

FROM GOLF CLUB TO ALTINPARK:
MAKING PUBLIC GREEN SPACE AS SOCIAL SPACE IN ANKARA,
1920s-1990s

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
OF
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

BY

OSMAN YOZGAT

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS
IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

OCTOBER 2024

Approval of the thesis:

**FROM GOLF CLUB TO ALTINPARK:
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1920s-1990s**

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ABSTRACT

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October 2024, 298 pages

The study focuses on two pivotal moments in the urban history of Ankara: the establishment of the Golf Club in the late 1940s and its transformation into Altınpark, a public urban park, during the 1980s. Investigating the socio-spatial dynamics within Ankara's urban planning from the early Republican period to the 1990s, it analyzes the role of public green spaces in shaping the city's modern social life. By examining written and visual materials, and urban planning documents in the archives, and contacting related people to get such documents and information, the research traces the evolution of these spaces, highlighting their significance in Ankara's urban development. The thesis analyzes the examined public green space as formed and transformed as a social space in relation to the broader context of social trends and socio-political strategies. This transformation is discussed within the framework of modern urbanization, reflecting changes in Ankara's social structure and identity. The findings contribute to the understanding of public green space development in Ankara, offering insights into the city's historical and social fabric through the lens of its green spaces.

Keywords: Golf Club, Altınpark, public green space, social space, Ankara.

ÖZ

GOLF KULÜBÜ'NDEN ALTINPARK'A:
ANKARA'DA BİR KAMUSAL YEŞİL ALANI SOSYAL MEKAN OLARAK
İNŞA ETMEK, 1920'ler-1990'lar

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Ekim 2024, 298 sayfa

Çalışma, Ankara'nın kentsel tarihinde iki önemli döneme odaklanmaktadır: 1940'ların sonlarında Ankara Golf Kulübü'nün kurulması ve 1980'lerde kamuya açık bir kentsel park olan Altınpark'a dönüştürülmesi. Erken Cumhuriyet döneminden 1990'lara kadar Ankara'nın kentsel planlaması içindeki sosyo-mekânsal dinamikleri araştırarak, kamuya açık yeşil alanların şehrin modern sosyal yaşamını şekillendirmedeki rolünü analiz etmektedir. Arşiv materyalleri, röportajlar ve kentsel planlama belgeleri incelenerek, bu alanların evrimi izlenmekte ve Ankara'nın kentsel gelişimindeki önemi vurgulanmaktadır. Tez incelenen kamusal yeşil alanın toplumsal mekan olarak oluşumunu ve dönüşümünü daha geniş toplumsal eğilimler ve sosyo-politik stratejiler bağlamıyla ilişkili olarak analiz etmektedir. Bu dönüşüm, Ankara'nın toplumsal yapısındaki ve kimliğindeki değişiklikleri yansıtan modern kentleşme çerçevesinde ele alınmaktadır. Bulgular, Ankara'daki kamusal yeşil alanların gelişimini anlamaya katkıda bulunarak, şehrin tarihi ve toplumsal dokusuna yeşil alanlar perspektifinden bir bakış sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Golf Kulübü, Altınpark, kamusal yeşil alanlar, sosyal mekan, Ankara.

*To my dear parents Gülenay and Sait Yozgat, and my beloved siblings, Abdurrahim
and Fatma Nur Yozgat.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to everyone who has supported me throughout the completion of this thesis. Their assistance, guidance, and encouragement have been truly invaluable during this academic journey, especially during times of challenge and uncertainty. Their unwavering belief in my work has kept me motivated and committed to achieving this milestone.

I owe a special debt of thanks to my thesis advisor, T. Elvan Altan, for her constant support and exceptional mentorship. This thesis would not have been possible without her invaluable supervision. Her expertise, insightful feedback, and dedication to my research have been pivotal in shaping this work and have had a lasting impact on my academic growth and professional development.

I am also deeply grateful to my thesis committee members, Lale Özgenel and Bilge İmamoğlu, for their contributive insights, suggestions, and thought-provoking discussions, which significantly enriched my research and helped me approach my subject from new perspectives.

I extend heartfelt thanks to my parents, whose wisdom, mentorship, and unwavering encouragement have been a constant source of inspiration and guidance throughout this research. Their belief in me has been instrumental in my perseverance and focus during this long process.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge the academic resources, facilities, and opportunities provided by Middle East Technical University and the Department of History of Architecture, which have greatly contributed to the successful completion of this thesis. These invaluable resources have offered me the foundation to pursue my research goals and explore new avenues of inquiry.

Thank you all for your contributions, patience, and support throughout this challenging yet rewarding journey.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Aim and Scope of the Study

The aim of this study is to document, critically examine and evaluate the transformation of the Ankara Golf Club, established in the late 1940s, into Altınpark, a public urban park, during the 1980s (Figure 1.1). The study investigates how this transformation reflects broader socio-spatial dynamics, particularly in the context of urban planning and public space production in Ankara after the foundation of the Republic of Turkey in 1923 through the 1990s. Altınpark's role in continuing the legacy of the Golf Club as a vital green and social space is a key focus, highlighting its importance in the context of Ankara's urban development and social history.

The scope of the research spans several decades of urban and social development, focusing on two pivotal moments: the establishment of the Golf Club as a private leisure space in a rapidly modernizing Ankara, and its later transformation into Altınpark, which served the broader public. By analyzing this transition, the study will shed light on the evolving nature of social life in Ankara, as shaped by the city's green spaces, public policies, and community needs.

The research is framed within the larger context of urban parks as critical components of public life, contributing to social interaction, recreation, and the physical shaping of urban environments. It will examine not only the design and usage of these spaces but also the social, economic, and political forces that influenced their development. The study will also explore how the transition from a restricted elite space to an open public park mirrors changes in Ankara's social structure and urban identity during the 20th century. This thesis therefore aims to contribute to the understanding of public green space development in Ankara, highlighting the social facilities and activities that differentiate users across time and space, and reflecting broader trends in urbanization and public life in Turkey.

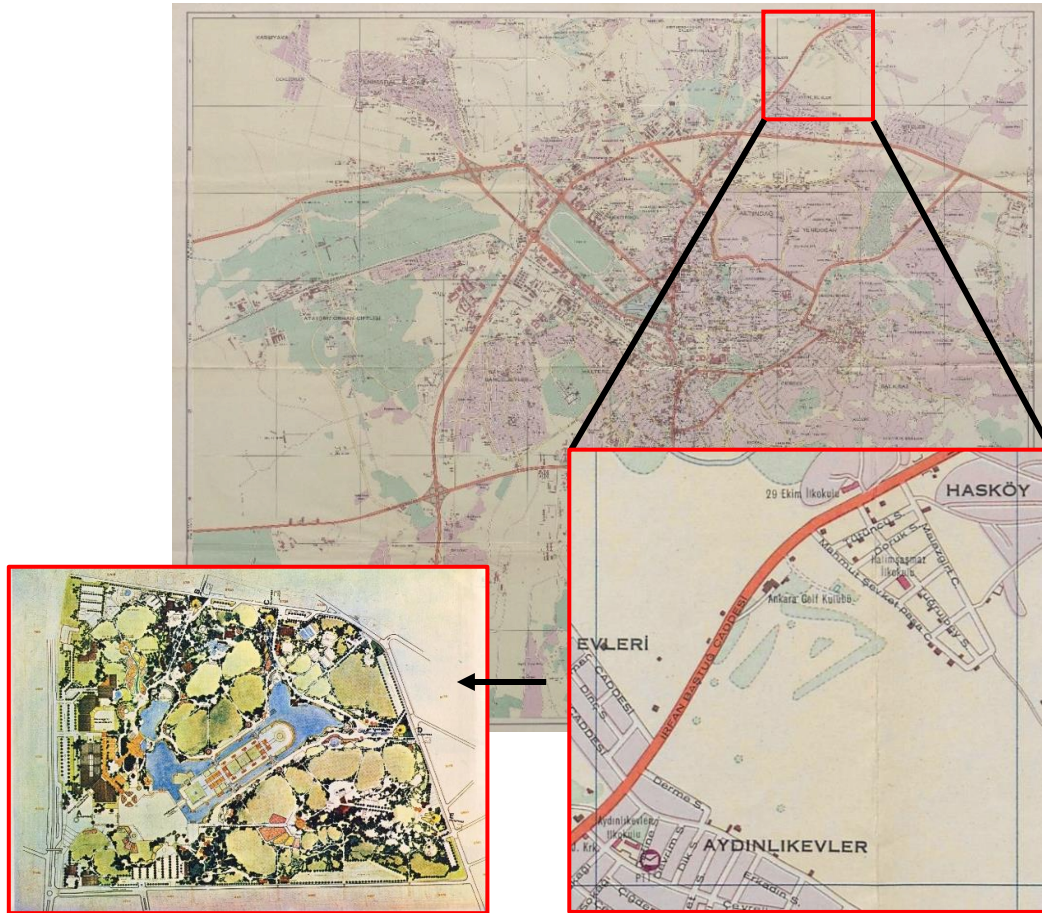


Figure 1. 1: The research area and its surrounding in the city, marked on 1967 Ankara Map as Ankara Golf Club. The area realized as Altınpark in late 1980s.

(Prepared by the author)

(Source: METU Faculty of Architecture archive, Baykan Günay personal archive)

1.2. Methodology and Literature Review

This study utilizes a comprehensive methodology to explore the transformation of social and/of open green spaces in Ankara, with a dual focus on the Ankara Golf Club and Altınpark, both of which are central to understanding the city's evolving urban landscape. To achieve the previous stated aims, this study:

- documents the historical context surrounding the creation and development of the Ankara Golf Club starting from the early Republican times in the 1930s;
- analyzes the social dynamics, recreational practices, modern social venues and open green spaces of Ankara associated with the Golf Club activities from the 1920s to the 1970s;

- investigates the urban planning decisions that affected the creation of the Golf Club from 1920s on, and led to the transformation of the Club into Altınpark in the 1980s, considering the broader context of urban growth and green space development in Ankara; and
- assesses the role of Altınpark as a social space within Ankara in the 1980s and 1990s, focusing on how its use reflected changing social trends, municipal planning strategies, and public recreational needs through social venues and open green spaces.

The research began with a historical and contextual analysis of the Golf Club and Altınpark, using archival materials, including maps, government documents, periodicals, and newspapers to trace the chronological development of these spaces. Vekam Library Digital Collections and METU Faculty of Architecture Library are the primary sources for the visual documents. The main administrative correspondences and letters were obtained from the archive of Ankara Municipality. The events that occurred in the development and realization of the Golf Club and Altınpark were mostly discovered by using the archive departments of *Ulus*, *Akşam*, *Milliyet* and *Hürriyet* newspapers as news sources. This foundational research has allowed for an in-depth understanding of how each area developed and transformed over time, particularly in relation to the broader socio-political changes in Ankara.

Qualitative analysis is a critical component of the study, particularly through the examination of primary sources through various media such as communication with related people for personal accounts, and memoirs. An attempt was made to understand the kinds of social activities that took place at the Golf Club facilities through information gathered from the people who used the Club while it was still operational, as well as through photographs from personal archives. To reveal the socio-economic status difference between the surrounding neighborhoods and the Golf Club during its active period, and to demonstrate that it was mainly used by middle and high-income, educated and cultured groups, inferences were made from comments shared by people who lived around the Club at that time on a website called *Eski Ankara Resimleri Facebook Platformu* (Old Pictures of Ankara Facebook Platform).

In order to best comprehend the social and design aspects of Altınpark's spaces, the architectural group responsible for the project was contacted. These sources shed light on the social dynamics within the Golf Club and Altınpark, illustrating their roles as social hubs for different segments of Ankara's population during the mid-20th century and beyond.

An environmental analysis is also conducted, focusing on the transformation of the Golf Club into Altınpark, emphasizing how both spaces served as pivotal green areas within Ankara. This analysis leverages urban planning documents, municipal records, and contemporary studies on green spaces to explore the social and environmental implications of these transformations.

Finally, the study incorporates a critical review of secondary literature, focusing on themes such as the role of urban parks in social integration, the evolution of public spaces in Ankara, and the impact of political and economic shifts on urban planning. Both the Golf Club and Altınpark are analyzed in parallel, reflecting their equal significance in the context of Ankara's urban and social history. Starting the review of these secondary literatures from this section, which begins with the second chapter, will help the reader grasp the subject. The primary reason for the establishment of the Golf Club was the elite class's search for a venue where they could come together and socialize.

According to Strick (1987) and Akova (1995)¹ golf is an outdoor sport played on a grassy course with natural and artificial obstacles such as water, sand, and other hazards. The objective of the game is to hit a small ball into the holes at the end of the course, using different types of sticks, aiming for the fewest possible strokes. Hoccoğlu (1997) and Güntan (2009)² claims that the origins of golf have been the subject of numerous debates, but the most significant evidence suggests that golf, in a similar form to its present state, was first played by the Scots in the 1100s. Although the Ottomans had started to adopt various sports branches in the late 18th century during the modernization process, golf did not receive much attention at the time, except from the Westerners living in the territory of the Empire. There is evidence of amateur golf being played in cities such as İzmir, Ankara, Thessaloniki, and Aleppo, which were within the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire and housed foreign embassies or had intensive trade activities.³ The history of golf traces back to 1895 when the British Embassy

¹ Strick, D. (1987). *Golf: The History of an Obsession*, Oxford, Phoidon, p. 12; Akova O. (1995). *Golf Turizmi* (Unpublished master thesis). İstanbul University. p. 6.

² Hoccoğlu, T. (1997). *Golf Alanları Planlamasında Çevreye Duyarlı Yaklaşımlar Üzerine Bir Araştırma*. Ankara Üniversitesi Fen bilimleri Enstitüsü, Peyzaj Mimarlığı Anabilim Dalı (Unpublished master thesis); Güntan, Ö. (2009). *Golf Sahaları Tasarımı ve Bakım Aşamalarına Ekolojik Yaklaşımlar* (Unpublished master thesis). Süleyman Demirel University. p. 1.

³ Golf, being a Western sport, started in the Ottoman Empire approximately ten years before football, another Western sport. However, unlike football, golf failed to gain popularity among the general public

obtained permission from Sultan Abdulhamid II to establish the İstanbul Golf Club.⁴ Following the establishment of the Golf Club in İstanbul, the İzmir Golf Club was founded in 1905. Due to İzmir's status as an important export port and its international consulates, the city's wealthy elite, along with Levantines, began playing golf. As in other places, golf clubs in Turkey were used not only for sports and recreation purposes but also as places for socializing and gathering.⁵

In order to evaluate the history of the Golf Club from its foundation to Transformation into Altınpark, it is essential to understand the site not only as a sports place but mainly as a public green space. Over time, especially following the Industrial Revolution, green spaces developed into urban parks. These parks serve primarily as recreational spaces where city residents can escape the chaos of urban life. Evyapan's and Pamay's⁶ studies provide a historical overview of the evolution of urban green spaces. Various scholars have explored the unique characteristics of parks during different periods. For instance, Dalley⁷ interprets the Garden of Babylon as a representation of paradise; Bowe⁸ delves into how the early Roman understanding of publicness influenced public parks; Laurie⁹ examines the green areas located outside the walls of medieval cities; McNeur¹⁰ discusses the impact of Renaissance ideals on

and remained for a significant period predominantly appealing to a minority consisting of foreigners. Önen, O. (1993). "Yatırımcılara Öneriler", *Golf Magazin*, 10: p. 80.

⁴ The Club, initially known as the Constantinople Golf Club, changed its name to the Bosphorus Golf Club in 1911. The Golf Club in İstanbul, which initially had its location in Okmeydanı, was the sixth oldest golf club in Europe at that time. In 1920, an 18-hole course was opened in its current location in Maslak, and the club moved there. Önen, 1993, p. 80.

⁵ Önen, 1993, p. 80.

⁶ Studies identify five key periods prior to the industrial age: Babylon, Egypt and Persia; Ancient Greek and Roman period; Medieval cities; Renaissance period; and the Baroque age. Each of these periods brought about distinct changes in the use and significance of green spaces. See: Pamay, B. (1979). *Park-Bahçe ve Peyzaj Mimarisi*; Evyapan, G. (1974). *Tarih İçinde Formel Bahçenin Gelişimi ve Türk Bahçesinde Etkileri*. METU.

⁷ Dalley, S. (1993). *Ancient Mesopotamian Gardens and the Identification of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon Resolved*. *Garden History*, 21(1): pp. 1-13.

⁸ Bowe, P. (2004) *Gardens of the Roman World*. J. Paul Getty Museum.

⁹ Laurie, M. (1975). *An Introduction to Landscape Architecture*. American Elsevier Pub. Co.

¹⁰ McNeur, L. (2002). *Renaissance Garden Style*. In Candice A. Shoemaker (Ed.). *Chicago Botanic Garden. Encyclopedia of Gardens, History and Design* (3) pp. 1111-1115.

the design of green spaces; and Evyapan¹¹ explores the old Turkish gardens focusing on the relationship between humans and nature. Clearly, green spaces and urban parks have long been vital in maintaining cultural and historical continuity. They reflect the primary attributes of a city and contribute significantly to its identity. Consequently, it is understandable that their spatial characteristics would adapt to the changing demands of urban life and the shifting priorities and visions of city authorities.

Uludağ states that public parks formed at different times have the effect of their distinct social contexts as part of their identities. She also examines the sociocultural benefits that public parks provide to the society. The physical and ideological meaning of public spaces were particularly affected by developments in the public realm of bourgeois society brought about by the industrial revolution in the 19th century. The British gardening revolution is highlighted as a paradigm shift under the heading of "design of outdoor space for human use," which initiates the "parks movement." In this way, historical examination of the urban environment and landscape architecture reveals the evolution of public parks.¹²

Capital cities are thought to have a significant symbolic obligation to represent their nation to the outside world. They play pioneering roles with the aim of creating and preserving a united national identity. Ankara, which was designated as the capital of the newly formed Turkish republic, took on a major role as an idealized representation of the contemporary Turkish nation to other nations and as an idealized model for other Turkish cities. As a result, a thorough preparation was essential for this new capital; and Urban planners and architects planned and designed parks, boulevards, commercial centers, sports facilities, and public spaces with the intention of not only achieving the new regime's spatial requirements but also realizing the role Ankara undertaken in altering the societal norms of the time. This was done in order to introduce the modern urban understanding. For that reason, two foreign planners, Carl Christoph Lörcher and Hermann Jansen, planned the development of the capital city. Burat¹³ examines Ankara's green structure through its plans, which is consistent with the focus

¹¹ Evyapan, G. (1972). *Eski Türk Bahçeleri ve Özellikle Eski İstanbul Bahçeleri*, METU.

¹² Uludağ, Z. (2009). Modern Başkentlerin Ortak Misyonu: Sıfırdan Başlamak ve Modern Ulusun Sahnesi Olmak. *Mimarlık Dergisi*, 350: pp. 24-28.; İmamoğlu, B. & Ergut E. A. (Eds.). Cumhuriyet'in Mekânları Zamanları İnsanları. pp. 153-168. Ankara: Dipnot Yayınları.

¹³ Burat, S. (2008). *The Changing Morphology of Urban Greenways, Ankara, 1923-1960* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). METU.

of this current study on urban green. He points out that the earliest development plans for Ankara, created by Lörcher in 1924 and Jansen in 1928, included an elaborate and comprehensive green framework that connected with the rest of the city. The integrated green framework envisaged by Lörcher and Jansen was significantly damaged over time, as seen by the 1957 Uybadin-Yücel and 1990 Ankara Master Plans.

Gehl¹⁴, in *Life Between Buildings*, underscores the significance of urban livability and examines how people interact within public spaces to socialize. He argues that the nature of life between buildings evolves in response to shifts in societal conditions. Consequently, it is reasonable to assert that the transformations during Ankara's Republican period influenced the lives of its residents. Public spaces played a crucial role in the spatial strategies of this era, which primarily focused on social modernization and were often referred to as the modernization project. Urban parks, in particular, offer a wide range of activities and experiences, providing city dwellers with diverse opportunities for recreation. Uludağ notes as follows: “For the re-construction and implementation of the new social life in Republican Turkey, recreation would be a new social experience. The establishment of a public park could perform this in public sphere.”¹⁵

These activities may be deliberately planned by designers, planners, and architects, or they may emerge spontaneously over time, shaped by various influencing factors. The physical environment is a crucial element that significantly impacts these activities, both in terms of degree and diversity. The Golf Club's founding and Altınpark's realization marked a point in the city's recreational and social landscape, reflecting broader transformations within the capital's society.

Alkan¹⁶ explains that entertainment places to socialize are generally considered as any type of physical space, open or enclosed, including a wide range of establishments and open areas such as bars, discos, pavilions, casinos, sports centers, amusement parks, holiday resorts, restaurants, gyms, theaters, and more. These venues play a significant role in creating,

¹⁴ Gehl, J. (2011). *Life Between Buildings*. Island Press.

¹⁵ Uludağ, Z. (1998). *The Social Construction of Meaning in Landscape Architecture: A Case Study of Gençlik Parkı in Ankara* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). METU.

¹⁶ Alkan, H. (2008). *Popüler Kültür ve Eğlence Hayatı, Ankara'nın Eğlence Hayatı Üzerine Sosyo-Kültürel Bir İnceleme* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Gazi University. p. 3.

transmitting, and shaping the entertainment culture and lifestyle. The relationship between social life and this type of social spaces in Ankara in the city's center, Ulus, accelerated following Ankara's designation as the capital with the Republic.¹⁷ This development was driven by the arrival of bureaucrats, foreigners, and the local population who adapted to the modernization trends of the time. Bademli and Tekeli indicate the construction of the modern entertainment landscape to socialize during the early Republican era was determined by three factors. The first factor was the importance assigned to Ankara, as it was intended to be built as a model city for the rest of the country. The second factor was the state's active role in regulating and supporting the supply of entertainment venues. Due to the state's direct intervention in social life, many entertainment venues were established with state support. The third factor was the influential role of urban plans in determining the supply and presentation of entertainment. As Ankara was conceived and planned as a planned capital, entertainment activities were also planned both ideologically and spatially.¹⁸ The logic behind the decision to construct a golf field in the early Republican period is the result of the same planning ideology. In his article “Altınpark’ın Öyküsü”, Öztan¹⁹ explores the concepts of socialization and greenery, investigating where they intersect, and shedding light on the context of building public green spaces as social spaces, which is the main focus of this thesis. Öztan emphasizes that, beyond their well-known ecological functions, parks and gardens also play roles in reflecting, exemplifying, and embodying societal thoughts and actions. Highlighting the functions and significance of Altınpark in terms of the lifestyle and physical dimensions envisioned for Ankara during the Republic period, he examines the evolution of the Altınpark area through the lens of the Golf Club, laying the groundwork for this thesis. While presenting his thoughts and commentary on the stages of the Altınpark competition and project, Öztan, as a member of the Altınpark competition jury, offers us a firsthand account of the history and ideology behind the creation of Altınpark, along with his forward-looking predictions. Focusing on the case of the Golf Club/Altınpark, this study aims to contribute to the literature on public green spaces, urban green in Ankara, and social life and social space in Ankara.

¹⁷ Tanrıkulu, D. (1985) Ankara'da Eğlence Yaşamı. *Mimarlık Dergisi*. pp. 2-3.

¹⁸ Bademli, R. (1987). *Ankara'da kent Planlama Deneyimi ve Ulaşılan Sonuçlar*. Yapı Kredi Yayınları, İstanbul. pp. 161-169; Tekeli, İ. (1998). “Türkiye’de Cumhuriyet döneminde kentsel gelişme ve kent planlaması”. In *75 Yılda Değişen Kent ve Mimarlık*. pp. 1-24.

¹⁹ Öztan, Y. (1993). Altınpark’ın Öyküsü. In *Ankara Söyleşileri*. TMMOB. pp. 67-73.

1.3. Structure of the Study

This thesis is organized into five chapters, including introduction and conclusion, each contributing to the overall aim of documenting and analyzing the transformation of Ankara Golf Club into Altınpark, within the broader context of the development of green and social spaces in Ankara.

Considering the significance of public green spaces, Chapter 2 provides a theoretical and historical overview of urban parks and public green spaces establishing a background to the study, situating them within the larger discourse of urban planning and public space. This chapter explores the significance of parks in urban environments, tracing their origins from ancient times to early industrial cities and modern metropolises. The chapter reviews global examples of urban parks and discusses their social, environmental, and cultural functions. Special attention is given to the role of urban parks in fostering social cohesion, promoting public health, and enhancing the quality of urban life. In doing so, this chapter establishes the conceptual framework through which the transformation of Ankara Golf Club into Altınpark can be understood as part of a broader trend in the creation of public green spaces.

Chapter 3 delves into the history of the Ankara Golf Club, examining its origins, development, and social role within the early Republican era of Turkey. Planned in the 1920s and established in the late 1940s, the Golf Club was a reflection of the state-led modernization projects of the time, catering to an elite class and serving as a symbol of Ankara's modernization efforts. The chapter also expands on the broader social life in Ankara during the early to mid-20th century by exploring the emergence of modern entertainment spaces in the city. It analyzes how these spaces—including open green spaces, cinemas, theaters, and private clubs—contributed to the formation of new social habits and reflected the aspirations of a modernizing society. The architectural design, spatial organization, and exclusive social activities of the Golf Club are discussed in this context, showing how it reinforced class distinctions and functioned as a prominent leisure space for Ankara's middle and high-income, educated and cultured class. This analysis provides a deeper understanding of how the Golf Club fit into the wider cultural and social landscape of Ankara during this period. The social dynamics of the club are critically analyzed, highlighting how it reinforced class distinctions and functioned as a space of privilege. This chapter sets the stage for understanding the stark contrast in social inclusivity following the transition to Altınpark.

Chapter 4 documents the transformation of the Ankara Golf Club into Altınpark, a public urban park, starting from the 1970s and being realized in the 1980s. This chapter investigates the political, economic, and social factors that led to this transformation, placing it within the context of Ankara's urban development and green space policies during this period. It provides a detailed analysis of the planning and design of Altınpark, focusing on how it was repurposed to serve a broader public rather than a select elite. The chapter also examines the range of social facilities and recreational activities offered at Altınpark, highlighting how these new functions catered to diverse groups of Ankara's residents. Special attention is paid to how Altınpark, as a public space, reflects the evolving social structure of the city by exploring the social venues of the late 20th century, as well as the growing importance of urban parks in promoting public welfare and community engagement. The chapter concludes with an assessment of Altınpark's impact on the local community and its role in the urban fabric of Ankara.

The final chapter of the thesis synthesizes the findings presented in previous chapters, offering a critical reflection on the transformation of the Ankara Golf Club into Altınpark. This chapter discusses the transformation in terms of several key themes: the role of green spaces in urban modernization, the shifting access to leisure spaces and its impact on social class, the evolution of social spaces in Ankara, the importance of urban planning in creating inclusive public spaces, and the symbolic relationship between space and identity in Ankara. These themes collectively illustrate how the repurposing of the Golf Club into Altınpark not only reflects changes in the physical landscape but also is part of broader social, cultural, and political shifts in the city over the course of the 20th century. The conclusion underscores the significance of the Golf Club and Altınpark as symbols of Ankara's evolving identity and emphasizes the importance of strategic urban planning in shaping inclusive and dynamic urban environments.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC GREEN SPACES

The main driving force behind the formation of Ankara Golf Club and its transformation into an urban park called Altınpark, was the aim to turn the area into an open and public green space for recreation purposes. In Turkey, public green spaces serve not only the well-known functions of parks and gardens, but also play a role in reflecting, embodying, and materializing ideas and actions related to social life.²⁰ This section of the thesis will first explore the concept of urban parks, analyze examples of urban parks in general history of urbanism and architecture, scaling down to the particular case of Ankara.

Parks are crucial components of the open and green space system, significantly affecting a city's social, economic, and physical structure, as well as its overall livability. They play key roles in ecological preservation, recreation, children's education, and urban aesthetics. From another perspective, parks represent an extension of nature within the urban environment.²¹

Although recreation as a concept carries an interdisciplinary quality, its definitions predominantly focus on activities that contribute to the human body and health. Generally, 'recreation' can be defined as activities that people engage in during their free time, associated with nature, which can be multifaceted and provide physical, social, emotional, and cognitive benefits for the individual. Participation in recreational activities is important not only for the mental and physical relaxation of individuals within a society but also as an indicator of a society's level of development. Especially in developed countries, urban planning always

²⁰ Tokcan, Ö. (1993). "'ALTINPARK" Park Düzenlemesi". In *Ankara Söyleşileri*. TMMOB Yayınları. p. 66.

²¹ Onsekiz, D. & Emür, S.H. (2008). Kent Parklarının Kullanıcı Tercihleri ve Değerlendirme Ölçütlerinin Belirlenmesi. *Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi*, 1(24); pp. 69-104.

considers the need for open recreational areas according to the increasing population. In this context, recreation areas are extremely important elements for making a city more livable and valuable.²²

2.1. Historical Review of Urban Parks and/as Open Green Spaces

Urban parks are defined as open green spaces designed to meet the recreational needs of city residents while facilitating interaction between urban and natural environments through various activities. They serve multiple functions and act as connectors between different urban areas. Parks contribute to urban air circulation, offer microclimatic benefits, and help absorb noise, thereby catering to diverse recreational needs based on activity and movement patterns.²³

The presence and planning of urban parks reflect a city's economic, social, and cultural vitality. In modern times, parks are integral to organizing social life, providing health and educational opportunities, and balancing conservation with usability. They include diverse facilities suitable for various age groups and are located in culturally, sociologically, and naturally significant parts of the city, offering a wide range of active and passive recreational options.²⁴

Urban parks are fundamental components of urban green and open spaces, and their unique characteristics are shaped by various factors, including their geographical location, size, and social and environmental contexts of communities they serve. Public green spaces are symbolic places where people gather to socialize and create opportunities for individuals to build connections with society and enhance communication.²⁵

²² Demirci, A. & Kara, F. & Kocaman, S. (2008). Şehir Coğrafyası Açısından Bir Araştırma: İstanbul'un Açık Rekreasyon Alanlarının Değerlendirilmesi. *İstanbul, Marmara Coğrafya Dergisi, Sayı: 18*; pp. 77–78.

²³ Erdem Kaya, M. (2022). *Kent Parkları Üzerine*. <https://www.skb.gov.tr/kent-parklariuzerine-s25204k/>

²⁴ Polat, A. T. & Önder, S. (2004). Kent Parkı Kavramı ve Konya Kenti İçin Bir Kent Parkı Örneği. *S.Ü. Ziraat Fakültesi Dergisi, 18(34)*: pp. 76-86.

²⁵ Engin, E. F. (2017). *Cumhuriyet Dönemi Kent Parklarının Karaalioğlu Parkı Örneğinde İncelenmesi* (Unpublished master thesis). Akdeniz University.

Although the provision of parks gained significance during modern times due to the expansion of cities and the related need for leisure spaces, the concept has its roots in ancient times.²⁶ The first botanical gardens in Anatolia, featuring both native and exotic species, emerged during the Greek period.²⁷ By the 11th century, public gardens were established for the first time in Florence, with an emphasis on grassy areas and woodlands where festivals, games, and daily entertainments were organized. In the West, formal gardens, which were often the church's most important elements, focused on functionality, incorporating decorative elements and irrigation systems. During the period of the Middle Ages, garden laws were created by priests.²⁸ In the Islamic world, on the other hand, social life developed around mosques. Gardens were shaped by symbolic interpretations, spiritual fulfillment, and the impact of water, all inspired by the concept of paradise in religion.²⁹ The gardens of Baghdad during the Abbasid period, the Alhambra in Spain, and the gardens of Samarkand and Tehran in Iran are some of the finest examples of Islamic Garden art.³⁰

²⁶ The creation of gardens dates back to ancient times, beginning around 2nd century B.C., as a result of the transition to settled life and the development of agriculture. In Mesopotamia, the Babylonians (2025-612 B.C.) and Assyrians (1894-593 B.C.) established public parks and constructed expansive gardens on artificial hills, known as hanging gardens. The Egyptians built large parks, particularly around temples and alongside the tombs of the wealthy; these temple gardens were economically self-sufficient, providing food for all the temple staff. The Persians, with their love for natural steppes and untouched forests, created large gardens that resembled parks. The Hebrews adorned Jerusalem, while the Phoenicians did the same for Lebanon with lush, flowering gardens. In the academic gardens established by Greek philosophers, scientific and philosophical discussions were held. In 322 B.C., the exchange of plants and seeds between Greek and Persian civilizations contributed to the advancement of garden art and botanical science. See: Pamay, 1979.

²⁷ In Roman gardens and parks, geometric plots and straight alleys were emphasized, influenced by the aristocracy, with trees and shrubs carefully pruned and shaped. The first public park was commissioned by the Roman statesman Lucullus. During the Byzantine era, the most famous gardens were the palace gardens in İstanbul, influenced by ancient Greek, Roman, and Asian traditions. Under Byzantine rule, the first medicinal plant garden in Anatolia was also established. See: Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı (2020). *T.C Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı Millet bahçeleri Rehberi*

²⁸ The Middle Ages (476-1453) was a period of significant transitions and changes in both the East and the West. In Europe, this era was marked not only by wars and internal strife but also by substantial developments in culture, art, and politics. The dominance of Christianity meant that religion and clergy had a profound influence on green spaces, leading to the development of monastic gardens and medicinal herb gardens. See: Pamay, 1979.

²⁹ Atasoy, N. & İrepoğlu, G. (2002). *Hasbahçe: Osmanlı kültüründe bahçe ve çiçek*. Koç Kültür Sanat ve tanıtım.

³⁰ While gardening in Europe remained limited to vegetable and fruit cultivation due to prolonged periods of plunder and destruction, in many Islamic countries, gardening reached advanced levels, influencing and guiding Renaissance parks and gardens. Islamic garden art was shaped under the influence of Persian, Phoenician, Byzantine, and Hebrew traditions and later spread from the Arab and Islamic civilizations to as far as Japan. See: Pamay, 1979.

During the early Turkish era, when the first Turkish principalities ruled Anatolia, garden designs were still shaped with the ideal of the "Garden of Paradise" in mind, focusing on the harmonious relationship between humans and nature. Courtyards and water were the two essential elements. In the Seljuk period, royal palaces featured vast gardens and courtyards, complemented by rose gardens, hunting parks, and large urban gardens, which were key components of the open and green space systems. Ottoman cities, which developed around religious complexes (*külliyes*), were densely green and had the appearance of garden cities.³¹

In the Renaissance period (1400-1600),³² with the increasing importance of the individual, open spaces and squares began to be used for social purposes. The development of axial geometry, influenced by an understanding of perspective, also impacted landscape design, laying the groundwork for the formation of public urban parks.³³ In Renaissance landscapes, the relationship between land, water, sky, and geometry was explored in detail, creating vast areas of pleasure and enjoyment. The early Renaissance gardens, inspired by villas and seen as a revival of Roman parks, were also forerunners of the Baroque style.³⁴

Meanwhile, by the end of the 14th century, the Ottomans in Anatolia created recreational and meadow areas, designing public natural parks with a free, informal approach rather than adhering to the Renaissance and Baroque Garden styles. The gardens of Topkapı Palace and the palatial gardens in Üsküdar are among the best examples of this design philosophy. Following the conquest of İstanbul in 1453, Byzantine structures were carefully restored, leading to significant advancements in garden art, as well as in science and the arts.³⁵

³¹ Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı, 2020.

³² Renaissance, which began in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries and quickly spread to other European countries, marked a period of profound changes in fields such as art, science, philosophy, and architecture. This era saw the decline of religious influence, with a newfound emphasis on the mind, intellect, and reason, highlighting objective inquiry. The concept of Humanism emerged as a philosophical view that separated itself from religious dogma, emphasizing human values and achievements. See: Roth, M. (2000). *Mimarlığın Öyküsü*. İstanbul: Kabalcı Yayınevi.

³³ Karaman, A. (1991). *Kamu Mekanları Tasarımında Örneklerle Anlam ve Ölçek Sorunu*. Kamu Mekanları Tasarımı ve Kent Mobilyaları Sempozyumu, M.S.Ü. İstanbul.

³⁴ Notable examples of these early gardens include Villa Lante and Villa d'Este, both in Rome. See: Roth, 2000.

³⁵ Pamay, 1979.

During this period, in addition to the palace gardens, special gardens for the sultans, known as "*has bahçeler*," were established as some of the first examples of green spaces. In the 16th century, during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, Ottoman gardening reached its peak. The Bosphorus area was then transformed into a lush green landscape, taking into account the region's climate and natural conditions.³⁶

While the history of parks stretches far back in time, the development of urban parks as distinct spaces is a relatively recent phenomenon. Large urban parks were established during the Renaissance and the 17th century, mostly located within forests, and serving as hunting grounds.

The study and establishment of urban parks began in the 19th century, coinciding with the migration of populations from rural areas to cities. This migration brought economic and social challenges, prompting cities to initiate urban planning efforts aimed at enhancing the city's appeal and improving residents' well-being.

A key aspect of these efforts was the creation of parks as recreational spaces within urban areas. As urbanization accelerated, particularly due to the Industrial Revolution, accessing rural areas outside the city became more difficult. This led to the emergence of the idea of creating public parks in Europe, providing green spaces for city dwellers to enjoy.

The first modern urban park design was the Birkenhead Park (Figure 2.1) in Liverpool, UK, established for this purpose in 1843 by Joseph Paxton.³⁷ In 1850, one of the pioneers in this field, landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted visited this park and was so inspired by its democratic ideals that he coined the term "People's Park."

Drawing on the social and economic models of Birkenhead Park, Olmsted used these principles when designing Central Park in New York (Figure 2.2). Olmsted highlighted the therapeutic benefits of parks for individuals and advocated for parks to be accessible to everyone, regardless of social class.

³⁶ Evyapan, 1972; Atasoy & İrepoğlu, 2002.

³⁷ Demirkaya, R. (1999). *Tarihi Kentlerde Tarihi Park Ve Bahçelerin Değerlendirilmesi Ve İstanbul Örneği* (Unpublished master thesis). ITU. p. 185.



Figure 2. 1: Layout of Birkenhead Park and a current photo of Birkenhead Park.

(Source: Birkenhead Library)



Figure 2. 2: Layout of Central Park in New York from 1860 and Central Park in 1900s.

(Source: Library of Congress, Maps and Charts. Inventory No: 2011593042, Birkenhead Library)

In the 19th century, the first city park system was defined by the American land architect, through the Boston Park System³⁸ where Central Park, starting to be constructed in 1857 and finished in 1873, is seen as one of his best works. The relocation of green spaces from outside the city to urban centers allowed city dwellers to engage in social activities. As a result, parks began to serve as places that not only featured plants and botanical compositions but also promoted stronger social connections and facilitate interpersonal communication.³⁹

³⁸ For more information about the Boston Park System; Fein, A. (1983). Review of Frederick Law Olmsted and The Boston Park System, *Landscape Journal*, 2; pp. 167–169.

³⁹ Özdemir, A. (2009). Katılımcı kentli kimliğinin oluşumunda kamusal yeşil alanların rolü: Ankara kent parkları örneği. *Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Orman Fakültesi Dergisi*. pp. 144-453.

According to Olmsted, an urban park is a space that, while larger than residential gardens, maintains a simple design and a natural appearance, avoiding the dense greenery typical of groves or forests. Urban residents visit parks to fulfill their need for open and green spaces, and in doing so, they engage in social interactions that foster a sense of belonging to the city. This sense of belonging, in turn, enhances their sense of responsibility toward their community. Urban parks should serve the entire city, be centrally located, and easily accessible. They are meant to provide opportunities for a variety of physical activities such as running, walking, and fitness, as well as social activities like picnicking. Since these spaces are designed for people of all ages, professions, and genders, it is crucial to implement both social and physical arrangements, along with the necessary security measures. Urban parks also serve as recreational areas for people who spend most of their time working and are often fatigued. The concept of recreation, which has become increasingly common today, is derived from the Latin word "*recreate*," meaning "to recreate." It describes the experience of renewal, escape from daily routines, revitalization, and change.⁴⁰

Recreation encompasses a variety of definitions, all connected by the common theme of fostering and sustaining positive feelings. The functions and planning principles of urban parks can be summarized as follows:

Functions of Urban Parks:

- Balancing conflicting urban areas.
- Integrating all city elements into a cohesive, organic layout.
- Mitigating the negative effects of climate change on cities by providing microclimatic benefits.
- Offering light and air while reducing noise pollution.
- Providing outdoor spaces for recreation.
- Enhancing the city's aesthetic appeal by adding color and vitality and fostering a harmonious relationship between people and their environment.

Planning Principles:

- Urban parks should be designed as recreational spaces that meet the needs of the city while serving as valuable resources.
- They should ensure continuity and safe access within the broader network of open and green spaces.

⁴⁰ Öztürk, Y. (2018). Boş zaman, rekreasyon ve turizm tanımları arasındaki ilişkinin karşılaştırmalı bir analizi, *Sosyal, Beşeri ve İdari Bilimler Dergisi*, p. 35.

- Elements such as water features, vegetation, and surrounding areas should be designed to provide comfort and tranquility for users.
- Parks should include facilities that are inclusive and cater to people of all ages and cultural backgrounds.
- The design of parks should reflect the socio-economic structure and desires of the local community, with consideration of the surrounding area.
- There should be consistency in design throughout the park.
- Parks should be planned for use in all seasons.⁴¹

Urban parks in Turkey, like other public spaces, became prestigious urban spaces of the modernist and nationalist ideals of the capital city, Ankara. For this purpose, new urban spaces were shaped with the aim of establishing a new urban identity, raising awareness of living in the city, and creating a new sense of community.⁴²

In the early years of the Republic in Turkey, urban parks were constructed to define a modern style understanding of urban space. During this period, public gardens were designed not only in Ankara but also in other cities across Turkey. With the modernization process of the late Ottoman Empire, examples of parks had begun to emerge, which formed the basis of early Republican parks that often redeveloped former recreational areas, like *Millet Bahçesi* formed in the late Ottoman period and continued to be used in the Republican period in Ankara.⁴³ Notable newly formed parks of the early Republican period include *İzmir Kültürparkı* and *Gezi Parkı* in İstanbul.

İzmir Kültürparkı (Figure 2.3), was realized as a large park according to the plans of Henri Prost, and Raymond and René Danger, in the middle of the area damaged in the fire after the Greek population left the city in 1922. The area was expanded and rebranded as "Kültürpark" in 1936 during Behçet Uz's tenure as Mayor.⁴⁴ The park, also the site of the İzmir Fair for long

⁴¹ Sarıkaya, M. (2007). *Göksu parkı'nın (Eryaman-Ankara) mevcut kullanımı ve kullanıcı beklentilerinin irdelenmesi* (Unpublished master thesis). Ankara University. pp. 5-7.

⁴² Özdemir, A. (2007). Katılımcı Kent Kimliğinin Oluşumunda Kamusal Yeşil Alanların Rolü. *Planlama Dergisi*. pp. 37-43.

⁴³ Dedekargınoğlu, C. (2019). Erken Cumhuriyet Ankara'sında Bir Kamusal Mekân: Millet Bahçesi, *Ankara Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 7(2): pp. 355-374.

⁴⁴ Today, it remains the most significant green space in the city, covering approximately 42 hectares, with over 200,000 square meters of green space and more than 7,200 plants belonging to over 200

decades, features modernist pavilions, temporary structures, and exhibition stands designed by prominent architects, similar to its counterparts around the world.⁴⁵ After İzmir, the task of constructing modern İstanbul was assigned to Henri Prost as well. In the 1940s, while planning İstanbul, Prost designed two large urban parks for the city, known as Park No. 1 and Park No. 2. (Figure 2.4) that was conceived as part of Prost's plan to create a continuous green axis, beginning at Taksim Republic Square, which was designed as a ceremonial area, extending through Nişantaşı, and incorporating Maçka Valley to form an uninterrupted green space.⁴⁶

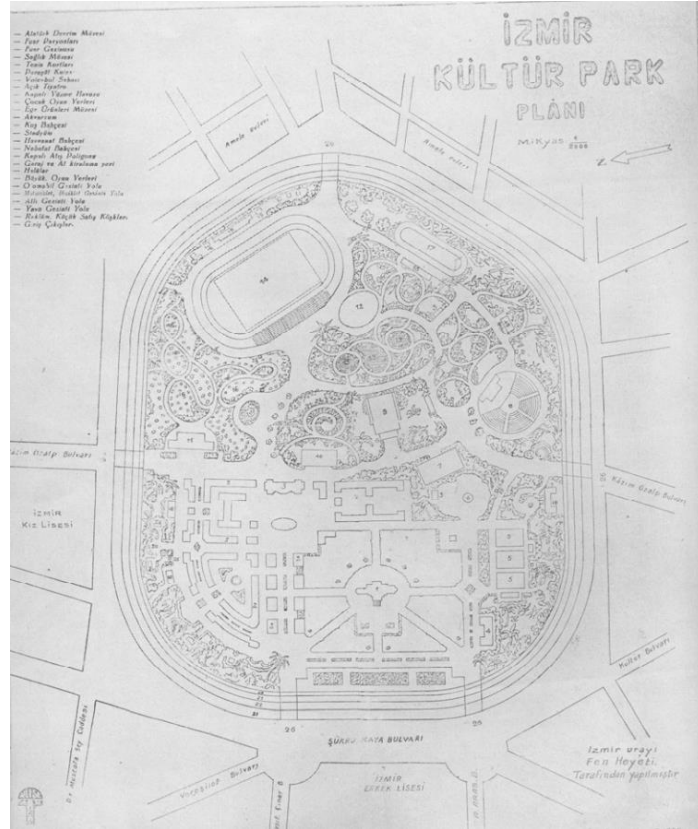


Figure 2. 3: İzmir Kültürparkı Plan.

(Source: İZFAŞ Archive)

species. See: Karaçorlu, A. T. (1995). Bir Kültürel ve Doğa Miras, Bir Kentin Emeği. *Planlama* 95(1-2): pp. 32-36.

⁴⁵ Bozdoğan, S. (2012). *Modernizm ve Ulusun İnşası*, Metis Yayınları, İstanbul, p. 367.

⁴⁶ Bilsel C. & P. Pinon (Eds.). (2010). *From the Imperial Capital to the Republican Modern City: Henri Prost's Planning of Istanbul (1936-1951)*, İstanbul Research Institute Catalog 7, İstanbul.

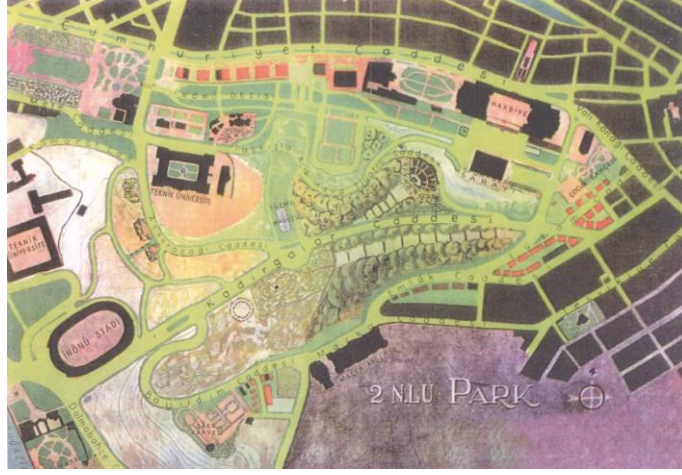


Figure 2. 4: İstanbul Park No. 2 Plan.

(Source: Bilsel and Pinon, 2010, p. 365)

In the process of modernizing Ankara as the newly established capital of the Republic, the city's lack of previous dense settlement was leveraged to create a model city for the entire country through urban design and planning. The following section will elaborate on how green spaces were addressed in the planning of Ankara.

2.2. Public Green Spaces in the Urban Planning of Ankara

The concept of open green spaces refers to areas that are designed and arranged with plant elements, encompassing woody plants. While every green space is classified as an open space, not all open spaces qualify as green spaces.⁴⁷ According to the Spatial Plans Regulation (2014), green spaces include parks, children's playgrounds, recreational areas, and squares, among other open and green areas. Similarly, the Planned Areas Zoning Regulation (2017) defines green spaces as "the total area allocated for public use, including playgrounds, children's parks, rest areas, promenades, picnic areas, entertainment, and recreational spaces, such as large-scale parks, botanical gardens, zoos, and regional parks."⁴⁸

⁴⁷ Gül, A. & Küçük, V. (2001). Kentsel Açık - Yeşil Alanlar ve Isparta Kenti Örneğinde İrdelenmesi. *Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Orman Fakültesi Dergisi*, 2: pp. 27- 48.

⁴⁸ Sönmez A. C. & Zencirkıran M. (2021, April). *Covid-19 Pandemisinde Çim Alanların Sağlık Açısından Önemi*. IV. International Conference on Covid-19 Studies, İstanbul. pp. 63-70.

Another definition describes urban green spaces as "public spaces within the urban environment that influence the quality of the social and physical environment, allowing for cultural, educational, and recreational uses, and are open to all community members." Urban planners often view these spaces, which include all vacant or undeveloped land, as essential tools for future urban planning, development, and transformation.⁴⁹

Urban open green spaces are classified based on various characteristics, including their purpose, distance from the city center, functions, spatial distribution, size, and type of recreation. They are generally categorized into two main types based on usage:

- Active Green Spaces: These include playgrounds, parks, picnic areas, sports facilities, botanical gardens, and zoos, where active recreational activities take place.
- Passive Green Spaces: These are areas where active use is not feasible, such as cemeteries.⁵⁰

Further classification of urban open green spaces includes:

- Public Open Green Spaces: Areas accessible to everyone for recreational needs, including city forests, city and neighborhood parks, cemeteries, groves, zoos, road boulevards, medians, botanical gardens, sports areas, and fairgrounds.
- Semi-Public Open Green Spaces: Spaces not fully accessible to the public but available under specific conditions to employees of institutions, or certain groups, such as school grounds, military areas, public institutions, and factory gardens.
- Private Open Green Spaces: Areas found in privately-owned properties, used by the owners, such as private residences or housing complexes.⁵¹

The public green spaces in Ankara during the period examined in this study, could be understood by analyzing the city's history of planning from the beginning of the Republic until the 1990s, basing the analysis on how the concept was defined in 1924 Lörcher, 1928 Jansen, and 1957 Uybadin-Yücel Plans, and 1990 Ankara Master Plan. The choice of the plans is considered to shed a light to the circumstances of public green spaces in Ankara at the related

⁴⁹ Alkay, E. & Ocakçı, M. (2003). Kentsel yeşil alanların ekonomik değerlerinin ölçülmesinde kullanılabilecek yöntemlerin irdelenmesi. *İTÜ Dergisi/a Mimarlık, Planlama, Tasarım* Cilt:2, Sayı:1, İstanbul, pp. 60-68.

⁵⁰ Atabeyoğlu, Ö. & Bulut, Y. (2012). Ordu Kenti Mevcut Yeşil Alanlarının Değerlendirilmesi. *Akademik Ziraat Dergisi, 1(2)*: pp. 67-76.

⁵¹ Gül & Küçük, 2001, pp. 27- 48.

periods, providing the basis to evaluate the formation of the Golf Club and its transformation to Altınpark to be analyzed in the following chapters.

2.2.1. 1924 Lörcher and 1928 Jansen Plans

Ankara's selection as the capital in 1923, just before the declaration of the Republic the same year, was of great significance due to its central location in Anatolia, its role in leading and successfully concluding the War of Independence, and the idea that the new state would grow and thrive from there. Despite its physical shortcomings in the middle of the steppes, Ankara represented a new beginning, aiming for modernization and progress. Additionally, its rich historical background provided a strong cultural foundation. When Ankara was established as the capital, the foundations of a modern, exemplary city were laid, as the founders of the Republic envisioned the reconstruction of Ankara as a modern and civilized city alongside the success of the republican regime.⁵² From 1920 to 1926, the priorities and necessities brought about by the War of Independence understandably took precedence. As a result, the reconstruction of the city, the issues of migration and refugees, and the modernization of institutions related to economic sectors such as agriculture and industry according to the needs of the era, were addressed subsequently. As time progressed and the city became more populated, the need to improve Ankara's urban conditions emerged as a significant requirement. In the early years of the Republic, the majority of the population was concentrated around Ankara Castle, specifically in the Ulus area and its surroundings, where the dense construction activity was most visible (Figure 4). It became evident that the city's growth needed to be planned and directed accordingly.⁵³ The plan prepared by German architect Dr. Carl Christoph Lörcher for the city of Ankara in 1924 indeed consisted of two separate plans: one for the old Ankara and the other for the new city area intended to facilitate the development of new residential and administrative structures (Figure 2.5).⁵⁴

⁵² Tankut, G. (1988). Ankara'nın Başkent Olma Süreci. *ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Dergisi*, 8(2): pp. 93-104.

⁵³ Cengizkan, A. (2004). *Ankara'nın İlk Planı: 1924-25 Lörcher Planı*. Ankara Enstitüsü Vakfı. p. 15.

⁵⁴ The plan introduced several pioneering concepts to the planning and architectural culture in the country, including the establishment of model cities, contemporary urban planning, and the integration of open spaces and green areas, as well as planning and methodological processes. See: Cengizkan, 2004, p. 44.

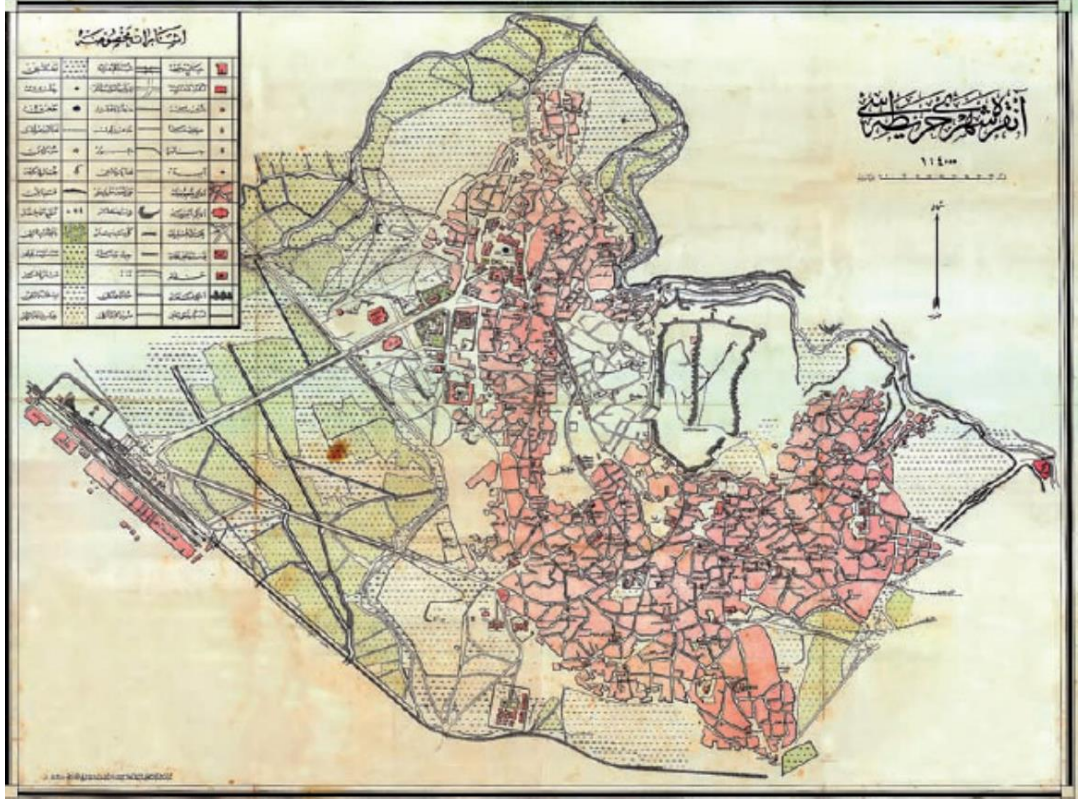


Figure 2. 5: The 1924 Ankara City Map.

(Source: *Cumhuriyet ve Başkent Ankara*, 2007, Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yayınları.)

The city's structural development, in line with its population growth, accelerated its spatial transformation. Modern urban planning, which needed to address social changes, adopted a multi-layered perspective and the Lörcher Plan laid the foundation for these efforts. The plan envisioned the city's growth using a Grid-Iron system, and it preserved the Old City (Ulus), including the fortress and its surroundings, while urban expansion was planned towards the New City (Yenişehir), defined as the 'Administrative City'. Urban development along the Yenişehir axis was organized along broad streets, avenues, residential areas, public spaces, and strategically positioned state buildings. It addressed the city's needs by incorporating green spaces, residential areas, and administrative structures. The relationship between administrative buildings, residences, squares, and green areas was carefully considered, creating a spatial continuum from Ulus to Yenişehir (Kızılay) (Figures 2.6-2.7). The positioning of administrative buildings towards the south (Çankaya) further increased the significance of this axis in the evolving urban structure.

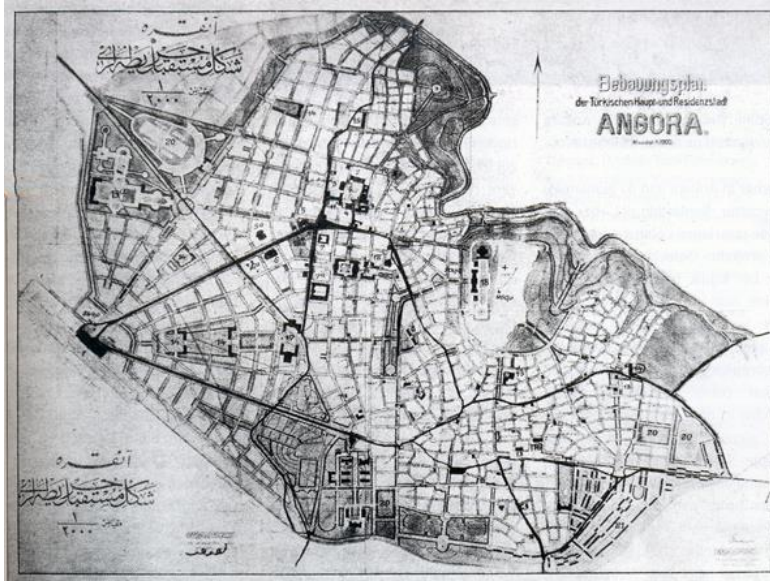


Figure 2. 6: Lörcher's 1924 Ankara Plan.
(Source: METU Faculty of Architecture Archive)

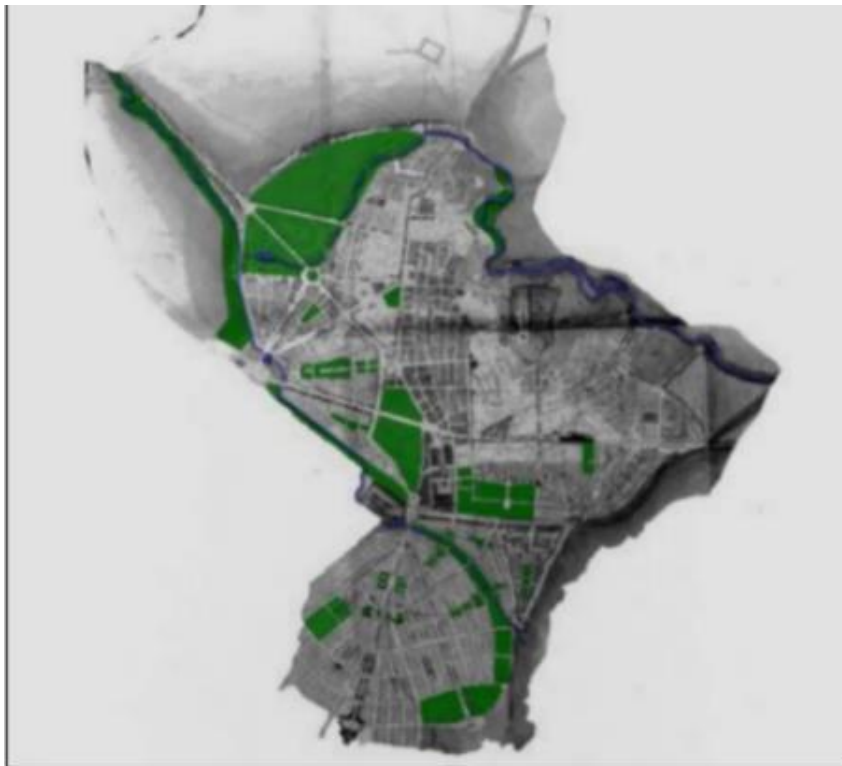


Figure 2. 7: Proposed green areas in Lörcher's Plan.
(Source: Ali Cengizkan Personal Archive)

After it had been declared the capital, becoming the center of the new state, Ankara's population significantly increased. This growth was unplanned, disorganized, fragmented, and disconnected. The rapid population increase exceeding the expectations of the Lörcher Plan and failing to meet the needs, resulted in the decision to have a new plan with a longer-term vision. Consequently, in 1928, a competition was held to re-plan Ankara, and the jury selected Hermann Jansen's plan as the winner (Figure 2.8).⁵⁵

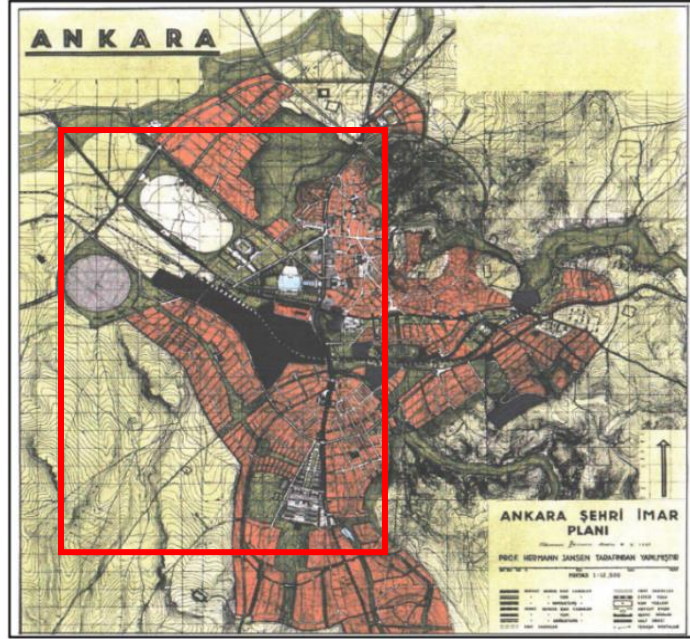


Figure 2. 8: 1928 Jansen Plan. (red boundary indicates the zoomed map as Figure 2.13)

(Source: METU Faculty of Architecture Archive)

The main objectives and principles of Jansen's plan can be summarized as following categories⁵⁶:

- Urban Aesthetics: Ankara Castle is the crown of the city, serving as the source of this aesthetic.
- Urban Health: Ensured through green spaces, sports areas, children's gardens, parks, and open areas. To promote health, building heights and densities will be kept low, and residences will be oriented towards the sun.

⁵⁵ Cengizkan, 2004, p. 103.

⁵⁶ Göktürk vd. (1993) and Keskin, M. (2013). *Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Parki'nin Dünden Bugüne Gelişimi* (Unpublished master thesis). Ankara University. p. 46.

- Economic Efficiency: Achieved by designing roads that are short, straight, and aligned with the topography.
- Industrial Areas: Chosen based on ease of transportation and prevailing wind directions, with the area around the station in the west of the city designated for this use. Land will be allocated for factories along the railway.
- Landscape Preservation: Special attention will be given to the distribution of gardens, parks, and green spaces. Valuable areas such as valleys and hills will be reserved for public recreation and will not be built upon.⁵⁷

The preservation of the Castle and its surroundings, the expansion and opening of the road connecting Ulus to Çankaya (Atatürk Boulevard) as the city's most important north-south artery, the consideration of a Government Complex containing Parliament and Ministry buildings between the old city and Çankaya to the south (Figure 2.9), the allocation of low-lying areas between the Old City and the Station for open spaces such as Gençlik Parkı, 19 Mayıs Sports Complex, and the Hippodrome for sports and recreational use (Figure 2.10), the evaluation of high points in the city such as the Castle, Kocatepe, Hacettepe, Rasattepe, and Maltepe as visual landmarks, the establishment of a green space system, and the planning of two main arteries running through the city in the North-South (Atatürk Boulevard) and East-West (Talat Paşa Boulevard) directions were some of the key decisions in the plan.

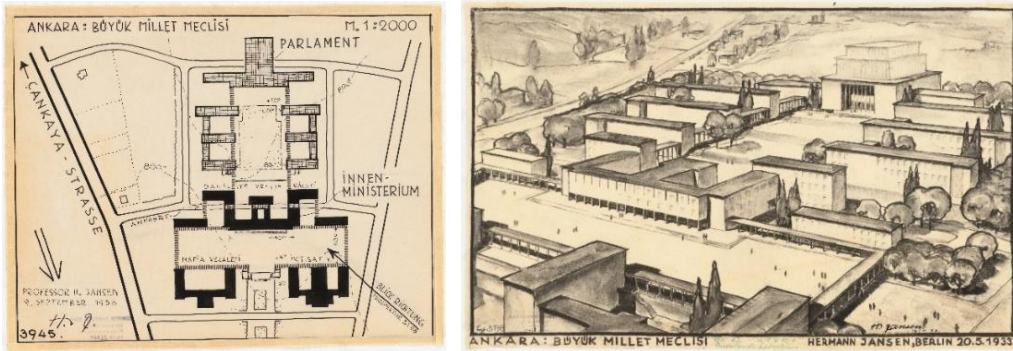


Figure 2. 9: Jansen's partial development plan for the government district.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 22869, 22870)

⁵⁷ Tankut, G. (1990). *Bir Başkent'in İmarı Ankara: 1929-1939*. Ankara: Anahtar Kitaplar Yayınevi. p.79.

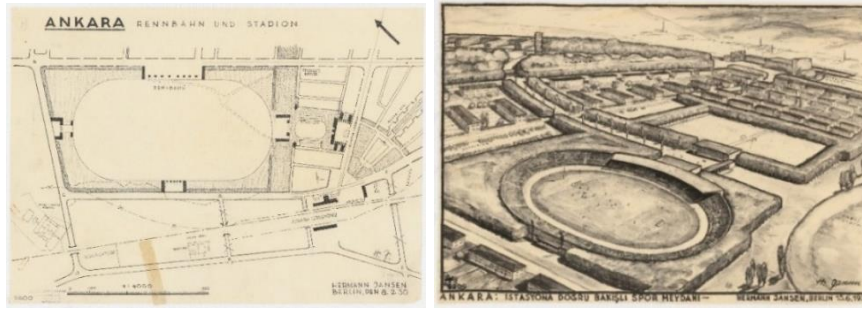


Figure 2. 10: Partial development plan and perspective for the Stadium and Hippodrome.
 (Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 22883,
 23341)

In relation to these decisions, the aspects of green space usage specified in the Jansen Plan are as follows:

- Surrounding the city with a green belt (Figure 2.11) and agricultural areas to keep the settlement under control and preserve its natural features and the extension of green belts into residential areas and sports areas within the city,
- Preserving the greenery of Bentderesi, Çubuk Creek, and İncesu Valley, with the suggestion that Bentderesi and Çubuk Creek be used as swimming pools by building dams and the realization of the Roman Bath and its potential to become one of the most attractive spots in Ankara, (Figure 2.12),
- Developing the Castle, Timurlenk Hill, İsmet Paşa Hill, Hacitepe, and Hacettepe areas as suitable resting places with viewpoints to observe the surrounding area and the city, afforesting these hills to make them stand out as green monuments within the city, and protecting these hills from any kind of construction invasion,
- Establishing Gençlik Parkı where those who want to relax can rest in a shaded and wooded area; a park that will include playgrounds for children, enhance the city's appearance with more parks and trees, and give a welcoming impression to visitors arriving from the station,
- Creating a chain of open-green areas like Gençlik Parkı, stadium, and hippodrome that will bring happiness to people that are located around the perimeter of old Ankara along with, high schools, residential areas and industrial zones (Figure 2.13).⁵⁸

⁵⁸ Çalışkan, A. M. (1990). *3194 Sayılı İmar Yasası Açısından Kentlerimizde Açık-Yeşil Alan Sisteminin Geleceği ve Ankara-Çankaya İlçesi Örneği* (Unpublished master thesis). Ankara University. p. 168.

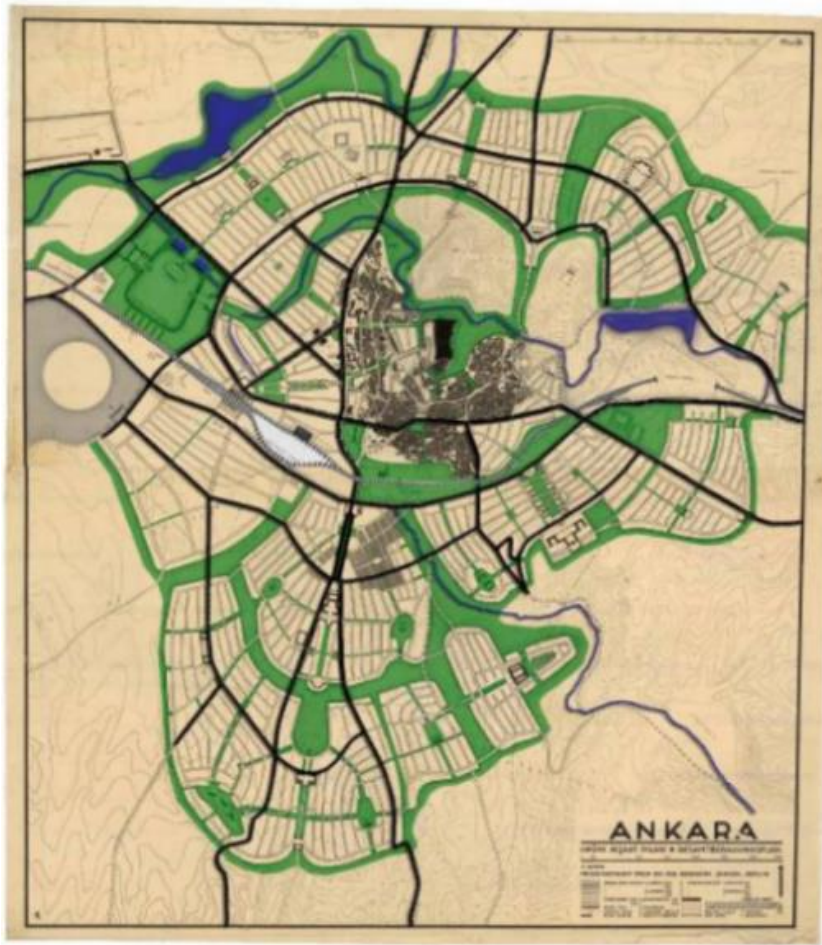


Figure 2. 11: The green belt proposal of Jansen's Plan.

(Source: Ali Cengizkan Archive)

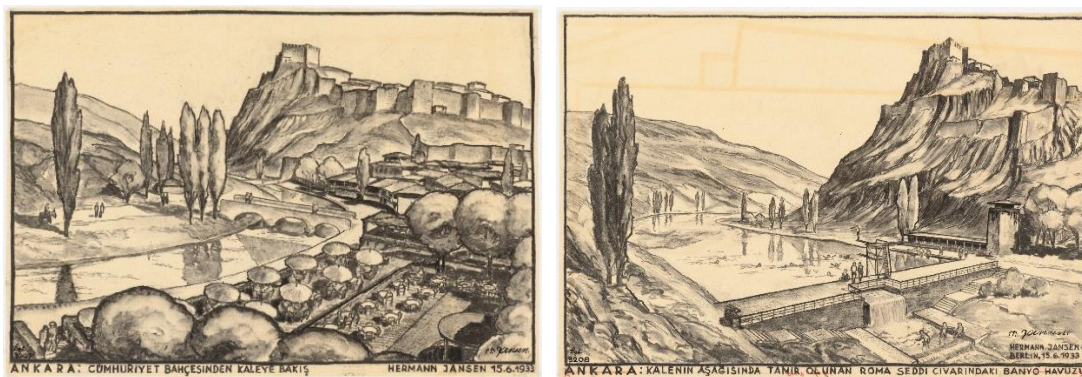


Figure 2. 12: Revitalizing Bentderesi and Roman Bath on the slopes of Ankara Castle.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 22741, 2259)

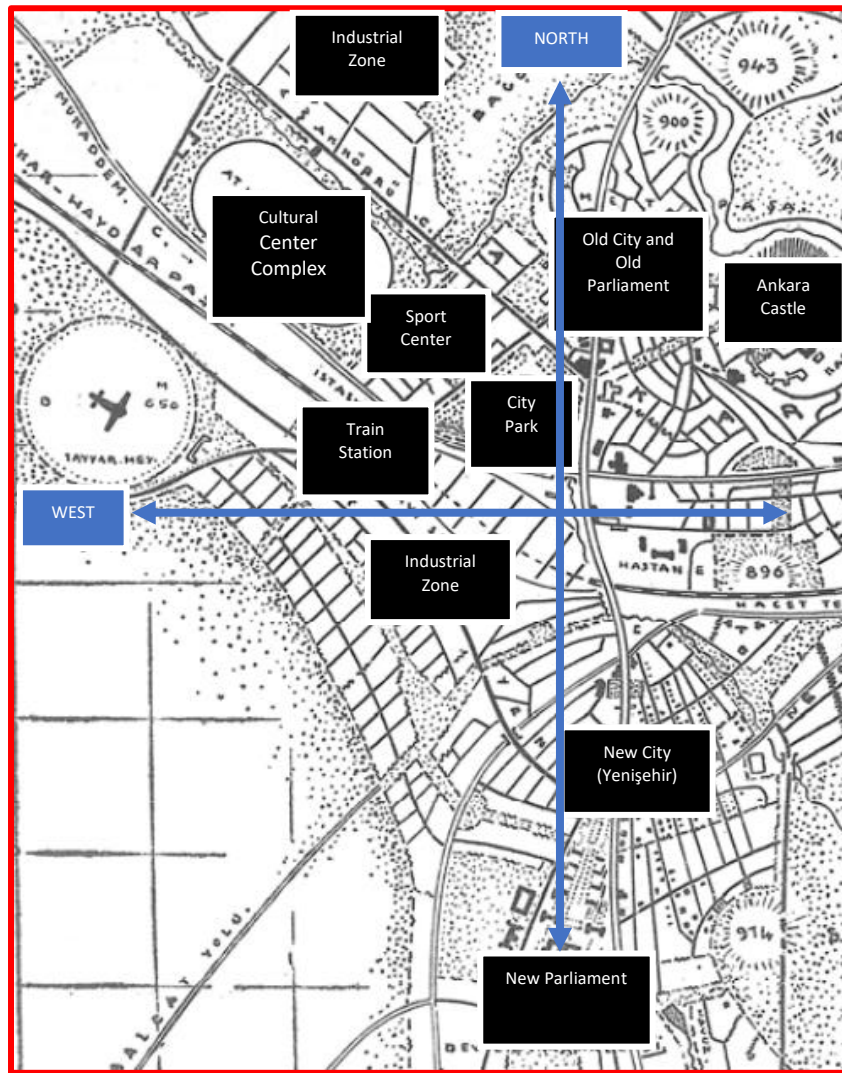


Figure 2. 13: Locations of the functions of several zones given in Jansen’s Plan
(Prepared by the author, based on 1928 Jansen Plan).

In Jansen's Plan, great care was taken to ensure that the heights of buildings were kept in check to preserve the silhouettes created by the topographical features such as hills and slopes from various directions. The hills were considered important visual vantage points, leading to such recommendations as that Hacettepe in the Ulus area be preserved from any construction and maintained as a green hill. A similar use was deemed appropriate for the slopes surrounding the Castle (Figure 2.14).

The plan report emphasizes the significant importance of the Castle rising to the south of Bentderesi Valley, expressing concerns about the damage caused by quarries. Report notes

that the natural values that cannot be restored are gradually being lost, and if the quarries are not stopped as soon as possible, the unforgettable impact of nature will also be lost. The existing historical castle rocks on the northern slope will be repaired by constructing the envisioned swimming pool dam on the eastern side of the bend.⁵⁹

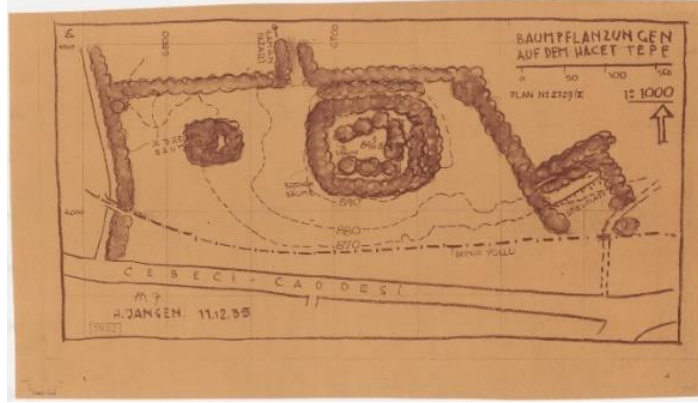


Figure 2. 14: Gardens of Hacettepe and Ankara Castle.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 22755)



Figure 2. 14. 1: Gardens of Hacettepe and Ankara Castle.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 22742)

⁵⁹ (1937). Ankara İmar Planı. Alaeddin Kral Basımevi, İstanbul. The original text: “Tabiatın bir daha yerine koyamayacağı kıymetler gittikçe kayıp olmakta ve taş ocaklarını en kısa zamanda durdurmak mümkün olmazsa tabiatın unutulamayacak tesiri de yok olacaktır. Kale kayalarının şimal yamacındaki mevcut tarihi, bent duvarı tamir edilerek tasavvur edilen yüzme havuzu bendin şarkında vücuda gelecektir.”

Another notable aspect of the plan is the creation of an organic system by connecting green spaces within the city as much as possible. These green corridors are primarily oriented towards Ankara Castle.⁶⁰ As seen in the plan principles, the concept of a green belt in the plan was expressed as the integration of residential areas with green spaces and the use of natural landscapes such as valleys and hills for parks and green areas to meet the public's recreational needs. Green had been incorporated into the city as green strips in Lörcher's plan, and Jansen used these strips as pioneers to separate the neighborhoods.⁶¹

In Turkey, as a modernizing country, the new lifestyle and work life dependent on production as part of the industrial revolution, brought about a monotonous routine, which in turn increased psychological pressure on people. To alleviate this monotony and to make cities more environmentally conscious and livable, it was essential to focus on creating recreation-based programs and areas.⁶² In this context, Atatürk Forest farm (Figure 2.15) served as the focal point of Ankara's green belt which stretches from the southern part of the city to the west, encompassing Mogan and Eymir Lakes, İmrahor Valley, 50. Yıl Ankara Parkı, Kurtuluş Parkı, Abdi İpekçi Parkı, Ankara Cultural Center Complex (including the Hippodrome section, 19 Mayıs Sports Area), Gençlik Parkı, Konser Parkı, Sugar Factory Settlement, Municipal Olympic Games Area, New Hippodrome Area, and the Zir and Mürvet Plains.⁶³ Smaller green areas and sports facilities like Cebeci Stadium were also included in various parts of the city (Figure 2.16). In the part of the green belt designed by Jansen that extended into the city, Gençlik Parkı was included as an urban park intended to serve the entire city, embodying the characteristics of a city park. Within the park, a large water surface as part of Jansen's idealizing artificial lakes, was incorporated to fulfill the public's longing for the sea and provide opportunities for water sports (Figure 2.17). Additionally, the park featured cascades, seating areas, lemon groves, rose and flower gardens, a children's playground, an open-air theater, a café, and a viewing terrace.⁶⁴ Çubuk Stream, known as the largest and most water-

⁶⁰ Öztan, Y. (1968). *Ankara şehri ve çevresi yeşil saha sisteminin peyzaj mimarisi prensipleri yönünden etüd ve tayini*. Ankara Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Yayınları. p. 344.

⁶¹ Cengizkan, 2004.

⁶² Öztan, 1993, p. 36.

⁶³ Öztan, 1993, p. 40 and Müftüoğlu, V. (2008). *Kentsel Açık--Yeşil Alan Karar ve Uygulamalarının İmar Mevzuatı Kapsamında Ankara Kenti Örneğinde İrdelenmesi* (Unpublished master thesis). Ankara University. pp. 41-42.

⁶⁴ (1937). Ankara İmar Planı.

rich stream in Ankara, supplied the city's drinking water needs. At the base of the dam, similar to the farm, it was envisioned to have a swimming pool, café, and sports facilities.



Figure 2. 15: 1928 site plan of the Farm.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 22883)

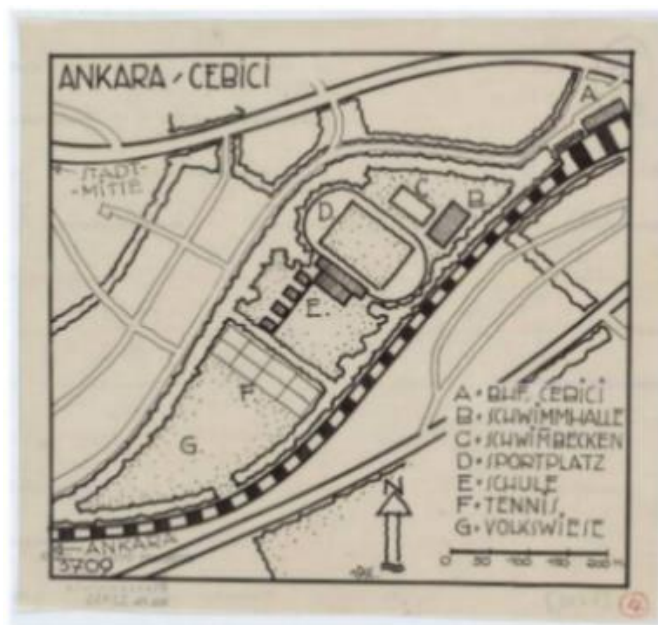


Figure 2. 16: 1928 partial development plan of Cebeci Sports Complex.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 22883)



Figure 2. 17: 1928 Site plan of Gençlik Parkı.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 23341)

The idea of creating a green belt that included prominent elements, as it took shape in the planning efforts after the proclamation of the Republic, is significant in expressing the importance that the new Republican regime placed on green spaces, urban planning, environmentalism, and forestry. In the process of reconstructing Ankara, the effort to modernize the city became synonymous with greening it as much as possible. In 1924, while dealing with the city's planning, Atatürk emphasized the importance he placed on urban aesthetics and greenery by instructing an official as follows: "Let the balconies and terraces of the buildings be wide. Turkish women have an appreciation for flowers. Let them decorate these balconies with flowers."⁶⁵

In an environment where almost everyone opposed the declaration of Ankara as the capital, it was of utmost importance for Atatürk to transform Ankara, which had the appearance of a barren, dry, dusty, and waterless town, into a green and modern capital worthy of the Republican regime. As part of the urban planning efforts, special emphasis was placed on landscaping and afforestation, making significant efforts to green the city as much as possible. When the mayor of the time, Asaf Bey, presented Ankara's budget for approval, Atatürk

⁶⁵ Kalıpçı, İ. (2010). *Doğa ve Çevre Anlayışıyla Atatürk*. İstanbul, Epsilon Yayıncılık. p. 43. The original text: "Binaların balkonları, taraçaları geniş olsun, Türk kadınının çiçek zevki vardır. Bu balkonları çiçeklerle süslesinler."

noticed the absence of a section on afforestation. He turned to Asaf Bey and asked, "Is the city's allocation for afforestation in a different section?"⁶⁶ This polite yet pointed question embarrassed the committee present, and immediately afterward, the budget was amended to include funds for environmental and afforestation projects, leading to intensive tree-planting efforts throughout the city.⁶⁷

Establishing forests and greening the barren areas of Anatolia were always meaningful and significant initiatives for Atatürk. He expressed his love for forests and trees with the following statement: "A country without forests is not a homeland."⁶⁸ During the War of Independence, in a speech to the Assembly in 1922, he emphasized: "One of our fundamental principles is to maintain, expand, and derive the highest benefit from our forests, which are essential for both agriculture and the wealth and general health of the country, through modern measures."⁶⁹ These words clearly outlined the contemporary goals of the Republic's forestry policy.⁷⁰

Atatürk engaged in afforestation and environmental activities wherever he went. Recounting his anecdotes related to this topic highlights the immense importance he placed on forestry, greenery and environmentalism:

- When he wanted to build a cabin in Söğütözü, where he often went to rest, and it was suggested that 20-30 willow trees would need to be uprooted and relocated, he stated that the cabin could be built only if he personally uprooted and replanted the trees and saw that they had taken root.
- On another occasion, he was deeply saddened and issued warnings when he learned that the only oleaster tree on the road from the mansion to the parliament was cut down due to road widening works.

⁶⁶ The original text: "Şehrin ağaçlandırma tahsisatı başka bir bölümde midir?"

⁶⁷ Köroğlu, V. (2009). Çevreci Atatürk. *Çağ Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, Sayı No: 6(2): p. 59.

⁶⁸ The original text: "Ormansız Yurt Vatan Değildir."

⁶⁹ The original text: "Gerek tarım ve gerek ülkenin servet ve genel sağlığı bakımından önemi kesin olan ormanlarımızı da çağdaş önlemlerle iyi durumda bulundurmak, genişletmek ve en yüksek yarar sağlamak temel ilkelerimizden biridir."

⁷⁰ Atay, İ. (1981). "Atatürk'ün Doğumunun 100. yılında Atatürk Ormanları". In *Doğumunun 100. Yılında Atatürk'e Armağan*. İstanbul Üniversitesi Orman Fakültesi Yayını. p. 169.

- He was very pleased when pine saplings were planted on Atatürk Boulevard (Figure 2.18). He remarked: "If these take root, Ankara will have a natural wealth that remains green all year round," expressing that these trees would symbolize the new era.⁷¹

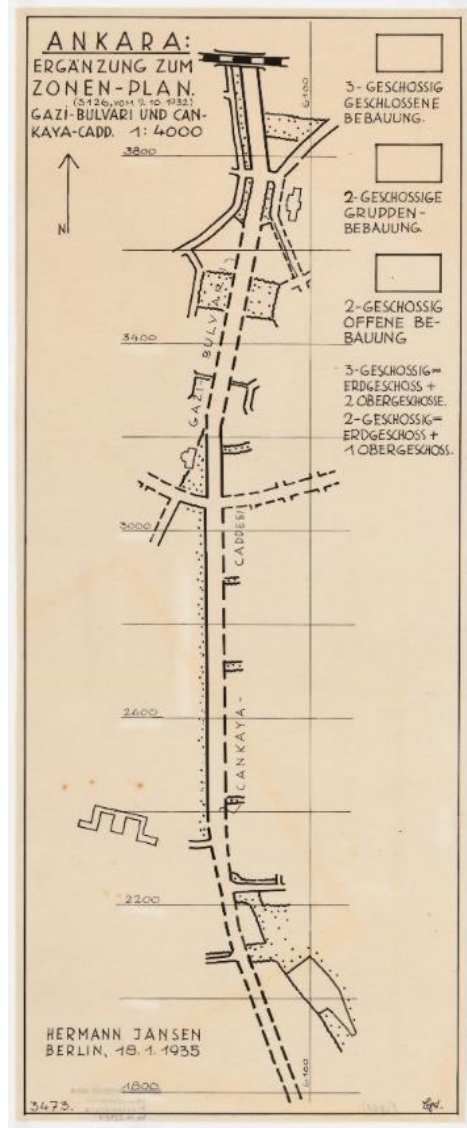


Figure 2. 18: 1928 Atatürk Boulevard zoning plan and the effect of trees on the streets in Yenışehir.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 22951)

⁷¹ Ardıç, K. (1987). *Atatürk'ün Tarım ve Orman Sevgisi ve Tarım Alanındaki Gelişmeler*, Ankara, Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi. pp. 379–380.

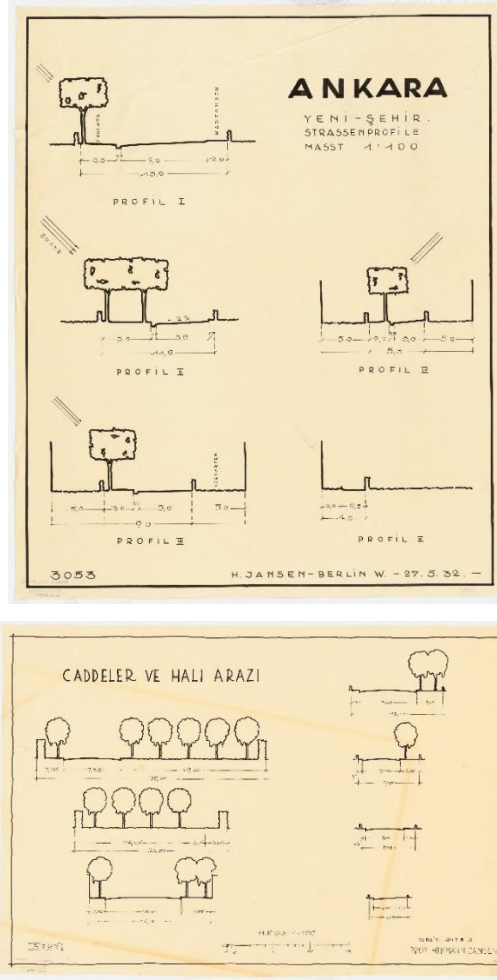


Figure 2. 18. 1: The effect of trees on the streets in Yenişehir.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 22961, 22969)

Consequently, Jansen’s Ankara Plan could be the most scientific and systematic work regarding open and green spaces. The portion allocated for sports and recreation areas within the city was sufficient for a population and settlement area of 300.000 inhabitants. Sports areas were planned in the northwest of the city. In addition to the Stadium, Hippodrome, and *Gençlik Parkı*, smaller green areas and sports facilities like Cebeci Stadium were also included in various parts of the city. The agricultural lands surrounding the city, the radial green valleys extending into the city, the afforested green hills and roads, parks, and sports areas as a whole provided Jansen’s Ankara Plan with an organic green space system.⁷²

⁷² Altınpark Design Competition Booklet.

2.2.2. 1957 Uybadin-Yücel Plan and 1990 Ankara Master Plan

From the 1950s on, significant changes occurred in the agricultural sector in Turkey due to development initiatives after the Second World War. The mechanization of agriculture displaced a large portion of the rural labor force, which subsequently migrated to cities, accelerating urbanization and leading to increased congestion in urban areas. Between 1950 and 1955, existing squatter areas expanded, and the Hasköy squatter settlement emerged in the northern part of Ankara, where the Golf Club grounds were located, as will be examined in the next chapter. A law enacted in 1953 legalized the squatter houses built up until that date, further integrating these informal settlements into the city fabric. Jansen's Plan, which was initially designed to accommodate a smaller population, became controversial as Ankara's population doubled, reaching 455.000 by 1956. Most of the new settlers resided in the rapidly growing shanty towns, exacerbating the need for a revised urban plan (Figure 2.19). Consequently, in 1955, an international competition was held for a new City Master Plan under the initiative of the Ankara Municipality. The plan prepared by Raşit Uybadin and Nihat Yücel, covering an area of 5720 hectares, won the first place and was approved in 1957 (Figure 2.20). This plan envisioned Ankara as a single-centered, densely populated, and relatively homogeneous city with a target population of 750.000. The plan proposed a city encircled by a ring road opening to the west, north, and northeast, contained within municipal borders.⁷³

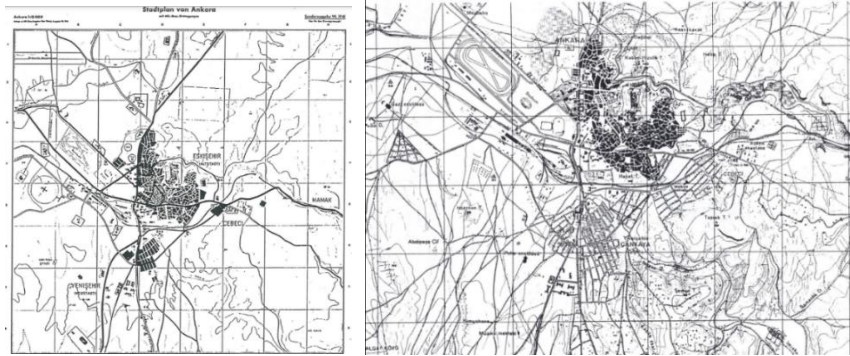


Figure 2. 19: The State of rapid increase of urban development towards north and northwest of Ankara from 1941 to 1951.

(Source: Akdeniz, 1997, pp. 41-42)

⁷³ Çalışkan, O. (2009). Forming a Capital: Changing Perspectives on the Planning of Ankara (1924-2007) and Lessons for a New Master-Planning Approach to Developing Cities. *Footprint*, p. 34.

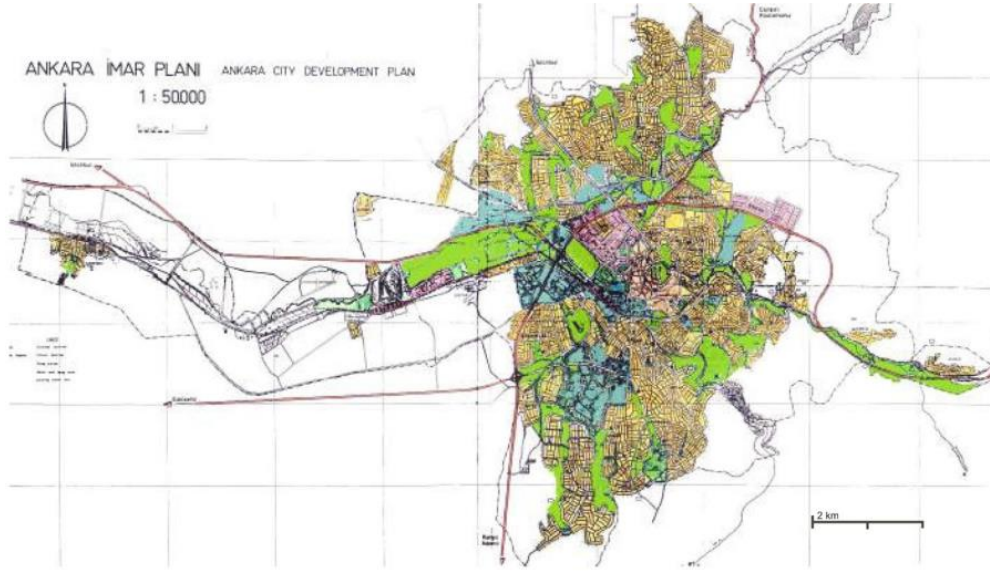


Figure 2. 20: 1957 Yücel-Uybadin Plan.

(Source: METU Faculty of Architecture Archive)

However, the Uybadin-Yücel Plan was also criticized for having shortcomings: The target population of 750.000, projected for 30 years into the future, would already be reached by 1965. The plan's restriction within municipal borders led to increased density within these limits and illegal construction outside them, contributing to severe congestion in the Ulus-Kızılay centers. While expected to provide new and effective green spaces, the plan instead opened for development the areas previously designated as open green spaces in Jansen's plan, further increasing the city's density.⁷⁴

While the plan also included positive interventions, such as an Olympic Complex in Atatürk Forest Farm and proposals for recreational areas and a zoo in the İncesu Valley, these were overshadowed by rapid and unregulated urban growth. The city's rapid expansion, skyrocketing land prices, and pressure from various interest groups led to significant alterations and degradation of the original plan. The first request for modification came in 1959, proposing an additional floor for all residential areas outside the 2- and 3-story zones, affecting districts like Keçiören, Etlik, Yenimahalle, Çankaya, and Dikmen. Furthermore, the

⁷⁴ It is argued that proposals such as a permanent amusement park in Kurtuluş Parkı, interventions in Abdi İpekçi Parkı and high-rise buildings opposite the Faculty of Language, History, and Geography, undermined the green space system established by Jansen. Uzel, A. (1991). Ankara İçin Hazırlanan İmar Planlarında Yeşil Alan Yaklaşımı ve 2000'li Yıllar. *Peyzaj Mimarlığı*, 2: pp. 37-41.

gardens in front of residential buildings that Jansen had proposed were mostly repurposed to expand the roads.⁷⁵

The 1957 Uybadin-Yücel Plan proposed extensive residential areas to the north of Keçiören and towards Etlik, around Kalaba and Aydınlikevler. Consequently, during the 1956-1969 period, Ankara experienced rapid urbanization, with increasing density in planned areas and continued development of slum areas in unsuitable lands. By the end of this period, air pollution had become one of the city's most significant environmental issues.⁷⁶

The competition aimed to address housing and infrastructure disparities while managing uncontrolled urban sprawl. The plan report covered various topics, including population and housing conditions, regulation of building heights, transportation systems, regional facilities, water and sewage systems, and green spaces. The implementation of the Flat Ownership Law in mid-1960s, made mandatory by Uybadin-Yücel Plan, led to a substantial increase in construction capacity in Ankara.⁷⁷ This new condominium ownership model gave rise to a "build-and-sell" production method, significantly influencing the urban landscape and contributing to 40-45% of the building stock created during that period.⁷⁸

One of the plan's primary impacts was the vertical expansion of the city due to the unpredictable population growth, with taller buildings proposed to reduce infrastructure costs. A significant drawback of the plan is stated as its lack of a macroform and a specific or theoretical vision. Unlike the Jansen and Lörcher plans, the Uybadin-Yücel Plan failed to

⁷⁵ Değirmencioğlu, A. (1995). *Yeşil alan sistemi nedir?* Ankara University Peyzaj Mimarlığı A.B.D. Yüksek Lisans Semineri, Ankara. See also: Cengizkan, A. (2000). *Nihat Yücel ile 1957 Ankara Planı Üzerine*. Arradamento Mimarlık. pp.70-78. Cengizkan's article titled "1957 Yücel-Uybadin İmar Planı ve Ankara Şehir Mimarisi" in *Cumhuriyet'in Ankara'sı* (ed. Şenyapılı, 2006) discusses in detail the implementation of the plan from the Competition Report of the Yücel-Uybadin Plan to the problems arising in time.

⁷⁶ Keskin, M. (2013). *Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Parki'nin Düünden Bugüne Gelişimi* (Unpublished master thesis). Ankara University. p. 58. Municipalities supplied essential infrastructure like water and electricity to these populations. One reason for this support was that the new regulations granted these areas legal status, bringing them under state control. Another reason was the recognition of the voting power of these populations, who comprised nearly half of the inhabitants in major cities during the 1960s and 1970s. See: Müftüoğlu, 2008, p. 52.

⁷⁷ Karaburun, N. (2009). *Urban Transformation Projects in Ankara: Challenge for a Holistic Urban Planning System* (Unpublished master thesis). METU. p. 55.

⁷⁸ Bilgin, İ. (1996). "Anadolu'da Konut ve Yerleşmenin Modernleşme Süreci". In *Tarihten Günümüze Anadolu'da Konut ve Yerleşme*. İstanbul, Tarih Vakfı Yayınları. pp. 472-490.

incorporate an urban green structure or network, resulting in a plan that is seen as more reactive to the rapid development of Ankara than proactive in integrating green spaces into the broader city design (Figure 2.21).⁷⁹

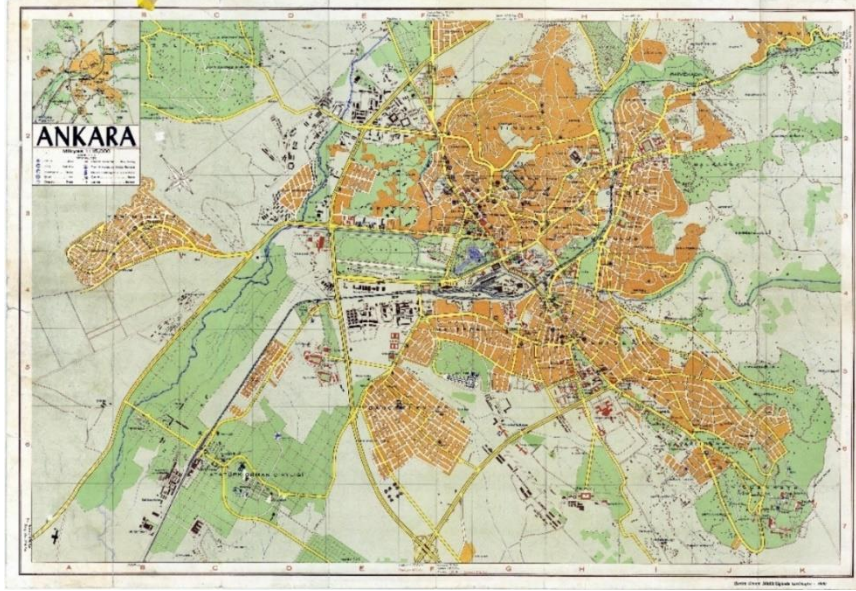


Figure 2. 21: The state of urban development in 1960 Ankara Zoning Plan showing the open green areas.

(Source: METU Faculty of Architecture Archive)

The plan's green valleys, which had been highlighted during the selection process by the jury, were not implemented as intended. These areas were marked as "non-occupational areas" in the simplified plan, which led to the urban development of valleys that should have been preserved as green stripes, such as Dikmen and Portakal Çiçeği valleys. The municipality did not assume responsibility for these valleys, and political decisions necessary for their development as green spaces were not enacted, allowing informal settlements to proliferate.⁸⁰

Before the implementation of the plan, the total area of urban green spaces was 4.464.000 m², with urban parks comprising 77.75% of this, amounting to 3.471.000 m². The Uybadin-Yücel Plan introduced new legislation for urban development and led to the establishment of a new

⁷⁹ Sarikulak, S. (2013). *Changing Identity of Public Spaces: Güvenpark in Ankara*. METU. p. 64.

⁸⁰ (1957). Ankara İmar Planı İzah Notları.

authority in Turkey responsible for these processes, named the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (*İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı*). Although the law mandated a minimum of 7 m² of green space per person, this target was not met, with only 2 m² of green space per person being provided. By 1965, it was reported that the total urban green space had decreased to 2.204.454 m² due to informal settlements and poor decision making.⁸¹

Table 2. 1: Urban Green areas in Ankara in 1957 before Uybadin-Yücel Plan.

(Source: Çalışkan, 1990, p. 168)

Land use Type	Area (m2)	Area Percentage (%)
Parks	3.471.000	77.75
The Garden of President's House	500.000	11.20
Children Playgrounds	23.000	0.52
Green boulevard strips and gardens	120.000	2.69
Official building and school gardens	350.000	7.84
TOTAL	4.464.000	100

Table 2. 2: Urban Green areas in Ankara in 1965 after Uybadin-Yücel Plan.

(Source: Çalışkan, 1990, p. 168)

Land use Type	Area (m2)	Area Size per person (m2)
Passive Areas	1.038.945	1.1
Parks and gardens	809.500	0.89
Children Playgrounds	119.730	-
Visual Green Areas such as squares, boulevards, etc.	109.715	-
Active Areas	28.18	-
Sport Areas	1.165.509	1.3
TOTAL	2.204.454	2.4

In the 1960s, the city's healthy development could not be controlled with Uybadin-Yücel Plan, necessitating the preparation of a new plan for Ankara (Figure 2.22). In 1969, the Metropolitan Planning Office (AMANPB - *Ankara Metropolitan Alan Nazım Plan Bürosu*) was established within the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement by a Cabinet Decision, initiating the first metropolitan-scale planning effort in the country. AMANPB conducted comprehensive studies on Ankara between 1970 and 1975, resulting in the development of a Master Plan

⁸¹ Çalışkan, 1990, p. 168.

scheme with a 20-year perspective. This scheme was approved and implemented in 1982 as the "1990 Ankara Master Plan (Figure 2.23)."⁸²

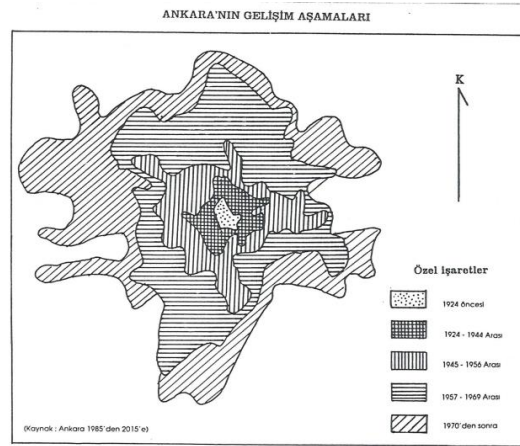


Figure 2. 22: Urban Development of Ankara (before 1924 until after 1970).
(Source: Akdeniz, 1997, p. 49.)

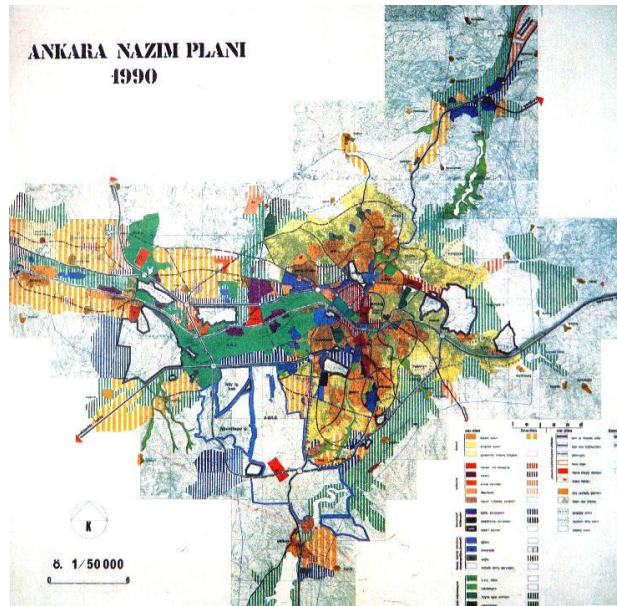


Figure 2. 23: 1990 Ankara Master Plan.
(Source: METU Faculty of Architecture Archive)

⁸² Keskin, 2013, p. 57.

Ankara 1990 Master Plan, rather than being a traditional zoning plan, introduced a new planning approach and process characterized by a guiding framework that can be termed as a "structural plan." Detailed planning studies were conducted under this framework. Prepared in the early 1970s, this master plan evolved over nearly a decade by monitoring urban developments, thus effectively guiding the growth beyond Ankara's municipal boundaries. Issues were accurately diagnosed, and realistic recommendations were made.⁸³

1990 Master Plan projected that the population would range between 2.8 million (assuming low migration) and 3.6 million (assuming high migration) by 1990, and the actual population would be 2.5 million in 1990. The primary policy of this plan was to direct the city's growth from the north-south axis to a main corridor (the western corridor) outside the topographical basin, thus opening areas with lower air pollution for settlement. The Master Plan Office initiated a development dynamic that ensured large residential and industrial areas to be located to the west of the city. Important hubs such as Batıkent, Eryaman, Sincan housing estates, and the Sincan Organized Industrial Zone were planned and opened for development, steering the city's growth towards the Eskişehir – İstanbul route in the western part of the city.

The plan's evaluation of natural land concluded that there was an ample supply of land suitable for settlement around Ankara, eliminating the need for a strict balance between land demand and supply for the planned target year. The fragmented nature of the eastern areas and the large, uninterrupted spaces in the west suggested that urban growth could more easily be directed westward. To address the city's need for large open spaces, the plan proposed opening parts of AOÇ, METU, and Hacettepe-Beytepe University campuses for public use, which would provide a much-needed sense of openness in a city lacking green spaces.⁸⁴

In 1984, prior to the implementation of the 1990 Ankara Master Plan, many of the large-scale open and green spaces in the city were remnants of the green space provisions from the Jansen Plan. However, the 1990 Ankara Master Plan was insufficient in terms of green space planning, as it failed to establish an effective "Green Space System." This inadequacy was evident in the insufficient amount of green space per capita, poor distribution of green spaces

⁸³ Keskin, 2013, p. 58.

⁸⁴ Keskin, 2013, p. 59.

throughout the city, and a lack of clear definition regarding the character, purpose, and functions of each green space.⁸⁵

In 1984, with a population of approximately 2.5 million, the per capita green space measurements from the Jansen Plan in Ankara had been steadily decreasing, nearing zero. This decline highlighted the insufficiency of open green spaces in both 1957 Uybadin-Yücel and 1990 Ankara Master Plans. For instance, while the per capita green space was 5.1 m² in 1950, it dropped to 2.8 m² in 1965, 1.8 m² in 1979, and further down to 1.4 m² in 1984. However, a city like Ankara, both in terms of settlement area and population, should ideally have at least 20 square meters of green space per person.⁸⁶

When examining the distribution of green spaces in Ankara, which was already insufficient in terms of area, it becomes evident that there was a homogeneous and densely populated area within a 3 km radius from Sıhhiye as the center. Unfortunately, this area lacked an open space system to alleviate the population density caused by closely spaced buildings. The existing open and green spaces were scattered and disconnected.⁸⁷ When considering Atatürk Boulevard and its extension, the Esenboğa highway, as an axis, it is observed that the western side of this axis was much more advantageous in terms of open and green spaces compared to the eastern side. Specifically, areas like the parks and gardens of Ankara University's Agricultural Faculty, the Hippodrome - 19 Mayıs Sports Complex and Gençlik Parkı, the AOÇ parks and gardens, the Anıtkabir Park, Güvenpark, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (TBMM) parks and gardens, and the Military Academy's campus could serve as open and green spaces to ease the density, provide balance, and somewhat meet the green space needs of the surrounding population.⁸⁸

Another significant advantage of the western part of the city was the presence of large campus areas belonging to public institutions like the AOÇ, MTA, and METU, which are located along the Eskişehir road.⁸⁹ On the other hand, in the eastern part of this axis, there were no notable

⁸⁵ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 68.

⁸⁶ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 68.

⁸⁷ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 68.

⁸⁸ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 68.

⁸⁹ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 69.

green spaces other than Abdi İpekçi Parkı, Kurtuluş Parkı and the Golf Club, which would be transformed to Altınpark in the late decades of the 20th century, as will be examined in the next chapters.

With that in mind, the Golf Club/Altınpark area, that lies in the eastern part of the aforementioned axis which was preserved and used as a golf course until the late 1970s and is the subject of this thesis, is of extraordinary importance in terms of open and green space for Ankara due to the very dense settlements around it. In evaluating this area, it is important to consider not only its function for the nearby surroundings but also its relationship with other significant green spaces in the city as a whole.

From the 1970 Social Research Housing Survey conducted by AMANPB, the data and evaluations about the provision of green spaces, including the Golf Club/Altınpark area, in Ankara and the usage characteristics of these spaces could be found. Green spaces that should be present in a city are primarily divided into two categories based on their location: urban-scale areas and local-scale green spaces.

Local-scale green spaces are areas that residents can easily access and should be evenly distributed throughout the city such as playgrounds, sports fields, neighborhood parks, etc. Urban-scale green spaces, on the other hand, are shared by the entire city population such as large parks, major sports areas, picnic areas within residential areas, etc.⁹⁰

According to the spatial standards set by AMANPB for Ankara in 1970, a comparison of the necessary green space amounts with the existing urban green spaces (Figure 2.24) revealed a significant disparity. While the required green space was 7 m² per person for local-scale areas and 20 m² per person for urban-scale areas, the actual figures were only 0.42 m² (5% of the required amount) and 3.53 m² (17% of the required amount), respectively.⁹¹ Furthermore, 10 neighborhoods, which accounted for 36% of Ankara's population (430,840 people) at the time, had no local-scale green spaces at all. These neighborhoods included Karşıyaka, Sanatoryum, Hasköy, Ulubey, Altındağ, Aktaş, Mamak, Akdere, Dikmen, and Balgat.⁹²

⁹⁰ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 73.

⁹¹ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, pp. 73

⁹² Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, pp. 74.

The situation for urban-scale green spaces is summarized in a different table, and according to the needs of the population in 1970, 2422 hectares of green space were required at this scale, but only one-sixth of this amount, 428.5 hectares, was available in the city (Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Green Spaces at the Urban Scale in 1970.

(Source: 1970 AMANPB Questionnaire)

Location	Area (Hectare)	Green Area
8	63.0	Altınpark
9	0.33	Akköprü Sport Center
11	145.36	Hipodrom, Equestrian Sports Club, AOÇ
14	2.98	Green area in front of Ankara Castle
15	28.18	Demirlibahçe Parkı, Aktepe Parkı, Cebeci Stadium
24	12.25	Botanik Garden, Çankaya Teagarden, Presidential Palace, Atatürk Museum
27	2.05	Esentepe (Karakusunlar)
29	62.80	Anıtkabir, Ankaragücü Stadium
31	2.83	Güvenpark and children garden
33	55.86	19 Mayıs Stadyumu, Atatürk Sports Arena, Selim Sırrı Tarcan Sports Arena and other sports arenas, Kore Parkı, Gençlik Parkı,
TOTAL	428.54	

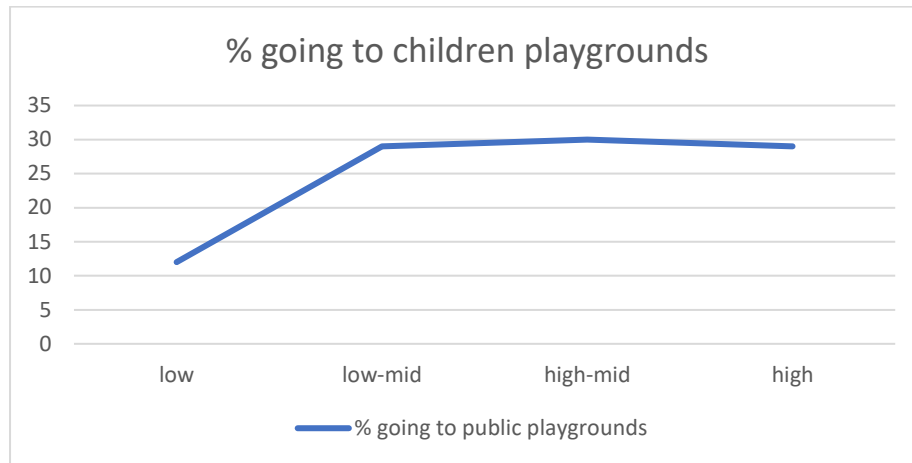
The use of existing green spaces by residents is a topic worth exploring, as highlighted by a 1970 survey that categorized green spaces into playgrounds, parks, and countryside outings. The survey analyzed the usage of these spaces based on factors such as income, education level, and private car ownership. The results showed that only 21% of all households utilized playgrounds, with an average distance of one kilometer to reach them—a considerable distance for children's accessibility.

Moreover, the findings indicated that lower-income groups, which made up 36% of the population, benefited significantly less from playgrounds compared to others. In contrast, higher education levels were associated with more frequent visits to green spaces (Graph 2.1).

These insights suggest that the distribution of green spaces, especially in neighborhoods with low-income and less-educated residents, as well as the distances required to access them, place these groups at a disadvantage (Figure 2.25).

Graph 2. 1: Relation between Level of Income and Children going to Playgrounds in Ankara in 1970.

(Source: 1970 AMANPB Questionnaire)



In the survey evaluating the question "Which park do you visit the most?", it was found that 60% of city residents did not visit any parks. Among the 40% who did, those from lower-income groups benefitted far less (Graph 2.2). The ranking of the most frequented parks revealed that the top nine parks attracted 92% of all park users, with Gençlik Parkı being the most popular, accounting for 55% of visits among these parks (Figure 2.26).

Graph 2. 2: Relation between Level of Income and Children going to Playgrounds in Ankara in 1970.

(Source: 1970 AMANPB Questionnaire)

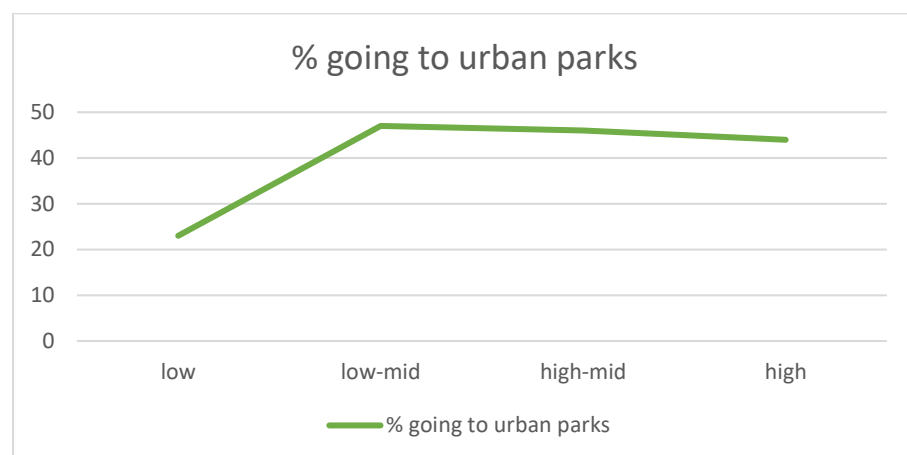


Table 2. 4: Choice of the Park Users in Ankara in 1970.

(Source: 1970 AMANPB Questionnaire)

Name of the Urban Park	% of Total Users
Gençlik Parkı	55
Kurtuluş Parkı	12
Kuğulu Park	9
Güvenpark	6
Yenimahalle Parkı	4
Çankaya Parks	2
Maltepe Parks	2
Bahçelievler Parks	1
Keçiören Parks	1
TOTAL	92

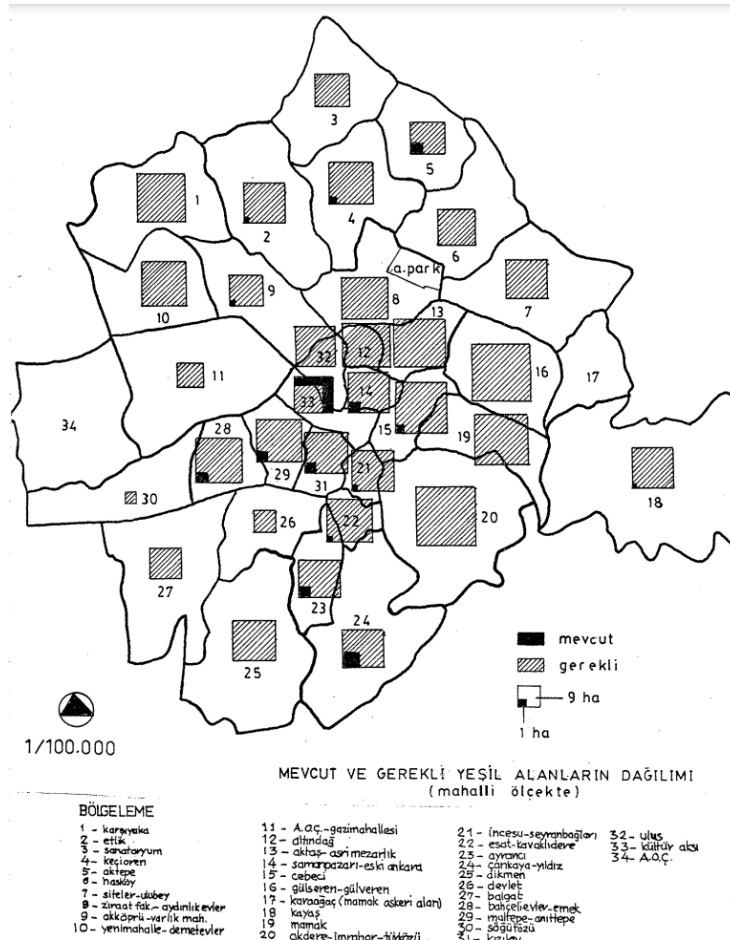
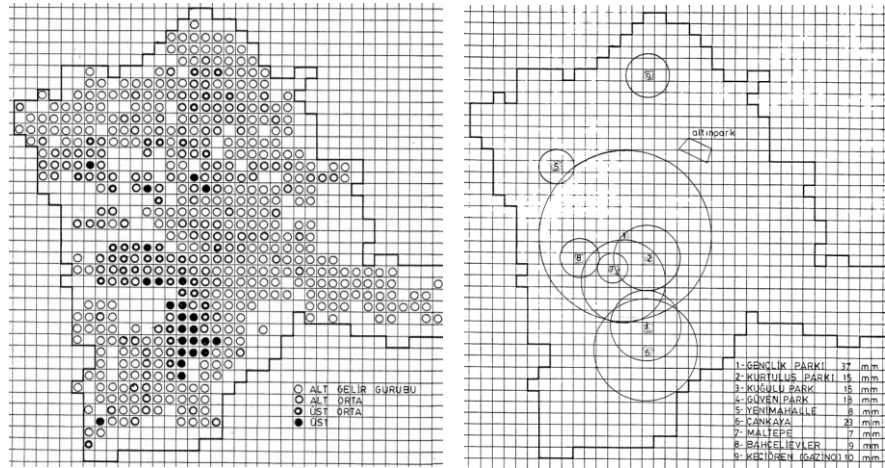


Figure 2. 24: Existing and Required Green Spaces in 33 Neighborhoods in Ankara.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet – Attachment 5 – Map 2)



Figures 2. 25 - 26: Income Situation and in Ankara in 1970 and Average Distance of Use.
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet – Attachment 9.6 and Attachment 6.3)

Large green areas near the city serve as essential spaces for urban residents seeking rural excursions. However, Ankara was notably deficient in easily accessible rural areas for recreation, with no coastlines or rivers nearby, apart from dams and Mogan Lake, and sparse surrounding vegetation. Consequently, 59% of residents never participated in rural excursions. This figure was inversely correlated with income levels, with wealthier residents and car owners more frequently engaging in such activities. AOÇ remained a popular choice for rural outings, as it had been in the early years of the Republic.

Table 2. 5: Choice of the Countryside Area in Ankara in 1970.
(Source: 1970 AMANPB Questionnaire)

Name of the Countryside Area	% of Total Users
AOÇ	36
Çubuk Dam	19
Kızılcahamam Surroundings	18
Kayaş Surroundings	6
Mogan Lake	5
Eskişehir Highway	3
Bayındır Dam	3
Balgat Surroundings	2
Ayaş and Dikmen Surroundings	2
Eymir and Kara Lakes	2
TOTAL	100

In conclusion, according to the survey conducted with Ankara residents, the citizens were generally aware of the necessity of green spaces. Opportunities for utilization shaped the characteristics of different green space usage. It would not be accurate to say that the people of Ankara generally lacked the habit of using green spaces. This study quantitatively demonstrated that the limited supply of green spaces was the reason behind this phenomenon. Consequently, when it comes to going on excursions, it is understood that low-income households without private vehicles relied on locations accessible only by public transportation. For these reasons, opening areas that could be reached by public transport was seen as a significant priority.⁹³

⁹³ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 83.

CHAPTER 3

THE CASE OF ANKARA GOLF CLUB

This chapter delves into the historical and social significance of the Ankara Golf Club, tracing its development from its inception to its eventual closure. It begins by exploring the historical development of the Golf Club area, detailing the chronological changes and transformations it underwent, supported by historical documents. Following this, the focus shifts to the broader social landscape of Ankara, analyzing the preferred social spaces of its residents from the early 20th century through the mid-century, with consideration of the political, economic, and administrative contexts of the time. Following this, the chapter investigates how social life in Ankara evolved from the 1950s until the closure of the Golf Club, identifying the key venues that played a role in these changes. After providing an analysis on the open and green venues of social life in Ankara in previous sections, the chapter concludes by shedding light on the social role of the Golf Club, informed by the knowledge gained about Ankara's social life throughout the chapter.

3.1. The Site: Formation of the Golf Club

This section focuses on the chronological evolution of the site in the north of the new capital Ankara into the Golf Club that was constructed in 1947 as a recreational place, by examining plans, administrative correspondences, photos, newspapers, magazines and reviews of the users. Jansen's Ankara Plan was effective from 1928 with several alterations made until 1937 (Figure 3.1); and the specific site being seen as an open green space in the former plan, was established as 'golf area' in the latter version. Ankara Golf Club was located in Altındağ district, between Aydınlikevler, Hasköy and Türk-İş Blokları neighborhoods⁹⁴, on the 5th km

⁹⁴ Aydınlikevler has developed according to the zoning plan and is one of the planned residential areas of the city. This neighborhood, mostly chosen by middle-income groups to live in, is one of the oldest residential areas in Ankara. People living in Hasköy resided in houses that fall under the irregular

of *Ankara-Çubuk Asfaltı*⁹⁵ where it occupies an area of 640.000 m² (Figures 3.2-3.3). In 1936, this particular location, which was perceived as quite distant from the city of Ankara at that time, was designated as a golf area in the Ankara Development Plan prepared by Jansen. This decision, with Atatürk's signature dated 17/11/1936, was made by the Council of Ministers and incorporated the area into the development plans of the city. Later, funds were allocated by the state to the Municipality for the expropriation of the Golf Club area (Figure A.1).

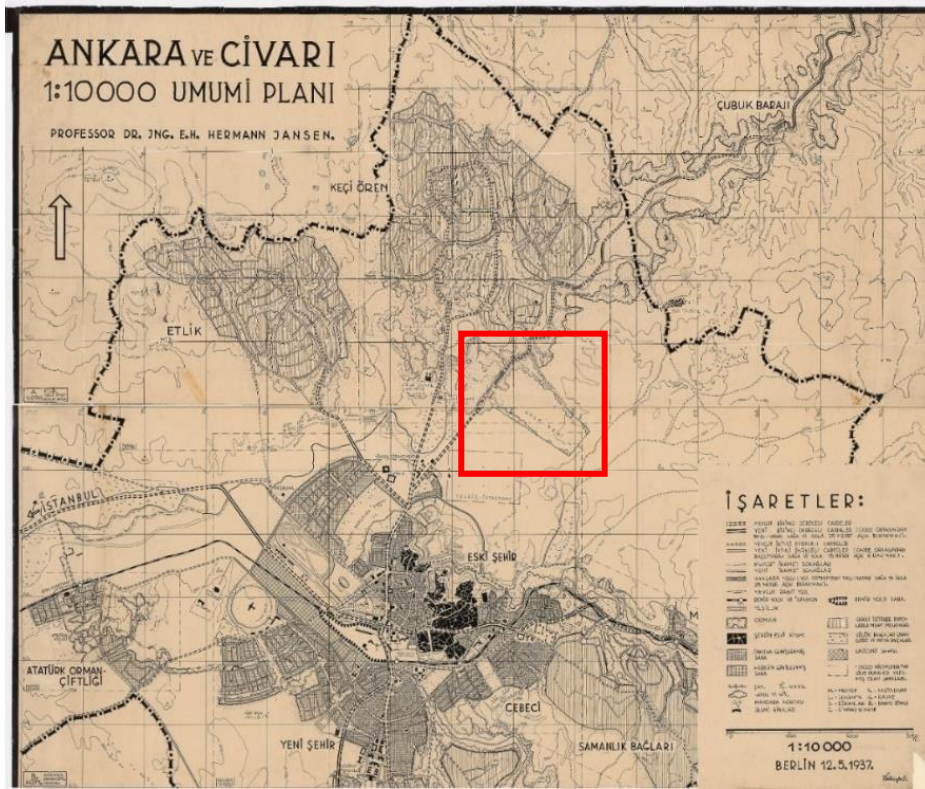


Figure 3. 1: The site of the Golf Club marked red Jansen Plan in 1937.

(Source: METU Faculty of Architecture Archive)

housing stock of the *gecekondu* type. Thus, the resident population here belonged to the economically-disadvantaged groups, and it was noted that this area was the part of the city where the need for social amenities was the most evident and should be addressed during the transformation of the Golf Club into Altınpark. Located to the east of the Golf Club, Türk-İş Blokları is one of the examples of mass housing in Ankara. This unit, the construction of which began in the 1960s, consists of 4 and 5-story blocks and contains a total of 3600 housing units. (Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, pp. 59-60)

⁹⁵ The name of this road had been changed twice before the Golf Club was transformed into Altınpark (until 1984). Initially named *Ankara-Çubuk Asfaltı*, it became *Baraj Asfaltı* after the construction of the Çubuk Dam, and later it was renamed as *İrfan Baştuğ Caddesi*.



Figure 3. 1. 1: Area designated as a golf course by Jansen in 1937.
(Source: METU Faculty of Architecture Archive)

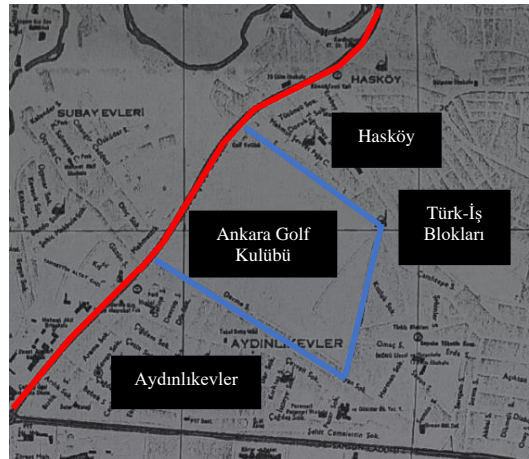
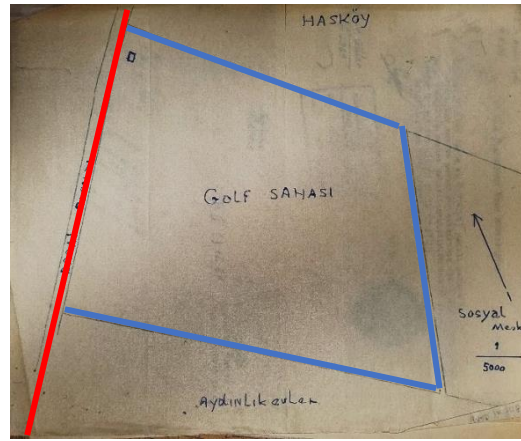


Figure 3. 2: Boundaries of the Golf Club and Ankara-Çubuk Asfaltı.
(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives; Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 108)

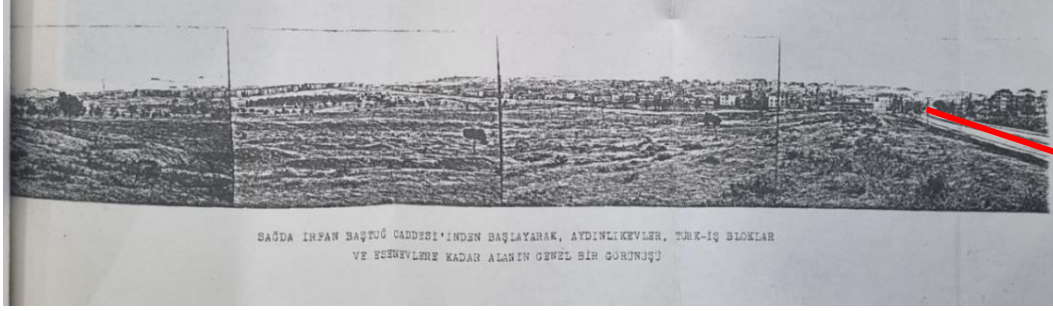


Figure 3. 3: A photo taken from the northern side of the Golf Club grounds. On the right, İrfan Baştuğ Street is marked with a red line, and Aydınlıkevler can be seen in the distance.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

An article published in the highly regarded and widely read *Ulus* newspaper in 1938 mentioned that Ankara was becoming a large sports center. In line with this development, the newspaper reported on the municipality's decision for the requisition of the land chosen for the golf course. To oversee the golf course, renowned golfer Mackenzie Ross⁹⁶ was invited to Ankara (Figure 3.4). The effort and dedication put into creating a golf course during the relatively early years of the Republic, despite many significant problems facing the country and the capital Ankara, highlights the importance given to the field of sports at the time.⁹⁷

Initially intended as a golf area, the designated location was not used to build a golf club for an extended period until 1946. At that time, foreign diplomats appealed to the then-Prime Minister Recep Peker and requested the field to be transformed into a golf course. Encouraged by this initiative, the Prime Minister gave the necessary orders and arranged for the creation of a golf club. Due to the difficulty of maintaining the site, the Ankara Municipality took the lead and sought contributions from other institutions, thereby becoming the first governmental institution to establish a golf club in Turkey.

An article in *Ulus* newspaper dated 1947 states that, as part of the tender issued to convert the area into a golf club, the starting bid for the golf club building was set at 22.878 lira and 95

⁹⁶ Philip Mackenzie Ross (1890-1974) was a Scottish golf course architect who worked throughout Europe developing golf courses in France, Spain, and Portugal as well as the United Kingdom. (<https://golfproperty.com/course-architects/philip-mackenzie-ross/>)

⁹⁷ *Ulus*, 22/03/1938.

kuruş. The open auction took place on July 7, 1947, at the 19 Mayıs Stadium (Figure 3.5).⁹⁸ Then, the Municipality rented the area to private investors, the majority of whom were foreigners. The founders of the club included the then- Prime Minister Hasan Saka and Foreign Minister Necmettin Sadak, Ambassadors of the United States, England, and Switzerland, along with some Turkish statesmen and diplomats (Figure 3.6).⁹⁹ As evidenced by a newspaper article from 1950, these names were mentioned during the Club's congress (Figure 3.7).¹⁰⁰ At the opening ceremony, these prominent figures were present. Initially, the course consisted of three holes, which was later expanded to 18 holes, providing a 71, 5900-meter-long course. The greens of the 18-hole course were made of oiled sand. The facility met Ankara's social needs with the addition of a swimming pool, tennis courts, and an expanded clubhouse.¹⁰¹

In 1947, the Club had 30 Turkish and 120 foreign members.¹⁰² In an article in *Ulus* newspaper published in the same year, according to the club's bylaws, active members paid an annual fee of 120 lira, social members who only wanted to use the social facilities paid 50 lira annually, and guest members paid 5 lira per round of golf (Figure 3.6).¹⁰³ From this article, we understand that the primary and sole purpose of the Golf Club was not just to play golf but also to facilitate socializing.

Article dated 1949 states that the golf tournament organized at the Golf Club became a significant milestone for golf enthusiasts. The winners of the tournament were awarded their prizes during a social gathering held at the Club, accompanied by a cocktail party (Figure 3.8).¹⁰⁴

⁹⁸ *Ulus*, 29/06/1947.

⁹⁹ Tokcan, 1993, p. 70.

¹⁰⁰ *Son Posta*, 02/01/1950.

¹⁰¹ Önen, M. (1992, November). Golf Turizmi. Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.

¹⁰² Çakıcı, I. (2002). *Golf Sahalarının Çevresel Etkilerinin Belek Örneğinde İrdelenmesi* (Unpublished master thesis). Ankara University.

¹⁰³ *Ulus*, 30/11/1947.

¹⁰⁴ *Son Posta*, 04/06/1949.

Golf yeri

Geniş bir spor merkezi halini almakta bulunan Ankara'nın bir golf meydanı ile de teçhizine karar verilmiş ve bu husustaki ihtisasından istifade olunmak üzere İngilterenin tanınmış golfçilerinden Bay Makenzi Ros geçen sene Ankara'ya davet edilmiştir.

Mühassıs, Ankara içinde ve civarında günlerce tetkiklerde bulunduktan sonra Ankara - Çubuk şosesi üzerinde, telsiz telgraf istasyonu civarında bulduğu geniş araziye golf için en müsaid yer olarak tesbit etmiştir. Ancak, bu arazinin istimlakı lâzım gelmiş olduğundan buna müteallik muameleler son günlere kadar devam etmiştir.

Öğrendiğimize göre kanunî vaziyet, bugün, belediye'yi bu araziye el koyduracak şekli almıştır. Önümüzdeki mevsimde golf yerinin tanzimine de başlanacaktır.

Golf kulübü binası
yapılacaktır

B. T. Bölge Başkanlığından:
Baraj yolu üzerinde yapılacak olan Golf Kulübü binası (22.878) lira (95) kurun keşif üzerinden açık eksiltme ile ihale edilecektir.
Eksiltmesi 7 tommun 947 pazartesi günü saat 17 de 19 Mayıs Stadyumunda bulunan Bölge Müdürlüğünde yapılacaktır.
Keşif vesair evrak Bölge Müdürlüğünde görülebilir.
Muvakkat teminat 1718 liradır.
Bölge ihaleyi yapıp yapmamakta serbesttir. 539

Baraj yolunda bir
Golf kulübü
için hazırlıklar

Ankara'da Çubuk barajı yolu üzerinde beşinci kilometrede bir golf kulübü kurulması için mütegebbla heyet tarafından gereken hazırlıklara başlanmıştır. Kulüp müesseseleri arasında Başbakan B. Hasan Saka, Ankara Milletvekili B. Falih Rifki Atay, BB. Neşit Halıcı Ulug ve Mithat Ertug ile İngiltere Büyükelçisi, Amerikan Büyükelçiliği Müsteşarı, İsveçre Elçiliği Müsteşarı bulunmaktadır.

Nizamnameye göre kulüp faal üyeleri yılda 120 lira, sosyal üye 50 lira ve misafir üyeler de her oyun için 5 lira verecektir.

Figures 3. 4 - 5 - 6: News about the site and the construction of the Golf Club.

(*Ulus* newspaper – 22/03/1938 - page 2; 29/06/1947 - page 11; 30/11/1947 - page 2)

Ankara Golf
Kulübü turnuvası

Ankara Golf Kulübü bugün başlayarak pazartesi günü akşam üzeri bitecek bir turnuva tertip etmiştir. Golf meraklıları arasında büyük alaka uyandıran bu turnuvayı kazananlara pazartesi akşam üzeri tertip edilen bir kokteylden sonra mükafatları verilecektir.

Golf kulübünün
kongresi toplandı

Ankara 1 (Hususi) – İkinci yaşına basan Ankara golf kulübünün kongresi geçen gün yapılmış ve bu toplantıda dışişleri bakanı Necmettin Sadak, Amerika, İsveçre, Yunanistan elçileri ve birçok cenebl elçiliklerin ile gelenleri hazır bulunmuştur.

Toplantıda idare kurulunun raporu okunmuş, kabul edilmiş, idare kurulu için yapılan seçimde 15 kişilik idare kuruluna beş yeni Türk üyesi katılmıştır.

Figures 3. 7 - 8: News about the congress and tournament to be organized by the golf Club.

(*Son Posta* newspaper – 04/06/1949 - page 8 (left); 02/01/1950 - page 3 (right))

The members of the Club were given a membership card (Figure 3.9) with their names and the signature of the Golf Club along with a rule booklet indicating that U.S.G.A. (United States Golf Association)¹⁰⁵ rules apply except for several clauses mentioned in detail. At the same time, a comprehensive scorecard was provided to those playing golf to keep track of their scores (Figure 3.10).¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁵ For more information: <https://www.usga.org/rules-hub.html>

¹⁰⁶ Personal communication with Eda Kutay by the author, 19/04/2024.

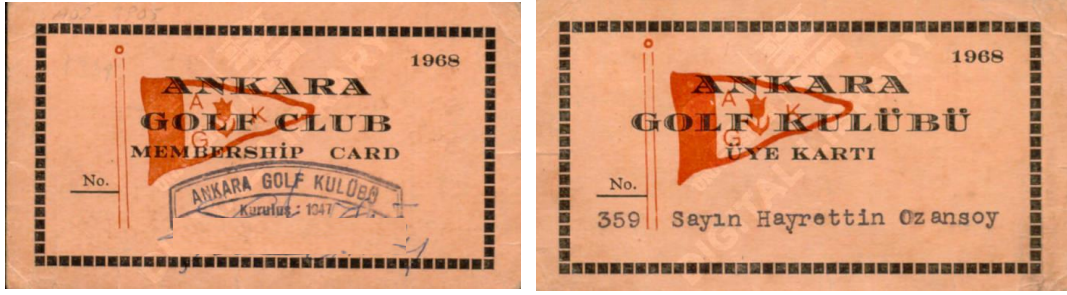


Figure 3. 9: A membership card of the Golf Club from 1968.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: A707)

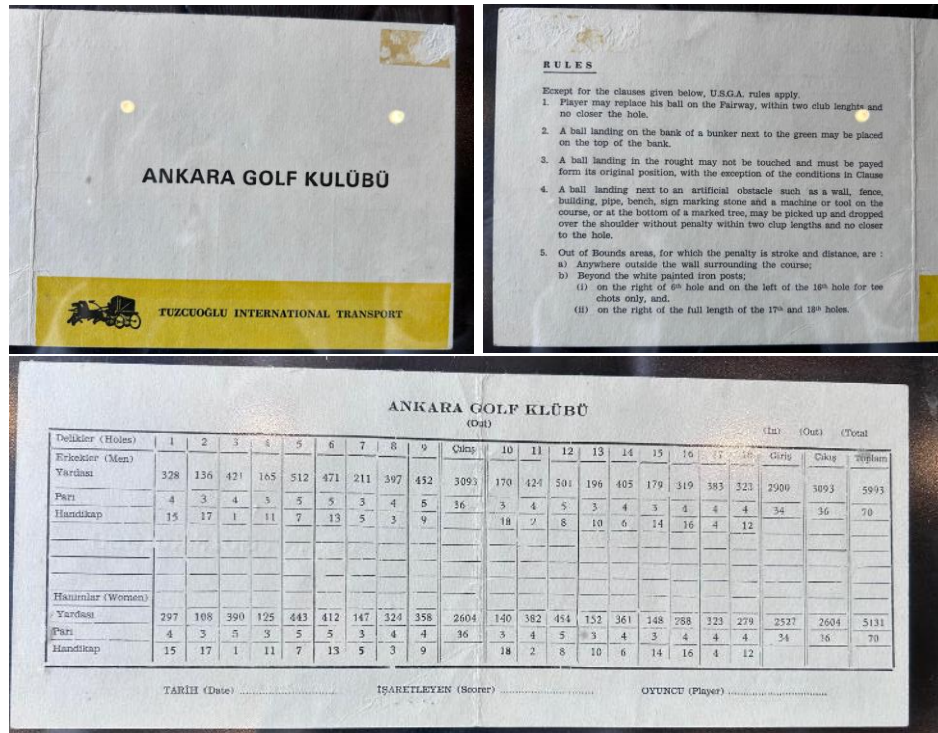


Figure 3. 10: Golf Club cards for rules and keeping score of the games.

(Source: Eda Kutay Personal Archive)

İlhan Kural, an architect and academician, recounts his memories at the Golf Club with a sketch drawing of the Club and describes the environment as follows:

I remember the layout of the Golf Club very well; a road branching off from the airport road led to the club's parking lot, and the entrance to the club opened onto an elevated terrace with stairs. The right side of the parking lot was covered with dense bushes and trees, so the golf course couldn't be seen from the parking lot. The terrace, which

continued in an L-shape, represented the entrances to the service areas, dining, and rooms designated for playing card games. Behind this main building on the left side of the terrace, there was direct access from the parking lot for service vehicles. We could observe this side of the complex from the terrace on the left side of the building. The garden surrounded by the terrace was covered with grass and was an excellent spot to watch the golfers. The first tee of the 18-hole golf course was also located in front of this open courtyard.¹⁰⁷

The main building of the Golf Club currently serves as the Altın Koru Wedding Hall, and from the recent photographs, it appears that the immediate surroundings of the building have not changed much (Figures 3.11-3.12).



Figure 3. 11: Club building, currently used as Altın Koru Wedding Hall. Spot 1 in Kural’s sketch (left up), Spot 2 (right up), Spot 3 (left down), Spot 4 (right down).

(Photos by the author, 2024)

¹⁰⁷ Personal communication with İlhan Kural by the author, 21/11/2023. The original text: “Golf Kulübü'nün düzenini çok iyi hatırlıyorum; havaalanı yolundan ayrılan bir yol, kulübün otoparkına giderdi ve kulübün giriş kapısı, merdivenlerle çıkılan yükseltilmiş bir terasa açılırdı. Otoparkın sağ tarafı yoğun çalılar ve ağaçlarla kaplıydı, bu yüzden golf sahası otoparktan görünmezdi. L şeklinde devam eden teras, hizmet alanlarının, yemek odalarının ve iskambil oyunları için ayrılmış odaların girişlerini temsil ederdi. Terasın sol tarafında, ana binanın arkasında, otoparktan doğrudan hizmet araçları için bir erişim vardı. Binanın sol tarafındaki terastan kompleksin bu tarafını gözlemleyebildik. Terasla çevrili bahçe çimenle kaplıydı ve golfçüleri izlemek için mükemmel bir yerdi. 18 delikli golf sahasının ilk çıkış yeri de bu açık avlunun önünde bulunuyordu.”

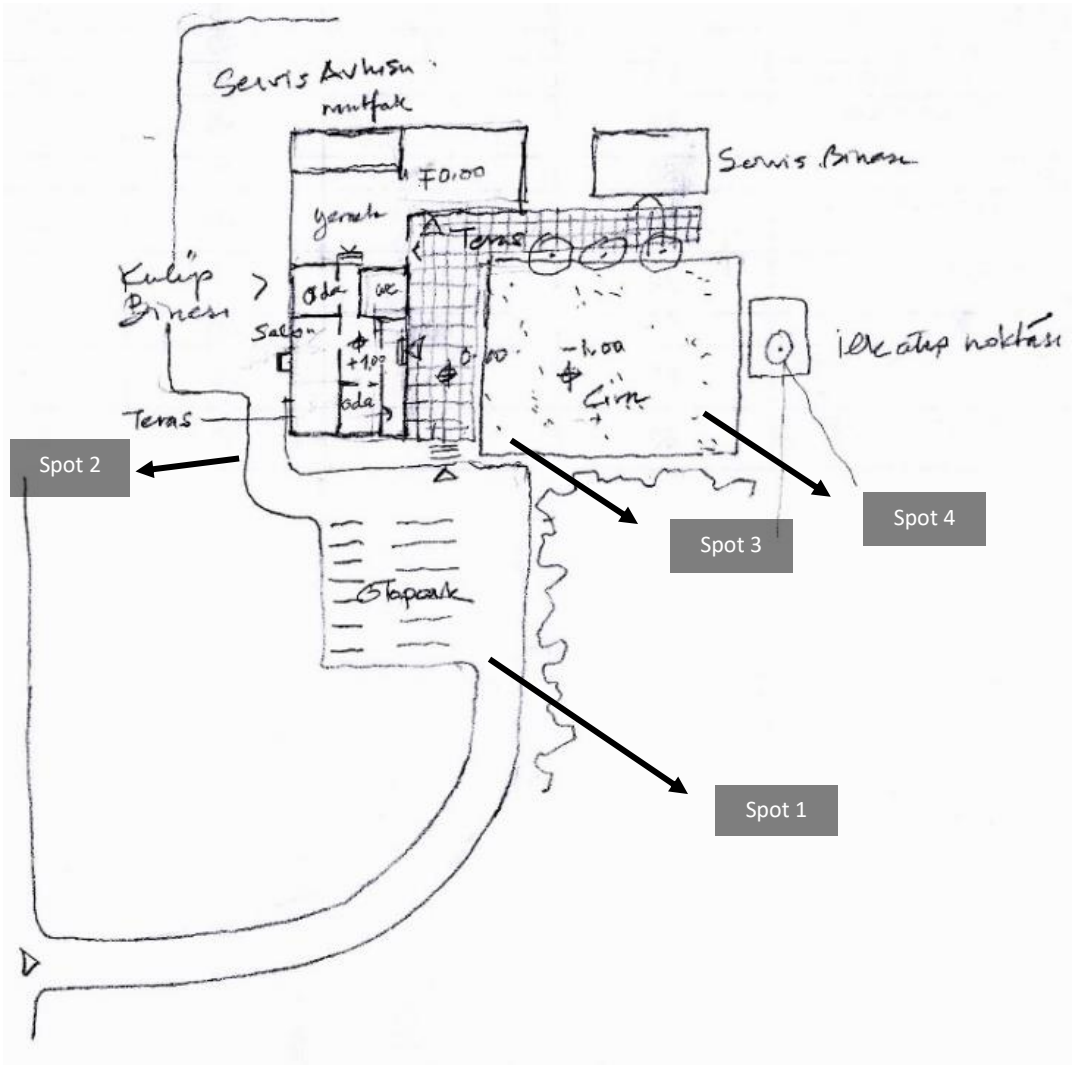


Figure 3. 12: Sketch of the Golf Club's layout.

(Drawn by İlhan Kural)

According to a survey done at the site, 4.3% of the Club's land that is equal to 27.500 m² is a settlement area consisting of buildings and hard ground, and the remaining 95.7% is empty or green areas falling into different land classes (Figure 3.13).¹⁰⁸ The Golf Club building is single-story with an approximate construction area of 1150 m². Until the late 1970s, when the area was used as a golf club, the built-up area was limited to the club building and its surroundings. However, from the late 1970s until the Altınpark Development Competition, the number of

¹⁰⁸ The analysis was made before the Club's transition into an urban park in 1984. Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

built-up areas increased, and these areas were opened for use by municipal departments. As stated in the field analysis conducted before the competition, the southwest corner of the Golf Club area then contained a pump station and transformer built by *Ankara Su İşleri Müdürlüğü* (Waterworks General Directorate). The northeast corner of the area began to be used by *Ankara Gaz ve Elektrik Mercii* (Gas and Electricity Authority) as a final stop and storage area for city buses serving the Türk-İş Housing Blocks. Additionally, the site was heavily forested in the 1960s; however, when the Golf Club stopped functioning in the late 1970s, trees were damaged by the nearby slum residents and used for firewood.¹⁰⁹

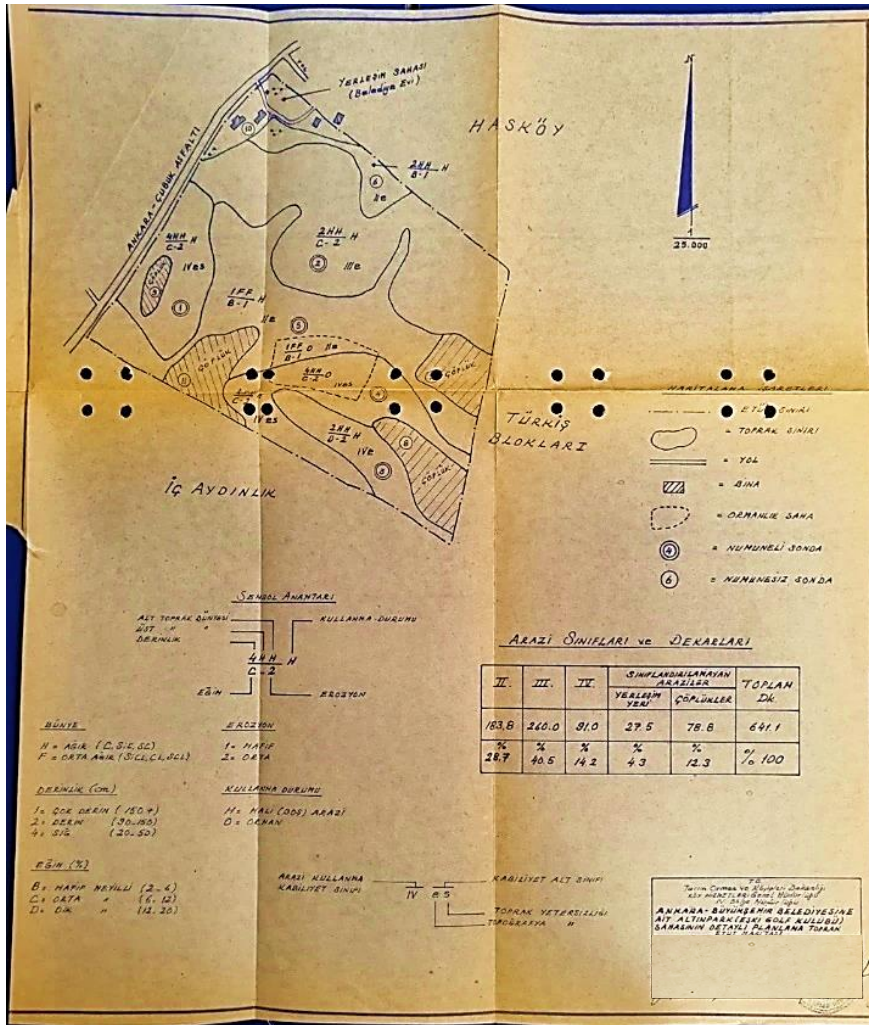


Figure 3. 13: Detailed Planning Soil Survey Map of the Golf Club area.
(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

¹⁰⁹ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 63.

As there are no records found of a plan for the constructed areas of the establishment of the Golf Club in the urban archives, it is possible to deduce the use of the site as specified in the administrative correspondences, discussed with reference to the surrounding roads and settlement areas in the light of the knowledge taken from the reviews of the Club's users.

In the letter dated 14/06/1955¹¹⁰ (Figure A.3), written by Ankara Municipality to the President of Ankara Golf Club, it was stated that a water tank was present on the premises of the club grounds. Mustafa İslamoğlu who worked at the Golf Club for years and is the directorate of current Ankara Regnum Golf Club, mentions that the field's irrigation system was not automatic like modern golf courses and that the field was watered by employees using hoses drawn from a water tank. At the time before he worked at the Golf Club, he was a young individual living in the Aydınlıkevler area, and he would occasionally earn pocket money by carrying golfers' bags and helping with the watering of the field.¹¹¹

In the same way, we know that there is a building for women's and men's lockers on the site from the construction permit document of the Golf Club written to the Ankara Municipality dated 12/11/1956¹¹² (Figure A.4). According to the information conveyed by İslamoğlu, the locker and dressing rooms of both sexes were located in a service area on the north side of the club building, at a height of 3 meters.¹¹³ Also, looking at the photographs taken at the Golf Club in the 1940s and 1960s, it can be observed that golf training was provided without any gender distinction (Figure 3.14).

Hakan Dalokay, son of Vedat Dalokay who served as the Mayor of Ankara from 1973 to 1977, mentioned that from 1966 until the golf course ceased to operate, he and his father, along with a few of his father's engineering colleagues, spent weekends at the Golf Club. Besides playing

¹¹⁰ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

¹¹¹ Personal communication with Mustafa İslamoğlu on 24/04/2024 by the author.

¹¹² Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

¹¹³ The original text: "1965 yılında bu kulüp ile ilk kez tanıştım ve ilk olarak o zaman içerisine girme şansım oldu. Biliyorsunuz golf oyuncularını yanlarında farklı tip sopalar taşırlar ve genelde sopaların içinde bulunduğu çanta ağır olur. Orada Golf Kulübü üyelerinin çantalarını taşıyıp harçlık kazanmaya çalışıyordum ve hatta birkaç kere benim de onlarla oynamama izin verdiler. Bazen çok uzağa giden toplar kaybolurdu ve bulduğumuz topları dışarda satardık. Kulübün üyeleri genellikle Amerikalıydı. Kulüpteki işim sadece çanta taşımakla sınırlı kalmıyordu, oradaki yöneticilerle anlaşarak sulama işlerine de yardım ediyordum. O zamanlar golf sahalarının sistemleri şimdiki gibi otomatik değildi, su deposundan çektiğimiz hortumu tüm sahada dolaştırarak çimleri sulardık."

golf, they frequently used the swimming pool and the restaurant. They would change their clothes in the changing building located in the north, as mentioned, before entering the pool.¹¹⁴ In addition, Yakup Hazan, a well-known Ankara-based architect, mentioned using the Golf Club often between 1971 and 1975, and complained that the swimming pool did not have a filtration system at that time.¹¹⁵

In another administrative correspondence on 04/04/1964¹¹⁶ (Figure A.5), it was stated that the Golf Club was given to the control of the Ankara Municipality, and thus permission was requested to construct a five-hundred-meter-long, two-meter-high stone wall in the east-west direction in order to ensure the safety of the pools, garages, and material warehouses on the part of the Golf Club facing Hasköy.

From the correspondence between the Club and Ankara Municipality, we learn not only the function of the buildings, but also the situation between the Golf Club and the surrounding residents. In this regard, in the letter dated 05/06/1965¹¹⁷ (Figure A.6) addressed to Ankara Municipality Directorate of Urban Planning, it was reported that the area left outside the play zone in the boundaries of the golf course, would be subject to illegal settlements by squatters living around the Golf Club. It was also reported that there had been infiltrations and occupation attempts by the Timber Merchants Site (*Keresteciler Sitesi*) within the field. Based on the information obtained, the reason for the precaution mentioned in the correspondence dated 23/02/1970¹¹⁸ (Figure A.7) and 25/05/1970¹¹⁹ (Figure A.8) was related to the need to protect the boundaries of the site with wire fences five years ago. It was understood that these wires were destroyed from time to time at their weak points and that they were not capable of preventing the neighbors, especially children, from entering the field in groups. In the same

¹¹⁴ The original text: “1966 senesinden itibaren ben Golf Kulübü’nü hatırlıyorum ve biz her hafta sonu babamın mühendis arkadaşlarıyla yüzme havuzunu ve restoranını kullanırdık. Havuza girmeden önce de üzerimizi Golf Kulübü binasının sağında(kuzey) bulunan kıyafet değiştirme kabininde değiştirdik.”

¹¹⁵ Personal communication with Yakup Hazan on 05/03/2024 by the author. The original text: “1971-1975 yılları arasında Golf Kulübü’ne sıkça giderdik ve yüzme havuzunun filtrasyonunun olmadığını çok net hatırlıyorum.”

¹¹⁶ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

¹¹⁷ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

¹¹⁸ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

¹¹⁹ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

correspondence, the increase in the population of the neighborhood that developed around the Club was mentioned and the necessity of taking safety measures was emphasized in order to prevent damages that might come from the practice of golf.¹²⁰ For this purpose, an agreement was reached on the construction of a two-meter-high stone wall around the entire perimeter of the land.



Figure 3. 14: The course of the Golf Club, 1940s (left) and 1960s (right).

(Source: Serhat Koçak, *Eski Ankara Resimleri Facebook Platformu*)

3.2. The Context: Social Life in Ankara from Early- to Mid-20th Century

Understanding the changes in social life in Ankara during the period from the early to the mid-20th century will help evaluate the formation of the Golf Club. The Club's founding marked a point in the city's recreational and social landscape, reflecting broader transformations within the capital's society. By examining various factors and historical contexts, this part of the study seeks to shed light on how the Golf Club influenced social interactions and leisure activities in Ankara, and how these changes align with the city's overall development during these periods. The evolution of entertainment venues in Ankara was influenced by several factors, including urban planning, cultural shifts, administrative policies, economic conditions, and technological advancements. These factors played a significant role in shaping the city's social and entertainment landscape from the early to mid-20th century:

- As examined in the previous part of this chapter, city planning efforts were crucial in accommodating entertainment venues within Ankara's urban development. The early efforts focused on planned development suitable for the capital city mission. 1924

¹²⁰ It is known that the balls used during the practice of golf are covered with a very hard plastic material and can be hit up to a distance of 300 meters. If they hit an unfortunate spot, they can even cause death.

Lörcher, and 1928 Jansen Plans laid the groundwork for this development. 1957 Uybadin-Yücel Plan continued these efforts, followed by 1990 Master Plan, which provided a comprehensive framework for the city's growth, including the integration of entertainment venues.

- In addition to the planning efforts, from the foundation of the Republic in 1923 to the 1980s, various other factors influenced the formation and location of entertainment venues in Ankara as cultural-social structure underwent significant transformations. Initially, social life was static, but modernization efforts gradually transformed it. From 1930 to 1950, cultural changes were enforced by the state's modernization process. From the 1950s to the 1970s, cultural changes driven by American and European influences became more prominent, leading to a diverse and dynamic entertainment landscape. By the 1970s and 1980s, the spread of popular culture further diversified entertainment concepts and venues:
- Administrative policies played a crucial role in shaping entertainment venues. In the 1923-1930 period, the development of Ankara aligned with the Republican regime's ideology, utilizing entertainment venues to promote modern living. Between 1930 and 1950, public space usage and entertainment-related laws, such as the State Theatre Establishment Law, were introduced. The 1950s to 1970s saw the implementation of the Flat Ownership Law (*Kat Mülkiyeti Kanunu*), which allowed ground floors and passages in new boulevards to be used for entertainment. By the 1970s, entertainment venues were included within mass housing areas, integrating them into the residential fabric.¹²¹
- Economic conditions also influenced entertainment preferences and venue locations. Initially, entertainment venues were established through state intervention, catering to all citizens of Ankara. Over time, the educated and upper income group, comprising the new residents who came to Ankara after it had been chosen as the capital, preferred the new center along the Kızılay-Kavaklıdere axis, while the lower income group, including the old residents of Ankara, favored the old center of Ulus. This distinction in preferences led to a variety of entertainment venues catering to different economic classes.¹²²
- Technological developments also played a pivotal role in shaping entertainment options. In the pre-industrial era, options were limited due to restricted technological advancements. The introduction of cinemas and radio in the 1930s marked a significant change. By the 1950s and 1960s, cinemas, radio, and theaters became widespread. The 1970s saw an increase in cinemas and the adoption of television, further diversifying entertainment options.¹²³

Overall, these factors collectively shaped the evolution of entertainment venues in Ankara, reflecting broader social, administrative, economic, technological, and urban planning trends over several decades.

¹²¹ Gültekin, N. & Onsekiz, D. (2013). Ankara Kentinde Eğlence Mekanlarının Oluşumu ve Yer Seçimi. *Gazi Üniversitesi Mühendislik Mimarlık Fakültesi Dergisi*, 20(1): p. 137.

¹²² Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 138.

¹²³ Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 138.

Table 3. 1: The factors influencing the formation and location of entertainment venues in Ankara from the early to the mid-20th century.

(Source: Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 143)

Factors	1923-1930	1930-1950	1950-1970	1970-1980
Cultural-Social Structure	Modernization began transforming static social life.	Compulsory cultural change and modernization efforts, coupled with government authority over space.	Voluntary cultural shift (influenced by America and Europe).	Popular culture spread led to transformed and diversified entertainment concepts and venues.
Administrative Structure Policies	Ankara's development aligned with the Republican regime's ideology, using entertainment venues as tools to embrace modern living.	Public space usage and entertainment laws (State Theatre Establishment Law).	The Flat Ownership Law allowed ground floors and passages, especially in new boulevards, to be used for entertainment.	Inclusion of entertainment venues in mass housing areas.
Economic Structure	State intervention established entertainment venues as a common ground for diverse income groups.	The educated and upper-income group consists of Ankara's newcomers, while the lower-income group includes the old residents.	Urban residents with modest means preferred Ulus' old center, while the educated upper-income group favored the new center along the Kızılay-Kavaklıdere axis.	Entertainment preferences varied by income group, creating distinctions in venue types.
Technological Developments	Pre-industrial entertainment options were limited by the era's technological constraints.	The introduction of cinemas and radio transformed entertainment.	The widespread adoption of cinemas, radio, and theaters.	The rise of cinemas and widespread adoption of television.
City Plans	Efforts for planned development to suit the capital city's mission.	Lörcher Plan (1920-1932) and Jansen Plan (1932-1957)	Uybadin-Yücel Plan (1957-1969)	AMANPB Plan (1969-1983)

3.2.1. Modern Entertainment Spaces in the Early Republican Period

In the early Republican years, entertainment venues played a crucial role in spreading and implementing the cultural changes required by the Republic's official ideology in Ankara, which focused on modernization. These venues acted as social schools, helping to modernize daily life through radical reforms and demonstrating the regime's lasting influence by creating spaces that reflected its values. Until the 1930s, this approach was reinforced by political decisions and the influence of the state-centric elite.¹²⁴ The construction of the modern entertainment landscape during the early Republican era was determined by three factors. The first factor was the importance assigned to Ankara, as it was intended to be built as a model city for the rest of the country. The second factor was the state's active role in regulating and supporting the supply of entertainment venues. Due to the state's direct intervention in social life, many entertainment venues were established with state support. The third factor was the influential role of urban plans in determining the supply and presentation of entertainment. As Ankara was conceived and planned as a planned capital, entertainment activities were also planned both ideologically and spatially.¹²⁵

In the years following the early Republican period, from 1923 to 1930, the development of entertainment venues is analyzed based on their physical structures and the political, economic, and social forces behind them. The factors influencing the creation of public entertainment venues are defined in relation to urban planning of Ankara.¹²⁶ Lörcher and Jansen Plans defined new public spaces such as parks, gardens, pools, educational institutions, and hospitals. These spatial plans also influenced the location of various entertainment and leisure venues, such as hotels, restaurants, pastry shops, bars, and casinos. Broadly speaking, the dynamic changes in Ankara's urban life, along with the Republic's achievements like the alphabet change, transformations in clothing, music, entertainment, and leisure habits,

¹²⁴ Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 138.

¹²⁵ Önder, D. (2012). *Cumhuriyet Dönemi Ankara'sında Kentsel Eğlence-Dinlence Coğrafyasının Değişimi: Toplumsallaşmanın Mekânında Tüketimin Mekânına*. T. C. Merkezi (Ed.), TÜCAUM VII. Coğrafya Sempozyumu Bildiri Kitabı. p. 247.

¹²⁶ Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 138.

particularly facilitated the increased visibility of women in society and the shift of social life from homes to urban spaces.¹²⁷

In the early years of the Republic, the emergence of forms of entertainment and leisure different from traditional Ottoman practices is observed. For example, in Ottoman cities, people used to take walks in promenades, organize Ramadan festivities, have dancers perform, and play traditional plays. In this entertainment and social life setting, men and women used to have fun in separate places and did not spend time together. In the late Ottoman period, social habits were also influenced by the modernization process. With the establishment of the Republic and Ankara becoming the capital, a radical transformation was experienced also in the field of entertainment and social life. The change becomes also clear when the people of that era in Ankara is examined as daily life of old Ankara residents became very different from that of newcomers, i.e. mainly bureaucrats, who moved to the city for various official duties.¹²⁸

In the early years of the Republic, when traditional norms and the modern world were trying to coexist, we also see a transition in the field of architecture from the National Architectural Style to the International Style, marking a period of transition to modernism.¹²⁹ The importance of architectural design in establishing a common urban context between Old Ankara and Yenisehir (new city) can be understood from Lörcher's writings and plans. Lörcher's efforts to establish Yenisehir outside of the old city without disrupting or changing

¹²⁷ Gokaydin Yenal, Z. (2024). *1950 sonrası Ankara'nın Değişen Kent Yaşamı ve Pastanelerin Mekânsal Değişimi*. p. 10.

¹²⁸ The behavior of the old citizens of Ankara was influenced by tradition, but on the other hand, new citizens of Ankara, mostly coming from İstanbul, were more open to perceiving and implementing cultural and atmospheric changes. Old citizens tried to apply the lifestyle patterns of the new bourgeoisie, based on new cultural elements, and showcased in the urban spaces of Ankara's transformation as a capital city. In contrast, new citizens aimed to establish a strong and new atmosphere that would influence urban life by drawing on a series of cultural elements, criticizing the Ottoman image and transitioning to a national state influenced by the industrial revolution. See: Tanrıkulu, 1985, pp. 2-3.

¹²⁹ This style was initially implemented in the country with the help of foreign architects, seizing the opportunity to rebuild the capital Ankara along with the Republic which later, it was also accepted by local architects. This transition period to the new understanding was not fully embraced until the mid-1930s, and both styles continued to persist together. The state's favorable view of this new modernization trend can be understood from the fact that existing buildings had their facades designed in the national style altered and simplified, and that new public buildings largely relied on European architects for their architectural design. See: Aslanoğlu, N. İ. (2009). "1923-1938 Yılları Arası Ankara'da Mimarlık Gelişmeleri". In *ANKARA: Kara Kalpaklı Kent 1923-1938*, İstanbul Araştırmaları Enstitüsü. p. 72.

it, and his attempt to create a meaningful integration and identification, can be seen in his efforts to merge the buildings that host new diplomatic individuals along the Ankara Train Station, the parliament, and Ankara Castle axis. These efforts aimed to combine modern transportation schemes with a reflection of the old culture inherited from history.¹³⁰ Jansen's Plan regarded the train station and its surrounding area, including the buildings within it, as a central hub within the transportation network, linking it to the old city center, Ankara Castle and other historical areas of the city. For example, the newly built train station occupied a strategic location between the old city and the new city as envisioned by Jansen.¹³¹ Jansen also preserved the sports, cultural, industrial, and green areas around the axis that connects the old and new cities in the Lörcher Plan, as these areas highlight the significance of this axis (Figures 3.15).



Figure 3. 15: The general principles in Lörcher’s Plan which were applied in Jansen Plan.
(Prepared by the author)

¹³⁰ Cengizkan, A. (2009). “Çağdaş Bir Ulus Devletin Modern ve Planlı Başkenti”. In *ANKARA: Kara Kalpaklı Kent 1923-1938*, İstanbul Araştırmaları Enstitüsü. p. 48.

¹³¹ Resuloğlu, Ç. (2011). *The Tunalı Hilmi Avenue, 1950s-1980s: The formation of a public place in Ankara / Tunalı Hilmi Caddesi, 1950’ler-1980’ler: Ankara’da bir kamusal mekânın oluşumu* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). METU. p. 54.

In Ankara's modern urban space design, Ulus became a commercial and political center. This area, which included the train station, became a suitable region for the diversity of spaces. Ankara Train Station was particularly the only gateway to the world during the early years of the Republic. Any traveler from another city or a diplomat from a foreign country, whether it was Atatürk or the British ambassador, would be welcome at this point. From there, through İstasyon Street they would go directly to Ankara Palas Hotel¹³² (Figure 3.16) where they would stay.¹³³

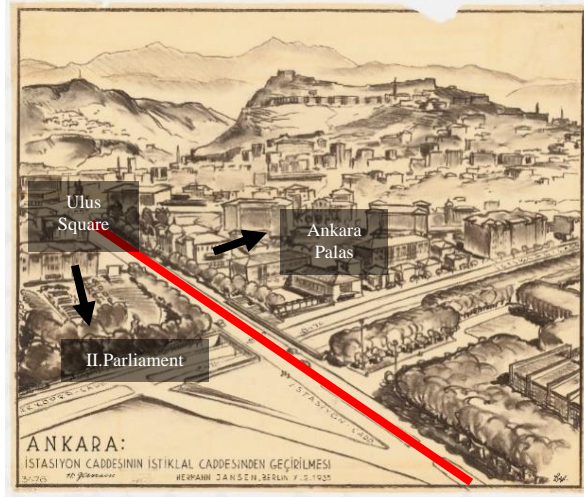


Figure 3. 16: 1934 Jansen Plan - İstasyon Street shown with red line.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 22814)

Official meetings would take place in the parliament building right across the street, and in the evening, they would go to Gar Casino,¹³⁴ housed in the ground floor of the train station (Figure

¹³² The building, the construction of which began in 1924 by architect Vedat Tek, was completed in 1928 by architect Ahmet Kemalettin Bey. It is a two-story reinforced concrete structure with a central courtyard, reminiscent of old Anatolian inns, built on a basement. The building has sixty rooms, most of which are on the upper floor. Under the large central light well is a grand ballroom, surrounded by corridors with a restaurant, bar, and game room along the outer edges. The main entrance on the front facade is framed by a high arch and crowned with a lead-covered wooden dome, evoking Ottoman classical architecture. (Çiçek, D. (2019). *Modernleşme Kurgusunda Sosyal Bir Okul: Ankara Gar Gazinosu*. In N. Kozak (Ed.), *Dünden Bugüne Ankara Otel, Lokanta, Pastane, Turizm içinde*, Ankara: Detay Yayıncılık, p. 256)

¹³³ Çiçek, 2019, p. 256.

¹³⁴ Between 1935 and 1937, the Train Station Casino and Restaurant, located to the right at the entrance to the station square and adjacent to the train station building, was designed by architect Şekip Sabri

3.17), to enjoy a good meal and some entertainment.¹³⁵ The Gar Casino operated as a restaurant during the day and as both a restaurant and a venue for musical entertainment in the evening (Figure 3.18). Due to the frequent use of Ankara Train Station, this area evolved into an attraction point. This approach highlighted the spatial interaction of the region indicated by Jansen. The spatial design of the area connected the Train Station, the Parliament, and Ankara Palas.¹³⁶



Figures 3. 17 - 18: Ankara Garı and Gar Casino.

(Source: Büyükyıldız, F. (2020). *Başka Kent Ankara*. Ankara: Favori Yayınları. pp. 105-106)

In the 1930s in Ankara, although the alternatives were limited, new citizens of Ankara could still spend active and enjoyable time in the city center. Especially hotels, numbering around 10 in the 1920s, served as multifunctional spaces where bureaucrats and their families gathered, had meals, socialized, and hosted official meetings and political decision-making. The increase in diversity and the number of entertainment venues in Ankara began to increase with planned transformation supported by the state, leading to the opening of restaurants, taverns, bars, and pubs.¹³⁷ These were located inside a market place called *Şehir Çarşısı* (city

Akalin as an integral part of the station building. The casino remained one of Ankara's most prestigious entertainment venues until the late 1960s. (Çiçek, 2019, p. 259)

¹³⁵ Çiçek, 2019, p. 259.

¹³⁶ Gokaydin Yenal, 2024, p. 30.

¹³⁷ Notably, Fresko Bar in Ulus opened in 1925 and Elhamra Bar in 1926 were among the first. Since these venues were not suitable for the use of the elite, the state brought Baba Karpiç from İstanbul by decree. Karpiç (Figure 19) was brought to Ankara Ulus Square in 1928 to fulfill Atatürk's request for the establishment of a modern restaurant where tablecloths, napkins, and cutlery would change with each service. Karpiç, which served the people of Ankara until 1953 under the name of a state-restaurant, hosted many orchestras, musicians and poets and was favored by the educated and cultured middle and

bazaar) that was situated across the street from the first parliament building, constructed on a road adjacent to the high stone-walled terrace of *Millet Bahçesi* (Garden of the Nation), covered with large trees, and facing the Atatürk Boulevard, the main axis of the city (Figure 3.20). The reason for establishing such venues and with state support was to set an example for the public, encouraging them to adapt to the new lifestyle introduced by the Republic by attending balls and modern weddings and thereby accelerating the process of acclimating to this new way of life.¹³⁸

Among the well-maintained and clean hotels and restaurants in that period, Ankara Palas Hotel located on the street connecting the train station to the city center, was the most significant, both in terms of its patrons and service excellence and architectural structure. In 1928, Ankara Palas was built to provide a venue where Republican bureaucrats, foreign diplomats, and occasionally wealthy merchants from old Ankara could gather and enjoy themselves. Ankara Palas hosted classical music performances during meals and in program rooms, as well as meetings, receptions, and balls. In the 1930s, the hotel started organizing periodic concerts and nightly programs featuring different foreign artists (Figure 3.21).



Figures 3. 19 - 20: Market place called *Şehir Çarşısı* in *Ulus* in 1930s that hosted *Elhamra* Bar, *Fresko* Bar and *Karpiç* Restaurant.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 2533, *Ulus* newspaper – 25/12/1937)

high-income citizens. (Osmay, S. (1998). “1923’ten Bugünkü Kent Merkezlerinin Dönüşümü”. In *75 Yılda Değişen Kent ve Mimarlık*. Türkiye İş Bankası, İstanbul. pp. 138-154)

¹³⁸ Osmay, 1998, pp. 138-154.



Figure 3. 21: Ankara Palas.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 0233, *Hakimiyeti Milliye* – 05/06/1931)

Continuing on indoor entertainment venues, one of the new spots for Ankara residents to socialize indoors was the cinema and theater. In 1926, Ankara got its first permanent cinema building with the Kulüp Sineması¹³⁹ in Ulus (Figure 3.22).¹⁴⁰ In 1947, the establishment of the State Theater was approved by law, and the *Büyük* (Grand) and *Küçük* (Small) Theaters began day time performances.¹⁴¹ (Figure 3.23) During the 1930s to 1950s, the proliferation of such entertainment venues, alongside private theaters, achieved the goal of strengthening social life.¹⁴²

¹³⁹ After this cinema burned down in 1933, it was renamed as Halk Sineması.

¹⁴⁰ In Republican-era Ankara, new cinemas that opened included Cumhuriyet Sineması in Bentderesi in 1929, Yeni Sinema in 1932, Sus Sineması on Anafartalar Street in 1938, and Sümer Sineması in 1940. See: Tariyer, T. (2009). "Ankara'da Sosyal Yaşam (1923-1938)". In *ANKARA: Kara Kalpaklı Kent 1923-1938*, İstanbul Araştırmaları Enstitüsü. pp. 139-140.

¹⁴¹ The lower floor of the *Evkaf* Apartment, originally used as a costume and materials storage, was renovated to become the "Küçük Tiyatro". The city later acquired its second theater and opera venue when the original architectural project of the "Sergievi" was modified to open as the "Büyük Tiyatro". This area, now known as Opera Square, was developed as a hub for cultural activities by the end of the 1940s. (Önder, 2012, p. 249.) *Büyük Tiyatro*, also known as the Ankara Opera, was conceived as a solution due to the lack of a large venue for opera and theater performances in the capital and the absence of a budget for a new building. Consequently, the existing structure was repurposed. For this transformation, the Sergievi building, designed by Şevki Balmumcu in the 1930s, was decommissioned. German architect Paul Bonatz was then tasked with preparing the conversion project for the building. Until 1946, the building hosted various exhibitions focusing on different topics such as "Turkey: History, Beauty, and Industry Exhibition," "Handicrafts and Minor Arts Exhibition," "Coal-Fired Vehicles Exhibition," and "Agricultural Exhibition." In 1946, however, a decision was made to change the building's function, and the Ankara Exhibition Hall was replaced by the Ankara Opera. Ergut, E. A. (2011). The Exhibition House in Ankara: Building (up) the 'National' and the 'Modern'. *Journal of Architecture*, vol.16, no.6; pp. 855-884.

¹⁴² Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 140.



Figure 3. 22: Newspapers showing diverse movies in the theatres.
(*Ulus* newspaper – 30/12/1937 (left), *Hakimiyeti Milliye* – 02/27/1933 (right))

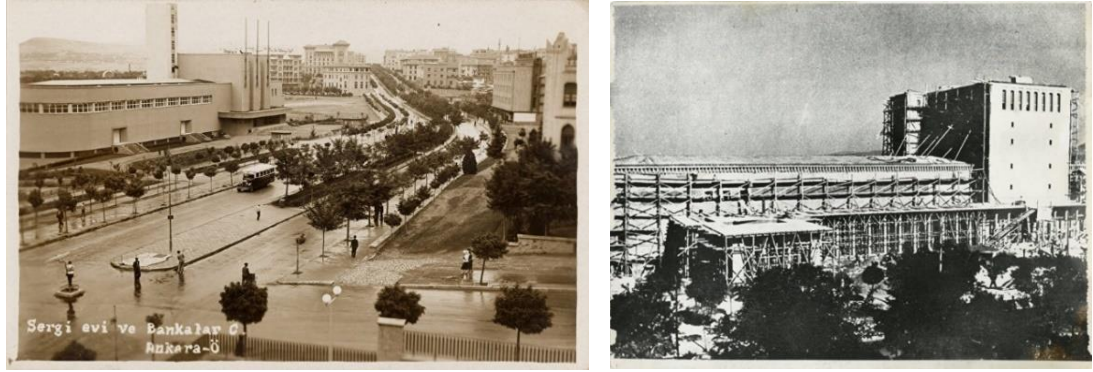


Figure 3. 23: *Ankara Sergi Evi* (left), A photo of one of the stages in the transformation of the *Sergi Evi* into the Opera House (right).

(Source: Salt Araştırma Archive)

In the 1930s, *Ulus* was both the city's center and the area where entertainment and leisure activities were concentrated. However, starting from the second half of the 1930s, entertainment venues began to be established in the newly developed part of the city, *Yenişehir*. With its modern boulevards and urban parks, *Yenişehir* itself served as a space for entertainment and leisure for Ankara's residents. Additionally, the urban environment it provides fostered the development of entertainment and leisure activities.¹⁴³ Atatürk

¹⁴³ Önder, 2012, pp. 247-248.

Boulevard, with its wide sidewalks, trees, and cafes, became one of the most popular public spaces for the new Ankara residents, mostly bureaucrats living in *Yenişehir*. In 1939, Ulus Cinema, which opened in the *Soysal* Apartment located diagonally across from *Güvenpark*, became the first cinema in *Yenişehir*. The opening of Ulus Cinema marked the beginning of the shift of cultural activities from *Ulus* to *Kızılay* in Ankara.¹⁴⁴ The changing urban layout of Ankara also influenced and increased the diversity of housing and dining venues. *Yenişehir* area became a hub for residences, restaurants, and pastry shops. (Figure 3.24).¹⁴⁵ In this context, the positioning of residential areas aimed to achieve cohesion with open space arrangements. This designed system allowed the growing urban population to spend more time in green spaces and on streets.

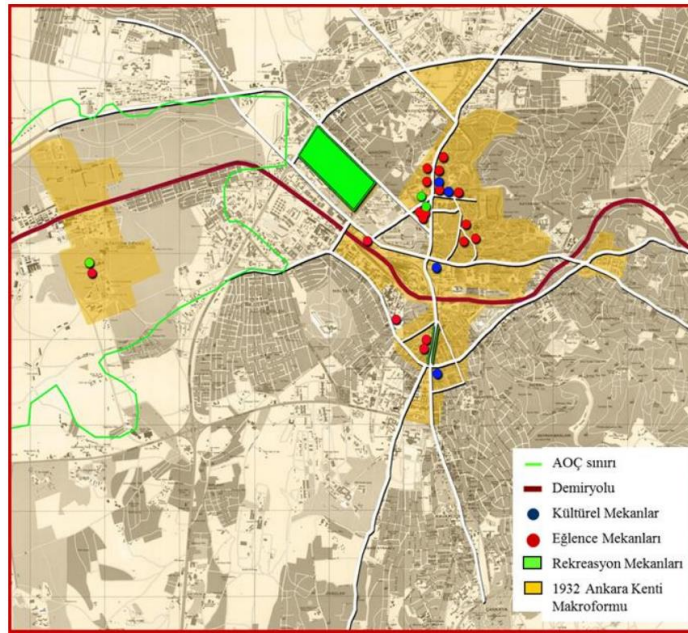


Figure 3. 24: Entertainment and Leisure Geography of the 1923-1940 Period.

(Source: Önder, 2012, p. 248)

¹⁴⁴ Bayraktar, N. (2013). Tarihe Eş Zamanlı Tanıklık: Ulus ve Kızılay Meydanlarının Değişim Süreci. *Ankara Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 1(1), 20-15. p.73.

¹⁴⁵ By the 1940s, *Yenişehir* had completed its development and started to assume central functions, gradually drawing focus away from *Ulus*, the original center. Meanwhile, while *Karpiç* continued to serve high-ranking bureaucrats as a “state restaurant” in *Ulus*, the head waiter from this legendary establishment, with the support of the then Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Governor of Ankara, opened *Süreyya* Pavilion under the *Soysal* Apartment. Like *Karpiç*, *Süreyya* Pavilion also catered to the city's middle and high-income educated and cultured class. In this way, the prestigious entertainment elements of *Ulus* were reintroduced into the city's new prestigious areas, initiating a transformation in the entertainment geography. See: Önder, 2012, p. 248.

In the early years of the Republic, the recreational and entertainment needs of the old Ankara's men and urban residents with modest means were attempted to be met in the modest coffeehouses around *Taşhan* and *Bentderesi*, as they used to be. On the other side, for women, the only option was to have picnics with their families by the *Hatip* Creek and *İnce Su* streams on Fridays and holidays. Often, free time of old Ankara residents, especially in summer months, was spent in the vineyard houses, which were of great importance as recreational places outside the city. Within the city, open green areas planned since the early years of the Republic became usable by the 1930s, and among them, the most used park was *Millet Bahçesi*¹⁴⁶ which was created opposite the Parliament building. In this park, located between Ankara Palas, *Ulus* Square, and the Central Bank, the most important feature was that the city's modern lifestyle design found its place within the social layers of daily life. Green spaces in *Ulus* such as *Millet Bahçesi* and *Meclis Bahçesi* (Garden of the Parliament) became areas where this interaction could be observed. Parks and avenues, which provided a space for men and women to spend time together in social life, played a significant role in the development of urban axes in Ankara. Socio-cultural changes found different societal responses through the diversification of these spaces (Figure 3.25). Events involving state officials were complemented by events with civilian participation.¹⁴⁷ *Meclis Bahçesi* (Figure 3.26) was meticulously arranged, especially during the early years of the Republic. The long, tiered pool in the garden was named the "Lotus Pool" (*Nilüfer Havuzu*) by Ankara residents due to the flowers it contained. At that time, the park was open to the public and could be easily visited. Additionally, the Presidential Orchestra (*Riyaset-i Cumhuriyet Orkestrası*) used to give open-air concerts to the people of Ankara on a semi-circular stage (Figure 3.27) located in the garden.

In addition to the urban parks and recreational areas in *Ulus*, *Güvenpark*¹⁴⁸ stood out in *Kızılay*¹⁴⁹, which was progressing with the potential to become the new center (Figure 3.28). This area was envisioned to house the parliament, ministries, and state institutions, as well as

¹⁴⁶ Dedekargınoğlu, C. (2019). Erken Cumhuriyet Ankara'sında Bir Kamusal Mekân: Millet Bahçesi, *Ankara Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 7(2): pp. 355-374.

¹⁴⁷ Tanrıkulu, 1985.

¹⁴⁸ When the park was first established it was called Emniyet Parkı.

¹⁴⁹ After the Red Cross (*Kızılay*) building was constructed in the district developing towards Yenışehir from *Ulus*, the district and the square were named *Kızılay*. The garden of the *Kızılay* building was arranged as a park and named *Kızılay Park*. For many years, *Kızılay Park* served as a resting place for the residents of Ankara. When the *Kızılay* building was demolished, the park also disappeared.

a residential zone where the people working in these institutions could live.¹⁵⁰ Established in the early 1930s, *Güvenpark*, with its proximity to ministry buildings and the new parliament, quickly led to the city growing and developing around this center, turning it into an attraction point. *Güvenpark* is part of the open green space system proposed in the Jansen plan. Due to its central location, it has more of a square park characteristic. It especially became a frequent spot for workers to spend their lunch breaks and a passage point that almost all city dwellers passed through during their daily commutes.¹⁵¹



Figure 3. 25: *Millet Bahçesi* and the women of Ankara strolling in the garden of the parliament building in 1928.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 1826, 1843)



Figures 3. 26 - 27: A ceremony organized in the garden of the parliament in 1931 and news about the Presidential Orchestra that used to give concerts in the garden.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 0828, 2846, *Hakimiyet-i Milliye*, 29/06/1933)

¹⁵⁰ Cengizkan, A. (2010). “Türkiye için modern ve planlı bir başkent kurmak: Ankara 1920-1950”. In *Bir Başkent'in Oluşumu: Avusturyalı, Alman ve İsviçreli Mimarların Ankara'daki İzleri*, p. 32.

¹⁵¹ Günsel R. (2004). *Ankara Başkent'in Tarihi, Arkeolojisi ve Mimarisi*. Ankara Enstitüsü Vakfı Yayınları, Ankara. pp. 270-271.



Figure 3. 28: Ulus, *Millet Bahçesi* in 1930s. (left), Güvenpark and Atatürk Boulevard on its left, 1937 (right).

(Source: *Bir Zamanlar Ankara Facebook Platformu*, Vekam Library – Inventory No: 1419)

Modern entertainment spaces included not only the sites in the city center but also those in the city's outskirts. With this regard, AOÇ (Atatürk Forest Farm)¹⁵², besides its agricultural functions, was a significant initiative within the framework of the fundamental urban planning policies of the early Republic era. Established 4 km away from Ankara next to the rails of the Ankara-Eskişehir train line, the farm provided areas for relaxation and various cultural activities for the public, and thus played an exemplary and important role in offering public services to cities.¹⁵³ In a letter he sent to the Prime Ministry regarding the Farm that he donated to the nation in 1937, Atatürk stated: "It is worth mentioning that one of the purposes of the Farms is to provide services such as improving the land according to the location, and creating healthy places for the public to walk, entertain, and rest." With these words, he revealed that one of the founding purposes of the Farm was recreation. In this context, the farm not only remained a model farm but also was structured as a recreational and picnic area for the public in Ankara, which still lacked sufficient green spaces (Figure 3.29).¹⁵⁴

¹⁵² AOÇ (Atatürk Orman Çiftliği) was established on May 5, 1925, under the name "Gazi Orman Çiftliği." On April 1, 1950, with the enactment of Law No. 5659, the name of the farm was changed to Atatürk Orman Çiftliği. This law also granted the farm its current status. (Kılınç, M. (2019). *Basında Atatürk Orman Çiftliği (1925-1938)*. *Atatürk Araştırma Merkezi Dergisi*. p. 556)

¹⁵³ Keskinok, Ç. (2008). Bir Özgürleştirme Tasarısı Olarak Atatürk Orman Çiftliği. In *Bir Çağdaşlaşma Öyküsü: Atatürk Orman Çiftliği*. Ankara, Koleksiyoncular Derneği Yayını, pp. 78-79.

¹⁵⁴ The original text: "Çiftliklerin yerine göre arazisini ıslah etmek, halka gezecek, eğlenecek ve dinlenecek sıhhi yerler gibi hizmetleri de zikre şayandır." See: Keleş, R. (1990). *Atatürk Orman Çiftliği. Ankara, C.1, No: 1*: p. 73.



Figure 3. 29: News about entertainment venues.

(*Servet-i Fünun* – 21/07/1932 – page 8 (left), *Ulus* newspaper – 28/12/1944 (right up); 02/08/1944 (right down))

Within the Farm, spaces suitable for active and passive recreation were created.¹⁵⁵ Additionally, during summer months, when people of Ankara sought relief from the hot and dry weather, the *Marmara* and *Karadeniz* Pools constructed under Atatürk's directives were frequented (Figure 3.30).

Marmara Köşkü, designed by Ernst Egli in 1932 (Figure 3.31), was also very popular amongst the visitors. Thus, the facility consisted of pools, restaurants and service areas became a new leisure and resting place for the citizens of Ankara and attracted public interest not only with its open spaces but also with its restaurants and casinos. People used to go to the farm by primitive minibuses known as "*kaptı kaçtı*" (Figure 3.32), by car or mostly by train. Later, while designing the Ankara's 1930s Plan, Jansen envisioned several attraction points in the Farm such as an amusement park, a rose garden, coffee terraces, tennis courts and a hotel (Figure 3.33).¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁵ Events such as the "Farm Festival" or "Summer Entry Festival" held on May 25, 1933, took place with Atatürk's participation. Groves, vineyards, gardens, and orchards, consisting of various types of trees numbering approximately four million, were opened to the public. See: Açıksöz, S. (2001). *Ankara'da Kentsel Tarım Kapsamında Atatürk Orman Çiftliği'nin Günümüz Koşullarında Yeniden Değerlendirilmesi Üzerine Bir Araştırma* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Ankara University. p. 183.

¹⁵⁶ Tanrıkulu, 1985.



Figure 3. 30: Karadeniz and Marmara Pools in the 1930s.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 0168 (upper left), 1536 (upper right), 1648 (down left), 1531 (down right))



Figures 3. 31 - 32: Marmara Köşkü in 1930s. Kaptı-Kaçtı as a mode of public transportation in the 1940s.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 1691, Güllök, I. (2013). *Production of Sidewalks: The Case of Atatürk Boulevard, Ankara*)



Figure 3. 33: Jansen's envisions of Atatürk Forest Farm as a recreational space.

(Source: Technischen Universität Berlin Architecture Museum – Inventory No: 23342)

Additionally, in the Çubuk River valley, 11 km away from Ankara, Çubuk Dam started to be constructed in 1927 as the first dam in Turkey and was opened for operation in 1936. The purposes of Çubuk Dam were to supply drinking water to the city of Ankara, to irrigate the Ankara plain, and to provide a recreational area for the city (Figure 3.34). A pavilion for Atatürk's rest and a boathouse were built within the dam area.¹⁵⁷ Ankara's tradition of going to the countryside and promenading, considering the environmental arrangement, was taken into account by allocating large recreation areas, boating and creating organized gardens (Figure 3.35). Since the dam was far from the city and not everyone had a car, the Ankara Municipality solved the transportation problem by organizing additional bus services (Figure 3.36).

In the later years of the dam, a large pool was built. On the edge of this pool, the Çubuk Dam Restaurant, where the construction began in 1937 and was completed in a short time, was located. This venue became one of the most attractive places in Ankara, like Karpiç, Gar Gazinosu, and Ankara Palas.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁷ Before the dam was built, people used this area to cool off during the summer and spring months. At that time, there was a han and a mill called "*Abacılar Hanı*" at this place. See: ANKARA: Kara Kalpaklı Kent 1923-1938, İstanbul Araştırmaları Enstitüsü, 2009, Çubuk Barajı, Necati Kazancı, p.99. According to a journalist who went to the dam, if those coming from afar experienced a breakdown or were late to enter Ankara, they would spend their nights at this inn. See: Şevket, E. (1939, June). Çubuk Barajı. *Yedigün*, No:329: pp. 15-16.

¹⁵⁸ Kazancı, 2009, p. 100.

The Golf Club stands as a historical site that, while initially planned during the early Republican era of Ankara, was only realized by the mid-20th century. This club, serving as a symbol of that period, offers insights into the socialization opportunities provided to Ankara's residents through various venues. In this chapter's conclusion, the Golf Club will be examined for its role in offering both open green spaces and indoor venues that hosted a variety of social activities, reflecting the broader social environment explored earlier in the chapter.



Figure 3. 34: News about the construction and the entertainment venues in Çubuk Dam.

(*Akşam* newspaper – 14/08/1935 - page 7 (left); 06/09/1938 - page 9 (right))



Figures 3. 35 - 36: Çubuk Dam in 1940s. Bus rides from the city center to the dam.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 1503, Necati Kazancı Collection, 02/05/1937)

In the early Republican period, sports clubs, alongside other institutions and actors, became key organizers of events and competitions that held an important place in the recreational lives of Ankara's residents. These sports-related activities were notable not only for promoting

different types of sports but also for offering diverse participation formats and creating a variety of social spaces. Particularly during this period, it was observed that sports clubs, through their semi-autonomous initiatives, were able to expand and diversify sports activities beyond the control of the state. Alongside state-led planning and initiatives, sports clubs forged important relationships with the urban population through various events, contributing to the social fabric of the city. Originally focused on physical education and national representation, these functional sports activities gradually evolved into recreational events that fostered new forms of socialization and interaction, providing deeper cultural meanings and a space for communal engagement.¹⁵⁹ During this period, the themes of youth and health were so frequently emphasized that almost every issue of *La Turquie Kemaliste*, a magazine introducing the country's development and modernizing identity to Europe, proudly and enthusiastically presented how Turkish youth were being raised on par with the youth of contemporary civilizations. Meanwhile, Ankara was envisioned as a city that symbolized that ideology, and the spatial expressions of this idea were found in public recreational areas and team sports, where the body and the nation were to be revitalized (Figure 3.37).¹⁶⁰

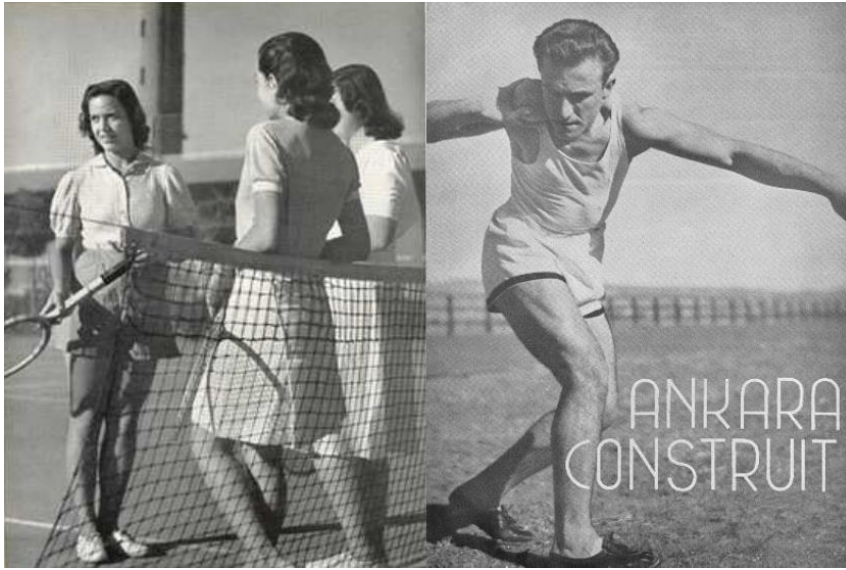


Figure 3. 37: Young people doing sports.

(Source: *La Turquie Kemaliste*, 1935)

¹⁵⁹ Aksoy, B. S. E., Kapusuz-Balcı, B., Çobanoğlu, N. O. M., Memluk, N., & Su-Ertürkmen, B. (2022). Ankara Spor Kulüpleri Etkinliklerinin Rekreatif Boş Zaman Etkinliğine Dönüşümü ve Yeni “Mahal”lerinin Üretimi: 1922-1946. *Ankara Araştırmaları Dergisi / Journal of Ankara Studies*.

¹⁶⁰ Bozdoğan, S. (2002). *Modernizm ve Ulusun İnşası*, İstanbul: Metis Yayınları. p. 91.

Thus, during the early Republican era to the mid-20th century, sports clubs were pivotal in Ankara's social life, acting as major social hubs for the city's elite. Among the recreational and sports sites of the period, equestrian and tennis clubs stood out. They hosted various tournaments that attracted attention and enthusiasm from the entire city.¹⁶¹

The opening of the 19 Mayıs Stadium in 1936 marked a significant enhancement to Ankara's social life. The stadium not only hosted sports events but also became a vital social gathering spot, adding new excitement and vitality to the city's social fabric (Figure 3.38). A year later, the Ankara Hippodrome opened its doors, becoming a stylish weekend destination where visitors dressed elegantly, contributing to its national park-like ambiance. The hippodrome continued the riding habits in the capital that had begun to flourish with Ankara *Atlı Spor Kulübü*, as a horse-riding club, founded in 1922, which played a significant role in promoting equestrian sports that held symbolic value both for the elite and the state. Equestrian activities were closely associated with military traditions and leadership, and *Atlı Spor Kulübü* became a center for horse riding competitions and social gatherings, reinforcing the prestige of the sport and intertwining these activities with the identity of the new Republic (Figure 3.39).¹⁶²



Figure 3. 38: A ceremony held at 19 Mayıs Stadium.
(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 1152)

¹⁶¹ Tanrıkulu, 1985, pp. 22-27.

¹⁶² Günver, S. (1990). 2. *Dünya Savaşı yıllarında Ankara'da diplomasi. Başkent söyleşileri içinde*, Ankara: Kent-Koop. pp. 63-81.

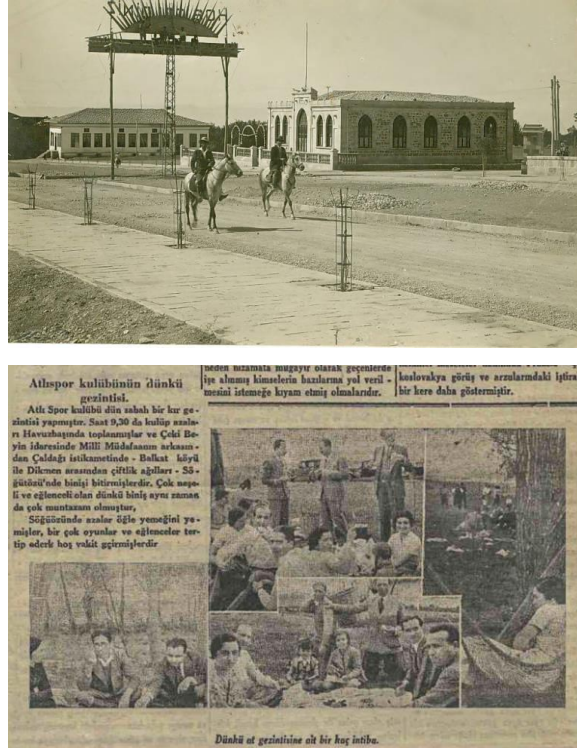


Figure 3.39: Premises of Atlı Spor Club and a countryside walk event with Atlı Spor Club members.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 0920, *Hakimiyet-I Milliye*, 28/04/1934)

In the 1930s, amidst a growing sports culture fostered by the newly established Republic, Ankara saw the introduction of its first tennis courts. The Kavaklıdere Sporting Tennis Club, opened in 1929, was the city's first tennis facility. It quickly became a favored venue for women players and the diplomatic community, offering both sports and social interaction. The proximity of many embassies in Kavaklıdere made this club a popular social center for diplomats.¹⁶³

In 1938, a decade after the Kavaklıdere Sporting Club, a second tennis facility, Ankara Tennis Club, was opened at the 19 Mayıs Stadium complex. This was part of a meticulously planned site designed by Paolo Vietti-Violi, which divided the area into three distinct zones: the Hippodrome, public sports fields (including the stadium, swimming pools, and practice fields),

¹⁶³ Tunalı, U. (2005). 1929 Yılı'nın Ankara'sı, *Kavaklıdere Sporting Kulübü Bülteni*, June: pp. 4-5; Özgenel, L. (2017). Tennis in Republican Turkey and Ankara: The Emergence of a Sport as a Society and Space. *TÜBA-KED Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Kültür Envanteri Dergisi* (16); pp. 19-20.

and a luxurious sports area with tennis courts. This new facility, like its predecessor, became a favored recreational and sporting hub for the diplomatic missions residing in Ankara (Figure 3.40).¹⁶⁴

Thus, during the early Republican era to the mid-20th century, sports clubs were pivotal in Ankara's social life, acting as major social hubs for the city's elite, as would be the case with the Golf Club to be examined in the following parts.



Figure 3. 40: Ankara Tennis Club inside 19 Mayıs Stadium Complex.
(Source: Bükey, A. K. (1942). *Tenis, Beden Terbiyesi Umum Müdürlüğü*. p. 145)

3.2.2. Spaces of Changing Social Habits in the Post-War Period

To understand and grasp the social life at the Golf Club, an examination on how social life in Ankara evolved from the early 1950s to the late 1970s is also needed, as this was the time when the Golf Club was frequently used. The comprehensive planning efforts that began in 1923 with Ankara's designation as the capital were revisited in the 1950s. This need arose due to changes in the social and cultural fabric, the transition to a multi-party system in economic policy and governance, the increase in car usage and the consequent opening of boulevards, the rise of apartment buildings and squatter settlements at the boundaries of the city, and changes in urban space consumption patterns. These developments continued rapidly until the 1980s, with evolving lifestyle habits and the needs of the growing urban population shaping the relationship between the city and its spaces (Figure 3.41).¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁴ Özgenel, 2017, p. 20.

¹⁶⁵ Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 140.

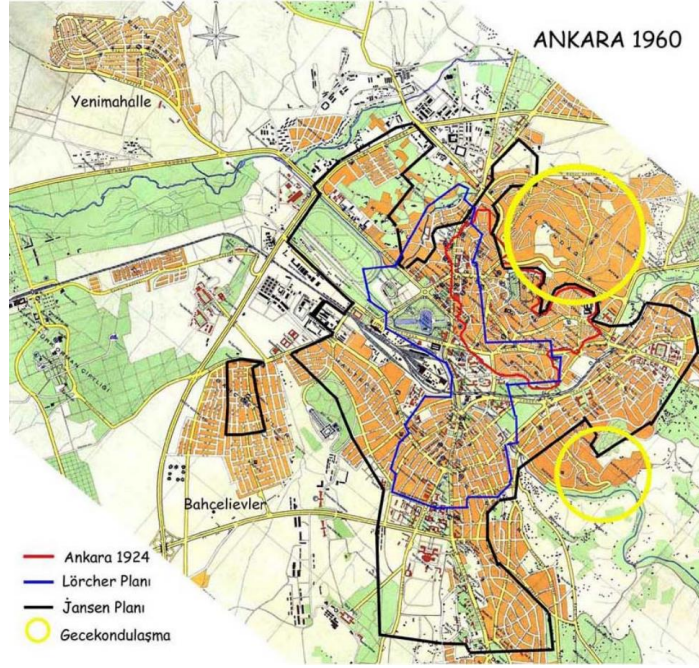


Figure 3. 41: Plan showing the boundaries of Ankara.
(Source: Alaeddin Kıral Basımevi, 1967, İstanbul)

The plans prepared by Lörcher and Jansen remained influential in Ankara's spatial development until the end of the 1940s. By the late 1940s, the broad effects of the Second World War and changes in Turkish political and social life, led to a rapid increase in Ankara's population as it became a central destination for migration from Anatolia. The need for housing occurred due to the unpredicted rise of the population that resulted in squatter settlements. This situation brought the need for a new city plan back to the forefront.¹⁶⁶ The Uybadin-Yücel Plan, which was in effect between 1957 and 1969, was instrumental in guiding Ankara's development during this period. The plan, considered democratic and participatory, led to the creation of green spaces and pedestrian pathways integrated inside the city with the organization of social and cultural events.¹⁶⁷

From the 1950s to the 1980s, especially Kızılay experienced significant economic, social, and spatial changes and transformations that led to the development of new axes and the expansion of existing ones. Ankara's urban layout was influenced by these multi-layered changes during this period. In the process of the city's transformation, government offices initially located in

¹⁶⁶ Şenyapılı, T. (Ed.). (2006). *Cumhuriyet'in Ankarası*. Ankara: ODTÜ Yayıncılık. p. 178.

¹⁶⁷ (1957). Ankara İmar Planı İzah Notları.

and around Ulus shifted to the Kızılay axis, leading to commercial and social development in the area and spatially dining venues also began to concentrate along this axis (Figure 3.42).¹⁶⁸

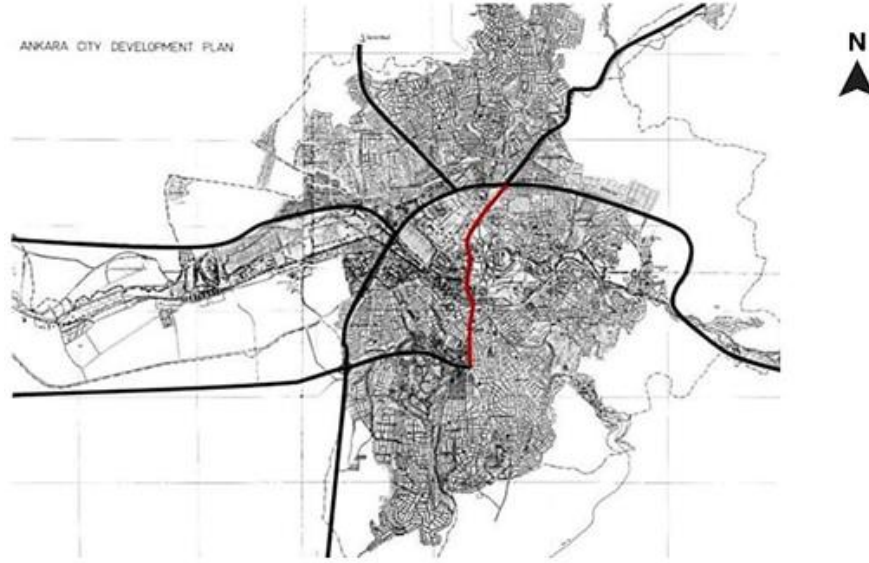


Figure 3. 42: Uybadin-Yücel Ankara Plan, 1957. Development axis shown with red line.
(Source: Güllök, 2013, p. 84)

Beginning in the 1940s, Ulus gradually began to lose its status as a prestigious central area to Kızılay. By the 1950s, many entertainment and leisure venues in Ulus had increasingly faded from the city's social life. A notable example of this decline is the *Millet Bahçesi* in Ulus Square. The park suffered damage when debris from a plane crash fell onto it (Figure 3.43), and it later remained neglected and lost its garden characteristics over time.¹⁶⁹ Another example of vanishing entertainment spots is *Yeni Cinema* closed in 1956, which was one of the prominent indoor leisure destinations in Ulus.¹⁷⁰

In the 1950s, the new geography of entertainment shifted to "Yenişehir-Kızılay". Observations show that most of the new entertainment venues that opened in the 1950s were located in

¹⁶⁸ Güllök, I. (2013). *Kaldırımların Üretimi: Atatürk Bulvarı Örneğinde* (Unpublished master thesis). METU. p. 84.

¹⁶⁹ *Milliyet*, 02/02/1963.

¹⁷⁰ Önder, 2012, p. 250.

Yenişehir. This area began to take on central functions from Ulus, becoming a focal point for urban entertainment and leisure activities.¹⁷¹

The post-1950 period witnessed significant shifts in governance and societal structure, resulting in important outcomes such as economic liberalization and a tendency towards conservatism in administrative ideology. The transformations in political and economic spheres under the Democratic Party in power during the 1950s extended to social domains as well. Consequently, the consumption habits and lifestyles of the society underwent changes, and the reduction in women's domestic workload allowed them to take a more active role in social life in the following years.¹⁷² The opportunities for women and men to participate in social life and spend time together in urban spaces increased, becoming more observable on the main axes and streets. Pedestrian traffic on Atatürk Boulevard grew, making it a significant area for the city's social life (Figure 3.44). Along this axis, various venues with different functions were established.



Figures 3. 43 - 44: Atatürk Boulevard and the crowd in 1950s.

(Source: *Milliyet* newspaper – 02/02/1963, Sazyek, E. (2018). *Türk Romanında Ankara*.

Ankara: VEKAM Yayınları. p. 440)

¹⁷¹ Indeed, the 1957 Uybadin-Yücel Plan did not anticipate Yenişehir's emergence as a central business area; it projected that Ulus would maintain its central functions, while Kızılay would see the concentration of offices, entertainment venues, restaurants, and casinos. See: Önder, 2012, p. 250.

¹⁷² Çakır, H. & Bürücü Kazkondü, Ş. & Aydılek, E. (2020). Demokrat Parti Döneminde Tüketim Alışkanlıklarında Yaşanan Dönüşüm ve Toplumsal Yansımaları. *International Journal of Economics, Politics, Humanities & Social Sciences*, 3(3). pp. 134-143.

Setting aside Ulus Square and its surroundings, *Gençlik Parkı* can be considered the starting point in the modern development of Ankara, particularly along the Atatürk Boulevard axis extending southward. During the 1950s to the 1960s, the benefits of capitalism became widespread in the country. Consequently, the traditional conservative ideology that was opposed to consumption also changed. With the expansion of the market, the number and variety of entertainment venues increased, and the share of profits from these establishments also grew.¹⁷³ During this period, there was a notable transformation observed in Ankara's tea gardens and parks, which were originally established in the early years of the Republic and served as important recreational areas for the people of Ankara. Some of these spaces were converted into taverns and casinos serving alcoholic beverages. *Gençlik Parkı* was founded in 1943, covering an area of 28.000 m², and featured various recreational, social, cultural, and scientific facilities, as well as an artificial lake. As a result of undesirable settlements within the park area until 1956, revitalization efforts of the park were initiated in the same year, and introduced new facilities such as a casino, restaurant, cafes and tea gardens as well as an amusement park and a miniature train station operated by *Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Demiryolları* (Turkish State Railways) inspired by the proximity of Ankara Train Station to the park. Additionally, an entrance fee was introduced for accessing the park after the introduction of the new amenities. These changes marked a shift in the nature and character of these previously public recreational spaces (Figure 3.45).¹⁷⁴



Figure 3. 45: An open restaurant in *Gençlik Parkı* and *Gençlik Parkı* pool in 1950s.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: DFK_024_phg_01 and 1338)

¹⁷³ Nalbantoğlu, H. Ü. (2000). Cumhuriyet Dönemi Ankara'sında Orta Sınıf. In *Tarih İçinde Ankara*. Ankara. pp. 287-300.

¹⁷⁴ Ocak, Ö. & Perçin, H. (2013). Kent Parklarının Tasarım Anlayışlarının Yurtiçi ve Yurtdışı Örneklerinde İncelenmesi. *Selçuk Tarım Bilimleri Dergisi*.

Cinema culture continued to flourish during this period as well, and *Büyük Sinema*, which opened in the early 1950s, was described as the most elegant cinema hall in Ankara. Located at Atatürk Boulevard in Kızılay, *Büyük Sinema* became a frequently visited attraction point. The events held at the hall were not limited to film screenings but also included music performances, concerts, and New Year's celebrations. The movie theatre and its adjoining pastry shop became popular spots for high-ranking state officials, prominent city residents, artists and famous film stars who attended premieres at venues with red carpeted floors.¹⁷⁵ *Büyük Pastane*, the pastry shop which operated within the same building, became a part of the evolving urban life and was considered a luxury venue at the time due to its service quality and prices (Figure 3.46).¹⁷⁶

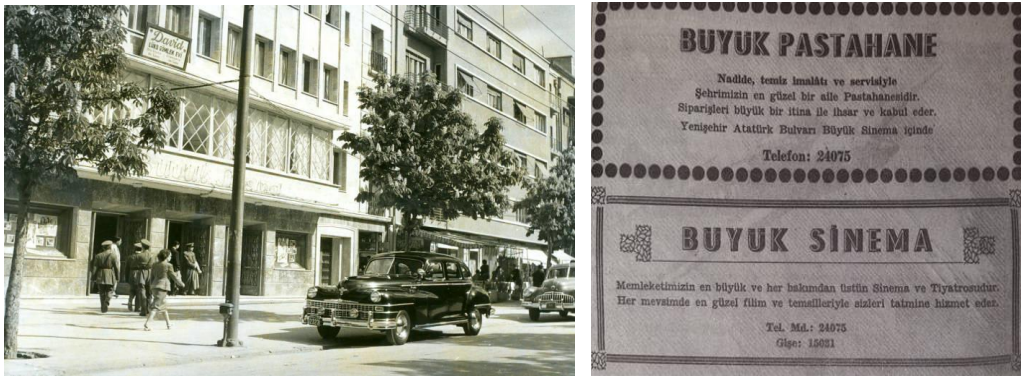


Figure 3. 46: *Büyük Sinema* at Atatürk Boulevard in 1950 *Büyük Pastane* advertisement in 1953.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 1807, Özalp, N. M. (2016). *Bir Başkent'in Anatomisi 1950'lerde Ankara*. Ankara: İdealkent Yayınları. p. 359)

In 1960, with the parliament relocating to Kızılay, Ulus lost its role as a central business district, including its function as a banking hub. As a result of this dual urban structure, Ulus experienced a decrease or transformation in its entertainment venues due to the push from broader public with lower-income groups in the north and the attraction of educated and upper-

¹⁷⁵ One of the notable guests of the cinema was then-President İsmet İnönü, for whom a special box was created in the hall. This box was equipped with a custom-designed sound system to ensure that İnönü could hear comfortably.

¹⁷⁶ Mungan Yavuztürk, G. (2009). Ankara'da Bir Büyük Sinema Vardı. *Kebikeç İnsan Bilimleri İçin Kaynak Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 28: pp. 163-168.

income groups to the south. Consequently, the Kızılay-Kavaklıdere corridor became the focal point where entertainment and leisure activities began to be concentrated and clustered.¹⁷⁷

After 1960, a period began characterized by rapid industrialization, accelerated migration from rural areas to cities, and from Turkey to Europe. Consequently, the cultural changes driven by migration to Europe and the spread of American culture also influenced entertainment venues.¹⁷⁸ During this period, new entertainment venues started to emerge in Ankara, influenced by the prevailing American culture observed throughout the country.

The process of modernization, which had begun during the Tanzimat period and continued in the early years of the Republic, took on the form of Americanization during this time. Symbols of American-style life began to proliferate, and traditional regular restaurants were gradually replaced by fast-food establishments, and bakeries. One notable establishment that made its mark during this period was *Piknik Lokantası* (Figure 3.47), which became synonymous with the era.¹⁷⁹

Şinasi Yüksel describes *Piknik* in his blog post with the following words:

Piknik, a restaurant in Ankara's Yenışehir district operational from 1953 to 1986, offered a first-class experience with its sandwiches, hotdogs and the cheerful demeanor of its staff, at a time when people would wear their best clothes and stroll around Kızılay with their families. This made it one of the first restaurants in Ankara to operate with a fast-food concept. Many politicians and even the President of the time, Celal Bayar, who couldn't remain indifferent to its appeal, visited and drank its famous fruit juice.^{180 181}

¹⁷⁷ Bademli, 1987.

¹⁷⁸ Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 140.

¹⁷⁹ Alkan, 2008, pp. 85-89.

¹⁸⁰ Original: “1953 – 1986 yılları arasında Ankara'nın Yenışehir semtindeki bir lokanta olan Piknik o dönemde insanların temiz elbiselerini giyip Kızılay'da ailecek dolaştığı bir dönemde sandviçleriyle ve çalışanların güler yüzlülüğüyle birinci sınıf bir deneyim sunan bir mekandı. Bu özelliğiyle Ankara'da fast-food mantığıyla açılan ilk restoranlardan olma özelliği taşımaktadır. Bu ilgiye kayıtsız kalamayan birçok siyasetçi ve dönemin Cumhurbaşkanı Celal Bayar'da burayı ziyaret etmiş ve meşhur meyve suyundan içmiştir.”

¹⁸¹ Yüksel, Ş. (2014). *Ankara'da Bir Efsane Şarküteri-Lokanta: PİKNIK!* Retrieved from <http://www.sinasiyukse.com/blog/en/?p=5384>

In the 1970s, most high-revenue restaurants were replaced by sandwich shops, and other fast-food establishments. During the same period, many tea gardens and restaurants were transformed into taverns or licensed casinos.¹⁸²



Figure 3. 47: Photo of Tunalı Street in Yenışehir where Pıknık appears on the right. Article and the photo showing American-style dining in Pıknık.

(Source: Sami Güner Collection, Özalp, Yalçın Ergir Collection)

By the 1970s, a second central business district emerged in Ankara, separate from Ulus, and the new center, Kızılay, became a hub where the capital's administrative and service functions were concentrated. The introduction of television was a significant factor that distinguished the daily life of the 1970s from previous years. Additionally, political conflicts were prominent on the agenda of Turkey during this period. Young people, influenced by the growing freedom movements, began to prefer socializing among themselves rather than attending evening entertainments with their families, a trend that had gained popularity in the 1960s. Towards the late 1970s, three vibrant sub-centers emerged in Ankara, where entertainment venues were concentrated, offering a diverse range of activities. Ulus became known for its restaurants, daily accommodations, and hotels. Kızılay became a hub for restaurants, cafes, patisseries, fast food outlets, and more. Starting the expansion of the leisure attraction points to the direction of Kavaklıdere region in 1960s, Tunalı Hilmi Street, became the new place synonymous with cinemas, shopping malls, stores, and other similar venues in the 1970s (Figure 3.48).¹⁸³ Analyzing Ankara's plans until the early 1950s, it is evident that this entire area was regarded as one of the city's green belts that consists of trees with a river, with the

¹⁸² Denel, S. (2002) "19. Yüzyılda Ankara'nın Kentsel Formu ve Konut Dokusundaki Farklılaşmalar". In *Tarih İçinde Ankara*. METU. pp. 129-152.

¹⁸³ Alkan, 2008, pp. 97-98.

Jansen Plan only opening a small road where today's Tunalı Hilmi Street is located (Figures 3.49-3.51).¹⁸⁴

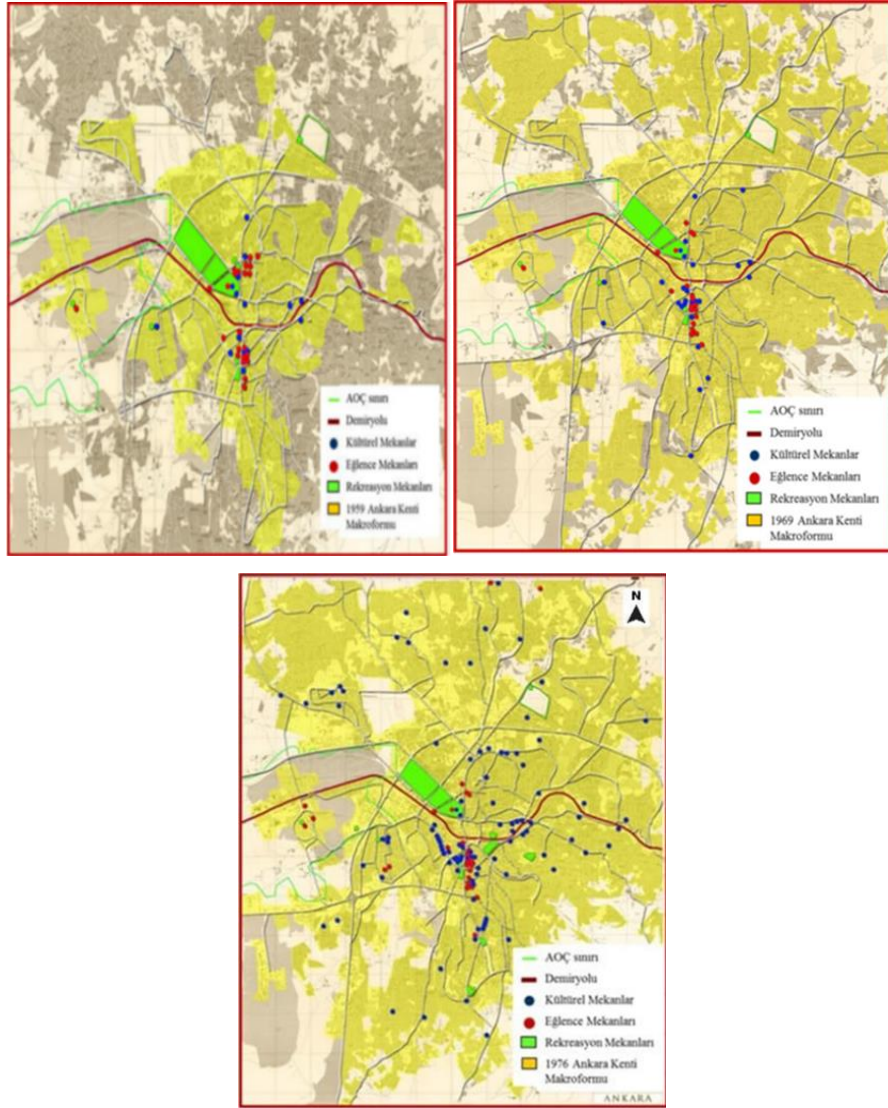


Figure 3. 48: Change in entertainment and leisure geography of the 1940-1970 period.

(Source: Önder, 2012, pp. 249-251)

¹⁸⁴ Resuloğlu, 2011. p. 56. Examining the Kavaklıdere region's location in the 1960s reveals it as a prestigious residential area of the city, home to high-income groups and foreign officials working at embassies. By the 1970s, however, Tunalı Hilmi Street evolved into a commercial and cultural hub rather than a residential neighborhood. Activities typically occurring in Kızılay, such as cultural events like cinema and theater, became more prevalent in the city's southern districts. Consequently, Tunalı Hilmi Street began playing a significant role in this transformation, with the avenue and its surroundings emerging as a sub-center of Ankara. See: Belli, G. & Boyacıoğlu, E. (2007). Bir kentsel dönüşüm örneği: Ankara '14 Mayıs evleri'. *Gazi Üniversitesi Mühendislik Mimarlık Fakültesi Dergisi*, 22(4).

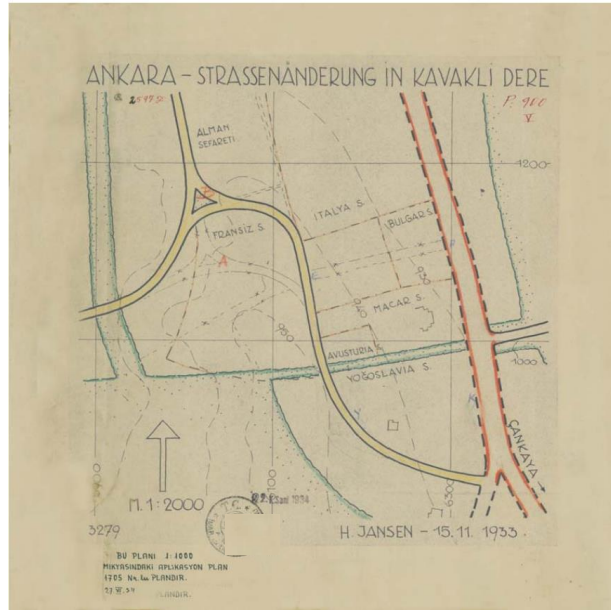


Figure 3. 49: Jansen’s proposal for Kavaklıdere.
 (Source: METU Faculty of Architecture Archive)

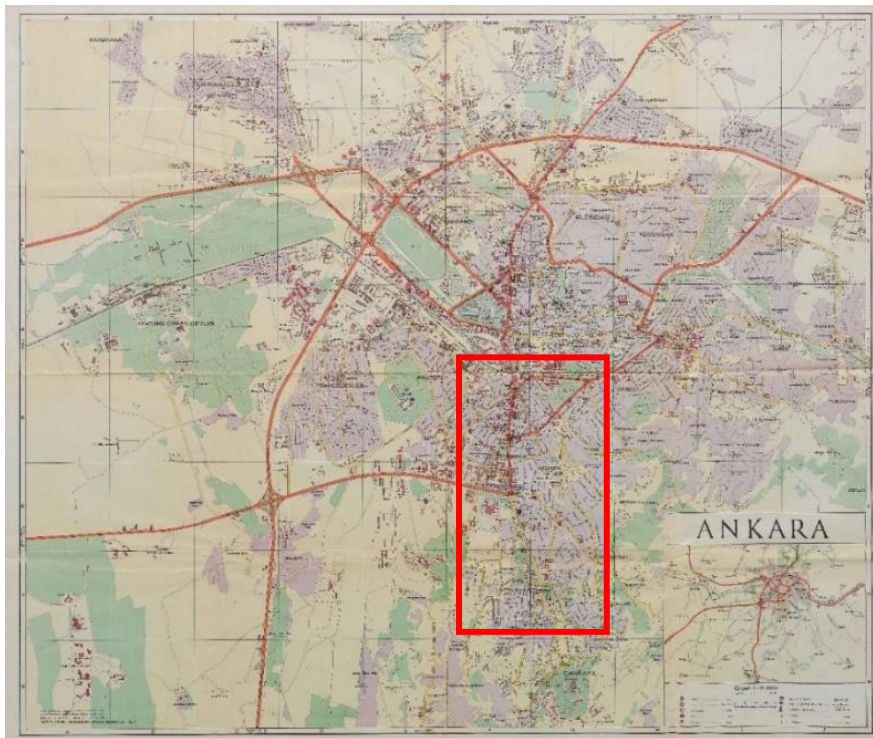


Figure 3. 50: 1967 Ankara Plan. (red boundary indicates the zoomed map as Figure 3.51)
 (Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: H036)

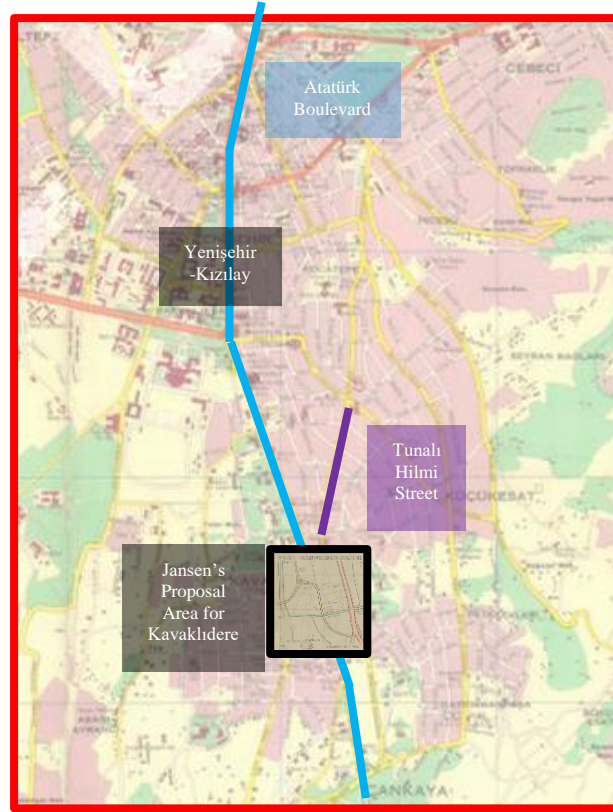


Figure 3. 51: Zoomed in 1967 Ankara Plan.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: H036 as background)

During the 1960s and early 1970s, the character of the Street was shaped by the development of cultural and recreational spaces like cinema halls and Kuğulu Park. Starting in the late 1970s, Tunalı Hilmi Street adopted a new identity with commercial functions, while still maintaining its residential and cultural-recreational roles. This mix of functions influenced the daily activities of people, transforming the Street into a multi-functional urban sub-center in Ankara.¹⁸⁵ Regarding the cultural activities on Tunalı Hilmi Street, the establishment of cinema halls stands out as a significant cultural development, starting in the 1960s and 1970s. *Akün Sineması*¹⁸⁶ opened in 1975 was constructed on the Boulevard, featuring a second theatre hall called *Çağdaş Sahne*¹⁸⁷ on the adjacent Tunus Street. The cinemas around Tunalı Hilmi

¹⁸⁵ Resuloğlu, 2011, p. 164.

¹⁸⁶ Today's Akün Sahnesi of the state theatre.

¹⁸⁷ Today's Şinasi Sahnesi of the state theatre.

Street attracted moviegoers from all over Ankara¹⁸⁸ while they played a crucial role by attracting social activity to the Boulevard and directing it towards the Street (Figure 3.52).¹⁸⁹



Figure 3. 52: *Akün Sineması / Sahnesi* shown in red, blue – Atatürk Boulevard, green – Tunus Street Purple – Tunalı Hilmi Street (interpreted by the author) Ticket booth of *Akün Sineması* and Advertisement of *Kavaklıdere Sineması*.

(Source: Çankaya Municipality Archive, Evren and Karadoğan, 2008)

Alongside cultural venues such as theatres and cinemas, Tunalı Hilmi Street is home to an important recreational site for both Ankara and the district: *Kuğulu Park* (Figure 3.53). This park, a vital and distinctive public space, plays a significant role in the street's recreational activities. The creation of *Kuğulu Park* in the late 1950s was a pivotal decision for the street's development. Situated on one of the primary green axes proposed by the Jansen Plan, the park surrounds a pond formed from the weakened Kavaklıdere Stream. In 1958, the Municipality of Ankara developed a public garden around this pond and the implementations started in 1963.¹⁹⁰

¹⁸⁸ Evren, B. & Karadoğan, A. (2008). *Sinemada Son Adam: Makinist Ramazan Çetin: Ankara Sinemaları Tarihi*. Ankara: Dünya Kitle İletişimi Araştırma Vakfı.

¹⁸⁹ Resuloğlu, 2011, p. 129. Before the opening of *Akün Sineması*, Tunalı Street saw the establishment of six cinemas during the 1960s. *Kavaklıdere Sineması* operated the longest, while *Lale Sineması*, a large cinema with a capacity of 350 people, began its service in 1969. *Yeni Ulus Sineması*, located in what is now Tunalı Passage, was another venue on the Street. Additionally, *Ses Sineması*, which could accommodate up to 900 people, also opened in the 1960s.

¹⁹⁰ Mestçi, E. (2007). *Kavak Yeli*. Kavaklıdere Güzelleştirme ve Dayanışma Derneği. Ankara. p.29.

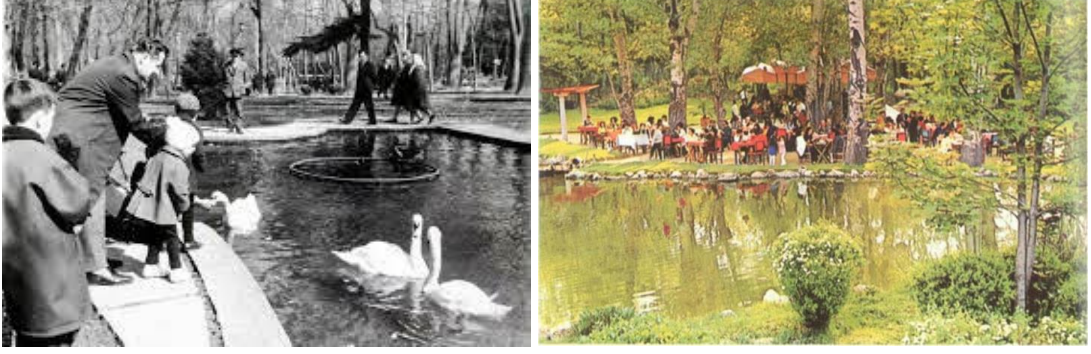


Figure 3. 53: Kuğulu Park in 1959. 1960s Kuğulu Park.

(Source: Antoloji Ankara Twitter Platform, Antoloji Ankara Twitter Platform)

Early plans show that *Kuğulu Park* was next to the Polish Embassy. During Vedat Dalokay's administration in Ankara as the mayor between 1973 and 1977, part of the land belonging to the Polish Embassy and the park was used to construct a road according to a 1975 plan. Initially designated for pedestrians, the road was later widened and opened to vehicular traffic. *Kuğulu Park* was preserved as the final segment of the greenbelt originally proposed in Jansen's Plan.¹⁹¹ It played a key role in transforming the street into a recognized avenue.¹⁹²

In the 1960s and 1970s, *Kuğulu Park* was cherished not only for its greenery and tea garden but also as a significant spot for daily life in Kavaklıdere and for the city of Ankara as a whole.¹⁹³ In a way, *Kuğulu Park* became the most attended public space on Tunalı Hilmi Avenue, thanks to its role as a public green space. It serves as a versatile space where everyone can engage in various activities such as playing in the playground, taking leisurely strolls, observing the swans, and enjoying food and drinks, essentially providing a place for relaxation and recreation.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹¹ Memlük, Y. (2009). Bulvarın Yeşil Parçaları. In *Ankara Koleksiyoncular Derneği Cumhuriyet Devrimi'nin Yolu: Atatürk Bulvarı*. Ankara: Rekmay. p. 86.

¹⁹² Originally, there was no park where *Kuğulu Park* is now located, and the field was used as a timber depot. After several years, the area was developed into a park and named *Kavaklıdere Parkı*. When Mayor Vedat Dalokay brought two swans from Vienna and named them Viyana and Ankara, the park's name was subsequently changed to *Kuğulu Park*. See: Resuloğlu, 2011. p. 138.

¹⁹³ Resuloğlu, 2011, p. 139.

¹⁹⁴ Resuloğlu, 2011, p. 142.

The Golf Club was established as an example of the era's entertainment venues during a period when Turkey was undergoing significant changes in various areas—political, economic, urban planning, and particularly in the perception of green spaces in Ankara—while also being influenced by the shifting dynamics worldwide. The social and economic groups served by the Golf Club from the late 1940s to the late 1970s gradually evolved as a result of these factors. The social life within the club, including its open green spaces and indoor venues, will be thoroughly analyzed in the next section.

3.3. Golf Club as a Social Space

In this section of the thesis, the focus will be on the Golf Club's journey as a social space from its establishment in 1946 until its transformation into Altınpark from the late 1970s on. Initially, the Club was recognized as a prominent and exclusive venue in Ankara, not only for playing golf but also as a social gathering place for influential individuals, foreign diplomats, important Turkish statesmen and their friends. Subsequently, the discussion shifted towards the opening of the golf course area for the residents residing around it, allowing people from all backgrounds of life to utilize the facility for various purposes such as playing ground for the kids in the neighbourhood, learning field for driving cars, holding a wedding venue, having a picnic or a walk and such similar activities.

In this part, the social life in the Golf Club is examined in the light of the period's social circumstances by exploring the articles, newspapers, magazines, reviews of the users and interpreting archive photos. Architect Yakup Hazan's comments allude to the social layer of the Club:

The Golf Club was a place where the literate and high-income class played golf. It was very socially influential, with members including renowned doctors, professors, and ambassadors representing Turkey. The club functioned not only as a sports venue but also as a socio-cultural center. In this environment, intellectual discussions were held, social relationships were strengthened, and various cultural events were organized. This made the Golf Club an important venue where the culturally refined individuals of Ankara came together.¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁵ Personal communication with Yakup Hazan by the author, 05/03/2024. The original text: “*Golf Kulübü, okuryazar üst sınıfin golf oynadığı bir yerdi. Sosyal bakımdan çok güçlüydü ve üyeleri arasında tanınmış doktorlar, profesörler ve Türkiye'yi temsil eden büyükelçiler bulunmaktaydı. Kulüp, sadece bir spor alanı değil, aynı zamanda sosyo-kültürel bir merkez olarak işlev görüyordu. Bu ortamda, entelektüel tartışmalar yapılı; sosyal ilişkiler güçlendirilir ve çeşitli kültürel etkinlikler düzenlenirdi.*”

Two articles from *Akis* magazine dated 1957 and 1958 confirm the statement of Hazan by mentioning the social elite of Ankara attending poolside parties held at the Golf Club on Sundays (Figure 3.54).¹⁹⁶ The second article from the same magazine mentions that the guests at the wedding of the daughter of renowned pediatrician Dr. Sami Ulus, Fatuş Ulus and Civil Engineer Ateş Köknar, held at the Ankara Golf Club, enjoyed very pleasant moments (Figure 3.55).¹⁹⁷

İstanbul sosyetaesi havalardan şikâyet ededursun, Ankara sosyetaesi -herkes şaşacak ama- pazar günleri tatlı tatlı banyosunu alıyor. Geçen hafta sonundaki güneşli pazardan istifade eden monden Ankara lılar suya daldılar. Tabii bu, havuz suyu oldu. Golf Klübündeki pisinin etrafı -ve içi- pek güzel hamımlarla doldu. Büyük sükseyi balıkeçi pantolonuyla bir sarışın fırtına, Leylâ Ural yaptı.

Geçen hafta Ankara Golf Klübünde yapılan, tanınmış çocuk doktoru, Sami Ulus'un kızı Fatuş Ulus ile Yüksek Mühendis Ateş Köknar'ın düğününe davetli olanlar çok zevkli dakikalar yaşadılar. Zira Mrs. Boyd adındaki bir amatör dansöz, nice "dansözler kraliçesi" ne taş çıkartacak şark dansları yaptı.

Figures 3. 54 - 55: Social elite of Ankara attending parties and events at the Golf Club.
(Source: *Akis* magazine - 30.03.1957 - page 28 (left); 21.06.1958 - page 30 (right))

In addition, as evident from five wedding invitations at varying dates from the period between 1965 and 1975, the Golf Club was a popular venue chosen by well-known and successful individuals of the time for their weddings (Figure 3.56).

Bu durum, Golf Kulübü'nün Ankara'daki yüksek sosyoekonomik sınıfın bir araya geldiği önemli bir mekân olmasını sağlıyordu."

¹⁹⁶ *Akis*, 30.03.1957 and 21.06.1958.

¹⁹⁷ *Milliyet*, 17.07.1965; 05.11.1966 and 05.09.1972.



Figure 3. 56: Wedding invitations between 1965 and 1975 held at the Golf Club.

(Source: www.nadirkita.com, *Milliyet* newspaper – 17.07.1965; 05.11.1966; 05.09.1972)

The importance of the Golf Club as a social gathering place can be seen from a telephone conversation between architect and writer Demirtaş Ceyhun and Vedat Dalokay, architect, politician, and soon to be the next mayor of Ankara, about having a dinner party in the Club:

What year it was, I can't recall right now. Was it 1971? Or was it 1972? It must have been around those years. For some reason, I had gone to Ankara. I called him and asked: "Shall we meet in the evening if you don't have any other plans?" "Oh, my dear friend, I was going to call you anyway," he said. "You know, I bought a newspaper here without telling you. Tonight, I'm having dinner with the people working at the newspaper. It'll be my first time meeting them. I'd be very happy if you joined me. We can also discuss this matter. Does that work for you?" I said, "Sure," and we went together to the dinner at the Ankara Golf Club.¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁸ Ceyhun, D. (1991). O Güzel İnsanlar O Güzel Atlara Bindiler... Gittiler... Vedat DALOKAY da Gitti... *Mimarlık Dergisi*, p. 45. The original text: "Hangi yıld, şimdi çıkaramayacağım. 1971 miydi? Yoksa 1972 mi? Sanki o yıllarda olması gerekmiş gibi. Bir nedenle Ankara'ya gitmişim. Telefon ettim. "Akşam beraber olalım, başka bir randevun yoksa?" dedim. "Yahu azizim, ben de seni arayacağım zaten." dedi. "Biliyor musun, senden habersiz bir gazete satın aldım ben burada. Bu akşam da gazetede çalışanlara bir yemek veriyorum. İlk kez tanışacağım onlarla. Sen de benimle gelersen çok sevinirim. Bu işi de konuşuruz. Olur mu?" "Olur" dedim ve birlikte gittik Ankara Golf Kulübü'ndeki yemeğe."

According to a news article in *Milliyet* newspaper, a cocktail party was held at the Golf Club in April 1956 in honor of Prof. Lenis Roddis, one of the world's most renowned atomic scientists from the United States, who came to Ankara at the invitation of the government for research and examination related to the establishment of Turkey's atomic industry facilities (Figure 3.57).¹⁹⁹ From this news, we understand that country officials began using the Golf Club frequently from its early years. According to another *Milliyet* news report, in the summer of 1959, Rauf Denktaş, President of the Turkish Cypriot Institutions, met with Foreign Minister Fatih Rüştü Zorlu at the Golf Club (Figure 3.58).²⁰⁰



Figures 3. 57 - 58: Political meetings and events held at the Golf Club.
(*Milliyet* newspaper – 05.04.1956 (left); 22.07.1959 (right))

Architect İlhan Kural narrates his recollection about the social structure and the playground for the kids at the Golf Club:

It was around 1955, 1956, or 1957, my father was working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at that time. My mother and father were members of the tennis club of the Ankara Golf Club, and almost every weekend, we would go there with my mother. While my mother played card games with her friends, we as children would play and run around in the front garden. Many people from foreign missions and the bureaucratic elite of the time, including ministry employees, engineers, and affluent traders, used to come. Besides being a social meeting place, many people would also come just to play golf.²⁰¹

¹⁹⁹ *Milliyet*, 05.04.1956.

²⁰⁰ *Milliyet*, 22.07.1959.

²⁰¹ Personal communication with İlhan Kural by the author, 21/11/2023. The original text: “1955, 1956 veya 1957 yıllarından biriydi, babam o dönemde Dışişleri Bakanlığı'nda çalışıyordu. Annem ve babam, Ankara Golf Kulübü'nün tenis kulübü üyeleri idi ve neredeyse her hafta sonu annemle birlikte oraya giderdik. Annem arkadaşlarıyla iskambil oynarken biz çocuklar ön bahçede oyunlar oynar ve koşardık.”

Eda Kutay²⁰², an Ankara-based architect who was visiting the Golf Club as a child in the 1970s as part of privileged individuals, mentions about the playground as well by stating that the playground was a popular spot for families:

When we look at the photos in our archive, I see that I used to go to the Golf Club with my parents when I was a baby. As seen in the photos, among the Golf Club activities were using the swimming pool and sunbathing in the nearby pergolas, having meals with Club members on the terrace with the lush green view of the Golf Club, organizing balls in the indoor event space on special occasions like New Year's Eve and participating in them in our elegant and decorated dresses, and when I was a child, examples include my parents playing card games inside the Club building while I swung on the playground, and my parents sitting on the garden chairs, watching and chatting with those playing golf on the field (Figures 3.59-3.63).²⁰³



Figure 3. 59: Dining on the elevated ground (terrace) of the Golf Club.

(Source: Eda Kutay Personal Archive)

Yabancı misyonlardan birçok kişi ve dönemin bürokratik elitleri, bakanlık çalışanları, mühendisler ve zengin tüccarlar da gelirdi. Burası sosyal bir buluşma yeri olmasının yanı sıra, birçok insan sadece golf oynamak için de gelirdi.”

²⁰² General Secretary of the current Ankara Golf Club.

²⁰³ Personal communication with Eda Kutay by the author, 19/04/2024. The original text: *“Arşivimizdeki fotoğraflara baktığımızda Golf Kulübü’ne bebekken annem ve babam ile gidermişim. Fotoğraflarda görüldüğü üzere Golf Kulübü etkinlikleri arasında yüzme havuzunu kullanmak ve yanındaki pergolalarda güneşlenmek, terasta Golf Kulübü’nün yemyeşil manzarasında Kulüp üyeleriyle yemekler yemek, yılbaşı gibi özel günlerde içerideki etkinlik alanında balolar düzenlemek ve şık ve süslü elbiselerimizle bunlara katılmak, ben çocukken salıncakta sallanırken annemgilin Kulüp binası içerisinde kağıt oyunları oynaması ve babamların bahçedeki koltuklara oturup sahada golf oynayanları izleyip sohbet etmeleri örnek verilebilir.”*



Figure 3. 60: Children playground on the premises of the Golf Club.
(Source: Eda Kutay Personal Archive)



Figure 3. 61: Photo on the left taken in the green area with the Golf Club's service building visible in the background. Photo on the right taken in the courtyard in front of the Club.
(Source: Eda Kutay Personal Archive)



Figure 3. 62: Photos taken next to the pool under the pergolas.
(Source: Eda Kutay Personal Archive)



Figure 3. 63: Photos from the New Year's Eve ball held inside the Golf Club.

(Source: Eda Kutay Personal Archive)

The Golf Club was popular among associations to host for business meetings or dinner parties. In a newspaper from 1973, it is mentioned that the Turkish Women's Cultural Association (*Türk Kadınları Derneği*) held their spring dinner event at the Club in the garden surrounded by the main building (Figure 3.64).²⁰⁴ Archival photos dated 1974 and 1975 show that several friends of Eda Kutay were attending a dinner meeting in the garden, and Ayten Alpman and her orchestra is giving a concert to the guests of the Club in the courtyard (Figure 3.65).



Figure 3. 64: Event of *Türk Kadınları Kültür Derneği* in the Golf Club.

(Source: Mustafa Semih Çelikçi, *Eski Ankara Resimleri Facebook Platformu* - 31.05.1973)

²⁰⁴ Mustafa Semih Çelikçi, *Eski Ankara Resimleri Facebook Platformu*.



Figure 3. 65: Photo on the left taken in front of the Golf Club in 1974. Photo on the right: Ayten Alpman and her orchestra in the Golf Club in 1975.

(Source: Eda Kutay Personal Archive, Hayri Ergöz, *Eski Ankara Resimleri Facebook Platformu*)

Based on the experiences of those who used the Club between the 1950s and the 1970s, observations can be made about the reflections of public entertainment spaces in open and closed areas in Ankara of that period combined into a whole at the Golf Club with its diverse features offering to its members. The fact that the Golf Club catered to a more exclusive, elite clientele and was community-based, distinguishes it from the open green spaces and indoor event venues of Ankara of the time; however, economic status was also visible by choosing places to socialize for Ankara residents.

We have thus learned from the experiences of those who used the club during the mid-20th century decades after the Second World War about its capacity to bring together the elite and

important people of that period, which was the founding purpose of the Golf Club. In the second half of the 1970s, on the other hand, the Golf Club lost its status as a privileged golf area and started to be used by the residents in the surrounding neighborhood. The comments related to this period could be followed from the Old Ankara Pictures Platform (*Eski Ankara Resimleri Platformu*) at Facebook, where these individuals have gathered.²⁰⁵

First of all, T. Ç. mentions the year of 1956 when the Club was still used for its purpose and gives information about the demographic situation of the place:

In 1956, my aunt lived on Uzayan Street. Her backyard was adjacent to the tennis club land of the Golf Club. The wire fence extended on and on. At that time, I never saw any Turks on the field; it was always Americans who played there. Only the maintenance workers and guards were Turkish. Occasionally, MP (military police) US soldiers would patrol the area. We would sometimes crawl under the fence to search for golf balls, hoping to find one before we were spotted.²⁰⁶

S. E. A., mentioning that her father was a member of the Golf Club in the same years, stated that they spent most of their Sundays there. Her father played golf while she spent time with her friends in the garden and by the pool. F. S. stated the sudden change of demographic situation of the land as follows: “It was an area surrounded by high walls where US citizens played golf. One night in 1975 or 1976, the deceased Vedat Dalokay demolished the walls and opened the area for the use of Turkish citizens.”²⁰⁷

S. Ö. also states his experience of the golf course land used as a recreational place:

My childhood was spent around here. The Golf Club used to be enclosed with walls and fences, and only privileged people could enter. There was a pool, and I know there was a restaurant for dining, and people came to play golf. Later, the walls were

²⁰⁵ All of the following comments are from: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/eskiankararesimleri>. The individuals who shared their experiences on this platform will be mentioned with just the initials of their names to preserve their privacy.

²⁰⁶ The original text: “1956’da Uzayan Sokak’ta teyzem otururdu. Arka bahçesi Golf Kulübü’ndeki tenis kulübü arazisine komşu idi. Tel örgü uzar giderdi. O tarihlerde o sahada hiç Türk görmedim, hep Amerikalılar oynardı. Sadece bakımçı ve bekçiler Türk idi. Arada sırada MP kolluklu ABD askerleri devriye gezerdi. Biz ise bir top bulabiliriz diye tellerin altından geçip görülene kadar golf topu arardık.”

²⁰⁷ The original text: “Yüksek duvarlarla çevrili, ABD vatandaşlarının golf oynadığı alandı. 1975 veya 1976 yılında bir gece rahmetli Vedat Dalokay duvarları yıktı, alanı T.C. Vatandaşlarının kullanımına açtı.”

demolished, and everyone started having picnics, wandering around, while we played football.²⁰⁸

E. A. also indicates that they were playing football at the edge of *Türk-İş Blokları* on the Golf Club premises: “I was 14 years old at the time; I am the one with my head bowed among those standing in the photo. I mostly sat beside the golf club, surrounded by walls, and I often watched from the balcony. I carried golf bags quite a few times (Figure 3.66).”²⁰⁹

B. M. shares the same information by stating that the land was even more crowded with the neighbourhood citizens on holidays to be used as a social space: “We would gather with neighbors and go on picnics, especially during *Hidirellez* it would get very crowded.”²¹⁰

M. Ö. indicates the difference between before and after the decision of the golf course land about its fate and the profile of the users in his comment:

Initially, it wasn't a public place. I swam in the pool, and when we were around 13 or 15 years old, we helped by collecting balls for people playing golf and tennis to earn some pocket money. After the walls were demolished, it was used as a picnic spot for many years, and there were fruit trees that we would eat from. It was said that Americans were hiding atomic bombs here.²¹¹

H. G. states that they were going on school trips with his teacher and N.Y. comments on his photo (Figure 3.67) that is taken inside the Golf Club land:

The Golf Club was one of my favorite refined places. In 1973, when I was in the 7th grade, we would go on picnics with our teachers towards the end of the year, and I

²⁰⁸ The original text: “Çocukluğum buralarda geçti. Golf Kulübü eskiden duvar ve tel ile kapalıydı, içerisine sadece imtiyazlı kişiler girebilirdi. Havuz vardı, yemek için lokanta olduğunu biliyorum, bir de golf oynamak için insanlar gelirdi. Daha sonra duvarlar yıkıldı, herkes piknik yapmaya, gezmeye dolaşmaya başladı, bizler ise futbol oynardık.”

²⁰⁹ The original text: “O zamanlar 14 yaşındaydım, fotoğrafta ayakta duranlar arasında başı eğik olan benim. Duvarlarla çevrili golf kulübü yanında oturuyordum çoğunlukla balkondan seyredirdim, az mı golf çantalarını taşıdım.”

²¹⁰ The original text: “Komşularla toplandık pikniğe giderdik, hele *Hidirellez* de nasıl kalabalık olurdu.”

²¹¹ The original text: “Halka açık bir yer değildi ilk başlarda, havuzunda yüzdüm, 13 veya 15 yaşlarımızda golf ve tenis oynayanlara top toplayarak yardımcı olur harçlığımızı kazanırdık. Duvarları yıkıldıktan sonra uzun yıllar piknik yeri olarak kullanıldı, meyve ağaçları vardı yerdik. Amerikalılar burada atom bombası saklıyor diye söylenirdi.”

went there a lot with my family as well. Our home was in Aydınlikevler, and I would watch with curiosity how the foreigners played golf there.²¹²



Figures 3. 66 - 67: Kids playing football at the edge of Türk-İş Blokları of the Golf Club in 1971 or 1972 (left), School trip to former Golf Club land in 1977 or 1978 (right)
(Source: Enver Aslan, Hüseyin Günen, *Eski Ankara Resimleri Facebook Platformu*)

According to the comments of V. D. and H. D., after losing its golf course feature, the area was also a convenient place to learn how to drive a car with the Club's open empty spaces. We can see that the act of hosting weddings, which was one of the former uses of the space, continued during this period as well. C. D. and D. Ö. mentioned the presence of a wedding hall and stated that they got married there in 1977 and 1979.

From its establishment to the time when it lost its function as a golf course, the Golf Club served as a social facility for individuals of privileged social status and economically affluent individuals and families, offering limited indoor spaces and an open green area for socializing. In its later years, the area was opened to the entire Ankara population, transforming into an open space where various activities were organized, diminishing the significance of social and economic status. This transformation paved the way for the area to become Altınpark, an urban park accessible to all Ankara residents. The following and final section, titled after Altınpark, analyzes how this transformation process, along with the open and closed social spaces within the park, exemplifies the political, economic, and urban planning decisions of the 1980s and 1990s on social life in Ankara.

²¹² The original text: "Golf kulübü en sevdiğim nezih yerlerden biriydi.1973 de orta 2. sınıftaydım yıl sonuna doğru öğretmenlerimizle birlikte pikniğe giderdik, ailemle de çok gittim evimiz de Aydınlikevler'deydi, merakla izlerdim oradaki ecnebi'lerin golf oynayışını."

CHAPTER 4

THE CASE OF ALTINPARK

Although green spaces are shaped by urban factors and cultural preferences, urban parks are tools that aim to transform the city into public outdoor units. It is seen in the literature that urban park functions are classified in different ways including ecological, economical, recreational, educational, social and cultural, which will help to examine the formation of Altinpark as a public green space and to evaluate it as a social space.

Altinpark possesses two distinctive characteristics that contribute to the culture of society from a sociological point of view. The first of these is its role as an innovative open green and public space, and the second is its function in promoting modernization by socializing the residents of Ankara. The meaning that lies behind the concept of a "public space" is creating a shared recreational area that is accessible to and usable by all individuals. To understand the role of Altinpark in shaping urban identity and the process of societal change, an analysis should be made on the social life of the citizens of Ankara from the start of Altinpark's formation process in the 1970s until the 1990s covering the first decade of the establishment. Since its establishment, the physical structure of Altinpark has undergone changes, along with the social composition of its visitors. This transformation can only be understood on a broader scale, associated with rural-to-urban migration, the growth and development of the city, the emergence of new class formations and new lifestyles, and the differentiation and segregation that occur in public spaces.

Ankara, by the 1980s, had become a city that, due to the rapid urban growth it experienced in its short 60-year history, had not fully developed all its urban functions and had significant spatial disparities as a result of inadequate planned implementation policies. The city, which received large waves of migration from the 1950s on, was unable to fully meet the housing, workplace, and public service needs of its population with the necessary work relationships.

Services, which can be listed primarily as education, health, and green spaces, were significantly below the spatial standards identified as necessary for urban residents under the conditions of the country, both in total and individually. The primary goal of Altınpark, as an urban park, was to provide a large public green space as a social space for active use by the urban population.²¹³

4.1. The Site: Formation of Altınpark

This section provides a comprehensive journey of Altınpark's transformation, exploring the various stages from conceptualization to realization. It is structured to present a detailed account of the park's formation, beginning with the early steps taken during the initiation of the project, continuing through the competitive processes that shaped its design, and concluding with the implementation strategies that brought the project to life. By examining these stages, the text sheds light on the critical decisions, challenges, and milestones that collectively contributed to making Altınpark a significant public space in Ankara. Each subchapter offers insights into the political, social, and architectural dynamics that influenced the park's development, reflecting broader trends in urban planning and public space management during this period.

4.1.1. Initiation of the Project

This part presents the decision period of the transformation of the Golf Club into Altınpark by examining the plans, documents, administrative correspondences and photos in the light of articles in the newspapers and reviews of the Club's users. This period includes the first time when the decision of the change of function of the Golf Club area and lasts until the competition process of Altınpark. In the zoning plan of Ankara-Siteler region acquired from Altındağ Municipality dated 07/04/1972²¹⁴ (Figure 4.1), it is clearly visible that the land is called Altınpark. This date is the earliest available documented reference to the naming of the area as Altınpark. Thus, it is understood that, contrary to popular belief, this site was not named as Altınpark during Vedat Dalokay's mayoral term (1973-1977) nor with reference to Mehmet Altınsoy's surname during his time in office as mayor (1984-1989). Therefore, the initiation

²¹³ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 72.

²¹⁴ Tapu Kadastro Müdürlüğü, Altındağ Municipality Archives.

of the Altınpark project and the developments and issues encountered during this process will be presented chronologically with documentation starting from this date.

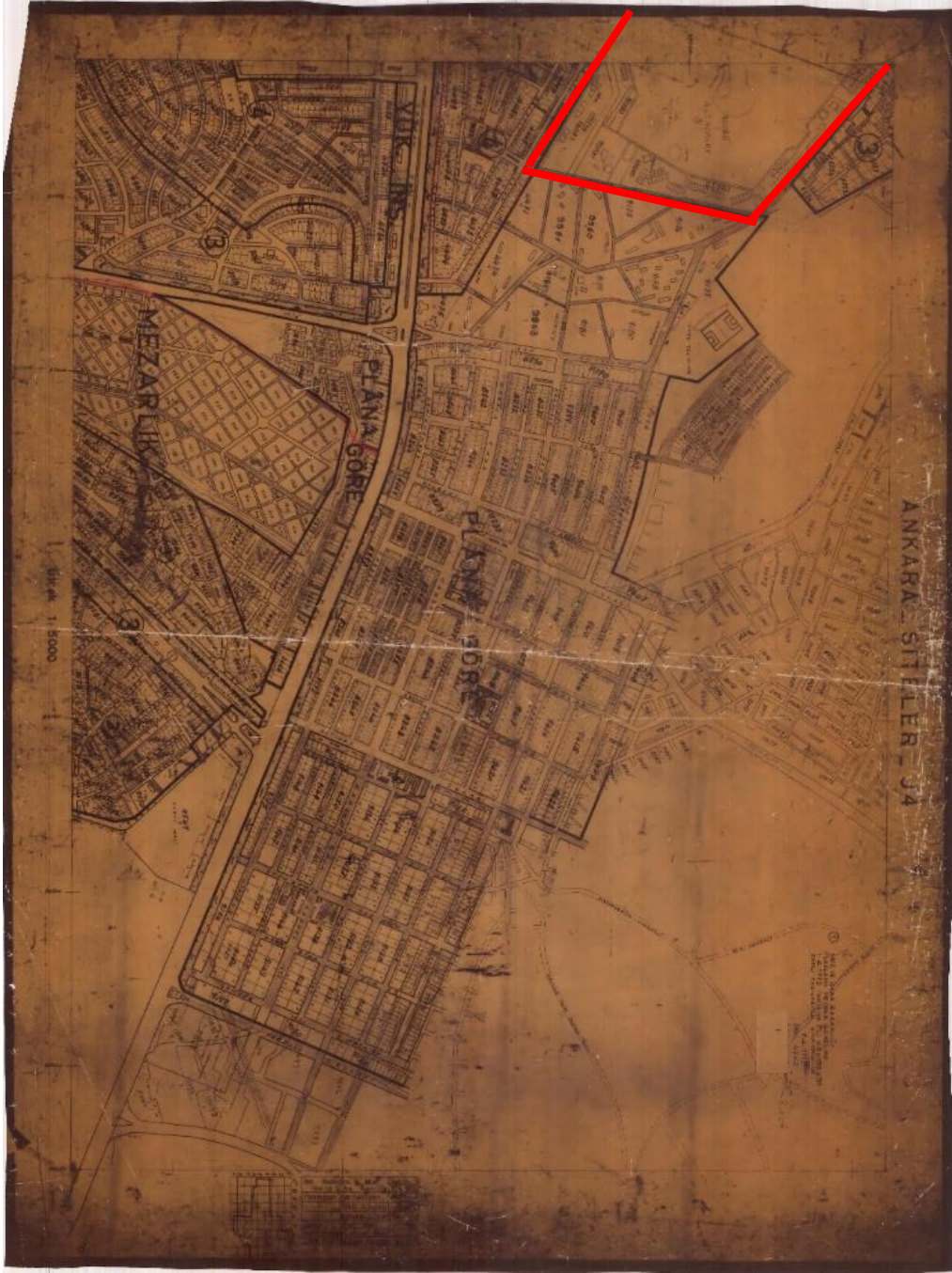


Figure 4. 1: Intended constructions of *İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı Planlama ve İmar Genel Müdürlüğü* on 07/04/1972 (Golf Club/Altınpark area marked with red) (First official document where the name 'Altınpark' is mentioned).

(Source: Tapu Kadastro Müdürlüğü, Altındağ Municipality Archives)

There are two administrative correspondences in 1971 in the archives that mark the struggle of several governmental institutions to acquire the land: In the correspondence dated 15/06/1971²¹⁵ (Figure A.9), it is noted that the Ministry of National Education (*Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı*) expressed interest in constructing a primary school on a portion of the land measuring between 6000 m² and 8000 m². However, the Ankara Municipality rejected this request immediately in the correspondence dated 22/06/1971²¹⁶ (Figure A.10) on the grounds that the area was designated as a green zone in the master plan. Despite the rejection, the Ministry of National Education did not give up on acquiring a portion of the land, and one year later, in a letter dated 14/07/1972²¹⁷ (Figure A.11), they requested permission from the Municipality to begin the construction of a primary school, kindergarten, and high school, indicating the specific locations on the land plan (Figure 4.2). The reasons stated for the necessity of this construction include the inability to find land owned by the State Treasury in the region and the lack of funding available for expropriation. The continuation of the text mentions the need for educational buildings surrounding the golf course land, with reference to the increasing number of *Türk-İş Blokları*, housing blocks, and states that the mentioned area is the fastest developing region in Ankara. The request was approved by Ankara Municipality on 17/10/1972 (Figure A.12) and passed on to Ministry of Public Works and Housing (*İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı*) where it was also confirmed the same year with the administrative correspondence dated 04/12/1972²¹⁸ (Figure A.13). However, after Vedat Dalokay personally became involved in the matter in 1973 after becoming mayor of Ankara, the project was abandoned.

After becoming the mayor of Ankara, Dalokay considered as his duty to serve the interests of the people of Ankara and endeavored to make radical changes in the city. In a 1974 *Milliyet* newspaper article (Figure 4.3), there is a piece about how Dalokay would use the Golf Club land in favor of the welfare of the citizens of Ankara after becoming the mayor: The article states that Dalokay would reorganize Ankara from top to bottom, changing the face and atmosphere of Ankara and rescuing it from being a barren land. Dalokay mentioned that Ankara needed new lungs and said that the Golf Club, which was only used by 70 Americans

²¹⁵ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

²¹⁶ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

²¹⁷ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

²¹⁸ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

and less than 1000 members at that time, would soon be presented to the people of Ankara as a second *Gençlik Parkı*. When talking about the new park, he used the name '*Altınpark*'.²¹⁹

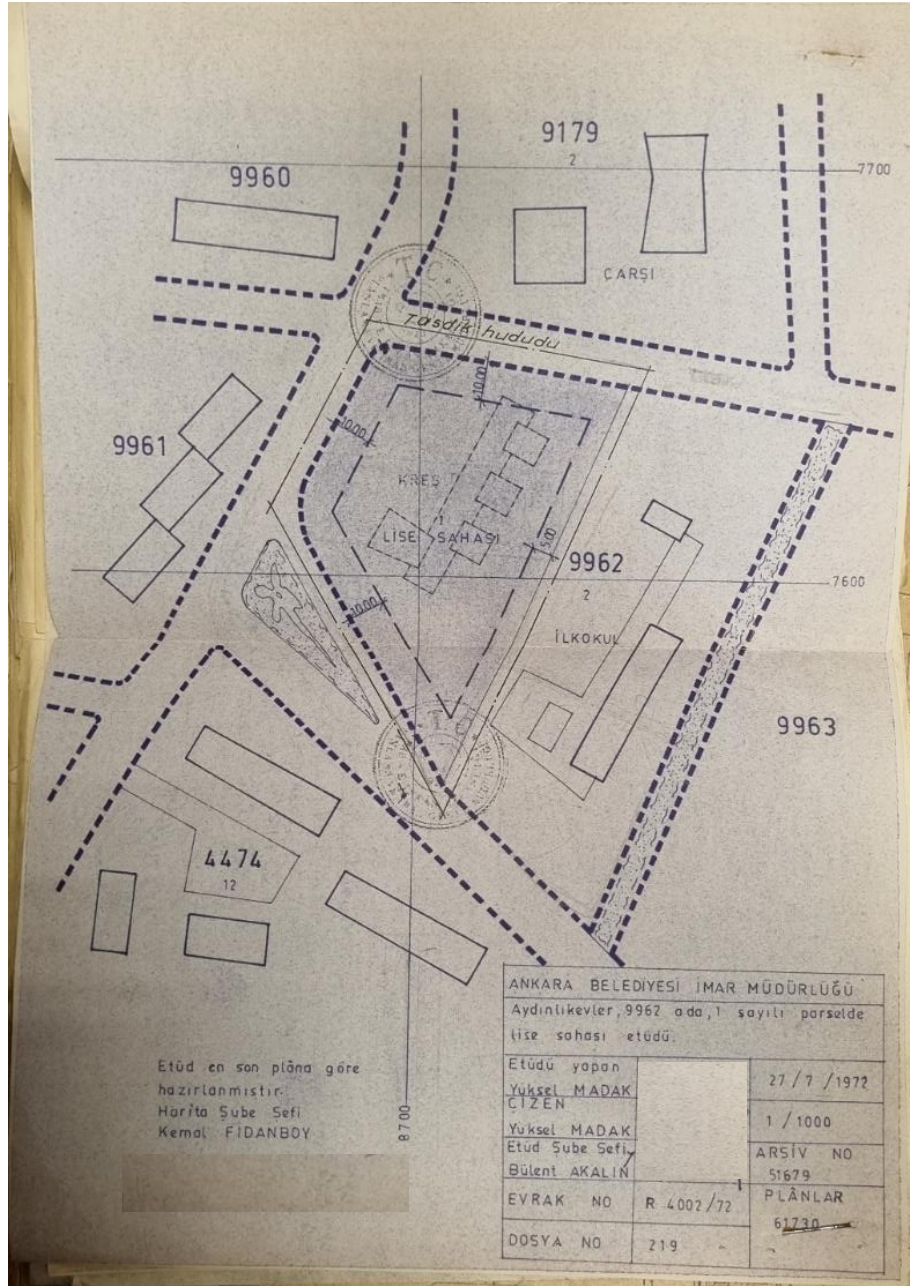


Figure 4. 2: Intended constructions of the Golf Club land on 21/07/1972 by the Ministry of National Education.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

²¹⁹ *Milliyet*, 31/01/1974.

Dalokay: «Hipodrom ile Golf Kulübünü park yapacağım»

Ankara Belediye Başkanı bu iki yerden çok az kişinin yararlandığını, oysa park yapılırsa halkın ferahlayacağını söyledi

ANKARA. AA
ANKARA Belediye Başkanı Vedat Dalokay, şehri baştanbaşa yeniden düzenleyeceğini belirterek, Ankara'nın yalnız çehresinin değil, havasının da değişeceğini söylemiş, bu arada Ankara'nın bozkır olmaktan kurtarılacağına değinerek,
Devamı 7'nci sayfada

DALOKAY

Baştarafı Birincide

«Ankara'ya yeni akciğerler lazım. Hipodromu ormanlık ve ağaçlık bir bölge, Golf Kulübünü de en kısa zamanda ikinci bir gençlik parkı olarak Ankaralıları sunacağım» demiştir.

Başkan Vedat Dalokay, bu konuda AA muhabirine şunları söylemiştir:

«Yeşil parklar, büyük orman kanalları, yeşil alanlar açmak lazım. Bunlardan bir tanesini, Ankara Golf Kulübünü derhal, Ankara halkına ikinci bir gençlik parkı gibi, sunmak istiyoruz. Kısa sürede bu 4 yıllık zaman zarfında bu altın parkı o çevre halkına vereceğiz.

Buradan düşününüz ki, 70 tane Amerikalı ve tamamı bini geçmeyen üyeler istifade ediyor.

Figure 4. 3: “Dalokay: I will turn the hippodrome and the Golf Club into parks”.

(Milliyet newspaper – 31/01/1974)

As a result of Dalokay's efforts, a decision was made by the Ankara Municipality on 20/05/1975²²⁰ (Figure A.14) to open the land in the existing Golf Club for development. This was to include facilities and various social, cultural, and sports activities in Altınpark, which was prepared to address Ankara's current and emerging issues. This decision was approved by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing in the correspondence dated 28/07/1975²²¹ (Figure A.15). The letter also indicates that the current social and partially sports facilities at the Club, including tennis and swimming, would be allowed to continue operations by the current management of the Golf Club until the new municipal facilities would be implemented, and that the purchase of a new golf club site and the establishment of its facilities were also being expedited.

Following these decisions, an urban development plan was created by the Ankara Municipality. The plan, designed by Mapping Chief Kemal Fidansoy and Survey Branch Chief Dündar Bence, drawn by Architect Sıdıka İbrahimoglu, and with final control by Necmiye Güler, includes the following headings and content (Figure 4.4-Appendix A.16):

²²⁰ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

²²¹ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

- An artificial lake of 60.000 m², 500 residential units, and recreational facilities were proposed.
- The existing Ankara-Esenboğa highway (formerly Ankara-Çubuk Asfaltı) remained a major transportation axis for both public and private transport in approaching the site from the city center. The main entrance to the park was planned on this road at the most suitable part of the topography.
- A junction arrangement was made on the Ankara-Esenboğa highway for the main entrance, ensuring that the road's transit was not disrupted. A service road was proposed for park-related traffic, connecting entrance facilities, parking lots, bus, and taxi stops to this service road.
- It was anticipated that the metro route would reach the park entrance in the future and an underground station would be constructed there.
- Considering the traffic density created by the park and its functions, it was deemed appropriate to connect the area with a 20-meter-wide road running from the Turkish-İş blocks in the east, linked with the Samsun Road, and a secondary boulevard of 25 meters from the Esenboğa road. Thus, the park was served by wide boulevards on three sides.
- The parking needs of the park were addressed with four proposed entrances around the main functions. Approximately 19.250 m² of open parking space was allocated for the park, allowing 770 cars to park simultaneously.
- For the mentioned 500 residential units, locations were chosen on two hills to the east of the area, towards the *Türk-İş Blokları* (Figure 4.5). The zoning status for these parcels is determined as either detached or attached, with a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 8 floors (Figure 4.6).
- When determining the zoning status of residential parcels, the necessary social facilities such as commerce, education, and parking for the residences were included within these parcels.
- An axis formed by the topography in the east-west direction was identified. The proposed project emphasized this axis, starting with a plaza at the main entrance and concluding with an entrance arranged in the valley floor to the east. The axis featured relatively calm functions such as a Congress and Exhibition Palace, Hotel, and Municipal Social Facilities to the north, and dynamic activities such as a Wedding Hall, Municipal Fair Facilities, Amusement Park, Social Center, and Sports Facilities to the south.
- Surrounding this axis, a lake was created in harmony with the topography, with three tiers of the lake, culminating in an amphitheater and a cultural site consisting of a youth center, multipurpose hall, library, and art galleries at the end of the valley on the east.
- A green belt, divided by recreational facilities, was left around the pond. A planning note was added to ensure that the remaining part integrates with this green belt, maintaining the integrity of green areas.
- Efforts were made to avoid extensive internal adjustments to the park's layout, with details expected to be addressed during the park's landscape architecture solutions. However, a main pedestrian artery was established, and the functions were related to this artery.
- A train route was identified that could make the park attractive and appealing, with stations arranged at both ends of the entrance axis.²²²

²²² Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

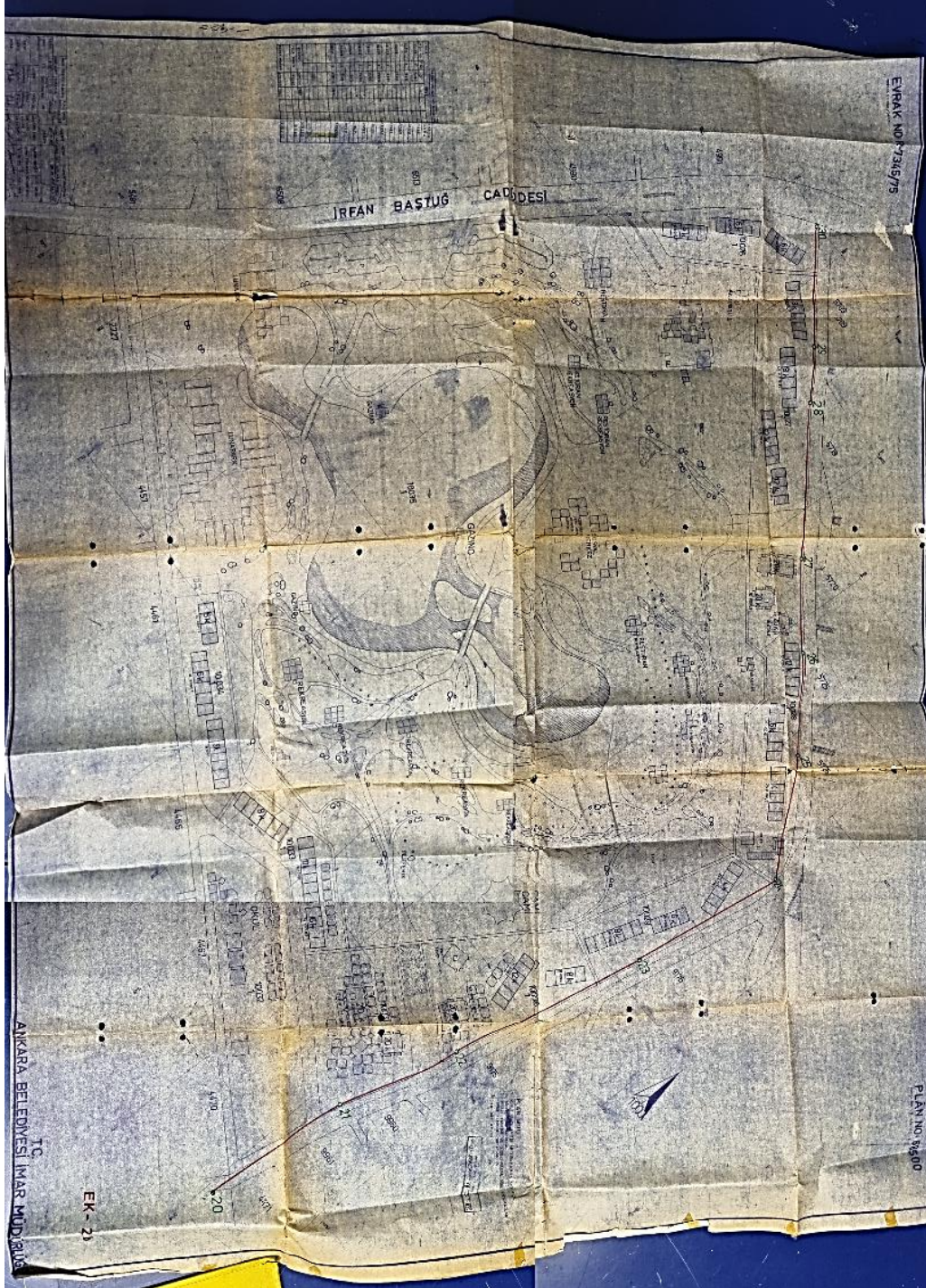


Figure 4. 4: 1975 Altınpark Plan.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

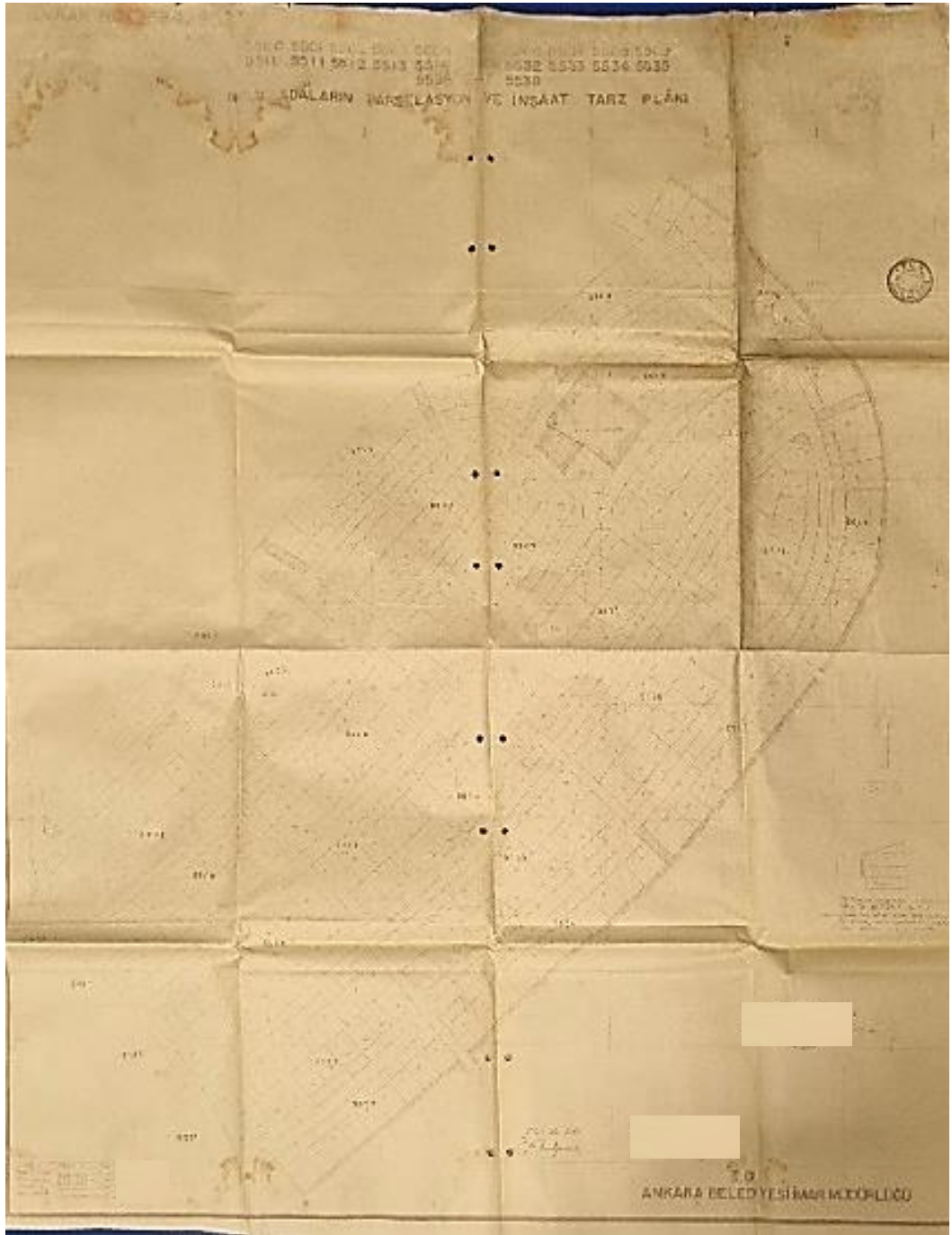


Figure 4. 5: 1975 Altınpark Plan – details of residential area.
(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

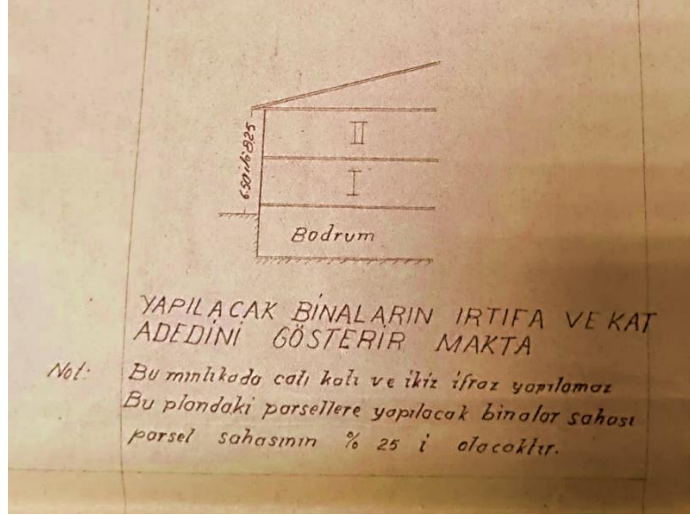


Figure 4. 6: 1975 Altınpark Plan – details of residential area.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

According to a *Cumhuriyet* newspaper report from 1976 (Figure 4.7), the construction of Altınpark, which would have a 300.000 m² recreational area, began with the urban development plan created by the Ankara Municipality. About 30% of the mentioned junction on the Ankara-Esenboğa highway was completed.²²³ Although a decision had been made for the future of Golf Club premises, Dalokay, as an architect becoming directly engaged in the matter of obtaining the issued land, accelerated the events and caused many problems to arise. Ahmet İsvan's article works as an introduction to the problems that arose regarding the allocation of the Golf Club land and its journey to become an urban park. İsvan mentions the undecidable fate of the Golf Club land and the disagreements during this decision stage in his article titled "*Dalokay ve Belediye [Dalokay and the Municipality]*" in the journal *Mimarlık*:

In the early 1970s, the Ankara Golf Club was in its final days, and it became a significant issue to acquire the Golf Club land back in Ankara Municipality's ownership for Vedat Dalokay, who was the mayor between 1973 and 1977. At that time, a valuable and extensive piece of land owned by the municipality was being utilized as a golf course by influential individuals as a rental area who had made development plans for the land. When Dalokay attempted to reclaim the municipal property, there was strong opposition from the establishment. Despite the fact that the municipality had not made any decision to allow the land to continue as a golf course, the elite group resisted vacating the premises. They believed that their privileged status should override the authority of the municipality, and they questioned how a

²²³ *Cumhuriyet*, 02/01/1976.

mayor could refuse their request. This issue sparked widespread debate, and conservative media outlets published editorials and columns against Dalokay.²²⁴

Hakan Dalokay, the son of Vedat Dalokay, mentioned about the inconveniences about the process of receiving the land back from the Golf Club executives:

When the Golf Club was first established, it used the land by paying a very small amount of rent due to an agreement with the municipality. After my father became the mayor, he did not want such a large area to be used by Americans and only a small group of club members for such a low rent. My father asked for a fair rent amount, but the Golf Club refused and did not want to pay that amount.²²⁵

Along with the incident mentioned by Hakan Dalokay, the disagreement between the Municipality and the Golf Club that had begun in 1974 turned into a lengthy court process. During the period until the court decision was finalized, both the commenced road construction around Altınpark was halted, and the Golf Club had to vacate the land. When four reports from *Milliyet* newspaper between 1976 and 1978 (Figure 4.10) were used as evidence, it became clear that the Golf Club land was transferred to the Athletics Federation during this time. The Athletics Federation used the Golf Club area by organizing cross-country competitions for all age groups and various course lengths, even holding the Turkey Cross-Country Championship on this field.²²⁶

In an issue of *Mimarlık* published in 1977, Tului Sönmez mentioned the inability to properly manage urban lands and the halt order of the construction due to constraints in relation to the fate of the Golf Club land:

The story of the 'Altınpark' site, which was to be opened for the benefit of the people of Ankara along with many public facilities, is even more tragic. The zoning plan for this site was approved by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing in the last month

²²⁴ İsvan, A. (1991). Dalokay ve Belediye. *Mimarlık*, 6. p. 43.

²²⁵ Personal communication with Hakan Dalokay by the author, 25/04/2024. The original text: “Golf Kulübü ilk kurulduğunda belediye ile yapılan anlaşmadan dolayı bu araziyi çok cüzi bir miktar kira ödeyerek kullanıyordu. Babam belediye başkanı olduktan sonra bu kadar büyük bir araziyi o kadar küçük bir miktar kira bedeliyle Amerikalıların ve kulübün üyesi olan sadece küçük bir grubun kullanmasını istemedi. Babam rayiç bir kira bedeli istedi fakat Golf Kulübü bunu reddetti ve o bedeli vermek istemedi.”

²²⁶ *Milliyet*; 27/02/1976, 21/02/1977, 27/11/1978, 10/12/1978.

of 1976. However, within just a month, the same Ministry arbitrarily changed and approved a new plan, in violation of Articles 26 and 29 of the Zoning Law.^{227,228}

By 1979, the court case regarding the expropriation of the Golf Club's land by the Ankara Municipality reached a conclusion. According to a *Cumhuriyet* newspaper article dated 30/12/1979 (Figure 4.8), the premises of the Golf Club is finally handed over to the Municipality by the Ankara Civil Court of First Instance (*Ankara Asliye Hukuk Mahkemesi*) that ruled against the Golf Club's objection to the transfer of the land it had been renting for years to the Municipality. As a result, after a five-year period, the land became the property of the Ankara Municipality. The report includes statements from Deputy Mayor Ceyhan Mumcu, who mentioned that the Golf Club's management continually tried to obstruct the Municipality's efforts to make this large green space accessible to the public. Mumcu also noted that the Golf Club was no longer a minority enclave and stated that the planned Altınpark project from the Dalokay era would continue. He suggested that, if completed, the park would become one of the premier parks in Turkey and the world. Finally, he indicated that the budget needed to convert this area into an urban park, which is seven times larger than *Gençlik Parkı*, could be covered by turning part of the land into residential areas as was indicated in the first plan.²²⁹

Ahmet İsvan's comments in *Mimarlık* journal highlight the transfer of a valuable land to the public:

Eventually, Dalokay succeeded in acquiring the land with the support of the people. The power that brought about a change in the order of the program proved stronger than the influence of the elite. From 1979 onwards, the land designated for the golf course has been under the ownership of the Ankara Municipality, without the need for a specific decision about the parcel.²³⁰

²²⁷ Sönmez, T. (1977). Bir Yerel Yönetim Biçimi Olarak Belediye Ve Kentsel Arazide Belediye Tasarrufları Açısından Olanaklar Ve Olanaksizlikler. *Mimarlık*. 2: p. 70.

²²⁸ The original text: "Birçok kamusal tesislerle birlikte Ankara halkının yararına açılacak olan "Altınpark" sitesinin macerası ise daha acıklıdır. Bu sitenin imar planı 1976 yılının son ayında İmar ve İskan Bakanlığınca onanmıştı. Ancak aradan henüz bir ay geçmeden yine aynı Bakanlık kendi onayladığı bu planı İmar Kanununun 26 ve 29. maddelerine aykırı olarak, re'sen değiştirerek yeni bir plan onayladı."

²²⁹ *Cumhuriyet*, 30/12/1979.

²³⁰ İsvan, 1991, p. 43.

The Golf Club was not willing to give up on this matter and expressed its dissatisfaction with this decision by applying to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1981. According to another *Cumhuriyet* newspaper report (Figure 4.9), the Club, noting that representatives of foreign countries in Ankara were members of the club, applied to the Municipality through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, requesting that the area be allocated to them for five years.²³¹



Figures 4. 7 - 8 - 9: News about the transformation of the Golf Club.

(*Cumhuriyet* newspaper – 02/01/1976 – page 5, 30/12/1979 – page 11, 25/07/1981 – page 6)



Figure 4. 10: News about the events at the Golf Club.

(*Milliyet* newspaper – 27/02/1976, 21/02/1977, 27/11/1978, 10/12/1978)

²³¹ *Cumhuriyet*, 25/07/1981.

However, these efforts went unanswered, and the area, which had served as a Golf Club for foreign diplomats and a wealthy segment of Ankara's population for over 32 years since 1947, officially lost this status as of 1979 and became public property.

Eda Kutay as a member of the Golf Club, and a regular visitor and a golf player on the premises, complains about the court's decision in favor of Ankara Municipality:

Building a city park in place of the Golf Club was, in my opinion, a completely wrong decision. We are currently working to sustain and promote the sport of golf among young individuals as the new Ankara Golf Club²³². The demolition of the Golf Club was purely a political matter, and if the original Golf Club site had remained, the sport could have reached beyond just a specific economic segment in Turkey and become accessible to the general public.²³³

As a result of these disputes, the Golf Club area had been awaiting its new fate for more than a half decade. During Vedat Dalokay's time in office as the mayor (1973-1977), the open and green space where golf was played was taken from the Club and started being used by the Athletics Federation, while the Club's social facilities came under the ownership of the Ankara Municipality during Ali Dinçer's period in office (1977-1980), following the conclusion of the court decision. After so much effort was put into acquiring the club area, the pace of transforming the area into a city park named Altınpark slowed down. After winning the lawsuit, documents emerged that aimed to assign functions to the facilities due to the lack of displaying a clear ownership of the Golf Club area by the Municipality. Considering that this vacant space hosted sports events until 1979, there were proposals that the Golf Club be allocated to serve Turkish sports and athletes.

This issue was discussed in detail in a column of *Cumhuriyet* newspaper during the summer months of 1983 (Figure 4.11). The article suggested that the Golf Club could address the

²³² Ankara Golf Club was established in 1997 as "The Golf International Friendship Society" (TGIF). In 1999, it became an association under the name TGIF Golf Sports Club and joined the Turkish Golf Federation in the same year. In 2008, the club's name was changed to Ankara Golf Club (AGK). (<https://agk.org.tr/>)

²³³ Personal communication with Eda Kutay by the author, 19/04/2024. The original text: "Golf Kulübü'nün yerine kent parkı yapılması bence kesinlikle yanlış bir karardı. Biz şuanda yeni Ankara Golf Kulübü olarak golf sporunu yaşatmaya ve gençler arasında yaygınlaştırmaya çalışıyoruz. Golf Kulübü'nün yıkılması tamamen siyasi bir olaydı ve yıkılan Golf Kulübü yerinde kalsaydı, şimdiki gibi bu spor Türkiye'de sadece belli bir ekonomik kesime hitap etmesinden ziyade sokak seviyesine inebilir ve halka mal olabilirdi."

facility issues for athletes in Ankara and be used as an ideal training camp. It was proposed that the Golf Club, and its features such as wide, open and green spaces with a swimming pool and a local area, be allocated to the Ministry of Youth and Sports (*Gençlik ve Spor Bakanlığı*). The text highlighted that the capital is one of the most under-resourced cities in terms of sports facilities and that the public has almost no opportunities for sports, especially in the north (Figure 4.12). It was mentioned that if this area is taken with truly intentions to benefit the public, it should be made available for those who wish to engage in sports. The article emphasized that with minimal expenditure, facilities such as football, basketball, and volleyball courts, along with athletics tracks, could be created to meet the public's needs and address the shortage of sports and green spaces.²³⁴



Figure 4. 11: News about the use of the Golf Club site.
(Cumhuriyet newspaper – 31/03/1983 – page 10)

²³⁴ Cumhuriyet, 31/03/1983.

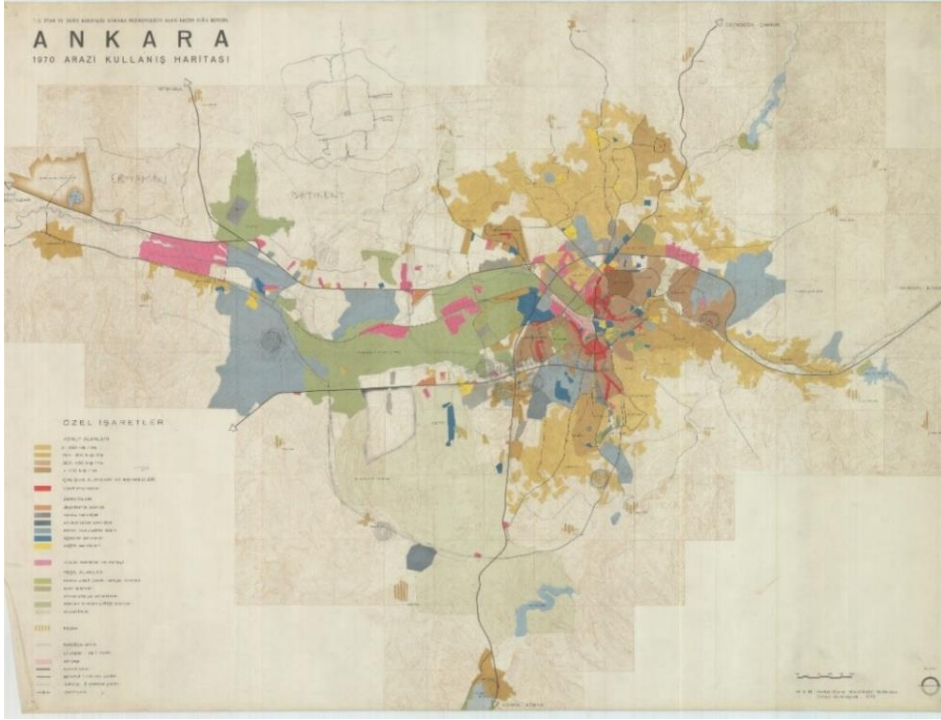


Figure 4. 12: Ankara 1970 Land Use Map.
(Source: METU Faculty of Architecture Archive)

This delay in displaying the efforts of ownership of the land is thought to be due to bureaucratic issues, as Ali Dinçer handed over the mayoral duties to Süleyman Önder (1980-1984), and administrative correspondences regarding the development of Altınpark were only to be found towards the end of Önder's term. The first of these correspondences is an administrative letter sent by the Urban Planning Department to the Mayor's Office on 03/03/1983²³⁵ (Figure A.17), summarizing the content as evaluating the former Golf Club area, revitalizing the area that had been idle and abandoned for years, and transforming it into a large urban park in cooperation with the Union of Chambers of Turkey (*Türkiye Odalar Birliği*). A project competition was planned to be initiated with the revision of the zoning plan created in 1975. However, due to the extension of the jury's work, it was deemed appropriate for the revision of the zoning plan to be carried out by municipal employees, and the work was commenced.

After the initial announcement for the revision of the zoning plan for Altınpark, the revised plan was completed within 2 months and was communicated to the Municipality in an

²³⁵ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

administrative letter dated 03/05/1983²³⁶ (Figure A.18). The most significant issue highlighted during the revision proposal of the 1975 Altınpark zoning plan was the substantial reduction in residential density in the approved plan to allocate more space for various social, cultural, sporting, and recreational facilities. This adjustment includes provisions for a Congress and Exhibition Palace and Municipal Fair Facilities, which are crucial for the capital, replacing residential areas. It also maintains the amusement park and recreational areas from the previous plan and scales down the artificial pond to a practical size.

The revision of the zoning plan, along with the emerging requirements for the program functions and the perspective on residential areas inside the land, essentially laid the groundwork unintentionally for identifying the necessary facilities needed for the future architectural competition of the Altınpark project. Therefore, it is important and necessary to present and understand the programs and their content provided in this arrangement. As a result of the planning, the functions and their approximate construction areas are as follows (Figure A.19):

- **Congress and Exhibition Hall** – 26.160 m²
- **Municipal Fair Facilities** – 16.500 m²
 - Fixed Sales Stands – 12.000 m²
 - Open Exhibition Areas – 3000 m²
 - Indoor Exhibition Areas – 1500 m²
- **Hotel** – 16.000 m²
- **Cultural Center** – 6500 m²
- **Recreational Facilities** – 4200 m²
- **Sports Facilities** – 3800 m²
- **Amusement Park** – 3750 m²
- **Fair Administration Center** – 3341 m²
- **Social Center** – 3020 m²
 - Dining and Drinking Venues – Restaurant, Pizzeria, Burger Joint and Brewery, Chinese Restaurant, Tavern, Pastry Shop, Night Club.
 - Six Kiosks – Newsstand and Bookstore, Record and Cassette Shop, Liquor Store, Ice Cream Parlor, Sandwich Shop, Corn and Chestnut Vendor.
 - Four Boutiques – Gift Shop, Electronics Store, Stationery and Post Office, Photography Studio.
 - Social services such as drinking water stations, mailboxes, and telephone booths will be provided throughout the fair area. Additionally, three amphitheaters with a capacity of 100 each will be planned to accommodate slide shows and various performances during festivals.
- **Municipal Social Facilities** – 2750 m²
- **Urban Service Areas** – 2200 m²
- **Marriage Office** – 2000 m²
- **Entrance Facilities** – 800 m²

²³⁶ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

The 1975 zoning plan for Altınpark specified that the Turkey Real Estate Credit Bank (Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası) would be responsible for constructing 500 housing units. However, following revisions in 1983, the number of units was significantly reduced to 83. The administrative correspondence dated 12/01/1984²³⁷ (Figure A.20), reported that the agreement between Ankara Municipality and the bank had not reached a resolution, indicating that the agreement might have been canceled. This situation likely made it challenging to develop the housing units. It can be inferred that the absence of housing areas in the program output of the architectural competition scheduled for later that year was a result of this dispute.

4.1.2. Competition Process

In this section of the thesis, the decision to hold a competition for the creation of a city park named Altınpark in 1984 will be discussed. It will chronologically present the reflections of the competition in magazines and newspapers from the decision until the competition itself, the features of the projects participating in the competition, the detailed design ideas and requirements program of the winning project that made it stand out compared to others, the memories from the competition as recalled in interviews, and the developments in the administrative correspondences from the competition to the implementation phase.

Mehmet Altınsoy, the mayor of Ankara between 1984 and 1989, played a pivotal role in realizing the project in collaboration with the Altındağ District. Seven months after Altınsoy took office, on 10/10/1984²³⁸ (Figure A.21), the decision was made to open a project competition for the Altınpark project.

The Municipality began collaborating with the Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (TMMOB – *Türk Mühendis ve Mimar Odaları Birliği*) about the process of the competition, and in an administrative correspondence dated 08/11/1984²³⁹ (Figure A.22), it was reported that the names of the jury members were decided in the previous day's meeting. These names, listed with their roles as principal, substitute, honorary consultants, and reporters

²³⁷ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

²³⁸ The date stated in an administrative correspondence on 25/01/1985.

²³⁹ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

along with their positions in their respective institutions, highlight the scale and significance of the competition for Ankara at that time:

Principal Jury Members:

- Orhan Alsaç: Prof. Dr., President of TÜBİTAK Building and Research Institute
- Özcan Altaban: Senior Architect and Urban Planner, Lecturer at METU
- Yüksel Öztan: Prof. Dr., Landscape Architect, Head of Landscape Architecture Department at Ankara University Faculty of Agriculture
- Gönül Tankut: Prof. Dr., Architect and Urban Planner, Head of City and Regional Planning Department at METU Faculty of Architecture
- Ahmet Üzel: Prof. Dr., Architect, Lecturer at Gazi University, Freelance Urban Planner

Substitute Jury Members:

- Raci Bademli: Dr., Urban Planner, Lecturer at METU
- Baykan Günay: Senior Urban Planner, Lecturer at METU
- Kamutay Türkoğlu: Senior Architect, Lecturer at Gazi University, Freelance Urban Planner

Consultant Jury Members:

- Mehmet Altınsoy: Mayor of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality
- Ömer Ağaçlı: Head of the Zoning Department, Ankara Metropolitan Municipality
- Hüsamettin Tiyaşah: President of the Confederation of Tradesmen and Craftsmen
- Bülent Tokman: TÜBİTAK Building Research Institute
- Türkay Ateş: Lecturer in Landscape Architecture, Ankara University Faculty of Agriculture

Rapporteurs:

- Bahadır Ağça: Urban Planner, Emlak Kredi Bank
- Gülay Çevik: Urban Planner, Yenimahalle District Municipality
- Sema Vidinlisan: Architect, Ankara Metropolitan Municipality Zoning Department (Figure A.23)²⁴⁰

The architectural design for the urban layout and certain uses within the Altınpark area was put out for competition to the public by the Ankara Municipality on January 28, 1985 (Figure 4.13), in accordance with the regulations of TMMOB and the Competition Directive for Architecture and Urban Planning (*Mimarlık ve Şehir Planlama Yarışma Yönergesi*).²⁴¹ On November 8, 1984, at the meeting between the Municipality and TMMOB, decisions were also made regarding the competition awards. The plan was to award the first-place project with 2.000.000 lira, decreasing by 250.000 lira at each level down to 1.000.000 lira for the fifth-place project. Additionally, five honorary mentions were to be given, each receiving

²⁴⁰ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet.

²⁴¹ *Milliyet*, 08/07/1985 and *Mimarlık*, 1985/1, p. 3.

750.000 lira. It was also decided that jury members and rapporteurs would each receive 200,000 lira.²⁴²

■ **ANKARA KENTİ
ALTINPARK DÜZENLEME
YARIŞMASI AÇILDI.**

Ankara Büyük Şehir Belediye Başkanlığı'nca Altınpark Alanı'nın kentsel tasarımı ve programdaki bazı kullanışlar için, mimari tasarımın yapılması konusu, TMMOB Mimarlar Odası, Mimarlık ve Şehircilik Yarışma Yürütme Kuralları çerçevesinde 28 Ocak 1985 gününden itibaren yarışmaya çıkarılmıştır.

Yarışma süresi, 13 Mayıs 1985 Pazartesi günü saat 18.00'de sona erecektir.

**ANKARA BÜYÜK ŞEHİR BELEDİYE
BAŞKANLIĞINDAN DUYURULUR**

28 Ocak 1985 tarihinde gımsız, ulusal ve tek dereceli olarak yarışmaya çıkarılan ALTINPARK ÇEVRE DÜZENLEME YARIŞMASI, 7 Haziran 1985 günü sonuçlanmıştır. Buna göre, derece ve mansiyon kazanan projeler ve ödülleri açıklanmıştır.

1. ÖDÜL 2.000.000 TL	Oner TOKCAN Hulusi İGONUL C.İlder TOKCAN	(Yük.Müh.) (D.G.S.A.) (Zafer Mühendislik Mim.Yük.Okulu) (Mimar) (İşik Mh.Mim.Y.Okulu)
2. ÖDÜL 1.750.000 TL	Başarı İDİL Baş.Yard.Kâzım PEHLİVANOĞLU Yrd. Hüseyin SARI Yrd. Ayşe İŞİK Yrd. Mensure İŞİK Sibki AYDINGÜN	Yük.Mh.Mim. (I.T.Ü.) Mim. (A.D.M.M.A.) Şeh.Pl. Şeh.Pl. Şeh.Pl. Resam
3. ÖDÜL 1.500.000 TL	Özge ECEVİT Ekrem GÜREMLİ Yrd. Aziz ECEVİT Yrd. Ruşen SARIKAYA Yrd. Hayri KALIPÇIOĞLU	(Yük.Mim. (Mönlük Tek.Ün.)) (Yük.Ziraat Mh. (A.Ü.Zir.Fak.)) (Mimar) (A.D.M.M.A.) (Mim.) (A.D.M.M.A.)
4. ÖDÜL 1.250.000 TL	Fatih GORBAN Zehra Kaya DİNÇER Süha DÜRÜKAN Danışman Kayhan BAKAN Yrd. Feridun KAYAHAN Adnan UZUN	Dr.Yük.Mim. (D.G.S.A.) Yük.Mim. (D.G.S.A.) Yük.Mim. (M.S.Ü.) Yük.Pey.Mim. (Kopenhag Kralliyet Ak.) (Orman Mh.Y.Pey.Mim.)
5. ÖDÜL 1.000.000 TL	Hasan ÖZDAY A.Tamer BAŞBUĞ Yrd. Figen ÖZBAY Arife ÖZCELİK Selçuk ÖZHAN Mehmet SUSMAZER	(Mim.) (A.D.M.M.A.) (Mim.) (A.D.M.M.A.) Y.Mim.(I.T.Ü.) Yük.Mim. (O.D.T.Ü.) Yük.Mim. (D.G.S.A.)
MANSİYON 750.000 TL	Ergin ARSEL	Y.Mim.(I.T.Ü.)
MANSİYON 750.000 TL	M. Adnan ORAL	Yük.Mim. (O.D.T.Ü.)
MANSİYON 750.000 TL	Tuğrul M.DEVRES	Yük.Mim. (D.G.S.A.)
MANSİYON 750.000 TL	Özhan ELGİN İgıl BAŞÇIL Ayşen MADEN Selçuk YESER Perihan KİPER	Yük.Mim. (D.G.S.A.) Mim. (A.D.M.M.A.) Pey.Mim. (A.Ü.Z.F.) Y.Şeh.Pl. (O.D.T.Ü.) Şeh.Pl. (O.D.T.Ü.)
Danışmanlar	Enker EĞRİBOZ Levent TOSUN Ali Turan PAZARLI	İn.Mh. (A.D.M.M.A.) Mak.Mh. (O.D.T.Ü.) Eik.Mh. (A.D.M.M.A.)
MANSİYON 750.000 TL	Ümit ASUTAY, Yüksek Mimar Yrd. Sinan GÜNÜCER Semih KADRI FELEK Eviner KARAKOÇ Elçin TUNA Oya ASUTAY Alpistan ASUTAY	

Basın: 19506-4121

Figure 4. 13: News about the opening of the Altınpark Competition.
(*Milliyet* newspaper – 08/07/1985, *Mimarlık* journal – 1985/1, p. 3)

With the public announcement of the Altınpark Design Competition, a booklet was published containing the competition's terms, the program requirements, a draft contract with the winning project, and general information prepared by the jury about Ankara, the competition site, its surroundings, and its historical context. The introduction of the booklet discusses the insufficiency of green spaces in Ankara: It mentions that, fundamentally, the planning efforts after the Republic were built on green systems, but the city had lost these qualities and been forced to content with green spaces designed for much smaller populations in the past. The aim of organizing the competition was not only to correct this insufficiency of green space in Ankara but also to eliminate imbalances in the distribution of open and green areas.²⁴³

²⁴² Altınpark Yarışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

²⁴³ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 1.

During the 1980s, the lack of regular green spaces on the northern side of the city, where more economically disadvantaged groups lived compared to the south, began to manifest with population density. Within this framework, it was emphasized that the intention was to make Altınpark a large city park serving both the urban and neighborhood scales; and despite the various functions to be included, it aimed to primarily offer a green appearance.²⁴⁴

The second part of the booklet presents the competition specifications, summarizing the topic, purpose, and scope of the competition while the project competition booklet holds the distinction of having the most extensive and comprehensive specifications. Öner Tokcan, the leader architect of the winner project, emphasized that even after the realization of the park various official and private institutions occasionally requested this specification from them to use it as a reference and source of inspiration for their own projects.²⁴⁵ The booklet states:

The subject of the Altınpark Design Competition is the urban design of the Altınpark area, which is designated as an urban park in the current 1990 Ankara Master Plan and owned by the Ankara Municipality. The competition involves not only urban design but also architectural design for certain users specified in the program, with the aim of contributing to the social, economic, and cultural life of the city. The goal is to select a creative author or group of authors who can provide detailed functional and implementation-oriented proposals, as well as economic recommendations, for this area of special importance to the city, beyond the general decisions of the Master Plan. The scope of the competition includes developing guiding proposals for planning and implementation, which involve:

- Arranging the land use types defined in the requirements program within the urban design area and establishing relationships,
- Ensuring proper connections of Altınpark with the entire city, particularly with Ulus and its surrounding living areas, and improving vehicular and pedestrian accessibility and approach,
- Considering interactions and relationships with the city's existing and proposed infrastructure projects,
- Providing example solutions that interpret the proposed open and closed spaces within a holistic and complementary urban design scale,
- Creating land arrangements, developing vegetation, organizing indoor and outdoor spaces suitable for activities, and establishing infrastructure, which forms the main framework of the scope.²⁴⁶

²⁴⁴ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 1.

²⁴⁵ Tokcan, 1993, p. 62.

²⁴⁶ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, pp. 2-3.

At the beginning of the requirements program section in the third part of the booklet, the predictions of the jury members are included to provide more detailed explanations of the subject and objectives and to guide the competitors in both the interpretation of the requirements program and the development of design criteria. This guidance aims to encourage the development of projects within this large urban park that will offer recreational, entertainment, and cultural opportunities in a series of predominantly open and occasionally closed spaces, fostering a close relationship with nature for all citizens:

- **City and Environment Relations:** The settlement pattern to be created in Altınpark should be considered in direct functional integration with nearby neighborhood residential areas, as well as with a certain level of transportation relationship with other parts of the city and development areas along the Esenboğa axis. Therefore, the aforementioned points should be considered in the selection of locations for uses within the area, the determination of entry and approach points, the establishment of transportation connections with the urban environment, and the overall evaluation of the land.
- **Municipal Exhibition and Sales Facilities:** These facilities aim to introduce and thus market the products of manufacturers in Ankara, especially food, clothing, and household items, to the public and offer them directly to consumers at affordable prices. It is envisaged that such an exhibition and sales center, which will operate actively throughout the year, will be realized under the supervision and organization of the municipality.
- **Hotel and Conference Halls:** Various public institutions in Ankara have their own halls. However, since these are designed according to the needs and capacities of those institutions, private or semi-official organizations have difficulty finding suitable halls for national and international conferences. Taking this into consideration, Ankara Municipality undertakes the construction of conference halls within the park. At the same time, the competition area is located on the airport connection of Ankara. It is thought that guests coming to Ankara by air from outside the city can stay in the hotel designed together with the conference halls.
- **Rest and Recreation Areas:** The cultural and recreational uses to be placed in the area are intended to serve large crowds and aim for mass education for environmental, cultural and scientific awareness. Within a development policy that prioritizes mass education and participation, the functions of culture and recreation should be considered in a certain holistic relationship.
- **23 April Children's Cultural Site:** The complex of indoor and outdoor spaces planned in places like children's gardens and playgrounds is intended to provide physical, cultural, and social development, education, and creative environments for children. At the same time, Turkey pioneers the celebration of April 23 as Children's Day worldwide. Proposals are expected to create a series of spaces where today's celebrations can also be held in the created environment.
- **Area Arrangement:** Solutions should include the relationship of entrances and road connections, flexible solutions that provide different opportunities for users and operators and prevent development in the arrangement of open and closed spaces, construction systems that can be produced quickly with simple technology and

dismantled, if necessary, openness to developments over time, original and exemplary architectural and structural qualities, and efforts to keep costs at an optimum level.²⁴⁷ In addition to these, various cultural restaurants, cafes, and other small structures were desired, as well as an amusement park.

Tokcan indicates that, in accordance with the requirements of the specification and the jury's requests, the competitors were asked to provide conceptual work for two of the above-mentioned structures. However, the primary focus was on the site plan, which needed to be accurately and thoughtfully designed.²⁴⁸

The urban design competition for the Altınpark area was launched as a national competition on January 28, 1985, and concluded at 6:00 PM on May 13, 1985. In the administrative correspondence dated 06/06/1985²⁴⁹ (Figure A.24), it was stated that payments to the winners and jury members should be made as specified in the attached document. On June 7, 1985, the results were shared with the public through municipal channels and newspapers (Figure 4.14).²⁵⁰ Out of the 26 projects participating in the competition, the project submitted by Öner Tokcan, İlder Tokcan and Hulusi İ. Gönül was selected as the winner by the jury.²⁵¹

The participants who qualified for the top five and the honorable mention awards are listed as follows:

- 1st Prize: Öner Tokcan, Hulusi İ. Gönül, İlder Tokcan (Figure A.25).
- 2nd Prize: Baran İdil, Kazım Pehlivanoglu, Hüray Sarı, Ayşe Işık, Mensure Işık, Sıtkı Aydınğün (Figure A.26).
- 3rd Prize: Özgür Ecevit, Ekrem Gürenli, Azize Ecevit, Ruşen Sarıkaya, Hayri Kalıpçioğlu (Figure A.27).
- 4th Prize: Fatih Gorban, Zehra Kaya Dinçer, Süha Durukan, Kayhan Bakan, Feridun Kayahan, Adnan Uzun (Figure A.28).
- 5th Prize: Hasan Özbay, A. Tamer Başbuğ, Figen Özbay, Arife Özçelik, Selçuk Özhan, Mehtap Susmazer (Figure A.29).
- Mention Awards: Ergün Aksel, M. Adnan Oral, Toğrul M. Devres, Özhan Elgin, Ümit Asutay.²⁵²

²⁴⁷ Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, pp. 13-19.

²⁴⁸ Tokcan, 1993, p. 62.

²⁴⁹ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

²⁵⁰ *Milliyet*, 01/02/1985 and *Mimarlık*, 1985/5-6, p. 7.

²⁵¹ Öztan, 1993, p. 71.

²⁵² Altınpark Design Competition Booklet.



Figure 4. 14: News about the results of the Altınpark Competition.

(*Mimarlık* journal – 1985/5-6, p. 7.)

The chief architect of the first prize winner group Öner Tokcan mentioned that he first saw the Golf Club towards the end of the 1970s where he noted the housing of thoroughbred horses, indicating that the field looked very much abandoned with full of bushes and trashes and it was being used as a stable for horses; and he had not been inside the premises once in his lifetime when it was still an active Golf Club. Some of the points he recalled about the design and drafting process of his project are as follows:

In the Altınpark Arrangement Competition, our goal was to create a green space with minimal structures, in line with the concept of a grove. We aimed to preserve the wooded areas of the site as much as possible. Consequently, our project focused on landscape design and, after winning the competition, it was designed under the leadership of Yüksel Öztan, one of the most prominent landscape architects of the time. We used clusters of related tree species, grouping them together. However, we faced challenges with some plant species, particularly medicinal plants. Regarding the large-scale site design, we kept the topography mostly intact, with the land sloping from north to south and a relatively flat area in the middle, which we transformed into an artificial pond by filling it with water. I introduced the membrane used in the semi-open stage at Altınpark to Turkey for the first time, and it was first utilized in this project. Subsequently, it was also used in other projects in Ankara, where I personally

took part in the architectural design stages: the Northern Ankara Project, Gençlik Parkı, and the Dikmen Valley Project.²⁵³

According to Tokcan's own words and the architectural description report of the project, the most significant feature of the project that won the first prize in the Altınpark Design Competition is that the main planning theme was derived from the topographic characteristics of the land. The basin formed by the convergence of two valleys in the northeast, one in the southeast, and one in the west at the center of the area, was transformed into a pond without disturbing the topographic data. These valleys were utilized as the A-Main Entrance, and B, C, D, and E side entrances. The Congress Halls, Municipal Exhibition-Sales Facilities, and the hotel serving congress tourism were planned near İrfan Baştuğ Street (Ankara-Esenboğa Road). The other valleys were respectively allocated to the 23 April Children's Cultural Facilities and activity areas for children, Youth Sports Facilities, open and semi-open sports areas, and finally picnic and entertainment areas (Figure 4.15).²⁵⁴

As mentioned by Tokcan in his 1993 interview with TMMOB, the Municipal Exhibition-Sales Facilities, Convention Center, and Hotel, which are buildings with high human traffic, face İrfan Baştuğ Street and the Main Entrance serves these facilities. Placing such large structures near roads not only facilitates service and transportation but also prevents those participating in related activities from having to traverse the entire park. Since motor vehicle traffic was not allowed in the park, it also significantly eases pedestrian access to these activities. Tokcan mentioned that this idea was initially criticized, but its implementation had proven to be highly beneficial for the park. The first side entrance in the north known as Entrance B, features the 23 Nisan Cultural Center and Sports Hall, along with a Swimming Pool that was not included in the original specifications but was later added to the project. The second side entrance

²⁵³ Personal communication with Öner Tokcan by the author, 27/12/2023. The original text: "*Altınpark düzenleme yarışmasında koru anlayışında yapısı az olan bir yeşil alan tasarlamak istedik ve bu anlayışla arazide bulunan ağaçlık bölgeye minimum miktarda dokunduk. Bu yüzden projemizde peyzaja dikkat çekildi ve yarışmayı kazandıktan sonra dönemin önemli peyzaj mimarlarından olan Yüksel Öztan önderliğinde tasarlandı. Ağaç türleri akraba olarak kabul edilip yakın akrabaları küme olarak kullandık. Fakat bazı bitki türlerinde özellikle tıbbi bitkilerde maalesef başarılı olamadık. Yarışma alanını topografik yapısına çok dokunmadık, kuzeyden güneye doğru eğimli bir yapısı olan arazinin orta kısmı etrafıyla kıyaslandığında görece daha düzdü ve düz olan yeri su ile doldurup yapay bir gölet oluşturduk. Altınpark'taki yarı açık sahnede kullanılan membranı Türkiye'ye ilk ben getirdim ve ilk defa bu projede kullanıldı sonra yine mimari düzenleme aşamasını kendimin üstlendiği ve bizzat yer aldığım Ankara'nın diğer projelerinde de yer verildi; Kuzey Ankara Projesi, Gençlik Parkı ve Dikmen Vadisi Projesi.*"

²⁵⁴ "Architectural Explanation Report" by the Öner Tokcan Group.

known as Entrance C includes the Sports Hall and Outdoor Sports Facilities and the third side entrance known as Entrance D has flower display areas and a semi-open Concert area. The roads from these entrances merge with the path circling the central water feature.²⁵⁵

The planning of these facilities near the road ring created around the park area provided extensive walking, resting, and seating opportunities around the pond and in other areas. This prevented the activity in the facilities from spreading throughout the entire area, thus maintaining the serene atmosphere essential to the 'park' image. The amusement park, the only element that could generate noise, was placed on the island within the pond, isolating noise and movement. The area around the pond was arranged as a promenade, allowing visitors to walk while viewing the water surface (Figure 4.15).²⁵⁶

In creating the vegetative texture, the climate of Ankara played a significant role. The emphasis was placed on planting trees that would provide shaded pathways during the summer months, while ensuring that grass surfaces were not minimized. The plant composition consisted of two different uses. The first group included large plant clusters such as pine, spruce, and oak trees. The second group comprised special garden types, such as bulbous, tuberous, and Chinese gardens. Additionally, care was taken to integrate the built structures within the park with the plant texture.²⁵⁷

The project by Tokcan's group, as noted in the jury report, was awarded the first prize by a 4-1 majority vote. It was evaluated as the project that best interpreted the main design principles formulated in the competition booklet, namely interdisciplinary synthesis, creativity and feasibility, and the balance between activities and the park. The project made the right location decisions for all activities and the formation of the park. By concentrating the sales facilities, hotel, and congress hall in the west, the park was left free, achieving spatial integration. The strong form and function of the lake arrangement, enriched with the island, maximized the shoreline value. The main entrance, dominating the entire area, initiated guidance for the whole park, ensuring it was perceived as a cohesive unit. The inviting and varied design of the entrance platforms responded well to the multifunctional open space requirements. The clarity

²⁵⁵ Tokcan, 1993, p. 64.

²⁵⁶ "Architectural Explanation Report" by the Öner Tokcan Group.

²⁵⁷ "Architectural Explanation Report" by the Öner Tokcan Group.

and readability of the project, especially in the park layout, established a landscape structure that created rich perspectives from different levels and angles, enhancing the park's qualities.²⁵⁸

The design supported the pedestrian transportation system, spatially and geometrically integrating the main entrance platforms, buildings, lake, and island. Ultimately, the project presented strong structure resulting from correct placement decisions, positive spatial relationships, extensive shoreline, hierarchical connection axes, and topographical sensitivity.²⁵⁹

However, there were some deficiencies and negative aspects noted in the project. The amusement park, generally perceived by the jury as a noisy element, was placed on the island, leading to the placement of a periodically used function in a crucial location and creating incompatibilities with the adjacent park areas. The jury's negative attitude towards the amusement park element in Tokcan's group's project would result in the complete removal of the amusement park from the architectural plan during the implementation phase of the project. The approach showed timidity in addressing potential transportation issues outside the area and created a disconnect between the green space and the water by consistently following the lakeshore. Additionally, some units, such as the swimming pool and sports hall, fell short of the desired dimensions, and the representation of trees was smaller than the actual elements.

²⁶⁰

The group led by Öner Tokcan, revising and resubmitting the elements criticized in the Jury Report, designed an artificial lake with a water surface area of approximately 32,000 m², ending in three amphitheaters. The amusement park, initially located on the central island created to break up the water surface, was relocated from this island, which appeared central when viewed from the park's upper levels, to serve as a landmark for the park's weaker fifth entrance known as Entrance E. Functions such as the Chinese Restaurant, Italian Restaurant, Lake Theater, and garden cafes enhanced the value of the lake's surroundings (Figure 4.15).²⁶¹

²⁵⁸ Jury Report on the Öner Tokcan Group's Project.

²⁵⁹ Jury Report on the Öner Tokcan Group's Project.

²⁶⁰ Öztan, 1993, p. 71.

²⁶¹ Tokcan, 1993, p. 64.



Figure 4. 15: Öner Tokcan Group’s First Prize Project. Arrows indicating the main entrance (A) and the side entrances while the blue circles are the attraction points of the entrances (interpreted by author).

(Source: Baykan Günay personal archive)

Baykan Günay, currently the Head of City and Regional Planning Department at TED University Faculty of Architecture, who was one of the jury members of the Altınpark Design Competition, mentioned that the project evaluations and colloquium phase were conducted at the Ankara Municipality offices located across from Güvenpark in Kızılay. The composition of the competition jury consisted of both field and academic architects and planners coming together, thus during the colloquium, the jury had the capacity to ask the competitors questions

from many different perspectives (Figure 4.16). The question that is asked to the competitors, "What is a park in general?", stood out prominently during the evaluation phase of the competition.²⁶²



Figure 4. 16: Jury members evaluating the projects in a cheerful environment.
(Source: Baykan Günay personal archive)

Tokcan recounted one of the memorable moments from the competition evaluation phase when he expressed a criticism directed towards his project. Özgür Ecevit, who penned the project deserving of the third prize during the competition, remarked about Tokcan's project where the dialogue that transpired between them unfolded in the following manner: Ecevit addressed his discontent by saying: “You have depicted what you envision here by hand, and you are merely trying to deceive us with pictures. This is not a painting competition; this is an architectural competition.” In response to this comment, Tokcan stated: “I put myself in the place of the child I drew on the cover and tried to capture what that child might feel at that moment in such a green space. Through my drawings, I aimed to convey this feeling to you.

²⁶² Personal communication with Baykan Günay by the author, 27/12/2023.

Also, I drew a park as it should be, and it's not difficult to translate the narrative I drew as a picture into the implementation phase as an architect." Gönül Tankut, who was one of the jury members, responded to this dialogue: "This is a new style, and it will be successfully implemented in the next phase," thus supporting Tokcan and his project (Figure 4.17).²⁶³



Figure 4. 17: Öner Tokcan's sketches visualizing the daily life in Altınpark.

(Source: Öner Tokcan personal archive)

²⁶³ Personal communication with Öner Tokcan by the author, 27/12/2023.

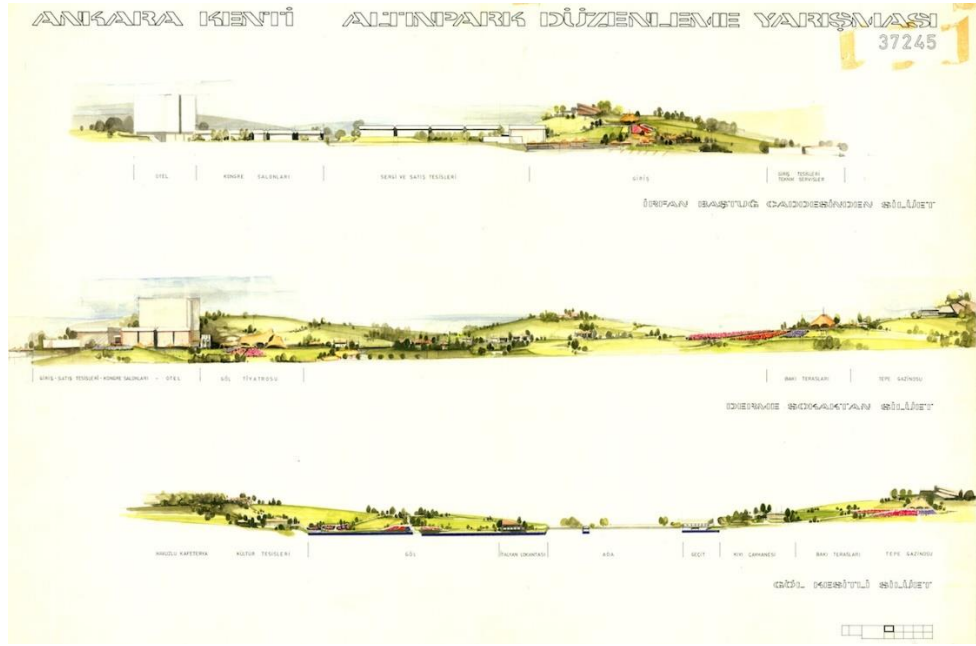


Figure 4. 17. 1: Öner Tokcan’s sketches visualizing the daily life in Altınpark.
 (Source: Öner Tokcan personal archive)

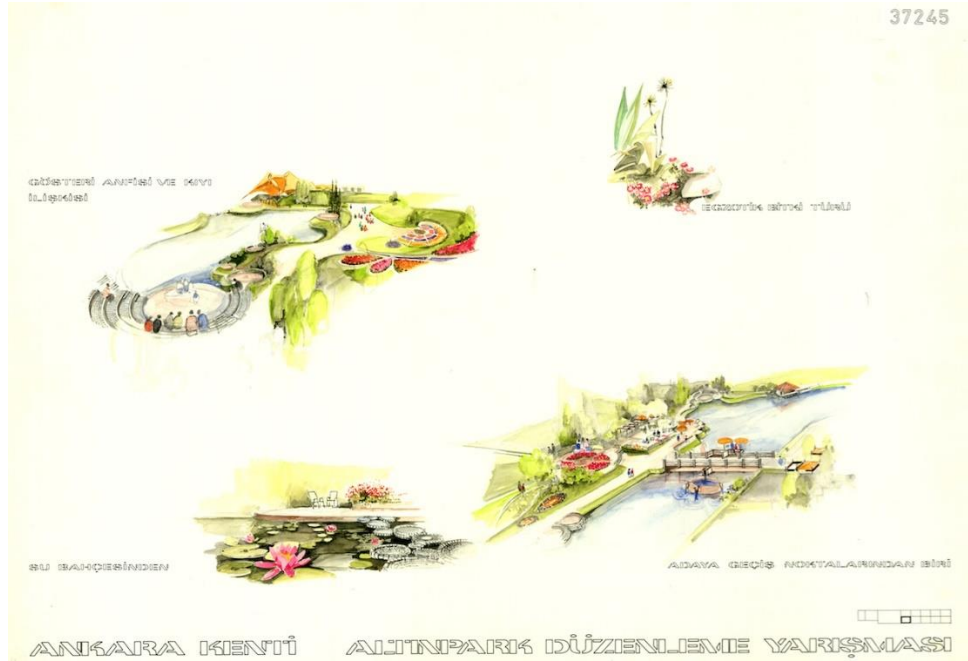


Figure 4. 17. 2: Öner Tokcan’s sketches visualizing the daily life in Altınpark.
 (Source: Öner Tokcan personal archive)

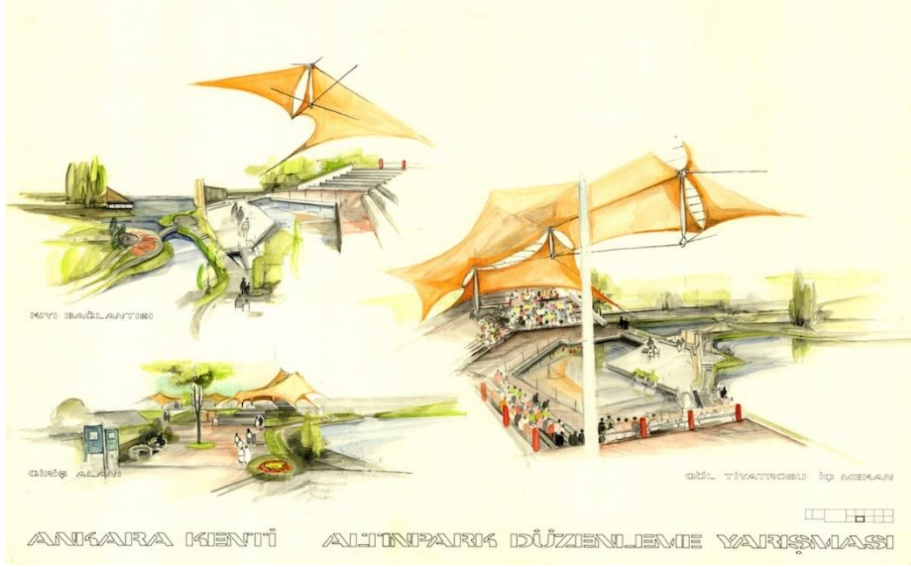


Figure 4. 17. 3: Öner Tokcan’s sketches visualizing the daily life in Altınpark.
(Source: Öner Tokcan personal archive)

4.1.3. Implementation Process

In this section of the thesis, the implementation and execution phase of the winning project by Öner Tokcan's group, following the Altınpark Design Competition, will be presented with supporting documents. The challenges faced, mistakes made during the implementation phase, and the parts of the Altınpark project that were not realized, will be discussed. This analysis will refer to newspaper articles, interviews, administrative correspondences, and brochures used in the promotion of Altınpark.

As stated in the administrative correspondence dated 27/01/1986²⁶⁴ (Figure A.30), the Altınpark Project Construction Contract was signed on September 9, 1985, between Öner Tokcan's company, Gelişim Mimarlık, and the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality. Typically, after such competitions, a certain amount of time is needed to develop design concepts and architectural plans into construction documents and application projects. However, Tokcan complained about the insufficient time given for the planning phase. For approximately 57.000 m² of enclosed space and a total area of 641.000 m², a one-year planning period was granted.²⁶⁵

²⁶⁴ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

²⁶⁵ Personal communication with Öner Tokcan by the author, 27/12/2023.

In the correspondence between Gelişim Mimarlık and the Municipality dated 28/02/1986²⁶⁶ (Figure A.31), it was noted that the 1/1000 scale zoning plan was approved by the Municipality on February 13, 1986 (Figure 4.18).

In the April 23, 1986, edition of *Cumhuriyet* newspaper (Figure 4.19), it was estimated that Altınpark would cost Ankara 35 billion liras. The article highlighted how low the per capita green space in the capital was compared to other modern cities in the world and emphasized that in a city with such intense air pollution, the aim was to provide a green area where people could breathe.

In an interview for this article, Mayor Mehmet Altınsoy stated that the groundbreaking ceremony for this massive budget project would take place in the fall of 1986. Drawing attention to the example of *Gençlik Parkı*, he noted that Altınpark would be three times larger. Standing in front of the Altınpark model (Figure 4.20), Altınsoy provided journalists with a brief summary of the project and mentioned that it was planned to be completed within two years (Figure 4.19):

A park of this size is rare worldwide and does not exist in Turkey. As you can see in the center, there is a large artificial lake. On one side, a small hotel with 200 beds is planned, but the main focus is on this building next to it which is a multipurpose Congress Palace. Since Ankara lacks a large hall for performances, world-famous ballets, operas, and orchestras cannot come to Ankara, nor can they organize conferences. This congress palace will serve everything from small meetings of 15 people to large gatherings of 2000 people, and to the world's largest music groups, providing space for concerts and performances. Since the building is designed to be multipurpose, it can revert to its original state within two hours after each conference or concert. Furthermore, this park will include an amusement park, a country casino, a Turkish garden, a restaurant featuring Turkish cuisine, tents, pavilions, an Italian garden and restaurant, and a Chinese restaurant and garden by the lake. There will also be an open-air theater, a sports area, playgrounds for children, a swimming pool, and other sports facilities. Our goal is to complete this project in two years, but the hotel may take longer because we are considering giving it to a hotel chain company to build. Even if we don't give it to them, we will build it ourselves, although it might take a bit longer. Altınpark is our prestige project, and we are determined to complete it within two years.²⁶⁷

²⁶⁶ Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives.

²⁶⁷ *Cumhuriyet*, 23/04/1986.

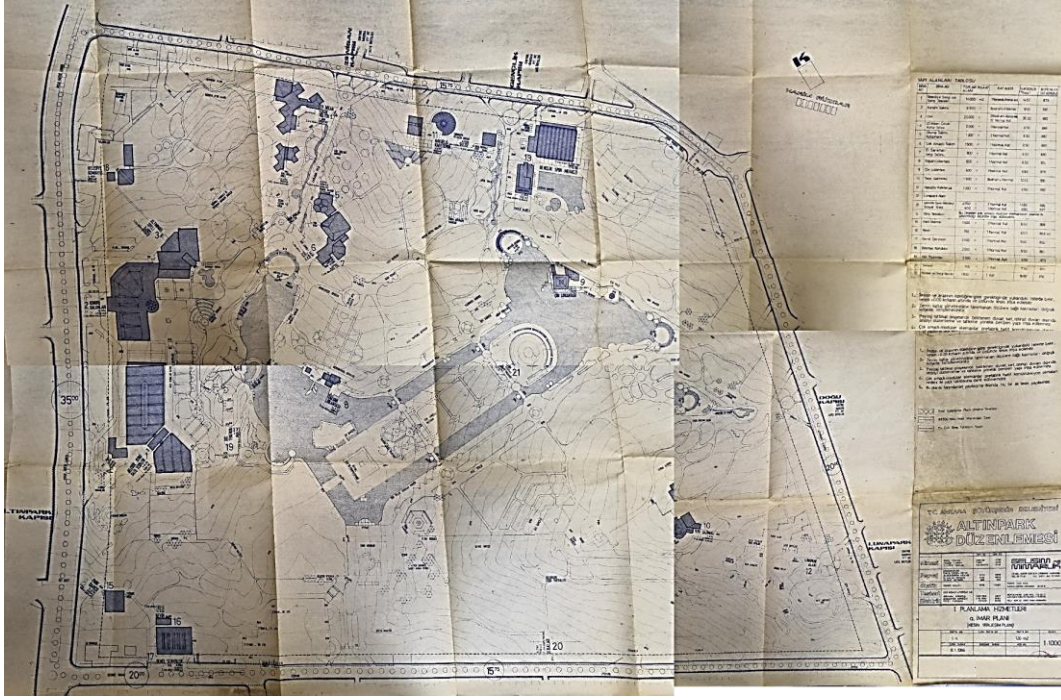


Figure 4. 18: 1/1000 Altınpark Zoning Plan. 08/01/1986.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

Yeşil alan özlemindeki başkente 35 milyarlık dev proje: Altınpark

Modern kentlerde kişi başına 20-25 metre kare yeşil alan düşüğü hesaplanmaz. Ankara'da ise kişi başına düşen yeşil alan 0.75 metre kare. Atatürk Orman Çiftliği de hesaba alınınca 2.40 metre kare. Hava kirliliğinin boyunu yitmiş olduğu bir kente yeşil alan olarak insanlara nefes alacak bölge kalmadığı bu sayılarla açık açık ortada.

Ankara Belediyesi yeşil alanları çoğaltmak üzere çeşitli parklar planlamış. Bunların en önemlisi geçen belediye döneminde planlanıp yapımına başlanmış olan Altınpark. Ankara Belediye Başkanı Mehmet Altınsoy, kocaman bir market üzerinde bize Altınpark ile ilgili bilgi verirken, "Bu başkente bir park düzenlenmesi dünyada pek nadir. Türkiye'de yoktur" diyor.

Ankara Belediyesi'nin yeşil alanları çoğaltmak için üzerinde çalıştığı park projeleri ise; Hukuk Fakültesinin arkasındaki Abdülmecid daki 50. yıl parkı, 255 dönüm alacak Karşıyaka - Yenimahalle arasındaki bir park yapıyor, bu bahar aylarında açılması programlanmıştır. 100 bin metre kare civarında bir park.

Gaziömerpaşa Kızırganak Caddesi'nin altındaki derinliği olduğu bölge yeşil alan olarak ayrılıyor. Baharın birlikte orada da park çalışmaları başlayacak. İşlenilecek bu alacak bölge.

Mamak'ta Ege Mahallesi'nde bir saha park yapılacak. Çankaya Lisesi'nin altındaki vadide Portakal Çiçeği Sokakları adını alan Portakal Çiçeği Parkı için belediyenin 60 bin dönüm araziye birarada kamulaştırma ile park yapılacak.

Dikmen Deresi'nde, Etlik'te Kavalar mevkinde SSK arazi park yapımına üzere düzenleniyor. Hippodrom'da Atatürk Kültür Merkezi inşaatı sürüyor, burada müze ve tiyatro olarak iki binaya daha yapılacak ve geri kalan alan yeşil saha olarak düzenlenecek. Erzurum yolu üzerinde spor ve kültür alanı olarak ayırılması araziinin bir bölümü bidedim, bir bölümü de yeşil alan olacak. Ankara'nın çevresini saran akan ağaçlandırma bölge-

ALTINPARK'TA NELER OLACAK?

Beşik Golf Kulübü yerinde kurulacak. Gençlik Parkı'nın üç katı büyük. Ortasında suyu bir göl, 200 yataklı küçük bir otel. Çok amaçlı kongre salonu. Zeminle ilgili iki büyük yükseklikte fuar alanları, bir gazinoya, Türk bahçesi, lokanta, cadılar, oteller, İtalyan bahçe ve lokantası, Çin bahçe ve lokantası, yarı açık spor alanı, çocuk bahçeleri, yitme korvası. Bu yıl içinde bitirilmesi düşünüyor.



Mehmet Altınsoy market üstünde Altınpark'ı anlatıyor.

si olarak belediye ile Tarım Bakanlığı'nın bir ortak çalışması da Yeşil Kızılk. Bu konuyla ilgili çalışmalar birim, ancak alacak büyüme için ortaya çıkmamış. Sadece okulların dikilen Ortadoğu Teknik Üniversitesi çevresindeki ağaçlar ortaya çıkması durumunda. Yeşil kısımları ötesine yerleşim alanları yapılacak için daha geniş bir ikinci yeşil kuşak da planlanıyor, ancak orman çalışmalarını henüz bitirmedi.

Ankara Belediyesi'nin en büyük yeşil alan olarak düşündüğü Altınpark ile ilgili olarak Başkan Mehmet Altınsoy'dan bilgi alıyoruz. Hava kirliliğinden gelen sonuçta eski golf kulübünün yerinde yapılacak. Altınpark, projelerini kocaman bir market üzerinde anlatıyor Altınsoy:

"443 bin metre kare arazi üzerine kurulacak bu parkın maliyeti yaklaşık olarak 35 milyar olacaktır. Bu yıl bütçeden 5 milyarını ayırarak, kaveli almayı da düşünüyoruz. Gençlik Parkı 185 bin metre kare. Gençlik Parkının üç katından fazla büyüktür. Bu parkın içinde ortada gördüğümüz gibi büyük bir su gölü var. Bir yanda 200 yataklı küçük bir otel düşümlüyor. Amlı yanındaki su bina mahabim olsa. Bu bina çok amaçlı kongre salonu. Ankara'da temelli verecek büyük bir salon olmadı için dünyaca meşhur önemli hale, opera, orkestra Ankara'ya geliyor. Kongre yapılmıyor. Bu kongre salonunda 2 bin kişilik bir toplantı da yapılabilecek, 15 kişilik küçük toplantı da yapılabilecek, dünyamın en büyük grupları da gelip konser ve gösteri yapabilecek. Çok modern bir bina olacak, iki kat içinde salon gösteri için hazır hale getirilebilecek. Altınpark'ta ayrıca İsmet İnönü Kültür Parkı'na üçte iki kadar bir fuar sahası olacaktır. Yani bu parkın içinde bir yerde lanparca, bir kr gazinosa, bir Türk bahçesi ve Türk müzanesi yer alacak bir lokanta, cadılar, oteller, bir başka yerde bir İtalyan bahçesi ve İtalyan lokantası, yine golf kenarında Çin lokantası ve Çin bahçesi. Bir bölgede de yarı açık spor alanı. Sportif bir alan, çocuklar için çocuk bahçeleri. Yüzme havuzları ve diğer spor tesisleri. Bu projeyi biz iki yıla bitirmeyi düşünüyoruz. Belki otel iki yıla bitirmez, çünkü otel bir otel olarak işkente vermez ve yapımını düşünmüyoruz. Verememsek biz biraz geç yaparsak, verilecek o da birlikte birlikte biter.

Altınpark bizim çevreli projemiz. İki yıl içinde mutlaka bitireceğiz."

SÜRÜCEK

Figure 4. 19: News about the Altınpark project.

(Cumhuriyet newspaper – 23/04/1986 – page 6)



Figure 4. 20: Model of Altınpark Project made by Öner Tokcan's group.
(Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet)

In the above-mentioned interview, Altınsoy stated that the construction of Altınpark would begin in the fall, and indeed, on October 18, 1986 (Figure 4.21), several newspapers published announcements inviting the public to the groundbreaking ceremony. To facilitate attendance, the Municipality provided free shuttles from all over Ankara and while doing so, advertised Altınpark through newspapers. Referred to as a "prestige project" by Altınsoy, the foundation of Altınpark was laid by Prime Minister Turgut Özal.

The day after the opening ceremony, newspaper reports vividly described the event (Figure 4.22). Verses from the Quran were recited, prayers were offered, and sacrificial animals were slaughtered as the anthem "*Ankara, Ankara, güzel Ankara*" was sung in this event, which was very important for Ankara. The Prime Minister pressed a button to activate the automatic cement mixer, while thousands of balloons were released into the sky. The ceremony, which cost 25 million lira for its announcement and promotion, featured the distribution of numerous souvenirs inscribed with "Altınpark."²⁶⁸

²⁶⁸ *Cumhuriyet* and *Milliyet*, 18/10/1986.

Altınpark'ın temeli

ANKARA (aa) — Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi'nin eski Golf Kulübü alanında yaptıracağı Altınpark'ın temeli, bugün Başbakan Turgut Özal tarafından atılacak. Ankara Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanı Mehmet Altınsoy tarafından "prestij projesi" olarak adlandırılan Altınpark, 2 yıl içinde hizmete girecek. Başkent'in yeşil kuşak projesi çerçevesinde düşünülen Altınpark, 64 hektarlık alanda kurulacak. Altınpark'ta kongre salonları, beş yıldızlı otel, spor merkezi, kuş ve bitki müzesi bulunacak.

Türkiye'nin en büyük parkı "Altınpark"ın temelinin bugün atılıyor. Bu mutlu günümüzde bütün hemşehrilerimizle birlikte olmak en büyük arzumuzdur. Bugün saat 11.00'de Altınpark'ta buluşalım. Güzele, daha güzelce ebirliğimize varalım.

Altınpark, metni hayata geçirecek tabii olarak kurulumu için atılacak. Altınpark, Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi'nin Başkent çevresinde oluşturduğu parklar zincirinin en büyük halkasıdır. 640.000 m²'lik arazi üzerine kurulan Altınpark, yitmiş yeşil bir alan değil, kente ve sığırın, sabahtan, günün ortasına ve akşamın ilerleyen saatlarına kadar kullanılabilecek bir alan olacaktır.

Yatırımların ağırlıklı olarak için, her türlü eğitim, öğretim ve sosyal hizmetler için "23 Nisan Çocuk Kütüphanesi" de projenin içinde yer almaktadır. Altınpark, otel, pastaneler, galeriler, konserler, spor ve diğer etkinlikler için de kullanılacak. Altınpark'ın büyümesi için spor sahaları, tenis kortları, yüzme havuzu, kano ve bükülecek platformlar per altınpark için düşünülmüş ve ayrı bir alan da tahsis edilmiştir.

Yurdumuza hayırlı olsun.

ANKARA BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ

Özal'a Ankara'da kömür protestosu

Ankara'da Altınpark'ın temeli Başbakan Özal tarafından atıldı. Temel atma töreninde bir grup kadın "İthal kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağandı. Özal'ın önüne çıkan bir kadın, "Maasım 38 bin lira, İthal kömür 45 bin lira. Maasım size veriyorum, bizi geçsindirir" dedi.

ANKARA (Cumhuriyet Basını) — Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi yaklaşıp 640 bin metre karelik alanda kurulacak olan Altınpark'ın temeli dün Başbakan Turgut Özal tarafından atıldı. Temel atma töreninde kadınlar da kadınlardan da oluşan bir grup, "İthal kömür istemiyoruz", "Kömür yok", "Soğuk kış istemiyoruz" diye protesto düzenledi. Özal'ın önüne çıkan bir kadın, "Benim maaşım 37 bin lira, İthal kömür 45 bin lira. Maasım size veriyorum. Bizizi nasıl geçsindiririz?" diye bağandı.

Özal, konuşmasında kömür sorusuna değinirken, başkentin hava kirliliği sorusuna çözüm için koca valide, kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağandı. 1988'de Ankara'ya doğal gaz getirildiği söyledi. Protestocuların sözlerine Özal, dışlanıyor "Mevcut enerjinin, tıllanmış veriliyor. Tuncelikle tea bir miktar kömür gelsek. Fakat bulamazsın" diye yanıtladı. Çözümü, Ankara Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanı Mehmet Altınsoy da bir grup "Kömür kömür", "İthal kömür istemiyoruz", "İthal kömür çok pahalı" diye bağlandı. "Hiç emdir deymeyim, kapağı ödetti de ölmeye alanın yaralarını"

neak olucaktır" dedi. Altınsoy, Ankara'ya ilinde 3 bin 500 ton İthal kömürün geldiğini ve azaltık sayıda satın gelecekte karam ayı içinde kömür verileceğini bildirdi.

Başbakan Özal töreninde te metin atılan Altınpark, Aydınlık ve eski Golf Kulübü'nün alanına kurulacak. Parkta beğenilen otel, kömür merkezi, kunge salonu ve eğlence için 25 milerde bulunan, 1989 yılında tamamlanmış olan Altınpark, 3000 m² saha (Ankara So. 15, Sü. 2'6)

Şide, yeni Çalışma Bakanını değerlendirdi

"Taşçıoğlu bu işlerden uzak"

Türk-İş Genel Sekreteri "Zahmet değermideğe kullukların değermiç" diye, çalışma bakanına ferahlık getirmeye" dedi.

ANKARA, (UBA) — Türk-İş Genel Sekreteri Sadi Şide, hükümetin yapılan değişiklikleri değerlendiren, bundan böyle çalışma bakanının sorumluluklarına ilişkin yeni Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanı Mehmet Taşçıoğlu'na "Çalışma bakanına çok uzak bir adam" dedi. Şide, Şide UBA'ya yaptığı açıklamada, Türk-İş olarak hükümetin yapılan son değişiklikleri, hiçbir şey beklemeye

Sadi Şide (Ankara So. 12, Sü. 4'30)

Kadınlar, "Soğuk bir kış istiyoruz" diye bağandı

"İthal kömür istemiyoruz" — Başbakan, Altınpark'ın temeli atma töreninde protestocuların önüne çıktığı bir grup kadın tarafından "Soğuk bir kış istiyoruz", "İthal kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağlandı. Kadınlar, "İthal kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağlandı. Kadınlar, "İthal kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağlandı.

Törende Özal'a protesto

Ankara'da 30 milyar lira için yapılacak olan Altınpark'ın temeli atma töreninde bir grup kadın tarafından "Soğuk bir kış istiyoruz", "İthal kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağlandı. Kadınlar, "İthal kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağlandı.

ANKARA, ÖZEL — Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi'nin başkentinde yapılacak olan Altınpark'ın temeli atma töreninde bir grup kadın tarafından "Soğuk bir kış istiyoruz", "İthal kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağlandı. Kadınlar, "İthal kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağlandı.

MİLYONLARCA LİRALIK HERBİYE — Özal'ın Ankara'da yapılacak olan Altınpark'ın temeli atma töreninde bir grup kadın tarafından "Soğuk bir kış istiyoruz", "İthal kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağlandı. Kadınlar, "İthal kömür istemiyoruz" diye bağlandı.

Figure 4. 21 - 22: News about the construction and the foundation ceremony of Altınpark. (Cumhuriyet newspaper – 18/10/1986, 19/10/1986, Milliyet newspaper – 19/10/1986)

Following the conclusion of the competition, the winning project started to be implemented in 1987.²⁶⁹ In his work "Altınpark" Park Düzenlemesi", written for TMMOB's edited *Ankara Söyleşileri* book, Öner Tokcan discusses how the Municipality neglected and sidelined the winning project team, during the initial stages of the tender, construction, and manufacturing phases of Altınpark. He also claims that the heavily publicized and budgeted opening of Altınpark was questionable:

We learned that construction had begun at Altınpark from the tender announcement in the official gazette, but it was only for the building currently used by ANFA (the company managing the park in partnership with the municipality) as their headquarters and the enclosing wall. Naturally, the project did not include an

²⁶⁹ Ocak Ö. (2013). Kent Parklarının Tasarım Anlayışlarının Yurtiçi ve Yurtdışı Örneklerinde İncelenmesi. *Selçuk Tarım Bilimleri Dergisi*. p.15.

enclosing wall because the area was meant to be fully open to the public and integrated with its surroundings. We made significant efforts to convince the Metropolitan Municipality to abandon this enclosing wall project. The Municipality was working so uncoordinatedly that the representative of the contractor who won the tender approached us and said, 'You won the competition, can you design an administration building near the Golf Club?' At that time, we had already submitted the entire project. Later, another tender was issued, and all the project, except for the Congress Center, was tendered out. However, for a year and a half, we did not receive any offer for professional oversight. During this period, we observed the construction both closely and from a distance. Only after significant progress had been made did the municipality decide on the necessity of professional oversight and signed a contract with us. In our implementation project, we aimed for a cohesive appearance with buildings primarily featuring exposed concrete and ceramic-clad facades, with the Chinese Restaurant being an exception. This structure, predominantly planned with wood, is the only example of its kind in the park. I mention this to highlight that during the years without our professional oversight, we frequently had to redo many constructions to correct ignorant implementations. The Municipality's assurance of incentives and zero customs tariffs on the Altınpark construction allowed for the use of rarely utilized materials like steel space frames, polyethylene-filled aluminum panels, polyurethane-filled aluminum sandwich panels, laminated MDF sheets, and PTFE tent systems. The use of such materials in a project of this scope presented us with numerous challenges. Ultimately, we had to revise many details or replace them with locally available materials.²⁷⁰

In an interview given in 1989 (Figure 4.23), during the final months of his term as Mayor, Altınsoy expressed his desire not to leave office without completing the Altınpark Project and his goal of presenting many more projects like this one to the people of Ankara over the next four years. Speaking about the improved air quality, Altınsoy remarked his thoughts as:

Today, the most beautiful truth is that we can say Ankara's air has been cleaned. There was a time when birds would fall from the trees in Kızılay Square due to air pollution. Even I had to move to İstanbul because of my asthma. But then Prime Minister Özal took me by the hand, brought me back, and it became my responsibility to clean up this city.²⁷¹

Through the recollection of Tokcan and a picture in *Milliyet* newspaper (Figure 4.23), in Altınsoy's final days, Özal and Altınsoy shared a ride on the lake on a "sea tractor" (pedal boat) after a morning breakfast together.²⁷²

²⁷⁰ Tokcan, 1993, p. 64.

²⁷¹ *Milliyet*, 19/02/1989.

²⁷² *Milliyet*, 22/03/1989.

Altınsoy: "Altınpark ve metroyu yapmadan gitmek istemiyorum" 'Ankara, artık nefes alıyor'

SAYIN Altınsoy, çok yoğun günler geçiriyor olmalısınız. Biraz yorgun görünüyorsunuz...
— "Güleneceğim. Tabii ki etefimdir. Bu saatlerde yorgunluk çıkarıyor."
— "Halen görevde bir başkan olarak ciddi bir mücadelenin eşliğindediniz. Rakiplerinizi hayli iddia. Bu mücadeleye, isterseniz 'savaş' diyelim, kendinizi hazır hissediyor musunuz?"
— "Etfendim ben beş senedir savaş içindeyim. Ankara'lar beni seçtiği andan itibaren Ankara'nın problemlerine savaş açtım. Bu hep devam ediyor. Şimdi tabii cephe ikileşti. Bir taraftan belediye hizmetleri devam edecek, diğer taraftan da seçim çalışmaları. Hiçbirini ihmal edemeyiz. Benim görev anlayışına uymaz. Son saniyesine kadar değerlendirmeye çalışıyorum. Kaybederiz ya da kazanırız."

"Bugün en güzel hakikat, Ankara'nın havasının temizlendiğini söylemektir. Bir zaman Kızılay Meydanı'nda kuşlar patır patır ağaçlardan dökülürdü. Ben bile astımım nedeniyle İstanbul'a göçtüm. Ama Sayın Özal, tuttu kolumdan getirdi. Bu şehri temizlemek bana düştü"



"Deniz traktörü"nde ANAP Ankara adayı Mehmet Altınsoy'un sabah kahvaltısına katılan Özal, Altınsoy'la birlikte Altınpark içindeki havuzda deniz traktörü denilen bisikletle gezinti yaptı.

Figure 4. 23: News about Altınpark.

(*Milliyet* newspaper – 19/02/1989 and 22/03/1989)

In 1989, Murat Karayalçın took on the office as the next Mayor of Ankara until 1993 and continued to develop the Altınpark Project. In the preface of the brochure published by the Ankara Municipality in 1992 to promote Altınpark, Karayalçın provides valuable information about the opening of the park. He expresses gratitude to the late Vedat Dalokay, who contributed to bringing Altınpark to the city, and to Mehmet Altınsoy, who initiated the project.²⁷³

By the time Karayalçın took office in 1989, 11% of the Altınpark Project had been physically completed, and the projected two-year completion period had expired. In photographs taken in the early 1990s, it can be observed that, in addition to the Exhibition Center, a few other buildings had been completed, and pathways had been established for landscaping and the ongoing construction of several buildings (Figure 4.24).

During this period, the allocated budget of 30 billion lira had been utilized. Karayalçın notes that such projects cannot be completed within the anticipated timeframe using traditional budget resources alone. Therefore, in 1990, he conducted a bond sale abroad to continue funding the project. Once the financial constraints were overcome, the project gained

²⁷³ (1992). Altınpark Introduction Booklet, p. 5.

momentum and reached the stage of being opened to the public. An additional 400 billion lira was spent by 1992.²⁷⁴



Figure 4. 24: Photos from the early construction process of Altınpark in the early 1990s.
(Source: *Eski Ankara Resimleri Facebook Platformu*)

In an article given to the *Mimarlık* journal in 1993 (Figure 4.25), Tokcan mentioned that, since the beginning of the implementation, the construction of many indoor spaces and facilities, as well as a significant portion of the park's landscaping, had been completed.²⁷⁵ The published photos are creating a complete picture of the Park that is ready for visitation with the green landscape of the area (Figure 4.26). The names of the B, C, D and E side entrances received their unique names by indicating the important dates in Turkish history and national holidays

²⁷⁴ (1992). Altınpark Introduction Booklet, p. 5.

²⁷⁵ Tokcan, Ö. (1993). Ankara Altınpark. *Mimarlık*, p. 38.

in the following order: 23 Nisan Gate, 19 Mayıs Gate, 13 Ekim Gate and 27 Aralık Gate. According to Tokcan and the Altınpark brochure, marking the date as of May 1993, the following facilities had been completed and opened to the public (Figure 4.27):

- **Fair Center:** This facility, within the Altınpark project, was designed according to international standards to contribute to the city's economic development. The exhibition center, being the largest indoor space in Altınpark, featured a stage hall with a seating capacity of 1500, allowing for events such as conferences and concerts (Figure 4.28).
- **Science Center:** The Feza Gürsey Science Center was a unique facility, unprecedented in our city or country. It reflected the local administration's commitment and desire to contribute to education. This science center aimed to integrate scientific thinking and practice into the lives of all individuals, regardless of age. It provided visitors with opportunities to learn through experiments and interactive activities on a range of scientific and technological topics, from electricity production and consumption, computer usage, and the relationship between the human brain and other organs, to concepts related to gravity, the center of gravity, and space. The initial 48 units, purchased for \$1.3 million from the Ontario Science Centre in Canada, were selected based on a year-long study to align with topics covered in our national education system. The selection process considered the advice and recommendations of a panel of scientists. The Science Center opened on April 23, 1993, and it developed in the following years with continued interest and support from both the state and private sectors, as well as scientific communities (Figure 4.29).
- **23 Nisan Cultural Center:** This facility stands out as the first Children's Cultural Center of its scale in the country, distinguished by its location, equipment, and operational objectives. The center's education and culture program included activities such as chess, classical guitar, organ, children's choir, painting, ceramics, sculpture, creative drama, modern dance, classical ballet, folk dances, photography, creative crafts, children's cinema, children's theater, and a children's library. Additionally, the center offered sports activities related to table tennis, basketball, volleyball, handball, athletics, badminton, and horseback riding, linked to other facilities in the park. The listed activities would be conducted by child development and education specialists, art educators, psychologists, and sports experts. To ensure effective education and training, emphasis was placed on having a wide and diverse range of aesthetic play and teaching materials that inspire enthusiasm in children and maintaining appropriate group sizes (Figure 4.30).
- **Children Daycare Center and Children Gardens:** The Altınpark Children's Nursery had the capacity to serve 90 children aged 3-6. It was a truly professional and exemplary facility designed to teach children to love, be loved, respect others' rights, protect their own rights, build interpersonal relationships, and develop age-appropriate behaviors and basic habits. Located amidst 640.000 m² of green space, this modern nursery offered a range of programs conducted by child development and education specialists, as well as psychologists. Children here benefited from a 40-hour weekly preschool education program led by expert educators, development-supporting educational tools and materials, age-specific classes with an average of 15 students, creativity-enhancing drama activities, cognitive development exercises, well-equipped playrooms, a children's cinema and library, distinguished social events and field trips, educational programs, and bi-weekly general health screenings (Figure 4.31).
- **19 Mayıs Youth Sports Center**

- **Poolside Cafeteria - Rihim Restaurant:** Located at the highest point of Altınpark, this facility was named after the large pool in front of it, known as the Poolside Cafeteria. As of 1993, the Rihim Restaurant, well-known for its seafood dishes and a familiar spot for locals in Ankara for 25 years, was operating here. With its breathtaking view, a pool featuring synchronized light and water shows, an extensive menu, professional team, and meticulous service, Rihim Restaurant offered a distinguished atmosphere to Ankara, reminiscent of the dining events previously held at the Golf Club (Figure 4.32).
- **Pizza Park – Italian Restaurant:** Located in the center of Altınpark, by the lake, Pizza Park offered a variety of international dishes such as traditional Italian pizza, spaghetti, and lasagna, as well as a range of other rich options to the people of Ankara (Figure 4.33).
- **Chinese Restaurant:** Built in accordance with traditional Chinese architecture, this restaurant was operated by a municipal company from Ankara's sister city, Beijing. As the first unique Chinese restaurant in the country, it featured architecture and chefs from China. The restaurant, surrounded by the lake on three sides and with a pier extending into the lake, offered visitors a distinctive experience by bringing another culture to the city through its Beijing ducks raised in the lake (Figure 4.34).
- **Turkish Street and Tepe Hanı:** The Turkish Street was a promenade adorned with authentic Turkish motifs and fountains. At the end of Turkish Street, the Tepe Hanı, built on one of the prominent vantage points, featured a restaurant specializing in traditional Turkish cuisine, particularly local dishes from Ankara. It also housed a bakery offering local pastries, sweets, and cakes; a coffee shop and amphitheater where the youth can gather and discuss; and various shops selling souvenirs, spices, and decorative food products (Figure 4.35).
- **Open and Semi-Open Amphitheaters:** In Altınpark, there were a total of five open and semi-open amphitheaters named after the composers known as the Turkish Five. Each entrance road of Altınpark led to one of these amphitheaters. The capacities and features of these amphitheaters are as follows:
 - Ahmet Adnan Saygun Semi-Open Amphitheater: Located within Altınpark Island, this semi-open area had a capacity of 2500 spectators.
 - Cemal Reşit Rey Semi-Open Amphitheater: Accessible via a bridge from between the Altınpark Exhibition Blocks, this amphitheater had a capacity of 1000 people.
 - Ulvi Cemal Erkin Open Amphitheater: Situated immediately at the end of the main road upon entering through the 23 April Gate, this amphitheater could accommodate 750 people.
 - Cevat Memduh Altan Open Amphitheater: Located at the end of the main road upon entering through the 13 October Gate, this amphitheater had a capacity of 500 people.
 - Necil Kazım Akses Open Amphitheater: Positioned immediately at the end of the main road upon entering through the 27 December Gate, this amphitheater could hold 600 people (Figure 4.36).
- **Botanical Gardens:**
 - Steppe and Medicinal Plant Gardens: This plantation project, designed for the entire park, resembled a large botanical garden. It featured gardens showcasing plants adapted to steppe climate conditions and special gardens dedicated to plants historically used in medicine.
 - Italian Garden: In addition to the diverse plant collections, the park featured an Italian Garden that adds a distinctive identity to the park. Its purpose was to showcase historical garden architecture and pruning techniques. This

garden, together with the modern architectural lines of the nearby Italian Restaurant, created a pleasing visual experience (Figure 4.37).

- **Tropical Plant Greenhouse:** In the greenhouse, designed to create a true tropical rainforest ambiance, a variety of tropical plants as well as animals such as birds and fish would be displayed (Figure 4.38).
- **Fisherman's Cove and Model Ship Sailing Cove:** One of the many firsts in the country that Altınpark offered was angling. With fishing taking place in an area approximately 70 meters in diameter, the goal was to provide the people of Ankara with fresh fish and offer a comfortable environment for anglers. In the pond, trout could be caught before the water warms up, and mirror carp could be caught once the water temperature increased. The fresh fish caught in the Fisherman's Cove would be cooked in the park's picnic area. Right next to the Fisherman's Cove, the Model Boat Launching Cove would feature interesting models of remote-controlled boats. Children and hobbyists would enjoy engaging moments, and boats powered by gasoline or electricity would add to the excitement of having fresh fish cooked at the picnic area (Figure 4.39).
- **Touring the Park with Battery-Powered Cars:** To ensure that visitors to Altınpark could easily access and enjoy all the services and activities offered within the park's 640,000 square meter area, the park featured single and four-person electric vehicles available for hourly rental at the main parking entrances (Figure 4.40).
- **Snack Bars, Drink Bars, and Cafés:** The park featured 34 sales kiosks scattered throughout, catering to various needs. Additionally, open-air bars and cafés were strategically placed along the lake shore (Figure 4.41).
- **Playing Grounds:** Altınpark featured five distinct children's playgrounds. The design of these areas focused on elements that would enhance children's imagination and physical development. Altınpark was set to become a focal point for children with its green spaces, activities, innovative playgrounds, and two charming ponies.
- **Statues:** The park featured sculptures of famous artists as well as busts of 24 mayors who have served as the Mayor of Ankara (Figure 4.42).
- **Picnic Area:** A 5000 square meter area of Altınpark was designated as a picnic area. It was designed with picnic tables, cooking facilities, and fountains to create a comfortable and organized environment (Figure 4.43).
- **Production Greenhouse and Nursery:** This area was a large complex featuring an approximately 800 square meter glass greenhouse, 960 square meters of tunnel greenhouses, and 2000 square meters of shading greenhouses (Figure 4.44).
- **Security:** All facilities within Altınpark were protected by a central electronic security system. In the park's open areas, a specially trained security team on horseback or on foot provides continuous 24-hour coverage (Figure 4.45).
- **Health Center, Fire Station and Atelier**
- **ANFA:** All units within Altınpark would be managed by the ANFA service company of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality (Altınpark Enterprises Limited Company - *Altınpark İşletmeleri Limited Şirketi*), established on June 6, 1991, with a capital of 14 billion lira. ANFA would oversee the operation of park facilities through rental agreements, joint ventures, or fully managed models. (Figure 4.46).²⁷⁶

²⁷⁶ (1992). Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 18-60.

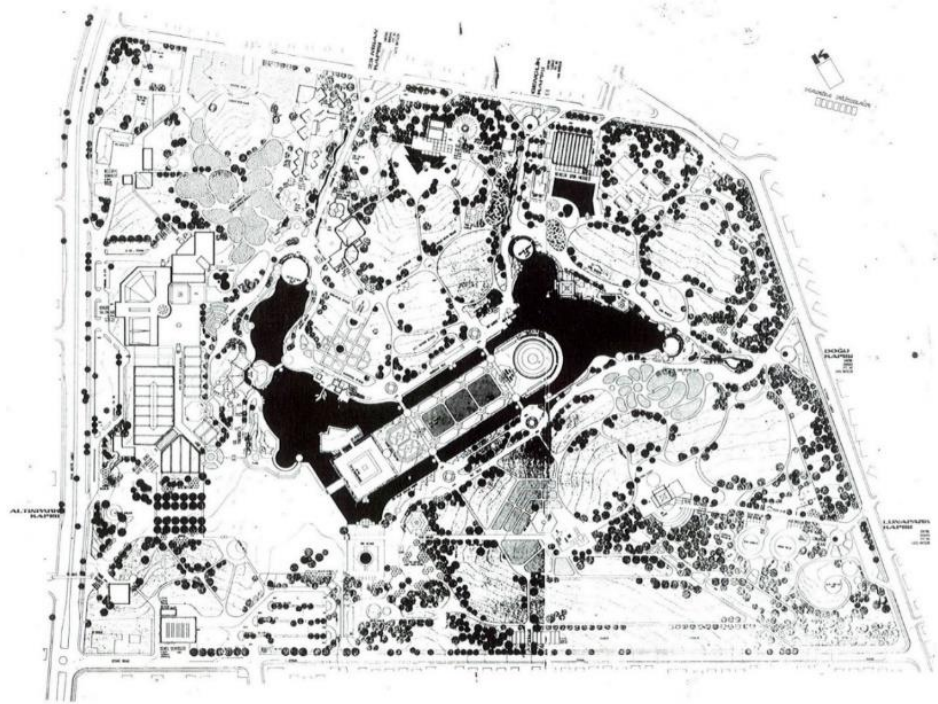


Figure 4. 25: Final plan of Altınpark published in *Mimarlık* journal.

(Source: Tokcan, 1993, p. 38)



Figure 4. 26: Altınpark in 1992 (left). Altınpark after the construction in 1993 (right).

(Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 10-14, Tokcan, 1993, pp. 38-39)



Figures 4. 29 - 30: Science Center and 23 Nisan Cultural Center.
 (Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 20-25)



Figures 4. 31 - 32: Children Daycare Center and Poolside Cafeteria – Rihtım Restaurant.
 (Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 26-32)



Figures 4. 33 - 34: Italian and Chinese Restaurants.
 (Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 33-36)



Figures 4. 35 - 36: Turkish Street and Tepe Hamı (left), Amphitheaters (right).
 (Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 37-39)



Figures 4. 37 - 38: Botanical Gardens and Tropical Plant Greenhouse.
 (Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 42-44)



Figures 4. 39 - 40: Fisherman's Cove and Model Ship Sailing Cove. Touring the park with battery-powered cars.
 (Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 45-48)



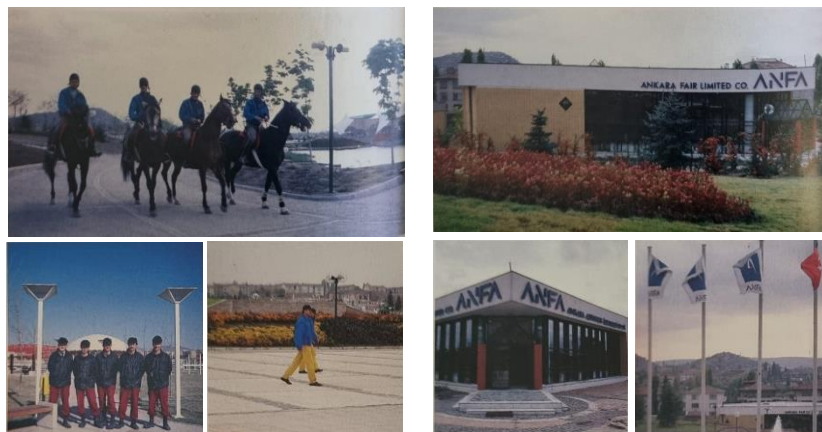
Figures 4. 41 - 42: Snack bars, drinkbars and cafes. Statues.

(Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 49-51)



Figures 4. 43 - 44: Picnic Area. Production Greenhouse and Nursery.

(Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 52-55)



Figures 4. 45 - 46: Security and ANFA.

(Source: Altınpark Introduction Booklet, pp. 56-60)

In the planning, which drew its main theme from the topographic features of the land, the application phase of Altınpark aimed to create a “tranquil environment” by leveraging the unifying effect of green spaces.²⁷⁷ When generating such an environment, the focus during the creation of the Park’s vegetation was afforestation, with an emphasis on a diverse selection of plants, resulting in an “active green” composition with distinct garden-style elements.²⁷⁸ Altınpark, an urban park established on an area of 640.000 m², had a usable area of 564.465 m², consisting of green spaces, structural areas, and water surfaces. When investigating the land use and plantation in the park in more detail, according to information obtained from ANFA officials, the land use of Altınpark was allocated as follows:

Table 4. 1: General Area Usage of Altınpark.

(Source: Sönmez, 2023, p. 46)

Permeable Area	Area (m²)	Impermeable Area	Area (m²)
Lawn Area	243.684	Hard Ground Area	140.282
Shrub Area	48.903	Building Area	57.387
Soil Area	18.094	Pool Area	39.524
Flower Area	1503	Picnic Area	6900
Wooded Area	283	Sports Area	3845
Decorative Area	248	Children's Play Areas	2209
Total	312.715	Running Track Areas	1603
		Total	251.750

The main reason for dividing the general area usage in Altınpark into permeable and impermeable categories was to define the experience of the individuals visiting the park, either the purpose of their visit was to experience green spaces or for recreational purposes. In the article "*Altınpark'ın Öyküsü*", Yüksel Öztan, who was one of the primary jury members of the Altınpark Design Competition and suggested landscape design consultancy for Öner Tokcan's project, discusses information, recommendations, and regrets about the project's implementation phase. He particularly addresses the issue of tree planting on the site and the mismatch between the park’s green areas and enclosed spaces, emphasizing how closed the park is to its surroundings through a sketch (Figure 4.47):

²⁷⁷ Tokcan, Ö. (1993). Ankara Altınpark. *Mimarlık*, pp. 38-39.

²⁷⁸ Ocak, 2013, pp. 15-16.

As a primary jury member in this competition, after its conclusion and during the early stages of implementation, I proposed a significant issue to Mehmet Altınoy. My suggestion was to use large and mature trees and shrubs in the implementation. In Western countries, the use of 15–20-year-old or even older trees in green space projects is a precondition to achieve both aesthetic appeal and the park’s functionality as soon as possible. In contrast, in our country, young plants are commonly used in such projects, requiring a minimum of 20-25 years for a park to mature and fulfill its intended function. Altınoy, who showed great interest in this suggestion, included this issue as a clause in the implementation contract. However, since the local saplings did not meet the required conditions, a significant number of mature trees and shrubs were imported. Undoubtedly, this initiative not only provided Altınpark with an approximate 20-year head start but also brought an understanding and served as an example for similar practices in our country. The program requirements of the competition brief included certain facilities that required significant space. We personally opposed the inclusion of the Municipality Exhibition and Sales Facilities in the jury's work, which contributed to giving the park a cultural park identity. Additionally, the location of the building and the necessary connections from the main traffic route have resulted in a situation where the structure, both in mass and placement, has prevented the park from being perceived from the main road, creating a disconnection between the park and the city. Generally, architectural elements are prominent in the park's third dimension in its current appearance. We hope that, after the plant growth reaches its normal scale in the future, this situation will shift in favor of the green spaces.²⁷⁹

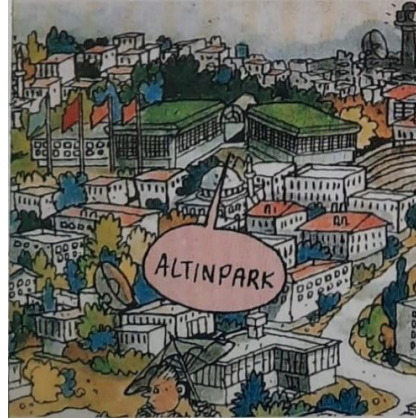


Figure 4. 47: Animation by Yüksel Öztan who complains about the density of enclosed spaces at the main entrance of Altınpark as perceived from its surroundings.

(Source: Öztan, 1993, p. 73)

Tokcan, in his article “*Altınpark*” *Park Düzenlemesi*, discusses the changes made to the project until 1993 and describes the fate of the imported trees and greenery which was a discussion point between Yüksel Öztan and Mehmet Altınoy:

²⁷⁹ Öztan, 1993, pp. 72-73.

In the Altınpark design, there were no significant program changes until 1993. The only modification was the decision to convert the swimming pool, originally planned to be open, into a closed one. Additionally, greenhouses suitable for the park's needs and a 9-stall stable and riding arena for park security horses were added. The design for these three elements was completed, with the greenhouses and stable manufactured and put into service. The construction of the closed swimming pool is also nearing completion in the coming months. Initially, an Italian firm was responsible for the park's green infrastructure, using trees, shrubs, and grass imported from Italy. Due to budget issues, this contract was later canceled, and currently, the Municipality provides the park's greenery. It will, of course, take years for the park to fully achieve its green coverage.²⁸⁰

In the magazine published by Ankara Municipality in 2016, the difference of the appearance of the greenery between the implementation phase and the current use was predicted as the projections of Öztan and Tokcan about the afforestation and the implementation of green spaces (Figure 4.48).²⁸¹

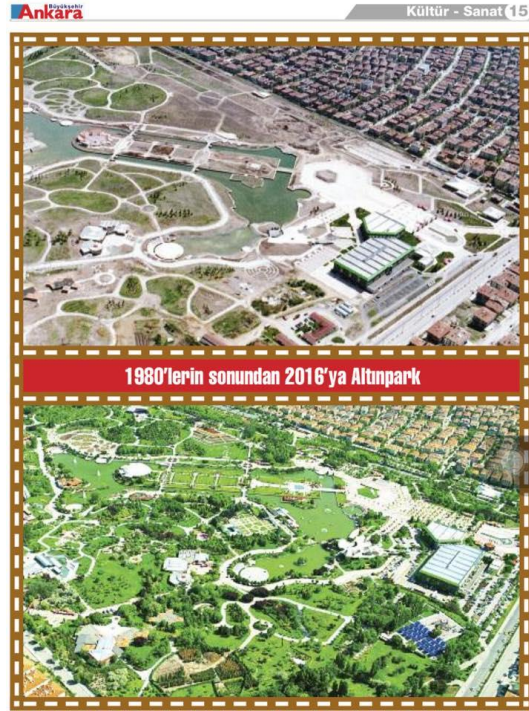


Figure 4. 48: Image showing the difference in appearance of greenery in Altınpark from the late 1980s to 2016.

(Source: *Büyükşehir Ankara* journal, 2016)

²⁸⁰ Tokcan, 1993, p. 65.

²⁸¹ (2016). *Büyükşehir Ankara*.

In a column from *Milliyet* newspaper dated July 12, 1987 (Figure 4.49), Mehmet Altınsoy was criticized, with the quality of newly opened green spaces in Ankara and ongoing construction projects like Altınpark being questioned. The writer appreciated Altınsoy for supporting Dalokay's project but objected to the fact that the project seemed to prioritize enclosed spaces over green areas. The writer posed questions such as: "Why is a 5-star hotel being built?", and "Why are thousands of square meters of conference buildings being constructed?" If these buildings were being erected based on the fact that the park was located on the airport road, the writer argued that Esenboğa neither hosted large international crowds nor was the park situated right next to the airport. The writer struggled to understand the logic of filling a large green space with buildings when the number of 5-star hotels in the city center was rapidly increasing.²⁸²

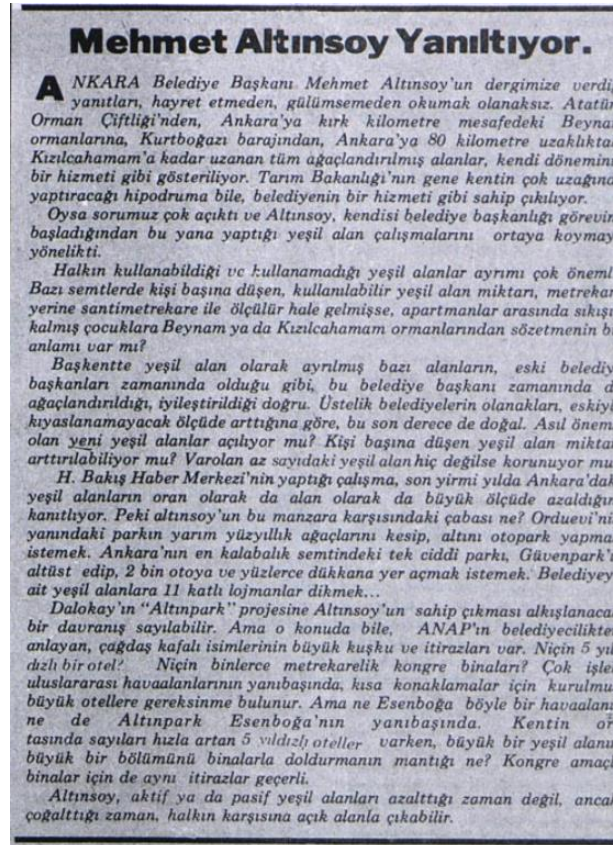


Figure 4. 49: News about Altınsoy, prioritizing enclosed spaces over green areas in Altınpark.

(*Milliyet* newspaper – 12/07/1987)

²⁸² *Milliyet*, 12/07/1987.

The arguments toward the construction of enclosed areas and the lack of green spaces were not specific to Altınsoy but were directed to the project itself. On July 22, 1993, a columnist this time in *Cumhuriyet* newspaper, who was somewhat critical of Murat Karayalçın's administration, criticized Altınpark's extensive concrete pathways and security measures with batons, which had recently been opened to public with large advertising campaigns and concerts (Figure 4.50). The writer argued that this park, which she claimed was the first of its kind, was not designed for relaxation and cooling, but rather for those who wanted to walk on hot, bare concrete surfaces and maximize exposure to sunlight. She lamented the lack of a single tree providing shade in the park, suggesting that it was more suitable as a parking lot. Continuing her critique, the writer noted that, while people were used to seeing signs that prohibited walking on grass in parks, such a sign was absent here, indicating the absence of any grass.²⁸³ Öztan, in his article in the *Ankara Söyleşileri* book, also complained about the excessive use of concrete surfaces and the negative impact of the abundance of enclosed spaces. He expressed his concern that the Municipality Exhibition and Sales Facilities and the Fair and Exhibition Center, along with the surrounding parking lot and large square, would escalate this effect. He particularly noted that the excessively large square would create an empty space for much of the year and negatively affect visitors during the hot summer months, suggesting that design improvements were needed.²⁸⁴



Figure 4. 50: News about the excessive use of concrete surfaces and the lack of green areas in Altınpark.

(*Cumhuriyet* newspaper – 22/07/1993 – page 2)

²⁸³ *Cumhuriyet*, 22/07/1993.

²⁸⁴ Öztan, 1993, p. 73.

Tokcan expressed concerns about the future of the park, noting that the leasing of the park's units by tender through ANFA, rather than being directly managed by the Municipality, was a worrisome situation. He shared his thoughts on what he deemed necessary for the proper management of such a large park:

Currently, the management of Altınpark is carried out by ANFA, a corporation owned by the Municipality. ANFA directly manages some functions while leasing others through a tender process. The involvement of different companies in the Park's management is a significant concern. We believe that such a multifunctional communal space requires carefully prepared annual programs. At present, there is no such program, and it seems to be operating on a trial-and-error basis. In similar parks abroad, management is often conducted by a company within the framework of programs established by a founding committee comprised of prominent political, artistic, and cultural figures of the city. Ensuring the park remains active throughout all seasons and managing all units so that they do not disturb each other, while also encouraging participation in other activities, thereby activating the park's greenery, requires detailed programming and operational guidelines. Beyond artistic programs, even preventing the park from being damaged by users or repairing damaged areas is a significant challenge for such a large space. However, it is pleasing to observe that the damage is not as intense as it was in the early days when the park first opened. The public, although slowly, seems to be appreciating the value of the structures.²⁸⁵

Öztan, who shared the same views with Tokcan, argued that the operation of Altınpark, which was intended to be used actively throughout the year, should be considered a subject requiring high-level attention to ensure its preservation for future generations:

Altınpark is a current topic that should be examined and critiqued, both positively and negatively, in terms of planning, implementation, management, and operation. In our opinion, Altınpark has been handled at a high level among similar examples in our country concerning project preparation, financial resources, and implementation quality. This is undoubtedly a result of the meticulous work carried out by the Municipality and the project team. Altınpark possesses characteristics that require it to be active throughout the year in terms of land use and the facilities it offers. Therefore, a program demanding a different level of discipline and continuity from the typical park usage approach in our country is necessary, along with an experienced management team to carry it out. Altınpark should be regarded as a park that contributes to Ankara's identity, hosting national and international events throughout the year. One important issue is that the approved projects and land use plans currently being implemented should be valid for the future. Over time, we have often witnessed municipalities turning parks into profit-oriented facilities, distancing them from their original functions. Another recommendation for Altınpark is to include as many large-scale plant species as possible in the park's landscaping. The previous implementations in this area have already shown positive results. With its positive and negative aspects, Altınpark is the story and tangible representation of a process that

²⁸⁵ Tokcan, 1993, p. 66.

spans nearly a quarter of a century. This urban park, the product of that journey, will be one of the greatest legacies we can pass on to the 21st century.²⁸⁶

Tokcan indicated the changes made during the implementation phase of the project and up to the present day as follows: The enclosed structure on the island in the middle of the pool at Altınpark, originally designed as the amusement park, then revisioned to be a Congress Hall, is currently used as a roller skating rink due to the lack of amusing activities in the park as a consequence of cancelling the amusement park project next to the side entrance E.²⁸⁷

Additionally, since Altınpark is located on the Ankara-Esenboğa highway, the competition specifications requested a hotel and Congress Hall, which were intended for seminars, meetings, and hosting guests from outside Ankara but were not built later due to budget constraints. The hotel was intended to be located in the site of the building that used to serve as the Golf Club which was used as the Municipal House in the 1990s and early 2000s, serving as social facilities for municipal staff and their families. After this period, the municipal building and the surrounding green area were rented out to private companies to serve as wedding venues. During the time when the Golf Club was functional, the area included a swimming pool and its ancillary facilities, a tennis court, a volleyball court, and a children's playground.²⁸⁸

The facility that served as the Golf Club building, the Municipal House and wedding venue respectively, is a registered and protected complex. Altın Koru Wedding Hall, the company currently renting the space mentioned that any changes to the building require permission from the Preservation Council of the Ministry of Culture, and these permissions are generally very difficult to obtain. In fact, even the trees planted in the green area in front of the current wedding venue are the same trees that were on the land when it belonged to the Golf Club. Not a single tree was removed, and they even needed permission to prune the trees. Therefore, the building of the Golf Club era was preserved during the transformation to Altınpark (Figure 4.51).²⁸⁹

²⁸⁶ Öztan, 1993, p. 73.

²⁸⁷ Personal communication with Öner Tokcan by the author, 27/12/2023.

²⁸⁸ Personal communication with Öner Tokcan by the author, 27/12/2023.

²⁸⁹ Personal communication with Öner Tokcan by the author, 27/12/2023.



Figure 4. 51: The Club building, when used as the Municipal House's Garden, 1984, and currently used as the wedding center.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 112; Photo by the author, 2024)

Tokcan commented on several difficulties encountered in different periods of Ankara's mayors due to the long duration of the construction phase of the project. He mentioned that during the Altınsoy period, there were no interventions in the project, and they had the opportunity to implement the task very comfortably. However, after a certain period, the resources exceeded the estimate budget and were not sufficient for several functions stated in the original 1986 zoning plan. Hence, the projects of the Congress Hall in the island and the hotel could not be implemented. At the same time, Greenhouse for medicinal and tropical plants could not be manufactured in the open area. During the Karayalçın period, 70% of the plants were completed, unfortunately, the remaining 30% could not be carried out due to the change in administration.²⁹⁰

²⁹⁰ Personal communication with Öner Tokcan by the author, 27/12/2023.

Tokcan reminded the concerns they had with Yüksel Öztan during the implementation phase of the project, especially the one about sub-renting the spaces in Altınpark. Each new mayor brought bureaucratic obstacles and demolitions to Altınpark. Municipal council members were renting tea gardens and buffets to their relatives, allowing squatter settlements and expansions within the park. To enable these expansions, the drying of the trees around such types of constructions are being discussed, which is still being practiced today to create larger spaces for themselves. When Tokcan mentioned the changes made after the completion of the construction phase, he cited the example of a ship sculpture (Figure 190) to be placed in 2019 in the center of the square at the main entrance from Ankara-Esenboğa highway. He stated that permission was not obtained, or no consultations were asked for placing the sculpture, and even information regarding this situation has not been provided. This incident occurred during the mayoral period of Mansur Yavaş (2019-still), and the sculpture was removed for unknown reasons during the same period.²⁹¹

4.2. The Context: Social Life in Ankara from Mid- to Late-20th Century

In Chapter 3, examining social life in Ankara from the period after the establishment of the Republic until the end of the 1970s, we noted that by the late 1970s, three sub-centers with a lively and dynamic environment had emerged in Ankara, where entertainment venues were concentrated, and various functions were used together. During this period:

- Ulus was characterized by restaurants, day-use accommodation facilities, and hotels, catering to urban residents with modest means.
- Kızılay featured restaurants, cafes, pastry shops, and fast-food outlets, serving the broader working-class and bureaucrats due to move of the Parliament to this region.
- Tunalı Hilmi Street and Kavaklıdere region was home to cinemas, shopping centers, and stores, targeting educated, cultured, upper-income, and modern classes.
- Green spaces, on the other hand, were open areas throughout all these sub-centers of the city and its outskirts, accessible to all citizens from all segments for recreational activities.

This social and economic divide among the sub-centers did not change after 1980, and these locations, which were the social, economic, and cultural heart of Ankara, continued to be

²⁹¹ Personal communication with Öner Tokcan by the author, 27/12/2023.

popular spots for the residents of the city. However, as Ankara grew in terms of population and economy, along with the spread of infrastructure and transportation due to technological advancements, the city expanded westward, leading to the emergence of residential complexes in locations like Ümitköy, Mesa, Korukent, and Konutkent, where mid- and high-income citizens began to live. Alongside these developments, a craze for popular culture centered around consumption began, leading to the rise of shopping malls and indoor entertainment venues.²⁹²

The post-1980 period in Ankara saw significant transformations in social life trends, entertainment venues, and green spaces due to various influencing factors, including political, economic, and technological changes. Cultural and social structures were marked by a noticeable shift towards mass culture and the increasing impact of globalization on daily life.²⁹³

Administratively, the formation of mass housing areas and the increased authority of municipal planning played a critical role. Economically, there was a preference among upper-income groups for special entertainment venues. Technological advancements, such as the development of entertainment tools like DVDs, VCDs, and the Internet, also contributed to changes in social life. Finally, city plans, and green areas were shaped by municipal planning decisions on valleys and city parks, especially following 1981 until the end of the 1990s.²⁹⁴

Even in these newly created green spaces with high residential density established by the state and municipalities, considering that the former residents of these areas were people living in slums, it can be observed that, similar to the green spaces and city parks created before the 1980s, there is a high diversity of people from different social and economic statuses living together in the new luxury residences and surrounding green areas.²⁹⁵

²⁹² Alkan, H. (2008). *Popüler Kültür ve Eğlence Hayatı, Ankara'nın Eğlence Hayatı Üzerine Sosyo-Kültürel Bir İnceleme* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Gazi University. p. 100.

²⁹³ Alkan, 2008 p. 100.

²⁹⁴ Alkan, 2008 p. 100.

²⁹⁵ Bademli, R. (1987). *Ankara'da kent Planlama Deneyimi ve Ulaşılan Sonuçlar*. Yapı Kredi Yayınları, İstanbul. pp. 161-169.

Table 4. 2: Factors influencing the formation and location of entertainment venues, social life trends and green areas in Ankara Post-1980.

(Source: Gültekin, N., & Onsekiz, D. 2013, p.143)

Factors	Cultural-Social Structure	Administrative Structure	Economic Structure	Technological Developments	City Plans
Post-1980 Entertainment Venues and Social Life Trends	Transition to mass culture and the impact of globalization.	Formation of mass housing areas and the increased authority of municipal planning.	Preferences for special entertainment venues among upper-income groups.	Development of technological entertainment tools (DVDs, VCDs, the Internet, etc.)	Ankara expands westward, with municipal planning focused on valleys and parks.

4.2.1. Public Green Spaces by Municipalities

After 1980, housing production in Ankara became institutionalized, supported by the laws enacted in 1981 and 1984.²⁹⁶ These organized housing initiatives integrated entertainment venues as socio-cultural amenities within residential areas, with urban planning playing a key role in their location selection. The increased authority of municipalities in planning and their focus on incorporating entertainment venues and urban parks in zoning plans led to a rise in both open and closed entertainment facilities. This was exemplified by the systematic development of valleys such as *Dikmen Vadisi* and *Portakal Çiçeği Vadisi* projects, which prioritized recreational functions in line with Jansen’s proposals for valleys in Ankara. However, due to economic and socio-cultural concerns, the issue of informal settlements took precedence over this priority.²⁹⁷

²⁹⁶ The urban planning has played an active role in the selection of locations within residential areas for entertainment venues as socio-cultural amenities, supported by organized mass housing initiatives under Laws No. 2487 of 1981 and No. 2985 of 1984. Local governments accelerated the actions and practices such as expropriation, demolishing existing structures, allowing dense construction and the rise of skyscrapers within the city, and disregarding buildings that should be considered historical monuments or cultural assets, despite court rulings against such actions. See: Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 142.

²⁹⁷ Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 142.

In the 1980s, Turkey adopted policies to integrate more with the global economy, leading to significant shifts in the country.²⁹⁸ An export-oriented development model was introduced, prompting Turkey to focus on producing goods for international markets. This change led to the expansion of industrial zones, which began relocating outside of urban centers. Despite this shift, small-scale production continued both within and outside the cities, with the workforce in urban small production units largely composed of unskilled, working-class population residing in nearby slums and central neighborhoods.²⁹⁹

As a result of Turkey's evolving economic policies, demographic changes, and industrial growth, two key trends emerged in the metropolitan urban form after 1980. The first was a rise in the number of central business districts, and the second was the outward spread of urban development along major transportation routes and peripheral roads.³⁰⁰ The 1980s also saw the widespread development of mass housing projects, which included cooperative housing initiatives, projects led by Public Housing Administration (*Toplu Konut İdaresi* - TOKİ)³⁰¹, joint efforts between local governments and TOKİ, and private sector projects pioneered by Real Estate Bank (*Emlak Bankası*). The first three types of housing projects were primarily for lower and middle-income citizens, while the latter served higher-income citizens.³⁰²

In response to the problem of unlicensed construction, five amnesty laws were enacted between 1983 and 1988.³⁰³ These laws introduced the concept of the Rehabilitation Zoning

²⁹⁸ Tekeli, İ. (1993). *Kent Planlama Konuşmaları*. TMMOB Mimarlar Odası, Ankara. p. 24.

²⁹⁹ Altaban, Ö. & Şenyapılı, T. (2002). *Konut Politikası Geliştirme Çalışması: Ruhsatsız Yapılanın Dönüşüm ve İyileştirme Sorunları, Bulguları, Öneriler*. TMMOB Şehir Plancıları Odası, İstanbul, pp. 303-316.

³⁰⁰ Osmay, S. (1999). "1923'ten Bugüne Kent Merkezlerinin Dönüşümü". In *75 yılda Köylerden Şehirlere*. Tarih Vakfı Yayını, İstanbul. pp. 143-153.

³⁰¹ *Toplu Konut İdaresi*.

³⁰² Ataöv, A. & Osmay, S. (2007). Türkiye'de Kentsel Dönüşüme Yöntemsel Bir Yaklaşım. *METU JFA*, (2): Ankara. pp. 57-82.

³⁰³ The first law was enacted in 1983, known as Law No. 2805. Additionally, Laws No. 2981 and No. 3290 were passed in 1984 and 1986, respectively. The purpose of these laws was to expand the scope of residential areas that would be "pardoned." Finally, with the enactment of Law No. 3414 in 1988, all restrictions on squatter areas were removed, and all illegal structures were included within the amnesty. See: Sönmez, N. Ö. (2003). *İslah İmar Planı Uygulamaları İle Oluşan Kentsel Dönüşümün Sosyal ve Mekansal Sonuçları Üzerine Görgül Bir Değerlendirme*. Kentsel Dönüşüm Sempozyumu, Ankara, pp. 102-112.

Plan (*İslah İmar Planı*), beginning in 1983, followed in 1984 and 1986, respectively, expanding the scope of areas eligible for "zoning amnesty". The final law, passed in 1988, removed all restrictions on slum areas, bringing all illegal constructions under the amnesty umbrella.³⁰⁴

During this period, local governments began to take on entrepreneurial roles, collaborating with the private sector to implement various projects. In Ankara, the "Dikmen Valley Squatter Transformation Project" and the "Portakal Çiçeği Valley Project" were pioneering initiatives that for the first time involved local stakeholders in the decision-making process.³⁰⁵

The Dikmen Valley Housing and Environmental Development Project, implemented through a public-private partnership, recognized as Turkey's first urban transformation project, initiated the conversion of squatter settlements.³⁰⁶ The Dikmen Valley Green Area Project, approved in 1986, aimed to remove the squatter houses, but the rising cost of expropriation due to amnesty laws that legalized these settlements hindered the project's implementation. In 1989, Metropol İmar A.Ş. was established by the Ankara Municipality and developed the Dikmen Valley Housing and Environmental Development Project to transform the valley, which was eventually put into action, covering an area of 300 hectares. The initial phase concentrated on constructing residential units and enclosed spaces within the first section of Dikmen Valley, while the second phase emphasized developing the green areas and landscaping in that same portion of the Valley.³⁰⁷ Gelişim Mimarlık, the office of Öner Tokcan

³⁰⁴ Sönmez, 2003, pp. 102-112.

³⁰⁵ Göksu, F. (2003). *Kentsel Dönüşüm Projelerine Yenilikçi Yaklaşımlar*. Kentsel Dönüşüm Sempozyumu, Yıldız Teknik University, İstanbul. pp. 270-279.

³⁰⁶ In the Jansen Plan, Dikmen Valley was intentionally excluded from the developed area. Jansen emphasized the importance of preserving the valleys and hills extending toward the city center in Ankara, advocating that these natural features remain untouched and free from residential development. In the 1957 Uybadin-Yücel Plan, Dikmen Valley was designated as a "green area," but by 1960, the first squatter homes had begun to appear there. The 1982 Ankara Master Plan proposed converting key valleys, including Dikmen Valley, into recreation areas by establishing a green belt around the city. See: Kutsal, K. (1993). "Dikmen Vadisi Projesi". In *Ankara Söyleşileri*. TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi, Ankara, pp. 13-21.

³⁰⁷ Initially having five phases of Dikmen Valley Development Project (Figure 4.52), the first two phases were completed until 2000. Implementing the project in phases facilitated gaining public support and participation. By showcasing and introducing part of the project to the public, its credibility was enhanced, which encouraged greater involvement of squatter residents. Although the project was primarily intended as a green area, it also permitted the construction of workplaces, cultural facilities, and residential buildings, resulting in the development of luxury homes and businesses. See: Özlem, D.

who won the Altınpark Design Competition, was given the task to develop the second phase of Dikmen Valley (Figure 4.53). 31.400 square meters of a total 387.500 square meters were designated as pond areas (Figure 4.54).³⁰⁸

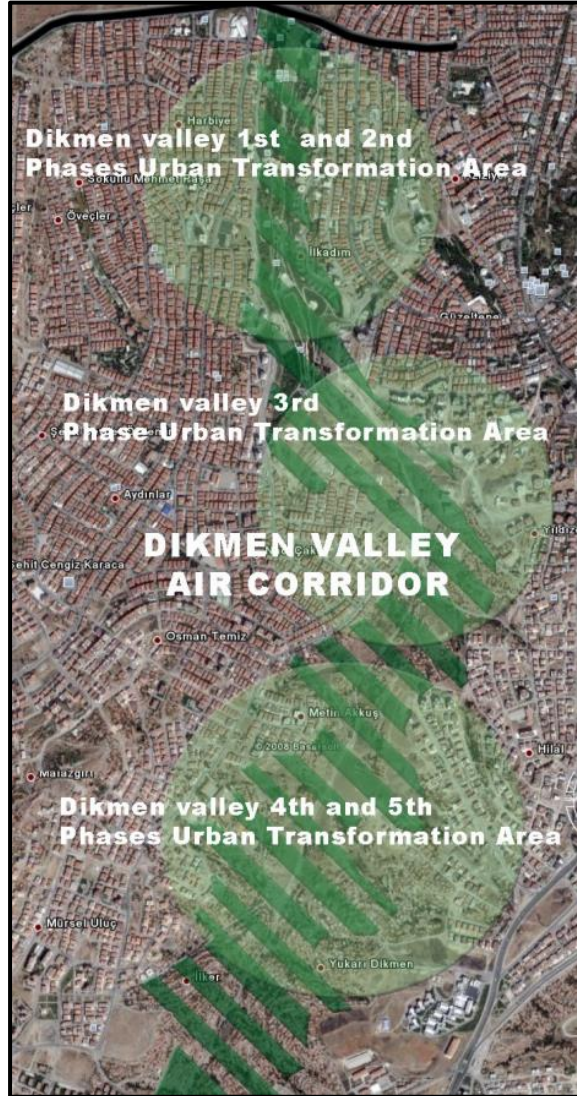


Figure 4. 52: Dikmen Valley urban transformation zones.

(Source: Karagüney, 2009, p. 38)

(2006). “Kentsel Dönüşüm Uygulamalarının Sonuçları Üzerine Kavramsal Bir Tartışma”. In *Kentsel Dönüşüm Sempozyumu Bildiriler Kitabı*, Ankara, TMMOB ŞPO Yayını, pp. 65-74.

³⁰⁸ As part of the Dikmen Valley First and Second Phase projects, a total of 2,264 residential units, 68 shops, 1 conference and exhibition hall, 2 swimming pools, 2 sports centers, and 2 beauty salons were built. See: Avcı, E. (2013). *Geçekonu Sorununun Çözümünde Kentsel Dönüşüm Projeleri Ankara Dikmen Vadisi Projesi Örneği* (Unpublished master thesis). Gazi University. p. 106.



Figure 4. 53: Dikmen Valley Phase 2 Environmental and Green Space Landscaping.
 (Source: Gelişim Mimarlık)



Figure 4. 54: Postcards of Dikmen Valley Park and Residences.
 (Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 2328)

Consequently, it became evident that the area had transformed from a green space into a new hub of attraction and development.³⁰⁹ On a macro level, the project aimed to rejuvenate the

³⁰⁹ This shift led to conflicts between the original and new residents of the modernized area. For instance, while 68% of the original squatter residents had only a primary school education, 75% of the

valley's green fabric, establishing a wind corridor that positively impacts the city's ecology and microclimate. Additionally, the project intended to bridge the physical divide between the two sides of the valley, restoring their connection and enhancing the overall urban landscape.

The Portakal Çiçeği Valley Transformation Project (Figure 4.55) aimed to allocate 70% of the valley as green space accessible to all residents of Ankara, while also incorporating residential, commercial, and socio-cultural elements without property disputes. In June 1991, PORTAŞ (Portakal Çiçeği Valley Project Development and Management Company) was established to oversee the project.³¹⁰

Initially, a large portion of the valley was publicly owned, but planning decisions by various authorities converted even unsuitable parts into urban land with development rights, resulting in a shift toward private ownership. Consequently, the project's central strategy was to share the increased land value through agreements with landowners and squatter residents, avoiding the need for expropriation (Figure 4.56).³¹¹

Evaluating the project's outcomes, it can be said that while the Portakal Çiçeği Valley Transformation Project was partially successful in creating an urban environment, it fell short of fully realizing its initial goal of establishing a green area. Residential development

new residents were university graduates. Today, Dikmen Valley is no longer a green and recreational area but has become one of the most luxurious residential zones in Ankara's city center. The proportion of squatter residents in the newly developed area has decreased to 38%. When assessing the outcomes, it is evident that the Dikmen Valley Housing and Environmental Development Project has effectively gentrified a squatter area that was previously wedged between high-income residential neighborhoods in the city center. See: Sönmez, N. Ö. (2006). Düzensiz Konut Alanlarında Kentsel Dönüşüm Modelleri Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme, *Planlama Dergisi*, 36, Ankara: pp. 121-127.

³¹⁰ Gökbulut, Ö. (1996), Kentsel Yenilemenin Anlam ve Boyutları. *Planlama Dergisi*, 1(4): pp. 34-38. Historically, Portakal Çiçeği Valley was designated as green space in the Jansen plan due to its natural valley characteristics. However, in the Yücel and Uybadın plan, it was zoned as a low-density residential area. Over time, intense urbanization led to an increase in squatter settlements, causing the valley to lose its natural identity and enter a period of decline. See: Milani Hosseini, Z. (2013). *Gecekonduyan Dönüşüm Uygulamalarının Kullanım Sürecinde Değerlendirilmesi; Zafertepe Mahallesi ve Portakal Çiçeği Vadisi* (Unpublished master thesis). Gazi University. p. 51.

³¹¹ To preserve the park's integrity, natural materials such as Ankara stone, granite, and wood were used in the valley's structural implementations. The landscape design aimed to restore the valley's ecological balance by creating new habitats for wildlife, averaging down the dense development. Additionally, urban balconies, squares, bridges, a city staircase, and a waterfall were integrated as visual landmarks that harmonized with the valley's natural structure, with the intention of enhancing the impression of a deep valley at its lowest point. See: Göksu, A.F. (1993). Portakal Çiçeği Vadisi Kentsel Gelişme Projesi. *Ankara Dergisi*, 2(5): p. 2.

ultimately took precedence, occupying a larger portion of the valley than initially intended (Figure 4.57).³¹²

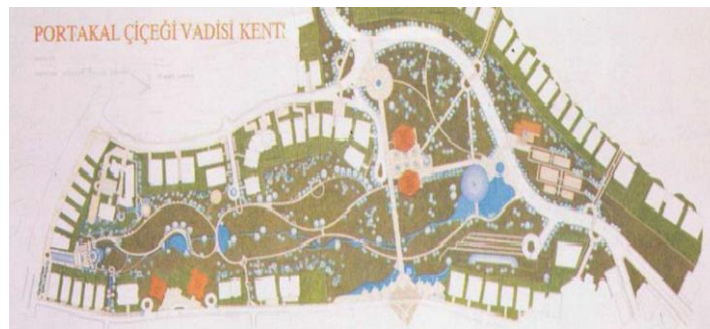


Figure 4. 55: Portakal Çiçeği Valley Transformation Project.
(Source: Çankaya Municipality Archives)



Figures 4. 56 - 57: The informal settlements in Portakal Çiçeği Valley before the project and the high-rise buildings in the Valley after the project.
(Source: Milani Hosseini, 2013, pp. 55-56)

The expansion of housing and the growing density of urban areas have increasingly encroached upon urban green spaces. This shift primarily resulted from Ankara's economic transition from industry to the construction sector during the late 20th century. Additionally, the legalization of informal settlements further spurred housing development, as individuals who had settled illegally were granted legal status through amnesty laws and partial development plans. These legal provisions effectively incentivized the expansion into green and natural areas, such as green belts, valleys, and streams. Consequently, these once-green spaces were transformed into informal settlements and later into high-density, multistory

³¹² Milani Hosseini, 2013, pp. 55-56.

developments lacking adequate social and technical infrastructure. These transformation projects both endangered existing natural and urban areas and introduced new urban parks. However, unlike their predecessors, these parks were driven by economic motives and served as marketing tools. Urban spaces became commodities, with a focus on maximizing profit. Consequently, commercial elements were integrated into existing parks, and new parks were developed with commercial facilities.³¹³

Aside from the division of entertainment venues depending on status, from the early Republican period until the end of the 1970s, city parks, sports areas, playgrounds, cinemas, and theaters served all citizens of Ankara, and this continued in the 1980s and 1990s with accessible open and closed entertainment venues serving all segments of society, regardless of socio-economic status (Figures 4.58-4.59).

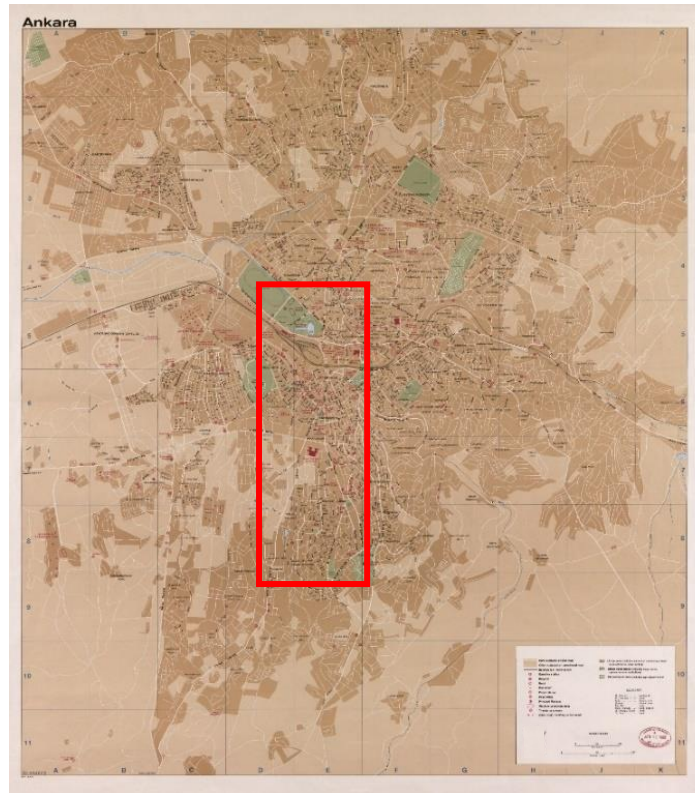


Figure 4. 58: 1982 Ankara Zoning Plan. (red indicates the boundaries as Figure 4.59)

(Source: METU Faculty of Architecture Archive)

³¹³ Tuç, İ. (2018). *Differentiation of Use and Provision Strategies of Urban Parks: An Evaluation of Parks in Urban Transformation Projects in Ankara* (Unpublished master thesis). METU. p. 65.

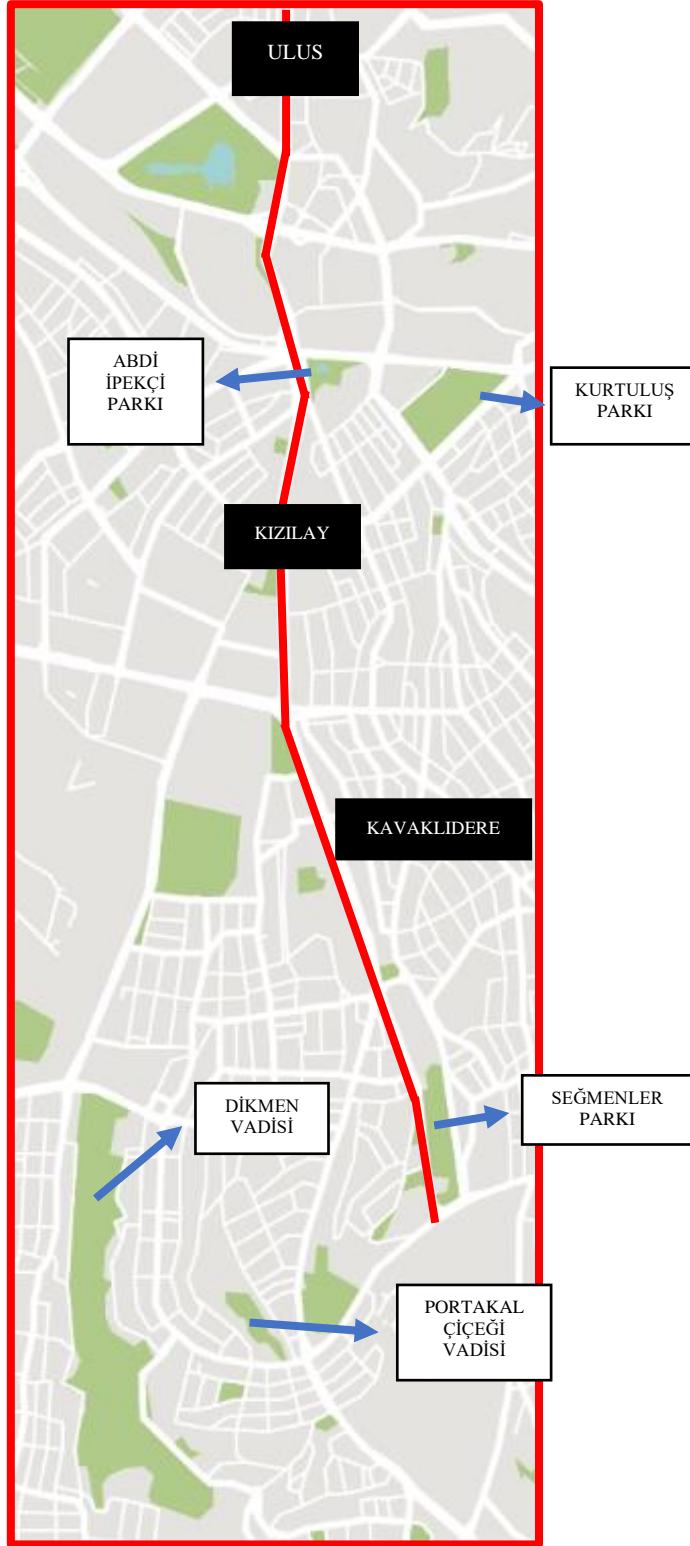


Figure 4. 59: Map showing the major green spaces created and realized in 1980s and 1990s around major residential and business districts of Ankara. Red indicates Atatürk Boulevard (prepared by the author).

Seğmenler Park (Figure 4.60), another city park created by the necessity of its neighborhood, located near the center of Ankara and easily accessible by foot and public transportation, was designed to commemorate Atatürk's 100th birthday. Initiated by Selami Sözer, the landscape architect of the park, for the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, it was started to be built in 1981 and opened in 1983 (Figure 4.61). According to Sözer, as the city expanded southward, Kavaklıdere, a neighborhood surrounded by embassies and government buildings, required a new recreational space.³¹⁴ Kenan Evren, the president at the time, viewed the land as being in poor condition and directed Ankara's then-mayor, Süleyman Önder, to initiate the construction of an urban park. Before it became an urban park, the area was known for its yards and yard houses (Figure 4.62).³¹⁵ The first plan from 1924 reflects the state of the area at that time (Figure 4.63). Besides the condition of the yard houses, the streams running through the district were also significant. Kavaklıdere and İncesu streams were vital water sources for the city, flowing throughout Ankara. Kavaklıdere stream runs through the current location of Seğmenler Park and feeds into the large pool within the park. Situated in Kavaklıdere region, the park is positioned directly below the Çankaya Mansion, between Iran Avenue and Atatürk Boulevard, Seğmenler Park, spanning 65.060 m² including 48.418 m² of grassed area, serves as a key recreational area with diverse amenities where the design features water elements such as cascades, canals, and lakes, alongside sightseeing terraces, exhibition platforms, small pavilions, two kiosks, one restaurant and café, two children's playgrounds, one fitness area, one mosque, one administration building, several security booths and an amphitheater.³¹⁶ Its

³¹⁴ Before it became an urban park, the area was known for its yards and yard houses. In the early years of the park, Kavaklıdere was just beginning to develop, with local residents being the primary users. Over time, especially with the growth of Tunalı Hilmi Avenue, the district saw the opening of numerous shops, restaurants, and offices.

³¹⁵ Yard houses are low-rise, detached, or semi-detached houses located in rural areas or coastal regions outside urban residential zones. Yard houses not only provide a physical environment for human activities but also make natural formations a part of social togetherness. The spatiality of the vineyard, with its untouched nature and distance from human activity, exhibits characteristics that go beyond narratives that place culture and nature at opposite poles, such as seeing human culture as detached from nature. In these spaces, there is a mutual interaction and interweaving where human culture is shaped by the phases and cycles of nature, while the natural flora is also tamed and transformed by human hands. These yard houses were the perfect example of natural formations for human activities that creates narratives of social and cultural unity beyond their commercial functions. During this time, currently being used as the presidential palace at Çankaya was originally a yard house. (Tükenmez, B. & Sökülmez, B. E. (2023) A Piece of Urban Nature from the 20th Century to the Present: Pastor's Vineyard, *Ankara Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 11(2): p. 235)

³¹⁶ Kiavar, D. (2011). *User Assessment in Public Spaces by Gender: A Survey on Seğmenler and Keçgören Parks in Ankara* (Unpublished master thesis). METU. p. 33; Kuter & Çakmak, 2017, p. 99.

multiple free entrances ensure accessibility for all, regardless of social class, meeting the needs of citizens with its comprehensive physical and administrative structure (Figure 4.64).³¹⁷

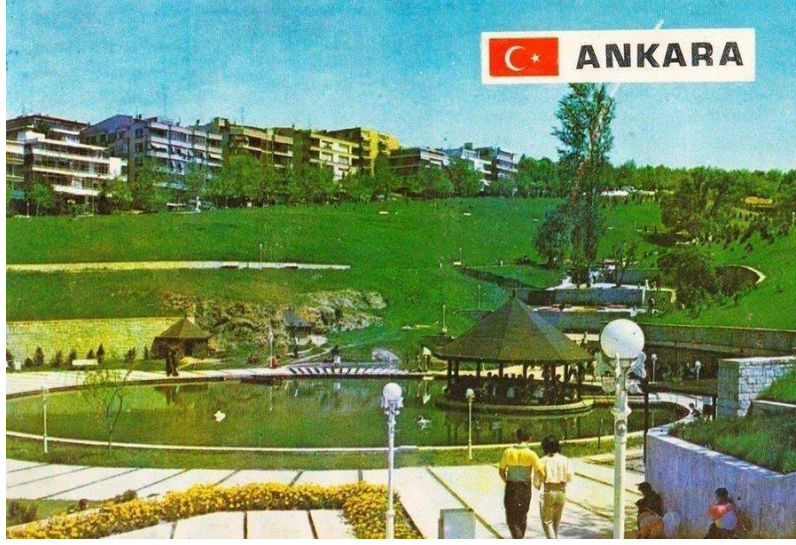


Figure 4. 60: A postcard from Seğmenler Park showing the pool, 1980s.
(Source: Antoloji Ankara)

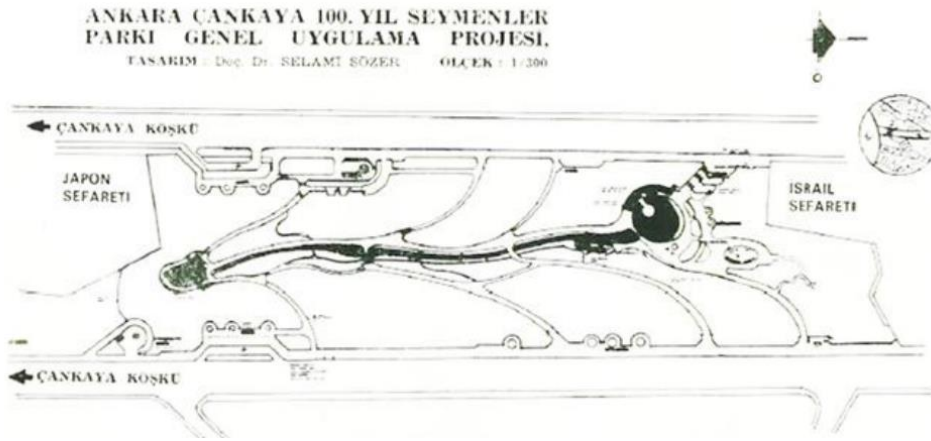


Figure 4. 61: Initial plan of Seğmenler Park.
(Source: (1983). *Peyzaj Mimarlığı* journal, (1); p. 10)

³¹⁷ Batmaz, N. Y. & Dalgıç, I. (2022). Bir Kent Hakkı Olarak Katılım Hakkının Uygulanabilirliğine Dair Bir Değerlendirme: Seğmenler Parkı Protokolü, *idealkent, Kent Araştırmaları Dergisi (Journal of Urban Studies)*, Issue 37, Volume 13, 2022(3), p. 2184.

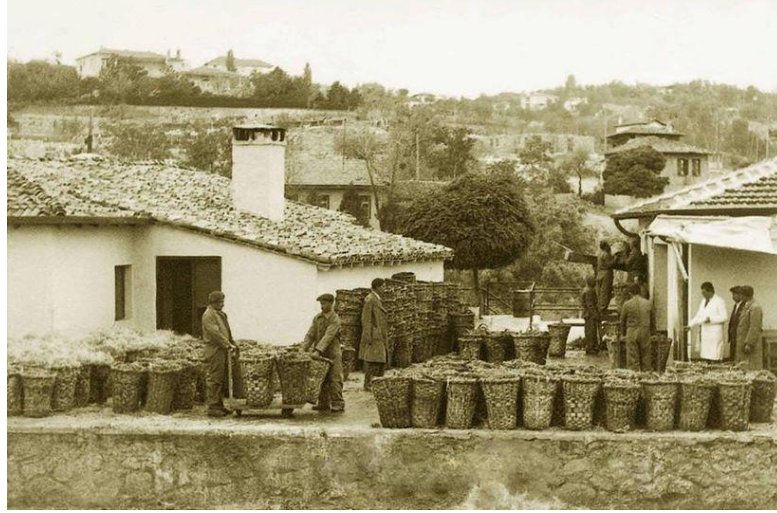


Figure 4. 62: Kavaklıdere grape collection from the yards, 1950s.
(Source: *Eski Ankara Resimleri Merakları Platformu*)



Figure 4. 63: The 1924 Plan of Çankaya. The red-marked section indicates the current location of Seğmenler Park. The blue-marked section denotes the yard house today known as presidential palace.

(Source: Baykan Günay personal archive)

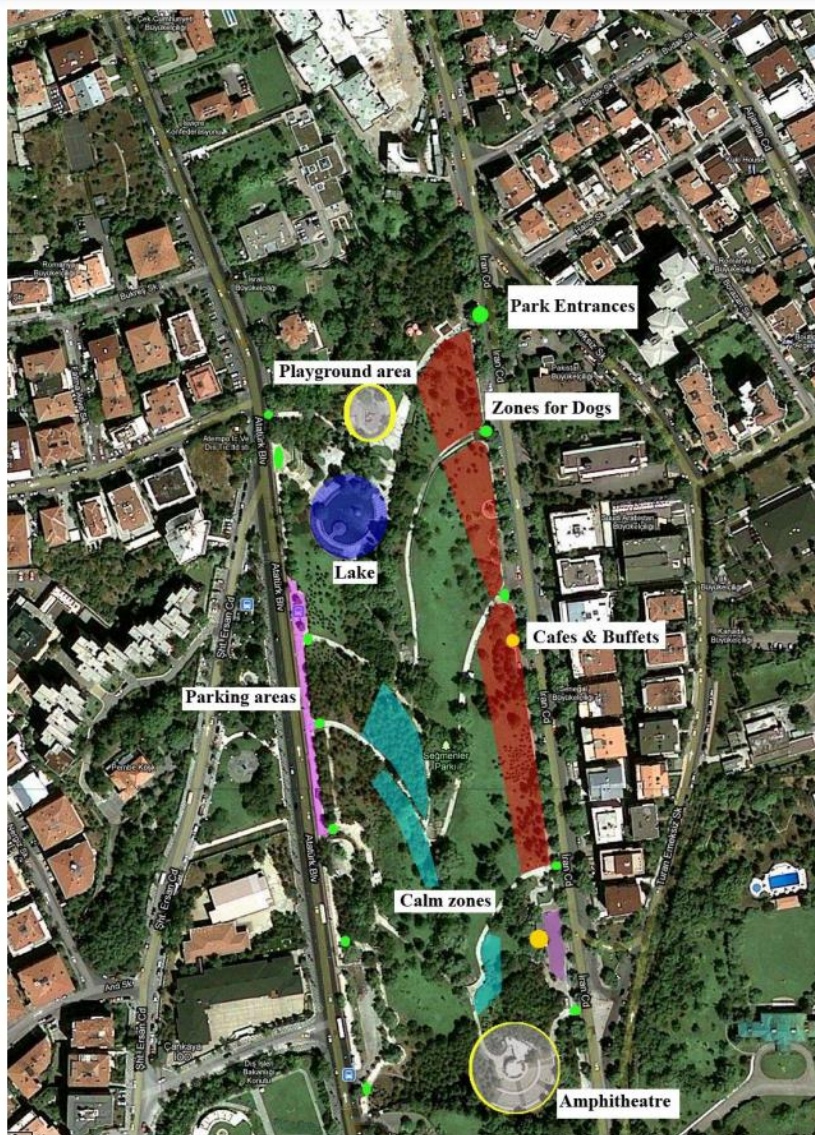


Figure 4. 64: Various zones in Seğmenler Park.

(Source: Kiavar, 2011, p. 36)

The park's topography features a north-south elevation difference of about 50 meters and a height variation of 8-15 meters between the base and the main road. This natural and spatial diversity offers visitors a variety of activities, such as walking or running along the paths, relaxing on the lawns, sitting on benches, engaging in temporary activities like yoga, or attending concerts at the amphitheater (Figure 4.65).³¹⁸

³¹⁸ Alicanoğlu, A. (2020), *Spatial and Social Changes of Urban Parks on Atatürk Boulevard, Ankara* (Unpublished master thesis). METU. pp. 90-95.



Figure 4. 65: Current use of Seğmenler Park: the pool, the amphitheater, the playgrounds and the social slope terraces.

(Source: ANFA – Seğmenler Parkı (<https://anfa.com.tr/segmenler-parki/>), Alicanoğlu, 2020, p. 94)

Abdi İpekçi Park, opened in 1981 in memory of Abdi İpekçi, a prominent journalist and human rights advocate, situated on Atatürk Boulevard adjacent to Sıhhiye Square, was designed by Lörcher as a green area. It occupies a pivotal location in Ankara's urban planning, serving as a key transition point between Ulus and the New City and in the 1980s, the park was popular in the summer for its pool (Figure 4.66). The fountain located in the pool of Abdi İpekçi Park was made by Remzi Savaş in 1979. However, with the increasing congestion of Sıhhiye Square, the park's original recreational purpose has diminished, and it now primarily functions as a transitional space for pedestrians. Additionally, Abdi İpekçi Park frequently serves as a gathering spot for protests, strikes, and other public demonstrations, especially the *Statue of Hands* (Figure 4.67) is a symbol for activism and change, reflecting its significant role in the city's collective memory and highlighting that parks serve both recreational and civic functions.³¹⁹

³¹⁹ Alicanoğlu, 2020, pp. 70-71.



Figure 4. 66: Abdi İpekçi Parkı in 1980s.
(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 1818)



Figure 4. 67: Statue of Hands in Abdi İpekçi Parkı. The left photo taken in 1979, and the right photo taken in 2012 during the week of reading books.
(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: TKV1067, Alicanoğlu, 2020, p. 72)

Kurtuluş Parkı, another urban green space left as green area by Jansen but realized in 1980s, which includes 60-year-old trees, covers an area of 110.000 m². Initially founded as a nursery in 1931 to support Ankara's afforestation efforts, the area gradually evolved into one of the city's essential breathing spaces.³²⁰ However, over time, sections of the park lost their original characteristics as roads were constructed around it. In the 1950s, Ziya Gökalp Street was built,

³²⁰ As one of the earliest green spaces established during the Republic era, Kurtuluş Park has long served the residents of the city, particularly through its nursery, and despite being repurposed for various uses today, it continues to be a significant green area within its corridor due to its existing vegetation. See: Barış, E. & Erdoğan, E. & Dilaver, Z. (2004). *Yeşil Yol Planlaması: Ankara örneği*. Ankara University.

bisecting the park along an east-west axis, which led to the gradual disappearance of its smaller section, leaving the park in its present form (Figure 4.68).³²¹



Figure 4. 68: Chronological change of Kurtuluş Parkı from a nursery to an urban park.

(Source: Çiğdem Koç personal archive)

The nearby marketplace impacts both the user profile and activities within Abdi İpekçi Parkı and Kurtuluş Parkı. When the market is operational, vendors often set up stalls within both parks, altering their function temporarily and creating some negative consequences for both users and the environment (Figure 4.69). These unintended shifts in function and activity have contributed to changes in the Abdi İpekçi Park's social characteristics over time. Additionally, the construction of a U-turn bridge in 1997 acted as a physical barrier along Atatürk Boulevard, dividing the area into east and west and constricting the Park's space. This barrier diminished the Park's connection with Sıhhiye Square, causing it to function primarily as a passageway (Figure 4.70).³²²

³²¹ Despite this fragmentation, Kurtuluş Park remains one of the least damaged open green spaces in the area. Even in winter, the park remains integral to daily life, with the ice rink serving as a key feature that keeps the park lively during the colder months. See: Türel, G. (1992). Ankara Kenti Yeşil Alanlarının Kullanım Etkinliklerinin Bugünkü Durumu ve Arttırılması Konusundaki Öneriler. *Mimarlık Dergisi*. p. 19.

³²² Alicanoğlu, 2020, pp. 72-73.



Figure 4. 69: Vendors in Abdi İpekçi Parkı.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: TKV1077, Alicanoğlu, 2020, p. 72)

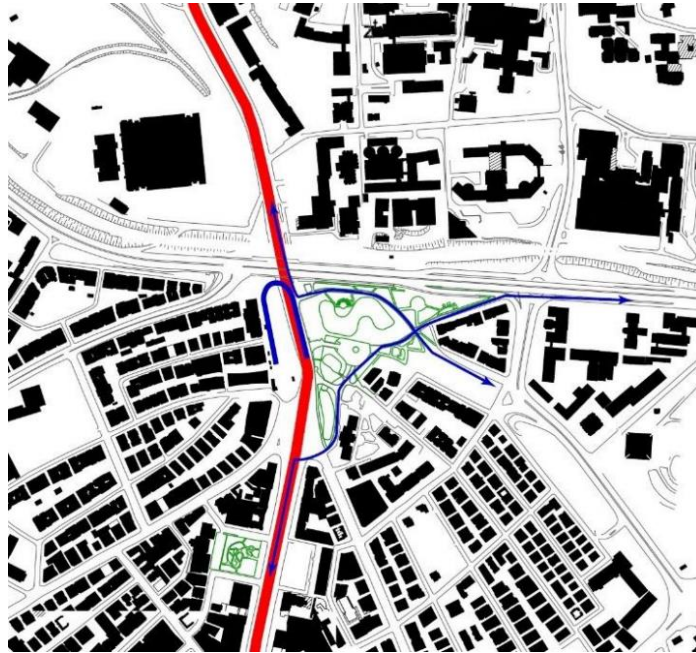


Figure 4. 70: Abdi İpekçi Parkı alongside Atatürk Boulevard shown in red. U-turn made in 1997 and pedestrian walkways for daily use shown in blue.

(Source: Alicanoğlu, 2020, p. 73)

4.2.2. Spaces of New Trends in Social Life

During the 1980s, Turkey's entertainment scene evolved in a complex environment shaped by the military coup of 1980 and extended military rule. In the post-1983 planning era of the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, Yüksel Street and Sakarya Street in Kızılay, both

pedestrian zones, emerged as prominent entertainment centers in Ankara. These streets stood out from others in the city due to their distinctive cultural, social, economic, and communal identities, becoming shared spaces that Ankara residents transformed and claimed as their own.³²³ The impact of the September 12, 1980, coup deeply influenced all aspects of social life, particularly affecting how people interacted with public spaces. During a time when control over public spaces was strict, there was a growing need for areas within the city where social opposition could develop. Yüksel and Sakarya Streets became such spaces, where the potential for resistance could manifest (Figure 4.71).³²⁴

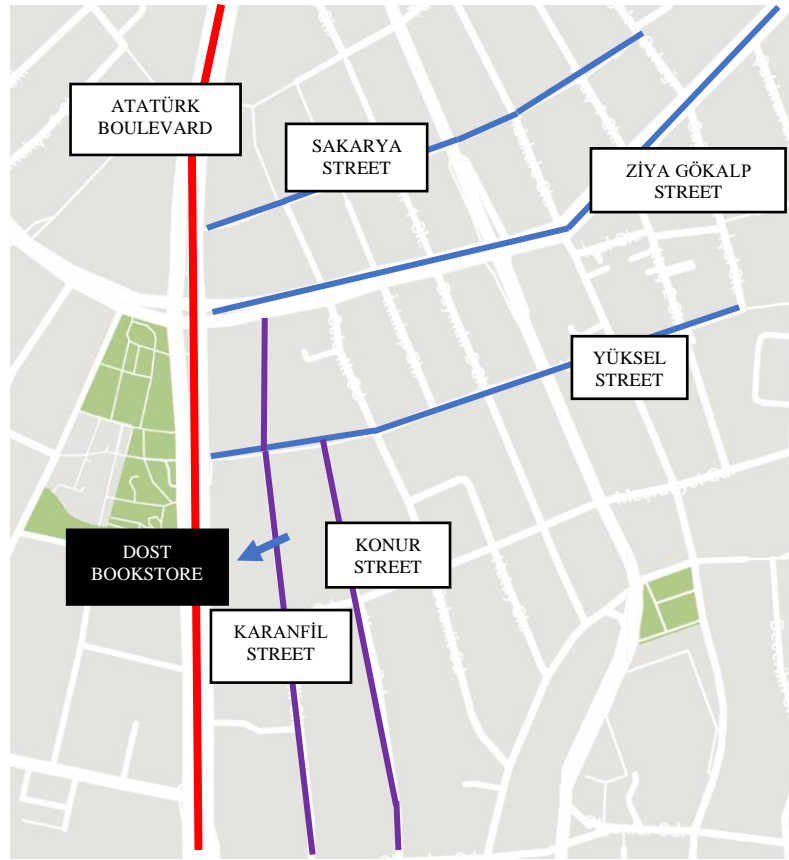


Figure 4. 71: Map showing the major social roads vertical and parallel to Atatürk Boulevard in Kızılay in the 1980s and 1990s (drawn by the author).

³²³ Avcı, N. (2018). *The role of Mimarlar Odası and Mulkiyeliler Birliği in the formation of a public place: Yüksel-Konur intersection, 1960s-1980s* (Unpublished master thesis). METU.

³²⁴ Dinçer, Ö. (2016). Sokak Siyasetinin Bir Örneği Olarak Yüksel-Konur Sokakları. *İlef Dergisi*, 3(2): pp. 56-57.

A key function of the coffeehouses in this area was to serve as gathering spots for individuals with leftist and oppositional identities, especially when political activism had not yet returned to the streets. In an era when social life and street activism were nearly impossible, these venues provided a common ground where people from various educational, professional, and social backgrounds—those who would later contribute to these movements—could meet, socialize, and connect despite the challenging political climate (Figure 4.72). These coffeehouses became hubs where discussions about literature, culture, art, politics, and current events flourished, fostering the exchange and production of ideas.



Figure 4. 72: Sakarya Street in 1980 and 1987.

(Source: Vekam Library – Inventory No: 1819, *Eski Ankara Resimleri Facebook Platformu*)

By the late 1980s and early 1990s, as social life in Turkey began to reawaken, activity on these streets also increased. Yüksel and Sakarya Streets transformed into vibrant urban spaces, offering diverse entertainment options through cafés, bars, and internet cafés, and supporting various social activities such as street theater, electronic entertainment, and public concerts.³²⁵ The growth of private courses for university exam and the opening of bookstores in the area attracted more students, infusing the streets with new energy. From the 1990s onward, students selling handmade jewelry and crafts, secondhand books, and cassettes, along with music groups, began to populate the area, bringing alternative activities that revitalized the streets. Unlike the wide boulevards designed for strolling and window shopping, these narrower, more crowded streets provided a different experience every day and every hour—featuring mini-concerts, theater performances, exhibitions, protests, folk dancing, and slogan chanting—making them an appealing destination. Many people even adjusted their routes to ensure they passed through these lively streets (Figure 4.73).

³²⁵ Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 143.



Figure 4. 73: Sakarya Street’s entrance from Atatürk Boulevard in 1990 and 1993.

(Source: Antoloji Ankara Facebook Platformu, Ankara Fotoğrafları Archive)

Dost Bookstore, established in 1977 and initially located on Konur Street before moving to Karanfil Street, played a crucial role in the street life between Yüksel and Sakarya Streets, both of which intersect with Atatürk Boulevard. The bookstore became a central meeting point where people could gather with friends, browse while waiting, purchase magazines or books, and observe street activities. Many would sit on nearby benches or in cafés, watching the street life or reading, thus immersing themselves in the vibrant atmosphere of the area. This environment fostered a unique street culture where people could engage with street life and interact with others without the pressure to consume, offering a variety of social experiences.³²⁶

However, with the return to civilian governance by the mid-80s, entertainment began to flourish all over Ankara once again. The Americanization trend that had started in the 1950s, along with the rapid spread of mass media, became more pronounced, further fueled by globalization and technological advancements. Entertainment venues, increasingly equipped with modern devices, began shifting from city centers to the western outskirts such as Bilkent and Ümitköy districts, thereby influencing urban development (Figure 4.74).³²⁷

In this era, popular culture evolved into mass culture, with entertainment becoming standardized globally or leaning towards multiculturalism. This was boosted by the intensive use of technology in entertainment, such as video games and electronic devices. Particularly

³²⁶ Dinçer, 2016, pp. 62-65.

³²⁷ Alkan, 2008, p. 100.

after 1980, with the effect of mass culture, women, who had a limited role in the workforce before 1980, began to work extensively outside the home. In this expanding trend, married individuals and their families, especially those with high-level executive or freelance professions, sought luxurious living environments that matched their social status,³²⁸ leading to the development of self-sufficient housing complexes like Bilkent Residences, which integrated entertainment and sports facilities, cinemas, restaurants, and nightclubs. This shift in lifestyle reflected broader changes in consumption patterns, where individual preferences and tastes became markers of social class, especially among the middle class.³²⁹

Additionally, modern shopping centers in Ankara, with their cinemas and various dining options, turned into essential weekend destinations for urban residents living in the new districts of Mesa, Korukent and Konutkent along the western corridor, seeking entertainment. Initially located in the city center, these centers started appearing along major transportation routes outside the city by the 1990s because of the shift of residential areas to the outskirts like above-mentioned planned residential places along the Eskişehir highway extending towards the west (Figure 4.74). The opening of shopping centers like Atakule³³⁰ (Figure 4.75), Karum³³¹, Real (Bilkent Center) (Figure 4.76), Metro, Beğendik³³² (Figure 4.77) and Migros AVM³³³ (Figure 4.78) contributed to the growing number of such large-scale retail complexes.³³⁴

³²⁸ Osmay, 1998, pp. 150-155.

³²⁹ Gültekin & Onsekiz, 2013, p. 142.

³³⁰ On October 13, 1989, coinciding with the 66th anniversary of Ankara becoming the capital, the shopping mall beneath the tower of Atakule was inaugurated by the 8th President of Turkey, Turgut Özal. This marked the opening of Turkey's second and Ankara's first shopping mall.

³³¹ Construction of Karum began in 1988, opening in 1991 as Ankara's second mall after Atakule.

³³² Initially opened in 1994 by the Beğendik Group as a shopping center in Turkey with a concept that included clothing, food, technology, and restaurants, the store continued to serve the people of Ankara until February 2017. After nearly 25 years, the Beğendik Group decided to close the store.

³³³ In 1999, the shopping center, which was monopolized by Migros at the time, was known as Migros AVM or Akköprü AVM. However, due to its high customer potential, the complex underwent extensive renovations in 2004 and reopened in 2006 under its current name, Ankamall AVM.

³³⁴ Onsekiz, 2003. pp. 93-104; Alkan, 2008, p. 102.



Figure 4. 74: New high-income neighborhoods on Eskişehir highway (shown with red line) and Çankaya district. Shopping malls opened in the 1980s and 1990s are also shown (drawn by the author).



Figures 4. 75 - 76: Opening of Atakule by Turgut Özal in 1989 and Bilkent Center in the 1990s.

(Source: Eski Ankara Resimleri Meraklıları Facebook Platformu)



Figures 4. 77 - 78: Beğendik and Migros shopping centers in the 1990s.

(Source: Çankaya University Archive)

During the 1990s, global economic growth, advancements in information technology, and improved transportation options influenced the functions and locations of entertainment venues in Ankara. Consequently, Ankara saw the emergence of a new entertainment culture predominantly accessible to educated, cultured and middle and upper-income groups of the society. Despite the accessibility provided by transportation and public transit systems to the outskirts from the 1990s on, entertainment venue preferences in Ankara varied according to income levels and social structures. In contrast to the greater-income groups, the broader public continued their entertainment practices through traditional means, often organizing based on local ties, family connections, and community membership. Ulus, known for its restaurants and hotels, was favored by working-class population, civil servants, and tradespeople, while Kızılay offered a broader array of entertainment venues, including fast-food shops, restaurants, parks, and cinemas, appealing to a more diverse audience. Public-supported celebrations like festivals and New Year events turned open spaces such as Kızılay Square into entertainment hubs for broader public, while high-income groups gravitated towards luxury restaurants, shops, bars, and cafes, creating entertainment hubs. Residents in high-income neighborhoods in the southern and western parts of the city like Çankaya, Kavaklıdere, Gaziosmanpaşa, and Ümitköy, who had higher budgets for entertainment, were more likely to frequent areas where entertainment venues were concentrated and offered a greater variety.³³⁵

³³⁵ Alkan, 2008, pp. 102-107.

The 1980s also saw the rise of discotheques, particularly in Ankara towards the decade's end, coinciding with global trends. Additionally, the rise of tavern-style music, particularly popular among the middle-aged and affluent, introduced a new genre to family-friendly nightclubs, characterized by performances on the organ.³³⁶

The 1990s marked a shift in consumption patterns and social organization, leading to the development of specialized production areas and business centers in Ankara.³³⁷ This decade laid the foundation for the city's current entertainment scene, reaching a peak in entertainment standards by the early 1990s, a period often linked to the opening of Bilkent University as the first private university in the country.³³⁸ Outdoor activities also gained popularity, even as technological advancements like color television, private TV channels, digital broadcasting, and the internet failed to deter the public from enjoying outdoor leisure.³³⁹

4.3. Altınpark as a Social Space

Moving from north to south in Ankara, the increase in the socio-economic level of entertainment venues and social spaces is observed. The Golf Club, located in a region to the far north of Ulus, the first center of Ankara, where mostly the lower and middle-income groups resided, managed to maintain its distinct identity as a venue serving the educated, cultured and higher-income group of Ankara until its final days.

However, by the late 1970s, when the Club was forced to open its doors to the broader public, the users of the green area began to align with the surrounding lower-income working-class population.

³³⁶ Disco music, often featured in Turkish films of the era, and therefore popular among young individuals, became a significant aspect of Ankara's nightlife. See: Alkan, 2008, p. 101.

³³⁷ Heath, S. & Skirrow, G. (1998). "Kitle kültürü Eleştirisi". In *Eğlence İncelemeleri*, Metis Yayın, İstanbul. pp. 23-40

³³⁸ Alkan, 2008, p. 103.

³³⁹ Notable entertainment venues that opened in the late 1980s and continued to thrive through the 1990s with the special influence of wealthy students from Bilkent, include Salata, Artı, Club So, T-shirt, Airport, Manhattan, Tivolino, and Kıtır, which catered to both university students and middle-aged playboys, offering techno music and a variety of drinks. See: Alkan, 2008, p. 102.

With the implementation and realization of the Altınpark project as a public green space in the 1980s and its opening for recreational public use in the early 1990s, the tradition of green spaces in Ankara serving all citizens since the beginning of the Republic, regardless of socio-economic and cultural background, has also been realized in this site.

In this context, Altınpark began providing social activities to the residents of Ankara with its facilities and services in the years following its establishment as a public green space. This section of the thesis will examine the spatial facilities Altınpark offered its visitors and the purposes for which they were used, along with the types of activities and services that visitors benefited from.

The study will explore how Altınpark, as a social open space, fostered environmental awareness among Ankara's residents and how this awareness was reinforced through the scientific, cultural, and educational facilities it provided. Additionally, the thesis will mention the changes that occurred in the park during the tenure of Melih Gökçek from 1994 on, influenced by the shifting political landscape in Ankara. These observations will be presented through an examination and interpretation of newspaper and magazine reports from the 1990s.

Altınpark in Ankara aimed to serve as a comprehensive space catering to the social, cultural, and educational needs of its visitors, with its open green spaces, enclosed areas, hardscape open areas, and water features, offering a variety of facilities and activities across six main categories, based on the ways in which they would serve and be utilized by park's visitors:

The recreational and sports facilities included areas designed to meet visitors' needs for relaxation and physical activity, such as pedestrian promenades, children's playgrounds, running tracks, and a mini golf area. The scientific and educational facilities provided opportunities for scientific learning and awareness, featuring the Feza Gürsey Science Center and greenhouses. The social and cultural facilities offered spaces for cultural activities, including amphitheatres, exhibition centers, and a concert island, allowing visitors to engage in various social and artistic experiences. The commercial business facilities, such as restaurants, cafes, and buffets, enhanced the comfort and enjoyment of visitors during their time at the park. The service facilities ensured the smooth operation and safety of the park, with elements like park management offices, security units, and parking lots. Finally, the ecological areas were designed to provide an immersive experience with nature, including a lake, a tropical greenhouse, bird houses, and other green spaces, all of which aim to promote

environmental awareness. Altınpark, through these diverse facilities and activities, designed to offer visitors a blend of entertainment, learning, and environmental consciousness.

Table 4. 3: Various Usages of Space in Altınpark in the 1990s (Figure 4.79).

Recreational and Sports Facilities and Activities	Scientific and Educational Facilities	Social and Cultural Facilities and Activities	Commercial Business Facilities	Service Facilities	Ecological Areas
Pedestrian Promenades	Feza Gürsey Science Center	Open-theaters	ANFA Administration Building	Park Management	Nursery
Lake and Swimming Pool	Bird House	Fair and Congress Centre	Restaurants	Security Units	Tropical Greenhouse
Mini Trains and Go-Kart Tracks	Duck Village	Concert Island	Cafes	Toilets	Italian Garden
Toyland and Open Table Tennis Space	Flower Exhibition	Exhibition Center	Buffets	Parking Lots	Flower Island
Running Tracks and Sports Center	Granite Floriculture	Children's Care Unit and Kindergarten	Tea Gardens	Municipality House	Rose Garden
Horse Riding Areas and Skating Rinks	Workshops Facility	Membrane Lake Theater	Security Management	Fire Station	Greenhouses
Boatman's Pier		Wish Tree		ASKİ Revenue Center	Fishermen's Bay
Football Pitches				Depot	Secret Garden
Children's Playgrounds				Small Mosque	
Mini Golf Area					
Roller Skate Dome					



Figure 4.79: Detailed animation showing the location of various functions in Altınpark.
(Source: Altınpark, 2006)

The impact of the services provided by these open and closed spatial facilities and the events hosted at Altınpark on the people of Ankara can be observed through the news coverage from the 1990s. By examining the newspaper clippings from that period, we gain insight into Altınpark's approach to creating a social space through its open and closed attraction points and organized events.

In a column dated October 12, 1993 (Figure 4.80), a writer from *Cumhuriyet* newspaper provided a detailed and informative overview of the activities and facilities available at Altınpark shortly after its opening. The writer noted that Ankara had eight large parks covering a total of 615 hectares and highlighted that Altınpark was the largest, spanning 640 hectares. The writer emphasized how easy it was to explore this vast park, mentioning that electric cars could be rented for a small fee, making the tour of the park very enjoyable. The social atmosphere of the park was underscored by the sound of laughter near the pond, and the writer described how the pond's animal ecosystem, including the experience of fishing and the presence of Pekin ducks that could soon be turned into a delicious dish by the chefs at the nearby Chinese restaurant, provided a unique recreational experience for visitors. While exploring the park, the writer followed the warm scent of flatbread and found themselves in the authentic setting of the Turkish Street. To demonstrate how Altınpark appealed to all senses, the writer mentioned the go-kart track and how the sound of the engines made them feel like they were at the Monaco Grand Prix. The writer highlighted Altınpark as an

educational space for children, emphasizing the Feza Gürsey Science Center as a must-visit location, where numerous scientific experiments and interesting activities take place. Another attraction for children, the 23 Nisan Cultural Center, was noted for hosting a variety of activities where children could learn, have fun, and socialize with their peers, including chess, classical guitar, organ, children's choir, painting, ceramics, sculpture, creative drama, modern dance, classical ballet, folk dances, and photography. The writer also mentioned the sports facility on the northern side of the park, set to open in March 1994, with special attention given to the Olympic-sized swimming pool with a capacity for 1200 spectators. The column included an interview with ANFA General Manager Melik Şat, who shared his future plans for Altınpark, particularly for the winter season:

In the winter months, the park isn't as functional. If Ankara doesn't get enough snow, why not bring some from Elmadağ and create a ski slope? We could also have dog sleds, and people could wander around like Eskimos. We might lower the water level in the pool and turn it into an ice-skating rink. I'm determined to do this next year. Just like the bumper cars in Gençlik Park, I'll bring in bumper boats for the water. Let the people of Ankara have a soaking good time!³⁴⁰

Before the official public announcement of Altınpark's opening in 1993, numerous private and public events were held in 1991 and 1992 at the former Golf Club building, which was then used as the Municipal House, as well as in the green spaces and hard surface open areas of the Altınpark site. These activities served as a preview of the cultural contributions Altınpark would offer to its visitors. According to a *Cumhuriyet* news report from May 12, 1991 (Figure 4.81), the creators of a foreign theater production, along with prominent artists of the capital, gathered for a gala event where they were introduced to the unique flavors of Turkish cuisine at the Municipal House. The event, attended by the Greek Ambassador of the time and his spouse, brought back memories of the multinational dinners that used to be organized during the Golf Club's earlier years, as described by the writer.³⁴¹

In another article from *Cumhuriyet* dated March 8, 1992 (Figure 4.82), the Municipal House within the Altınpark site once again served as the stage for a significant international event. The focus of the article was a cultural and political event where Mayor Murat Karayalçın and artists gathered to commemorate the world-renowned Turkish mariner Piri Reis. During the

³⁴⁰ *Cumhuriyet*, 12/10/1993.

³⁴¹ *Cumhuriyet*, 12/05/1991.

event, golden moments were celebrated as they unveiled a recreated map of Piri Reis, made with various stones, in an exhibition.³⁴²

Later, in June 1992, a column in *Cumhuriyet* (Figure 4.83) discussed how the Municipal House had become a venue for cultural and artistic activities. The writer expressed sadness and nostalgia over the closure of the Golf Club but noted that the beautiful, newly greened Altınpark eased this longing. The writer also warmly supported Mayor Karayalçın's efforts to transform the capital into a cultural city.³⁴³

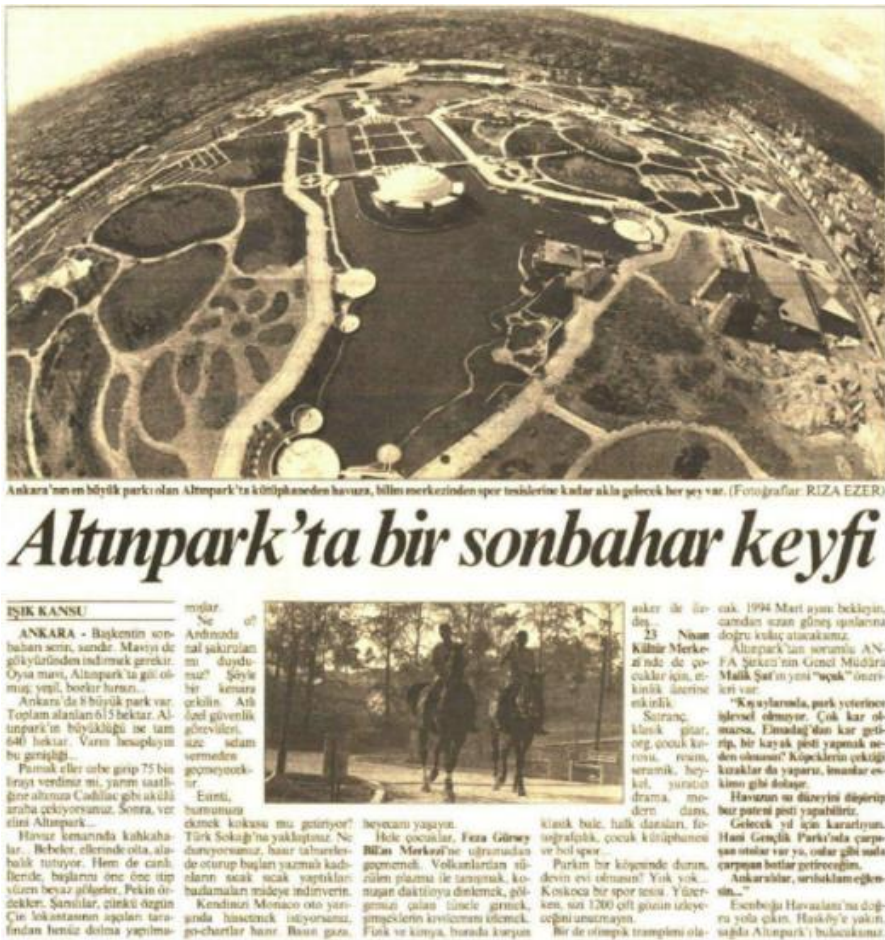


Figure 4. 80: News about introducing the facilities and activities in Altınpark. (*Cumhuriyet* newspaper – 12/10/1993 – page 18)

³⁴² *Cumhuriyet*, 08/03/1992.

³⁴³ *Cumhuriyet*, 26/06/1992.

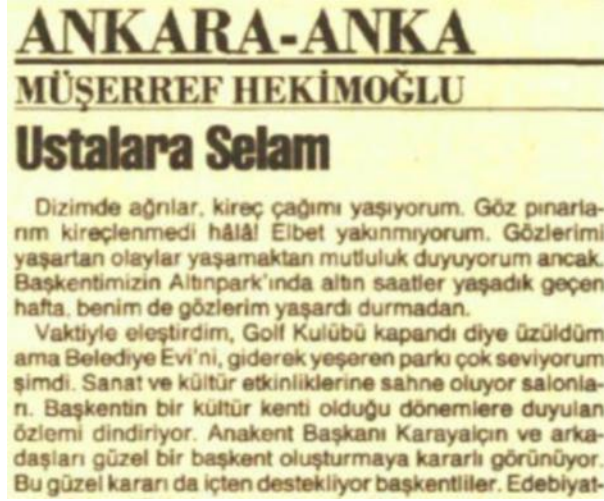


Figure 4. 83: News about the events occurred before the official opening of Altınpark
(*Cumhuriyet* newspaper – 26/06/1992 – page 12)

In 1991, along with the completion of the paved walking paths, the construction of the amphitheaters in Altınpark was also finalized. Before Altınpark's official opening in 1993, these open-air theaters, like the Municipal House, were occasionally made available to the public for special events. One such event was mentioned in an article from *Milliyet* dated April 16, 1991 (Figure 4.84), which announced that a concert would be held in Altınpark within a month. Organized by the Ankara Municipality, the event was set to feature Greek artist Mikis Theodorakis as the main guest.³⁴⁴ Another article from *Milliyet* on September 15, 1991 (Figure 4.85), reported that the Altınpark open-air theater hosted a significant event, this time organized by *Güney Filmcilik* rather than the Municipality. The event gathered crowds to commemorate the late Yılmaz Güney, where his film *Arkadaş* was screened in the presence of his admirers, close friends, and fellow artists. The day was filled with discussions about Güney's biography and worldview.³⁴⁵ Lastly, a *Milliyet* article from June 8, 1992 (Figure 4.86), mentioned a concert and ballet performance that would be held at the Altınpark open-air theater as part of the Ankara State Opera and Ballet's 1st International Opera and Ballet Days.³⁴⁶

³⁴⁴ *Milliyet*, 16/04/1991.

³⁴⁵ *Milliyet*, 15/09/1991.

³⁴⁶ *Milliyet*, 08/06/1992.

Theodorakis konseri 3 Mayıs'ta
Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi'nce düzenlenen konser, Altınpark'ta yapılacak

YUNANLI sanatçı Mikis Theodorakis, konser vermek için Ankara'ya geliyor. Theodorakis, Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi'nce düzenlenen organizasyonla 3 Mayıs'ta Altınpark'ta bir konser verecek.

1991 yılının ilk konserini Theodorakis ile başlatacak Büyükşehir Belediyesi, geçen yıl da Hipodrom'da Joan Baez ve Zülfü Livaneli konserlerini gerçekleştirmişti.

3 Mayıs'taki konserde ünlü sanatçı Theodorakis'e 16 kişilik grubu eşlik edecek.

Büyükşehir Belediyesi'nden yapılan açıklamaya göre, Kültür Bakanlığının Hipod-

Yılmaz Güney, Ankaralı seyircisine ulaştı
'Arkadaş' başkentte

● Güney Filmcilik tarafından "Sürgün Dönüşü Yılmaz Güney" adıyla organize edilen şiir, mektup ve filmlerle Güney gösterimi, Aydınlikte Altınpark açık hava tiyatrosunda önceki gün yapıldı. Gösteriye Faros Güney, Nur Sürer, Halil Ergün ve tiyatro sanatçısı Kerim Avsar'ın yanı sıra çok sayıda "Güneysever" katıldı

Burhan ELİŞ, Emine KAPLAN, ANKARA

YILMAZ Güney'in bir filmi daha seyircisiyle kucaklaştı. Aydınlikte Altınpark açık hava tiyatrosunu dolduran Yılmaz Güney hayranları ünlü sanatçının slayt gösterimini izledikten sonra Arkadaş filmini seyrederek hasret giderdiler.

Güney Filmcilik tarafından "Sürgün Dönüşü Yılmaz Güney" adıyla organize edilen şiir, mektup ve filmlerle Güney gösterimine katılan tiyatro sanatçısı Kerim Avsar ve sinema sanatçıları Nur Sürer ve Halil Ergün slayt gösterimini eşliğinde sanatçının biyografisini ve dünya görüşünü içeren düşüncelerini dile getirdiler

Devamı 14. sayfada



ANKARA

● Ankara Devlet Opera ve Balesi'nin "1. Uluslararası Opera ve Bale Günleri" adı altında düzenlediği etkinlikler çerçevesinde bugün Altınpark'ta orkestra şefliğini Rauf Abdullayev'in yaptığı Devlet Opera ve Balesi Orkestra Koro ve Solistleri'nin seslendireceği konser ile Çek koreograf Robert Balogh'un "Restless Vison" bale gösterisi var.

Figures 4. 84 - 85 - 86: News about the events at the open-air theatre.

(*Milliyet* newspaper – 16/04/1991, 15/09/1991, 08/06/1992 – page 16)

On January 23, 1993, the Altınpark Exhibition and Performance Center, with a capacity of 10.000 people, officially opened its doors to the public with two major events. The main attractions of the opening weekend were concerts by famous singer Fatih Erkoç and the band Bulutsuzluk Özlemi, held on separate days. In an effort to appeal to the diverse musical tastes of the public, the Performance Center also hosted classical music concerts, blues festivals, and jazz and rock concerts featuring both local and international groups. To accommodate the anticipated high interest in the Exhibition Center's opening, additional bus services were arranged by the municipality to various districts of Ankara following the concerts (Figure 4.87).³⁴⁷

The potential of the Altınpark Exhibition and Performance Center to become the new hub for indoor concerts in Ankara was highlighted in a *Cumhuriyet* newspaper article dated September 30, 1993 (Figure 4.88). The article noted the unexpectedly high demand from Ankara residents for the Turkish Rock Festival, which was hosted at the Altınpark Concert Hall and featured performances by 29 bands and artists. The festival coincided with Anti-Nuclear Week, and the participating groups used the platform to express their opposition to the construction of nuclear power plants in a country rich in natural resources.³⁴⁸

³⁴⁷ *Cumhuriyet*, 22/01/1993, 23/01/1993.

³⁴⁸ *Cumhuriyet*, 30/09/1993.



Figures 4. 87 - 88: News about concerts at Altınpark.

(*Cumhuriyet* newspaper – 22/01/1993 – page 3, 23/01/1993 – page 13, 30/09/1993)

The versatility of the Altınpark Concert Hall as a venue for all genres of music was further evidenced in a *Milliyet* newspaper article dated August 31, 1993 (Figure 4.89). As part of the "September Evenings" series, the General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet, which organized events across various locations in Ankara, brought its concert titled *Öylesine bir Dinleti* to Altınpark on September 4. The event was a gathering for Ankara residents with an interest in Turkish opera, classical music, and literature.³⁴⁹ In another newspaper article, it was mentioned that "golden hours" were experienced at Altınpark, and that it added bright touches to the capital's life with events befitting its name. The article from July 4, 1993 (Figure 4.90), noted that an orchestra composed of Turkish and Polish artists performed with great enthusiasm in the presence of the Polish Ambassador, drawing an audience from all walks of life.³⁵⁰ During the time when the Altınpark site served as a golf club, it frequently hosted weddings and events in both its indoor and outdoor spaces, a tradition that continued at the Altınpark Fair and Exhibition Center. With the arrival of summer and the start of the wedding season in Ankara, the Red Hall of the Exhibition Center became a popular venue for wedding ceremonies. For example, in a report from *Milliyet* on June 20, 1993 (Figure 4.91), it was mentioned that Hurşit Güneş—who was the economic advisor to Deputy Prime Minister Erdal İnönü at the time and the son of former Foreign Minister Turan Güneş—married Esra Yazıcı in a lively wedding at Altınpark, with Erdal İnönü himself acting as the best man.³⁵¹

³⁴⁹ *Milliyet*, 31/08/1993.

³⁵⁰ *Milliyet*, 20/06/1993.

³⁵¹ *Cumhuriyet*, 04/07/1993.

'Eylül Akşamları'
DEVLET Opera ve Balesi Genel Müdürlüğü,
 eylül ayında Ankaralıları bir dizi etkinlik
 sunacak. Seymenler Parkı, Ankara Kale-
 si ve Altınpark'ta düzenlenecek etkin-
 likler için Devlet Opera ve Balesi bü-
 yesinde bir orkestra kuruldu. İlk etkinlik
 4 Eylül saat 21.00'de "Öylesine Bir Dinletim"
 konseri ile başlayacak. Aynı konser 6 Eylül ak-
 şamı tekrarlanacak. 11 Eylül cumartesi akşamı
 saat 21.00'de "Napoliten Konseri" başkentlilere su-
 nulacak.



İnönü, davullu zurnalı düğünde
 Başbakan Vekili Erdal İnönü, danışmanı ve Devletleri eski Bakanı Turan Güneş'in oğlu Hürriyet Güneş'i evlendirdi. Altınpark'ta yapılan nikâhna, çok sayıda bakan da katıldı. Hürriyet Güneş, Karadim'den geldiği eşiyle kaldığı oyan havalanı eğlendi, eşi Esra ile İnönü'nün yanında yemelik oylar sergiledi. Devlet Bakanı İbrahim Tuz da bir süre gelin ile damadın oyununa katıldı. Hürriyet Güneş ve Esra Yazıcı Güneş'in gelinliklerini Başbakan Vekili Erdal İnönü ve Devletleri Bakanı Hikmet Çetin yaptı. (Fotoğraf: Kenan TUMER)

Altınpark'ta altın saatler



Altınpark'ta altın saatler... (The text continues with details about the event and the woman's experience.)

Çocuk bir çocuk, güler bir yüzle... (The text describes the atmosphere of the event and the joy of the children.)

Figures 4. 89 - 90 - 91: News about various usage of Altınpark Fair and Exhibition Center. (Milliyet newspaper – 31/08/1993, 20/06/1993, Cumhuriyet newspaper – 04/07/1993)

The development of entertainment venues and culture in Ankara is previously discussed, and how the increase in the number of university students and their changing economic status influenced the music culture is mentioned. Altınpark attempted to keep up with new music trends by offering a series of events for New Year's Eve of 1994, catering to young people, parents, and children alike. The management transformed the Concert Hall at the Fair and Exhibition Center into a giant disco for the youth, bringing in the capital's famous disc jockeys to entertain them with the hottest rock tracks. For those who could not get permission from their parents or wanted to enjoy the event with their families, Altınpark organized the Altınbalo in the nearby Red Hall, featuring distinguished artists of Turkish folk music, Turkish classical music, and Anatolian rock (Figure 4.92).³⁵²

In the 1990s, before and in the years following the opening of Altınpark, so far, this section highlighted cultural-focused music and art events. The common thread among these events is their role in raising public awareness of culture and art, thereby fostering exemplary citizenship among the capital city's residents. In this context, the most notable event was the annual Ankara Karagöz-Ortaoyunu-Puppet Festival (Figure 4.93), the first of which was held at Altınpark. At the beginning of August 1994, the purpose of holding the festival at Altınpark,

³⁵² The artists invited included Erkin Koray, Zekai Tunca, Nuray Hafıtaş, and Rasim Öztekin. The New Year's Eve celebrations at Altınpark were not limited to these events; they also kept the Altınpark nursery open throughout the night, with clowns and gifts, so families with children could enjoy themselves in the halls worry-free. *Cumhuriyet*, 31/12/1993.

where the shows could be watched for free, was to educate Ankara residents about their cultural history, promote traditional performing arts, and support these traditions.³⁵³



Figures 4. 92 - 93: News about Altınpark reflecting the entertainment needs of the period and promoting cultural values.

(*Cumhuriyet* newspaper – 31/12/1993 – page 7, 27/07/1994 – page 7)

In addition to enhancing cultural awareness, Altınpark also played a significant role with its greenery and science facilities that emphasized the physical rules of the world in fostering environmental and scientific awareness among the people of Ankara. Urban parks in general play a crucial role in featuring green spaces and natural ecosystems, emphasizing the importance of preserving and sustaining nature. Additionally, the facilities within these parks, such as science centers for children and young people, highlight how learning about the physical world can deepen environmental awareness. Through these educational opportunities, urban parks contribute significantly to fostering a culture of environmental responsibility and understanding. Vedat Yazıcı, a columnist for *Cumhuriyet* newspaper (Figure 4.94), described the summer camp trip for primary school students, which aimed to develop environmental awareness through various activities and events at Altınpark:

Our first stop, the Feza Gürsey Physics Laboratory, was a remarkable environment equipped with various physics games that would capture the interest of both children and adults. It was educational and instructive, offering a valuable two-hour experience

³⁵³ *Cumhuriyet*, 27/07/1994.

guided by the attentive young staff. It's beneficial for almost every parent to visit this laboratory with their children at the first opportunity. After that, at lunchtime, we all had our meals in the picnic area and played various games in the greenery. During this trip, I closely observed the efforts of the workers in greening, seeding, and afforesting Altınpark. Afforestation is a long-term task with results that take time to manifest. Eventually, Altınpark will become a place with trees, flowers, and vibrant nature. I hope this progress will increase the number of individuals who are conscious of keeping their surroundings clean and that we will have many more parks like Altınpark in the future.³⁵⁴



Figure 4. 94: News about Altınpark's role in fostering environmental awareness.

(Cumhuriyet newspaper – 27/09/1993 – page 2)

In the *Cumhuriyet* newspaper dated July 29, 1994 (Figure 4.95), Associate Professor Dr. Suzan Erbaş, a lecturer at Hacettepe University Faculty of Education, discussed the importance of summer schools in children's development and emphasized the necessity of these combined education and entertainment spaces, particularly for working mothers. Highlighting the diversity of summer schools for children, Erbaş argued that the Feza Gürsey Science Center had a curriculum with a strong scientific focus that should not be altered and stressed that these

³⁵⁴ *Cumhuriyet*, 27/09/1993.

various functional summer schools should not be mixed. She specifically mentioned the Summer Science School organized that year in collaboration with The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (*Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu – TÜBİTAK*), the Municipality, and the Feza Gürsey Science Center:

At the beginning of June, it was announced through various channels that the program would be held in three separate three-week sessions starting from the school holiday. The aim of the program is to show primary and secondary school students how fun science can actually be. Parents who registered their children at the Feza Gürsey Science Center in Altınpark, where the course was planned to be held, were amazed by the tools and equipment at the center that introduced science topics to students in an entertaining way. However, those who visited the center a week later saw that the program had been completely changed by the Ankara Municipality. Instead of a program focused on the positive aspects of science that nurture children's creativity and entertain them with its results, they encountered a revised program that also emphasized religious and moral lessons. The children who registered in the first week spent their time searching for various insects in nature, making windmills, and experiencing an unforgettable holiday by sometimes engaging in theoretical work and sometimes exploring and experimenting.³⁵⁵



Figure 4. 95: News about Altınpark's role in fostering scientific awareness.

(Cumhuriyet newspaper – 29/07/1994 – page 2)

³⁵⁵ Cumhuriyet, 29/07/1994.

Just as the Altınpark site had hosted gatherings and social events for various associations and federations during the days of the old Golf Club, after its opening in 1993, the Altınpark Fair and Exhibition Center also became a popular venue for such communities until the late 1990s. Murat Karayağın, who played a significant role in transforming Altınpark into an urban park during his mayoral tenure from 1989 to 1993, visited Altınpark on December 4, 1993, this time in his capacity as Deputy Prime Minister, to speak at a meeting of the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly. During the meeting, where Karayağın discussed Turkey's collaborations with Europe, he ceremonially installed a plaque in Hall B of the Fair Center, renaming it Helsinki Citizens Hall (*Helsinki Yurttaşları Salonu*) (Figure 4.96). In a notice published in the *Milliyet* newspaper, Union of Chambers of Certified Public Accountants of Turkey (*Türkiye Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirler ve Yeminli Mali Müşavirler Odaları Birliği – TÜRMOB*) announced that their 1995 meeting, where agenda topics would be discussed, would take place in the Conference Hall of the Altınpark Fair Center. Similarly, another example mentions that TÜRMOB's Ordinary General Assembly was held at the Altınpark Fair Center in 1998 (Figure 4.97).³⁵⁶



Figures 4. 96 - 97: News about Altınpark hosting gatherings and social events for various associations.

(*Milliyet* newspaper – 04/12/1993, 10/09/1995, 20/10/1998)

³⁵⁶ *Milliyet*; 04/12/1993, 10/09/1995, 20/10/1998.

The number of conferences organized by associations in the Conference Hall at the Altınpark Fair and Exhibition Center increased so much that in 1995, the center's name was changed to the Altınpark ANFA Fair and Congress Center. From that point on, it became the primary venue for provincial and district congresses of political parties. Numerous examples of this can be found in newspaper reports, with the first example being the Ordinary Grand Congress of the Demokrat Parti (*Democrat Party* - DP) held in July 1995 under the center's new name.³⁵⁷ Through the news of these congresses organized at Altınpark, we also get a glimpse into the political and social context of the time. For instance, in December 1995, at the meeting of Refah Partisi (Welfare Party - RP) for election preparation at the Altınpark ANFA Hall, it was observed that former DP General President Aydın Menderes was trying to adjust to his new party.³⁵⁸ At the RP's member induction ceremony held in July 1995 at the Altınpark Congress Center, RP leader Erbakan stated that the switch from Ankara's emblem, featuring the Hittite Sun Disc symbol, to a new emblem representing Kocatepe Mosque and Atakule, was realized in the municipal council at the request of Mayor Melih Gökçek, with the support of RP.³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰

During his tenure as mayor from 1994 until 2020, Melih Gökçek frequently used Altınpark as a venue for his political purposes. A report in *Milliyet* on March 29, 1998, mentioned that Gökçek criticized the ANA-SOL³⁶¹ government for not allocating a budget to the municipality, using banners to voice his complaints to the public. However, the report also described how thousands of balloons were made, and “kazan after kazan” (large cauldrons) of free bulgur pilaf and trays of bread were distributed to the public at the Local Administrations Exhibition held at Altınpark.³⁶² In another *Milliyet* report on August 5, 1998, Gökçek was seen riding a horse at Altınpark in front of the cameras. He announced his candidacy for re-election as

³⁵⁷ At this congress, DP leader Aydın Menderes was re-elected as the General President. *Cumhuriyet*, 30/07/1995.

³⁵⁸ *Milliyet*, 06/12/1995.

³⁵⁹ *Milliyet*, 30/07/1995.

³⁶⁰ Ankara's first city emblem was adopted in 1973 by Mayor Vedat Dalokay. This emblem was inspired by a figurine known as the "Hittite Sun Disc," which was discovered during the Alacahöyük archaeological excavations. After Melih Gökçek was elected as the Mayor of Ankara in 1994, one of his first actions was to change the city's emblem.

³⁶¹ The coalition between *Anavatan Partisi*, *Demokratik Sol Parti*, and *Demokrat Türkiye Partisi*, shortly called as ANA-SOL, was in power at the time.

³⁶² *Milliyet*, 29/03/1998.

mayor, claiming that he was the favorite in Ankara and emphasizing the need for alliances to win the election (Figure 4.98).³⁶³



Figure 4. 98: News about Altınpark becoming the primary venue for political parties/interests.

(*Cumhuriyet* newspaper, 30/07/1995 – page 4, *Milliyet* newspaper – 30/07/1995, 06/12/1995, 30/07/1995, 29/03/1998, 05/08/1998 – page 1)

Another example of Gökçek's use of Altınpark as if it was his personal property was his decision to remove the sculptures from the park—sculptures that symbolized contemporary life for Ankara's residents and embodied the cultural and civilizational heritage meant to be passed down to future generations. Gökçek had these sculptures placed in storage, and he dismissed Azade Köker's *Tutku* and Mehmet Aksoy's *Periler Ülkesinde* as obscene, saying: "They've called this obscenity art. I spit on such art!" When asked why other sculptures in Altınpark were left in place, he responded that those categorized as "appropriate for morals" were kept in place.³⁶⁴ Sculptor Mehmet Aksoy described the sculpture involved in this situation as follows:

I was inspired by the daughter of the fairy king and the young man who fell in love with her in the Shahmaran Tales. I wanted to capture the moments of flight as they journey to the land of fairies, and this love story moved me deeply, which is why I created this sculpture.³⁶⁵

³⁶³ *Milliyet*, 05/08/1998.

³⁶⁴ *Cumhuriyet*, 05/06/1994.

³⁶⁵ *Milliyet*, 31/05/1994.

Aksoy noted that only the wings of the fairy girl remained from his sculpture and expressed his fear that his other works in the park, such as *Babası ve Oğlu* and *Gökkuşağının Altında*, might suffer the same fate. Gökçek tried to justify his actions by arguing that children were visiting the park with their parents and that it was inappropriate to display sculptures that he considered reflected sexual desires in such a public space. He took matters even further by removing the workshops where artists like Mehmet Aksoy and Azade Köker practiced their art at Altınpark.³⁶⁶ Gökçek's actions were seen by the art, culture, and history critics of the time as a test of societal and social sensitivity concerning Turkey's modernization and democratization. Following these events, Aksoy took legal action and, on March 22, 2005, won the lawsuit against Gökçek, which resulted in the sculpture being reinstated in its original location (Figure 4.99).



Figure 4. 99: News about the decision to remove the sculptures from Altınpark and a photo of the mentioned statue. (Cumhuriyet newspaper – 05/06/1994 – page 3, Milliyet newspaper – 31/05/1994 – page 18, 07/06/1994 – page 18, Sol Hafıza)

Altınpark's ability to bring people together extended beyond socializing in recreational and scientific activities to serving as a center for shopping and exploring a wide variety of products that could be bought and sold. In this context, Altınpark evolved into a venue that, from the Construction Fair to the Book Fair, from the Automotive Fair to the Home Goods Fair,

³⁶⁶ Milliyet, 07/06/1994.

provided opportunities for enthusiasts to come and see, and try out a diverse range of products from all aspects of life (Figure 4.100).³⁶⁷



Figure 4. 100: Various fairs held at Altınpark.

(Altınpark Introduction Booklet – Fair Center, *Milliyet* newspaper – 04/10/1993, 22/10/1993, *Cumhuriyet* newspaper – 05/12/1994, *Milliyet* newspaper – 29/01/1995)

This transformation occurred in the 1990s, a time when shopping malls were not yet a significant part of daily life and had not become popular destinations for socially and economically diverse groups. Among these fairs, the Construction Fair stands out as one of the most popular, held annually since Altınpark's opening in 1993, during a period when Ankara was making significant progress and undergoing changes in urban transformation. In a report promoting the 1997 Construction Fair, it was noted that 27.970 people visited the fair in 1996. When looking at the professional distribution of these visitors, the majority were architects, civil engineers, mechanical engineers, technicians, contractors, or interior designers. In 1992, more than 50 manufacturers and applicators of building materials had set up stands at the Altınpark Expo-Center, and by 1996, the number of participating companies had grown to 162, who had the opportunity to showcase their products and services over a 10.000 square meter area (Figure 4.101).³⁶⁸

³⁶⁷ *Milliyet*; 04/10/1993, 22/10/1993, 29/01/1995 *Cumhuriyet*, 05/12/1994.

³⁶⁸ *Cumhuriyet*; 22/09/1992, *Milliyet*; 24/09/1997, 27/09/1994, 26/09/1995, 24/09/1996, 23/09/1998, 21/09/1999.



Figure 4. 101: News about the annual Construction Fair held at Altınpark.

(*Milliyet* newspaper – 24/09/1997, *Cumhuriyet* newspaper – 22/09/1992 -page 7, *Milliyet* newspaper – 27/09/1994 – page 18, 26/09/1995, 24/09/1996, 23/09/1998, 21/09/1999)

Another significant fair for the people of Ankara held at Altınpark is the Book Fair. Even in today's digital and electronic age, where access to written materials online is very easy and printed products can be ordered with just a touch on the phone in our pocket, book fairs are still considered important cultural events and are eagerly visited by the public. In the 1990s, when none of the aforementioned conveniences for accessing literary resources existed, book fairs were extremely popular and were among the most frequented spatial activities by visitors. In this context, Altınpark played a crucial role in hosting in 1994 the first TÜYAP (*Tüm Fuarçılık Yapım A.Ş.*) Book Fair, the most important book fair organization in the country. Over 200 publishers and authors met with readers at their stands, while 102 authors, scientists, and politicians participated in the 27 interviews, 15 panels, and two conferences held as part of the event. The aim of these events, which included topics such as *Children and Books*, *How Not to Write a Novel*, *Generational Differences in Our Poetry*, *Our Recent History and Turkish Novels*, *Atatürk and Modernization*, and *Village Institutes in Education and Literature*, was to raise visitors' awareness and knowledge levels on socio-cultural and socio-political issues (Figure 4.102).³⁶⁹

³⁶⁹ *Cumhuriyet*, 03/04/1994.



Figure 4. 102: News about the importance of the Book Fair held at Altınpark.
(Cumhuriyet newspaper – 03/04/1994 – page 21)

Altınpark's ability to bring people together transcended its role as merely a public green space; it served as a vibrant social hub that catered to the diverse needs of Ankara's residents. By offering a rich blend of recreational, cultural, educational, and commercial activities, Altınpark succeeded in creating an inclusive environment where people from various socio-economic backgrounds could converge, interact, and engage with their community. Altınpark emerged as a space with the activities it offered also for lower-income working-class population in Ankara to spend time, socialize and actively engage, in the 1990s when shopping centers in Turkey were just beginning to gain popularity as venues for 'socializing while consuming.' The park's diverse facilities not only fostered social cohesion but also promoted environmental consciousness and cultural appreciation among its visitors. However, during the tenure of Melih Gökçek, the identity of Altınpark began to shift. Originally intended to symbolize the unity, togetherness, democracy, and freedom that public green spaces inherently could bring, Altınpark gradually lost some of these essential functions due to political decisions. Despite these changes, Altınpark remains an important example of Ankara's evolving urban landscape,

reflecting the city's commitment to providing spaces that enhance the quality of life for its inhabitants. Through its ongoing adaptability and relevance, Altınpark continues to play a pivotal role in shaping the social and cultural fabric of the city, making it an enduring symbol of public engagement within Ankara.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Ankara's urban planning history, particularly the green area planning strategies examined at the beginning of this study, provides a crucial contextual framework for understanding the transformation of spaces like the Golf Club and Altınpark. The series of urban plans of Ankara, from Jansen's Plan in the early Republican era to the 1990 Master Plan, reveal shifting priorities regarding green spaces. While early plans emphasized green belts and park systems primarily for aesthetic and health reasons, subsequent plans began to incorporate a more integrated approach, focusing on the role of green spaces in social life and urban sustainability. The absence of original construction documents for the Golf Club, and the historiographical problems related to studying Altınpark as a recent establishment, posed challenges in this thesis. However, by employing secondary sources—archival materials, administrative correspondences, personal communications, newspapers and journals, and social media sources—the thesis constructed a detailed historiography of the club and its transformation into Altınpark. The use of these sources allowed for a nuanced understanding of the site's evolution, providing an empirical basis. This methodological approach highlights the importance of critical analysis in historical research, showcasing the resilience of archival work in uncovering socio-spatial histories.

The emergence of the Ankara Golf Club and Altınpark highlights a significant shift in the actors and motivations behind urban development in Ankara. The Golf Club, planned in the very early years of the Republic and established in the late 1940s, was the result of state-led efforts, reflecting the early Republican government's drive to modernize Ankara and create spaces that symbolized the new nation's aspirations. In contrast, Altınpark, planned in the late 1970s and realized in the 1980s, was a product of municipal efforts, marking a shift towards more localized, community-focused urban planning. The municipality's involvement in the creation of Altınpark reflected the changing dynamics of urban governance, where local

authorities took a more active role in addressing the recreational and social needs of a growing and diversifying population.

The location of the Ankara Golf Club played a pivotal role in shaping its function and exclusivity. Positioned away from the city center, Jansen might have selected the site with the intent to serve as a countryside retreat, as Keçiören yard houses in the nearby neighborhood, reflecting his urban planning vision of providing spaces for leisure and relaxation. While this offered a peaceful environment, the absence of public transportation limited accessibility to those with personal vehicles, albeit not intentionally, reinforcing the club's appeal to higher-income groups of the society. In contrast, earlier Republican sports clubs were closer to the city center, which attracted a broader demographical distribution. The distance from the center, combined with the club's multifunctionality—including tennis courts, a swimming pool, and social venues—demonstrated that visitors desired to make the most of their journey, staying for a range of activities in a single visit. By the 1980s, the growth of urban populations and the expansion of public transportation, particularly near Altınpark, facilitated easier access and a shift toward inclusivity, broadening the reach of public green spaces.

The transformation of the Ankara Golf Club into Altınpark in the 1980s is emblematic of not only the role of governmental (central and local) actors in their realization but also broader shifts in Ankara's urban development, social dynamics, and public space creation. The Golf Club of the early 20th Century was part of a significant effort to introduce modern leisure activities aligned with the state-led modernization goals of the early Republic. Catering predominantly to an elite class, the club reflected the aspirations of a newly formed nation striving to modernize through symbols of progress and sophistication. Thus, the Golf Club was more than just a leisure venue; it represented Ankara's attempt to integrate modern/European urban ideals into the social fabric of the city. It embodied the ideology of modernity, reserved for a social class aligned with the state's modernization efforts.

However, the club's identity contrasted with its surrounding neighborhood, which consisted of mostly slums inhabited by migrants from Anatolian cities who lacked the means for an modern lifestyle. This disparity became increasingly problematic as Ankara's population grew and the city expanded. The exclusivity that could have once been celebrated was now perceived as a barrier to the city's growing need for shared public spaces, leading to a re-evaluation of the ideological framework behind such urban enclaves.

The conversion of the Golf Club into Altınpark marked a significant turning point in Ankara's urban planning philosophy, symbolizing a shift towards a more inclusive vision of urban modernization—one that recognized the importance of public green spaces in promoting social cohesion, public health, and urban well-being. Altınpark was envisioned as a multifunctional space serving a broad cross-section of the city's residents. This transition highlights the broader trend towards inclusivity in urban planning, reflecting the changes in Turkey's political and social landscape from the 1970s on, when public welfare and accessibility became more prominent concerns. Altınpark's development also underscores the importance of strategic urban planning in creating functional and vibrant public spaces. The park's transformation involved not only the repurposing of the site but also a thoughtful redesign that incorporated a variety of social and recreational facilities to cater to a broad demographic. This transformation materialized in the built environment, with adjacent areas witnessing renewed urban investments, improved infrastructure, and the creation of public transportation and commercial developments catering to a wider audience. The ideological shift towards inclusivity catalyzed the democratization of the surrounding space, enabling broader socio-economic engagement in the northern borders of Ankara.

In addition to social effects, both the Golf Club and Altınpark, as green spaces, positively affected the environment of the city. The Ankara Golf Club provided notable environmental benefits that contributed to Ankara's urban landscape during the early 20th century as a significant green space in the outskirts of the city at the time, helping to mitigate the effects of urbanization by preserving a substantial area of natural vegetation amidst Ankara's rapidly developing infrastructure. Additionally, the presence of the Golf Club promoted an early form of environmental awareness, as it demonstrated the importance of integrating green spaces within urban settings, in line with similar development of the Atatürk Forest Farm at the time and laying the groundwork for future public parks like Altınpark. The club's contribution to the city's ecological health was an early reflection of the value of green spaces in enhancing the quality of urban life, a legacy that was later expanded upon with the transformation of the site into Altınpark. Altınpark, on the other hand, represents a significant environmental achievement in Ankara's urban landscape during the late 20th century. As one of the city's largest public green spaces, it transformed the site into an ecological haven accessible to all. The park's extensive green areas, including its diverse flora, water features, and carefully designed landscapes, played a vital role in enhancing the city's air quality and combating the urban heat island effect. Altınpark served as a crucial natural refuge within Ankara, offering a habitat for local wildlife and contributing to biodiversity in the urban environment. Its design

incorporated sustainable practices, such as the preservation of existing vegetation and the integration of water elements that support local ecosystems despite some negative comments about the park's hard ground and abundance of indoor spaces. The park not only provided a space for recreation but also served as a living example of how urban planning could prioritize environmental sustainability, promoting a balance between human activity and nature in the heart of the city. Altınpark was carefully designed to balance natural preservation with recreational use, setting a precedent for other urban parks in Ankara. The park's integration of green spaces with cultural and sports facilities materialized in higher property values, increased investments in nearby developments, and more sustainable neighborhood growth. The park also fostered a healthier urban lifestyle for surrounding residents by providing ample opportunities for outdoor activities.

Moreover, both the Golf Club and Altınpark served as significant cultural landmarks in the city. The Golf Club was a symbol of the period when Ankara was defining its modern identity. It was more than just a recreational facility; it was a cultural epicenter for Ankara's new citizens, embodying the city's aspirations for modernization. The Golf Club provided a venue where Ankara's intellectuals, diplomats, and influential figures gathered, fostering a unique cultural exchange that was critical in shaping the social and cultural fabric of the capital. As an exclusive gathering place, the club became a prominent social hub where influential individuals from various sectors—government, business, and diplomacy—could interact in a relaxed, yet prestigious setting. The Ankara Golf Club, since its inception, played a crucial role in shaping the social dynamics of the city during a time of significant transformation. It facilitated the formation of important social networks and relationships that were instrumental in the development of Ankara's social structure, introducing new forms of leisure and socialization, aligning with the modern lifestyle aspirations of the early Republican era. By providing a space where social norms could be both practiced and challenged, the club contributed to the evolution of social habits in Ankara, encouraging a shift towards a more modern way of life. While the club's exclusivity reinforced existing social hierarchies, it also served as a symbol of the city's modernization efforts, highlighting the emerging middle class's growing influence. From its establishment to the time when it lost its function as a golf course, the Golf Club served as a social facility for individuals seeking for sports, networking through its identity as an exclusive club for entertainment with exclusive events and social gatherings. The Golf Club thus played a pivotal role in promoting a refined, cosmopolitan culture and social interaction in Ankara, which laid the foundation for the broader public cultural engagement that would later be facilitated by Altınpark.

Although the exclusivity of the Golf Club might seem problematic, in addition to its social role, it also inadvertently played a crucial role in preserving the green space that would later become Altınpark. The Club's occupation of a large, open green area protected it from potential urban development, similar to the way exclusive military zones safeguard forests and open green areas within their boundaries, as seen in Ankara. In these zones, intervention and development are more difficult compared to state- or municipality-owned lands that are more easily opened up for construction. In the early Republican era, as Ankara and the country emerged from war, military zones were carefully established and preserved, largely due to Turkey's geopolitical vulnerability. This attention to military areas indirectly supported the preservation of green spaces. Similarly, had the Golf Club did not occupy this land, it might have become part of the squatter settlements that grew around the city. This demonstrates the complexity of exclusivity in the context of environmental preservation, where a space initially reserved for elite use ultimately served the broader public good by maintaining a vital green area in Ankara's urban fabric. Therefore, the Club's presence helped shield the land from encroachment, ultimately enabling it to transform into a public urban park in the 1980s.

The transformation from a secluded golf club to a multifunctional public park introduced new dimensions to recreational life in Ankara. Altınpark has a profound impact on the social fabric of Ankara by providing an inclusive and accessible space for leisure and social interaction. The park's diverse range of facilities catered to various demographics, encouraging social mixing across age groups, wide range of interests and socio-economic backgrounds. It served as a vital social space where families, friends, and individuals can gather, interact, and participate in various activities that strengthen social bonds. The park's open and welcoming atmosphere encouraged spontaneous social interactions, creating a sense of belonging and community among its visitors. By providing a space where people from different backgrounds could come together, Altınpark played a crucial role in promoting social inclusivity and unity in Ankara, reflecting the city's evolving social dynamics in a modern urban context. Altınpark became a cultural hub where diverse events took place, bridging cultural gaps and fostering community identity. The park's role as a public amenity and cultural hub provided opportunities for events, festivals, concerts, and exhibitions that contributed to Altınpark becoming a focal point for cultural exchange in the city while building a shared sense of belonging in a rapidly growing urban environment. This inclusivity helped to democratize cultural participation in Ankara, transforming the park into a place where the city's diverse population could come together to share and celebrate their cultural heritage. Additionally, the presence of educational facilities, such as science centers and art workshops, played a

significant role in promoting cultural engagement and lifelong learning, making the park a cornerstone of communal cultural life.

Both the Ankara Golf Club and Altınpark serve as important examples of Ankara's urban development, each reflecting different aspects of modern urbanization. Four dimensions of modernization on urban level³⁷⁰—economic, administrative, human enlightenment, and democratization—are critical to understand how spaces like the Golf Club and Altınpark contributed to Ankara's modernization and evolving urban identity. Both spaces reflected distinct aspects of modernization, particularly in how they were used and accessed by different social groups. This distinction can be understood by the critical differentiations of Atatürk Forest Farm and the Golf Club, both of which were active in the early to mid-20th century serving the citizens of Ankara. While the Golf Club and the Farm were both located on the city's outskirts, their accessibility varied. The Farm was accessible via public transportation, making it a popular destination for broader social classes during the week and weekends. The Golf Club, on the other hand, was less accessible, as it required private transportation, which limited its use to those who could afford a car. This did not necessarily create a division based on economic stratification but rather reflected the Club's secluded atmosphere, designed for intellectual and social engagement. The Golf Club, established during the early Republican era, became a space where young, educated minds gathered, seeking to engage with the intellectual and cultural conditions of modernity. The fees to join and play golf were not prohibitively expensive but acted as a gateway into an intellectual sphere, where members could engage in thoughtful discussions and share ideas with like-minded individuals. In contrast, Altınpark's transformation in the 1980s reflected the broader democratization of leisure spaces, making green spaces more accessible to diverse social groups in Ankara.

³⁷⁰ Tekeli identified that the first of these four dimensions represents the economic aspect of modernization. He speaks of an industrialized society that produces based on inorganic energy within capitalist relations. Products have become commodities, labor has become wage labor, and liberal ownership has become institutionalized. The second dimension relates to the approach to knowledge, morality, and art. It is believed that these three fields are autonomous from one another, and universal approaches can be developed in each field. The third dimension is the emergence of an individual freed from traditional societal ties and capable of governing themselves with their own reasoning. The fourth dimension concerns the institutional aspect. This refers specifically to the establishment of the democratic nation-state. (Bozdoğan, S. & Kasaba, R. (1998). *Türkiye'de Modernleşme ve Ulusal Kimlik*, Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları; Tekeli, İ. (2009). *Modernizm, Modernite ve Türkiye'nin Kent Planlama Tarihi*, Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, İstanbul)

The Golf Club was designed to meet the recreational needs of Ankara's emerging urban elite that consisted of educated, urban and modern individuals, offering a space that aligned with the early Republican vision of modernity. It served as a hub where these individuals could engage in leisure activities that were in line with contemporary and social practices within a controlled environment, contributing to the cultural and social fabric of the time by fostering a sense of community among its members. This approach was consistent with the broader urbanization strategies of the period, which often included spaces tailored to specific social groups as part of the modernization process. Altınpark, on the other hand, reflects a broader application of modernist principles, extending the benefits of public green space to a wider segment of the population. While it continued to serve the needs of modern society, it was designed to be more inclusive, with its multifunctional environment, offering a variety of recreational and social opportunities accessible to the general public. This transition highlights a shift in urban planning practices towards creating spaces that would encourage broader social interaction and community engagement. Both the Golf Club and Altınpark thus illustrate different responses to the evolving demands of modern urban life, each contributing to the city's development in ways that were appropriate to their respective times.

Ultimately, the transformation of the Ankara Golf Club into Altınpark is not just a story of urban redevelopment; it is a narrative of ideological, material, and social change that reflects Ankara's evolving identity. Beyond the transformation of the area into a more inclusive public space, the transition of the Golf Club into Altınpark marked a significant shift in the function and identity of the space, from an exclusive leisure site catering to the educated and cultured higher-income group of the society to a multifunctional urban park that incorporated broader social, environmental, and cultural values from an ideological perspective. This transformation not only opened up the space for diverse social interactions but also enhanced its ecological significance, promoting environmental awareness and serving as a community hub that catered to the evolving recreational needs of Ankara's residents. Both the Golf Club and Altınpark highlight how adaptive urban planning can create opportunities for shared social and cultural experiences and environmental sustainability while responding to the ideological demands of an evolving society.

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APPENDICES

A. ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

K A R A R

No 5591

Telsiz civarında Çubuk Yolu üzerinde yapılacak Golf yerine ait olup, Profesör Jansen tarafından kabul edilen ilişik 2750 numaralı planın 1/10000 ve 1/5000 lık Ankara planına geçirilmek üzere tasdikli Dahiliye Vekilliğinin 6/11/1936 tarih ve 5185 sayılı tezkeresiyle yapılan teklifi üzerine İcra Vekilleri Hey'etince 17/11/ 1936 da onanmıştır.

17/11/1936
Reisi Cümhur
K. Atatürk

Basvekil İsmet İnönü	Adliye V. S. Saracoğlu	Milli Müdafaa V. K. Özalp	Dahiliye V. S. Kaya
Hariciye V. Dr.T.R. Aras	Maliye V. F. Ağram	Maarif V. S. Arıkan	Nefia V. A. Cetinkaya
İktisat V. C. Bayar	Sıhhat İ.M.V. Dr.R. Saydam	Gümrük ve t.V. A.R. Tarhan	Ziraat V. M. Erkmen

Appendix A. 1: The decree issued and approved in 1936 for the expropriation of the Golf Club.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 91)

Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi
Ankara
İl Yönetim Kurulu Başkanlığı
297

ANKARA BELEDİYE RİYASETİNE

Fen Müdürlüğünün 450 Sayı ve 19.2.1937 tarihli yazıya cevaptır.

Çubuk yolu üzerinde ayrılan sahada Golf Klubü yapmak üzere lüzumlu görülen istimlak işlemine sarf edilmek için bütçemizden 39.824 lirası 25 kuruşluk bir tahsisat ayrılmıştır.

Bu paranın Belediyece tansip edilecek istimlak ve sair işlerinde parti muhasebe mevzuatı dahilinde sarf edileceğini bildirir ve sahanın biran evvel istimlak işinin intacını ehemmiyetle dilerim.

Vali ve C.H.P. İl Yön. Kurulu Başkanı
Tandoğan

Appendix A. 2: The budget issued and approved in 1936 and 1937 for the expropriation of the Golf Club.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet, p. 91)

Brevetli No.	02	Adipisi
Kayıt No. 6272		
Sonrakı No.		
Havod No.		
Muamele kâğıdı 14/6/1955		
6272/55		
Ankara Gelf Kulübü Başkan		
9/6/1955 tarihli yazınıza cevaptır:		
Kulübünüzün sahası için inşa edilecek su deposu için Belediye Fen İşleri Müdürlüğü ile temas etmenizin gerektiğini saygı ile bildiririm.		
İmar Müdürü		
Arkası a etlene yuğcaha		
V.E		

Appendix A. 3: Letter about constructions at the site of the Golf Club, dated 14/06/1955.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

ANKARA BELEDİYESİ
İmar Müdürlüğü

ANKARA 12. 11. 1956

Umumi No.
Hususi No. 10114

ÖZÜ : Ruhsat verilmesi Hk.

Fen İşleri Müdürlüğüne

Seviti . . .

Ada No. . .

Parsel No. . .

golf kulübü

Sahibi

Ankara Golf Kulübü

tarafından yapılacak *Kadus-ankara Sarayına yeni*
projeleri tetkik edilerek onanmıştır. Ruhsat verilmesini saygı ile rica
ederim

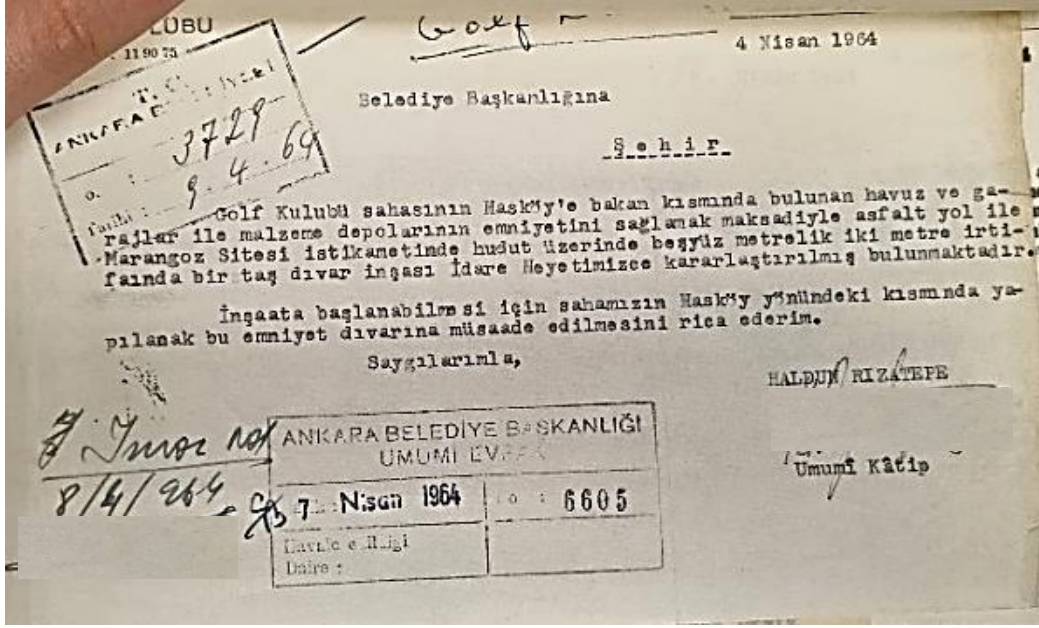
İmar Müdürü

Ek :

2 paraf

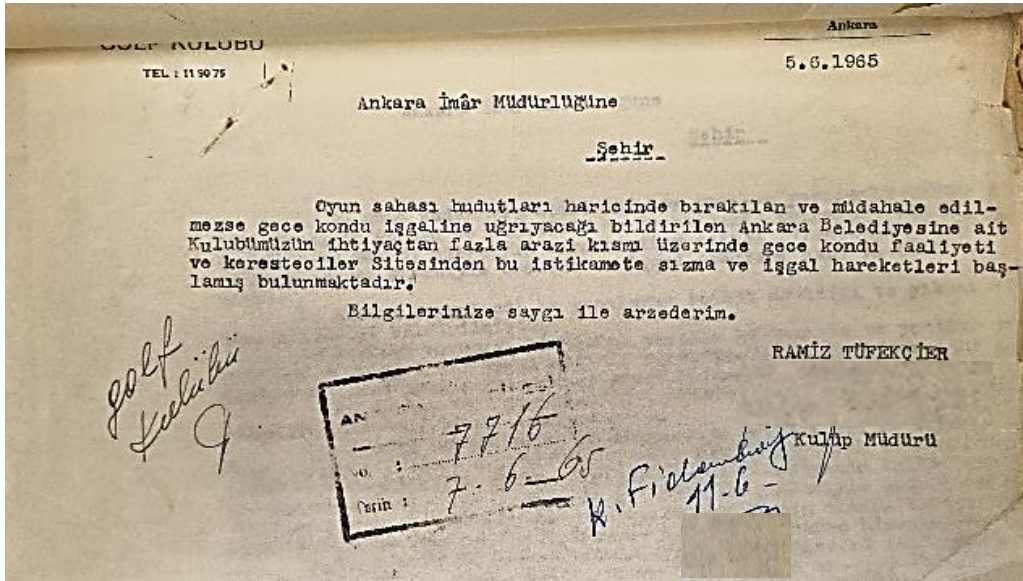
Appendix A. 4: Letter about constructions at the site of the Golf Club, dated 12/11/1956.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)



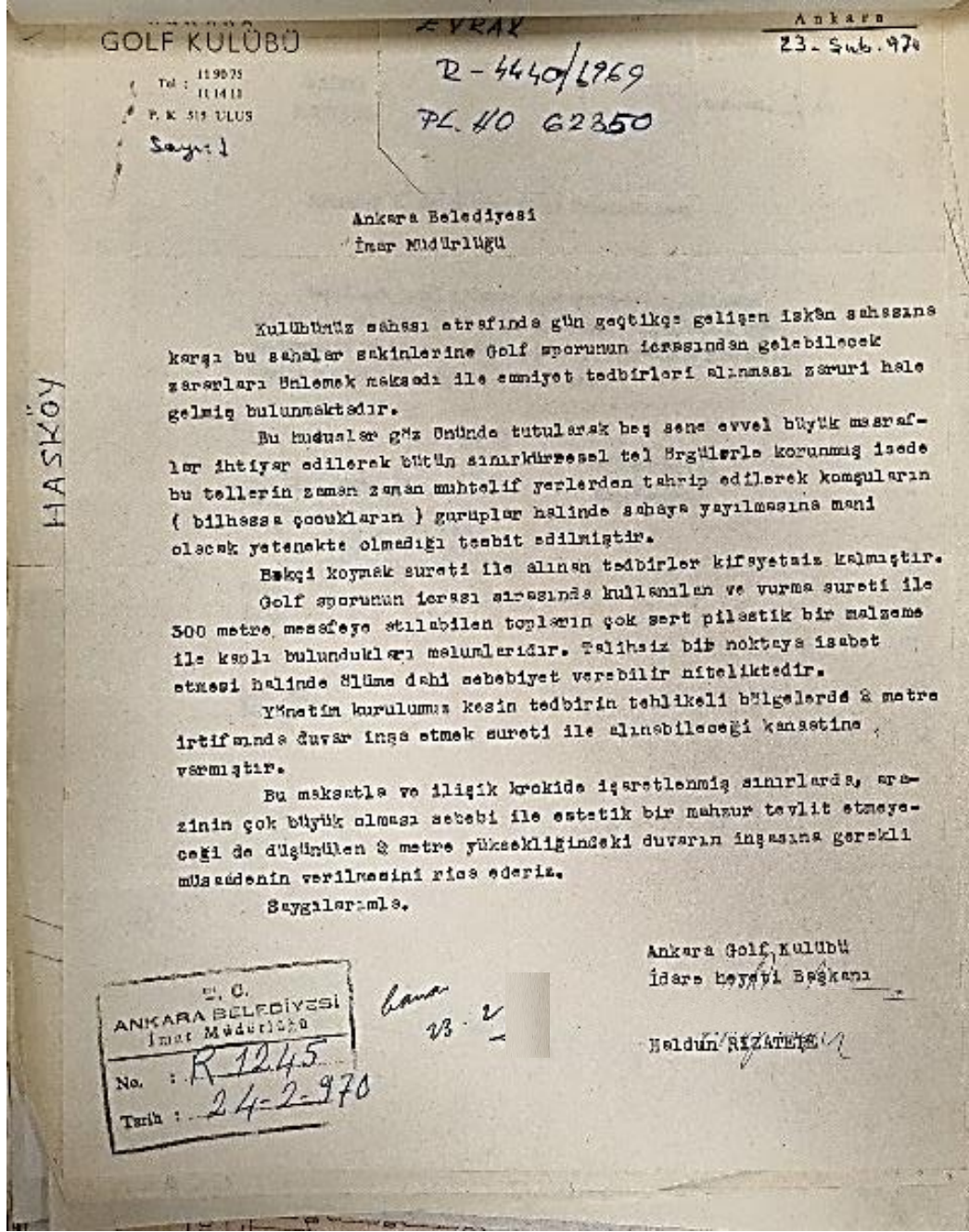
Appendix A. 5: Letter about the construction of a wall at the Golf Club site dated 04/04/1964.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)



Appendix A. 6: Letter about the infiltration of squatter settlements and timber merchants to the Golf Club site dated 05/06/1965.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)



Appendix A. 7: Correspondence about constructing a wall around the site of the Golf Club, dated 23/02/1970.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

GOLF KULÜBÜ

Ankara
25-5-1970

Tel: 11 90 75
11 14 11
P. K. SİS ULUS
a/970

Sayın
Ankara Belediye Başkanlığına

Golf sahasındaki eğri ve düz alanların tekniği ve sahadaki Golf oyuncularının top atışlarında, sivri ve sivri olmayan ve saha kenarında oturan halk için tehlikeli olduğu tehlikeleri önlemek gayesiyle; Yüksek makamınızla vermiş olduğumuz prensip anlaşması neticesinde Golf sahasının 2 metre ارتفاع duvar ile ihata edilmesinde mütahhata verilmiştir.

Ancaz büyük fedakarlıklar ile yapılacak olan bu duvarın yol güzergâhında olan bu kısmının, ileride yapılacak Trotuar ve yol durumu dolayısıyla, her hangi bir ihtilafa mahal bırakmaması için, İmar planına göre sınırlı hatta, aplikasyonunun yapılmasına müsaade ve emirleriniz arz ederim.

Derin Saygılarımla.
Halil RİZATÖPR
Golf Kulübü İşare Heyeti Başkanı

E. Dönü
19-6-1970
mab 13.

25/5/1970

2007

25/5/1970

1265

29/5/1970

5579

ANKARA BELEDİYESİ

T. C.

ANKARA BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI

UMUMİ EVRAK

2-6 Mayıs 1970

Tarih :

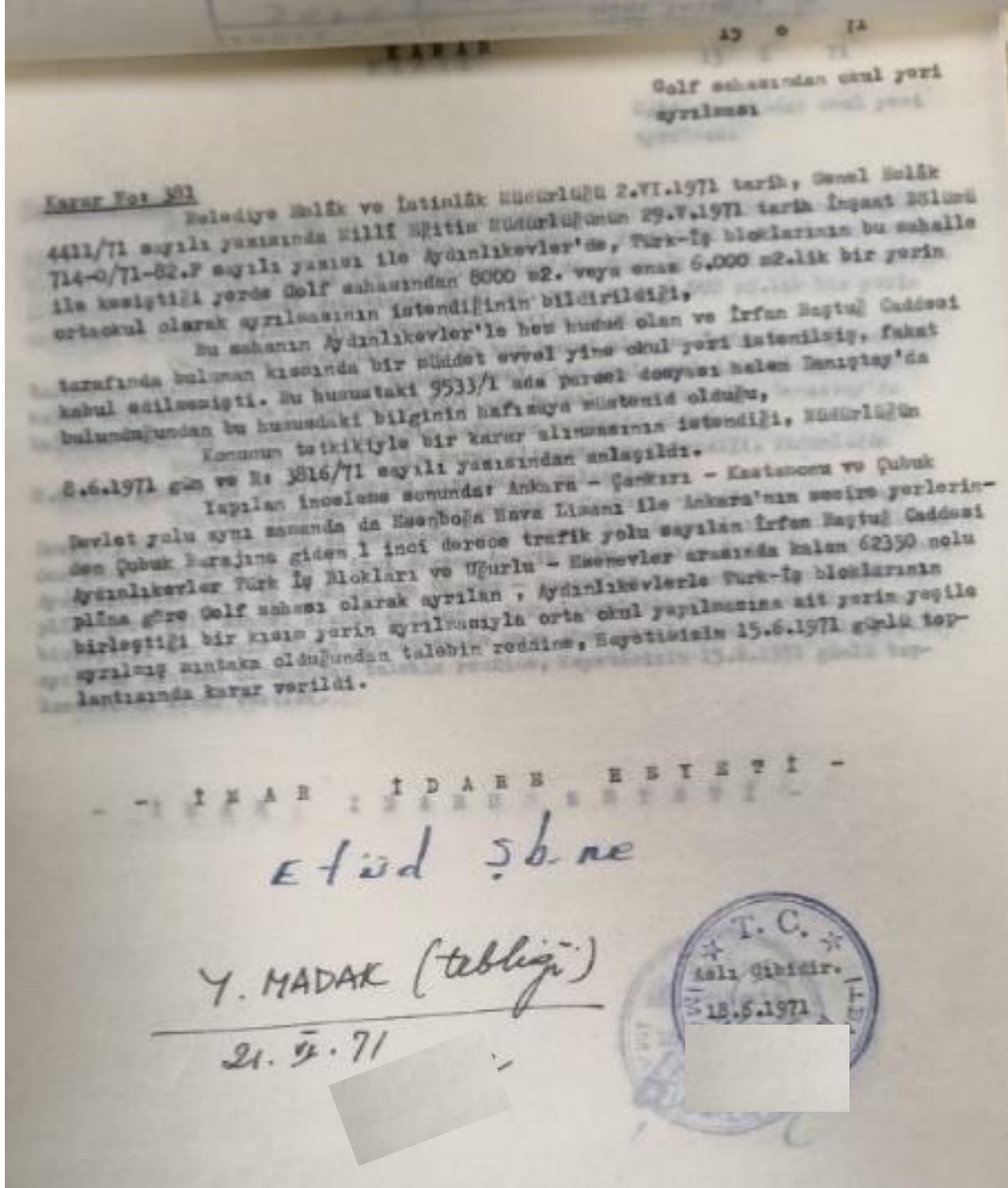
No : 9503

Eğretile o-şimigi

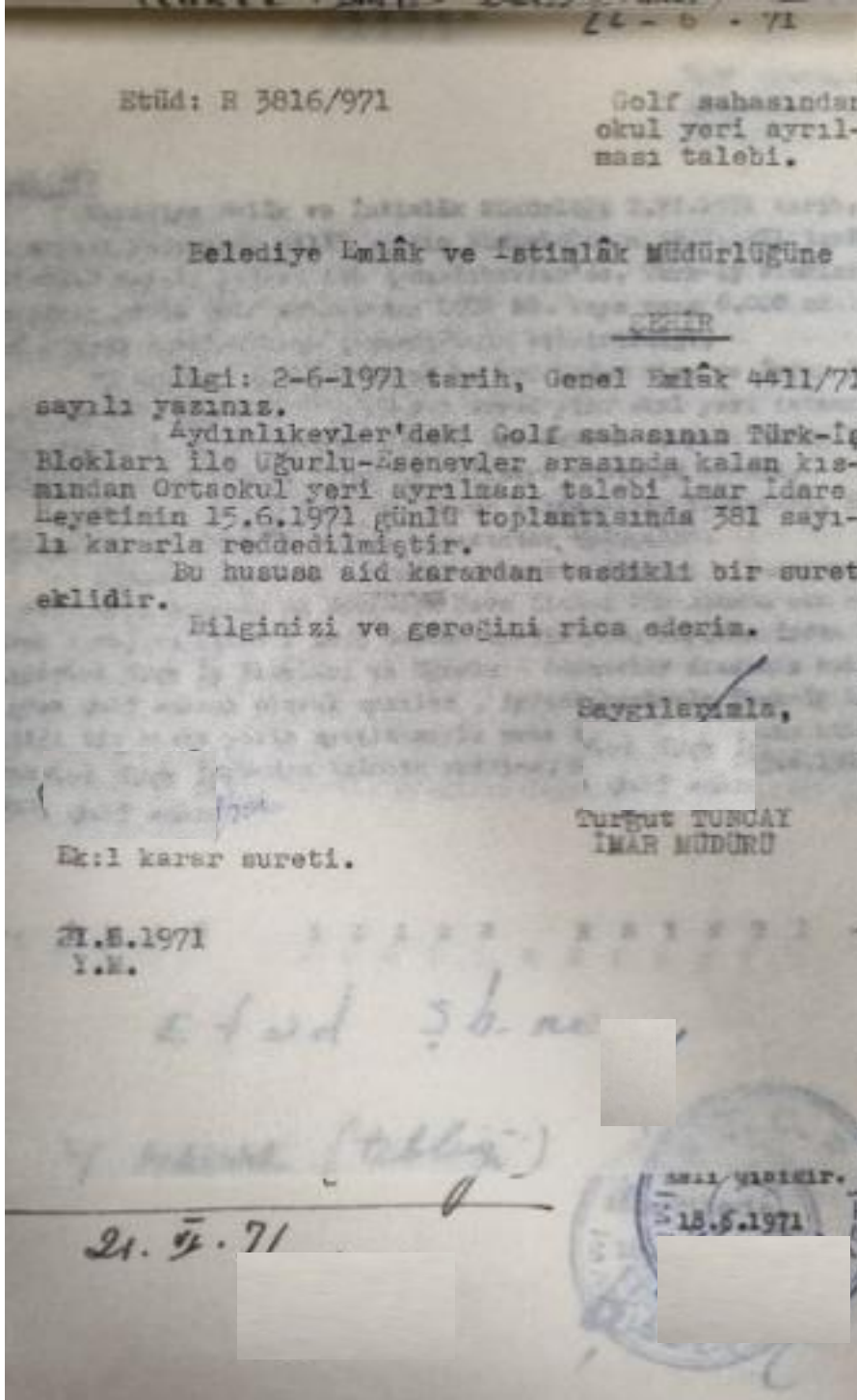
Tuturu :

Appendix A. 8: Correspondence about constructing a wall around the site of the Golf Club, dated 25/05/1970.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)



Appendix A. 9: Letter about the dismissal of the attempt of the Ministry of National Education to acquire the land dated 15/06/1971.
(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)



Appendix A. 10: Letter about the dismissal for the attempt of the Ministry of National Education to acquire the land dated 22/06/1971.
(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

219-A-23

Hk.
Sayı : 714.0/72 P. / 1906
10/11

Belediye Başkanlığına
Ankara

(İmar Müdürlüğü)

İlgil: 29.2.1972 gün, 1015/72 Sayılı yazıdır.

1972 Yılı Programıyla Altındağ İlçesi Aydınliköyler Semtinde 2.600.000 lira keşif bedelli 21 derslikli yeni bir lise yaptırılması kararlaştırılmış olup durum, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığının 24.12.1971 gün, 41480 sayılı yazılılarıyla Valiliğe bildirilmiştir.

İhale için gerekli bütün hazırlıklar da Bayındırlık Bakanlığı 5.Bölge Müdürlüğüne tamamlanmıştır.

Söz edilen semtte, inşa edilecek lise için, bütün araştırmalara rağmen kavimce ait bir arsa bulunamamış, kamulaştırma için de, bdenek imkân olvermemiştir.

Yapılacak lise için, 9962 ada, 1 parselin İmar Planına alınması Valiliğimizce teklif edilmiş; ancak, bu talebinizin İmar İdare Heyetinin 15.6.1971 tarih ve 361 sayılı kararıyla reddedilmiş olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Sözü geçen çevre, Ankara'nın en hızlı gelişen bir bölgesi olup burada yaptırılmakta olan ve 800 kü haler iskân edilmiş bulunan toplam 2600'e ulaşacak olan Türk-İç bloklarının tümünün iskânı da dikkate alındığı takdirde çevrenin liseye olan ihtiyacı daha kolay ve açık anlaşılmaktadır.

Bu itibarla, çevrenin ihtiyacına cevap verecek lise inşaatının bir an önce başlayabilmesi ve bdeneginin tenkisi veya herhangi bir başka ile aktarılmasına engel olunması için, bahis konusu 9962 ada, 1 parselin lise yeri olarak imara alınmasının İmar İdare Heyetince bir defa daha tetkik edilerek sonuca bağlanması hususunda gereğini rica ederim.

Şerif TÖTEN
Ankara VALİSİ

MO/ND/14.7.1972

Hangi bölümün gün ve sayılı yazısına karşılık olduğunun açıklanması rica olunur.

*İhtil. Sb. Bf. ne
İlgisi dolayısıyla sunulur.
22. vi. 1972*

acile

T. C.
ANKARA BELEDİYESİ
İmar Müdürlüğü
No. 4002
Tarih: 21.7.1972

Appendix A. 11: Letter about the reasons stated for the necessity of the requested permission of National Education Ministry to begin the construction of a primary school, kindergarten, and high school, dated 04/07/1972.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

9962 ada, 1 sayılı
parselin lise sahası-
na tahsisi

Karar No: 736

Millî Eğitim Müdürlüğü 17.VII.1972 tarih, İnceleme No: 714.0/72.F/1906 sayılı yazısıyla Aydınlikövrler de 21 derslikli yeni bir lise yaptırılmasına kararlaştırıldığı, bunun için bütün araştırmalara rağmen hazineye ait bir arazinin bulunmuş olduğu, kamulaştırma için de Söğütözü imkânının bulunmadığı, mezkûr sütün Ankara'nın en hızlı gelişen bir bölgesi olması itibarıyla burada yaptırılmakta olan Türk-İç bloklarının da dikkate alınarak 61730 numaralı kesin parselasyon planıyla kroşe tahsis edilen 9962 ada, 1 sayılı parselin lise sahası olarak ayrılmasına talep edildiği,

Belediye Başkan ve İstisnâk Müdürlüğü 12.X.1972 tarih, Genel Başkan 9110/72 sayılı yazısıyla mülkiyeti belediyeye ait olan 9962 ada, 1 sayılı parselin okula tahsisine muvafakat ettiği,

Müdürlüğümüzce bu hususta hazırlanan 51679 arşiv sayılı studium tetkikiyle bir karar alınmasına istendiği, Müdürlüğün 14-10-1972 gün ve R:4002/72, R:5530/72 sayılı yazılarından anlaşıldı.

Yapılan inceleme sonunda Müdürlük teklifinde belirtilen durum muvacehesinde; kroşe yeri olarak tafrik edilmiş bulunan, 9962 ada 1 sayılı parselin 2 sayılı parselden en az 5.00 m, yollardan en az 10.00 m metre mesafe bırakılarak azami yansın hudutları tespit edilmesi suretiyle lise sahası olarak ayrılmasına ait Müdürlükçe düzenlenen 1/1000 ölçekli 51679 nolu ekli

Etüd- 56. no
Başkanlık 1.
yapılmasına
hazırlanması



Appendix A. 12: Letter about the results of field analysis for the possible construction of a primary school, kindergarten, and high school, dated 17/10/1972.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

IMAR VE İSKAN BAKANLIĞI

Sayı : N-06-03: 060132057 ANKARA 8930/...../19.....
Konu : Aydınlatmalar İnceleme hk. 4 Aralık 1972

ANKARA BELEDİYESİ İMAR MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE

İlgil : Ankara Belediyesininin 27.10.1972 gün, Bld. İm. Md. Etüd : R. 5530 sayılı yazısı.

219-P.23
Gözetim

Ankara İmar planında, Aydınlatmalar 9962 ada 1 sayılı parselin ilave talebi hakkında istenen değişiklik İmar İdare Hey'etininin 17.10.1972 gün ve 736 sayılı kararı ile tasvip edilmiş olması Bakanlığımıza inceleme, uygun görülerek onandı.

Onanlı 1/1000 ölçekli 2 plan eklidir.

Bilgi alınmasını ve gereğini rica ederim.

İmar ve İskan Bakanı

Eki: 1/1000 ölçekli 2 plan
Dağıtım :

Gereği için:

Ankara Belediyesi İmar
Müdürlüğüne

SA/NG.2.12.1972

Belediye Başkanı
Mühür

Bilgi için:

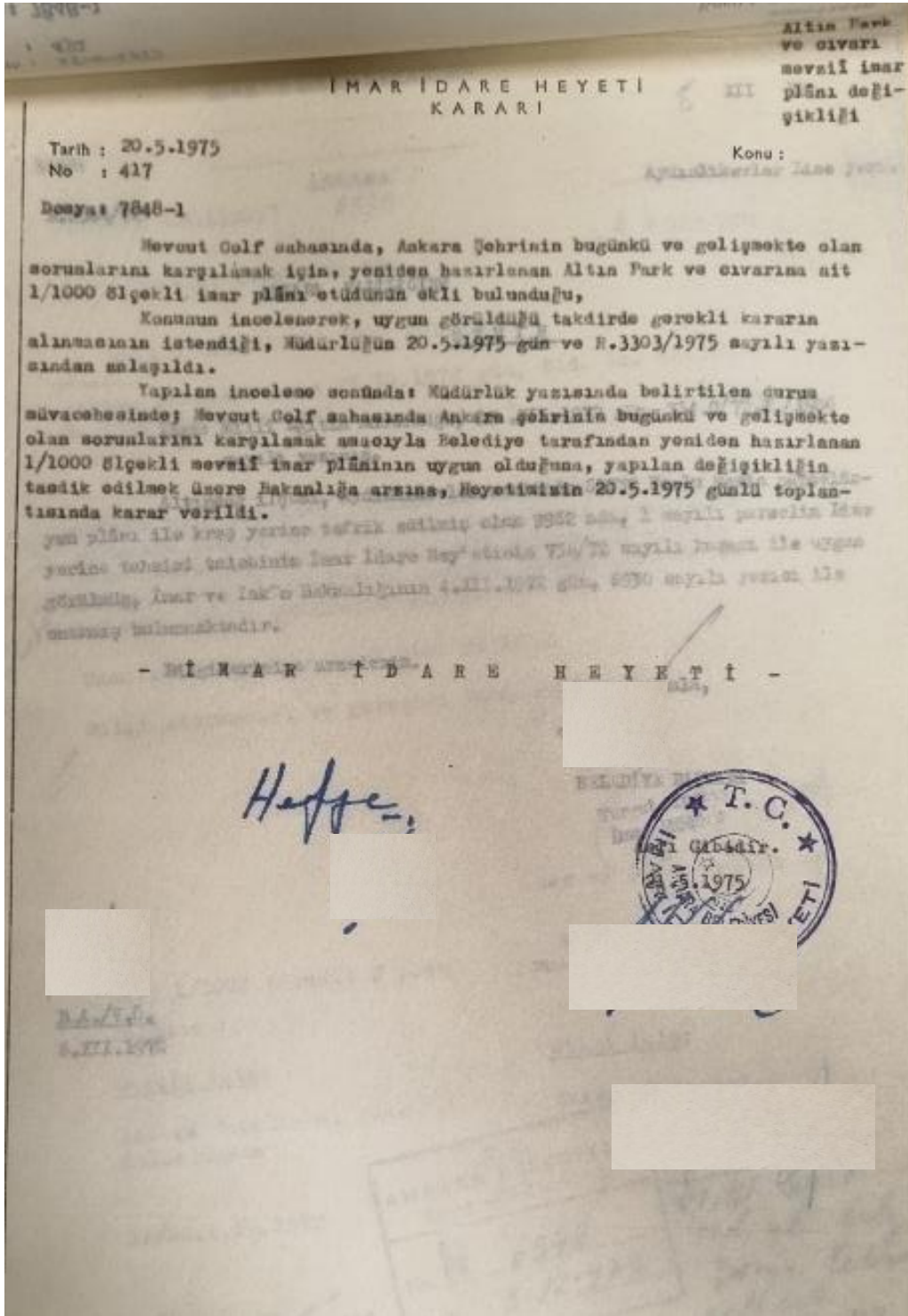
Ankara Valiliğine

T.C.
ANKARA BELEDİYESİ
İmar Müdürlüğü
No: 6544
Tarih: 5.12.1972

B. AKALIN
Milli Eğitim
Md. ul bilgi
Donya Tekrar
yolluk.
6. XII. 72

Appendix A. 13: Letter about the approval to begin the construction of a primary school, kindergarten, and high school by the state, dated 04/12/1972.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)



Appendix A. 14: Letter about the approved decision to open the land of the existing Golf Club for development to create Altınpark, dated 20/05/1975.
(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

ANKARA
28.7.1975

Dosya :
Sayı : H-06-03 : 060137606 - 5082
Konu : Altın Park ve civarı
mevzii imar planı Hk.

ANKARA BELEDİYESİ İMAR MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE

İLGI : Ankara Belediyesinin 28.5.1975, gün, Bel.im.Md.Etüd:R.3303/75
sayılı yazısı.

Ankara imar planında, mevcut golf sahasında Altın Park ve civarı hakkında istenen değişiklik, İmar İdare Heyetinin 20.5.1975 gün ve 417 sayılı kararı ile tasvip edilmiş olmakla Bakanlığımızca incelendi.

Ayrıca, Sayın Ankara Belediye Başkanının 21.7.1975 gününde Bakanlığımıza tevdi ettiği 1285 sayılı yazısında, Golf Kulübünün şimdiki mevcut binaları ile tenis ve yüzme havuzunun bulunduğu ve bu alandaki Belediyenin yapacağı tesisler yürürlüğe konuncaya kadar şimdiki sosyal ve kısmen sportif tesisleri ile daha bir süre sosyal eylemlerine devam edebilmesi imkanının sağlanacağını ve yeni bir golf kulübü yeri satın alınması ve tesislerinin kurulmasının hızla yürütüldüğünü bildirilmesine binaen prensip olarak uygun görüldü.

Planların onanabilmesi için 1/1000 ölçekli onanlı halihazır harita üzerine çizilerek Bakanlığımız imar planı çizim tekniğine uygun şekilde düzenlenmesi gerekmektedir.

T.C. Uygunsuz bulunan 2 plan eklidir.
ANKARA BELEDİYESİ İMAR MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
Bilgi alınmasını ve gereğini rica ederim.

B. E. DÜĞÜ
8-8-1975
M. E.

No. **R 4962**
Tarih: **29.7.1975**
F/1.56
p. 29.7.1975

Ek: 2 plan. 29.7.1975

Dağıtım:
Gereği için _____ :
Ankara Belediyesi İmar Md. _____ :
SA/YNG 28.7.1975

Bilgi için _____ :
Ankara Valiliğine

İmar ve İskân Bakanı
Orhan ERONAT
Planlama ve İmar Genel Md.
Baş Yardımcısı

Appendix A. 15: Letter about the decision to continue its social activities of the Golf Club until an appropriate facility is constructed by the Municipality, dated 28/07/1975.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

10026 - 10035 sayılı adalardan oluşan Saki Golf Klubu alanı yaklaşık 630.000 m²'dir.

Kent merkezinin kuzeydoğusunda yer alan ve merkeze yaklaşık 5 km. mesafede bulunan bu arazi, Altındağ İlçesi'ne bağlı, Aydın-İskevler ile Hasköy Manastırları arasında ve Çubuk Esenboğa yolu üzerindedir.

Belediyemiz, komşu sınırdan büyük önem kazanan ve bugüne dek geçekonducuların işgalinden beşarıyla korunabilmiş, bu büyüklükteki bir araziyi, içinde çeşitli sosyal - Kültürel ve sportif faaliyetlerin toplanabileceği büyük bir kentsel park olarak değerlendirmek amacı ile planlama çalışmaları sürdürmüştür.

Bilindiği üzere, alanın 2.12.1975 tarih H.06-03:060137606/8693 sayılı Bakanlık yazısı ile onaylı bulunan 69500 numaralı kesin planı vardır. Bu planın uygulanmamasının en büyük nedenlerinden biri, arazinin topografyası gözönünde önarılan 60.000 m² büyüklüğündeki sınırdır. Sınırdaki yanısıra, onaylı projede 1541 adet konut ve çeşitli rekreatif tesisler önarılmıştır.

Öneri, daha önce bu projenin tartışmaya çıkarılacağı varesayısıyla yapılan jüri toplantıları sırasında oluşturulan ihtiyas programına olabildiğince sadık kalayak hazırlanmıştır.

Arazi oldukça hareketli bir topografyaya sahiptir. Arazinin kuzeyi, eski golf klubb binalarının bulunduğu kısım, daha çok tepelik olup eğim % 7-10 arasında, eteklerde ve çuküntülerde ise % 2-4 arasında değişmektedir. Arazinin genel eğim yönü kuzeyden-güneye doğru ve ortalama eğim % 6 civarındadır. Yer yer tepelik yörelerde eğim % 10-12'yi bulmaktadır.

Arazinin topografik yapısı öneri planın şekillenmesinde ana belirleyicilerindedir.

Öneri projede, alana kent merkezinden yaklaşımda mevcut Ankara - Esenboğa karayolu, toplu ve özel taşımacılıkta birinci derecede önemli aks niteliğini korumaktadır.

Parkin, ana girişi bu yol üzerinde, topografyanın elverdiği en uygun kısımda çözülmüştür. Ana giriş için Ankara - Esenboğa karayolunda, kavşak düzenlemesine gidilmiş, yolun transit geçişinin redelenmesine önem gösterilerek parkın yaratacağı trafik için karayoluna askı bir servis yolu düşünülmüş, giriş tesisleri,

./...

Appendix A. 16: 1975 Altınpark Plan Report – 28/07/1975.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

otoparklar, otobüs ve taksi durakları bu servis yoluna bağlanmıştır.

Ayrıca, ileride metro güzergahının park girişine kadar gela-ceği ve burada bir yeraltı istasyonu yapacağı öngörülmektedir.

Park ve park içine yerleşecek işlevlerinin yaratacağı trafik yoğunluğu düşünülerek; doğuda Türk-İş blokları sınırından geçen, Samsun yolu ile bağlantılı 20 m. genişliğindeki yola, Esenboğa yolundan 25 m. 'lik II. derecede ağırlıklı bir bulvar açılarak bağ-lantı kurulması uygun görülmüştür.

Böylece parkın 3 yanı, geniş bulvarlarla beslenmiş durunda-dır. Parkın otopark ihtiyacı önerilen 4 giriş ile temel fonksi-yonların civarında çözülmeye çalışılmıştır. Park için toplam yak-larık 19250 m² açık otopark alanı ayrılmıştır. Bu ise 770 otomobil aynı anda park etmesini olanak vermektedir.

Önsül projede önerilen 1541 adet konut 500'e düşürülerek buradan kesenilen inşaat alanının sosyal - kültürel ve fuar tesis-lerine ayrılması amaçlanmıştır.

Sözde edilen 500 konut için alanın doğusunda, Türk-İş blok-ları yd.ündeki 2 tepede yer seçilmiştir.

Bu adalarda imar durumu;

Emsal: 1.00, Ayrıx veya bitişik nizam, minimum 3 ile maksimum 8 kat olarak belirlenmiştir.

Konut adalarının imar durumu belirlenirken, konutların ihti-yacı olan ticaret, eğitim ve otopark gibi sosyal donanımın, bu adaların içinde çözümlenmesi için plan notu getirilmiştir.

Arazide doğu - batı istikametinde topografya ile oluşmuş bir aksis yakalanmıştır. Öneri projede bu aksis belirginleştirilmesine çalışılarak, ana girişteki plaza ile başlayan bu aksis doğuda vadi tabanında düzenlenen girişle sonlandırılmıştır. Aksis küreyinde Kongre ve Sergi Sarayı, Otal, Belediye Sosyal Tesisleri gibi görece sakin işlevler, güneyinde ise, Nikah Salonu, Belediye Fuar Tesisleri, Lunapark, Sosyal Merkez, Spor Tesisleri gibi hareketli aktiviteler toplanmıştır.

Bu aksis çevresine vadi tabanına oturtularak topografyaya uygun bir biçimde göl serdirilmiş ve 3 kademe yapılmış gülden nihayetinde, vadiyi noktlayan kısımda anfiteatr ve anfiteatıra asılan gençlik merkezi, çok maksatlı salon, kütüphane ve sanat galerilerinden oluşan kültür sitesi yer almıştır.

Appendix A. 16. 1: 1975 Altınpark Plan Report – 28/07/1975.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

Göletin çevresinde yer yer rekreatif tesislerle bölünen bir yeşil kuşak bırakılmıştır. Diğer fonksiyonların kapalı alanlarından arta kalan bölümler bu yeşil kuşakla bütünleşmesinin sağlanması amacıyla ile plan notu eklenmiş böylece yeşil alanların bütünlüğü korunmaya çalışılmıştır.

İşlevlerin park içinde yerleştirilmeleri dışında parkin iç düzenlenmesine mümkün olduğunca girilmeye çalışılmış bu detaylara parkin peyzaj mimarisel gözülürken girilmesi öngörülmüştür. Ancak bir ana yaya arteri oluşturulmuş ve işlevlerin bu arterle ilişkileri kurulmuştur.

Ayrıca, parkda yerleştirilen tüm fonksiyonların, izlenebileceği, esprisinden dolayı parki cazip ve çekici hale getirebilecek hava treni güzergahı tespit edilmiş, giriş aksının iki ucunda istasyon düzenlenmiştir.

Park içinde yer alan bu işlevlerin imar durumu belirlenirken daha öncede değinildiği gibi jüri toplantıları sırasında kabul edilen ihtiyaç programlarında çıkan inşaat alanları gözletilmiştir. Lejant da (x) işaretli fonksiyonların detay programları rapor ekinde verilmektedir.

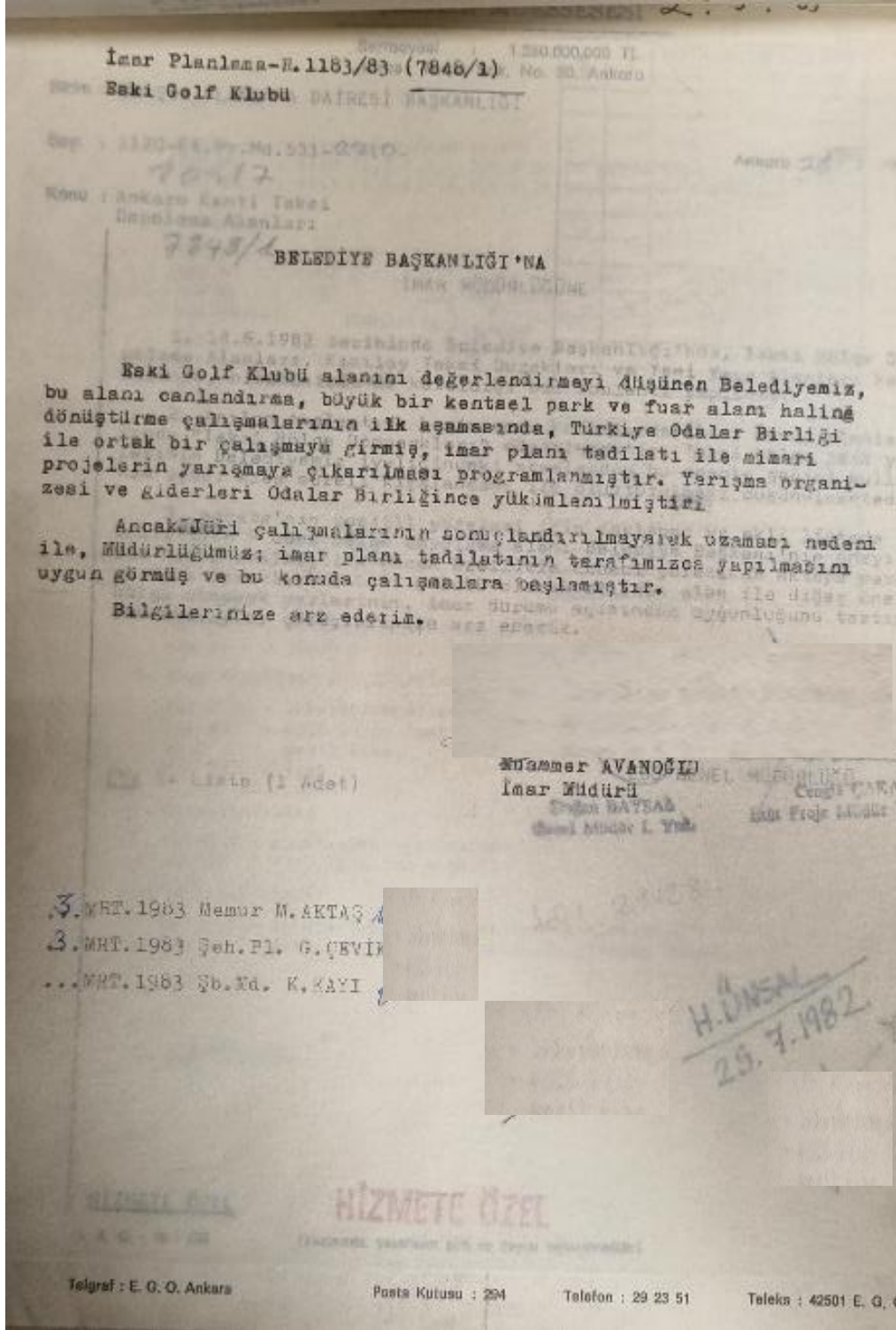
- Kenttsel Servisler	400
- Rekreatif Tesisler	400
- Diğer Tesisleri	500
Toplam.....	1300 m ²

Verilenler gibi bir yerleşim düzeni ile alanın bütünlüğü için gerekli olan tesisler, planlama boyunca inşaat alanlarında x ile işaretli yapılan fonksiyonların her birinin de ayrı ayrı inşaat alanları ile ilgili olarak ayrı ayrı projeler yapılmıştır. Bu projeler de ayrı ayrı raporlar halinde hazırlanmıştır.

Verilenlerde ayrı ayrı olarak ayrı ayrı projelerde ayrı ayrı raporlar hazırlanmıştır. Bu raporlar da ayrı ayrı raporlar halinde hazırlanmıştır.

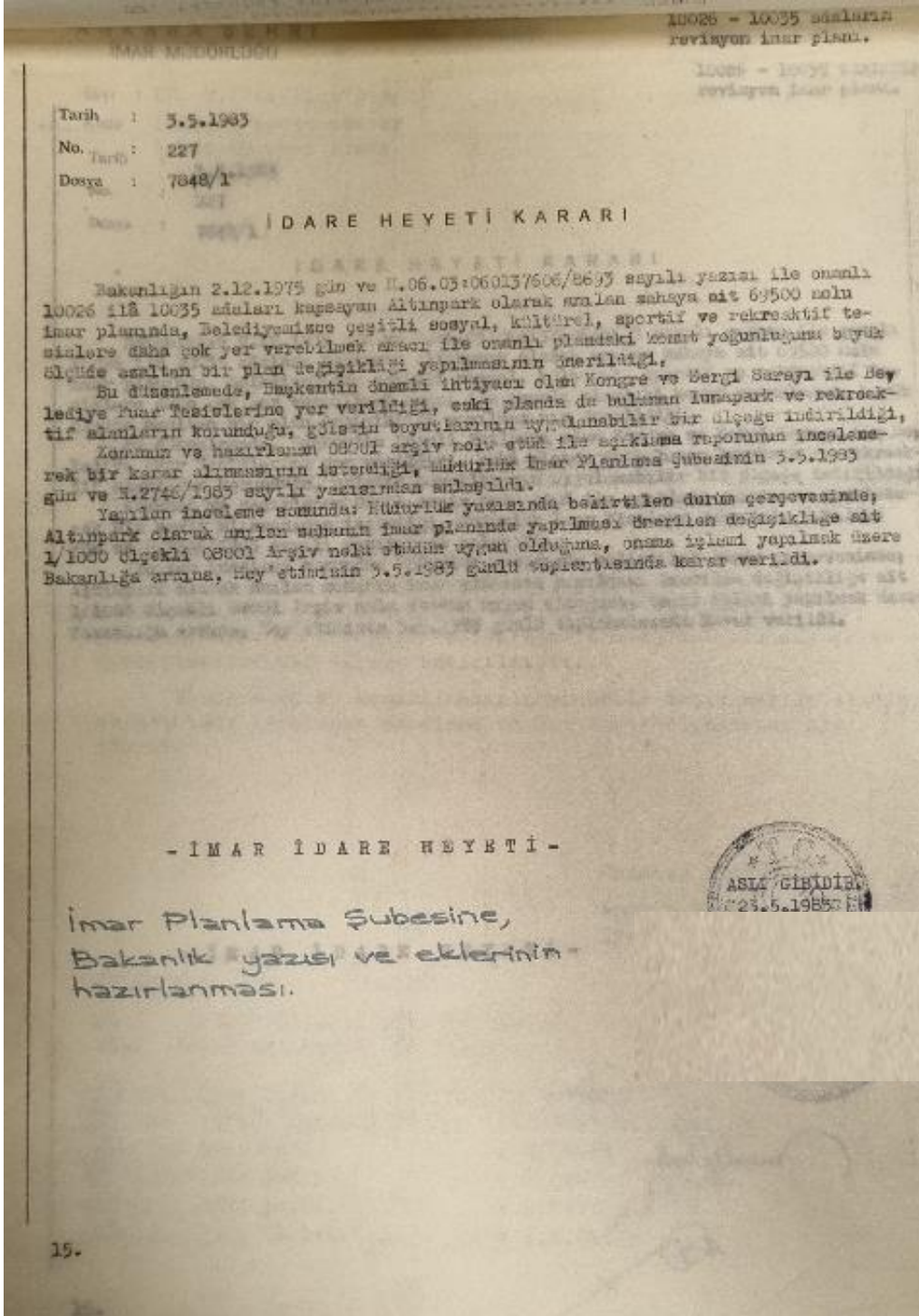
Bu raporlar da ayrı ayrı olarak ayrı ayrı raporlar halinde hazırlanmıştır. Bu raporlar da ayrı ayrı raporlar halinde hazırlanmıştır.

Appendix A. 16. 2: 1975 Altınpark Plan Report – 28/07/1975.
(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)



Appendix A. 17: Letter regarding the development of Altınpark for a revision of the 1975 Altınpark Plan to be carried out by municipal employees rather than holding a competition as a result of the jury's work not being finalized and being prolonged, dated 03/03/1983.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)



Appendix A. 18: Letter regarding the revision of the 1975 Altınpark Plan to decrease the density of residential areas, dated 03/05/1983.
(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

Planlama sonucu işlevlerin yaklaşık inşaat Alanları aşağıdadır.

<u>İşlevler</u>	<u>İnşaat Alanı (m²)</u>
- Konut	76.220 (Sosyal donanım dahil)
- Kongre ve Sergi Sarayı	26.160
- Otel Toplam	16.000
- Belediye Fuar Tesisleri	16.500
- Fuar İdaresi	3341
- Sosyal Merkez	3020
- Belediye Sosyal Tesisleri	2750
- Evlendirme Dairesi	2000
- Lunapark	3750
- Kültür Sitesi	6500
- Spor Tesisleri	3800
- Kentel Servisler	2200
- Rekreatif Tesisler	4200
- Giriş Tesisleri	800
Toplam.....	167.241 m ²

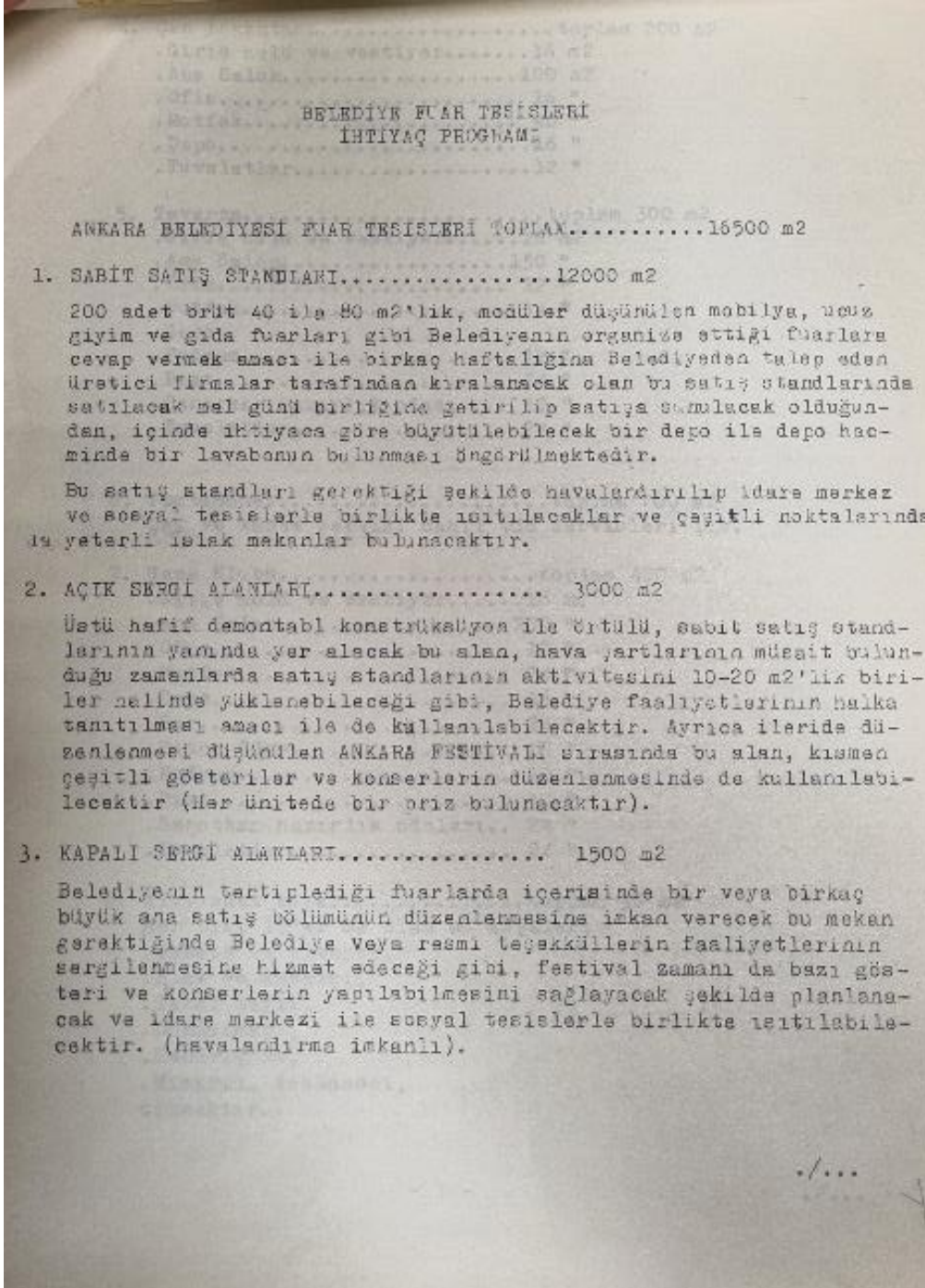
Görüldüğü gibi bu yaklaşık hesaplarla alan bütünü için emsal $E=0,26$ çıkmaktadır. Planlama notuyla inşaat alanlarında % 10 emsallik sağlanan fonksiyonların hepsi için bu değer kullanıldığında ise $E=0,275$ olmaktadır. Onanlı projede yine yaklaşık hesaplarla bulunan değer $E=0,35$ 'dir.

Burada da anlaşılacağı gibi onanlı projedeki konut sayısının düşürülmesi ile kazanılan inşaat alanı Sosyal Kültürel Tesisler alanı olarak kullanıldığı halde genel emsalin altında kalmıştır.

Bu proje ile uzun vadede Ankara kentine Sosyal Kültürel, Daimi Sergi, Kongre, Ulusal ve Uluslararası Fuarlar, Daimi Teşhir Salonları, Rekreatif, Sportif, Kültürel Tesislerin bulunduğu bir parkın kazandırılması amaçlanmıştır.

Appendix A. 19: Project's program requirements as attached to the letter dated 03/05/1983.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)



Appendix A. 19. 1: Project's program requirements as attached to the letter dated 03/05/1983.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

.Servisleri:Toplam 500 m2
 .Festival malzemeleri
 deposu.....100 m2
 .Tamir-batım atölyesi.....100 "
 .Satışa yönelik depo.....200 "
 Çeşitli yerlerdeki islak
 hacimler.....100 "

SOSYAL MERKEZ İHTİYAÇ PROGRAMI

SOSYAL MERKEZ TOPLAM ALANI.....2020 m2
 50 sirkülasyon $\frac{1010}{3030}$ m2

Tertiplenecek fuar ve festivallere gelenlerin ihtiyacını cevap vereceği gibi, fuar ve festival olmayan zamanlarda da Başkentlilere hizmet verebilecek olan bu tesisler hergiz alanları ve standartlarına hizmet edecek şekilde düzenlenecek olmuştur. İhtiyaçlara merkezle birlikte yapılacaktır.

1. Lokanta (Tipik Türk Mutfağı) toplam 300 m2
 - .Giriş holü ve vestiyer.....16 m2
 - .Ana Salon.....160 m2
 - .Ofis.....14 m2
 - .Mutfak.....16 m2
 - .Depo.....24 m2
2. Pizzacı (Tipik İtalyan Mut.) toplam 200 m2
 - .Giriş holü ve vestiyer.....16 m2
 - .Bar.....12 "
 - .Ana Salon.....100 "
 - .Ofis.....12 "
 - .Mutfak.....32 "
 - .Tuvaletler.....12 "
3. Hamburgerci ve Biraçı.....toplam 170 m2
 - Ayakta servis yapılacaktır.
 - .Ana Salon.....100 m2
 - .Ofis.....15 "
 - .Mutfak.....30 "
 - .Depo.....12 "
 - .Tuvaletler.....12 "

Appendix A. 19. 2: Project's program requirements as attached to the letter dated 03/05/1983.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

4. Çin Lokantası.....toplam 200 m2
 .Giriş holdi ve vestiyer.....16 m2
 .Ana Salon.....100 m2
 .Ofis..... 16 "
 .Mutfak..... 40 "
 .Depo.....16 "
 .Tuvaletler..... 12 "
5. Taverna.....toplam 300 m2
 .Giriş holdi ve vestiyer.....16 m2
 .Ana Salon.....150 "
 .Ofis..... 12 "
 .Mutfak..... 34 "
 .Depo.....
 .Podyum..... 12 "
 .Pist..... 24 "
 .Sanatkar hazırlık odası.... 12 "
 .Tuvaletler..... 24 "
6. Paastahane.....toplam 200 m2
 Çay ve kahve servisi dahil tüm servisleri ile.
7. Geca Klubü.....toplam 400 m2
 .Giriş holdi ve vestiyer.....18 m2
 .Ana Salon.....200 "
 .Ofis..... 12 "
 .Mutfak..... 24 "
 .Depo..... 16 "
 .Bar..... 24 "
 .Disco Odası..... 16 "
 .Podyum..... 12 "
 .Pist..... 30 "
 .Sanatkar hazırlık odaları.. 24 "
 .Tuvaletler..... 24 "
8. Altı adet köşk.....toplam 90 m2
 Her biri 15'ar m2 olan bu köşkler;
 .Gazete ve kitapçı,
 .Plak ve kasetçi,
 .Tekel bayii,
 .Dondurmacı,
 .Sandviç vb,
 .Mısırcı, kestaneçi,
 olacaktır.

Appendix A. 19. 3: Project's program requirements as attached to the letter dated 03/05/1983.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

9. Dört adet butik.....toplam 160 m2
Her biri 40'ar m2 olan bu dükkanlar;
.Hediyelik eşya,
.Elektronik eşya,
.Kırtasiyecilik-PTT bayii,
.Fotoğrafçı
olacaktır.

10) İçme suyu yerleri, posta kutuları ve telefon kabinleri gibi sosyal servislere tüm fuar alanında yer verilecektir. İla-
veten 100'er kişilik açık 3 adet anfiteatr, slayt gösterile-
ri ve festival sırasında çeşitli gösterilere olanak sağlamak
üzere planlanacaktır.

FUAR İDARESİ İHTİYAÇ PROGRAMI

FUAR İDARESİ TOPLAM ALANI.....3341 m2

Tüm fuar tesisleri ile park alanının idare merkezi olarak plan-
lanacaktır.

1. Giriş (deneyişme, giriş holü, vestiyer, v.b.)	
2. Müdür.....	24 m2
3. Sekreterlik.....	16 "
4. Telefon santrali-Akhi odası....	24 "
5. Müdür Yardımcısı.....	16 "
6. Teknik Büro.....	24 "
7. Muhasebe-evrak-arsiv.....	72 "
8. Satış standlarına tahsisli büro.....	48 "
9. Teknisyenler.....	24 "
10. Yemekhane ve dinlenme salonu ve mutfak.....	96 "
11. Çay ocağı.....	16 "
12. Zabıtaya tahsisli büro.....	48 "
13. Emniyet görevlileri.....	24 "
14. Güvenlik sistemi odası.....	16 "
15. Toplantı odası.....	96 "
16. Basın odası.....	24 "
17. İlk yardım ve revir.....	32 "
18. İtfaiye personeli ve ilkyardım malzeme deposu.....	32 "
19. Personel soyunma odası.....	16 "

Appendix A. 19. 4: Project's program requirements as attached to the letter dated
03/05/1983.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

20. Depo (festival malzemeleri)	240 m2
21. Teshin merkezi ve depoları ve teknik bölüm.....	720 "
22. Personel için kapalı otopark.....	480 "
23. Sirkülasyon % 60	1253 "
Genel Toplam	3341 m2

Appendix A. 19. 5: Project's program requirements as attached to the letter dated 03/05/1983.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

İP. 1181, 050, R.8571/83,
R.265/84 (7848/1)

Eski Golf Klübü'nehasında
yapılacak takas.

ANKARA BELEDİYESİ
EMLAK MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ'NE

- İLGİ: a) 21.11.1983 gün, 7037/83 sayılı yazınız.
b) 12.1.1984 gün ve 03-8561/83 sayılı yazınız.

İlgi (a)'da kayıtlı yazınız ekinizde belirtilen, Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası'nın 500 konuta karşılık, Belediyemiz adına yapacağı işlerin mukayesesi istenmektedir.

Konu ile ilgili Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı ile görüşme yapılmış, ancak, Bakanlıktan konutlar için, 83 birim fiyatının 25200 m2 olduğu öğrenilmiş diğer kullanımların birim fiyatlarını öğrenmek mümkün olamamıştır.

Bu nedenle, Müdürlüğümüzde, maliyet yönünden sağlıklı bir karşılaştırma yapılamamıştır.

Bilgilerinizi rica ederim.

Muammer AVANOĞLU

Ankara Şehri
İmar Müdürü

23 OCK. 1984 D.Mem. : S.YILDIZIRM
23 OCK. 1984 Mimar : A.EŞENCİL,
23 OCK. 1984 Şb.Md. : K.KAYI

Appendix A. 20: Letter regarding the revision of the 1975 Altınpark Plan to decrease the density of residential areas, dated 12/01/1984.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

Sayı : İP. 48, E.317/85 (7848/1)
Konu : Altınpark Düşünme Yarış-
ması Ödülleri ve Haratları
İçin ÖLME.

BAĞIŞLAMA KARARI'NA

Altınpark'ın büyük bir kentel park olarak değerlendiril-
mesi ve bu konuda bir yarışma yapılması, 10.10.1984 tarihli ÖLME'de
kararla bağlanmıştır.

24.10.1984 tarihli ÖLME'ye göre bu konuda yapılacak
yarışma ödülleri ve haratları tesbit edilmiş ve yarışma ödülleri ÖLME
ve haratların belirlenmesi için gerekli yapılmıştır.

Altınpark Kentel Tasarım Yarışması İçin, 11.11.1984 ta-
rihli toplantısında, ÖLME ve haratların aşağıdaki şekilde sınırlan-
ma kararı verilmiştir.

ÖLME: (Net olarak):

1. ÖLME	8.000.000 TL	→ ÖLME, ÖLME, ÖLME
2. ÖLME	1.750.000 TL	→ ÖLME
3. ÖLME	1.500.000 TL	→ ÖLME
4. ÖLME	1.250.000 TL	→ ÖLME
5. ÖLME	1.000.000 TL	→ ÖLME
(5) Adet Haratlar	1.750.000 TL'likdir.	→ ÖLME
(750.000.- x 5)		

Yarışma ödülleri ve haratlarının birbirine ödenecek miktarlar ise,
net, 200.000.- TL/kişi olarak tesbit edilmiştir.

Appendix A. 21: Letter about the decision to open a project competition called Altınpark Design Competition and approved amount of money to be given to the prize winners, dated 25/01/1985.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

T.C.
ANKARA BÜYÜK ŞEHİR BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI
İNŞA BİREKESİ BAŞKANLIĞI

Özellik : İHİB/108
Kısm : 7848/1
Sıra : 1.F.536.R.512/16

8 KAS 84
/10.....

İÇİŞİLERİ MİMAR VE MÜHÜRLEME BİREKESİ BİREKESİ
MİMAR VE MÜHÜRLEME
BİREKESİ BAŞKANLIĞI'NA

Ankara Büyük Şehir Belediye Başkanlığına, Beştepe yolu üzerinde, Aydınlık-
evlerin karşısında bulunan yaklaşık 63 m. bir alanın mülkiyeti ve belediye sınırlarında
bulunan, bugüne kadar Golf Kulübü veya Altınpark olarak anılan boş alanın büyük bir
kentsel park olarak değerlendirilmesi düşünülmektedir.

Bu amaçla, Ankara Büyük Şehir Belediyesi İnşaat Birim Başkanlığına bir yazı ile
başvurular yapılmıştır.

Tasarrufları ile ilgili listedeki jüri üyeleri ile toplantısına 7 Ekim 1984
günü çağırılır.

Bilgilerinizi rica ederim.

Ömer AKGÜL

İnşaat Birim Başkanı

Ek: 1 adet liste.

Appendix A. 22: Letter about deciding the jury members in the previous day's meeting with TMMOB, dated 08/11/1984 and an attachment about the names of the jury members. (Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

T.C.
ANKARA BÜYÜK ŞEHİR BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI
İMAR BİREKİM BAŞKANLIĞI

Sıra :
Kona :
No :

JÜRİ ÜYELERİ ve BAŞKANLAR:

İmar Jürî Üyeleri :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) ALBAŞ, Cevat | : Prof. Dr. FİRİTAL, Tıp Araştırma Enst. Dekt. |
| (2) ALPBAŞ, Ömer | : Y. İmar-Genl. Mimar, O.D.T.C. Öğretim Üyesi |
| (3) ÖZKAN, İsmail | : Prof. Dr., Tıp Araştırma Enst. Dekt. |
| (4) YASAR, Ömer | : Prof. Dr., İmar-Genl. Mimar, O.D.T.C. Öğretim Üyesi |
| (5) İZZET, İsmet | : Prof. Dr., İmar-Genl. Mimar, O.D.T.C. Öğretim Üyesi |

Yedek Jürî Üyeleri :

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| (1) BAKIR, Hacı | : Dr. İsmet Mimar, O.D.T.C. Öğretim Üyesi |
| (2) ÖZKAN, İsmail | : Y. İmar-Genl. Mimar, O.D.T.C. Öğretim Üyesi |
| (3) YÜREK, İsmet | : Y. İmar-Genl. Mimar, O.D.T.C. Öğretim Üyesi |

İmarın Jürî Üyeleri :

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| (1) ALPBAŞ, Ömer | : Ankara Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanı |
| (2) ALPBAŞ, Ömer | : Ankara Büyükşehir Belediye İmar Birimi Başkanı |
| (3) YÜREK, İsmet | : İmar ve Sanatlar Bakanlığı Başkanı |
| (4) YÜREK, İsmet | : TÜRKİYE Tıp Araştırma Enstitüsü Başkanı |
| (5) YÜREK, İsmet | : A.Ü.E.F. Tıp Araştırma Enstitüsü Başkanı |

Departörlükler :

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| (1) AÖCA, Bekir | : İmar Mimar, İmar Birimi Başkanı |
| (2) ÇETİK, Ömer | : İmar Mimar, İmar Birimi Başkanı |
| (3) YÜREK, İsmet | : İmar, A.Ü.E.F. Tıp Araştırma Enstitüsü Başkanı |

Appendix A. 22. 1: Letter about deciding the jury members in the previous day's meeting with TMMOB, dated 08/11/1984 and an attachment about the names of the jury members.

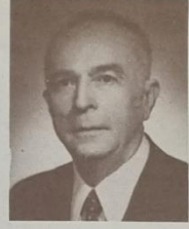
(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

ASIL JÜRİ ÜYELERİ

ORHAN ALSAÇ-Prof.Mimar Tübitak Yapı Araştırma Enstitüsü Müdürü

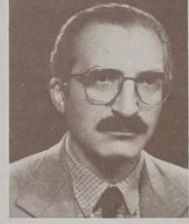
1914 yılında İstanbul'da doğdu. 1940 yılında Münih Yüksek Teknik Okulu Mimarlık Fakültesinden mezun oldu. 1941-1957 yılları arasında Bayındırlık Bakanlığı, Yapı İşleri Genel Müdürlüğünde görev yaptı. 1956 yılında İ.T.Ü.'de doçent oldu. 1957-1960 yıllarında Bayındırlık Bakanlığı Müsteşarlığı daha sonra ODTÜ geçerek Rektör yardımcılığı görevini sürdürdü. 1973-1976 yılları arasında İş Bankası Genel Müdürlük İnşaatını yönetti. 1976 yılında ADMMA'nda Öğretim üyeliği yaptı ve 1977 yılında profesör oldu. 1983'te Gazi Üniversitesinden emekli oldu.

Bu vazifelerin yanı sıra 1947-1958 yılları arasında Ankara İmar İdare Heyetinde uzman üyelik görevinde bulundu. 1957-1963 yıllarında Basın-Yayın ve Turizm Bakanlığı Danışma kurulu üyeliği yaptı. 100'den fazla Mimarlık ve Şehircilik Proje yarışmasında jüri üyesi ve başkanı olarak çalıştı. T.Yüksek Mimarlığı, T.Yüksek Mühendisler Birliği ve T. Mimarlar Odası gibi meslek teşekküllerinde İdare heyeti üyeliği ve başkanlığı görevlerinde bulunan Profesör Orhan Alsaç 1984 yılında beri Tübitak Yapı Araştırma Enstitüsü Müdürlüğü yapmaktadır.



ÖZCAN ALTABAN-Y.Mim.Şehir Plancısı ODTÜ Öğretim Görevlisi

İstanbul Devlet Güzel Sanatlar Akademisinde Mimarlık Öğrenimi yaptı. Bir süre İstanbul Belediyesinde ve Akademide çalıştıktan sonra 1966-1968 yılları arasında Liverpool Üniversitesinde Urban Design ihtisasını tamamladı. 1970 yılından itibaren Ankara Nazım Plan Bürosunda çalışmaya başladı. 1981 yılı sonunda Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesine geçti. Halen aynı üniversitenin Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümünde Öğretim Görevlisi olarak bulunmaktadır. Mimarlık ve Planlama alanında çeşitli yarışmalara katıldı. ve jüri üyesi olarak görev yaptı.



AHMET UZEL-Y.Mimar Şehir Plancısı Gazi Üniversitesi Öğretim Görevlisi

1934 yılında Çorlu'da doğdu, 1959'da İstanbul Güzel Sanatlar Akademisi Yüksek Mimarlık Bölümünden mezun olduktan sonra 2 yıl süreyle İller Bankası Genel Müdürlüğü, İmar Planlama Şube Müdürlüğü görevinde bulundu. Aralarında, Malatya Edirne, Çanakkale gibi illerin bulunduğu çok sayıda kentin imar planlarını yapan Ahmet Uzel, kent planlamasına dönük birçok yarışmada ödül ve mansiyon kazanmıştır.

İzmit Kıyı Kesimi Planlaması, Akdeniz Atatürk Kültür Parkı, Düzenlemesi, Mardin Hükümet Konağı, Altınpark Düzenleme yarışmalarında jüri üyeliği yapmıştır.



YÜKSEL ÖZTAN Prof.Dr.Ziraat Y.Mühendisi A.Ü.Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölüm Başkanı

1933 yılında doğdu. 1953 yılında A.Ü.Ziraat Fakültesini bitirdi. 1955 yılında A.Ü.Ziraat Fakültesi Bahçe Mimarisi ve Ağaçlandırma Kürsüsü'ne asistan oldu. 1959 yılında Doktor, 1965 yılında Doçent, 1972 yılında Profesör ünvanını aldı. 1961-1962 yılları arasında San.Fransisco'da Royston-Hanamoto-Mayes Peyzaj Mimarlığı bürosunda mesleki çalışmalar yaptı. Avrupa, Asya, Amerika ve Afrika ülkelerinde mesleki inceleme ve araştırmalarda bulundu. Bilimsel araştırma, inceleme, bildiri ve makale olarak yaklaşık 50 adet yayını ve bir kısmı uygulanmış Türkiye ve dış ülkelere ait birçok peyzaj proje çalışmaları vardır.

Türkiye ve dış ülkelerde 7 mesleki sergi düzenlendi. 12 Ulusal ve uluslararası proje yarışmasına katılarak (kişisel ve ortaklaşa 7 ödül ve mansiyon kazandı. TBMM Parkı Proje Yarışması (I.Ödül 1965) ile 1983 Münih Uluslararası Bahçe Sergisi yarışması bu katılımlardan bazılarıdır.



**GÖNÜL TANKUT : Prof. Mimar-Kent Plancısı ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölüm Başkanı**

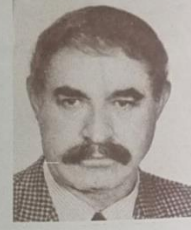
Appendix A. 23: Jury members of Altınpark Design Competition.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

DANIŞMAN JÜRİ ÜYELERİ

MEHMET ALTINSOY-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanı

1924 yılında Niğde-Aksaray'da doğdu. Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesinden mezun oldu. Sırasıyla serbest avukatlık, 1961 yılında kurucu Meclis Üyesi, Birinci Dönem Milletvekili, TBMM I.Dönem Meclis Başkan Vekilliği ve daha sonra da 2 yıl süreyle Türkiye Petrolleri Anonim Ortaklığı Yönetim Kurulu Üyesi yaptı. Evli ve iki çocuk babası olan Mehmet Altınsay İngilizce bilmektedir.



ÖMER AĞAÇLI-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi İmar Dairesi Başkanı

1950 yılında Niğde-Aksaray'da doğdu. Ankara Devlet Mimarlık ve Mühendislik Akademisi İnşaat Mühendisliği bölümünden mezun oldu. Daha sonra Gazi Üniversitesi İşletme Fakültesi İşletme Yönetimi dalında lisansüstü eğitimini tamamladı. 10 yıl süreyle Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası Genel Müdürlüğünde Uzman-Mühendis olarak görev yaptı. Evli ve bir çocuk babası olan Ömer Ağaçalı İngilizce bilmektedir.



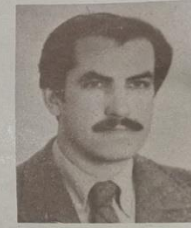
HÜSAMETTİN TİYENŞAN-Türkiye Esnaf ve Sanatkarları Konfederasyonu Başkanı

1929 yılında Manastır'da doğdu. Eskişehir D.D.Y.Sanat Çırak Okulundan mezun olduktan sonra, sekiz yıl süreyle Devlet Demiryollarında tornacı olarak çalıştı. 1953 yılında İstanbul Şoförler Derneğine, 1959 yılında Türkiye Şoförler ve Otomobilciler Federasyonu'na murakıp olarak girdi. 1960-1982 yılları arasında Türkiye Şoförler ve Otomobilciler Federasyonu Başkanlığı görevinde bulundu. 1967 yılından bu yana Türkiye Esnaf ve Sanatkarlar Konfederasyonu Genel Başkanlığı görevini yürütmektedir. 1961 yılından itibaren 1980 yılına kadar üç dönem İstanbul Milletvekili olarak Parlamento'da bulundu. Halen İstanbul'da ikamet eden Hüsamettin Tiyenşan evli ve dört çocuk babasıdır.



BÜLENT TOKMAN: Kent-Kur Genel Müdür Yardımcısı

1969 yılında ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesinden Lisans derecesini aldı. 1972'de Danimarka Kraliyet Güzel Sanatlar Akademisi Yapı Tekniği Bölümünden Lisansüstü Tez Sertifikası ve 1975'de MIT, School of Architecture and Planning Bölümünden (M.Arch.A.S.) derecesini almıştır. Yurt içinde ve dışında kamu ve özel sektörde çalışmış olup, 1977 yılında TÜBİTAK Yapı Araştırma Enstitüsünde göreve başladı. Yurt içinde ve dışında yayınlanmış bildiri ve yayınları bulunmaktadır. Halen Kent-Kur Gn.Md. Yardımcılığı görevini yürüten Bülent Tokman Evli ve bir çocuk babası olup, İngilizce bilmektedir.



TURGAY ATEŞ-AÜZF Peyzaj Mimarlığı Araştırma Görevlisi

1972 yılında ODTÜ Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümünden mezun olmuş, 1979 yılında aynı bölümden yüksek lisans derecesi almıştır. Daha sonra AÜZF Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümünde Ph.D. derecesini almaya hak kazanmıştır. '76-'78 yılları arasında İller Bankasında Denizli İmar Planlaması konusunda çalışmış, 1978-1979 yılları arasında ise Ankara Belediyesinde Batıkent Planlama sorumlusu olarak görev almış, Sakarya yaya bölgesi planlama çalışmalarında bulunmuştur. Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümünde Birleşik Apar Emirlikleri Şarjah Emirliği Khor Fakkan kenti sahil parkı, Cidde Türk Parkı düzenleme çalışmalarında bulunmuştur.

Uluslararası Bahçe Sergisi, Münih Türk Bahçesi, Liverpool Türk Bahçesi düzenlemeleri yurt dışında ödül ve derece aldığı projeler arasında bulunmaktadır. Evli ve 1 çocuk babası olan Turgay Ateş, İngilizce bilmektedir.



Appendix A. 23. 1: Jury members of Altınpark Design Competition.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

YEDEK JÜRİ ÜYELERİ

BAYKAN GÜNAY

**Yüksek Şehir Plancısı
Öğretim Üyesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama
Bölümü, O.D.T.Ü.**

1945 yılında doğdu. Yüksek öğrenimini ODTÜ Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümünde yaptı. 1968 yılında Lisans, 1971 yılında Yüksek Lisans eğitimini tamamladı. 1969-1975 yılları arasında serbest olarak çalıştı. 1975-1981 yıllarında Turizm Bankasında, Güney Antalya Turizm Gelişim Projesinde görev aldı. İzmit imar planı yarışmasında 1. Mansiyon, Gaziantep imar planı yarışmasında 5. ödülü kazanan Başkan Günay, 1981 yılından beri mezun olduğu bölümde Temel Tasarım ve Kentsel Tasarım konularında ders vermektedir.

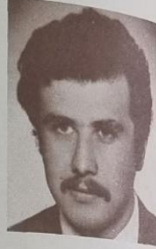


RAŞT RACI BADEMLİ-Yrd.Doç.Dr.Kent Plancısı ODTÜ Öğretim Görevlisi

1946 yılında İstanbul'da doğdu. 1967 yılında ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümünü bitirdi. 1970 yılında Yüksek Lisans eğitimini tamamladı. 1977 yılında Massachusetts Institute of Technology Department of Urban Studies and Planning bölümünde doktorasını yaptı.

Halen ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümünde öğretim görevlisi olarak çalışmasını sürdürüyor.

Çeşitli yarışmalarda ödül ve mansiyon kazanmıştır. Ankara Büyük Şehir Belediyesi, Ankara Altınpark Düzenleme Yarışmasında, TMMOB Mimarlar Odası ve UNESCO "Yarınin Konutu-Öğrenci Proje Yarışması", Ankara Belediyesi "Başkent Ödüller" yarışmalarında jüri üyeliği yapmıştır.



KAMUTAY TÜRKÖĞLU-Y.Mimar Gazi Üniversitesi Öğretim Görevlisi

1935 yılında Nevşehir'de doğdu. İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Fakültesinden mezun oldu. Daha sonra İller Bankası Genel Müdürlüğü, İmar Planlama Müdürlüğünde 1961 yılına kadar çalıştı.

1973 yılında Ankara Devlet Mühendislik-Mimarlık Yüksek Okulu, Ankara Devlet Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi Şehircilik Kursusunda Öğretim Görevlisi olarak 1982 yılına kadar görev yaptı.

Halen Gazi Üniversitesi Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümünde Öğretim görevlisi olarak çalışmalarını sürdürüyor.



RAPORTÖRLER

BAHADIR AĞCA - Şehir Plancısı, ODTÜ

1958 yılında Ankara'da doğdu. Orta öğrenimini Ankara'da tamamladı. 1980 yılında Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümünden mezun oldu ve bir yıl süreyle serbest olarak imar planlama faaliyetlerinde bulundu. Daha sonra T.Emlak Kredi Bankası Genel Müdürlüğü, İnşaat ve Proje Müdürlüğünde göreve başladı. Dört yıl aynı yerde çalıştıktan sonra Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, İmar Dairesi Başkanlığına geçti. İslam Ülkeleri ve Başkentleri seminerinde sunduğu "Türkiye'de Konut Sorunu ve T.Emlak Kredi Bankasının Fonksiyon" adlı bildirisi bulunan Bahadır Ağca halen İmar Dairesi Başkanlığında görev yapmakta olup İngilizce bilmektedir.



GÜLAY ÇEVİK - Şehir Plancısı, ODTÜ

1956 yılında Ankara'da doğdu. 1974 yılında orta öğrenimini T.E.D. Ankara Kolejinde tamamladıktan sonra Şubat 1979'da ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümünden mezun oldu. Üniversite öğrenimi sırasında iki yıl boyunca yarı-zamanlı olarak, mezuniyetten sonra ise beş ay boyunca tam zamanlı olarak özel bir planlama bürosunda imar planlama faaliyetlerinde bulundu. Temmuz 1979 - Ekim 1984 tarihleri arasında Ankara Şehri İmar Müdürlüğünde şehir plancısı olarak görev yaptı. Bu süre boyunca Batıkent planlaması için Ankara Şehri İmar Müdürlüğünün elemanı olarak Planlama Biriminde ve Kent-Koop'ta çalıştı. Ankara Şehri İmar Müdürlüğünde çalışmakta iken 1984'te Yenimahalle Belediyesi İmar Müdürlüğü, İmar Planlama Şube Şefliğine atandı. Halen Yenimahalle Belediyesinde göreve devam etmekte olan Gülay Çevik İngilizce bilmektedir.



SEMA VİDİNLİSAN-Mimar. Kent-Koop.

Appendix A. 23. 2: Jury members of Altınpark Design Competition.
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

Fatma Hanım
Altınpark yarışma
sıra ait ödüllere
alınmamasına ilgililerin
konusunda bizzat
görüşmeleri sağlansın
kat me

6 HAZİRAN 1985
224
11.6.92.5
25

ANKARA BÜYÜK ŞEHİR BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI
KAMU İŞLERİ VE YAZI İŞLERİ DAİRESİ BAŞKANLIĞI

Eski Golf Klübü olarak bilinen alanda, yarışma ile düzenlenen ALTINPARK PROJESİ için ait Jüri Üyelerine ödemesi gereken ücretler ile, yarışmaya katılanların ödemesi için vaktarlarca daha önce 25 Ocak 1985 tarihli alarla belirtilmiştir.

Şimdi ise, yarışmacılar ve jüri üyelerine ücretlerinin ekli listedeki şekilde ödemesi gerekmektedir.

Bu konuda ücretlerin NET olarak ilgililere ödemesi için, konunun Emel-jane havale edilmesini arz ederim.

Dr. ÖZALP

İmar Dairesi Başkanı

Ek: "1 adet nüsur" ve
sekil ve ücretleri
belirten listedir

İmar Dairesi Başkanlığı
25 Ocak 1985
224

Appendix A. 24: Letters about the reminding that award winners of Altınpark Design Competition must be paid their full fees, dated 06/06/1985.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

Öner TOKCAN

Hulusi GÖNÜL

İlder TOKCAN

1. ÖDÜL



ÖNER TOKCAN

1966 yılında DGSA'sini bitirdi. Akademi öğrencisi iken girdiği yarışmalarda 2 birincilik ödülü ve 1 mansiyon kazanmıştır. 1968-70 yılları arasında 5 ödül kazanmıştır. 1972-76 Batı Almanya çalışmalarında 1 birincilik, 1 ikincilik ödülü, 1 mansiyon kazanmıştır. 1976-85 Türkiye çalışmalarında "Gelibolu Kabatepe Sembolik Şehitliği yarışmasında" mansiyon, 1985 "Ankara Altınpark düzenleme yarışmasında 1. ödülü kazanmıştır.



HULUSİ GÖNÜL

1972 yılında AİTİA Zafer MMYO'nu bitirdi. 1972-75 yılları arasında İzmir Çeşme Akturizm Tatil Köyü İnşaatları Kontrol Şefliği, aynı yörede tatilviyeri inşaatları Şantiye şefliği yapmıştır. 1975-84 yılları arasında Antalya ve Ankara'da çeşitli konut ve endüstriyel yapılanmalarda Şantiye Şefliği ve yöneticilik yapmıştır. 1984 Gelibolu Kabatepe Sembolik Şehitliği yarışmasında Mansiyon, 1985 Ankara Altınpark Düzenleme yarışmasında 1. ödülü kazanmıştır.



İLDER TOKCAN

1973 yılında DGSA MYO'nu bitirdi. 1974-80 yılları arasında Ece İnşaatlarında çalışmıştır. 1980-83 yıllarında aynı firmanın Libya'da gerçekleştirdiği 700 konutunun altyapı ve hizmet binaları proje menajerliğini gerçekleştirmiştir. 1983-84 yıllarında Libya'da 1345 konutluk projenin Genel Koordinatörlüğünü üstlenmiştir. Halen Yapı Turizm A.Ş. Yönetim Kurulu üyesidir.

mimari açıklama raporu

Planlama, ana temasını arazinin topografik özelliklerinden almaktadır. Kuzeydoğuda iki, güneydoğuda bir, batıda da bir vadinin alan ortasında birleşerek meydana getirdikleri çanak, topografik veriler bozulmadan gölet şekline dönüştürülmüş; bu vadiler de A Ana giriş, B,C,D,E yan girişler olmak üzere değerlendirilmiştir.

Kongre salonları ile Belediye-Sergi, Satış Tesisleri ve Kongre Turizmine hizmet edecek olan otel İrfan Baştuğu Caddesine yakın planlanırken, diğer vadiler sırasıyla, 23 Nisan Çocuk Kültür Tesisleri ve çocuklar için etkinlik alanları; Gençlik Spor Tesisleri, açık, yarı-açık spor alanları ve nihayet piknik ve eğlence alanlarına ayrılmıştır.

Bu tesislerin, park alanı çevresinde oluşturulan yol çemberine yakın konumlarda planlamaları, gölet çevresinde ve iç alanlarda geniş gezinti, dinlenme, oturma olanakları yaratmış, tesislerdeki aktivitenin tüm alana yayılmasını önleyerek, "park" imajının aslı olan sakin ortam sağlamaya çalışılmıştır.

Bu ortamda görülmüştürebilecek tek unsur olan Lunapark da gölet içerisindeki adaya yerleştirilmeyle görülmüştü ve hareket izlenimi edilmiş olmaktadır. Gölet çevresi ise yine su yüzeyini görebek dolaşılabilir bir promenad şeklinde düzenlenmiştir.

Bitkisel dokuyu oluşturmada ise, Ankara'nın iklimi önemli bir yönlendirici olmuştur.

Yaz aylarında gölgelikli yoldan yürümeye olanak sağlayacak ağaçlandırmaya ağırlık verilirken çim sahalarda az tutulmamasına özen gösterilmiştir. Bitki kompozisyonu iki farklı kullanıştan oluşturulmuştur. Bunlardan birinci, büyük bitki grupları ki karacanı, ladin, meşe gibi ağaçlar bu gruptandır, ikincisi ise özel bahçe tipleridir. (Soğanlı, yumru, bitkiler, Çin bahçesi, vb. gibi)

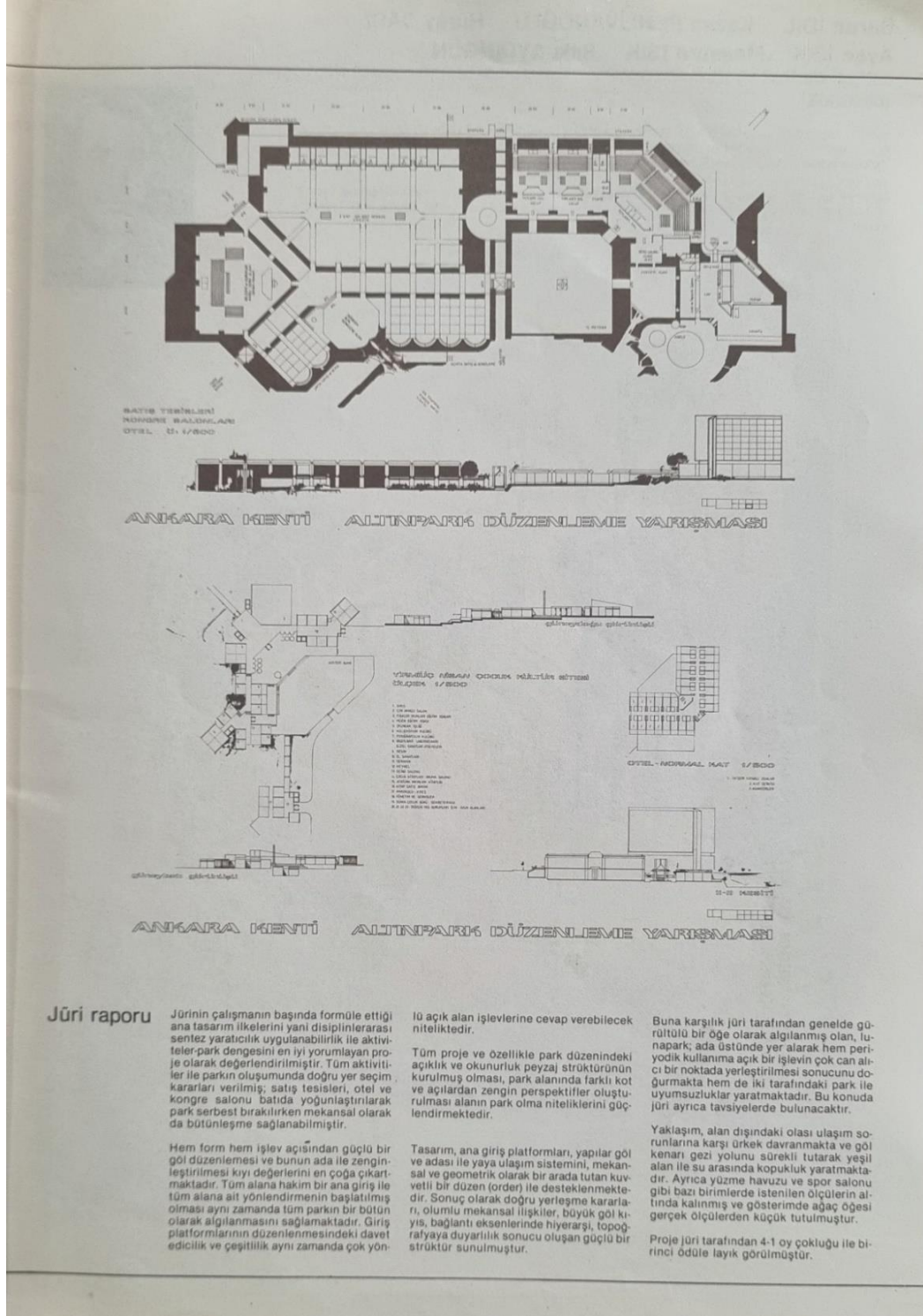
Ayrıca park içinde yer alan yapılaşmanın da bitki dokusu ile bütünleşmesine özen gösterilmiştir.

Appendix A. 25: First Prize Project.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)



Appendix A. 25. 1: First Prize Project Plan.
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)



Appendix A. 25. 2: First Prize Project Jury Report.
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

Baran İDİL Kazım PEHLIVANOĞLU Hüray SARI
Ayşe İŞİK Menşure İŞİK Sıtkı AYDINGÜN

BARAN İDİL

1934 de Niğde'de doğdu. 1960'da İTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesini bitirdi. 1960-1967 yıllarında İller Bankası Şehircilik Müdürlüğü-Teknik Servis Şefliği, 1968-1985 yıllarında Serbest Şehircilik-Mimarlık İşleri, 1970-71 yıllarında TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şube Başkanlığı, 1973-1978 yıllarında ADMMA Şehircilik Öğretim Görevliliği yapmıştır.
Şehircilik işleri, Kentsel Tasarım-Mimarlık Uygulamalarıyla ilgili çeşitli bölgelerde planlama çalışmaları yapmıştır. Mimarlık, şehircilik, Kentsel Tasarım (Peyza) yarışmalarında 4 ödül kazanmıştır. (Bursa fuarı 1.birincilik ödülü).

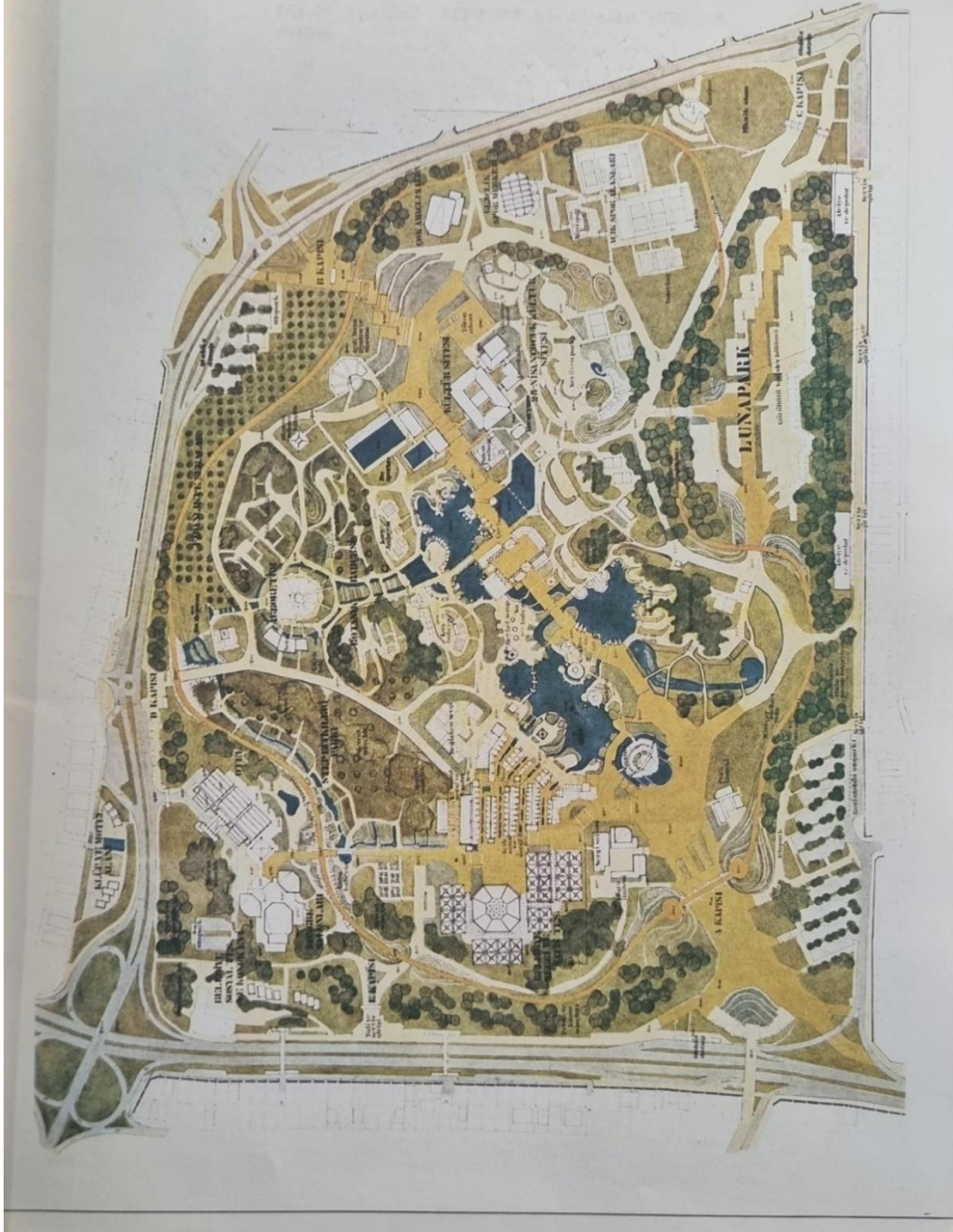


**BELEDİYE SERGİ VE SATIŞ TESİSLERİ VE
YAMIN ÇEVRESİ VAZİYET PLANI 1/300**
el sanatları yapan
sergi ve satış tesisi

Appendix A. 26: Second Prize Project.

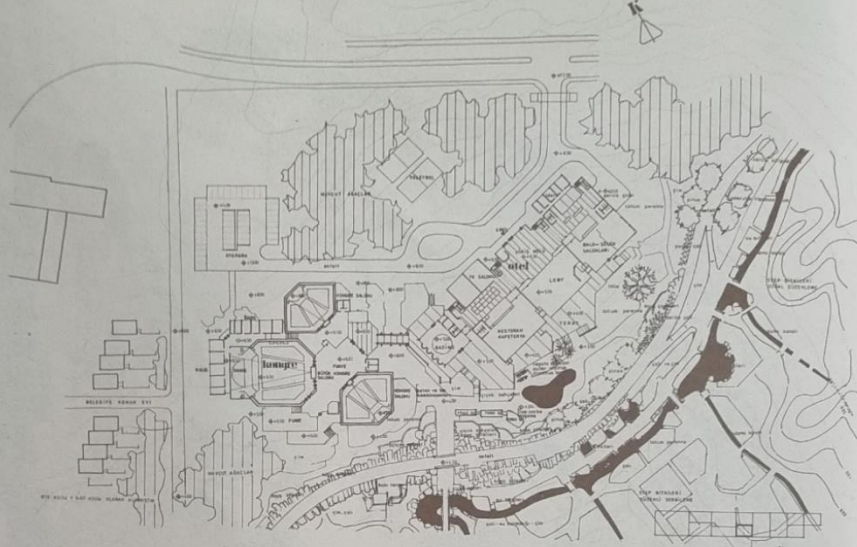
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

2. ÖDÜL



Appendix A. 26. 1: Second Prize Project Plan.
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

**KONGRE SALONLARI VE OTEL VAZİYET PLANI
1/500**



**25 NISAN ÇOCUK KÜLTÜR SİTESİ VAZİYET PLANI
1/500**



Jüri raporu

Üst ölçeklerde Ankara Kentinin ve yakın çevresini çözümlenerek yarışma alanına yüklenmek istenen işlevleri konumlandırılmaya çalışırken, alanın topografik özelliklerini de gözeten ve bu çözümleri sırasınca doğru kararlar üreten ve bu kararları başarılı bir biçimde tasarıma dönüştüren bu projede Belediye Sergi ve Satış Alanı, Lunapark, 23 Nisan Çocuk Kültür Sitesi, Kültür

Merkezi ve diğer işlevlerin sağlam bir yapıya dayalı olarak konumlandırılması, ayrıntılı çalışmalarla tasarının zenginleştirilmesi özellikle su yüzeyi çevresinin zenginliği ve bu zenginliğin park alanı içinde farklı noktalardan algılanmasının sağlanması, olumlu bulunmuştur. Ayrıca tasarının yapılabiliği saptanmıştır.

Yüksek yoğunluğunun parkın park özelliğini zedeleyici konum ve yoğunlukta oluşu, özellikle su yüzeyini oluşturmada gerekli yapım titizliğinin sağlanmasındaki güçlükler nedeniyle 4-1 oy çokluğu ile 2. ödüle layık görülmüştür.

Appendix A. 26. 2: Second Prize Project Jury Report.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

**ÖZGÜR ECEVİT**

1936 yılında Ankara'da doğdu. İlk, orta ve lise Eğitimi T.E.D. Ankara Kolejinde yaptı. Kolejde resim öğretmeni olan ünlü ressam EŞREF ÜREN tarafından resim yapmaya teşvik edildi. EŞREF ÜREN'den özel resim dersleri aldı. Çeşitli sergilere katıldı. 1955 yılında liseyi bitirdikten sonra 1957 yılında Münih Teknik Üniversitesinde mimari eğitimine başladı. Eğitimi süresince çeşitli mimari bürolarda çalıştı. 1965 yılında diplomasını aldı. Münih ve Viyana'da mimar olarak bir süre çalıştıktan sonra Türkiye'ye döndü. 1971 yılında tekrar Münih'e dönerek çeşitli bürolarda ve son olarak da (PAI) firmasında mimari büro şefi olarak çalıştı. 1976 yılında Ankara'da serbest mimar olarak çalışmaya başladı. Bir süre A.D.M.M.A. de proje öğretim görevliliği yaptı. Halen Ankara'daki mimari bürosunu yürütmektedir.

**EKREM GÜRENLİ**

Kastamonu-Daday ilçesinde 1934'te doğdu. İlk ve ortaokulu Daday'da okudu. Kastamonu Abdurrahmanpaşa Lisesi'ni bitirdi. Ankara Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesinden 1960'ta mezun oldu. Bahçe ve Peyzaj Mimarisi meslek dalındaki pratiğini ve ilk deneyimlerini Almanya'da edindi. Yurda dönüp yedek subay olarak askerliğini (1961-1963) yaptıktan sonra, T.M.M.O.B. Ziraat Mühendisleri Odası'na 2968 sicil numarası ile kayıtlı olarak kamu hizmetinde (DSİ, İşletme ve Bakım Dairesi Park ve Rekreasyon Tesisi Fen Heyeti Md.lüğü) görev aldı. Kısmi Şefi iken, 1967'de naklen atandığı T.B.M.M. Park ve Bahçeler Müdürlüğü'nü kurarak T.B.M.M. Bahçesinin gerçekleştirilmesini sağladı. Ayrıca İstanbul'daki Milli Saray Bahçelerinin restorasyonu ile ilgili çalışmalarda bulundu.

Meslek hayatı boyunca; sosyal ve idari binaların çevre düzenlemesi, rekreasyon projesi, költürpark, şehir parkı, villa, ev ve toplukonut, fabrika bahçeleri, üniversite kampüsü, tatilköyü, tarihi bahçe, fuar, mezarlık, konularında 35 kadar Peyzaj Projesi yapmıştır. Ulusal Proje Yarışmalarında çeşitli derece ve mansiyonlar almıştır.

Ayrıca, mesleki yazılar yazmış, sempozyum ve seminerlere tebliğler hazırlamış, radyo konuşmaları yapmış, uluslararası meslek (IFLA) kongrelerine katılmıştır. "Park ve Bahçelerde Yıllık Bakım İşleri Rehberi" adlı bir teknik cep kitabı yazmıştır.

"Peyzaj Mimarisi Derneği"nin kurucu üyesi olan Ekrem Gürenli halen "T.B.M.M. Başkanlığı Genel Sekreter Teknik Yardımcısı"dır.

**mimari
açıklama
raporu**

Yarışma alanının karakterli topoğrafyasına uyum önemli tasarım ilkesi olarak benimsenmiş ve gelişme, vadi yamaçlarına paralel olarak düzenlenmiştir. Doğal su akımının toplandığı alanda oluşturulan göl çevresinde, yamaçların münhanileri doğrultusunda dağılım arteri ve diğer ana arter oluşturulmuştur. Doğaya uyum tasarımının çıkış noktası olmuştur.

Tüm Kent halkına ve çevresine hizmet verecek bir park karakteri esas alınmış, yaya yollarının ve motorlu taşıta yollarının düzenlenmesi bu ilkeye göre yapılmıştır. Yaya yollarının ve girişlerin, çevre halkının parka akımını davet edici nitelikte olmasına özen gösterilmiştir. Ulus istikametinden gelecek vasıtalar için park sınırından itibaren üçüncü şerit düzenlenmiş ve bu yol arazinin kuzeyindeki 25 m.lik yol ile birleştirilmiştir. Böylece hem otele ulaşımı, hem trafik akıcılığı sağlanmıştır. Önerilen

yeni yol üzerinde otele önünde kavşak yapılmamasından kaçınılmış, kavşak çözümlerinin iki yolun birleşim noktasında geliştirileceği varsayılmıştır. Genel olarak, gerek park ana girişi önünde, gerekse kongre salonları önünde üçüncü şerit düzenlenerek anayolların akımının kesilmemesine özen gösterilmiştir. Esenboğa'ya giriş yolu üzerinde park ve otele için, mevcut yol çıkışı dışında yalnız bir giriş ve bir çıkış öngörülmüştür.

Mimari formların seçiminde topoğrafyaya uyum, içeriğe uygunluk, olabirlik ve estetiklik kriterleri gözönünde tutulmuştur. Otel ve Kongre salonları arazinin tümünü ve Ankara silüetini gören konkav ve konvekse formli bölümünde aynı formlarda geliştirmiştir. Çocuk Kültür merkezinin formunun seçiminde çocuk fantazisine uyum sağlama ve çocukların doğayla bütünleş-

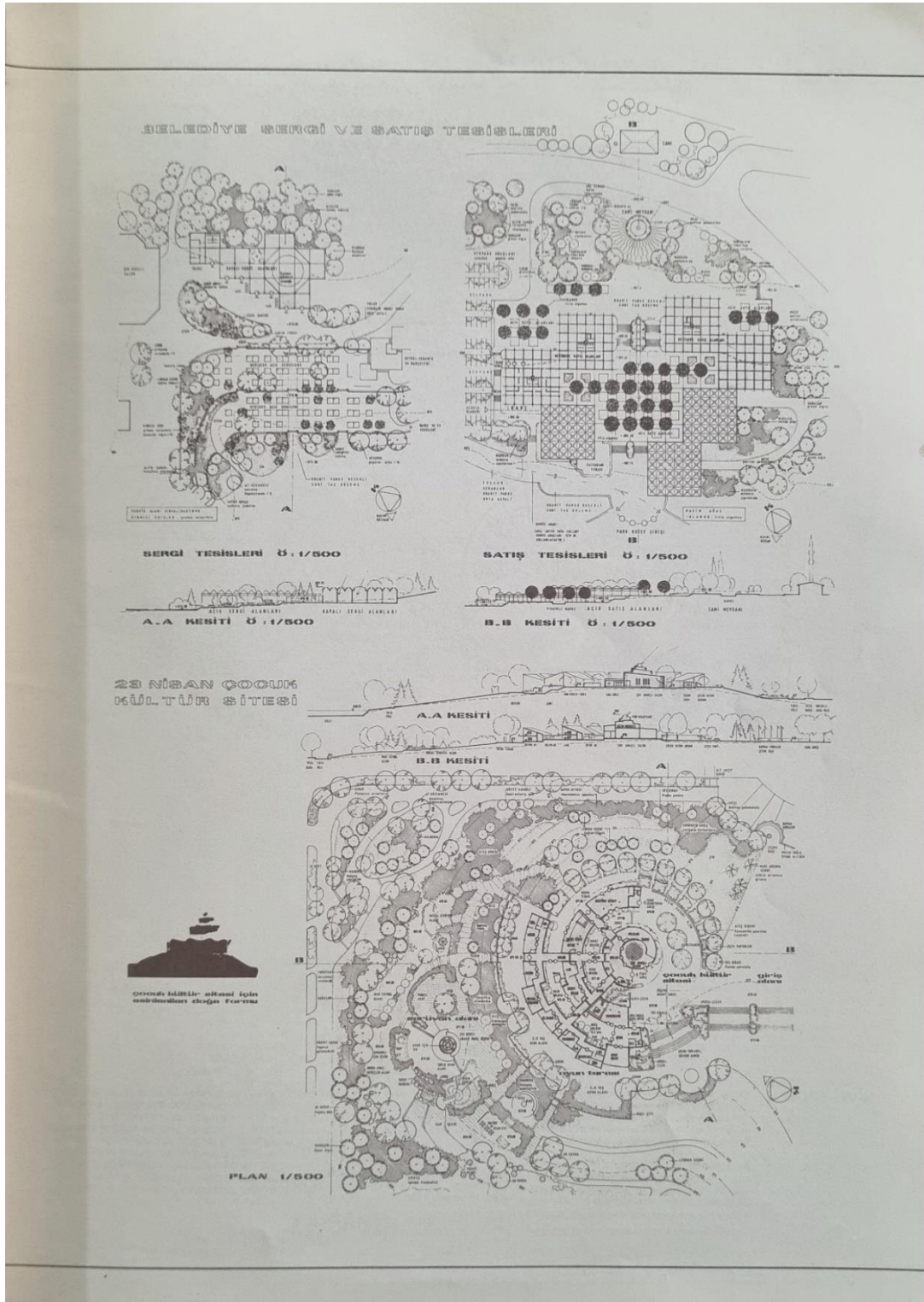
mesine olanak tanıma ilkelere önem kazanmıştır. Ayrıca çocuk kültür merkezinin parkın simgesi olarak algılanması da düşünülmüştür. Satış tesislerinin çevre halkının ihtiyaçlarını sağlama ve pazarlama merkezi olarak kullanıma işlevlerine cevap vermesi önemli sorun olarak algılanmış ve çözüm için ve dış mekânli formla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Mevcut cami aksında düzenlenen meydanın ulaşım satış tesislerinde üst kat çevre halkına, alt katdaki avlu çevresindeki satış alanları ise pazarlama merkezi olarak tüm kente hizmet verebilecektir. Geleneksel Türk mimarisindeki cami-çarşı ilişkisi bu çözümün ilham kaynağı olmuştur. Sergi tesisleri ve kültürel tesisler ana girişe yakın olarak düzenlenmiş, esnek ve üreyebilen formların seçimine özen gösterilmiştir.

Appendix A. 27: Third Prize Project.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)



Appendix A. 27. 1: Third Prize Project Plan.
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)



Appendix A. 27. 2: Third Prize Project Plan.
 (Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

**FATİH GORBON**

1944'de İstanbul'da doğdu. 1970'de DGSA Y.Mimarlık Bölümü'nden mezun oldu. 1973-85 yılları arasında katıldığı yarışmalarda 12 mansiyon ve 10 ödül kazandı. Büro yapımı tasarımı konusunda doktora çalışması vardır. Halen MSÜ Mimarlık Fakültesinde öğretim üyesidir.

**KAYA DİNÇER**

1952'de İzmir'de doğdu. 1977'de DGSA Y.Mimarlık Bölümünü bitirdi. 1980-85 yılları arasında katıldığı yarışmalarda 5 mansiyon ve 5 ödül kazandı. Halen Yıldız Üniversitesi Mimarlık Fakültesi'nde öğretim görevlisidir.

**SÜHA DURUKAN**

1960'da İstanbul'da doğdu. 1984'de MSÜ Mimarlık Fakültesini bitirdi. Mezuniyetinden sonra katıldığı yarışmalarda 2 mansiyon ve bir ödül kazandı.

**mimari
açıklama
raporu**

Genel yerleşim planında, tesislerin kullanıcıları düşünülerek bir bölgeleme yapılmıştır. Serbest Açık Alanlar ve Dinlenme, Eğlence Spor Tesisleri, çevredeki konut bölgelerine yakın olarak, arsanın kuzeyinde ve doğusunda planlanmıştır, ayrıca bu bölgelerin içinde de yaş gruplarına göre yakınlık düşünülmüştür. Bütün kente hizmet verecek olan Belediye Sergi ve Satış Tesisleri ise, kenti Ulus üzerinden arsaya bağlayan yoldan ulaşılacak şekilde düzenlenmiştir. Kent dışından, hatta ülke dışından gelecek olanların kullanımı için düşünülen Otel ve Kongre salonları ise, arsanın kuzey batısında yer alan İrfan Baştuğ Caddesinden, özellikle Hava alanı yolu ile gelirken algılanabilecek şekilde planlanmıştır. Bu düzenleme ile, otele gelecek olanların diğer tesislere yaklaşmadan otele ulaşmaları sağlanmıştır.

Parkin ana girişi, İrfan Baştuğ Caddesi üzerindeki bir meydana yer alan Belediye Satış ve Sergi Tesisleri, Otel ve Kongre Salonları, bir su yüzeyi ile görsel olarak

birbirine bağlanmış, bu su yüzeyi aynı zamanda parka girişi yönlendirecek bir sınır elemanı olarak düşünülmüştür. Böylece, parkın girişi, Belediye Satış ve Sergi Tesisleri ile birlikte, bu yapının adeta bir parçası olan tünelden sağlanmıştır. Girişte yer alan bu tünel, parkın simgelerinden biri olarak düşünülmüştür. Ana girişin buradan yapılması, satış tesisleri canlandırarak, başka amaçlar için alana gelenler de buradan geçecekleri için sürekli bir hareket sağlanacaktır. Satış ve Sergi Tesislerinin girişleri bu tünel üzerindedir. Bu tünelin en önemli özelliği ise, dışarıdan bakıldığında karanlık bir yer gibi görünmesine karşın, içeride şeffaf oluşudur. Tonozu camlı olan bu tünelden geçenler, hem bir yanda yer alan satış tesislerini algılamakta, hem de diğer yöndeki su yüzeyi, kongre salonları gibi parkın diğer bölümlerini algılayabilmektedir. Aydınlık ve şeffaf olan bu tünel, satış tesislerinin üst katından da izlenebilmektedir.

Belediye Satış Tesisleri binası üç bölüm-

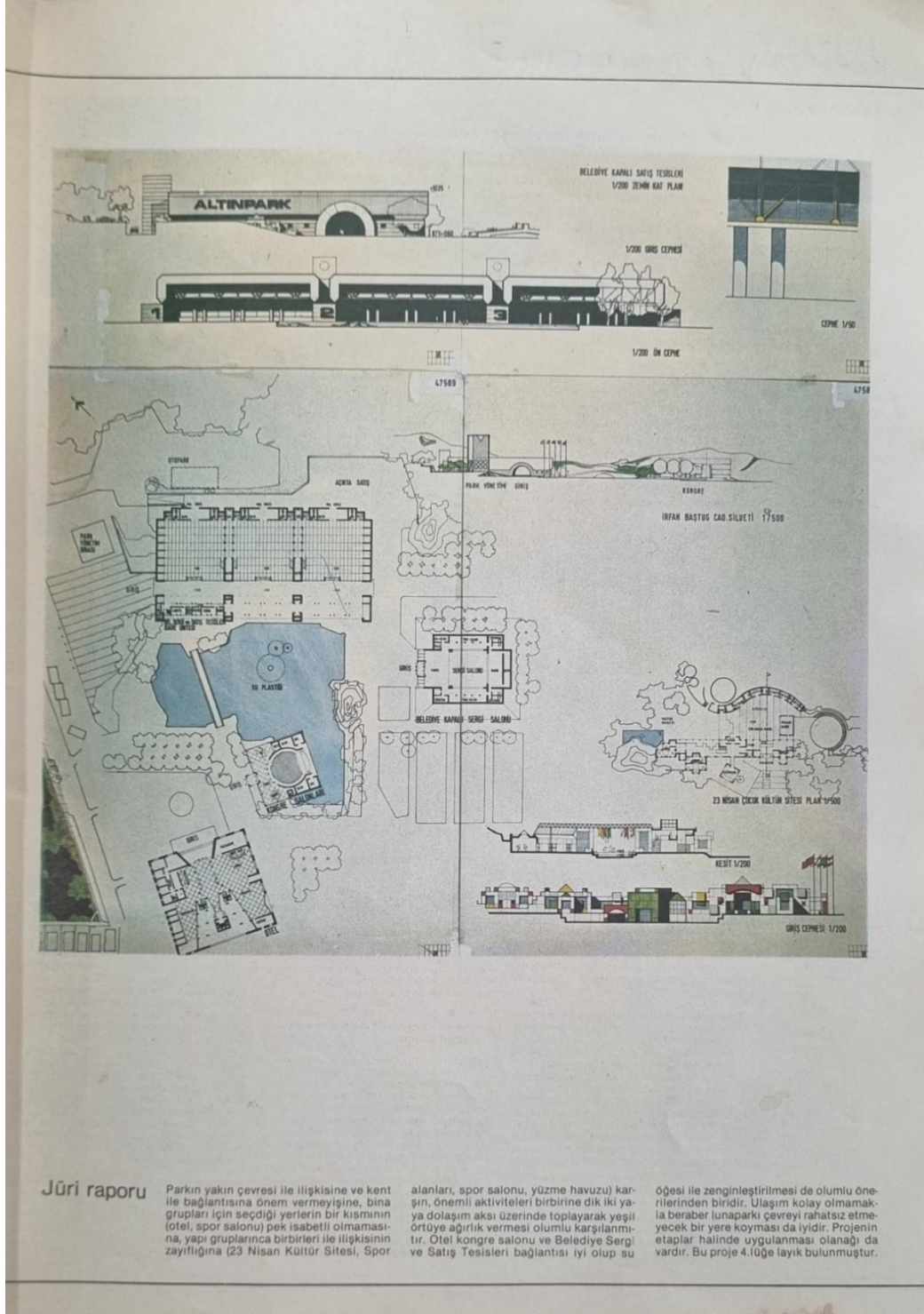
den oluşmaktadır. Bu üç bölüm hem yapımda etaplamaya olanak vermekte, hem salonlar ayrı ayrı kullanılabilir, hem de çok büyük alanların insan üzerindeki olumsuz etkisi bir ölçüde önenebilmektedir. Yapının zemin katında sürekli olarak kullanılabilir bir sergi alanı mevcuttur. Altınpark içinde yer alan simgesel bir başka özellik ise, 23 Nisan Çocuk Kültür Sitesidir. Bu sitenin yer seçimi, daha çok yakın çevre kullanımı düşünülerek yapılmıştır. Yapının mimarisi ise, tüm alandaki mimariden çok daha farklı olarak ele alınmış, çocuklara, gitmekten zevk alacakları, parkta yürürken ilgiyle algılayacakları ve merak edecekleri bir tesis verilmiştir. Bu merkezin iç düzenlemesinde de oda oda bölünmüş, okula, devlet dairesine benzer bir planlama değil, çok amaçlı açık bir mekanın çevresinde yer alan değişik boy ve biçimlerde mekanlar yeğ tutulmuştur. Binanın dış görünüşünde ise, tüm dünya çocuklarının tanıdığı oyuncaklardan esinlenilmiş, bu oyuncaklarda bina yapımında kullanılan elemanlardan yararlanılmıştır.

Appendix A. 28: 4th Prize Project.

(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)



Appendix A. 28. 1: 4th Prize Project Plan.
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

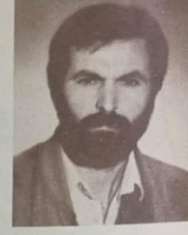


Appendix A. 28. 2: 4th Prize Project Jury Report.
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

Hasan ÖZBAY A. Tamer BAŞBUĞ

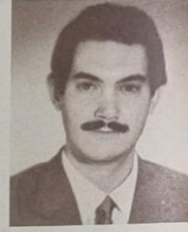
TAMER BAŞBUĞ

1953 yılında Adıyaman'da doğdu. İlk ve orta öğrenimini İzmit ve Ankara'da tamamladı. 1980 yılında Ankara Devlet Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Akademisi, Mimarlık Fakültesinden mezun oldu. 1975 yılından 1979 yılına kadar çeşitli serbest mimarlık bürolarında çalıştı. 1979-1982 yılları arasında bir proje ve inşaat şirketinin 3 yıl süre ile proje müdürlüğünü yürüttü. Büro binaları, prefabrike sanayi yapıları ve çeşitli konularda birçok tasarım ve uygulama projesi gerçekleştirdi. 1983 yılında H.Özbay ile birlikte "TH MIMARLIK GRUBU"nu kurdu. Girdiği 30'dan fazla yarışmada, Desiyab Genel Müdürlüğü, İst.Gaziosmanpaşa Hükümet Konağı, Eskişehir Kültür Merkezi, İst.Maçka Teknik Okulu, T.C.İslamabad Büyükelçiliği ve Bolu Devlet Hastanesi yarışmalarında 1.ödülmak üzere toplam 22 yarışmada ödül ve mansiyonlar aldı.



HASAN ÖZBAY

1957 yılında Ankara'da doğdu. İlk ve Orta öğrenimini İzmit, Samsun ve Ankara'da tamamladı. 1979 yılında Ankara Devlet Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Akademisi, Mimarlık Fakültesinden mezun oldu. 1978 yılından itibaren Baran idli ile birlikte, öncelikle yardımcı mimar, sonraları ortak olarak çalışmaya başladı. Bu çalışma 1983 yılında askerlik hizmetine gidinceye kadar sürdü. Bu dönemde çeşitli imar planları, mimari proje ve kentsel tasarımların çalışmaları bulundu. 1983 yılında T.Başbuğ ile birlikte "TH MIMARLIK GRUBU"nu kurdu. Halen ODTU Mimarlık Fakültesinde master çalışması yapan Hasan Özbay, girdiği 30'dan fazla yarışmada, Desiyab Genel Müdürlüğü, İst.Gaziosmanpaşa Hükümet Konağı, Eskişehir Kültür Merkezi, T.C.İslamabad Büyükelçiliği, İst.Maçka Teknik Okulu ve Bolu Devlet Hastanesi yarışmalarında 1.ödülmak üzere, bir Uluslararası olan, toplam 28 yarışmada çeşitli ödül ve mansiyonlar aldı.



mimari açıklama raporu

1. Genel Tasarım İlkeleri :

Altınpark, salt yakın çevreye değil, tüm kente hizmet verebilecek ölçekte bir kentsel mekan olduğundan, tasarımında temel ilke olarak, başta Ankara geneli olmak üzere çevreye sosyal ve psikolojik etkilerde bulunacak bir yaşam çevresinin yaratılması kabul edilmiştir.

Bu amaçla alandaki farklı işlevlerin yerleştirilmesinde dizişel bir işleyim önerilmiş; kent yaşantısından soyut, farklı bir atmosfer yaratmak üzere tasarlanmıştır. Bu atmosferi yaratmada temel eleman olarak da su yüzeyleri kullanılmıştır. Arazinin doğal yapısı değerlendirilerek, vadi tabanlarını ve araziye terasmanlar şeklinde yükselerek oturtulan bu su elemanları parkın omurgası olarak oluşum sistemini de beraberinde biçimlendirmiştir. Dolaşım sistemi ve su yüzeyleri birlikte ele alınmış ve mekanların tanımlanıp, kişiliğeştirilmesinde bu birliktelikten yararlanılmıştır.

2. Ulaşım :

Çevre ulaşım sistemi, kent ulaşım sisteminin makro kararlarıyla bütünleştirilerek, çevre yapılaşmalara zarar vermeyecek şekilde geliştirilmiştir. Bu amaçla, Türk-İş

blokları tarafından gelen ve halen otobüs depolama alanı ile biten yol İrfan Başbuğ Caddesine bağlanmış ve bu yolları süreklilikleri ile trafik kapasiteleri göz önüne alınarak kavşak noktası üst geçit olarak düzenlenmiştir. İrfan Başbuğ caddesindeki yapıların ön bahçelerinin kaldırılma dönüşürülmesi önerilerek, yolun profilinin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

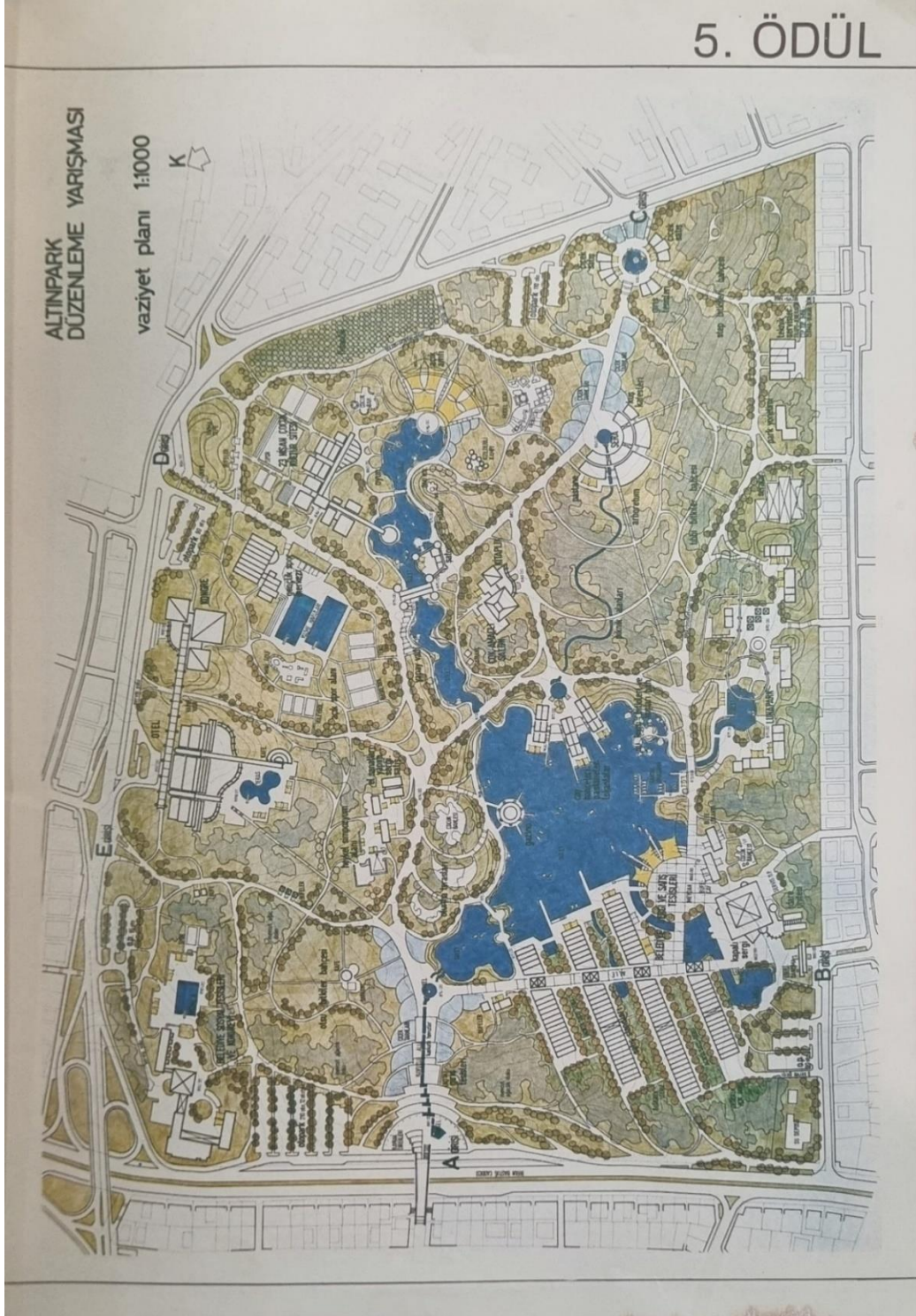
3. Girişler, Program Yerleştirilmesi ve Mimari Çözümler :

Girişlerin seçiminde kent genel ulaşım sistemi ile kolay ulaşılabilirlik temel kriter olmuştur. Girişlerin her birinin farklı kimliklerde olmasına özen gösterilmiş, çeşitli program birimlerinin bu girişlerle ilişkilendirilmiştir, gereğinde bağımsız çalışabilmeleri sağlanmıştır. Belediye Sergi ve Satış Tesisleri, İrfan Başbuğ Caddesi ile Aydınlıklar'ın birleştiği köşeye yerleştirilmiş, ayrı bir giriş olanğı da genel sisteme bağlı olarak önerilmiştir. Böylece sergiden, kolay ulaşılabilir şekilde çalışması sağlanmıştır. Açık sergileme ile birlikte ale alınan Arasta, esnek ve gelişebilir olarak prefabrik tasarlanmış, ön yapımlı tonozlar örtü elemanı olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu ör-

tü sistemi altında farklı büyüklükte standların düzenlenmesine olanak sağlanmıştır. Kapalı sergi binası ise yönetimi birlikte tek yapı olarak planlanmış, tesisin ekonomisi sağlanmıştır. Otel ve Kongre turizmüne de olanak verebilecek şekilde birbirleri ile irtibatlı olarak yerleştirilmiştir. Otel kütlesi yatak odaları da neye bakacak şekilde, çevre gabarileri de mayacak şekilde boyutlandırılmıştır. 23 Nisan Çocuk Sitesi, bu ögesinin sonunda, bir açık amfi ile bitecek şekilde alana yerleştirilmiştir. Site nin tasarlanmasında, var içindeki konumu ile çocuklara özgü t dnya yaratılmak istenerek, çocuk gelişimine katkı aranmıştır. Gençlik Merkezi sporun bir parçası olarak ele alınmış; spor alanları, Otel, Kongre ve 23 Nisan Çocuk Sitesi ile ilişkilili olarak ele alınmıştır. Emlence ve Dinlenme tesisleri özellikle algölet etrafında yoğunlaştırılmış, böylelikle kullanım canlılığı ve işletme sürekliliği ve kolaylığı sağlanmıştır.

Appendix A. 29: 5th Prize Project.

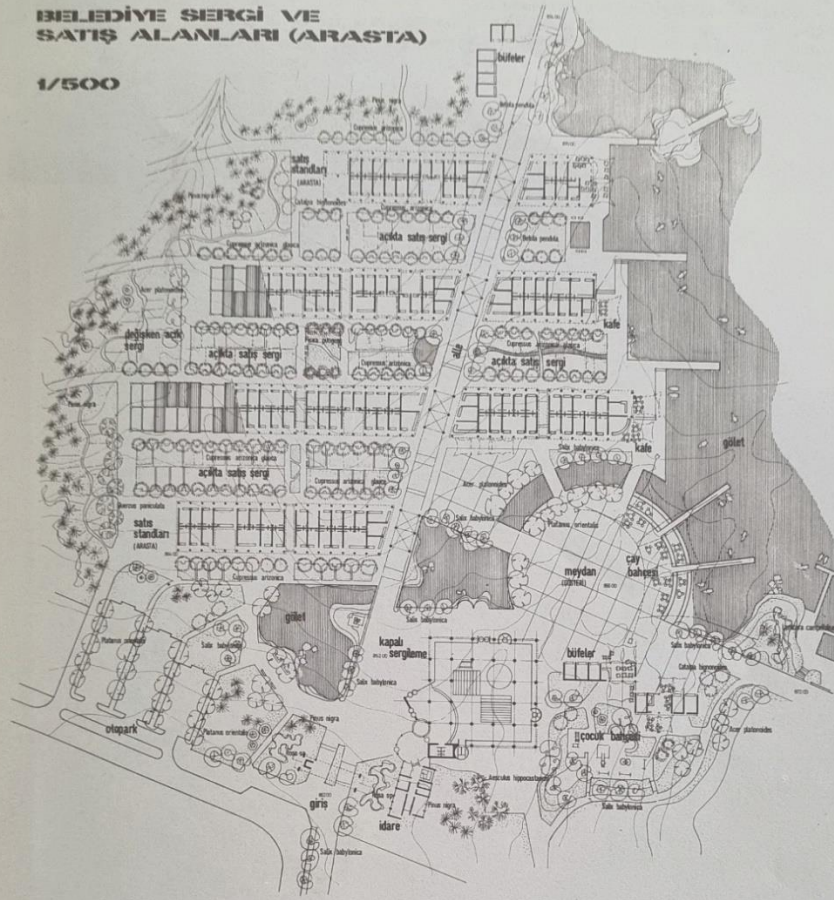
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)



Appendix A. 29. 1: 5th Prize Project Plan.
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)

BİLELDİYE SERGİ VE SATIŞ ALANLARI (ARASTA)

1/500



Jüri raporu

Bu proje; öncelikle, planlama ölçeğinde kente ve yakın çevresi ile alanın ilişkilerini analiz eden ve bundan bir ölçüde yararlanan planlama; öneriler geliştiren, alan çevresindeki yol önerilerinde çevrede teşekkül etmiş konut alanlarının parselasyon ve mülkiyet durumlarında titizlik gösteren, bu alanın batıdaki konut bölgeleri ile ve doğudaki konut ve iş alanları ile nazım plan kararlarına uygun ulaşım ilişkilerini arayan olumlu bir tutum benimsemiş ve önerilerine yansımıştır.

Proje Altınpark için tanımlanan aktivitelerin kullanışa dönüşmesi ve tek tek yaşayan mekansal özellikler kazanması, yünden önemli bir beceri düzeyine ulaşıldığı görülmektedir.

Projenin alan için getirdiği tasarım tüm alan ölçeğindeki fiziksel biçimlenmede; dağıtılmış işlevlerle, parçalı bir kanallar (dolaşım deseni) sistemi önermekte, tek tek işlevsel alanlarda belirli düzeyde mekansallığı sağlamakta birlikte işlevler arası süreklilik açısından oldukça dağınık ve

parçalı bir yerleşme düzeni göstermektedir. Tasarım gerek alan bütününde gerekse alt birimlerde güçlü olarak tasarlanmıştır bir strüktür, mekansal süreklilik ve bütünlük göstermekte, alan içindeki dolaşım kanalları ile zaman zaman kararsız bir parçalanma içinde işlevsel alanlar dağınık bir durumda yerleştirilmektedir.

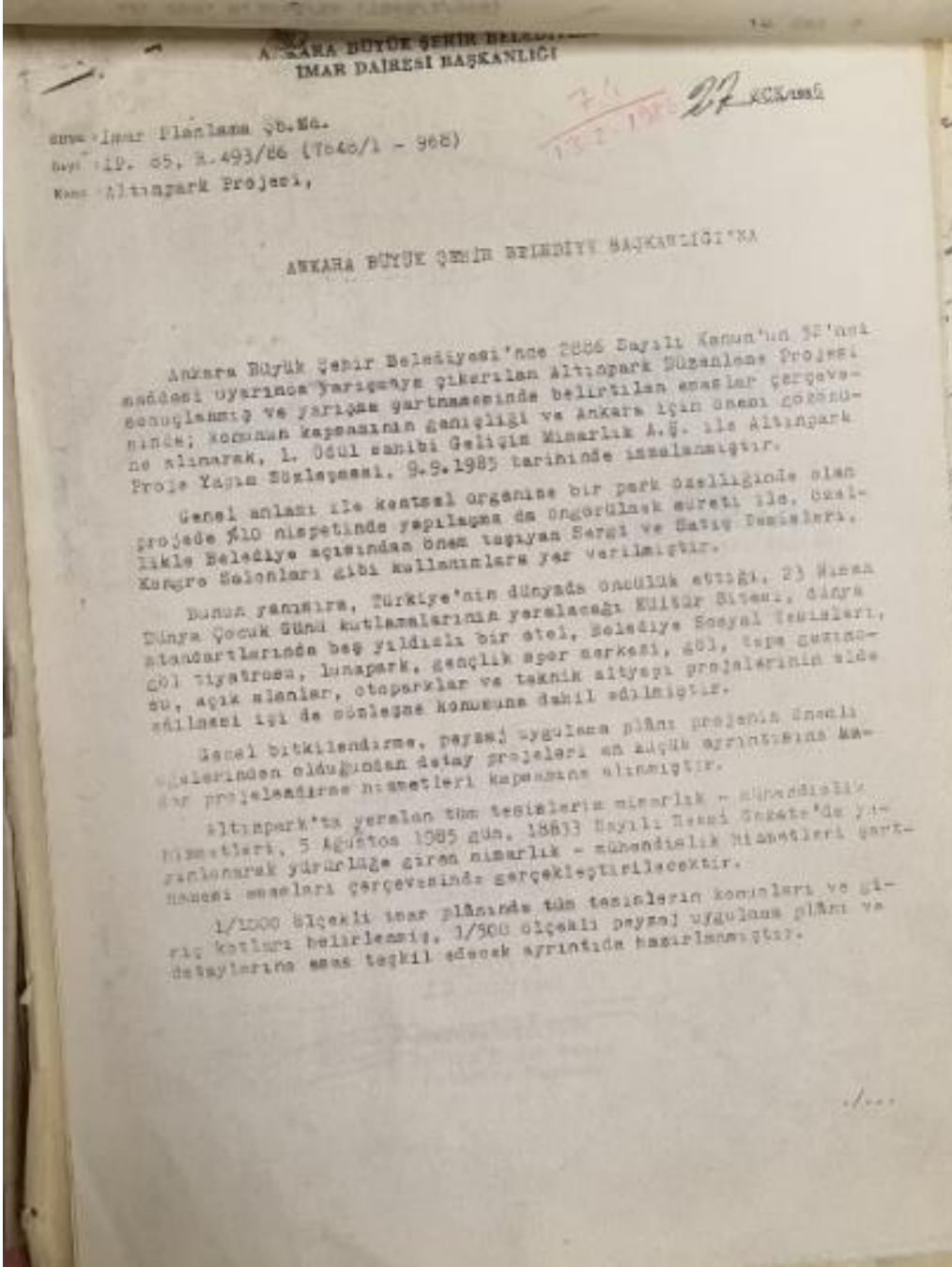
Proje gölet yeri seçimi ve çevresinde aktif kullanımı işlevlerin yerleştirilmesi, özellikle B girişinde satış tesisleri, Sergileme ve gölet arasında önemli ve cazip bir mafsallı yaratılması önerinin olumlu yanlarını oluşturmuştur. Buna karşın satış ünitelerinin doğu-batı yönünde uzunlamasına kitliler halinde yerleştirilmesi, bunların kıyıya kadar dikine uzatılması, B girişi ile satış tesislerine denetimli ve kolay bir yaklaşım fikri ile uyumsuzluklar göstermekte ve satış tesislerine İrfan Baştuğ Caddesinden serbestçe girilmesi olumsuz yanlar olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Özellikle satış tesislerinin gölet kıyısında abartılı olarak yerleştirilmesi kıyı kullanımını zorlaştırmaktadır.

Su ögesi ile alan bütününde topoğrafik birimlere uygun bir arazi bölgelemesi olanağı yaratma çabası olumlu iken alan içi dolaşım sisteminin yer yer gridler haline dönüşerek genel tutumu zedelemesi ve parçalanması, alan içi kanallar sistemi ve mekansallık sistemlerinin birlikte gerçekleştirilebileceği süreklilik ve bütünselliği önemli ölçüde ortadan kaldırmaktadır.

Alan içinde işlevlerin dağılımı genelde olumlu bulunurken, örneğin çok amaçlı salonun konumu, lunaparkın güneyde konut bölgelerine yaklaştırılması ve de perdeleme yapılmaması eleştirilmiştir.

Jürinin değerlendirme ölçütlerine göre proje üzerinde yaptığı, kişisel ve toplu, ayrıntılı inceleme ve değerlendirmelere sonucu projenin kentsel tasarım ve mimari ölçülerde gösterdiği nitelikleri ile "4-1 oy çokluğu ile" 5. ödüle değer bulunmuştur.

Appendix A. 29. 3: 5th Prize Project Jury Report.
(Source: Altınpark Design Competition Booklet)



Appendix A. 30: Letter about the contract between Gelişim Mimarlık and the Municipality and the approval of the zoning plan, dated 27/01/1986.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

İmar İnşaat Planlama Şa.Md.
Sıra No: 03, E.493/06 (7848/1 - 966)
Kona Altınpark Projesi,

...REK/066

- 2 -

Aşağıdaki temislerin ve teknik altyapı projelerinin kat'ı pro-
jelerine de bağlanmak üzere, 1/1000 ölçekli Altınpark kesin imar
planının incelenerek, karar alınmak üzere MECLİS'e havalesini
ars ederim.

.. Üzer AĞAÇLI

İmar Dairesi Başkanı

VK: Plan. (5 Tk.)

Uygun Görüşle Ars.
27/01/1986

Hasan Çelebi
Büyük Şehir Belediyesi
Genel Sekreteri

MECLİS'e
27/01/1986

Hasan Çelebi
Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Başkanı

Appendix A. 30. 1: Letter about the contract between Gelişim Mimarlık and the Municipality and the approval of the zoning plan, dated 27/01/1986.

(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

İmar Planları Şb.No.
İP. 209, B.1042/86 (7848/1/958)

10 ŞBT 6

ANKARA ŞEHİR ÇEVRE VE İKLİM BAKANLIĞI'NA

GELİŞİM MİMARLIK A.Ş.

Cemal Nadir SK. 6/5

Çankaya - ANKARA

Altınpark Projesi ile ilgili 1/1000 ölçekli İmar planı,
Şehir Belediye Meclisi'min, 13.2.1986 gün ve 74 sayılı
kararı ile onaylanmıştır.

Geneli planın bir örneği ilişikte gönderilmektedir.
Bilgilerinizi rica ederim.

Ömer AĞAÇLI

İmar Dairesi Başkanı

28.ŞBT. 1986 Şeh.Pl.

: G.ÇEVİK

28.ŞBT. 1986 Şb.No.

: Y.TOKMAN

Appendix A. 31: Letter about the approval of the zoning plan, dated 28/02/1986.
(Source: Altınpark Yazışma Dosyası, 7848/1, Ankara Municipality Archives)

B. TURKISH SUMMARY / TÜRKE ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 1940'ların sonunda kurulan Ankara Golf Kulübü'nün 1980'lerde Altınpark'a dönüşümünü belgeleyip eleştirel olarak incelemektir. Çalışma, bu dönüşümün, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluşundan 1990'lara kadar Ankara'daki kentsel planlama ve kamusal alan üretimi bağlamında nasıl bir yansıma olduğunu araştırmaktadır. Golf Kulübü'nün mirasının Altınpark aracılığıyla devam etmesi, Ankara'nın kentsel gelişimi ve sosyal tarihi açısından önemlidir.

Araştırma, Ankara'nın kentsel ve sosyal gelişiminin iki döneme odaklanmaktadır: Golf Kulübü'nün özel bir eğlence alanı olarak kuruluşu ve Altınpark'a dönüşümü. Bu geçişin analizi, şehrin sosyal yaşamında yeşil alanların ve kamu politikalarının etkisini incelemektedir.

Çalışma, arşiv materyalleri, haritalar, resmi belgeler ve süreli yayınlarla Golf Kulübü ve Altınpark'ın tarihsel gelişimini araştırmıştır. Vekam Kütüphanesi, ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi ve Ankara Belediyesi arşivlerinden elde edilen belgeler, alanların kronolojik gelişimini ortaya koymuştur. Ayrıca, Ulus, Akşam, Milliyet ve Hürriyet gazetelerinden elde edilen bilgiler, bu alanların sosyo-politik bağlamda nasıl dönüştüğünü göstermektedir.

Nitel analiz kapsamında, Golf Kulübü'ndeki sosyal faaliyetler, kullanıcılarla yapılan görüşmeler ve kişisel arşivler yoluyla incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, kulübün sosyo-ekonomik statü farkını anlamak için Eski Ankara Resimleri Facebook Platformu'ndaki yorumlardan yararlanılmıştır. Altınpark'ın tasarım yönlerini anlamak amacıyla mimarlık ekibiyle röportaj yapılmıştır. Bu kaynaklar, mekânların Ankara'nın sosyal merkezleri haline gelme sürecini aydınlatmaktadır.

Çevresel analizde ise, Golf Kulübü'nün Altınpark'a dönüşümü ve bu alanların yeşil alan olarak Ankara'ya katkıları incelenmiştir. Bu analiz, kentsel planlama belgeleri ve çağdaş çalışmalarla desteklenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, çalışma, kentsel parkların sosyal entegrasyondaki rolü ve politik-ekonomik değişimlerin kentsel planlama üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektedir. Golf Kulübü ve Altınpark, Ankara'nın kentsel ve sosyal tarihi açısından paralel şekilde değerlendirilmiştir.

“Bölüm 2: Kamusal Yeşil Alanlar”ın ilk alt bölümü, kentsel parkların açık yeşil alanlar olarak incelenmesiyle başlar. Bu parkların, şehir sakinlerinin rekreasyon ihtiyaçlarını karşılamanın yanı sıra, kentsel ve doğal çevreler arasında bir bağ oluşturma gibi çok amaçlı hizmetler sunduğu vurgulanmaktadır. Parkların tarihsel önemi, Mezopotamya, Mısır ve Persler gibi antik uygarlıklardan, 19. yüzyılda Avrupa'da geliştirilen modern kentsel parklara kadar izlenmektedir. Metin, parkların işlevinin, botanik bahçelerin ve süsleme amaçlı alanların oluşturulmasından, günümüzde halk sağlığını, sosyal etkileşimi ve çevresel faydaları teşvik eden bir yapıya evrilmesini ele almaktadır.

Metin daha sonra, parkların Türkiye bağlamında, özellikle Ankara ve İzmir ile İstanbul gibi büyük şehirlerdeki gelişimine geçer. Cumhuriyet döneminde Türkiye'nin modernleşmesi, kentsel planlamayla ilişkili olarak tartışılmakta ve parkların, modernleşme ve milliyetçilik ideallerini sembolize ederek kamusal alanların dönüşümünde merkezi bir rol oynadığı gösterilmektedir. İzmir Kültürpark ve İstanbul'daki çeşitli alanlar, modernist tasarım unsurlarını tüm vatandaşlara açık, erişilebilir yeşil alanlar ihtiyacıyla birleştirerek bu değerleri yansıtabilecek şekilde geliştirilmiştir. Bu bölüm, parkların tarihsel gelişimini, yeni Cumhuriyet için model bir şehir yaratmayı hedefleyen Ankara örneği ile bağdaştırarak sona erer.

Tezin 2. Bölümünün ikinci alt bölümü, Ankara'daki kamusal yeşil alanları ele alarak, 1920'lerden 1990'lara kadar kentin kentsel planlamasının bu alanların gelişimini nasıl etkilediğini tartışarak başlar. İnceleme, Ankara'nın kentsel yapısını şekillendirmede önemli rol oynayan 1924 Lörcher Planı ve 1928 Jansen Planı ile başlar. 1924 Lörcher Planı, Ankara'nın yeni Cumhuriyetin başkenti olarak dönüşümünün ilk aşamalarını işaret eder. Lörcher'in planı, eski ve yeni Ankara'nın ayrılmasını öngörmüş ve Yenışehir, idari ve konut merkezi olarak planlanmıştır. Bu tasarıma yeşil alanlar dahil edilmiş ve bu, kentsel büyümeyi açık alanlarla dengeleyen modern bir şehir inşa etme fikriyle uyumlu hale getirilmiştir. Plan, geniş caddeler, konut bölgeleri ve yeşil alanlarla birbirine bağlanan stratejik bir idari bina düzeni gibi modern kentsel planlama ilkelerini Türkiye'ye tanıtarak modern şehircilik için zemin hazırlamıştır.

Ankara'nın nüfusu Lörcher'in öngörülerinin ötesinde hızla arttıkça, 1928 Jansen Planı devreye girmiştir. Jansen'in planı, kentsel estetik, halk sağlığı, ekonomik verimlilik ve yeşil alanların

korunması gibi unsurlara odaklanan daha kapsamlı bir plandı. Bu plan, Ankara Kalesi'ni, etrafında rekreasyonel amaçlı yeşil alanlar bulunan merkezi bir estetik unsur olarak öne çıkarmıştır. Ayrıca, Jansen spor tesisleri, parklar ve yeşil kuşakların geliştirilmesini önermiştir, böylece yeşil alanlar şehrin her yerinde erişilebilir hale gelmiştir. Bu alanlar, hem sağlık hem de sosyal etkileşimler için halkı teşvik etmeyi amaçlamıştır.

Bu bölüm, Golf Kulübü ve onun Altınpark'a dönüşümü gibi yeşil alanların, Ankara'nın kentsel gelişimindeki daha geniş eğilimleri nasıl yansıttığını detaylı bir şekilde analiz etmek için zemin hazırlar. Ankara'nın erken Cumhuriyet dönemindeki kentsel planlamasında yeşil alanların modern kentsel dokuya nasıl entegre edildiğini anlamak için tarihsel bir temel sunar.

2. Bölüm'ün ikinci alt bölümü, Uybadin-Yücel Planı (1957) ve 1990 Ankara Nazım İmar Planı'nın detaylı bir tartışmasıyla devam eder. Ankara'nın kentsel yapısını şekillendiren bu iki plan, şehrin gelişiminde önemli bir rol oynamıştır. 1957 yılında onaylanan Uybadin-Yücel Planı, şehrin hızla artan nüfusu ve kent yayılımına çözüm getirmek için tasarlanmıştır ve önümüzdeki otuz yıl içinde nüfusun 750.000'e ulaşacağını öngörmüştür. Ancak bu tahmin kısa sürede geçerliliğini yitirmiş, nüfus 1965 yılında bu seviyeye ulaşmış ve özellikle Ulus-Kızılay merkezlerinde yoğunluk ve sıkışıklık sorunlarına yol açmıştır. Plan, daha yapılandırılmış bir kent yaratmayı amaçlamış olsa da, yeşil alanları öncülleri kadar iyi planlayamadığı için eleştirilmiştir. Ayrıca, yoğun yapılaşma ve gecekondu bölgeleri, hava kirliliği gibi çevresel sorunlara neden olmuş, bu durum da nüfus patlamasını yönetmek için yeterli altyapının olmamasından kaynaklanan problemleri daha da artırmıştır.

1990 Nazım İmar Planı, kentsel planlamaya daha bütüncül bir yaklaşım getirerek bu sorunları hafifletmeyi amaçlamış ve şehir gelişimini batı yönüne yönlendirmeye çalışmıştır. Batıkent, Eryaman ve Sincan gibi önemli konut ve sanayi merkezleri geliştirilmiş, böylece şehrin genişlemesi kuzey-güney ekseninden uzaklaştırılmıştır. Plan, yeşil alanların önemini vurgulamış olsa da, bu çabalara rağmen Ankara kişi başına düşen yetersiz yeşil alan sorunundan muzdarip olmaya devam etmiştir. Bu bölüm, Uybadin-Yücel ve 1990 Master Planlarını, etkin bir yeşil alan sistemi oluşturmadıkları için eleştirir ve 1950 yılında kişi başına 5,1 m² olan yeşil alanın 1984 yılına gelindiğinde 1,4 m²'ye düşmesindeki hızlı azalmaya dikkat çeker. Bu eksiklik en çok, sonraki bölümlerde ele alınan Golf Kulübü/Altınpark arazisinin bulunduğu, Ankara'nın doğusunda yoğun nüfuslu bölgelerde kendini göstermiştir.

"3. Bölüm: Ankara Golf Kulübü", 1947 yılında kurulan Ankara Golf Kulübü'nün bulunduğu kuzey Ankara'daki alanın kronolojik gelişimini ele alarak başlar. Başlangıçta Jansen Planı (1928-1937) kapsamında yeşil alan olarak belirlenen bu bölge, 1936 yılında Atatürk'ün onayı ile golf sahasına dönüştürülmek üzere yeniden planlanmıştır. Golf sahası, Altındağ ilçesinde yer almış ve Aydınlıkevler, Hasköy ve Türk-İş Blokları mahalleleriyle çevrili 640.000 m² büyüklüğünde geniş bir alanı kaplamıştır. 1936'da belirlenen bu alan, 1946'da yabancı diplomatların Türk hükümetine kulübün kurulmasını talep etmelerine kadar golf kulübü olarak kullanılmamıştır. 1947 yılına gelindiğinde, Ankara Belediyesi, Başbakan Hasan Saka ve Dışişleri Bakanı Necmettin Sadak gibi Türk devlet adamlarının yanı sıra yabancı yatırımcıların da dahil olduğu bir girişimde bulunarak kulübü kurmuştur. Kulüp, sosyal tesisler, yüzme havuzu ve tenis kortları gibi olanaklar sunarak hem yabancı hem de Türk üyeleri çekmiştir. Golf sahası, 1950'lere gelindiğinde üç delikli mütevazı bir düzenden 18 delikli bir sahaya dönüşmüştür.

Ankara Golf Kulübü, Ankara'nın elit kesimi için önemli bir sosyal merkez haline gelmiş, sık sık turnuvalar ve sosyal etkinliklere ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Kulüp yalnızca bir rekreasyon alanı değil, aynı zamanda diplomatik ve elit sosyal etkileşimler için de kritik bir işlev görmüştür. 3. Bölüm'ün ilk alt bölümü, kulübün altyapısını, üyelik sistemini, bina yapıları ve sosyal tesislerini detaylandırır ve kulübü sık sık ziyaret eden önemli figürlerin birinci elden anlatımlarını sunar. Örneğin, mimar İlhan Kural, kulübün yerleşimi ve atmosferine dair canlı anılarını paylaşırken, diğer üyeler yüzme havuzunu ve yemek alanlarını kullanma deneyimlerini anlatmaktadır. 1960'lar ve 1970'lerde yayımlanan idari yazışmalardan, kulübün çevresindeki gecekondu yerleşimlerinden kaynaklanan güvenlik sorunları ve yasadışı faaliyetlerle karşılaştığını biliyoruz. Bu sorunlar, bölgenin korunması için duvarlar ve güvenlik önlemleri inşa edilmesine neden olmuştur.

3. Bölüm'ün ikinci alt bölümü, kulübün çevresini inceleyerek modern eğlence mekanlarının erken Cumhuriyet dönemi Ankara'sındaki rolüne odaklanır. Bu mekanların, yeni rejimin kültürel değişimlerini yaymada nasıl etkili olduğu tartışılır. Eğlence mekanları, Cumhuriyet'in modernleşme çabalarının merkezinde yer almış, yeni toplumsal davranışları teşvik eden sosyal okullar olarak hizmet etmiştir. Devletin kentsel planlama politikaları, bu mekanların oluşturulmasında önemli bir rol oynamış ve Lörcher ve Jansen Planları, parklar, bahçeler ve eğlence merkezleri gibi kamusal alanların ortaya çıkmasını sağlamıştır. Bu dönemde özellikle kadınların kamusal alanda daha görünür hale gelmesiyle birlikte toplumsal alışkanlıklarda değişimler yaşanmış, bu da daha geniş toplumsal dönüşümlerin bir yansıması olmuştur.

Cumhuriyet dönemi Ankara'sındaki eğlence anlayışı, Osmanlı gelenekleriyle tezat oluşturmuş, zira Osmanlı döneminde erkekler ve kadınlar ayrı sosyal alanlarda vakit geçirirdi. Ankara, Cumhuriyet'in başkenti haline geldikçe, erkekler ve kadınları bir araya getiren oteller, restoranlar ve barlar gibi yeni kamusal mekanlar tasarlanmış ve böylece sosyal yaşam şehir merkezlerine taşınmıştır. Ankara Palas Oteli ve Gar Gazinosu gibi önemli mekanlar, diplomatlar ve elit kesim için merkezi buluşma noktaları haline gelmiş ve Cumhuriyet'in modernleşme hedefleri doğrultusunda sosyal etkileşimi kolaylaştırmıştır. Özellikle Ankara Palas, resmi etkinlikler, klasik müzik konserleri ve sosyal işlevler için ev sahipliği yaparak, modern mimari ile yeni başkentteki sosyal yaşamın harmanlandığı bir mekanı yansıtmıştır.

Bu bölüm ayrıca spor alanlarını modern eğlence mekanları olarak ele alır ve Kavaklıdere Tenis Kulübü ve Atlı Spor Kulübü gibi hem rekreasyonel hem de elit aktiviteler için hizmet veren kulüplerin kuruluşuna dikkat çeker. 1936 yılında açılan 19 Mayıs Stadyumu, gençlik ve sağlığa vurgu yapan Cumhuriyet'in değerlerini pekiştiren spor etkinlikleri ve sosyal buluşmalar için önemli bir merkez haline gelmiştir. Millet Bahçesi, Güvenpark, Çubuk Barajı ve Atatürk Orman Çiftliği gibi kentin parkları da halkın bir araya geldiği mekanlar olarak toplumsal gruplar arasında etkileşimleri teşvik etmiş ve şehrin değişen sosyal dokusuna katkıda bulunmuştur.

Bu alt bölüm, savaş sonrası dönemde, özellikle 1950'ler ile 1980'ler arasında, Ankara'nın sosyal ve kentsel peyzajının gelişimine odaklanarak devam etmektedir. Bu dönemde, kentin Golf Kulübü önemli bir sosyal mekan olarak öne çıkmıştır. Alt bölüm, 1923'te Ankara'nın başkent ilan edilmesiyle başlayan ve 1950'lerde yeniden ele alınan kapsamlı kentsel planlama girişimlerini inceleyerek başlar. Bu çabalar, sosyal yapının değişmesi, gecekonduların artışı ve otomobil kullanımının yaygınlaşmasıyla ortaya çıkan ihtiyaçları karşılamak için gerekliydi; bu da bulvarlar ve kamusal alanların geliştirilmesini zorunlu hale getirmiştir.

Ankara'nın merkezi yapısındaki değişim Ulus'tan Kızılay'a doğru kayarken, devlet daireleri ve sosyal aktiviteler de bu geçişi takip etmiştir. Bu geçiş, yeni kentsel merkezlerin yükselişiyle paralellik göstermiş; Kızılay, Ankara'nın ticari ve eğlence hayatının kalbi haline gelmiştir. 1957 Uybadin-Yücel Planı, yeşil alanlar ve kültürel mekanların oluşturulmasını teşvik ederek bu dönüşümde önemli bir rol oynamıştır. Bu kentsel değişiklikler, kadınların toplumsal yaşama daha fazla katılması ve Atatürk Bulvarı boyunca artan yaya kültürü gibi daha geniş toplumsal değişimlerin de bir yansımasıdır.

Tez, eğlence ve dinlenme mekanlarının özellikle 1950'lerde nasıl evrildiğini göstererek devam eder; Kızılay ve Yenışehir, sosyal yaşamın yeni merkezleri olarak öne çıkmıştır. Kızılay'daki Büyük Sinema gibi ikonik mekanlar, sadece film gösterimlerinin ötesine geçerek, konserler ve yüksek sosyete etkinlikleri için de önemli yerler haline gelmiştir. Bu dönemde fast-food kültürünün ortaya çıkması, meyhane ve gazino sayısındaki artış, boş zaman aktivitelerindeki dönüşümü işaret eder. Piknik Lokantası gibi mekanların yükseliş, Amerikan kültürünün Türk toplumuna artan etkisini ve sanayileşme ile kent göçünün getirdiği geniş sosyal ve ekonomik değişiklikleri yansıtmaktadır.

3. Bölümün son alt bölümü, Ankara Golf Kulübü'nün 1946'daki kuruluşundan 1970'lerin sonlarında Altınpark'a dönüşümüne kadar sosyal bir mekan olarak tarihini ele almaktadır. Başlangıçta, Golf Kulübü, yabancı diplomatlar, Türk devlet adamları ve üst düzey profesyoneller gibi etkili kişilerin uğrak yeri olan seçkin bir mekan olarak hizmet vermiştir. Sadece bir spor tesisi olmakla kalmamış, aynı zamanda entelektüel tartışmaların, sosyal buluşmaların ve çeşitli kültürel etkinliklerin düzenlendiği sosyo-kültürel bir merkez haline gelmiştir. Mimar Yakup Hazan'ın da belirttiği gibi, 1950'lerin dergi makalelerinde Kulübün havuz başı partileri ve yüksek profilli düğünlerine yer verilmesi, Golf Kulübü'nün Ankara'nın eğitilmiş ve kültürlü seçkinleri için önemli bir sosyal merkez haline geldiğini yansıtmaktadır. Daha sonra tartışma, golf sahası alanının çevresinde yaşayan sakinler için açılmasına doğru kaymış, böylece herkesin kullanabileceği oyun alanı, araba sürme alanı, düğün mekânı, piknik veya yürüyüş gibi çeşitli amaçlar için tesisi kullanmalarına izin verilmiştir.

Bu bölümde, dönemin sosyal koşulları ışığında makaleler, gazeteler, dergiler, kullanıcı deneyimleri ve arşiv fotoğraflarının yorumlanması yoluyla Golf Kulübü'ndeki sosyal yaşam incelenmektedir. Mimar Yakup Hazan ve güncel Ankara Golf Kulübü'nün genel sekreteri Eda Kutay tarafından tanımlanan Golf Kulübü, doktorlar, profesörler ve diplomatlar gibi etkili bireylerin sadece golf oynamakla kalmayıp aynı zamanda entelektüel tartışmalar ve kültürel etkinliklerle ilgilendikleri okur-yazar ve kültürlü bireyler için prestijli bir sosyal merkez olarak tanımlanmıştır. Hazan, kulübün sosyal olarak etkili bir mekân rolünü vurgularken, Kutay çocukluk deneyimlerini hatırlayarak, kulüp üyeleriyle yüzme, yemek yeme ve zarif sosyal etkinliklere katılma gibi aile gezilerini paylaşmıştır. Bu içgörüler ile birlikte Golf Kulübü, güçlü sosyal ilişkileri teşvik eden ve seçkin bir grup arasında eğlence ve topluluk etkileşimi için bir alan sağlayan canlı bir sosyo-kültürel merkez olarak tasvir edilmektedir.

Bölümün sonunda, Golf Kulübü, okumuş ve kültürlü kesim için özel bir mekândan yerel sakinler için erişilebilir bir topluluk alanına dönüşerek önemli bir değişim geçirdiğinden bahsedilmiştir. Kulüp çevresindeki bölgede yaşayan sakinlerin verdiği bilgilere göre, başlangıçta sadece eğitilmiş ve kültürlü bireylerden oluşan özel bir grubun golf ve yüzme gibi eğlence aktivitelerinden faydalanabileceği özel bir alan olan kulübün, 1970'lerin ortalarında duvarlar yıkıldıktan sonra, halka açılarak kulüp çevresindeki sakinlerin piknik, okul gezileri ve çeşitli eğlence aktiviteleri için kullanılan bir alana dönüşmesi ele alınmış, ve böylece zamanın değişen sosyal dinamiklerini yansıtan sevilen bir rekreasyon alanı haline geldiği vurgulanmıştır. Bu değişim, kulübün olanaklarına erişimi demokratikleştirmekle kalmayıp, aynı zamanda çevredeki sakinler arasında bir topluluk duygusunu da geliştirmiştir.

“4. Bölüm: Altınpark Vakası”nın ilk alt bölümü, Altınpark projesinin başlatılması, yarışma süreci ve uygulama aşamalarını ele almaktadır. Bölüm, Golf Kulübü'nün Altınpark'a dönüştürülmesine yönelik karar alma sürecine genel bir bakışla başlar; planlar, belgeler, idari yazışmalar ve fotoğraflar gazete makaleleri ve kullanıcı değerlendirmeleriyle desteklenerek incelenir. Bu dönüşüm tartışması, Altınpark adına yapılan en erken belge olan 07/04/1972 tarihli imar planına kadar uzanır ve bu, Altınpark isminin Vedat Dalokay veya Mehmet Altınoy'un belediye başkanlık dönemlerinde ortaya çıktığı inancını çürütür. Bu alt bölüm, Altınpark projesinin başlatılmasına dair kronolojik bir belge sunar ve bu süreçte karşılaşılan zorlukları detaylandırır.

1971 yılında, birkaç devlet kurumu Golf Kulübü arazisini elde etmekle ilgilenmiştir. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı başlangıçta bu arazinin bir kısmını eğitim binaları için talep etmiş, ancak bu istek, arazinin yeşil alan olarak ayrılmış olması nedeniyle Ankara Belediyesi tarafından reddedilmiştir. Bu alt bölüm, aynı zamanda, 1973'te belediye başkanı olan Vedat Dalokay'ın projeye dahil oluşunu detaylandırır. Dalokay, Golf Kulübü arazisini Ankara halkının yararına yeniden düzenlemeyi hedeflemiş ve burayı, Gençlik Parkı'na benzer şekilde, Altınpark'a dönüştürmeyi önermiştir. Bu vizyon, 1975 yılında alınan belediye kararıyla desteklenmiş ve araziye sosyal, kültürel ve spor tesislerini içeren bir projeye açma kararı alınmıştır. Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı'ndan onay alınmasına rağmen, proje bürokratik gecikmelerle ve Golf Kulübü yönetimi ile üyelerinin direnişiyle karşılaşmıştır.

Bu bölümde dikkat çeken bir diğer kısım, Ankara Belediyesi tarafından oluşturulan kentsel gelişim planını ve bu planın konut birimleri, yapay göl ve geniş rekreasyon alanları gibi önerilerini tartışmaktadır. Plan, ana ulaşım yollarıyla bağlantıyı vurgulamış ve gelecekteki

metro erişimini öngörmüştür. Tez, ayrıca Belediye ile Golf Kulübü arasındaki devam eden mücadeleyi vurgulamakta ve bu mücadelenin, 1979 yılında araziye Belediye'ye devreden bir mahkeme kararıyla sonuçlandığını ve böylece Altınpark projesinin devamına olanak sağladığını belirtmektedir.

Ardından, 4. Bölüm, Altınpark projesinin yarışma süreciyle devam etmektedir. Bu bölüm, 1984 yılında Altınpark adında bir kent parkı oluşturulması amacıyla yarışma düzenlenmesi kararının tartışılmasıyla başlar. Bölümde, yarışmanın dergi ve gazetelerdeki yansımaları, katılan projelerin özellikleri, kazanan projenin tasarım fikirleri ve ihtiyaç programı, röportajlardan hatıralar ve yarışmadan uygulama aşamasına kadar olan idari yazışmalardaki gelişmeler kronolojik olarak sunulmaktadır.

Bu girişim, 1984-1989 yılları arasında Ankara Belediye Başkanı olan Mehmet Altınsoy tarafından önemli ölçüde desteklenmiştir. 10 Ekim 1984'te Altınpark için bir proje yarışması açılması kararı alınmış, Belediye ile Türk Mühendis ve Mimar Odaları Birliği (TMMOB) iş birliği yapmıştır. Farklı kurumlardan önemli isimlerin yer aldığı bir jüri, projeleri değerlendirmek üzere oluşturulmuştur. Yarışma 28 Ocak 1985 tarihinde kamuoyuna duyurulmuş ve ilk beş proje için ve mansiyon ödülleri için 750.000 ile 2.000.000 lira arasında değişen ödüller verilmiştir.

Yarışma kitapçığı, Ankara ve yarışma alanı hakkında genel bilgiler, program gereksinimleri ve şartlar gibi detayları içermektedir. Kitapçık, Ankara'daki yeşil alanların yetersizliğini vurgulamakta ve bu dengesizliği düzeltmek amacıyla büyük bir şehir parkı yaratmayı hedeflemektedir. Kitapçığın ikinci bölümü, Altınpark'ın kentsel ve mimari tasarım kapsamını özetlemekte, planlama ve uygulama için yaratıcı öneriler sunmayı, özellikle Ulus ve çevresiyle bağlantı kurmayı ve açık ile kapalı alanlar için bütüncül bir kentsel tasarım çözümü sunmayı amaçlamaktaydı.

Program gereksinimleri arasında konut alanlarının entegrasyonu, ulaşım bağlantıları, sergi ve satış tesisleri, otel ve konferans salonları, rekreasyon alanları ve 23 Nisan Çocuk Kültür Alanı yer almıştır. Amaç, hem kent hem de mahalle ölçeğinde hizmet verecek, yeşil görünümü koruyarak çok işlevli bir park oluşturmaktır.

Sonuçların 7 Haziran 1985 tarihinde açıklandığı yarışmaya 26 proje katılmış ve Öner Tokcan, İlder Tokcan ve Hulusi İ. Gönül tarafından hazırlanan proje, güçlü tasarım ilkeleri, mekânsal

entegrasyonu ve topografyanın yenilikçi kullanımı nedeniyle birinci seçilmiştir. Proje, büyük bir yapay göl, iyi planlanmış girişler ve işlevselliği artıracak şekilde stratejik olarak konumlandırılmış tesisler içermektedir. Jüri, projenin disiplinler arası sentezini, yaratıcılığını ve etkinlikler ile park alanları arasındaki dengeyi övdü, ancak eğlence parkının yerleşimi gibi bazı eksiklikler de not edildi.

Jürinin geri bildirimleri üzerine, kazanan ekip tasarımlarını revize ederek eğlence parkını yeniden konumlandırmış ve göl alanını ek cazibe merkezleri ile zenginleştirmiştir. Uygulama aşamasında ise doğal ve yapılı çevreyi harmanlayan, boş zaman, kültürel etkinlikler ve toplumsal katılım için canlı bir alan oluşturan bir park inşa edilmiştir.

Altınpark alanını ele alan ilk alt bölüm, Altınpark Tasarım Yarışması'nı kazanan Öner Tokcan grubunun projesinin uygulama ve gerçekleştirme aşamasına odaklanan bir kısım ile sona ermektedir. Bu bölüm, karşılaşılan zorlukları, yapılan hataları ve hayata geçirilemeyen proje kısımlarını gazete makaleleri, röportajlar, idari yazışmalar ve tanıtım broşürleriyle destekleyerek tartışmaktadır.

Uygulama aşaması, 9 Eylül 1985'te Gelişim Mimarlık ile Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi arasında imzalanan Altınpark Projesi İnşaat Sözleşmesi ile resmen başlamıştır. Ancak, Öner Tokcan, 57.000 m² kapalı alan ve toplamda 641.000 m²'lik bir alanın planlaması için yalnızca bir yıllık süre tanıdığını ve bu sürenin yetersiz olduğunu belirtmiştir. 1/1000 ölçekli imar planı, 13 Şubat 1986'da onaylanmıştır. 18 Ekim 1986'da düzenlenen temel atma töreni, Başbakan Turgut Özal'ın da katılımıyla büyük bir etkinlik olmuştur. Törende dualar okunmuş, Kur'an ayetleri seslendirilmiş ve binlerce balon bırakılmıştır.

Yüksek beklentilere rağmen, proje uygulama sırasında birçok zorlukla karşılaşmıştır. Tokcan, projenin ilk aşamalarında Belediye'nin kazanan proje ekibini göz ardı ettiğini, bu durumun koordinasyonsuz çalışmalara yol açtığını ve birçok yapının hatalı uygulanması nedeniyle yeniden inşa edilmesi gerektiğini ifade etmiştir. İnşaat sürecinde, 1989 yılına kadar Fuar Merkezi, Bilim Merkezi, 23 Nisan Kültür Merkezi, Çocuk Bakım Merkezi ve Havuzbaşı Kafeterya gibi birçok tesis tamamlanmıştır. Ayrıca İtalyan ve Çin restoranları, Türk Sokağı ve Tepe Hanı, ve çeşitli amfiteyatrolar da bitirilmiştir. Parkın bitkilendirme işlemi başlangıçta bir İtalyan firması tarafından yapılmış, ancak bütçe sorunları nedeniyle Belediye devralmış ve bu da yeşil örtünün tam olarak sağlanmasında gecikmelere yol açmıştır.

Proje, kapalı alanların yeşil alanlardan daha fazla öncelik taşıdığı gerekçesiyle eleştirilmiştir; geniş beton yollar ve yetersiz yeşil alanlar hakkında şikayetler gelmiştir. 1989 yılında Murat Karayalçın, Ankara'nın yeni belediye başkanı olarak göreve gelmiş ve o dönemde projenin yalnızca %11'i tamamlanmış olduğundan projeyi hızla geliştirmeye devam etmiştir.

1990'lar boyunca projeye birçok yeni tesis eklenmiş ve ana inşaat aşamaları tamamlanmıştır. Ancak yönetim değişiklikleri, bütçe kısıtlamaları ve bürokratik engeller gibi zorluklar devam etmiştir. 1993 yılına gelindiğinde, park sergi ve bilim merkezlerinden kültürel ve sportif tesislere kadar çeşitli tesisleri içermekteydi. Altınpark, önemli bir kentsel park projesi olarak kabul edilmekle birlikte, ANFA'nın—Belediye'ye ait bir şirket—parkın yönetimini ele alması üzerine, farklı şirketlerin yönetime dahil edilmesi ve daha bütüncül bir yönetim stratejisine ihtiyaç duyulması gibi sorular da gündeme gelmiştir.

Altınpark projesinin ele alındığı ilk alt bölümün ardından, 4. Bölümün ikinci alt bölümü, 1980'lerden itibaren Ankara'daki kamusal yeşil alanların dönüşümü ve kentsel planlama ile politikaların etkisine odaklanmaktadır. Bu bölüm, belediye yetkililerinin eğlence mekanlarını ve kentsel parkları yerleşim alanlarına dahil etme rolünü, Dikmen Vadisi ve Portakal Çiçeği Vadisi gibi projelerde sistematik bir yaklaşımı vurgulayarak açıklamaktadır. Bu projeler, daha önceki kentsel önerileri takip ederek rekreasyon alanlarını geliştirmek amacıyla tasarlanmış, ancak gecekondu bölgeleri ve ekonomik öncelikler nedeniyle çeşitli zorluklarla karşılaşmıştır. Tez bu bölümde, 1980'lerde Türkiye'nin küresel ekonomiye geçişinin sanayi bölgelerinin şehir merkezlerinden taşınmasına yol açtığını tartışmaktadır. Ancak, bu alanlarda küçük ölçekli kentsel üretimde çalışan işgücü ve kayıt dışı konutlar varlığını sürdürmüş ve gecekondu alanlarının yayılmasına katkıda bulunmuştur. Bu sorunları ele almak için Dikmen Vadisi Gecekondu Dönüşüm Projesi gibi kentsel dönüşüm projeleri başlatılmıştır. Bu proje, Türkiye'nin ilk kentsel dönüşüm girişimi olarak kabul edilmiştir ve alanı rehabilite ederken yeşil alan ve kamusal faydayı korumayı hedeflemiştir. Portakal Çiçeği Vadisi Projesi de yeşil alanları korumayı amaçlamış, ancak zamanla dönüşüm, ticari ve konut gelişimine doğru kaymıştır. Her iki proje de kentsel gelişim ile kamusal yeşil alanların korunması arasındaki gerilimi vurgulamaktadır. Şehirlerin ekolojik ve sosyal dokusunu iyileştirmeyi amaçlayan bu projeler, ekonomik çıkarlar nedeniyle lüks konut bölgelerine dönüşerek bu alanların kamusal erişimini sınırlamıştır.

Sonuç olarak, bu bölüm, Ankara'daki kamusal yeşil alanların rekreasyon alanlarından ekonomik kalkınmanın sembollerine nasıl dönüştüğünü, ticari unsurların tanıtılmasıyla bu

alanların şehirdeki kentsel peyzajdaki rollerinin yeniden şekillendiğini göstermektedir. Daha geniş kentsel dönüşümleri tartışmanın yanı sıra, 1980'lerde geliştirilen veya gerçekleştirilen Seğmenler Parkı, Abdi İpekçi Parkı ve Kurtuluş Parkı gibi spesifik parkları da vurgulamaktadır. Bu parklar, tüm sosyal sınıfların erişimine açık önemli rekreasyon alanları haline gelmiş ve kamusal alanları daha kapsayıcı hale getirme eğilimini yansıtmaktadır.

Alt bölüm, 1980'ler ve 1990'larda Ankara'daki sosyal yaşamın ve eğlence mekanlarının evrimini keşfetmeye devam ederken, bu dönemin siyasi, ekonomik ve kültürel değişimlerden yoğun bir şekilde etkilendiğini vurgulamaktadır. Bölüm, Kızılay'daki Yüksel ve Sakarya Caddelerinin canlı yaya alanlarına dönüşümünü, bu alanların kültürel ve sosyal merkezler haline gelişini ele alarak başlamaktadır. 1980 askeri darbesinin ardından gelen baskıcı atmosfere rağmen, bu caddeler, insanların sosyal muhalefetlerini ifade edebildiği ve edebiyat, politika ve sanat gibi yaratıcı faaliyetlerle uğraşabildiği buluşma noktalarına dönüşmüştür.

1980'lerin sonlarına doğru sosyal yaşam yavaş yavaş normale dönerken, bu caddeler Ankara'nın eğlence sahnesinin merkezi haline gelmiştir. Kafeler, barlar ve sokak performansları gelişmiş, bu dinamik sokak kültürüne öğrenciler ve sanatçılar da katkıda bulunmuştur. Bu değişim, kentsel gelişimdeki daha geniş eğilimlerle paralellik göstermektedir; kitlesel kültürün yayılması ve artan küreselleşme, şehrin eğlence ortamını yeniden şekillendirmiştir. Bu dönemde Atakule, Karum ve Bilkent Center gibi alışveriş merkezleri açılmış ve varlıklı kesimlere hitap ederek eğlencenin banliyölere kaymasına katkıda bulunmuştur.

Bölüm ayrıca eğlence mekanlarındaki sosyal tabakalaşmaya dikkat çekmektedir. Zengin nüfus, Bilkent ve Ümitköy gibi banliyö bölgelerindeki lüks alışveriş merkezleri ve eğlence komplekslerine gitmeye başlarken, işçi sınıfı, Ulus gibi daha geleneksel mekanları tercih etmeye devam etmiştir. Gece hayatında diskoteklerin ve meyhane tarzı eğlencelerin yükselişi, yeni türler ve eğlence formatlarının ortaya çıkması önemli bir değişimi beraberinde getirmiştir.

Bölüm 4'ün son alt bölümü, Altınpark'ın Ankara'da sosyal ve rekreasyonel bir alan olarak evrimini, başlangıçta ayrıcalıklı bir golf kulübü olan mekanın, zamanla tüm sosyo-ekonomik gruplara açık bir yeşil alana dönüşümünü ele almaktadır. Bölüm, Altınpark'ın tarihsel bağlamını inceleyerek, parkın başlangıçta yalnızca belirli bir grubun kullanımına açık olduğu ancak 1980'lerde halkın kullanımına sunularak Cumhuriyet'in tüm vatandaşlara yeşil alan sağlama geleneğini yansıttığını vurgulamaktadır. Parkın rekreasyon alanları, bilimsel ve

eđitim merkezleri, kltrel mekanlar ve ticari hizmetler gibi unsurlar, Altınpark'ın ok ynl bir sosyal alan olmasına katkı sađlamıřtır.

Bu kısım, Altınpark'taki eřitli alanları detaylandırarak yaya yolları, oyun alanları ve spor parkurlarının ziyaretilere sunduđu rekreasyon fırsatlarını ele almaktadır. Feza Grsey Bilim Merkezi ve seralar, ziyaretilere evre bilincini ařılayan eđitim kaynakları sunmuřtur. Altınpark ayrıca konserler, tiyatro gsterileri ve topluluk etkinliklerinin dzenlendiđi amfi tiyatrolar ve sergi merkezleri gibi sosyal ve kltrel alanlara sahipti. Buna ek olarak, restoranlar ve kafeler gibi ticari alanlar ziyareti deneyimini zenginleřtirirken, hizmet tesisleri parkın sorunsuz iřletilmesini sađlamıřtır. Gl ve tropik sera gibi ekolojik alanlar, parkın dođa koruma misyonuna olan bađlılıđını vurgulamıřtır.

Tezde ayrıca Altınpark'ın 1993'teki resmi aılıřından nce dzenlenen konserler, kltrel festivaller ve uluslararası buluřmalar gibi birok etkinliđe ev sahipliđi yaptığına deđinilmektedir. Yerel gazetelerde yer bulan bu etkinlikler, parkın bir kltrel merkez olarak artan nemini yansıtmaktadır. Altınpark'ın eđlence dıřında bilime, kltre ve evreye ynelik kamu bilincini artırma rol de vurgulanmakta; hem ocuklara hem de yetiřkinlere ynelik eđitim programları ve etkinlikler dzenlenmiřtir.

Sonuç olarak, blm Altınpark'ın Ankara'daki sosyal yařamda dinamik bir rol oynadıđını, rekreasyon, eđitim ve kltrel etkileřim iin uyum sađlayabilen bir alan olarak ne ıktığını belirtmektedir. Bununla birlikte, blm, Melih Gkek dnemindeki siyasi deđiřimlerin parkın kimliđini deđiřtirdiđini ve bazı orijinal iřlevlerini azalttıđını da tartıřmaktadır. Bu deđiřikliklere rađmen, Altınpark, Ankara'nın kent manzarasının nemli bir parası olarak kalmaya devam etmiř, kente kapsayıcı kamusal alanlar sađlama misyonunu sembolize etmiřtir.

Tezin sonuç blm, Ankara Golf Kulb'nn Altınpark'a dnřmn eleřtirel bir deđerlendirme ile sunarak nceki blmlerdeki bulguları sentezlemektedir. Dnřm birok ana tema zerinden tartıřılmaktadır: yeřil alanların kentsel modernleřmedeki rol, boř zaman alanlarına eriřimdeki deđiřimler ve sosyal sınıfa etkileri, Ankara'daki sosyal meknların evrimi, kentsel planlamanın kapsayıcı kamusal alanlar yaratmadaki nemi ve mekn ile kimlik arasındaki sembolik iliřki. Bu temalar, Golf Kulb'nn Altınpark'a dnřtrlmesinin sadece fiziksel bir deđiřim olmadıđını, aynı zamanda Ankara'nın 20. yzyıl boyunca yařadıđı geniř kapsamlı sosyal, kltrel ve politik dnřmleri yansıttıđını gstermektedir.

Sonuç olarak, bu dönüşüm, Ankara'nın kentsel gelişiminde ideolojik ve maddi bir değişimi işaret etmektedir. Özel bir eğlence alanından çok işlevli bir halk parkına geçiş, sosyal kapsayıcılık, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik ve kültürel etkileşim gibi değerlerin evrildiğini vurgulamaktadır. Hem Golf Kulübü hem de Altınpark, Ankara'nın modernleşmesinin farklı yönlerini temsil etmekte ve şehrin kentsel kimliğinin zamanla nasıl şekillendiğine dair önemli ipuçları sunmaktadır.

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Bölümü / Department : Mimarlık Tarihi / History of Architecture

TEZİN ADI / TITLE OF THE THESIS (İngilizce / English): FROM GOLF CLUB TO
ALTINPARK: MAKING PUBLIC GREEN SPACE AS SOCIAL SPACE IN ANKARA, 1920s-
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