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Evaluation of Lodging Model Housing Production in 100 Years of the Republic: State Archives Ankara Lodgings[1]

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Abstract

Following the years of the Independence War, with the proclamation of the Republic, Ankara was designated as the capital, necessitating the relocation of public institutions and organizations to the capital. Due to the unplanned nature of this development, Taşhan and a few rental houses became insufficient, highlighting the urgent need for the development of housing and accommodation facilities. Following the construction of rental apartments and government-built housing, cooperatives and social housing projects also played a significant role in the capital's urban development, Ankara. Lojmans, also known in Turkey as " memur meskeni (government housing)," " kurum konutu (institutional housing)," or "kamu konutu (public housing)," have been a vital housing model in meeting the housing needs of the working population.

This paper evaluates the government-built lojmans constructed for the housing needs of civil servants under the scope of social housing; the housing development, zoning, and regulations created for urbanization in the capital Ankara; and the concept of social housing. Within this framework, a chronological evaluation was made using archival data and a literature review. The study mainly focuses on the Ankara lolmans under the T.C. Presidency State Archives Presidency, examining and evaluating them in terms of the spatial organization, including site plans, their positions within the campus about the Archive buildings, and the assembly and hierarchy of the blocks along with their relationships with recreational areas. The data obtained is presented with various graphic representations and visuals to support the analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ankara, which had a population of around 30,000 in the last years of the Ottoman Empire and is located in the center of the city today, has undergone tremendous growth during the Republic period, becoming Turkey's second-largest metropolis. The old fortress of Ankara has transformed into a modern city of note with a population exceeding 5 million. This process occurred in two main stages, before and after becoming the capital [1]. The city has a long history, undergoing significant evolutions from the old fortress and surrounding settlements to its present-day metropolis status. Despite its limited population during the Ottoman period, Ankara's rapid urban growth during the Republic era has led to significant economic, cultural, and social changes [2]. With Ankara becoming the capital, the city expanded outward, implementing modern infrastructure and urbanization projects. This process has transformed Ankara into an administrative center and an economic and cultural hub of the country [2].

[1] This study is derived from the paper presented at the Mimar Kemaleddin Symposium organized by Gazi University Faculty of Architecture in Ankara on December 27-29, 2023.

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The Process Before Ankara Became the Capital

Ankara has hosted many civilizations, maintaining its importance due to its strategic location and status as a constant settlement. It reached its zenith during the Roman era. Ankara emerged as a significant intersection of the Roman Empire in Anatolia during the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D., leading to the development of its administrative, military, and commercial functions. During this period, the city was situated on the plains at the foot of the castle and experienced significant growth compared to the previous century. Ankara's expansion during the Roman period was mainly concentrated in the area between Dışkapı and Hacettepe, which reflects the city's strategic location at the intersection of important trade routes of the Roman Empire [3]. In the year 334 AD, Ankara came under the rule of the Byzantine Empire, and during this period, it was influenced by the Byzantine-Islamic struggles and faced several invasions. Despite the damages from these invasions, the city was reconstructed. In the Middle Ages, Ankara followed a model observed in European cities by withdrawing within its walls and appearing as an actual border city. Due to its strategic importance during this period, Ankara was constantly at the center of various political and military events [4]. During the development period of the Ottoman Empire, Ankara emerged as an important trade center. The existence of more than 30 hans (caravanserais) in the city and the Bedesten (covered market) built in the XV-XVII centuries indicate the intense commercial activities during this period [5]. The establishment of political unity by the Ottoman Empire in Anatolia, along with ensuring the security of interregional trade, led to increased market opportunities for production in cities. In this context, Ankara's population grew during this period, particularly witnessing significant development in the southern and western directions around the city fortress (Figure 1) [2].

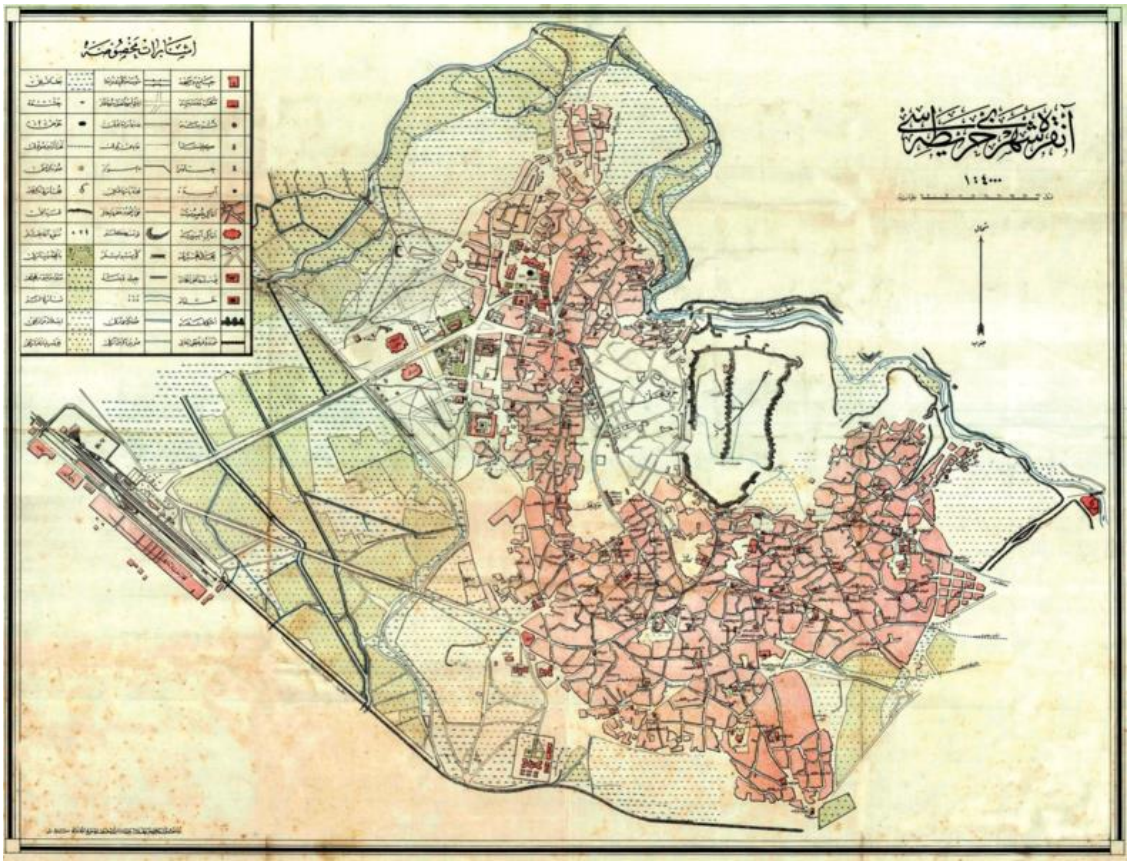


Figure 1. *1924 city map of Ankara* [32]

Ankara maintained its status as an important city until the 19th century. However, during the decline of the Ottoman Empire, the town lost its former significance. Towards the end of the 19th century, signs of revival appeared in Ankara, and in 1892, it was connected to Istanbul by railway. This development not only influenced the city's socio-economic life but also its physical appearance. Warehouses and

depots were established, and the Station and Talatpaşa avenues, which connected the station to the old city, were opened during that period. The Ulus area developed at a faster pace.

However, by the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, Ankara's population dropped to 20-25 thousand due to wars and the 1917 fire. Despite this challenging period, these declines in Ankara's history would pave the way for significant development and transformation of the city in the subsequent years.

The Process After Ankara Became the Capital

Mustafa Kemal chose Ankara as the headquarters for the War of Independence; the Representation Committee settled in Ankara on December 27, 1919, the convening of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (TBMM) on April 23, 1920, and the establishment of the new government significantly influenced the spatial, demographic, and socio-economic structure of Ankara. With the proclamation of the Republic on October 29, 1923, not only was there a regime change, but also the capital, which had become synonymous with the old regime, was abandoned. Ankara, the center of the War of Independence, was designated as the capital on October 13, 1923, with a decision taken. This decision changed the fate of Ankara [6]. The spatial strategy behind selecting Ankara as the capital included military and political factors and an ideological stance against the old regime.

An essential factor was creating a center of gravity in Anatolia for the country's service provision. This strategic decision positioned Ankara as a political center and provided an opportunity for economic and cultural development. They were being chosen as the capital allowed Ankara to play a significant role in the construction of modern Turkey and facilitated the country's development as an administrative center. After the declaration of the capital, the housing problem came to the forefront with the arrival of bureaucrats and government officials to Ankara. Until the early 1900s, there were only one or two small accommodation units in the city, but their numbers increased in the 1930s. The most important of these structures is Taşhan. Since the 1930s, Taşhan has been used as a hotel named Taşhan Palas (Figure 2). This building, with its architecture and capacity of 60 beds, played an essential role in Ankara's social life in the early years of the Republic, becoming one of the core social spaces of the city, contributing not only to accommodation but also to Ankara's cultural and social life [7].

Figure 2. *Ankara Taşhan -Salt Archive* [33] [34]

The rapid increase in public buildings and industrial areas after 1950 led to a serious housing problem in Ankara, where the housing demand could not be met, and the problem of informal settlements, known as "gecekondu," emerged. In 1966, the "Gecekondu Kanunu" had to be enacted [8]. The construction of low-standard housing due to compulsory reasons affects the city's appearance. As a solution to the increasing housing problem and the city's appearance, planned housing areas such as mass housing projects and housing cooperatives began. In order to facilitate the establishment of housing cooperatives by the increasing number of civil servants due to the strengthening of the newly established state institutional organization, an advance payment of half of their salaries was granted to civil servants in

1925 [9]. The 1944 Law on the Construction of Civil Servants' Housing is a law that regulates the construction of housing for civil servants. This law granted the Ministry of Public Works the authority to construct civil servant housing in areas where it was needed. In Ankara's Saraçoğlu Neighborhood, 434 houses, which the government owned under the law, were built, and these houses were especially rented out to high-level bureaucrats. This practice aimed to meet Ankara's growth and urbanization needs at that time [9]. During these years, banks and institutions started to provide housing loans to public employees and workers [10]. Thanks to these loans, employees could become homeowners individually or in cooperatives.

Another solution to the housing problem was the construction of staff lodgings. Lodgings are housing units provided to employees such as workers, civil servants, or staff by a public or private institution or company. These units are generally owned by the government or the employer, and occupants usually pay rent. Management and maintenance of lodgings are typically the responsibility of the government or the employer. Among the lodgings built in Ankara to solve the housing problem, the 'State Archives Ankara Lodgings' hold an important place.

In this context, a detailed literature review was conducted to explain the significance of the State Archives Ankara Lodgings, which were selected as the first place in the 'State Archives Site Project Competition' and implemented. Meetings were held with the residents of the lodgings and the officials working in the state archives to gather oral and written information about the lodgings. Based on the fieldwork and collected information, the lodgings' location, plan, and section were drawn, and the structures were photographed and documented. The competition phase of the lodgings was presented in a tabular form.

2. PLANNING PROCESS OF ANKARA AFTER THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

As the capital, Ankara is the most important implementation area of the Republic's modernization project. One aspect of the modernization project implemented by the Republic in Ankara is directly related to new vital principles. The other aspect is related to the newly designed spaces for these new vital principles that are attempted to be disseminated in society [11]. The selection of Ankara as the capital has not only carried a social dimension but also led to significant changes in the city's spatial, economic, and cultural appearance. The rapidly increasing number of public institutions gave rise to a new social class, the civil servant sector, contributing to Ankara's social fabric. This process made the city a massive construction site, pioneering spatial changes. Ankara embarked on a significant urbanization process with the evolving construction activities for new public buildings, infrastructure projects, and housing, initiating a transformation within the society [2]. The designation of Ankara as the capital and the housing needs of the bureaucrats and civil servants arriving in the city led the housing policy of the time to focus primarily on civil servant housing. After the Republic, the housing policy was generally divided into three periods, and researchers studied them accordingly. These periods are 1923-1950 (the period including the establishment of the nation-state/civil servants' housing problem), 1950-1980 (the period of rural-to-urban migration of the workforce/worker's housing problem), and post-1980 (the period when capital established hegemony in cities) [10]. Ilhan Tekeli, on the other hand, includes the period from the second half of the 19th century to the Republic in the process. In his approach, he discusses adopting the Western world's urban planning developments in Turkey during the modernization process in four sections [12]. Below, the housing policies starting from Ankara becoming the capital are discussed chronologically. The process that began with establishing the Ministry of Exchange, Reconstruction, and Settlement in 1923 attempted to be resolved with laws and decisions aimed at civil servant housing needs, and the practices within this scope are indicated in the table (Table 1).

Table 1. *Post-Republic Housing Policies*

DATE	LAW/DECISION	EXPLANATION
1923	The Ministry of Exchange, Reconstruction, and Resettlement (Mübadele, İmar ve İskân Bakanlığı) has been established.	Various policies were developed to meet the housing needs of migrants coming with the Treaty of Turkish-Greek Population Exchange signed in Lausanne in 1923, and bureaucrats and officials arriving in the city due to Ankara becoming the capital.
1925	The Civil Servants' Housing Law (Memur Konutları Yasası) Law No. 586	It was decided to provide civil servants with an advance equivalent to half of their salaries to establish housing cooperatives.
1926	The Real Estate and Orphans' Bank (Emlak ve Eytam Bankası) has been established by Law No. 844.	Civil servants and applicants were enabled to obtain housing loans. Saraçoğlu Neighborhood is also a successful activity of this bank.
1928-29	Law No. 1352	The Ministry of Finance was granted the authority to build official buildings and civil servant residences with Treasury resources, but it was not implemented.
1932	Jansen Plan	It was put into practice.
1929	Law No. 1452	The practice of providing housing compensation to civil servants was initiated and lasted from 1929 to 1951.
1944	The Civil Servants' Housing Law (Memur Konutları Yasası) Law No. 4626	With the Law No. 4626 dated 1944 on "Construction of Civil Servant Residences," the construction of civil servant residences became one of the duties of the state. The Ministry of Public Works undertook this task. The law was implemented in the Saraçoğlu (Namık Kemal) Neighborhood in Ankara.
1946	The Real Estate and Orphans' Bank (Emlak ve Eytam Bankası) has been transformed into Turkey's Real Estate Credit Bank (Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası).	It was tasked with building and selling buildings, as well as supporting the construction, building materials industry, and trade.
1948	5218 sayılı yasa	Shanty towns within municipal boundaries were legalized. This law was also the first law that acted as a shanty town pardon.
1949	Law No. 5417, the "Old Age Insurance Law (İhtiyarlık Sigortası Kanunu)	It aimed to solve the increasing housing problems of workers.
1950	Social Security Institution for Workers (İşçi Sigortaları Kurumu)	It started to provide housing loans. It only provided housing loans to cooperative members.
1961	Army Mutual Assistance Institution (Ordu Yardımlaşma Kurumu (OYAK))	It provided its members with individual housing loans and cooperative housing loans.
1971	Social Security Institution for Tradesmen, Artisans, and Other Self-Employed Individuals (Esnaf ve Sanatkârlar ve Diğer Bağımsız Çalışanlar Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu (Bağ-Kur))	It offered credit facilities to its members.
1984	Mass Housing Law (Toplu Konut Kanunu)	When the law came into effect, the housing loan practices of social security institutions ended, and loans began to be provided within the framework of the Mass Housing Fund.

Ankara has emerged as a model city in the tangible realization of a modern and enlightened vision for Turkey. This has been achieved partly due to the influence of an ideology supported by the state. The fact that Ankara was founded as a new city allowed it to fulfill its roles more efficiently in the modernization process. This situation enabled the rapid modernization of the city's physical and social

structures [15]. Housing projects carried out with state support have been directly associated with modernization, making significant contributions to this transformation. These projects have met the need for housing and promoted new lifestyles and social norms, contributing to the widespread adoption of modern urban planning. Planned urbanization and modern architectural concepts have come to the forefront during this process, creating urban fabrics enriched with elements such as wide avenues and boulevards, green spaces, public parks, and public buildings that cater to societal needs.

3. STATE-BUILT HOUSING

The term "state-built housing" is used broadly in the literature. Housing units owned by the government (such as cooperatives, local government housing, etc.) and housing constructed or financed by the state are referred to as state-built housing. State-built housing is defined as housing units directly produced, owned, or managed by the government through local or central government decisions.

The concept of "state-built housing" is difficult to define precisely due to its variety, but it essentially refers to housing units under government control. These units are typically designed to cater to low-income groups [13].

Since the beginning of the Republic of Turkey, great importance has been given to the country's development, urbanization process, housing issues, and particularly meeting the housing needs of workers and civil servants through housing policies [13]. With Ankara being designated as the capital, the housing problem arose for bureaucrats and civil servants moving to the city, and state-built housing became a solution to the housing needs arising from post-Republic industrialization and the increasing need for housing in cities. Numerous mass housing projects, lodgings, and industrial facilities have been constructed with government support. For example, in 1925, seven sample houses were built in Ankara by Architect Kemaleddin Bey and Arif Hikmet Koyunoğlu for the Directorate General of Foundations. These houses, intended for rental by civil servants, were situated within their gardens, each featuring unique design characteristics (Figure 3) [31].

Figure 3. *The sample houses of the Directorate General of Foundations, Kemaleddin Bey and Arif Hikmet Koyunoğlu* [16]

With government support, the first mass housing project designed for government officials was implemented in Ankara-Bahçelievler in 1935 (Figure 4). The construction of government employee housing was aimed at Law No. 1352 in 1928 to meet the housing needs. The same year, architect H. Jansen proposed workers' quarters and government employee housing in the Ankara urban planning competition he won, targeting low and middle-income groups. However, neither the government employee housing nor the workers' quarters were built, and instead, the Bahçelievler mass housing project designed by H. Jansen was constructed. This project developed a modern urbanization concept in Bahçelievler, with two-story houses designed in a garden-city style within green areas, along with a

market, PTT (Post, Telegraph, and Telephone) building, police station, and tennis club. H. Jansen's approach in this mass housing project in Ankara can be seen as a negotiation between the new and the old, reading the modernization process through spatial transformations [17].

Figure 4. *Bahçelievler mass housing project plan, photograph from 1934 [17].*

The mass housing project in what is now called Namık Kemal Mahallesi, formerly known as Saraçoğlu Mahallesi, designed for "high-level bureaucrats and military personnel" between 1944 and 1946, can also be cited as an example of the housing projects in Ankara (Figure 5). In 1944, with Law No. 4626, "Construction of Officer Residences," the construction of officer residences became one of the state's duties. The Ministry of Public Works took on this responsibility, prioritizing Ankara in the law. In the rare example of its implementation, 434 government-owned residences were built in Ankara's Saraçoğlu (Namık Kemal) Mahallesi and rented out to high-level bureaucrats [13].

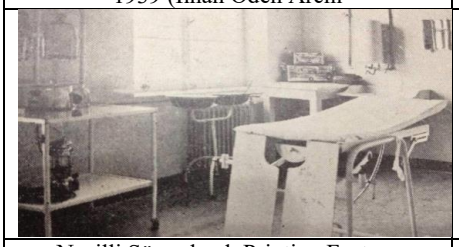
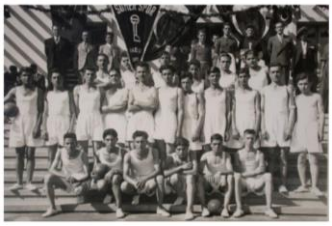
Figure 5. *Saraçoğlu Mahallesi housing project and photographs [18], [19], [20]*

Mass housing and lodges designed for clerks, workers, and engineers working in industrial facilities that started to be established during the Republic era are also among the state-built housing. The first industrial facility built in Turkey is the Kayseri Sümerbank Cotton Mill and its campus (Figure 6). The campuses include schools, shops, playgrounds, sports fields, parks, libraries, lounges, and open communal spaces.

Figure 6. *Photo and campus plan of Kayseri Sümerbank lodges [35],[21]*

The subject of the study, the State Archives site, is another example of lodges constructed by the state. Lodges are housing units provided by a public or private institution or company to employees such as workers, civil servants, or staff. The government or the employer generally owns these accommodations, and occupants typically pay rent. The origin of lodges can be traced back to the Ottoman period when single-room housing units known as "Hücerat" (cells) were the precursors of worker housing. These single-room units, which first appeared in the 15th century in the Ottoman Empire, are the earliest examples of worker housing. During this period, these structures, known as Hücerat or worker houses, accounted for 37% of the total housing stock in the 15th century [22]. Lodges constructed by the state after the Republic period are generally within walking distance of workplaces. Within the same campus, there are shopping units, a swimming pool, sports facilities such as basketball, football, and tennis courts, entertainment venues such as cinemas, ballrooms, and casinos, as well as vocational courses and schools for primary and secondary education as social amenities (Table 2). Social activities such as music groups, sports competitions, theater performances, etc., in which lodge residents can participate, are organized.

Table 2. *Examples of social life in lodges - Nazilli Sümerbank Factory [23]*

Nazilli Sümerbank Factory Music Band - 1939 (Ilhan Öden Archi	Sumer Music Group -1939 (Günver Güneş Archive)	Nazilli Sümerbank Factory Nursery (İlhan Öden Archive)
		
Nazilli Sümerbank Printing Factory Hospital Examination Room (İlhan Öden Archive)	Nazilli Sümerbank Factory Opening Day with Sümerspor Photographers (Günver Güneş Archive)	Young Girls in Sewing Course at Sümer Community Center (İlhan Öden Archive)

Lojmans and social housing, allowing employees to live in modern spaces designed differently from the traditional urban fabric, have provided opportunities for socialization and the involvement of women in work and social life. These structures built by the state have aimed to achieve the goals of social

modernization and industrialization in these building complexes and sites. Therefore, loans or social housing are not just solutions to a housing need but are spaces for implementing the ideology of modernization. Along with the modernization process, they contribute significantly to transforming spatial and social life after the Republic. In this regard, these structures are of great importance. Additionally, the attachment developed by users to their work and environment, social memory, and experience of a way of life are fundamental aspects.

The housing units found in the State Archive site, which constitute the subject of the study, are examples of state-built lojmans. Therefore, their documentation and preservation are not only important for architectural heritage but also significant for social and cultural history. As discussed in the previous section, documenting and studying this valuable asset for preservation is crucial for understanding its architectural features and historical significance.

4. STATE ARCHIVE SITE LOJMANS

In 1959, the General Directorate of Archives submitted a letter stating the need for a modern state archive building to the Prime Ministry. The Prime Ministry considered this letter, and a commission was formed to conduct the necessary research and studies. In 1968, the commission completed its report stating the necessity of constructing the State Archive Building. The topic of State Archive buildings and facilities began to take shape after a long preparation process, which included examining modern archive buildings in different European countries. Based on the findings of these examinations, a needs program was prepared to determine how a building that meets the requirements should be. Following these stages, in 1971, the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement Directorate initiated the "State Archive Site Project Competition" as a free, national, and single-stage competition by the "Regulation on Architecture and Engineering Project Competition" [24], [25]. The needs program was organized to respond to various functions, as indicated in the table below.

Table 3. *Summary of Needs Program [26]*

1. Attached to the General Directorate;	a. National Archives Board b. Inspection Board c. Technical Affairs Directorate
2. Under the General Manager's Supervision;	a. Department Directorates b. Publication and External Relations Directorate c. Consultation and Transcription Directorate d. Archives
3. Attached to the General Secretariat:	a. Supply Directorate b. Personnel and Correspondence Directorate c. Conservation Directorate d. Department Directorate
4. General Facilities	a. Conference and Exhibition Hall b. Library c. Cafeteria
5. Staff housing (Lojmanlar)	

The projects submitted to the competition were evaluated by a jury composed of experts with diverse backgrounds. The jury members and rapporteurs are listed in the table below.

Table 4. *Names and Identities of Jury Members and Rapporteurs* [26]

Consultant Jury Members:	Mithat SERTOĞLU, Retired Director General of Prime Ministry Archives Fazıl IŞIKÖZLÜ, Deputy Director General of Prime Ministry Archives Hamit ŞERBETÇİOĞLU, Civil Engineer, Head of Construction and Planning Department Turgut TUNCAY, Architect, Urban Planning Department of Ankara Municipality İbrahim ULUALP, Mechanical Engineer
Main Jury Members:	Orhan AKYÜREK, Civil Engineer, Architect Hayri ALPTEKİN, Civil Engineer Cengiz BEKTAŞ, Civil Engineer, Architect Sedat GÜREL, Prof. Architect Sami SİSA, Civil Engineer, Architect
Substitute Jury Members:	Erdem AKSOY, Civil Engineer, Architect Adnan ÇAKIROĞLU, Prof. Civil Engineer İnal UŞŞAKLI, Civil Engineer, Architect
Reporters:	Metin Girgin, Civil Engineer, Architect Ali Üstüner, Architect

The architectural competition for the Ankara State Archive Site concluded on February 21, 1971. The results were published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Turkey on Sunday, March 14, 1971, by the Directorate of Construction and Planning of the Ministry of Public Works.

The architects who were awarded in the Ankara State Archive Site Architectural Project competition are as follows:

1. Award: Vesile Gönül Aslaner, Architect, Mustafa Aslan Aslaner, Architect
2. Award: Yurdanur Sepkin, Architect, Öner Olcay, Architect, Halis Pektaş, Architect
3. Award: Enis Kortan, Engineer Architect
4. Award: Alpay Aşkun, Architect, Gültekin Korucuklu, Architect, Yalçın Çıkınlıoğlu, Architect
5. Award: Rezan Önen, Engineer Architect, Yavuz Önen, Engineer Architect
1. Honorable Mention: Turgut Alton, Architect, Tuncay Çavdar, Architect, Alparslan Ataman, Architect, Fulin Bölen, Architect
2. Honorable Mention: Eren Boran, Architect, Ersen Gömleksizoğlu, Architect
3. Honorable Mention: Adnan Taşçıoğlu, Engineer Architect

The award-winning projects were exhibited at the Chamber of Architects exhibition hall until March 15, 1971.

The architectural team led by Architect Vesile Gönül Aslaner and Architect Mustafa Aslaner was selected by the jury as the first prize winners.

The construction of the State Archives Site is included in the Third Five-Year Plan. Therefore, construction of the State Archives Site began in 1974 in Ankara on an approximately 108-acre land, based on the winning project of the competition being developed [25]. According to the competition's program, in addition to technical units, common areas such as a conference hall, exhibition hall, library, and dining hall were included, and the competition project also included the construction of lodgings. The building covers 10,400 m2 on a 108,000 m2 plot of land and has a total area of 38,210 m2. Of this, 5,978 m2 is for the general directorate, 30,364 m2 for warehouses and department directorates, 638 m2 for the dining hall and garage, and 1,230 m2 for lodgings [28].

The State Archives Site's construction began in 1974 and was completed and inaugurated on October 29, 1988. The spatial organization, massing, and material selection of the State Archives Site were considered as a whole. This monumental complex of buildings, creating an impressive impact, allows

different functions to work together functionally and reflects a geometric harmony in its designed spaces to meet various needs, making it a modern building and an essential work of Republic-era archiving [24], [28].

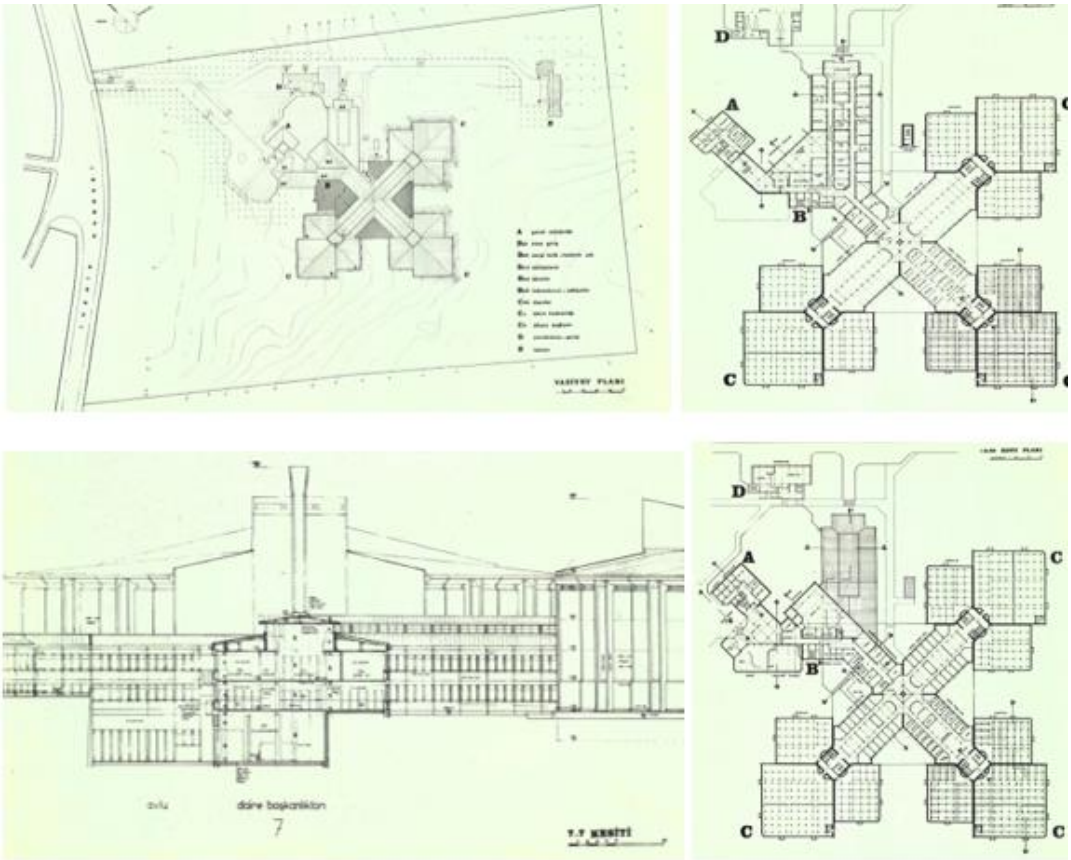


Figure 7. *Drawings of the State Archives Site [28]*

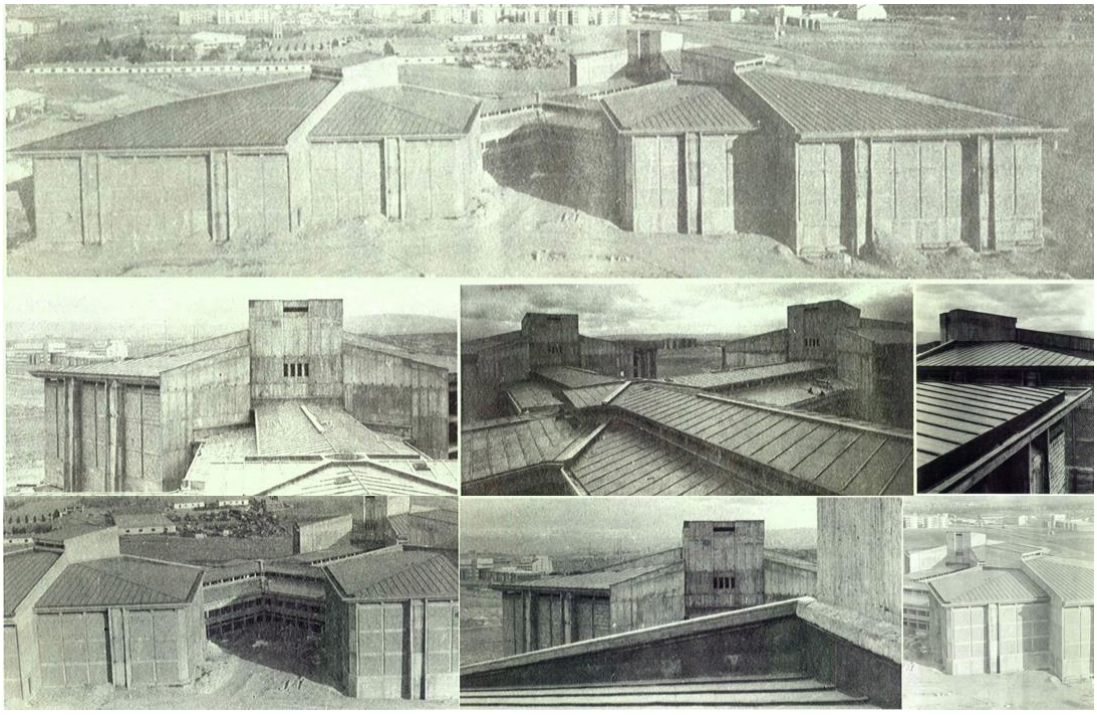


Figure 8. *Drawings of the State Archives Site [28]*

4.1. Location / Site Plan

The Presidency State Archives Directorate is in the Gayret Neighborhood of Yenimahalle district. Surrounding the Presidency State Archives Lojmans are the Presidency State Archives building itself, the Ankara Tax Directorate, and Ministry of Agriculture and Village Affairs Lojmans, the former National Intelligence Organization (MIT) campus, and currently active MIT residences.

Figure 9. *The State Archives Site [29]*

There are 3 apartment blocks on the State Archives site. The apartments are constructed southeast of the archive building, bordering Ahmet Hamdi Street. The apartments are named E-1, E-2, and E-3. Access to the apartments is provided from 2 different points. The entrance to the apartments can be reached either from the entrance between the E-3 block and the security building on Ahmet Hamdi Street or from the main entrance of the Archive Building on 95th Street. Approximately 50 m away from the apartments, there is a boiler room, and at the intersection of Ahmet Hamdi Street and 95th Street, there is a soccer field. The closest apartment block to the archive building is the E-2 block, approximately 130 meters away. The E-1 and E-3 blocks are parallel, while the E-2 blocks are positioned perpendicular to these blocks. There is an inner courtyard for vehicle entry in front of the blocks. Since the terrain rises towards the north, a ramp is in front of the E-2 block.

Figure 10. *Surroundings of the Apartments*

Greenery and landscaping have been prioritized at the State Archives site. The abundance of shared spaces allows residents to spend time together. In addition to the greenery, walking paths provide a spacious environment. Along the walking paths, there are seating areas at specific points. Another shared space is the children's playground located around the blocks.

Figure 11. *Green area and children's playground*

In addition to the common areas surrounding the blocks, each block has its gardens due to direct access from the ground floors of the blocks. Stairs provide access to different levels due to the slope between the blocks, leading to internally organized gardens and green areas for the users between the lodgings.

Figure 12. *Gardens and Green Areas of the Lodgings*

Approximately 10 parking spaces are next to or in front of the blocks. After entering the State Archives site by car, access to the area where the lodgings are located can be provided by car. Open and semi-open parking lots serve the residents of the lodgings.
The garden walls surrounding the State Archives site are original and have been preserved until today. However, metal railings will later be added to the cast concrete garden walls.

Figure 13. *Original garden walls*

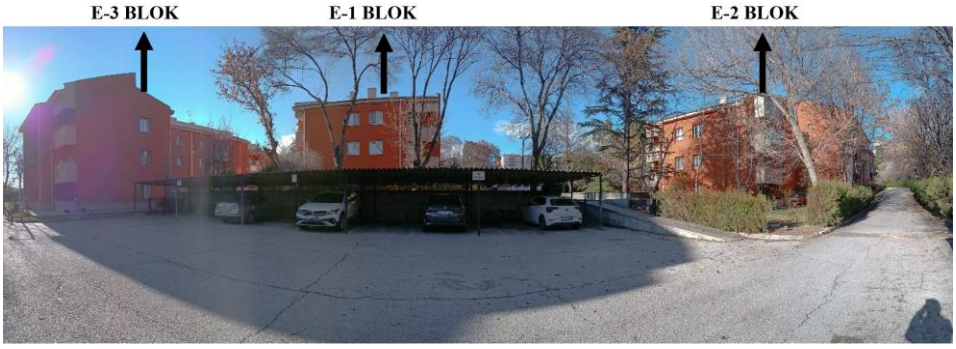


Figure 14. *Location of the Lodges*

4.2. Facade Design

The apartments are constructed in a reinforced concrete frame system. Due to the slope in the area where the apartments are built, there is an elevation difference. The foundation levels of the blocks are constructed differently from each other due to the elevation difference. Therefore, the blocks vary in height with 2 or 3 floors. The differentiation in elevations and the different entrances to the apartments are reflected in the facade design. Because of the slope, the blocks placed at different elevations have a staircase with a height of one and a half meters at the building entrance for access. Additionally, there are windbreakers at the building entrances to protect against cold and wind.

,

Figure 15. *Facade Design*

The apartment block facades are designed quite simply with no decorative elements. There are no decorative elements on the facade. The staircase, windbreakers, doors, windows, balconies, and roof on the facade provide movement. Renewed the construction work for the painting, external insulation, and finishing of the E1, E2, and E3 apartment blocks of the Ankara State Archives General Directorate in 2015 [30]. The original exterior of the building has yet to be preserved. The balcony projections are painted cream, while the other walls are painted terracotta.

Similarly, with the addition of later architectural elements or changes, the original appearance has yet to be preserved. The door and window openings have been preserved, but the frames have been replaced with white PVC. The entrance doors to the building have been replaced with aluminum doors. Due to the floor plan, the different floor heights in blocks with various numbers of floors also add movement to the facade.

Figure 16. *Facade Design*

4.3. Plan Organization

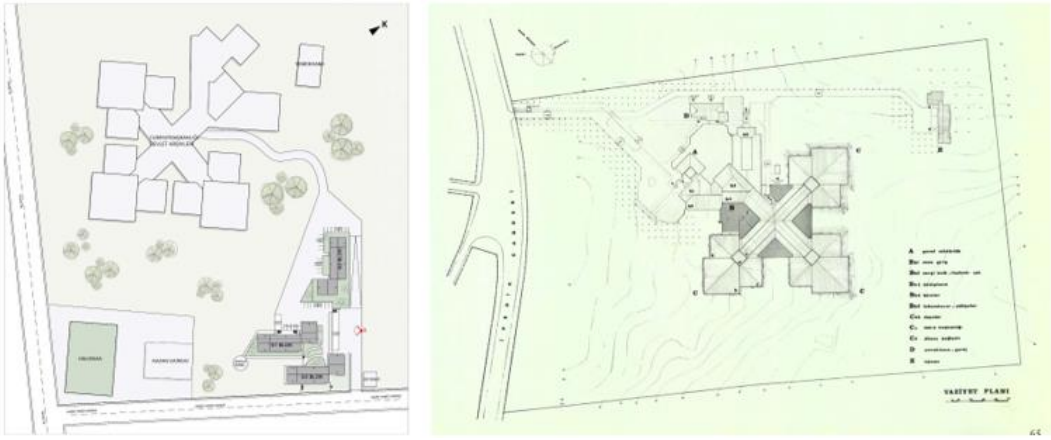


Figure 17. *State Archive Site Location Plan*

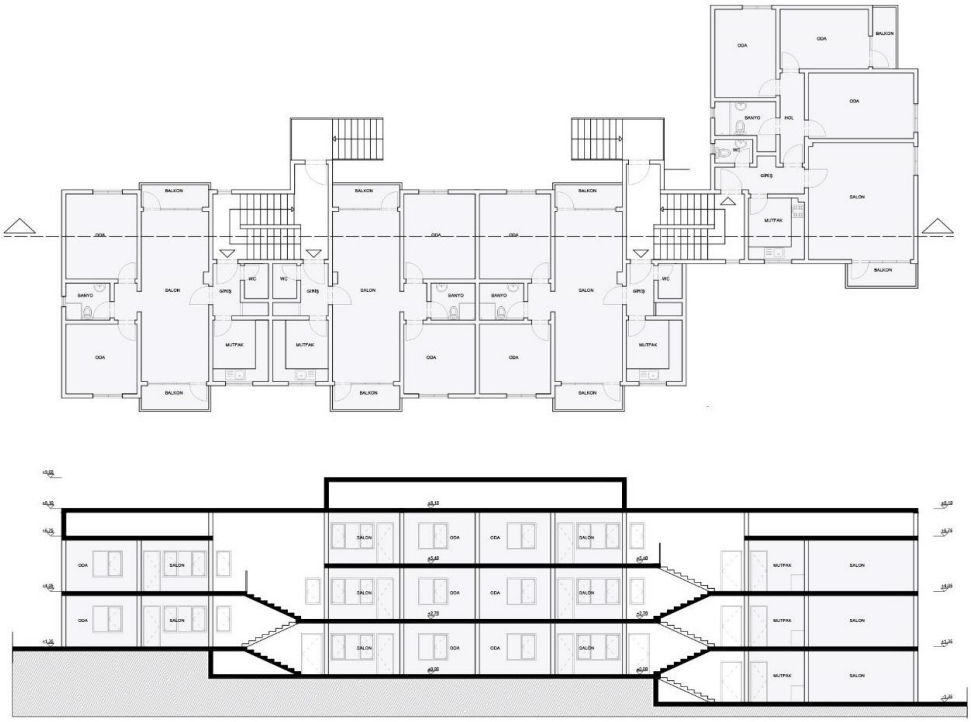


Figure 18. *Plan and Section of E-1 Block*

There are 9 units of 3+1 apartments and 24 units of 2+1 apartments in 3 blocks of the State Archives Site Residences. Due to the slope of the area where the residential blocks are constructed, the foundation

levels are positioned with a staggered arrangement, and the apartments are also arranged in a staggered manner. The E-1 block, with its plan and a section provided, has 2 main entrances. In the section where entrance A is located, there are 3 units of 2+1 apartments and 3 units of 3+1 apartments. Upon entering the building, the 3+1 apartment, number 1, is half a floor below, and the 2+1 apartment, number 2, is directly opposite. On the side where entrance B is located, there are 5 units of 2+1 apartments. Access to the apartments is provided at a half-floor level. The staircase shafts give access to the apartments at different levels from the landings. The original staircase handrails, balustrades, and staircase steps have been preserved in their original state up to the present day.

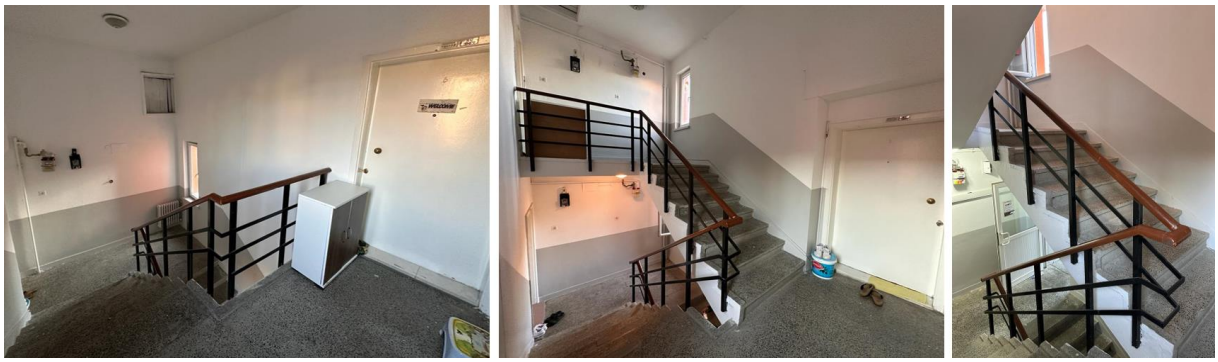


Figure 19. *Staircases of the Residences*

In the blocks, the 2+1 apartments are positioned adjacent, while the 3+1 apartments are shifted and placed at the ends of the blocks. Therefore, the blocks have an L-shaped footprint on the ground. While the E-1 and E-3 blocks do not have basements, the E-2 block has a basement floor for technical infrastructure.

3+1 apartments

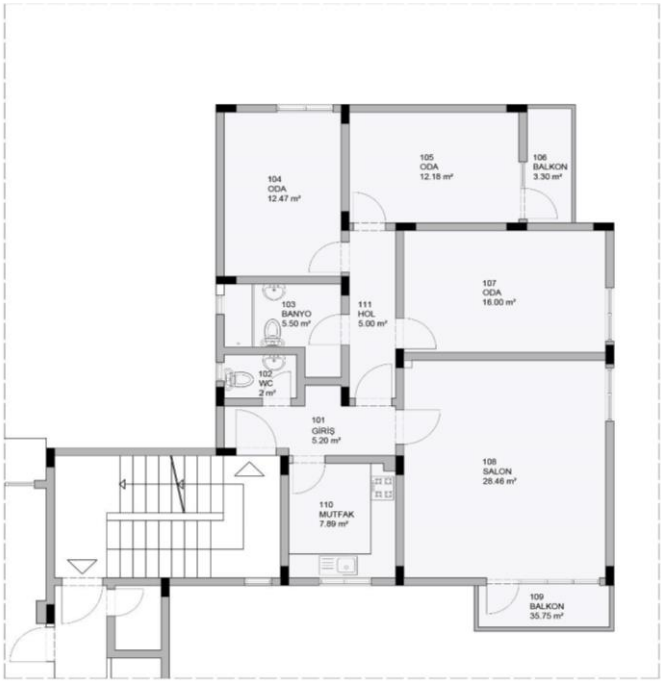


Figure 20. *3+1 Apartment Plan*

There are 9 units of 3-bedroom and 1 living room apartments in each block, 3 units per block. The net area of these apartments is approximately 100 m2. These apartments have a plan scheme consisting of rooms around an L-shaped corridor. The entrance door to the apartment opens into a hall. One can reach

the toilet, kitchen, and living room from the entrance hall. The toilet is located opposite the entrance door. Next to the toilet door is a niche designated as a cloakroom. Next to the entrance door, there is the kitchen. The window of the kitchen space is located in front of the sink. At the end of the entrance hall, there is the living room. The living room has a balcony facing the inner courtyard. The door opening to the balcony is designed as a French window. In addition to the balcony window in the living room, there is another double-leaf window facing the north. The L-shaped hall divides into two arms separated by doors. This allows for the distinction between day and night areas. Continuing from the separated hall, there are 3 bedrooms. The corner room has a balcony.

2+1 apartments

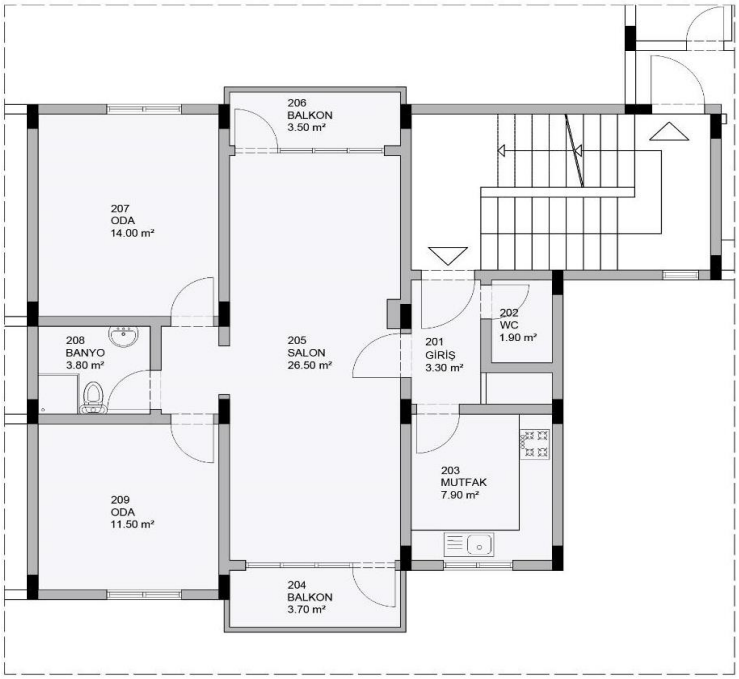


Figure 21. *2+1 Apartment Plan*

There are 24 units of 2 bedrooms and 1 living room apartments in each block, 8 units per block. The net area of these apartment is approximately 80 m2. The main entrance door opens into a rectangular-shaped hall. One can access the kitchen, toilet, and living room from this hall. There is a toilet next to the main entrance door. Next to the toilet, there is a niche used as a cloakroom. Opposite the entrance door, there is the kitchen. The kitchen counter is in an L-shape, and the window of the space is in front of the sink. The living room is in the middle of the apartment, and access to other rooms is through the living room. The living room has balconies on both sides. The bedrooms are positioned opposite each other, and a bathroom is located between the two bedrooms.

5. CONCLUSION

Ankara's selection as the capital and its development as a new city led to the housing needs of bureaucrats and officials, which in turn directed the era's housing policy primarily towards the needs of civil servants. As one of the cornerstones of this modernization process, state-supported housing projects solved the housing problem and promoted new lifestyles and societal values.

During this period, modern urban planning principles gained importance, and the city was equipped with wide avenues, ample green spaces, public parks, and public buildings designed to meet the community's needs, all contributing to a new urban identity. These developments allowed Ankara to emerge as a symbol of modern Turkey and made significant contributions to the modernization process.

In conclusion, state-supported housing projects played a significant role in shaping modern Turkey and led profound transformations in architecture and urban planning, providing substantial contributions to the modernization process. These projects emerged as essential tools supporting the modernization of societal structures and physical spaces.

The competition project of the State Archives site and the lifestyle depicted therein through spatial organization and modern architectural lines aim to convey the significance of this monumental architectural complex. This structure and era are noteworthy examples of the application of contemporary living methods and the representation of spatial changes. In this context, the plans, campus positions - relations with archive structures, and the creation and hierarchy of the blocks with recreation areas of the State Archives Site have been addressed. The building's site plan, floor plans, and section have been drawn, and the building has been documented through photography.

Lodgings evolve depending on social, economic, and technological factors that change over time. Therefore, significant differences emerge between lodgings built in different periods. There are differences between contemporary lodgings and the State Archive Site Lodgings regarding plan typology, design style, materials used, and structural solutions.

The housing units within the State Archives site, which are the subject of this study, are examples of state-built housing. Therefore, their documentation and preservation are crucial not only for architectural heritage but also for social and cultural history. This article emphasizes the significance of the State Archives Site in the context of the efforts made towards housing solutions for the public and bureaucrats after Ankara became the capital.

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