

CONSERVATION OF A MODERN RURAL HERITAGE PLACE: EARLY
REPUBLICAN PERIOD MODEL VILLAGE OF SAMUTLU (TEMELLİ),
ANKARA

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES
OF
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

BY

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IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN
CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN ARCHITECTURE

SEPTEMBER 2019

Approval of the thesis:

**CONSERVATION OF A MODERN RURAL HERITAGE PLACE: EARLY
REPUBLICAN PERIOD MODEL VILLAGE OF SAMUTLU (TEMELLİ),
ANKARA**

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ABSTRACT

CONSERVATION OF A MODERN RURAL HERITAGE PLACE: EARLY REPUBLICAN PERIOD MODEL VILLAGE OF SAMUTLU (TEMELLİ), ANKARA

Kavak, Tuğba

Master of Science, Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Architecture

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. A. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz

September 2019, 334 pages

The concern for the improvement of rural with its built environment began to manifest itself in the Late Ottoman period. The problem of resettlement as a result of mass migrations from the lost lands to the country led this concern to transform into a planned resettlement policy. And the issue continued in Early Republican Period, gained a different dimension and establishment of planned rural settlements became an important tool for realization of Republican vision in the rural areas. They became mediums for improvement of existing rural living conditions and social, cultural, economic and architectural modernization of rural areas.

This work focuses on ‘model village’ projects, one of the important developments of the newly established republic in this context. In Early Republican Period, when settlement areas in the country were predominantly rural, the idea was that modernization would be succeeded directly by architectural, socio-cultural and economic improvement of these rural settlements, allowing the development of ‘model village’ projects for reinterpretation and improvement of rural life and built environment.

Many of these settlements were lost today and remained ones are not identified, registered or subjected to any conservation action. Samutlu is one of the rural settlements established in this period with these ideals and reached to the present day by preserving its tissue in a certain extent. The settlement is distinguished from the previous experiences with its circular plan scheme and characteristic stone houses.

Samutlu was established as a model village in 1931 to accommodate immigrant families from Bulgaria and it is located on the Ankara-Eskişehir railway line, at the west end of the city, in an area which have historic bonds related with the Independence War. Stone houses, agricultural lands, seeds, animals, and equipment for cultivation were given to families during the establishment. So, a self-sufficient settlement tried to be established, with its planned built-up environment and agricultural resources to provide income for settlers while ensuring their contribution to the economy.

Established as a model village in the Early Republican Period, Samutlu has maintained its rural identity and settlement layout for a long time, but over time with the effect of various forces it has been dissolved and remained with its rural characteristics in the middle of an urban area today known as Temelli. This Early Republican model village is now under the risk of losing its identity and physical entity.

What is aimed with this study is to serve as a base to support the recognition, understanding and preservation of this place with its context in respect to its being an important part of the collective memory belonging to the Early Republican Period.

In the scope of this study initial and transformed architectural and socio-cultural characteristics of the settlement are examined through archival and literature search, field survey, in-depth interviews, documentation of the physical entity and analysis of historical development.

The fact that its unique plan layout is still legible, its stone houses are standing with their authentic characteristics and connection of descendants of immigrant families is still continue today, Samutlu is a significant modern rural landscape which should be conserved with all its characteristics with a holistic approach.

The examination of architectural and socio-cultural transformation of this model throughout the process starting from initial planning till present day, assessing its significance as a modern rural heritage place and development of a conservation approach, constitute the general framework of this study.

Keywords: Early Republican Period, Planned Rural Settlement, Model Village, Modern Rural Heritage, Samutlu, Temelli

ÖZ

MODERN KIRSAL BİR MİRAS ALANININ KORUNMASI: BİR ERKEN CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ ÖRNEK KÖYÜ; SAMUTLU (TEMELLİ), ANKARA.

Kavak, Tuğba
Yüksek Lisans, Kültürel Mirası Koruma
Tez Danışmanı: Doç. Dr. A. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz

Eylül 2019, 334 sayfa

Kırsalın iyileştirilmesi ve fiziki çevresinin geliştirilmesi kaygısı Geç Osmanlı Döneminde kendisini göstermeye başlamıştır. Bu dönemde, ülkeye kaybedilen topraklardan yapılan kitlesel göçler sonucunda ortaya çıkan iskân sorunu, bu kaygının planlı bir iskân politikasına dönüşmesini sağlamıştır. Bu durum Erken Cumhuriyet Döneminde farklı bir boyut kazanarak devam etmiş ve planlı kırsal yerleşimlerin kurulması yeni Cumhuriyetin kıra yönelik vizyonun gerçekleşmesi, mevcut kırsal yaşam koşullarının iyileştirilmesi ve kırsal sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik ve mimari olarak modernleşmesi için önemli bir araç haline gelmiştir.

Bu çalışma, yeni kurulan cumhuriyetin bu bağlamda önemli gelişmelerinden biri olan “örnek (numune) köy” projelerine odaklanmaktadır. Ülkedeki yerleşim alanlarının ağırlıklı kırsal yerleşimlerden oluştuğu Erken Cumhuriyet Döneminde, modernleşmenin doğrudan bu kırsal yerleşimlerin mimari, sosyo-kültürel ve ekonomik açıdan gelişmesiyle başarılabacağı fikri kırsal yaşamın ve yapı çevresinin düzenlenmesi ve geliştirilmesi için örnek köy projelerinin geliştirilmesine olanak sağlamıştır.

Bu yerleşimlerin birçoğu bugün yok olmuş ve geriye kalanlarsa belgelenmemiş, tescillenmemiş ya da bir koruma sürecine dahil olmamıştır. Samutlu, bu ideallerle bu dönemde kurulmuş olan ve dokusunu belirli ölçüde koruyarak günümüze ulaşan kırsal yerleşimlerden biridir. Yerleşim dairesel plan düzeni ve karakteristik taş evleriyle önceki deneyimlerden farklılaşmaktadır.

Samutlu, 1931 yılında, Bulgaristan' dan gelmiş olan göçmen aileleri yerleştirmek için bir örnek köy olarak kurulmuştur ve Ankara-Eskişehir demiryolu hattında, kentin batı ucunda, Kurtuluş Savaşı ile ilgili tarihi bağları olan bir bölgede yer almaktadır. Kuruluş sırasında ailelere taş evler, tarım arazileri, tohum, çift hayvanları ve tarım araçları dağıtılmıştır. Bu yolla, planlı bir yapılı çevreye sahip, tarımsal kaynakları ile yerleşimcilere gelir kaynağı sunarken, ekonomiye katkı sağlamalarının amaçlandığı dolayısıyla kendi kendine yetebilen bir yerleşim kurulması amaçlanmıştır.

Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nde bir örnek köy olarak kurulan Samutlu, kırsal kimliğini ve yerleşim düzenini uzunca bir süre korumuş fakat zamanla, çeşitli etkiler nedeniyle kırsal karakterini koruyarak bugün Temelli olarak bilinen kentsel bir alanın ortasında kalmıştır. Bugün bu Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi örnek köyü kimliğini ve fiziksel varlığını kaybetme riskiyle karşı karşıyadır.

Bu çalışmayla amaçlanan Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemine ait kültürel belleğin önemli bir parçası olan bu yerleşimin tanınması, anlaşılması ve bağlamıyla birlikte korunmasına katkı sağlamaktır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında yerleşimin ilk kurulduğu dönemki, zamanla dönüşen ve bugünkü mimari ve sosyo-kültürel özellikleri arşiv ve kaynak taramaları, arazi çalışmaları, yerel halkla yapılan görüşmeler ve bunların belgelenmesi yoluyla incelenmiş ve tespit edilmiştir.

Kendine özgü dairesel plan şemasının bugün okunabilir olması, taş evlerinin özgün özellikleriyle bugün hala ayakta olması, göçmen ailelerin yerle bağının hala devam ediyor olması Samutlu'yu bütün bu özellikleriyle bütüncül bir biçimde korunması gereken önemli bir modern kırsal yerleşim alanı yapmaktadır.

Bu yerleşimin ilk planlanmasından başlayarak günümüze kadar olan süreçteki mimari, sosyokültürel ve ekonomik dönüşümünün incelenmesi, bir modern kırsal miras alanı olarak değerinin tanımlanması ve bir koruma yaklaşımının getirilmesi bu çalışmanın genel çerçevesini oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi, Planlı Kırsal Yerleşimler, Örnek Köy, Modern Kırsal Miras, Samutlu, Temelli

To my beloved family...

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor Assoc. Prof. Dr. Güiliz Bilgin Altınöz for her endless support, encouragement and guidance throughout my thesis and for leading me to study such case that have unique features which allowed me to learn new concepts and to bring the issue into the current agenda. I would also like to thank the jury members, Prof. Dr. Neriman Şahin Güçhan, Prof. Dr. Deniz Özkut, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Eres Özdoğan and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mert Nezih Rifaioğlu for their constructive criticism and valuable suggestions. I also would like to express my gratitude to Ins. Dr. Nimet Özgönül for her valuable critics during the preliminary jury.

I would like to thank Sincan Municipality, authorities in the municipality's unit in Temelli, and the head of the Temelli Balkan Immigrants Association for sharing necessary materials with me. I also would like to express my gratitude to the residents of Temelli who openly shared their valuable opinion during the surveys.

I am grateful to my beloved friends Meltem Çetiner and Emine Reis for their support and companionship. I would also like to thank my studio team which I started to discover the field together and learned much from our group studies and to the METU Conservation family for their support during this process.

Finally, my parents Selahattin and Hatice Kavak, my brother Mustafa Kavak and his wife Sevilay Kavak deserve the greatest thanks for their infinite love and support in every aspect of my life. I am grateful to my beloved nephew Tuğrul Alp and nieces Bilge and İdil for bringing joy to our family. I would also like to express how grateful I am to my mother who always patiently stay by my side during my life and for her endless love, support and encouragement.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	v
ÖZ	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xiii
LIST OF TABLES	xvi
LIST OF FIGURES	xvii
LIST OF MAPS	xxv
CHAPTERS	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Problem Definition	1
1.2. Aim and Scope of the Thesis	4
1.3. Methodology of the Thesis	6
1.4. Structure of the Thesis	28
2. AN INQUIRY TO THE PLANNED RURAL SETTLEMENTS	31
2.1. A Historical Review of the Planned Settlements	31
2.2. A Retrospective View of the Planned Rural Settlements in Turkey	42
2.3. Early Republican Period Planned Rural Settlements	47
2.3.1. The Idea of the Planned Rural Settlements in Early Republican Period ..	48
2.3.2. Reflections of the Idea; Implemented Cases	50
2.4. A Further Review on the Planned Rural Settlements	77
3. SAMUTLU (TEMELLİ); AS A PLANNED MODERN RURAL SETTLEMENT	89

3.1. The Context of the Village During the Planning and Establishment.....	89
3.1.1. The Context When the Village was Established	89
3.1.2. Establishment Process of the Village	93
3.1.3. Initial Plan Layout and Physical Components of the Village	98
3.2. The Context of the Village up to now	120
3.2.1. Transformation of the Context	120
3.2.2. Transformation from a Model Village to a Satellite Town	127
3.2.3. Transformation of the Plan Layout and Physical Components	129
3.2.4. Transformation of Social, Cultural and Economic Structure	161
3.3. The Context of the Village Today.....	164
3.3.1. The Context Today	164
3.3.2. Status of the Village within Temelli.....	177
3.3.3. Plan Layout and Physical Components of the Settlement Today	180
3.3.3.1. Relation of Built Environment and Open Areas	205
3.3.3.2. Open Areas	211
3.3.3.3. Built Environment	215
3.4. Future Projections for the Region	252
4. ASSESSING SAMUTLU AS A MODERN RURAL HERITAGE PLACE AND PROPOSALS FOR ITS CONSERVATION.....	259
4.1. Assessing the Cultural Significance of Samutlu as a Heritage Place	260
4.2. Problems and Challenges towards the Conservation of the Settlement.....	265
4.2.1. Conservation of Modern and Modest (Rural) Heritage as a Challenge .	265
4.2.2. Change as a Challenge	268
4.2.2.1. Forces of the Change	268

4.2.2.2. Changing Settlement Layout and Physical Components	278
4.2.2.3. Changing Social, Cultural and Economic Structure	284
4.3. Overall Assessment of Values and Challenges on Conservation of the Settlement	287
4.4. Principles and Actions for Conservation of Samutlu as a Modern Rural Heritage Place	293
5. CONCLUSION.....	305
REFERENCES.....	311
APPENDICES	
A. Government Resolutions.....	317
B. Newspaper Articles.....	325
C. Aerial Images.....	329
D. Approval Form for the In-depth Interviews.....	333

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1: Methodology of the research.....	7
Table 1-2: The diagram showing the methodology of the analysis of the historical development.....	27
Table 2-1: The chart showing villages and their locations which were started to be implemented in 1924	54
Table 3-1: The timeline indicates important dates of changes in the surrounding physical entity.....	125
Table 3-2: Table showing the surrounding entity that will be mentioned in the scope of this study	164
Table 4-1: The diagram showing the process starting with the assessment of the significance to determination of actions	259
Table 4-2: Major breaking points that affected the transformation of the settlement	269
Table 4-3: The chart showing the definition of values according to certain properties and forces and challenges affecting these values	291
Table 4-4: The chart showing the main principles and actions according to the values and challenges.....	303

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Stone House Lot Survey Sheet.....	12
Figure 1-2: Stone House Exterior Survey Sheet	13
Figure 1-3: New Buildings Exterior Survey Sheet	14
Figure 1-4: Stone House Interior Survey Sheet (front page)	15
Figure 1-5: Stone House Interior Survey Sheet (back page).....	16
Figure 1-6: Field survey general guides.....	17
Figure 1-7: Field Survey Guides for Built-up Areas.....	18
Figure 1-8: Field Survey Guides for Open Areas	19
Figure 1-9: Field Survey Guides for Private Open Areas	20
Figure 1-10: Field Survey Guides for Public Open Areas	21
Figure 1-11: A guideline prepared for the in-depth interviews	23
Figure 1-12: The current cadastral plan	26
Figure 1-13: A cadastral plan from 1980s	26
Figure 2-1: Diagram showing street layout according to wind directions by Vitruvius	33
Figure 2-2 (left): Renaissance ideal city representations influenced by Vitruvian Plan	34
Figure 2-3 (right): Ground plan for the city of La Sforzinda by Filarete.....	34
Figure 2-4: Palma Nova (1593), an Italian military settlement with a centralized circular plan layout.....	34
Figure 2-5: An aerial view of the city of Palmanova	34
Figure 2-6: Diagram of Three Magnets by Ebenezer Howard.....	36
Figure 2-7: Ground plan of the municipal area showing the town in the center.....	36
Figure 2-8: Section of the schematic town plan by Ebenezer Howard	37
Figure 2-9: An immigrant settlement in Chalkidiki, Greece.....	39
Figure 2-10: The center of Pontinia, 1939	40

Figure 2-11: A village plan and dwelling project prepared by Ministry of Public Works from 1913.....	44
Figure 2-12: A village plan dating 1916 from a booklet	45
Figure 2-13: A village house from the booklet.....	45
Figure 2-14: Typical Immigrant Village Plan; from 1917 (Tip Muhacir Köyü) and Layout of a lot with 12 dwelling units (Tip Muhacir Köyü, 12 haneli ada planı).....	46
Figure 2-15: Elevations, sections and details of dwellings from the immigrant village	46
Figure 2-16: An Economic Dwelling (İktisadi Hane), elevation and plan proposal ..	55
Figure 2-17: Elevation, section and plan drawings of immigrant dwellings in Alaşehir	56
Figure 2-18: Plan layout of Çobanisa Village	57
Figure 2-19: A dwelling project for Manisa, Çobanisa Village	57
Figure 2-20: A view of the Çırakman Village	58
Figure 2-21: İkizceoba Village	59
Figure 2-22: Immigrant Houses to be built in Thrace Region	60
Figure 2-23: Muratlı Village in Tekirdağ	61
Figure 2-24: Houses of Tekirdağ Immigrant Villages	61
Figure 2-25: Kırklareli Kavaklı (left) and Kaynarca (right) villages	62
Figure 2-26: Immigrant houses from Edirne	62
Figure 2-27: Immigrant houses in Havuzbaşı Village, İzmir	62
Figure 2-28: Immigrant Houses in Yeniköy, İzmir	62
Figure 2-29: An immigrant village from Yozgat.....	63
Figure 2-30: Houses from an immigrant village in Çorum	63
Figure 2-31: Immigrant houses in Havuzbaşı Village, İzmir	63
Figure 2-32: Plan of the Ahimesut Model Village	66
Figure 2-33: Aerial view of the village.....	66
Figure 2-34: A view from Ahimesut Village showing dwellings of the village.	67
Figure 2-35: A view from Ahimesut Village that village houses, Gazi Mansion, State Hospital, Radio Antennas, and Boarding school can be seen behind.....	68

Figure 2-36: Images of the Boarding School (Yatı Mektebi)	69
Figure 2-37: Images of Regional Directorate (Nahiye Müdürlüğü) Building	69
Figure 2-38: The market building called Atatürk Çarşısı.	70
Figure 2-39: Etimesgut Train Station.....	70
Figure 2-40: A dwelling from Ahimesut Model Village (edited image)	71
Figure 2-41: Plan of Sincan Village designed by Behçet Ünsal.	73
Figure 2-42: Village Plan for the new model village established in Sincan	74
Figure 2-43: A dwelling type proposed by Behçet Ünsal.	75
Figure 2-44: A dwelling type proposed by Behçet Ünsal.	75
Figure 2-45: An image and a plan drawing of a house built according to dwelling type defined by General Directorate of Inhabiting	76
Figure 2-46: Another dwelling type mentioned by Ünsal.....	76
Figure 2-47: A village project designed by Abdullah Ziya Kozanoğlu	78
Figure 2-48: A village plan designed by Abdullah Ziya Kozanoğlu	79
Figure 2-49: A village plan designed by Burhan Arif Ogun.....	80
Figure 2-50: A village plan designed by Arif Hikmet Koyunluoğlu	81
Figure 2-51: A village plan and dwelling designed by Abidin Mortaş.....	82
Figure 2-52: Ideal Republican Village plan	85
Figure 3-1: Aerial view of the village from 1944	100
Figure 3-2: A schematic plan drawing titled “Temelli Bucağı Genel Krokisi”.....	100
Figure 3-3: Diagram showing the main elements of the settlement plan.....	101
Figure 3-4: Diagram showing the initial land use.....	102
Figure 3-5: Diagram showing the buildings according to their categories.	102
Figure 3-6: Diagram showing the transportation lines and access points from the surrounding	103
Figure 3-7: Plan drawing of a Stone House	106
Figure 3-8: South Elevation Survey drawing of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot	107
Figure 3-9: Photos of South Elevation of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot	107

Figure 3-10: North Elevation Survey drawing of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot	108
Figure 3-11: Photos of North Elevation of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot.....	108
Figure 3-12: East Elevation Survey drawing of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot	109
Figure 3-13: Photos of East Elevation of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot	109
Figure 3-14: West Elevation Survey drawing of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot	110
Figure 3-15: Photos of West Elevation of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot	110
Figure 3-16: Photos showing wall details.....	111
Figure 3-17: A perspective drawing and photos of brick masonry column at the entrance porch.....	112
Figure 3-18: Photos showing structural system of door opening.	112
Figure 3-19: Section and elevation drawings indicating construction materials.	113
Figure 3-20: Photos showing structural system of window opening.....	113
Figure 3-21: Photos showing netting system of the ceiling.....	114
Figure 3-22: Photos showing structural system of the roof and its tile covering. ...	115
Figure 3-23: Exterior and Interior Door Detail drawings	116
Figure 3-24: Images of both exterior (on the left) and interior doors (on the right).	116
Figure 3-25: Images of door detail	117
Figure 3-26: Image of an authentic door handle and its lock.	117
Figure 3-27: Drawing of different types of windows	118
Figure 3-28: Images of main types of windows.	118
Figure 3-29: Images of authentic window handles.....	119
Figure 3-30: Images of diamond shape window from outside and inside.....	119
Figure 3-31: Fireplace and the chimney	120

Figure 3-32: The current subdivision of the land.....	132
Figure 3-33: Images indicating the subdivision of the land from several years.	133
Figure 3-34: The image indicating the current areas of uses.	136
Figure 3-35: The image indicating areas of uses from different years.	137
Figure 3-36: The image indicating the current transportation layout	140
Figure 3-37: The image indicating the transportation layouts from different years	141
Figure 3-38: The image indicating current access points to the settlement	144
Figure 3-39: The images indicating access points from different years	145
Figure 3-40: The image indicating the current buildings.....	148
Figure 3-41: The image indicating buildings from different years.	149
Figure 3-42: The first school building constructed in 1947	152
Figure 3-43: Agricultural Office (Ziraat Dairesi)	152
Figure 3-44: School building constructed in 1970.....	153
Figure 3-45: Ankara Sugar Factory Regional Directorate constructed in 1963.....	153
Figure 3-46: Ankara Sugar Factory Regional Directorate Depot Building	154
Figure 3-47: Another school building constructed in 1991	155
Figure 3-48: The image indicating current building according to their categories..	156
Figure 3-49: The image indicating buildings according to their categories from different years.....	157
Figure 3-50: The diagram showing a part, from the layout	160
Figure 3-51: The diagram showing the initial relations.	160
Figure 3-52: The diagram showing the common relation among the street-courtyard- house.	160
Figure 3-53: The diagram showing the new relation exists currently.....	160
Figure 3-54: Panoramic view of Bacıköy	169
Figure 3-55: General view from the village and an image of two-story village house	169
Figure 3-56: A house in the Village.....	169
Figure 3-57: Malıköy Train Station, before the restoration	171

Figure 3-58: Museum of Malıköy Train Station.....	171
Figure 3-59: Museum of Malıköy Train Station.....	171
Figure 3-60: Images showing the cafeteria building, the water reservoir and a repaired locomotive	171
Figure 3-61: Image showing the Lake of Temelli (unknown date)	174
Figure 3-62: Fishing as an activity in the area.....	175
Figure 3-63: A view looking to the town.....	175
Figure 3-64: Playground in the Temelli recreational area.....	175
Figure 3-65: Barbecue pits and picnic tables in the area	175
Figure 3-66: Sport field in the recreational area.....	175
Figure 3-67: Sport equipment in the area	175
Figure 3-68: An image from Temelli International Lake Project.....	176
Figure 3-69: Building complex near the lake	176
Figure 3-70: Views from the surrounding tissue	185
Figure 3-71: Views from the surrounding tissue	186
Figure 3-72: Views from the surrounding tissue	187
Figure 3-73: Views from the surrounding tissue	188
Figure 3-74: Office Building and the area of Ankara Sugar Factory Regional Directorate	191
Figure 3-75: Warehouses used Ankara Beet Cultivators Cooperative	192
Figure 3-76: Residence for the regional Directorate of Sugar Factory	192
Figure 3-77: Office building of Garage Directorate of Sincan Municipality	193
Figure 3-78: Garage structures of Garage Directorate of Sincan Municipality.....	193
Figure 3-79: Museum of Atatürk House transformed from one of the stone houses.	194
Figure 3-80: Mayor's residence used by Sincan Municipality.....	195
Figure 3-81: Introduction of the physical entity in 155 Block / 1-8 Lots.....	197
Figure 3-82: Introduction of the physical entity in 159 Block / 1-6 Lots.....	198
Figure 3-83: Introduction of the physical entity in 160 Block / 1-4 Lots.....	199
Figure 3-84: Introduction of the physical entity in 154 Block / 1-5 Lots.....	200

Figure 3-85: Introduction of the physical entity in 156 Block / 1-4 Lots	201
Figure 3-86: Introduction of the physical entity in 169 Block / 2-8 Lots	202
Figure 3-87: Introduction of the physical entity in 161 Block / 1-3 Lots	203
Figure 3-88: Introduction of the physical entity in 162 Block / 1-5 Lots	204
Figure 3-89: An exterior survey sheet filled out for the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot	224
Figure 3-90: A lot survey sheet filled out for the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot	225
Figure 3-91: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 155 block / 5 lot.	226
Figure 3-92: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 155 block / 5 lot, from different years.....	227
Figure 3-93: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 159 block / 3 lot.	228
Figure 3-94: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 159 block / 3 lot, from different years.....	229
Figure 3-95: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 159 block / 5 lot.	230
Figure 3-96: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 159 block / 5 lot, from different years.....	231
Figure 3-97: Photos of the house located on 159 block / 6 lot.....	232
Figure 3-98: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 159 block / 6 lot, from different years.....	233
Figure 3-99: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 169 block / 3 lot.	234
Figure 3-100: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 169 block / 3 lot, from different years.....	235
Figure 3-101: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 169 block / 4 lot.	236

Figure 3-102: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 169 block / 4 lot, from different years.	237
Figure 3-103: Additional photos of the house located on 169 block / 4 lot.	238
Figure 3-104: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 161 block / 1 lot.	239
Figure 3-105: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 161 block / 1 lot, from different years.	240
Figure 3-106: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 161 block / 2 lot.	241
Figure 3-107: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 161 block / 2 lot, from different years.	242
Figure 3-108: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 161 block / 3 lot.	243
Figure 3-109: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 161 block / 3 lot, from different years.	244
Figure 3-110: Additional photos of the house located on 161 block / 3 lot.	245
Figure 3-111: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 162 block / 3 lot.	246
Figure 3-112: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 162 block / 3 lot, from different years.	247
Figure 3-113: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 162 block / 4 lot.	248
Figure 3-114: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 162 block / 4 lot, from different years.	249
Figure 3-115: Images of mud brick masonry dwellings in the courtyards of stone houses.	251
Figure 3-116: South-West Planning Region.	257

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1-1: Methodology mapping	25
Map 3-1: Map showing the center of Ankara (Angora) and a settlement marked as Samutlu (Samutly)	91
Map 3-2: A map showing the settlement marked as Samutly and its surrounding settlements.....	92
Map 3-3: Map showing main surrounding entities of the settlement	165
Map 3-4: An aerial image showing the airfield and the study area	172
Map 3-5: A map showing the Temelli Lake and recreation area around the lake ...	174
Map 3-6: Map showing the border of Sincan Municipality	178
Map 3-7: Borders of Gazi, İstiklal, Hürriyet and Cumhuriyet Neighborhoods	178
Map 3-8: Overall plan of the district.....	179
Map 3-9: Close plan of the district intersecting with cadastral plan.....	179
Map 3-10: Map showing main entities in the town of Temelli.....	183
Map 3-11: Map showing the surrounding tissue of the former settlement	184
Map 3-12: Map showing the current physical entities in the study area.....	189
Map 3-13: The analysis map of cadastral pattern	206
Map 3-14: The analysis map showing the land use.	208
Map 3-15: The analysis map showing the relation of built-up and open areas.....	210
Map 3-16: The analysis map showing the categories of public open areas	212
Map 3-17: The analysis map showing the categories of open areas.....	214
Map 3-18: The analysis map of building categories.	216
Map 3-19: The analysis map showing the current use of buildings.....	218
Map 3-20: The analysis map showing the structural system and construction material of buildings	220
Map 3-21: The analysis map showing the height of building.....	222
Map 3-22: The analysis map showing the number of story of buildings.....	223
Map 4-1: The analysis map showing the condition of buildings	280

Map 4-2: The analysis map showing the change in mass proportion and organization of stone houses.....	282
Map 4-3: The analysis map showing the change in facade proportion and organization of stone houses.....	283

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Problem Definition

Planning the rural and reconstructing its built environment is a rather modern approach. At the beginning of the 20th century several settlements were produced from this experience. The fact that these settlements are very modest by being rural and belonging to a recent past, they are commonly ignored, therefore they are rapidly disappearing and being erased from the collective memory. Some of these settlements reach today with their partially preserved physical entity and still being part of the social life and having roles in people's lives. Sustainability of these settlements and passing them to next generations is becoming more and more difficult every day. One of these settlements that reached today, while preserving its characteristics in a certain extent, is Samutlu Model Village, today known as Temelli.

Established as a model village in the Early Republican Period, Samutlu has maintained its rural identity and settlement layout for a long time, but over time with the change occurred in different scales, **it has been dissolved and remained with its rural characteristics in the middle of an urban area.** Changes occurred in time, in different scales, affected socio-cultural, economic and architectural characteristics of the settlement and it is now under the risk of losing its identity and physical entity.

First of all, the main obstacle in front of the sustainability of this settlement is on the issue of **recognition and conservation of Early Republican Period cultural heritage.**

Looking at its characteristics, the Early Republican Period can be described as a transitional period that variety of architectural styles and planning approaches were emerged, and various entities were produced accordingly.

Although there is no problem regarding the recognition and preservation of monumental buildings, public buildings or buildings that hosted a historical event, from this period, it can be said that many buildings and settlements belonging to this period are not considered as cultural heritage due to their modest architectural styles and their location away from the city center. Therefore; many of them are lost and surviving ones are under the risk of disappearance.

The fact that this settlement and houses, which are very modest as being a modern rural settlement, are considered as weak in terms of both age and architectural value, threatens the recognition and acceptance of the settlement as a heritage place and makes more difficult to be convinced for its conservation.

However, this is the characteristic of this place, **it is modest because it is both a rural and modern place**, and so it is a place that should have existed with its document value that shows the approach of a period for a solution for inhabiting problems while ensuring contemporary needs.

Although it will not be discussed in detail within the scope of this thesis, another subject should be mentioned here. One of the most important obstacles to the conservation of the entities of this period is effects of ideological and political atmospheres experienced in different periods. The fact that entities of this period cannot be approached from an objective point of view as documents belonging a former period is an important factor that threatens the cultural heritage of this period.

Besides belonging to an Early Republican Period, as a rural area the settlement is affected by the **challenges of conservation of rural settlements** in general. Conservation of rural settlements is not a separately defined concept included in the current legal framework in Turkey. Therefore, lack of regulations and distinctive definition of conservation principles risks the survival and existence of rural heritage places.

Changes in the policies towards rural areas, urbanization and economy in the process from the beginning of the Republic to the present day are another significant

factor in the transformation of the social, cultural, economic and architectural characteristics of the settlement that eventually caused its partial loss.

The settlement established in the early years of the Republic with many visions towards rural areas such as modernization of the rural, improvement of the living conditions of the villagers, increase of agriculture and animal husbandry activities, and the participation of the people to production while ensuring the contribution of people to the economy as well as creating an income source.

In the following years, the country faced a rapid change due to the lack of importance given to rural areas, uncontrolled urbanization and poor management of agricultural and economic activities.

Another force that significantly changes the future of the area is changing **urban planning and projections towards the region**. Contrary to what is experienced in other historical rural settlements, the population of the settlement increased in years and it has faced the problems of rapid growth as opposed to the risk of losing its population.

Due to this growth of the settlement became a township municipality and economic benefits of the land increased therefore in later years the area subjected many projects in the municipal level. Population projections were exaggerated, administrative status is changed, many housing areas developed and also an industrial zone is established in the region.

After becoming a municipality, the **agricultural land of the settlement turned into building plots**. This change in administrative structure is an important breaking point in the **change of the agriculture and animal husbandry-based economy** of this settlement. This also caused the **increase of constructions due to economic benefits** which resulted in drastic change of the physical entity of the settlement. Multi-story reinforced concrete buildings seen as solutions to needs of inhabiting and due to the economic benefits.

In addition, the industrial areas established in the region as a part of urban planning had significant impacts on the population and economy of the region.

As a result of all these, agriculture and animal husbandry activities have decreased to a great extent. It can be said that this situation prepares the ground for social and cultural changes as much as being an indicator of economic change in the settlement.

In addition to all these, changes made by residents to adapt the transforming living conditions caused the settlement tissue to change and partially disappear. While the need of the growing families for the new houses was previously met with small scale mud brick structures harmonious with the rural tissue, with the presence of the reinforced concrete in the region multi-story reinforced concrete structures were started to be preferred and this caused significant changes in the texture.

Due to the reasons mentioned above, the transfer of settlement layout and stone houses of this Early Republican model village to the future is at risk. Therefore, understanding the characteristics of this settlement and their transformation in time, and evaluating this transformation and assessment of the significance of this settlement as a modern rural heritage place is very important.

1.2. Aim and Scope of the Thesis

The subject of this thesis, Samutlu, relates with various contexts by being a planned rural settlement for inhabiting immigrants in Early Republican Period. So, one of the primary objectives of this study **is to understand the context of the settlement starting from its establishment till present day.**

In the scope of this study, in order to understand the context during the establishment of the settlement, a retrospective review of planning rural settlements during the Early Republican Period is made. The visions towards the modernization and rehabilitation of the rural, the search for an ideal rural settlement and reflections of these visions as planning and architectural experiences that emerged in this context are reviewed.

In the scope of this study current context of the settlement tried to be understood in the light of field surveys and various documentations regarding the current physical and social components of the settlement.

Through an analysis of the historical development in years the transformation of social, cultural, economic and physical characteristics of the settlement tried to be examined.

The settlement, which was established as a model village, has changed over time with the effects of various forces. The population, social, administrative and economic structure of the settlement has changed in time and with the effect of these the tissue of the settlement also changed. Today it is remained in the middle of an urban area while preserving its rural identity.

Therefore, another important aim of this thesis is **to make an evaluation of initial and transformed characteristics of the settlement** and **to review the forces that cause this transformation.**

What is aimed with this study is; **assessment of the settlement as a modern rural heritage place** and **definition of values and problems** and **development of a conservation approach** to sustain the continuation of the place.

This thesis aims to make a discussion on the conservation of a model village established as an immigrant settlement in the Early Republican Period and reached to the present day in a certain extent.

In this way, with this study it is aimed to contribute the emerging new perspectives towards the awareness, acceptance and recognition of Early Republican Era entities as cultural heritage.

As mentioned before; the subject of this thesis relates with various contexts and while studying such settlement many discussions come to the surface due to the multi-leveled nature of the subject.

In this regard, the main research questions of this thesis are;

- Challenges of conservation of modern and rural (thus modest) heritage place
- Impacts of changing vision towards rural areas
- Conservation of a place remained in between its rural and urban identity.

In conclusion; what is aimed with this thesis is mainly to understand the context of the settlement, to evaluate the transformation and forces that cause it, to assess the significance of it and to define conservation approach for sustainability of the settlement.

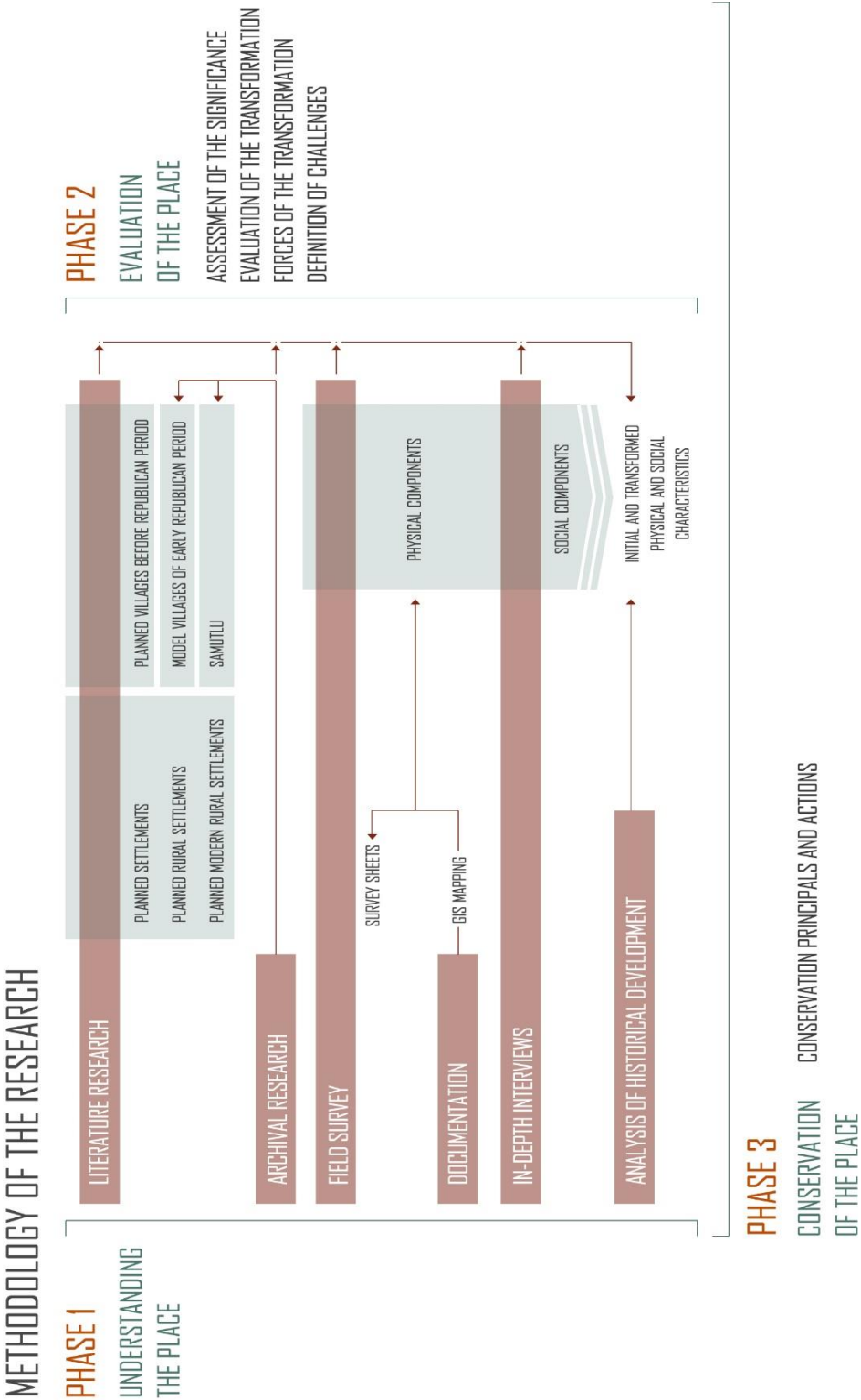
Therefore; what it is aimed for this study is to serve as a base to support recognition, understanding and preservation of the place with its context in respect to its being a part of the collective memory.

1.3. Methodology of the Thesis

This thesis is constructed on following phases; understanding the context of Samutlu (Temelli), assessing its significance and definition of its values and problems and finally development of conservation principles and decisions to contribute the sustainability and conservation of it.

Methodology of the thesis (Table 1-1) is structured on mainly; data collecting and data analysis phases. Which are; data collecting; Archival Search, Literature Research, Field Survey, In-depth Interviews and data analysis; Documentation, Analysis of Historical Development of the Place.

Table 1-1: *Methodology of the research*
 Source: Prepared by the Author



First of all, in order to contribute the conservation and sustainability of this settlement, understanding the context of the place is very essential. The context of this settlement relates with its establishment, its transformation and its current state. Therefore; in this context, archival and literature research are made to understand the context of the settlement.

In the scope of the archival survey; archives mentioned below were searched for information and documents related to the ideological atmosphere and implemented examples in rural areas during the Early Republican Period. Visited institutions, libraries and archives visited in the scope of this study are;

- State Archives (*Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri*),
- National Library (*Milli Kütüphane*),
- Turkish History Association (*Türk Tarih Kurumu*),
- Municipal Archives (*Belediye Arşivleri*),
- Online Archives of National Assembly (*TBMM Kütüphanesi, Açık Erişim*).

In State Archives; government resolutions, decisions, plans related with village planning and drawings of village plans, houses and details searched. **Government Resolutions** regarding the establishment of Samutlu and other villages are found. Also, several plans and projects related with village planning are examined in the archives.

In the National Library; **newspapers** such as Hakimiyet-i Milliye, Ulus, Akşam, Vakit and Cumhuriyet are examined about villages established in Early Republican Period. Articles about the establishment of Samutlu Village are obtained with this research. **Periodicals** such as Arkitekt, Ülkü, and Köye Doğru are searched regarding the period.

In the literature survey, various sources related to the issue from different aspects were reviewed. First of all, there are several studies related with the village studies and practices, immigrant settlements, planning approach, population exchange and inhabiting problems in Republican Period and before Republican Era conducted by various researchers.

Firstly, it should be mentioned here that there are not many current studies about the rural planning and construction which started as a solution to the settlement problem in the last period of the Ottoman Empire and continued for various reasons in the Republican period. The most current studies on this subject have been carried out by Cengizkan and these studies have been the main sources used in this thesis.

In his book Cengizkan (2004a) reviews inhabiting problems caused by population exchange, internal migration and damages of the war and evaluates the solutions starting from before the Republican Period when the issue of these problems started.

One of the settlements from this period, Ahimesut Model Village was introduced by Cengizkan (2004b) in his article, which is also an informative source to comprehend one of the very important implementations from this experience.

Village studies and model villages are studied as thesis dissertations with different approaches. Örmecioğlu (2003) in her thesis focuses the village studies in Turkey between 1850-1950 and reviews how architectural practice was used as a means of rural development through the examination of five cases from Antalya. Seçkin (2013), on the other hand focuses the Atatürk Period and reviews several cases with their plan schemes and architectural characteristics.

This issue was first introduced in the academic literature regarding in the field of conservation with Zeynep Eres' thesis discussing planned rural villages of the Early Republican Period. In her thesis Eres (2008) firstly introduce the topic in detail and discusses the issue around the cases exist in Thracian Region.

Source related directly with the place itself are reviewed to understand the context of the place from several perspectives and to determine previous studies and their scope. In this respect, a project A project (Çağa Yerleşmek, 2006) conducted by Ali Cengizkan and Didem Kılıçkiran in the scope of graduate course Arch 714, from METU, should be mentioned. Within the context of this course; site visits, detailed analysis of residential units, oral history studies are made and gathered information presented in an exhibition. Although the place mentioned in some sources this study is the only one that introduces the settlement with its physical and social components and the story behind its' establishment.

According to their previous studies on Temelli, a proposal for the area as a settlement museum is suggested by Cengizkan and Kılıçkiran (2007) with an article written in the scope of museum studies. In another article written by Cengizkan and Kılıçkiran (2009) characteristics of the settlement, its dwellings and transformation in time are reviewed in general and oral history studies are included.

One of the prior studies focusing the place from another perspective is important to mention here. In her thesis, Kural (2009) reviews new residential development in Temelli and evaluates the place within the context of sustainability of an urban environment.

In order to develop an approach regarding the future of the place, its current physical components should be understood well. In this context a field survey is conducted and in the scope of this survey general traces of the former settlement, public buildings, exteriors and interiors of surviving stone houses, courtyards, courtyard elements and later additions in the courtyards of stone houses, new buildings, etc. are examined.

Field survey is made through the help of survey sheets which are;

- STE | exterior for houses of model village (Figure 1-2)
- STI | interior for houses of model village (Figure 1-4, Figure 1-5)
- LOT | building lots of stone houses (Figure 1-1)
- NB | new buildings (Figure 1-3)

Additional survey guides are prepared to focus subjects of analysis during the field survey, such as;

FS | Field Study general guideline (Figure 1-6)

BA | Built-up Areas (Figure 1-7)

OA | Open Areas (Figure 1-8)

POA | Private Open Areas (Figure 1-9)

POA | Public Open Areas (Figure 1-10)

In scope of field survey surrounding entities are also visited to understand their relationship with the context of the settlement. These are; Alagöz Karargah Museum, Bacıköy, Malıköy Train Station Museum, The Lake of Temelli.

<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">LOT</div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em; margin: 0;">STONE HOUSE LOTS</div>	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK CONDUCTED BY : TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR : GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ
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Category		Satate of Use	in use	seasonal use	not in use
Current Use		Photo No			

Built Parts of the Lot													
No	Function		Structural System	Construction Material	Finishing	Roof		floor height	Sanitary Condition				Condition
	original	current				type	mtrl.		electricity	water	ventilation	space adequacy	

Elements of the Lot									
Courtyard Wall	original	later addition	date of addition	structural system	material	coping	finishing	paint	height
Notes									
Other Elements									

Figure 1-1: Stone House Lot Survey Sheet
Source: Prepared by the Author

<div style="font-size: 48px; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">SHE</div> <div style="font-size: 12px; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">STONE HOUSE EXTERIOR</div>	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK CONDUCTED BY : TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR : GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ		
--	---	--	--

Category				Block	
Current Use				Lot	
State of Use	in use	seasonal use	not in use	Door No	
Restored Repaired				Photo No	
Number of Storey					
Building Height					

Structural System and Construction Material	Masonry				Timber Frame				other
		cut stone	rubble stone	brick	mud-brick	stone	brick	mud-brick	other
	✓ x								
	where								
	Finishing				Roof				
		plastered	not-plastered	paint color					
	✓ x			wall					
	mtrl			plinth		chimney			
Notes	where		other		eave				

Architectural Elements		Door	Window	Cornice	other
	material	frame	frame		
		profile	profile		
	paint color				
Notes					

Original Mass Proportion and Organisation	1	conserved	minor changes but still legible	<div>Checklist</div> <div>Form and Mass</div> <div>addition</div> <div>removal</div> <div>alteration</div> <div>material deterioration</div> <div>structural problems</div> <div>Architectural Elements</div> <div>cornice</div> <div>window frame</div> <div>door frame</div> <div>Windows</div> <div>profile type</div> <div>frame</div> <div>dimension</div> <div>opening direction</div> <div>Doors</div> <div>profile type</div> <div>frame</div> <div>dimension</div> <div>opening direction</div>	
	2	almost conserved	changes in the mass but still legible		
	3	partially conserved	changes in the mass that affect legibility		
	4	not conserved	changes in the mass, not legible		
	Explain				
Original Facade Proportion and Organisation	1	conserved	minor changes but still legible		
	2	almost conserved	changes in the organisation but still legible		
	3	partially conserved	changes in the organisation that affect legibility		
	4	not conserved	changes in the organisation , not legible		
	Explain				
Condition	1	good	no structural problem	minor material deterioration problems on finishing	
	2	fair	no structural problem	surface deterioration in materials	
	3	moderate	minor structural problems	material deterioration and material loss	
	4	severe	severe structural problems	severe material deterioration and material loss	
	5	collapsed	partially or totally collapsed		
	Explain				

Figure 1-2: Stone House Exterior Survey Sheet
Source: Prepared by the Author

NB NEW BUILDINGS	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE				
	GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE				
	SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK				
	CONDUCTED BY : TUĞBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR : GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ				

Category				Block	
Current Use				Lot	
State of Use	in use	seasonal use	not in use	Door No	
Number of Storey				Photo No	
Building Height					

Structural System	reinforced concrete	masonry	timber frame	other	Notes
Construction Material	bricquet	brick	mud-brick	stone	

Finishing	plaster	cladding	paint color	other	Notes

Roof Type	flat	gabled	hipped		Notes
Covering	tile	other			

Mass - Facade Harmony	1	good	in good harmony in terms of	mass , facade , material organization
	2	fair	in fair harmony in terms of	mass , facade , material organization
	3	moderate	in moderate harmony in terms of	mass , facade , material organization
	4	visual harm	cause visual harm to the environment	
	5	problematic	cause physical harm to its surrounding	
Explain				

Conditon	1	good	no structural problem	minor material deterioration problems on finishing
	2	fair	no structural problem	surface deterioration in materials
	3	moderate	minor structural problems	moderate material deterioration and material loss
	4	severe	severe structural problems	severe material deterioration and loss
	5	collapsed	partially or totally collapsed	
Explain				

Architectural Value	1	qualitative	functions well	aesthetically pleasing	trace of another period , gives information
	2	fair	functions well	aesthetically pleasing	gives information
	3	moderate	functions moderately	aesthetically pleasing	
	4	severe	not functioning well	aesthetically debatable	
	5	not qualitative	not functioning	not aesthetic	
Explain					

Figure 1-3: New Buildings Exterior Survey Sheet

Source: Prepared by the Author

<h1 style="margin: 0;">SHI</h1> <p style="margin: 0;">STONE HOUSE INTERIOR</p>	<p>MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE</p> <p>GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE</p> <p>SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK</p> <p>CONDUCTED BY : TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR : GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ</p>
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Survey Date	Block
Photo No	Lot
Number of space	Door No

Spatial Condition	Space 1	Space 2	Space 3	Space 4	Space 5	Space 6
current use						
original use						
Notes						

Architectural Element										
door										
window										
fireplace										
Notes										

Structural System	Construction						
	Material						
	walls						
	ceiling						
	floor						
condition 1234							
Notes							

Finishing						
plastered						
fin. material						
paint						
condition 1234						
Explain						

Sanitary Condition						
electricity						
water supply						
water drainage						
ventilation						
light						
Explain						

Spatial Adequacy	Space 1	Space 2	Space 3	Space 4	Space 5	Space 6
good						
fair						
medium						
weak						
inadequate						

Figure 1-4: Stone House Interior Survey Sheet (front page)

Source: Prepared by the Author

a key plan showing space names and numbers

Spatial Adequacy	1	good	no structural problem	minor material deterioration problems on finishing
	2	fair	no structural problem	surface deterioration in materials
	3	moderate	minor structural problems	minor material deterioration and material loss
	4	weak	severe structural problems	severe material deterioration and loss
	5	not adequate	partially or totally collapsed	
Explain				

Conditon of Finishing	1	good	minor material deterioration problems on surface
	2	fair	surface deterioration in materials
	3	moderate	moderate material deterioration and material loss
	4	severe	severe material deterioration and loss
	5	poor	totally loss of material
Explain			

Overall Change	1	conserved	minor changes but still legible
	2	almost conserved	changes in the layout and material but still legible
	3	partially conserved	changes in the layout and material that affect legibility
	4	not conserved	changes in the layout and material , not legible
Explain			

Overall Conditon	1	good	no structural problem	minor material deterioration problems on finishing
	2	fair	no structural problem	surface deterioration in materials
	3	moderate	minor structural problems	material deterioraton and material loss began
	4	severe	severe structural problems	severe material deterioration and material loss
	5	poor	partially or totally collapsed	
Explain				

Figure 1-5: Stone House Interior Survey Sheet (back page)

Source: Prepared by the Author

<div>FS</div> <div>FIELD STUDY</div>	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK CONDUCTED BY ; TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR ; GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ	
ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL COMPONENTS		
CADASTRAL PATTERN		
OPEN AREAS AND BUILT-UP AREAS		
<div>BUILT-UP AREAS</div> <div>categories of buildings</div> <div>current use of buildings</div> <div>structural system and construction material</div> <div>building height</div> <div>number of storeys</div>		
<div>OPEN AREAS</div> <div>private open areas</div> <div>categories of private open areas</div> <div>functions of private open areas</div> <div>elements of private open areas</div> <hr/> <div>public open areas</div> <div>categories of public open areas</div> <div>categories of streets</div> <div>usage of streets</div> <div>pedestrian and vehicular circulation and density</div> <div>street elements</div> <div>landmarks, nodes, vistas</div>		

Figure 1-6: Field survey general guides
Source: Prepared by the Author.

BA BUILT-UP AREAS	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK CONDUCTED BY : TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR : GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ
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BUILT-UP AREAS

categories of buildings	residential	main building
notes: * these categories are prepared to identify what will be focused on during the field study. * In the field it should be noted both current use of buildings and original categories. * for every building these should be identify block no 340 lot no 2 door no 7 category konut current use konut structural system tas-yigma +ahsap karkas construction material kesme tas, kerpiç building height 3,5 m number of storeys 1	commercial	auxiliary
	industrial	gastronomic service
	educational	factory depot
	public	school
	religious	museum
	entertainment	mosque
	service	cinema, theatre etc..
	governmental	cooperatives bus station
	municipal	service administrative
	non gov. org.	service administrative
	administrative	association
	technical infrastrc.	gas unit, waste unit , etc.
	combined	

current use of buildings	this will be analyzed according to study of building categories
--------------------------	---

structural system and construction material	masonry	timber frame	reinforced concrete	combined
	cut-stone	rubble stone infill		exp: stone-masonry and timber frame together
	rubble stone	mud-brick infill		
	mudbrick	brick infill		
	brick	with bagdadi		
	briquette			

building height number of storeys	from 2 to 5		from 5 to 9		from 9 to 15	from 15 to 30
	1	2	3	4 - 10	with basement	with mezzanine

Figure 1-7: Field Survey Guides for Built-up Areas

Source: Prepared by the Author.

<div>OA</div> <div>OPEN AREAS</div>	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK CONDUCTED BY ; TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR ; GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ
CATEGORIES OF OPEN AREAS	
PRIVATE OPEN AREAS	<div>open areas - defined by lot boundaries</div> <div>- used privately</div> <div>open areas - not defined by lot boundaries</div> <div>- used privately</div>
PUBLIC OPEN AREAS	<div>open areas - not defined by lot boundaries</div> <div>- used by public</div> <div>(exp: streets , etc)</div> <div>open areas - defined by lot boundaries</div> <div>- used by public</div> <div>(exp: squares , etc)</div> <div>open areas of public buildings - defined by lot boundaries</div> <div>(exp: gardens of public buildings , etc)</div>

Figure 1-8: Field Survey Guides for Open Areas
Source: Prepared by the Author.

<div> <div>POA</div> <div>PRIVATE OPEN AREAS</div> </div> <div> MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK CONDUCTED BY : TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR : GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ </div>			
PRIVATE OPEN AREAS			
categories of private open areas	courtyard	surrounded by courtyard walls	
	garden	used for daily activities	
	entrance forecourt	entrances defined by lot boundaries , not enclosed	
	storage	storage of industrial , commercial and agricultural usage	
	carpark	empty areas	
	not in use		
	unidentified		
	not studied		
functions of private open areas	domestic usage	daily activities	
	cultivated area	cultivated	
	car park	car park	
	industrial storage	industrial storage	
	agricultural storage	agricultural storage	
	gastronomic	used for cafe , restaurant	
	not in use		
	unidentified		
	not studied		
elements of private open areas	natural elements	man-made elements	
	tree	courtyard wall	chicken coop
	greenery	shelter	fireplace
		garage	sink / drain / well
		stairs	pool

Figure 1-9: Field Survey Guides for Private Open Areas
Source: Prepared by the Author.

<div> <div>POA</div> <div>PUBLIC OPEN AREAS</div> </div> <div> MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK CONDUCTED BY ; TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR ; GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ </div>	
PUBLIC OPEN AREAS	
categories of public open areas	streets
	squares
	nodes
	parks
	open areas of public buildings
	unidentified
categories of streets	highways
	main roads
	streets
	dead-end streets
	streets with sidewalks
usage of streets	commercial usage (kaldırım boyunca ya da yol boyunca ayırt ederek)
	gastronomic usage
	sports and gathering activities
	combined usage

Figure 1-10: Field Survey Guides for Public Open Areas
Source: Prepared by the Author.

While the built environment changes, relationship of inhabitants with the place transformed with it from the first establishment to present day. In order to understand this relationship of people with the place, a survey is conducted with residents. This survey is conducted in a way of ‘in-depth interview’, by using only a guideline (Figure 1-11) for the discussion rather than restrictive questions, in order to achieve more free conversation. With this survey it is aimed to explore inhabitants’ point of view, their experiences, knowledge and memories about village and stone houses. The gathered information from this survey will be analyzed to define what are changes in the place through years and relation of individuals with the place and to identify what are visions and expectations of inhabitants for the place.

Participants of the survey are a group of inhabitants who are descendants of the first settlers and descendants of emigrates from later years. The main issues focused on the interviews are as follows;

- Narrated memories about the migration and first settlement
- Memories told about the establishment of the village, its plan and stone houses,
- The relationship of inhabitants with the settlement and houses and what they remember about the change,
- Social life and facilities in the settlement and their transformation,
- Expectations and predictions about the future.

In addition, other interviews narrated by former studies are also reviewed and included. One source is an oral history study conducted in 2006 in the scope of Çağa Yerleşmek study which will be taken into consideration to better understanding the relation.¹ Another one is the narratives published in the book written in 1995 by Osman Koç one of the inhabitants of Temelli.²

¹ Some of the narratives are published in sources of (Cengizkan & Kılıçkiran, 2007), (Cengizkan & Kılıçkiran, 2009) and (Çağa Yerleşmek, 2006)

² (Koç, 1995)

 SOCIAL SURVEY	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK CONDUCTED BY : TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR : GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ
INTRODUCTION aim of the study	
<p>This survey is conducted by way of in-depth interview ,with using a guideline for the discussion, in order to achieve more free conversation about the matter between both sides. With this interview it is aimed to explore inhabitants point of view , their experiences , knowledge and memories with regard to village and stone houses. The gathered information from this survey will be analyzed to define what are changes in the place through years and relation of individuals with the place and to identify what are visions and expectations of inhabitants of the place. Values , problems and potentials of this area will be determined through this information to develop proposals for the conservation of the place.</p>	
DISCUSSION GUIDELINES methodology of the study	
ABOUT MIGRATION AND FIRST SETTLEMENT	about first settlers memories about the settlement history of the village
ABOUT HOUSEHOLD	owner or renter have another house or not how many years lived in
ABOUT TEMELLI AND THE REGION	about municipality public services transportation Lake, Alagöz,Bacıköy
ABOUT STONE HOUSES AND COURTYARDS	<div> <div> content with stone houses changes would you want prefer to live in an apartment bloc future plans about the house </div> <div> any repairs problems encountered sanitary condition domestic appliances </div> </div>
ABOUT NEIGHBOURHOOD AND RELATIONS	stay in touch with families neighbourhood relations meeting place traditions
ABOUT VALUES AND CONSERVATION	should be conserved or not? take part in conservation expectations

Figure 1-11: A guideline prepared for the in-depth interviews
 Source: Prepared by the Author

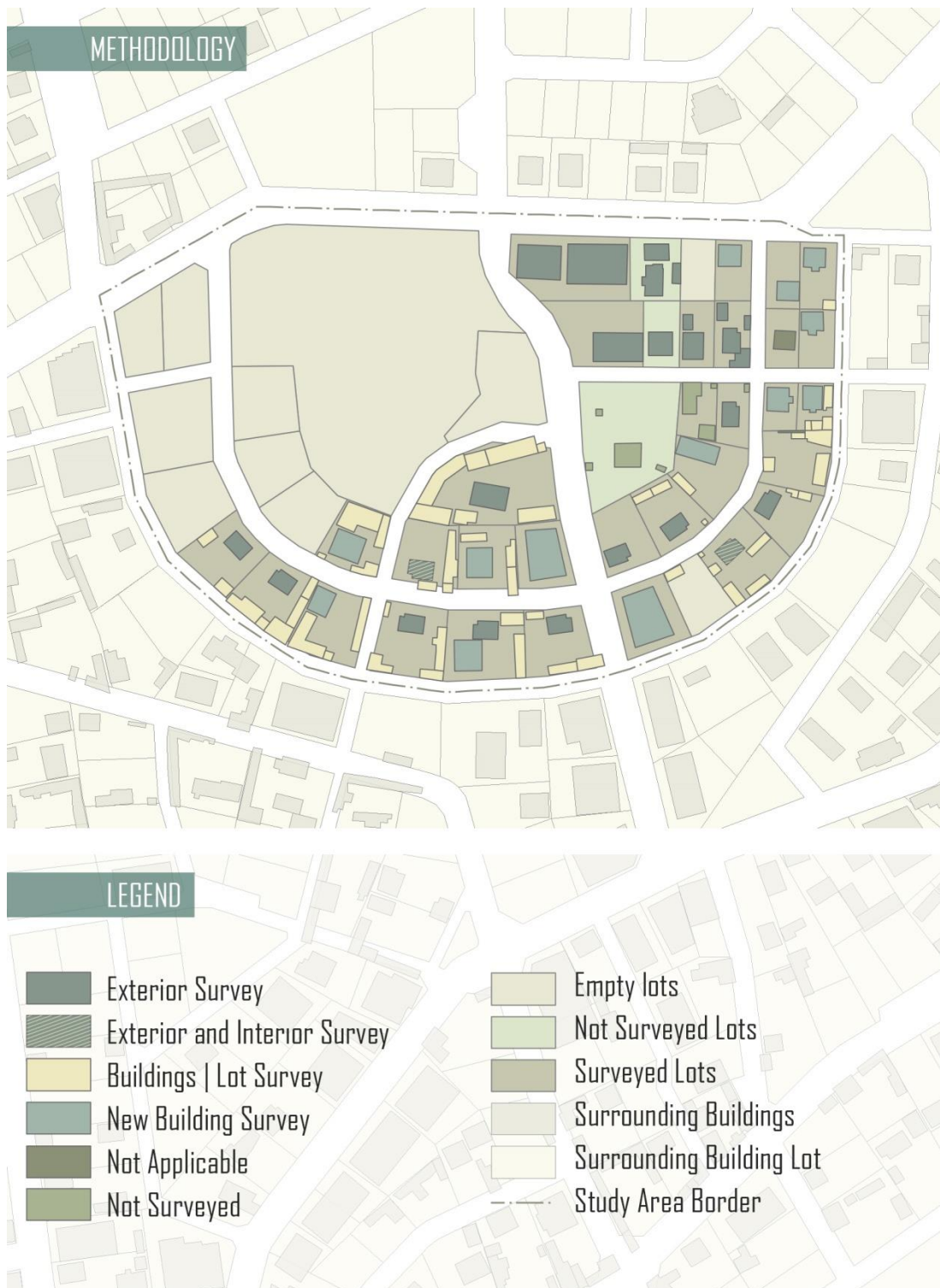
Analysis of physical components of the place is made through the transfer of information obtained by field survey to plans prepared in GIS (Geographic Information Systems). A list of properties is prepared by using the survey guides mentioned. In the list, feature classes and their attributes are prepared to study current situation of the area in detail by the way of digitizing of data by using GIS software.

An analysis map (Map 1-1) is created to show which method used for what entity. This analysis map it is aimed to understand the scope of the field survey by showing how the information obtained. By this way source and reliability of the information obtained during the field survey will be indicated.

Several survey guides are prepared as mentioned before to use during the field study such as; exterior, interior, lot and new building survey sheets for the former model village area and buildings, and guidelines for general field study, built-up areas, open areas, private open and public open areas.

For the documentation, the current Google Earth image and cadastral plan (Figure 1-12) were used. The plan drawing was reconstructed based on the Google earth image and observations in the field survey, cadastral plan and a hand drawn cadastral plan in 1980s (Figure 1-13). It should be taken into consideration that measurements of buildings drawn from the Google earth image and field study will not coincide with the actual dimensions exactly.

In the scope of this survey, 12 stone houses and their courtyard are surveyed with exterior and lot survey sheets and 3 of them are surveyed also with interior survey sheets. Auxiliary structures in the lots are surveyed with the lot sheets. New buildings in the area are studied with new building sheets from exterior.



Map 1-1: Methodology mapping
 Source: Prepared by the Author

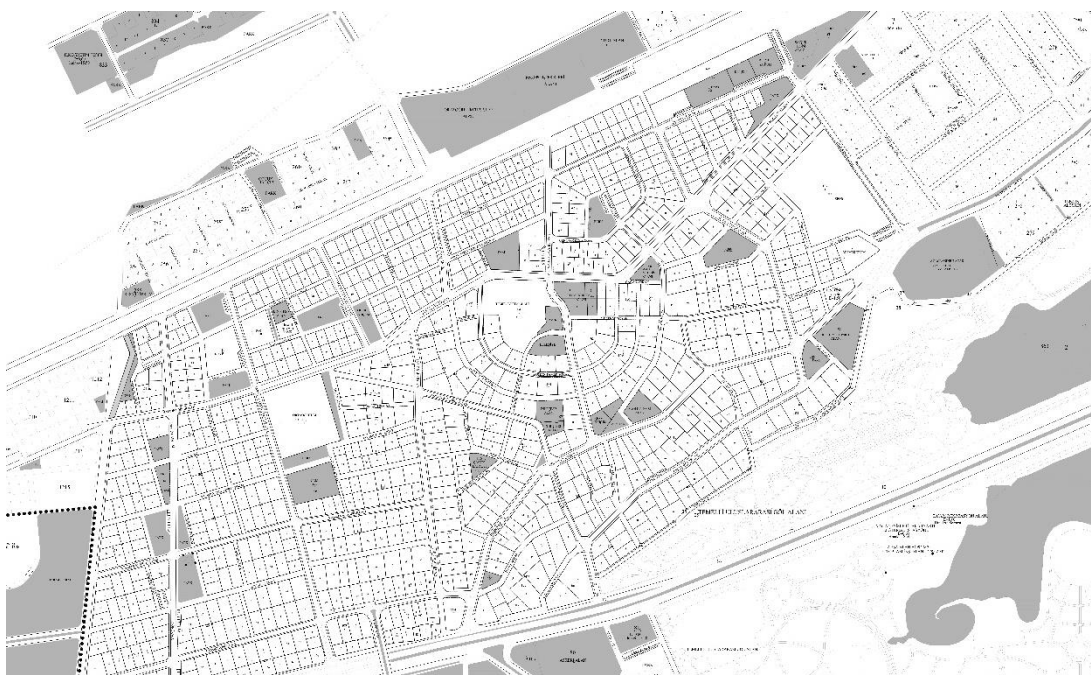


Figure 1-12: The current cadastral plan
Source: Sincan Municipality

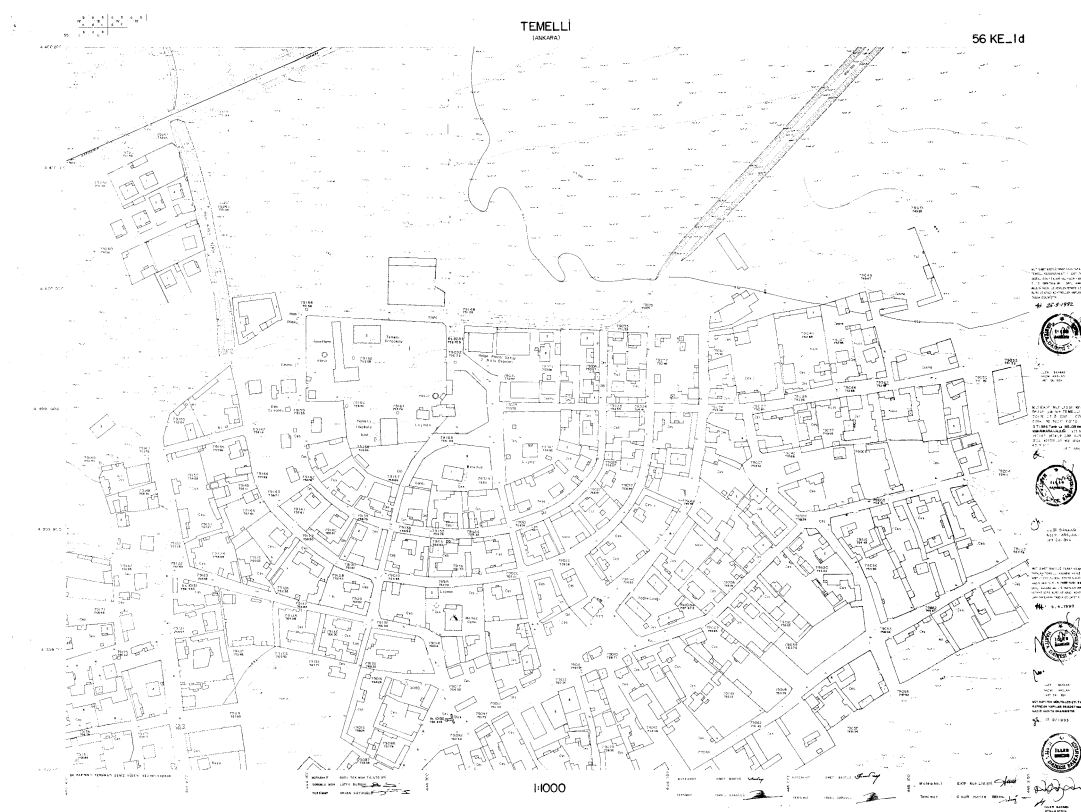


Figure 1-13: A cadastral plan from 1980s
Source: ND İmar, Planning Office

In order to understand how the physical entity of the village changed in time, what components were lost and what were added an analysis of the historical development of the settlement is made. In the scope of this study data obtained from below mentioned sources is examined and the transformation of physical components of the settlement is analyzed. Aerial images used in analysis are obtained from General Directorate of Mapping, current aerial view is retrieved from Google Earth, cadastral plans are obtained from municipality, information obtained during the surveys.

The earliest aerial photo of the village dates 1944 and others are from 1947, 1953, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1991, and 2011³. It should be noted that besides all the aerial photos are examined, only ones having more time interval with each other are included as maps (1947 and 1975 photos are not included as maps in this study). As shown in the table (Table 1-2), in the scope of this study changes in the physical components which are categorized as land use, transportation lines and buildings are analyzed to understand the transformation of the settlement layout.

Table 1-2: *The diagram showing the methodology of the analysis of the historical development*
Source: Author

TRANSFORMATION OF PHYSICAL COMPONENTS		1944 Aerial Photo	1947 Aerial Photo	1953 Aerial Photo	1970 Aerial Photo	1975 Aerial Photo	1980 Aerial Photo	1991 Aerial Photo	2011 Aerial Photo	2018 Thesis Field Survey
LAND USE subdivisions primary /secondary use areas										
TRANSPORTATION LAYOUT transportation lines access points										
BUILDINGS builtup-open area relation categories of buildings										

³ See Appendix C 1-C 8 for aerial photos

1.4. Structure of the Thesis

This thesis consists of five main chapters which are mainly; the introduction chapter stating the problem, aim and methodology, the second chapter including a review of the background of the issue, the third chapter documenting and understanding the characteristics of the case, the fourth chapter revealing the significance of the place and challenges affecting it and defining the main principles and actions for conservation of the place and a concluding chapter summarizing the research and mentioning the outcomes and contribution of this thesis.

In the introductory part of this thesis, the integrity of the settlement with its physical and social components being under the risk of disappearing is defined as a conservation problem. In this respect, the main objectives of this thesis are defined as understanding context of the settlement, evaluating its transformation, defining it as a value and developing a conservation approach. Accordingly, research methodology regarding how to obtain the information, how to document and discuss it, mentioned in this chapter.

In the second chapter the background of the issue of planned settlements is reviewed to understand the context of the case as a modern planned rural settlement. Several examples are briefly reviewed focusing the planned settlements starting with the international cases from antient to modern, from urban to rural scale. In national context, the experience of planning the rural started in the Late Ottoman period and continuation of this experience in the Early Republican Era focusing the planned rural settlements are reviewed. The idea and implementations in this period are revealed and discussed. In addition, continuation of the process is also briefly mentioned.

In the third chapter Samutlu is introduced as a case and its initial and transformed physical and social characteristics are searched, documented and shared. Starting from the establishment of the settlement as a model village and its transformation to a satellite town and today's context is mentioned and key characteristics and their transformation are searched and revealed.

In the fourth chapter according to identified characteristics of the settlement its values are defined and its significance as a modern rural heritage place is revealed. Transformation in time in terms of its physical and social components is evaluated and challenges affecting the place and its values are revealed. Main principles and actions are defined according to this evaluation for conservation of the settlement as part of the collective memory.

In the concluding chapter a brief summary of the background is made and how this study is conducted, what is aimed and how information is gathered and discussed is mentioned. Prominent characteristics and values of the settlement are stressed. Forces and challenges affecting its transformation and threatening its integrity are summarized. Outcomes and conclusions derived by this research regarding the modern and rural entities are declared. The contribution of this thesis to the field is clarified and further questions raised by this study are mentioned.

CHAPTER 2

AN INQUIRY TO THE PLANNED RURAL SETTLEMENTS

2.1. A Historical Review of the Planned Settlements

Throughout the history, various settlements have been formed in different societies depending on the social, economic and political characteristics of their period. These settlements have been shaped according to the values and problems of the society at that time, as well as the geographical and climatic characteristics of the place, economic and political characteristics of the period and living conditions required by the era.

Planned settlements on the other hand differ in many ways from organically formed ones. These settlements, which were established according to various visions depending on the place, period and the characteristics of the society, are established according to a certain layout with certain planning characteristics. Besides their physical entity, they are also important sources of information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics of a period.

The place in the focus of this study is a product of a search for the creation of an ideal settlement in a specific era. Design and actualization of such settlement reflects the collective knowledge and experience in terms of planning an ideal settlement in global sense as well as local necessities. Therefore, it will be beneficial to briefly review the process of planning from thought to practice focusing the search of an ideal settlement throughout the history.

The idea of creating an ideal settlement in fact represents the search for shaping society and pursuit for better life through achieving the ideal physical environment. Motives of this idea vary in terms of period and its characteristics, planning approaches in that period, necessities and political atmosphere of the period etc.

Theories, plans and practices emerged throughout history through different mediums such as philosophy, politics, art and architecture etc. From Vitruvius to Le Corbusier, from Plato to Thomas More and many more were in the search for this idea and contribute to the collective knowledge in a sort of way. This process continues as an accumulation of new approaches in time. As time passed and the world changed, needs of societies also changed and different planning approaches are created.

History of planning settlements is old as the ancient settlements with grid-iron layout which are thought to be established according to an initial plan. The grid-iron layout is the most commonly observed plan type throughout the history. However, there are some examples of circular planning schemes encountered either just as an idea or as a practiced plan. In order to understand the effects on the formation of the semi-circular plan scheme of the settlement which is the subject of this study, it will be useful to briefly mention some approaches with circular scheme whether it is only schematic or indicates a plan layout from various periods.

In his architectural treatise known as *De Architectura*, Vitruvius describes several characteristics that a settlement should be designed accordingly and depicts his vision of a circular formed city unlikely the conventional grid plan layout of Roman cities. In the first book, he defines some guidelines for cities; in terms of location, city walls and towers and streets directions and building lots. He primarily indicates that selection of location should be based on climatic and geographical features and water and food sources. He suggests a fortified city that should be in circular form having circular or polygonal towers at corners due to security and defense reasons. He claims that main and secondary streets in a city should be designed according to the directions of the wind and depicts the main wind directions as eight equal regions and streets separating these regions with a diagram (Figure 2-1). In this diagram AO, AK, AI, AL, AM, AG, AH, AN direction representing main streets. Form of the city, city walls towers, streets and building lots can be seen from the diagram.

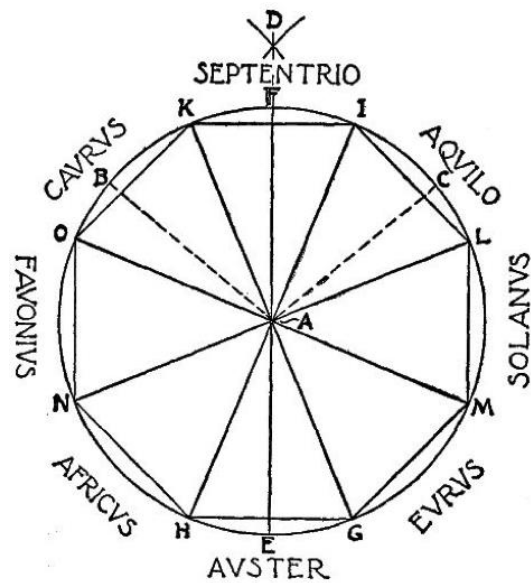


Figure 2-1: Diagram showing street layout according to wind directions by Vitruvius
Source: <http://marcbielas.com/blog/2016/12/20/Ideal-Cities>, retrieved in 02.02.2019

During the Renaissance period several plans are emerged (Figure 2-2). Layouts of these plans are claimed to be based on the interpretation of Vitruvian scheme. Although all these plans are centralized, their layouts vary either as grid or radial.

One of the well-known examples of these is the plan of Sforzinda (Figure 2-3) designed by Filarete, a centralized circular plan having street radiating from center to the periphery. Layout of the plan basically formed from two intersecting squares that create a star shape connecting to the circular periphery. Radiating streets from the public center to the periphery intersecting a secondary circular axis and public squares formed around these intersection points.

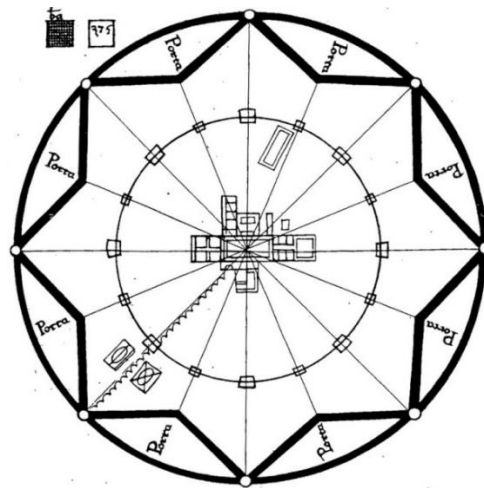
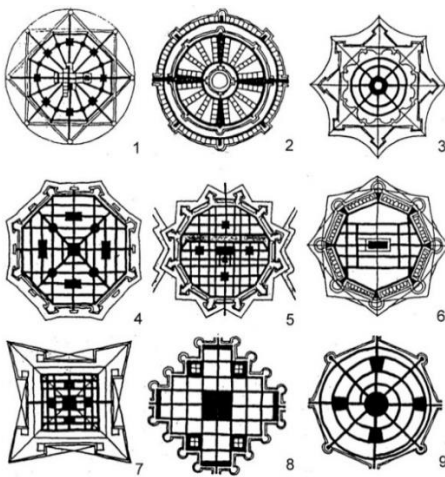


Figure 2-2 (left): Renaissance ideal city representations influenced by Vitruvian Plan

Figure 2-3 (right): Ground plan for the city of La Sforzinda by Filarete

Source: <https://quadralectics.wordpress.com/4-representation/4-1-form/4-1-4-cities-in-the-mind/4-1-4-1-the-ideal-city/>, retrieved in 14.03.2017

Palma Nova designed by Scamozzi is another well-known example of a planned town from renaissance period (Figure 2-4). This plan is in fact one of the plans that realized during that period and general layout of the town is preserved (Figure 2-5). It is a centralized polygonal plan with radiating streets from center to perimeter and building blocks placed in between them.

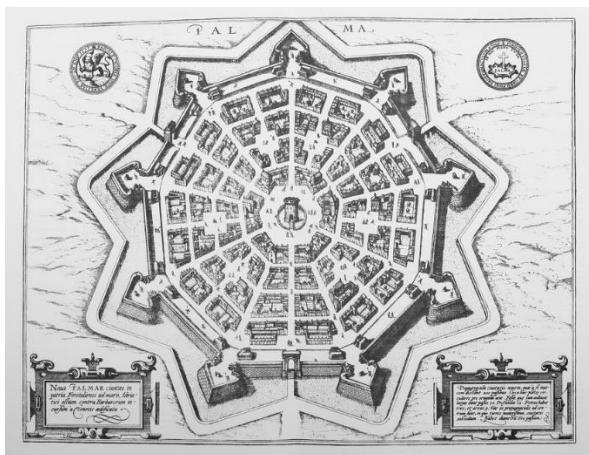


Figure 2-4: Palma Nova (1593), an Italian military settlement with a centralized circular plan layout

Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Plan-of-Palmanova-Antiquariaat-Forum-t-Goy-Houten_fig6_46717943 retrieved in 03.02.2019

Figure 2-5: An aerial view of the city of Palmanova

Source: Google earth, retrieved in 03.02.2019

The perception of an ideal settlement transformed through time due to changing necessities and understandings. For instance, when we look at Vitruvian principles, focuses of a settlement design are mainly fortifications and geographical features considering climatic, topographical characteristics of a place. Towns of Renaissance Period on the other hand shaped around the need of defense, so fortifications are the main elements to focus on.

Around the 19th and 20th century main objectives of town planning are shifted accordingly with emerging new conditions. New requirements emerged with the industrialization and the concept of planned settlement gained a different dimension. With the changing population density occurred after the industrialization, issues regarding housing needs, insufficiency of living conditions, needs of infrastructure and transportation have emerged and modern urban planning concept has developed in consequence. Of course, industrialization was one of the main reasons of this shift; however, the notion of society was also shifted. This shift can be read by looking at the Howards proposal of Garden City that represents his idea of an ideal settlement.

The Garden City is a significant model for the experience of town planning developed by Ebenezer Howard. First, he explains the essence of his idea in the three-magnet diagram (Figure 2-6). He groups advantages and disadvantages of life in two magnets which are town and country. The third magnet represents gaining advantages while discarding disadvantages of town and country. Therefore, to him the combination of these two is the solution of a more effective town planning.

This diagram was the initial point of his designs. In his book Howard explains his schematic town plan (Figure 2-8), which mainly consists of a radial plan including social, commercial, industrial functions together. There are six main boulevards radiating from a central garden. Around the garden, public buildings are situated such as town hall, concert and lecture hall, theatre, library, museum, picture-gallery and a hospital. The outer circle consists of central parks, around this central park there is the arcade which he calls Crystal Palace planned to attract people to the parks even in bad weathers. And the next ring consists of residential units and after the residential units

the Grand Avenue comes which is formed by a green belt with schools, playgrounds and gardens and religious buildings. On the outer part of the plan there are industrial functions took place connecting to the main railway. Finally, there are agricultural fields located around the city. (Howard, 1965)

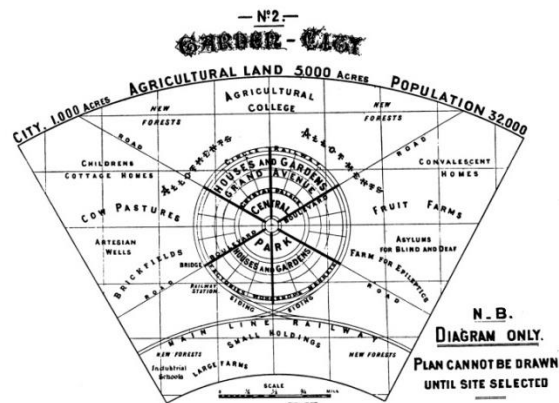
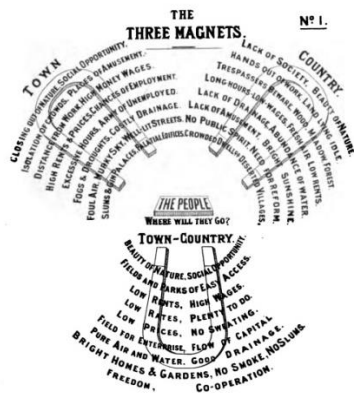


Figure 2-6: Diagram of Three Magnets by Ebenezer Howard

Figure 2-7: Ground plan of the municipal area showing the town in the center

Source: (Howard, 1965)

It was an influential model for town planning not only in England but also in America. The Greenbelt city in America was influenced by this model. (Fishman, 1977, p. 23) Howard with his partners designed and constructed two cities as Fishman (1977, p. 23) mentions; which are; Letchworth and Welwyn.

It is important to mention that Howard emphasizes that his drawings are diagrammatic, and the plan of the settlement should be drawn according to the selected site. Although his emphasis on the matter his diagrams were influenced as an actual layout of a settlement.

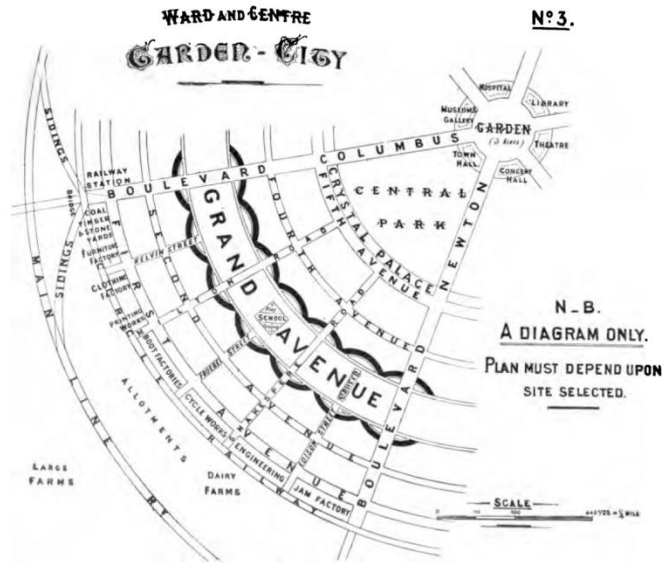


Figure 2-8: Section of the schematic town plan by Ebenezer Howard
Source: (Howard, 1965)

According to Nalbantoğlu (1997) the proposal of the ‘Ideal Republican Village’ plan presented to Kazım Dirik was developed by the influence of this Garden city model. Arıtan (2008) also mentions this resemblance in terms of the geometric formation of these planning schemes. She mentions that in the Late Ottoman Period there were some attempts to apply the Foundation of Garden City in order to obtain some information about the matter however, due to wars this attempt is not concluded. According to her it is possible that this attempt influenced the mentioned proposal of ideal village in Turkey.

In general, rural settlements are organically formed landscapes that are created by adding of elements to each other regardless of any plan depending on geographical, climatic, topographical conditions of a place, economic and politic atmosphere of the period, and traditional techniques methods, and accessible materials.

On the other hand, it is possible to mention that planned settlements appear in rural areas as well. There are several types of planned rural settlements established starting from 17th century with various reasons, which are mainly;

- Due to the foreign policy of the country, farmers' colonies established to dominate the region⁴
- Planned workers' villages established to meet the conditions required by the age.⁵
- Planned rural settlements were established as an implementation of the state-envisioned life model.⁶

20th century planned rural settlements on the other hand experienced in a different context than any others. The settlement studied in the scope of this thesis is a product of this experience. Thus, it can be inferred that, this experience either direct or indirectly influenced the practice realized in Turkey also. In order to understand the conjuncture of the period, it's necessary to look at the contemporaries of the settlement studied in the scope of this thesis.

At the beginning of the 20th century, in different geographies, with the emergence of Nation-States, rural areas appeared as a medium to implement new ideologies.⁷ Changing dynamics in the period and developments in agriculture leads states to consider the modernization of rural areas. So, this leads to development of new practices in line with the ideological and political attitude of a state⁸.

So, in this respect; many settlements were established⁹. Here a few will be briefly introduced in the scope of this thesis. These are important to understand that how modernization echoed in rural areas, how modernization was perceived in different contexts and how it influenced the architectural and cultural characteristics of rural.

⁴ Rural settlements established by the Austrian Habsburg State in the 17th century to establish dominance over the remained Ottoman territory. (Eres, 2008, p. 23)

⁵ Rural settlements established for workers in England in the 18th century. (Eres, 2008, p. 23)

⁶ Rural settlements established in Russia and Italy in the 20th century to establish the state-envisioned life model. (Eres, 2008, p. 23)

⁷ A project conducted by MODSCAPE searches this issue as it is called "Modernist Reinventions of the Rural Landscape" in the introductory text. (MODSCAPES, n.d.)

⁸ "Parliamentary as well as fascist regimes, socialist republics or colonial powers" as referred in the introductory text which gives an idea that this is a shared experience. (MODSCAPES, n.d.)

⁹ In the extent of this project MODSCAPE team reviews several cases from Europe and its surrounding. Here some of them are mentioned to comprehend the international context of the issue.

In this context one of the cases to mention here is settlements established for inhabiting immigrants in Greece after the population exchange between Greece and Turkey.

In order to create proper lands for new settlements land was expropriated and marshes were rehabilitated, and with these settlements' immigrants became landowners. In these settlements new public facilities were established to achieve the social adaptation to the Nation-State and health care facilities, agricultural offices were established as part of the improvement of the rural life¹⁰. (Modscapes, n.d.)

In this regard, it can be interpreted that the experience is quite similar to the cases in Turkey in many ways.

One of these immigrant settlements is Chalkidiki (Figure 2-9), designed by Fred Forbat who is an architect having many works in Germany and Sweden. It can be observed that the landscape reminds the villages established in Turkey.



Figure 2-9: An immigrant settlement in Chalkidiki, Greece

Source: <https://modscapes.eu/casestudies/greece/> retrieved in 31.07.2019, (Original source: LiFO, issue 498/1 December 2016, Athens: Onassis Public Benefit Foundation (p.28))

¹⁰ <https://modscapes.eu/casestudies/greece/>

Another example is the Agro Pontinos (Pontine Marshes) that were extended projects implemented during the Fascist Regime in between 1922-1943. Many towns, villages and farms were established in the extent of this projects. In the extent of these projects land reclamation works were conducted to rehabilitate swamps to fight with malaria and to create proper settlement areas, roads, drainage and irrigation canals were constructed. New public facilities were introduced for both improvement of rural life and to shape the society in line with visions of the regime (Modscapes, n.d.).¹¹

About facilities like; people's house, town halls etc. a resemblance can be mentioned with the facilities established in Turkey in this context such as *köy odası* (village chamber), *halk evi* (people's house) etc.

One of the examples belonging this experience is the town of Pontinia in Latina, Lazio. The clear form of the layout with modern buildings of the settlement represents the regimes approach (Modscapes, n.d.).¹²



Figure 2-10: The center of Pontinia, 1939

Source: https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontinia#/media/Ficheiro:Pontinia_1939.JPG retrieved in 31.07.2019

¹¹ <https://modscapes.eu/casestudies/italy/>

¹² <https://modscapes.eu/casestudies/italy/>

Jewish agricultural settlements are also important examples to mention in this context. Two types of settlements are formed the *moshav* (co-operative) and the *kibbutz* (collectivist) as Zionist implementations for Nation building and creating modern agricultural rural lands. These settlements were established for organization of village communities and for gaining control over the region and they were seen as tools for the creation of Modern Israeli.

It can be stated here that all these experiences should be evaluated considering they are shared experiences in various contexts and ongoing evaluation of settlement planning for centuries also taken into consideration while evaluating the formation of them.¹³

Establishment of planned rural settlements in Turkey on the other hand started with various reasons in Ottoman Period. Predominantly they emerged as a solution to the mass migrations from lost lands in the Late Ottoman Period. And the issue continued in Early Republican Period, gained a different dimension and establishment of planned rural settlements became an important tool for realization of Republican vision in the rural lands.

This experience emerged primarily as a solution to the inhabiting problems as rapidly produced housings and continued as a reflection of the ideals of newly established Republic. These settlements, which are seen as mediums for development, have turned into experimental housing constructions to provide modern living conditions. Therefore, it can be said that the aim is not only to solve a settlement problem, but also to achieve social, cultural and economic development in line with the ideology of the new regime.

¹³ Upon the arguments that Sayar mentions (1936) in *Arkitekt* that the worker settlements in Germany can be followed as a model while establishing immigrant settlements in the country, Bozdoğan (2002, pp. 117-119) discusses that a parallelism can be drawn between the experience of modern rural settlements in Turkey and Italian Agro Pontinos settled on rehabilitated marshes and Italian rural colonies established in North Africa and the Jewish settlements in Palestine.

So, at the beginning of the 20th century, a different settlement, Samutlu, was introduced from this experience in Ankara, Turkey. It is a settlement that is not formed organically, but based on a plan, that is arranged with geometric forms and with the designed identical houses. It reflects the development effort of the new republic in rural that wants to keep up with the changing world.

In the following parts the experience of planning the rural started in the Late Ottoman Period and how this experience continued in the Republican Period will be mentioned with several developed projects and implemented cases.

2.2. A Retrospective View of the Planned Rural Settlements in Turkey

Until the last period of Ottoman State, settlements develop organically over time without any primary planning. However, due to various reasons, at the end of the 19th century and the early 20th century, housing problems occurred, and several planning activities emerged. Main reasons of these planning actions are;

- Damages caused by natural disasters,
- Settlement of immigrants came from lost lands,
- Establishment of new villages (*derbent köyü*) to maintain the order and increase the security

In addition to this, interest towards villages, rural life and culture increased in that period and a notion of rehabilitation and improvement of villages emerged. This orientation towards villages and village culture, which began with the proclamation of the *Tanzimat* at the end of the 19th century, continued with recognition of own culture and to gain national identity in the Second Constitutional Era (*II. Meşrutiyet*). It can be said that bases of this interest to the village were laid in this period. (Örmecioğlu, 2003, p. 7)

In this context, some attempts were made by *Türk Ocakları* established in 1911. Educated young people sent to villages to provide services such as education, health, etc. and tried to observe rural life and understand the problems. In this scope, several buildings for education, health care, etc. were constructed by *Türk Ocakları*. However,

this issue didn't raise enough interest and didn't turn into an understanding spread throughout the society in the period. (Örmecioğlu, 2003, pp. 11,37)

The idea of establishment of Model Villages was suggested by *Köycüler Cemiyeti* established in 1919. This idea, which proposes a communal life to engage in agricultural activity with common capital controlled by board of alderman elected by villagers, could not find the opportunity to be implemented. (Örmecioğlu, 2003, p. 37)

In this period several regulations are arranged with the experience gained former housing activities and to prevent former problems occurred (Ökçün, 1983, p. 173). In the light of these regulations several projects were developed in this decade. In order understand the experience of planning rural settlements in the Late Ottoman Period which later inherited during the Early Republican Period, several examples of village projects will be mentioned.

One of these examples, is a village project (Figure 2-11) from 1913, prepared by the Ministry of Public Works (*Nafia Nezareti*) as an immigrant settlement. The plan of this immigrant village mainly consists of a grid layout, a center with public functions, land division as groups of 2 and 4 lots and dwellings on the corner of every lot. It can be understood from the plan layout that residential units are designed as L shaped adjacent double houses located at the corner of their adjacent lots. Two wider streets as main axis connect to the center. Three buildings located at the center are; school, police station and a mosque (Eres, 2008, p. 81). From the sections; it can be understood that single-story houses with pitched roof are proposed for the village. House is raised with subbasement level and reached by staircase. A fireplace in the house can be seen from the section.

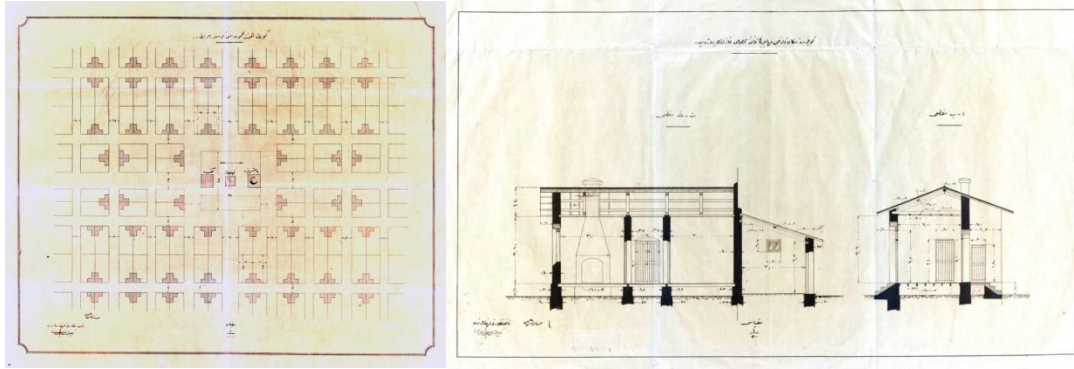


Figure 2-11: A village plan and dwelling project prepared by Ministry of Public Works from 1913.
Source: BOA; No: DH.MB.HPS.M/8-47¹⁴

An important issue Eres (2008, p. 82) discusses that with placing same house typology in every lot with different orientation, an important traditional principle of spatial organization in a house according to its orientation is discarded for concern of geometric organization of the layout.

Another example is a schematic plan (Figure 2-12) prepared in 1916 with a gridiron layout with perpendicular streets. The plan consists of central square labeled as bazaar square with a government office (*hükümet dairesi*) in the plan. Rows of houses are lined in between perpendicular streets. Houses are designed within their courtyards including water well, stable, auxiliary, sewage pit. The plan consists of an animal market and four secondary squares and an industrial zone is located at the outside of residential area.

The project also includes a house plan (Figure 2-13) that composed of two rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet. Considering the spatial organization of spaces in traditional houses this proposal can be interpreted as a modern approach towards the spatial planning of the house.

¹⁴ The document titled '*Köylerde iskan olacak muhacirinin ikametine mahsus hanelerin projesi*'.

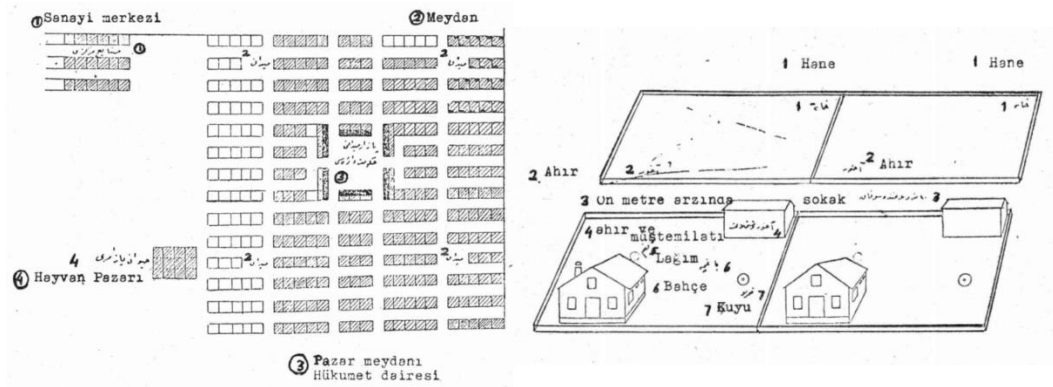


Figure 2-12: A village plan dating 1916 from a booklet¹⁵

Source: (Ökçün, 1983, pp. 177,198)

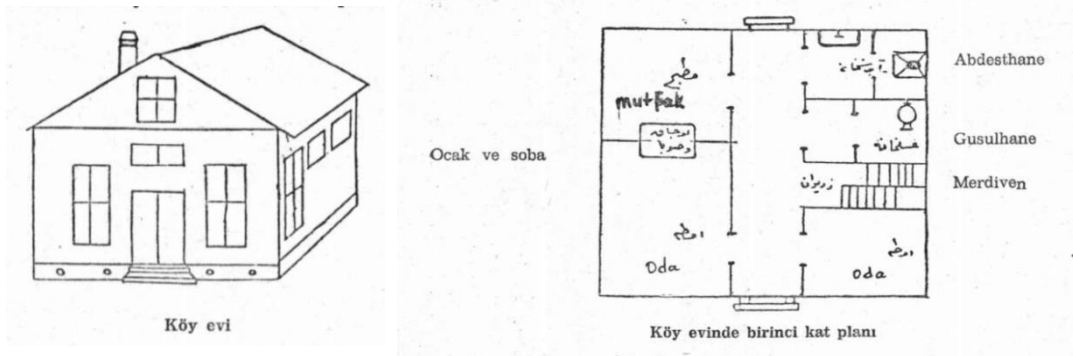


Figure 2-13: A village house from the booklet

Source: (Ökçün, 1983, p. 198)

Another village proposed in this period is ‘the typical immigrant village’ (*tip muhacir köyü*) and its’ houses which was first designed in 1913, then revitalized in 1916 and brought again to the agenda in 1919 due to migrations caused by First World War (Cengizkan, 2004a, p. 60).

According to new regulations introduced on July 5, 1916, a grid plan of a village (Figure 2-14) with a scale of 1/2000 is arranged. In the plan public buildings such as mosque, school, and police station are located at the center. Around the center there are housing islands with 12 houses each. Plans of these buildings, which can be constructed as one or two stories, are arranged as twin houses. So, six twin houses

¹⁵ The booklet called “Yeniden Tesis Olunacak Köylerde Nazar-ı Dikkate Alınacak Esasat-ı Sıhhiyye ve Mevcut Köylerin Bu Cihetlerden Mümkün Oldugu Kadar Islahı”

come together and form one building island. It is understood from façade drawings (Figure 2-15) that houses are associated with their gardens. (Cengizkan, 2004a)

It is mentioned that the plan can be changed for every settlement and arranged according to some conditions like;

- Topographic conditions of the site,
- Existence of a water source and stream near by the site,
- Climatic conditions of the region,
- Population of immigrants defined for that village. (Dündar, 2000, p. 54)

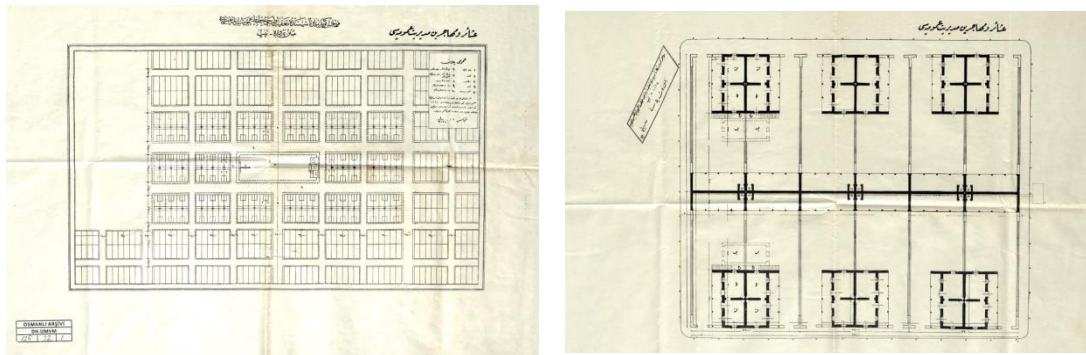


Figure 2-14: Typical Immigrant Village Plan; from 1917 (*Tip Muhacir Köyü*) and Layout of a lot with 12 dwelling units (*Tip Muhacir Köyü, 12 haneli ada planı*)
Source: TCBOA, document No: DH. UMVM/125.32.1¹⁶

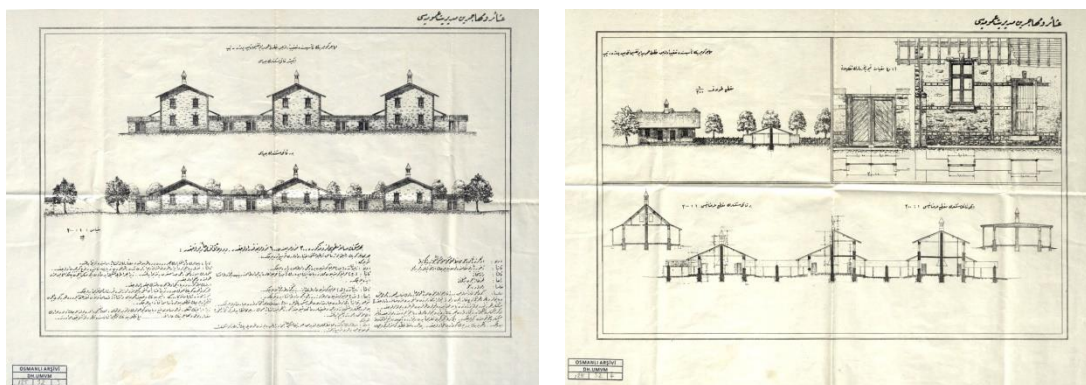


Figure 2-15: Elevations, sections and details of dwellings from the immigrant village

¹⁶ The document titled '*Muhacirin köyleri ve evlerinin hangi plana göre inşa edilmesi gerektiğinin tamamen tebliği.*'

Looking at the examples appeared in the Late Ottoman Period, it is seen that they are mostly typical dwelling projects to meet the housing needs. However, it is observed that various plan schemes have developed, although limited in numbers and variations. Plan schemes in grid order with identical houses are mostly observed from this period. These are usually the layouts of single-story houses in their courtyards, arranged along the street. The houses were designed as separate houses in their courtyards, and there were also examples in which they were designed as adjacent and as groups. Arrangement of blocks and lots as separate units of the plan can be observed in these plans. The main axis passing through the settlement and meet at the center. The central parcels are defined as public space and some basic public functions are located in this center which are generally functions like schools, police stations and mosques.

2.3. Early Republican Period Planned Rural Settlements

The atmosphere occurred in the Late Ottoman Period and continued by gaining a different dimension in the early years of the Republic.

Destruction occurred during the war and inadequate living conditions of people after the war caused inhabiting problems and necessity of rehabilitation. Considering that most of the population is living in rural areas and dealing with agriculture, it is predicted that the development of the country will be achieved through the improvement of villages.

These problems have led to development of plans and initiatives by newly formed republic as a solution for inhabiting issue also with purpose of rural healing and modernization.

In the Ottoman period, with the effect of this search, a planning approach started as a result of different influences and its effects continued in the Republican period. It can be said that a hybrid understanding of planning has emerged by being influenced by different echoes and by combining the designs of foreign experts with local demands and needs.

2.3.1. The Idea of the Planned Rural Settlements in Early Republican Period

In this part, the post-republican intellectual progress regarding the rural development which forms the basis of the establishment of planned settlements, will be summarized.

The issue of improvement of the rural whose seeds were planted before the Republic, gained considerable importance in the early years of the Republic and the necessity of sustaining the prosperity of villagers and improving their living conditions became clear. It can be said that the social, cultural, economic and physical development of the rural, which constitutes a major part of the country, is one of the main goals of the new republic. This issue, which has become a mission of the Republic, has also seen as an opportunity to ensure the adaptation of people to the new order.

In this process, generally aimed issues can be listed as follows;

- improvement of the nation and the country
- educating and modernizing the public
- solving health issues
- and to ensure the collaborative work of the public for all these

In this respect, Eres (2008, p. 96) states that the modernization was not seen only the improvement of agriculture or the economy of the country but also educating and awakening of the public. In this context, it can be said that the following regulations and developments¹⁷ include the issues related with the rural such as; 1921 Constitution, 1923 Congress of Economy İzmir, 1924 Village Law, 1924 Constitution

In the 1921 Constitution; administrative units are defined as province (*vilayet*), township (*kaza*) and district (*nahiye*). It is also specified that the district (*nahiye*), which is defined as a unit consisting of one or several villages or a town (*kasaba*), will have a council chosen by the people and an administrative committee chosen by this council. This shows that a model is formed in which decentralization is adopted and

¹⁷ Theoretical and legal framework of the issue is outlined by Eres as mentioned. (Eres, 2008, pp. 96-103)

this is very important in terms of showing that the peasant is seen as the base of the new administration. (Eres, 2008, p. 97)

In the İzmir Congress of Economy; where issues of the groups of farmers, merchants, industrialists and workers were discussed; the issues discussed about rural areas are as follows;

- formation of rural areas where the permanent settlement is adopted
- preparation of the foundation for contemporary agriculture and livestock
- settlement of immigrants considering the land and agricultural conditions of the countries they came from
- ensuring environmental health and establishing necessary sanitary conditions
- provision of educational facilities. (Eres, 2008, pp. 98-99)

In this regard, Eres (2008, p. 100) points out that in the congress although the issues related with sanitation of the villages and the educational facilities were mentioned, there was no opinion mentioned about the housing or dwellings.

With the 1924 Village Law, village is officially defined as the lowest administrative unit for the first time and with planning of villages and determination of conditions of built environment, ideas of an ideal village have begun to appear (Eres, 2008, pp. 101-102). These conditions are;

- A square will be in the center of the settlement, and this square will be crossed by two roads, and if possible, the roads will be paved with stone, and trees will be planted on both sides;
- In houses there will surely be a wall between the room and the barn, if possible, the barn will be completely separated from the house and all the buildings will be internally and externally plastered;
- Each house shall have a suitable toilet for health conditions and a public toilet in the village;
- Village drinking water supply will come enclosed and also wastewater drain will be enclosed;
- Streets around houses and the village will be kept clean;

- Structures in ruined state will be destroyed or repaired;
- For the work of the Council of elders (*İhtiyar Heyeti*), village chamber (*köy odası*), a guest room and a mosque will be built around the village square.
- The school will be made according to the type plan of the school administration, it will have a garden and, if possible, the airy part of the village will be chosen,
- It is necessary for the village to have shops of carpenters, grocers and caravans (*arabacı*) and if possible, laundry, bath, market and market place will be built;
- The cemetery should be outside of the site and surrounded by a wall if possible.

It is understood that with these regulations it is aimed that improvement of all villages as ideal self-sufficient settlements.

With the 1924 Constitution, definition of the village as the lowest administrative unit with the Village Law, gain a constitutional status. (Eres, 2008, p. 103)

2.3.2. Reflections of the Idea; Implemented Cases

After the War of Independence, due to demolitions and damages in settlements and the issue of reinstatement of population exchange with the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 (*Lozan Antlaşması*), the inhabiting problems increased. In this period housing activities continued in mainly three ways;

- Reuse of houses left vacant after the population exchange
- Rehabilitation of houses damaged during the war
- Establishment of new settlements

Before further reviewing the planned rural settlements, mostly constructed for resettlement of immigrants, there is an interesting example of a rural settlement with a centralized plan layout that would be beneficial to mention here. Atça is a settlement designed and established in 1924 after being damaged during the War. Although it differs from other settlements of this period, by being a reestablished settlement due to damages of war, an analysis about it might be helpful while searching planned settlements in Turkey considering its plan layout and period it is constructed.

The center of this settlement is a circular green area and 8 main streets radiates from this center to periphery, between these streets the buildings are located in a grid order. The plan of the town is prepared by (*Mühendis*) Abdi Hıfzı Bey ve (*Fen Memuru*) Halil Efendi. The centrally organized plan of this settlement is thought to be influenced from the plan of the central square of Paris by Abdi Hıfzı Bey because he lived there for his education on city planning.¹⁸ Atça is a neighborhood of Sultanhisar district in Aydın and today the initial plan layout of the settlement preserved in a certain extent.

As mentioned before, another main issue of the period was migrations from the lost lands. Mass migrations to the country after the Lausanne Treaty lead to inhabiting activities continue in more extensive manner together with the inherited experiences from Ottoman State (Cengizkan, 2004a, p. 24).

In this context, the Ministry of Exchange Development and Housing (*Mübadele, İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı*) was established on 13 October 1923 which later will be closed and joined to Interior Affairs (*Dahiliye Vekaleti*) (Cengizkan, 2004a, pp. 20-21).

Settlement of immigrants organized in a way that immigrants were accommodated in certain places and then settled in newly constructed villages. These villages were established certain selected locations according to specific features. For instance; being connected with a transportation line and close to a water source were very determinative factors. (Cengizkan, 2004a, p. 27)

Although it's not known to what extent it was implemented, it was aimed to settle inhabitants in proper locations considering places they came and occupation they did. In this way, immigrants' contribution to the economy tried to be achieved. (Cengizkan, 2004a, pp. 29-30)

Cengizkan refers to the speech of Mustafa Necati Bey, Minister of Exchange Development and Housing at the assembly, in 24 March 1924, 27 model villages in total planned to be established (Cengizkan, 2004a, pp. 27-28). However, 14 of them

¹⁸ The information about this settlement is obtained from; <http://aydinatca.com/imar-plni.html>

were built as 7 in Samsun, 2 each in İzmir and Bursa, 1 each in İzmit, Adana, and Antalya. These villages were planned as 50 houses, 1 school and 1 mosque (Öztürk, 1994, p. 371). In addition to that later number of houses was increased to 69¹⁹.

Anatolia was divided into several regions to organize the settlement of immigrants.²⁰ Ten provinces decided by the Ministry (*Mübadele, İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı*) were;

- 1: Sinop, Samsun, Ordu, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Trabzon, Amasya, Çorum, Tokat
- 2: Edirne, Tekfurdağı (Tekirdağ), Gelibolu, Kırkkilise (Kırklareli), Çanakkale
- 3: Balıkesir
- 4: İzmir, Manisa, Aydın, Menteşe, Afyon
- 5: Bursa
- 6: İstanbul, Çatalca, Zonguldak
- 7: İzmit, Bolu, Bilecik, Eskişehir, Kütahya
- 8: Antalya, Isparta, Burdur
- 9: Konya, Niğde, Kayseri, Aksaray, Kırşehir
- 10: Adana, Mersin, Silifke, Kozan, Ayınteb (Antep), Maraş

Eres (2008, pp. 112-113) mentions that with the law numbered 885, issued on 31.05.1926, on continuation of inhabiting problems, ministry assigned following duties;

- Resettlement of immigrants within the country,
- Need to relocate of villages due to health conditions,
- Relocation of villages which are away from vital needs,
- Collection of sparse settlements at appropriate centers,
- In the case of establishment of new villages; school, mosque, bath, police station (*karakol*), market place (*pazar*), threshing floor (*harman*), cemetery, meadow (*mera*) will be included.

¹⁹ The information is quoted by Cengizkan (2004a, p. 28) from; (Ari, 1995; 2000, 65-6)

²⁰ The information is quoted by Cengizkan (2004a, p. 30) from; (İpek, 2000, p. 43)

The Village Law (*Köy Kanunu*) brought some improvements; however, it was not effectively implemented in all villages. Some public buildings like village mansions (*köy konağı*), guest rooms, and schools were constructed, and priorities were given to water installation and fountains in terms of maintaining public healthcare.

In the light of above-mentioned information, process of rural planning and practice are tried to be clarified. Although there are many attempts existed in terms of rural planning, architectural implementations having visual representation are chosen for this study to comprehend the planning approach.

Architectural solutions practiced in this period to solve housing problems are grouped by Cengizkan (2004a) as;

- Basic and Temporary Dwellings (*Baraka ve Huğlar*),
- Reuse of houses left vacant after the population exchange (*Emval-i Metruke*),
- Economic Houses and Model Villages (*İktisadi Haneler ve Numune Köyler*).

Several settlements were established in this period and some of them still exist while some were lost or dissolved partially. Information about the projects and settlements¹⁹ in terms of plan layouts, dwelling units, choose of material etc. encountered in several sources will be mentioned to understand different approaches practiced in this period.

According to literature review about 69 model villages mentioned in several sources it can be understood that although there were some settlement plans shared in State Archives not all the villages were established according to a plan. On the other hand, it should be noted that grid manner was adopted for most of the villages.

It can be understood from the chart prepared by Eres (2008, p. 116) showing names of villages started to be settled in 1924 that there were several implementations practiced in several regions in Anatolia.

¹⁹ Only the ones some information mentioned about in different sources are included to this study. Therefore, it should be noted that this study doesn't include all the types of existed settlements in the country and should be evaluated accordingly.

Table 2-1: The chart showing villages and their locations which were started to be implemented in 1924

Source: This chart is recreated according to table in the thesis study of Eres (2008, p. 116)

NAME OF THE PLACE	PRACTICES
ANKARA - KIRIKKALE	Villages in Keskin and Zir
ADANA	Madama Farm
KOZAN	Dwellings in Taylan
KADIRLI	Dwellings
ADAPAZARI	Serdivan Village
ANTALYA	Çirkinoba and other Villages
AYDIN	Villages
BALIKESİR	Dwellings in Villages of Erdek
BURSA	Bektaş Demirtaş Filader İkizceoba Karacaoba Karamanlı Villages
BOLU-TARAKLI	İG Villages
ÇORUM - SUNGURLU	Çarşıdere Village
İZMİR	Kıyas Kuşçular Kısıkköy Villages
İZMİT	Arslanbey Derbent Mihaliç Mihaliç Nusretli Pelitözü Yeniköy Villages
MANİSA	Çobanisa Bozköy Villages and Villages around Soma
MERSİN	Yuvanaki Farm Bedros Farm
OSMANİYE - BAĞÇE	Hasanbeyli Village
SAMSUN	Asarağaç Beylik Canik Çınaragöl Çırakman Ökse Taflan Kurugökçe Villages

A house type called '*iktisadi hane*' (economic dwelling) (Figure 2-16) was developed as a solution of inhabiting for both existing villages and newly established ones. This one story, 36 m², house consists of four dwelling units consisting two rooms and an entrance part. The plan doesn't include a toilet, bathroom and a kitchen inside the house.

A mud-brick masonry wall separates these four units from each other and also its axis defines the plots of each house. By this grouping the street pattern was also defined. (Cengizkan, 2004a, pp. 34-35)

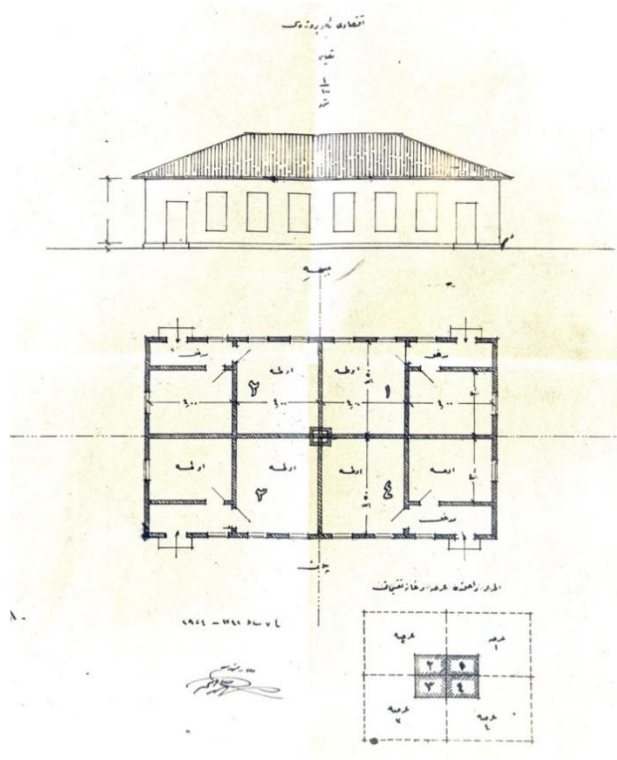


Figure 2-16: An Economic Dwelling (*İktisadi Hane*), elevation and plan proposal

Source: BCA, no: 272-0-0-80/3-9-3(4)²⁰

Another example is a dwelling designed for immigrants to construct in Alaşehir. Cengizkan mentions that construction of 66 houses is planned for inhabiting emigrants in Alaşehir which is destroyed after a fire. (Cengizkan, 2004a, p. 62)

An interesting point that Cengizkan (2004a, p. 62) mentions is; although the house plan with two rooms opening to a corridor at the center resembles to '*iktisadi hane*' it also has characteristics of Balkan houses. Cengizkan (2004a, p. 63) interprets this as a development of new interpretations in the matter when compared to former experiences.

²⁰ The document titled "*Türkiye'nin çeşitli illerinde yapılacak iktisadi evlerle ilgili plan ve inşaat şartnamesinin gönderilmesine dair tamim*", dating 10.02. 1925.

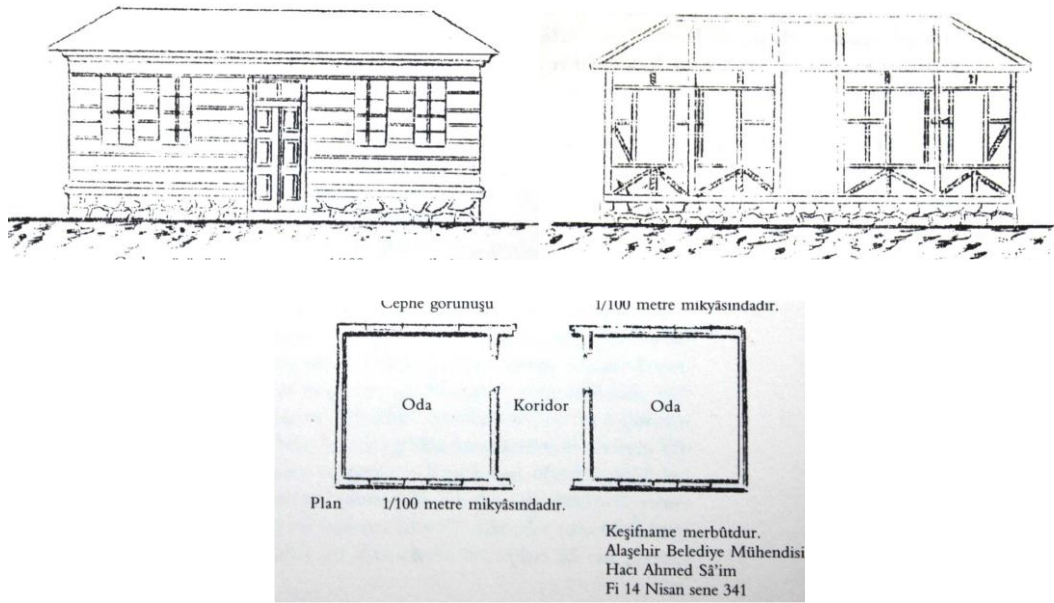


Figure 2-17: Elevation, section and plan drawings of immigrant dwellings in Alaşehir
Source: (Cengizkan, 2004a, p. 63)

One of the villages established in Early Republican Period is Çobanisa Village in Manisa which was constructed in 1925. The plan (Figure 2-18) consists of 58 dwellings, 12 shops, a mosque, a guest house a council of elderly, a gendarmerie station, a school, a public laundry, a mill, a livestock market (*hayvan pazarı*), a grain market (*zahire pazarı*), 4 fountains, a cemetery, 2 gardens. Public buildings are mainly located at the central axis and laundry, mill and gardens are located on the periphery of the village.

Dwelling (Figure 2-19) designed for the village is mainly a one-story twin house under one roof. The plan of these dwellings; include a hall (*sofa*), one independent room opens to hall, one room with a bathroom (*gusülhane*) and a cabinet in it, a kitchen and a toilet (*abdesthane*).

It can be interpreted that the house plan has a rather modern approach in terms of having a toilet inside the house and also a bathroom and a kitchen as specialized functions inside the house.

One of the cities that model villages first established is Samsun which was a transition point on immigration routes. Some of these model villages are Taflan, Beğlik, Kurugökçe, Çinik, Asarağaç, Ökse, Çınaralan and Çırakman in Samsun. As Seçkin (2013, p. 178) states 30 small scale and 20 larger scale houses were built in Çırakman (Figure 2-20) in that period. Today Çırakman village is a neighborhood of Tekkeköy County of Samsun.



Figure 2-20: A view of the Çırakman Village
Source: (Seçkin, 2013, p. 177)

Seçkin (2013, p. 282) mentions that projects of İkizceoba and Karacaoba Villages in Bursa were prepared by Arif Hikmet. Inhabitants of İkizceoba Village were emigrants came from Selanik, Çırnallı Village, by the population exchange. Houses of the İkizceoba village (Figure 2-21) are constructed as timber frame which were filled with brick and stone. Houses are comprised of a basement and a main floor and entrance to houses provided by stairs.

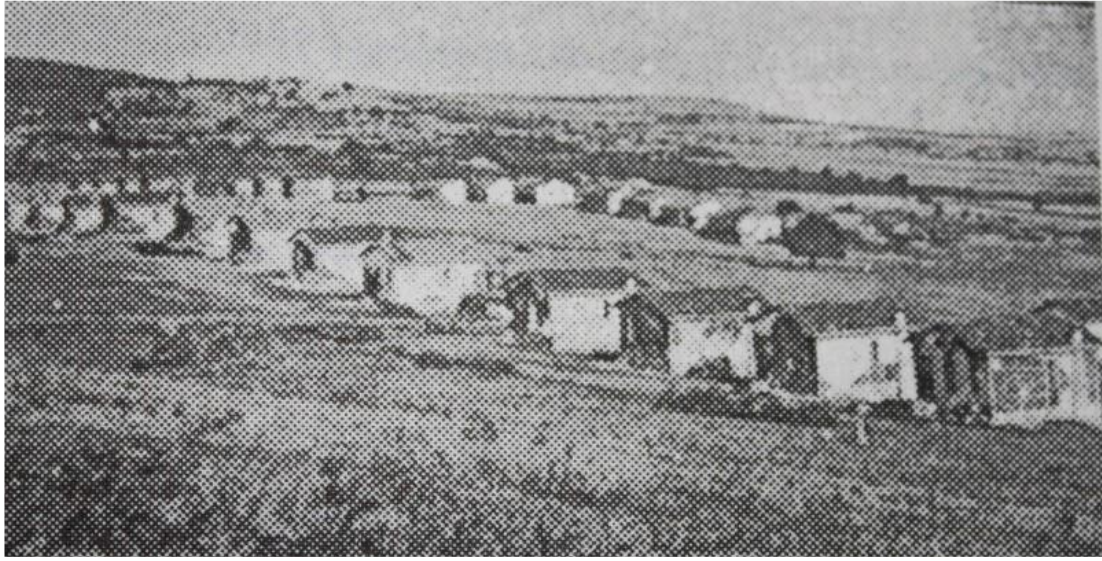


Figure 2-21: İkizceoba Village

Source: (Seçkin, 2013, p. 283), (Original Source: Erdal, 2012, p.413)

Several proposals (Figure 2-22) were prepared for immigrant settlements in Thracian Region. As Eres mentions (2008, pp. 290-91) in this process, search for providing more modern designs shows itself again. However due to several reasons it compromised in several aspects.

In this region construction system of houses are mud-brick masonry and timber frame filled with mud-brick. It should be noted that due to the economic conditions in the time, choose of a system such as mud brick masonry or timber frame which are known by locals was a conscious preference. It can be interpreted that although intended modern typologies never achieved in these villages, there were new materials and applications adopted such as finishing of mud-brick walls with white lime plaster and use of marseilles tiles on the roof etc. Tissues of some villages in Thracian Region and house types belonging that villages can be seen from Eres's analysis (2008, pp. 572-574).

In all of these settlements' houses are arranged around perpendicular streets therefore it can be interpreted that grid manner is adopted once again for these settlements. Houses in the region are consisting of 3 main spaces as a hallway, a room and a kitchen. Some of the houses consists only 2 spaces as multi-use rooms.

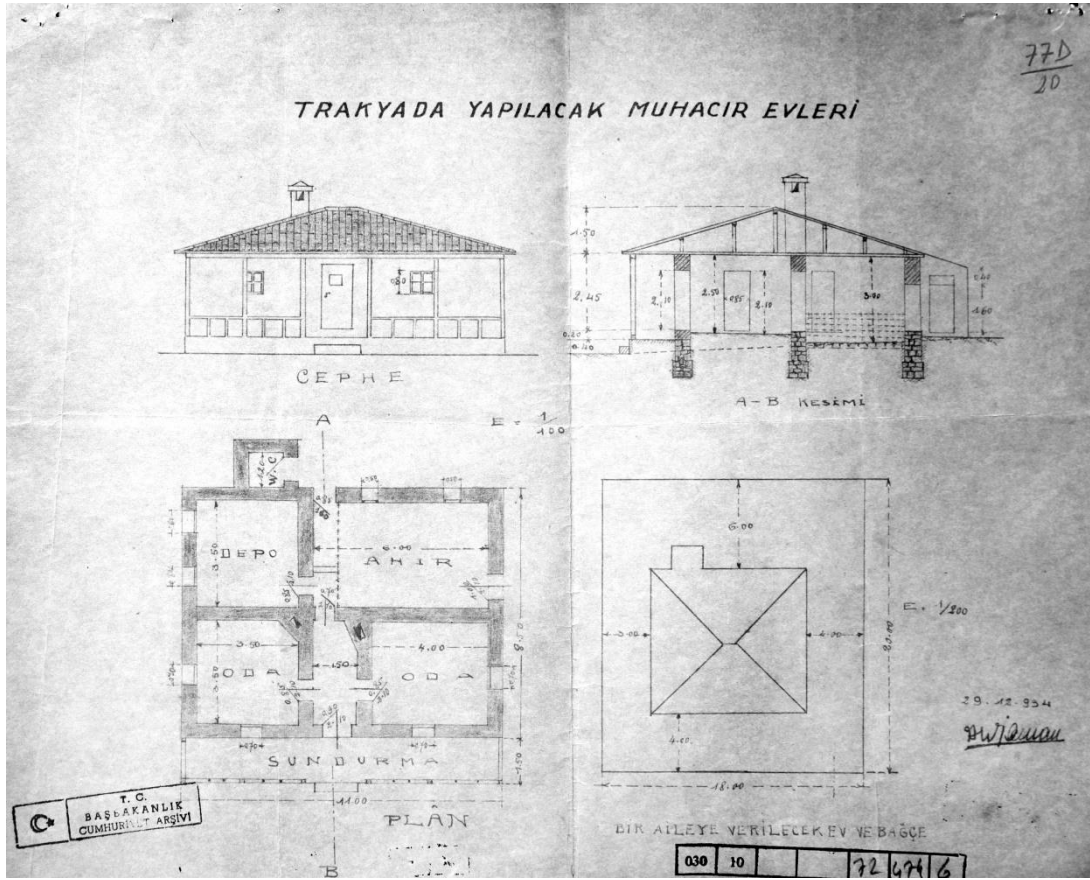


Figure 2-22: Immigrant Houses to be built in Thrace Region
Source: From the document in BCA numbered; 30-10-0-0-72;474-6-2

During his visits to Muratlı Village, in Tekirdağ, in Trace Region, Atatürk visited immigrant families in their houses and one of the village houses in this village later transformed to a museum in the year of 2000 by ministry of cultural affairs and this museum is known Muratlı Atatürk Evi. This situation bares resemblance with a village house is being repaired and transformed to a museum by the municipality in Samutlu. Just like Muratlı, Samutlu houses are associated with Atatürk and known as Atatürk's House.



Figure 2-23: Muratlı Village in Tekirdağ

Source: (Eres, 2008, p. 394),

(Original Source: Altıncı İzmir Fuarı Trakya Broşürü, n.d. [39])



Figure 2-24: Houses of Tekirdağ Immigrant Villages

Source: (Eres, 2008, pp. 394,395),

(Original Source: (left) Trakya İstatistik Yıllığı, 1938, p.48, (right) Altıncı İzmir Fuarı Trakya Broşürü, n.d. [40])

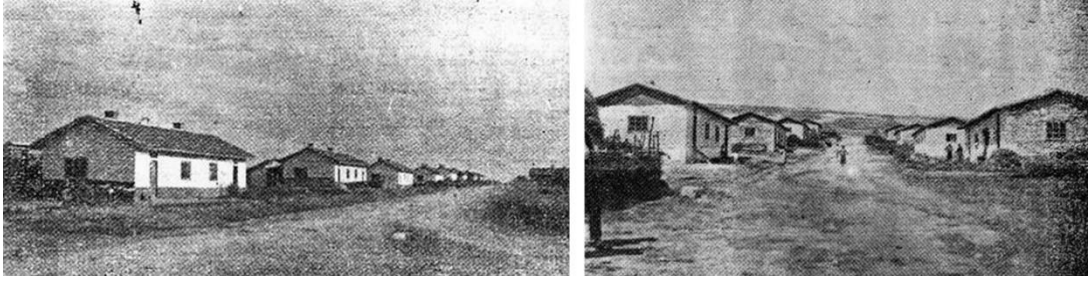


Figure 2-25: Kırklareli Kavaklı (left) and Kaynarca (right) villages
Source: (*Eres, 2008, p. 393*), (Original Source: Kırklareli İl Yıllığı, 1938, p.52)

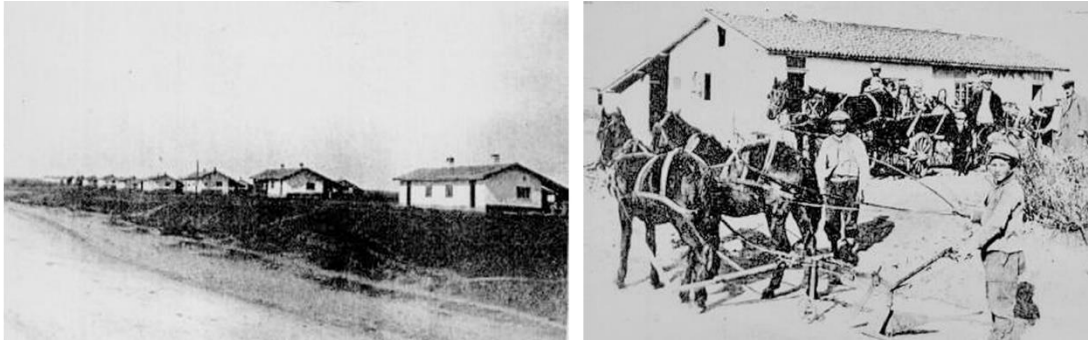


Figure 2-26: İmmigrant houses from Edirne
Source: (*Eres, 2008, pp. 388,389*), (Original Source: Edirne İl Yıllığı, 1938, pp.85,87)

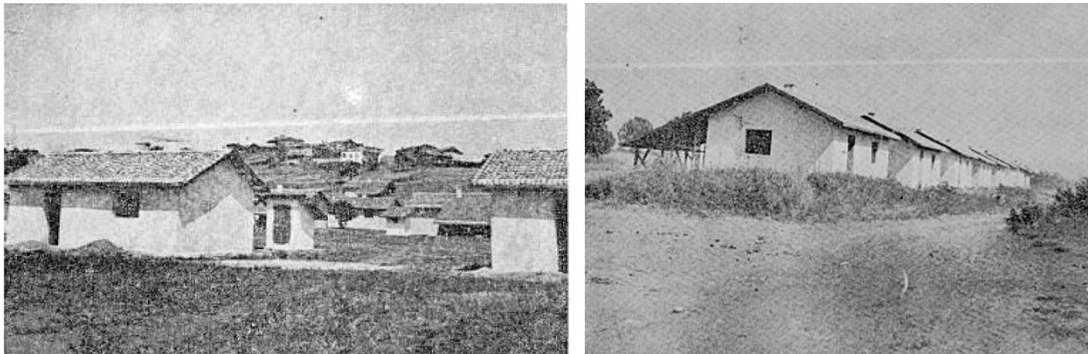


Figure 2-27: İmmigrant houses in Havuzbaşı Village, İzmir
Source: (*Eres, 2008, p. 392*), (Original Source: İzmir İl Yıllığı, 1938, pp.134,137)



Figure 2-28: İmmigrant Houses in Yeniköy, İzmir
Source: (*Eres, 2008, p. 391*), (Original Source: İzmir İl Yıllığı, 1938, p.133)



Figure 2-29: An immigrant village from Yozgat

Source: (Eres, 2008, p. 395), (Original Source: Yozgat İl Yıllığı, 1938:[50])

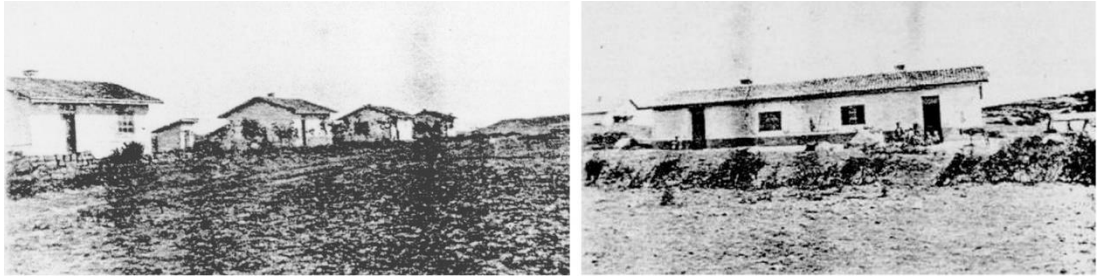


Figure 2-30: Houses from an immigrant village in Çorum

Source: (Eres, 2008, pp. 386,387), (Original Source: Çorum İl Yıllığı, 1938: [L54])



Figure 2-31: İmmigrant houses in Havuzbaşı Village, İzmir

Source: (Eres, 2008, p. 391), (Original Source: İzmir İl Yıllığı, 1938, p.137)

Ahimesut, Samutlu and Sincan Villages are known to be established in Ankara in Early Republican Period. A research on these other two villages will be beneficial to obtain further information about the matter which can't be observed from the site in recent days. Ahimesut and Sincan Villages will be mentioned focusing on their establishment process, plan layouts, dwelling typology, public functions etc.

Ahimesut Village

The model village of Ahimesut (current Etimesgut) is one of the significant examples from Early Republican Period that having an importance in terms of both being one of the first planned villages in the country and also being located in the new capital of a newly established republic. In a sense Ahimesut was the first settlement that visions and desires towards the modernization were actualized and experimented. Needs of a proper modern settlement were considered for the establishment process of the village such as access of clean water and electricity, proper sanitary systems to protect public health, proper streets with infrastructure, places for education, working, entertainment, cleaning, resting as needs of contemporary way of living.

When we look at the Ahimesut example it can be mentioned that the idea of establishment of model villages is not just related with the need for sheltering but also it reflected a holistic approach towards the rehabilitation of existing rural life. These villages were thought to be models to their surrounding settlements and also help the improvement of the region they are located in with the facilities they have such as educational, agricultural, economic, healthcare and transportation etc.

Some of the important improvements included in the village are; reclaiming the land from marsh to fertile agricultural land, planting works, supply of clean water, improvement of healthcare and protective measures against contagious diseases, supply of electricity, telephone and postal services, social facilities like bathhouse, hotel, and market. There is also an agricultural center informs people and provides contemporary agricultural equipment. (Özer & Yıldırım, 2003, p. 29)

Immigrants settled in the village were handed over agricultural lands, equipment, seed and animals for integration of them into the agricultural production as a governmental policy for both their welfare and at the same time for economic development of the country.

It is understood from the Council of Ministers' decision²¹ that establishment of the village was started in 1928 and constructions of different facilities continued in following years.

The settlement was located on a strategic point which can be accessed by both railway and highway from the city center. The model village was located on the west end of Atatürk Forest Farm (*Atatürk Orman Çiftliği*) and it was very close to Red Crescent Campus (*Kızılay*), Radio Transmitter Station and Antennas and also Turkish Air Association, Türkkuşu Facility (*Türk Hava Kurumu Türkkuşu Tesisleri*). (Cengizkan, Bancı, & Cengizkan, 2017, p. 136)

The village plan (Figure 2-32 and Figure 2-33) was designed consisting of 50 single-story, standard-produced mud brick dwellings (Figure 2-34), in 50 parcels and every dwelling within 1000 square meters (acres) of land, lining in between orthogonal streets. For every household 150 decares of land handed over for agriculture. Streets are constructed with modern machines of the period and sidewalks and trees are also considered in the planning of the village (Özer & Yıldırım, 2003, p. 34).

The plan shows;

1. Train Station, 1929
2. Public Bath (*Asri Hamam*), 1929
3. Boarding School (*Yatı Mektebi*), 1930
4. State Hospital (*Devlet Hastanesi*), 1925
5. Gazi Mansion, Market and Inn (*Gazi Köşkü, Çarşı ve Han*), 1925; 1928
6. Ahi Mes'ud Tumulus (*Ahi Mes'ud Höyüğü*)
7. Radio Transmitter Station and Antennas

²¹ Council of Ministers' Decision, 16 May 1928, No:6639

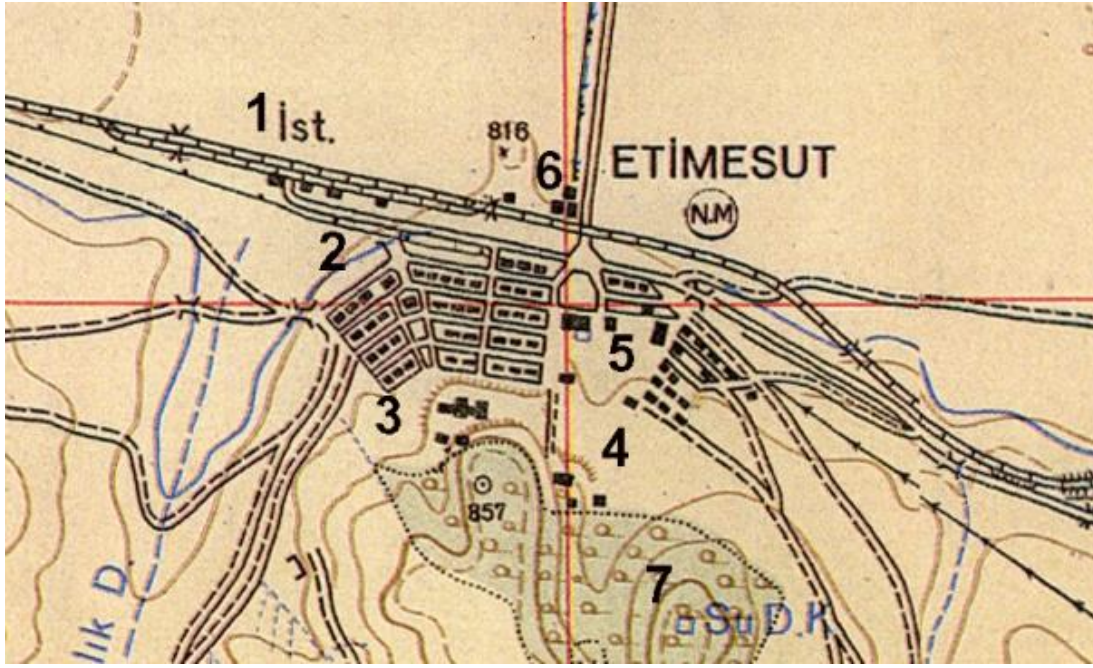


Figure 2-32: Plan of the Ahimesut Model Village

Source: <http://aocarastirmalari.arch.metu.edu.tr/etimesgut-koy/> retrieved in 19.08.2018



Figure 2-33: Aerial view of the village

Source: Ankara Posta Kartları ve Belge Fotoğrafları Arşivi Kataloğu, 1994, p. 220, no:31-01

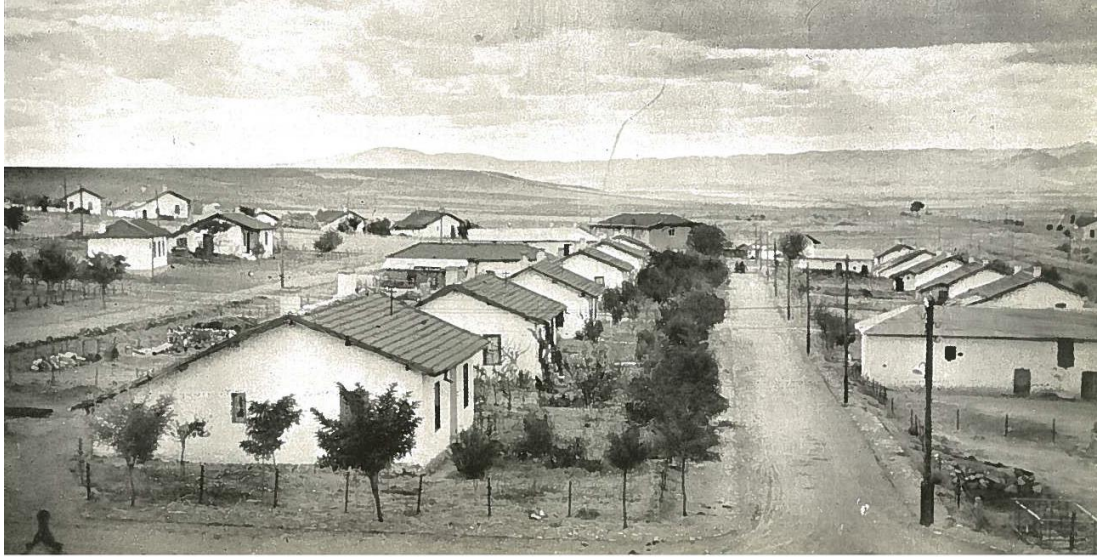


Figure 2-34: A view from Ahimesut Village showing dwellings of the village.
Source: (Üstün, 1938)

The settlement was planned as a village however from the beginning it was anticipated that it will be a model settlement for the region therefore in 1 June 1928 it was decided that the village should be a district (*nahiye*) connected to the center as an administrative unit (Özer & Yıldırım, 2003, p. 35).

Although there is no plan drawing found it is thought that the settlement plan was designed by Ernst A. Egli in 1928 (Cengizkan, Bancı, & Cengizkan, 2017, p. 136). The fact that Egli, who is known to have designed many educational structures in Ankara, designed the Boarding School (Figure 2-36) in Etimesgut supports this opinion. Besides the electrical transformer and Gazi Mansion, buildings like public bath, state hospital, hotel-inn and market are designed and/or supervised by Egli (Cengizkan, Bancı, & Cengizkan, 2017, p. 136).



Figure 2-35: A view from Ahimesut Village that village houses, Gazi Mansion, State Hospital, Radio Antennas, and Boarding school can be seen behind.

Source: <http://aocarastirmalari.arch.metu.edu.tr/yitirilen-etimesgut/#e2> retrieved in 19.08.2018

Etimesgut Boarding School was constructed in 1928 as a symmetrical; two story reinforced concrete building with pitched roof to serve whole district. The municipality was moved to this building in 1992 and in 1997 the building was transferred to the Children Protection Institution. (Cengizkan, Bancı, & Cengizkan, 2017, p. 139) And then in 2011 the building was transferred to Ministry of Health to serve as a part of Etimesgut State Hospital (AOÇ Araştırmaları, 2014).



Figure 2-36: Images of the Boarding School (*Yatı Mektebi*)

Source: (on the left) <https://picgra.com/media/1970440685623765235> retrieved in 08.03.2019

(on the right) <http://www.goethe.de/ins/tr/ank/prj/urs/geb/bil/int/trindex.htm> retrieved in 19.08.2018

Atatürk's Mansion (*Gazi Köşkü*) which he used occasionally when he visits the settlement was building used as a Regional Directorate (Figure 2-37) for a while. The building was one of the first demolished buildings in the area which is probably in 1956. (AOÇ Araştırmaları, 2014)

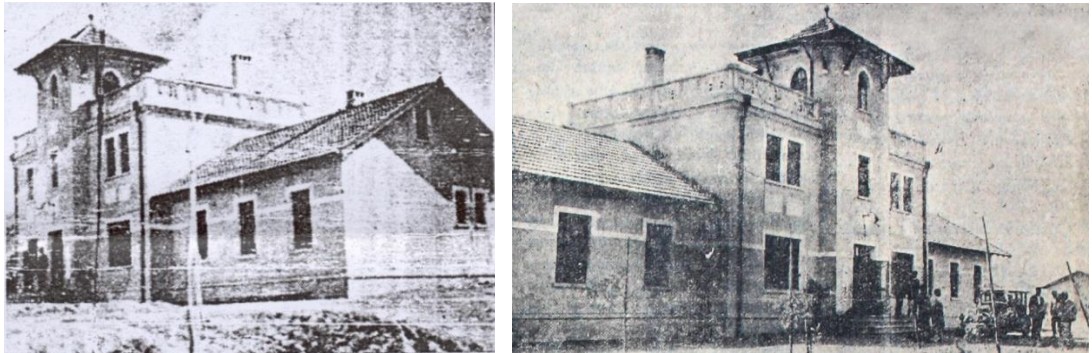


Figure 2-37: Images of Regional Directorate (Nahiye Müdürlüğü) Building

Source: (on the left) <http://aocarastirmalari.arch.metu.edu.tr/yitirilen-etimesgut/>

(on the right) <http://www.guncelmeydan.com/pano/ataturk-un-akilli-projelerinden-biri-ahimesut-etimesgut-numune-koyu-sinan-meydan-t40589.html>

Market building (*Çarşı*) (Figure 2-38) was demolished in 1980's and Governorate building was built on its place. In 2010 Public Bath (*Asri Hamam*) was demolished. At the beginning of 2000's apartment blocks are started to appear, and houses disappeared in time (AOÇ Araştırmaları, 2014).



Figure 2-38: The market building called Atatürk Çarşısı.

Source: <https://picgra.com/user/tarihteetimesgut/7028858887>, retrieved in 08.03.2019

The train station (Figure 2-39) of Ahimesut has an importance as architectural heritage from that period by not only being part of the Model Village but also being one of the heritage still remains today with others in the same railway axis. However, the station is now left under the recently constructed station of high-speed train. This matter lead to whole another discussion in terms of the fate of these stations from Early Republican Era if exist any other location along this railway axis.



Figure 2-39: Etimesgut Train Station

Source: (on the left) <https://resimiks.tr.gg/resim-galerisi/kat-31-4.htm> retrieved in 09.03.2019
(on the right) 1926 (Özer & Yıldırım, 2003, p. 55)

Dwellings were located within the courtyards 40m to 25m in dimension and plans of dwellings are consisted of a living room, a room used as kitchen-bathroom-storeroom and adjacent stable and hayloft. This adjacent stable and hayloft parts of dwellings were transformed to rooms to gain more living places in the house and separate

structures to use as stable and hayloft are constructed in the courtyard in later years. (Özer & Yıldırım, 2003, p. 34)

It should be mentioned here that in Samutlu Village as well changes and adaptations are observed in the spatial organization of the houses according to the necessities. In the same manner, new structures were constructed for uses like stable or hayloft and inside the dwelling those spaces are used as living areas.

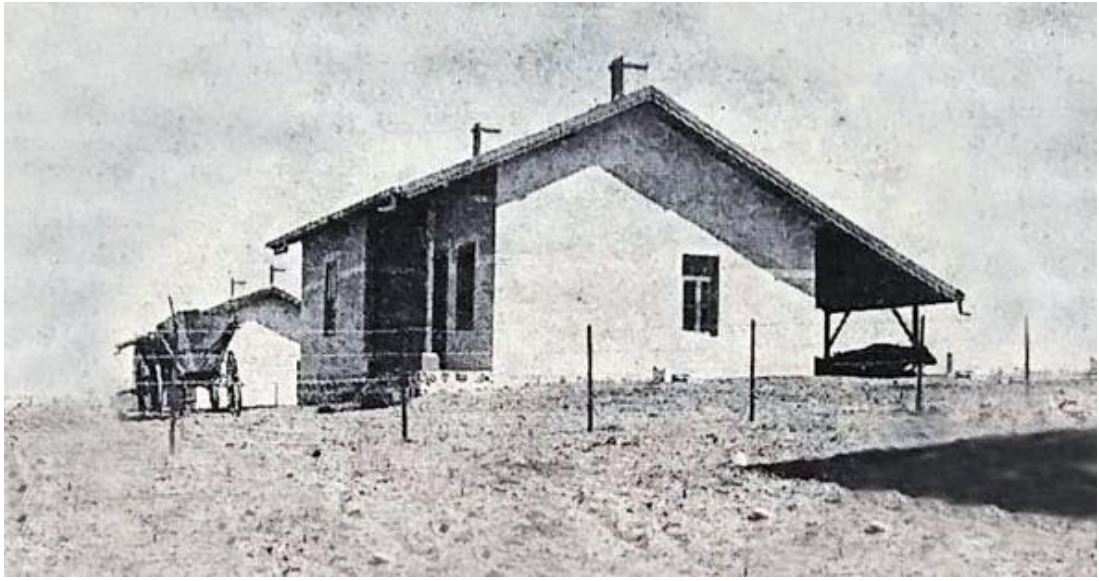


Figure 2-40: A dwelling from Ahimesut Model Village (edited image)

Source: <http://www.guncelmeydan.com/pano/ataturk-un-akilli-projelerinden-biri-ahimesut-etimesgut-numune-koyu-sinan-meydan-t40589.html> retrieved in 08.03.2019

(Original source: Halk, issue 10, 15 April 1929, p 5)

Looking at Ahimesut and Samutlu Villages, some similarities and differences can be observed. One of the major differences between these villages is that plan layouts being as grid and circular. Ahimesut Village was the first example in Ankara, therefore it can be inferred that with facilities such as a hospital, boarding school, bathhouse, market the settlement was more developed in terms of inhabiting modern living conditions. In Samutlu Village there was only a Regional Directorate other than residential buildings at the beginning.

On the other hand, ones-story dwellings with inclined roofs and their spatial organization and also their courtyards and courtyard elements are designed in a similar manner. Despite this in houses in Samutlu Village are stone houses with a distinctive brick and stone workmanship.

Sincan Village

In the early 1920s Sincan was a village of Zir District (*nahiye*) and then, after Etimesgut became a district, Sincan village was connected to Etimesgut in 1928.²² By the effect of İstanbul-Ankara Railway and also Ankara-Beypazarı-Ayaş main road the settlement developed and in 1956 the village became a sub-district (*bucak*) and its municipal organization (*belde teşkilatı*) was established. In 80's it became a county (*ilçe*) of Municipality of Ankara.

In the early period of Republic, Sincan was a small village consisting around 30 dwellings and a small mosque (*mescit*). In 1936 a model village was planned to establish for emigrates from Romania, Köseabdi.²³

In his article about Sincan Model Village, Ünsal (1940, p. 15) mentions that choose of the location for a modern model village as Sincan is advantageous since the village is located on a slope right behind the train station as first thing people notice when entering the city with train.

He designed a plan for Sincan Village (Figure 2-41) which consists of a wide axis starting from the train station including green areas and public buildings and rows of houses within courtyards line on both sides of the main axis. As Ünsal (1940, p. 15) mentions around the village there are fields (*numune tarlaları*) and tree nurseries (*fidanlık*). The main axis starts with a park having a pool at the center and continues as a green axis with several public functions such as village chamber (*köy odası*), healthcare center, laundry house (*çamaşır evi*), school, electric power house,

²² Information obtained from the municipality website; <http://www.sincan.bel.tr/ilcemiz.aspx>

²³ Information obtained from the municipality website; <http://www.sincan.gov.tr/sincan-tarihcesi>

marketplace, mosque, village lecture room (*köy okuma odası*), cafe (*köy kahvesi*) and this axis ends with sport field. All the streets of the village lead to this central green axis. The separate roads are designed to use for animals and these roads lead to meadows away from the village without connecting to the center.

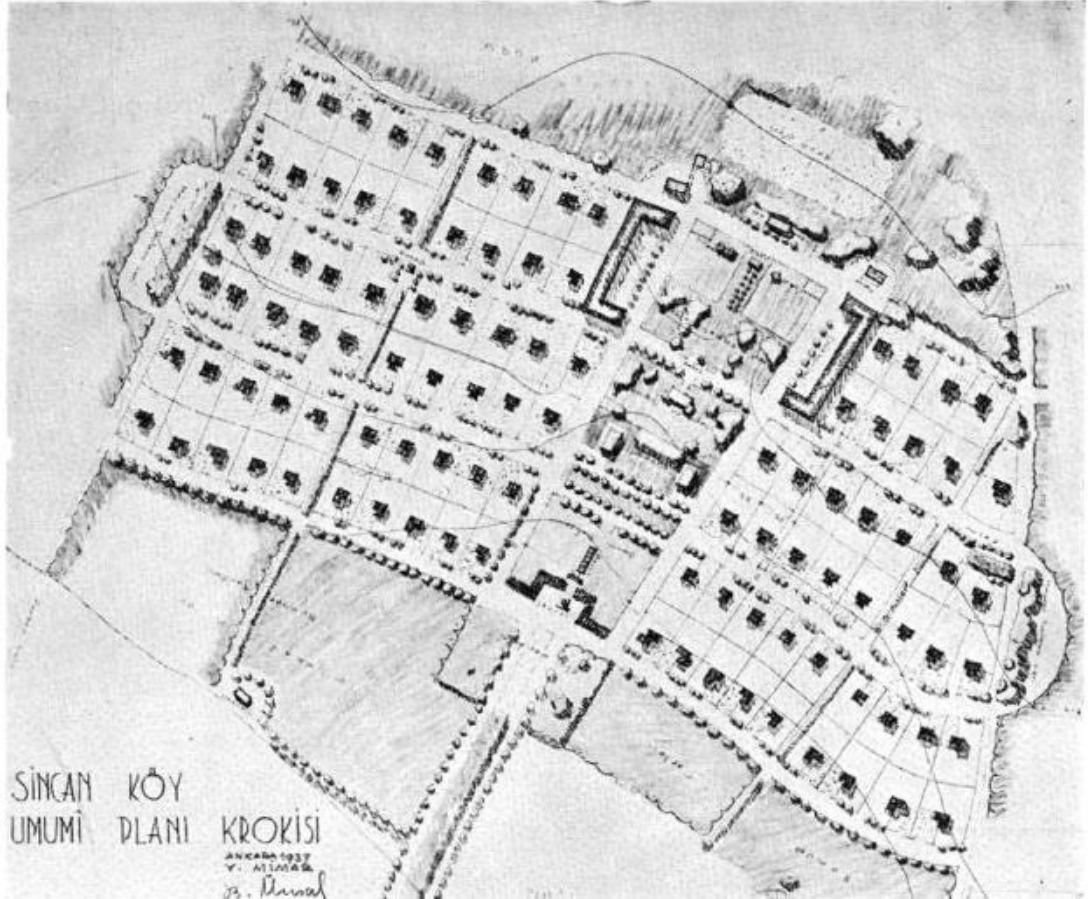


Figure 2-41: Plan of Sincan Village designed by Behçet Ünsal.
Source: Ünsal, 1940; 15

There is a plan drawing (Figure 2-42) published in the newspaper with the title of ‘Sincan Village will be a Model Village’ in 1937 ("Sincan köy Örnek Köy Oluyor", 1937). The plan is very similar to the design of Ünsal’s proposal although it is not mentioned in the article. Ünsal (1940, p. 15) mentions that plan of the village was implemented according to original the design.

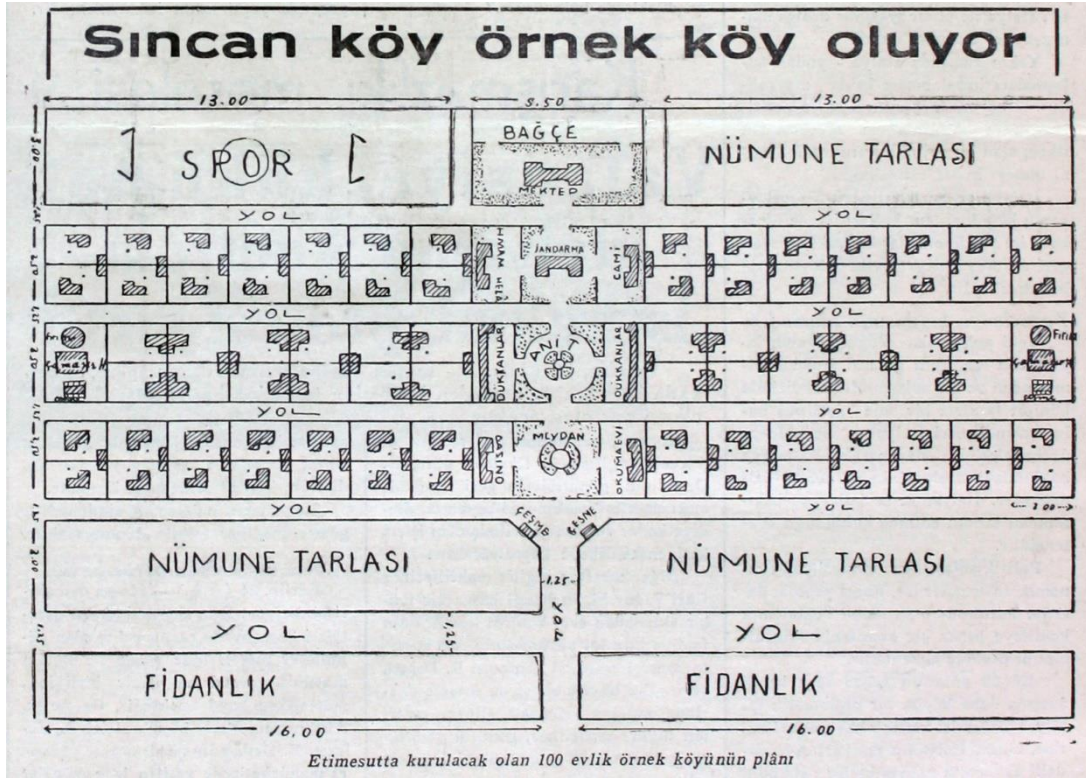


Figure 2-42: Village Plan for the new model village established in Sincan
Source: Ulus Gazetesi dated 27 March 1937, page 8.

As Ünsal (1940, p. 16) states, in the planning of this village basic principles defined by the General Directorate of Inhabiting (*İskan Umum Müdürlüğü*) were adopted. The village was planned with 100 dwellings which will be inhabited by immigrants from Romania.

Two types of stone masonry, single-story dwellings within enclosed courtyards are proposed in this design. The first type (Figure 2-43) of house is designed for smaller families, in this houses stable part is separated from the living area but space is still adjacent to the house and the open areas used by animals is separated with the spatial articulation of the plan. The second type (Figure 2-44) of dwelling is bigger in scale, all rooms open to an inner courtyard which can also be reached hayloft from and also to stables through the hayloft.

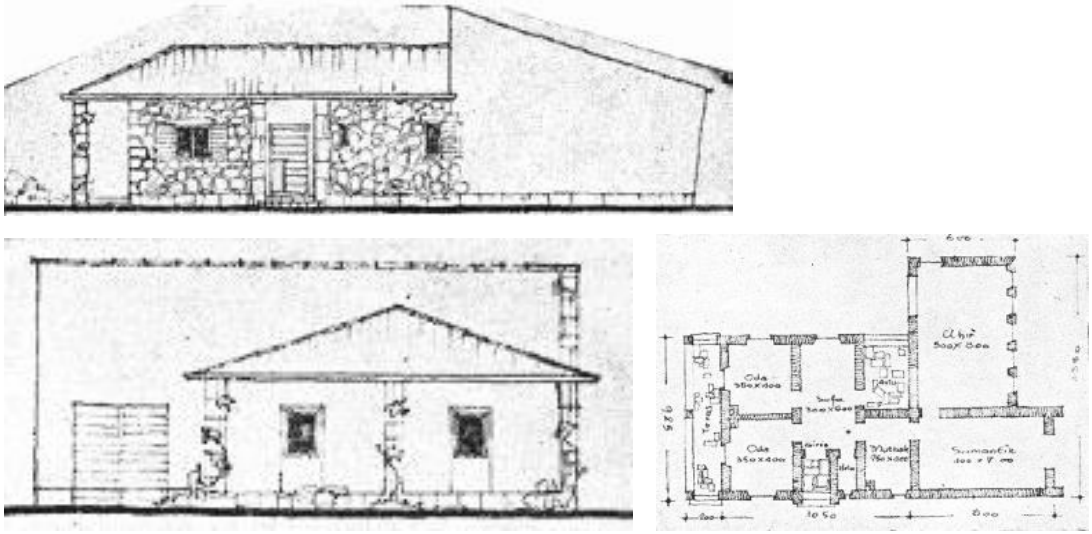


Figure 2-43: A dwelling type proposed by Behçet Ünsal.
Source: Ünsal, 1940; 16

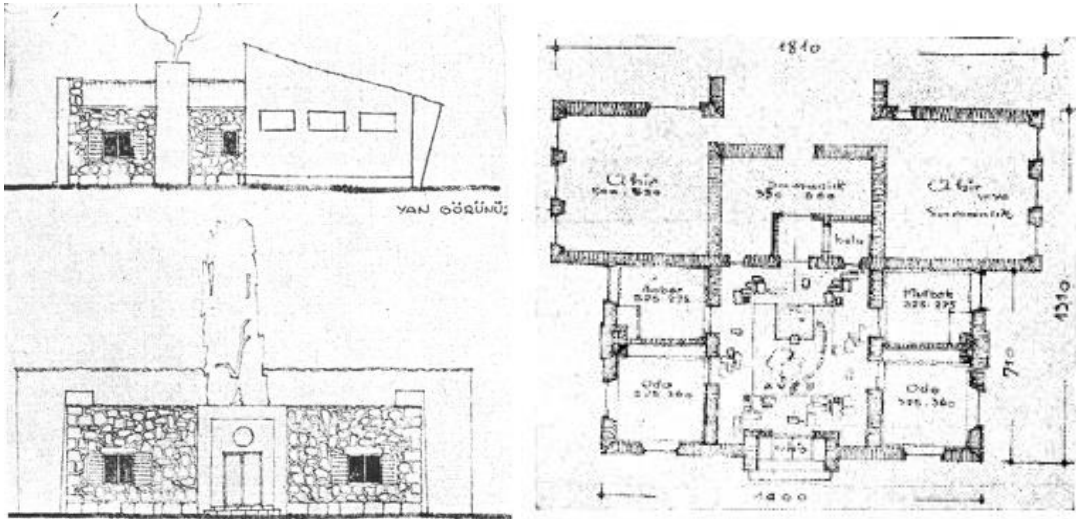


Figure 2-44: A dwelling type proposed by Behçet Ünsal.
Source: Ünsal, 1940; 17

Ünsal mentions that due to economic reasons his proposals were not built instead houses were built according to the house type (Figure 2-45) defined by General Directorate of Inhabiting (*İskan Umum Müdürlüğü*). He states that frames of these houses were constructed, and they were left to inhabitants to complete (Ünsal, 1940, p. 17)

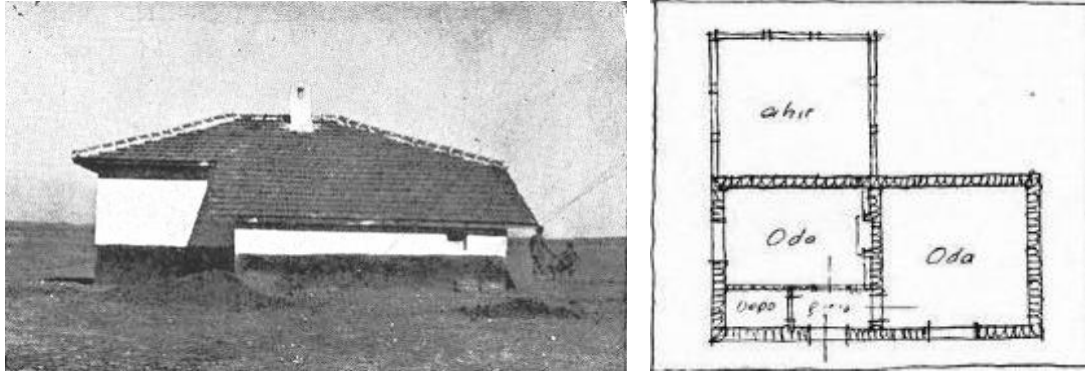


Figure 2-45: An image and a plan drawing of a house built according to dwelling type defined by General Directorate of Inhabiting

Source: Ünsal, 1940; 15

Another housing type (Figure 2-46) mentioned by Ünsal (1940, p. 17) in the article; which is a small scale, stone masonry, single-story dwelling consisting two rooms and a stable which resembles the plan drawing he mentioned as implemented by the Directorate.

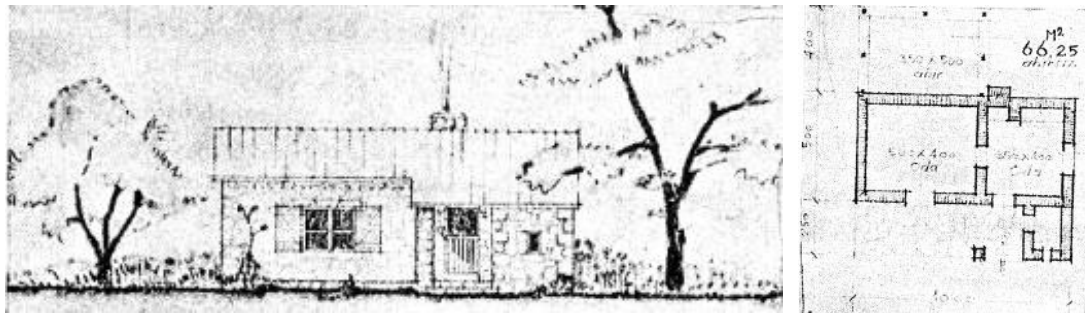


Figure 2-46: Another dwelling type mentioned by Ünsal

Source: (Ünsal, 1940, p. 17)

Even though his proposals were not built, they should be taken into consideration as one of the design attitudes towards rural residential buildings. In fact, when we look at proposal drawings, it can be interpreted that they remind stone houses of Samutlu Village.

2.4. A Further Review on the Planned Rural Settlements

After the 1930s, village planning became the focus of the modernization and the reflection of the republican ideology in the rural areas. Bozdoğan (2002, p. 115) states that, there was an ideological climate that offered an area of specialization for architects regarding the design of the rural settlements and houses. In addition, Cengizkan (2004a, p. 84) mentions that attempts of designing village houses and establishing model villages by the architects of the young republic brought about the spread of housing culture within the discipline of architecture.

Different approaches emerged in the issue of village planning and the design of village houses. Differences of these approaches have been shown themselves in the choice of material for village houses, spatial properties of the house plans and functions included in the village plans. For instance, while Zeki Sayar advocated that concrete should be used instead of mudbrick in villages, Abdullah Ziya's village house proposals highlighted the traditional house typology as adobe masonry with flat roof. (Bozdoğan, 2002, pp. 116-118).

All these approaches are important in terms of the discussions they raise. The projects created by architects after 1930s will be mentioned briefly in order to understand how the subject has evolved after the establishment of Samutlu Village.

Abdullah Ziya (Kozanoğlu) is one of the architects who showed interest in this issue and developed proposals. In his article, in *Ülkü Journal* with the title of “Ideal village by my opinion” (*Benim görüşümle köy*), Ziya mentions that unlike the depicted image, there was an immediate need to improve living conditions in villages. In order people not to leave villages to settle in cities which will eventually cause many problems, villages should be improved. He mentions that villagers should be enlightened and learn their forgotten national identity and values in order not to be dependent on anybody. He mentions that adequate living conditions in houses and necessary services like school, village coffeehouse, radio, cinema and proper places for children to spend time should be provided in a village. (Kozanoğlu, 1933, pp. 37,38)

The proposal (Figure 2-47 and Figure 2-48) consists of a centralized, square plan layout formed around the village square which divided by 3 streets towards the periphery. At the center of the square there is a coffeehouse as a meeting place. Around the village square small houses are located which are proposed as adobe and their terraces as earth.

At the western side of the village a village garden is proposed and Abdullah Ziya states (1933, p. 41) that gathering the greenery in one place will be beneficial to care trees and protect from animals. Between this greenery a village school was located. Farm houses surround the village to protect it from storms and these houses are elevated from the surface with pillars and covered with enclosed terraces to avoid the heat from the plains. He also mentions that these types of agrarian villages exist generally in Aegean region. (Kozanoğlu, 1933, p. 40)

His design is a conceptual one rather than a detailed project therefore a real project as he states should be designed according to the place (Kozanoğlu, 1933). Design approach of Ziya is based on the opinion of architecture of a village should be derived from its own features. (Bozdoğan, 2002, p. 119)

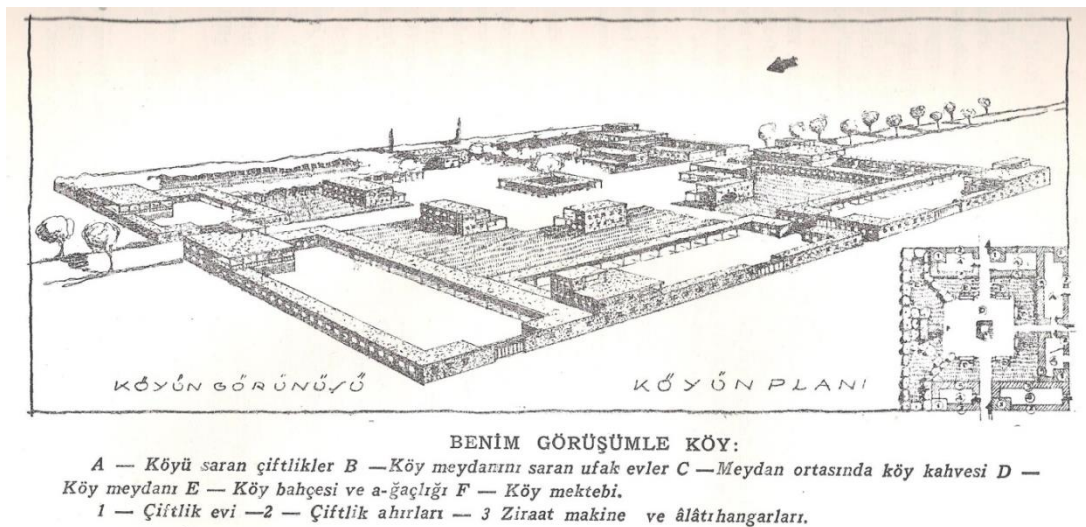
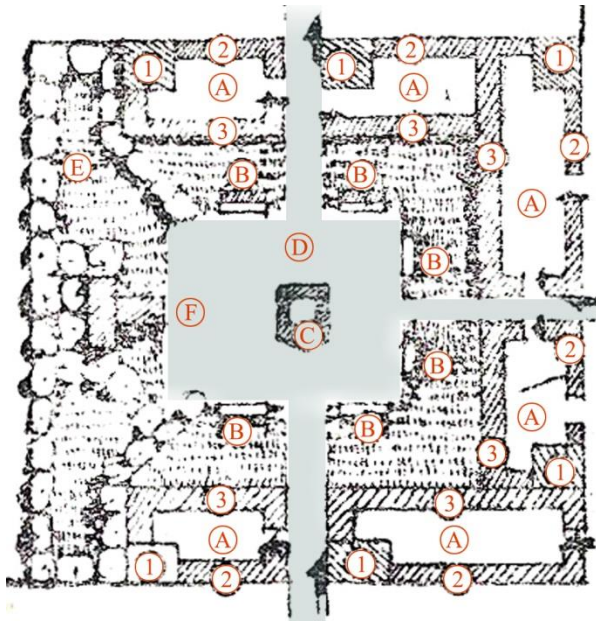


Figure 2-47: A village project designed by Abdullah Ziya Kozanoğlu

Source: (Kozanoğlu, 1933, p. 39)



Functions included the plan;

- (A) Farms surrounding the village
- (B) Small houses around the square
- (C) Coffeehouse at the square
- (D) Village square
- (E) Village garden and greenery
- (F) Village School
- (1) Farm house
- (2) Farm barns
- (3) Agricultural equipment depots

Figure 2-48: A village plan designed by Abdullah Ziya Kozanoğlu

Source: (Kozanoğlu, 1933, p. 39), (Plan is altered by the Author to indicate spatial organization)

Another design of an ideal village was proposed by Burhan Arif (Ongun) and published in *Arkitekt Journal*, in 1935. The plan (Figure 2-49) is in grid order that consist of rows of houses and a central axis including commercial functions which opens to two squares having public functions and a green area at the outer part of the village. Functions including in the plan are like;

- (1) Regional directorate (*nahiye müdürlüğü*), (2) gendarmery (*jandarma*), (3) cooperative (*kooperatif*), (4) market (*çarşı*), (5) school (*mekteb*), (6) museum (*köy müzesi*), (7) village chamber (*köy ocağı ve salonu*), (8) fountain (*çeşme*), (9) row houses (*sıra evler*), (10)? (*devlet şosası*), (11) bridge (*köprü*), (12) village houses (*köy evleri*), (13) hayloft (*samanlık, otluk*), (14) coppice (*koru*).

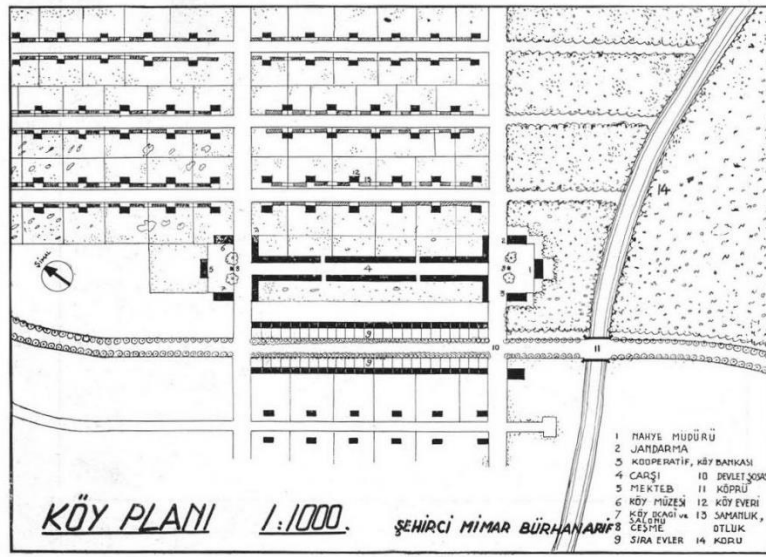


Figure 2-49: A village plan designed by Burhan Arif Ongun
Source: (Ongun, 1935, p. 320)

A village house designed (Figure 2-50) by Arif Hikmet (Koyunluoğlu) is also important to mention here in order to understand an approach towards the residential rural architecture in the period. The village house consists of a *sofa* guest room, a bedroom, a toilet, a hall, a hayloft and a stable. The house is in a garden surrounded by a wall so access to the house is from a porch in the garden not directly from the street. Arif Hikmet describes spaces of the house while he is describing life of people. (Koyunluoğlu, 1933, p. 357)

Facade walls of the house are stone masonry and partition walls are timber frame with timber lathing with plaster finishing. Ceiling and the floor are made of timber, in addition to this states that the house is designed for colder climates.

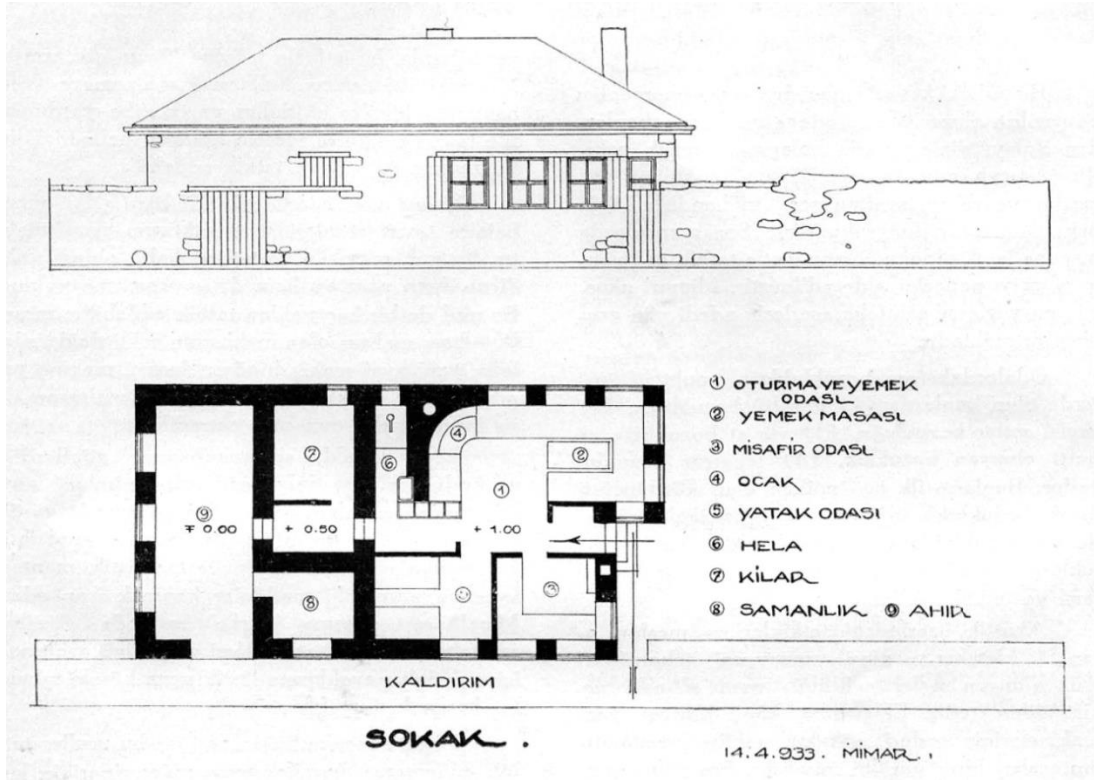


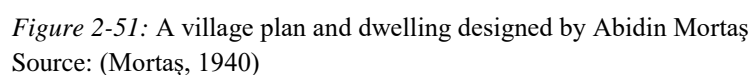
Figure 2-50: A village plan designed by Arif Hikmet Koyunluoğlu
Source: (Koyunluoğlu, 1933, p. 57)

Abidin Mortaş also proposed his ideas about how a village plan and houses should be designed. Mortaş (1940, pp. 8-9) mentions that village houses to be practiced should be designed considering villagers' way of living and their needs. He thinks that otherwise they will not adopt their new houses.

The plan (Figure 2-51) proposes a square including public buildings such as mosque, coffee house, and village chamber. Residential units on the other hand arranged in a horizontal manner with their own enclosed courtyards and gardens.

He also proposes a village house for a small family comprise of several functions are arranged around the courtyard. These functions are in the order of bedroom, living room, storeroom (*kiler*), hayloft (*samanlık*), porch for plow and car park (*pulluk ve araba parkı olan sundurma*), sheep fold (*ağıl*), barn (*ahır*), chicken coop (*kümes*) and toilet at the end.

If considered main purpose of these proposals for improvements and modernization of villages and rural life his approach can be criticized being more traditional rather than offering a modern solution.



Ideal Republican Village Plan;

In 1937, a plan titled as “Ideal Republican Village” (Figure 2-52) given to Afet İnan by army official Kazım Dirik. Although this plan is never be implemented it can be interpreted that the plan is created for the sake of development of rural life with a more comprehensive approach.

It is a centrally organized plan that includes many public functions in accordance with social, industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry functions.

There are six roads radiating from a square at the center having a green area and a statue, intersecting tree main circular roads. In the nearest ring, there are important public buildings located such as; school and its playground, hotel, teachers house, village mansion, guest chamber, shops, cooperatives, mosque, conference hall, bath, museum, youth club etc. After this, the residential units are located in a row with their green areas. The outer ring contains both residential units and public buildings with functions of agriculture, industry and trade. Some part of the last ring is opened out together with a sports field and joined to the coppice (*koruluk*). On the periphery fairground and cemetery are placed.

İnan (1978) brought the issue again in the 50th year of the republic. She reported that she wishes the implementation of this plan by sending letters to official authorities. She indicated that some of public buildings in the original plan wish to be implemented in some villages in order to set an example for others even though the plan couldn't be fully practiced. (İnan, 1978)

According to Nalbantoğlu the proposal of this plan of an ideal village might be developed by the influence of Garden City model from England. (Nalbantoğlu, 1997, p. 200)

Functions included in the plan are like;

- 1- A school and garden (*Okul ve tatbikat bahçesi*)
- 2- Teacher's house (*Öğretmen evi*)
- 3- People's Chamber (*Halk odası-CHP Kurağı*)
- 4- Village Mansion (*Köy Konağı*)

- 5- Guest Room (*Konuk odası*)
- 6- Reading Room (*Okuma odası*)
- 7- Conference Room (*Konferans Salonu*)
- 8- Hotel-Inn (*Otel-Han*)
- 9- Children's Playground (*Çocuk bahçesi*)
- 10- Village Park (*Köy Parkı*)
- 11- Telephone Central and Village Extinguisher (*Telefon santrali ve köy söndürgesi*)
- 12- Village Club with Radio (*Köy Gazinosu-Radyolu*)
- 13- Midwife and Health official (*Ebe ve sağlık korucusu*)
- 14- Agricultural Manager (*Tarımbaş*)
- 15- Animal Health Guard (*Hayvan sağlık korucusu*)
- 16- Social Institutions (*Sosyal Kurumlar*)
- 17- Museum of Agriculture and Handicrafts (*Ziraat ve el işleri müzesi*)
- 18- Youth Club (*Gençler klübü*)
- 19- Bath house (*Hamam*)
- 20- Drying Oven (*Etüv makinası*)
- 21- Washery (*Köy yunak yeri*)
- 22- Mosque (*Cami*)
- 23- Medical Room (*Revir*)
- 24- Cooperatives (*Kooperatifler*)
- 25- Village Shops (*Köy dükkanları*)
- 26- Sports Area (*Spor alanı*)
- 27- Breeding hens, rabbits, bees' stations (*Damızlık tavuk, tavşan, arı istasyonları*)
- 28- Breeding Stable (*Damızlık ahır*)
- 29- Slaughterhouse (*Kanara*)
- 30- Dairy Farm (*Mandıra*)
- 31- Mills (*Değirmenler*)
- 32- Factory (*Fabrika*)
- 33- Cemetery (*Asri mezarlık*)

- 34- Animal Cemetery (*Hayvan mezarlığı*)
- 35- Lime, stone, brick, tile ovens (*Kireç, taş, tuğla, kiremit ocakları*)
- 36- Clover and animal beet fields (*Yonca ve hayvan pancarı tarlası*)
- 37- Grove (*Koruluk*)
- 38- Village Manure (*Köy gübreligi*)
- 39- Sheep-folds (*Fenni ağıl*)
- 40- Market Place and Grain Guild (*Pazar yeri ve zahire loncası*)
- 41- Breeding Station (*Aşım durağı*)
- 42- Fairground (*Panayır yeri*)
- 43- Selector Building (*Selektör binası*)

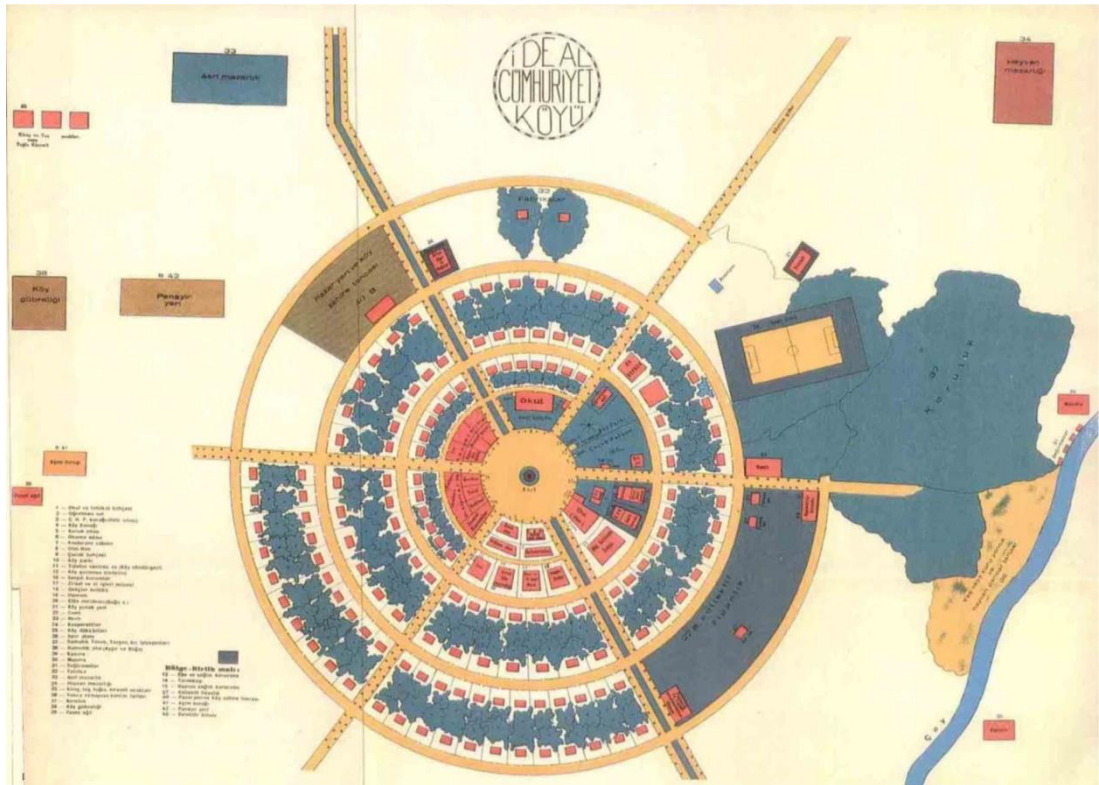


Figure 2-52: Ideal Republican Village plan
Source: (İnan, 1972, p. appendix)

After the Early Republican Period village planning, and housing activities continued and several settlements were established due to various reasons; such as destruction caused by natural disasters, inadequate built environment and harsh living conditions and migration, etc.

In this respect one of the reflections of the immigrant settlements in urban context, Göçmen (Varlık) Neighborhood in Ankara, is beneficial to mention here. Varlık Neighborhood is one of the significant examples of immigrant settlements established in an urban area in Republican Era. The settlement was established in 1950-52 for emigrates from Bulgaria and it is designed with a mosque, school, parks and a muhtarlık as a self-sufficient neighborhood and houses of the settlement were generally 65-90 m² in size, single story and located in a garden (Bayraktar & Özden, 2012).

Another example of settlements established after the Early Republican Period is the Çaykoz Village in Sivrihisar, Eskişehir which was transferred to a newly established village in 1967 because of its location on the mountain slope that make the life difficult for people and prevents the further development. (Kımkıoğlu, 1968, pp. 125-131)

Settling the villagers living in or near forests, exposed to various disasters and having little or no land, in villages to be established in areas where the land potential is not sufficiently benefited from is another example. Some Villagers from Çaykara town in Trabzon were transferred due to these circumstances to new villages established in Özalp, Van in 1965. (Van-Özalp; Örnek Köy Projesi ve Tatbikatı , 1966, pp. 133-134)

Sayar (1971, p. 122) mentions that a new village established in Gediz in the extent of planning and construction activities in Gediz, Kütahya after the earthquake on 28 March 1970.

It can be understood that the later implementations are very parallel to earlier practices of model villages with their arrangement of rows of identical single-story houses.

Lack of regional characteristics of the newly built villages and the construction of a similar type of house all over the country, selection of the location for new villages, the architecture and orientation of the houses are generally criticized.

Model villages were established in the early periods to meet the urgent need for housing and in this context, it can be said that they achieved a certain success. On the other hand, when we look at the villages established in the later periods, similar scenes are encountered. It can be inferred that, following rural planning experiences failed to offer different approaches and to adopt contemporary needs and develop the previous examples.

In the Late Ottoman Period, it is seen that they are mostly typical dwelling projects to meet the housing needs. However, it is observed that various plan schemes have developed, although limited in numbers and variations.

Looking at the examples of the Republican Period it is seen that although the new house and plan types emerged mostly inherited practice was continued until the 1930s. In the 1930s, different concerns and predictions allowed the formation of new typologies. Nevertheless, these examples are quite limited. Although some of them have survived to the present day, these settlements have disappeared rapidly over time.

In this period, besides the traditional construction techniques used to produce new houses, it is possible to mention about experimental examples which new methods were adopted. In this sense, this period can be considered as a transition period in terms of rural residential architecture. Even though they have failed in some respects, when evaluated within the conditions of the period, these examples are significant in terms of reflecting different approaches of a certain period to rural architecture.

CHAPTER 3

SAMUTLU (TEMELLİ); AS A PLANNED MODERN RURAL SETTLEMENT

3.1. The Context of the Village During the Planning and Establishment

3.1.1. The Context When the Village was Established

At the end of the 19th century, with the arrival of İstanbul-Ankara railway to the city, Ankara gains a strategic role during the War of Independence in the defense of Anatolia (Tekeli, 2010). After the war Ankara started to transform with opening of National Assembly in the city in April 23rd, 1920. This followed by the city be

coming the capital in October 13th, 1923. When Ankara became the capital; it was an Anatolian settlement with 20-25 thousand of population. Later the new Republic was established in October 29th, 1923 (Cengizkan, 2010).

Ankara became a decision center for the establishment of a new state, and it will be a model for a modern city that modern way of living will be realized. It can be mentioned that the main strategy for achieving this is the planned construction of the city. (Tekeli, 2010)

The city was faced a rapid growth of population, therefore needs for facilities increased for inhabiting, education, cultural activities, etc. As a consequence of this process for the creation of a modern city, a search for planning acts began and foreign planners and architects²⁴ for production of various projects, seen as a solution at the time.

The planning initiatives for Ankara started in 1924-25 with Lörcher Plan. The plan consists of the placement of main population around the center of Old City and a new

²⁴ The word 'foreign' here refers to the German-speaking architects in Ankara.

neighborhood designed in accordance with Garden City approach, including a new assembly building and ministry buildings which connected to the Old City by a main axis with public spaces, squares and parks. By this way new governance center called Çankaya that reflects the vision of newly established republic was created. (Cengizkan, 2010)

It is understood that the government had undergone a re-evaluation in 1927 of the way the project for Ankara was carried out and its results. Until that date, the buildings constructed in Ankara were mainly developed during the Second Constitutional Period (*II. Meşrutiyet*) in accordance with a movement which later will be called as "I. National Architecture Movement". Western culture was wanted to be adopted in many ways also in the field of architecture as well. In 1927, Egli was called for the implementation of modern architectural style in educational buildings. (Tekeli, 2010)

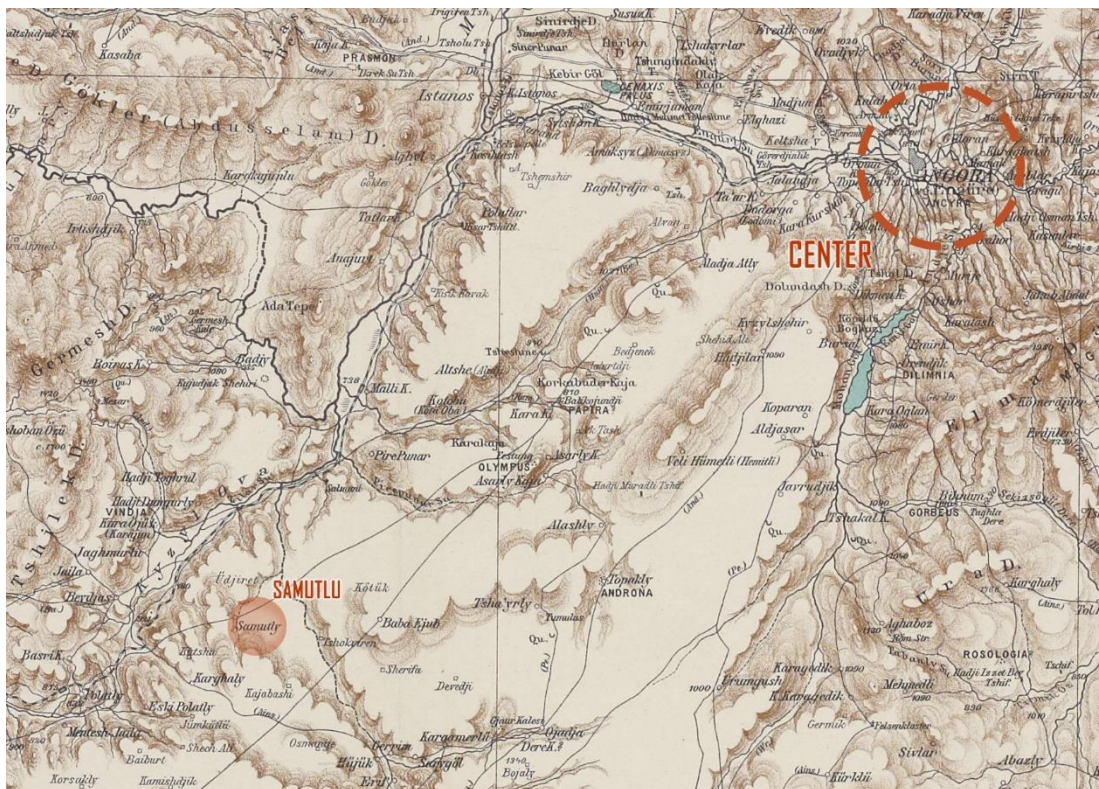
In 1928, with the rapid growth of population a new necessity arises for a new plan which will be Jansen plan that maintained and developed the main principles adopted by Lörcher Plan²⁵. Jansen plan proposed new development zones in several directions around the Old City center with recreational areas along existing stream near the center. He also developed a new regulation for streets, building height and density, etc... (Cengizkan, 2010)

As it is understood from the summary above; at the beginning of the 20th century, Ankara was like any other Anatolian town. After the war the city was started to transform. With the establishment of the Republic, Ankara gained a symbolic importance and modernization efforts were accelerated. In the early 1930s, when the village was established, Ankara was undergoing a major transformation. These were the years when Ankara's reconstruction as the capital of the new Republic accelerated and the built environment transformed in line with the modernization ideals.

²⁵ It is thought that between both plans there is a continuity due to Lörcher and Jansen are both under the influence of Camillo Sitte and Ebenezer Howard. (Tekeli, 2010)

During this period when the city began to change, its surrounding was still rural. The center and surrounding settlements can be seen on the Kiepert Map (Map 3-1), known to have been prepared during this period. Due to continuing migrations to the country and also inadequate living conditions of the local population, there was an important inhabiting problem in the rural. This problem was tried to be solved in line with the economic and social development envisioned in the period, so, new rural settlements were established.

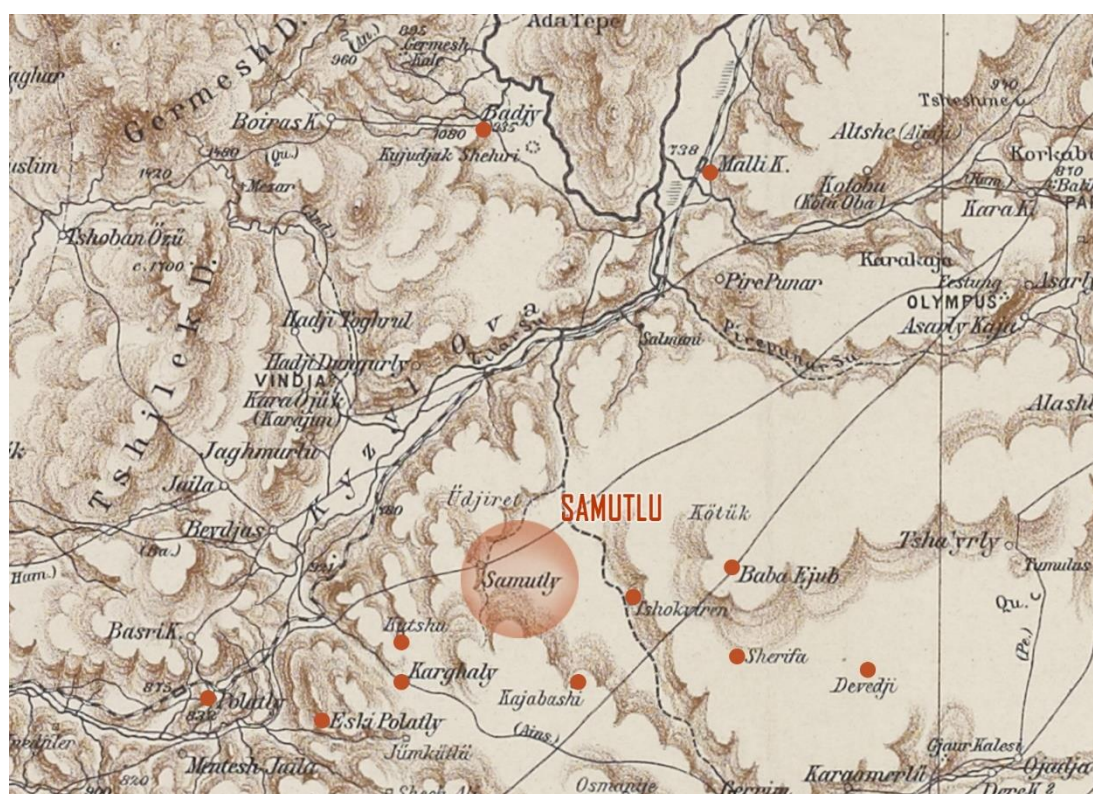
Although immigrant settlements in Ankara are not very common, some of the most important villages have been established in the city since it became the capital. Besides that, these villages have been home to immigrants from the Balkans, they have become important models of realization of desired ideal rural settlement.



Map 3-1: Map showing the center of Ankara (Angora) and a settlement marked as Samutlu (Samutly)
Source: Richard Kiepert, Asia Minor-Angora Map²⁶ dating; 1902 – 1916.

²⁶ <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/95d1a99c-80e0-c2f1-e040-e00a18064f41>

Samutlu was one of these rural settlements established in this period. Looking at Kiepert Map, it is understood that there was a settlement named Samutlu before the village was established. It is likely that the settlement referred to as Samutlu on the map is today's **Olukpınar Village**. The village was known as Samutlu back in the past according to the information obtained from locals during the interviews. Samut Dede tomb is in the village which is probably the name Samutlu derived from. In the past Olukpınar and Samutlu Villages were referred to as *Aşağı Samutlu* and *Yukarı Samutlu* by locals, so it can be interpreted that the name of the model village is came from this settlement. On the map (Map 3-2) it is possible to see the surrounding settlements existed in the region when the village was established and reaches today such as; Mahköy (*Malli K.*), Bacı Köyü (*Badjy*), Ücret (*Üdjiret*), Kargalı (*Karghaly*), Kuşçu (*Kutshu*), Polatlı (*Polatly*), Çokören (*Ishokuren*), Kayabaşı (*Kajabashi*), Halaçlı (*Alashly*), Girmiş (*Germesh*), etc.



Map 3-2: A map showing the settlement marked as Samutly and its surrounding settlements
Source: Richard Kiepert, Asia Minor-Angora Map²⁷ dating; 1902 – 1916.

²⁷ <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/95d1a99c-80e0-c2f1-e040-e00a18064f41>

It is understood from newspaper articles²⁸ that there is a farm mentioned as **Samutlu Farm** where the village was established. It can be inferred that, this was the practice of the day that establishing settlements around these farms as in the Ahimesut example.

During the War, **Malıköy Train Station** was used to meet the needs of war. It was the place where the first interventions of wounded soldiers were made, and used as military ammunition, logistics center and also military aircraft runway.

During the Sakarya Battle (*Sakarya Meydan Muharebesi*) military headquarter was moved to **Alagöz** Village and a house belonging Türkoğlu Family used as headquarter.

Bacıköy is a historic settlement which has a Roman, Seljukian and Ottoman past, located about 10 km northwest of Temelli. Name of the village comes from Bacım Sultan, daughter of Şeyh Taptuk Emre, a saint (*evliya*) who lived in almost 1000 years ago.

The railway line Ankara-Yahşihan is constructed in 1918 and it had a critical role during the Independence War. The railway also had an important role in the establishment of the village.

3.1.2. Establishment Process of the Village

Samutlu Village was established as a model village in Ankara, in 1930 for immigrants from Bulgaria. After the establishment of the republic between Turkey and Bulgaria a peace treaty was signed in 18 October 1925 in Ankara. This Turkey-Bulgaria Peace Treaty which remains in force today is about mutual protection of minority rights. In the scope of this treaty a Settlement Convention was signed in the same day to ensure and regulate the voluntary migration of Turkish population living in Bulgaria. (Şimşir, 1986, pp. 376-377)

²⁸ See Appendix B1 and B2 for articles

Immigrants who settled in Samutlu Village emigrated from Bulgaria in 1929 in accordance with this treaty. In 1929, 45 households with 248 populations²⁹, who came from Kızanlık, Bulgaria, settled in Samutlu (Sarıay, 2011, p. 383). In addition, about the places where the first settlers came from Bulgaria, Sünnetler and Okçular settlements in Kızanlık (today's Kazanlık) are mentioned during the interviews conducted with residents.

It is known that the first settlers of the village came in 1929 were temporarily accommodated in other places before the establishment of Samutlu. During the interviews, several places are mentioned about the first settlers were stayed such as Sincan, Etimesgut, Susuz, Bağlıca and Gölbaşı.

A preliminary decision of the establishment of a model village near Malıköy was taken in 1928 with the resolution related to the examination of the area and the affairs of inhabiting. It is understood from the resolution³⁰ numbered 6577, dated 9 May 1928 that it was decided to search for suitable lands and to allocate public lands for inhabiting in order to establish model villages in the region from Yahşihan to Eskişehir in Ankara. As a result of this search for suitable lands for new settlements mentioned in the resolution 6577, the decision to establish a model village in Malıköy district which is thought to be a factor for economic development of the surrounding on the route of Beypazarı, Ayaş, Haymana and Polatlı issued by the resolution³¹ numbered 9263, dated 30 April 1930 as an additional decision. In this resolution it is also mentioned that the houses will be built for the settlement of 29 household immigrants who came from Bulgaria and had not yet been settled. From this it can be inferred that for the establishment of a model village Malıköy is firstly decided.

²⁹ This number varied in different sources probably because some of the emigrates later decide to move other cities.

³⁰ Resolution numbered 6577; dated 9 May 1928 can be seen in Appendix A1.

³¹ Resolution numbered 9263; dated 30 April 1930 can be seen in Appendix A2.

It is mentioned in the article³² published in a newspaper that a model village, consisting of 27 houses to be given to immigrants who temporarily accommodated in the districts of Ahimesut, was decided to be established within the territory of the state-owned Samutlu Farm on the southern part of the railway line located on a hill opposite the railway guard cottage numbered 55, between the Yenidoğan and Malıköy stations. It is also mentioned in the article that a school, a bathhouse and water installation will be constructed and although there are no rivers, the land where the village will be established is fertile and water will be supplied by wells. ("Yeni Numune Köyü bu Sene Yapılacak", 1930)

Another article³³ mentions that new model village, decided to be established in Samutlu instead of Malıköy district due to the fact that it requires the purchase of wide lands because the land in the Samutlu Farm is a public property. Besides, it is stated that there are enough places for 50 houses in the area however initially 25 houses and also a station building were decided to be built and it is thought that the area will become district center. ("Samutlu Çiftliğinde Yepyeni Bir Köy", 1930)

From the notice³⁴ published in 20 July 1930, it is known that water installations of the new village were put out to tender and with the resolution³⁵ numbered 9868, dated 3 September 1930 it was decided to purchase the necessary material for the water to be connected to the village. In another article³⁶ dated 10 October 1930 water installations are about to be completed and will be delivered in 15th October ("Samutlu Köyü", 1930).

³² The article headlined "Yeni Numune Köyü bu Sene Yapılacak", published in the issue dated 9 May 1930 of *Hakimiyeti Milliye* can be seen in Appendix B1.

³³ The article headlined "Samutlu Çiftliğinde Yepyeni Bir Köy", published in the issue dated 26 June 1930 of *Hakimiyeti Milliye* can be seen in Appendix B2.

³⁴ The notice published in 20 July 1930 can be seen in Appendix B3.

³⁵ The resolution numbered 9868; dated 3 September 1930 can be seen in Appendix A3.

³⁶ The article headlined "Samutlu Köyü", published in the issue dated 10 October 1930 of *Hakimiyeti Milliye* can be seen in Appendix B4.

It is written in the article³⁷ that construction of the village was completed, and it will be received from the contractor on November 1st for 28 households with 128 immigrants from Bulgaria ("Samutlu Köyü Ayın Birinde Hazır", 1930).

In the article³⁸ dated 26 November 1930 it is mentioned that plan of the village is designed by the architect of Ministry of Economy M. Gross³⁹. The model village consists of 25 buildings including village chamber and regional directorate. Around the village 15.000 acres of land will be handed over settlers to be paid in later. In the article it is mentioned that opening ceremony of the village will be held on November 29th and Nevzat Bey, Governor of Ankara will open the village. ("Samutlu Köyü Cuma Günü Açılıyor", 1930)

It is thought that one of the architects who designed the German Embassy building in Ankara mentioned as Gross by Nicolai could be the one who is mentioned in the newspaper as architect M. Gross who designed the plan the village (2011, p. 32). Nicolai also mentions an architect, Gross Röhl who worked as the representative of Egli in Ankara. Considering Egli's relationship with Ahimesut Village, it is thought that the person mentioned in the newspaper may also be Grosz Röhl. (2011, p. 63)

In the article⁴⁰ dated 30.11.1930, it is written that Governor Nevzat Bey met with the villagers in front of the Regional Directorate and cut the ribbon stretched to the door for the opening and visited the directorate, houses, water reservoirs, wells and the water source one by one. A photograph⁴¹ was published in December 1st, 1930 showing the governor Nevzat Bey while he was opening the Regional Directorate building. It is mentioned that the village consists of 27 houses and plan layout of these houses consists of a room, kitchen, stockroom, stable and a hayloft. The village is

³⁷ The article headlined "Samutlu Köyü Ayın Birinde Hazır", published in the issue dated 14 October 1930 of *Hakimiyeti Milliye* can be seen in Appendix B5.

³⁸ The article headlined "Samutlu Köyü Cuma Günü Açılıyor", published in the issue dated 26 November 1930 of *Hakimiyeti Milliye* can be seen in Appendix B6.

³⁹ 'M' in front of the name is probably stands for Mösyö commonly used as title.

⁴⁰ The article headlined "Samutlu Nahiyesi", published in the issue dated 30 November 1930 of *Hakimiyeti Milliye* can be seen in Appendix B8

⁴¹ See Appendix B9 for the photograph of opening ceremony published in the issue dated 1 December 1930 of *Hakimiyeti Milliye*

constructed for 128 inhabitants for 95.000 liras. It is mentioned that immigrants who settled in this village engaged with rose plantation and rose oil production before, so they have many visions about it. 500 kg of wheat and 200 kilograms of barley as food allowance and farm animals will be provided to the villagers. The article also reports that the villagers are satisfied and grateful for their new villages and houses. It is also stated that the Housing Department Director Durmuş Bey will go to the village and settle down immigrants in their new houses. ("Samutlu Nahiyesi", 1930)

It is also known from memories narrated from the Ahimesut villagers, that they were cultivating rose and producing rose oil where they came from. It was mentioned that rose cultivation was started upon when the rose oil was presented to Atatürk by Ahimesut Villagers during one of his visits and then a factory was established to produce rose oil. (Özer & Yıldırım, 2003, pp. 98,101-102)

According to resolution⁴² numbered 10013, dated 08.10.1930, it can be understood that it was decided to purchase the food, fuel, seeds and animals to be distributed to immigrants.

From the notice⁴³ about the tender for the construction of sidewalk and tiles on the dwellings dated 21.03.1931 it can be inferred that additions to the village continued in time.

There was a thought of constructing 25 additional houses in the village to complete them to 50 houses mentioned in the newspaper article⁴⁴ dated 30 March 1931. The land of the village is suitable for an expansion. Twenty-five pairs of oxen were distributed the settlers as one pair per house. In addition, the plow will be purchased and distributed. Immigrants who have been settled in the village are very suitable and they are preparing to begin the spring course. The pavements of the streets of the village were decided to be built. Soon the construction of the pavements will begin. ("Vilayet İskan İşleri, Samutlu Köyü", 1931)

⁴² The resolution numbered 10013, dated 08 October 1930 can be seen in Appendix A4

⁴³ The notice published in 21 March 1931 can be seen in Appendix B10.

⁴⁴ The article headlined "Vilayet İskan İşleri, Samutlu Köyü", dated 30 March 1931 can be seen in Appendix B11.

From the announcement⁴⁵ in the newspaper dated 23 June 1931 which mentioned that center of Polatlı-Beyobası district connected to Polatlı County, included to the Samutlu village which name of the district to be called as Samutlu ("Ankara'nın Nahiyeleleri", 1931). This change is explained in the justification⁴⁶ which is due to the fact that Malıköy Train Station the former center of Polatlı-Beyobası district is not at the center of the area. Samutlu Village established as model village on the other hand more centrally located.

A resolution⁴⁷ numbered 11386, dated 01 July 1931, about the transfer of 100 immigrant families who live with unhealthy condition in Akköprü district in Ankara and settlement of them in the land expropriated around Samutlu Village.

3.1.3. Initial Plan Layout and Physical Components of the Village

The initial physical characteristics of the settlement will be tried to be understood in the light of the written sources, observations made in the field and the verbal information obtained from interviews with residents. It should be noted here, no plans or drawings regarding the layout of the settlement or houses from the establishment have been encountered during the research.

The closest source to the initial situation in which the settlement plan can be observed is the 1944 aerial photograph. In this photo (Figure 3-1) the circular plan layout of the settlement with the building lots, roads and buildings can be seen. There is also a schematic plan drawing (Figure 3-2) of the settlement from the later periods which helps to understand the plan scheme.

The model village has a semi-circular plan layout (Figure 3-3) that opening to the north towards the railway. The plan of the settlement is designed in a geometric manner adopting a circular scheme. This geometric form of the village is defined by the form and arrangement of the streets.

⁴⁵ The announcement headlined "Ankara'nın Nahiyeleleri" dated 23 June 1931 can be seen in Appendix B12.

⁴⁶ The document dated 11 June 1931 can be seen in Appendix A6

⁴⁷ The resolution numbered 11386; dated 01 July 1931 can be seen in Appendix A5.

A circular street is passing through the settlement and residential lots are located on both sides of this street. This circular street and radially divided lots of the dwellings on both sides gives the settlement its main geometric form. At the center streets are arranged in polygonal form defining the central public open area of the settlement. Two curvilinear streets starting from this center cut through the main circular street and reached to the periphery. A perpendicular street starts from the center goes along the train station. This perpendicular street paved with cobblestone back in time as locals mentioned. Streets were paved with cobblestone pavement which is quarried from local quarries (Cengizkan & Kılıçkiran, 2009, p. 176). It is mentioned that there was a small wooden station at the end of this street near the railway (Cengizkan & Kılıçkiran, 2009, p. 176). Another perpendicular one passes through the center along the east- west axis, intersecting with the other and connecting the two ends of the settlement.

Around the center, to the residential periphery a great deal of land is reserved for public functions (Figure 3-4). At the beginning only a government building and a residence serving for it were built as it is understood from the aerial photo of 1944. Around these public center, residential lots (Figure 3-4) are divided radially, and large-scale enclosed courtyard are planned as public open areas. Identical single-story stone masonry houses are located within these courtyards along a main circular street.

It is understood that the building mentioned as ‘government building (*hükümet binası*) which has two towers on both sides’ in one of the narratives that Koç mentioned (1995, p. 15), is the building seen on the aerial photo of 1944 (Figure 3-1) at the center of the settlement. In this building constructed with the establishment of the settlement several administrative and service units were together such as regional directorate (*nahiye müdürlüğü*), civil registration office (*nüfus müdürlüğü*), medical office (*sağlık memurluğu*), agricultural technician (*ziraat teknisyenliği*), station command (*karakol komutanlığı*), and head neighborhood office (*merkez muhtarlık*) (Koç, 1995, p. 16). In addition to this, it is narrated that in the building, one room was used for education (Koç, 1995, p. 26). In the other lot a small building can be seen, which is probably a residence for the officials of the government office.

Looking at the streets reaching the surrounding, places around that the settlement is connected can be seen (Figure 3-6). It is understood that they were; Sincan, Beyobası, Olukpınar, Polatlı, Bacıköy.



Figure 3-1: Aerial view of the village from 1944
Source: General Directorate of Mapping



Figure 3-2: A schematic plan drawing titled “Temelli Bucağı Genel Kroki”.
Source: (Çağa Yerleşmek, 2006)

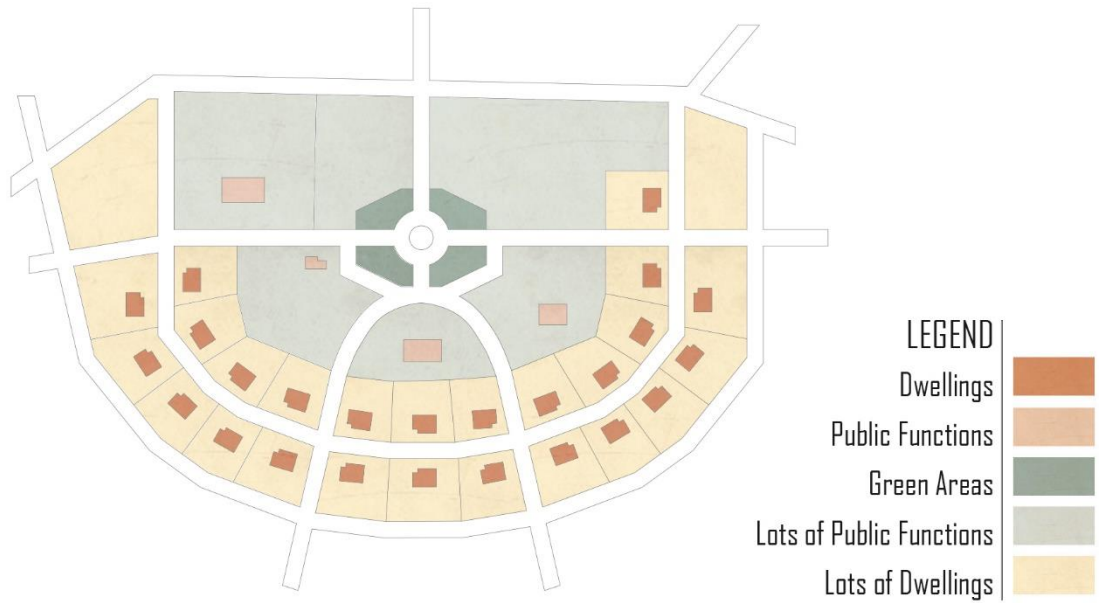


Figure 3-3: Diagram showing the main elements of the settlement plan
Source: Prepared by the Author by using the schematic plan drawing

In one of the newspaper articles⁴⁸ it is mentioned that it was decided to build the village as semi-circle however there was an intention to complete the village plan to a whole circle later. ("Samutlu Çiftliğinde Yepyeni Bir Köy", 1930)

Looking at the land use in the initial plan layout (Figure 3-4), it is observed that a green area with a pool is arranged as a public open space defining the center of the settlement. Around this center lots are designated for public buildings with their open spaces and the periphery constitutes of rows of identical stone houses within their equally divided courtyards. In this respect, A hierarchical order can be mentioned considering the public to private uses from center to periphery. This shows that plan is a product of a conscious planning action.

⁴⁸ The article headlined "Samutlu Çiftliğinde Yepyeni Bir Köy", published in the issue dated 26 June 1930 of *Hakimiyeti Milliye* can be seen in Appendix B2

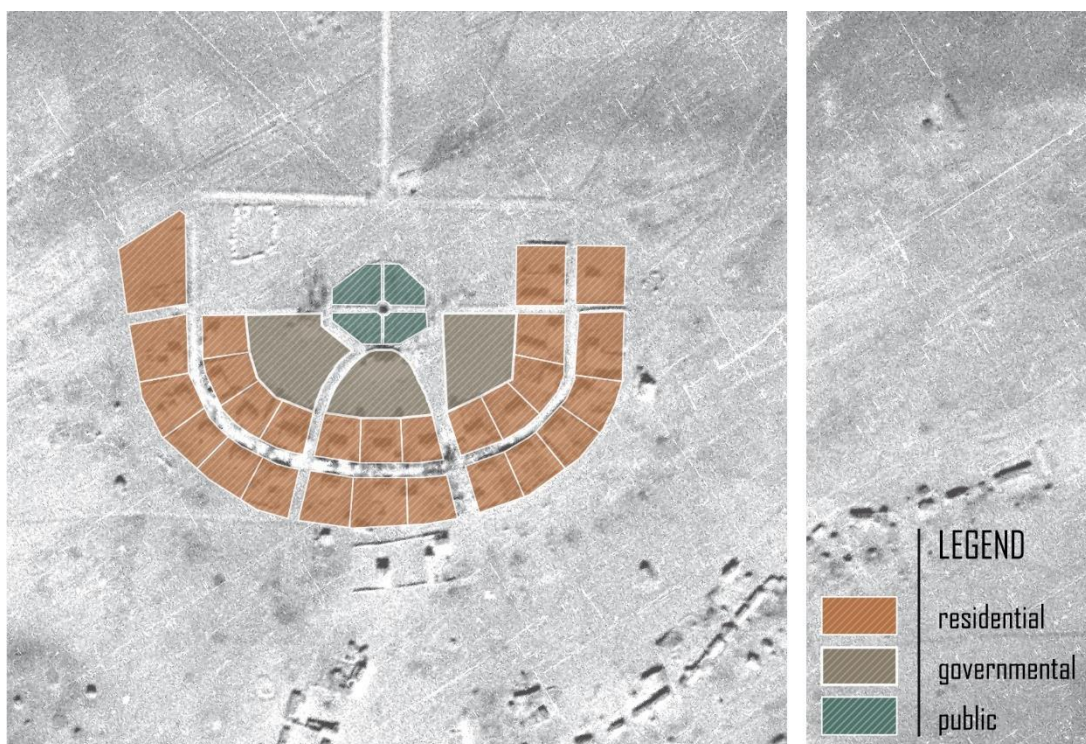


Figure 3-4: Diagram showing the initial land use.
Source: Prepared by the Author by using the 1944 aerial photo.

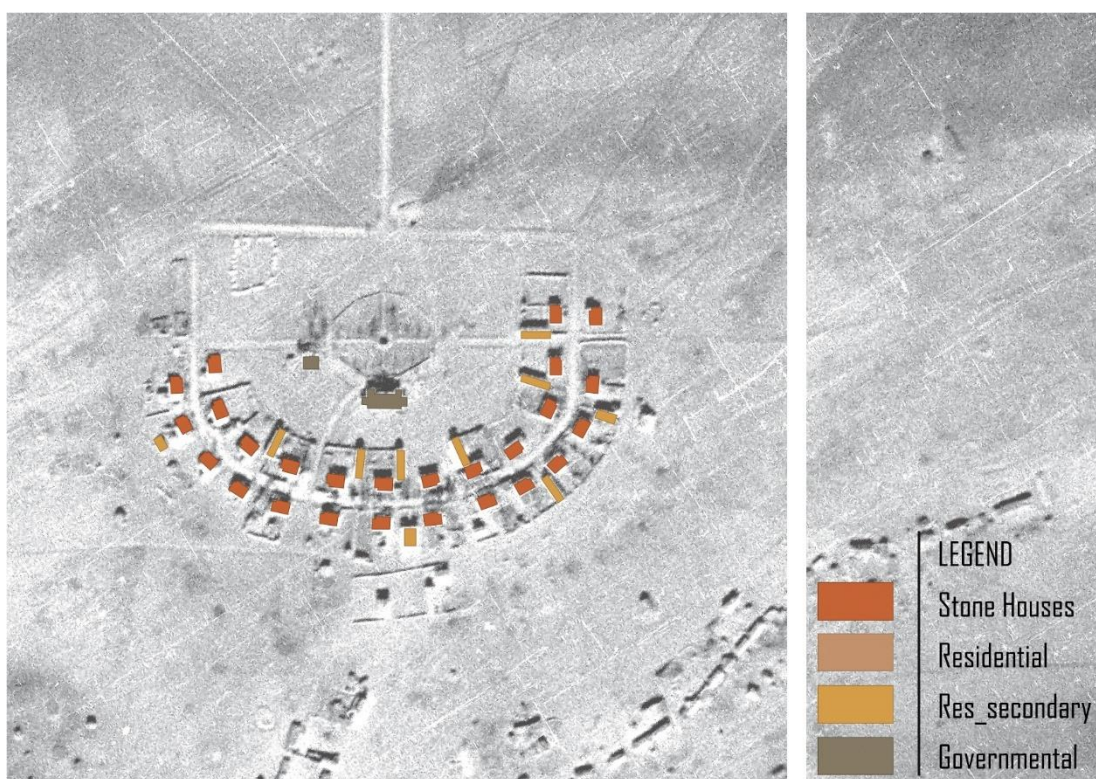


Figure 3-5: Diagram showing the buildings according to their categories.
Source: Prepared by the Author by using the 1944 aerial photo.

The village plan was associated with ‘crescent and star’ (*ay-yıldız*) of the Turkish flag by first settlers because there was a star shaped pool at the open end of the arc shaped plan (Cengizkan & Kılıçkiran, 2009, p. 176). This actually still is remembered by locals even though the pool no longer exists. This resemblance of plan layout to the crescent and star in the flag is commonly mentioned during the interviews. Making and narrative of this resemblance is very important for understanding the relationship that people have with the settlement from the establishment till today.

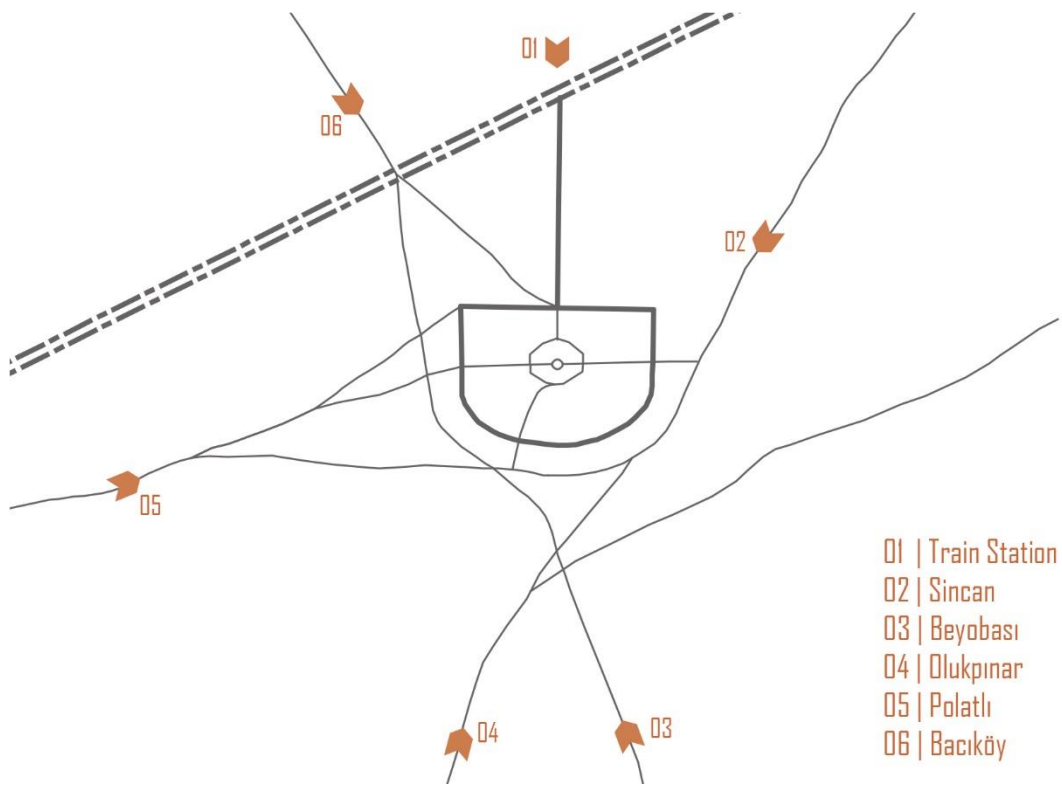


Figure 3-6: Diagram showing the transportation lines and access points from the surrounding
Source: Prepared by the Author according to the 1944 aerial photo.

Several types of immigrant houses were designed for inhabiting immigrants in different cities around the country. In general use of common local construction practices were preferred depending on the region due to several reasons such as; economic issues, material shortage, accustomed practices being more convenient and time limitations, etc.

In Ankara on the other hand, the case was a little bit different than others. Because the city was new capital of the newly established republic any attempt was part of the modernization effort and had a mission as being models for all over the country. Therefore, stone houses of Samutlu Model Village differ from most of other immigrant houses built all over the country in the same period in terms of structural system, construction material and also plan scheme and spatial characteristics.

Dwellings of Samutlu Village are single-story stone houses within their courtyards. Some of the characteristics of these stone houses are like;

- single story
- large enclosed courtyards
- distinctive entrance with a column and a diamond shape small window
- pitched roofs covered with marseilles tiles
- stone masonry (roughly cut stones and cut stones on corners)
- brick masonry (column at the entrance)
- brick laying as frames of doors and windows

All houses in the village are identical and located along the radial street in a manner that their entrances towards the street. This might be evaluated as that equal opportunities offered for all settlers in the time.

In addition, there is a common opinion of inhabitants that these houses and their keys were given to the settlers by Atatürk himself. There was no mention of such visit found in the archives and in a newspaper article⁴⁹ it is mentioned that the Governor opened the village, and, in another article, it is mentioned that the Director of Housing Department settled down immigrants to the new village. Although there is a possibility that it was a created story in later years the houses were accepted almost like a gift from him and today stone houses are still referred as Atatürk Houses. Therefore, it can be said that the village was embraced by emigrants and enriched with all this memory and symbolic values.

⁴⁹ The article headlined “Samutlu Nahiyesi”, published in the issue dated 30 November 1930 of *Hakimiyeti Milliye* can be seen in Appendix B8

During the interviews it is commonly stated that these houses were seen as the most modern houses in the surrounding when the village was established and also in later years. As it is understood from the interviews these houses were seen different by people mainly with these characteristics, such as;

- being stone masonry structures within large courtyards,
- timber constructed pitched roofs covered with tiles,
- spatial characteristics of plan layout,
- craftsmanship of architectural elements.

The in-house toilet that was not common in the houses at that time and its connection to a sewage pit in the garden also commonly mentioned as a more modern feature by people.

Plan Layouts and Elevations of Stone Houses

Plan layouts (Figure 3-7) of these houses comprise of mainly; porch, entry, toilet, kitchen, main room, stable/barn, and hayloft/storeroom. Spaces like stable and hayloft actually are designed together with other rooms within the house, so this enables residents to transform those spaces for living purpose in later years. Both stable and hayloft were accessed through separate doors from the courtyard. In later years some of the doors are closed or turned to a window. Beside the stable all other spaces open to an entry space and stable is accessed from the hayloft.

Entrance of the house is from a porch defined by a brick column. From the main door access is to an entry space which other spaces open. On the right (or left) side of the entrance there is a toilet with a diamond-shape window towards the entrance porch. The diamond shape window and the brick column give a distinctive character to the front façade (Figure 3-8, Figure 3-9) of the house. Opposite to toilet there is a space with a fireplace which is used as kitchen.

The main room is used as a living area throughout the day and as a bedroom at nights for the family. Another space opens to the entry is the hayloft/storeroom which the stable can be accessed by. The room also opens (Figure 3-10, Figure 3-11) to the courtyard like the stable to separate the uses from the living area. In later years these

are transformed to living areas and mud brick masonry structures were constructed in the courtyard as stables and storerooms.

Considering spaces like stable and storeroom are arranged in an integrated manner with the living area, it can be mentioned that this allowed families to alter the use of spaces according to their needs. This flexibility in the use of spaces probably ensures the long-term use in stone houses.

Besides these houses are designed with spaces like stable and storeroom to meet the needs of rural life they are also designed to meet the needs of modern life. For instance, inclusion of toilet within the house which is generally at the outside in traditional houses due to sanitary conditions can be seen as a modern design approach.

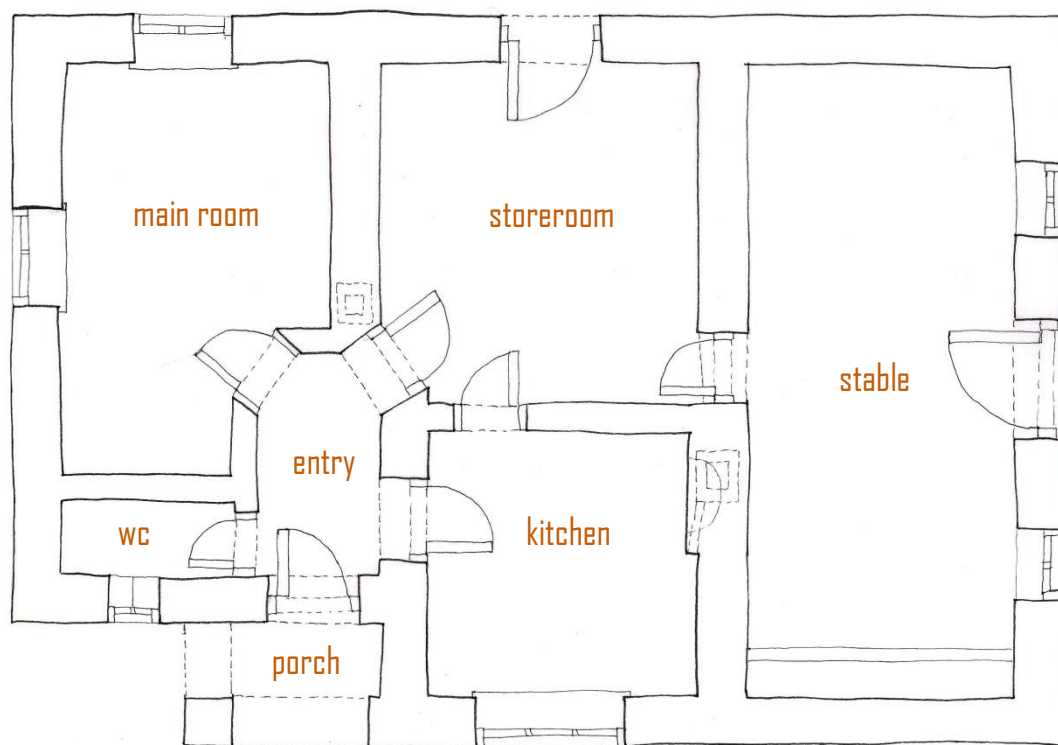


Figure 3-7: Plan drawing of a Stone House

Source: Prepared by the Author



Figure 3-8: South Elevation Survey drawing of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot
Source: Prepared by the Author



Figure 3-9: Photos of South Elevation of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot
Source: Author

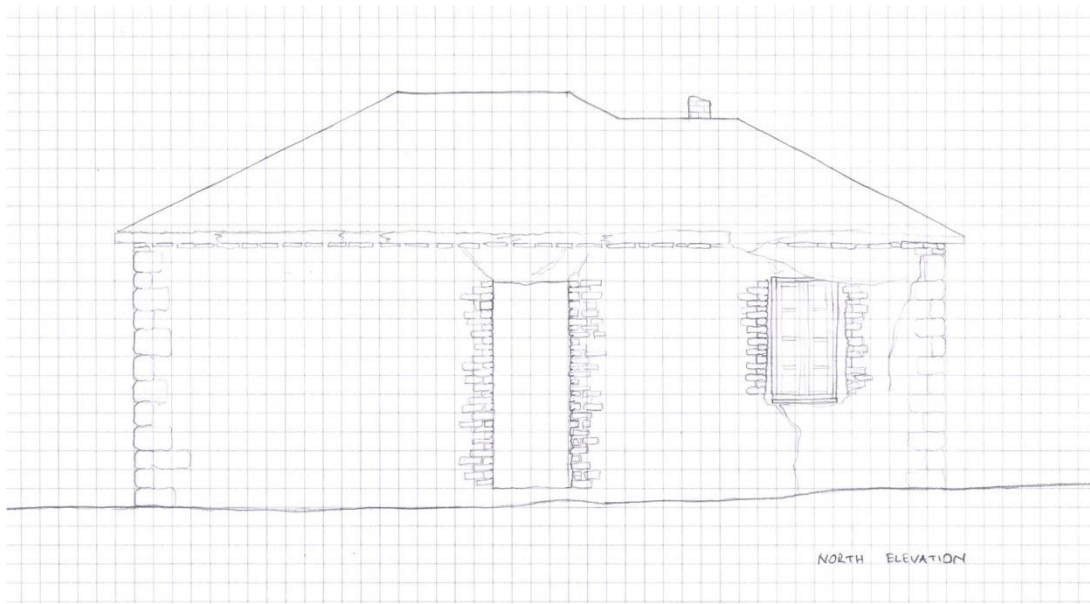


Figure 3-10: North Elevation Survey drawing of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot
Source: Prepared by the Author



Figure 3-11: Photos of North Elevation of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot
Source: Author

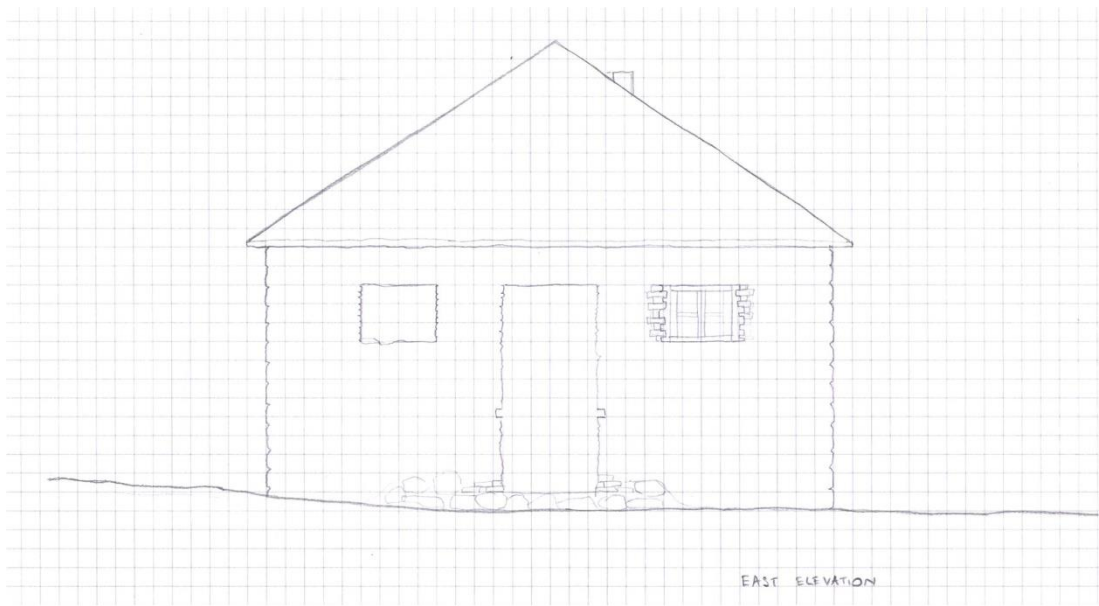


Figure 3-12: East Elevation Survey drawing of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot
Source: Prepared by Author



Figure 3-13: Photos of East Elevation of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot
Source: Author

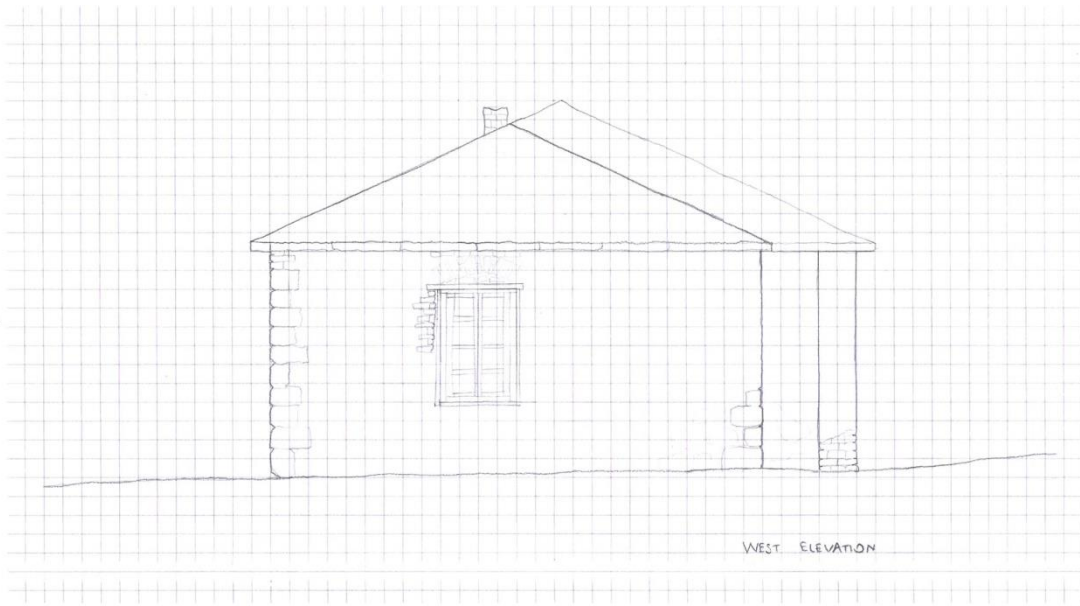


Figure 3-14: West Elevation Survey drawing of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot
Source: Prepared by the Author



Figure 3-15: Photos of West Elevation of the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot
Source: Author

Structural System and Architectural Elements of Stone Houses;

Façade walls are constructed as stone masonry with rubble stone and cut stone on the corners (Figure 3-16). Partition walls are constructed with stone and brick. Walls are plastered with cement-based finishing in living rooms and left naked in other spaces. Stones used for the building were quarried from Dinek and Aşağı Dinek hills which are close to Malıköy station (Cengizkan & Kılıçkiran, 2007, p. 177).

The column (Figure 3-17) at the entrance porch is constructed as brick masonry and brick layering is also used in several other places of the house such as; door frames (Figure 3-18) and window frames (Figure 3-20), fireplace and chimney and also at top of the walls there is brick layering where the roof sits on.

In the main room, entry, toilet and kitchen floor is covered with cement coating (blokaj üzeri şap) in other spaces the floor is compressed earth. (Cengizkan & Kılıçkiran, 2007)



Figure 3-16: Photos showing wall details

Source: Author



Figure 3-17: A perspective drawing and photos of brick masonry column at the entrance porch.
Source: Author



Figure 3-18: Photos showing structural system of door opening.
Source: Author

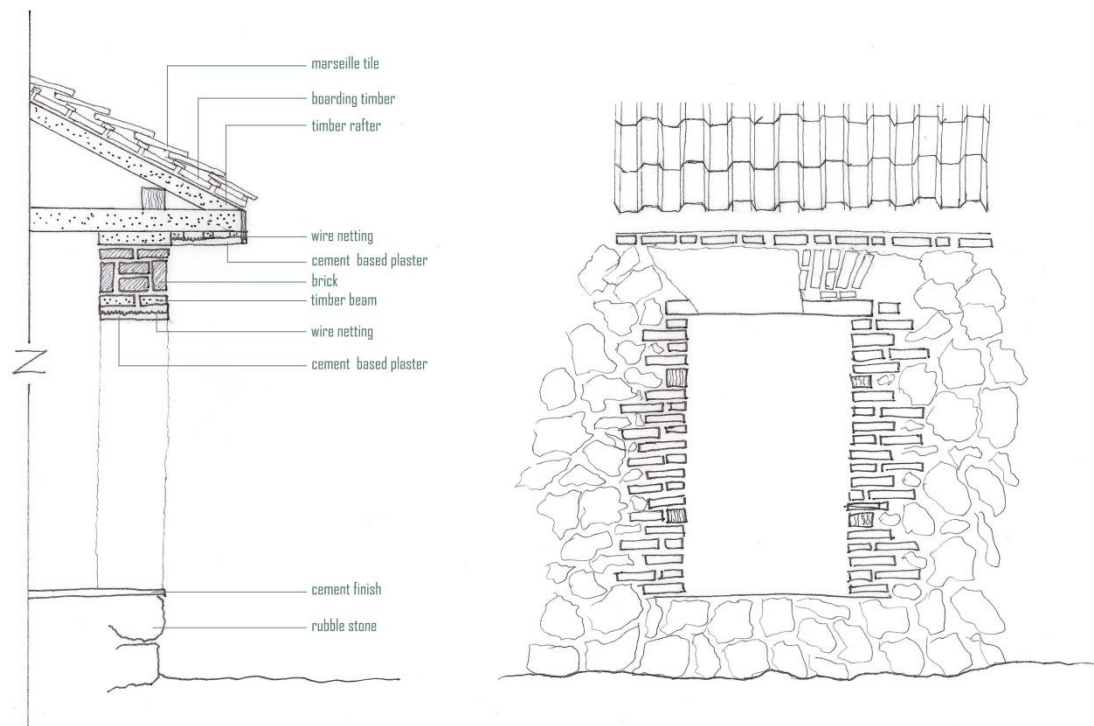


Figure 3-19: Section and elevation drawings indicating construction materials.

Source: Author



Figure 3-20: Photos showing structural system of window opening.

Source: Author

Ceiling (Figure 3-21) finish is rough rendering (*serpme siva*) applied on a netting fixed to the timber trusses of the roof (Cengizkan & Kılıçkiran, 2007, p. 177).



Figure 3-21: Photos showing netting system of the ceiling.

Source: Author

The roof of stone house is a pitched roof with 6 surfaces (*satih*) covered with marseille tiles. Timber constructed roof sits on a layer of brick course at top of the walls. Structural elements of the roof such as roof boarding (*kiremit altı tahtası*), rafters, trusses, posts can be observed from the house (Figure 3-22) due to the demolished ceiling. Two brick construction chimneys are extended from the roof. With the form of their roofs with two brick chimneys stone houses are differentiated from other structures even if their mass organization or façade is transformed.



Figure 3-22: Photos showing structural system of the roof and its tile covering.

Source: Author

It is understood that doors and windows of these stone houses are custom-made timber elements for this settlement. Two door types (Figure 3-23 and Figure 3-24) are encountered in the field survey documented as exterior and interior.



Figure 3-23: Exterior and Interior Door Detail drawings

Source: Prepared by the Author



Figure 3-24: Images of both exterior (on the left) and interior doors (on the right).

Source: Author

As mentioned before brick layering is observed as door and window frames (Figure 3-25). Authentic examples of these doors and windows can still be observed in the houses with original handles and lock systems (Figure 3-26).



Figure 3-25: Images of door detail

Source: Author



Figure 3-26: Image of an authentic door handle and its lock.

Source: Author

Mainly four types of windows (Figure 3-27) are observed in the houses which are ones with three sashes in the kitchen, ones with two sashes in the main living room, a diamond shape window in the toilet and single sash horizontal windows in the stable. Brick is used as window frames and vertical brick layering is functioning as lintels over the windows (Figure 3-28).



Figure 3-27: Drawing of different types of windows
Source: Prepared by the Author



Figure 3-28: Images of main types of windows.
Source: Prepared by the Author



Figure 3-29: Images of authentic window handles
Source: Author



Figure 3-30: Images of diamond shape window from outside and inside
Source: Author

In the corner of the room designed as a kitchen, a fireplace is constructed with brick and this fireplace is connected to a brick chimney at the top (Figure 3-31).



Figure 3-31: Fireplace and the chimney
Source: Author

3.2. The Context of the Village up to now

3.2.1. Transformation of the Context

Transformation of the surrounding physical identity as a determining factor in the future of the settlement will be mentioned in this part and important dates are given in the table below (Table 3-1).

Surrounding Settlements

Surrounding of the settlement started to change with new housing activities. In the 90s, new housing areas started to occur by the way of cooperative housing. In time new cooperative housing areas occurred. Besides cooperative housing developments TOKİ housing also appeared in 2003. In addition to these housing developments the

area close to the industrial district near Alçı defined as squatter prevention district and the construction activities have started and continue today.

Places Having Historical Significance

Bacıköy, a historical settlement, lost a significant part of its population and the center moved to a new place in the south. Today, there are few people living in the village, but the village has an association that keeps the villagers together. Even though it can be said that the village was recognized with its historical significance with the restoration of its mosque and tomb in 2011, in time due to the abandonment of houses it became a place that villagers gather on important days.

The importance of the mansion in the village of Alagöz during the war of independence was recalled by its transformation into a public building as a result of its transfer to the government in 1965. And the opening of the mansion to visitors in 1985 as a museum again was important because it raises awareness to the identity of the area in terms of its relation to the specific period.

Station structures in Malıköy likewise were significant actors during the war. Therefore, the conversion of buildings into a museum with a memorial inside in 2008 is a reminder of the place identity.

As it is understood from the aerial photographs, the airport established in the 80s and it is still in use today. The construction of the airfield will become more determinative factor in terms of its surrounding in the future.

Transportation Lines

It can be said that the highway constructed in the 50s increased the relationship with the center and affected the direction of housing development in the area. Today the highway is still the main connection besides the railway.

The railway, which was built before the republican period and still in use today, has an important role in the establishment of the model village in terms of the location selection and plan orientation of the village.

In addition to this, it should be noted here that construction of the high-speed train railroad in 2009 will have more effect in the future development of the settlement.

Industrial Zone

While the small industrial establishments on the highway in the western part of the settlement exist for a long time, the presence of the organized industrial zones in the north of the first established in 2001 will affect the future of the area.

Natural and Recreational Areas

The formation of the lake at the very beginning is also important to mention here. Before the construction of the highway in 1950s, the base formed by Babayakup Stream in today's lake area was like semi-swamp that covered with small puddles. When the highway first constructed the road has been continuously deformed due to poor ground conditions and it couldn't be opened to traffic. Then in order to improve the conditions of ground, hardening with pebble and gravel works are done and road construction resumed. The highway formed a set that caused the water body in the eastern part of the road to grow and caused a constant increasing of humidity and water filled to the area ones a swamp as a result. After the east part of the road filled with water, a few outlets under the road made the excess of water pass to the other side and with the addition of rain waters and the surrounding streams the lake was formed. (Gürgen, 1992, pp. 126-127)

As a result of the overflow of Babayakup Stream, carp fishes pass into the lake which starts the direct use of the lake by way of fishing and selling. During these years, the lake has also become a natural shelter for many waterfowl. Several bird species appear in the lake and the surrounding reeds, including various types of ducks, herons and flamingos. (Gürgen, 1992, p. 131)

Residents of Temelli also benefits from the reeds nearby the lake as a construction material. The reed is used in Temelli as roof covering material as commonly used in Central Anatolia, especially in buildings such as barns and haystack. (Gürgen, 1992, p. 131)

Since 1975, with the increase of irrigated farming in the region, agricultural practices with water extraction from Ankara Stream, Babayakup Stream and other rivers in the surrounding area have become widespread. Because of the excessive amount of water extraction from the lake and water resources of the lake and also the wells in the surrounding land, the water amount has decreased. In the following years, the lake waters have decreased drastically so the lake almost dried out and this caused various problems in the area. First of all, the birds nesting in the lake had to leave; carp fishes depleted, mosquito amount increased and necessity to return to dry farming emerged. Eventually the lake has become a swamp with small puddles once again and with drainage works conducted by General Directorate of Highways these puddles are dried out completely. (Gürgen, 1992, pp. 132-133)

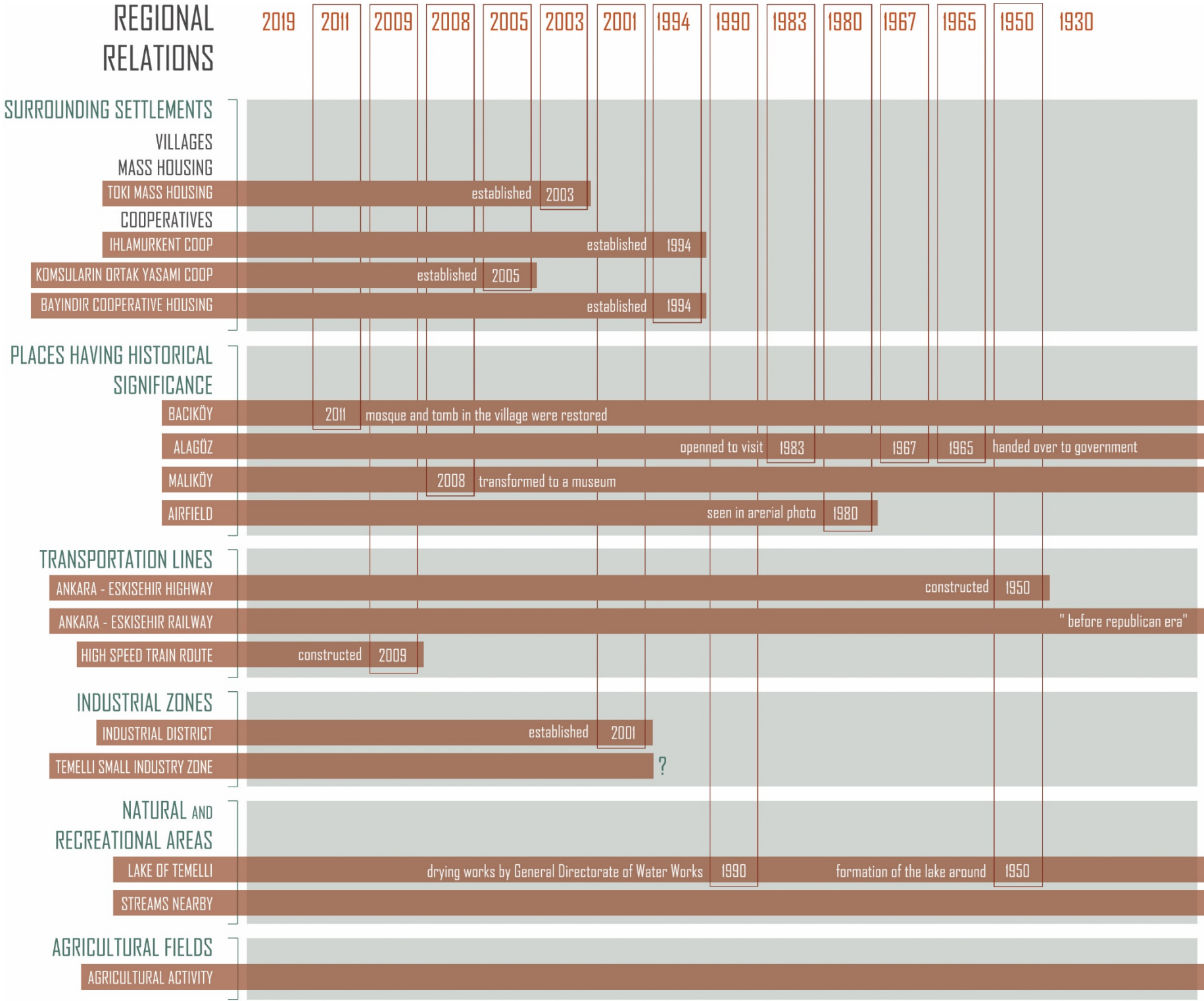
Residents of Temelli asked for the revitalization of the lake; however it is stated that due to the planning of turning the highway to double-lane and also flood risks when the level of the lake is elevated that caused by traffic accidents, it is not leaned towards the idea of rebuilding the lake (Gürgen, 1992, p. 134).

The lake is revitalized by municipality and organized as a recreational area in later years; however, it lost its former environmental diversity considerably. Today, the lake is used for more recreational purposes and occasionally for fishing.

Agricultural Fields

Although the agricultural land and activities have decreased due to the formation of new housing areas and industrial zones around the settlement and also due to economic reasons, the area still preserves its rural identity and the presence of agricultural lands in the surrounding is observed.

Table 3-1: The timeline indicates important dates of changes in the surrounding physical entity.
Source: Prepared by the Author



3.2.2. Transformation from a Model Village to a Satellite Town

Administrative status of the settlement has changed in time starting from a village to a town and then becoming part of a township municipality at the end. In this part, this change of the administrative status will be discussed in chronological order.

Samutlu was initially established as a model village as mentioned before for inhabiting immigrants in 1930. Today, the settlement is known as Temelli and has remained in an area consisting of several neighborhoods within the borders of Sincan Municipality.

Since the establishment of the model village the area became a center which can be understood from the transformation of the village to a district with the transfer⁵⁰ of the center of Beyobası District to Samutlu. After this the village is referred as Samutlu Nahiyesi. We can understand that the settlement has been transformed into a center since its foundation and it was established with this foresight. One of the objectives of the establishment of the model villages was to set an example for the surrounding settlements. So, after Samutlu and Ahimesut villages were established, they both became the center of their districts.

Although it is not known why the name of the settlement was intended to be changed from Samutlu which is mentioned as Samutlu Nahiyesi connected to Polatlı Kazası, it was transformed to Temelli starting from 23 November 1943 as it is understood from the notice published in official journal⁵¹. (Samutlu Nahiyesi Adının..., 1943)

In the newspaper article⁵² dated 01.12.1943, it was stated that the name of Samutlu was changed to Temelli upon the application of the people of Samutlu District to Ankara Governorate ("Samutlu'nun adı Temelli oldu", 1943).

It is known to the inhabitants of Temelli that the settlement was once known as Samutlu. According to the interviews change of the name of the settlement as Temelli is associated with İnönü. There are two stories mentioned; one is the name came from

⁵⁰ The decision in the document dated 11 June 1931 can be seen in Appendix A6-A7.

⁵¹ The notice in the Official Journal dated 04 December 1943 can be seen in Appendix A8.

⁵² The article headlined "Samutlu' nun adı Temelli oldu" dated 01 December 1943 can be seen in Appendix B13.

İnönü's mother Cevriye Temelli and the other is the name came from the meaning of the word *temelli* which means “permanently” referring to a dialog on - staying in this settlement from now on - during the first settlement.

Administrative status of Temelli changed again in 1992 by its declaration as a town (*belde*) and Municipality of Temelli (*belde belediyesi*) established and the first mayor of Temelli was Necip Koç. Later in 2004, Temelli was included as a first-tier municipality (*ilk kademe belediyesi*) to the Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara by the Law No. 5216 of the Metropolitan Municipality. This change is made according to the phrase under the title of ‘*Geçici Madde 2*’ on page 8914-1 of the law which states that the metropolitan area with a population of more than two million has a municipal border of fifty kilometers radius. Since the settlement was accepted as in this municipal border its status changed.

In 2005 with the amendment of the Law No.5930 the way to leave Ankara Metropolitan Municipality is open for Temelli. According to this amendment municipalities and villages of the townships whose centers are outside the borders of the metropolitan municipality can be taken out of the borders of the metropolitan municipality with its old status, without the need for any other process with the approval of the Ministry of Internal Affairs upon the decision of the municipal council or the community council with the decision of the metropolitan municipal council.

In accordance with this amendment Temelli Municipality decided to leave from the Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara with the council decision numbered 97 dates 01.08.2005.

A lawsuit was filed in 2008 upon the disapproval of this decision by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. While the case was still in progress, Temelli Municipality was closed and Temelli was included to Sincan Municipality in 2008 with the Law No. 5747. In 2010, Ankara 4th Administrative Court decide in favor of Temelli on the issue of leaving the Metropolitan Municipality by the decision⁵³ No. 2009/1555-2010/1934 dating 02 November 2010.

⁵³ <https://www2.tbmm.gov.tr/d24/2/2-0793.pdf>

In the following years, several legislation proposals were presented to the assembly for Temelli to gain a township, but it did not realize. Temelli which is expected to gain a township by its residents lost even its town (*belde*) status and later it became a neighborhood of Sincan Municipality. This should be questioned that why Temelli is included in Sincan considering from the establishment of this settlement it has more relations with the Township of Polatlı then Sincan.

3.2.3. Transformation of the Plan Layout and Physical Components

Looking at the physical entity of the village, starting from the construction till recent days it can be mentioned that there is a periodic stratification developing horizontally in the area. In order to understand the place identity, transformation of physical components of the model village through time will be examined.

It is known that first settlers were given stone houses which are today called as *Atatürk evi* (Atatürk house) by inhabitants, emigrates came from later years on the other hand built their houses around the settlement on the public land.

As mentioned, the environment was dry and although some water wells had been opened there was a shortage of water and today it is still a problem mentioned by inhabitants of Temelli that drinking water is troubled.

A few of the furnaces observed in the courtyards today and baking of a local bread called known as *muhaçir ekmeği* in them is another value commonly mentioned during the interviews.

It is mentioned during the interview that around the village was empty and barren at that time. Koç states that the lack of trees and greenery in the area and existing trees are planted by some of the teachers at the school garden and by students and residents around the graveyard with the trees given by the Ministry of Forestry or Polatlı Agricultural Directorate (1995, p. 44). Therefore, today the area where once education building exists on and around the graveyard groups of trees still exist. In addition, the greenery in the courtyard of the building used as mayor's residence today and planting done in the scope of revitalization around the lake can be mentioned as other green existence in the area.

It is understood from the interviews, in later years after the lake was formed by filling with floods, it became an important part of the life in the settlement. Some of the memories mentioned about the lake are like; when they were children they go to the lake for swimming and people go to fishing and spending time there. It is remembered that once there was lots of fish types lived in and bird species around the lake however, they left the area after the lake was dried. The beautiful scenery of the fields with flowers around the lake is mentioned longingly by Koç (1995, p. 44). Today the lake was mostly used by people around the city during the weekends mostly. Some of the interviewees mentioned that they generally go to the lake in the weekdays due to the crowd at weekends. And it is also mentioned that more facilities like cafes are needed around the lake for people can spend more time.

Through specifying the subdivision (parselasyon) of the land (Figure 3-32 and Figure 3-33) the transformation in ownership pattern tried to be understood. It should be noted that empty areas observed in aerial photos from earlier period are not marked because for what purpose they are reserved is unknown. On the other hand, on the 2018 map they are marked even though they are empty because it can be seen from the development plan that functions of these areas are specified.

Subdivision of the land in **1944**, as understood from the aerial photo, is the closest phase to the initial land use. It can be inferred that lots at the intersection of perpendicular streets are well defined areas as a center of the settlement. At the outer radial part of the village equal division of the land is observed. In between those, the lots are various in scales and not equal to each other. The subdivision of the land in terms of both locational and also geometrical gives a lot of information about the intention behind the settlement layout.

From the aerial photo of **1953**; there is no change observed in terms of the subdivision of the land, only new constructions are observed so some of the empty areas were started to use in between these periods.

From **1970** aerial photo it is observed that some part of the public area at the center included to another lot, so the division started to change, and also new uses are observed in left empty areas.

From the **1980** aerial photo it is observed that the initial geometric layout of the plan is changed; some streets and borders are disappeared and land division for the central part is changed.

From the aerial photo of **1991** new subdivisions are observed in the residential lots which indicate the change of ownership pattern.

It is observed that public area at the center disappeared from the aerial photo of **2011** and also the form of the plan layout continues to change

In the development plan it is shown that the public area at the center is planned as a park and other lots are defined as they are before.

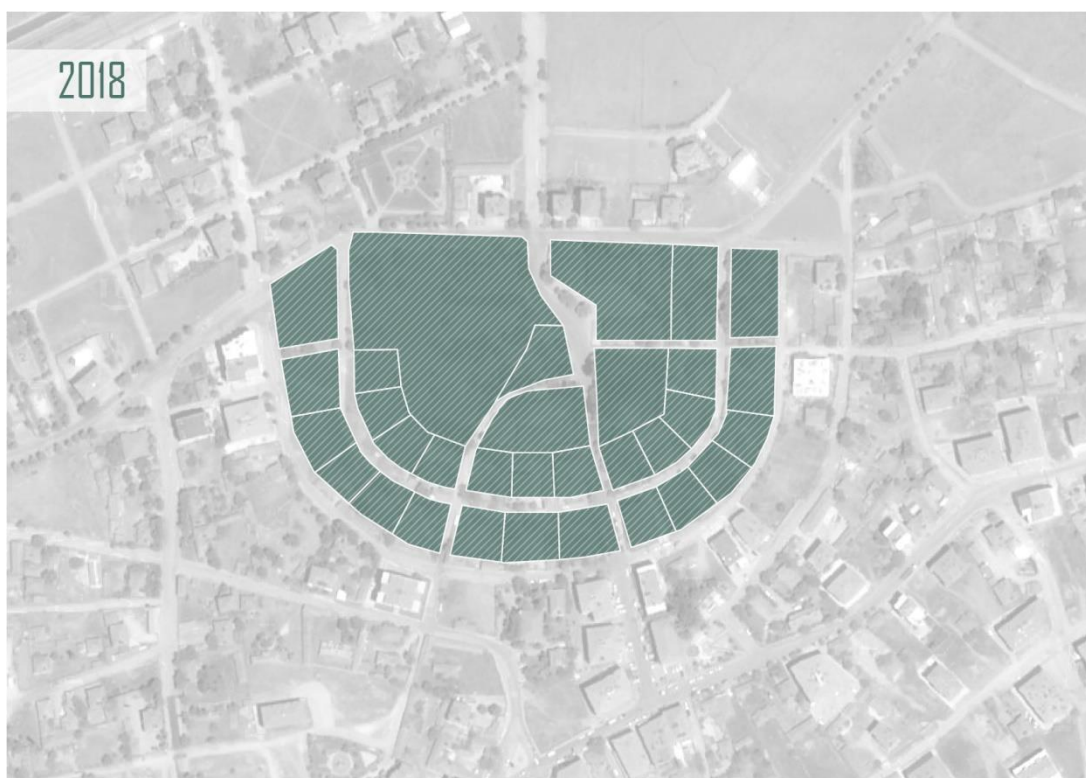


Figure 3-32: The current subdivision of the land.

Source: Author

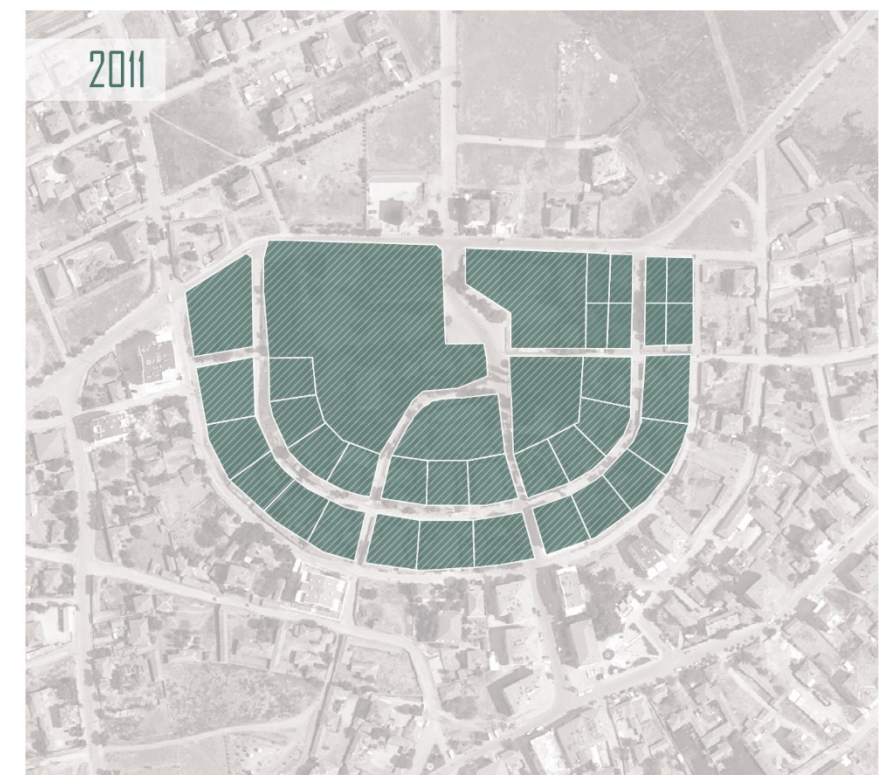
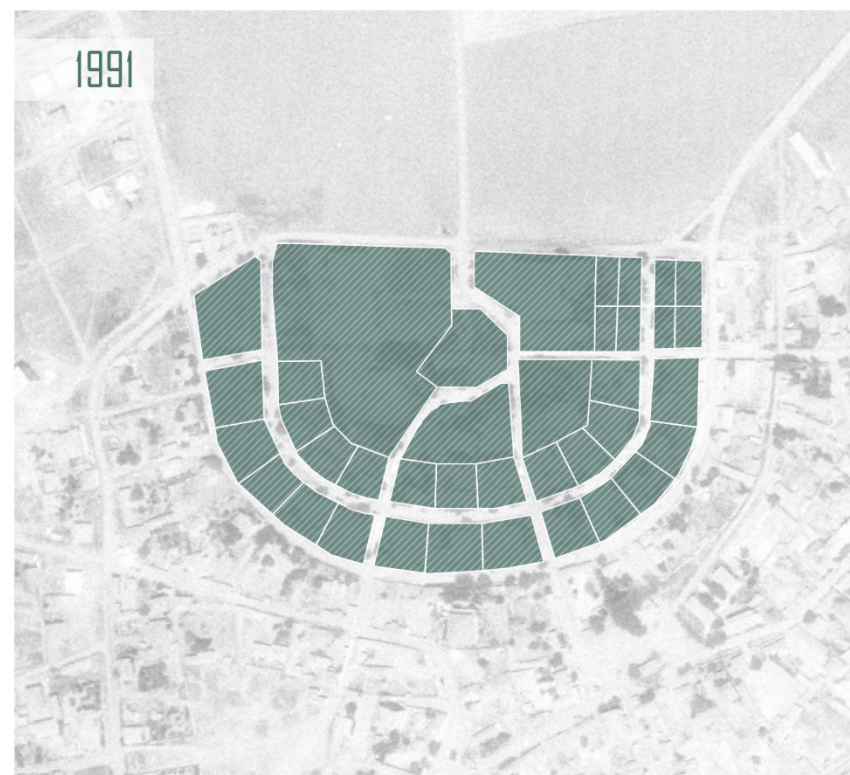
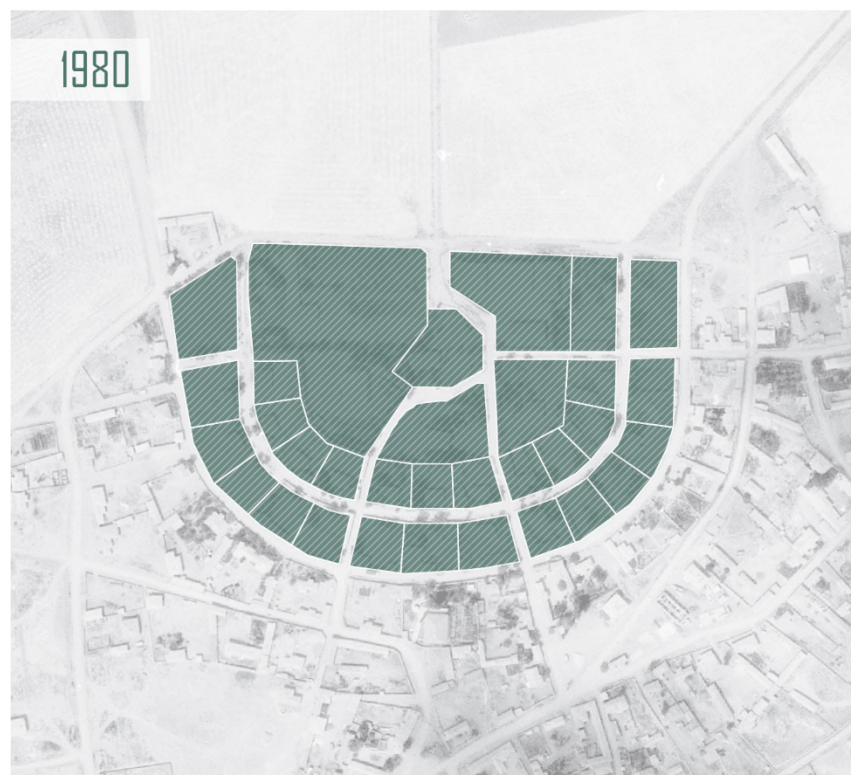
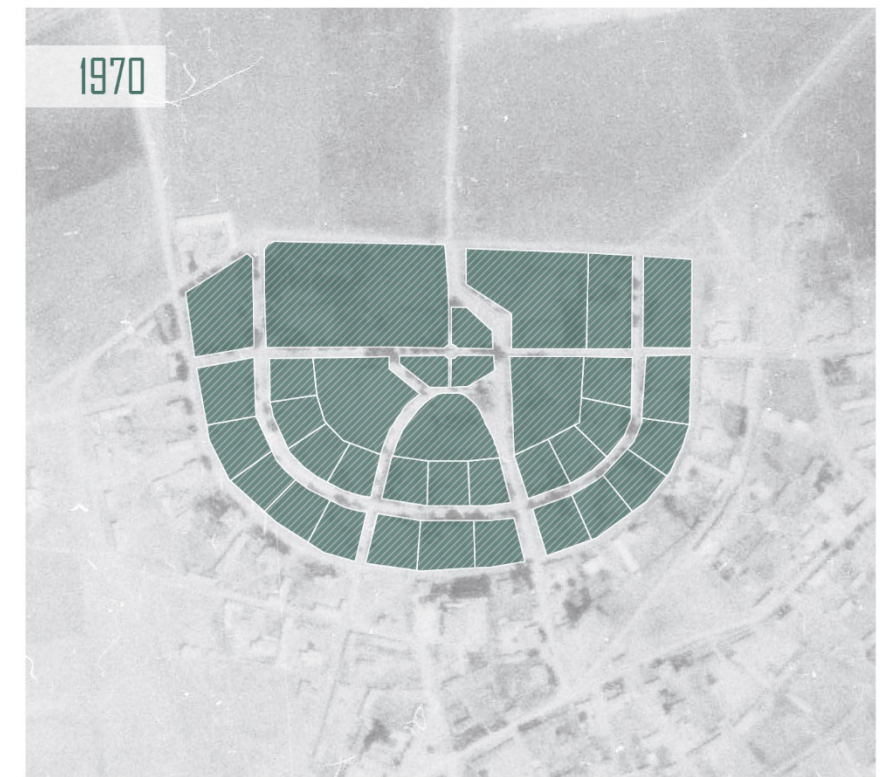
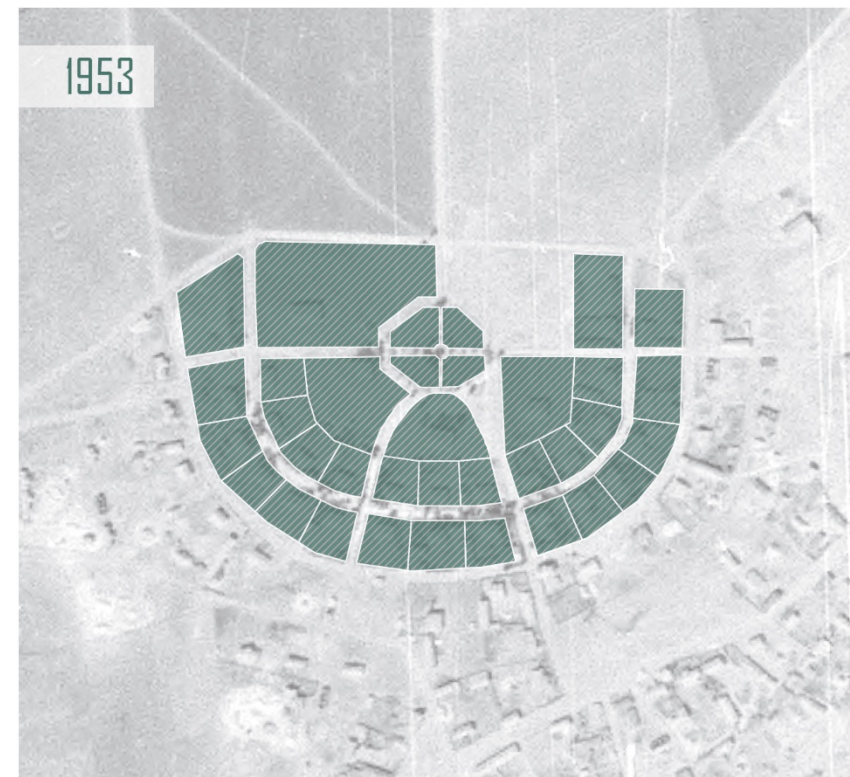
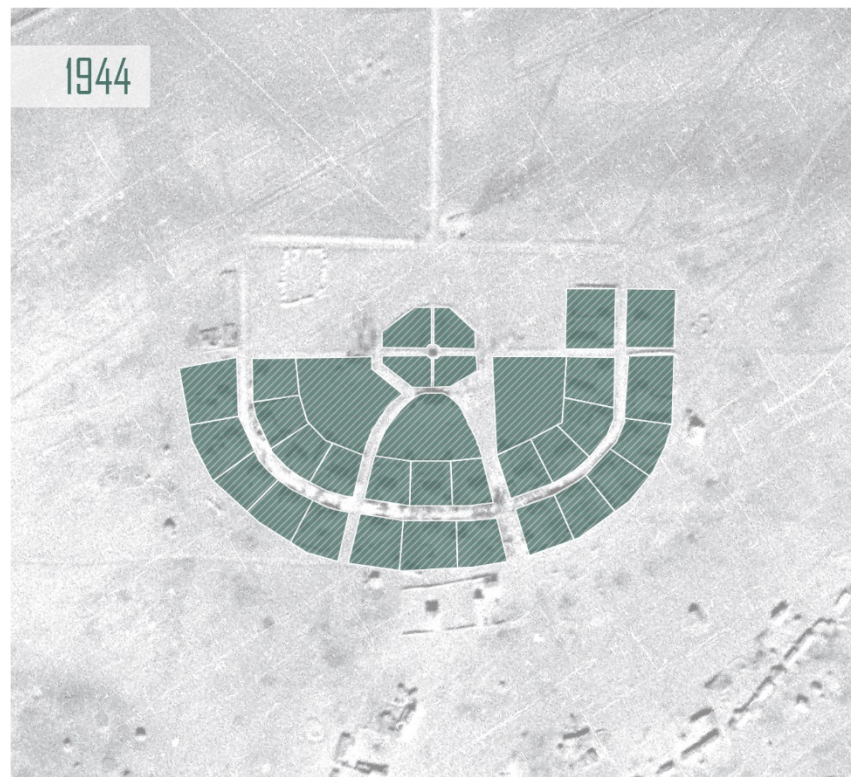


Figure 3-1: Images indicating the subdivision of the land from several years.
Source: Author

In order to understand the transformation in the land use through time a study to specify areas of uses (Figure 3-34 and Figure 3-35) is made. For this study; the building lots of following functions from different periods are categorized as;

- Regional Directorate of Sugar Factory (*Ankara Şeker Fabrikası, Bölge Şefliği*),
Regional Directory (*Nahiye Müdürlüğü*) and
Dwelling reserved for the use of the directory (*lojman*) as **governmental**.
- Primary- secondary schools and their dining hall as **educational**.
- Garage Directory of Municipality and
Dwelling reserved for the use of mayor as **municipal**.
- Open and/or green spaces as **public**.
- Dwellings as **residential**.

Looking at the **1944** aerial photo; it is observed that lots at the center of the settlement are planned as a green area a public park. Around this center lots are reserved for public buildings such as Regional Directorate and a residence reserved for it. Around these public buildings at the outer part of the village two rows of radial lots are placed for residential use along the both sides of the main radial street.

From the **1953** aerial photo; it can be inferred that the layout observed from 1944's photo is preserved, and a new use is emerged which is for educational purpose for the empty lots.

From the aerial photo of **1970**; it is observed that additional buildings for educational purpose were built and that zone gained a character in that manner which will be preserved afterwards. In addition to that a new use was also emerged which is a building for the cooperative on one of the empty lots and classified as governmental in this analysis.

In of **1980s** it is observed that use of the lots at the center transformed from governmental to municipal uses. Also, public space in the center turns into an enclosed space by the garden wall used by education buildings and lost its public use.

In **1991** there are changes in the subdivision of some of the building lots which shows the change of ownership, but they are still used as residential.

Today the form of the plan layout continues to transform while the categories of uses are still same.

It should be noted that in the development plan lots are labeled as education area and park at the center like they are used before. Therefore, it can be said that the character of those areas as education and an open public space will be continued in the future if there will be no change because of a municipal decision.

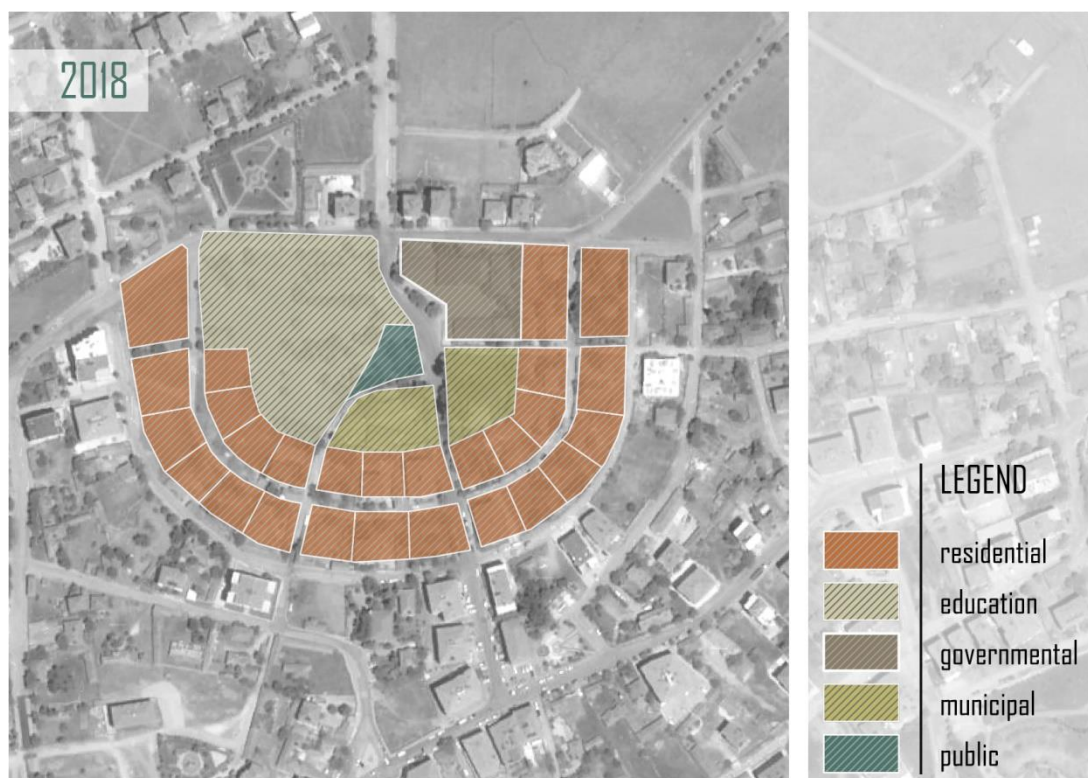


Figure 3-34: The image indicating the current areas of uses.

Source: Author

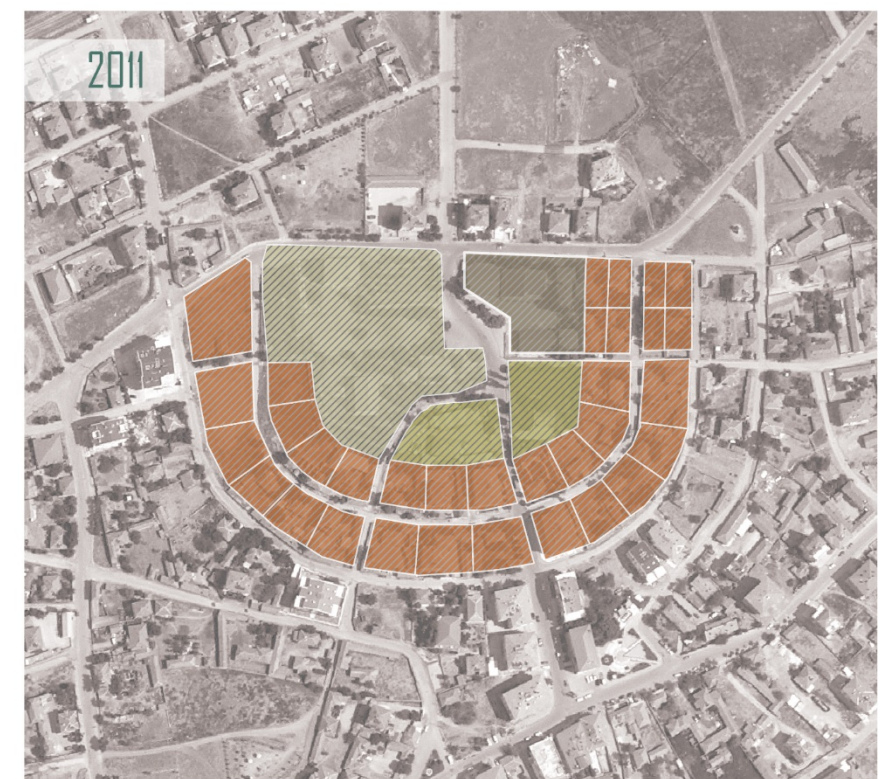
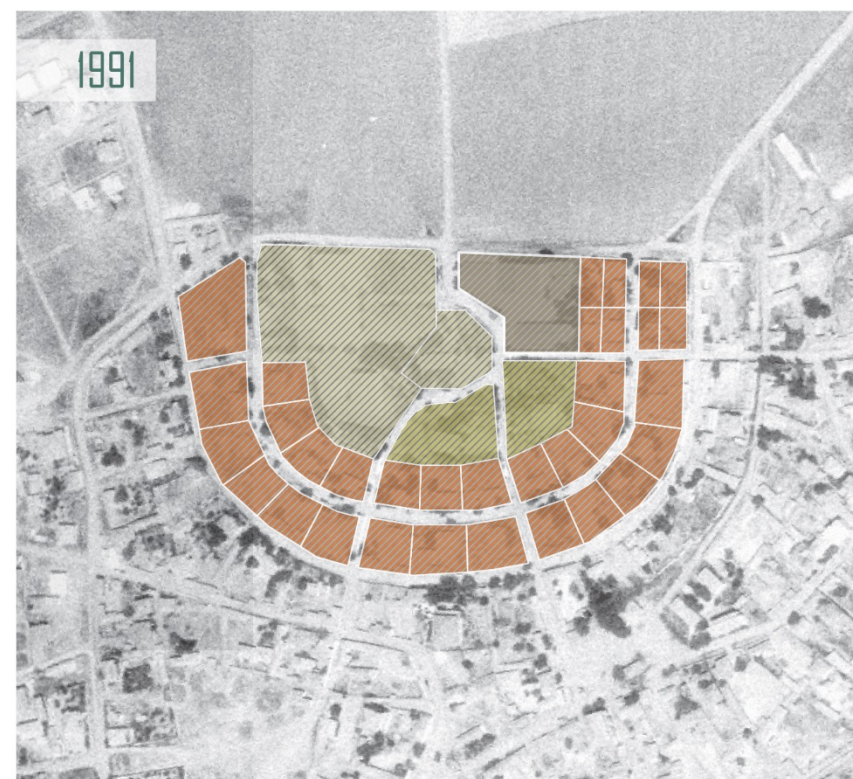
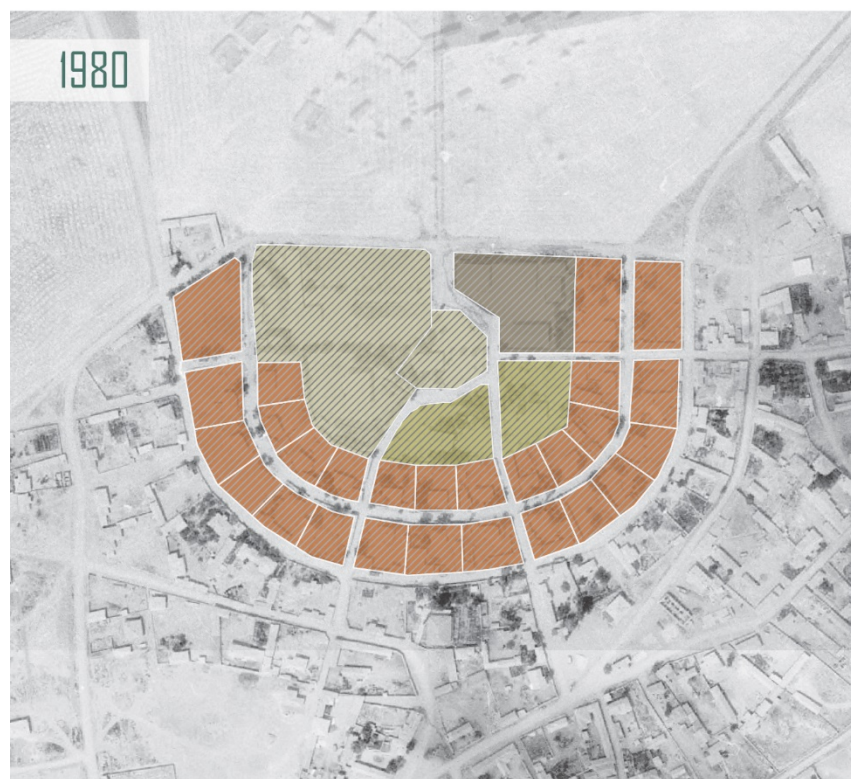
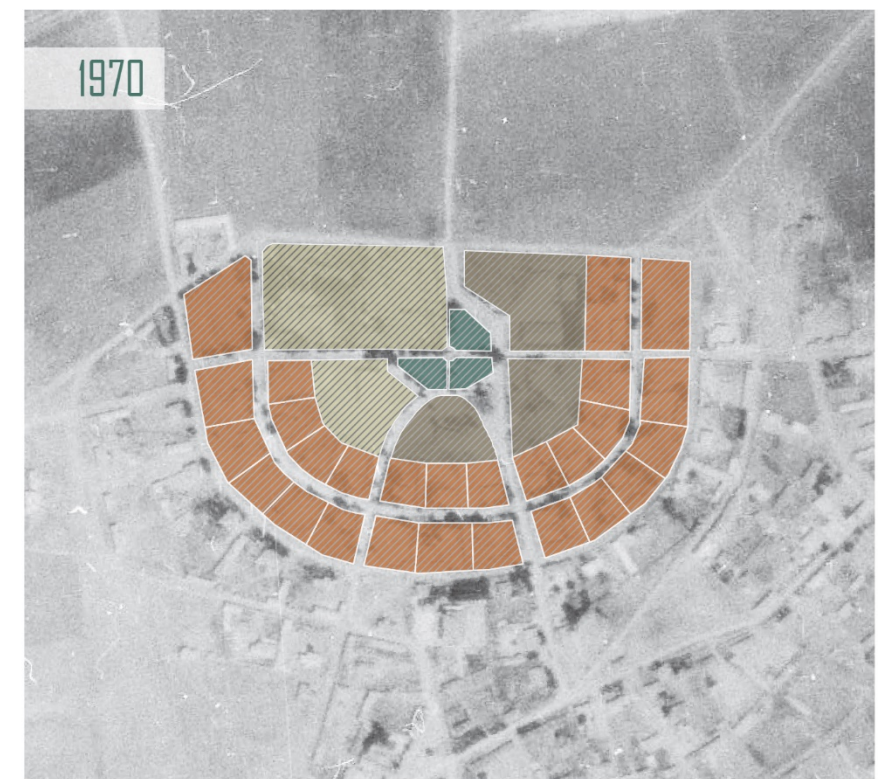
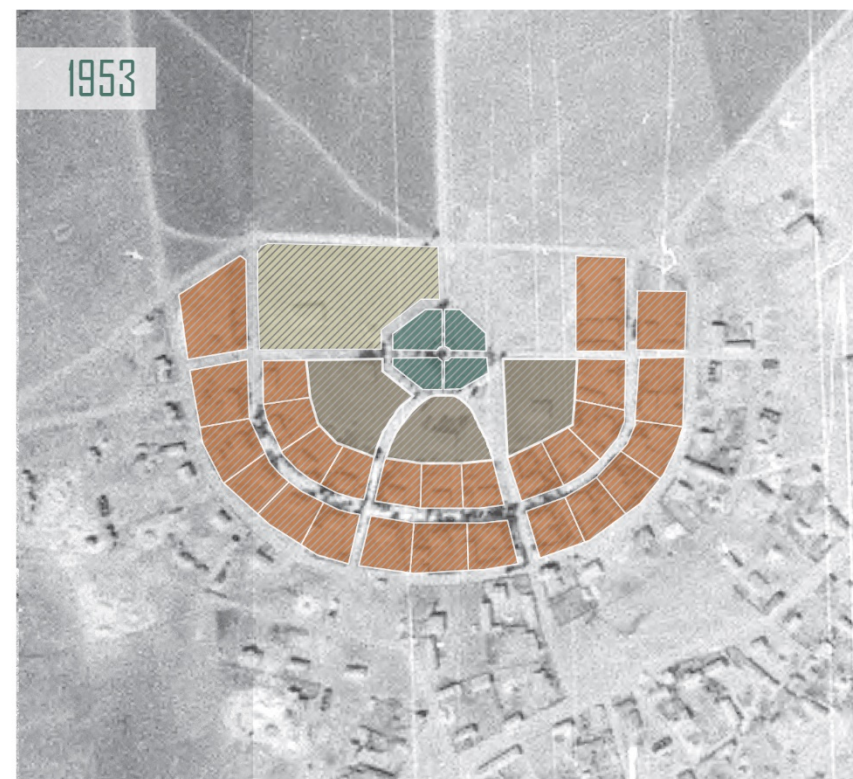
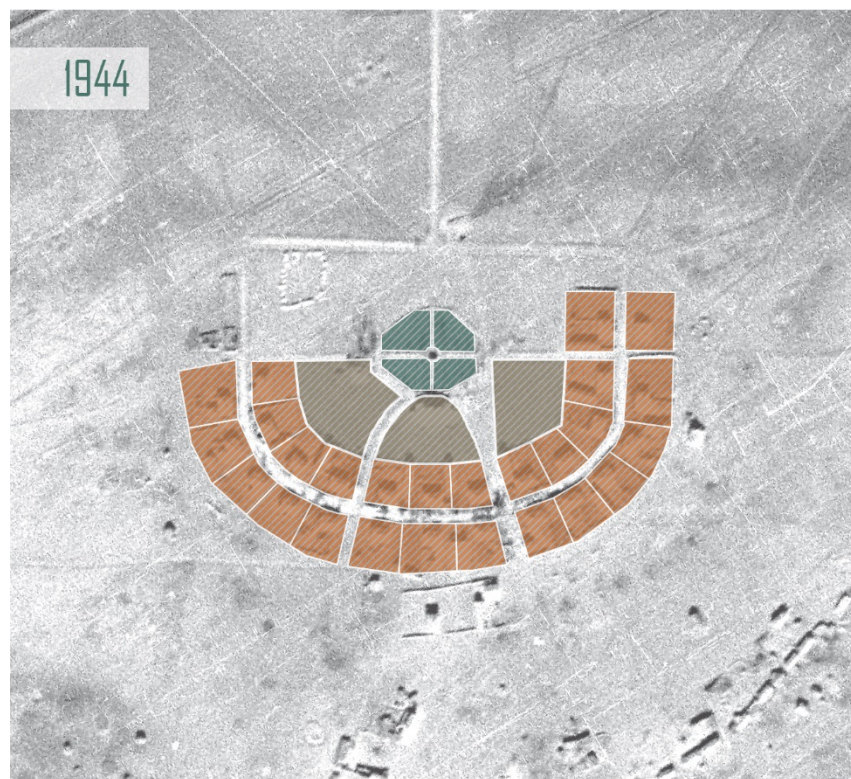


Figure 3-2: The image indicating areas of uses from different years.
Source: Author

Transportation Lines;

The transportation lines are always determining factors for the settlement starting from the establishment till today. The layout of transportation lines (Figure 3-36 and Figure 3-37) such as railway, highway, main roads and streets from several years will be examined to understand the transformation in time.

In the year **1944**, road heading to the station on the north, the perpendicular road intersecting with it and the radial one is main streets in the area. In addition to that looking at the roads heading to other settlements; it can be observed that the settlement is related to Bacıköy, Sincan, Beyobası, Olukpınar and Polatlı through these roads. Although we can observe the radial road that dwellings are lined on both sides, the outer radial road became visible in the aerial photo of **1953** so it can be inferred that the outer radial road is formed more organically.

From the aerial photo of **1970**, it is observed that the Ankara-Eskişehir Highway was constructed. Some of the streets became main roads and density of streets increased through the highway. It can be said that the focus of interaction has shifted from the train station to the highway.

Looking at the **1980** aerial photo it can be seen that roads that are organically developed between the highway and the railway became permanent axis. On the other side of the highway different axis also started to form.

From the aerial photo of **1991**, it can be observed that the settlement develops towards the west along the highway. Looking at the other side of the railroad it can be said that there is no new axis exists. Therefore, this can be inferred as, after the construction of the highway the focus shifted towards the highway rather than the railway and it lost its importance relatively.

Looking at the aerial photo of **2011**; the change of southern part of the highway accelerates while the settlement continues to develop towards the west and new roads can be observed. Between 2011 and **2018** there is no significant change observed. The layout is seen as in 2011.



Figure 3-36: The image indicating the current transportation layout
Source: Author

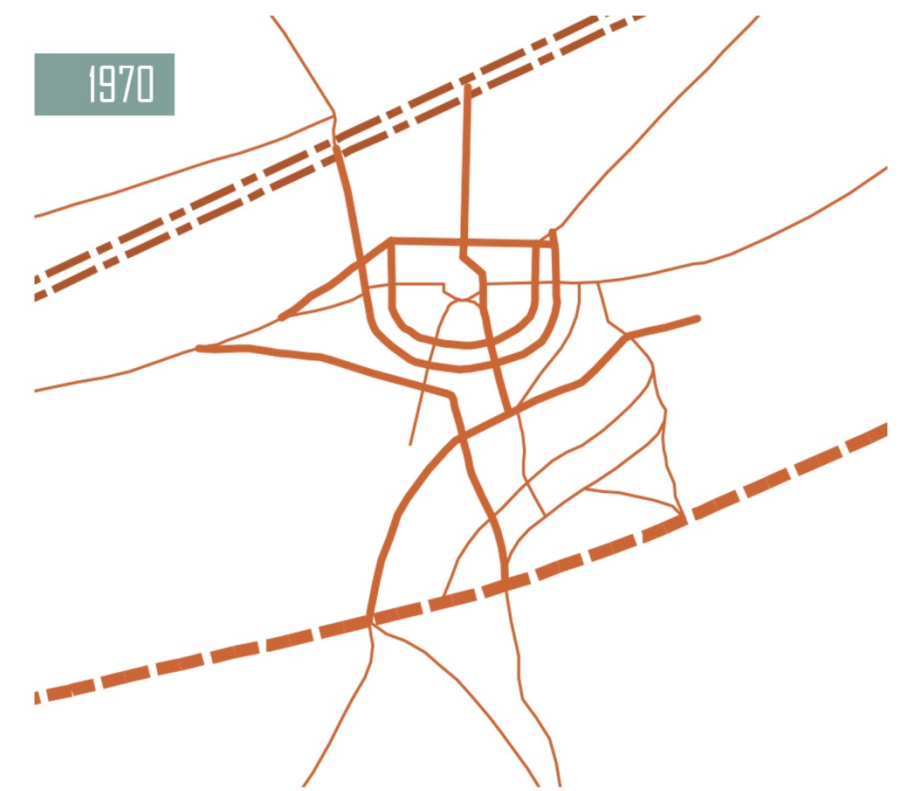
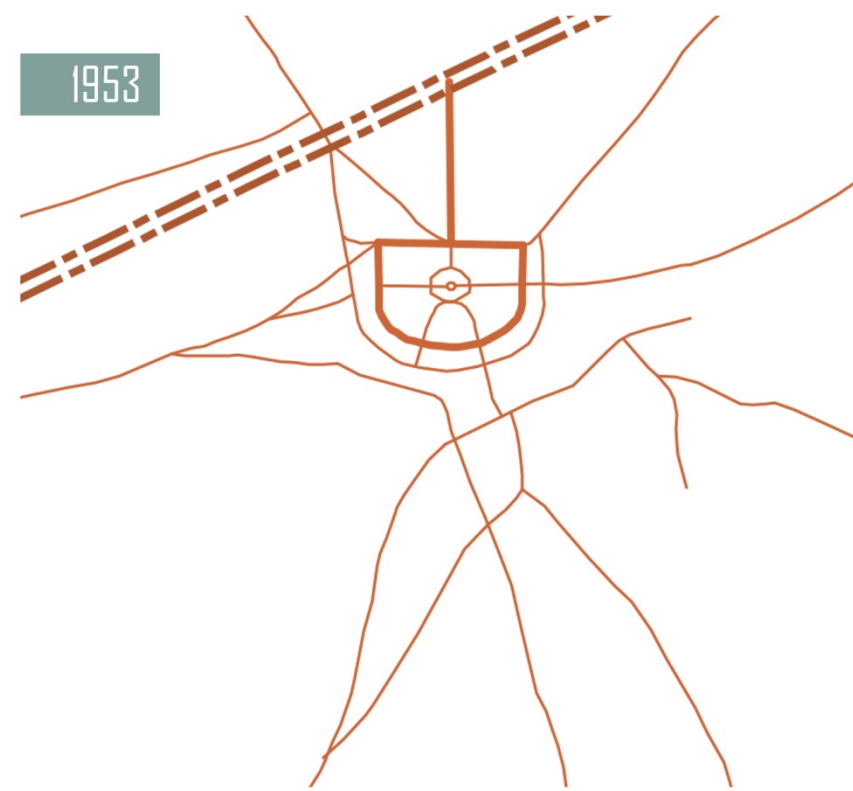
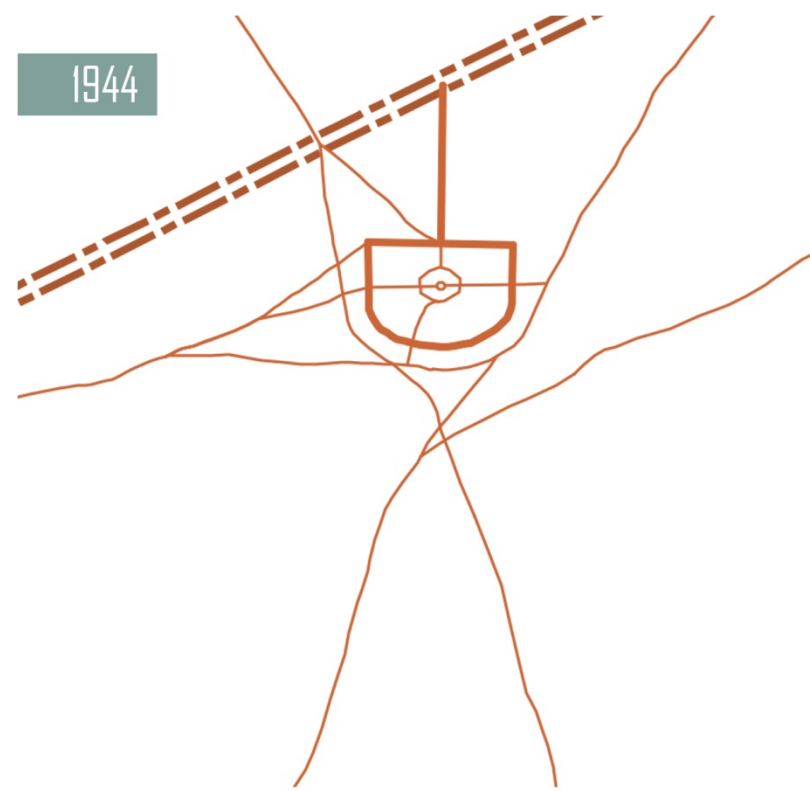


Figure 3-3: The image indicating the transportation layouts from different years
Source: Author

Access points of the Settlement;

Access points which are also interaction points of the settlement with its surrounding are observed in the scope of this study to reveal the relationship of the settlement with its surrounding (Figure 3-38 and Figure 3-39).

Looking at the aerial photo of **1944**, it can be mentioned that access points to the settlement are mainly from the axis of train station, Sincan, Beyobası, Olukpınar, Polatlı and Bacıköy. In time these axis are became clearer and still exist.

Between **1953** and **1970**; after the construction of the highway; it can be observed that there are many access points emerged through the highway.

Looking at the aerial photos, although interaction points from the north didn't change much in years, with the construction of the Yenikent- Temelli road seen in the aerial image of **2011** that connected directly to outer radial street of the former village will change the relations from there. In addition to that, the overpass connecting two sides of the highway that will affect the development of the southern part of the highway also important interaction point to mention.



Figure 3-38: The image indicating current access points to the settlement
Source: Author

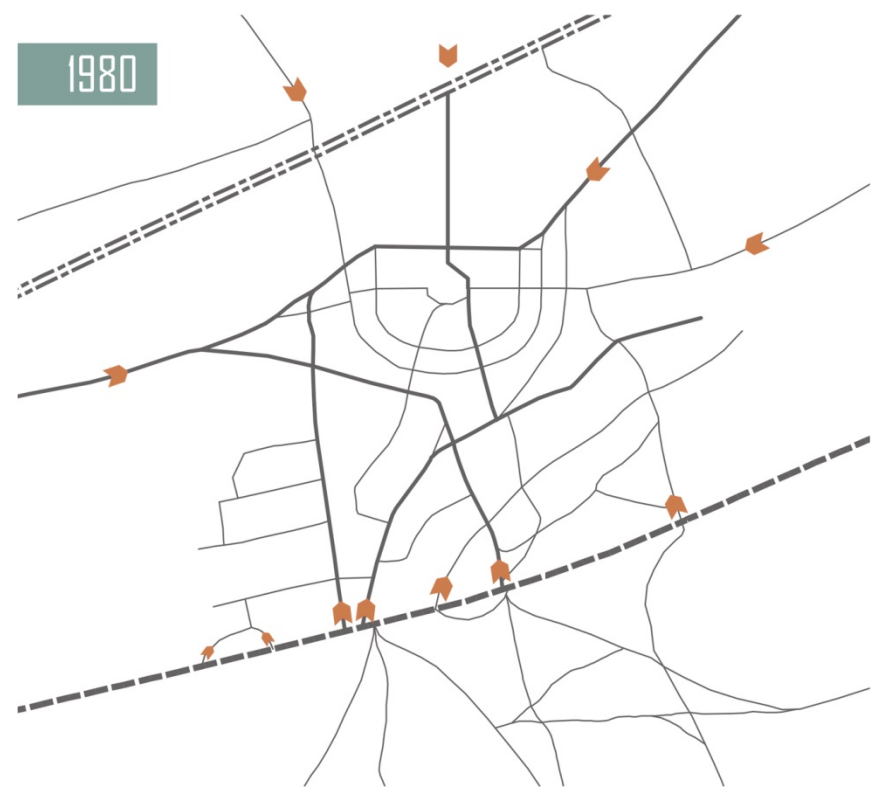
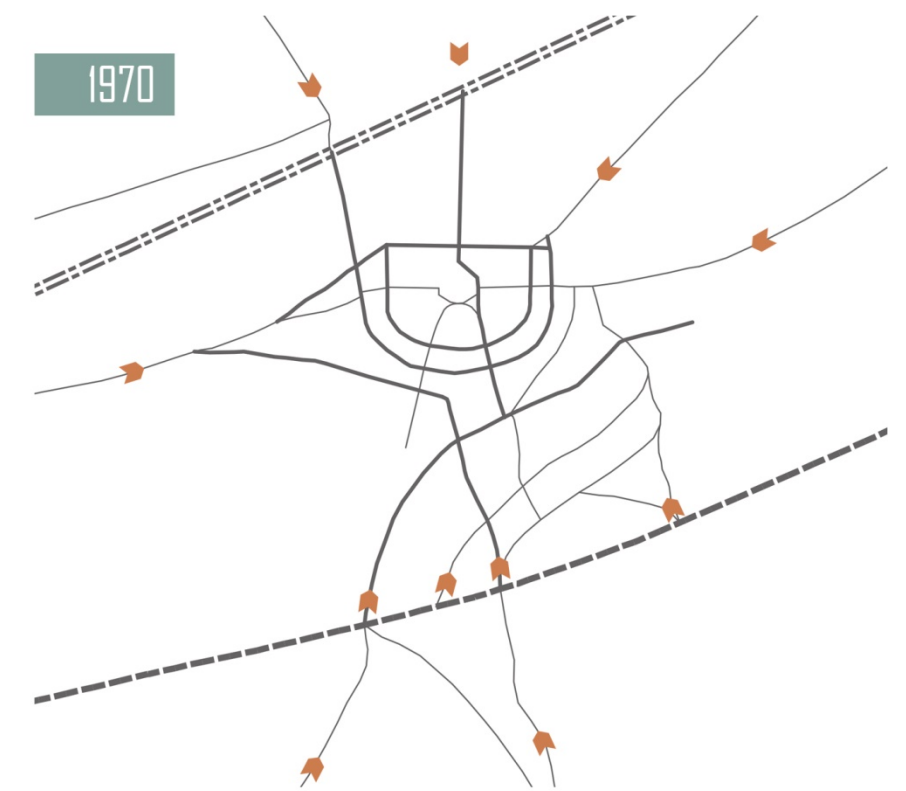
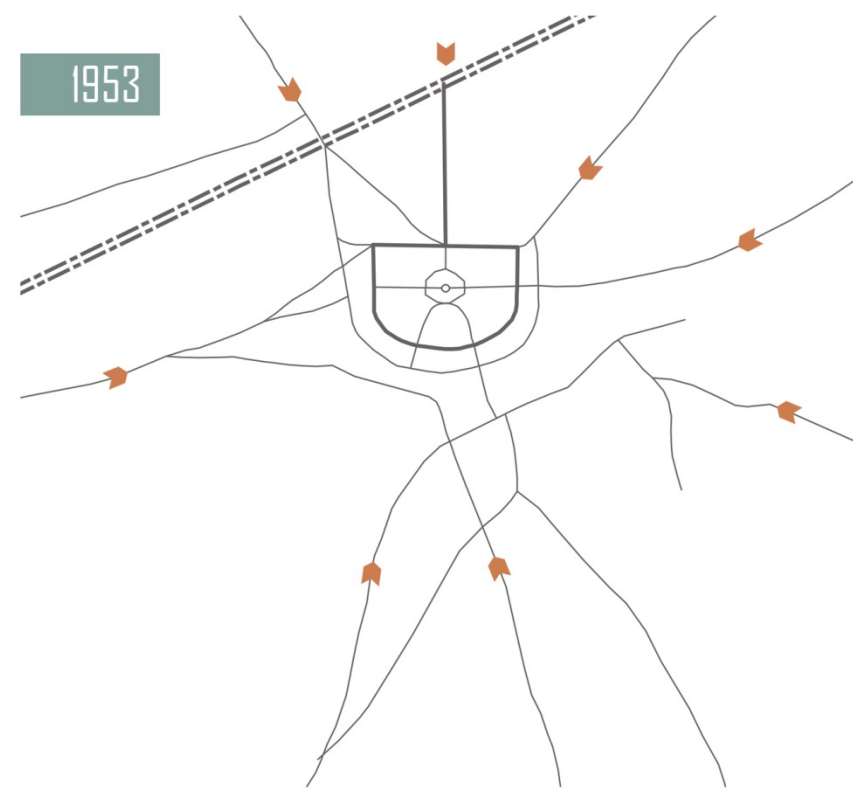
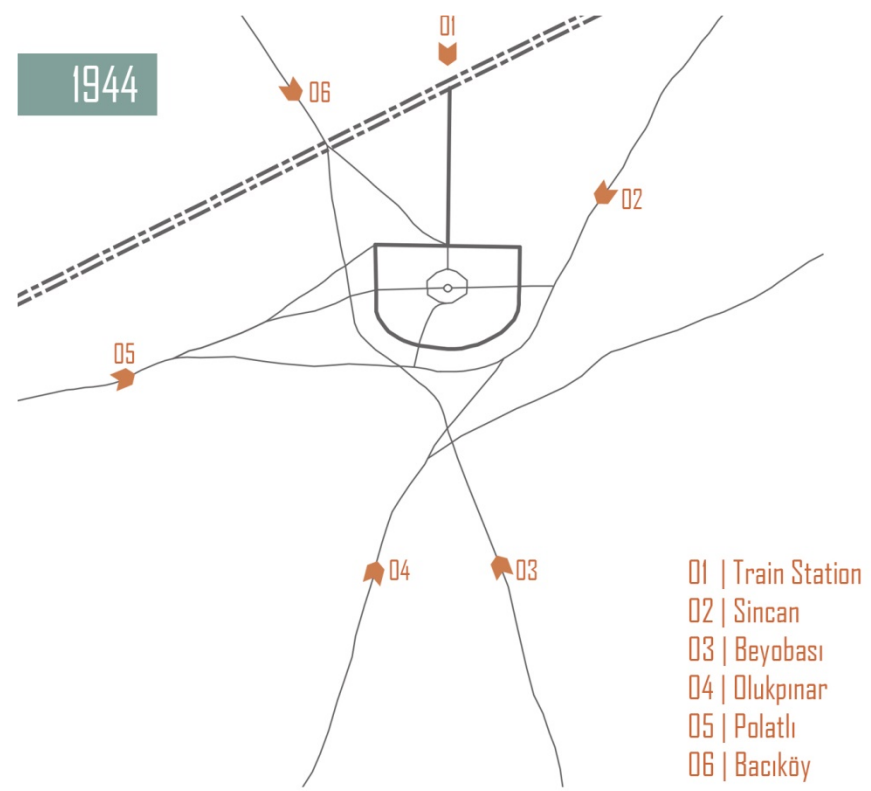


Figure 3-4: The images indicating access points from different years
Source: Author

Buildings;

For better understanding the transformation of the built environment in time (Figure 3-40 and Figure 3-41), a study is made with aerial photos.

Initial layout can be observed from aerial photo of **1944** with maybe minor changes or as it was. Mainly stone houses and secondary structures in the courtyards and two other buildings at the center are seen from the aerial photo.

From the aerial photo of **1953** it is seen that the building at the center is disappeared and a new building which is probably the today's garage directory building can be seen.

Also new buildings can be observed from the aerial photo around the center. It is observed from the aerial photo of **1970** and **1980** that new buildings around the center are started to appear.

It can be mentioned that till **1991** density of secondary buildings in the courtyards of stone houses increased. Between 1991 and **2011** a critical loss of stone houses can be observed, and bigger scale apartment blocks are seen instead of those houses. It is seen that many buildings around the center are disappeared between 2011 and **2018**.



Figure 3-40: The image indicating the current buildings.
Source: Author



Figure 3-5: The image indicating buildings from different years.
Source: Author

Buildings according to their categories:

Aim of this study is to understand the transformation of the built environment through the analysis of building categories (Figure 3-48) and (Figure 3-49).

It is observed from the aerial photo that in **1944** there are 26 stone houses exist with secondary structures in their courtyards. The **governmental building** at the center and another building which is probably a residence (*lojman*) in the use of governmental building are observed from the aerial photo.

In between 1944 and **1953** the governmental building disappears and a new building (as labeled in the diagrammatic map of the settlement) **Government Office** (*Hükümet Konağı*) was constructed instead. During the interviews this new building was mentioned as regional directorate (*nahiye müdürlüğü*), and later the building was used as the first municipality building. After the construction of new municipality, it was left empty for a certain time, then used as Garage Directorate, today it still maintains this function.

In addition to that in 1947 the **first school building** (Figure 3-42) of the settlement was constructed and also the building marked as **agricultural office** (Figure 3-43) in the schematic plan can be observed from the aerial photo. The building, used as mayor's residence today, is mentioned by residents during the interviews as agricultural office. During that use it is mentioned that daily weather reports were recorded here by an official. The building was used as a residence of the regional directorate for a period and it was repaired and used as residence by Temelli Municipality in 1993 and today it is used with the same function for Sincan Municipality.



Figure 3-42: The first school building constructed in 1947
Source: (Koç, 1995, p. 28)

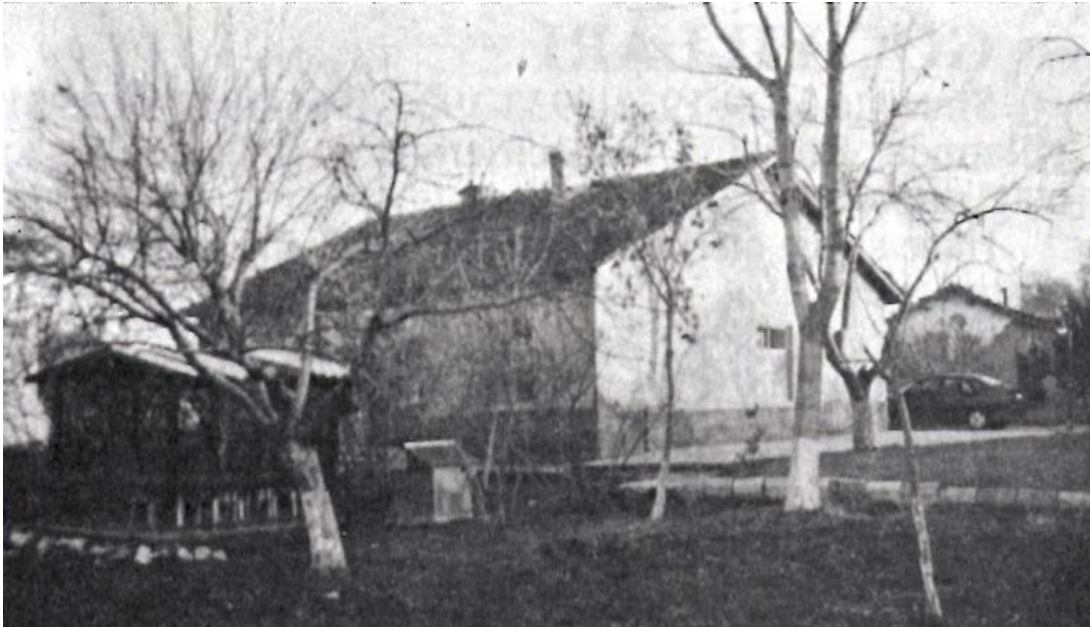


Figure 3-43: Agricultural Office (Ziraat Dairesi)
Source: (Koç, 1995, p. 40)

From 1970 aerial photo new structures which are today's **depot** and **office building of Regional Directorate of Sugar Factory** (*Ankara Şeker Fabrikası, Bölge Şefliği*) (Figure 3-45) can be observed. In addition to that **a new school** (Figure 3-44) constructed in 1970 can be seen from the photo. Also, it can be observed that 2 of the stone houses no longer exist.

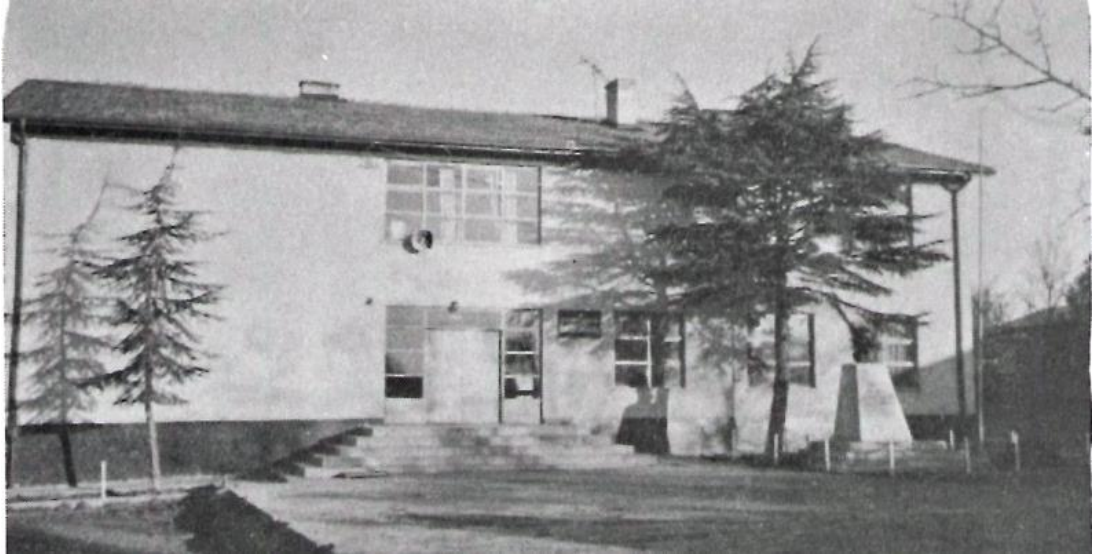


Figure 3-44: School building constructed in 1970

Source: (Koç, 1995, p. 31)

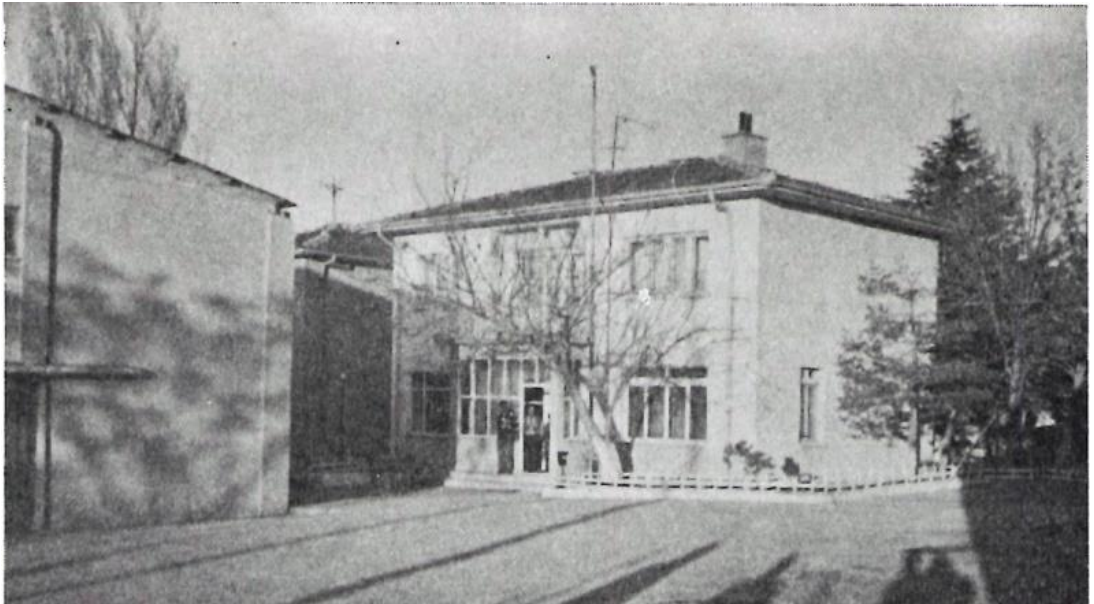


Figure 3-45: Ankara Sugar Factory Regional Directorate constructed in 1963

Source: (Koç, 1995, p. 57)

As seen in **1980** aerial photo, with addition of new buildings for education and depot buildings (Figure 3-46) for Regional Directorate of Sugar Factory it can be interpreted that these areas gain a character that will continue after. Although the building at the center still exists it is labeled as Municipality in the cadastral map prepared in that period.



Figure 3-46: Ankara Sugar Factory Regional Directorate Depot Building
Source: (Koç, 1995, p. 58)

Between 1991 and **2011**, 11 of the stone houses are disappeared. In addition to that it can be understood by looking the surrounding new structures that the municipality building transformed to today's Garage Directory. In 1991 **a new school** (Figure 3-47) was constructed and also all the education buildings were reach to the 2011.

Between 2011 and **2018** all the educational buildings in the area disappeared and the area remains empty. In addition to that one stone house disappeared between 2011 and 2018 and there are 12 stone houses exist in the year 2018.

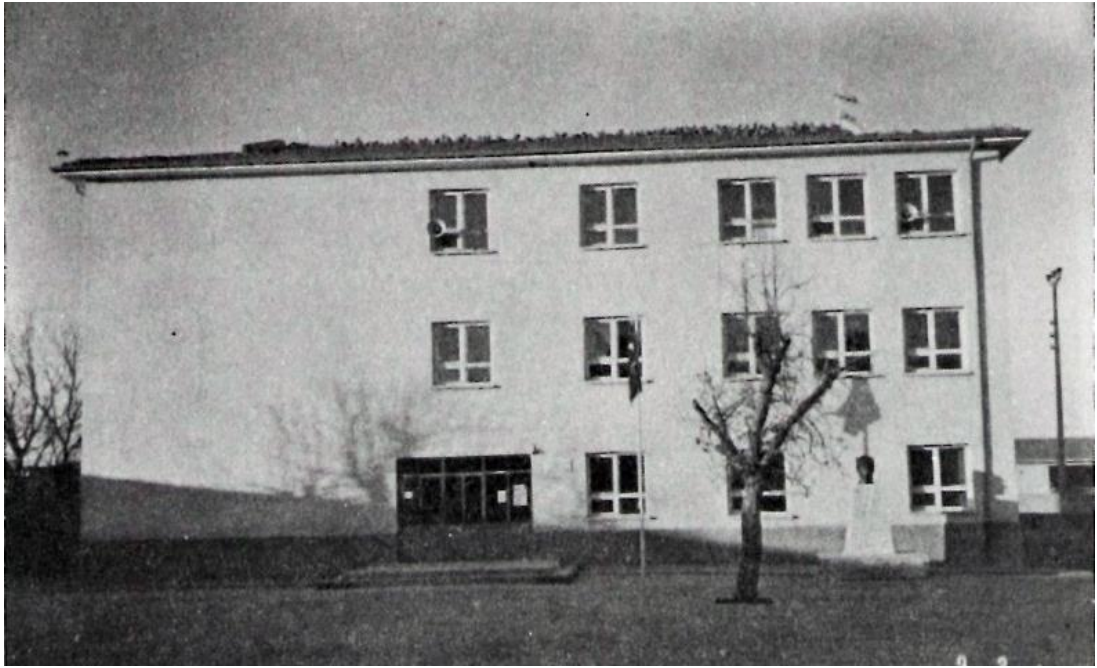


Figure 3-47: Another school building constructed in 1991
Source: (Koç, 1995, p. 29)

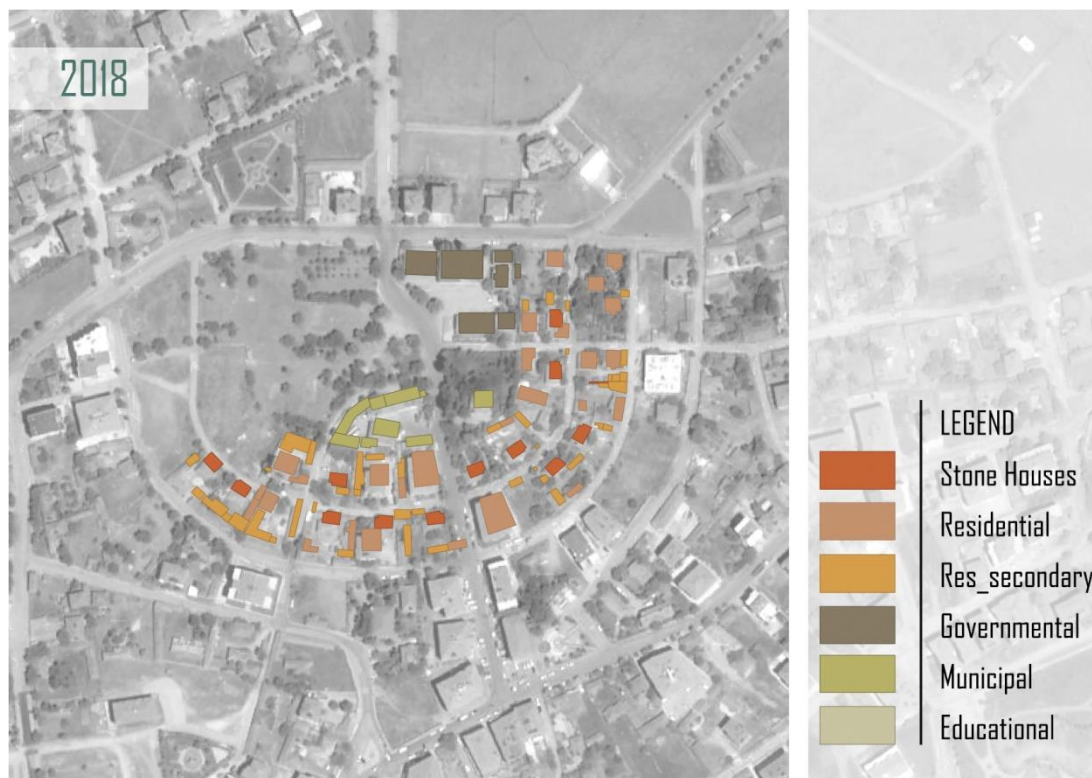


Figure 3-48: The image indicating current building according to their categories

Source: Author

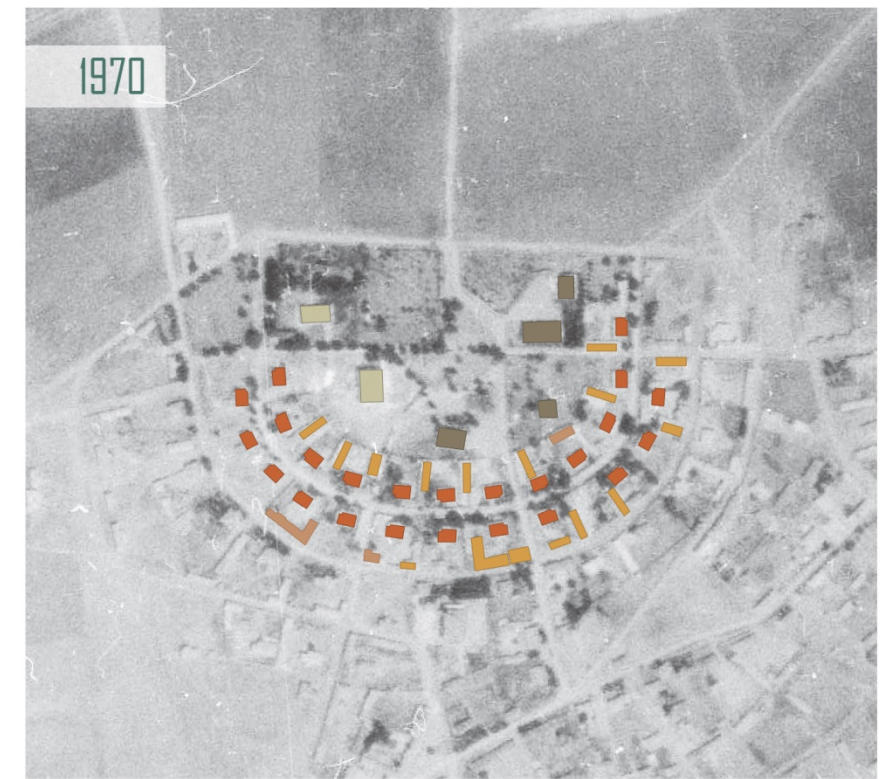


Figure 3-6: The image indicating buildings according to their categories from different years.
Source: Author

Transformation in the dwelling-courtyard-street pattern;

Identical stone houses within their courtyards and lined along the radial street are very distinctive characteristics of the settlement layout. The relationship between dwelling, courtyard and street reflects the habits of inhabitants in daily life and social life and customs. Therefore, what is aimed with this study is to understand the change of the relation among dwelling - courtyard - street. It can be inferred that change of this pattern formed by these components means also change of social life and habits in the settlement through time.

In the diagram (Figure 3-50), relationship between multiple lots and their organization are shown. (It should be taken into consideration that the drawings are not measured, they are only schematic.)

In the diagram (Figure 3-51); the initial phase of the pattern is shown. Access to the house is from the courtyard not directly from the street.

The plan layout of these dwellings includes spaces like stable (*ağıl/ahır*) and storehouse - hayloft (*odunluk/samanlık*), in addition to other living area and there is access between these spaces. Therefore, access of the dwelling was not only from the main entrance but also from two others. With this information it can be mentioned that courtyard and inner spaces have direct access, so the courtyard is almost like another space of the house and an important part of the daily life.

Diagram (Figure 3-52) shows the later additions in the courtyard such as, stable, chicken coop, toilet, another dwelling unit, furnace etc. It is observed that there are such structures built in time, depending on the need of families so courtyards started to work like a part of the house connecting all these uses.

Diagram (Figure 3-53) shows an apartment block built after the demolition of a stone house. It can be observed that the courtyard is no longer a component in this new pattern. So, it can be inferred that habits of daily life are also change in time.

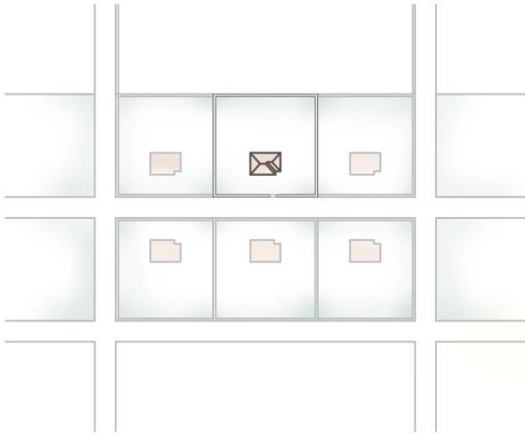


Figure 3-50: The diagram showing a part, from the layout
Source: Author

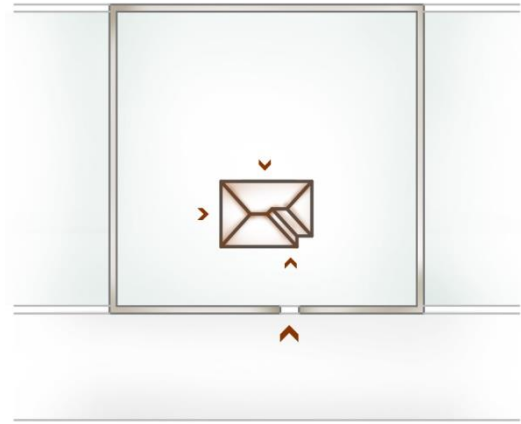


Figure 3-51: The diagram showing the initial relations.
Source: Author

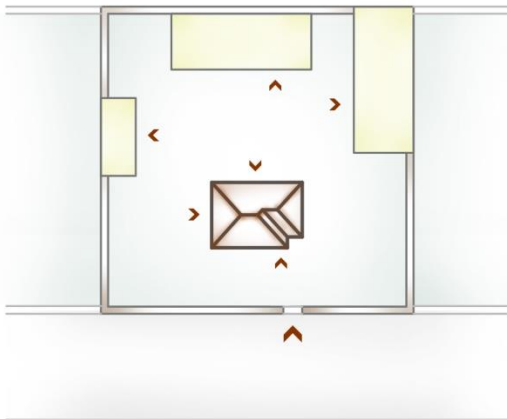


Figure 3-52: The diagram showing the common relation among the street-courtyard-house.
Source: Author

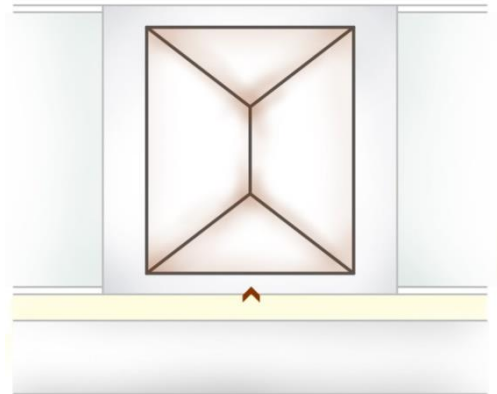


Figure 3-53: The diagram showing the new relation exists currently.
Source: Author

3.2.4. Transformation of Social, Cultural and Economic Structure

First settlers of the settlement were the immigrant families migrated from Balkans as mentioned before. Following years new migrations to the settlement continue in mainly three ways. First one; is migration of families and relatives of first settlers who settled initially other cities in Turkey. Second one is; relatives of first settlers who migrated from Bulgaria in later years came to the village with the call of their families. Another one is inhabitants who are from surrounding settlements settled in Temelli from time to time.

Besides its own population growth, the village received new migrations from Balkans in later years and also from surrounding settlements due to access of necessary facilities. Population of the village was around 150 at the beginning and in 1940s it increased to around 1000, in 1990s it reached to around 2000 and in 2000s it reached around 6000 people and 10000 with its villages. And municipal projections for Temelli are around 30.000 with its surrounding neighborhoods in 10 years.

Starting with the first settlement, migrations to the area continue in 1931, 1933, 1936, 1941 till 1951, mostly from Bulgaria but also from Romania as well (Koç, 1995, p. 39). Looking at the demographics of Temelli, different social groups can be mentioned in various years.

It is a settlement where immigrant identity is integrated with local identity for many years. It is stated that the annual meetings are organized by the Temelli Balkan Immigrants Association in order not to lose the connection and people still gather through weddings, celebrations or funerals.

When the village was first established, the first settlers were provided with house, field, farm animals, and seed to cultivate as mentioned before. So, main source of income of the first settlers was agricultural production and animal husbandry. However, those who came with later migrations worked in various jobs because they did not own lands for a long time. As Koç (1995, p. 39) mentions, they worked as shepherds, builders, agriculture laborers or as workers on state railways. In this way,

they buy animals and make animal husbandry. After the 1948 land reform, residents were given agricultural land on the condition of not selling (Koç, 1995, p. 39).

With the construction of the selector building in 1947, seed breeding (*tohum ıslahı*) and the use of various new agricultural tools for planting started in the region and later was replaced by tractors in 1952. In the 1960s, trainings were held in Polatlı to provide conscious agricultural production and to inform the public about modern methods. After all, Temelli reached a high level of production in the 1970s. The products grown in this period are lentils, chickpeas, cumin. At the end of the 70s, melon-watermelon was planted, and the local market began to be famous in the surrounding settlements. This has led to the formation of a melon market (*kavun pazarı*) in the region and brought economic liveliness. The 1990s were the years when agricultural production in the region began to decline. For a long time, farming and husbandry was the major source of income however later circumstances are changed. (Koç, 1995, pp. 55-56)

Animal husbandry has been one of the main livelihoods in Temelli since its establishment. In the past, women used to turn milk into butter by manual tools, making cheese and yogurt, and men selling these products in markets. It is understood that the state has also contributed to animal husbandry activities through providing veterinary service and various courses to support meat and milk production. (Koç, 1995, p. 59)

In addition, it was mentioned in the interviews that the local people caught fish and sold them on the roadside during a period when the diversity and number of fishes in the lake increased.

Electricity came to the settlement in 1971. It is understood from the narratives of Koç (1995, pp. 63-64) the opportunities that electricity will bring cause joy in the settlement and celebrated with ceremonies.

Arrival of industry in Temelli is with a gear factory in 1974 and later several sunflower oil factories were established and followed by concrete pillar factory. In 1992 a marble factory was established and all these provided job opportunities for residents. (Koç, 1995, pp. 102-103)

There were small industrial enterprises within Temelli also such as; manufacturing and repair shops, lathe leveling shops, auto repairs etc. in 90s. It is also mentioned by Koç that these small enterprises planned to be moved to Temelli Small Industrial Zone (*Temelli Küçük Sanayi Sitesi*) which will be established in later years.

The education was only in primary level for a long time and some of the children were sent to Ayaş for secondary education. In the years when the village was first established, the education started in one room in the government building, it continued in new schools built with the efforts of residents. Today among residents from primary to higher level education levels vary in younger generations.

Over time, with the settlement became a center, the population increased, facilities increased in number and this cleared the way to the settlement once only have a *muhtarlık* become a municipality on its own. It is understood that *muhtarlık* was an important administrative structure till the first municipality was established due to the services it provided like the connection of water to the village and environmental cleaning of the settlement etc. (Koç, 1995, p. 17). The population increased to 2546 as of 1990 and Temelli became a municipality by the mid-local elections in 1992. Elections increased politicians' interest in the region. As Temelli grew and transformed, the social, cultural and economic structure also transformed with it.

3.3. The Context of the Village Today

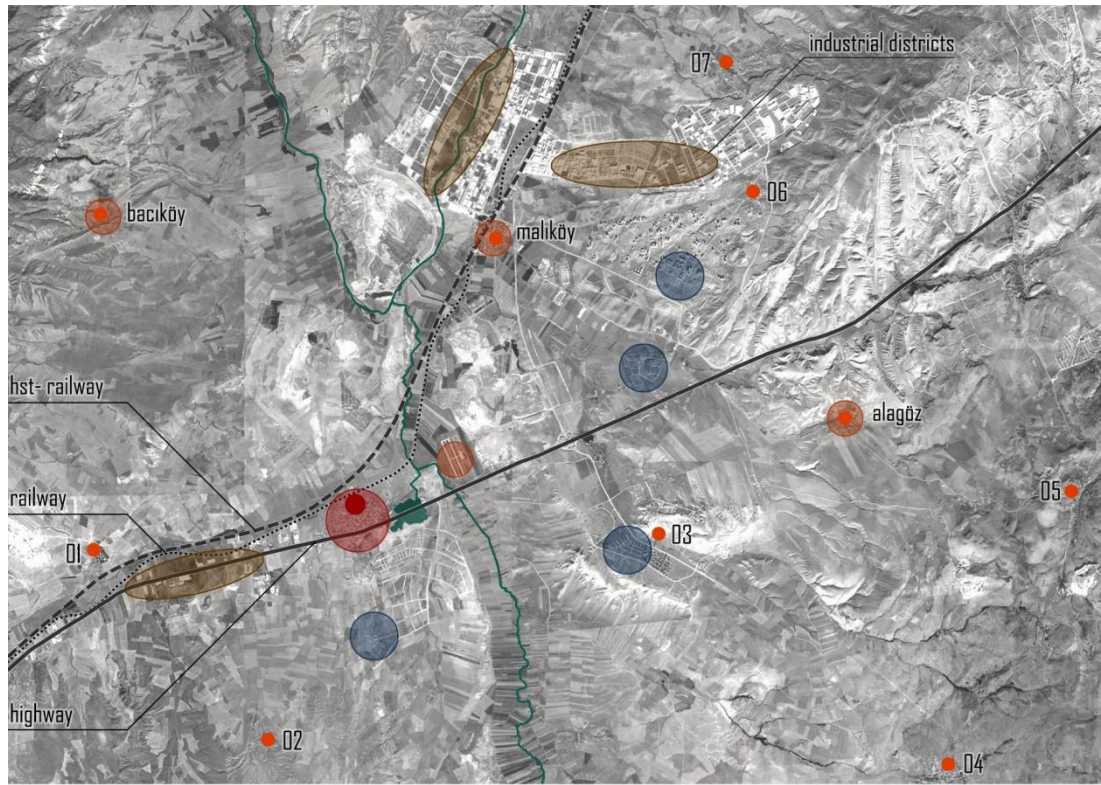
3.3.1. The Context Today

In order to understand the identity of the place and to read elements shaped that identity, a review of the surrounding entity will be beneficial. In the scope of this thesis, surrounding of the study area is grouped (Map 3-3) mainly as surrounding settlements, places having historical significance, transportation lines, industrial zones, natural and recreational areas and agricultural fields.

Table 3-2: Table showing the surrounding entity that will be mentioned in the scope of this study

Source: Author

SURROUNDING ENTITY	
SURROUNDING SETTLEMENTS	VILLAGES MASS HOUSING COOPERATIVE HOUSING
PLACES HAVING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE	BACIKÖY ALAGÖZ MALIKÖY AIRFIELD
TRANSPORTATION LINES	ANKARA - ESKİSEHIR HIGHWAY ANKARA - ESKİSEHIR RAILWAY HIGH SPEED TRAIN ROUTE
INDUSTRIAL ZONES	ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT Başkent OSB TEMELİ SMALL INDUSTRY ZONE Temelli Küçük Sanayi Sitesi
NATURAL AND RECREATIONAL AREAS	LAKE OF TEMELİ STREAMS NEARBY
AGRICULTURAL FIELDS	



LEGEND		Villages	
●	STUDY AREA	01	Poyraz
●	TEMLİ	02	Olukpınar
●	VILLAGES	03	Yenihisar
●	MASS HOUSING AND COOPERATIVES	04	Ücret
●	PLACES HAVING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE	05	Hisarlıkaya
---	TRANSPORTATION LINES	06	Alcı
○	INDUSTRIAL ZONES	07	Türkobası
■	NATURAL AND RECREATIONAL AREAS		
■	AGRICULTURAL FIELDS		

Map 3-3: Map showing main surrounding entities of the settlement

Source: Prepared by the author and base of the map is from Google earth, retrieved in 20.02.2019

While the village of Samutlu itself becoming a satellite town, the settlement is subjected to migrations from surrounding villages. Consequently, villages close to the town lost their population partially however they continue their existence in the region. This situation leads development of many housing projects in different characteristics. Kural examines (2009, p. 135) residential development in Temelli in 3 main groups;

- 1- Temelli Center (Gazi, İstiklal, Cumhuriyet and Hürriyet Neighborhoods)
- 2- Squatter prevention district (close to industrial district, Alcı Neighborhood)
- 3 - Housing cooperatives (Yenihisar, Bayındır and İhlamur Kent etc.)

So, about the surrounding tissue of Temelli it can be mentioned that there are surviving villages, and new housing developments as mass housing and cooperative housing. Today Temelli is a district (*semt*) having 20 neighborhoods which were villages before the town is joined to Sincan Municipality. These are; Alagöz, Alcı, Babayakup, Bacıköy, Beyobası, Çokören, Eskiköseler, Gedikli, Girmeç, Güreş, Hıdırşeyh, Hisarlıkaya, Macun, Malıköy, Olukpınar, Poyraz, Türkobası, Ücret, Yenihisar. Most of these villages are transformed in time; some of them lost their population while in some of them new housing developments occurred.

TOKİ Mass Housing is established in 2003 in Hürriyet Neighborhood, consisting 30 five-story apartment blocks (Kural, 2009, p. 161). In later years, around 2012 new apartment blocks are also constructed in the area. The settlement is 3 km away from Temelli center and access to the settlement is provided by municipality bus. In the area a healthcare center, an elementary school, a mosque and a commercial center serve as public functions. According to discussions with local women that Kural (2009, pp. 165-166) refers, it can be inferred that although there are some aspects of their flats they found insufficient, in general apartment blocks and the area accepted as satisfactory. In addition to that it is mentioned that women can be freer in their daily activities compared to those living in the center. Considering that this discussion was carried out in 2007, it can be said that locals of this settlement accepts themselves as a separate community and that they have different social life and habits, therefore the area gained a different identity from the Temelli center.

Another housing development existing in the region is the cooperative housing. Ihlamur Kent Cooperative Housing; is a project of Elvankoop which consist of 19 cooperatives in total. The plan consists of two-story houses in low density with public functions like; school, healthcare center, commercial functions, administrative units and green areas (Kural, 2009, p. 169).

Komşuların Ortak Yaşamı Cooperative Housing; is another project; consisting 250 cooperatives in total as a Squatter Prevention Zone close to industrial zone defined by the Ministry in Alcı Neighborhood. This housing cooperative planned as 140 building units in 4 blocks (Kural, 2009, p. 172). About how residents perceive their built environment in this housing area, Kural (2009, 176) mentions some of the opinions pointed out by residents during her survey. Residents of this neighborhood mainly pointed out the organizational insufficiency of the built environment, lack of social facilities and being away from nature.

Another one is Bayındır Cooperative Housing project in Yenihisar Neighborhood; with variety of facilities and houses in gardens intended to be built for members of this cooperative who are mostly from upper-income group such as academics and retired politicians. Therefore, it can be inferred that this housing project distinguishes from others in this aspect. One of the main objectives of this cooperative is planning comfortable houses in large gardens in an area with social, educational, sport, healthcare, commercial facilities (Kural, 2009, p. 178). The relationship of these newly established residential areas with existing settlements is very critical. As Kural (2009, 180) states there is no relation between the neighborhood the village nearby which should be taken into consideration. Although it has been transformed into a neighborhood Yenihisar maintains its rural identity in terms of its social and economic structure which is separated with a street from a new settlement with a different socio-economic structure with villas in large gardens and social facilities.

As Kural (2009) mentioned many houses in these mass housing areas are not in use due to several reasons. It should be taken into consideration that even though there are many empty houses in the region, additional projects continue to develop because of economic benefits in terms of land prices.

Considering all these housing areas are in the same neighborhood yet separate and disconnected from each other, in the context of relation of the residents with the place they live in, variety of relationships can be noticed, such as;

- First settlers of Samutlu Village still living in Temelli
- Immigrants came from Balkans in later period of 20th century
- Residents who come to growing town center from surrounding settlements
- Settlers from different cities for job and education opportunities
- People who have a residence to get away busy city center and have a place to relax and have a place as retirement plan

As all these relationships differ, resident profiles, socio-economic structures, lifestyles and expectations from the place also differ. All these newly developing housing areas are different in economic and social opportunities. Therefore, residents with these different expectations who settle in the same area will have various results. These housing areas have different architectural identity which high income groups prefer more comfortable low-dense, low-rise dwellings in private gardens while low-income groups live in multi-story apartment blocks.

Because there is a common objective that all the landowners see their property as an investment to be valued because of the economic plans for the region in the near future, as a result place identity will be affected.

There are various places having historical significance that enriching the context of the region. **Bacıköy** is a one of the historic settlements which has a Roman, Seljukian and Ottoman past, located about 10 km northwest of Temelli. The village located between two hills within a valley (Figure 3-54) with its adobe houses (Figure 3-55 and Figure 3-56), and public buildings such as a mosque, tomb of Bacım Sultan and her family adjacent to the mosque, a fountain, laundry-washing place (*çamarırhane-yunmalık*) maintained its presence over the years. Tomb and mosque are registered in the inventory and had a restoration in 2011.

The Village is affected by the rapid change in Temelli and started to lose its population which was 112 in 2007 (Cengizkan, 2012). Even though, today Bacıköy is a village that abandoned and left almost as a ruin, villagers continue their connection with the place through an association of Bacı Köyü Cultural and Solidarity Society.

For sure this is not just the fate of Bacıköy. Villages which are close to progressing centers have generally lost their population to the city or town centers providing more opportunities and sources of income.



Figure 3-54: Panoramic view of Bacıköy

Source: Author



Figure 3-55: General view from the village and an image of two-story village house

Source: Author



Figure 3-56: A house in the Village

Source: Author

There are places like **Alagöz Military Headquarter** and **Malıköy Train Station** associated with the Independence and today serve as museums. During the Sakarya Battle (*Sakarya Meydan Muharebesi*) military headquarter was moved to Alagöz Village and a house belonging Türkoğlu Family used as headquarter. The house had used by Ali Türkoğlu and his family as a house till 1965, and then they transferred the house to Ministry of National Education (*Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı*). In 1967 it is transferred to Anıtkabir Museum which connected with General Directorate of Ancient Arts and Museums (*Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü*) and it was opened to visits. In 1983 the museum transferred to Secretary of General Staff and exhibits the use of headquarter during the war time (Alagöz Karargah Müzesi, Tanıtım Broşürü, n.d.).

The building itself, hosting the museum, is a traditional building being very noticeable with its characteristic architectural style. The two-story building consisting 12 rooms has stone, mud brick and timber as construction material with a hipped roof covered with tiles. The house plan can be categorized as typical plan with central hall (*orta sofalı*). Engraved timber ceilings of the upper floor and the wooden peacock figure on the pediment of projection above the entrance are distinctive characteristics of the traditional house.

During the War, Malıköy Train Station (Figure 3-57-Figure 3-60) was used to meet the needs of war. It was the place where the first interventions of wounded soldiers were made, and used as military ammunition, logistics center and also military aircraft runway.

The Station was transformed to a museum in 2008 with the cooperation of Presidency of General Staff (*Genelkurmay Başkanlığı*), Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications (*Ulaştırma Denizcilik ve Haberleşme Bakanlığı*) and General Directorate of State Railways Enterprises (*TCDD İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü*) (Malıköy İstasyon Müzesi, n.d.). The museum complex consists of a Martyrs Memorial (*Şehitlik Anıtı*), a statue of Atatürk, a German-made locomotive repaired by TCDD and used during the war and replica of air crafts used in that time.



Figure 3-57: Malıköy Train Station, before the restoration

Source: <http://kentvedemiryolu.com/malikoy-istasyonu-muze-oluyor/>



Figure 3-58: Museum of Malıköy Train Station

Source: Author



Figure 3-59: Museum of Malıköy Train Station

Source: Author



Figure 3-60: Images showing the cafeteria building, the water reservoir and a repaired locomotive

Source: Author

There is **an airfield** (Map 3-4) very close to Temelli, which is mentioned that the field is mentioned in İnönü's memoirs as he used this field when he wants to come to a farm nearby. Today the airfield is used by Turkish Air Force as secondary field for training flights (Çağa Yerleşmek, 2006).



Map 3-4: An aerial image showing the airfield and the study area

Source: Google earth, retrieved in 20.02.2019

In 1928, it is decided to survey locations for new model villages that will be established along **the railway** from Yahşihan to Eskişehir with the government order numbered 6577 by Council of Ministers. Therefore, it can be said that starting from the establishment of the village the railway had an important role in the progress of the settlement. The railway line Ankara-Yahşihan is constructed in 1918 and it had a critical role during the Independence War. Before municipal bus service railway was the main public transportation in the area. In the report of Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara about development plans, it is mentioned that use of railway for transportation will be encouraged in the Organized Industrial Zone in Malıköy-Alcı. There is another railway line passing along with the existing railway which is the **high-speed train railway line**. Ankara-Eskişehir high-speed train line is the very first line constructed and served in the country. With the passing of **Ankara-Eskişehir Highway** is still the main transportation axis reaching the settlement.

Small scale manufacturing has already become to form close to the settlement along both sides of the highway. Some of the productions are like; factories for marble production, prefabricated units, machine production for industrial purpose, wind turbine production ...etc.

Temelli is included among the south-west development regions by Municipality of Ankara (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006). As a part of this planning, Organized Industrial Zone (*Organize Sanayi Bölgesi_OSB*) is located in the Malıköy-Alcı region which is close to Temelli. **The industrial district** consists of mainly three different industrial zones which are; Başkent Organize Sanayi Bölgesi, Ankara Anadolu Organize Sanayi Bölgesi and Ankara Sanayi Odası 2. Ve 3. Organize Sanayi Bölgesi.

The Lake of Temelli (Figure 3-61) is an important natural asset for the region. The Lake is on 50th km of Ankara-Eskişehir Highway also named as Dumlupınar Boulevard. It is a revitalized, artificial lake that divided by the highway passing through. On the north-eastern part of the lake, a recreational area (Map 3-5) defined by municipality and landscaping work is conducted. The recreation area consists of a car park, viewing tower, canteen, picnic tables (Figure 3-65) and barbecue pits near them, sport fields (Figure 3-66) and fitness equipment (Figure 3-67). Tree planting works are conducted in the area and with the greenery and all facilities the area became a place for leisure activities in nature for not just Temelli residents but also for all people in the city.

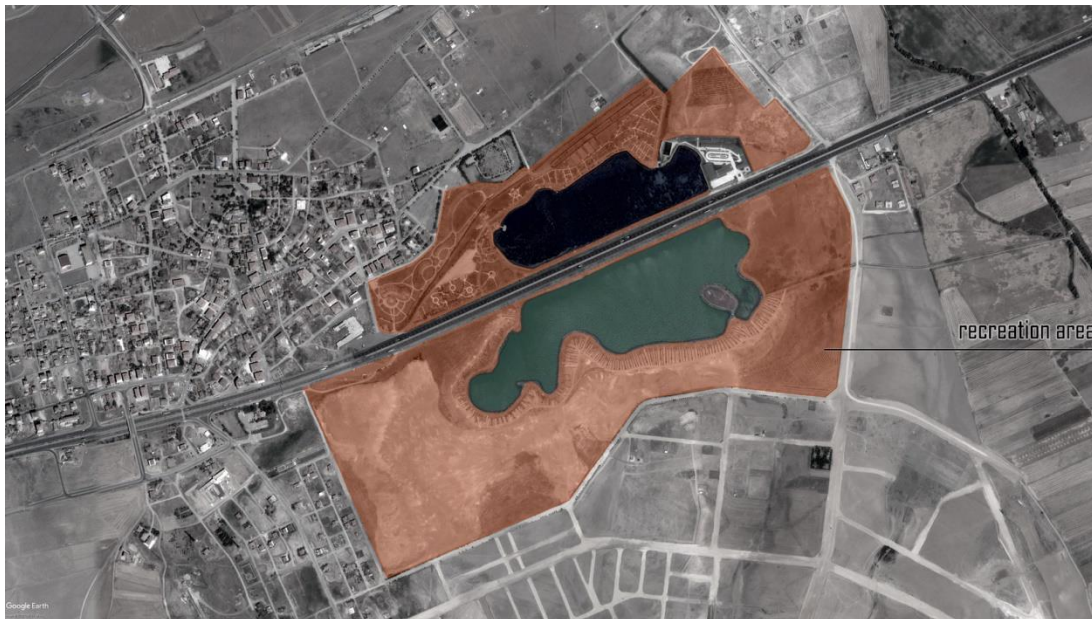
Today, the lake is used for more recreational purposes and occasionally for fishing. Considering the previous usage, although the lake has been revitalized and turned to be a nice place for leisure activities, relation of the local people with the lake is more superficial and disconnected now.

Because nearby areas are open to zoning, in the near future the lake might never gain its natural state and eventually turn into a park within an urban area. Land around of the lake probably will be seen as profit sources and marketing as so-called luxury houses with lake view which will be sold to the middle- or upper-income classes at high prices and in a sense the area around lake will undergo a gentrification.



Figure 3-61: Image showing the Lake of Temelli (unknown date)

Source: <https://www.imarhaber.com/ankara-temelli-yatirimcilarin-adresi/>, retrieved in 23.02.2019



Map 3-5: A map showing the Temelli Lake and recreation area around the lake

Source: Prepared by Author, base of this map is a Google Earth Image, retrieved in 23.02.2019



Figure 3-62: Fishing as an activity in the area
Source: Author



Figure 3-63: A view looking to the town
Source: Author



Figure 3-64: Playground in the Temelli recreational area.
Source: Author



Figure 3-65: Barbecue pits and picnic tables in the area
Source: Author



Figure 3-66: Sport field in the recreational area.
Source: Author



Figure 3-67: Sport equipment in the area
Source: Author

In addition to this it is encountered that a large-scale project is prepared for the lake and surroundings including many functions called Ankara Temelli International Lake Project (Figure 3-68) In what extent this project is carried out or whether these landscaping projects are realized within the scope of this project are not known.

A building complex (Figure 3-69) on the west end of the lake is located on the north side of the road. It is mentioned in the online resources that the complex is planned as a rehabilitation center but will be given another function after the change of the mayor.



Figure 3-68: An image from Temelli International Lake Project

Source: <http://www.ndimar.com.tr/portfolio/ankara-temelli-uluslararasi-gol-projesi/>



Figure 3-69: Building complex near the lake

Source: <https://www.imarhaber.com/ankara-temelli-yatirimcilarin-adresi/> retrieved in 23.02.2019

(Kural, 2009)

Starting with the first establishment of the settlement till recent times main means of living in the area is agricultural production. It can be mentioned that in the region wheat, barley, oats, legumes, onions, sunflower, beets and melons are main agricultural products to farm in general (Kural, 2009, p. 128).

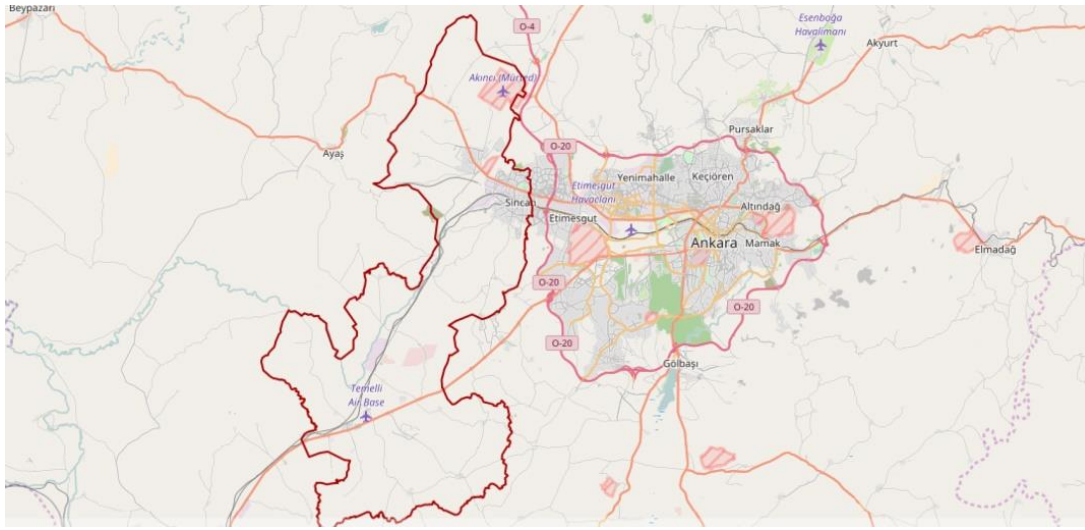
Today on the other hand, municipal plans for the region as an industrial and residential zone change this situation probably permanently. The region is transforming rapidly with its new residential density and industrial facilities. Therefore, tendency of residents started to change towards new job opportunities from the agricultural production. This situation may cause the agricultural production to decrease over time and may be to finish in the end.

Kural mentions that according to the land classification made for the region; 92% of the land is in use for agricultural purpose and 8% is for grazing (*otlak*) (2009, p. 130) She also noted that the use of land besides agriculture is permitted by General Directorate of Rural Services (*Köy Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü*) according to the law of land use.

3.3.2. Status of the Village within Temelli

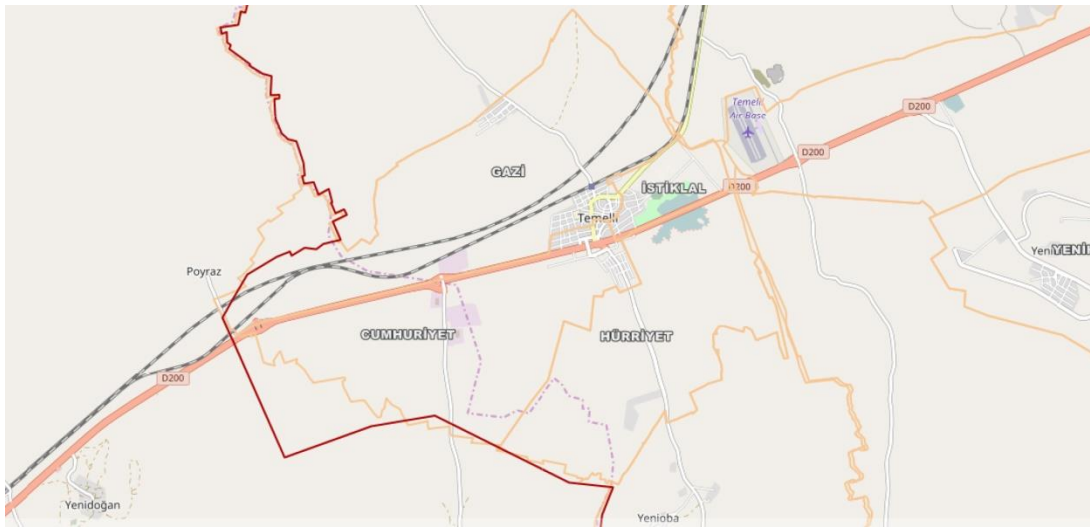
The tissue of the Samutlu Model Village transformed gradually, and the residential landscape became part of the town of Temelli through time. The increase of economic benefits brought by multi-story constructions cause the acceleration of destruction acts and construction of apartment blocks in the center of the town (Cengizkan & Kılıçkiran, 2007, p. 180). Today, surviving tissue of the Model Village is located within the borders of Sincan Municipality (Map 3-6). Center of Temelli is at the intersection of Gazi, İstiklal, Hürriyet and Cumhuriyet Neighborhoods (Map 3-7). The former model village is in the border of Gazi Neighborhood.

Partially preserved plan layout of the village can be differentiated with its radial streets (Map 3-8 and Map 3-9). Although the village is integrated to the town in time and its characteristics are transformed, its rural identity still shows itself with rows of one-story stone houses within their courtyards. Therefore, it can be inferred that both rural and urban characteristics are part of the place identity.



Map 3-6: Map showing the border of Sincan Municipality

Source: <http://keos.sincan.bel.tr/KEOS/?WorkspaceName=REHBER>; retrieved in 12.04.2017



Map 3-7: Borders of Gazi, İstiklal, Hürriyet and Cumhuriyet Neighborhoods

Source: <http://keos.sincan.bel.tr/KEOS/?WorkspaceName=REHBER>; retrieved in 12.04.2017



Map 3-8: Overall plan of the district.

Source: <http://keos.sincan.bel.tr/KEOS/?WorkspaceName=REHBER>, retrieved in 12.04.2017



Map 3-9: Close plan of the district intersecting with cadastral plan

Source: <http://keos.sincan.bel.tr/KEOS/?WorkspaceName=REHBER>, retrieved in 12.04.2017

3.3.3. Plan Layout and Physical Components of the Settlement Today

Area of the settlement is defined by railway and high-speed train line in the north and by highway in the south. Temelli Lake, located in the south-east part, is a distinctive feature of this settlement and it has been a factor to define the development direction of the town. Therefore, it can be mentioned that development between the railway and the highway is generally towards the south-west direction along the Eskişehir Highway axis. Additionally, newly connected Yenikent-Temelli Road, passed over the railway, will affect this development differently.

The lake is very close to the settlement and it is separated by only a street. While the lake offers an important recreation facility, the relationship of the settlement with the recreation area around the lake should be reevaluated. The green area is fenced and can be accessed at certain points.

When you turn from the lake on the highway, on the way to the west, you reach Temelli and without going too far the presence of acacia trees is noticeable. In the former village area, there are many acacia trees which makes you think if they are planted specifically. In addition, about Ahimesut Village, it is mentioned that on the streets of the village there were acacia trees (Cengizkan, Bancı, & Cengizkan, 2017, p. 137). Besides that, Demirtaş mentions the white flowered acacia tree as Republican Tree in his book about trees of Ankara. He mentions that acacia trees were planted in school gardens, road lengths, train stations and parks during the early years of the Republic and therefore, people called the tree as the Republican Tree. (Demirtaş, 2016, p. 381) It can be inferred that the tree is one of the distinctive characteristic of the settlement that still exist.

Looking at the aerial photographs, the trace of the former model village (Map 3-10) is still visible with its semi-circular form within the town. Center of the settlement has been a little shifted to the area where the public square and public buildings located around it.

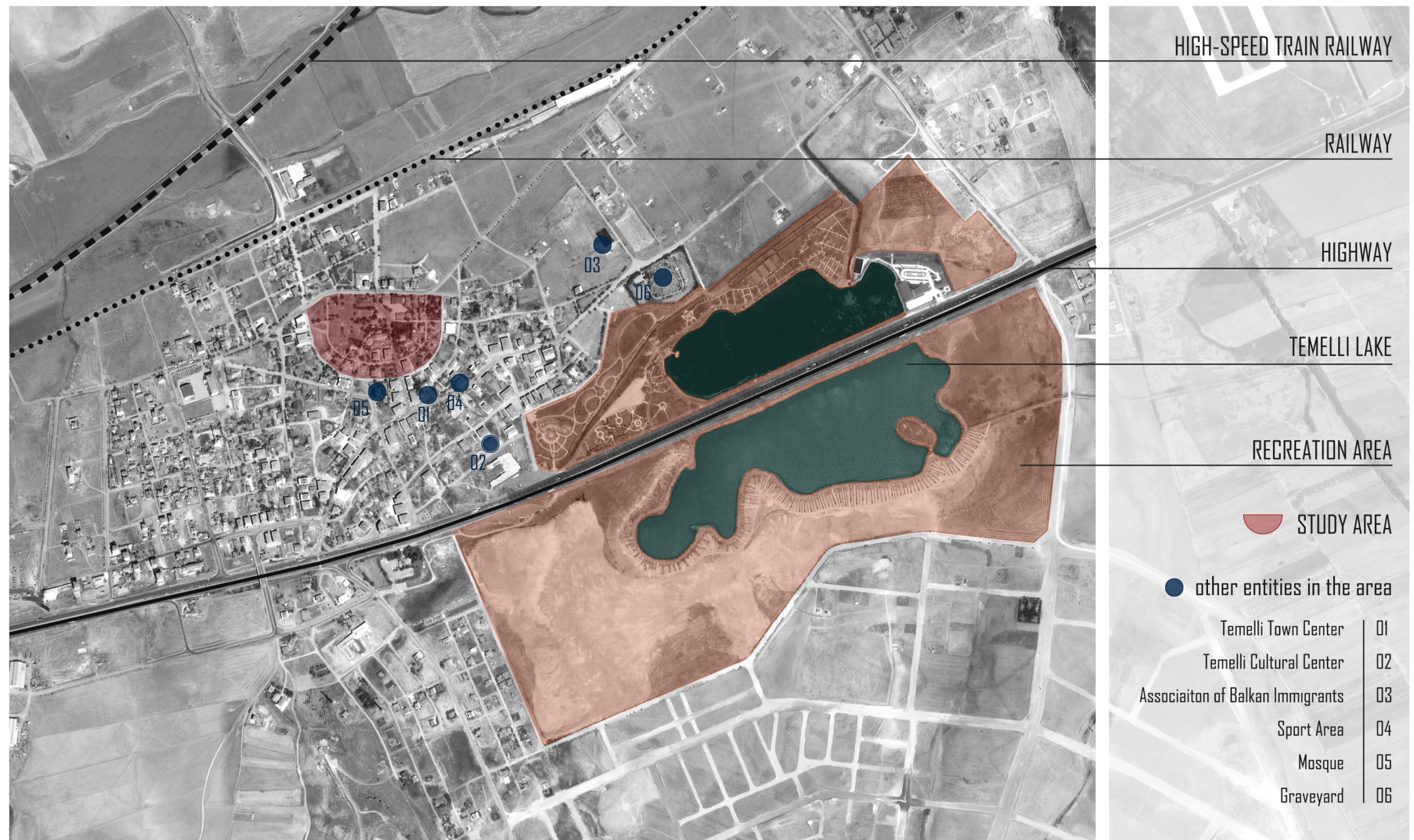
The main elements (Map 3-10) that can be mentioned in the area are; Cultural Center of Municipality, additional service building of Sincan Municipality (Figure 3-73 | view 28) and a public square (Figure 3-73 | view 28-30,33) in front of it, a community health center, a cemetery, a sports field and a mosque (Figure 3-73 | view 31,34) .

The mosque is a stone masonry building and has some common features with the mosques in the surrounding settlements such as Alagöz and Malıköy. So, it should be taken into consideration in terms of being part of the settlement from another period.

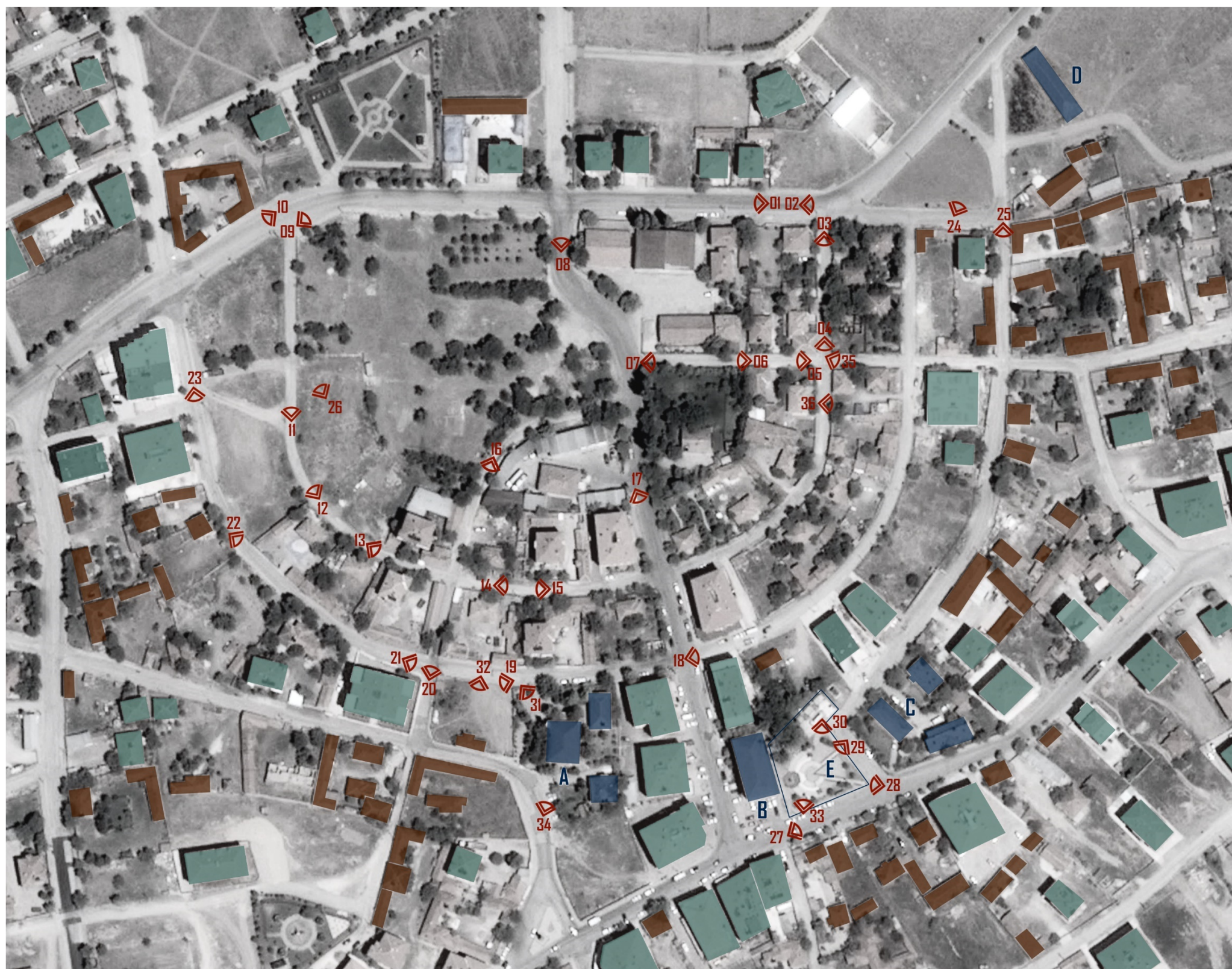
On the ground floor of an apartment building close to the public square there is the Association of Temelli Balkan Emigrates. Today the association aims to create awareness about the issue in their community and strengthen the relations. As it is stated in their official website, the association was founded with the aim of revealing their origins as being immigrants and family relations to create awareness of these issues especially in young generations (Temelli Balkan Göçmenleri Derneği, n.d.).

Some of the main entities (Map 3-12) in the former village area are; Stone Houses, Ankara Sugar Factory Regional Directorate and its residences, Cooperative of Beet Cultivators, Garage Directory of Sincan Municipality, Museum of Atatürk House and Mayors Residence.

There are 12 stone houses reach today within their courtyards from the former village. The Government Mansion, which was built in place of the former Regional Directorate, is now used as a municipal garage directorate. There are office and warehouse structures belonging to Ankara Sugar Factory Regional Directorate in the area and in the parcel next to them there is a residence for the use of regional director. The building used as mayor's residence today thought to be the building marked as an Agriculture Office in the schematic plan drawing. One of the stone-houses in the area repaired and opened to visitors as the Atatürk House Museum.



Map 3-1: Map showing main entities in the town of Temelli
Source: Prepared by the Author; Base map is retrieved from Google Earth in 24.02.2019



Map 3-2: Map showing the surrounding tissue of the former settlement
Source: Prepared by the Author



01



04



07



02



05



08



03



06



09

Figure 3-7: Views from the surrounding tissue
Source: Prepared by the Author



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Figure 3-8: Views from the surrounding tissue
Source: Prepared by the Author



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Figure 3-9: Views from the surrounding tissue
Source: Prepared by the Author



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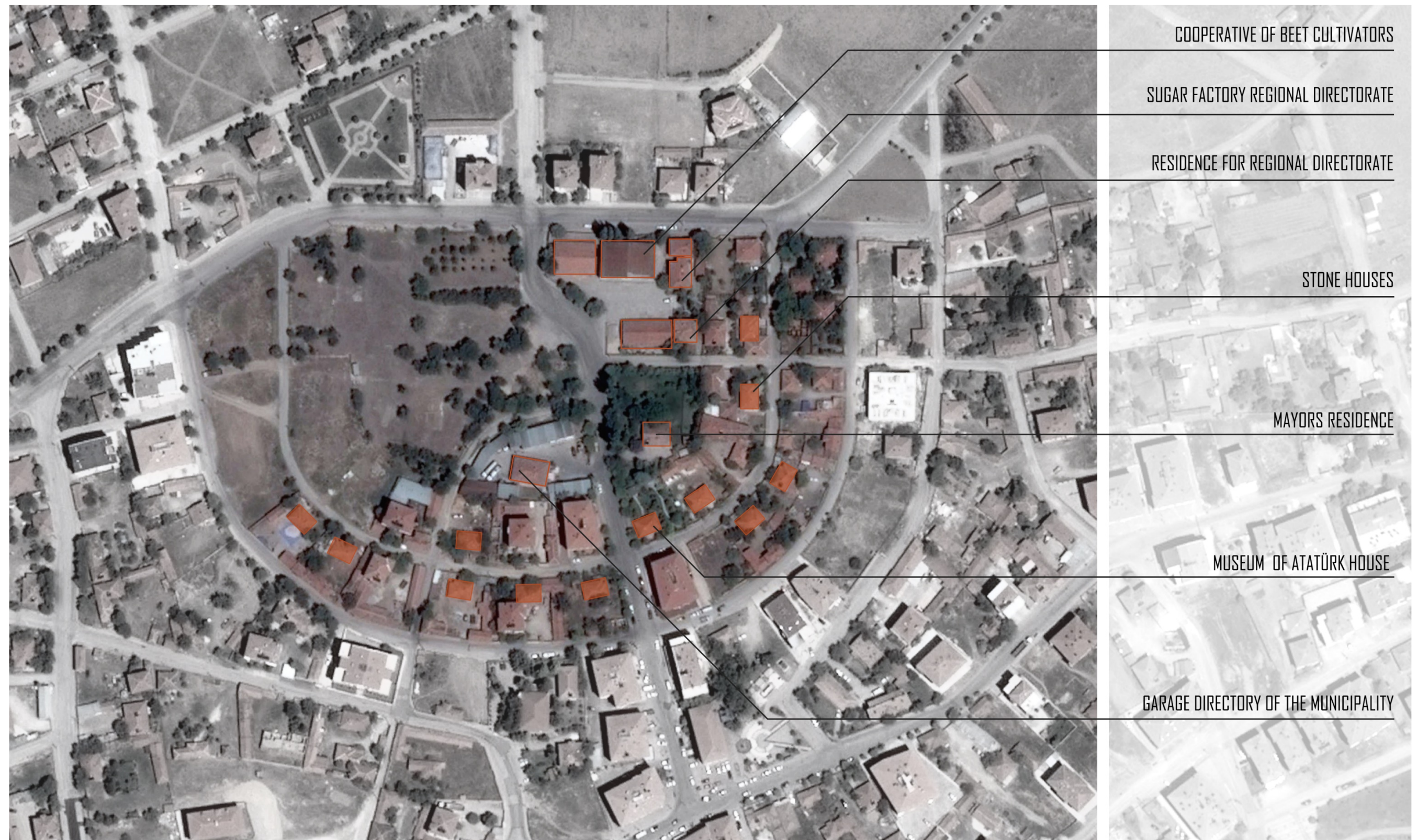


33



36

Figure 3-10: Views from the surrounding tissue
Source: Prepared by the Author



Map 3-3: Map showing the current physical entities in the study area
 Source: Prepared by the Author; Base map is retrieved from Google Earth in 24.02.2019

Ankara Sugar Factory Regional Directorate;

In the Regional Directorate complex (*Ziraat Bölge Şefliği*) (for aerial view see Figure 3-81) there are three warehouses, one office building and two residences. Today residences are not in use and office building (Figure 3-74) is used by the directorate, warehouses on the other hand are rented to the Cooperative of Beet Cultivators (*Ankara Pancar Ekicileri Kooperatifi*). In the office building officials (*pancar çavuşu*) continue to work as supervisors for the region.



Figure 3-74: Office Building and the area of Ankara Sugar Factory Regional Directorate
Source: Author

Cooperative of Beet Cultivators;

Three warehouses of the Regional Directorate (Figure 3-75) are rented by the Cooperative of Beet Cultivators (*Ankara Pancar Ekicileri Kooperatifi*). In one of the warehouses there is a sales store of Temelli. Warehouses are stone masonry structures with tiled gabled roofs.

The presence of the cooperative in the settlement points to an important issue. The Beet Cultivators Cooperative reflects the development of sugar industry in the city. In 1950s, developments in Etimesgut are also another reflection of this.

In the continuation of the sugar industry in the country, the organization of beet cultivators as cooperatives started to be found. Ankara Beet Cultivators Cooperative was established in 1962 and incorporates Temelli and Polatlı into its structure.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ <http://ankarapancar.com.tr/#Kooperatif/AnaSayfa/>



Figure 3-75: Warehouses used Ankara Beet Cultivators Cooperative
Source: Author

Residence for the Regional Directorate of Sugar Factory;

A three-story building (Figure 3-76) is in the adjacent lot of the cooperative which was used as a residence for the regional supervisor. The building is currently not in use.



Figure 3-76: Residence for the regional Directorate of Sugar Factory
Source: Author

Garage Directory of Municipality;

The building marked Temelli as Government Mansion (*Hükümet Konağı*) in the schematic plan drawing today used by the municipality as Garage Directory (Figure 3-77). In the courtyard there are separate garages (Figure 3-78) used by Fire Department, *ASKİ* (Ankara Water and Sewerage Works), Parks Department (*Park ve Bahçeler Müdürlüğü*), etc.



Figure 3-77: Office building of Garage Directorate of Sincan Municipality

Source: Author



Figure 3-78: Garage structures of Garage Directorate of Sincan Municipality

Source: Author

Museum of Atatürk House (*Atatürk Evi Müzesi*);

There is one repaired house (Figure 3-79) located on the corner of intersection of Osman Tamer Sokak (one of the radial streets) and Gazi Mustafa Kemal Caddesi. On the sign of the building it is written that house is known as Atatürk's House and it is restored by the Temelli Municipality in 2008. Mayer of Temelli Municipality in this period was son of owners of Alagöz Museum. This can be interpreted as awareness of people on their settlements and show that they give importance of survival of it.

Although repair works should be evaluated in terms of understanding whether the authenticity is conserved or not, some of characteristics of Samutlu Model Village houses can be understood by looking this repaired house which is now serves as a museum.



Figure 3-79: Museum of Atatürk House transformed from one of the stone houses.

Source: Author

Mayor's Residence;

As locals mention the building was used as Residence of Regional Directorate (*Nahiye Müdürlüğü Lojmanı*) and as Agricultural Department (*Ziraat Dairesi*) before and today it is used as mayor's residence (Figure 3-80). In addition to that there was a meteorological station in the courtyard and daily weather reports were recorded here by an official as locals mentioned. Later the building was repaired and used as residence by Temelli Municipality in 1993 and today it is used with the same function for Sincan Municipality.



Figure 3-80: Mayor's residence used by Sincan Municipality.

Source: Booklet prepared by Temelli Municipality (*Temelli Belediyesi; 1999-2004*)

Following figures (Figure 3-81 - Figure 3-88) show main physical entity in the study area while introducing their features accordingly with their being a stone house or new buildings. Features for stone houses included such as building category, state of use, finishing, change in mass and facade proportion and organizations. Different features for other buildings mentioned on the other hand are like; number of stories, structural system, roof type and covering material, mass/façade harmony and condition.

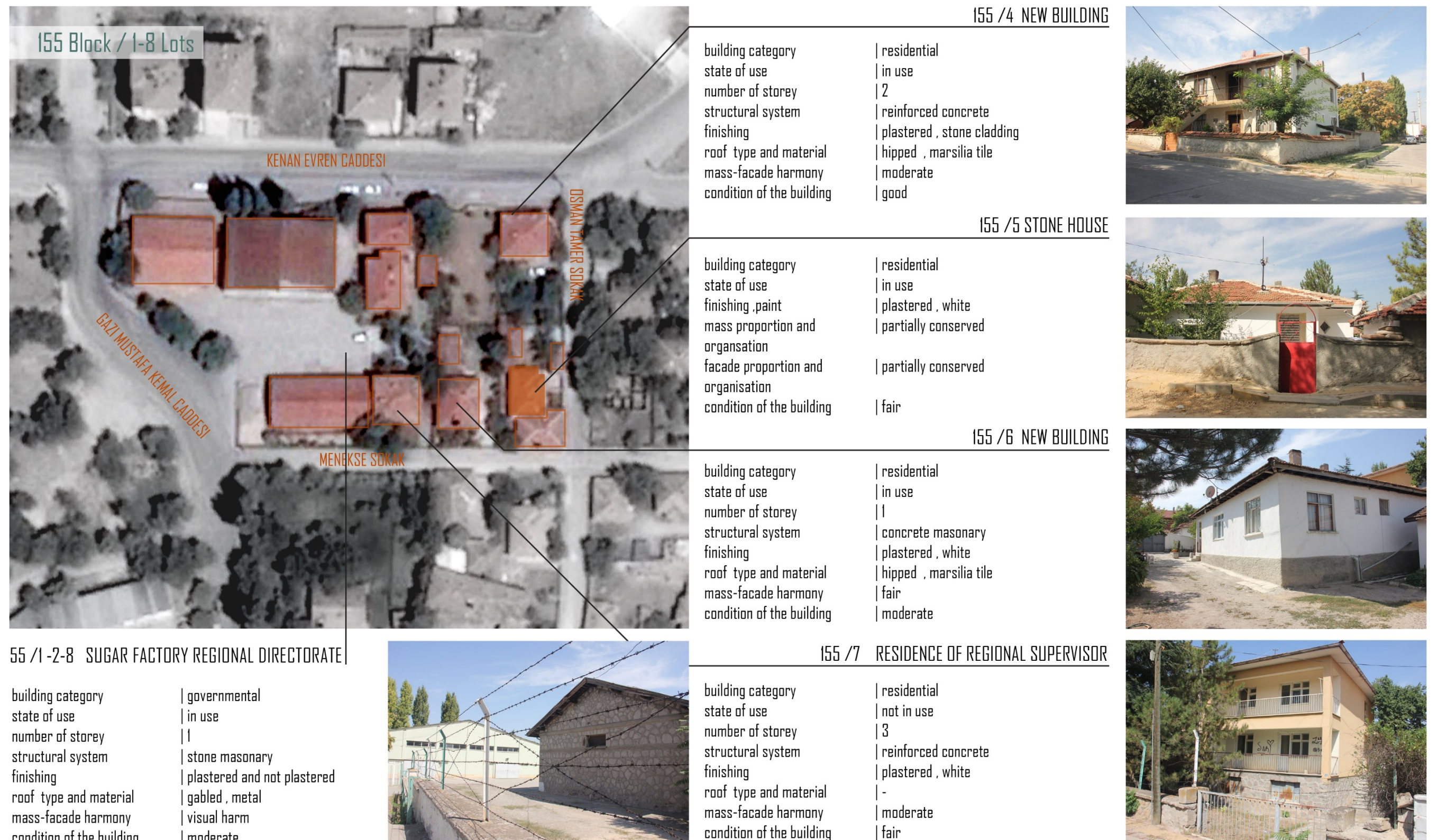


Figure 3-11: Introduction of the physical entity in 155 Block / 1-8 Lots
Source: Prepared by the Author, Base map is retrieved from Google Earth

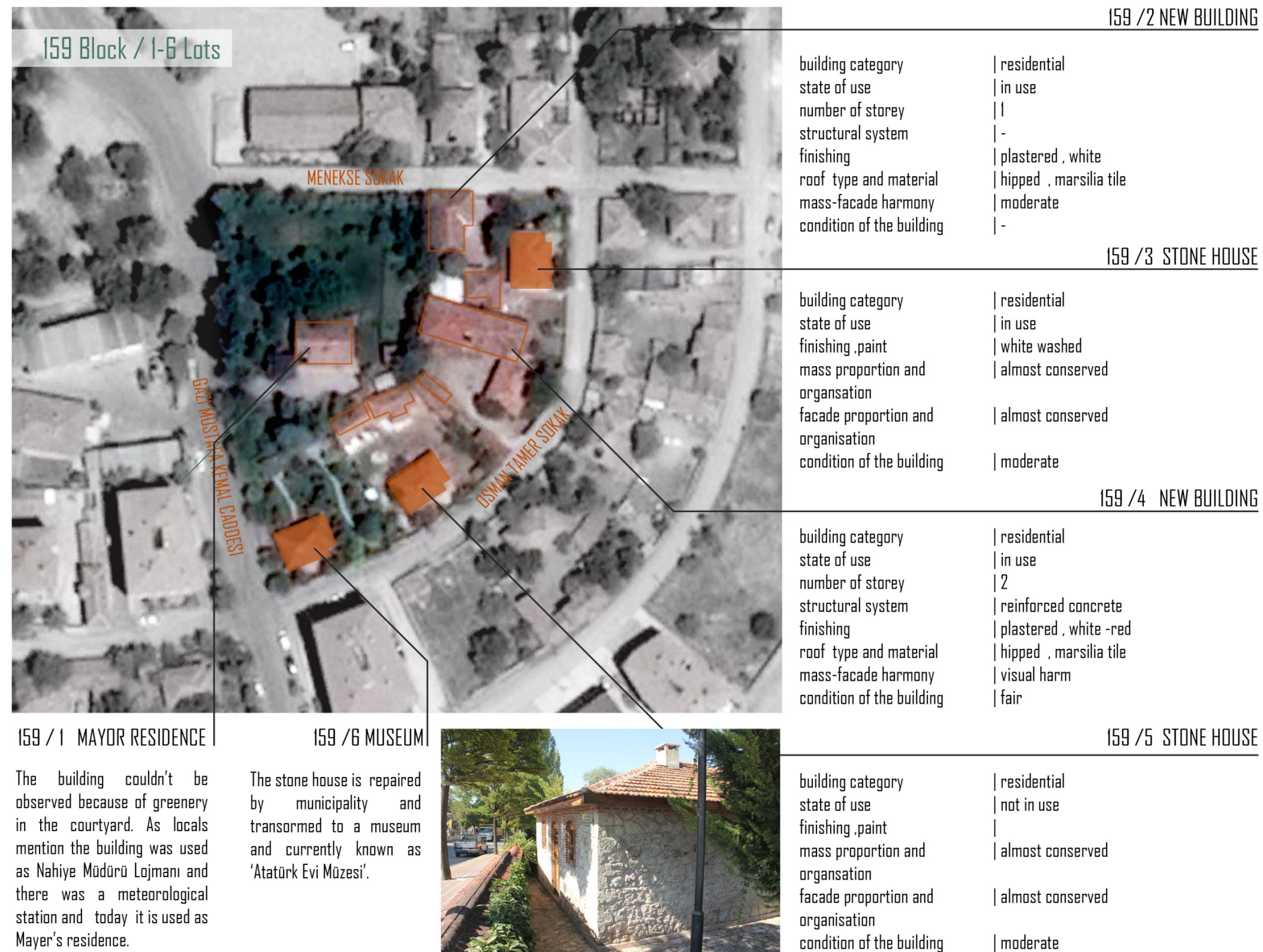


Figure 3-12: Introduction of the physical entity in 159 Block / 1-6 Lots
 Source: Prepared by the Author, Base map is retrieved from Google Earth



Figure 3-13: Introduction of the physical entity in 160 Block / 1-4 Lots
Source: Prepared by the Author, Base map is retrieved from Google Earth



154 / 4 NEW BUILDING

building category	residential
state of use	in use
number of storey	4
structural system	reinforced concrete
finishing	plastered , blue
roof type and material	hipped roof
mass-facade harmony	visual harm
condition of the building	moderate



EMPTY LOTS



Figure 3-14: Introduction of the physical entity in 154 Block / 1-5 Lots
Source: Prepared by the Author, Base map is retrieved from Google Earth





Figure 3-16: Introduction of the physical entity in 169 Block / 2-8 Lots
Source: Prepared by the Author, Base map is retrieved from Google Earth



Figure 3-17: Introduction of the physical entity in 161 Block / 1-3 Lots
Source: Prepared by the Author, Base map is retrieved from Google Earth

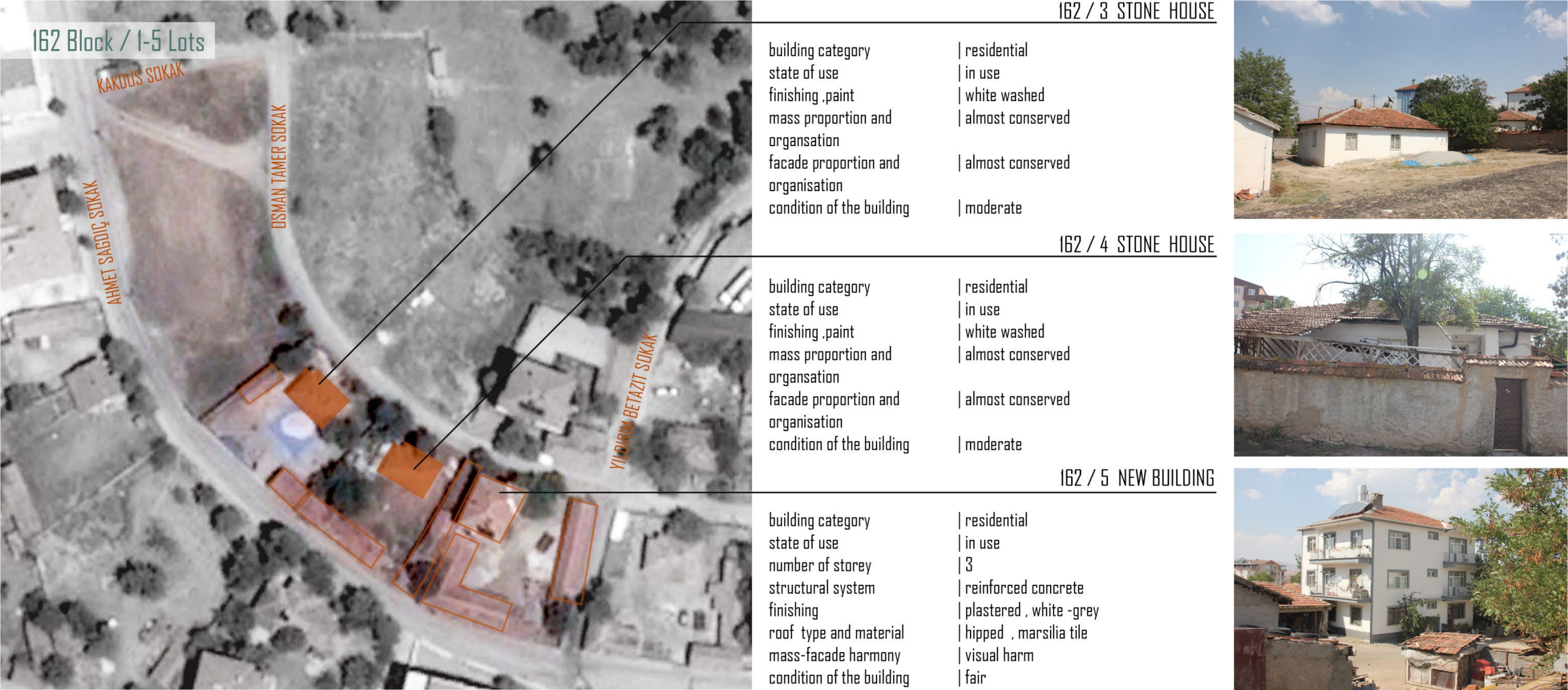


Figure 3-18: Introduction of the physical entity in 162 Block / 1-5 Lots

Source: Prepared by the Author, Base map is retrieved from Google Earth

3.3.3.1. Relation of Built Environment and Open Areas

Cadastral Pattern

By the analysis of current cadastral pattern (Map 3-13) of the settlement it is aimed to reveal the ownership status of the land by indicating block/lot relationship for the study area and its surrounding. Development plan obtained from the Sincan Municipality is used for this analysis.

Looking at the lots in the study area, it can be said that there are some changes in the lot relations with the development of the village over time however initial parcel relations are partially preserved and still visible.

It can be observed that lots in the near surrounding of the village have developed in an organic manner following the radial layout of the village with the growth of the settlement over time.

On the other hand, in the areas where construction is less or not yet started, lot relations are as a result of a planning action. Therefore, this gives us an idea about the projections for the urbanization of the town.

In the analysis map lots and blocks are shown for both the study area and the surrounding. The railway and high-speed train axis on the north and the highway on the south and the lake with its recreation area on the south west are the definitive actors of the developing lot-block relations.



Map 3-13: The analysis map of cadastral pattern
 Source: Author

Land Use

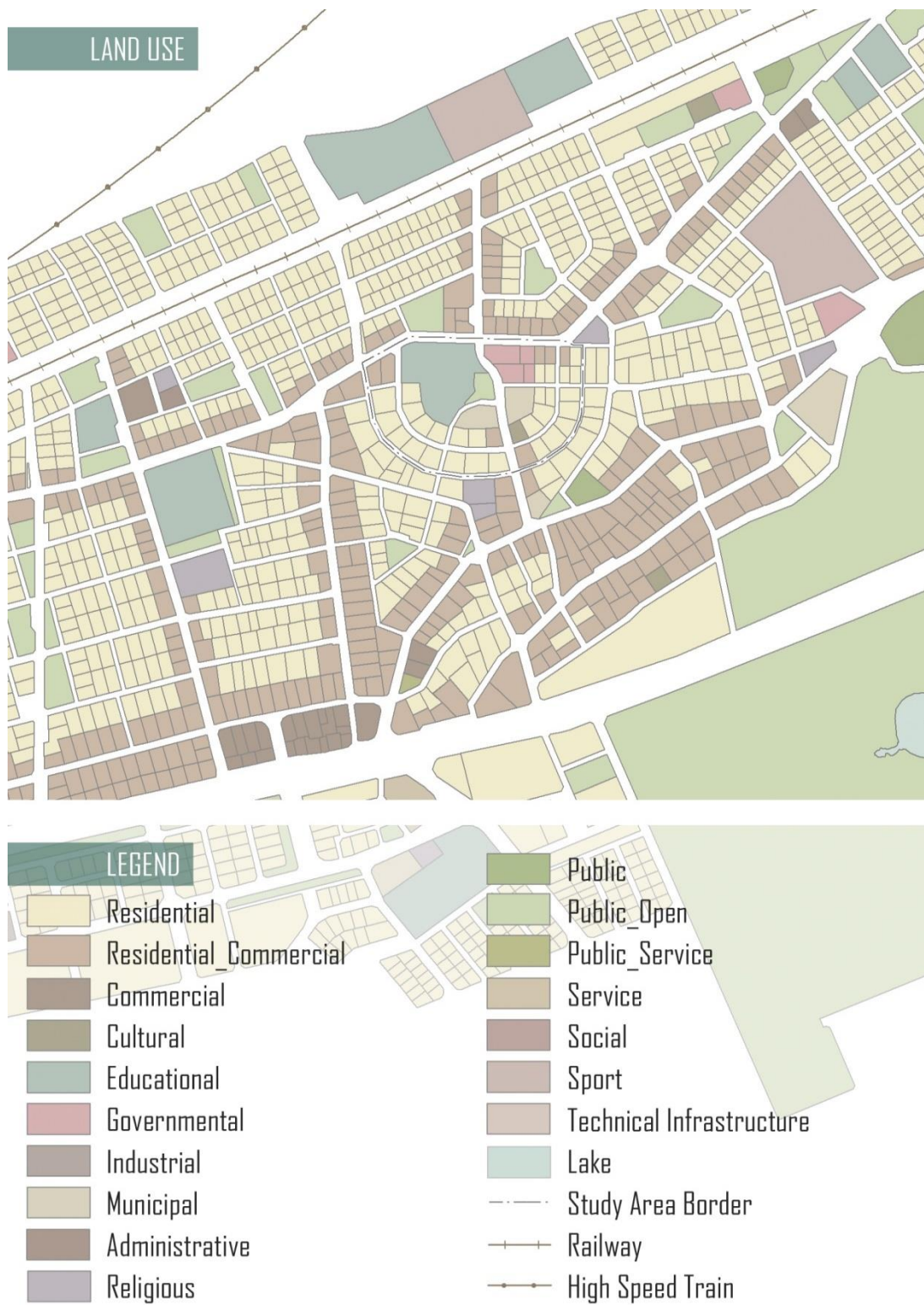
In order to understand parcel-based use of the land (Map 3-14) that is projected in current cadastral plan used by municipality a land use analysis is made. By categorization of functions which are used or will be used in particular parcels, it will be surveyed which uses are existed and in what manner they are planned and organized together.

About the categorization of functions; dwelling are categorized as residential , dwellings with shops at the ground level are categorized as residential and commercial , Museum is categorized as a cultural function , Primary , Secondary and High Schools are categorized as educational functions, Municipality and other related functions are categorized as municipal , Offices and Depots of the Sugar Beet Producers Cooperative are categorized as governmental , healthcare center and PTT are categorized as public service functions. Finally, green areas, parks are categorized as public open.

In the study area 5 of the residential lots designated as having residential and commercial function. An educational zone is defined which was already used as educational area before. There are lots used for governmental functions and one of the stone houses are now in public use because it is transformed to a museum and at the center of the study area a park is designated which is currently empty.

Around the study area it can be said that both sides of the main roads are defined as residential-commercial use.

There are several areas reserved for municipal and governmental use which are currently empty.



Map 3-14: The analysis map showing the land use.
Source: Author

Built-up and Open Areas

In order to understand the tissue an analysis is made to see the relationship between built-up and open areas (Map 3-15). Understanding the distribution of buildings will help to determine focuses and problematic zones in the study area.

In the study area 12 stone houses and a remaining wall, 10 mud brick houses ,29 auxiliary structure, 7 multi-story and 8 low-rise reinforced concrete residential buildings, several garages and 1 office building belonging municipality and 2 office buildings ,1 residential building and 3 bigger scale depot structure belonging the cooperative of sugar beet producers are observed.

Certain parts of the land of former village are observed as empty which are defined as residential, educational and as public open area in the development plan.



Map 3-15: The analysis map showing the relation of built-up and open areas
Source: Author

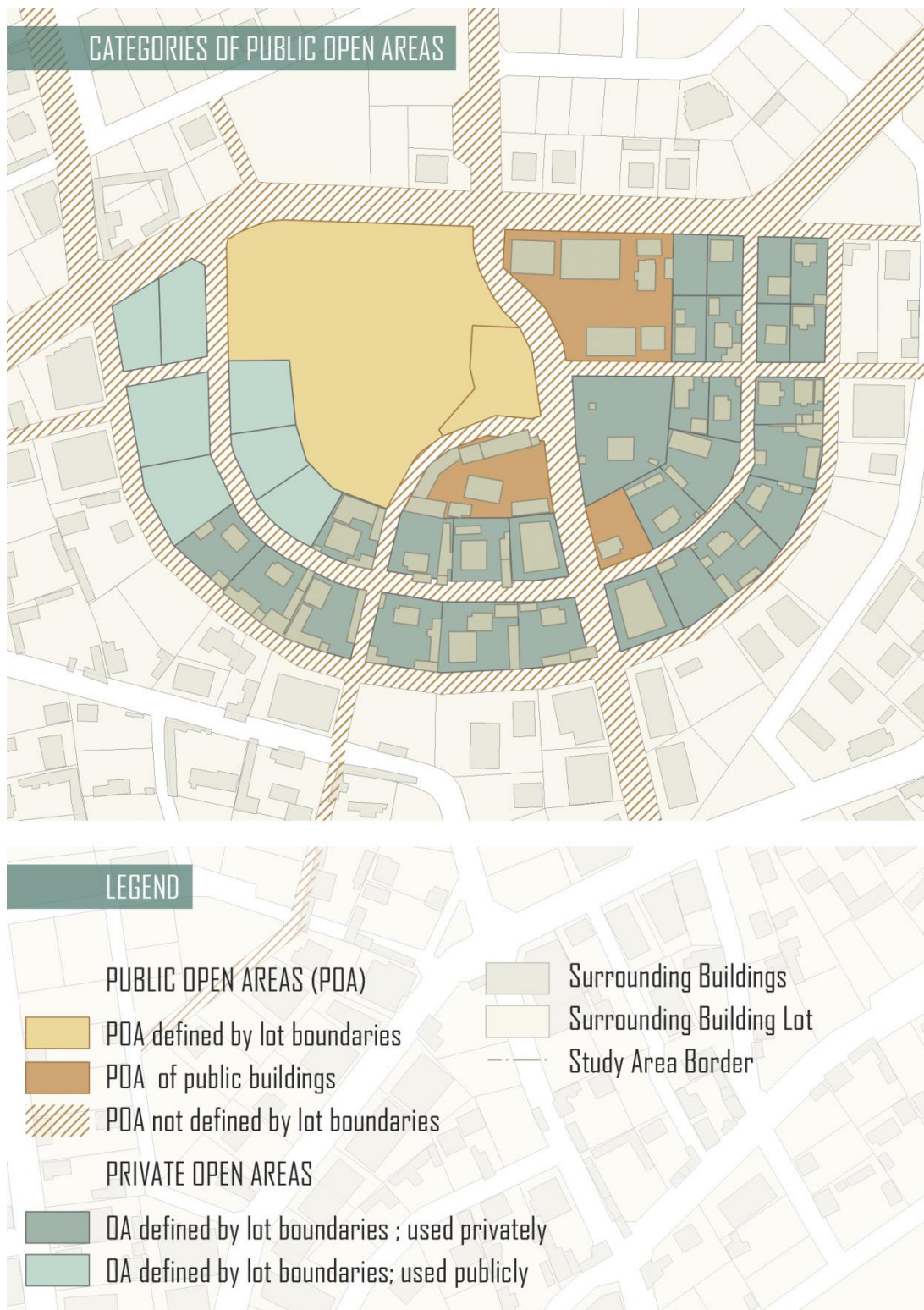
3.3.3.2. Open Areas

Categories of Open Areas

In order to identify public and private use of the area with or without lot boundaries land is categorized through an analysis (Map 3-16). This analysis will help to understand the future uses of the area as well as the existing use.

This analysis is made according to the development plan obtained from Sincan Municipality and observations obtained by the field study. For this study, lot boundaries, uses of the lots and users of the land are taken into consideration.

According to data obtained from this analysis; use of the land is defined while considering the ownership. In the study area gardens and courtyards of dwellings are categorized as open areas defined by lot boundaries and used privately, and empty lots which are shown as private residential area in the development plan are categorized as open areas defined by lot boundaries and used publicly because they are empty. In addition to this public open area; firstly, streets are categorized as open areas not defined by lot boundaries, secondly courtyards of municipal and governmental buildings are categorized as open areas of public buildings and finally two of the empty lots shown as educational and park area are categorized as public open areas defined by lot boundaries



Map 3-16: The analysis map showing the categories of public open areas
 Source: Author

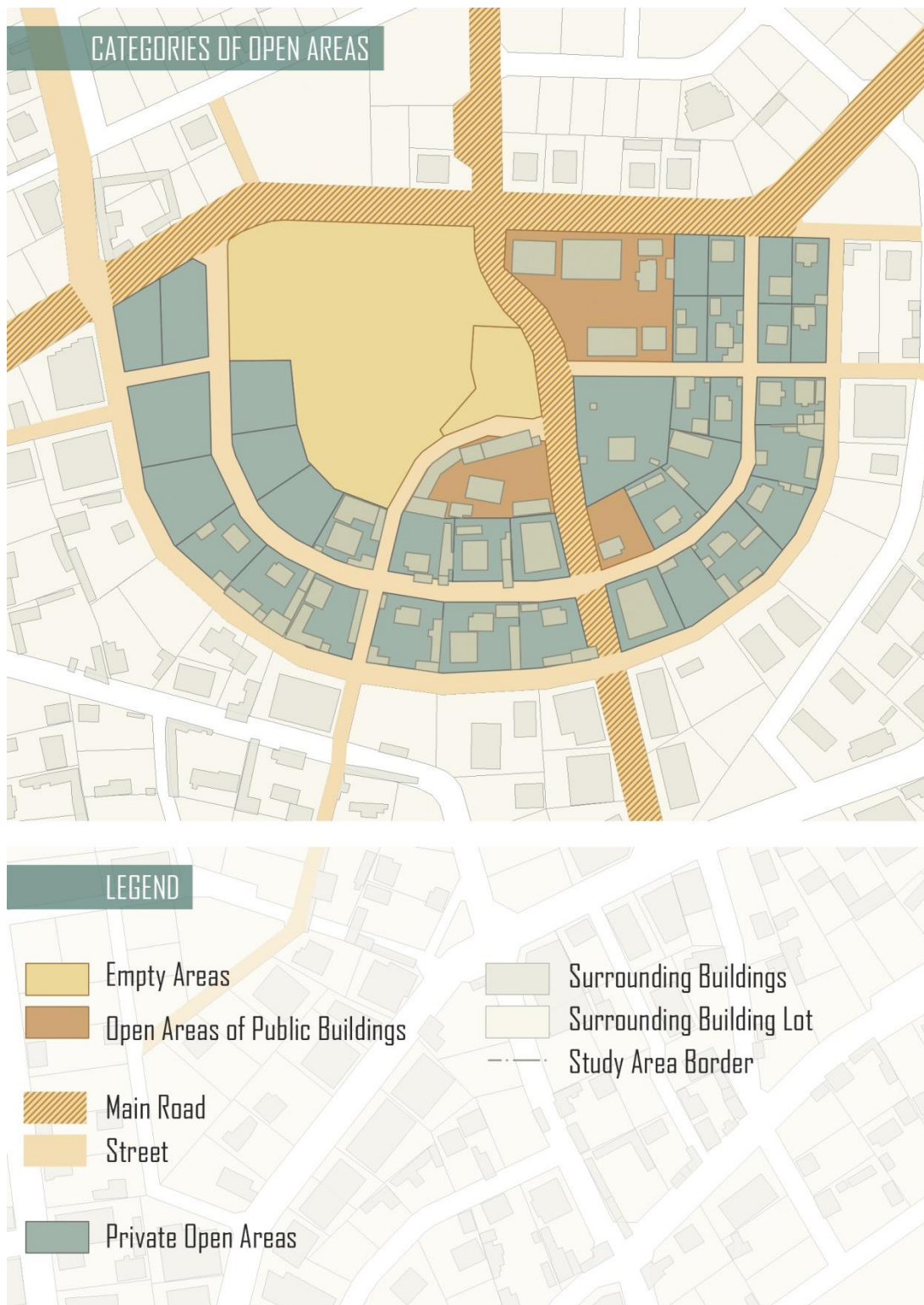
Public Open Areas

In order to understand what types of public open areas (Map 3-17) are existed in the study area to learn either they are empty or used or also how they are used an analysis is made through information obtained during the field survey.

According to observations there are two main roads and several streets connect the zone to the town and public open areas in the study area are either empty or open area of a public building.

In the study area as public space, we can only mention the courtyard of the museum and designated park area which currently not exist. Others public open areas are reserved for the use of municipal and governmental purpose.

In addition to these streets are defined in two main groups as main roads and streets. Main roads which have more density in terms of pedestrian and vehicular and also which have commercial, gastronomic and service functions on them. Streets on the other hand have less density and serves only residential purpose.



Map 3-17: The analysis map showing the categories of open areas.

Source: Author

3.3.3.3. Built Environment

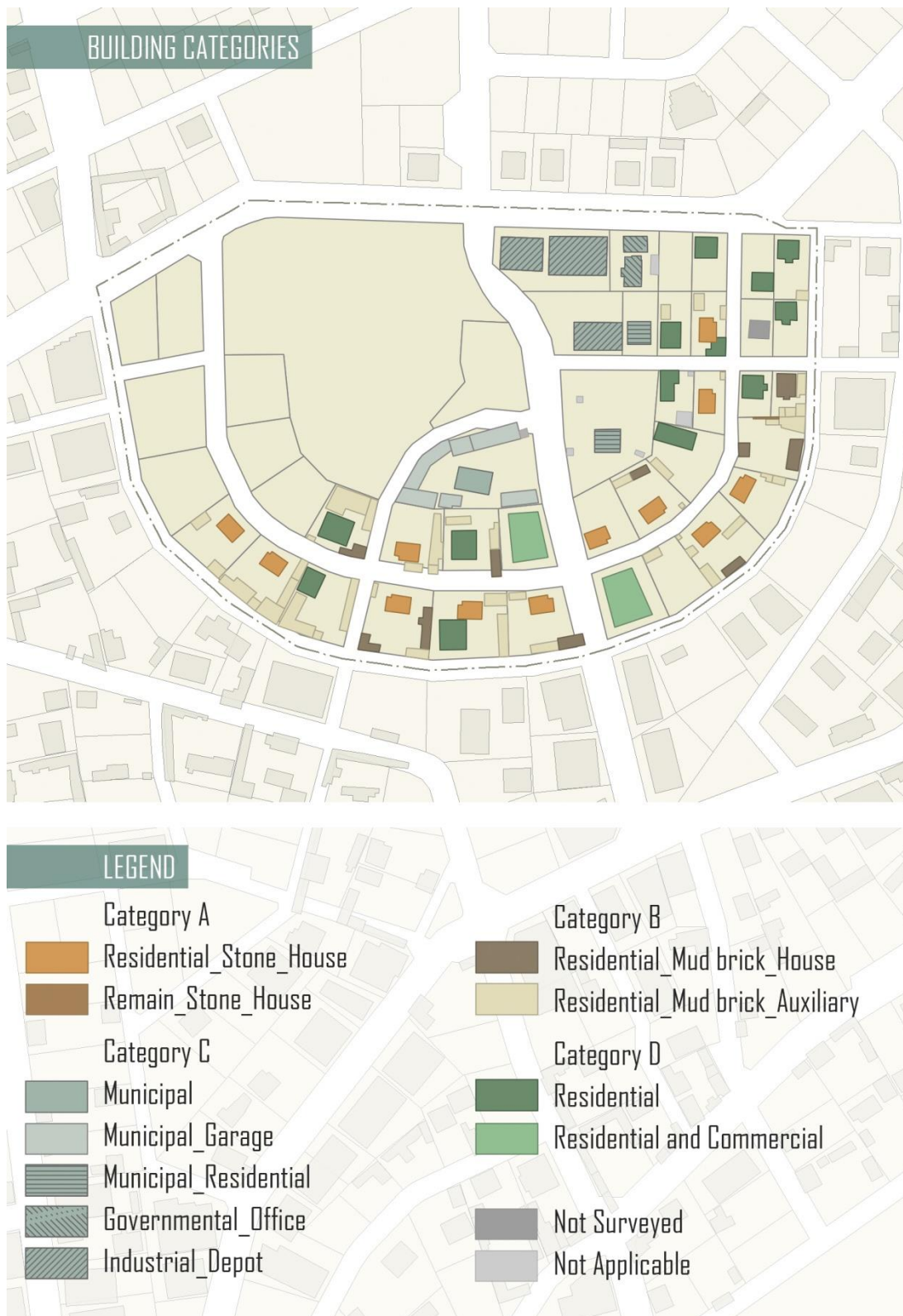
Categories of Buildings

In order to understand the changes in the settlement, buildings are analyzed according to their categories (Map 3-18) while considering their periods which also helps to reveal in which periods they are built for the determination of conservation strategies.

By categorization of buildings in accordance with some parameters that help to define periods they belong. About these parameters; first of all, their structural system, construction material and physical characteristics give information about not just their period but also their functions. According to these characteristics it can be mentioned that there are four main categories of buildings in the site such as;

- Category A: Buildings of the former village. (Stone Masonry Houses)
- Category B: Buildings from later periods of the village which are built in the courtyards of stone houses by residents. (Adobe Houses and secondary structures)
- Category C: Official buildings constructed in the village in later periods. (Former Regional Directorate Building, Buildings of the Regional Directorate of Sugar Factory)
- Category D: New buildings such as multi-story reinforced concrete buildings etc. (Reinforced concrete apartment blocks and other new dwellings)

Under these categories, in the study area it can be mentioned that residential, residential-commercial, administrative, governmental, industrial, municipal functions exist from several periods.



Map 3-18: The analysis map of building categories.
Source: Author

Current Use of Buildings

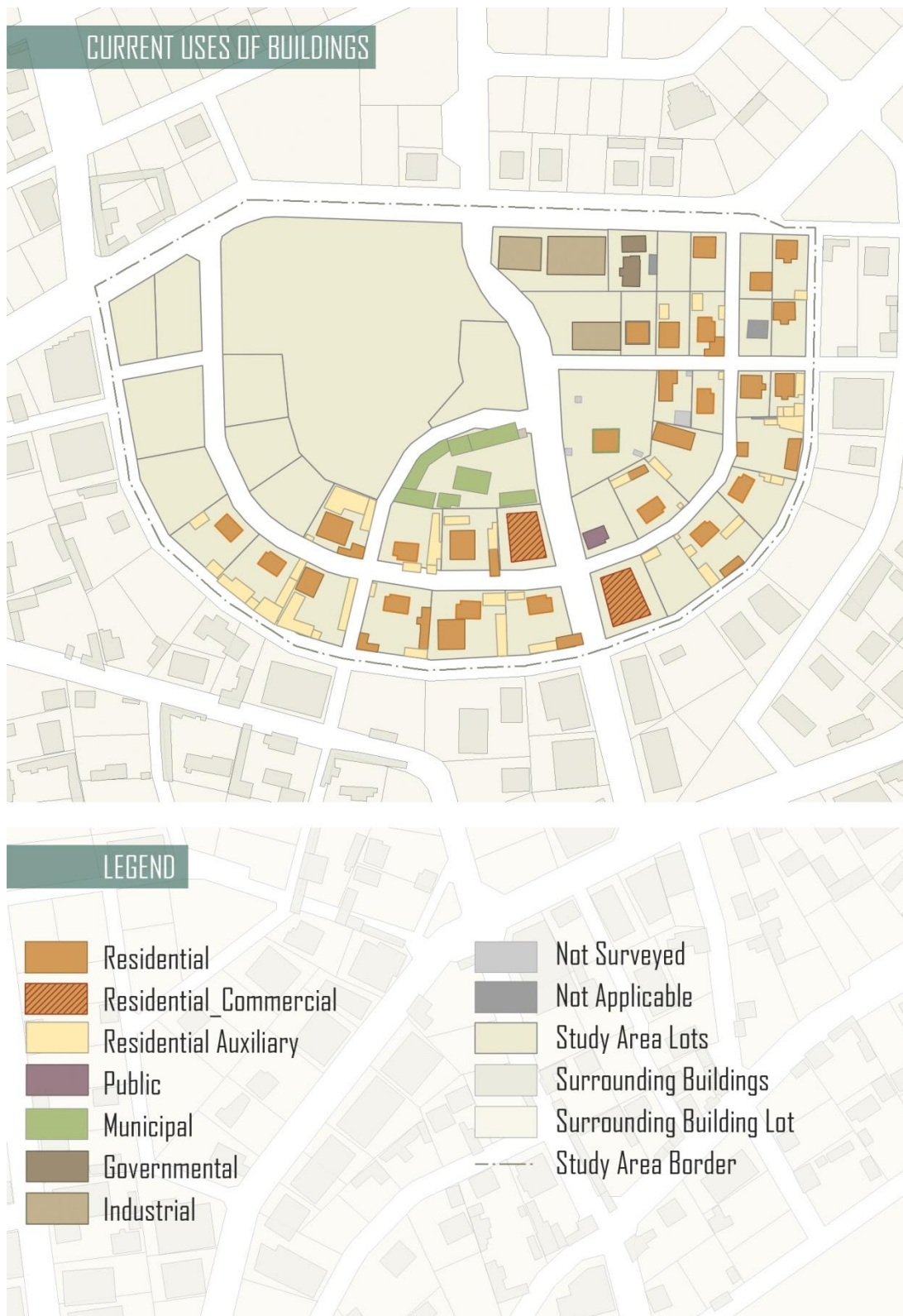
To reveal the current functions existing in the study area and also to see the change from their original functions to current ones the analysis (Map 3-19) is made.

Categorization of functions is made according to several main categories of uses and their subcategories are also indicated in the analysis. For instance, houses are studied under the category of residential and auxiliary, toilet, depot, car park, stable and other secondary service structures in their courtyards are studied as sub categories of residential.

It should be noted here that depots used by the Cooperative of Beet Cultivators are considered as industrial structures although the office of the cooperative is accepted as governmental for the scope of this analysis to better comprehend the uses in the study area.

Looking at the distribution of the functions in the study area it can be said that, mainly buildings are used in accordance with their construction purposes however some of them have new functions. For instance, the museum in the study area was a stone house of the model village which is transformed to a museum by former municipality. Another one is the office building used as Garage Directory (*Sincan Belediyesi Garaj Amirliğı*) by municipality which was former administrative building known as Regional Directory (*Nahiye Müdürlüğü*) constructed in the later periods of the village.

In the study are mainly residential, residential-commercial, public, municipal, governmental and industrial functions are exists.



Map 3-19: The analysis map showing the current use of buildings
Source: Author

Structural System and Construction Material

In order to identify the preferred construction practice and identity of buildings, to obtain information about their period of construction an analysis is made through mapping of the structural system and construction materials (Map 3-20) observed in the study area.

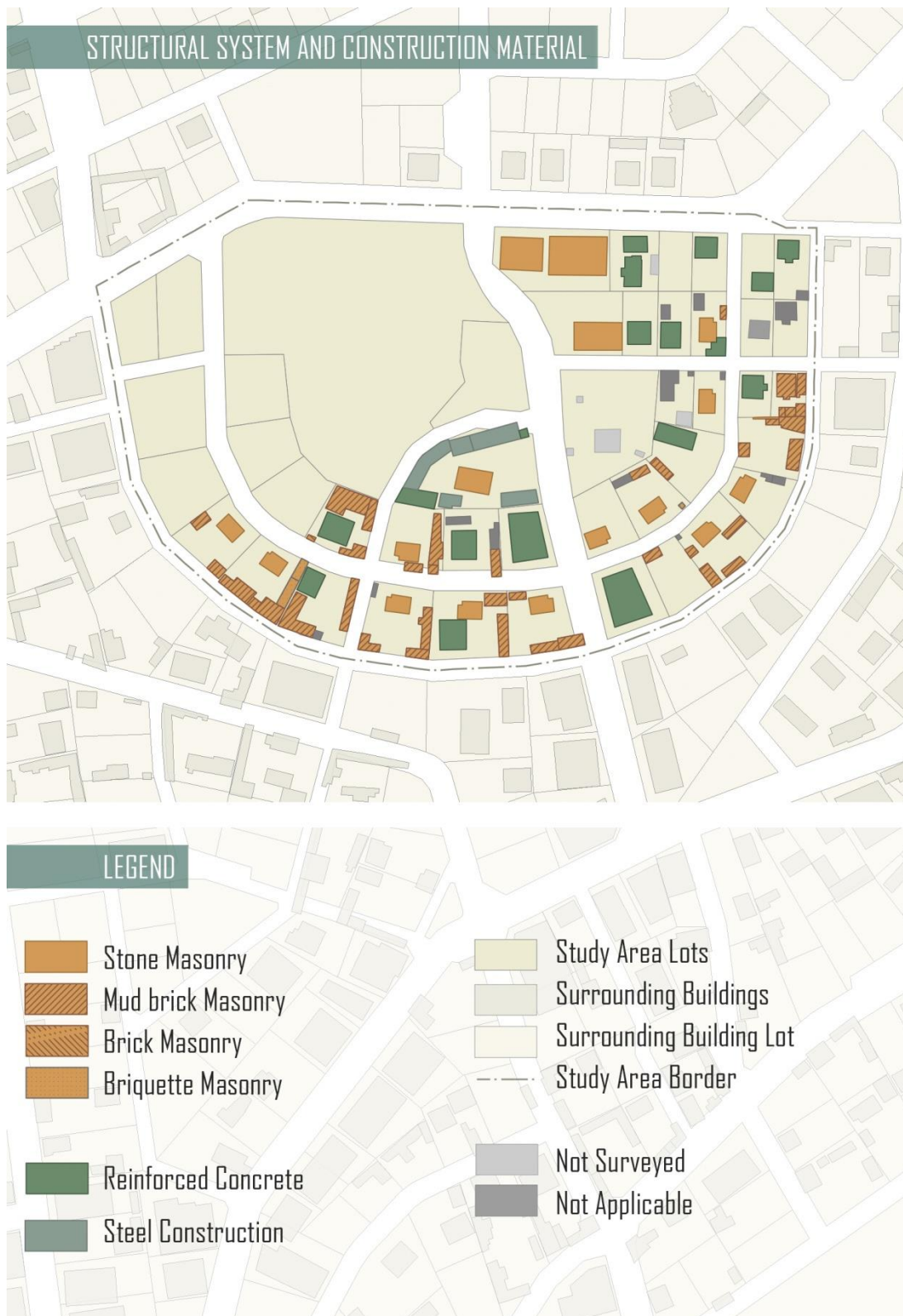
Structural systems and construction materials of buildings are determined according to the field study made with the help of exterior survey sheets. In the study area it is observed that mainly three types of structural systems are existing which are; masonry, reinforced concrete and steel constructions.

Structural systems and construction materials of buildings also indicate the period they were built. Considering masonry buildings for instance, type of construction materials such as stone, brick, mud brick and briquette, gives us information about the period. It is observed that dwellings of the first settlement are stone masonry structures and in later period's mud brick masonry structures were constructed by inhabitants when needed.

Another group of stone masonry building are public buildings built in later years which is known from the aerial photos of former years.

Reinforced concrete buildings on the other hand relatively new in the site and they are in bigger scale than other structures.

Finally garage structures of the Garage Directory of Sincan Municipality are steel constructions.



Map 3-20: The analysis map showing the structural system and construction material of buildings
Source: Author

Building Height and Number of Story

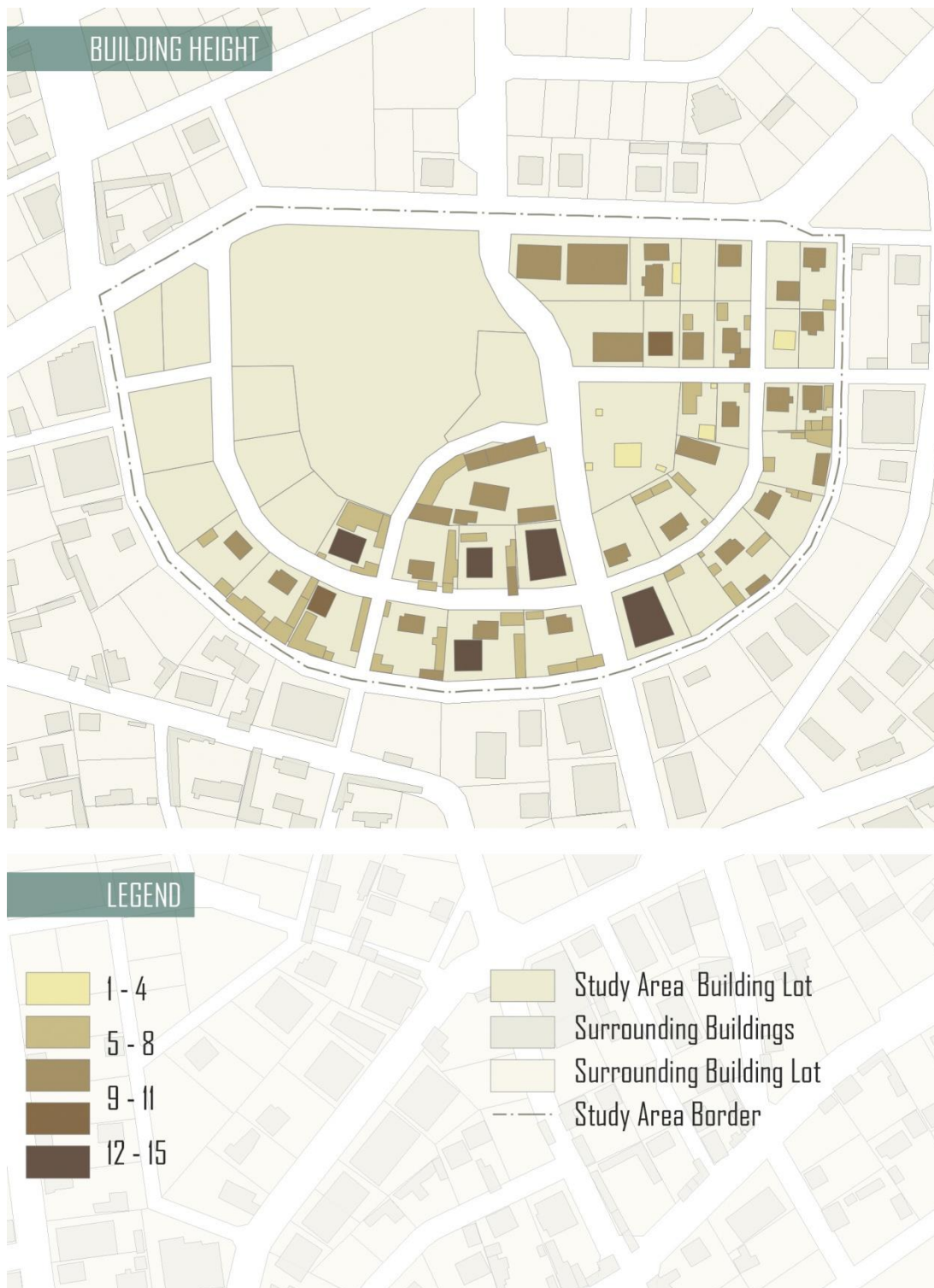
In order to understand the diversity of vertical entity existing in the study area and also to compare and see the change of the area from the first settlement to recent days, the analysis of building height (Map 3-21) and also number of stories (Map 3-22) are made.

Building heights are determined through survey sheets during the field study. According to the information obtained there are four main group of height are defined as; 2-4, 5-7, 8-11, 12-15.

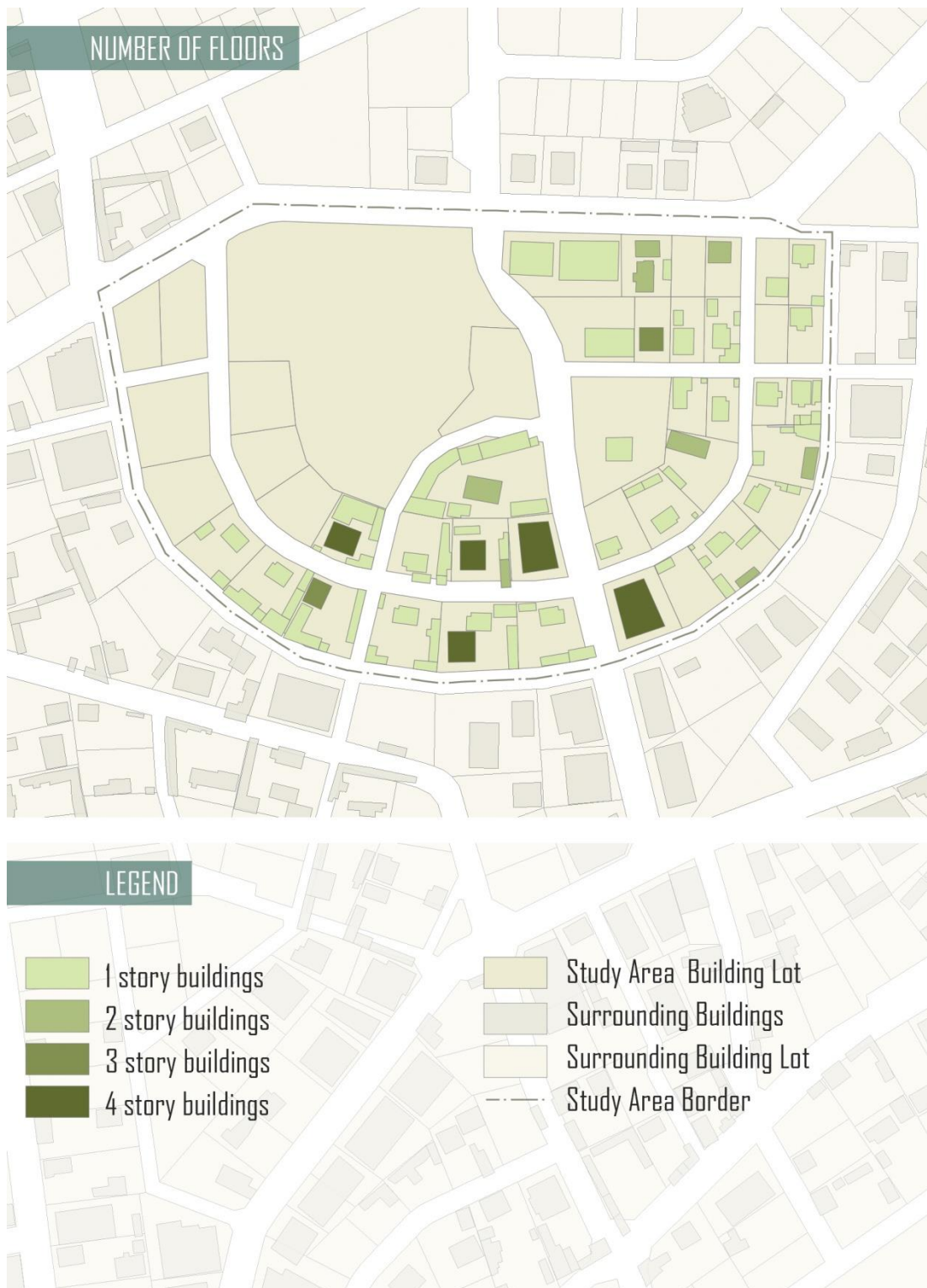
It can be mentioned about a dramatic difference between the heights of new multi-story reinforced concrete buildings and houses of former village. It should be mentioned here that there is also a difference not only in terms of heights but also scale of mass of these buildings. Therefore, about the harmony in the three dimensionality of the settlement it can be mentioned that there is an inharmonious mass relationship exist in the area.

Number of stories is determined according to the information obtained through survey sheets during the field study there are four main group are defined as 1, 2, 3, 4 story buildings.

In the study area, stone houses, mud brick houses and auxiliary structures are one story in general and some of the mud brick houses and public buildings are two stories and reinforced concrete multi-story buildings are three or four story.



Map 3-21: The analysis map showing the height of building
Source: Author



Map 3-22: The analysis map showing the number of story of buildings
 Source: Author

Remaining 12 stone house and their current conditions are documented with photos and survey sheets as mentioned (Figure 3-89-Figure 3-114).

SHE STONE HOUSE EXTERIOR	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK CONDUCTED BY : TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR : GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINOZ									
Category	residential				Block	160				
Current Use	—				Lot	41				
State of Use	in use seasonal use not in use				Door No	?				
Restored / Repaired	—				Photo No	4836 - 4881				
Number of Storey	1 kat					5035 - 5048				
Building Height	4.5m									

Structural System and Construction Material	Masonry				Timber Frame				other
	cut stone	rubble stone	brick	mud-brick	stone	brick	mud-brick	other	
	✓ x	✓	✓	✓					
	where	corner of walls	exterior walls	column base wall	interior walls				
	Finishing				Roof				
	plastered	not-plastered	paint color		type	hipped roof			
✓ x	portico	✓	wall	white	covering	mosaic tile			
mtrl	concrete		plinth		chimney	brick			
Notes	where	south elevation wall / interior walls	other		eave	timber			

Architectural Elements	Door	Window	Cornice	other
	material	frame timber	frame timber	
	profile brick	profile brick		
Notes	paint color	green	blue	

Original Mass Proportion and Organisation	1	conserved	minor changes but still legible
	2	almost conserved	changes in the mass but still legible
	3	partially conserved	changes in the mass that affect legibility
	4	not conserved	changes in the mass, not legible
	Explain		

Original Facade Proportion and Organisation	1	conserved	minor changes but still legible
	2	almost conserved	changes in the mass but still legible
	3	partially conserved	changes in the mass that affect legibility
	4	not conserved	changes in the mass, not legible
	Explain		

Conditon	1	good	no structural problem	minor material deterioration problems on finishing
	2	fair	no structural problem	surface deterioration in materials
	3	moderate	minor structural problems	material deterioration and material loss
	4	severe	severe structural problems	severe material deterioration and material loss
	5	collapsed	partially or totally collapsed	
Explain				

Checklist	Form and Mass
	addition
	removal
	alteration
	material deterioration
	structural problems
	Architectural Elements
	cornice
	window frame
	door frame
Windows	
profile type	
frame	
dimension	
opening direction	
Doors	
profile type	
frame	
dimension	
opening direction	

Figure 3-89: An exterior survey sheet filled out for the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot
Source: Prepared by the Author

<h1>LOT</h1> <p>STONE HOUSE LOTS</p>	MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SAMUTLU MODEL VILLAGE FIELD STUDY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THESIS WORK CONDUCTED BY : TUGBA KAVAK SUPERVISOR : GÜLİZ BILGIN ALTINÖZ		

Category	courtyard	Satate of Use	in use	seasonal use	not in use
Current Use	not in use	Photo No			

Built Parts of the Lot													
No	Function		Structural System	Construction Material	Finishing	Roof		floor height	Sanitary Condition				Condition
	original	current				type	mtrl.		electricity	water	ventilation	space adequacy	
1	unknown	collapsed	masonry	mudbrick	mud plaster	hipped	marble	3 m					S
2	"	"	masonry	"		"	"	3 m					S
3	entrance	"	just a roof			"	"	3 m					S
4	unknown	"	masonry	"		"	earth	2 m					S

Elements of the Lot									
Courtyard Wall	original	later addition	date of addition	structural system	material	coping	finishing	paint	height
	demolished								
Notes									
Other Elements									

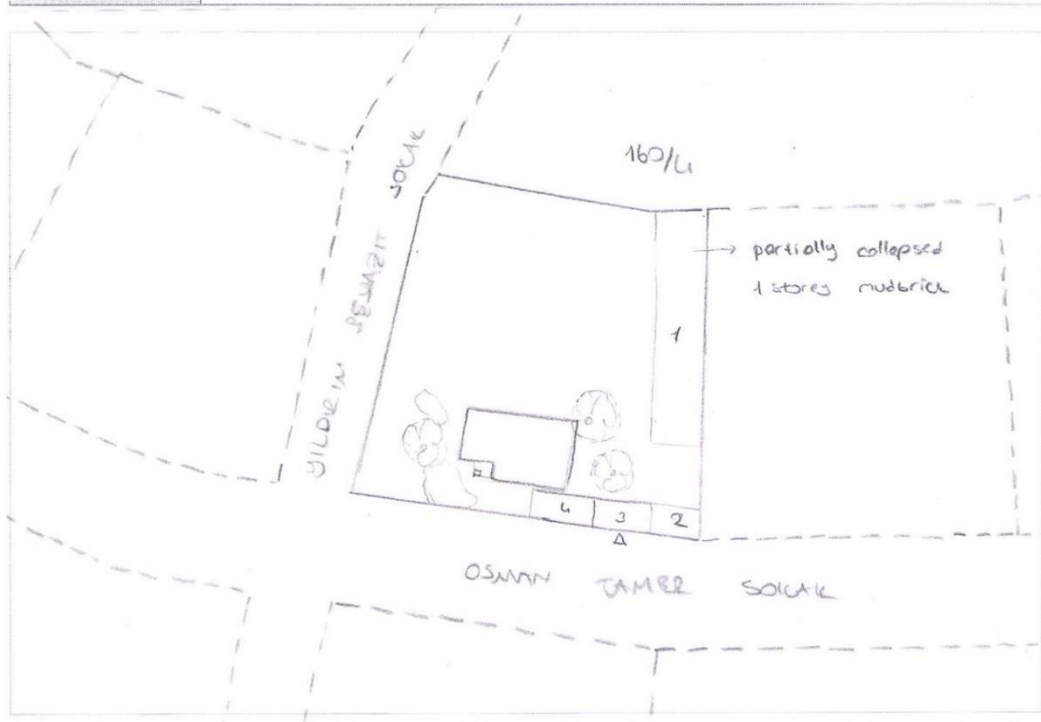


Figure 3-90: A lot survey sheet filled out for the Stone House located on 160 Block/4 Lot
Source: Prepared by the Author

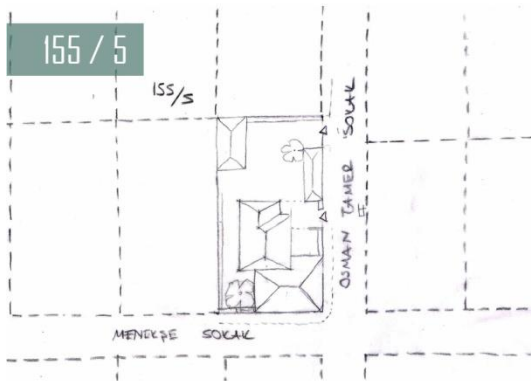


Figure 3-91: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 155 block / 5 lot.
Source: Author

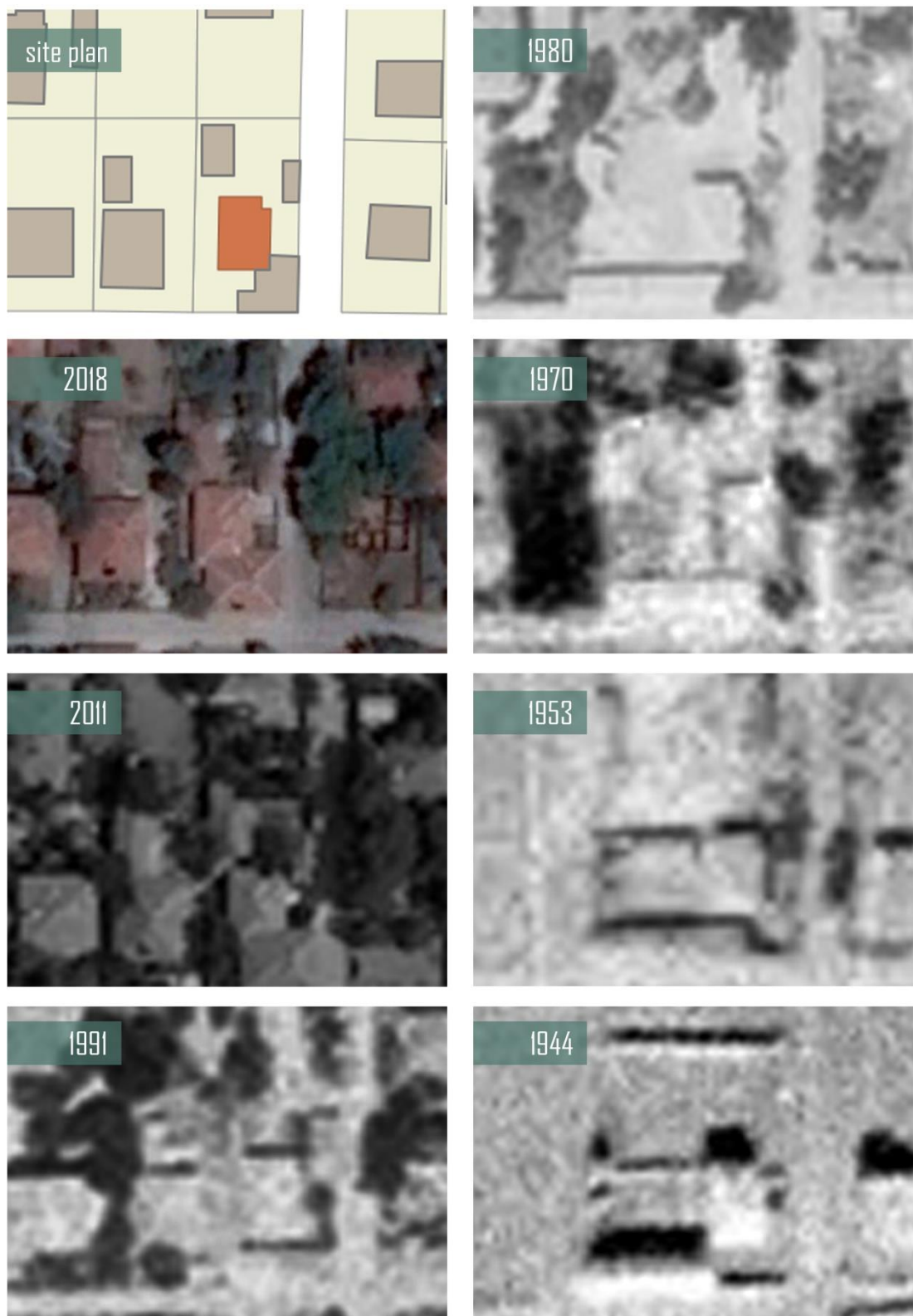


Figure 3-92: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 155 block / 5 lot, from different years.

Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)

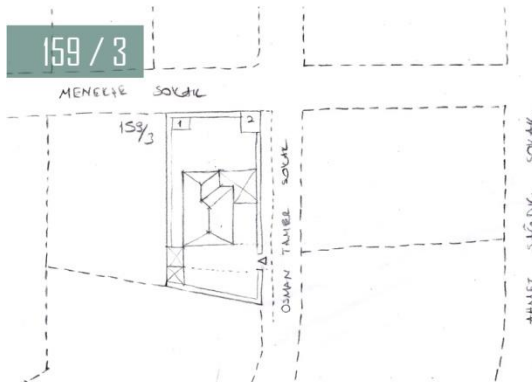
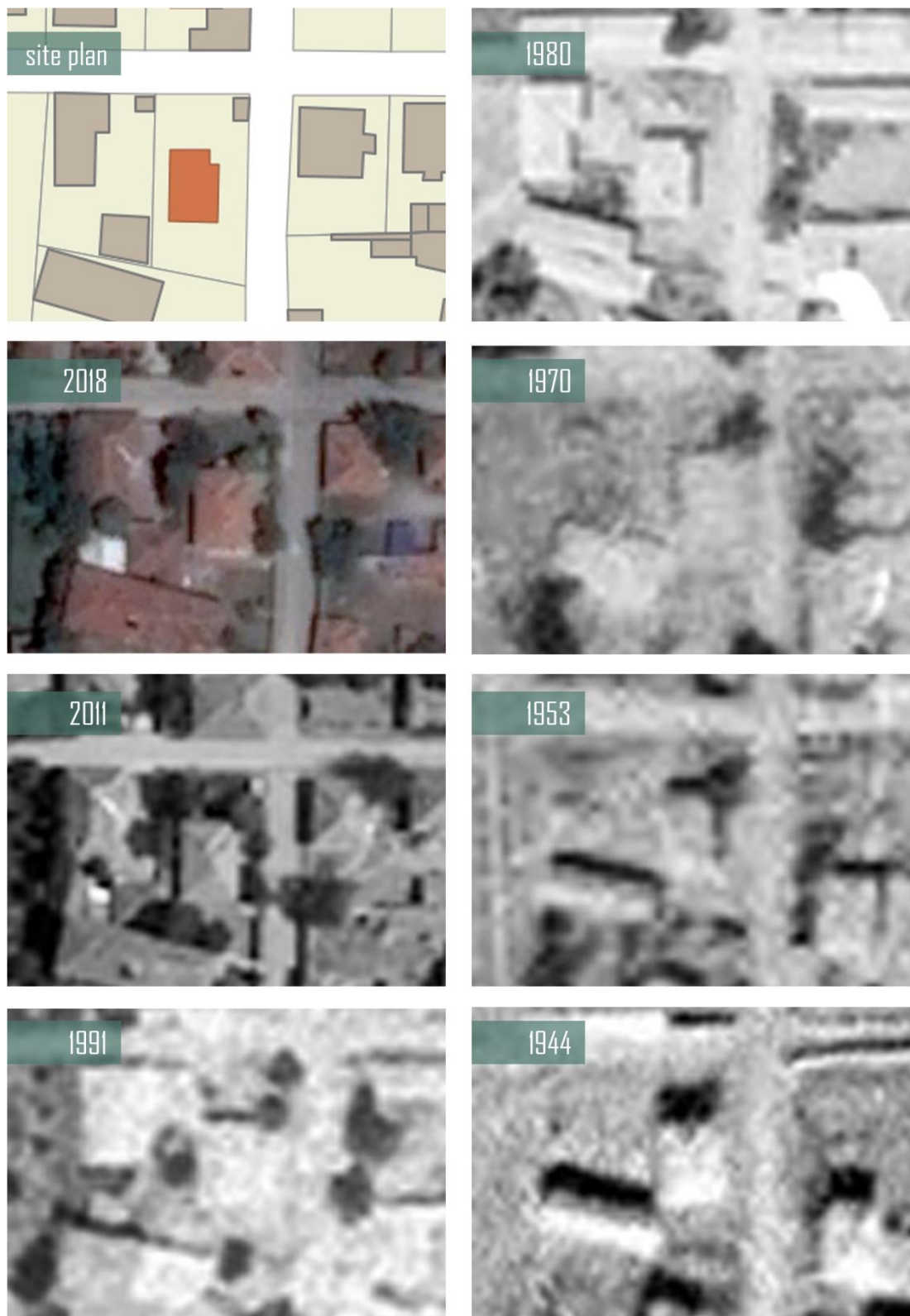


Figure 3-93: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 159 block / 3 lot.
Source: Author



*Figure 3-94: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 159 block / 3 lot, from different years.
Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)*

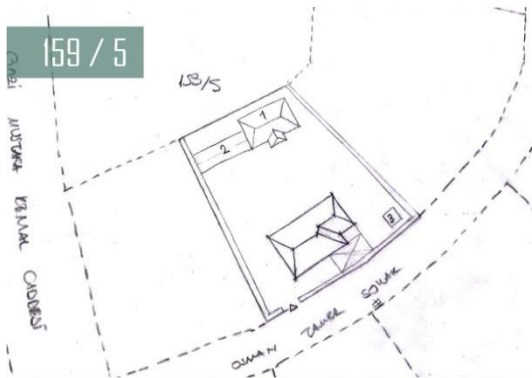


Figure 3-95: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 159 block / 5 lot.
Source: Author

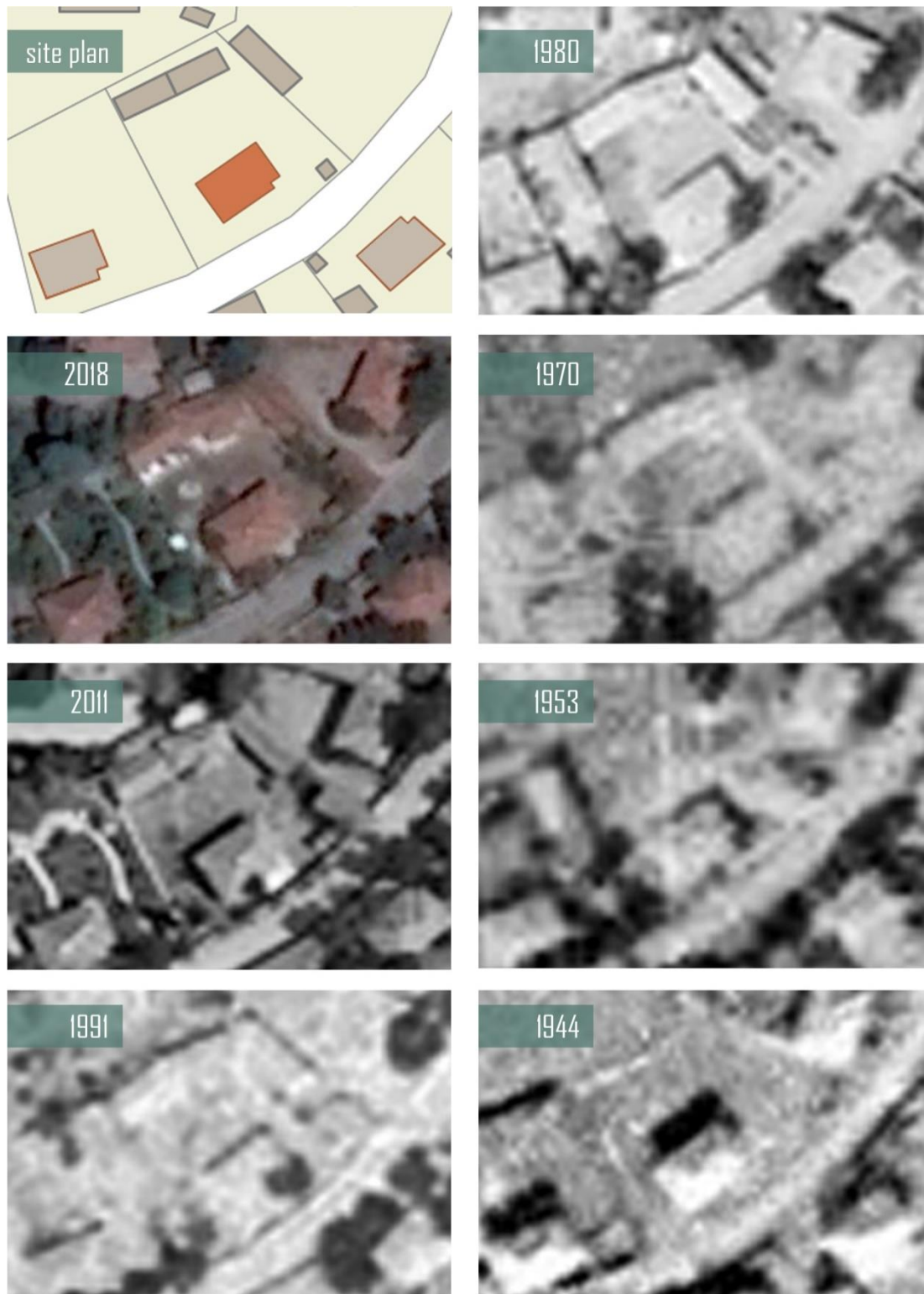


Figure 3-96: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 159 block / 5 lot, from different years.
Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)



Figure 3-97: Photos of the house located on 159 block / 6 lot.
Source: Author

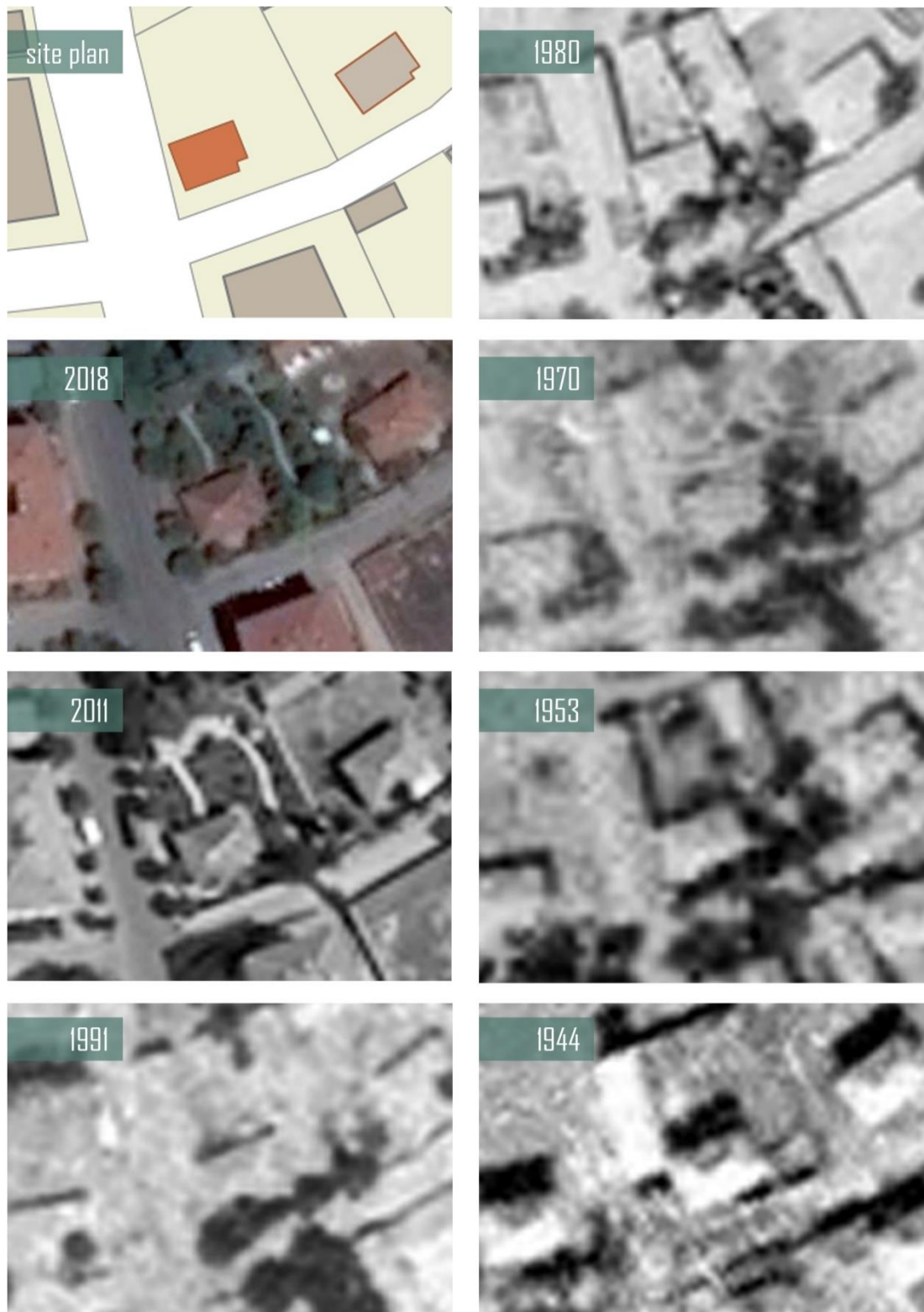


Figure 3-98: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 159 block / 6 lot, from different years.
Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)

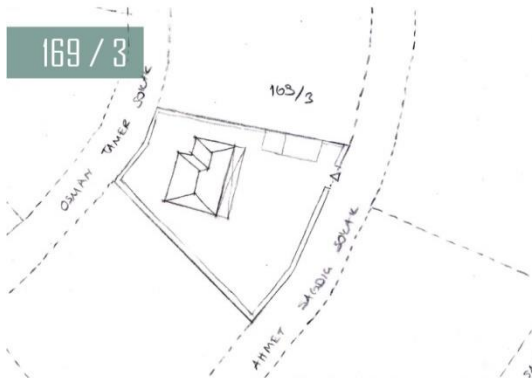


Figure 3-99: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 169 block / 3 lot.
Source: Author

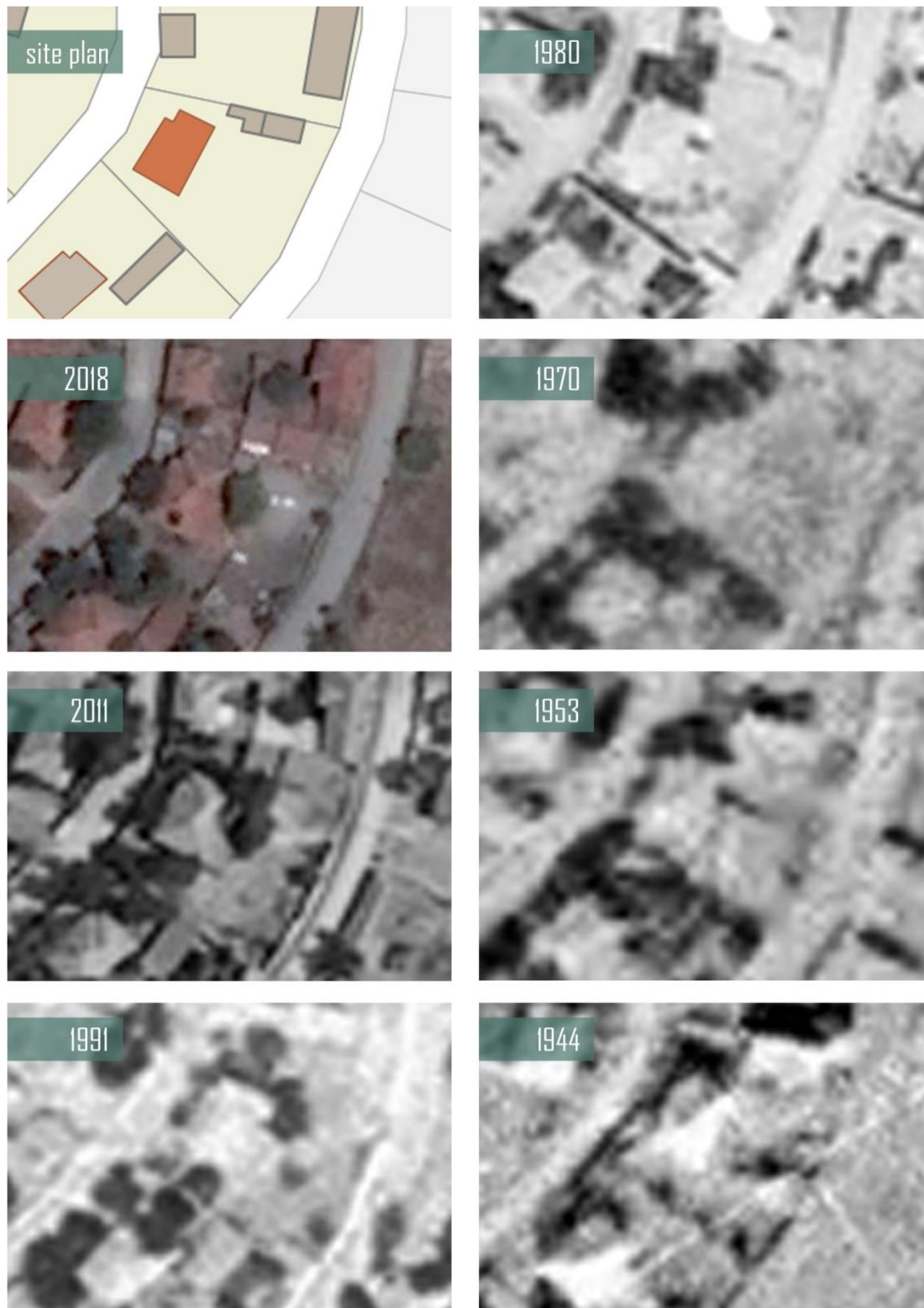


Figure 3-100: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 169 block / 3 lot, from different years.
Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)

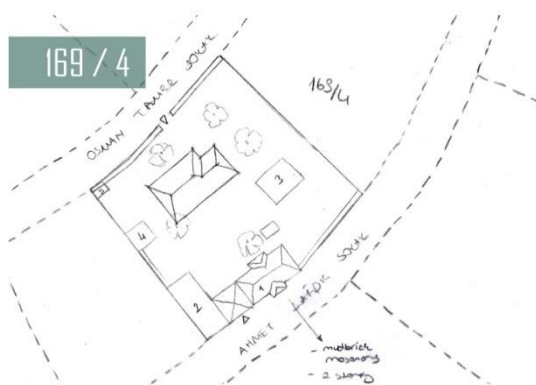


Figure 3-101: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 169 block / 4 lot.
 Source: Author

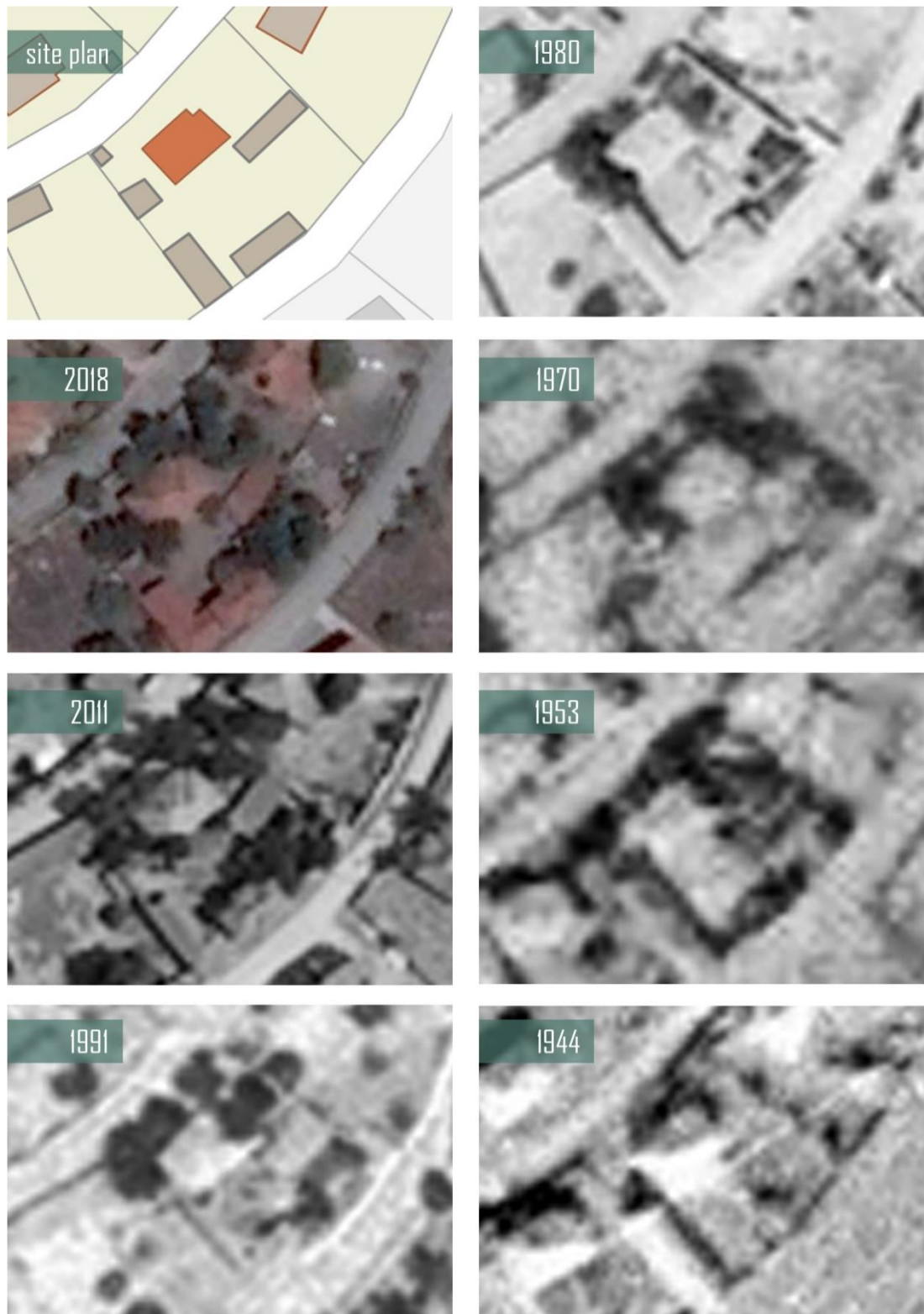


Figure 3-102: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 169 block / 4 lot, from different years.
Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)



Figure 3-103: Additional photos of the house located on 169 block / 4 lot.
Source: Author



Figure 3-104: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 161 block / 1 lot.
Source: Author



Figure 3-105: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 161 block / 1 lot, from different years.
 Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)

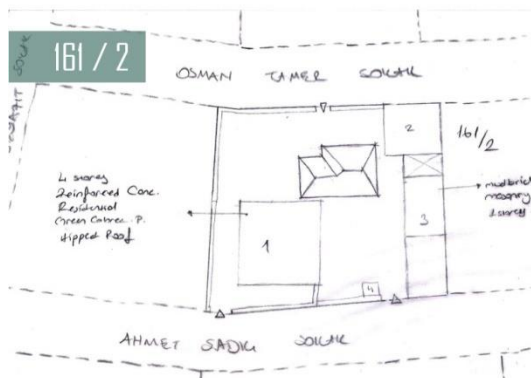


Figure 3-106: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 161 block / 2 lot.
Source: Author

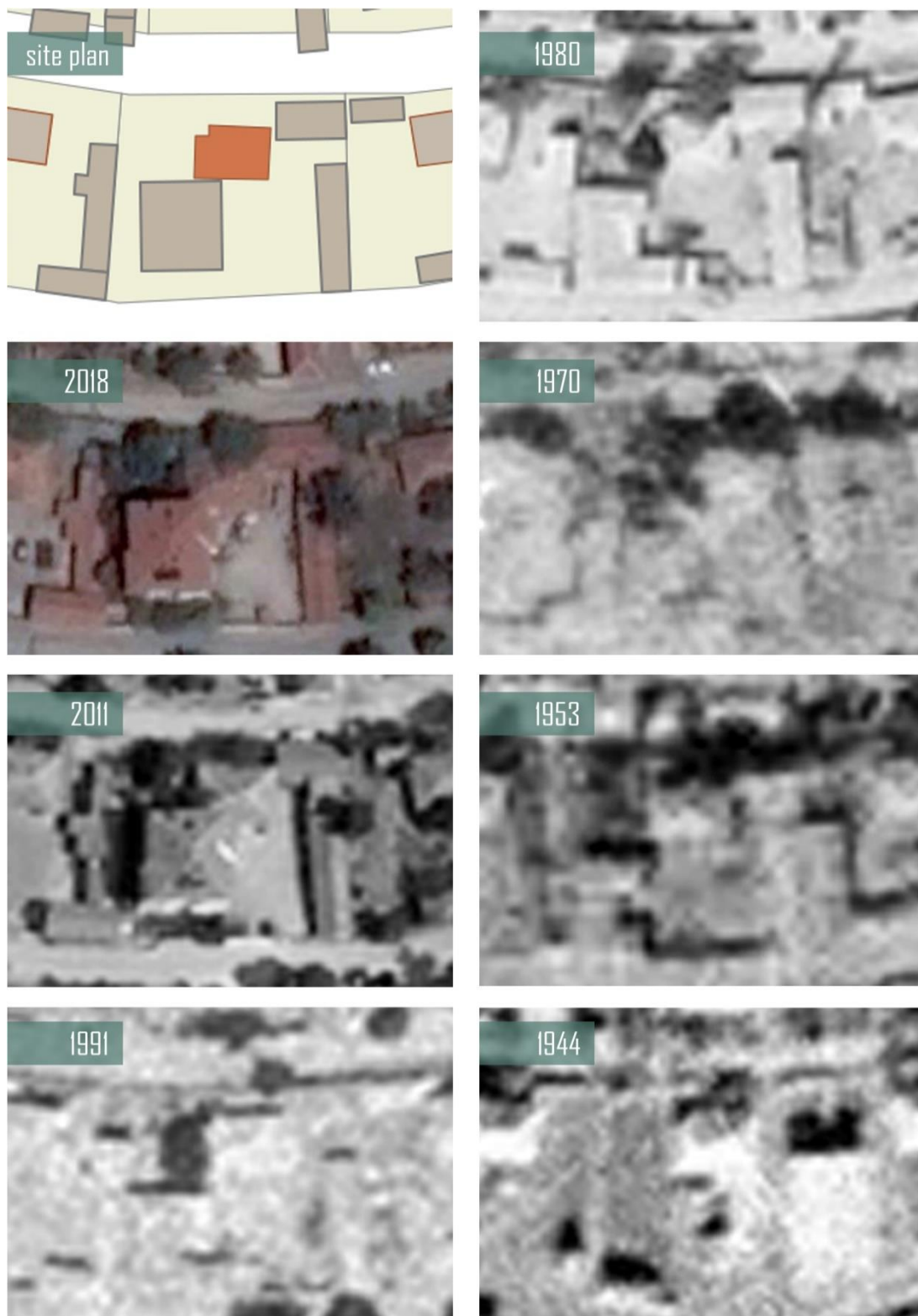


Figure 3-107: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 161 block / 2 lot, from different years.
 Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)

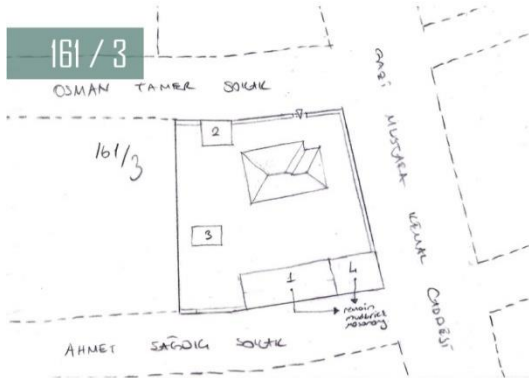


Figure 3-108: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 161 block / 3 lot.
Source: Author

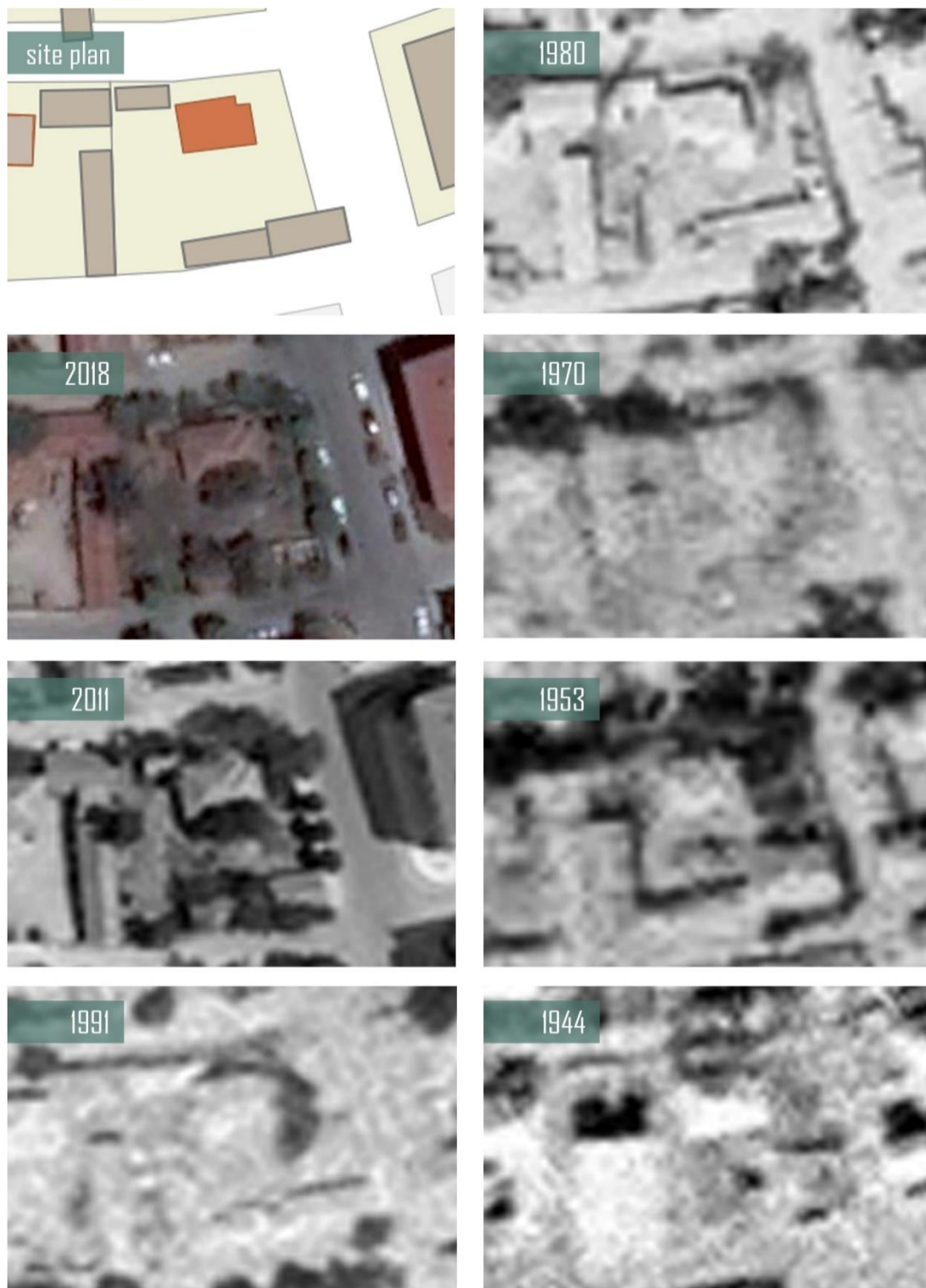


Figure 3-109: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 161 block / 3 lot, from different years.

Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)



Figure 3-110: Additional photos of the house located on 161 block / 3 lot
Source: Author

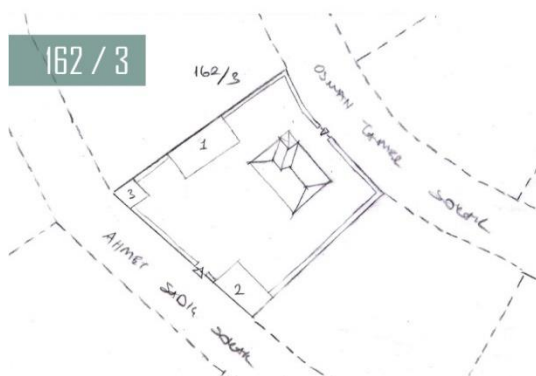


Figure 3-111: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 162 block / 3 lot.
Source: Author



Figure 3-112: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 162 block / 3 lot, from different years.

Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)



Figure 3-113: Drawing of the site plan and photos of the house located on 162 block / 4 lot.
Source: Author

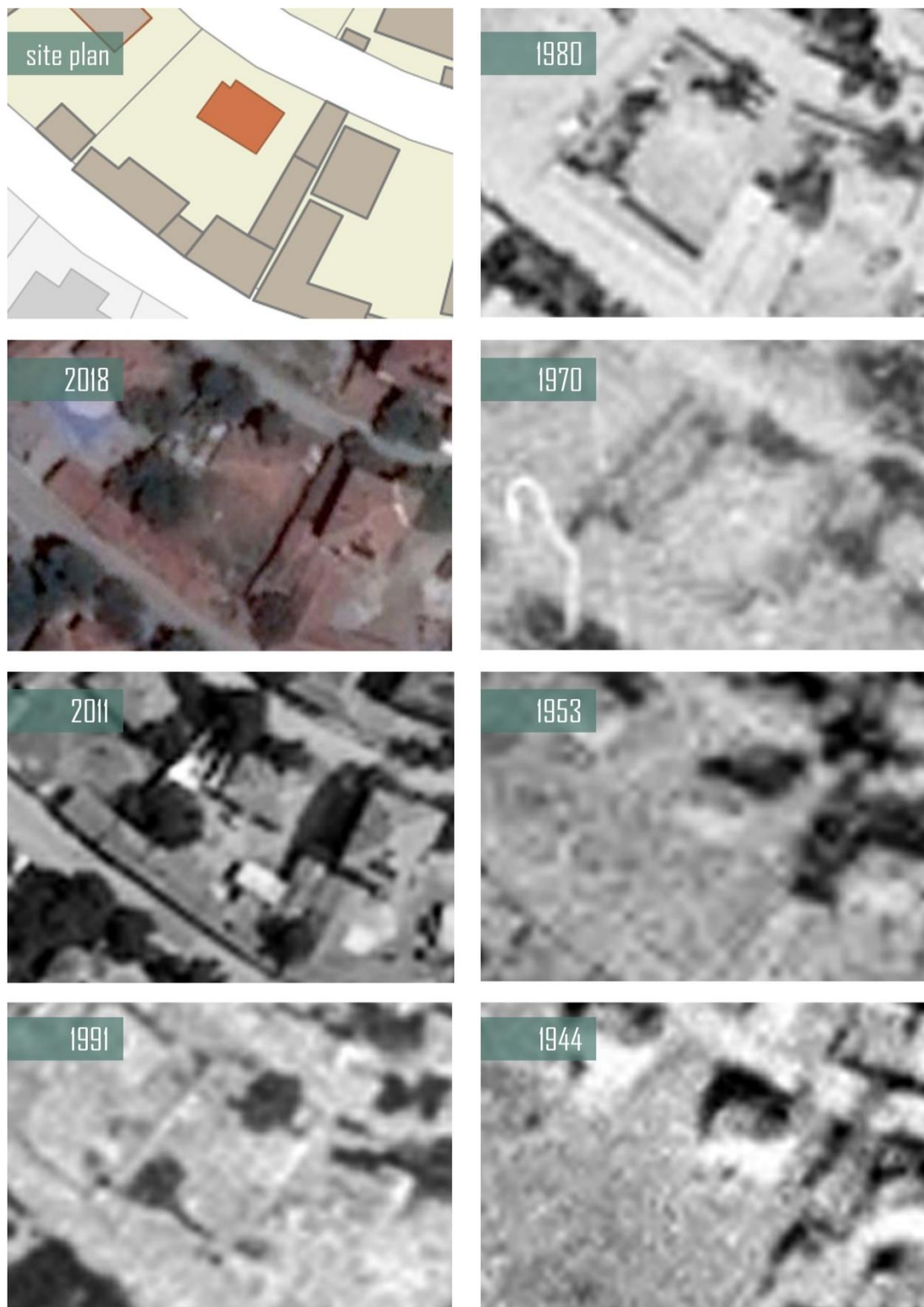


Figure 3-114: Site plan and aerial images of the house located on 162 block / 4 lot, from different years.
Source: Author / Google earth / Aerial images (obtained from General Directorate of Mapping)

After the establishment of the village, additional residential buildings (Figure 3-115) were built in the courtyards of stone houses due to the needs of families. These dwellings are generally one- or two-story mud brick masonry structures. These mud brick houses can be differentiated with their distinctive cantilever part which defines entrance porch or sometimes balcony and became a second building identity. It can be said that this situation is resulted in due to the common construction practices in the region being adobe masonry and construction materials being more economical and accessible. These dwellings are either built due to the needs of more space for growing families or as locals mentioned due to the fact that stone houses couldn't be heated properly because of the lack of coal. It is possible to mention the seasonal use of stone houses and adobe houses because stone houses are cooler in the summer and adobe houses are warmer in winter.



Figure 3-115: Images of mud brick masonry dwellings in the courtyards of stone houses.
Source: Author

3.4. Future Projections for the Region

In the 2023 development plan, prepared by Metropolitan Municipality in 2006, Ankara is examined mainly in six regions as; Central, Western, South-West, Southern, Eastern, Northern Planning Regions. In the scope of this development plan, planning regions are examined about their socio-economic and socio-demographic characteristics such as population, labor force, housing texture, approved plans and capacities, number of buildings, their states and densities. According to this analysis, interventions for these regions are developed and action plans are determined.

The south-west planning region (Figure 3-116), which most important changes took place since 80's, comprise of the area along Eskişehir Highway including some parts of Çankaya, Yenimahalle and Gölbaşı counties towards Temelli (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006, p. 512).

South-West Planning Region is one of the most speculative zones consisting several university campuses; ODTÜ, Hacettepe University, Başkent University, Çankaya University and major residential zones, important green areas; Atatürk Forest Farm (*Atatürk Orman Çiftliği*) and beside the peripheral road agricultural fields continue their existence (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006, p. 570).

In the southwest planning region, capacities created with former approved plans indicate a very high population increase. Unlike other planning areas, this planning region doesn't contain squatter settlements and doesn't have any rehabilitation plan. It is thought that these higher capacities which are formed by former plans of various types and scales should be taken under control. (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006, p. 575)

Temelli which is at the end of this development corridor is subjected to a rapid change due to dense housing and industrial activities. In spite of its population assignments, Temelli is still perceived with its rural characteristic (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006, pp. 570-571).

The 1/5000 scale development plan is prepared by Temelli Municipality in 2000 that covers an area of approximately 9675 hectares in total. According to this development plan population of 713,200 people are projected in 6674 ha gross housing area. Main areas of use of the approved plan are; 209 ha part 'Residential Area', 6465 ha part 'Development Housing Area', 3000 ha part is classified as external usage area such as industrial, urban service, light green area etc. In the planning area, there is a total of 4000 hectares residential areas have development and subdivision plans (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006, p. 577).

In the scope of 2023 development plan, this plan of Temelli is evaluated in terms of its strengths, weaknesses and opportunities and also strategies are developed accordingly.

Strengths:

-According to this analysis, 4000 hectares area being ready to construction is seen as strength of the plan.

Weaknesses:

-With the Temelli-Malıköy environmental plan anticipating population of 221,500 for Temelli region exceeds three times by the existing approved plans which cause an inconsistency between the upper scale plan and the subscale plans.

-Difficulty of the municipality to create green areas due to the lack of financial means as a result of the creation of a fragmented green system in the development housing areas

-Insufficiencies in the planning of transportation system and spatial organization

Opportunities

-The possibility of increasing the population projection of Temelli, due to the housing needs as a result of employment opportunities created by the industrial zone in the region proposed by the 1/25000 Ankara Master Plan.

Strategies

- A gradual transportation system will be planned
- Integration of fragmented green spaces while preserving stream beds
- Physical organization will be made to provide well-organized block-based housing, instead of plot organization (built-sell) system.
- Density of the plan will be clarified as 100 km/ha in non-residential areas and 100-80 km/ha in development areas. Housing provisions should be arranged according to the anticipated population of 400,000. (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006, p. 578)

Components of the planning region are classified as:

- Urban Settled Areas (*Kentsel Yerleşik Alanlar*) KY
- Urban Development Areas (*Kentsel Gelişme Alanları*) KG
- Central Work Areas (*Merkezi İş Alanları*) M
- Urban Labor Areas (*Kentsel Çalışma Alanları*) KÇ
- Focuses (*Odaklar*) OD
- Semi-Rural Areas (*Yarı Kırsal Alanlar*) KR
- Conservation Areas/Tourism (*Koruma Alanları / Turizm*) KT
- Green and Open Area Systems (*Yeşil ve Açık Alan Sistemleri*) YS

When we look at the planning strategies of south-west corridor (Figure 3-116), it can be seen that components of our study area examined as;

- Temelli as a Focus,
- Malıköy-Alcı OSB region as an Urban Labor Area,
- Alagöz as Conservation and Tourism Area,
- Sakarya Havzası as Green and Open Area.

Temelli (as a Focus)

In this plan which anticipates a population of 350.000, Temelli is seen as a focus point which will be enriched with hybrid uses. Components related with the Independence

War planned to be in use for creating recreational potentials in the site. Residential density on the other hand will be planned to be defined in a relation with work areas and dense and widespread housing tissue proposed by the previous plan will be reduced. (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006, pp. 584-585)

There is another proposal mentioned in the report, which is a Disneyland Project. Ironically solution of all urban problems in Ankara is seen as an entertainment park more precisely a ‘Disneyland’.

Malıköy-Alcı Organized Industrial District (as an Urban Labor Area)

Several strategies are also developed in the plan for the organized industrial zones in Malıköy- Alcı region which are like;

- Surrounding land outside the industrial zone will be treated as areas would be transformed to an industrial in case of necessity.
- It is mentioned that while organizing an industrial zone in the site; main stream of Ankara, Sakarya Havzası and agricultural fields will be protected against an environmental pollution.
- The use of railway for transportation of goods will be encouraged. (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006, p. 584)

In the report of Metropolitan Municipality about socio-demographic characteristics of Ankara, Temelli is considered as one of the focus zones of the anticipations for the year of 2023. It is mentioned that in these zones industrial employments will be increase while sustainability of the tendency of concentration of agricultural functions will be provided. In this way Municipality anticipate that in these focus zones development indicators will increase (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006)

Alagöz (as Conservation and Tourism Area)

Alagöz Military Headquarter Museum is seen as a value of our country and planned to be transformed to a touristic attraction point. It is planned that the museum will be related within a theme park to Martyrdom (Şehitlik) which will be constructed on the north side of the highway (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006, p. 585).

Sakarya Havzası as Green and Open Area

Sakarya Havzası (Basin of Sakarya) is approached as open and green area to conserve against any kind of threats such as ; pressure for transforming to a residential or an industrial zone and risk of pollution due to industrial production. (Nazım İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, 2006, p. 585)

Looking at all these planning determinations and strategies; it can be mentioned that the region will be transformed into an industrial and residential area.

The acknowledgement of the Sakarya Havzası and the Alagöz Museum as cultural values, which are associated with the War of Independence, is a positive approach. However not mentioning Bacıköy or Samutlu Village as cultural values is an important shortcoming. In the plan future of the lake and the recreation area is also not mentioned.

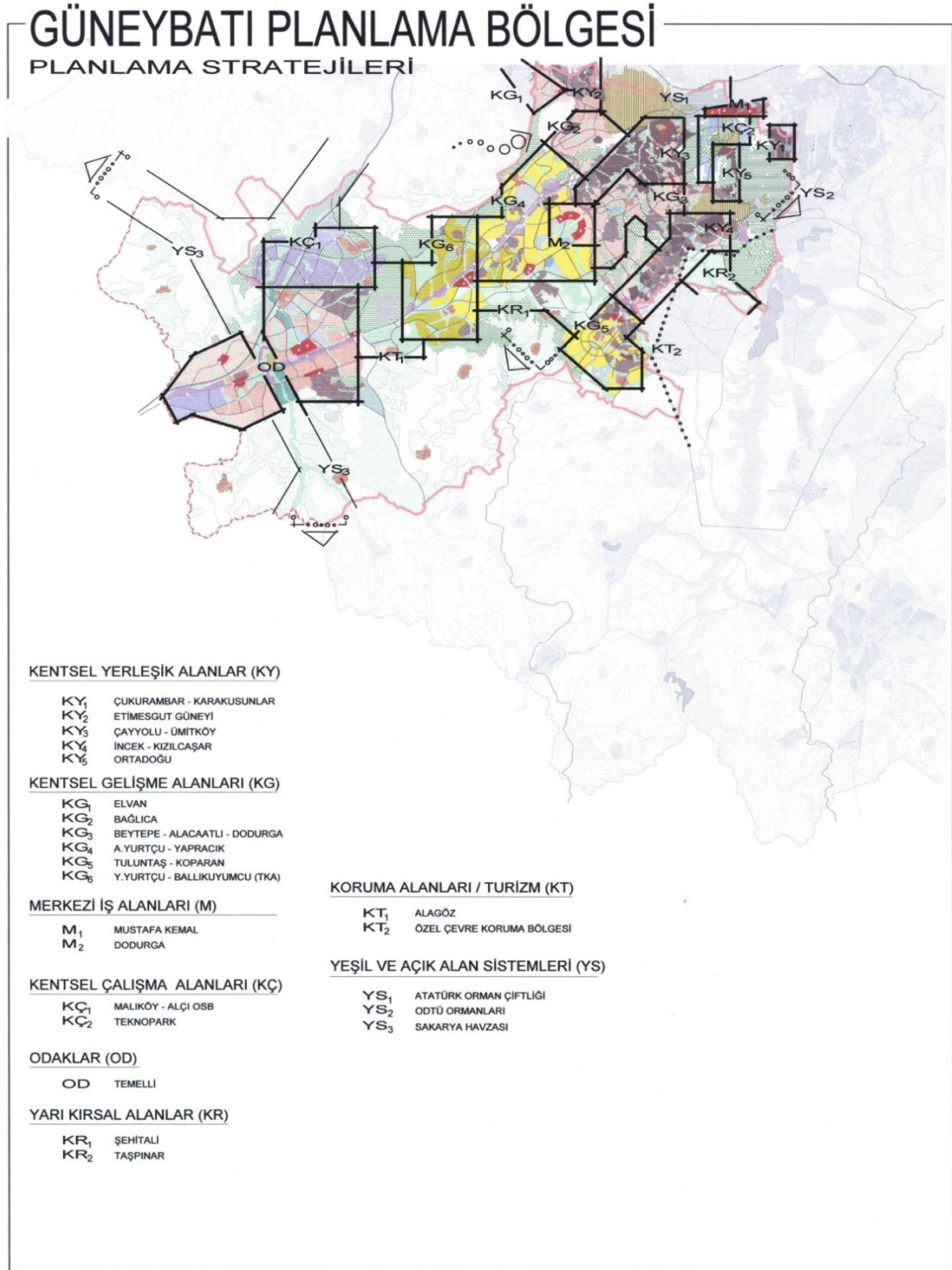


Figure 3-116: South-West Planning Region

Source: Report of 2023 development plan by metropolitan municipality, p: 587

CHAPTER 4

ASSESSING SAMUTLU AS A MODERN RURAL HERITAGE PLACE AND PROPOSALS FOR ITS CONSERVATION

In this chapter, in the light of information mentioned in previous chapters, the settlement will be evaluated as a modern rural heritage place and the conservation approach will be discussed in this context. Before making any proposal about the future of the settlement, its initial and transformed characteristics are evaluated.

As the flow of the process is shown in the diagram (Table 4-1), firstly what values makes this place significant are determined according to the properties of the settlement. Then forces and challenges affecting these values and threatening the integrity of them are defined and discussed. Finally, according to this evaluation fundamental principles and actions accordingly are determined.

Table 4-1: *The diagram showing the process starting with the assessment of the significance to determination of actions*

Source: Author



4.1. Assessing the Cultural Significance of Samutlu as a Heritage Place

In the light of information, obtained values indigenous to this particular settlement will be determined. Several characteristics that make the place significant in various aspects will be highlighted and values will be discussed accordingly. These values are mainly related with its **surrounding physical context**, with its **settlement tissue and architectural properties** and with its **social context**.

Values Related with its Surrounding Physical Context;

The historical, natural and rural context of the surrounding bears significant values affecting the identity of the place and enriching the contextual relations.

The region, where the settlement is located in, is related with several **historical context** from ancient civilizations to Republican Period. Therefore, this historical context of the region is important to mention while defining the significance of the settlement.

Traces of ancient settlements in the region which some of them are included in the inventory and some waiting to be discovered are important values to relate with while defining the identity of the place. They are evidences of the multi-layered contextual existence in the region to take in the consideration.

In the region, known to host ancient settlements, there is a **historic settlement** from Ottoman Period which also have a Seljukian past that survived to the present day including registered and restored entities.

In addition, places such as Alagöz and Malıköy which are **associated with the War of Independence** and registered to the inventory and restored as museums today and also Sakarya Basin which is the last front of the war are also important entities in the region.

Taking part in the region that has hosted many historical settlements and events enriches the context of the settlement. Therefore, it can be mentioned that the region is an important **memory place** and has an important **historical value**.

Agricultural landscape and the lake with its recreational area around it are important entities having values in **natural context** as well as others. **Temelli Lake**, near the settlement, and its surroundings can be mentioned as an important **recreational value**. Besides, it can be said that the lake, which is an important part of the settlement as a source of income in certain periods, still carries **economic** and **resource value** today. The lake is the commonly used and known entity related with the settlement by visitors as well as the locals. It offers an important potential as a connection point.

Rural settlements and **agricultural land** existing in the surrounding are conserved values as reflecting the continuing rural character and identity that the region have. Continuation of rural settlements thus the identity around can be evaluated as **rural** and **social** values. In addition, the rural production activities bear important rural, **economic** and **resource** values.

About the values related with the surrounding, an **integrity** can be mentioned in relation with the conserved historical, natural and rural context together.

Values Related with the Settlement Tissue and Architectural Properties

This settlement, which can be considered as a **reflection of the modernization ideal of the newly established Republic** in the rural area, has an important **document value** since it reflects the vision of the period it was established in. It is an important example of the approaches towards rural areas of the Early Republican Period, which became a reality with practice.

Being an important part of the recent past and standing as an evidence of a certain time period and exhibits its characteristics, the settlement also has **historical value**.

The settlement belonging to a **transitional period**, is also a **representative of the change** in the built environment such as; change in residential architecture, change in planning etc. as well as the change in social structure which makes it an important document that reached today.

It is evident that entities of this period need to be evaluated beyond their age value because it belongs to a more recent past. However, the fact that it belongs to a time that we define as a period with its unique characteristics shows that it should be

considered in terms of age value. In addition to that, certain characteristics of the settlement are no longer used in residential rural architecture today makes them more critical to conserve. Although the Early Republican Period defined with different intervals in different contexts, it is certain that it has own characteristics that distinguish it from the later periods.

Being one of the first planned rural settlement in the modern period in this extent, it is possible that this experience leads the way through this period of transition. Although it is a continuity of the tradition of establishment of immigrant settlements, it is one of the first examples of this experience that has a different dimension due to the period it was established in. It can be said that it has **rareness value** as it is one of the few rural settlements established according to a plan.

The settlement can also be evaluated with its **rareness value** in terms of its being one of the planned immigrant villages that **survived recent times** while preserving its components among all the others from this experience.

The settlement, as **a planning experience in the search for an ideal rural settlement**, with its planning approach and architectural characteristics has an **educational value**.

The settlement is the **only** recorded and mentioned planned settlement in the Early Republican Period with **a circular layout**. Therefore, with its semi-circular settlement layout it has **rarity**, maybe even **uniqueness values**.

Layout of the settlement with its **semi-circular form**, circular streets and single-story stone houses within courtyards still visible within the tissue of the today's town. The fact that **the layout is still legible** can also make the place significant as a **document**.

The association of this layout with the crescent and star of the flag by the inhabitants can also be interpreted as a **symbol** as something commonly narrated.

With the holistic planning approach, considering the arrangement of houses, courtyards, roads, public buildings, etc., the initial plan layout can be also evaluated with its **environmental value**.

It is understood that the stone houses that designed with distinctive architectural characteristics specifically for this settlement have certain **architectural and technological values**. Architectural characteristics such as spatial organization of the plan, construction technique and chose of material of these stone houses represents the **effort of disengagement from the past** and creating something new. In this respect this example distinct from others experienced in the same period.

The architectural features of the buildings which can be accepted as experimental in a sense should be considered when defining their values. Possibly being the first example of the **use of cement as a new material in rural residential architecture** and the **existence of details differentiating from the local architecture**, architectural and technical values can be mentioned for the houses.

In addition, details in the plan schemes distinguish the houses from traditional ones. Houses are designed with a more modern approach when compared with the common practice of the period in terms of spatial organization and functions included. Dwellings should be evaluated with these experimental features considering the vision, necessities and conditions of the period rather than the success or failure of their designs. To clarify, it can be said that the **inclusion of the toilet function in the plan scheme** of the houses and the connection of the toilet to a well in the courtyard is an application for providing modern living conditions as well as being an example for future applications for shaping the daily habits in the rural. It is of course debatable how much this is taken as an example and used in the surrounding tissue.

In addition, **flexibility in the plan layout** of houses that enables residents to arrange spaces in the houses as they want in following years can also be considered as a modern approach while mentioning the architectural value of houses.

These characteristic properties of stone houses can still be legible so it can be mentioned an **authenticity value** in terms of preserving their original features. The fact that some of the houses still in use and others can be used **use / functional value** can also be mentioned. A number of houses survived today, and they enable to understand the initial characteristics and **still constitute a tissue together**. Some of these houses are still in use so continuity can be ensured by this.

The fact that the continuation of these characteristics and reaching recent times together an **integrity** value can be mentioned. The settlements preserve its rural characteristics in some extent, so its **rural identity** can be sustained and passed to next generations. It also gained an **urban identity** which should be turned into an advantage due to many opportunities that a connected urbanized area offers. Therefore, it can be mentioned that the settlement bears the rural and urban values together.

Values Related with its Social Context;

Unlike the common experience in many rural areas this particular settlement didn't lose its population, since it is transformed to a town scale settlement which offers facilities and job opportunities. In addition to that, families of first settlers either continue to live in or still connected with the place which can be interpreted as the initial identity still continue rather than loss of population. This **continuing connection of inhabitants to the place** can be evaluated as **social value**.

Immigrant identity still continues in the place and commemorated via annual gatherings organized by the Association of Temelli Balkan Immigrants. Considering this **immigrant identity** of the settlement that still continue today an **identity value** can be mentioned. The fact that there is an awareness regarding the story of the migration and first settlement is important for sustaining the identity of the place. The connection of settlement with migration can relate with **historical, associative and symbolic values**.

Although today families don't live in stone houses, many of them are still preserved almost as a memory place. People once have desire to improve their settlement can still take more active roles in any decision about their hometown. The lifestyle and daily habits are transformed in time under certain effects however, the rural identity, habits, way of living can still be observed among locals. Rural production is still part of the place identity. This can be evaluated as rural value and also economic and resource value as well.

4.2. Problems and Challenges towards the Conservation of the Settlement

There are certain forces affecting this settlement and causing various challenges about sustainability and conservation of this place. The main challenge regarding the conservation of this settlement is about recognition and conservation of modern and modest entities as cultural properties. Furthermore, changes over time happened in many aspects caused many challenges for preservation of the integrity of this settlement. Therefore, in the scope of this thesis, problems, challenges and causing forces will be discussed in this manner and main challenges threatening certain values of this settlement will be determined.

4.2.1. Conservation of Modern and Modest (Rural) Heritage as a Challenge

The place is very **modest** in its architectural characteristics by being both a **modern** and a **rural** settlement. For this reason, it can be said that its conservation is more challenging when compared to a monumental entity belonging to ancient times. So, there are various obstacles when defining these entities as cultural heritage.

As a **modern rural landscape**, conservation of this settlement is related with several contexts. From an international perspective, it is related with the **conservation of 20th century architectural and cultural heritage**. In the national context, it belongs to a period that is defined as the **Early Republican Period** which is a part of the 20th century. Besides, it is also related with the **conservation of rural landscapes**.

Regarding modest entities in rural areas which have cultural significance, existence of a certain level of recognition can be mentioned.⁵⁵ Even though, heritage of this period consists of mostly modest works due to the architectural characteristics of the modern movement, when it comes to the preservation of the works of this period, it can be seen that small-scale, mostly residential buildings and rural settlements still remain in the background.

⁵⁵ Regarding modest entities; a definition made in the Venice Charter. Modest entities belonging rural contexts which are witnessed to an important development or historic event are also acknowledged as cultural heritage by this definition. In addition, the issue is mentioned in the European Charter of the Architectural Heritage in 1975; emphasizing that not only the monuments but also minor entities should be evaluated as cultural heritage.

Modern heritage should be evaluated according to their whole context as a memory place rather than only focusing their architectural properties and the modest examples of this heritage should also be considered in this respect.⁵⁶ This century's heritage should be understood with all its diversity and preservation of it should not only consist of a few important works.⁵⁷ It is important to comprehend the 20th century heritage as works formed under the influence of international notions that integrated into the socio-cultural context of each place. (ICOMOS Seminar on 20th century Heritage, 1995).

There are certain challenges in country scale encountered about the conservation of 20th century heritage or Republican Period as referred in national context. First of all, **lack of legislative regulations specific to this period**; is one of the critical problems when it comes to preserve these period entities for the future. It makes the entity vulnerable to any kind of alteration and even demolition. Although in legal regulations there is no obstacle to register entities belonging to this period, an unclear and narrow definition⁵⁸ limits and makes difficult the valuation of them.

Due to their modest architectural style these entities are open to risk of bold interventions and in general they are not defined as qualitative. Therefore, there is a **need for definition of distinctive conservation principles and strategies**. Their architectural characteristic as well as the vision behind the design, should be evaluated well and a proper valuation developed accordingly.

⁵⁶ (ICOMOS Seminar on 20th century Heritage, 1995, General Recommendations, Item 1,3)

⁵⁷ For further mention related with this issue see; (Montreal Action Plan), (Bumbaru, 2001)

⁵⁸ Korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür ve tabiat varlıkları şunlardır:

- a) Korunması gerekli tabiat varlıkları ile 19 uncu yüzyıl sonuna kadar yapılmış taşınmazlar,
- b) Belirlenen tarihten sonra yapılmış olup önem ve özellikleri bakımından Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığınca korunmalarında gerek görülen taşınmazlar,
- c) Sit alanı içinde bulunan taşınmaz kültür varlıkları,
- d) Milli tarihimizdeki önlemleri sebebiyle zaman kavramı ve tescil söz konusu olmaksızın Millî Mücadele ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluşunda büyük tarihi olaylara sahne olmuş binalar ve tespit edilecek alanlar ile Mustafa Kemal Atatürk tarafından kullanılmış evler.

Ancak, Koruma Kurullarınca mimari, tarihi, estetik, arkeolojik ve diğer önem ve özellikleri bakımından korunması gerekli bulunmadığı karar altına alınan taşınmazlar, korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı sayılmazlar. (The Law of Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties, No: 2863, Section:2, Article:6)

Another main problem is about **internalization of Early Republican Period entities as cultural heritage** by all actors. Acceptance of these entities as values by not only academics but also in a governmental, administrative level and by public is very critical for their existence. Buildings and settlements belonging this period **need for better recognition and value assessment** to bring them into future as documents of a specific period.

To sum up; it can be mentioned that there is a countrywide problem regarding the conservation of modern period architectural entities; which are mainly;

- lack of legislative regulations specific to this period
- need for definition of distinctive conservation principals and strategies
- internalization of the early republican heritage by all actors
- acceptance of republican period entities as values
- need for a recognition and value assessment.

Besides being modern being a rural landscape is important to consider in terms of the conservation of the settlement. Although the issue is now well recognized and certain actions are taken in various contexts, conservation of rural landscapes still has its own challenges. Rural areas should be defined as heritage places regardless their being traditional or transformed under the influence of modernization and also regardless their being modest or exceptional.⁵⁹

Rural landscapes are generally formed with traditional ways. Planned rural settlements of the modern period on the other hand differ from the usual experience. A planned rural settlement is an organized built environment according to visions of a central upper power. However rural environment is in constant change according to necessities of the rural life. These settlements are transformed by their users according to their needs and a new environment by means of the adaptation of people to the place is created. Therefore, with its nature a modern planned rural settlement reaching today should be evaluated differently from any other rural context in terms of its conservation.

⁵⁹ (ICOMOS-IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage, 2017, Principles, Definitions)

In this respect although various definitions observed in several documents can be applied to ‘modern planned rural settlements’, a specific definition and a clear terminology is not encountered in any international document regarding conservation of cultural heritage.

4.2.2. Change as a Challenge

Changes in time, in different scales, affected socio-cultural, economic and physical components of the settlement and it is now under the risk of losing its identity and physical entity. In this part forces and challenges in terms of the sustainability and conservation of this settlement will be discussed.

4.2.2.1. Forces of the Change

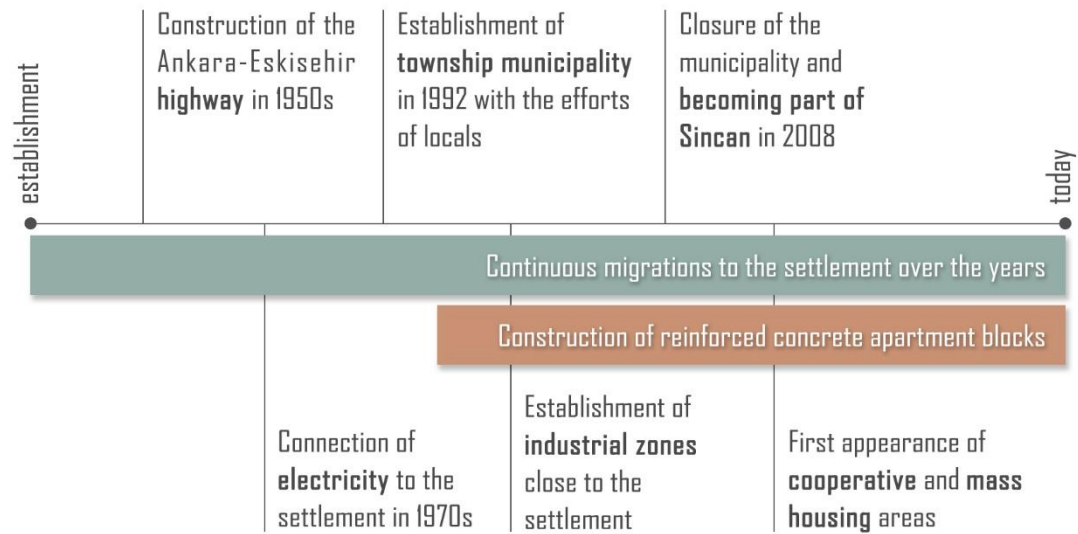
The village started to transform from the establishment till today in terms of its population, social, cultural and economic structure and also its built environment. There are certain forces affecting the social and physical entity from country to local scale. Change in the vision towards the rural areas, urbanization and economy in the country is a main force affecting the sustainability of the settlement. In parallel with this, urban scale actions and plans also cause certain challenges. In addition, there are local forces to mention affecting the settlement directly.

Major breaking points (Table 4-2) can be mentioned that affected the transformation of the settlement. Which are mainly;

- Changing vision towards the rural areas;
- Urban planning acts and plans for the region;
- Change of administrative structure in 1992 and 2008;
- Increase of Population;
- Construction of the Ankara-Eskişehir highway in 1950s;
- Connection of electricity to the settlement in 1970s;
- Changing needs towards living conditions, new technologies in construction;
- Problems in stone houses;

Table 4-2: Major breaking points that affected the transformation of the settlement

Source: Author



One of the major forces affecting the transformation of the settlement is the changing visions towards rural areas from the establishment till today. This settlement reflects the importance given to the rural in the Early Republican Period. In later years this importance gradually decreased, and rural areas faced many problems due to the results of this changing vision.⁶⁰

Politics in the early years of the Republic towards rural mainly focused on the issues, such as; improvement of agricultural production, implementing a land reform to make the villagers the owner of their land, improvement of the public and environmental health, increase of education facilities, development of built-up environment in rural areas, etc.

Therefore, the built environment, socio-cultural and economic structure of rural settlements started to be shaped in line with these objectives. Later, these are started to change depending on the political and economic atmosphere of the period thus policies changed accordingly.

⁶⁰ For further review on the transformation of rural policies see (Kurtuluş, 2018)

Agricultural policies depending on the vision of the period is one of the major factors affecting the transformation of rural areas in Turkey. In the early years of the Republic, the economic policies of the newly established state focused on industrial and agricultural activities. The majority of the population lived in rural areas, so, the country's economy was based on agriculture. Therefore, agricultural production had to be increased in order to improve the country's economy and to generate resources for industrial activities.⁶¹

Main issues and policies in this respect were land ownership issues, financial supports, tax reductions and industrialization attempt to increase the agricultural production.

One of the major problems of the period was that the villagers not being the owners of their land and the land of each village was shared only among the landowners. Therefore, land reform was one of the most critical issues in this period. Establishment of planned villages were aimed to change these circumstances in the rural.⁶²

One of the developments to be mentioned is the Law of Making the Farmer a Land Owner (*Çiftçiyi Topraklandırma Kanunu*) in 1945. It is possible to see the effect of this law in Temelli, probably the land distribution to the villagers in Temelli⁶³ was happened according to this law.

The approach aiming the social, cultural and economic improvement of rural and finding solutions to the inequality in land distribution in the early years of the Republic, began to change due to the big landowners being effective in politics. (Çetin, 1999, p. 230)

⁶¹ For further information about the agricultural policies of that period see (Çetin, 1999)

⁶² For further information about the land ownership pattern for rural Turkey in that period see (Tunçdilek, 1967)

⁶³ The issue is mentioned by Osman Koç (1995, p. 39)

In 1950, a more liberal and open economy policy was inclined and the increase in exports was aimed and one of the attempts towards this aim is mechanization in agriculture (Şahinöz, 2002, p. 118).⁶⁴

In the 1960s, in line with agricultural modernization policies, a state-supported approach was adopted in order to increase productivity in agricultural production. Later in the 1980s, a period of significant restrictions on state support began in line with the stabilization policies, as a result, productivity and production growth rates decreased (Şahinöz, 2002, pp. 118-120).

The economic problems in the country have increased in the 90s and this has brought about a new arrangement with the IMF. However, the agricultural policies in this period that will be implemented in line with the economic stabilization policies, are more concerned with financial issues rather than finding solutions to the structural problems of agriculture in the country. New policies, called as agricultural reform, targets the elimination of state supports and envisages several financial support systems.⁶⁵ (Şahinöz, 2002, pp. 120,121)

Continuing transformation in agricultural policies and emerging results have major impacts in physical and social characteristics of rural areas. The fact that agricultural production is not an attractive source of income has opened the way for different economic developments in Temelli.

Problems in agriculture encountered by farmers today are mentioned during the interviews conducted with Temelli residents in the scope of this thesis. It is stated that the cultivated seeds are being imported but not local and does not grow if a seed-dressing is not made, at the end it is not worth the labor of the farmer.

⁶⁴ During this period, with the loans provided as part of the Marshall Plan, and a rapid increase in the tractor use started (Kayıkçı, 2005, p. 6). The use of tractors in Temelli for the first time started in 1952 as mentioned by Koç (1995, p. 55), with the sale of tractors with credits exemplifies this. However, mechanization efforts were limited to increase of tractor use in this period. In addition, it has reduced the need for labor force and as a result has led to the start of rural migration. (Şahinöz, 2002, p. 118)

⁶⁵ For further information about financial support systems see; (Şahinöz, 2002)

Transformation of administrative policies is another important issue to mention. In 1924 with the Village Law village is defined as an administrative unit for the first time and thus gain legal entity status.⁶⁶ In 2012 with the Law, numbered 6360, this legal status of villages disincorporated in several cities and villages were included to municipalities as neighborhoods.⁶⁷

The villages are administrative units having their own rights and properties. Today many of them transformed to neighborhoods which have no administrative or any rights and lost their legal status which eventually affects the rural identity of villages.

Education policies are another major force that affects the improvement and also sustainability of rural areas. Public education and raising people's awareness were one of the most important issues in the early years of the republic.⁶⁸

The effects of this emphasis on education would become evident in the following years. And today, presence of the school and the teacher is the most important factor affecting the future of the rural settlements. The effect of this is also seen in Temelli. Increasing educational opportunities in Temelli triggered migration from surrounding settlements and also ensured the protection of the population of the settlement.

Considering the importance given to rural areas in the period when the settlement was established, it can be said that **rural areas are disregarded** for a long time and their physical and social structure has undergone a major transformation and their identity is at risk of loss.

The lack of a foresight of the future that would coincide with the rural identity and historic context of the area and support its development without damaging this identity, has opened the way for negative changes.

⁶⁶ The village as an administrative unit is defined in the law as; "people who have common properties such as mosques, schools, pastures, highlands and coppices and who live in gathered or spread houses with their vineyards, gardens and fields form a village." (Village Law, No:442, Article 1, Item 2)

⁶⁷ Birinci ve ikinci fıkrada sayılan illere bağlı ilçelerin mülki sınırları içerisinde yer alan köy ve belde belediyelerinin tüzel kişiliği kaldırılmış, köyler mahalle olarak, belediyeler ise belde ismiyle tek mahalle olarak bağlı bulundukları ilçenin belediyesine katılmıştır. (Law No: 6360, Item 3(1))

⁶⁸ For further information about the policies related with education in rural see; (Çetin, 1999)

Problems such as **migration and rapid urbanization** throughout the country are showed themselves in this area. The settlement, which continues to show its rural identity in architectural, social and economic terms, has faced an uncontrolled urbanization. This situation, as in many parts of the country, has led to the formation of areas which can be defined as neither urban nor rural.

The **decrease in agricultural and animal husbandry activities** across the country due to mentioned reasons also shows its effect in this settlement. Decrease in agricultural production and consumption-based local economy affects the rural identity and people's connection with the place.

In brief; many problems occurred due to the changing policies toward rural areas, urbanization and economical activities in the country; which are mainly;

- disregard of rural areas
- failure to make proper projections for the future of rural areas
- uncontrolled urbanization, migration
- lack of good management of agricultural activities

There are also certain factors in urban scale which are very critical for future of the settlement and cause various problems. Looking at urban projections and practices in the area, it is understood that the region is seen as an important development area.

After the settlement developed in time economic benefits of the land increased and the area subjected many projects in the municipal level. **Population projections were exaggerated, and many housing areas developed.** Looking at the population projections for the settlement, it is understood that a very high density is planned. This has turned the place into a popular construction site and caused contractors to concentrate in the region. Many housing areas are planned in several contexts around the settlement such as mass housing, cooperative housing areas, and many apartments started to build so **the area became a dense residential zone** without considering its identity, indigenous values, characteristics, needs etc. Between these housing areas no relation and connection were found so in the area now there are independent residential zones exist without any consideration of the relation of the society.

Industrial areas concentrated in the region are one of the factors that directly affect the future of the region. Industrial zones started to be established close to the area which can be interpreted as an economic opportunity on the other hand it is affecting the rural identity of the place. Relation between industrial zone and residential areas are not well considered so surrounding rural settlements are also under the risk of transforming their rural character.

Changing administrative structure of the settlement resulted in **transformation of agricultural land to building plots**. This affected the agricultural activity, in time people started to sell their land to use the money to create income for their children, and to invest any construction work. This caused the increase of constructions due to economic benefits which resulted in drastic change of the physical entity of the settlement. **Multi-story reinforced concrete buildings** seen as solutions for needs of inhabiting and also due to their economic benefits.

To sum up; problems and challenges caused by urban planning and municipal projections are as following;

- projections towards the population exceeding the needs
 - density of housing areas in development plan
 - limited bond of residents of these housing areas with the place
 - un-thought relation between industrial zone and residential areas
 - affecting the development by closing the local municipality
 - breaking the enthusiasm of people to improve their settlement
 - transformation of agricultural land to building plots
 - increasing multi story constructions due to economic benefits
- abandonment of agricultural activities

Construction of the Ankara-Eskişehir highway in 1950 is another important factor affecting the transformation of the settlement. It **became more connected to surrounding** and **became more accessible**. Since the northern part is defined by the railway line, passing through the highway on the southern part of Temelli is also a determinative factor for the further development and spread of the settlement layout.

Arrival of the electricity to Temelli in the beginning of 1970s is another significant development that affected the settlement considerably. This was also a milestone for Temelli to develop and become a center which leads to increase of facilities thus migration from the surrounding settlements. It should be noted here that it also had **effects on the daily life** as well as the **liveliness of the settlement**.

Moreover, local transformations through time due to various forces affected the physical and social characteristics of the settlement. Population of the village started to transform from the establishment till today. The population increased in the settlement in several ways, such as;

- continuous **migrations from Balkans**,
- **migrations of family members of emigrates** who settled initially another city,
- **growth of families**,
- **migrations from surrounding settlements or other cities** for opportunities.

Increase in population due to above mentioned causes is a major force that affects the transformation of social, cultural, economic and physical characteristics of the settlement.

What affected the old settlement fabric the most was the **need for new dwellings** as a result of **the growth of the families**. This need was first provided by adobe houses built in courtyards, and later replaced by multi-story reinforced concrete apartments leading to tissue breakdowns and significant losses. Therefore, needs for new housing is one of the main forces affecting the transformation of the tissue from the establishment.

Today, some of the lots belong to one of the family members of the first settlers, while some others **have shared ownership among many family members**. The sale of the land to the contractor to solve this problem has caused a significant loss of tissue. The problem that is still going on has caused some houses not to be used today.

Although stone houses had many details in order to meet the needs of the time, they could not keep up with **the living conditions required by the day**. In later years, existing spatial and technological capacity of houses started not to meet with **contemporary needs** which lead people to leave stone houses. Houses have been abandoned in time due to the need for proper installation and heating system, wet spaces and also adequate living spaces in accordance with the requirements of the modern day. Problems in stone houses have also critical role about their abandonment. **Inadequate sanitary, heating, spatial conditions and structural and material problems in stone houses** that require constant care and repairs cause people to abandon stone houses. The number of rooms in the houses was quite limited, even though the spaces were later converted into rooms, the size of the rooms became insufficient for today's requirements.

After the **introduction of new construction material and technologies** such as cement, and concrete constructions, residential landscape started to change drastically, because reinforced concrete multi-story apartments started to be preferred. These structures, which are quite alien from tissue as a scale, cause problems beyond aesthetics. The daily life, which was previously carried out in the courtyard and privacy affected. Formerly used as a part of the house, the courtyard allowed people to live more closely with nature and also it was used as a production and cultivation area. Women do their daily housework in the courtyards, bake bread, do laundry and the neighbors socialize in the courtyards. Although, some of the families preserve stone houses and built the new buildings in the courtyards, arrival of the apartment blocks caused a significant change in the **use of the courtyards**.

Another important problem is related with the awareness of the historical background of the settlement. The family members of the first settlers have ideas about the stories of the houses, settlement and also migration. For this reason, it can be said that they have an important connection with the houses and the place, and this is one of the important points that enable the settlement to survive. However, those who later migrated and those who lived or still lived by buying or renting these stone houses do not naturally establish the same connection. This **lack of awareness about history of the place** brings a risk to the protection and survival of houses.

Moreover; in the tissue there are certain **unsuitable functions in the settlement** causing problems. The building, which was used as regional directorate or government mansion for a period, is now used as the garage directorate as mentioned before. Numerous parking and warehouse structures have been built around it, allowing large vehicles to be parked. Therefore, many large vehicles constantly passing through narrow streets to this parking area, the continuity of this traffic during the day contradicts and damages the texture and daily life of the settlement. In addition, the presence of large parking and garage structures affects the integrity of the tissue.

To sum up; these local problems causing mainly by increase of population, changing needs, problems of stone houses etc. can be summarized like;

- needs for new housing for family members
- shared plots between many relatives
- needs for houses with proper living conditions
- apartment block constructions within the tissue
- structural and material problems in stone houses
- inadequate sanitary, heating and spatial conditions
- unsuitable functions in the settlement

All these above-mentioned factors affected the transformation of the settlement and results of such transformation such as;

- Change in the habits of everyday life
- Social relations and interactions
- Identity of the local people varied
- Different economic activities arise
- Agriculture and livestock breeding decreased
- Industrial activities are increased
- Construction acts are increased
- Changes in the tissue

4.2.2.2. Changing Settlement Layout and Physical Components

Change of the tissue started at the very beginning with the construction of additional adobe masonry structures, in the courtyards due to the needs of families. It can be interpreted that these adobe houses add to a different layer to the building identity of the settlement. The tissue started to change with these mudbrick constructions within the courtyards firstly. In addition to that later with the growth of the families some of the lots are divided and the ownership pattern changed in time.

It can be inferred that unlike the first migrations, subsequent ones were more uncontrolled and unorganized. In later years new settlers were not given houses, farms, animals, tools etc. Unlike the center, this leads to a more irregular and organic development of the surrounding built environment of the model village. Those who settled in the village in the later years, built adobe houses therefore stone houses have always shown their difference in the region.

After the introduction of concrete constructions, residential landscape started to change drastically. The increase of economic benefits brought by multi-story constructions cause the acceleration of destruction acts and construction of apartment blocks in the center of the town.

Although these changes transformed the tissue in terms of building density, scale and typology in time, it is observed that it didn't changed the general plan layout because these changes were happened in the borders of the courtyards. It is observed that plan layout changed mostly due to the transformation of public lots at the center.

From the analysis⁶⁹ made through aerial photos from 1944 to today, it is understood that the general semi-circular plan layout is still legible within the tissue. Looking at the components of the layout first of all the public open center disappeared in time, lost its borders and geometric definition. It should be noted that the area with a different lot border is still defined as green area in the current cadastral map.

⁶⁹ For analysis of transformation of the tissue, see Chapter 3.2.3

Public lots around the center which are mainly used for educational and governmental purposes are transformed in time affecting mostly the central lot relations and the street pattern in this area. Looking at the public buildings at the center education buildings were started to be built and lot borders are transformed in this area and in time these buildings are demolished. It should be noted here that in the current cadastral plan they are seen as education areas.

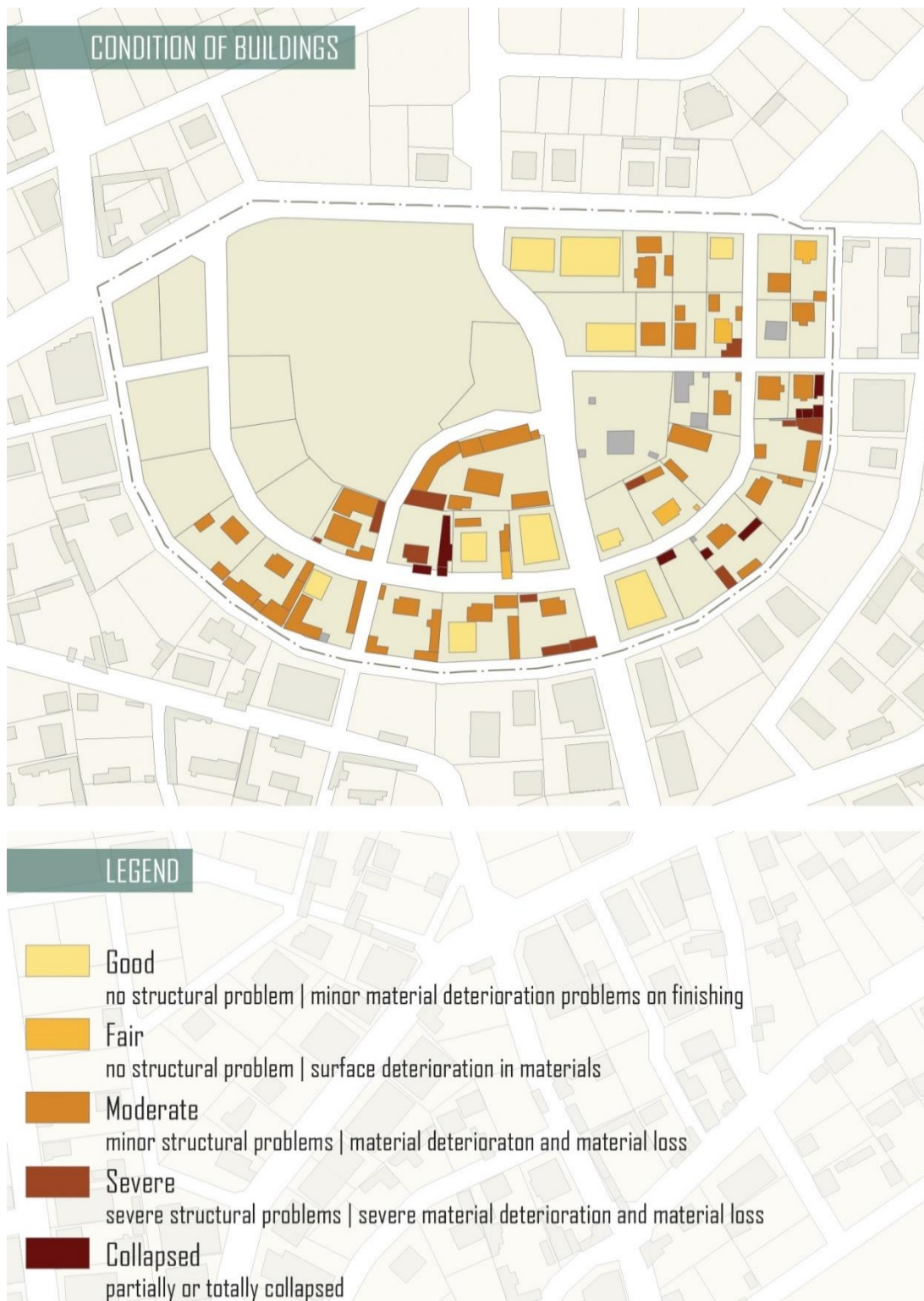
The main circular streets are preserved, and radially divided courtyards are mostly conserved today. Some of the courtyards were divided and the lot relation are transformed as a result.

The empty zone at the western part can be observed which is open to the risk of a dramatic change in ownership pattern and new building constructions due to the economic benefit that the land offers by being empty lots at the center of the town.

It can be seen that in 1991 aerial photo most of the stone houses were still surviving to that time and looking at the 2011 photo it is observed that a great deal of houses lost between these years. Today 12 of the 26 stone houses are survived within the tissue.

Stone houses are subjected to different interventions, so their conditions needed to be evaluated. The physical conditions of buildings including mudbrick ones also are examined to understand the current situation in the area that helps to determine a conservation strategy accordingly. There are five main levels are determined to define condition of buildings (Map 4-1). These levels are determined according to levels of structural problem, surface deterioration problems, material losses, and possible collapse status of buildings.

According to this analysis, from remaining 12 dwellings 2 are considered as fair, 8 are categorized as moderate and 1 is considered as severe and also there is no collapsed house is observed from the remaining ones. All the stone houses survive till recent days are still standing and can be used with repairs in different scales. In addition to this one of the stone houses is repaired by former municipality of the town which is not evaluated in terms of condition due to this repair.



Map 4-1: The analysis map showing the condition of buildings
 Source: Author

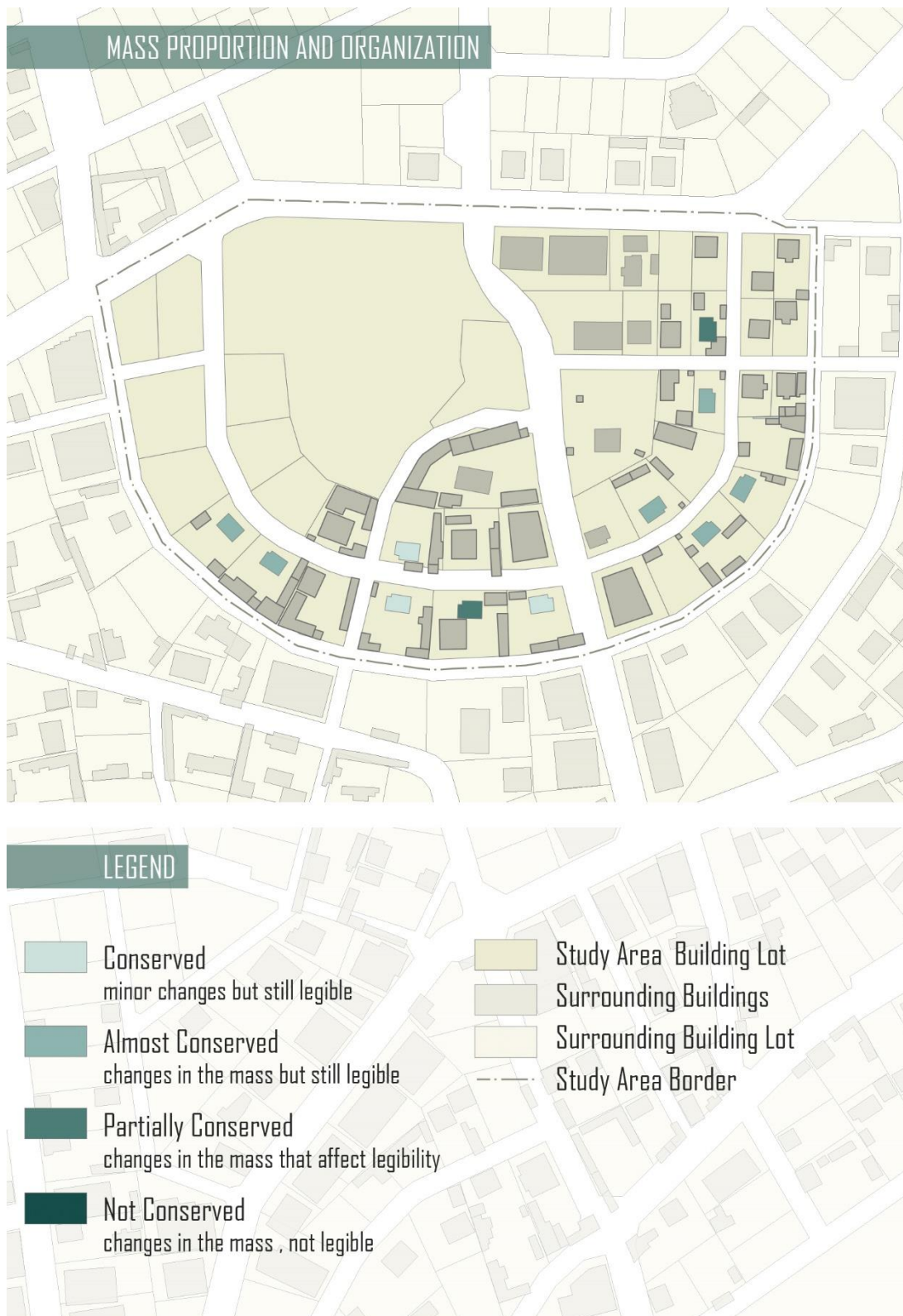
In order to identify the change of mass proportion and organizations (Map 4-2) made in the stone houses additions and alterations are analyzed. By this study, spatial uses of houses and alterations in the uses are determined and this will lead to develop more efficient approach in terms of uses of the stone houses in the phase of determination of conservation strategies. The analysis is made through the exterior survey sheets and obtained result is grouped under main headings.

According to this study 4 of houses are considered as conserved because they have minor changes in the mass, but it is legible, 4 of houses are considered as almost conserved because there changes in the mass, but it is still legible and 3 of houses are considered as partially conserved because changes in the mass that affect legibility. In addition to this the house transformed to a museum is not evaluated for this analysis, due to the repairs.

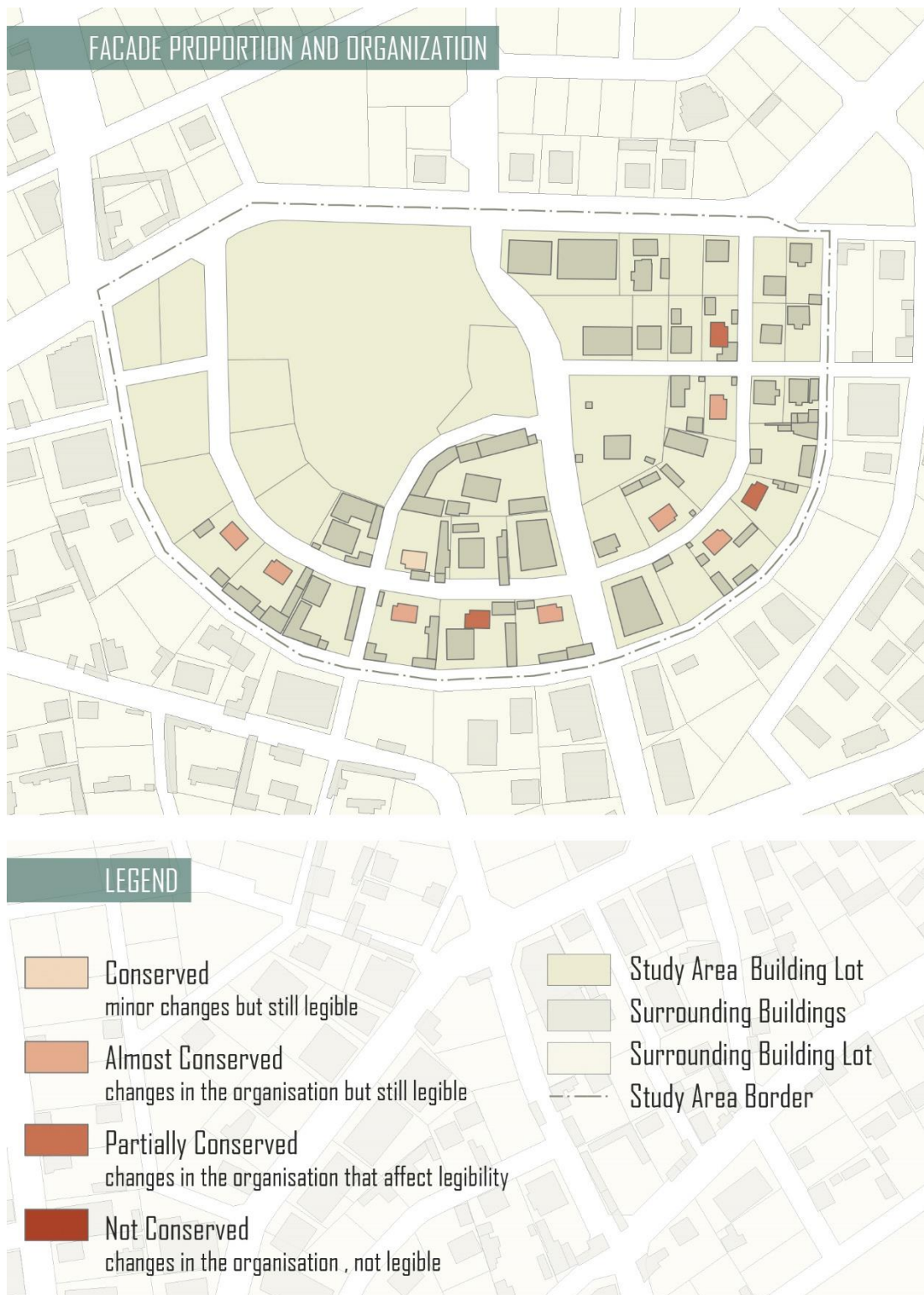
Another analysis is made to reveal the change of facade proportion and organizations (Map 4-3) made in the stone houses. By this study, spatial uses of houses and changes in the uses are determined and this will lead more efficient proposal of uses for the stone houses in the phase of determination of conservation strategies. This analysis is made through the exterior survey sheets and obtained result is grouped under main headings.

According to this study 1 of the stone houses are considered as conserved because of minor changes in the facade organization and it is still legible, 7 of houses are considered as almost conserved because there are changes in the facade organization but it is still legible and 3 of houses are considered as partially conserved because of changes in the facade organization that affect legibility.

Façades of the stone houses are altered in time mostly due to the change of spatial organization and sometimes due to the change of mass organization. The common change in the facades is the transformation of doors of stable or storeroom to windows because those spaces are included in the living area.



Map 4-2: The analysis map showing the change in mass proportion and organization of stone houses.
Source: Author



Map 4-3: The analysis map showing the change in facade proportion and organization of stone houses.
Source: Author

4.2.2.3. Changing Social, Cultural and Economic Structure

Initial identity of the settlement was defined by the identity of immigrant families who came from Balkans and the newly constructed built environment that they settled. The root of the cultural identity is initially based on this immigrant identity. After the adaptation of people to the place, a new life and culture shaped around in a modern planned built environment. In addition, in later years through interactions with surrounding and migrations a distinctive character is formed in the settlement.

In the first settlement, it's mentioned that every immigrant family was given a house. It is understood from the interviews that married son of the family settled in new houses they built in the courtyards of the stone houses. It can be inferred that for a long time there was an order in which families live together in the same courtyard as several generations together. After the occurrence of apartment blocks, this arrangement continued by an apartment flat given to each child, family members lived together in the same blocks. There are still families who share both the same courtyard and the same apartment in the settlement.

From the interviews; it is understood that immigrant families established new bonds by marrying their children to each other. This situation shows that this bond of the residents, who are already related, increased over time. Although this situation has changed today, it can be said that it played a role in the formation of the society that knows each other and didn't lost ties till today.

Education as an important socio-cultural factor in the settlement started in a room of the government building as mentioned before. The fact that, people worked together in the construction of the first primary school building in 1947 shows that they valued the education of their children during this period. The settlement had education at the secondary level in 1973 and it was mentioned in the interviews that some families sent their children to different places for secondary school education till that time. Residents who stated that they could not study themselves during the interviews shared their happiness for making efforts to provide opportunities for their children

and sending them to university. Therefore, it is understood that today education is still important and young generations are able to receive education at university level due to the increase in opportunities.

Main source of income of the first settlers was agricultural production and animal husbandry as mentioned before. People who came and settled afterwards on the other hands, tried to earn income with various occupations because lack of land to cultivate. According to Koç (1995, p. 39), they worked as shepherds, builder, agriculture laborer or as workers on state railways. In this way, they buy animals and make animal husbandry.

The arrival of the industry in the Temelli coincides with the 1970s, when agricultural activity was the highest in the region. It can be mentioned that economic prosperity was increased with job opportunities created by industrial activity, so, this caused new migrations to the settlement as a result.

Arrival of the electricity to Temelli in the beginning of 1970s is very significant development that affected the settlement considerably. This was also a milestone for Temelli to develop and become a center which leads to increase of facilities thus migration from the surrounding settlements.

Industrial activities in later years in the region are also evaluated as positive improvement in terms of both increasing the population and providing job opportunities for younger generations.

The settlement established as a village initially transformed to a center of the district it was located in. It can be mentioned that, the settlement from its' establishment has a role as a district center.

With the collective effort of residents Temelli became a municipality and this leads to the transformation of the settlement from rural to urban area. With the **district became a municipality**, agricultural fields naturally transformed to building plots. It is stated during the interviews that although this improved the economic welfare of residents,

it caused the agriculture and farming to be decreased and abandoned in the region over time. As a result of this economic upturn in the region, it can be interpreted that housing activities increased. Interviewees stated that when the fields became lands, they sell some part of it and built their own apartment blocks or bought a flat and leave the former stone or adobe houses.

It is stated in the interviews that the inclusion of Temelli to the Sincan Municipality affected the settlement negatively. They could not establish a connection with Sincan; they generally go to Polatlı when needed because they are closer and more used to the center of Polatlı than they are to Sincan. However, they have to go to Sincan for any official work which they were able to manage easily in their own municipalities before.

In terms of cultural activities in Temelli there are certain changes are observed. The lake for instance, formerly played more active role in the social life of the residents however, it is stated during some of the interviews that in these days it is not part of their daily life and it became a weekend activity for them and most of them not even visit and prefer spending time in their gardens for a picnic or outdoor activity. Another cultural value was the national holiday celebrations in the settlement. It can be mentioned that National Holidays, once very celebrated with more excitedly, now lost their importance.

4.3. Overall Assessment of Values and Challenges on Conservation of the Settlement

As it is understood from the background review, firstly the significance of this settlement is related with the international context that it is being part of by being a modern planned rural settlement. So, it's being a planned and established according to a certain planning and architectural approach as a rural settlement at the beginning of 20th century makes this place a distinctive example.

In the national context, looking on an upper scale the place is one of the very few remaining examples of planned villages that reached today while preserving its significant characteristics to a certain extent. Among its contemporaries established as planned immigrant villages the settlement has importance with its distinctive unique features and also, they are still being legible.

From its establishment till today the settlement carries various values which are critical to sustain and preserve. First of all, the surrounding historical, natural and rural context that the settlement belongs is important to mention as it enriches the contextual significance the settlement. Therefore, it is important that the settlement continue its existence in relation with this context.

The settlement with its unique circular plan layout and characteristic stone houses reflects the modernization ideal of the newly established republic. The planning approach and architectural properties are evidences of the effort for disengagement from the past and creating something new. As a document exhibiting this unique modern rural planning experience the settlement has a significant value.

The implemented circular layout of this settlement as an experimental approach with its association to international cases is very rare whose examples are not yet encountered in any source. This rare experience of planning makes this settlement very distinctive and unique. The fact that this layout is still legible today with its components is very important to conserve and pass to future as a document.

The physical and functional arrangement of this circular plan layout contains important details increasing its significance. The radially divided equal lots defined as large enclosed courtyards are one of the main components of this plan with its functional use and their role in the daily life.

Stone houses are distinctive components of this settlement with their construction techniques and materials, architectural properties and spatial organization represent the modernization efforts and new visions towards the rural areas. In addition, besides their initial characteristics these houses are valuable as they reflect the adaptation of immigrants to a planned built environment. The symbolic value of these houses is also important to mention as they are accepted as inheritance from Atatürk to their families.

Another significant value is the continuing connection of immigrant families with the place and their continuing awareness and desire to improve their environment. Social interactions, rural habits and rural production are still part of the place identity thanks to this conserved population.

With all these values integrity of this place still conserved and passing these values to next generations is very essential. There are certain forces and challenges affecting these values since the establishment till today.

First of all, changing vision towards rural areas is one of the major forces causing various challenges affecting the rural identity in terms of its physical and social integrity. Established as a model village the settlement shaped according to the rural ideals envisioned in the Early Republican Period. However, in time the importance given to rural social and physical environment decreased and rural settlements couldn't be able to preserve their identity.

In line with these, urban planning actions are another major force affecting the transformation of the settlement. Planning actions affecting the region to be transformed under the effects of industrial activities concentrated in the region, dense population projections and emerging housing areas. The fact that the region is a defined future industrial center there is a population increase forcing increasing

constructions and causing the built environment to change drastically as well as the social structure existed in the settlement.

Looking at the local forces, changing needs towards living conditions, arrival of the reinforced concrete constructions, tendency shifted to apartment blocks and the built-up environment is affected and transformed drastically.

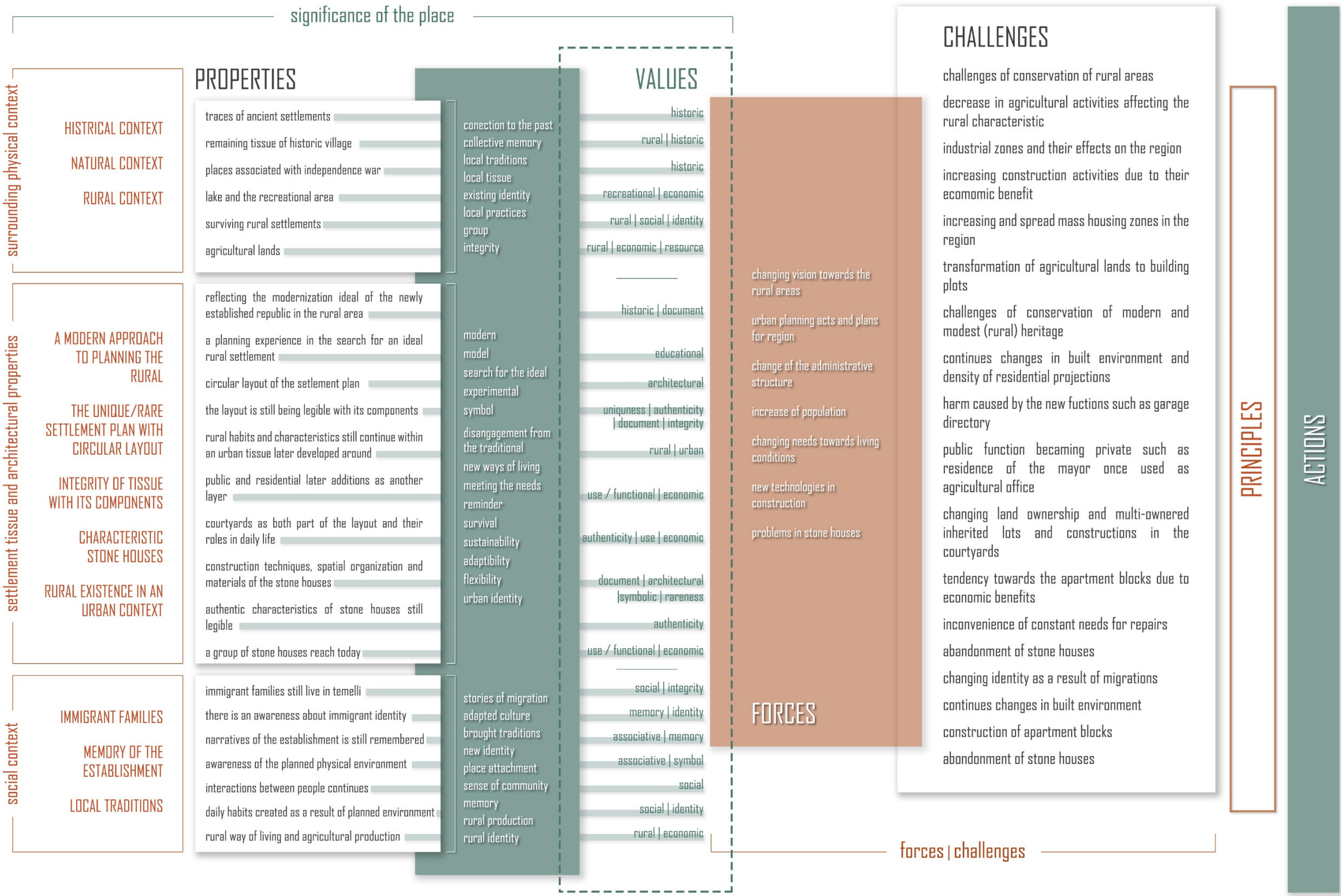
Problems in stone houses, inconvenience of constant needs of repair, inadequate sanitary, heating and spatial conditions are major forces affecting the use and abandonment of these houses.

Today it still bares various values from both its initial and transformed physical and social characteristics. The integrity of the place in terms of both its social and physical characteristics are conserved today and with its both rural and urban context the place has a distinctive character.

This integrity and values are now under the risk of losing its rare relation and characteristic features because the former tissue is disappearing in the new urban fabric under the effects of various forces and challenges.

In conclusion, with its still preserved semi-circular plan layout with its components, still standing characteristic stone houses and continuing connection of people, the settlement is an important document to conserve and bring to the future as an important part of the collective memory.

Table 4-2: The chart showing the definition of values according to certain properties and forces and challenges affecting these values
Source: Author



4.4. Principles and Actions for Conservation of Samutlu as a Modern Rural Heritage Place

Within the scope of this study, considering values, problems and challenges of the place discussed according to its initial, transformed and current characteristics, fundamental conservation principles are determined in order to enable the development of an approach towards the conservation of the place with all its key characteristics in collaboration with all its actors.

General Principles for the Conservation of the Settlement;

- Clarifying **the significance of the place** is the key of any conservation process.
- Initial and transformed characteristics and values of the place should be understood well and taken into consideration during the conservation.
- The assessment of the place as a cultural heritage, **a modern rural landscape** with its tangible and intangible values should be done considering all these contextual relationships.
- The community and physical environment including built and natural environment should be conserved in an **integrated manner**.
- **Transformation of the place** should be well evaluated with all positive and negative aspects.
- Conservation should focus the **management of further transformation** rather than a strict intervention.
- **Awareness** to the issue should be increased.
- Access and **connection of people** with the place should be provided.
- **Collaboration of all actors** should be ensured to achieve a participatory process of conservation and management.
- The conservation approach, plans, and interventions should be considered **to set an example** in terms of conservation of such case from such a period.

Considering the evaluated values and challenges, conservation principles are developed focusing several main issues, such as; the **conservation** for the sustainability of physical and social environment, **promotion** of the place, sustaining and supporting the **connection, integrity** and **production** for sustainable social and economic environment. Conservation actions are defined in the light of these main principles (Table 4-4). It should be noted here that in this part principles and related actions are mentioned by looking from general to specific not according to the order of importance.

First of all; looking on the upper scale, the settlement is very significant by being one of the examples of planned immigrant villages established in Turkey that reached today. However, most of these examples are lost and remaining ones are under the risk of disappearing. So, the settlement should be recognized as a planned immigrant village and connection with other settlements and their immigrant residents should be sustained. Therefore; the place should be **part of the network** of planned (immigrant) settlements which will be defined with the **inventory studies**.

The connection between immigrant settlements established in various cities of the country will both strengthen the bond of the settlement in this context and increase the ties and communication of people sharing the same past. Increase of relations and awareness between immigrant settlements and people around the country is very substantial to strengthen this identity. Therefore, **immigrant day events** and **gatherings** should be organized to increase the connection of places and people together.

International Immigrant Day can also be a good opportunity by becoming an annual organization to bring people to the place, keep the awareness about the identity alive and also to connect people from other settlements sharing the same identity. An annual gathering for immigrant families is already organized by Association of Temelli Balkan Immigrants; this gathering will be turned to a more organized event.

In regional scale, the **historical, natural and rural context** carrying their own values, that enriches the context of the settlement, are very important. Therefore, the settlement shouldn't be evaluated independently from its **surrounding physical context** and in any plans for the future its historic, natural and rural context should be thought together. The relationship with the environment should be reevaluated to sustain the contextual richness exist in the region. As an action the settlement should be defined as part of **the route** involving surrounding entities, so, the **connection with surrounding** can be sustained with domestic tourism via **visiting tours**. Different tour routes can be arranged according to the context of the cultural heritage around the region. Model village and the lake could be part of these routes.

In this way, in order to sustain the existence of the place and ensure its continuity, its connection with surrounding entity can be improved. Connection of places having historical significance around Temelli such as; Bacıköy, Alagöz, Malıköy, nearby traces of ancient civilizations, places related with the War of Independence will contribute the recognition of each entity as well as Temelli itself. All these offer an important diversity that will enrich the context. A connection among all these entities will provide a substantial context that will contribute the future of the region.

The lake is currently the most important point of attraction in the area. Recreational area around the lake should be improved with supporting functions. This area should be reconsidered beyond being a picnic area but comprise diverse activities and facilities to serve both locals and also visitors.

The quality of the recreational area as a green area should be improved and variety of trees should be introduced. The lake and recreational area should be analyzed, and once diversity of animals and plants tried to be regained if possible. Borders of the recreational area around the lake should be well defined and any construction activity that leads to '*rant*' should be prevented.

Cadastral plans are another parameter to consider that affecting the region's future transformation directly. The plan should be reconsidered according to the principles defined according to the characteristics of the place has. Housing areas and density should be reevaluated, and guidelines should be developed. In addition, relation between industrial districts, residential and agricultural areas should be considered in any process.

The rural character around the settlement should be protected and remaining agricultural land and production through them should be sustained. As an action; decisions of cadastral plan for the region should be reevaluated in terms of the relation between surrounding recreational area, agricultural land and industrial zones and residential areas.

Looking at the values related with the settlement itself, first of all by being a rare example that survived today while conserving its physical and social characteristics the settlement should be evaluated as a **document** with all its values and its **physical and social** environment should be conserved in a wholistic manner. The integrity of the settlement is threatened by certain challenges and the place is under the risk of losing its remaining characteristics.

In this respect as an action, the settlement should be defined as an **urban conservation site** and a **conservation plan** should be prepared including **all its components**. The conservation plan should be prepared in a wholistic manner considering all the components including the settlement layout and organization with their elements such as streets, public open areas, courtyards, public buildings and stone houses.

The circular layout bears a significant value reflecting the vision of a period towards the rural and a planning experience in modern period so the **legibility of the layout should be conserved** and any interventions that affect the legibility should be avoided. In this respect further **construction of reinforced concrete apartment blocks should be restricted** and depended to the rules defined by the plan. In addition, any future additions should **be harmonious with the tissue** in terms of material, scale, color etc.

In fact, this layout is transformed in majority of public lands which is mostly empty today so in this area; layout can be rearranged according to the initial plan if there is no intervention to any period additions that found qualitative. The fact that transformed parts are public lands and a great deal of these public land are empty today, enables to make decisions to revitalization of the previous form without causing any ownership controversy.

The center where the star shaped pool once located at can be rearranged and central organization of the plan regained to the settlement by using greenery at the center. **Garage Directory** will be moved to outside of the settlement and the old building once used as government mention will be used with a public function. The building once used as agricultural office today use as **Mayor's Residence** will be refunctioned for a public use. **Streets can be paved with stone** which was once part of the physical characteristics of the settlement. Stone pavement in the area will suggest that those streets are differentiated than others.

Courtyards are significant components of the settlement layout, so, they should be evaluated together with the stone houses within the tissue and its characteristic features and elements should be sustained and revitalized. **Mudbrick later additions in the courtyards** should be evaluated as another layer to conserve while allowing alterations buy residents as once they do.

Stone houses should be **registered**, and **restoration projects** should be prepared. Sustainable restoration methods should be adopted while protecting the initial characteristics to create a functional environment meeting current needs. The authentic characteristics of stone houses should be revealed through detailed documentation. Since the construction of the stone houses are evidences of **the adoption of traditional ways together with contemporary methods** its crucial to preserve and exhibit its authentic features and they should also be evaluated with their **later additions and alterations** as they show **evidence of residents' adaptation to a designed environment in rural context**.

Utilization of public and private buildings with proper functions to ensure their sustainability and use for public benefit which supports the connection of people with the place. Utilization of the stone houses with a public function can also be proposed by the plan to ensure their continuation. Alternative functions for stone houses, if necessary, should be chosen according to an elaborate evaluation of the changing social and physical context of the place.

Since the use is the main factor that ensures the sustainability of any building, **future uses of stone houses** as residential purpose should be encouraged however it must not be an obligatory action. Residents will be encouraged to continue live in their houses so necessary interventions should be done to make this process more manageable. Ones that are abandoned and left to their faith can be used either owner to live or with **public functions** in control of their owners. **The problem of houses with multi-inheritors** and not used any family member should be solved and houses should be regained either as residential or public functions.

The settlement should be introduced to create an awareness and its characteristics should be displayed and this information should be shared with all actors. So as an action; documentation of the settlement and **dissemination of the information to promote the place** primarily for **locals, local authorities-decision makers and visitors-tourists** to increase the awareness.

In-situ informing via certain activities and facilities to locals, ex-situ sharing the information via online agents etc. to local authorities and decision makers and also sharing the information via guides with visitors and tourists can be mentioned as mediums to disseminate the information about the place.

The settlement is not a well-known place with its characteristics and also the historic context it has. Therefore, **introducing the settlement, telling its story to create awareness** about the place is very important. Therefore awareness, use of the site and given importance to it by locals should be increased through the conservation plan providing economic, recreational, and social facilities-activities. Creation of new

activities is essential to support the awareness and social vitality of the settlement not only by its users but also visitors and residents of surrounding settlements. The lake as an already in use recreational area should be reevaluated to direct visitors to the site together with the economic, recreational and social activities to attract their attention.

Revitalization of the **model village with stone houses** as a living place will help the interaction of people with the place and help observing the place as a historical document from the recent past. The area should be reconsidered as a residential area which facilitating socializing and spending time for locals around and also visitors rather than treating it as an exhibition objects to see and leave.

It is necessary to ensure that people to visit the region by the way of **domestic tourism** and any **gatherings** in order to contribute to have more integrated relationship with the outside and the recognition and social vitality of the settlement.

In order to **display of all characteristics of the settlement** including establishment story, settlement layout, stone houses, migration history, transformation in time etc. several information points can be defined. These information points can serve as small permeant exhibition places to share the story of the place and help the increase of awareness towards the place and its cultural significance.

Meetings can be organized for **gathering of all actors** together in order to inform people and make them more participants in any process related with conservation and management of the place. As locals mentioned once **national holiday celebrations** were very important for people. These can be revitalized and become more organized gathering events that allow people to socialize and reunite periodically.

Encouraging academic and scientific studies related with the context of the region might be beneficial for awareness of the place with its different aspects. For instance, the place can be a subject of any research related with migration, immigrant settlements, etc.

The settlement with both its rural and urban characteristics should be well understood and any future action should consider this in-between identity. In this respect, as an action rural production should be reevaluated focusing the agricultural products and also the local bread known as ‘muhacir ekmeği’ both for revitalization of rural identity and supporting the economic welfare.

The place should be supported to become a more self-sufficient settlement as it once was. Primary step to achieve this should be the **revitalization of former production activities** such as agricultural production and animal husbandry etc.

At the same time, **subsequently established industrial activities in the region should be used as opportunity** to support the economy rather than residents of the settlement become workers in there.

If **agricultural activities** are eliminated from the identity of this place, values of contributing to the economy of the country and people earning their income while producing which was actually gained with the establishment vision will also be lost. Therefore, agricultural production in the area is very significant for the identity of the place. Primarily in this issue survived agricultural land should be defined and conserved. Former agricultural activities should be revitalized and former products that no longer cultivated will be regained.

Industrial activities can be used as a tool to involve locals actively in economic development of the place. So small scale workshops can be found by resident cooperatives that will be established in Temelli as they will be founders and workers themselves to process the local products.

The lake as potential production space can be reevaluated according to a detailed feasibility assessment. For instance, the area around the lake can be used for tree farming for acacia trees that already part of the place identity or maybe the lake can be used as fish farming etc.

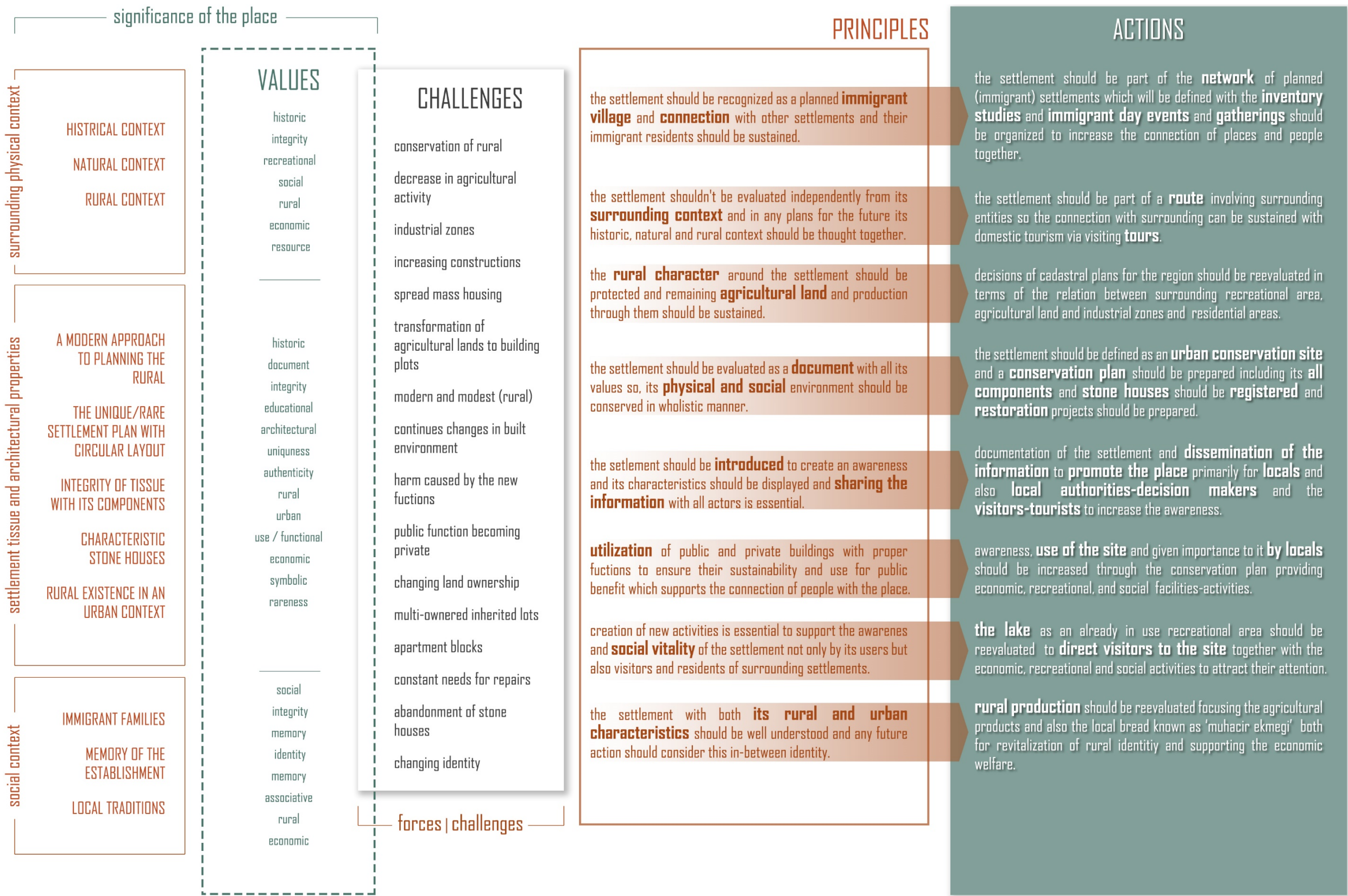
In accordance with the agricultural production **animal husbandry** can be revitalized. However, it should be taken into consideration that the tissue today has also urban identity. Methods and areas to be arranged for this purpose should be evaluated well.

Branding and marketing the local bread known as ‘‘muhacir ekmeđi’’ which baked in mudbrick ovens in the courtyards of stone houses will contribute economic progress as well as including woman to the production while using their skills which will also help their economic independence.

Administrative status of the settlement is very critical for its future transformation. Temelli should be reconsidered as part of the Polatlđ where it has more connection than Sincan.

Oral history studies will be made to reveal all local traditions and revitalization of forgotten traditions will be beneficial to increase the bond of residents with the place and to define **intangible values**. Any tradition and item related with it should be recorded and displayed such as local sayings, dialect, daily habits, foods, crafts, and special occasions. Some of them will be revitalized such as ‘muhacir ekmeđi’. Any items telling a story about the former times of the place and people should be gathered and displayed to commemorate the past.

Table 4-3: The chart showing the main principles and actions according to the values and challenges
Source: Author



CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Establishment of planned settlements were experienced throughout the history. The case chosen for this study is a planned rural settlement established at the beginning of 20th century in Turkey. Therefore, in order to understand the context of the place searched for this study, a brief introduction is made to the planned settlements in both urban and rural scale, from ancient to modern times and from different geographies.

It can be interpreted that these settlements, which were established according to various visions depending on the place, period and the characteristics of the society, are established according to a certain layout with certain planning characteristics. Besides their physical entity, they are also important sources of information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics of a period.

This experience of planning settlements emerged as a solution to inhabiting problems occurred in the Late Ottoman Period. One of the major issues faced in this period was inhabiting the immigrants coming from the lost lands. This issue continued after the establishment of the Republic. The inherited experience of establishment of planned settlements transformed in the Early Republican Period and continue with different motivations and ideals. Planning rural settlements became an important tool for realization of Republican vision in the rural lands. This thesis reveals with a case that how they became mediums for improvement of existing rural living conditions, and modernization of social, cultural, economic and architectural structure of rural areas. In order to understand the basis and the evolvement of this practice the issue is summarized with a retrospective view.

Many of these settlements were lost today and remained ones are not known because they are not documented or registered. Samutlu is one of the rural settlements

established in this period with these ideals and reached to the present day by preserving its tissue in a certain extent.

Established as a model village in the Early Republican Period, Samutlu has maintained its rural identity and settlement layout for a long time, but over time with the effect of various forces it has been dissolved and remained with its rural characteristics in the middle of an urban area. This Early Republican model village is now under the risk of losing its identity and physical entity.

The initial and transformed characteristics of the settlement are examined through archival and literature search, field survey, in-depth interviews and documentation of the identified physical entity and analysis of the historical development.

In the archival search, it is observed that many initiatives were taken to create new rural settlements and new village houses during this period whether had the opportunity to be implemented or not. There are several legal documents are found regarding Samutlu Model Village which helped to understand the establishment process mostly. However, no documents or drawings regarding the settlement plan or houses were encountered during this research. There is no doubt that new documents and undiscovered settlements will come to the light with a comprehensive archival study. In order to define the existing density, building stock and current contexts of these settlements and to sustain their continuity for the future, researches should be increased in the issue and comprehensive inventory studies should be carried out promptly.

With the field survey carried out in the scope of this thesis, it is observed that the semi-circular plan layout of the village is still legible today with its radial streets and single-story stone masonry houses within the courtyards along these streets. There are several public buildings, which constructed after the establishment, still exist and in use with altered functions.

From the 26 stone houses constructed in the village 12 of them survived today together with the mudbrick later additions formed in the courtyards after the establishment.

With their characteristic architectures the houses can be differentiated still in the tissue. The large courtyards of these houses enable residents to build new buildings without demolishing the stone houses so some of them are survived in the courtyards like reminder of the past. From the remaining houses, some of them are rented and in daily use, some of them are used seasonally, and some are left empty.

During the interviews conducted with residents of Temelli; it is observed that immigrant families are still connected with the settlement, many of them live either in apartment blocks in the courtyards or other apartment blocks in the surrounding in Temelli. The ones who live outside visits their family periodically, so their connection also continues. It is understood that there is an awareness about the establishment history of the village and immigrant identity still exist and it is commemorated by means of the Temelli Balkan Immigrants Association. Although a continuing awareness was seen among the residents, it has been observed that as time passes, its significance decreases for future generations.

In the light of above-mentioned researches, an analysis is made and through this study, change in the tissue over the years is examined. This study also discusses the forces that affected the transformation of physical and socio-cultural characteristics of the settlement. It can be mentioned that the transformation of the settlement started from the time it was established as a result of certain necessities. This change, mostly occurred due to the nature of the rural life, is tried to be evaluated with the values it brings. New houses started to be formed in the vicinity and additional houses and secondary adobe structures started to be built in the courtyards according to the needs of the time. In later years with the introduction of reinforced concrete constructions the tissue started to change drastically. In addition, changing needs towards living conditions and the fact that stone houses couldn't meet with the contemporary needs lead to their abandonment.

This thesis discusses the changing vision towards the rural as one of the main forces that affected the transformation of the settlement. According to this discussion it can

interpreted that in time, the importance given to the rural areas decreased, agriculture and animal husbandry activities, which are the most important part of the identity of rural and the main source of livelihood, socio-cultural and built-up characteristics have been negatively affected.

With this thesis it is revealed that uncontrolled changes experienced by the unsuitable urban planning acts are one of the factors that affect the integrity of this settlement.

The settlement was established as a model village which became a district center in short time and later it transformed to a town and with the common efforts of its residents it became a municipality. Later it included to another municipality as multiple neighborhoods. This transformation of the administrative status of the settlement evaluated as an important force of the change happened in the settlement

In this thesis changing living conditions are evaluated as an important force that causes the transformation of the settlement. In this context, the fact that stone houses do not meet today's living conditions causes changes in the houses, the construction of new additions or structures and in the end, increase in apartment blocks and the abandonment of the houses.

The settlement, which had maintained its rural identity for a long time, remained with its rural identity in Temelli which gained an urban appearance as a consequence of increase in population, introduction of multi-story reinforced concrete constructions, changes in economic activities. In this context the settlement is evaluated with its status of being a rural area stuck in the urban context.

Reading this change is valuable in terms of creating a discussion and opening a window on how effective a rural planning can be, in what extend a rural area can be planned, what planning can add and what it can take from the rural. This study shows that a rural area is in constant change with the effect of necessities brought by rural life.

The place is very modest in its architectural characteristics by being both a modern and a rural settlement. For this reason, it can be said that its recognition as a cultural heritage has its own challenges. This study provides a perspective for assessing the significance of such settlement, which is modest by its very nature since it is both modern and rural.

In this study with these issues mentioned briefly above it is aimed to evaluate these controversies specific to this settlement chosen as a case and also to provide a basis for future discussions and studies.

According to all these researches and evaluations, with this study the significance of the settlement, which is an important part of the collective memory belonging the Early Republican Period, as a cultural entity is revealed. It is demonstrated that this settlement is significant in many ways and it is needed to be conserved and carried to the future.

Any attempt to preserve this settlement should be carried out considering the context in which the settlement is located. Emphasizing the historical context in which the settlement is located and enhancing its relationship with them will enable the settlement with this rich context to be brought to the future.

The fact that the unique plan layout of the settlement is still legible today, is very important in terms of it reflects the planning and architectural approach of a certain period. Therefore, this study envisages supporting the legibility of this layout, restoring it to its' old integrity and any intervention, that can damage it, should be avoided.

This study draws attention to the bond established by residents with the place and emphasizes the necessity of enabling the residents to take an active role in the decisions related to the settlement as once they were in order to maintain and strengthen this bond.

What it is aimed for this study is to serve as a base to support recognition, understanding and preservation of such settlements with their contexts in respect to its being a part of the collective memory. In addition to this, understanding the intellectual atmosphere, formed in the Early Republican period which resulted with various implementations, is important in order to evaluate the social and built-up environment people live in today and to develop proper solutions for the existing issues. In this respect, it is necessary to increase the number of studies focusing on these issues.

This study shows that documentation and registration of such rural settlements with their physical and social characteristics is very urgent to make in order not to lose this cultural heritage which is part of the collective memory belonging the recent past.

The difficulty of gathering information and documents from this period about the issue has been experienced during the thesis study and in this context, the necessity of comprehensive archive and inventory studies is clear. Therefore, the first priority in the issue should be given to determination of such examples that reached today in future researches.

When the scope of the subject is considered, it will be beneficial to address the issue by different principles with its different aspects. Future researches can be conducted about such issues; migration and the immigrant identity, how planned settlements transform in different contexts, demographic studies in immigrant settlements, change of the socio-cultural characteristics in immigrant settlements, effects of industrial activities established close to rural areas, how the change in agricultural policies affect rural landscapes, adaptation of immigrants to a planned rural settlement etc.

The issue of planned immigrant settlements that need to be established urgently is remained valid today. The mass housing areas where the necessary living conditions are provided for the shelter of the masses that had to leave their hometowns as a result of wars still continues being an important issue that should be discussed today. It will be useful to re-discuss the subject in the context of this period and to establish a new intellectual basis and to search for its contemporary architectural reflection.

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- "Yeni Numune Köyü bu Sene Yapılacak". (1930, May 09). *Hakimiyet-i Milliye*, p. 1

APPENDICES

A. Government Resolutions

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

A1: Resolution No: 6577, Date: 09.05.1928⁷⁰

(Kararname: Yahşihan'dan Eskişehir'e kadar olan hat boyunda yer yer örnek köyler kurulması için inceleme yapılması ve bu alanda Hazine'ye ait bulunan arazinin iskâna terki.)

A2: Resolution No: 9263, Date: 30.04.1930

(Kararname: Beypazarı, Ayaş, Haymana ve Polatlı yolu Malıköy nahiyesinde kurulacak örnek köydeki evlerin pazarlıkla yaptırılması.)

A3: Resolution No: 9868, Date: 03.09.1930

(Kararname: Ankara'nın Samutlu Örnek köyü için yapılacak su tesisatıyla ilgili malzemenin dışardan satın alınması.)

A4: Resolution No: 10013, Date: 08.10.1930

(Kararname: Samutlu Numune köyünde İskân edilecek göçmenlere dağıtılacak erzak, tohum ve çift hayvanının satın alınması.)

A5: Resolution No: 11386, Date: 01.07.1931

(Kararname: Samutlu köyü civarına yerleştirilecek 100 göçmen ailesi hakkında kararname.)

A6: Resolution No:, Date: 11.06.1931

(Kararname: Ankara Vilâyetinin Polatlı Kazasına merbut Beyobası Nahiyesinin merkezi, nahiye adı Samutlu anılmak üzere Samutlu Köyüne nakli.)

⁷⁰ Original document, obtained from BCA, is in Ottoman Script, therefore here the one is chosen to share which is probably a translated for a former study.

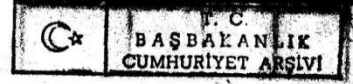
<p>T. C. BAŞBAKANLIK CUMHURİYET ARŞİVİ</p>		
<p>Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Başvekklet Mamurluk Müdüriyeti</p>		
<p>Aded 6577</p>		<p>Kararnâme</p>
<p>Dahiliyye Vekâlet-i Celilesinden yazılan 9 Mayıs 928 tarih ve 1818 numaralı tezkirede:</p>		
<p>Tahşihandan Eskişehir'e kadar olan sahada dahilindeki boş ve vâkı' arâzide köyler te'asis ve muhtırinin iktânı; menleket zirâ'at ve iktisâdiyyatının terakki ve inkişâfına mâil olacağından ıcrâ'at ve inşââtın senelere takminen vâcûda getirilmek üzere hat güzergâhında yer, yer numfâne köyleri te'asisi için tedkikat icrası ve bu sahada hazineye âid bulunan arâzinin iktâna terki ve eşbâhâbdesindeki arâzinininde istimlak veya pazar- lık suretiyle muâbâ'a hakkında bir Karar ittihazı teklif olunmuştur.</p>		
<p>Kayfiyyet İcra Vekilleri Hey'etinin 9 Mayıs 928 tarihli iclasında tenekkür idil- lerak teklif mücibince mu'amele iffâsı tasvîb ve kabûl olunmuştur.</p>		
		<p>Reisicumhur Casi M. Kemâl</p>
<p>Başvekkil İsmet</p>	<p>Adliyye Vekili M. Hüdâ</p>	<p>Müdafî'a-i Milliyye Vekili M. Abdülhalik</p>
<p>Dahiliyye Vekili Ş. Kaya</p>	<p>Hariciyye Vekili Dr. T. Müşâ</p>	<p>Maliyye Vekili S. Şukri</p>
<p>Ma'ârif Vekili M. Necati</p>	<p>Mafî'a Vekili Behic</p>	<p>İktisad Vekili M. Rahmet</p>
<p>Şah. ve Muav. İct. Vekili Dr. Refik</p>		

A1: Resolution No:6577; Date 09.05.1928

Source: (Çağa Yerleşmek, 2006)

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti
BAŞVEKÂLET
Muamelât Müdürlüğü
Şube
Sayı 9263

Kararname



9/Mayıs/928 tarih ve 6582 numaralı kararnameye zeyildir .
Beypazarı , Ayaş ve Haymana ve pulatlı hat güzergâhında bulunan ve
bu havalinin iktisaden inkişafında büyük amil olacağı anlaşılan ma -
hallerden şimdilik Malıköy nahiyesinde bir nümune köyü vücuda geti -
rilmesi ve Bulgaristandan gelip henüz iskân edilmemiş olan 29 hane
muhacirinin bu köyde yerleştirilmesi takarrür ettiğinden bu suretle
müstaceliyet kesbeden mezkûr köy iktisadî hanelerinin münakasa ve
ihâlât kanununun 18 inci maddesinin (Z) fıkrasına tevfiқан pazarlık -
la yaptırılması ; Dahiliye Vekâletinin 26/4/930 tarih ve 9686I numa -
ralı tezkeresiyle yapılan teklifi ve Maliye Vekâletinin 30/4/930 ta -
rihli mütaleanamesi üzerine İcra Vekilleri Heyetinin 30/4/930 tarihli
içtimarında tasvip ve kabul olunmuştur .

30/4/930

REİSİCÜMHUR

Gazi M. Kemal

Bş. V.

İsmail

Ad. V.

M. Zeki

M. M. V.

M. M. V.

Da. V.

S. Kaya

Ha. V.

H. V.

Ma. V.

S. Sarıoğlu

Mf. V.

Genel Müfettiş

Na. V.

Recep

İk. V.

İk. V.

S. İ. M. V.

S. İ. M. V.

080 18 01 02 10 27 11

A2: Resolution No:9263; Date 30.04.1930

Source: BCA, No: 30-18-1-2 / 10 - 27 - 11

T. C.
BAŞVEKÂLET
MUAMELAT MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

Şube :
Seri : **9868**

KARARNAME



Ankara civarında inşa edilen Samutlu Numune köyüne akıdılacak suya muktazi boru ve sair malzemenin kambiyo kararından istisnaen (6000) lira mukabilinde hariçten mübayaasına izin verilmesi; Dahiliye Vekâletinin 10/8/930 tarih ve 1010 numaralı tezkeresiyle yapılan teklifi ve Maliye Vekâletinin 11/8/930 tarih ve 12913 numaralı mitalenamesi üzerine İcra Vekilleri Heyetinin 2/9/930 tarihli içtimasında tasvip ve kabul olunmuştur .

2/9/930

REİSİCUMHUR

Gazi M. Kemal

Bş. V.

[Signature]

Ad. V.

[Signature]
İçtimada bulunmadı

M. M. V.

[Signature]

Da. V.

[Signature]

Ha. V.

[Signature]

Ma. V. V.

[Signature]

Mf. V.

C.H.
İçtimada bulunmadı

Na. V.

[Signature]

İk. V.

[Signature]

S. İ. M. V.

[Signature]

030 18 01 02 13 57 13

A3: Resolution No:9868; Date 03.09.1930

Source: BCA, No: 30-18-1-2 / 13 - 57 - 13

Samutlu Nümune köyünde iskân edilecek mühacirlere tevzi edilmek üzere müstacelen mübayaasına lüzum görülen 22,900 liralık erzak ,mahrukat ,tohumluk ve çift hayvanatının münakasa kanununun 18 inci maddesinin 2 fıkrasına tevfikân pazarlıkla mübayaası ; Dahiliye ve -kâletinin 24/9/930 tarih ve 2514/757 numaralı tezkeresiyle yapılan teklifi ve Maliye vekâletinin 30/9/930 tarih ve 15097/703 numaralı mütaleanamesi üzerine İcra Vekilleri Heyetinin 8/10/930 tarihli iqtimaında tasvip ve kabul olunmuştur .

8/10/930

REİSİCÜMHUR

Gazi M. Kemal

Bş. V.

İmz

Ad. V.

Adıyaman

M. M. V.

M. M. V.

Da. V.

S. V. V.

Ha. V. V.

S. V. V.

Ma. V.

S. V. V.

Mf. V.

S. V. V.

Na. V.

İk. V.

S. V. V.

S. İ. M. V.

S. V. V.

030 18 01 03 14 64 17

Sale:
Says: 77386

	T. C. BAŞBAKANLIK CUMHURİYET MİLLÎ EĞİTİM BAKANLIĞI
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I/7/93I

Yazı M. Kemal

Lucy

Young House

Leeson

S. 1000

8. 17th

Wm. H. D. H. H. H. H.

1947

1-11/10/12

[Handwritten signature]

D. Phelps

030	18	01	02	21	47	8
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322

DAHİLİYE VEKÂLETİ

U. M

S:

Sayı:

Esbabı mucibe

Ankara Vilâyetinin Polatlı kazasına merbut Polatlıbeyobası nahiyesinin merkezi bulunan Maliköy İstasyonu, nahiyesinin vasatında ve merkezî bir vaziyette değildir. Mezkûr nahiye mıntakasında numune köyü olarak yeni tesis edilen Samutlu köyü ise ,Maliköy istasyonuna nisbeten nahiye mıntakasının daha merkezî bir mahallindedir.

Bu köyde evlerle birlikte hükûmet konağı da inşa edilmiştir.

Binaenaleyh mezkûr Vilâyet İdare heyeti ve umumî Meclisinin, Vilâyet İdaresi kanununun ikinci maddesine tevfikân muvafık görülen mütaleaları vechile mevzuubahs nahiye merkezinin Maliköy istasyonundan kaldırılarak Nahiye adı Samutlu nahiye ile anılmak üzere numune köyü olarak yeni tesis edilen ve gerek memuriyeti ve gerek merkezî bir vaziyette bulunması/^{dolayısıyla} nahiye merkezi ittihazına daha lâyık olan Samutluya nakli bittensip merbut kararname tanzim olunmuştur.

030	11	1		63	1515
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Refat

A6: Resolution No: ; Date: 11.06.1931

Source: BCA; No: 30-11-1-0 / 63 - 15 - 5 (document: 63 - 1 - 5 - 5 - 7)

DAHİLİYE VEKÂLETİ

U. M

7444

S:

Kararname

Sayı

Madde-1-Ankara Vilâyetinin Polatlı kazasına merbut Polatlıbeyobası
nahiyesinin merkezi, Nahiye adı Samutlu nahiye ile anılmak üzere
Samutlu köyüne nakıl edilmiştir.

Madde-2-Bu kararname hükümünü icraya Dahiliye Vekili memurdur.

// II 578

REİSİCUMHUR

BASVURKIL DAHİLİYE VEKİLİ

11.6.1931 S. Kaya

030	11	1		63	15	5
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Rabat

A7: Resolution No : ; Date: 11.06.1931

Source: BCA; No: 30-11-1-0 / 63 - 15 - 5 (document: 63 - 1 - 5 - 5 -10)

B. Newspaper Articles

**YENİ MÜMUNE KÖYÜ BU
SENE YAPILACAK.**

**YENİ KÖY 27 EVLİKTİR. MU
HACIRLARA VERİLECEKTİR.**

Yenidoğanla Maliköy istasyonları arasında bulunan ve hattın cenubuna düşen Devlet malı Samutlu çiftliği arazisi dahilinde bir nümune köyü tesisi takarrür etmiştir. Nümune köyünün yapılacağı yer 55 numaralı şimendifer bekçi kulubesinin karşısındaki güzel bir tepedir.

Şimdilik burada bir mektep, bir hamam ve su tertibatı da yapılacaktır.

Nümune köyünün tesis ve inşa edileceği yer çok münbittir. Filhakika akar sular mebzul değilse de bilhassa kuyularında fazla miktarda su bulunmaktadır. Köy bu sene yapılacak ve Ahimeşut nahiyesi dahilindeki müteferrik yerlerde muvakkaten iskân edilmiş muhacirler ile yeni gelecek muhacirler oturacaktır.

B 1

**Samutlu Çiftliğinde
Yepyeni Bir Köy.**

**KÖY, ANKARA VİLAYETİNİN BİR
MAMURESİ OLACAK.**

Maliköyünde yaptırılmasına karar verilen nümune köyünün, şimdi Polatlı ile Maliköy arasındaki Samutlu çiftliğinde yapılması kararlaştırılmıştır.

Bunun sebepleri, Maliköyünde köylüye satılan geniş arazinin bir miktarı satın alınmak istendiği vakit altmış bin lira para istenmiş olması ve bu yeni sahanın daha iyi havalı, daha fazla inbat kuvvetli, ve aynı zamanda burada hazineye ait daha çok arazi bulunmuş olmasıdır.

Burada elli eve kâfi gelecek yer vardır. Nahiye merkezi bu yeni köyde tesis olunacaktır.

Köyün müsait bir yerinde şimdilik yirmi beş ev yaptırılacaktır. İnşaatı 95,000 liraya müteahhide verilmiştir.

İnşaatı alan müteahhitler mahallinde lâzım gelen hazırlıkları ikmal etmek üzere olduklarından yakında inşaata başlanacağı haber alınmıştır.

Burada ayrıca bir istasyon binası yapılması tekrâr etmiştir. Yaptırılacak olan bu yirmi beş ev muhacir iskânına tahsis edilecek ve Etimesut nümune köyüne benzer bir mamure vücuda gelecektir.

B 2

ANKARA VİLAYETİNDEN.

(9274) lira (29) kuruş bedeli keşifli Samutlu numune köyü su tesisatı yirmi gün müddetle kapalı zarf usulile münakasaya vaz olunmuştur. Talip olanların yüzde yedi buçuk nakit veya muteber bir bankanın teminat mektubunu hamiilen ihale günü olan 7—8—930 Perşembe günü saat 15 te vilayette müteşekkil komisiyonu mahsusuna ve evrakı keşfiyeyi görmek isteyenlerin de birinci muntaka İskân müdürlüğüne müracaatları ilan olunur.

B 3

B 1: (on the left) Hakimiyeti Milliye, 09 May 1930, p:1

B 2: (on the right) Hakimiyeti Milliye, 26 June 1930, p:1

B 3: (on the left) Hakimiyeti Milliye, 20 July 1930

SAMUTLU KÖYÜ

KÖYÜN İNŞAATI BİTMEK ÜZEREDİR.

Ankara vilâyet iskân birliği tarafından yaptırılmakta olan Samutlu nümune köyünün tesisatı bitmek üzeredir. Yapılan evlerle hükûmet dairesinin ve diğer tesisatın teslim muamelesi on beş teşrinievelde yapılacaktır.

Binaların teslimini müteakip köyde iskân muamelesi başlayacak ve bu köye civar köylerde muvakkaten müsafir edilmiş muhacirler yeni köylerine esaslı bir surette iskân edileceklerdir.

B 4

SAMUTLU KÖYÜ CUMA GÜNÜ AÇILIYOR.

Bir müddettenberi Samutluda yapılmakta olan muhacirlere mahsus nümune köyünün inşaatı ikmal edilmiştir.

Bu köyün plânı İktisat Vekillliği mimarı M. Gros tarafından yapılmış ve köylülerin her türlü ihtiyacı nazarı dikkate alınmıştır.

Köy yirmi beş binadan mürekkeptir. bunlardan ikisi hükûmet konağı ve nahıye müdürlüğünün ikametına mahsustur. Diğer yirmi beş ev iskân edilecekler mahsustur.

Köy, halen o civarda misafir olarak bulunmakta olan Bulgaristandan gelmiş olan muhacirlere tahsis edilecektir. Etrafında mevcut on beş bin dönümlük arazi "tevzii arazi talimatnamesi,, mucı bince ve borçlanma usuliyile muhacirlere tevzi edilecektir.

Köyün su ihtiyacının temini için de su tesisatı ihale edilmiştir. Bunun için sekiz bin dokuz yüz lira sarfedilecektir. Tesisatı kânunusani nihayetine kadar ikmal edilecektir.

Aldığımız malûmata göre önümüzdeki cumartesi günü köyün küşat resmi yapılacak ve Ankara valisi Nevzat B. köye giderek bizzat küşadı yapacaktır.

B 6

SAMUTLU KÖYÜ AYIN BİRİNDE HAZIR.

KÖYÜN OGÜN KÜŞAT RESMİ YAPILACAK.

Ankara civarında ikinci nümune köyü olarak yeniden Samutlu köyünün inşaatı ikmal edilmiştir. Bu köy önümüzdeki teşrinisanının birinde müteahhidinden teslim alınacak ve köyün aynı günde yet iskân müdüriyeti Bulgaryadan il-küşat resmi yapılacaktır. Bu köyde vilâtica etmiş olan 128 nüfuslü 28 hane muhacir iskân edecektir.

Köye isalesi mukarrer bulunan suyun boruları tamamen gelmiş döşenmeye başlanmıştır. Su tesisatının önümüzdeki kânunusani nihayetinde teslimi mukarrer bulunmaktadır.

B 5

SAMUTLU NÜMUNE KÖYÜ-NÜN KÜŞAT MERASİMİ.

Hükûmet tarafından yeniden inşa ettirilmiş olan Samutlu nümune köyünün tesellüm ve küşat merasimi bugün yapılacaktır. Bu münasebetle Vali Nevzat Bey ve bazı zevat bugün Samutluya gitmişlerdir.

Küşat merasiminin ve tesellüm muamelesinin tafsilatını resimlerle beraber yarınki nüshamızda neşredeceğiz.

B 7

B 4: (on the right) Hakimiyeti Milliye, 10 October 1930, p:4

B 5: (on the left/above) Hakimiyeti Milliye, 14 October 1930, p:1

B 6: (on the right) Hakimiyeti Milliye, 26 November 1930, p:2

B 7: (on the left/below) Hakimiyeti Milliye, 29 November 1930, p:2

SAMUTLU NAHİYESİ.

**VALİ NEVZAT BEY DÜN
KÖYÜ AÇTI.**

128 KİŞİ 27 EVE İSKÂN EDİLDİ.

Ankara'dan Eskişehir'e doğru giderken gözü üzen ve ruha sıkıntı veren geniş boşlukta cumhuriyetin yeni bir eseri daha yükseldi. Malıköyden birkaç kilometre ilerde, demiryolunun kenarında yeni bir medeniyet eseri, çok güzel bir köy yükseldi. Modern bir hükümet konağının etrafını ay şeklinde çeviren Samutlu köyünü dün Ankara valisi Nevzat B. açtı.

Vali Nevzat Bey kendisini nahiye konağı önünde istikbal eden köylülerle görüşmüş ve bundan sonra hükümet konağının kapısında gerilmiş olan kordeliyi bu yeni köyde oturacaklara refah ve saadet temenni ederek kesmiştir.

Vali B. hükümet konağını, evleri, su deposu ve kuyularını, su menbânı ayrı ayrı gezip tetkik etmiş ve köyün bütün teferruatını gezerken lazım gelen emirleri vermiştir.

Yeni köy tam teşekküllü bir nahiye merkezidir. Polatlı kaazına merbuttur. 27 yeni ve mükemmel evden mürekkeptir. Bu evler, bir oda, bir mutfak,

(Devamı 3 üncü sayıfada)

B 8

SAMUTLU NAHİYESİ.

(Baş tarafı 1 inci sayıfada.)

bir ambar, bir ahır ve bir de samanlığı havidir.

Köye 128 nüfus iskân olunacaktır. Köy vilayet tarafından 95,000 liraya yaptırılmıştır. Buraya iskân edilen Bulgaristan muhacirleri umumiyetle gülcüdürler. Yeni köylerinde gül ekmek ve gül yağı istihsal etmek için şimdiden birçok tasavvurları vardır. Kendilerine ekmeklik ve yemeklik için bu sene hükümetçe yardım yapılacaktır.

İlk yardım olmak üzere her birine (500) kilo buğday (200) kilo arpa verilecek kendilerine çift hayvanatı alınacaktır. Köylüler yeni köylerinden ve binalarından çok memnundurlar Sevinçle cumhuriyete karşı duydukları nihayetsiz şükranlarını söylediler.

Emlaki milliyeden olan geniş arazi bu köylere tevzi edilecektir.

Bugün iskân müdür vekili Durmuş B. köye giderek bunları yeni evlerine yerleştirecektir.

Köyün bütün teferruatını ihtiva eden yazı ve resimden mürekkep bir sayıfayı yarın karilerimiz okuyacaktır.

B 8



B 9

Ankara Valisi Nevzat B. Samutlu Nahiyesinin hükümet konağını açarken.

B 8: Hakimiyeti Milliye, 30 November 1930, p:1, 3

B 9: Hakimiyeti Milliye, 1 December 1930, p:8

Ankara Vilayeti İskân Müdürlüğünden:

Ankara İskân birinci mntaka müdür lüğünden:

Samutlu nümune köyünde inşa edilecek 12442 lira 87 kuruş bedeli keşifli kaldırım, muhacir evi üzerine çini ve saire inşası 19/3/1931 tarihinden itibaren 20 gün müddetle kapalı zarf usulüyle münakasaya vaze edilmiştir. Talip olanların yüzde yedi buçuk nakit veya muteber bir banka mektubiyle teklif zarflarını hamilen ihale günü olan 7 nisan 1931 salı günü saat 15 de vilâyette müteşekkil komisyonu mahsusuna evrakı keşfiyeyi görmek isteyenlerinde İskân müdürlüğüne müracaatları.

3-3159

B 10

VİLAYET İSKÂN İŞLERİ VE SAMUTLU KÖYÜ.

B 11

Ankara vilayeti İskân mntakası dahilinde şimdiye kadar iki yüz yetmiş yakın teffiz dosyası ikmal edilmiştir. Nümune köyleri hariç olmak üzere de bu miktarda İskânı adi suretile İskân muamelesi yapılmıştır.

Teffizan İskân görenlerin yirmi kadarının dosyalarında muhtelif miktarlarda bakiye istihkakları mevcut bulunmaktadır ki tasfiye kanununun tatbikini müteakip bu bakiye istihkaklarda bonoya raptedilecektir.

” ”

Vilayetin nümune olarak yaptırttığı Samutlu köyünde İskân gören yirmi beş haneye ilaveten daha yirmi hane ilavesi düşünülmektedir. Köyün arazisi müsait bulunduğundan tevsi muvafık görülmektedir. İskân edilmiş olan muhacirlere, her eve bir çift olmak üzere ve vilayet tarafından satın alınan yirmi beş çift öküz tevzi edilmiştir.

Ayrıca pulluk mübayaa edilecek ve tevzi olunacaktır.

Köye İskân edilmiş olan muhacirler vaziyetleri çok müsait bulunmaktadır. İlkbahar zeriyyatına başlamak üzere ha zırlanmaktadırlar.

Vilayetçe, köyün sokaklarının kaldırımının yapılması akarrür etmiştir. Bu hususta icabeden tedbirler alınmıştır. Yakında kaldırımın inşaatına başlanacaktır.

ANKARA'NIN NAHİYELERİ.

B 12

Ankara vilâyeti merkez kazasına merbut Karalar nahiyesinin Peçenek köyü, mezkûr nahiyeden alınarak Çıbık kazasına bağlı Sirkeli nahiyesine ilhak edilmiştir;

Pulatlî kazasına merbut Pulatlî Beyobası nahiyesinin merkezi, nahiye adı samutlu namıyla anılmak üzere Samutlu köyüne nakledilmiştir.

Merkez kazasının Zir nahiyesi ne merbut Gökler köyü mezkûr nahiyeden alınarak Ayaş kazasına ilhak edilmiştir.

Samutlu'nun adı "temelli,, oldu

B 13

Ankara - Eskişehir demiryolu üzerinde bulunan Samutlu Nahiyesi halkı Ankara Valiliğine müracaat ederek Samutlu adının değiştirilmesini istemişlerdi. Bu talep üzerine Samutlu adı Temelli olarak değiştirilmiştir.

B 10: (on the left/above) Hakimiyeti Milliye, 21 March 1931

B 11: (on the right) Hakimiyeti Milliye, 30 March 1931, p:2

B 12: (on the left/ below) Hakimiyeti Milliye, 23 June 1931, p:3

B 13: Ulus, 1 December 1943, p:4

C. Aerial Images



C 1: Aerial Image from 1944
Source: General Directorate of Mapping



C 2: Aerial Image from 1947
Source: General Directorate of Mapping



C 3: Aerial Image from 1953
Source: General Directorate of Mapping



C 4: Aerial Image from 1970
Source: General Directorate of Mapping



C 5: Aerial Image from 1975
Source: General Directorate of Mapping



C 6: Aerial Image from 1980
Source: General Directorate of Mapping



C 7: Aerial Image from 1991
Source: General Directorate of Mapping



C 8: Aerial Image from 2011
Source: General Directorate of Mapping

D. Approval Form for the In-depth Interviews

UYGULAMALI ETİK ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
APPLIED ETHICS RESEARCH CENTER



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30 OCAK 2019

Konu: Değerlendirme Sonucu

Gönderen: ODTÜ İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu (İAEK)

İlgi: İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu Başvurusu

Sayın Doç.Dr. A.Güliz Bilgin ALTINÖZ

Danışmanlığını yaptığınız Tuğba KAVAK'ın "Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi planlı kırsal yerleşimlerinden 'Numune Köylerin' sürdürülmesi için koruma ilke ve kararlarının belirlenmesi; ve bir koruma önerisinin geliştirilmesi, Samutlu Köyü Örneği, şu anki Temelli" başlıklı araştırması İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu tarafından uygun görülmüş ve 041-ODTÜ-2019 protokol numarası ile onaylanmıştır.

Saygılarımla bilgilerinize sunarım.

Prof. Dr. Ayhan SOL

Üye

Prof. Dr. Tülin GENÇÖZ

Başkan

Prof. Dr. Ayhan Gürbüz DEMİR (4.)

Üye

Prof. Dr. Yaşar KONDAKÇI

Üye

Doç. Dr. Emre SELÇUK

Üye

Doç. Dr. Pınar KAYGAN

Üye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali Emre TURGUT

Üye

D1: Approval form from the Applied Ethic Research Center for the in-depth interviews conducted with the residents

