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28.Sayı Ekim 2026

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İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Tarafından Hazırlanmıştır.

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

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(Mütevelli Heyet Başkanı)

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Prof. Dr. İbrahim Hakkı AYDIN
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Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ
(Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Dekanı)
Prof. Dr. Alev ERARSLAN GÖÇER

Yayına Hazırlayanlar
Prof. Dr. Alev ERARSLAN GÖÇER
Arş. Gör. Melahat KAYA KOÇ

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi bünyesinde 13 Ekim 2026 Salı günü, Prof. Dr. Bilge Işık tarafından Sürdürülebilir Mimarlıkta Kerpiç başlıklı bir seminer gerçekleştirildi. Seminerin ardından, fakültemiz tarafından Afrika'da planlanan kerpiç atölyesi ve saha uygulama projesi tanıtılarak, öğrencilerin katılım süreci hakkında bilgi verildi (Nijer Kerpiç Projesi).





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Makale

Prof.Dr.Alev Erarslan'ın Doç.Dr.Caner Göçer ile birlikte hazırladığı "Traditional Timber Granaries as Rural Architectural Heritage in Anatolia: Architectural and Cultural Characteristics of the Sındırgı Granaries", başlıklı makale ESCI ve Scopus indexte taranan Heritage dergisinin Heritage 2026, 9, 439'da yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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

heritage

MDPI

Article

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

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

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[2] Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul 34367, Türkiye
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Abstract

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

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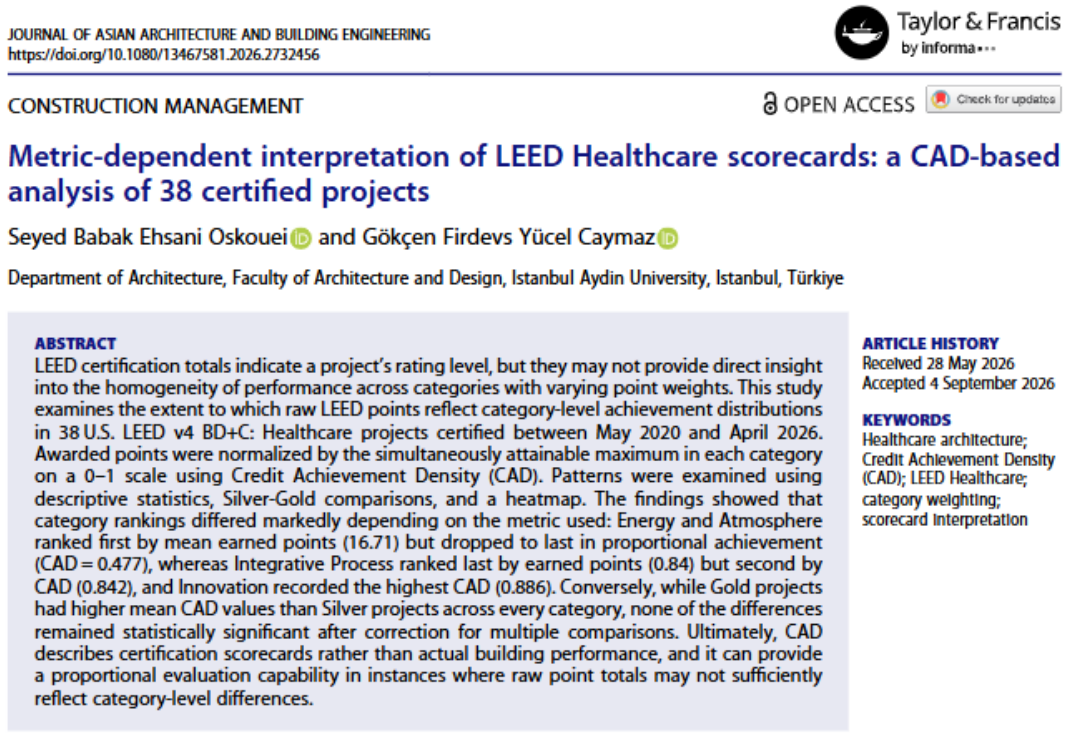
Makale

Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz'ın "Metric-dependent interpretation of LEED Healthcare scorecards: a CAD-based analysis of 38 certified projects", adlı makalesi Journal of Asian Architecture and Building' de, Eylül 2026, sayfa 1-11'de yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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



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

Seyed Babak Ehsani Oskouei and Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz

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ABSTRACT

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

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

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Makale

Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz ve Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ezgi Yılmaz'ın Elif Sözer ile hazırladıkları "Investigating the relationship between colour and visual perception in campus circulation spaces: a data-informed exploratory framework", adlı makale Frontiers in Built Environment dergisinde, Eylül 2026, sayı 12'de yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

frontiers in Built Environment

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

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

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

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Makale

Doç.Dr.Dilek Yasar'ın Kariptaş, F. S., Özbek, U., Aydın, S. B., Yüksel, F. C. G., Turgay, O., & Kucukali, U. F. ile birlikte hazırladığı "From Simulation to Building Deployment: A Systematic Evidence Map of Concentrating Solar Thermal Systems for Heating, Cooling, and Domestic Hot Water", başlıklı makalesi WoS Q2 (SCIE – Science Citation Index Expanded) ve Scopus Q1 de taranan Energies, 19(20), 4807'de yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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



Systematic Review

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

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

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Abstract

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

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Makale

Doç.Dr.Dilek Yasar'ın "Tracing Industrial Environmental Improvement Claims from Assessment through Implementation to Outcome Evidence" başlıklı makalesi Elsevier bünyesinde yayımlanan, Scopus Q1 kategorisindeki Environmental Challenges dergisinde yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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

Environmental Challenges 25 (2026) 101711

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

Dilek Yasar

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

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Environmental assessment
Industrial implementation
Decision traceability
Evidence synthesis
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Environmental claims

ABSTRACT

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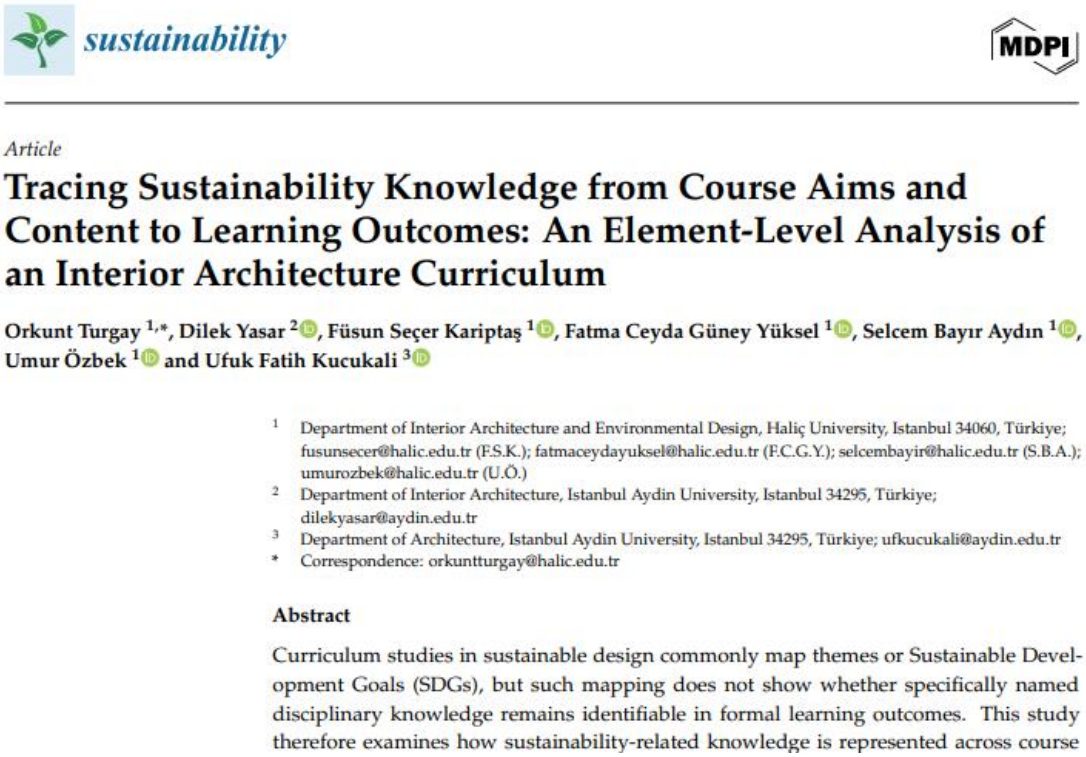
Makale

Doç.Dr.Dilek Yasar'ın, Turgay, O., Kariptaş, F. S., Yüksel, F. C. G., Aydın, S. B., Özbek, U., & Kucukali, U. F. (2026) ile birlikte hazırladığı "Tracing Sustainability Knowledge from Course Aims and Content to Learning Outcomes: An Element-Level Analysis of an Interior Architecture Curriculum" başlıklı makale, WoS Q2 ve Scopus Q1'de taranan Sustainability, 18(20), 10532'de yayınlanmıştır.

Abstract

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

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



sustainability MDPI

Article

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

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

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Abstract

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Makale
Doç. Dr. Fatma SEDES'in ''Wall Paintings of Giresun, Yağlıdere, Tekke Village, Sari Halife (Haci Abdullah Halife) Mosque, Türkiye'' başlıklı makalesi Art and Design Review dergisi Vol.14 No.4'te yayınlanmıştır.

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

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

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

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

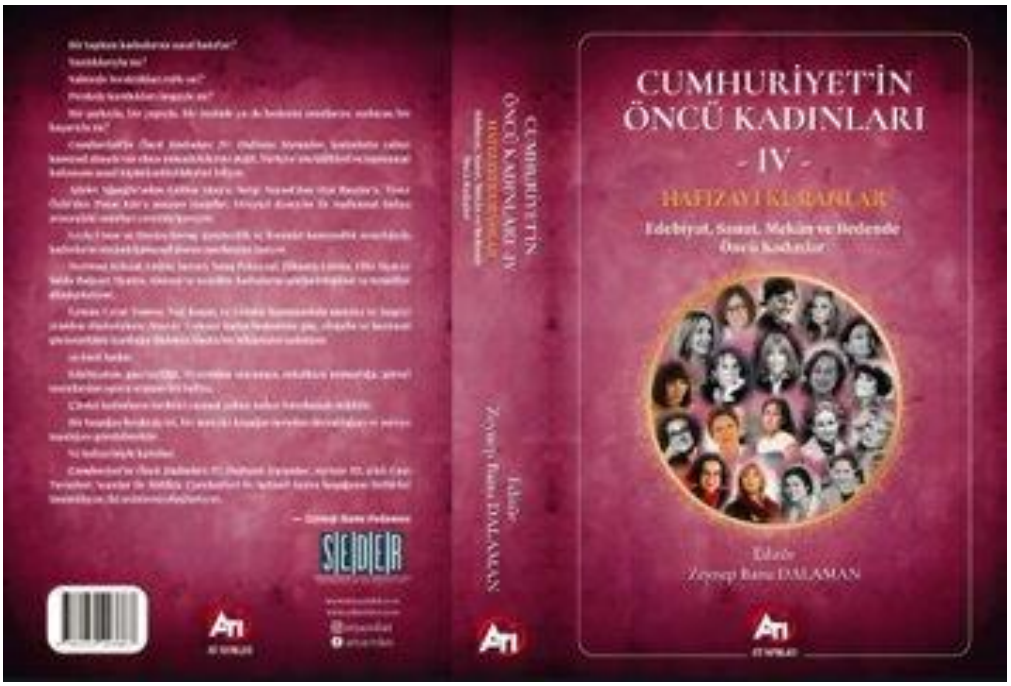
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Kitap Bölümü

Doç. Dr. İlke Ciritci'nin editörlüğünü Zeynep Banu Dalaman'ın yaptığı ARI Yayınlarından çıkan 'Cumhuriyetin Öncü Kadınları IV: Hafızayı Kuranlar' kitabında, "Leman Cevat Tomsu: Türkiye'de İlk Kadın Mimar Kuşağının Kurucu Figürü" başlıklı bölümü yayınlanmıştır.



Bildiri

Doç. Dr. Fatma SEDES, Earthen Architectural Heritage and Contemporary Earthen Building Production Techniques temalı 16. Uluslararası Kerpiç26 Konferansı'na doktora öğrencisi Jehan Saleh ile birlikte hazırladıkları "The Aristocrat of Mud: Hassan Fathy and the Paradox of Architecture for the Poor'' başlıklı bildirisi ile katılmıştır

Abstract

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

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

Hakemlik

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ, WOSQ1 ve Scopus Q1 indexte taranan Land dergisi için “"Improving students’ water pollution knowledge and action through a constructivist learning approach”, başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ, EBSCO indexte taranan Discover Cities adlı dergi için "A Multidimensional Framework for Evaluating Built Form through Phallic and Yonic Symbolism”, başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ, WOSQ2 ve Scopus Q1 indexte taranan Buildings dergisi için “Two-Stage Retrofit of Rural Houses in Shanghai: Coupling Spatial Reconfiguration and Envelope Enhancement Based on Behavior-Environment Fit”, başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih KÜÇÜKALİ, WOSQ1 ve Scopus Q1 indexte taranan Sage Open dergisi için “The Evolution of Land-Use Functions and Spatial Reconfiguration in a Pearl River Delta Water-Town Settlement: The Case of Hongwuwo Village, Dongguan”, başlıklı makaleye hakmelik yapmıştır.

Prof.Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz Scopus Q1 indekste taranan Journal of Islamic Architecture dergisi için “Early Islamic Gardens: Symbolism and Aesthetics Between Pre-existing Influences and Islamic Distinctiveness Until Late Umayyad Period”, başlıklı makaleye hakemlik yapmıştır.

Prof. Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz, ESCI ve TR Dizin'de taranan ICONARP International Journal of Architecture and Planning dergisinde hakemlik yapmıştır.

Prof.Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz SCIE kapsamında taranan Landscape and Ecological Engineering dergisinde bir makale için editörlük yapmıştır.

Doç. Dr. Fatma SEDES, Mimarlık ve Yaşam Dergisi’nde ‘‘Renk Mimari Kimlik Olarak: Marakeş ve Şefşavoun'un Fas'ta Örnek Çalışmaları’’ başlıklı makaleye akademik hakemlik yapmıştır.

Doç. Dr. İlke Ciritci, Index Copernicus (ICI), CAB Abstracts, Google Scholar ve ASOS İndeks kapsamında taranan Black Sea Journal of Public and Social Science dergisinde bir makale için hakemlik görevini tamamlamıştır.

Doç. Dr. İlke Ciritci, TR Dizin, DOAJ, EBSCO, ProQuest, Google Scholar, WorldCat, SOBİAD ve İdealonline kapsamında taranan İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi'nde bir makale için hakemlik görevini tamamlamıştır.

Dr.Öğretim Üyesi Hatice Fulya Cebecioğlu Avcı “Research into the Built Environment in Architectural Sciences” adlı uluslararası kitapta "The Concept of Biomimicry in the Form Determination Phase of Architectural Facade Design" başlıklı kitap bölümüne hakemlik yapmıştır.

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hilal Türkdoğdu 25.10.2026 tarihinde Landscape and Ecological Engineering (Springer Nature) dergisinde hakemlik yapmıştır.

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hilal Türkdoğdu, 19.10.2026 tarihinde Özgür Yayınevi tarafından yayımlanacak Research into Rural Landscape Planning and Design adlı kitapta bölüm hakemliği yapmıştır.

Juri Üyeliği

MİAK Denetleme Kurulu üyesi Doç. Dr. İlke Ciritci MİAK görevlendirmesi ile MİAK Gözlemcisi olarak Balıkesir Üniversitesi Mimarlık Fakültesi Mimarlık Bölümü'nü ziyaret etmiştir. Ziyaret kapsamında Sayın Rektör, Dekan, Öğretim üyeleri, öğrenci ve mezunlar ile görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Doç. Dr. Fatma Sedes, Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü İç Mimarlık ve Çevre Tasarımı Anabilim Dalında hazırlanan "İç Mimarlık Eğitiminde Stüdyo Derslikleri Tasarım Kriterleri ve Gaziantep'te Bulunan Fakülteler Üzerinde İnceleme" başlıklı yüksek lisans tezinin değerlendirme jürisinde başkan olarak görev yapmıştır.

Doç. Dr. Fatma Sedes, Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü İç Mimarlık ve Çevre Tasarımı Anabilim Dalında hazırlanan "Nizip Sayınlar Sabunhanesi ve Sabun Hanın Yeniden İşlevlendirme Önerisi" başlıklı tezin savunma jürisinde başkan olarak görev yapmıştır.

Doç Dr. Fatma SEDES, Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi'nin Akademik Yayın Kurulu'na seçilmiştir.

UluslarasI Projeler ve Başarılar

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hilal Türkdoğdu ve Öğr. Gör. Mehmet Çerkezoğlu tarafından geliştirilen "Biyobozunur Malzemeden (Mantar) Hobi Ürünü Tasarlama" başlıklı proje, dünyanın en önemli uluslararası iklim platformlarından biri olan Birleşmiş Milletler İklim Değişikliği Konferansı (COP31) kapsamında, Yükseköğretim Kurulu koordinasyonunda gerçekleştirilen akademik değerlendirme sonucunda COP31 YÖK Pavilyonu'nda yer almaya hak kazanmıştır. Sürdürülebilir malzeme kullanımı, çevre dostu tasarım ve sıfır atık yaklaşımını bir araya getiren proje, 20 Kasım 2026 tarihinde Antalya'da düzenlenecek etkinlikte İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesini temsil edecektir.

e-Bülten
28.Sayı Ekim 2026
Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi

Etkinlik

Dekanımız Prof.Dr.Ufuk Fatih Küçükali, Kampüs'te Diyalog kapsamında fakülte öğrencilerimiz ile buluştu.





Fakültemiz ve Creavit iş birliğiyle geliştirdiğimiz "Tasarımın Farklı Ölçekleri: Ürün Seçiminden Mekansal Tasarıma" başlıklı seminerimizde, ürün tasarımından mekansal tasarıma ve sürdürülebilir mimariye uzanan farklı yaklaşımlar ele aldık. Değerli katkıları için konuşmacılarımız Neslişah Öztürk ve Seda Orsel'e teşekkür ederiz.





Fakültemiz ile The City University of New York (CUNY) bünyesindeki Bernard ve Anne Spitzer School of Architecture arasında gerçekleştirilebilecek akademik iş birliği olanaklarını değerlendirmek amacıyla çevrimiçi bir toplantı düzenlenmiştir. Toplantıya Bernard ve Anne Spitzer Mimarlık Okulu Başkan Yardımcısı Doç. Dr. Ahu Aydoğan, Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Dekanımız Prof. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali ile Mimarlık (İngilizce) Programı öğretim üyeleri Doç. Dr. İlke Ciritci ve Dr. Gözde Kızılkan katılmıştır.



ARC207 Building Survey and Restoration dersi kapsamında dersin öğretim üyesi Doç. Dr. İlke Ciritci ile birlikte öğrenciler ile Galata'ya gezi düzenlenmiştir. Saha gezisinde öğrenciler kendilerine verilen yapı adalarında mahalle ölçeğinde analizler gerçekleştirmişlerdir.



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Fakülte klubü öğrencilerimiz, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi bahçesinden daha çok öğrenciye ulaşabilmek için stand açmıştır.





Üniversitemiz bünyesinde yürütülecek olan Nijer Kerpiç Projesi, kapsamında saha çalışmalarına katılacak adaylar belirlendi.

