My graduation project started from a series of research in urban level to find out a main goal of the design regarding to the social context, and according to this, decided the scale and organization of the building. The research in urban level included case study (in groups) and research of the existing urban condition of Ankara. Though analysing 8 ancient cities and 20 existing cities, some of which were designed under the concept of Utopia, we researched in what ways those cities were organized and functioned and found out the problems. These research together with some literal materials also helped me to understand the notion of Utopia.

Before choosing a particular site for the project, we made a research of the whole city to understand social and spatial development and transformation of Ankara. The vertical densification of inner city therefore was slowed down and an partial urban extension emerged in the north west area as the squatters developed. This urban transformation further caused a lack of organization and public service in the extension area. At the same time, research of the Ataturk State Farm was carried out. I made a specific research of the existing conditions of the extension area. After mapping the existing varies public programs in this area, I found out this public facilities were scattered and lack of organization and connection.

From the research above, I set a goal of the urban intervention. For the city of Ankara, the new project together with the new structural system will provide public facilities for the extension area and further to form a new urban structure for the downtown of Ankara in order to organize the existing squatters. It will also function as landmarks of the extension area. For Ataturk state farm, the project located along the state farm and facing the extension area should act at gates of the state farm which can bring people and activities to the farm.

After researching Archizoom's No-Stop City of 1968 and Tschumi's Parc de la Villette, I set my proposal as introducing a series of point as public centers, together with a pedestrian and landscape grid system to organize the blocks. This centers are located according to the existing public programs and infrastructure in the extension area, while the size of the grid are set by walking scales. The grids not only keeps the existing urban context, but also creates pedestrian connections between the blocks. The point was put at the crossing of the grid.

In order to make public centers to control the squatters as well as to act as landscape for the extension area, I study the density and heights of this area in different time.
period and different functions, as well as the existing landmarks in Ankara, and finally get a conclusion of the size of the building as a landmark which should be at least 100m high.

The new system will reorganize the existing squatters and form a series of public centers. It can control the excessive extension of the city and provide a potential for the future development of the blocks in between the grids. The pedestrian strips on the grid will make transport more safe and create connections between the blocks. As for the state farm, the project can connect it with the extension area thus make it as a city garden for public activities.