



An Industrial Heritage Case Study in Ayvalık: Ertem Olive Oil Factory

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ABSTRACT

Ayvalık is a pioneer settlement in the West Anatolia with an olive-based industry since its establishment. However, due to fast technological developments and changes in production systems, there is a large stock of derelict industrial buildings within the city center. In addition, few of them are restored under poor conditions as a result of financial profits. This situation puts Ayvalık's olive industrial heritage which constitutes the identity of the town at critical risk of extinction. Ertem Olive Oil Factory is one of the industrial heritage buildings in Ayvalık dating back to 1910 which is a typical well preserved-medium scale 19th-century olive oil factory including both olive oil and soap productions. The aim of this paper is to discuss a conservation approach for the industrial settlement of Ayvalık by assessing the factory and its close environment through values, problems and potentials. The paper thus begins with brief history of Ayvalık and the effects of industrialization on the city. It continues with theoretical principles of adaptive re-use through contemporary literature and general evaluation of adaptive re-use examples in Ayvalık according to these principles. The third part focuses on the general characteristics of Ertem Olive Oil Factory and its close environment. The final part discusses the conservation approach for the adaptive re-use through values, problems and potentials of the building and Ayvalık.

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1. Introduction

Industrial heritage places, landscapes, buildings and/or complexes are characterized by a pragmatic value-driven approach due to their construction purposes. They have often been both the reflection of transformation and modernization as a result of the industrial revolution. Industrial buildings usually lost their functions due to the fast technological developments and changes in production systems (Cengizkan, 2006: 9).

"Industrial landscape of Ayvalık" defined by a specific geography, in the Western edge of the Anatolia is accepted on the tentative list of UNESCO in April, 2017 as an outstanding example of social and economic structure of 19th-century industry based on olive-oil production in Western Anatolia (UNESCO,

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