

PROSTOR

21 [2013] 2 [46]

ZNANSTVENI ČASOPIS ZA ARHITEKTURU I URBANIZAM
A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING

SVEUČILIŠTE
U ZAGREBU,
ARHITEKTONSKI
FAKULTET
UNIVERSITY
OF ZAGREB,
FACULTY
OF ARCHITECTURE

ISSN 1330-0652
CODEN PORREV
UDK | UDC 71/72
21 [2013] 2 [46]
235-418
7-12 [2013]



Af

POSEBNI OTISAK / SEPARAT | OFFPRINT

ZNANSTVENI PRILOZI | SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

302-311 **EMİNE ÖZBİLEN**

URBAN PLANS OF ANKARA
IN THE 20TH AND 21ST CENTURY

SUBJECT REVIEW
UDC 711.4-122(630 ANKARA)"19/00"

URBANISTICKI PLANOVİ ANKARE
TIJEKOM 20. I POČETKOM 21. STOLJEĆA

PREGLEDNI ZNANSTVENI ČLANAK
UDK 711.4-122(630 ANKARA)"19/00"



SL. 1. ANKARA
FIG. 1. ANKARA

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UDC 711.4-122(630 ANKARA)"19/00"

TECHNICAL SCIENCES / ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING

2.01.02. – URBAN AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

ARTICLE RECEIVED / ACCEPTED: 4. 1. 2013. / 10. 12. 2013.

SVEUČILIŠTE GAZI, ARHITEKTONSKI FAKULTET
ODSJEK ZA ARHITEKTURU
TURSKA – MALTEPE, ANKARA

PREGLEDNI ZNANSTVENI ČLANAK

UDK 711.4-122(630 ANKARA)"19/00"

TEHNIČKE ZNANOSTI / ARHITEKTURA I URBANIZAM

2.01.02. – URBANIZAM I PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE

ČLANAK PRIMLJEN / PRIHVACEN: 4. 1. 2013. / 10. 12. 2013.

URBAN PLANS OF ANKARA IN THE 20TH AND 21ST CENTURY

URBANISTIČKI PLANOVİ ANKARE TIJEKOM 20. I POČETKOM 21. STOLJEĆA

ANKARA
ANKARA CASTLE
JANSEN PLAN
LÖRCHER PLAN
YÜCEL-UYBADIN PLAN

ANKARA
TVRĐAVA U ANKARI
JANSENOV PLAN
LÖRCHEROV PLAN
YÜCEL-UYBADINOV PLAN

Because of its geographical location within Central Anatolia, Ankara and its vicinity has been inhabited for about 12,000 years by many settlements and various civilizations. In this study, the pertinent literature about the urban development of Ankara is surveyed and evaluated. This includes Ankara both before and after the Turkish Republican Period (1923-present), the major public improvement plans that have been proposed for the city, the application of these plans and their outcomes.

Zbog svoga zemljopisnog položaja u središnjoj Anatoliji, područje Ankare i njezine okolice, na kojem su nastala mnoga naselja i različite civilizacije, bilježi tragove naseljenosti unatrag 12 000 godina. Ovaj rad donosi pregled i ocjenu relevantne literature o urbanističkome razvoju Ankare. U radu su obuhvaćena razdoblja prije i nakon uspostave Turske Republike (od 1923. do danas), kao i najvažniji prijedlozi planova za uređenje i razvoj grada s osvrtom na njihovu primjenu i rezultate.

BEFORE THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

RAZDOBLJE PRIJE REPUBLIKE TURSKE

Various civilizations have been living in and around Ankara for about 12,000 years. Traces of the first permanent settlement in the region date back to approximately 2000 BCE. Following this, the region witnessed the settlement of Hittites, Phrygians, Lydians, Persians, Galatians, Romans, and Byzantines. From the 11th century onwards, the Seljuk and the Ottomans civilizations began to settle the region.

As is the case with the settlement of many other antique cities, there have been several geographic reasons for inhabiting this region, such as vast productive agricultural areas, abundant water sources, and a steep hill in the near vicinity.¹ The precise date of construction of the Ankara Castle – located on that steep hill – is not exactly known, but it is thought that it was constructed by the Hittites because of their military garrison that was located inside. However, this supposition has not yet been corroborated by archaeological excavations.² The castle covers an area of approximately 43 km², and is surrounded by tall walls ranging between 14-16 m. The inner castle is a four-story structure with two gates, one of which has a portcullis.

After the Hittites, the Ankara Castle was used by the Romans and then the Byzantines. In 189 BCE, Ankara was invaded by the Roman Consul Manilius Vulso. In 25 BCE, because of its geographical and military importance, Ankara was declared the capital of the Roman

province of Galatia by Augustus. In 138 AD, towards the end of the ruling period of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, Ankara was divided into 12 districts, called *phylai*. This division process took place at and on the slopes of the Ankara Castle. In the 2nd century AD, Ankara became a metropolis of the Roman Empire when it grew to have around 100,000 inhabitants.³

Upon the division of Roman Empire in 395 AD into east and west, Ankara found itself in the territories of Eastern Roman Empire (or Byzantium) and was made the capital of a province called "Galatia Prima" until the end of the fourth century. Later, because of religious and denominational in-fighting, the rapid spread of diseases, and attacks by the Arabs, the city suffered considerably. During these troublesome periods, in the second half of the 7th century, the outer castle wall of Ankara Castle was built by the Byzantines to surround the old castle completely. Although it has been repaired many times, the Ankara Castle still contains an inner castle, which covers the peak of the hill, and an outer castle with battlements and towers that surround the inner castle.⁴

Turkish tribes began to settle in the region from the 11th century onwards, at which point the sovereignty of Turkish principalities started to be felt on the development of the city and also in the region.⁵ In the 12th century, the first mosque of Ankara – Alaeddin Camii – was built. In addition to this, a Muslim theological school (*madrassa*), a palace, and another mosque were built near the Alaeddin Mosque, although these buildings are no longer standing today.⁶ Upon the rapid and great increase in trade at the beginning of 13th century, the city gained many shops and commercial buildings (*khan*). Because of long lasting fights for the throne in the 14th century, improvements to the city were impossible, and eventually Ankara fell into ruin. Upon Ottoman sovereignty in the 15th century, many new mosques, mescits (small mosques), and tombs were built on the slope and flat area outside the castle. Each mosque and mescit was a nucleus for a district. The number of districts in Ankara at this time – including the districts within the castle – exceeded 30 and number of inhabitants reached approximately 5,000-6,000.⁷ During the 16th century, however, the population of Ankara increased two-fold, the number of districts reached 81,

1 ERDOĞAN, GÜNEL, KILCI, 2007: 9-100

2 <http://www.aev.org.tr> [10.2.2012]

3 ERDOĞAN, GÜNEL, KILCI, 2007: 9-100

4 ERDOĞAN, GÜNEL, KILCI, 2007: 9-100

5 ERDOĞAN, GÜNEL, KILCI, 2007: 9-100

6 <http://www.aev.org.tr> [10.2.2012]

7 <http://www.aev.org.tr> [10.2.2012]

and consequently, the city expanded considerably towards the south and west in the flat area around the castle. For this reason, after this point, it is no longer possible to talk about Ankara as a merely a castle (Fig. 2). The city continued to expand and to increase the number of its inhabitants in later periods, too. This expansion took place on the increasingly settled flat areas just outside the castle (Fig. 3). In 1917, Ankara suffered a devastating fire and because most of the city was built of wood, lost one-third of its buildings. Before fully overcoming the difficulties of re-building after this fire, the city's fate changed completely on 13 October 1923, when it was declared the capital of the new Turkish Republic.

THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

RAZDOBLJE REPUBLIKE TURSKJE

On the one hand, the founders of the Republic of Turkey chose Ankara as a capital city with the aim of creating a modern city, because it was at the center of the country in terms of transportations and communications. On the other hand, Ankara would also be the symbol of the new republic, having a separate identity from the former Ottoman Empire and its capital, Istanbul.⁸ In addition, it was thought that a planned and healthy growth of the new capital, setting an example for the other cities in Turkey, was very important.⁹ Furthermore, Ankara had undertaken a great mission by creating a new center to counteract Istanbul – that is, to form a balanced distribution of population, economic activities, and public institutions throughout the country.

The urgent needs of the period were determined jointly by the Municipality of Ankara and the Ministry of Public Improvements and Housing by taking all the above into account. Those needs were¹⁰:

- reorganization of the municipality and the city council,
- preparation of a city plan,
- elimination of sewage and water shortages,
- night-time illumination of the city,
- housing construction to counteract the housing shortage,
- arranging inner city transportation with the existing streets or roads,
- establishment of telephone communication facilities.

8 GERAY, 2000: 10-16

9 TEKELI, 1984: 321-334

10 CENGİZKAN, 2010: 2-6

11 *** 1925

12 *** 1925

13 *** 1925

Intensive effort to bring solutions to these issues had been made and paid off rapidly, followed by a reorganization of municipality. The new office started to get ready for preparing a city plan as the first step to satisfy the remaining needs.

• **Lörcher Plan Period (1924-1932)** – The Municipality of Ankara hired a German capital investment company called "Turkish Joint Stock Company for Estimating and Building Construction" to make, in a sense, the first modern urban plan of Ankara. This plan was prepared by an urban specialist of the company named Dr. Carl Christoph Lörcher. Lörcher actually prepared two plans for Ankara. The first of these was prepared in 1924 in which Lörcher generally planned to place the growing population of the city around the Ankara Castle. However, pressure imposed by the rapid population growth before the plan could be implemented brought the plan to such a point that it was impossible to carry it out. Lörcher's second plan, prepared in 1925, was quite forward-thinking in its recommendations. It required the erection of a new city directly to the south of the old one. This new city, which was consciously isolated from the old city, was an independent new "management district"¹¹ (Fig. 4).

This meant that the capital of Turkey would no longer be represented by bazaars and trade centers, as was the custom in Ottoman cities. Instead, the city would be represented by ministries and other governmental office buildings – all symbols of the newly-formed state and its government.¹²

As has been mentioned, there were actually two settlement plans, one for south-east of the castle and its vicinity and another for a new city. In both settlements, one-story or at most two-story buildings would be built. The plans also emphasized meeting the needs of people for parks, green space open outdoor areas in a "garden city" type of settlements.¹³ The only connection between the old and the new cities would be by means of *Millet Caddesi* (Street of the Nations), which would also be a prestigious axis of the new management city. The luxurious boulevards of Europe were taken as architectural models in the design of this new prestigious axis, which was the extension of north-south axis of the old city.

Instead of preserving the Ankara Castle merely as a historical and cultural object, Lörcher preferred to use it in his city plan for Ankara as an active and symbolic element. For this reason, in his plans, the monumental effects of the castle have been placed in the front of the silhouette of the city. In planning what strict order and hierarchical system should be used, an obvious ladder of importance revealed itself according to the ranking from public to private. While state management



FIG. 2. ANKARA IN THE 16TH CENTURY
SL. 1. ANKARA U 16. STOLJEČU

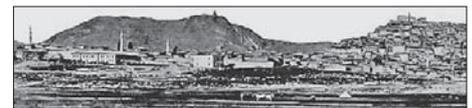


FIG. 3. ANKARA IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY (OTTOMAN PERIOD)
SL. 3. ANKARA POČETKOM 19. STOLJEĆA (PERIOD TURSKOG CARSTVA)

FIG. 4. THE LÖRCHER PLAN, 1924
SL. 4. LÖRCHEROV PLAN, 1924.

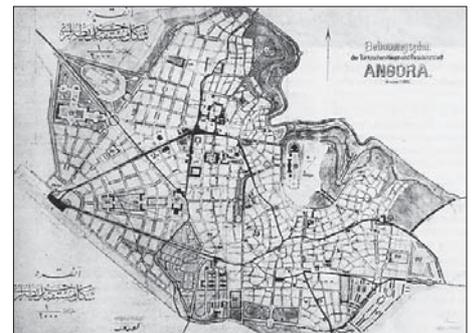




FIG. 5. LÖRCHER PERIOD – HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TURKEY, ANKARA, 1930

SL. 5. RAZDOBLJE LÖRCHEROVOGA PLANA – SJEDIŠTE TRGOVAČKE BANKE TURSKE, ANKARA, 1930.

FIG. 6. LÖRCHER PERIOD – GENERAL STAFF OF ARMED FORCES HEADQUARTERS, ANKARA, 1930

SL. 6. RAZDOBLJE LÖRCHEROVOGA PLANA – SJEDIŠTE STOŽERA ORUŽANIH SNAGA, ANKARA, 1930.

FIG. 7. LÖRCHER PERIOD – RED CRESCENT SQUARE (KIZILAY MEYDANI), ANKARA, 1928

SL. 7. RAZDOBLJE LÖRCHEROVOGA PLANA – TRG CRVENOG POLUMJESECA (KIZILAY MEYDANI), ANKARA, 1928.

FIG. 8. LÖRCHER PERIOD – NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY SQUARE (ULUS MEYDANI), ANKARA, 1930

SL. 8. RAZDOBLJE LÖRCHEROVOGA PLANA – TRG NACIONALNE NEZAVISNOSTI (ULUS MEYDANI), ANKARA, 1930.

buildings and Ankara's downtown (city center) took their places at the top of this hierarchical system, the public buildings that divided into functional groups were given second place behind them (Figs. 5 and 6). With regard to the downtown, Lörcher placed sport and exhibition areas in the west, cultural and educational buildings in the southwest and hospitals in the south. By doing this, it was thought that a new center for settlement would emerge in between all of these. In the historical city, it was probably an area far from ostentation, with its old buildings and narrow streets where the first development took place. At the bottom of the hierarchical system planned by Lörcher were factories and industrial districts.¹⁴

Another issue to be seriously considered was public education. A central unified and government-controlled system was the aim. For this reason, Muslim theological schools, Dervish lodges and similar Ottoman theological institutions were abolished. Dr. Lörcher proposed to build groups of huge and complex buildings that would gather all educational institutions together. He planned these buildings so that on the one hand they would have quite a monumental effect on the citizens, and on the other hand they would have a visual relationship with the Ankara Castle. In other places, the construction of sports fields in conjunction with the public parks and open spaces were proposed in the city plan (Figs. 7 and 8).

One of the most important ideas related to the new city – as a counterpart to the castle in the old city – was to build a monumental building at the highest point outside of the castle by constructing a "national park" with the same area covered by the government's management buildings.¹⁵ However, when the

application of Lörcher's plan started, some problems appeared. Firstly, because of high land prices, the plan was found inefficient in stimulating the new settlement around Ankara. Secondly, while public improvements were introduced to the new city in the south, the emerging low density and its rural image was not found to be satisfactory.

Besides these problems, the most significant difficulty for carrying out Lörcher's plan was the four-fold increase in city population between 1924-1927.¹⁶ In the end, all these problems urged the government to make a new urban plan for Ankara. Even if the Lörcher plan could not be applied entirely, it would always have a determinative role in the future development of Ankara as a capital, since it had set the basic planning principles for "old" and "new" cities.

Despite the abandonment of Lörcher's plan, some infrastructure developments were put into effect, the greatest successes of which were:

- The construction of a modern water supply and sewage system completed in 1925.
- The repair and improvement of existing main roads and streets, and the opening of new streets.
- Mass transportation services in the city started in 1924 with buses from Keçiören to Çankaya.
- An electricity and coal gas company was founded in 1928, and all streets in the city began to be illuminated rapidly.¹⁷

• **Jansen Plan Period (1932-1957)** – In order to determine a new urban plan, the Municipality of Ankara organized a competition for such a plan (by invitation only) in 1927. Hermann Jansen and Joseph Brix, instructors from the Berlin Polytechnic (now, Berlin Institute of Technology), and the Frenchman Léon Jaussely were invited to participate. The competitors were instructed to plan for an Ankara containing a farsighted estimate of 300,000 inhabitants. Jansen's plan won the competition and became effective in 1932 after the approval of the Turkish government's Council of Ministers. It is believed that the most important factor in winning this competition was the respect that Jansen's plan had shown for the old city (Fig. 11).¹⁸

Jansen's plan determined general zoning areas, vehicle and pedestrian circulation as a main backbone of the city, and indicated Ankara's main development direction towards the south. The castle, which was the nucleus

¹⁴ *** 1925

¹⁵ *** 1925

¹⁶ CENGİZKAN, 2010: 2-6

¹⁷ TUNÇER, 2011

¹⁸ TUNÇER, 2011

of the settlement, was adopted as "the crown of the city". With this plan, Ankara began to be furnished with healthcare buildings, sports fields, schools, museums, new squares and statues (Figs. 9 and 10). In addition, a Forestry Farm (*Orman Çiftliği*) and a City Zoo were founded in order to prove the point that irrigation, agriculture and animal husbandry can also be done in a region without proper natural resources of a city.¹⁹

This period was the beginning of Ankara's intense development. In order to support the implementation of housing, residentially-zoned parcels in the planned residential areas were distributed to those who demanded them.²⁰ Also during this period, the first mass housing started in Ankara by means of a cooperative – the "Bahçelievler Housing Cooperative" – whose shareholders were middle- and upper-rank bureaucrats. This was founded in 1934 with the immense financial and spiritual support of the Municipality of Ankara and the Turkish State. With this project, also prepared by Jansen, the expansion of Ankara started in the east-west direction. Another public initiative that was introduced to provide lodging for government officials was called the Saraçoğlu District. This was planned by the German planner Paul Bonatz, constructed 1944-45 and was the first example of multi-story housing in Ankara.

During all these applications, Jansen thought that in order for his plan to be successful, there were two conditions that had to be absolutely met: powerful management and the prevention of land speculation. Powerful management was easy to put into effect because the Turkish government also thought the same way and had ample power to accomplish this.²¹ In contrast, putting the second condition into effect was not so easy. It was impossible to prevent land speculations without reorganizing the land ownership distribution of the city, especially in the developmental areas, without having a sufficient stock of land in the government's hands, which is appropriate for public improvements and building construction, and by only lawful regularities. It was also not sufficient to provide land stock only in the developmental areas of the city because, unless the present city reached a satiation point, turning towards the developmental areas would not be as intense as expected. The investments for accel-

erating this trend would increase the expenditures of city's development too much. After all, the monetarial sources of a state that was recently founded on the ruins of the First World War (the Turkish government) were very insufficient for nationalizing open land to provide a stock of building area.²²

Because of this, at the beginning of 1930 the first squatters' houses of Turkey appeared in Ankara, constructed by those who did not want to or could not purchase properly regulated parcels of land. Alternatively, those who could not pay the expenses for the land in parceled areas and, according to their social status could not build squatter's houses either, bought land outside of the plan and forced the alteration of the plan. In fact, the leading figure of these attempts was the Bahçelievler Housing Cooperative. Having seen the increase in such movements, the Directorate for Public Improvements made a drastic change to the Jansen Plan in 1937 by adding another axis of development in the east-west direction to the north-south axis already present in the plan.²³

This east-west axis seriously affected the planned development concept of Ankara. Starting in 1938, the development of Ankara began to move away from Jansen's plan of "creating a new capital". Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, President of the Republic of Turkey, was the main proponent of creating a planned capital but he died in November 1938, and in the days following his death Jansen was dismissed.

In the following years, the population of Ankara rapidly increased, reaching 226,712 in 1945. Squatters' houses became accepted as the fact of the city, and were legalized by law number 5218, which passed in 1949.²⁴ The Jansen plan estimated that the population of 300,000 would be reached by 1978. Upon reaching this figure in the 1950s, and the drastic enlargement of the city that had caused the legalization of squatters' houses, an urgent need for a new plan emerged.

• **Yücel-Uybadin Plan Period (1957-70)** – Nihat Yücel and Raşit Uybadin won another competition for an Ankara Plan in 1957. In this updated plan, Ankara was designed as a single-center city that would develop like an oil stain.²⁵ The Yücel-Uybadin Plan was an endeavor to provide a unity to the Jansen Plan, which was really two separate plans. The existing north-south and east-west axes of the city were preserved, the natural valleys and streams in the city were declared unavailable for settlement, and the natural air currents of the city were not hindered.²⁶

The plan also proposed a higher density settlement than the Jansen Plan. In fact, several years after the application of the Yücel-Uyba-



FIG. 9. JANSEN PERIOD – STREETS OF THE BANKS (*BANKALAR CADDESİ*), ANKARA, 1934

SL. 9. RAZDOBLJE JANSENOVOGA PLANA – ULICE BANAKA (*BANKALAR CADDESİ*), ANKARA, 1934.

FIG. 10. JANSEN PERIOD – YOUTH PARK (*GENÇLİK PARKI*), ANKARA, 1936

SL. 10. RAZDOBLJE JANSENOVOGA PLANA – PARK MLADOSTI (*GENÇLİK PARKI*), ANKARA, 1936.

FIG. 11. JANSEN PLAN, 1927

SL. 11. JANSENOV PLAN, 1927.



19 CENGİZKAN, 2010: 2-6

20 TÜRKASLAN, İRMAK, 1988: 5-122

21 TÜRKSOY, 1999

22 TÜRKSOY, 1999

23 TÜRKSOY, 1999

24 TÜRKSOY, 1999

25 TAYLAN, 2011

26 TÜRKSOY, 1999

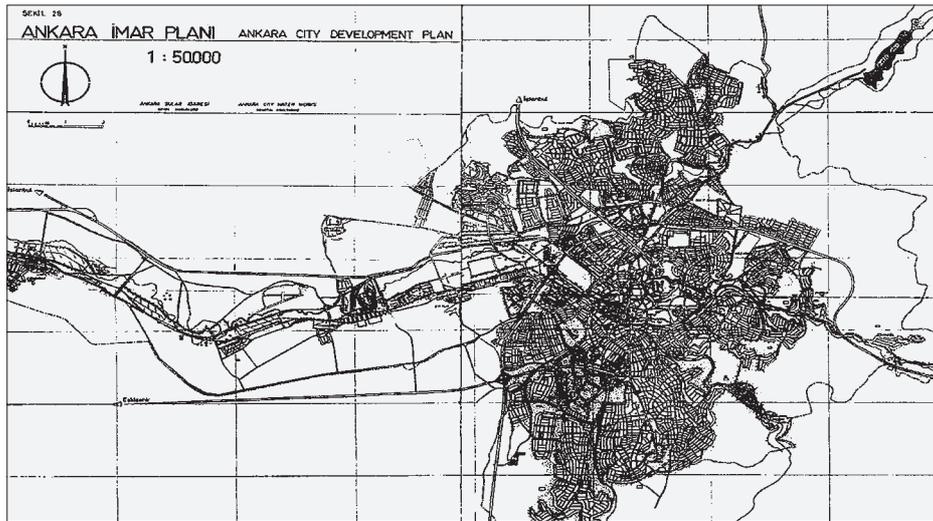


FIG. 12. YÜCEL-UYBADIN PLAN, 1957
SL. 12. YÜCEL-UYBADINOV PLAN, 1957.

din Plan (Fig. 12), at the beginning of 1960s, the number of allowed building stories was increased by 2-3, paving the way for a denser city. At this time, all building areas in the city were subject to a demolish-build-sell understanding and very much market-driven. Examples of residential architecture from the 1920s and 1930s were outright destroyed, creating an important idleness in historical memory of Ankara. A rapid increase in number of multi-story apartment buildings in the 1960s caused heavy air pollution, especially in the winter months when many households (including apartments) burned coal to heat

their interiors. The most fatal problem for the citizens of Ankara in the 1970s was this heavy air pollution.²⁷

The Yücel-Uybadin Plan estimated the population of Ankara in 2000 to be 750,000, but by 1965 it was already over 905,000. Although the city had a new plan, there was no change in its rapid development and enlargement fashion. With many industrial districts founded during this period, Ankara was no longer only the center of administrative, educational, and cultural affairs; it was, at the same time, an industrially developing city. Since the expectations of the 1950s related to this new plan had not come true in the 1960s, this in-achievement brought about an idea of founding a continuous planning office for the city. Accordingly, the Office for Ankara Metropolitan Area Master Plan was founded in 1969.²⁸

• **Grand Ankara Master Public Improvement Plan Period (1970-2007)** – This plan was prepared by the Office for Ankara Metropolitan Area Master Plan in first half of 1970s. It aimed to deploy the density in the city center, and to ensure a healthy development of the city for 70% of its population who had begun to live in slums. The plan was especially interested in future developmental areas of the city rather than existing settled areas. A deployment towards the west was accepted as the fundamental improvement strategy of the city. Following the 1970s, great housing and industrial districts were developed in this direction. With the efforts of the same office, the surroundings of the city were forested and a green band was brought about in 1980s.²⁹

However, against the strategy of the city's master plan, the city kept developing towards the south. In this district, an area of attraction emerged whose territories expanded gradually. In addition, with the mass housing applications put into effect in 1980s, the city also continued to develop towards the west and south-west.³⁰ This plan, which was oriented towards the year 1990, has played a great role in the formation of today's urban form in Ankara by having selected the applied axes as the fundamental development politics.³¹

• **2023 Capital Ankara Master Public Improvement Plan (2007-present)** – After the Grand Ankara Master Public Improvement Plan completed its mission, the 2015 Structural Plan Scheme, and some time later, the

TABLE I. HISTORY OF URBAN PLANS FOR ANKARA, 1924-2012

TABL. I. POVIJEST URBANISTIČKIH PLANOVA ANKARE, 1924.-2012.

Plan Name	Plan Approval Year	Existing Population (persons)	Urban Settlement Area (hectares)	Target Year of Plan	Population Forecasting (persons)	Total Plan Area (hectares)	Realized Basic Strategy
Lörcher Plan	1925	~ 65,000	~ 280	< NONE >	~ 150,000	~ 700	Building an administrative town south of the historic Ankara Castle.
Jansen Plan	1932	~75,000	300	1978	300,000	1,500	Keeping the development along a north-south axis, starting a new improvement along the east-west axis
Yücel-Uybadin Plan	1957	455,000	~ 5,720	1987	750,000	12,000	Continuing the development along the north-south and east-west axes
Grand Ankara Master Public Improvement Plan	1982	1.2 million	~ 22,500	1990	between 2.8 to 3.6 million	43,250	Dispersing the central density, supporting development towards the west and creating a green zone
2023 Capital Ankara Master Public Improvement Plan	2007	4.5 million	80,000	2023	6.5 million	~ 855,000	Dispersing the central density, supporting the development towards the west and creating recreational areas

27 TÜRKSOY, 1999

28 TÜRKSOY, 1999

29 TÜRKSOY, 1999

30 TÜRKSOY, 1999

31 TAYLAN, 2011

– The emergence of land speculation and squatters' houses problems caused by this shortage.

– The emergence of building cooperatives and mass housing to meet the housing shortage.

– The two circumstances mentioned below have appeared because of the political and economical pressures and the gradual lost of planning determination and following it:

– The problem of squatters' houses that could never be solved came to an impasse by legalizing these houses.

– The emergence of a kind of "plans without planning", instead of early planned development, by only altering the projects.

– The demolition of traditional houses and the lost memory of historical houses.

– Air pollution caused by a dense settlement.

– The foundation of the Office for Ankara Metropolitan Area Master Plan.

– The beginning of deploying dense settlement in the center of Ankara by way of the new plan prepared by the above-mentioned office, and a fight against squatters' houses.

– Because of disagreements, a new public improvement plan had not been completed until 2007.

– A partially-lasting planning period that related to the fundamental decisions brought about by the new public improvement plan.

In all of these processes, the most destructive development for Ankara has been the squatter's housing which has occupied a great portion of the city just like a disease. When studied in more detail, the population of the city increased approximately two-fold from 1920 to 1926, two and a half-fold more from 1926 to 1928 – which means that in eight years, the total population increase had been more than four-fold. This population increase would have a destructive dimension not only on a poor country such as the Turkish Republic that had just completed a War of Independence, but even on a wealthy country.³⁴

While experiencing such a population trend, it was impossible even to think about a paral-

lel increase in housing production. That is to say, under the conditions of that period, there was no other solution to the problem than the one that emerged. One way or the other, it has taken almost 50 years to eliminate the construction of squatters' houses, whose emergence was caused by a great need for houses.

The importance of planning has been appreciated once more in the process of Ankara's development. Ankara has been developed and is still developing in the directions of five different public improvement plans since 1927. Because of correct and fundamental decisions that were taken in the early plans, some problems and distress periods have been surmounted without causing other, more difficult to solve problems.

While preparing an urban plan, basic planning principles are taken into account. In this study too, some common urban planning principles have been taken into account in all the urban plans of Ankara discussed here. These are shortly given below:

- care for visionary / futuristic goals set for the good of the country and the region,
- establish general improvement directions correctly,
- determine places, sizes, and quantities of social and cultural institutions required, according to the population of the region,
- plan the transportation, roads, gas, electricity, water and sewerage systems, etc., carefully,
- preserve the aesthetics of the city, environment, and nature,
- make an urban plan that can be juridistically, administratively, economically, and technically applicable.

Following such basic urban planning principles in planning minimizes potential problems. In fact, this approach is the sign of responsibility felt for the future generations of the nation.

[Translated by:
DR. CHRISTOPHER SAMUEL WILSON]

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- FIG. 1. <http://sh.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ankara>
- FIG. 2. <http://www.mehmet-urbanplanning.blogspot.com> [10.2.2012]
- FIG. 3., 5.-10. ERDOĞAN, GÜNEL, NARINCE, 2007: 11-169
- FIG. 4. <http://www.wikipedia.org> [7.2.2012]
- FIG. 11.-13. *** 2012
- TABLE. I. *** 2006: 707-708

SUMMARY

SAŽETAK

URBANISTIČKI PLANOVİ ANKARE TIJEKOM 20. I POČETKOM 21. STOLJEĆA

Područje Ankare i njezine okolice bilježi tragove naseljenosti unatrag 12.000 godina. Tragovi prvih stalnih naselja u ovoj regiji stari su 4000 godina. Otada su na prostoru ove regije nastajala naselja Hetita, Frigijaca, Lidijaca, Perzijanaca, Galacana, Rimljana, Bizantinaca, Seljuka i Turaka. Kao što je to često slučaj i s drugim antickim gradovima, postoji nekoliko geografskih razloga zbog kojih su ova područja od davnine naseljena. To su, prije svega: široke plodne poljoprivredne površine, obilni vodeni resursi i strma uzvisina u neposrednoj blizini. Točno vrijeme izgradnje tvrđave u Ankari, pozicionirane na toj strmoj uzvisini, nije poznato, no smatra se da su je izgradili Hetiti za potrebe svojega vojnog garnizona. Ta pretpostavka još uvijek nije potkrijepljena i arheološkim istraživanjima.

U 15. stoljeću Turci su izgradili brojne nove džamije, male džamije i grobnice na padini izvan tvrđave te na ravnoj površini u podnožju uzvisine. Svaka od tih džamija bila je jezgra oko koje se razvila određena četvrt. U to je doba u Ankari bilo više od 30 četvrti, zajedno sa starim četvrtima unutar prostora tvrđave u kojima je živjelo između 5 i 6 tisuća stanovnika.

No, u 16. stoljeću broj stanovnika dvostruko se povećao, broj četvrti narastao je na 81, a grad se značajno proširio prema jugu i zapadu u ravničarski kraj oko tvrđave. Iz toga razloga više nije moguće govoriti o Ankari kao o tvrđavi u to doba. Ankara, mali anatolijski gradić za turske vladavine, doživjela je razorni požar 1917. godine u kojem je stradala trećina svih zgrada. Prije nego što su teškoce proizišle uslijed obnove nakon požara svladane, sudbina toga grada potpuno se promijenila 13.10.1923. godine kada je Ankara proglašena glavnim gradom nove Turske Republike. S jedne strane, osnivači Republike Turske odabrali su Ankaru kao glavni grad kako bi stvorili moderan grad, s obzirom na činjenicu da je Ankara bila sjecište transportnih i komunikacijskih pravaca za cijelu zemlju. S druge strane, Ankara je trebala postati simbol nove republike s vlastitim identitetom u odnosu na Istanbul, prijestolnicu bivšega Turskog Carstva. Nadalje, važ-

nim razlogom smatra se također i činjenica da je planirani i zdravi razvoj Ankare trebao postati primjer za razvoj ostalih gradova. Ankara je stoga imala važnu misiju: postati novi centar kao protuteza Istanbulu, odnosno formirati uravnoteženu distribuciju populacije, ekonomskih aktivnosti i javnih institucija u cijeloj zemlji. Na toj osnovi odredile su se primarne potrebe grada od strane Gradske uprave Ankare i Ministarstva javnih radova i stanogradnje.

Razdoblje Lörcherova plana (1924.-1932.) – Prvi plan Ankare u modernome smislu razradio je njemački arhitekt dr. Carl Christoph Lörcher. Lörcherov se plan zapravo sastojao od dva plana: prvi plan, pripremljen 1924. god., predvidio je smjestaj sve brojnjega gradskog stanovništva u okolici staroga grada. Međutim, pritisak uzrokovan brzoruštuom populacijom doveo je do toga da je plan bilo nemoguće provesti u djelo. Lörcherov drugi plan, pripremljen 1925. godine, bio je prilično vizionarski. Prema njemu trebalo je izgraditi novi grad južno od staroga grada. Taj novi grad, koji je bio svjesno izoliran od staroga grada, trebao je biti samostalna četvrt s vlastitom upravom.

Razdoblje Jansenova plana (1932.-1957.) – Radi izrade novoga plana organiziran je natječaj kojeg je pobjednik bio Hermann Jansen. Najvažniji element koji je pridonio njegovoj pobjedi na ovome natječaju bilo je postovanje koje je autor pokazao prema starome gradu. Jansenov plan odredio je glavne zone, kolni i pješacki promet kao glavnu okosnicu grada te naznačio glavni smjer razvoja Ankare prema jugu. Tvrđava, koja je bila jezgra naselja, postala je 'kruna grada'. Ovim je planom Ankara dobila zdravstvene ustanove, sportske objekte, škole, muzeje, nove trgovine i spomenike.

Razdoblje Yücel-Uybadinova plana (1957.-1970.) – Nihat Yücel i Raşit Uybadin pobijedili su na natječaju za plan Ankare 1957. god. Prema tome moderniziranom planu Ankara je trebala biti grad s jednim centrom koji bi se razvijao poput mrlje od ulja. Yücel-Uybadinov plan trebao je objediniti dva zasebna plana koja su činila Jansenov plan. Postojeće osovine grada u smjeru sjever-jug i istok-zapad

bile su očuvane, prirodne udoline i potoci u gradu nisu bili na raspolaganju za potrebe naselja, a prirodna cirkulacija zraka nije bila zapriječena.

Razdoblje Glavnoga urbanističkog plana Ankare (1970.-2007.) – Ovaj je plan izradio Ured za Glavni urbanistički plan Ankare u prvoj polovici 1970-ih godina. Cilj mu je bio preraspodijeliti stambenu napućenost centra grada i osigurati zdravi razvoj grada za 70% njegove populacije koja je živjela u 'slamovima'. Plan se osobito bavio budućim razvojnim područjima grada, a manje postojećim naseljenim područjima. Reorganizacija grada prema zapadu prihvaćena je kao temeljna strategija unaprjeđenja grada. Nakon 1970-ih godina velike su se stambene i industrijske četvrti razvile u tome smjeru. Ured je također uložio napore kako bi se okolica grada uredila u smislu njezina posumljivanja i stvaranja zelenih površina, a to je i provedeno u djelo 1980-ih godina.

Razdoblje Glavnoga urbanističkog plana Ankare do 2023. (2007. do danas) – Nakon što je Glavni urbanistički plan Ankare ispunio svoj cilj, tj. planiranje za godinu 1990., pripremljen je Nacr strukturnog plana do 2015. i planerske studije (1998.) za razdoblje do 2023. god. Zbog razilaženja u mišljenjima ova dva plana nisu se mogla odobriti niti implementirati. Nakon dugog prekida Glavni urbanistički plan Ankare za 2023. odobren je i implementiran. Njegov je cilj kreirati i upravljati procesom povezanim s proslavom stogodišnjice Republike Turske 2023. godine.

Stanovništvo grada povećalo se otprilike dvostruko od 1920. do 1926., a dva i pol puta više od 1926. do 1928. To znači da je u osam godina stanovništvo naraslo više od četiri puta. Takav rast populacije ostavio bi razorne posljedice i na znatno bogatije države nego što je to Republika Turska koja je tek završila svoj rat za nezavisnost. Važno planiranje potvrđuje se tako i u kontekstu razvoja Ankare. Ankara se razvijala i još se uvijek razvija prema smjericama utvrđenima u pet različitih planova njezina razvitka od 1927. god. Zbog ispravnih i temeljnih odluka koje su donesene ranim planovima izbjegnute su mogući, još teži problemi.

EMİNE ÖZBİLEN

BIOGRAPHY

BIOGRAFIJA

EMİNE ÖZBİLEN was born in Ankara. She is a graduate of Gazi University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture. She received her M.S. Degree in Architecture at the Science Institute of Gazi University. Ms. Öz bilen is currently completing her doctoral dissertation at the same university. She has presented papers symposiums and seminars, has published four articles in academic journals.

EMİNE ÖZBİLEN je rođena u Ankari. Diplomirala je na Odsjeku za arhitekturu Fakulteta tehničkih znanosti i arhitekture, Sveučilišta Gazi. Magisterij znanosti iz arhitekture stekla je na Znanstvenom institutu Sveučilišta Gazi. Trenutno dovršava svoj doktorski rad na istom sveučilištu. Održala je predavanja na simpozijima i seminarima te objavila četiri rada u znanstvenim časopisima.

