HERITAGE ANKARA

AN INSTITUTION FOR SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

ARCH 401 FALL 2023
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO V
SELECTED WORKS
2023 Arch 401 STUDIO INSTRUCTORS:

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We want to express our sincere thanks for your contributions to our course.

Urban areas constantly decay through disasters or as a result of urban development processes over centuries. As they decay they are also constantly recovered, layer on top of another. This process of decay and recovery is not a smooth one, partial remains of a layer continue to exist while the new layer is taking form. These remains are sometimes physical, like buildings, structures, or landscape elements; and sometimes cultural, like property lines, sacred spaces, or stories. As centuries go by, the cycle of decay and recovery creates a rich collage of spaces. Being the oldest part of a city, the historical core is typically the best place to experience this condition. The historical core of Ankara, Karadede (Citadel) District, is no exception in this regard.

Currently the district is in its rehabilitation stage. The process of rehabilitation in Ankara has been ongoing since 1980s. Beginning with Ulus Historical City Center Conservation and Rehabilitation Plan (1989), the design competition for Hacıbayram Square (1991), the competition for the Kale District (1988), the competition for Saray Market (1992), the transformation of Hamamonu and Hamam Arkası districts, the later transformation of Hacıbayram district, the current attempts of transformation within the citadel, the restoration of Roman Theatre and the Roman Baths, the conservation and re-use projects of Ulus Işhan and Anafartalar Çarşısı, founding of a number of cultural institutions such as Çengel Han, Reham Koç Technology Museum, Erimtan Archeology Museum, Cer-Modern and Sığınak are some of the significant milestones in this process.

In line with the intricate nature of the planning and design problem at hand, such processes are almost never ideal. Problems or conflicting interests/ideas/ideological positions surface through the long duration of rehabilitation. Due to the complex nature of actor networks, technical, legal, and social complexities of the problem there is a need for institutional structures that can facilitate communication between different stakeholders, manage technical knowledge flows, and oversee and document processes. Such institutions are established all around the world to coordinate and direct conservation and restoration processes to ensure the sustainable management of heritage areas.

Heritage Ankara is one such institutional program that would expand the municipality’s already ongoing efforts in conservation and restoration processes in Ankara, enabling to have a public face and strong community relations.
The Necatibey Neighbourhood, located near the citadel in Ankara’s Ulus district, is an area steeped in history, bordered by Anafartalar, Hisar Park, and İpek Streets. This neighborhood is known for its vibrant social life and is closely associated with some of the city’s most famous marketplaces. The main commercial areas in the city, such as Atpazarı, Samanpazarı, Koyunpazarı, Tahtakale, and Karacaoğlan Marketplaces, are all situated in or around the Ulus district, playing a significant role in the area’s economy.

In addition to its commercial significance, the Necatibey Neighbourhood is surrounded by several important historical sites, including the Roman Theatre, the Monumentum Ancyranum (Temple of Augustus and Rome), and the Ankara Citadel, which was the city center until the Republican Period. The area’s history is notably marked by the great fire of 1916, which started in Hisar Park, an Armenian neighborhood, and spread to the nearby bazaars. This event was so impactful that by 1924, the affected area was known as ‘Hârik Mahalî’ or ‘the fire area’.

In terms of urban planning, the proposal for the city included maintaining the citadel as a central landmark, with the city designed in a circular layout around it. A main arterial road, Atatürk Boulevard, was planned to connect the old city center (Ulus) with the new city center (Yenikapı). The proposal also included an industrial zone between the railway station and the old city center, with areas like Cebeci and Iskitler envisioned as future urban areas, and the development of vineyard houses in Çankaya.

The Ankara Castle district in the Altındağ district is another historic area, surrounded by the walls of Ankara Castle, a relic of the Roman, Seljuk, and Ottoman Empires. The district is characterized by “Ankara houses,” built in various periods within the castle. These houses, designed to adapt to the steep terrain and seasonal changes, feature thick walls and small windows on the lower floors for winter, and thinner, airy walls on the upper floors for summer. The district is also home to the Alaaddin Mosque, Ankara’s oldest mosque, and a museum, making it a popular destination for both tourists and locals. Adjacent to these historical neighborhoods is the Anatolian Civilizations Museum, a significant cultural institution in Ankara. Established in 1921 by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, the museum is dedicated to preserving and showcasing the heritage of the various civilizations that have thrived in Anatolia. Its collection, which includes over 200,000 artifacts, spans a vast timeline from the Paleolithic era to the beginning of the Ottoman Empire. Its exhibits provide a comprehensive view of the Hittite, Phrygian, Luristan, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine periods, offering visitors a deep dive into the diverse and rich history of Anatolia. The museum’s significance is underscored by its selection as the European Museum of the Year in 1997, a testament to its role in cultural preservation and education. This area, with its blend of historical, cultural, and urban significance, forms the backdrop for the project area, offering a unique context for any developmental or preservation efforts.
The lectures provide a diverse exploration of Ankara's urban and architectural journey. They begin with an in-depth look at the historical development of residential blocks within the city's old center, transitioning to a broader analysis of Ankara's spatial transformation through its history. Subsequent discussions pivot to the modern challenges of conserving and repurposing architectural heritage, followed by an examination of environmental analysis tools in design. The series also delves into the nexus between heritage and sustainability, and concludes with innovative concepts for event space design. Together, these lectures illustrate a multifaceted approach to understanding and shaping the urban landscape of Ankara.
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LECTURES

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Heritage Ankara: An Institution for Sustainable Heritage Management

Heritage Ankara is a fictional institution in close proximity to Ankara Citadel. The design problem is conceived as an incentive to review and contemplate urban and architectural conservation attempts and processes in Ankara.

The program for the building addresses the current discussions and agenda of the municipality. The design problem has three main components: **Heritage Ankara Offices, Creative Cluster, and Urban Commons.**

**Program:**

**Heritage Ankara, 30%:** Office spaces for staff, archive space with storage, documentation office, study area, and meeting spaces for 10-20 people.

**Creative Cluster, 30%:** Grant offices for design startups, fabrication lab(s) (has to have service access and ventilation), meeting spaces for 10-20 people.

**Urban Commons, 30%:** Event Space that would allow for a variety of public events such as performances, exhibitions, or large gatherings up to 300 people. Includes an industrial kitchen for large events, storage spaces, and commercial spaces to generate income for the institute.

**Building management and services, %10:** Spaces for management offices, environmental systems and storage.

**Main functions should be resolved within 4000-5000 m²**

**Circulation should not exceed 15% of programmed area.**

Shuttle drop-off point and short period waiting space for 7 tourist shuttles, parking spaces for 10 cars: can be open-air, closed or semi closed spaces; should follow the standards for circulation of vehicles and people. The total building area should be between 6000-7000 m².
JURIES

Three studios are operated by five instructors.

Section 1 and Section 5 (Yiğit Acar and Melis Sözen)
Section 3 and Section 4 (Ezgi İşbilen and Zeynep Ege Odabaş)
Section 2 (Meral Özdemir Başak)

There had been four Juries:

Pin Up 1 13.10.2023
Pin Up 2 13.11.2023
Pre-jury 08.12.2023
Final Jury 19.12.2023
JURIES
PHYSICAL MODEL
The ultimate goal of this project is creating a place for a heritage institution for Ankara which is designed to enhance the conservation work. The program covers the musts of a sustainable conservation approach including public spaces for participation. The concept is derived during a natural search for the two main principles: authenticity and integrity. After a discussion of part-whole relationship in the context of authenticity, the analysis of the surrounding –especially the citadel area– led to a specific wall typology using the spolia from the antique stores and destructed buildings in Ulus besides a living fabric within those walls.
DRAWINGS:
SECTION A-A’

- CREATIVE CLUSTER
- MAIN CIRCULATION SPINE
- EVENT SPACE
- GLASS BOX (CORE)
- DESIGN OFFICES
- FABRICATION LAB
- ATRIUM
- EXHIBITION
- DIGITAL EXHIBITION
- CAFE
- WORKSHOP
- DARKROOM
- WALL TYPE: SPOLIA

KEY MAP

sections
The site surrounding has clustered structure. On the other hand, on the south side of the site there is Hisar Park, relieving the surroundings. Therefore, it is aimed that the continuation of the park is provided. To achieve that, form is compacted and elevated. One of the main goals is creating a pleasant transition space between the streets, and the important structures. Surrounding structures are taken as reference on shaping of the buildings. It is aimed that the project provides multiple physical access and visual relationship with its surroundings. While providing various accesses, disabled friendly design has been taken as the main motivation.
CIRCULATION INSIDE OF THE BUILDING

• BUILDING ENTRANCES
• STARTING / END POINTS OF PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
• STARTING / END POINTS OF DISABLED FRIENDLY ACCESS

PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
DISABLED FRIENDLY ACCESS

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - FOURTH FLOOR
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - THIRD FLOOR
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - SECOND FLOOR
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - FIRST FLOOR
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - GROUND FLOOR

PUBLIC AREAS
SEMI PRIVATE AREAS

CIRCULATION INSIDE OF THE BUILDING
Ulus, being the historical center of the city, is like a collage. Traces of historical layers exist as vertical and horizontal strata. The study in Ulus is in such a location in this condition can be observed in all around the site. Using the curation of the components of this collage, the design seeks to critique and reinterpret the texture of Ulus and its surroundings. The curation I created to make my ideal project ageless and eternal isn’t only about spatial fiction; it’s also meant to be a place where people from various backgrounds and cultures can come to find a part of themselves.

**North Facade in 2023**

**North Facade in 2043**

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**Section 1-5 | Yiğit Acar, Melis Sözen**

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**Concept Development and Aerial View**

**Section Design and Passive Environmental Systems**

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**Materials, Sustainable Construction and Urban Considerations**

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**A-4 Section**

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**Concept Design**

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**La Cuveé | Can Yardımcı**

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**Movalı and Human Density**

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**Urban Connections**

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**Roof Geometry and Perspectives**

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**Materials, Sustainable Construction and Urban Considerations**

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**Concept Design**

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**La Cuveé | Can Yardımcı**

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**Movalı and Human Density**

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**Urban Connections**

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**Roof Geometry and Perspectives**

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The concept of “Chronotope” represents the creation of different spaces from the areas obtained through the intersection or between these walls, using “wall”, one of the most basic terminologies of architecture. These walls, like the walls in the pattern of Ulus within the scope of Heritage Ankara, tell about the time and its place. These walls are not used as a separation or division structure but as a framework for attitudes such as integration and continuity and gains a different character and contributes to the Heritage Ankara program.
social staircase

structural diagram

elevation view from konya street

elevation view from kardesler street

_event space
The Modular Cityscape continues the experience of its surroundings by respecting the scale and height of the buildings and elongating the existing paths. On the one hand, it follows the urban feeling; on the other hand, the inside of the project continues the park, creating a public space. The aisle following Konya Street divides the site, creating private and public areas. The project uses the rigidity of the management & study space and the flexibility of the common functions and creates corresponding languages for them. The modular structures resembling rectangular prisms can be moved to adjacent cities, presenting Ankara Heritage.
Citadel Crossroads, situated under the Ankara Citadel, acts as a vibrant space that connects the city’s history with modernity. In this project, it was aimed to establish a cultural bridgepoint, revitalizing the underutilized area while creating connections amongst people. The space is aimed to be a dynamic hub for events, performances, & community gatherings, while also housing the offices for young professionals & Heritage Ankara staff; reviving Ankara’s heritage & serving as a unifying force in the city.
The Urban Block aims to be a humble human scale heritage center that emphasizes and enriches its surroundings. Since Ulus is very dense, there is a lack of open pleasant spaces. To solve that problem, a lively courtyard space that extends from Mersin street to Hisar Park was designed. This inviting space provides different experiences and is covered with perforated canopies. Inspired by the different building typologies in the surroundings, a mini city with different buildings connected via galleries was created. The center’s urban connections ensure a dynamic relationship with the city, fostering community interaction.
City Engine is a local architectural drive for a positive change in Ankara. Architectural offices focus on identifying and redesigning areas requiring restoration, while Fablabs assess pollution in non-renovatable spaces. Material and design labs within Fablab blocks play a crucial role in determining the city’s materials, their allocation, and evaluation. The additional block, which comprises exhibition halls, stages, classrooms, and open spaces, seamlessly extends Hisar Park, serving as vibrant platforms to showcase City Engine’s work and raise public awareness. The structure actively engages in recycling, purification efforts, contributing significantly to Ankara’s cultural and societal development. City Engine is a step for transformation, shaping a more sustainable and culturally enriched Ankara.
The layered texture of Ankara, where each one of the layers tells a different story, was the project’s starting point. Concurrence aims to take inspiration from this rich cultural memory and present it while adding another layer. The project takes its form from the axis system created by connecting different landmarks from different periods in the city. The split connects the site’s ends and becomes the project’s center. While the layers formed within the split highlight the layered texture of the city, the split acts as an open archive & exhibition for people to experience the heritage of Ankara.
EduCraft Campus is a dynamic learning center that seamlessly integrates education, culture, and craftsmanship. Distinguished by its modern architecture, rich historical elements, and educational opportunities, the campus stands out as a beacon of innovation. Designed with utmost respect for Ankara’s history and bazaar culture, the campus offers an unforgettable welcome experience for museum and castle visitors. The innovative funicular line provides easy access for students and tourists alike, enhancing the overall learning experience. ECC brings together education, culture, and craftsmanship, enriching the learning journey. It unites future leaders and culture enthusiasts, inviting everyone to embark on an educational adventure.
Elevators and staircases car park to Ankara floor.

Glued laminated timber (GLULAM)
-This structure system was used for platforms and bridges as a lightweight structure.
-Because of its logic arc shapes was used in this design

Retaining wall

Concrete cores, certain walls and beam-column system

- Stone vault system
- These stone vault continue the history of site
- These system was used for production hubs

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Terrainature unfolds with a conscientious integration, embracing a modest architectural scale in harmony with its components. Anchored in contextual humility, the design follows natural slopes, avoiding alterations. The mediateque serves as a dynamic knowledge hub, complemented by offices, creative clusters, and public services. Departing from conventional landscaping, the project celebrates natural textures, using native vegetation to enhance ecological resilience. A well-crafted circulation network addresses site access, ensuring connectivity and functionality. By minimizing environmental impact, fostering community engagement, promoting sustainable design, and prioritizing circulation, Terrainature exemplifies a thoughtful and integrated architectural approach, enriching the built environment while preserving the intrinsic beauty of the landscape.
The project site is located in the Ulus District of Ankara/Turkey. Moreover, it is situated right between the cultural centre and the city centre of Ulus. Hence, the design aims to provide a threshold between these two centres while consisting of certain functions such as urban commons, creative clusters and Heritage Ankara offices. In addition to these functions, vitalizing the area and providing the mentioned “threshold” idea are aimed. With the dynamic forms of the program masses, its dynamic circulation and landscape usage, the idea of a transitional area to the district is achieved.
Heritage Ankara accommodates public and restricted functions together in a compact form of design. The project contains an exhibition and installation about the works and studies in the institute, which is called “Mourning of Amnesia”. The name is chosen to reflect the lost of Ankara in terms of heritage from various periods. In commemorating the vanishing cultural legacy of Ankara, the exhibition and installation aim to encapsulate the intricate layers of the city's history, both past and present, through a modular installation designed to captivate visitors and prompt a sense of collective mourning by experiencing.
MOURNING OF AMNESIA
dedicated to the lost heritage of ankara
CUCA enter Heritage Ankara—an innovative program augmenting Ankara’s restoration endeavors. In urban landscapes, history weaves a complex tapestry of decay, renewal, and layered stories. Ankara’s Kale (Citadel) District embodies this narrative, a living testament to centuries of evolution and rejuvenation. This initiative addresses the intricate web of stakeholders and complexities inherent in preservation projects. Heritage Ankara fosters dialogue, manages knowledge dissemination, and meticulously documents the restoration journey. More than just conserving historical landscapes, it’s a beacon of community engagement, amplifying Ankara’s commitment to its heritage. By nurturing strong community relations, Heritage Ankara seeks to redefine the rehabilitation narrative, ensuring a vibrant, sustainable future for Ankara’s historical core.
Heritage Ankara unfolds not just as an architectural wonder but as a community-centric endeavor deeply connected to its surroundings. Embracing the essence of Necatibey, the project gives back to the community, providing circular access throughout the site and prioritizing pedestrian-friendly pathways. This thoughtful design fosters seamless integration with the environment, encouraging local engagement and enjoyment of the vibrant spaces. The project extends its impact to neighboring structures, featuring facades that harmonize with the adjacent church and surrounding buildings. Notably, a parametrically designed stained glass facade stands tall, providing a picturesque view for the church, symbolizing a harmonious blend of modernity and tradition.
REFERENCES


