



Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Tarafından Hazırlanmıştır.

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Editörlüğünü Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz'ın yaptığı **EBSCO** indeksli *A+ArchDesign*, *International Journal Of Architecture and Design* / İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi dergisinin 2025-11/1 sayısı Haziran ayında yayımlanmıştır.



Kitap Bölümü

Endüstriyel Tasarım Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz ve Meryem Eren'in "Autism-Friendly Built Environment Design Criteria for Children" başlıklı kitap bölümü editörlüğünü Venkatesh Baskaran, S.M. Renuka, R. Velkennedy'nin yaptığı (https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-83833-0_12), Springer tarafından yayımlanan, EcoTech Urbanism adlı kitapta yayımlanmıştır.

Abstract

The study seeks to analyze the needs of the children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and identify the requirements for autism-friendly environments. It aims to develop a design guideline that can enhance the quality of spaces for users by organizing an existing building. Therefore, the spatial needs of individuals with ADC were investigated across different criteria including accessibility, safety and security, clarity, predictability and proportionality, spatial organization and flexibility in space arrangement and building design, spatial sequencing, transition spaces and escape areas; as well as surfaces, textures, acoustics, light, color, and sensory integration activities. During the literature review phase, Google Scholar was utilized, and relevant studies were selected by reading the titles, abstracts, and full texts. The criteria outlined in these studies were analyzed in a source and criteria table, identifying common headings. In addition, a checklist that includes these common headings were prepared. Using this checklist, the structure of a kindergarten in Istanbul accommodating children with autism was examined by taking photos and recording videos and suggestions have been presented. The study revealed that Başakşehir Kiraz Çiçeği Kindergarten mostly meets the criteria of an autism-friendly environment for children.

Table 12.2 The frequency of mentions of common criteria in the selected sources

Criteria	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Space fiction related criteria	Accessibility	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Safety and security	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Building design clarity, predictability, and proportion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Flexibility in space organization and building design	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓
	Spatial ranking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Transition zones	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Escape areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sensory input related Criteria	Surfaces and textures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Acoustics	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
	Light	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Color	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Sensory integration activities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 12.3 Research area

	
Name of the area	Başakşehir Kiraz Çiçeği Kindergarten
Production year	2020
Location	Istanbul, Turkey
Coordinates	41°05'57.07"N, 28°46'36.8"E
Project area	2500 m ²
Google Maps (2024)	



Kitap Bölümü

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes ve Ayşen Gülbin Örek'in, Mediterranean Scientific Research And Innovation Congress'te "Doğu Karadeniz Kırsal Mimarisi" başlıklı ortak bildirisi, "Mediterranean Scientific Research and Innovation Congress Book" adlı kitapta yayımlanmıştır.

Abstract

Kuzeyin incisi olan Doğu Karadeniz sahip olduğu doğal güzellikleri, bu güzelliklerin yanı sıra içinde barındırdığı kültürel mirasları ve sahip olduğu kendine has kırsal mimarisi ile şahsına münhasır bir yaşanılabilir bölgedir. Ancak maalesef ki günümüzde, sahip olunan tüm bu güzellikler her geçen gün hızla değişmekte olan yaşam şekli ve koşulları karşısında maalesef savaşamamaktadır. Bir de üzerine bölgedeki tarihi ve kültürel miraslara yönelik yapılan koruma bilincindeki eksiklikler ve korumaya yönelik çalışmalarındaki yetersizlikler eklenince; kuzeyin incisi olan Doğu Karadeniz'deki pek çok geleneksel mimari barındıran miras hızla eriyip yok olmaya başlamıştır. Değindiğimiz üzere içinde bulunulan dönemin yaşam şekilleri ve/veya kullanıcıların ihtiyaç duydukları konforun sağlanması amacıyla da olsa; o bölgede yaşamını devam ettiren yöre halkının mevcuttaki sahip oldukları kırsal mimarinin tüm özelliklerini barındıran birçok yapının yapılan eklemelerle değişmesine veya yer yer yıkılarak yerini betonlaşmaya bırakmasına sebep olduğu da gözlemlenmektedir. Tüm bu bahsettiğimiz bozulmalar yapılan niteliksiz onarımlar sonucu ortaya çıkmış ve özellikle de kolay ulaşılabilirliğinden kaynaklı kullanılan beton malzemelerin çoğunlukla tercih edilmesiyle yapıları kırsal mimari özelliğinden ve geleneksellikten uzaklaşmıştır (Güler, 2012).

Çalışmamızda öncelikli olarak kuzeyin incisi Doğu Karadeniz' in, özellikle de Rize' nin tarihçesinden bahsedecek; sonrasında da bahsettiğimiz üzere kırsal mimarinin özelliklerine değineceğiz. Çalışmamızın devamında ise Kırsal mimariden örnekler vererek nayla yapılarını, taş kemer köprüleri, kale mimarisini ve konut mimarisini göreceğiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Doğu Karadeniz mimarisi, nayla, kırsal mimari, ahşap yapılar



Kitap Bölümü

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Dr. Fatma Sedes'in "Wall Paintings of Giresun, Yağlıdere, Tekke Village, Sarı Halife Mosque" başlıklı kitap bölümü, Publishing tarafından yayımlanan Mimarlık Alanında Akademik Araştırmalar adlı kitapta yayımlanmıştır.

Introduction

There is an entrance hall towards the North of the building. Due to the slope of the land where the mosque is located, the entrance is not from this façade but from the east façade of the hall. There are two vertical rectangular windows on the north façade, ending at the eaves level. The windows have no jambs or lintels. The wall surface is plastered and painted, and cracks were seen here and there. The North façade ends with a short wooden eave at the top.

There are two windows on the North façade of the building, which are at the eaves level. The windows are vertical rectangular and have flat lintels. The windows have no jambs or lintels. The wall surface is plastered and painted, and cracks are seen here and there. The facade ends with a short wooden eave at the top.

The southern facade of the building appears higher than the other facades due to the slope. There is one vertical rectangular shaped window with flat lintel stone near the eastern corner of the facade. The window has no jamb or lintel. Unlike the other facades, there are two loopholes on this facade. The wall surface of the facade is plastered and painted and cracks are seen here and there. The facade ends with a short wooden eave at the top. The south facade of the building appears higher than the other facades due to the slope.

The Eastern façade of the building consists of two windows, one loophole opening, a minaret and fountain built adjacent to the facade and the entrance to the narthex. There are two vertical rectangular windows with round arch openings on the section of the facade facing the harim. The window has no jamb or lintel. There is one loophole opening on the facade. The minaret, which comes in front of the wall separating the narthex and the harim, was built adjacent to the facade and the shoe part of the minaret was designed as a fountain. The entrance opening on the north side of this section has a depressed arch. The entrance opening, fountain and approximately 1 meter of the main walls of the harim from the ground were covered with tile material in a later period. The surface of the facade remaining above this application is plastered and painted and cracks are seen here and there.

The interior consists of the entrance hall and the harim. Due to the slope of the land, the entrance to the hall is provided from the east side. The round vaultshaped reinforced concrete space in front of the entrance was an addition. There are two windows on the North-facing face of the entrance hall. There is a vertical rectangular and flat-ribbed entrance door on the North corner of the eastern part of the hall, the west of which is solid. As soon as one enters through the door, there is a landing one-step higher than the entrance hall floor. A wooden staircase starting from this landing and rising adjacent to the Eastern wall accesses the entrance hall and the minaret.

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Kitap Bölümü



Endüstriyel Tasarım Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz ve Selva Kurt Köroğlu'nun, "Analysing Urban Space Design Principles for the Homeless: Examples of Gezi, Anıt, and Siracevizler Parks" başlıklı kitap bölümü, editörlüğünü Lalit Kumar Dashora, Mohammed Firoz C. Ve Rajidb Shaw' un yaptığı Springer tarafından basılan Urban Sustainability kitap serisinde yayınlanmıştır.

Introduction

The study aims to investigate the outdoor design requirements for the homeless, who are increasing daily as an important social problem worldwide. For this purpose, the literature review created a checklist including urban space and design parameters deemed necessary to improve the quality of space for the homeless. The data in the literature section were analysed under the titles of Maslow's hierarchy of needs of the homeless, psychosocial needs of users, spatial criteria affecting the quality of the recovery environment, visual aesthetic elements, and functionality of urban furniture. Beyoğlu (Gezi Park), Fatih (Anıt Park), and Şişli (Siracevizler Park), the three districts with the highest homeless population in Istanbul, were selected as the study area. A total of 21 homeless people living in these parks were surveyed face-to-face. In addition to questionnaires, photographs, video footage, and on-site observations were also used in the evaluations. As a result of the study, it was determined that all three parks generally met the expectations; However, the use of colour in urban furniture, which was considered important in the environments where the homeless lived, was insufficient; Flowering plants were not included in either park except for Anıt Park.

Table 4 Characteristics of Research Areas (Beyoğlu, Fatih, and Şişli Municipality archives)

*All the photos were taken by the authors.

	GEZİ PARK	ANIT PARK	SIRACEVİZLER PARK
Construction date	1943	1985	1980
Locations	Beyoğlu-Istanbul	Fatih-Istanbul	Şişli-Istanbul
Coordinates	41°02'18"K 28°59'13"D	41°0'56"N28°57'15"E	41°02'39"K 28°59'23"D
Area	38000 m ²	16220 m ²	9000 m ²
Area usage			
Shade and sun areas			
Use of water element			
Garbage bin			
Benches			
Sculptures			



Etkinlik / Bildiri

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes'in "Living Spirit Of Cities / Taksim Square In An Example" başlıklı bildirisi, 6. Uluslararası Selçuk Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi kitabında yayımlanmıştır.

Abstract

Purpose:The research is prepared to examine the city squares that reflect the identity of the city within the framework of the formation of the city concept and square phenomenon in the historical process.The study prepared in a proper direction. First, the definition of city and square will be mentioned and then Taksim Square will be discussed as an example of a city square.

Method:The aim of the research is to show the formation of the square in general and the example of Taksim Square and its change in the historical process. And also ,to research the connection and importance of historic squares that are important on an urban scale with the identity of that city, and to try to reveal the relationship between these concepts with the example of historical Taksim Square in line with space-cultural heritage and identity connections. City squares and urban spaces, which are a means of integration for the city, are open, semi-open spaces where people who live there can share their sociocultural acquisitions and acquire the personality of being an urbanite.

Result:City squares, which are seen to be formed spontaneously with natural sets or structures in the city and used in a public context, are of great importance for the region in which they are located. When we look at the history of most of them, either these areas served as production and market places reserved for animal husbandry, which was the source of income of the period, or they emerged in the form and function of areas that were divided into branches such as wrestling and racing, which were the entertainment/sports of the period. This situation is actually an indication that the city squares carry all the sociocultural, socioeconomic traditions of the period.

Key words: City, Square, Taksim Square



Makale

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasar'ın "Lace as A Cultural Element in Turkish Home Decoration", adlı makalesi AHCI ve Scopus Q2' olarak indekslenen "Textile/ Cloth and Culture" adlı dergide, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14759756.2025.2450116> doi numarası ile 27 Şubat 2025 tarihinde yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

Crochet lace not only serves as an esthetic element in Turkish culture, but it is also a symbol of time, labor, and women's existence. Each crochet lace piece is marked with the traces of a life practice that embodies patience, skill, and creativity. These elegant pieces, crafted by mothers and grandmothers, have become a part of our cultural heritage, which has been passed on from family to family. Nevertheless, the decreased role of lace in home decoration is indicative of the risk of losing this cultural heritage. This study aimed to investigate the place of lace, which reflects the patience, skill and creativity of women, in Turkish culture and its importance in home decoration, and to introduce the lace by the family elders for the dowry chests of young women. This article aims to create a cultural memory as a journey to carry the labor of the past to the future.

Makale

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasar'ın "An inquiry into the application of biophilic design principles in contemporary university designs", adlı makalesi WOS Q3 ve SCOPUS Q1' olarak indekslenen Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering Dergisinde, sayfa 1–21 ve <https://doi.org/10.1080/13467581.2025.2472743> doi numarası ile 04 Mar 2025 tarihinde yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

Environment can have a positive or negative effect on human beings. This effect has been a topic of interest for environmental psychologists, who have strived over the years to understand the environmental attributes, which would be favourable to people in physical, mental, and psychological terms. The present study focusses on biophilic design, one of the popular theories in the architectural literature aimed to create high quality and liveable environments. The positive effects of biophilic design have been investigated from different perspectives and thus it has become a well-accepted approach in the relevant architectural literature. Accordingly, the present study aims to investigate to what extent biophilic design principles were put into practice. In the context thereof, contemporary university structures were analysed within the framework of biophilic design principles. The results suggest that although biophilic elements were present in the design of these structures, they were not specifically intended as biophilic design strategies. Nevertheless, these designs reflected an approach that emphasized human-nature interaction. In that regard, the principles of biophilic design are aligned with key parameters of good design, and architects have regarded nature as a significant design element.



Makale

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes' in yazarlığını yaptığı "The Culture of Adobe Usage in Anatolia" başlıklı makalesi Tr Dizin olarak indekslenen Motif Akademi Halkbilimi dergisinin 18. Cildinin 50.Sayısında 28 Haziran 2025 tarihinde yayımlanmıştır.

Abstract

In long history of Anatolia, usage of adobe as a material of building goes to 6000- 5000 BC. In archaeological excavations in Anatolia such as Catalhoyuk and Yumuktepe, it is found that early Anatolians made adobe bricks for their houses. They also made their castles, temples and public buildings of adobe. Houses were mostly built side by side in rectangular. It continues to build houses in Middle and East Anatolia in the same technic using adobe bricks. Adobe technic is not only a way of building houses but it is also a living style. All people get together while building an adobe house in a village. It looks like a ceremony, singing songs and helping each other. As non-in modern life, one can rarely attend in such a sincere gathering. People who live in adobe buildings are conscious that Anatolia is a land of earthquakes. Everyone knows that, wrongly built adobe buildings easily collapse after a serious earthquake. Many colleges make researches to increase the technics of building and materials and try to teach people who still insist to live in adobe houses. As a fact, adobe buildings are part of our architectural heritage. As other main technics, such as timber, stone or masonry, it must be protected. In many songs, poems, tales, proverbs and novels adobe is generally the main subject. That creates a great culture besides being a material of village people. As a poet says: You will make my grave with adobe, but later people will use it as bricks making homes.

Makale

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes' in ortak yazarlığını yaptığı "Şah Sultan Complex, Educational School and Fountain- Restoration Suggestions" başlıklı makalesi Tr Dizin olarak indekslenen The Turkish Online Journal of Design Art and Communication dergisinin 15. Cildinin 3. Sayısında "10.7456/tojdac.1674118" DOI numarasıyla 1 Temmuz 2025 yayımlanmıştır.

Abstract

The Şah Sultan Complex, built in 1800-1801 by Şah Sultan, the sister of Selim III, consists of a sebil- küttâp, outbuildings, a fountain, and a hazira, which the Sultan endowed. Dating to the end of the eighteenth century, the Şah Sultan's Sıbyan Mekteb and Sebil are unique structures called sebil-küttâp, which were designed with the function of a sebil on the lower floor and a school on the upper floor. This new type of building emerged in Egypt under Mamluk rule and was built in two different types in the Mamluk and Istanbul traditions over time. Sıbyan Mektepleri, which formed the cornerstone of the education system of the Ottoman period, are educational institutions that correspond to today's primary education and continued to be built until the late Ottoman period. Very few of the early Ottoman sıbyan schools have survived to the present day. Although many of the sıbyan schools built in the classical and late periods have survived to the present day, some of them have lost their function, abandoned or dilapidated, and some have lost their original architectural fiction with unqualified interventions, they should be kept alive as cultural assets that need to be preserved as part of our education and training tradition. In the eighteenth century, it is seen that many sıbyan schools were built in many parts of the expanding Ottoman city under the influence of Westernization. The Westernization period also influenced architectural works in primary school for a while.



Makale

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes' in yazarlığını yaptığı "Topkapı Palace Kitchens as Intangible and Tangible Cultural Heritage – Matbah-ı Amire" başlıklı makalesi Tr Dizin olarak indekslenen Aydın Gastronomy dergisinin 9 (2) Sayısının 503- 517 sayfalarında yayımlanmıştır.

Abstract

A country's cuisine and its food culture are considered intangible cultural heritage concept. The Palace Kitchens, named Matbah-ı Amire, were partially built by Chief Architect Sinan in the XVIth century as one of the important buildings symbolizing Ottoman architecture and palace life with its functional formation, proportions, and construction technique. Now, Matbah-ı Amire is a part of the "Topkapı Palace Museum". Until moving to Dolmabahçe Palace, meals and desserts were prepared for thousands of people every day. In this area of the Place there are many buildings such as dormitories, cellars, oil workshops, and kitchenware houses. However, within the scope of this study, only the main kitchen building has been examined. Its architectural plan (kitchen, inner courtyard, ward volumes) is located around a closed courtyard. After the fire in 1574, kitchens and ward structures were also renovated by Chief Architect Sinan. The purpose of the article is to explain the architectural layout, restoration, and function of the Topkapı Palace kitchen buildings, which served a large community of members of the Ottoman Empire, including the Sultan, his family and statesmen, and its current museum location. Palace food culture, customs, kitchen and tableware used will be mentioned as intangible cultural heritage.

Makale

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma SEDES'in Adobe wind towers in Iran and examples of wind towers in Anatolia, in Şanlıurfa başlıklı İngilizce makalesi Scopus İndeksli AIS- Architecture Image Studies dergisinin (DOI: <https://doi.org/10.48619/ais.v6i1.1175>) son sayısının 246-258. sayfalarında yayımlanmıştır.

Abstract

Adobe is one of the oldest building material dating back to the beginning of civilization. It is said that the first use of adobe was around 8-10 thousand BC. Early human beings discovered the origin of adobe. When they saw the soil that was cooked and hardened from the clay next to their hearths, they understood that they could use this tool in building materials. Today, mudbrick is used in all historical buildings, including temples and mosques, on the facades of buildings and in the flooring of structures. Another application of adobe in historical buildings, which one can see as an architectural heritage today, is wind towers.

Wind towers are traditional structures used in Iranian architecture in hot, humid, hot and dry climates, and they are tools that refresh and cool indoor air using renewable wind energy. These structures consist of two parts, external and internal. The exterior consists of a closed roof made of adobe and brick on the roof of the building, with most of it a vertical duct at right angles. Wind- towers are usually designed according to the needs of the house/building, so the larger the inlet, the greater the incoming air volume.

Wind towers have holes at the top that allows directly the wind inward. The interior of the building consists of a single opening and is divided into two or eight parts with inclined separator wings according to the openings made of mud brick and brick in other types.



Makale

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasar'ın “*An Assessment of the Energy Performance and Initial Investment Cost of SDHW Systems: A Case Study of University Dormitory in Northern Cyprus*” başlıklı makalesi WOS Q2 ve Scopus Q1 olarak indekslenen Buildings dergisinde <https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings15173042> DOI numarası ile yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

This simulation-based theoretical study addresses a critical gap by jointly assessing the technical performance and long-term economic sustainability of Solar Domestic Hot Water (SDHW) systems in economically volatile, import-dependent regions. Focusing on a fully operational system in a 700-bed dormitory at Middle East Technical University, Northern Cyprus Campus, TRNSYS 17 simulations were combined with a 15-year (2010–2024) cost trend analysis considering currency depreciation and construction price escalation. Results demonstrate that collector fluid temperatures exceeded 80 °C from April to October, maintaining domestic hot water above 60 °C for over seven months annually and reducing auxiliary heating demand by approximately 50%, translating into substantial annual energy savings. Economically, system component costs rose by 26–75 times, with circulation pumps showing the steepest increase (75×), highlighting vulnerabilities in import-dependent supply chains. Despite these cost escalations, the region's high solar irradiation enables a competitive long-term investment profile, with potential payback periods remaining attractive under supportive policy frameworks. The originality of this work lies in its dual-focus methodology integrating performance modeling with economic resilience analysis, providing actionable insights for policymakers, designers, and investors in Mediterranean and similar climates seeking to balance renewable energy adoption with financial viability.

Makale

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek YASAR'ın “*Evaluating Employee Satisfaction in a Green-Certified Public Building: The Case of Küçükçekmece Municipality*” başlıklı makalesi WOS Q3 ve SCOPUS Q1 olarak indekslenen Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering Dergisinde <https://doi.org/10.1080/13467581.2025.2533214> DOI numarası ile yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

Although green building certifications aim to promote environmentally sustainable design, their impact on user experience and spatial satisfaction remains underexplored. This gap raises questions about the extent to which sustainability goals align with user expectations. This study investigates employee satisfaction in the Küçükçekmece Municipality New Service Building, the first public administration building in Türkiye certified by BREEAM. Multiple variables, including physical environmental comfort, perception of green building features, functionality, and motivation, were analyzed. A mixed-method research design was used where quantitative data were collected using 5-point Likert scale surveys and qualitative data were collected via interviews with open-ended questions. Frequency analysis, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), t-test, ANOVA, and Chi-Squares test were used to analyze the study data. The results indicated that certain environmental factors, including lighting and ergonomics, were associated with relatively higher satisfaction levels, while there was significant dissatisfaction as regards indoor air quality and thermal comfort. Furthermore, it was found that demographic variables, including gender and age, had significant effects on motivation levels. The study results suggested that the physical environment in sustainable public buildings should be assessed not only in terms of technical but also psychosocial aspects.





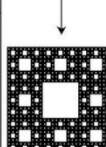
Makale

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesinde yarı zamanlı olarak ders veren Öğr. Gör. Betsi Sullam Halfon, Mohammadreza Adib ve Endüstriyel Tasarım Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz'ın "An Analysis of Fractal Features in Textural Patterns of Spatial Surfaces in the Context of Selected Design Principles" başlıklı makalesi Scopus olarak indekslenen Architecture Image Studies dergisinde yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

This simulation-based theoretical study addresses a critical gap by jointly assessing the technical performance and long- Since the beginning of civilization, the relationship between human beings and nature, natural phenomena, and natural texture have been a source of inspiration and focus of interest for artists, designers, and architects as well as for researchers and scientists. Accordingly, Mandelbrot, a mathematician, put forward the concept of fractal geometry as an extension of classical geometry with no conformity to its rules. Mandelbrot claimed that the concept of geometry was inadequate to explain the formal language, diversity, and cellular compositions of nature with the geometric axioms and proportions put forward by Euclid around 365-300 BC. Fractal geometry allowed an understanding of the formation of complex, chaotic, irregular, randomness, organic shapes and forms in nature and many natural phenomena. On the other hand, Bauhaus School introduced design disciplines in the 20th century, which were developed with industrialization. The basic design principles, which have complex and deep roots in the language of art, design and psychology, have succeeded in moving from thought to application and practice. With the simultaneous development of materials and technology, it has targeted and made it a necessity to exhibit concrete integrity and more scientific working discipline in order to reveal the designer's artistic approach and imagination. This study included a characteristic analysis of 20 buildings that best reflect the principles of fractal geometry and design. It was considered that these principles would help a concrete design concept by making a matrix table study including their characteristic features.

Table 1. Theoretical Views and a Fractal Generation Process

Eglash, 1999	Offering a new perspective on infinity by building a bridge between mathematics and technology, fractal geometry is considered an important tool of modeling natural sciences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repetition/Recursion• Scaling• Self-Similarity• Infinity• Fractional Dimension	
Lorenz, 2003	Indicates the characteristic features of fractal geometry by emphasizing the infinite details of infinitely complex fractal forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Infinity Complex• Developed Through Iteration• Dependence on Starting Conditions• Common in Nature	
Harris, 2012	Underscores the basic and characteristic features that help fractal forms being attractive and at the center of attention, complementing each other, and supporting integrity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-Similarity• Holism• Structure• Generative Quality• Dimension• Organizational Depth• Recursive/Nested Quality• Geometric Diagram	
Lee, 2014	As a creative and formative principle, emphasizes the characteristic features of fractals in the study of complex and irregular forms in nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-Similarity• Non-Linearity• Randomness	
Falconer, 2003	Emphasizes the array of complexity and detail in nature through a study of fractal structures, life, and living organisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• excellent detail sequences• Complex and irregular structures• Non-Euclidean forms• Self-Similarity• Topological and fractional dimensions• Iteration and Repetition	

Etkinlik / Bildiri

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Ezgi Yılmaz Bursa’da gerçekleştirilen 13. Uluslararası Meslek Yüksekokulları (UMYOS 2025) Sempozyumu’nda “Navigating the Blue Economy: EU Policy Innovations for Marine Protection and SDG 14 (SDG 14 – Life Below Water)” başlıklı bildirisini sunmuştur.

Özet

Bu makale, deniz koruması ile gelişmekte olan Mavi Ekonomi arasındaki bağlantıya odaklanarak, Avrupa Birliği'nin Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefi 14 – Sudaki Yaşam'ı ilerletme çabalarını incelemektedir. Balıkçılık yönetimi, deniz biyoçeşitliliği ve okyanus yönetimi üzerine AB yönergelerine dayanan makale, Birliğin deniz bölgelerinde ekonomik büyümeyi ekolojik sürdürülebilirlikle nasıl dengelediğini analiz etmektedir. Ortak Balıkçılık Politikası (OBP), Deniz Stratejisi Çerçeve Direktifi (DSÇD) ve AB'nin 2030 Biyoçeşitlilik Stratejisi'ne özel önem verilmektedir; bunların hepsi deniz kaynaklarının sürdürülebilir kullanımı için yasal ve stratejik temelleri oluşturmaktadır. Yöntemsel olarak, çalışma Baltık Denizi ve Akdeniz'den vaka çalışmaları yaparak karşılaştırmalı bir politika analizi benimsemektedir. Bu bölgeler zıt örnekler sunmaktadır: Baltık Denizi sınır ötesi yönetim ve balıkçılık düzenlemesinde ilerlemeyi gösterirken, Akdeniz aşırı avlanma, kirlilik ve iklim kaynaklı deniz ekosistemleri üzerindeki baskılar gibi kalıcı zorlukları vurgulamaktadır. Avrupa Çevre Ajansı (EEA), Eurostat ve bölgesel yönetim girişimlerinden (Baltık Denizi için HELCOM, Akdeniz için Barselona Sözleşmesi) elde edilen veriler, balık stoklarının durumu, deniz koruma alanlarının kapsamı ve deniz kirliliği seviyeleri dahil olmak üzere kilit göstergeleri değerlendirmek için kullanılmaktadır. Bulgular, AB'nin sürdürülebilir balıkçılık yönetimi ve deniz koruma alanlarını (DKA) genişletme konusunda ölçülebilir ilerlemeler kaydetmiş olsa da, sistemik baskıların devam ettiğini göstermektedir. Okyanus ısınması ve asitlenmesi dahil olmak üzere iklim değişikliğinin etkileri hızlanıyor, deniz biyoçeşitliliğini ve kıyı geçim kaynaklarını tehdit ediyor. Plastiklerden, tarımsal akışlardan ve deniz taşımacılığında kaynaklanan kirlilik, özellikle yarı kapalı denizlerde ekolojik dayanıklılığı zayıflatmaya devam ediyor. Ayrıca, açık deniz yenilenebilir enerji ve mavi ekonomi faaliyetlerinin genişlemesi, ekonomik sömürü ile koruma hedefleri arasındaki potansiyel çatışmalar hakkında soruları gündeme getirmektedir. Makale, AB bağlamında Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefi 14'e ulaşmanın, AB kurumlarının, üye devletlerin ve bölgesel organların daha etkili bir şekilde koordine edildiği güçlendirilmiş bir çok düzeyli yönetim sistemi gerektirdiğini savunmaktadır. Ayrıca, deniz koruma alanları ağının mevcut %10 hedefin ötesine genişletilmesini, izleme ve uygulama mekanizmalarının güçlendirilmesini ve sürdürülebilir su ürünleri yetiştiriciliğine, deniz biyoteknolojisine ve yeşil nakliyyeye yatırım yaparak okyanus inovasyonunun teşvik edilmesini önermektedir. Nihayetinde, AB'nin okyanus yönetiminde küresel bir lider olarak güvenilirliği, Mavi Ekonomi'deki ekonomik fırsatları su altı yaşamını koruma ekolojik zorunluluğuyla uyumlu hale getirme yeteneğine bağlı olacaktır.



Etkinlik / Bildiri

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Araştırma Görevlilerinden Zeynep Gül Bağan'ın "Experiencing Urban Atmosphere: Sensory Dynamics on İki Eylül Street" başlıklı bildirisi, LivenARCH IX: Livable Environments & Architecture, 9th International Congress, Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Fakültesinde sözlü olarak sunulmuş ve kongre kitabında yayımlanmıştır.

Abstract

This study investigates urban atmosphere as a multi-layered phenomenon, shaped not only by the built environment but also by bodily responses, social interactions, and sensory perceptions. Using an interactive "Atmospheric Walk" methodology, 15 participants mapped sensory experiences along İki Eylül Street on two different days: a regular Sunday (25 August) and Victory Day (30 August). Participants documented their bodily reactions, sensory attention, and social encounters through sketches and annotations, revealing the interplay between physical space and experiential dimensions of urban life. The analysis applies Jean-Paul Thibaud's triadic framework of ambience—tuned, modulated, and framed—to interpret the observations. Tuned ambience emerged as participants attuned to scents, sights, and bodily resonances; modulated ambience reflected temporary fluctuations in sound, smell, and crowd dynamics; and framed ambience highlighted the social and cultural reframing of space through micro-events and collective behaviors. Findings show that urban atmosphere is not a static backdrop but a dynamic layer constituted through bodily attunement, sensory fluctuations, and social interactions. The study emphasizes the importance of integrating sensory and social dimensions into urban design, suggesting that considering user experience alongside physical planning can enrich city atmospheres and create more engaging, emotionally resonant urban environments.

Key Words: Urban atmosphere; affect; emotion; body-space interaction; Eskişehir İki Eylül Street



Etkinlik / Bildiri

Mimarlık (İngilizce) Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Pınar Tabak'ın "Phenomenological Architecture and Traumatic Heritage in Light of Berlin's Topography of Terror" başlıklı çalışması "Conservation of Architectural Heritage 9. Uluslararası IEREK Konferansında" sözlü bildiri olarak sunulmuştur.

Abstract

There are many layers of historical transformation and spaces that have been marked by war and post-war destruction show not only physical but also immense symbolic and social values. This study aims to explore how to approach these kind of traumatic heritage sites beyond conventional restoration practices and to emphasise the importance phenomenological design strategies that engage human perception, memory and physical experience. It argues the importance of the emotional and experiential dimensions of place are as important as the architectural form in conservation strategies. The research focuses on the Topography of Terror in Berlin from a phenomenological architectural perspective and discusses how traumatic heritage sites can be addressed and how they can be connected through design. Historic German cities were heavily affected by World War II and experienced post-war trauma to a great extent. In this context, examining the strategies they applied in the reconstruction processes are inspiring for architectural field. The area selected for the study is a public space that was home to Gestapo and SS headquarters and remained vacant for decades after the war. Today, it offers a striking experience by reminding visitors of its historical past as an open-air exhibition. A theoretical framework was established through literature reviews on phenomenological architectural philosophy as the research method. A qualitative and detailed analysis was conducted with a case study accompanying the relevant studies and literature readings. The study questions the active relationship between traumas in urban memory and phenomenology within the limits of the scope of architectural conservation. In this sense, it adopts a critical approach to the traditional understanding of conservation. The case study argues that powerful narratives can be presented with minimal interventions in design. Cities are shaped by all the experiences they have undergone throughout history, and heritage preservation can be shaped not only by positive events that form culture but also by traumatic events. To physically represent this form, it is important to accurately interpret past experiences rather than necessarily creating monumental and large-scale applications. The voids within a city can sometimes best reflect the traces of the past, and the essence of architecture may sometimes lie not in building but choosing not to build.



Etkinlik / Bildiri

Mimarlık (İngilizce) Bölümü Araştırma Görevlisi Nazlı Yıldız'ın "Space, Power and Gender: A Theoretical Perspective on Experiences of Space" başlıklı bildirisi, 13th European Conference on Arts & Humanities Abstract Book'ta yayımlanmıştır.

Abstract

Space is a momentary reflection of the social construction process that includes non-homogeneous bodily practices and experiences. In the modern social order, spatial practices established in daily life are generally programmed to continue without being questioned and without disrupting the existing order. In fact, the experiences that give meaning to the routine, such as what is thought, what is felt, what is done in the maintenance of this order, are often blurred. The reduction of cities to an infrastructure where modern rituals are performed as a result of economic policies not only restricts practices and experiences, but also confines the social construction of space to a certain cycle. While individuals continue their routines without questioning their freedom to determine their own actions, this research takes a step back and focuses on the power mechanisms that affect the body and experience in space. In this context, Foucault's conceptualizations of power, the transformative effects of capitalist economic policies on space and society, and biopolitics will be taken as basis. In addition, theories of space and gender will be included in the theoretical framework. This will emphasize the dominance of space over the body through gendered spaces. How do power mechanisms and space interact? What are the traces of economic policies in body-space interactions? How does the transformation of space and society relate to gender as an expression of individual experience? Using a literature review method, the research aims to present a current field of discussion through these questions.



Etkinlik / Bildiri

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Dekan Yardımcısı Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Hilal Türkođdu, Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Saba Matın ve Dekan Vekili Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali'nin "Integration of Natural Environment, Ecosystem and Local Knowledge in Sustainable Landscape Design" başlıklı çalışmaları, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesindeki "Unesco Chair ve STAR Global Conference 2025" kapsamında sunulmuştur.

Abstract

Sustainability in landscape design is not achieved by ecological considerations alone; it also requires drawing on the knowledge and practices that local communities have developed over generations. Local knowledge, in this sense, refers to the accumulated experience of living with nature, ranging from water management techniques and agricultural practices to traditional garden arrangements and plant selection. This study investigates how local knowledge can contribute to sustainable landscape strategies, focusing on three interrelated dimensions: ecological harmony, cultural identity, and social cohesion.

From an ecological perspective, designs that incorporate native plant species, seasonal cycles, and soil conditions tend to be more resilient over time. This is especially true in rapidly urbanizing regions, where landscapes face increasing pressure from climate change and human activity. Local knowledge provides practical insights into how resources can be managed without exhausting natural systems.

The cultural dimension emphasizes the role of landscape as a carrier of memory and identity. Traditional spatial patterns, symbolic uses of plants, and inherited garden typologies do more than beautify a space; they allow communities to sustain a sense of belonging. For example, in Mediterranean settings, gardens often reflect both daily routines and deeper cultural narratives.

Finally, the social dimension highlights how locally informed landscapes can foster participation and strengthen bonds within society. Public parks, squares, and open spaces that reflect community values are not only recreational grounds but also places where dialogue and interaction occur.

In conclusion, embedding local knowledge into landscape design extends the meaning of sustainability beyond environmental protection. It helps preserve heritage, supports social life, and creates environments that people can identify with. Landscape design, when approached in this way, becomes a holistic practice rooted in locality and capable of responding to the challenges of the future.



Etkinlik / Bildiri

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Saba Matın, Dekan Yardımcısı Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Hilal Türkdöğdu ve Dekan Vekili Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali'nin "Beyond Technology: Local Knowledge as a Framework for Sustainable Architectural Practice" başlıklı çalışmaları, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesindeki "Unesco Chair ve STAR Global Conference 2025" kapsamında sunulmuştur.

Abstract

In much of contemporary architectural research, sustainability is too often reduced to a set of measurable technical criteria—energy performance, green certifications, or standardized building systems. While these tools are useful, they remain insufficient to capture the deeper and more complex relationship between design, culture, and community. This paper argues that local knowledge—emerging from the lived experience, practical adaptation, and accumulated wisdom of communities—offers a critical framework for rethinking sustainable architecture in ways that transcend purely technological approaches.

The discussion is organized around three interrelated dimensions. First, ecological adaptation: vernacular construction practices, such as passive cooling strategies, courtyard arrangements, and the use of regionally adapted materials, illustrate how architecture has historically responded to climate challenges in resource-conscious and resilient ways. These insights, far from outdated, provide viable strategies for addressing contemporary environmental pressures and the uncertainties of climate change. Second, cultural continuity: architectural forms, spatial arrangements, and symbolic practices rooted in tradition are not merely stylistic residues of the past. They serve as active carriers of memory and identity, enabling architecture to sustain a sense of belonging and resonance across generations. Third, social resilience: design processes that recognize and incorporate community voices foster inclusivity, participation, and stronger bonds between people and place. Such approaches enhance not only the long-term relevance of built environments but also their capacity to support collective well-being.

Ultimately, this perspective positions sustainability not simply as a technical pursuit but as an ongoing dialogue between global methods and local wisdom. By reframing architectural practice in this way, the study underscores the importance of ecological intelligence, cultural identity, and social agency as mutually reinforcing pillars. Together, these elements can guide the creation of environments that are enduring in performance, responsive to local conditions, and deeply meaningful to the people who inhabit them.

Keywords: Sustainable Architectural Design, Vernacular Knowledge, Climate-Responsive Architecture, Cultural Continuity, Social Resilience

Etkinlik / Bildiri

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi Doç.Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz ve Mimarlık Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi Mahammad Mammadov'un "Evaluation For Children Hospital Environmental Design Criterias" başlıklı çalışmaları, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi'ndeki "Unesco Chair ve STAR Global Conference 2025" kapsamında sunulmuştur.

Abstract

This article aims to investigate spatial design criteria that may be important in the design of children's hospital environments. Based on the work of Cooper Marcus and Francis on space design for children in hospital environments, the study determined which issues should be considered. In this context, criteria such as accessibility, safety, ease of orientation, play areas, and the presence of natural elements, which are considered effective in outdoor space arrangements that meet the physical, psychological, and social needs of child users, were taken as a basis. The criteria identified were then examined at Respublika Clinic, No. 9 Children's Hospital, and Karayev Children's Hospital in Azerbaijan, as well as international examples such as Lurie Hospital, Pittsburgh Hospital, Rady Hospital, Randall Hospital, Boston Garden, and Gold Coast hospitals. The examples were evaluated using on-site identification, photography, and observation methods. The study concluded that fundamental criteria such as accessibility, guidance, and safety were largely overlooked in the outdoor design of children's hospitals in Azerbaijan, that green spaces and shaded areas were mostly natural but irregular, and that play and recreation areas specifically for children were largely lacking. In this context, it was concluded that user-centered and child-focused design principles should be applied more systematically in the landscaping of children's hospitals.

Keywords: Children hospital, environment design, healing, space quality



Figure 8. Left: Interactive panel, Dell Children's Medical Center; Austin, Texas, U.S.A.; middle: Nemours Children's Hospital; Orlando, Florida, U.S.A., right: Royal London's Children Hospital; London, U.K. (MHA, 2025)



Figure 11. Left: Perth Children's Hospital, Melbourne, Sydney (Arundell, 2018); middle, right, The Kids' Bridge, Perth Children's Hospital (Elliot, 2011)

Etkinlik / Bildiri

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi Doç.Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz ve Mimarlık Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi Yaman Aniss'in "Sustainable University Campus Design: Case of Istanbul Aydın University" başlıklı çalışmaları, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesindeki "Unesco Chair ve STAR Global Conference 2025" kapsamında sunulmuştur.

Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the use of urban furniture located at Istanbul Aydın University's Halit Aydın Campus. The scope of the research includes entrance gates, seating units, shading systems, litter bins, lighting elements, signage, paving, handrails, planters, sculptures, and artistic elements located within the campus. The study employed on-site identification, observation, and photographic documentation as its methodology. The findings indicate that furniture designs across the campus require improvement. The study identified functional and physical problems such as non-ergonomic seating, lack of shade, inadequate directional signage and night lighting, and slippery surfaces. This situation demonstrates that the current arrangements are inadequate in meeting user needs and do not fully respond to the principles of comfort, quality and sustainability on campus.

Keywords: Campus design, Urban furniture, Sustainability, User comfort



Examples of amphitheatre lighting



Blue steps











Etkinlik / Bildiri

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sirel ve İngilizce Mimarlık Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Pınar Tabak'ın "A Study on the Integration of New Buildings into the Historic City: Munich/ Fünf Höfe Shopping Centre" başlıklı bildirisi, Trakya Üniversitesinde düzenlenen 14. Uluslararası Sinan Sempozyumu kapsamında sunulmuştur ve tam bildiri olarak sempozyum kitabında yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

Different approaches are used in line with current architectural trends for the new buildings to be constructed on the existing gaps in historical cities and or to replace buildings that have become deteriorated. There are some difficulties in terms of planning in designing buildings with commercial functions for the needs of people in historic city centres. These buildings include functions that have intensive use and require large construction areas. It is important to produce new building designs that do not disturb the existing context in the historic environment in order not to damage the integrity of these special areas. While ensuring the transformation and development of these areas with new buildings by adding modern functions in historical cities, it is necessary to act without damaging the urban continuity. The aim of this study is to provide an approach on the basic features that new architectural applications should have in the transformation process of historic cities. For this purpose, the building approach of Fünf Höfe shopping centre in the historical core of Munich, designed with the consideration of urban context, is examined. Located at the most important point of Munich's historic city centre, Fünf Höfe is a Herzog & de Meuron design selected and implemented following an international architectural competition. The design concept is based on the connection of interrelated passages to five courtyards. Fünf Höfe has a different approach by creating public spaces by distributing the newly created units within the building plot instead of vertical architecture in the historical environment and by considering minimum intervention to the existing historical buildings during the design phase. In today's cities, the design of intensive-use buildings such as shopping centres is inevitable. For this reason, the study emphasises the need to adopt special solution approaches that respect the environment, as in the case of Fünf Höfe, instead of building applications that will put the historical environment under pressure.

Table 2. New building design approaches in historic city (Tabak, 2024)

Imitation/ copying	Jewish Museum- New York	Harmonious/ similarity	Fouquet Barriere- Paris
			
Neutral	Berlin Parliament Building- Berlin	Abstract reference	Kolumba Museum- Cologne
			
Contrast	Dancing Building- Prag		
			



Etkinlik / Röportaj

İç Mimarlık Bölümünde Öğretim Üyesi Prof. Dr. Alev Erarslan Uluslararası AramcoWorld dergisinde görev alan gazeteci Pearly Jacop ile Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi ve Gürcistan'da bulunan ahşap camiler ile ilgili mini röportaj gerçekleştirmiştir. Röportaj; derginin Temmuz-Ağustos 2025 (Sayı 76, No:4, Sayfa 17) Sayısında "*Uncovering Georgia's Unique Wooden Mosques*" başlığı ile yayınlanmıştır.

It is important to carry out joint projects in order to preserve these mosques, which represent the common cultural heritage of both [Georgia and Türkiye].

— ALEV ERARSLAN

Etkinlik / Seminer Katılımı

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes, Urbancreativity (Lisbon, Portugal) tarafından düzenlenen "*Nature Drawing Nature-Today and Tomorrow*" başlıklı seminere katılım sağlamıştır.



Etkinlik / Sunum Konuşması

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek YASAR, İstanbul Arel Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, İç Mimarlık Bölümü'nde "Evrensel Tasarım Yaklaşımı: Konutlar Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme" başlıklı bir konuşma gerçekleştirmiştir.



Etkinlik / Jüri Değerlendirmesi

Mimar Eren Yorulmazer, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi İç Mimarlık Bölüm Başkanı Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasar'ın daveti üzerine üniversitemizi ziyaret etti. Yaz okulu öğrencilerimizin jüri değerlendirmesine katılan Eren Bey, engin deneyimlerinden süzülen çok değerli görüş ve eleştirilerini öğrencilerimizle paylaştı.



Etkinlik / Gezi

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Gastronomi ve Mutfak Sanatları Bölüm Başkanı Prof. Dr. Kâmil Bostan ile İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi öğrenci grubu Topkapı Sarayı Matbah-ı Amire Seksiyonu'nunu 11 Nisan 2025 günü teknik gezi kapsamında ziyaret edilmiştir. 2014 yılında Matbah-ı Amire'nin rölöve çalışmalarını tamamlanmış olan Dr. Fatma Sedes öğrencilere saray mutfakı hakkında bilgilendirme yapmıştır.



Etkinlik / Atölye Yürütücülüğü

Endüstriyel Tasarım Bölüm Başkanı Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Ahmet Şadi Ardatürk, Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Ayşe Asya Gürgün Özdemir ve Öğretim Üyesi Öykü Şahin ile birlikte "Ytongunu Algel" başlıklı bir atölye çalışması gerçekleştirmişlerdir. Endüstriyel tasarım öğrencileri ile ytongların bütünden oyularak forma evrildiği, doğaçlama malzeme ile üretim ilişkisinin kurulduğu atölye çalışmaları Fakülte binasında sergilenmiştir.



Etkinlik / Atölye Yürütücülüğü

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes ve Yüksek Mimar Hamdi Yılmaz Kuyumcu İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesinin Trade and Business kulübü ile sosyal sorumluluk projesi kapsamında farklı fakültelerden öğrencilerin katıldığı ‘Clay Workshop düzenlemiştir.



İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Hilal Türkođdu ve Doktorant Gamze Lokum Süvari “Beşiktaş Doğa Çöp Üretmez Derneđi” iş birliđiyle 14–15 Haziran’da Ziya Kalkavan Denizcilik MTAL Öğrencileriyle Ekolojik Mimarlık Atölyesini yürütmüştür.



Etkinlik / Atölye Yürütücülüğü

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Hilal Türkdöğdu ve Doktorant Gamze Lokum Süvari “*Istanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Çocuk Eğitimi Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi*” iş birliği ile 2024–2025 yaz döneminde (28Temmuz- 8 Ağustos), Çocuk Üniversitesi bünyesinde “*Mekân Benimle Başlar!*” adlı atölyeyi yürütmüştür.



Etkinlik / Eğitim Faaliyeti

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Hatica Fulya Cebecioğlu Avcı, İngilizce Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Pınar Tabak, İngilizce Bölümü Araştırma Görevlisi Tuba Kaya ve İç Mimarlık Bölümü Araştırma Görevlisi Zeynep Gül Bağan İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi tarafından düzenlenen “Eğiticinin Eğitimi” faaliyetini tamamlayarak sertifikalarını almıştır.

Tamamlanan Tezler

Endüstriyel Tasarım Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz’ın danışmanlığında yürütülen doktora tez öğrencisi Maryam Momayeizi’nin “Mimari ve Doğa Arasındaki İlişki Üzerine Bütüncül Bir Tasarım Yaklaşım Modeli Geliştirilmesi” başlıklı doktora tezi İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi ve Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Dekan Vekili Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sirel ve Doç. Dr. Şensin Yağmur’un katılımıyla oluşan jüri tarafından başarılı bulunmuştur.

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes’in danışmanlığında yürütülen Yüksek Lisans tez öğrencisi Gülsüm Sıla Erdoğan’ın “Geç Osmanlı- Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi Çok Katlı Yapılarının Yeniden İşlevlendirilmesi ve Sürdürülebilirlik Açısından Ele Alınması: İş Bankası Resim Heykel Müzesi Örneği” başlıklı yüksek lisans tezi Prof. Dr. Zülküf Güneli ve Doç. Dr. Zeynep Emel Ekim’in katılımıyla oluşan jüri tarafından başarılı bulunmuştur.



Tamamlanan Tezler

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes'in danışmanlığında yürütülen, Yüksek Lisans tez öğrencisi Emir Alp Telbisoglu'nun "Kahramanmaraş Kentsel Sit Alanlarında 2023 Depremi Sonrası Tescilli Yapıların Restorasyon, Rekonstrüksiyon ve Revitalizasyon Olanaklarının İrdelenmesi- Tarihi Kapalı Çarşı Örneği" başlıklı yüksek lisans tezi Prof. Dr. M.Fatih Altan, Doç. Dr. Sinan Cansız, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi H. Fulya Cebecioğlu Avcı'nın katılımıyla oluşan jüri tarafından başarılı bulunmuştur.

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes'in danışmanlığında yürütülen, Yüksek Lisans tez öğrencisi Selva Köroğlu Kurt'un "XVII. Ve XVIII. Yüzyıl Tarihi İstanbul Kışlalarının Yeniden İşlevlendirilmesinde Özgün Mekânların Değişim Sürecinin Kışla Mimarisine Etkileri- Rami Kışlası Örneği" başlıklı yüksek lisans tezi Prof Dr. Yıldız Aksoy ve Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ezgi Yılmaz'ın katılımıyla oluşan jüri tarafından başarılı bulunmuştur.

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes'in danışmanlığında yürütülen, Yüksek Lisans tez öğrencisi Bahar Güven Canpolat'ın "Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Tanzimat Dönemi'nden Cumhuriyet'in İlk Yıllarına Dek Gelişen Yetimhane Olgusu ve Gayrimüslimlere Yönelik Yetimhane Yapılarının Kurgusal İncelenmesi" başlıklı yüksek lisans tezi önerisi Doç. Dr. Zeynep Emel Ekim ve Dr. Öğr. Üyesi H. Fulya Cebecioğlu Avcı katılımıyla oluşan jüri tarafından başarılı bulunmuştur.

İngilizce Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Süleyman Balyemez'in eş danışmanlığını yürüttüğü İstanbul Üniversitesi Şehir Planlama Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencisi Şahika Gülşah Oflu'nun "Olası Bir İstanbul Depreminin Turist Davranışı Üzerindeki Etkisinin Araştırılması" başlıklı yüksek lisans tezi Prof. Dr. Tüzin Baycan (İTÜ), Doç. Dr. Pelin Pınar Giritlioğlu (İÜ), Doç. Dr. Mete Başar Baypınar (İÜ) katılımıyla oluşan jüri tarafından başarılı bulunmuştur.

Juri Katılımı

İngilizce Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Süleyman Balyemez İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesinde Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümünde Prof. Dr. Tüzin Baycan danışmanlığında yürütülen ve komite üyesi olduğu Doktora Tez İzlemesine katılmıştır.

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Hilal Türkdöğdu Mimarlık Yüksek Lisans programında kayıtlı olan Melike Durmuş'un Tez Jürisi üyeliğinde yer almıştır.

Mimarlık Bölümü'nde görev yapan Prof. Dr. Turhan Nejat Aral, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık Doktora programı öğrencisi Onur Uzgör'ün Tez İzleme jürisi üyeliğinde yer almıştır.

Mimarlık Bölümü'nde görev yapan Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sirel, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık Doktora programı öğrencisi Maryam Momayeizi'nin Doktora Tez Savunma Jürisi üyeliğinde yer almıştır.

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Dekan Vekili Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasar ve Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Hilal Türkdöğdu Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü'nün, Mimarlık Yüksek Lisans Programında, Alihan Daban, Alper Cem Akkaya, Gaukhar Yespolova, Gavkhar Uzakova, İrada Binnatova, Zeynep Şevval Cankurt isimli öğrencilerin seminer jürilerini gerçekleştirmişlerdir.



Hakemlik

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes, “Academic Journal of History and Idea” adlı dergide “Investigation of Traditional Safranbolu Houses in Terms of Modern Earthquake Principles and Structural Adaptation Analysis” başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes, “Athens Institute” adlı dergide “Dealing with Complexity: Architectural Co-design Strategies in at-risk Contexts” başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes, “Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce” adlı dergide “Investigation of Traditional Safranbolu Houses in Terms of Modern Earthquake Principles and Structural Adaptation Analysis” başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

İngilizce Mimarlık Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Süleyman Balyemez “Journal of Design and Resilience in Architecture and Planning” dergisinde hakemlik yapmıştır.

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasat, WOS Q3 İndekste taranan “Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering” adlı dergide “Multiple Rulers Parallelism” A Study on Architectural Ruler Based on Traditional Architecture of the Zuojiang Valley in the Guangxi Province” başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasar, WOS Q1 İndekste taranan “Sage Open” adlı dergide “Family Dynamics and ADHD: Analyzing Socio-Demographic Influences, Lifestyle Patterns, and Behavioral Outcomes in a Case-Control Study” başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes, “Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce” adlı dergide “The Iconic American Garden of Eden: Rappaccini’s Daughter And Westworld” başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes, “Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce” adlı dergide “Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi Okul Yapılarından Denizli İli Merkezefendi İlçesinde Yer Alan Gazi İlkokulu” başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Hilal Türkdöğdu “Journal of Agriculture Faculty of Ege University” adlı dergide “Examination of traditional Street texture in terms of plant existence: Kilis urban protected area” makalesine hakemlik yapmıştır.

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Dekan Vekili Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali SCIE indekste Q1 olarak taranan Springer Nature- Scientific Reports da makale hakemliği yapmıştır.

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasar, WOS Q1 (SCIE) ve Scopus Q1 indeksli uluslararası hakemli “SAGE Open” adlı dergide, Alan Editörü (Associate Editor) olarak editoryal kurul üyeliğine atanmıştır.

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasar, WOS Q1 (SCIE) ile Scopus Q1 indeksli uluslararası hakemli “SAGE Open” adlı dergide, “Study on the Sustainability Design of Recreation Spaces in Macao Based on Ecological Perception Theory” başlıklı çalışmanın makale editörlüğünü üstlenmiş ve hakem değerlendirme süreçlerini tamamlamıştır.



Hakemlik

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyelerinden Prof. Dr. Alev Erarslan, Q1 bandındaki AHCI-Scopus indeksli "Frontiers of Architectural Research" adlı dergide, "Conservation and Adaptive Reuse of an Anatolian Seljuk Caravanserai: Samsun Çakallı Taşhan" adlı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Doç. Dr. Dilek Yasar, WOS Q2 (SCIE) ile Scopus Q1 indeksli "Urban Ecosystems" adlı dergide, "Influence of biophilic design on urban environments and their perception by citizens" başlıklı çalışmanın makale editörlüğünü üstlenmiş ve hakem değerlendirme süreçlerini tamamlamıştır.

Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Fatma Sedes, "Athens Institute for Education and Research" adlı dergide, "Villa Adriana as Collection. Hearst Castle and The Getty Center" başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Projeler

İç Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Hilal Türkdöğdu'nun yürütücü olarak başvuruda bulunduğu "Yapılaşma Sonrası Onarılan Bir Peyzajın İzlenmesi: İstanbul Çatalca Örneği" isimli BAP projesi başvurusu İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Birimi tarafından kabul edilmiş ve 19 Haziran 2025 tarihinde başlamıştır.

Akademik Yükseltme

Endüstriyel Tasarım Bölümünde görev yapan Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz profesörlük kadrosuna yükselerek atanmıştır.

