

Citation: Topalođlu G., Beşgen A. (2022) 'Analysis of Trabzon Monopoly building revitalization, architectural design competition', *Space & Form | Przestrzen i Forma* 52. <http://doi.org/10.21005/pif.2022.52.B-05>

Open access article
Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY)



DOI: 10.21005/pif.2022.52.B-05

ANALYSIS OF TRABZON MONOPOLY BUILDING REVITALIZATION, ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION

Gürkan Topalođlu

PhD Research Assistant.

Author's Orcid number: 0000-0001-9543-8520

Department of Architecture, Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon, Turkey

Asu Beşgen

Professor Dr.

Author's Orcid number: 0000-0002-9692-6224

Department of Architecture, Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The aim of the article is to identify an upper scale + subscale evaluation method based on the decisions and approaches of awarded architectural design competition projects carried out in the historical environment. In the first stage, within the scope of the upper scale evaluation method, the decisions about the environment of the awarded projects were examined in the headings of roads, city walls/fortifications and Atapark. In the second stage, the approaches of the awarded projects belonging to the building proposals were examined with a subscale, within the scope of design, preservation and re-functioning approaches.

Key words: Transformation, Architectural Design Competition, Historical City, Trabzon Monopoly Building.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the context of formal, functional and semantic content, indirect or direct relations that urban spaces enter into with each other shape cities. The interaction of culture, economy and political elements of city take place in, at the same time create urban life and urban spaces. The main difference in separating urban life and spaces from other areas of collective life is that cities consist of a pattern of heterogeneous and integrated spaces with certain population sizes where non-agricultural production is performed, functions are collected. Since the first existence of urban areas, elements such as shape, perception, and lifestyle of people are constantly changing. In this context, from past to present, the urban life and spaces have become the process of modernization where political patterns are effective as a social phenomenon, values and judgements are constantly broken and rebuilt. As observed in the transition of social conflicts and alliances, the urban life with all its spaces also acts like a mechanism that socializes with organized social references. Lefebvre (1991), describing the spaces of the city, goes beyond a formal definition of space and uses the expression of everyday social living spaces that are produced and consumed. Relationships established in urban spaces can be explained as the formation of semantic references between the collective memory of society and the past, present and future. In this context, in trying to understand the city, it is possible to put forward many different perspectives and reach countless definitions of the city. From an architecture-oriented perspective, since its existence, the city is a new and dynamic holistic structure, influenced by architectural structures which have many layers of culture, social values, aesthetic concerns, construction technologies articulated in continuity (Durmuş & Öktem Erkartal, 2015).

The Industrial Revolution has led to the emergence of urban spaces, where non-agricultural production is carried out and the working class is relatively denser in population. Industrial structures have re-formed the formal, economic, social and cultural balances of the cities in which they are located. In his definition of urbanization, Keleş (1980) refers to industrialization as a quality that constitutes the city: "Urbanization is a process of population accumulation process that leads to an increase in the number and the growth of cities due to the industrialization and economic developments in inter-human relations". As can be seen from this definition, the Industrial Revolution is an important phenomenon in reshaping the cities and the formation of new dynamics in urban life.

The industrial structures are at an important point in the formation of urban collective memory due to the fact that they are decisive and dominant elements with their size, in the formation of urban fabric. The industrial structures are characterized as cultural assets with these characteristics. The consumption and reproduction of industrial structures in the process of industrial development has also caused destruction and construction in collective memory in the context of urbanization developments of cities, especially historical cities. In 1980s, industrial structures, which occupy large spaces in the city also occupy places as cultural assets in the collective memory, began to be re-functionalized with the idea of being preserved and re-evaluated. This means that the urban fabric is being transformed and reshaped again. The preservation and re-functionalization of industrial structures also contributes to social sustainability in order to keep urban collective memory alive, while ensuring the economic sustainability of existing building stock.

In this context, the post-industrial heritage becoming a tool of culture led regeneration projects is a matter of more recent history. The desire and style of reorganization on space of the globalization and the capital increasing its strength all over the world in post-2000 period is closely related to the post-industrial heritage, which is more and more becoming the subject of culture-led regeneration projects in Turkey especially after 2000s

The processes of decentralization of industrial function from downtown having been almost completed have paved the way for debates on reuse of these spaces in the city, and culture-led regeneration projects have been started to be realized as a point of exit for these debates (Ozden, 2012) (Fig. 1).



Santral Istanbul, 2007

AGU, University Campus, Kayseri,
2014

Gazhane Museum, Istanbul, 2021

Fig. 1. Examples of Transformation of Post-Industrial Buildings and Areas in Turkey (URL1, URL 2, URL 3)

Herein the article aims to analyse Trabzon Monopoly Building Architectural Design Competition. In this case, the article consists of the history of Trabzon Monopoly Building which holds an important role in urban fabric in formation of collective memory, evaluation of the unique qualities of the building and the surrounding area, the process of Architectural Design Competition which aims to refunction the monopoly building, the award-winning projects, their similarities and differences in the approaches and decisions. In this context, at the core of the work, there is no question of re-evaluating the award-winning projects. Thus, a detailed review of the award-winning projects has been conducted, and an evaluation method has been established for projects and/or competition project proposals that can be made in similar areas in the future.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the article is based on the idea that the architectural competitions are one of the important ways for being the instruments for heritage protection.

Since the architectural competition not only determines the best and serves as a formal instrument for hindering hasty or inappropriate development, but also is a public interpretation of the contemporary architectural values in contradictory aspects. The procedure of architectural competition as mandatory institutionalised requirement emerges as a form of protection against unauthorized and unregulated development. Besides, in the architectural competitions the criteria models are simplified for universal use and slightly adapted in every case. Regarding historical context, in most cases the criterion “compatibility of the object with the urban construction environment” is mentioned in first place, or put at the top of the hierarchy of the other criterion by bigger evaluation percentage rate (Mikelsone, 2016).

Under the light of these truths, in the article, the main titles and subheadings are determined and analysed through the design reports in the layouts of the projects awarded within the scope of Trabzon Monopoly Building Revitalization, Architectural Design Competition.

Under the main heading “Environmental Design Decisions of Trabzon Monopoly Building”, the use of urban elements located in the immediate vicinity of Trabzon Monopoly Building in designs, the direct and/or indirect contributions made by these elements to the designs were examined in the awarded projects within the scope of the Architectural Design Competition. During this analysis, the urban elements of roads, city walls/fortifications and Atapark located in the immediate vicinity of Trabzon Monopoly Building were taken into account. In the reviews, visual readings on the status plans of the designs and written expressions in design reports were used.

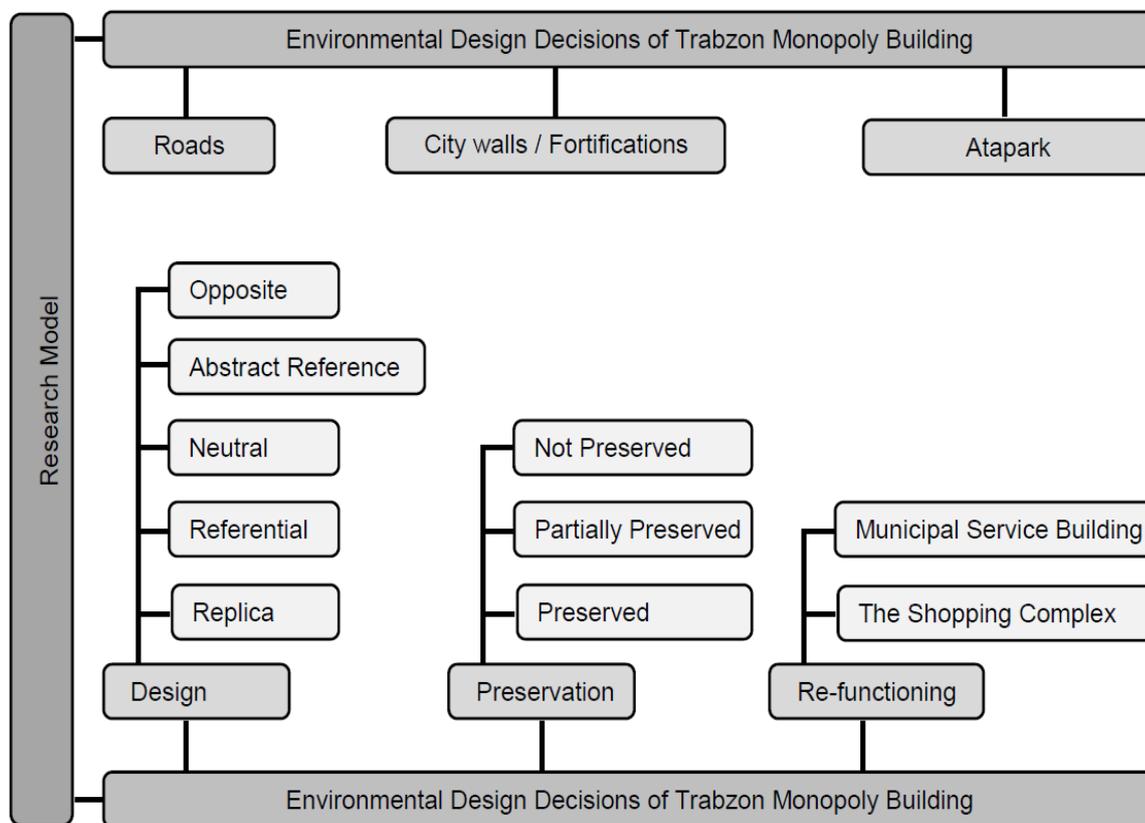
In the light of the mass existence of the Trabzon Monopoly Building, another main title has been determined as; Design, Protection and Re-functionalization Approaches of Trabzon Monopoly Building.

Design approaches are headed as; replica, referential, neutral, abstract reference and opposite, with a rating that goes from mimicking and-or ignoring (referential and-or differential) the historical texture in the context of the formal features and facade characteristics of the historical structure (Öktem Erkartal & Özüer, 2016). According to the headings given above, the research model scheme is formed by the authors given below (Tab. 1).

The replication approach is the approach in which the historical structure is copied as it is. The referential approach is the approach in which the formal features and facade characteristics of the historical structure are referenced, but not copied one-on-one. The neutral approach is to differentiate the mass articulation to the historical texture in such a way that it is separated from the texture at first glance, and to prevent the architectural character of the historical structure belonging to the texture from becoming prominent by weakening it. The abstract reference approach is the interpretation of the elements found in the historical texture by turning them into abstract concepts. The opposite approach is the approach in which the formal features and facade character of the new structure differ with a completely contrary attitude to the historical texture.

In the projects that received awards in the competition, the mass conservation approaches of Trabzon Monopoly Building were examined by classifying them as preserved, partially preserved and not preserved. In the study of the re-functionalization approaches, the classification was made as the shopping complex and municipal service building as stated in the competition according to the Tab. 1.

Tab.1. Research Model Scheme. Source: authors



3. STUDY AREA

3.1. Trabzon Monopoly Building Revitalization, Architectural Design Competition

An industrial object is always a concrete, definite place that possesses not only objective, fixed parameters, the presence of a common history, but also an individual character, a spirit that can be felt, caught on an irrational level. A building changes and transforms the place. This transformation can kill or depersonalize it, and can emphasize features, manifest and express its essence. The competent transformation of stopped industrial facilities will help preserve the industrial history for future generations (Dmytryk, 2020).

In the early 2000s, due to the state's tobacco and privatization policies, the decline of tobacco cultivation in the Black Sea Region affected the functioning of the Trabzon Monopoly Building and caused it to lose its function over time.

During the period when Trabzon Monopoly Building remained unproductive, it was decided to re-evaluate its land located in the geometric centre of the city by turning it into a centre of attraction by the city managers. In this context, free, national and single-stage "Trabzon Monopoly Building Revitalization, Architectural Design Competition" was organized.

For Trabzon Monopoly Building Revitalization, 16 projects participated in the competition. In the end of the competition; 1st, 2nd, 3rd prizes, 1st, 2nd, 3rd honourable mentions were given, totally 6 projects were awarded. The design teams of the awarded projects are given in Tab. 2.

Tab. 2. Awarded Projects and Project Teams of Trabzon Monopoly Building Revitalization, Architectural Design Competition (Arkitera.com, 2006)

1 st Prize	2 nd Prize	3 rd Prize
Ozan ÖZTEPE <i>M.Arch.</i> Derya EKİM <i>M.Arch.</i> Ali ERAY <i>M.Arch.</i> Ali ÇALIŞKAN <i>B.Arch.</i> Emre APAK <i>B.Arch.</i>	Ayhan USTA <i>M.Arch.</i> Gülay USTA <i>M.Arch.</i> Necmettin SELİMOĞLU <i>B.Arch.</i>	Arda İNCEOĞLU <i>M.Arch.</i> Aslı ÇALIKOĞLU <i>M.Arch.</i> Sevince BAYRAK <i>B.Arch.</i> İpek YÜREKLİ <i>M.Arch.</i> Deniz ASLAN <i>M.Arch.</i> Sevim ASLAN <i>M.Arch.</i>
1 st Honourable Mention	2 nd Honourable Mention	3 rd Honourable Mention
Macit OKMAN <i>B.Arch.</i>	Nimet AYDIN <i>M.Arch.</i>	O. Güneş ERDEN <i>B.Arch.</i> Gürkan AKSU <i>B.Arch.</i>

3.2. Trabzon Monopoly Building

The total area of the parcel on which the former Trabzon Monopoly Building was built is 13.299 m². The living area of the building is 11.303 m² (Doğruel & Doğruel, 2000). The main entrance part located into the south of Trabzon Monopoly Building shows the characteristics of the 2nd National Architectural Movement. The first part was added in 1951, and the 2nd part was added in 1965 (Sert, 2004). The first architectural drawings of the building dated 1948 were obtained from the archives of the General Directorate of Monopoly. Along with the entrance mass to the south, which forms the first designed and built part of the building, and the large mass located behind this mass, it is found that there was a department located on the eastern facade, which also faces the courtyard (Fig. 2). In this way, it is also understood that the mass located to the north of the building and the mass located on the west side of the courtyard were included in the design as the second part.

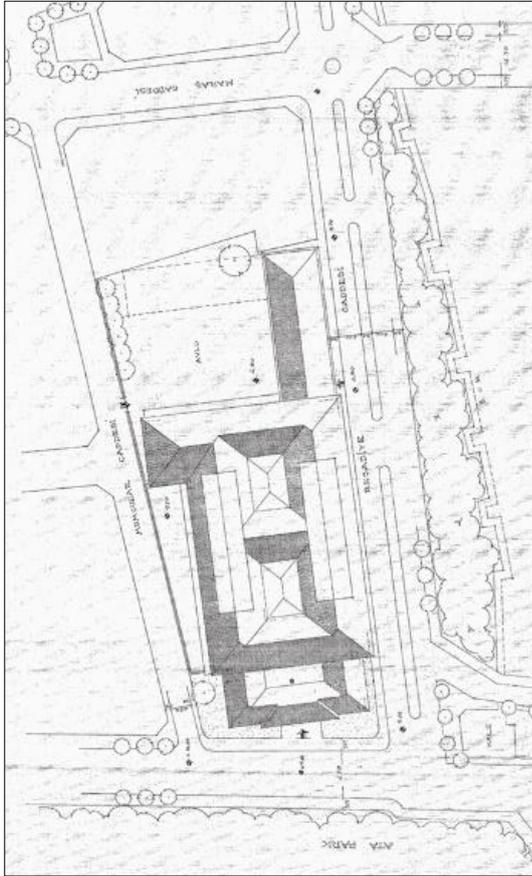


Fig. 2. Avant Project Site Plan of Trabzon Monopoly Building (Topaloğlu, 2022)

When the space organization of Trabzon Monopoly Building is examined, the distribution of the functions formed around tobacco care and processing actions by floors is as follows:



Fig. 3. Trabzon Monopoly Building during 1970s and 1990s (Sümerkan, 1974)

In the basement, there were technical units as well as a courtyard in the opening portions transit to warehouses serving the west arm of the courtyard and kitchen spaces. The first floor belonged to the cafeteria workers and maintenance of the areas of tobacco. The second floor had also a maintenance service of 3.804 m² area. The entire third floor contained a tobacco processing area and the units that serve it. On the southern ground floor of the building was the main entrance for the administrative units. In the administrative units, there were health and kindergarten-related spaces. The building was constructed with reinforced concrete construction technique. Column reinforcements were made in some sections due to increased loads over time and low ground safety (Sert, 2004). Floor tiles had cork flooring. Cork flooring was one of the other characteristic features of the building (Fig. 3).

4. ANALYSIS

4.1. Environmental Design Decisions of Trabzon Monopoly Building

In this part of the article, the awarded projects within the scope of Trabzon Monopoly Building Revitalization, Architectural Project Competition, Monopoly Building's near environment, in the context of the main decisions which are thought to guide the designs are examined under the headings of "roads", "city walls/fortifications" and "Atapark" (Fig. 4). In the examinations, site plans of architectural projects plans and discourses in design reports are compared.

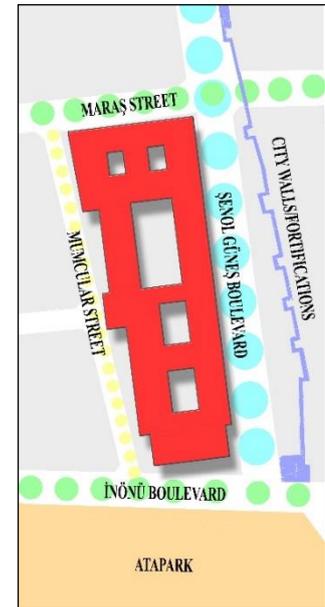


Fig. 4. Environmental Data of Trabzon Monopoly Building: Roads, City Walls/ Fortifications and Atapark (Topaloğlu, 2022)

Roads

After specifying the qualities of the roads that existed before the competition, the decisions taken on these roads are considered in the awarded projects. They are as follows: The intersection of first degree-road; Şenol Güneş Boulevard with Maraş Street was taken to lower level in all awarded projects, except from the 2nd and 3rd award-winners. In addition, the connection between Maraş Street and İnönü Boulevard was preserved with other auxiliary roads. In the 2nd award-winning project, the road level was not changed, but at the points where the road descends to the lower levels, a platform was designed between the building and the historical walls above the road. It was thought that traffic on Şenol Güneş Boulevard would be provided under this platform. In the 3rd award-winning project,

no changes were made to this path. İnönü Boulevard and Maraş Street, which have second degree-road in the area, were turned into one-way traffic flowing opposite each other with the same understanding in the projects that received the first three awards. In the projects which received honourable mention awards, no regulations were made on these roads in the context of traffic. The most radical decision about the roads around Trabzon Monopoly Building was in the 3rd honourable mentioned project by closing Mumcular Street to traffic. On the contrary, the 1st, the 2nd award-winners and the 1st, the 2nd honourable mentioned projects provided service and parking entrances through Mumcular Street. The 3rd award-winning project provided the entrance to the car park from Maraş Street and the exit from Şenol Güneş Boulevard (Tab. 4).

City Walls/Fortifications

In this examination part, where the project approaches are discussed within the scope of the design project competition, the written statements about the city walls/fortifications in design reports are included in Tab. 3.

Tab. 3. Statements of Awarded Projects and Their Relations with City Walls/Fortifications (Arkitera.com, 2006)

Awards	Design Reports
1 st Prize	<i>"In the new design, it has been adopted as one of the purposes of not exceeding the height of the existing walls."</i>
2 nd Prize	<i>"The walls determine the boundaries of the ancient centre of the city. It was intended to reconcile these two places which are neighbouring each other but do not engage in spatial dialogue, like a mediator."</i>
3 rd Prize	did not take any design decisions with the walls.
1 st Honourable Mention	<i>"Gülbahar Hatun Mosque and Tomb, Zagnos Bastion, historical walls in the west and continuing to the south, aqueduct, Moloz Bastion at the end of the walls in the north, Sotka Church, library building built in the 1960s and the old laurel tree in Atapark should be preserved and uncovered as memorial trees."</i>
2 nd Honourable Mention	<i>"In the finished version of the proposed design of the building, the Monopoly Building and its place in the city's memory will be both preserved, returned to the city with a public use, and the magic relationship it creates with the walls will be maintained."</i>
3 rd Honourable Mention	did not take any design decisions with the walls.

Historical city walls/fortifications around the competition area, which we can characterize as a strong historical reference was used as a design boundary, rather than being used as a design element in the 1st award-winner, but this attitude in design report was not observed in its sections and elevations. In the 2nd award-winning project, personality traits were installed on the city walls/fortifications and on the proposed structure. In the design report of the 2nd award-winner, the city walls/fortifications and the proposed structure were adjacent to each other. A pedestrian platform was designed for performing a metaphor of being a mediator between city walls/fortifications and the new design.

The 1st honourable mention project did not create formal data for the design but was a recommendation in the context of the need to protect the historical sites and city walls/fortifications located in the immediate vicinity. In the 2nd honourable mention project, a supernatural feature was attributed to the city walls/fortifications in the context of maintaining the talismanic relationship from the past. In the design reports of the 3rd award-winner and 3rd honourable mention projects, no design data about the city walls/fortifications was reached.

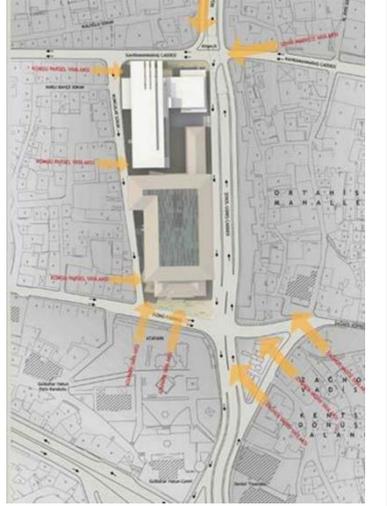
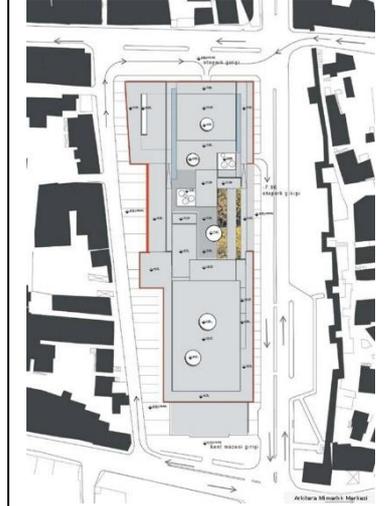
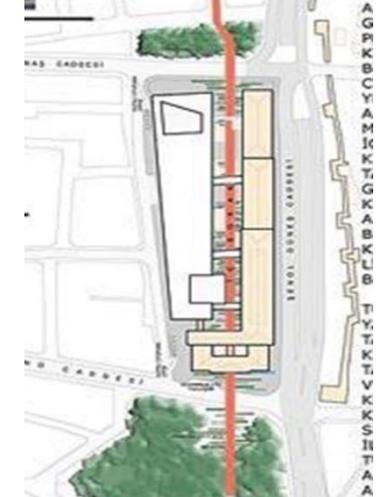
Atapark

Atapark is located at the upper elevation of İnönü Boulevard, in the south of the project location. Prior to gaining the park function, Atapark was the home of public structures and urban spaces of the

Ottoman State. Atapark continues its existence during and after the construction of Trabzon Monopoly Building.

On the southern border of the park is the Gülbahar Hatun Tomb, built by Sultan Selim Khan in 1505 for his mother, who died while he was the governor of Trabzon, and the Gülbahar Hatun Mosque, built in 1514, right next to the mausoleum. Other historical public places in the area that have not survived to today are the buildings of Hatuniye Madrasa, Hatuniye Mektebi and Hatuniye İmaret. The idea of converting the area into a park originated in 1931. With the removal of the madrasa, imaret, mektep, darü'l-kurra buildings and cemetery area, which were outside the Gulbahar Hatun Mosque and Tomb, the area was transformed into a park as an urban public space (Tuluk, 2009).

Tab. 4. Site Plans of Awarded Projects and Their Relations with Roads and "Atapark" (Arkitera.com, 2006)

1 st Prize	2 nd Prize	3 rd Prize
		
1 st Honourable Mention	2 nd Honourable Mention	3 rd Honourable Mention
		

Being both a historical and urban open space, Atapark has been the second strong reference point after the city walls/fortifications for the projects designed within the scope of the competition. In the

examination, the site plans and design reports of the awarded projects include the functional, semantic, formal relations established with Atapark and the interventions made especially for Atapark (Tab. 4).

5. FINDINGS

5.1. Design, Protection and Re-functionalization Approaches of Trabzon Monopoly Building

In this part of the article, the projects awarded in the Trabzon Monopoly Building Revitalization, Architectural Design Competition are discussed in “building scale” design, preservation and re-functionalization approaches are discussed.

In the title of design approaches, studies were conducted in accordance with the classification of newly built structures preserved in the historical texture. In the projects that received awards under the title of protection, approaches to the massively protected and unprotected parts of Trabzon Monopoly Building were evaluated. In the re-functionalization subheading, approaches to the position of municipal service building and shopping functions within the project forehead were examined.

Design Approaches

The relationship between the newly constructed structure and the existing structure, which is preserved in the historical areas, has been studied in the context of the concepts of replica, referential, neutral, abstract reference and opposite. These five concepts exist between the extreme approaches of mimicking and-or ignoring the historical texture (Öktem Erkartal & Özür, 2016). For this purpose, the proposed structures in the projects that received awards in the competition were considered in the context of the relations they established with both the historical environment and the protected parts of the old structure.

The awarded projects in the competition often did not define a single but included two design approaches in their projects. In this context, while a replica and referential design approach was adopted in the protected parts of Trabzon Monopoly Building, the annexes that were not preserved and rebuilt with opposite design approach. In the 1st award-winning project, the tobacco processing offices and administrative unit, located in the south, exhibited a design approach that was massively close to its current state. The design, elements such as; mass movements, space heights, color used on the facades were tried to be preserved; the facade openings, the functional and formal qualities of these openings were differentiated. For these reasons, it can be said that in these parts of the project, which received the 1st award, a design approach of referential nature was adopted. The mass in the north of the competition parcel was eliminated and replaced by a municipal service building with a contemporary architectural approach. For this reason, in this part of the design, the opposite/contrast design approach was adopted, leaving both the historical texture and the architectural characteristics of Trabzon Monopoly Building. In the 2nd award-winning project, no changes were made to the facade of the protected masses in the south and the layout of the floors in the interior; they were preserved in the form of replica. But the mass in the north had opposite/contrast design approach, as it was designed with a contemporary architectural perspective which was disconnected from the surrounding historical context, as seen in the 1st prize project. In the 3rd award-winning project, only the outer wall of the masses in the north and south, and a few axes from the outside to the inside were preserved and left, as they were adopted with abstract reference. In addition, the opposite approach was used in the project, designing a completely different structure inside the protected part. In the 1st honorable mention project, the southern entrance block of Trabzon Monopoly Building was preserved as it was, while other masses were fragmented and designed with an opposite character. In the 2nd honorable mention project, except for the southern entrance block of Trabzon Monopoly Building, the mass remaining on the western side was designed with an opposite approach, as were the masses belonging to the eastern facade facing the walls, dividing the north-south axis into two. In the 3rd honorable mention project, the opposite design approach was preferred with the mass in the north. The integrity of the masses in the south of the parcel was largely

preserved, but the features of the facade differed. For this reason, it can be said that this part of the design was designed with referential design approach (Tab. 5).

Tab. 5. Design Approaches of Awarded Projects (Arkitera.com, 2006)

	1 st Prize			2 nd Prize			3 rd Prize		
									
	1 st Honourable Mention			2 nd Honourable Mention			3 rd Honourable Mention		
									
Approach	1 st Prize	2 nd Prize	3 rd Prize	1 st Hon. Men.	2 nd Hon. Men.	3 rd Hon. Men.			
Opposite	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Abstract reference			✓						
Neutral									
Referential	✓				✓	✓			
Replica		✓							

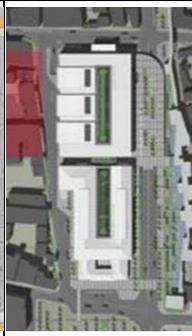
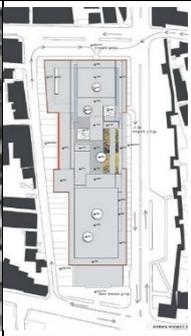
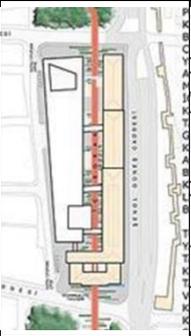
Preservation Approaches

Trabzon Monopoly Building Revitalization, Architectural Design Competition specification, the importance of Trabzon Monopoly Building in collective memory was noted. The aim of the competition is to ensure that the memory of the city is passed on to future generations and, to preserve and revitalize the building. But the specification does not include a clear statement about whether the parts belonging to the old monopoly building has to be preserved or not. As a consequence, the preservation approaches belonging to the old monopoly building were left to the designer. Therefore, differences are observed between the awarded projects in the context of preservation features and levels. In the article, preservation approaches belonging to different masses over the status plans of Trabzon Monopoly Building, all award-winning projects were examined under the headings of preserved, partially preserved and not preserved.

In the 1st award-winning project, the south entrance block, which shows 2nd National Movement characteristics and which is located in the collective memory, and the south block located just behind it, were partially preserved. Looking at the floor plans of the project, these preservation approaches included preserving not the entire structure, but only a number of its qualities on the outer wall. According to the floor plans, it is envisaged that Trabzon Monopoly Building would be adapted to the function designed by changing the entire carrier system and floor organization. In this design, the block located to the north of the parcel was not preserved, and a new mass of a modern nature was proposed instead. The 2nd award-winning project also preserved the blocks located to the south of Trabzon Monopoly Building. But in this project, improvements were made to facade features, carrier system setup and floor organization. The block in the north of the parcel was “preserved” as well in the 1st prize project. In the 3rd award-winning project, the structure was partially preserved so that only the exterior walls of all blocks and a few axes from the outside to the inside remained for reference to urban memory. The rest of the building was completely eliminated and re-designed with a different perspective. The project, which received the 1st mention, retained the south entrance block

as it was, while partially preserving the other blocks in a mass-segmented form. In the 2nd honourable mention project, the south entrance block was fully preserved. The other blocks were divided into two parts by the north-south axis, and the eastern side with the walls was protected. A new mass was proposed for this part, eliminating the remaining masses on the western side. In the 3rd honourable mention project, the south entrance block of Trabzon Monopoly Building and the block located just behind it were completely preserved. The northern block was eliminated and replaced by a new mass design (Tab. 6).

Tab. 6. Preservation Approaches of Awarded Projects (Arkitera.com, 2006)

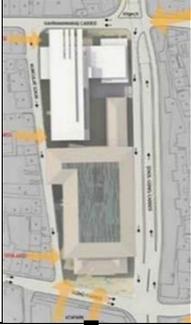
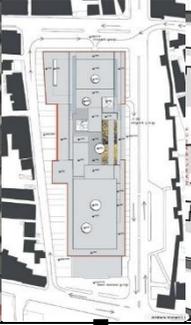
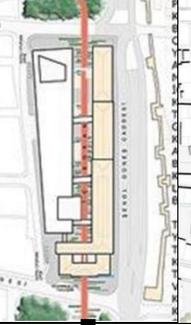
Awards	1 st Prize	2 nd Prize	3 rd Prize	1 st Hon. Mention	2 nd Hon. Mention	3 rd Hon. Mention
						
South Entrance	preserved	preserved	preserved	preserved	preserved	preserved
South Block	preserved	preserved	preserved	preserved	preserved	preserved
North Block	not preserved	partially preserved	partially preserved	partially preserved	partially preserved	partially preserved
Legend	preserved	partially preserved	not preserved			

Re-functioning Approaches

In Trabzon Monopoly Building Revitalization, Architectural Design Competition specification, Trabzon Monopoly Building is requested to be considered as a municipal service building and shopping complex. In the specification, there is no direction on which part of the old monopoly building will be located. Re-functional approaches are left to the designer. In the specification, only the qualifications and quantities of the spaces are specified by providing the program for the municipal service building.

In the 1st award-winning project, the south entrance block and the block behind it were preserved and converted into a shopping complex of a similar nature. The block in the north was completely eliminated, and a municipal service building was proposed in its place. In the 2nd award-winning project, a re-functionalization approach was made opposite to the attitude of the 1st project. In this context, in order to highlight the phenomenon of urban identity, the blocks located in the south and protected, were functioned as Municipal Service Buildings. The block located in the north was designed with a modern architectural approach and functioned as a Shopping Mall. The re-functional approaches of the projects receiving the 3rd award, 1st mention and 3rd mention are of the same nature as the project receiving the 2nd award due to the location of the functions. The project, which received the 2nd honourable mention, took a very different approach than other projects in the context of re-functionalization. In this project, the Municipal Service Building and social spaces have been refunctioned according to the nature of protection in all blocks, located above the ground. The shopping complex is designed entirely underground (Tab. 7).

Tab. 7. Re-functioning Approaches of Awarded Projects (Arkitera.com, 2006)

	1 st Prize	2 nd Prize	3 rd Prize	1 st Hon. Men.	2 nd Hon. Men.	3 rd Hon. Men.
Awards						
South Entrance						
South Block						
North Block						
Underground	-	-	-	-		-
Legend	The Shopping Complex			Municipal Service Building		

6. CONCLUSION

In this study, the decisions and approaches of the awarded projects in the architectural design competition for the revival of the old monopoly building of Trabzon, which took place in urban collective memory in a historical environment, and then, became an industrial heritage, were examined from formal and functional points of view and an evaluation method was established between the awarded projects.

If we look at the results achieved in the steps created in the context of the evaluation method; the greatest importance on the roads around the competition area was given to the first-degree road level located on the east side of the field. Other roads around the project location were formatted according to the functional positioning of each project. In the west of the competition area, it is clearly observed that the historical city walls/fortifications that continue throughout the area, formed a strong reference, both with their nature, mass impact and continuity. But most of the projects were unable to transfer this element to their projects. While Atapark, located in the south of the project location, was expected to be an important reference for the projects due to its historical value, historical structures and open urban spaces, it was only used as a design decision by one project.

The awarded projects in the competition mostly adopted two design approaches. As a result of this, it is seen that various parts of the Trabzon Monopoly Building was preserved and re-functioned. In this context, replica and referential design approaches were adopted in the parts of Trabzon Monopoly Building that were considered to be protected, and opposite/contrast and abstract reference design approaches were adopted in the parts that were considered to be protected and rebuilt.

The physical and semantic collective memory formed by Trabzon Monopoly Building is a strong reference in the life of Trabzon city. All of the projects preserved the place of the old monopoly building in the collective memory of Trabzon, took care to protect the south entrance block; administrative part. Apart from this block, blocks in different locations were preserved in a whole or partial manner. Function decisions for the revival of Trabzon Monopoly Building were given in the specification of the competition. As a result of this orientation, the re-functional decisions were made in the projects. In protected parts, except for contemporary attachments designed within the space, related functions were distributed in different forms. The project, which received the 1st award in terms of positional

distribution of functions within the area, differed from the others. The southern entrance block and the southern block were functioned as a Shopping Mall, and the northern block gained a modern Municipal Service Building. It can be said that this re-functionalization approach is of great importance in receiving the 1st prize.

REFERENCES

- Arkitera.com (2006), Trabzon Eski Tekel Binası Yeniden Canlandırma Mimari Proje Yarışması, available at: <https://v3.arkitera.com/yp108-trabzon-eski-tekel-binasi-yeniden-canlandirma-mimari-proje-yaris-masi.html?year=&aID=785> (Accessed: 5 March 2021)
- Department of APK. (2006), Trabzon Eski Tekel Binası Yeniden Canlandırma Mimari Proje Yarışması Şartnamesi. Trabzon Monopoly, Trabzon
- Dmytryk, N. O. (2020), "Methodology of Analysis of Renovable Industrial Facilities under the Multifunctional Complexes", *Space and Form, Scientific Journal of Polish Academy of Sciences and West Pomeranian University*, 41, pp. 27-34, DOI: 10.21005/pif.2020.41.B-01
- Doğruel, F., Doğruel, A. S. (2000), *Osmanlı'dan Günümüze Tekel, Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları*, İstanbul
- Durmuş, S., Öktem Erkartal, P. (2015), "A Method in Urban Reading: Perception of Observer and Observed in the Architectural Layers of Edirne/Turkey", *SGEM International Scientific Conference on Social Sciences and Arts Proceedings Book 4, Varna*, pp.239-247
- Keleş, R. (1980), *Kentbilim Terimleri Sözlüğü*. Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları
- Lefebvre, H. (1991), *The Production of Space*, London: Blackwell
- Mikelsone, I. (2016). "Architectural Competitions as an Instrument for Heritage Protection: The Dynamics of Competition Taxonomy", *Journal of Architecture and Urbanism*, Volume 40(4), pp. 272–282, ISSN 2029–7955 / eISSN 2029–7947, DOI:10.3846/20297955.2016.1246985
- Öktem Erkartal, P., Özüer, M. (2016), "Tarihi Dokuyu Taklit Etme/Yok Sayma" Öymen Gür, Ş., Evcil, A. N. and Öktem Erkartal, P. (Ed.s), *Fill in the Blanks*, Beykent Üniversitesi Yayınları, İstanbul, pp.121-129
- Ozden, P. P. (2012), "Culture-Led Regeneration Projects in Post-Industrial Areas: The Istanbul Experience", *The Sustainable City VII, Vol. 2*, pp. 823-834, DOI: 10.2495/SC120692
- Sert, A. (2004), *Endüstri Binalarının Yeniden İşlevlendirilmesi: Karadeniz Bölgesi Tekel Binalarının Analizi ve Yeni İşlev Önerileri*. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon
- Topaloğlu, G. (2022), *Archive: Original Drawings of Trabzon Monopoly Building*
- Tuluk, Ö. İ. (2009), "Trabzon'da Kamusal Alan Dönüşümüne Erken Bir Tanıklık", Ö.İ. Tuluk and H.İ. Düzenli (Ed.s), *Trabzon Kent Mirası Yer-Yapı-Hafıza, Klasik Yayınları*. İstanbul, pp.121-144
- Sümerkan, M. R. (1974), *Photograph Archive*
- URL 1. <https://www.santralistanbul.org/tr/> (Accessed: 20 December 2021)
- URL 2. <http://www.agu.edu.tr/> (Accessed: 20 December 2021)
- URL 3. <https://muzegazhane.istanbul/> (Accessed: 20 December 2021)

AUTHOR'S NOTE

GÜRKAN TOPALOĞLU received his B.Arch and Msc. in Department of Architecture, Karadeniz Technical University, in 2005-2013. He earned his Phd. degree in Graduate Institute of Natural and Applied Sciences, Karadeniz Technical University Architecture in 2019. He currently works as a Research Assistant (Phd.) at Karadeniz Technical University. His major research interests include discourse in architecture and basic design education.

ASU BEŞGEN received her B.Arch, Msc. and Phd. in Department of Architecture, Karadeniz Technical University, in 1993-1996-2002. She still works as a Professor at Karadeniz Technical University, Department of Architecture, leading the "Architectural Design", "Interior Design" and "Basic Design" studios, teaching the courses of "Theory of Architecture", "Theory of Art", "Aesthetics", "The Dialog of Art and Architecture in 20th Century", "Cinema and Architecture" and is the author of many related works.

Contact | Kontakt: gtopaloglu@ktu.edu.tr; abesgen@ktu.edu.tr