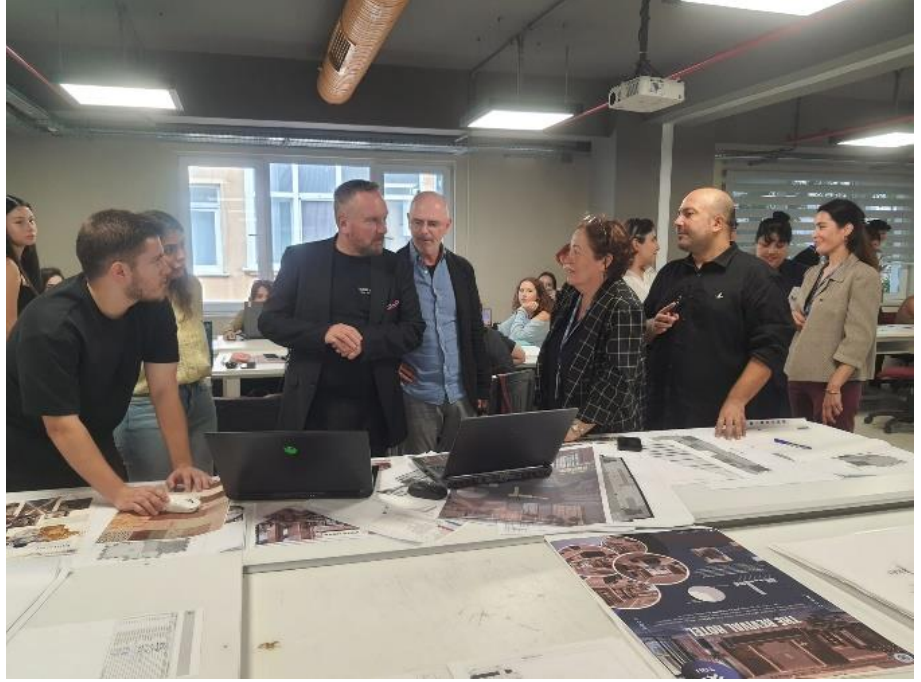




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Prepared by the Faculty of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Aydın University.

As part of the accreditation studies conducted at Istanbul Aydın University, an evaluation visit to our Faculty was carried out by ACQUIN (Accreditation, Certification and Quality Assurance Institute). As part of the visit program, faculty members serving on the ACQUIN evaluation committee met with our department heads, faculty members, students, and alumni to exchange information on educational processes, academic activities, student experiences, and the views of our graduates.



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Prepared for Publication by
Prof. Dr. Alev ERARSLAN GÖÇER
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Article

Prof. Dr. Alev Ersarslan's article titled "Characteristics of the Rural Cultural Landscape in Gökçeada (Imbros)" has been published in Encyclopedia 2026, 6, 208, indexed in Scopus Q1.

Definition

Rural cultural landscapes are shaped by the long-term interaction between natural environmental conditions and human activities, reflecting local settlement patterns, architectural traditions, production practices, and socio-cultural values. The rural cultural landscape of Gökçeada (Imbros) is represented particularly by its five historic Orthodox Christian Greek villages—Tepeköy (Agridia), Zeytinliköy (Aya Todorı), Eski Bademli (Glikı), Dereköy (Skinudi), and Kaleköy (Kastro). Their landscape character is defined by the interrelationship between the island's natural setting, compact hillside settlements, vernacular stone architecture, agricultural and productive landscapes, public and communal spaces, and continuing socio-cultural practices.

Keywords: rural cultural landscape; rural heritage; landscape character; vernacular architecture; conservation; Gökçeada; Imbros

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Characteristics of the Rural Cultural Landscape in Gökçeada (Imbros)

by Alev Ersarslan

Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Aydın University, 34295 Istanbul, Türkiye

Encyclopedia 2026, 6(10), 208; <https://doi.org/10.3390/encyclopedia6100208>

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Definition

Rural cultural landscapes are shaped by the long-term interaction between natural environmental conditions and human activities, reflecting local settlement patterns, architectural traditions, production practices, and socio-cultural values. The rural cultural landscape of Gökçeada (Imbros) is represented particularly by its five historic Orthodox Christian Greek villages—Tepeköy (Agridia), Zeytinliköy (Aya Todorı), Eski Bademli (Glikı), Dereköy (Skinudi), and Kaleköy (Kastro). Their landscape character is defined by the interrelationship between the island's natural setting, compact hillside settlements, vernacular stone architecture, agricultural and productive landscapes, public and communal spaces, and continuing socio-cultural practices.

Keywords: rural cultural landscape; rural heritage; landscape character; vernacular architecture; conservation; Gökçeada; Imbros



Article

The article titled “Investigating the relationship between colour and visual perception in campus circulation spaces: a data-informed exploratory framework,” co-authored by Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz, Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi Yılmaz, and Elif Sözer, has been published in *Frontiers in Built Environment*, 12:1928896, indexed in Q1.

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 Caymaz¹

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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



Article

The article titled “Metric-dependent interpretation of LEED Healthcare scorecards: a CAD-based analysis of 38 certified projects,” co-authored by Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz and Seyed Babak Ehsani Oskouei, has been published in the Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering, indexed in Q1.

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

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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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Healthcare architecture;
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Article

The article titled “Toward evidence-based neuroarchitecture: a systematic mapping and framework for immersive spatial cognition,” co-authored by Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi Yılmaz, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes, and Dr. Mehmet Sair Akkam, has been published in *Frontiers in Psychology*, September 2026, 17:1919278, indexed in SSCI and Scopus Q1.

Abstract

Neuroarchitecture has developed rapidly at the intersection of architecture, environmental cognition, neuroscience, and immersive technologies, yet the field remains methodologically heterogeneous and its progression from measurement toward design application is insufficiently structured. This study addresses this gap through a PRISMA 2020-compliant systematic mapping review of neuroarchitecture and closely related architectural and spatial-cognition research published between 2015 and 2025. Expanded searches across Scopus and Web of Science Core Collection identified 510 records. After removal of 206 duplicates, 304 unique records were screened; 125 records entered the final eligibility and data-extraction audit, and four additional boundary or temporal exclusions resulted in a final corpus of 121 studies. The corpus comprised 61 human empirical studies, one non-human empirical study, 58 review or conceptual synthesis records, and one methodological/protocol record. Publication activity increased markedly in the later review period, with 81 studies (66.9%) published between 2023 and 2025. Among the 61 human empirical studies, questionnaire/self-report measures were used in 39 studies (63.9%), behavioral task/performance measures in 32 (52.5%), EEG in 32 (52.5%), eye tracking in 15 (24.6%), EDA/GSR in 14 (23.0%), HRV in six (9.8%), fMRI in three (4.9%), and fNIRS in one (1.6%). To organize this heterogeneous evidence base, the study develops an Immersive Spatial Cognition Framework (ISCF) linking spatial stimuli, environmental exposure, neurophysiological measurement, cognitive–emotional processing, evidence interpretation, design translation, and adaptive design, together with an Evidence-Based Neuroarchitecture Maturity Model (EBN-MM). EBN-MM classification indicated that 30.6% of the corpus remained at Stage I (Conceptual Interpretation), 35.5% reached Stage II (Experimental Validation), 33.1% reached Stage III (Evidence Integration), and only 0.8% reached Stage IV (Adaptive Design Operationalization). These findings indicate that neuroarchitecture is progressing beyond isolated experimental validation toward evidence integration, while translation into adaptive and operational design remains exceptional. The proposed frameworks provide a structured basis for comparing heterogeneous evidence and identifying methodological priorities for future evidence-based neuroarchitecture research.



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Toward evidence-based neuroarchitecture: a systematic mapping and framework for immersive spatial cognition

Ezgi Yılmaz^{1*}, Mehmet Sair Akkam² and Fatma Sedes¹

¹Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Aydın University, Istanbul, Türkiye, ²Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Istanbul Gelişim University, Center for Environment, Urban Studies and Geology, Istanbul, Türkiye

Neuroarchitecture has developed rapidly at the intersection of architecture, environmental cognition, neuroscience, and immersive technologies, yet the field remains methodologically heterogeneous and its progression from measurement toward design application is insufficiently structured. This study addresses this gap through a PRISMA 2020-compliant systematic mapping review of neuroarchitecture and closely related architectural and spatial-cognition research published between 2015 and 2025. Expanded searches across Scopus and Web of Science Core Collection identified 510 records. After removal of 206 dupli-



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The article titled “Requirements for Sustainable Industrial Facilities: A Systematic Review and Traceable Evidence-Mapped Requirements Framework,” co-authored by Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi Yılmaz and Dr. Mehmet Sair Akkam, has been published in Sustainability 2026, 18(18), 9526, indexed in SSCI and Scopus Q1.

Abstract

Industrial facilities combine production-driven loads, large-span structures, specialised environmental control, safety constraints and frequent process reconfiguration, limiting the direct transfer of generic green-building criteria. This PRISMA 2020 systematic review identifies, appraises and synthesises sustainability requirements for industrial facilities and develops a traceable evidence-mapped framework. An expanded Scopus rerun yielded 1238 records, of which 1138 unmatched records underwent title–abstract screening; 370 additional reports advanced to full text. After reconciliation with the historical retrieval pool, 500 unique reports were sought, 97 were not retrieved, 403 were assessed, 41 were excluded and 362 publications were eligible. The final corpus comprises 324 primary and 38 contextual publications. Methodological confidence was high for 291 publications, moderate for 64 and low for 7. The final evidence map contains 1024 retained requirement-publication links, including 902 empirical DQ/AQ links and 122 operationalisation-only OC links, producing 2590 empirical weighted-evidence points (WES). Of 24 requirements, 20 are Established, three Supported and one Emerging. Water stewardship remains the least evidenced domain; WS2 is the only Emerging requirement. Across 324 leave-one-out iterations, no requirement changed tier, and the Spearman rank correlations ranged from 0.993 to 1.000. Only WS1 showed sensitivity to one proportionally rescaled confidence specification and to the 3×3 threshold grid; no tier changed under low-confidence exclusion, non-final-source exclusion or AQ attenuation. IFSRF is, therefore, presented as an evidence-informed and analytically stress-tested framework, not as a validated certification instrument.

Keywords: industrial facilities; sustainable industrial buildings; systematic review; evidence mapping; life-cycle sustainability; methodological confidence; sensitivity analysis; decision support



Systematic Review

Requirements for Sustainable Industrial Facilities: A Systematic Review and Traceable Evidence-Mapped Requirements Framework

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Abstract

Industrial facilities combine production-driven loads, large-span structures, specialised environmental control, safety constraints and frequent process reconfiguration, limiting the direct transfer of generic green-building criteria. This PRISMA 2020 systematic review identifies, appraises and synthesises sustainability requirements for industrial facilities and develops a traceable evidence-mapped framework. An expanded Scopus rerun yielded 1238 records, of which 1138 unmatched records underwent title–abstract screening; 370 additional reports advanced to full text. After reconciliation with the historical retrieval pool, 500 unique reports were sought, 97 were not retrieved, 403 were assessed, 41 were excluded and 362 publications were eligible. The final corpus comprises 324 primary



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The article titled “Developing the Transitional System Assessment Framework (TSAF): An Evidence-Explicit Approach to Historic Building Interventions,” co-authored by Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi Yılmaz and Dr. Mehmet Sair Akkam, has been published in Sustainability 2026, 18(19), 9707, indexed in SSCI and Scopus Q1.

Abstract

Historic building interventions are commonly assessed at whole-project scale or as isolated technical components, leaving the mediating architectural system between inherited fabric and contemporary conditions under-specified. This study defines this object as a transitional system and develops the Transitional System Assessment Framework (TSAF), comprising four analytical layers and 17 criteria. The TSAF was developed through inductive coding and theoretical synthesis, and then examined against a structured Scopus/Web of Science verification corpus (771 unique records; 30 full-text reports in Corpus A) for documentary support, conceptual coverage, definitional conflict, and redundancy. The framework records criterion response separately from evidence confidence and type, distinguishing evidenced absence (P0), non-evaluability (NE), and non-applicability (NA). Exploratory application by the framework developers to Esma Sultan Mansion, Kogod Courtyard, and the Hağar Qim protective shelter produced 51 criterion-level judgements: 39 coded responses and 12 NE. Three Hağar Qim environmental judgements were supported by measured monitoring evidence (E3), whereas Reversibility remained unevaluable in all cases. The study shows that the coding procedure is executable by the framework developers and provides evidential transparency and limited criterion-level technical corroboration, but it does not establish assessor-independent applicability, inter-rater reliability, framework-wide validity or predictive validity. By separating documented intervention responses from unsupported performance claims, the TSAF provides an evidence-explicit analytical framework for evaluating how historic building interventions reconcile fabric retention, contemporary use, environmental mediation, and heritage compatibility.

Keywords: adaptive reuse; architectural conservation; heritage intervention; transitional systems; evidence-explicit assessment; environmental mediation; historic buildings



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Developing the Transitional System Assessment Framework (TSAF): An Evidence-Explicit Approach to Historic Building Interventions
by Mehmet Sair Akkam ^{1,*} and Ezgi Yılmaz ²

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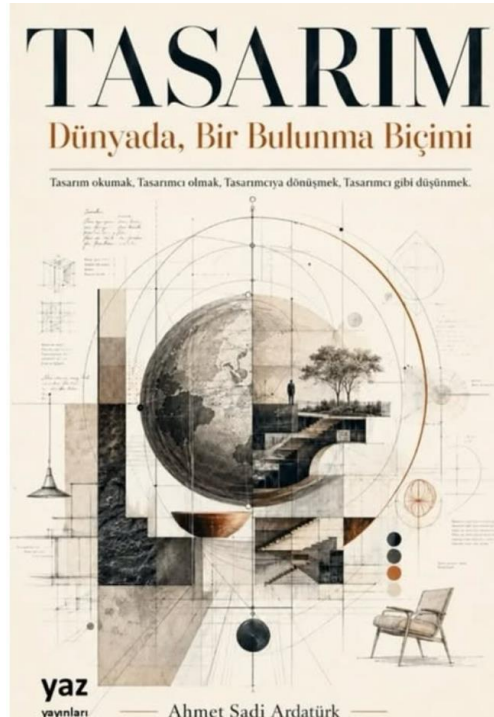
Book

The book titled “Tasarım: Dünyada Bir Bulunma Biçimi” by Dr. Ahmetşadi Ardatürk, Head of the Department of Industrial Design, has been published.

Description

...The author does not view the designer merely as a professional who needs to expand their knowledge. Rather, the designer’s perspective, curiosity, behavior, relationships, habits, and even way of life inevitably find their way into design. One of the book’s most appealing aspects is its shift from “What kind of designer should I be?” to “What kind of person should I be to become a good designer?” The book is built on the idea that being a designer is not simply about learning design; design is also a phenomenon connected to the person who designs. Instead of speaking like an academic from a lectern, the author shares years of experience as if addressing a young designer face to face. I therefore wanted to write the foreword in the same spirit. This is not a desk-based “advice for designers” book. Many of its ideas are grounded in classrooms, studios, discussions with students, production processes, professional life, and experiences accumulated over the years. The book has much to say to young designers. Its central aim is to cultivate people who are curious, observant, attentive, questioning, self-critical, responsible, and able to engage with the world.

The book extends beyond the designer’s profession into personal life and ways of living. Perhaps the most difficult part of design education is not enabling students to design, but helping them develop their own designer identity over time. The book accompanies this journey. It does not define designers solely through professional success; it sees life, relationships, curiosity, happiness, play, learning, and even stepping away from design at times as parts of their development. I believe this is one of the book’s most important qualities. In my view, Ahmet Şadi Ardatürk offers an important reminder at a time when design is practiced in an increasingly intense and fast-paced world. I believe the book can be a good starting point, especially for young people beginning design education, encouraging them to think not only about what they should do but also about what kind of designer they want to become. Wishing it to be a good companion for everyone who asks, “What kind of designer should I be?” May your path be open. Prof. Dr. Saniye Meltem Ö. Şen.





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Book Chapter

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes, Dr. Oğuz Uzdil, and Architect Bahar Güven Canpolat's (2026) conference paper titled "Assessment of Conservation Processes - İstanbul Tarihi Çarşılarının Koruma Süreçleri ve Yapısal Müdahaleler Açısından İncelenmesi" was published as a book chapter in the proceedings of the 13th International Hasankeyf Scientific Research and Innovation Congress, held on 28–29 July 2026.

Description

The study employed a literature review and a comparative assessment of published conservation and restoration records. The sources examined highlight long-term deterioration and loss of sections in Arasta Bazaar, cracks associated with ground settlement in the Grand Bazaar, and fire damage and interventions at the material and building-element scales in the Spice Bazaar. In conservation practices, the preservation of original materials, maintenance of structural integrity, and continuity of use emerge as key objectives. Structural interventions should be considered not only for remedying existing damage but also through a preventive conservation approach aimed at reducing future risks. The findings demonstrate the need for collaboration between architecture and civil engineering in the sustainable conservation of historic commercial buildings and contribute to conservation strategies applicable to similar cultural heritage structures. Conservation and structural intervention decisions for historic buildings should be developed by considering their original architectural characteristics, material composition, structural system, documented damage, and ground conditions together. 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 plan organization, 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 where possible. Depending on the nature of the problem, the conservation process should involve contributions from different fields of expertise, including architecture, civil engineering, materials science, archaeology, and architectural history (TYDRYK, 2017). These principles are explicitly defined in the guide's methodology section.



Grand Bazaar , Zircirli Han

Book Chapter

The book chapter titled “Çocuklarda Tasarım Eğitiminin Değerlendirilmesinde Görsel Temelli Bir Ölçme Yaklaşımı: ‘Çevremi Tasarlıyorum’ Programı Örneği,” co-authored by Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal Türkdöğdu and Gamze Lokum Süvari, was published in the scholarly book “Çocuk Gelişiminde Güncel Araştırmalar,” published by İKSAD Publishing, pp. 134–167.

Introduction

Changing global conditions, global crises, rapid technological development, increasing mechanization, and the growing use of artificial intelligence technologies are increasingly affecting the lives of individuals, the smallest components of society. These conditions are expected to influence professions in the future, prompting research into future occupations and the qualifications required to pursue them. The OECD (2018) report states that the future is uncertain and that students need to be prepared for professions that do not yet exist, technologies that have not yet been invented, and unpredictable problems. It also emphasizes that students will need a broad range of skills, including cognitive and metacognitive skills, social and emotional skills, and practical and physical skills (OECD, 2018: 2). In this context, these competencies, referred to as 21st-century skills, are expected to shape future professions, and individuals possessing them are anticipated to become professionally competent. Therefore, it is considered important for individuals to develop 21st-century skills and for contemporary education systems to integrate STEAM education to help provide these qualifications. Ömeroğlu & Şahin (2019) list 21st-century skills as collaboration, communication, critical thinking and problem solving, creativity, culture, and character education. One of the educational approaches proposed for developing these skills is STEM or STEAM education. STEAM is derived by adding Art to STEM—Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics—in response to the perceived need to include the arts (MEB, 2016: 14–15). One STEAM-based educational approach that contributes to the development of 21st-century skills is design-based education conducted with children. By its nature, design-based education incorporates collaboration, communication, critical thinking and problem solving, and creativity...

DERS 1 GRAFİK TASARIMA GİRİŞ		DERS 2 TEMEL TASARIM		DERS 3 PEYZAJ MİMARLIĞINA GİRİŞ		DERS4 MİMARLIĞA GİRİŞ	
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Peer Review

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali served as a reviewer for the article “Care As An Upstream Pathway To Urban Ecological Resilience: Connecting Human Needs, Sociomaterial Systems, Habitat Quality, And Biodiversity” for *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, indexed in WoS Q2 and Scopus Q1.

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali served as a reviewer for the article “Risk and protective factors for alcohol, drugs and tobacco consumption among final year high school students in Split-Dalmatia County, Croatia” for *Societies*, indexed in WoS Q2 and Scopus Q1.

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali served as a reviewer for the article “Beyond the Green Image: A Visual-Documentary Framework for Evaluating Nature-Positive Evidence in Architecture” for the international book *Research into the Built Environment in Architectural Sciences*.

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali served as a reviewer for the article “AI-Based Relighting in Moving Images: Current Potentials, Limitations, and Consequences for Cinematographic Practice” for *Frontiers in Communication*, indexed in Scopus Q1.

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali served as a reviewer for the article “AI-Based Relighting in Moving Images: Current Potentials, Limitations, and Consequences for Cinematographic Practice” for *Urban Science*, indexed in WoS Q1 and Scopus Q1.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes served as a reviewer for an article for the December 2026 issue of *A+Arch Design International Journal of Architecture and Design*.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yasar served as a reviewer for the article “Care As An Upstream Pathway To Urban Ecological Resilience: Connecting Human Needs, Sociomaterial Systems, Habitat Quality, And Biodiversity” for *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, indexed in Scopus Q1.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yasar served as a reviewer for the article “Collaborative learning as a pedagogical paradigm in architectural design education: critical review from the perspective of social constructivism” for *Cegent Education*, indexed in Scopus Q1.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yasar served as a reviewer for the article “Process vs. Outcome: Unpacking the Disconnect Between Continuous Assessment and Final Exam Performance in Sustainability Education” for *Frontiers in Education*, indexed in Scopus Q1.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yasar served as a reviewer for the article “Planning Neighborhood Leisure Infrastructure in Low-rise Residential Areas: Group-Specific Environmental Priorities and Policy Implications from Seoul” for the *Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering*, indexed in WoS Q2 and Scopus Q1.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yasar served as a reviewer for the article “Personality and resilience among architecture students: Implications for architectural education and professional development” for *Industry and Higher Education*, indexed in Scopus Q1.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek Yasar served as a reviewer for the article “Toward Structure-Optimizing Dimensions in Furniture Design” for *Symmetry*, indexed in Scopus Q1.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Gözde Kızıllıkan served as a reviewer for the article “Inclusive Places Across Life Course Transitions: Participation and Wellbeing for Young People with Disability” for *Cities & Health*, indexed in Scopus Q1.



Faculty of Architecture and Design

Assist. Prof. Dr. Gözde Kızıllıkan served as a reviewer for the article “Beyaz Küpten Şeffaf Küpe Doğru: Odunpazarı Modern Müze Aracılığıyla Müze Mimarisinin Yeniden Yorumlanması” for Anadolu Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, indexed in ULAKBİM and EBSCO.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Gözde Kızıllıkan served as a reviewer for the article “Design Space in Architecture: A Constructive-Operative Framework for Design Experimentation” for A+ ARCH Design International Journal of Architecture and Design, indexed in EBSCO.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Gözde Kızıllıkan served as a reviewer for the article “Beyaz Küpten Şeffaf Küpe Doğru: Odunpazarı Modern Müze Aracılığıyla Müze Mimarisinin Yeniden Yorumlanması” for Anadolu Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, indexed in ULAKBİM and EBSCO.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Gözde Kızıllıkan served as a reviewer for the article “Design Space in Architecture: A Constructive-Operative Framework for Design Experimentation” for A+ ARCH Design International Journal of Architecture and Design, indexed in EBSCO.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal Türkdöğdu served as a reviewer for the article “Design Space in Architecture: A Constructive-Operative Framework for Design Experimentation” for A+ ARCH Design International Journal of Architecture and Design, indexed in EBSCO.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi Yılmaz served as a reviewer for the project proposal “Toprak Esaslı Yapı Malzemelerinin Yapay Zeka Destekli Performans Tahmini ve Koruma Amaçlı Karar Destek Sisteminin Geliştirilmesi” (Project No. 2026-F.AYP-8), led by Assist. Prof. Dr. Penbegül Öztürk.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi Yılmaz served as a reviewer for a manuscript under consideration for publication in Kent Akademisi.

Jury Membership

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes served as Chair of the Jury for the master’s thesis defense of Büşra Nur Yıldırım, titled “İç Mimarlık Eğitiminde Stüdyo Derslikleri Tasarım Kriterleri ve Gaziantep’te Bulunan Fakülteler Üzerinde İnceleme,” prepared under the supervision of Assist. Prof. Dr. Aydanur Yenel at the Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design, Faculty of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hasan Kalyoncu University, on 7 September 2026.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes served as Chair of the Jury for the master’s thesis defense of Mine Meryem Alkan, titled “Nizip Sayınlar Sabunhanesi ve Sabunhan’ın Yeniden İşlevlendirme Önerisi,” prepared under the supervision of Assist. Prof. Dr. Aydanur Yenel at the Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design, Faculty of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hasan Kalyoncu University.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal Türkdöğdu served on the master’s thesis jury of Ayşen Gülbin Örek, enrolled in the thesis-based master’s program in Architecture at IAU, for the thesis titled “Tarihi Yapılarda Ödüllü Restoran Tasarımları: 2015–2024 RBDA ‘Heritage Building’ Projelerinin Karşılaştırmalı Analizi.”



Faculty of Architecture and Design

Event

The English Architecture Program held a beginning-of-semester orientation event for international students for the 2026–2027 academic year.



The project event titled “Spatial Risk Analysis in Residential Interiors,” conducted under the leadership of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YASAR within the scope of TÜBİTAK 2237-A, was successfully completed at Istanbul Aydın University on 25–27 September. During the three-day event, invited academics from Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Istanbul Technical University, Süleyman Demirel University, and Akdeniz University delivered presentations and conducted workshops on the assessment of spatial risks in residential interiors. The Organizing Committee consisted of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YASAR, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Design Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, Assist. Prof. Dr. Sanam R. Üstünkardeşler, and Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal Türkdöğü. Research Assistants Nazlı Nisa Güney and Cansu Güler served as project assistants.





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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Sedes participated on 19 September 2026 in the first panel of the 2026–2027 seminar series “From Theory to Practice – Architectural Conservation,” organized by the Istanbul Chamber of Architects, Büyükkent Branch, together with Prof. Dr. Zeynep Ahunbay and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Emel Ekim.

