



Repositioning, Revitalization of old Industrial Structure as an Education Building

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After the Industrial Revolution, beginning at the 18th century, the industrial buildings have begun to be quickly established, especially to the Golden Horn's coastline in Istanbul, by both state and private entrepreneurs in the Ottoman Empire. Nowadays, many of these industrial facilities which had been built at the 18th - 20th century have become insufficient because of rapidly evolving technology and unable to meet the needs, as they are located in the central city as a result of urbanization phenomenon in Istanbul. As there were 256 industrial facilities within the boundaries of Istanbul, the number has declined to 43 as of 2007. Instead of being abandoned to their own situation deliberately during 21st century, many of these industrial facilities could be revitalized by their own potential and with a qualified re-configurable design. These structures which are protected by revitalizing the functions most effectively can be used to contribute to the national economy. This study focuses on the transformation of industrial facilities, established between 19th and 20st century, which are located at Golden Horn region and the central city of Istanbul, to Foundation Universities and the effects of this transformation to the environment. For this purpose, Kadir Has University Campus Cibali, Bilgi University Silahtarağa Campus and Bilgi University Dolapdere Campus are the selected examples of this case study occurred on the functional effects of transformation to the environment. The aim of the establishment of industrial plants, the reasons why the production stopped, allocation process, functional restoration phase, legal size issues have been mentioned, the additional value created by new functions loaded to these facilities and the environmental value created, and also the changing real estate market have been surveyed. This study can be useful for the real estate investor, urban planners and politicians.

KEY WORDS: Revitalization of industrial buildings, re-use potential, transformation of urban form, real estate, added-value, Istanbul