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İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Tarafından Hazırlanmıştır.



Dünyanın lider teknoloji ve bilim kurumlarından Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) tarafından düzenlenen "Universal AI" (Evrensel Yapay Zekâ) programını Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Dekanımız Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ başarıyla tamamlamıştır.

Python tabanlı kodlama, veri analitiği, derin öğrenme, bilgisayarlı görü (Computer Vision) ve büyük dil modellerinden (LLMs) oluşan teknik altyapının yanı sıra; yapay zekânın mimari ve tasarım süreçlerindeki yeri, etik ve algoritmik adalet ilkeleri çok yönlü olarak incelenmiştir.

Geleceğin tasarım ve akademi vizyonuna yön verecek bu ileri düzey bilgi birikimi ve yenilikçi perspektif, fakültemizin eğitim müfredatına ve akademik araştırmalarımıza aktarılacaktır. Sayın Dekanımızı tebrik eder, başarılarının devamını dileriz.



Makale

Prof.Dr.Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, Pınar Öktem Erkartal ve Doç.Dr. Dilek Yasar'ın birlikte hazırladıkları "Community-Scale Sustainable Practices in the Built Environment: A PRISMA-ScR Review of Spatial, Social, and Governance Mechanisms in Urban Sustainability, başlıklı makale SCOPUS Q1-WOS Q1 indexte taranan *Urban Science* dergisi 2026, 10/9, 489, sayfa 2-35'de yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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

Open Access Review

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

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

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Makale

Doç.Dr. Dilek Yasar, Prof.Dr.Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, Yelda Yanal Bağcı ve Gülay Er Pasin'in birlikte hazırladıkları "Architectures of Exposure: A Layered Relational Model of Everyday Architecture in Selected Turkish Popular Films", başlıklı makalesi SCOPUS Q1-WOS Q2 indexte taranan *Buildings* dergisi 2026, 16, 3247, sayfa 2-39'da yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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

Open Access

Article

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

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

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Versions Notes

Makale

Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz ve Elif B.'nin (2026) "Assessment of Floating Parks Based on Coastal Park Design Criteria" başlıklı makalesi, Prof. Ali Cheshmehzangi, Prof. May Tan-Mullins, Prof. Martin de Jong ve Prof. Rab Raven' in editörlüğünü yaptıkları, *Transforming Cities. Urban Sustainability* (263-288) başlıklı kitapta (https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-95-7378-3_12) Sense of Ranking de B kategoride yer alan Springer (Singapore) yayınevi tarafından yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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

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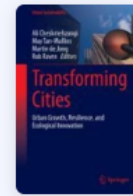
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Makale

Doç.Dr.Dilek Yasar'ın M.K. Erentürk ile birlikte hazırladığı “Linking design configuration to maintainability-related concerns in semi-open commercial interiors: a structured spatial heuristic”, başlıklı makalesi SCOPUS ve ESCI indexte taranan Q1 bandındaki *Architectural Engineering and Design Management* dergisinde basılmıştır. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17452007.2026.2722980>

Abstract

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

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



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

Mustafa Koray Erenturk & Dilek Yasar

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Makale

Doç.Dr. İlke Ciritçi'nin Meryem Fındıkgil ve Semih Yıldırım ile birlikte yazdığı "Non-Muslim Cemeteries as Multicultural Urban Heritage in Istanbul: The Case of the Feriköy Protestant Cemetery", başlıklı makalesi SCOPUS Q1 indexte taranan *Encyclopedia* 2026, 6, 170 noda yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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



Review

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

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

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Abstract

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



Makale

Doç.Dr.İlke Ciritçi'nin yazarlığını yaptığı "Feshane-İ Âmire: The Transformation Of Industrial Heritage From The Ottoman Era To The Present", başlıklı makalesi *Karesi Journal of Architecture*'de yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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

ARAŞTIRMA MAKALESİ

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

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Pinar Ergün , İlke Ciritçi *

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Karesi Journal of Architecture

Makale

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Ezgi Yılmaz'ın Mehmet Sair Akkam'la birlikte yazdığı "From Formal References to Architectural Form and Meaning: A Transformation-Based Framework for Analysing Reference-Driven Design", başlıklı makalesi SCOPUS Q1-WOS Q2 indexte taranan *Buildings* dergisi 2026, 16, 3139, sayfa 2-39'da yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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



Article

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

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Abstract

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

Makale

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Ezgi Yılmaz'ın Mehmet Sair Akkam ve Asena Nur Kırca ile birlikte yazdığı “Developing and Applying the LSEA Framework for Evaluating Adaptive Reuse in Historic Waterfront Hotels: Evidence from the Bosphorus, Istanbul”, başlıklı makalesi SCOPUS Q1-WOS Q2 indexte taranan *Sustainability* dergisi 2026, 18, 8153, sayfa 2-20’de yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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



Article

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

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

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Abstract

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

Makale

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Ezgi Yılmaz'ın Mehmet Sair Akkam'la birlikte yazdığı “Developing a Climate-Referenced SS–LT Site-Performance Assessment Framework: An Exploratory Five-Case Study of Green-Certified Smart Office Buildings”, başlıklı makalesi SCOPUS Q1-WOS Q2 indexte taranan *Buildings* dergisi 2026, 16, 3247, sayfa 2-39’da yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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



Article

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

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Abstract

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Kitap Bölümü

Doç Dr. Fatma SEDES, Dr. Oğuz UZDİL ve Y. Mimar Bahar GÜVEN CANPOLAT 'ın 'ASSESSMENT OF CONSERVATION PROCESSES - İSTANBUL TARİHİ ÇARŞILARININ KORUMA SÜREÇLERİ VE YAPISAL MÜDAHALELER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ' başlıklı bildirileri 13 th INTERNATIONAL HASANKEYF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION CONGRESS 28-29 JULY 2026 BATMAN /TÜRKİYE kongre kitabında kitap bölümü olarak yayınlanmıştır.

Araştırmada literatür taraması ile yayımlanmış koruma ve restorasyon kayıtlarının karşılaştırmalı değerlendirilmesi yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. İncelenen kaynaklarda Arasta Çarşısı için uzun süreli tahribat ve bölüm kayıpları, Kapalıçarşı için zemin oturumlarıyla ilişkilendirilen çatlaklar, Mısır Çarşısı için ise yangın hasarları ile malzeme ve yapı elemanı ölçeğindeki müdahaleler öne çıkmaktadır. Koruma uygulamalarında ise özgün malzemenin korunması, yapısal bütünlüğün sürdürülmesi ve kullanım sürekliliğinin sağlanması temel hedefler olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Yapısal müdahalelerin yalnızca hasarların giderilmesine yönelik değil, aynı zamanda gelecekte oluşabilecek risklerin azaltılmasına yönelik önleyici koruma yaklaşımıyla ele alınması gerektiği değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular, tarihi ticaret yapılarının sürdürülebilir korunmasında mimarlık ve inşaat mühendisliği disiplinlerinin birlikte çalışmasının gerekliliğini ortaya koymakta ve benzer kültürel miras yapıları için uygulanabilecek koruma stratejilerine katkı sağlamaktadır. Tarihi yapılara yönelik koruma ve yapısal müdahale kararlarının; yapının özgün mimari özellikleri, malzeme yapısı, taşıyıcı sistemi, belgelenmiş hasarları ve bulunduğu zeminin koşulları birlikte değerlendirilerek geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Her tarihi yapının kendine özgü özellikler taşıması nedeniyle standart çözümler yerine ayrıntılı araştırma, belgeleme ve hasar değerlendirmesine dayanan müdahaleler benimsenmelidir. Önerilen uygulamaların yapının plan düzeni, görünümü, özgün malzemeleri ve yapı sistemini üzerindeki etkileri önceden araştırılmalı; zorunluluğu kanıtlanmayan müdahalelerden kaçınılmalı ve mümkün olan durumlarda geri alınabilir yöntemler tercih edilmelidir. Koruma sürecinin, sorunun niteliğine bağlı olarak mimarlık, inşaat mühendisliği, malzeme bilimi, arkeoloji ve mimarlık tarihi gibi farklı uzmanlık alanlarının katkısıyla yürütülmesi önerilmektedir (TYDRYK, 2017). Kılavuzun yöntem bölümünde söz konusu ilkeler açık biçimde tanımlanmaktadır.





Bildiri

Doç. Dr. Fatma SEDES, 14 th INTERNATIONAL HASANKEYF SCIENTIFIC STUDIES CONGRESS 28-29 JULY 2026 BATMAN /TÜRKİYE etkinliğinde ;"İSTANBUL TARİHİ ÇARŞILARININ KORUMA SÜREÇLERİ VE YAPISAL MÜDAHALELER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ"başlıklı bildiriye Dr. Oğuz UZDİL ve Y. Mimar Bahar GÜVEN CANPOLAT ile birlikte sunmuştur.





Sunum

Fakültemiz öğretim üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasar, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Bölümü, Mimarlıkta Yapım ve Yapım Teknolojileri Birimi'nde görev yapan öğretim üyelerine “WoS Q1 Düzeyinde Makale Yazımı ve Yapay Zekânın Etik Kullanımı” başlıklı sunumunu gerçekleştirdi.

Sunum kapsamında; WoS Q1 düzeyinde bilimsel bir çalışmanın araştırma problemi, literatürdeki boşluk, araştırma sorusu, yöntem ve özgün katkı ekseninde nasıl yapılandırılabilirliği; Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Results ve Discussion bölümlerinin akademik yayın standartları doğrultusunda nasıl güçlendirilebileceği ele alındı. Ayrıca, akademik yazım ve araştırma süreçlerinde üretken yapay zekânın etik, şeffaf ve sorumlu kullanımı, kaynak ve bilgi doğrulama, araştırmacı sorumluluğu ve yayın politikaları çerçevesinde değerlendirildi. Bilimsel araştırma ve akademik yayın deneyimlerinin paylaşılmasına olanak sağlayan bu değerli buluşma için İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Bölümüne teşekkür ederiz

The screenshot shows a presentation slide with a dark blue background. The title is 'WoS Q1 Düzeyinde Makale Yazımı ve Yapay Zekânın Etik Kullanımı'. Below the title, it says 'Kısa akademik yazım rehberi'. On the right side, there is a vertical list of four items, each with a colored square icon and text: 'Özgün ve önemli', 'Şeffaf ve sorumlu', 'Kanıta uyumlu', and 'Destekli, yararlı'. At the bottom right, there is a small box with the text 'Q1 = "uzun makale" Q1 = güçlü araştırma mantığı'.



Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi

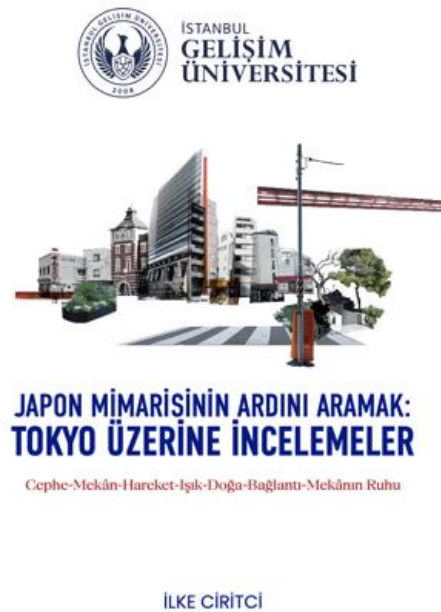
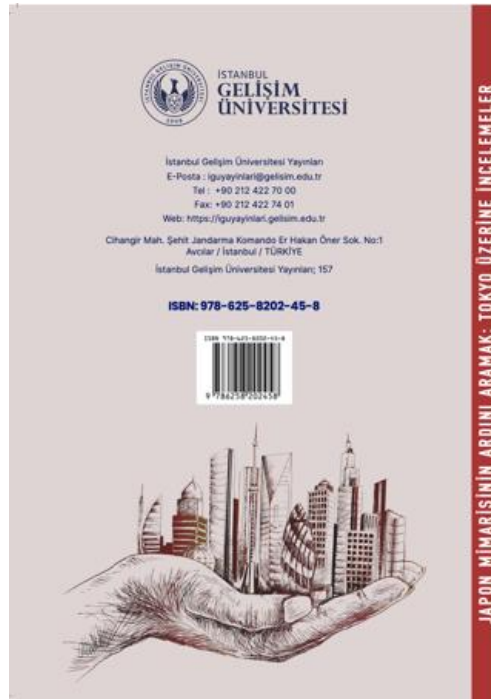
Söyleşi

Doç. Dr. İlke Ciritçi 'Japon Mimarisinin Ardını Aramak: Tokyo Üzerine İncelemeler: Cephe-Mekân-Hareket-Işık-Doğa-Bağlantı-Mekânın Ruhu' başlıklı yeni basılan kitabı ile ilgili bir online söyleşi gerçekleştirmiştir.

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İlgili kitap söyleşisi aşağıdaki linkten ziyaret edilebilir.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=imbcqoF8X0c>





Hakemlik/ Juri Üyeliği

Prof.Dr.Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, EBSCO indexte taranan *Discover Cities* adlı dergi için “A Scoping Review Identifies Urban Soundscape Barriers Facilitators and Design Strategies for Wayfinding Among People with Visual Impairment ”, başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Prof.Dr.Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, ESCI ve SCOPUS indexte taranan Q1 bandındaki *Architecture* adlı dergi için “Beyond Architectural Boundaries: A Circular-Design Reading of Relational Thresholds in Documented Nomadic Dwelling Interiors”, başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Doç.Dr.Dilek Yasar, EBSCO indexte taranan *Discover Cities* adlı dergi için “A Scoping Review Identifies Urban Soundscape Barriers Facilitators and Design Strategies for Wayfinding among People with Visual İmpairment, başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Doç.Dr.Dilek Yasar, SCOPUS indexte taranan *Acta Psychoologica* adlı dergi için “The Methodological Divide in Embodied Spatial Design: A Cross-Cultural Path to Socio-Ecological Synthesis, başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Doç.Dr.İlke Ciritçi SCOPUS indexte taranan *The Journal of Architectural and Planning Research* dergisinde hakemlik yapmıştır.

Doç.Dr.İlke Ciritçi TR Dizin indexte taranan *Journal of Design for Resilience in Architecture & Planning* dergisinde hakemlik yapmıştır.

Bilimsel ve Akademik Kurul/Komisyon Faaliyeti

Rektör yardımcımız Prof. Dr. Füsün TERZİOĞLU başkanlığında yürütülen II. Araştırma Ekosistemi İzleme ve Değerlendirme Süreci Hakkında 30-31 Temmuz'da yapılan 8. Toplantıda 18 no'lu masa (Doç.Dr. Fatma SEDES) çalışmaları dosya olarak 31.07.2026 günü teslim edilmiştir.

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

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

DR.ŞENİZ ATİK DOÇ.DR.FATMA SEDES

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi ÜNİSAN-2026 Çalıştay Sonuç Raporu Yayımlandı



Editörlük/Juri Üyeliği

Doç. Dr. Fatma SEDES 21-22 Haziran'da gerçekleşen ISARC ULUSLARARASI BİLİMSEL KONGRESİ sonrası yayınlanan (İKSAD) KONGRE KİTABINDA EDITÖRLÜK yapmıştır.

Doç Dr. Fatma SEDES, Büşra Nur YILDIRIM 'ın Yüksek Lisans Tezi savunma jürisinde Jüri Başkanı olarak görev yapmıştır.

Doç Dr. Fatma SEDES, Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi öğrencisi Mine Meryem ALKAN'ın Yüksek Lisans Tezi savunma jürisinde Jüri Başkanı olarak görev yapmıştır.

Dr. Fatma SEDES, Dr. Şeniz ATİK ile birlikte "Practical Recommendations For Exhibiting, Lighting Ancient And Contemporary Glass Objects In Museums" başlıklı bildirisinin sunulduğu kongrede Oturum Başkanı olarak görev yapmıştır.

ETKİNLİK-YAYIN-SERTİFİKA GÖRSELİ:

22.06.2026 / Hall-7, Session-3		
	ANKARA LOCAL TIME 10:10 AM	MEETING ID: 872 3051 8150 PASSCODE: 859425
HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma SEDES		
TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
Creativity In Visual Communication Design: Transcending Abstraction And Design Concepts	Assoc. Prof. Dr. İler ALKAN	Trakya University
A Comparative Study On Repetitive Graphs In The Gubbet Manuscript Of The Book Of Dedo Korkut And Velatname	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yavuz ÇELİK Ayşenur GÜVEN BÜTÜN	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University
Artificial Intelligence Literacy And Acceptance Tendencies Among University Students	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yahya AKTU	Süriye University
Digital Resilience And Digital Screen Among University Students	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yahya AKTU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan ARAS Dr. Ayfer İLYAS	Süriye University / Igdir University Adapazarı Rehberlik ve Araştırma Merkezi
Practical Recommendations For Exhibiting Ancient And Contemporary Glass Objects In Museums	Dr. Şeniz ATİK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma SEDES	Istanbul Aydın University