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Mardin historical Kasaplar (Butchers) Bazaar restoration evaluation

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Abstract

The bazaar is a characteristic element of cities in different historical periods, which makes the social and economic life of a city a sign of progress or backwardness. Since the first days of civilization and urbanization in Mardin, bazaars have existed in cities and have become a factor in cultural exchange between civilizations. However, as in many countries in the world, in the city of Mardin, various architectural, material and structure losses have occurred in traditional bazaars over time, and restoration interventions have been needed in the bazaars. In this context, recent restoration interventions in Mardin Kasaplar Bazaar, one of the historical bazaars in the center of Mardin, and the current state of preservation have been the subject of research. As a result of the study, it was concluded that due to the effect of modernism on traditional architecture, the modern form and standard content of the Bazaar should not be changed in terms of physical, symbolic and atmosphere.

Introduction

The concept of life and survival in today's bazaar architecture is remarkable with its development from traditional to modern times in traditional markets in big cities, especially in Mardin. With the new consumption habits, traditional bazaars have lost their "productive" structure, and the consumerism of the urban society has begun to fundamentally change the architecture of the urban bazaar [1]. In addition, various material and structural losses occurred in traditional bazaars over time and restoration interventions were needed in the bazaars. In this context, the recent restoration interventions in Mardin Kasaplar Bazaar, which is one of the historical bazaars in the center of Mardin, and the current state of preservation have been the subject of research.

In documentation of cultural heritage, modern methods such as unmanned aerial vehicles, laser scanning and photogrammetric methods have been used frequently in the last decade [2-8].

Material and Method

In the study, literature review, archive research and field research method were used. First, a literature review was conducted for Mardin Kasaplar Bazaar. Afterwards, the photographs of the bazaar before and after the restoration taken from the Mardin Metropolitan Municipality KUDEB unit were compiled and compared. In addition, observations about the restoration of the bazaar were included in the study by examining the bazaar site with field research.

Results

Kasaplar Çarşısı is registered in Mardin Province, Artuklu District Teker Neighborhood, 81st Street, Island: 617, Plot: 12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22; Island: 132, Plot: 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-1-21; Island:347, parcel: 2-3-4-5-6-44-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-31-32-33- 34-35. It is registered on parcels 36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43 and Ada67, 37, and located in the street south of 1st Street (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Location of Kasaplar Bazaar

No inscriptions or archive records regarding the construction date of the bazaar were found. The fact that it is named as Kasaplar Bazaar in historical sources shows that this name has not changed. The bazaar is still active today.

Based on the traces from the building and similar period features, written and visual sources, two periods are seen in the building, the original and the current situation. In the first period when the bazaar carried its original texture, its shops were built as a single storey made of smooth cut and coarsely cut limestone, and on the north and south wings of the bazaar, they have pointed and semi-circular arch entrances facing each other, and the entrances have wooden door wings. It had a rectangular plan and a cross or barrel vaulted plan from the inside and a flat roofed plan from the outside, and it continued to function in this order. The western end of the Butchers Bazaar, which is typical of Mardin Bazaars, which forms the starting point of a new bazaar after the end point of each bazaar, opens to the old blacksmiths' bazaar and 1st street, while the eastern end opens to the carpenters' bazaar and 1st Street (Figure 2).

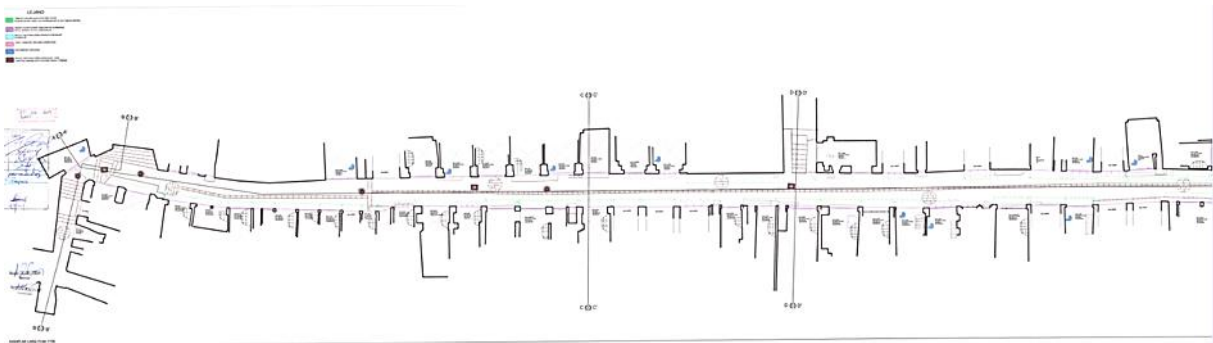


Figure 2. Kasaplar Bazaar Floor Plan

The shops (foundation shops) that have been identified have been preserved together with their annexes with historical and functional value, and interventions have been made to the worn and changing parts of the buildings and their annexes within the framework of street improvement principles. Buildings built with systems other than traditional construction techniques (reinforced concrete, etc.) were intervened according to their relations with the traditional architectural texture, and the building was made to be compatible with the original texture by applying plaster of denial. In the buildings considered within the framework of the street improvement project, roofs whose slope and form do not comply with the original architectural texture, whose roofs were raised, were arranged as terraces or deformed so that they could not be used were completely removed. In traditional and registered buildings, the application was carried out within the framework of the restoration project without changing the original forms and gauges. The awnings on the facades of shops and commercial houses and the top

covers made of various materials were removed, and the joinery and awning with wooden construction, the details of which are specified in the project, were made in the structures suitable for their places. The metal shutters on the facades of the shops and commercial establishments within the registered and traditional buildings were removed and replaced with automatic metal shutters according to the details of the project. Among the shop and commercial joinery found in traditional and new buildings, metal and unusable ones have been replaced with wooden joinery to be manufactured in harmony with the original architecture. Additions such as electricity, telephone cables, antennas, advertisement-billboards, signboards, solar energy systems, mailboxes, etc., on the roofs and facades of all buildings will be removed. The elements, which must be used due to their function, have been applied in a way that does not spoil the original façade setup and appearance and within the framework of the principles specified in the project. Along the street, the parts of the buildings that disrupt the original architectural texture and are dysfunctional have been removed. Electricity and telephone networks will be placed underground in all streets and streets within the street improvement area, and carrier poles have been removed. The uncontrolled growth of plants and trees on the facades of traditional bazaar buildings within the scope of the street improvement project were pruned and rehabilitated, and the facade was cleaned by removing the unqualified plants that grew spontaneously. In new buildings built with systems other than traditional construction techniques (reinforced concrete, etc.), the facade walls, which are considered within the framework of street improvement, are made with wood or pure materials (PVC, aluminum, iron, etc.) that are not compatible with the original texture. Window and door joinery were removed and replaced with wooden (oak) window and door joinery that would harmonize with the original architecture. In the existing demolished rubble stone wall, the demolished rubble and excavation were cleaned, and the original wall was rebuilt with the original size and material in line with the existing traces from the building. The entrance door of the shops, in accordance with the material and construction technique, new door shutter joinery, which will be made of wooden timber to fit into the existing space, has been installed.

Conclusion

When we look at the restoration interventions examined in the research, it is seen that the architectural elements changed with modernization in the traditional bazaar are intense. As a result of the study, it was concluded that due to the effect of modernism on traditional architecture, the modern form and standard content of the Bazaar should not be changed in terms of physical, symbolic, range and atmosphere. Secondly, the traditional form and modern content should be such that the market preserves the historical appearance of the traditional bazaar. In this study, it is important to investigate the effect of modernization on the commercial typology of the Mardin Kasaplar Bazaar with an analytical method through architecture and to examine the restoration interventions [9].

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