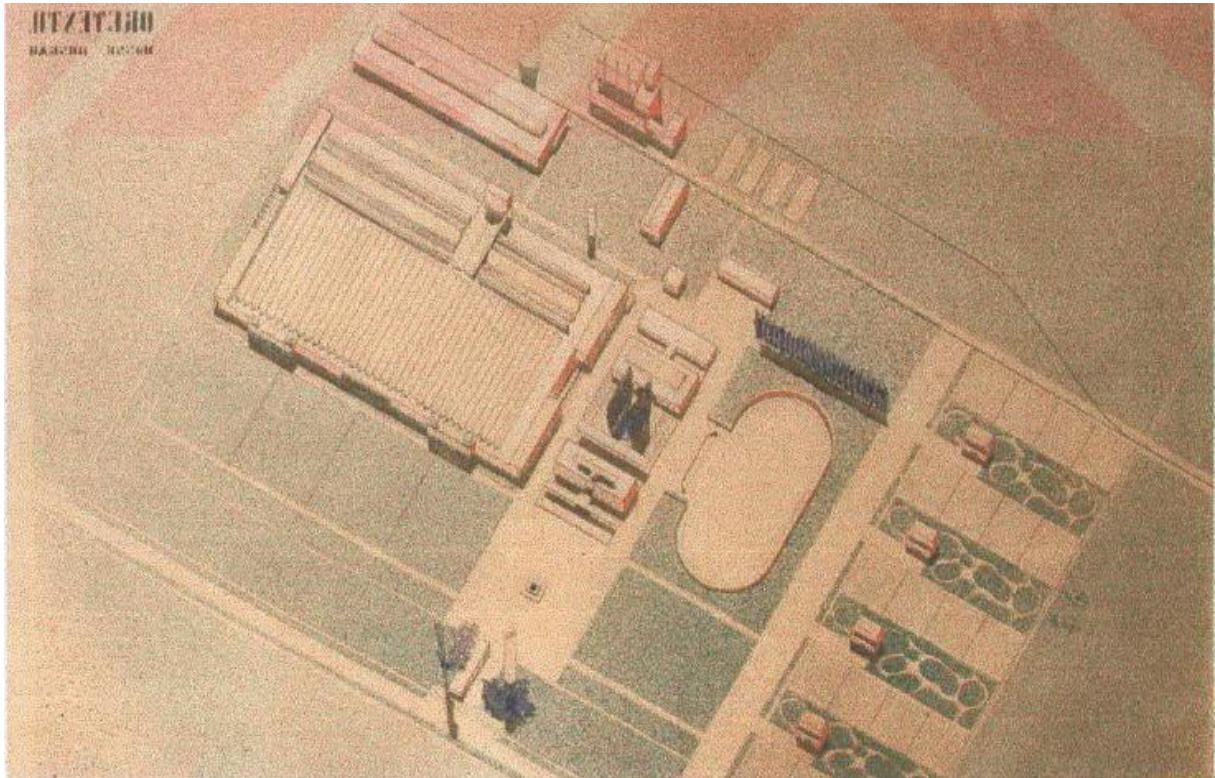


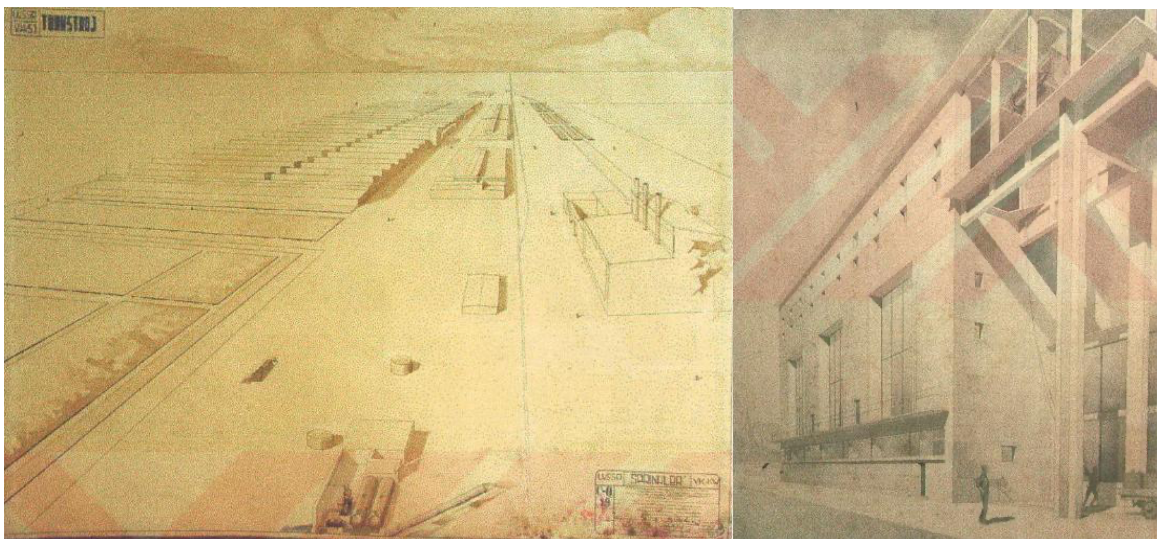
AGU Sumer Campus Conservation and Registration Status

Kayseri Sümerbank Cloth Factory is the first industrial production facility built by the state within the scope of the industrialization and modernism movement that started after the proclamation of the Republic. For this reason, it has great importance in order to be the first indicator of the period's search for modern identity, both politically, architecturally, and urbanely. In addition, this facility has been one of the state investments that contributed the most to the modernization of the city, as it was built in the city center of Kayseri.

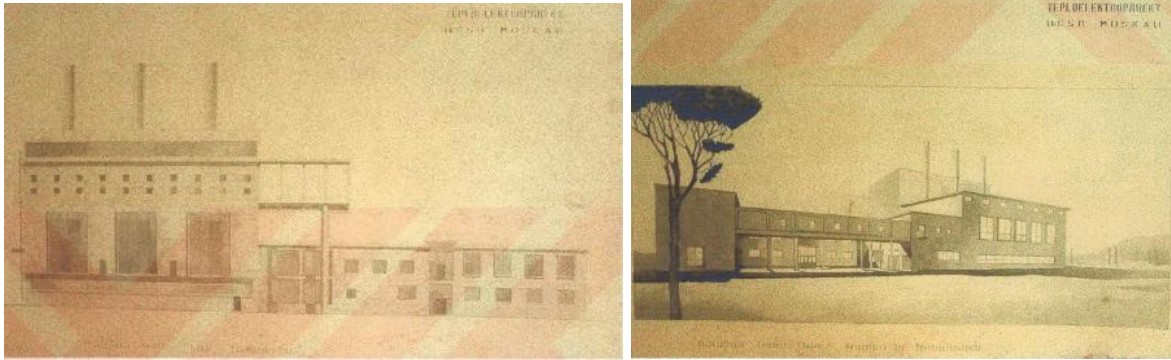
The main production structures and buildings in the factory campus were designed in Moscow by one of the leading architects of the time, Ivan Nikolayev, and his team.



Picture 1: Site plan prepared in Moscow



Picture 2: Perspective drawings of Business Buildings prepared in Moscow



Picture 3: Power Station drawings prepared in Moscow

Kayseri Sümerbank Cloth Factory is located in the city center close to the railway in terms of raw materials, finished goods, and ease of pedestrian access. The State Railways headquarters and lodgings are located on the land next to the campus. Spread over an area of 35,000 square meters, this factory was designed as a small factory city, with workers' lodgings, a social club, a cinema, a swimming pool, a kindergarten, an infirmary, and sports facilities in addition to the main production structures.



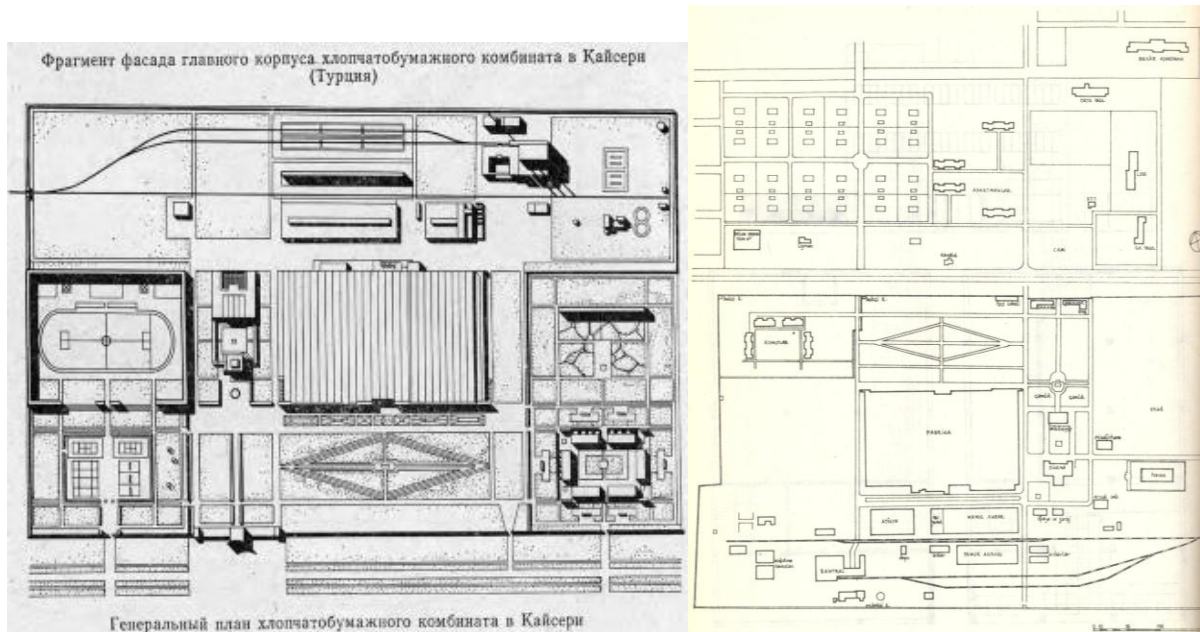
Picture 4: A photograph from the Factory Building (1934)



Picture 5: A view from the factory site (1934)

Accordingly, it reveals a dual structure consisting of production and housing areas in terms of land settlement. On the one hand, there is the production area, which includes production,

administrative, storage and some socialization spaces, and on the other hand, there is the housing area that includes education, health, housing, recreation and social spaces. However, unlike the other Sümerbank factory campuses, there are also civil servants' houses, defined as internal duty houses, on the side of the production area. As a matter of fact, when the early phase plans of the building are examined, it is observed that the main production structures are located in the center and the additional equipment is grouped around these facilities according to their functional importance.



Picture 6: Site plan which was drawn in Moscow (1934)

Protection and Registration Status

Kayseri Sümerbank Cloth Factory campus, T.C. At the end of 2003, it was registered as “immovable cultural property to be protected” by the Kayseri Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and was taken under protection. Most of the buildings located on the factory land were registered as 1st or 2nd group buildings as a result of the decisions taken at different meetings.

In this direction, the Sümer Campus continues to be protected and repaired in accordance with Law No. 2863 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets.

The process of identifying immovable cultural and natural assets and registering them in the national cultural asset registry is called registration. With this process, the cultural property that needs to be protected is legally secured, the limits of immunity are defined and the extent to which it will maintain its original qualities are determined. The current evaluation scheme has been determined by the decision of the High Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage, which determines the scientific principles regarding cultural assets in Turkey. Accordingly, immovable cultural assets are examined in 2 sections.

- 1st group buildings: have architectural value at the universal, national or local level; These are structures that must be protected with their historical, memorial, and aesthetic qualities.
- 2nd Group buildings: Buildings that make up the urban environment, give character to the region, and are built with traditional construction techniques are included in this group.

Buildings go through project design, approval and restoration processes according to their registration characteristics. During the design phase, survey, restitution and restoration projects are prepared. After the approval of the Conservation Board, the projects are renewed by companies that are competent in their fields, in accordance with the original (project).

It is forbidden to make unauthorized modifications or renewals within the boundaries of the campus area and in registered buildings.



Picture 7: Registered buildings under protection on campus are shown in gray