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An Industrial Heritage in Tarsus: Yuvam Brick Factory[1]

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Abstract

Industrial heritage; includes structures, areas, landscapes, ruins, and industrial processes that bear the technical, economic, and social characteristics of the period. All of these are unique elements in the formation of urban identity and local memory. The conservation of industrial heritage, which was discussed in the second half of the 20th century, is a concept whose importance is known, as can be seen from the increasing examples in Turkey. This study aims to evaluate and examine the Yuvam Brick Factory, which is produced in Tarsus, within the scope of industrial heritage. Within the scope of the study method, oral history and archive research and on-site documentation of the structure and area were carried out. The industrial heritage structures in Tarsus and, in this context, the Yuvam Brick Factory campus constitute the material of the study. Tarsus became a settlement that attracted the attention of foreign investors with its railway transportation and port trade in the late 19th century. Thus, the Mersin-Tarsus region became a settlement where factories were established. Industrial structures in the region are important for understanding the industrial and historical development of Tarsus.

Yuvam Brick factory was established in 1974 ended traditional brick manufacturing in 2016 and was demolished after the change of ownership in 2021. With this work done just before its demolition; brick kilns, lodgings, administration building, laboratory, security buildings, warehouse, workshop, machinery, and transformer rooms, award-winning balcony, a registered chimney, and official documents within the campus were identified. Evaluations were made to preserve the remaining units of the factory, other industrial structures in the region, archaeological findings, and traditional cultural heritage elements within the framework of a holistic plan. Thus, urban cultural memory will be maintained, and industrial heritage will be preserved and used by future generations.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Industrial Revolution, which began in the eighteenth century, brought about great changes in many areas of society. Many branches of industry have developed based on the needs arising in production and cities have been shaped with the impact of these developments. However, the factories established after a while could not adapt to the developing and changing technology and became idle in the city centers before the end of the 20th century. The concept of industrial heritage emerged during the discussions on the reuse of these structures [1].

Thanks to its fertile lands and location, the industry became important for Tarsus in the 19th century. Foreign capital owners realized the production potential of Tarsus and established ginning and yarn factories [2]. The development of the textile industry has also created and developed the food manufacturing, electricity generation, machine parts manufacturing, textile, and brick-ceramic production. Buildings or building parts belonging to the Tarsus industry, which develop and change over time, today appear as unused, still operational, or reusing industrial heritage elements in the Tarsus city

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center [3]. One of these industrial heritage areas is the Yuvam Brick Factory campus, which is the subject of this study.

According to the information obtained from the oral interviews, Yuvam Brick Factory, located in Tarsus, was established in 1974, and after the end of its production function in 2016, it became a place where ceramics were produced, flowers were grown and nostalgic tools were collected until 2021. Semi-open areas within the land, a building and warehouse built between 1986-88, two Hoffmann-type brick kilns, two double-decker lodgings built in the 1990s, and a single-story lodging in the orchard, a chimney, a 10-story lodging, there are two 15-year-old safety buildings, a machine room with a workshop and a warehouse, a transformer and a diesel tank room. Since its construction in 1974, there have been occasional collapses in the semi-open areas with eaves due to weather conditions. The balcony of the administrator building received the second and first prizes for the Most Beautiful Balcony in 2004 and 2005, and the Most Beautiful Small Business Garden Award in 2006. After losing their original function, many units on the land were not used and the remaining ones were used for purposes other than their original functions, resulting in damage to the structure. In short, the Yuvam Brick Factory, which is an industrial heritage and needs to be preserved, lost most of itself, especially due to misuse, and then almost completely disappeared (Mümtaz Eyüpoğlu, Eyüphan Eyüpoğlu, personal interview,2019).

It can be said that detailed documentation studies regarding the conservation of industrial buildings in Tarsus are at the very beginning. However, preserving the industrial heritage values of Tarsus is important for the sustainability of the city's memory. This study will be original in terms of subject and area, as there is only one building in Tarsus (Gözlükule Excavation and Research Center) that is preserved with a new function, and there are very few examples of brick factories in our country that are preserved with a new function within the scope of industrial heritage.

Tarsus Yuvam Brick Factory, which is the subject of the study, shaped the traditional brick production in Tarsus and witnessed the history, culture, and development of Tarsus. Despite the demolition of its structures and the destruction of its machinery and equipment, it is an industrial heritage and the remaining lodging, administrative buildings, and registered chimney structures in the area need to be preserved.

2. METHOD

The material of the research consists of the Yuvam Brick Factory campus located in Yunusoğlu village of Tarsus district of Mersin province. To collect data within the scope of this article, literature research, on-site observation-based detection and oral history study methods were used in 2019. In the literature research, articles, journals, symposiums, papers and different internet sources were used. Local newspapers, books, magazines, and, reports of Tarsus Chamber of Commerce and industry were examined in this context. The city maps which used in the campus analysis was obtained from the Tarsus Municipality. Following the literature study, the current location of the Yuvam Brick Factory was determined through drawings and photographic documentation. Due to the lack of architectural plans, sketches were drawn during the fieldwork with the help of Mümtaz and Eyüphan Eyüboğlu, partners of the factory. Building slips were prepared to be used in field studies to determine the physical and spatial values of the buildings on the campus. Determinations based on on-site observation; Information about the material and structural problems of the building, previous interventions, additions, and their history are included. In the identification and documentation study, the importance and values of the buildings on the campus were investigated.

After understanding the values of the Yuvam Brick Factory in terms of architectural and industrial heritage, suggestions for its conservation are presented. A discussion environment has been created for the preservation of other industrial heritage structures in Tarsus, along with archaeological sites and monumental and civil architectural structures from various periods.

3. THE CONCEPT OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION STUDIES FOR INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

Industrial heritage; consists of industrial buildings and ruins that carry historical, technological, socio-cultural, architectural, and scientific values. These structures are main buildings where conservation takes place, additional units (warehouse, hangar, etc.) and transportation structures. The abandonment of industrial buildings and areas as a result of production techniques becoming inadequate over time as a result of rapidly developing technology, and the reactions of non-governmental organizations on this issue have initiated the emergence of conservation efforts. Today, with the expansion of the borders of cultural heritage, the term "industrial heritage" has emerged [4].

The industrial revolution is a major stage in human history and is still ongoing. As the Industrial Revolution continued, especially after the Second World War, countries that were devastated first demolished their industrial areas while trying to renew their cities. The first reactions to preserve industrial areas were made after these demolitions by revealing the values of industrial areas [5].

3.1. Industrial Heritage, History, Relevant International Non-Governmental Organizations and Regulations

The first idea to preserve old industrial buildings emerged in Britain. The mining town of Røros, Norway, was added to the UNESCO World Heritage list as an industrial site for the first time in 1980, and the Ironbridge Gorge bridge in Britain was included in 1986. After that; The listing of the Engelsberg iron works in Sweden in 1993 and the Zollverein coal mines in Germany in 1994 added an international dimension to the approach to preserving industrial heritage [6].

TICCIH was established as a result of the meeting held in England in 1973 regarding the preservation of industrial heritage structures [7]. TICClH was established to develop principles and methods for the conservation and evaluation of industrial heritage and to support and implement related research. It is one of the advisory bodies of ICOMOS and is the first international organization established with a focus on industrial heritage [8,9]. In 1999, ERIH was established as an organization that aims to tour industrial heritage buildings and areas in European countries within the scope of various routes in location or production type categories [10,11]. DOCOMOMO, which was founded in 1988, is one of the most well-known organizations that has been active in Turkey since 2002, although its focus is on modern architectural heritage, with a field of work that also includes industrial buildings [12].

As a result of the international meetings held by these non-governmental organizations, various regulations providing definitions and suggestions specific to industrial heritage have been developed. The most well-known of these; is the Nizhny Tagil Regulation published by TICCIH in 2003 for the preservation of industrial heritage. In the regulation, industrial heritage is defined in detail and justifications are presented as to why such structures should be preserved [13]. Another well-known and most recently published regulation; is became the Dublin Principles. Accordingly, industrial heritage is no longer seen as the only structure that needs to be preserved, but as a problem that remains in the city center and needs to be solved or as a value that needs to be preserved. For this reason, the areas where these structures are located, the social fabric that emerges with production, and transportation networks are accepted as industrial landscape areas [8].

The concept of industrial heritage is also a topic in places like our country, where industrialization started later and to a limited extent compared to other countries. Türkiye was introduced to the concept of conservationing old industrial buildings and areas in the 1990s. Turkey has made progress on what needs to be done by signing universal documents on the preservation of cultural heritage, making legal regulations similar to European countries, and establishing authorized and responsible organizations [14].

4. TARSUS AND INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

4.1. Historical Development, Geographical Location, Climate and Economic Situation of Tarsus

Tarsus is the largest district of Mersin province, located in the Mediterranean region of southern Turkey (Figure 1).

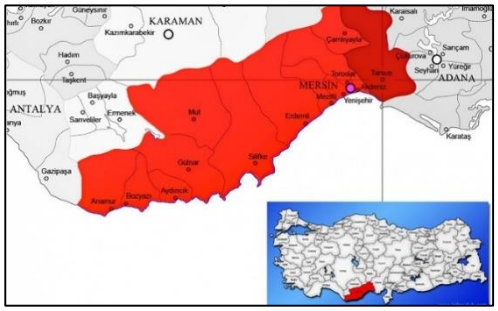

Figure 1. *Tarsus Study Area 2020 Google Map Image [15]*

Tarsus, which was founded approximately 8,000 years ago with the excavations carried out in Gözlükule Mound, is located in Çukurova and is on the migration and trade routes, which is the most important factor in why it was chosen as a settlement by different cultures in different periods. Adana is on the east side of the district, Niğde is on the north, Mersin is on the west, and Akdeniz is on the south. Tarsus was founded on the plain of the Berdan River. There are plains in the south of the district and the steep Taurus Mountains in the north. The Mediterranean climate generally prevails in the region [16].

The production of almost all kinds of products in Çukurova, which has fertile lands, and the abundance of raw materials have been the most important factors in the development of the industry in Çukurova. In the second half of the 1800s, foreign capitals realized the potential of the region and put ginning factories into operation. The first ginning factory in Tarsus was established in 1864. The first transition from ginning factories to spinning mills occurred in 1887 with the opening of the Mavromati and Şürekası Thread Factory. In 1920, the first canning factory in the region was opened in Tarsus and the industry began to develop further in Tarsus. The first electrical energy in Turkey started to be produced in Tarsus on September 15, 1902 [17]. When we look at the Adana yearbook, it is stated that there were 9 inns, 11 mills, 23 kilns, 50 looms, 1 tannery, 3 printing mills, 7 dye houses, 12 knitting factories, 2 cotton factories, and 1 automobile factory in 1872 and 1873. When we look at the records of the 1900s, there are 10 inns, 7 mills, and 6 cotton factories in the city [18].

4.2. Industrial Heritage in Tarsus

There are many buildings and campuses in Tarsus that can be considered industrial heritage, some of them have been registered and preserved.

It is known that the first known ginning factory attempts in Tarsus were made by Harison Debbas and his partners in 1862 [19]. After the Debbas factory, James Gont opened a ginning factory first in Adana and Mersin and later in Tarsus. In 1863, he established a factory consisting of 90 cotton gins, two water presses, and two water tribunes [20]. It is known that the ginning factory opened by Cemko Bezirgan in 1863 also had 90 ginning machines, two steam machines, two water presses, and two water tribunes [21]. Mavromati, who is of Greek origin, founded the ' Cydnos ' factory in Tarsus in 1887 with 60 cotton gins and 584 spinning machines, and this was the first yarn factory established [19]. Apart from these, there is a ginning factory in Tarsus, founded by Monsieur Avanya in 1893. Mehmet Rasim Dokur, the son of an Ottoman administrator, bought the land where the Debbas factory was located [22]. It is the second yarn factory established in this city and was established in 1911. In 1980, of the 131 ginning and pressing factories in the Çukurova region, around 30-40 were in Tarsus [20]. In the old factory area, which is used as a parking lot today, there is an old chimney associated with the factory, which is currently under preservation. Apart from the ginning and silk factories, the first flour factory based on engine power in

Tarsus was established in 1939. The most important forest products industry of the region is the chipboard industry, which was established in 1978. In addition, the largest textile dye factory in our country was established in Tarsus in 1966 [23].

Çukurova Industrial Enterprises campus was examined with a detailed thesis study prepared in the department of architecture titled "Industrial Preservation and Evaluation of Tarsus Çukurova Industrial Enterprises" [24]. The building is empty today. The Hydroelectric Power Plant was examined in detail in the master's thesis prepared in the department of architecture, titled "Evaluation of the First Hydroelectric Power Plant in Turkey - Tarsus HEPP within the Scope of Industrial Heritage and Making Conservation Recommendations" [16]. In the thesis study, in which survey drawings were prepared, suggestions were presented on the preservation and reuse of the campus. In the same year when the thesis was published, the building was registered as a 2nd-degree cultural asset to be preserved by AKVKK. Tarsus Ginning Factory was designed in 2013 and its implementation was completed in 2016 and started to be used as the BOUN Gözlükule Excavation Research Center. The project and its implementation received the building award at the TSMD 13th Architecture Awards in 2019 and the preservation category at the European Union Cultural Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra [18]. In addition to its current function, the building was used as the opening ceremony and work exhibition venue of the 1st Mediterranean Biennial, held between 15 October and 30 November 2023. The recognition restoration and use of these places by the people of Tarsus and the local government are valuable in terms of cultural heritage and city memory (Table 1). All structures given in the table are registered.

Table 1. *Analysis of Industrial Heritage Buildings in the Tarsus Study Area*

Building Name	Photograph	Year of Construction	Legacy Function	Use		Damage		Restoration	
				Empty	Reuse	Little	A Lot	There is	None
Rasim Dokur textile factory		1911	Textile factory	X			X		X
Tarsus hydroelectric Power plant		1902	Hydroelectric Power plant	X			X		X
Tarsus gining factory BOUN Gözlükule excavation research center		1950s	Ginning factory		X	X		X	
Çukurova industrial enterprises		1887	Cotton,yarn,weaving factory	X			X		X
Transformer buildings water cabinet		1903	Electricity distribution network	X			X	X	

5. YUVAM BRICK FACTORY AS AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

5.1. History and Location of Yuvam Brick Factory

Yuvam Brick Factory is located in the northeast of Tarsus, 10.4 km away from the city center, within the borders of Yunusoğlu village, on parcel number 321 on the route of the D400 Highway (Figure 2a,b). Information about the factory was obtained based on the documents found and face-to-face interviews with its owners, Eyüphan and Mümtaz Eyüpoğlu. The owner and founder of the factory is the Eyüboğlu family. It was run by the same family from its establishment in 1974 until its closure (Figure 2d,f). In the 5-years between the end of the brick production function in 2016 and the sale in 2021, the campus; was

used as a place for the production and exhibition of sculptures, plant cultivation, and nostalgic tools (Figure 2c). During this period, the factory chimney was registered and preserved by the Adana Cultural Heritage Preservation Regional Board. In addition, the balcony of the office building, decorated using ceramics produced in the factory, was deemed worthy of the second and first-place awards for the most beautiful balcony by Tarsus Municipality in 2004 and 2005, and the garden of the business was also awarded the most beautiful small business garden award by the municipality in 2006, within the framework of similar decorative elements. The building, which eventually became dysfunctional, began to wear out and damage its structural elements due to the lack of maintenance in its units. After its sale, it was largely demolished and all these heritage elements disappeared (Figure 2e).

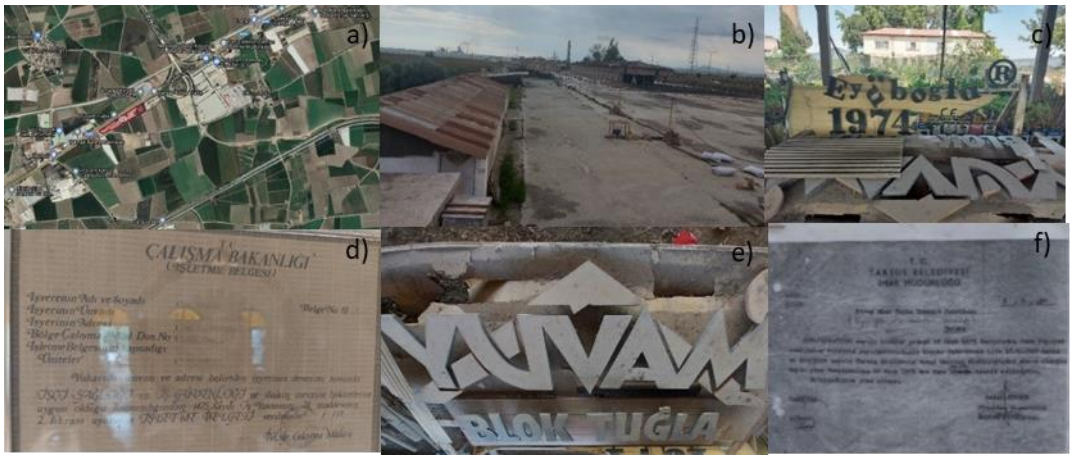

Figure 2. *Yuvam Brick Factories General View, Sign and TR Ministry of Labor Business / Opening Permit / Passage Road Permit Documents (Eyüpoğlu family archive; Uysal, 2020)*

5.2. Buildings on the Campus, Their Features and Determinations Before 2021

The construction process on the campus; was determined based on data obtained from factory archive documents, field-work, and interviews with the Eyüpoğlu family. Information on the functions, architectural features, and construction dates of existing, removed, or modified closed and semi-open structures were obtained from these sources.

Yuvam Brick Factory land is built on a land of 37,666.00 square meters with a frontage of 535 meters to the D400 highway. The factory's main entrance is on the north side of the land (Figure 3a,b). On the campus, there are two Hofmann-type brick firing kilns on the right and left of the entrance, a chimney opposite the entrance and in the middle of the two kilns, semi-open drying areas associated with the kilns, an engine room, laboratory, workshops on the side of the small kiln, two security booths opposite each other at the entrance, a diesel tank (Figure 3c). Flat, on the left arm of the entrance gate, there is a management building on the lower floor, a lodging and administrative building on the upper floor, three double-decker lodgings built in different parts of the land and at different times, a warehouse and wet areas.

Figure 3. a, b) *General Views of the Factory Campus;* ***c)*** *Unscaled Sketch of the Factory (Eyüpoğlu E.)*

Brick manufacturing process; It starts with transporting the soil to the stock area by trucks and keeping it there for approximately 1-1.5 months before aerating it. Afterwards, the soil turns into mud by giving water to the cradle with the help of a scoop. From the cradle, it moves to the crusher roller with the help of a band, where the soil is crushed into small pieces. The resulting soil is rested in a cradle. Then it is broken down again in the crushing waltz through the belt and passed to the mixer. It becomes mud by mixing with water passes through the crushing roller and goes to the vacuum press with the help of the vacuum pump. Here, it is compressed with great pressure and the brick is cut to the desired size with the mold tool. The bricks transported to the drying area by a tractor are dried within 7-10 days (Figure 4).

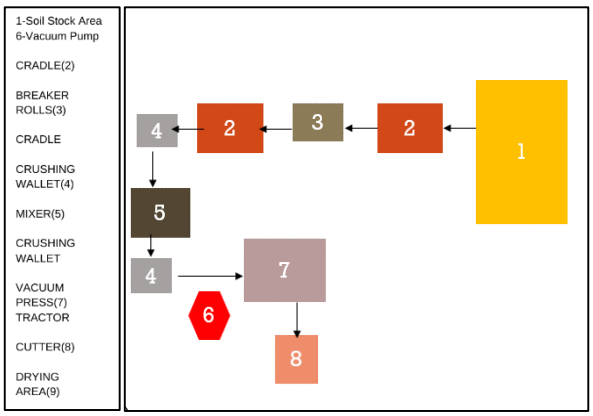

Figure 4. *Brick Firing Preparation Unit Workflow Diagram*

Kilns and Chimney: Cooking process It is the last stage of production and this process is done in kilns. At the entrance of the parcel, after the security and chimney, there are two rectangular brick-tile kilns, side by side in a north-south direction (Figures 5 and 6a,b).

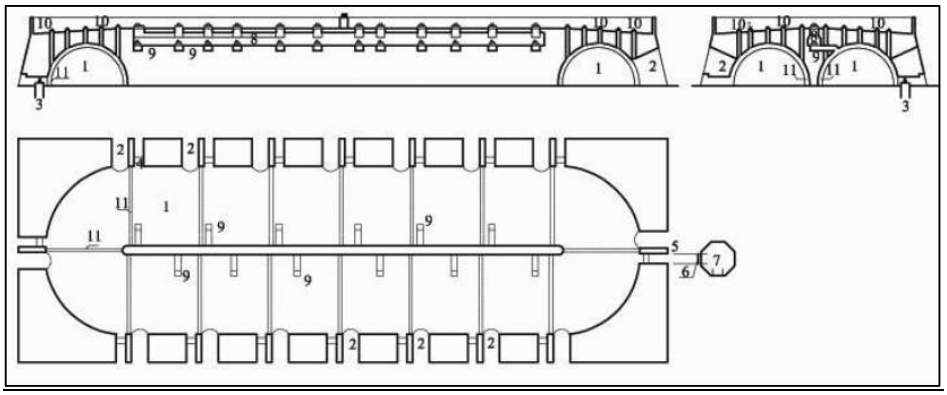

Figure 5. *Split Hoffman Type Brick Kiln Plan [25] - 1. Cooking section, 2. Door, 3. Flue hole chamber, 4. Flue hole cover, 5. Main smoke chimney, 6. Chimney cover, 7. Chimney,8. Hot air duct, 9. Chimney ducts leading to the compartments, 10. Feeding holes, 11. Flat arch*

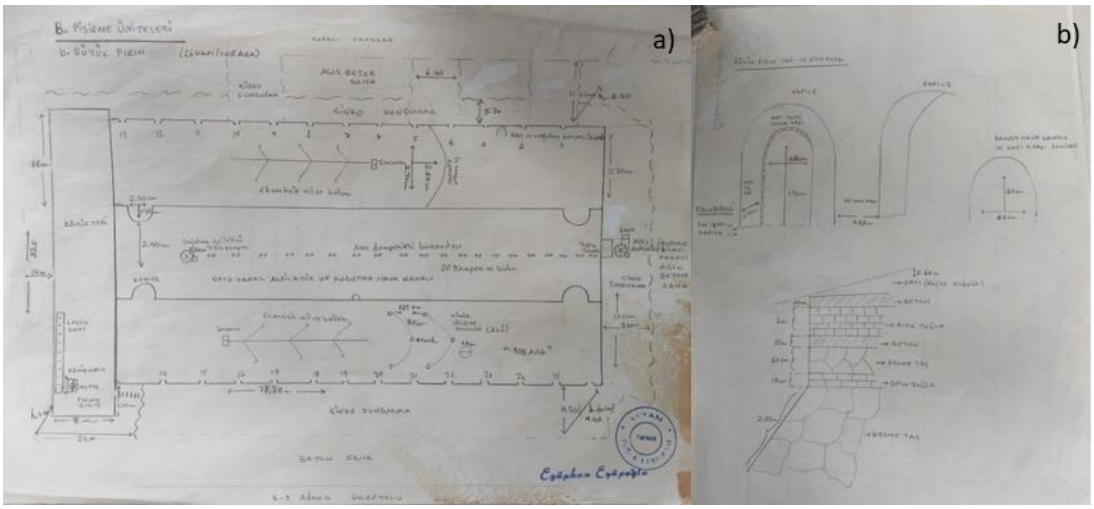

Figure 6. *Yuvam Brick Factory Baking Unit Plan and Kiln Belt Details (Eyüpoğlu E.)*

The small kiln was built in 1974 and is the oldest building on the campus. An engine room for the diesel tank, an infirmary, and a workshop that later functioned as a warehouse were built next to this kiln in 1980 (Figure 7a). The large kiln was built on the left side of the entrance gate between 1984 and 1986, when the small kiln became insufficient (Figure 7c). The kilns are built of rubble stone up to their upper levels. Later, another floor was added to the upper floors with bricks. There are 22 chambers in the small kiln and 26 chambers in the large kiln that provide access to the kiln (Figure 7e). The kilns were built in long, thin rectangular forms, connected from the inside. There are fire-feeding holes at the top of the vaulted interior of the kilns, allowing the fire to be fed with coal dust from above (Figure 7d). In front of the kilns, there are drying areas covered with a roof. The top of this area is covered with eaves supported by wood (Figure 7b).

There is a chimney located in the middle of these two kilns, 25 m high and 670 cm long in circumference. The chimney is made of brick using masonry technique. This chimney was used to remove gases released from the heating systems of the kilns. The connection between the kilns and the chimney is provided through underground channels (Figure 7f).

Figure 7. a) *Small Kiln Appearance;* ***b,c)*** *Large Kiln Views;* ***d,e)*** *Kiln Chamber Views;* ***f)*** *Chimney*
Drying Areas: After the kilns, the most unique building unit of the campus is the drying area. The drying process is carried out in semi-open areas with a concrete floor, built on reinforced concrete columns and beams, with wooden roof trusses, covered with metal sheets (Figure 8a,b,c,e,f).

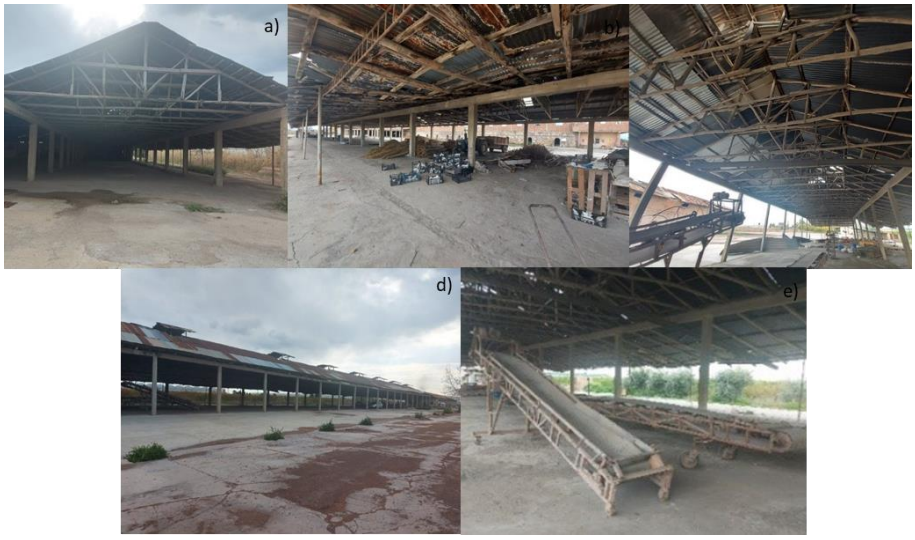

Figure 8. *Unit Used as Drying Area*

Engine Room, Workshops, Laboratory, Transformer Room, and Warehouses: There are engine rooms, workshops, transformer rooms, and warehouses in the southeast of the campus. These spaces, like drying areas; are small units built under hipped roofs covered with metal sheets, with a wooden truss system placed on reinforced concrete columns and beams.

The machine room is the unit where the crushing, crushing, and pressing of the mud take place before the bricks go to the drying area (Figure 9a,b). The engine room was built in 1980. Workshops are units where there is a rail system in connection with the kilns to send the bricks coming out of the kiln to drying (Figure 9c). The laboratory structure was built for the preparation of ceramic mixtures after the brick function ended (Figure 9d). The transformer room is the unit where the energy required for the factory is provided and the electrical equipment is located. In the warehouse units built between 1986 and 1988, the bricks are stacked and when the time comes, they are loaded and delivered to the places where they are sold.

The top of the engine room is a roof covered with wooden roof trusses and metal sheets. The transformer building is a masonry structure (Figure 9e). The laboratory, which was built in 1987 under the zinc-metal

sheet roofs of the campus, is a single-story building containing ceramic materials and a kitchen (Figure 9f).

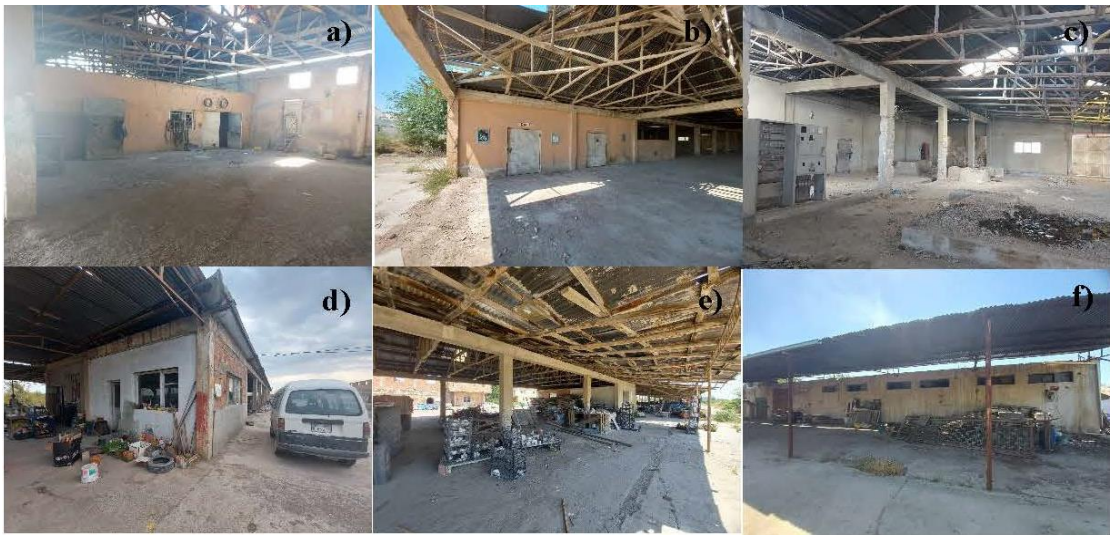

Figure 9. a,b,c,d,e) *Interior and Exterior View of the Engine Room and Workshops;* ***f)*** *Warehouse Located in the West of the Campus*

Administrative Structure and Security: The double-decker building, with offices on the ground floor and lodging on the upper floor, maintains its structural condition. This building was built in the masonry system and has a gable roof and a tiled roof. There are reliefs on its walls (Figure 10a).

The two security booths at the entrance of the campus were also built in the last 10-15 years (Figure 11c,d). Security huts are reinforced concrete and single-story structures. The balcony of the administrative building received the second and first prizes for the Most Beautiful Balcony in 2004 and 2005, and the Most Beautiful Small Business Garden Award in 2006 (Figure 10 b,c).

Figure 10. *Administrative Structure and Awards of the Campus*

Lodgings, Garden House, and Outbuildings: There are 3 lodging buildings built on the masonry system in the campus in the 1990s. There is a single-story garden house in the orchard located in the east of the campus (Figure 11b). The walls and walkways of this building are also decorated with mosaics and ceramics. There are also external wet areas and small warehouses on the land for the use of employees (Figure 11a).

Figure 11. a, b) *Housing Buildings on the Campus;* ***c, d)*** *Entrance Security Booths*

5.3. Determinations and Evaluations on Yuvam Brick Factory Buildings and Campus

Yuvam Brick Factory, which was founded in 1974, reflects the definition of a modern factory with its production, administrative, warehouse, technical, and security structures on the campus. Yuvam Brick Factory campus is an industrial structure that was built in different periods and uses different construction techniques and materials. In places outside the built environment, there are areas such as fruit gardens, water channels and concrete-filled walkways. Yuvam Brick Factory is a factory campus where natural and built environments coexist.

The production area has a large area with brick firing, cutting, and drying areas. In the campus, the buildings where manufacturing takes place are grouped according to their functions.

- Buildings where manufacturing is carried out other than firing are larger, higher, and less divided than the other buildings in the factory. These structures were designed in a simple architectural language due to their functions.
- The buildings used for mechanical and electrical works, storage, and brick cutting are single-storey with smaller volumes.

To evaluate the current situation of Yuvam Brick Factory on a building scale, evaluations were made in terms of material use, structural system, preservation, and deterioration.

First of all, cut stone, block brick, concrete, and wood are used as materials in buildings.

- The wooden roof trusses found in the drying area areas date from the period when the building was first built.
- The unique vaulted shape of the kilns and their underground relationship with the chimney preserved their integrity and originality until they changed hands in 2021.

Before 2021, the buildings partially preserved their originality in terms of plan and façade features. However, over time, use other than its function or the buildings remaining empty for a long time has caused material deterioration. The production buildings and semi-open areas in the factory campus, which changed hands after 2021, were demolished; All that remains is the registered chimney structure, lodging, and security building. Today, a new building with a different function has been built on the campus parcel (Figure 12a).

Yuvam Brick Factory, one of the pioneers of brick factories in Tarsus, is a unique structure for the region. The majority of the buildings on its campus have survived to 2021, preserving their originality. Due to the end of the production function in 2016, only a small part of the tools used in the past could be preserved, and unfortunately, the majority were sold to different places for economic reasons.

Its collapse today means the loss of an industrial heritage that sheds light on the history of Tarsus. This unfortunate process of the Yuvam Brick Factory campus, where the built and natural environment form a whole, is an example that should be taken from other industrial structures in Tarsus (Figure 12b).

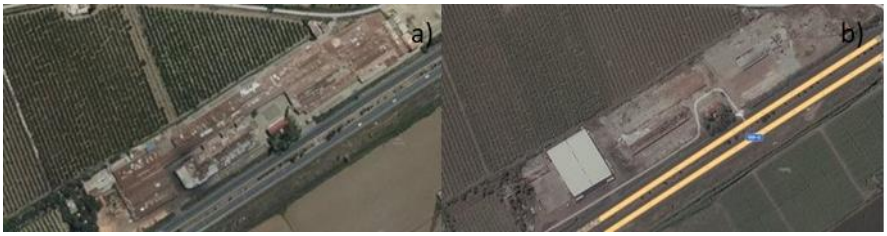

Figure 12. a) *2021 Google Earth Photo of the Campus [26];* ***b)*** *2023 Google Earth Photo of the Campus [27]*

6. CONCLUSION

The Industrial Revolution, which started in the 18th century, brought about radical changes in many areas of communities. With the industrialization movement that continued after the second half of the 20th century, factories with different functions were established. During the process, these factories were closed and the factory structures became idle because they could not adapt to technology and time or because the products in production became outdated and lost their functions.

These structures are structures that have witnessed their own culture and therefore they must be sustainable in the name of cultural heritage. The sustainability of these industrial heritage works is possible by re-functioning them and bringing them back into city life to carry them to the future. These works need to be examined and preserved within the scope of industrial heritage. Due to the rapid process of loss of function and obsolescence, documentation of the concrete and intangible features of industrial heritage structures should be urgent. In addition, encouraging the public to reuse these structures will play an important role in spreading cultural heritage awareness and creating local memories.

Tarsus has a rich industrial heritage reflecting the economic and commercial environment of the period. In this study, some of the industrial heritage buildings in Tarsus were identified, examined on-site, photographed, and mapped. Thus, general information about the buildings was obtained. Of these structures, only the cotton gin factory, which served as the Gözlükule Excavation Research Center, was restored and put into use. Even though it is not widely used by the public, the preservation of the structure is positive. The power plant building, which was identified as Turkey's first hydroelectric power plant, was registered and taken under preservation only 3 months ago. While there are no conservation efforts yet for other buildings, it is pleasing that there are various activities where the buildings are used as they are.

Industrial structures in the Mersin-Tarsus region are important for understanding the industrial and historical development in the region. Despite being so important and some of them still maintaining their original functions, only a few buildings have been registered or restored. Others cannot be preserved and are slowly disappearing. The units of the Yuvam Brick Factory remaining from 2021, other registered factory chimneys in the region, ginning factories, power plants, and other archaeological heritage of Tarsus should be preserved holistically and within the framework of a plan, together with the traditional cultural heritage elements. Thus, the urban cultural memory of the Tarsus-Adana region will be maintained and the industrial heritage will be preserved in these buildings and used by future generations.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	**Explanation**
CM	Centimeter
DOCOMOMO	International Working Party for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites, and Neighborhoods of the Modern Movement
ERIH	European Route Of Industrial Heritage
ETC.	Et cetera
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
KM	Kilometer
M	Meter
NO.	Number
TICCIH	The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization