THE PROCESS OF CONSERVATION AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE: REGISTRATION OF GÜNEYKENT OLD ROSE OIL FACTORY

Duygu KÖSE[*], Ayşe Betül GÖKARSLAN[**]

ABSTRACT

Although successful examples of industrial heritage conservation are becoming increasingly common in Turkey, as well as worldwide, there is currently no comprehensive and integrated industrial heritage conservation example in Isparta, which has hosted numerous historical industrial structures such as carpet factories, leather factories, sulfur factories, and rose oil factories. The situation of rose oil factories, which have evolved from regional production to an industrial scale and are therefore significant in the context of industrial heritage, is particularly striking. Many of the factories built for rose oil production in the past have been demolished and have not survived to the present day. In this study, information about rose cultivation and rose oil production in Isparta was obtained from written and visual archives. The progress of rose cultivation in the region was examined, and determinations were made regarding the rose oil factories. The efforts made to protect and register these factories as industrial heritage were documented. The study utilized methods such as on-site observation, photographic documentation, and measurements for survey drawings, along with archival documents from factories and institutions. Determinations were also made for the Isparta rose oil factories. Attention was drawn to the necessity of preserving the Güneykent Old Rose Oil Factory, which is the most qualified and oldest existing example among these factories, as part of the industrial heritage. An application was made for its registration. The reasons for registering the building were addressed within the framework of the common principles of ICOMOS-TICCIH, emphasizing the importance of registration reasons in the conservation of industrial heritage and aiming to reveal the process of registration. This study provides a foundation for applications to conservation boards for the preservation of structures that maintain their authenticity but are in a dormant state.

Keywords: Rose-making, Rose Oil Factory, Rose Oil Production, Industrial Heritage, Registration Reasons.

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*** Araştırmacılar eşit oranında çalışmaya katkıda bulunmuşlardır. Çalışmada herhangi bir destek ve teşekkür beyanı veya çatışma beyanı yoktur.

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BİR ENDÜSTRİ MİRASININ KORUMA ALTINA ALINMA SÜRECİ: GÜNEYKENT ESKİ GÜLYAĞI FABRİKASI'NIN TESCİLLENMESİ

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ÖZ

Endüstri mirasının korunması konusunda, dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de giderek yaygınlaşan başarılı örnekler karşımıza çıkmasına rağmen, halı fabrikasından, deri fabrikasına, kükürt fabrikasından, gülyağı fabrikalarına pek çok tarihi sanayi yapısına ev sahipliği yapmış Isparta'da da, henüz kapsamlı ve bütünleşik bir endüstri mirası koruma örneği bulunmamaktadır. Özellikle yöresel bir üretimin (fabrika) sanayi ölçeğine evirildiği ve bu nedenle endüstri mirası bağlamında önem arz eden gül yağı fabrikalarının durumu çarpıcıdır. Tarihsel süreçte gül yağı endüstrisi için inşa edilmiş fabrikaların büyük bir kısmı yıkılarak günümüze ulaşamamıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında yazılı ve görsel arşivlerden Isparta gülcülüğü ve gül yağı üretimine ait bilgilere ulaşılmış, gülcülüğün bölgede nasıl ilerlediği ortaya konularak, gülyağı fabrikalarına ilişkin tespitlerde bulunulmuş, bu fabrikanın endüstri mirası kapsamında koruma altına alınmasına yönelik yapılan girişimler belgelerle ortaya konulmuştur. Çalışmada yerinde gözlem, fotoğrafla belgeleme, ölçüm ile rölöve krokilerinin çıkarılması gibi yöntemlerden yararlanılmış, yanı sıra fabrika ve kurumların arşiv belgelerinden faydalanılmıştır. Isparta gülyağı fabrikalarına ait tespitlerde de bulunulmuştur. Bu fabrikalar içerisinde en nitelikli ve günümüzde mevcut en eski örnek olan Güneykent Eski Gülyağı Fabrikası'nın endüstri mirası kapsamında koruma altına alınması gerekliliğine dikkat çekilmiş ve tescil altına alınması için başvuruda bulunulmuştur. Yapının tescil gerekçeleri ICOMOS-TICCIH ortak ilkeleri kapsamında ele alınmış ve endüstri mirasının korunmasında tescil gerekçelerinin önemine dikkat çekilerek, tescil sürecinin nasıl gerçekleştiği ortaya konmaya çalışmıştır. Bu çalışma ile özgünlüğünü koruyan ancak atıl durumda kalan yapıların korunmasında koruma kurullarına yapılacak başvurular için bir altlık oluşturulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gülcülük, Gülyağı Üretimi, Gülyağı Fabrikası, Endüstri Mirası, Tescil Gerekçeleri.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of industrial heritage emerged earlier in countries with more intense industrialization, and accordingly, it was adopted later in Turkey than in other countries in the world. In Turkey, the stock of structures that are still preserved as industrial heritage is very limited. The concept of industry, which was introduced in the world in the 19th century, started to come to the fore in the 90s. The best example of this is the "Golden Horn Coast Reorganisation Project" and the initiatives and registration works for the protection of the structures that are thought to be demolished (Günay, 2014).

In the international arena, UNESCO and ICOMOS are leading organizations with various initiatives and commissions related to this field. It is known that UNESCO's World Heritage List, prepared in 1978, includes industrial structures and sites. The first industrial heritage site listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, nominated by ICOMOS, is the Wieliczka Salt Mine in Poland. The mine was selected due to its representation of a significant stage or stages in human history, being an exceptional example of a structure type, architectural or technological ensemble, or landscape.Two notable examples of adaptive reuse and transformation are the Bankside Power Station in London, which has been converted into the Tate Modern Art Gallery, and the Suffolk Maltings in Snape, transformed into a concert hall (Stratton, 2000, s. 44). The most appropriate approach to the transformation of industrial monuments, when used as museums or art galleries, is to exhibit the equipment belonging to the industrial heritage in its original form, functioning as it did during its initial purpose. In this type of functional transformation, industrial structures are also utilised as science centres. Examples of industrial heritage accepted into the World Heritage List include the Iron Bridge in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, and Arkwright's Mills in Cromford, Derbyshire, both regarded as symbols of the Industrial Revolution. The Gladstone Pottery Museum in Longton, Staffordshire, the Merseyside Maritime Museum in Liverpool, and the Big Pit National Coal Museum in Blaenavon are good examples of the transformation of industrial heritage into museums (Stratton, 2000, s. 44, 45).

There are also areas of industrial heritage that are protected on a regional scale as comprehensive preservation zones. The concern for the preservation of industrial heritage expanded beyond individual buildings in the mid-1980s to encompass the conservation of entire former industrial areas. For example, Ironbridge Gorge was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1986 as an "industrial landscape." (Falconer, 2005). The Ruhr Region in Germany is also a notable example of the preservation of industrial heritage sites. In the 1980s, the Ruhr region, which had been largely abandoned, consisted of decommissioned gas storage facilities, coal mines, water towers, blast furnaces, metal factories, turbines, ports, shipyards, and mining operations, along with vast industrial areas and factories. Later on, the region was protected and repurposed as a "park," preserving its industrial heritage (Ganser, 1992). The entire Ruhr Basin, which was one of Europe's most important industrial areas in

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the mid-19th century, is preserved as the "Emscher Park." The city of Essen, home to the Zeche Zollverein, which was selected for UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2001, was presented as the central location for the application made on behalf of the Ruhr region under the name "Essen for Ruhr" during its tenure as the European Capital of Culture. In addition to these examples from around the world, the number of areas preserved as industrial heritage in Turkey is quite limited. Successful examples in Turkey include the Darphane-i Amire, which has been transformed into the Istanbul Museum; the Tophane-i Amire, which serves as the Cultural and Arts Center of Mimar Sinan University; the Hasköy Lengerhane and Şirket-i Hayriye Shipyards, which are part of the Rahmi Koç Industrial Museum; the Cibali Tobacco Factory, now home to Kadir Has University; and the Silahtarağa Power Plant, now known as Santral Istanbul.

However, in Isparta, a city that lags behind major cities like Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Kocaeli, there is currently no exemplary preservation of industrial heritage related to Isparta's industrial history. Within the scope of this study, the condition of rose oil factories, which are among the most important examples of industrial heritage in Isparta, and the conservation process of the oldest surviving factory have been addressed.

1. 1. Isparta Rose-Making in the Historical Process

The rose, which has become a symbol in our culture, literature, and art, is used for medicinal and aromatic purposes, as well as in food and dye production. The most important rose oil producers in the world are Turkey and Bulgaria, with the highest production rate of 81.8% in Isparta. In Anatolia, Isparta is the center of rose oil production. Rose oil is exported to many countries (Öztürk, 1991). In addition, rose oil is produced in Burdur, Afyon and Denizli. In addition, rose oil production has increased in Sanlıurfa (Anonymous, 2020) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Status of rose production area in Turkey by provinces.

Reference: Anonymous. (2020a). Tarım Ürünleri Piyasa Raporu, Tarımsal Ekonomi ve Politika Geliştirme Enstitüsü.

Rose production has been one of the most important economic income sources of Isparta Province in the Lakes Region from past to present. In the 1800s, rose-making, which was introduced to the city by Müftüzade İsmail Efendi, provided employment to the people of the city over time, and became a potential industry branch with increasing factories. Rose products produced in rose oil factories built in different parts of the city have gained a place in both the national and international markets. Roses and rose products are introduced to the world by private companies as well as public institutions such as Isparta Governorship, Isparta Municipality, Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate. Rose oil production attracts the attention of local and foreign tourists both in terms of production techniques and equipment and in terms of harvest time rituals. For this reason, rose oil production contributes to tourism as well as to the cosmetics and pharmaceutical industry. The "Rose Festival", held at the end of May, at the time of the rose harvest, enlivens the city. Tourists from many countries and cities come to witness the aromatic scent formed during the early morning harvest, especially in the rose gardens in Güneykent District.

Rose, which is also the intangible cultural heritage of Isparta, is used in many ceremonies and rituals. In religious ceremonies such as holidays and blessed nights; it has a place as “rose water” in visiting places such as funerals and cemeteries and in some dowry bundles. Contrary to all these traditional values of the rose, there has not been a comprehensive study on the documentation and protection of facilities such as workshops and factories, where rose-making was intensely practiced in history. For this reason, by revealing how rose-making progressed in the region, determinations were made about rose oil factories, and the attempts made to protect a factory within the scope of industrial heritage were put forward with documents.

It is known that rose oil production in Anatolia started in 1885 at Çavuşbaşı Farm, the property of Sultan Abdulhamid II, in Istanbul, with the rose cuttings brought with them by immigrants from the Balkans after the 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War (Erçetin, 2014). In the early 1900s, 100.000 rose bushes were distributed to some provinces of Anatolia by the Ministry of Agriculture for the development of rose cultivation; however, success in rose oil production could not be achieved due to the insufficiency of the stills to process the flowers. The Ministry of Agriculture decided to double the rose oil production in 1901; in addition to dispersing rosebushes, it also provided the improvement of traditional distillation techniques. Through the government, the import of European supply equipment was initiated in 1895, while distributing retorts, bottles and other necessary equipment to the manufacturers (Erçetin, 2014).

The beginning of rose-making in Isparta was under the leadership of Müftüzade İsmail Efendi, who is also known for his initiatives in carpet and weaving. İsmail Efendi created a rose garden of 30 decares in Gülcü District (Hacıayvaz District) with the rose trees he brought with his own means, and built a rose shop between 1888 and 1890 for the production of rose oil made with

traditional cauldrons, called "retort"(imbik). In 1892, the first rose oil production was realized in Isparta with the help of the Bulgarian Immigrant Wrestler Ahmet Usta from Kızanlık. Seeing the success of İsmail Efendi, some Greeks also started to produce rose oil. Between 1899 and 1909, Kızanlıklı Rıfat Efendi helped to establish an 80-decare rose garden and gave advice on rose cultivation and rose production (Erçetin, 2014). Rose and rose oil production decreased during the war periods and was revived with the establishment of the Republic in 1923. In 1912, the Ministry of Trade and Agriculture published a book on rose-making called “Gülistan Tesis ve Tımarına ve Gülyağı Taktir ve İmaline Dair Risaledir” (Figure 2). Until the 1930s, raki retorts were used for rose oil production, so very low yields were obtained (Figure 3). M. Kemal Atatürk gave instructions for the establishment of a rose oil factory by using steam boilers imported from France. The first modern rose oil factory was established on 30 September 1935 by the Ministry of Economy of the period (Bilir, 2010). In 1936, rose production gained a great momentum with the production of factory-style rose oil. Today, production continues very actively.

Figure 2: A Chapter from the Book “Gülistan Tesis ve Tımarına ve Gülyağı Taktir ve İmaline Dair Risaledir”.
Reference: İhsan. (1916). *Gül Yağcılık Sanatı*. İstanbul: Amire Matbaası.

Figure 3: Rose Oil Production in the 1930s.
Reference: Anonymous. (2001). *Isparta 1880-1980*. Isparta: Isparta Valiliği.

1. 2. Rose Oil Production Technique

In the process of protecting industrial heritage buildings, the production equipment in the building is also taken under protection and documented like the architectural structure. Regardless of the new function of the building, technical equipment is also taken under comprehensive protection in order to transfer the production culture to future generations.

For this reason, while protecting the rose oil factories, both traditional and modern rose oil distillation equipment should be protected at the same time. In this context, traditional and fabricated rose oil production methods, which are a part of rose oil production culture, are discussed.

Today, rose oil is produced in modern factory facilities as well as with the traditional method. Rose oil production is a very unique technique, from harvesting to distillation. Each criterion is important, such as the type of rose and the time of collection, the type of soiling Isparta, rose oil is produced with "oil rose (Rosa damascena Mill.)", known as Isparta rose. This rose is a perennial, thorny and winter-hardy plant (Altıntaş, 2007; Altıntaş, 2009). Flower buds start to open early in the morning and the petals of the opened flowers are shed on the same day or the next day at the latest (Bilir, 2010). For this reason, the rose-picking work, in which the local people use the phrase "picking roses", starts at 05:00 in the morning and ends at 10:00 at the latest. It should be collected when morning dew is present on the rose flower and the sun has not yet hit. The sun's rays cause the oil yield of the rose to decrease as it causes the essential oil in the flowers to evaporate. Flowers should be collected daily. If the roses are not picked on the same day, the roses open one day later and turn white, and the yield decreases once again. Roses collected in baskets are transferred to sacks and processed to extract rose oil (Öztürk, 1991). Tourists experience both the ecology and rural architecture of the region with the rose harvesting ritual. In the study titled "Spatial Analysis of Güneykent Rose Harvest Tourism" prepared by Aköz and Beyhan (2019), the relationship between rose cultivation and tourism has been comprehensively discussed (Figure 4).

Rose oil production or "rose oil extraction" is called distillation. This process is either by a traditional retort distillation system or by factory extraction. Although more efficiency is obtained with factory distillation, traditional stills are still preserved as they are a part of this production culture. Traditional retorts can be found in many parts of the city, from factories to town squares and museums (Figure 4).

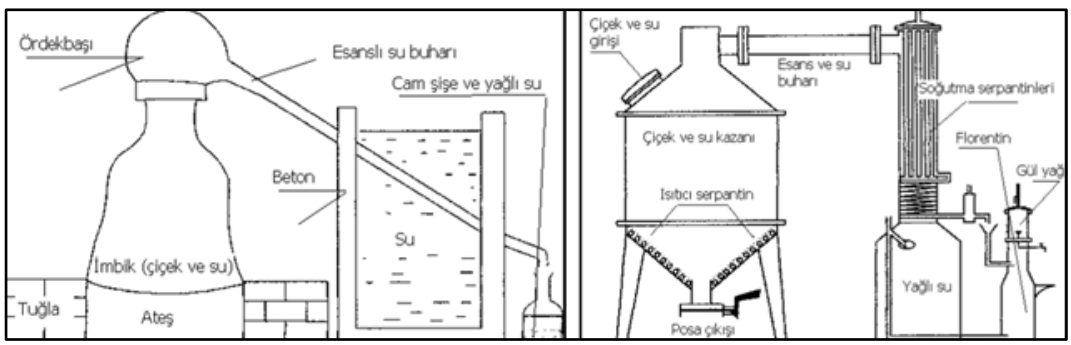

Figure 4: Traditional Distillation (retort system) and Factory Distillation.

Reference: Anonymous. (2020b). Yağ Gülü Tarımı ve Endüstrisi Fizibilite Raporu, Batı Akdeniz Kalkınma Ajansı.

Distillation with the Traditional Method (retort system)

The retort system in rose oil production consists of a furnace, a boiler and a cooling pool. A copper cauldron called retort, in which rose flowers are boiled together with water; it consists of the body and the cover part called the head (Öztürk, 1991). These cauldrons are placed on a furnace made of brick, tile or mud, where the fire is lit, called the rose furnace. Iron is used to be placed on the part where the boilers sit. The inside and outside of the furnaces are plastered with mud (Öztürk, 1991). There is a pool right next to this stove. The pool acts as a cooler, is made proportional to the size of the furnace and is built adjacent to the furnace. Pools made of cement or brick are also plastered inside and out. There are galvanized pipes coming to the retort boilers in the pool. These pipes open out of the pool from one end (Öztürk, 1991). The pools, which are filled with water, are covered with a tile-covered cover.

According to the size of the cauldron, rose flowers and water are placed in it. The lid of the boiler is closed. The mouth is covered with a cloth covered with white clay soil. In the same way, the junction of the cover pipe and the cooling pipe coming from the pool is also wrapped. This is done to prevent steam from escaping. The stove is lit and the rose-flowered water in the cauldron is boiled with a not too fiery burning system. When the steam condensed on the cover of the boiler comes to the pipe inside the pool filled with water, it becomes liquid again and flows into a container attached to this pipe outside the pool. As a result of the first boiling, 60-70 liters of rose water is obtained. The boiled rose flower pulp in the cauldron is poured into "cibre", as the people say. The rose water obtained as a result of the first boiling and not degreased is poured into the still. 60-70 liters of rose water and 20 liters of rose yeast or yeast water are added to the boiler and the second boiling process is started. In this boiling, the fire in the stove is kept at a low level, otherwise oil cannot be obtained. This time, the glass bottle mouth is tightly wrapped and connected to the pipe coming from the pool. Rose oil water accumulates in this bowl. 25-30 liters of rose oily water is obtained with 15 kg of rose flower. A finger-thick oil is collected on top of this water, which is collected in a glass container for the second time. This rose oil, which accumulates on the water, is collected in a container with a syringe. 25 g of rose oil is taken from 60-70 liters of rose oily water (Figure 5, Figure 6).

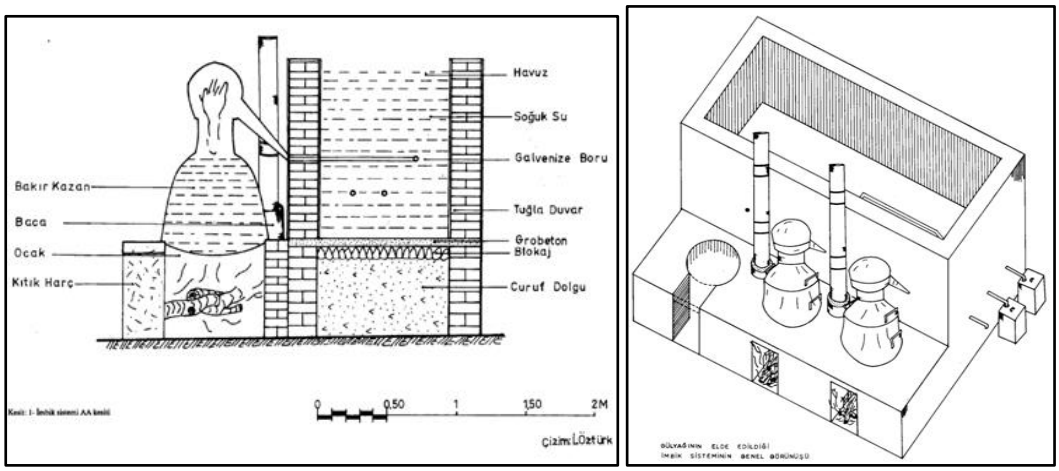

Figure 5: Distillation with the Traditional Method (retort system).

Reference: Öztürk, İ. (1991). Geleneksel Yöntemle Gülyağı Üretimi. *Türk Etnografya Dergisi* (19), s. 137-140.

Figure 6: Boiling of Boilers.

Reference: Url-2, erişim adresi: http://www.gulkent32.com (erişim tarihi: 05.03.2022).

Factory Distillation

Harvested rose flowers are kept in polyethylene sacks, brought to the reception centers and weighed. The rose flowers delivered to the processing plant are laid on the floor of the warehouse to be left for a minor decomposition process that will assist the development and advancement of the fragrance quality of the essential oil. Then the rose flowers are ready to be loaded into the distillation boilers and filled into the distillation boilers. 1.5 tons of water is added to the boilers for 500 kg of rose flowers and the lid of the distillation boiler is closed tightly and steam is given and boiled at 100 ºC for two hours. After a while, the boiling oily water mixture begins to evaporate. Cold water is supplied to the pipes at the top of the boilers, the oily mixture that encounters the cold water starts to condense and the oil rises to the top because the density of the oil is lighter than water. After the first distillation process, the remaining water is distilled once again and the remaining oil is separated. This process is repeated until the oil content in the water is reduced to zero. The obtained oils are filtered in the oil chamber and the process is completed (Bilir, 2010) (Figure 7, Figure 8).

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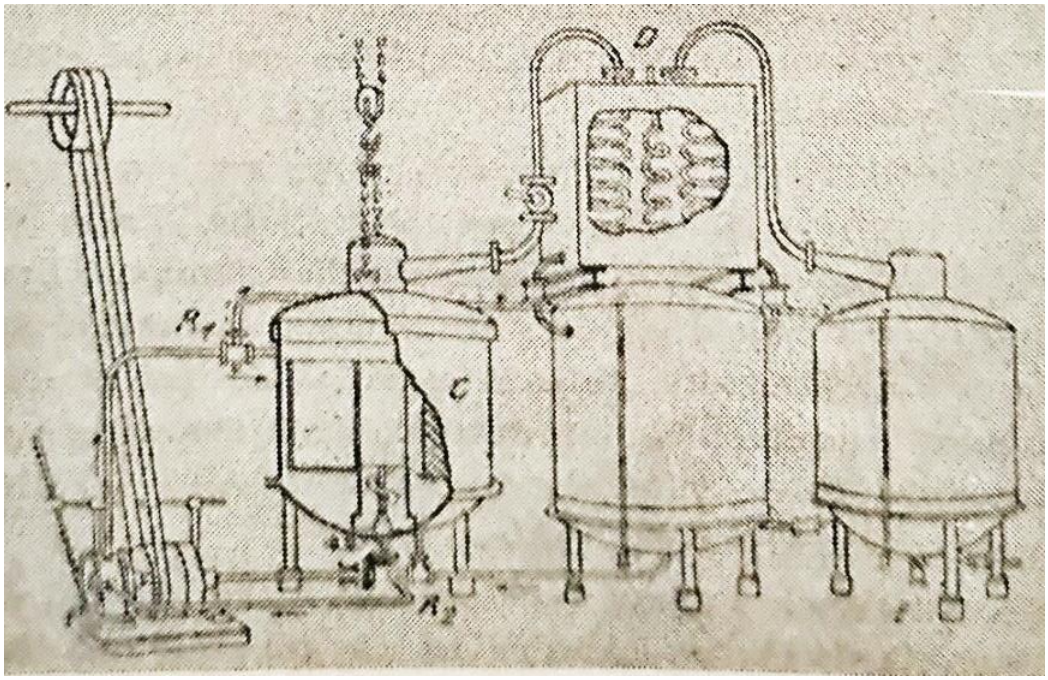


Figure 7: Extraction tool.

Reference: Işık, H. (1948). Isparta'da Gül, Gülyağı ve Tarihi. *Ün Dergisi*, 14 (166-168), s. 2234-2235.

Figure 8: Loading Rose Flowers into Distillation Boilers, Steam Generator Powered Distillation Boilers.

Reference: Bilir, S. (2010). Isparta İlinde Gülücülük ve Ekonomik Yeri, İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Coğrafya Anabilim Dalı, Yüksek Lisans Tezi

2. MATERIAL

The rapid development of industry in the 19th century and the need for new production facilities led to an increase in industrial structures. The preservation of these structures has been on the agenda since the 20th century, they have been taken under protection in order to be the structures that reveal the production technology of the period in its most original form, and the concept of "industrial heritage" has emerged (Kıraç, 2001; Özüdoğru, 2010). With the Industrial Revolution, workforce production was replaced by factories with machine production, and many industrial facilities were established. However, with the rapid progress of technology, some facilities and factories remained inactive.

UNESCO has considered industrial heritage as a separate title since 2001, thus, the concept of industrial heritage has been accepted in the international platform (Usun and Dinç, 2020). 50 of 1121 monument-sites and settlements in the UNESCO World Heritage list are industrial

heritage. Within the scope of industrial heritage in the list; "In addition to the factories and workshops that produce with machinery, side settlements such as canals, railways, bridges, transportation vehicles, power supplies and business settlements, structures built from materials obtained by industrial production, warehouses that support industrial production, shops, workers' housing" are evaluated.

TICCIH, the International Committee for the Protection of Industrial Heritage, established in 1978; it was established for the purpose of protecting, documenting, researching and communicating industrial heritage. It is a subgroup of ICOMOS on industrial heritage and acts as an expert (Köksal, 2005). "Nizhny Tagil Charter for Industrial Heritage" was prepared by TICCIH in 2003. In this charter, industrial heritage is defined as follows; "Industrial heritage consists of remnants of industrial culture that have historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value. These remains include industry-related structures and machinery, workplaces and factories, mines and processing and refining areas, production areas such as refineries, warehouses, hangars and shops, places where energy is produced, transmitted and used, transportation and related infrastructure, and industry-related social activities such as accommodation, worship, education" (TICCIH, 2003).

Since industrial structures affect the place they are located both socially and physically, they have the quality of documents that shed light on history. Industrial heritage with architectural, technological, social, scientific and urban value as well as document value; consists of industrial culture structures and their remains. In addition, these structures have many values such as originality, integrity and historical, documentary, aesthetic, artistic, technical/technological, rarity, group, usage and folkloric (ICOMOS, 2013; Yıldız, 2019).

Industrial heritage structures that cannot protect their original function are reused by giving a new function. This new function should not harm the historical and architectural features and symbolic values of the building (Ahunbay, 2013). Many old industrial structures are transformed into various structures with different functions by re-functioning within the scope of the protection of industrial heritage (Alpan, 2012). Both these structures, which have lost their function, and the mechanical equipment that contains traces of production in the structures are also in danger of extinction (Özüdogru, 2010). According to Severcan and Barlas (2007), comprehensive protection and re-functioning of industrial heritage with its original architecture is important for 6 reasons;

1. Location: Most of the industrial buildings, which have historical document quality, are located in the city centers today. Bringing these valuable areas to the city is important for the sustainability of urban memory and the revival of urban centers and public life (Severcan, 2012).

2. The open spaces they cover: These buildings with large areas offer opportunities for the creation of breathing spaces in cities with dense construction. Transforming industrial areas

into open-air or technology museums contributes to society culturally and psychologically (Severcan, 2012).

3. Building stock they include: Industrial areas that contain a lot of building stock can be revived with various functions due to structures with different spatial characteristics (Köksal, 2002). According to Köksal (2002), giving cultural functions to industrial buildings is important for the sustainability of cultural heritage as well as contributing to urban culture (Severcan, 2012).

4. Symbolic and monumental features: Industrial buildings contain symbolic and monumental structures that form the urban memory. Strengthening the sense of belonging to the place is also very important in order to create social consciousness and have a healthy social spirit (Arendt, 1958; Lynch, 1960; Riegl, 1982; Severcan, 2012).

5. Architectural features: Industrial buildings also provide information on architectural construction techniques and materials of the industrialization period with their unique architectural qualities. Historical chimneys, cranes, cooling tanks, dock areas, fuel units not only contribute to the urban fabric and silhouette, but also help individuals discover their own beds (Severcan, 2012).

6. Sense of responsibility towards the public: In general, industrial areas in public ownership are used by the public for public benefit, water, electricity, gas, basic food, etc. products are produced. The fact that the property belongs to the public enables these areas to be protected and re-functioned more easily (Severcan, 2012).

Examples of re-functioning and revitalization for the purpose of protecting the qualified industrial heritage have started to increase in Turkey. These industrial structures, which have been brought into the cultural environment, are more numerous in Istanbul than in other cities.

Ankara Maltepe factory, one of the first electricity and gas factories, is the first official record in Turkey accepted as industrial archaeology (Uysal vd.). Although there are limited studies on the protection and re-evaluation of industrial heritage outside of metropolitan cities, Aksaray Azmi Milli Flour Factory and Samsun Tekel Tobacco Factory projects can be given as examples of applications to protect the industrial heritage in Anatolian cities (Gülay, 2019).

One of the Anatolian cities with a similar situation is Isparta. Two of the first 20 facilities in the Republic of Turkey were put into service in Isparta Province. These are Isparta Rose Oil Factory (1935) and Keçiborlu Sulfur Factory (1934) (Temurçin, 2004). Later, Isparta Sümerbank Yarn Factory was opened in 1943 and after these years, there has been an increase in the facilities opened in the weaving and clothing industry. It was found appropriate to open weaving factories, leather and leather factories, wine, beer and liquor factories, rose oil and perfume factories in the city and its districts (Erdoğan, 2021). According to the data of the Isparta Governorship, a rose oil factory was established in the center of Isparta on September 30, 1935 by the Ministry of Economy, and in 1936, factory-style rose oil was started to be

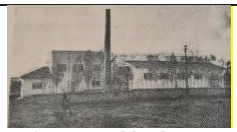
produced. Rose-making and rose oil production has become a modern industry with steam boilers imported from France. In addition to the city center, rose production facilities and factories were built in many districts and villages. Isparta Gülcüler Production and Sales Cooperative was established in 1947 (Erçetin, 2014) (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Establishment of Isparta Gülcüler Production and Sales Cooperative.
Reference: Erçetin, A. N. (2014). *Bir Zamanlar Isparta*. İzmir: Erçetin Gülyağı San. Tic. A.Ş.

According to the data of Isparta Governorship; Güneykent Rose Oil Factory in 1952, Keçiborlu Rose Oil Factory in 1954, İslamköy Rose Oil Factory in 1958, Aliköy Gülkonkreti Factory in 1968, Yakaören and Kılıç Rose Oil Factories in 1976 were opened by Gülbirlik; In 1972, the capacity was increased at the Güneykent Rose Oil Factory (Url-3). According to Kenan Okan (1962), there are Municipal Rose Oil Factory, Ministry of Agriculture Rose Oil Factory, Gülbirlik İslamköy Rose Oil Factory, Geresin Rose Oil Factory, Keçiborlu Rose Oil Factory, Atabey Rose Oil Factory and Ekrem Erçetin Rose Oil Factory in Isparta (Okan, 1962). According to 1967 Isparta Provincial Yearbook, Municipality Rose Oil Factory (Gülcüler Production and Sales Cooperative), İslamköy Rose Oil Factory (Rose and Rose Oil Agricultural Sales Cooperative Union – Gülbirlik), Ministry of Agriculture Rose Oil Factory, Geresin[1] Rose Oil Factory, Keçiborlu Rose Oil Factory (Süleyman Konur Company), Atabey Rose Oil Factory, Gürkan Collective Company Rose Oil Factory, Ekrem Erçetin Rose Oil Factory and Gülcüler Production and Sales Cooperative Concret and thin rose oil facilities (Anonymous, 1968). With all these data, information about the old rose oil factories and facilities built in and around Isparta is presented in a table (Table 1).

[1] The old name of Güneykent is "Geresin" (Url-4).

Table 1: Rose oil factories and facilities in Isparta, districts and villages

No	Year	Structure Name	Situation	Photos		
1	1935	Isparta Rose Oil Factory	-	 Reference: Anonymous. (2001) *Isparta 1880-1980*. Isparta: Isparta Valiliği.	 Reference: Koç, M. (1954). *Isparta Halıcılık Albümü.* İstanbul: Şevket Ünal Matbaası.  Reference: Delikanlı, M. ve Güneş, S. (1970). Gülcülük [İlkokul Programına Göre Ek Ünite], *Yeni - Ün Dergisi*	 Reference: Işık, H. (1953). *Isparta'da Gülcülük ve Gülyağcılık.* Ankara: Güney Matbaacılık.   Reference: Url-5 Salt Araştırma, Isparta Gül Yağı Fabrikası - Isparta Rose Oil Factory, erişim adresi: https://archives.saltresearch.org/handle/123456789/196931
2	1952	Isparta Concrete (Konkret) Factory	over interventi on	 Note: The chimney at the back has been demolished due to the new residential construction..		 Reference: Isparta İl Yıllığı, 1983  Reference: Koç, M. (1954). *Isparta Halıcılık Albümü.* İstanbul: Şevket Ünal Matbaası.
3	1952	Güneykent (Geresin) Rose Oil Factory	Extant			
4	1954	Keçiborlu S. Konur Rose Oil Factory	-	 Reference: Isparta İl Yıllığı, 1983		
5	1958	Islamkoy Rose Oil Factory	Extant		 Reference: Delikanlı, M. ve Güneş, S. (1970). Gülcülük [İlkokul Programına Göre Ek Ünite]. *Yeni - Ün Dergisi*	

From these archive data, it was learned that 13 rose oil factories were built. It is observed that rose oil production is more intense in these factories in Isparta Merkez, Atabey - İslamköy, Keçiborlu and Gönen - Güneykent. It is thought that both the fact that they are located on the intercity road connections and that this region of Isparta Province is a few degrees warmer than other regions is also effective in the formation of these locations (Figure 10).

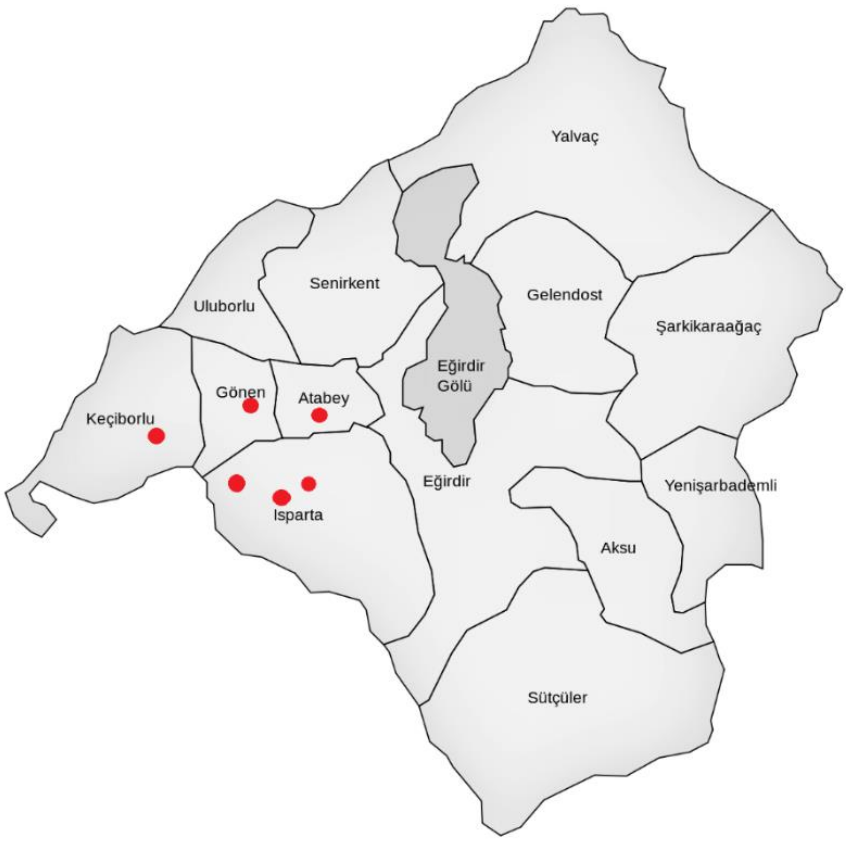


Figure 10: Locations of Rose Oil Factories in Isparta.

Reference: Created by authors.

Isparta Rose Oil Factory, 1935

With the factory, which was established on September 30, 1935 and started to produce rose oil in 1936, industrial rose oil production was started in the city center. In 1952, next to the old rose oil factory, the French Company named S. I. P. A. built a Gülkonkreti / Conğuret (solid rose oil) production factory to be transferred to Isparta Gülcüler Production and Sales Cooperative in partnership with Goboy Institution. In order to supply the electrical energy needs of the city and especially the factories, a structure in which a diesel-powered engine is located is constructed simultaneously. The Isparta Rose Oil Factory, which was built in the architectural style of the Early Republican Period, is a masonry stone structure and a single-storey factory, according to its old photographs. Its chimney is made of metal, unlike the factories built later (Figure 11, 12, 13, 14). This factory was demolished and could not reach the present day. Information about the location of the building was obtained from the History

Teacher Sümer Şenol (2016). Şenol stated that they have their own house across from the building and that they noticed the smoke and smell coming from the factory.

Figure 11: The First Rose Oil Factory Established In 1935 (1950).

Reference: Anonymous. (2001). *Isparta 1880-1980*. Isparta: Isparta Valiliği.

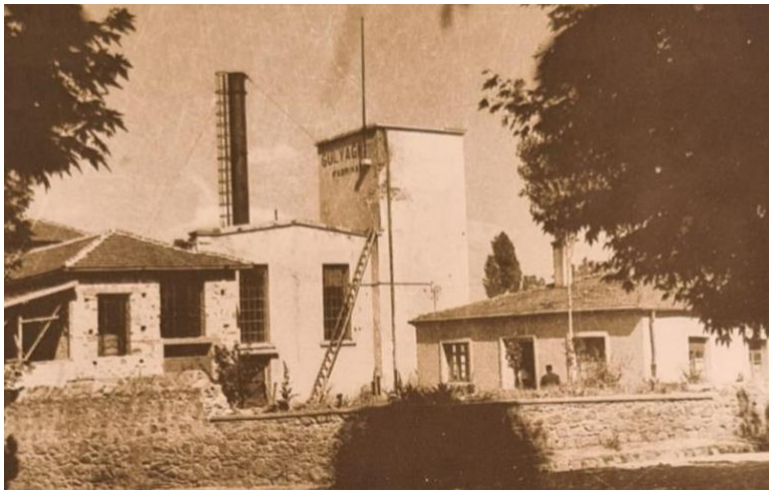


Figure 12: The First Rose Oil Factory Established In 1935.

Reference: Anonymous. (2001). *Isparta 1880-1980*. Isparta: Isparta Valiliği.

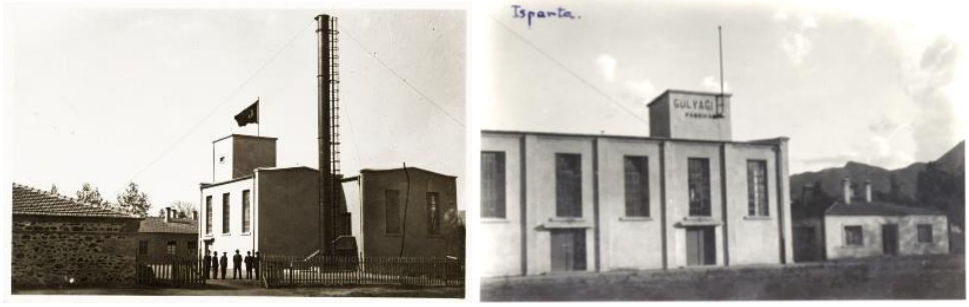


Figure 13: The First Rose Oil Factory Established In 1935.

Reference: Url-5 Salt Araştırma, "Isparta Gül Yağı Fabrikası - Isparta Rose Oil Factory", erişim adresi: https://archives.saltresearch.org/handle/123456789/196931 , (erişim tarihi: 05.03.2022).

Figure 14: The view of the factory from the interior

Reference: Altıntaş, A. (2014). *Isparta Gülü Önemi [Önemi, Tarihçesi, Kullanılışı].* BAKA (Batı Akdeniz Kalkınma Ajansı); Anonymous. (2001). *Isparta 1880-1980*. Isparta: Isparta Valiliği.

İslamköy Rose Oil Factory, 1958

Established in 1958, the Islamköy Rose Oil Factory is a building characterized by simple lines, constructed in accordance with the architectural style of that era. Although it continues to operate to this day, its production has transitioned from liquid rose oil to solid rose oil (Konkret) production. The brick masonry chimney serving the production requirements and the cooling pool and channels in the garden are the characteristic features of the building (Figure 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21).

Figure 15: 1958 Gülbirlik İslamköy Rose Oil Factory.

Reference: Köse and Gökarslan archive.

Figure 16: 1958 Gülbirlik İslamköy Rose Oil Factory Chimneys.

Reference: Köse and Gökarslan archive.

Figure 17: 1958 Gülbirlik İslamköy Rose Oil Factory.

Reference: Köse and Gökarslan archive.

Figure 18: 1958 Gülbirlik İslamköy Rose Oil Factory.

Reference: Url-7 TRT Eba, erişim adresi: http://www.eba.gov.tr/ , (erişim tarihi: 05.03.2022).

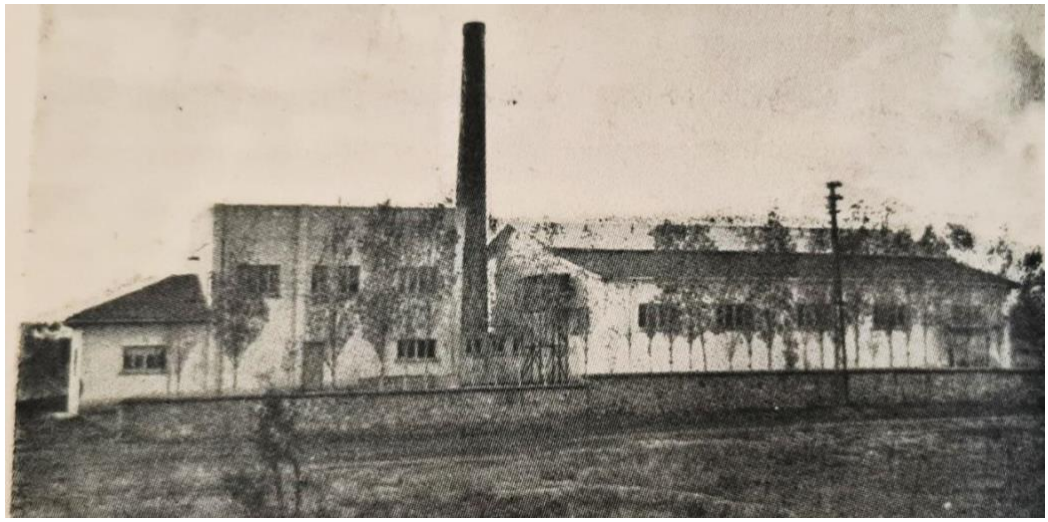


Figure 19: 1958 Gülbirlik İslamköy Rose Oil Factory Old View.

Reference: Delikanlı, M. ve Güneş, S. (1970). Gülcülük [İlkokul Programına Göre Ek Ünite]. *Yeni - Ün Dergisi*.

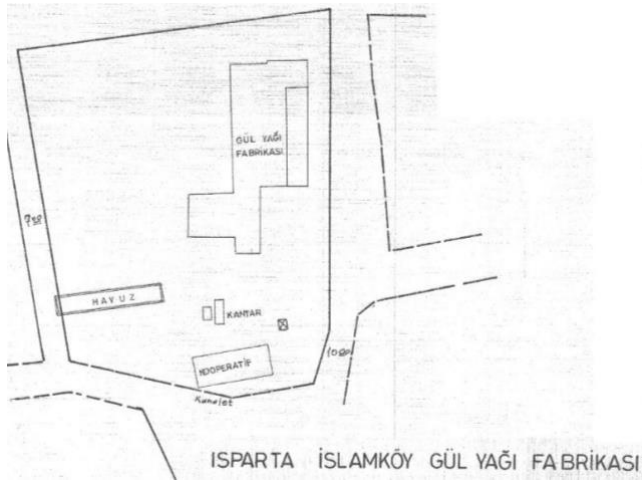


Figure 20: Islamköy Rose Oil Factory Site Plan.

Reference: Factory archive.

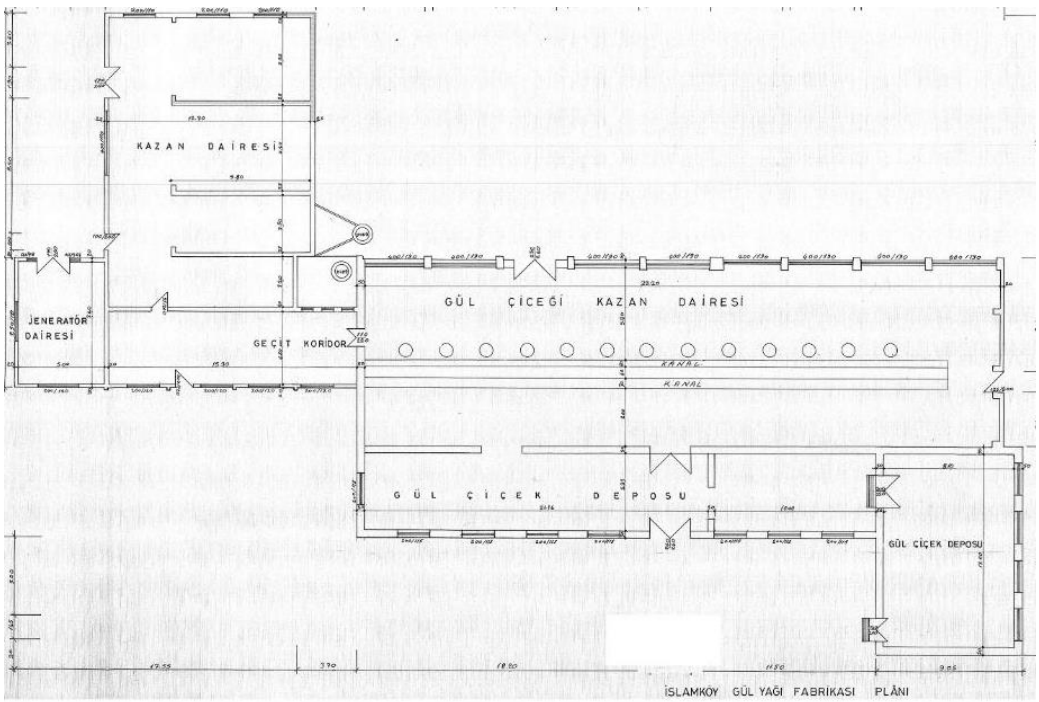


Figure 21: Islamköy Rose Oil Factory Ground Floor Plan.

Reference: Factory archive.

Güneykent Rose Oil Factory, 1952

Established in 1952, the Güneykent Rose Oil Factory remained in operation until the 1970s. Later, a new factory structure was built next to the old factory in 1972 and production continued here. The historical factory, on the other hand, was opened to use as a museum with its equipment after simple and partial repairs. Both the spatial organization and the technological equipment have been largely preserved in the building.

The old factory has a different style from other rose oil factories in terms of architecture and reflects the local architecture. Similar facade characteristics are seen in many buildings in the 1950s Isparta. It was built with reinforced concrete masonry technique using a local material, Kövke stone and Başmakçı brick. Stone and brick materials were used as filling material in the main walls. There are rectangular windows and doors in a plain style on the main walls, which are approximately 50 cm thick. The doors extend to the level of the reinforced concrete system created for the purpose of horizontal beam. It was observed that the joinery of the windows and doors changed later and therefore did not form a unity in terms of material. In addition, there is a chimney with a diameter of approximately 70 cm, built with masonry technique from Başmakçı bricks, adjacent to the building to the south of the building. While the chimney and the building do not share a unified design geometry, they exhibit visual coherence through the use of matching facade materials and adherence to the architectural style of the period (Figure 22, Figure 23).

Figure 22: 1952 Gülbirlik Güneykent Rose Oil Factory.

Reference: Köse and Gökarslan archive

Figure 23: Gülbirlik Güneykent Rose Oil Factory.

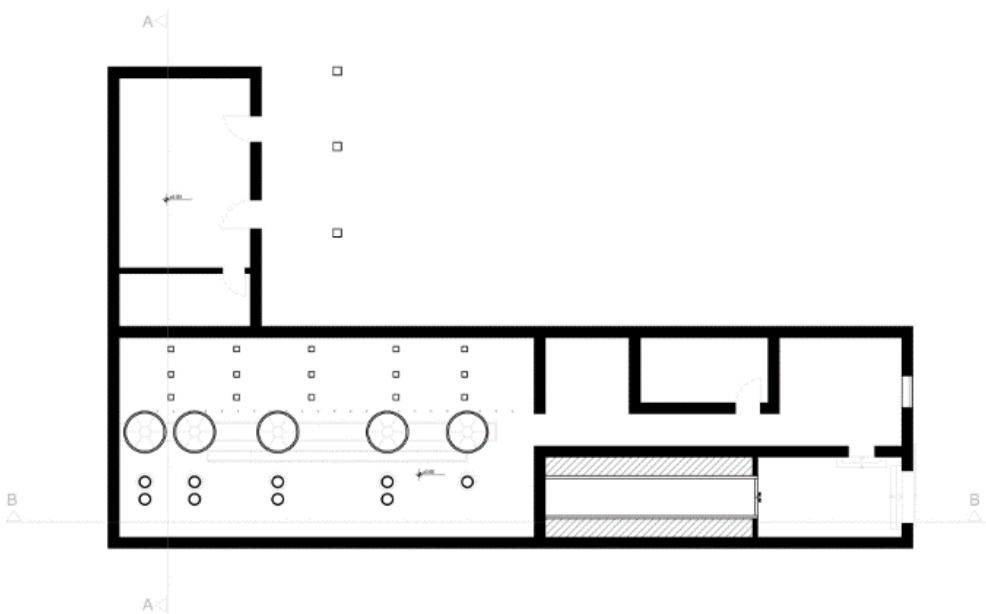
Reference: Köse and Gökarslan archive.

Plan Features

Güneykent Rose Oil Factory is located on the entrance road to the village, 2 km from the city (Figure 24). Following the establishment of the garden entrance, two distinct entrances were added to the southwest facade of the L-shaped block. The upper floor is entered from the outside of the building by a single-armed staircase adjacent to the facade. The main production area with the retorts is located in the north corner of the building. This space is accessed through a middle hall from the sections where the entrance is provided (Figure 25).

Figure 24: Location of Güneykent Rose Oil Factory.

Reference: Google Map, 2022.



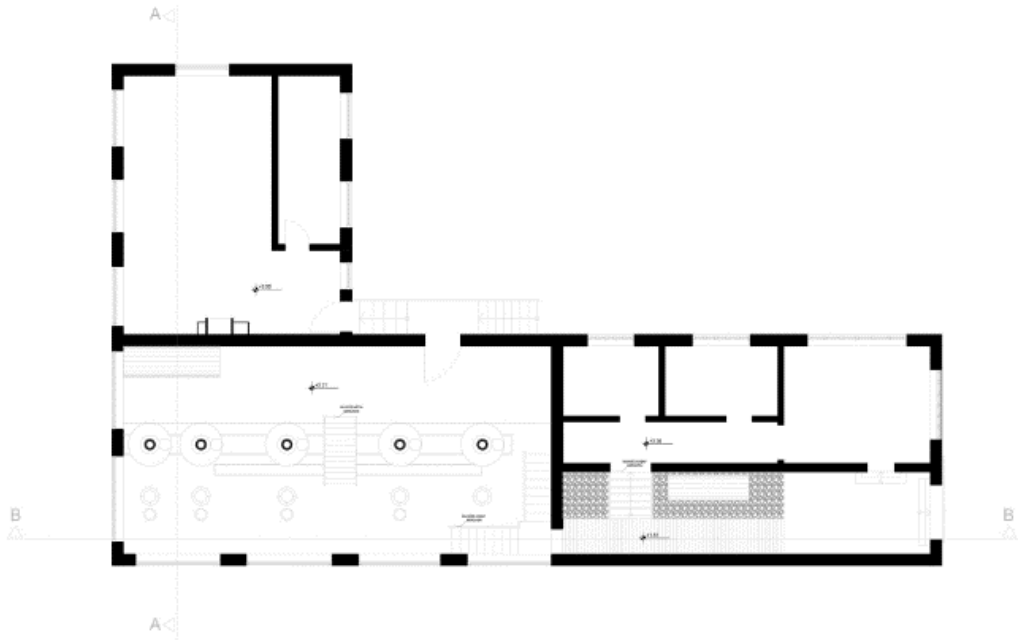


Figure 25: Ground and Upper Floor Plans of Güneykent Rose Oil Factory.

Reference: Köse and Gökarslan archive.

It is thought that the historical steam boiler in the building was brought from a Russian ship (Url-6), according to some sources, and from France according to some sources (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Güneykent Rose Oil Factory Historical Steam Boiler.

Reference: Köse and Gökarslan archive

The wooden floor coverings used as flooring in the interior are original. On the wooden floor, there are original retorts and installation pipes connecting to retorts. The technical equipment and interior cladding materials, which have survived to the present day, provide data on the period when the building was first used (Figure 27, Figure 28).

Figure 27: Gülbirlik Güneykent Rose Oil Factory Retorts in the interior.

Reference: Köse and Gökarslan archive.

Figure 28: Gülbirlik Güneykent Rose Oil Factory Retorts in the interior.

Reference: Köse and Gökarslan archive.

Facade Features

The facades of the factory were built as kövke stone, which is the local material of Isparta. The chimney has a masonry brick (yığma) structure. The windows were made in different forms and in different techniques on both floors. Since the ventilation and lighting needs of each space are different, window forms and sizes also varied according to the space. The chimney located in the south of the building was built in the form of a cylinder that shrinks towards the end, and with the metal staircase on the north facade, it both added height to the vertical structure and increased the meaning of the industrial structure (Figure 29).

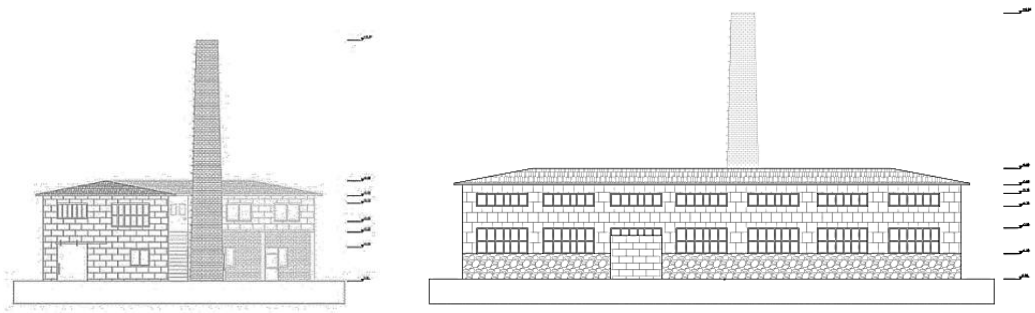


Figure 29: South-West and North-West Facades of Güneykent Rose Oil Factory.

Reference: Köse and Gökarslan archive.

3. METHOD

First of all, very important justifications must be presented for the registration of the urban industrial heritage. It is not considered sufficient to have a qualified architecture, especially for the buildings that are intended to be preserved as industrial heritage. For this reason, justifications for the registration of an industrial heritage should be listed in line with the regulations on the protection of the industrial heritage. TICCIH (International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage) developed the Nizhny Tagil Charter in 2003 to guide the conservation and conservation of industrial heritage, and at the 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS on 28 November 2011, it was determined that industrial heritage sites, structures, areas and landscapes adopted the "DUBLIN Principles", which are the common principles of ICOMOS-TICCIH for the protection of In this direction, the registration grounds of Güneykent Rose Oil Factory, which is a qualified structure with its original architecture, original equipment, retort and approximately 100 years old steam boiler, incorporating rose oil production technology, have been revealed within the scope of ICOMOS-TICCIH common principles. After establishing the reasons, which is the most important step for the registration process, an application was made to the conservation committee to register the building and take it under protection. As a result of the field studies conducted by the Conservation Board, a conservation decision was made and relevant articles were sent to the property owners and us (Figure 30).

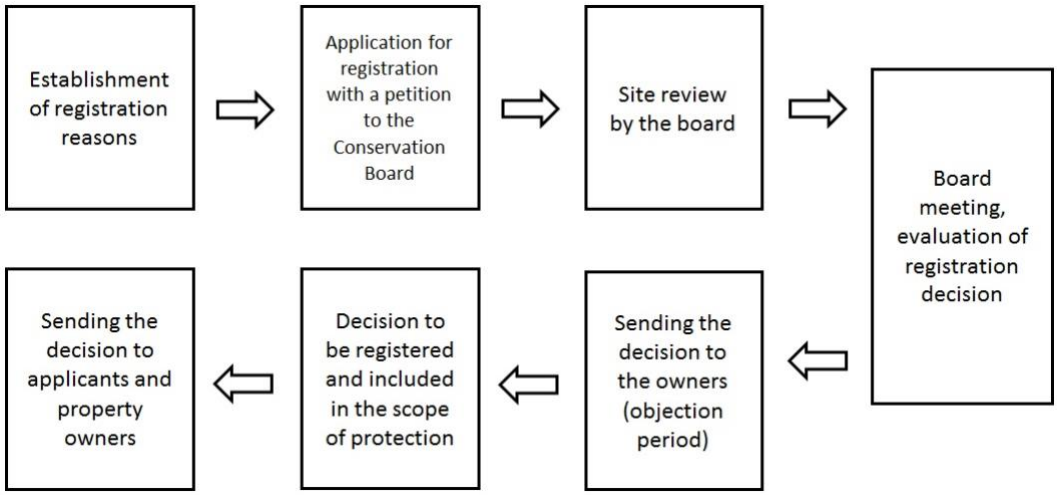


Figure 30: Method of Registration Process.

Reference: Prepared by the authors.

4. RESULTS

Güneykent Rose Oil Factory, located in Isparta Province, Gönen District, Güneykent Village, Köprüyani Locality, on Ispm24b03c, parcel no. 3834, is an important industrial structure that incorporates rose oil production technology for Isparta, the rose-making center. Established in 1952, Güneykent Rose Oil Factory was transferred to Gülbirlik Company in 1977. In addition to its original architecture, it is a qualified industrial heritage with its original equipment, retorts and nearly 100 years old steam boiler.

As a result of partial and simple repairs, the building, which continues its life with its new function, needs a conscious and comprehensive restoration within the scope of industrial heritage by being registered. For this reason, on 18.03.2022, an application was made to the Antalya Cultural Heritage Preservation Regional Board Directorate for the registration and protection of the Güneykent Rose Oil Factory. The registration reasons required for the protection of the building are presented in the petition.

Other qualified, historical rose oil factories in the region have not survived. Güneykent Rose Oil Factory is an industrial structure that has survived to the present day with historical document value. In addition, the building hosted the transition from traditional rose oil production technology to industrial production technology. The fact that the equipment of this production technology is still present in the building is important in terms of transferring the production technique of the period in which it was built to future generations without losing it. In this context, the building also has a technological value. The location of Güneykent Rose Oil Factory has a positional importance both in terms of being on the transportation network of the Lakes Region between the provinces of Isparta - Burdur and on the transition road between big cities such as Istanbul and Ankara and the tourism city Antalya. In case the building is re-functionalized, its open spaces and building stock have reserve spaces for these

functions. In the settlement where the building is located and its surroundings, rose-making is still provides employment. For this reason, local people feel a sense of belonging to Güneykent Rose Oil Factory and attribute a symbolic value. In this sense, the building has an urban value.

Güneykent Rose Oil Factory has the construction technique and material type of the period in which it was built. It reflects the modern architectural style of the building period (1950s). At the same time, it exhibits the facade shaping with local materials. In addition to the block and facade layout, it has a spatial organization shaped by function and equipment. Rose retorts and coal steam boiler were effective in the scale and shaping of the interior. In this context, Güneykent Rose Oil Factory has architectural value with its structural features. The ownership of the building belongs to Gülbirlik Company, and transferring the building to future generations is of public importance for the preservation of urban memory. Finally, the building contributes to national and international rose-making tourism both economically and culturally for the region and has the potential to be a stopping point. In this respect, it is possible to say that it has tourism value as well.

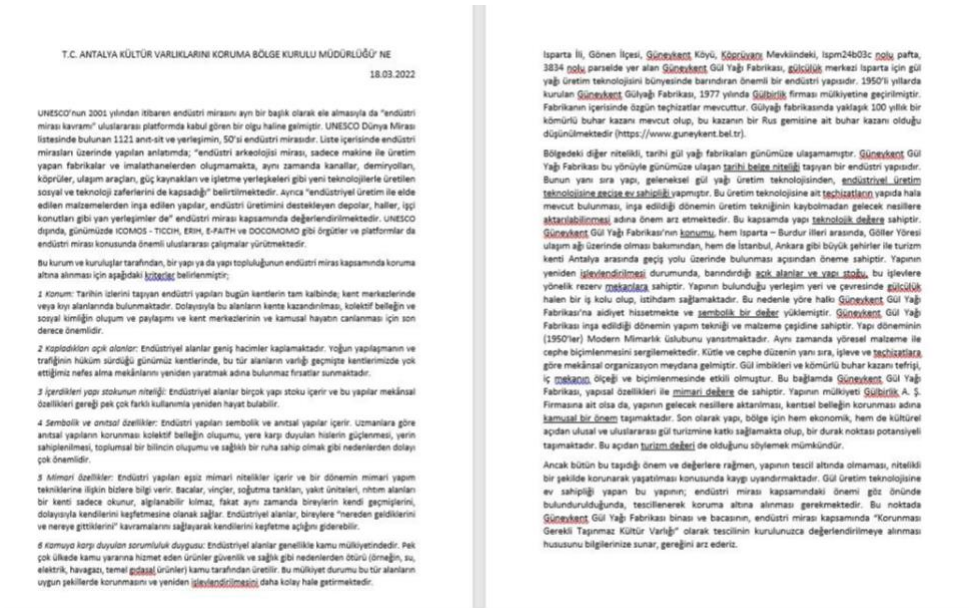
TICCIH (International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage) developed the Nizhny Tagil Charter in 2003 to guide the conservation and conservation of industrial heritage, and at the 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS held on 28 November 2011, ICOMOS-TICCIH adopted the "DUBLIN Principles", which are common principles for the protection of industrial heritage sites, structures, areas and landscapes. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th principles of these principles are given in (Table 2) (ICOMOS, 2011). Within the scope of these principles, the reasons for the registration of the factory are presented (Table 2).

Table 2: Evaluation of the registration reasons of Güneykent Rose Oil Factory within the scope of ICOMOS-TICCIH common principles for the protection of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes

	ICOMOS-TICCIH common principles	**Güneykent Rose Oil Factory Registration Reasons**
1.	*Definition: The industrial heritage consists of sites, structures, complexes, areas and landscapes as well as the related machinery, objects or documents that provide evidence of past or on-going industrial processes of production, the extraction of raw materials, their transformation into goods, and the related energy and transport infrastructures. Industrial* *Heritage reflects the profound connection between the cultural and natural environment, as industrial processes – whether ancient or modern – depend on natural sources of raw materials, energy and transportation networks to produce and distribute products to broader markets. It includes both material assets – immovable and movable –, and intangible dimensions such as technical know-how, the organisation of work and workers, and the complex social and cultural legacy that shaped the life of communities and brought major organizational changes to entire societies and the world in general.*	Rose Oil Factory is an industrial structure in terms of transforming rose raw material into rose oil. The Rose Oil Factory is directly related to the rose gardens, a cultural landscape element in the region, and shows the link between the cultural and natural environment. It can be said that it is a structure related to social and cultural heritage in terms of providing the use of rose water and rose

		products, which are intangible cultural heritage.
2.	*Industrial heritage sites are much diversified in terms of their purpose, design and evolution over time. Many are representative of processes, technologies as well as regional or historical conditions while others constitute outstanding achievements of global influence. Others are complexes and multiple site operations or systems whose many components are interdependent, with different Technologies and historical periods frequently present. The significance and value of industrial heritage is intrinsic to the structures or sites themselves, their material fabric, components, machinery and setting, expressed in the industrial landscape, in written documentation, and also in the intangible records contained in memories, arts and customs.*	It is a representative of technology in terms of the historical stills used for the production of rose oil with the traditional method in the region. In addition, the historical steam boiler is one of the most important symbols of historical technological equipment. Rose Oil Factory end of May - beginning of June, the last products of the rose harvest ritual are brought to this building. In this respect, it is also included in intangible records in people's memories.
3.	*Researching and documenting industrial structures, sites, landscapes and the related machinery, equipment, records or intangible aspects is essential to their identification, conservation, and the appreciation of their heritage significance and value. Human skills and knowledge involved in old industrial processes are a critically important resource in conservation and must be considered in the heritage evaluation process.*	The Rose Oil Factory is a facility with human skills and knowledge used in the old industrial production processes of Isparta.
4.	*Researching and documenting industrial heritage sites and structures must address their historical, technological and socio-economical dimensions to provide an integrated base for conservation and management. It requires an interdisciplinary approach supported by interdisciplinary research and educational programmes to identify the significance of industrial heritage sites or structures. It should benefit from a diversity of sources of expertise and information including site surveys and recording, historical and archaeological investigation, material and landscape analysis, oral history and/or research in public, corporate or private archives. Research and preservation of documentary records, company archives, building plans, and specimens of industrial products should be encouraged. The evaluation and assessment of documents should be undertaken by an appropriate specialist in the industry to which they relate to determine their heritage significance. The participation of communities and other stakeholders is also an integral part of this exercise.*	The Rose Oil Factory contributed to the current socio-economic structure of the city and Isparta, both in the past and in its new structure. The Rose Oil Factory is a structure that requires special conservation with its silhouette created by both the steam boiler and the brick chimney in its landscape. Both Güneykent Municipality and Gülbirlik Company contribute to the protection of the Rose Oil Factory as different stakeholders. Opening the building to the public, at least as a museum, shows the effectiveness of these stakeholders.
5.	*Thorough knowledge of the industrial and socio- economic history of an area or country or their links to other parts of the world is necessary to understand the significance of industrial heritage sites or structures. Single industry context, typological or regional studies, with a comparative component, aimed at key industrial sectors or technologies are very useful in recognizing the heritage values inherent in individual structures, sites, areas or landscapes. They should be accessible and searchable by the public, scholars as well as managers.*	The rose oil factory is in an important position in relation to many regions in the country and in the world in terms of producing rose water and rose oil, the raw material of rose products, which have a place in large markets.

For these reasons, a petition was sent to the Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Heritage on March 18, 2022, requesting the registration of Güneykent Rose Oil Factory (Figure 31). Within 1 month (30 days) from the submission of the petition, the necessary site inspections were conducted by the board. During this period, the board and Güneykent Municipality requested input from the building owners and relevant organizations (Gülbirlik A.Ş.). At the end of the process, the registration decision regarding the board's decision numbered 14012 and dated May 30, 2022, was communicated to us on June 2, 2022 (Figure 32).



T.C. ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ' NE

18.03.2022

UNESCO'nun 2001 yılından itibaren endüstri mirasını ayrı bir başlık olarak ele almasıyla da "endüstri mirası kavramı" uluslararası platformda kabul gören bir olgu haline gelmiştir. UNESCO Dünya Mirası listesinde bulunan 1121 anıt-sit ve yerleşimin, 50'si endüstri mirasıdır. Liste içerisinde endüstri mirasları üzerinde yapılan anlatımda; "endüstri arkeolojisi mirası, sadece makine ile üretim yapan fabrikalar ve imalathanelerden oluşmamakta, aynı zamanda kanallar, demiryolları, köprüler, ulaşım araçları, güç kaynakları ve işletme yerleşkeleri gibi yeni teknolojilerle üretilen sosyal ve teknoloji zaferlerini de kapsadığı" belirtilmektedir. Ayrıca "endüstriyel üretim ile elde edilen malzemelerden inşa edilen yapılar, endüstri üretimini destekleyen depolar, haller, işçi konutları gibi yan yerleşimler de" endüstri mirası kapsamında değerlendirilmektedir. UNESCO dışında, günümüzde ICOMOS - TICCIH, ERIH, E-FAITH ve DOCOMOMO gibi örgütler ve platformlar da endüstri mirası konusunda önemli uluslararası çalışmalar yürütmektedir.

Bu kurum ve kuruluşlar tarafından, bir yapı ya da yapı topluluğunun endüstri miras kapsamında koruma altına alınması için aşağıdaki kriterler belirlenmiştir;

1 Konum: Tarihin izlerini taşıyan endüstri yapıları bugün kentlerin tam kalbinde; kent merkezlerinde veya kıyı alanlarında bulunmaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu alanların kente kazandırılması, kolektif belleğin ve sosyal kimliğin oluşum ve paylaşımı ve kent merkezlerinin ve kamusal hayatın canlanması için son derece önemlidir.

2 Kapladıkları açık alanlar: Endüstriyel alanlar geniş hacimler kaplamaktadır. Yoğun yapılaşmanın ve trafiğinin hüküm sürdüğü günümüz kentlerinde, bu tür alanların varlığı geçmişte kentlerimizde yok ettiğimiz nefes alma mekânlarını yeniden yaratmak adına bulunmaz fırsatlar sunmaktadır.

3 İçerdikleri yapı stokunun niteliği: Endüstriyel alanlar birçok yapı stoku içerir ve bu yapılar mekânsal özellikleri gereği pek çok farklı kullanımla yeniden hayat bulabilir.

4 Sembolik ve anıtsal özellikler: Endüstri yapıları sembolik ve anıtsal yapılar içerir. Uzmanlara göre anıtsal yapıların korunması kolektif belleğin oluşumu, yere karşı duyulan hislerin güçlenmesi, yerin sahiplenilmesi, toplumsal bir bilincin oluşumu ve sağlıklı bir ruha sahip olmak gibi nedenlerden dolayı çok önemlidir.

5 Mimari özellikler: Endüstri yapıları eşsiz mimari nitelikler içerir ve bir dönemin mimari yapım tekniklerine ilişkin bizlere bilgi verir. Bacalar, vinçler, soğutma tankları, yakıt üniteleri, nihtm alanları bir kenti sadece okunur, algılanabilir kılmaz, fakat aynı zamanda bireylerin kendi geçmişlerini, dolayısıyla kendilerini keşfetmesine olanak sağlar. Endüstriyel alanlar, bireylere "nereden geldiklerini ve nereye gittiklerini" kavramalarını sağlayarak kendilerini keşfetme açığını giderebilir.

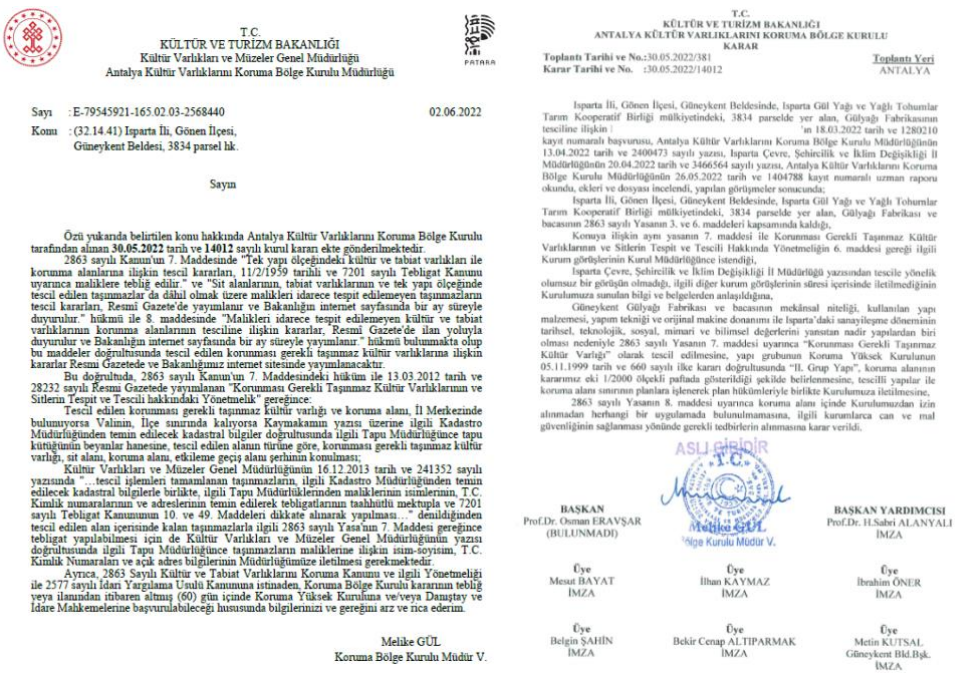
6 Kamuya karşı duyulan sorumluluk duygusu: Endüstriyel alanlar genellikle kamu mülkiyetindedir. Pek çok ülkede kamu yararına hizmet eden ürünler güvenlik ve sağlık gibi nedenlerden ötürü (örneğin, su, elektrik, havagazı, temel gıdasal ürünler) kamu tarafından üretilir. Bu mülkiyet durumu bu tür alanların uygun şekillerde korunmasını ve yeniden işlevlendirilmesini daha kolay hale getirmektedir.

Isparta İli, Gönen İlçesi, Güneykent Köyü, Köprüayrı Mevkiindeki, 1spm24b03c nolu pafta, 3834 nolu parselde yer alan Güneykent Gül Yağı Fabrikası, gülcülük merkezi Isparta için gül yağı üretim teknolojisini bünyesinde barındıran önemli bir endüstri yapısıdır. 1950'li yıllarda kurulan Güneykent Gülyağı Fabrikası, 1977 yılında Gülbirlik firması mülkiyetine geçirilmiştir. Fabrikanın içerisinde özgün teçhizatlar mevcuttur. Gülyağı fabrikasında yaklaşık 100 yıllık bir kömürlü buhar kazanı mevcut olup, bu kazanın bir Rus gemisine ait buhar kazanı olduğu düşünülmektedir (https://www.guneykent.bel.tr).

Bölgedeki diğer nitelikli, tarihi gül yağı fabrikaları günümüze ulaşamamıştır. Güneykent Gül Yağı Fabrikası bu yönüyle günümüze ulaşan tarihi belge niteliği taşıyan bir endüstri yapısıdır. Bunun yanı sıra yapı, geleneksel gül yağı üretim teknolojisinden, endüstriyel üretim teknolojisine geçişe ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Bu üretim teknolojisine ait teçhizatların yapıda hala mevcut bulunması, inşa edildiği dönemin üretim tekniğinin kaybolmadan gelecek nesillere aktarılabilirlemesi adına önem arz etmektedir. Bu kapsamda yapı teknolojik değere sahiptir. Güneykent Gül Yağı Fabrikası'nın konumu, hem Isparta – Burdur illeri arasında, Göller Yöresi ulaşım ağı üzerinde olması bakımından, hem de İstanbul, Ankara gibi büyük şehirler ile turizm kenti Antalya arasında geçiş yolu üzerinde bulunması açısından öneme sahiptir. Yapının yeniden işlevlendirilmesi durumunda, barındırdığı açık alanlar ve yapı stoku, bu işlevlere yönelik rezerv mekanlara sahiptir. Yapının bulunduğu yerleşim yeri ve çevresinde gülcülük halen bir iş kolu olup, istihdam sağlamaktadır. Bu nedenle yöre halkı Güneykent Gül Yağı Fabrikası'na aidiyet hissetmekte ve sembolik bir değer yüklemiştir. Güneykent Gül Yağı Fabrikası inşa edildiği dönemin yapım tekniği ve malzeme çeşidine sahiptir. Yapı döneminin (1950'ler) Modern Mimarlık üslubunu yansıtmaktadır. Aynı zamanda yöresel malzeme ile cephe biçimlenmesini sergilemektedir. Kütle ve cephe düzenin yanı sıra, işleve ve teçhizatlara göre mekânsal organizasyon meydana gelmiştir. Gül imbikleri ve kömürlü buhar kazanı tefrişi, iç mekanın ölçeği ve biçimlenmesinde etkili olmuştur. Bu bağlamda Güneykent Gül Yağı Fabrikası, yapısal özellikleri ile mimari değere de sahiptir. Yapının mülkiyeti Gülbirlik A. Ş. Firmasına ait olsa da, yapının gelecek nesillere aktarılması, kentsel belleğin korunması adına kamusal bir önem taşımaktadır. Son olarak yapı, bölge için hem ekonomik, hem de kültürel açıdan ulusal ve uluslararası gül turizmine katkı sağlamakta olup, bir durak noktası potansiyeli taşımaktadır. Bu açıdan turizm değeri de olduğunu söylemek mümkündür.

Ancak bütün bu taşıdığı önem ve değerlere rağmen, yapının tescil altında olmaması, nitelikli bir şekilde korunarak yaşatılması konusunda kaygı uyandırmaktadır. Gül üretim teknolojisine ev sahipliği yapan bu yapının; endüstri mirası kapsamındaki önemi göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, tescillenerek koruma altına alınması gerekmektedir. Bu noktada Güneykent Gül Yağı Fabrikası binası ve bacasının, endüstri mirası kapsamında "Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlığı" olarak tescilinin kurulunuzca değerlendirilmeye alınması hususunu bilgilerinize sunar, gereğini arz ederiz.

Figure 31: A petition for registration proposal sent to the board.



T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü
Antalya Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü

Sayı : E-79545921-165.02.03-2568440 — 02.06.2022
Konu : (32.14.41) Isparta İli, Gönen İlçesi, Güneykent Beldesi, 3834 parsel hk.

Sayın

Özü yukarıda belirtilen konu hakkında Antalya Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu tarafından alınan **30.05.2022** tarih ve **14012** sayılı kurul kararı ekte gönderilmektedir.

2863 sayılı Kanun'un 7. Maddesinde "Tek yapı ölçeğindeki kültür ve tabiat varlıkları ile korunma alanlarına ilişkin tescil kararları, 11/2/1939 tarihli ve 7201 sayılı Tebligat Kanunu uyarınca maliklere tebliğ edilir." ve "Sit alanlarının, tabiat varlıklarının ve tek yapı ölçeğinde tescil edilen taşınmazlar da dâhil olmak üzere malikleri idarece tespit edilemeyen taşınmazların tescil kararları, Resmî Gazete'de yayımlanır ve Bakanlığın internet sayfasında bir ay süreyle duyurulur." hükmü ile 8. maddesinde "Malikleri idarece tespit edilemeyen kültür ve tabiat varlıklarının korunma alanlarının tesciline ilişkin kararlar, Resmî Gazete'de ilan yoluyla duyurulur ve Bakanlığın internet sayfasında bir ay süreyle yayımlanır." hükmü bulunmakta olup bu maddeler doğrultusunda tescil edilen korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlıklarına ilişkin kararlar Resmi Gazetede ve Bakanlığımız internet sitesinde yayımlanacaktır.

Bu doğrultuda, 2863 sayılı Kanun'un 7. Maddesindeki hüküm ile 13.03.2012 tarih ve 28232 sayılı Resmi Gazetede yayımlanan "Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının ve Sitlerin Tespit ve Tescili hakkındaki Yönetmelik" gereğince:

Tescil edilen korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı ve koruma alanı, İl Merkezinde bulunuyorsa Valinin, İlçe sınırında kalıyorsa Kaymakamın yazısı üzerine ilgili Kadastro Müdürlüğünden temin edilecek kadastral bilgiler doğrultusunda ilgili Tapu Müdürlüğünce tapu kütüğünün beyanlar hanesine, tescil edilen alanın türüne göre, korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı, sit alanı, koruma alanı, etkileme geçiş alanı şerhinin konulması;

Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünün 16.12.2013 tarih ve 241352 sayılı yazısında "...tescil işlemleri tamamlanan taşınmazların, ilgili Kadastro Müdürlüğünden temin edilecek kadastral bilgilerle birlikte, ilgili Tapu Müdürlüklerinden maliklerinin isimlerinin, T.C. Kimlik numaralarının ve adreslerinin temin edilerek tebligatlarının taahhütlü mektupla ve 7201 sayılı Tebligat Kanununun 10. ve 49. Maddeleri dikkate alınarak yapılması..." denildiğinden tescil edilen alan içerisinde kalan taşınmazlarla ilgili 2863 sayılı Yasa'nın 7. Maddesi gereğince tebligat yapılabilmesi için de Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünün yazısı doğrultusunda ilgili Tapu Müdürlüğünce taşınmazların maliklerine ilişkin isim-soyisim, T.C. Kimlik Numaraları ve açık adres bilgilerinin Müdürlüğümüze iletilmesi gerekmektedir.

Ayrıca, 2863 Sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu ve ilgili Yönetmeliği ile 2577 sayılı İdari Yargılama Usulü Kanununa istinaden, Koruma Bölge Kurulu kararının tebliğ veya ilanından itibaren altmış (60) gün içinde Koruma Yüksek Kuruluna ve/veya Danıştay ve İdare Mahkemelerine başvurulabileceği hususunda bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz ve rica ederim.

Melike GÜL
Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdür V.

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No.: 30.05.2022/381 — **Toplantı Yeri** ANTALYA
Karar Tarihi ve No. :30.05.2022/14012

Isparta İli, Gönen İlçesi, Güneykent Beldesinde, Isparta Gül Yağı ve Yağlı Tohumlar Tarım Kooperatif Birliği mülkiyetindeki, 3834 parselde yer alan, Gülyağı Fabrikasının tesciline ilişkin : 'ın 18.03.2022 tarih ve 1280210 kayıt numaralı başvurusu, Antalya Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğünün 13.04.2022 tarih ve 2400473 sayılı yazısı, Isparta Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğünün 20.04.2022 tarih ve 3466564 sayılı yazısı, Antalya Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğünün 26.05.2022 tarih ve 1404788 kayıt numaralı uzman raporu okundu, ekleri ve dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Isparta İli, Gönen İlçesi, Güneykent Beldesinde, Isparta Gül Yağı ve Yağlı Tohumlar Tarım Kooperatif Birliği mülkiyetindeki, 3834 parselde yer alan, Gülyağı Fabrikası ve bacasının 2863 sayılı Yasanın 3. ve 6. maddeleri kapsamında kaldığı,

Konuya ilişkin aynı yasanın 7. maddesi ile Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının ve Sitlerin Tespit ve Tescili Hakkında Yönetmeliğin 6. maddesi gereği ilgili Kurum görüşlerinin Kurul Müdürlüğünce istendiği,

Isparta Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürlüğü yazısından tescile yönelik olumsuz bir görüşün olmadığı, ilgili diğer kurum görüşlerinin süresi içerisinde iletilmediğinin Kurulumuza sunulan bilgi ve belgelerden anlaşıldığına,

Güneykent Gülyağı Fabrikası ve bacasının mekânsal niteliği, kullanılan yapı malzemesi, yapım tekniği ve orijinal makine donanımı ile Isparta'daki sanayileşme döneminin tarihsel, teknolojik, sosyal, mimari ve bilimsel değerlerini yansıtan nadir yapılardan biri olması nedeniyle 2863 sayılı Yasanın 7. maddesi uyarınca "Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlığı" olarak tescil edilmesine, yapı grubunun Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 05.11.1999 tarih ve 660 sayılı ilke kararı doğrultusunda "II. Grup Yapı", koruma alanının kararımız eki 1/2000 ölçekli paftada gösterildiği şekilde belirlenmesine, tescilli yapılar ile koruma alanı sınırının planlara işlenerek plan hükümleriyle birlikte Kurulumuza iletilmesine,

2863 sayılı Yasanın 8. maddesi uyarınca koruma alanı içinde Kurulumuzdan izin alınmadan herhangi bir uygulamada bulunulmamasına, ilgili kurumlarca can ve mal güvenliğinin sağlanması yönünde gerekli tedbirlerin alınmasına karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR
T.C.
Melike GÜL
Bölge Kurulu Müdür V.

BAŞKAN Prof.Dr. Osman ERAVŞAR (BULUNMADI)		**BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI** Prof.Dr. H.Sabri ALANYALI İMZA
Üye Mesut BAYAT İMZA	**Üye** İlhan KAYMAZ İMZA	**Üye** İbrahim ÖNER İMZA
Üye Belgin ŞAHİN İMZA	**Üye** Bekir Cenap ALTIPARMAK İMZA	**Üye** Metin KUTSAL Güneykent Bld.Bşk. İMZA

Figure 32: Document about the registration decision.

5. CONCLUSION

It is possible to say that industrial areas and structures are the expression of the socio-economic history of a region with the mechanical components that provide the production and the places where these components are located. These structures, which are generally built in line with the needs of the day, often lose their functions and uses due to rapid technological developments. For this reason, they are often not considered to have a visible symbolic meaning in the context of the city and structurally, like other cultural heritage items. However, it should not be ignored that they hold an important place in the memory of modern societies as evidence of industrial developments. For this reason, it is vital that these structures, which have witnessed a development process in the history of technology and therefore industry, should be preserved completely, together with their spatial traces. In terms of use value, these structures are brought into social life by using them and protecting them in this way is an important conservation action and protection method in order to carry the industrial heritage to the future.

In the study, the development process of rose oil production in Isparta was examined. In the production of rose oil, which is based on the distillation method, furnace, boiler and pool equipment have been the basic elements of the production method. With the developing technology over time, the working principle of these three elements has remained the same, and their form, size and technologies have changed. From the retort used in distillation with the traditional method, today's copper rose boilers, from wood fired clay furnaces to steam powered boilers. Furthermore, the production of rose oil, which used to take place in the ground floors or gardens of houses, has been replaced by purpose-built structures and spaces designed specifically for this function, as a result of industrialization. This process was determined by literature review and site observation in the study.

In Isparta, a city that has housed numerous historical industrial structures such as carpet factories, leather factories, sulfur factories, and rose oil factories, it is challenging to identify a comprehensive and integrated example of industrial heritage preservation. Although some conservation efforts have been made, mostly limited to preserving facade walls or chimneys of the factories, there is a lack of a comprehensive approach. The rose oil factories, in particular, hold significant importance in the context of industrial heritage, as they represent the evolution of local production to an industrial scale. Throughout history, many of the factories dedicated to rose oil production were destroyed and have not survived to the present day. However, the Güneykent Old Rose Oil Factory stands out as an exception, as it has been revitalized and transformed into a museum following minor repairs. With the aim of safeguarding and registering the Güneykent Gülbirlik Rose Oil Factory as part of the industrial heritage, efforts have been made, and the reasons for registration have been discussed in alignment with the decisions of TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage).

Considering the significant tourism value of the building for the region, its status as a symbol of local and rural architecture, and its reflection of the culture of rose production, it is crucial to prioritize its protection and restoration as an industrial structure after its registration within the industrial heritage framework. However, in the context of this study, the emphasis was placed on the importance of protection and registration reasons preceding functional decisions and restoration efforts related to the preservation of industrial heritage. With this perspective in mind, the Rose Oil Factory, as an industrial structure, not only reflects the technological advancements of its era in the process of converting raw roses into rose oil but also maintains a direct connection with the surrounding rose gardens, which serve as integral cultural landscape elements in the region. This highlights the intrinsic relationship between the cultural and natural environment, further underscoring the significance of the factory as a historical and cultural asset. Furthermore, it is essential to highlight that the Rose Oil Factory holds significance in terms of social and cultural heritage, as it facilitates the utilization and production of rose products that can be considered as intangible cultural heritage. The factory is regarded as a representative of technological history, evident in the historical stills used for the traditional method of rose oil production within the factory premises, as well as the distillation equipment and spatial arrangement characteristic of its construction period. Notably, the steam boiler located within the building stands as one of the most significant symbols of the historical technological component, emphasizing the necessity of preserving the entire structure along with its spatial organization. Additionally, the building holds a special place in the collective memory of the community, as it serves as the destination for the final harvest of roses at the end of May and the beginning of June. Thus, it is included in the intangible records of people's memories, contributing to the social memory of the region. The national and international importance of safeguarding the structure should also be emphasized, as it has been a hub for economically significant industrial activities related to the production of rose water and rose oil, serving as the raw materials for various rose-based products.

With an emphasis on all these importance and values, the registration application of the building was submitted, and this structure, which serves as a host to rose production technology, has been placed under protection, considering its significance within the scope of industrial heritage. The transmission of industrial heritage to future generations, alongside cultural heritage, is a matter that requires sensitivity. The production history of rose oil, particularly as a regional product, holds national and international originality. Therefore, each stage of the traditional method and factory production processes should be documented and examined within the context of industrial heritage. By doing so, we can ensure the preservation of the entire production history and techniques associated with rose oil, allowing them to be passed down to future generations. This approach recognizes and values the cultural and technological heritage embodied by this significant industrial structure.

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