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e-Bülten

7.Sayı/Ocak-Temmuz 2018

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Tarafından Hazırlanmıştır.

Yayın

Editörlüğünü Doç. Dr. Ayşe Sirel' in, Editör yardımcılığı Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz'ın yaptığı yayın kurulunda Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Seyhan Yardımlı'nın yer aldığı *A+ArchDesign, International Journal Of Architecture and Design*/İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi dergisinin altıncı sayısı çıktı.



A+ArchDesign



Istanbul Aydın University
International Journal of Architecture and Design

Year: 4 Issue 1 - 2018 June

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi
Mimarlık ve Tasarım Dergisi

Yıl: 4 Sayı 1 - 2018 Haziran

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Etkinlik Katılımı / Konferans, 18 Mayıs 2018

Mimarlık bölümü öğretim üyesi Doç. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali Uluslararası Küresel İklim Değişikliği ve Fiziki Mekan Planlaması ve Tasarımı konulu konferansa katıldı. Konuşmacılar acil alınması gereken tedbirler, doğal kaynak tahribatının azaltılabilmesi için eğitime önem verilmesi, çevre bilincinin geliştirilebilmesine yönelik çalışmaların artırılması, yasal düzenlemelere ağırlık verilmesi, arazi kullanımı planlamasının sürdürülebilir kaynak yönetimi ile ilişkili olması yönünde kavramlara değindiler.



Etkinlik Katılımı / Konferans, 22-24 Mart 2018

Mimarlık bölümü öğretim üyesi Doç. Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali Uluslararası Su ve Çevre Kongresi'ne "Çatalca'nın Doğal Yapı İle Mevcut Arazi Kullanımı Arasındaki Etkileşim Analizi: Yerleşilmemiş Alanlar İçin Alan Kullanımı Önerisi" başlıklı bildirisini ile katıldı.



Etkinlik Katılımı / Sempozyum, 11 Mayıs-13 Mayıs 2018

İç Mimarlık bölümü Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Didem Telli Doç.Dr. Kunter Manisa ile Petersburg'da gerçekleşen "4th International Conference on New Trends in Architecture and Interior Design" Uluslararası Konferansına "Adaptive Reuse as a Design Approach "Industrial Structures" başlıklı bildirisi ile katıldı.

Abstract

New economic and industrial developments in the post-Industrial era have caused the construction and mechanical infrastructure of the Industrial Revolution to lose functionality, a trend especially apparent in industrial facilities in major European industrial centers after the 1950s.

Industrial remains, which include conventional structures and spaces that characterize cities, towns and regions as well as buildings, landscapes, industrial zones and precincts, occupy an important section of our built environment and landscape – as apparent from their wide scope. All these industrial legacies which have lost their original purpose and remain inert in cities carry great potential for adaptive reuse.

The purpose of this study is to draw attention to adaptive reuse as part of architectural design and to evaluate modern repurposing applications of industrial constructs in regards to heritage value, the reasons and benefits of transformation and alteration methods in light of the information gathered via literature research with the aim of obtaining data for use in repurposing applications of industrial constructs – an area that is relatively dormant in our country.

Key Words: Adaptive Reuse; Industrial Structures; Industrial Buildings; Architectural Design; Spatial Design

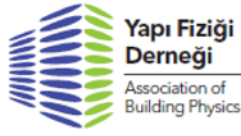


(a) Old Nordhavn; (b) The Silo, before transformation; (c) The Silo, after transformation



Etkinlik Katılımı / Konferans, 10-11 Mayıs 2018

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Suzi Dilara MANGAN, "3. Ulusal Yapı Fiziki ve Çevre Kontrolü Kongresi"ne katıldı. İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Fakültesi Taşkışla'da gerçekleştirilen kongrede, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Suzi Dilara Mangan "İklim Değişikliği Çerçevesinde Yerleşme Dokularının Bina Enerji Performansı Üzerindeki Etkilerinin Değerlendirilmesi" isimli çalışmasını sunmuştur.



3.Ulusal
Yapı Fiziki ve Çevre Kontrolü Kongresi

10-11 Mayıs 2018
İTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi, İstanbul

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ ÇERÇEVESİNDE YERLEŞME DOKULARININ BİNA ENERJİ PERFORMANSI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Küresel ısınma ve küresel ısınmaya dayalı iklim değişikliği çerçevesinde dünya genelinde dikkate alınan önemli gündem konularından biri, mevcut binaların gelecekteki olası iklim koşullarına uygun olarak üretilmemiş olması ve bu binaların ısıtılması ve soğutulması amacıyla tüketilen enerjinin giderek artmasıdır. Dolayısıyla, gerek gelişmiş gerekse gelişmekte olan ülkelerin enerji tüketimlerinde önemli bir paya sahip olan binaların iklim değişikliğine uygun olarak tasarlanması gerekmektedir. Bu kapsamda, bina enerji performansını uzun vadede etkileyen en önemli parametre olan yerleşme dokularının da iklimsel verilere dayalı olarak geliştirilmesi önem kazanmaktadır. Bu nedenle, bu çalışma ile bina enerji performansı üzerinde olası iklim değişikliği etkilerinin yerleşme ölçeğinde değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç çerçevesinde, yeni yerleşme dokularının hızlı bir şekilde üretildiği İstanbul ili için geliştirilen yerleşme dokusu alternatiflerine dayalı bina enerji performansındaki değişim, mevcut ve gelecek iklim senaryoları dikkate alınarak değerlendirilmiştir. Değerlendirme sonuçlarının iklim değişikliğinin etkilerinin önlenmesi ya da en az düzeye indirilmesi için bina enerji performansına ilişkin geliştirilecek çalışmalara ışık tutması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar sözcükler: İklim değişikliği, Yerleşme dokusu, Bina enerji performansı

ABSTRACT

One of the important global problems caused by global warming and climate change due to global warming is the fact that existing buildings were not designed according to possible future climate conditions and energy required for cooling and heating in these buildings gradually increases. Therefore, buildings which are key factors in energy consumptions of both developed and developing countries should be designed according to this impending climate change. Designing settlement patterns which are the most important parameter that affects long term energy performance of buildings based on climate data has become more important. This study aims to evaluate potential impacts of climate change on buildings' energy performance in relation to settlement patterns. For this purpose, changes in building energy performance in settlement pattern alternatives created for Istanbul where new settlement patterns are rapidly developed, are evaluated based on existing and future climate scenarios. Evaluation findings are intended to provide basis for future studies on building energy performance in order to prevent or minimize the impacts of climate change.

Key words: Climate change, Settlement pattern, Building energy performance

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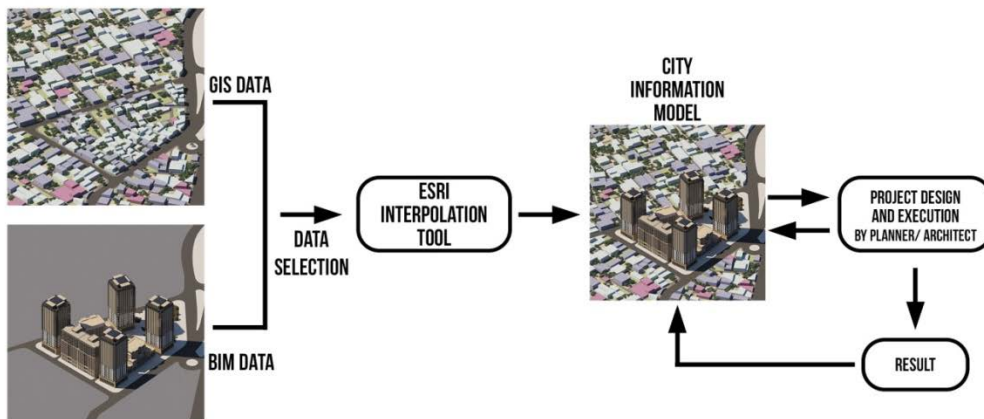
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Etkinlik Katılımı / Konferans, 16-18 Mayıs 2018

Endüstri Ürünleri Tasarımı bölümü öğretim üyesi Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz Anar Mustafayev ile birlikte 1st Regional Conference Urban Morphology in South-Eastern Mediterranean Cities: challenges and opportunities konferansına City Information Modeling Usage in Built Environment: A case study in Baku, Bayil district başlıklı bildirileri ile katıldı.

Abstract

In urban scale both urban planners and architects participate in creating and keeping urban environment. This is a complicated process. First urban planners make decisions in order planning the urban environment, then afterward architects fill the gaps with buildings and other urban elements and shape this environment according to the urban planner's decisions. The existing urban form shapes the decisions in order to plan the urban morphology. In this case the relation between planners and architects working process very important. The main relevance of these two disciplines is very different. Planners focus on the usage and distribution of the functions of urban forms. And architects focus on the distribution of built forms and open spaces across an urban area. In the process of shaping the urban environment which consists design and planning, communication between planners and architects is very important and often there is a problem in it. Badly organized communication occurs for the reason that architects and planners use different task environment. This is true even new computer technologies became available for both sides. Architects generally use computer-aided design (CAD) software, when planners focus on geographical information systems (GIS). CAD is a drawing tool with good graphic support and its abilities are not enough for urban planners. GIS focus on spatial data and topology and its abilities are not enough for design. It is necessary to develop tools and methods that address both planners and architects. This method is City Information Model. The City Information Models generated by parametric modelling, combine the valences of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) capabilities and detail of a Building Information Model (BIM), facilitate information management and allow a variety of analyzes in geographic space where it belongs (Isikdag et al. 2008). The CIM is an analogy to BIM in urbanism (Ana CamõesGalego, 2014). The field of building design has responded to similar challenges with the development of various Building Information Modeling (BIM) technologies and there have been calls for the creation of something equivalent in urban design, a City Information Model (CIM) (Khemplani, 2007; Gil et al. 2010). The CIM would extend the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in urban planning as decision support tools (Webster, 1993; Bay et al., 1998) through the integration with Computer Aided Design (CAD), to become a design support tool (Dave and Schmi, 1994; Maguire, 2003). In this paper we will represent the advantages on usage CIM in creating and improving the urban morphology.



The CIM concept (integrated data exchange) (Gnäding Johannes etc. 2017)



Etkinlik Katılımı / Konferans, 9-10 Mayıs 2018

Mimarlık bölümü öğretim üyesi Doç.Dr. Ayşe Sirel, Tuba Alioğlu ile beraber Kuzey Kıbrıs Girne' de gerçekleşen International Conference of Contemporary Affairs in Architecture and Urbanism Konferansına "The Use Of Textile-Based Materials In Shell System Design In Architecture And An Evaluation In Terms Of Sustainability" başlıklı bildirisi ile katıldı.

The Use Of Textile-Based Materials In Shell System Design In Architecture And An Evaluation In Terms Of Sustainability

Tuba Alioğlu, Ayşe Sirel



Abstract

The textile that has emerged from dressing and protection need of people against the variable weather conditions since the primeval ages, has gained performance characteristics with the rise of artificial fibers apart from natural fiber production and with increasing technology, and has gained a good position in architectural applications. The application areas of the textile, that was traditionally used as gear, as indoor element, and as upholstery on furniture, have been varied by emerge of smart and technical textile and its use in construction sector and architecture has been actualized. The main textile based materials used on building and skin systems are Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), and Ethylene Tetra Fluoro Ethylene (ETFE). Tent, pneumatic building, canopy, pleated roof, umbrella, parasol, outer curtain, shear wall and façade are structural use forms of textile materials. While the interactions between textile and architecture actualized in visual sense, structure and for, technology, and aesthetic sense, the use of textile with its sustainability in architecture also brings advantages. In the paper Eden Project, Water cube, and Alliance Arena where textile based materials are used are studied. It is seen that the textile material, which is easily applied at long-spans and at forms which cannot be handled with traditional materials, became prominent with its recycling and sustainable features.

Key Words: Building shell, textile, textile architecture, architectural sustainability



Marsyas Membran <http://www.balmondstudio.com/work/marsyas.php>, Alman Parlamento Binası <http://christojeanneclaude.net/projects/wrapped-reichstag>



Etkinlik Katılımı / Konferans, 9-10 Mayıs 2018

Mimarlık bölümü öğretim üyesi Doç.Dr. Ayşe Sirel, Ümit Sirel ve Burak Türsoy ile Kuzey Kıbrıs Girne' de gerçekleşen International Conference of Contemporary Affairs in Architecture and Urbanism Konferansına "Effects of Architectural and Urban Design Project Competitions on Built Environment and New Discourses Brought Thereby" başlıklı bildirisi ile katıldı.

Effects of Architectural and Urban Design Project Competitions on Built Environment and New Discourses Brought Thereby

Ümit Sirel, Ayşe Sirel, Burak Türsoy



Abstract:

Competition system is considered to be the most objective project selection method in a country's architectural and urbanism organization and is a mechanism which promotes professional creativity. Both national and international competitions have a significant potential in terms of providing knowledge and accumulation to contemporary architecture history. It is stated by the studies conducted on design competitions that while competitions contribute to the architecture environment of the country where they are held, they also provide opportunity for monitoring the architecture and accordingly changing discourse of the environment. The aim of competitions is to obtain "the best project" for a building or building group or a specific area, designs of which are predetermined. When we think globally, we can say that competitions are the most essential component of a country's architecture and environmental culture. Issues like, which buildings and open areas are obtained, the amount of allocated labor, time and money, if the selected project was applied or not, how the selected project was criticized and etc. are indicators showing the level of a country's architecture and urban design application. Competitions, at the same time are tools for drawing attention to the issue of how effective the role of designers (architect-urban designer) in the development of a society is.

Type, nature, objective, issues, expectations of design competitions and the benefits they provide to the built environment are discussed in the general sense in this study. In this context the buildings which have been built by competitions and which are known as the important examples of the architectural history of Turkey and the world have been examined by taking into consideration their periods. The importance of competition models in the European and Nordic countries, where new and different discourses are brought forward, extreme points of design are questioned and criticizing and groundbreaking unique products are revealed, are underlined in the conclusion part of the study. Furthermore, it has been stated that competitions are one of the methods to obtain qualified buildings and environments in Turkey, there are problems in their being sufficiently developing, leading and raising awareness. The reasons why there are still a few qualified buildings (besides exceptions) have been stressed. Recommendations as to institutions organizing design competitions, creation of specifications for design competitions and establishment of jury in design competitions have been offered for eliminating issues in design competitions.

Keywords: Competition, culture of competition, architectural design, built environment, urban design



Etkinlik Katılımı / Konferans, 9-10 Mayıs 2018

Endüstri Ürünleri Tasarımı bölümü öğretim üyesi Dr. Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz; Yasin Pektaş, Merve Aykanat, Shargiyaya Javadzade, Evren Korkmazer ile 1st International Conference on Contemporary Affairs in Architecture and Urbanism (ICCAUA-2018), Kyrenia, North Cyprus An Investigation Over Light Pollution in Urban Lighting: A Case Study in Nişantaşı Neighborhood, İstanbul başlıklı bildirimleri ile katıldı.



Abstract

Abstract To make urban identity forming components visible by making use of technologic improvements, and to make the city livable for everybody by enhancing aesthetic and charming attraction are becoming important for urban designers. Lighting is becoming an important factor to suit cities to livable places for livings in all comfort conditions. By the improvement of science and technology, to organize the life spaces of livings according to today's comfort conditions are considered more and more important. Urban lighting is affecting both the lighting comfort and livings' (humans, animal, and plants) health in many dimensions. The light used on unsuitable spot, unsuitable direction, unsuitable amount and unsuitable time is defined as light pollution. Within the scope of this study, national and international literature research related with urban lighting is done and basing criteria are identified. In the frame of these identified criteria, Nisantasi example is examined in the context of lighting pollution. Important streets and lanes and important historical and religious structures that gained a seat in public memory are identified. Designing criteria of the lighting tools existing in these identified areas and their suitability according to their spot are evaluated, and measuring their illuminance sufficiency, the issues which are detected as light pollution are stated. In conclusion, the studies done in our country are cited and the issues that are to be done to prevent light pollution are introduced as suggestion.

Keywords: Urban lighting; light pollution; urban aesthetic; outer space lighting.

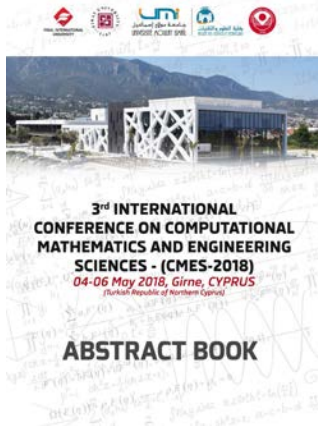


Overlighting (photo by authors)



Etkinlik Katılımı / Konferans, 4-6 Mayıs 2018

Mimarlık bölümü öğretim üyesi Dr. Seyhan Yardımlı, Murat Dal ve Esma Mihlayanlar'la ile beraber Kuzey Kıbrıs Girne' de gerçekleşen 3rd International Conference on Computational Mathematics and Engineering Sciences-CMES 2018' te "Investigation of Earthquake Behavior of Construction System and Materials in Traditional Turkish Architecture" başlıklı bildirisi ile katıldı.



Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to present a point of view regarding the behaviour of construction systems implemented in traditional Turkish architecture against earthquakes. In the scope of the study, examples of civil architecture were considered and their structures were evaluated as building elements such as foundation, wall and flooring. Traditional Turkish architecture construction systems can be evaluated in two parts. One of them is the wooden carcass system and the other is the unreinforced masonry system. In the wooden carcass system, the carrier is the load bearing elements used in horizontal and vertical directions. Intermediate parts (strut, diagonal etc.) are placed between these elements to form triangles. The gaps between the elements forming the structure are filled with various materials such as wood, mud brick, brick and stone. The triangles (strut, diagonal) used in the wooden skeleton system comprise highly resistant forms against earthquakes. Moreover, due to the internal structure and physical properties of the wood, which is the skeleton material, the flexibility that it maintains can meet the lateral loads of earthquakes. The second construction system which is the system addressed in this application, is the unreinforced masonry system. In this system, the loadbearing system itself is the walls, which are not resistant to lateral loads. Hence ensuring that the walls can act against lateral loads provides flexibility allowing the earthquake load to be absorbed. In order to provide this flexibility beams (hatıllar) are installed at certain intervals. After the wall is built to a certain height, a different material is laid allowing a plane of movement on the wall. Thus, when the wall is exposed to a lateral load, it escapes from the planes where the beams (hatıllar) are present, and is protected against large damages by absorbing the earthquake load. The material for the beam (hatıl) can vary according to different wall types. It can be a layer of mortar, wood, concrete, or brickwork made of two or three rows. In order to establish that the foundation of the structure can withstand earthquakes by movement, wood is placed at the lower part of the foundation above a layer of sand ensuring lateral movement and flexibility of the building.



Etkinlik Katılımı / Konferans, 3-4 Mayıs 2018

Mimarlık bölümü öğretim üyesi Doç.Dr. Seyhan Yardımlı, Esma Mihlayanlar ve Dinçer Aydın ile beraber Edirne’de gerçekleşen 5th International University Museums Association Congress’te “The Examination of the Effects of Physical Environment Properties in Traditional Architecture Through the Analysis of Şifahane in II. Beyazid Health Complex” başlıklı bildirisi ile katıldı.

Abstract

Health (or healthcare) buildings have an important place in Anatolian Turkish Architecture. These buildings, which are called as Darüşşifa and/or Sifahane in Turkish, are the spaces that serve for public health and are also used for medical education within madrasah. These buildings, which were constructed in Anatolian Seljuk period for the first time, continued to be built during Ottoman period in many cities such as Bursa, Istanbul, Edirne, and Manisa. The most of these buildings could survive until today. The Şifahane of Edirne Sultan II. Beyazid Health Complex is located next to the madrasah in the settlement (within mosque, imaret, kitchens and caravanserai). Within its own period, it is a building that meets all medical and educational services with medical school and health center. In addition, it has the central plan schema applied for the first time in the Ottoman period Şifahane. The Şifahane in the health complex, which serves the public multidirectionally, has an important place due to its architectural features and service area. In this study, the settlement characteristics (like climate, topography, vegetation, building geometry etc.) of the Şifahane Building in the II. Beyazid Health Complex, its plan and its building envelope features are examined. The building, which was built with the traditional masonry system and located in Edirne where has temperate moist climate, is analyzed according to its historical features and the physical environment parameters; thermal performance, daylight, lighting, ventilation, and acoustics. One of the most important design inputs for all buildings constructed from past to present is climatic characteristics. Physical environment data of a settlement provides the architectural design and the determination of the building envelope. As in all the buildings, thermal, visual and acoustic comfort conditions must be met in health buildings. It is aimed that draw attention to how these effects are handled on the building by the investigation of physical environment properties effects on Şifahane of II. Beyazid Health Complex.

Keywords: II. Beyazid Health Complex, Edirne, Health buildings, Hospital (Darüşşifa), Physical Environment





Makale

Mimarlık Bölümü öğretim üyesi Doç.Dr. Ayşe Sirel, Ümit Sirel ile Journal Of Civil Engineering and Architecture Ocak 2018 sayısında "Universal Design Approach for the Participation of the Disabled in Urban Life" başlıklı çalışması yayınlandı.

Abstract: Disability can occur to anyone and anyone can have difficulties in fulfilling daily activities in a certain part of their lives. Accessibility is a crucial matter and a basic human right for the disabled people in order to join the urban life. For this reason, the physical environment must be set, starting with the planning and design stage, in a form that can satisfy the utility and accessibility requirements of disabled people. One of the most important recent concepts to enable accessible and useful spaces for the disabled is the "universal design". Nowadays, even though there is an increase in the number of scientific publications, meetings and decisions taken, the regulatory process on our current living environment is developing slowly regarding the physical accessibility. At this point, the most important role regarding the handling of social and political paradigms of disability, addressing different users, application of the principals of universal design and creating knowledge in order to increase social awareness belongs to the departments of universities that offer design courses. The subject of the study in this context is to determine the contents and the proportion of the courses (compulsory and elective) related to "universal design and "disability design", which will ensure our living environment to be accessible and independently utilized for everyone, in the course plan of the architecture, interior architecture, urban planning and landscape architecture departments in Turkey.

Keywords: Handicapped, disability, accessibility, universal design, design for disabled people

Table 1 Universal design principles.

Principles	Definition
1. Equitable use	The designs should be usable and purchasable for everyone with different skills.
2. Flexibility in usage	Designs should provide flexibility in usage and be able to provide options for the user.
3. Simple and intuitive use	Design should respond to the different reading levels and language skills of the user and be easily understandable.
4. Perceptible information	The design should be perceivable independent from environmental conditions and the user's emotional abilities.
5. Tolerance for error	The design should minimize the possible bad consequences and dangers of accidents or involuntary actions.
6. Low physical effort	The design should minimize the possible bad consequences and dangers of accidents or involuntary actions.
7. Size and space for approach and use	The design should minimize the possible bad consequences and dangers of accidents or involuntary actions.

Source: The Center for Universal Design, NC State University, 1997.

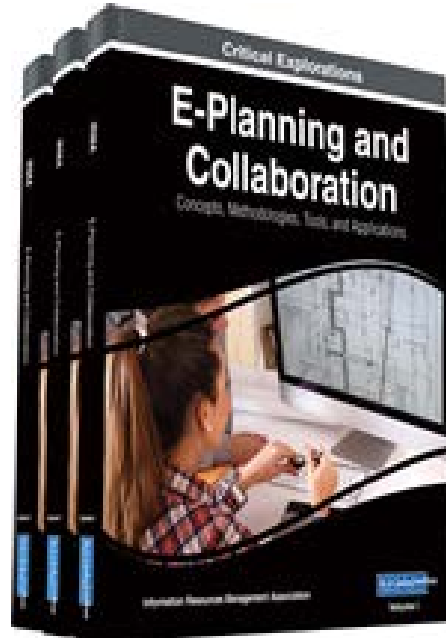


Kitap Bölümü

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi öğretim üyesi Doç.Dr. Ufuk Fatih Küçükali'nin IGI Global yayın grubu tarafından yayınlanan 'E- Planning and Collaboration: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications' isimli kitapta yazısı "Environmental, Social, and Economic Indicators of Urban Land Use Conflicts: Evidence from Istanbul Metropolitan Area" yazısı yayınlandı.

Abstract

Due to the recent increase in population, urbanization in developing countries progressed to the outer fringes of the city and resulted in ecological and social problems. Especially land use conflicts resulting in such phenomena are characterized by pressures on the environment caused by ever-increasing anthropogenic factors subject to unplanned settlement, notably in heavily populated metropolitan areas. Despite the fact that Turkey is one of the countries, which this conflict intensively occurred. Studies on compliance of land use in Turkey with the zoning plans mainly consider socioeconomic indicators. This, in return, raises concerns over applicability and the rationality of the plans created. Three main indicators: environmental indicators, social indicators and economic indicators were selected and then estimated to retrieve the relative weights of the indicators was determined using Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) pairwise comparison method. Weighted linear combination (WLC) was carried out in the study.





Kitap Bölümü

Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi öğretim üyesi Dr. Gökçen Firdevs YÜCEL'in Prof.Dr. Bilge Işık ve Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nevter Zafer Cömert ile IGI Global yayın grubu tarafından yayınlanan "Handbook of Research on Methods and Tools for Assessing Cultural Landscape Adaptation" isimli kitapta yazısı 'An Ecological Assessment Analysis: The Kanlıdere River in North Cyprus' yazısı yayınlandı.

Abstract

This chapter analyzes the case study of Kanlıdere watershed in Cyprus to explore a potential "reintroducing" of the river to its surrounding residential communities (and, on a broader level, to society), in an effective protection and restoration approach of the environment. The Kanlıdere (Pedios) is Cyprus' longest river where its watershed has considerable importance for the environmental sustainability of Northern Cyprus. There has been waste, vegetation, and other materials accumulated in the riverbed over many years of neglect, which led to thick vegetation growth and water pooling. This chapter examines the site in order to preserve its overall ecological health, facilitating the improvement of the communities in the future.



Degradations around the Kanlıdere



Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Tarafından Hazırlanmıştır.

Jüri Üyeliği, 12 Mayıs 2018

Endüstri Ürünleri Tasarımı Bölümü Başkanı Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Marmara Bölgesi koordinatör okul olarak belirlenen Mev Koleji Özel Büyükçekmece Okulları'nda gerçekleşen 19.Uluslararası UNESCO-SEMEP (South-Eastern Mediterranean Sea Project / Güneydoğu Akdeniz Projesi) "Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma İçin Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları ve Küresel Enerji Verimliliğini Arttırma – TEMİZ ve GÜVENİLİR ENERJİ"temalı proje yarışmasında jüri Üyeliği yaptı.





Patent

Fakültemiz Mimarlık Fakültesi hocası Prof.Dr. Zülküf Güneli,

TR 2018/09011 numaralı BİR ROTATİF MOTOR,

TR 2018/06779 numaralı ISI YALITIMLI TERMİK TENCERE YAPILANMASI,

TR2018/08513 numaralı ISI YALITIMLI TERMİK BİR KILIF YAPILANMASI başlıklı patentleri için başvuru numaraları almıştır.



Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Tarafından Hazırlanmıştır.

Tamamlanan Tezler / Mimarlık Yüksek Lisans Tezli Programı

Adı Soyadı	Danışman	Tez Konusu
VELİ RAUF VELİBEYOĞLU SARA KHOOSHROO	Doç. Dr. ALEV ERARSLAN GÖÇER Prof. Dr. AYŞE BİLGE IŞIK	TOTALİTER REJİMLERİN MİMARİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ İRANIN GELENEKSEL MİMARİSİ, SÜRDÜREBİLİR MİMARİDE BİR İMGE MİMARİ TASARIMDA GÜNEŞ, IŞIK VE DOĞAL HAVALANDIRMA UYGULAMASI:İRAN ÖRNEĞİ
NEGAR JAVADI	Prof. Dr. AYŞE BİLGE IŞIK	
TUĞBA ALİOĞLU	Doç.Dr. AYŞE SİREL	

Tamamlanan Bitirme Projeleri / Kentsel Tasarım Yüksek Lisans Tezsiz Programı

Adı Soyadı	Danışman	Tez Konusu
BURAK AYATA	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi LÜTFİYE KUŞAK	"YAPI RUHSATI VE YAPI KULLANMA İZİN BELGESİ; KARTAL ÖRNEĞİ"
ŞAMİL AYDOĞAN	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi LÜTFİYE KUŞAK	YAPI RUHSATI VE DENETİM TAKİP SÜRECİ: SULTANBEYLİ ÖRNEĞİ
RABİA ÇELEBİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi SÜLEYMAN BALYEMEZ	KENTSEL TASARIM REHBERİ UYGULAMALARININ İNCELENMESİ: AVRUPA ÜLKELERİ VE TÜRKİYE DENEYİMLERİ ÜZERİNE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZ

Jüri Katılımı

Mimarlık Fakültesi öğretim üyesi Dr. Öğr.Üyesi Seyhan Yardımlı, Trakya Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Mimarlık Anabilim Dalında Dinçer Aydın'ın 06.04.2018 tarihindeki doktora tez jürisi üyeliği yaptı.

Mimarlık Fakültesi öğretim üyesi Doç.Dr. Ayşe Sirel, Kocaeli Üniversitesi Mimarlık Bölümünde yüksek lisans bitirme jürisi üyeliği yaptı.

Mimarlık Fakültesi öğretim üyesi Doç.Dr. Ayşe Sirel, Kocaeli Üniversitesi Mimarlık Bölümünde Mimari Tasarım III bitirme jürisi üyeliği yaptı.



Doç.Dr. Ayşe Sirel Mimari Tasarım III Jürisi

Makale Hakemliği

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Seyhan Yardımlı: Trakya Üniversitesi Journal of Engineering Sciencis-TUJES' dergisi

Doç.Dr. Ayşe Sirel: IAU A+ArchDesign Journal

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz: Journal of Urban and Landscape Planning — JULP; Landscape and Ecological Engineering; Scientific Research and Essays; Street Art Urban Creativity Scientific Journal; Environment and Natural Resources Research; Journal of Civil Engineering and Architecture; Urban Water Journal; International Journal of Electronics, Mechanical and Mechatronics Engineering (IJEMME)

Kongre Hakemliği

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gökçen Firdevs YÜCEL CAYMAZ: "Landscape Architecture in the Baltic States – a Century Retrospective and Future Perspectives"; ECLAS 2018 Ghent – Landscapes of Conflict; Co-habitation Tactics / Imagining future spaces in architecture, city, landscape; BIONATURE 2018; PLEA 2018(Passive and Low Energy Architecture) / Özet Hakemliği; CAUMME PAUMME 2018 / Özet Hakemliği; DCA Conference 2018 / Özet Hakemliği