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Faculty of Architecture and Design

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Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Design, Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ, has successfully completed the “Universal AI” program organized by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), one of the world’s leading institutions in technology and science.

In addition to the technical foundations of Python-based programming, data analytics, deep learning, computer vision, and large language models (LLMs), the program provided a comprehensive examination of the role of artificial intelligence in architectural and design processes, as well as the principles of ethics and algorithmic fairness.

This advanced knowledge and innovative perspective, which will contribute to shaping the future vision of design and academia, will be integrated into our faculty’s educational curriculum and academic research. We congratulate our esteemed Dean and wish him continued success.



Article

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ, Pınar Öktem ERKARTAL, and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YASAR have co-authored the article titled “Community-Scale Sustainable Practices in the Built Environment: A PRISMA-ScR Review of Spatial, Social, and Governance Mechanisms in Urban Sustainability,” which has been published in the 2026, 10(9), 489 issue of *Urban Science*, a journal indexed in SCOPUS Q1 and Web of Science (WoS) Q1, on pages 2–35.

Abstract

Community-scale sustainable built-environment practices are increasingly important for linking urban sustainability policy with everyday spatial transformation, yet the evidence base remains fragmented across nature-based solutions, housing retrofit, settlement upgrading, public-space transformation, digital mapping, circular infrastructure, and governance-oriented planning. This scoping review, reported in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR), maps and synthesizes peer-reviewed evidence on community-scale sustainable built-environment practices, with publication years from 2015 to 2026 and indexed by the final search date of 13 June 2026. Searches were conducted in Scopus and the Web of Science Core Collection, yielding 3506 records. After duplicate removal, title-and-abstract screening, and full-text eligibility assessment, 130 studies were included for Spatial–Social–Governance (SSG) coding and thematic synthesis. This review identified eight thematic clusters, led by nature-based and green–blue infrastructure practices, followed by housing, retrofit, and settlement upgrading; neighborhood sustainability assessment and planning; public-space transformation and placemaking; digital tools and mapping; circular neighborhood infrastructures; mobility-related practices; and heritage-led regeneration. The largest concentration of evidence was found in nature-based and green–blue infrastructure practices, followed by housing, retrofit, and settlement upgrading; smaller clusters extended the field towards neighborhood assessment, public-space transformation, digital evidence systems, circular infrastructures, mobility, and heritage-led regeneration. As a review-derived synthesis output, the Spatial–Social–Governance Mechanism Framework does not introduce spatial, social, and governance as new analytical dimensions. Instead, it operationalizes these established concerns as a common comparison structure for heterogeneous community-scale built-environment practices, linking spatial intervention, social embedding, and governance enablement. The framework is neither a general theory nor an effectiveness model; its contribution is an integrative and review-specific analytical instrument.

Keywords: community-scale sustainability; built environment; PRISMA-ScR; spatial mechanisms; social mechanisms; governance mechanisms; nature-based solutions; urban sustainability

Open Access Review

Community-Scale Sustainable Practices in the Built Environment: A PRISMA-ScR Review of Spatial, Social, and Governance Mechanisms in Urban Sustainability

by Ufuk Fatih Kucukali ^{1,*} , Pınar Öktem Erkartal ²  and Dilek Yasar ³ 

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Published: 24 August 2026

(This article belongs to the Special Issue Community- and Urban-Scale Sustainable Practices in the Built Environment)

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Article

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YASAR, Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ, Yelda Yanal BAĞCI, and Gülay ER PASİN have co-authored the article titled “Architectures of Exposure: A Layered Relational Model of Everyday Architecture in Selected Turkish Popular Films,” which has been published in the 2026, 16, 3247 issue of *Buildings*, a journal indexed in SCOPUS Q1 and Web of Science (WoS Q2), on pages 2–39.

Abstract

Ordinary architectural conditions interact through arrangements that static representations often detach from time and use. This study examines six selected Turkish popular films as a mediated comparative corpus of apartments, neighborhood interfaces, mobile (route-vehicle) interiors, and domestic spaces in use. Comparative visual-spatial analysis of 24 scene-clusters traces how spatial domains and boundary/connection devices organize visibility, audibility, access, movement, bodily proximity, and collective attention. We define architectures of exposure as an event-level mismatch between scene-supported expected control over sight, sound, access, or bodily distance and the interactional field enabled by a configuration. A provisional, construction-corpus-derived layered model separates four primary spatial domains from boundary/connection devices, six interactional mechanisms, four control relations, three intensifiers, and contingent outcomes. Ten clusters directly demonstrate the mismatch; three show strategic or transformative widening, six provide partial or qualified evidence, and five delimit the concept through intended permeability or retained control. Cross-case comparison shows that the same device can preserve refusal, transmit distress, enable rescue, or support solidarity, while comparable spatial mechanisms acquire different narrative and ethical significance under comic and non-comic framing. The study contributes a scene-cluster method for treating fiction film as mediated architectural evidence and a diagnostic framework for future observation, acoustic assessment, visibility analysis, and post-occupancy research.

Keywords: ordinary architecture; architecture and cinema; spatial configuration; mediated architectural evidence; privacy regulation; Turkish popular films; scene-cluster analysis

Open Access

Article

Architectures of Exposure: A Layered Relational Model of Everyday Architecture in Selected Turkish Popular Films

by Dilek Yasar ^{1,*} , Ufuk Fatih Kucukali ² , Yelda Yanat Bagci ³  and Gülay Er Pasin ⁴ 

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Submission received: 25 July 2026 / Revised: 15 August 2026 / Accepted: 20 August 2026 /

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(This article belongs to the Section Architectural Design, Urban Science, and Real Estate)

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Versions Notes



Article

Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz and Elif B. (2026) have published their article titled “Assessment of Floating Parks Based on Coastal Park Design Criteria” in *Transforming Cities: Urban Sustainability* (pp. 263–288), edited by Prof. Ali Cheshmehzangi, Prof. May Tan-Mullins, Prof. Martin de Jong, and Prof. Rab Raven. The book was published by Springer (Singapore), a publisher ranked in Category B by Sense of Ranking. The article is available at https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-95-7378-3_12.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the spatial and design dimensions of floating parks and to comparatively evaluate them with the design criteria of traditional coastal parks. Floating parks represent an innovative typology of urban open spaces that transfer public, ecological, and recreational functions onto the water surface, offering an alternative to the land-based understanding of open space. These hybrid structures establish a dynamic interface between land and water ecosystems, supporting ecological diversity, improving the urban microclimate, and enhancing adaptive capacity against rising water levels caused by climate change. The study analyzes eight case studies: Little Island Park (New York, USA), Elizabeth Quay (Perth, Australia), Race Street Pier (Philadelphia, USA), Hudson River Park Pier 25 (New York, USA), Merchant Square Floating Pocket Park (London, UK), Wild Mile Eco Park (Chicago, USA) and Pier C Park (New Jersey, USA). These examples are evaluated based on internationally recognized frameworks and institutions, including the Waterfront Edge Design Guidelines (WEDG), Project for Public Spaces (PPS), American Planning Association (APA), American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), Gehl Architects, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Waterfront Toronto, PK3 Landskapsarkitekter & Tredje Natur, and Bruttomesso. The findings reveal that floating parks not only provide innovative recreational opportunities along urban waterfronts but also constitute a strategic design model for the development of sustainable coastal spaces. They integrate ecological resilience, adaptive infrastructure systems, and public accessibility into a holistic urban landscape framework.

Keywords: Floating park, Beach park, Design criteria, Green area, Urban Landscape

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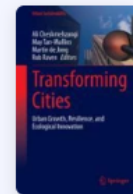
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Article

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YASAR and M.K. Erentürk have co-authored the article titled “Linking design configuration to maintainability-related concerns in semi-open commercial interiors: a structured spatial heuristic,” which has been published in *Architectural Engineering and Design Management*, a Q1 journal indexed in SCOPUS and ESCI. The article is available at <https://doi.org/10.1080/17452007.2026.2722980>.

Abstract

Early-stage design decisions shape the operational maintainability of semi-open commercial interiors, where atrium cores, circulation spines, biophilic elements and indoor–outdoor thresholds may create overlapping maintenance, access, safety and flexibility concerns. Although facility management and design-for-maintainability research has established the relevance of design-stage decisions, these concerns are rarely translated into a spatially explicit format before operational evidence is available. This study develops a structured, literature-derived spatial heuristic and illustrates it through architectural drawings, visual representations and limited on-site confirmation of observable spatial features in a mixed-use commercial case. Four interpretive dimensions – maintenance–cleaning complexity, operational accessibility, safety–risk exposure and spatial operational flexibility – are applied to spatial triggers across the atrium/public core, circulation spine, kiosk clusters, biophilic corridors and indoor–outdoor thresholds. The worked application makes the reasoning from spatial configuration to maintainability-related concerns explicit and traceable without validating operational performance. The heuristic is a preliminary design-communication device requiring practitioner appraisal and operational testing.

Keywords: Operational maintainability, design management, semi-open commercial interiors, early-stage design, spatial heuristic, design for maintainability, facility management



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Research Article

Linking design configuration to maintainability-related concerns in semi-open commercial interiors: a structured spatial heuristic

Mustafa Koray Erenturk  & Dilek Yasar 

Received 26 May 2026, Accepted 18 Aug 2026, Published online: 25 Aug 2026

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Article

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke CIRİTÇİ, Meryem Fındıkgil and Semih Yıldırım, has co-authored the article titled “Non-Muslim Cemeteries as Multicultural Urban Heritage in Istanbul: The Case of the Feriköy Protestant Cemetery,” which has been published in *Encyclopedia*, a journal indexed in SCOPUS Q1, 2026, 6, 170.

Abstract

This review examines non-Muslim cemeteries in Istanbul as multicultural urban heritage landscapes, using the Feriköy Protestant Cemetery as its principal case. Rather than treating cemeteries solely as religious or funerary spaces, it conceptualizes them as material archives of urban memory, minority presence, spatial displacement, and heritage governance. Drawing on a literature review, historical documentation, spatial mapping, and field observation, the article first traces the transformation of non-Muslim cemeteries from the Ottoman period to the Republican period, with particular attention to their relocation, disappearance, and reuse within processes of urban modernization. It then analyses the Feriköy Protestant Cemetery in terms of its establishment, multinational governance structure, architectural and funerary features, transferred memorial elements, digitisation practices, and conservation initiatives. The case illustrates the layered relationships among urban development, multicultural identity, and sustainable conservation. The article argues that Istanbul’s surviving non-Muslim cemeteries should be understood as living spaces of memory and cultural landscapes whose protection requires documentation, public awareness, and multi-actor heritage governance.

Keywords: Ottoman period; non-Muslim cemeteries; Feriköy Protestant Cemetery; cultural heritage



Review

Non-Muslim Cemeteries as Multicultural Urban Heritage in Istanbul: The Case of the Feriköy Protestant Cemetery

Meryem Müzeyyen Fındıkgil ¹, İlke Ciritci ^{2,*} and Semih Göksel Yıldırım ¹

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Abstract

This review examines non-Muslim cemeteries in Istanbul as multicultural urban heritage landscapes, using the Feriköy Protestant Cemetery as its principal case. Rather than treating cemeteries solely as religious or funerary spaces, it conceptualizes them as material archives of urban memory, minority presence, spatial displacement, and heritage governance. Drawing on a literature review, historical documentation, spatial mapping, and field observation, the article first traces the transformation of non-Muslim cemeteries from the Ottoman period to the Republican period, with particular attention to their relocation, disappearance, and reuse within processes of urban modernization. It then analyses the Feriköy Protestant Cemetery in terms of its establishment, multinational governance structure, architectural and funerary features, transferred memorial elements, digitisation practices, and conservation initiatives. The case illustrates the layered relationships among urban development, multicultural identity, and sustainable conservation. The article argues that Istanbul’s surviving non-Muslim cemeteries should be understood as living spaces of memory and cultural landscapes whose protection requires documentation, public awareness, and multi-actor heritage governance.



Article

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke CIRİTÇİ has authored the article titled “Feshane-İ Âmire: The Transformation of Industrial Heritage from the Ottoman Era to the Present,” which has been published in *Karesi Journal of Architecture*.

Abstract

This review examines non-Muslim cemeteries in Istanbul as multicultural urban heritage landscapes, using the Feriköy Protestant Cemetery as its principal case. Rather than treating cemeteries solely as religious or funerary spaces, it conceptualizes them as material archives of urban memory, minority presence, spatial displacement, and heritage governance. Drawing on a literature review, historical documentation, spatial mapping, and field observation, the article first traces the transformation of non-Muslim cemeteries from the Ottoman period to the Republican period, with particular attention to their relocation, disappearance, and reuse within processes of urban modernization. It then analyses the Feriköy Protestant Cemetery in terms of its establishment, multinational governance structure, architectural and funerary features, transferred memorial elements, digitisation practices, and conservation initiatives. The case illustrates the layered relationships among urban development, multicultural identity, and sustainable conservation. The article argues that Istanbul’s surviving non-Muslim cemeteries should be understood as living spaces of memory and cultural landscapes whose protection requires documentation, public awareness, and multi-actor heritage governance.

Keywords: Feshane-i Âmire, Industrial heritage, Gendered labour, Adaptive reuse, Cultural memory.

ARAŞTIRMA MAKALESİ

FESHANE-İ ÂMİRE: THE TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE FROM THE OTTOMAN ERA TO THE PRESENT

Cilt: 5 | Sayı: 1 | 21 Ağustos 2026

[Pinar Ergün](#) , [İlke Ciritçi](#) *

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Karesi Journal of Architecture

Article

Dr. Ezgi YILMAZ and Mehmet Sair Akkam have co-authored the article titled “From Formal References to Architectural Form and Meaning: A Transformation-Based Framework for Analysing Reference-Driven Design,” which has been published in *Buildings*, a journal indexed in SCOPUS Q1 and Web of Science (WoS Q2), 2026, 16, 3139, on pages 2–39.

Abstract

This study investigates how formal references are transformed into architectural form and meaning. While previous studies have acknowledged the diversity of source domains in architecture, they often remain fragmented and lack a systematic framework that explains how such references are operated upon during design. This gap limits the ability to distinguish between the literal replication of recognizable forms and the deeper transformation of their conceptual, structural, and symbolic properties. In response, this research develops a Transformation-Based Formal Reference Framework (TFRF) that traces formal reference through six stages—source, interpretation, abstraction, transformation, architectural expression, and meaning production—with a feedback loop from received meaning back to interpretation. The contribution is therefore not a new classification of sources; classification by source domain (living organisms, cosmos and geographical formations, language, belief systems, precedent architecture, and human-made products) is retained only as the entry point of the process. Thirty-one architectural cases, selected through purposive sampling and independently double-coded ($\kappa = 0.75$ for abstraction and $\kappa = 0.86$ for transfer), are positioned within a two-dimensional matrix that crosses degree of abstraction (direct, analogy, abstraction) with type of transfer (form, structure, performance, symbol, space). The analysis suggests that source domain and transformation mechanism function as analytically distinct dimensions: one source can yield opposite mechanisms and distant sources can converge on the same one. The framework thereby reframes formal reference from a catalogue of inspirations into a navigable two-axis design space, offering a transferable analytical framework for understanding how architectural references become form and meaning.

Keywords: formal references; architectural form; architectural expression; design process; design inspiration; architectural thought



Article

From Formal References to Architectural Form and Meaning: A Transformation-Based Framework for Analysing Reference-Driven Design

Mehmet Sair Akkam ^{1,*} and Ezgi Yılmaz ²

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Abstract

This study investigates how formal references are transformed into architectural form and meaning. While previous studies have acknowledged the diversity of source domains in architecture, they often remain fragmented and lack a systematic framework that explains how such references are operated upon during design. This gap limits the ability to distinguish between the literal replication of recognizable forms and the deeper transformation of their conceptual, structural, and symbolic properties. In response, this research develops a Transformation-Based Formal Reference Framework (TFRF) that traces formal reference through six stages—source, interpretation, abstraction, transformation, architectural expression, and meaning production—with a feedback loop from received meaning back to interpretation. The contribution is therefore not a new classification of sources; classification by source domain (living organisms, cosmos and geographical formations, language, belief systems, precedent architecture, and human-made products) is retained only as the entry point of the process. Thirty-one architectural cases, selected through purposive sampling and independently double-coded ($\kappa = 0.75$ for abstraction and $\kappa = 0.86$ for transfer), are positioned within a two-dimensional matrix that crosses degree of abstraction (direct, analogy, abstraction) with type of transfer (form, structure, performance, symbol, space). The analysis suggests that source domain and transformation mechanism function as analytically distinct dimensions: one source can yield opposite mechanisms and distant sources can converge on the same one. The framework thereby reframes formal reference

Article

Dr. Ezgi YILMAZ, together with Mehmet Sair Akkam and Asena Nur Kırca, has co-authored the article titled “Developing and Applying the LSEA Framework for Evaluating Adaptive Reuse in Historic Waterfront Hotels: Evidence from the Bosphorus, Istanbul,” which has been published in *Sustainability*, a journal indexed in SCOPUS Q1 and Web of Science (WoS Q2), 2026, 18, 8153, on pages 2–20.

Abstract

Abstract

Adaptive reuse offers a sustainable means of balancing heritage conservation with contemporary use, yet most evaluation approaches continue to privilege physical conservation and functional performance over spatial experience and contextual integration. This study develops and applies the Layered Spatial Experience Analysis (LSEA) framework to address this gap. The framework comprises four analytical layers and twelve criteria derived through a structured synthesis of approximately thirty sources. It was applied through documentary and visual analysis to four historic waterfront hotels on the Bosphorus: Çırağan Palace Kempinski, Four Seasons Hotel Bosphorus, Six Senses Kocataş Mansions, and Sumahan on the Water. The author-based assessments were subsequently reviewed by three external academics using the LSEA evaluation protocol. Findings show that conservation and functional criteria alone do not fully explain adaptive reuse performance. Experiential qualities, including atmosphere, authenticity, and historical identity, together with contextual factors such as place identity, visual connection to the Bosphorus, and cultural visibility, are also important components of a multidimensional assessment. The waterfront context emerged as a shared strength across all four cases. The LSEA framework therefore provides a transparent and multidimensional framework for comparative heritage assessment and supports sustainable heritage management in line with Sustainable Development Goal 11.4.

Keywords: adaptive reuse; historic waterfront hotels; heritage conservation; spatial experience; place identity; cultural landscape; Bosphorus heritage; sustainable heritage management; SDG 11.4; LSEA framework



Article

Developing and Applying the LSEA Framework for Evaluating Adaptive Reuse in Historic Waterfront Hotels: Evidence from the Bosphorus, Istanbul

Ezgi Yılmaz ^{1,*}, Mehmet Sair Akkam ² and Asena Nur Kırca ¹

¹ Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Aydın University, 34295 Istanbul, Türkiye; asenanurkirc@stu.aydin.edu.tr

² Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Istanbul Gelişim University, 34520 Istanbul, Türkiye; msakkam@gelisim.edu.tr

* Correspondence: ezgiyilmaz@aydin.edu.tr

Abstract

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Article

Dr. Ezgi YILMAZ and Mehmet Sair Akkam have co-authored the article titled “Developing a Climate-Referenced SS–LT Site-Performance Assessment Framework: An Exploratory Five-Case Study of Green-Certified Smart Office Buildings,” which has been published in *Buildings*, a journal indexed in SCOPUS Q1 and Web of Science (WoS Q2), 2026, 16, 3247, on pages 2–39.

Abstract

Green-building research has examined energy efficiency and indoor environmental quality in depth, whereas site-related strategies are often represented through aggregate certification outcomes with limited visibility into criterion-level evidence and weighting assumptions. This study develops the Climate-Referenced SS–LT Site-Performance Assessment Framework (CR-SSAF) for an exploratory documentation-based comparison of a combined Sustainable Sites, Location, and Transportation (SS–LT) construct across five green-certified smart office buildings in three Köppen climate zones. Six SS–LT criteria were assessed using a four-level operational rubric, an exact-normalized weighted Site-Performance Index (SSPI), a descriptive Technology Enablement Factor (TEF), ordinal inter-rater agreement analysis, three weighting schemes, and a TOPSIS ranking-concordance check. SSPI values ranged from 2.00 to 2.65. The Af case recorded the highest SSPI in this sample, while the lowest scores occurred where no qualifying project-specific heat-mitigation or green-/open-space evidence could be verified. The first, second, and last ranks remained unchanged across the three weighting schemes, while The Edge and Shanghai Tower were tied under the equal and ecology-sensitive schemes. Because the sample is small and heterogeneous, and does not control for urban form, building scale, infrastructure, certification system, or documentation availability, differences cannot be attributed independently to climate. CR-SSAF is therefore presented as a transparent exploratory workflow, not as a validated climate effects model or as evidence of transferability.

Keywords: Sustainable Sites (LEED); Location and Transportation (LEED); climate-referenced assessment; green building certification; smart office buildings; exploratory case-study research; multi-criteria assessment



Article

Developing a Climate-Referenced SS–LT Site-Performance Assessment Framework: An Exploratory Five-Case Study of Green-Certified Smart Office Buildings

Ezgi Yılmaz ^{1,*} and Mehmet Sair Akkam ²

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² Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Istanbul Gelişim University, Istanbul 34520, Türkiye; msakkam@gelisim.edu.tr

* Correspondence: ezgiyilmaz@aydin.edu.tr

Abstract

Green-building research has examined energy efficiency and indoor environmental quality in depth, whereas site-related strategies are often represented through aggregate certification outcomes with limited visibility into criterion-level evidence and weighting assumptions. This study develops the Climate-Referenced SS–LT Site-Performance Assessment Framework (CR-SSAF) for an exploratory documentation-based comparison of a combined Sustainable Sites, Location, and Transportation (SS–LT) construct across five green-certified smart office buildings in three Köppen climate zones. Six SS–LT criteria were assessed using a four-level operational rubric, an exact-normalized weighted Site-Performance Index (SSPI), a descriptive Technology Enablement Factor (TEF), ordinal inter-rater agreement analysis, three weighting schemes, and a TOPSIS ranking-concordance check. SSPI values ranged from 2.00 to 2.65. The Af case recorded the highest SSPI in this sample, while the lowest scores occurred where no qualifying project-specific heat-mitigation or green-/open-space evidence could be verified. The first, second, and last ranks remained unchanged across the three weighting schemes, while The Edge and Shanghai Tower were tied under the equal and ecology-sensitive schemes. Because the sample is small and heterogeneous, and does not control for urban form, building scale, infrastructure, certification system,

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Book Chapter

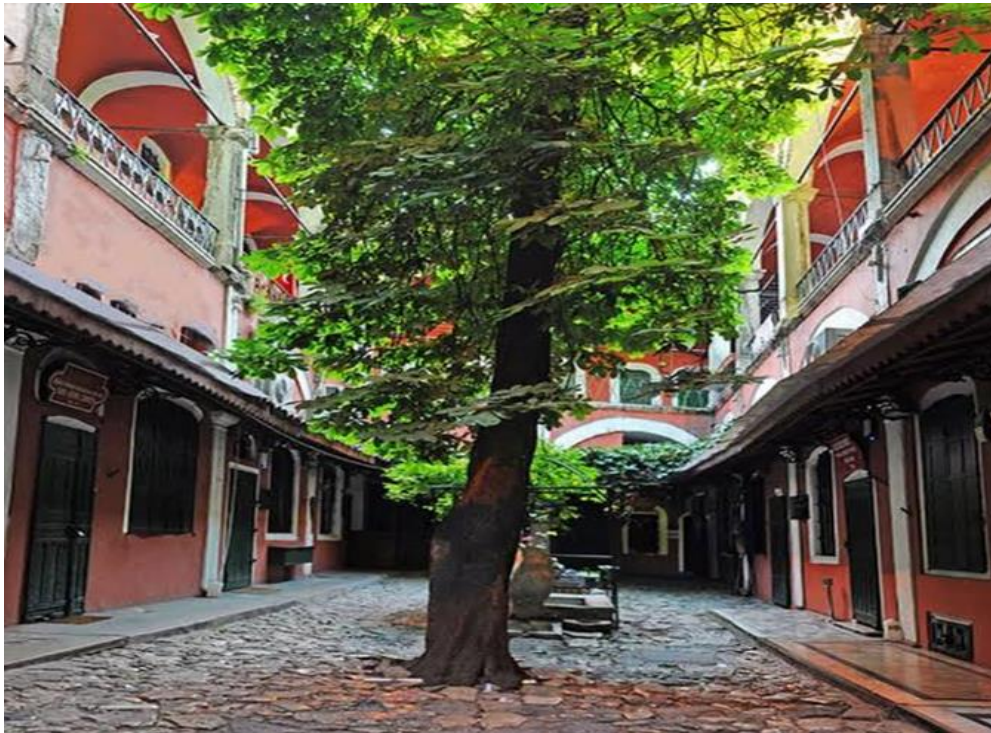
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma SEDES, Dr. Oğuz UZDİL, and Architect Bahar GÜVEN CANPOLAT have published their conference paper titled “ASSESSMENT OF CONSERVATION PROCESSES – An Examination of the Conservation Processes and Structural Interventions of Istanbul’s Historic Bazaars” as a book chapter in the conference proceedings of the 13th International Hasankeyf Scientific Research and Innovation Congress, held on 28–29 July 2026 in Batman, Türkiye.

The study employed a comparative evaluation of the literature and published conservation and restoration records. The sources examined highlight long-term deterioration and partial losses in the Arasta Bazaar, cracks associated with ground settlements in the Grand Bazaar, and fire damage as well as interventions at the material and structural-element scales in the Egyptian Bazaar. In conservation practices, the preservation of original materials, maintenance of structural integrity, and continuity of use emerge as the primary objectives. It was assessed that structural interventions should not only focus on repairing existing damage but also adopt a preventive conservation approach aimed at reducing potential future risks.

The findings demonstrate the necessity of collaboration between the disciplines of architecture and civil engineering for the sustainable conservation of historic commercial buildings and contribute to the development of conservation strategies applicable to similar cultural heritage structures.

Conservation and structural intervention decisions for historic buildings should be developed by considering the building’s original architectural characteristics, material composition, structural system, documented damage, and ground conditions collectively. Since each historic building has unique characteristics, interventions should be based on detailed research, documentation, and damage assessment rather than standardized solutions. The potential effects of proposed interventions on the building’s layout, appearance, original materials, and construction system should be investigated in advance; interventions whose necessity has not been demonstrated should be avoided, and reversible methods should be preferred whenever possible.

It is recommended that the conservation process be carried out with contributions from different fields of expertise, including architecture, civil engineering, materials science, archaeology, and architectural history, depending on the nature of the issue (TYDRYK, 2017). These principles are clearly defined in the methodology section of the guideline.





Faculty of Architecture and Design

Conference Paper Acceptance, 28-29 July

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma SEDES presented the paper titled “An Examination of the Conservation Processes and Structural Interventions of Istanbul’s Historic Bazaars” at the 14th International Hasankeyf Scientific Studies Congress, held on 28–29 July 2026 in Batman, Türkiye, together with Dr. Oğuz UZDİL and Architect Bahar GÜVEN CANPOLAT.

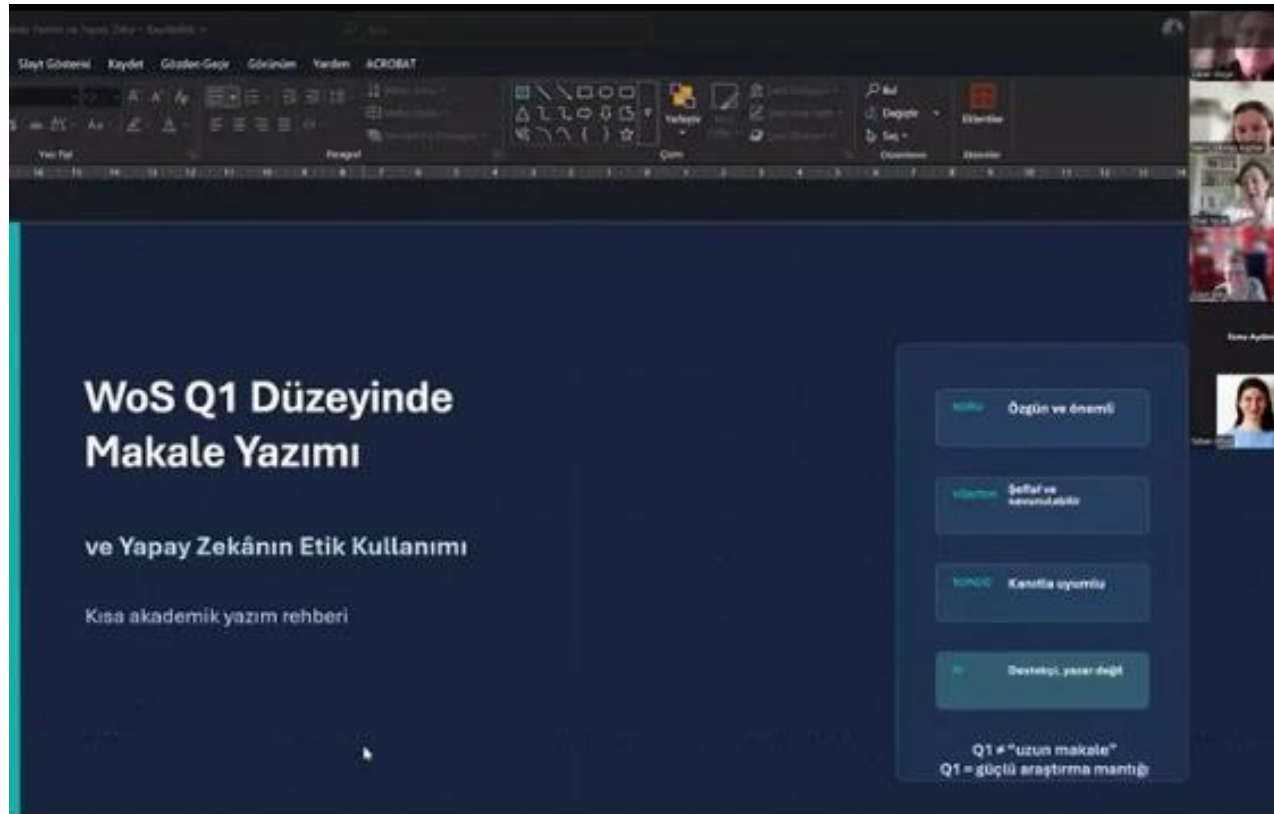


Faculty of Architecture and Design

Presentation

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YASAR, a faculty member of our Faculty, delivered a presentation titled “Writing WoS Q1-Level Articles and the Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence” to the faculty members of the Architectural Construction and Construction Technologies Unit at the Department of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University.

The presentation addressed how a scientific study at the WoS Q1 level can be structured around the research problem, literature gap, research question, methodology, and original contribution. It also discussed how the Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Results, and Discussion sections can be strengthened in accordance with academic publication standards. In addition, the ethical, transparent, and responsible use of generative artificial intelligence in academic writing and research processes was discussed within the framework of source and information verification, researcher responsibility, and publication policies. We would like to thank the Department of Architecture at Istanbul Technical University for this valuable meeting, which provided an opportunity to share experiences in scientific research and academic publishing.





Faculty of Architecture and Design

Interview

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke CİRİTÇİ held an online interview about her newly published book titled “Japon Mimarisinin Ardını Aramak: Tokyo Üzerine İncelemeler: Cephe-Mekân-Hareket-Işık-Doğa-Bağlantı-Mekânın Ruhu” (Exploring the Essence of Japanese Architecture: Studies on Tokyo – Façade-Space-Movement-Light-Nature-Connection-Spirit of Space).

ISBN: 978-625-8202-45-8

The related book interview can be viewed at the link below. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=imbcqoF8X0c>





Faculty of Architecture and Design

Refereeing / Jury Membership

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ served as a reviewer for the article titled “A Scoping Review Identifies Urban Soundscape Barriers Facilitators and Design Strategies for Wayfinding Among People with Visual Impairment,” submitted to Discover Cities, a journal indexed in EBSCO.

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ served as a reviewer for the article titled “Beyond Architectural Boundaries: A Circular-Design Reading of Relational Thresholds in Documented Nomadic Dwelling Interiors,” submitted to Architecture, a Q1 journal indexed in ESCI and SCOPUS.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YASAR served as a reviewer for the article titled “A Scoping Review Identifies Urban Soundscape Barriers Facilitators and Design Strategies for Wayfinding among People with Visual Impairment,” submitted to Discover Cities, a journal indexed in EBSCO.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YASAR served as a reviewer for the article titled “The Methodological Divide in Embodied Spatial Design: A Cross-Cultural Path to Socio-Ecological Synthesis,” submitted to Acta Psychologica, a journal indexed in SCOPUS.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke CIRİTÇİ served as a reviewer for the Journal of Architectural and Planning Research, a journal indexed in SCOPUS.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke CIRİTÇİ served as a reviewer for the Journal of Design for Resilience in Architecture & Planning, a journal indexed in TR Dizin.

Scientific and Academic Board / Committee Activities

The activities of Table No. 18, chaired by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma SEDES, within the 8th Meeting of the II. Research Ecosystem Monitoring and Evaluation Process, conducted under the chairmanship of our Vice Rector, Prof. Dr. Füsün TERZİOĞLU, on 30–31 July, were submitted as a file on 31 July 2026.

**WHAT ARE THE POINTS TO
CONSIDER WHEN EXHIBITING
ANTIQUE AND CONTEMPORARY
GLASS OBJECTS?**

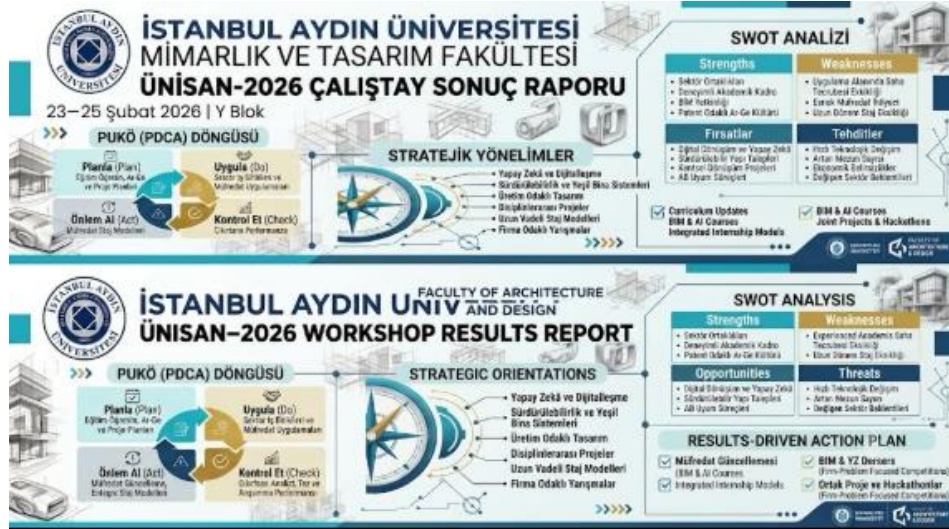
**ANTİK VE GÜNCEL CAM OBJE SERGİLEMEDE
DİKKAT EDİLMESİ GEREKEN KONULAR
NELERDİR?**

DR.ŞENİZ ATİK DOÇ.DR.FATMA SEDES



Faculty of Architecture and Design

The ÜNİSAN-2026 Workshop Results Report of Istanbul Aydın University Faculty of Architecture and Design Has Been Published



Editorial and Jury Membership

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma SEDES served as an editor for the İKSAD Congress Proceedings published following the ISARC International Scientific Congress held on 21–22 June.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma SEDES served as the Chair of the Jury for Büşra Nur YILDIRIM's Master's thesis defense.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma SEDES served as the Chair of the Jury for Mine Meryem ALKAN's Master's thesis defense at Hasan Kalyoncu University.

Dr. Fatma SEDES served as the Session Chair at the congress where she presented the paper titled "Practical Recommendations for Exhibiting, Lighting Ancient and Contemporary Glass Objects in Museums," co-authored with Dr. Şeniz ATIK.

ETKİNLİK-YAYIN-SERTİFİKA GÖRSELİ:

22.06.2026 / Hall-7, Session-3

	ANKARA LOCAL TIME 10:30 11:45		MEETING ID: 872 3051 8150
			PASSCODE: 859425
HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma SEDES			
TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS		AFFILIATION
Creativity In Visual Communication Design: Topographic Abstraction And Data Concept	Assoc. Prof. Dr. İtler ALKAN		Trakya University
A Comparative Study On Repetitive Graphics In The Ghubet Manuscript Of The Book Of Dede Korkut And Velatname	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yavuz ÇELİK Ayşenur GÜVEN BÜTÜN		Hatay Mustafa Kemal University
Artificial Intelligence Literacy And Acceptance Tendencies Among University Students	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yahya AKTU		Siirt University
Digital Resilience And Digital Stress Among University Students	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yahya AKTU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan ARAS Dr. Ayfer İLYAS		Siirt University /İğdır University /Adapazarı Rehberlik ve Araştırma Merkezi
Practical Recommendations For Exhibiting Lighting Ancient And Contemporary Glass Objects In Museums	Dr. Şeniz ATIK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma SEDES		Istanbul Aydın University