

DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR  
THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM

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THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM**

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## ABSTRACT

### DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM

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The subject of the conservation and preservation of industrial heritage was started to be handled starting from the middle of 20th Century in Europe. As in Turkey, industrial heritage concept is a subject which is in agenda in last years. Awareness about the subject increased with the help of social movements starting especially with the demolition of Ankara Maltepe Gas and Electric Factory. The Brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm should also be handled not to share the same fate with this example which was witnessed recently.

In the years when Ataturk Forest Farm was founded, it was realized that industry is important for the economic development. In this sense, First Five Year Industry Plan, which was prepared with the order of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk to accelerate industrialization, was taken into action in 1934 and many industrial complexes were founded according to this plan. The Brewery of Atatürk Forest Farm is one of the reflections of First Five Year Industry Plan in Ankara. Today, the Brewery of Atatürk Forest Farm is out of use, ill conditioned and faced with the danger of destruction. Therefore, the brewery of Atatürk Forest Farm, which is one of the most significant examples of the industrial buildings of the Early Republican Period and located on a debated context like Atatürk Forest Farm, should be conserved and handed down the next generations.

**Keywords:** industrial heritage, industrialization, conservation, modernization, the Brewery of AFF

## ÖZ

### ATATÜRK ORMAN ÇİFTLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI İÇİN KORUMA PRENSİPLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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Endüstriyel mirasının korunması ve yaşatılması konusu, 20. Yüzyılın ortasından itibaren Avrupa'da ele alınmaya başlanmıştır. Türkiye'de ise endüstriyel miras kavramı son yıllarda gündemde olan bir konudur. Özellikle Ankara Maltepe Havagazı ve Elektrik Fabrikası'nın yıkılmasıyla başlayan toplumsal hareketlerle birlikte konuya ilişkin farkındalık artmıştır. Atatürk Orman Çiftliği Bira Fabrikasının da, yakın zamanda tanıklık edilen bu örnekle aynı kaderi paylaşmaması için ele alınması gerekmektedir.

Atatürk Orman Çiftliğinin kurulduğu yıllarda endüstrinin ekonomik kalkınmadaki önemi fark edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda, Türkiye'de sanayileşmeyi hızlandırmak için Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'ün emriyle hazırlanan Birinci Beş Yıllık Sanayi Planı 1934 yılında yürürlüğe konulmuş ve birçok sanayi yapısı bu plan kapsamında inşa edilmiştir. Atatürk Orman Çiftliği Bira Fabrikası da Birinci Beş Yıllık Sanayi Planının Ankara'daki yansımalarından biridir. Atatürk Orman Çiftliği Bira Fabrikası günümüzde işlevsiz ve bakımsız bir durumda olup, yok olma tehlikesiyle karşı karşıya durumdadır. Dolayısıyla Atatürk Orman Çiftliği gibi Ankara için önemli bir kentsel bağlamda yer alan ve Erken Cumhuriyet Döneminin önemli yapılarından olan Atatürk Orman Çiftliği Bira Fabrikasının korunması ve gelecek nesillere aktarılması gerekmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** endüstriyel miras, endüstrileşme, koruma, modernleşme, AOÇ Bira Fabrikası

**To my family**

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

Independence War in Turkey caused a big social and economic destruction, despite its important role on the creation of unity in the public. After the war, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his republican team designed and implemented a series of action plan to raise the nation which was tired out. These actions generally rejected the traces of Ottoman Empire and aimed to create a new modern nation-state. According to that, a series of social, cultural, political and economic reforms were taken into action. The perception of the reflections of these reforms on the built environment was also a conscious decision. According to that, various architectural styles including national, semi national and modernist ones were experimented in that period. Thus, the implementations of various architectural styles on the built environment provided the composition of a rich building stock.

Kemalist regime, with its social engineering and being in tendency to modernization, was adopting high modernist belief as one of its founder ideology. Modern architecture, which is one of the modernist tools, was imported as a noticeable symbol of the radical program which aimed to create a new, western, modern and secular nation. Architecture played an important political and ideological role in the service of nation-building. Architecture was used as a tool by political leaders for envisioning nation which had not been existed before (Bozdoğan, 2002). Architecture and built environment was used as a field of application for the social, economic and cultural reforms. In other words, reflections of reforms on the built environment can be regarded as the presentation of a scenario on the scene. According to that, Ankara is one of the most important scenes of the ideology of the modern nation-state. While Ankara was performing as a decision center of the foundation of a modern nation state, it became the first example of modern city in which the modern life, which was imposed by new Republic, was practiced (Tekeli, 2005). Ankara acted as a stage for composing models in every field and served as a model for other Turkish cities by embodying modernism, development and becoming a nation in its structure (Cengizkan, 2005) Ankara, especially the Atatürk Boulevard composing Kızılay – Ulus axis, was used as a laboratory to experiment different styles and approaches on architecture. Moreover, special project zones were created on relatively larger sites. Accordingly, Atatürk Forest Farm can be regarded as one of the most important of such special projects.

Atatürk Forest Farm was founded for various purposes such as social in particular, economic, ideological and cultural. Composition of green areas in which the people could potter and breathe was aimed in an arid and moor land, Ankara. Moreover, increment of the role of agriculture in economic development was aimed. According to that, new agricultural techniques would be experimented and the fertility of the lands would be increased. Also, the farm was used as training and practice land for the students of agriculture institutes.

Actually, to evaluate Atatürk Forest Farm only with its built environment and physical properties would be a shallow approach because various ideological affects have played important roles on the foundation of the farm. Although it seems like to be founded to develop social and economic life, it was founded to be used as a practice zone for the cultural transformation of a modern nation-state. The social reforms and developments have firstly been experimented and seen in this farm. The farm was used as a school for the proliferation and edification of the reforms in the public.

In the years when Atatürk Forest Farm was founded, it was realized that industry is also important as agriculture for economic development. Hence, First Five Year Industry Plan, which was prepared with the order of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk to accelerate industrialization, was taken into action in 1934 and many industrial complexes were founded according to this plan. First Five-Year Industrial Plan was shaped by the periodical influences and was an important plan carrying the socio-political dimension. This plan was a pioneering one on the road of Turkey's industrialization, development and construction of self-confidence (Soylu, Yaktı, 2012). With this plan, which was started to organize in 1932 and entered into force in 1934, it was planned to construct almost twenty factory with 22 million Turkish Lira investment in the fields of industry, textile, mining, cellulose, ceramic and chemistry. It was intended for using raw material that existed in the country and for preventing imports by home production (Aslanoğlu, 1984). The brewery of Atatürk Forest Farm is one of the reflections of this plan in Ankara. Before the brewery was founded, Bomonti Brewery was the only brewery in Turkey and it was being managed by foreigners. This situation was not compatible with the national economic model. In addition to that, the transportation of goods to Anatolia was difficult and costly due to geographical conditions. As a result, the brewery of Atatürk Forest Farm was established in 1937, by order of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. The effects on social life that were signified for Atatürk Forest Farm can be said for the brewery too. Especially, the beer park in brewery has contributed to the development of the modern urban life. In this park, the men and women could recreate themselves contemporarily.

The brewery was designed by Ernst Egli as a complex including production, social and residential buildings. After the foundation of the republic, foreign architects especially from Europe have been invited to Turkey to compose a new modern architecture as a reflection of new nation state. Egli is also one of the representatives of the foreign architects who came to Turkey and he has involved in both education and new constructions. The brewery of AFF is also one of the significant examples of his designs in Ankara.

Together with the dwellings of workers and the public bath, the brewery was designed like a self-sufficient town. The socialization of the workers was regarded and in relation to that, social buildings such as a public bath and a restaurant were constructed. Since the foundation, the buildings have been exposed to many functional changes. Additional functions such as anisette, wine and whiskey productions have been assigned to the brewery by constructing additional buildings. Beside additions, removals of the functions were also seen in the factory. For example, the public bath lost its function in 1960's. In addition to that, the malt building has been converted to an administration building. Today, all of the production buildings and some of the other buildings are out of use and most of them are ill-conditioned. Therefore, the brewery of Atatürk Forest Farm, which is one of the most significant examples of the industrial buildings of the Early Republican Period in Ankara and located on a debated context like Atatürk Forest Farm, should be conserved and passed on to next generations.

Tekel, which is a public cooperation founded in 1886 in order to monopolize various raw materials around the country, is the owner of the building and has operated the building for many years. Nevertheless, the productions of Tekel have been decreased and attempts of privatization have been started in recent years. Therefore, many industrial buildings have become out of use and the problem of the conservation of nonuse buildings has come up. The brewery of AFF is one of the examples of these buildings facing with the problem of conservation. There are also renovated and transformed buildings of Tekel in Turkey. For instance, the tobacco factory in Samsun has been transformed to a mixed use complex including commercial functions in 2012. Although there are problems in the implementations, the prevention of the demolition of the building by reusing is a positive attempt.

In 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the industrial developments in Europe started to become prejudicial for the traditional urban tissue, necessary precautions were started to be taken for the conservation of these tissues. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, industrial buildings also faced with the danger of depredation and the rationalization of development and production in industrialization process caused the demolition of industrial buildings which have lost their functions (Tanyeli, 1998). Moreover, industrial buildings founded out of city centers became empty and functionless spaces by the rapid growth of the cities in time. According to these reasons, the studies for conservation and preservation of industrial zones have increased in recent years. Therefore, many international organizations were founded particularly in Europe. TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage) which is one of the most important international organizations for industrial heritage prepared a declaration which is called The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, in 2003. According to this charter, the industrial heritage was defined as;

*“Industrial heritage consists of the remains of industrial culture which are of historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value. These remains consist of buildings and machinery, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites for processing and refining, warehouses and stores, places where energy is generated, transmitted and used, transport and all its infrastructure, as well as places used for social activities related to industry such as housing, religious worship or education.”* (The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, 2003)

As mentioned above, there are several important organizations dealing with the conservation and preservation of industrial heritage such as; TICCIH, Docomomo, ERIH and E-FAITH. TICCIH, which is one of the most important organizations of them, is defined as being established for the primary purpose of achieving cooperation at an international level in the preservation of industrial monuments and artifacts and in fostering an understanding between nations of the historical, scientific and educational value of mankind's industrial heritage (Collaboration Agreement between ICOMOS and TICCIH, 2000). Its foundation and taking its name took place between 1973 and 1978 (Mende, 1999). In 1973, By the proposal of Neil Cossons, manager of Ironbridge Gorge Museum, First International Congress on the Conservation of Industrial Monuments (FICCIM) was organized with 61 representatives from eight countries (Trinder, 2000). Due to positive effects of FICCIM, Second International Conference on the Conservation of Industrial Monuments (SICCIM) was organized in 1975, in Bochum, Germany ([www.ticcih.org](http://www.ticcih.org)). Three years later in 1978, Third International Congress on the Conservation of Industrial Monuments (TICCIM) was organized in Stockholm, Sweden. In this conference, a committee was founded taking its name from the conversion of TICCIM to TICCIH (Third International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage). The change of the definition from industrial monuments to industrial heritage is important because it provided to think about industrial buildings in the context of heritage and it cleared the way for the spread of the activities about the scope (Saner, unpublished article, 2007).

TICCIH works for industrial heritage, promoting preservation, conservation, investigation, documentation, research and interpretation of our industrial heritage. This wide field includes the material remains of industry - industrial sites, buildings and architecture, plant, machinery and equipment - as well as housing, industrial settlements, industrial landscapes, products and processes, and documentation of the industrial society. TICCIH's members come from all over the world and include historians, conservators, museum curators, researchers, students, teachers, heritage professionals and anyone with an interest in the development of industry and industrial society ([www.ticcih.org](http://www.ticcih.org), 2012). TICCIH is organized in eleven thematic sections including agriculture and food production, communications, global/local

group, hydroelectricity and electrochemical industry, metallurgy, mining & collieries, mints, polar region, railways, textiles, tourism.

TICCIH widens collaboration areas besides debating “industrial heritage” concept in international level by organizing meetings once every three years. By the agreement signed by TICCIH and ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) in 2000, TICCIH became scientific consultant of ICOMOS in the context of the conservation of industrial heritage. (Collaboration Agreement between ICOMOS and TICCIH, 2000) TICCIH was articulated to international organizations network with the help of the agreement signed with ICOMOS. United Nations is the main organization located in the center of this network and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is its sub-organization dealing directly with cultural heritage. UNESCO’s partner in this scope is ICOMOS, which is also an international non-profit organization and makes agreements with other specialized international organizations about the conservation of monuments and sites. One of the most important products of TICCIH-ICOMOS collaboration in terms of industrial heritage scope is 18 April activity organized in 2006. 18 April was declared as “International Monuments and Sites Day” by the approval of UNESCO in 1983. 18 April activities aim to deal with various perspectives of world heritage and to create awareness about this context (Saner, unpublished article, 2007). According to this, the theme of 2006- International Monuments and Sites Day was defined as “industrial heritage” and, activities were organized by TICCIH-ICOMOS collaboration.

In addition to TICCIH, DOCOMOMO (Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement) is also an important organization dealing with the conservation of industrial heritage. DOCOMOMO is a non-profit organization initiated in 1988 by Hubert-Jan Henket and Wessel de Jonge, at the School of Architecture at the Technical University in Eindhoven, the Netherlands. DOCOMOMO aims to act as watchdog when important modern movement buildings anywhere are under threat, to exchange ideas relating to conservation technology, history and education, to foster interest in the ideas and heritage of the modern movement and to elicit responsibility towards this recent architectural inheritance. It includes 59 chapters and more than 2,300 members from Europe, America, Asia, Oceania and Africa ([www.docomomo.com](http://www.docomomo.com), 2012).

DOCOMOMO, which generally deals with 20<sup>th</sup> century modern architecture heritage, also deals with the modern industrial buildings of the same period. Organization of DOCOMOMO differs from TICCIH’s one (Köksal, 2005). Because the members of TICCIH have to fulfill the obligations and the membership system continues according to discharging of obligations. Owing to this process, international studies are organized more disciplined than TICCIH’s ones. In 2001, DOCOMOMO started its activities in Turkey and Turkish Study Group joined DOCOMOMO conference in France for the first time in 2002. DOCOMOMO Turkey, which firstly created an inventory of modern architecture heritage, debates actual problems by participating and organizing activities including exhibitions, seminars and conferences.

ERIH (European Route of Industrial Heritage), which is another organization dealing with industrial heritage; aims to generalize and exhibit industrial heritage concept by ascertaining various industrial remain points in Europe and by composing travel routes. It also aims to encourage the appreciation, understanding, protection and promotion of the common industrial heritage and history as a means of achieving economic growth. In addition to that, it aims to protect Europe’s industrial heritage sites and use their preservation as a motor for the development of regions that are often suffering from economic decline ([www.erih.net](http://www.erih.net), 2012).

E-FAITH (European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage) is a further international non-profit making organization whose center is in Belgium. Its objectives are to promote the study of and research in, recording, conservation, development and management, and interpretation of Industrial and Technical Heritage and to facilitate co-operation in Europe between those engaged in these activities ([www.e-faith.org](http://www.e-faith.org), 2012).

### **1.1. AIM OF THE STUDY**

The brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm is located in a significant context which is a contemporary debated issue today. Ataturk Forest Farm possesses historical, sociological, cultural and symbolic values for Ankara and the people of it beside its significant physical features such as being an urban green zone in the city center. Nevertheless, the managing and planning studies have been conducted regardless of these features and values. The main aim of these planning works is to maximize rents and incomes by increasing the built-up areas and solving access problems with the help of additional roads regardless of the urban tissue. Therefore, to understand this problematic context with its different inputs is one of the main aims in the process of this study.

This study aims to document the existing situation and analyze the site in urban scale with its physical features including the built up areas, the structural properties and types of open areas. Moreover, the conserved physical values aimed to be determined by understanding the alterations in the physical features such as the masses, plan schemes, by making comparisons between the original condition and existing situation with the help of original drawings. Beside the physical values, the cultural, social and economic values are aimed to be determined with its context. In addition to the determination of the values, it is aimed to specify the problems that the brewery faces and to define the potentials and advantages of the site that should be used utilized in any implementation. Finally, defining conservation principles and finding rational solutions for the cultural, social and physical problems in upper and sub scales are aimed in relation with studies of the national and international approaches of various academicians and organizations.

### **1.2. SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY**

The problems and the future of Ataturk Forest Farm is a contemporary debate and many articles and thesis have been written and various symposiums have been organized on this subject. The literature review about this scope has started with the ideology of the foundation of Ataturk Forest Farm and its relation with the foundation of modern nation-state. The book of "The Symposium of the Conservation of Ataturk Forest Farm" provides information in order to understand the existing situation and the conservation problems of the farm. The archives and articles of Çağatay Keskinok, including the diagrams indicating the lands of Ataturk Forest Farm in different periods, become a significant source in understanding the urban development and land losses of Ataturk Forest Farm from its foundation.

Beside the literature review, a site survey is conducted to get more information about the study area and to understand the actual situation of the site. In this study, the base map, drawn from the 1991 dated aerial photos, updated from the 1999 dated aerial photos and approved by Ankara Metropolitan Municipality in 2001, has also been updated to 2012 dated condition. Moreover, the information about the built and open areas has been collected. For instance, the information about the current use, structural systems, number of stories and the conditions of the buildings has been obtained with the help of survey sheets. Not only the information about the built up areas have been obtained but the information about the types of open areas have also been obtained. Furthermore, the information about the registration

status of the buildings have been obtained from “Ankara Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Koruma Kurulu”.

The original drawings of the building, the main sources to give detailed information about the original conditions of the buildings, are obtained from T.T.A Archive, in İstanbul. After the study in T.T.A Archive, seventy four original drawings related with the buildings of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm have been found. Twenty eight of these seventy four original drawings were drawn by Ernst Egli, the architect of the brewery. The original drawings of Ernst Egli were drawn between 07.1936 and 14.01.1938. The other drawings, the ones of additional buildings and the site plans of different periods, have been drawn in the Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL apart from the drawings of the dining hall which were drawn by a company. The drawings of the Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL have been drawn by different architects such as Adnan Kuruyaz, A. Kömürcüoğlu, Vefik Karaege, Talat Güreli and Oktay Kasman. The list of the original drawings accessed in T.T.A Archive is indicated with a table in appendix A. The today's condition of the buildings is compared with the original drawings and the alterations in the mass, plan schemes, façade organizations, architectural elements and materials are defined and described. In addition to that, the old photographs taken from Koleksiyoncular Derneği also have assisted in making of these comparisons.

### **1.3. STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS**

This study consists of five chapters which are named as introduction, Ataturk Forest Farm, the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm, the assessment of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm and conservation principles. The first chapter is composed of the introduction, aim of the study, sources and methodology and the structure of the thesis. The ideology of the formation of a new modern nation-state and its reflection to the foundation of Ataturk Forest Farm is debated in the light of information taken from the literature review. Moreover, the brief history of the conservation of industrial heritage and related international organizations are also covered in this part.

The second chapter is totally related with Ataturk Forest Farm and it is composed of five different parts including the location and existing situation, the foundation of the farm, the donation of the farm to national treasury, urban development and the land losses and finally the buildings of Ataturk Forest Farm. In the first part, the location and the existing situation of the farm and its potential as an urban green zone is discussed. The studies for the foundation of the farm and the main purposes for establishing it, is defined in detail. In the next part, the realization of economic aims and the process of the donation of the farm to the national treasury are covered. Then, the process of the land losses starting from the 1940's is visualized with the help of the diagrams indicating the lands of the farm in different periods. Finally, the buildings especially constructed in same period with the brewery are described with old photographs and original drawings.

In the third chapter, the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm is covered from upper scale to subscale in detail. Firstly, the location of the site with its access routes is described with its surrounding environment. Then, the general characteristics of the site is defined with open and build-up, number of storey, original use of edifices, current use of edifices, structural system, condition of edifices and types of open areas analyzes in upper scale. After that, the historical features; including the architect, planning, foundation and history of the building is covered with the support of original planning drawings. In the final part, the buildings of the brewery are described starting from the construction until today with the information taken from the original drawings. The molar features, plan schemes, façade organizations,



structural systems, materials, architectural features, period additions and the alterations with the comparison between the original drawings and today's condition are defined. Moreover, the inventory fiches for the buildings are prepared with the support of photographs taken in the site survey.

The fourth chapter is composed of a general assessment of the brewery in terms of values, problems and potentials. The values of the building are assessed with the help of the value assessment formations defined in the literature. Moreover, the problems of the site in upper and subscales are defined similar with its potentials that the building possess as a result of its various physical, sociological and cultural features.

In the final chapter, the solutions for the problems defined in the previous chapter are debated in relation with the conservation approaches defined by the international organizations. Finally, a conclusion is covered according to the issues debated in the previous chapters and conservation principles are defined in relation with the interpretation of the arguments and assessed values.



## CHAPTER 2

### ATATURK FOREST FARM

#### 2.1. LOCATION AND EXISTING SITUATION OF ATATURK FOREST FARM

Atatürk Forest Farm, which was registered as first degree natural site in 02.06.1992, is located on east-west direction in the center of Ankara. There are universities like METU, Bilkent and Hacettepe, residential districts of Çayyolu and Ümitköy and AŞTİ, the bus station of Ankara, on south of Atatürk Forest Farm. Residential districts of Yenimahalle, Demetevler and Batıkent are located on north.

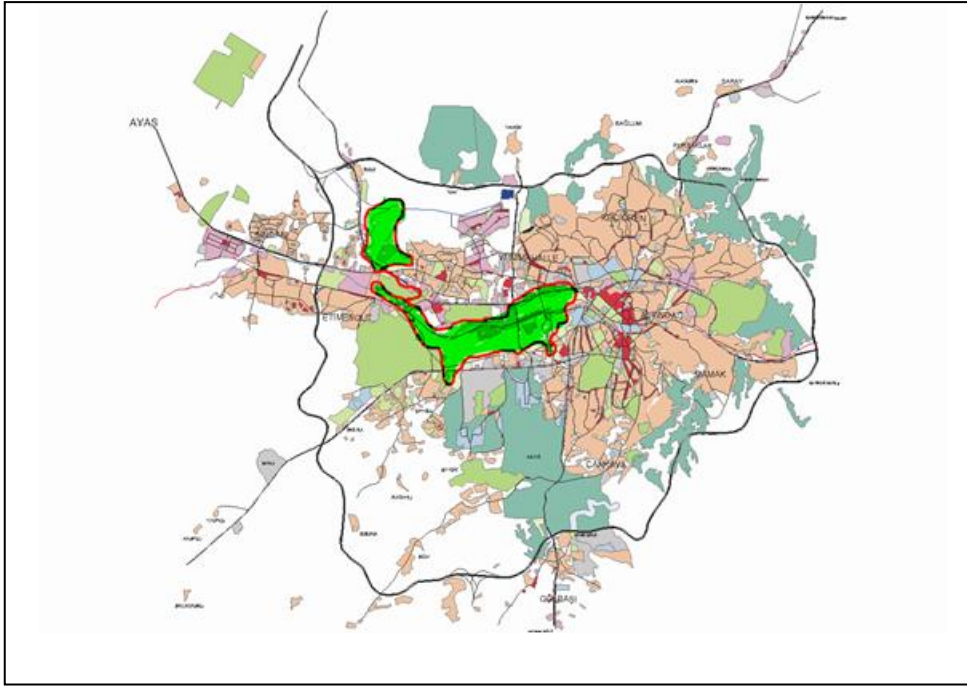
Reşat Ünal, member of Harita ve Kadastro Mühendisleri Odası, has stated in the Symposium of the Conservation of Atatürk Forest Farm that; the farm has totally 33.089.354 m<sup>2</sup> of land in the center of Ankara. 30.449.109 m<sup>2</sup> of it is cadastral lot, 2.133.421 m<sup>2</sup> of it is shared building lot and 506.824 m<sup>2</sup> of it is building lot. Moreover, there are 2.842.5 m<sup>2</sup> of land in Çubuk and 653 m<sup>2</sup> of land in İstanbul. Therefore, Atatürk Forest Farm has totally 33.092.850 m<sup>2</sup> of land if we add the lands out of Ankara to the sum. According to the information from Atatürk Forest Farm Administration, 13.700.000 m<sup>2</sup> of the lands, which is 42% of total lands, consist of forests and parks, 20.812.00 m<sup>2</sup> of the lands consists of agricultural lands (Ünal, 2004).

Atatürk Forest Farm is a significant open zone in the urban form of Ankara. It creates an important green axis with Mogan and Eymir lakes, İmrahor valley, 50<sup>th</sup> year Ankara park, Kurtuluş Parkı, Abdi İpekçi Park, Ataturk Culture Center, Hippodrome, 19 Mayıs Sport Complex, Gençlik Parkı, Konser Parkı, Sugar Factory, Municipality Olympic Games Area, New Hippodrome Area, Zir and Mürtet Valleys. Atatürk Forest Farm is the focal point of this green zone (Oruçkaptan, 2004). Nevertheless, farm lands designed as the continuation of green zone starting with Gençlik Parkı and Hippodrome Area. Especially, the removal of Hippodrome for creating construction sites, has damaged the continuity of green zone. Moreover, the foundations of tractor and cement factories have increased this damage (Canaran, 2004).

First green zone, consisting of Mogan and Eymir lakes, Beynam Forest, Elmadağ, Bayındır 1 Set, Kayaş Valley, Hüseyingazi Mountain, Çubuk 1 and 2 Set Lakes, Atatürk Forest Farm, METU Campus; and the second green zone, consisting of Kurt Boğazı Set Lake, Kızılcahamam and Soğuksu National Parks, Bayındır Set, Kirmir Çayı Valley, Ayaş Valley, Kızılırmak and Karagöl, are significant facilities for the open and green zone system of Ankara (Oruçkaptan, 2004). Although most of its lands has assigned to different establishments, it is a green zone in the middle of Ankara. It owns a great potential for responding urban green zone necessity of Ankara owing to its landscape features (Atak, 2008).

Atatürk Forest Farm is operated as a management that is tied to Ministry of Agriculture. Nevertheless, it is also in the authority of Ministry of Culture due to being registered site, Ministry of Public Works due to being public space and the municipality due to being in local administration borders. Its administrative "organization is arranged as being agricultural facility. The management includes sub departments such as Bağ Bahçe Müdürlüğü, Hayvancılık Müdürlüğü, Tarım Kültürleri Müdürlüğü and Atölyeler Müdürlüğü (Atak, 2008).

Atatürk House, zoo, milk factory, beer factory, wine factory, restaurants, salesrooms, animal breeding facilities, forests, parks and picnic areas are present in Atatürk Forest Farm today. There are also public and private establishments in the farm such as; P.T.T, Türkiye Jokey Kulübü, Yenimahalle and Etimesgut Municipality, Köy Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü, Petrol Ofisi A.Ş, Set Çimento, Belko, Mitaş, Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, Kayalar İnşaat, Gençlik ve Spor Genel Müdürlüğü, MİT Müsteşarlığı, Ankara Su ve Kanalizasyon İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü, Devlet Demiryolları Genel Müdürlüğü, Tigem, TTA A.Ş (brewery), Gazi Üniversitesi, AŞTİ (bus station) and TZDK (Canaran, 2004).



**Figure 1.** The location of Atatürk Forest Farm in Ankara (Source: Atak, 2008)

Today, Atatürk Forest Farm, which is an urban focal point in terms of open and green zone necessity of Ankara, face many problems. The main problem is that it is seen by state and private sector as a “free space” for investments. This situation increases the pressures and demands on the farm. In relation to that, it is also seen as “free space” in plans of Ankara too. It is not debated that how the farm is planned, managed and integrated with the city (Atak, 2008). This “free space” is blockaded by industrial sites and residential zones in the middle of Ankara. The management of farm is also a problematic situation in the site because Atatürk Forest Farm Management does not get any fund from the state and it has to create its own budget. Therefore, the management has rented or transferred its lands to create funds for the expenses of the farm. Moreover, the integrity of the farm is distorted by net of main roads, water and sewer system and power lines. The factories and production buildings, which create environmental dirtiness, also break down the integrity of the whole site with their additional and haphazard buildings (Ünal, 2004).

Some major developments in the planning process of Atatürk Forest Farm have been seen in last years. One of the most important and debated circumstances was occurred in 2006 by a resolve given to TBMM. Nevertheless, the resolve was rejected due to the densely pressure of public opinion and the protests of non-profit organizations. Because according to the resolve, Ankara Metropolitan Municipality would have unlimited tenancy, there would be no limitation for functional changes, farm would be disintegrated by the lines of infrastructure - superstructure and structuring would increase due to possible 5% building license. Therefore, in 21.06.2006, foundation law of Ataturk Forest Farm was changed with 5524 numbered law. There are more positive articles in this altered law with respect to previous one for example; the lands of the farm can only be functioned by plan decisions. Therefore, arbitrary distribution of functions is prevented. Despite the positive articles, there are several negative articles in 5524 numbered law. For instance, Ankara Metropolitan Municipality can use the lands of farm for traffic ways, infrastructure and superstructure without paying any charge. Thus, the lands of farm can be disintegrated. Additionally, it is criticized that Ankara Metropolitan Municipality can have right of usage of the zoo for ten years because the zoo can be used as income lands (Atak, 2008).

In 12.01.2007, conservation management plan, which is prepared by Ankara Metropolitan Municipality according to the warranty given by 5524 numbered law, was approved by the assembly of the municipality. Nevertheless, this plan was criticized by nonprofit organizations and trade associations. In addition to that, 13<sup>th</sup> Administrative Court has stopped the execution of the plan because; the lands of the zoo, whose right of usage has been taken by municipality, was enlarged 26 times of original size, there are undefined lands such as “special project zones” and the agricultural functions were reduced and limited (13. İdare Mh., E. No: 2007/2394). After that, “The Master Plan of Ataturk Forest Farm Lands in 1/10000 scale” and “Conservation Master Plan of First Degree Natural and Historical Site” was approved in 13.08.2010 with 2494 numbered decision by the assembly of the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality. Today, the implementations related with this plan ,which can damage the social and economic integrity of Ankara and Ataturk Forest Farm and can destroy the natural and historical tissue of the farm, is being conducted.

## **2.2. FOUNDATION OF ATATURK FOREST FARM**

After the declaration of Republic, the rural town of Ankara was selected as the capital of modern Turkish Republic due to a number of reasons including its geopolitical features. Nevertheless, Ankara did not possess the urban features that are necessary for a capital and for that reason; Ankara has been exposed to an urban development practice. The process of urban development of Ankara can also be seen as the reflection of social transformation of a nation. In other words, Ankara has become spatial presentation of the modernization project in every aspect. According to the modernity project, special project zones were determined to realize the urban development of Ankara. Ataturk Forest Farm was one of the special projects in the way of modernization. As Alpagut specifies, Ataturk Forest Farm, with its land choice, agriculture, industry, production and entertainment fiction, is a campus that has designed and defined the scope and the qualification of modernity project in a small scale.

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the pioneer of modernity project, has decided to establish a farm in Ankara as one of the symbols of modernity and development. He has called the experts to search for a land suitable for a farm. However the lands selected by Mustafa Kemal were very infertile and fruitless to work as a farm. The main criteria for him were unsuitable ecological conditions and infertile land form. The experts objected to the selected land due the lack of necessary ecological conditions but Mustafa Kemal answered as “*The lands that*

we desire should be such boggy, arid and bad one, if we do not rehabilitate this land, who will do it?" (DZİN, 1939)

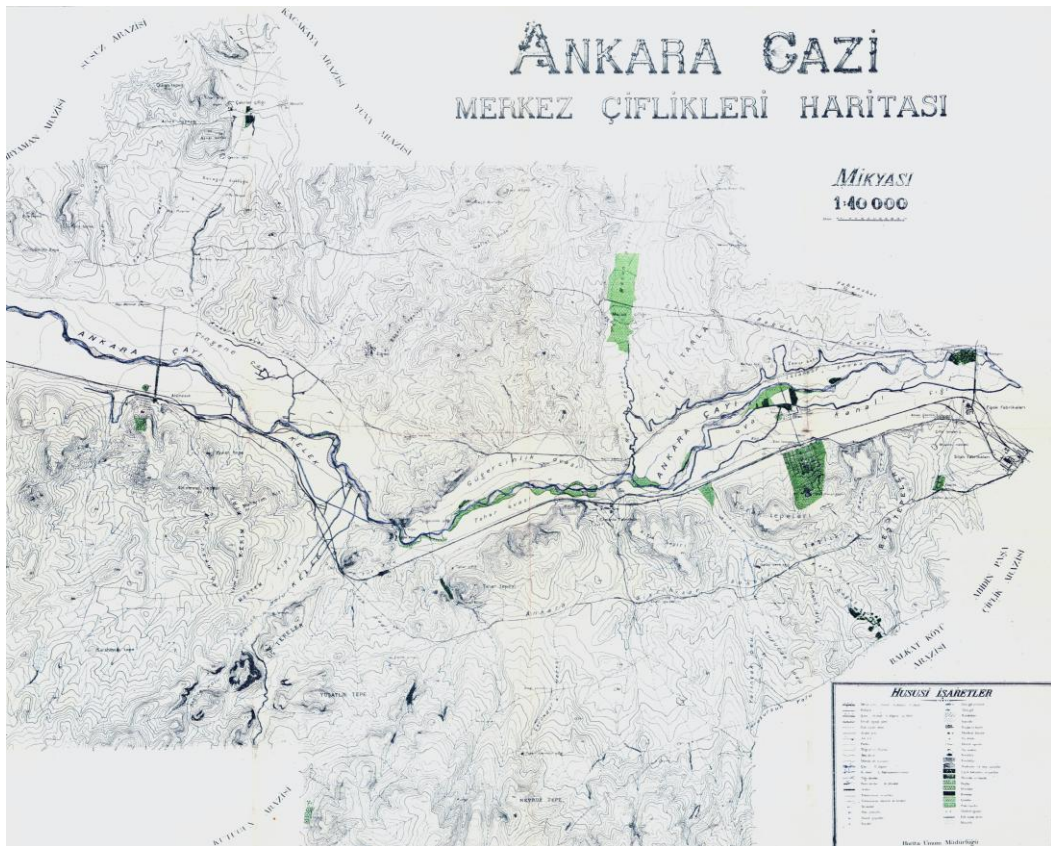
Despite negative conditions and recommendations of the experts, in 05.05.1925, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk bought 20 000 decare of land, being 5 km far away from Ankara, including Ankara-Eskisehir railway and a treeless bog, and founded Ankara Gazi Forest Farm. After that, Mustafa Kemal has bought more lands from Balgat, Etimesgut, Çakırlar, Macun, Güvercinlik, Tatar and Yağmurbaba districts and Forest Farm has reached almost 52 000 decare of land. (GOÇM, 1930) Later Ankara Gazi Forest Farm's name has been altered to the current name, Atatürk Forest Farm.



Figure 2. Lands of Atatürk Forest Farm (Source: AOÇ, 1953)

Atatürk Forest Farm was founded to realize different purposes which range from agricultural and productive to socio-cultural ones. The main purposes for establishing the farm can be listed as;

- 1) To beautify the weather by raising forests and by drying the bog that existed in the land.
  - 2) To raise and generalize some agricultural plants, which are not sowed due to the lack of knowledge, by experiencing in the farm and demonstrating the process to the farmers.
  - 3) To rehabilitate the seeds for the farmers.
  - 4) To Raise and distribute fruity and fruitless saplings to afforest every part of the treeless Ankara.
  - 5) To raise and increase some productive and well-bred animals and chickens.
  - 6) To demonstrate the process of machine driven agriculture to the villagers, to encourage villagers to use machines for agriculture and to educate the villager by opening courses.
  - 7) To provide fresh and cheap foods in the city markets by founding all branches of agriculture like apiculture, milk products, chicken farming, orcharding, vegetable farming and vine growing.
  - 8) To raise wide grove and forest lands as picnic and entertainment zone to respond the recreative needs of Ankara people.
  - 9) To provide internship facility to the students of Agriculture Academy that was founded in Ankara.
- (Dalay, 1988)



**Figure 3.** The map of Ataturk Forest Farm, 1929 (Source: Keskinok, 2006)

Construction of the buildings of Ataturk Forest Farm was contracted to a construction company and in that contract which was signed in August 1925, the building of management, the dwelling of the manager, ten lodges for civil servants, storage, oven, kitchen, laundry, iron house, lodge for mechanics, atelier, granary, barn, dairy, nursery and also Marmara pool with a capacity of 1000 m3 water were constructed (GOÇM, 1930). Like Marmara, Karadeniz pool was first designed for watering the land, with a capacity of 4000 m3.



**Figure 4.** Agriculture in Ataturk Forest Farm (Source: Koleksiyoncular Derneği, 2012)

Firstly agriculture and animal breeding was organized according to the establishment purposes. In relation to that, industrial facilities were developed. To provide the relations with the market, commercial facilities have also been improved and in relation to that, shops, restaurants and outdoor cafes have been opened. At the same time social facilities such as restaurants, outdoor cafes, parks and beaches, were established to pioneer social life of the modern nation. In addition to that, the landscape of the farm has worked as a recreational area responding the needs of Ankara people.

In first ten years, there were many improvements especially in agriculture, landscape and animal feeding of the farm. As a result of planned studies, the land, that was incompatible to agricultural facilities, made suitable for agriculture. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk made some local or foreign experts work for the necessary applications to rehabilitate the land. Almost four million fruitless trees were planted in the farm besides various fruit trees including, apple, pear, peach, apricot, cherry, sour cherry, quince and plum. In addition to that, a vine growing department was founded and wine production started to evaluate the yield of that department (GOÇM, 1930).



Not only agricultural facilities but also animal feeding studies have played a significant role in first ten years of farm till the transfer of farm to National Treasury. A milk factory has been founded to process the milk, obtained from various animals in the farm. Therefore, cheese, yoghurt, butter and buttermilk has been produced in that factory.

Education was also one of the important functions held in the farm. The villagers' children have been educated especially in agriculture field in order to generalize modern agriculture techniques. Moreover, the students of Ankara Agriculture Academy have been educated as interns (Ataturk Orman Çiftliği, 1955).

Generally, the farm has been conserved without any land losses or sells in first ten years. Also, the farm has brought profit in all first ten years except 1927 and including 1937, when the farm was transferred to National Treasury (Ataturk Orman Çiftliği, 1935).

### 2.3 THE DONATION OF FARM TO NATIONAL TREASURY IN 1937

*“Properties and estates lie heavy on me. I am pleased to donate these properties to real owner, my people. Real richness should be in person's spiritual identity.”*

*“Some blind minds attribute that I founded farm due to my world ambition. Also some toadies announce that I made it to give a lesson to everyone. What can I do with money and property? This nation will sew a stone certainly, after I dead.”*



**Figure 5.** General view of Ataturk Forest Farm (Source: Koleksiyoncular Derneği, 2012)

After Mustafa Kemal Atatürk has considered that Atatürk Forest Farm has achieved his aims, he decided to donate it to National Treasury. Therefore, he acquainted that he donate his farms to nation with a letter written to “*Başvakalet*” in 11 June 1937. In this letter, he pointed that the donation should be discussed in Assembly in a short time. The Prime Minister İsmet İnönü has replied to the letter by expressing his pleasure for the donation.

In 11 May 1937, the procedures of donation were completed in Marmara Köşkü, with the participation of Minister of Internal Affairs Şükrü Kaya, Minister of Agriculture Faik Kurtoğlu, Governor of Ankara Nevzat Tandoğan and Çankaya Deed Office Manager (Ateş, 1991). Finally, in 07 January 1938, the farm was officially transferred to “*Devlet Ziraat İşletmeleri Kurumu*” with the approval of the related law.

In addition to Forest Farm in Ankara, Millet and Baltacı Farms in Yalova, Tekir and Şövalye Farms in Silifke, Portakal and Karabasamak Farms in Dört Yol and Piloğlu Farm in Tarsus were donated to “*Devlet Ziraat İşletmeleri Kurumu*”. In these farms there were 154.729.000 m<sup>2</sup> of land including 582.000 m<sup>2</sup> fruit gardens, 700.000 m<sup>2</sup> fruit nursery, 400.000 m<sup>2</sup> American vine nursery, 220.000 m<sup>2</sup> vinegrowing, 370.000 m<sup>2</sup> vegetable garden, 220.000 m<sup>2</sup> olive grove, 27.000 m<sup>2</sup> orange grove, 100.000 m<sup>2</sup> park and garden, 2.650.000 m<sup>2</sup> meadow, 1.450.000 m<sup>2</sup> forest and 148.000.000 m<sup>2</sup> agricultural land (Keskinok, 2006).

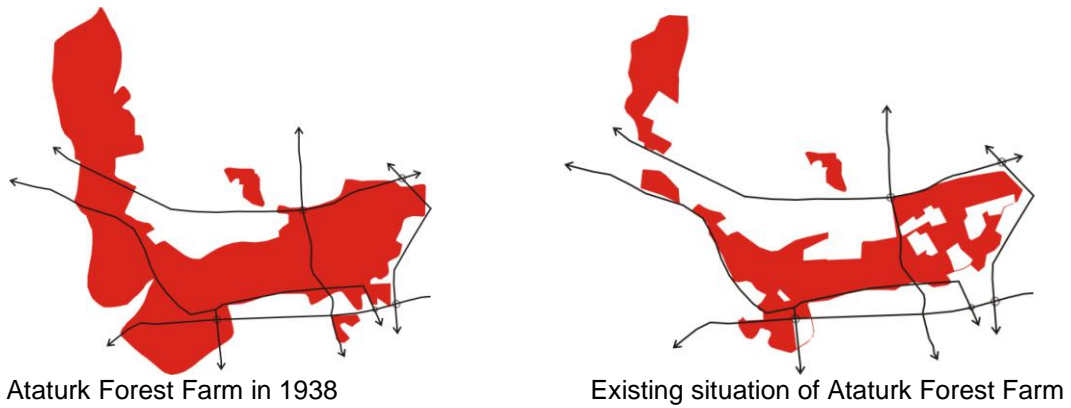
In addition to these lands, there were properties such as ice factory, brewery, soda factory, leather factory, agriculture tools and iron factory, two milk and butter factories, two yoghurt factories, two cheese and butter factories, vine factory, mill and 40% allotment of a steel factory in İstanbul (Keskinok, 2006).

After Atatürk Forest Farm was donated to “*Devlet Ziraat İşletmeleri Kurumu*”, it started to declare deficits every year due to insufficient management. In this period, some public establishments and institutions were settled in the lands of farm and later, these lands were assigned to these institutions by the help of new laws. Finally, in 07 June 1949, the law of “*Devlet Ziraat İşletmeleri Kurumu*” was abrogated.

#### **2.4. LAND LOSSES OF ATATÜRK FOREST FARM STARTING FROM 1940'S**

In 24 March 1950, Atatürk Orman Çiftliği Müdürlüğü became a corporate establishment belonging to Ministry of Agriculture according to the law of “*Atatürk Orman Çiftliği Müdürlüğü Kuruluş Kanunu*”. According to 9. article of this law, Atatürk Forest Farm became property of state. However, 10. Article of this law is critical in terms of the conservation of Atatürk Forest Farm because according to this law, the sell or expropriation of the lands can be applied with the help of special laws. Therefore, these special laws laid the groundwork for the land losses of Atatürk Forest Farm. Especially the law numbered as 6238, which was put into effect by Demokrat Parti, has played the most important role in the disintegration of Atatürk Forest Farm. Owing to this law, almost 5070 hectare of lands has been assigned to building cooperatives. It is known that, many authoritative bureaucrats and members of Parliament have become the members of these cooperatives.

After the law has gone into effect, the land losses have started and 55.470.000 m<sup>2</sup> of land has reduced to 33.487.000 m<sup>2</sup> today (Atak, 2007). Atatürk Forest Farm has lost almost 40% of his lands due to selling or transfer. If the rented areas are added to the sold areas, the total portion reaches to 50% (AOÇ Müdürlüğü, 2004).



**Figure 6.** The urban development of Ataturk Forest Farm (Source: Keskinok, 2006)

The lands of farm are transferred in three different ways, which are special laws, protocol process and renting process (Atak, 2007). 21.983.218 m<sup>2</sup> of the lands of farm were sold or transferred by nine special laws between 1939 and 1983. The Ministry of Defense has purchased or transferred the most lands having proportion of 45%. The last and 10<sup>th</sup> special law was prepared by AKP government in 31.07.2008. By the help of this special law, 258.186 m<sup>2</sup> of lands were transferred to Ankaragücü and Gençlerbirliği sport clubs without charge.

In addition to special law process, renting process is also used in transfer or selling of the lands. Today, 1-49 and 1-99 years of renting are the most practiced renting processes. Petrol Ofisi A.Ş. Gen.Müd., Gençlerbirliği and Ankaragücü sport facilities, ASKİ Genel Müdürlüğü, Türkiye Jokey Kulübü, Atlı Spor Kulübü, Binicilik İhtisas Kulübü, Gençlik ve Spor Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara Set Çimento Fabrikası, MİT Müsteşarlığı, Büyükşehir Belediyesi Fen İşleri, BELKO, Yenimahalle ve Etimesgut Belediyeleri, Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü, MİTAŞ, PTT Genel Müdürlüğü and Kayalar İnşaat are the establishments that has rented lands from Atatürk Forest Farm. Permanent buildings have been constructed on the rented sites (Atak & Sahin, 2004).

To conclude, by selling process 21.983.218 m<sup>2</sup> (%39,6), by renting process 6.888.496 m<sup>2</sup> (%12,4) and totally 28.871.714 m<sup>2</sup> (%52) of the lands have been transferred to state establishments (Devlet Denetleme Kurulu Raporu, 2003). The society and public foundations have not observed the special status of Ataturk Forest Farm. In the period of time till today, special laws that were defined to conserve Ataturk Forest Farm were unfortunately used as a tool for breaking off pieces from lands.

## 2.5. THE BUILDINGS OF ATATURK FOREST FARM

### 2.5.1. The Brewery

The detailed information about the building will be given in next chapters.

### 2.5.2. The Bath

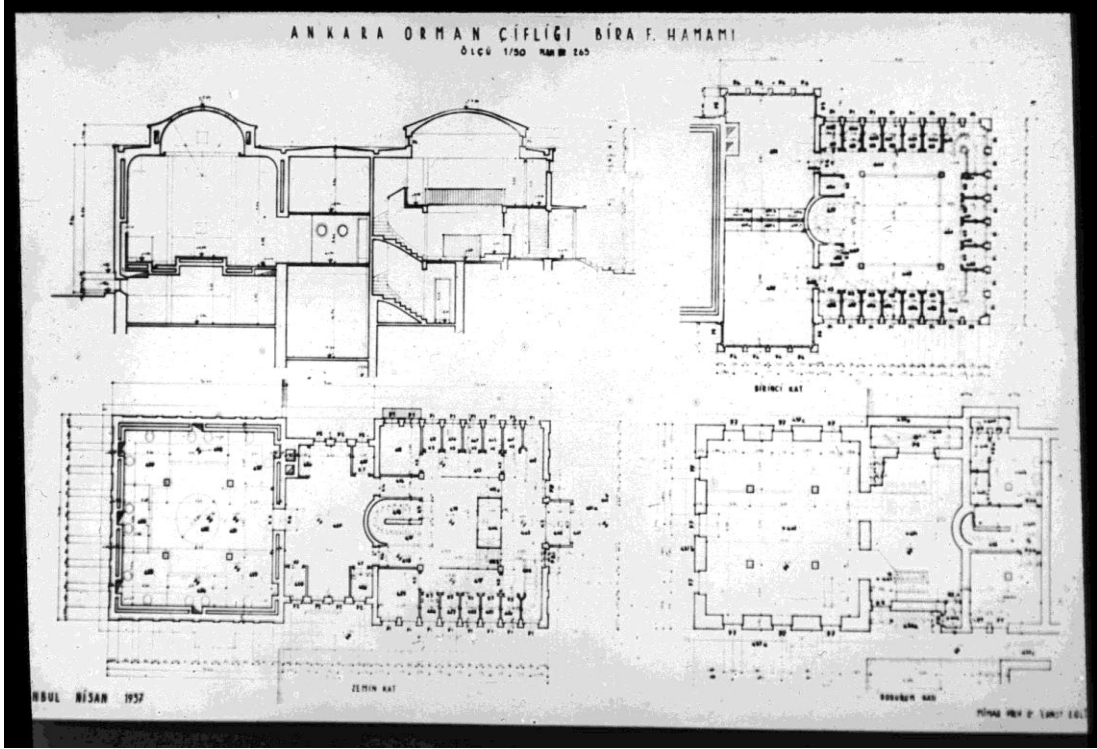
Ataturk Forest Farm Brewery Bath was designed by Ernst Egli and constructed in 1937. It is an Early Republican Period building, binding modern construction techniques and traditional function. It was designed as a part of complex containing brewery and dwellings of workers.



**Figure 7.** The old photograph of the Bath (Source: Atatürk Çiftlikleri, 1939)

It consisted of two parts with two domes that are covering the main bath and the service units. Different than the traditional Turkish bath, this building had a café at ground floor for social interaction. The double storey building consists of three parts such as “soğukluk” (cold

room), “*ılıklik*” (warm room) and “*sıcaklık*” (hot room) like all classic Turkish baths (Kaçar, 2010). “*Soğukluk*” and “*Sıcaklık*” parts are covered with square planned and almost same sized domes. “*Sıcaklık*” part is single storey, “*Soğukluk*” and “*ılıklik*” parts are double storey sitting on a half basement (Alpagut, 2010). The entrance, reached by four stairs and consisting of three doors, is located on south of the building.



**Figure 8.** The drawings of AFF Brewery Bath, Ernst Egli, 1937 (Source: Alpagut, 2010)

Today, it is not known that from which date the building, being in a ruined condition, is out of use. However, according to the information taken from the family of workers in 1960's, the building lost its function in those dates (Alpagut, 2010). Moreover it is learned that, even the building was used as a residential building by a civil servant due to the lack of house in the farm.

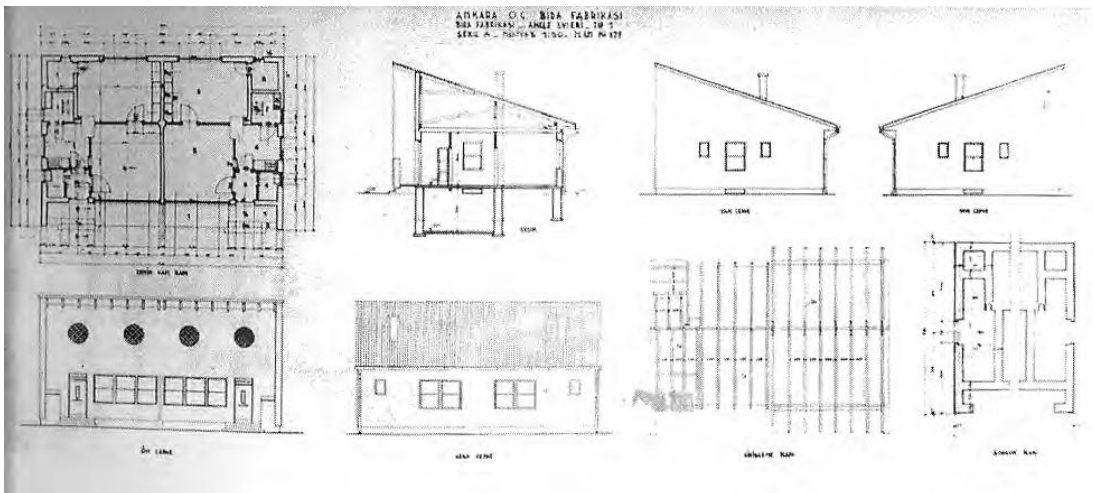
### 2.5.3. Dwellings of Workers

Ataturk Forest Farm manager Tahsin Coşkan pointed out the lack of residential buildings in his correspondences, in 1933, because the existing residence near the administrative building was quite inadequate. Planned residential zone idea was firstly defined in Jansen plan. Nevertheless, the residential zones, located on east and west sides of the brewery, were not completely applied. Finally, Ernst Egli has designed different plan types such as “*Shape A*”, four independent individual residences, “*Shape B*”, nine double residences for two family, and “*Shape C and D*”, double storey buildings with two blocks for the workers (Alpagut, 2010).



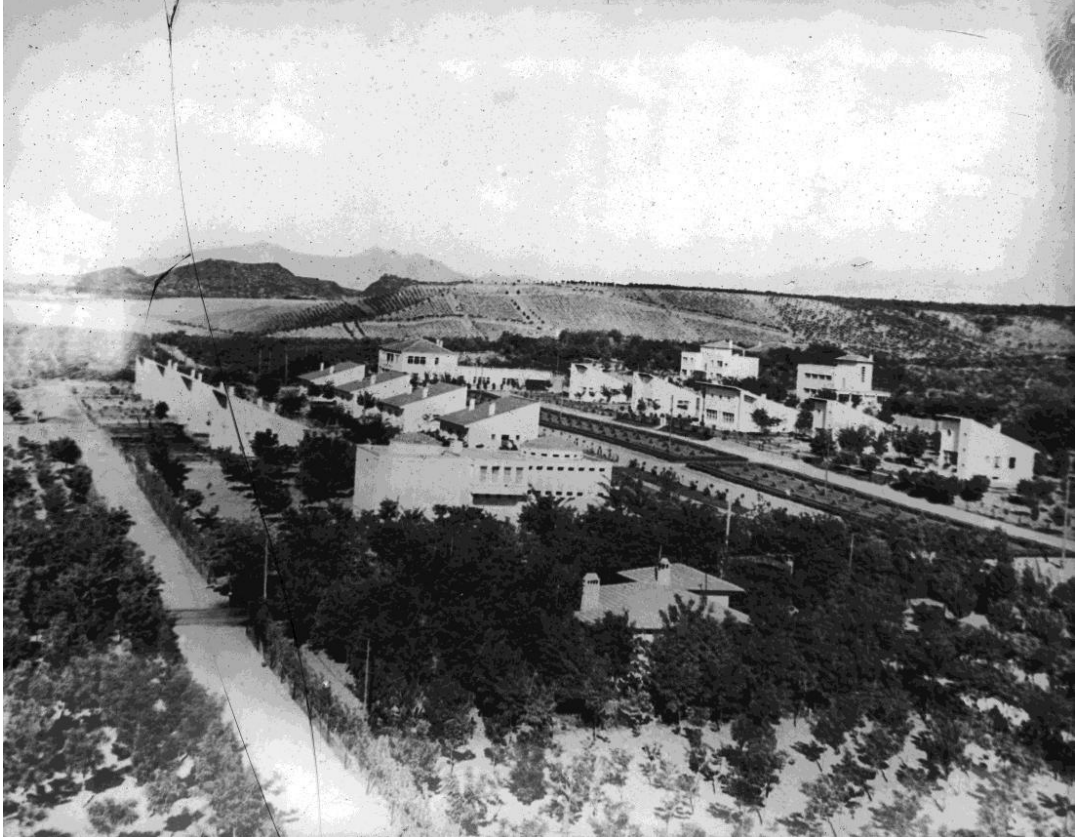
**Figure 9.** An old photograph of the dwellings of workers, designed by Ernst Egli (Source: Atatürk Çiftlikleri, 1939)

Although the section is available for a mezzanine, all the buildings are single storey, getting extra light from their circular upper windows (Kaçar, 2010). The dwellings had symmetrical facades and were divided in the middle. Moreover, they had double walls for heat insulation. Having their own gardens, these dwellings had two rooms and a kitchen.



**Figure 10.** Drawings of the dwellings of workers, Ernst Egli, 1937 (Source: Alpagut, 2010)

The building has the expression of the flat roof style of cubic architecture because the sloped roof cannot be seen from front façade. Detached units look like the other buildings in terms of architectural features and steep sloped roof; however they differ from other ones with its veranda and the part on the front façade creating vertical expression. Moreover, the dwellings of workers also have concrete structural system similar with the other buildings of Ernst Egli. Today the buildings are converted to double storey with inner stairs and lost their architectural identities in terms of façade organizations.

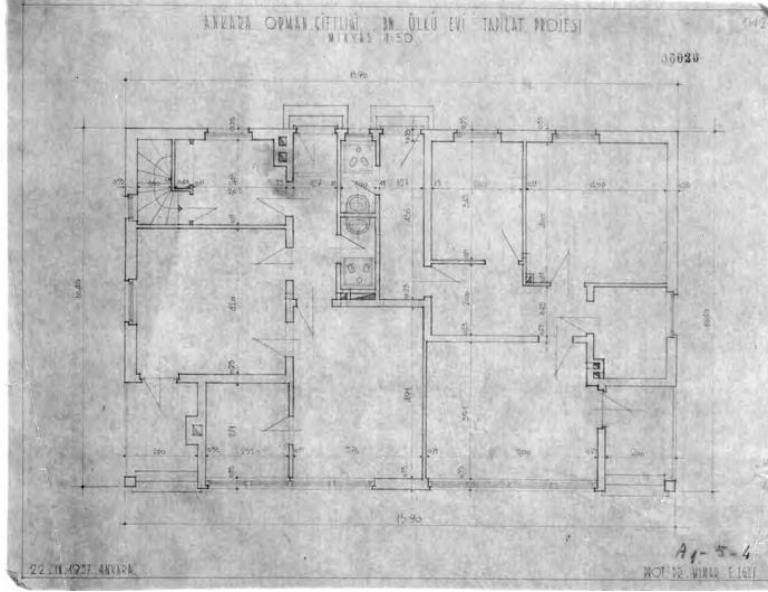


**Figure 11.** The dwellings of workers in Atatürk Forest Farm (Source: Kaçar, 2010)

#### **2.5.4. Dwelling for Ülkü (Atatürk's Adopted Daughter)**

*"The construction site and program were given to me by Hasan Rıza Soyak, the general secretary of the Presidency. One day, while I was working in the brewery, an employee, out of breath came to me and said that Mustafa Kemal wanted to see me as soon as possible. When I arrived to the construction site, Mustafa Kemal said that he knew a better place for the dwelling of Ülkü, and took me a higher place. After that, he gave me the new construction program and said "Professor, now you have a construction site and a program. Think about the house I have some more work to do here. I will come to the new construction site after 20 minutes and we will work around the house there." Therefore, I was alone with my ideas about new house design. After that Atatürk came out at the defined time and said that "Lets walk me around the house" and I started to show the house in my mind*

by talking like that “Here is the entrance, there are 3 stairs over there...” While I was describing the house, he asked me very detailed questions and said me that “Study for the house and come to İstanbul 4 days later, I will be waiting for you in Dolmabahçe...” I conveyed my ideas and thoughts to the papers with my assistants along 3 days. I put my sketches and drawings on glass table and gave necessary information. At that time, I understood our ideas were liked because he held my shoulder and cheek. One day later, the cost of the house, to be calculated in detail, was requested from me to give it to General Secretary Hasan Rıza Soyak” (Egli, 1969).



**Figure 12.** Drawings of the dwellings for Ülkü, Ernst Egli, 1937 (Source: Alpagut, 2010)

The building that Egli mentioned in his memoir consists of two adjacent single storey buildings. There are two rooms with different dimensions, bathroom, kitchen and circulation zones in the building. The entrances of two buildings are located on south unlike the dwellings of workers. The north corners of the building are empty and there is one column on each corner (Alpagut, 2010). With its simple façade and steep sloped roof, the building has an architectural identity comparable to the general residential insight of the site. Therefore, it is seen that, the building does not own any concessionary architectural identity despite its owner.

### 2.5.5. Marmara Köşkü

Gazi Köşk, built at the end of the main promenade of the Farm settlement, was the first residence of Mustafa Kemal in Forest Farm. The house could be considered as a landmark and a focus that was dominating the site. This single storey building was small in scale. There was a tower, emphasizing the main axis with the main entrance, in the middle of its front façade. Despite its small openings, the placement of the entrance gave the house an inviting character. However this house was demolished in a short time because of the



mistakes made in rapid construction process, and the second residence of Mustafa Kemal was designed by Egli (Kaçar, 2010).



**Figure 13.** The old photograph of Gazi Köşk (Source: Evren, 1998)



**Figure 14.** The old photograph of Marmara Köşkü (Source: METU Department of CRP Maps & Plans Documentation Unit)

The main entrance of the building is reached from south riwaq and a door, located in the middle axis of the building. The front-long and back facades are symmetrical in origin like two side facades (Alpagut, 2010). All facades of the building is plastered and the top of it is finished by a wide eave, covered with jerkin head. The building is constructed with reinforced concrete skeleton system. It is designed in a very simple comprehension in compatible with modernist approach of the period.

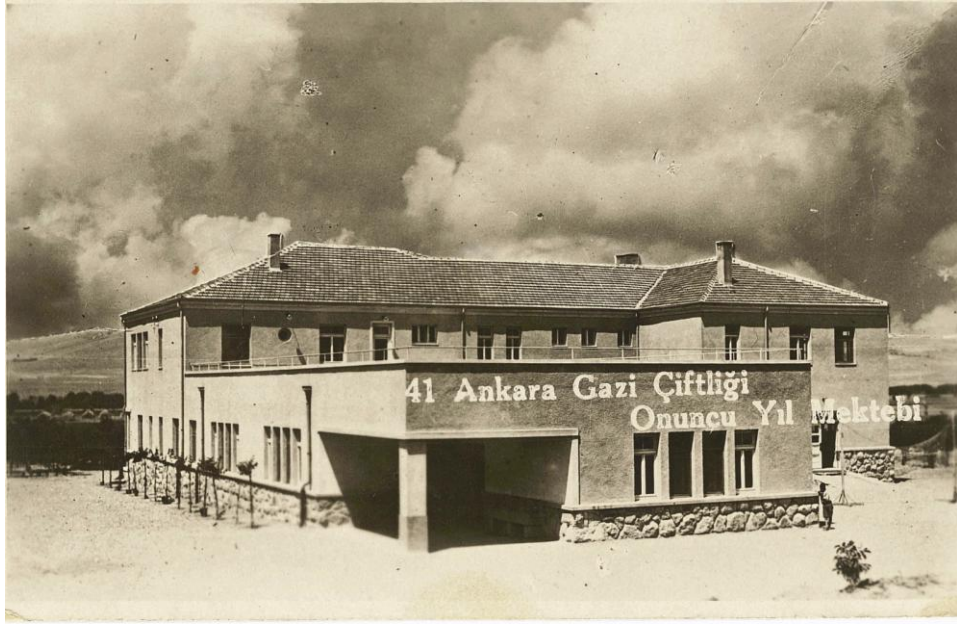


**Figure 15.** Marmara Pool of Marmara Köşkü (Source: METU Department of CRP Maps & Plans Documentation Unit)

In 1950, Demokrat Parti became the owner of the building and an additional triple storey building was built. A T plan scheme was composed and the general image of the building was altered. In 1980, the building was assigned to Turkish Military and today, it is used by the Prime Ministry.

### **2.5.6. The 10th Year School**

In 1933, The 10<sup>th</sup> Year School was designed and constructed by Ernst Egli according to the command of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk to educate the workers' and peasants' children. The education in the building, sitting on a site of 9.500 m<sup>2</sup>, was started in 01 January 1934. Egli mentioned about the building in his memoirs in 1969 (Kaçar, 2010). He described that he made a presentation to a crowd about the building. There were Minister of Finance Fuat Bey, former Minister of Justice Şükrü Saracoğlu, the Minister of Education and the other Ministers in that meeting. After the presentation, Atatürk congratulated him and he was asked to prepare a cost schedule and present it to General Secretary Hasan Rıza Soyak.



**Figure 16.** The 10th Year School in Atatürk Forest Farm (Source: Koleksiyoncular Derneği, 2012)



**Figure 17.** The old photograph of the 10th Year School in Atatürk Forest Farm (Source: Vehbi Koc and Ankara Research Center, 2012)

### 2.5.7. The Railway Station

The railway station building was designed by A. Burhaneddin Tamcı in First Nationalist Architecture style, in 1926 (Aslanoğlu, 1980). The building is a typical work of First Nationalist Architecture Period with its symmetrical plan, façade organization, wide eaves, arches and chine ornamentations. It consists of square shape waiting room in the middle and little bureaus on the near sides. The identical spaces, being located on east and west sides of the waiting room, were designed double storey with wide eaves to resemble tower form.

The spaces on ground floors were assigned to administration and the ones on first floor were assigned to lodges of three family. All the entrances including the entrance of waiting room were protected by wide eaves, being supported by iron bracings which were covered by timber. The vault of the waiting room was covered with sloped timber roof having wide eaves and square shaped ornamentations on the bottom faces (Aslanoğlu, 1980).

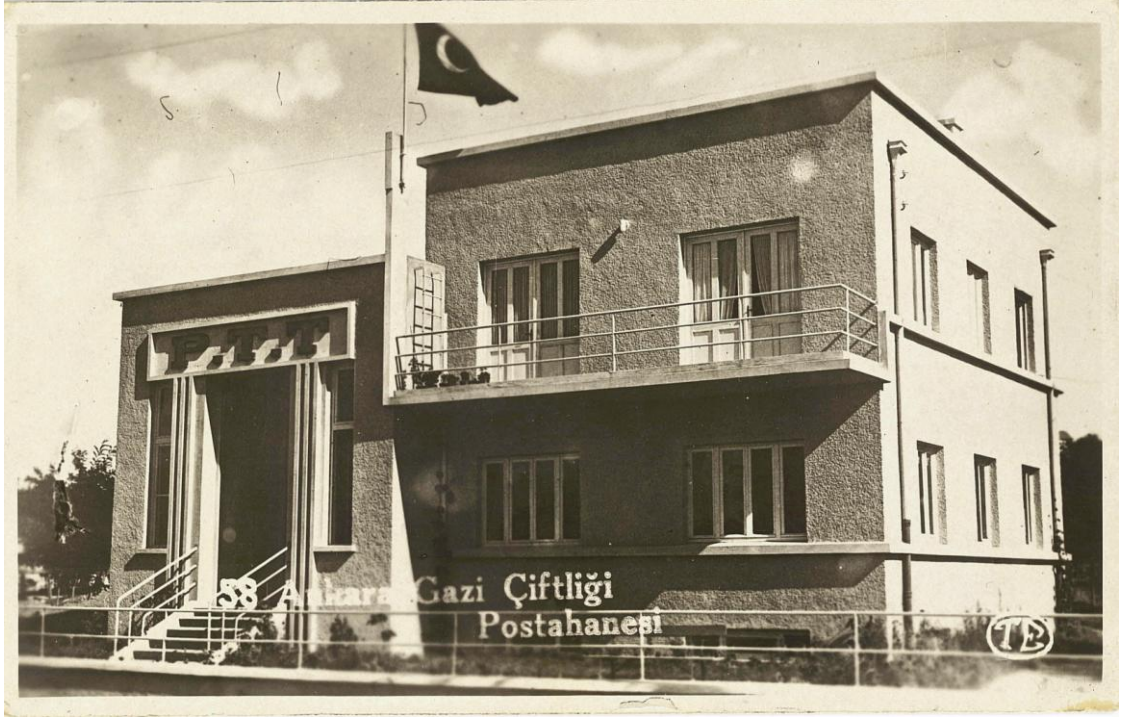


**Figure 18.** The railway station in Atatürk Forest Farm (Source: Koleksiyoncular Derneği, 2012)

The pediments of large spanned and four centered arches and the bottom parts of the walls were covered with colored tiles, having plant and geometric ornamentations. This ornamentation style was also used on the bands of towers, which were located at the bottom of the eaves. There are three fireplaces, which were imported from France, in the three rooms of the lodges located on west. In addition to that, stone masonry and concrete plate flooring were used in structural system. The fine cut stones, which were used as covering material of the facades, were plastered (Aslanoğlu, 1980).

### 2.5.8. P.T.T. Building

P.T.T. building was designed and constructed by Nafia Vekaleti Yapı Fen Heyeti Dairesi, in 1934. (Aslanoğlu, 1980) The building was described with drawings in *Nafia İşleri Mecmuası*, which was a journal published first by Nafia Vekaleti Yapı Fen Heyeti Dairesi, in 1935. (İmamoğlu, 2006) Nevertheless, there is no information about the architect of the building because the journal had not given any information about the architects of the buildings until late 1940's.



**Figure 19.** P.T.T. Building in Atatürk Forest Farm (Source: Koleksiyoncular Derneği, 2012)

The building was designed in small scale due to its limited service network. There are customer lobby, post office part which includes study, manager and guest rooms on the ground floor which is reached by stairs and there are terrace and manager house, having two rooms and services, on upper floor. The building resembles a residential building despite its P.T.T. writing and the monumental entrance. The organization of upper floor as a residence strengthens this impression. The ornamented plasters near the entrance resemble the entrance organizations of typical post office buildings (Aslanoğlu, 1980). The horizontal bands, circulating three facades of the mass near the entrance, complete the visual identity of the building in economical manner. The band, being located on upper floor, start from the bottom of toilet windows, catches sublevel of the windows of other façade by descending, defines the sublevel of the balcony of front façade and compose the flagpole by rising with vertical angle (İmamoğlu, 2006). Generally, the building contains the architectural styles of its period with its flat roof behind high parapets, window dimensions, connection of the bottom of the windows by horizontal bands, balcony and grey plaster.



## CHAPTER 3

### THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM

#### 3.1. GENERAL FEATURES OF THE SITE

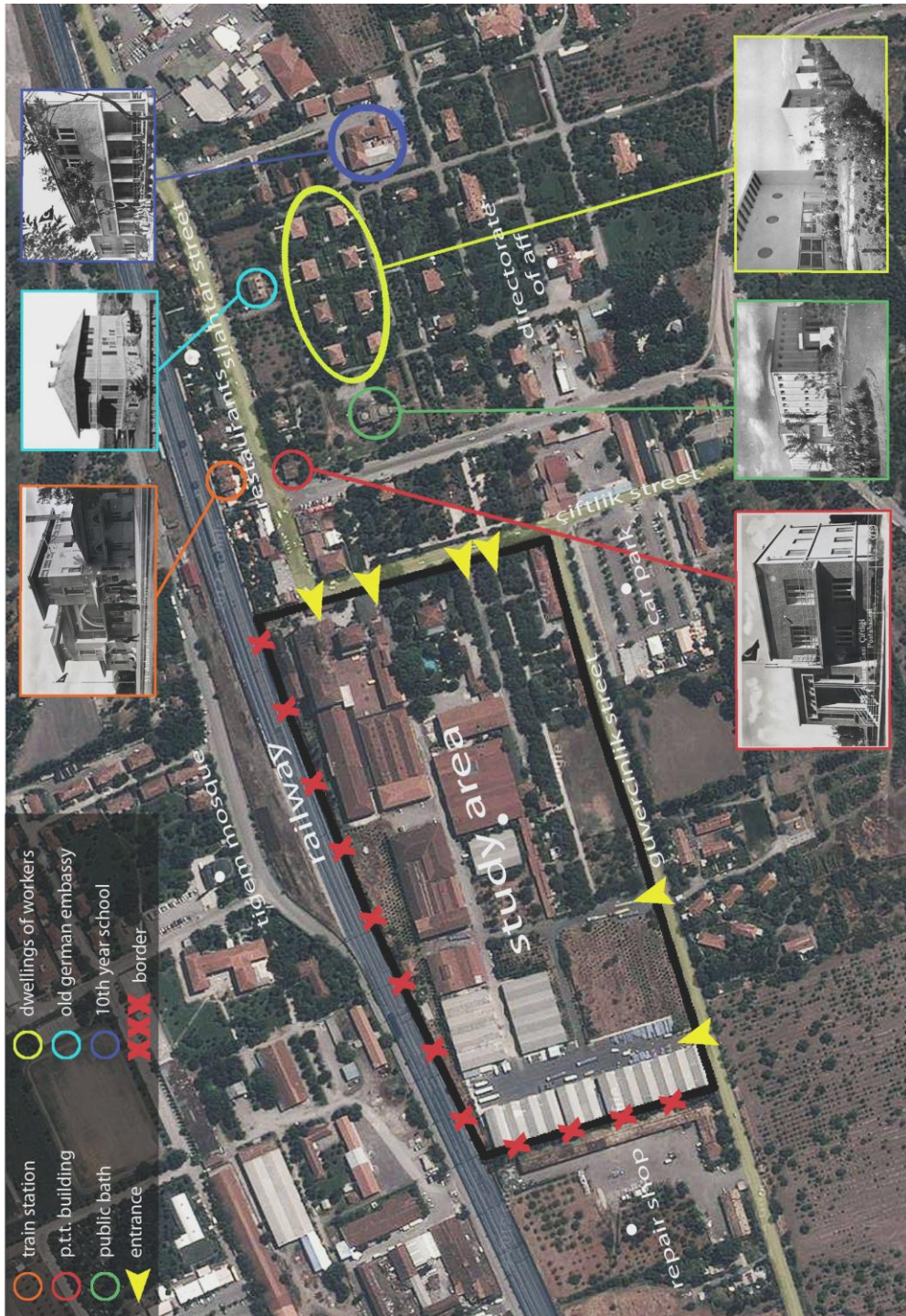
##### 3.1.1. Location of the Site

The brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm is situated in the commercial center of Ataturk Forest Farm. It is located on the south of the railway passing from the center of the AFF. The building is also situated on the junction point of Güvercinlik and Silahtar streets, which are the main axes passing from the center of the AFF. There are car park on south, repair shop on west of the building complex. Main entrance is found on Çiftlik Street and service entrances for storages are found on Güvercinlik Street. The fast food restaurants, which are frequently visited especially in weekends, are situated on Silahtar Street and close to the brewery. There are buildings such as Public Bath, Dwellings of Workers, 10<sup>th</sup> year school, P.T.T. building, train station and old German embassy some of which are Egli's designs and constructed in same period. The central restaurant and Directorate of Ataturk Forest Farm are also situated close to these buildings. The tractor factory on north of the railway and milk factory on Silahtar Street are the other industrial buildings except the brewery. Apart from the close environment, there are Marmara Hotel and Museum House of Atatürk on south, state cemetery on south east, EGO Training Facility on south west and Ataturk Forest Farm Zoo on north.

The access to the study area can be provided from different routings. For instance, from Kızılay Square the area can be accessed by following Eskişehir Road, Anadolu Boulevard and Güvercinlik Street. Besides, Eskişehir Road, Söğütözü Street and Çiftlik Street routing is an alternative way. From Sıhhiye, the brewery can be accessed by following Celal Bayar Boulevard and Silahtar Street. The routing which includes İstiklal Road, Fatih Sultan Mehmet Boulevard and Alparslan Türkeş Street provides access to the project area. Fatih Sultan Mehmet Boulevard also provides access from Etimesgut district.

##### 3.1.2. Original Use of Edifices

The information about the original uses of edifices is obtained from the original drawings, site plans and the literature reviews related with the brewery. In the analysis, the original uses of edifices are categorized in six main groups such as production, administration, residential, social, service buildings and storages. According to the analysis, there are seven production buildings, one administrative building, eight residential buildings, four social buildings, seven service buildings and twenty two storages in the study area. The production buildings, including boiling and fermentation building, malt, beer filling, beer settling, wine and whiskey production and rakı production buildings; are located around the courtyard and parallel to the railway as a result of the relation between production process and the railway. The service buildings such as the fuel oil and coal fired boiler houses, water purification building, atelier, joiners workshop, lumber storage and the barrel ateliers are located around the production buildings. The administrative building, transformed from the old factory building, is located near the courtyard and production buildings in order to control the workers and production processes easier. The residential buildings, including the double dwellings of officers, double storey dwellings of officers, old dwellings of workers, are generally located on the south parts



**Figure 20.** Location of the study area with its surrounding buildings



of the area differently from the other buildings because the residential buildings have no relation with the railway and the production buildings. Some of the social buildings such as the entrance and dwelling and the officers mess are located on the east of the production buildings while the other ones, including the workers club and the dining hall, are located in the middle of the area between the production buildings and the residential buildings. The storages such as the silo and beer settling building, designed by Egli, are located between the railway and the production building in relation with to the place of the storing function between the transportation and the production processes. Differently from the original storages; the storages, constructed in recent times, are located on the west of the area away from the production buildings.

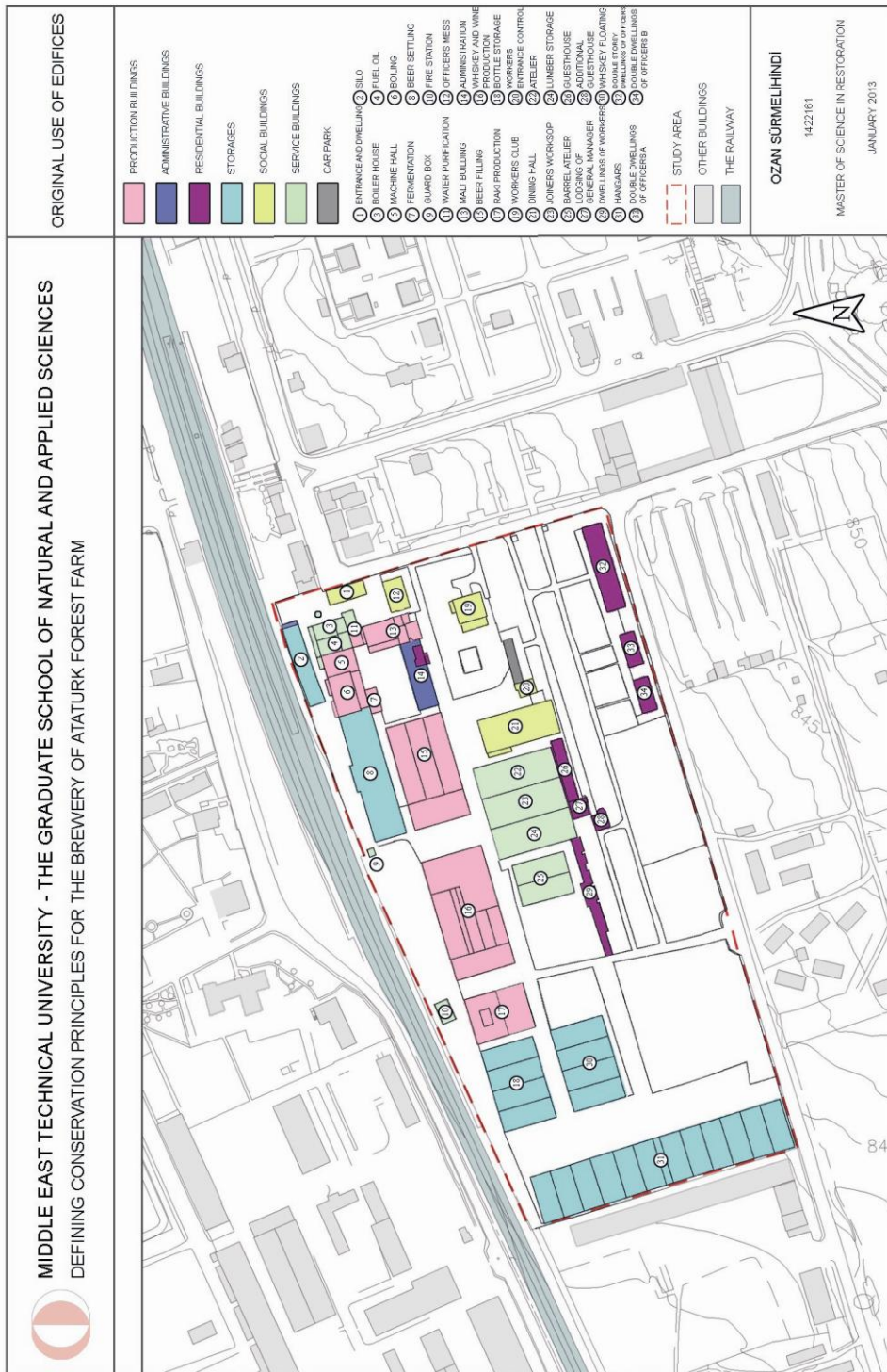
### **3.1.3. Current Use of Edifices**

Current use of edifices analysis, which was prepared as a result of the site survey, enables to understand the current functions of the buildings, their distribution through the study area and how they are used today. According to the analysis, the production buildings are not used today similar with the most of the social buildings due to the stoppage of the production.

The malt building is the only production building used today because it was converted to an administrative building in 2001. A part of the old factory building, also used as administration, is used as "Atatürk Museum" however it is not known and visited by the public. The social buildings such as the dining hall and the workers club are also not in use because there are less than twenty workers in the brewery complex today. In addition to that, the residential buildings are partially used by the workers in limited numbers and the guests coming from the upstate. Some of the buildings, especially the storages, have been rented to the companies. For instance, the hangars on the west of the brewery have been rented to the water distribution company. Moreover, the bureaus on the west part of the beer filling building have also been rented to the administration of the same water distribution company. Furthermore, the original bottle storages have been rented to the Turkish State Theatres to store the decorations of the theatres.

### **3.1.4. Structural System**

The structural system analysis was prepared according to the information taken from the original drawings and the site survey. The buildings are constructed with five different structural systems, which are reinforced concrete frame system, the combination of stone masonry and reinforced concrete frame system, the combination of masonry and steel frame system, the combination of reinforced concrete frame system and the steel frame system and the timber frame system. Eighteen buildings are constructed with the reinforced concrete frame system and these buildings are generally located around the courtyard. Twenty four buildings are constructed with the combination of masonry and steel frame system and most of these buildings are the ateliers and the hangars, constructed in recent times. Six buildings are constructed with the combination of stone masonry and reinforced concrete frame system and generally the basement floors of these buildings are constructed with the stone masonry. Moreover, apart from the old factory, these buildings are constructed between 1937 and 1947. Similarly, the buildings, constructed in 1937, are constructed with reinforced concrete frame system. Furthermore, the steel skeleton system is mostly seen on the buildings constructed in recent times. For instance, the steel skeleton system was added to the malt building for additional toilets and elevator in 2001 dated repairs and it is the only building having the combination of reinforced concrete and steel



**Figure 21.** The original uses of edifices



**Figure 22.** The current uses of edifices

frame system. Therefore, it is understood from the structural system analysis that, there is a relation between the construction dates and the structural systems of the buildings.

### **3.1.5. Condition of Edifices**

The condition of edifices analysis was prepared according to the information taken from the site survey. In the analysis, the conditions of the buildings are categorized in four groups and named as “no structural problems and material losses”, “slight surface deterioration and material losses on facades”, “slight structural problems and material losses on facades” and “serious structural problems and material losses. According to the analysis, the buildings do not have serious structural problems in general although material decays and deteriorations are seen on the exterior and interior of the buildings. There are only two buildings having serious structural problems and material losses which are the old dwellings of workers on the south west of the ateliers and the guard box on the south of the railway. The hangars, constructed in recent times, and the dining hall, which was constructed in 1976, have no structural problems and serious material losses. Most of the buildings in the brewery complex have no or slight structural problems but have material decays and losses. With the help of this analysis and study, the buildings, which are in need of repair and implementation, are defined.

### **3.1.6. Types of Open Areas**

The types of open areas analysis was prepared according to the information taken from the 2001 dated base map and the site survey. According to this study, the study area is composed of 99.149 m<sup>2</sup> of land and 70.251 m<sup>2</sup> of this land is composed of open areas. In other words, the %70,86 of the lands of the brewery is composed of open areas. Most of the open areas are composed of the circulation zones, which are vehicular and pedestrian roads, and green areas. Although the original landscape features including the beer park are not conserved, the green areas are mostly seen through the study areas. Though, these green areas are not distributed through the study area in an arranged manner. Moreover, there is only one courtyard, which is located on the northeast of the brewery complex. The only water feature in the brewery is the pool, located on the west of the workers club. There is a football pitch on the west of the double dwellings of officers and on the north of Güvercinlik Street, although it is out of condition today. To summarize, the organization of the circulation and green zones and their distribution through the study areas is defined with the help of the types of open areas analysis.



**Figure 23.** The structural system



**Figure 24.** The condition of edifices



**Figure 25.** The types of open areas

## 3.2. HISTORICAL FEATURES

### 3.2.1. The Architect of the Building: Ernst Arnold Egli

Ernst Arnold Egli, who was born in 1893, in Vienna; completed his architecture education at Vienna Technical University, in 1918. After working as a freelance architect, he became the assistant of Clemens Holzmeister in Vienna Fine Arts Academy, in 1925. He was invited to Turkey in 1927, when he was 34 years old, to organize and coordinate *Sanayi Nefise Mektebi* programs. Therefore, he organized *Sanayi Nefise Mektebi* programs in relation to "Technische Hochschule" education program of Central Europe. Also he was the chief architect of Minister of Education, where the modern education buildings would be designed and constructed (Alpagut, 2010).

Egli's positive works provided an advance in education that was not realized before. This was confirmed by Turkey's prominent architects of the time. For example, Rebiî Gorbon has stated that *"By Prof. Egli, our education program has become equal with German education system of the period... I would like to memorialize his services and the innovations that he has brought to Turkey."* Also Behçet Ünsal has stated that *"He was a young researcher teacher, who has observed modern architecture very well. He was supporting functional architecture, he was a good planner and he was not stylist. However, he was supporting local architecture; hence he considered the research of Turkish architecture. He has founded GSA national architecture seminars"*. In this sense, the seminars, which were organized for national architecture in 1934, in the management of Sedad Hakkı Eldem; were committed in the period when Egli was in Academy (Aslanoğlu, 2001).

Ernst Egli has designed more than 50 buildings in Turkey, which were the pioneers of modern Turkish architecture. In these buildings, school buildings were in majority. Egli's most significant school buildings were Music Academy (1927-1928), Agriculture Institute (1928), High School for Trade (1930), İsmet Paşa Institute (1930) and the School of Political Science (1935-1936). These buildings were widely issued in Turkish and German architecture journals and they were praised as the first examples of "New Architecture" in Turkey. In these projects, Egli used the features of German Modernism such as flat roofs used as terrace, high colonnades as entrance and simple facades, windows and the horizontal bands. In Music Academy, Egli organized the school around a colonnaded courtyard, as reference to his sensibility of local architecture. Again in Agriculture Institute, he used a monumental colonnade, which was referencing the administrative entrance on the main axis and he organized two main blocks in L form. Nevertheless, formal expression of High School for Trade and İsmet Paşa Institute, the buildings on Atatürk Boulevard, were not such classical. They had more modern composition with their horizontal and vertical elements, rounded edges and asymmetrical organizations (Bozdoğan, 2002).

Egli has stated that struggling with past architectural styles is meaningless and he has realized his buildings according to this idea. If his works are compared with other international architects who had worked in Turkey in the same era, they became prominent in terms of functionality. It is seen in the Government Accounting Bureau, which was one of the first international architecture examples of Ankara, with its exterior organization compared with the buildings of National Architecture Period such as Ankara Palace. Especially the villa in Bebek, İstanbul; is one of the consistent examples of international approach in Turkey. (Aslanoğlu, 2001)

Egli has also worked in urban scale before 1936 and Gazi Forest Farm is one of the examples of his urban design works. Creative theories of twentieth century have spreaded to



Ankara by the help of his first comprehensive plan of urban open space. In Gazi Forest Farm, Egli designed Marmara Köşk in 1930, the brewery in 1933, dwellings of workers, dwelling for Ülkü, the public bath in 1936 and 10<sup>th</sup> year school in 1937. (Kaçar, 2010)

Generally Egli's buildings are double or triple storey and organized horizontally and symmetrical. Facades are covered with edelputz plaster. The columns used in main entrance organizations of his buildings provide a monumental expression. Except a few hipped roof examples, the horizontal expression is generally strengthened by flat roofs or little sloped roof hidden behind parapets. These buildings, which are cubical like the other modern state buildings of the period, owe a monumentality that symbolizes the government of Republic. He has used L, U plan types or masses around a courtyard especially in school buildings to provide functionality. Egli has used different design approaches which were compatible with functions. Alpagut claims that, compared with the stereotyped buildings of today, Egli has brought more attentive, sensitive and emotional solutions to his buildings. (Alpagut, 2010)

Egli has had a privileged position compared with the other international architects in Turkey. Because he has come to Turkey earlier than the other architects and he has accommodated to country very well. He also had a good relation with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Atatürk has sympathized to him from foremost and gave his all support and encouragement. It can be proposed that his being child of a Swiss father and a Czech mother had a positive effect on his ability in making god contact with different cultures.. When Egli was invited to Turkey, his role was similar to an ambassador's. Nevertheless, he was not symbolizing a country; he was symbolizing an international culture and modernism culture. Egli's mission as architect was beyond establishing necessary architectural infrastructure for the operation of the state. It was expected from Egli and other architects to transmit spiritual values with their works. It was desired from them to present state as modern, advanced and civilized, to give an identity that was designed by the West, to the state (Atalay Franck, 2009).

The mission was primarily technical, functional and also extremely political. Besides, Egli has added "national identity" element to this complex mission. The synthesis of contemporary culture with classical culture and the synthesis of internationality with locality was an issue that Egli was interested from his education in Vienna. He did not support taking over directly the urban and residential typologies of Central Europe. Because, he has thought that it is not compatible with the nature and culture of the country. Although he was not responsible for residential problems in his mission in Ministry of Education, he devoted himself to research vernacular Turkish architecture. The main reason for his researches about Turkish house typology was to learn about local and cultural factors that affects his designs (Atalay Franck, 2009).

To conclude, Egli, who had worked in Turkey, Switzerland and Lebanon until 1955, had worked almost 25 years with intervals in 1927-1940 and 1953-1955. Aslanoğlu evaluates him as the most successful foreigner representative of rational international architecture based on functionalism in Turkey.

### **3.2.2. The Owner of the Building: Tekel**

Tekel is a public cooperation which was founded in 1886 with the name of *İnhisar* in order to monopolize various raw materials around the country. In 1879, the incomes of salt, tobacco and alcoholic beverages were assigned to foreign bankers with a legal decision called as *Rusumu Sitte*. Later, these incomes were assigned to *Duyunu Umumiye* in 1883. *İnhisarlar Umum Müdürlüğü* was founded in 1932 in order to carry the task of monopoly in various materials such as salt, tobacco, gunpowder and alcoholic beverages. Beer, coffee and

match were monopolized nationally in 1939, 1942 and 1946 respectively. Coffee, match, beer and tobacco were excluded from national monopoly in 1946, 1952, 1955 and 1986 respectively. The company has carried on the activities as *Tekel Genel Müdürlüğü* between 1941 and 1983. Finally, the company was named as *Tütün, Tütün Mamulleri, Tuz ve Alkol İşletmeleri Genel Müdürlüğü (TEKEL)*, which is its most common name, in 11.03.1987 ([www.tta.gov.tr](http://www.tta.gov.tr)).

The attempts of privatization of the Directorate General of Tobacco, Tobacco Products, Salt and Alcohol Enterprises, have been discussed first time in 1950' s (Tosun, 2011). Various efforts have been conducted in 1970's in order to change the status of Tekel however these efforts have not achieved any conclusion. The neoliberal economic system adopted by Turkey towards the end of 1980' s led to a significant alteration in the structure of Tekel and the conditions of international competition affected the Tekel negatively (Doğruel, 2000). With the law enacted on 1984 Tekel gained the status of Public Economic Organization (*Kamu İktisadi Kuruluşu/ K.i.K*) and with the decision introduces on 1987 the previous title "Directorate General of Tekel Enterprises" transformed into Directorate General of Tobacco and Alcohol Administration, shortly TEKEL (Tekel Teftiş Kurulu Başkanlığı, 2008).

Tekel was taken into the program of privatization with the decision of the Privatization Committee in 2001 (Tekel Teftiş Kurulu Başkanlığı, 2008). The production decreased more after this process the tobacco production decreased and after the law enacted in 2002 that projected to the support to tobacco to be discontinued and the transition to contractual production to be started, (Akdemir, 2008). In the direction of the decision of Administration of Privatization in 22.12.2004, the Alcoholic Beverages Industry and Trade Inc. discharged from Tekel by being privatized and on 2006 Leaf Tobacco enterprises and Trade company incorporated to the Directorate General of TEKEL and its legal personality ended (Tekel Teftiş Kurulu Başkanlığı, 2008). In 22.02.2008, the rest of Tekel was sold to the British American Tobacco by the decision of the High Commission of Privatization and as a result of this contract, the logo of "TEKEL" changed with the logo of "TTA" ([www.tta.gov.tr](http://www.tta.gov.tr)).

As a result of the privatization process, almost 12000 workers were misemployed by the time tobacco enterprise was sold out (Tosun, 2011). The government ruled that those workers should be employed elsewhere in the public sector and under the status 4/C, which is known as insecure and temporal work. Tekel workers could not accept the deterioration of life standards they have worked for their entire life as much as they refused these insecure employment conditions. Therefore, Tekel workers came from twenty cities around Turkey and forty-three factories, travelled to Ankara in order to struggle for and take back their acquired rights in 15.12.2009. Tekel workers demonstrated a resistance for 78 days by setting up nylon tents around the union center. (Tosun, 2011).

The resistance of Tekel workers includes characteristic features from a lot of aspects. The spontaneous development of resistance and their acting with their own will on the front by taking support from the trade unions since they already had the danger of being unemployed and had nothing to lose. The appearance of the resistance from the class perspective is on the ongoing visibility of class as a response to the discourses on the identity problems replacing the class. Another dimension of the Tekel resistance is the aggregation of different ethnic identities because its occurrence happened within a period when Turkey was confronting debates in the frame of ethnic identity politics. At the same time, the union of these ethnic identities which are forced to the conflict with each other became a distinctive feature of the Tekel resistance (Tosun 2011)

### **3.2.3. Planning, Design and History of the Site**

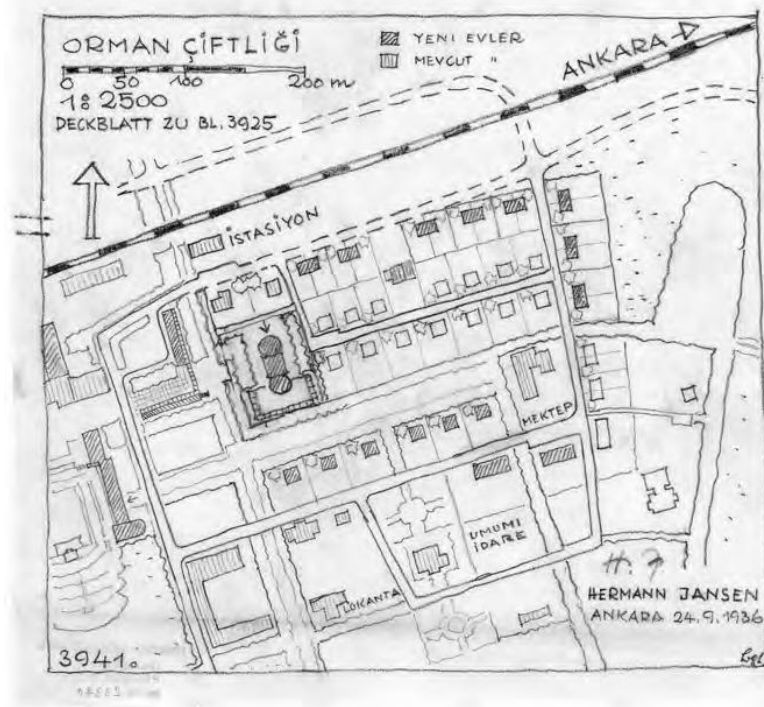
Ataturk Forest Farm has not developed in a planned manner between 1925 and the beginning of 1930's. In the beginning of 1930's, it was realized that a contemporary plan is needed for the development of the farm. In relation to that Ernst Egli started to work and define the problems of the farm. In 19.09.1934, he sent a report and a sketch of the farm, which indicates the new design and plan decisions, to presidency (Ataturk Archive of Presidency, Alpogut, 2010). The plan and its decisions became an indicator and determinant for the next planning works and the locations of the buildings in this plan formed the substructure of the comprehensive plan which was prepared in 1936. Although it was not totally implemented, the plan can be regarded as the first step in the planning process and the organization of the buildings including the brewery.

In the early republican period, the existence and activities of foreign companies in the economy continued. In beer production, Swiss Bomonti Company, which had been founded by Bomonti Brothers, was the only company that existed in that period. The Company had two factories called "Bomonti Brewery" and "Aydin Brewery" in İstanbul and İzmir respectively. These factories were satisfying the country's need of beer. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk considered that there were a need of national production facility against the foreign dominancy in the sector and decided to found the Brewery of Atatürk Forest Farm (Doğruel, 2002).

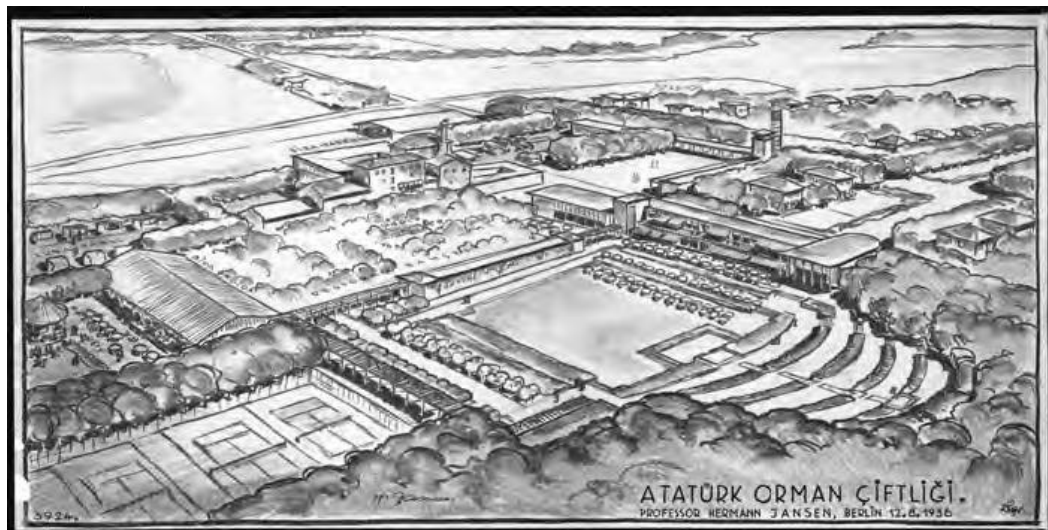
After the decision of the foundation of a brewery in Ataturk Forest Farm, Hermann Jansen, German planner who also worked for the planning of Ankara, was charged with the planning of brewery and its close environment. In relation to that, the part which was indicated as the center of the farm in Egli's plan became a detailed plan issue and Jansen planned the administrative units, brewery and the close environment of the dwellings in a holistic manner (Ataturk Archive of Presidency, Alpogut, 2010). In this plan, Jansen formed the south of the brewery as an entertainment and recreation zone including restaurant, hotel, a big terraced garden, tennis courts and fun fair. The locations of bath and dwellings, which were on south of the main axis, were defined in the plan however it was not indicated in detail like the close environment of brewery.



**Figure 26.** The sketch of Atatürk Forest Farm, Egli, 1934 (Source: Atatürk Archive of Presidency, Alpagut, 2010)

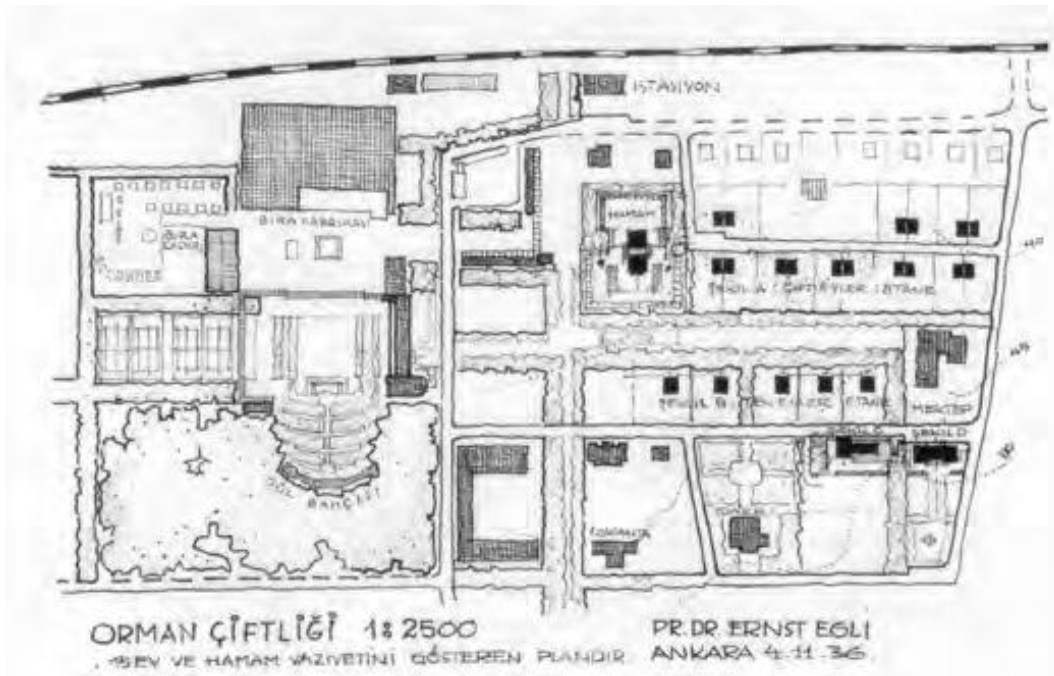


**Figure 27.** The plan of Atatürk Forest Farm, Hermann Jansen, 1936 (Source: Architekturmuseum der Technischen Universität Berlin in der Universitätsbibliothek, Alpagut, 2010)



**Figure 28.** The perspective of Atatürk Forest Farm, Hermann Jansen, 1936 (Source: Architekturmuseum der Technischen Universität Berlin in der Universitätsbibliothek,, Alpagut, 2010)

The original organization which can be observed today was shaped according to the plan of Jansen. He changed the vehicular traffic from main road to the parallel road on the east of main road to organize the vehicular and pedestrian traffic around the brewery. The area of the vehicular road near the brewery and train station was organized as car park thus; the visitors could leave their cars here and reach to the entertainment and recreation area. Jansen defined east-west axis which is located in the middle of the area that dwellings were located, in addition to the north-south axis. The primary school was located on the east end of this axis and “Yeni Haftasonu Oteli” was located on the west end of the axis. The existing beer garden and pergola, which were located on the south of brewery, were left as they are and new restaurant was located on the south of pergola. The area which was parallel to the main road and located on the hotel, ended with rose garden including terraces. Tennis courts were located on the west of the garden of restaurant. Beer tent and fun fair were located adjacent to the beer park (Alpagut, 2010).

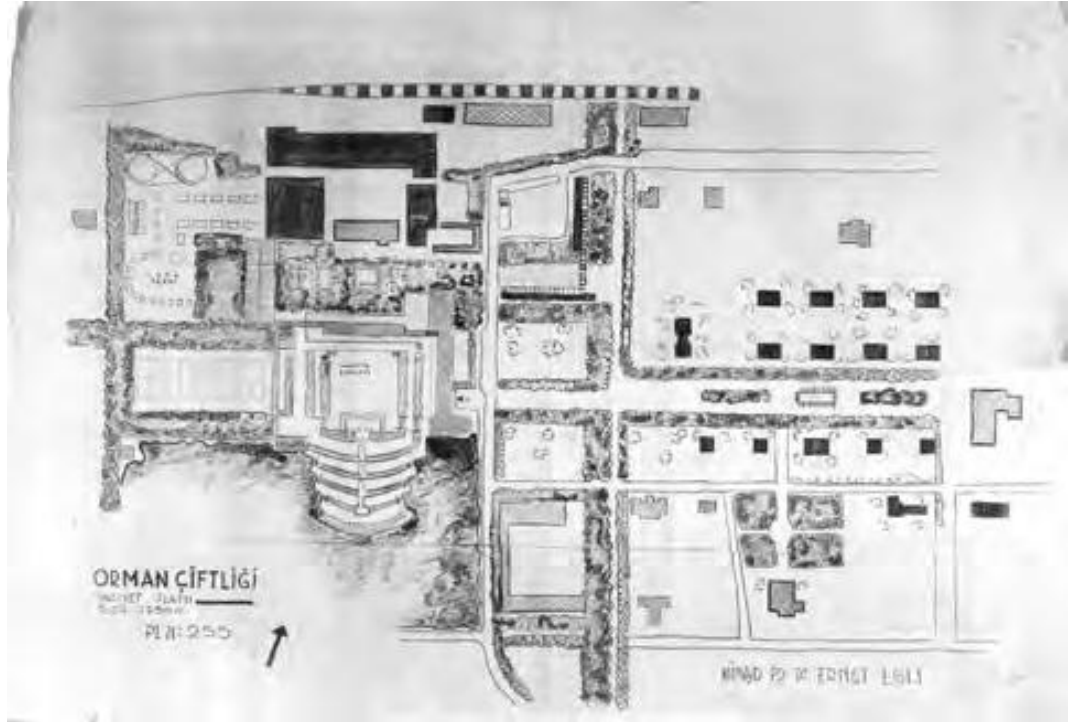


**Figure 29.** The site plan of Atatürk Forest Farm, Egli, 1936 (Source: TTA, Alpagut, 2010)

Two months later when Jansen planned the center of Ataturk Forest Farm, Egli prepared two plans which differs from Janssen plan in terms of location and number of the dwellings. Jansen defined the possible locations of these dwellings on the road parallel to the railway however, the exact locations of these dwellings were defined with Egli's plan. Moreover, the brewery, bath, dwellings of the workers, post office, restaurant and primary school were drawn in detail in addition to the roads and gardens. Existing buildings before the plan were indicated in light color and Egli's designs were indicated in dark color. There are brewery, restaurant and fun fair on the west of the main road defining the axis. After this comprehensive Egli Jansen cooperation, the projects and constructions of the brewery,

restaurant, dwellings and bath which are the main buildings of the plan, were completed in 1937.

The annulment of the contract of İstanbul Bomonti Brewery in 1937 increased the demands on the products of the Brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm and, the capacity of the brewery was increased in 1938. In relation to that, additional buildings were constructed in 1938. In 6 July 1939, the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm was assigned to TEKEL with respect to 3697 numbered law.

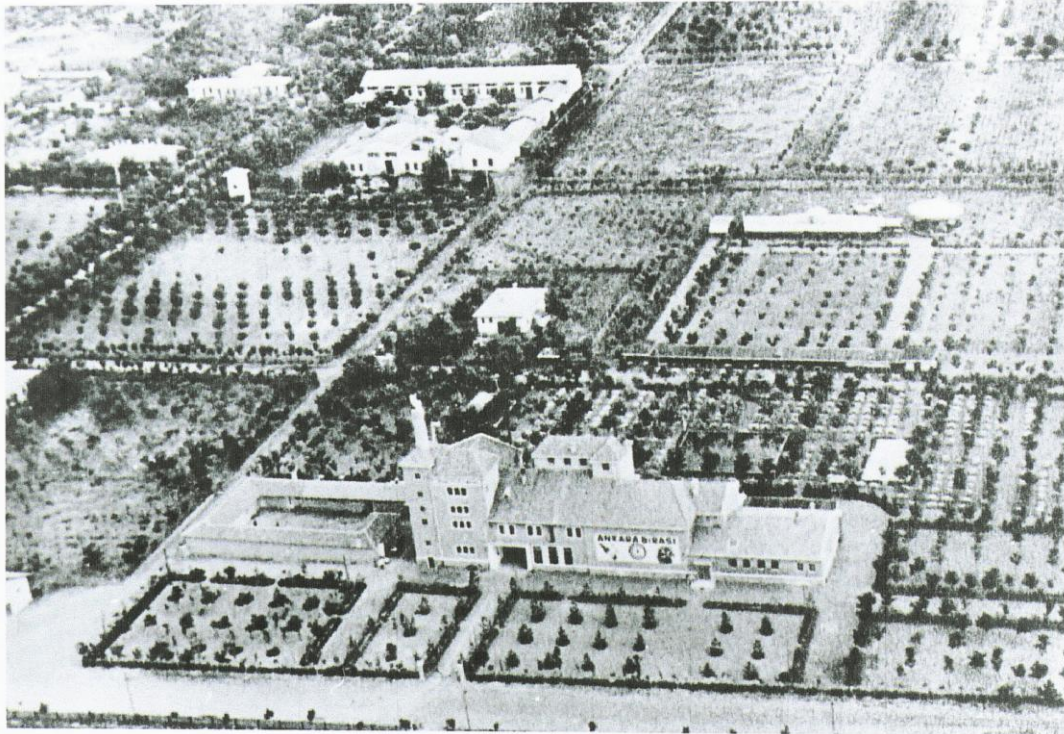


**Figure 30.** The site plan of Atatürk Forest Farm, Egli, 1936 (Source: TTA, Alpagut, 2010)

In the brewery, test productions for whiskey were started in 1957 and whiskey productions were started in 1963. Soda and fizzy drink productions which were started in 1940 were stopped due to being uneconomic. After the private sector involved in the market and TEKEL lost its marketplace, beer production was stopped and the name of the brewery was changed to "Ankara İçki Fabrikası" in 1994. After TEKEL was privatized in 2003, named as T.T.A. A.Ş. and "Mey İçki Sanayi" took the right of usufruct of the building. In 03.02.2012, the name of T.T.A. A.Ş. was changed to Gayrimenkul A.Ş. by "Özelleştirme İdaresi Başkanlığı" (Privatization Administration) with 135 numbered decision and Gayrimenkul A.Ş. holds the ownership of the brewery today.

### 3.2.4. Articulation Order of the Buildings of the Brewery

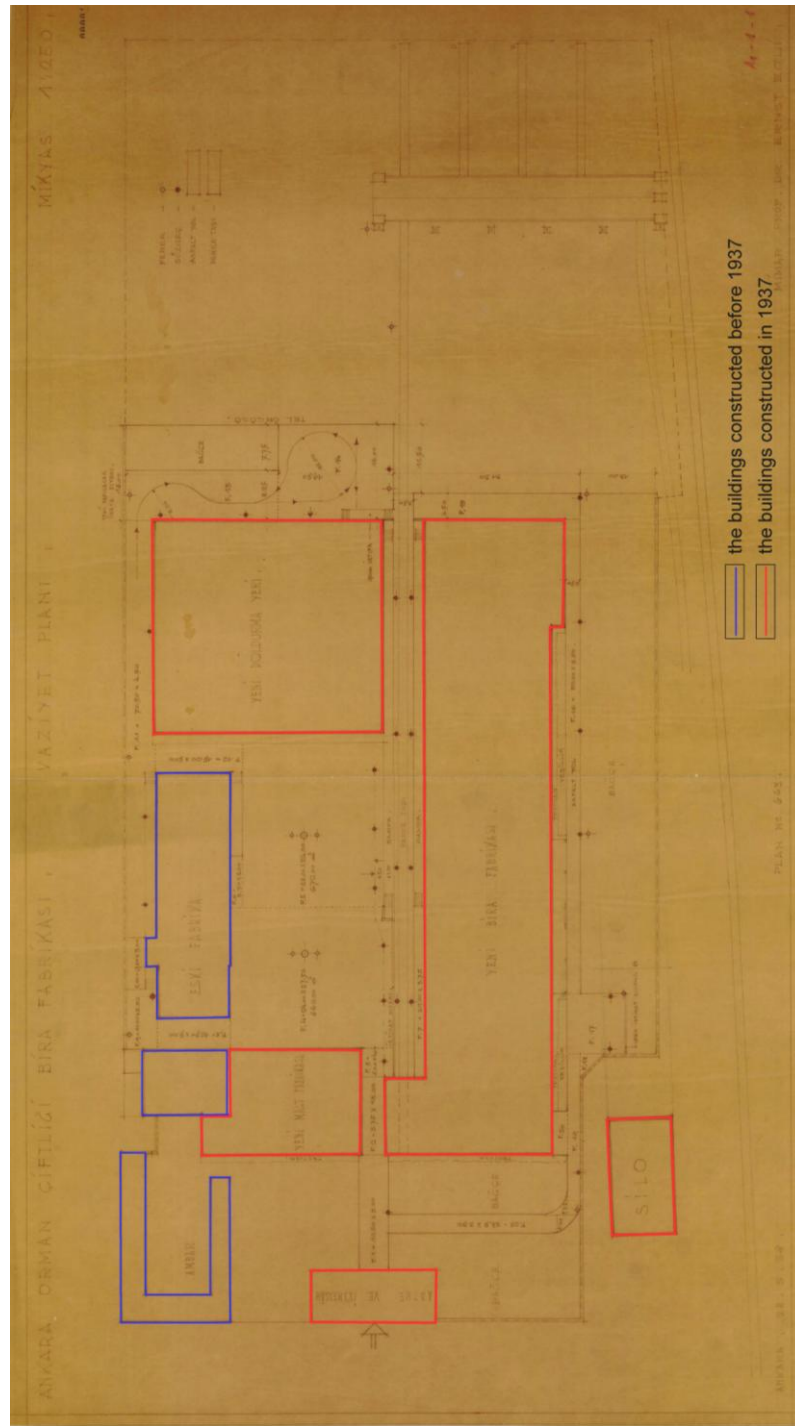
The number of buildings in the brewery of A.F.F has been increased in time generally because of the need of additional spaces as a result of the increase in the production. The size of the lands of the brewery has also enabled to build new buildings. The diversity in the need of functions in different periods has provided the composition of a rich building stock with various features. The buildings constructed in different periods generally displays the architectural features of their periods in terms of form, material and technology. In addition to the information gathered from the site, the old photographs and site plans drawn in different periods give adequate information in order to understand the articulation of the buildings of the brewery in different periods.



**Figure 31.** Old photograph of the brewery site before the construction of Egli's designs in 1937 (Source: Koleksiyoncular Derneği)

As described in previous chapters, there had been a beer factory before the construction of the brewery, designed by Ernst Egli, in 1937. There is no information about the architect and construction year of the old beer factory. Nevertheless, it is known that the old beer factory could have not responded to the needs of that period and construction of a new factory has been decided. The old photograph (Figure 36) taken from *Koleksiyoncular Derneği* gives adequate information in order to understand the condition before 1937. It is seen on the photograph that, there was a linear organization including various building types having different forms and heights. It is also seen that, there are green and agricultural zones including rare structuring on the surrounding area of the old beer factory. Furthermore, it is seen that, the axis, elongating on the north-south axis and located on the east of the brewery today, has also been existed before 1937. According to the original site plans and drawings of Egli, the old factory has included various functions such as production, administration and residences. The building, having courtyard and seen on the east of the brewery on the

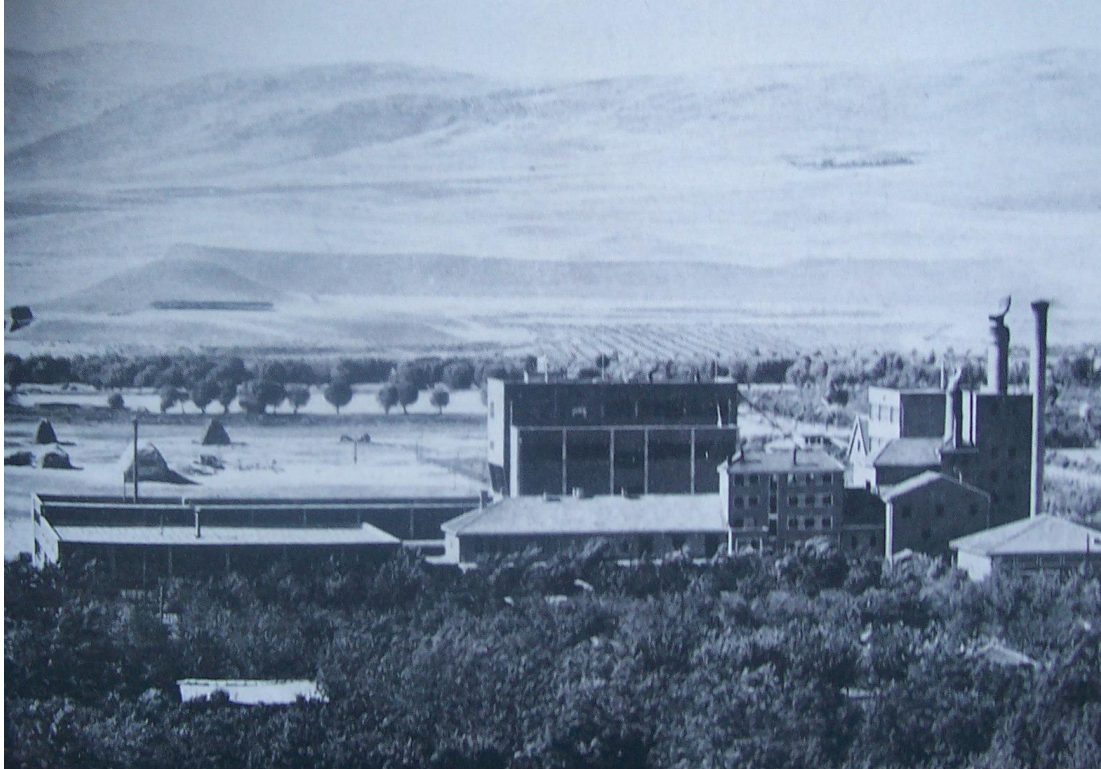




**Figure 32.** 1937 dated site plan drawn by Ernst Egli, demonstrated by the author (Source: T.T.A Archive)

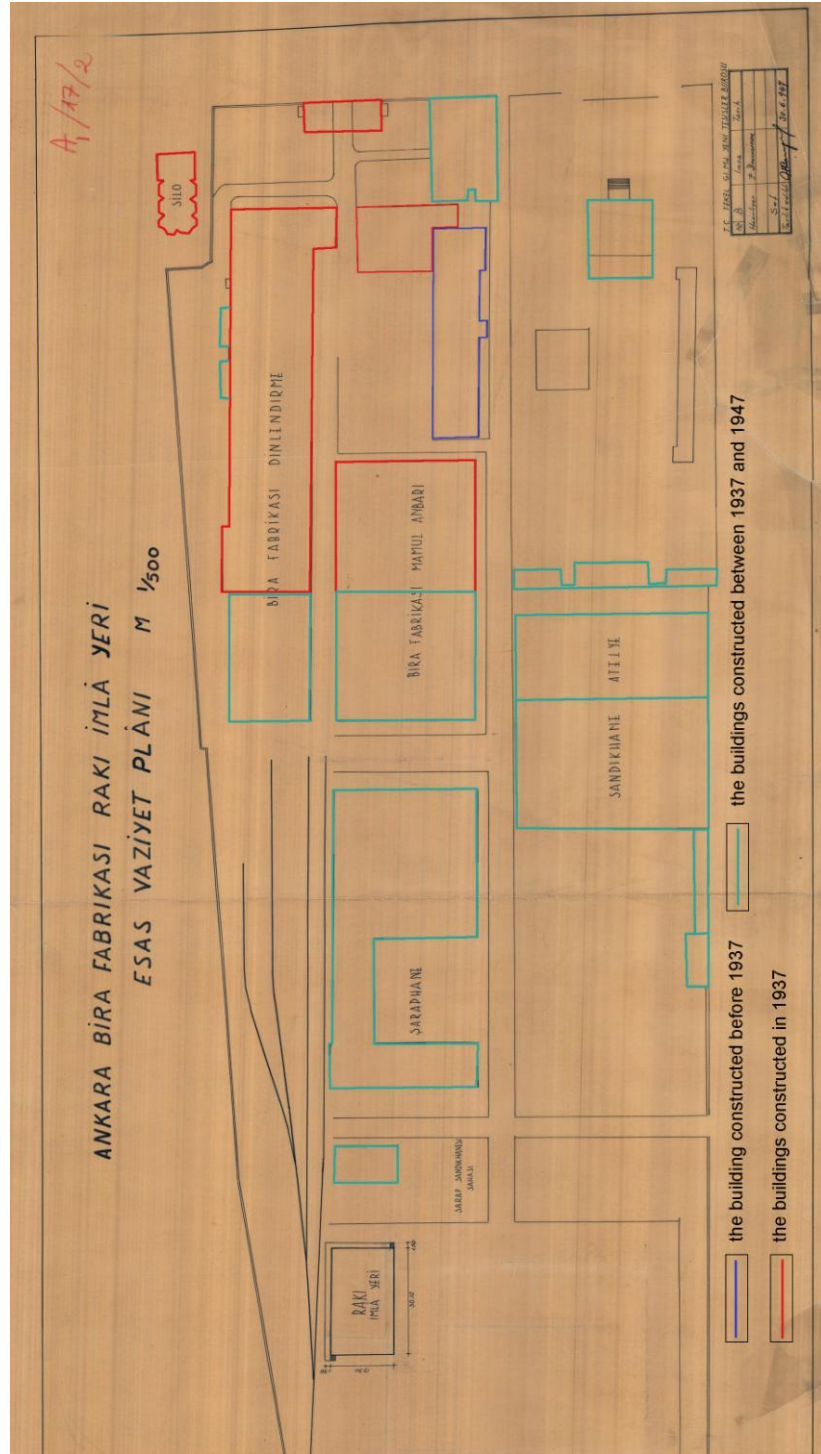
photograph, had been used as a warehouse before the construction of the brewery. Egli has proposed to use this building as garage in his 336 numbered site plan.

In 1937, the buildings including the malt, boiling, filling and silo buildings were constructed by forming a courtyard in the middle of these buildings. Egli proposed a repair project for the old factory building and some of these proposals were implemented. Due to the additional production buildings, the production functions were removed from the old factory building and it was used as an administrative building. With the 28.05.1938 dated site plan drawn by Ernst Egli, the condition in 1938 and the organization of the buildings is understood in detail. In the drawing, the existing buildings were defined as *eski fabrika* (old factory) and *ambar* (warehouse). The buildings constructed in 1937 were specified with using "new" such as *yeni malt fabrikası* (new malt factory) and *yeni doldurma yeri* (new filling place). In addition to that, the surrounding environment of the building was indicated in detail. For instance, the green areas and gardens were specified as *bağçe* (garden) with their borders. Moreover, the roads covered with asphalt and paving stones were defined. The place of dekovil line (narrow gauge railway line) having connection with the railway was also defined.



**Figure 33.** Old photograph of the brewery site after the construction of Egli's designs in 1937 (Source: Koleksiyoncular Derneği)

The condition after the construction of the buildings can be understood by the old photograph viewing the site from the south direction (Figure 37). The buildings, their heights, relations with each other and the silhouette after the construction of the new production buildings can be seen on this photograph. The information about the surrounding environment of the brewery can be gathered with the help of this old photograph. It is seen that, there is almost no structuring on the north of the brewery. The agricultural and green



**Figure 34.** 1947 dated site plan drawn by *Tekel Genel Müdürlüğü Yeni Tesisler Bürosu*, demonstrated by the author (Source: T.T.A Archive)

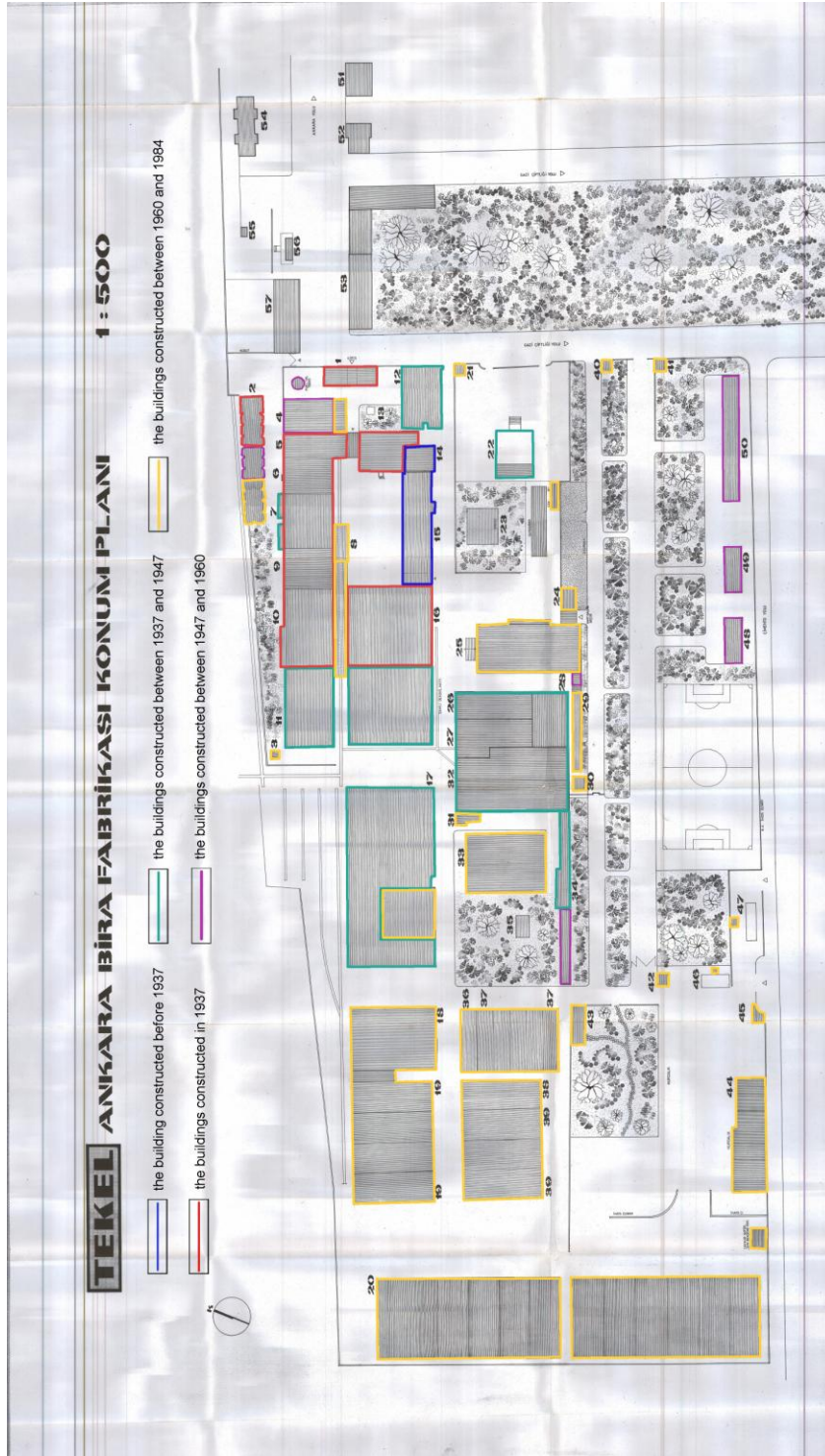
zones were situated on the north of the brewery. The south of the brewery has denser green zone including the beer park.

1947 dated site plan, drawn by *Tekel Genel Müdürlüğü Yeni Tesisler Bürosu* (New Construction Section in General Directorate of Tekel), gives adequate information about the articulated buildings between 1937 and 1947. With the help of a comparison between the 1938 and 1947 dated site plans, the additional buildings and alterations can be understood clearly. According to this comparison, the original mass of the beer boiling and filling buildings, designed by Ernst Egli, has been altered due to the additional masses. These buildings have been enlarged with masses added to the west sides of them. Therefore, the green areas and the gardens have been removed due to these additional masses. Moreover, two additional masses are seen on the north of the beer boiling building. Another significant difference seen on the existing building is the removal of the warehouse, located on the east of the old factory, and construction of a new building instead of it. According to the information taken from the other original drawings, the new building constructed as dormitory. There was no need for a warehouse due to the construction of silo so the dormitory was built instead of it. In addition to the alterations on the buildings, there were new constructions between 1937 and 1947. For instance, a wine production building, having U-formed plan, was constructed on the west of the beer filling building. Therefore, it is understood that wine production was started in this period as a new function in the brewery. Moreover, there is a lumber storage on the west of the wine production building and on the west of it raki production building was proposed to be built. On the south part of the brewery site, there are additional buildings such as workers club, ateliers, and old dining house. These buildings have not been constructed in an organized manner and they have been constructed arbitrarily according to the need of additional function. The gardens and green areas seen on the old photographs have been lost due to these additional buildings. Therefore, the additional buildings have caused the loss of green zones and landscape features of the brewery site.

The buildings, which were articulated to the site between 1947 and 1960, can be defined with the help of the information gathered from the 1960 dated site plan, drawn by *İnhisarlar Genel Müdürlüğü İnşaat Şubesi* (Construction Section in General Directorate of Tekel). In this period, there are less molar alterations and additional buildings with respect to the ones between 1937 and 1947. It is also seen that, most of the additions are related with residential function. Therefore, it is understood that the need for residences increased between 1947 and 1960. According to that, three buildings used as dwellings for workers are seen on the far south of the site. Moreover, there is an additional dwelling mass on the west of the dining house. There are also additional buildings on the east and west of the ateliers and the one on the left was defined as *ahır* (barn). In addition to them, additional masses are also seen on the buildings of Ernst Egli. For instance, the silo was enlarged by adding a mass on the west of the existing building. Furthermore, there is an additional mass, defined as additional boiler house, on the east of the existing boiler house and the chimney was added on the east of this addition in his period.

1984 dated site plan, drawn by *Tekel İşletmeleri Genel Müdürlüğü İnşaat Şubesi Müdürlüğü* (Construction Department in General Directorate of Tekel), enables us to get information about the articulated buildings between 1960 and 1984. It is understood from the comparison between the 1960 and 1984 dated drawings that, the additions and alterations have occurred at most between 1960 and 1984. There are alterations on Egli's buildings in addition to the additional buildings in the site. For instance, the silo has been enlarged for the second time with an additional mass located on the west of the existing building. Moreover, the additional





**Figure 36.** 1984 dated site plan drawn by *Tekel İşletmeleri Genel Müdürlüğü İnşaat Şubesi Müdürlüğü* , demonstrated by the author (Source: T.T.A Archive)

boiler house on the west of the chimney has been enlarged with an additional mass located on the south of the additional boiler house. Furthermore, an additional mass, which was located on the south of the boiling building and looking to the courtyard, is seen on this site plan. On the west of this addition, a porch has been constructed over the *dekovil* line. The additional mass, closing to the courtyard of the wine production building, is an example of additions which is seen on the building which was not designed by Egli. In addition to the additional masses on the existing buildings, there were new constructions in the site. For instance, a new and larger dining hall has been constructed on the east of the atelier. Moreover, a barrel atelier has been constructed on the west of the lumber storage. Furthermore, there were new constructions having larger sitting areas with respect to other additional building. Beside the whiskey floating building, these additions, located on the west part of the site, generally have storage functions such as hangars and bottle storages. It is also understood from the legend of the 1984 dated site plan that, the whiskey production has been started in this period also. In addition to these significant structuring, there are micro-scaled additions with respect to the ones described above. For instance, additional guest house and the dwellings for guests on the south of the atelier are the examples of micro-scaled additions. Moreover, three guard boxes have been added on the north, east and south edges of the brewery site. The fire house located on the northwest edge of the lumber storage is also an example of this type of additions. In addition to the new constructions, there are nonstructural alterations in the site. For instance, the green zones, specified on the west part of the brewery site on 1960 dated site plan, has been removed due to the additional buildings. Moreover, a football pitch, on the west of the dwellings of officers, and a pool, on the west of the barrel atelier, is seen on 1984 dated site plan. The increase in the production and the additional buildings has caused the change on the *dekovil* line. The line has been extended to the south direction in order to provide connection to the ateliers and the beer filling building.

Beginning from 1984 until today, it is seen that the number of demolished buildings is more than the additional buildings according to the information gathered from the site survey. The hut, on the east of the whiskey floating building, the junkyard and its surrounding buildings, on the south edge of the site and the fire house are the examples of demolished buildings in this period. Besides, the fire house constructed near the railway instead of the demolished one and the additional guest house on the south of the ateliers are the new constructions in this period.

To sum up, additional buildings have been constructed in brewery of AFF in relation with different functional needs in different periods. The additional buildings have caused the change in the organization and the demolition of several buildings. The functions of the additional buildings give information about the functional needs in different periods. For instance, dining house and workers club have been constructed between 1937 and 1947 so it is understood that the need for social buildings has increased in that period. In addition to that, the construction of the wine production in that period gives information about the beginning of wine production process in the brewery of AFF. Besides, three additional buildings, constructed between 1947 and 1960, have residential function and it is understood that the need of dwellings has increased in that period. Moreover, the enlargement of the silo and the boiler house has indicated that the production has increased in that period also. The period between 1960 and 1984 is the one having the most number of constructions and whiskey production has been started in that period. It is also understood from the construction of three guard boxes that, the security measures has been tightened between 1960 and 1984.

### 3.3. ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

#### 3.3.1. The Old Factory Building

The old factory building was an existing building while Ernst Egli was designing the brewery. There is no information about the exact construction date of the building although it is known that it was constructed before 1937. The building was designed as three masses having different functions. The double storey mass was designed for administration however a part of it is used as museum and the bureaus are not in use today. The five storey mass which is designed and used as the dwellings of the workers, is located in the double storey mass. Three and four storey building, which was designed as production building, is not in use today. It is located on the east of double storey part and on the south of malt building. A new brewery design was wanted from Ernst Egli because the existing building did not fulfill the needs. While Egli was designing the buildings of the brewery, he proposed some alterations, a part of which were not implemented, for the old factory building.



**Figure 37.** Exterior photograph showing the north facade of the old factory building (Source: Author, 2012)

In 1937 dated eight drawing sheets of the building, the plan drawings were drawn in 1/50 scale while the elevations were drawn in 1/100 scale. There are plan drawings on two of the sheets and elevation drawings on five of them. Differently from the drawings of other buildings, there is an axonometric drawing of the old factory building indicating the proposed alterations. Three drawing sheets, which are composed of axonometric drawing and two elevations, were drawn later than the other drawings. They were drawn in August 1937, five months later than other drawings which were drawn in March 1937. There are differences between these drawing, which were drawn in different dates, in terms of sheet designs and fonts.



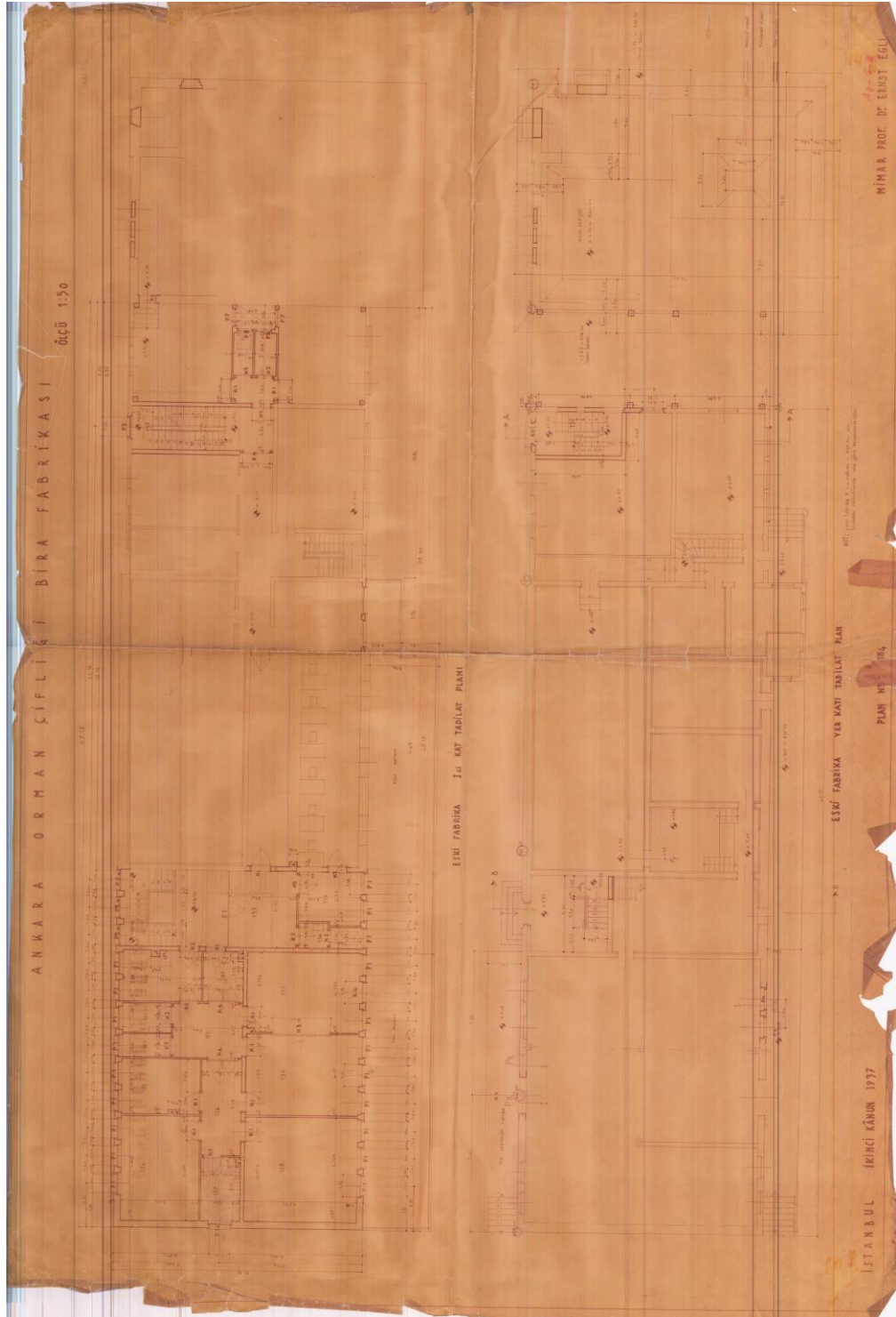
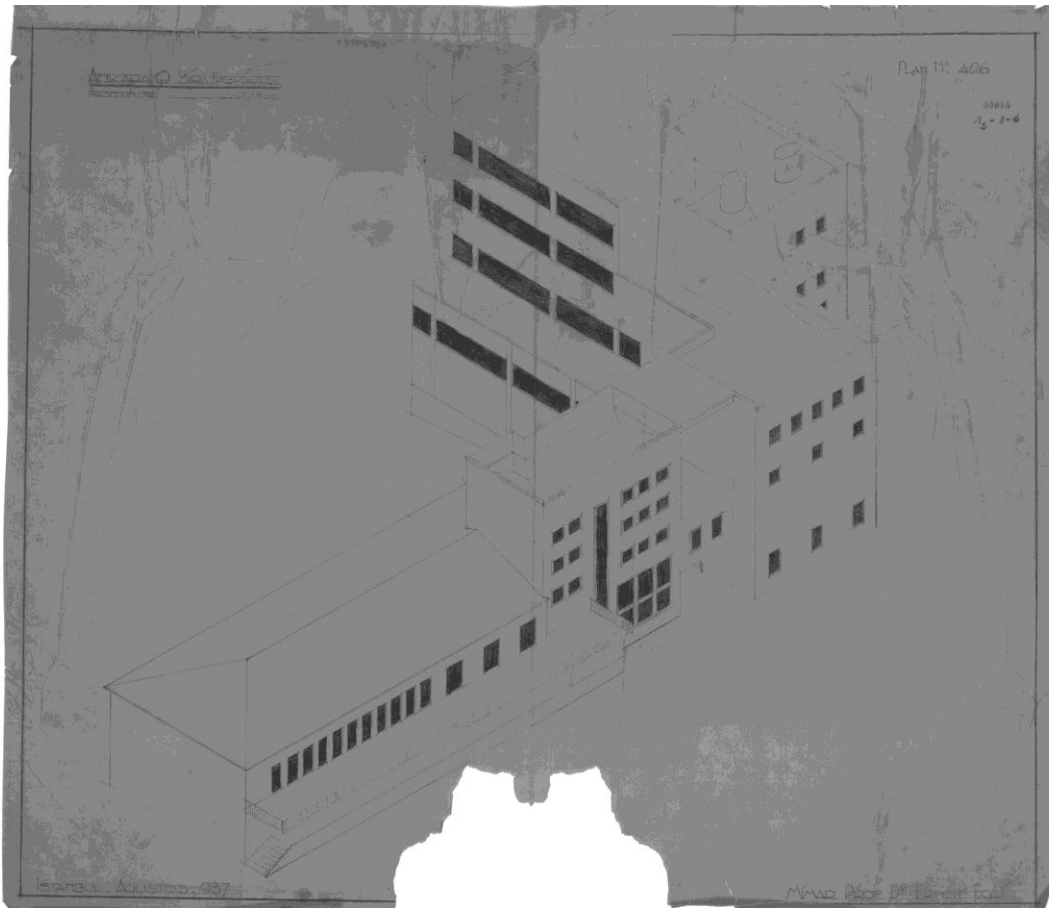


Figure 38. The repair project of the old factory building Egli, 1937 (Source: TTA Archive)

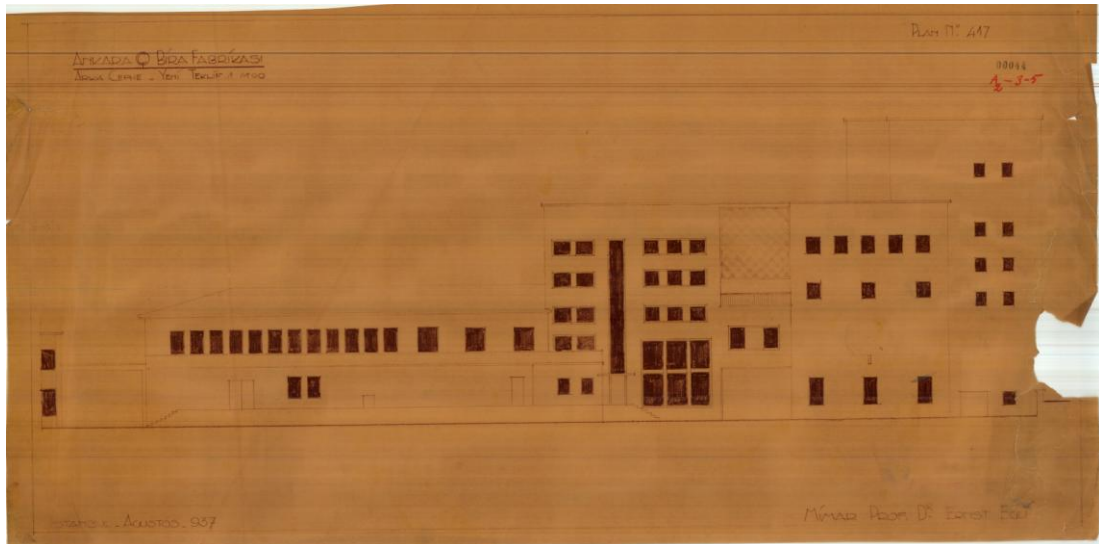


**Figure 39.** Axonometric drawing indicating the alterations proposed by Egli, 1937 (Source: TTA Archive)

In plan drawings, the altered and additional parts were drawn in bold linetype while the removed parts were drawn in dashed one. The definitions of different linetypes were indicated with a legend in the drawing sheets. The ground and first floor plans are found in 184 numbered drawing sheet. It is seen that there are more alterations in first floor with respect to ground floor because the single storey part on the west was converted to double storey. A part of these proposals were implemented while the others were not. The additional floor on the west of the building is one of the significant implementations. Therefore, the single storey part of the rectangular mass was converted to double storey. In addition to that, the door on the east façade and three windows on north façade of the production building were removed due to the location of the malt building. The malt building closed the north façade and a part of east façade. Moreover, two windows located on the courtyard on north façade were converted to a door. The production machines were removed from the ground floor of the production building.

Apart from the implemented proposals, there are ones that were not realized. For instance, an additional stair is seen on the west of the passage to provide access to the upper floors of

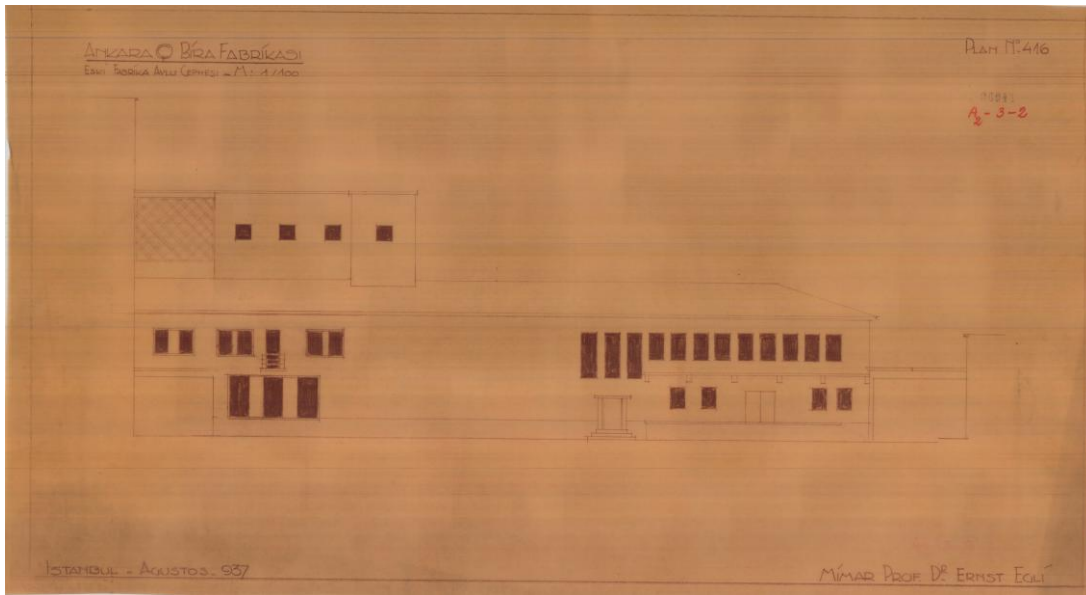
proposed additional dwelling mass located on the north of existing one adherently. Today, there is no stair in the place which was indicated in the original drawings. In addition to that a series of columns were proposed on the passage below the single storey part because additional floors were proposed over the single storey part to reunite dwelling and production buildings. Therefore, additional columns were proposed to bear the loads of additional floors. Though, the additional floors and columns were not implemented. Moreover, a platform, which is located on north façade looking to courtyard and accessed by a stair, is seen on the ground floor plan.



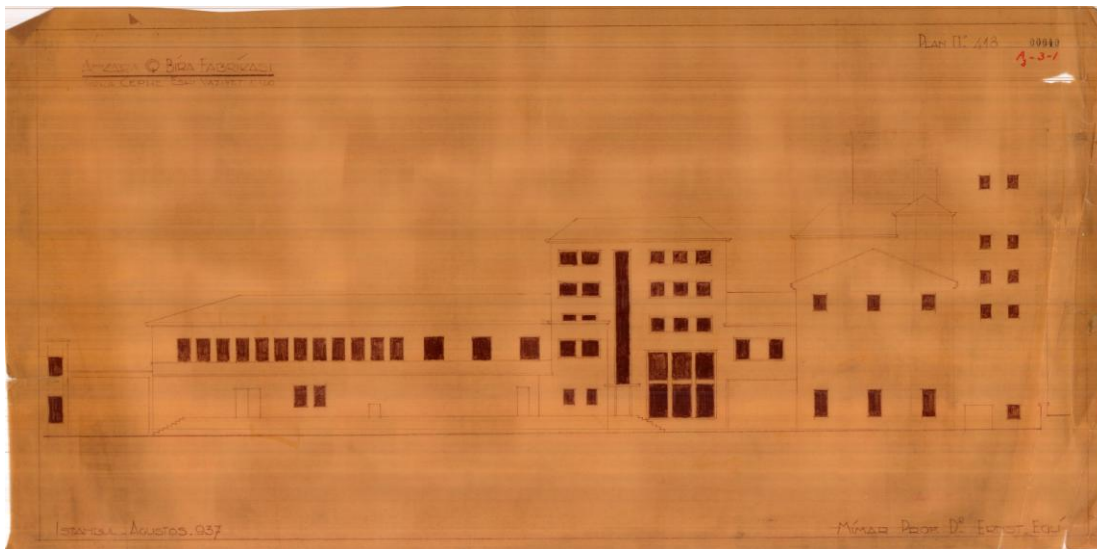
**Figure 40.** The south elevation drawing of the first proposal indicating the terrace roofs over the five storey dwelling and production units, 1937, Egli (Source: TTA Archive)

The plan of additional floor which is located on the west of the rectangular mass is seen on the drawing of first floor. Moreover, the existing balcony was elongated through the south façade of additional floor and they were indicated as “old balcony” and “new balcony” in the drawing. These proposals were implemented and reached today. The closed windows and doors of the production building, which were closed due to the malt building, were also seen in this drawing. In addition to that, the stair, which does not exist today, is seen on this floor plan.

In second and third floor plans, the alterations especially changing the plan scheme and form of the dwelling part are seen. According to the drawing, L-form dwelling part was converted to a rectangular mass by completing the north part of the building. The production part was raised to the same level with dwelling part by removing gable roof and adding a floor. In addition to that, two additional floors were drawn over the single storey part to get same roof level with dwelling and production parts. Therefore, dwelling, production and the part between them was reunited as a single building and covered with a hipped roof. This proposal, which was not implemented, is clearly seen on the drawing of courtyard elevation drawn in March 1937.



**Figure 41.** The north (courtyard) elevation drawing of the second proposal, 1937, Egli (Source: TTA Archive)



**Figure 42.** The south elevation drawing of the second proposal, 1937, Egli (Source: TTA Archive)

The additional floor with its balcony is also seen in the axonometric drawing and elevations drawn in August 1937. Though, Egli revised his proposals for reuniting dwelling and production parts with single hipped roof. In new proposal, the hipped roof of the dwelling part was converted to terrace roof. In addition to that, the gable roof of the production part was removed, one floor was added and the building was covered with terrace roof. Differently from the first proposal, no additional floor was proposed for the single storey part between dwelling and production units. Though, the hipped roof of this part was converted to terrace.

The terrace roofs of the dwelling and production units were reunited with an additional roof over the terrace of the single storey part. Egli probably wanted to provide the integrity with the continuity of roof differently from the first proposal. This proposal is clearly understood in the axonometric drawing. Moreover, there is an ornamented mesh, which is seen in courtyard elevation, between the dwelling and production units.

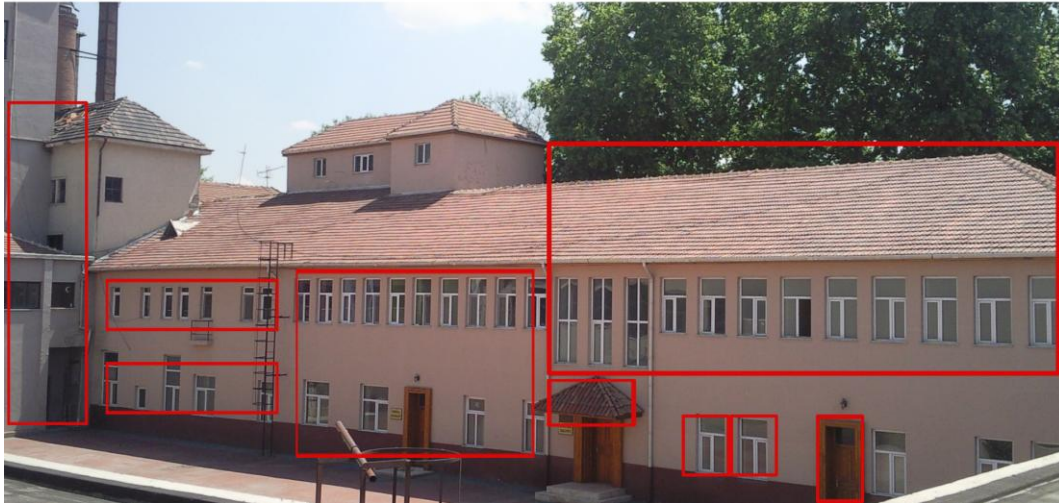
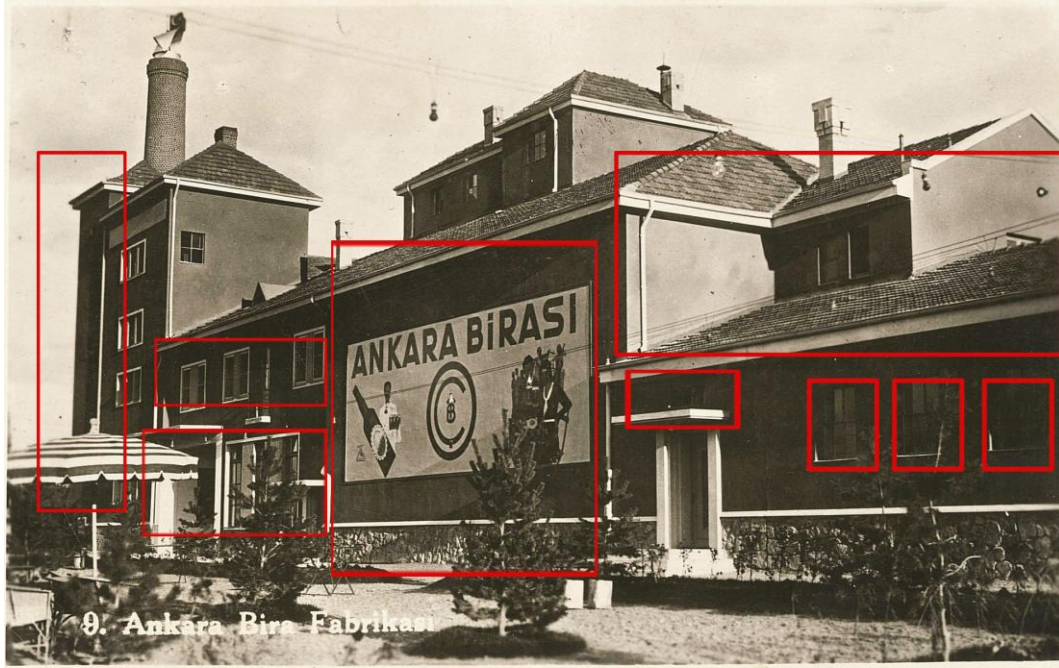
Egli probably did not satisfy with the fragmented form of the old factory building and wanted to create continuity and integrity through the building. It is seen that the second proposal is more economic than the first one because it requires less intervention. It can be thought that, the first proposal was probably not accepted due to being uneconomic. Moreover, Egli may have doubts about the alterations related with the dwelling and production units so both of the proposals were not implemented.



**Figure 43.** The old photograph indicating the south facade of the old factory building, before 1937 (Source: Koleksiyoncular Derneği)

Today, the building having rectangular plan scheme and elongating through the long side of the courtyard composed of three joined masses. The double storey rectangular mass designed as administration building is used as a museum also in addition to its administrative function. It has four entrances, three of which are located on the north façade looking to courtyard and one of which is located on the south façade. The main entrance door is the one in the middle of three entrances on the north façade. There is the main stair after this entrance door and there is no access to any space of the ground floor. The door located on the north façade and on the west of main entrance door is not use today bot has provided direct access to the inspector room looking to courtyard. The door on the east of the main entrance provides access to the bureaus which are located around a corridor. Opposing to this room inside the building, there is engineer room. On the west of the entrance hall there are toilets. The removable toilet cabins and the wide openings indicate

that the toilets are additional functions applied to these spaces. By following the corridor from the west of the entrance, it is accessed to the rooms of operation chef, secretary, assistant manager, manager and inspector. On the right of the entrance there are meeting room, kitchen, bureaus and general accounting parts. The ground level of the kitchen is higher than the other spaces and it is accessed by a stair having four steps.



**Figure 44.** The old (before 1937) and new (2012) photographs indicating the alterations on the north (courtyard) facade of the old factory building (Sources: Koleksiyoncular Derneği and Author)

By following the door on the south façade and the stairs, it is accessed to the first floor added by Egli. This space was designed as dwelling but it is not used today. There are rooms on both sides of the corridor which is accessed by the stairs. The kitchen and the toilets are located at the end of the corridor. According to the original drawings of Egli, the plan scheme is generally conserved except a few alterations. For instance, 127 numbered space in original drawings were converted to stairs. In addition to that, the doors providing access to 124 and 132 numbered rooms from the end of the main stairs do not exist today. Moreover, the 131 numbered space became the part of museum and its door providing access from the corridor of the dwelling part was closed. K5 and K4 doors providing access to the 130 numbered space and balcony were converted to windows. The middle windows on 128 and 130 numbered spaces were converted to the doors providing access to the balcony.



**Figure 45.** Exterior photograph showing the south facade of the old factory building (Source: Author, 2012)

The part in the first floor accessed from the main entrance by following the stairs is used as museum today. Though, the museum is not known and visited by the public and a special permission was taken from the General Directorate of TTA to get inside this space. There are the toilet and the kitchen opposing to the main stairs. There is the work room of Ataturk on the west and meeting room, which is used as museum today, on the right of the kitchen and toilet. As described before, the door of the work room is an addition. In the museum part, there are significant pieces such as the typewriter of Ataturk, the dinner set used by Ataturk and the original script of 10<sup>th</sup> year speech. Though, these important pieces can not be seen

by the visitors. There are three doors opening to the old balcony from this space. It is accessed to another space used as recreation place having seating groups.

The entrance of the dwelling part is also located on the south façade. The plan schemes of first two floors are different than the upper floors because of the double storey mass on the south façade. There is one dwelling on each floor which are accessed by the stair adjacent to the south façade. In the entered and not used dwelling on the fourth floor, there is an entrance hall having timber claddings on both ceiling and floor. Moreover, there is a storage space departed from the entrance hall by a timber wall and door. In the kitchen accessed from the entrance hall, there is another storage space having no door. There are also two bedrooms and a bathroom in this dwelling unit.



**Figure 46.** The closed openings in the production part of the old factory buildings (Source: Author, 2012)

The production part accessed by an entrance door on the south façade is not in use today. After the entrance door, there is a space used as boiling room. The center of this space is three steps lower and wider than the other parts. The main boiler is located in the center and large space, which has more height than the side ones including the assistant machines. It is seen that, the production process forms the spatial features of the boiling room. Moreover, the production machines called as “bunkers” are located on the holes in the ceiling of this space. Therefore, the ground floor and first floor has worked together in the process of production. From the boiling room there is an access to the space in the four storey unit of the production part. Three windows on the north façade of this space were closed because of the malt building. There is an access to the ground floor of four storey height space having chimney over it. The main stair is located in this space also and it is accessed to the first floor with the help of this stair. The plan scheme of the first floor resembles the ground floor



but there is no slab on the space having chimney like in the upper floors. There is an access to the space, having “bunkers” and situated over the boiling room, from this space including stair. On the second floor, there is the space on last floor of three storey part. The timber construction system and gable roof are observed from this space which is used as archive. There are lots of record books and documents, some of which were burned and in bad condition, in this space. There is an access to the roof floor of the double storey rectangular mass. It is understood from the cupboards and shelves that this space is also used as the part of the archive. The only window on the roof floor, which is original and seen on the old photos, is situated in this space also. On the third floor, there is the last floor of four storey unit. The gable roof with its timber construction system can be observed from this space. The four storey chimney part is also observed and accessed from this space.

The north façade, east part of which was closed by the malt building, of the old factory building is the one having the main entrance. There is “Ataturk Saloon” writing and a porch clad with interlocking tiles over the main entrance. There are more openings in the first floor than the ground floor on this façade. Some of the windows of the ground floor are wider than the ones in first floor. Though, the largest windows are situated on the first floor over the main entrance. Apart from these windows, the bottom level of the windows on ground and first floors are on the same level. The fourth floor of the dwelling part is also observed from this façade over the roof of double storey part.

The east façade is closed by the malt building partially and the observed part is composed of the east façade of three storey production unit. There are irregularly arranged four windows, one of which is for ventilation, on this façade. The brick chimney over the four storey production unit is also observed from this façade. In front of this façade, there is a metal constructed porch designed for car parking.

The balcony elongating through the museum and dwelling part on the first floor is the most remarkable architectural element on the south façade. There are more openings on the first floor than the ground floor. There is a door on the west of the façade below the balcony providing access to the dwelling part. Through the east of this door the double casement windows are located. An electric transformer breaking the façade organization is located on the ground floor at the end of the balcony. There are four doors, one of which is located on dwelling and three of which are located on museum part, opening to the balcony. There is an ordered façade organization on the south of five storey dwelling unit. The windows located on the stair part elongating through the roof divide the south façade of dwelling part into two parts. The windows of the ground floor are wider and higher than the ones of upper floors. There is the entrance door and a window on the south façade of the ground floor of the production unit. There is only one window on the first floor of production part differently from the second floor having three windows. The windows on different floors are not aligned to each other and it creates an irregular façade organization. Moreover, the triangular pediment formed by the gable roof is observed from this façade.

The west façade has the least opening with respect to other façades. There is only one window on the ground floor of the façade. In addition to that, the porch covering the passage between the old factory building and beer suffering building is situated on this façade.

The old factory building was constructed with the combination of brick masonry and reinforced concrete system with brick infill. The brick masonry walls are seen on the ground floor of double storey rectangular part and in the production unit. It is understood from the width of the walls and partially demolished walls. The building has no serious structural problems although the production unit has slight problems especially on slabs. The bureaus

and the museum part in the double storey rectangular mass have been exposed to repairs in recent times. The original architectural features were lost after these implementations. For instance, the slabs were cladded with ceramic tiles in corridors and parquets in bureaus. In addition to that, suspended ceilings and PVC windows were implemented instead of original ones. There are alterations in the museum part such as implemantations of gypsums, wallpapers and laminated flooring. Moreover, the original doors and windows were altered with the new ones. Although these spaces have recently been repaired, there are material deformations and dampness problems due to the drainage problems. For instance, the suspended ceiling of the kitchen was partially collapsed.



**Figure 47.** The column, beam and brick masonry structure of the production part in the old factory building (Source: Author, 2012)

There are implementations only on exterior in the five storey dwelling part and the interior parts mostly conserve their original conditions. The facades of the building have been painted and the windows have been altered with the PVC ones. There are dampness problems and material deteriorations on the interior walls of this part. The production part has not been exposed to interventions in the recent times and it is the most conserved part in the old factory building. Though, it is the part having the most structural problems and material deteriorations. There are dampness problems and shedding of plasters in most of the interior walls. In addition to that, there are problems on the gable roof especially on timber elements and waterproofing. The windows adjacent to the malt building were closed with gas concrete blocks like the interior ones closed with concrete and brickwork.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMEĒLİHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜĒ
	INVENTORY NUMBER 1: THE OLD FACTORY BUILDING	
ARCHITECT: UNKNOWN	GENERAL VIEW	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: BEFORE 1937		
NUMBER OF STOREY: 2, 3, 4, 5		
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: PRODUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION		
CURRENT FUNCTION: MUSEUM		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: COMBINATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM AND MASONRY		
ROOF TYPE: HIPPED ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES		
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: CERAMIC TILE, PARQUET, LEVELING CONCRETE		
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: PLASTER, PLASTIC DYE		
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: 1937		
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: PARTIALLY REPAIRED AND THERE ARE STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS ESPECIALLY IN OLD PRODUCTION PART	KEY PLAN	
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS WERE PARTIALLY LOST		
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS		

**Figure 48.** Inventory number 1: The old factory building

### 3.3.2. The Entrance and Dwelling

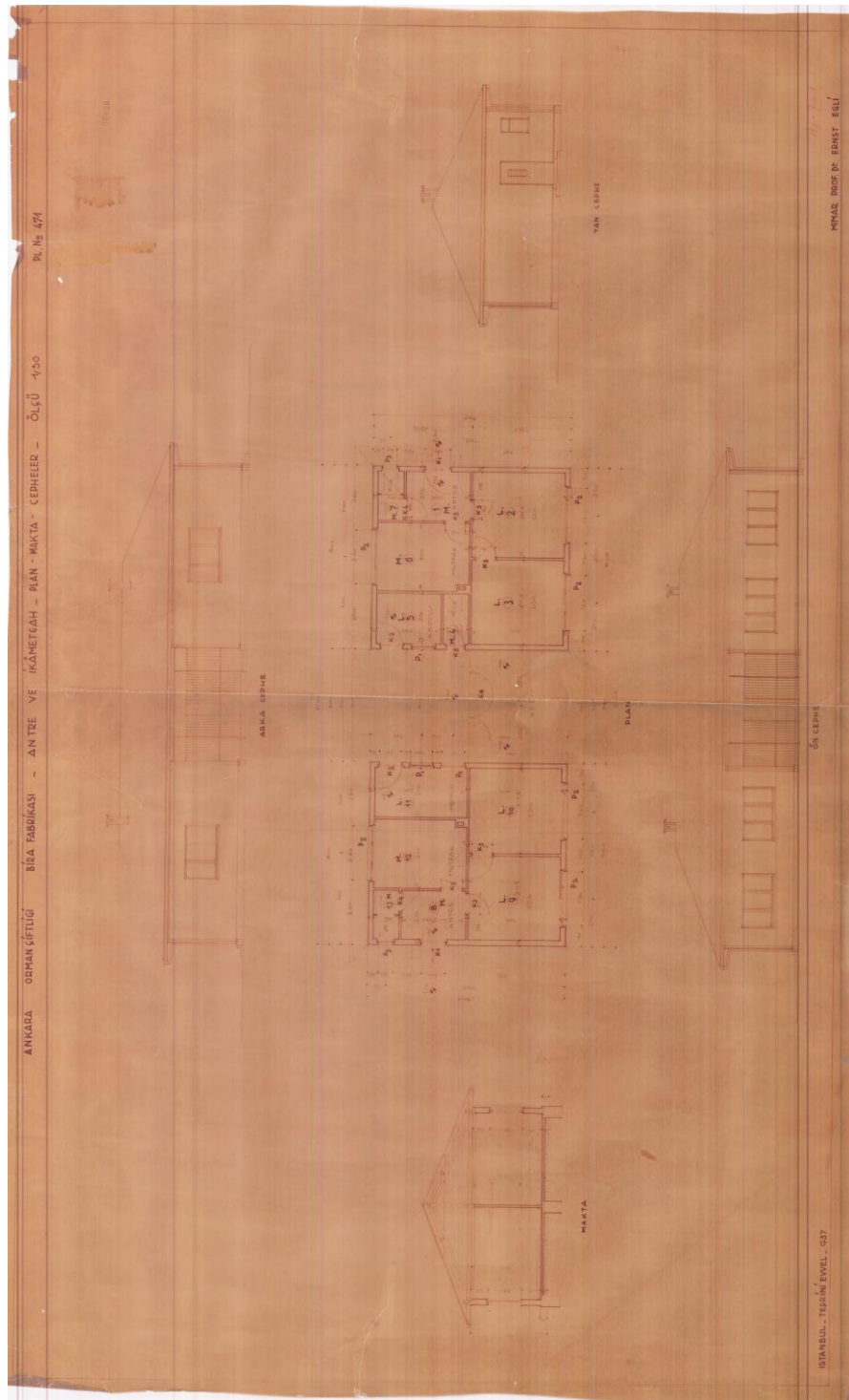
The single storey entrance building was designed by Ernst Egli in 1937. There is a passage in the middle of the building to provide access inside the brewery. There are also workspaces near the passage for doorman and control officer. Two dwellings were also designed in this building for these workers and their families. The dwellings are not in use and a part of the one is used as market today. The building is situated on Çiftlik Street at the end of the restaurants.



**Figure 49.** Exterior photograph of the entrance building (Source: Author, 2012)

The 1937 dated drawing, which was named as “Antre ve İkametgah” (Entrance and Dwelling) and consists of one plan, three elevations and one section, has a plan number of 471. There are differences between the drawing and today’s condition in terms of mass, plan scheme and elevations. For instance, the original symmetric mass was altered with an additional part which is located on north façade and used as storage today. Moreover, Egli did not place any openings looking to passage on the dwellings to provide privacy but there are windows in these parts today. The kitchen and the space, which is situated adjacent to it and near the passage, were joined by removing the wall between these spaces. In addition to that; the alcove, which is found on the south façade today, is not seen on the original drawings. The iron entrance door is found on the Çiftlik Street however in original drawing the door was located in the middle of the passage.

The building has a rectangular plan scheme having app. 8 meters width and 25 meters length. The passage, which is a semi open area and grown over with the hipped roof, divides the building into two parts. On the left of the passage, there are two spaces having their own door and window looking to passage. The one on the left is used as entrance control and information. The one on the right is not in use although there is “security” writing over the door. The access to the toilet and the room behind these two spaces is provided from an alcove on the south façade. The toilet is situated on the left while the room, which was used a part of the dwelling, is situated on the right of the alcove. The toilet has the only window on south façade, while the room has a window on east façade looking to Çiftlik Street.



**Figure 50.** Drawing sheet of the entrance and dwelling building, Egli, 1937 (Source: TTA Archive)

On the right of the passage, there are two windows and a door, which is in the middle of the windows. The window on the right is higher and wider than the one on the left. There is a toilet behind the door and the market is located on the east of this toilet on east façade. The market has its own entrance which is located on Çiftlik Street. The additional space located on the north of the building is used as the storage of this market. The storage has three windows, two of them are on the north façade and one of them is on the west one. There are two rooms and a toilet, which are accessed from the door on west façade, in the part on the north of the façade. Moreover, there are two air shafts on two kitchens which are symmetrical to the passage.

The east façade of the building is the first façade which is observed firstly from the Çiftlik Street. The façade is composed of two parts and a gap in the middle of them. The symmetry on this façade, which is seen on original drawings, got lost due to the addition on north façade. There are two doors, which provide access to the market, on the east of the passage. There are two windows, which conserve their original dimensions according to the original drawings, on the left of the passage.

The north façade was totally altered due to the additional storage part. There are two windows, which are smaller than other windows and have iron balusters, of storage on this façade. An additional mass, which is made of metal sheets, closes a part of the façade except the windows.

The west façade resembles east façade with its dimensions and the passage in the middle. On the east of the passage, there are two windows, one of which is not seen on original drawings. On the west of the passage, there are four windows having different forms and an iron door. The windows of the rooms are wider and higher than the ones of the wet spaces and storage.

The south façade has the least openings with respect to other facades because there is only one window on this façade. There is an alcove on this façade and on the left of it a toilet and on the right a room is accessed.

The building has reinforced concrete frame system with brick infill. There are no serious structural problems due to being single storey. The building has a hipped roof covered with interlocking tiles. The inner and exterior walls of the building are painted. Apart from the iron door on west façade, the windows and doors have timber frames and joineries in accordance with the original ones. Though, the paintings on the timbers of these windows and doors have poor workmanship which hides wood texture. In addition to that, there are timber chair poundings on the walls of the room, which are located on the south of the passage. Apart from the wet spaces, the slabs of the floor are covered with parquet like chipboards. The deteriorations and leafing are seen especially on exterior walls of the building. Moreover, there are deformations and deteriorations on timber elements.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMEHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜL		
	INVENTORY NUMBER 2: THE ENTRANCE AND DWELLING			
ARCHITECT: ERNST EGLI	GENERAL VIEW			
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1937				
NUMBER OF STOREY: 1				
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: SERVICE AND RESIDENTIAL				
CURRENT FUNCTION: SERVICE AND COMMERCIAL				
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM WITH BRICK INFILL				
ROOF TYPE: HIPPED ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES			KEY PLAN	
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: PARQUET, CERAMIC TILE				
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: PLASTER, PLASTIC DYE				
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: UNKNOWN				
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: THERE ARE SLIGHT MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS WITHOUT STRUCTURAL PROBLEM				
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL MASS AND PLAN SCHEME WERE LOST DUE TO ADDITIONAL STORAGE MASS				
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS				
INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS				
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS				

**Figure 51.** Inventory number 2: The entrance and dwelling

### 3.3.3. The Silo Building

The silo building is located between the railway and production buildings in relation to its storage function between transportation and production processes. The building, which was designed by Ernst Egli in 1937, is not in use today. There is railway on north and boiler house on south of the six storey building including basement and roof floors. The part on east façade including entrance is a double storey building and there is an additional floor on the terrace of this part. The roof floor continues over the four story-height storage part consisting of 20 dodecagon masses.



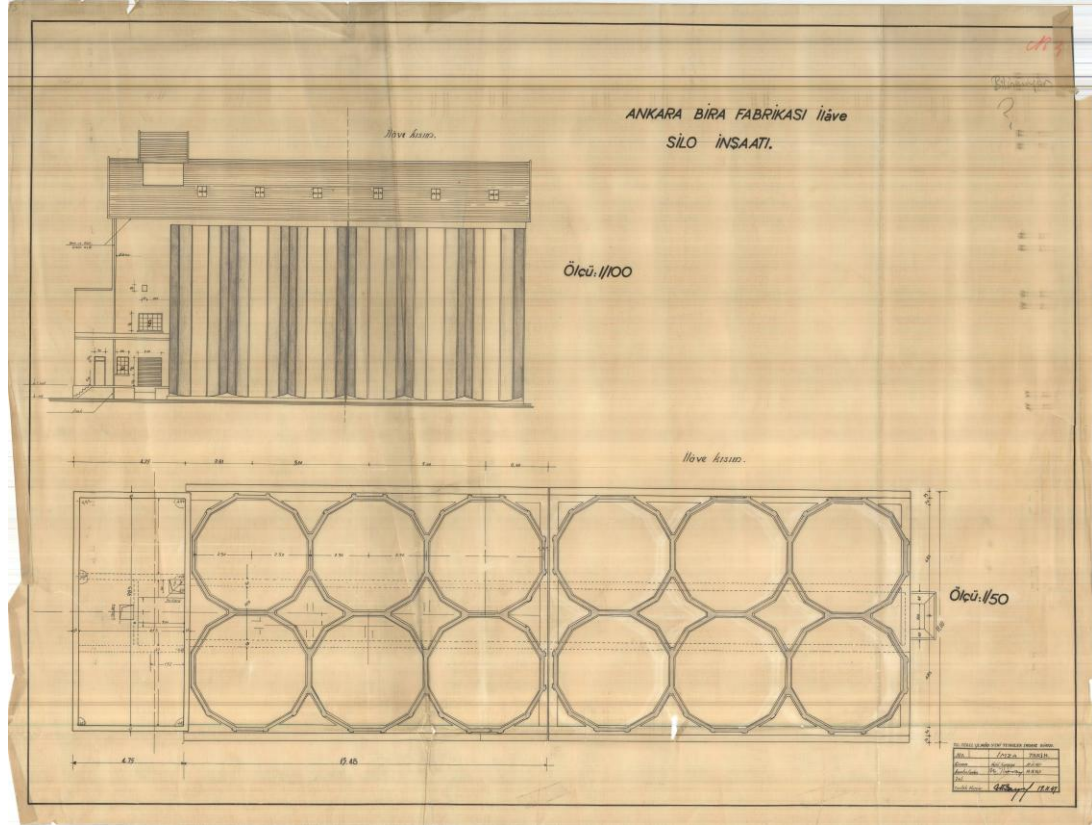
**Figure 52.** Exterior photograph of the silo building (Source: Author, 2012)

In TTA Archive, three drawings, which were drawn for construction of additional buildings in New Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL , were found. One of these drawings was drawn by Vefik Karaege and approved in 19.11.1947. It consists of a plan in 1/50 scale and elevation in 1/100. The other two drawings, which consist of a plan and section, were approved in 1971. In the plan, the additional part was drawn but the existing building in 1971 was not drawn completely.

In years the production in brewery has increased and it caused additional buildings to be constructed. According to the drawings taken from TTA Archive, two significant additions were built in 1947 and 1971. These additions can not be clearly observed on the mass of the building today. Since, Ernst Egli probably foresaw the need of enlargement in parallel with

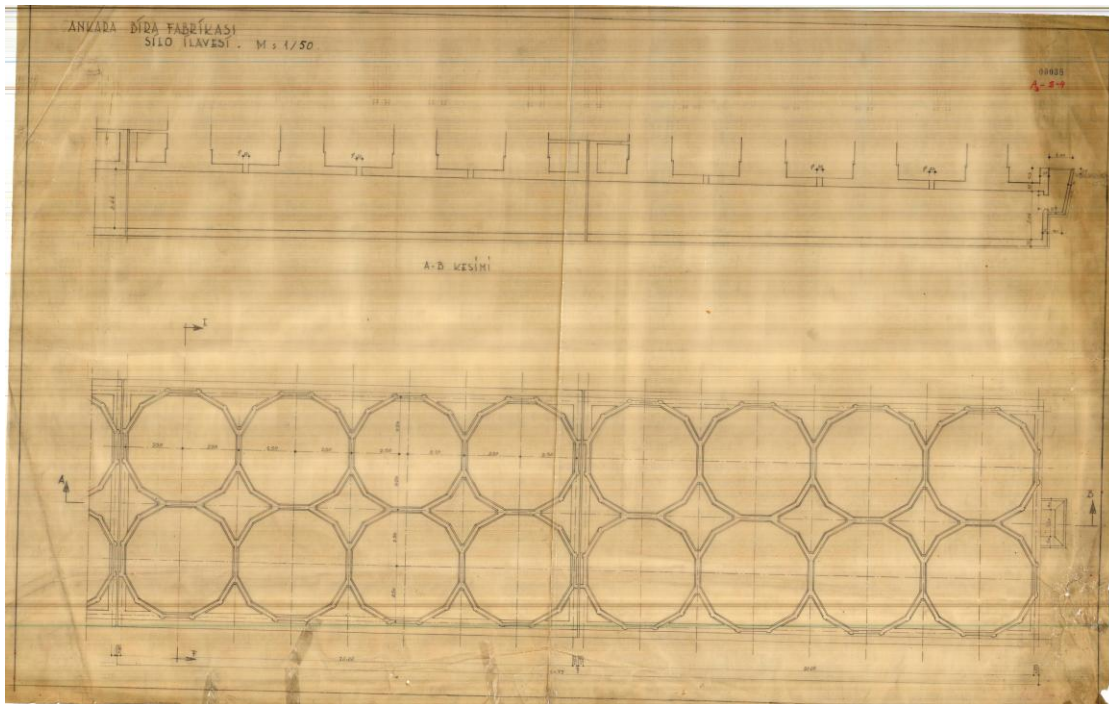


the requirements and he designed a modular system that can be enlarged. He deliberately left empty the west of the building where the building can be enlarged. There were six dodecagon storage units in original silo building and the building looks disproportional in terms of height and width in early photographs. Though, it was a conscious choice in relation with the possibility of enlargement.



**Figure 53.** Drawing of the first addition composed of 6 dodecagon storage units, Vefik Karaege, New Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 19.11.1947 (Source: TTA Archive)

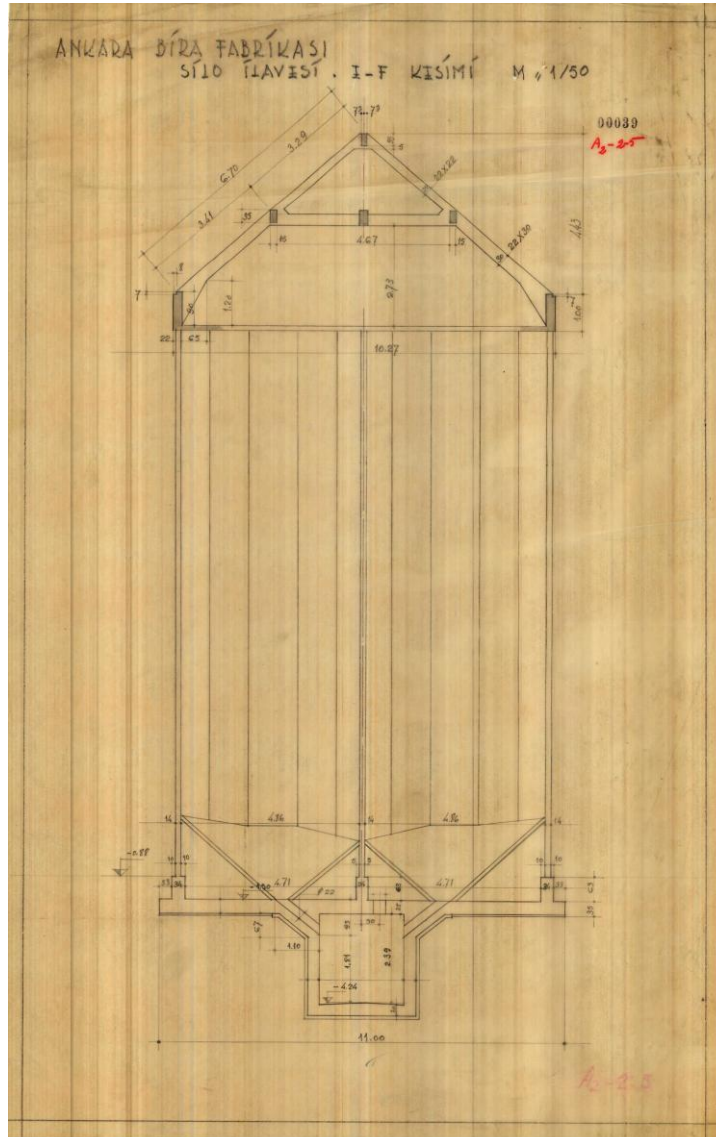
Thus, the foreseen situation actualized in 1947 due to the increase in productions. According to the drawing drawn by Vefik Karaege, who was an officer in New Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, in 19.11.1947; six dodecagon storage units were added to existing six ones. The integrity of the building was conserved by elongating the roof. The additions .which were made in 1947, were also become insufficient in years and eight dodecagon storage units were added to existing twelve ones in 1976. Together with these additions, the present situation, which consists of totally twenty dodecagon units, was composed. The roof of first addition was constructed with timber structure compatible with the original building. Though, the roof of second addition was constructed with reinforced concrete structure.



**Figure 54.** Drawing of the second addition composed of 8 dodecagon storage units, Plan, New Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 1971 (Source: TTA Archive)

The building has a rectangular plan scheme elongating in east-west direction and having 64 m length and 11 m width. The entrance door is located on the east of south façade. There are two more doors, which are not being used today, on south and north facades. These doors were most probably used for the entrance and exit of the goods due to being wider than the entrance door. On ground floor, there are two toilets on the east of entrance. There is a space, which includes electric control room, opposing to the entrance. The well hole is found in the space situated on the left of the entrance. The access to the basement floor is also provided from this space with different staircase from the main well hole. Moreover, two dodecagon units can be observed from this space but there is no access to these units. It is understood from the traces of holes on the slabs that, second and third floors are probably used for the machines of production. On third floor there is an access to the terrace of double story part on left of the landing. A storage space, which is an additional mass that is not seen on the drawings which were drawn in 1947, is situated on this terrace. On the fourth floor, there is a single space including only the well hole. The fifth floor is the roof floor which elongates over the dodecagon storage masses. This floor consists of three larger spaces with respect to the other spaces. The dilatations near the openings between these three spaces also indicate three periods including the foundation in 1937 and additions in 1947 and 1971. These spaces proved that different construction systems were used in different periods. For example, in first two spaces the slabs of the gable roof constructed with timber construction system however in the third space, which was constructed in 1971, the slab is constructed with reinforced concrete. In the first space including well hole, by an iron stair it is reached to a pinnacle, which is over the roof level and consists of a single space. Moreover, there are ventilation grilles on the slab of the roof floor to ventilate the goods in the storage units. There are also small openings on the roof to get natural lighting inside these spaces.

The dodecagon storage units in the silo building facilitate movement on the facades. This movement can also be observed from the south façade. On the south façade, there are openings only on ground and first floors and only around the entrance door. There are two windows on the right and left of the entrance door. The right one is a barred window and the left one is longer than the barred one. On the left of the long window, there is a shuttered door which is wider with respect to the one on entrance. On the second floor, there is only one window whose bottom part is closed with a shelter addition which is constructed with PVC material. The openings on the gable roof can be observed from this façade.



**Figure 55.** Drawing of the second addition composed of 8 dodecagon storage units, E-F Section, New Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 1971 (Source: TTA Archive)

The north façade resembles to south façade in terms of façade organization and mass movement. Differently from the north façade, the door on this façade is reached by an elevated level which is accessed by a stair. A reinforced concrete porch which is born by cantilever beams distinguishes ground and first floors visually. On second floor, there is a window on a level vertically with door on ground floor. Unlike the south façade, there is a window on the second floor of this façade.

The east façade is the one which has the most openings with respect to the other facades. The dodecagon storage units, which can be seen in other facades, are not seen in this façade. The barred windows on ground floor can not be observed because of the ivies on the wall. The façade organization on ground and first floors are the same. There are wide windows on the middle and narrow ones on the right and the left. The ground and first floors are visually separated by a horizontal reinforced concrete fillet. The additional part on the terrace of the first floor can also be observed from this façade. There are openings on third and fourth floors unlike the south and north facades. In addition to that, there are visual frames, which are formed by a slight pull back on the wall, around the openings on these floors. Moreover, the triangular pediment composed by the result of gable roof form can be observed from this façade. The pinnacle on the roof is also seen on this facade with its single opening.

The west façade has the least opening with respect to other facades and there is only one opening on the roof floor. Below the roof floor, two dodecagon masses are seen on this façade. Moreover, an addition constructed with metal sheet is seen on the ground floor.



**Figure 56.** Combination of reinforced concrete and timber construction system on roof floor (left) and the dilatation showing the place of 1947 dated addition (right) (Source: Author)

The building is constructed with reinforced concrete system with brick. The gable roof is born with composite system composed of reinforced concrete and timber frame system. On the roof floor, the construction system and its joint details can be observed clearly. The reinforced concrete beams, which mostly have 15 cm width and 30 cm height, are seen on the roof construction. Although there are no serious structural problems in the building, the holes and gaps on the slabs which were made for the connections of machines between

different floors, have caused weakening on the slabs. While these interventions were made, it was paid attention to the places of beams and other structural elements.

The walls of two rooms on the ground floor are paint coated although most of the interior walls of the building are plastered. Besides, the walls of the toilets near the entrance are covered with ceramic tiles. While most of the floors have cement finish, the floor of the room opposing to the entrance is covered with timber cladding. Frames and joineries of the doors and windows are generally made of iron. On the left of the entrance, there is a timber partition wall and door combination. In addition to that, the door of the space on the terrace of double story mass is also made of timber. Most of the windows on ground floor have iron baluster.

In interior walls, cracks and deteriorations are seen on plastered surfaces, while bulking and spalling is seen on paint coated surfaces. Cracking is seen on timber and corrosion seen on iron elements especially in windows and balusters. A backwater having 30-40 cm of height is accumulated on basement floor due to the serious drainage problems of ground water. Therefore, the water and dampness occurred due to this drainage problems caused weakening on the walls of basement and ground floor.



**Figure 57.** The water accumulation on basement floor due to drainage problems and the deformations on painted surface. (Source: Author, 2012)

Today, the junctions of additional buildings are seen especially in roof floor as dilatation points. Apart from these period additions, the unskilled additions can be observed clearly in the building. For instance, there is an addition constructed with metal sheet on the west façade of the building. In addition to that, a shelter constructed with PVC material is seen on south façade over the entrance. Moreover the door on north façade, which is seen in 1947 dated drawings, is closed today. The main well hole is most probably an addition because it is adjacent to the windows of east façade. Moreover, some of the windows were closed with timber plates. Apart from these additions and changes, there are no changes that ruined the original architectural features and plan scheme. Most of the original architectural features such as plan scheme, architectural elements and details exist today.



	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMEĒLİHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜĒ
	INVENTORY NUMBER 3: THE SILO BUILDING	
ARCHITECT: ERNST EGLI	GENERAL VIEW	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1937		
NUMBER OF STOREY: 5 + 1 BASEMENT FLOOR		
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: SİLO		
CURRENT FUNCTION: NOT USED		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM WITH BRICK INFILL		
ROOF TYPE: GABLE ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	KEY PLAN	
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: LEVELING CONCRETE, TIMBER CLADDING CERAMIC TILE		
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: PLASTER, PLASTIC DYE , CERAMIC TILE		
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: 1947, 1976		
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: SLIGHT STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS WITH MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS ON FACADES		
CONDITION OF CHANGE: GENERALLY CONSERVED WITH ITS PERIOD ADDITIONS		
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
		
		

Figure 58. Inventory number 3: The silo building

### 3.3.4. The Malt Building

Malt Building is one of the buildings that Egli designed in 1937. The five storey building without basement floor is one of the production buildings which are situated around the courtyard. The brick chimney located on south part of the building is one of the most remarkable elements on facades. In addition to that, there is a double storey part on the west façade looking to courtyard. Although the building was designed for malt production, it is used as an administration building today. This functional change was made in 2001 and because of that major implementations were made in the building.

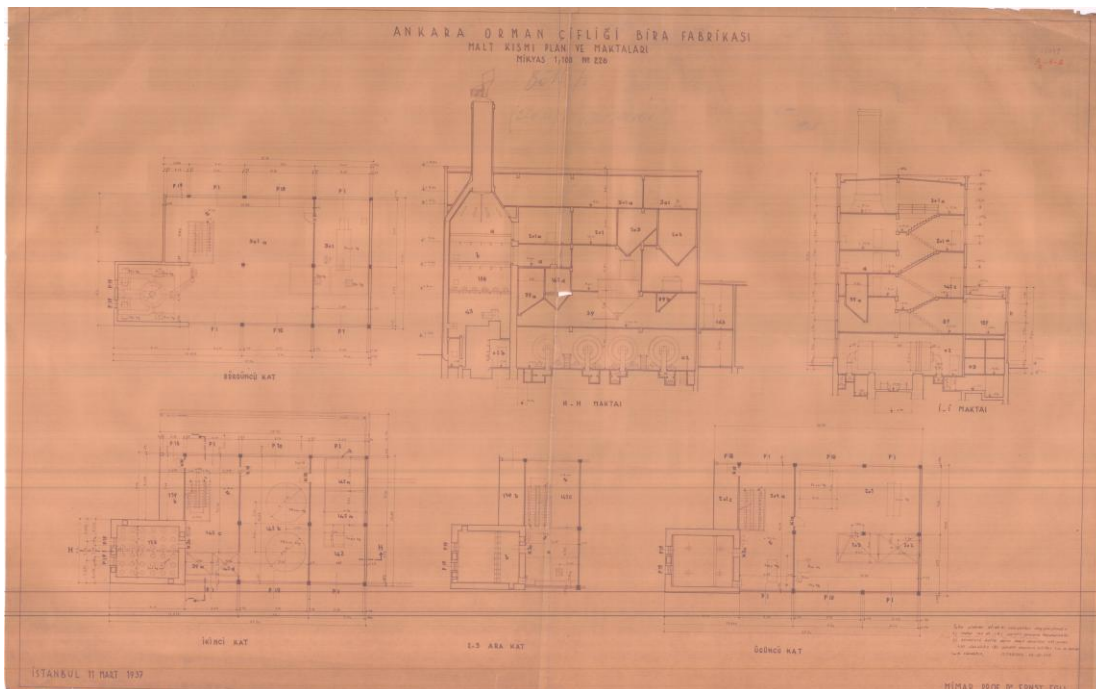


**Figure 59.** Exterior photograph of the malt building (Source: Author, 2012)

11.03.1937 dated having 226 plan number and 21.05.1937 dated having 226a plan number drawings are the ones of the malt building. In the 226a numbered drawing, it was noted that the 226 numbered drawing was canceled. There are differences in the revised drawing which was drawn two months later. For instance, the building was lifted up 1.60m from the ground level and the eave level was altered from 21.20m to 22.80m. Moreover, the dimensions of the square columns seen in the plans of the first drawing were increased and the forms of the columns were converted to T and rectangular forms. This alteration was probably made after static analyzes. In addition to that, the height of the ground floor of the double storey building looking to courtyard was increased from 4.20m to 5.40 m by decreasing the level of the slab.

The building has an L-form plan scheme which has 27.5m length and 18m width. The entrance is reached in front of the workers club and situated on east façade. There are

entrance hall and information desk in the first space after entrance. Opposing to the entrance, a wide stair is located in the double storey part. On the right of the entrance hall, there is a corridor which has 4 spaces on the right and 3 spaces on the left. These spaces are used as archive, operator and advertisement bureaus. The toilets and elevator are situated on the left of the entrance hall. These spaces are not original and they were added to building in 2001. The addition including engine room was constructed with steel structure. The first floor resembles the ground floor in terms of plan scheme. Differently from ground floor, there is a space being used as bureau over the entrance hall. In addition to that, there are two spaces which are located over the passage between the malt building and water purification building. In this floor, there are spaces used for assistant manager and controllers around the corridor. The access to the second floor is obtained with another stair located on the hall instead of the stair in double storey part. This second stair also provides the connection between the upper floors. In the second floor, there are spaces used for manager, secretary, executive assistant, general manager, meeting room, dining hall and kitchen.

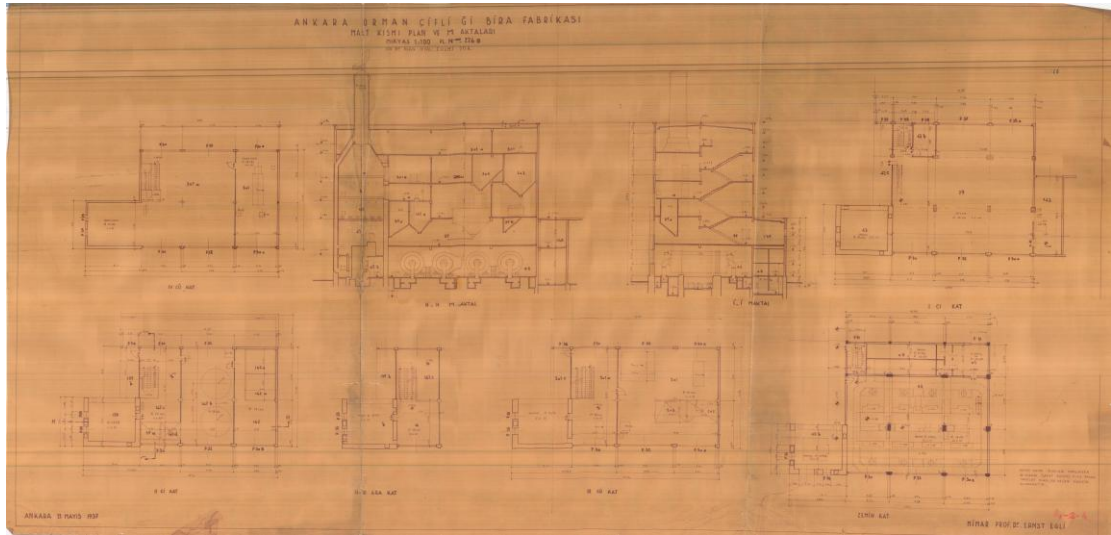


**Figure 60.** Drawing of the malt building which was revised two months later, No: 226, Plans and Sections, Ernst Egli, 11.03.1937 (Source: TTA Archive)

The east façade is the one which is observed from the entrance of the brewery and the entrance of the malt building is situated on this façade. The part having brick chimney over it is blind and covered with stone. Apart from this part, there is a façade organization composed of wide ribbon windows. This organization composed of sixteen partitioned windows in the middle and eight partitioned windows on sides. Though, in ground the organization varies because of the entrance door. The structural axes can be observed because of the columns seen on this façade. The single storey mass, which is on the first



floor over the passage between the malt building and water purification unit, is also seen on this façade.



**Figure 61.** The revised drawing of the malt building which was constructed, No: 226a, Plans and sections drawn by Ernst Egli, 21.05.1937 (Source: TTA Archive)

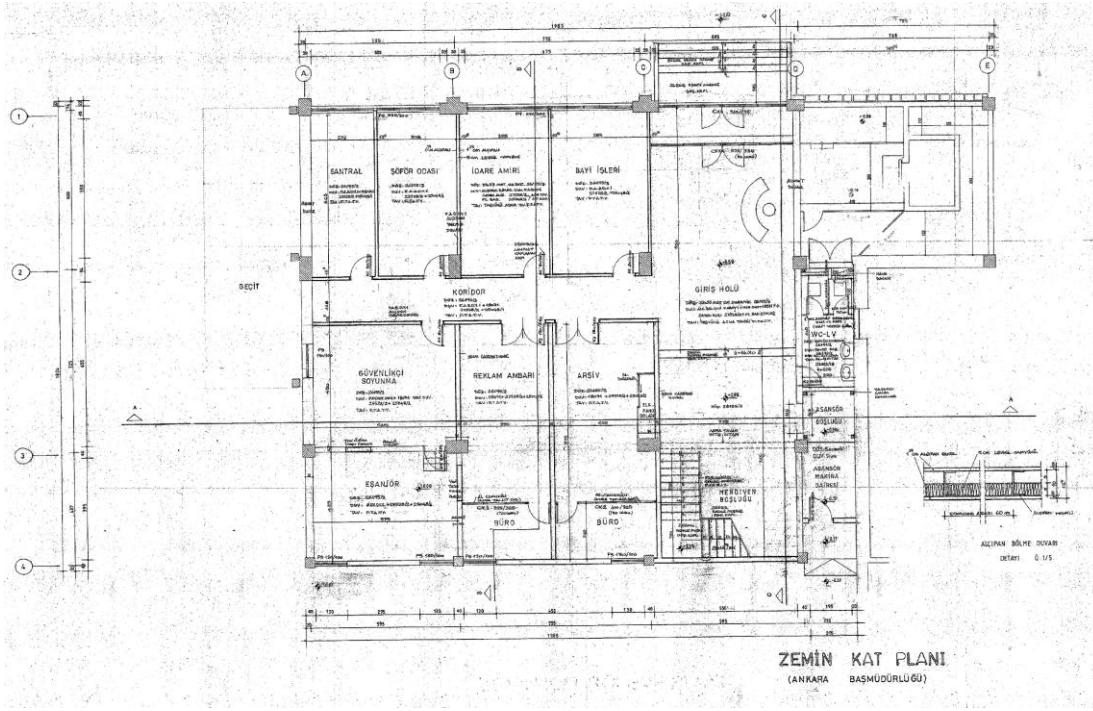
The west façade resembles the east façade in terms of the organization of openings. The double storey part having hipped roof is seen on this façade. There are four small openings on ground floor differently from the upper floors which have façade organization with wide ribbon windows. Moreover, there is blind wall, which was added to building in 2001 and constructed with steel structure, on the right of the façade. The old factory building, which is used as museum and administration today, closes east part of the west façade.

The north façade has the least opening with respect to other facades and there is only one window and two ventilation openings on this façade. The passage near the water purification unit is situated adjacent to this façade.

South façade differs from other facades in terms of the organization of openings. There are eight windows which are smaller with respect to other facades. There are no windows in first two floors and old factory building closes a part of the façade.

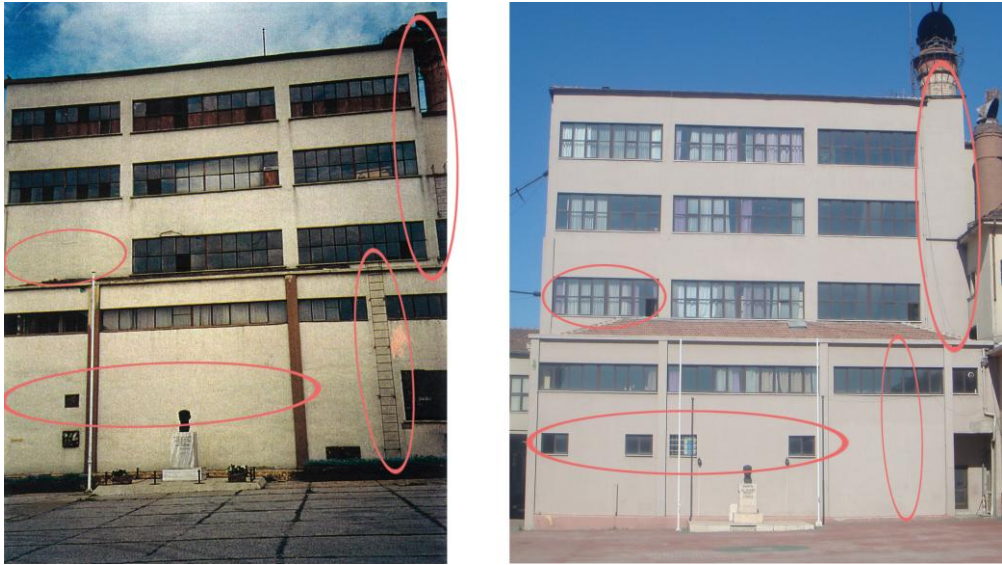
The building is constructed with reinforced concrete system with brick infill. It has a hipped roof covered with interlocking tile. Moreover, the mass over the passage near water purification building and double storey part have hipped roof covered with interlocking tile. The part that was added to building in 2001 has steel construction system. Since a comprehensive repair was implemented to building in 2001, there is no structural problem in the building. The exterior walls are plastered and paint coated apart from the part on east façade which is covered with stone. Frames and joineries of the exterior door and windows are made of aluminum. The slab of the entrance and its stair was covered with brocatelle. In addition to that, the interior floors are covered with brocatelle and granite marble except some bureaus whose slabs are covered with carpet. Moreover, slabs of the wet spaces such as kitchen and toilets are covered with ceramic tiles. There are suspended ceilings, which

hide structural system and prevent them to be observed, on most of the ceilings of the building. The exterior and original interior walls are brickwork and interior walls which were added in 2001 are drywall. In addition to that, the interior doors are made of laminated woods. Besides, there is no serious material deteriorations and problems in the building.



**Figure 62.** Drawing of the malt building drawn for the repairing in 2001, Ground Floor Plan

There is no information in TTA Archive about any implementation between 1937 and 2001. According to the study in archive, it was seen that the most significant implementation was made in 2001. The original mass, plan scheme, materials and architectural elements were changed with this repairing. The function of building was changed from malt production to administration. A part constructed with steel skeleton system was added on a space located between the building and old factory. New functions such as toilets and elevator were placed in this additional part which is looking to courtyard. In repair process, the original frames and joineries of windows and doors were removed and aluminum ones were placed instead of original ones. A new window was placed on a part on west façade which is seen closed in Egli's original drawings. Again on the west façade, the heights of the windows on first floor were increased according to the early photographs. In addition to that four new windows were opened on ground floor. On east façade, the ribbon window in the middle was converted to the entrance door.



**Figure 63.** Photographs of west façade of the malt building which were taken before repairs in 2001 (left) and today (right) (Sources: TTA Archive and author)



**Figure 64.** The toilets and elevator, which were added in 2001, were constructed with steel frame system (Source: Author, 2012)

The exterior alterations can not be observed at first sense because the general façade organization was conserved. Though, there are noticeable changes inside the building. For instance, the original plan scheme was totally changed with gypsum partition walls in parallel with the need of bureau spaces for administrative function. The additional part constructed with steel construction and including toilets and elevator took effect in the alteration of plan scheme. The original materials were removed and new materials incompatible with the building were applied to the building. For instance, mosaic pavements on slabs were removed and the slabs were cladded with brocatelle and granite marble. Moreover original doors were altered with doors made of laminated wood. The original structural details on ceilings were hidden with suspended ceilings. The openings on the slabs, which were necessary for the connections between production machines, were closed with reinforced concrete productions. To conclude, the implementations made in 2001 caused alteration and disappearance on original architectural features, mass, plan scheme, materials and details.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMEHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜL
	INVENTORY NUMBER 4: THE MALT BUILDING	
ARCHITECT: ERNST EGLI	GENERAL VIEW	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1937		
NUMBER OF STOREY: 5		
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: MALT PRODUCTION		
CURRENT FUNCTION: ADMINISTRATION		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM WITH BRICK INFILL		
ROOF TYPE: HIPPED ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	KEY PLAN	
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: BROCATELLE, GRANITE MARBLE, CERAMIC TILES		
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: PLASTER, ACRYLIC DYE, STONE		
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: -		
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: REPAIRED IN 2001 AND THERE IS NO SEVERE STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS		
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL MASS, PLAN SCHEME, MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS WERE LOST		
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
	INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS	
		
	ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	
		

Figure 65. Inventory number 4: The malt building

### 3.3.5. The Beer Filling Building

The beer filling building, designed by Ernst Egli in 1937, is one of the production buildings located around the courtyard. There is the courtyard on the east, the old factory building on the south east, the beer settling building on the north and the whiskey and wine filling on the west of the building. The double storey building was converted to whiskey distillation building in 2001. The west part of the building was used by a water distribution company while the remaining parts are not in use.



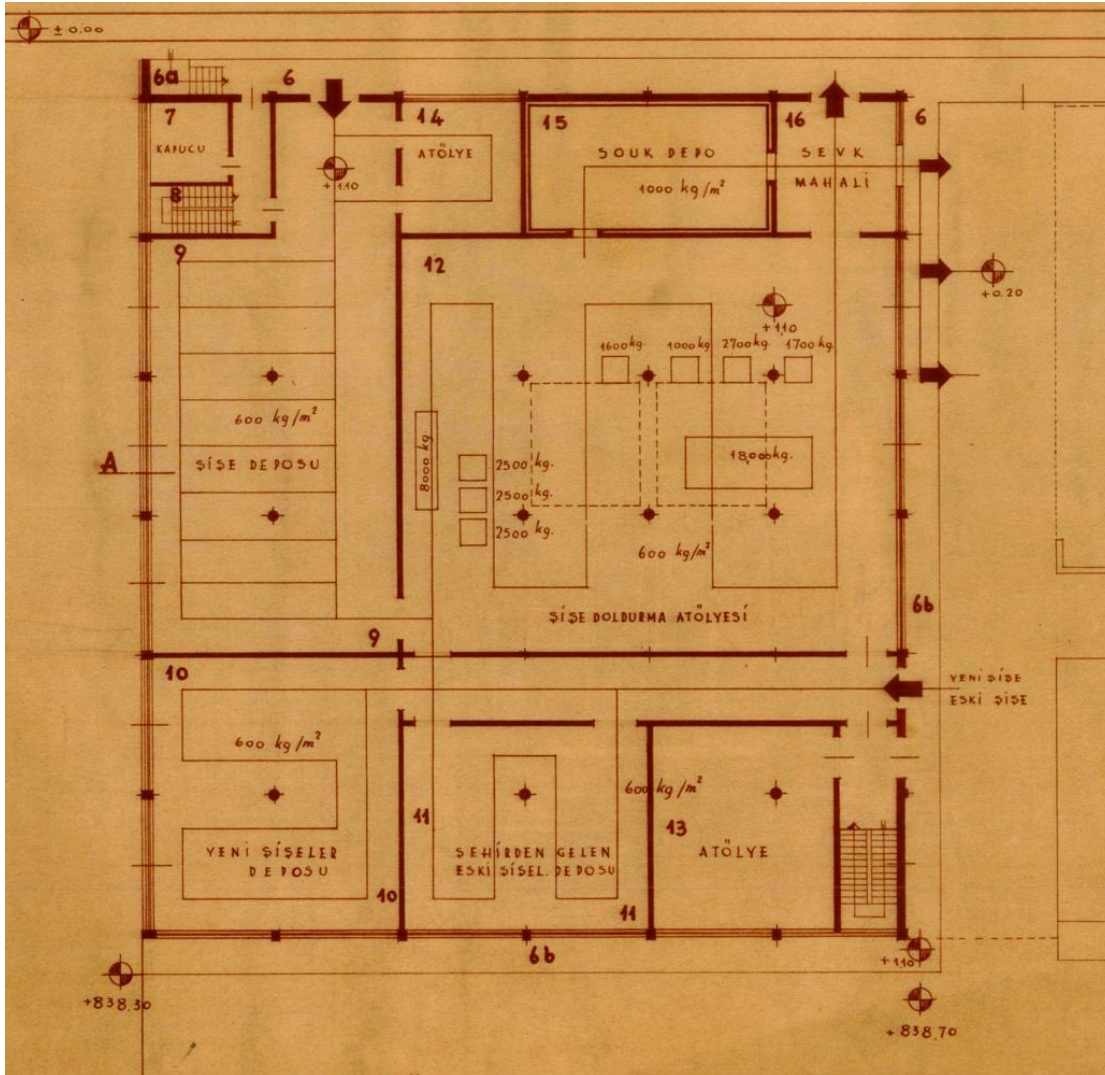
**Figure 66.** Exterior photograph of the beer filling building (Source: Author, 2012)

In the 1937 dated drawings of Ernst Egli, the plans and elevations of the building were drawn in the same drawing sheets with the other production buildings. It was drawn with reinforced concrete system composed of columns and shear walls. Six entrances, three of which are located on the north and the others ones on the east, are seen on the drawings. The entrance on the south of east façade was indicated as “old – new bottle entrance and exit”.

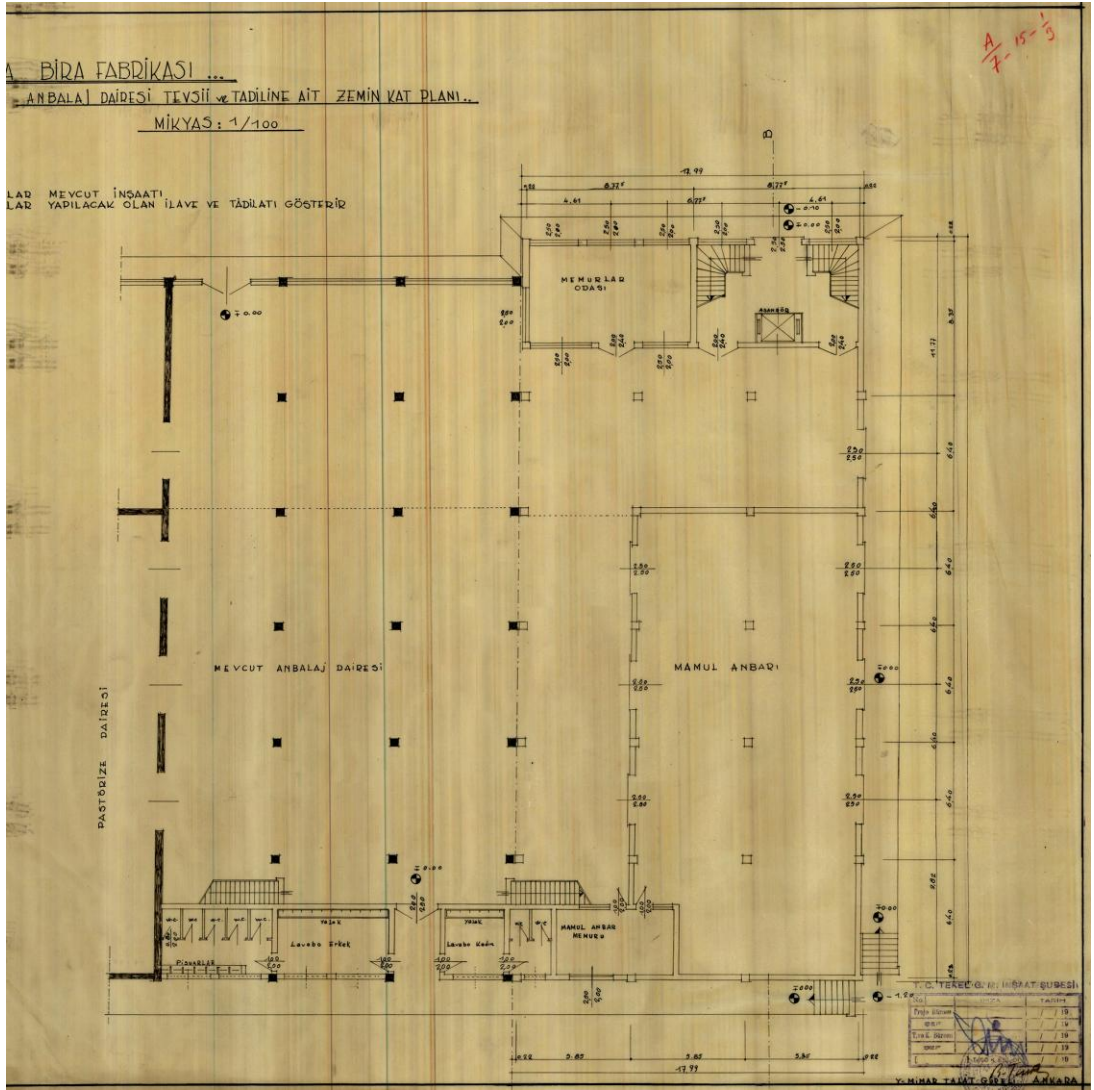
There are two stairs on the northwest and southeast of the building. The largest space is the bottle filling which has a double storey height and looks to the courtyard. There are cold storage, workshop and delivery space on the north, bottle storage on the west, old and new bottles storage and workshop on the south of this main space.

It is understood from the original drawings, structural system and roof design in today's condition that, two additions were constructed on the west of the building. Although there is no drawing about the first addition in the archive, it can be observed from the adjacent columns in the dilatation points today. This addition has a gable roof elongating through north - south direction differently from the roof of original building having roof elongating through east – west direction. Apart from the first addition, three drawing sheets were found about the second addition in TTA Archive. There are ground and first floor plans in two of these drawings. Two elevations and one section were drawn in the third drawing sheet. All of

these drawings were drawn by Talat Güreli, master architect worked in the Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL. Differently from the original drawings, the down of the addition drawings shows the north instead of the south. The second addition was also constructed on the west of the existing building similar with the first addition. It has a rectangular plan scheme having dimensions of 17.55m width and 38.4m length. The short side composed of three modules having a length of 5.85 m and long one composed of six modules having a length of 6.4m.



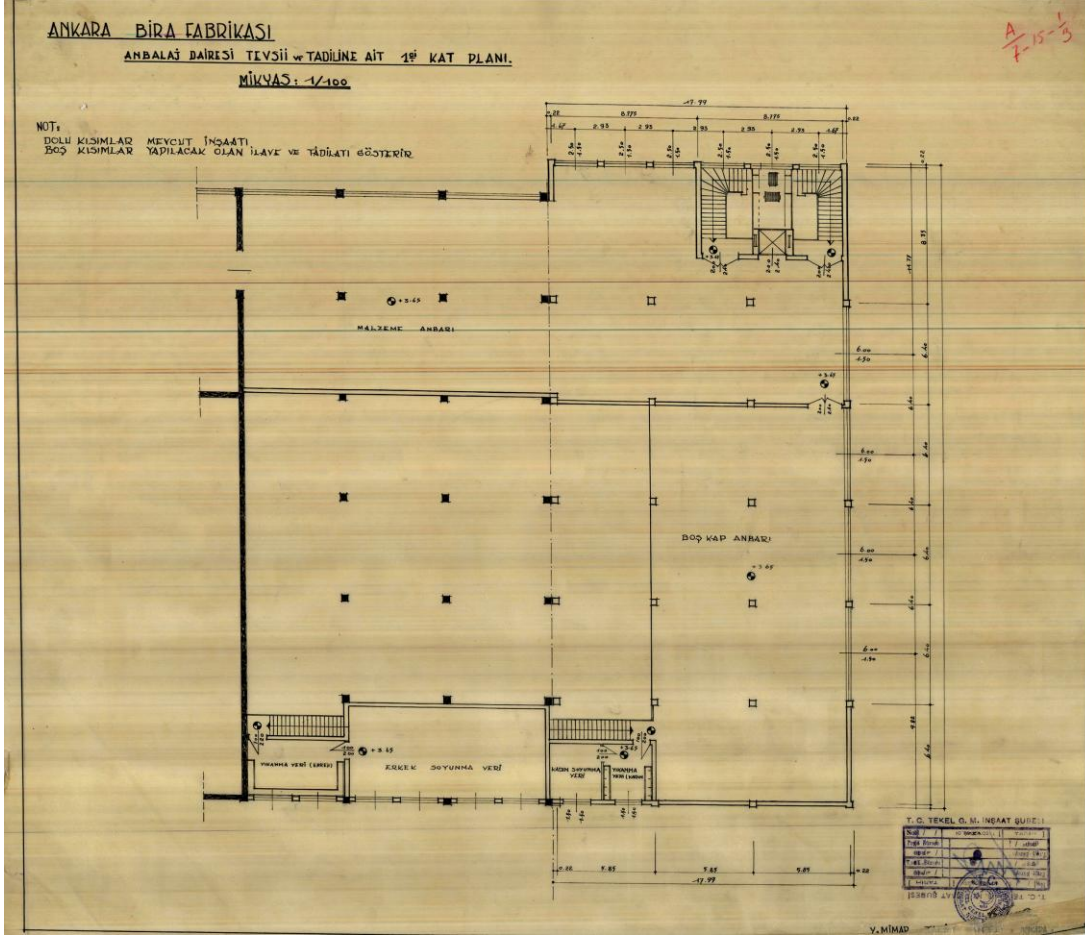
**Figure 67.** Original drawing of the beer filling building, ground floor plan, Ernst Egli, 1937 (Source: TTA Archive)



**Figure 68.** Drawing of the addition in the beer filling building, ground floor plan, Talat Güreli, master architect worked in the Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL (Source: TTA Archive)

Five doors, four of which were located on west façade and one of which was located on the south façade, are seen on the drawings. The door on the west façade is reached by a raised level accessed by a stair. A part of the ground floor was arranged as the product storehouse and the left part was used as the continuation of existing package part. Empty container storehouse was located on the second floor and the left part was used as the continuation of existing material storehouse part. It is understood from today's condition that, the part on the south façade coming out was not implemented. In addition to that, the double stair on the south façade was not implemented and today there is a single stair in that place. As it is seen on the front elevation, the eave level of addition is higher than the one of the existing building. The top and bottom levels of the windows are same with the ones of the existing building. Though, the windows on the second floor are higher than the existing windows on

the second floor. As it is seen on the section drawing; six gable roofs, elongating through the east – west direction, covers the six modules. They are not seen in the elevations because of the parapets rising from the exterior walls.

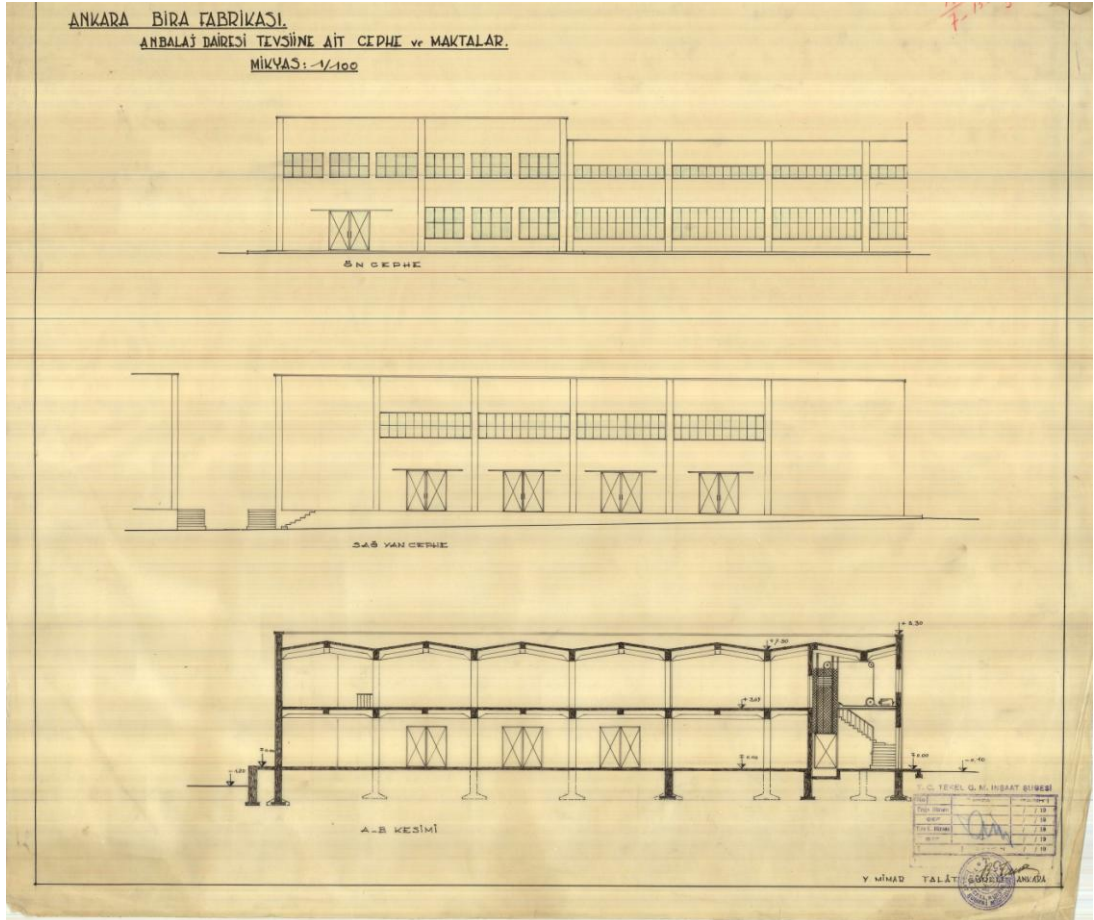


**Figure 69.** Drawing of the addition in the beer filling building, first floor plan, Talat Güreli, master architect worked in the Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL (Source: TTA Archive)

Today, the building has a rectangular plan scheme having 73.5m length and 38.5m width. The main entrance door is located on the east façade looking to courtyard. On the east façade, there are two more doors providing access to the laboratory on the north east edge and the staircase on the south east edge of the building. From the main entrance door, it is reached to the main space, distillation unit. On the north of this space, there are laboratory and machine room having their own entrances. There are empty bottle storehouse, workers' dressing room and material storehouse on the south of the distillation unit. The bottling unit and product storehouse, which have additional entrances on the south and west facades respectively, are located on the west of the distillation unit. There is also aging unit on the north of the bottling unit and product storehouse. The first floor is reached by two staircases located on the southeast and south west edges. Both of them is directly reached from the

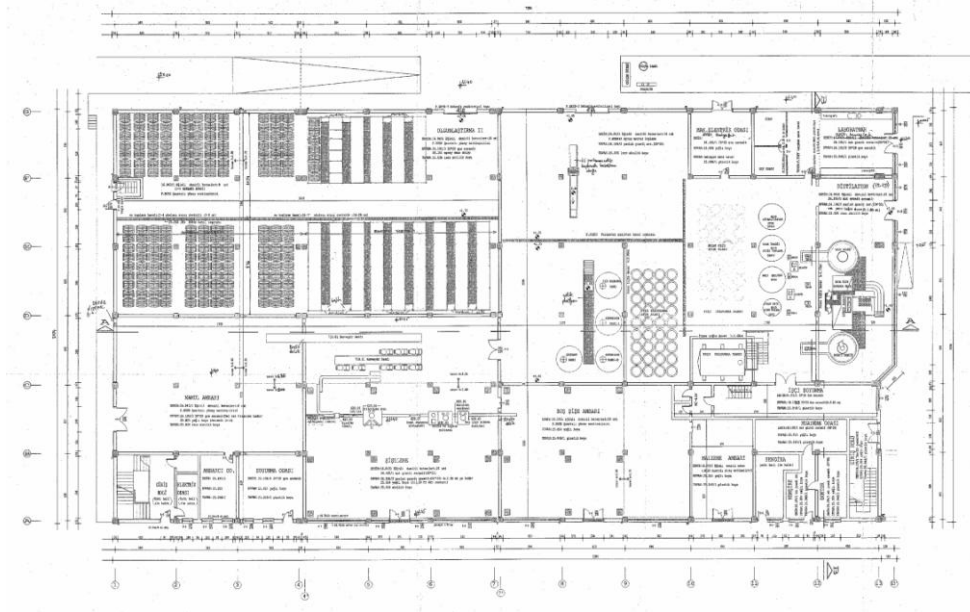


doors located on the east and south facades. The area of the first floor is less than the ground floor due to the spaces having double storey height such as laboratory, product storehouse, distillation, aging and bottling units. Therefore, there are voids of these spaces on the first floor. There are bureaus and supply storehouse in the part on the first floor reached by the staircase on the south west edge of the building. Moreover, there are operator, dressing room and mechanical room in the part reached by the one on the south east edge.



**Figure 70.** Drawing of the addition in the beer filling building, elevations and section, Talat Güreli, master architect worked in the Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEK (Source: TTA Archive)

The ground and first floors are visually separated by a porch on the east façade having the main entrance. The structural axes can be observed due to the seen columns similarly with the all other facades. The façade organization of the ground floor differs from the one on first floor. There are more openings on the ground floor than the first floor. On the first floor, there are circular windows on four modules on the right while ribbon windows are seen on the left two modules. The three hipped roofs covering the six modules are observed from this façade.



**Figure 71.** Repair project of the beer filling building, ground floor plan, 2001 (Source: TTA Archive)

On the south façade, the second period addition can be observed with its different façade organization. In addition to that, its eave and roof ridge levels are higher than the original building. This façade has the most entrance door with its seven doors on the ground floor.



**Figure 72.** The original timber architectural elements which were not altered in the repairs made in 2001 (Source: TTA Archive)

On the west façade, the façade of the second period addition can only be observed. There are three entrance doors reached by an elevated level on the ground floor. Four window groups are located on the first floor. By the way, there are no openings on the far left and right modules.

The north façade is the one having the least number of openings. There is a porch separating the ground and first floors visually similarly with the east façade. Though, the porch does not continue along the whole façade and ends on the façade of second period addition. There are two windows on the first floor of this addition while there is no window on the original building. The forklift ramp between the beer settling building and the beer filling building is also observed from this façade.

The building was constructed with reinforced concrete system with brick infill. It has four hipped roofs having timber construction system and covered with interlocking tiles. the floors are covered with ceramic granites and surface hardeners. In addition to that, there are vitrified ceramic tiles on the interior walls and plastic dyes on the ceilings. The brickwork partition walls and traces of steel platforms are seen in the building. There are aluminum doors and windows on the large portion of the building apart from the part on the first floor reached by the staircase on the southeast edge of the building. There are original timber doors on this part because it was not repaired in 2001. There are material deteriorations on the walls and timber elements in this part.



**Figure 73.** The inner walls of the beer filling building before and after the repairs made in 2001 (Source: TTA Archive)

As described before, the beer filling building was converted to distillation building in 2001. Therefore, many implementations were made interior and exterior of the building. New functions such as distillation unit, laboratory, aging unit and bureaus were loaded to the building. The plan scheme was altered with brickwork and partition walls due to this functional change. The forefront glassed part on the east façade looking to courtyard was added in this repairing. The original materials were also altered with the ones incompatible to the building. For instance, the floors were covered with ceramic granites and surface hardeners containing quartz. In addition to that, the interior walls were covered with vitrified ceramic tiles up to 3.00 m level. The ceilings were painted with plastic and acrylic dyes. The original iron doors and windows were altered with the aluminum ones. Steel platforms were constructed for the storehouses. The roofs of the building were removed and new roofs covered with interlocking tiles were constructed. To conclude, the original plan scheme, architectural elements and materials got lost in the repairs made in 2001.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMEHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜL
	INVENTORY NUMBER 5: THE BEER FILLING BUILDING	
ARCHITECT: ERNST EGLI	GENERAL VIEW	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1937		
NUMBER OF STOREY: 2		
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: PRODUCTION		
CURRENT FUNCTION: PARTIALLY USED BY A COMPANY		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM WITH BRICK INFILL		
ROOF TYPE: HIPPED ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	KEY PLAN	
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS:		
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS:		
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS:		
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: REPAIRED IN 2001 AND THERE ARE NO SEVERE STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS		
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME AND MATERIALS WERE LOST DUE TO THE REPAIRS IN 2001		
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS		

Figure 74. Inventory number 5: The beer filling building

### 3.3.6. The Boiler House

The boiler house is one of the buildings designed by Ernst Egli in 1937. The double storey height building is still in use with the same function differently from the other buildings of the brewery. It is located near the entrance of the brewery and on the east of the boiling and fermentation building adjacently. There are the silo building on the north and the malt building on the south of the boiler house. The six storey height chimney, connected to the boiler house with an underground channel, is situated on the east of the building.

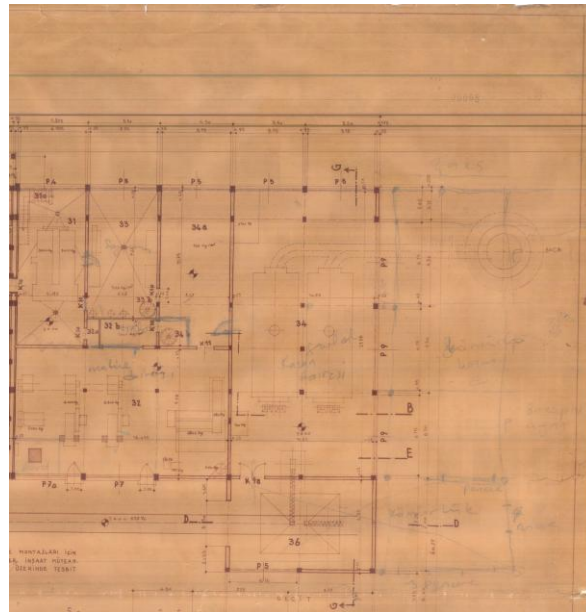


**Figure 75.** The exterior photograph of the boiler house and chimney (Source: Author)

In the 1937 dated drawings which were drawn by Ernst Egli, the plans and elevations of the building were drawn in the same drawing sheets with the other production buildings. The coal-fired boilers were drawn with their weightiness as a furnishing in the drawing. The underground channel between the building and the chimney was also drawn with dashed lines. There was only one entrance from the courtyard following the “dekovil” (narrow gauge railway), on which the coals were carried and transported to the coal bunker. The entrance was opening to the coal bunker space which had an only one window on the south facade. The boiling room, the main space including coal-fired boilers, was located on the north of the coal bunker. This rectangular space had 11 m width and 29 m length. There were two windows on the north and three windows on the east of this space while there was no opening on the west of it. From the façade the building was observed as a double storey building due to the two window lines but there was no floor between these lines.

The additional buildings have been constructed in time due to the increase in the production. There is no information about these additional buildings in the archive. Though, it is understood from the site plans that the first addition was constructed between 1947 and 1960 because the additional mass is seen on the site plan drawn in 1960 while it is not seen

in 1947 dated one. The additional mass was similar with the original building with its dimensions. Therefore, the areas of boiling room and coal bunker were doubled. Although both of the original and the additional building constructed with reinforced concrete system, there are differences this system. For instance, there are no columns in the additional space differently from the original one. Moreover, there are more beams in the additional building than the original one. The eave level of the additional building was also higher than the on of the original building. The second addition was constructed after 1984 because it is not seen on the 1984 dated site plan. It was constructed on the north of the building and there were ateliers, toilets and spaces for the workers in it. There were single and double storey parts in this additional building. For instance, the toilets were located in the single storey part while the ateliers were in the double storey part. The eave level of this addition was lower than both the original building and the first addition.



**Figure 76.** The ground floor plan of the boiler house, Egli (Source: TTA Archive)

Today, the building has a rectangular plan scheme larger than the original one due to the additional buildings. There is an entrance from the courtyard to the old coal bunker space which was converted to water purification space in 2001. Though, the water purification space is not in use today. There is another entrance, converted from a window, on the north façade of the second addition. This entrance is accessed by a moveable timber stair. With this entrance it is reached to the main space, fuel oil-fired boiling unit, the old coal-fired boiling room. There are toilets on the north west of this main space. The coal-fired boiling room, the first period addition, is located on the east of this space and there is no wall between these two spaces. There is a double storey atelier part on the north of the coal-fired boiling room. The water purification space is located on the south of the fuel-oil fired boiling room.

The water purification space has the only openings on the south façade. The still slope roof of the water purification unit is also observed from this façade. The mass of the malt building over the passage closes a part of this façade. There are two cantilever beams on the south façade of the secon period addition.

The east façade is the first observed one from the entrance of the brewery with the chimney in front of it. There are two ribbon window lines divided into three parts. The east wall, having no opening, of the water purification part is also observed from this façade. In addition to that, the east façade of the second period addition is seen with its two openings.

The north façade is the one having the most opening than the other façades. The ribbon windows and the columns of the original building are seen on this façade. The first and second period additions are also observed on this façade. The eave level of the first addition is higher than the one of the original building. Moreover, the ribbon windows of the first period addition are higher and wider than the ones of the original building. There are openings only on the ground floor of the three storey part of the second period addition. There are two horizontal reinforced concrete fillets visually dividing the different floors on the façade. There are ventilation openings on the façade of single storey part of the second period addition because this part is used as the toilets. The hipped roofs of the original building and the first period addition are observed from this façade while there are terrace roofs over the second period addition. By the way, there is the boiling and fermentation building on the west façade of the building so it cannot be observed.



**Figure 77.** The photographs showing the differences on the structural systems of the original and additional building (Source: Author)

The building was constructed with reinforced concrete system having brick infill like most of the buildings of the brewery. There are hipped roofs covered with interlocking tiles over the buildings except the second period addition having flat terrace roofs. The exterior ribbon windows are made of iron while there are timber windows and doors inside the building. The inner and exterior walls are plastered and painted. There is no serious structural problem in the building although there are material problems. For instance, the exterior iron ribbon windows have corrosion problems while the inner timber doors and windows have deformations. It is understood from the dampness problems on the ceilings that there is a drainage problem on the roof. In addition to that, there is rising damp problem especially on the walls looking to the north. In interior walls, cracks and deteriorations are seen on plastered and painted surfaces. To conclude, the building has lost its original plan scheme and molar properties in time but these alterations can be observed from the original drawings and the condition of the building today. Moreover, most of the original materials, architectural elements and details are conserved in the building.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMELEHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜL
	INVENTORY NUMBER 6: THE BOILER HOUSE	
ARCHITECT: ERNST EGLI	GENERAL VIEW	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1937		
NUMBER OF STOREY: 2		
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: PRODUCTION		
CURRENT FUNCTION: NOT USED		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM WITH BRICK INFILL		
ROOF TYPE: HIPPED ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	KEY PLAN	
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: LEVELING CONCRETE, CERAMIC TILE		
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: LIME PLASTER, PLASTIC DYE		
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS:		
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: THERE ARE SLIGHT STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS AND MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS		
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL MASS AND PLAN SCHEME WERE LOST		
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
		
		

Figure 78. Inventory number 6: The boiler house



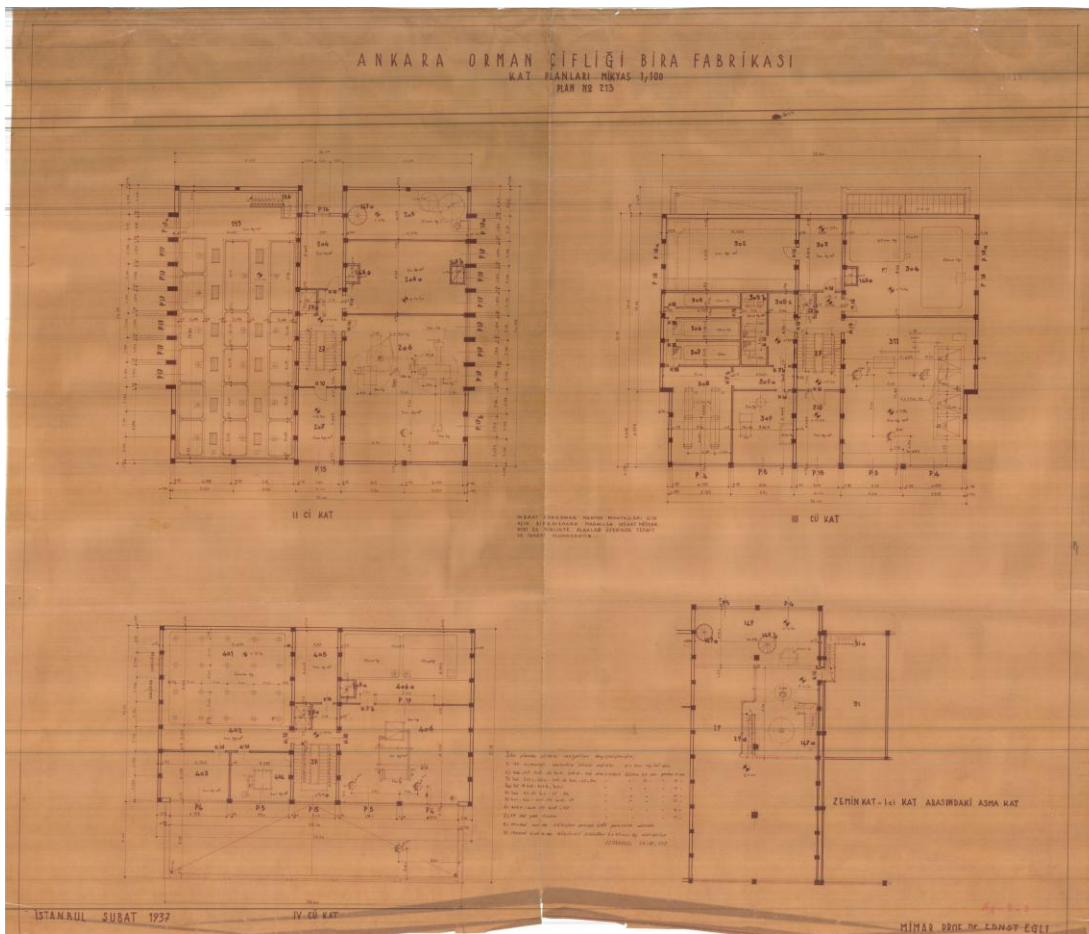
### 3.3.7. The Boiling and Fermentation Building

The boiling and fermentation building is one of the production buildings that Egli designed in 1937. The four and five storey building is one of the buildings which are situated around the courtyard. There is an additional double storey part constructed for fermentation process on the south façade looking to courtyard. The building is not used today although it was designed for boiling and fermentation in production process. Major implementations were made in the building in 2001 similar with most of the production buildings around the courtyard.



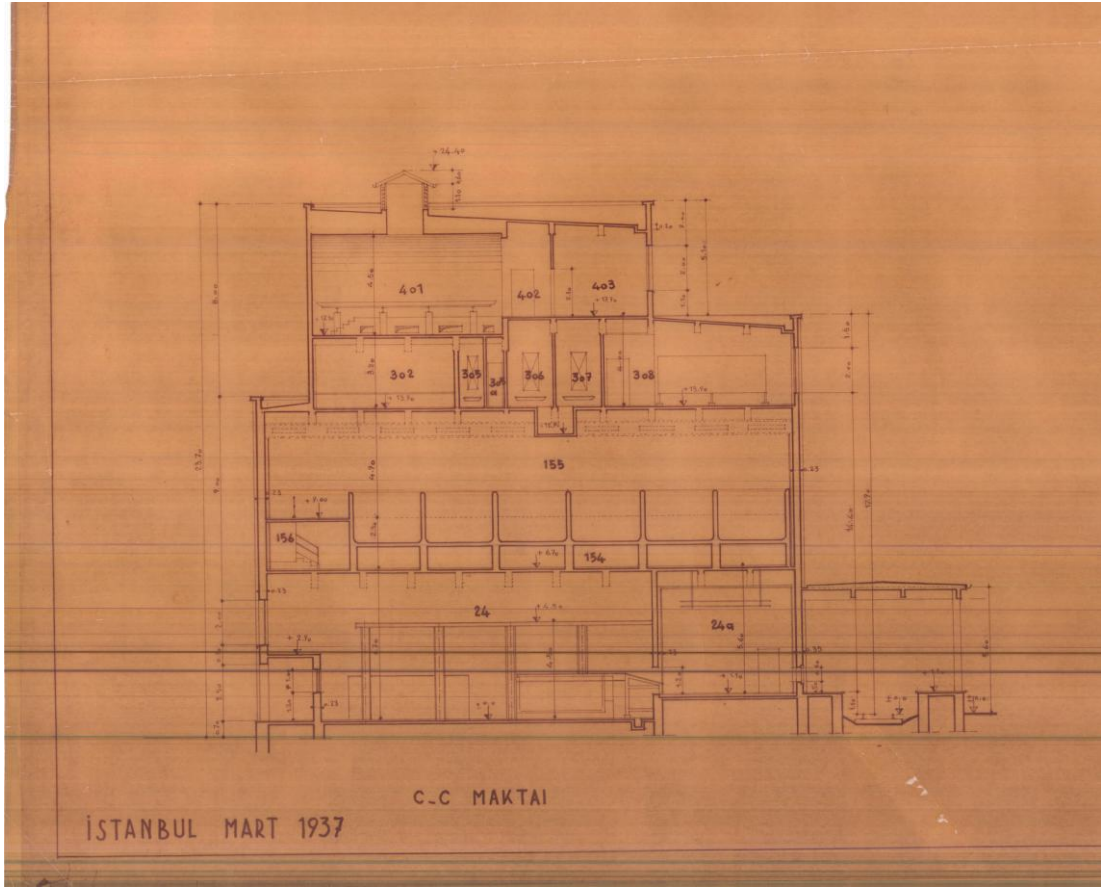
**Figure 79.** The exterior photograph of the boiling and fermentation building (Source: Author)

1937 dated drawings, related with the boiling and fermentation building consist of five drawing sheets. The first of these drawing sheets, having 99 plan number, the ground floor plan of the building was drawn with the ground plans of other buildings in 1/200 scale. The second drawing sheet having 213 plan number consists of the plans of second, third, fourth and mezzanine floor between the ground and first floors drawn in 1/100 scale. In this drawing sheet, there is a note for the installation of the production machines. It was written in the note that, the spaces, that would be left open for the installations of the production machines, would be defined with the contractor. In addition to that, there is another note defining that the widths of some of the interior walls were reduced to 11 cm from 23 cm. In the 235 plan numbered drawing sheet, there are the elevation drawings of the south and north facade in 1/100 scale. In the 216 and 219 numbered drawings, there are AA, BB, CC, EE, FF, GG sections drawn in 1/100 scale. In the plans and sections, the productions machines were indicated in detail with their weightiness.



**Figure 80.** Original drawing of the boiling and fermentation building, plans, Ernst Egli, 1937 (Source: TTA Archive)

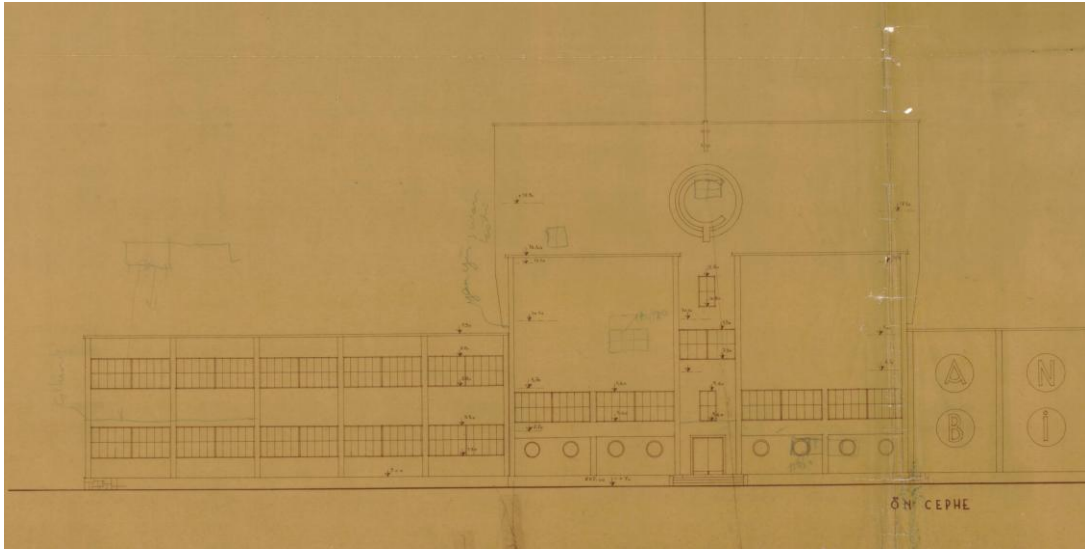
According to the original drawings, the building has a plan scheme with square like rectangular form. There is a module elongating through south north axis and including the main staircase and the elevator in the middle of the building. The production spaces are situated on the east and west sides of this middle part. The building is accessed by two entrance door located on the south and north facades of the building. The entrance door on the north façade is accessed by a seven stepped stair. With these doors it is reached to the 25, 26, 27, 28 numbered spaces in the middle module. On the left of this module, there is 24 numbered space having 6.70m height. The name of this space is defined in the plan drawing as “Buz Fabrikası ve Deposu” (The Ice Factory and Storage). There are four rounded windows on the north façade and one ribbon window on the south façade of this space. Furthermore, there is 24a numbered space, having a ribbon window on the south façade, on the south west of the 24 numbered space.



**Figure 81.** Original drawing of the boiling and fermentation building, C-C Section, Ernst Egli, 1937 (Source: TTA Archive)

On the east of the main staircase, there is 29 numbered space having 4.70m height. This space is named as “Kaynatma Yeri Altı” (The Below of the Boiling Space). There are two ribbon windows on the south façade of this space. 30 numbered space named as “İşletme Suyu İhzarı” (Process Water Filtration) is located on the north of 29 numbered space. This space has four rounded windows on the north façade. There are storage spaces named as 30a, 30b, 30c, 30d, 30e and 30f.

The first floor is reached by the main staircase or the elevator in the middle part. There is 148 numbered space, which is the main boiling space and has a height of 5.40m, on the east of the main staircase. There is the void of the 24 numbered space on the west of the main staircase so there is no access to this space on first floor. 155 numbered fermentation space having 7.20m height is situated between the first and second floor and reached from the landing of the main staircase. 206 and 206a numbered spaces having 3.80m height is situated on the east of the main staircase on the second floor. There is the void of the fermentation space on the west of the middle module and there is no access to this space on second floor. There are two cantilevers supported by columns standing on the ground floor on the first and second floor of the north façade. Furthermore, two cantilevers are situated on the third and fourth floors of the east and west façade. Therefore, the forms of the plan scheme changes on these floors.



**Figure 82.** Original drawing of the boiling and fermentation building, the north elevation, Ernst Egli, 1937 (Source: TTA Archive)

On the third floor, 308 and 310 numbered spaces are located in the middle module including main staircase and the elevator. 304 and 311 numbered spaces are situated on the east of the staircase. 304 numbered space has two windows on the east façade while the 311 numbered space has two ribbon windows on the south façade. On the left of the main staircase, there are spaces named as 305, 306, 307, 308 and 309. On the north of 305 numbered space, 302 numbered space reached from the 308 numbered space. On the fourth floor the plan scheme gets smaller due to the end of the four storey part looking to the courtyard. The production spaces are situated on the east and west sides of the circulation area including the main staircase and the elevator.

The building was constructed with reinforced concrete system with brick infill. It has a hipped roof on five storey mass and shed roofs on the four storey part and the additional fermentation mass. All of the roofs are covered with interlocking tile. There is no serious structural problem in the building due to the comprehensive repair implemented to building in 2001. The most significant implementation after the construction of the building is the construction of additional fermentation building looking to the courtyard. It has double storey height and covered with a shed roof. It is heightened and supported by five rectangular reinforced concrete columns. It has an access from the original fermentation space and has four rounded windows on the south façade. There is no information about the architectural drawings and the construction date of the building in the TTA Archive. Though, it is seen on the site plan drawn in 1984 while it is not seen on the site plan drawn in 1960. Therefore, it is understood from the site plans that additional fermentation building was constructed between 1960 and 1984.



**Figure 83.** Photographs of the south façade of the boiling and fermentation building which were taken before (left) and after (right) the repairing in 2001 (Sources: TTA Archive)

Today, the plan scheme of the building is generally conserved although it was exposed to a comprehensive repair in 2001. Though, there are changes in the organization of the openings especially on the north façade. Apart from the period addition of the fermentation part, there are also additional masses that can be understood by comparing with the original drawings. For instance, the west gallery under the cantilever supported by the columns on the north façade is converted to a space. Furthermore, there is a partially demolished additional mass constructed with aerated concrete block masonry on the north façade.

The south façade is the one having the most openings with respect to other facades. The additional fermentation building closes a part of the façade. The façade organization of the additional fermentation building differs from the façade organization of the original building with its rounded windows. The façade of the original building composed of ribbon windows. The ones on the right of the entrance on the ground and first floors are higher than the other ribbon windows. There is one ribbon window on the middle axis of the second floor differently from the other floors. The shed roofs of the additional and the four storey part are observed from this façade like the hipped roof of the five storey part.

A part of the west façade is closed by the beer settling building having double storey height. There is only one louvered window which is on the west façade of the additional fermentation building. The reinforced concrete bracings of the cantilever, which is on the third and fourth floors, can be observed from this façade.

The north façade is the most altered façade with respect to other facades. For instance, the rounded windows on the right of the entrance were closed by an additional mass situated under the cantilever. Moreover, the ribbon windows on the first floor on the right cantilever were closed. Furthermore, there are additional windows on the second and third floors of the cantilevers.

The east façade resembles the west façade in terms of the façade organization. First two floors are closed with machine hall of the boiler house. There are additional windows on the third floor of the original building, while there is an additional louvered window, which was opened in the 2001 dated repairs, on the additional fermentation building.



**Figure 84.** Photograph of the circular formed stair in the boiling and fermentation building (left) and the original detail drawing of Ernst Egli in 1937 (right). (Sources: Author and TTA Archive)

The repair in 2001, which was implemented on the exterior of the building and interior of the fermentation part, caused the loss of original materials. The exterior walls are plastered and paint coated apart from the part on east façade which is covered with stone. The original frames and joineries of the exterior doors and windows were altered with the ones made of aluminum. In addition to that, the floors of the fermentation part covered with vitrified ceramic tiles. The floors are covered with leveling concrete and marble tiles apart from the repaired fermentation part. The ceilings and the interior walls are coated with plaster and plastic dyes apart from the some parts of the walls of the fermentation part covered with vitrified ceramic tiles. In addition to that, the interior doors are made of timber and iron differently from the exterior aluminum ones. There are material deteriorations on most of the building although it was repaired in 2001. There are rising damp problems on the walls of the ground floor like the ones on the third and fourth floors having dampness problems due to the drainage problems on the roofs. Moreover, the dyes of some of the exterior walls were flaked away. To sum up, there are some material deteriorations in the building and the implementations made in 2001 caused alterations and disappearances on the original architectural elements, materials and details.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION
	INVENTORY NUMBER 7: THE BOILING AND FERMENTATION BUILDING	OZAN SÜRMEHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜL
ARCHITECT: ERNST EGLI	GENERAL VIEW	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1937		
NUMBER OF STOREY: 4 AND 5		
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: PRODUCTION		
CURRENT FUNCTION: NOT USED		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM WITH BRICK INFILL		
ROOF TYPE: HIPPED AND SHED ROOFS WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	KEY PLAN	
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: LEVELING CONCRETE, MARBLE TILE		
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: MARBLE TILE, CERAMIC TILE, PLASTIC DYE		
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: BETWEEN 1960 AND 1984		
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: ALTHOUGH REPAIRED IN 2001, THERE ARE PARTIAL MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS		
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL MASS, PLAN SCHEME, MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS WERE LOST		
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS		

**Figure 85.** Inventory number 7: The boiling and fermentation building

### 3.3.8. The Beer Settling Building

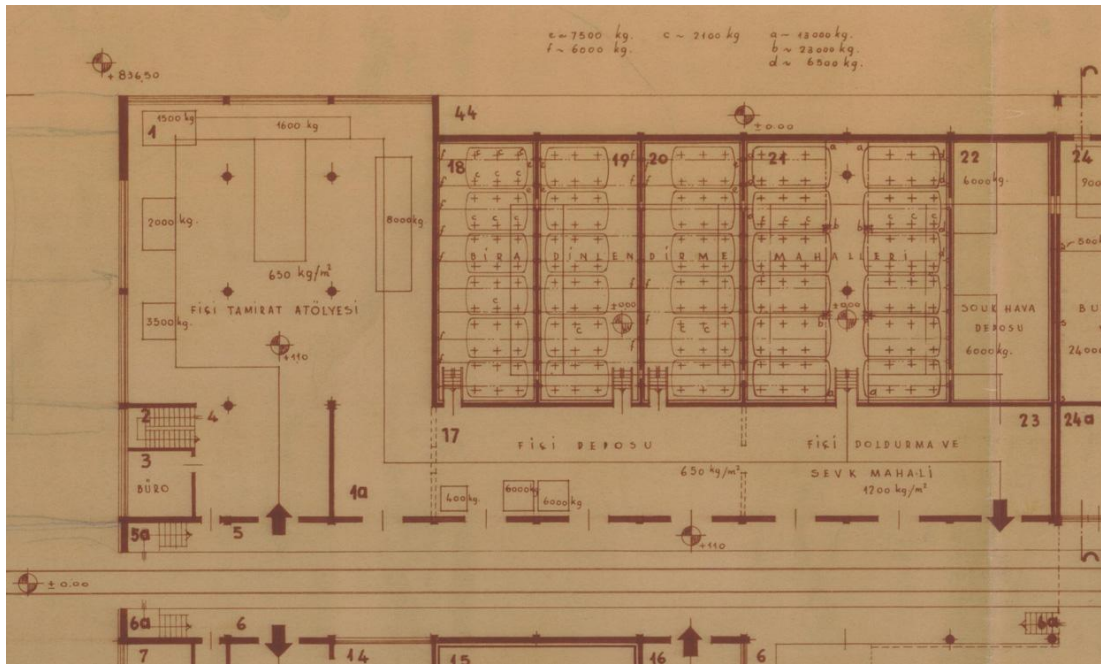
The beer settling building was designed by Ernst Egli in 1937. The double storey height building is adjacently located on the west of the boiling and fermentation building. There are the railway on the north, the whiskey and wine filling building on the southwest and the beer filling building on the south of it. The building is not used today although it was designed for storing the products. Similar with the most of the production buildings around the courtyard, the building was exposed to a comprehensive repair in 2001.



**Figure 86.** The exterior photograph of the beer settling building (Source: Author)

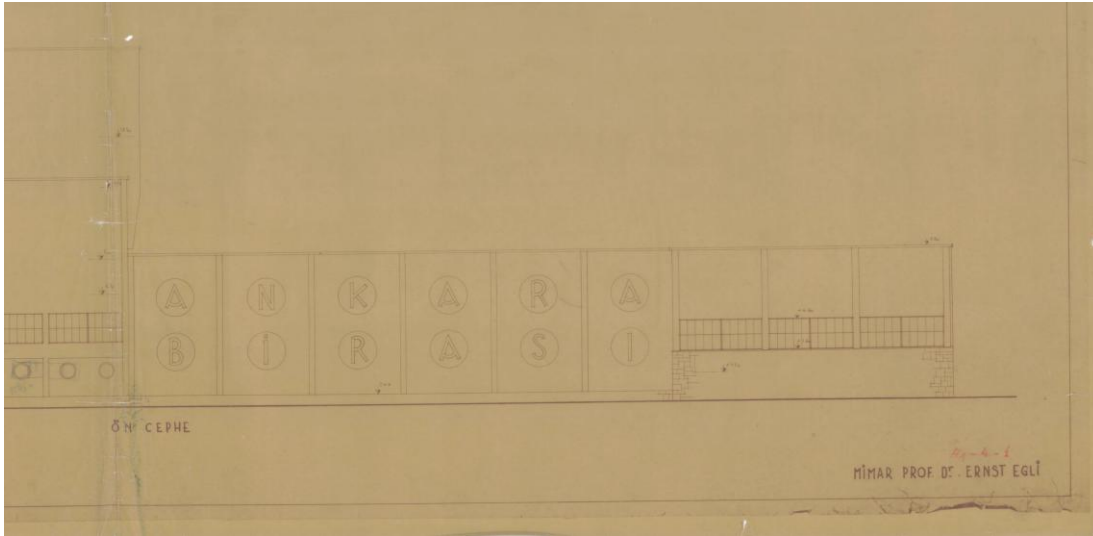
1937 dated drawings related with the beer settling building consist of four drawing sheets. The ground floor plan of the building was drawn with the ground plans of other buildings in 1/200 scale in 99 numbered drawing. Moreover, in the 216 numbered drawing sheet, the FF section passes through the beer settling building in north south axis. In the 219 numbered drawing sheet, the BB and EE sections pass through the building in the east west direction. In 1939, an additional building was constructed on the west of the building and five drawing sheets of this addition were found in TTA Archive. There are two plans, two elevations and one section, all of which were drawn in 1/100 scale, on these drawing sheets. The drawings of additional building were drawn by Adnan Karayaz, the architect worked in the Construction Section in General Directorate of İnhisarlar (TEKEL).





**Figure 87.** Original drawing of the beer settling building, ground floor plan, Ernst Egli, 1937 (Source: TTA Archive)

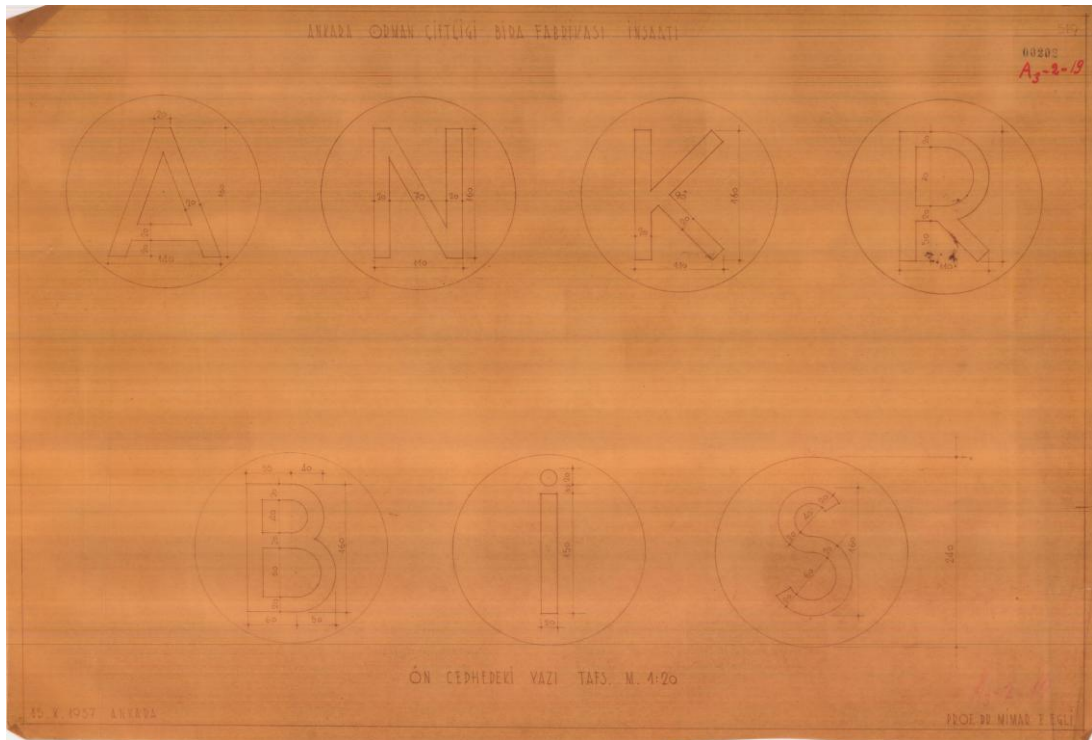
According to the original ground floor plan drawing, the beer settling building has a rectangular plan scheme elongating through east – west axis. There are three entrances to the building and all of them located on the south façade. It is reached to the barrel filling and sending space from the door on the southeast of the building. There is the cold storage depot on the north of the barrel filling and sending space. The cold storage depot has a rectangular plan scheme elongating through north south axis and it can only be reached from the barrel filling and sending space. On the east of the cold storage depot, there are four beer settling spaces, the east of which is larger than the others. Both cold storage depot and the beer settling space have no windows although looking through the railway. Two barrel storages are located on the west of the barrel filling and sending space and on the south of three barrel storages. The east one, which was named as 17a, is larger than the west one. It has a staircase adjacently located near the south wall of the building. The east storage also has two windows looking to the “dekovii” (narrow gauge railway) line between the beer filling and the beer settling buildings. The barrel repair shop is located on the west of the beer settling and the barrel storage. It is the space having the most openings with respect to other spaces. The barrel repair shop has two entrance doors on the south façade, three windows each on the west and north facades. Moreover, there are circular columns in this space differently from the other spaces having rectangular ones. However, these columns seen on the drawings were constructed in rectangular for like the other columns. There is also a circular stair in the barrel repair shop providing access to the 106 numbered space in the first floor.



**Figure 88.** Original drawing of the beer settling building, the north facade, Ernst Egli, 1937 (Source: TTA Archive)

The plan scheme of the first floor is smaller than the ground floor due to the double storey height spaces such as the cold storage depot, the barrel filling and sending space, the beer settling space and a part of the barrel repair shop and barrel storage. There are two spaces, which have their own stairs, on the first floor. 106 numbered space is named as the barrel ring storage and accessed by the circular stair located in the barrel repair shop. The barrel ring storage has two ribbon windows on the west façade. The second space on the first floor is numbered as 106b and accessed by a staircase located in the barrel storage on the ground floor. It has three windows located on the south façade. The east façade of the building is closed by the boiling and fermentation building. The porch over the “dekovil” (narrow gauge railway) line between the beer filling and the beer settling buildings visually divide the ground and first floors of the south façade. All of the three entrance doors of the building are located on this façade. The west façade has the most openings with respect to other facades. The façade organization is composed of the ribbon windows situated in an arranged manner.

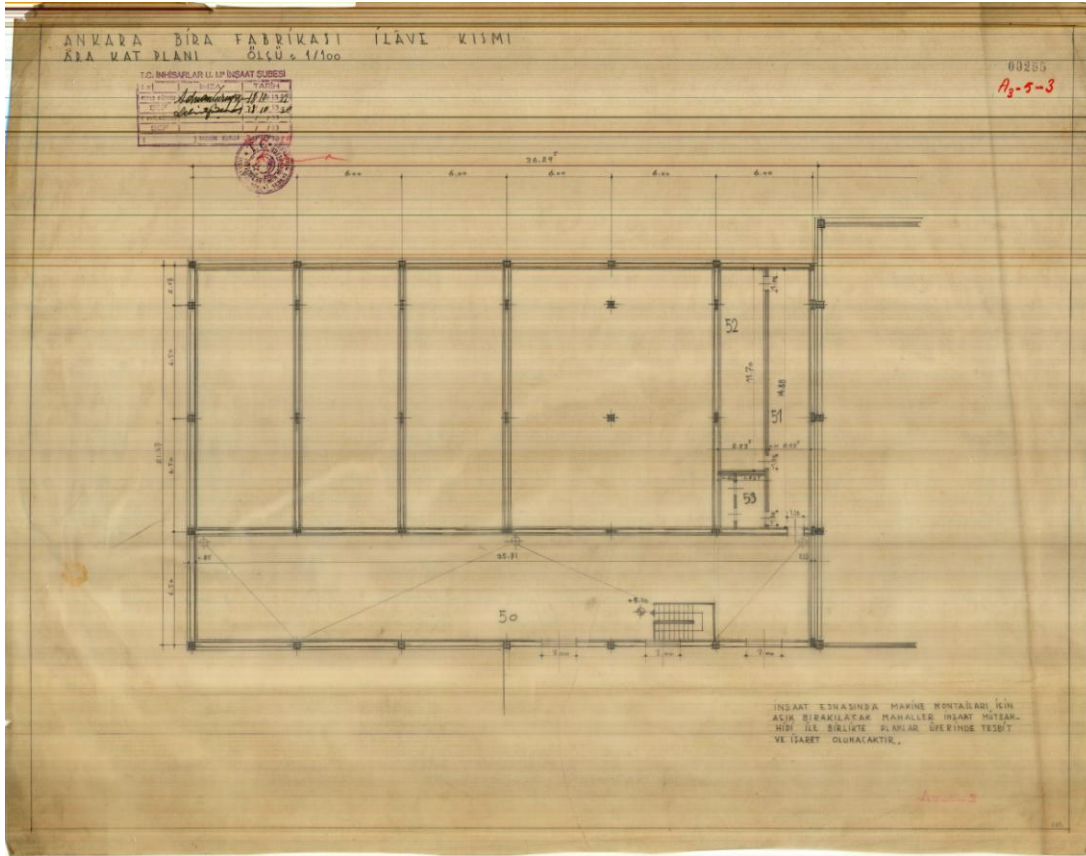
There is “Ankara Birası” (Ankara Beer) writing on the north façade of the building. The detail drawing of this writing, drawn by Ernst Egli, was found in T.T.A Archive and the letters of it were drawn in detail by indicating the dimensions and materials. The letters were made of bronze and were located over rounded artificial stone plaster. The structural axes can also be observed due to the columns seen on this façade. The ribbon windows are located on the stone covered part, on the right of the writing. The roof, having %5 slope, is hidden behind the parapets and it is not observed in any facades.



**Figure 89.** Detail drawing of the bronze writing on the north façade of the beer settling building, Ernst Egli, 1937 (Source: TTA Archive)



As described before, an additional building was constructed on the west of the original building in 1939. The project of the additional building was designed and drawn by Adnan Karayaz, worked as an architect in the Construction Section of General Directorate of TEKEL. The ribbon windows on the west façade of the original building were closed. Furthermore, the door, providing access from the original beer settling building to the additional one, was added on the west wall of the barrel repair shop. The addition consists of seven structural axes and six modules. The structural axes on the east - west direction were also continued in the additional part. There are five beer settling spaces having double storey height except the east one having single storey height and one of them is two times larger than the other ones. The main staircase is adjacently located near the south wall of the building.

There are the voids of the four double storey height beer settling spaces on the first floor. From the main staircase it is accessed to the 50 numbered space having two windows on the south wall. There are also 51, 52 and 53 numbered spaces accessed from the 50 numbered space. The original building also has six modules with no openings except the barrel repair shop part. Similar with the original building, there were writings on the north wall of the additional part. Therefore, a symmetrical organization is composed by the construction of the additional building. It can clearly be observed in the drawing of the north elevation.



**Figure 90.** Drawing of the addition on the west of the beer settling building, the first floor plan, Adnan Kuruyaz, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 1939 (Source: TTA Archive)

Today, the building, constructed with reinforced concrete system with brick infill, has a hipped roof covered with interlocking tile, although it was constructed with %5 sloped flat reinforced concrete roof. There is no serious structural problem in the building due to the comprehensive repair implemented to building in 2001. Though, this repair totally changed the plan scheme of the building because most of the interior walls were removed. Iron stands were placed for storing the beer barrels inside the building although they do not exist today. Furthermore, the walls were cladded with ceramic tiles as an additional material which was not used in the original building. The floors were covered with surface hardeners containing quartz and the exterior walls were plastered and painted. The iron doors and windows were altered with the aluminum ones. The bronze writings on the north wall also do not exist today however it is not known when these writings were removed from the building. To summarize, the repairs made in 2001 caused the loss of original plan scheme, architectural elements and materials although the original mass was conserved with its period addition constructed in 1939.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMEĒİHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜĒ	
	INVENTORY NUMBER 8: THE BEER SETTLING BUILDING		
ARCHITECT: ERNST EGLI	GENERAL VIEW		
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1937			
NUMBER OF STOREY: 2			
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: STORAGE			
CURRENT FUNCTION: NOT USED			
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM WITH BRICK INFILL			
ROOF TYPE: HIPPED ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	KEY PLAN		
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: LEVELING CONCRETE			
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: CERAMIC TILE, PLASTIC DYE			
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: 1939			
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: ALTHOUGH REPAIRED IN 2001, THERE ARE PARTIAL MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS			
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS WERE LOST			
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS			
			
			
INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS			
			
			
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS			
			
			
			

**Figure 91.** Inventory number 8: The beer settling building

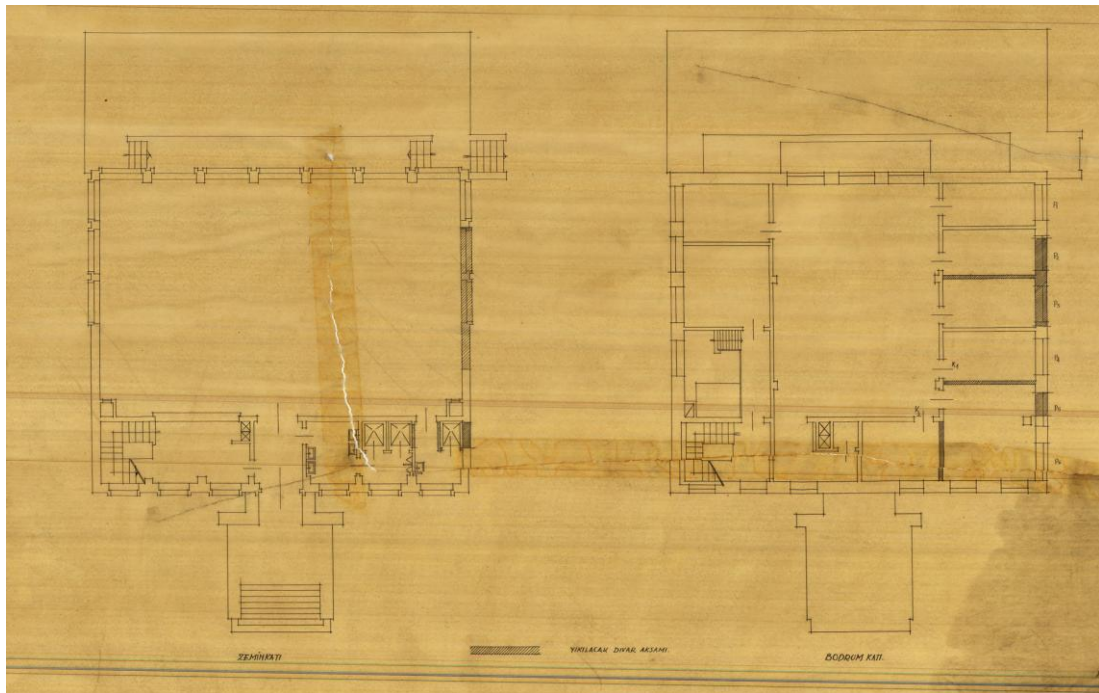
### 3.3.9. The Workers Club

The exact construction date and the architect of the workers club is not known because there is no information about the construction project in T.T.A. Archive. The double storey building has a basement floor that can be accessed from inside and outside of the building. There are the old factory and malt building on the north, the dining hall on the west, the dwellings of workers on the south and Çiftlik Street on the east of it. It can directly be accessed from the Çiftlik Street to the garden of the workers club. The building was designed for the social needs of the workers however it is not used today.



**Figure 92.** The exterior photograph from the east facade of the workers club (Source: Author)

1947 dated drawings related with the workers club consist of four drawing sheets. The drawings were drawn in Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL and were approved in 24.06.1947. According to the drawing sheets, it was proposed to construct an additional building including a scene on the north of the original building. Though, the proposed additional building does not exist today. The first drawing sheet consists of two sections drawn in 1/50 scale. The second drawing sheet consists of two elevations drawn in 1/100 scale and a site plan drawn in 1/500 scale. There is a section indicating the elevation of the scene in the third drawing sheet. Finally, the last drawing sheet consists of two floor plans including ground and basement floors. On these plans, the walls that would have been removed were indicated with hatched drawing style and described with a legend.



**Figure 93.** Proposal of an additional building on the north of the workers club, the ground and basement floor plans indicating the walls that would have been removed , Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 24.06.1947 (Source: TTA Archive)

According to the original drawings, the building has a symmetrical plan scheme having square like rectangular form. The main entrance door is located on the east wall of the building. The entrance door is accessed by a nine step staircase and there is a porch supported by two rounded columns over the entrance. There are two more entrance doors, providing access from the terrace, on the west wall of the building. The main hall, the largest space in the building, is accessed from the entrance hall. There are toilets on the north and service space including lifters on the south of the entrance hall. The main staircase, providing access to the basement and first floors, is located in this service space on the south east edge of the building.

On the basement floor, the kitchen, the largest space of the basement floor, is located in the middle and the service spaces such as dish washing and storages are located around the kitchen. All of these spaces have windows for ventilation and lighting although they are situated below the ground level. There is no information about the first floor in the accessed drawings.

The east façade including the main entrance have a symmetrical façade organization. The porch, staircase and the rounded column expresses a monumental impression on the entrance. There are three rectangular windows each on the right and left of the main entrance door. The windows having iron balusters are seen on the level of basement floor. The wall below the sub-basement level was covered with stones similar with the other facades. There are seven rectangular ornamentations on the first floor level similar with the west façade.

The west façade has two entrance doors and wider windows with respect to the east façade. The façade organization of the basement and first floors resembles the east façade. The south and north facades are similar to each other and there are three windows on the ground floors of these facades. The north and south facades also have stone claddings below sub-basement level, the windows having iron balusters on basement floor level and rectangular formed ornamentations on first floor level like the other facades.

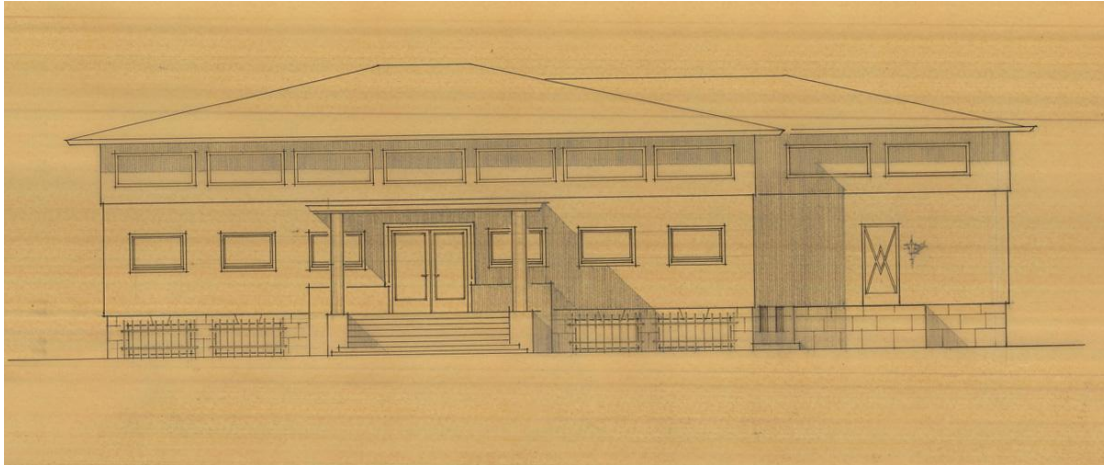
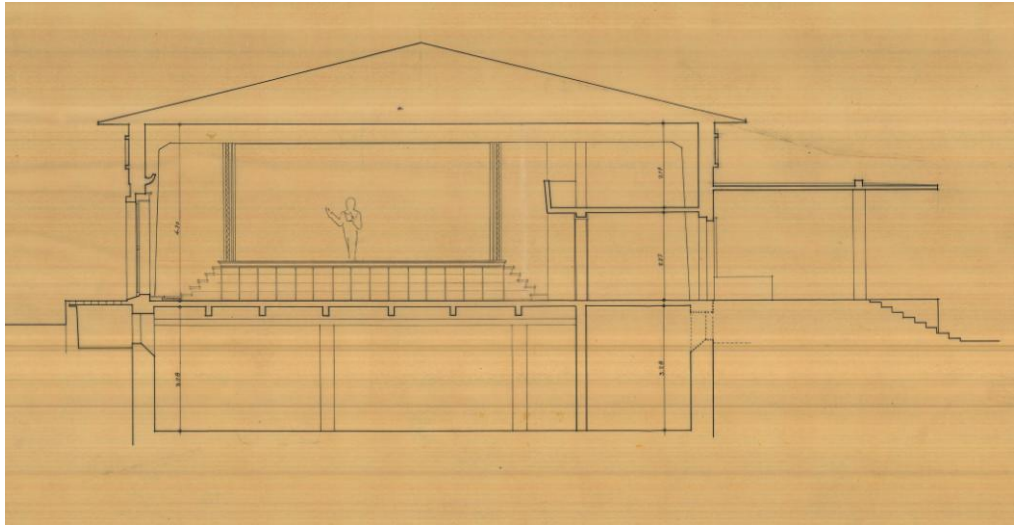


Figure 94. Proposal of an additional building on the north of the workers club, the east façade, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 24.06.1947 (Source: TTA Archive)

The proposed additional building is compatible with the original building because it resembles the original building in terms of molar properties, façade organization, architectural elements and material. Moreover, the eave level of the additional building is same with the original building while the level of the ridge is lower than the one of the original building. Similar with the original building, there are stone claddings below sub-basement level, the windows having iron balusters on basement floor level and rectangular formed ornamentations on first floor level. The main space of the additional building is the stage and it is proposed to be seen from the main hall of the original building. To provide visual connection between the main hall and the stage, a part of the walls on the north façade were proposed to be removed. Though, all of these proposals designed in details were not implemented.

Today, the building, constructed with the combination of stone masonry and reinforced concrete skeleton system, has a hipped roof covered with interlocking tile. There is no serious structural problem and material deteriorations in the building due to the comprehensive repair implemented to building in recent times. Though this repair implemented in recent times caused the loss of original mass, plan scheme, architectural elements and materials. For instance, the plan scheme of the ground floor has changed except the main hall and an additional staircase has been added on the north east edge of the building. Moreover, the plans organization of the basement floor has totally changed by removing most of the original interior walls. The toilets have been added to the basement floor and the original toilets on the ground floor have been removed. Furthermore, the original materials on the floors have been altered and suspended ceiling has been added on the ceiling of the main hall.





**Figure 95.** Proposal of an additional building on the north of the workers club, the section, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 24.06.1947 (Source: TTA Archive)

There are alterations on the exterior walls and the facades of the building. For instance, the terrace on the west of the building was converted to a space by closing with PVC material. Moreover, a single storey mass, used as toilets accessed from outside, has been added on the north wall of the building. In addition to that, the windows on the ground floor level of the east wall have been removed apart from the right one. The middle window on the south wall has also been closed and gypsum jambs have been added around the two remaining windows. Most of the windows of the basement floor have been removed and the existing ones have no iron baluster differently from the original ones. Furthermore, the rectangular formed ornamentalations on the first floor level have been removed like the stone claddings below the sub-basement level. Additional windows are seen on the first floor level of the north and east exterior walls in the places of rectangular formed ornamentalations. To summarize, the repairs implemented in recent times caused the loss of original mass, plan scheme, architectural elements and materials of the building.



**Figure 96.** The exterior photograph from the south and east facades of the workers club

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMELEHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜL	
	INVENTORY NUMBER 9: THE WORKERS CLUB		
GENERAL VIEW	ARCHITECT: UNKNOWN		
	CONSTRUCTION DATE: BETWEEN 1937 AND 1947		
	NUMBER OF STOREY: 2 + 1 BASEMENT FLOOR		
	ORIGINAL FUNCTION: SOCIAL		
	CURRENT FUNCTION: NOT USED		
	STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: COMBINATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM AND STONE MASONRY		
	KEY PLAN	ROOF TYPE: HIPPED ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	
		FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: MARBLE TILE, CERAMIC TILE, MOSAIC	
		FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: LIME PLASTER, PLASTIC DYE, CERAMIC TILE	
		DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: -	
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: REPAIRED IN RECENT TIMES AND THERE IS NO SEVERE STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS			
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL MASS, PLAN SCHEME, MATERIALS AND FACADE ORGANIZATIONS WERE LOST			
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS			
INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS			
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS			

Figure 97. Inventory number 9: The workers club

### 3.3.10. The Double Storey Dwellings of Officers

The double storey dwellings of workers were designed by Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, in 1944. The building was constructed with reinforced concrete skeleton system with brick infill and it also has a basement floor. There is the workers club on the north, the Çiftlik Street on the east, Güvercinlik Street on the south and the double dwellings of officers on the west of it. The buildings are partially used today because the number of the workers changes in different periods.



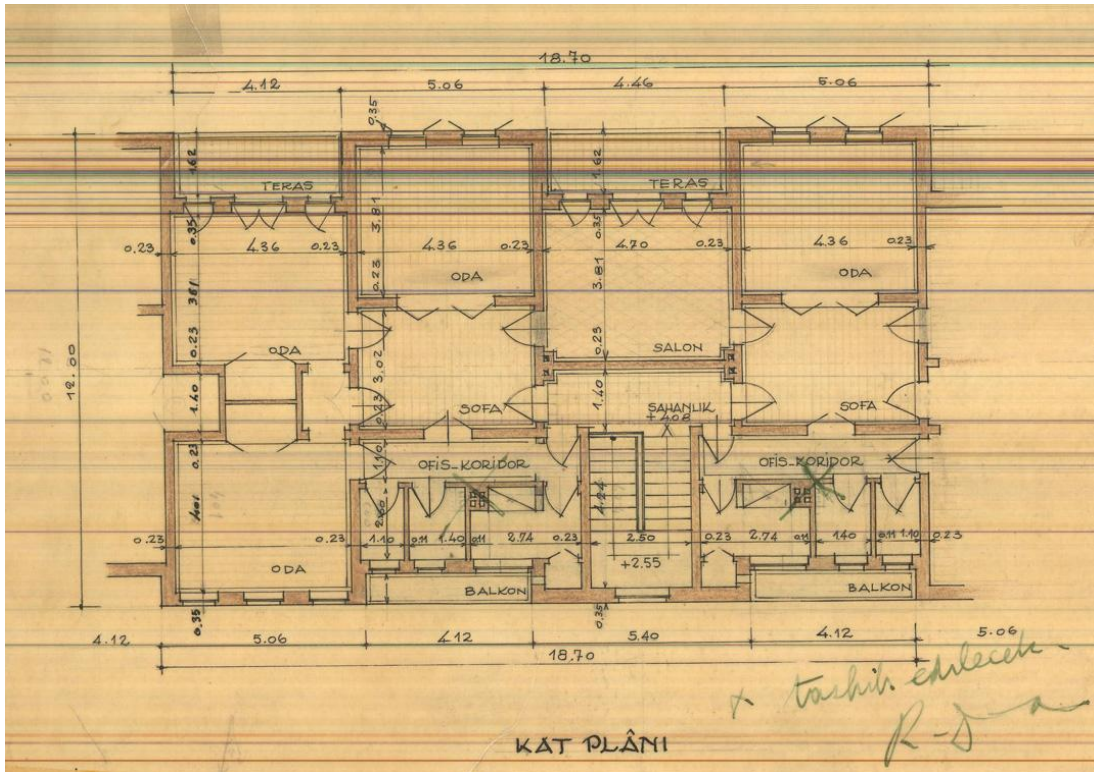
**Figure 98.** The exterior photograph from the north facade of the double storey dwellings of officers (Source: Author)

1944 dated one drawing sheet, related with the double storey dwellings of officers, was accessed in T.T.A. Archive. It was drawn in Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL but the name of the architects worked for this project is unknown. The name of the drawing sheet is "Ankara Bira Fabrikası Memur Evleri Avan Projesi" (The Project of Dwellings of Officers in Ankara Beer Factory) and all of the drawings were drawn in 1/100 scale. The drawing sheet was approved in 10.10.1944 and consists of one floor plan, two point plans, two elevations and one section, drawn in 1/100 scale.

According to the original drawings, the building had a rectangular plan scheme having dimensions of 59.40m to 11.50m. The building consists of three identical modules having dimensions of 19.80m to 11.50m. Three modules create a rectangular plan scheme elongating through the east-west direction. Every module has one staircase so there are three staircases in the building.

Three main entrances are located on the north façade and there are three more doors, providing direct access to the "salon" (living room), on the south façade. The main staircase is accessed after the main entrance and there are four doors opening to the landing of the

staircase. From the door on the north-west, it is reached to the space named as office-corridor and there are three spaces, one of which is kitchen, opening to this space. From the door on the south of the office-corridor space, it is reached to the “sofa” (entrance hall). On the south of the “sofa”, there is a room having two windows on the south façade. Moreover, there is a room named as “salon” (living room) on the east of the sofa and it has a balcony looking to the south. The symmetrical organization is almost seen on the part accessed from the east door of the landing of the staircase. Though, there is a difference on the number rooms because three rooms are opening to the sofa apart from the office-corridor space instead of two rooms, seen in the west part.



**Figure 99.** The original drawing of the double storey dwellings of officers, the floor plan, scale 1/100, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 10.10.1944 (Source: TTA Archive)

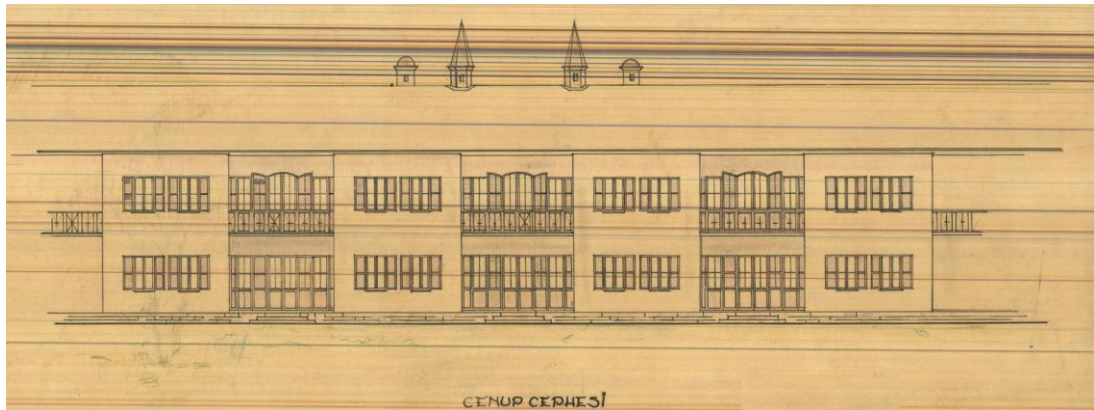
The north façade, having three main entrances, has a symmetrical façade organization. The façade organization of one module is repeating three times through the whole building. The highest windows on this façade are located above the entrance doors. There are balconies on the right and left of the entrance doors. One door and three windows are located behind the balconies. In addition to that, there is an arranged façade organization consists of three windows each on ground and first floor levels. The conical and semi-spherical chimney caps of the ventilation shafts can also be observed from this façade.



**Figure 100.** The original drawing of the double storey dwellings of officers, the north elevation, scale 1/100, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 10.10.1944 (Source: TTA Archive)

Although, the south elevation resembles the north elevation in terms of façade organization, it has larger openings than the north elevation due to the climatic features of the south direction such as lighting and warming. The entrance doors, providing direct access to the living rooms, are located between a series of windows on the ground floors. The most of the windows have louvers differently from the ones on north façade. Furthermore, the balcony parapets of this façade are more ornamented than the ones of the north façade.

The east and west elevations of the building were not drawn in the drawing sheets. Though, it is understood from the plan drawings that these facades have simpler façade organizations with respect to south and north elevations. There are only three windows on each floor levels without any balconies and movements on the façades seen on the south and north elevations.



**Figure 101.** The original drawing of the double storey dwellings of officers, the south elevation, scale 1/100, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 10.10.1944 (Source: TTA Archive)

Today, the building has a hipped roof covered with interlocking tiles. The slabs are covered with mosaics on the circulation zones out of the dwellings while the slabs are covered with timber cladding in the rooms and sofa. The floors of the wet spaces such as toilets, bathrooms and kitchens are covered with ceramic tiles. The exterior walls are covered with artificial stone plaster while the interior ones are covered with lime plaster and ceramic tiles in wet spaces. In addition to that, the ceilings are also covered with lime plaster. The frames and joineries of the doors and windows are made of timber while the parapets of the balconies are made of iron.

Although, there are no serious structural problems, material deteriorations are seen inside and outside the building. For instance, breakings and sheddings are seen on the exterior artificial stone plasters. Moreover, rising damp problems are seen on the sub-basement level of the exterior walls. Furthermore, the dampness problems are also seen on the walls of the wet spaces in the dwellings. There are fractures and cracks on the plasters of the walls of the rooms. The timber elements on the doors, windows and floors have been deteriorated and they are lacking in varnishes.



**Figure 102.** The original locking detail in the double storey dwellings of officers (left) and the texture of the artificial stone plaster, seen on the exterior walls (right) (Source: Author)

Several alterations are seen in the building when it is compared with the original drawings. For instance, the open spaces behind the balconies on the north façade have been converted to closed spaces. In addition to that, the timber louvers on this façade have been removed. Moreover, the six windows on the part near the balconies on the south façade have been altered with four larger windows. Furthermore, the heights of the windows over the main entrances are increased. The conical and semi-spherical chimney caps of the ventilation shafts over the hipped roof have also been removed. The plan scheme of the building has also been altered; for example, the spaces, named as the office corridor, have been incorporated into the dwellings by removing their individual doors providing direct access from the landings of the staircases. Moreover, the doors on the east walls of the “salon” spaces were closed. Hence, the dwellings have totally been separated from each other. To conclude, the plan schemes and the façade organizations have been altered in time although the mass of the building is generally conserved.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMEHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜL
	INVENTORY NUMBER 10: THE DOUBLE STOREY DWELLINGS OF OFFICERS	
ARCHITECT: MEHMET GÜNEY, CONSTRUCTION SECTION IN TEKEL	GENERAL VIEW	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1944		
NUMBER OF STOREY: 2 + BASEMENT FLOOR		
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: THE DWELLING		
CURRENT FUNCTION: PARTIALLY USED		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: COMBINATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM AND STONE MASONRY		
ROOF TYPE: HIPPED ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	KEY PLAN	
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: MOSAIC, TIMBER, CERAMIC TILE		
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: ARTIFICIAL STONE PLASTER, LIME PLASTER, CERAMIC TILE		
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: -		
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: DESPITE NO SERIOUS STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS, MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS ARE SEEN		
ALTHOUGH THE ORIGINAL MASS IS CONSERVED, CONDITION OF CHANGE: THE PLAN SCHEME AND FACADE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN ALTERED IN TIME		
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS		

**Figure 103.** Inventory number 10: Yge double storey dwellings of officers

### 3.3.11. The Double Dwellings of Officers

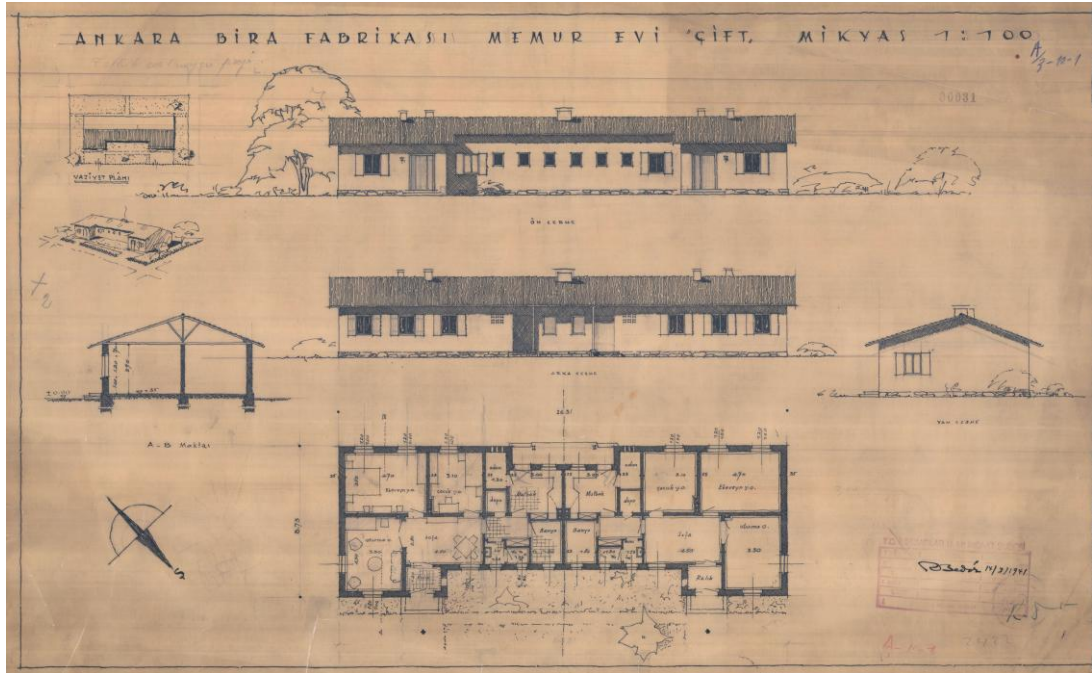
The double dwellings of workers were designed by Mehmet Güney; an architect has worked in Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, in 1947. There are two double dwellings of workers side to side in the complex of brewery. The single storey buildings have basement floors. They were constructed with the combination of reinforced concrete skeleton system and stone masonry. There is the dining hall on the north, the double storey dwellings of officers on the east, Güvercinlik Street on the south and the football pitch on the west of them. The buildings are partially used today because the number of the workers changes in different periods.



**Figure 104.** The exterior photograph from the south facade of the double dwellings of officers (Source: Author)

Four drawing sheets of three different proposals, related with the double dwellings of workers, were found in T.T.A. Archive. All of these drawings were drawn in the Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL. The first drawing sheet consists of the ground floor plan, the south, north, east elevations and a section drawn in 1/100 scale and approved in 14.03.1941. There are also sketches of site plan and axonometric drawing in this drawing sheet. The second drawing sheet was drawn by the same architect because the signatures below the sheets are the same. Though, this design, approved in 02.04.1942, was not implemented like the first design. It consists of the ground floor plan, the south, north, east elevations, a section drawn in 1/100 scale and sketches similar with the first drawing sheet. The third and fourth drawing sheets are the ones of third proposal which was implemented. They were drawn by a different architect, Mehmet Güney and approved in 09.05.1947. These two drawing sheets consist of basement floor plan, ground floor plan, the north, south, east elevations and a section drawn in 1/50 scale.

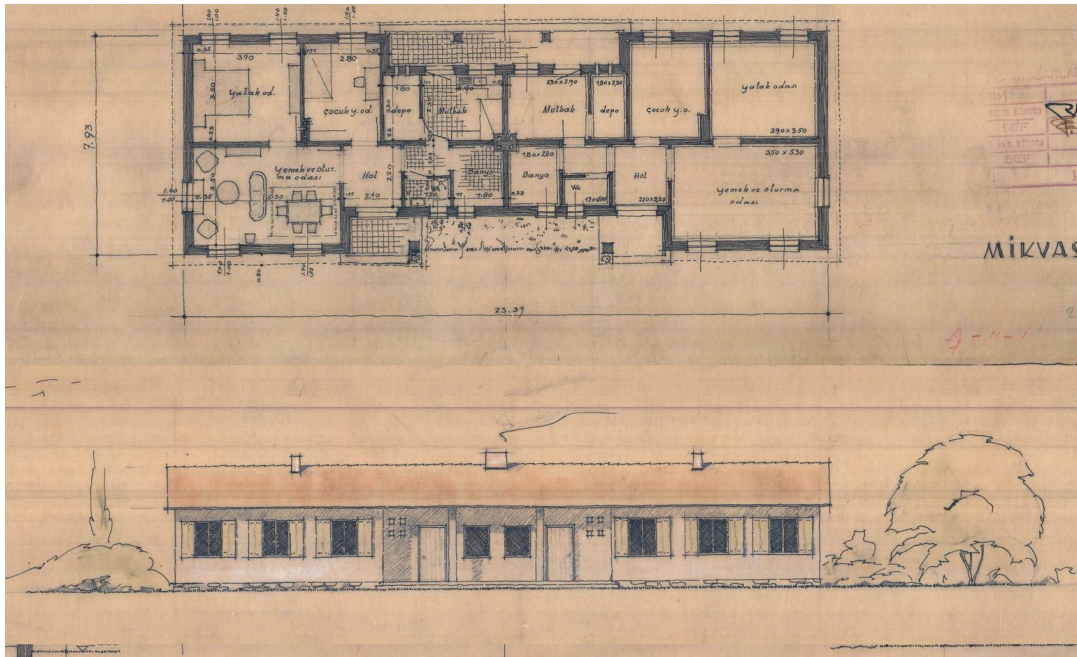




**Figure 105.** The original drawing sheet of the first proposal of the double dwellings of officers, the plan, section and elevations, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 14.03.1941 (Source: TTA Archive)

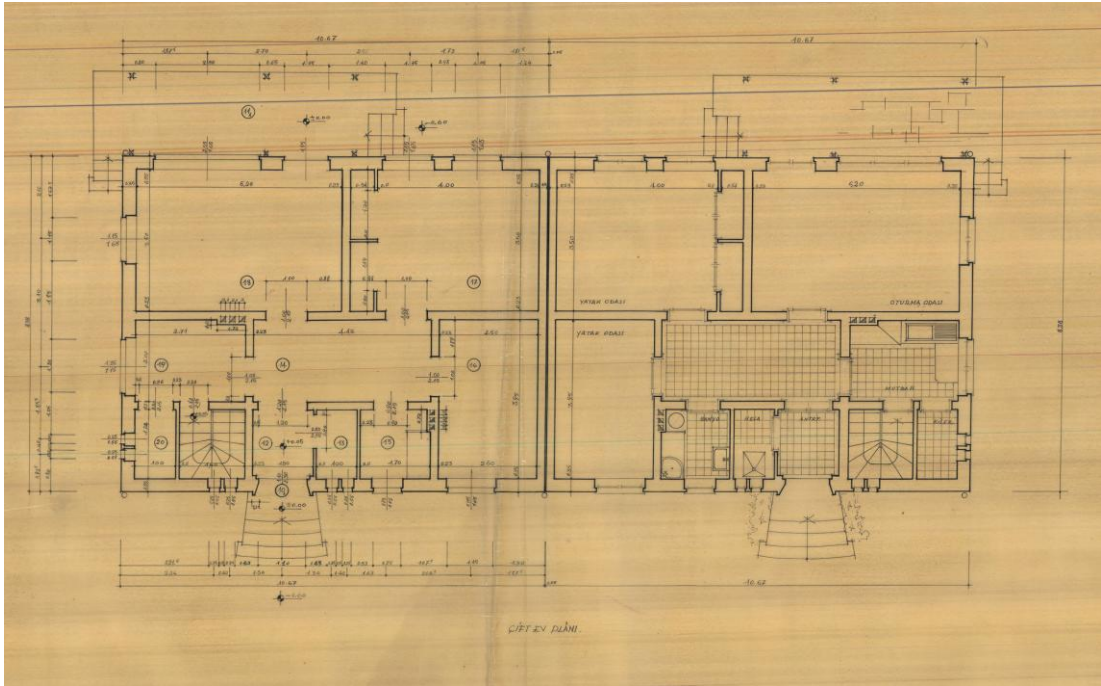
The rectangular plan scheme of the first proposal has dimensions of 26.31m to 8.73m. There are two symmetrical dwellings having entrances on the north and the south façades. The main entrances are the south ones and an entrance hall is situated after the entrance door. There is a sofa, having dimensions of 4.50m to 2.80m, on the north of the entrance hall. The living room situated on the west and the toilet and the bathroom are situated on the east of the sofa in the west dwelling. The storage and kitchen, accessed from the north façade additionally and including a woodbin, are located on the north of the toilet and bathroom. The bedrooms are situated on the north of the living room and the sofa. The south and north façades resembles each other and have symmetrical organizations. The east and west façades are similar to each other and have only one window each.

The second proposal is a variation of the first proposal in terms of molar features, plan scheme and façade organization. The plan scheme, having dimensions of 23.39m to 7.93m, is smaller than the first proposal. The main entrances on the south façade were moved through the center of the south wall. The living room was converted to the living and dining room by increasing the dimensions. The sofa was converted to entrance hall and became smaller. The storage near the kitchen was enlarged by removing the woodbin in the kitchen. The square windows in the middle of the south façade were removed and larger rectangular windows located in place of them. In addition to that, two rectangular columns supporting the roof were added in the second proposal. The timber columns on the north façade were converted to rectangular reinforced concrete columns.



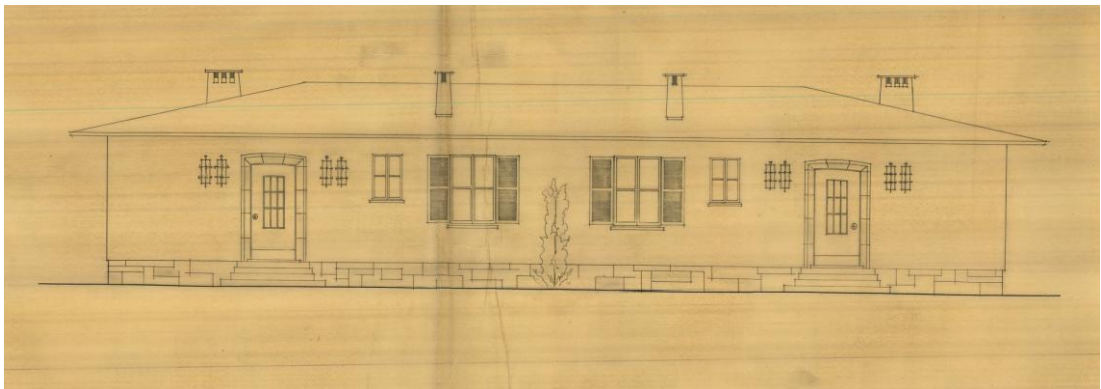
**Figure 106.** The original drawing sheet of the second proposal of the double dwellings of officers, the ground floor plan and the south elevation, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 02.04.1942 (Source: TTA Archive)

The plan scheme of the third proposal, which was implemented, has a rectangular form having dimensions of 21.39m to 8.38m. The two main entrances, accessed from four stepped stairs, are located on the south façade. After the entrance door, the square formed entrance hall is accessed. From this entrance hall, it is reached to a larger hall that all of the rooms are opening to it. The bathroom and the toilet are located on the east of the first entrance hall of the west dwelling and it is the inverse in the east dwelling. The toilet is opening to small entrance hall while the bathroom and the kitchen are opening to the large hall. There are two bedrooms and one living room on the ground floor. The master bedroom has two cupboards and the living room can be accessed from outside with the door located on the north façade. The door providing direct access to the living room is located under a porch constructed with timber. On the south of the living room, there is the kitchen having a staircase, providing access to the basement floor, and a cellar on the south. There are one hall, two storages and one room on the basement floor. The basement floor, constructed with stone masonry, is only seen on the implemented project differently from the previous proposals.



**Figure 107.** The implemented drawing of the double dwellings of officers, the ground floor plan, Mehmet Güney, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 09.05.1947 (Source: TTA Archive)

The south façade including two main entrances, have a symmetrical organization. There are two small windows having iron balusters each on the right and left sides of the two main entrances. In the middle of the façade, there are two windows having louvers and smaller ones without louvers are located on the right and left of them. The wall below the sub-basement level is covered with stones similar with the other façades. The ventilation chimneys of the bathrooms and kitchen over the hipped roof are also observed from this façade.



**Figure 108.** The implemented drawing of the double dwellings of officers, the south elevation, Mehmet Güney, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 09.05.1947 (Source: TTA Archive)

The west façade has four windows and two of them are identical and the other ones have different dimensions. The identical two windows are the ones of the cellar and have iron balusters. The one on the left of them are higher and wider than the previous ones and have louvers. The far left one is the highest window and has louvers like the previous one. The timber porches over the entrance doors of the north façade can also be observed from this façade.

The north façade is the most transparent facade with respect to other facades. All of the openings on this façade including the entrance doors have louvers. The timber porches over the entrance doors and the windows near them are situated on this façade. The top frames of the windows adjacent to the entrance doors are arched. Finally, the east façade has identical façade organization with the west façade.

Today, the building has a hipped roof covered with interlocking tiles. The exterior walls are covered with artificial stone plaster while the interior ones are covered with lime plaster and ceramic tiles. Moreover, the ceilings are also covered with lime plaster. The frames and joineries of the doors and windows are made of timber while the balusters are made of iron. The slabs of the floors are covered with ceramic tiles in circulation zones and wet spaces while they are covered with carpets in the living rooms and bedrooms. Although, there are no serious structural problems due to being single storey, material deteriorations are seen especially on the plasters of interior walls. Moreover, deformations and deteriorations are seen on timber elements such as the doors, windows and louvers.



**Figure 109.** The additional timber construction which is not seen on the original drawings (left), the altered and enlarged window with altered iron balusters added in recent times (right) (Source: Author)

Several alterations are seen in the building when they are compared with the original drawings. For instance, the spaces on the north façade below the porches have been converted to spaces by closing with timber structures. In addition to that, the stone coverings below the sub-basement level have been removed. The small windows having iron balusters and the windows near them have been removed and larger windows are located in the places of them. Furthermore, the two louvers on the windows of the south façade have been removed and iron balusters have been placed in the places of them. To summarize, the molar features and the plan schemes are generally conserved while the façade organizations have been changed due to the alterations in the places and the dimensions of the openings.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMEHİNDİ
	INVENTORY NUMBER 11: THE DOUBLE DWELLINGS OF OFFICERS	ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜL
ARCHITECT: MEHMET GÜNEY, CONSTRUCTION SECTION IN TEKEL	GENERAL VIEW	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1947		
NUMBER OF STOREY: 1 + BASEMENT FLOOR		
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: DWELLING		
CURRENT FUNCTION: PARTIALLY USED		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: COMBINATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM AND STONE MASONRY		
ROOF TYPE: HIPPED ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	KEY PLAN	
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: CERAMIC TILE		
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: ARTIFICIAL STONE PLASTER, LIME PLASTER, CERAMIC TILE		
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: -		
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: THERE ARE NO SEVERE STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS AND MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS		
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL MASS AND FACADE ORGANIZATIONS WERE PARTIALLY CHANGED		
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS		

**Figure 110.** Inventory number 11: The double dwellings of officers

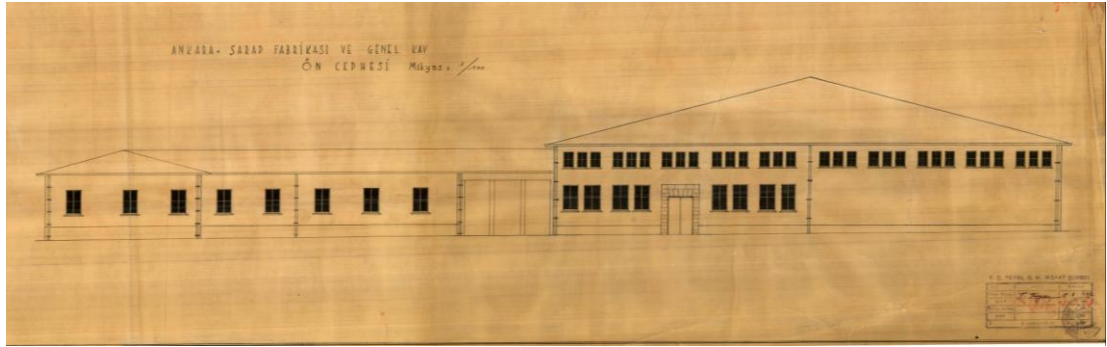
### 3.3.12. The Wine and Whiskey Production Building

The wine and whiskey production building was designed by Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, in 1947. The double storey building also has a basement floor. It was constructed with the combination of reinforced concrete skeleton system and stone masonry. There is the railway on the north, the beer filling building on the east, the ateliers on the south and the rakı production building on the west of it. The building was designed for wine production and the whiskey production function has been added to the building in time. The building is not used today similar with the other production buildings.



**Figure 111.** The exterior photograph from the south facade of the wine and whiskey production officers (Source: Author)

Eight drawing sheets, related with the wine and whiskey production building, were accessed in T.T.A Archive. Two of the drawing sheets were approved in 21.05.1946; five of them were approved in 17.03.1947 and the last one was approved in 02.05.1956. 1946 dated two drawing sheets consist of the basement and ground floor plans. Moreover, these drawing sheets were also approved by Cemil Ortalan, who was “şarap mütehassısı” (wine expert). 1947 dated five drawing sheets consist of four elevations and two sections and 1956 dated drawing sheet includes a basement floor plan. All of the drawing sheets were drawn in Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, in 1/100 scale. It is understood from the signatures on the drawing sheets that; the drawings, drawn in different dates, were drawn by different architects.



**Figure 112.** The original drawing of the wine and whiskey production building, the south elevation, scale 1/100, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 17.03.1947 (Source: TTA Archive)

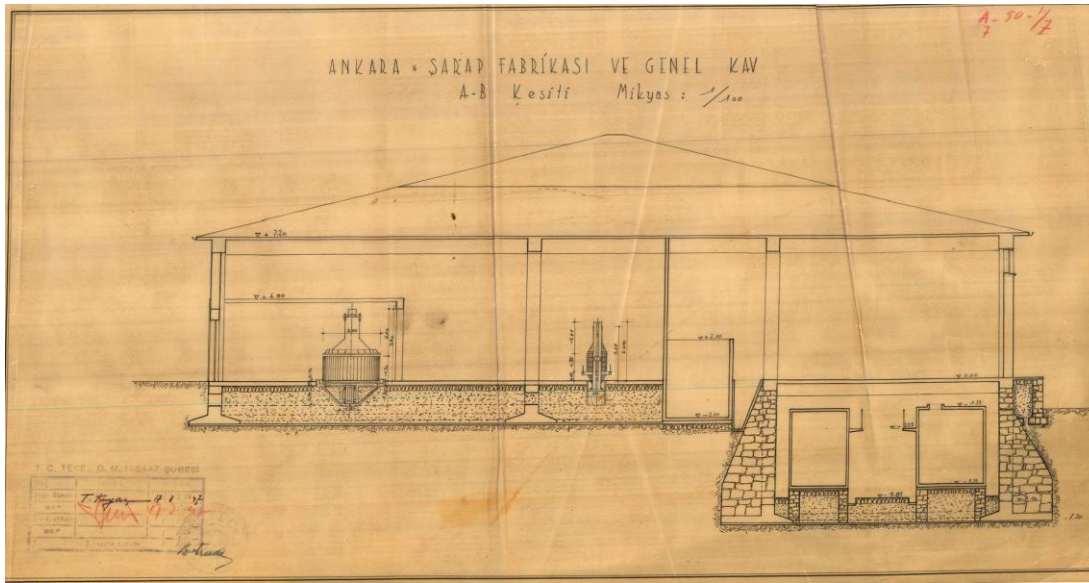
It was written in the 1947 dated drawing sheet including C-D section that, the stone masonry and reinforced concrete structures of the parts drawn in 1946 was completed. It is understood from this note that, the building was constructed in two stages, in 1946 and 1947. The part constructed in the first stage, in 1946, has a rectangular plan scheme with the dimensions of 40.69m to 20.81m. It is understood from the 1947 dated drawings that, the terrace on the south was constructed as a closed space. The short side of the rectangular plan composed of six structural axes located in every four meters while the long side composed of five structural axes having eight and twelve meters spans. There is fermentation space in the middle of the building. The manipulation and press space, including two rooms and the main staircase, is located on the north of the fermentation space. The staircase adjacent to the west wall of the manipulation and press space provides access to the basement floor. There are "kuv"s (the large containers in which the wines are settled) with different dimensions on the basement floor. After the first stage constructed in 1946, the second stage was constructed in 1947. With the construction of the second stage, the rectangular plan scheme was converted to U-formed plan on the ground floor. There is a space at the bottom of the courtyard on the basement floor. The elevator and the main staircase, providing access to the basement floor, are located on the north west of the building. There are wine product spaces, storages, bureaus and toilets on the ground floor of the parts constructed in second stage. The wine cellars and the kuv's were located on the basement floor.

The south façade, including the main entrance door, consisted of the single storey and double storey parts according to the original drawings. There was no window on the right part of the ground floor of the double storey part. There were four windows each on the right and left of the entrance door, surrounding area of which was covered with stone claddings. The windows of the first floor were smaller than the ones of the ground floor. The single storey part had similar windows with ones on the ground floor level of the double storey part. The double storey part also had a steeper hipped roof than the single storey part.

The west façade had three entrance doors, two of which was accessed by a heightened platform differently from the far right one. There were six windows between these three doors. The hipped roof of the double storey part could also be observed from this façade.

The north façade resembles the reverse or mirror of the south façade in terms of molar features and façade organization. There were six entrance doors on this façade differently from the south one having one entrance door. Moreover, the windows on the first floor level were smaller than the ones on the ground floor level. The colonnaded passage providing access to the courtyard was also located on this façade.

The east façade had three entrance doors, two of which were accessed from a heightened platform while the other one was accessed from a stair. Only double storey part could be observed from this façade and there was no window on the ground floor level. There were thirty small windows on the first floor level of this façade.



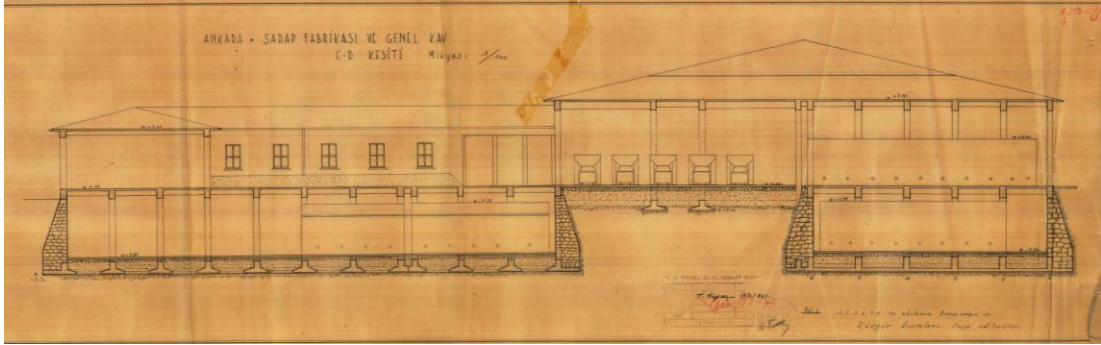
**Figure 113.** The original drawing of the wine and whiskey production building, the A-B section, scale 1/100, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 17.03.1947 (Source: TTA Archive)

As described before, the whiskey production was started in the complex of the brewery in 1963. There was a need of additional spaces for the production of whiskey. Therefore, an additional mass was constructed on the courtyard of the wine production building. This mass exists today in the wine production building. Though, there is no information about the drawings of this addition in T.T.A Archive so the construction date and architect of this additional building is not known. It is understood from the original site plans that, the building was constructed between 1960 and 1984 because this additional mass is seen on the 1984 dated site plan while not seen in 1960 dated one. According to the starting date of the whiskey production in the brewery and the original site plan drawings, the additional building for the whiskey production was most probably constructed in the beginnings of the 1960's.

Today, the building has a hipped roof on double storey part and gable roof on the triple storey part covered with interlocking tiles. The slabs are covered with leveling concrete and mosaics on the most of the parts while there are also floors covered with ceramic tiles. The exterior walls are covered with artificial stone plaster and plastic dyes while the interior ones



are covered with lime plaster, plastic dye and ceramic tiles. In addition to that, the ceilings are also covered with lime plaster while there are parts covered with suspended ceilings. The frames and joineries of the doors and windows are made of timber and iron.



**Figure 114.** The original drawing of the wine and whiskey production building, the C-D section, scale 1/100, Construction Section in General Directorate of TEKEL, 17.03.1947 (Source: TTA Archive)

Although, there are no serious structural problems, material deteriorations are seen inside and outside the building. For instance, rising damp problems are seen on the sub-basement level of the exterior walls. Moreover breakings and sheddings are seen on the plastic dyes of the exterior walls especially below the sub-basement level. The water accumulation due to the drainage problems is seen on the basement floor. Furthermore, the dampness problems, occurred due to the drainage problems, are also seen especially on the ceilings below the roof. There are fractures, cracks and sheddings on the plasters and dyes of the interior walls. The iron architectural elements such as doors and windows have corrosion problems while timber elements have been deteriorated and lacking in varnishes. In addition to that, some of the ceramic tiles on the interior walls have partially broken off.

Many alterations are seen in the building when it is compared with the original drawings. For instance, there is an additional floor on the double storey part having gable roof. In addition to that, the façade organizations have been altered by addition and removal of doors and windows while there are alterations on the dimensions of the most of these architectural elements of the facades. Some of the interior doors are closed with brickwork walls while some of the windows are closed with plywood panels. Several ceilings in the building were covered with suspended ceiling, having dampness problems and material deteriorations. To conclude, the original mass, plan scheme, façade organizations and original materials have been altered in time.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMELEHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜL
	INVENTORY NUMBER 12: THE WINE AND WHISKEY FILLING BUILDING	
ARCHITECT: CONSTRUCTION SECTION IN TEKEL	GENERAL VIEW	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1947		
NUMBER OF STOREY: 2 + BASEMENT FLOOR		
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: WINE PRODUCTION		
CURRENT FUNCTION: NOT USED		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: COMBINATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM AND STONE MASONRY		
ROOF TYPE: HIPPED AND GABLE ROOFS WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	KEY PLAN	
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: LEVELING CONCRETE, MOSAIC, CERAMIC TILE		
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: LIME PLASTER, PLASTIC DYE, CERAMIC TILE		
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: 1960-1984		
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: DESPITE SLIGHT STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS, SERIOUS MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS ARE SEEN		
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL MASS, PLAN SCHEME, MATERIALS AND FACADE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN ALTERED		
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
	INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS	
		
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS		

**Figure 115.** Inventory number 12: The wine and whiskey filling building

### 3.3.13. The Dining Hall

The dining hall, designed by İsmet Şen Construction Company, was constructed in 1976. The double storey building was constructed with reinforced concrete skeleton system with brick infill. There are the beer filling building on the north, the workers club on the east, the dwellings of officers on the south and the ateliers on the west of it. The building is not used today because there are less than twenty workers and officers in the brewery complex.



**Figure 116.** The exterior photograph from the east facade of the dining hall (Source: Author)

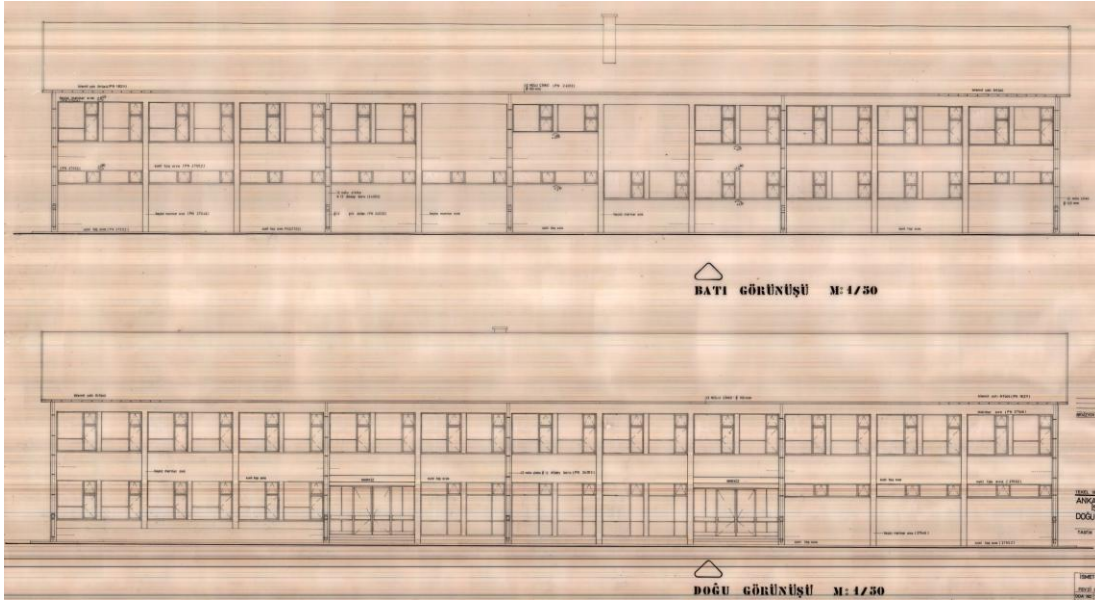
1976 dated drawings related with the dining hall consist of four drawing sheets. The drawings were drawn by İsmet Şen Construction Company and were approved in 22.10.1976. Two drawing sheets consists of ground and basement floor plans drawn in 1/50 scale. The third drawing sheet consists of the east and west elevations drawn in 1/50 scale. Finally, the last drawing sheet consists of two sections and two elevations including the north and south ones.

The building has a rectangular plan scheme elongating through the north and south direction. The two main entrances are situated on the east wall of the building and there is also a service entrance on the south wall. The main staircase is located in the entrance hall, adjacent to the east wall in the middle of two main entrances. The officers dining hall and the dressing rooms of the female workers are situated on the south of the entrance hall. The dressing rooms of the male workers are located on the north of the entrance hall. There are toilets and showers on the south of the dressing rooms of male workers. The kitchen on the south of the toilets can be accessed from both the entrance hall and the service door on the

south façade. There are preparation, pastry and cooking parts in the kitchen. The cold storage and the cellar are situated on the south of the kitchen.



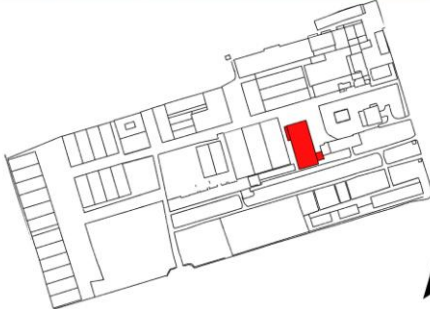



The dining hall, the largest space on the first floor, is accessed by the main staircase located in the entrance hall. The first floor has a symmetrical organization and the service spaces, such as the office and dish washing area, divide the dining hall into two parts. The foods prepared in the kitchen on the ground floor are sent to the first floor with the lifters.

The east façade, including the main entrance doors, has the most openings with respect to other facades. The ribbon windows on the right of the ground floor level symmetrical façade organization. The structural axes can be observed due to the protrusive columns. The service door is located on the south façade and the ribbon windows are located over this door. The south façade visually divided into three parts and there is no window on the left one. There are windows only in the middle part on the first floor level. The pediment composed due to the form of the gable roof is situated over these windows. The west façade resembles the east façade however there is no entrance door on this façade and there are more ribbon windows than the east façade. The north façade resembles the south façade however it has a symmetrical façade organization differently from the south façade.



**Figure 117.** Construction drawing of the dining hall, the west and east elevations, İsmet Şen Construction Company, 22.10.1976 (Source: TTA Archive)

The building, constructed with reinforced concrete frame system with brick infill, has a gable roof cladded with interlocking tiles. The white marble plasters and artificial stone plasters were used on the facades. All of the slabs on the ground and first floors were cladded with mosaics. Moreover, the walls and ceilings inside the building were covered with lime plasters. The frames and joineries of the doors and windows are made of timber and iron. The reinforced concrete porch between the ground and first floors on the south façade is an additional architectural element. Furthermore, the entrance door and the staircase providing access to it are the additions not seen on the original drawings. Apart from these additions, the mass, plan scheme, architectural elements and the materials are conserved.

	DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM	MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RESTORATION OZAN SÜRMEHİNDİ ADVISOR: DR. NİMET ÖZGÖNÜL
	INVENTORY NUMBER 13: THE DINING HALL	
ARCHITECT: İSMET ŞEN CONSTRUCTION CO.	GENERAL VIEW	
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1976		
NUMBER OF STOREY: 2		
ORIGINAL FUNCTION: THE DINING HALL		
CURRENT FUNCTION: NOT USED		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM WITH BRICK INFILL		
ROOF TYPE: GABLE ROOF WITH INTERLOCKING TILES	KEY PLAN	
FINISHINGS OF THE FLOORS: MOSAIC		
FINISHINGS OF THE WALLS: LIME PLASTER		
DATES OF PERIOD ADDITIONS: -		
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: THERE ARE NO SEVERE STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS AND MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS		
CONDITION OF CHANGE: ORIGINAL MASS, PLAN SCHEME, MATERIALS AND FACADE ORGANIZATIONS ARE CONSERVED		
EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPHS		
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS		

**Figure 118.** Inventory number 13: The dining hall



## CHAPTER 4

### VALUES, PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

#### 4.1. VALUES

The assessment of values is a significant activity in the conservation of cultural heritages due to its role in the process of defining conservation principles and decisions. The assessment of values has been a debated issue methodologically in the discipline of the heritage conservation because the defined values can change in different periods and contexts. Moreover, the approaches for assessing values can differ due to the diversity in cultures, politics, economics, contexts and the perception of aesthetics.

The studies related with the assessment of values have been started at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. One of the earliest examples in this scope is the article named as “Modern Cult of Monuments” written by Alois Reigl, an Austrian art historian, in 1902. Reigl defined the values in two groups, which were named as commemorative values and present day values. The commemorative values were composed of the age value, historical value and intentional commemorative value while the present day values were composed of use and newness values.

**Table 1.** Summary of heritage value typologies devised by various scholars and organizations (Source: Mason, 2002)

Reigl (1902)	Lipe (1984)	Burra Charter (1998)	Frey (1997)	English Heritage (1997)
Age	Economic	Aesthetic	Monetary	Cultural
Historical	Aesthetic	Historic	Option	Educational & Academic
Commemorative	Associative-symbolic	Scientific	Existence	Economic
Use	Informational	Social	Bequest	Resource
Newness			Prestige	Recreational
			Educational	Aesthetic

The value assessment methodologies discussed by international organizations have been increased in last years. For instance, English Heritage published an article related with the assessment of values in 1997. According to this study, the values were defined as cultural, educational and academic, economic, resource, recreational and aesthetic. As Mason specified, the paper published by the English Heritage is one of the comprehensive and balanced studies related with the assessment of values because the value categories focus on how heritage is used and valued. Another methodology studied by an international organization is “Burra Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance”. According to this study, the cultural significance emphasized in a detailed manner and the values were defined as aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values.

In 1998, Feilden and Jokilehto specified the value assessment in Management Guidelines for World Heritage Sites by grouping values into cultural and contemporary socio-economic values. The cultural values include identity value, relative artistic and technical value and rarity value (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1998). The contemporary socio-economic value includes

economic value, functional value, educational value, social value and political value. In 2002, another methodology related with this scope was published by Mason in the research report of The Getty Conservation Institute named as "Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage". The name of the Mason's article in this report is "Assessing Values in Conservation Planning: Methodological Issues and Choices". In this article, a methodology, composed of a provisional typology, is formed by emphasizing the significance of the values in the defining conservation decisions. The values are divided into two groups which are sociocultural and economic values. The sociocultural values are composed of historical, cultural/symbolic, social, spiritual/religious and aesthetic values while the economic values are composed of use (market) value and nonuse (nonmarket), composed of existence, option and bequest, values (Mason, 2002). The values are specified in a balanced and comprehensive manner by emphasizing that they can change in different periods and contexts.

In Turkey, the assessment of the values of cultural heritage has also been discussed in last years. For instance, Madran and Özgönül specified the values in their publication by emphasizing the previous methodologies formed by various scholars and organizations. In this publication, value types were defined as continuity value, historical value, commemorative value, mythological value, artistic and technical value, authenticity value, rarity value, uniqueness value, group value, plurality value, homogeneity value, economic value, functional value, traditional value, educational value, and document values (Madran and Özgönül, 2005). In addition to that, Köksal's unpublished Phd Thesis is an academic source including the assessment of the values of industrial heritage. The assessment of the industrial heritage of İstanbul is categorized in various value types including, historical significance, functional significance, cultural significance, symbolic significance, architectural-artistic significance, rarity value, continuity in use, industrial archaeological significance, originality value and environmental significance (Köksal, 2005). Furthermore, Kılınç proposed a new methodology in her unpublished master thesis in 2009. According to this methodology, the values were grouped into three groups which are intrinsic, extrinsic and economic values. The intrinsic values include age value, historical value, technical/artistic value, authenticity/originality value and document value. The extrinsic values include sociocultural value, political value, aesthetic value, educational value, symbolic value, commemorative value, identity value, spiritual/religious value, mythological value, relative art value, rarity value, uniqueness value, group value and plurality value while the economic values are composed of use/functional value, market value and continuity in use (Kılınç, 2009).

Various studies have been developed by different scholars and organizations in order to reach a comprehensive and balanced value assessment related with cultural heritage. In this study, different methodological approaches have been examined according to their compatibility to the context of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm. Mason's study is a significant example specifying the values in a balanced manner without conflicting them each other. Furthermore, it was created after the examination and criticism of other international researches conducted by various scholars and international organizations. As a result, it is thought that assessing the values of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm can be specified in parallel with the methodology of Mason.

#### **4.1.1. Sociocultural Values**

Sociocultural values are one of the determinant factors in the conservation of cultural heritage because the sociocultural values are formed by the meanings that people devoted to them. Hence, the assessment of the sociocultural values can be emphasized by clearly understanding the meanings and phenomenal devotions that the culture and society share.



In the case of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm, assessing the sociocultural values including the historical, cultural/symbolic, social, spiritual/religious and aesthetic values are conducted in parallel with the Mason's methodology.

**Historical values** are rooted from the relation of a cultural heritage with the past of history. As Mason specifies, historical value can accrue in several ways: from the heritage material's age, from its association with people or events, from its rarity and/or uniqueness, from its technological qualities, or from its archival/documentary potential. First of all, the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm possesses historical values with its context. Ataturk Forest Farm is one of the significant evidences in the role of architecture in the formation of a new nation-state. Although it seems like to be founded to develop the social and economic life, it was founded to be used as a practice zone for the cultural transformation of a modern nation-state. The social reforms and developments have firstly been experimented and seen in this farm. The farm was used as a school for the proliferation and edification of the reforms in the public. Therefore, the farm has an historical significance in the foundation and development process of Turkish Republic.

The brewery is one of the significant elements of Ataturk Forest Farm in terms of its contribution to the development and transformation of the national economy. It was the first brewery founded in the Central Anatolia in addition to Bomonti Beer Factory in İstanbul. Therefore, the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm has played an important role in the economic development of a new nation-state. The factories including the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm have played an important role in the transformation from agricultural economy to industry-based economy by the foundation of new republic and it creates the documentation value as a part of historical values. It is also one of the first examples in Ankara providing economic development as a result of the combination of agriculture and industry. It can also be regarded as one of the first built-up areas in Ankara preventing the economic dependency to agriculture. Hence, the brewery has taken an important place in the industrialization history of Ankara and Turkey.

Mason places **educational value** as a part of historical value because educational value lies in the potential to gain knowledge about the past in the future through, for instance, archaeology or an artist's creative interpretation of the historical record embodied in the heritage. In relation to that, the harmony between the forms, structural systems, materials and architectural elements compose the educational value of the brewery. Moreover, the organization of various production buildings in relation with the production process gives significant educational information to us.

**Cultural and symbolic values** are the meanings that the people share and a cultural heritage is a whole with its cultural and symbolic values. As described before, Ataturk Forest Farm possesses symbolic values as a result of its role in the transformation of a society. In addition to the transformation of a society, the shared cultural values and their meanings have been altered with this transformation. Ataturk Forest Farm has become a symbol in the physical environment with its symbolic role in the formation of a new nation-state.

The brewery is one of the important elements which compose Ataturk Forest Farm. Although it possesses cultural values as a result of its context, Ataturk Forest Farm, it represents various shared meanings in the public. In the first years of the brewery, the workers have witnessed and experienced the cultural transformation as described above. Moreover, the building of the brewery with its chimney in front of the production buildings has a cultural and symbolic value for the people from Ankara and the visitors who have visited Ataturk Forest Farm.

Randall Mason specifies **political value** as a part of the cultural and symbolic values because political values stem from the connection between civic/social life and the physical environment and from the capacity of heritage sites in particular to stimulate the kind of positive reflection and political behavior that builds civil society. Political value can be manifestly symbolic, or it can stem from research and understanding of how heritage sites are created and evolve, and from learning about who has shaped the environment. In parallel with this definition, Ataturk Forest Farm was founded as a result of an ideological approach and political decision. Before the foundation of the brewery of the beer production had been managed by foreign investors and it was not compatible with national economy policies. Hence, the brewery was founded as a result of a political decision, First Five Year Industry Plan, which was prepared with the order of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk to accelerate industrialization.

Moreover, the building was designed by Ernst Egli and it is one of the political values of the site. The invitation of the foreign architects after the foundation of new modern nation-state was a policy in order to reflect the new modern ideas on the physical environment. Egli is one of the representatives of the foreign architects in that period. He has worked in the faculties of architecture and designed more than 50 buildings in Turkey. Therefore, he has been involved in both education and implementations. Egli's mission as architect was beyond establishing necessary architectural infrastructure for the operation of the state. It was expected from them to present state as modern, advanced and civilized, to give an identity that was designed by the West, to the state (Atalay Franck, 2009).

**Social values** are closely related with the notion of "social capital," which is a widely used concept in the social science and development fields. As Mason specifies, the social values of heritage enable and facilitate social connections, networks, and other relations in a broad sense, one not necessarily related to central historical values of the heritage. The brewery has been in relation with various social groups in various periods. For instance, in the production periods the workers have become a social group in the brewery. In relation to that, the organization of the brewery has responded to the social needs of the workers with its social buildings such as worker's club, public bath and dwellings. The beer park in the complex has not only served for the workers but also served for several social groups such as bourgeois and upper class. The men and women have rehabilitated themselves together by drinking beer in a modernist lifestyle. Moreover, TEKEL beer with its long bottle, is a well-known beer which has been served for the society in a constant period although it does not exist today.

**Aesthetic values** can be specified as a part of sociocultural values because the sense of aesthetic is formed with the help of culture and the society. As Mason mentions, aesthetic refers to the visual qualities of heritage and many interpretations of beauty, of the sublime, of ruins, and of the quality of formal relationships considered more broadly have long been among the most important criteria for labeling things and places as heritage. According to these definitions, the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm possesses aesthetic values in its body. The synthesis of contemporary culture with classical culture and the synthesis of internationality with locality were aimed by the architect of the building, Ernst Egli. His works became prominent in terms of functionality if they are compared with other international architects who had worked in Turkey in the same period. The brewery of AFF is also one of the examples that functionality composes the design. The production process has shaped the organization of the buildings of the brewery. For instance, the harmony of the forms, materials and structural systems of the buildings can be regarded as aesthetic. The marks of

modernist approach of Early Republican Period can be seen through the buildings. Moreover, reinforced concrete system as an advanced technology with respect to the period of construction was used in the buildings. Furthermore, the organization of various buildings having different missions in the process of production can also be regarded as the combination of function and aesthetic from a different perspective.

#### 4.1.2. Economic Values

Economic values, which overlap a great deal with the sociocultural values, are divided into two categories, use value (market value) and nonuse value (nonmarket value). **Use values** are market values, which the ones are most easily assigned a price. According to Mason, use values of material heritage refer to the goods and services that flow from it that are tradable and priceable in existing markets. The site of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm composed of 99.149 m<sup>2</sup> of land. Even without the value of the buildings, the value of the lands is very high due to being near the city center, being easily accessed from the various districts of Ankara by using main arterial roads such as Eskisehir Road and İstanbul road. Moreover, the refunctioning of the site and the surrounding buildings and areas which are not used today will probably increase the use value of the brewery. The possible development in the tourism as a result of a managed organization will also increase these values.

**Nonuse values**, which can also be defined as nonmarket values, are difficult to evaluate with prices and they are not traded in markets. Nonuse values can be specified in three categories which are existence value, option value and bequest value. **Existence value** can be valued to the heritages only for their existence although it is not used or experienced by the public. According to that, the brewery possesses existence value despite being not used or experienced by the people because the main buildings still exist today. **Option value** is formed by the probability of the use in the future although it is not used today by the public. It is valid for the case of the brewery because there is a possibility of refunctioning and reusing in the future. **Bequest value** is rooted from the desire of public for transferring a cultural heritage to the next generations. In parallel to this, the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm should be transferred to the next generations by conserving its social, cultural and economic values.

## 4.2. PROBLEMS

### 4.2.1. Problems in Urban Scale

Ataturk Forest Farm is a significant urban fabric for Ankara with its physical, natural and historical tissue possessing social, cultural and symbolic values. The farm possesses values with its integrity although the land losses process starting from the 1940's has damaged it until today. Nevertheless, as described in the second chapter, "The Master Plan of Ataturk Forest Farm Lands in 1/10000 scale" and "Conservation Master Plan of First Degree Natural and Historical Site", which will damage the social and economic integrity of Ankara and Ataturk Forest Farm and will destroy the natural and historical tissue of the farm, was approved in 13.08.2010 with 2494 numbered decision by the assembly of the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality.

Although the nonprofit organizations and the chambers of architects, landscape architects, urban planning, environment and agriculture engineers has sued in constitutional court about these planning decisions, the implementations in the Ataturk Forest Farm have been

continuing rapidly. A new four-lined road, which passes near *Etiler Orduevi* and connects Ataturk Forest Farm with Etimesgut, is being constructed today. Unfortunately, this road, started with the approval of the plans in the assembly of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, divides the farm into two parts and damages the integrity of the farm. Furthermore, almost 2500 historical trees more than 50 years old have been removed in order to build the road (Cumhuriyet Newspaper, 2012).

After these infrastructure works, the turn will come to the new constructions and the existing buildings. In relation to that, construction of a new prime ministry building has been started in recent times. The brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm is also one of the buildings that will be affected from these irresponsible implementations. According to the information taken from the workers and officers of the brewery in the conversations made in the site surveys, National Assembly has bought lands near the brewery to construct residence for the parliamentarians. Moreover, National Assembly will buy the lands of the brewery to construct social facilities by demolishing the existing buildings. Furthermore, the information related with the demolition of the brewery has appeared in the media. According to the article of Sertaç Eş, the journalist of Cumhuriyet Newspaper, a social facility, including a congress center and a wedding saloon, will be constructed in the site of the brewery by demolishing the existing buildings. It was also defined that the project related with the social facility in the lands of the brewery had been approved by Cultural Heritage Conservation Board in the second meeting. Moreover, Natural Heritage Conservation Board's 26.12.2012 dated and 64 numbered decision can be a milestone for the future of the brewery of A.F.F. According to this decision, the brewery site was removed from the grade 1 natural site area by showing reason that the site is an artificial environment. This unacceptable decision will be able to be the main threat for the conservation of the brewery site in the future.

After an archive study in the Cultural Heritage Conservation Board, it is seen that none of the buildings in the brewery is registered. According to 02.06.1992 dated and 2436 numbered decision, T.C.D.D. Station building and its lodge, Ataturk Museum House and the state cemetery was defined as worthy for conservation and there is not any decision for the conservation and registration status of the brewery. Therefore, there is no obstacle for the threat of being demolished due to the construction of new social facility of National Assembly and this issue is the main problem that the brewery complex will face in the upcoming days.

Another main problem of the brewery is being functionless despite its total area of 99.149 m<sup>2</sup>. Most of the buildings including the production ones are not in use due to the stoppage in the production. Moreover, the used buildings, which are rarely seen, are not used according to their original function. For instance, a part of the old factory building is used as Ataturk Museum although it is not known and visited by the people. In addition to that, the malt building is used as administration building despite its original malt production function. Furthermore, the west part of the beer filling building is used as the bureaus of a water production and distribution company.

The functional problems are also seen on the surrounding buildings of the brewery. For instance, the public bath on the east of the brewery, which was constructed by Egli in same period with the construction of brewery, has been in social, functional and physical integrity with the brewery in time and constructed for the needs of the workers of it, has been left to its fate and not in use today. The buildings constructed in recent times and located between these two buildings have become a physical obstacle preventing the relation between these two buildings. In addition to that, the restaurants on Çiftlik Street also ruin the integrity in the center of Ataturk Forest Farm because the physical relation between the buildings, such as the brewery, train station, dwelling of workers and public bath, is prevented by these

restaurants. . Furthermore, the car park on the south of the brewery is an undefined space and loaded with an incorrect function considering the context. The brewery is not in any physical and functional with the repair shop on the west of it.

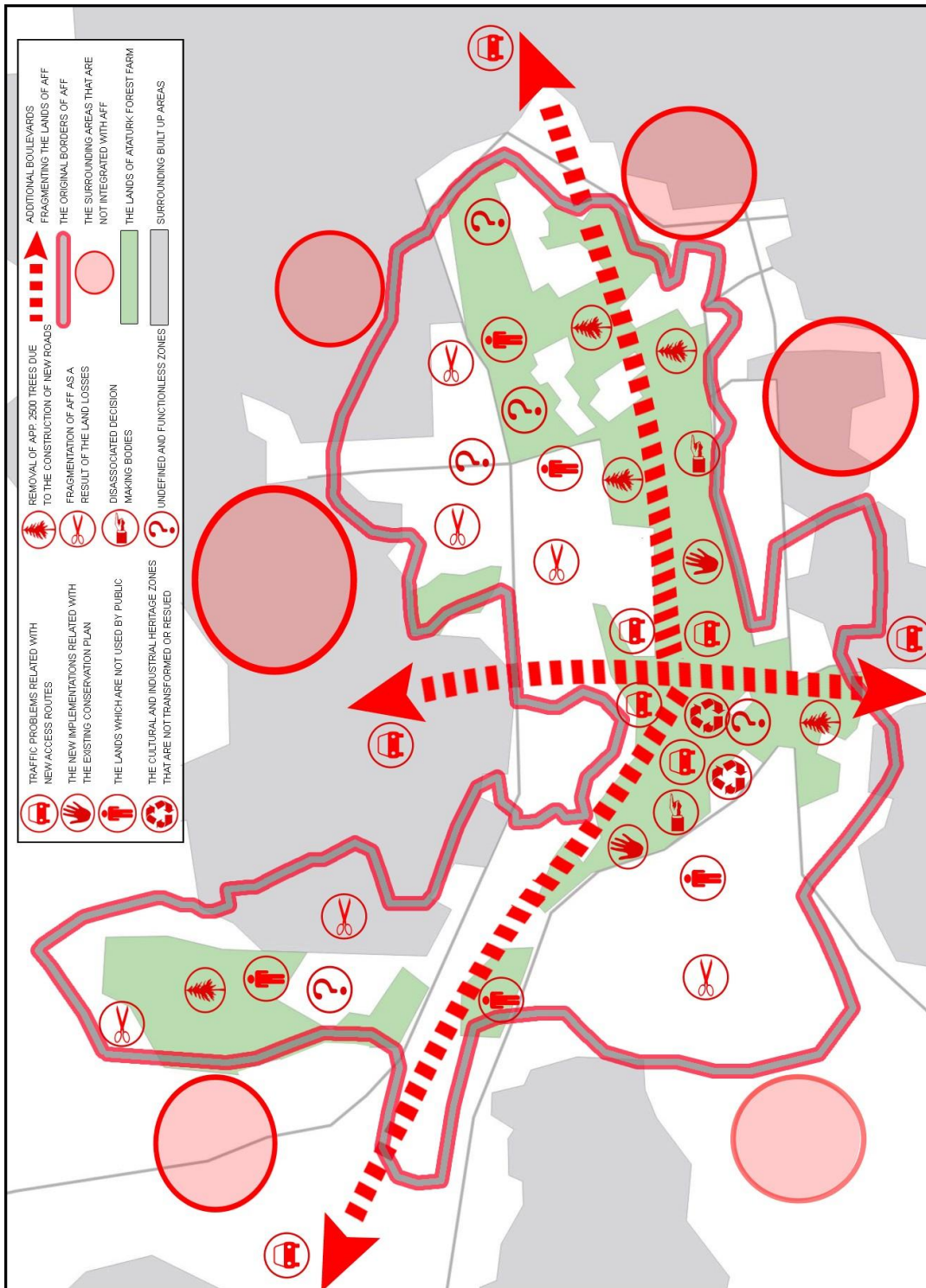
The railway, located on the north of the brewery, has been in relation with the brewery because the crops of the fields of Inner Anatolia have been transported with railway and collected in the brewery to be processed. After the beer productions, the products have again transported with the help of the railway to the cities of Anatolia. Nevertheless, this functional relation between the railway and the brewery is broken off today because the beer production has been stopped for thirteen years. In addition to that, the railway is also not in use as a result of the new railway line, located on the north of the existing railway and being constructed today. Therefore, the loss of the functional and physical relation between the railway and the brewery is a problematic issue that should be regarded.

The authentic relation between open and built-up spaces in the brewery complex is not conserved due to the unskilled additional buildings constructed in recent times. Especially the hangars on the west of the site, which was constructed with steel skeleton system and used by a water distribution company today, totally ruin the original design of the site and prevent the perception of the area from the west of the site.

The original landscape of the site is one of the elements that are not conserved in the complex of brewery. According to the old photographs and the literature review, the beer park , where the bourgeois and the upper class in the society visit and recreate themselves by drinking themselves, has been a significant green zone in time not only for the brewery but also for Ataturk Forest Farm. Unfortunately, the beer park, which has been a part of the brewery complex, does not exist today and the green areas in the place of it is an undefined space and in bad condition in terms of landscape features. Furthermore, the football pitch on the west of the double dwellings of officers is out of condition today. Due to the insufficient number of workers for the rehabilitation of the landscape and the greatness of the site with respect to the number of workers create problems for the conservation of landscape of the brewery.

Most of the machines, vehicles and tools used in the production process and having industrial archaeological value has not been conserved and removed from the brewery although their traces can be seen in the production buildings. Feroğlu has defined in his thesis that, the grind mill of barley was the only machine existed in that date and it was thought to be sold by Mey İçki Company, the owner of the brewery in that period as a result of the privatization, to Rahmi Koç Teknoloji Museum. In relation to that, the grind mill of barley does not exist today. Nevertheless, the pieces, having industrial archaeological value, express their values more when they are in their original context. Therefore, the loss of the production machines as potential industrial archaeological pieces is a crucial problem that is faced today.

The public reaction against the planning decisions and irresponsible implementations seen in different places of Ataturk Forest Farm is insufficient. The petitions organized by the chamber of architects have not taken sufficient reactions from the people of Ankara. Moreover, the protests organized for the disintegration of Ataturk Forest Farm have not attracted the expected attention. The media also contributes to this unawareness by creating perceptual selectivity in the public. To sum up, the public awareness about the conservation of Ataturk Forest Farm and the brewery is not in a sufficient level.



**Figure 119.** The problems of Ataturk Forest Farm in urban scale



**Figure 120.** The problems of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm with its surrounding environment

The limited access and the traffic jam in the center of Ataturk Forest Farm is also a problematic issue. The new access routes as a result of the new built roads create problems for the tourists and newcomers, who want to visit the farm. The restaurants on the Çiftlik Street also contribute to the traffic jam seen especially on the weekends. The access problem and the traffic jam problems are one of the problems in the center of Ataturk Forest Farm.

#### **4.2.2. Problems in Building Scale**

Many problems affecting the brewery complex and its surrounding environment are also related with the buildings of the brewery themselves. Seventeen buildings of total sixty four buildings, most of them have been used as production buildings in time, are not in use today and the remaining ones are not used with their original function in general. The problem related with being functionless is not the only problem seen in the buildings of the brewery. For instance, the removal and transportation of the production machines, which can give information about the production process, has caused the identity loss of the buildings. The production building is a whole with its elements, machines and tools used in the production process and without these elements disidentification problem occurs.

There are also problems such as material decays and deteriorations in the buildings, which have not been repaired in recent times, although serious structural problems are not seen on them. Hence, it is known that several repairs have been implemented to these buildings in recent times. For instance, the repair implemented in 2001 is one of the comprehensive repairs implemented in last years. Nevertheless, these implementations have caused the formation of irreversible serious problems. The original masses, plan schemes, façade organizations, architectural elements and the materials of the buildings have been lost partially or totally. As a result of these implementations, the buildings have been converted to the ones, which have lost their identity and authenticity. The original conditions can only be understood by the help of the original construction drawings and the old photographs in some buildings because of the additions and alterations. Although, several problems are seen on the buildings generally, each building has its own problems on the basis of its condition and context.

- The old factory building, which has partially been repaired in recent times, has problems related with functionality, incorrect implementations, structural condition and material decays. The building is not used today apart from the dwelling part which is partially used by the workers and the officers. The bureaus on the ground floor have been used as an administration part in time but they are not used today. The meeting room and its service spaces have been organized as "Ataturk Saloon and Museum" but it is not known and visited by the public. Therefore, this part is also accepted as a functionless space. The old production part on the east of the building is also not used although there are several production machines in it. The repairs, implemented to the bureaus and "Ataturk Saloon and Museum" in recent years, have caused the loss of original plan scheme, architectural details and the materials. Moreover, the old production and dwelling parts are in need of repair because there are slight structural problems in addition to the material decays and deteriorations.

- The entrance and dwelling building has fewer problems with respect to the old factory building. The building is used as a space providing security on the entrance similar with the original function. Nevertheless, the north of the passage is used as a market located on



Çiftlik Street. An additional space has been constructed to be used as the storage of the market. Therefore, there is a problem with the additional function incompatible with the building and the loss of original mass and plan scheme. The building is also in need of repair especially on the timber architectural elements.

- The silo building has problems related with functionless, structural condition and material decays. The building is not used today and it is a significant problem both for the building and the whole brewery. The physical and functional relation seen through the production process between the building and the railway does not exist because both the railway and the building is not used today. There are slight structural problems in the building because many holes in different dimension have been opened on the slabs to provide physical relation between the machines on different floors. Therefore, structural continuity and stability is corrupted on the slabs of the building. The material decays are also seen especially on the painted and plastered surfaces of the walls and the floor coverings. In addition to that, there are drainage problems on the basement floor and water accumulated on this floor as a result of these drainage problems.

- The malt building, which was repaired in 2001, has problems related with functionality and implementations incompatible with the original condition. The building is partially used as an administration building today differently from the original malt production function. Moreover, many spaces are not in use due to the limited number of officers. Many alterations, which were specified in previous chapter, have been implemented to the building in order to adapt the building to its new function. The original mass, plan scheme, façade organization and materials have been lost or altered after these implementations.

- The beer filling building is one of the production buildings around the courtyard, which were repaired in 2001. It faces with some problems related with being functionless and recent implementations. The building is partially used today and the west part of it is used by a water distribution company differently from the original function. The remaining parts are not used and the production machines have been removed from these spaces. Therefore, the building has lost its identity and original function as a result of this functional alteration. Furthermore, repairs made in 2001 caused irreversible problems in the building. The authenticity and the architectural identity of the building has been lost due to the alterations on the plan scheme, material, architectural elements and details. Although the building was repaired in 2001, decays and deteriorations are seen on the materials inside the building.

- The boiler house has fewer problems with respect to the other buildings located around the courtyard. First of all, the repairs in 2001 were not implemented to the boiler house. Therefore, the building has conserved its authenticity apart from the legible additional buildings on the north facades. Moreover, the coal fired and fuel-oil fired boilers still exist in the building. Hence, the building has conserved its identity with its function and machines related to this function. Nevertheless, the building is in need of repair similar with the other buildings, which have not been repaired in recent times.

- The boiling and fermentation building has problems related with functionless and the loss of identity and authenticity. It is one of the buildings, which have been exposed to implementations in 2001. The original plan scheme, façade organizations and the architectural elements were partially altered in these implementations. Hence, the architectural identity and the authenticity of the building have been lost. Moreover, the building is not used today and it is another problem that the building faces. The production machines have been removed and transported from the building and the building has lost its

identity related with the production process. Furthermore, the parts, which were not repaired in 2001, have problems in the deteriorations on the surfaces of the walls and the floors.

- The beer settling building has similar problems with the other production buildings around the courtyard. It is not used today and all of the machines and steel stands for settling the beer have been removed from the building. Therefore, the building remains as a core without any architectural identity. Moreover, the building was exposed to implementations in 2001 and the plan scheme of the building was totally changed. All of the inner walls were removed and the whole building was converted to a single space. Therefore, the architectural identity of the building was totally lost after these implementations. Furthermore, the bronze *Ankara Birası* writing on the north façade, which is one of the significant elements composing the architectural identity of the building, has been removed from the building in time.

- The workers club has been designed to response the social needs of the workers and officers. Nevertheless, the number of workers and officers decreased after the stoppage in production. Hence, the building has become a functionless space due to the limited number of workers. Moreover, it is seen that the molar features, plan scheme and the façade organizations have been altered in time when today's condition is compared with the original drawing. Therefore, the building has problems related with functionless and the loss of authenticity.

- The double storey dwelling of officers and the double dwellings of officers have similar problems related with periodical use and the loss of original architectural features. It is understood from the original drawings that, the original masses, plan schemes and architectural elements have been altered or lost in time. Moreover, the dwellings are partially used by the limited number of workers and the guests coming out of the city. In addition to that, the material decays and deterioration are seen especially inside the buildings. Dampness problems are also seen mostly on wet spaces such as kitchen, bathroom and toilets.

- The wine and whiskey production building is the one having the most sitting area with respect to other buildings. The building is not used today similar with the other production buildings and being functionless of such a building having the most sitting area in the brewery complex is also a significant problem for the study area. The production machines have been removed from the building similar with the other production buildings. Therefore, it has lost its architectural and functional identity with the removal of its function and architectural elements.

- The dining hall has fewer physical problems with respect to other buildings. The main problem is the loss of function due to the limited number of workers remaining in the brewery complex. The building has no structural problems although there are slight material problems inside the building. The original mass and plan scheme have been conserved despite a few changes on the facades of the building.

### **4.3. POTENTIALS**

#### **4.3.1. Potentials in Urban Scale**

The site of the brewery complex consists of 99.149 m<sup>2</sup> of lands and sixty four buildings. Therefore, such a large area with its unused buildings possesses potentials for new functions and uses. New functions can be loaded by conserving the values and with an comprehensive approach regarding the need of functions in urban scale. In parallel with the

potential of refunctioning, the surrounding buildings, which were constructed in same period with the brewery such as the public bath, dwellings of workers and train station, are not used efficiently today. Therefore, the surrounding buildings have also potential for reuse and refunctioning. Nevertheless, the functioning of these buildings should be achieved with and comprehensive approach including the reuse of the brewery instead of separate implementations. Furthermore, the empty lands around the site possess potential for the brewery and its surrounding environment. The potential of these empty areas should be evaluated regarding the brewery and its role in the future.

The brewery has been in physical relation with the railway in time, due to the functional relation as a result of the production process. Nevertheless, there is no physical and functional relation between the brewery and railway today. Although, this situation can be seen as a problem for the brewery, the possible relation with the railway is a potential for the brewery regarding the significance of the railway not only for the brewery but also for Ataturk Forest Farm. On the north of the original railway, a new railway for high-tech trains is being constructed today.

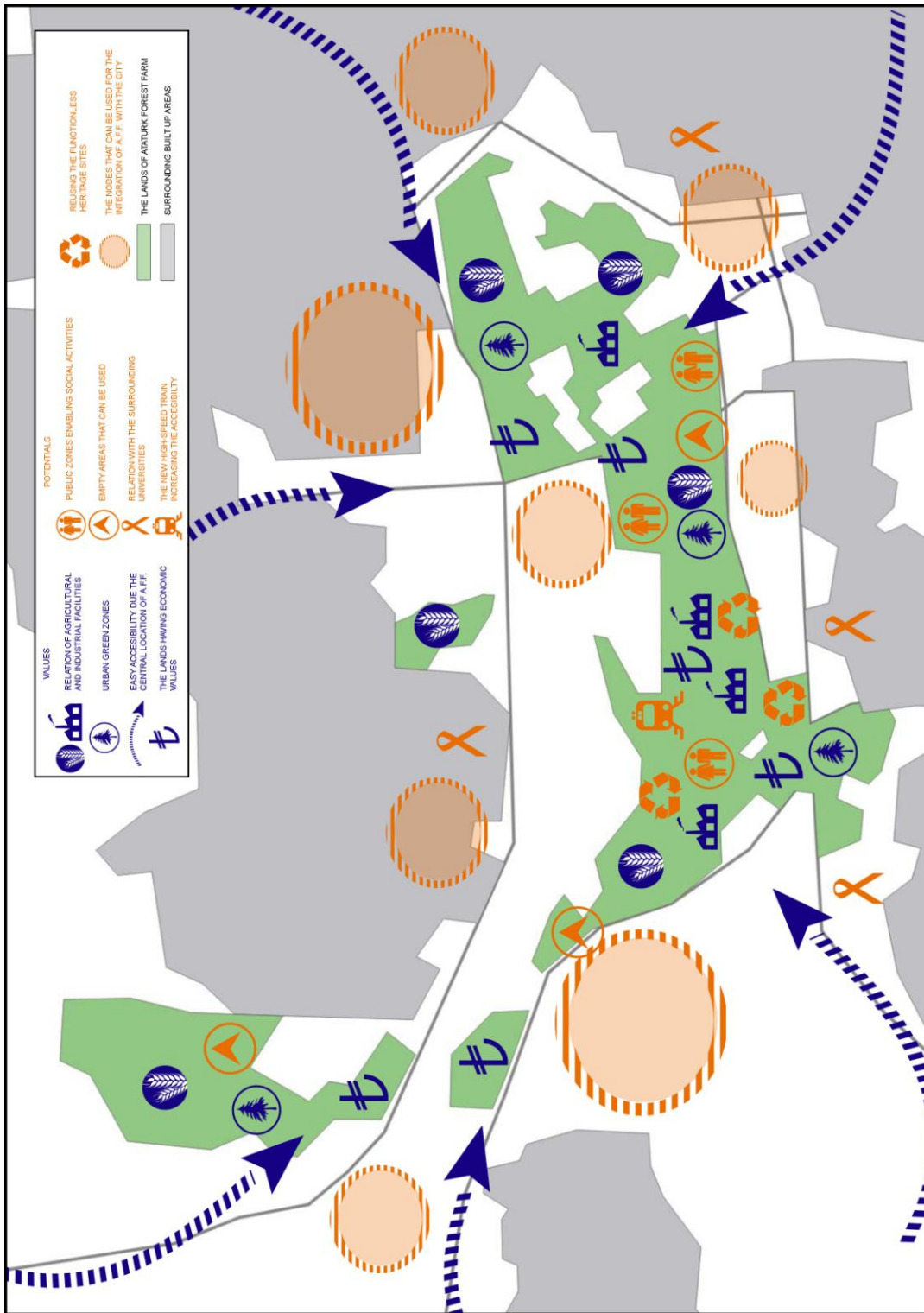
The new railway is also a potential for the brewery because the value of the lands around this railway line will probably increase. Furthermore, the access to the brewery and its surrounding environment will be easier with the help of this new railway line. In the reuse and refunctioning of the brewery, the potential of relation with new railway line should be evaluated.

The brewery is located between the main artery roads such as İstanbul Road and Eskişehir Road. The access becomes easier with the help of these main artery roads and it is a potential for the site. Moreover, the brewery complex is located in the Central Zone of Ataturk Forest Farm where the restaurants are located. This area is commonly visited by the people of Ankara especially at weekends. Hence, being adjacent to a commonly visited zone is a potential for the brewery. Furthermore, the landscape of the brewery is in bad condition today although the beer park in the brewery complex has served for the people of Ankara in time for the need of green zones. The open areas with its landscape features can be regarded as a potential for the future of the brewery. With a compatible organization and rehabilitation in the landscape of the brewery, the open zones will become more useful spaces for the people of Ankara and the visitors outside the city.

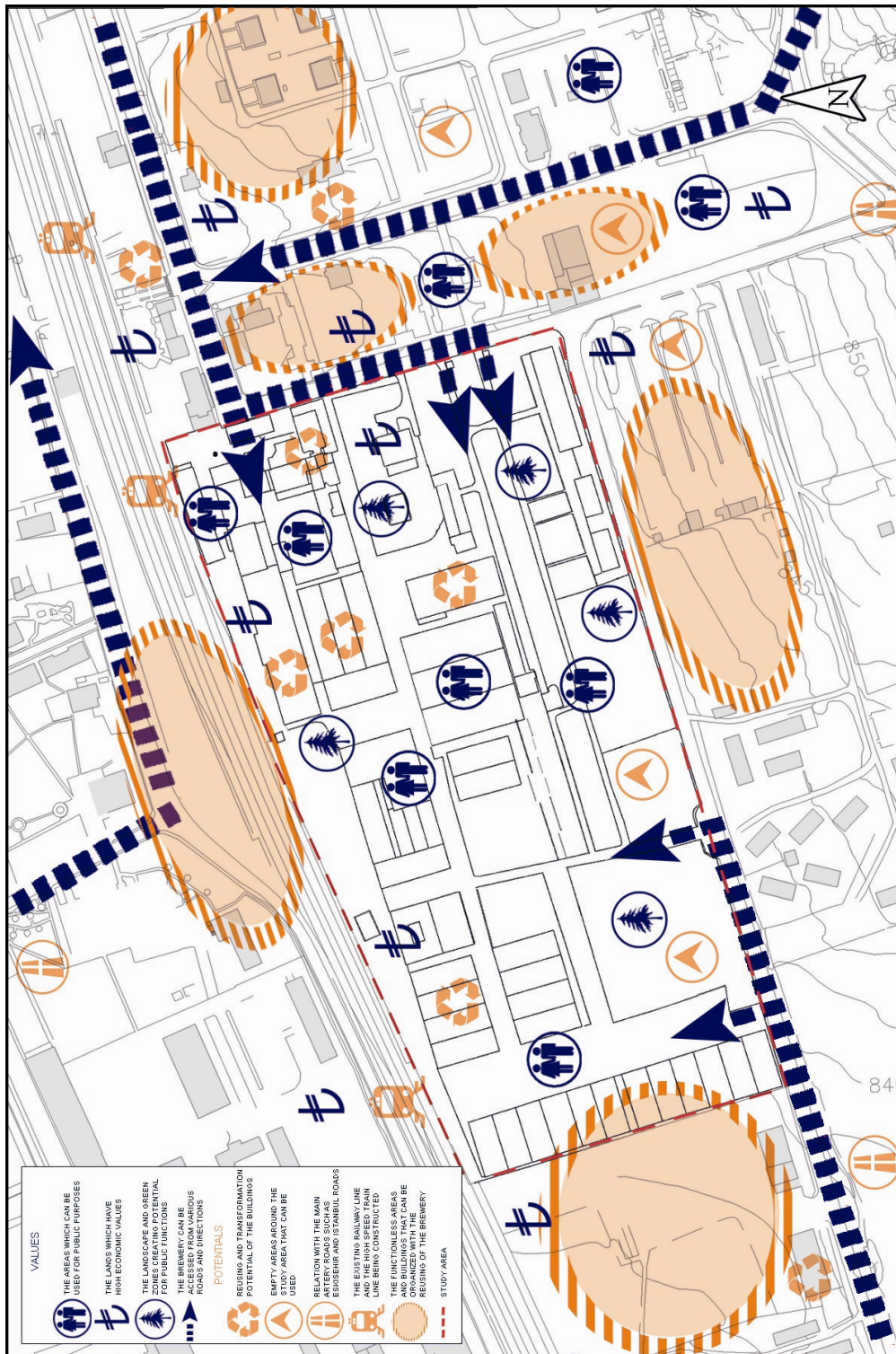
#### **4.3.2. Potentials in Building Scale**

The potentials in urban scale are generally related with the buildings of the brewery also. Most of these potentials are specified as a result of the features of the buildings. The spatial variability in the buildings in terms of dimensions, lighting, height etc. provides potentials for various purposes including reusing. The reuse and refunctioning potential of the site is also a result of the buildings' condition of being functionless. Moreover, the buildings have potential due to having diversity in architectural and industrial elements. Hence, the buildings have also features composing potentials individually in addition to common potentials.

- The old factory building is the oldest building in the site and composed of various functions such as production, dwelling and the administration although it is not used today. The organization of various functions in one building is a potential that should be conserved and represented. Moreover, the brick chimney over the roof of the production part is an architectural element provides industrial identity to the building. The brick chimney is one of the rare original elements of the old factory building because the original mass, plan scheme and façade organizations have been altered in time. Furthermore, there are significant



**Figure 121.** The values and potentials of Ataturk Forest Farm in urban scale



**Figure 122.** The values and potentials of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm with its surrounding environment

pieces such as the typewriter of Ataturk, the dinner set used by Ataturk and the original script of 10<sup>th</sup> year speech in the museum part. Though, these important pieces cannot be seen by the visitors and the potentials of these pieces can be evaluated.

- The entrance and dwelling building differs from the other buildings in brewery complex because both the dwelling and entrance functions are gathered in one building. This organization is a potential for the building that should be conserved and represented. Moreover, it is located on Çiftlik Street near the restaurants and the relation with the Çiftlik Street and restaurants is a potential feature of the building.

- The brick chimney over the roof of the malt building represents the industrial and architectural identity of the building although the general mass, plan scheme and façade organization is not conserved. Therefore, the brick chimney, as one of the rare industrial and architectural elements of the malt building, should be evaluated as a potential element for the presentation of the malt building as an industrial building. Furthermore, the relation with the courtyard is conserved and still exists today. Hence, the relation between the malt building and the courtyard should be evaluated as a potential for the reorganization of the functions and relations between the buildings.

- The beer filling building has a modular plan scheme and organization which can be compatible with various functions. Therefore, the large functionless spaces can be evaluated as potential spaces compatible with any functions. In addition to that, there is a relation between the beer filling building and the courtyard similar with the other production buildings around the courtyard. The potential of this physical and functional relation with courtyard should be evaluated.

- The boiler house with its reinforced concrete chimney in front of it possesses potentials for reusing and refunctioning. The part on the east of the original boiler house is composed of a space without columns and it is a potential space for the functions that need large spans. Moreover, many original machines have been conserved in the building differently from the other production buildings. Hence, the representation of these original machines can be regarded as a potential for the building and the brewery.

- The beer settling building has lost its original plan scheme due to the repairs implemented in 2001. The interior walls have been removed in these implementations. Nevertheless, the problem of the loss of original plan scheme can also be regarded as potential because the space with no inner walls can be used for various purposes.

- The silo building is one of the functionless buildings in the brewery. The modular organization of the dodecagon storage units provides reuse of the building. In addition to that, the silo building is located on the south of the railway and there have been physical and functional relations between the silo and the railway in time. Nevertheless, there is no relation between the silo building and the railway today due to the stoppage in the production process. Although it is seen as a problem for both silo building and the brewery, it is also a potential that can be evaluated.

## CHAPTER 5

### DEFINING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE BREWERY OF ATATURK FOREST FARM

The brewery of Atatürk Forest Farm, which is one of the most significant examples of the industrial buildings of the Early Republican Period and located in Atatürk Forest Farm having cultural, ideological and symbolic significances for Ankara, should be conserved and handed down the next generations. The values, problems and potentials defined in the previous chapter can be used as a database for defining the conservation principles. Conserving the existing tangible and intangible values, cultural significance, authenticity and the integrity of the site should be the main aim in the process of conservation. The methodology of the conservation of the brewery can be formed by defining main conservation principles initially and the detailed principles can be developed with respect to these main decisions. According to that, four main principles related with the conservation process of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm can be specified as:

- a. Cancellation of existing plan with its implementations related with it and the registration of the buildings
- b. Preparation of a comprehensive Conservation Management Plan
- c. Adaptive and appropriate reusing of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm
- d. Creating a self-sufficient organization aiming the socio-economic and environmental sustainability in relation with the conservation management plan and adaptive reuse

These main principles are defined in order to find immediate solutions for existing problems and organize a rationalist, comprehensive and balanced conservation and reusing process for creating a living environment.

#### **a. Cancellation of existing plan with its implementations related with it and the registration of the buildings**

Ataturk Forest Farm includes one of the main urban fabrics for Ankara that should be conserved with its physical, natural and historical tissue regarding its social, cultural and symbolic values. Despite the damage of land losses process starting from the 1940's until today, the farm possesses sociocultural and economic values with its integrity. Nevertheless, as described as a problem in the previous chapter, "The Master Plan of Ataturk Forest Farm Lands in 1/10000 scale" and "Conservation Master Plan of First Degree Natural and Historical Site" damage the social and economic integrity of Ankara. Recent oblivious interventions, such as the additional boulevard passing through the center of Ataturk Forest Farm, damage the integrity and identity of the farm. Therefore, existing plan with its implementations related with it should immediately be terminated before the formation of irreparable damages.

According to the oral information taken from the workers and officers of the brewery and the news received from the media, National Assembly has been planning to demolish the

existing buildings of the brewery in order to construct a social facility, including a congress center and a wedding saloon. As described in the previous chapter, the project related with the social facility in the lands of the brewery has been approved by Cultural Heritage Conservation Board. Pressing a charge in the administrative court in order to obtain stay of execution should be the first action for the conservation of the brewery. After that, application to Cultural and National Heritage Conservation Board by defining cultural and industrial significance and values of the brewery should be made in order to register the buildings of the brewery because the registration of the buildings is the only way for conserving the buildings of the brewery according to the legal framework.

#### **b. Preparation of conservation management plan for Ataturk Forest Farm**

Conservation Management Plan should be settled, based on a broader concept of industrial heritage, which includes not only the "monuments" and the "remarkable buildings", but also their context. The connection of the urban spaces, landscape features, green zones, junctions and nodes should be provided with the help of this planning process. In relation to that, the cultural and industrial heritages in the site can be conserved if the functions and meanings which are favored are compatible with the identities and characteristics of the structures. Therefore, several principles should be taken into account in the conservation management process of the site and its surrounding environment:

- The lack of awareness and the presence of different and contrasting concepts on conservation among authorities and public opinion should be prevented by increasing the awareness in the public.
- The legal tools for a complete heritage classification and conservation should be provided by the help of governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- The imbrication of powers and responsibilities, and the lack of institutional capacities and technical skills should be prevented.
- An expert team including academicians, architects, city planners, conservation experts, landscape architects, engineers, sociologists, economists and art historians should be formed in order to conduct multidisciplinary planning activities.
- Setting up an incremental planning process, which should be implemented gradually through a well-coordinated sequence of regulative measures, strategic aims and studies, is necessary to compose sustainable and self-sufficient organization.
- The subjective aims and decisions instead of objective ones should be prevented in order to reach rationalist approaches in the process of Conservation Management plan.
- The legal framework should be understood in detail and the planning process and implementations should be compatible with it.
- An appropriate institutional set-up should be created in order to deal with the preparation and the follow-up of various regulatory and planning actions.
- Detailed inventory of buildings and open spaces in Ataturk Forest Farm should be realized by using GIS techniques or similar contemporary tools in order to serve as an information database for the preparation of appropriate regulation to control the building activities and for the establishment of a Conservation Management Plan.



- Preparing a Conservation Management Plan should not be the only goal. Nevertheless, composing a sustainable and long-term planning process for ensuring the continuous management of Ataturk Forest Farm should be the ultimate goal.
- Long-term and consistent conservation strategy with the help of a strategic vision and appropriate planning tools which include architectural heritage and the historic urban fabric as a potential asset, not as a constraint, for sustainable development.
- The plan should be closely linked and integrated, into the more general urban planning process, as a tool, which ensures the conservation of the cultural and industrial heritage within the framework of the future urban development.
- The newly urbanized areas should be evaluated as buffer zones where no interventions could be allowed that may cause further demolitions to the urban tissue;
- The environmental situation, including the ecological conditions, the infrastructural network, and the municipal services should be planned in detail in order to provide integrity between these elements.
- The socio-economic conditions including the social structures, economic activities, employment issues, the service and facilities available to the population should be well analyzed and evaluated.
- The analysis of the various building typologies including residential, commercial, religious buildings should be conducted in order to identify the current transformations being made by the inhabitants and users. Furthermore, these analyses should evaluate the morphological and functional structures of the various districts.
- The industrial and cultural heritage areas and buildings should be identified and classified in order to determine different degrees of conservations and interventions.
- Existing open spaces between buildings, as well as the green and cultivated areas should be conserved and rehabilitation decisions should be undertaken.
- Temporary regulatory measures for the conservation of the historical architectural and urban features should be established by defining conservation areas, buffer zones and no-build zones.
- The gradual implementation of urban regeneration, rehabilitation and conservation priority projects should be established concerning some crucial "special project zones", which should be identified in the process.

### **c. Conservation of the brewery of Ataturk Forest Farm by adaptive and appropriate reusing**

Appropriate use is one of the key factors in the conservation of cultural heritages. Firstly, the definition of adaptive use can be defined as "process by which structurally sound older buildings are developed for economically viable new uses" (Austin, 1988). Several aspects related with appropriate and adaptive reuse should be evaluated before the reusing decisions. The "intensity of use" and the "degree of intervention" are the significant aspects related with the adaptive and appropriate reuse concept involved in the conservation project

(Chapman, 2007). “**Intensity of use**” refers to how many new elements are introduced and correspondingly how many new requirements have been imposed on a site or building. An example may be a large private house turned into an apartment building or group of flats. Three units may well preserve the original character of the residence; five may be too many. If the project requires changes to the roof to accommodate even more units in order to meet the client’s needs, this may further bring into question the appropriateness of the choice of reuse.

According to Chapman, “**Degree of intervention**” introduces other concerns. How much must a structure be altered in order to allow a new use or uses? Will a steel frame be needed? Will walls be required to divide open spaces into offices or rooms? Will an important component of the structure need to be rebuilt? These questions underscore the larger question of whether a planned new use is a good one or whether it will undermine the very values that are to be preserved.

The appropriate and adaptive reuse is seen one of the significant ways for ensuring the conservation of industrial heritage sites according to the international documents and charters. For instance, in the Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments, declared in 1931, “appropriate use” has entered into the language of conservation. The significance of the development of appropriate use compatible with the case specified as:

*“Proposed restoration projects are to be subjected to knowledgeable criticism to prevent mistakes which will cause loss of character and historical values to the structures”.*

Under “Doctrines and General Principles” this same early document states:

*“The Conference recommends that the occupation of buildings, which insures the continuity of their life, should be maintained but that they should be used for a purpose which respects their historic or artistic character”.*

According to Chapman, the 1964 Venice Charter, the first comprehensive post-World War II statement of international conservation principles, considered the issue of appropriate use with even greater clarity. Article 5 explains:

*“The conservation of monuments is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose. Such use is therefore desirable but it must not change the layout or decoration of the building. It is within these limits only that modifications demanded by a change of function should be envisioned and may be permitted.”*

“Joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes” is a contemporary and comprehensive document published in 2011. The article 10 in this document specifies the significance of appropriate and adaptive use in the conservation of cultural heritages as:

*“Appropriate original or alternative and adaptive use is the most frequent way and often the most sustainable way of ensuring the conservation of industrial heritage sites or structures. New uses should respect significant material, components and patterns of circulation and activity. Specialist skills are necessary to ensure that the heritage significance is taken into account and respected in managing the sustainable use of these industrial heritage sites and structures.”*

As defined above, the appropriate and adaptive reuse is seen one of the significant ways for ensuring the conservation of industrial heritage sites according to the international documents and charters. Nevertheless, method and organization in this concept should be compatible and proper to the case study. The models can help to specify the most compatible strategies and provide the effective reusing management of the industrial heritages (Leus, 2011). The RIBA Plan of Work describes the different steps of the reuse process. This model is widely used and comprises three phases, which are feasibility research, preconstruction period and preparation and implementation of actual construction work (Phillips, 2008). Preparation of **feasibility studies** and assessment of options should be conducted with the identification of needs and objectives. Therefore, the spaces which are in need of repair or restoration should be defined carefully in order to prevent unnecessary restoration implementations. Maximum benefit and efficiency should be obtained from the buildings instead of demolishing them although they are in bad conditions. Secondly, **preconstruction works**, which consists of designing concept, design development, technical design, production information and tender action, should be organized. Preparation of concept design including outline proposals for structural and building services systems, outline specifications and preliminary cost plan is a key point for development of structural and building services systems, updated outline specifications and cost plan. Preparation of production information in sufficient detail helps to enable a tender or tenders to be obtained. The participants of the tenders should be examined in detail in terms of their experience in the conservation issue. Thirdly, **preparation and implementation of actual construction work** can be organized by appointing the contractor and issuing of the necessary information to the contractor. Main problems in conservation implementations are generally related with the incompatible implementations of contractors due to the lack of knowledge about conservation. Therefore, the control mechanism should be organized in detail in order to prevent careless and irreversible implementations. With the help of this methodology, the adaptive and appropriate reusing of the brewery can be organized. Nevertheless, there are several principles that should be taken into account in the project process of adaptive and appropriate reusing and the implementations related with this issue:

- The new use should create minimal change in the defining characteristics and values of the building, its site and surrounding environment. The reuse potential of the surrounding buildings and empty lots should be evaluated and the reusing process should be developed regarding the existing and possible functions of the surrounding environment in order to create integrity through the site.
- The historic character of the site should be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize the features of industrial heritage should be avoided. The brewery complex should be recognized as a physical and historical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create fake images of historical development, such as adding architectural elements which are not compatible with the building should not be undertaken.
- The brewery complex has been altered in time; those changes and period additions that possess historic significance should be retained and preserved. Distinctive architectural features, finishes, and construction techniques that characterize the typology of industrial heritage should be preserved.
- Deteriorated parts should be repaired instead of being replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature should match the existing ones in design, color, texture, and materials. Replacement of missing features

should be documented by physical and pictorial evidences. Chemical or physical treatments that can cause damage to historic materials should not be preferred. The surface cleaning of structures should be conducted using the possible minimum intervention.

- The knowledge and inventories about the buildings of the brewery are presented in the third chapter of this study and should be used as documentation in the reusing projects. In addition to that, more detailed documentation studies including measured drawings should be conducted in order to develop more comprehensive reusing decisions. The documentations should be undertaken by an expert team including architects, conservation experts, city planners, industrial designers, art historians, sociologists and economists.

- All of the mobile and immobile Industrial archeological objects should be conserved and preserved. The removed objects such as the grind mill of barley should be brought back to the brewery because the objects, having industrial archaeological value, express their values more when they are in their original context.

- New additions, constructions and implementations should not destroy the overall characteristics and the features of the site. In relation to that, the new implementations should be differentiated from the existing structures. Moreover, these implementations should be compatible with the existing features in terms of mass, proportion, size and scale in order to compose physical integrity throughout the site. All of the implementations should be revisable easily and documented by photographs, sketches or other techniques in order to provide the necessary information for the future implementations.

- The beer park, which has been a significant green zone for the people of Ankara in time, does not exist today and the green areas in the place of it are undefined spaces and in bad condition in terms of landscape features. Therefore, the landscape of the site should be rehabilitated and served for the public similarly with the original condition.

- The presentation of the site, including the socio cultural and the historical relation between the railway and the brewery, should be designed and organized properly regarding the context. The presentation should also include the surrounding buildings having been in physical and functional relation with the brewery in time such as the public bath, dwellings of workers, 10<sup>th</sup> year school and the train station.

- The brewery can be used as conference, contemporary art and industrial heritage center regarding the spatial and physical features of the buildings and the organization of the buildings in the site. Moreover, commercial activities can be organized through the site in order to create financial sources and sustainable economic development. There are similar examples in the world, transformed from the brewery into conference and art centers, and these transformations are generally successful in terms of the revitalization of the built environment. In relation to that, architectural competitions can be organized in order to obtain the more rationalist approaches. Furthermore, the significance of cultural tourism should be evaluated in the reusing of the area and the decisions should properly use the potential of cultural tourism. Nevertheless, more detailed and comprehensive analyzes should be conducted in order to develop adaptive and appropriate reusing decisions.

#### **d. Creating a self-sufficient organization aiming the environmental sustainability in relation with the conservation management plan and adaptive reuse**

Ataturk Forest Farm was founded not only for economic, social, ideological, cultural and symbolic purposes but also for creating a living environment and ecology. As described in

second chapter, an experimental approach has been implemented in order to obtain a sustainable and productive land from infertile lands. In this sense, various scientific farming methods and technologies have been experimented with the help of national and international experts in order to create sustainable environmental development. As a result, these ideas and goals have been realized with the developments in agriculture, stock raising and recreation. Nevertheless, the development in the ecology of Ataturk Forest Farm has been broken off in time due to the inefficient maintenances and the lack of sustainable organization. Hence, the environmental sustainability in the conservation process of Ataturk Forest Farm can be aimed not only for obtaining development and rehabilitation in the environmental conditions but also for revitalizing one of the goals in the foundation process of A.F.F.

The conservation management plans and reuse concepts should place special emphasis on the sustainability issue. Several models related with the sustainability have been created in recent years such as the DUMO model and the BREEAM (Leus, 2011). The **DUMO model** has been developed by the Dutch Institute of Building Biology and Ecology and is the only sustainable tool that also takes cultural-historical values into account (Nusselder et al, 2008). The criteria related with the cultural heritage such as cultural historical aspects, minimal intervention, reversibility, appropriate use and adapted comfort requirements are adopted in this model. According to Leus, this method is more realistic, because it takes into account changes in the use of the building and also its adaptation. In addition to that, **BREEAM** is also one of the comprehensive international established standards within sustainability evaluation (Lousberg, 2009). According to BREEAM, the buildings can earn credits on the following nine topics: management, energy, transport, water, materials, waste, land use and ecology, pollution, and health and well-being (Leus, 2011). Therefore, the use of these models or the combination of them can provide to develop environmental sustainability in the preservation of the brewery complex.

One of the other contemporary studies related with the environmental sustainability in the historic buildings is the **World Building Design Guide** published by National Institute of Building Sciences. According to this publication, five main categories are defined aiming the environmental sustainability such as the sustainable sites, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources and indoor environmental quality.

**Heat island reduction** is a significant issue that should be evaluated to obtain **sustainable sites**. Specifying low albedo porous paving, reduce heat island effects and compose the added benefit of controlling storm water runoff (World Building Design Guide, 2012). For instance, masonry pavers can be evaluated as a low albedo porous paving, which provides heat island reduction. In addition to that, an impervious barrier below a pervious space can assist to direct runoff water to a treatment facility. Therefore, the water can be reused with the help of an oil-water separator and a treatment facility as a result of heat island reduction.

In order to develop environmental sustainability, **water efficiency** should also be regarded as a significant factor. Efficient irrigation systems can be used to save water, and rainwater can be stored for use in gardens and surrounding landscapes. Nevertheless, balancing the implementations related with the water is important because sharply reducing the water use can affect the historic landscape. According to that, the open areas with plantings cover large areas in the lands of the brewery complex so the water use should be reduced in a balanced manner regarding the landscape.

**Energy and atmosphere** is another category in the sustainable preservation of historic buildings and it consists of four subtitles which are minimum energy performance, on-site renewable energy, green power and the reuse of historic windows. Many architectural elements such as shutters, awnings, overhangs, operable historic windows and louvers can provide **minimum energy performance**, if they are used efficiently. In addition to that, **on-site renewable energy** including solar, wind, geothermal, low-impact hydro, biomass, and bio-gas strategies should be evaluated in order to reduce environmental and economic impacts associated with fossil fuel energy use. Furthermore, **reusing of historic windows** can contribute to the sustainable approaches related with the energy and atmosphere because they can be upgraded to energy efficient elements with proper implementations.

The effective use of **materials and resources** is another significant factor in order to develop sustainable conservation for cultural heritages. According to that, **source reduction and waste management** by considering the use of appropriate salvage historic materials for restoration of lighting, hardware, and other specialty items is an example of the effective use of materials and resources. Furthermore, by using low volatile organic compounds (VOC), **optimize use of indoor air quality (IAQ) compliant products** can be provided. Furthermore, **the use of durable and renewable natural materials** conserves resources in the long-term and is one of the significant sustainable aspects of historic buildings.

**Indoor environmental quality (IEQ)** can be provided by outside air introduction and exhaust systems and controlling daylighting. For instance, by using featured natural ventilation, usually based on the chimney effect, instead of mechanical air conditioning, air flow can be maximized efficiently. Moreover, the maximum advantages of daylighting can be provided by tall windows and higher ceilings. Therefore, the penetration of daylight into the building should be obtained by conserving related architectural features such as taller windows and higher ceilings.

In conclusion, Ataturk Forest Farm possesses historical, sociological, cultural and symbolic values for Ankara and the people of it beside its significant physical features such as being an urban green zone in the city center. Nevertheless, the planning studies have been conducted regardless of these features and values in recent times. Increasing rents and incomes by increasing the built-up areas and loading new functions regardless of the urban tissue are the main problems that the farm faces today. The brewery, which is one of the examples of industrial heritage of Ankara and located on this debated and significant context, faces with similar problems that should immediately be solved. In this sense, in order to analyze and understand the site with its problems in detail, this study including literature survey, site survey and archive studies have been conducted. The buildings in the brewery of A.F.F have been studied with the help of original construction drawings reached in T.T.A Archive. Nevertheless, the original correspondences cannot be studied due to the irregular classification of the archive. Moreover, the social organization of the brewery with its intangible values could not be studied in the scope of this study. The further studies in the future should also deal with these issues which were not studied in this thesis. In addition to that, the evaluation of the site has been realized by specifying the values, problems and potentials. The conservation principles have been defined by proposing the cancellation of the existing plans and implementations, preparation of a comprehensive conservation and management plan, adaptive and appropriate reusing regarding the sustainability. As a result, the brewery should be conserved and transformed into a living environment regarding the cultural and industrial significances, values and integrity of it. In relation to that, this study can be used as a database for the future conservation and reusing studies of the brewery.

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#### **The Archives**

- The archive of T.T.A
- The archive of Ankara Cultural Heritage Conservation Board
- The personal archive of Leyla Alpagut
- The personal archive of Çağatay Keskinok
- The archive of Koleksiyoncular Derneğı



## APPENDIX A

### THE LIST OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS ACCESSED IN THE ARCHIVE OF T.T.A

**Table 2.** The list of the original drawings accessed in the archive of T.T.A

THE LIST OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS ACCESSED IN THE ARCHIVE OF T.T.A						
DRAWING NUMBER	NAME OF THE DRAWING	DATE	ARCHITECT	ORIGINAL PLAN NO	SCALE	ARCHIVE NUMBER
1	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI YER KATI	07.1936	ERNST EGLİ	99	1/100	A2-2-1
2	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI	07.1936	ERNST EGLİ	100	1/200	A2-2-2
3	ESKİ FABRİKA YER KATI TADİLAT PLAN	1937	ERNST EGLİ	184	1/50	A1-5-2
4	II. VE III. KAT TADİLATI	1937	ERNST EGLİ	191	1/50	-
5	BİRA DİNLENDİRME YERİ CAMEKANI TAFS.	12.01.1937	ERNST EGLİ	532	1/10, 1/1	A3-2-12
6	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI ZEMİN KATI	02.1937	ERNST EGLİ	203	1/100	A1-2-1
7	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI BİRİNCİ KAT PLANI	02.1937	ERNST EGLİ	209	1/100	A1-2-2
8	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI KAT PLANLARI	02.1937	ERNST EGLİ	213	1/100	A1-2-3
9	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI CEPHELER	02.1937	ERNST EGLİ	233	1/100	A1-4-2
10	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFTLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI ARZANI MAKTALAR	03.1937	ERNST EGLİ	216	1/100	A1-3-2
11	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFTLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI TULANI MAKTALAR	03.1937	ERNST EGLİ	219	1/100	A1-3-1
12	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI MALT KISMI PLAN VE MAKTALARI	11.03.1937	ERNST EGLİ	226	1/100	A2-4-2
13	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI CEPHELER	03.1937	ERNST EGLİ	235	1/100	A1-4-1
14	O.Ç. BİRA FABRİKASI DEMİR PENCERELERİ	03.1937	ERNST EGLİ	238	1/20	A3-2-28
15	A O.Ç. MEVCUT FABRİKA TADİLATINA AİT AHŞAP PENCERE TAFSİLATI	03.1937	ERNST EGLİ	242	1/20	A3-2-4
16	A O.Ç. MEVCUT FABRİKA TADİLATINA AİT CAMEKAN TAFSİLATI	03.1937	ERNST EGLİ	248	1/10, 1/1	A3-2-7
17	ŞEKİL C VE D PENCERE ŞEMALARI	04.1937	ERNST EGLİ	254	1/20	A3-2-5
18	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI MALT KISMI PLAN VE MAKTALARI	21.05.1937	ERNST EGLİ	226a	1/100	A1-2-4
19	ESKİ FABRİKA AVLU CEPHESİ	08.1937	ERNST EGLİ	416	1/100	A2-3-2
20	ARKA CEPHE YENİ TEKLİF	08.1937	ERNST EGLİ	417	1/100	A2-3-5
21	ARKA CEPHE ESKİ VAZİYET	08.1937	ERNST EGLİ	418	1/100	A2-3-1
22	ANKARA ORMAN ÇİFTLİĞİ BİRA FABRİKASI AKSONOMETRİ	08.1937	ERNST EGLİ	426	1/100	A2-3-6
23	ANTRE VE İKAMETGAH - PLAN MAKTA CEPHELER	1937	ERNST EGLİ	471	1/50	A1-7-1
24	CEPHEYE KONACAK YAZI VE SUNİ TAŞ ZEMİNİ TAFS.	13.10.1937	ERNST EGLİ	520	1/20	A3-2-18

**Table 2.** The list of the original drawings accessed in the archive of T.T.A (Cont.)

THE LIST OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS ACCESSED IN THE ARCHIVE OF T.T.A.						
DRAWING NUMBER	NAME OF THE DRAWING	DATE	ARCHITECT	ORIGINAL PLAN NO		ARCHIVE NUMBER
25	ÖN CEPHEDEKİ YAZI TAFS.	15.10.1937	ERNST EGLI	519	1/20	A3-2-19
26	ANTRE DEMİR PARMAKLIĞI TAFS.	09.11.1937	ERNST EGLI	521	1/20, 1/1	A3-2-22
27	BİRA DİNLENDİRME MAHALLI TAVAN TAFS. ENİNE KESİM	07.01.1938	ERNST EGLI	530	1/25	A3-2-14
28	BİRA KAZAN DAİRESİNDE MERMER MERDİVEN	14.01.1938	ERNST EGLI	534	1/20	A3-1-2
29	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI İLAVE KISMI MM MAKTAI	18.10.1939	ADNAN KURUYAZ TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A3-5-4
30	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI İLAVE KISMI YAN CEPHE	18.10.1939	ADNAN KURUYAZ TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A2-5-3
31	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI İLAVE KISMI ARA KAT PLANI	18.10.1939	ADNAN KURUYAZ TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A3-5-3
32	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI İLAVE KISMI ZEMİN KAT PLANI	18.10.1939	ADNAN KURUYAZ TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A3-5-2
33	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI İLAVE KISMI ÖN CEPHE	18.10.1939	ADNAN KURUYAZ TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A3-5-6
34	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI MEMUR EVİ ÇİFT	14.03.1941	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A3-10-1
35	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI MEMUR EVİ	03.04.1942	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A3-11-1
36	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI SANDIKHANESİ, ATELYE KISMI, PLAN, CEPHE, MAKTA	18.05.1944	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A6-43-1
37	ANKARA BİRA FAB. Sİ SANDIKHANESİ ATELYE KISMI	05.06.1944	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A6-46-1
38	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI MEMUR EVLERİ AVAN PROJESİ	10.10.1944	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	-
39	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI SANDIKHANELER İLAVE İNŞAATI PROJESİ	13.11.1944	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100,1/500	-
40	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI ŞARAP KAVI PROJESİ ZEMİN KAT PLANI	21.05.1946	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A3-9-1/2
41	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI ŞARAP KAVI PROJESİ BODRUM KAT PLANI	21.05.1946	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A3-9-1/2
42	ANKARA ŞARAP FABRİKASI VE GENEL KAV C-D KESİTİ	17.03.1947	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A7-50-1/7
43	ANKARA ŞARAP FABRİKASI VE GENEL KAV ÖN CEPHESİ	17.03.1947	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A7-50-1/7
44	ANKARA ŞARAP FABRİKASI VE GENEL KAV SAĞ YAN CEPHE, SOL YAN CEPHE	17.03.1947	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A7-50-1/7
45	ANKARA ŞARAP FABRİKASI VE GENEL KAV DEMİRYOLU ARKA CEPHE	17.03.1947	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A7-50-1/7
46	ANKARA ŞARAP FABRİKASI VE GENEL KAV A-B KESİTİ	17.03.1947	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A7-50-1/7
47	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI ÇİFT MEMUR EVİ PROJESİ- CEPHE VE KESİTLER	09.05.1947	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/50	A7-59-2
48	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI ÇİFT MEMUR EVİ PROJESİ- KAT PLANLARI	09.05.1947	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/50	A7-59-1
49	GAZİNO BİNASI TADİLAT VE İLAVE PROJESİ AA VE BB MAKTALARI	24.06.1947	-	-	1/50	A7-60/1-3



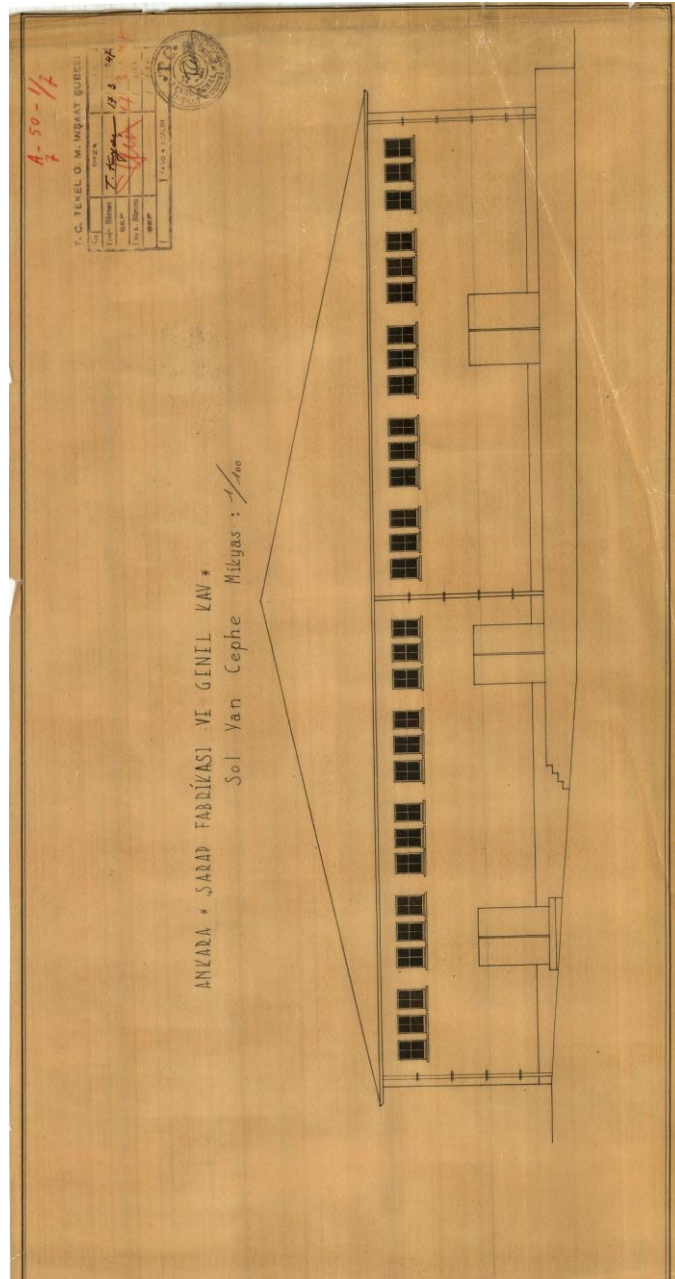
**Table 2.** The list of the original drawings accessed in the archive of T.T.A (Cont.)

THE LIST OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS ACCESSED IN THE ARCHIVE OF T.T.A.						
DRAWING NUMBER	NAME OF THE DRAWING	DATE	ARCHITECT	ORIGINAL PLAN NO	SCALE	ARCHIVE NUMBER
50	GAZINO BINASI TADILAT VE İLAVE PROJESİ HEYETİ UMUMİYE CEPHELERİ VE VAZİYET PLANI	24.06.1947	-	-	1/100,1/500	A7-60/1-4
51	GAZINO BINASI TADILAT VE İLAVE PROJESİ RÖLÖVE MAKTA ÜZERİNDE SAHNE GÖRÜNÜŞÜ	24.06.1947	-	-	1/50	A7-60/1-5
52	GAZINO BINASI TADILAT VE İLAVE PROJESİ YIKILACAK DUVAR AKSAMINI GÖSTERİR PLANDIR	24.06.1947	-	-	1/100	A7-60/1-6
53	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI RAKI İMLA YERİ ESAS VAZİYET PLANI	30.06.1947	TEKEL YENİ TESİSLER	-	1/500	A1-17-2
54	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI TEVSİİ İNŞAATI RAKI İMLAHANESİ PROJESİ	30.06.1947	A. KÖMÜRCÜOĞLU TEKEL YENİ TESİSLER	-	1/100	A1-17-1
55	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI TEVSİİ İNŞAATI RAKI İMLAHANESİ PROJESİ	30.06.1947	A. KÖMÜRCÜOĞLU TEKEL YENİ TESİSLER	-	1/100	A1-17-4
56	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI TEVSİİ İNŞAATI RAKI İMLAHANESİ PROJESİ	30.06.1947	A. KÖMÜRCÜOĞLU TEKEL YENİ TESİSLER	-	1/100	A1-17-3
57	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI TEVSİİ İNŞAATI RAKI İMLAHANESİ PROJESİ	30.06.1947	A. KÖMÜRCÜOĞLU TEKEL YENİ TESİSLER	-	1/100	A1-17-6
58	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI TEVSİİ İNŞAATI RAKI İMLAHANESİ PROJESİ	30.06.1947	A. KÖMÜRCÜOĞLU TEKEL YENİ TESİSLER	-	1/100	A1-17-1
59	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASINDA YAPILACAK RAKI İMLA YERİ UMUMİ VAZİYET PLANI	20.10.1947	TEKEL YENİ TESİSLER	-	-	A1-17-5
60	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI İLAVE SILO İNŞAATI	19.11.1947	VEFİK KARAEGE TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/50, 1/100	-
61	ANBALAJ DAİRESİ TEVSİİ VE TADİLİNE AİT ZEMİN KAT PLANI	-	TALAT GÜRELİ	-	1/100	A7-15-1/9
62	ANBALAJ DAİRESİ TEVSİİ VE TADİLİNE AİT 1. KAT PLANI	-	TALAT GÜRELİ	-	1/100	A7-15-1/9
63	ANBALAJ DAİRESİ TEVSİİNE AİT CEPHE VE MAKTALAR	-	TALAT GÜRELİ	-	1/100	A7-15-1/9
64	T.G.M. ANKARA ŞARAP FABRİKASI VE GENEL KAV BODRUM KAT PL.	02.05.1956	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A7-50-1/7
65	ANKARA BİRA FAB. MEVCUT BENZİN DEPOSUNUN TADİLENE RAKI TAKDIR KAZANI BİNASI HALİNE İRFAGI	18.12.1956	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/50	A8-57-1
66	TEKEL ANKARA BİRA FAB. UMUMİ VAZİYET PLANI	15.02.1960	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/1000	A10-67-10
67	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI RAKI DİNLENDİRME ANBARI- SİHİ TESİSAT AVAN PROJESİ	10.05.1973	TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/100	A12-66-2
68	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI İŞÇİ YEMEKHANESİ DOĞU VE BATI GÖRÜNÜŞLERİ	22.10.1976	İSMET ŞEN	-	1/50	A13-12-4
69	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI İŞÇİ YEMEKHANESİ KUZAY VE GÜNEY GÖRÜNÜŞLERİ, AA BB KESİTLERİ	22.10.1976	İSMET ŞEN	-	1/50	A13-12-3
70	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI İŞÇİ YEMEKHANESİ 1. KAT PLANI +3.50 KOTU	22.10.1976	İSMET ŞEN	-	1/50	A13-12-2
71	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI İŞÇİ YEMEKHANESİ ZEMİN KAT PLANI +0.00 KOTU	22.10.1976	İSMET ŞEN	-	1/50	A13-12-1
72	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI SILO İLAVESİ E-F KESİMİ	-	-	-	1/50	A2-2-5
73	ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI SILO İLAVESİ	-	-	-	1/50	A2-2-4
74	TEKEL ANKARA BİRA FABRİKASI KONUM PLANI	10.04.1984	OKTAY KASMAN TEKEL İNŞAAT ŞUBESİ	-	1/500	A1-17-6



APPENDIX B

ADDITIONAL ORIGINAL DRAWINGS ACCESSED IN THE ARCHIVE OF T.T.A



**Figure 123.** The original drawing of wine and whiskey filling building, west elevation (Source: T.T.A Archive)

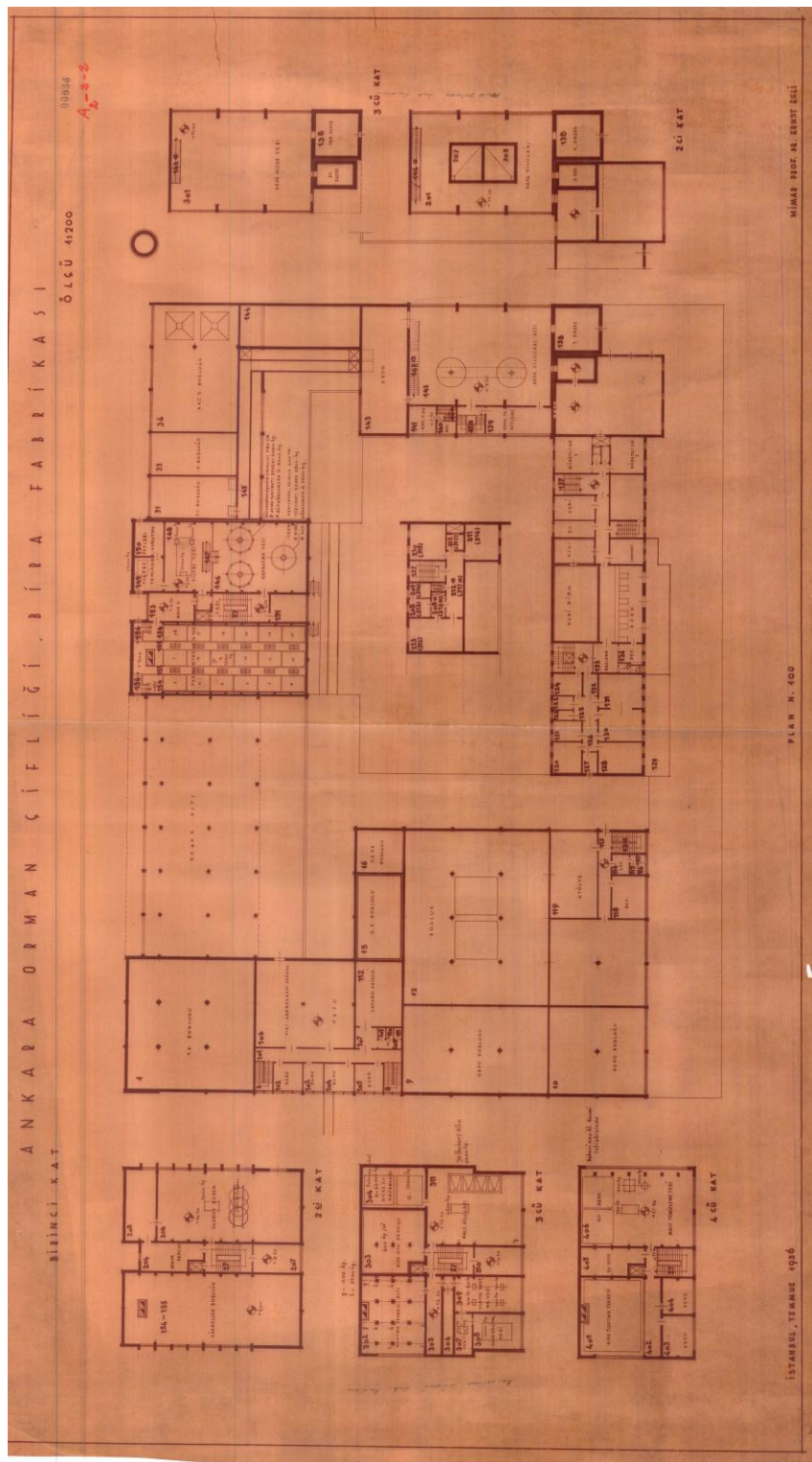
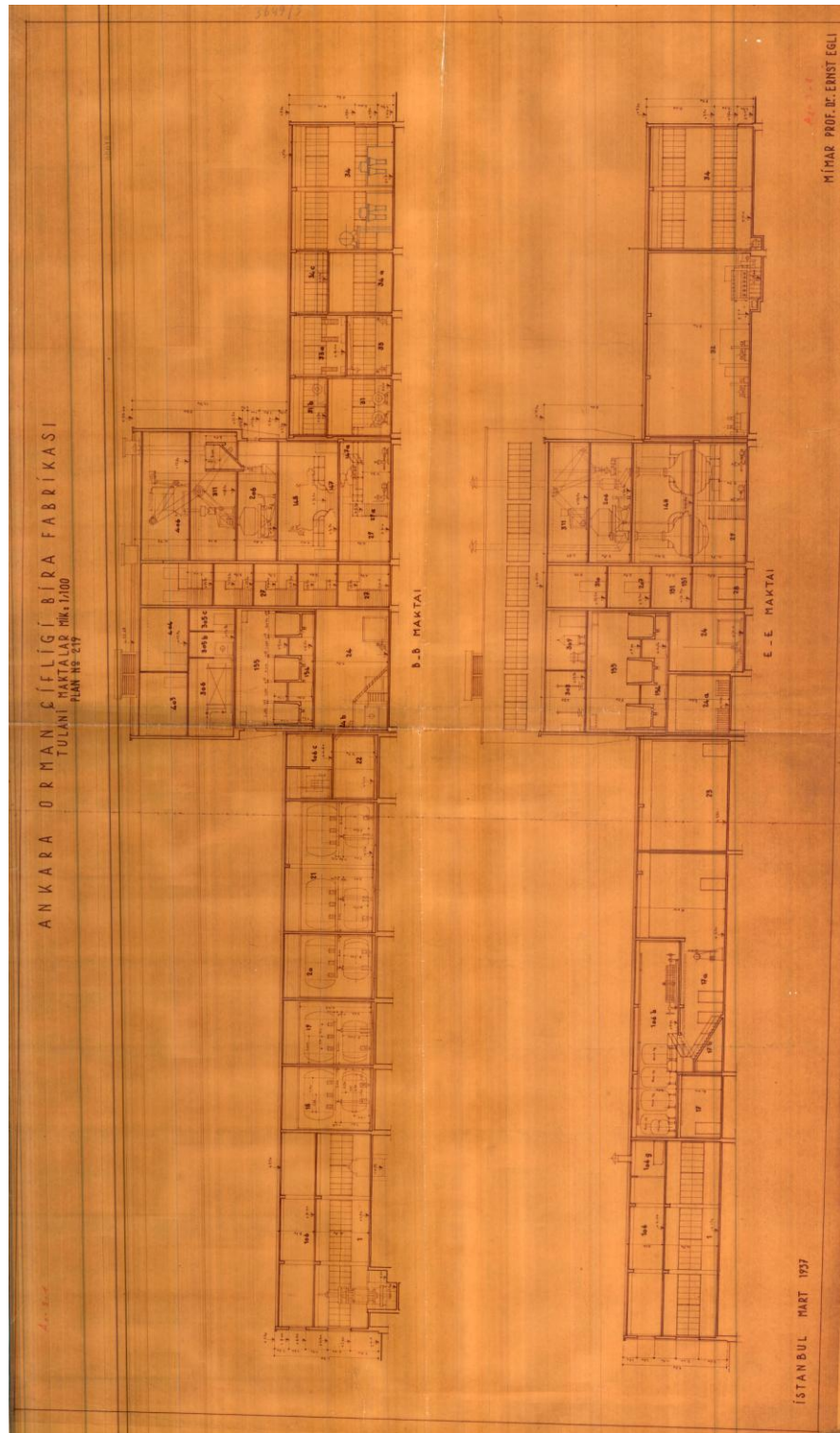


Figure 124. The original drawings of the brewery, first floor plan (Source: T.T.A Archive)



**Figure 125.** The original drawing of the fermentation building, the sections (Source: T.T.A Archive)



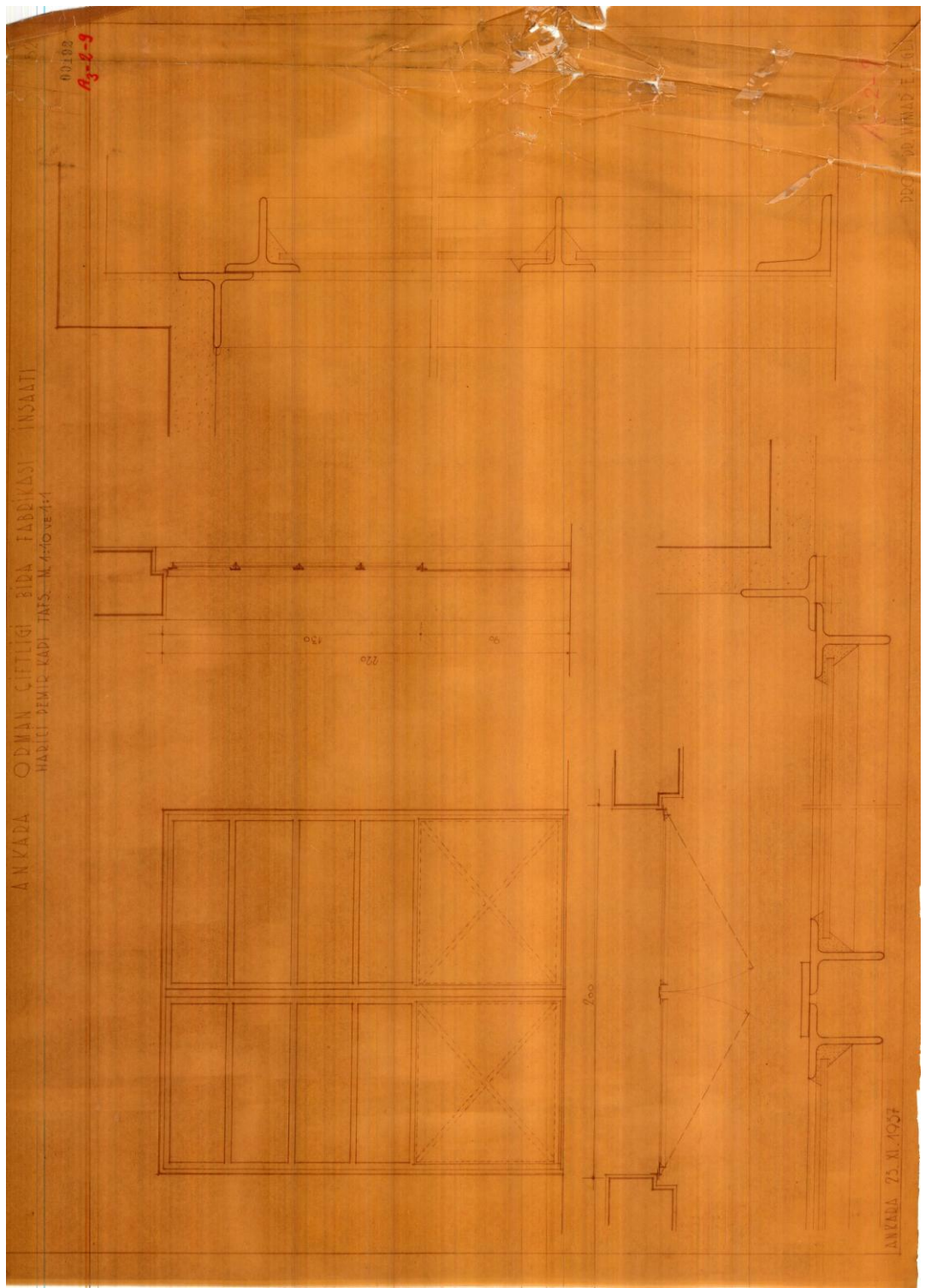
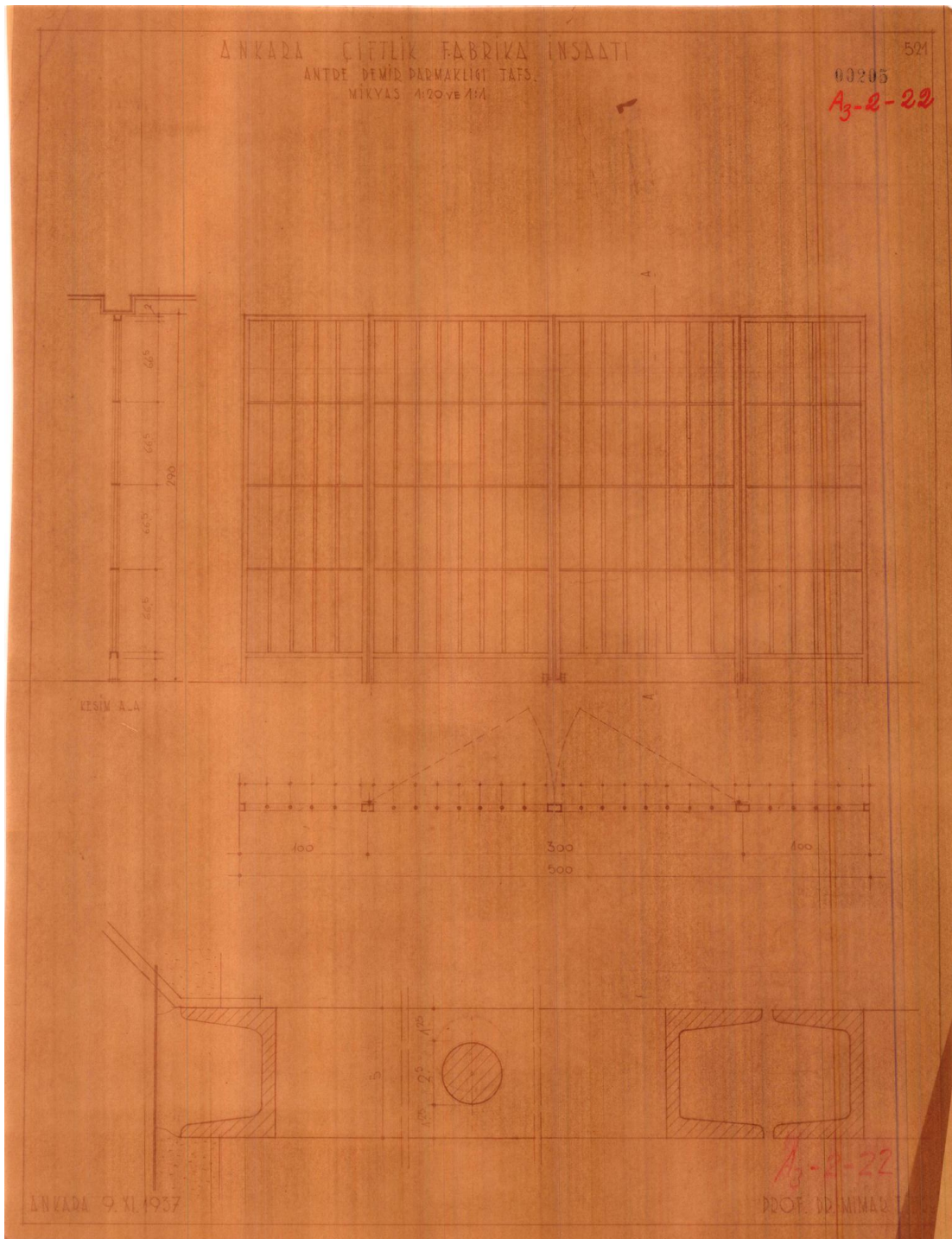


Figure 127. The original drawings of the brewery, iron door detail (Source T.T.A. Archive)



**Figure 128.** The original drawings of the brewery, iron balustrade details (Source T.T.A. Archive)



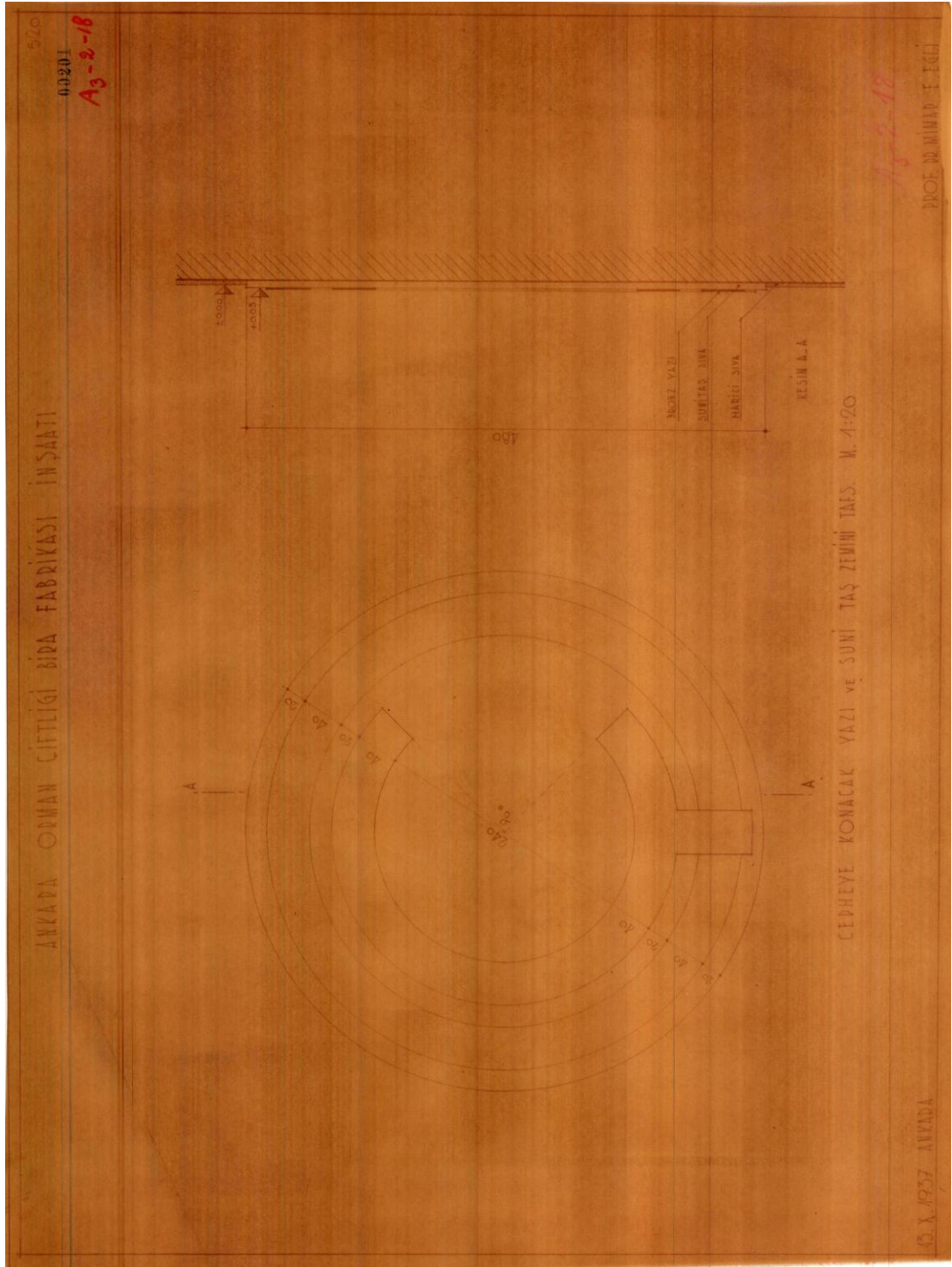


Figure 129. The original drawings of the brewery, text detail (Source T.T.A. Archive)

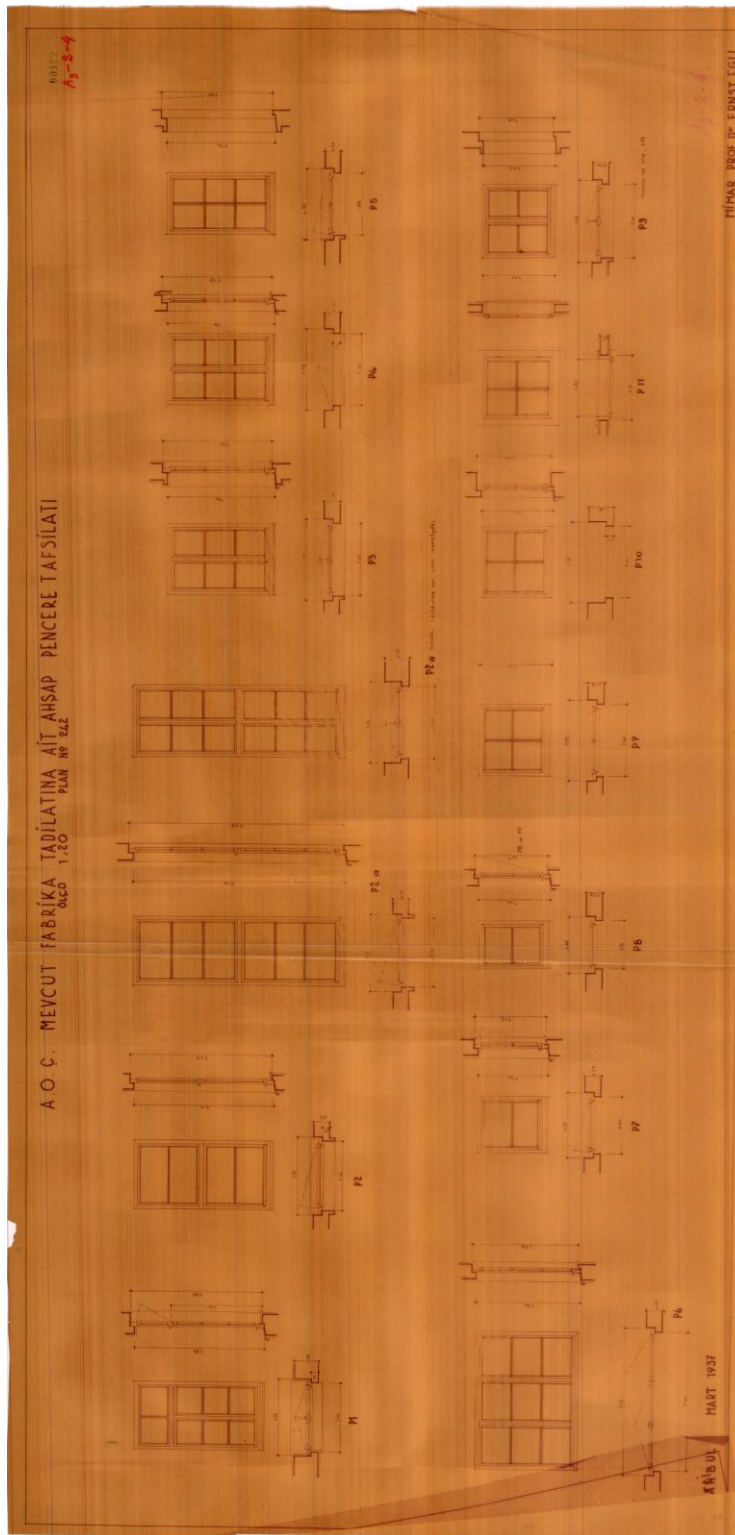


Figure 130. The original drawings of the brewery, windows details (Source T.T.A. Archive)

## APPENDIX C

### THE DECISIONS OF NATURAL CONSERVATION BOARD RELATED WITH A.F.F.

T.C.  
ANKARA VALİLİĞİ  
ÇEVRE VE ŞEHİRCİLİK İL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ  
ANKARA 1 NOLU TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KOMİSYONU  
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 26.12.2012 –16  
Karar Tarihi ve No : 26.12.2012 – 64

Toplantı Yeri  
ANKARA

-1-

Ankara İli, Yenimahalle İlçesinde bulunan Gazi Mahallesi, Atatürk Orman Çiftliği 1. Derece Doğal ve Tarihi Sit Alanı içerisinde yer alan, özelleştirme kapsam ve programında bulunan mülkiyeti Tütün, Tütün Mamulleri, Tuz ve Alkol İşletmeleri A.Ş.'ye (Gayrimenkul A.Ş.) ait 2100 ada 23 ve 24 Parsellere Esas Koruma Amaçlı Nazım Ve Uygulama İmar Planlarını içeren Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı, TVK Genel Müdürlüğünün 30.11.2012 tarih ve 9720 sayılı yazısı, Ankara 1 Numaralı Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulunun 13.12.2012 tarih ve 352 sayılı kararı, Çevre ve Şehircilik İl Müdürlüğü teknik elemanlarca hazırlanan 21.12.2012 tarihli inceleme raporu okundu, Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi ile Yenimahalle Belediyesi temsilcilerinin görüşleri alındı.

Komisyonumuzun 27.09.2012 tarihli toplantısında AOÇ 2100 ada 23 ve 24 parsellerin doğal sit derece değişikliği talebi değerlendirilmiş olup, 27.09.2012 tarih ve 44 sayılı kararı ile "...AOÇ'nin bir bütün olarak ekolojik temelli bilimsel araştırma raporlarının hazırlanmasından ve değerlendirilmesinden sonra sit statüsü değişikliği taleplerinin incelenmesine..." şeklinde karar verildiği,

Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı, TVK Genel Müdürlüğünün 30.11.2012 tarih ve 9720 sayılı yazısı ile;

Söz konusu parsellerde "Eğitim Arşiv ve Kongre Merkezi" tesislerinin yapılması planlandığından başkent'in vizyonuna büyük katkılar sağlayacak mahiyeti ve kapsamının büyüklüğü göz önünde bulundurulduğunda önemli bir kamu hizmetinin karşılanacağı hususlarından hareketle konunun kamu yararı gözetilerek tekrar komisyon gündemine alınmasının istendiği,

Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü tarafından çalışmaları tamamlanan "Korunan Alanların Tespit, Tescil ve Onayına İlişkin Usul ve Esaslara Dair Yönetmelik" 19.07.2012 tarih ve 28358 sayılı Resmî Gazetede yayımlanarak yürürlüğe girdiği,

Söz konusu Yönetmeliğin Geçici 2. Maddesinde "(1)Korunan alanlar ile ilgili olarak yeniden değerlendirme talepleri; bilimsel temelli rapora dayanması ve Bakanlıkça hazırlanacak olan teknik esaslara uygun olması kaydıyla bu Yönetmelik kapsamında değerlendirilir..." hükmünün bulunduğu,

Bu doğrultuda Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünce, korunan alanlarda yapılacak olan araştırma çalışmalarının ne şekilde gerçekleştirileceğini belirlemek amacıyla akademisyenlerle işbirliği içinde "Teknik Esaslar"ın hazırlık çalışmalarının devam ettiği,

Ancak söz konusu alanda gerçekleştirilmesi planlanan "Eğitim Arşiv ve Kongre Merkezi" tesislerinin kamunun ihtiyaçlarına hitap edecek olması hususu dikkate alınarak Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Merkez Komisyonunun 01.02.2012 tarih ve 10 sayılı kararı doğrultusunda kamu yararı gözetilerek konunun TVK Bölge Komisyonunda tekrar değerlendirilebileceği talebi Komisyonumuza iletilmiştir.

ASLI GİBİDİR.

*A. Ş. A. Ü.*



T.C.  
ANKARA VALİLİĞİ  
ÇEVRE VE ŞEHİRCİLİK İL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ  
ANKARA 1 NOLU TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KOMİSYONU  
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 26.12.2012 -16  
Karar Tarihi ve No : 26.12.2012 - 64

Toplantı Yeri  
ANKARA


-2-

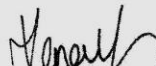
Doğal sit alanı tescil ve derece değişikliği konularında, Merkez Komisyonunun 01.02.2012 tarih ve 10 nolu "Kriter belirleme çalışmaları tamamlanıncaya kadar, yeni sit alanı tescil ve derece değişikliği işlemlerinin kamu yararı bulunup bulunmadığı, Bölge Komisyonlarının incelenerek sadece kamu yararı bulunan hallerde konunun 2863 sayılı Kanun, 644 sayılı Kanun Hükmünde Kararname ve diğer mevzuat çerçevesinde değerlendirilebileceği" şeklindeki kararı doğrultusunda Komisyonumuzca yapılan değerlendirmede söz konusu alanda "Eğitim Arşiv ve Kongre Merkezi" fonksiyonlarını içeren "Resmi Kurum Alanı" yapılacağından kamu yararının bulunduğu hususları tespit edilmiş olup, talebin tekrar sunulması nedeniyle konunun aciliyeti de dikkate alınarak yapılan değerlendirmeler sonucunda;


Ankara İli, Yenimahalle İlçesinde bulunan Gazi Mahallesi, Atatürk Orman Çiftliği 1. Derece Doğal ve Tarihi Sit Alanı içerisinde yer alan, özelleştirme kapsam ve programında bulunan mülkiyeti Tütün, Tütün Mamulleri, Tuz ve Alkol İşletmeleri A.Ş.'ye (Gayrimenkul A.Ş.) ait 2100 ada 23 ve 24 parsellerin üzerinde mevcutta yapılaşmaların da bulunması, bitki dokusunun insan eliyle oluşturulan yapay bir çevre olarak geliştirildiği gerekçeleriyle 1. Derece Doğal Sit özelliklerini taşımadığı, bu nedenlerle belirtilen parsellerdeki 1. Derece Doğal Sit şerhinin kaldırılarak Sürdürülebilir Koruma ve Kontrollü Kullanım Alanı olarak tescilinin Bakanlık Makamının onayına sunulmak üzere Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğüne gönderilmesine,

karar verildi.


Ek: Koordinatlı kroki (1 sayfa)

  
Alaadin VAROL  
BAŞKAN

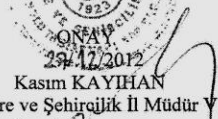
  
Fatma VARANK  
ÜYE

  
Emin KARAMAN  
ÜYE

  
Aynur HATİPOĞLU  
ÜYE

  
Abdullah B. SOLAKOĞLU  
ÜYE



  
Kasım KAYIHAN  
Çevre ve Şehircilik İl Müdür V.

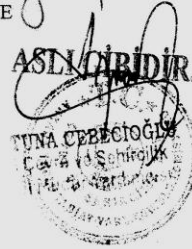


Figure 131. The decision of Natural Conservation Board Related with A.F.F.(Source: The Archive of Natural Conservation Board)

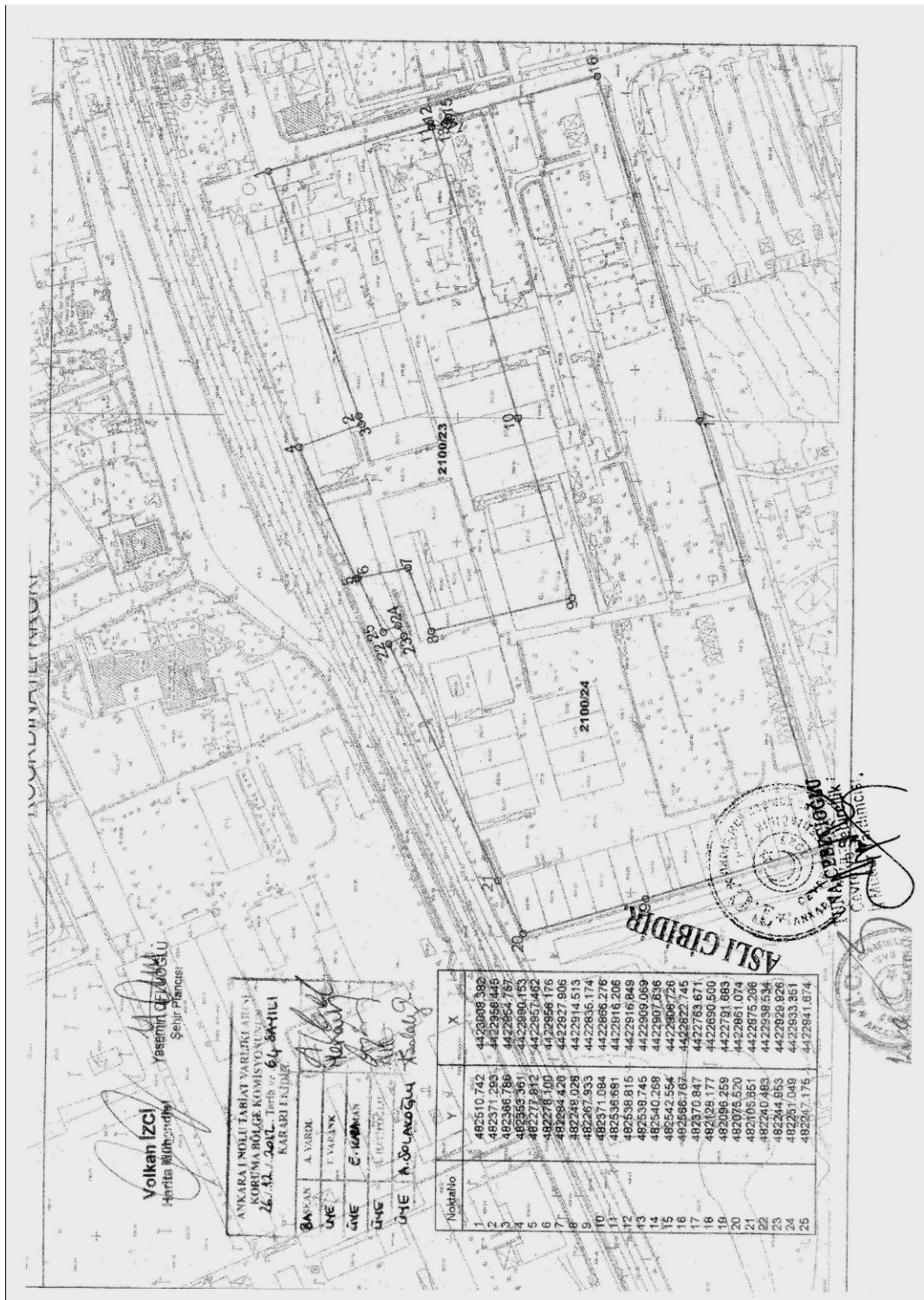


Figure 132. The site plan of the decision of Natural Conservation Board Related with A.F.F.(Source: The Archive of Natural Conservation Board)

T.C  
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI  
ANKARA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI  
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR


Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 2.6.1992 214  
Karar Tarihi ve No : 2.6.1992 2436


Toplantı Yeri  
ANKARA

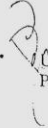
- 2 -

Gerek sit alanları içinde gerekse koruma alanlarında mevcut veya geliştirilecek olan uygulama planlarının değerlendirilmek üzere Kurulumuza gönderilmesine,

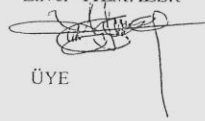
Bunun yanısıra, ekli listede belirtilen taşınmazların korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilmelerine ve söz konusu taşınmazlarda basit onarımlar dışındaki her türlü inşai ve fiziki müdahalede 2863 ve 3386 sayılı yasalar ve ilgili yönetmelikler uyarınca Kurulumuzun görüş ve onayının alınması gerektiğine karar verildi.

  
BAŞKAN  
Prof.Dr.Gönül TANKUT

  
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI  
Filiz OĞUZ

  
ÜYE  
Prof.Dr.Günsel RENDA  
(BULUNMADI)

ÜYE  
Gürkan TOKLU  


ÜYE  
Enver YILMAZER  
  
ÜYE

ÜYE  
Bedriye KABA  
Yenimahalle Bld.Bşk.  
Temsilcisi  
(BULUNMADI)

ÜYE

**Figure 133.** The decision of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board Related with A.F.F.(Source: The Archive of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board)

T.C  
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI  
ANKARA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI  
KORUMA KURULU

K A R A R

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 2.6.1992 214  
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 2.6.1992 2436

Toplantı Yeri

ANKARA

ATATÜRK ORMAN ÇİFTLİĞİ ALANINDAKİ KORUNMASI GEREKLİ TAŞINMAZLAR

<u>ADI</u>	<u>ADRESİ</u>
-T.C.D.D.Gazi İstasyon Binası	Yenimahalle, A.O.Ç. No:220
-T.C.D.D.Gazi İstasyonu Lojman Binası	Yenimahalle, A.O.Ç. No:218
- " " " "	Yenimahalle, A.O.Ç. No:113
-Atatürk Evi Müze	Yenimahalle, A.O.Ç.
-Devlet Mazarlığı	Yenimahalle, A.O.Ç.



**Figure 134.** The decision of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board Related with A.F.F.(Source: The Archive of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board)

T.C  
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI  
ANKARA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI  
KORUMA KURULU


K A R A R

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 27.7.1993 265  
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 27.7.1993 3097

Toplantı Yeri  
ANKARA

Ankara İli, Atatürk Orman Çiftliğine ilişkin Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünün 22.4.1993 gün ve 1544 sayılı yazısı ve Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi İmar Daire Başkanlığının 15.6.1993 gün ve Kent.PR.(067)-R.2031 sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Ankara İli, Atatürk Orman Çiftliğine ilişkin önerilen ekli 1/10.000 ölçekli paftalarda belirtilen sit sınırlarının uygun olduğuna, 2.6.1993 gün ve 2436 sayılı kararımızla belirlenen koruma alanlarının geçersiz olduğuna, sit derecelendirilmesinin AOÇ için elde edilecek plandan sonra yapılabileceğine karar verildi.

  
BAŞKAN  
Prof. Dr. Gönül TANKUT

  
BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI  
Filiz OĞUZ

  
ÜYE  
Prof. Dr. Günsel RENDA

  
ÜYE  
Doç. Dr. Ahmet A. TIRPAN

ÜYE  
Enver YILMAZER

ÜYE  
Semra ENER  
Büyükşehir Bzd. Bşk.  
Temsilcisi

ÜYE

ÜYE

**Figure 135.** The decision of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board Related with A.F.F. (Source: The Archive of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board)



T.C.  
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI  
ANKARA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI  
KORUMA KURULU  
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 7.5.1998 456  
Karar Tarihi ve No : 7.5.1998 5742

Toplantı Yeri  
ANKARA

Ankara İli, Yenimahalle ve Etimesgut İlçelerinde yer alan Ankara Kültür ve tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulunun 2.6.1992 gün ve 2436 sayılı kararıyla doğal ve tarihi sit olarak tescil edilen 27.7.1993 gün ve 3097 sayılı Kurul kararıyla sınırları belirlenen Atatürk Orman Çiftliğinin sit derecesinin belirlenmesine ilişkin Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünün 25.6.1997 gün ve 2709 sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Ankara İli, Yenimahalle ve Etimesgut İlçelerinde yer alan Atatürk Orman Çiftliğinin derecesinin 1.derece doğal ve tarihi sit olarak belirlenmesine , bu alanda Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 19.4.1996 gün ve 417, 19.4.1996 gün ve 421 sayılı ilke kararlarındaki korumaya yönelik şartların geçerli olduğuna karar verildi.

BAŞKAN  
Prof.Dr.H.Örcün BARIŞTA

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI  
Yurdanur YERLİKAYA

ÜYE  
Prof.Dr. Veli SEVİN

ÜYE  
Prof.Dr.Şule KARAASLAN

ÜYE  
Doç.Dr. Suna GÜVEN

ÜYE  
Semra ENER  
Ankara Büyükşehir Bld.  
Bşk. Temr.

ÜYE

ÜYE

A.B 06.23/34

**Figure 136.** The decision of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board Related with A.F.F. (Source: The Archive of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board)

T.C.  
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI  
ANKARA KÜLTÜR VE  
TABİAT VARLIKLARINI  
KORUMA KURULU  
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No :	4/3/1996	358	<b>Toplantı Yeri</b>
Karar Tarihi ve No :	4/3/1996	4500	ANKARA

Ankara İli, Etimesgut İlçesi, 2100 ada, 23 parseldeki Tekel Bira girişinde yer alan taşınmazda yapılan tadilatı gösteren projenin onaylanması istemine ilişkin Tekel Pazarlama ve Dağıtım Müessesesi Müdürlüğü'nün 27.2.1996 gün B.02.2.TTT.2.05.19.00/1368 sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Ankara İli, Etimesgut İlçesi, 2100 ada, 23 parselde kurulumuzun 2.6.1992 gün 2436 sayılı kararı ve eki paftaya göre doğal sit alanı olarak belirlenen alanda yer alan Tekel Bira Fabrikası girişindeki taşınmazın yapılan tadilatında kurulumuzun 20.11.1995 gün 4336 sayılı kararı- na göre tarihi çevre açısından bir sakınca bulunmadığından tadilat projesinin onaylanması- na oybirliğiyle (OLUMLU) karar verildi.

**BAŞKAN**

Prof.Dr.Gönül TANKUT

**BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI**

Doç.Dr.Ahmet TIRPAN

**ÜYE**

Doç.Dr.Ali Osman Uysal

**ÜYE**

Dr.Zühal ÖZCAN

**ÜYE**

Mustafa ARSLANER

**ÜYE**

Hüseyin GÜNDÜZ  
Etimesgut Bld.Bşk.İmar  
Md. (Bulunmadı)

**ÜYE**

**ÜYE**

4.3.1996:C.S./N.A./ - 06.08/12

**Figure 137.** The decision of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board Related with A.F.F.(Source: The Archive of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board)

T.C.  
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI  
ANKARA KÜLTÜR VE  
TABİAT VARLIKLARINI  
KORUMA KURULU  
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 20/11/1995 345  
Karar Tarihi ve No : 20/11/1995 4336

**Toplantı Yeri**  
ANKARA

Ankara İli, Etimesgut İlçesi, 2100 ada, 23 parseldeki Tekel Bira Fabrikası girişindeki taşınmazda yapılan onarıma ilişkin kurulumuzun 12.6.1995 gün 4015 sayılı kararı gereği istenen belgelere ilişkin Tekel Pazarlama ve Dağıtım Müessesesi Müdürlüğü'nün 2.11.1995 gün B.02.2.TTT.2.05 yazısı ve 13.11.1995 gün B.02.2.TTT.2.05.06.00.28507 sayılı fax'ı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Ankara İli, Etimesgut İlçesi, 2100 ada, 23 parseldeki Tekel Bira Fabrikası girişindeki taşınmaz da yapılan onarımda tarihi çevre açısından bir sakınca olmadığına ancak izinsiz yapılan bir müdahale olduğundan gereğinin belediyesince yapılmasına karar verildi.

**BAŞKAN**

Prof.Dr.Gönül TANKUT

**BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI**

Doç.Dr.Ahmet TIRPAN

**ÜYE**

Doç.Dr.Ali Osman Uysal

**ÜYE**

Dr.Zühal ÖZCAN

**ÜYE**

Mustafa ARSLANER

Bulunmadı

**ÜYE**

Hüseyin GÜNDÜZ  
Etimesgut Bld.İmar Md.  
Bulunmadı

**ÜYE**

**ÜYE**

20.11.1995:C.S./ N.A.

**Figure 138.** The decision of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board Related with A.F.F.(Source: The Archive of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board)

T.C.  
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI  
ANKARA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT  
VARLIKLARINI  
KORUMA KURULU  
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 12/6/1995 329  
Karar Tarihi ve No : 12/6/1995 4015

Toplantı Yeri  
ANKARA

Ankara İli, Etimesgut İlçesi, 2100 ada,23 parseldeki Tekel Bira Fabrikası girişindeki taşınmazda yapılan onarıma ilişkin Etimesgut Belediye Başkanlığının 1.2.1995 gün 19/R.415/95.601 ve Tekel Pazarlama ve Dağıtım Müessesesi Müdürlüğünün 30.3.1995 gün 1995/30 sayılı yazısı okundu,ekleri incelendi,yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Ankara İli,Etimesgut İlçesi, 2100 ada, 23 parseldeki söz konusu taşınmazın yer aldığı alanın Kurulumuzun 2.6.1992 gün 2436 sayılı kararı ile sit alanı olarak tescil edilmiş olduğunun belirlendiğine;

Tekel Pazarlama ve Dağıtım Müessesesi Müdürlüğünün sorumluluğu altında bulunan bu alan içindeki taşınmazların vaziyet planının, projelerinin (plan-kesit-cephe) ve fotoğraflarının hazırlanarak kurulumuza iletilmesine karar verildi.

**BAŞKAN**

Prof.Dr.Gönül TANKUT

**BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI**

Prof.Dr.Günsel RENDA

**ÜYE**

Doç.Dr.Ahmet TIRPAN

**ÜYE**

Dr.Zühal ÖZCAN

**ÜYE**

Mustafa ARSLANER

**ÜYE**

Hüseyin GÜNDÜZ  
Etimesgut Bld.Bşk.İmar Md.

**ÜYE**

**ÜYE**

**Figure 139.** The decision of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board Related with A.F.F.(Source: The Archive of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board)