



Faculty of Architecture and Design

Prepared by the Faculty of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Aydın University.

The first issue of the twelfth volume of A+Arch Design Journal, edited by Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz, has been published. The journal is indexed in the EBSCO database.



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Lale KARATAŞ BİLLOR

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Prepared for Publication by

Prof. Dr. Gökçen F. YÜCEL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke CİRİTCİ
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Faculty of Architecture and Design

TÜBİTAK Activity

The scientific training activity entitled “Spatial Risks Leading to Accidents in Residential Interiors,” coordinated by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yaşar, a faculty member of the Department of Interior Architecture in our Faculty, has been awarded support under the TÜBİTAK BİDEB 2237-A Scientific Training Activities Support Program. The event will be hosted by our University on 24–26 June 2026. We congratulate our colleague and wish that the event will make valuable contributions to our University, our Faculty, and the related field of study.

İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ **TÜBİTAK**

TÜBİTAK BİDEB 2237-A

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Ana Bilim Dalı Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek Yaşar yürütücülüğünde gerçekleştirilecek olan “Konut İç Mekânlarında Kazalara Yol Açan Mekânsal Riskler” başlıklı proje, TÜBİTAK BİDEB 2237-A Bilimsel Eğitim Etkinlikleri Desteği Programı kapsamında, 181.700 TL destek almaya hak kazanmıştır.

TÜBİTAK BİDEB 2237-A Bilimsel Eğitim Etkinlikleri Desteği Programı

Etkinlik Adı: Konut İç Mekânlarında Kazalara Yol Açan Mekânsal Riskler

Toplam Etkinlik Desteği: 181.700 TL

Doç. Dr. Dilek YAŞAR
Mimarlık ve Tasarım Ana Bilim Dalı Öğretim Üyesi



Article

Faculty members of the Department of Interior Architecture, Saba Matin, Dilek Yaşar, Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, Gamze Kaymak Heinz, and Sanam Rezaeifam, have published their article entitled “Reading Layered Industrial Heritage Through Graphic Documentation: Adaptive Reuse, Morphological Continuity, and Selective Legibility at Cibali” in the international peer-reviewed journal *Buildings* (Vol. 16, No. 11), which is indexed in Web of Science (Q2)* and Scopus (Q1). Quartile Ranking JCR – Q2 (Engineering, Civil | Construction and Building Technology)

Abstract

Adaptive reuse has become a central strategy for extending the cultural, environmental, and functional life of industrial heritage, yet the ways in which intervention logic becomes legible in multilayered heritage complexes remain insufficiently formalized. This article examines the Cibali complex in Istanbul, a former tobacco and cigarette factory reused as a university, cultural, and museum setting, in order to explain how document-based analysis can reconstruct patterns of continuity, loss, re-construction, contemporary addition, and layer articulation. Methodologically, the study develops a multi-scalar reading protocol based on the cross-matching of historical maps, aerial photographs, plans, sections, elevations, restoration proposals, and post-implementation visual material across parcel, block, courtyard, façade, structural-system, and archaeological-layer scales. The findings show that continuity was preserved primarily at the levels of parcel structure, waterfront relation, massing, façade rhythm, and silhouette, whereas more intensive transformation occurred in interior spatial organization, void re-definition, structural re-configuration, and archaeological musealization. The study concludes that adaptive reuse at Cibali operated not as a uniform conservation process, but as a differentiated and selective regime of legibility in which some historical layers were foregrounded while others were transformed, displaced, or made secondary. The significance of the article lies in proposing a case-tested analytical protocol for reading document-rich, multilayered industrial heritage sites, while recognizing that its broader transferability requires further validation through comparative application to additional cases.

Keywords: Adaptive reuse; industrial heritage; multilayered heritage; document-based comparative analysis; morphological continuity; palimpsest; layer articulation; Cibali



Comparative cartographic reading of historical continuity and parcel-scale transformation along the Cibali waterfront. The maps are used to trace the persistence of the waterfront parcel structure, shoreline relation, and the connection between the industrial compound and the surrounding urban fabric across different historical layers (IBB Directorate of Library and Museums Collection, 2026).



Faculty of Architecture and Design

Article

Faculty members of the Department of Interior Architecture, Sanam Rezaeifam, Dilek Yaşar, Saba Matin, and Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, have published their article entitled “Mapping SDG Alignment in Project and Construction Management Education in Architecture: Life-Cycle, Digital, and Governance Perspectives from Türkiye” in the international peer-reviewed journal Sustainability (Vol. 18, No. 7), which is indexed in *Web of Science* (Q2)* and *Scopus* (Q1).

Abstract

The integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into architectural education has received increasing scholarly attention; however, this discussion has largely focused on design studios, environmental design, sustainable design pedagogies, or program-level curriculum mapping. By contrast, project/construction management, construction economics, design economics, time management, and construction project management courses have received comparatively less attention as specific curricular sites for SDG-oriented integration. This study analyzes course information packages related to project/construction management in selected undergraduate architecture programs in Türkiye through an SDG-oriented curriculum mapping approach. Methodologically, the study combines document-based comparative curriculum mapping, directed qualitative content analysis, six thematic coding areas, 0–3 thematic intensity coding, and SDG alignment. The comparative analysis group consists of eight courses related to project/construction management, construction economics, design economics, time management, and construction project management. The findings show that the project/construction management core is strongly represented across all analyzed courses. Sustainability and SDG orientation are most visible in the Design Economics and Special Topics of Construction Project Management courses, while the Time Management in Building Production course stands out in relation to digital/software-supported management. The SDG alignment profile indicates strong visibility for SDG 11, SDG 4, SDG 16, and SDG 12; moderate-to-strong visibility for SDG 9; and a more indirect visibility for SDG 13 through life-cycle thinking, resource efficiency, and sustainable construction management. The original contribution of the study lies in positioning project/construction management courses as a specialized curricular field within SDG-oriented architectural education and in proposing the SDG-Oriented Project/Construction Management Education Matrix. The results suggest that project/construction management courses are not merely technical professional courses; rather, through time, cost, quality, risk, contracts, life-cycle costing, resource management, BIM, supply chains, facility operation, ethics, and applied learning, they provide a strategic curricular foundation for sustainable built environment education.

Keywords: SDGs; curriculum mapping; architecture education; project management education; construction management education; sustainable construction; life-cycle costing; BIM; resource economy; Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi
Sanam REZAEIFAM
Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi

Doç Dr.
Dilek YAŞAR
Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi
Saba MATİN
Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi

Prof. Dr.
Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ
Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi

Makale için Tıklayınız

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Article

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture (English), Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritçi, and Pınar Ergün have published their article entitled “Endüstri Miras ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet: Kadın Emeğinin Temsili Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme / Industrial Heritage and Gender: An Analysis of the Representation of Women's Labor” in the internationally indexed, peer-reviewed Journal of Art, Design and Architecture (JADA+Arch), 2(1): 45–75.

Abstract: This study aims to reassess industrial heritage buildings from a gender perspective, with a particular focus on the spatial representation of women’s labor within industrial production processes. Industrial heritage is addressed not only as historical evidence of production technologies and architectural typologies, but also as the spatial projection of labor relations, social roles, and power hierarchies. Grounded in feminist spatial theories and the concept of the production of space, the study examines the plan layouts, circulation patterns, and spatial hierarchies of industrial buildings in relation to genderbased divisions of labor and labor regimes. Through the case studies of Feshane-i Âmire, the Hereke Silk and Carpet Factory, and the Sümerbank Nazilli Cotton Print Factory, the study discusses how women’s labor, despite its decisive role in production processes, has been rendered secondary and invisible in architectural representation. It further draws attention to the neglect of women’s labor in the adaptive reuse processes of industrial heritage buildings and emphasizes the need to redefine conservation and exhibition practices through the perspective of gender equality. Within this framework, the study offers a critical approach to the conservation and adaptive reuse of industrial heritage, highlighting the necessity of representing spatial memory in a more inclusive and multifaceted manner.

Keywords: Industrial heritage, gender, women’s labor, architectural representation, adaptive reuse



a. Dünya Savaşı sırasında kadın işçilerin endüstriyel üretim hattı (National Army Museum, 1916)

b. Union Point, ABD-Georgia'daki tekstil fabrikasında kadın işçiler (Delano, 1941)

right: 1938 yılında Nazilli Basma Fabrikası Katlama Dairesi'nde çalışan kadın işçiler (Öden, 2011)



Faculty of Architecture and Design

Article

Faculty members of the Department of Interior Architecture, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yaşar, Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, Saba Matin, and Sanam Rezaeifam, have published their article entitled “From Restoration to Circular Care: Maintenance, Repair and Material Continuity in Sustainable Heritage Management” in the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, published by Emerald Publishing and indexed in Scopus Q1.

Purpose

This article develops the Circular Care Framework for sustainable heritage management. It connects maintenance, repair, material continuity, embodied carbon preservation and social-managerial care to show how heritage sustainability can be understood as a continuous practice of care and resource responsibility alongside restoration, adaptive reuse and energy upgrading.

Design/methodology/approach

The article adopts a targeted structured conceptual review and framework development approach. It synthesizes literature across sustainable heritage management, circular economy and the built environment, maintenance, repair and preventive conservation and embodied carbon, material continuity and building life-cycle thinking.

Findings

The conceptual synthesis identifies eight interrelated decision domains: retention, repair, maintenance, reversibility, adaptability, material continuity, embodied carbon preservation and social-managerial care. The framework positions circular care as a life-cycle-oriented decision logic that connects conservation ethics with resource and carbon responsibility.

Research limitations/implications

As a conceptual framework, the Circular Care Framework requires future empirical testing to validate its practical applicability in heritage buildings, historic urban areas, adaptive reuse projects and maintenance management processes.

Originality/value

The article contributes an integrative conceptual framework that positions maintenance, repair and material continuity as core sustainability practices in heritage management rather than as secondary technical operations.

Keywords: Sustainable heritage management, Circular care, Maintenance, Repair, Material continuity, Embodied carbon, Conservation ethics, Heritage governance



Article

Faculty member of the Department of Interior Architecture, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yaşar, and doctoral student Atike Öncü Akyazıcı have published their study entitled “Disability-Specific Spatial Friction in Department Store Interiors: A Mixed-Methods Study of Inclusive Retail Design” in the international journal Buildings, which is indexed in Web of Science (Q2/SSCI) and Scopus (Q1).

Abstract

Department store interiors are complex public interior environments in which circulation, wayfinding, visual perception, sensory comfort, and staff interaction operate simultaneously. Although accessibility is increasingly discussed in built environment research, disabled users’ experiences in retail interiors are often evaluated through aggregated indicators that may conceal disability-specific barriers. This study investigates how disabled users experience department store interiors and formulates an exploratory, conceptual, user-experience-based spatial friction framework for inclusive retail design. A convergent mixed-methods design was used. Perception-based quantitative data were collected from 105 disabled users through a 14-item, five-point Likert-type user-experience scale, while qualitative data were obtained from 101 participants whose open-ended responses were suitable for thematic coding. Quantitative analyses included descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, one-way ANOVA, Tukey HSD post hoc comparisons, and dimension-level comparisons. Qualitative analyses included theme and code frequency analysis, disability-type theme intensity, and participant-level code co-occurrence analysis. The findings show that the five user-experience dimensions ranged from 2.89 to 3.40, with Auditory and Sensory Comfort and Physical Circulation and Access Comfort emerging as the lowest-scoring dimensions. Qualitative findings identified Visual Perception and Lighting as the most intensive theme, particularly among visually impaired users. Code co-occurrence analysis showed that inadequate warning/wayfinding signage was a prominent, frequently co-occurring friction point associated with wayfinding difficulty, complex layout, narrow corridors, crowding, stairs, lighting, label readability, and elevator problems. The study contributes an exploratory, conceptual, user-experience-based disability-specific spatial friction framework that organizes user-reported barriers into design-relevant patterns for inclusive retail interiors.

Keywords: accessibility; inclusive design; department stores; retail interiors; disabled users; wayfinding; spatial friction; mixed methods; user experience

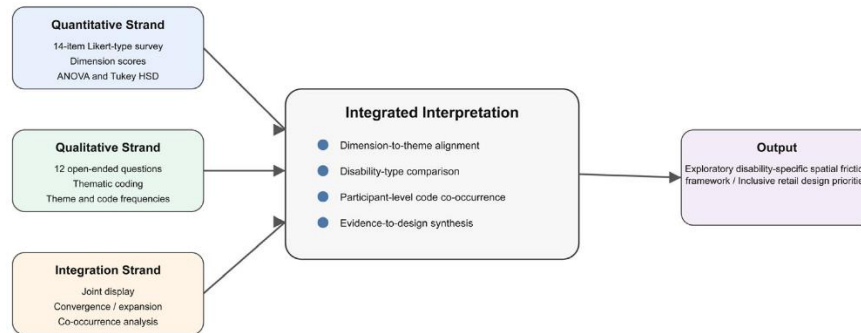


Figure 1. Mixed-methods research design workflow.

Article

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture (English), Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritçi, and Handenur Özdemir have published their article entitled “Integrating Cultural Heritage into Sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction: A GIS-Based Multi-Hazard Assessment of Ferhatpaşa Mosque, Istanbul” in the peer-reviewed journal Sustainability, 18(13), which is indexed in Scopus (Q1) and Web of Science (Q2).

Abstract

Cultural heritage assets in seismic metropolitan regions are increasingly exposed to interacting natural hazards, yet disaster risk assessments for historic buildings often remain limited to single-hazard interpretations. This study addresses this gap by developing a Geographic Information Systems (GIS)-based multi-hazard risk assessment for Ferhatpaşa Mosque, a sixteenth-century Ottoman heritage asset located in Çatalca, Istanbul. Eight spatial parameters were evaluated at the neighborhood scale: slope, elevation, aspect, precipitation, distance to fault lines, distance to hydrological features, land use, and soil capability. The model was developed through Weighted Overlay analysis and interdisciplinary expert-based weighting. Distance to fault lines and precipitation received the highest weights, each accounting for 17.22% of the model, followed by distance to hydrological features and soil capability, each weighted at 13.89%. The final risk map classified 71.99% of the study area as medium risk, 28% as low risk, and 0.02% as high risk. Ferhatpaşa Mosque was located within the medium-risk zone, approximately 29,600 m from active fault lines, 250 m from the nearest dry streambed, 800 m from the nearest stream, and 320 m from the nearest high-risk zone. These findings demonstrate that the mosque’s risk profile is shaped not by seismic proximity alone, but by the cumulative interaction of topography, precipitation, hydrology, soil conditions, and land-use characteristics. The proposed model provides a spatial decision-support framework for integrating cultural heritage conservation into sustainable disaster risk reduction and local risk mitigation planning.

Keywords: cultural heritage; disaster risk; disaster resilient planning; risk management; GIS

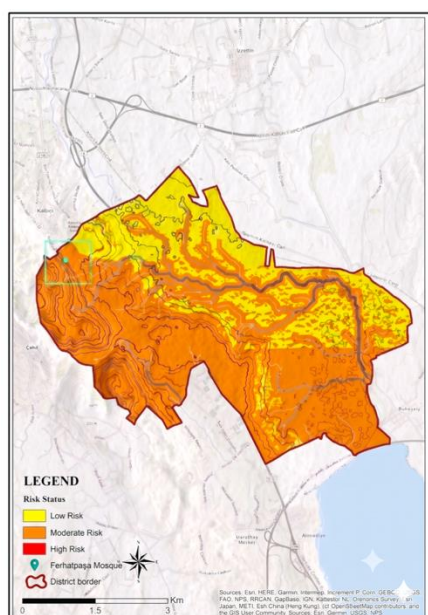


Figure 15. Disaster risk analysis of Ferhatpaşa Neighborhood (by authors).

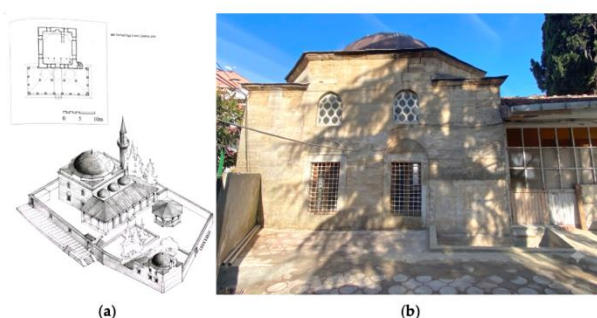


Figure 2. Architectural documentation of Ferhatpaşa Mosque and its courtyard structures: (a) Ferhatpaşa Mosque plan and axonometric perspective [10]; (b) Primary school (by authors, 1 November 2024).



Figure 3. Interior details (by authors, 1 November 2024) (a) Prayer Hall; (b) Narthex.

Faculty of Architecture and Design

Conference Paper, 24–29 May 2026

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture (English), Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritçi, together with Hande Özdemir, presented their paper entitled “Disaster Risk Analysis Using Geographical Information Systems: A Case Study of Ferhat Pasha Mosque in Çatalca” at the XXVIII FIG Congress, held in Cape Town, South Africa.

Abstract

Cultural heritage comprises both abstract elements, such as language, traditions, dance, music, and rituals, and tangible elements, including historic cities and fabrics, cultural landscapes, monumental structures, and archaeological sites. These elements are associated with a society's identity, culture, and history, reflecting the shared past of its members. Cultural and natural assets of global significance may be vulnerable to destruction due to various internal and external factors, including disasters, wars, misuse, repairs, and ground characteristics. The present study aims to identify existing disaster risks that jeopardize cultural assets, assess the impact of these risks on historical structures, and provide information for neighborhood-scale studies during the planning phase of disaster-resistant construction of heritage assets, both in the present and in the future. The study focuses on the assessment of disaster risk at the neighborhood scale for the geographical area of the Ferhat Paşa Mosque, a work of Mimar Sinan (1490-1588), located in the Ferhatpaşa Neighborhood of Çatalca District, Istanbul Province, Turkey. In this context, the Weighted Overlay method was employed with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools in conducting disaster risk analyses. During the analysis process, eight key factors were considered as natural and built environment factors, and spatial analyses were performed. A sample model was created with the assistance of GIS within the scope of the disaster risk analysis of the study area, and eight parameters were defined as variables on this model.

Keywords: GIS, disaster management, weighted overlay, cultural heritage, vulnerability



Figure 2. Ferhat Pasha Mosque and Sıbyan School (Özdemir Archive, 2024)

Conference Paper, 12–13 June

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes, Dr. Oğuz Uzdil, and our doctoral students in Architecture, Architect Jehan Ahmad Mahmoud Saleh and Architect Elaf Basha Faris Faris, presented their paper entitled “An Educational Revolution in Ottoman Architecture: An Architectural, Social, and Structural Analysis of the Darüşşafaka School” at the 10th International Bosphorus Scientific Research Congress.

Abstract

Bu çalışma, 1863 yılında bir sivil inisiyatif olarak temelleri atılan Darüşşafaka Mektebi’nin Osmanlı mimarisindeki mekânsal, pedagojik ve yapısal dönüşümünü incelemektedir. Türkiye’de doğrudan okul işlevi için projelendirilen erken dönem sivil yapılardan biri olan Darüşşafaka, geleneksel medrese tipolojisinden modern eğitim yapısına geçişin önemli örneklerinden biridir. İtalyan mimar Barironi ile Osmanlı mimarbaşı Ohannes Kalfa’nın ortak eseri olan yapı, NeoRönesans estetiğini Osmanlı anıtsallığıyla birleştirerek kimsesiz çocuklar için bir “Şefkat Yuvası” olarak tasarlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında yapının U tipi plan şeması, simetrik mekânsal organizasyonu ve eğitimde fırsat eşitliği anlayışını yansıtan mimari kurgusu incelenmiş; ayrıca 93 Harbi ve 1894 İstanbul Depremi gibi kriz ve çatışma dönemlerinde gösterdiği mekânsal esneklik değerlendirilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra, yapının yığma taşıyıcı sistemi, duvar kalınlıkları, plan simetrisi ve tarihsel süreçte gerçekleştirilen yapısal müdahaleler üzerinden yapısal davranışına ilişkin ön değerlendirmeler yapılmış; mimari organizasyon ile yapısal performans arasındaki ilişki yorumlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında ayrıca yapının sonlu elemanlar modeli oluşturularak modal ve doğrusal elastik analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Modal analizler ile yapının hâkim titreşim davranışı ve kütle katılım özellikleri incelenirken, doğrusal analiz sonuçları üzerinden yığma duvarlardaki gerilme dağılımları, taşıyıcı sistem sürekliliği ve olası zayıf bölgeler değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca, kurumun 1994 yılında Maslak Kampüsü’ne taşınmasıyla başlayan teknolojik dönüşüm ve Fatih’teki tarihî yerleşkenin restorasyon süreci, modernleşmenin yaşayan bir mirası olarak ele alınmıştır.

Keywords: Osmanlı Mimarisi, Darüşşafaka Cemiyeti, Eğitim Mimarisi, Tarihî Yapı Analizi, Yapısal Davranış, Restorasyon, Modernleşme Hareketi.

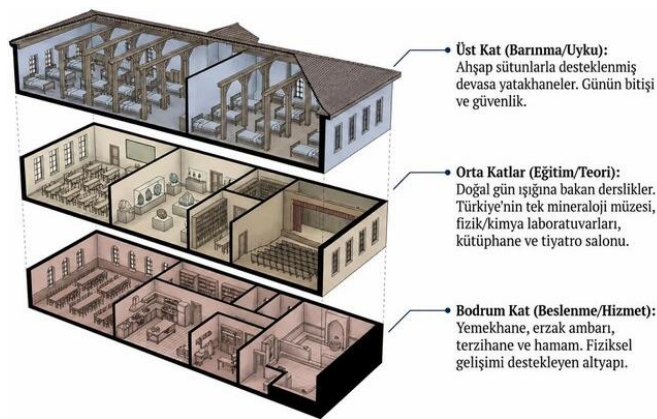


Figure 3. Vertical spatial organization and functional distribution of the Darüşşafaka School (created by the authors).



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Conference Paper, 21–22 June

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes, together with Dr. Şeniz Atik, a faculty member of the Department of Industrial Design, presented their paper entitled “Practical Recommendations for Exhibiting and Lighting Ancient and Contemporary Glass Objects in Museums” at the 2nd International Çanakkale Scientific Research Congress.

Abstract

Museum and display lighting requires a multidisciplinary approach. The lighting of museums and museum display cases lies at the intersection of conservation science, optical engineering, architectural design, and the psychology of human perception. This field demands an exceptionally broad range of expertise from its practitioners: specialization in photophysics and pigment chemistry, mastery of lighting simulation and control engineering, sensitivity to art history and curatorial narrative; and, furthermore, a command of rapidly evolving LED technology that truly transforms what is achievable in the lighting of cultural structures. A well-designed LED strip and profile system delivers superior color rendering compared to all previous technologies, eliminates all risks posed by UV and infrared radiation in terms of conservation, reduces energy consumption by over 80%, and offers precise control to manage both conservation budgets and visitor experience goals with equal and unprecedented meticulousness. Museum lighting, in the deepest sense, is a professional and cultural responsibility; it involves safeguarding the works of art entrusted to institutions by history; When displaying ancient glass artifacts such as tear bottles, vases, and bracelets, special techniques should be applied that utilize glass's reflective, refractive, and translucent properties to highlight the object's form and texture (iridescence, air bubbles, etc.). When lighting glass objects, a professional approach involves illuminating the area around the object or the back ground behind it to enhance visibility through reflection, rather than directing light directly at the object. Translucent filters (diffusers) can be placed in front of the light source soften the light and prevent harsh glare on the glass. Using anti-reflective glass in display cases improves lighting quality by up to 99%. Light Source LED (UV and IR-free) prevents the heating and structural deterioration of artifacts. Color Temperature ought to be 3000K - 4000K (Neutral White) presents the natural colors and historical texture of the glass in the most realistic way. Light Angle should be 30° - 45° and indirect light prevents harsh, distracting reflections (glare) on the glass surface. Surface Selection: matte and dark tones provides high contrast that highlights the glass's transparency.

Keywords: Lighting glass objects, museum lighting, conservation science, displaying antic glass.



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Conference Paper, 12 June

Research Assistant Berfin Yılmaz presented her paper entitled “Investigation of Biomimetic Thermoregulation Strategies in the Architectural Context” on 12 June 2026 as part of the 10th Bosphorus Scientific Research Congress. The full text of the paper was published in the conference proceedings on 24 June 2026, pp. 650–665.



Conference Paper, 12 June

Research Assistant Berfin Yılmaz presented her paper entitled “Integration of Biomimicry into the Form-Finding Process of Architectural Façade Design” on 12 June 2026 as part of the 10th Bosphorus Scientific Research Congress. The full text of the paper was published in the conference proceedings on 24 June 2026, pp. 637–649.





Faculty of Architecture and Design

Event, 17 June 2026

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes, a faculty member of the Department of Architecture, participated in an information meeting on candidate student guidance, new student registration activities, communication with alumni, IAU graduate program promotion activities, and the academic processes to be carried out following registration, organized to ensure the effective and coordinated implementation of the graduate student admission process for the 2026–2027 Fall Semester.





Faculty of Architecture and Design

Event, 16 June

Our faculty members participated in an AI Training session.



Event

As an outcome of the project carried out within Table 18 of the 2nd IAU Workshop on Enhancing the Research Ecosystem and Scientific Productivity, the paper entitled “What Are the Points to Consider When Exhibiting Antique and Contemporary Glass Objects?” was accepted for presentation at the 2nd International Çanakkale Scientific Research Congress on 21 June 2026.

Event, 19 June

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes and Dr. Şeniz Atik delivered a presentation as part of the Table 18 sessions of the 2nd IAU Workshop on Enhancing the Research Ecosystem and Scientific Productivity. The presentation was attended by our Vice Rector, Prof. Dr. Füsün Terzioğlu, and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Müslüm Demir.





Faculty of Architecture and Design

Editorial Activities

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture, Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz, served as Guest Editor for two manuscripts in the Cities & Health journal (Elsevier), which is indexed in ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index) and Scopus.

Peer Review Activities

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture (English), Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritçi, served as a reviewer for the Cities & Health journal (Elsevier), which is indexed in ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index) and Scopus.

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture (English), Dr. Pınar Tabak, served as a reviewer for the Cities & Health journal (Elsevier), which is indexed in ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index) and Scopus.

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture, Dr. Saba Matin, served as a reviewer for the Cities & Healthjournal (Elsevier), which is indexed in ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index) and Scopus.

Faculty member of the Department of Interior Architecture, Dr. Sanam Rezaeifam, served as a reviewer for the Cities & Health journal (Elsevier), which is indexed in ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index) and Scopus.

Faculty member of the Department of Interior Architecture, Dr. Hilal Türkdoğdu, served as a reviewer for the Cities & Health journal (Elsevier), which is indexed in ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index) and Scopus.

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture (English), Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritçi, served as a reviewer for the Journal of Technology in Architecture, Design, and Planning, which is indexed in DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals), ERIH Plus, EBSCO Art Source, EBSCO Central & Eastern European Academic Source, Gale Engage, and Ulrichsweb.

Faculty member of the Department of Architecture (English), Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritçi, served as a reviewer for ART/icle: Sanat ve Tasarım, which is indexed in Ideonline, Acarindex, and Academixindex. Faculty member of the Department of Architecture (English), Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritçi, served as a reviewer for the International Journal of Engineering Technologies, which is indexed in OpenAIRE, Ideonline, SOBIAD, WorldCat, Google Scholar, Acarindex, and Academixindex.

Project Applications

The project application for TÜBİTAK ARDEB Science and Society, Project No. 226B446, in which Dr. Hilal Türkdoğdu, a faculty member of the Department of Interior Architecture, serves as a Speaker, has been completed.

The project application for TÜBİTAK ARDEB 4009 – Support Program for Village Schools, Project No. 954389, in which Dr. Hilal Türkdoğdu, a faculty member of the Department of Interior Architecture, serves as an Instructor, has been completed.



Faculty of Architecture and Design

Jury Memberships

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritçi served as a member of the Master's Thesis Defense Jury at Bahçeşehir University on 19 June 2026. The thesis of Inji Takaji was successfully defended and accepted.





Faculty of Architecture and Design

Exhibition, 8–19 June

The year-end exhibition of the Urban Planning and Design Studio, conducted by our faculty member Dr. Süleyman Balyemez, was held from 8 to 19 June.



<https://www.instagram.com/architectureiau/reel/DZWtJbngxrj/>



Faculty of Architecture and Design

Department of Architecture, Graduation Project Jury

MMT404 Architecture Graduation Project Submissions





Faculty of Architecture and Design

Department of Interior Architecture, Graduation Project Jury





Faculty of Architecture and Design



Message from Our Dean, Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali

As the Faculty of Architecture and Design at Istanbul Aydın University, we were pleased to present a certificate of appreciation to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yaşar in recognition of her valuable contributions to our Faculty's culture of academic development through the 2026 Seminar Series.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for her constructive approach to academic publishing, her academic leadership that inspires her colleagues, and her valuable contributions to the scientific productivity of our Faculty. I wish her continued success in her academic endeavors.



Faculty of Architecture and Design

An Alumni Gathering was held in the garden of the campus on 17 June at 18:00.

The Faculty of Architecture and Design Graduation Ceremony (27th June)



Left: Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali



Faculty Top Graduate: Sultan Durmuş



Left: Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, and our students



Right: Dr. Saba Matin and our students



Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sirel, Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Çaymaz, and our students