



## THE EFFECTS OF CULTURAL PURPOSE TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE STRUCTURES ON THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HALIÇ REGION

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### ABSTRACT

Also called as the Golden Horn, this region is located in the European side of İstanbul, at the entrance of the Bosphorus, the extension of the sea that separates the peninsula from Beyoğlu and the surrounding built area is called Haliç. In the historical continuum, in every period Haliç Region which hosts different congregations and undertakes different roles and missions, is the coast of Fatih, Eyüp, Beyoğlu and Kağıthane. In the 20th century, the industrial structures in the Haliç Region that now depicts an inner harbor were seen to negatively affect the ecosystem of the region consecutively decentralisation process initiates. After this process, our heritage industrial heritage, which has a great prospect in terms of historical past, was abandoned and left to decay. However, since the end of the 20th century, the search of private sector for sites in the Golden Horn region, which is near the city center, has started the process of transforming old industrial areas into cultural areas. Thus, many industrial heritages in the idle state have been transformed into cultural structures and have had important effects on the development of the region. The aim of this study is to show that the provision of up-to-date functions to unused industrial heritage structures is an important application for the community development of the region. In this content, as a method, theoretical and empirical research was carried out. Magazine articles, books, technical reports and conference notices with important field indexes related to the subject were carefully examined and many on-site observations were made.

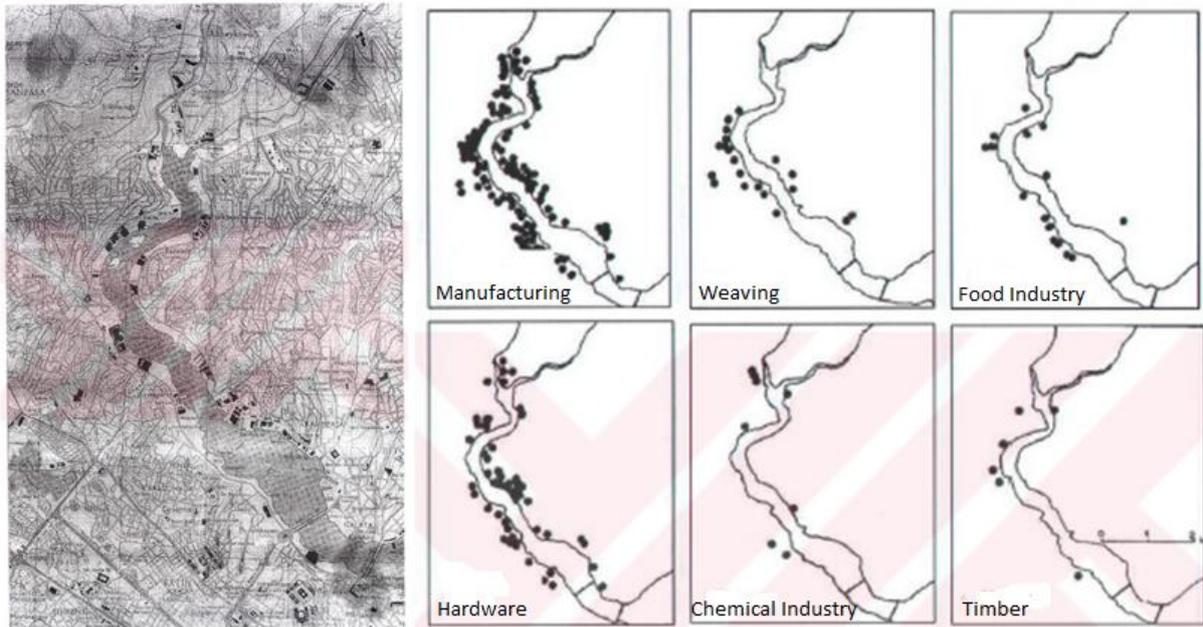
**Keywords:**Haliç, Industrial Heritage, Social Development, Transformation, Adaptive

### 1.INTRODUCTION

The Golden Horn which is in a shape of a natural harbor was a center where, before the 19th century, it played an active role not only in commercial life but also in social life. From the 19th century onwards, with the influence of rapid industrialization, harbor areas and shoreline have transformed into small and medium sized manufacturing sites, sinkers and warehouses. Due to the uncontrolled and unplanned growth of the workforce that feeds the industry and the resulting unqualified space formations and pollution, this region has gradually lost its attractiveness to the urban people. This situation has led to the weakening of the relationship between the Golden Horn region and the city residents (Çakırer Özservet, 2014). In the 20th century, many steps were taken for the decentralization of the industry from the Golden Horn Region due to the negativities that arise. After this process, cultural-focused functional transformations of idle industrial structures have been observed. Within the scope of this study, the examples from the industrial structures in the Golden Horn region that transformed to the cultural structures will be assessed and the effects on the social development of the region will be analyzed.

## 2. RESOLUTIONS AFFECTING THE 20th CENTURY HALIÇ REGION AND ITS IDENTITY

If taken in chronological order, the initial cause affecting Haliç's identity in the 20th century was Henri Prost's plans on the Golden Horn (URL-1). Because Prost anticipated the progress of industrial functions up to the inner parts of the Golden Horn and the opening of the Sütluçe coastal road. During 1950-1960 Adnan Menderes Government, Prost's plans were adopted and transport connections in the Golden Horn were expanded and strengthened. This strengthened industrial functions and led to the northward development and loss of green areas in this region (Figure 1). From the 1950's onwards, immigration has started very intensively in İstanbul. As a result, the first slum neighbourhoods initiated in this area. Alibeyköy and Kağıthane were the most concentrated slum neighborhoods around the Golden Horn and the surrounding industrial areas (Köseoğlu, 2010).



**Figure-1.** Industrial Sites and Industry Associations in Haliç Region - 1950 (Tümertekin, 1997)

In Beyoğlu Nazım Construction Plan that governed in 1954, the provisions of the protection of the industry between Kasımpaşa and Kağıthane took place and caused the increase of heavy and medium industry establishments on the Golden Horn coasts. This situation caused the region, which is a promenade and a cultural axis, to lose its characteristics (Baştürk et al., 2001). After this process, the water polluted and shaded due to the factory wastes in the surrounding area damaged the existing piers from the Ottoman period and prevented the steamers from serving (Tutel, 2000).

The city administrations, which received intense criticism due to the Menderes era zoning applications, hired Lüigi Piccinato for a new plan in 1958. Piccinato noted, Alibeyköy and Kağıthane valleys are the tourism resources of İstanbul, it has come to the conclusion that the industry in this area should no longer advance and be frozen. (Kılıç and Yenen, 2001).

In 1985 the Golden Horn Region was taken to the UNESCO World Heritage List. At that time, however, the Mayor of İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality Bedrettin Dalan formed the Golden Horn Master Plan and various interventions have undergone in the region. In order to restore the Golden Horn to its original state, they removed the coastal industrial sites and

converted them into 1 million square kilometers of landscape and recreation areas. In fact, in this plan that was intended as decentralization of the industrial and central business area, various destructions were made which harm the identity of the Golden Horn. Along with many buildings; Yemiş, Cibali and Halıcıoğlu piers have been destroyed (Yüçetürk, 2001). As a result of the attempt to clean up the Golden Horn, many cultural heritage items that identified with the region have been wiped out of the historical scene. In an operation named Dalan, more than 4,000 buildings have been expropriated, and 696 factories and 2020 small-business workshops have been destroyed. Workplaces have been relocated out of town. With the canal systems and collectors, the waters of the Golden Horn started to be cleaned.

When it comes to the 1990s, the green areas that were designed after the demolitions and can not provide the desired anticipation, have become targets of many projects. Unused industrial buildings that have lost their function have begun to attract investors attention. In the years of 1999-2004, Mayor Ali Müfit Gürtuna started the transformation process on the matter of Golden Horn being an area serving a cultural and cultural industries.

In 2000s, the Municipality of Beyoğlu, with the slogan "Great Transformation" has launched successful transformation projects in Tarlabası, Sötlüce-Örnektepe, Kasımpaşa and Okmeydanı. On 15 March 2017, 397 houses and 20 shops were built by TOKİ within the scope of Sötlüce-Örnektepe urban transformation (URL-3). The transformation project initiated with the protocol signed between Toki and Beyoglu Municipality on 02.06.2015 also includes religious facilities, car parks and infrastructure-landscaping projects (Figure 2). The aim of the project, which is planned to be completed in the middle of 2019, is to create a qualified architectural language that uses a density rate below the current zoning plan suitable for the silhouette of Istanbul and Golden Horn (URL-4).



**Figure-2.** Sötlüce-Örnektepe Urban Transformation Project (URL-4)

### 3.REASONS OF TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS APPLICATIONS IN THE HALIÇ REGION

The initial reason why Transformation Projects has executed in Haliç region, is that the region has rich historical and cultural values. The Golden Horn, a gulf in Istanbul's bosphorus, is an important influence on the creation of Istanbul's identity. In this context, it is of utmost

importance that this area is carefully handled and successful transformation projects are executed.

The second reason for choosing the Golden Horn Region for transformation projects is that the region has existing infrastructure facilities. The existing infrastructure facilities in the conversion projects cause the costs to decrease and make it feasible. For entrepreneurs in the private sector, public investors and city governments these existing infrastructure facilities create a potential in the context of the applicability of transformation projects.

Among the reasons for choosing the Golden Horn Region of the project, the third is the property of the region. This harbor and industrial area, which seems abandoned and has lost its function, constitutes an opportunity for investors. Investors want to find large areas in the city center for big projects they want to apply, and because the region does not have big problems about ownership status, it becomes the preference.

The last reasons for choosing the Golden Horn for the transformation projects is the accessibility of the area. This region, which is in the center of the city, is becoming attractive for investors in terms of accessibility. The areas that could gain new functions within the transformation projects by having organic relations with the city center are increasing the potential for success (URL-2).

#### **4. PROJECTS RELEVANT TO TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS TO CULTURAL AREAS IN HALIÇ REGION**

Many projects with different scales and scope have been applied for the Golden Horn Region and are still being implemented. In this study, projects which have been transformed from industrial areas into cultural areas are considered because they serve as cultural and bicultural industries.

These projects are;

- Rahmi M. Koç Museum (Hasköy-Beyoğlu)
- Feshane International Fair Congress and Culture Center (Defterdar - Eyüp)
- Haliç Congress Center (Sütlüce - Beyoğlu)
- Kadir Has University (Cibali - Fatih)
- Santralistanbul Energy Museum (Silahtarağa - Eyüp).

##### **4.1.Lengerhane-i Amire and Historical Hasköy Shipyard - Rahmi M. Koç Museum**

Lengerhane-i Amire

Location: Hasköy / Beyoğlu

First Original Year of construction: First quarter of the eighteenth century

First Architect: Ali Usta

Original Function: Anchor Production Facility

Date of Adaptive Reuse: 1991-1994

Project Architects: Fahrettin Ayanlar, Neşe Ergin, Bülent Bulgurlu

Last Function: Industrial Museum

Historical Hasköy Shipyard

Location: Hasköy / Beyoğlu

First Original Year of construction: 1861

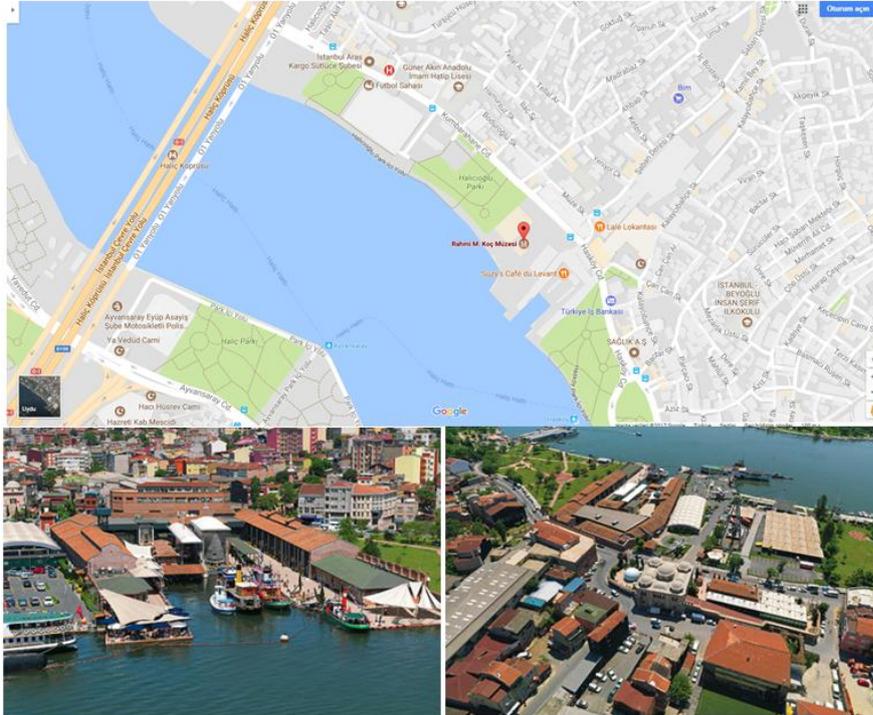
Original Function: Maintenance of Ships

Date of Adaptive Reuse: 1996-2001

Project Architects: Bülent Bulgurlu

### Last Function: Industrial Museum

The Rahmi M. Koç Museum, which was the first to transform the industrial areas that lost their function in the Golden Horn Region into a cultural area, opened in 1994 and became a role model for other projects afterwards (Figure 3). The museum at the northern coast of the Golden Horn, which spans the area of 27 thousand square meters in the Hasköy district, consists three main parts:Lengerhane-i Amire Building, Hasköy Shipyard and open air exhibition areas (URL-5).



**Figure-3.** Rahmi M. Koç MuseumMap and Photos (URL-5)

The first part of the Koç Industrial Museum, the Ottoman Lengerhane, built at the beginning of the 1700's was a structure placed on the remnants from Byzantine era. This building, which was purchased by Rahmi M. Koç Müzecilik Vakfı in 1991, began its museum activities in 1994 after the restoration work carried out under the coordination of Dr. Bulent Bulgurlu. This building, with a simple rationalist approach in terms of the material used in keeping with its urban identity, has been able to keep its form and function in the forefront (Pekol, 2010). The Lengerhane building was given the name "Lengerhane Mustafa V. Koç Building" in a ceremony organized by the Koç family in 2016 (URL-6).

Shortly after the lengerhane building served as a museum, Hasköy Shipyard, which was abandoned, was purchased due to the fact that the exhibition areas did not meet the demand in 1996.. Founded in 1861 by Şirket-i Hayriye for the maintenance and repair of its own ships, this shipyard has a significance as great as Lengerhane in the context of industrial archeology. The restoration of this shipyard, which occupies an area of 11 thousand square meters and 14 buildings, has been carried out by adhering to its authenticity and in 2001, it has opened as a museum (URL-5).

#### **4.2.Feshane-i Amire - Feshane International Fair Convention and Culture Center**

Location: Defterdar / Eyüp

First Original Year of Construction: 1835

Original Function: Fez Factory

Date of Adaptive Reuse: 1998

Project Architect: Mehmet Ekiz

Last Function: International Fair Convention and Culture Center

Today, Feshane-i Amire is located in Defterdar Mahallesi of Eyüp district, which has a rectangular weaving hall of only 8000 square meters. Haliç to the east and Yavedut Street to the west (Figure 4).



**Figure-4.** Feshane International Fair Convention and Culture Center Map and Photos(URL-7)

Feshane-i Amire is a factory established in the middle of the 19th century in the name of meeting the need for *çuha* (broadcloth) and *fez* which is very important for the Ottoman Empire. In this period when the industrial revolution in Western countries was very active, production began as a modern factory using the most advanced technologies. With this feature, it was passed down to our history as the first industrialization idea to be put forward in the Ottoman Empire (Küçükerman, 1988).

The building, which used to be a wooden structure, was completely burnt except for the steam engine room in 1866, but after two years it continued to more fully operate (Koray, 1948). In the second half of the 1800's, Feshane-i Amire gained an international reputation for its production quality. It was handed over to the Feshane Industry and the Maadin Bank, which was discharged from military administration in 1925. This bank has established the company 'Feshane Mensucat T.A.Ş.' and has operated the factory. When this company was liquidated in 1937, Feshane started to operate as Sümerbank Defterdar Factory. In 1938 the name of the factory was changed to Sümerbank Defterdar Mensucat Factory. The factory underwent a second major fire in 1949 and was renewed again. After this renovation work, the entrance gate on Yavedut Caddesi was moved to the Defterdar ferry pier along the Golden Horn (Tanyeli, 1990 and Küçükerman, 1988). Continuing the production until 1985, this facility was destroyed in 1986 by İ.B.B. (Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality) with the project "Reorganization of the Golden Horn Shoreline", except for the large weaving hall. The demolition of a cultural asset that is registered to and protected by Istanbul No. 1 Cultural and Natural Assets Protection Board with the decision number 9591 dated 15.01.1977, caused great reactions during this period (Köksal, 2005).

In June 1991, with a protocol signed between Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts Foundation, Feshane was allocated to to foundation for the 49th year(İncirlioğlu, 1991). In order to transform the building into a Museum of Modern Art, a reworking project was carried out. The 3rd Istanbul Biennial took place between October 16 and November 30, 1992 in Feshane. Due to the disagreement between İKSV and İ.B.B. after the biennial, the structure was handed back to İ.B.B. . With this project, all the equipment in the building was lost, the ground works and the northern frontage where the door was located was flooded (Köksal, 2005).

In 1992, the with the pioneering of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality building became the Museum of Contemporary Handicrafts; in the following years, it became unusable due to some technical problems. Restoration work began in 1998 and this time the Feshane building was opened as a fair and exhibition space or as a meeting center. In the following years, especially with the entertainment and recreation venues formed specially during Ramadan, it became one of the areas which is opened to public use by re-use in the Golden Horn (URL-2).

#### 4.3.Sütlüce Mezbahanesi - Haliç Congress Center

Location: Sütlüce / Beyoğlu

First Original Year of Construcion: 1919-1923

First Architects: Ahmed Burhaneddin, Osman Fitri ve Makro Logos

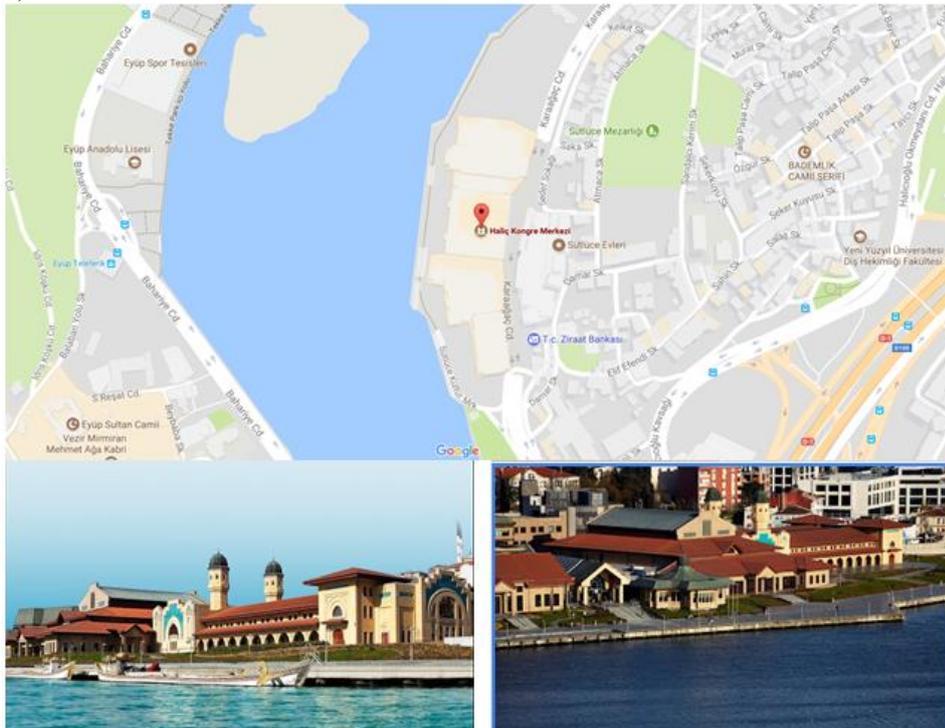
Original Function: Slaughterhouse

Date of Adaptive Reuse: 1998-2009

Project Architect: Cengiz Eruzun

Last Function: Congress Center

The Golden Horn Congress Center located on Karaağaç Caddesi on the shores of the Golden Horn is lived as the largest cultural and congress center of Istanbul but its restoration work has been criticized by many for not resting on the authenticity of the slaughterhouse(Figure 5).



**Figure-5.** Haliç Congress CenterMap and Photos (URL-8)

The reason for the establishment of Sütlüce Slaughterhouse is due to the need to produce meat in hygienic conditions. For this purpose, on July 22, 1919, Şehremini Cemil Topuzlu invited Bacteriologist Riza Ismail Sezginer and evaluated the situation together. Afterwards, Ahmed Burhaneddin, Osman Fitri and Macro Logos started to work on the construction of the slaughterhouse project. In the following years, ŞehreminiHaydarBey made an effort to complete the work and opened the facility on 12 July 1923 with a ceremony. Sütlüce Slaughterhouse has grown as an articulated building community with different functions. The place we know as SütlüceMezbahasi when the project is completed with all its compounts, the complex consists 20 thousand square meters closed, 31 thousand square meters open with a total of 51 thousand square meters, 300-350 cattle, 3-4 thousand sheep cappacity, cold water storage capacity, 100-125 tons of ice production capacity, 80 tons of fresh meat, the same amount of meat storages, 1200 boxes of egg storage warehouse, 4 large warehouses for various food items (URL-9) (Figure 6).



**Figure-6.** Photographs of Sütlüce Slaughterhouse from 1930 and 1940 (URL-9)

Sütlüce Slaughterhouse, that sustained its original function for about 70 years, was moved to another part of Istanbul due to pollution caused by the Golden Horn waters and destroyed during the cleaning operations in the 1980s (Sadri, 2008). When it came to 1998, Sütlüce Slaughterhouse, an industrial complex, started its restoration and re-functioning process. Due to some disruptions experienced, the Golden Horn Congress Center's opening was made in 2009.

#### **4.4. Cibali Tobacco Factory – Kadir Has University**

Location: Cibali / Fatih

First Original Year of Construction: 1884

First Architects: Alexandre Vallauray, Hovsep Aznavur, Eugene Bottazi

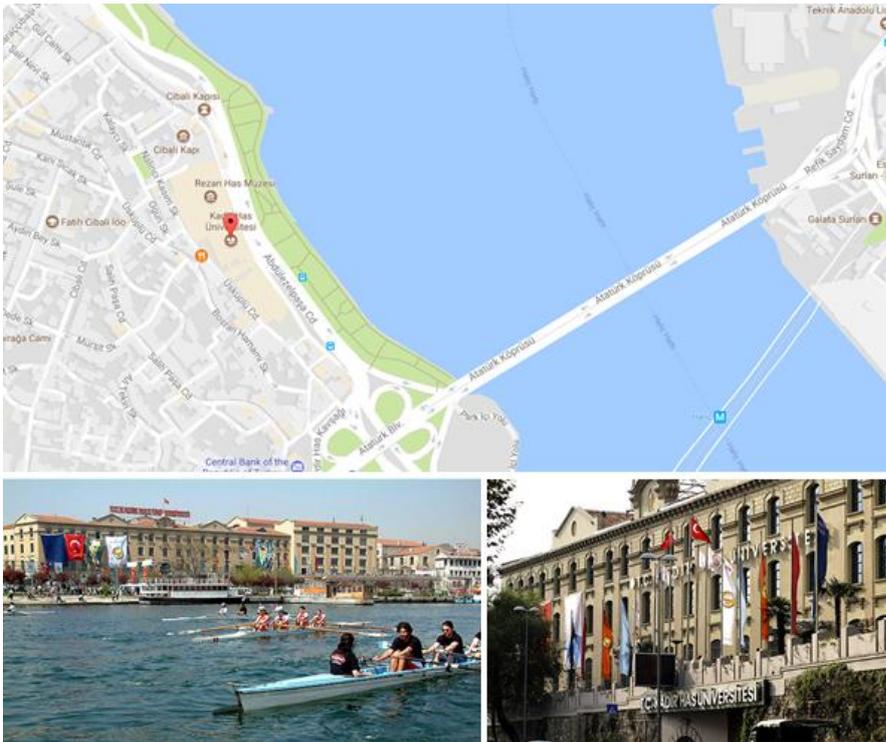
Original Function: Tobacco Factory

Date of Adaptive Reuse: 2000-2002

Project Architect: Mehmet Alper

Last Function: University

Located parallel to the Golden Horn, the Cibali Tobacco Factory is located in a rectangular parcel enclosed by Hisar Altı, Nalıncı Kasım, Seferikoz and Türbe streets in Fatih's Cibali district (Figure 8). This building, rising on an area of 10385 square meters, has a closed area of 400,000 square meters (Pekol, 2010).



**Figure-7.**Kadir Has University Map and Photos (URL-10)

Designed by Alexandre Vallauray and Hosep Aznavur, this tobacco factory was built by French company Regie in 1884. Each connected by passages and courtyards, the group of neo-classical structures, were made some interventions by Eugene Bottazzini with some additions.(Alioğlu and Alper, 1998).

On March 1, 1925 the management of the factory, which was operated by Regie company, was handed over to the Turkish Tekel (Alcohol and Tobacco) Administration. Though in 1985 the building opened as a museum was a joyous move, it had to be evacuated in 1985 when it became clear that the property of the building belonged to the Ministry of Finance (Doğruel and Doğruel, 2000).

The building, which had been seemed abandoned, was registered as a Culture Asset by decision number 3618 of Istanbul No.1 Culture and Nature Preservation Board on 16 September 1997. After this stage, the Kadir Has Foundation took over the building for 29 years in December 1997 from the Ministry of Finance to use it as an educational institution. The project launched by Mehmet Alper's work in 1998, and the building was reinstated and restored back to its original state of the late 19th century, early 20th century (Pekol, 2010).

Today, under the foundations of the building that used as a university and was restored back its the original external identity, a cistern and a chapel was unearthed belonging to the Byzantine period. These remains have begun to be exhibited as the Rezzan Has Golden Horn Cultural Museum (Pekol, 2010). The inauguration of Kadir Has University, created an improvement on adjacent buildings.

#### **4.5.Silahtarağa Power Plant - Santralistanbul Energy Museum**

Location: Silahtarağa / Eyüp

First Original Year of Construction: 1911 - 1913

Company: Ganz Electricity Generation Corporation and French Girolou Company

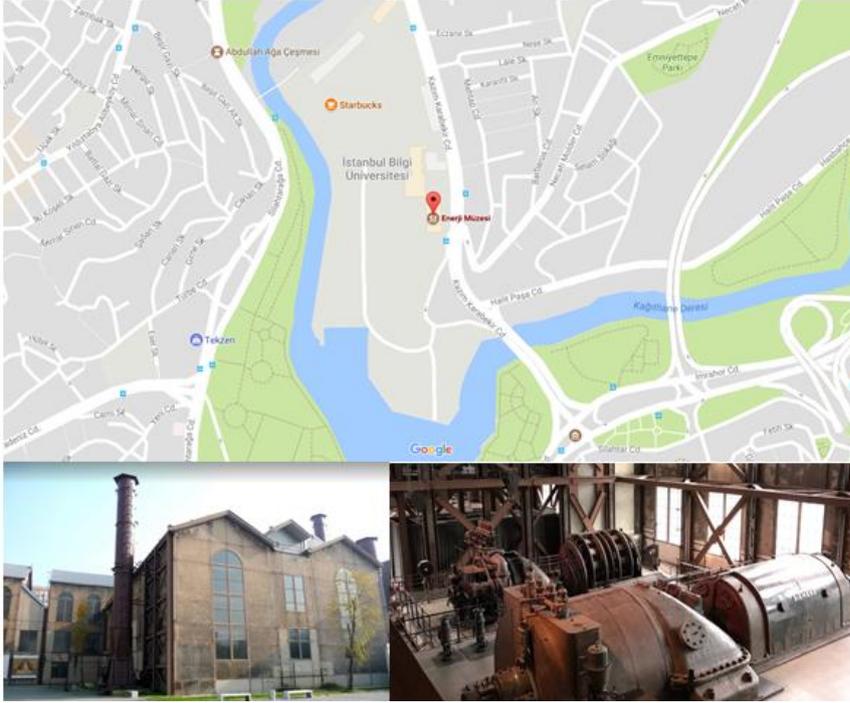
Original Function: Elektrik santralinde makine dairesi

Date of Adaptive Reuse: 2005 - 2007

Project Architects: Han Tümertekin, Gürden Gür

Last Function: Energy Museum

The Santralistanbul Energy Museum, located in where Golden Horn ends and separates to Alibeyköy and Kağıthane rivers, west of Kazım Karabekir street and south of Filköprü street, is a project that covers an area of 118 thousand square meters. (Figure 8).



**Figure-8.**Santralistanbul Energy Museum Map and Photos (URL-11)

The construction of the power plant started in 1911 with the partnership of Ganz Anonim Electric Company and French Girolou Company, was opened in 1994. The same year the company was transferred to the Belgian SOFINA Company. Although it was managed by the same company in 1923, its name was changed to Ottoman Turkish Electricity Corporation. In 1937, the management handed over to Istanbul Electric Works General Directorate. In 1939 the company was transferred to Etibank in 1963 and to the Turkish Electricity Authority in 1970 (Aksoy, Açıkbay, Akman, 2007).

This facility, which was able to meet all the electricity needs of Istanbul between 1938 and 1952 by itself, was operated until 1982 even though it slowed down its operations due to lack of technical equipment and economic problems in production. On March 18, 1983 it was compulsorily closed (Köksal, 2004).

Silahtarağa Electric Power Plant Facility has been registered as Culture Asset by decision number 2532 by the Ministry of Culture Istanbul No. 1 Cultural and Natural Assets Conservation Board. The parcel where the plant locates is declared as an archeological site. (Pekol, 2010).

In May 2004, Istanbul Bilgi University and Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources signed a protocol on the transformation of this plant into a center of education, culture and art. The project approved by the Conservation Board in 2005 was re-opened with the name of Santralistanbul in 2007 (Pekol, 2010).

In this re-use project, they stick to the original state of the building and the facades has not been intervened. Furthermore, any changes to existing plans of the plant have been avoided as much as possible (Pekol, 2010).

## **5. THE EFFECTS OF TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE STRUCTURES INTO CULTURAL STRUCTURES ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HALIÇ**

Social development, referred to as all of the work and action to provide economic, social and cultural development, is used to express a process of joint efforts by government authorities and the public to support national development. In the context of the Golden Horn's transformation projects, reusing of our industrial heritages, which have been left idle, with cultural purposes has had positive results in terms of the development of the region. With a human centric approach, the regional economy has been directed to better meet human needs. The current structure rehabilitation of the industrial heritage buildings, which have an important place in our historical past, has been contributed to the integrity of the natural environment. Our responsibility to the present and future generations is fulfilled in this context, ensuring equality between generations. Within the scope of the transformation studies, the collaboration of the public and the private sectors and their support to each other, have made a unity in economic, cultural and social policies. These structures, which have been used for cultural purposes, have shown positive effects in the development of social justice and solidarity, in providing tolerance and in achieving equal opportunities. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms has been seen to have beneficial effects on the protection of the rights of young people, children, the elderly and the disabled, the provision of gender equality and the development of civil societies for cultural purposes. It has been observed that there is a community structure that can sustain their identity, traditions and customs in the consciousness of its cultural values. The universality of social development has come to the forefront and it has been seen that international cooperation and joint efforts for social development should be increased.

## **6. CONCLUSION AND ASSESSMENT**

The decentralization process of Istanbul in the 20th century, that is, the process of moving the industrial areas of the city and some port activities out, created a stock of building that has been deprived of decay. This situation led to the opening of these areas to the public use that were not suitable to public use due to the former industrial and other port activities. The transformation process of these old industrial areas has begun by the private capital's search for new spaces in the city center.

Not wanting to fall behind other developed metropolises in terms of socio-cultural, Istanbul has faced the need to increase the numbers of public structures that provide cultural services. In this context, the conversion of idle industrial areas in the Golden Horn region into culture areas has become an inevitable opportunity for Istanbul.

There are three main factors in the concentration of these transformation projects in the Golden Horn region. These are the existing infrastructure possibilities in the region. Thus, applicability is increased and costs are reduced. The second factor is the property issue. Investors who need large areas for large projects can quickly connect solutions to these abandoned large industrial areas with the institutions or persons they will support. They are not confronted with mixed ownership structures. The third and final factor is accessibility. The transformation of these industrial buildings, built in the city center, provides great advantages in terms of the fact that the projects with new functions can be in organic relation with the city.

Projects in the Golden Horn, which turned into a cultural structure from an industrial structure are; Rahmi M. Koç Museum, Feshane-i Amire, Golden Horn Congress Center, Kadir Has University, Santralistanbul Energy Museum. With these transformation and re-functioning projects, the Golden Horn region, which is not very well known and visited by the Istanbul people before, has become a more popular destination, creating a mobility in an environmental, social and economic context. As a result, the transformation of industrial heritage structures that have been left idle in the region and have significance in terms of historical past, to cultural uses have improved the socio-cultural and socio-economic structure and contributed the social development of this region.

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