

PRINCIPLES FOR CONSERVATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE
PLACE: ANKARA SUGAR FACTORY CAMPUS IN ETİMESGÜT

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PLACE: ANKARA SUGAR FACTORY CAMPUS IN ETIMESGUT**

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ABSTRACT

PRINCIPLES FOR CONSERVATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE PLACE: ANKARA SUGAR FACTORY CAMPUS IN ETİMESGÜT

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The industrial areas established by the state in early years of Republican Period were founded not only to provide economic and industrial development, but also to direct social transformation aiming to create a modern Turkey. Therefore, industrial areas reflect the economic social and spatial context of the time they were established, and the culture of production. It is necessary to determine and assess the values of these areas so as to define why and how to conserve and transfer them to future generations. After the proclamation of the Republic, the first Sugar Factory was opened in Uşak in 1926, the foundations of Turkey Sugar Factories Inc. were laid as one of the first industrial company of Turkey. Since then, the Sugar Factories have spread across the country to form an industry network. The Company, which still continues its working life, has started to lose its social and cultural role and mission in time. With the adoption of privatization in 2000, organizational deformations also started to occur. Founded in 1962 within the Turkey Sugar Factory network, the Ankara Sugar Factory served as the showcase for the Company in the capital city. There are both production and research and development and social areas in the campus. The production areas represent the modern face of the country, research and development areas represent the power in economy, education and technology, while the social areas indicate the mission of modern country and modern society. However, direct and tangible

reflections of the changing economic, agricultural and industrial policies of the country can be seen in Ankara Sugar Factory.

This thesis searches, documents, analyses and assesses the Ankara Sugar Factory in different scales ranging from network, campus to building scales; and in relation to different contexts including organizational and administrative, functional, physical and social contexts. This multi-scale and multiple context analysis and assessment leads to the determination of values and problems. The thesis concludes with principles and strategies for conservation and management of Ankara Sugar Factory as a representative and integral component of Turkey Sugar Factories network.

Keywords: Industrial Heritage, Ankara Sugar Factory, Ankara

ÖZ

ENDÜSTRİYEL BİR MİRAS ALANININ KORUNMASI İÇİN İLKELER: ANKARA ŞEKER FABRİKASI, ETİMESGUT

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Cumhuriyet sonrası devlet tarafından kurulan endüstri yapıları sadece modern Türkiye'nin ekonomik ve sınai kalkınmasını sağlamak üzere değil, aynı zamanda sosyal dönüşümü de sağlamak amacıyla kurulmuştur. Dolayısıyla endüstri alanları kuruldukları dönemin ekonomik toplumsal ve mekansal düzenini, üretim kültürünü yansıtmaktadır. Bu yapıların değerlerinin belirlenmesi ve nasıl ve ne şekilde korunmaları gerektiğine dair değerlendirmenin yapılarak gelecek nesillere aktarılması gerekmektedir.

Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları Anonim Şirketi (A.Ş.) cumhuriyetin ilanından sonra Türkiye'de kurulan ilk endüstri kuruluşlarından. 1926'da Uşak Şeker Fabrikası'nın açılmasıyla Şirket'in temelleri atılmıştır ve günümüze kadar açılan Şeker Fabrikaları ülkenin bütününe yayılarak bir endüstri ağı oluşturmuştur. Hala üretime devam eden Şirket zamanla sosyal ve kültürel değerlerini yitirmeye başlamış, 2000 yılında özelleştirme kapsamına alınmasıyla örgütsel deformasyonlar yaşanmaya başlamıştır.

1962'de Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş. ağı içinde kurulan Ankara Şeker Fabrikası (ASF), hem başkentte hem de Şirket'in merkeziyle aynı yerde kurulması sebebiyle "Şirket'in vitrini" rolünü üstlenmiştir. Kampüs içerisinde hem üretim hem ar-ge hem de sosyal alanlar bulunmaktadır. Üretim alanları ülkenin modern yüzünü; ar-ge,

ekonomi, eğitim ve teknoloji alanındaki gücünü; sosyal alanlar ‘modern ülke, modern toplum’ oluşturma misyonunu temsil etmektedir. Bununla birlikte ülkenin ekonomi politikalarında, dolayısıyla Şirket’ te yaşanan negatif gelişmelerin Ankara Şeker Fabrikası’ndaki somut etkilerini görülmektedir.

Bu tez, Ankara Şeker Fabrikasını ağ, kampüs ve bina ölçeklerinde araştırmakta, belgelemekte, ve değerlendirmektedir; ve örgütsel, idari, fonksiyonel, fiziksel ve sosyal bağlamlarda incelemektedir. Bu çok ölçekli ve çok bağlamlı analiz ve değerlendirme, değerlerin ve sorunların belirlenmesine sağlar. Tez, Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları ağının temsili ve ayrılmaz bir parçası olarak Ankara Şeker Fabrikası'nın korunması ve yönetimi için ilke ve stratejileri içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Endüstri Mirası, Ankara Şeker Fabrikası, Ankara

To my family...

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

TSFAS: Turkey Sugar Factories Inc.

ASF: Ankara Sugar Factory

AMF: Ankara Machinery Factory

EMAF: Electro Mechanic Devices Factory

TBMM: Turkish Grand National Assembly

KGM: Directorate General of Highways

TCDD: Directorate General of State Railways

ICOMOS: International Council on Monuments and Sites

TICCIH: The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage

DOCOMOMO: Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighborhoods of the Modern Movement

ERIH: European Route of Industrial Heritage

E-FAITH: European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Industrial Revolution first began in the United Kingdom (UK) in the 18th century. It was first spread from the UK to Western Europe and the United States of America (USA). After Russia changed the regime as Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) in 1917, industrialization spread to the eastern countries which adopted socialist ideology. In this way, industrial revolution's technological, economic, social and political dimensions penetrated whole world until the beginning of the 20th century.¹

In 18th century England, manufacturing was occurring in the houses, small atelier or it was mining type of production in the rural landscape. Owners of the ateliers started to transfer their ateliers to the countryside for the purpose of cheap workforce. Simultaneously, in order to provide the required energy for the machinery with the development of technology, these ateliers were converted into factories, commenced to be established around waterfronts or mines. With the increasing of logistic facilities, these established intuitions moved to the areas that were close to raw material or market. These developments, which triggered the urban-rural migration, caused serious changes about urban planning and design of industrial buildings and sites. There was a need of new order due to the lack of housing and infrastructure, therefore

¹ (Köksal, 2012, pp.3-4)

public authorities, architects and engineers started to work on it.²

After England, industrialization rapidly spread to Europe, the USA, the USSR and then to the eastern European countries under the influence of the socialist regime. Along with industrialization, significant changes occurred in the social and economic structure of all these countries. The fact that the Ottoman Empire became aware of the fury of the industrialization which rapidly became the influence of the whole world after England at the beginning of the 19th century. The Ottoman industry was mostly oriented towards ensuring military needs. The big steps of the industrialization of Turkey have been taken in Republican Period.

All the technological, economic, social and cultural values contained within it have made the industrial production areas an indicator of the development of humanity. Falser defines the industrial heritage as;

‘... marking humanity's dual power of destruction and creation that engenders both nuisances and progress. They embody the hope of a better life, and the ever-greater power over matter.’³

It is not possible to relate only economy and ignore the effects on human life of the industrial areas that shape lifestyle and landscaping, demonstrating human development. These areas are the symbol of human ability to create and to change.

In post-war period in England, including industrial buildings with many heritage sites have not been protected due to rapid urban redevelopment. As a result of the rapid destruction of the heritage areas, the first awareness of the protection of old industrial structures has begun in England. In 1959 with the attempt of the Council for British Archaeology national government defined standards for both the documentation and conservation of industrial monuments as a result of the studies of Michael Rix, who taught at the University of Birmingham.⁴ The processes carried out for this purpose are called ‘industrial archeology’ and the structures revealed are called ‘industrial

² (Köse, 2018)

³ (Falser, 2001, p.9)

⁴ (Light, (n.d.))

monuments'.⁵ For almost last 60 years, awareness of industrial heritage has been increasing in worldwide .

TICCIH is the worldwide organization representing industrial heritage and is special adviser to ICOMOS on industrial heritage. In addition, there are some international declarations of industrial heritage. These are; Joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes, The Nizhny Tagil Charter for The Industrial Heritage, Taipei Declaration for Asian Industrial Heritage.

According to The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage published by TICCIH in 2003 'industrial heritage' is defined as:

*“Industrial heritage consists of the remains of industrial culture which are of historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value. These remains consist of buildings and machinery, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites for processing and refining, warehouses and stores, places where energy is generated, transmitted and used, transport and all its infrastructure, as well as places used for social activities related to industry such as housing, religious worship or education.”*⁶

Several international organizations like DOCOMOMO, ERIH, E-FAITH are interested in industrial heritage. DOCOMOMO (Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighborhoods of the Modern Movement) is an organization that describes its mission as 'act as watchdog when important modern movement buildings anywhere are under threat, exchange ideas relating to conservation technology, history and education, foster interest in the ideas and heritage of the modern movement, elicit responsibility towards this recent architectural inheritance.'⁷

In the event of 'Türkiye Mimarlığında Modernizmin Yerel Açılımları' (Local Expansions of Modernism in Turkey Architecture), organized by DOCOMOMO, some of the buildings in Ankara Sugar Factory campus have been presented.

⁵ (Saner, 2012, p. 53)

⁶ (TICCIH, 2003)

⁷ (<https://docomomo.com/mission>)

(DOCOMOMO 2017 in Balıkesir, cinema-restaurant building and guesthouse, DOCOMOMO 2016 in Samsun, Sugar Institute). However, in these poster presentations, the structure itself was mentioned and its social context was not studied much. There has not been a comprehensive survey of the Campus.

In the case of Turkey, it should be mentioned that Republican ideology brought the image of a 'modern Turkey' and a 'modern Turkish people' that the newly established country wanted to create. Therefore, the factory complexes were designed as model settlements. In many factory complexes there are social facilities such as sports fields, restaurants and cinema buildings that support this idea.

ERIH (European Route of Industrial Heritage) aims to organize a European network that would help to support the establishment of industrial heritage as kind of a tourism brand and protect the European industry heritage. ERIH defines 3 types of categories that are; anchor points, regional routes, European theme routes. Anchor points are single somewhere that has exceptional historical importance and can be a part of route. Regional Routes connect the landscapes and areas as a network marked by the history of European industry. The European theme route offers a route linking the European industry heritage through the themes defined.⁸

E-FAITH (European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage) works on the basis of volunteerism.⁹ E-FAITH supports the cooperation between organizations, professionals and volunteers and strives to create awareness on public.

In Turkey, conservation of the Industrial Heritage came into agenda in 1990s'. Ankara Sugar Factory campus which will be examined within the scope of this thesis is a part of network of Sugar Industry and a part of Republic's 'building new life spaces and modern citizens' project. The Campus shows the economic, technological,

⁸ (<http://www.erih.net/about-erih/erih-history>)

⁹ (<http://www.e-faith.org/home/?q=content/what-e-faith>)

architectural, social and cultural development of the country from the time it was established to today with its production areas and social facilities.

1.1. Problem Definition

In the late 1980s in Turkey, the first reaction against the destruction of industrial heritage came to the agenda during the cleaning and rehabilitation works of the Golden Horn coast in İstanbul. Because some of the building subjected to demolition were registered. Bedrettin Dalan, Major of İstanbul took the responsibility of this project. Re-functioning and reconstruction of Sutluce Slaughterhouse was the first implementations related to the preservation of industrial heritage in Turkey.¹⁰

Existing Turkish's laws (Turkish law no: 5366 Yıpranan Tarihi Ve Kültürel Taşınmaz Varlıkların Yenilenerek Korunması Ve Yaşatılarak Kullanılması Hakkında Kanun (Law On Conservation By Renovation And Use By Revitalization Of The Deteriorated Historical And Cultural Immovable Property) and Turkish and law no: 2863 Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu (Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property) regarding the conservation legislation does not include a definition on industrial heritage.

In Law no: 2863, immovable cultural assets are defined in Article 6. According to this definition the immovable built until the end of the 19th century, immovable determined by the Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı (Ministry of Culture and Tourism) in terms of importance and characteristics, Immovable cultural assets within the conservation site, buildings witnessed the Milli Mücadele (National Struggle) and establishment of Republic of Turkey. The requirement of belonging to the period before the 19th century located in the legislation, a large part of the industrial heritage in Turkey means that they are not under legal protection. However, there is no circumstance in the law that prevents the registration or protection of the industrial heritage. But in practice it is still not seen as a cultural asset for *Koruma Kurulları*

¹⁰ (Köksal, 2005)

(Conservation Boards) and public. So, as in other heritage sites, industrial heritage is now under threat in Turkey. There is not enough awareness about industrial heritage.

Both the industrial heritage and the modern heritage do not reflect the physical characteristics of the accustomed heritage image when compared to other heritage sites. For a region with very old settlement cultures such as Turkey, the industrial areas that looks very new.

Industrial sites are not considered heritage sites because they are relatively new, some are still being used, and aesthetically, industrial structures are seen to be plain and simple than other monumental structures. In particular, the simple language of modernist architecture describes an aesthetic concept other than the view of heritage building. The factory buildings built during the Early Republican Period offer a more monumental view, while the industrial structures belonging to the 50-60s have a simpler architectural language.

However, industrial areas are the ones that best reflect the economic and social change of the country. Today, most of them in the city center, although they were away from the city center in the period they were founded.

Since industrial heritage sites are directly associated with the function, they are not considered to be assets that must survive after completing their mission. These structures, which reflect the building culture and thinking style of their periods, are not protected because they are unloved and not understood. Can and Omay stated that modern architecture arising from social needs was evaluated as non-aesthetic, cold, away from humanitarian, intellectual structures.¹¹

Factories have lost their economic and social importance in time. In the direction of changing needs and developing technology, machines are not used when they cannot meet demand. They are dismantled to be renewed and either scrap or stored. The

¹¹ (Omay, Can, 2008)

factories have changed both the economic and social structure of their environment and introduced them to a new way of life. The social facilities within the campus have over time spread into the city and created alternative areas. As alternative areas are formed, factories have become less used by public.

With the onset of privatization in the 1980s, factories began to lose their social characteristics slowly. Then, they lost their functional components and lost their network features. This situation has also been the concrete response of the factory settlements. Over time, the settlements began to become desolate and only the areas used by the factory workers.

Industrial buildings, due to their functions, consist of large volumes. In the implementations made under the name of conservation, it is possible to use the buildings as a shell and move away from its context.

1.2. Aim and Scope of the Thesis

As a newly established country first to win full independence of the Republic of Turkey was supposed to strengthen the economy. The priority areas to be supported at the İzmir Congress of Economics and the path to be followed in the economy were determined. After the economic crisis in 1929, the state adopted the principle of etatism and started to establish industrial enterprises by its own hands. The aim of the established Kamu İktisadi Teşebbüsü (KİT, in English: State Economic Organizations is to provide both economic development and social transformation. For this purpose, SEKAs, Sumerbank *Bez* (Cloth) Factories, Turkey Sugar Factories Inc. are one of the first KİTs, established in Turkey.

The first Sugar Factory started production in Alpullu in 1926. A total of 30 sugar factories have been opened by the TSFAS until 2001, and these factories have formed a network covering all the country with the provincial organization. As it is an industry based on agriculture, the smallest settlements have been reached through this network. The dialogue of the company with the peasants was not only economically oriented,

but also social transformation was triggered by using tools such as Pancar Magazine and farmers' children's education program.

Ankara Sugar Factory (ASF) that is opened in 1962 is accepted as a part of the (TSFAS) network. In the campus, Farm, Machinery Factory, Seed Factory, Electromagnetic Devices Factory, Sugar Research Institute and social facilities were established until today. Although the liberal economic model has been adopted in the 1950s, it is possible to say that industrial investments were made with a etatist perspective. As a matter of fact, when look at the ASF campus and its social facilities, the effects of the etatist approach are easily visible.

TSFAS does not only include Sugar Factories, but also Farms, Machinery Factories, Alcohol Factories, Sugar Institute, Seed Factory and Electromechanical Devices Factory (EMAF). All these factories and institutions ensure the continuity of sugar production and in doing so, only benefit from their own resources. This situation makes TSFAS a ‘model institution’ even today.

In this study, not only the Ankara Sugar Factory (ASF) but also the network that ASF connected was examined. Considering the possible threats to the Ankara Sugar Factory, which is already facing some of the problems mentioned in Chapter 1.1, future scenarios should be written.

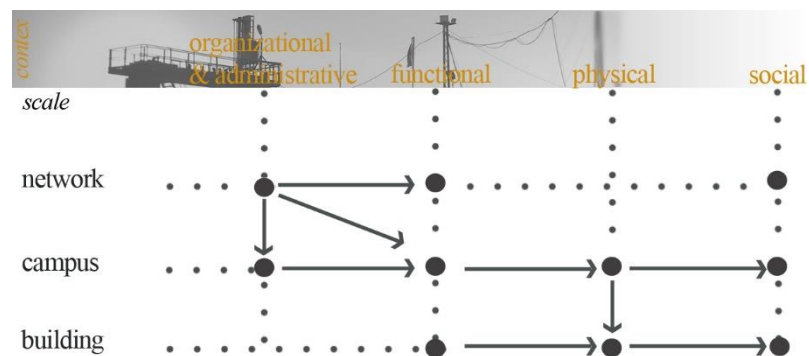
The aim of this thesis is to determine the strategies to preserve both the TSFAS network by assessing the values of it and to determine the and analyzation of the buildings and tissue of the ASF the definition of the values and problems of the campus, the development of the principles and strategies for how to conserve it, and the determination of the actions that can be implemented as a result of all these studies.

1.3. Methodology of the Thesis

As part of a network, it is not possible to handle the conservation of the Ankara Sugar Factory just in itself. It is an integral component of Turkey Suger Factories network, and positive or negative breaks in the network are reflected in the ASF.

Within the scope of the study, the values and problems of the network and the ASF are needed to be identified, in order to define the principles and strategies for the conservation of ASF as a part of the TSFAS network. This multi-component work network has been studied in campus and building scales and in the direction of organizational and administrative, functional, physical and social context. The value of the field is the relation of all these components. Therefore, these relations were put forward in the scope of the thesis.

Table 1.1. *Structure of the thesis*



For this study, data were collected by using literature survey, archival survey and site survey (table 1.2.).

Literature survey has been used in both printed and online resources. These sources are books, journals, newspapers, academic dissertations and governmental and non-governmental websites. In this study, the emergence of industrialization, the emergence of industrial heritage concept, it's become a conservation problem and to come up with information about the industrial heritage in Turkey were compiled. Moreover, the development of the sugar industry from the Ottoman Period, the formation of the Sugar network and the establishment of the Ankara Sugar Factory and its' place in this network are the collected information.

Some of the literature survey was conducted in the library of the Sugar Institute. The social life in the factories was compiled from Pancar Magazine and other introductory books published by the Company.

Within the scope of the literature survey, dissertations which were previously related to the industrial heritage of the Republican era were examined. Merve Yıldız's master thesis on Eskişehir Sugar Factory, master thesis on Kayseri Sumerbank *Bez* Factory written by Hikmet Eldek and Bilge Kose's PhD thesis on SEKA network were examined in detail. While preparing the value and problem assessment chart of this thesis, Bilge Köse's method was taken as a base.

In archival survey, unique architectural drawings and photographs of ASF have been reached. The photographs are available in the archives of the TSFAS General Directorate located on Ankara, Sıhhiye. The drawings were also found in the Archive of Department of Maintenance, Repair and Energy (Bakım, Onarım ve Enerji Dairesi Arşivi), which is the unit of TSFAS. Since this archive is located in Ankara Sugar Factory campus, this archive will be mentioned as ASF archive in this thesis. There are drawings of all sugar factories which are being planned or established in Turkey in the archives. In the middle of 2018, both the photography and drawing archives were digitalized by the TSFAS General Directorate.



Figure 1.1. General Directorate of Turkey Sugar Factory Inc.

In the ASF archive, there are authentic drawings of existing buildings and drawings of planned but not implemented structures. The basic information about the buildings such as construction year, architect, construction technique was compiled from these drawings. It is possible to read the development of ASF campus through these archival documents. The ASF archive is an archive of regular inventory records, but it is quite

neglected. Since there is no officer who is regularly responsible of the archive, problems such as the document taken from the archive cannot be followed. In addition to this, there are official correspondence in the archive, but these correspondences are stacked in a very scattered way.



Figure 1.2. The archive and agricultural workshop share the same building in half. (author, 2018)



Figure 1.3. The ASF archive is a well-organized archive although it is neglected (author, 2018)

During the establishment of the Ankara Sugar Factory, the parcel order of the land, expropriation reports of the expropriated areas and information on the current status of the areas as well as information on the current status of the buildings and the recent maintenance and renovations of buildings were obtained from the construction service of the factory.

In the site survey, functional division of the ASF campus, the use of space, the architecture of the existing buildings in the campus, the current conditions, how the

campus and the buildings were used and who are the users, the values, problems and potentials of the area were analyzed. However, in interviews with the authorities and workers of the factories in the campus, it was learned how these factories had a place in the network organization and how these facilities have undergone a change from past to present.

Another study conducted within the scope of site survey is interviews with factory employees, campus inhabitants or members of the company. The main problem in the interviews is that there are no officers working in a stable place due to internal appointments. Therefore, the participants explained sections from various factories where they worked. However, both ASF's and TSFAS's understanding of sociability and its relationship with public are among the information obtained as a result of these interviews.

By analyzing the Ankara Sugar Factory archive and conducting site surveys, the characteristic of the field and the features of the campus and buildings in the field determined.

In the ASF campus, 4 factories and a farm and a sugar institute were established. Each of these factories established at different periods caused significant changes in the campus and triggered the change of the environment. The change of the site was analyzed by comparing the aerial photographs taken from the map general command and the site plans from the archives. The physical change of the environment was evaluated directly through the aerial photographs. These photographs are taken according to the establishment years of the factories which are considered as the main points in the change of the settlement.

Besides the resources that will be specified above, to be a daughter of a TSFAS member provided me some opportunities like personal experience on the values of TSFAS the working way of it and physical and social aspects of factory campuses.

There are four buildings registered within the Campus. Expert reports on these structures are available in Ankara 1 Numaralı Kltr Varlıklarını Koruma Blge

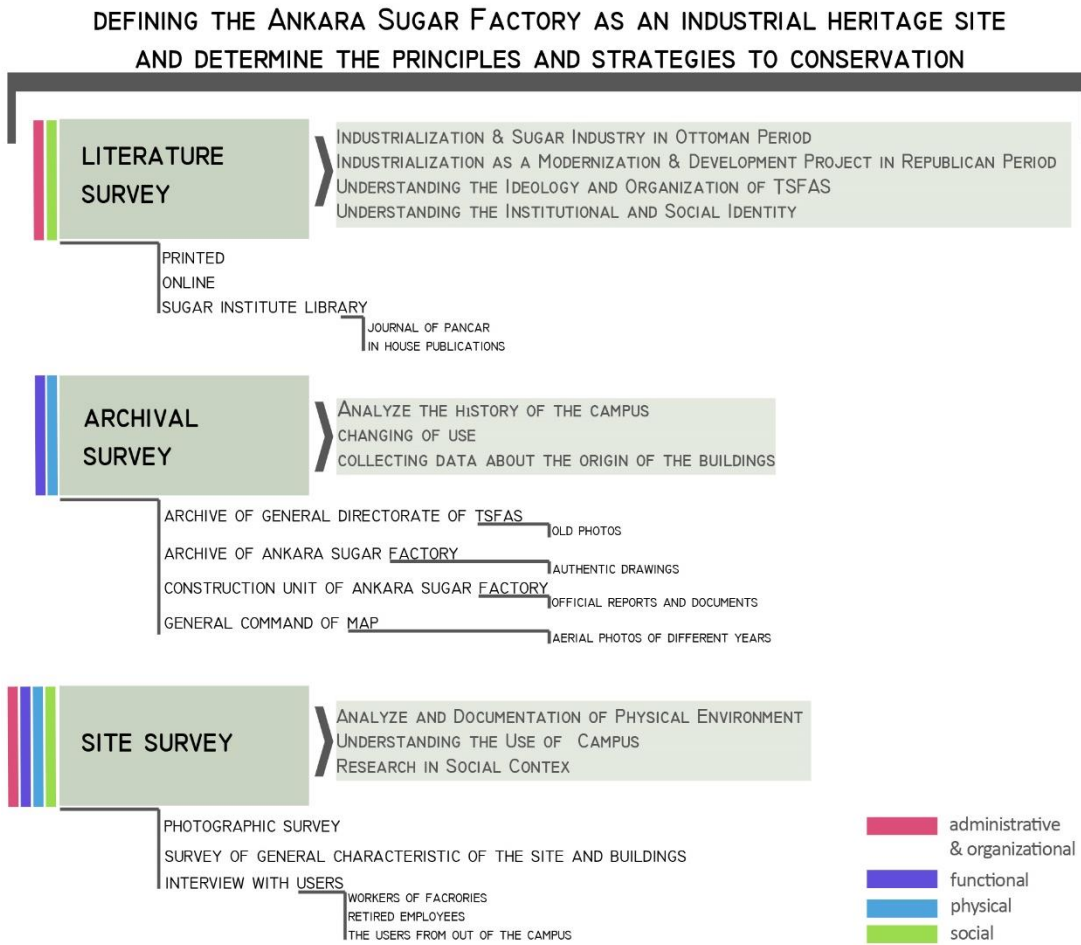
Kurulu (Ankara Cultural Assets Protection Committee No.1), but currently there is no sharing of this information due to the lawsuit filed for the annulment of the decision by the Ministry of Culture and there are no registration slips. Only the Ankara Chamber of Architects' registry proposal report was reached.

As a result of the thesis, one of the recommendations was to use the photogrammetric capture the 3 x 3 rules determined by CIPA (International Committee of Architectural Photogrammetry) in the documentation of the structures in the campus. The rules were tried on the sports hall which is the most convenient structure. (figure 1.4)



Figure 1.4. inventory sheets front and back pages (Author, 2018)

Table 1.2. Methodology followed during the thesis study



CHAPTER 2

BEGINNING OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN TURKEY AND SUGAR INDUSTRY

The industrialization movement, which started in England, was rapidly spread all over the world. As a result, industrial investments and activities, so the raw market reach has increased. With the industrialization, the economy of the West has become very strong.

Turkey's history of industrialization is started on the Ottoman period. Till this period, the Ottoman production was mostly conducted in small workshops. At the beginning of the 1800s, the Ottoman Empire had made a leap forward on industrialization due to the developments in Europe, but because of its political and economic environment, these enterprises could not be long-lived.

With the establishment of the Republic, Turkey has made great strides on industrialization. In time, production and employment have increased with the industrial facilities established by both state and private investors. In 1950, 1980 and 2000 experienced a change in Turkey's economic and political balance so some differences were seen in the form of industrialization.

In this chapter, industrialization and the position of sugar factories in this period will be explained.

2.1. Industrialization and Sugar Industry in Ottoman Period

17th century Ottoman industry was mainly formed aiming to meet the needs of the military such as Baruthane and Tophane. Aside from this the Ottoman economy was based on the lonca system in which production was made with traditional production methods. Ottoman markets that relies on goods manufactured with traditional production methods took serious damage after the European Industrial Revolution, and it became open to foreign industry products after the 1838 Baltaliman trade treaty. This situation caused serious damage to the Ottoman economy that was only exporting agricultural products.¹²

The developments happening in European countries and the continuous deterioration of the economy pushed the Ottoman Empire to look for alternative solutions. Although the priority was given to the military needs, the establishments of factories, which can produce domestic products, were planned in sectors focused on primary industry goods. Even though the industrialization began in the beginning of the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire's true Industrial Revolution age began in the middle of the 19th century.¹³

Industrialization in the Ottoman Empire began heavily in the capital Istanbul and the surrounding areas. There were two main reasons of this concentration; first, Istanbul was the current capital; and the second reason was that Istanbul had much more developed logistic opportunities than other regions. The industrial campuses in the Ottoman Empire were mainly built by foreign investors, especially production methods and machines brought from England, Germany, France and Belgium were used.¹⁴

“...because the technology, technical experts, and event structure parts were imported from abroad, the Industrialization efforts did not make a rooted change in the country

¹² (Kurt, Kuzucu, Çakır, Demir, 2016, pp.245-249)

¹³ (Kurt, Çakır, Demir, 2016)

¹⁴ (Köksal, 2005, pp.14-15)

and caused it to remain only as an investment.”¹⁵

It can be said that the 19th century Ottoman Empire economy was relying on exported raw materials and exported finished products, thus its general state was continually deteriorating.

With the changing production methods, the production places changed to. To produce faster and higher capacity products there was a need for wider and more open spaces. For this reason, metal structured one-floor buildings were made. These structures, with their architecture, reflect the production culture and technology history.¹⁶

It is known that during the era of the Ottoman Empire there were attempts to establish a sugar factory. The first attempts were in 1840 Arnavutköylü Dimitri Efendi, in 1867 Davutoğlu Karabet, and in 1879 Chairman of Merchants Administration Michel Paşa. These three attempts were all planned to open a sugar factory in Istanbul. In 1890, from Afyon Karahisar, Yusuf Bey attempt to establish a sugar factory, however none of these attempts were finalized. Towards the end of the 19th century President of Hassa Rauf Paşa also attempted to establish a sugar factory, he sent the beets he grew to Europe and made them produce sugar. In 1917 there were two attempts, with domestic funds in Akşehir and with foreign funds in Adapazarı and Karacabey by the Zenit company, however both of them failed due to I.D.S. Success was not achieved until the Treaty of Lausanne was signed on July 24, 1923 due to capitulations and heavy trade sanctions.¹⁷

2.2. Industrialization as a Modernisation and Development Project in Republican Period

After World War I and the Turkish War of Independence the country's economy had collapsed, and in every products' production and consumption there were serious problems arising. After adding the debts from the Ottoman Empire, although the war

¹⁵ (Ibid., p.14)

¹⁶ (Köksal, 2012, p.7)

¹⁷ (Eyüpoğlu, 1967); (Üçok, Akıncı, Malkoç, Kuru, 1973, pp.20)

of independence had been won, the country looked like it would be economically dependent on foreigners. The Republic of Turkey accepted that to establish a fully independent country the main condition was to secure economic independence, and the main condition to have economic independence was to have a strong industry. Ziya Gökalp explained the importance of industrialization as follows:

*“Today, modernization means to us, to make and use armored vehicles, automobiles, planes just like the Europeans. Modernization does not mean to resemble the Europeans in terms of way of life and style. The day we are freed from the obligation of getting knowledge and industry products from Europe is the day we know we are modernized.”*¹⁸

Between the years 1923 and 1929 was the period that the Republic of Turkey adopted liberal economic policies. In 1929 the effects of the worldwide economic crisis and the unfavorable conditions of the upcoming World War II were seen in Turkey despite not having entered the war. To minimize the effects of this crisis and also to strengthen the economy the principle of government was put into practice. In his speech at the Izmir Expo in 1935, Atatürk explained the etatism as follows:

*“ Turkey had applied the etatism, which is not a system that has been translated from ideas put forward by theorists of socialism. This is a system born from Turkey's needs. The meaning of etatism is this: keeping the private enterprise of individuals, but also taking the economy of the country into the hands of the state, considering that all the needs of this large nation and large country haven't been met. The state wants to do things that haven't been done by the private enterprises as soon as possible.”*¹⁹

In the 1930s, the ideas of technological and industrial sovereignty were accepted in the official ideology of many countries as the essential tool for showing and sustaining the power and productivity of a modern state.²⁰ In 1932 a comity from Russia was

¹⁸ (Gökalp, 1918, From Turkization, Islamization, Become Modernize, Bozdoğan, 2001 p. 123) The Translation from Turkish was made by the author.

¹⁹ (Ökçün, G.,1997, p.211) The translation from Turkish was made by the author.

²⁰ (Bozdoğan, S., 2001, p.166)

invited to Turkey to analyze and write a report on our industrial development. In 1933 an American expert team was invited for a second report. With the help of these two reports on the 8th of January 1933 the first Five Year Development Plan was prepared.²¹ The focus was given on specifically textile, mineral, cellulose, ceramic, and chemical industries. In the plan, it was decided to increase the use of domestic raw materials and to establish industrial facilities, to use the advanced technology in these industries and to meet the domestic consumption.

The adoption of etatism both provided rapid development and indirectly benefited private enterprises. In order to provide qualified personnel such as engineer and business manager, The State has sent employees to domestic and foreign universities. Some of the returns started to work in private companies.²²

Considering the economic and social conditions in Turkey, Turkey has shaped their model of industrialization similar to Soviet Russia's. This system has both economic and social transformation potential and has been seen as a tool for realizing the ideals of the post-war Turkey.

Studying on the Nazilli *Basma* Factory established in the early years of the republic, Doğan explains the factories in his article by quoting Marx from;

*“...the seed of future education has been thrown in the factory system and began to sprout; with this kind of education, every child over a certain age will carry out the producer business together with learning and gymnastics, and this will be applied not only as a method for increasing effectiveness in education, but also as a single method for fully developed human beings.”*²³

When inspected, the structure of both sugar factories and other KITs (Public Economic Organization) established in the first period of the Republic, the traces of this approach are clearly seen. As a matter of fact, Doğan mentions *Sümerbank Basma Factories* as

²¹ (Köse, 2018, pp.41-42)

²² (Ökçün, G.,1997, pp.218-219)

²³ (Doğan, E., Ç., 2009, p.104)

an industrial school and states that the inclusion of a population based on agricultural production into the industry overlaps with the goal of creating a modern individual. Bozdoğan stated the approach to industrialization of new Turkey's as follows:

*“There was another distance expected to be closed by industrial development and material welfare. This was the distance between the villager and the townner, between the rural and the city.”*²⁴

The factory settlements that were established with this approach formed an intersection between the city and the countryside where they were established and introduced the modern life style to the rural life. The life in the campus is the way of life spread from here to the whole city. In this sense, it can be said that the Factory campuses are the equivalent of ‘model villages’ in urban scale.

Especially the factories established in the first period of the republic were established in cities other than Ankara and Istanbul and this social transformation was wanted to spread throughout the country. Bozdoğan said about modern architecture ‘pouring the technological civilization into the national culture pattern’²⁵ is concretized in the factory campuses. The factory buildings at the campus are already a symbol of technology, while the rest of the buildings and lands are the symbol of the modern lifestyle of the modern society. Cengizkan stated the modernist approach reflected in the architecture of the campus as;

*“The collective intention of modernism in establishing healthy and regular living environments resulted in the aesthetization of the close circles and living conditions of the subjects.”*²⁶

2.3. Turkey Sugar Industry: An Industrial Network of Modern Republic

Turkey Sugar Factories Inc. (TSFAS) is an industrial network that is established by İş Bank, Ziraat Bank and Sumerbank in 1935. The aim of the Company is not only

²⁴ (Bozdoğan, S., 2001, p.150)

²⁵ (Bozdoğan, S.,2001). The translation from Turkish was made by the author.

²⁶(Cengizkan, 2002, pp.212-219)

economic development but also providing the social transformation. The modern life style that is built in the factory is actually the way of life desired to be spread on an entire city and a whole country. From this point of view, it is possible to see factory facilities as a core that triggers both physical and social transformation of the city. The factories have been the institutions that provide the ideal of creating a new citizen model with the social facilities they provide. Sugar Factories have created an interface between rural and urban areas as a form of production and organization system (figure 2.1.).



Figure 2.1. During the opening of the sugar factory on the banner writes, ‘You bring life and hope to our province’. (Source: Archive of TSFAS)

Between 17 February and March 4 1923, to configure the economy and to quickly recover the Republic of Turkey, the First Economic Congress of Izmir was held. In the congress the decision to support private enterprise and to establish a Government bank. In 1927 the *Teşvik-i Sanayi Kanunu* (Industrial Encouragement Law) was put in to effect. By law, incentives such as exclusion of excise tax from sugar produce and exclusion of land tax from beet given to sugar factories were presented, with the

Teşviki Sanayi Kanunu Muvakkatı (Incentive Industry Law Regulation) issued in 1913 exemption and various conveniences were maintained to protect domestic enterprises.²⁷

Sugar production was an industrial field preferred by developing countries because it provided both agricultural production and industrial development at the same time. Mustafa Kemal in his opening speech at the first Izmir Economy Congress, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk expressed his ideas about agriculture and industry in order to provide this order with the social and economic order envisaged in the country. His ideas are as follows:

*“Our country is a country of agriculture. For this reason, the majority of our people are farmers, shepherds. Therefore, we can show the greatest strength, power in this field and we can be thrown into important competition areas in this area, but we also have to expand and expand our industry. If we continue to be tolerant of the industry, we also pay tribute to foreigners in industrial products, we need to trade to exchange products and products and turn them into wealth.”*²⁸

At the congress, decisions were taken to encourage sugar beet agriculture and the establishment of sugar factories under the title of *Çiftçiliğe Ait Bazı Maddeler* (Some Matters belonging to Agriculture).²⁹ When the sectoral distribution of the country's population in this period is examined, it is seen that 90% of the population was in the agricultural sector (table 2.1.). Considering this situation, the development of agriculture-based industry, opening of Sugar Factories can be considered one of the most logical steps.

²⁷ (Taşdoğan, 2011) ; (Üçok, Akıncı, Malkoç, Koru, 1973)

²⁸ (Yücel, 2015,p.19) Translated by the author.

²⁹ (Ökçün, 1997) ; (Koç, 2010, pp.154-155)

Table 2.1. Sectoral distribution of working population between 1923-80 (Source: Turkish Sugar Industry in the 80th Anniversary of the Republic, 2003)

Yıl	Toplam İstihdam (x1000, 12 yaş üstü)	Tarım İstihdam (x1000, 12 yaş üstü)	Tarım Sektör Payı* %	Sanayi Sektör Payı* %	Hizmetler Sektör Payı* %
1923	5.371	4.850	90,3	4,2	5,5
1930	6.372	5.605	88,0	6,1	5,9
1940	7.745	6.699	86,5	8,5	5,0
1950	9.363	7.939	84,8	8,4	6,8
1960	11.945	8.940	74,8	11,5	13,7
1970	13.768	8.835	64,2	16,3	19,5
1980	16.523	8.960	54,2	20,0	25,8

* Sektör Payları hesaplanmıştır.

Kaynak: DİE, İstatistik Göstergeler 1923-1998, Yay. No: 2252, Ankara, 2001, s.161,162.

With the “Şeker Fabrikalarına Bahşolunan İmtiyaz ve Muafiyet Hakkında Kanun” (law on Concession and Exemption Given to Sugar Factories) issued in 1925, entrepreneurs who were going to open up a sugar factory were given 5 hectares of land and were exempt from various taxes. Due to the Lausanne Agreement the government could not change anything about the amount of customs taxes it takes from imported sugar. In order to preserve the sugar factories, in 25.01.1926 the government issued the Şeker İhisar Kanunu (Sugar Monopolization Law) which monopolized the imported sugar and domestic produced sugar trade.³⁰

After these arrangements, the first sugar factory was established in 1926 in Uşak, under the leadership of Nuri Şeker, with the support of local participants. Due to the existing budget not being sufficient for the establishment of the factory, the financial support of the Sanayi ve Maadin Bank and the company Skoda (Czechoslovak) was provided. The factory that opened in 1926 did not have enough budget for the long-term operation and due to limited raw material production in the country not being enough, Uşak Terakki Ziraat T.A.Ş. declared bankruptcy in 1931 and after the bankruptcy in, the Factory was transferred to Sanayi ve Maadin Bank, the Devlet

³⁰ (Sugar Institution, 2011); (Taşdoğan, 2011); (Üçok, Akıncı, Malkoç, Kuru, 1973)

Sanayi Ofisi (State Industry Office) and finally to Sümerbank respectively.³¹

Again in 1926, the company capital of Türkiye İş Bank, Ziraat Bank of T. C., Trakya provinces of private administrations, including Trakya farmers and privately owned "Sugar Factories T.A.Ş. Istanbul and Trakya" have been established and this company has opened the Alpullu Sugar Factory.³² Atatürk, who visited the factory in 1930, expressed his opinion on the Sugar Factories and the future of the factories as follows:

*'The reproduction of the Sugar Factories in every suitable area of our country and thus the provision of sugar needs of the country should be recognized among our important goals'*³³

Third Sugar Factory opened in Eskişehir in 1933 by "Anadolu Şeker Fabrikaları T. A. Ş." 99% of the Company's finance belongs to İş Bank, Ziraat Bank and Sümerbank the remaining 1% belongs to Muammer Eriş and Mümtaz Bey.

The fourth sugar factory was founded by Turhal Sugar Factory in 1934 in Turhal. İşbank and Ziraat Bank are also partners in the establishment of this factory

Although the establishment these sugar factories was not one of the decisions taken within the scope of the 1st Five-Year Development Plan, which covers these dates, it is seen that the historical process is overlapped with the decision taken in the congress.

Usually the counterparts for spatial reflections of the Republican ideology are found in the structure of the factories in socialist countries. Because of this when establishing Sugar factories in Turkey these countries were consulted for their knowledge and technology support. Uşak Sugar Factory was founded by Skoda Company and Alpullu, Eskişehir and Turhal factories were established by German company "Maschinenfabrik Buckau R. Wolf".³⁴

Uşak and Alpullu Sugar Factories, the first two sugar factories, were established as

³¹ (Eyüpoğlu, 1963)

³² Ibid.

³³ (Turkish Sugar Industry in the 80th Anniversary of the Republic, 2003, p.12)

³⁴ <http://www.turkseker.gov.tr/Tarihce.aspx>,

joint stock companies. The shares of these companies, which were established by private enterprise, were sold to important bureaucrats and business people over time. After the sale, the major shareholders took the sale of sugar in the country and minimized the production activities in the factories in order to gain higher earnings and put the sugar they imported into the market with high prices.³⁵ This made it necessary for the country to take sugar production into its own hands. In 06.07.1935 finally combining these four companies Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş. (TSFAS, Turkey Sugar Factories Inc.) was founded, the company's finance was divided equally among İş Bank, Ziraat Bank and Sümerbank. With this merge, it is aimed to increase the production of beetroot and to spread it to a wider audience, to ensure the coordinated operation of the factories in terms of production and administration, and to save on the administrative expenses and to provide convenience when providing credit.³⁶

Between the years 1930-39 due to the upcoming footsteps of World War II, Turkey's economy is routed to defense spending significantly and planned investments in the industry had to be postponed. In this period, Keyder summarized the government's industrial policy as '*self-sufficient*'. This policy was carried out based in agriculture because there was no foreign capital³⁷. However, a series of measures focused on agriculture were taken to protect the economy;

Policies such as "Milli Koruma Kanunu" (National Protection Law), "Varlık vergisi ve Toprak Mahsulleri Vergisi" (Wealth Tax and Soil Products Tax), "Çiftçiyi Topraklandırma Kanunu" (Farmer Grounding Law) and Establishment of Köy Enstitüleri (Village Institutes) were introduced. All these practices could not stop the economy going bad. Boratav considers the period between 1940-45 as '*interruption and decline period*'³⁸. As seen in timeline (Table 2.3), there is no investment or movement in the Sugar Industry in these years. However, as a result of these policies,

³⁵ (Özer, 2014, pp.358-359)

³⁶ (Eyüpoğlu, 1963)

³⁷ (Keyder, 2009, pp.313-315)

³⁸ (Boratav, 2012, p.81-83)

significant price fluctuations were experienced in the agricultural sector in very short time intervals. Until 1942, wheat, cotton, sugar beet was sold far below the market price due to the 'National Protection Law' and after 1942 there was an increase of almost 200% in the prices of these products. In 1944, an attempt was made to restore equilibrium with the 'Soil Products Tax', but all these policy changes seriously affected the economic balance of the farmer³⁹.

The multi-party period began in 1946, which led to changes in economic policies. The economy, which had a protectionist perspective until 1946, began to be liberalized after this year. The industrialization based on the domestic market has turned its place to the agriculture, mine, infrastructure investments and development that gives priority to the foreign market⁴⁰.

Until 1951, the sugar needs of the country were provided by four factories - Uşak, Alpıllu, Eskisehir, Turhal. However, as the population increased the sugar that was being produced was not enough anymore. The collapsed economy due to World War II tried to be repaired by the Marshal help that came from USA towards the end of the war in 1948. Turkey used the money that came from America specifically to improve the industry based on agricultural production.⁴¹ In 1951 the 'Şeker Rasyonalizasyonu Komitesi' (Sugar Rationalization Committee) 'was established by Celal Bayar, the economy minister of the era, to guide the economic situation of the country. In 1951, this committee planned the "Şeker Sanayii'nin Tevsi Programı" (Extension of Sugar Industry) and 11 other factories were opened with this program with the first opening in 1953. Three of the factories opened were ordered to a French company and eight of them were ordered to a German company.⁴² In this process, the company started to support cooperatives. The company has decided not to buy beets from a non-cooperated farmer until the 90's. With the strengthening of the cooperatives, Adapazarı

³⁹ (Boratav, 2012, p.81-83)

⁴⁰ (Ibid, pp, 86-91)

⁴¹ (Tekeli, 2010); (Baskıcı, Koç, 2013)

⁴² (Üçok, Akıncı, Malkoç, Koru, 1973)

and Amasya Sugar factories, were the Companies to become the partner of the factory together with the cooperative.⁴³

After the 11 factories opened, it was decided to open 3 more plants in Ankara, Kastamonu and Adana. The factory in Adana was planned to produce sugar using sugar cane. In this context, the Company sent three members to India for their education.⁴⁴ Although there was a period of growth for the Sugar Company, the country's economy stagnated from the 50s to the early 1960s. In this period, external debts and aids have become chronic in the forthcoming period.⁴⁵

Despite all these developments, the country's industry had not developed enough to make a factory of its own.⁴⁶ Therefore, it was an important goal for the country to establish a factory with its own materials. In 1962, 65% of the assembly of the Ankara Sugar Factory was provided with domestic production. A large part of this production was made in Sugar Company Mechanical Workshops (Turhal, Erzincan, Eskişehir).⁴⁷

By the end of the 70s, the company entered a period of growth once again. It can be said that the most important policy of the 5-year development plans implemented by the Turkish economy for development purposes between 1960-1980 was the import substitution. From the 60s to the end of the 70s, agriculture sector maintained its importance for the Country's economy. Although the contribution of industry to the economy increased at a faster pace, there was still a large population in the country dealing with agriculture. Populist politic approaches in agriculture were followed due

⁴³ The cooperatives and the benefits of the cooperatives, which were opened in almost all of the numbers of Pancar Magazine from 51 to 70, were mentioned.

⁴⁴ (Sugar Industry in the 50th Anniversary of the Republic, 1973, pp. 25-26)

⁴⁵ (Boratav, 2012, pp.110-111)

⁴⁶ Uşak sugar factory Skoda Company, Alpullu, Eskisehir, Turhal, Adapazari and Erzurum, with the support of the Buckau R. Wolf, Amasya, Konya, Burdur and Susurluk with the support of four foreign companies with the support of the company, Kayseri and Malatya Fives - Lille company support, Elazığ Was established by the Cail company in Erzincan with the support of the BMA Company. Kütahya Sugar Factory was established with the support of both Buckau R. Wolf and B.M.A companies. (Eyüpoğlu, 1967)

⁴⁷ (Eyüpoğlu, 1967)

to the political profits come from this population.⁴⁸ The objectives of the 3rd Five-Year Development Plan (1973-1977) are as follows:

“Now, the state will move towards the industrial frames, such as intermediate goods and investment goods, which require only very large fund or which are related to the defense of the country, or will undertake the necessary attempts for the industrialization of our underdeveloped provinces. These are high social profits, non-cash profits or even actual loss attempts. But our Turkey has learned from the experience we have said above, industrial plants are not just a production institution, but also education and training institutions. The goal to unite Turkey and to be able to produce technology cannot be achieved by school alone but to have both schools and industry plants to complete each other.”⁴⁹

Parallel to this decision, since 1977, sugar factories have been opened in provinces where the climate is not suitable for growing sugar beet. Sugar Factories are very suitable facilities for the purpose of planning with the aim of ensuring the continuity of agriculture and the development of the countryside and the development of the industry.

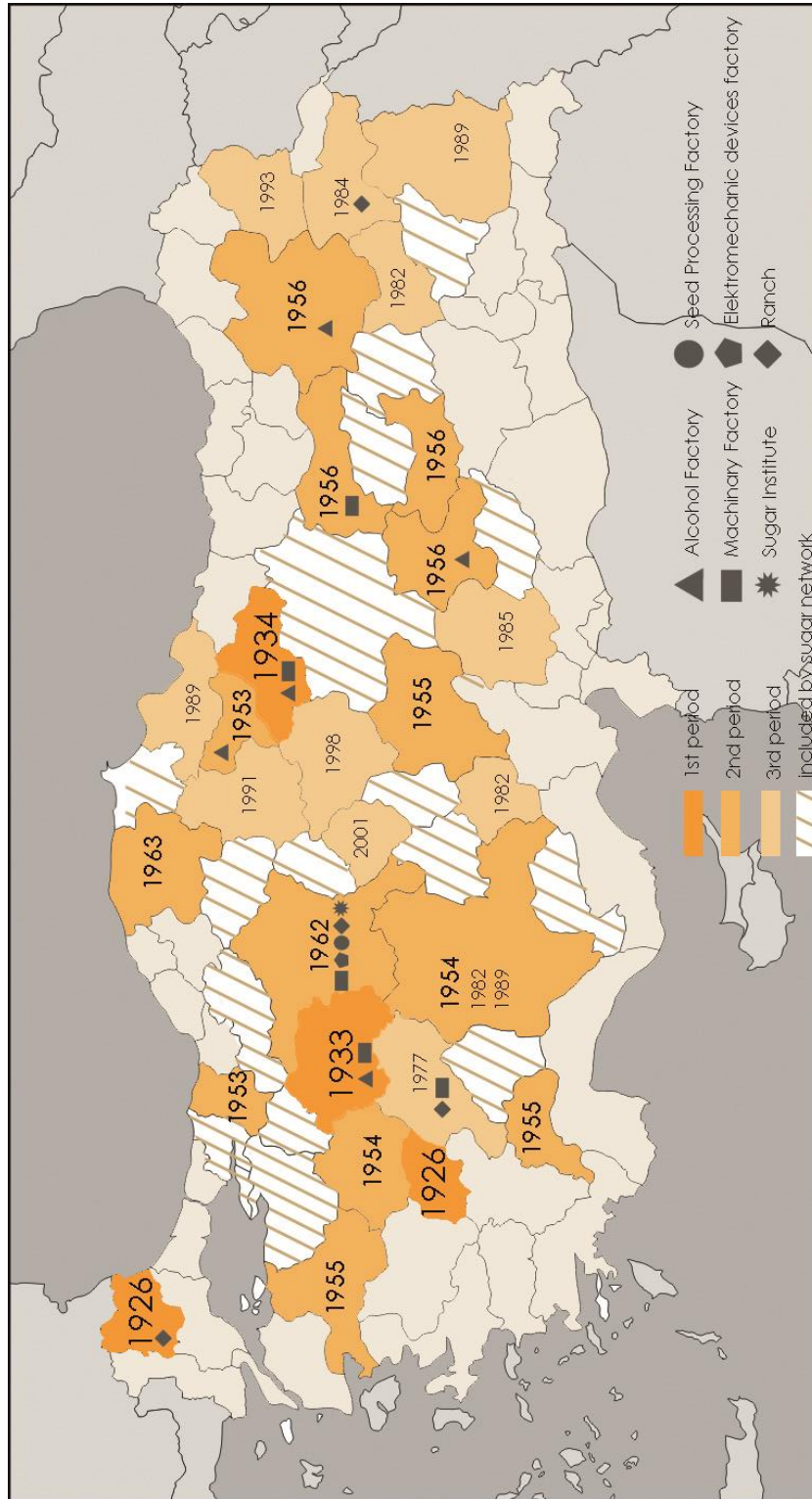
As a result of the military coup in 1980, the economic order changed again and the financial situation of the *KITs* was relieved. In the mid-80s, investments in *KITs* began to decline significantly. Boratav stated that this situation caused technological erosion and efficiency decrease in *KITs* in industrial sector. The idea of privatization of *KITs* is an important development in this period.⁵⁰ Decrease in the yield of agricultural products in exports in this period, the support policies towards agriculture have been narrowed. This situation has affected the farmer significantly.

⁴⁸ (Boratav, 2012, pp.130-140)

⁴⁹ 3rd Five-Year Development Plan

⁵⁰ (Boratav,2012, pp145-155)

Table 2.2. Distribution of TSFAS owned factories and institutions in Turkey



From 1926(Usak and Alpullu) until 2001 (Kirsehir) Turkey has opened a total of 30 Sugar Factories. These sugar factories are, Uşak and Alpullu (1926), Eskişehir (1933), Turhal (1934), Adapazarı (1953), Amasya, Kütahya and Konya (1954), Kayseri, Burdur and Susurluk (1955), Malatya, Erzincan, Elazığ and Erzurum (1956), Ankara (1962), Kastamonu (1963), Afyon (1977), Mus and Ilgin (1982), Bor (1983), Agri (1984), Elbistan (1985), Ercis and Çarşamba (1989) , Çorum (1991), Kars (1993), Yozgat (1998), Kırşehir Sugar Factory (2001)⁵¹ (table 2.2.).

Turkey has also opened 5 Machinery Factories in Eskişehir, Turhal, Erzincan, Ankara and Afyon, 5 Ethyl alcohol factories in Eskişehir, Turhal, Amasya, Malatya and Erzurum, 4 farm in Alpullu (Sarımsaklı), Ankara, Ağrı, Afyon and only in Ankara opened Sugar Institute, Seed Processing Factory, Electromechanical Devices Factory and the Kizelgur Factory which has been demolished in present day, all within the Sugar Factories. All of these facilities have reduced the dependence of factories to the foreign institutions and have become the institutions that are able to handle their own needs and also host scientific and technological developments.⁵²

When table 2.3 is analyzed, it is seen that attempts to establish the Sugar Factories were collected in 3 different periods. These periods also correspond to the times when the prevailing ideology and economic policies in the country have changed. This situation caused different social and physical conditions provided by the factories (table 2.3.).

2.3.1.Ideology and Organization of Turkey Sugar Factory Inc.

Central farms were established simultaneously with the establishment of the Sugar Factories. As soon as factories were established, it would be difficult for the farmer to produce enough beets for the factory to work. The aim of the farm, which was first

⁵¹ İlhan Tekeli, in his book 'Industrial Articles for Industrial Society', different section 1923-1950, between 1950-1970, 1970-1988, consisting of 20-25 years periods. in the period. Considering the establishment years of the factories, this scheme is seen to be.

⁵² (Turkish Sugar Industry in the 80th Anniversary of the Republic, 2003)

established in Alpullu, is to grow beets for the factory. The farms were also used to teach the farmer beet farming.

As the farms gained more experience, they began the production of various types of seeds, and to use the fertilizer that increases production. They started animal breeding, and produced milk and dairy products using these animals . These products are sold inside the factory at the canteens. The farms can also be used to conduct scientific research for different government institutions and universities. Aside from the farms owned by TSFAS every Factory has a farm belonging to itself. (figure 2.2.).



Figure 2.2. Farm photos (Source: Archive of TSFAS)

Although the sugar factories aimed to produce their own machines since their establishment, the factories established until 1962 were established by foreign companies, mainly German. The maintenance, repair and spare parts of the machines were made in 1933 at the workshops which were established under the body of Eskişehir Sugar Factory and which formed the basis of the Machinery Factories. With the increasing factories, the capacity of these workshops had grown and they had started industrializing. Machinery Factories do not produce only for the Sugar Company, but also for other government agencies and the private sector. In this way, both the company's expenses are met and an income is provided to the company.

Sugar Factories are in active production for 5-6 months of the year. In this period, named as the campaign period, by-products such as molasses and pulp, which are the residues of beet, emerge. Ethyl Alcohol Factories were established to produce alcohol

from these wastes.⁵³ These products are also used as animal food. The factory by selling these by products in either way manages to not let anything go to waste and also earns money.

Another expense item of the company, the need for electromechanical equipment was attempted to be solved in 1977 with a unit established within the Sugar Institute.⁵⁴ Founded in 1979, the main purpose of EMAF is to meet the need for qualified electromechanical equipment, maintenance, and repair of Sugar Factories within the country by using its own means. Like other factories, this factory serves both state institutions and the private sector. EMAF also provides training on these devices.⁵⁵

The farmers' seed need was also solved within the company. The raw sugar beet seed taken to the Seed Processing Factory is put on the market after it has passed the necessary procedures and controls. Sugar beet farmers do not have a requirement to buy beet seeds from this factory, however when the beet grows, the factory guarantees the purchase of beet from this farmer. The farmer pays the seed price after selling the beet to the factory. This system provides both the quality of the beet, the continuity of the beet production and the financial stability of the farmer.⁵⁶ The factory has been acquired by the Sugar Institute in 2017.

Kizelgur Factory was established for the production of kizelgur which is an important import item and used to filter the sugar.⁵⁷ The factory was closed in the 2000's the reason of not using this substance anymore and that it was harmful for the health.

The foundations of the Sugar Institute are laid first in Uşak. With the establishment of TSFAS, this laboratory moves to Eskişehir. In 1958, it is decided to expand the

⁵³ It was founded in 1928 in Alpullu and then in Usak (as a spirit factory). However, due to technical inability to work, T.Ş.F.A.Ş. these two factories were dismantled and the first Ethyl Alcohol Factory was established in Eskişehir in 1938. (Taygun, 1993, pp. 189-190)

⁵⁴ The Electromechanical Branch, which was established under the General Directorate, was renamed as Electromechanical Factory on 10.11.1977 with the decision of the Board of Directors.

⁵⁵ <http://www.turkseker.gov.tr/MakinaFabrikalari.aspx>, retrieved from, May 5, 2018

⁵⁶ It was compiled from the staff working in the Seed Factory.

⁵⁷ Before this chemical was an important import item, in order to reduce costs and use our own resources, a research laboratory was established within the Institute, Kizelgur Factory was opened on 08.02.1983. (Taygun, 1993, p.186)

laboratory to Ankara.⁵⁸ From 1961 onward, new staff will were sent abroad for training (figure 2.3.). Within the framework of the 1st Five-Year Development Plan, the “Sugar Institute” is planned.⁵⁹

ENSTİTÜNÜN ARAŞTIRMA PERSONELİ DURUMU (Yüksek Tahsilli Uzman ve Asistanlar)								
Adı ve Soyadı	Çalıştığı Şube	Mezun olduğu		İhtisasının			İhtisap Yılı	Yabancı Dili
		Okul	Yılı	Tarzi	Dalı	Okulu		
1. Rıza Güray	Müdür	ETH - İsviçre	1948	Doktora	Toprak Etüd	Wageningen - Hol.	1951	Alm. Hol. İng.
2. Ali Çorlu	Ziraî Kim.	Stuttgart - Alm.	1948	Doktora	Ziraî Kimya	Stuttgart - Alm.	1952	Alm.
3. Lütfü Yavuz	" "	Zir. Fak. - Ank.	1945	Master	" "	Edinburg - İngil.	1951	İng.
4. Şahap Barker	" "	Michigan - USA	1952	Master	" "	Wyoming - USA	1952	İng.
5. Kâmil Ereî	" "	Zir. Fak. - Ank.	1955	*)	" "	" "	1963	Alm. İng. Fr.
6. Hadî Taşçı	Toprak Etüd	" "	1956	—	Toprak	Kiel - Alm.	1956	Alm.
7. Mehmet Göbelez	Fitopatoloji	" "	1946	Doktora	Fitopatoloji	Ankara ve Ins.. Nat. Agr. - Paris	1958	Fr.
8. Bahattin Keskin	" "	" "	1955	Doktora	Bitki Koruma	Göttingen - Alm.	1957	Alm. Fr.
9. Orhan Tokmakoğlu	Entomoloji	" "	1957	Doktora	" "	" "	1957	Alm.
10. Oğuz Ege	" "	" "	1958	Doktora	" "	" "	1958	Alm.
11. Göksar Onat	" "	" "	1962	—	" "	" "	1964	İng.
12. Emin Akkoç	Tohum İslah	ETH - İsviçre	1948	Doktora	Tohum İslah	Hannover - Alm.	1947	Alm. İng.
13. Cevat Tiryakî	" "	Zir. Fak. - Ank.	1956	İhtisas	" "	" "	1958	Alm.
14. Talât Bilgen	" "	" "	1960	*)	" "	Colorado - USA	1960	İng.
15. Kâmil Yahyaçoğlu	" "	" "	1959	*)	" "	Hannover - Alm.	1959	Alm.
16. Yaşar Bilgin	Agronomi	" "	1956	Doktora	Agronomi	Bonn - Alm.	1956	Alm.
17. Muammer Özkan	" "	" "	1960	*)	" "	Colorado - USA	1960	İng.
18. Nurettin Vanlı	Sulama	" "	1959	*)	Sulama	" "	1961	İng.
19. Ahmet Şiray	Deneme	" "	1950	*)	Bitki Besleme	Zir. Fak. Ank.	1952	İng.
20. Özkan Tufan	Ziraî Makine	" "	1959	—	" "	" "	1959	Alm.
21. Erdoğan Sezgin	" "	" "	1962	—	" "	" "	1962	İng.
22. Esen Ađlı	Biometri	Fen Fak. - Ank.	1962	—	" "	" "	1965	İng.
23. Ergun Arıç	Kütüphane	Dil - Tarih - Ank	1963	—	" "	" "	1966	İng.

Figure 2.3. List of Institute employees (Source: Sugar Beet Research Institute and Sugar Technology Research Institute Guide, 1966)

The Institute conducts applied research and development studies to solve the agricultural and technological problems of the sugar industry and participates in and supports national and international scientific studies. Various soil, seed, and drug types are investigated in the experimental fields of the institute. Providing training to technical staff within the company, the Institute advises various institutions and also

⁵⁸ The foundations of the Sugar Institute were first laid out in 1932 by two experts from Germany and experimented with the experiment and pest laboratories established within the Uşak Sugar Factory. On the one hand, these experts train their Turkish assistants who work on their side. After establishing T.Ş.F.A.Ş. in 1935, the laboratories are moved to Eskişehir. The seed production section in Adapazarı is also added to this laboratory. With the returning of the employees sent to study abroad, in 1951, ‘Agricultural Research Laboratories’s study area was expanded and opened. Based on the scientific and technological developments, it was decided to extend these laboratories to Ankara in 1958. (Taygun, 1993)

⁵⁹ Genel Müdür Fahrettin Mutluay’ın Tören Konuşması (Pancar, 1966, 171, 16-17.)

cooperates with universities. Nowadays, there is a serious decrease in the number of employees of the institute and scientific studies are still going on.

In 1969, the General Directorate officials said about the machinery factory opened to Pancar Magazine:

*'...These facilities are being established to evaluate the free time of Sugar Factories outside the Campaign, thus increasing the share of domestic production of Sugar Factories in the beginning, in order to meet the increasing domestic machinery requirement in parallel with the country of industry which is in a great development move.'*⁶⁰

This approach is acceptable for all factories opened by the Company. (figure 2.4.)

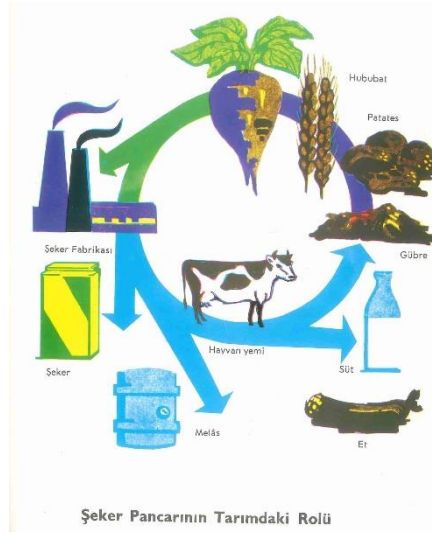


Figure 2.4. sugar production cycle. (Cumhuriyetin 50. Yılında Şeker Sanayimiz. (1973).

⁶⁰ Ankara'da Sanayi Makinaları İmal Edilen Bir Tesis Kuruldu, (Pancar, 1969, 196,p.30)

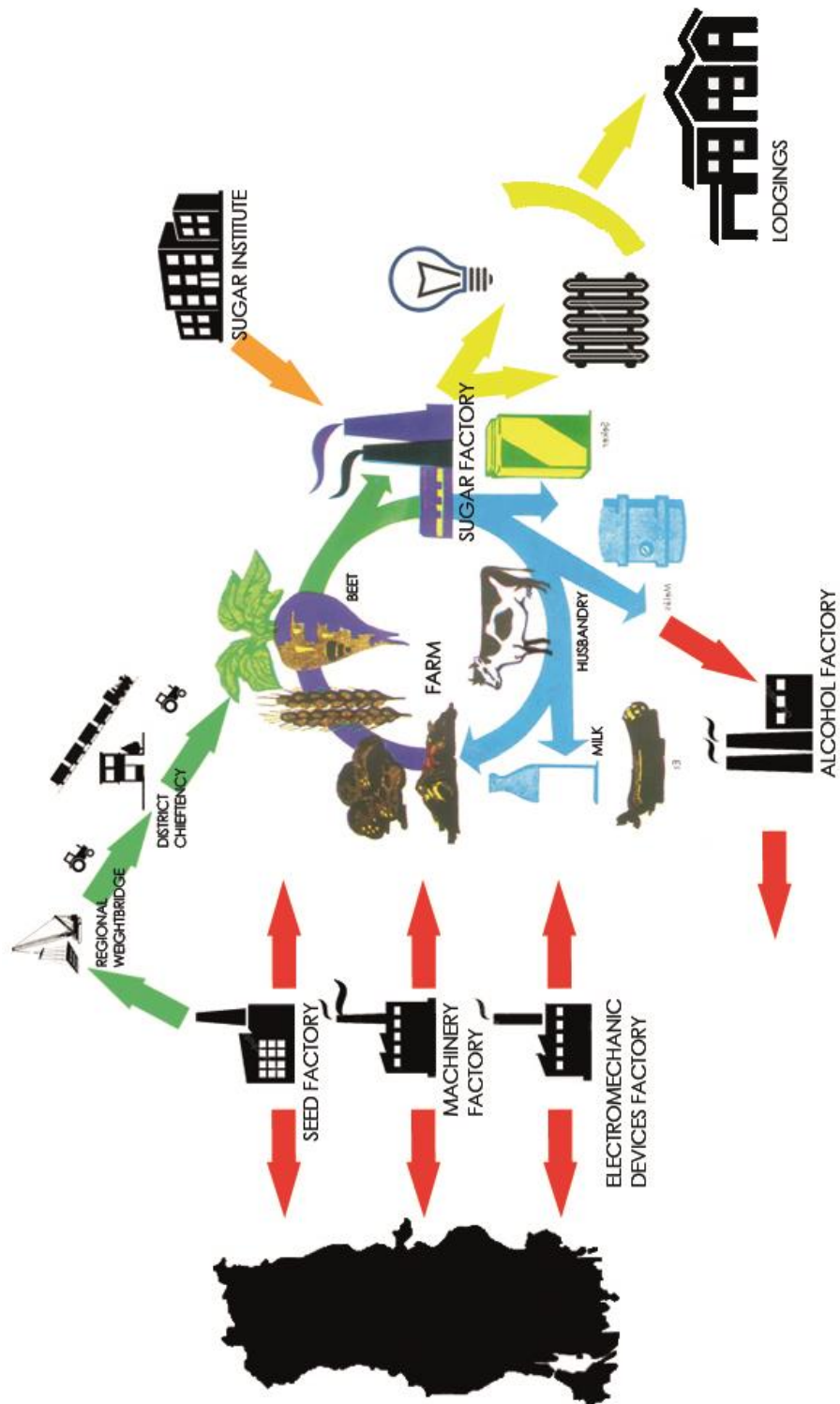


Figure 2.5. Components of the Sugar Network. The image from the book. (organized by Author)

Looking at all these institutions within the structure of TSFAS it is an institution that can solve all problems and needs within its own resources by using its own resources from production to development and brings together the objectives of the new social and economic order of the republic in a single company (figure 2.5.). All the factories established within the company, by working for the company cancel the dependence to the outside and by working for the market they provide income to the Sugar Company. As well as not producing any waste material to the factory, all the products entering and leaving are put to use as efficiently as possible. During the campaign periods, the hot water used for the production of sugar is then used to heat the lodging houses. Electricity is generated from the resulting water vapor. The electricity produced is used both for the factory and for housing. Therefore, an ideal system that works with maximum efficiency, environmentally sensitive and sustainable is established for Sugar Factories.

Due to the nature of production in sugar factories it is directly related to agriculture. Turkey from the past to the present has done agriculture in rural areas. Therefore, Turkey Sugar Factories have a large rural organization. In addition to the factory campuses, in provinces where beet cultivation is dense, there are *pancar bölge şefliği* (district chieftancy), called head of regions or district chiftancy, and in villages there are weighbridges. The beets from the villages are collected in the weighbridge and the beet collected go to the beet factory by road or rail way. The control of the weighbridges and the transportation of the beet harvested from the villages to the factory managed by the head of the region. (figure 2.6.)

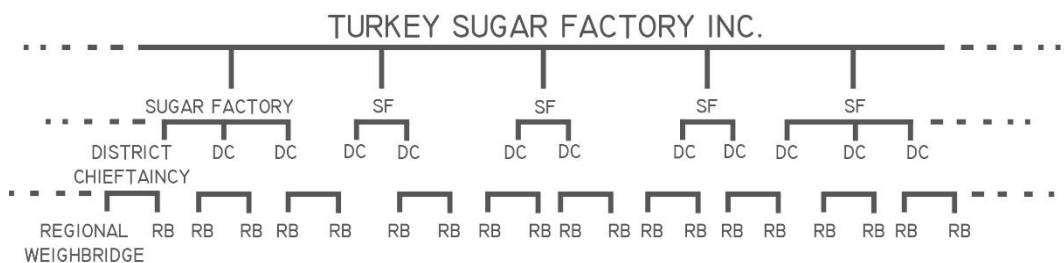


Figure 2.6. TSFAS organization chart

The registration of agriculture for each farmer in the villages is kept in the weighbridges. On the other hand, the head of regions informs the relevant factory about the information collected by the village. Factories do not work only within the province where they are located. For each province without a sugar factory, the responsibility area of each factory is determined. This forms of organization makes almost the whole country a part of the Sugar network. Pancar Magazine (see 2.3.2.), which started to be published since 1951, is transmitted to the districts and villages by the help of this organization. Therefore, the factories provide the city with the physical facilities it offers itself, and the countryside accords the modern life through the provincial organization.

2.3.2. Institutional and Social Identity

The administration of these factories, which were opened not only with economic but also with a social mission, was entrusted to foreign engineers because of the problem of finding educated employees. In 1935, the company set up a Personnel Training Policy to train its own staff. Advertisements were placed in newspapers to hire young people, who had high school education, for the factory. The recruited young people have been trained in the factory for 1 year and then sent to various countries, including Germany, in order to receive engineering education. Until 1938, the administration of sugar factories that was managed by foreign engineers was transferred to Turkish engineers after that date.⁶¹

The members of the company, who returned with awareness of the social mission on them, played an important role in the formation of the institution and the ‘confectioner’ identity. In their factories, they have been involved in scientific studies to improve agriculture, and have carried out various studies in order to convey their own knowledge and modern life culture, which they received in the west to the rest of the society. In this sense, factories can be considered as a core. The lifestyle within the factory is actually the way of life that is desired to be spread to the whole country.

⁶¹ Osman Bozok’s memory (Taygun, 1993)

All these scientific studies, the subtleties of sugar beet cultivation, the use of agricultural tools and the developments in the world in this area were taking place in the ‘Pancar’ magazine and journal of ‘Şeker’ which started to appear in 1951 (figure 2.7.). The purpose of these journals was to raise the awareness of beet farmers on agricultural, technical, and economic issues.⁶² In Şeker Journal, there are scientific articles, article translations, and technical issues, which are mostly written by, institute employees. In Pancar Magazine, there are articles about social life such as the use of agricultural tools, the cultivation of various agricultural products, especially the beet, the latest developments in the company and the developments in Şeker Spor, how to make a farmer's house, how to take measures against various diseases and even recipes. Journals and other publications of the company have been published in Mars Printing House, one of the Company's subsidiaries after 1957.⁶³ Pancar Magazine, which was published monthly, starts to be, published every two months in 1978 and every three months in the 80s.⁶⁴ In addition to journals, the company has many publications that are written for information purposes or translated by the employees of the institute.



Figure 2.7. left:Pancar Monthly Magazine of Farmers belongs to different years, right: Journal of Şeker (Author, 2018)

As it can be understood from the existence of the Institute, the Company gave great

⁶² (Taygun, 1993); (Bancı, 2006); (Turkish Sugar Factory A.Ş Employee Guide, 1973, pp.49-50)

⁶³ (Turkish Sugar Factory A.Ş Employee Guide, 1973, p.56-57)

⁶⁴ All journals an magazines published between 1951 and 1989 were examined by the author.

importance to education. According to the article published in 1969 Pancar Magazine, in 1955, 18 sugar factories gave farmer children between the ages of 15-18 one-month trainings. Within the scope of this training, children were given courses about vegetable growing, fruit growing, livestock farming, irrigation, agricultural machinery, as well as physical education. During the course, the young people who stayed in the factories also received daily wages. At the end of the course, three most successful students are given gifts (figure 2.8.).⁶⁵

The company does not only give importance to education on agriculture but also in development in all social cultural areas. The cultural associations established by the staff in the factories that ‘had brought a well-cultured community together’⁶⁶ organize cultural, film and literary nights for both residents and people outside the factory. In addition, various theatre groups and choirs were invited to perform in the cinema hall of the factory.⁶⁷ In some factories, language courses and instrument courses are offered. The factories' sports halls, football, basketball tennis courts, and restaurant are open to the citizens. The gym also offers a variety of courses.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ Farmer's Children Agricultural Training Courses (Pancar, 1969, 205, pp.4-8)

⁶⁶ The article in Pancar Magazine, Afif Gediz's definition who is one of the first members of the company (Pancar, 1958, 80, p.5)

⁶⁷ From the interview with the former members of the factory, Nilgün Çelebi and Filiz Yüksel.

⁶⁸ (Pancar, 1958, 80, p.5)



Figure 2.8. Training of Children of Farmers from Different Factories (Source:Pancar,1965, vol.205)

With the 1938 body dressage law, it was compulsory for state institutions to establish their own sports clubs. Similar to other institutions established during the Republican period, T.S.F is one of the institutions that laid down the foundation for the Turkish youth to realize their ideals by establishing their own club. This law both promotes sport, which is an indicator of being modern, and reflects the bio-policy of the period aimed at keeping young people ready for military service and work. ‘Next to the sport facilities established by *Sümerbank Tekel* enterprises, *Kızılay Gas Mask Factory*, *Ereğli Coal Mines*, they also set up clubs for various sports, provided trainers for employees, training opportunities, provided sports clothing and sport equipment.’⁶⁹

In 1947, within the body of Turkey Sugar Factories wearing green-white jerseys Şeker Spor Club was founded. Each factory has its own team (figure 2.9.). Şeker Spor has professional teams under the branch of football, basketball, wrestling; amateur teams under the branches of, volleyball, table tennis, cycling, and parachute.⁷⁰ These teams consist of both professional athletes and factory employees. Tournaments are organized between the units within the factory as well as between the factories. The teams participate also in international competitions, and the teams going abroad represent the country, not just the Company.⁷¹ Due to the closed teams, these activities are being reduced to a small extent but they are still participating in tournaments with their ongoing teams. Şeker Spor has achieved several successes both at home and abroad.

Young people, that come from different provinces and are licensed sportsman of Şeker Sports, are doing their practices in sport hall, open courts and stadium and are staying at the Sugar Factory's sport dormitories. The Sugar Company has contracted with various universities in the country, making it easier for its athletes to receive university education in their field. The financial support of Şeker Spor is provided by the percentage cut off from the salaries of the employees of TSFAS. With these opportunities provided the Sugar Company increases the sense of belonging of the

⁶⁹ (Akın, 2004)

⁷⁰ (Turkish Sugar Factory A.Ş Employee Guide, 1973, pp.57-58)

⁷¹ (Tarus, 2018, p.119)

Tarus' book contains detailed information about the life in the factories.

athletes to the corporation and ensures their loyalty and affection for the Sugar Institutions.⁷²



Figure 2.9. Sports club logos of different factories (source: Both <http://www.futbollogo.com>)



Figure 2.10. Şeker Spor Football Team (Archive of TSFAS)

⁷² Şeker Sports Club athletes have been compiled from the interview.

Each year, the company offers gifts to farmers at the beginning of the campaign period. In the '50s, the “Farmer's Prize Ceremony” was organized and the prizes “the best cultivated beet award” to the farmer and “the working together award” to the village was given. This ceremony was held on the same day in all factories. The farmers also accompanied the ceremony with drums and clarions in the factory's casino. The village was rewarded with agricultural tools such as Moto pumps, as a reward for the whole village, while the farmer was given awards such as a horse or ox cart, plow and harrow.⁷³ In the news published in the 70s Pancar Magazine, this tradition is referred to as “Sugar Fest”. Since 1955, the campaign (sugar) festival has become a tradition.⁷⁴ The ceremony is held on the first day of the campaign, thus it is not on the same day in each factory. While each factory is different, usually folk dances are accompanied by drums, and an animal sacrifice is made.⁷⁵ Although the award tradition has changed a bit, it still continues today. On the first day of the campaign, the first ten farmers who bring the beet to the factory are given gifts such as television and motor oil, and an animal sacrifice is made.⁷⁶ Employees of the Sugar Company are given gifts such as watches, gold coins on special days like the 50th year and every five years after the first twenty years (figure 2.11.) .⁷⁷ This tradition is not continued for civil servants but is continued on the basis of workers only.



Figure 2.11. left: 50th Anniversary gift, cigarette cases, right: Malatya Sugar Factory Award Ceremony from Campaign Fest (Malatya Şeker Fabrikasında Çiftçiye Mükafat Tevzii, Pancar Aylık Çiftçi Dergisi,1958, vol.78 .p.2)

⁷³ Malatya Sugar Factory Farmer Grant Ceremony, (Pancar, 1958, 79, pp.2-3).

⁷⁴ Konya'da Şeker Bayramı (Pancar, 1958)

⁷⁵ (Pancar. 1973, 244, pp.28-31); (Pancar, 1973, 245, pp.28-31)

⁷⁶ Ibid.; Ibid.

⁷⁷ Interview with member of the Company, Habip Öztürk.

In addition to the start-up ceremonies of the campaign, New Year balls were organized in the factories until 2012. In addition to the local governors such as the governor, the district governor all the factory employees, the elders of the city were also invited to attend the ball. According to the old employees and the elders of the company, the famous artists of the period were invited along with the band of the factory to take stage on the day. These balls were arranged in the cinema-restaurant part of the factories or by the pool and people would dress proper for this event. There are also traditions of the company that continue today. One of them is celebrating the holidays. On the first day of Ramadan and Kurban, all colonial residents are gathered at the guesthouse or restaurant. The “gold day” organized among women of the factory is also made in the same places.

One of the important areas of socialization in the campus is locals. Although it is a separate building in the first period factories, in the later periods it becomes a part of the restaurant where you gather round after work to drink some stuff, play games like pool, table tennis aside from the traditional board games. Promises are made to gather for the match here and gold days’ area also held here.

Again in 1951, company employees founded the Association of “Sugar Industry Members Establishment and Sustainment of Charity foundations”. With the money collected by this Association, 6 mosques and 10 schools were built from 1951 to 1973.

The schools were then transferred to the Ministry of National Education (MEB). The association has also built a higher education dormitory in Ankara and Istanbul, and has opened student guesthouses in Eskisehir, Erzurum, and Konya. The dormitory in Ankara was then transferred to the Credit and Dormitories Institution (KYK). In return for this transfer, the Company was given the quota of all KYKs in the country. The students of the family of Sugar are able to benefit from these dormitories by means of the "sugar quota".⁷⁸ In addition to dormitory facilities, sugar camps were opened in

⁷⁸ (Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş Personel Rehberi, 1973, p.57)

Erdek and Tekirdağ by the Association for the Members of Sugar.⁷⁹ There is only Erdek Sugar Camp today (figure 2.12).



Figure 2.12. left: Erdek Sugar Camp (<http://erdekotelleri.balnet.net>) , right: Ankara Şeker Student Dormitory (Turkish Sugar Factory A.Ş Employee Guide, 1973,p.56-57)

As mentioned in chapter 2.3, TSFAS has separate developmental periods. The sugar factories established in the first period have a more extrovert structure than the ones established after. The fact that the factories established in this period have functions such as hospitals in the campus makes the campus a more public space. Social facilities in the first period factories are used more actively by the whole city. After the opening of the Turhal Sugar Factory, 4 cinema halls were opened in the district. Osman Özgür, whose family is also a member of the company, stated that the “elite section of the Turhal” went to the ballrooms and that the workers were reluctant to go.

The factories established in later periods behave more like social structures. Dogan, whose extensive work on Sumerbank in the Republican era, made a similar determination. In this situation, the fact that the employees of the company consisted mostly of individuals belonging to the same family was also effective.⁸⁰ Most of the members of the company interviewed during the field study referred to the Şeker Company as the family business. With this situation, all of the social facilities offered by the factory were actually factors that strengthened corporate belonging.

Turkish Sugar Factory Joint Company, which is founded in 1935, has a logo that

⁷⁹ Ibid., p.49

⁸⁰ (Doğan, 2009)

consists of eight beets lined up in a circle. The green white logo was not only on the entrance of the factory, but also on the sugar loafs, company publications, serving platters in dining room and restaurants, and towels. These colors were used the wires surrounding the factory area and inside and outside environmental regulations of the factory. It is understood that there is factory nearby before entering there yet. During the campaign periods, the smell of sugar in the air is felt very easily outside of the campus. Although it is unlikeable fragrance, it is almost a sign flare for sugar factories.

Sugar Factories, which are having the most unpleasant days of their history, are still seen as "home" by their employees. Employees who were employed in 2017 and were forced to come to Ankara as the factories they worked were privatized stated that they knew whichever factory they would go to they knew that they would have, food, a place to sleep, good social environment, and that they felt safe.⁸¹

2.3.3. Sugar Production

The raw material for sugar produced in Turkish Sugar factory is sugar beet. Because sugar beet is a plant that requires continental climate, it is mostly cultivated in Central Anatolia. Beet harvest is done in September-October. Due to the weather conditions, the starting and ending dates of each factory are different from each other, but the factories are active in an average of 5 months for production each year. In other words, production periods are approximately between September and February.

⁸¹ It was compiled from interviews with employees from privatized factories.



Figure 2.13. Some of the beets are brought to the factory by rail and some by road or by truck or by carriages. (Archive of TSFAS)

Thanks to the provincial organization (see 2.3.1.), it is determined when every district or even every village will transmit the beet to the factory. Beets are transported to the factory by railroad or by road.

Once the beet has entered the factory, it is first weighed on weighbridge, laboratory analysis is carried out and the amount of money the farmer will receive is determined. The farmer then unloads the sugar beet of his truck (figure 2.13.), if it is empty, into the 'beet pool', if it is not empty, into the ground silo with the help of the crane. The organization of these fields is done from the 'Square Building'. The beet that is in the beet pool is flooded into the factory with the help of water pressure.

During this process, the problems that may arise at the cranes and pools is handled by agricultural workshop workers that take place between the silos and beet ponds.

The Factory main building consists of 3 separate parts: raw factory, refinery, and office. Beets come into the factory from the raw factory part. In this section, beet is washed, peeled, and cut. Prepared beets are boiled in diffusion towers and transferred to the sherbet refinery part.

The refinery section is where the sherbet is converted into crystallized sugar. Chemical processes are mainly carried out here. The re-solidified sugar is purified by using lime, and is bleached with water to form a crystal sugar. Refinery offers direct access to the Office building where the labs are located. In each stage of the sugar production, analyses are carried out in these laboratories and nutrition and quality standards are maintained.

Hot water used in the sugar production stage is distributed to the factory from the boiler room, which is directly related to the main building. The limewater used for the treatment is also obtained from the lime quarry added to the refinery section. The limestone required for the lime kiln is stacked behind the factory.

The produced sugar is sacked in the packaging section at the end of the refinery section and delivered to the warehouse. The delivery of the sugar sack to the warehouse is made through the passage between the warehouse and the factory.

The hot water used in the whole production process is supplied to the heating line of the lodgings to provide heating. The water vapor generated is used to generate electricity in the turbine room, which is again transferred to the lodging houses for use (figure 2.14.).

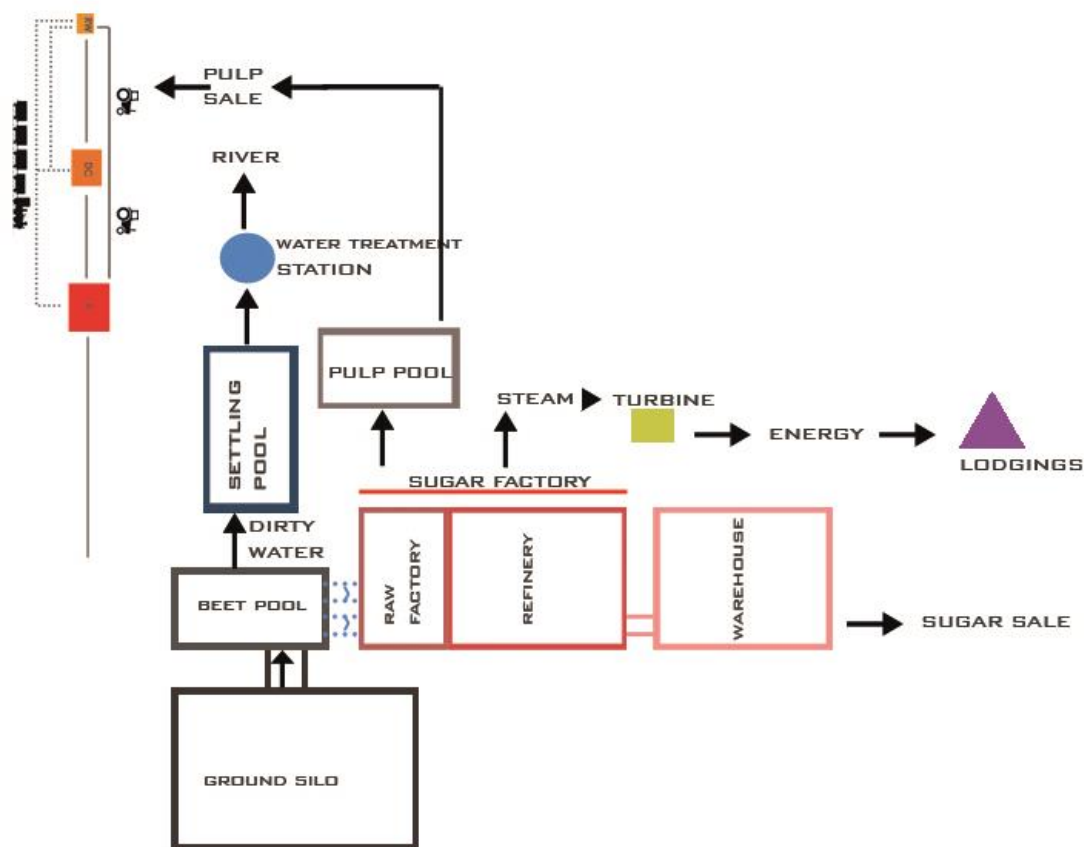


Figure 2.14. Sugar production diagram

Most of the Sugar Factory consists of open areas, which are also a part of the production. Limestone and coal are stacked in these areas. In the pools of bagasse, wet bagasse is dried. The dried bagasse is sold as animal feed.

Behind the beet ponds, there are settling pools where the wastewater from these pools is stored. Wastewater is set to rest in these ponds for a while and then purified. The treated water is poured into the river.

During the production of sugar, two side materials emerge: bagasse and molasses. These two products are stored in tankers behind the factory. When leaving the factory, the farmer can purchase a bagasse to use as animal feed. Molasses are separated for use in alcohol factories or sold to the private sector.

During the production of sugar, the hot water used in the factory is then transferred to the heating system of the lodging houses. The water vapor generated is used to generate electricity in the turbine room, which is again transferred to the lodging houses for use (figure 2.15.).

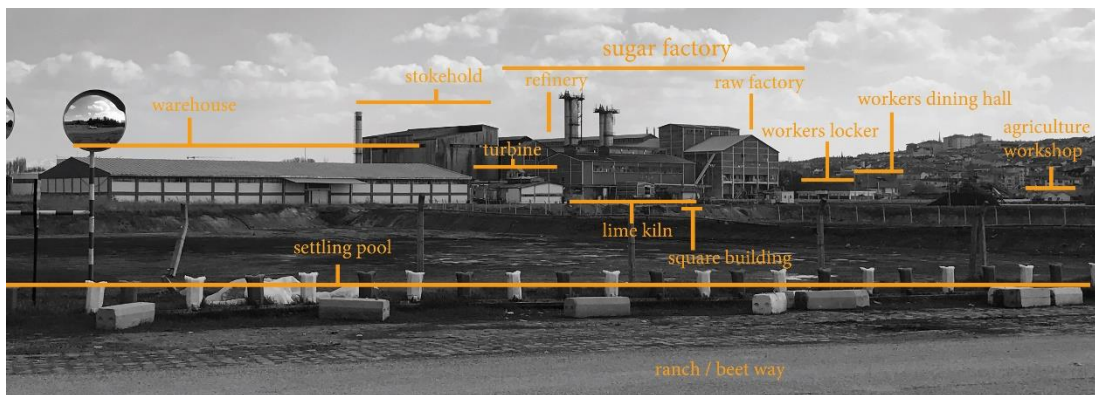
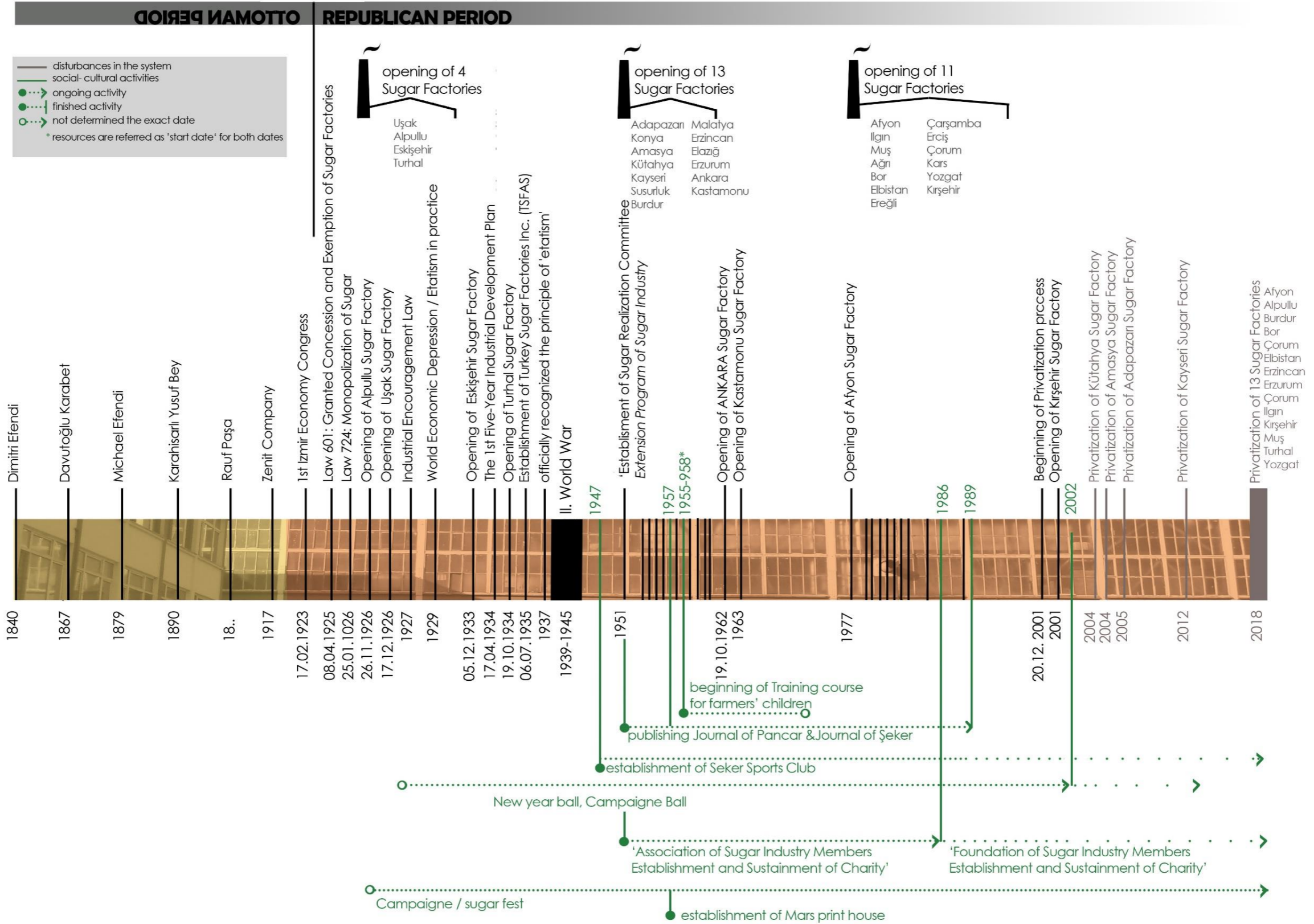


Figure 2.15. Sugar Factory field organization (Author,2018)

Table 2.3. Timeline of the Sugar Production from Ottoman Period to Republican Period



CHAPTER 3

ANKARA SUGAR FACTORY: THE REPRESENTATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CORE OF SUGAR INDUSTRY NETWORK IN THE CAPITAL OF TURKEY

Ankara Sugar Factory was opened in 1962 as the 16th factory of the TSFAS (Turkish Sugar Factories Company) network. Ankara Sugar Factory, which represents not only the Company but also the country due to its establishment in the capital, shows its progress and success in technology with the Sugar Factory, Machinery Factory, Seed Processing Factory and EMAF and in science with the Institute of Sugar, all of which are located within its main campus. This system, created with these facilities for the sustainability of sugar production, is an ideal system which can be considered ‘modern’ even for today.

It is not only the production area in the campus but also the living area with social facilities and lodgings. The primary school, cinema-restaurant, guesthouse and sports hall in the campus are indications of the social missions of the Factory. Therefore, the campus includes civilian examples of modern architecture. The modern architecture applied between 1948 and 62 is standardized as an industrial product, as Cengizkan calls it, "culturing objects"⁸². The ASF campus reflects the Republican ideology with these features. Omay and Can explained this relationship as:

⁸² (Cengizkan, 2002)

*'Turkey is represented in the architecture of the 20th century modernization process, the process of successive architectural practice giving each other a say in response to the "national" and "modernist" approach is defined by. The iconic structures that exemplify the production are largely read through the political and the ideology of the Republic.'*⁸³

In the years when the Republic was established, the architectural studies carried out during the First National Architectural Period contained the formal elements of the Ottoman Empire. This current was seen until 1928. In the 1940s, It has been seen that the understanding of II. National Architecture began to spread. In the years 1950s, the start of the liberalization of Turkey and had closer relations with the world architecture has brought the end of the Second National Architecture Period.⁸⁴ Architecture in Turkey between the years 1950-60, began to practice the concept of modernization without depending on earlier approaches. However, Tanyeli stated that the construction industry has started to develop and that the architects have solved the 'details' with the materials and technology they had.⁸⁵ This situation led to the development of building technology and to the criticism of modern architecture uniformity.⁸⁶ However, 50-60 years are also the periods when architectural competitions are prominent. In 1952, 'Mimarlık ve Şehircilik Müsabakalarına Ait Yönetmelik' (Regulation on Architecture and Urbanism Competitions) entered into force and thus the rate of participation of independent offices in competitions has increased.⁸⁷

Considering the architectural features of the period, the Ankara Sugar Factory is an industry heritage site that represents both the production culture of the Republic and the architectural approach of the 1950-60's.

⁸³ (Omay, Can, 2008) Translated from Turkish by author.

⁸⁴ (Özorhon, Uraz. (2009). pp.94-95)

⁸⁵ (Tanyeli ,1998).

⁸⁶ (Ibid.)

⁸⁷ (Sözen, 1996).

3.1. The Origins: Establishment and Construction of Ankara Sugar Factory

In 1958, the factory, the foundations of which were laid in 45 hectares of land⁸⁸ that was expropriated from the peasants, was planned to be opened in the autumn of 1960⁸⁹. After the coup d'état of 1960, the construction of the factory, which could not be completed on the planned date, was stopped by the *Milli Birlik Komitesi* (National Unity Committee) on the grounds that “there was no need for sugar in the country and to provide stability in the budget plan”(figure 3.2.).⁹⁰ The construction was decided to be completed on November 30th 1961 and was put into operation on October 19th, 1962 as the 16th sugar factory. According to the news published in the volume 81st of the magazine “Pancar”, the sod-turning ceremony of the factory was announced on the radio and a train was put in the service for the residents of Ankara who wanted to attend the ceremony by the General Directorate of State Railways on May 22nd, 1958. the Air Force Band made a performance at the ceremony, which was attended by the President and Prime Minister of the era (figure 3.1.). A copy of the founding certificate signed by the state authorities was buried in the ground inside a metal box and a victim was sacrificed for the ceremony.⁹¹

One of the most important features that distinguish the Ankara Factory from the factories established before it is that the assembly and planning of the factory was made entirely by the Turks. Some of the machines were produced in the machinery workshops in Eskişehir, Erzincan and Turhal. Most of the materials, which were needed for the establishment of the factory, were supplied from the Karabük Iron and Steel Factory.⁹² On the other hand, the assembly, planning and machinery of 15 sugar factories founded before the Ankara Sugar Factory were mostly made by German, French and Czech companies. As Bozdoğan stated:

⁸⁸ (Ankara Sugar Factory Land Report, Ankara Sugar Factory Archive

⁸⁹ (Pancar, 1956, p.13)

⁹⁰ (Cumhuriyet Gazetesi, October 20, 1962)

⁹¹ Ankara Şeker Fabrikası Temeli Atıldı. (Pancar, 1956, pp.12-13)

⁹² Ibid; (Bancı, 2006); (Turgut Gültekin, 2016); (Eyüpoğlu, 1967)

“Factories were particularly important both as modern buildings in essence and as the constructed manifestations of the republic's success in capturing contemporary civilization.”⁹³

The establishment of these structures solely by Turkish architects and engineers in 1962 was regarded as an undeniable success. This approach can easily be seen in the publications, news and speeches made by TSFAS.



Figure 3.1. Prime Minister Adnan Menderes and President Celal Bayar at the foundation ceremony of Ankara Sugar Factory (source: Pancar Aylık Çiftçi Dergisi, 1958, 81,p.2)

⁹³ (Bozdoğan, 2001, p. 141)



Figure 3.2. The article published in Cumhuriyet Newspaper dated October 20th, 1962

3.1.1. The Reason and Aim of Establishment of Ankara Sugar Factory

Founded in, the Ankara Sugar Factory, the foundations of which were set in 1958, was inaugurated in 1962 to produce beet to be grown in Ankara and its surroundings. Due to the fact that it was located in Ankara, the capital city, where the headquarters of TSFAS was also located, Ankara Sugar Factory (ASF) has served like the showcase of the Company. During the ceremony, Baha Tekand, the General Manager of TSFAS, in his speech indicated that:

“Due to the establishment of the Ankara Sugar Factory in the center of the government, its specific character will be the construction of the Biology and

Technology research laboratories, a sugar institute and a vocational school together with the factory.”⁹⁴

He also mentioned the features that distinguish the Ankara Factory from the other factories by stating that: “Another characteristic of the Ankara Sugar Factory will be the establishment of barns that will accommodate 1000 purebred dairy animals in the first stage to serve in a better way to the development of livestock breeding, which is one of the main economic targets of the sugar industry. As a second stage, when the facilities housing more than 1000 animal will be supplied, especially Ankara will be provided with great services in the context of the milk need of the city.”⁹⁵

3.1.2. The Project

After the defining the location of the Yucel-Uybadin plan, the ASF campus was projected in 1958. The project was stopped in 1960 because of a military coup. In this section, the projects planned to be built until the Ankara Sugar Factory was opened in 1962 will be discussed.

3.1.2.1. Choice of Place

The new factories in the country have been tried to be built on the railway routes in order to supply raw materials and easy transportation. The village of Etimesgut, where Ottoman citizens from Bulgaria were settled, was established to the south of the train station, and the north of the village was donated to the villagers to be used as farming fields to earn their livelihood (figure 3.3.).⁹⁶ Ankara Sugar Factory (ASF) was opened in this area, where the fields were located, in 1962.

⁹⁴ Ankara Şeker Fabrikası Temel Atma Töreninde Sayın Umum Müdür Baha Tekand’ın İrad Ettikleri Nutuk, (Pancar, 1958,81, pp.3-4)

⁹⁵ Ankara Şeker Fabrikası Temel Atma Töreninde Sayın Umum Müdür Baha Tekand’ın İrad Ettikleri Nutuk, (Pancar, 1958,81, pp.3-4)

⁹⁶ <http://aocarastirmalari.arch.metu.edu.tr/etimesgut-koy/#>



Figure 3.3. Early years of Etimesgut model village
(source: www.tarihtarih.com/?Syf=4&Fa=2&ld=219312)

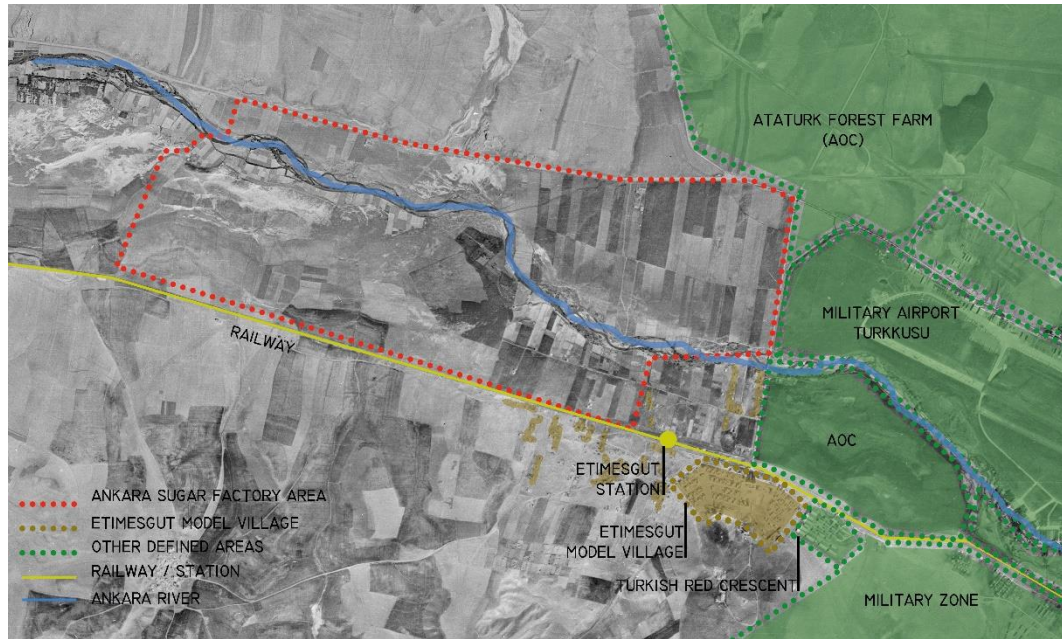


Figure 3.4. The map indicates the settlement in the area in 1956 (The map is produced after the 1956 aerial photo from Map General Command)

It is stated that 27 decares⁹⁷ (appendix B) of the 150 decares area distributed to the inhabitants of Etimesgut village were within the coverage of the Sugar Factory site.⁹⁸

⁹⁷ The expropriation notices belonging to the expropriated fields can be found in the archives of Ankara Sugar Factory

⁹⁸ (Atatürk ve Etimesgut, 2003)

The site composed of aforesaid fields can be seen in the cadastral plan of the factory. Although it was projected that the villagers' livelihood would be provided by these fields, this was not enough and different means of income were sought for. The establishment of the Sugar Factory in this area significantly improved this problem.⁹⁹

In Ankara's Master Plan designed by Yücel and Uybadin, which was approved in 1957, it was envisaged that the city's industrial development would be towards the west.¹⁰⁰ Ankara Sugar Factory was established in Etimesgut, which was an exemplary village and also located on this axis. Etiler Street, which is located to the east of the factory area, forms a border with the Atatürk Forest Farm (AOÇ) land (figure 3.4.). There has already been an industrial development on the western axis before the plan of 1957. Etimesgut military airport, *Türkkuşu Uçak Fabrikası* (Türkkuşu Aircraft Factory), *Türk Traktör Fabrikası*, (Turkish Tractor Factory), *Uçak Motoru Montaj Fabrikası* (Aircraft Engine Assembly Factory) were established on the lands gathered from Atatürk Farm on the aforesaid axis.¹⁰¹ In addition to these factories, the campus of the Türk Kızılayı (Turkish Red Crescent) and the Armored Units Base are located on this axis.

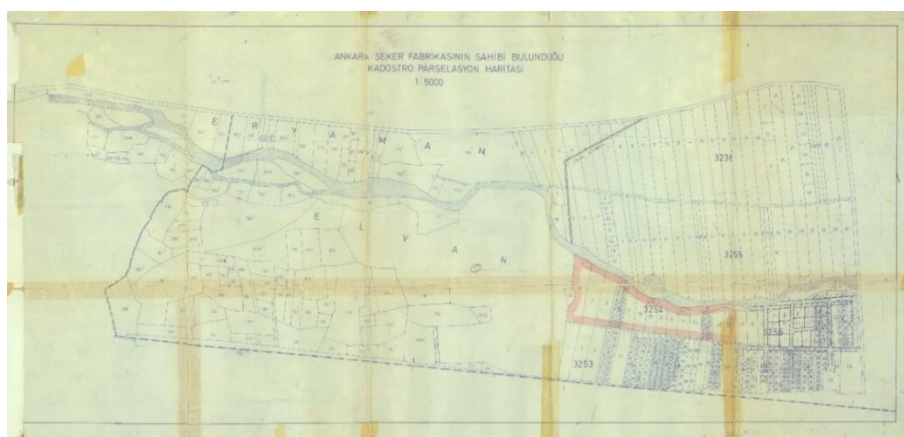


Figure 3.5. The land subdivision in the east of the Sugar Factory exhibits ordinary farm field order (Kadastro Parselasyon Haritası, Bakım, Onarım ve Enerji Dairesi Başkanlığı Arşivi (ASF Arşivi))

⁹⁹ Ibid

¹⁰⁰ (Bancı, 2006); (Turgut Gültekin, 2016)

¹⁰¹ (Tekeli, 2010)

The area of Ankara Sugar Factory first was shown as industrial zone in Yücel-Uybadin plan which was prepared in 1957 (figure 3.6).¹⁰²

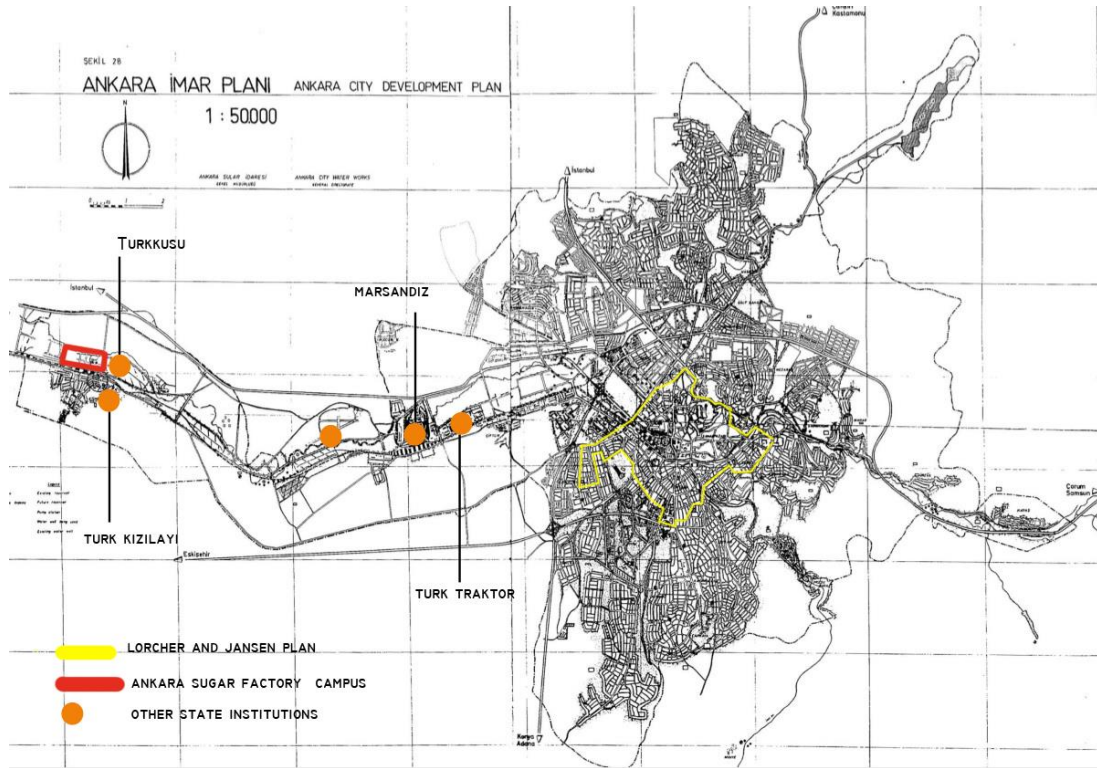


Figure 3.6. Ankara Sugar Factory in Yücel- Uybadin plan

The selection of this area for the establishment of the factory has been justified in the zoning plan explanatory note as follows;

“... In order to move the facilities, which have been established randomly within the city, outside the city boundaries, and to save the city center from the disturbance of these facilities, for the industrial development, the areas were spread for these facilities within the region from the Gazi Farm to Etimesgut. The reasons for assigning the industrial zone in the west of Ankara are as follows:

-The land is flat, so the facilities can be constructed easily,

-The polluted waters would not reach the city as the altitude of the area is lower than the city altitude; because the area is located alongside a river stream, the water need can easily be met from the river stream and the wells to be dug.

¹⁰² (Bancı, 2006); (Gültekin, 2016)

- *The area is suitable for all types of construction due to being wide,*
- *The availability of raw materials and the handling of processed goods due to the direct connection to the central station and highways,*
- *Providing a substantial isolation due to the presence of forest farms in the cities,*
- *Being located in a relatively reasonable distance from the city and the possibilities of easy access to and from the city and the surrounding areas by vehicle roads”¹⁰³*

Campus boundaries are formed in accordance with the determined conditions (figure 3.7.). The Sugar Factory is located on the campus between Etimesgut railway station and Ankara river.

The report stated that the most important issue to be considered in determining the industrial zones is openness and spaciousness. In this way, factories will be able to provide its employees enjoyable areas. It was stated that this would ensure the loyalty of the worker and conscious staff to the work and ensure that the factory would be efficient in every sense.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰³ Translated from Turkish by author. (Yücel- Uybadin Plan Report, 1957, pp. 14-15)

¹⁰⁴ (Ibid., p.15)



Figure 3.7. Ankara Sugar Factory area and its surroundings relations (the base from Yücel-Uybadin Plan)

3.1.2.2. Context & Content

Context:

Ankara Sugar Factory is located on a rectangular area extending in the east-west direction. When it was established in 1962, there was only Etimesgut sample village as a settlement around Ankara Seker Factory. Although there were lands belonging to AOC and various public institutions on the eastern border of the campus area, these were open areas. The area where the factory was established consisted mainly of the agricultural areas of the Etimesgut villagers and a few houses belonging to the villagers in the area were scattered.

Content:

1958 site plan (figure 3.8.): In the first site plan of the factory, which was prepared by Nezar Tansu and dated to 1958, the main building of the Sugar Factory, administration building, factory clubhouse, building of regional beetroot directorate, farm, engine factory, refectory, dormitory, masters` pavilion, workers` pavilions, bathhouse, hospital, restaurant and guesthouse, elementary school, vocational school, residences, entrance gates to the campus were planned to be constructed in the site. Five separate entrances have been defined in the site, and in addition to these entrances, Factory Street, which was not included in the factory site, was also planned. In the plan, a main axis, which was parallel to the Etiler Street, and perpendicular to the Ankara Stream, was separated from the factory area and the residential area. At the same time, another axis was defined between the Ankara Stream and the Istasyon Street and parallel to them, and the **Sugar Factory** and the **Machinery Factory** were positioned on the north side of this axis (table 3.1.).

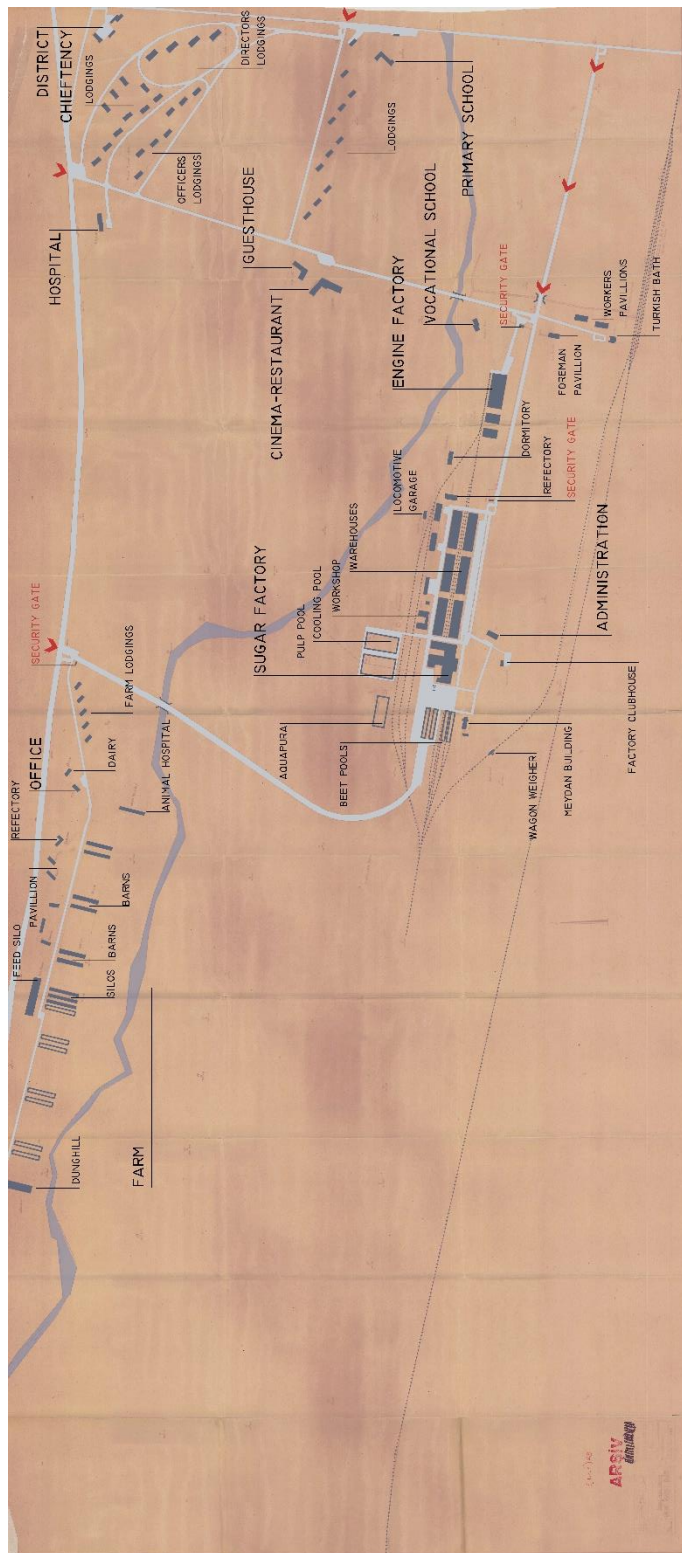
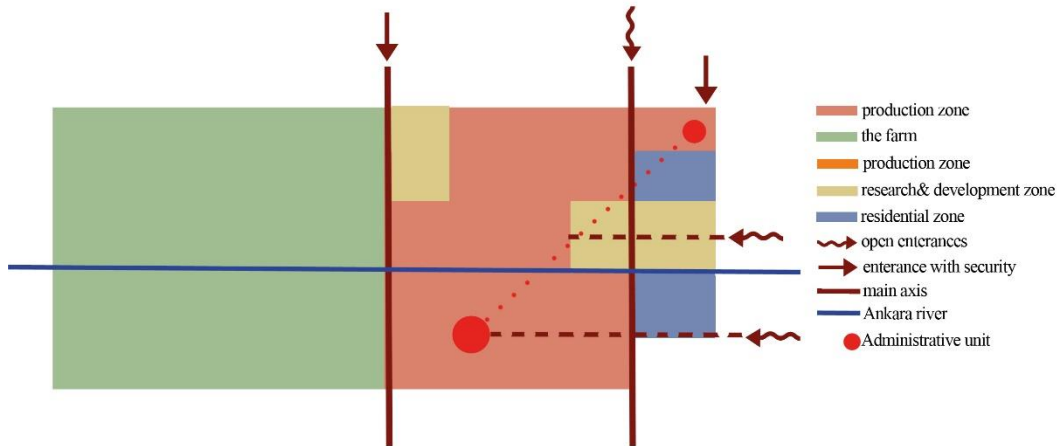


Figure 3.8. 1958 Site Plan (Archive of ASF)

Table 3.1. Organization of the campus area



The trucks, which entered to the campus through **the Farm gate**, reach directly to the sugar factory by passing the weigh-bridge located on the designated road (farm road). The façade of the factory faces south. The plan also shows the factory's connection to the railway. The rails extend from the Etimesgut station to the beet pools and from here they reach the locomotive garage which is located behind the factory. Incoming beetroot produce is stored in the **silos** which are located in front of the beet factory or in **beet pools** on the west side and taken to the factory. Sugar produce is sent to the **warehouses** located on the east side of the factory. In the south of the beetroot pools, **the meydan (square) building**, where the organization of pools and ground silos is made, is located. In the 1958 plan, there were 6 warehouses next to the factory. These warehouses were named as sugar cube warehouse, granulated sugar warehouse (2), transit warehouse and material warehouse (2).

The **administration building** is located in front of the factory to form a square with the control building and the factory. There is a **factory clubhouse** near the administration building.

Between the warehouses and the Machinery factory, the **dining hall** and **dormitory** buildings can be seen. These buildings, which are used as housing at present day, were probably made for long-term stays of permanent workers.

The engine factory, with its own entrance gate, is almost at the campus border, just in front of the Etimesgut entrance. Next to the factory the **forge** and **foundry** are located.

Before entering the sugar factory area, there is an entrance gate and the **Etimesgut gate** which is on the same axis with this entrance gate. There is no control point like this at the entrance. At the end of this axis, **foreman pavillion**, **2 workers pavillions** and **the bathhouse** were located to the south.

The Etimesgut gate is located at the north end of the main axis. At the southern end of this axis **the 'benzinlik' Gate** is located. There is no control point in this entrance. The **hospital**, which is located just to the east of the entrance, is very close to the lodgings. Although it is not seen in the plan, both the absence of an entrance gate and the positioning of the hospital indicate that it has been foreseen that the Şeker Quarter will be formed alongside Ankara-Ayaş highway.

The area from the east of the main axis to the Etiler Street, which is the border of the campus area, was designated as the residential area. A V-shaped line was identified and the upper two ends of this line were connected to the main axis. The other end is the **coiffeur gate** which gives access to Etiler Street. This entrance has an entrance gate. To the south of the entrance was placed **Şeker Primary School**. There is a direct entrance from the factory to the school and a bus stop is located on the street of Etiler, just in front of the school.

The **lodgings** are located on both arms of the V. There are 10 other lodgings on the southern arm of the V which are located in the same place at the present day and there are 7 lodgings, which are located in the same place at the present day and other 14 lodgings, which have not been built, on the northern arm. These lodgings which have not been built are referred to as *manager lodgings*.

At the intersection of main axis and Ankara Stream, there are **restaurant** and **guest house** buildings. These two structures, which were drawn in more detail than the other

structures, are located in the same place today and have the same plan which belongs to Naim Bekitoğlu.

Pancar Bölge Şefliği (District Chieftency of Beetroot) is located at the intersection point of Etiler Street and Ankara / Ayaş highway. The administration building, warehouse and garage which belong to the Directorate can be read on the plan.

In the site plan of 1958, the campus organization is the same as it is today and there is no spatial change in the sugar production process. In the plan, the gaps from farms to the northern border, from the southern border to the sugar factory or between the lodgings are not identified. The absence of entrance gates at the entrances to social areas is an indicator of the fact that it has been considered as a campus open to the use of the whole society as in the first period factories.

1959 site plan: The site plan for 1959 is a partial site plan. The plan is signed by M. Gürel as the author, and A. Altan as the draughtsman. The plan covers the area between the main axis in the east, the Istasyon Street in the south, the farm road in the west and the end of the guesthouse in the north. It is understood that the organization of the area that the plan covers is the same with the plan of 1958.

Although not the entire campus is shown in the plan, it is understood that **the sugar factory** is positioned in the same way as in the plan of 1958 when its position according to the Istasyon Street and Factory Street is considered. There is no change neither in the organization nor in the landscape of the factory. The **Farm Road** where the trucks enter is partially legible in the plan. The **beet pools** on one side of the factory, 6 **warehouses** on the other side, the **silos** on the front and the **control building** on the front are located in the 1958 plan. The **administration building** also forms a square with the factory and the control building. Although the **factory clubhouse** can be seen in this plan, around it, a more elaborate landscape work is seen.

The **refectory** and **dormitory** buildings, which were located at the end of the warehouses in the plan of 1958, are located in the same place in this plan.

In the plan, the **foreman pavilion** and **workers pavilion** are positioned in the same order as in the plan of 1958. Like in the previous plan there is no entrance gate at the **Etimesgut gate** as order. From this gate **restaurant** and **guesthouse** can be accessed directly. The plans of both buildings belong to Naim Bekitoğlu as in the plan of 1958.

When this plan is compared with the plan of 1958, the engine factory, forge and foundry and the vocational school were not included in the plan.

1959 Etimesgut Sports and Entertainment Facilities: It is seen in the plan of Ankara Sugar Factory Campus, which was ordered to Architect Naim Bekitoğlu in 1959, that this area was designed as it “Etimesgut Sports and Entertainment Area”. In the plan which covered an area that was approximately half of the one at the time of its establishment, there were the Sugar Factory, Engine Factory, forge and foundry, refectory and a part of the lodgings, and the hospital building which also existed in the plan of 1958. This absence in the number of lodgings is mainly due to the fact that the plan was primarily projected for an “entertainment area”. Although it was located within its boundaries, there are no farms in this plan; there is not even an entrance gate to the farm gate. All entrances to the area are free.

Although the layout is the same as the plan of 1958, in areas which were left undefined in the plan of 1958, there are a café, a motel group, a shooting range, a casino, an outdoor theater and cinema, one standard size swimming pool, sandboxes, a training pool, basketball, volleyball and football fields, an indoor sports hall, a parachute tower, a coffee house, tennis courts, miniature golf course and children's playground in this plan. None of the buildings in the plan have been built. Some of these buildings which remained in the Factory area at the present time were designed by Naim Bekitoğlu (figure 3.9.). Although the plan has not been implemented, the

social infrastructure to be introduced through the Sugar Factory is clearly seen in this plan.

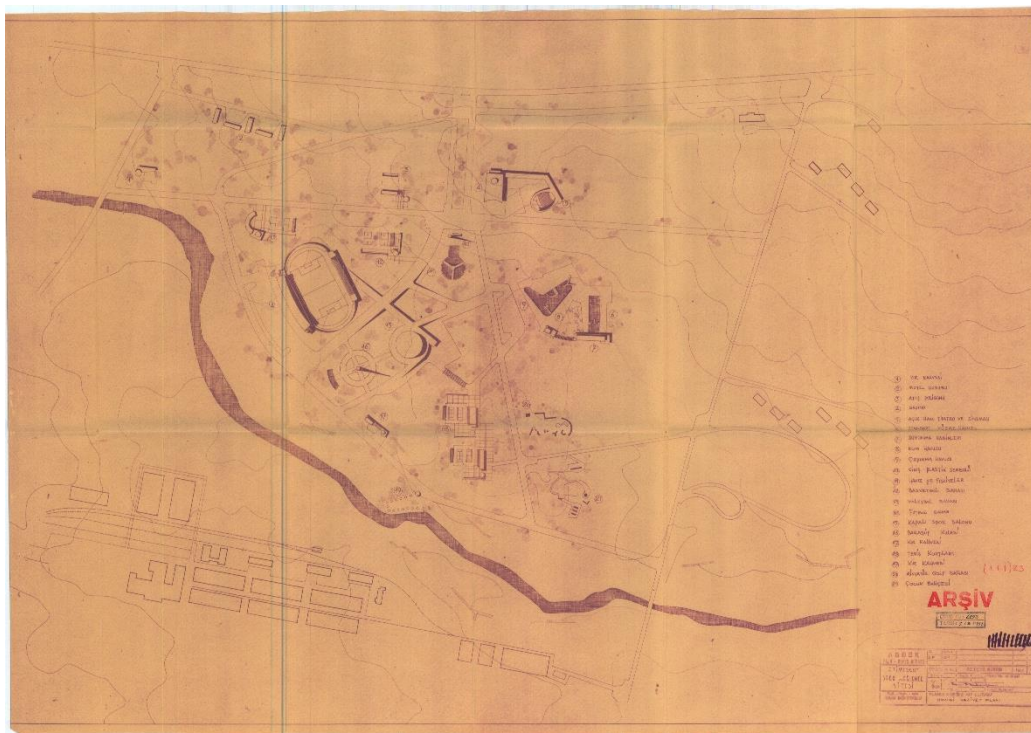


Figure 3.9. Site Plan of Etimesgut Sports and Entertainment Facilities (Archive of ASF)

3.2. Realization of the Project and The Process of Use

The development of the sugar factory site is in parallel with the establishment of the factories in the campus. Each new factory built into the campus brought its own social fabric and lodgings, and the new social areas were needed for the campus, which became more and more crowded as it grew. The opening dates of the mentioned factories were taken into consideration while examining the development of the campus. In addition to that, site plans and architectural drawings of buildings were examined.

Sugar Factory launched its operation in 1962. With the opening of the factory, Şeker Quarter was established in the north of the main axis, which separates the production zone and the lodging zone, and Fabrika Street was opened in its south. The first site

plan drawn after the factory was opened and aerial photograph belonged to 1968¹⁰⁵. Changes in campus before 1968 were explained on the basis of the findings from the archive study and literature survey.

Although the organization of the campus is in the way that was determined in 1958 some of the structures and decisions taken in the plan of 1958 have not been implemented. While the plan of 1958 was much more social and “open to the public use” design with the absence of entrance gates at the entrances to the social areas, presence of a hospital and vocational school on the campus, the buildings mentioned in the plan were not constructed and entrance gates were added to all of the entrances (figure 3.10., figure 3.11.).

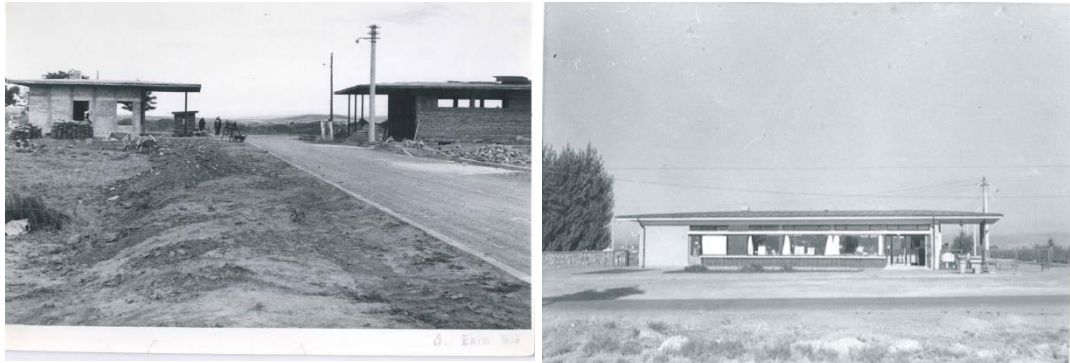


Figure 3.10. left: Photo taken from the campus when the Coiffeur gate was being built in 1959. Right: The shop that built with coffeur gate(source: Archive of TSFAS)



Figure 3.11. ‘Benzinlik’ gate Archive of TSFAS

¹⁰⁵ Even if there is a site plan for the years, it has not been found in the archive study.

The architectural drawings of the Sugar Factory and its additional production buildings and the administration building, club house (Menderes mansion), Farm, district chieftancy, dormitory and refectory, workers' guesthouses and foreman boarding house, guest house, cinema-restaurant and lodgings A, B, C-type, which are seen in the plan of 1958 and which were drawn in the years 1958-1959 can be found in the archives of the factory. Basing on this situation, it is safe to say that only these buildings exist in the campus when the factory was opened in 1962.

The sugar factory, which is built with steel construction and brick filling, has the appearance of the typical factory buildings of the period with its strip windows.

The factory that has t shaped plan consists of *ham fabrika (raw factory)*, *rafineri (refinery)* and *işletme binası (office building)* (figure 3.12.). The raw factory and refinery seem to be a single mass, and the office building looks like another mass that is articulated to them. There is a transition area between the raw factory and the refinery section where the ceiling rises. Although this section has been öraised for functional reasons, this rise has had a monumental effect on the front. the raw factory and the rafinery are at the same height as the raw factory g + 2 and the refinery part is g + 1. Besides, the roof of the raw factory was covered with wood and covered with steel sheet in the refinery section (figure 3.13.).

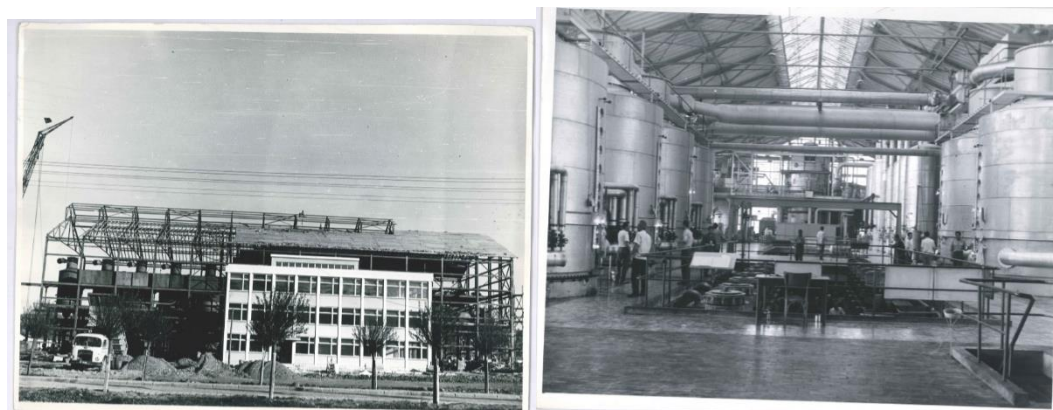


Figure 3.12. left:The Sugar Factory under construction ; right:Refinery section after the operation started (source:Archive of TSFAS)



Figure 3.13. In the front, the Sugar Factory, 4 sugar warehouses and the workshops behind the warehouses; further behind the workers` pavilions and cinema-restaurant can be seen. (source: Archive of TSFAS)

Although the main building as an industrial structure is shaped to function and needs, there is a remarkable architectural quality and sensitivity in the ‘office building’. In the building with a square plan, a space is created that penetrates all the floors. The passage to the rooms is done through the corridors opening to this space (figure 3.14.). In this building, which is constructed as ground + 2 floors, the circulation between the floors is provided by a spiral staircase located in the corner of the space. The light is provided by the windows opened in the ceiling (figure 3.15.).

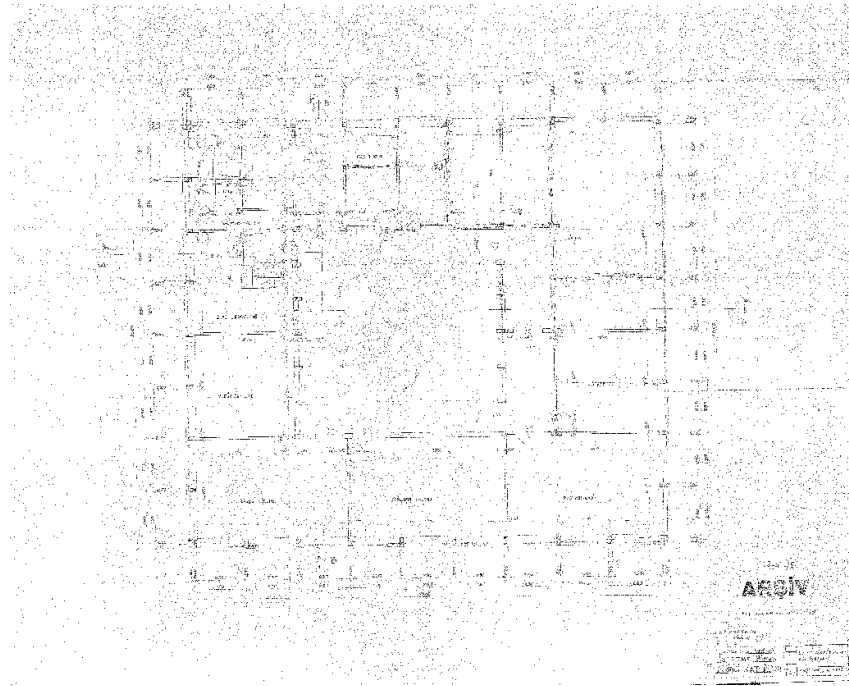


Figure 3.14. Original Plan of Office Building (Archive of ASF)

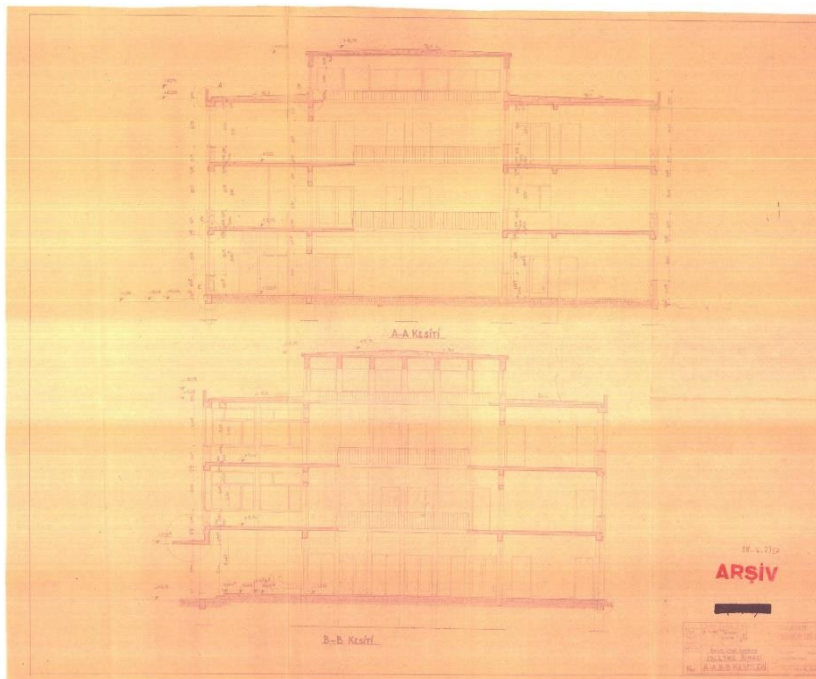


Figure 3.15. Original Sections of Office Building (Archive of ASF)

The production part not only includes the main building of the factory, but also open areas (industrial landscape) such as beet pool, ground silo, pulp pools.

The administrative building of the Ankara Sugar Factory serves as the administrative building not only for the Sugar Factory but for all facilities and structures within the campus.¹⁰⁶ The building was designed by German architect Bernard Pfau (figure 3.16). Although the year of construction was recorded as between 1938 and 1940 in the sources available, it is revealed from the aerial photos that the construction was undertaken in the same period as the main factory. In addition to that, the architectural drawings of this building, drawn by Naim Bekitoğlu, dated 1959, were reached in the archives of the factory.

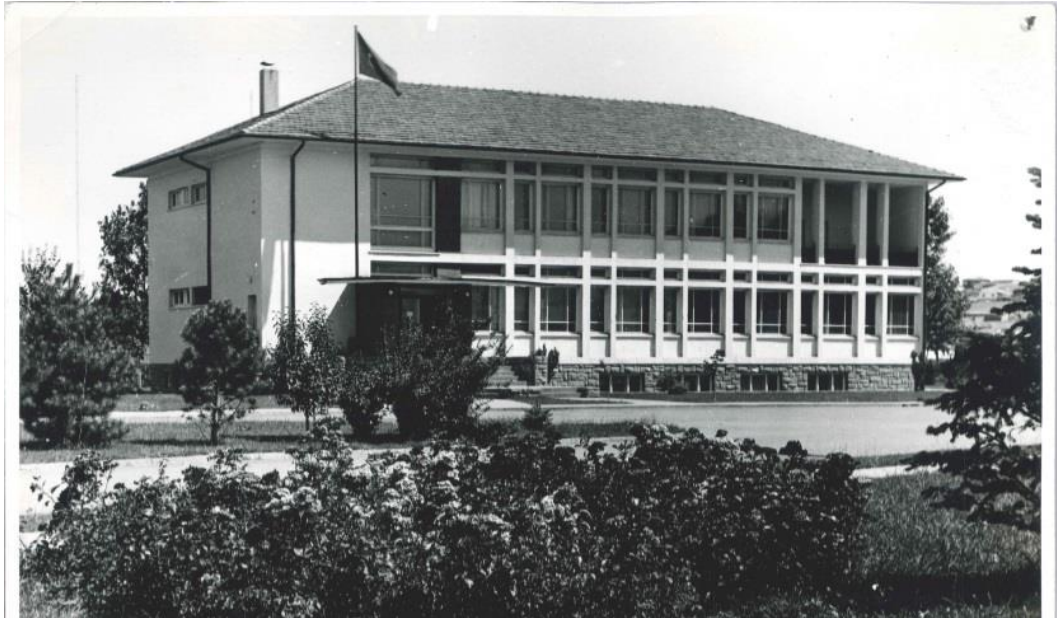


Figure 3.16. Ankara SugarFactory Administrative Building (Archive of TSFAS)

The building is composed of the basement, ground floor and the first floor. The façade of the basement is covered with andesite stone. The accounting department is located in the ground floor of the building, which has three separate entrances, and administrative rooms and meeting rooms are placed in the upper floor. The timber

¹⁰⁶ <http://www.goethe.de/ins/tr/ank/prj/urs/geb/ind/ver/trindex.htm> ; (Gültekin, 2016)

vener, a classic feature of the governmental buildings of the period, was used also to emphasize spatial differences. In the meeting hall, the walls are covered with wood and metal ornaments such as beet and factory figures (figure 3.17) are attached on the covering. The walls in the passage way to the accounting department are also covered with timber.(figure 3.18)

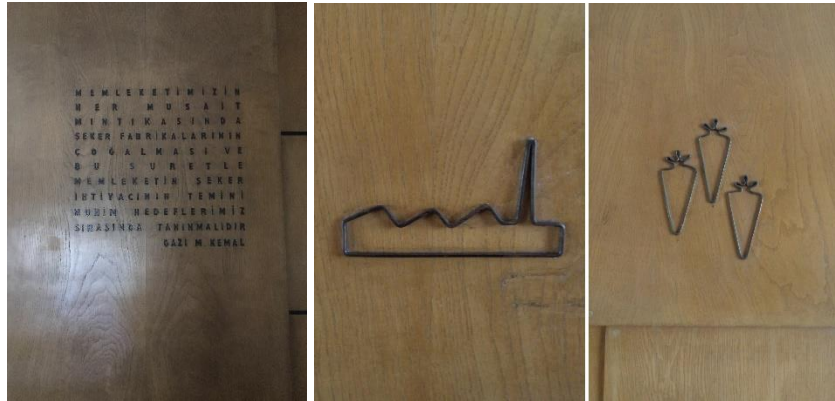


Figure 3.17. Metal Ornaments from Meeting Room (source: Author, 2017)

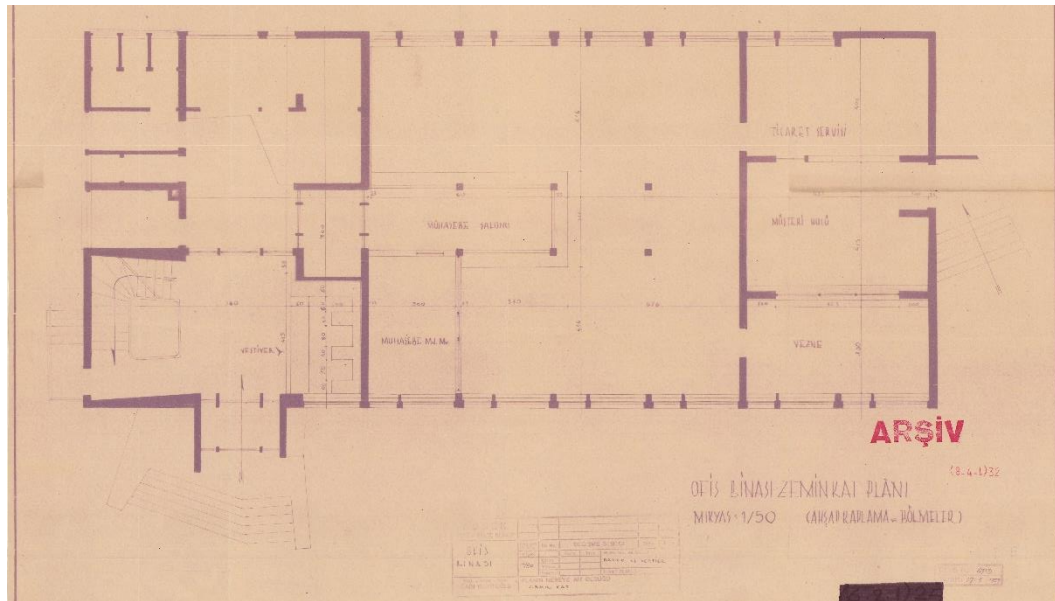


Figure 3.18. The administration building plan which was prepared by Naim Bekitoğlu in 1959 (source: Archive of ASF)

Another building that was constructed during the same period with the Sugar Factory is the factory clubhouse which was designed by Bekitoğlu. Although the structure

appears to be the factory clubhouse in the site plans of 1958 and 1959, in the architectural drawings of 1958 it was marked as the “guest house”. In terms of plan features the structure is suitable for the accommodation of a single person. This single-story building, the two facades of which are covered with windows, was named as Menderes Mansion after the visit of the Prime Minister Adnan Menderes (figure 3.19). On the other hand, no information about Menderes` stay was found in any written sources.



Figure 3.19. Factory clubhouse just completed in 1959

Each room inside the building has a different type of stone or wood veneer. It is a quite fancy building with the fire place inside, its fixed furniture and pool surrounding it (figure 3.20).



Figure 3.20. left: The ceilings at the transition points to wet areas featuring the combination of colorful mosaic covered wall and reed; right: Fixed furniture and fire place (source: author, 2018)

A square was formed between Menderes Mansion, the administrative building and the Sugar Factory. There is an Atatürk bust in this square. This area is a kind of socialization for workers and also the official ceremonies and campaign launching ceremonies are held in this area.

From the ASF archive, the plans of the Central District Chieftency are drawn up in 1958 (figure 3.21). Although Gültekin stated in his article about Ankara Sugar Factory that the Chieftency was made between 1977-79¹⁰⁷, in the aerial photographs of 1968, the main building, garage and warehouse are seen.

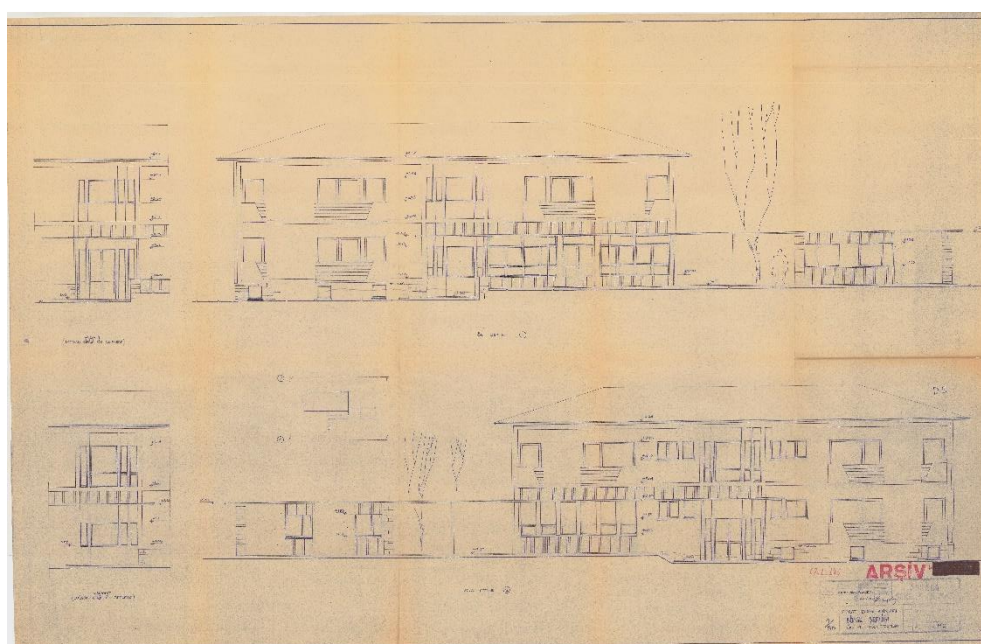


Figure 3.21. Original facade drawings of Chieftency (Archive of ASF)

¹⁰⁷ (Gültekin, 2016)

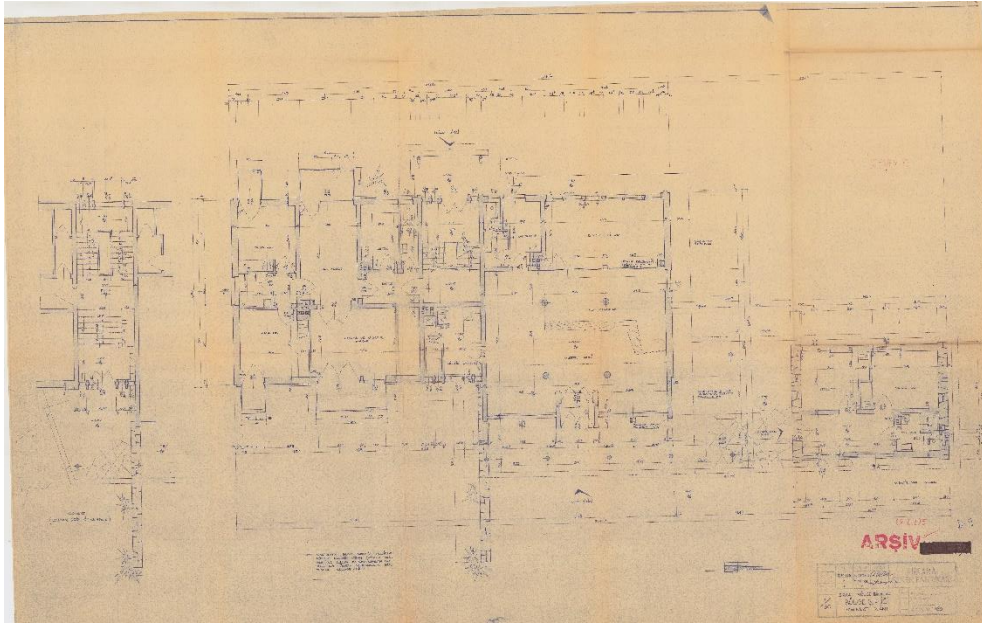


Figure 3.22. Original plan drawings of Chieftency (Archive of ASF)

The most important representative of social life and modernity and therefore the foundation ideology of Sugar Factories in the campus are the cinema-restaurant and guest house buildings. These structures, which were built in the site that was determined in the plan of 1958, were designed by Naim Bekitoğlu (figure 3.23) . Cinema-restaurant building was opened in the same year with the Sugar Factory.

The factory employees used to have their lunch at the restaurant for a voucher. Apart from lunch, the restaurant could be used by both the residents of the community and guests from outside of the factory. New Year and campaign ending balls, festival gatherings and other parties were also held here (see 2.3.2.).

It was thought that the cinema hall was also going to host activities such as theater and concerts. Behind the scene there is a wide backstage.



Figure 3. 23. Cinema-restaurant building (Archive of TSFAS)

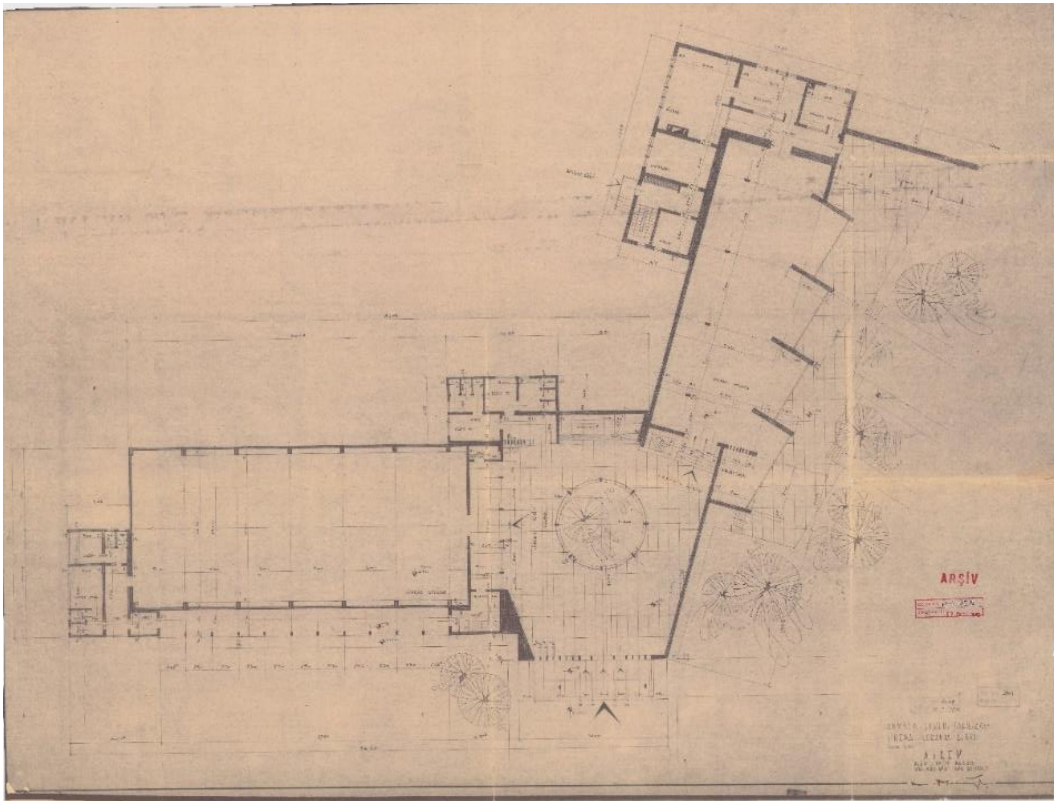


Figure 3.24 The plan of the Cinema-restaurant building which was prepared by Bekitoğlu in 1958 (source: Archive of TSFAS).



Figure 3.25. Restaurant, bar section (Archive of TSFAS)

Cinema-restaurant building has an L shape plan. (figure 3.24) The two functions are connected to each other by a common entrance which is used as a foyer. The walls covered with wood veneer that define the entrance of the cinema section and the cloakroom and kiosk integrated with it reflect the architectural and aesthetic conception of the period (figure 3.25).

The guest house can be used by anyone who is or is not a member of the Company. The building was opened next to the cinema-restaurant in 1962 (figure 3.26.)

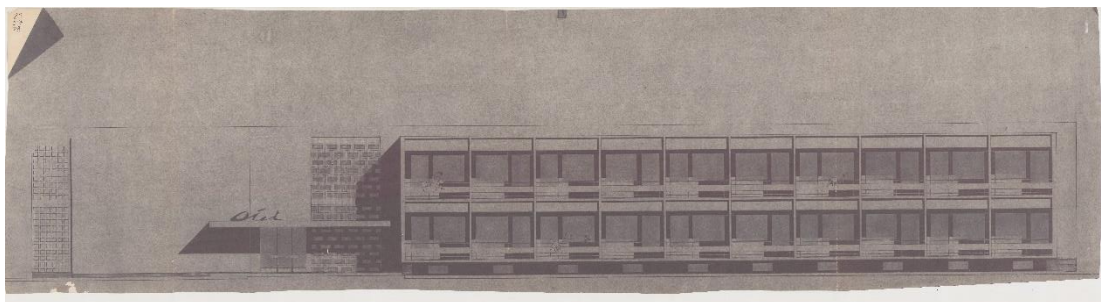


Figure 3.26. The drawing of the entrance façade of the guest-house that was drawn in 1959 (source: Archive of ASF)

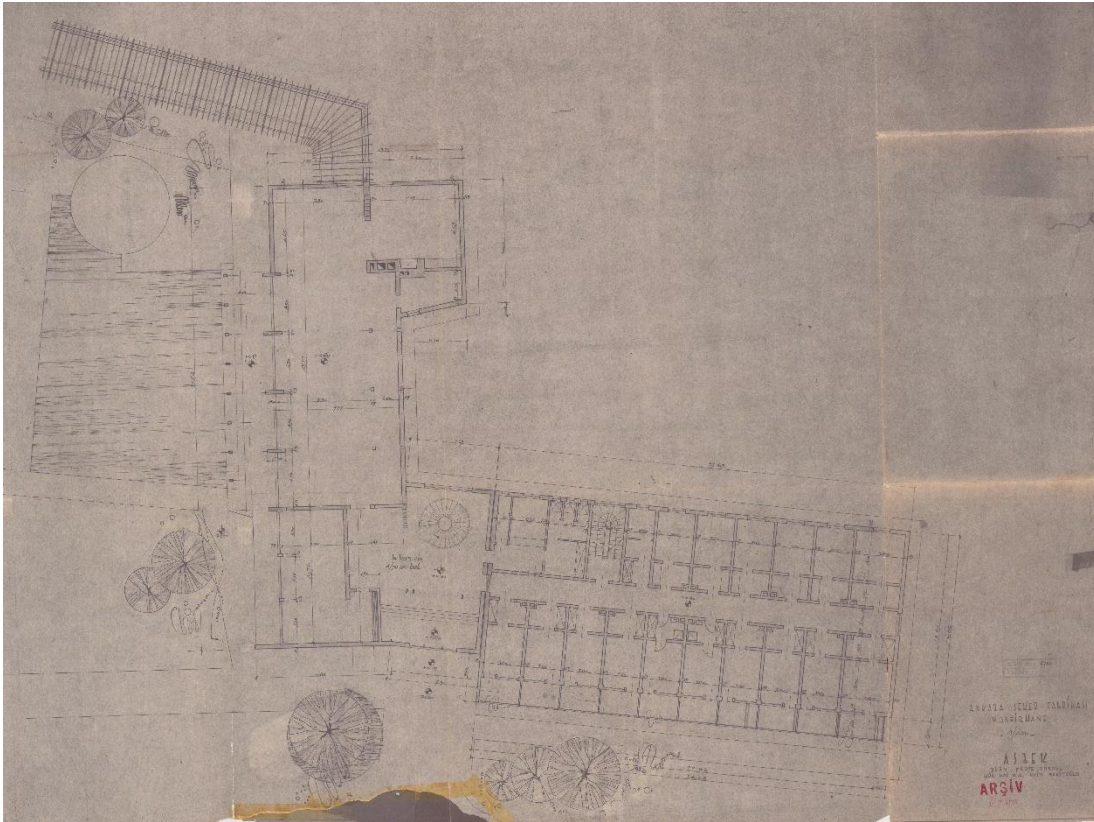


Figure 3.27. Plan of the guest-house (source: Archive of ASF)

Like the cinema-restaurant building, the guest-house building is also has an L shaped plan.(figure 3.27) The sensitivity shown in the architectural design was reflected also on the details. One end of L is reserved for the protocol and the other part can be used by all visitors notwithstanding if they are the member of the company or not. By building a superstructure between the guest-house building and cinema-restaurant building, a courtyard was formed.



Figure 3.28. Guest-house, details from the original stairsteps (Author, 2017)



Figure 3.29. Pergola between the cinema-restaurant building (Author, 2017)

There is a pergola between the cinema-restaurant building and the guest house. (figure 3.29.) Together with the pergola a courtyard was formed between the two buildings. This area is used for summer banquets.

Foremen's pavilion and 2 workers' (figure 3.30) pavilion were opened for the workers who would work at the factory when the campaign period started. These buildings were constructed in the areas determined in the plan of 1958.



Figure 3.30. left:Foremen's pavilion; right: workers' pavilion (Archive of TSFAS)

The foremen's pavilion, the plan of which was drawn in 1958, is a single-storey building. There is a panel made of andesite stone at the entrance of the building (figure 3.31). Workers' pavilions, on the other hand, are two-storey. Workers' pavilions, which were built in two juxtaposed blocks next to each other, have entrances on the facades facing each other, which create a social space between them.

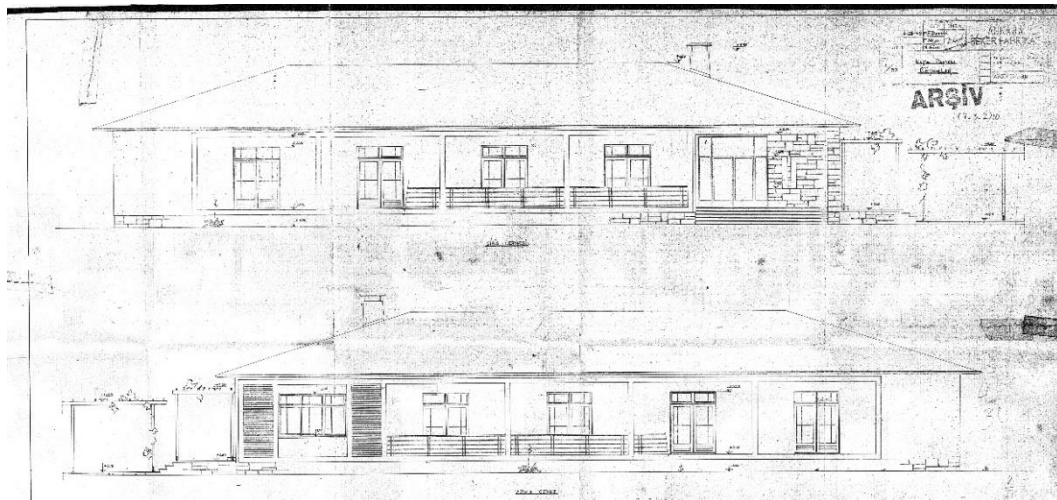


Figure 3.31. Elevations of Foremen's Pavilion dated to 1958 (Archive of TSFAS)

The farm established in the same period with the factory has a very large area and technical equipment due to the mission of ‘improving animal husbandry’ that was assigned to the Sugar Factories in 1951. The farm was built with its own social configurations and lodgings. Apart from the hospital, all of the buildings designed in the plan of 1959 were constructed. The lodgings were grouped as “government officers’ houses”, “servants’ houses” and “chef’s house” and their orientation was changed (figure 3.32).



Figure 3.32. Probably the dormitory building and the barn behind feeding animals (source: Archive of TSFAS)

In addition to animal breeding, milk, cheese and yogurt were also produced in the farm. All these products produced on the farm were sold to those living in the factory as well as those coming from outside the factory.¹⁰⁸

Lodgings were built not only for the users from the farm but also from the Sugar Factory. The managers lodging, type B (figure 3.33, figure 3.34) and C houses which are mentioned in the plan of 1958 are among the first structures of the campus. Managers lodging is also type B but different than the other type Bs. the only thing distinguishing these two houses from each other is the larger kitchen.

Within the campus there are 1 block of type A houses, 7 block of type B houses and 10 block of type C houses. In the plan of 1958 type B houses were defined as

¹⁰⁸ This information was gathered from the interviews with users

Government Officers' houses, while no identification was made for type C houses. (figure 3.35) When these three houses are compared with each other, it is observed that there is a hierarchy in plan and area.



Figure 3.33. The type B houses with their backyard gardens are among the buildings constructed in the first period.

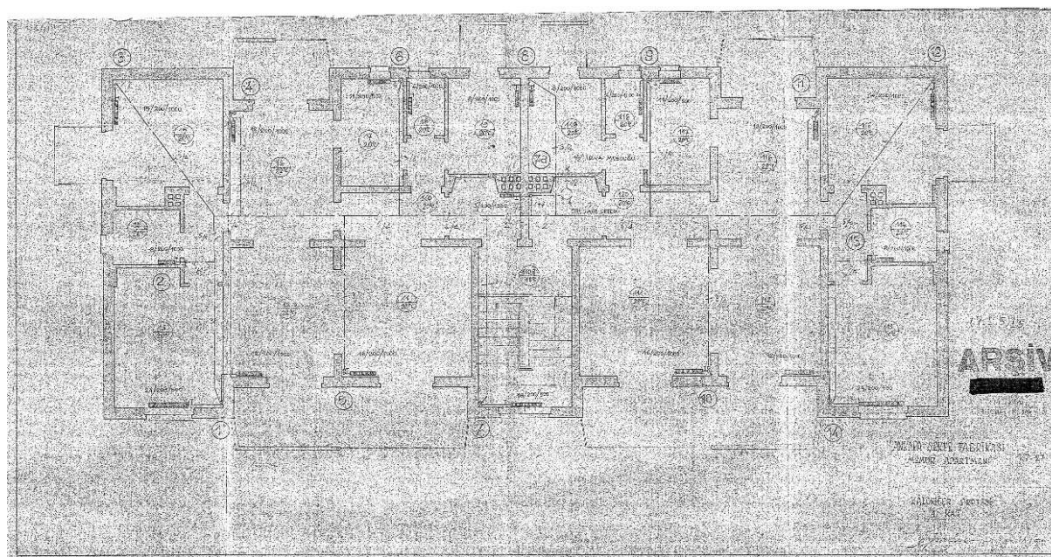


Figure 3.34. Plan of the type B lodging drawn in 1958

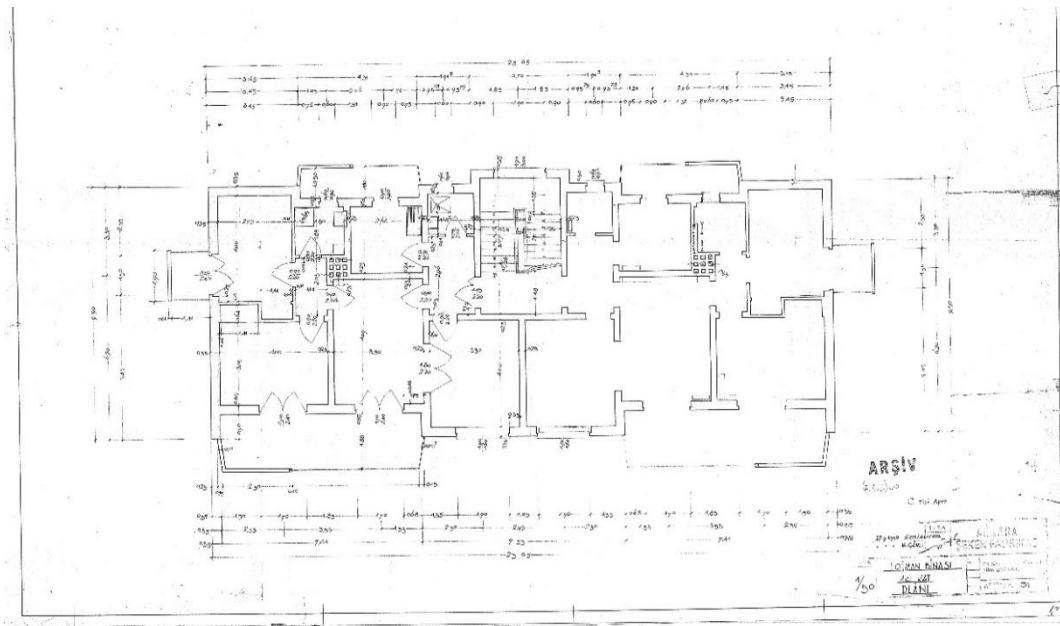


Figure 3.35. Plan of the type C lodging drawn in 1958

In the 1958 plan, it is clear that although the area between the B and C type lodgings is not defined, the area is designed as a park. In fact, in the aerial photo of the year 1968, an organic form of walking paths can be seen clearly (figure 3.36).



Figure 3.36. In the aerial photo of 1968, the park is clearly visible.

As can be seen from the photographs in the archives, each of the lodgings has its own orchard from the beginning. The factory workers grown their own crops in their own gardens and the necessary seedlings were provided from the “park-garden”.

In the site plan of the farm that was drawn in 1959, the clubhouse which was located within the borders of the “park garden” can be seen (figure 3.37). The clubhouse, which is open to use of all employees, is also used for special events at the same time.



Figure 3.37. Clubhouse; its fire place (source: author, 2018)

Although there are no architectural drawings related to the buildings located in the park-garden, it is thought that this unit has existed since the campus was established because it has been a basic unit which is responsible for the care of environment. Not only care of the environment, but also the plant and the seedling sale is also undertaken.¹⁰⁹

The flowers that will be planted or delivered to the offices are grown in the greenhouses of the park-garden. Not only decoration plants but also vegetable and fruit seedlings are also produced here.

¹⁰⁹ From the interview made with Basri Bey who worked for Ankara Sugar Factory for 30 years.

The park-garden has a large cultivation area and an orchard. In an interview with one of the old park-garden employees, it was gathered that the vegetables and fruits grown in this area were loaded onto trailers and sold in Etimesgut.¹¹⁰

In 1962, Şeker Primary School was opened for children living in the community as well as those coming from outside (figure 3.38). The architectural drawings of this building could not be gathered probably because it was transferred to the Ministry of Education right after its construction. However, it is seen that the structure had an L shaped plan in the plan of 1958.



Figure 3.38. Seker Primary School

Bozdoğan stated that the L or U plan scheme was used usually in modern school buildings after the 1930s, and gym hall was annexed to the end of these forms as a block (figure 3.39).¹¹¹ As can be seen from the aerial photographs of the year 1968, the building corresponds to the description of Bozdoğan. In the archival research, it was not possible to reach the photograph showing the architecture or the original drawings of the school.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ (Bozdoğan, S., 2001, p.90)



Figure 3.39. right: classroom of the school, left: the form of the school in 1968 aerial photo (photos by General Command of Map, Archive of TSFAS)

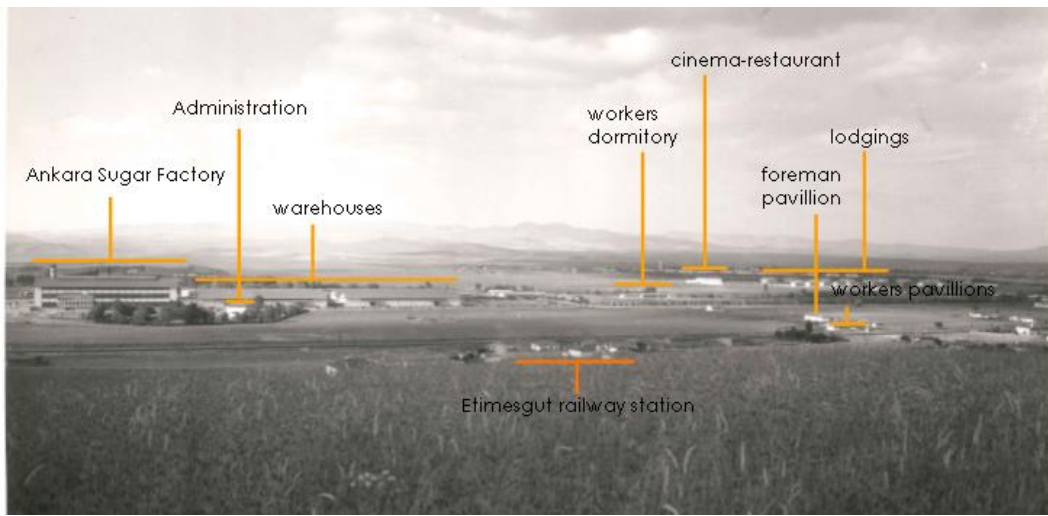
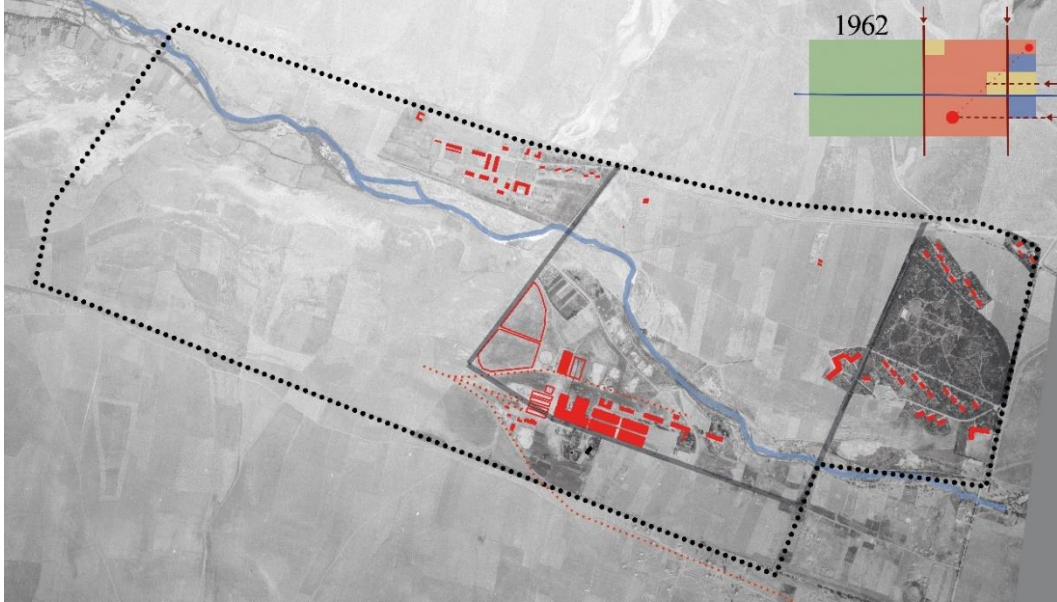


Figure 3.40. Photo of the campus from Etimesgut city center (Archive of TSFAS)

According to buildings are seen it is possible to say that the photo was taken from the south of the settlement between 1959-62. The place where the photo was taken is now the center of Etimesgut (figure 3.42).¹¹²

¹¹² The photograph from TSFAS General Directorate Archives were arranged by the author.

Table 3.2. *The organization chart of the campus of 1962 (schematized through aerial photo of 1968, General Command of Map*



The Sugar Institute was established in 1965 to the west of the settlement and to the west of the main axis (table 3.3.). There is no aerial photograph from 56 to 68 but it can be said that the establishment of the Institute was effective in the formation of Şeker Neighborhood. The 58 plan production zone, which was located in the north of Ankara river, was completely transferred to the Institute after its establishment. The Institute established an open laboratory in this area by establishing experiment fields. Sugar Institute project has been selected by competition, held in 1961.¹¹³ In other words, it was decided to have R & D unit on campus before the Sugar Factory was opened for production. Doğan Tekeli, Sami Sisa and Metin Hepgüler won the first place in the competition.

The Institute consists of three blocks. In the A block, there are educational and administrative functions. B and C blocks which have very similar plans with A block

¹¹³ Sugar Research Institute in Etimesgut, Architecture, 1968, vol.2, pp.26-27

where there are laboratories of scientific studies. Since A block is the administrative unit of the Institute, it is separated from the other two blocks by its architecture.



Figure 3.41. Sugar Institute A Block



Figure 3.42. Blocks of B and C and landscape of the Institute (archive of TSFAS)

These three blocks, connected by a colonnaded canopy of each other, strongly illustrate the modernist architecture of the period. Three blocks are designed as b+g+1 floor. A special roof system has been built in all blocks of the Institute, which works like a complete science nest. Purified water is produced by treating the rain water collected on the roof. This water is supplied into the building for using in the laboratories.

The Institute transfers its studies to practice in ‘experiment fields’ and greenhouses. Greenhouses have been established in the same period with the Institute. 3 different types of greenhouse for the scientific studies was designed by Josef Stein.

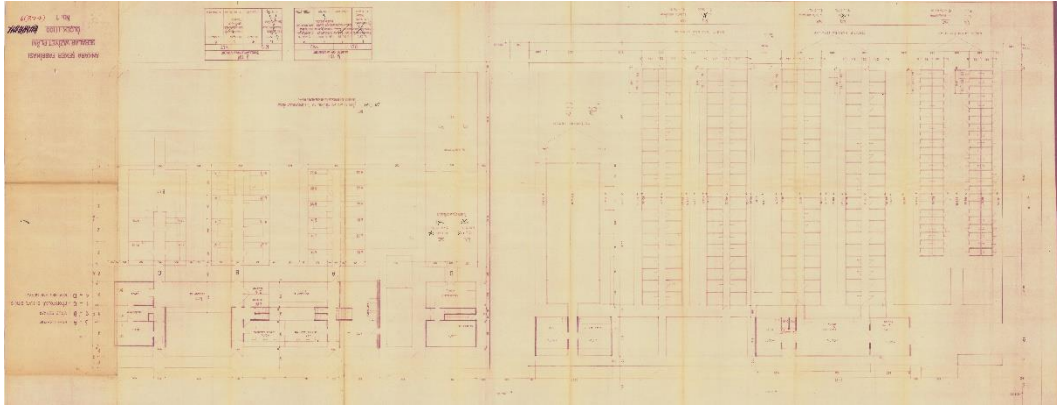


Figure 3.43. Site plan of Institute greenhouses (archive of ASF)

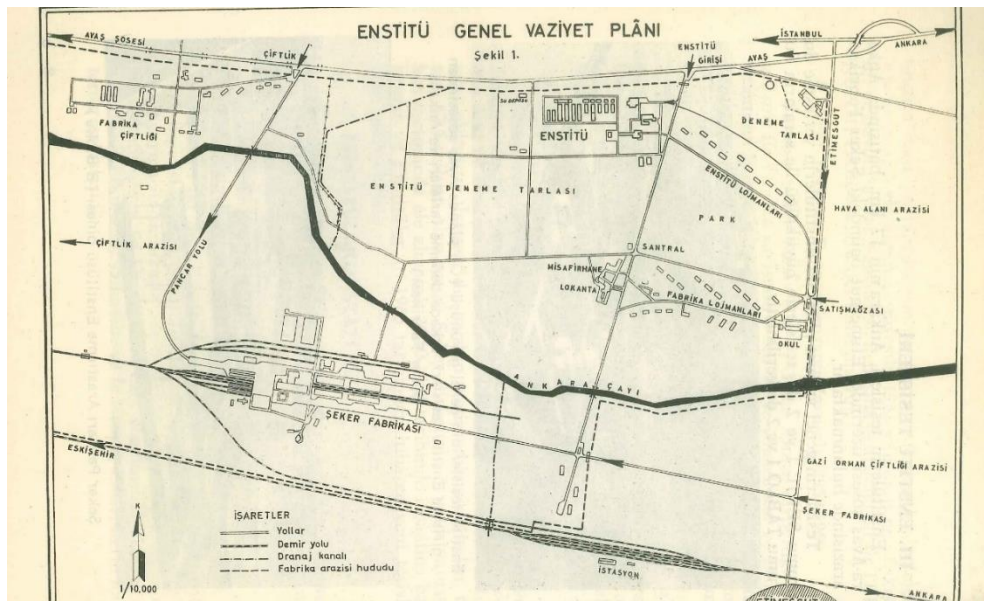


Figure 3.44. Institute site plan (TSFAS, Sugar Beet Research Institute and Sugar Technology Research Institute Guide)

The Institute operates all stages starting from the beet seed and produces sugar in the pilot plant in the beet growing. Sugar Institute, where every stage of the beet is analyzed, is a well-equipped institution with its physical conditions. It is known that not only technical and practical works but also symposiums and international studies

are carried out in the institute. It is known that not only technical and practical works but also symposiums and international studies are carried out in the institute.¹¹⁴

While the institute was established, a park was established next to it and the recreation area within the campus was expanded.



Figure 3.45. In the aerial photo of 1968, the Institute park

While the institute was established, lodging type E (institute houses) was established for the employees of the Institute. 1963 dated drawings of these structures were reached at the ASF archive.(figure3.46, figure 3.47)

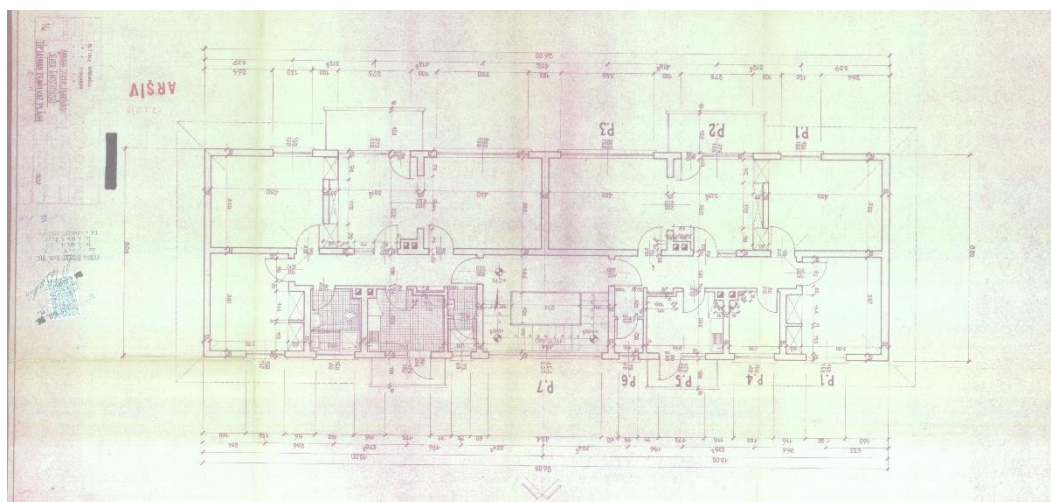


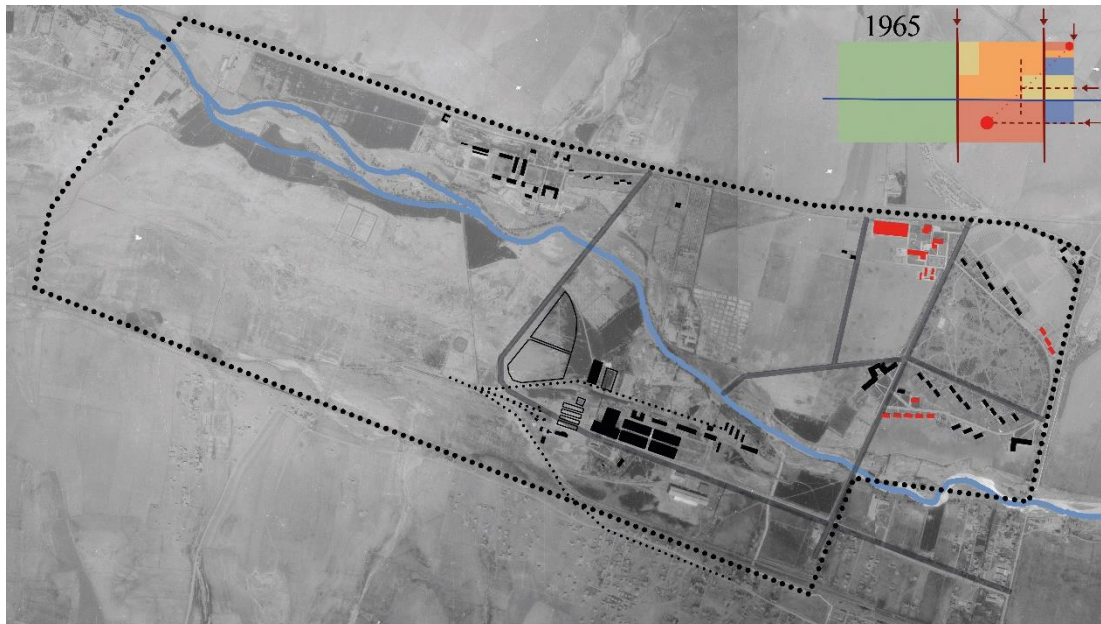
Figure 3.46. E block, floor plan drawn in 1963 (ASF archive)

¹¹⁴ Sugar Beet International Congress was held in Turkey this year (Uluslararası Şeker Pancarı Kongresi Bu Yıl Türkiye’de Yapıldı)(Pancar, 1968, 191)



Figure 3.47. E block, facades in 1963 (ASF archive)

Table 3.3. The organization chart of the campus of 1965 (schematized through aerial photo of 1968, General Command of Map)



Between 1965 and 1968, the **Ankara Machinery Factory (AMF)** was opened on the campus in the 1st Five Year Plan. (table3.7.)Factory was established as Turkey's first integrated Machinery Factory¹¹⁵ and then in the future made constructions of sugar

¹¹⁵ <http://amf.turkseker.gov.tr/>

factories and assembly plants also benefited from here. The machinery factory does not only make production for sugar factories, but is also open to the whole market as a free factory.

The Ankara Machinery Factory (AMF) which was established in 1968 as a separate campus inside the Sugar Factory campus, consists of three parts: administrative building, service building and main factory (figure 3.48). The service building and the main factory are connected with a corridor. Locker rooms, canteen and dining hall are located in the service building. The workers are passing the main building by pressing the card from the service building.

The administrative building has rooms for the administrative staff of the machinery factory and a library. In this structure, as a typical feature seen in the state institutions of the period, timber veneers and fixed timber furniture were used on the walls and some of the space divisions were made with timber(figure 3.51.)



Figure 3.48. Ankara Machinery Factory Administrative Building and 1st Hall (archive of TSFAS)



Figure 3.49. The front of AMF administrative building, the machine is moving (archive of TSFAS)



Figure 3.50. Left: it is a roof crane produced in the Karabük iron and steel factory 1st hall; right: the factory's own production of radiators in the cafeteria (author, 2018)



Figure 3.51. Left: administrative building entrance; right: administrative building, original wooden furniture from the library (author, 2018)

Although there are no architectural drawings related to the buildings located in the ‘**park-garden**’, it is thought that this unit has existed since the campus was established because it has been a basic unit which is responsible for the care of environment. Not only care of the environment, but also the plant and the seedling sale is also undertaken (figure 3.52).¹¹⁶

The flowers that will be planted or delivered to the offices are grown in the greenhouses of the park-garden. Not only decoration plants but also vegetable and fruit seedlings are also produced here. The park-garden has a large cultivation area and orchard. In an interview with one of the old park-garden employees, it was gathered that the vegetables and fruits grown in this area were loaded onto trailers and sold in Etimesgut.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁶ From the interview made with Basri Bey who has worked at ASF since about 30 years.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.



Figure 3.52. Left: worker resting place and greenhouse; right: camellia (autor, 2018)

Table 3.4. *The organization chart of the campus of between 1965-1968 (schematized through aerial photo of 1968, General Command of Map)*



If it is need to make a general evaluation on the **1968's site plan**; site plan for the year 1968 is drawn in separate presentation boards. In the archive, only the Sugar Factory and the southern and eastern borders of the campus and the social buildings of the campus were visible in the plan. In the plan, the machinery factory and the cafeteria and administration building of the factory opened in 1967 were located on the corridor leading from the entrance of Etimesgut to the Sugar Factory.

Although there is no big change in the organization of the sugar factory, in addition to the *meydan* (square) building in the 1958's plan, a further **Meydan building** was added to the north of the pools. Unidentified new small buildings have been added around the south of it.

E, D and F type lodgings are seen in the plan. **F type lodgings** are located near the dining hall and dormitory buildings, while **E and D type lodgings** are located in lodging zone, a new corridor parallel to the corridor where C type lodgings are located.

With the opening of the machinery factory, the population within the factory has increased and new housing has been needed. For this reason, in 1969, **A type (machinery lodgings) lodgings** were built to the east of the machinery factory (figure 3.53, figure 3.54). The housing, which is made up of 7 blocks in total, has 4 floor buildings in contrast to other lodgings in the campus and has led to the expansion of 'lodging zone' towards to 'production zone'.

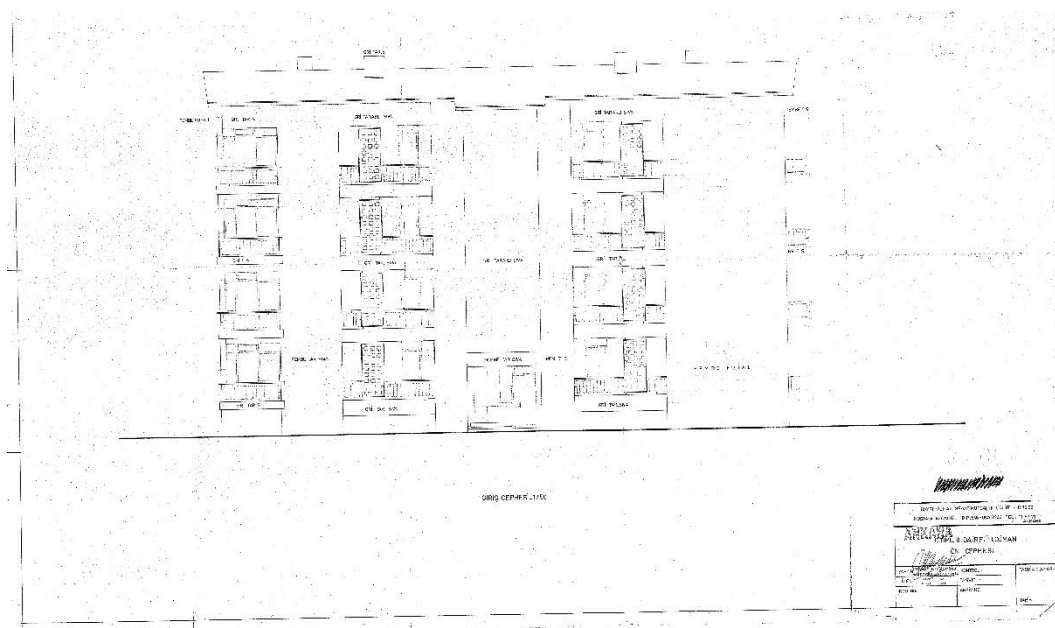


Figure 3.53. Front facade of lodging type A (archive of ASF)

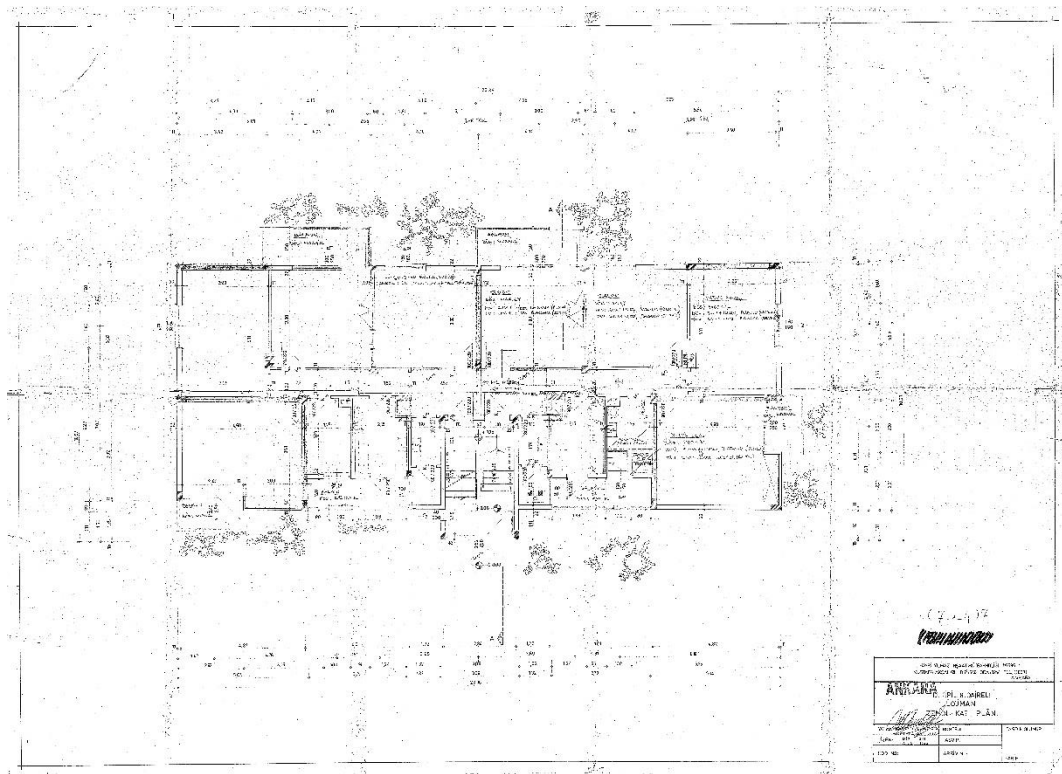


Figure 3.54. Ground Plan of lodging type A (archive of ASF)

Although the exact construction date could not be found, the aerial photo of the year 1968 shows a tea garden built in the coppice forest. Tea garden can be used by both residents and outsiders from the time of construction.

1971's site plan: the 1971's site plan is drawn by C. Halil Akın, the farm shown in the 1958's plan was drawn in detail. In the farm area there are fertilizer, bagasse silos, feed warehouse, dining hall-pavilion, car showroom, workshop, chicken coops, dairy house, barn, office, chef house, civil servant houses (2) and construction houses (3).

The biggest change in the plan of the machinery factory is built of 7 blocks lodgements as (M type). The second hall and infirmary, which will be added to the machinery factory, are marked in the plan. It is seen that the railway system entering the campus is extended to the machinery factory. The service building of the machinery factory and the administration building were also built during this period.

The park-garden which is not seen in previous plans is also in this plan. In the plan, the **greenhouses of the Institute, the beet testing laboratory, workshops and the workers' cafeteria** are seen.

L planned Şeker primary school is elaborated as primary and secondary school. In the plan 68, unidentified structures located around the *meydan* building were defined as a 'dormitory' in this plan, and the dormitory, which has existed since the 1958's plan, as master and officer pavilion. The structures that were not demolished after being located in the sugar factory area and being nationalized have been defined as 'expropriation house' in this plan.

There is a 'bus stop' on the main axis that separates the lodging area and other areas. This shows that the services in the colony began to be used before the year 1971 (figure 3.55.).



Figure 3.55. Bus stop on the main axis (author, 2018)

In 1972, infirmary was built in an area, between machinery factory and sugar factory. Infirmary was opened only for factory workers and colony use. In this single-storey building, there are internal medicine, dental and child polyclinics (figure 3.56, figure 3.57).

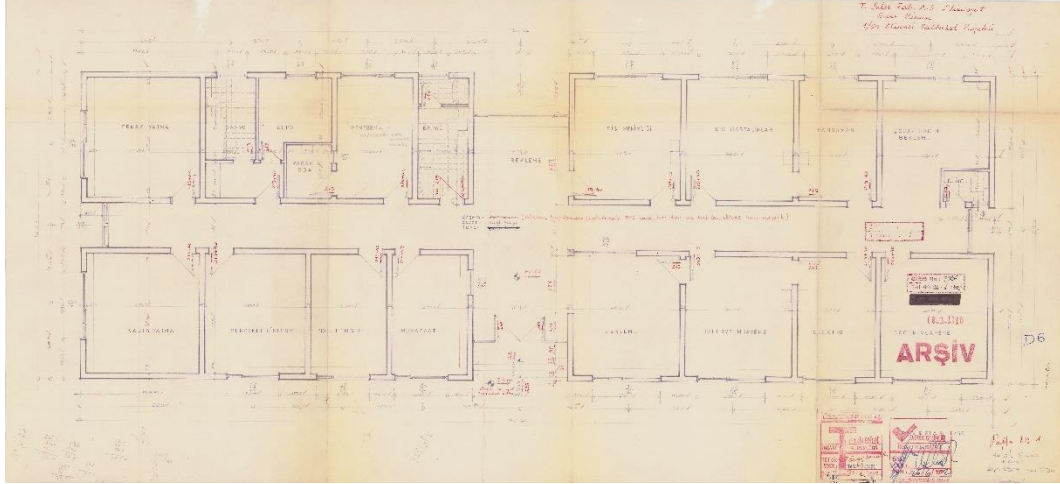


Figure 3.56. Infirmary plan drawn in 1972 (archive of ASF)

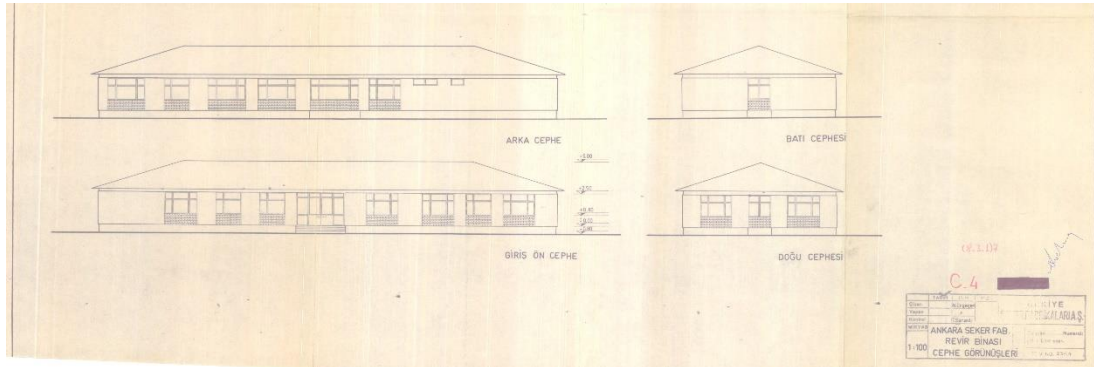


Figure 3.57. Infirmary fronts drawn in 1972 (archive of ASF)

In 1973 a Confectionery Production facility was opened behind the Sugar Institute. The architectural structure was designed by Berkay Yalın (figure 3.58., figure 3.59). The building constructed as reinforced concrete is single storey but the floor height varies according to the sections of the building. Products some kind of candies, Turkish delight are produced and sold. Residents of the campus can benefit from the products of the facility as well as people from outside. In accordance with the

information gathered from the interview¹¹⁸, especially on special occasions such as holidays, fests, it has created an important value both for its surroundings and for the campus.

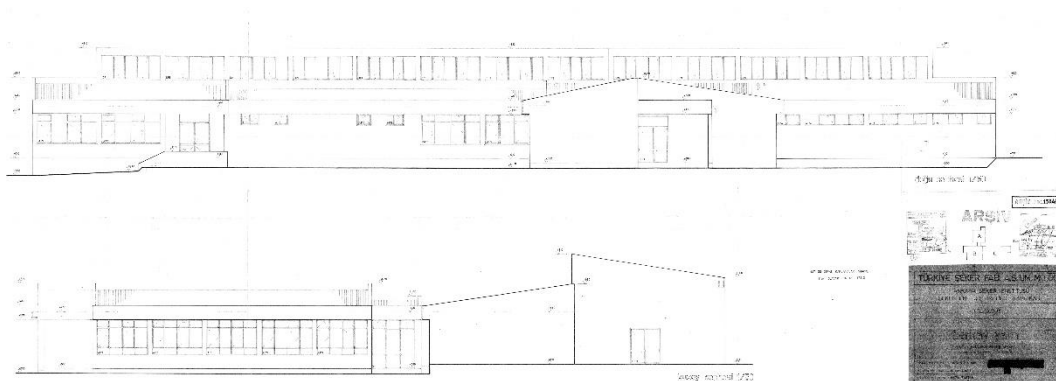


Figure 3.58. Authentic facade drawings of Confectionery producing Facility (archive of ASF)

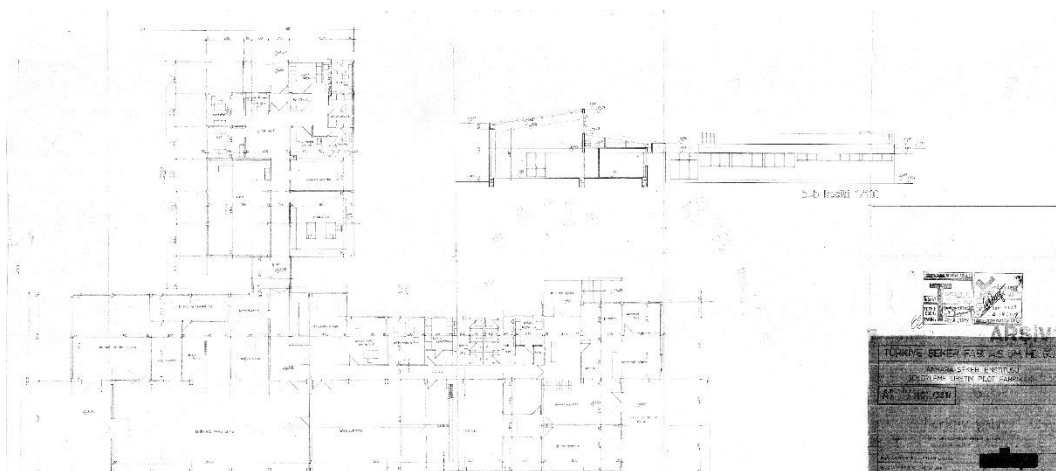


Figure 3.59. Authentic plan drawing of Confectionery producing Facility (archive of ASF)

A new housing complex has been added to the campus with the increasing population of campus. These lodgings that calls as **type M** are located opposite the lodgings established in 1969. These four storeys lodgings are composed of 7 blocks, 3 of them are twin blocks (figure 3.60, figure 3.61).

¹¹⁸ Almost everyone who attended the interview from the campus mentioned the importance of this facility for them..

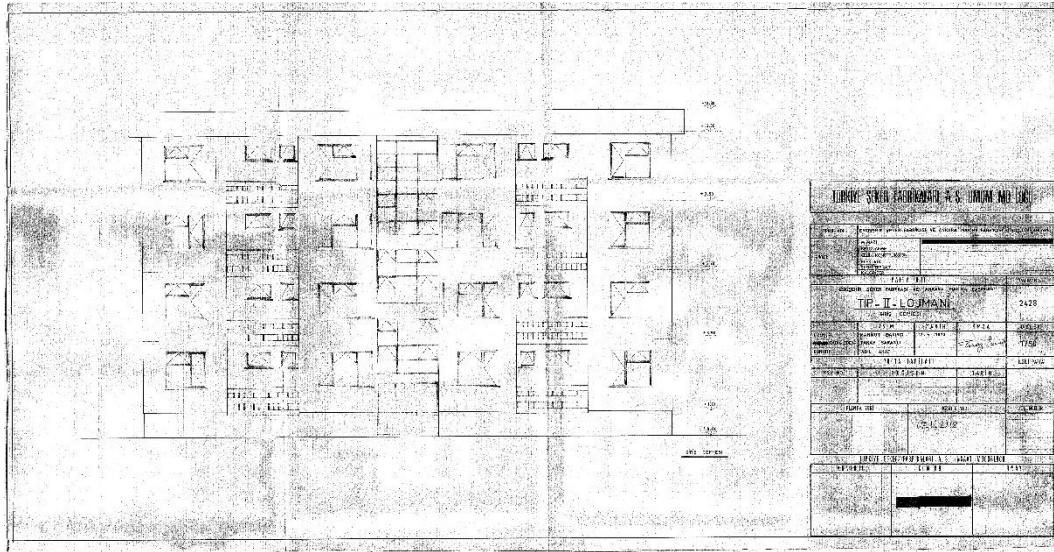


Figure 3.60. Authentic facade drawings of lodging type M (archive of ASF)

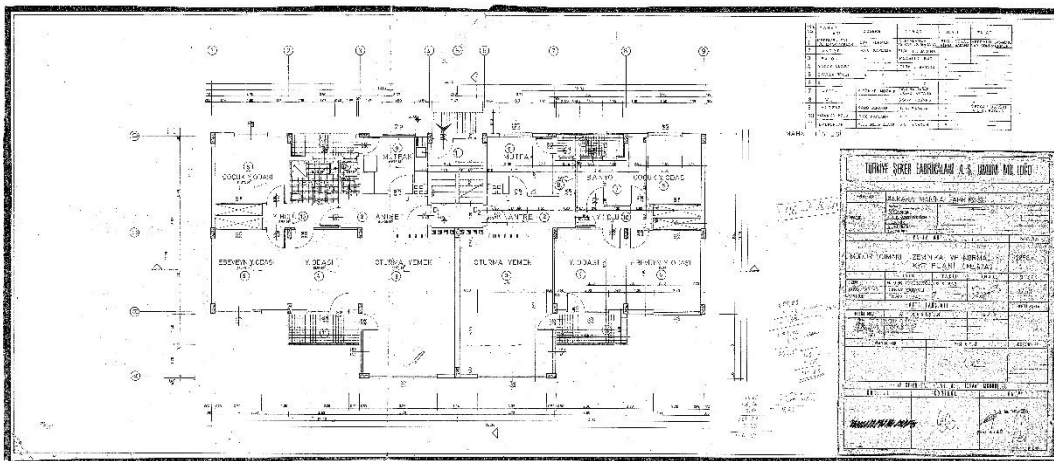


Figure 3.61. Authentic plan drawings of lodging type M (archive of ASF)

In 1973, **Ankara Sugar Factory Training Center project competition** was organized (figure 3.62). The contest was won by Edip Önder Us and Gönül Tavman.¹¹⁹ The plan includes an apprentice dormitory, a civil servant dormitory, a school, a gym and technical offices. The architectural plans of these mentioned structures were not found separately. As it is understood from the partial site plan, the Center is

¹¹⁹ (Karaaslan, 1977,p.89)

intended to be built right behind the Institute. From that plan only the sport hall was built after 14 years.

Türkiye'de Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş. Eğitim Merkezi yarışması geçtiğimiz aylarda sonuçlandı. Konu, eğitim tesisleri, yurtlar, lojmanlar ve spor salonundan oluşuyor; yaklaşık 15.000 m² yapı alanı gerektiriyordu. Bu iş için dışlanmış arsa ise, Etimesgut Şeker Fabrikaları Sitesi içinde zemini düz bir nitelikteydi.

Yarışmaya 47 proje katıldı. Jüri bunlardan ikisini, projelerde renk kullandıkları için yarışma dışı bıraktı; diğer projeleri ise aşağıda belirtilen değerlendirmeye ölçütleri ile değerlendirdi:

1. Trafik yaklaşımı (oto-yaya-otopark)
2. Ana giriş ve servis yaklaşımları
3. Kitle ilişkileri (işlevsel ve görsel açıdan)
4. Yönlendirme
5. Gelişme olanakları
6. Program uyumlaşması
7. İç mekan nitelikleri
8. İç ve dış mekan ilişkileri
9. Tasarımda ekonomi anlayışı
10. Taşınıcı sistemin seçimi
11. Tesisat sistemi.

Asli jüri üyelerini Yalçın Özgür, Erkut Şahinbaş, Güntekin Korkucuklu, Taray Saranlı, Mehmet Yazıcı'nın yaptıkları yarışmada, derece alan projelere ait jüri eleştirileri kısaca şu şekilde idi:

5. MANSİYON: Şeker Şirketi'nin, yarışma arazisinde mevcut park düzenini göz önüne alan serbest yerleşme prensibi ile; karşılanmış, özellikle yemekhane ve mutfak çözümleri, gelişme olanakları başarılı bulunmuştur. Eğitim ve idare kompleksinin çözüm şekli, yatakhanelerde sirkülasyona ayrılan alanın abartılmış olması, tesislerin saygın yerleşimde getireceği sorunlar, uygulama sonunda projeyi ekonomik açıdan olumsuz yönde etkileyecek faktörler olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

4. MANSİYON: İdare, çırak geliştirme, eğitim ve yemekhane bölümlerinin ayrı yerlerde, ancak birbirlerini tamamlayan bir görünüm disiplini içinde kararlı yerleşimleri (ekonomik yapı sistemi), spor alanının bu komplekse uyumlu konumu olumlu bulunmuş; yapıları birbirine bağlayan çok uzun koridorlar, yan kitlelerin bu koridorlara

TÜRKİYE ŞEKER FABRİKALARI A.Ş. EĞİTİM MERKEZİ PROJE YARIŞMASI

Merih KARAASLAN

SATIN ALMA:
Hayriye Çengiz
Vildan Çetin
Nurcan Zeren
Kaya Doluk

SATIN ALMA:
İhsan Ömrat
Yavuz Yalçın

5. MANSİYON:
Selin Erboğa

4. MANSİYON:
Hayriye Yurtsever

MİMARLIK 77/3 89

Figure 3.62. Turkey Sugar Factory Inc. training center project competition

Even though the plan has not been implemented, such a comprehensive center shows that the Company has a commitment to agricultural education and its objectives to pursue its educational mission

In 1974, many construction activities began in the campus. One of them is the **new guesthouse** which is built near the cinema-restaurant building (figure 3.63). Due to the increasingly crowded population, it was decided to make a new guesthouse

because the existing guesthouse was not enough. In the archive drawings, 'Machinery factory workers' board' was used as a guest house since the day the building was made.

The structure consists of two parts; While the rooms are g + 1 storey, the entrance and social use area is single storey. The breakfast room, the chat corner and the lounge are arranged around the inner garden. (figure 3.64).

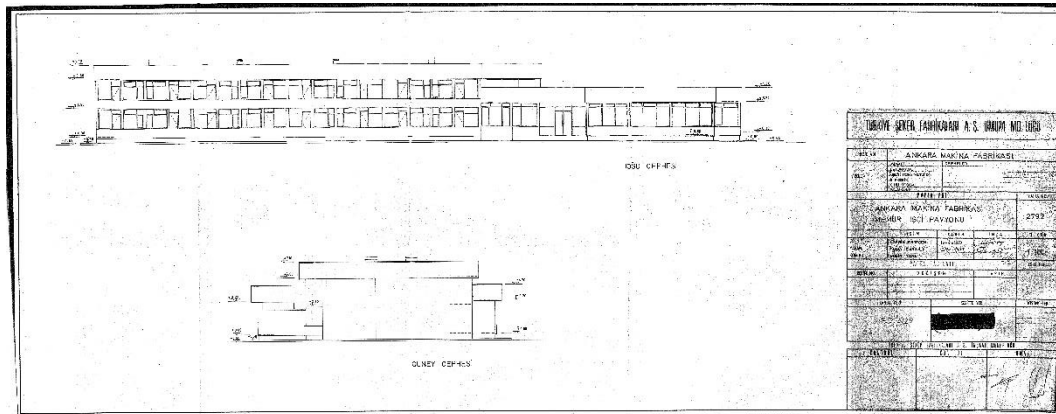


Figure 3.63. Authentic facade drawings of new guesthouse (archive of ASF)

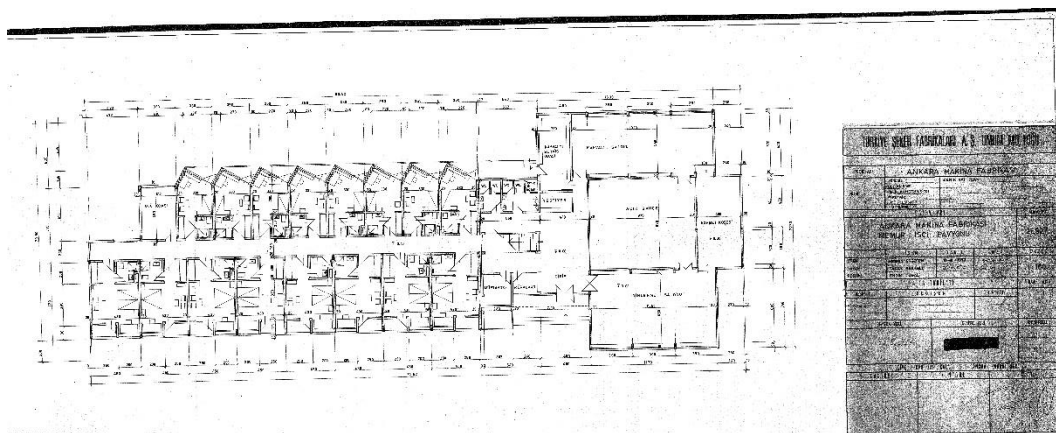


Figure 3.64. Authentic plan drawings of new guesthouse (archive of ASF)

The archive building, located next to the sugar factory administrative building, was designed in 1974 (figure 3.65). It is also known as an 'accounting building' but it was design as an archive building. The two storey building has almost the same size as the administrative building. With this structure, the administrative unit of the Sugar Factory has expanded. That situation shows that it has a profitable operation.

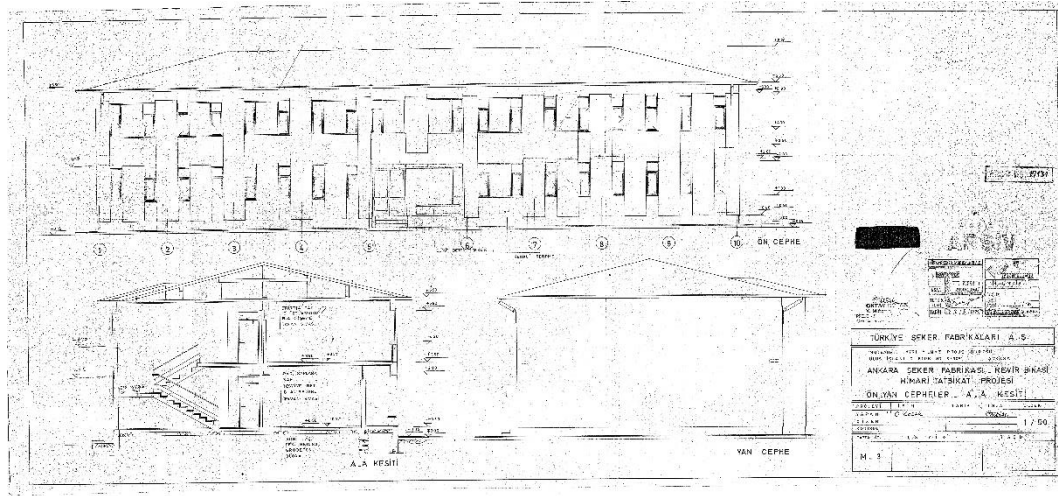


Figure 3.65. Archive (Accounting) building (archive of ASF)

The final construction of 1974 was the establishment of the **pilot plant of Kizelgur Factory**. Although the facility was established, it was not operated until 1980. The building is located in the northwest of the campus, within the boundaries of the farm. together with this facility.

1975's site Plan: The plan drawn by Cemal Bakırlı is different from the previous years with the including of campus surroundings in the plan. In addition to that, topography and afforestation within the campus can also be read in the plan. The plantation on the Factory Street, which was arranged in the 1958's plan, was also made by the Sugar Factory as it is understood from this plan. It is observed that the construction in Etimesgut district center and factory street has become more frequent. Şeker neighborhood is continued to grow northward.

There are no newly added structures in the plan. However, when the aerial photograph of the year 1975 was examined, it is seen that the residence of TSFAS General Manager's lodge was built. Besides, the construction date of the building was not found.

The General Manager's lodge is the only residence designed privately in the Ankara sugar factory. This lodging was designed by Naim Bekitoğlu in 1959 while other lodgings were typical projects (figure 3.66). The single storey building was built with

reinforced concrete structure and brick infill. This lodge has its own enclosed garden and in this garden there are ornamental pool and barbecue. Compared to other lodgings, this lodging can be said to be an indicator of prestige. The horizontal effect felt on the facades, the use of large glass surfaces, the division of the hall with a fireplace, are the details of the modern building culture (figure 3.67).

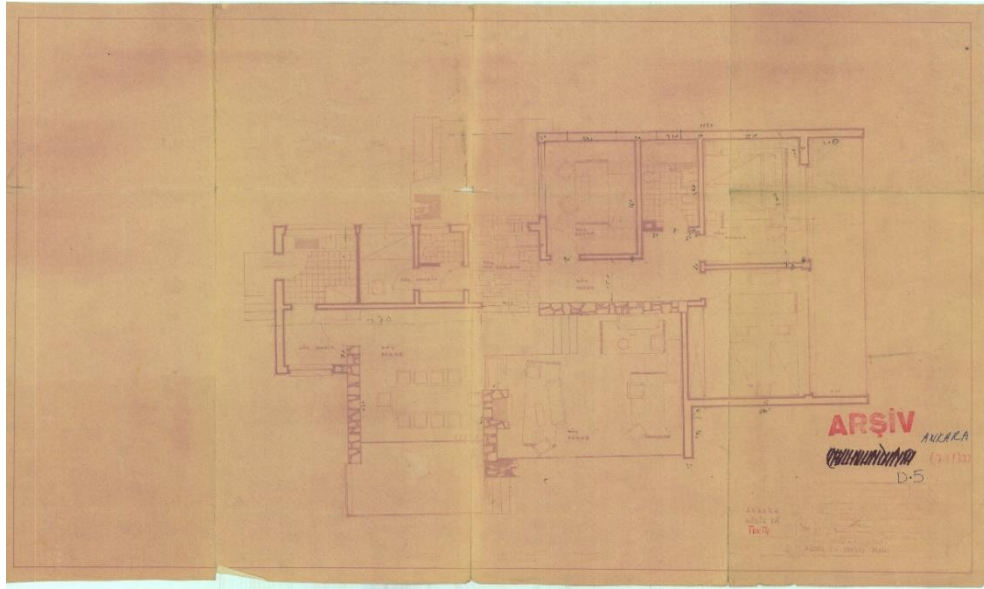


Figure 3.66. Authentic plan drawings of lodging og General Director (archive of ASF)

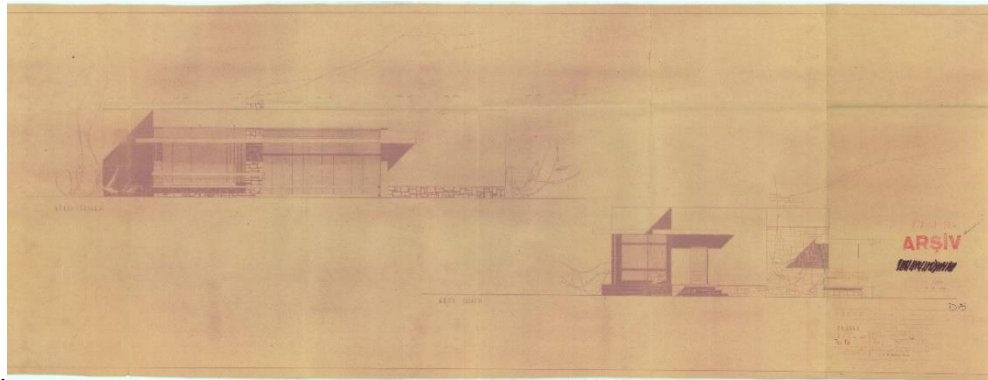


Figure 3.67. Authentic facade drawings of lodging og General Director (archive of ASF)

Another building which was not found in the construction year, was the building of the education department. This building, built just behind the Institute, has a unit that organizes in-company trainings. The building which has g+2 storeys, entrance is

made with high staircase through the first floor. In this structure, spatial distinctions was made by using timber wall coverings.

In addition to the existing warehouses for the Sugar factory in 1975, two more warehouses had been designed. These warehouses are seen in the site plan of 1977.

In 1975, 2nd and 3rd halls were added to the machinery factory and production capacity was increased. In the newly added halls (figure 3.68), the factory's own production machines and cranes were used. The 4th and 5th Halls were also projectized.



Figure 3.68. Addition of 2nd and 3rd hall on 1975 aerial photo (General Command of Map)

And finally, in 1975, the additional plan of the restaurant section¹²⁰ of the Cinema-restaurant building has been modified and this has caused a change in the northern façade.

The canteen was built in 1976, across from the cinema-restoran and near the lodging type E. Vegetable-fruit, dairy products, eggs and candies which were produced at the campus, had been brought to the canteen and started to be sold. It serves both inside and outside the campus (figure 3.69). The project of the single storey, L planned building was implemented but the semi open places in the project were closed in practice.

¹²⁰ Found in ASF Archive

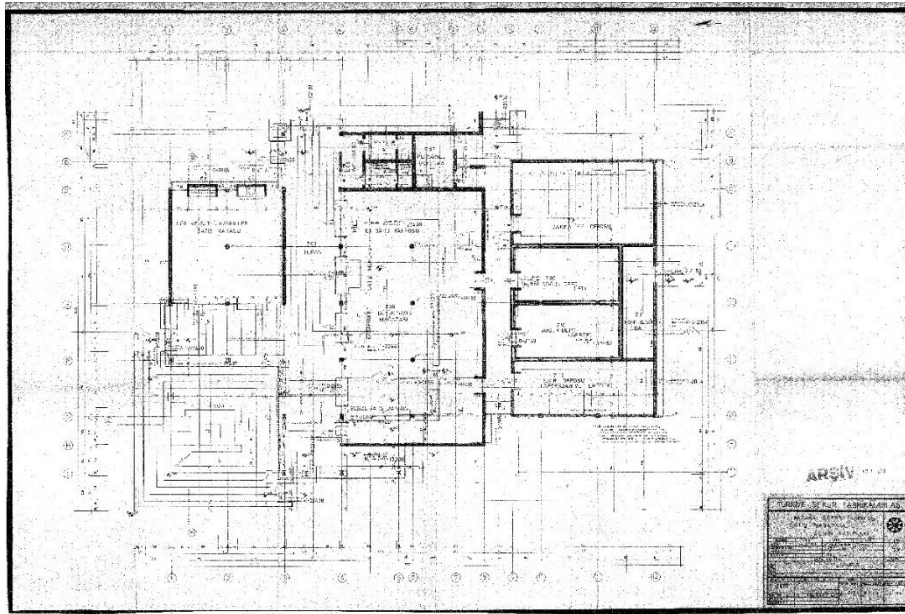


Figure 3.69. Authentic plan drawing of canteen (archive of ASF)

The biggest change of the residence in 1976 was the **opening of the Seed Factory** (figure 3.70). With the opening of the factory, the production area had expanded to farmland. Train rails extended to seed factory. In the Seed factory campus, there are factory main building, administrative building, dining hall, worker changing building, greenhouse and ateliers.



Figure 3.70. Administrative building in front of the main building of Seed Factory (archive of TSFAS)

The seed factory was constructed by using steel structural brick fillers such as ASF and AMF. Administrative building and main factory are located parallel to each other. In front of the administrative building is the square where Atatürk bust is located.

Greenhouse, dining hall and locker building are located on the opposite side of the square. The locker building was added to the campus in 1999. Although the drawing of the cafeteria in 1979, the construction dates of both the cafeteria and the greenhouse could not be determined. Between the greenhouse and the dining hall, there are ‘*havuzbaşı*’ (poolside) and pergola where employees can be socialize (figure 3.71).

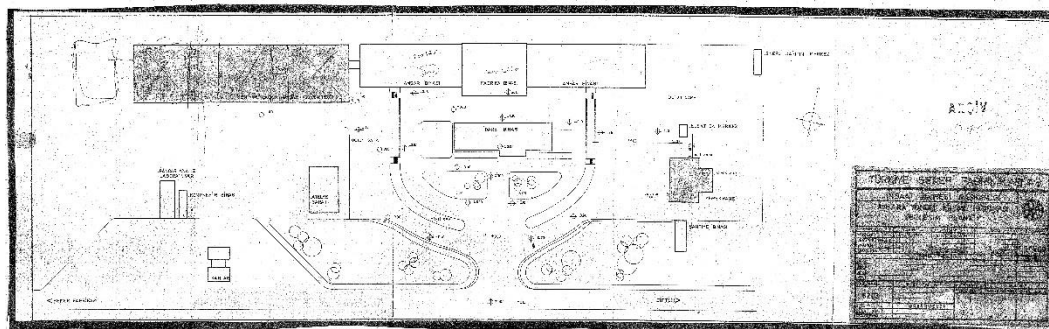
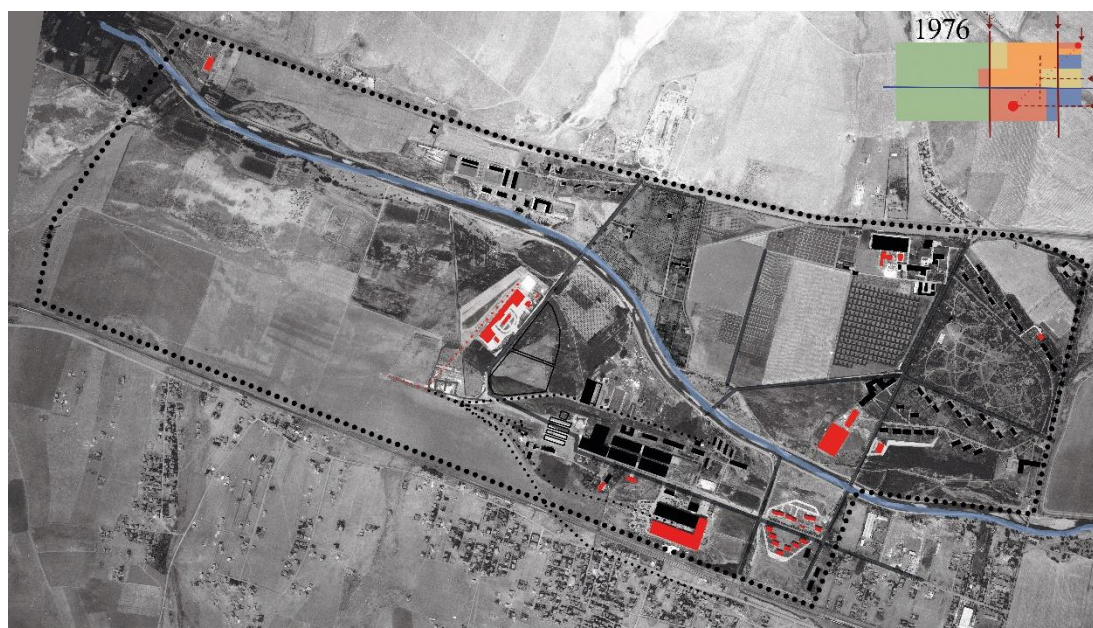


Figure 3.71. Site plan of Seed Factory drawn in 1978 (Archive of TSFAS)

Table 3.5. The organization chart of the campus of between 1968-1976 (schematized through aerial photo of 1975, General Command of Map)



Another factory was established in the campus with the year of 1977. Established at the intersection of the EMAF Sugar Factory area and the Institute area established with its own campus. There are factory main building, administration building, dining hall and workshops in the campus. The main building, the administration building and the dining hall are located in the U shape, and the square in the middle is the bust of Atatürk as in other factories.

There is a direct transition between the main building and the dining hall. The dining hall building is also the area of socialization of the workers and sometimes the weddings of the employees are made in there.¹²¹

1977's Partial Site Plan: The plan, drawn by F. Arıcı, was drawn in 1976 to show the location of the Seed Factory in the campus. The EMAF opened in 1977 was not shown in the plan.

In the plan, it is seen that there are two of the 4 storey houses (t type houses) for the use of seed factory workers. Among these lodgings, there is a structure that is not defined as what happened in the plan, but it is learned that there is a kindergarten in the interviews. No other information or documentation of the structure has been reached.

It is seen that three **sports fields** were built next to the new guesthouse. In these areas, teams were established between the factories, between the units and between the workers and the officers in the campus(figure 3.72).

¹²¹ From interview with EMAF Factory manager.

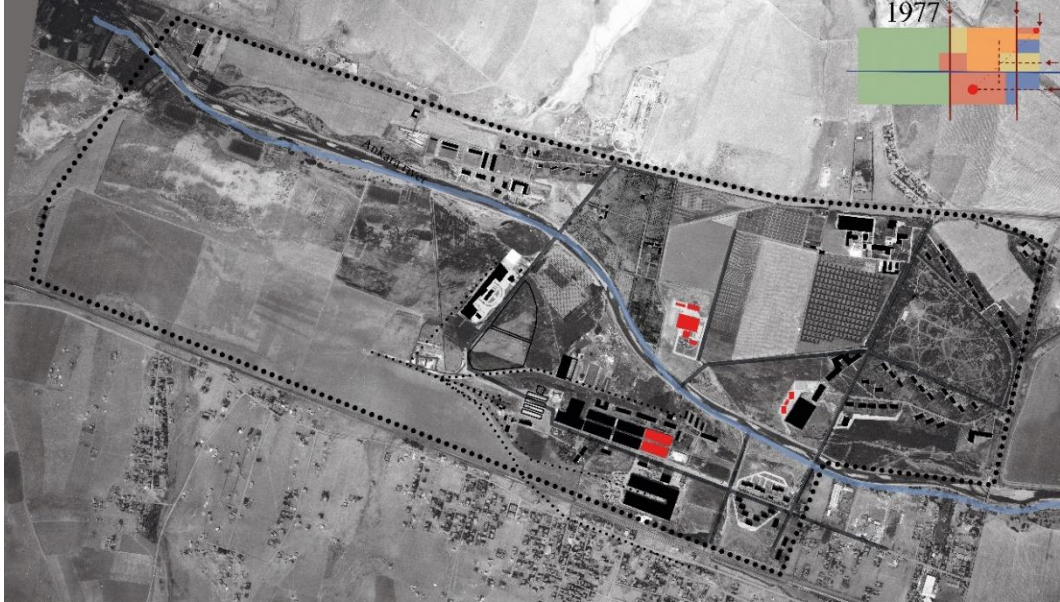


Figure 3.72. Sekerspor football team on the football field of ASF



Figure 3.73. ASF football field (author, 2018)

Table 3.6. The organization chart of the campus of in 1977 (schematized through aerial photo of 1975, General Command of Map)



In the archive study, the site plan which was drawn in 1977, has been reached. After that date, a plan has been created until 2016 but these plans could not be reached.

In 1980, **Kizilgur Factory** has started to production which was imported from abroad in its new buildings in 1980 (figure 3.74).

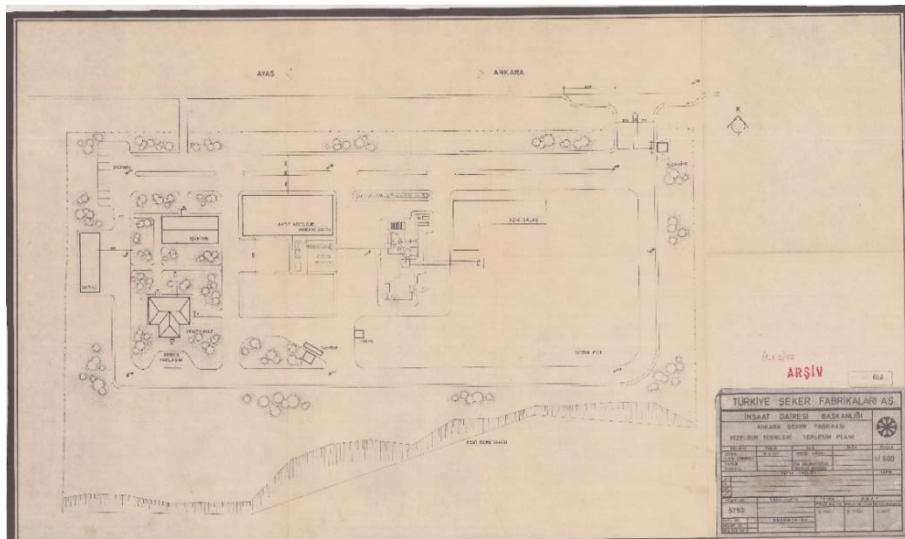


Figure 3.74. 1977 site plan of Kizilgur Factory (archive of ASF)

In 1980, the dining hall of the Sugar Factory was designed. The dining hall project adapted for Ankara in 1981 and it is referred as ‘the Turhal type’ in the archive. Z + 1 storey building has two dining halls on both floors (figure 3.75) . Meals were cooked in kitchen on the ground floor. After this dining hall was built, meal of the dining hall of the other factories in the campus was cooked and sent from there. (figure 3.76)

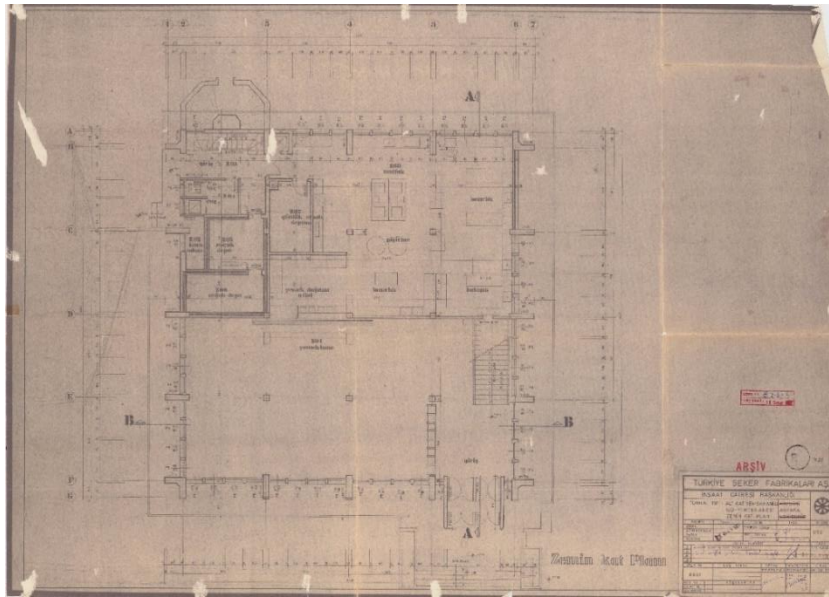


Figure 3.75. Authentic plan drawing of workers dining hall (archive of ASF)

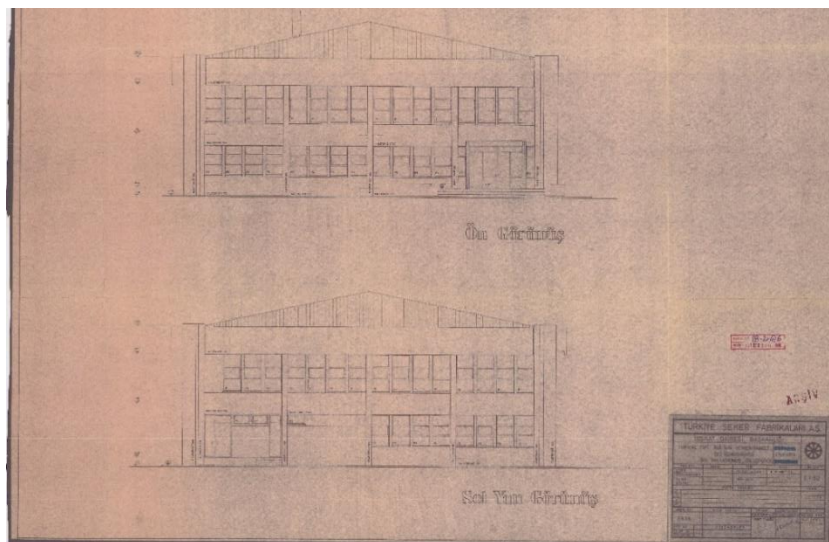


Figure 3.76. Authentic facade drawing of workers dining hall (archive of ASF)

In 1984-85, a larger primary school was built when Şeker Primary School was needed, and a part of the school was probably destroyed when this school was built.(figure 3.77) The newly built school was named as Kadri Suyabakan, who was the former general manager of TŞFAŞ.¹²² Again probably on that date a wall was built between the campus and the school and the direct access to the road was closed. After the new school was built, Şeker Primary School was used as a ‘special education school’.



Figure 3.77. Sugar Primary School and additional building (1988 aerial photo, General Command of Map)

Sports Hall was built in front of sports fields in 1987 (figure 3.78) . The groundbreaking ceremony of the structure was published in Pancar magazine.¹²³ This building is the only building constructed from the project that won the ‘training center project competition’. However, there are differences with the original project. In the project, when the entrances were made on the ground floor, two large steps were added to the southern facade and the entrance was taken from the 1st floor. There are not only field and changing rooms but also boxing and fitness halls(figure 3.79).

¹²² http://kadrısuyabakanilkokulu.meb.k12.tr/icerikler/tarihcemiz_201146.html Accessed in 14.10.2018.

¹²³ Turkey Sugar Factories Inc. Sports Site Groundbreaking Ceremony Held, Pancar, 1987, vol. 337,p.2



Figure 3.78. Sport hall (author, 2018)

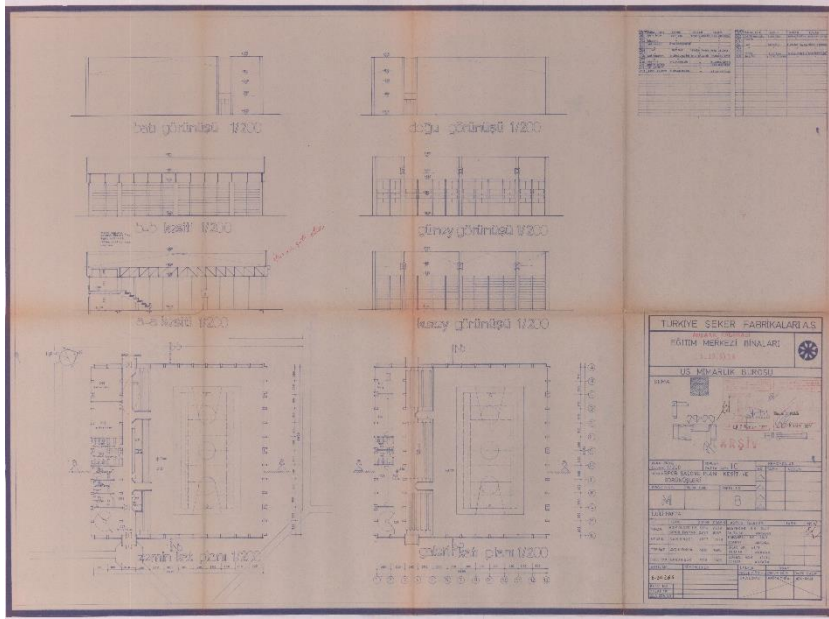


Figure 3.79. The first plan of Sport hall (archive of ASF)

The sports hall hosted Şeker Sports football, basketball volleyball and wrestling teams. However, the professional and amateur football teams of Ankara also used this place for training. Many famous and award-winning athletes were trained in the hall. Şekerspor's professional matches were played on 19 Mayıs Stadium and Atatürk Stadium. In the interview with the former employees of the factory, it was stated that they were gathered at the factory and went to support the team.

There are buildings which were built between 1977 and 1988 without any exact date. These are **KT type lodgings**, mosque and new worker board. KT type lodging

buildings are the most influential group of the structures build after 1977. These lodgings were built as 5 blocks in the area behind the B type lodgings, which was used as a trial area in the institute (figure 3.80). The architectural drawings of these four storey buildings were not found in the archive.

The mosque is located to the south of the entrance to Etimesgut. By courtesy of its location, residents of the Factory Street can use it comfortably. (figure 3.80)



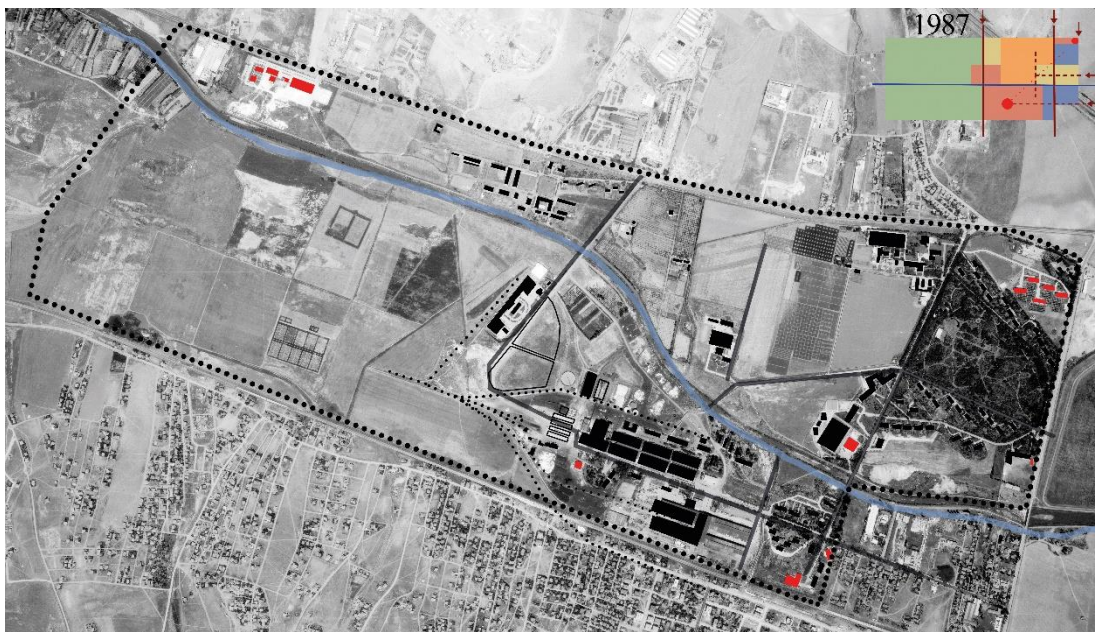
Figure 3.80. Left: Lodging type KT; right, Seker Mosque near Etimesgut gate (1988 aerial photo, General Command of Map)

The new employee pavillion is located across the old one (figure 3.81). As it is understood from the interviews, the population of the factory is increased and a new pension is needed. The original drawings of the L planed and two storey building have not been reached. The guesthouse was used by the workers who came to work in the country during the campaign. Structures that are no longer used as workers' pension are allocated to Şeker Spor athletes. One of the buildings is started to use for women and the other for men.



Figure 3.81. New workers pavillion (1988 aerial photo, general Command of Map)

Table 3.7. The organization chart of the campus of between 1977-1988 (schematized through aerial photo of 1988, General Command of Map)



In 1994, the construction of the kindergarden built by the *Association of Sugar Industry Members Charity and Educational Institutions* was started behind the canteen. Original drawings of the nursery could not be reached.

The year 1994 was a year of losses for the campus. In 1994, since the use of perlite was replaced by diatomite, the **Kizelgur facility**¹²⁴ **was closed** and destroyed. In 1992, the ‘**animal husbandry project**’ was canceled by TSFAS and in 1994 the farm was closed.

With the increasing population of the factory and its surroundings, existing school buildings were not enough. In 1999, a new school building was constructed by the *Association of the Sugar Industry Members and the Establishment of Educational Institutions* (figure 3.82). The newly constructed school was named Kadri Suyabakan, the former general manager of TSFAS. Again on this date, a wall was built and the direct access road between the campus and the school was closed. After the new school was built, Şeker Primary School was used as a ‘special education school’ (figure 3.83).



Figure 3.82. Etimesgut special education school and Kadri Suyabakan primary school



Figure 3.83. Boundary between School and Factory

¹²⁴ <http://www.mta.gov.tr/v3.0/bilgi-merkezi/diatomit> accessed (25.11.18)

In 2003, the first land loss was experienced. At the north-west end of the campus, a portion of the farm land was sold to the private sector to be built a shopping centre.¹²⁵ Also, part of the farm land was transferred to KGM in 2009 and to TCDD in 2010.¹²⁶ With the last losses, there are only 5 houses belonging to the farm in the factory.

In 2006, part of the coppice forest was cut because of the obstruction of airplanes during landing (figure 3.84). In 2009, a parcour was built in this area. Also in 2009, the environment of Ankara river was improved (figure 3.85).



Figure 3.84. Walking track



Figure 3.85. Ankara river

In 2017, the master pavilion, which was damaged due to the ground structure of the campus, was one of the blocks of D type housing blocks and 5 of the A type of houses were demolished because they were dangerous.

¹²⁵ aerial photo of 2003, Google Earth; <http://www.optimumoutlet.com/tr/ankara/kurumsal>

¹²⁶ Ankara Sugar Factory Land Construction Situation Report, 2010

Table 3.8. *The organization chart of the campus in 2018 (schematized through aerial photo of 2008 and 2018, General Command of Map)*



In 2014, according to the report prepared by Ankara Chamber of Architects, the main building of the Sugar Factory, the administration building, the cinema-restaurant and the Sugar Institute A-B-C blocks were registered (table3.10) .

From 2010 to 2018, no other changes were experienced in the campus organization of the sugar factory.

The plan, which was first held in 1958, is a building with a social function and access to the social zone is possible since the entrances are free. Nowadays, since all entrances are controlled entrances, there is no fluidity as it was designed in 1958 and the social zone has remained directly within the campus. Even though there is a change in the sense of sociality, the factory continued to feed its social aspect until the end of the 80s.

With each new factory, the number of living and working population has increased. More than 1000 people work in sugar factory in the 1980s and about 900 people in the machinery factory. Even though there is no information about other factories, even more than 100 people working in the park-garden unit give important tips on life in the campus. For new buildings to be built within the campus, the Company prefer to organize architectural competitions. For other structures, predominately typical

projects were used.¹²⁷ Some of the original drawings of these structures were not reached.¹²⁸ Many German letterheaded architectural drawings were found in the factory archive. As a result of the negotiations with the General Directorate and the construction units of the Factory, it was learned that the houses built during the same period with the Sugar Factory belonged to the German architects. Site plans of different years of Ankara Sugar Factory Campus and technical drawings of the structures drawn by the technical painters and architects of the TSFAS, D. Reisođlu, Nezar Tansu, M.F. Demirel, N. Ergeçen, O Veldet, Oryal Dorken, Zeki Çulha, Fahri Demirel, Sezai Alp, O. Yeldan, Fikret Akyol.

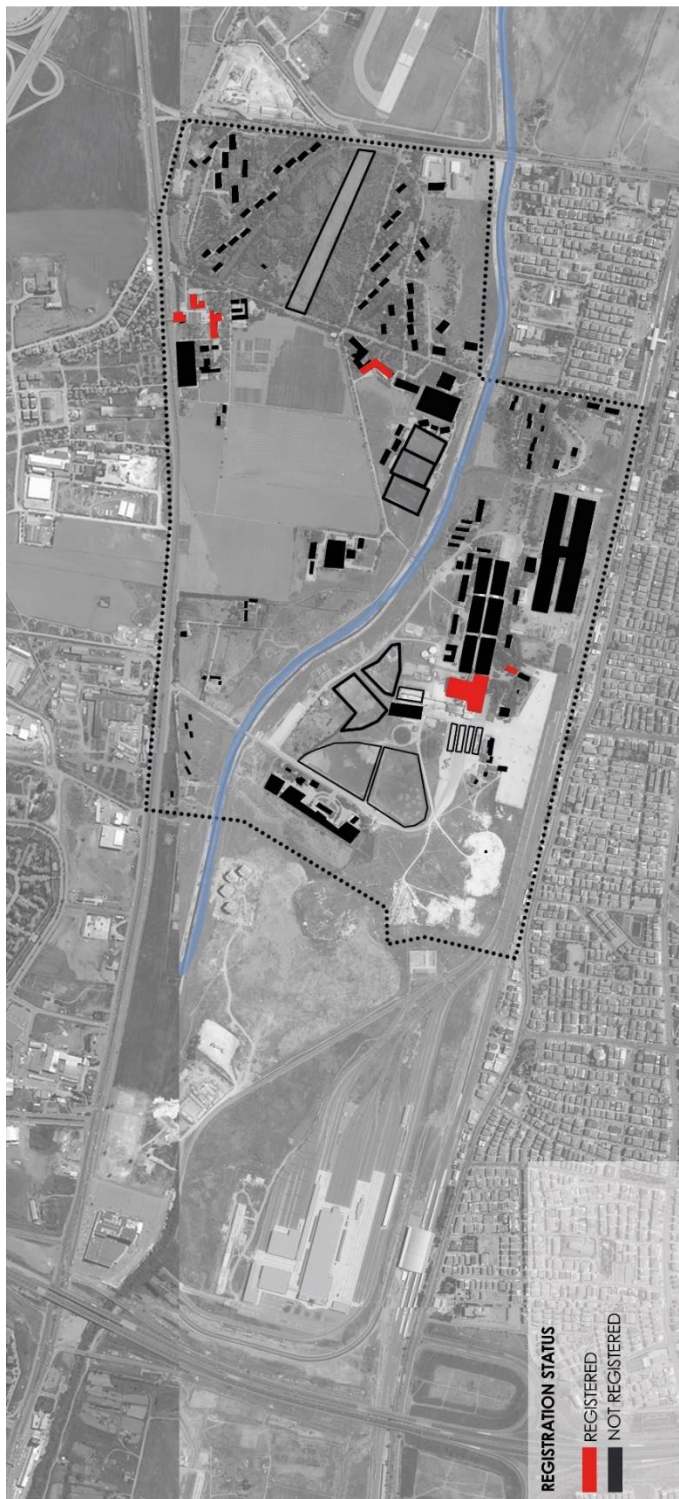
¹²⁷ It was seen that the workers' refectory was the same as the Kayseri and Eskişehir Factories.. The same lodging types were found in the thesis titled 'Eskişehir Sugar Factory' by Merve Yıldız.

¹²⁸ During the meeting with the staff of the T.Ş.F.A.Ş's Maintenance and Energy Department, and the ASF Construction Manager, the foreign architects and engineers who found the factory burned all the technical drawings after the construction, and the drawings of the buildings were done by Turkish architects and engineers. For this reason, most of the drawings reached during archival scanning were written not architects but drawing.

Table 3.9. Construction date of buildings in the campus



Table 3.10. Registration status of buildings in the campus



3.3. Ankara Sugar Factory in Today: Meaning, Context and Properties

Ankara Sugar Factory campus is surrounded by Ankara-Ayaş road in the north, Istasyon street and Etimesgut district in the south and Etiler Street in the west. The area, which was restricted to the belt highway in the east until 2010, is not bounded by a defined route since it has lost its farm land.

There are five separate institutions, each has a separate campus, within the Ankara Sugar Factory campus. Sugar Factory is the locomotive of the campus. All institutions within the campus were established to ensure the continuity of sugar production. The social areas and lodgings used by all of these institutions are located in the common campus of ASF.

There are Sugar Factory, Machinery Factory, Seed Factory, EMAF, and Sugar Institute in the campus. Although all of these Plants are reduced in capacity, they are still working today. The organization of the campus was shaped in line with the location of these factories established during different periods and with the lodgings they brought with them. Factories are shaped according to their own production process (chapter 2.3.3.) and the equipment they need (table 3.11).

Another important factor in shaping the campus is open spaces. The spatial continuity within the campus is provided by green areas. The campus area was a field at the time of its establishment, but today it has become an important recreation area for Etimesgut. The Ankara River, which is one of the important criteria in the selection of the campus area, also makes us feel the spatial differentiation in the campus.

In examining the settlement today, first of all we will look at the environmental relations, then open and built-up area will be examined separately. As in the previous section, the built up area will be divided into sections of the production zone, research and development zone, social zone and lodging zone covering all factories. As in the previous section, the built up area will be divided into sections of production zone, research and development zone, social zone and lodging zone.

Relation with surrounding

The Ankara sugar factory is now squeezed between a busy urban tissue and a busy traffic. Although AOC and Türkkuşu maintain their presence in the vicinity of the settlement, the settlement in the south of Etimesgut district and the new housing production in the north are increasingly concentrated. However, the high speed train station and mall were opened on the transferred farm land. In addition to these developments, the area, which has already been subject to renewal pressure, has become open to housing construction.

During this whole process, the campus and its surroundings have also changed. In these changes, increasing employment opportunities as a result of the addition of new functions to the factory and the development of the capital Ankara to the west were effective. The Fabrika street and the buildings in the Şeker neighborhood have been renovated to a large extent with several old buildings remaining (figure 3.86).

The factory street defining the main entrance of the campus was left without much care, so that it became undefined. Trees remained neglected; The road with heavy traffic for a street of this size is full of holes and fractures (figure 3.87).

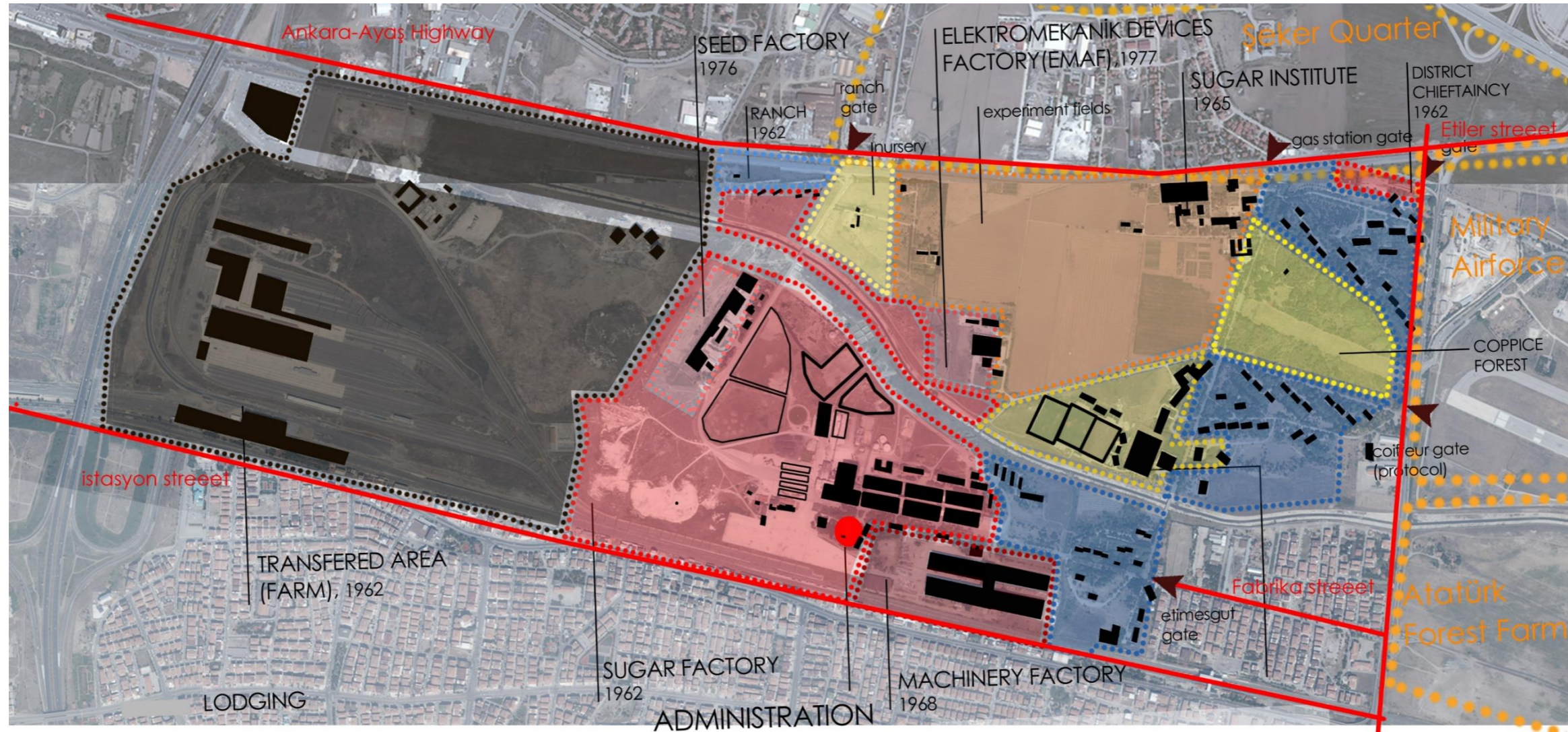


Figure 3.86. The first houses in the Şeker Quarter (author, 2017)



Figure 3.87. View of Fabrika Street (author, 2018)

Table 3.11. Current organization of ASF Campus

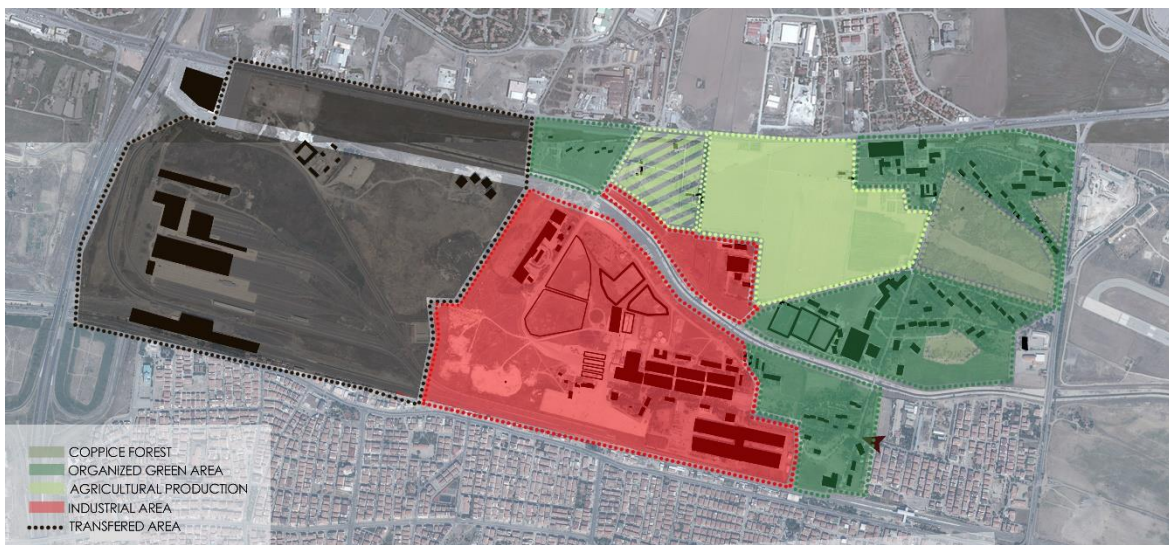


open area

More than half of the land of Ankara Şeker Fabrikası Campus was composed of farm and institute test fields and a green field. Even if we do not take into account the transferred land of the settlement, there is still a green area density in the campus. In the aerial photo of the year 1953, the campus area was completely farmed and no trees were visible. In the siteplan prepared in 1958, it is seen that the organization of the lodgings and green areas are made in a planned manner. Green areas define both the spatial continuity of the settlement and the transition areas.

The open areas of the settlement can be divided into three; industrial landscape, cultivated areas, and organized green areas (table 3.12).

Table 3.12. *Open areas, overlaid on Google Earth satellite view of 2018*



Industrial landscape covers the open areas included in the production process. All the factories within the campus have their own campuses and use the open spaces within their campuses. The most widely used area in the marked area belongs to the Sugar Factory.

Due to the nature of the beet plant, sugar factories are active in only 5 months of the year. During this period, the factory purchases beet intensely, and until the beet used is stacked in the ground silo (figure 3.88), which is an important part of the landscape. Ground silo is a paved area with cement. There are movable cranes in the area to unload the beet from the truck. The beets that will be processed immediately are lowered to the beet pools (figure

3.89). There are fixed cranes in this area to organize the unloading. Since the beet is not brought by rail today, the equipment required for this has been removed.

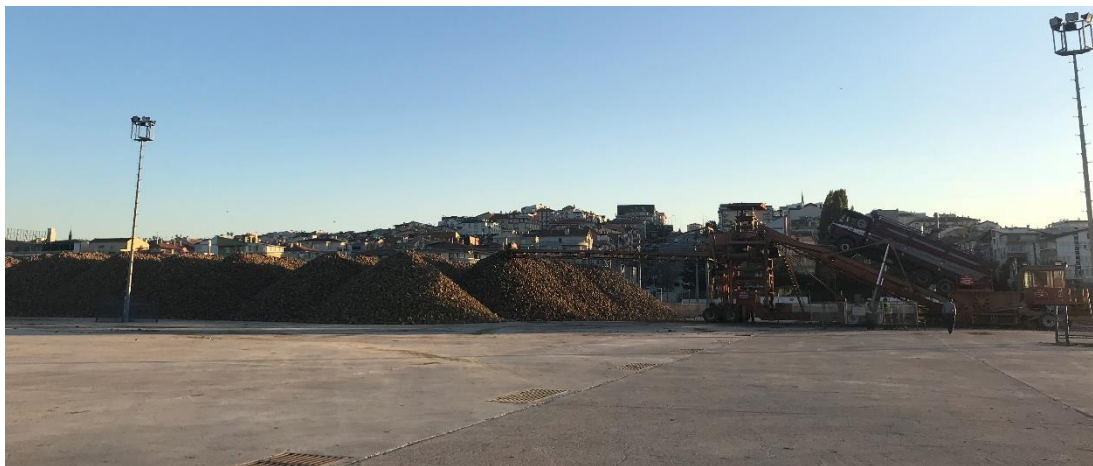


Figure 3.88. Ground silo in Campaign period. (author, 2018)



Figure 3.89. Beet pools in Campaign period. (author, 2017)



Figure 3.90. Fixed cranes are unloading beets.



Figure 3.91. Settled pool in campaign period

As the factory continues to work, produced wastewater is stored in settling pools (figure 3.91). Wastewater is transferred to the settling pools underground. Here the wastewater is precipitated and then the precipitated water is sent for purification. The treated water is poured into Ankara river. From the aerial photographs, it can be inferred that these pools were built after the factory was opened. The areas that take active role in the production process are not the only places included in the industrial landscape; recreational areas dedicated to employees are also part of industrial landscape. Unlike the rest of the components, recreational areas are planned as green areas. The park between the Factory

Building of Sugar Factory, Administrative Building and Cafeteria serves to a large part of the employees during the lunch breaks.



Figure 3.92. The park between the Factory Building and Administration

Since there is less green area around the factories (figure 3.92), it is seen that green tissue is concentrated in the places where administrative buildings and service buildings are located.

Apart from the Sugar Factory, the open areas around the factories does not utilized for the primary task. These areas are used just for employees to socialize.

Cultivated areas; A large part of the land of the Ankara Sugar Factory Campus consisted of farmland and test farms and park-garden orchards. Nowadays, only the farm fields and orchards are left because the farm land has been completely disposed of (figure 3.93, figure 3.94).

An important part of the open spaces in the campus is the experimental fields attached to the institute. In the trial fields, different seeds, soil and drugs are tested by the Sugar Institute. Until the Tk-type lodgings were built, the area of these lodgings was also used as a trial area. Today, a very small portion of the area is used. Since 2000, because the allocation of funds to the Institute and the absence of new employees, the trial fields were largely empty. This causes the fields to be perceived as dysfunctional and to be "expendable".



Figure 3.93. Experiment fields

There is also a similar situation for park-garden. In the past, the vegetable and fruit grown in the groves were sold to the people of Etimesgut. Therefore, the orchard which once fed Etimesgut was abandoned today. Even though the fruit plant is still standing, it is not as alive and well-kept as before. In an interview with park-garden employees, it was learned that factory workers spent their lunch breaks coming and eating fruit (figure 3.95).



Figure 3.94. orchards of park-garden (author,2018)



Figure 3.95. Fruit orchard of park-garden (author,2018)

The natural habitat of the Sugar Factories are almost the greenest places in the cities that they have been settled, and works as the lungs of those cities. The area, which is also planned as a park with the Sugar Factory, will be more accurate to be defined today as the coppice forest. It can be accessed from the three sides of the corridor, which is set up in the middle of the two lodging corridors. The coppice forest between the B and C type lodgings can be accessed from three sides.. However, since the walking line in the forest is disturbed and the plants are left to grow uncontrolled and neglected (figure 3.96, figure 3.97), they are no longer used as parking space.

In 2009, the military airport's view closed, the woods in the direction of the groves were cut off and this area was converted into a parcour for colony residents to use. This situation dricet to the user of the groves to the hiking track, this increased the frequency of use of the field.

In addition to the groves, a memorial forest was built on the back of the E-type lodgings for the 75th Anniversary of the Company and in 2003 to the east of the KT-type lodgings

for the 80th Anniversary of the Republic. With the addition of these two memorial forests, the green band within the campus has expanded.



Figure 3.96. Coppice forest (Author, March 2017)



Figure 3.97. Left: Entrance of the coppice forest; right: 75th years Memorial Forest



Figure 3.98. Parkour

This green density at the campus provides a rich fauna, and it is home to endemic plant species and species that cannot be found under normal conditions such as parrots and foxes.

In a place like Etimesgut where there are frequent settlements, Sugar Factory Campus is an important recreation area for the people of Etimesgut. The summer tea garden located in the grove is open to people from outside the factory. In the summer months, the tea garden, which is open until midnight, is operated by a tender. In the meeting with the users of the tea garden, it was learned that they lived in Etimesgut and Eryaman and it was learned that they were aware of the tea garden thanks to their friends living in Etimesgut and Eryaman. (figure 3.99). Again in the interviews, users stated that they did not have a green area in their environment, so they preferred this place (figure 3.100).

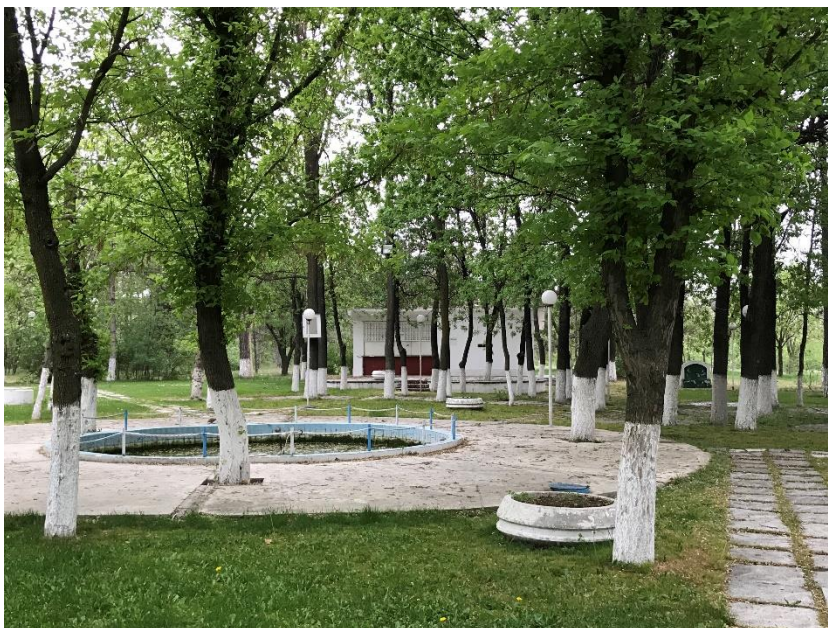


Figure 3.99. Pool of the tea garden (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.100. Left: Tea garden used in summer time; fountain in the area (Author, 2018)

In addition to the green area defined as the grove, the green continuity are lasting between the structures. Within the planned green area where the dwellings are located, there is a garden belonging to each lodgings. The residents of the lodging provide the seeds they want from the park-garden. Residents of the lodging make their own production in their own gardens. Workers who do not live in the campus can get their crops from the garden they established in the park-garden part. In addition to gardens there are fruit trees in front of the lodgings. Each lodging takes the fruits of their trees (figure 3.101).



Figure 3.101. Left: Orchard of one of lodging type C; Orchard of one of lodging type E



Figure 3.102. Road goes to Type b and institute lodgings, Open areas of type b lodgings

The trees that were planted simultaneously with the establishment of the factory provided more defined and enjoyable places (figure 3.102). Thanks to its landscaping, almost no structure can be seen each other in the housing area which is within the scope of the organized green areas. This has allowed all residences to have their own private space. As well, the green areas between them can be considered as the socialization area of the colony residents. In the factories, the neighborhood develops especially through green areas, so that everyone in the company recognizes each other. The green areas of the settlement are one of the values that feed the concept of "Family Company".

The green areas are enriched and customized by placing pergola and various street furnitures. Residents use these areas to socialize rather than social buildings (figure 3.103).



Figure 3.103. Furnitures and pergola

There are playgrounds among the lodgings for children living in the colony. These playgrounds are vicinity of the M type, F type, KT type D Type lodgings.



Figure 3.104. The playground is located in front of M type Lodgings



Figure 3.105. The playground is located in front of F type Lodgings

There are two playgrounds in front of the M type houses (figure 3.104). The toys in the first playground maintain their soundness and authenticity. Both parks are frequently used by children in the vicinity. The play areas outside the park, which are located between the M-type lodgings, are almost never used, so they need maintenance. All of the toys on the playground of AP-type lodgings are left unattended, broken or ruined and cannot be used.

The playgrounds of the KT and D-type lodgings are partially usable, toys are intact but need to be maintained. (figure 3.106, figure 3.107).



Figure 3.106. The playground is located in front of KT type Lodgings



Figure 3.107. The playground is located in front of D type Lodgings

Other than the playgrounds, there are dedicated areas for sports such as basketball and volleyball courts and football field in the green areas of the lodging.

There is one car park for each residence in the factory. Parking lots were placed in the houses after 1978¹²⁹. The tables and pergolas around the lodgings are the major instruments that support the social life of the colony.

¹²⁹ In the archive, a parking lot plan of C-type residences belonging to 1978 was found. As can be seen from the aerial photographs, the parking lots were put after this date.



Figure 3.108. Car park, direction sign

There are services for the use of both workers and colony residents at different times during the day. These services depart from the designated stops in the campus. The visual and spatial quality of the stops were changed according to their location (figure 3.109). In front of B type lodgings, the number 2 stop is made of metal, open and quite ornamented, while the stops on the main axle are closed and bricks. Each stop is named by the number on it. It is seen that there are only signs at some stops when entering the lodgings. The stop in the corridor is a pretty fancy stop made from metal. The other stops at the campus consist of a single signboard and a bench (figure 3.110).



Figure 3.109. Left: Bus stop 1 on main axis; right: bus stop located in front of the Machinery factory (author, 2018)



Figure 3.110. Left: Bus stop 2 on corridor of type B lodgings; right: bus stop located on several places in campus (author, 2018)

Built-up area

The entrances identified when designing the campus are still in use and all of these entrances have security. There are five gates to get in to the Campus. Three of them on the Ankara-Ayaş road and the rest two on Etiler Street (figure 3.111). On the Ankara-Ayaş road, there is another door that can only be entered into the District Chieftency except the Farm gate and the Benzinlik gate. The Farm gate is used for the entrance of the beet trucks and the trucks are directed to the area where the beets are stacked in front of the Sugar Factory. ‘benzinlik’ gate opens directly to lodgings and social facility area.

The Etimesgut gate and the Benzinlik gate are used as main entrances (figure 3.112). Only these doors have "Ankara Sugar Factory 1962" signs. It is stated that the area belongs to Sugar Factory by using green-white colors in other entrances. Because of their location, the Benzinlik gate was used for entry with cars, while the Etimesgut gate was built for the entrance of the Etimesgut people. As seen in the old site plans, the entrance axis, which was designed as Fabrika street, has remained undefined and neglected today due to the increase in traffic and settlement.



Figure 3.111. Etimesgut Gate, main entrance (author, 2018)



Figure 3.112. Benzinlik Gate, main entrance (author, 2018)

The Coiffeur gate and the Etimesgut gate are located on the Etiler Street. Near to these gates there is a mosque, a shop, a coiffeur and a school that also serves outside the campus. The shop, which was previously closed, was reopened in 2018 after being maintained. But it is not working today. The use of other services has never been interrupted.

The Coiffeur gate is also known as the gate of the protocol (figure 3.113). Today, only General Manager and other senior managers can enter through this door. Although it is not mentioned in any source, Sugar Primary School is located next to this door



Figure 3.113. Left: Sugar shop; right: Coiffeur (Author, 2018)

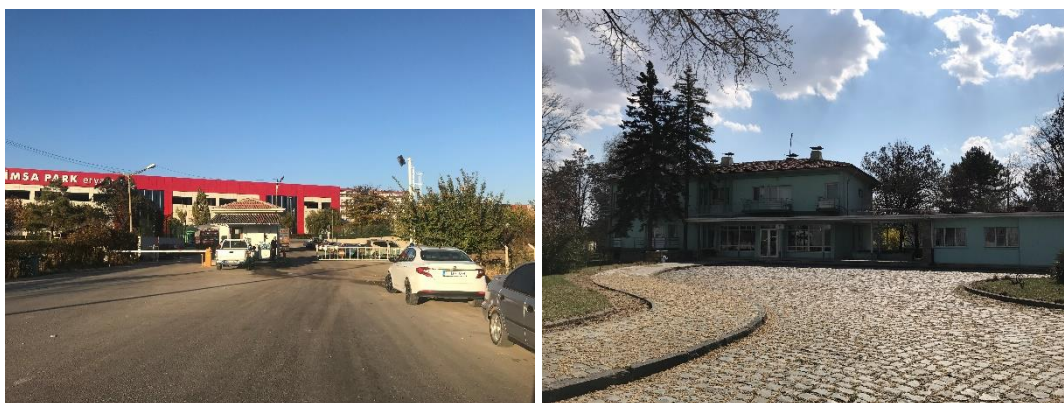


Figure 3.114. Left: Ranch Gate, District Chieftency (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.115. Left:Şeker Mosque; Şeker Primary School (Author, 2018)

This entrance opens into a corridor, which is surrounded by trees on two sides, directly to the sugar factory (figure 3.116).



Figure 3.116. Road from Etimesgut gate to Sugar Factory (Author, 2018)

The road between the Benzinlik gate and the Etimesgut gate works like an axle separating functions. Housing and production facilities are separated by this axis. (figure 3.117). The continuity of both axes is provided by green tissue, the result of 56 years of labor.



Figure 3.117. The main axis between Etimesgut gate and Benzinlik gate (Author, 2018)

Table 3.13. Existing Campus Boundaries and Area Utilization



ANKARA SUGAR FACTORY

PRODUCTION	SOCIAL FACILITIES	R&D	ACCOMODATION
● General Administration	■ sales and gastronomy	■ administration	■ lodgings
■ factory buildings	CR cinema-restaurant	E educational buildings	■ employee pavillion
S Sugar Factory	C canteen	■ lobratories	■ athletes' dwelling
M Machinery Factory	SG summer garden	■ greenhouse	
SF Seed Factory	GH guesthouse	■ workshop	
E EMAF	SH sport hall	■ service	
C Confectionary	SF sport fields		■ inspectorship
■ administration	S school		
■ warehouse	OS other services		
■ workshop	I infirmary		
■ service (dining hall, locker room)	N nursery		
■ water treatment station	M mosque		
	PG park-garden_orchards		
	FF foppice forest		
			●●● ASF campus
			●●● Transferred lands

The current conditions of the structures are inspected under four item as shown in the above; Producing Area, Research and Development Area, Social Facilities Area, and the Lodging Area.

Producing area



Figure 3.118. Production zone (2018 aerial photo from General Command of Map)

This section covers the Ankara Sugar Factory(ASF), Ankara Machinery Factory(AMF), Seed Factory, and EMAF. Each factory has its own administrative building, and service building, which contains cafeteria, canteen, changing rooms, and WCs. Even though the infirmary serves both the lodgings and the factories, it is included in this section. (figure 3.118).

Regional Beet Organization, which is located at the north-west side of the campus, and the Beet Cooperative are the last two components of this section.

Ankara Sugar Factory

Sugar Factory main building

Ankara Sugar Factory was opened in 1962 (figure 3.119). The production part not only covers the main building of the factory but also open areas such as beet pool,

ground silo and pulp pool. The production capacity of the sugar factory was increased in 1984 from 1200 tons to 3000 tons per day. As part of these changes, the machines were replaced by ASF which has been able to make 5000 tons cutting per day, today Although the machines were upgraded, there was no change in the organization or coordination of the units (figure 3.120). Sugar Factory is the most active factory in the campus today. However, there has been a serious decline in the number of workers since 2000.



Figure 3.119. Sugar Factory Main Building and Office building (Author, 2017)



Figure 3.120. left: Sugar factory raw factory; right: refinery part



Figure 3.121. Left: packaging department; right: sugar sacks passing from factory to warehouse (author,2017)

The office building, which is connected to the factory by the corridor, conserved its authenticity. Only in the laboratories the floor tiles has been modified and the rest is authentic. Again renewed bench tops in laboratories and new benches have been added to the original benches (figure 3.122, figure 3.123). Apart from this, the fixed furniture of the building is preserved as it is. Ankara Sugar Factory main building was registered in 2014.



Figure 3.122. left: Spiral staircase; right: Laboratory in office building (author, 2017)



Figure 3.123. ceiling windows, Original floor tile (author, 2017)

Administration



Figure 3.124. Administration building of ASF

The administrative building is the administrative core of the settlement since the day it was built (figure 3.110). Even though the factories added to the site have their own administration, ASF administration building is still the most competent unit in the campus. In the original drawings of the administration building, which is one of the first buildings in the campus, three separate entrances are seen from the ground floor. Today, only the front entrance is available and other entrances are closed. Traces of one of the closed entrances can be seen on the northern façade. A mass was added to the other entrance and used as pay-office. Nowadays, although the Factory carries out its financial affairs through the bank, this mass is not destroyed.



Figure 3.125. left:Accounting Departmen;, timber covered walls of Meeting room (author, 2018)

The authenticity of the building registered in 2014 has been largely preserved. The walls are covered with wood and metal ornaments such as beets and factory figures are in the original meeting hall. Wood ceiling coverings and joinery are protected in their original form. In the building, only the corridors of both floors and the stairs's floor covering were changed.

Service buildings of the ASF

The warehouses where the direct passage from the sugar factory are provided are still used as warehouses. However, the warehouse, defined as for cube sugar in the 1958 plan, is used to store powdered sugar because no more cube sugar are produced in the factory. The "barber" shop on the façade of the main building overlooking the main building is used by both the workers and the colony (figure 3.126).



Figure 3.126. Left: The path between warehouses and main building; right: hairdresser (author, 2018)

The building, which was built as a "Meydan" building (figure 3.127), is the only building that has changed its function within ASF buildings. It is seen that the building was used only as office and dining hall in its original plans, today, the office is used as agricultural workshop and dining hall is used as ASF archive. The part allocated to the construction unit in its original project is still used by the construction unit.

No changes were made in the plans of the building. The doors to the dining hall were locked and left as it was. Awning was made to park the used agricultural vehicles on the southern facade of the building.



Figure 3.127. Meydan building (author, 2018)

Unlike other factories in the campus, the workers' cafeteria and locker rooms of the sugar factory are separate from the main building. Although they are relatively late structures of the settlement, they have a harmonious architectural language. The Locker building and dining hall continue to be used with original functions. No change was made in terms of plan organization in both structures. In addition to that, the ground floor used as the dining hall of the refectory was converted into a changing room for the kitchen staff.



Figure 3.128. Locker building (author, 2018)



Figure 3.129. Left: dining hall; right: the hall in upperstairs (author, 2018)

Ankara Machinery Factory

AMF has been the most developing factory since its establishment (figure 3.130). The factory established as a single hall today consists of 5 halls. Although Halls was built on different dates, there are no physical differences. In the first period, roof cranes of the factory were taken from Karabük Iron and Steel factories (figure 3.131). In time, the factory, which also developed its own technology, produced its own crane. Technological developments of the period can be read easily within the factory building. Moreover, the fact that these cranes are still used is an indication of the superior technology they produce.



Figure 3.130. Ankara Machinery Factory (author, 2018)

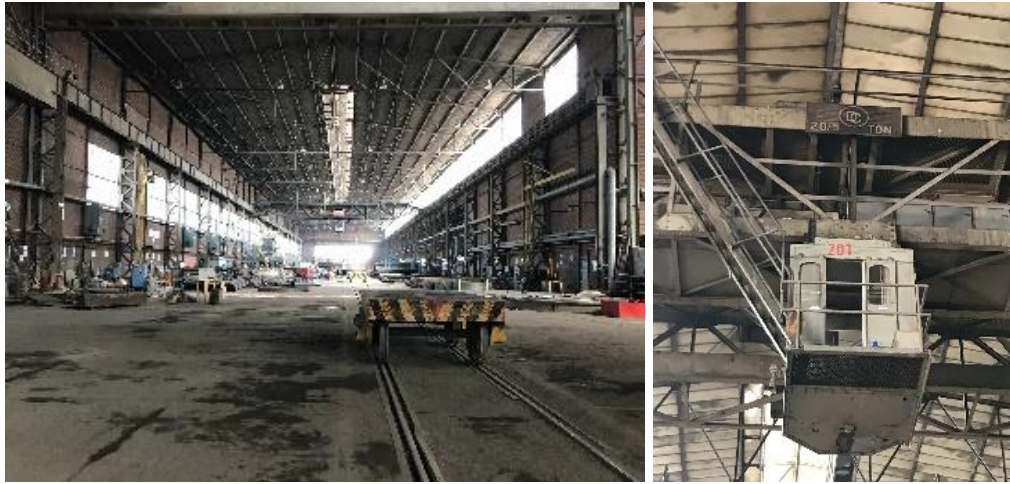


Figure 3.131. Left: general view from the factory; right: DÇ overhead crane(author, 2018)

Workers pass through the service building to the factory. The service building has only been renovated in wet areas and no changes have been made (figure 3.132). Even the furniture is largely preserved.



Figure 3.132. Left: Service building; right: door opens to service building to main building (author, 2018)



Figure 3.133. Dining hall (author, 2018)



Figure 3.134. Administration of AMF (author, 2018)



Figure 3.135. Authentic floor tiles from Administration building; right: stairs of Administration building (author, 2018)

Both the machinery factory and the administration building maintained their originality (figure 3.134, figure 3.135). However, some of the floor tile of the administration building has been changed, and factory manager room completely renovated.

Currently, there are 70-80 people working as administrative personnel and workers in the factory. According to the words of the foreman Ali Barca who has been

working in the factory for 30 years, 895 employees were employed at the factory. Although the development of technology has been effective, such a decrease in the number of workers is an indicator of the decline in production capacity. The factory is becoming increasingly desolate.

Seed Factory



Figure 3.136. Seed Factory (author, 2018)

All structures within the seed factory campus maintain their original characteristics in terms of both plan and facade organization (figure 3.136). Unfortunately, the factory is almost unused. In 2017, it became a unit of the Factory Sugar Institute. Even if it is not fully put into words, the factory is now seen as a place of escape for retired civil servants. The number of employees is almost non-existent and there is no new recruitment. Therefore, the greenhouse where the seed trials were made was abandoned and the social areas within the campus were not used (figure 3.137).



Figure 3.137. Left:Greenhouse of seed Factory; right: pergola

EMAF



Figure 3.138. Administration of EMAF (author, 2018)

EMAF, the last factory built, is one of the most active factories in the campus (figure 3.138). Although the sugar factories are getting smaller and smaller, they are able to maintain their functionality thanks to the technology they produce in the domestic market. In interviews with factory managers and staff, it was learned that this factory is one of the leading factory in Turkey.

In this factory, which consists of three blocks as the administration, service building and main building, all of the structures maintain their original plan and facade

features. Even the furniture of the buildings has not been changed. As in the machine factory, there is a library in the administrative building in EMAF (figure 3.139).



Figure 3.139. Left: Library of EMAF; right: foyer of Administration building (author, 2018)

Special days and celebrations are also held at the EMAF's service building, such as weddings. Such opportunities increase the motivation of employees (figure 3.140).



Figure 3.140. Dining hall from service building (author, 2018)



Figure 3.141. Offices in the Factory main building (author, 2018)



Figure 3.142. Infirmary (author, 2018)

The last building in the producing area is infirmary built in 1972 (figure 3.142). The building is located between the sugar factory and the machinery factory. In contrast to the first-term factories, the ASF's infirmary has only equipment capable of short-term treatment. Although they have this equipment, only one doctor is currently employed in the infirmary. As it can be understood from its location, the infirmary is open to the use of colonial people, even though it belongs to the factory employees. Patients from outside of the factory cannot use the infirmary.

Social Facilities Zone



Figure 3.143. Social facilities zone (2018 aerial photo from General Command of Map)

In the Social Facilities Zone (figure 3.143), the present situation of cinema-restaurant, guesthouse, sporthall, canteen, school and park-garden that shape the social life of the settlement will be examined. These structures are open to public use except for the park-garden.



Figure 3.144. Entrance facade of cinema-restaurant (Author,2018)

Cinema-restaurant is an important representative of social life within the settlement (figure 3.144). Cinema-restaurant building is the place where the colony is socialized.

In all important day celebrations, feasts, welcome to the newcomer, and the meals are organized for the retired and the appointed are organized in here. Although these traditions are no longer maintained, it is also known to host new year and campaign balls.

Both parts of the structure remain largely original. However, changes were made in the restaurant section. The place, which is seen as a bar in its original drawings, is now closed and turned into a dining room for private guests. Although the flooring is protected, the ceiling has been converted into a suspended ceiling.



Figure 3.145. Left: foyer; right:restaurant (author, 2018)

It has not been determined how long the Cinema part, which is used as a hall where mass food is being eaten today, is used with its original function. However, the cinema is thought to have been closed in the early 80s as a result of interviews (figure 3.146). The technical equipment of the cinema has been removed. The scene of the stage, which is also thought to be a theater, is currently being used as a club for workers (figure 3.145). The building is rented for organizations such as weddings and engagements to both members of the company and those coming from outside. For these organizations, bride and groom rooms, which are also used as stroes, were added to the foyer of the structure, which the people of Etimesgut frequently preferred.



Figure 3.146. *Left: cinema; right: entrance of the cinema (Author, 2018)*

Guesthouse The guest house is one of the first buildings in the campus (figure 3.147, figure 3.148, figure 3.149). The guesthouse consists of two parts, one part is protocol and the other part is open to the public. The protocol section has been revised in 2017-18 and has lost its originality as a plan organization and in detail.



Figure 3.147. *East facade of Guesthouse (author, 2018)*



Figure 3.148. left: Reception / Cloakroom; right: timber flowerpot (Author, 2017)



Figure 3.149. left: before renovation(Author, 2017); right: after renovation (Author, 2018)

The sport hall is one of the strongest buildings in the campus in terms of social connection (figure 3.150). It is used intensively throughout the year. Although the football club has been closed, both the residents and the residents of Etimesgut can participate in the wrestling, basketball and football courses opened by the former Şeker Spor athletes. Şeker Spor athletes also use the gym for their training (figure 3.151). To the west of the gym, there is a football field with spectators' stands, basketball and volleyball courts and a tennis court. This place has never been used for professional matches, and has been designed with the aim of using Şeker Spor training and lodging.



Figure 3.150. North facade of Sport hall (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.151. Sekerspor wrestling team training (Author, 2018)

Today, although the gym is one of the most actively used social areas, the open areas of the hall are almost never used. Even the amateur teams of the factory no longer use the space. A serious decrease in the factory population is effective in this situation. Since the recruitment of new staff is not done, the age range of the settlement is also increasing.

While the building was being constructed, two stairs were added to the first plan. One of the stairs is used and the other is completely non-functional. When the building was being constructed, it was planned to use temporary tribunes to use the area from time to time and this stair was made to reach that tribune. but the temporary tribune was not built. It is not correct to say that the structure has lost its authenticity since the plans were changed while the building was still being built. Although the wet spaces have been extended and have added a small rest room, the structure conserve the original plan properties to a large extent.

Şeker Primary School, which still continues to be used today as a school, is one of the first structures of the settlement (figure 3.152). Today, even though the entrance to the school via Etiler Street is made, it is understood from the traces in the garden where the entrance to the school is through a wide staircase from the campus. Today Şeker Primary School is also used as a special education school (figure 3.153).



Figure 3.152. Etimesgut Special Education School (Şeker Primary School) (author, 2018)



Figure 3.153. Left: corridor goes to classrooms; Right: entrance of the school (Author, 2018)

There have been changes in the plan of the structure, the number of classes has been increased by reducing the classes size to the needs of special education. The doorway light that illuminated the entrance of the building was closed on the grounds that it received water in the rain.

Another social area within the campus is **Park-garden** (figure 3.154). In the past, it was used as a nursery, and the fruits and vegetables that it sells to the people of Etimesgut, has now become a unit responsible for the landscape of the settlement. In addition to the open areas, the park-garden will be cultivated in the campus and the flowers to be given to the factories are grown. Although these greenhouses are still used actively, they are left without much maintenance (figure 3.155). In addition to the open areas, the park-garden will be planted in the campus and the flowers that will be given to the factories are grown in greenhouses.



Figure 3.154. Workers' rest room and greenhouse (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.155. Left: Central heating boiler; left: window opening technology (Author, 2018)

Radiators produced in the machine factory were used for the heating of greenhouses . Although the changes in the heating technology, the old boiler still stands. The greenhouses, which are still highly developed with their technology, are left without much maintenance. The broken glass was repaired by patching and the insulation was solved with solutions to save the day(figure 3.156).



Figure 3.156. Left: Greenhouse; right: pergola (Author, 2018)

The last building to be described in the social field is the canteen (figure 3.157). At the time it was opened, park-garden, farm and candy products were sold. but later on, the canteen began to work as an ordinary grocery store because it lost all of its functions. Only the colony is benefiting from the canteen given to the use of private persons by way of tender.



Figure 3.157. Canteen building (Author, 2018)

Research and Development Area



Figure 3.158. Research and development zone (2018 aerial photo from General Command of Map)

Sugar Institute (figure 3.158) is one of the most important structures separating the Ankara Sugar Factory from other factories. The Institute, which has many national and international cooperations, is an indication of the rational and professional approach of the Sugar Company. Since its inception, the staff of the institute consisted of scientists who have completed their graduate studies abroad in different countries. This diversity has provided the Institute with a rich library of sugar and agriculture outside the factory which is allowed to conduct research. Unfortunately, very little budget is allocated to the institute for a long time and no new staff is taken. Only 1 or 2 people are employed in the laboratory (figure 3.159).



Figure 3.159. left: Sugar Institute Blok A; right: Block B, C and arcade (author, 2017)



Figure 3.160. left: Interior of Block A; right: Library



Figure 3.161. Left: The corridor of Blok B; right: cloakroom of Block B (author, 2018)



Figure 3.162. left: Entrance of Block ; right: Labrtory in Block C

A, B, C blocks exhibit many architectural details. For example, luminous effects on the ceiling of block A, having cupboards instead of walls in block B and pilot factory in block C are one of these various details (figure 3.160, figure 3.161, figure 3.162).

Authenticity of the institute is mostly preserved and the blocks A, B and C are registered in 2014. Changes done before the registration such as renovation of the laboratory benches do not intervene the plan or front organizations.



Figure 3.163. Greenhouses (Author, 2018)

At the back of the institute, there are 7 glass greenhouses in four different types which are designed by Josef Stein. These greenhouses are still high-tech and highly developed buildings; however, due to short budget and lack of employees only one of them is in use (figure 3.163).

Moreover, again at the back of the institute, there is a *Candy Production Facility* designed by Berkay Yalın (figure 3.164). Although it is open later than other plants and facilities, it is one of the most mentioned buildings by the residents because of its production. The machines belonging to the building were sold to a private company in 2004 and the factory was closed. These structures, which are not used today, are quite worn out (figure 3.165).



Figure 3.164. Entrance of the Confectionary Production Facility (Author,2018)



Figure 3.165. East facade of the Confectionary Production Facility (Author,2018)

Lodging Zone



Figure 3.166. Production zone (2018 aerial photo from General Command of Map)

Below this section, residential areas in lodging area are investigated. In this area, there are 11 different public houses such as, lodging types of B, C, D, E, F, T, KT Farm houses (Fa1, Fa2), machinery houses (A, MA) and lodging of General director of TSFAS including sportsmen dormitories (figure 3.166).

Every new plant in the campus is built together with its own residential part. Therefore, where the employees will stay is already decided from the beginning. Additionally, the Factory can have more than one different type of buildings. Under these conditions, there is a hierarchical order according to size of the apartments.

The blocks B, C, F, Farm houses and sportsmen dormitories are built at the same time with the Sugar Factory. On the other hand, block E is built one year after the sugar factory. Although exact date of the block D is unknown, it is estimated to be around the same time with block E (figure 3.167).¹³⁰

¹³⁰ It came to this conclusion from the aerial photographs, site plans and building typology.

To start with the public houses of the sugar factory, type B blocks have the largest apartments which are used by the administrative staff. Types C and E are used by the employees just below the director. Type D is mostly used by other permanent staff (figure 3.168).



Figure 3.167. Left: Lodging type B; right lodging type C



Figure 3.168. Left: Lodging type E; right lodging type C

Type F houses are also known as *Tin Houses* and they are constructed at the same time with the factory. In 1958 site plan, these two buildings are shown as the refectory and the dormitory. According to organization plan they are mostly for one person instead of a family. This is concluded from the fact that the rooms are not big enough for a family and there are common places for the whole building. It cannot be understood/determined when these buildings are converted to lodgings.



Figure 3.169. Left: Lodgigng type F; right lodging type M

Type A and M are belong to machinery plant. In the archive, M types are shown as these houses are for residency of director of machinery plant. Neither type of buildings could not be investigated from the inside. These type A and type M buildings consist of many storages unlike the buildings constructed in the first period such as B, C, D, E.

Type T houses are used for Seed Factory employees. There is only one type of building and there is no hierarchical order for the residential plan. These are also apartment buildings (figure 3.170).



Figure 3.170. Left: Lodgigng type T; right Lodgigng type KT

KT type of houses are built lastly and these can be occupied by both employees of the sugar factory and the administrative staff of TSFAS. These are constructed in four floors.

An evaluation on lodgings shows us first period buildings are richer in terms of architectural details when compared to the ones built in later periods. Other than type F buildings, there is no functional change in the buildings. All constructions are in similar conditions and renovations are also similar. In general there is no interference to wet spaces and kitchens. Since there is a constant resident circulation in the lodgings there is no drastic interference done in the plan and façade organization.

The most special lodging of the campus is the General Director house, which is designed by Bekiroglu (figure 3.171). It is a strong representative of the modern architectural perception of the day it was built. There have been no changes either on the plan of the building or on the façade organization. However, some of the genuine features of the building was lost after the maintenance operations (figure 3.172).



Figure 3.171. Left: Lodging type of general director



Figure 3.172. Left: entrance of the house; right: garden of General directorate lodging



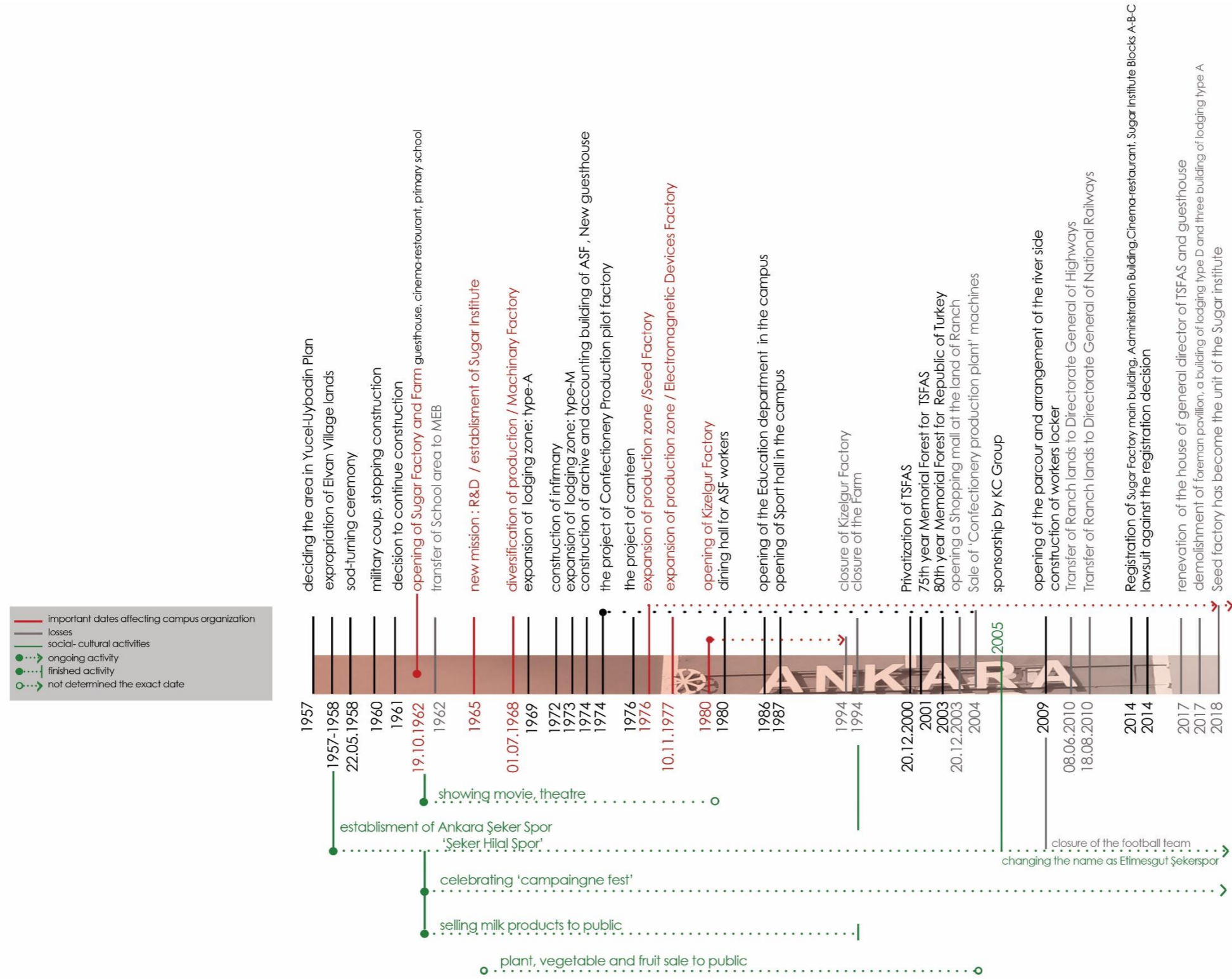
Figure 3.173. Sportsman Dwelling and room of an athlete

Campus got very crowded during 80s, to compensate the lack of residential areas employee guesthouse is built in addition to workers pavillion in the same axis. The workers pavillions are given for the use of Şeker Spor athletes (figure 3.173). Today, one of the workers pavillion was given to the female athletes and the other one for man. Now, mostly wrestling team players are living in these dorms. Due to absence of the players woman dwelling house is closed. On the other hand man dwelling house is partially occupied. Ankara Sugar Factory affects their lives as if it is their homes. They successfully represent the country and the Sugar Company by joining national and international competitions.

Sugar factories are a part of economic and social transformation Project reflecting the republican ideologies. Moreover, it experienced the technological developments, social and archeological culture, i.e. industrial culture, of the era since 1926. Therefore, it is also considered as a part of industrial heritage. In this manner, campus of Ankara Sugar Factory defines the heritage of 1960s' industry.

According to definitions in the international platforms, Ankara Sugar Factory is considered not only a four-building campus but also a “industrial heritage” (table 3.13).

Table 3.14. Timeline of the Ankara Sugar Factory



CHAPTER 4

ANKARA SUGAR FACTORY AS AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN TURKEY: PROPOSALS FOR IT'S FUTURE

Ankara Sugar Factory, opened as a factory both in the capital city and the center of Turkey Sugar Factories Inc. within its golden age, also it has been an indicator of both the Republic and the Company's ideals. As a part of a network, the values and problems of the network are also belonging to ASF.

Ankara Sugar Factory, which has tangible and intangible values as an industrial heritage site, is a part of a large system, industry network. Therefore, each refraction in the system directly affects ASF campus in socially and physically. This aspect should be kept in mind when assessing the measures to be taken for the evaluation and protection of ASF.

In this chapter, changes, values, problems of ASF will be evaluated at urban scale, campus scale and building scale. The proposals for the future of the Campus will be determined at the level of these scales.

4.1. Assesing Ankara Sugar Factory as an Industrial Heritage Place

Ankara Sugar Factory campus represents, the technology of the period with the factories located in, social paraphernalia along with the architectural approach of the period and the prescribed life style as a whole with the culture of the product and life.

Ankara Sugar Factory came on stream in 1962 and it has been working continuously since the date of establishment.

In 2011, Dublin Principles, published as the joint of the Nizhny Tagil charter, defines the industrial heritage area as a whole of technological, social and physical aspects.

‘... Besides the tangible heritage associated with industrial technology and processes, engineering, architecture and town-planning, it includes many tangible dimensions embodied in the skills, memories and social life of workers and their communities.’¹³¹

In 2014, according to the Recommendation Report prepared by the Ankara Chamber of Architects' Ankara Sugar Factory main building, administrative building, cinema-restaurant and Sugar Institute are registered. The ASF campus is mentioned at the report as:

‘The Ankara Sugar Factory is one of the state-owned industrial zones in the early Republican period and later, and reflects the foundation ideology of the Republic. Similar to other sugar factories, it is designed as an integrated campus to provide 'new farmers', 'new engineers', 'new workers' and 'new citizens' in short. It is considered not only for the production of sugar, but also for the education, research and development of the individual. In this context, the area has been considered as a social project and has been constructed as a settlement that includes units such as lodgings, guest houses, movie theaters, restaurants, sports fields, primary schools, agricultural farms.

‘...When assessed within the framework of these definitions, the Ankara Sugar Factory Complex should be assessed as a whole with the buildings belonging to the production process and the social surroundings, such as housing, education and recreation areas planned for people who worked here, and must be preserved as an industry heritage.’¹³²

¹³¹ (The Dublin Principles, 2011)

¹³² Registration Proposal Report prepared by the Ankara chamber of architects - Ankara Chamber of Architects Archive

Ankara Sugar Factory is designed as an area where every square meter is produced as product, technology, information or a new way of life for possible productions. ASF, which incorporates all the features that are included in international documents, should be considered as an industrial heritage area.

4.1.1. Assessing the Changes: From Project Until Today

The changes occurred in Ankara Sugar Factory within the campus, will be examined under the headings of Social Scale, Urban Scale, and Building Scale. Although they examined under different headings all of these changes have triggered each other.

Network scale:

As mentioned earlier, TSFAS has had 3 periods and the sociability of the factories established in these periods is different from each other. (see 2.3., 2.3.2.) Sugar factories established from 1926 to 1934 aimed at both economic and social development with strong public relation. Although these goals were maintained in the 50s, the sense of internal sociability became more prominent. In those which were built in the 70s, the relationship with the environment and the attempt to establish a 'modern society' decreased.

The training courses for the children of farmers, which make up the social aspect of the company, and the publication of Şeker Journals and Pancar Magazines, were terminated and the effectiveness of the sugar sports club was reduced.

After the privatization process in 2000 both managerial and functional organization of TSFAS begin to degenerated. Apart from the changes that occur over time with the addition of new structures and functions, the changes in the TSFAS base have had concrete reflection in the campus. Therefore, it is necessary to mention these changes in the in the company in order to evaluate ASF. After being included in privatization scope in 2000s, the allowance given to TSFAS institutions and the activities of these

institutions have been reduced really much, and this situation had and will have both social and physical returns.

Campus scale

When the Ankara sugar factory was designed in 1958, it was surrounded by empty rural areas. With the establishment of the factory, new settlements started to form at the two ends of the main axis where the social areas are located.

In addition to the Şeker Quarter and Fabrika Street, which are located at the two main entrances of the settlement, the settlement in the Etimesgut model village has gradually increased and moved westward. Although the plan of the village can be read today, none of the village houses have survived to the present day; only the state hospital, boarding school, khan and electrical transformer remained.¹³³ Ankara Sugar Factory cannot be shown as the only reason for all these changes but it can be said that there is an undeniable effect. (table 4.1.)

Today, the ASF campus has its borders on three sides with roads have heavy traffic flows. The border with the West was undefined because of the transfer of the farm lands.

The campus of Ankara Sugar Factory is established in 1962. Even at the time of beginning, there was just the sugar factory and farm as a production area in the campus the magnitude of the campus indicates the desire to create a large production area. Hence Sugar Institute was established in campus at 1965 simultaneously campus started to work on research-development (R&D). The establishment of the institute is a sign that both the work is done scientifically and the science of the work is done. This circumstance has clearly brought prestige to the company on national and international scale. With the establishment of Ankara Machine Factory in 1967, the campus has been greatly extended in terms of both production and population. The

¹³³ <http://aocarastirmalari.arch.metu.edu.tr/yitirilen-etimesgut/>, (retrieved from November, 27, 2018)

establishment of the machinery factory is the concrete equivalent of company's growing power in the campus. With the establishment of Seed Processing Factory in 1967, the company began to sell the beet seeds itself; it has created its own quality standard and has maintained the beet farmer accordingly. EMAF, which was established in 1977, made another move to reduce foreign decency. There is no longer an import item related to the production of sugar in TSFAS with the establishment of Active Kizelgur Factory in 1980. The campus worked with full capacity until it was included in the privatization program in 2000, after that date, it had a gradually decreasing production graph.

With all these establishment of the facilities, the social equipment of the campus has expanded, the guest house and cinema-restaurant was opened together with the sugar factory, and also park-garden, tea garden, sports hall and fields, canteen, mosque and nursery were opened in addition to primary school and retail store buildings. All these structures brought tangible and intangible values to Ankara Sugar Factory as the constructions not only serving to the colony but also outside of the colony.

Covering 50% of the settlement, the farm was one of the characteristics that distinguished ASF from other factories. Some of the farm land was sold to a shopping center and the remaining part was transferred to various state institutions. Although the transferred area seems to be empty land, it is in fact a production area and the loss of this area has caused the loss of the integrity of the settlement, which is designed as a whole.

One of the most important characteristics that distinguishes ASF from other sugar factories is that there is an R & D within the campus. The Sugar Institute established in 1965, has worked as a university and has carried out important scientific studies both in national and international scale. With the opening of the institute, the land from the west of the Ankara river to the farm was transferred to the Institute. The fact that such a large area was placed in the service of the Institute is an indication of 'how seriously the agricultural sector is taken'. The part of this area that goes towards the

lodgings has remained under the control of the institute until the KT type lodgings are built. Today, although the area still belongs to the Institute, a small part of the fields are still in use.

ASF, which was established in 1962, was designed with a similar logic to the first period factories, but a number of changes were made in practice. (see 3.1.2.2) ASF has provided its relations with its environment by providing social and cultural opportunities as well as selling sugar, vegetable and fruit dairy products and serving only as a recreation area. Apart from that, by serving education and science, it made contributions beyond its immediate surroundings. Today, the campus has lost most of its qualifications and continues to lose because of the conditions of the era.

One of the special features that mentioned during the opening of ASF was a many daily products were produced at the farm and sold both in the colony and out of the settlements. In progress of time, these products were only sold in the colony, after that with collapse of the farm's production facilities; the factory's relationships with the outside took a serious impact.

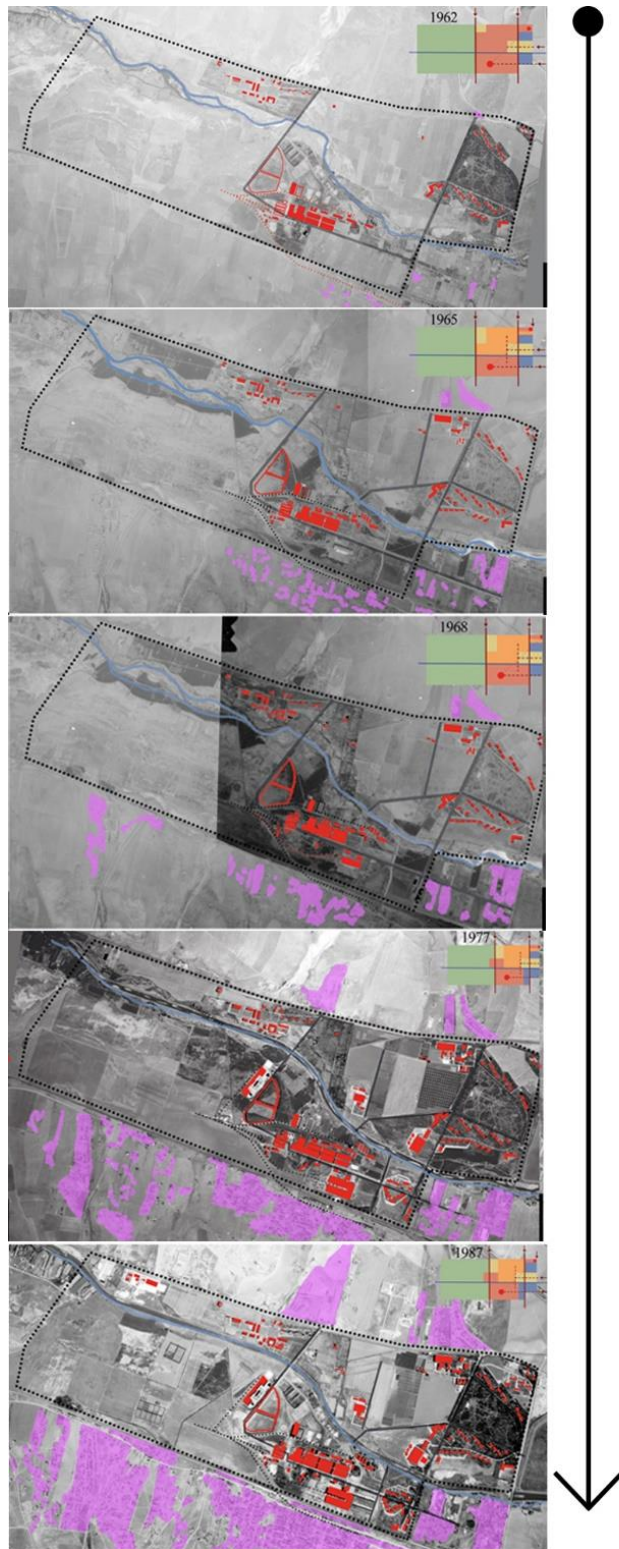
Although it was not demolished as farm, similar process had experienced for the Park-garden. The fact that the sale of plants, vegetables, and fruit was no longer done for the outside and it has a negative influence on the social characteristic of the settlement. Fruit trees in the area are still visited by the workers at lunch break but some of these trees are dried. Fields were abandoned after the ending of the sale and even vegetables no longer a grown for the colony. There has also been a significant decrease in the number of employees due to the reduction of its function. There are only two permanent staff in the park-garden where about 120 people worked in the past. Therefore, the park-garden pavilion, which is open to the use of both workers and civil servants, has turned into a place that is mostly used on special days or when important guests come to Factory.

The reduction in the number of workers is a common problem not only of the park-garden but all of factories in the campus except the Sugar Factory. Today, about 80 people work in the Machinery Factory where approximately 900 people worked before. The laboratories of the institute are not used, and only a small part of the hundreds m² of experiment fields can be studied. This decline in the number of workers has also changed the social life within the campus. Training provided by the Sugar Institute to TSFAS members constitutes an important pillar of internal socialization in the company. Although these education seminars still continue today, there are no international events.

Beet Feast has become a tradition since the establishment of the Sugar Factory. Although there are minor changes in its content, it is still celebrating. The square of the Sugar Factory is still used for this celebration.

Today, the largest contribution of the ASF campus to the people of Etimesgut is the green area. The campus, which is a rural area when it is established, today hosts many plant and animal species thanks to Sugar Factory. The coppice forest cut in the middle of itself because the trees was located on the "airplane landing route" and prevented the view of the planes, and the harvested area was converted into a parcour. At the moment, only the boundaries of the coppice forest are well maintained and the area which was originally designed as a park has lost this character. However, the parkour is used extensively by both colony residents and Şekerspor athletes as well as by the people of Etimesgut.

Table 4.1. *Change of campus and its surroundings*



Building scale

ASF campus has been used continuously since 1962. The factories built in different years into the campus have been developed over time with changing technology, economic conditions and current needs. The social facilities built during the establishment of these facilities have largely retained their authenticity.

All the production areas except the Farm, Kizelgur Factory and Confectionery Production facility that have been opened in the campus have continued uninterruptedly until today. However, the Company's system has been damaged due to the privatization and the capacity of the Factories in the campus has been reduced, they are operated less than their potential. This situation has caused the change in social life in the campus. All these conditions directly affect the physical state of the structures.

AMF, opened in 1967, has increased its capacity over time and has become a 4 times bigger Factory in terms of size and capacity than its first installation. Such growth shows both the Company's strength and progress in technology. The service building and administrative building are in good condition as the factory is still active.

The Farm, which was established during the same period as the Sugar Factory, was largely demolished. buildings such as dairies, poultry houses and barns have been demolished, and only lodgings have remained. These lodgings are used by park-garden workers and workers. With the collapse of the rest of the farm, these lodgings, both remote and single, are one of the most neglected areas of the campus in terms of both the building and the environment.

The buildings in the park-garden are still in use. But some greenhouses have been removed due to lack of sales. However, the remaining greenhouses still retain their original characteristics and changing technology is legible from these structures.

The decrease in the work capacity also reflected the use of space. One of the institutions most affected by this situation is a Sugar Institute. Many units in the structures of the institute are almost unused and greenhouses have been abandoned. Since the beginning of the 2000s, the works have been severely hampered by the Company, as it has reduced the budget of the Institute and has not received new employees. The greenhouses, which were built during the same period as the Sugar Institute, are still highly qualified greenhouses in terms of their technologies, but they have been left idle. The library of the institute has become a library that almost nobody can use with the changing of recruitment criteria. With the change in recruitment criteria, international connections have also weakened.

The Sugar Institute, which consists of 3 blocks, is one of the most important representatives of the modern heritage on campus. The building designed by the famous architects of the period, Doğan Tekeli, Sami Sisa and Metin Hepgüler, has been neglected due to the limited allowance but still remains authenticity in terms of the use and architectural features.

The cinema-restaurant building, where both functions were active during the period, continues to serve as a restaurant today. no more shows or screenings are held in the cinema. Even though the cinema part has lost its technical equipment, the hall still maintains its authenticity.

All of the lodgings maintain authenticity of mass. In addition, kitchen cabinets, bath tubs, such as equipment has been changed according to needs. Although not all of the plans can be reached, the lodgings built with the Sugar factory are known to be designed by German architects. Then, multi-storey lodgings were added to other factories as a typical project.

The cinema-restaurant building, which hosts the New Year's and campaign balls that has been declining after 2002, is being used actively and maintains its social attributes even though these activities are not carried out. The hall is not available for the event

like cinema, theatre, or concert but it is rented for crowded meals or wedding organizations. While the restaurant part is open in usual time, it is used intensively by the people of Etimesgut especially during Ramadan. In this respect, ties that are thoroughly razed by the environment can still be preserved.

The former building of Şeker Primary School, which has started to serve in a larger building with the development of its environment, is also used as a ‘special education school’. In other words, the education offered by Sugar Factory has been expanded and nowadays it has started to serve a wide mass. Besides, a nursery school has been opened and ASF has been an institution providing education at almost all levels. The education given to farmer’s children in the 50s ended not only in Ankara Sugar Factory but also in all sugar factories.

The sport hall still maintains the ideology of the establishment of the Sugar Factories with its continuous relationship with the public. Courses at the sports hall are perhaps the biggest contribution of the factory to the people of Etimesgut today. Many youths from the various age brackets can benefit from football, basketball, and wrestling courses that are opened in sports hall. Because the sports hall provides a continuous interaction with the environment and different age groups, it ensures a solid bond. Although the courts built by the KG group in the 2005-2006 season increased the potential of the sports hall, it is not used in any way at this time.

Although there are only wrestling and basketball teams in Ankara Sugar Sports Club, the campus still hosts to the club’s athletes. The athletes, who once filled two dormitories of their own, are not enough to fill a building but are in a single floor. On the other hand, the opportunities provided by the Şeker Sports Club are still highly appreciated by the athletes and keeps their feelings of loyalty and gratitude alive.¹³⁴

Due to the opening of the tea garden in the coppice forest during the summer time, the number of visitors to the campus is increasing. Especially in the evening, the tea

¹³⁴ These results were extracted from interviews with club’s athletes and coaches.

garden used by guests from Etimesgut and Eryaman rather than colony residents, also the recognition of the factory increases.

Şeker Mosque, which is the first mosque in the factory street, established next to the Etimesgut gate. Thereafter, Etiler Mosque was also established on the street but Sugar Mosque is still used by the colony and surrounding community.

In 2009, because it was on the landing route of aircraft and preventing the sight, the coppice forest was cut almost in the middle and this area has been converted into a walking track. Only the walls of disintegrated forest are maintained well currently and the area, which is originally designed as a park, has lost that characteristic of it. However, the track is used extensively by both colony residents and sugar sports athletes as well as by the people of Etimesgut.

4.1.2. The Values of Ankara Sugar Factory

Since Riegl, many people have been defined and categorized for values. When look at these studies, it is seen that some scholars repeat the same values and some of them add new concepts to the literature. Evaluating the industrial heritage and sugar factories, it is thought that technical value, social and memory value, educational and academic value, identity value, architectural and aesthetic value, document value, authenticity value, functional and economic value and recreational value should be considered.¹³⁵

ASF, which is a part of TSFAS network, contains the values of the Company in itself. therefore, only the evaluation of the values of the area will be "incomplete". In this section Network, campus and building scale will be evaluated.

Network scale:

Although officially established in 1935, the establishment of the Company were laid in 1926 with the establishment of the first sugar factory in Uşak. TSFAS whose main

¹³⁵ For the value definition of scholars and detailed value discussion see (Özçakır, 2018).

purpose is to produce sugar has a history of 92 years. However, when producing sugar, it grows on its own beets in own farms. The machinery needed to process the beets are produced in the machinery factories, and the equipment necessary for the operation of the machines is produced by EMAF, the seed that will be planted by the manufacturer produces itself in the seed factory. The company has established the Sugar Institute to make the production conscious, to maintain its quality and to improve the sector. Sugar factories, which either produce by-products as a result of the production of alcohol by the factories or sell them as animal feed, do not produce waste. Electricity and heating of the houses are also provided by the water used during the production. This organization of TSFAS has made it a sustainable, sustainable system. This system, which was founded in 1935, is still in a maturity called “modern” in 2018 (figure 4.1.).

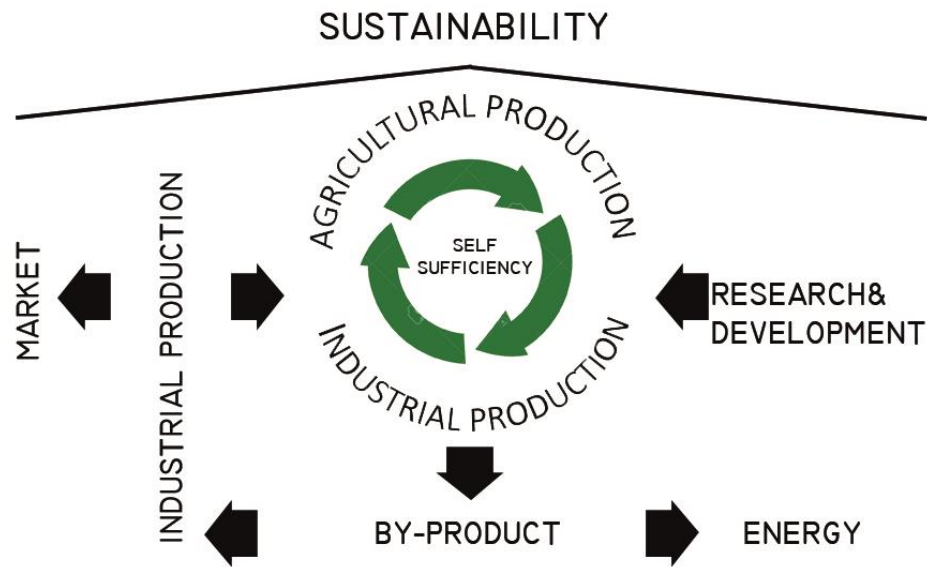


Figure 4.1. ‘‘The System’’

The sugar industry, as a system spread almost all over Anatolia, has a great contribution to the country's economy. It is the income door of thousands of families engaged in agriculture. TSFAS constitutes the Economic value as a whole.

The company not only opens a business door to the beet farmer, but also works to strengthen agriculture and the farmer. agricultural education given to farmer children

is one of the most important parts of this target. Through these trainings, the Company paved the way for professional agriculture. In 1959, the 'empowerment of husbandry' mission, which was given to the company by the government, created a strong bond between the Company and the Company. This bond is riveted by organizing campaign fest with farmers on the first day of the campaign every year.

Apart from developing agriculture and industry, another mission of the Company is to provide social transformation. For this purpose, the company does not only use factories, but also spreads out to the villages with the Pancar Magazine and Şeker Journal. The content of these journals consists of both scientific studies, modern and conscious agriculture and social issues. Both company employees and magazine readers contribute to content creation.

The Company, trying to create a new way of life for the new citizen, has also established teams in the different sports in the Sekerspor club jersey. These teams represent the Company and the country both at home and abroad. In addition to its professional teams, the company also has amateur teams consisting of company employees, and they have achieved many national and international successes in this field. These opportunities strengthen the company's commitment and corporate belonging. The company shows its corporate identity with its green-white colors and logo in each province where the factory is established.

Since its establishment, new year and campaign ball has been organized in sugar factories of TSFAS. These balls were both the precursors of a new social order and increased the commitment of the employees to the institution.

Founded by the employees of the company 'association sugar industry members of the charity 'important values. The association supports social development with schools and mosques. In addition, the summer camps opened by the association reinforce the 'Corporate belonging' feeling in the employees.

When all these values are taken into account, the significance of the Network can be grouped under the following headings: the system, institutional identity, corporate belonging, support and strengthen farmer and agricultural production, cultural and economic development of society. (figure 4.2.).

Campus scale

ASF campus was opened in 1962 as TSF representative center. Therefore, it represents not just itself but a whole sugar industry. The components of production, research, sustainability and self-sufficiency, which form the system owned by the TSFAS network, can be seen on the ASF campus. (table 4.2.) Ankara Sugar Factory is the only factory that has this feature in the Network. Feilden and Jokilehto defines the identity value as “ related to the emotional ties of society to specific objects or sites.” Identity value can include age, tradition, continuity, memorial, legendary; wonder, sentiment, spiritual, religious; and symbolic, political, patriotic and nationalistic features.¹³⁶ Within the framework of this definition, Ankara Sugar Factory campus has the identity value.

Table 4.2. *Functional and spatial reflection of the System*



¹³⁶ (Feilden, Jokilehto,1998, p.18)

During its establishment, only Etimesgut model village was found in its vicinity and today it is in the middle of the urban tissue. The factory, which has been working uninterruptedly for 56 years, shaped the surroundings of it and settlements with name reference were received from ASF.

When it was opened, it had a large farm area and both agricultural production and animal husbandry. ASF campus has lost half of its total area since its opening. However, most of the buildings built within the campus still exist. Although the Campus was reshaped with every new structure added, the plan organization was generally preserved. Thus, it can be said that the Campus has authenticity value.¹³⁷

Table 4.3. *Physical design of the Campus*



The landscape of the campus, which was built during the establishment of the Sugar Factory, was expanded with the memorial forests added in time. There is no other green space as big as the campus's forest in the center of Etimesgut. Due to the opening of the tea garden in the coppice forest during the summer months, the number of visitors of the settlement is increasing. Especially in the evening, the tea garden used by the guests from Etimesgut and Eryaman rather than the colony residents increases the recognition of the Factory. The factory area is an important part of people

¹³⁷(Özçakır,2018; Throsby, 2012)

everyday life. The Campus serves recreational and enjoyable areas to Etimesgut and Eryaman so it has recreation value (table 4.3.).¹³⁸

The village of Etimesgut met with the modern lifestyle tanks to ASF. The social areas within the campus are actually open to everyone's use, although they primarily serve the campus. All of these social areas are concentrated at the points where the factory entrances are located and placed at the most accessible areas for the public. In this sense, it can be said that the campus design provides a social permeability (table 4.4.). In this way, it realized its social mission and established an interface between the village and the city.

Table 4.4. *Cultural and social development of society promoted by the design of Campus*



Sports fields have become an area for socialization between ASF campus employees and other factories. In addition to this, wrestling, basketball and football courses are organized for those who come from outside the campus. Even though it is not used today, there is a cinema in the campus, and although it is closed today, Etimesgut could benefit from the farm and *park-bahçe* products once made this place a social area in every sense.

¹³⁸ (English Heritage, 1997)

Ankara Sugar Factory was established as a showcase of TSFAS with factories in its campus. It reflects not only the economic aspect of the Company, but also the modern life style that it wants to create with its social reinforcement within the campus. These aspects can be said to be a "model city".

Factories with different types of technology are made in different periods, therefore, as a state-owned Company reflects the technology evolution of the country, this makes the factories as a technology museum. In addition, the buildings within the Campus show the architecture of the era. The Campus as a whole is a document of the production culture of the era.

The whole system, which is established within the network and can be observed as in the Ankara Sugar Factory, is a system that many companies would like to reach today. The concept of sustainability, which stands out with each passing day, works almost perfectly in Sugar Network. In this sense, ASF has educational value with answers to questions such as how to build a system and how the campus should be planned. In this respect, the factory has educational and academic value (Frey, English Heritage, Klamer and Zuidhof, Lipe).¹³⁹.

When all these values are taken into account, the significance of the Campus can be grouped under the following headings: functional and spatial reflection of the system, cultural and economic development of the society, physical design of the Campus (figure 4.2.).

¹³⁹ For detailed information (Özçakır, 2018)

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NETWORK

THE SYSTEM > production . research . sustainability . Self Sufficiency

INSTITUTIONAL IDENTITY > Şekerspor . Şeker Journal . Pancar Magazzino . the logo

CORPORATE BELONGING > 'Association of Sugar Industry Members Establishment and Sustainment of Charity' . new yerar ball . campaigne ball . education in abroad

SUPPORT STRENGTHEN FARMER AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION > Pancar Magazzino . animal husbandry

CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY > Pancar Magazzino . social facilities of campuses

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CAMPUS

FUNCTIONAL AND SPATIAL REFLECTION OF THE SYSTEM > production . research . sustainability . Self Sufficiency

CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY > cinema . restaurant . sport . school . canteen . mosque . dairy products . nursery . greengrocery

PHISICAL DESIGN OF THE CAMPUS > open areas . built-up areas

Figure 4.2. Significance of the Network and the Campus

Building scale:

A total of 8 facilities, including Sugar Factory, Farm, Sugar Institute, Machinery Factory, Seed Factory, EMAF, Kizelgur Factory and Confectionery Production facilities, have been opened to the campus since the day it was opened. These facilities are the spatial reflections of “the system” in the Campus. The Farm and the Kizelgur Factory were demolished and the Confectionery was abandoned. The other structures still retain the original structure characteristics and the environmental organization. However, the confectionery plant can also be re-functionalized situation. In particular, the technical details of the factories and service structures reveal the technology of the period in which it was established and shows the technology evolution till today. All the plants that included in Campus have architectural values besides technical values. *Relative artistic and technical value* is defined as significance of technical, structural and functional concept and the workmanship of herige by Feilden ve Jokhilehto. Within the framework of this definition, the structures in the area have technical value¹⁴⁰.

In sugar factory, machinery factory and seed factory's main buildings are showed modernist approach in design and application, steel truss system, wide glass surfaces, structural system and technical details are architectural values.

The sugar factory has been progressed to two times until today. Therefore, the machines have been replaced, but they maintain the original plan scheme in terms of space organization.

Small changes were made to the office building only in the laboratory so authenticity of the building is remained largely. The structure is designed to the details of armature. The building that preserves authenticity with spiral staircases, original floor tiles and furniture carries architectural value and aesthetic value (English heritage, Burra Charter, Serageldin, Mason, Lipe, Throsby). These values are discussed by many

¹⁴⁰ (Feilden, Jokilehto,1998, p.19)

scholars. Mason examines aesthetic value under socio-cultural values. According to him aesthetic value refers to the ‘visual qualities of heritage’.¹⁴¹

Established in 1967, the machinery factory was expanded in 1976. In the first part, the crane was used by Karabük Iron and Steel factory, and after the expansion, the factory used its own cranes. This feature, emphasizes its technological value.

Only wet spaces have been renovated in the machinery factory service building, and all other details remain original. The heaters, which are different from the image of the heater used in their form, are the factory's own manufacturing. The stairs to the cafeteria, the wood-covered roof and the use of continuous glass on the facades have been interpreted as modernism aesthetically. In spite of developing technology, card printing system is still used.

All these factory structures still used in the campus have values such as document value, technical value, use value and economic value. In addition, these structures are still in use and provide an economic benefit means that they have functional (use) (Riegl, Throsby, Ready and Navrud) and economic values. According to Özçakır functional value refers to maintenance of original use and also adaptive re-use of historic buildings and sites.¹⁴²

Besides the production buildings in the campus, there are lots of original details at the other structures.

Administration building is not only for the sugar factory but also the administrative center of the whole campus. The building has 3 entries and only one entry is available at this time. One of the closed entrances was added a brick-woven mass. However, the structure was still able to conserve the organization of the facade. The ground floor of the entrance hall has been changed. Authenticity is largely preserved. The structure shows the classic state office features of the period with its timber covered walls and

¹⁴¹ (Mason, 2002,p.12)

¹⁴² (Özçakır, 2018, p.92)

furniture. Even the ornaments in the meeting room show the aesthetic value and architectural value in the building.

The difference between ASF and other sugar factories is the R & D within the campus. The Sugar Institute was designed by the famous architects Doğan Tekeli, Sami Sisa and Metin Hepgüler.

The A block of the Institute is the strongest representative of modern architecture within the campus. Ceiling structure, usage of light, the use of band windows the second floor to make the exit and even though this is not necessary as the thick columns of the exiting of this output is reflected in the reflection of modern design approach.

The library of the institute in the A-block brings both educational value and aesthetic value to the fore with its timber covered walls and furniture. The laboratories in the B and C block and the ventilation system of these laboratories, the water treatment system at the roofs, the pilot factory located in the c block and the greenhouses located next to the blocks are the indicators of technology.

The Seed factory, built with a steel structure and brick infill, is also seen a typical factory building. All of the buildings in the campus preserve their original plan and facade features.

EMAF architecture differs from other factories in the campus. It is the last factory established and still exists. All of the buildings retain their original plan and facade features.

The buildings in the area reflect the typical features of the modernist architecture of the 1960s. The structures outside the factory main buildings were built with concrete system brick infill which is very common for the period. In this respect, it reflects the architectural and technological features of the period.

Cinema, guesthouse and sport hall are buildings that reflect social life and modern life style in the campus. Cinema-restaurant building and guesthouse are the buildings belonging to architect Naim Bekitoğlu. The architecture of both buildings shows the architectural details of the period. The use of geometry in the organization of the plan, the details of the wood-clad walls and the details of the metal decoration are the reflections of the architecture of the period and the social values of the campus.

There are 14 different types of dwellings and workers pavilions in the area. They are designed for both officers of each factories and institute, workers of the factory and employee of the General directorate of TSFAS. The fact that each of the lodgings has its own orchard has brought the production awareness from the campus scale to the housing scale. Also attempts to bring private modern life style are seen for each family in residence design. There has been no change in the plan or façade organization of the lodgings except for simple maintenance and repairs. All these lodgings have recreational, social, document, authenticity, functional value.

The conservative life style of the society was aimed to be socialized by architectural works. The buildings in the area reflect the typical features of the modernist architecture of the 1960s. Other than the main buildings of the factory, concrete systems have been built with brick infill which is very common for the period. These aspects reflect the technological features of the period.

Bus stops, playgrounds, lightening, trash bins, are original and still in use. The playgrounds are not overly cared for but are original and actually reflect the bio-policies that the State has set for a period.

Table 4.5. Values of the buildings in the Campus(2018 aerial photo from General Command of Map)

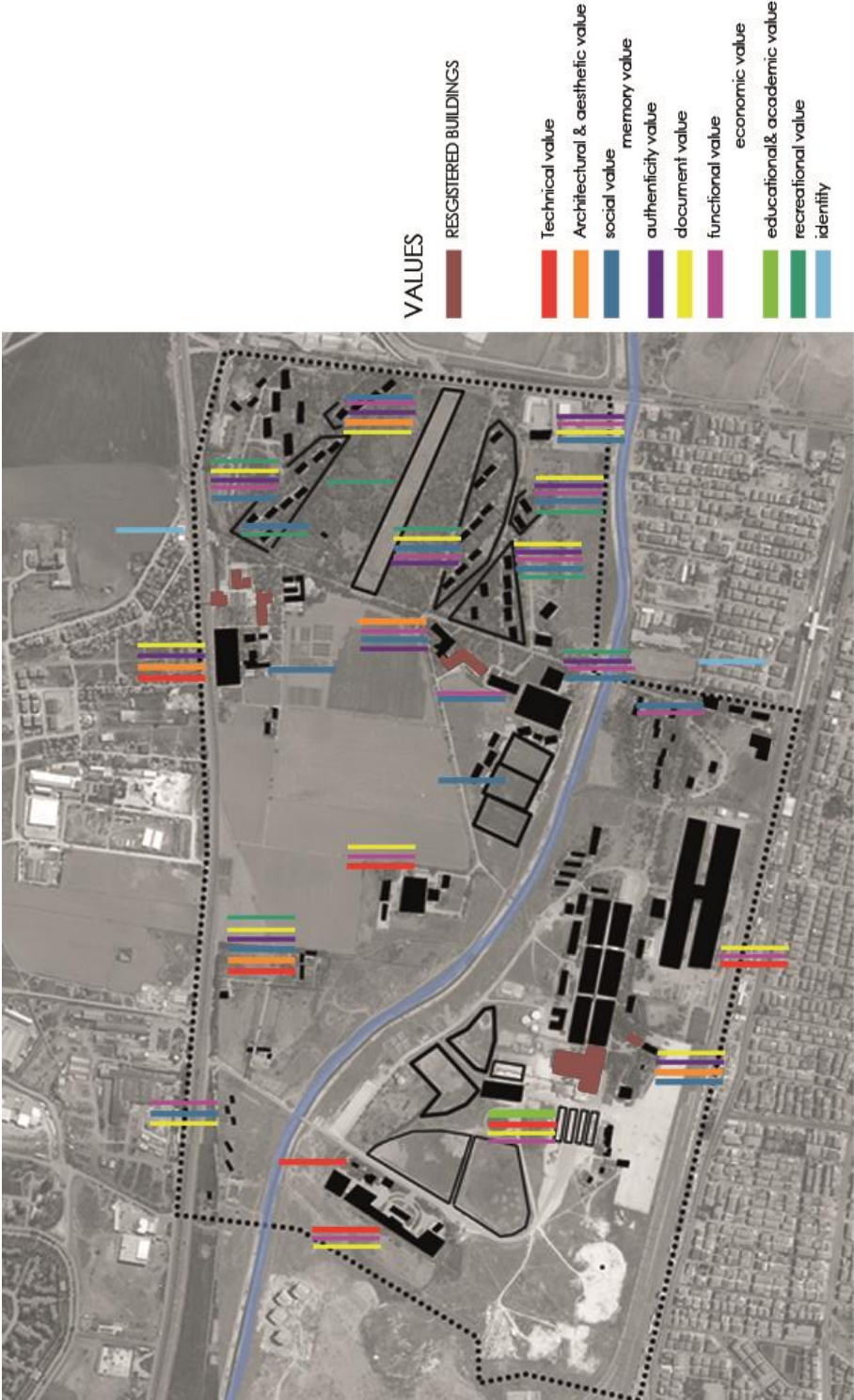
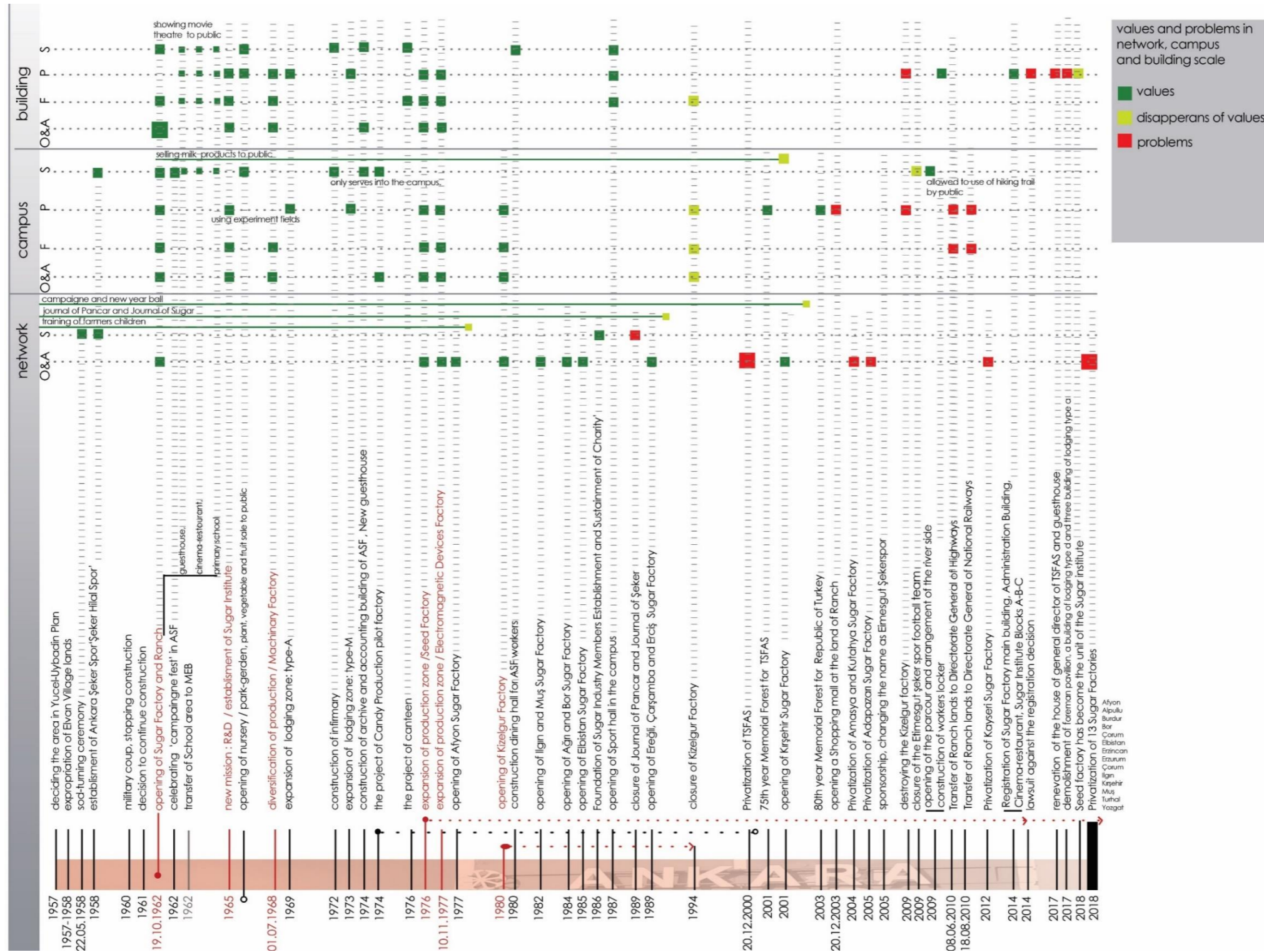


Table 4.6. values and problems in network, campus and building scales



4.1.3.The Problems of Ankara Sugar Factory

Turkey Sugar Factories Inc., the Privatization High Council has taken the scope of privatization by decision dated December 20, 2000. In 2004 Kütahya Sugar Factory, in 2005 Adapazarı Sugar Factory was privatized. Although different Sugar Factories have been sold in different years until today, all of them have been sued for cancellation of sales and all were won. Again in 2004, 15% of the shares owned by Amasya Sugar Factory were sold. In 2012, the Kayseri Sugar Factory was decided to be sold. Some of the farmlands belonging to factories were sold within the scope of privatizations.¹⁴³

On 3rd March 2018, 14 Sugar factories were included in the privatization with the announcement made by the T.C. Privatization Administration. These factories are; Afyon, Alpullu, Bor, Burdur, Corum, Elbistan, Erzincan, Erzurum, Ilgin, Kastamonu, Kirsehir, Mus, Turhal, Yozgat Factories. 13 of these factories have been sold by autumn of 2018. Currently, there are 12 sugar factories in the hands of the company. Although there is no plan for the sale of the remaining sugar factories, the expectation is in this direction.

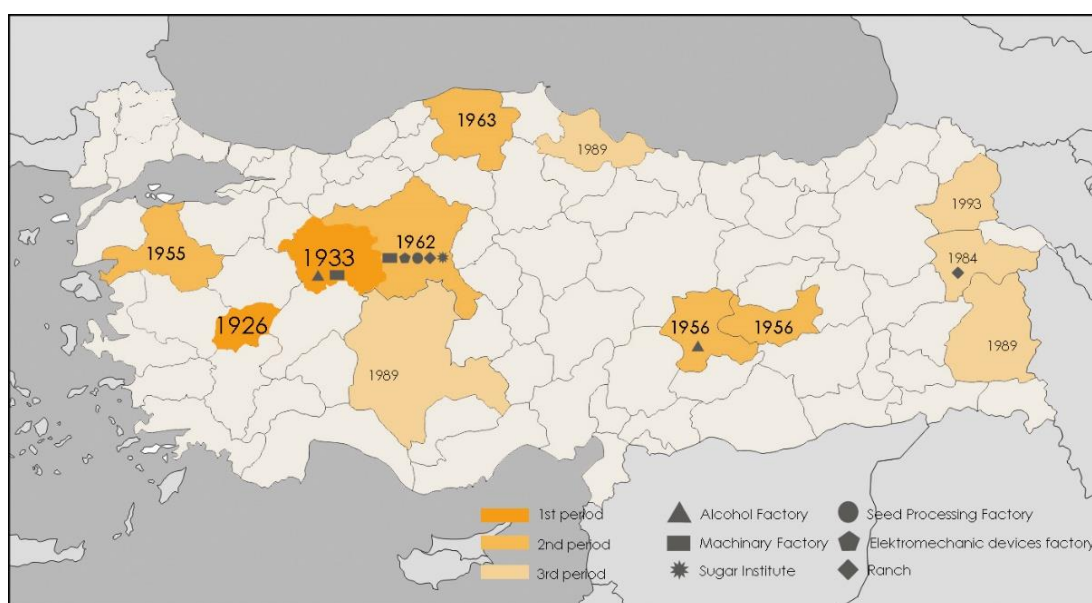
It can be said that ‘privatization’ gave the biggest harm to TSFAS. With the commencement of the process, the appropriations allocated to the factories within the Company were reduced; the uncertainty of the company's future has seriously reduced employee motivation. Having reached a total of 30 sugar factories in 92 years, the company, which forms an industry network and brand, has started to lose these features since 2000. In the privatization process, the frequency of changing the general manager has increased, and it has seen that merit can be easily ignored in these appointments that disrupt the internal stability. In addition to this, the allowances allocated to the factories within the Company were reduced. The uncertainty of the

¹⁴³ <http://www.turkseker.gov.tr/> detailed information about previously sold land can be reached from that address.

company's future has seriously reduced the motivation of employees, and in this process, the recruitment of new personnel was almost stopped.

A large part of the employees starts to change institutions after strating the sales process. This situation also weakens the social structure of the factories, and organizations such as Şeker Spor, who provide the majority of their income from the members of the company, lose blood.

Table 4.7. *Factories remaining in TSFAS after privatization process*



Privatizations were not only negatively affected by the Company's organization, but also by the farmer-company relationship. Especially after the sale in 2018, the beet farmer's grievances were frequently reported in the media. The farmer's confidence in the company has been damaged. Since the factories sold lost their social meaning, they have become factories that aim only for economic profit.

Özelleştirilen şeker fabrikalarından 2 milyar 382 milyon TL zarar edildi

Ana Sayfa » Güncel 09.11.2018 13:51



Figure 4.3. Privatized Sugar Factories have suffered losses. (Source: <https://www.yenicaggazetesi.com.tr/ozellestirilen-seker-fabrikalarindan-2-milyar-382-milyon-tl-zarar-edildi-212034h.htm>)



Şeker fabrikalarının özelleştirilmesi işçiyi de çiftçiyi de vurdu!

9.10.2018 02:00

Şeker fabrikaları özelleştirildi, işten atılmaya başlandı, çiftçi mağdur edildi. Çiftçiler, daha önce ücretsiz dağıtılan pancar posası için şimdi ton başına 20 lira istendiğini söyledi.

Figure 4.4. The privatization of the sugar factories has caused both employees and farmers to suffer. (Source: <https://www.aydinlik.com.tr/seker-fabrikalarinin-ozellestirilmesi-isciye-de-ciftciye-de-vurdu-emek-ekim-2018>)

Privatization is not supported in the context of conservation because of negative returns. This also had negative consequences for the factory settlements. In the tenders made within the scope of privatization, the factory and the housing area and the social space were kept separate. The disintegration of the campuses when it sales causes irreversible problems in the functioning camps as a whole.

Ankara Sugar Factory campus, which hosts almost all TSFAS's organizational and institutional structures and social constitutions is also directly affected by the privatization process.

Urban and Campus Scale

Since the privatization process started in 2000, TSFAS did not to pay enough attention to the factories within the scope of its own and did significant cuts in their budgets, personnel recruitment has almost stopped. All the institutions in Ankara Sugar Factory campus were affected and their activities decreased significantly. Existing staff was negatively affected by the motivation of working, this unreliable environment brought about by privatization has also reduced the commitment to the institution. In addition to being a production and research and development area, the Sugar Factory, which offers areas for organizing social life such as education, sports and culture, has started to lose these features.

Another effect of the privatization process is that it increased degeneration inside of the institution. Institute and Seed Processing Factory whose working capacities are reduced started to work as a place of escape for the pensionable factory members, this situation has harmed the seriousness of the institutions.

Turkey's economic growth in recent years has focused on developing the construction industry. Under these conditions, the large area of Ankara Sugar Factory, which is in a very central position in Etimesgut, is seen as an important unearned income area. When looking at the campus scale, the Ankara Sugar Factory has lost its integrity to a great extent due to the loss of farm land. There are five different institutions on campus

and the most active institution is the Sugar Factory. Other factories and institutes are working far below their capacity due to problems such as lack of new staff and lack of appropriation. The campus is already seen as an unearned income area from various entrepreneurs. Elimination of large cultivation areas constitutes the perception of 'free space' for these areas and confirms that these areas are 'salable'.

According to the Ankara Sugar Factory Land Situation Report held in 2010, 15 hectare of Ankara Sugar Factory land was transferred to General Directorate of State Railways (TCDD) in 2010 and 460 square meters (m²) part was transferred to General Directorate of Highways in 2009.¹⁴⁴ A shopping center was built in 2003 in a part of the area. The factory lost the farmland with these land transfers.

According to definition in the Nizhny Tagil Charter of TICCIH, industrial heritage is;

'The industrial heritage consists of sites, structures, complexes, areas and landscapes as well as the related machinery, object or documents that provide evidence of past or ongoing industrial processes of production, the extraction of raw materials, their transformation into goods, and the related energy and transport infrastructures. Industrial heritage reflects the profound connection between the cultural and natural environment, as industrial processes –whether ancient or modern – depend on natural sources of raw materials, energy, and transportation networks to produce and distribute products to broader markets. It includes both material assets -immovable and movable- and intangible dimensions such as technical know-how, the organization of work and workers, and the complex social and cultural legacy that shaped the life of communities and brought major organizational changes to entire societies and the World in general.'¹⁴⁵

As it mentions at the Charter, open areas of the industrial complexes accepted as a part of industrial heritage site. So because of the any reason, loosing of the area even if it

¹⁴⁴ Ankara Sugar Factory Land Situation Report

¹⁴⁵ (The Dublin Principles, 2011, pp.2-3)

is not built means that integrity of the area is disrupted. The complex is located in the middle of Etimesgut and it is seen as an important rent area due to its large territory. Ankara Sugar Factory was established in an area of about 45 hectares. Today about 16 hectares of this area (used as fields of Farm) have been transferred to Directorate General of State Railways, Directorate General of Highways and private sector. Today, a large part of the area of the campus is the Institute's experiment fields. These fields, which constitute an important part of R & D, are seen as 'empty land'. It is known that both the private sector and other state institutions have plans related to the fields. The institute worked as a science nest in time and even though it continued to work with facing lack of funds and new employees, can not preserve its activeness in old days.

The farm, which has an important production area within the campus, has been demolished. The farm produced milk, eggs and cheese are sold in the canteen which is transferred to the self-employed entrepreneurs through the tender offer. The "park-garden" where saplings, vegetables and fruits were sold out of the factory has lost this feature. At present, this unit, which is only responsible for the internal order of the factory, has been neglected, and the area has become largely the area used by the factory manager. At the time of production, colony residents received their candies on holidays and special days from the Confectionary Production Plant which was closed. These values that constitute the factory's own traditions have been lost by the elimination of physical conditions. Activities such as the campaign ball and the new year ball are no longer made, but only the festive ceremony is organized.

The entrance to the sugar factories, which were open to all, is prohibited from outside the campus, and it is only permitted to concrete reasons such as, using the sport center or using the restaurant. The majority of the people in Etimesgut due to the arbitrariness in the entrances are completely forbidden to enter the factory or for example, even if they use the tea gardens it is considering that they can not dine in the restaurant. ¹⁴⁶ In

¹⁴⁶ From the Interviews with the users

this case, potential users from outside of the factory cannot recognize the factory, being unable to establish a bond, and therefore it leads them to not having a motivation to ask for protection.

Building scale

ASF is a factory that is still in active production so almost all of the construction stock in the campus is in use. This enabled the structures to be protected automatically. Nevertheless, the dissolution in the TSFAS system has had physical reflections on the structures.

Some structures have been abandoned by reducing the functions of institutions. Some of them were running under capacity, so they were left without maintenance. Despite the fact that they were still in use, the reasons like the lack of appropriation caused the constructions not to be maintained.

One of the closed facilities is the Confectionery Production facility, which is located behind the Institute. The facility, which has caused the loss of the social value of the settlement, is now abandoned and left to rot. Uncontrolled green plants around began to damage the structure due to lack of care. (figure 4.5. and figure 4.6.)



Figure 4.5. left: Confectionery Plant entrance, right: courtyard of the Plant (author,2018).



Figure 4.6. The side of the Confectionery Production Plant is used as a junk yard and there is uncontrolled plant growth. (author,2018).



Figure 4.7. left: Institute workshop, right: Institute Greenhouses

The buildings most heavily affected, as physically by budget cuts are the buildings of the Sugar Institute. Due to the decrease in the number of employees, most of the areas in the buildings are not used and this causes them to be neglected.

Greenhouses that are no longer used due to the lack of allowance and employee are not maintained and the structures are rusted where they are. (figure 4.7.)

Park-garden greenhouses, which are used still, are struggled with neglect. The broken glass of greenhouses is almost patched by using many different types of glass or nylon.

(figure 4.8.) The measures taken to save the day, not lasting, lead to a deterioration in the condition of the structures.



Figure 4.8. Park-garden greenhouses still in use (Author, 2018)



Figure 4.9. d-type housing evacuated due to danger of collapse (Author,2017)

The nursery in the campus is not used with the reason of inadequate student. Especially the southeast of the settlement consists of green clay, which is not very suitable for the ground of a structure.¹⁴⁷ In this section, the foreman pavilion, three M-type

¹⁴⁷ From the interview with construction manager of ASF.

lodgings and 1 D-type lodging were demolished due to the heavy damage caused by the floor. There are also dangerous damages in the accounting building and the worker board. (figure 4.9.)



Figure 4.10. Foreman's pavilion and Accounting building, from corridor (Author, 2017)

While most of the structures within the ASF campus still retain their original plan characteristics, changes have been made in line with the changing needs. In particular, it is observed that there are interventions related to usage, such as dividing rooms, adding wardrobes, in the densely circulated lodgings. (figure 4.11.)

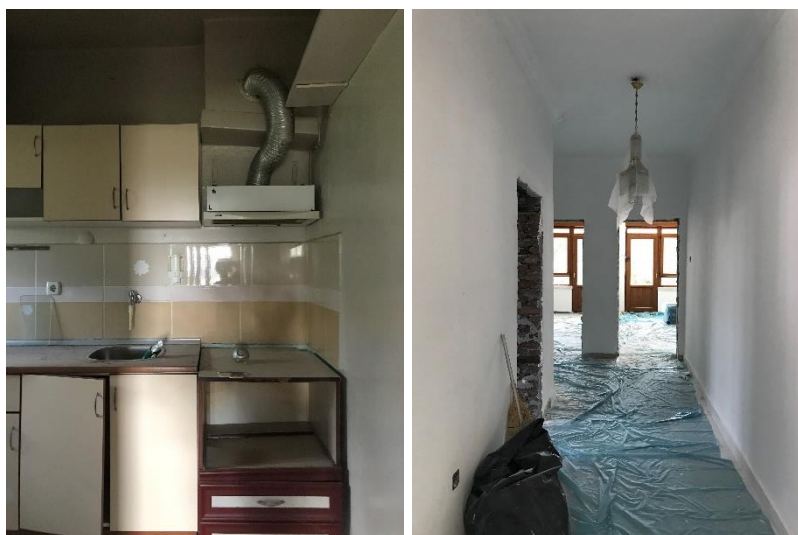


Figure 4.11. Left: new case addition in farm lodging, right: renovation of joinery and flooring (Author, 2017)

At the same time, the first design of the settlement, which belongs to Naim Bekitoğlu the Guest House and the General Manager house in the campus are the most changed buildings. Even if these structures conserve their plan and façade organizations, they have lost their authentic details. (figure 4.12)

The general manager's house was renovated in accordance with the requests of the newly appointed general managers, the joinery, flooring and some fixed furniture were changed. (figure 4.13.) In the guesthouse, both the plan and details of the upper floor allocated for the use of the general manager and senior officers were changed with the intervention started at the end of 2017. The building has lost its modern details. (figure 4.14, figure 4.15)



Figure 4.12. Renovation of floor tiles and joinery of lodgin of General Director of TSFAS



Figure 4.13. Renovation of stabile furnitures of the lodging



Figure 4.14. left: New staircases (Author, 2018), original staircases of Guesthouse (Author, February,2018)



Figure 4.15. left: New seperator between staircase and saloon (Author, 2018), right: original separator (Author, February,2018)

In line with the report prepared by the Ankara Chamber of Architects in 2014, the main building of the Ankara Sugar Factory in the campus, the Sugar Factory Administrative Building, the Sugar Institute's A-B-C blocks, and the Cinema-Restaurant Building were registered. However, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has challenged this registration decision and the proceedings are currently on going.

4.2. Proposing Principles and Strategies for Conservation an Industrial Heritage Sites

The principles and strategies to be determined for the protection of the ASF, which is evaluated on 3 different scales, should also be determined in the network, campus and building scales.

Looking at the table where the value and problems are marked (table 4.6.), it is seen that some of the values which makes sugar from sugar is slowly disappeared upwards 80s. Especially after the year 2000, when it is taken into the scope of privatization, it is seen that the situation has increased.

Network scale

Although TSFAS is losing its blood, it is still continuing its production today and it is one of the first state-owned enterprises of the republic. The company, which was founded with the ideals of social and economic development, has spread this ideal from the village to the city and to the whole country through its wide provincial organization. It keeps its understanding of the “Social State” concept in every sense through its journal and magazine, culture and relief associations, sports club which is owned by them, and institutions and practices that protect the beet farmer.

Farms for the supply of beets needed by TSFAS for sugar production; alcohol factories for the evaluation of by-products of beets; In order to make production healthier, conscious and profitable, Sugar Institute was established. Machinery Factories for the maintenance, repair and manufacturing of technical equipment for sugar production; EMAF to produce equipment to ensure the smooth operation of the machines; The seed factory was opened to guarantee the quality of the beet and the beet. Each of these factories, as well as working to ensure the continuity of the Sugar Factories, producing for other state institutions and the private sector. This system makes TSFAS a sustainable system that can accommodate all its needs within its own system.

Sugar factories, which do not produce waste and, moreover, produce heat and electricity need, have a system that can be called **modern** even for today. The restructuring of the company which is established in due course, also reflects the industrialization and progress of Turkey. Establishing such an **ideal system** requires powerful infrastructure, a long time and labor work. The system established with such a logic is valuable as a **whole**. Nowadays, the factories which are not sold as a result of the privatizations, are becoming ‘nonfunctional’. Each sold factory, means as solution of the system. The company, with its 30 factories, introduced its brand and identity to almost all of the country but nowadays, with remained 12 factories, it is losing the value of it. Sold factories should be prevented for being seen by future generations as an illustration of factory structure. It is important to perceive this network, which is a legacy of the Republic, as a whole even if its parts are broken. This ideal system must be preserved with a **holistic approach** in order to maintain its meaning.

First of all, it is necessary to conserve ‘The System’ which constitutes the network. This system with sustainability and self-sufficiency features is a model system that many companies today cannot achieve. In order to preserve not only the factory structures but also their meanings and thoughts, first of all the legal / administrative measures (upper-scale) should be taken. In this sense, it is not a decision to be produced within the scope of this thesis, it is a proposal to be considered.

Sugar Factories should not be closed or privatized, Ankara Sugar Factory should remain administrative core. The system should continue to work with all components. However, even though most of the factories are sold, they are still standing as physical parts of the TSFAS network. In order to be able to understand that the sold factories were part of the TSFAS network, they should use TSFAS logo as well as their own logo.

The change in the economic conditions of the period is directly effective for the future of sugar factories. Conservation conditions must be determined correctly so that such

changes are not adversely affected the future of the company. For providing more sustainable protection of sugar factories, public awareness should be established and support of NGO and other stakeholders should be ensured. For this purpose, academic support should be provided and the ideal system which is established by Sugar Company should be explained. However, in order to raise public awareness, the company can share how its corporate structure built and give access to archive documents for academic studies and independent researchers.

However, being a part of international organizations such as ERIH will increase awareness on Sugar Factories and ASF. ASF may be representative of Sugar Factories in Turkey within the scope of European theme routes; since it is already part of the Sugar network, it may be a part of regional routes; It can be the most special factory in terms of context in the Sugar network as an anchor point.

The social values that make up the identity of Company have been lost since the 90s. The abolition of the education given to the farmer children and the Pancar Magazine and Şeker Journal were no longer published, has weakened the social identity of network and communication with the public. The contents of Pancar and Şeker Journals can be updated and re-published. The education given to the farmer children can also be reconstructed. The awareness raising of young children can make the agricultural sector, which is in a serious decline in our country, become valuable again. Although the conditions of the in the establishment period are differentiated, the social values of the Company should be kept alive by making updates according to the current situation. In this way, the relations with the public will be strengthened and motivation will be provided for the conservation of the Sugar Company.

Support for the farmer, one of the meaning of the network, should be brought to the agenda again. As a result of the privatization process, the trust between the farmer and TSFAS has been got weak. This situation is not only for Sugar Factories, but also for the whole agricultural sector. This situation should be avoided with the upper-scale decisions to be taken.

In the privatization process, not only the relationship with the public but also the internal relations and the commitment to the institution have weakened. Şekerspor can be restructured and the amateur teams of the factories can be revitalized and the company can organize intercorporate competitions.

Campus scale

Ankara Sugar Factory which is established as representative of Turkish Sugar Factories in Ankara, is the only campus that gathered all of this system in the same place. The deterioration of the system causes the deterioration of the factories under the roof of the company, which leads to the production, social and physical deterioration in the sugar factory campuses and this means that the area is lost its significance. At this point, the deterioration of the system means disintegration for a campus with 5 separate factories such as ASF. Since the campus will lose its meaning after the collapse of the system, there will be no meaning to maintain the structures in it. Ideally, Sugar Factories should not be closed or privatized. even ASF should continue to be used as the center.

Ankara Sugar Factory campus reflects the social and economic order that the Republic wants to create through factories, together with the factories and social areas in the campus. At the same time, the campus, which is a reflection of Sugar network, is not only with the Sugar Factory in it, but also with other factories and areas involved in the production process as a whole, and it is necessary to be protected as a whole. The ASF campus, which shows the economic, social and architectural structure of its period, should be protected by declaring as ‘**conservation site**’.

With the entry of privatization process, the working capacities of institutions within campus have decreased. Some areas within campus are considered to be ‘free space’ and therefore it causes them to be seen as ‘salable’. However, every lost place is actually a part of this production system and the system must be protected as a whole. **Conservation management plan** of the area should be made in order to conserve the campus with all physical and social aspects and tangible and intangible values.

Although the sale of ASF is not currently on the agenda with the consideration of the economic conditions of the country, it is highly probable that it will be sold as well.

In order not to lose 'Significance of the place', If it is sold as a whole, the campus organization should be used without changes to be guaranteed as it can be a Sugar Factory again. At the same time, this feature of the campus made in the production of knowledge should be preserved. The production areas and social areas of the factories sold in 2018 were separated and then sold. Therefore, there is also a risk for ASF. The Sugar Institute, which distinguishes ASF from other factories of TSFAS. The campus should maintain its research and development (R&D) feature no matter what form of sale it is.

ASF, as a representative core of TSFAS, reflects all the ideological and social background of the Company via its physical environment. It also reflects to technologic and architectural features of the era. In order to provide stakeholders and public support in the protection of the area, this property must be accurately explained and awareness must be provided.

Since it is still a working factory, one of the basic precautions that should be taken for the preservation of Ankara Sugar Factory should be regain the lost values. ASF campus has lost its social values and this situation has caused relations with public to be damaged. Although the social buildings inside the campus were open to the use of people coming from outside, the direct relationship established by the farm and the park-garden was disengaged. It is not possible to regain the functions that belong to the farm as all the structures belonging to the farm have been demolished and the farm area is completely sold. The park-garden, which no longer sells inside or outside of the campus, still preserves its physical environment, but the orchards are neglected, and the fields are abandoned. By giving the old functions back to the park-garden, both the use and continuity of the space will be ensured and the relationship with the environment will be restored.

The closed Confectionery Production facility can be reproduced by that way lost social values can be regaining and also the building which has stood idle because of not being used, can be regained to the life.

The sport hall of the Şekerspor is an area that can be used not only for sports but also for courses of alternative sports types. It is possible to increase the relations with the public by allowing the students to open an external course with the priority of Şekerspor.

The stadium and the fields behind the sport hall are unfortunately used in rarely. ‘International Anatolian Days Culture and Art Festival’ which is organized every year and it takes almost a week in Etimesgut, can be used also for that area. The area can also host other alternative festivals.

Building scale

Ankara Sugar Factory is currently active and thanks to that reason the buildings in the campus are preserved. The original plan and facade organizations of the buildings are still conserved but some buildings have been lost some of the original details as a result of changing needs. Currently, there are not very vital structural problems related to the structures. Nevertheless, the meaning of the physical presence of ASF in the field changes, it defines the production space and production culture of the time when it was made for the next generations.

In 2014, 4 buildings were registered in the campus, but the Company would be detached from the context if it was not conserved by its meaning and, if conserved, would not fully reflect its true meaning.

The rapid sale of the factories within the scope of TSFAS in 2018, shows the same risk for the Ankara Sugar Factory even although it is not on the agenda yet. If it is sold, what would be for the interior structure is uncertain so, it is necessary to make documentation as soon as it is sold. Not only the documentation of the structures, but also the oral history studies of the campus which is including how the field is used and

the meaning for the people should be compiled. Even if the ASF is sold, it should be ensured that the structures inside the campus are used with the original function and their relations with the public should not be obstructed.

Although ASF is not sold, the structures that should be registered according to the determined values (table 4.2.) are determined as in Figure 4.15.

Although structures in the campus are used with large extent, there are structures that are neglected because the functions of institutions are reduced after privatization. Especially, the structures of the Sugar Institute have been the most affected buildings. There should be collaboration with universities to ensure that the Institute is actively working again. Within the scope of this cooperation, the Institute can provide not only scientific support but also logistic support with laboratories, greenhouses and experiment fields.

The closed Confectionery production facility should be re-opened and its social value should be restored. It should be ensured that the cinema is used again actively.

The factory buildings within the campus are still functioning structures and they have to keep up with the developing technology to ensure their sustainability. That requires equipment replacement within the factory. In this case, changes in the inside plans of the factory may take place. However, the old tools which is used, were stocked 'somewhere' in the factory.

A number of interventions have been made in civilian structures within the campus. In these interventions, the original details of the structures are not preserved, and the furniture reflecting both the structure and the period is divided into scrap. These 'items', which are not used today but showing the technology, design and aesthetics of the period in which they were founded, can be exhibited in the buildings they belong to and their personal dates can be explained.

Finally, the original architectural drawings and old photos of the vast majority of structures inside the campus were reached. Therefore, these documents should be used

in the interventions which can be applied to the structures, and original architecture, artistic-technical, and aesthetic features should be preserved. In addition to this, regular maintenance of all structures within the campus should be made.

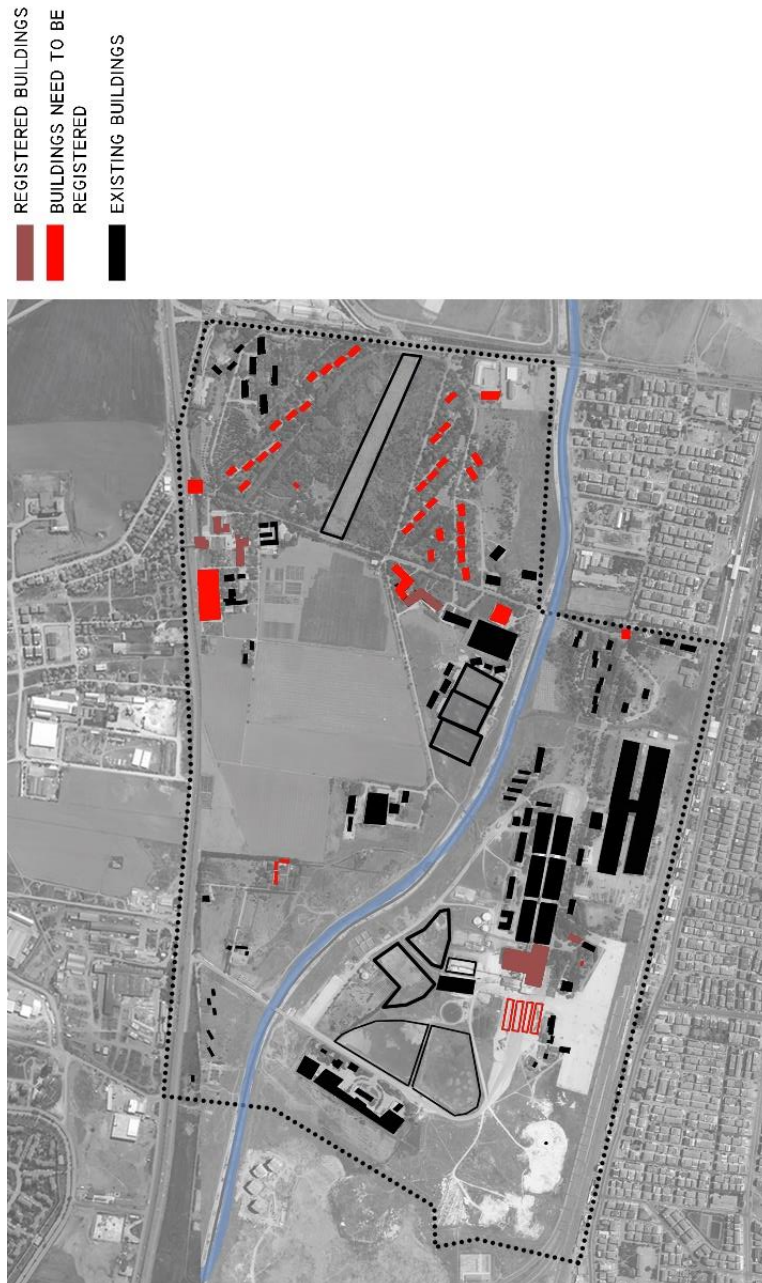
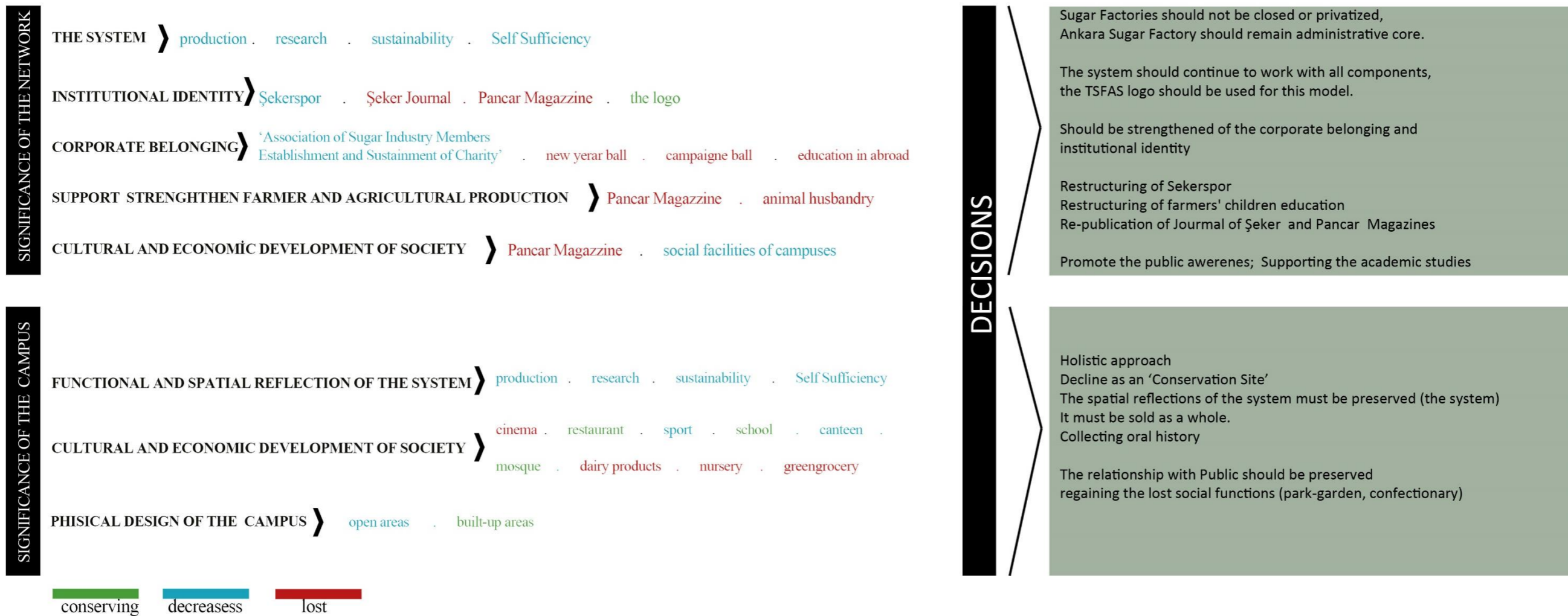


Figure 4.16. Buildings are proposed for registration

Table 4.8. Significance, problems, decisions



CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

The first and main aim of the newly established Republic was to be a fully independent country with a strong economy. In addition to that it was aimed to create a ‘new citizen’ and a ‘modern society’. The way to achieve these goals was; to have a strong industrial structure. A speech of Atatürk on November 1, 1937 mentions the importance of agriculture in national development:

“The basis of the national economy is agriculture. Therefore, we attach great importance to development in agriculture. Programmatic and practical work that will be extended to the village will facilitate access to this purpose. “¹⁴⁸

This emphasized that agriculture is one of the millstone for the desired powerful economy. In this sense, the establishment of Sugar Factories is an agriculture-oriented industry and is an important step towards the goal. It has also been an important tool of the desired social transformation through the provincial organization spreading almost to the whole of the country and has created an intersection between the rural and urban areas.

¹⁴⁸ From V. Term, 3. the opening year speech (Atatürk ve Tarım ,1981)

In the establishment of the sugar factories, the administrative structure of the Company is also of vital importance. The farms, Machinery Factories, Alcohol Factories, Sugar Institute, Seed Factory, EMAF owned by the company are directed to ensure the continuity of sugar production and to finish the dependence on foreign sources. Sugar Factories make use and re-use of all by-products that occur during sugar production and thus do not produce waste. The by-products of the plant, which can be used as animal feed, are sold to farmers for very small fees, which is also a profitable situation for the farmers. Factories in this situation both provide an economic profit and indirectly strengthen their ties with the farmer. Besides, the factories produce their own energy, as a result of which a sustainable system is achieved.

The sugar factory settlements triggered both the economic and social transformation of the cities with the social facilities they provided. The social areas within the factory campuses are open to the public, and the associations established by the factory workers and the courses that have been opened, have allowed this social transformation to spread naturally.

The period of the 1950s, when the multi-party period was adopted, was a period in which the state was still active and even continued to industrialize in the industrial field even if the liberal economy was adopted. However, the meaning of modernization has begun to change in Turkey. The ‘cultural modernization’ adopted in the Early Republican Period has been replaced by an economic-based understanding of modernization.¹⁴⁹ Traces of this situation can be seen in Sugar Factories established by TSFAS, which has its great breakthrough in the 50s, until 1962. However, in the second phase of the 70s, ‘the effect of the social transformation’ could not be mentioned. In this period, the targeted transformation is not aimed at modernization and it is aimed at direct economic development of the people. As a matter of fact,

¹⁴⁹ (Özorhon, İ., F., Uraz, T., U. (2009), p.95)

when looking at the sugar factories established within the TSFAS, these distinctions can be clearly observed.

In this drawn table, ASF reflects the ideology of the Republican era with its settlement planning and social facilities and reflects the period in which the buildings were built. ASF founded in 1958, as the 16th Sugar Factory established, includes almost all institutions and social facilities of the Sugar Company in its campus and this makes it different from other sugar factories. This feature also causes all changes within the Company to directly affect the social and physical situation of the ASF campus.

The structures belonging to the different period in the campus show the architectural understanding of their periods. The architectural competition for the new buildings of the Campus will be organized by TSFAS. The fact that this method that the Company chooses for the new buildings is an indication of the importance given to the Ankara Sugar Factory. Spatial quality and architectural sensibility are felt not only in the first period buildings but also in the structures made after that. ASF is the representative of the architecture culture that developed in the 50's and later.

While establishing the campus, some of the reasons for choosing the location in the plan note have lost their validity today. The factory has been in the middle of Etimesgut district, so the urban development and renewal pressures has increased. Even though this is not the case, the fact that 13 Sugar Factories were sold in 2018, shows that the future of the Ankara Sugar Factory is also under the risk.

On the other hand, even the Sugar Factory-only campuses are divided into two areas as 'production area' and 'housing' for sale. In that case, for ASF, a campus in which five different institutions were collected, such a decision would have a devastating effect. The fact that the farm area, which has already been sold, is being used by the state is consoling, yet it has lost an important value and integrity of the campus.

As Baha Tekand stated in the opening speech of the ASF, one of the things that make ASF special is the production on the Farm, the second one is the production of science

in the institute. Although this is said, unfortunately the farm land has been sold and the Institute has not been invested for many years.

The values that make up both the significance of the network and significance of the campus are disappeared one by one. Under these conditions, the conservation problem of the Ankara Sugar Factory cannot be reduced to the campus scale. The main problem is that the system of TSFAS is disturbed. Therefore, Ankara Sugar Factory campus and its buildings lose their meaning even if they remain standing.

In order to conserve the area due to the circumstances, legal regulations and upper scale decisions are needed first. However, as of 2018, privatizations do not give hope that this will happen.

Significance of the site is not assessed even by the Etimesgut people who lives intertwined with Sugar Factory. The people, especially the people of Etimesgut, should be enabled to use the campus more actively. In this way, the forgotten value of the factory should be reminded and the support of the stakeholders should be provided. Only local stakeholders are not sufficient to prevent the demolition of the region, the significance of the ASF should also be well assessed by the authorities.

Industrial areas are directly affected by the political, social and economic conditions of the period in which they exist. Therefore, these components should be considered when evaluating the industrial heritage places. In order to ensure the conservation of these areas, the principles should be determined by considering the multicomponent structure. Today, due to the political and economic uncertainty of the country, the future of industrial heritage places is ambiguous and becoming increasingly difficult to maintain.

Due to the possibility of privatization, the fastest measure to conserve the area is the documentation of the area and artefacts. Although the area should be protected as a whole, an inventory of structures should be established against possible destruction.

One of the contributions of this study to the literature is the documentation of the field. As mentioned throughout the thesis, industrial heritage sites should be considered as a whole. Not only their architecture, the system of Sugar Factories is the most important value of this whole. The concepts of sustainability and self-sufficiency that are so up-to-date today are designed from the very beginning by the TSFAS. ASF, which is the only campus where all these values can be seen together, is a model for the industrial plants which are currently available or will be opened in the future.

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APPENDICES

A. Inventory Sheets of the Buildings

inventory sheets are prepared for the buildings given below:

A1- Administration building

S1- Sport hall

S2- Guesthouse

S3- Cinema-Restaurant

S4- Factory Club (Menderes Pavillion)

L1- Lodging Type B

L2- Lodging Type C

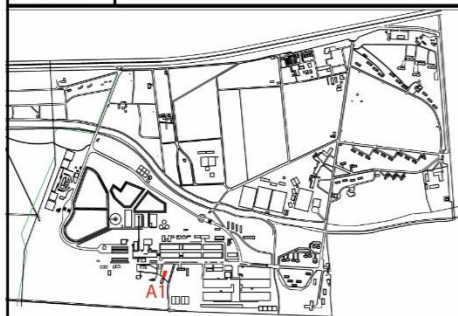
L3- Lodging Type D

L4- Lodging Type E

L5- Lodging Type F

L6- Lodging Type Ç

L7- Lodging Type KT



* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID: **A1** Construction date: **1962?**

Architect: **BERNARD PFAU**

Use: **In use** not in use

Original Function: **ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING**

Current Function: **ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING**

Construction technique: **reinforced concrete structure and brick infill**

Condition: **1** 2 3

1. In good condition: in terms of the structure and material
 2. In average condition: there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
 3. In bad condition: building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

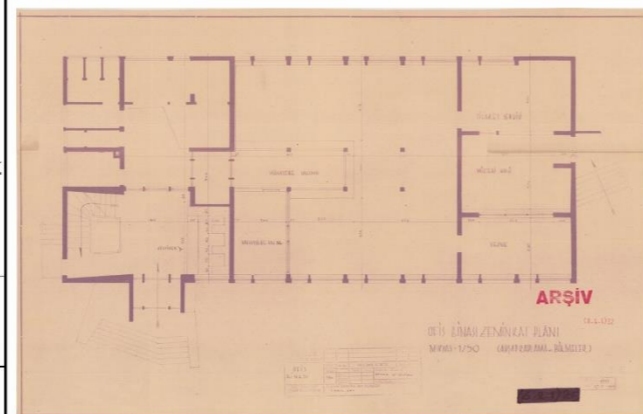
Explanation: **it is needed basic maintenance**

Change: 1 **2** 3

1. Conserved: there is no change
 2. Partially conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
 3. Not conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

Explanation: **The entrance was closed by adding a mass to the south of the building. entrance and corridor floor tiles and stair railings have been changed.**

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

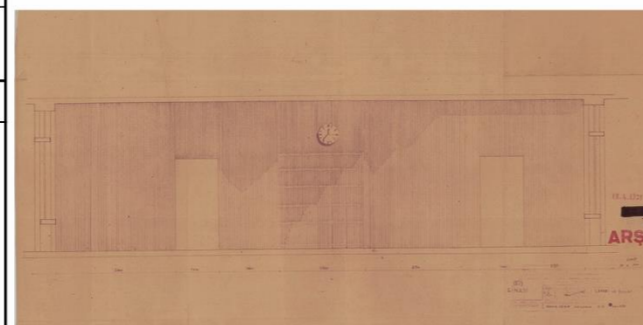


PLAN



EAST ELEVATION

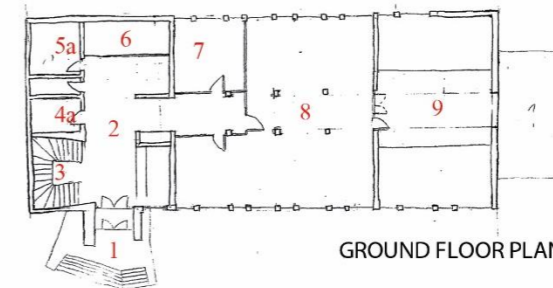
WEST ELEVATION



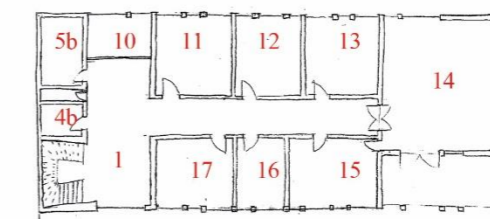
DETAIL

DRAWINGS

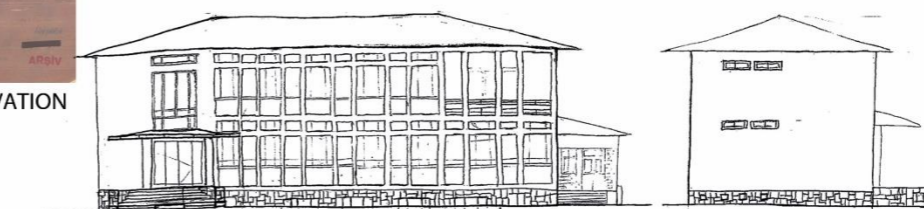
- 1. entrance
- 2. foyer
- 3. staircase
- 4a-b. wc
- 5a-b. wc
- 6. office
- 7. office
- 8. open office
- 9. open office
- 10-13. office
- 14. meeting room
- 15-17. office



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

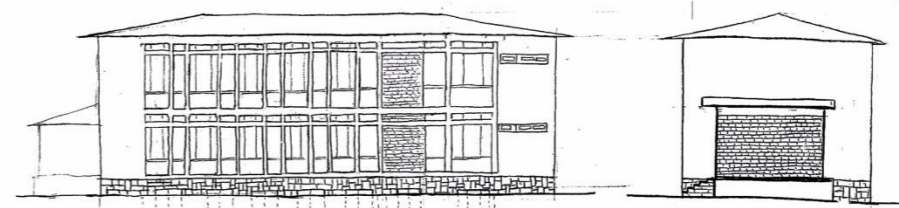


1ST FLOOR PLAN



WEST ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

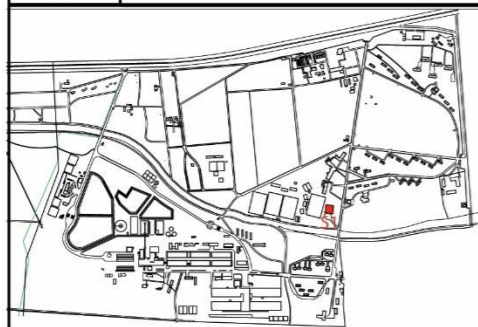
SOUTH ELEVATION



PHOTOS

DETAILS





* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID: S1 Construction date: 1987

Architect: EDİP ÖNDER US
GÖNÜL TAVMAN

Use: **In use** not in use

Original Function: **SPORT HALL**

Current Function: **SPORT HALL**

Construction technique: **steel structure**

Condition: **1** 2 3

1. In good condition:
in terms of the structure and material
2. In average condition:
there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
3. In bad condition:
building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

Explanation:

it is needed basic maintenance

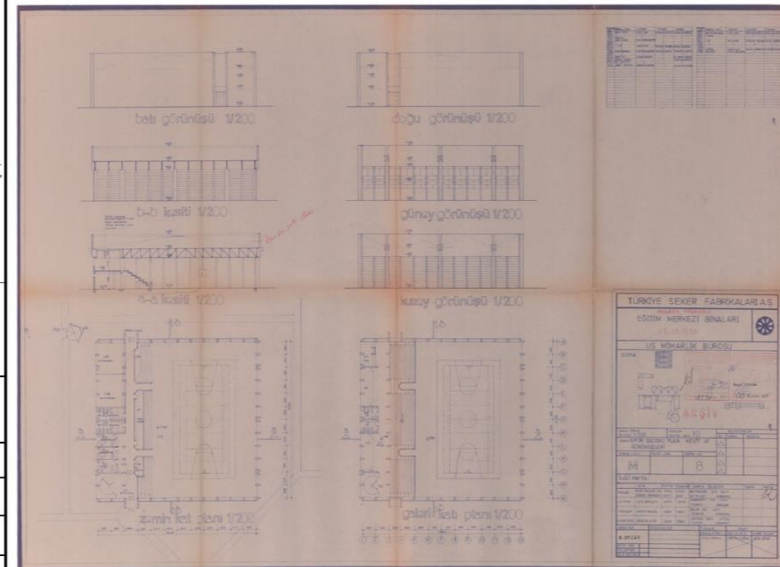
Change: 1 **2** 3

1. Conserved: there is no change
2. Partially conserved:
there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
3. Not conserved:
there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

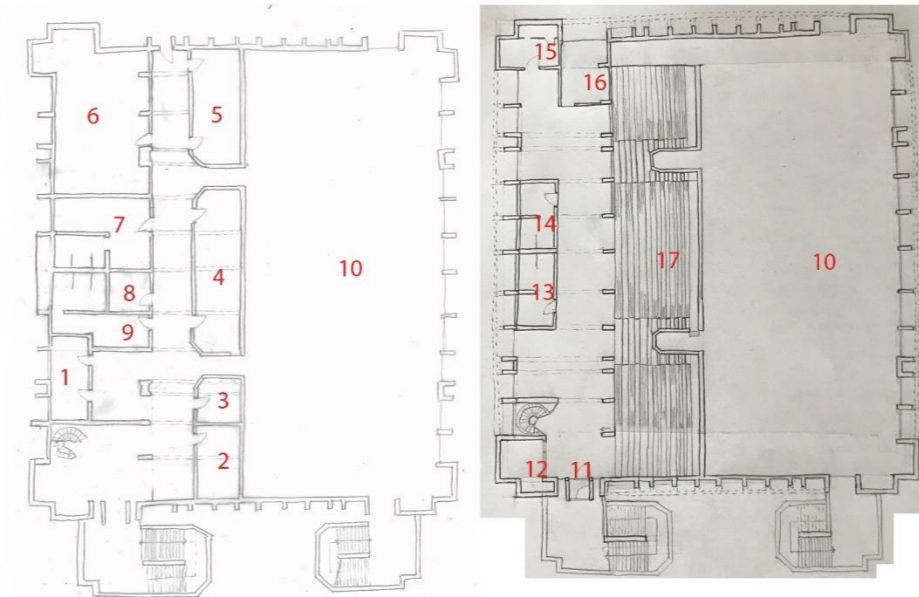
Explanation:

there are two additional wc at the up stairs.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

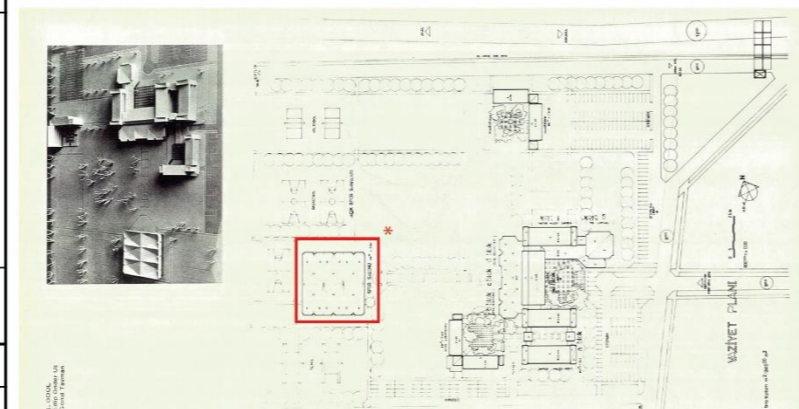


DRAWINGS



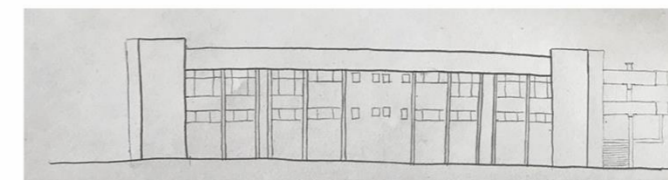
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1ST FLOOR PLAN

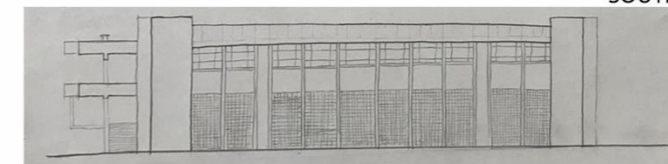


- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. storage | 7. men dressing room | 13. women wc |
| 2. storage | 8. storage | 14. men wc |
| 3. storage | 9. women dressing room | 15. canteen/ kitchen |
| 4. storage | 10. cort | 16. staff room |
| 5. boxing gym | 11. entrance | 17. tribunc |
| 6. fitness gym | 12. management | |

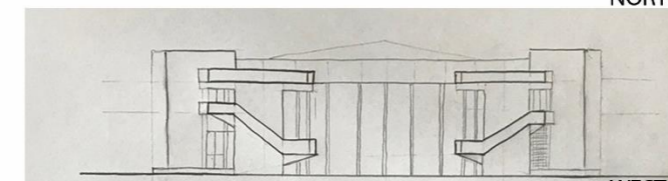
*Mimarlık, Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş. Eğitim Merkezi Proje Yarışması, 1977, vol.3
Designed as a training center, only the Sport hall has been applied to the complex.



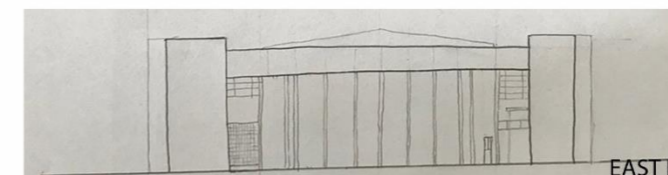
SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



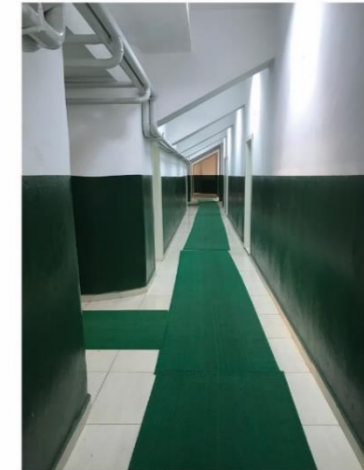
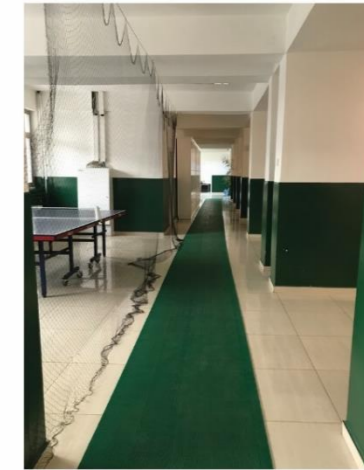
EAST ELEVATION



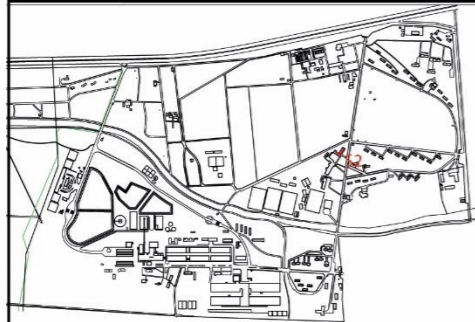
PHOTOS*



DETAILS



*Photos were taken in accordance with CIPA's 'Photogrammetric Capture the 3 * 3 Rules'.



* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID: S2 Construction date: 1958

Architect: NAİM BEKİTOĞLU

Use: In use not in use

Original Function: GUESTHOUSE

Current Function: GUESTHOUSE

Construction technique:

Condition: 1 2 3

1. In good condition: in terms of the structure and material
 2. In average condition: there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
 3. In bad condition: building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

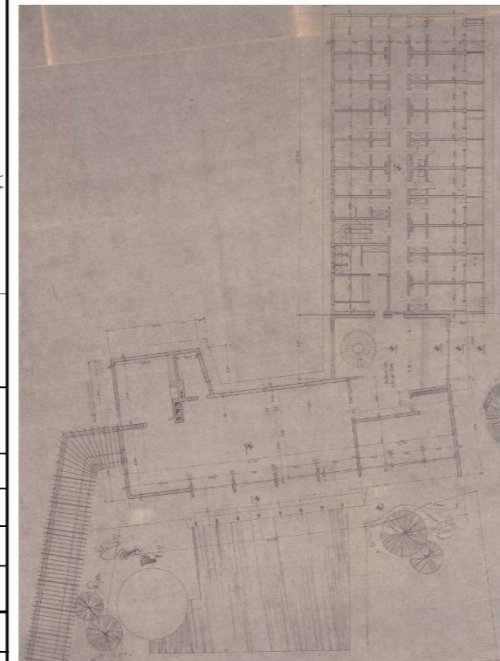
Explanation:
 it is needed basic maintenance

Change: 1 2 3

1. Conserved: there is no change
 2. Partially conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
 3. Not conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

Explanation:
 All of the protocol rooms were added in 2018, the plan and authentic details of the half of 1st floor were completely changed..

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS



PLAN

DRAWINGS



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

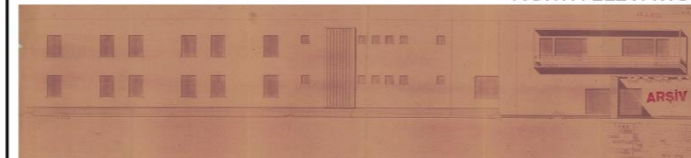
1ST FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

- 1.kitchen
- 2.dining hall
- 3.saloon
- 4.prayer room
- 5.foyer
- 6.entrance
- 7.foyer
- 8-17. single room
- 18. entrance
- 19-25. single room
- 26.stairs
- 27. wc
- 28-29. corridor
- 30-36.protocol room
- 38-47. single room
- 48.lounge
- 49-56. single room
- 57. cloak room/ storage



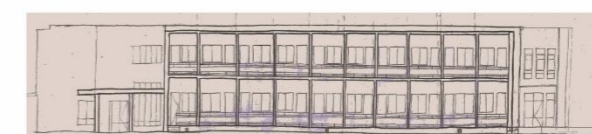
SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

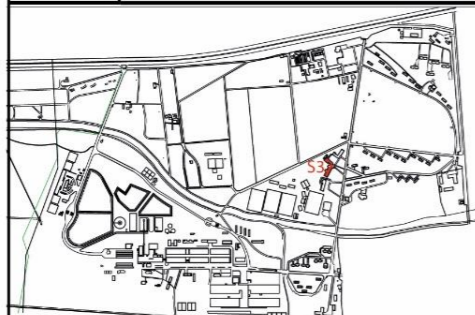


PHOTOS



DETAILS





* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID: S3 Construction date: 1958

Architect: NAİM BEKİTOĞLU

Use: **In use** not in use

Original Function: **CINEMA -RESTAURANT**

Current Function: **RESTAURANT**

Construction technique:

Condition: **1** 2 3

1. In good condition: in terms of the structure and material
 2. In average condition: there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
 3. In bad condition: building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

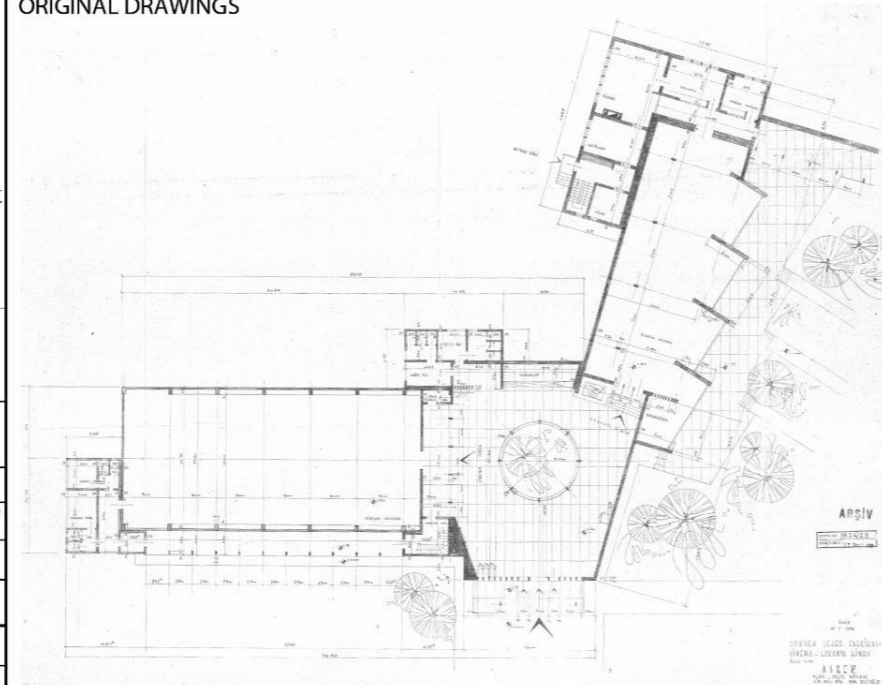
Explanation:
it is needed basic maintenance

Change: 1 **2** 3

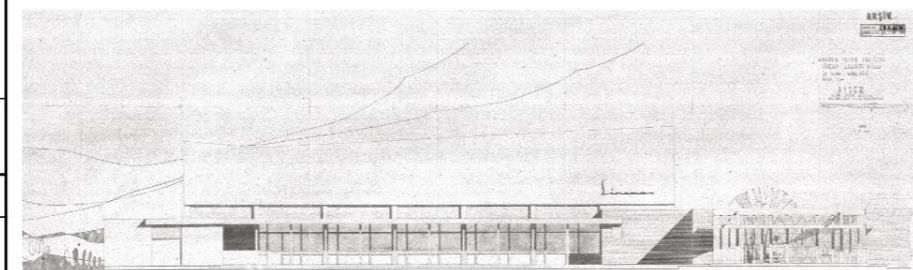
1. Conserved: there is no change
 2. Partially conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
 3. Not conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

Explanation:
In 1975, an addition was made to the restaurant section. the bar section is closed. In 2014, two rooms were added to the foyer.

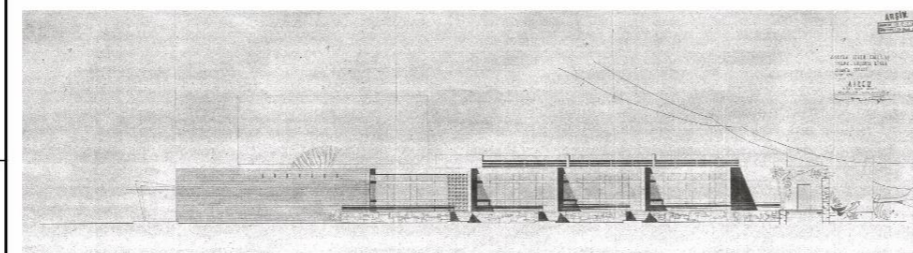
ORIGINAL DRAWINGS



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

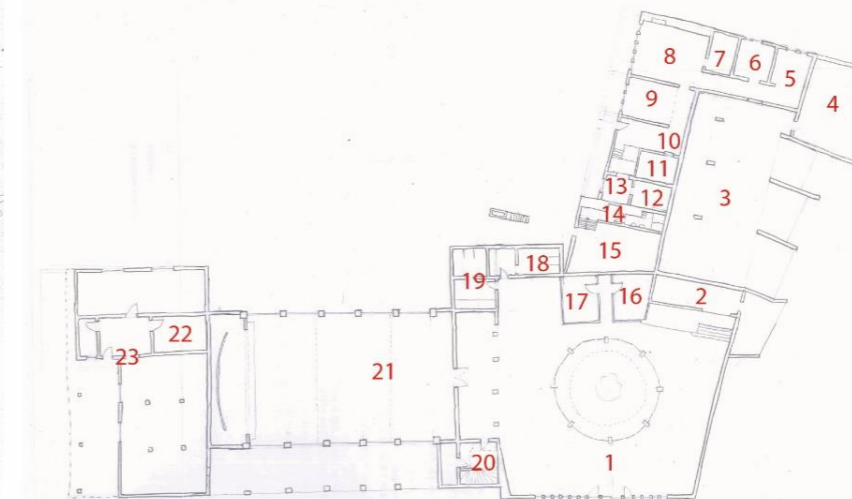


FRONT ELEVATION



RESTAURANT ELEVATION

DRAWINGS



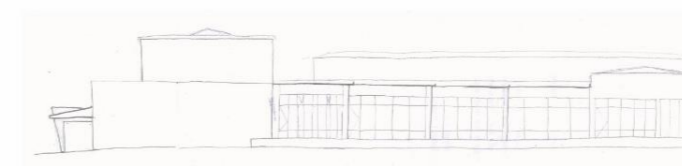
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

23.workers clubhouse

- 1. foyer
- 2. cloak room
- 3. dining hall
- 4. dining hall
- 5. scullery
- 6. changing room
- 7. storage
- 8. kitchen
- 9. kitchen
- 10. kitchen
- 11. cold room
- 12. storage
- 13. storage
- 14. changing room
- 15. changing room
- 16. storage
- 17. storage
- 18. wc
- 19. wc
- 20. machiney room
- 21. cinema
- 22. tea house



FRONT ELEVATION



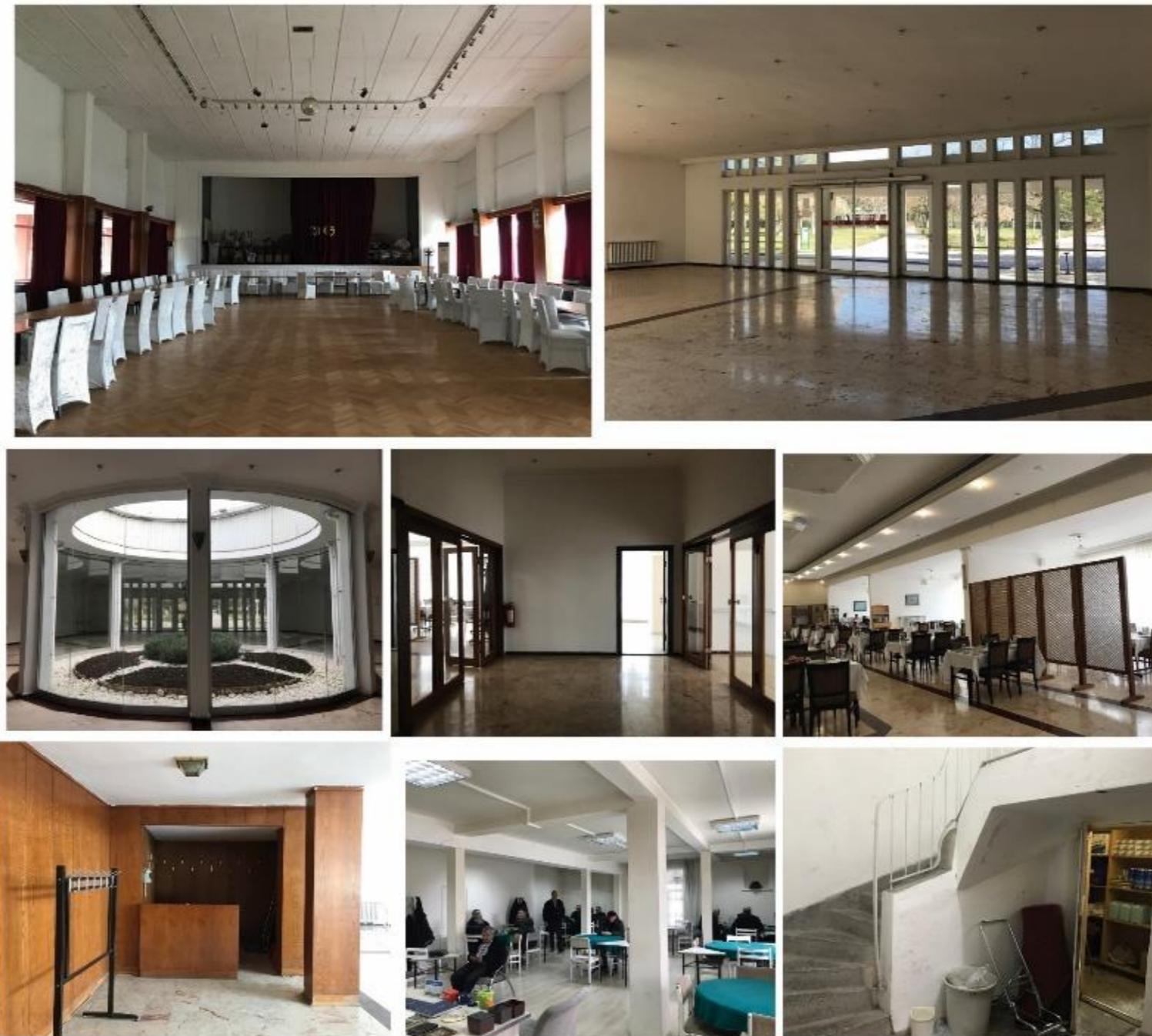
RESTAURANT ELEVATION

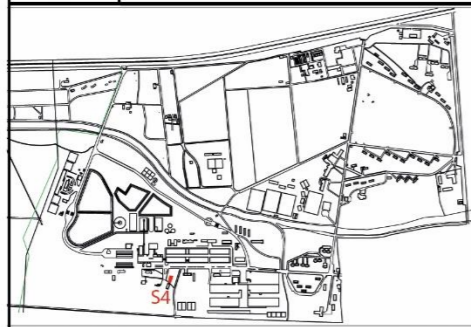


PHOTOS



DETAILS





* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID: S4 Construction date: 1962

Architect: NAİM BEKİTOĞLU

Use: In use not in use

Original Function: SINGLE GUESTHOUSE ?

Current Function: FACTORY CLUB

Construction technique: stone and brick masonry

Condition: 1 2 3

1. In good condition: in terms of the structure and material
 2. In average condition: there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
 3. In bad condition: building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

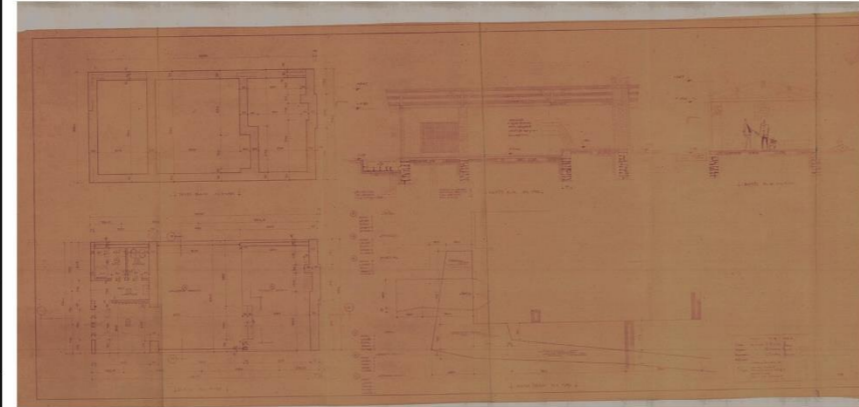
Explanation:
 it is needed basic maintenance

Change: 1 2 3

1. Conserved: there is no change
 2. Partially conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
 3. Not conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

Explanation:
 The heating was removed because it was no longer used. All other original features maintains.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS



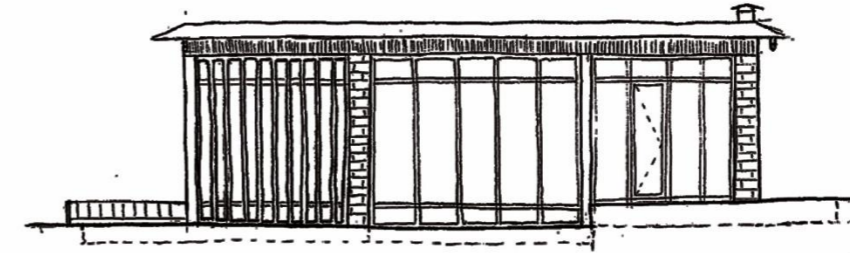
PLAN



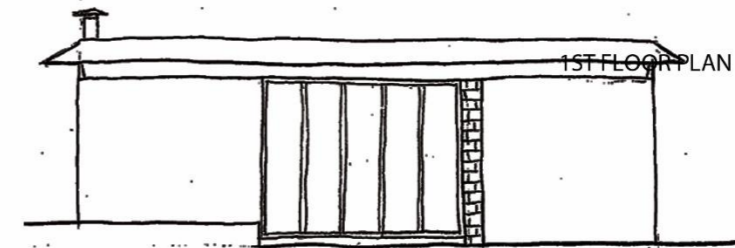
WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

DRAWINGS

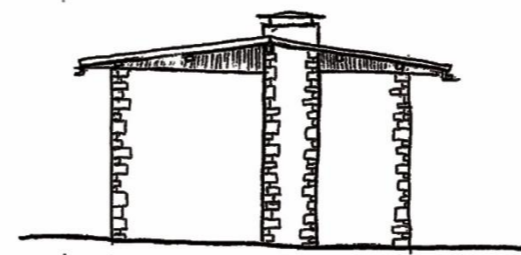


NORTH ELEVATION

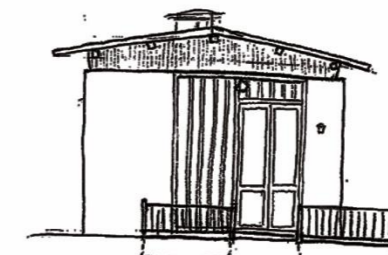


SOUTH ELEVATION

1ST FLOOR PLAN



WEST ELEVATION



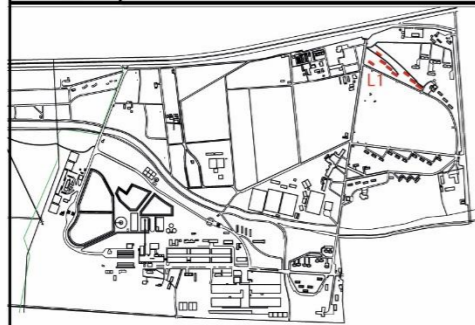
EAST ELEVATION



PHOTOS

DETAILS





* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID:L1 Construction date: 1962

Architect: -

Use: In use not in use

Original Function: **LODGING TYPE-B**

Current Function: **LODGING TYPE-B**

Construction technique:

Condition: 1 2 3

1. In good condition: in terms of the structure and material
 2. In average condition: there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
 3. In bad condition: building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

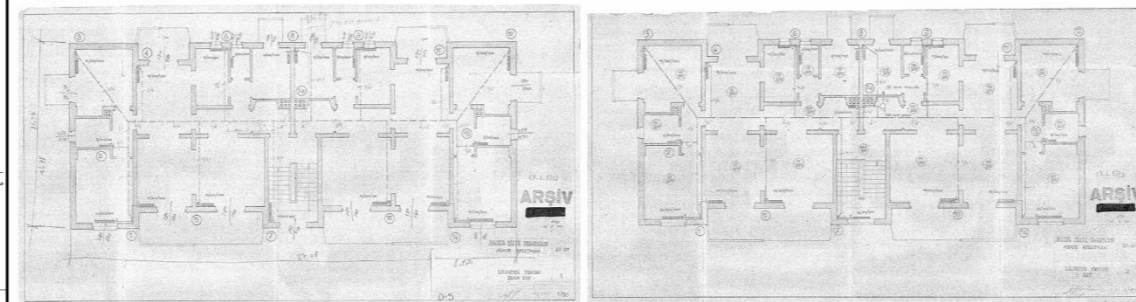
Explanation:
it is needed basic maintenance

Change: 1 2 3

1. Conserved: there is no change
 2. Partially conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
 3. Not conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

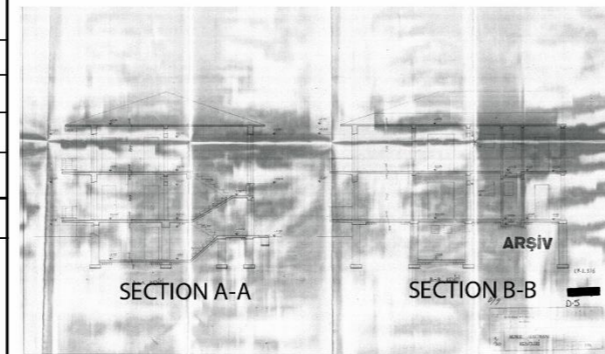
Explanation:
there can be additional cupboard
In some houses, floor tiles has been replaced.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS



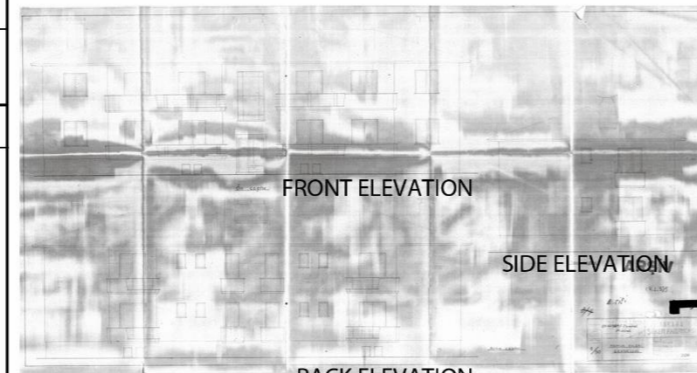
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1ST FLOOR PLAN



SECTION A-A

SECTION B-B

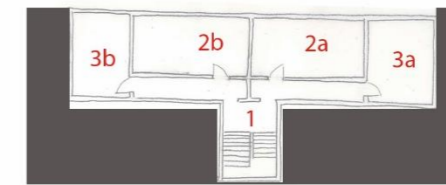


FRONT ELEVATION

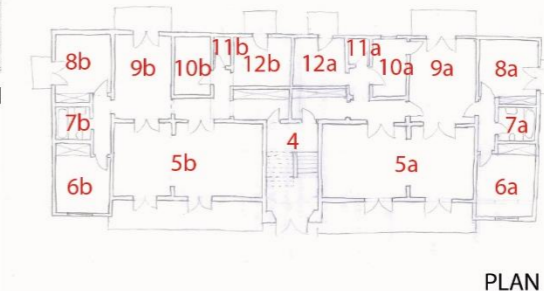
SIDE ELEVATION

BACK ELEVATION

DRAWINGS



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



PLAN

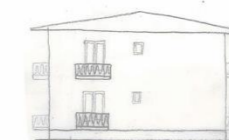
- 1. staircase
- 2a-b. storage
- 3a-b. storage
- 4. entrance
- 5a-b. living room
- 6a-b. room
- 7a-b. bathroom
- 8a-b. room
- 9a-b. room
- 10a-b. storage
- 11a-b. wc
- 12a-b. kitchen



FRONT ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION



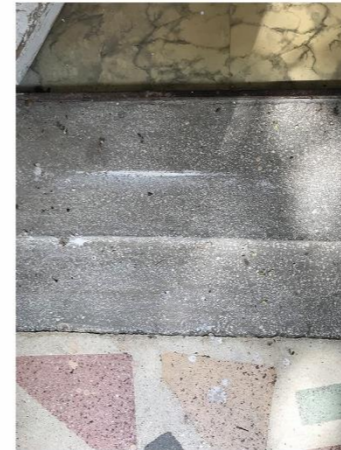
SIDE ELEVATION

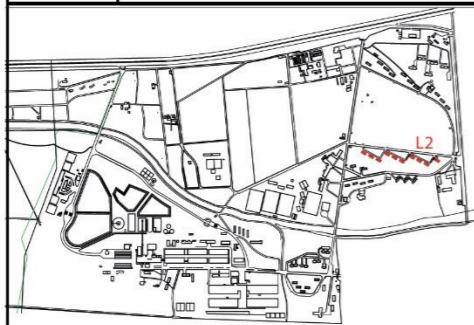


PHOTOS



DETAILS





* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID: L2 Construction date: 1962

Architect: -

Use: In use not in use

Original Function: LODGING TYPE-C

Current Function: LODGING TYPE-C

Construction technique:

Condition: 1 2 3

1. In good condition: in terms of the structure and material
 2. In average condition: there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
 3. In bad condition: building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

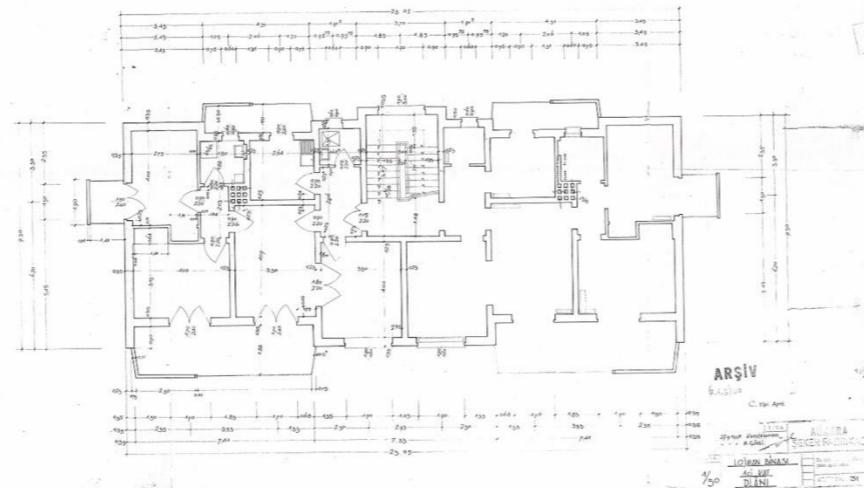
Explanation:
 it is needed basic maintenance

Change: 1 2 3

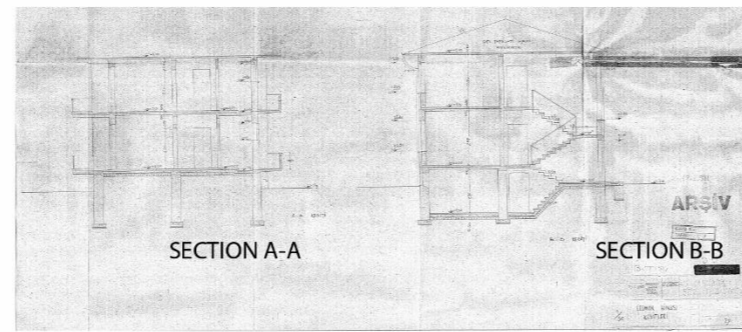
1. Conserved: there is no change
 2. Partially conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
 3. Not conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

Explanation:
 there can be additional cupboard
 In some houses, floor tiles has been replaced.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS



1ST FLOOR PLAN



SECTION A-A

SECTION B-B

- 1. entrance
- 2a-b. wc
- 3a-b. entrance hall
- 4a-b. kitchen
- 5a-b. bathroom
- 6a-b. room
- 7a-b. room
- 8. living room
- 9. living room



SIDE ELEVATION

DRAWINGS



1ST FLOOR PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION

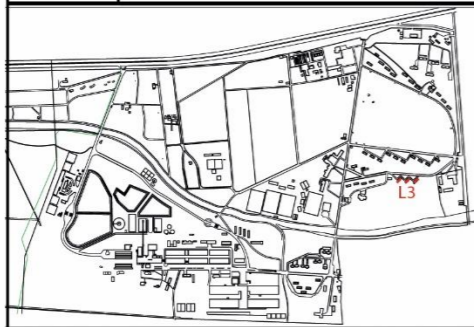


PHOTOS



DETAILS





* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID: L3 Construction date: 1962

Architect: -

Use: In use not in use

Original Function: LODGING TYPE-D

Current Function: LODGING TYPE-D

Construction technique:

Condition: 1 2 3

1. In good condition:
in terms of the structure and material
2. In average condition:
there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
3. In bad condition:
building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

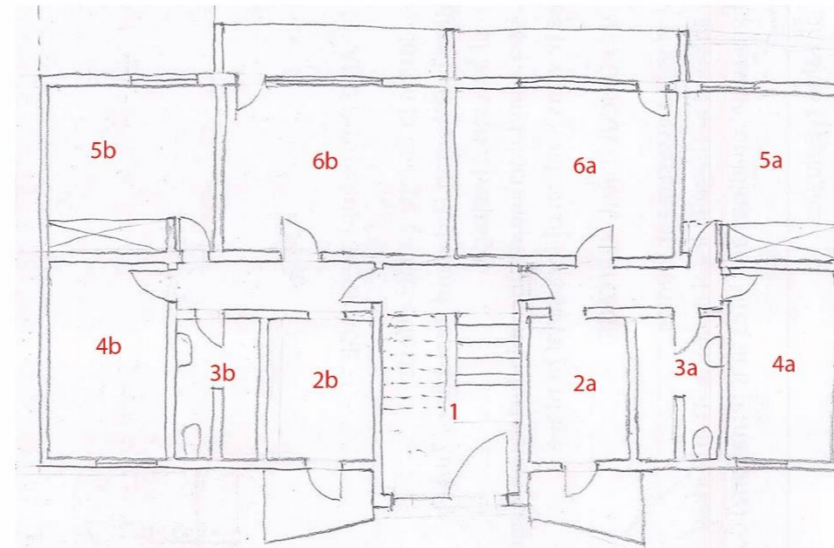
Explanation:
it is needed basic maintenance

Change: 1 2 3

1. Conserved: there is no change
2. Partially conserved:
there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
3. Not conserved:
there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

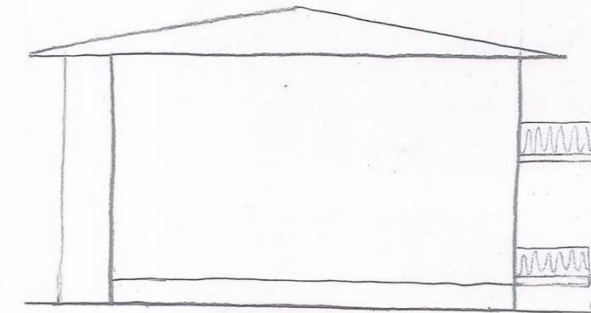
Explanation:
there can be additional cupboard
In some houses, floor tiles has been replaced.

DRAWINGS

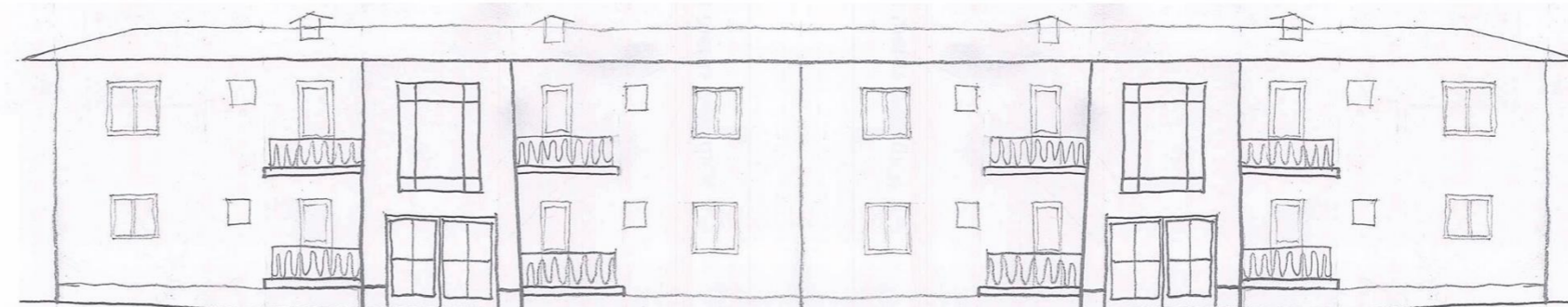


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

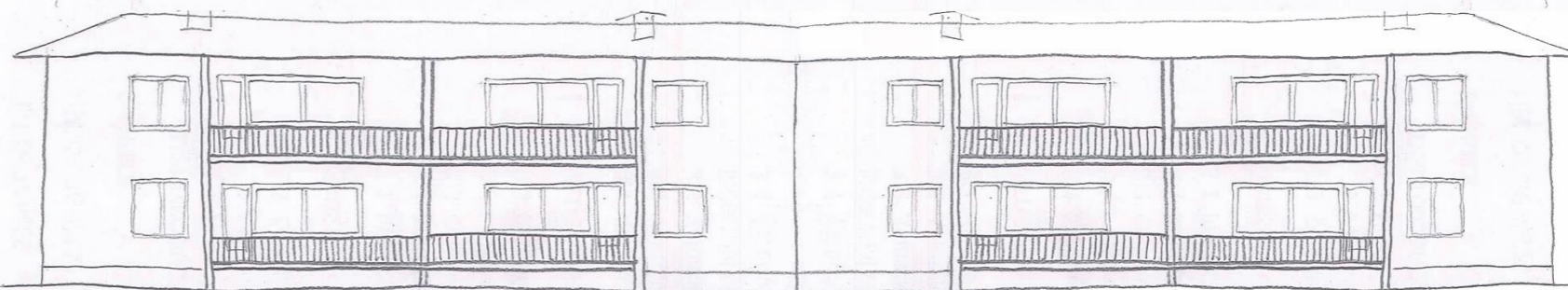
1. entrance
2a-b. kitchen
3a-b. bathroom
4a-b. room
5a-b. room
6a-b. livingroom



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION

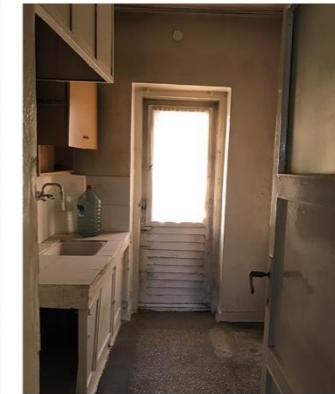
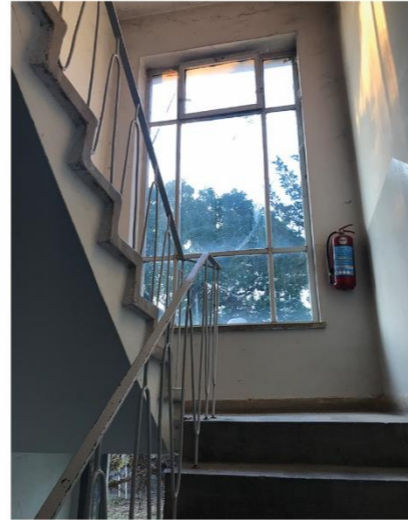
*The original drawings of this structure could not be found in archive data.

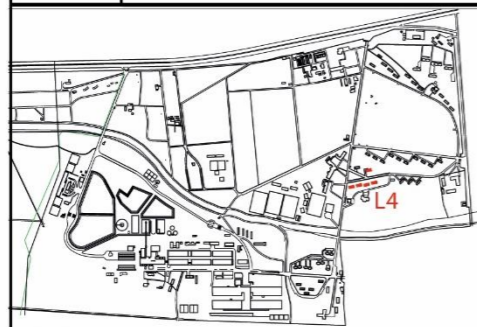


PHOTOS



DETAILS





* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID: L4 Construction date: 1963

Architect: -

Use: In use not in use

Original Function: LODGING TYPE-E (INSTITUTE HOUSE)

Current Function: LODGING TYPE-E (INSTITUTE HOUSE)

Construction technique:

Condition: 1 2 3

1. In good condition: in terms of the structure and material
 2. In average condition: there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
 3. In bad condition: building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

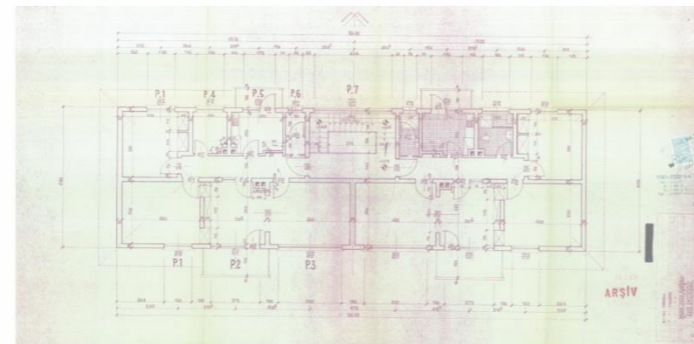
Explanation: **it is needed basic maintenance**

Change: 1 2 3

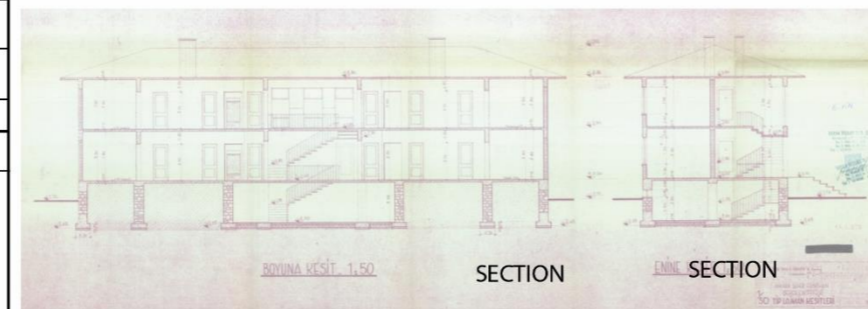
1. Conserved: there is no change
 2. Partially conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
 3. Not conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

Explanation: **there can be additional cupboard**
In some houses, floor tiles has been replaced.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

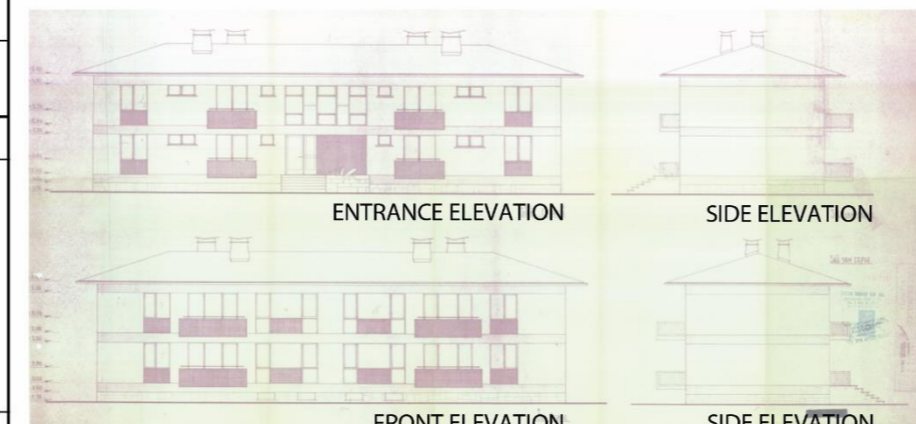


1ST FLOOR PLAN



SECTION

ENNE SECTION



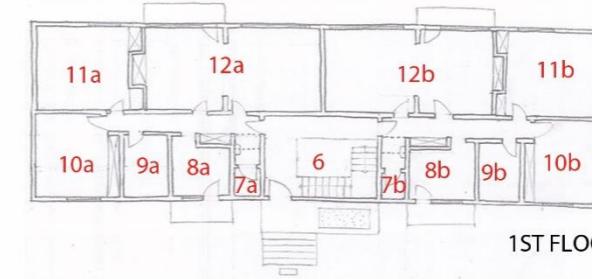
ENTRANCE ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

DRAWINGS

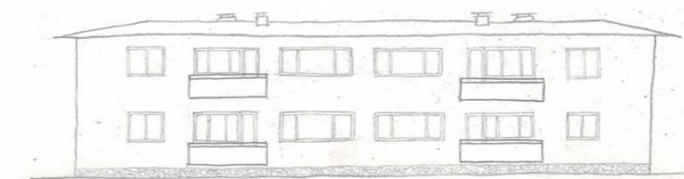


1ST FLOOR PLAN

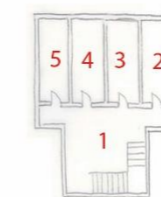
- 1. staircase
- 2. storage
- 3. storage
- 4. storage
- 5. storage
- 6. staircase/ entrance
- 7a-b. wc
- 8a-b. kitchen
- 9a-b. bathroom
- 10a-b. room
- 11a-b. room
- 12a-b. livingroom



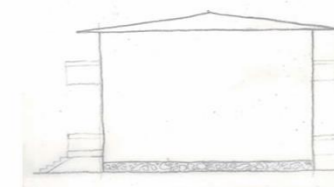
ENTRANCE ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



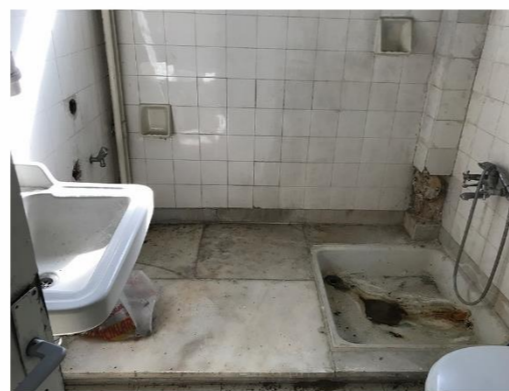
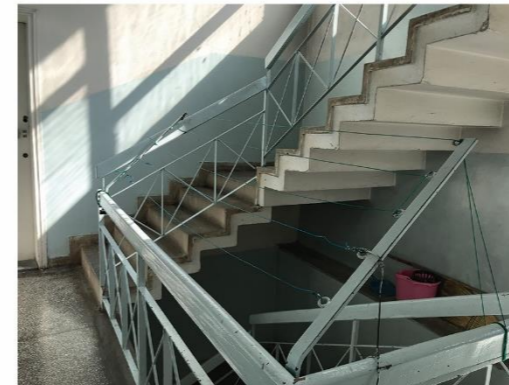
SIDE ELEVATION

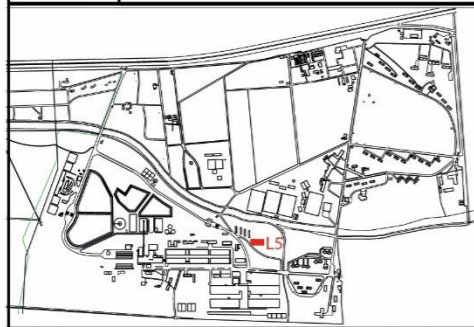


PHOTOS



DETAILS





* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID: L5 Construction date: 1962

Architect: -

Use: In use not in use

Original Function: GUESTHOUSE

Current Function: LODGING TYPE-F

Construction technique:

Condition: 1 2 3

1. In good condition: in terms of the structure and material
 2. In average condition: there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
 3. In bad condition: building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

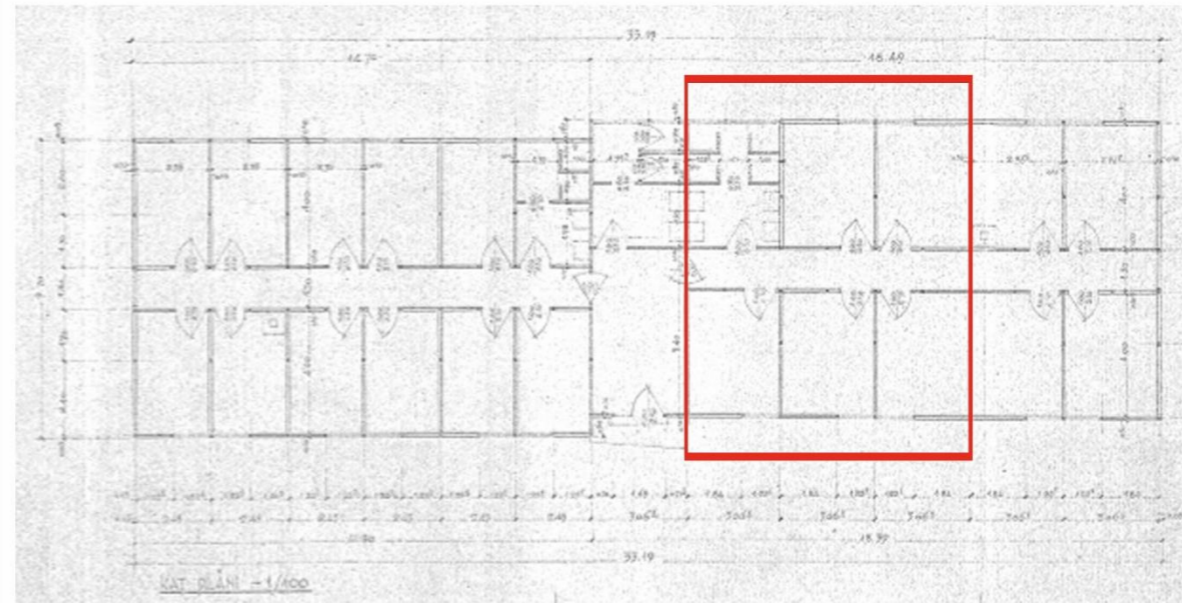
Explanation:
 it is needed basic maintenance

Change: 1 2 3

1. Conserved: there is no change
 2. Partially conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
 3. Not conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

Explanation:
 no changes have been made to the plan organization, but the wet spaces have been replaced.

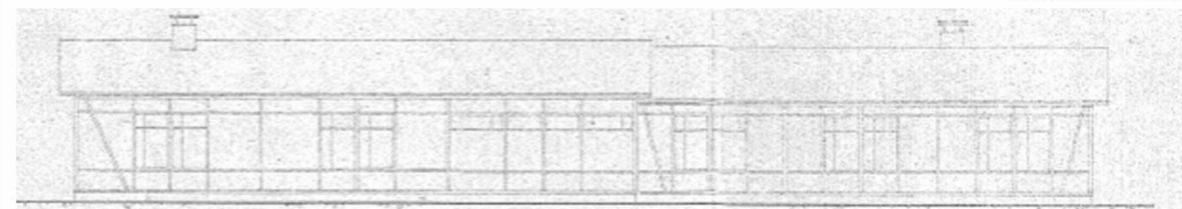
ORIGINAL DRAWINGS



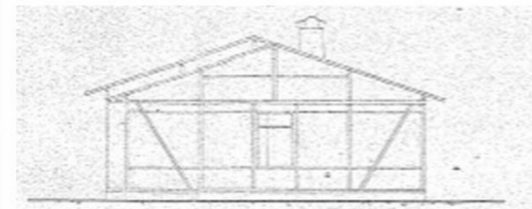
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



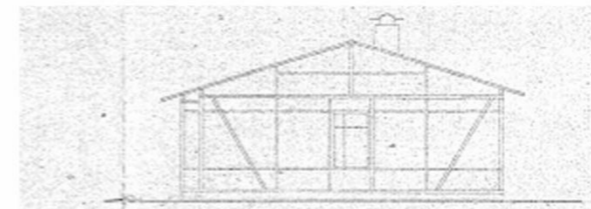
FRONT ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION

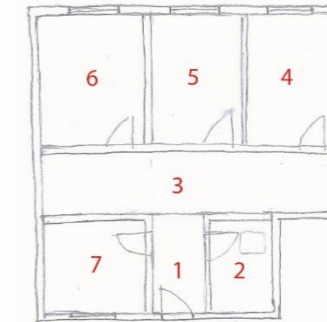


SIDE ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

DRAWINGS



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

- 1. entrance
- 2. bathroom
- 3. corridor
- 4. room
- 5. room
- 6. room
- 7. kitchen

*The building has been designed as a guest house but has been used as a lodging on an undetermined date. the studied part is also marked on the ground plan.

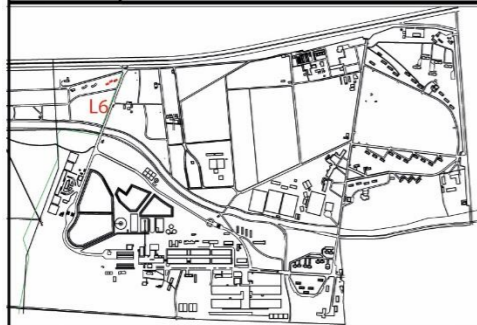


PHOTOS



DETAILS





* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID: L6 Construction date: 1962

Architect: -

Use: In use not in use

Original Function: LODGING TYPE Ç (FARM)

Current Function: LODGING TYPE Ç (FARM)

Construction technique: concrete structure and brick infill

Condition: 1 2 3

1. In good condition: in terms of the structure and material
 2. In average condition: there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
 3. In bad condition: building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

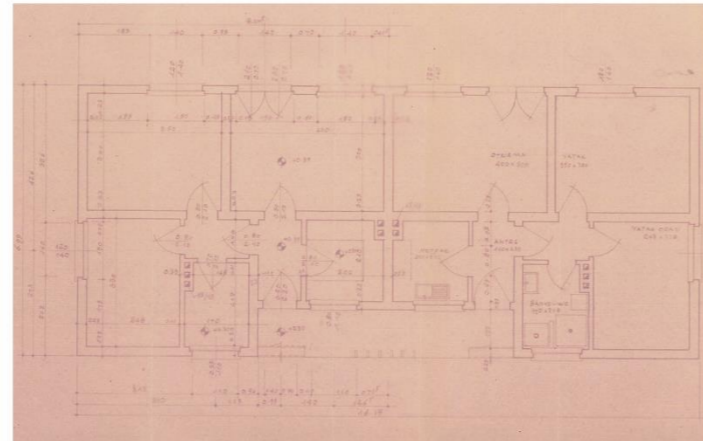
Explanation: it is needed basic maintenance

Change: 1 2 3

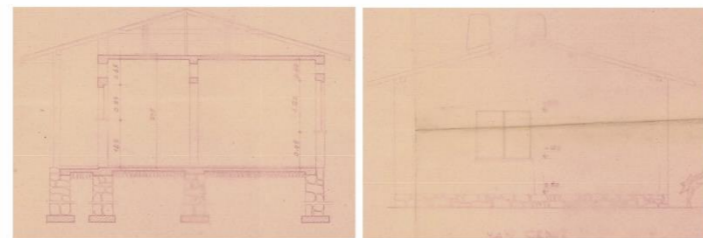
1. Conserved: there is no change
 2. Partially conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
 3. Not conserved: there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

Explanation: The original details such as the balcony railing have been absent. bathrooms have been renovated.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

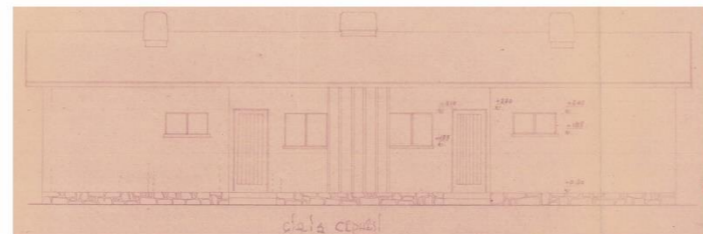


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

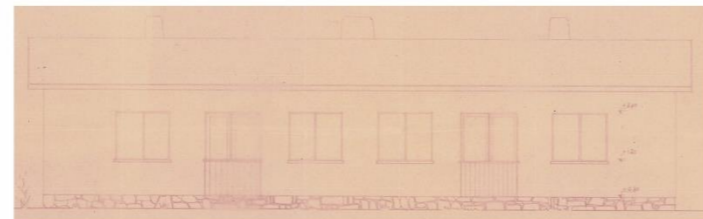


SECTION

SIDE ELEVATION

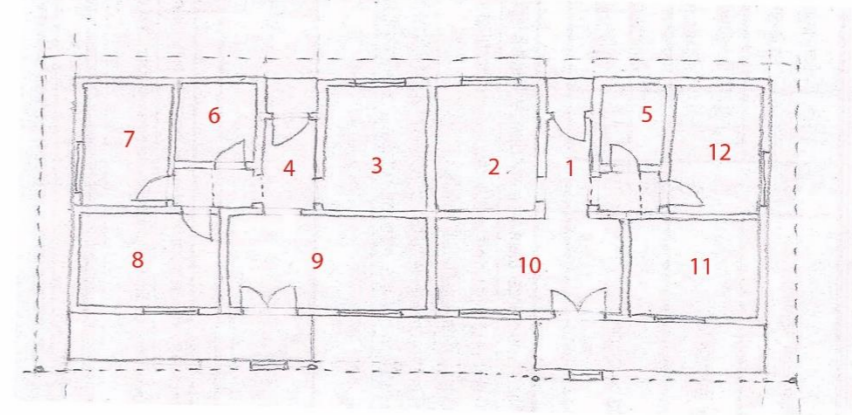


FRONT ELEVATION



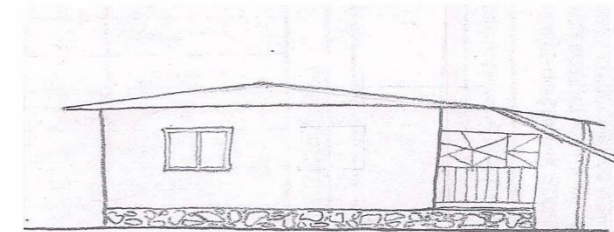
BACK ELEVATION

DRAWINGS

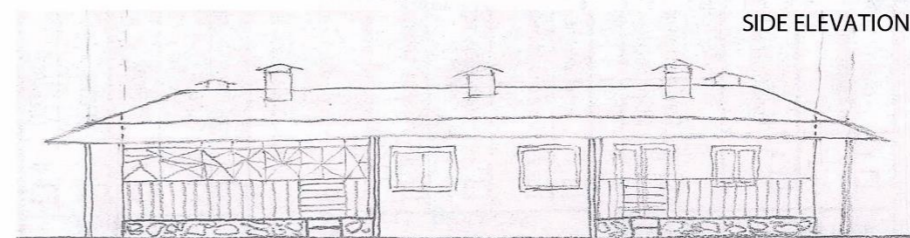


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

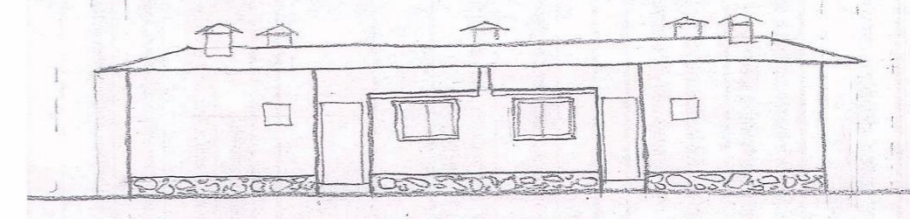
- 1.corridor
- 2.kitchen
- 3.kitchen
- 4.corridor
- 5.bathroom
- 6. bathroom
- 7.room
- 8.room
- 9.living room
- 10.living room
- 11.room
- 12.room



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION

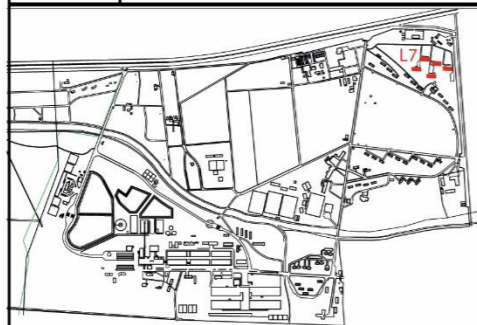


PHOTOS



DETAILS





* the site plan is ensured from General Directorate of Turkish Sugar Factories

Building ID:L7 Construction date:1977-88?

Architect: -

Use: In use not in use

Original Function: LODGING TYPE KT

Current Function: LODGING TYPE KT

Construction technique:

Condition: 1 2 3

1.In good condition:
in terms of the structure and material
2.In average condition:
there are minor deformations, deteriorations on material
3.In bad condition:
building is stable but there are Structural cracks, material decay.

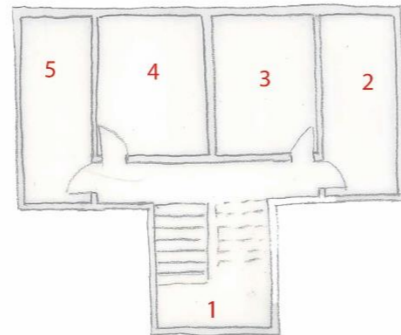
Explanation:
it is needed basic maintenance

Change: 1 2 3

1.Conserved: there is no change
2.Partially conserved:
there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material
3.Not conserved:
there are additions, removals, changes in proportion or material

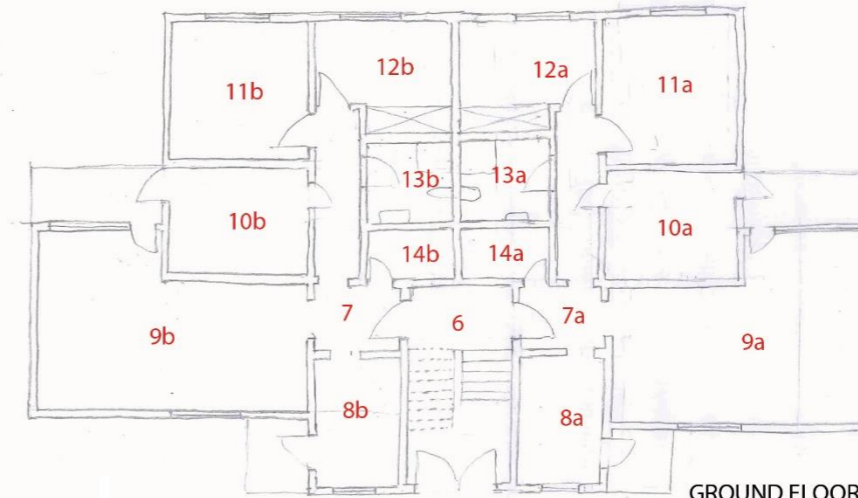
Explanation:
there can be additional cupboard

DRAWINGS

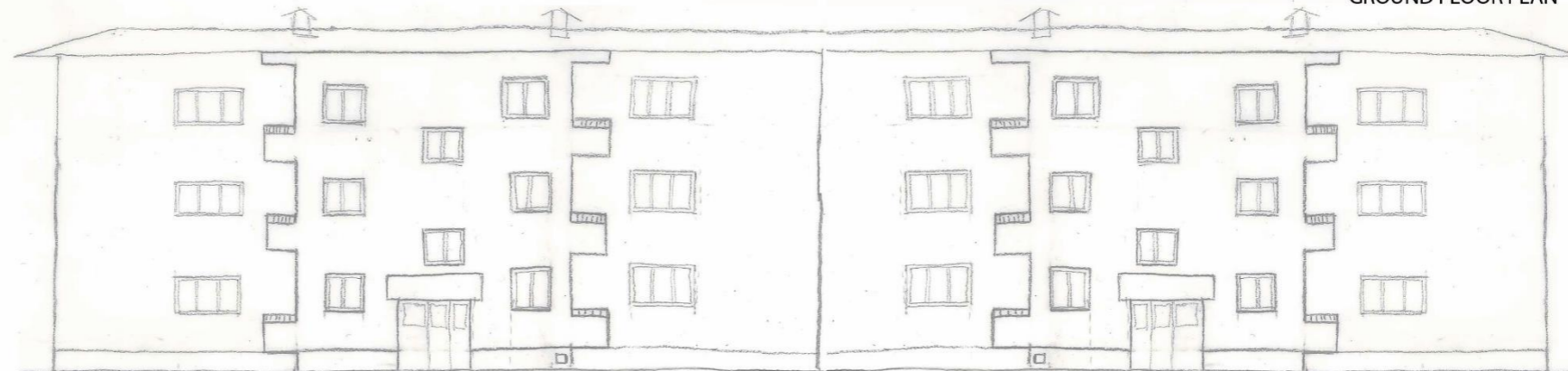


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

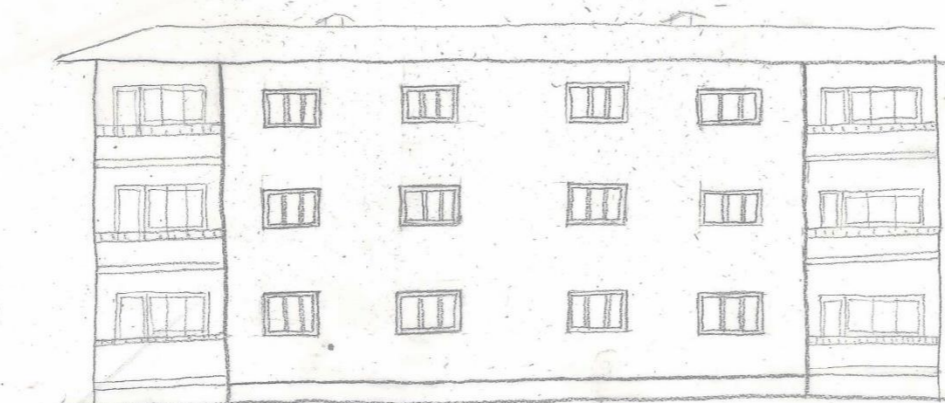
- 1.staircase
- 2.storage
- 3.storage
- 4.storage
- 5.storage
- 6. entrance
- 7a-b.entrance hall
- 8a-b.kitchen
- 9a-b.living room
- 10a-b. room
- 11a-b. room
- 12a-b. room
- 13a-b. bathroom
- 14a-b. wc



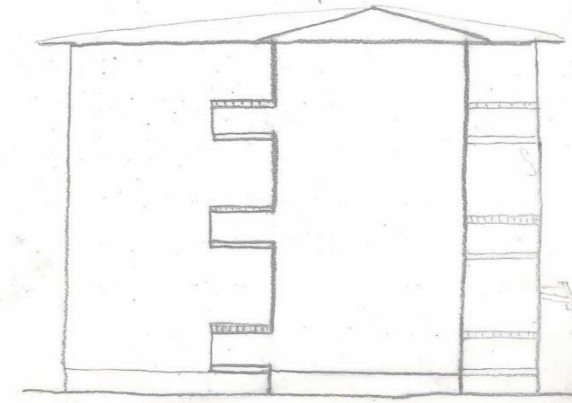
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

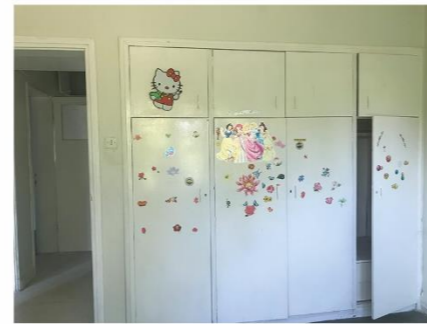
The original drawings of this structure could not be found in archive. / The building is designed in the form of two adjacent apartments.



PHOTOS



DETAILS



B. Official Reports & Documents

1. Certificate of Establishment from Archive of ASF

*Türkiye Cumhuriyetinin otuzbeşinci yılında,
yirmi iki mayıs bin dokuz yüz elli sekiz perşembe
günü Türkiye Cumhuriyet Başkanı Celal Bayar'ın
Türkiye Hükümeti Başvekil Adnan Menderes
ve onbinlerce Türk vatandaşının aziz huzurları ile
Ankara Şeker Fabrikasının ilk temel harcı
burada, Etimesgut Mahiyesinde atılmıştır.*

Baş Vekil	B. M. M. Keçi	Reisicumhur
17. Menderes		C. Bayar
Devlet Vekili	Devlet Vekili	Devlet Vekili
		B. Keçi
Maliye Vekili	Millî Müd. Vekili	Devlet Vekili
		B. Keçi
Maliye Vekili	Maliye Vekili	Maliye Vekili
		B. Keçi
Nüfus Vekili	Ekvare Vekili	Ekv. ve İsp. Müd. Vekili
		F. Lütfü Kırdar
Güm. ve İnt. Vekili	Ekvare Vekili	Münakaat Vekili
		B. Keçi
Çalışma Vekili	Sanayi V. Vekili	Basın, Yayın ve Tel. Vekili
H. Ökmen		B. Keçi
	İmar Vekili	
Ankara Vekili		Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş.
B. Keçi		Yatırım Müdürü
		B. Keçi

2. One of the Expropriation Report of ASF Campus Area from Archive of ASF

TÜRKİYE ŞEKER FABRİKALARI A. Ş.

ANKARA ŞEKER FABRİKASI

İstimlak İhbarnamesi

T. C.
Ankara Altıncı Noterliği
Yay. Fıma Cd. Turan Han No. 9
Telefon : 21200

8714

Vilâyeti : Ankara
Kazası : Yenimahalle
Nahiyesi ve Köyü : Etimesgut, **Elvan köyü**
Parsel No. : **1432**
Mesnhası : **270 M2**
Cinsi : **Tarla (İPOTEKLİ)**
Takdir edilen metrekare bedeli : TL. **2,50**
Tamamının bedeli : TL. **675.- (Altiyüz yetmişbeş lira)**
Malikinin Adı hisse miktarı ve adresi : **Tayyar Şapaz**

Yenimahalle Çay sokak No.9 - ANKARA

İpotek alacaklıları:

Emire Onaran Etimesgut, Elvan köyü- ANKARA

Hüseyin Kılıç " " " "

- 1 - Ankara Vilâyetinin Etimesgut Nahiyesinde kurulmakta olan Şeker Fabrikası sahasında bulunan yukarıda parsel numarası yazılı gayrimenkulünün istimlakine, Sanayi Ve-kâletince 9/11/1957 tarih ve 9035 sayı ile karar verilmiştir. İstimlak kararı ile gayrimenkulünün eb'atlı krokisi ilişiktir.
- 2 - Gayrimenkulünüze 6830 sayılı İstimlak Kanunu hükümleri dairesinde takdir olunan istimlak bedeli yukarıda gösterilmiştir.
- 3 - İstimlak Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A. Ş. lehine yapılmaktadır.
- 4 - Açılacak davalarda husumet Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A. Ş. ne tevcih edilecektir. Keyfiyet 6830 sayılı İstimlak Kanununun 13 cümlesindeki gereğince tebliğ olunur.

Ek: 1 İstimlak kararı sureti
1 Kroki

Saygılarımızla
TÜRKİYE ŞEKER FABRİKALARI A. Ş.

NOT: Ferağ için Ankara'da Mithatpaşa Caddesi No. 14 de kâin Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A. Ş. /
Umum Müdürlüğüne müracaatınız rica olunur.

TÜRKİYE ŞEKER FABRİKALARI A.Ş.
ANKARA ŞEKER FABRİKASI

ANKARA ŞEKER FABRİKASI ARAZİ DURUMU

			<u>Kayıtlı Kıymeti</u>
Devir öncesi arazi	4.499.201,73	m2	29.551.418,34
Karayollarına devredilen	460,88	m2	1.192,57 X1
TCDD'ye devredilen	1.535.815,75	m2	7.234.171,81 X2
Kalan fabrika arazisi	2.962.925,10	m2	22.316.053,96
Fabrika Arazisi	2.461.590,10	m2	21.694.181,77
Bölgelerimiz Arazisi	501.335,00	m2	621.872,19
TOPLAM :	2.962.925,10	m2	22.316.053,96

X1-Fabrikamız sabit kıymetlerinde kayıtlı bulunan Etimesgut 3236 ada 23(hisseli) parsel Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğüne kamulaştırmasız el atmadan dolayı açılan dava neticesinde T.C. Sincan 1.Asliye Hukuk Mahkemesinin 17.06.2009/224 esas, 2009/384 sayılı kesinleşen kararında hissemize düşen 460,88 m² lik kısmın yola terkinine hükmedilmiş olup; 460,88 m² lik kısım Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü adına 08.06.2010 tarihi itibarıyla tescil edilmiştir.

X2- Özelleştirme Yüksek Kurulunun 10.05.2010 tarih ve 2010/30 sayılı kararı gereğince mülkiyeti şirketimize ait fabrikamız sabit kıymetlerinde kayıtlı bulunan 166 adet taşınmazımızın Yüksek Hızlı Tren Ana Bakım Deposu ve Ankara Yüksek Hızlı Tren Batı Terminali yapımı için kullanmak ve kullanım amacı tapuya dercedilmek kaydıyla 4046 sayılı kanunun 2/i maddesine istinaden Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Demiryolları Genel Müdürlüğüne bilabedel devredilmesine karar verilmiş olup 18.08.2010 tarihi itibarıyla tapuda devir ve terkin işlemleri tamamlanmıştır.

TÜRKİYE ŞEKER FABRİKALARI A.Ş.

5. Registration Decision

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANKARA I NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
KARAR

17

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 25/12/2014 110
Karar Tarihi ve No : 25/12/2014 2033

Toplantı Yeri
ANKARA

Ankara İli, Etimesgut İlçesi, Elvankent Mahallesinde, Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş.' ye ait Yerleşke içerisindeki yapıların tescil edilmemesine yönelik Ankara I Numaralı Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulunun almış olduğu 21.08.2013 gün ve 871 sayılı kararının iptali istemiyle Bakanlığımız aleyhine Ankara 11. İdare Mahkemesinde 2013/1491 Esas ile açılan davada Mahkemenin 02.10.2014 tarih ve K:2014/1255 sayılı kararı ile kısmen tescil edilmesine yönelik kararın Kurulda değerlendirilmesi isteğine ilişkin Hukuk Müşavirliğinin 17.12.2014 gün ve 89020567.024.641.04-2014/1906-242879 sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Ankara İli, Etimesgut İlçesi, Elvankent Mahallesinde, Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş.' ye ait Yerleşke içerisindeki yapılara ilişkin Ankara 11. İdare Mahkemesinde 2013/1491 Esas ile açılan davada Mahkemenin 02.10.2014 tarih ve K:2014/1255 sayılı kararında "dava konusu işlemin Şeker Fabrikası ana binası, Yönetim Binası Ankara Şeker Araştırma Enstitüsünün A-B-C Blokları ile sinema ve lokanta binalarına ilişkin kısmın iptaline; davanın, davacının diğer taşınmazlara yönelik talebiyle ilgili kısmı yönünden reddine" karar verildiği anlaşıldığından;

3253 ada, 168 parsel ile bir bölümü 2408 parsel üzerinde bulunan Yönetim Binasının, Şeker Araştırma Enstitüsüne ait 3236 ada, 48, 53 ve 56 parseller üzerinde bulunan A-B-C Bloklarının, 2408 parsel üzerinde bulunan Şeker Fabrikası Ana Binasının, 3255 ada, 17 ve 18 parseller üzerinde bulunan Sinema ve lokanta binalarının 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında tescil edilmelerine, parsellerinin koruma alanı olarak belirlenmesine karar verildi.



GEÇİCİ BAŞKAN
Prof.Dr.Hasan AYRANCI
İMZA

GEÇİCİ BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
M.Akif İŞİK
İMZA

ÜYE
Prof.Dr.Hakkı ACUN
İMZA

ÜYE
Yrd.Doç.Dr.M.Emin BAŞAR
İMZA

ÜYE
Deniz İŞILDAR
BULUNMADI

ÜYE
Umut İNÇİ
İMZA

ÜYE

ÜYE
Mehmet AL BAYRAK

ÜYE
Coskun TUNÇ

ÜYE

ÜYE

6.TMMOB Ankara Chamber of Architects Registration Recommendation Report from Ankara Chamber of Architects Archive

TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi ANKARA ŞEKER FABRİKASI TESCİL ÖNERİ RAPORU

GENEL DEĞERLENDİRME

Ankara Şeker Fabrikası, erken Cumhuriyet dönemi ve sonrasında devlet eliyle kurulan sanayi alanlarından bir tanesidir ve Cumhuriyetin kuruluş ideolojisini yansıtmaktadır. Diğer şeker fabrikalarına benzer şekilde, "yeni çiftçi", "yeni mühendis", "yeni işçi" kısaca "yeni yurttaş"ın oluşumunu sağlamak üzere bütünlüklü bir yerleşke olarak tasarlanmıştır. Sadece şeker üretiminin değil, aynı zamanda bireylerin eğitim, araştırma ve gelişme alanı olarak da düşünülmüştür. Bu bağlamda alan sosyal bir proje olarak değerlendirilmiş ve lojmanlar, misafirhane, sinema salonu, lokanta, spor sahaları, ilkokul, tarım çiftliği gibi birimleri de içeren bir yerleşke olarak inşa edilmiştir.

(The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage) Uluslararası Endüstri Mirasının Korunması Komitesi tarafından hazırlanan TICCIH Tüzüğünde, endüstri mirası ve endüstri arkeolojisi şu şekilde tanımlanmaktadır;

"Endüstri mirası, endüstri kültürünün tarihsel, teknolojik, sosyal, mimari, veya bilimsel değere sahip kalıntılarından oluşur. Bu kalıntılar, şunları içerir: Binalar ve makineler, atölyeler, imalathaneler ve fabrikalar, madenler ile işleme ve arıtma sahaları, ambarlar ve depolar, enerji üretilen, iletilen ve kullanılan yerler, ulaştırma ve tüm altyapısı, ayrıca sanayiyle ilgili barınma, ibadet etme veya öğretimi gibi sosyal faaliyetler için kullanılan yerler"

"Endüstri Arkeolojisi, sanayi prosesleri için veya sanayi prosesleri tarafından yaratılan belgelerin, eserlerin, stratigrafi ile yapıların, insan yerleşimlerinin, doğal ve kentsel peyzajların, maddi ve gayri maddi, tüm kanıtlarını incelemenin dallar arası yöntemi olarak, sanayinin geçmişi ile bugününün daha iyi anlaşılmasına en uygun araştırma yollarından yararlanır."

Bu tanımlar çerçevesinde değerlendirildiğinde, Ankara Şeker Fabrikası Yerleşkesi, üretim sürecine ait yapılar ile burada çalışmış insanlar için planlanmış konut, eğitim ve rekreasyon alanları gibi sosyal çevreleri ile bir bütün olarak değerlendirilmeli ve endüstri mirası olarak korunmalıdır.

Bu rapor ile 1960'lı yıllarda yapılmış, sadece üretim ile değil, kentsel yaşam ile olan ilişkisi bakımından Ankara'nın özellikli alanlarından biri olan ve endüstriyel miras niteliğindeki Ankara Şeker Fabrikası yerleşkesinin kültür varlığı olarak tespit işlemlerinin başlatılması için gerekli işlemlerin gerçekleştirilmesini, izin ve değerlendirmelerinize sunarız.

Tezcan Karakuş Candan
TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi
42. Dönem Yönetim Kurulu adına
Sekreter Üye