e-Bulletin

Number 28, October 2026

# Faculty of Architecture and Design

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

**Istanbul Aydın University**

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**Prepared for Publication by**
Prof. Dr. Alev ERARSLAN GÖÇER
Arş. Gör. Melahat KAYA KOÇ

On Tuesday, 13 October 2026, a seminar entitled “Adobe Architecture in Sustainable Architecture” was delivered by Prof. Dr. Bilge Işık at Istanbul Aydın University. Following the seminar, the Faculty introduced its planned adobe workshop and field implementation project in Africa, providing information about the student participation process (Niger Addobe Project).






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**Article**

Prof. Dr. Alev Erarslan, together with Assoc. Prof. Dr. Caner Göçer, published the article entitled “Traditional Timber Granaries as Rural Architectural Heritage in Anatolia: Architectural and Cultural Characteristics of the Sındırgı Granaries” in Heritage, a journal indexed in ESCI and Scopus (2026, 9, 439).

**Abstract**

Traditional timber granaries constitute an important component of Anatolia’s rural architectural heritage, reflecting agricultural production, grain-storage practices, local building traditions, and rural life. This study examines the architectural and cultural characteristics of traditional timber granaries in the villages of the Simav River Basin in Sındırgı, Balıkesir. Fieldwork conducted in August 2025 combined architectural documentation, measured surveys, photography, typological, spatial, structural, material, and façade analyses, and informal field conversations with local residents. Three granary types were identified: the two-storied evli ambar, the half-sized yarım ambar, and the smaller kabak ambar. Field observations, local information, and previous research suggest that their differentiation may be associated with topography, household requirements, agricultural production, and storage needs. The granaries are predominantly constructed of resinous pine using a nail-free stacked-timber system joined through the locally termed kurtboğazı interlocking technique, of which two variations were documented. Raised stone supports, wide eaves, ventilated double-roof construction, and internal storage compartments demonstrate architectural solutions adapted to grain preservation and environmental conditions. The çardak, a semi-open porch in front of the granary, combines agricultural and social functions, while ornamental iron door hinges sharing motifs with locally produced Yağcıbedir carpets reflect connections between granary architecture and regional craft traditions. The Sındırgı granaries thus represent a distinctive form of local rural heritage in which traditional building knowledge, agricultural practices, craftsmanship, social life, and locally transmitted knowledge are closely connected.

**Keywords:** architectural heritage; rural architecture; Sındırgı; granary; timber architecture; agricultural production



*Article*

## Traditional Timber Granaries as Rural Architectural Heritage in Anatolia: Architectural and Cultural Characteristics of the Sındırgı Granaries

**Alev Erarslan [1,*] and Caner Göçer [2,*]**

[1] Department of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Aydın University, Istanbul 34295, Türkiye
[2] Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul 34367, Türkiye
* Correspondence: aleverarslan@aydin.edu.tr (A.E.); gocercan@itu.edu.tr (C.G.)

**Abstract**

Traditional timber granaries constitute an important component of Anatolia’s rural architectural heritage, reflecting agricultural production, grain-storage practices, local building traditions, and rural life. This study examines the architectural and cultural characteristics of traditional timber granaries in the villages of the Simav River Basin in Sındırgı, Balıkesir. Fieldwork conducted in August 2025 combined architectural documentation, measured surveys, photography, typological, spatial, structural, material, and façade analyses, and informal field conversations with local residents. Three granary types were identified: the two-storied *evli ambar*, the half-sized *yarım ambar*, and the smaller *kabak ambar*. Field observations, local information, and previous research suggest that their differentiation may be associated with topography, household requirements, agricultural production, and storage needs. The granaries are predominantly constructed of resinous pine using a nail-free stacked-timber system joined through the locally termed *kurtboğazı* interlocking technique, of which two variations were documented. Raised stone supports, wide eaves, ventilated double-roof construction, and internal storage compartments demonstrate ar-

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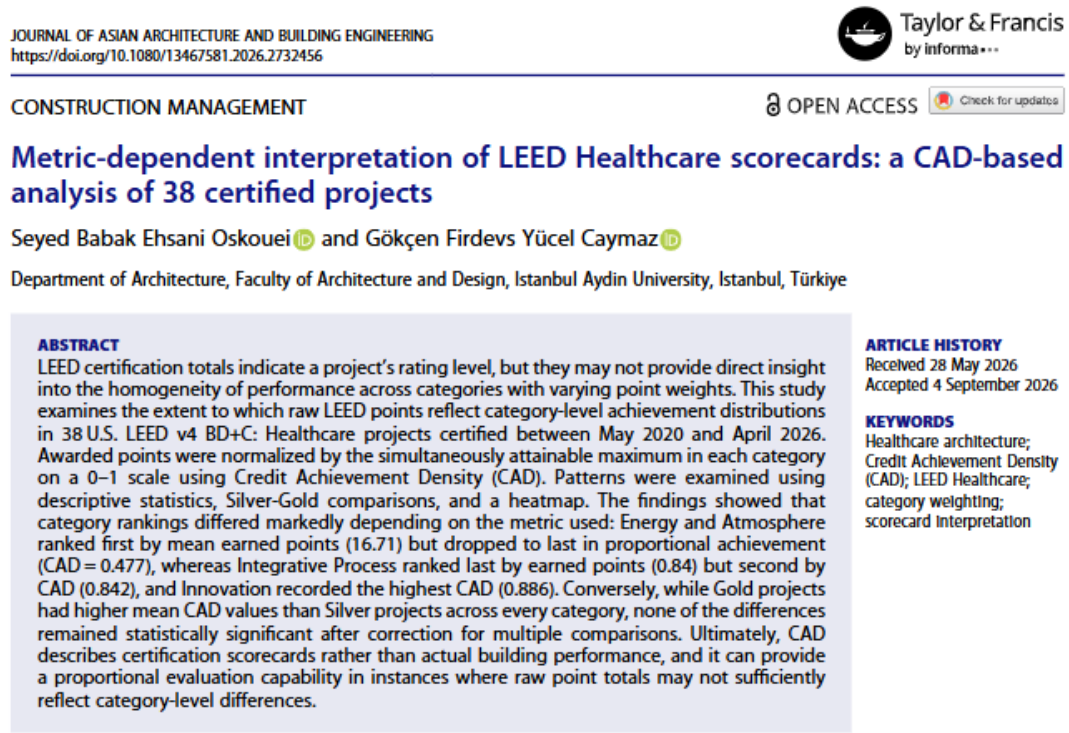
**Article**

Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz published her article entitled "Metric-dependent interpretation of LEED Healthcare scorecards: a CAD-based analysis of 38 certified projects" in the Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering (September 2026, pp. 1–11).

**Abstract**

LEED certification totals indicate a project's rating level, but they may not provide direct insight into the homogeneity of performance across categories with varying point weights. This study examines the extent to which raw LEED points reflect category-level achievement distributions in 38 U.S. LEED v4 BD+C: Healthcare projects certified between May 2020 and April 2026. Awarded points were normalized by the simultaneously attainable maximum in each category on a 0–1 scale using Credit Achievement Density (CAD). Patterns were examined using descriptive statistics, Silver-Gold comparisons, and a heatmap. The findings showed that category rankings differed markedly depending on the metric used: Energy and Atmosphere ranked first by mean earned points (16.71) but dropped to last in proportional achievement (CAD = 0.477), whereas Integrative Process ranked last by earned points (0.84) but second by CAD (0.842), and Innovation recorded the highest CAD (0.886). Conversely, while Gold projects had higher mean CAD values than Silver projects across every category, none of the differences remained statistically significant after correction for multiple comparisons. Ultimately, CAD describes certification scorecards rather than actual building performance, and it can provide a proportional evaluation capability in instances where raw point totals may not sufficiently reflect category-level differences.

**Keywords:** Healthcare architecture, Credit Achievement Density (CAD), LEED Healthcare, category weighting, scorecard interpretation



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Metric-dependent interpretation of LEED Healthcare scorecards: a CAD-based analysis of 38 certified projects

Seyed Babak Ehsani Oskouei and Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Türkiye

**ABSTRACT**

LEED certification totals indicate a project's rating level, but they may not provide direct insight into the homogeneity of performance across categories with varying point weights. This study examines the extent to which raw LEED points reflect category-level achievement distributions in 38 U.S. LEED v4 BD+C: Healthcare projects certified between May 2020 and April 2026. Awarded points were normalized by the simultaneously attainable maximum in each category on a 0–1 scale using Credit Achievement Density (CAD). Patterns were examined using descriptive statistics, Silver-Gold comparisons, and a heatmap. The findings showed that category rankings differed markedly depending on the metric used: Energy and Atmosphere ranked first by mean earned points (16.71) but dropped to last in proportional achievement (CAD = 0.477), whereas Integrative Process ranked last by earned points (0.84) but second by CAD (0.842), and Innovation recorded the highest CAD (0.886). Conversely, while Gold projects had higher mean CAD values than Silver projects across every category, none of the differences remained statistically significant after correction for multiple comparisons. Ultimately, CAD describes certification scorecards rather than actual building performance, and it can provide a proportional evaluation capability in instances where raw point totals may not sufficiently reflect category-level differences.

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**KEYWORDS**
Healthcare architecture; Credit Achievement Density (CAD); LEED Healthcare; category weighting; scorecard interpretation

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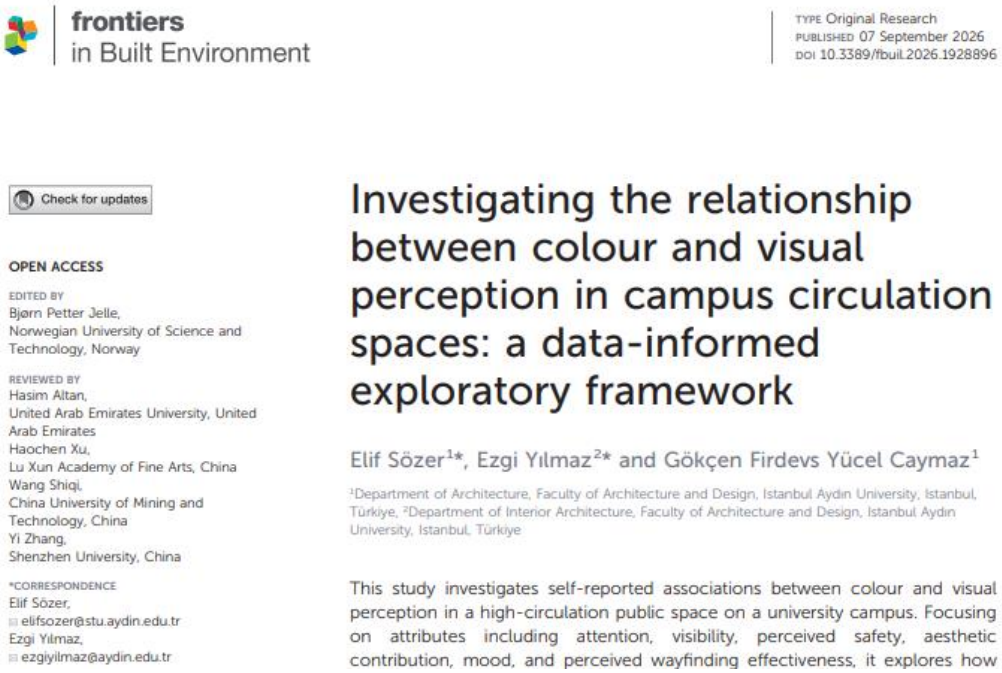
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**Article**

Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz and Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi Yılmaz, together with Elif Sözer, published the article entitled “Investigating the relationship between colour and visual perception in campus circulation spaces: a data-informed exploratory framework” in Frontiers in Built Environment (September 2026, Volume 12).

**Abstract**

This study investigates self-reported associations between colour and visual perception in a high-circulation public space on a university campus. Focusing on attributes including attention, visibility, perceived safety, aesthetic contribution, mood, and perceived wayfinding effectiveness, it explores how different colour alternatives are perceived across a set of everyday spatial-experience criteria, with the aim of informing evidence-based colour-design discussion rather than establishing causal or behavioural claims. The empirical study involved 151 undergraduate students from the Department of Interior Architecture at Istanbul Aydın University. The investigated setting was the heavily used outdoor circulation area known as the Blue Stairs. The theoretical framework draws on colour-in-context theory to examine associations between warm, cool, and neutral colour alternatives and users’ self-reported perceptual responses. Data were collected through an online, image-based questionnaire in which participants viewed eight digitally simulated colour alternatives of the staircase and, for each of eleven perceptual attributes, selected the single colour alternative they associated most strongly with that attribute—a categorical, forced single-choice design rather than an independent rating of each colour. Responses were analysed using descriptive statistics, chi-square goodness-of-fit tests, Cohen’s w effect-size estimation, Correspondence Analysis, and Hierarchical Cluster Analysis to explore patterns of association between colour and perceptual attribute. The findings indicate that no single colour was selected consistently across all criteria; instead, different colours were associated with different perceptual attributes. Correspondence analysis positioned red and purple, as an exploratory aggregate-level pattern, closer to attention and visibility, and blue, grey, and green closer to perceived safety, aesthetic contribution, and harmony with surroundings. A complementary hierarchical cluster analysis, with cluster number compared via silhouette coefficients across k = 2–7, found that the two-cluster solution—separating red from the remaining seven colours—achieved the highest silhouette coefficient (0.313), although overall cluster separation was modest. Taken together, these exploratory analyses suggest that the observed colour-selection patterns are structured rather than randomly distributed across perceptual attributes, and that colour may be a useful evidence-informed design variable, offering architects and designers a data-informed starting point for colour strategies in campus circulation spaces and comparable public environments.



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Investigating the relationship between colour and visual perception in campus circulation spaces: a data-informed exploratory framework

Elif Sözer[1]*, Ezgi Yılmaz[2]* and Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz[1]

[1]Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Aydın University, Istanbul, Türkiye, [2]Department of Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Aydın University, Istanbul, Türkiye

This study investigates self-reported associations between colour and visual perception in a high-circulation public space on a university campus. Focusing on attributes including attention, visibility, perceived safety, aesthetic contribution, mood, and perceived wayfinding effectiveness, it explores how

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**Article**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yaşar, together with Kariptaş, F. S., Özbek, U., Aydın, S. B., Yüksel, F. C. G., Turgay, O., and Kucukali, U. F., published the article entitled "From Simulation to Building Deployment: A Systematic Evidence Map of Concentrating Solar Thermal Systems for Heating, Cooling, and Domestic Hot Water" in Energies (19(20), 4807), a journal indexed in WoS Q2 (SCIE – Science Citation Index Expanded) and Scopus Q1.

**Abstract**

Building-scale concentrating solar thermal (CST) research spans diverse technologies and services, yet cross-service evidence on deployment maturity remains fragmented. This systematic evidence map assessed CST systems for heating, cooling, dehumidification, and domestic hot water (DHW) using five validation maturity (VM) levels, five reporting transparency (RT) indicators, and a two-layer application–temperature–validation matrix (ATVM). Scopus and Web of Science records were screened and consolidated into unique study families. Of 931 records, 568 were unique; 160 eligible journal reports formed 145 study families spanning 1992–2026 and at least 34 countries, with China (17 families) and India (12) being the most represented. Cooling-only (59/145; 40.7%) and DHW-only (36/145; 24.8%) were the largest services. Parabolic trough collectors (PTCs; 71/145; 49.0%) and compound parabolic/non-imaging collectors (CPC/non-imaging; 46/145; 31.7%) predominated, while linear Fresnel reflectors (LFRs) accounted for 7/145 families (4.8%). Ninety-eight families (67.6%) were model-led, 38 reached controlled prototype testing, and nine reached integrated real-weather demonstration; none met all source-explicit VM5 criteria for routine monitored building operation. This corpus-bounded result does not imply the absence of operational CST installations. Linking companion reports and separating performance, validation proximity, reporting transparency, and temperature provenance identify progression to monitored routine building operation as the central evidence gap.

**Keywords:** concentrating solar thermal; building energy systems; solar cooling; space heating; domestic hot water; systematic evidence map; validation maturity; deployment




*Systematic Review*

## From Simulation to Building Deployment: A Systematic Evidence Map of Concentrating Solar Thermal Systems for Heating, Cooling, and Domestic Hot Water

**Füsun Seçer Kariptaş [1,*], Dilek Yasar [2], Umur Özbek [1], Selcem Bayır Aydın [1], Fatma Ceyda Güney Yüksel [1], Orkunt Turgay [1] and Ufuk Fatih Kucukali [3]**

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[2] Department of Interior Architecture, Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul 34295, Türkiye; dilekyasar@aydin.edu.tr
[3] Department of Architecture, Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul 34295, Türkiye; ufkucukali@aydin.edu.tr
* Correspondence: fusunsecer@halic.edu.tr

**Abstract**

Building-scale concentrating solar thermal (CST) research spans diverse technologies and services, yet cross-service evidence on deployment maturity remains fragmented. This systematic evidence map assessed CST systems for heating, cooling, dehumidification, and domestic hot water (DHW) using five validation maturity (VM) levels, five reporting

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**Article**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yaşar published the article entitled “Tracing Industrial Environmental Improvement Claims from Assessment through Implementation to Outcome Evidence” in Environmental Challenges, an Elsevier journal indexed in Scopus Q1.

**Abstract**

Industrial environmental assessments can identify improvement opportunities, but reported benefits do not always show which decision followed, whether a measure entered operation, or whether the outcome evidence concerns the implemented configuration. This purposive comparative synthesis examines 19 industrial episodes and develops a framework for checking those three links against source records. Appraisal of alternatives, translation into product design, and review followed by further action are described as overlapping aspects of the documented process. Worked cases illustrate how projected savings can be mistaken for realized reductions, how results from one product configuration can be attributed to another, and how environmental indicators without comparable baselines can be interpreted as intervention effects. Applying the same questions to additional company reports shows which decision records, deployment evidence, comparators, and measurements would be needed for stronger claims. The framework provides researchers and practitioners with a practical way to distinguish supported environmental statements from assertions requiring further evidence. Its reliability and influence on decisions have not yet been tested.

**Keywords:** Environmental assessment, Industrial implementation, Decision traceability, Evidence synthesis, Resource efficiency, Environmental claims

Environmental Challenges 25 (2026) 101711

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## Tracing industrial environmental improvement claims from assessment through implementation to outcome evidence

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*Department of Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Aydin University, Florya Halit Aydin Campus, Besyol Mahallesi, Inonu Caddesi No: 38, 34295 Kucukcekmece, Istanbul, Türkiye*

ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:*
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Industrial implementation
Decision traceability
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Environmental claims

ABSTRACT

Industrial environmental assessments can identify improvement opportunities, but reported benefits do not always show which decision followed, whether a measure entered operation, or whether the outcome evidence concerns the implemented configuration. This purposive comparative synthesis examines 19 industrial episodes and develops a framework for checking those three links against source records. Appraisal of alternatives, translation into product design, and review followed by further action are described as overlapping aspects of the documented process. Worked cases illustrate how projected savings can be mistaken for realized reductions, how results from one product configuration can be attributed to another, and how environmental indicators without comparable baselines can be interpreted as intervention effects. Applying the same questions to additional company reports shows which decision records, deployment evidence, comparators, and measurements would be needed for stronger claims. The framework provides researchers and practitioners with a practical way to distinguish supported environmental statements from assertions requiring further evidence. Its reliability and influence on decisions have not yet been tested.

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**Article**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yaşar, together with Turgay, O., Kariptaş, F. S., Yüksel, F. C. G., Aydın, S. B., Özbek, U., and Kucukali, U. F. (2026), published the article entitled "Tracing Sustainability Knowledge from Course Aims and Content to Learning Outcomes: An Element-Level Analysis of an Interior Architecture Curriculum" in Sustainability (18(20), 10532), a journal indexed in WoS Q2 and Scopus Q1.

**Abstract**

Curriculum studies in sustainable design commonly map themes or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but such mapping does not show whether specifically named disciplinary knowledge remains identifiable in formal learning outcomes. This study therefore examines how sustainability-related knowledge is represented across course aims/content and learning outcomes in a publicly documented 2025–2026 undergraduate Interior Architecture curriculum. Across all 70 course records, aims and content from 67 records yielded 1168 named knowledge elements; 169 sustainability-related elements in 17 courses met conservative inclusion criteria across seven domains. Each element was coded as preserved, generalized, displaced, or not represented. Independent re-unitization of a predefined 14-course validation sample yielded Krippendorff's unitizing alpha of αU = 0.84, while independent recoding of all 169 included elements yielded 81.7% pre-adjudication agreement (Cohen's κ = 0.725); final adjudicated transformation classifications were used for analysis. Overall, 45.0% were preserved at equivalent specificity, 30.2% generalized, 4.1% displaced, and 20.7% not represented. Preservation was highest for materials, water, resources, and circularity (77.8%) and indoor environmental quality, health, and safety (69.6%) but lower for climate/energy performance (22.2%) and heritage/adaptive reuse (20.7%). Leave-one-course-out estimates ranged from 41.1% to 48.3%. The study distinguishes curricular presence from outcome-level specificity and provides a transparent element-level diagnostic for examining how sustainability knowledge is formally recontextualized across curricular fields without treating documentary visibility as evidence of teaching or learning.

**Keywords:** interior architecture education; sustainability education; curriculum analysis; learning outcomes; knowledge recontextualization; element-level tracing; Education for Sustainable Development (ESD); Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)




*Article*

## Tracing Sustainability Knowledge from Course Aims and Content to Learning Outcomes: An Element-Level Analysis of an Interior Architecture Curriculum

**Orkunt Turgay [1,*], Dilek Yasar [2], Füsun Seçer Kariptaş [1], Fatma Ceyda Güney Yüksel [1], Selcem Bayır Aydın [1], Umur Özbek [1] and Ufuk Fatih Kucukali [3]**

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[2] Department of Interior Architecture, Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul 34295, Türkiye; dilekyasar@aydin.edu.tr
[3] Department of Architecture, Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul 34295, Türkiye; ufkucukali@aydin.edu.tr
* Correspondence: orkuntturgay@halic.edu.tr

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**Article**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes published her article entitled “Wall Paintings of Giresun, Yağlıdere, Tekke Village, Sari Halife (Haci Abdullah Halife) Mosque, Türkiye” in Art and Design Review (Vol. 14, No. 4).

**Abstract**

The Hacı Abdullah Halife Mosque is located in Tekke Village, Yağlıdere District, Giresun, Türkiye. The present study documents the building and its wall paintings, evaluates its architectural fabric and later interventions, and reassesses its chronology and decorative attribution through measured survey, photographic documentation, documentary sources, and comparison with regional mosques. Field documentation and measured drawings were used to record the current condition; published historical and art-historical studies, the 1977 protection-board registration record, and the mosque’s survey, restitution, and restoration documentation were consulted to distinguish original fabric from later alterations. The mosque is a rectangular masonry building with a wooden ceiling, wooden mahfil and furnishings, and a later reinforced-concrete minaret. Comparison with selected nineteenth-century mosques in Giresun and the Eastern Black Sea region indicates that the present architectural form is most plausibly nineteenth-century, although this remains a typological assessment rather than a securely dated construction. The wall paintings, executed on dry plaster, include floral bouquets, trees, vases, lamps, clocks, architectural imagery, and a seven-tiered, eight-gated paradise depiction. A partially legible inscription naming “Darendeli Eş-Şeyh Hamza” supports, but does not by itself prove, the attribution of the paintings to Hacı Hamza. The study therefore treats both the building chronology and painter attribution as evidence-based but qualified conclusions.

**Keywords:** Rural Mosques, Wall Paintings, Tekke Köy, Hacı Abdullah Halife

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# Wall Paintings of Giresun, Yağlidere, Tekke Village, Sari Halife (Haci Abdullah Halife) Mosque, Türkiye

**Fatma Sedes**

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https://doi.org/10.4236/adr.2026.144015

## Abstract

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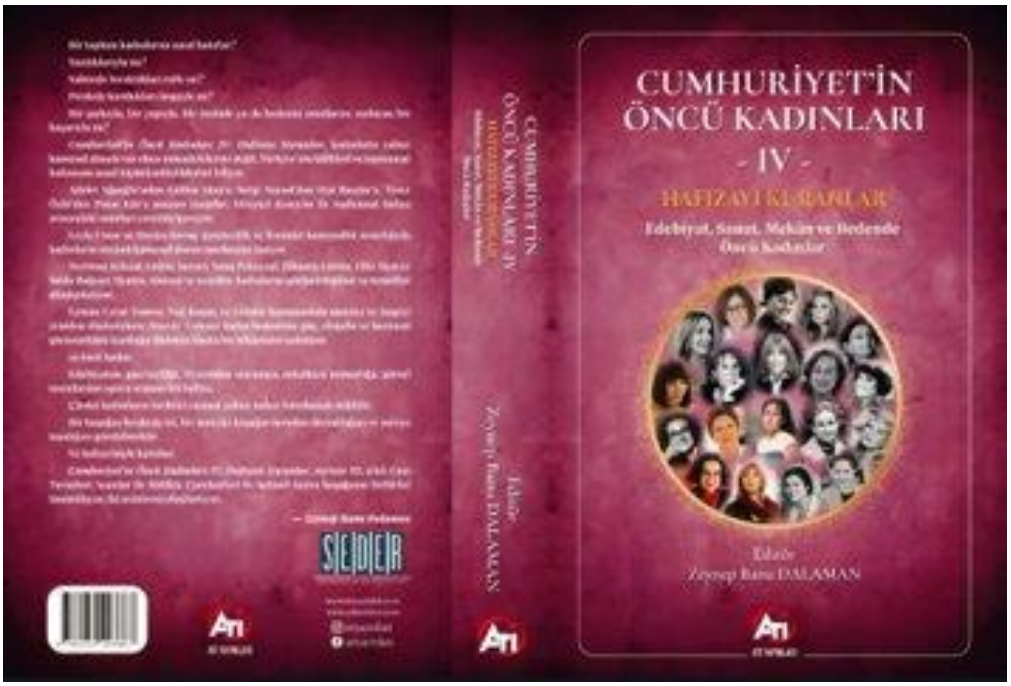
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**Book Chapter**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritci published a book chapter entitled “Leman Cevat Tomsu: A Founding Figure of Türkiye’s First Generation of Women Architects” in Pioneering Women of the Republic IV: Those Who Built the Memory, published by ARI Publications and edited by Zeynep Banu Dalaman.




**Conference Paper**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes, together with doctoral student Jehan Saleh, participated in the 16th International Kerpiç26 Conference, themed Earthen Architectural Heritage and Contemporary Earthen Building Production Techniques, with their paper entitled “The Aristocrat of Mud: Hassan Fathy and the Paradox of Architecture for the Poor.”

**Abstract**

Hassan Fathy (1900–1989) is recognized as a pivotal figure in the rebirth of Arab and Islamic vernacular architecture, significantly influencing Egypt’s cultural and nationalistic reawakening. While he is globally celebrated for his 1945 project at New Gourna and his seminal text Architecture for the Poor, this study re-evaluates his career through the lens of alternative histories, including his collaboration with Doxiadis Associates from 1957 to 1961. By examining his works in Egypt, Iraq, and the United States, this article analyzes the tension between his humanistic pursuit of cultural authenticity and the technocratic demands of postwar development. It further investigates the paradox of his "Architecture for the Poor" becoming a preferred style for the urban elite and its recent reframing as a pioneer of sustainable architecture. The findings suggest that Fathy’s significance lies in his attempt to calibrate science and tradition into a "vernacular modernity".

**Keywords:** Hassan Fathy, Elite Aristocrat, Appropriate Technology, Adobe (Mud Brick), Architecture for the Poor

**Peer Review and Editorial Activities**

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali served as a reviewer for the following journals:

- Land, indexed in WoS Q1 and Scopus Q1, for the manuscript entitled "Improving students' water pollution knowledge and action through a constructivist learning approach".
- Discover Cities, indexed in EBSCO, for the manuscript entitled "A Multidimensional Framework for Evaluating Built Form through Phallic and Yonic Symbolism".
- Buildings, indexed in WoS Q2 and Scopus Q1, for the manuscript entitled "Two-Stage Retrofit of Rural Houses in Shanghai: Coupling Spatial Reconfiguration and Envelope Enhancement Based on Behavior-Environment Fit".
- SAGE Open, indexed in WoS Q1 and Scopus Q1, for the manuscript entitled "The Evolution of Land-Use Functions and Spatial Reconfiguration in a Pearl River Delta Water-Town Settlement: The Case of Hongwuwo Village, Dongguan".

Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz served as a reviewer for the following journals:

- Journal of Islamic Architecture, indexed in Scopus Q1, for the manuscript entitled "Early Islamic Gardens: Symbolism and Aesthetics Between Pre-existing Influences and Islamic Distinctiveness Until Late Umayyad Period".
- ICONARP International Journal of Architecture and Planning, indexed in ESCI and TR Dizin.
- Landscape and Ecological Engineering, a journal indexed in SCIE.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes served as an academic reviewer for the manuscript entitled "Colour as an Architectural Identity: Case Studies of Marrakech and Chefchaouen in Morocco", submitted to Mimarlık ve Yaşam.
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritci served as a reviewer for the following journals:

- Black Sea Journal of Public and Social Science, indexed in Index Copernicus (ICI), CAB Abstracts, Google Scholar, and ASOS Index.
- İstanbul Gelişim University Journal of Social Sciences, indexed in TR Dizin, DOAJ, EBSCO, ProQuest, Google Scholar, WorldCat, SOBİAD, and İdealonline.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice Fulya Cebecioğlu Avcı served as a reviewer for the book chapter entitled "The Concept of Biomimicry in the Form Determination Phase of Architectural Facade Design", included in the international book Research into the Built Environment in Architectural Sciences.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal Türkdoğdu served as a reviewer for Landscape and Ecological Engineering (Springer Nature) on 25 October 2026. She also reviewed a book chapter for Research into Rural Landscape Planning and Design, to be published by Özgür Publishing House, on 19 October 2026.

**Jury Membership and Academic Service**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritci, a member of the MİAK Accreditation Board, visited the Department of Architecture at Balıkesir University Faculty of Architecture as a MİAK observer, following an official appointment by MİAK. During the visit, meetings were held with the Rector, Dean, academic staff, students, and graduates.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes served as the Chair of the Evaluation Jury for the master's thesis entitled “Design Criteria for Interior Architecture Studio Classrooms and an Investigation of Faculties in Gaziantep”, prepared within the Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design at Hasan Kalyoncu University Graduate Education Institute.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes also served as the Chair of the Thesis Defence Jury for the thesis entitled “Nizip Sayınlar Soap Factory and a Proposal for the Adaptive Reuse of the Soap Factory”, prepared at Hasan Kalyoncu University.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes was elected to the Editorial Board of Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi (Journal of Academic History and Thought).

**International Projects and Achievements**

The project entitled “Designing a Hobby Product from Biodegradable Material (Mushroom)”, developed by Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal Türkdoğdu and Lecturer Mehmet Çerkezoğlu, has been selected for inclusion in the COP31 YÖK Pavilion following an academic evaluation coordinated by the Council of Higher Education (YÖK), within the framework of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP31), one of the world's leading international climate platforms. Bringing together sustainable material use, environmentally friendly design, and a zero-waste approach, the project will represent Istanbul Aydın University at the event to be held in Antalya on 20 November 2026.

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**Event**

Our Dean, Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, met with students of our Faculty as part of the Dialogue on Campus initiative.






At the seminar entitled “Different Scales of Design: From Product Selection to Spatial Design”, organised through a collaboration between our Faculty and Creavit, various approaches ranging from product design and spatial design to sustainable architecture were discussed. We would like to thank our speakers, Neslişah Öztürk and Seda Orsel, for their valuable contributions.






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An online meeting was held to explore potential academic collaboration opportunities between our Faculty and the Bernard and Anne Spitzer School of Architecture at The City University of New York (CUNY). The meeting was attended by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahu Aydoğan, Associate Dean of the Spitzer School of Architecture; Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Design; and Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritci and Dr. Gözde Kızılkan, faculty members of the English-medium Architecture Programme.




As part of the ARC207 Building Survey and Restoration course, students visited Galata accompanied by the course instructor, Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlke Ciritci. During the field trip, students conducted neighbourhood-scale analyses of their assigned building blocks.



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Students from our Faculty's student club organised an information stand in the university garden to reach out to and engage with a wider student audience.







Candidates who will participate in the fieldwork of the Niger Adobe Project, to be carried out under the auspices of Istanbul Aydın University, have been selected.

