

"Eyes that do not have a vision to green are deprived of the pleasure of colors. Afforest here so beautiful that even a blind person can realize that he is among the greens."
M.K. Atatürk

ATATÜRK FOREST FARM

An Agricultural Heritage for Ankara

Thesis of Master of Science in Architecture
by Rabia Gürkan
10607002

Supervisor: Prof. Arch. Paola Nella Branduini



Politecnico di Milano
Sustainable Architecture and Landscape Design
December, 2019

ABSTRACT

Ankara is a designed city by detailed urban development plans since it was declared as the new capital of Republic of Turkey when it was founded in 1923. However, the unexpectedly increasing population caused an unorganized growth in the city. Its old green vista corridors transferred into traffic dominated high-density building area consequently.

Atatürk Forest Farm (AOÇ) was a modern farm project for Ankara, where all kinds of agriculture activities held near the city in order to provide high-quality economic food to the city of Ankara. The wide green forests were also public spaces for the citizens to have recreational activities.

Due to the urban growth and changing values of Ankara, Atatürk Forest Farm lost the integrity of its lands, its production, and its public places. In the present situation, very few people defend its rights against the occupation of its lands and decrease of its agricultural production.

The project aims to propose strategies in order to stop the actions that are against AOÇ and revitalize Atatürk Forest Farm and bring its initiative purposes back to today's Ankara.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Abstract | 2 |
| Table of Contents | 4 |
| Acknowledgments | 8 |
| Chapter 1 Introduction | 10 |
| - Site Location | |
| - Development of Ankara | |
| - Atatürk Forest Farm: Modern Green Productive Capital | |
| Chapter 2 Urban Development of Ankara | 18 |
| - Planned Capital & Considerations in the Urban Development | |
| - Historic maps | |
| - Lörcher Plan (1924-1925) | |
| - Jansen Plan (1928-1932) | |
| - Yücel-Uybadin Plan (1957) | |
| - Ankara's Master Development Plan (1990) | |
| - Problems about Unexpected Growth and Residentials | |
| - Problems about the Lost Values of Ankara | |
| - Present Situation | |
| - Current Problems | |
| - METU Forests (1961) | |
| Chapter 3 Foundation of Atatürk Forest Farm (AOÇ) | 36 |
| - Idea of a Forest Farm in the Capital City and its Foundation | |
| - Goals of the Forest Farm | |
| - Life in the Forest Farm Agricultural & Recreational Activities | |
| - Master plans for AOÇ by architects Egli and Jansen | |
| - Atmosphere in AOÇ in its first years | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Chapter 4 Evolution of AOÇ and Present Situation | 50 |
| - Timeline of AOÇ (1925-present) | |
| - Development of AOÇ (1925-1937) | |
| - Disintegration of AOÇ (1937-present) | |
| - Occupants of AOÇ Open Areas & Buildings | |
| - Damages Caused by the Occupants | |
| - Ideologies and Protests about the Disintegration of AOÇ | |
| - Functioning Parts of AOÇ Agricultural & Recreational Facilities | |
| Chapter 5 Agriculture in Ankara | 74 |
| - Land Cover & Production in Ankara | |
| Chapter 6 Forest Farming | 78 |
| - Concept of Forest Farming Improvements & Non-Timber Products | |
| Chapter 7 Analysis of AOÇ within the Urban Integrity of Ankara | 82 |
| - Conceptual Section of Ankara Present Situation | |
| - Historical Analysis Synchronic Map | |
| - Blue Infrastructure Analysis | |
| - Green Infrastructure Analysis | |
| - Land Use Function Analysis | |
| - Accessibility Analysis Public & Private Transportation Pedestrian Comfort | |
| - SWOT Analysis | |
| Chapter 8 Strategies for AOÇ within the Urban Integrity of Ankara | 104 |
| - Solid Suggestions | |
| - Abstract Suggestions | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| - Stakeholders Analysis and Expected Actions | |
| - Strategy Diagrams | |
| - Strategic Masterplan | |
| Chapter 9 Analysis of AOÇ Historic Center - Downtown | 116 |
| - Conceptual Section of AOÇ Downtown Past and Present Situation | |
| - Historical Analysis Synchronic Map | |
| - Blue Infrastructure Analysis | |
| - Green Infrastructure Analysis | |
| - Land Use Function Analysis | |
| - Buildings Use Function Analysis | |
| - Accessibility Analysis Public & Private Transportation Pedestrian Comfort | |
| - SWOT Analysis Agriculture & Recreation | |
| Chapter 10 Proposal for AOÇ Historic Center - Downtown | 140 |
| - Solid Suggestions | |
| - Abstract Suggestions | |
| - Strategy Diagrams | |
| - Phases of the Project | |
| - Masterplan | |
| - Axonometric View | |
| - Street Sections | |
| - New Atmosphere | |
| - Plant Library | |
| References | 170 |

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my supervisor, professor Paola Nella Branduini, who has been very supportive, genuine and leading from beginning till the end. She expanded my vision and guided me during my studies to reach the conclusion.

I am grateful to Eren Can Uysal, Cansu Ergezen, Mona Ibrahim, Canan Durak, Öykü Şener and Elif İstanbulluoğlu for developing my topic and exchanging thoughts on it, for suggestions about the project, for feeding me at home, for revising my works, for emotional support and for any other kind of support they have given to me. With them, this intense period was much easier.

I would like to thank my former professors Bülent Batuman, Giorgio Gasco and Mehmet Barış Kuymulu for their time and kindness to give me ideas during the first steps of my studies. Their ideas and knowledge guided me very well.

I must thank to my little nieces and nephew for cheering me up during my emotional breakdowns. Their smiles and genuine endearment words worth a lot. Their endless love made my days.

And lastly, I want to thank my dear family for their love, support, and understanding during my studies.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Site Location

Turkey's location



Ankara's location



Central Districts of the capital of Republic of Turkey, Ankara



Main center of Ankara, Atatürk Forest Farm as marked in grey



Development of Ankara

Ankara was declared as the new capital of the new Republic of Turkey founded in 1923.

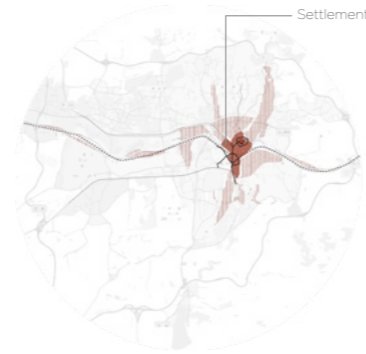
The city was a small town before, thus, urban planners worked collaboratively in order to design the new capital. However, it grew faster than expected.

In the beginning, the center was designed to be in the middle. The city grew towards the west direction in time.

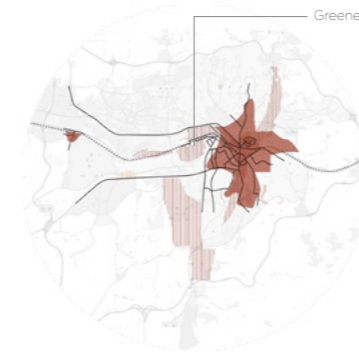
Urban Growth of Ankara



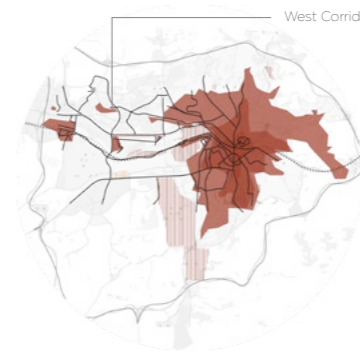
Before 1925



1925



1960s

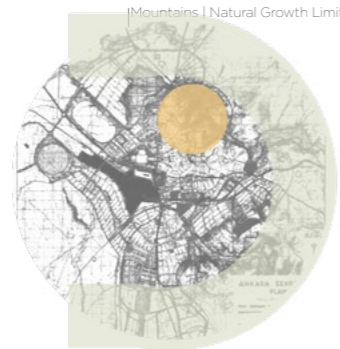


1980s



2000s

Expansion to West Corridor | Shifting of Centers in Ankara



Before 1925



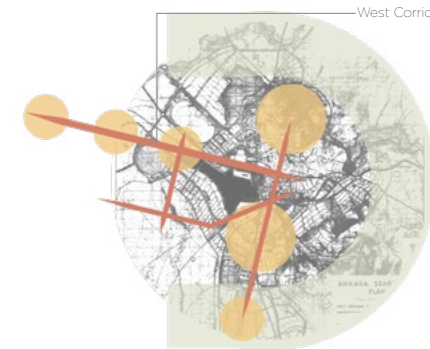
1925



1960s



1980s



2000s

Atatürk Forest Farm: Modern Green Productive Capital

Atatürk, founder of Turkish Republic, wanted to make Ankara a model, green, aesthetic, self-sustaining capital. He suggested creating a forest farm near the city center, which would make it possible to have all kinds of agricultural production that Ankara needs.

The forest farm functioned well in its first years, between 1925 and 1938. Then, after the decease of Atatürk and the growth of the city, these lands became attractive for implementing different functions. The lands were sold or rented to other corporations.

After 1992, AOÇ was declared as a heritage area, which stopped the disintegration of it for a while. However, after 2006, disintegration increased more.

In the following chapters, urban growth of Ankara and foundation of AOÇ is studied in detail. Analysis of the present situation is made and suggestions for solving the current problems in order to protect and save AOÇ are proposed.



Location of AOÇ near urban context in 1930s

Evolution of AOÇ



CHAPTER 2

URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF ANKARA

Planned Capital & Considerations in the Urban Development



Ankara has been a settlement for over 3000 years. In the periods of Phrygia, Galatia, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman, it was always inhabited. Although, it had been a significant center in different periods, it was only a small town with 30,000 inhabitants at the end of the Ottoman Empire period.

In 1892, the railway connection to Ankara helped the city to have an important role in the mohair and Angora wool trade. Thus, it had stronger connections to western Anatolian towns and the population started to grow.

Due to the problems and military occupations in the west part of Anatolia, it was considered to move the capital from Istanbul to another place in Anatolia. Ankara had never been occupied and it was protected naturally by the mountains. Considering the motivations of the railway connections, ease of communication with Istanbul, and the strategical location of Ankara, which is the midst of Anatolia, it was declared as the capital of new Republic of Turkey in 1923.

Atatürk, founder of Republic of Turkey, believed that for a modern and planned capital, a well-thought city planning was a must. The city would grow around the Citadel in Ulus, and a beautiful image for the new capital was very important. He wanted to create a walkable, organized, green, self-sustaining and aesthetic city for the new image of Turkey. For this purpose, several competitions were organized to determine the city planning strategies for Ankara. Lörcher (1924), Jansen (1932), Yücel-Uybadin (1957) plans are the main plans that were applied for the development of Ankara.

Historic Maps

Lörcher Plan (1924-1925)



The first city plan was designed by a German planner called Carl Christoph Lörcher. In his plan, 'Old City' around the citadel was not approved, while the 'New City' (*Yenişehir*) was approved and followed. The main decisions for the boulevards and greens were applied. The Old City served as a commercial center for the residents, while The New City was planned as a governmental district with the public buildings and low-rise homogenous residential. The two districts were separated by the railway, which was built in 1893.

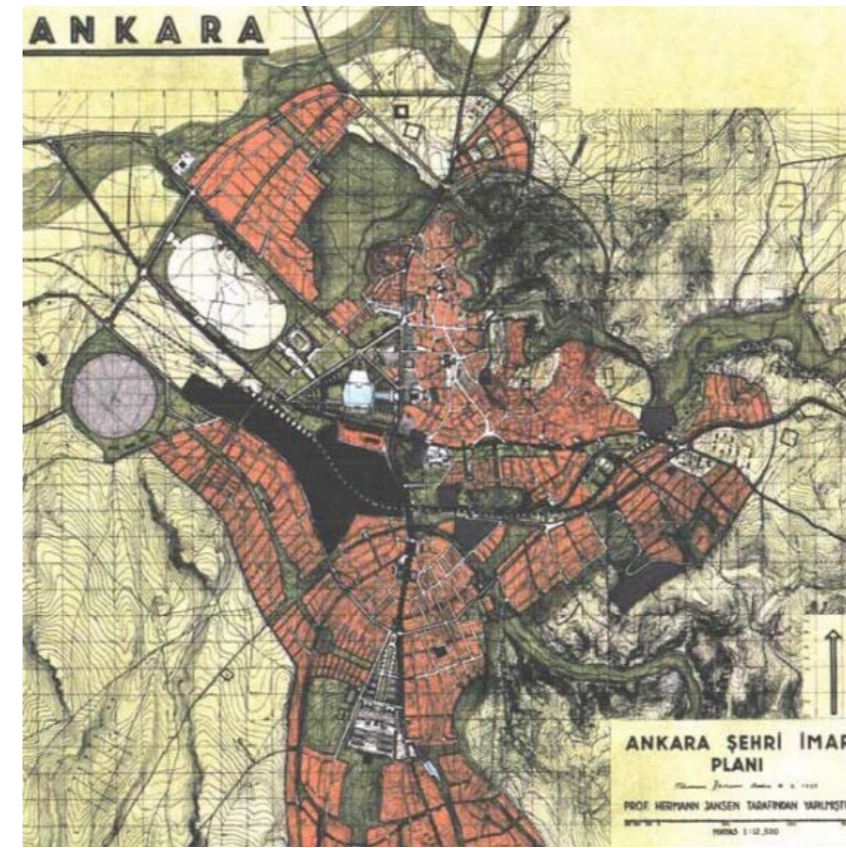
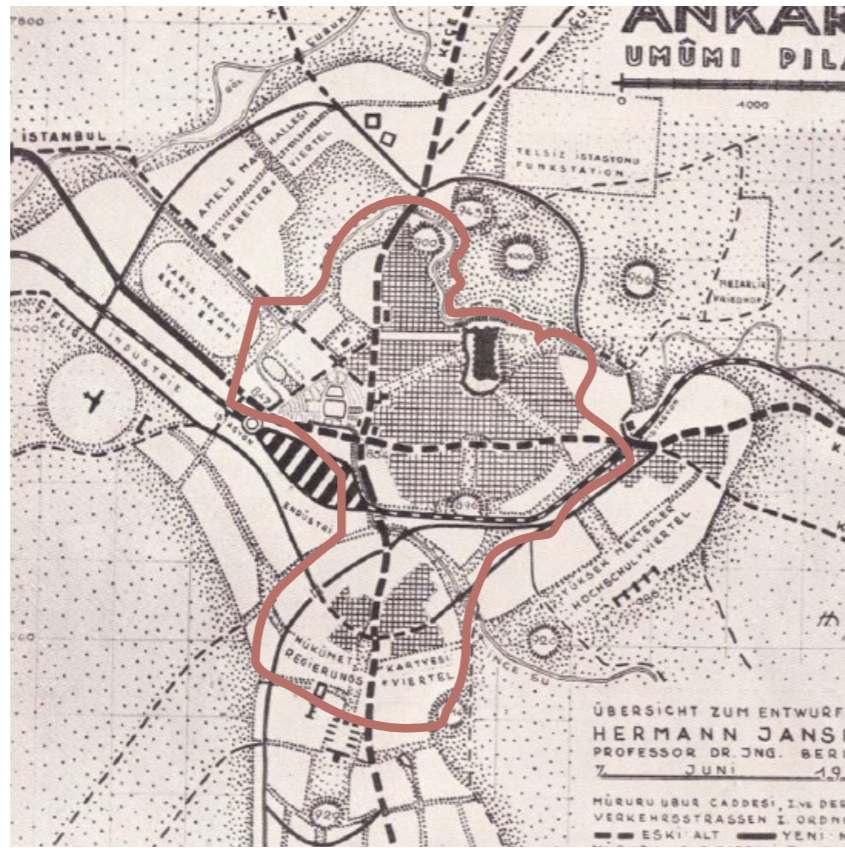
Incesu and Tabakhane rivers passing inside the city, around the citadel, were perceived as an opportunity to have a beautiful image for the capital. The city was surrounded by greens, and the citadel was considered in the panorama of the city as much as possible.

Jansen Plan (1928-1932)

Ankara started getting more immigrants than the expected amount. The population increased four times than its original in between 1920 and 1928. Due to the new job opportunities in the capital, people from surrounding cities moved to Ankara, which caused the start of the unorganized settlements around the city.

German city planner Hermann Jansen designed a new plan around Lörcher's plan, which was able to accommodate 300,000 people to solve the problems.

He suggested to preserve the citta-del and its surroundings. Jansen's plan was suggesting a general zoning, while determining the vehicle and pedestrian mobility along the main north-south axes, which was already formed between The Old and The New Cities. He



suggested to grow the city by following that axes.

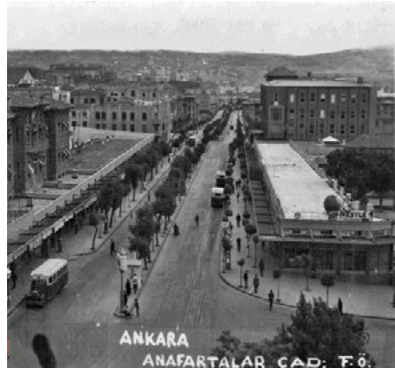
The New City was extended more to the south to create the new center, Kızılay. Here, he planned governmental buildings, universities and houses for the personnel of these facilities.

Since the city was recently developing, motor vehicles were always considered during the design, which was an opportunity for Ankara, unlike other European capitals that were developed before the emerging of vehicles. Jansen created a hierarchy for the network of streets. Traffic flow was organized due to the bridges and designed roads. Largest boulevards had cafes, cinemas, pastries for the citizens to have good time on the streets with a nice environment. They were connected to the residential areas with a gradual



change in the scale of the streets. He obtained the idea of 'Garden City' for the residential parts. Lowest-density streets with wide green areas were designed for housings with gardens for people with low income.

He also considered the Citadel as a monument for the city. To make it and its surroundings beautiful, he suggested green vista lines around it. His zoning system suggested recreational areas around the citadel and a system of parks within the city. He planned a public area around the train station, governmental buildings together in Kızılay, industrial area along the railway station, cemeteries in Cebeci district, zoo and a city park in the 'Forest Farm' area, which is on the west part of Ankara. He also included workers' residential, universities district, airport district and he suggested a general transportation scheme which is developed around the Atatürk Boulevard in Kızılay, on the main north-south axes.



He considered economics, traffic, health and aesthetics as the four main focus points while designing large cities. The streets were in good quality and the residents were proud of their city. The idea of 'Modern Urban Architecture and City Planning' was obvious due to Jansen's considerate solutions. Ankara was considered as a green city which had many parks and gardens that created a green connection within the urban texture. The boulevards and main streets with trees provided Ankara a new favorable image.

Garden City Idea



Bahçelievler (Garden Houses) District, 1950



Sakarya Street, 1939



Typical Garden Houses in Kavaklıdere, 2013



Saraçoğlu District, 2010



Saraçoğlu District, 2010

The New City was filled with public spaces that foster the new experience of the new state. Socialization, integration and interaction were considered during the design of the new capital. People were expected to use the public spaces and enjoy the city. Unlike Ottoman cities, Ankara included designed streets, squares and parks, as well as the green walkable vista corridors that connects different zones.

Ankara became an aesthetic city in a short time, considering that it was an empty, steppe city before 1923.

Jansen also suggested low-height, low-density housings with gardens in the residential districts. This typology was followed later during the construction of collective housings. One of them, Saraçoğlu District, has become a first degree protection area in 1979.

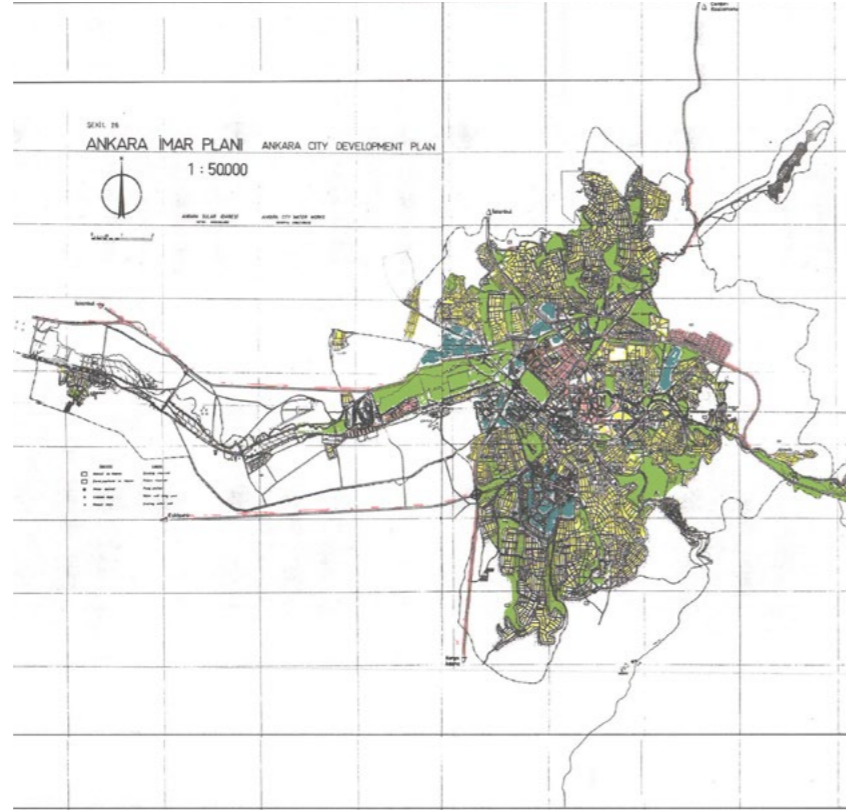
Yücel-Uybadin Plan (1957)

Due to the problems occurred after Jansen's plan, another competition was organized. Nihat Yücel and Raşit Uybadin were selected to design the new city plan in 1957.

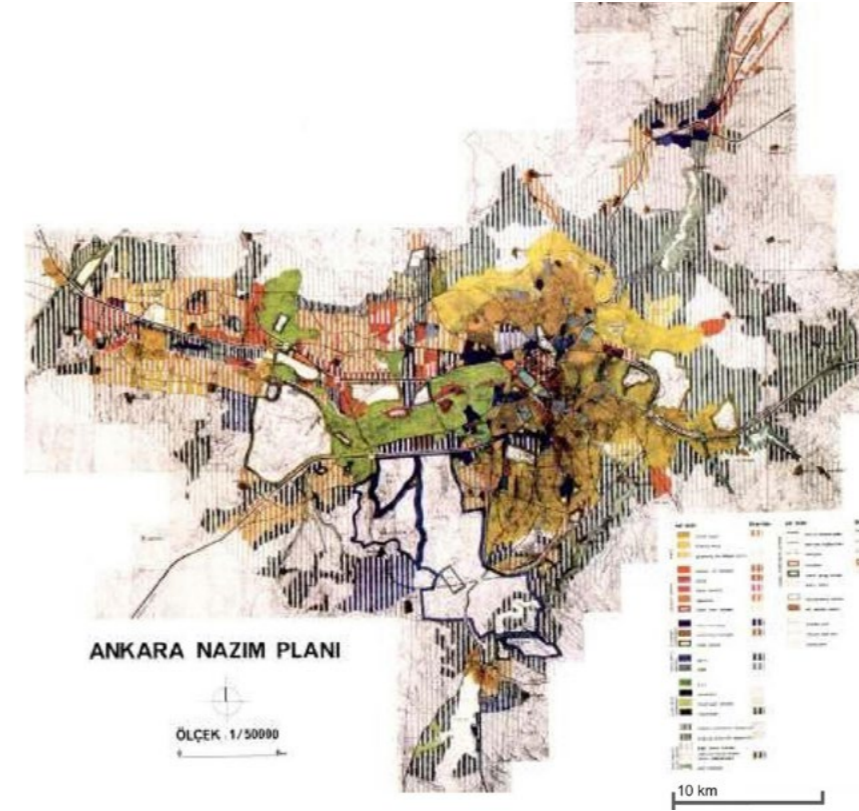
They suggested a ring road around Ankara to limit the growth and they suggested that Ankara would have one single center, Kızılay and Ulus. And they expected the city to grow like an oil-stain, with very dense residential districts.

In the new plan, they expected to have 750,000 people by 1975. However, it reached to that number between 1960 and 1965. By 1975, the population was 1.6 million.

In order to accommodate growing number of people, high-rise buildings were built in that period. However, the infrastructure was not adequate yet, so, Yücel-Uybadin plan resulted in a failure.



Ankara's Master Development Plan (1990)



In 1969, Ankara Metropolitan Master Plan Office was established and they created a land use plan by following the developments in Ankara in the next 10 years, in order to be realistic. It was approved in 1980.

The masterplan suggests to introduce an east-west axes in order to reduce the density in the city center. Further districts such as Batıkent (West City) and Eryaman were planned along the Istanbul Road, as low-density housing areas. This part of the city was called 'West Corridor'. Along Eskişehir Road, campus-type developments for universities and public buildings started.

However, construction of Ankara freeway limited the planned housing constructions. *Gecekondu*s were not controlled and limited properly. Thus, this masterplan did not succeed.

Problems about Unexpected Growth and Residentials

Before 1950

| | |
|------|-----------|
| 1923 | 40,472 |
| 1927 | 74,553 |
| 1935 | 122,720 |
| 1940 | 157,242 |
| 1945 | 226,712 |
| 1950 | 288,536 |
| 1955 | 451,241 |
| 1960 | 650,067 |
| 1965 | 905,660 |
| 1970 | 1,236,152 |
| 1975 | 1,606,040 |
| 1980 | 1,800,587 |
| 1985 | 2,228,398 |
| 1990 | 2,559,511 |
| 1997 | 2,917,602 |
| 2000 | 3,203,362 |
| 2007 | 3,763,591 |
| 2008 | 4,194,939 |
| 2009 | 4,306,105 |
| 2010 | 4,431,719 |
| 2016 | 5,346,518 |

Population of Ankara



Unexpected amount of immigration to Ankara caused problems for the application of the city plans. Number of squatter districts were developed in the periphery of Ankara. All plans needed to be updated as the problems occurred. However, the growth was too fast, the solutions were not enough.

During Lörcher's plan, the population increased by four times in 5 years. Thus, Jansen planned a larger city to accommodate more people. He was foreseeing 300,000 people in Ankara by 1978, however, the population reached to this number in 1945. Which means, the increase was 144% in only 5 years, rather than 40 years.

Garden City idea in Kızılay caused an expensive solution for the limited housing area. With the unexpected amount of the population growth and the relocation of the embassy buildings to Ankara, in Çankaya caused problems in the application of Jansen plan. He expected 710 ha area, but it grew to 2000 ha. The unexpected limitations required a change in the plan. Jansen suggested attached buildings for the central part. And they build more floors on top of the existing residentials in Kavaklıdere and Kızılay districts. Thus, Garden City idea was continued until 1950. The green collective housings built in that period still survives today (Şaraoğlu, Yenimahalle, Mebusevleri, Aydınlikevler, Güvenevler).

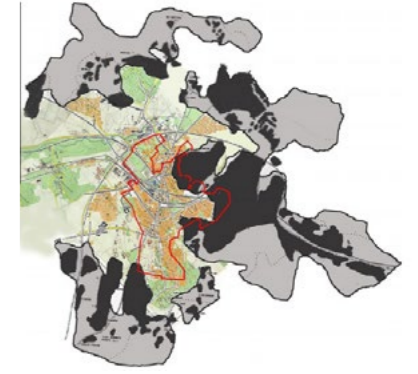
After 1950

Population growth caused the temporal occupation of governmental and private lands and the construction of jerry-build housings. Ankara was the first city in Turkey that suffered from squatter settlements (*gecekondu*). 23% of the population was living in gecekondu in 1960s. ed in gecekondu)

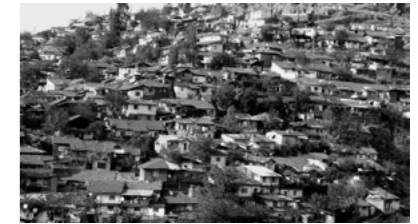
Besides, the temporary solutions suggested by Jansen were no longer efficient. Roads and infrastructures were not capable of serving so many people, even though Jansen considered motor vehicles when he first designed his city plan for Ankara. Social facilities were not enough. Density of the blocks were increased from 200-350 p/ha to 600-650 p/ha between 1923 and 1960.

Garden city idea became impossible. Houses with gardens were replaced with higher-density building blocks, with no consideration of gardens nor parking lots. A large number of residential constructions were held. They were demolishing the existing, building new buildings and selling them very quickly. The 2-3 storey buildings became 4-5 storeys, then 6-7 storeys due to the additional floors. New residentials were tall blocks to host more people. These new blocks, which were built after Yücel-Uybadin plan, hold 53% of population in 1990.

The mass construction obscured the urban planners to consider social life and green-liveable aspects of Ankara. Thus, other problems occurred while Ankara lost its values by time.



■ Squatters in 1965
 ⌋ Jansen Plan



Problems about the Lost Values of Ankara



Kavaklıdere in 1930



Kavaklıdere in 1990

Lost Greens

Kızılay and Ulus were planned as the center of the city, which had the highest number of job opportunities. It was a center that had administrative and financial bodies. As it grew, the city center branched into the adjacent districts in the south, called as Kavaklıdere (literal translation: *river with oaks*). Oaks that named the district created a natural site before, however, they were not protected well and they were extinct because of hotel and residential constructions here.

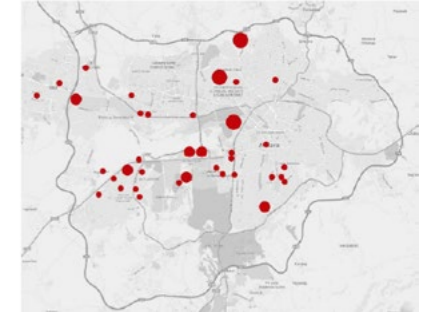
Ankara had so many greeneries previously. In all of the plans, green was one of the main consideration. Green corridors, parks, agriculture areas were designed detailed in the first years of Turkish Republic. New trees were planted, agriculture was introduced. Ankara was famous for its parks and greens. However, in the present situation, these valuable greeneries are sacrificed due to the need of the construction areas.

| Name of the Park | Total Area of the park (m2) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Gençlik Park | 340,000 |
| Emniyet Park | 18,000 |
| Hisar Park | 46,000 |
| Hacettepe Park | 134,000 |
| Aktepe Park | 560,000 |
| Büyük Millet Meclisi Park | 70,000 |
| Babaharman Park | 40,000 |
| Anıt-Kabir Park | 600,000 |
| Maltepe Green Corridors | 150,000 |
| Cebeci Sports Fields | 80,000 |
| Atatürk Forest Farm | 1,200,000 |
| Çubuk Dam | 800,000 |
| Şöğütözü Park | 25,000 |
| Gölbaşı Beach | Inside of a 800,000 m2 park |

Lost Values of Streets | Attempt to Move the City Center

The quality of the streets changed during the growth of the city. Ground floors are for the daily needs of the residents that live in that area. Between Kızılay and Sıhhiye, the cafes, cinemas, markets, pastries were working previously. Then, commercial spaces started moving to the upper floors, residential spaces moved to the other districts. As Kızılay became very crowded a need of sub-centers in the city was emerged. Districts on the west corridor were build for this reason. They were planned as low-density residential areas with commercial activities, however, they became high-density residential. Besides, the density of the city center did not decrease, instead, new problems occurred such as traffic. For the commercial activities of the residents in the further districts, shopping malls were built. Thus, the street life lost its popularity gradually. Cultural, shopping and leisure activities were relocated to the shopping malls. However, shopping malls do not have the sense of belonging to the city. Thus, they are not intimate spaces for citizens.

In Kızılay, commercial shop owners started advertising their stuff for being cheap, so that they could attract people to Kızılay. However, the main preference of the citizens were shopping malls. Thus, shops in Kızılay lost their quality and street life lost its value.



Shopping Malls today



Present Situation



2015 and 2020 macro plans for Ankara were discussed in 1990s, but they were not followed. Currently, Ankara is still growing without planning. Although, the aim was to have a well-planned city when Ankara was declared as the capital, it did not work due to the population growth. Today, high-rise hotels and residentials are occupying the silhouette of the city. No one considers the values of lakes, existing forests, permanences of rivers, fertile soils or the silhouette of the city, but they build higher and higher blocks.

Unplanned development causes the city to grow way more than necessary and the city is divided into pieces. The parts of the city is just filled without any consideration. As the prices of living gets higher in a district, constructors build a new commercial center in this district, since it is thought as the source of income. As a result, the city loses its original plan.

These kind of city investments must be done for the city center first, not for the newly developing districts. However, Ankara started to be perceived as a really huge city long ago. So, the city center and its urban development is neglected currently. Due to the above-mentioned developments, the balance between the residential blocks and working places were lost. As working places were concentrated in some parts of the city, the city turned into a car-dependent city. Traffic jam gets worse by time.

Current Problems

Natural and cultural heritage sites are not protected, they are demolished by time in order build other buildings there. Protected sites lose their degrees, then they lose their protection completely, then they are demolished.

Unplanned development of the railway system. It takes around 2 hours to connect two districts, while it could be 15 minutes.

Inconvenient public transportation discourages citizens for using them. People prefer cars.

Gentrification is another current problem, instead of developing the existing areas, they demolish the existing ones and build high-income residentials on these sites, which causes gentrification.

Parks are perceived as the places to build around, rather than the green areas to breathe inside.

To sum up, until 1950, Ankara was an organized, modern, planning-dependent city. This provided Ankara with a various and rich architectural heritage. Although, some parts are damaged today for new constructions, the city has been a model capital for a very long time. Today's biggest problem is that there is no respect to Ankara's historic and heritage values, due to the unexpected growth in the population and the growth of the city and the lack of knowledge of citizens about the values of the city.



METU Forests (1961)



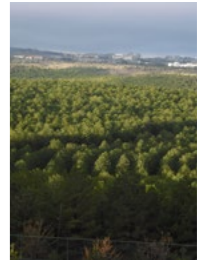
The Middle East Technical University (METU) was established in 1956 on 4500 hectare site. For the steppe land, detailed studies were made and the vegetation were selected carefully. With the reforestation organization, the new vegetation was a successful solution for the existing problems of eroding soil and the harsh climate.

In 1961, the project for reforestation had started. Before, the area was a wheat field and there was only one tree. All the personnel of METU, professors, students, workers and citizens of Ankara attended the event to plant new trees. 3100 hectare was reforested that way. The organization was not only for planting but also for increasing the love of nature for METU people.

In METU, they still continue annual reforestation festivals. By 1990, 3 million 2 hundred thousand trees were planted. Each year, they plant around 300.000 new trees. Thus, it is understood that Ankara is capable of having a forest although the climate is not very suitable.

The organization made METU people feel more connected to nature, to METU forests and they care more about the nature. "Not only the forest, even a single tree matters a lot. We are so connected to these trees, because we planted them. Now, these trees have their offsprings. It is our duty to protect the forest." says Ali Gökmen, professor at Chemistry Department in METU.

The forest and the connection was built in 1961, now, no damage could happen to METU forests, since there are many people who protects them. This sense of belonging is necessary for AOÇ lands, as well.



“Wide lines should be made of trees in a uniform manner. When looking from one side, it should give the sensation of a wall made of trees. Unless these wide, clean and uniform lines are made, the area will be perceived as a nursery rather than the urban park. While designing, at first, shady resting places and promenades should be considered in the forests. A tree that is planted in the correct position can affect the eye as pleasant as a statue or a monument.” Atatürk

CHAPTER 3

FOUNDATION OF ATATÜRK FOREST FARM (AOÇ)

Idea of a Forest Farm in the Capital City and its Foundation



When Ankara was declared as the capital of Republic of Turkey, people were surprised and disagreed that it was possible. Ankara was a very small town in that time, it was in the middle of steppe area and it had no aesthetic attraction. People thought that making such a location a capital, which was not capable of growing trees, was a mistake. However, due to its logistical strengths, Atatürk believed that it was proper to become a capital, a stage that shows the ideas of modernity and nationalization. Ankara would be the model city for the other cities in the Republic of Turkey. In addition, he suggested that a strong city planning was a way to have a well-developed and beautiful city, in order to prove that people were wrong.



He wanted to have a wide green area next to the city in order to give citizens a place where they would breath, while providing Ankara with agricultural production. He believed that agriculture was the basis of the national economy and productive lands close to the city would increase the sustainability of the economy, food, and environment.



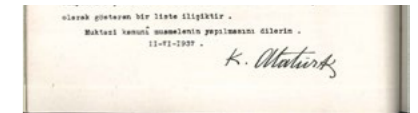
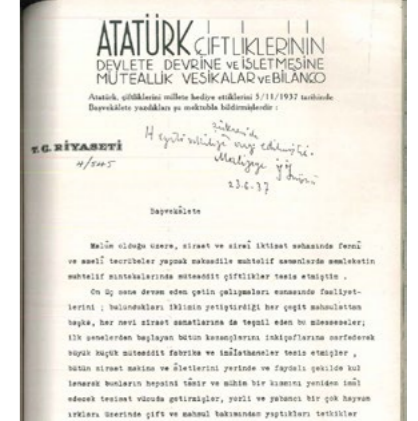
After consulting to city planners and architects, he decided that the green lungs of the city was going to be located on the hills right next to the city center. Agricultural consultants disagreed with Atatürk about turning that area into a *Forest Farm*. Because, in that period, there were no trees, no clean water and nothing else valuable for agricultural production. The whole area was swamp and arid, because of the flood of the river. They said it would be very difficult to deal with the area, be expensive and take time. Therefore, they suggested finding another location for the farm.

Atatürk stated that, if they would not reform these lands, the capital would have a swamp in the middle of the city, which would create an unpleasant image for a model capital. He also believed that encouraging agriculture and educating people about this was very crucial. Therefore, creating a forest farm in such an unproductive land would promote the idea that even in the worst conditions, agriculture would be possible. Hence, it would encourage farmers to care their lands better to enhance productivity.

In order to strengthen the relationship between people and soil, they began the studies. "Plant trees here in such a way that even a blind person will realize that he is among the greenery." stated Atatürk to show his vision about Atatürk Forest Farm. He first bought a 20,000 decares land that has orchards on it, by offering a very high price in May 05, 1925. Thus, other farmers became willing to sell their lands to him. As he bought Balgat, Etimesgut, Çakırlar, Macun, Güvercinlik, Tahar, Yağmur Baba Farms & Fields, the land for the Forest Farm reached to 102,000 decares.

Having the modern agricultural area, by considering the topography and river bed, a green belt within the city was created in a very short time. Due to the needs and the results of the production, they increased the variety of the products, introduced livestock breeding, established factories and let people do leisure activities in the land, to increase the sense of belonging to the area. Atatürk Forest Farm (AOÇ) became the courtyard of the city.

In 1937, Atatürk donated the farm to the Turkish state, which shows that he has seen this lands as a property of all the citizens to be used properly.



Goals of the Forest Farm

As the Forest Farm was founded, there were several special goals to be achieved.

- 1- To convert the marsh in the middle of Ankara into a forest
- 2- To increase the variety and the number of agricultural activities
- 3- To educate countrymen about machinery use in agriculture and any other topic to improve their agricultural activities
- 4- To give the opportunity to the students that attend to new Higher Agricultural School to intern in the field and practice their theoretical knowledge about agriculture
- 5- To educate people about agriculture and incorporate them
- 6- To evaluate and efficiently use the seeds that farmers have



7- To raise breeding animals that did not exist there previously, and to gift them to the farmers for breeding

8- To grow saplings to be distributed to the citizens, so that, they can plant them in any part of the city to make the city greener

9- By having any kind of agricultural activities in the city, such as beekeeping, dairy farming, vegetable growing, fruit growing and viticulture; and to sell the products in the markets of Ankara in order to provide citizens with high-quality and more affordable food

10- To have a promenade, picnic and recreation area that gives the citizens an open green space in the city to breathe and perform leisure activities

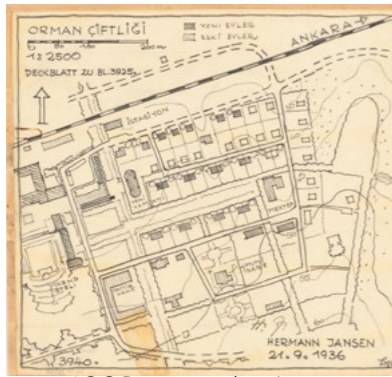
Life in the Forest Farm | Agricultural & Recreational Activities



AOC facilities, Jansen



Brewery Park in AOC, Jansen



AOC Downtown plan, Jansen

Atatürk Forest Farm was working great starting from its very first time. Reform of the soil and the river was successful that the land was productive since then. There were orchards and vegetable gardens and number of forests. Fast growing trees like acacia, elm tree, ash tree and poplar tree created shadows to the farm area.

The Forest Farm was serving to the whole city. Saplings grown in AOC were used in Ankara to increase greeneries throughout the city. Atatürk was visiting the farms very often in order to control the process. He took care of every single tree and animal, when there was a problem, he would suggest the solution immediately. AOC products were contributing to the economical development of the city. The mills of AOC was serving not only to AOC lands but also to near villages. Bakery and other products were distributed to the markets in Ankara.

A co-living and self-sustaining system was created in AOC. A primary school with a dormitory was established for the children of workers of AOC and workers from other villages around. Education expenses of these children were met by the Farm Administration. There was a museum about agriculture and livestock breeding to educate people. Medicine and pharmacy expenses of people were also met by the Administration. Workers had accommodation facilities with common laundries, in addition, there was a bathhouse to serve the workers after their shifts in the factories.

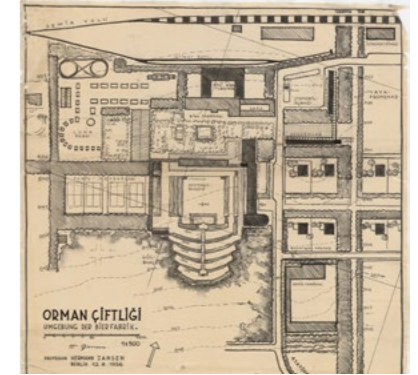
Income and expenses of AOC were carefully controlled. Even though, the Forest Farm started within the weak economic conditions, it managed to

serve to public in many areas. The main aim was not the profit, but citizen's best benefit.

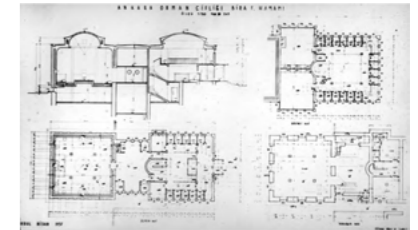
AOC was not only a production facility, but also a public place for the citizens of Ankara. There were socializing and relaxation spaces for leisure and cultural activities. Palaces, gardens and the gasino were very popular amongst the citizens. Marmara and Karadeniz swimming pools were also popular and they popularised aquatic sports. The parks near the factories were designed in order to give workers the opportunity to be rest. AOC was a complex, that considered everyone's interest. It was possible to visit the agricultural fields or to walk among the trees to experience the nature.

In AOC lands, post office, telegraph and telephone stations, bathhouse, school, market and accommodation facilities were built in order to create a lively environment here. Thus, main concern of AOC was to integrate everyone into the production fields. The idea behind the foundation of AOC was to balance the production and consumption. It provided Ankara a more modern aspect, while supporting the economy, social life, food quality and aesthetics. It was not only for production and for the workers, but also for entertainment and education of the citizens. It brought city life and agriculture together, while proving that Ankara was suitable to become a model capital.

For the design of Atatürk Forest Farm's masterplan, detailed site plan and the buildings, German architects Hermann Jansen and Ernst Egli worked together. The main consideration was to create a modern farm for Ankara.



Brewery Park plan, Jansen

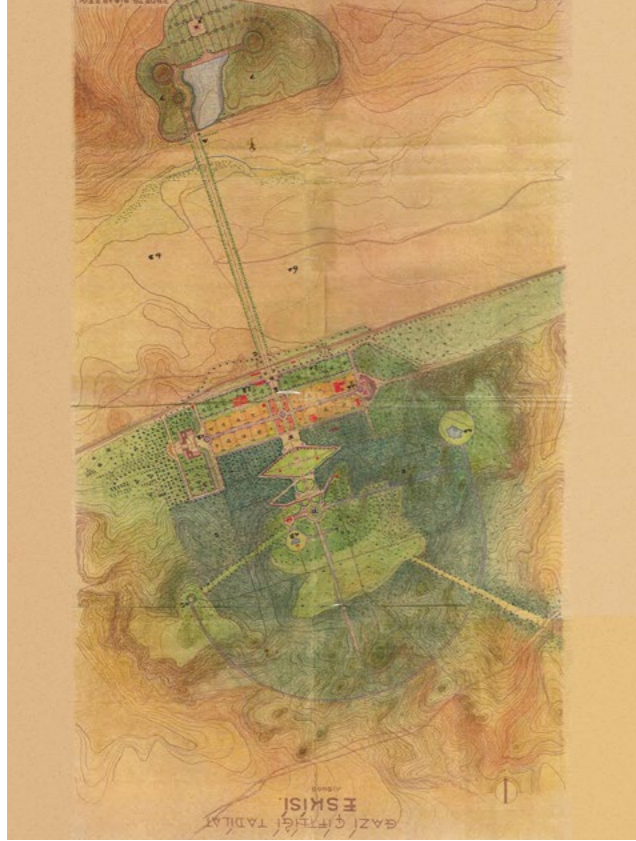


Bathhouse drawings, Egli



Marmara Villa, Egli

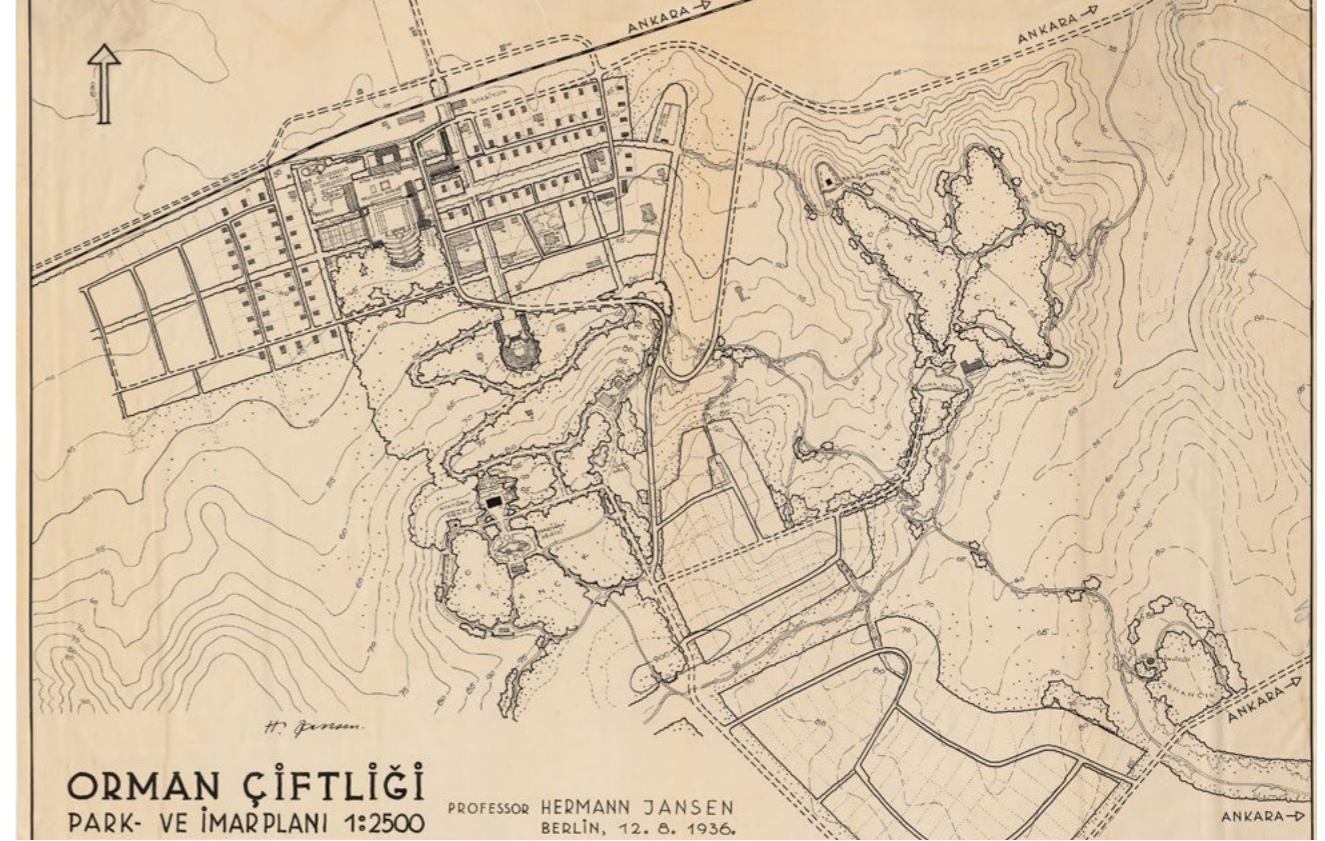
Master plans for AOÇ by architects Egli and Jansen



AOÇ master plan, Egli



AOÇ satellite view, 1939



AOÇ master plan, Jansen

Atmosphere in AOÇ in its first years

Landscape



Connections



Texture



Connection of Atatürk



Atmosphere

Production | Workers



Agriculture

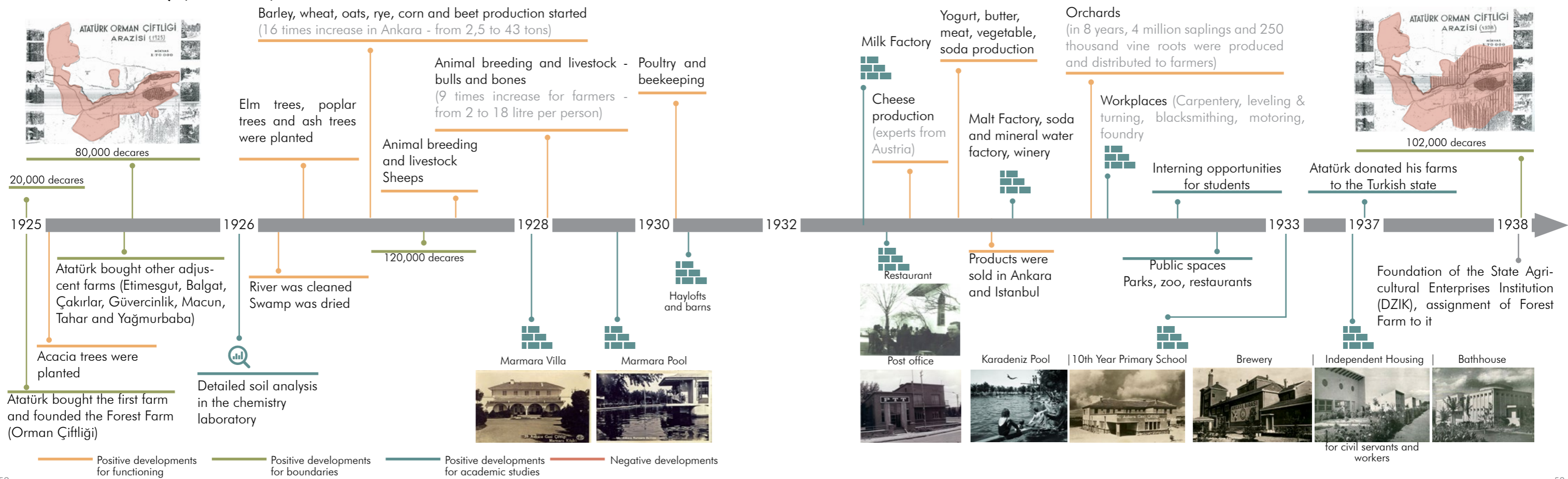


Social Life

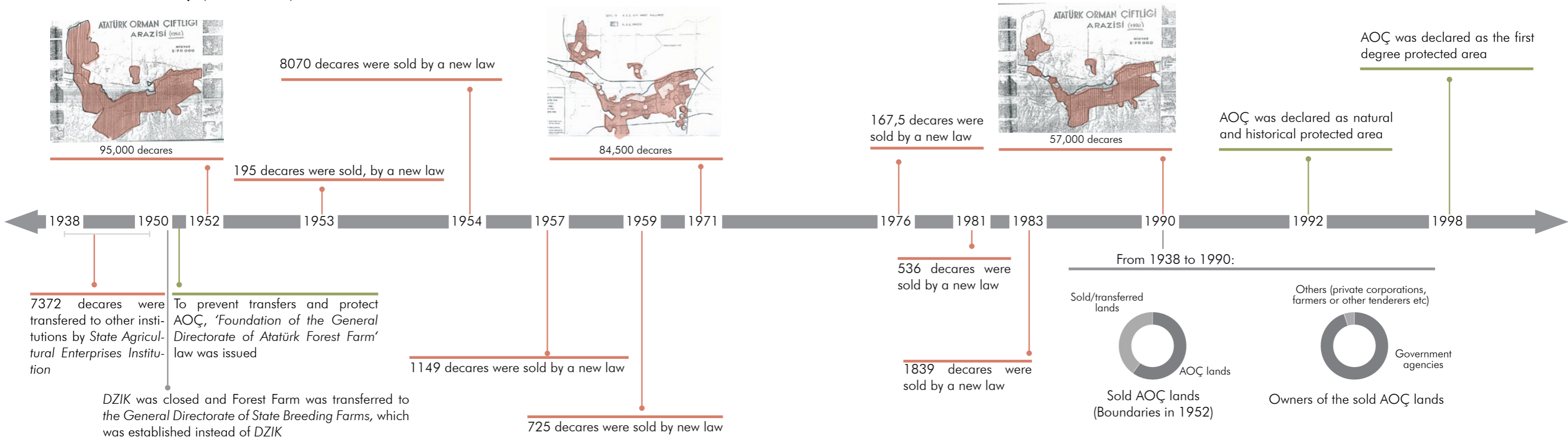


EVOLUTION OF AOÇ AND PRESENT SITUATION

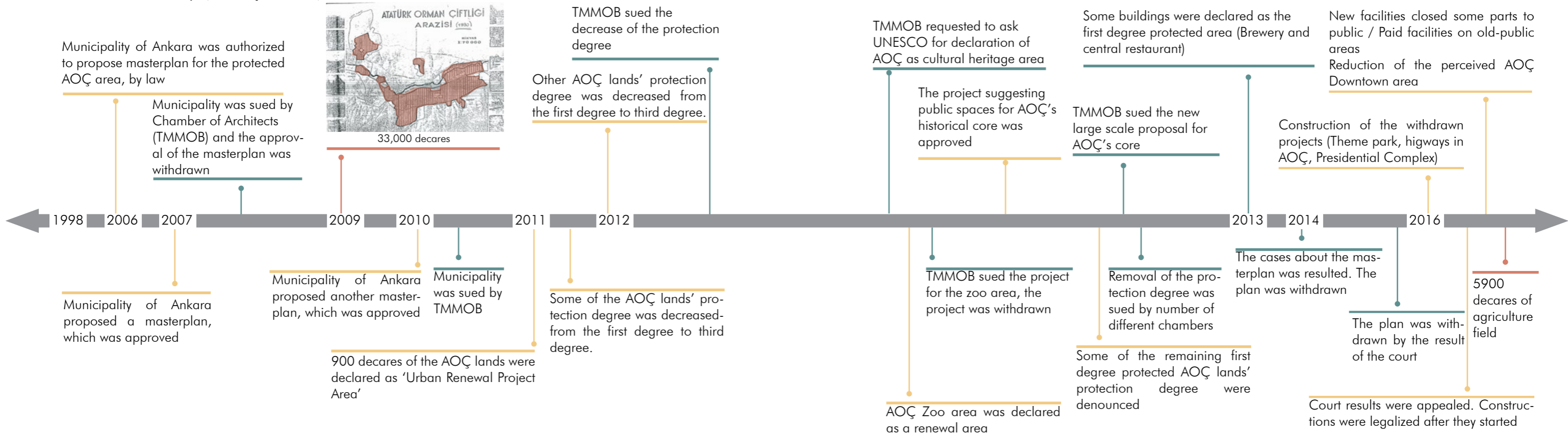
Timeline of AOÇ (1925-1937)



Timeline of AOÇ (1938-1998)



Timeline of AOÇ (1998-present)



Development of AOÇ (1925-1937)



The area was founded to be a production complex for Ankara, where any kind of agricultural activities would be held. Atatürk first bought a 20,000 decares of farm, then other adjacent farm owners sold their lands to him for the production facility.

At first, river was reformed and the swamp was dried. They applied a detailed soil analysis before starting the production. Different types of tree were introduced for the forests, while various orchards and vegetable gardens were planted. Livestock and animal breeding was introduced. Beekeeping, poultry started. Milk, malt, mineral water factories, brewery, winery were built. Yogurt, butter, meat, vegetable, soda, cheese, honey, eggs were some of the productions. Farm was capable of producing anything, due to the reforms applied to it. Samples of the products (saplings, breeding animals, seeds etc) were distributed to the farmers in the villages in order to encourage their agricultural activities. The products were sold in the local markets in Ankara and in Istanbul.

Various workplaces such as carpentry, leveling, turning, blacksmithing, motoring, foundry, were established and AOÇ provided job opportunities for a lot of citizens. The factories in the AOÇ complex were providing a well-thought co-living for the workers. There was a bathhouse for the workers to get cleaned after their shifts. They had their lunch breaks in the parks near their factories. Housing units for workers and administrative people were built, with common laundry, storage and ironing units. There was a new primary school, where worker's children would study without paying a fee. Agriculture students had the opportunity to do their field internship in AOÇ.



They built a well-working self-sustaining system in AOÇ lands, which was being appreciated by everyone.

Meanwhile, public facilities were introduced for the leisure activities. Parks, zoo, restaurants, swimming pools and gasinos were all open to public. The forests were providing shadow to have picnic below. The citizens used these areas very actively.

Atatürk controlled the foundation and functioning of AOÇ very closely. It is told that he realized that a small tree was missing during his trip. He asked to all the workers, then, it was understood that the tree was cut, since it was not growing very well. Atatürk warned all the workers and suggested that none of the trees would be cut. He would also realize when there were sick animals. They were isolated from the rest of the animals and then treated. He always consulted to experts for better production and he thought every step of AOÇ very carefully.

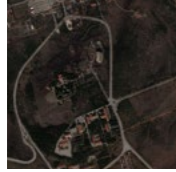
Atatürk was also paying for the products harvested from these lands, even though he owned them. He would visit the social places very often and he would meet with people there. The citizens enjoyed using Marmara Pool, which was next to Atatürk's villa, and on the other side, Karadeniz Pool was used for sports facilities. He encouraged the use and protection of the Forest Farm. He believed that AOÇ was an important attempt for the economy of the new Turkish Republic.

He donated his beloved farms to the Turkish State in 1937, with the expectation of continuation of the self-sustaining city idea.

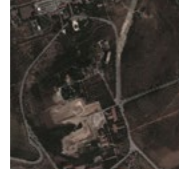


Disintegration of AOÇ

Governmental Complex & Expanded Roads



March, 2012



August, 2012



June, 2014



2018

Crossover road



2011



March, 2012



August, 2011



Sept, 2012

Although, the area was donated to the Turkish people, it was expected to continue its forest farm function. The production and organization continued for a period of time after Atatürk's decease.

Some governmental facilities, public or private corporations started occupying the designated AOÇ lands after 1938. Since the city was growing towards west, AOÇ was no longer located outside of the city. It was surrounded by the new wings of the urban context. AOÇ lands were strategically in good locations, considering the direction of the growth of the city. Thus, companies were eager to rent or buy them.

Until 1990, two-fifth of the lands were whether sold or transfered. New institutions were established to protect the boundaries of AOÇ. However, specific laws, such as 'The law on the sale of 725 decares of AOÇ lands', made it possible to sell some parts legally. Some organizations tried to prevent the sales, however, they could not succeed. Factories, roads, industrial areas, military zones, schools, government agencies and other functions were built on the AOÇ lands.

AOÇ continued production in the remaining lands. In 1992 and 1998, it was declared as first degree protected cultural heritage site. This declaration was able to stop the disintegration of the lands for a while. The reason why AOÇ was sold without bothering anyone was, people were not aware of the importance and the value of the lands. The careful production in the first years of the forest farm was not pursued in the later years. People were focused more on the growht of the city that construction of new roads in the AOÇ

lands were not disturbing anyone, since it was solving the traffic problem of the city. In 1990s, shopping malls started attracting people and the number of them increased rapidly. Thus, people started spending time in closed buildings, and their connection to the soil and production became less then before. The balance between the production and consumption in Ankara was ruined.

In 2006, another special law was issued, which authorized the Municipality of Ankara for proposing a masterplan for the AOÇ area. Thereafter, AOÇ was occupied and damaged even more. With the increase of the damages, some organizations like Chamber of Architects, Chamber of Urban Planning, METU tried defending the right of AOÇ lands. After each and every damage, they appealed to the decisions, they had protests, they sued the improper applications on AOÇ sites. Some of the cases resulted in the favor of AOÇ, some did not. However, Municipality applied their projects and decisions in either case. Even though, the construction projects were suspended by the court decision, somehow, the constructions/demolishes continued.

After 2006, one of the discussions were about the protection degree of AOÇ lands. Some parts' protection degree was decreased from the first degree to the third degree, while some lost their protection degree totally. These decisions were also sued, however, it could not stop the enormous constructions and damages on AOÇ lands.

Green areas were lost by time due to increased number of occupants. The trees were cut, agriculture was discouraged. The importance of the production lost its value for the citizens. AOÇ was trapped between the highways and its identity got lost by time.

Ankapark - Theme Park



2009



Nov, 2013



2017



2018

Zoo-Agriculture to Ankapark



Sept, 2012



July, 2013

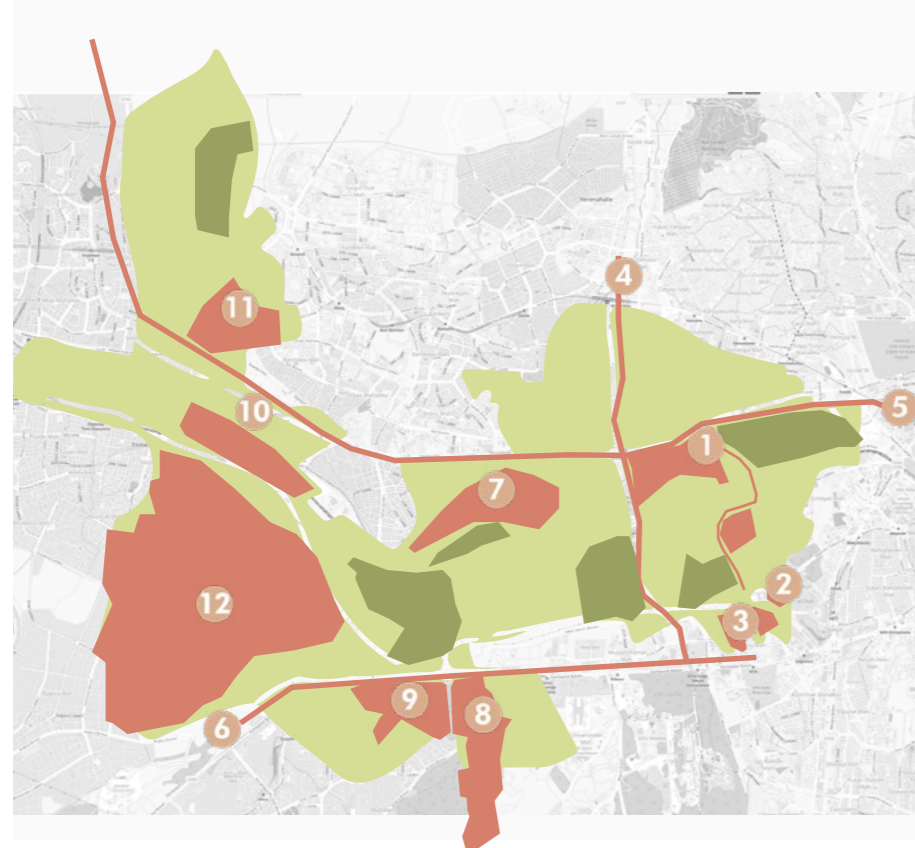


2017



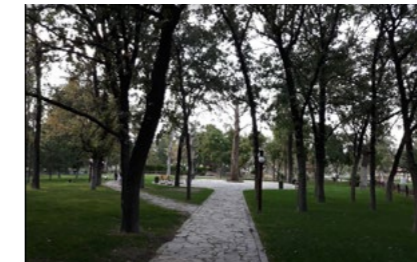
2019

Occupants of AOÇ | Open Areas



- Widest boundaries of AOÇ in 1938
- Occupied open areas
- AOÇ open areas in use

- 1 Ankapark - Theme park
- 2 AŞTİ Park
- 3 Saklıbahçe garden - Restaurant
- 4 Anadolu Avenue
- 5 Istanbul Road
- 6 Eskisehir Road
- 7 Airbase
- 8 Botanic garden
- 9 Memorial forest
- 10 Airbase
- 11 Hippodrome
- 12 Military base

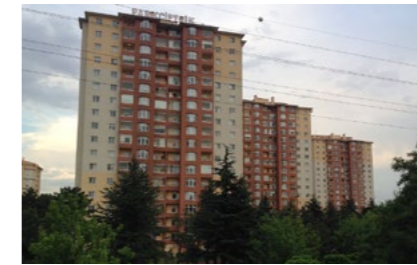


Occupants of AOÇ | Buildings



- Widest boundaries of AOÇ in 1938
- Buildings on occupied lands

- 1 Ankapark
- 2 Presidential Complex
- 3 Governmental Building
- 4 Residential Area
- 5 Shopping Mall
- 6 Residential Area
- 7 Commercial Zone
- 8 Shopping Mall
- 9 Educational Facilities
- 10 Sport Facilities
- 11 Residential Area
- 12 Railway Hub
- 13 Factories
- 14 Military Base
- 15 Industrial Zone
- 16 Health Complex
- 17 University
- 18 Ministry
- 19 Shopping Mall
- 20 Residential Area
- 21 Military Zone
- 22 Airbase/University
- 23 Sugar Factory
- 24 Sport Facilities
- 25 Residential Area



Damages Caused by the Occupants



- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1- Agriculture field | 5- Agriculture field | 9- Forest | 13- Forests | 2011, Google Earth |
| 2- Zoo | 6- Agriculture field | 10- Path in the forest | 14- Old Marmara Hotel | |
| 3- Picnic area | 7- Hobby gardens | 11- Road with pedestrians | 15- Forest | |
| 4- Agriculture field | 8- Agriculture field | 12- Road with pedestrians | 16- Forest | 17- Highway |



- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1- Crossover road | 5- Carparking | 9- Crossover road | 13- New car entrance | 2019, Google Earth |
| 2- Ankapark | 6- Ankapark (construction) | 10- Underpass road | 14- Presidential complex | |
| 3- Picnic area - not public | 7- Useless | 11- Expanded road - not-public | 15- Governmental complex | 17- Crossover road above the expanded highway |
| 4- Ankapark | 8- Expanded road | 12- Expanded road | 16- Expanded road | |

Ideologies and Protests about the Disintegration of AOÇ



Old agriculture fields and zoo, historical axes, 2014



Theme park, paid-entrance, historic axis is not open to public, 2015



Historical axes, entrance of the AOÇ factories, 2014



Closed historical axes, entrance of the AOÇ factories, 2015

The sales of AOÇ did not attract attention of so many people or organizations between 1938 and 1990. Although, *General Directorate of State Breeding Farms* was founded to prevent the disintegration, it did not succeed. In 1992, declaration of AOÇ as a natural heritage site prevented the actions of sales and rents for a while. However, after 2006, the disintegration became even worse than before.

Like in other protected sites in Ankara, they also wanted to decrease the protection degree of AOÇ, in order to enable construction legally. The only consideration was auction of the land. However, chambers of different professions organized protests and they sued the Municipality for the above-mentioned decision. Some cases resulted in favor of AOÇ and some masterplans proposed by the Municipality were withdrawn. However, the municipality continued constructing their projects without considering the heritage of the area.

They built crossover roads and expanded the existing roads. These constructions were aimed to reduce the traffic jam in the adjacent roads. However, the area became more traffic-dominated and it is no longer suitable for pedestrians, it increased the perceptible scale of the lands. Since there are no effective public transportation solutions to connect north and south sides of the city, people tend to use private cars. Construction of these roads change the perception of the area. 4 km road makes it necessary to use cars. More cars on the traffic causes heavier traffic jam. Thus, the construction of new crossover or underpass high-speed roads do not help the traffic at all. Besides, one of the roads were closed to public use by the government,

which is adjacent to the new governmental complex. The road is not accessible by public but only by government staff.

They built a theme park which was supposedly going to be the biggest entertainment park in the Europe, however, it does not function as well as they thought. The gigantic toys destroy the silhouette of the city. Since the whole area is paid-entrance, it creates boundaries in the AOÇ land. The historic axes are left inside the park and the alternative path is on the crossover car-road, the whole AOÇ downtown area not-walkable currently.

Municipality of Ankara proposed a cultural facility on the protected AOÇ lands, in order to have library, soup kitchen, mosque and other public facilities. However, the decision was sued, since it did not consist of appropriate functions and ideas for AOÇ. They continued to demolish the existing buildings and trees here and started the construction of the new facilities. Thousands of trees were cut, instead, decorative expensive imported trees were planted on the court of the facility. Within time, it was realized that the facility was a governmental complex, which was going to be allocated to the president as a palace. The construction of such facility in a AOÇ land has several political ideologies. Until now, presidents have always lived in Çankaya Villa, since the foundation of Republic of Turkey. However, with the construction of the *illegal palace* (called as such by the society, since it has an execution decision by the court, but it was built no matter what) the house of the president was moved. People claim that this is not only the relocation of his residence, but also a change in the perception of the position of the president in the country. The palace is built on 300 decares area and it is iso-



Söğütözü Road, 2011



Söğütözü Road, 2017



Söğütözü Road, 2011



Söğütözü Road, 2017



Downtown Farm Street, 2011



Downtown Farm Street, 2017

Ideologies and Protests about the Disintegration of AOÇ



I'm Ankara, don't touch my Atatürk Forest Farm



Stop the massacre of AOÇ



Students protesting the non-public governmental facility by having a picnic on the street. Police tries to stop them

lated from the surrounding by fences, duty police, closed wide roads, which are all to display power behind the construction of the palace. Moreover, the location of the palace is the location where Atatürk pointed in the beginning while selecting an area for the Forest Farm. Thus, majority of people claim that it is an action of dissent to build a palace for the president in the exact same location.

After 2006s, people started to take action in order to protect the AOÇ lands. Chambers claimed that the urban design should be discussed with chambers, architects and technical universities. It cannot be done only by the municipality. They sued the proposals and laws that are against the integrity of AOÇ and only consider the auction of the lands. Some were resulted in favor of AOÇ, some did not. However, the illegal applications against AOÇ continued. They organized protests, but, only architects, some of the university students, chamber of architects took participated in them.

In Gezi Park in Istanbul, when the decision to build a shopping mall by cutting so many trees were made, a lot of people attended the protests to

| Suing Organization | Number of Cases |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Chamber of Architects Ankara Branch | 54 |
| Chamber of Agricultural Engineers | 22 |
| Chamber of Landscape Architects | 22 |
| Chamber of City Planners | 21 |
| Chamber of Environmental Engineers | 21 |
| Ankara Bar Association | 2 |

defend the right of Gezi Park. The result was successful, because, everyone were aware of the importance of Gezi Park. However, in Ankara, only very few people attended to these protests. The reason is the lack of awareness of people about AOÇ. Many citizens do not even know the boundaries of AOÇ, they think there are arid lands in the middle of the city. Some do not know the real function and ideas of the Forest Farm. Some people only perceive it as the downtown, a place where is possible to eat good kokoreç. When they were cutting the trees to construct new facilities, there have been only a minority who cried to the loss of the heritage. These are the people who spend their youth in AOÇ. However, the value and the meaning of AOÇ is not transferred between the generations very well that young people do not feel sense of belonging to AOÇ as the middle age people.

Many people who support the current governing party believe that a governmental facility is much better than the AOÇ, thus, they support the constructions and the marvellous powerful look of the new constructions. However, the ideology of AOÇ is misunderstood by these people. It was founded by Atatürk, but it is not a symbol of any political idea. The ideology of AOÇ is ecologic. It aims to provide a better economy to the city, while having a sustainable food chain and give citizens open green areas, and provide Ankara a beautiful appearance.

What is misunderstood is that AOÇ is not against any idea or is not rivals with anyone. It is a heritage site that belongs to everyone. Instead of starting battles against it or damaging it, its value and function and ideas should be taught to each and everyone in order to avoid any further damage all together. The awareness should be increased for everyone.



AOÇ belongs to us, no bidding for the betrayal



Protest to seal the Palace



Let's walk for our future, our AOÇ

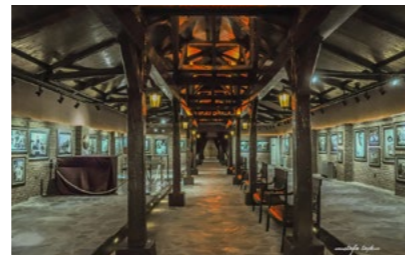
Functioning Parts of AOÇ | Agricultural Facilities

Juice, tomato paste, milk and pickle factories in the AOÇ still function well. The AOÇ brand is sold in the local and supermarkets, as well as the AOÇ Products Sales Shops. Although, people might prefer them over other brands, they do not seek specifically for these products. However, people buy local food from street bazaars or milkmen weekly. If the organic production of AOÇ products were known, they would be preferred more. They produce milk, cheddar, butter, kefir, ice cream, ayran, yogurt, cheese, honey, fruit juice, vinegar, tomato paste, pickles, olive oil, jam and so on. However, the raw products are imported from Ayaş, 60 km further district of Ankara, since the production in the fields is not enough. The fields of AOÇ got smaller by time, and it is not encouraged to produce them here. However, some of the products are still produced in the fields.

Agirulture Fields

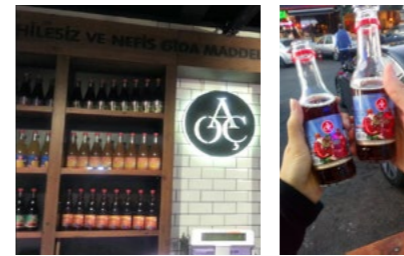


Production Factories



Functioning Parts of AOÇ | Recreational Facilities

Downtown



State Memorial Cemetery Park



Citizens still actively use the downtown area. Although there are no residential in the downtown, it is quite crowded. Visitors are coming to this area willingly, not while they are passing by. Older people sit in the park, have fresh air. Visitors consume the products of the farm such as beer, fresh dairy products, ice cream, meat rolls and kebabs (kokoreç) either by sitting at the restaurants or standing. The atmosphere is always the same: rhythmic sounds of the knives preparing kokoreç, laughing and talking sounds of the people, smell of the products, sounds of the street vendors for tea or fresh corn.

State Cemetery Park is another green peaceful area which is used by some people, however, it is not very crowded since people think it is not open to public. The only entrance is further from the downtown and accessible only by car, the rest is surrounded by fences, and there is an ID check at the entrance.

CHAPTER 5

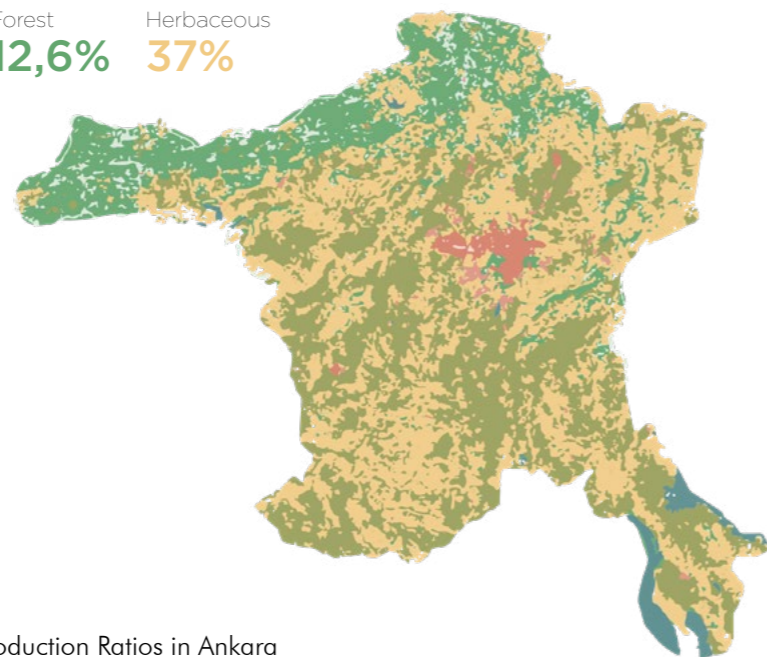
AGRICULTURE IN ANKARA

Land Cover & Production in Ankara

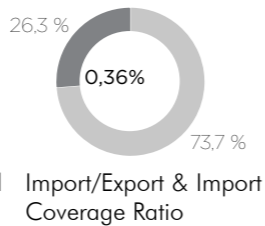
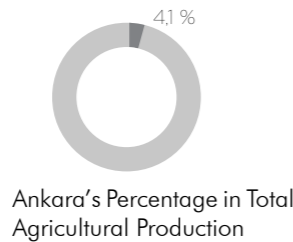
Built Area **2,1%** Water Bodies **2,3%** Cropland **38,9%** Forest **12,6%** Herbaceous **37%**

Ankara is the third biggest city of Turkey in terms of acreage, which is 25632 km². Its population is 5,445 million. Ankara has a significant role in the agricultural production of Turkey. 38,9% of total area is croplands and 12,6% is forests. It provides the 4,1% of Turkey's agricultural production. However, since the city grew unexpectedly fast, it imports 73,7% of its products from other cities. Agricultural industry in Ankara was only 2,8% of its industries in 2011. Thus, Ankara is dependent on other cities for its agricultural consumption.

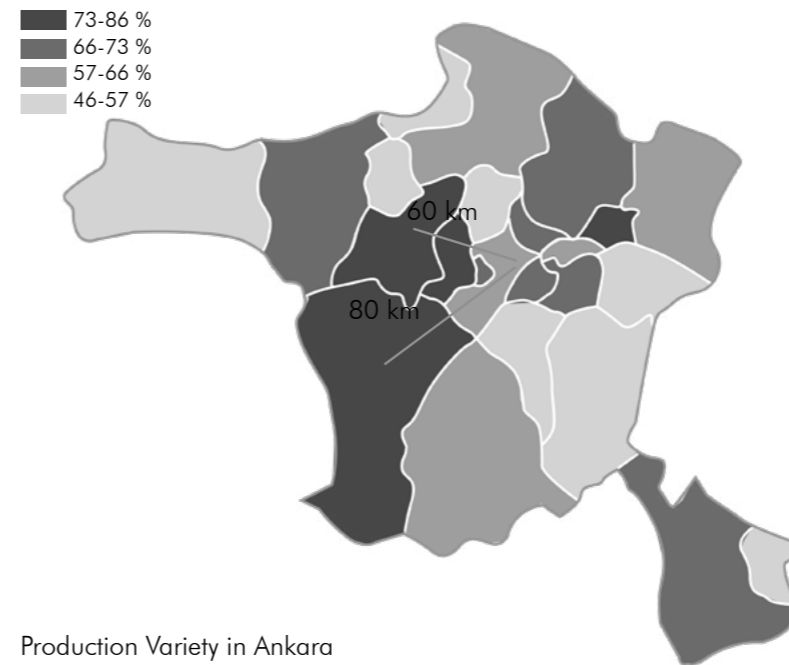
Mainly, field crops are produced in Ankara, but there is also vegetable and fruit production. Herbal products are 54,3%, animal products are 32,6% and livestock are 13,1% of the productions in Ankara. The main productions of Ankara can be



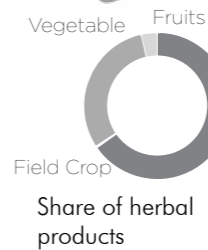
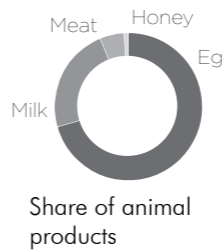
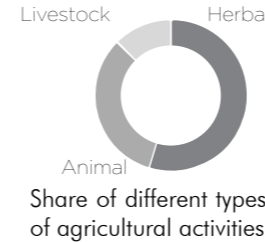
Production Ratios in Ankara



The Ratio of Agricultural Fields to the Whole Local Greeneries



Production Variety in Ankara



seen in the table below.

Although there are milk, cheese factories in the city center, local production of raw products is mostly done in the further districts of Ankara such as Ayas, Beypazari, Polatli. The closest main production area in Ankara is 60 km far from the city center. Thus, introduction, sustaining of the urban agriculture in Ankara would be very effective for the ecological and economic reasons.

Products Mainly Produced in Ankara

| Ankara | Contribution to Total Production in Turkey (%) |
|-----------|--|
| Cumin | 60 |
| Angora | 58 |
| Lettuce | 55 |
| Safflower | 55 |
| Onion | 22 |
| Melon | 12 |
| Pumpkin | 12 |
| Barley | 8 |
| Wheat | 4 |

CHAPTER 6

FOREST FARMING

Concept of Forest Farming | Improvements



Forest farming can improve forest health by increasing the biological diversity and provide more active management for the forest resources. It can increase the income of the forest with a greater diversity in the market. The forest become more productive.



Introducing non-timber products to an existing forest will provide new products in short-term. Non-timber products can be grouped as edible and culinary, speciality wood-based, floral decoratives and medicinal and dietary supplements. Some examples are bee products, maple/birch syrup, medicinal plants, crafts, fruits & nuts, mushrooms and so on. The products are managed in different seasons, which provide a continuity in the production of the area.

Raising honey bees in hives will produce honey, beeswax, pollen and royal jelly. They are harvested every year, maybe more often. Moreover, the income is very high.



By using seeds, branches, twigs, roots, burls, grape vines or kudzu, any kind of decoration crafts can be done, such as Christmas ornaments, sculptures, baskets. Since, various kind of materials can be used, there will always be production of raw crafts materials and decorations.

Forest medicinal plants can grow in the shade under the trees. As they are suitable with the existing tree type, the yield is high. For instance, ginseng grows below poplar and basswood. Mushrooms, shiitake, grow easily in many conditions, on pines. Once they are planted, they provide new marketing possibility and the productivity of the forest also increases.

Non-timber Products



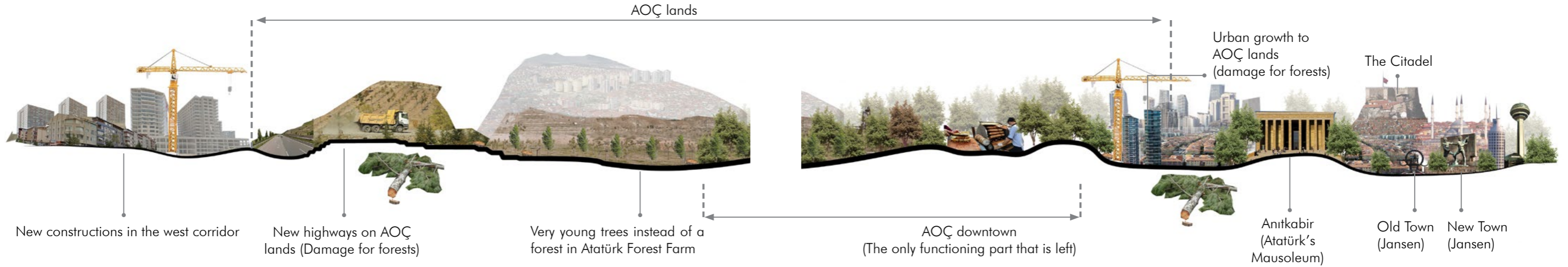
CHAPTER 7

ANALYSIS OF AOC₅
WITHIN THE URBAN INTEGRITY OF ANKARA

Conceptual Section of Ankara | Present Situation

Lost values:

Street life | Pedestrian-friendly area | Agriculture | Balance between production and consumption | Green recreation area



Historical Analysis | Synchronic Map



- Settlements**
 - In 1839 (started in BC 200)
 - 1925
 - 1928
 - 1936
 - 1957
 - 1990s
 - After 2006
- Roads**
 - In 1839 (started in BC 200)
 - 1925
 - 1937
 - 1976
 - After 2002
- Vegetation & Parks**
 - Until 1925
 - 1960s
 - 1990s
 - After 2013
- Popular Activity Places (Open/Closed)**
 - Until 1925
 - 1930s
 - 1950s
 - 1990s
 - After 2010



Old and new roofs in the city center



Sillhouette of Ankara



Oldest buildings near the Citadel

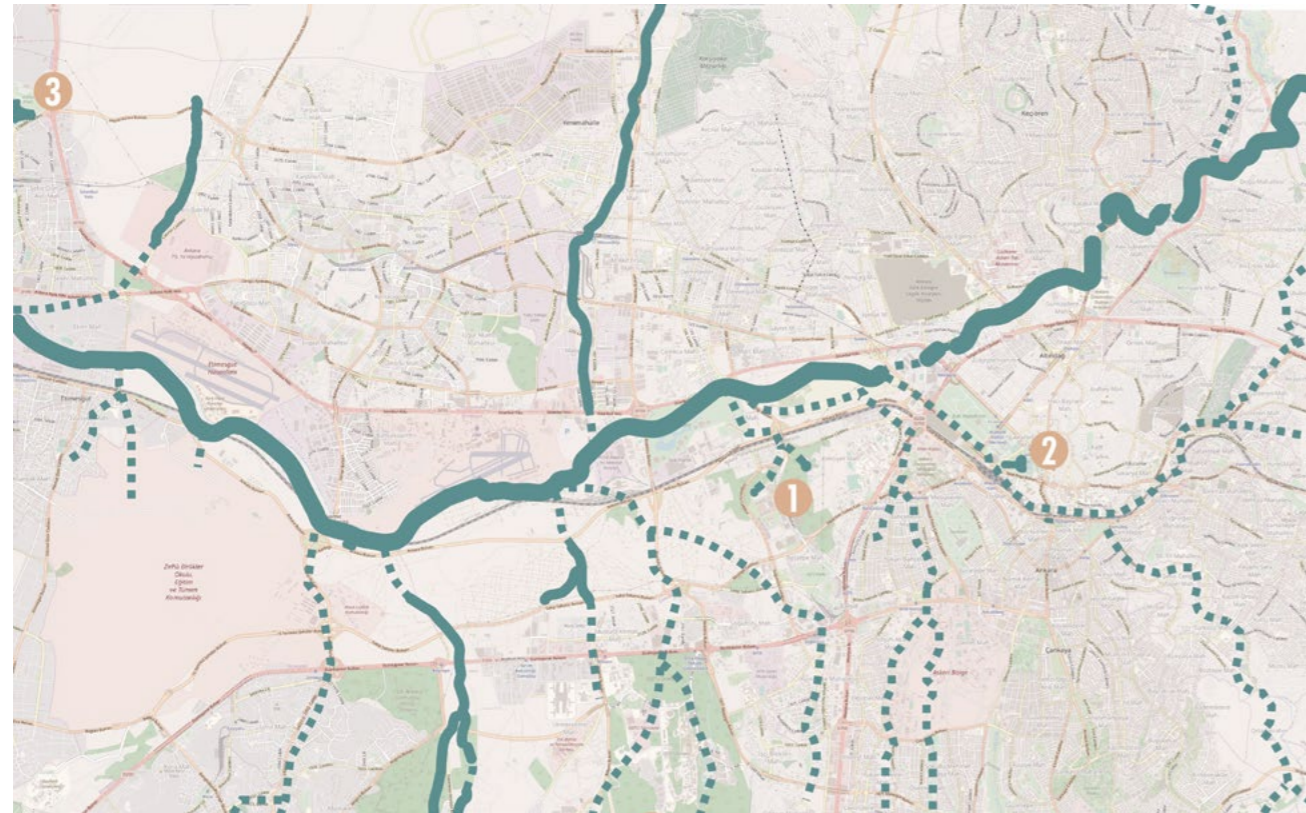


New constructions near AOÇ area



Old AOÇ Agriculture Fields | AOÇ Downtown | Anıtkabir, Atatürk's Mausoleum | Kızılay | The Citadel | Ankara, 2010

Blue Infrastructure Analysis



- Rivers
- - - Underground Canals
- ① Atatürk Forest Farm's Pools
- ② Youth Park
- ③ Göksu Park
- ④ Lakes in the Universities



- Polluted & Smelling River
- Covered Rivers (Roads / Soils)
- De-functioned Pools

Ankara had number of rivers in the past, which were in good conditions and used by people actively on daily. As the city grew uncontrollably, most of the rivers were filled in order to build highways. Some canals were closed due to the inactivity and remaining were controlled in the concrete beds, which prevents utilization of the river for the adjacent lands. Today, Ankara (Çubuk) River is polluted and smells unpleasant. Besides, existing natural or artificial lakes are not directly connected to the river.



River Quality, historic



Women doing laundry in Çubuk River, historic



Çubuk River as a Habitat for Animals, historic



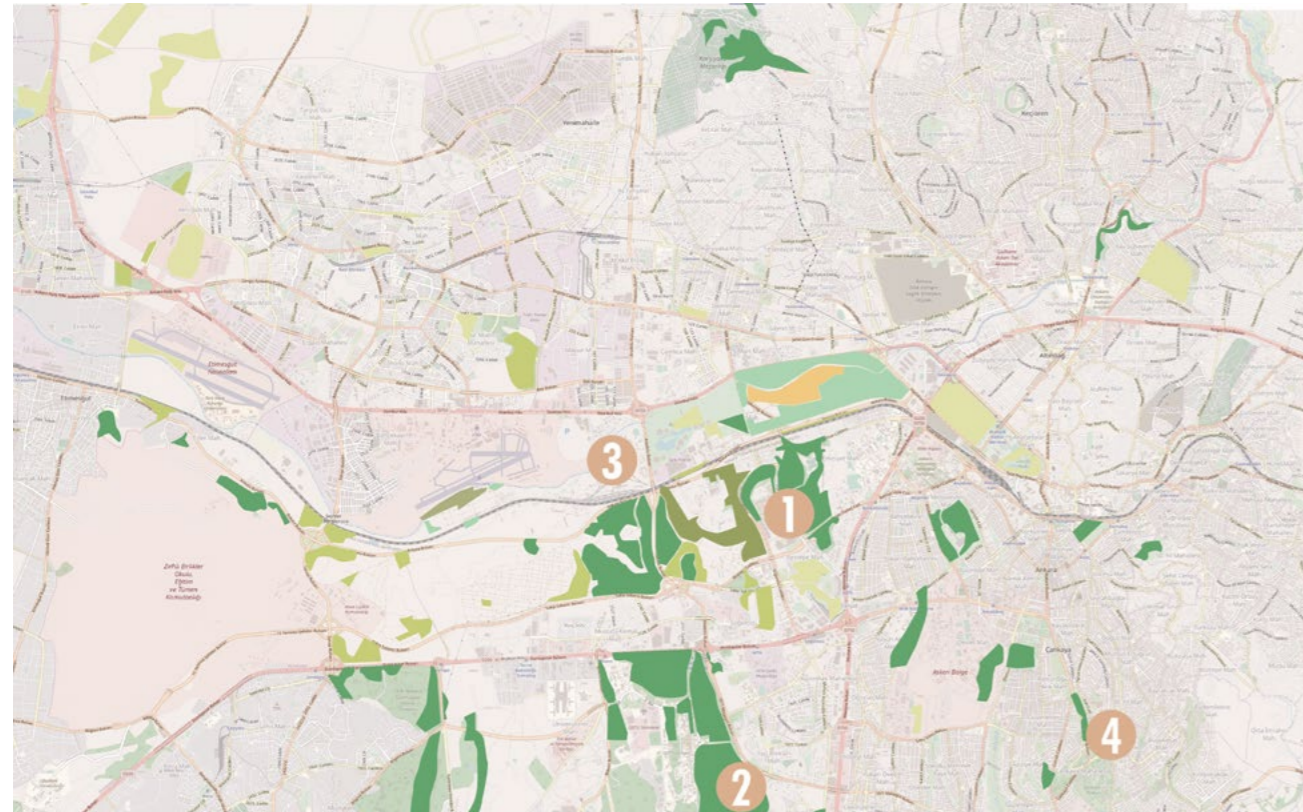
Akköprü (White Bridge), 1222



River Beds in Ankara, present situation

Akköprü, 2019

Green Infrastructure Analysis



- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Nursery Garden | Cultivated Area | AOÇ Forests | Ankapark - Theme Park |
| Orchards, Vineyards | Afforestation Area | METU Forests | Seğmenler Park |
| Greenery with Trees | Park - Greenery | | |



- Disconnection Between the Greens
- Unused Lands
- Fragmented Greens
- To-be Enhanced Greens
- Well-working Greens (METU organization)

Although the lands are fertile, there are very few green areas. Existing vegetation areas are disconnected and the quality of them are not very high, while the diversity of vegetation is very low. Old vegetable gardens and orchards, agriculture along the river and METU Forests prove that it is possible to afforest or have agricultural fields in the area. Besides, the new constructions of the buildings and roads, fragmentation and underutilization are the main problems concerning the green infrastructure.



Agriculture along the river, 1940



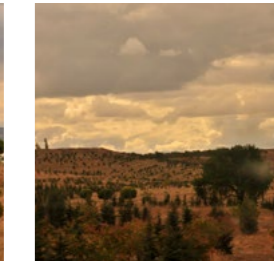
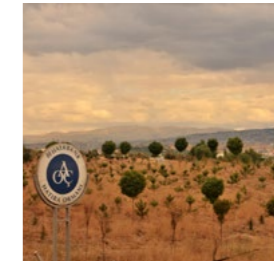
Industrial development, 1975



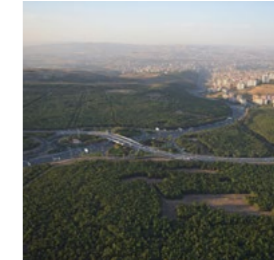
Productivity Map of AOÇ lands



Vineyards in Keçiören district, 1930



Afforestation area in AOÇ, 2011



METU Forests



AOÇ Forests

Land Use | Function Analysis



- Common Public Streets
- Universities
- ▨ Residential Districts
- Shopping Malls
- Military Zones
- ▨ Industrial Zones



- Useless 'voids' within the city
- Most popular & accessible public spaces

AOÇ lands are occupied by irrelevant functions. The remaining area is perceived as a void that obscures accessibility within the city. Very few citizens spend time in AOÇ. Streets in the city center, Kızılay and Bahçelievler, are the popular open air places for the citizens. They generally prefer spending time on these streets or in the shopping malls, where they can satisfy their needs of food, shopping, cultural activities. However, these activities do not enable interacting to the city and understanding the cycle of food, life, and heritage of it. Popularity & accessibility of shopping malls is an obstacle for the citizens to have a sense of belonging to the heritage of their city.



Common Public Streets, 2010



Urban 'Void' surrounded by barriers, 2019

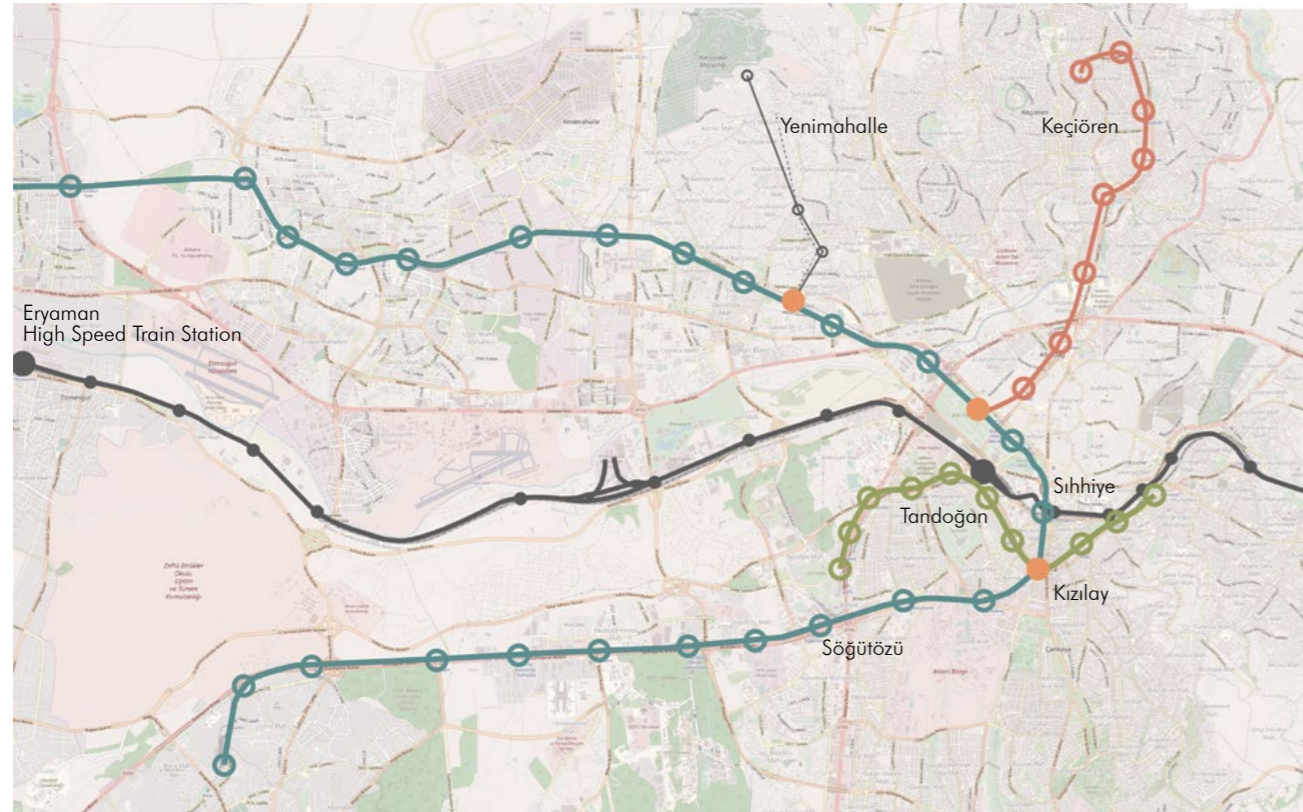


Universities (METU, Hacettepe, Bilkent)



Shopping Malls (1 & 2 are in the city center | 3 & 4 are on the periphery of AOÇ lands)

Accessibility Analysis | Public Transportation | Trains & Metro



- Railway & Local Train Stations
- M1 Metro Line
- Funicular
- High Speed Train Stations
- M3 Metro Line
- Ankaray Metro Line
- Transfer Stations



- The only connection to access everywhere
- ↔ Existing connection between north and south sides and AOÇ
- Missing connection nodes
- ↔ Missing connections
- Districts connected to the city center by metro

Metro system in Ankara consists of two parallel lines that only connects in Kızılay (M1), and other two lines that connect M1 to Bahçeli (A) and Keçiören (M3) districts. The funicular is for Yenimahalle district. Train railways passes between the two sides of M1 line, in parallel.

Since metro system is not in a ring shape, but in a U-shape, it is not very preferable to travel in the north-south direction. It takes around 80

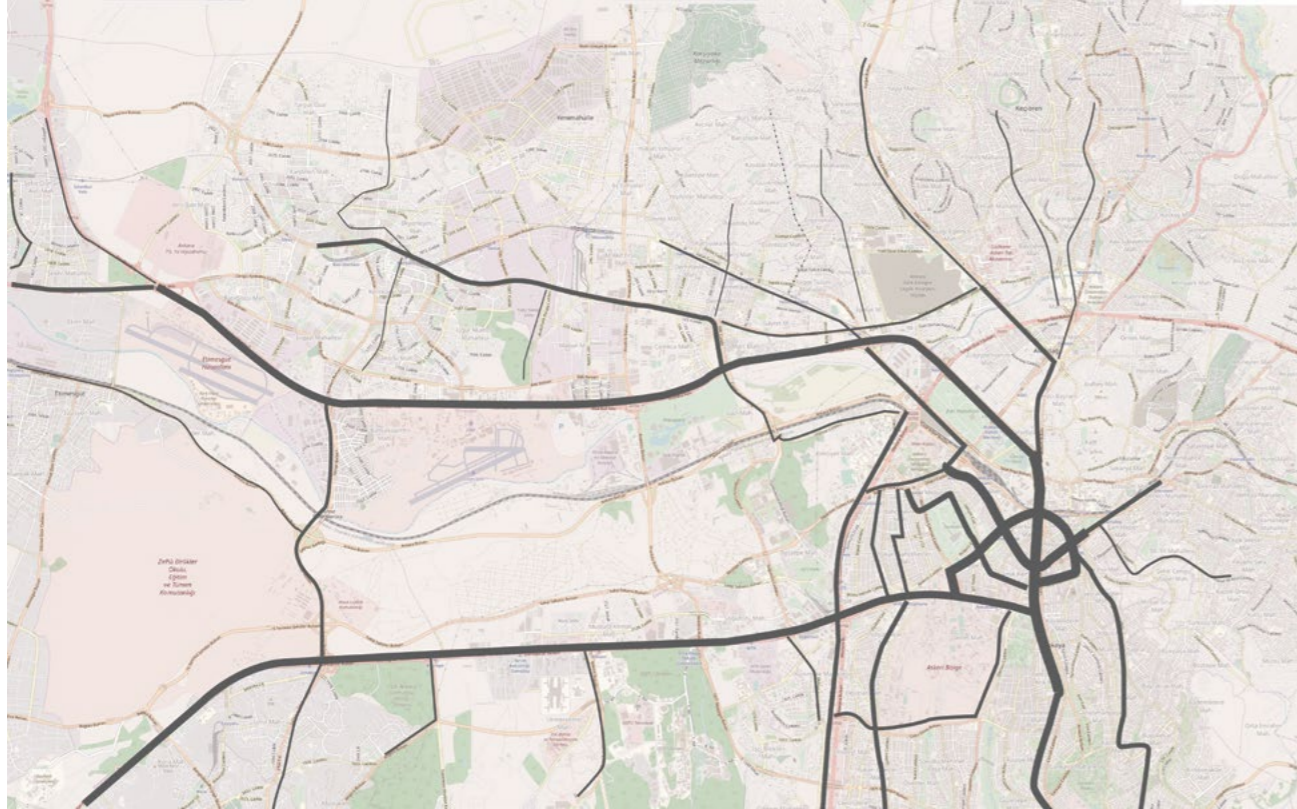
minutes, although the two sides are only 5-6 km away.

Local train (CapitalRail) started working more conveniently in 2018, which has 28 stops in 36 km of route. The train could be an opportunity to strengthen the railway network in Ankara, however, it is not connected to metro, except for the Sıhhiye station, in the city center.

In Kızılay, it is possible to transfer from M1 to Ankaray or to a bus. However, in other stops, the lines are not connected (M3 is connected to M1 in another stop). Although, the stops are located very close to each other (Söğütözü, Cebeci, Tandoğan), there are no connection node designs. Train and metro system have one common stop in Sıhhiye, which is not connected physically, but located 10 minutes walking distance away from each other. Thus, transfer between metro and train is not common.



Accessibility Analysis | Public Transportation | Buses



Bus Infrastructure | Thickness Represents Density



- Well-working Bus Infrastructure
- Unproblematic Bus Infrastructure
- Weak Bus Infrastructure
- ↔ Missing Bus Connections
(between residential-from residential to AOCÇ)

On the other hand, bus and dolmuş (minibus) system is very common in Ankara. Within the central districts (Kızılay, Sıhhiye, Ulus, Kavaklıdere, Bahçelievler), the frequency of the buses and the variety of the routes are very convenient, thus, these are the main public transportation ways.

It is possible to reach from any district of Ankara to Kızılay or Ulus, by bus or dolmuş. Half of the further districts are connected to other central

districts (Bahçelievler, Kavaklıdere). However, the districts located on the West Corridor of Ankara (Eryaman, Batıkent, Ümitköy) do not have any alternative bus infrastructure but to the Kızılay. Thus, if the citizens need to reach to other central districts, they transfer from Kızılay.

Between the residential districts, it is uncommon to have direct bus routes. Thus, a transfer is necessary.

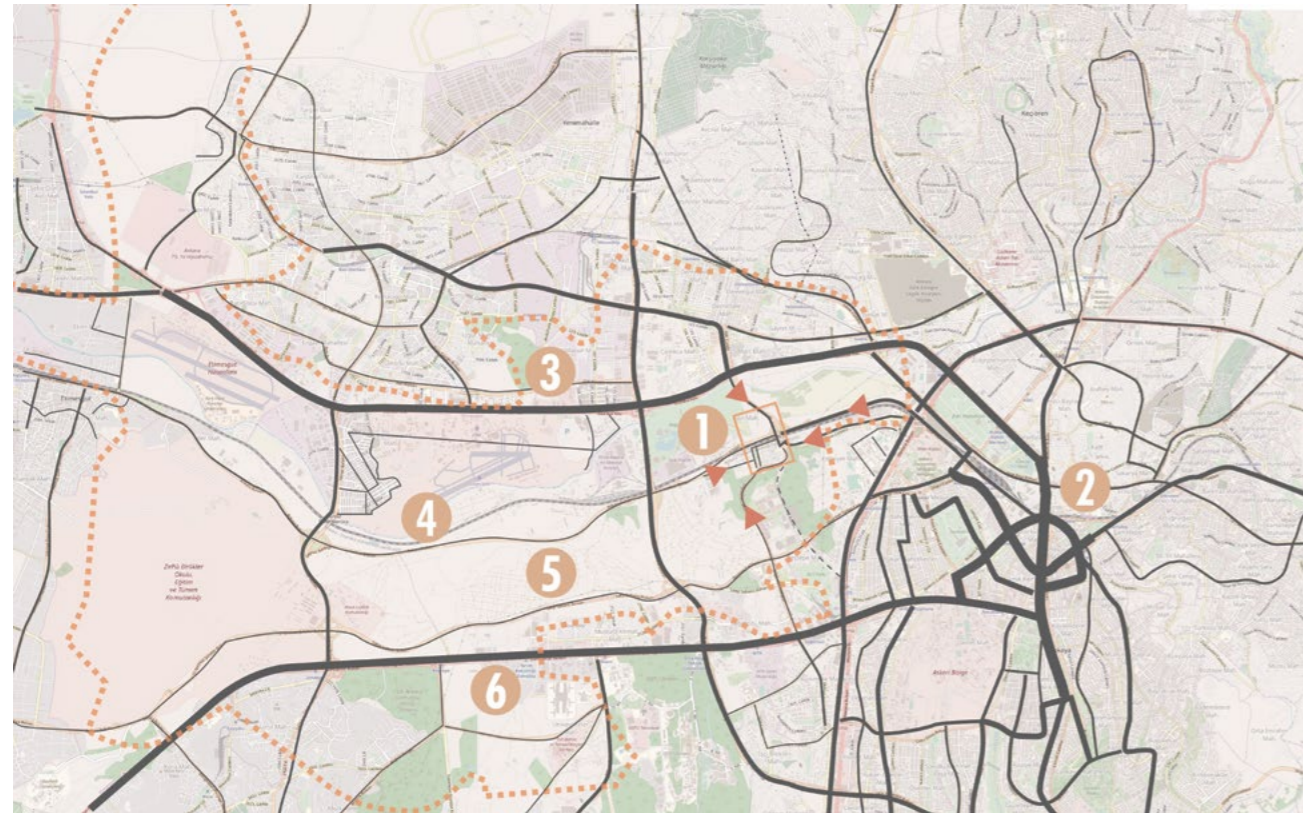
To sum up, Ankara has a well working or satisfying bus network for central or north-eastern and south-eastern districts. Whereas, west districts have very weak bus system. Direct access between two close districts is not very convenient. Because of the horizontal barriers, access between north and south districts is much more problematic. From/To AOCÇ, there are only 3 buses, which are not very frequent. Universities only have 1 bus for each, which connects only to Kızılay.



Main dolmuş stop in the city center



Accessibility Analysis | Private Transportation



- Roads | Thickness Represents Traffic Density
- AOC Boundaries
- ▶ Access to the Site
- 1 AOC Downtown
- 2 City Center - Kizilay
- 3 Istanbul Road
- 4 Ankara Boulevard
- 5 Sakip Sabanci Boulevard
- 6 Eskişehir Road



- Car park
- ▭ Side street parking
- Not necessary roads on the AOC lands
- Districts that are connected easily to the AOC site by private transportation

Ankara is in the top 5 cities of Turkey in terms of the number of vehicles on the traffic. Ankara ranks first city in terms of number of cars per capita. There is 1 car per 3,9 people in Ankara, whereas in Antalya, 1 car per 4,9 people and in Istanbul 1 car per 5,3 people.

One of the main reasons is the unreliability of the public transportation and the distance of the further districts to the city center. Since, public transportation is not very well working



for every district, people have a tendency to have a car for ease of access. Otherwise, people might spend more than 2 hours on the public transportation to go to their jobs.

Because of the zoning system of Ankara, there are very few job opportunities in residential districts. Since most of the jobs are in the city center, main roads have very heavy traffic during rush hours. People who own a car only prefer to take metro during rush hours or within the city center.

Since, car parking is another problem, for leisure activities, people prefer shopping malls which have large parking lots rather than public streets.

Since, most of the people use similar roads, traffic gets heavier and people are discouraged to prefer buses than private cars since it takes longer time to be on bus. When there are more cars, the heavier the traffic gets. Thus, new highways are needed. However, constructing new roads do not solve the problem permanently. Besides, they cause other problems like the segregation of pedestrian ways and less pedestrian-friendly sidewalks. People are discouraged to walk on the streets or ride a bicycle. City's scale is perceived even larger when there are no people on the streets and this leads Ankara to lose its identity of having social public streets and activities.

Accessibility Analysis | Pedestrian Comfort | Quality of the Streets

Since, Ankara was designed properly for motor vehicles, it had many roads and intersections from its early times. As the city got crowded, the intersections were replaced by bridges and highways, zebras were replaced by overpasses or underpasses. With the need of expansion of the existing roads, sidewalks became narrower. In some roads, they are not even existing.

After the start of the use of high speed trains in 2009, it became impossible to cross the railways by car, unlike before. Thus, construction of new highways to connect the two sides of the railways was required. Highways, not only physically ruin the AOÇ lands, but also converts the area into a non-pedestrian-friendly zone. Although, there are well-working pedestrian zones in the city center, it is not very encouraging to walk in the other roads in the city.



Kızılay | People prefer to cross by zebra



An overpass in Kızılay



Ulus



An overpass in Kızılay



A kiosk in Kızılay



Highway and Railway Bridges in Sıhhiye



Highway bridge for U-turn in Sıhhiye



Overpass in Kızılay



Eskisehir Road, south part of the city



Highway bridge for U-turn in Sıhhiye



Overpass in Kızılay



Sidewalk in Eskisehir Road, behind is AOÇ



A street in Kavaklıdere

SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

Spatial

- Location of AOC within Ankara

Environmental

- Fertile soil quality
- River passing through the whole area

WEAKNESSES

Spatial

- Weak connections between north & south sides of the city
- Edge quality of AOC: it is perceived as an abandoned void in the middle of Ankara, it is not encouraged to walk around or enter inside
- Public transportation: lack of transfer points between metro & train system, weak bus network for non-central districts)

Environmental

- Very few vegetated areas: plantation of forests and agriculture is needed

OPPORTUNITIES

Social

- Citizens often prefer to use a green open space close to their residential districts, rather than the picnic parks on the periphery of Ankara
- Nearby universities and conscious youth population

Economic

- Citizens of Ankara tend to buy organic products when it's possible (by the milkmen, the street bazaars and the close villages)

Spatial

- Nearby residential areas: if a better connection would be provided, people would visit here more often

THREATS

Social

- Ankara is not perceived as an aesthetic capital, although it was planned as a beautiful city
- People do not feel belonged to AOC: identity and heritage is not transferred between the generations
- Political perception of AOC: it is not a value to be against for, it is not only for a part of the community. It is a cultural heritage that belongs to all citizens

Economic

- Rented / sold parts & ongoing sales for AOC lands
- Lack of encourage for local production & consumption of them

Spatial

- AOC is perceived like an interrupting void in the middle of the city

Environmental

- People tend to use private cars due to inadequate public transportation & traffic jam: more traffic jam
- Air, water and soil pollution

CHAPTER 8

STRATEGIES FOR AOC₃
WITHIN THE URBAN INTEGRITY OF ANKARA

SOLID SUGGESTIONS

Blue Infrastructure Suggestions

- Redesign the river bed, change the concrete bed
- Clean the Ankara river as a collaborative work with citizens
- Use filtering vegetation to keep the river clean
- Apply riparian buffer to shade the river and protect the river from the effects of the adjacent lands
- Use the canals from the river to irrigate the agriculture lands

Accessibility Suggestions

- Public transportation should be improved and encouraged
 - * 2 sides of metro and train line should be connected
 - * Improve the transfer stations of metro & train
 - * Increase the number of transfer stations
 - * Provide direct access from AOÇ to the residential districts & universities
 - * Introduce 'park & ride' system to encourage public transportation
- Improved street sections for pedestrians
- Make agriculture and forest lands of AOÇ accessible by foot to improve the perception of AOÇ
- Introduce bike path within the city

Green Infrastructure Suggestions

- Create a green belt connecting METU and Atatürk Forest Farm
- Refunction the empty agricultural lands, increase agricultural production in the city

Land Use Suggestions

- Workstation and meeting places for university students, to encourage them to spend time in AOÇ
- Refunction the abandoned buildings for workshops, lectures, conferences, educations about agricultural production and the heritage of AOÇ
- Edge treatment to make the perception of AOÇ a lovely place rather than an abandoned wild, wide, steppe area

ABSTRACT SUGGESTIONS

Collaboration Suggestions

- Provide opportunities to the agriculture students to intern / work / learn about new technologies of agriculture
- Organize courses and lectures in the universities or meeting halls in order to teach the importance and identity of AOÇ to the students and citizens
- Organize site visit to give people opportunity to feel the atmosphere of AOÇ lands and feel belonged to AOÇ

Accessibility Suggestions

- Arranged public transportation fares for before and after rush hours to balance the crowd
- Promote partial gas money refund for the car users, if they use public transportation for a certain times a week.

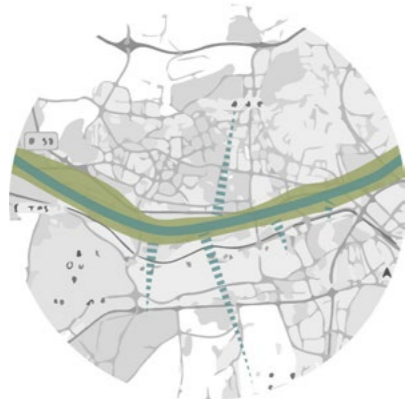
Green Infrastructure Suggestions

- Organize youth camps to afforest AOÇ area, like they did for METU forests in 1961

Land Use Suggestions

- Bike tours within the paths in agriculture areas
- Occupants in the area should be either relocated or obliged to include agriculture in their occupied areas and give fund to AOÇ to improve the activities (rent fees for AOÇ lands are very low, it should be discouraged to occupy the lands).

Strategy Diagrams



Retreatment of the river

Cleaning the river
Riparian buffer to keep it clean and protected
Use underground canals to irrigate the lands



Connect the greeneries and use them effectively

Green belt
Noise and air pollution barrier



Evaluate the empty lands

Raise the awareness
Teach the importance and the boundaries of the heritage area

New public space in AOÇ downtown connects to the public spaces in the city center
Working station and meeting space for university students
Connect residential districts to AOÇ by related functions
Paths in the forests and agriculture lands



Improve the accessibility of AOÇ

New bus network to connect residential and universities to AOÇ



Improve the accessibility of AOÇ

Connecting the two branches of the U-shape metro route
Connect metro to the train in two new stations
Bike sharing in the transfer stations



Introduce sustainable and convenient transportation method

Bike paths along the roads
Bike sharing system
Improve AOÇ lands with walkable pedestrian paths
Edge treatment to AOÇ lands

Stakeholders Analysis and Expected Actions

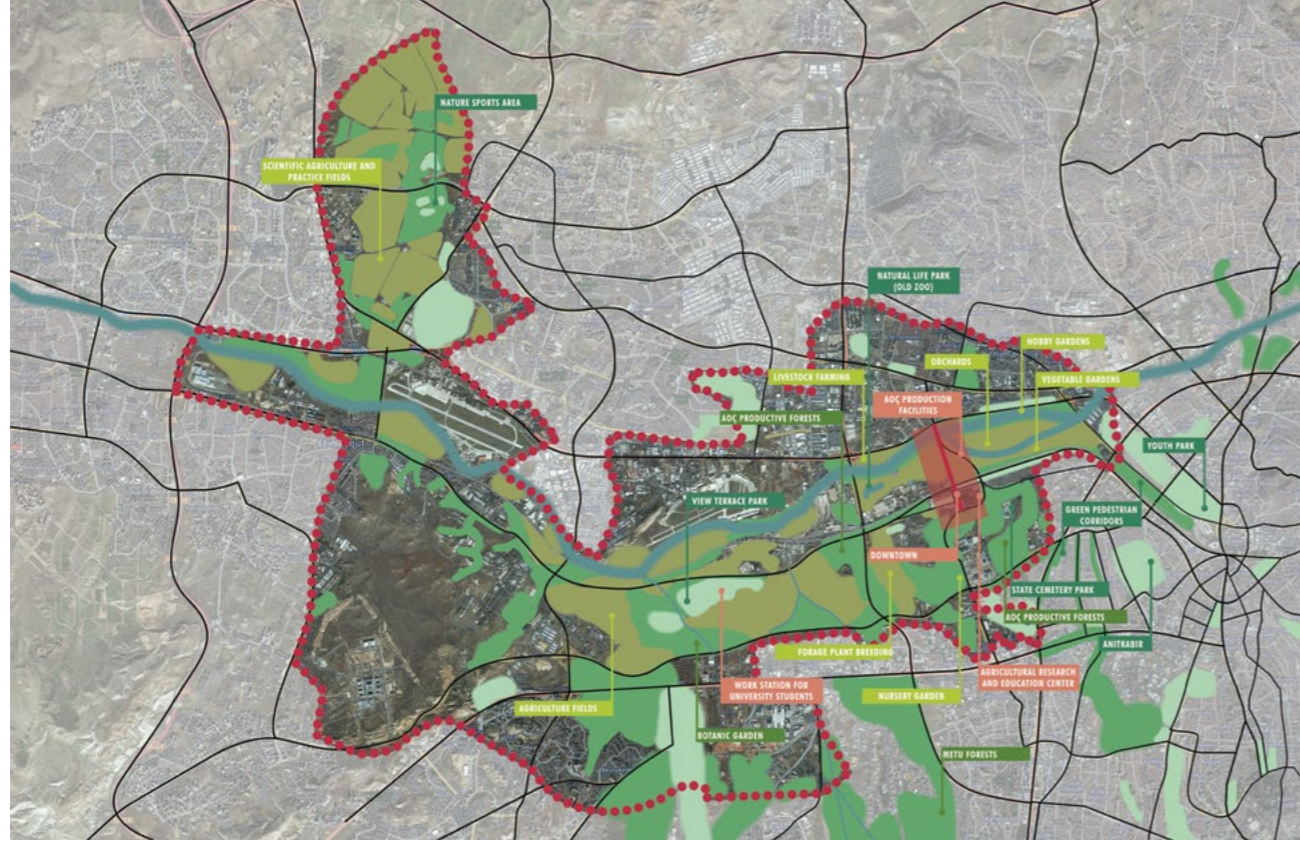
| Stakeholder | Type of Actor | Resources | Needs & Expectation |
|--|--------------------|--------------|--|
| AOÇ Administration | Bureaucratic actor | Legal | Improve the productivity and social/economic/production quality of AOÇ |
| Municipality of Ankara | Political actor | Political | Maintain & increase the cultural heritage of AOÇ |
| Governing Party of Turkey | Political actor | Political | Show their power and position |
| Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board | Bureaucratic actor | Legal | Protect the AOÇ Land |
| Chamber of Architects | Special interest | Legal | Maintain & increase the cultural heritage of AOÇ |
| University Professors | Special interest | Organization | Maintain & increase the cultural heritage of AOÇ |
| Institute of Goethe | Special interest | Organization | Maintain & increase the cultural heritage of AOÇ & Ankara |
| Architects | Experts | Organization | |

| Current Actions | Expected Actions |
|--|--|
| Keeps AOÇ brand alive (food, drinks, seeds, saplings) | Workshops to increase awareness internship opportunity for students more job opportunities give seeds & breeding animals & saplings to peasants have a larger share in markets for AOÇ brands Tell people the quality and production of these brands |
| Bought the lands to cultivate the areas | Organizations in AOÇ to reactivate the area |
| Changes the laws to legalize the segmentation of AOÇ Aggressive about opposite ideas Perceives the AOÇ as a battle field | Be supportive about the heritage of 'all' citizens with different ideas Gets in touch with public |
| Sets the protection degrees for AOÇ | Be against the changes in the laws & protection degrees of heritage sites stop loss of them for economic & political interests defend the protection of the areas |
| Stops the law-changes renting of the AOÇ lands announces people the importance of the area | Organize seminars in the universities & schools & public places to increase the awareness of AOÇ Encourages people to attend activities here |
| Supports Chamber of Architects about their defense of AOÇ | Organize seminars in the universities & schools to increase the awareness of AOÇ Encourages people to attend activities here & protect the area's cultural heritage |
| Organizes exhibitons for Jansen & Egli | Organize events more often to tell about the heritage of AOÇ and announce them to more people Interact with other universities |
| Supports Chamber of Architects about their defense of AOÇ | Organize events to convey people the importance of AOÇ |

| Stakeholder | Type of Actor | Resources | Needs & Expectation |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--|
| Economists | Expert | Organization | |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry | Bureaucratic actor | Legal | Increase the amount & quality of agricultural activities |
| University Students (1) | General Interest | Organization | Maintain & increase the cultural heritage of AOÇ |
| University Students (2) | General Interest | Organization | Have public space to spend time Learn more about the heritage of AOÇ |
| AOÇ Workers (factories, restaurants) | Special Interest | | Increase the attraction and awareness of people |
| Citizens (1) (spent time in AOÇ when younger) | General Interest | | Maintain & increase the cultural heritage of AOÇ |
| Citizens (2) (moved to Ankara later - no emotional connection to AOÇ) | General Interest | | Learn more about the heritage of AOÇ |
| Tourists | General Interest | | |
| Peasants | Economic Interest | | Improve quality of their products |
| Unemployed People | Economic Interest | | Get employed |

| Current Actions | Expected Actions |
|---|--|
| | Supports the production in AOÇ (both agricultural and factory products) |
| | Encourage production in AOÇ area, educate people about the production |
| Protests against renting of AOÇ lands tries spending time in few greens | Be less aggressive and negotiative & Encourage people to use AOÇ lands & brands Tell about the value of AOÇ |
| Eats night food in AOÇ | Spend more time in AOÇ study in workstations use open spaces rather than shopping malls |
| Be nice with visitors Tells them about the area | Gives tours to the lands and production facilities & involve visitors |
| Be upset about the fragmentation of AOÇ Tells their memories to their friends | Attend events to share their memories with people Spend more time in AOÇ Tell other people about heritage of AOÇ |
| Eats night food in AOÇ | Attend the activities in AOÇ Learn about the importance of AOÇ Feel more belonged to AOÇ Use hobby gardens |
| Thinks Ankara is not worth visiting & There are no activities to enjoy | Visits more often Ankara for touristic purposes Tells others about the beautiful Forest Farm concept in Ankara |
| | Get lectures & attend to workshops in AOÇ Get seeds & saplings & breeding animals for their farms |
| | Works in AOÇ as a farmer, tour guide, factory worker, cook, harvester, organizer, site observer, teacher |

Strategic Masterplan



The aim is to convert the existing urban void within the city into a functioning productive area while respecting the heritage values.

In all the phases of the project, the importance of AOC lands is emphasized, and it is aimed to increase the awareness of the citizens about the heritage value. Thus, citizens interfere in some phases of the project. Collaborative activities, educations, workshops, and meetings will strengthen the connection of people to the area. The more time they spend in AOC, the more connected they will feel. Besides, creating hobby gardens or organizing afforestation events will enhance the character of the area. Although AOC belongs to the Turkish State, not everyone feels belonged to the area. By all these organizations, the connection and sense of belonging will be enhanced.

For the tangible strategies, the unpleasant river is cleaned in a collaborative activity with the citizens. Underground canals are used for irrigation of the agriculture lands. Fragmented greeneries are connected and the lands are vegetated properly. According to the soil studies, most of the AOC lands are proper for agriculture, thus, the production will be maximized. To enhance the connection of AOC to its surroundings, related functions will be introduced. Near Eskisehir Road will be a working station where all the university students can gather, study, eat, have a picnic and socialize. The support of the young people is very important for the protection of AOC, thus, their connection will be strengthened. Besides, the existing botanic garden will be extended in AOC. A view terrace park will be introduced to perceive better the location, scale, and greeneries of AOC.

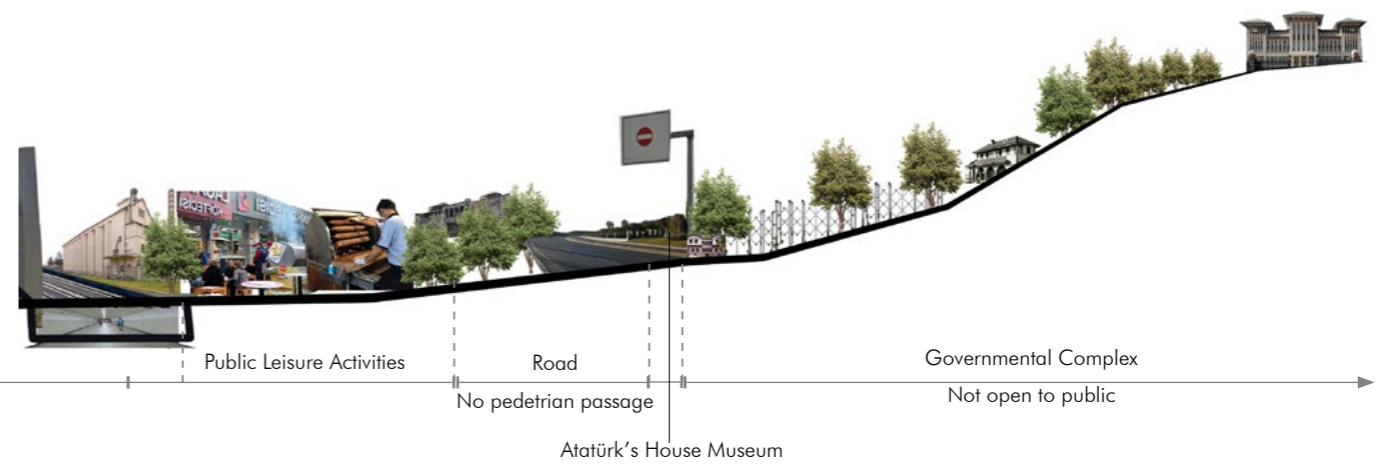
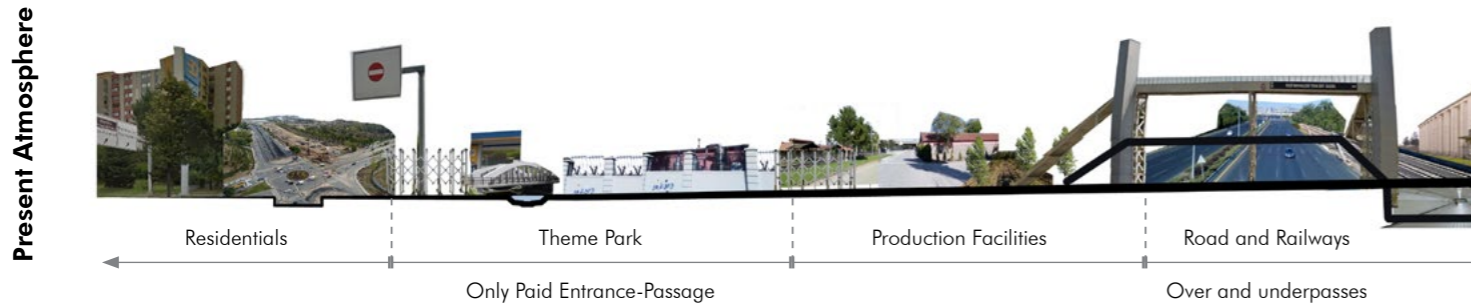
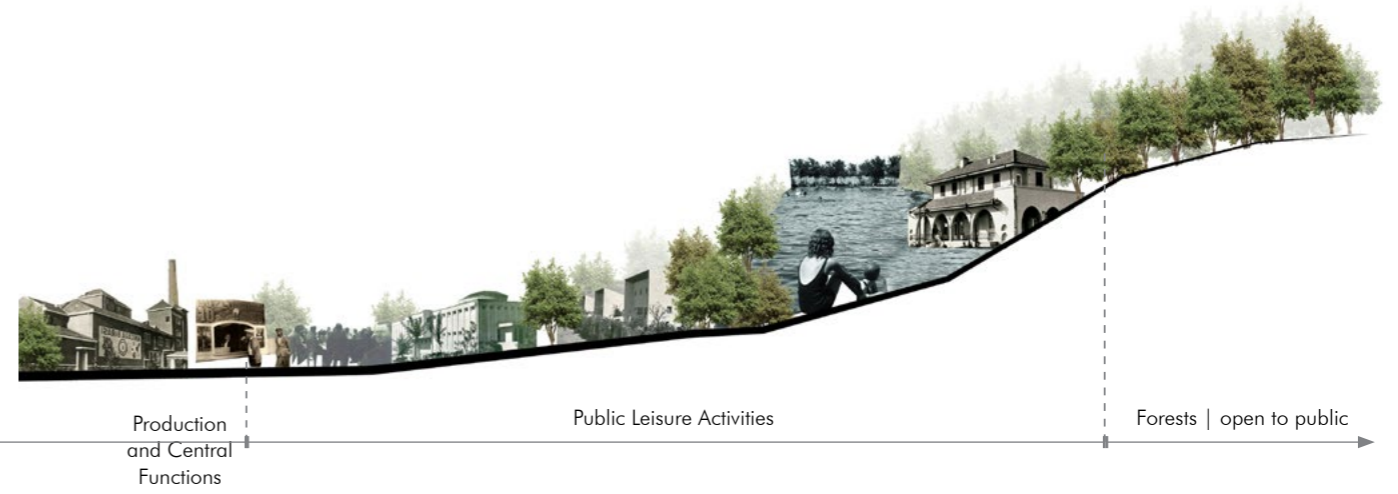
AOC will be the place where any kind of agricultural studies will be done. Students, farmers, peasants, citizens and anybody related to agriculture will have the opportunity to research, learn, practice the methods and technologies on agriculture. These educational activities will be suitable for all the ages to increase the awareness of the importance of agriculture for everyone.

With the proposal, it is expected to have greener, better functioning, more accessible Atatürk Forest Farm, while experiencing a more pleasant atmosphere and understanding the values of the area better.

CHAPTER 9

**ANALYSIS OF AOÇ HISTORIC CENTER
DOWNTOWN**

Conceptual Section in AOÇ Downtown



Historical Analysis | Synchronic Map



- Buildings**
 - 1925-1937
 - 1937-1976
 - 1976-2013
 - After 2013
- Water Bodies**
 - ▨ Natural Existing River
 - ▨ 1925-1937
 - ▨ After 2013
- Roads | Paths**
 - - - 1925-1937
 - - - 1937-1976
 - - - 1976-2013
 - - - After 2013
 - - - Extinct Roads
 - Re-constructed/Extended Roads
- Vegetation & Parks**
 - ▨ 1925-1937
 - ▨ After 1937
 - ▨ Extinct vegetation



Historical AOÇ Bridge



Old permeable river bed



Historical AOÇ Bridge, not recognizable, 2014.
Today, completely closed, no access



Highway passing over the agriculture fields



Roads occupying the agriculture lands



Construction of governmental facility, 2015.

Blue Infrastructure Analysis



- River
- Underground canals
- Pools
- Artificial water body
- ① Karadeniz Pool
- ② Marmara Pool
- ③ Ankapark's Pool
- ④ Water tank



- Polluted & Smelling River
- Covered Rivers (Roads / Soils)
- De-functioned Pools

The river is polluted and smells unpleasant. Because of the Highway built on it, it is almost invisible. The historical bridge is not very obvious, and after 2015, it was closed to traffic due to the construction of the theme park. Today, it is not allowed to pass from the bridge, unless the one will pay to enter the Ankapark area.

All the old canals in the area are filled and closed. Karadeniz Pool is in the park to which the entrance is controlled by the police. Marmara Pool is inside the presidential complex and not open to public.



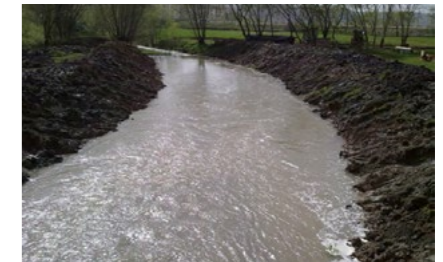
Marmara Pool as a public space, 1930



Karadeniz Pool in a police-controlled park, 2018



Historical AOC Bridge and highways around



Old permeable river bed

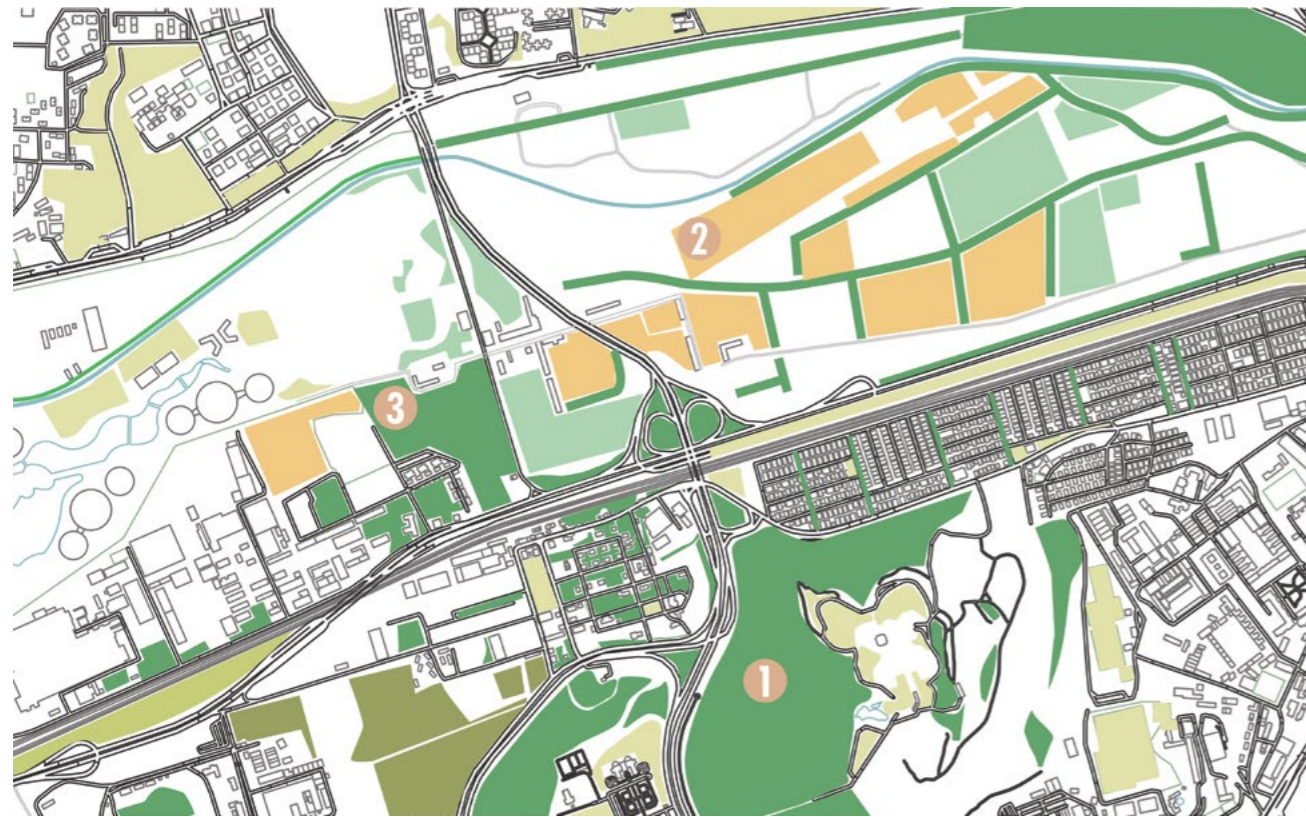


Ankara River's present condition



Historical AOC Bridge

Green Infrastructure Analysis



- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Nursery Garden | Greenery with Trees | Afforestation Area | 1 AOÇ Forests |
| Orchards | Cultivated Area | Park - Greenery | 2 AOÇ Farms |
| | | | 3 TIGEM Picnic Area |



- Unutilized Lands
- To-be Enhanced Greens

The existing forests are not well protected, the lands are occupied for construction. The lands above the railways are very fertile, but west part is occupied by Ankapark, while the east part is not actively in use. Instead of production, they import vegetables from further districts to be used in the AOÇ factories. TIGEM Picnic area was very popular amongst the citizens in the past, but today, it is not open to public. Poplar trees along the historic axes and the river looks aesthetic, whereas, the paths are not accessible. The old zoo in the area was closed recently, and there is no information about what happened to the animals.



Governmental complex



AOÇ lands with the fast growing urban context behind



Path within the agriculture lands



Functioning agriculture lands

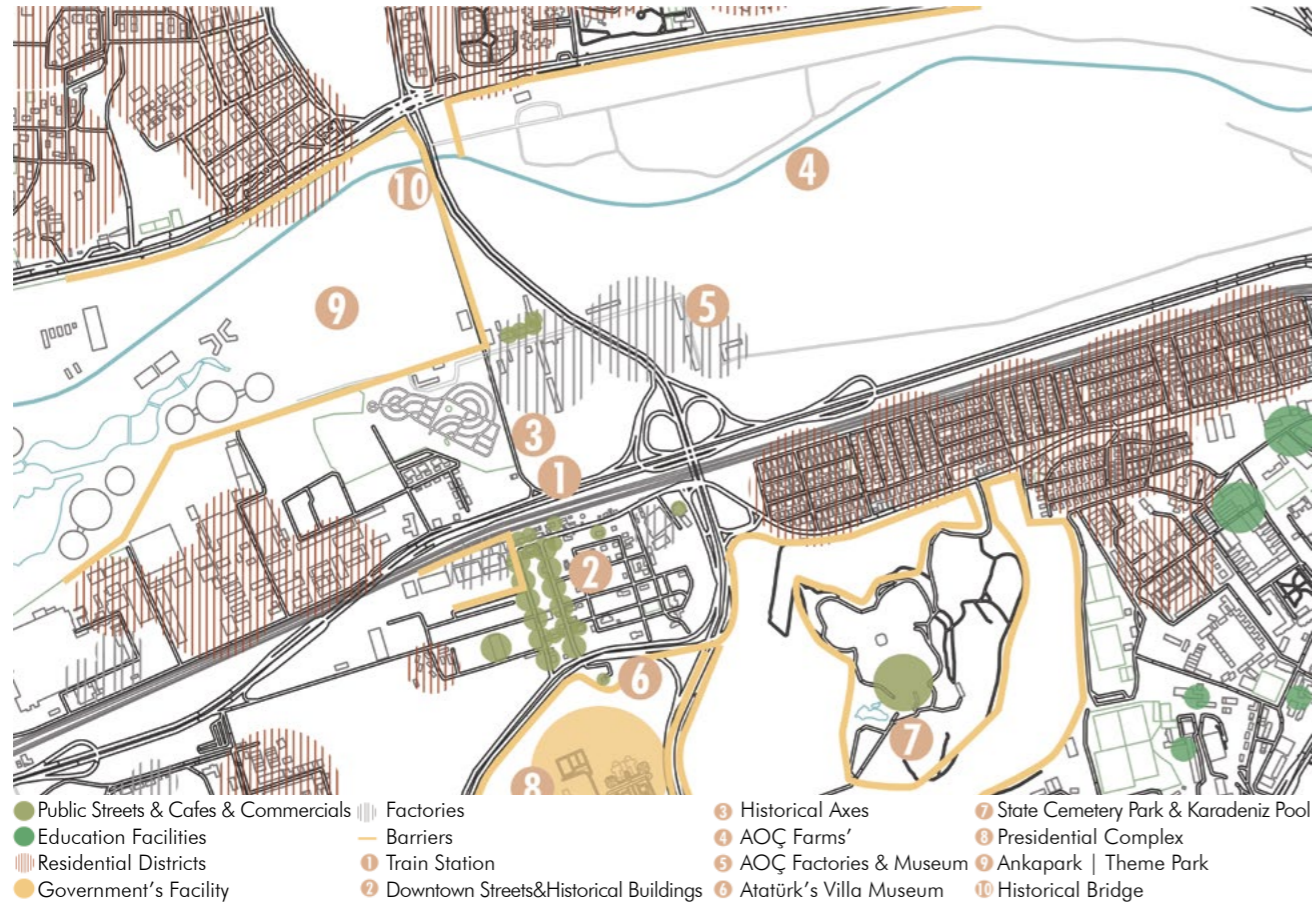


Forests



Ongoing agriculture activities in AOÇ lands

Land Use | Functions Analysis



→ Disconnection
● Unused Parts

Heritage values in the area (like the historical AOÇ bridge and the historical axes) are blocked visually and physically by the occupants. Remaining factories and agriculture fields and restaurants are the only left values today. However, the new functions occupy the area so much that the area change loses its identity. It is known for the new functions, in the present situation. All the barriers, non-public functions and discourage of the production should not be the reputation of the AOÇ area.



Historical AOÇ Bridge



Remaining agriculture fields



Entrance of State Cemetery Park, with police control



Entrance of the theme park, blocks the historical axes



Restaurants, preparation of kokoreç



Entrance of the governmental complex, no-entry sign

Buildings Use | Functions Analysis



Public Buildings | In Use
Public Buildings | Not Used

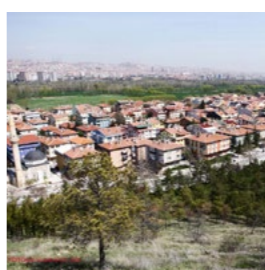
Factories
Private Buildings | In Use

Improper Function
Residentials



Unused Buildings | Proper for New Functions
Improperly Used Buildings - Refunctioning
Production Facilities

Many historic buildings from 1925 remain today, however, they are either not used for proper functions, or abandoned totally and damaged. For instance, the train station is rented to a restaurant today, the first thing visitors see during their arrival is the underpass of the train. The historical bathhouse is not known by people and is not in a good situation. Governmental facility and the theme park are not compatible with the idea of AOÇ and they change the perception of the area.



Gazi Residential District



Not-functioning buildings in the agriculture area



Old accommodation of workers, rented to a public company today



Historical post office



Historical bathhouse



Historical train station, used as a restaurant today

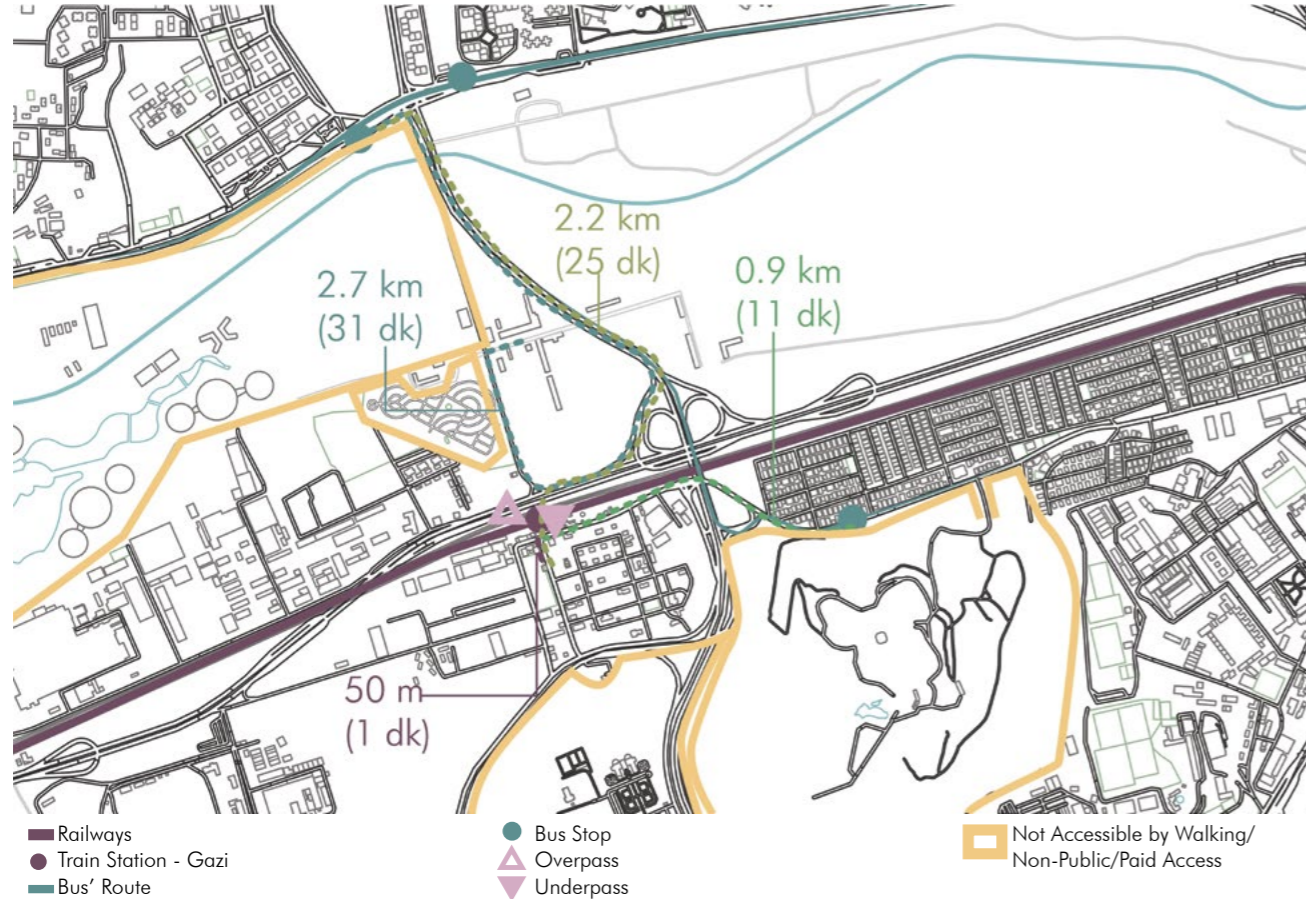


The governmental complex and historical Marmara villa



Theme park occupying the old zoo and agriculture lands

Accessibility Analysis | Public Transportation



- Missing Public Connection Node by Bus
- Missing - Better Walkable Connections

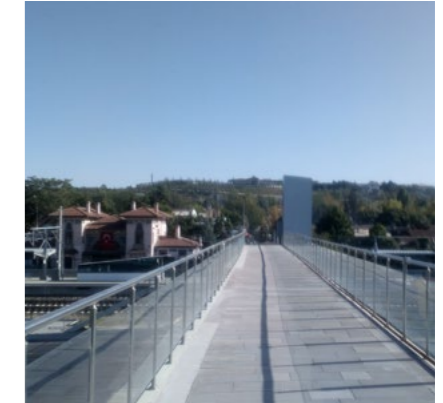
Train is the easiest public transportation way, however, it is not connected to metro or bus network except for the city center. It takes 45 minutes in total for citizens living in the close residential areas since they take a bus and transfer to the train from the city center. There are only 3 buses directly reaching to the area, which only connects some parts of Ankara. The best alternative is to arrive at the Istanbul Road stop by any bus or dolmus and walk. However, the historical axis is blocked by occupying the park and instead of only 10 minutes, people should walk for 25 minutes by using the high-way road.



Gazi train stop

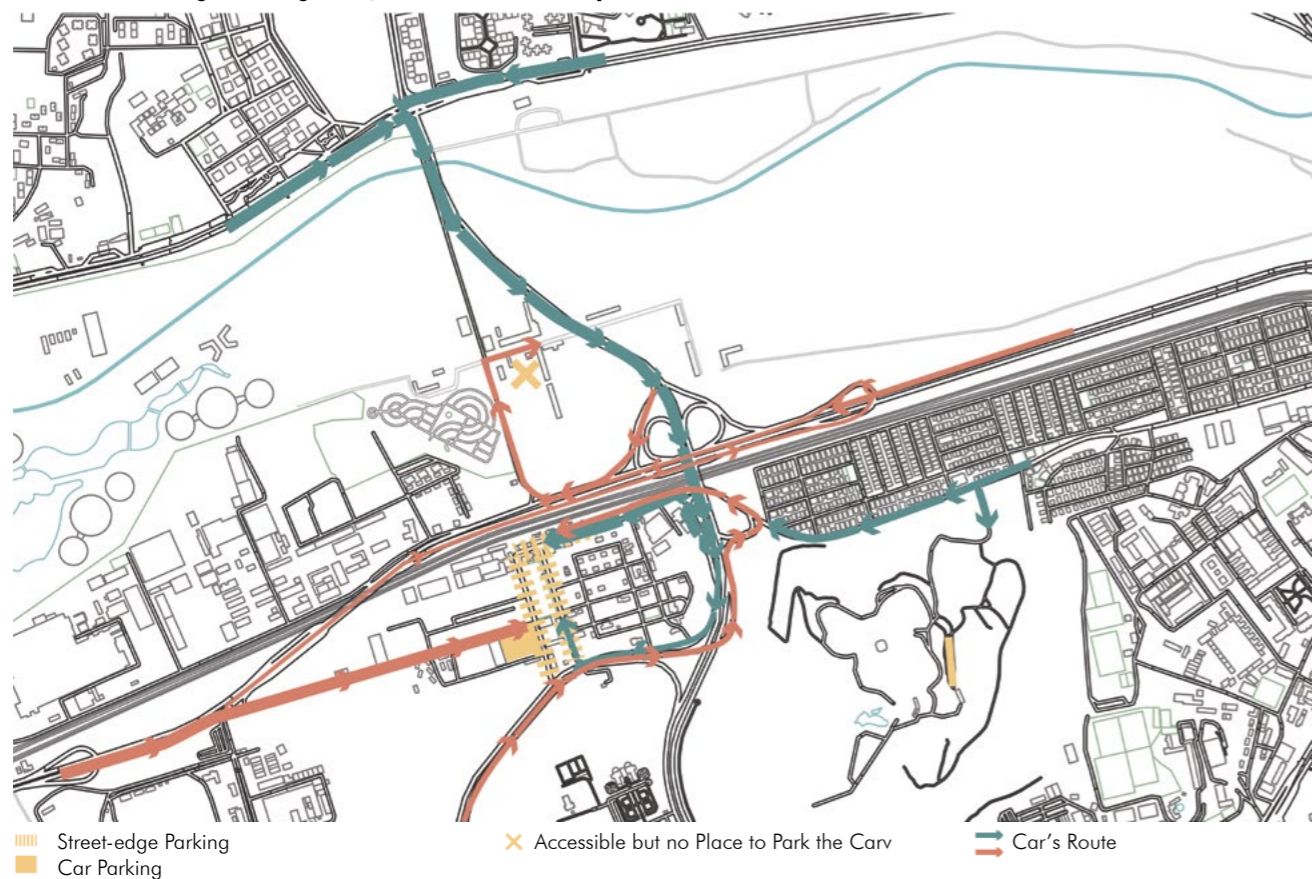


The only direct bus stop of AOÇ



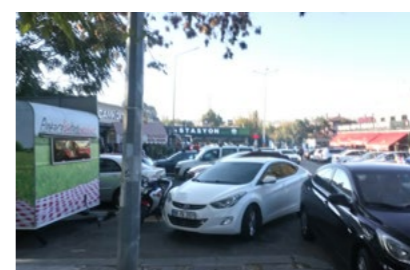
Overpass on the historical axes

Accessibility Analysis | Private Transportation



- Non-catchy entrance to AOÇ area
- Parking Problem
- Need for foreshadow AOÇ

The area is easily accessible by car, from all parts of the city. However, due to the high-speed roads around and the lack of design, the entrances to the downtown area are not very clear. People skip the entrances and have to drive more kilometers in order to go back to the area. Car parking is another problem, people park anywhere in the streets and block each other's cars, as well as the pedestrian paths. After all, cars are the most convenient way to go to the area, since there are no close parking places where people can park and continue by public transportation to reach AOÇ.



Street edge parking in restaurants area



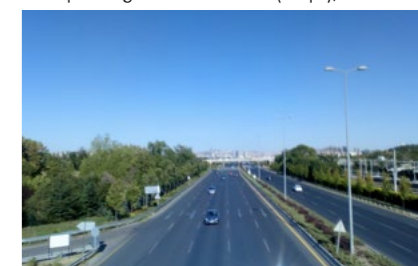
Street edge parking in restaurants area



Car parking of a restaurant (empty, not used)

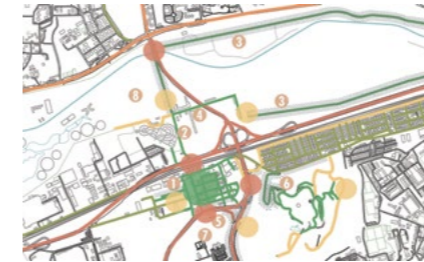
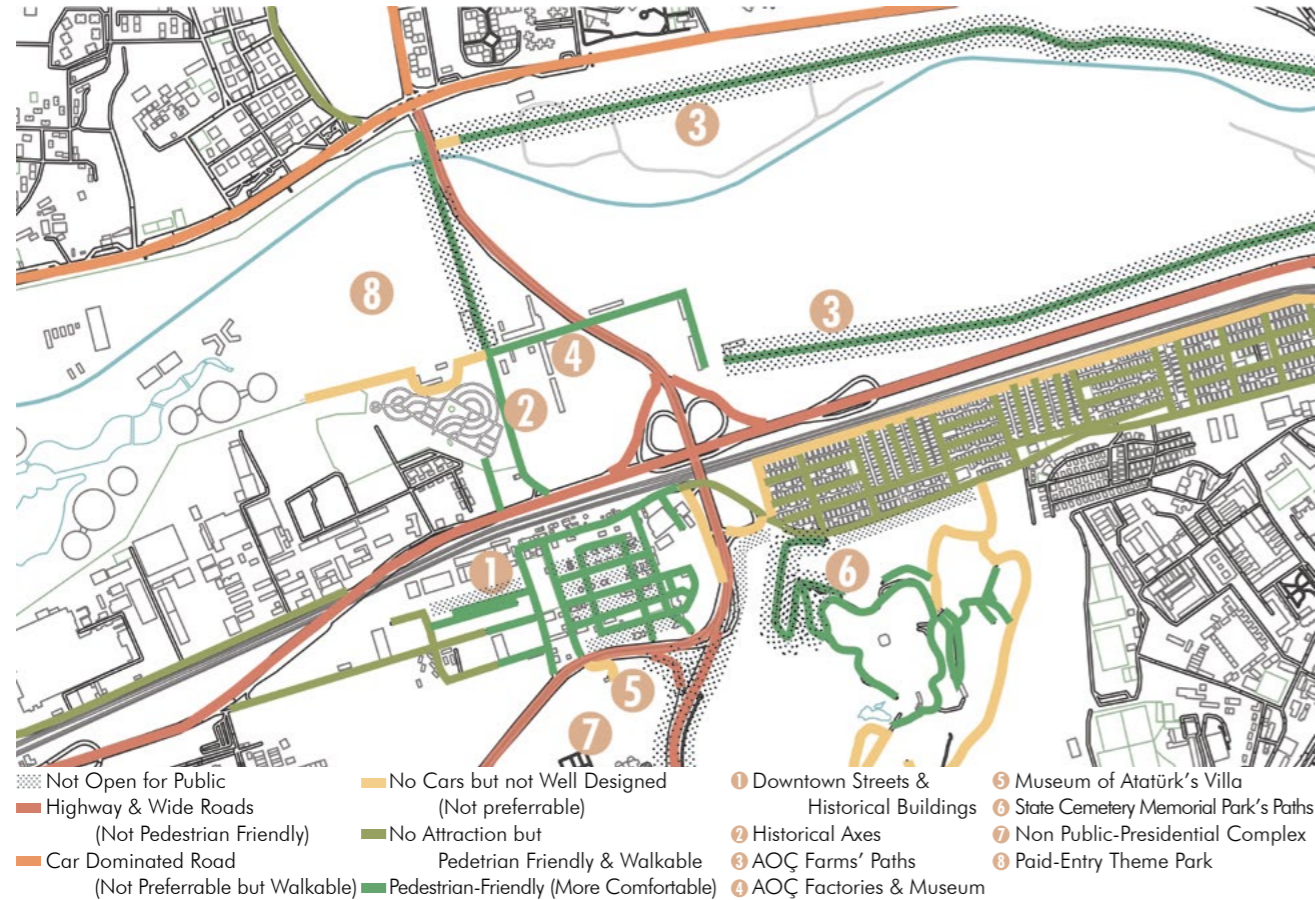


Highway passing over the agriculture fields



High-speed road from the overpass

Accessibility Analysis | Pedestrian Comfort | Quality of the Streets



- Intervention Needed
- Improvement Needed
- Intervention to for a Better Quality for Pedestrians

Although, the forest farm was build in order to give Ankara citizens a green open area where they could spend time, the streets of the area are not very welcoming in today's situation. There are fences, walls and no-entry signs in many parts of the area. These elements seize the continuity of the public spaces. Besides, the roads surrounding the center are highways with high-speed traffic. The streets in the street are more walkable in terms of perception, however, they are full of parked cars.



Newly built restaurants, no identity of the place



Production factory, blocked by the walls of Ankapark



Highway passing over the agriculture fields



Fences of Ankapark, no free entrance



8-lanes road, connecting downtown to the Atatürk's villa museum

SWOT Analysis | Agriculture

STRENGTHS

Social

- Existing brand AOÇ (recognition while selling the products)

Economic

- Functioning factories for processing raw products

WEAKNESSES

Economic

- Existing food chain, products are imported | Reliance to the agriculture of other cities or further districts

Environmental

- Use of motor vehicles while importing products, CO2 emission

OPPORTUNITIES

Social

- 3000 students in Faculty of Agriculture in Ankara – possible to bring related students here and help their education, mature better qualified people in the area of agriculture

Environmental

- Fertile agricultural lands

THREATS

Social

- Production in the city is not encouraged

Spatial

- Constructions on the agricultural lands

SWOT Analysis | Recreation

STRENGTHS

Social

- Restaurants and night food culture
- People love to use the area

Spatial

- Green areas for public use

WEAKNESSES

Social

- Facilities except for restaurants are not known by people

Spatial

- Not easily accessible by public transportation
- Misuse of the buildings (irrelevant corporations are using historic AOÇ buildings)
- Abandoned buildings (like primary school)

Environmental

- People mostly use only cars to reach the area - excessive CO2 emission

OPPORTUNITIES

Social

- The ideology of the place

Spatial

- Museums & green spaces

THREATS

Social

- Privately occupied facilities affect the perception of the AOÇ in people's mind negatively

Spatial

- The highways surrounding the area
- Non-public complexes next to the downtown – limited access to the area

CHAPTER 10

**PROPOSAL FOR AOÇ HISTORIC CENTER
DOWNTOWN**

SOLID SUGGESTIONS

Blue Infrastructure Suggestions

- Clean the Ankara river as a collaborative work with citizens
- Use filtering vegetation to keep the river clean
- Apply riparian buffer to shade the river and protect the river from the effects of the adjacent lands
- Clean and reuse Marmara and Karadeniz Pool
- Use the canals from the river to irrigate the agriculture lands
- Expose some parts of the river to make the heritage evidence

Accessibility Suggestions

- Improve the street sections, slow the traffic down in the high-speed roads in the entrances of the downtown area
- Rearrange the car entrance of the area
- Open the historical axes to public again
- Make agriculture and forest lands of AOÇ accessible by foot to improve the perception of AOÇ
- Redesign the pedestrian overpass on the railways, create a continuous public space on the axes
- Provide a car parking to the underground of the existing car parking of the restaurant, remove the edge-parking
- Provide better and uninterrupted accesses between downtown and Atatürk Villa, downtown and Memorial Park
- Provide direct bus routes to the residentials and universities
- Apply bike paths

Green Infrastructure Suggestions

- Refunction the empty agricultural lands, increase agricultural production in the city
- Increase the variety of the products in the forests, apply non-timber products to increase the yield of the forests
- Increase the number of the trees on the sidewalks and carparking to decrease the heatwave
- Add vegetation on the sides of the crossover roads to improve the appearance and to prevent pollution

Land Use Suggestions

- Refunction useless or misused areas
 - * State Cemetery Memorial Park: apply sports activities, open the pool for public
 - * Primary School: Use for workshops and lectures
 - * Park near brewery: rose garden for workers

Collaboration Suggestions

- Working station for university students so that they spend time together in AOÇ lands and feel more connected to the heritage area, like they feel connected to their university campuses

ABSTRACT SUGGESTIONS

Collaboration Suggestions

- Provide opportunities to the agriculture students to intern / work / learn about new technologies of agriculture
- Invite farmers here to teach them how to reform inefficient soil and have a better yield in any field
- Organize site visit to give people opportunity to feel the atmosphere of AOÇ lands and feel belonged to AOÇ

Accessibility Suggestions

- Non-public places should be open to public
 - * Ankapark: green open spaces should be public, historical axes-the only pedestrian passage cannot be privatized
 - * State Cemetery Memorial Park: no more police control in the entrance
 - * Presidential Complex: should be open to public. It already damaged the green, it should not damage the integrity of AOÇ lands (Atatürk was staying in Marmara Villa when he was in the fam, he was hosting citizens in the garden, it was open to public)

Green Infrastructure Suggestions

- Organize youth camps to afforest AOÇ area, like they did for METU forests in 1961

Land Use Suggestions

- Old brewery is used for the administration of Sümerbank, which supports the production of textiles and local products. They should use the factory as well and participate in the AOÇ organization to encourage production
- Organize workshops and lectures in the abandoned buildings by refunctioning them (primary school-educational reasons)
- Bike tours within the paths in agriculture areas

Strategy Diagrams



Refunction Marmara & Karadeniz Pools
Retreatment of the river

Cleaning the river
Riparian buffer to keep it clean and protected
Use underground canals to irrigate the lands



Use the greeneries effectively
Increase the productivity and yield of the lands

Noise and air pollution barrier
Silvopasture - introduce breeding animals to the fields
Forest farming - introduce companion vegetation to the forests to have short-term non-timber products



Evaluate the empty lands | add more functions
Raise the awareness
Add activities to make people spend time in AOC and develop a connection to the heritage values

Hobby garden
Botanic garden
Healing garden
Paths in the forests and agriculture fields



Make the area pedestrian-friendly
Remove the restrictions in the area

Slow the traffic around the downtown
New public squares
(overpass square on the historic axes, connection square near historic bridge)
Paths in the forests and agriculture lands



Introduce sustainable and convenient transportation method

Bike paths along the roads
Bike sharing system
Improve the street sections



Improve the accessibility of AOC downtown

New bus stops and direct connection to downtown from different districts of the city
Bike sharing in the bus stops
Remove the restrictions make the area completely public

PHASES OF THE PROJECT

Awareness events in universities, public squares and event halls

- Exhibitions about AOÇ
- Seminars on food chain, products' quality of AOÇ (farm&factory)

Actor: AOÇ administration & University Professors, Chamber of Architects
Target Audience: Citizens (1&2), University students (1&2)

Stop the offer and renting of AOÇ lands, force renters to provide fund to AOÇ and contribute the agriculture in AOÇ (discourage renting)

Actor: Municipality of Ankara, Chamber of Architects, Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board

Bike paths & Bike sharing

Actor: Municipality of Ankara
Target Audience: University students (1&2), Citizens (1&2), AOÇ Workers, Tourists

Afforestation Events in AOÇ Forest lands

Actor: AOÇ Administration, Universities, Chamber of Architects
Target Audience: University students (1&2), Citizens (1&2), AOÇ Workers

Increase the market share of AOÇ brand in wholesale market hall, bread kiosks (with tax advantage)

Actor: Municipality of Ankara, AOÇ Administration, Economists
Target Audience: Citizens (1&2)

As demand increases, re-arrange the agreements with supermarkets to have more variety of AOÇ brand products

Actor: AOÇ Administration, Supermarket Chain Owners, Economists
Target Audience: Citizens (1&2)

Internship opportunity for agriculture students

Actor: AOÇ Administration, Institute of Agriculture
Target Audience: Agriculture students

Re-function the useless AOÇ buildings

Actor: AOÇ Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Municipality of Ankara
Target Audience: Unemployed people, peasants

Introduce more breeding animals to AOÇ farms, introduce new species to forests to increase the yield

Actor: AOÇ Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Clean the river & increase the yield

Actor: Municipality of Ankara

Open to public the governmental complex completely

Actor: Municipality of Ankara, governing party
Target Audience: Citizens

2020 2021 2022 2023 2025

Hobby gardens to encourage agriculture & increase the sense of belonging to AOÇ

Actor: AOÇ administration
Target Audience: Citizens (1&2)

Enhance the bus network for AOÇ area, introduce 'park & ride'

Actor: Municipality of Ankara
Target Audience: Citizens, students, workers, tourists

Workshops & Lectures in the universities & AOÇ Buildings

- Reform of the inefficient soil
- Agricultural methods
- New technologies
- Increase of the yield
- Sustainable methods

Actor: AOÇ administration, Institute of Agriculture, universities, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Target Audience: Peasants, AOÇ Workers, Citizens (1&2), Unemployed People, Agriculture students

Increase the number of workers in the fields of AOÇ farms, increase the production

Actor: AOÇ Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Municipality of Ankara
Target Audience: Unemployed people, peasants

Increase the variety of products

Actor: AOÇ Administration

Re-design the parks, streets and car parking in the downtown area

Actor: Municipality of Ankara, Architects, Chamber of Architects, AOÇ Administration
Target Audience: Citizens, students, workers, tourists

Limit the car traffic for roads in AOÇ lands

Actor: Municipality of Ankara
Target Audience: Citizens

New Metro lines

Actor: Municipality of Ankara
Target Audience: Citizens, students, workers, tourists

Open to public the area until Marmara pool

Actor: Municipality of Ankara, governing party
Target Audience: Citizens

Remove the barriers around the State Cemetery Memorial Park and Ankapark (theme park will be non-paid entertainment area)

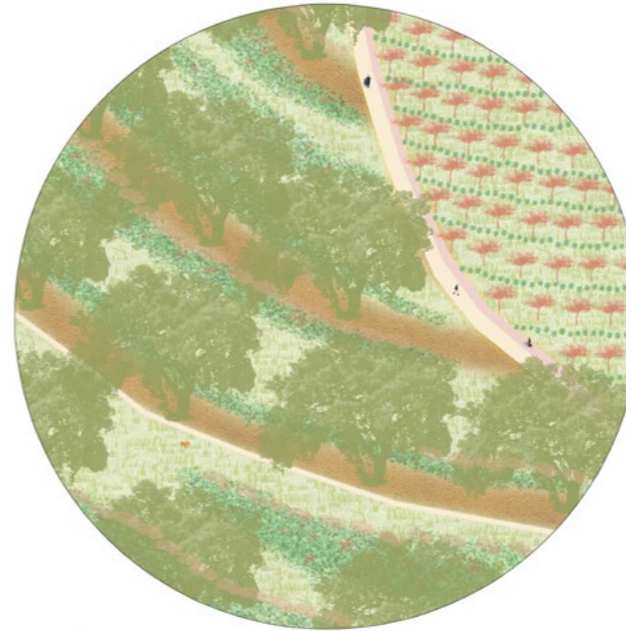
Actor: Municipality of Ankara, governing party
Target Audience: Citizens

Masterplan



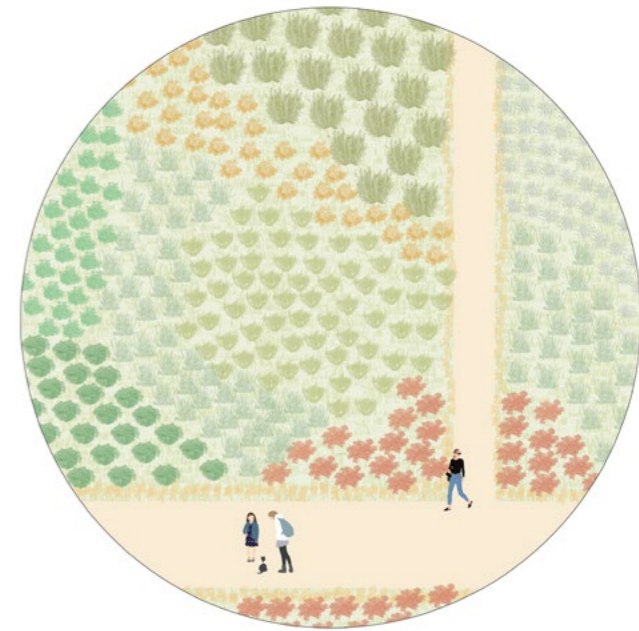
Close View

1. Productive Forest



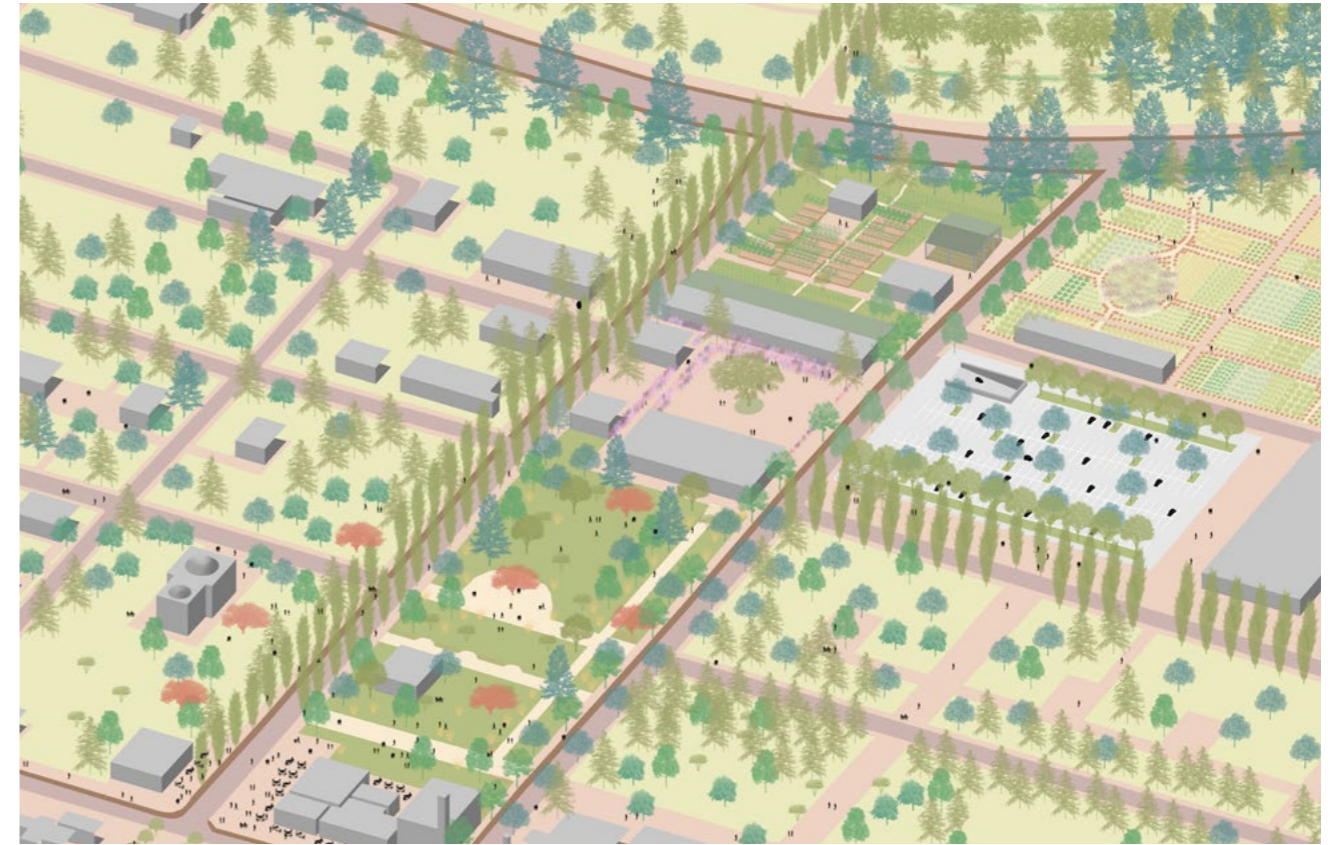
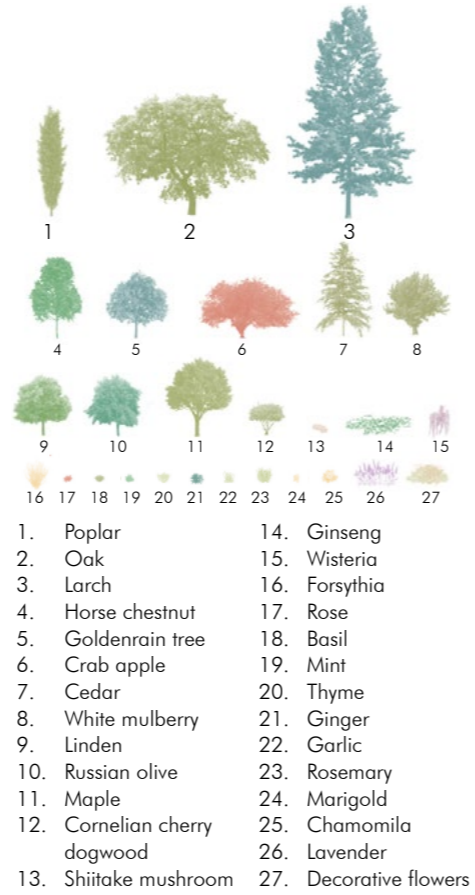
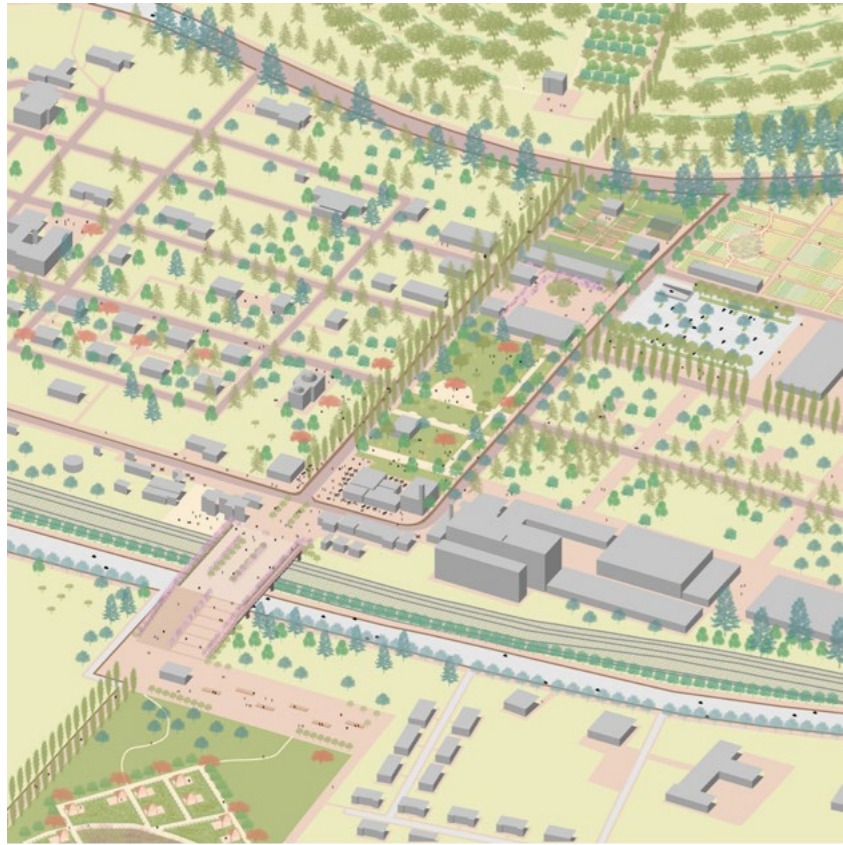
-  Oak tree
-  Cherry plum
-  Shiitake mushrooms
-  Marigold
-  Ginseng

2. Healing Garden



-  Daisy
-  Basil
-  Mint
-  Thyme
-  Garlic
-  Rose
-  Ginger
-  Marigold
-  Rosemary

Axonometric View of the Downtown Area



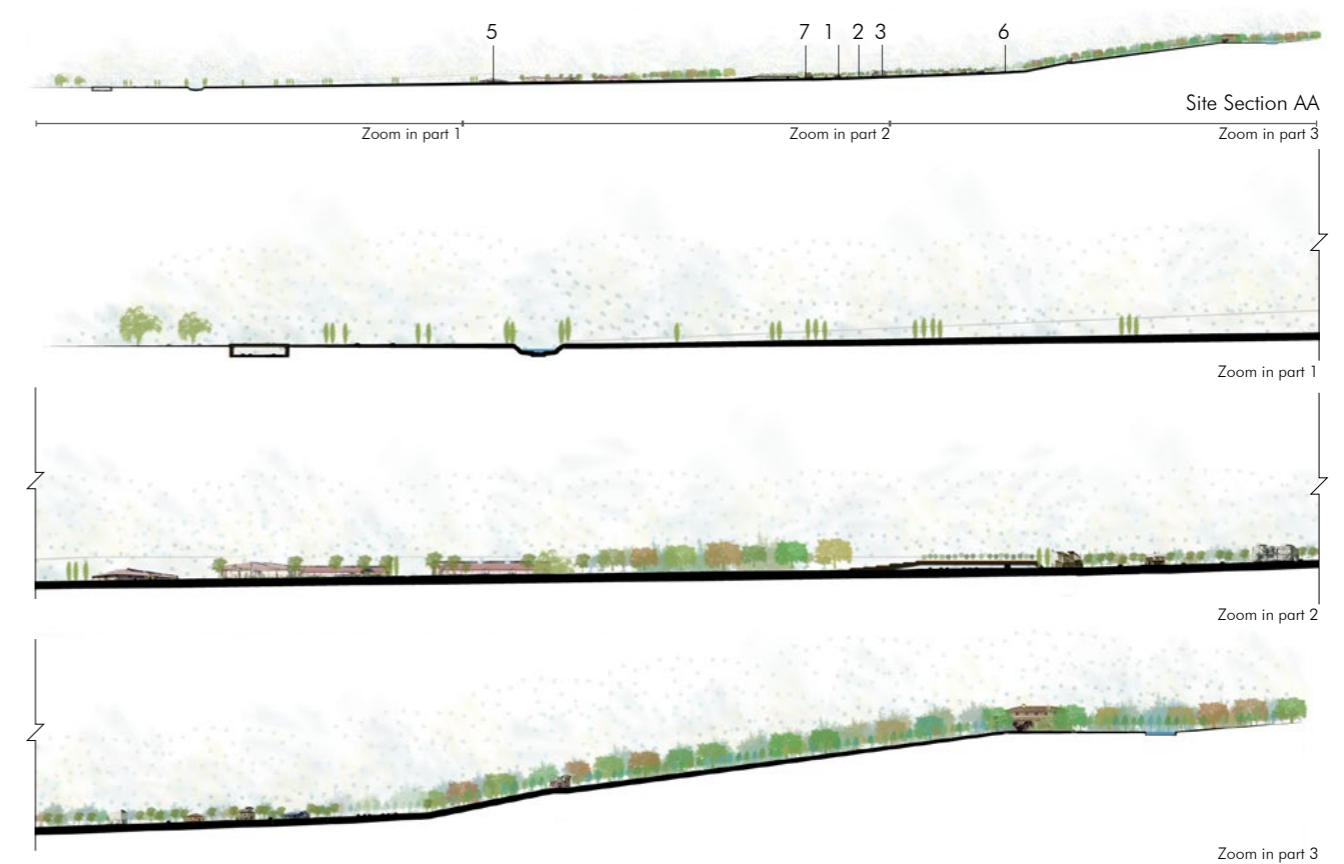
Close View

Street Sections



The quality of the streets are improved in order to provide a more proper atmosphere for pedestrian. Following are the main interventions on the streets:

- Street edge parking is moved to the underground parking area.
- Internal car roads are downsized to have 2 lanes
- Sidewalks are widened and improved with urban furnitures and plantation
- The main axis is emphasized with the line of poplar trees
- The bike path is introduced
- Fences, walls, and other limits are removed
- All the greeneries are valued and open to public use
- Traffic is slowed on the surrounding road where there are pedestrian accesses
- Exit of the train underpass is improved, while the main entrance to the railways are is shifted to be on the main axes and near the old train station



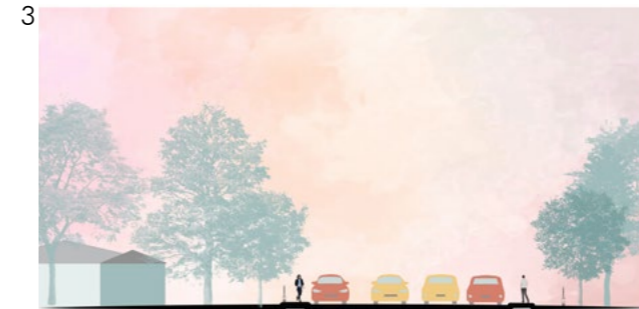
Street Sections



Existing Atmosphere | Restaurants



Existing Atmosphere | Entrance of the park



Existing Atmosphere | Entrance of the park



Existing Atmosphere | Between the mosque and old brewery



Proposed Atmosphere | Restaurants



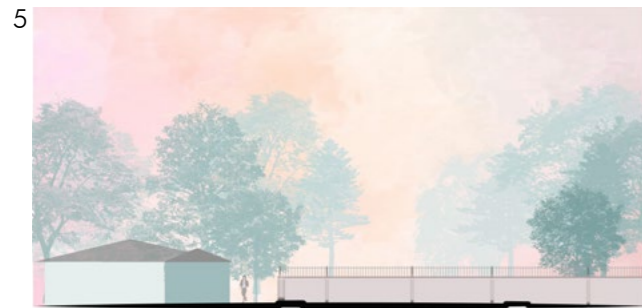
Proposed Atmosphere | Entrance of the park



Proposed Atmosphere | Entrance of the park



Proposed Atmosphere | Between the mosque and old brewery



Existing Atmosphere | Axes near factories



Existing Atmosphere | Road between the downtown and presidential palace's hill



Existing Atmosphere | Exit of the train station



Existing Atmosphere | Between the mosque and restaurants



Proposed Atmosphere | Axes near factories



Proposed Atmosphere | Road between the downtown and presidential palace's hill

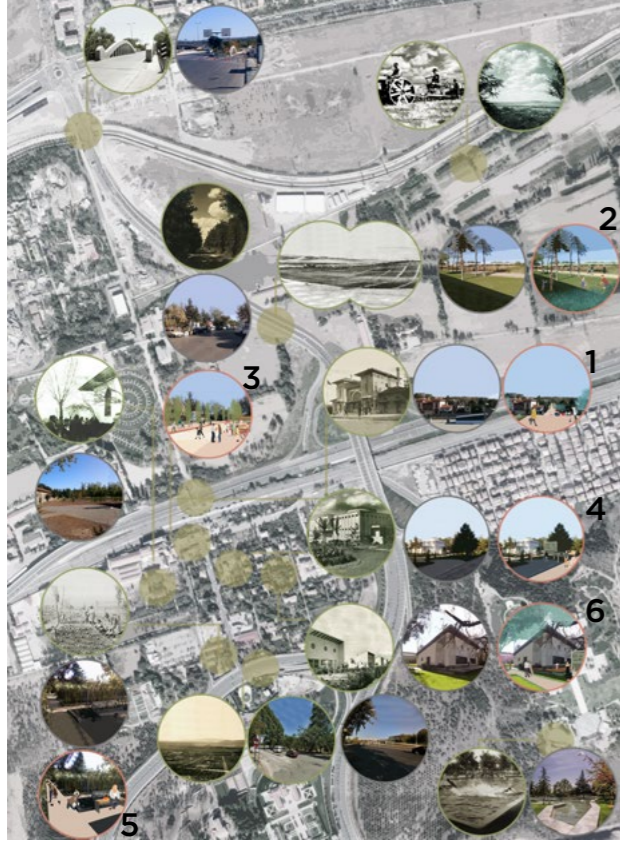


Proposed Atmosphere | Exit of the train station



Proposed Atmosphere | Between the mosque and restaurants

New Atmosphere



The overall atmosphere in the Atatürk Forest Farm area is improved. However, the parts with the historical and heritage values are specifically studied. The project aims to value the heritage importance of the area. Thus, heritage buildings are functioned again, heritage structures are made visible clearly and visitable easily, heritage functions are brought back to the proper locations.

While focusing on tangible aspects, intangible aspects are also considered. The alignment of poplar trees along the axes, the smell of rose gardens and wisteria plants, the view of the orchards, the wander paths within the agriculture fields are all revived in the proposal.

The interventions reminding the heritage values are either stated by the information boards or taught during the activities and site visits in the area. The overall aim is to bring back the heritage values while making people aware of the importance of them.



1- Overpass Square
 Enabled the view for the axis
 Emphasized use of the historic train station
 No interruption by high-speed cars below
 Enhanced pedestrian flow



2- Improved Agriculture Fields
 Variety of products
 Wander paths within the fields
 Interactive activities for planting or harvesting
 Highway is surrounded by ivies for a better view and to prevent pollution

New Atmosphere



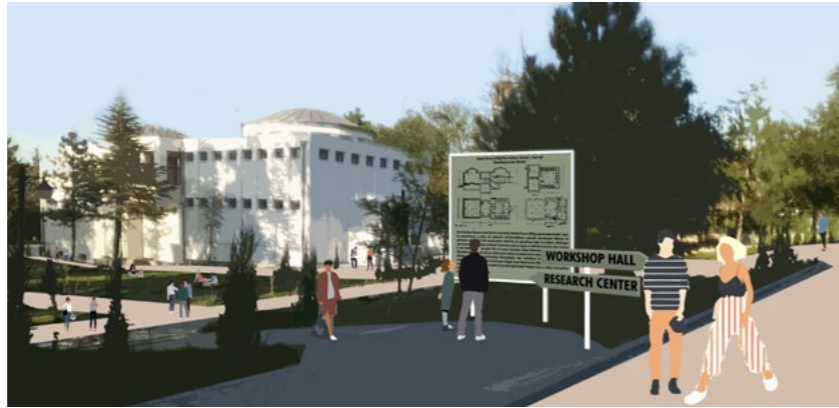
3- Pedestrianized Downtown

Removal of street edge parking
Emphasized axis by heritage poplar trees
Removal of limits and fences and walls
Urban furnitures and better organization of streets for consumption of AOÇ products



4- Research Center in Old Bathhouse

Statement of the historic importance of the building with information boards
A public center for agricultural research, targeting students, citizens, farmers, university staff and other interested actors



5- Interactive Fields

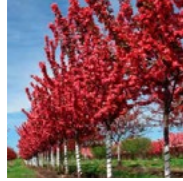
Activities and organizations to improve the connection of the citizens to the area



6- Guesthouse in the Old Housings

Statement of the historic importance of the building with information boards
Opportunity for the visitors to spend their whole time in AOÇ
Experiencing the historical buildings with their original functions

Plants Library of Atatürk Forest Farm



Red Robin
Photinia sp.



Easter Tree
Forsythia sp.



Firethorn
Pyracantha sp.



Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster sp.



Rose
Rosa sp.



Flowering Quince
Chaenomeles (Cydonia)



Barberry
Berberis sp.



Guelder Rose
Viburnum sp.



Lilac
Syringa sp.



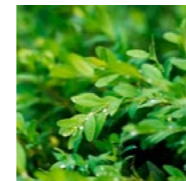
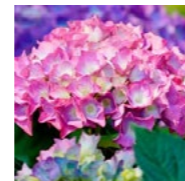
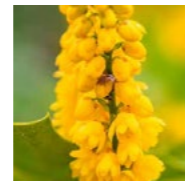
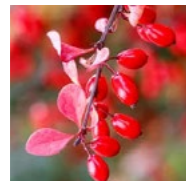
Mahonia
Mahonia



Hortensia
Hydrangea sp.



Common Box
Buxus sp.



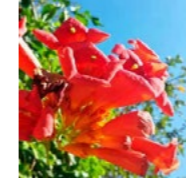
Cherry Laurel
Evonymus



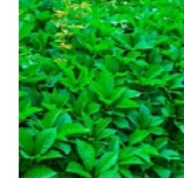
Climbing Rose
Rosa multiflora



Ivies



Trumpet Vine
Campsis sp.



American Ivy
Parthenocissus (Amphelopsis)



Lonicera
Lonicera sp.



English Ivy
Hedera sp.



Glicine
Wisteria sp.



Trees



Black Pine
Pinus sp.



Spruce
Picea sp.



Leyland Cypress
Cupressocyparis leylandii



White Cedar
Thuja sp.



Cedar
Cedrus sp.



Ornamental Trees



Cypress
Cupressus sp.



Maple
Acer sp.



Juniper
Juniperus sp.



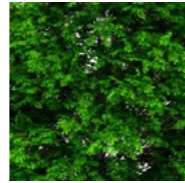
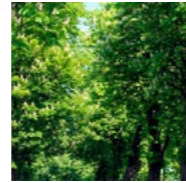
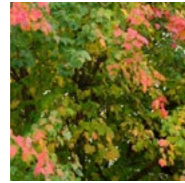
Horse Chestnut
Aesculus sp.



Sycamores
Platanus sp.



Ash trees
Fraxinus sp.



Catalpa
Catalpa sp.



Dogwood
Cornus sp.



Tree of Heaven
Ailanthus sp.



Oak Tree
Quercus sp.



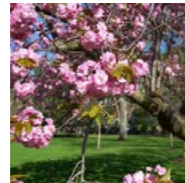
Sophora
Sophora sp.



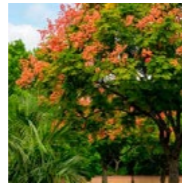
Cherry Plum
Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea



White Mulberry
Morus sp.



Redbud
Cercis sp.



Goldenrain Tree
Koelreuteria sp.



Birch
Betula sp.



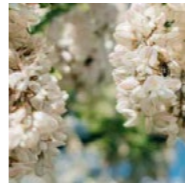
Linden
Tilia sp.



Russian Olive
Eleagnus sp.



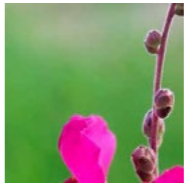
Crab Apple
Malus floribunda



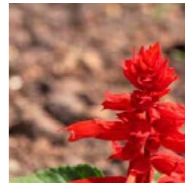
Locust
Robinia sp.



Sweet Alyssum
Alyssum sp.



Snapdragon
Antirrhinum majus



Salvia
Salvia splendens



Begonia
Begonia semperflorens

Seasonal Flowers



Bluebell
Bellis prennis



Rosemary
Rosmarinus officinalis



Calendulae
Osteospermum fruticosum



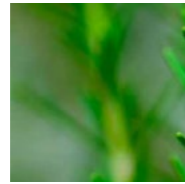
Sea Thrift
Ameria maritima



Primrose
Primula officinalis



Basil
Ocimum basilicum



Clove
Dianthus caryophyllus



Chrysanth
Chrysanthemum sp.



Thyme
Thymus sp.



Tulip
Tulipa sp.



Lavender
Lavandula angustifolia



Santolina
Santolina chamaecyparissus



Treasure Flower
Gazania sp.



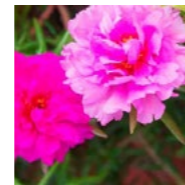
Gerber Daisy
Gerbera jamesonii



Pansy
Viola tricolor



Cockscomb
Celosia sp.



Moss Rose
Portulaca grandilora



Marigold
Tagetes patula



Vervain
Verbena officinalis



Daffodil
Narcissus



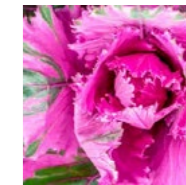
Chamomile
Matricaria sp.



Petunia
Petunia x hybrida



Hyacinth
Hyacinthus orientalis



Kale
Brassica oleracea acephala



Floss Flower
Ageratum houstonianum



Vinca Rosea
Catharanthus roseus



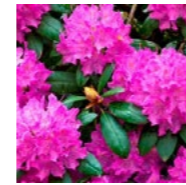
Dahlia
Dahlia variabilis



Zinnia
Zinnia elegans



Lily
Lilium sp.



Azalea
Rhododendron sp.

Interior
Ornamental Plants



Golden Bamboo
Bambusa aurea (Phyllostachys)



Bougainvillea
Bougainvillea spectabilis



Begonia tuberosa

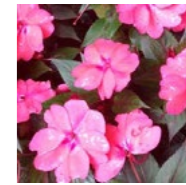
Begonia
Begonia rex-cultorum



Ficus Tree
Ficus benjamina



Bonsai
Bonsai



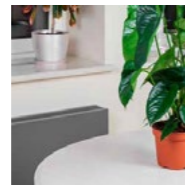
Busy Lizzie
Impatiens walleriana



Lipstick Plant
Aeschynanthus radicans



African Violet
Saintpaulia ionantha



Flamingo Flower
Anthurium andraeanum



Norfolk Island Pine
Araucaria heterophylla



Baby's tears
Helxine soleirolii



Areca Palm
Areca-catechu



Monterey Cypress
Cupressus macrocarpa



Ceriman
Monstera deliciosa



Dumb Cane
Dieffenbachia sp.



Madagascar tree
Dracaena deremensis



Silver Vase
Aechmea fasciata



Nerve Plant
Fittonia verschaffeltii

REFERENCES

*İşçen, Yavuz. "Ankara'nın yok edilen kentsel kimliği üzerine iç geçirmeler." *Ankara Kent Yazıları*. March 1, 2013. Accessed October 05, 2019. <<http://yavuziscen.blogspot.com/>>

*Çavdar, Sema. "Bir Zamanlar Atatürk Orman Çiftliği'nde, Kent Hafızası." *Lavarla*. January 19, 2017. Accessed October 05, 2019. <<https://lavarla.com/bir-zamanlar-ataturk-orman-ciftliginde/>>

*Ayhan, Elif Selena. "Ankara Gazi Mahallesi." *Mimarlık Dergisi*. March-April 2013. Accessed October 05 2019. <<http://www.mimarlikdergisi.com/index.cfm?sayfa=mimarlik&DergiSayi=384&ReclD=3102>>

*Sarıbay, Ayça. "Atatürk Orman Çiftliği." *TheVoid Magazine*. February 21, 2019. Accessed October 04, 2019. <<http://thevoidmag.com/mimar/ataturk-orman-ciftligi/>>

*Özey, Mehmet Yaşar. "Saruhan Mebusu Mehmet Yaşar Bey; Gazi'nin Numune Çiftliği'ni anlatıyor." *Hâkimiyet-i Milliye Gazetesi*. March 25, 1926. Accessed October 01, 2019. <<http://belgelerleyakintarih.com/2019/03/15/saruhan-mebusu-mehmet-yasar-bey-gazinin-numune-ciftligini-anlatiyor/>>

*Alpagut, Leyla. "AOÇ Merkez Bölgesi." *AOÇ Araştırmaları*. February 27, 2012. Accessed August 12, 2019. <<http://aocarastirmalari.arch.metu.edu.tr/aoc-merkez-bolgesi/>>

*Dalay, Fazıl. "Atatürk Orman Çiftliği." *Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi Dergisi*. March, 1988. Accessed October 10, 2019. <<https://isteaturk.com/g/icerik/Ataturk-Orman-Ciftligi/730>>

*Dix, MarryAllen. "Forest Farming." *Agroforestry Notes*. November, 1997. Accessed September 05, 2019. <<https://www.fs.usda.gov/nac/assets/documents/agroforestrynotes/an07ff01.pdf>>

*Idassi, J.O. "Profitable Farmsand Woodlands." *USDA National Agriforestry Center*. 2012. Accessed 29 October,

2019. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/nac/assets/documents/morepublications/profitable_farms.pdf>

*Yıldırım, Derya. (2004) "Design problems of AOÇ as a public property." *Thesis Submitted to Middle East Technical University*.

*Mıhçıoğlu Bilgi, Elif. (2010). "The Physical Evolution of the Historic City of Ankara Between 1839 and 1944." *Thesis Submitted to Middle East Technical University*.

*Spada, M. and Bigiotti, S. (2018). "Peri-urban agriculture and cultural heritage. The public potential of the in-between areas". *The Journal of Public Space*, p:51-62.

*Ankara Kalkınma Ajansı. (2016). "Ankara ve Tarım." *Ankara Kalkınma Ajansı*, p:4-55.

*Kimyon, D. and Serter, G. (2015). "Fluctuating Transformations in the Atatürk Forest Farm and Ankara." *AOÇ ve Ankara'nın Değişimi Dönüşümü*, p:44-58.

*Dengiz, O. (2006). "Land Assessment for Soils Of the Atatürk Orman Çiftliği Based on Their Agricultural Uses, p:56-63.

*Açıksöz, S and Memlük, Yalçın. (2004). "Kentsel Tasarım Kapsamında Atatürk Orman Çiftliği'nin Yeniden Değerlendirilmesi." *Tarım Bilimleri Dergisi*, p76-84.

*Alpagut, Leyla. (2010). "Atatürk Orman Çiftliği'nde Ernst Egli'nin izleri." *METU Faculty of Architecture Magazine*, p: 239-264.

*Alpagut, Leyla. (2010). "Atatürk Orman Çiftliği'nde Geleneksel Bir Yapı: Bira Fabrikası Hamamı." *Cyprus International University Culture Magazine*, p:29-52.

- *Alpagut, Leyla. (2017). "Herman Jansen İçin Ankara'da Yeni Görev: Gazi Orman Çiftliği Planlaması." *Journal Of Ankara Studies*, p:1-26.
- *Akyürek, Göksun. (2000). "Atatürk Orman Çiftliği; Kent ve Kırsal İçin Bir Uzlaşma Modeli." *Faculty of Architecture Magazine*, p: 19-22.
- *Keskinok, Çağatay. (2000). "Atatürk Orman Çiftliği; Kuruluşu, Sorunları ve Gelişme Seçenekleri İçin Öneriler." *Faculty of Architecture Magazine*, p:43-46.
- *Öztürkcan, N and Tunçel, A. (1977). "Ankara'da Yeşil Alan Sorunu." *Mimarlık Dergisi*, p:67-74.
- *Kazancı, Nizamettin and Aytun, Alkut and Günok, Emine. (2017). "Kanlıgöl and Geological Properties That May Contribute to the Urban Identity of Ankara." *Journal of Ankara Studies*, p:97-109.
- *Baş Bütüner, Funda. Alanyalı Aral, Ela. Çavdar, Selin.(2017). "A Railway as Urban Space: The Sincan – Kayaş Commuter Line". *Journal of Ankara Studies*, p:75-97.
- *Günel, G and Kılıcı, Ali. (2015). "1924 Map of Ankara City: Recognizing Ankara With an Old Map." *Journal of Ankara Studies*, p:78-104.
- *Burat, Sinan. (2008). "The Changing Urban Morphology of Urban Greenways, Ankara, 1923-1960." *Thesis Submitted to Middle East Technical University*.
- *Çavdar, Selin. (2014). "AOÇ Dönüşüm Süreçleri ve Nedenleri." *Mimarlık Dergisi*.
- *Çavdar, Selin. (2017). "Tangible and Intangible Values of Atatürk Forest Farm as a Heritage of Ideas". *Journal of Ankara Studies*, p:225-256.

- *Tekeli, İlhan. (2016). "Kent Üzerinde Konuşmanın Değişik Yollarını Tartışabilmenin Demokratikliği Üzerine."
- *Aycı, Hilal. (2018). "The Spatial Potentials of Ankara Atatürk Forest Farm in 21'st century." *The Journal of International Social Research*, p:510-516.
- *Atak, Eser and Şahin, Zafer. (2004). "Atatürk Orman Çiftliği'nin 79 Yılı ve Çiftliğin Korunmasına Yönelik Politika Arayışları." *Planlama*, p:81-88.
- *Koç, Ayhan. (2019). "Atatürk Orman Çiftliği Yönetim Stratejisi." *Akademik Bakış Dergisi*, p:263-272.
- *Bayar, Rüya and Karabacak, Kerime. (2017). "Land Cover Changes of Ankara Province." *Coğrafi Bilimler Dergisi*, p:59-74.
- *Kaynar, İ. Seddar. (2016). "The Remembering of Historical Importance of Çubuk Stream." p:757-769.
- *Kaynar, İ. Seddar. (2017). "Ankara's 9/11/1957 Flood Disaster and Its Concurrent Political Agenda." *Journal of Ankara Studies*, p:197-222.
- *Tunçer, Mehmet. (2017). "Ankara'nın Kent Kimliği ve Kaybedilen Kentsel Kültürel ve Arkeolojik Miraslar: Hacı Bayram Örneği." *Plant Dergisi*.
- *Akdeniz, Halil. (1997). "Ankara'nın Kentsel Gelişimine Haritalarla Bakış." *Harita Dergisi*, p:36-49.
- *Kurt, Hacı. (2016). "Türkiye'de Kent Planlarının Siyasal Amaçlarla Yozlaştırılması: Ankara Örneği." *Elektronik Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, p:110-122.
- *Batuman, Bülent. (2012). "City Profile: Ankara." *Cities/31*.

*Tekeli, İlhan. (2008). "Türkiye'de Cumhuriyet Döneminde Kentsel Gelişme ve Kent Planlaması." İlhan Tekeli Toplu Eserler 8, p:106-134.

*Bayraktar, N. Ayhan, Elif Selena and Bahar, Didem. (2013). "Ankara'da Yerleşim Ölçeğinde Modern Konut Uygulamaları." *Başkent Oluşunun 90. Yılında Ankara Sempozyumu*, Ankara.

