PRAHA

ID BILKENT UNIVERSITY

ARCH 402 2019 SPRING
SECTION III

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PREFACE

ARCH 402 . 2019 SPRING: PRAGUE on the CUSP of CHANGE

Section III:
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In Spring 2019 as ID. Bilkent Department of Architecture ARCH 402 team, we had the chance to study a peculiar site in Prague. Our studies focused on Praha 7 Area which is a post-industrial site very close to the historical center of the city. The site provided us with a valuable variety of problems-potentials. We had the chance to discuss development strategies at a transformation area, environmental rehabilitation strategies, emerging technologies and building programs. This booklet is a product of this particularly fruitful semester.

We'd like to thank ID. Bilkent University, FADA's Acting Dean Prof. Dr. Erdal Erel and Vice Dean Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bülent Batuman, Department of Architecture's Acting Chair Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burcu Şenyapılı, our department's administrative assistant Anıl Uludağ and research assistant Semire Bayatlı for their support and help throughout the semester.

This studio couldn't have been realized without the guidance of our studio coordinator Prof. Dr. Mark Paul Frederickson and Regina Loukotová, the rector of ARCHIP. We'd also like to thank ARCHIP or all the support they have provided before and during the studio.

We'd like to thank all the academic and professional guests that shared their insights and expertise during interim reviews and final reviews. We'd like to thank; Aslıhan Günhan, Ayşe Henry, Baver Barut, Berk Kesim, Cansu Canaran, Ebru Şevik, Ensar Temizel, Eren Efeoğlu, Hakan Anay, Hatice Karaca, Irmak Yavuz, Leyla Etyemez, Müge Kruşa, Özgür Öztürk, Pınar Aykaç and Turhan Kayasu for their support during the semester.

PROJECT BRIEF

Prague is on the cusp of change. Citizens, designers and planners are dissatisfied with the status quo, and urban transformation is being contemplated. Through the recent efforts of two new design activist organizations: ReSITE and UrbanACT, many urban mobility, infrastructural and open space deficiencies throughout the city are for the first time, being identified and discussed in a series of public fora. We have been invited to participate in this exciting urban revisioning movement.

"There is very little focus or demand from municipality leaders on quality design and development of public space in the Czech Republic. Here, landscape architects aren't even integrated on design teams for public projects - and public space and sustainable mobility are often seen as frivolous or not necessary to the well-being of the city." - ReSITE's founder and director Martin Joseph Barry. "The biggest problem is a lack of long-term strategies and overall concepts. The city plan itself is too technical, formal and complicated - based rather on formal use of sites and economic issues than on expected image and character of the city." "There are some projects – small or huge, good or bad – but a strong vision, familiar to and supported by the general public is missing."
Regina Loukotová — co-organizer of ReSITE

"*A lot of places [in Prague] aren't being used to their full potential, and we want to show that you don't need large funding to make a quality urban environment, it's about the attitude of the people — the city's elemental component.*"
Marek Prokûpek, one of UrbanACT's co-founders.

The studio will form an interdisciplinary and international team of designers and planners selected from the Bilkent University and the Architectural Institute of Prague (ARCHIP), in the Czech Republic. The team will collaboratively generate, explore and synthesize alternative urban and site-specific concepts that address the creation of a sustainable and livable urban fabric. As proposed by our colleagues at ARCHIP, the project will focus on the redevelopment of the abandoned railyards and post-industrial waterfront of the Bubny district of Prague, (view site aerial). The site's importance as a potential catalyst in the reimaging of Prague's urban fabric, its economic potential, sheer scale, and proximity to the river suggest vast potential, both in terms of the scale of and variety of design and planning interventions possible.

Ihsan Doğramacı
Bilkent University
Department of Architecture

Arch 402:
Architectural Design VI

2019 Spring Instructors:
Jesus Espinoza Alvarez
Segah Sak
Yiğit Acar
Meral Özdengiz Başak
Mark Paul Fredericson

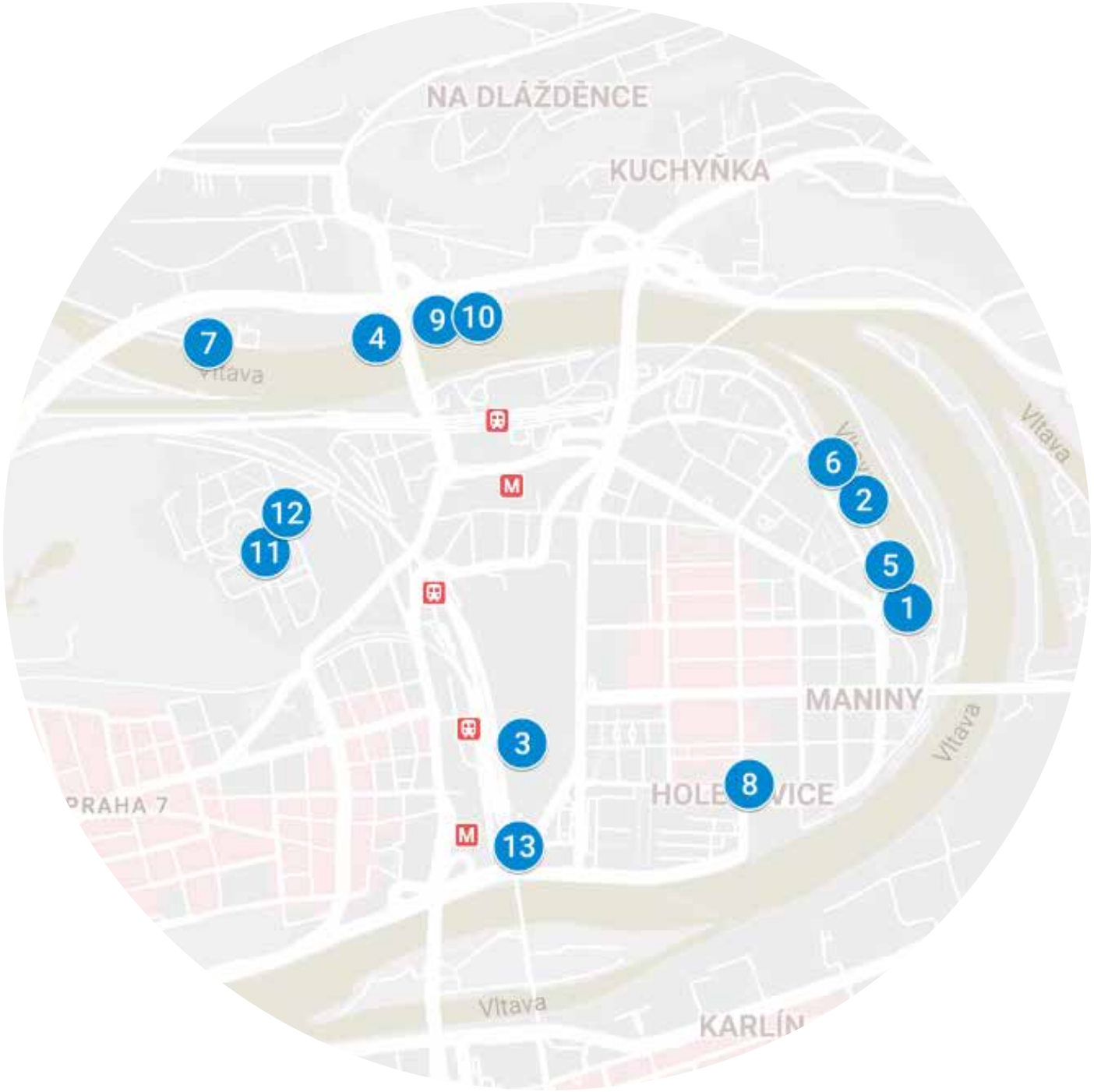
Students will alternatively work collaboratively on master planning tasks as well as individually on specific architectural projects of their choice. This semester we will be working with an array of specialists to examine both the post-industrial watershed basin and it's surrounding urban context. We will be looking for opportunities to promote sustainable development in these areas – ecological revitalization, walkable urban environments intermixed with intelligent open space and mixed use infill strategies. This semester we have the opportunity to generate a series of alternative master planning concepts for this post-industrial waterfront area. We will be working through a range of scales from urban, to neighborhood, to site specific focus areas and architectural designs. Projects of this sort have importance to a variety of user groups and our solutions could potentially have significant impact on surrounding social and environmental contexts.

Simply stated, we have an opportunity to demonstrate how a variety of planning and design strategies can encourage intelligent development within the existing infrastructure of our campus, thereby contesting wasteful urban sprawl. Although we should remain apprehensive regarding the use of the term "sustainability", we will honor it as an elusive yet worthy goal integrated into all our planning and design efforts. It is likely that a truly sustainable urban environment must necessarily be defined across an array of dimensions: economic, cultural, environmental, functional, aesthetic, etc. Accordingly, in complex projects we evaluate the relative merit of our ideas per the following design and planning ordering systems: Economy; is the design economically sustainable? Does it create jobs and income sources for the community? Environment; is the design environmentally sensitive? Does it connect and enhance existing ecosystems? Does it reduce our carbon footprint? Culture; does the design create opportunities for meaningful social exchange and learning? Function; does the design circulate effectively? Is it safe? Is it easily maintained? Aesthetic; has the design identified and created an aesthetic sensibility appropriate to the history and culture of the region and its vision of the future? These systems can become a form of checklist deeply embedded in a design process, and an idea's relevance and usefulness increases according to the number of different ordering systems that it engages. For instance, an idea that concerns itself with only aesthetic issues is not as useful as an idea that fully engages not only spatial and image-related issues, but also explores economic, environmental and social issues as well. A park with flowers is fine, but a park with flowers that meanders its way through a community increasing land values, creating economic opportunities, mitigating erosion, promoting urban water harvesting and encouraging meaningful social interaction is a richer, more layered and therefore more relevant concept and eventual urban component. We will use these invariably interconnected systems as a means of verifying the relevance of our ideas. Our solutions must be multi-layered and satisfy the complex range of design determinants present in all urban settings. Over the years, we have come to understand and appreciate that these design and planning strategies have the ability to encourage meaningful transformation in urban environments. These ordering systems have in turn, become one definition of sustainability.

Essential learning modules contained within the structure of this semester will focus on the application of the principles and fundamentals of both architectural and landscape architectural design in complex urban design and revitalization situations. Emphasis will be placed on design, design process, design synthesis, and digital, graphic, verbal and written communication. The design process module will focus on a variety of ordering systems. These will be continually engaged throughout the data collection, data analysis and design synthesis phases of design. At all levels of the design process ordering systems will inform the decision-making process.

SITE RESEARCH

00 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Scan the code below to access the photo-map which has much more site images.

If you are viewing this digitally you might aswell click it.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01 LANDUSE

Ayşenur Büşra Kurtul, Sena

- COMMERCIALS
  - -Hostels
  - -Shopping Mall
  - -Gallery
  - -Multifunctional Stadium
- RESIDENTIAL
- TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
  - -Bus
  - -Tramway
  - -Garrage
  - -Park Lots
  - -Railway facilities
  - -Airport
- RECREATIONAL AND SPORT FACILITIES
- PUBLIC SERVICES
  - -Cultural
  - -Religious
  - -Educational
  - -Social Services
- STATE INSTITUTIONS
  - -Hospital
  - -Police
  - -Firefighters
  - -Security Services
  - -Local Administration
  - -Embassy
- UTILITIES
  - -Water supply
  - -Electricity supply
  - -Gas supply
  - -Drainage systems
  - -Technical infrastructure
- PRODUCTION FACILITIES
  - -Industrial
  - -Agricultural
  - -Storage

COMMERCIALS
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TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
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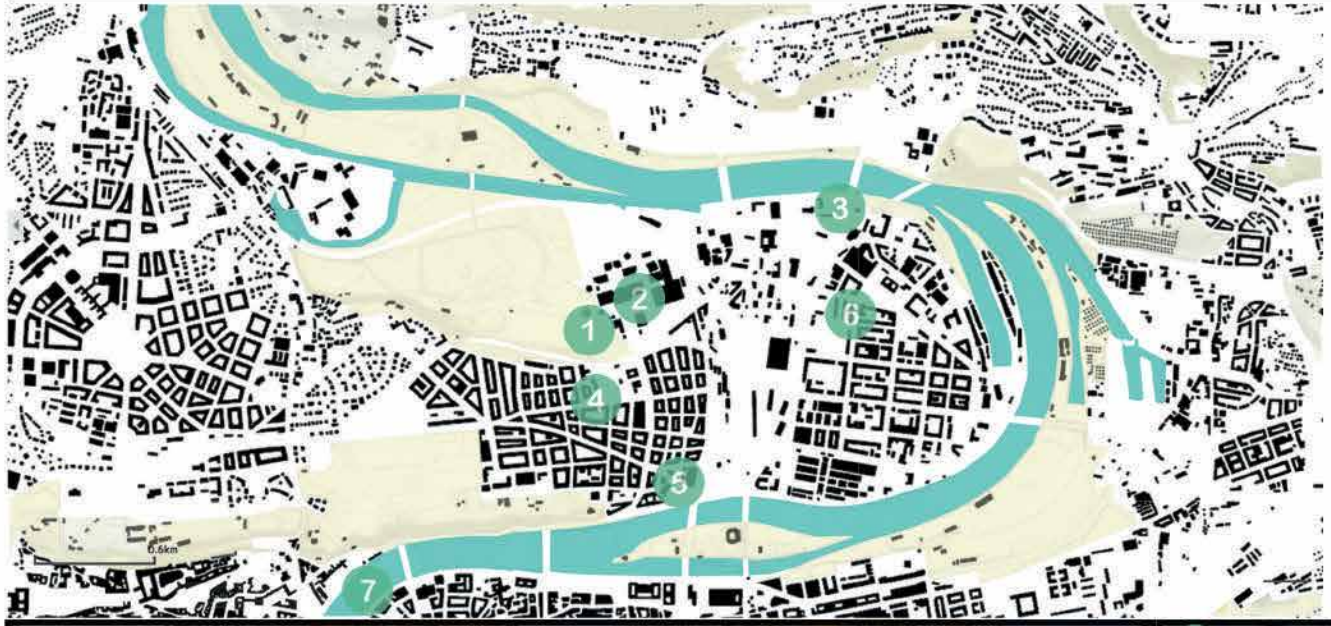
UTILITIES
-Water supply
-Electricity supply
-Gas supply
-Drainage systems
-Technical infrastructure

PRODUCTION FACILITIES
-Industrial
-Agricultural
-Storage

Incheba Expo Prague-
- 1891 Art Nouveau building
- architects Bedrich Münzberger and František Prášil
- cultural and a technical monument
- Exhibitions, conferences, seminars, gala dinners, balls, fashion shows

Prague Metronome-
- in Letná Park, 1991
- There was a monument of Joseph Stalin situated before, demolished in 1962

Stromovka "Central" Park-
- 1268, king Přemysl Otakar II, Royal Court with a small Summer Palace
- renovated paths, new ponds, footbridges and piers, playgrounds, picnic sites and outdoor fitness installations

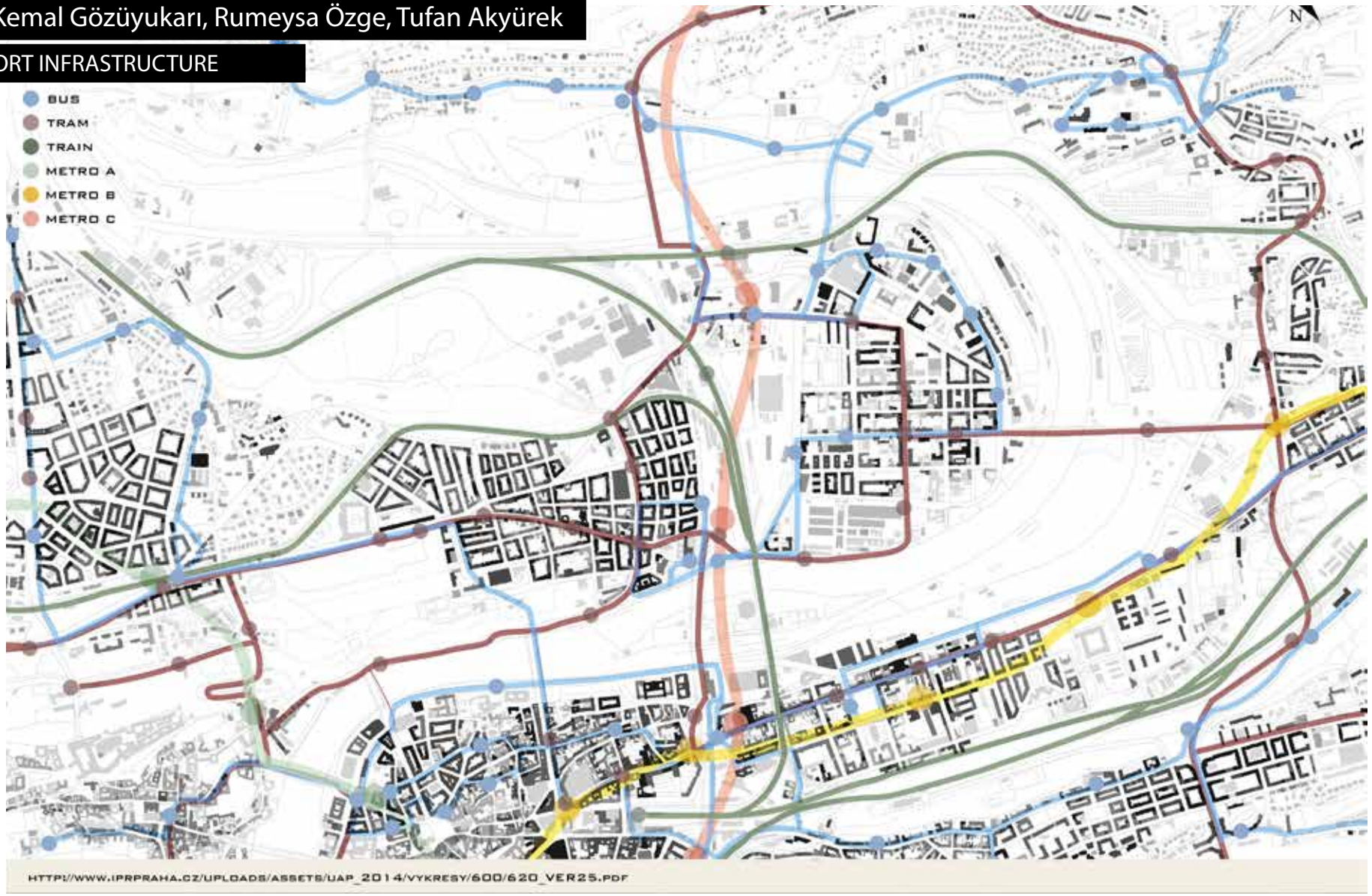


1. Stromovka "Central" Park & Prague Planetarium
2. Incheba Expo Prague & National Museum - Lapidarium
3. Near the highway on the northern part of peninsula
4. Residential area near the railway
5. Near the highway on the southern part of peninsula
6. Residential area under construction
7. Charles Bridge

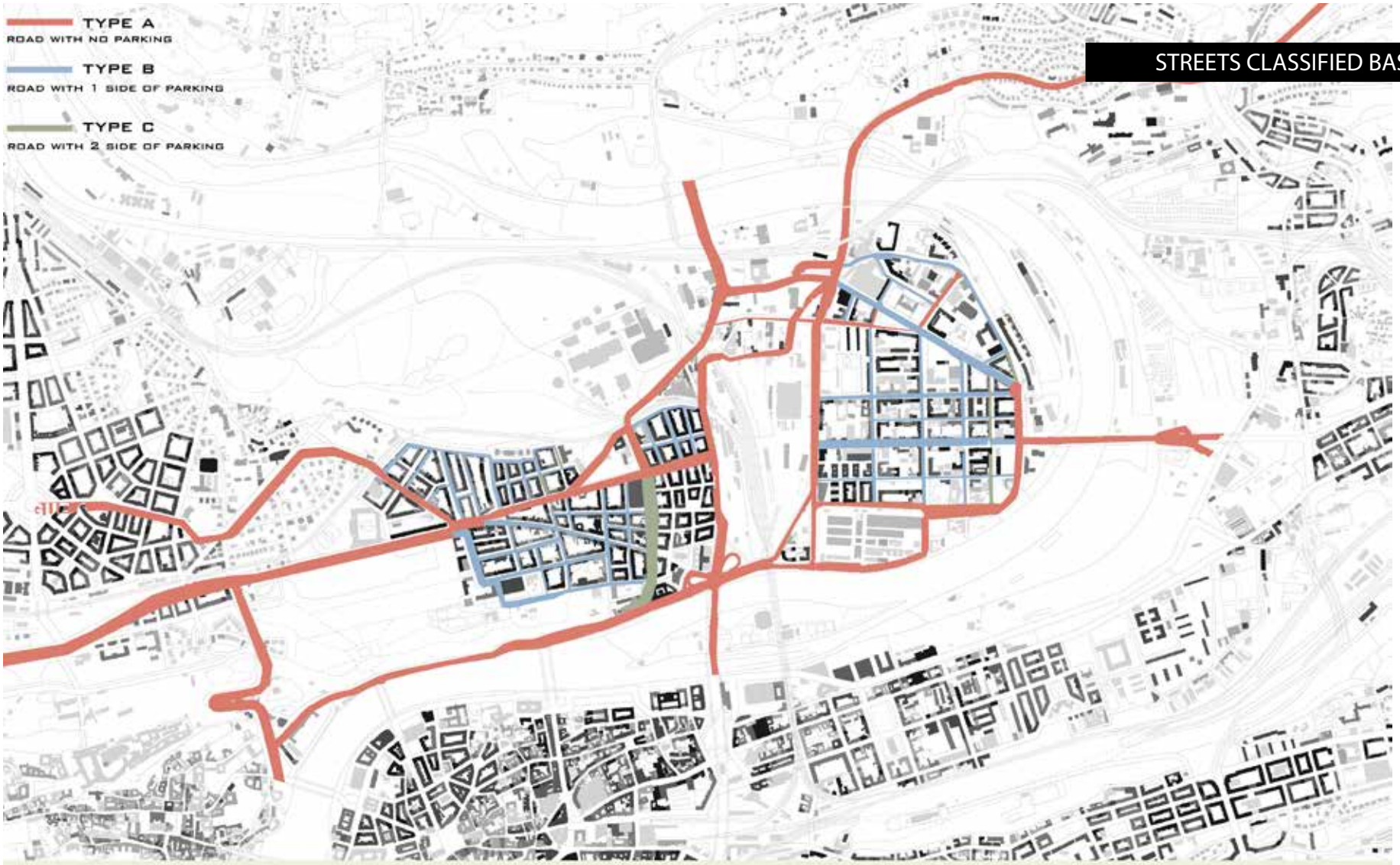
02 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Emre Kesgin,Kemal Gözüyukarı, Rumeysa Özge, Tufan Akyürek

PUBLIC TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE



STREETS CLASSIFIED BASED on PARKING

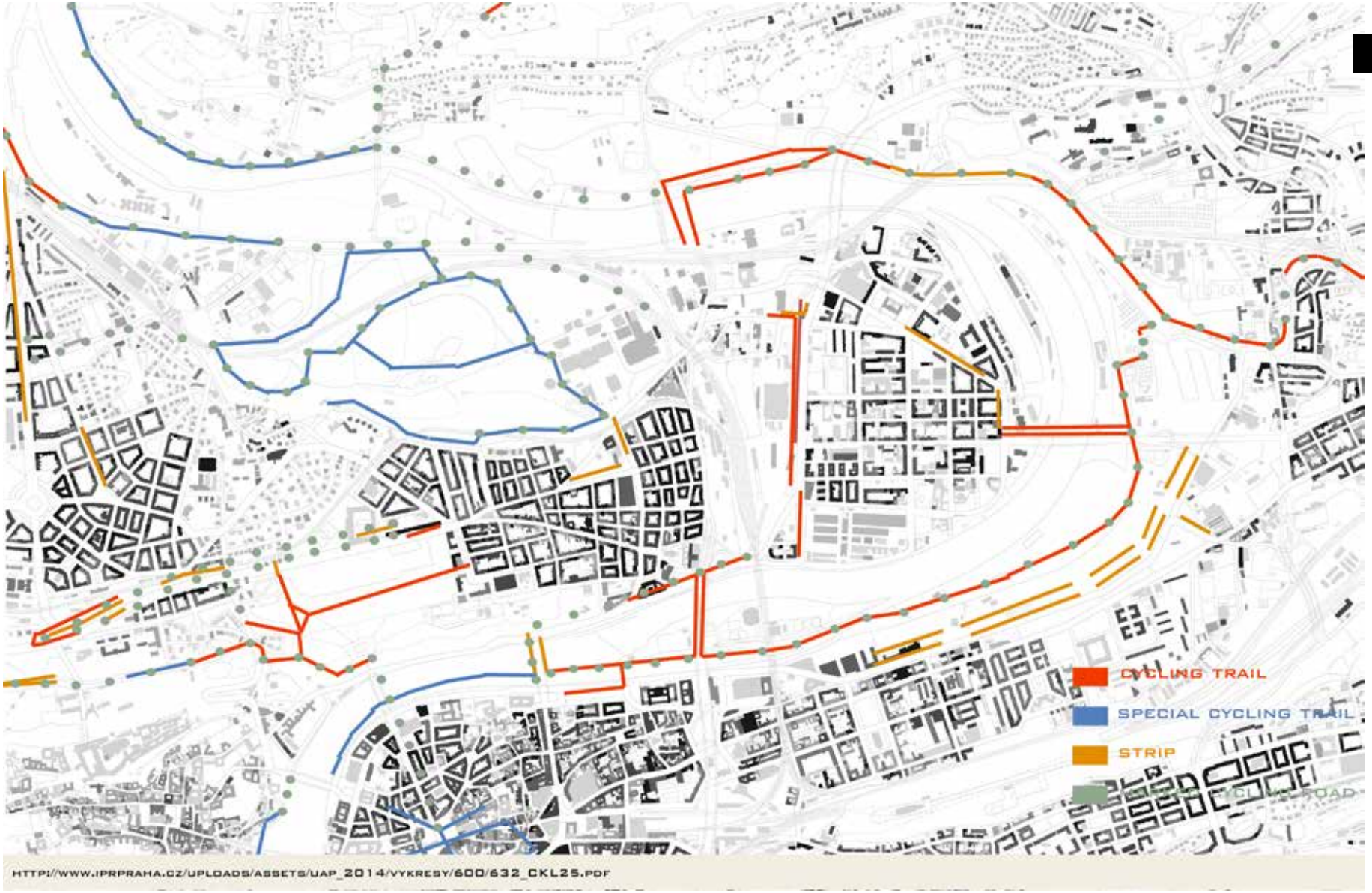


HTTP://WWW.IPRPRAHA.CZ/CLANEK/1346/GRAFICKA-CAST-KE-STAZENI

PEDESTRIAN PATHS

http://www.iprpraha.cz/uploads/assets/uap_2014/vykresy/600/631_PED25.pdf

BICYCLE PATHS

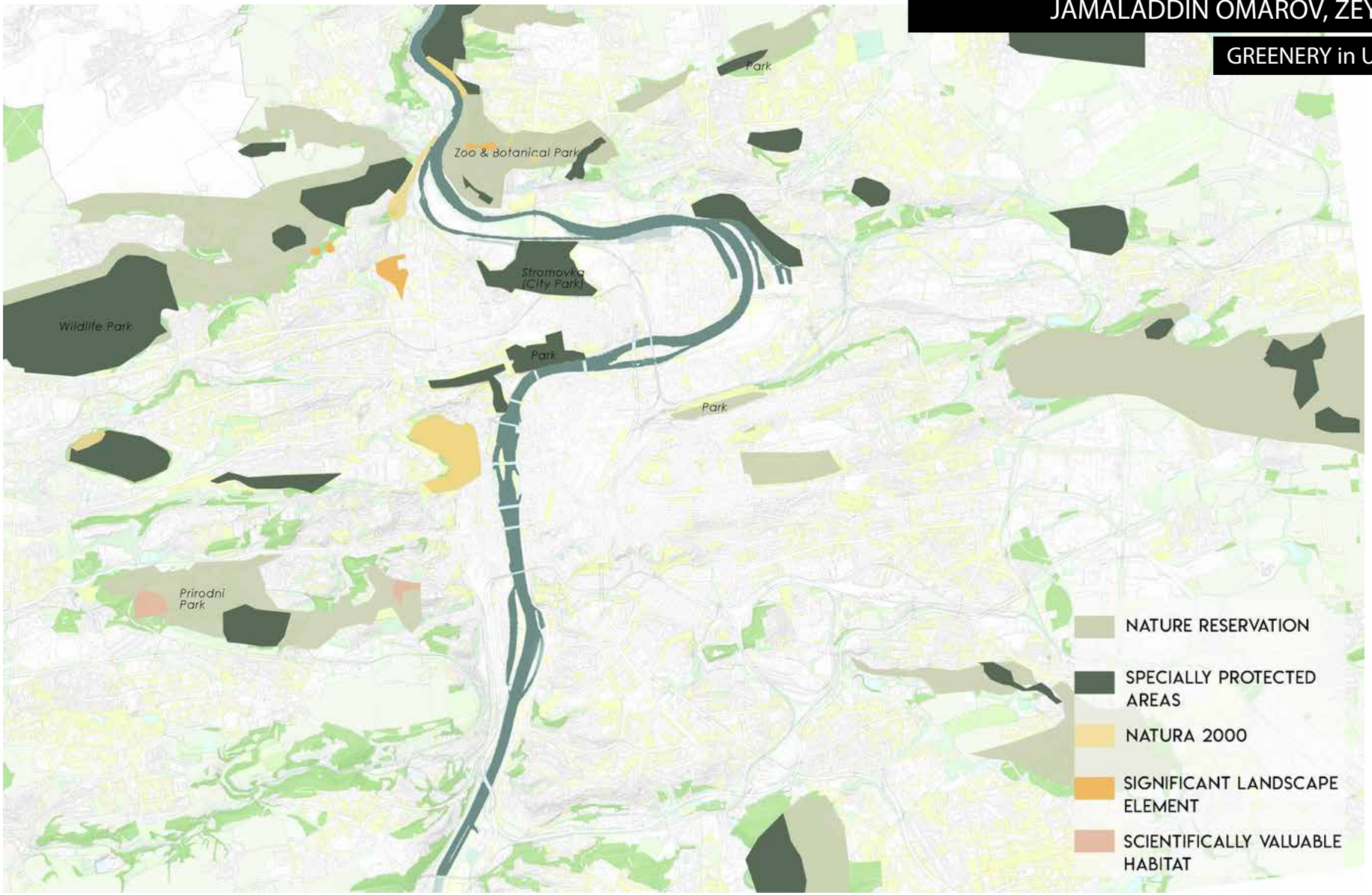


AIRPORTS and WATER TRANSPORT

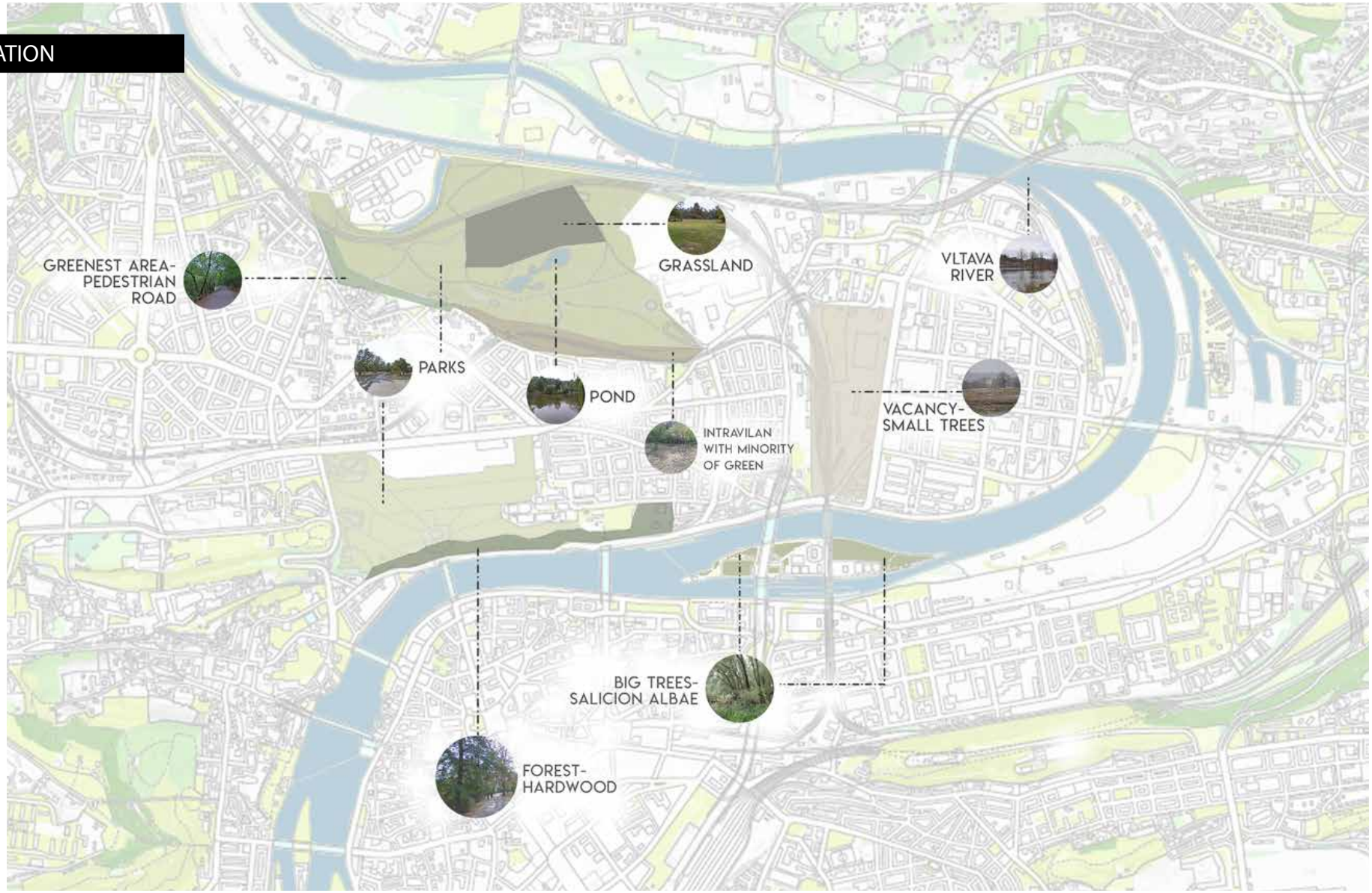
03 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

JAMALADDIN OMAROV, ZEYNEP BALIBEK

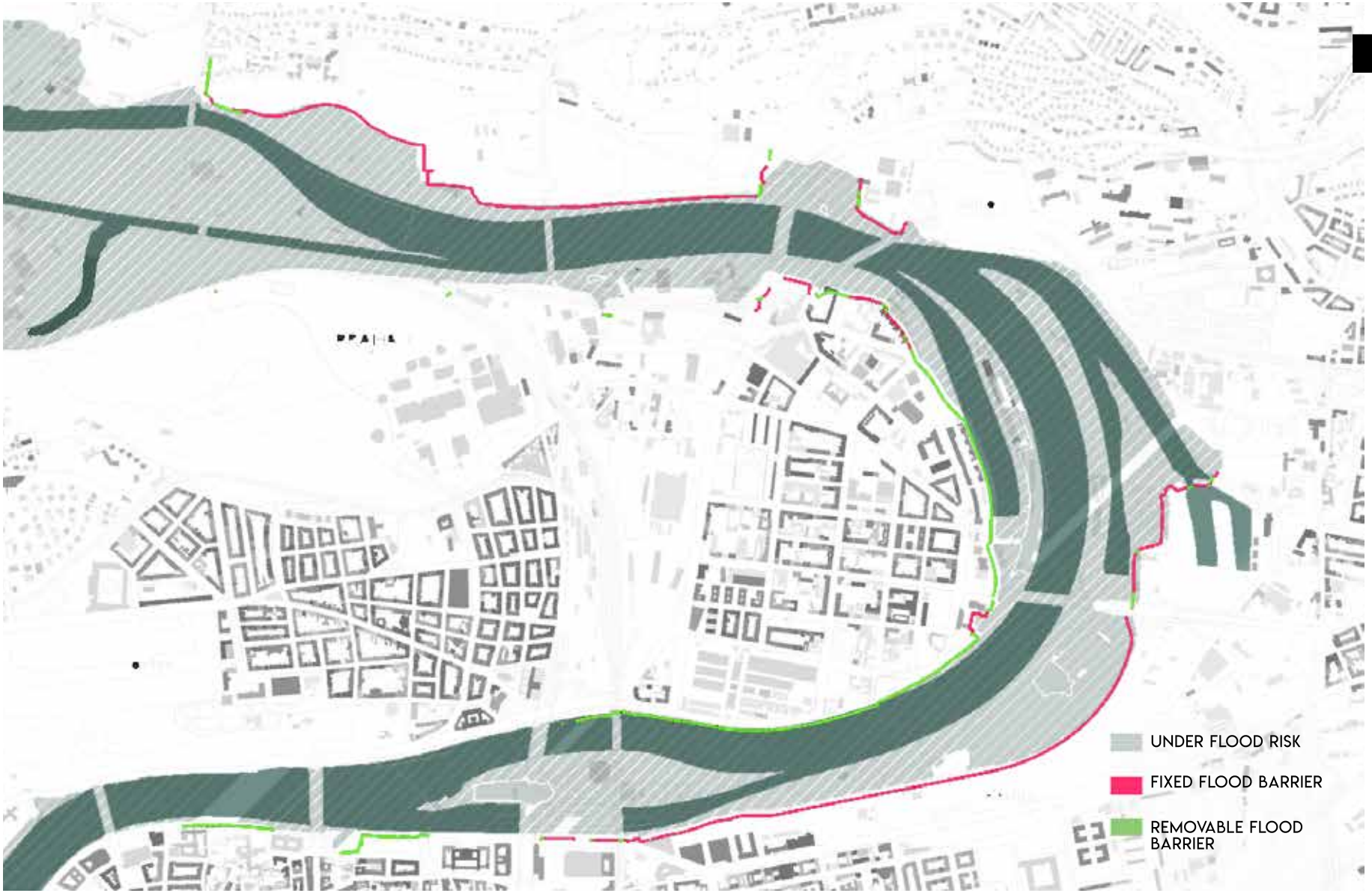
GREENERY in URBAN CONTEXT



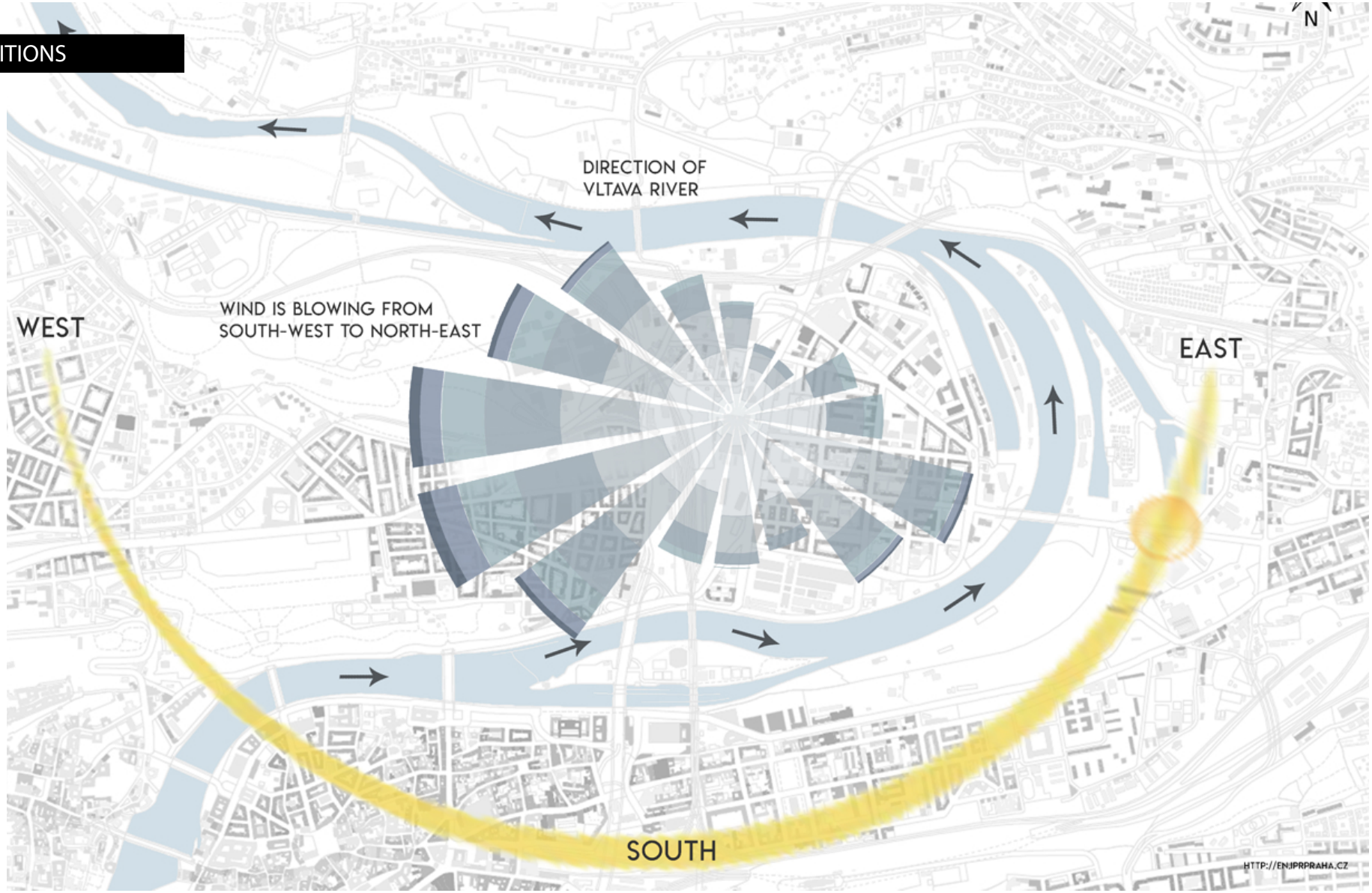
TYPES of VEGETATION



FLOOD MAP


UNDER FLOOD RISK
FIXED FLOOD BARRIER
REMOVABLE FLOOD BARRIER

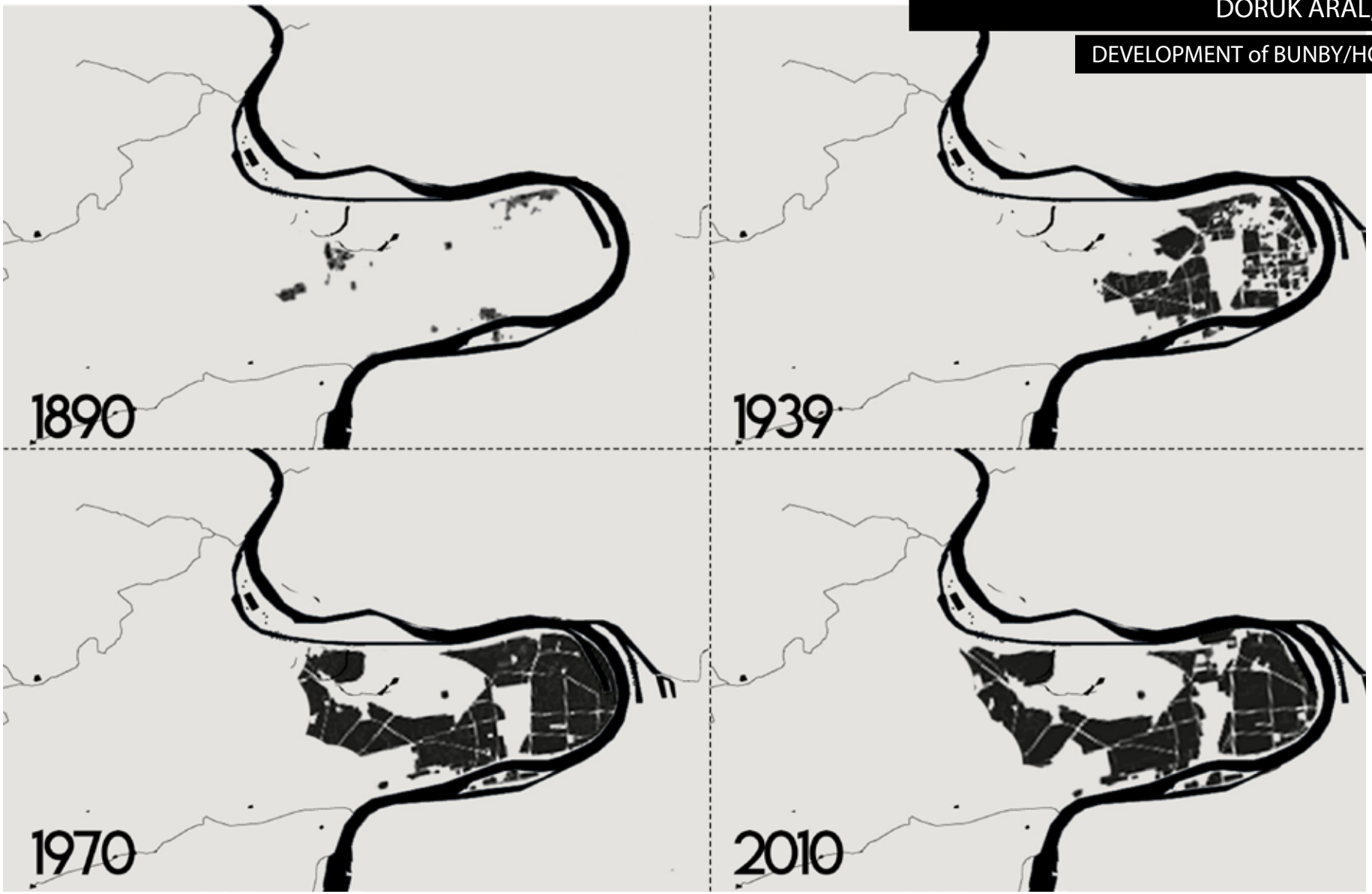
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS



04 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DORUK ARAL, EMRE TEMEL

DEVELOPMENT of BUNBY/HOLESEVICE AREA



SHIFTS in PLANNING PROCESSES

1890 First attempt on the fast growing industrial city. Between renaissance and industrial revolution city grew relatively slow. In 1889 a solution was addressed to a fast growing population.

1920 Czechoslovakia founded 1918 and in 1920 "State Regulatory commission" established to deal with urbanism in Prague.

1922 Greater Prague for new administrative unit, Important step because architects, now, can plan the city as a whole.

1945 Post war restoration projects.

1948 Communist government developed a master plan. Main focus was on the transport issues. 1949 planning commission abolished after the administrative regions established.

1951 Independent Prague City Development Plan Office. Master plan that was intended to transform Prague into a socialist city was approved.

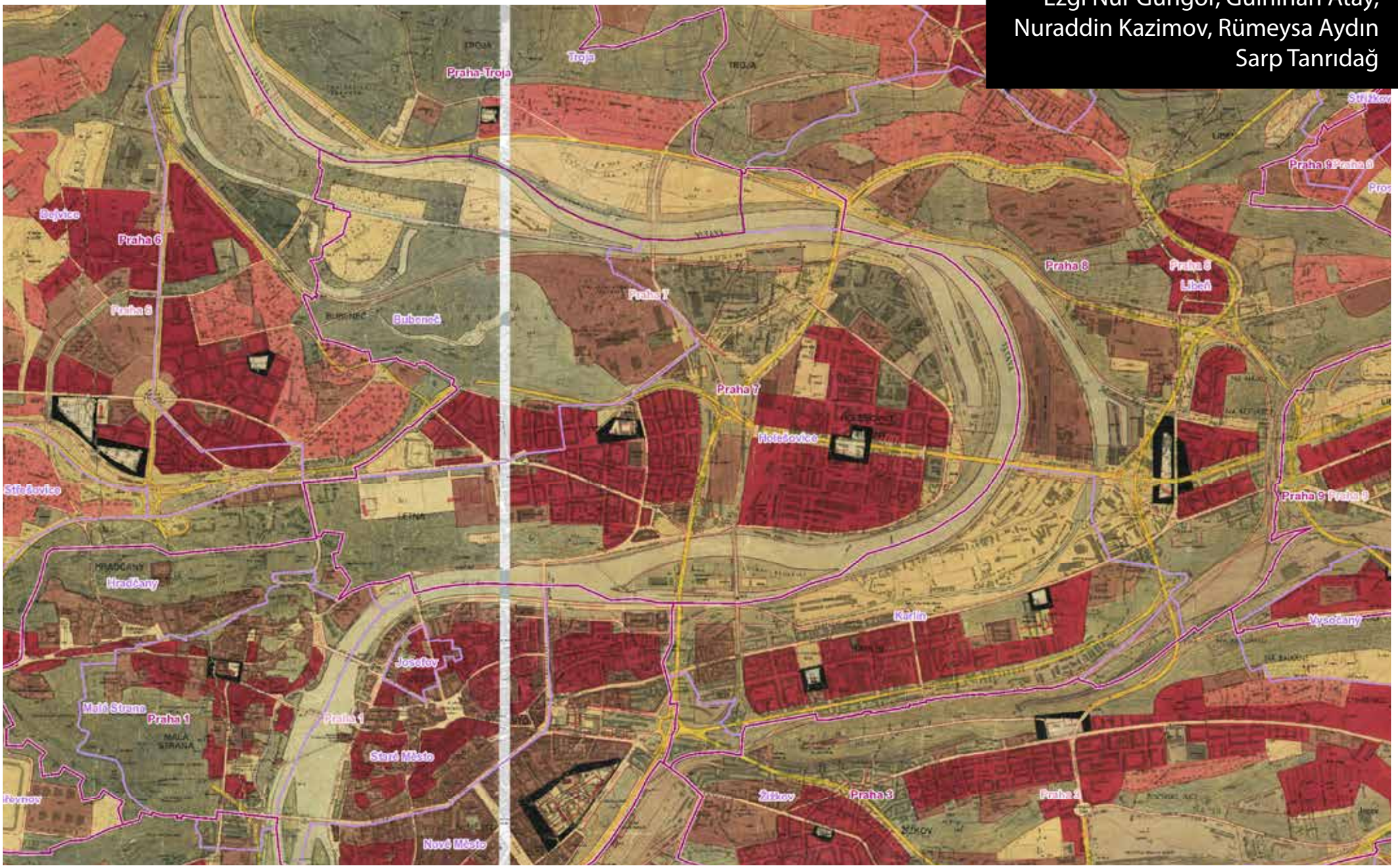
1961 The Office of the Chief Architect of Prague (ÚHA) was established. The final draft was approved by the government in 1964.

1994 The City Development Authority Prague (ÚRM), responsible for developing the city plan, and the Spatial Planning Section for Prague City Hall, which issued zoning decisions under delegated powers.

2013 Prague Institute of Planning and Development (IPR Prague) replaced the City Development Authority Prague. Conceptual agencies established. Quality of urban life and urban development. emphasized

05 HISTORY of PRAGUE

Ezgi Nur Güngör, Gülnihan Atay,
Nuraddin Kazimov, Rümeysa Aydın
Sarp Tanrıdağ



HISTORY OF BUBNY / HOLESOVICE

Review by: Rümeysa Aydın, Sarp Tanrıdağ, Nuraddin Kazimov, Ezgi Nur Güngör, Gülnihan Atay

1088 Oldest found record of the name "Bubny"

1420 Used as a camping zone by Sigismund while sieging the Prag Castle

1750 Settlements started at the Bubny area.

1788 There were 24 houses

1825 There were 30 houses and one cardboard

1850 Holesevice district developed as the first neighborhood.

1850 Karlin Rail Viaduct started to operate.

1857 There were 110 houses and 1,200 inhabitants

1884 Holesevice and Bubny formed the 7th district of Prag.

1900 Holesevice became a seperate neighborhood from Bubny.

1925 There were 780 houses and 30,000 inhabitants plus 32 factories

**The train station of Prague-Bubny (n.d.). Retrieved February 17, 2019, from http://webgramb.com/media/1937949591477380510*
**Praha-Bubny Railway Station. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://pragitecture.eu/praha-bubny-railway-station/*
**"History of Prague 7." Praha 7, www.praha7.cz/en/history-of-prague-7/.*

Bubny is peninsula located close to the Prague Castle. Oldest found record of label "Bubny" is from 1088. The area was not used as a dense settlement, instead it worked as a satellite zone for the castle used for various purposes. From one perspective, it was a great location for fishing activities. The majority of people were living by fishing. From another perspective, the Bubny was a strategic location for military purposes. There is a record of a military camping in 1420 by Sigismund.

After the 1750's settling era started. By the 1788, there was 24 houses. In 1825, 6 more houses were counted. Moreover, a cardboard factory was constructed in those years. Up to know, there was not enough housing to form neighbourhoods but after the urban district Holešovice emerged in 1850, buildings started to mushroom around the district. According to the population counting, there was 110 houses and 1,200 inhabitants in 1857. Afterwards, in the fist quarter of 20th Century, numbers were augmented dramatically. The counts were 780 houses and 30,000 inhabitant. In 1881, 32 factory was recorded.

Until 1900, Holešovice developed as the urban district of Bubny but afterwards, Bubny and Holesovice became two individual district. The new settlement of Holešovice had an agricultural economy while Bubny was still focused on fishery. Till the 18th century, Holešovice stayed as a modest farming hamlet. After the turn of century, farming industry went off. In one century, the district slowly became city suburb. At the end of the 19th century, Bubny was connected to the central city with a chain bridge. The majority of the dwellings were built as apartment blocks. Meanwhile, Holešovice was shaped as an industrial district. In 1884, Holešovice / Bubny was incorporated as the 7th District of Prague city. In 1850, Karlín Rail Viaduct started to operate. The rail line was the Prague- Dresden directions. For both, Holešovice and Bubny stations were opened to use at the same date. Later, from the station, a steamboat route was created going to Hamburg.

Jewish Memorial in Bubny Railway Station

The railway station did witnessed one most most tragic events of human history during the World War 2. According to the recording, 40,000 Jews from various nearby places were gathered at the station. Their next stop was Terezin concentration camp. Terezin is located win between Dresden and Prag with equal distance.

In the mid-2000s, the railway station was planned to be demolished. By the ingenious suggestion of Pavel Štingl, the area was eft for the commemoration of tragic history. On 9 March 2015, "The Gate of No Return" opened to public by Ales Vesely. The sculpture is a 18m railroad placed perpendicular to the ground. Symbolically, it is the ascension to the heavens and also the road to concentration camps with no return at the same time.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UNDER SOVIET UNION: 1968-1989

Review by: Rümeysa Aydın, Sarp Tanrıdağ, Nuraddin Kazimov, Ezgi Nur Güngör, Gülnihan Atay

Kotva Department Store, Prague, 1975

Panelaks, Prague

Zizkov Television Tower, Prague, construction started in 1985

After the repressive regime of the communist party, people protestations against the government took place. Today what had become known as Prague Spring created a relatively moderate environment after the rebellion. Yet, "socialism with human face", the reformed structure of the regime by the First Secretary Alexander Dubcek did not last long. The moderated environment was the attempted liberalization of the communist government by loosening the institutions, organizations and certain repressive laws in addition to the freedom of expression. The reformed regime soon created a fear in Soviet Union due to losing power in Czechoslovakia. Such change ended up with the Invasion of Soviet Union eight months after the rebellion. Soviet Union started the period of 'normalization' in 1969 and this period lasted until 1971. 'Normalization' was consisted of returning to the repressed communist regime back. It was intended to re-establish the centralized control over the economy and reconstruct the power of the authorities. After that, the independent thought was strongly repressed. During 1970s and 1980, there were rebellious actions that was opposed to the pressures of the status quo which were responded by the government with counterattacks such as imprisoning and oppression. The communist regime continued till Velvet Revolution in 1989. The period under Soviet forces affected the architecture of the time significantly.

Shortage was the defining situation in most of the sectors at the time. Along with the economic and political crises, the search for cheaper and faster construction techniques occurred. Standardized and mass produced material such as lightweight prefabricated concrete became the main building material that was used in most of the communist countries. The material was available to be used for structure, façade panels and exterior landscaping. As the author Stephen Kotkin who wrote several books on the Soviet city Magnitogorsk puts, "The Soviet phenomenon created a deeply unified material culture." Parallel with the ideology of communism, minimum standard was set for the building types. Along with the material and labor shortage, the construction quality became very low. Nevertheless, in the 1970s and 1980s new housing estates, renewals, and extensions of infrastructure took place. Planned economy of Soviet Era affected housing constructions to be repeated as apartment buildings organized in large districts with massive high-rise schemes. Thus, new neighborhoods as the peripheral rings around the Prague occurred.

From 60s to 80s there was a struggle to find an architectural style that would reflect the communist society. Although the Avant–gards from 1920s seemed to be a good example to be imitated, they were later named as the "bourgeois formalism" in 1933. The dominant building type of the era was the standardized mass produced structures with limited sizes and repetitive elements. Yet, during the 1970s and 1980s, a group of architects turned towards post-modernism and High-Tech against this standardization. Such change opened up the doors to the privatization of the practice in the future.

Hammersley, Richard, and Tim Westlake. "Planning in the Prague Region Past, Present, Future." *Cities*, vol. 13, no. 4, 1996, pp. 247–256.

Zarecor, Kimberly. "Architecture in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union." *A Critical History of Contemporary Architecture, 1960–2010*, 2014, pp. 255–274. *Iowa State University Digital Repository*.

A BRIEF HISTORY of COMMUNIST CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 1948-1968 / Part I

Review by: Rümeysa Aydın, Sarp Tanrıdağ, Nuraddin Kazimov, Ezgi Nur Güngör, Gülnihan Atay

Parliament Building, photos.wikimapia.org/p/00/02/28/74/64_big.jpg.

Crowne Plaza Hotel,
"Communistism." Communistism, communistism.
files.wordpress.com/2013/01/p1070178b.jpg.

**Burns, Tracy A. "Life during the Communist Era in Czechoslovakia." Private Prague Guide, www.private-prague-guide.com/article/life-during-the-communist-era-in-czechoslovakia/.*
Lupşor , Andreea. "A Short History of Communist Czechoslovakia (1948-1968)." Historia.ro, www.historia.ro/sectiune/general/articol/a-short-history-of-communist-czechoslovakia-1948-1968.
"Communist Era." Prague Stay , www.prague-stay.com/lifestyle/category/36-prague-architecture/49-communist-era.

After the Second World War, Czechoslovak Republic had a few years of democracy and later was under communist regime for four decades. Initially, the population of Czechoslovakia was supporting the Soviets because of the liberation of the country from Nazi-Germany, where around 120,000 Soviet soldiers died. The Communist Party won the elections in 1948 and this made Czechoslovakia as the only one in which a communist government has been established without a Soviet involvement by democratic means. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia managed to alienate most of the voters from its concept of proletarian dictatorship and enforced collectivisation strategy. The Soviets used undemocratic and unconstitutional means to gain control of the government with Stalin's pressure.

The government of the 1950's was not only described by a one-party system but also by a centrally planned economy based on production quotas and with vast censorship with huge communist propaganda on the established media. Over a period of six years, from 1949 to 1954, the victims included generals, political leaders, military leaders, government officials, and people with connections to the West. Nearly hundred and eighty people have been executed during that period. The communists also used illegal methods and open threats against the political opposition where their secret police used violent methods on people. Furthermore, people against the regime were exposed to public trials with biased jury to be later executed or forced to serve in labor camps for many years.

At the beginning, the poor population was excited by the system. Mostly rich farmers became the enemies of Communist regime. If they did not join cooperatives they were threatened with imprisonment. On the other hand, greedy ones took advantage of creating cooperative committees and they were rewarded with holidays. The limits of land ownership was introduced. Workers were seen as heroes. Miners were provided with good pensions and houses. University professors had worse salaries than workers. The working class that selected Communist regime was awarded with holidays to countries such as Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Romania or Yugoslavia.

A BRIEF HISTORY of COMMUNIST CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 1948-1968 / Part II

Review by: Rümeysa Aydın, Sarp Tanrıdağ, Nuraddin Kazimov, Ezgi Nur Güngör, Gülnihan Atay

Expo 58, Letna Park . www.prague-stay.com/images/lifestyle_article_carousel/570x340/prague expo 58 restaurant 4-fit~expo-58-restaurant-prague-letna-park.png

Expo 58, Letna Park . www.prague-stay.com/images/lifestyle_article_carousel/570x340/prague expo 58 restaurant 4-fit~expo-58-restaurant-prague-letna-park.png

The educational system was under the control and influence of the political system as communist ideology was injected into it and study subjects were Marxism-Leninism. Moreover, Spartakiada sport festivals were held every five years and in those shows sportsmen and gymnasts were mainly performing choreographed feats, which was emphasising the significance of the group work over the individual. Before 1960s there were no freedom to Czechoslovak culture to develop and only after 1960 the Czechoslovak Communist Party began to change by giving the desalinisation process to start in 1956. This in turn led to one of the biggest political crises in the Communist block.

In addition, the politician, Alexander Dubcek, promised to increase the country's economy and do several social and political reforms. He also declared that the mission of the party was to construct socialist society with strong economic foundations that relates to the historical values and traditions of Czechoslovakia. Dubcek's vision of "socialism with human face" was supported by the people and Soviets viewed the threat to the whole socialist block in this attempt to change. On 21st of August, Prague Spring ended with the invasion of the WTO. That day was the turning point in communist history, proving that independence and socialist countries cannot coexist.

Similarly, the architecture of that era speaks of the conditions and the system of the Communist Era where the buildings are made of heavy concrete blocks and leave no respect for the human life within where most of the society lived (it is important to note that the heavy concrete buildings are still occupied by residents and users today) whereas the politicians got to enjoy buildings such as the Crowne Plaza Hotel which closely imitates the towers in Moscow as shown in the figure on the side as well as the Expo 58 Restaurant that became a pride symbol of that era. Another example of the harsh and insensitive architecture of the Communist period is the Communist Parliament building where the building exhibits its harsh architecture with its bulky glass façade not taking the human scale into account and focusing on emphasising its power and status.

CUBISM in CZECH ART and ARCHITECTURE

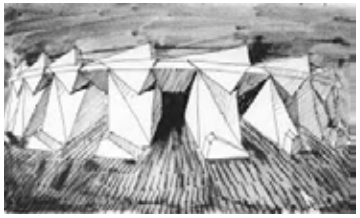
Review by: Rümeysa Aydın, Sarp Tanrıdağ, Nuraddin Kazimov, Ezgi Nur Güngör, Gülnihan Atay

Bohumil Kubista: Still Life with a Skull / 1912

Vlastislav Hofman: Chair / 1911

Josef Gocar: Sofa / 1913

Pavel Janak: Box / 1911



Bedrich Feuerstein: Monument / 1914

Lukeš, Zdeněk, and Havlová, Ester. Czech Architectural Cubism. Jaroslav Fragner Gallery, 2006.

Together with the assumption that recognises the independent position of lands of Kingdom Bohemia, fostered developments of industry and the rising standards of general educational programmes; gave rise to the flourishing of the society and growing awareness of political and social rights within the society. Accordingly, the revival of intellectual activities regarding scientific, technical and philosophical thought, followed by the cities' and towns' opening up to the world and gaining recognition among the contemporary intelligentsia of Europe. During the first two decades of 20th century, the newly appeared generation broke through the traditions in all fields of fine arts and literature in search for new forms of expression that corresponds to the spiritual context of the times. By means of new techniques regarding technological capabilities and expression found in Symbolism and Expressionism, not only artists, painters and sculptors but all architects found opportunity to communicate their states of mind and modern spirit through new style of expression that took place of Art Nouveau, agreeing upon the demand for a new style reflecting the progress of scientific and technical thoughts of the time. Although futurism was another movement that Czech architects took into account, following Parisian trends, cubism was the most relevant one regarding expression of the shared ideals.

The new method of cubism dramatically influenced the renowned artists of their time, including the architects who regards buildings as work of art. Accordingly, the cubist influences mostly appeared in the articulation of the outer appearance of the building, particularly on the facades, window frames, staircases, vestibules, entrances and also, furnitures and utilitarian objects of dining and interior design. During the years of 1912-1914, cubist architects contributed the rich appearance of Prague by means of new buildings with cubist character designed both for public and residential purposes. The youngest generation of architects of the time, also started their actives reflecting the influences of Cubism especially regarding its structural and artistic principles.

Following the period of First World War and slowed construction activities, conclusion of the war assured the architectural approach requiring a renewed style that represents the free state of independent Czechoslovakia and serves for the society. Accordingly, subsequent development of Czechoslovak architecture based upon Functionalism, Cubism influences combined with decorative and coloured elements, gradually waned during the 1920's in the Republic including Prague, other cities and towns.

ARCHITECTURAL CUBISM - a CZECH PHENOMENON

Review by: Rümeysa Aydın, Sarp Tanrıdağ, Nuraddin Kazimov, Ezgi Nur Güngör, Gülnihan Atay

Josef Gocar: The House of Black Madonna in Prague Old Town / 1912-1913

Rudolf Stockar: Materna Factory and Administration Building in Prague 7 / 1919-1920

Emil Kralicek: Diamond House in Prague 1 / 1912-1913

Emil Kralicek: Cubist Streetlamp in Prague 1 / 1912-1913

Lukeš, Zdeněk, and Havlová, Ester. Czech Architectural Cubism. Jaroslav Fragner Gallery, 2006.

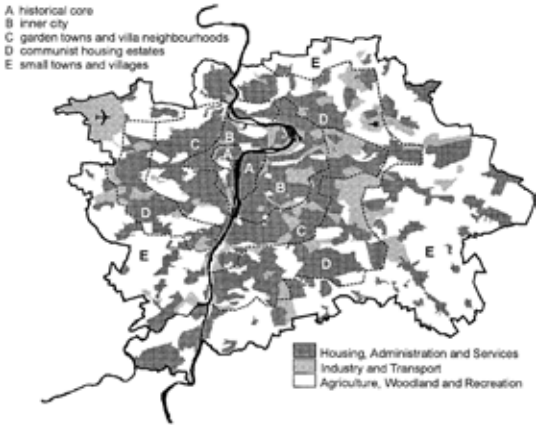
Despite the wishes of Pavel Janak (1882-1956) who formulated the theoretical basis for architectural Cubism inspired by Picasso's artistic Cubism, crystalline forms in the nature and late Gothic architecture; the principles developed did not significantly affected the main stream of architecture locally or internationally, only succeeded in creating a Cubist outer layer the building and for this reason, criticised by both rational Modernist architecture and conservative authorities. However, regarding the buildings designed and constructed during the first period of architectural Cubism (1911-1917), frequent appreciation has been made of how Cubism managed to conduct a proper dialogue with the historical buildings nearby, as it could be exemplified by Gocar's House of the Black Madonna which also reflects Modernist concept.

On the other hand, following the second period of architectural Cubism (1918-1927), after the First World War and the founding of the independent Czechoslovak Republic, Cubism still echoed in the designs of many architects and several competition designs for some major buildings, before it was dramatically abandoned. Accordingly, Hofman's crematorium in Ostrava (1922-1924) was agreed upon being the last Cubist building realised. After 1920, Czech architecture was dominated by the "national style" introduced by the founder stars of Cubism, Janak and Gocar, being mainly described as a Czechoslovak version of Art Deco. Meanwhile, a new generation of architects appeared promoting some avant-garde trends such as Purism, Constructivism and Functionalism which all expedited the oblivion of the Cubist episode for many long decades.

However, Cubism was rediscovered in the 1960's by the first specialist texts concerning the architectural Cubism phenomenon, to be subsequently followed by books and exhibitions. Gaining in popularity regarding the unique style of Cubism,nowadays few remaining Czech Cubist buildings dramatically draw the interests of art and architecture lovers from all over the world.

POST-COMMUNIST URBAN DEVELOPMENT and ARCHITECTURE in PRAGUE / Part I

Review by: Rümeysa Aydın, Sarp Tanrıdağ, Nuraddin Kazimov, Ezgi Nur Güngör, Gülnihan Atay



After being overthrown of the different communist governments, the people of Czechoslovakia also realised that they could take the control into their hands. And this resulted in the several acts chasing each other. The Communist Youth Movement in 17th September 1989 which was organised to remind people killed by Nazis in the WW2 ended in large amount of arrests and injured demonstrators. After this act series of demonstrations against incumbent government occurred in this period which is named as Velvet Revolution and the government party was changed with a non-communist party.

The new government transformation policy, as a consequence of seeking for liberalisation after the political change, led the government to go on internationalisation and globalisation. And, the internationalisation and globalisation caused modifications in economy which means economy was restructured by the privatisation of state assets. The major results of this change which also impacted the urban development in terms of both spatial structure and the usage system of the properties can be classified as three main aspects: democratic policy and free market principles were established, the appearance of private operating actors in the city, opening up the local economic system to international forces.

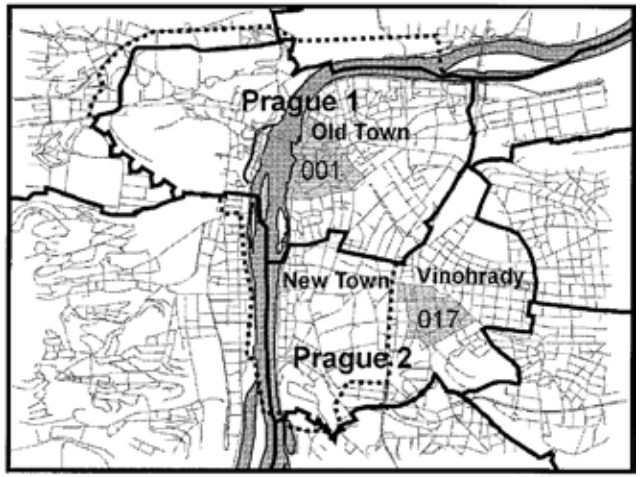
The involvement of foreign companies in the market of the country resulted in the need for the commercial properties such as office, retail, ware-housing premises for their operation in the city. And the other consequence of the involvement of foreign companies was the labor market which required international economic migration from Eastern Europe countries and migration of traders and vendors from Vietnam and China to the Czech Republic. And this employee migration into the country resulted in the appearance of up-market housing as being important residential market force. As a result of this increasing demand for the commercial properties such as business offices, retails, restaurants and hotels caused mainly the replace the residential with commercial use within the existing buildings, reconstruction by the comparatively high-rise buildings, and the intensification on vacant land for the commercialisation. Consequently, the historical core consisting of Prague 1 and 2 become the key access for the new developed commercial centre by the quick privatisation of real estate and the profitable revenues coming from the commercial use rent. However, the modification of historical core resulted in various damages such as the reduction of residential function, the damage to historical heritage and increasing car traffic. According to the data collected, it appears that the increase of reconstructed, partially repaired buildings are in direct proportion to the rise of the complexes containing retail and office, residential and retail, residential and office after 1989 in Prague 1 and 2. And the potential of public usage in the city centre was ignored by the city government.

**Admin. "Velvet Revolution 1989." Prague Tourist Guide, Prague Tourist Guide, 21 Mar. 2015, www.prague.fm/11644/velvet-revolution-1989/.*

**S´ykora, Ludˇek. "Changes in the Internal Spatial Structure of Post-Communist Prague." GeoJournal, 14 July 1999, pp. 1–11.*

POST-COMMUNIST URBAN DEVELOPMENT and ARCHITECTURE in PRAGUE / Part II

Review by: Rümeysa Aydın, Sarp Tanrıdağ, Nuraddin Kazimov, Ezgi Nur Güngör, Gülnihan Atay



Bartetzky, Arnold. "Changes in the Political Iconography of East Central European Capitals after 1989 (Berlin, Warsaw, Prague, Bratislava)." International Review of Sociology, vol. 16, no. 2, 2006, pp. 451–469., doi:10.1080/03906700600709434.

On the other hand, despite the demand for the large modern complexes of developers, the historical core was tried to be protected by law including the protection of streetscape and over one third of the buildings in the core because of the interest of foreign developers for the tourism. The rise of tourism industry facilitated to highlight the preservation and restoration problems which did not have much significance for the government over the past years. The legislation dealing with architectural and historic preservation which is The Act No. 242 of 1992 which can be defined aiming the wrong applications of building violators followed the velvet revolution since the renovations funded by wealthy foreigners was misused. Though the existing protection laws the conflicts between the political and private interests caused the historical setting to be broken due to the filling up the empty areas among the historical core. As a consequence of these conflicts, some historical buildings could not be protected well and demolished to be replaced by modern office centres or the identical external features were damaged by the reconstruction. Furthermore, the desire of the proper representation of the new government influenced the restoration and preservation process of the architectural elements. Hradcany Castle is one of the significant examples of this case which represent highly individual characteristic style in small scale since the castle was re-designed by an extravagant post-modern style with the help of external changes by exposing more the structure to the public. Besides of these cases, the impact of velvet revolution can be seen in the demolishing of the communist monument as well as in the other post-communist governments.

Commercialisation also resulted in the shift in spatial arrangements by deconcentrating the large office projects from the historical core. Consequently secondary business nodes near to major roads and gentrification of neighbourhoods appeared in the inner city since the beginning of 1990s. Revitalisation of these areas with low rise family houses and villas was conducted by the existing households. And, it can be said that the most developed gentrification can be observed again in Prague 2, which is shaped around the property-development-led commercialisation. Although the revitalisation of some zones in the inner city increased the socio-spatial difference within the city, there is not much spatial pattern difference. However, the new constructed residential buildings on vacant zones in the inner city had a dispersed spatial arrangement contrary to the historical core and exhibited the less sensitiveness of the local people for the old structure of the city. And, the result of the revitalisation by the commercialisation become the residential suburbanisation.

06 DEMOGRAPHICS &PRAGUE by NUMBERS

BILAL AHMAD, KIARESH BORNA

CZECH REPUBLIC HAS A POPULATION OF 10.55 MILLION. MORE THAN 11% LIVES IN PRAGUE

Richard Horsley Osborne, Francis William Carter and Others "Prague" Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., February, 2019

72% OF CZECHS IDENTIFY THEMSELVES AS IRRELEGIOUS, 21% AS CHRISTIANS, AND 2% AS OTHER.

Jonathan Evans, "Unlike their Central and Eastern European neighbors, most Czechs don't believe in God" Pew Research Center, June 2017

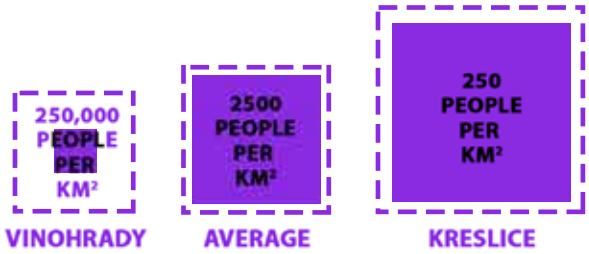
54% OF CZECHS VIEW THE EU AS A POSITIVE ENTITY. 34%, HOWEVER, WANT TO LEAVE.

https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/europpblog/2018/03/13/czech-attitudes-toward-europe-how-likely-is-a-czexit/

PRAGUE HAS A POPULATION OF 1,259,079 AND SPANS OVER AN AREA OF 496 km²

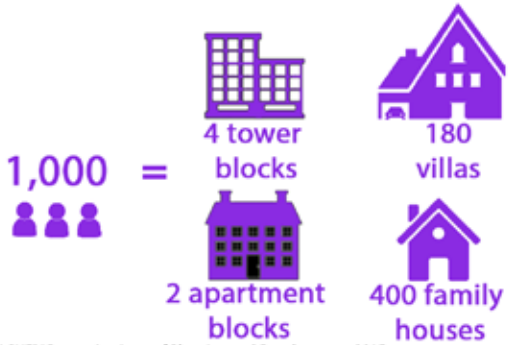
Kateřina Hynková, Helena Kynclová, Eliška Kyzlíková, "DO YOU KNOW PRAGUE?" Prague Institute of Planning and Development, 2015

PRAGUE'S DISTRICTS VARY GREATLY IN TERMS OF DENSITY



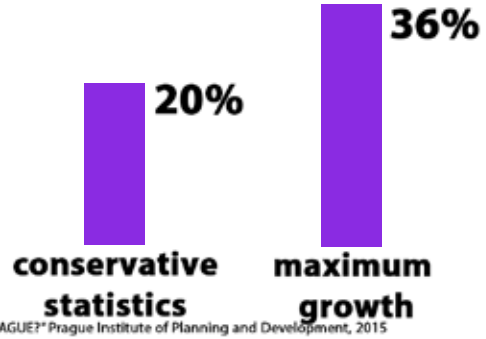
Kateřina Hynková, Helena Kynclová, Eliška Kyzlíková, "DO YOU KNOW PRAGUE?" Prague Institute of Planning and Development, 2015

PRAGUE'S POPULATION DEMOGRAPHI-CS ACCORDING TO BUILDING TYPE



Kateřina Hynková, Helena Kynclová, Eliška Kyzlíková, "DO YOU KNOW PRAGUE?" Prague Institute of Planning and Development, 2015

PRAGUE'S POPULATION IS EXPECTED TO GROW BY 20% IN 2050



Kateřina Hynková, Helena Kynclová, Eliška Kyzlíková, "DO YOU KNOW PRAGUE?" Prague Institute of Planning and Development, 2015

50% OF GOVERNMENT R&D AND 30% OF UNIVERSITY R&D TAKES PLACE IN PRAGUE.

https://www.prague.com/v/economy/

62.7 THOUSAND PEOPLE WORK IN HIGH TECH COMPANIES.

CZSO.CZ PRAGUE ECONOMY STATISTICS

THERE ARE 765 AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN PRAGUE UTILIZING 11,402 HECTARES OF LAND

Richard Horsley Osborne, Francis William Carter and Others "Prague" Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., February, 2019

SKODA, HYUNDAI, TOYOTA, AND PPEUGEOT COMBINED PRODUCED ALMOST 1.5 MILLION CARS IN 2017

CZSO.CZ PRAGUE ECONOMY STATISTICS

THE SERVICES SECTOR EMPLOYS 59.3% OF THE TOTAL WORKFORCE, WITH TOURISM BRINGING 60% OF THE CITY'S PUBLIC INCOME

CZSO.CZ PRAGUE ECONOMY STATISTICS

APPROXIMATELY 1/5 OF ALL INVESTMENT IN CZECH REPUBLIC IS IN PRAGUE.

https://www.prague.com/v/economy/

PRAGUE PRODUCES AIRCRAFT ENGINES, DIESEL ENGINES, AND REFINED OIL PRODUCERS.

CZSO.CZ PRAGUE ECONOMY STATISTICS

PRAGUE ALSO PRODUCES ELECTRONICS, CHEMICALS AND PRINTING MACHINERY.

https://www.prague.com/v/economy/

14% OF PRAGUE'S INHABITANTS ARE FOREIGNERS.

http://worldpopulationreview.com/world-cities/prague-population/

PRAGUE ACCOUNTS FOR 25% OF THE COUNTRY'S GDP, THE HIGHEST OF ALL REGIONS.

Richard Horsley Osborne, Francis William Carter and Others "Prague" Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., February, 2019

HOSPITALITY, FINANCE, AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES MAKE UP 80% OF THE CITY'S GROSS REVENUE.

Richard Horsley Osborne, Francis William Carter and Others "Prague" Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., February, 2019

PRAGUE HAD A TOTAL OF 7,652,865 TOURISTS IN 2017, INCLUDING 6.6 MILLION FOREIGNERS.

2017 Annual Report, Prague City Tourism

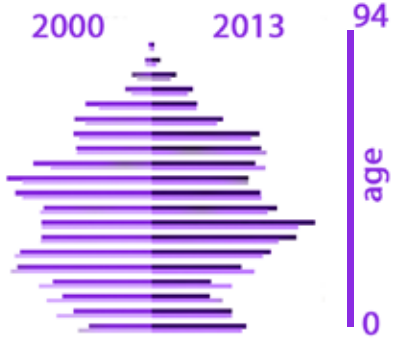
NATURAL RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH IS LOW, ONE OF THE REASONS BEING HOUSING

Richard Horsley Osborne, Francis William Carter and Others "Prague" Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., February, 2019

PRAGUE HAS AN INTENSE NEED FOR HOUSING FOR ITS LARGE WORKFORCE.

Richard Horsley Osborne, Francis William Carter and Others "Prague" Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., February, 2019

CZECH REPUBLIC HAS A RAPIDLY AGING POPULATION, WITH MORE SENIORS THAN CHILDREN.



Kateřina Hynková, Helena Kynclová, Eliška Kyzlíková, "DO YOU KNOW PRAGUE?" Prague Institute of Planning and Development, 2015

Total Marriages: 6,073
Total Divorces: 2,983
Infant Mortality rate: 0.15%
which indicates an increasing total population that prefers

Prague Population Fun, Statistics and Trends, Jan 19, 2018

FEMALE TO MALE RATIO OF PRAGUE.

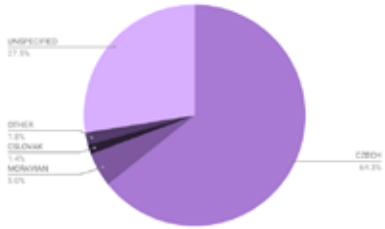
THE TOTAL ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO OF PRAGUES INHABITANTS IS 49.5%

TOTAL LIFE EXPEXTENCY FOR PRAGUE IS 78.8 YEARS, BEING 75.8 YEARS FOR MEN AND 81.9 FOR WOMEN.

AVERAGE MONTHLY GROSS WAGE PER CAPITA IN PRAGUE IS 39,782 €

LITERACY PERCENTAGE COVERS 99% OF THE POPULATION.

CZECH ETHNICS COVER THE MAJORITY OF PRAGUE BY 64.3%



NUMBER OF REGISTERED BUSSINESSES FOR PRAGUE 7 DISTRICT COMPRISES OF 7,006 JOBS EMPLOYING 13,591 PERSONS.

CZECH REPUBLIC RECIEVES AN ANNUAL NUMBER OF 20 MILLION TOURISTS.

THEORY REVIEW & CASE STUDIES

CLIMATE READY BOSTON

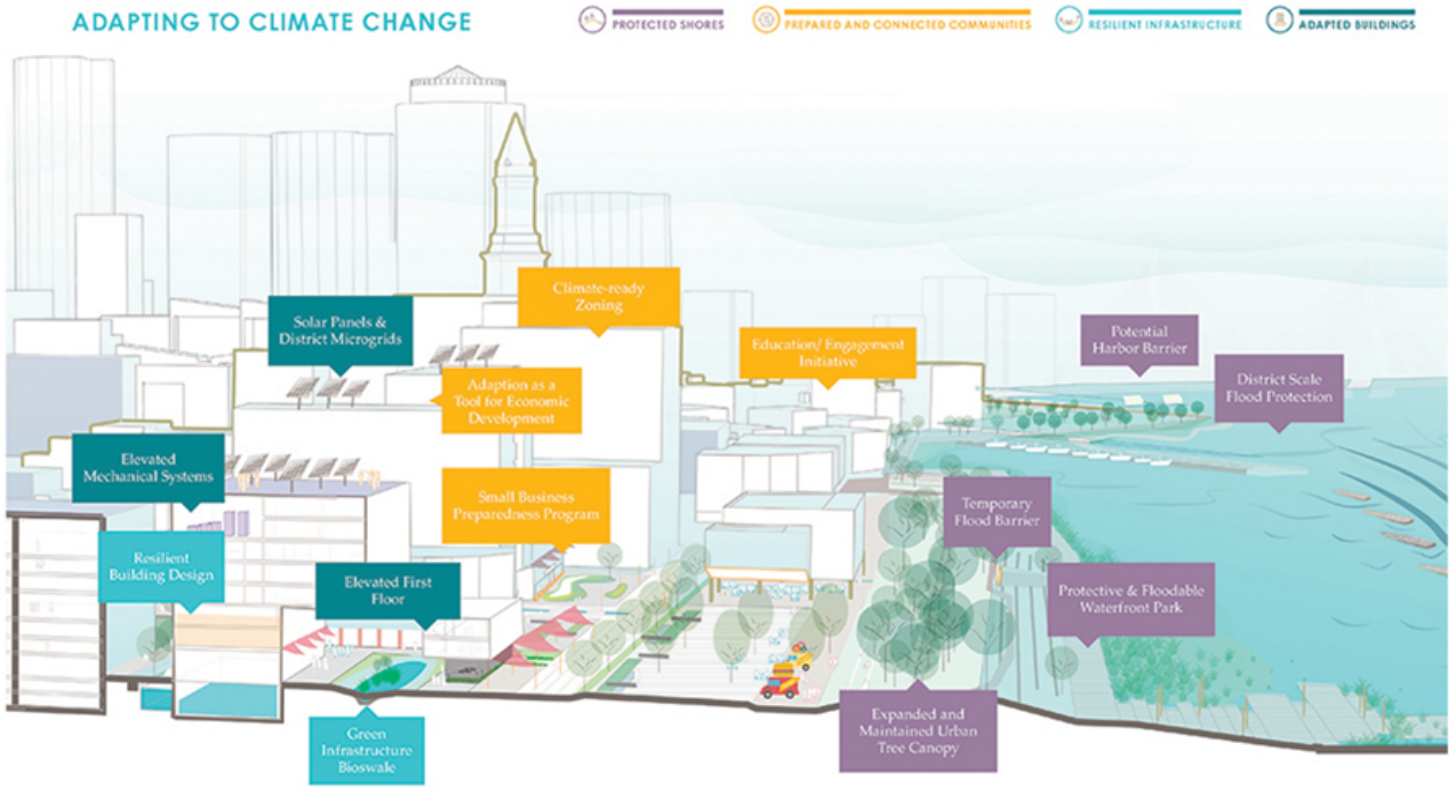
SASAKI, 2016

Case Review by: A. Büşra Kurtul

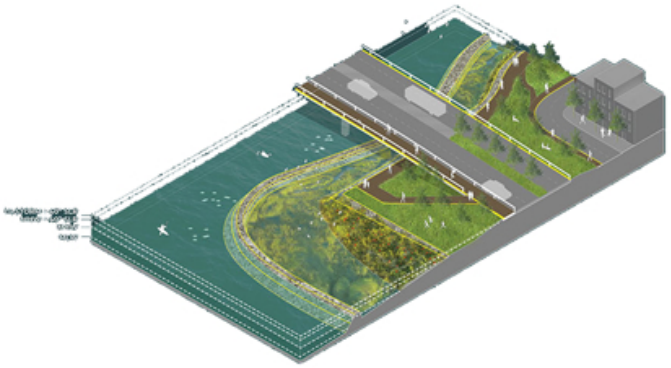
Vulnerability to climatic effects such as hurricanes, storms and flooding had been a crucial challenge for countries for many centuries. Boston is a city that has a growth based on the trade features related with the water, however, due to that close relation with water, it had experienced 21 incidents since 90s as it is a coastal city that also contains three rivers flowing into a sheltered harbour. Although the location has its advantages, Boston spotted the threats derive from climatic issues and followed a holistic approach to handle them.

Climate Ready Boston is a project that is planned to overcome the effects of extreme temperatures, storm water flooding, and coastal and riverine flooding for a long interval of time. The project covers multidisciplinary analyses, namely Vulnerability Assessments –such as estimated temperature increase, probable rise of sea level and expected carbon emission percentage till the ends of twentieth century –and methods that address the results of that analyses in order to maintain the city and to turn the disadvantageous situation into advantage. They did not only focus on construction but also developed a strategy to inform people about the issue and what to do to undertake it. Spreading the knowledge would enable Bostonians' participation to problem solutions. This would also strengthen the bond among communities in this act. Besides, there are some physical solutions such as "nature-based and hard engineered flood defences" to prevent flood, fault tolerant infrastructure that can endure harsh conditions, advancements for existing and future buildings that would prepare the context to the upcoming circumstance

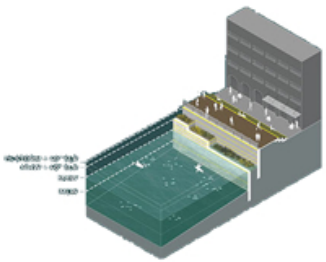
"Climate Ready Boston: Executive Summary."pg.4, Boston.gov, 30 Nov. 2018, www.boston.gov/departments/environment/climate-ready-boston.



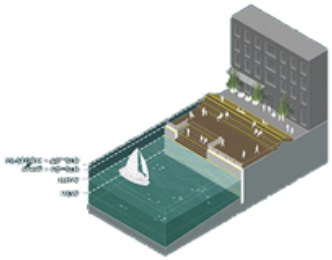
ADAPTED INFRASTRUCTURE



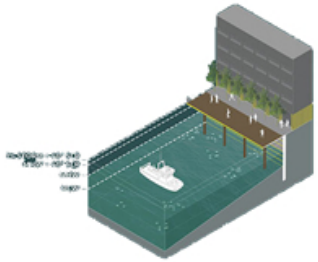
ELEVATED HARBOURWALKS



HABITAT HARBOURWALK

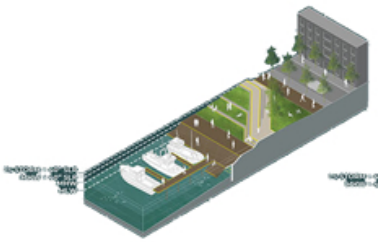


STEPPED HARBOURWALK

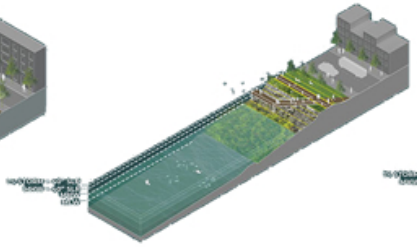


ELEVATED HARBOURWALK

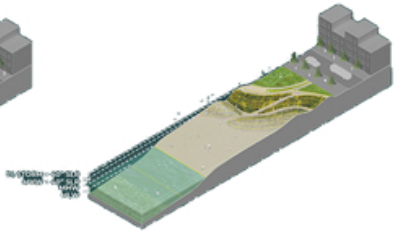
PROTECTIVE WATERFRONT PARKS



WATERFRONT GATEWAYS



LIVING EDGES



NEIGHBOURHOOD BEACHES

MADRID RIO

WEST 8

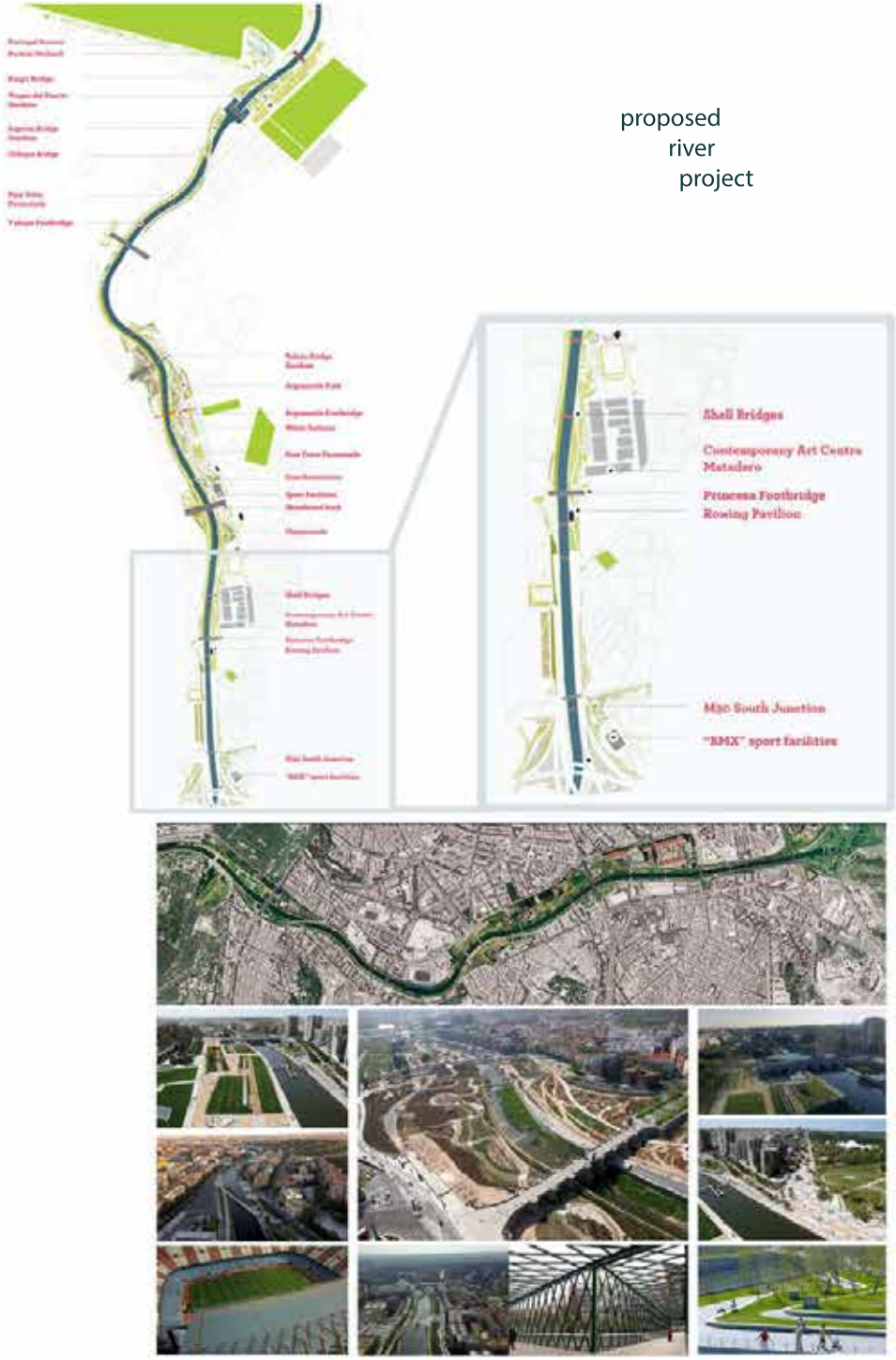
Case Review by: Rümeysa Özge

The perfectionist, innovative and functional design of a space has positive contributions of the areas in which we are present, such as inspiring existing users and being permanent for future generations.Such is the case of Madrid Rio, a complex intervention at the heart of the city of Madrid.

In a 2005 competition, a solution was proposed with landscape architecture. A lost river in the center of the city was again available to the daily users of the city. In addition to various squares, boulevards and parks, a bridge family was built along the river to develop connections between urban areas. The whole project was completed in spring 2011.

A dense but ecologically rich vegetation was used to enliven the city and add a beautiful landscape above the large underground construction. Furthermore, the vegetation was enriched with various sports activity areas, recreation and entertainment areas.Almost half of the project's surface area is on top of the tunnels and the complicated technical facilities associated with these and large urban infrastructures.

The Salon de Pinos which is the most conspicuous part of the whole design is a natural botanical monument linearly designed above the highway tunnel. Carefully selected plants and materials, the design of a tree support with refers to the bull's horns and the technical solutions of the structure of the



The Arganzuela Footbridge by Dominique Perrault

The Arganzuela Footbridge is the longest bridge built along this river, connecting the southern and northern parts. The cone-shaped bridge is located on a hill at the south of the bridge and the second cone is offset to the other side to reach the Paseo De Yaserias region. It is called as "the Jewel of the Rio" by the neighborhood.

The Puentes Cascara Bridge

This bridge is a bridge that provides experience of the river, unlike the most common technical and pragmatic pedestrian infrastructure bridges. This bridge is a bridge that provides experience of the river, unlike the most common technical and pragmatic pedestrian infrastructure bridges. When entering the bridge, the fine details become visible and the bridge provides support on the one hand side by providing cables. The ceilings have a mosaic of Spanish artist Daniel Canogar. Lighting is provided on the edge of the ceiling to see the artwork and the deck.

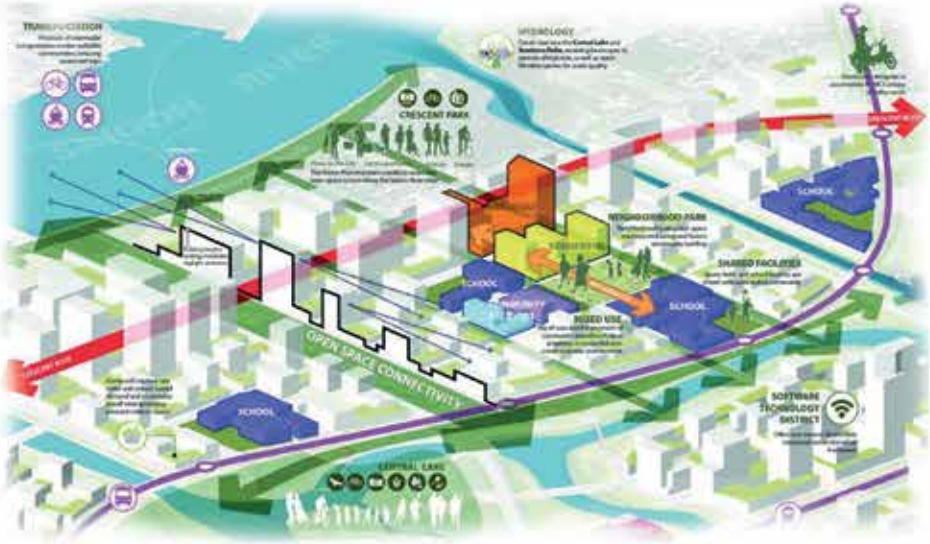
arganzuela footbridge by dominique perrault

THU THIEM NEW URBAN AREA

SASAKI, 2003

Case Review by: Tufan Akyürek

Sasaki's master planning work for Thu Thiem from 2003 when Sasaki won first prize in an international design competition. Sasaki's master plan focuses on development of Thu Thiem as a sustainable, dynamic, mixed-use central business district. While the project was being done, the climate characteristics of South Vietnam were also taken into consideration. Transportation planning, public space regulation and other land planning are designed to respond to these climatic conditions. In order to make sustainable projects, ecological balances should be considered. This project focuses on the ecological balances of the Lower Saigon River. The aim of this project is the long-lasting and strong sustainability of Ho Chi Minh City. The connection of the city with the river is very important at this point. Therefore, the connection of the city with the river has been strengthened with the project.



FUNCTION PROGRAMS

Public transport on the land and the river are integrated. In this way, it is aimed to reduce the traffic density of the city. Passive cooling and city ventilation are also supported when street and buildings are being designed. Wind circulation is aimed through the cross ventilation design. A key ecological strategy is maintaining Thu Thiem as an "open system"—one that accommodates tidal regimes and high-water events through natural and man-made canals, lakes, and mangrove areas.

GENERAL VIEW

Thu Thiem Bridge connects the current city to the northern region. The East - West line provides direct access to the eastern commercial areas thanks to the motorway. The completed East-West Tunnel passes below the Saigon River and connects historic District 1 and Thu Thiem. In the future, an iconic pedestrian bridge will connect Thu Thiem's Central Plaza—which will be one of the biggest public spaces in all of Vietnam—with Me Linh Square on the west side of the river.

GENERAL VIEW

According to the 50-year plan, 3 vehicle bridges are planned. Considering the population to be increased and the city borders to be expanded, these bridges are very important. There is also a 86-storey skyscraper design which is currently in concept stage. In the near future, studies will be initiated to turn this konespt design into a real project. One of the most important features of this 86-storey building is that it plays an important role in the city's silhouette. It has a beautiful and important location all over the city.

As a result, Thu thiem is located on the peninsula, directly opposite the old settlement. The main aim here is to design this settlement in a way that will not ruin the old city texture. Street and building designs developed to ensure sustainability can be examples for other urban projects. conservation, innovative design and sustainability are 3 key words for this project.

GENERAL VIEW

SECTION

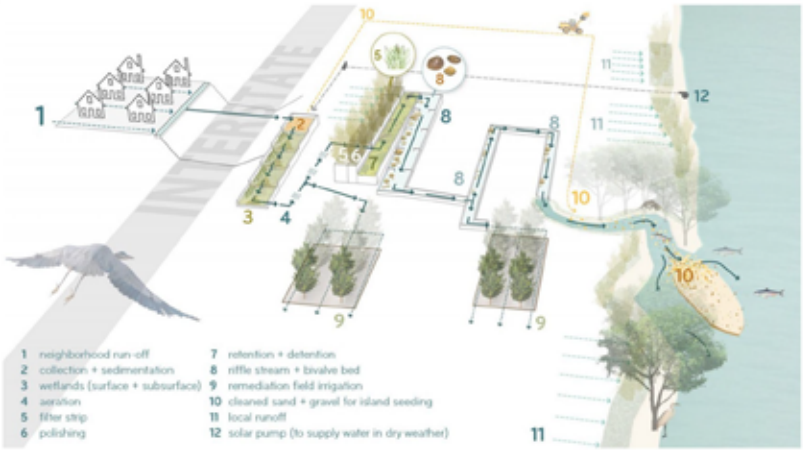
MINEAPOLIS RIVERFRONT DESIGN

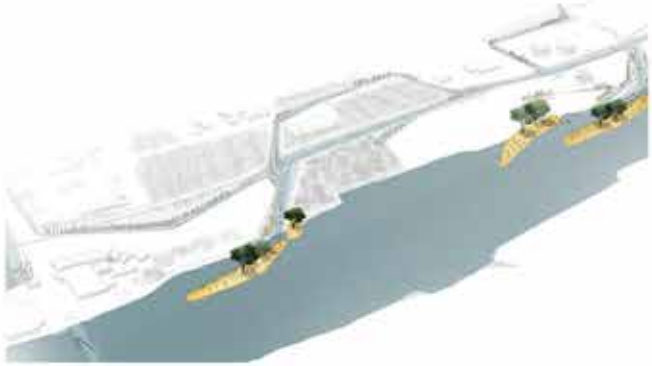
STOSS, 2010

Case Review by: Zeynep Balıbek

This is not simply a park plan. Rather, it is a strategy for transforming the larger urban fabric, and the everyday lives of locals and visitors alike. It does so by tapping into larger systems—infrastructural and ecological—and by extending its physical reach across the river, east-west into outlying neighborhoods, north-south to landscapes and towns that constitute the longer Mississippi corridor.

The project re-imagines 5.5 miles of Mississippi Riverfront in Minneapolis, from the cultural riverfront in downtown north to the city limit. Stoss's proposal is titled Streamlines; it's about sheer, unfiltered experiences of direct contact with the river and river life, in many ways and at multiple moments. Furthermore, it's about weaving these experiences back into the everyday city. It is also a project about working ecologies, ecological systems and dynamics put to work to clean, to re-constitute this working riverfront, and to guide a longer-term transformation of the city fabric. The main point is about this project is that it is all about "claim the river" idea. Design team believes that The river up here needs an identity—people need to reconnect to it. To change people's perceptions, and to re-make the northern riverfront within the cultural imagination and daily lives of city residents, Stoss propose a three-part activation strategy. (flow intersects, light-boats, re-fashioned barges) Also, rain washes particles of soil, grit, and other materials off streets, parking lots and roofs in nearby neighborhoods. This stormwater is intercepted by a sedimentation chamber and periodically emptied; clean extracts of the sediment can be used in shoreline and island building. Wetlands of nutrient-tolerant species receive the stormwater next, removing fi ne sediment and pollutants; here indigenous wet meadow species such as sedges, cordgrass, blue-joint and wild flowers would thrive. In conclusion, It puts in place a series of working and operational landscapes, green infrastructures, and landscape-based urban fabrics.





EXISTING
PROPOSED

A NATURE CROSSING
B CAMDEN BRIDGE
C CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BRIDGE
D SAUNA BRIDGE
E AIR-RIGHTS BRIDGE BUILDING
F CURLING BRIDGE
G AIR-RIGHTS BRIDGE BUILDING
H LOWRY BRIDGE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
I RIVERWALK CROSSING
J SPORTS BRIDGE / BNSF RAILWAY
K RIVERWALK CROSSING
L AIR-RIGHTS BRIDGE BUILDING
M BROADWAY BRIDGE
N PLYMOUTH AVE. REPLACEMENT BRIDGE
O PLYMOUTH AVE. BRIDGE
P WELCOME CENTER BRIDGE
Q NICOLLET ISLAND RAILROAD BRIDGE
R HENNEPIN AVE. BRIDGE
S THIRD AVE. BRIDGE
T FALLS LOOP BRIDGE
U STONE ARCH BRIDGE

BORNEO/SPORENBURG

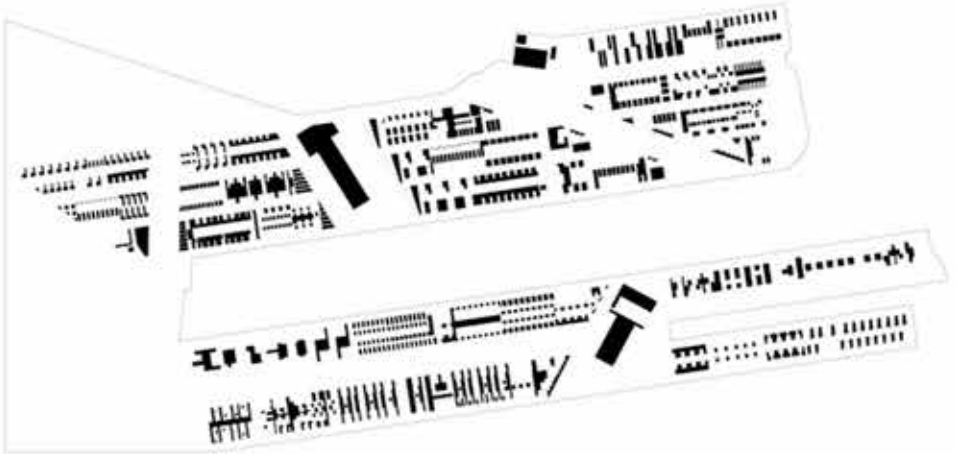
WEST8 1994-1999

Case Review by: Emre Temel

For water-related activities and housing purposes two peninsulas that are in the eastern part of Amsterdam are proposed a development plan that are containing 2500 dwelling units. To create a different interpretation of the traditional Dutch canal house, the urban design architecture firm West 8 suggested a type of housing that is ground accessed and 3-storey high. Variety of dwellings and architectural alternatives are repeated in order to create a balanced street elevation. With the help of the variations and repetition of the dwellings, a stabilized relationship is emphasized at larger scale.

The area was formed for industrial and harbor locations serving trades with Holland's colonies witnessing a rapid growth on the area's economy especially after the development of the deep water harbor in 1876. The quay was designed to some modern efficient requirements for loading and unloading with a deep water construction. After World War II, it moved to city's western dockland. In 1970s the area was less busy and disuse. The masterplan is set the two peninsulas as one planning area with a great density of housing. In the residential-harbor area, the three bridges play an essential role as two of them connects the islands of Borneo and Sporenburg. Although the masterplan is designed by the West 8, a number of architectural practices were also asked to study and create dwelling models that contain ground-level entrances.This helped the design to achieve new possibilities to develop pleasant neighborhood areas. However residents are seen to use streets and sidewalks as gathering areas. Except the case of water front spaces, most of the open spaces that are created has a linear form which seem monotonous. Moreover the master plan lacks nodes where different forms and functions meet to create an interesting intersection in terms of urban space.The apartment buildings achieve this in form but not in function. The lack of mixed land use is contradicting the initial idea of limiting car usage. The residents are forced to use cars to reach facilities that are not offered in the development plan.


Residental
Yacht Club
School
Commercial
Sports center
Restaurants
Apartment block
Medical institute



KURBAĞALIDERE VALLEY URBAN DESIGN COMPETITION

Case Review by: Emre Kesgin

Kurbağalıdere Valley is in Kadıköy and have an importance in the area. There is Marmara at the west and south, there is Üsküdar at the north and there is Ataşehir and Maltepe at the east. There are stadium, high school, university, parks, residentials and governmental buildings at the area. İstanbul Municipality had an shopping mall project for Kuşdili Çayırı which is a green are at the site;however, community was against that idea. Therefore, Kadıköy Municipality organized this competition to take suggestion for the valley project.

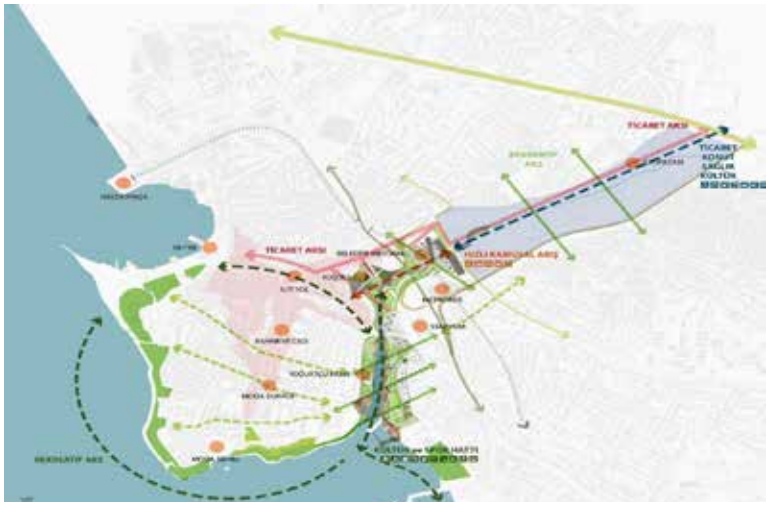
There are 4 important zones at the area.
ZONE1: Governmental Building Area with open air area, ZONE2: Kuşdili Çayırı, ZONE3: Şükrü Saraçoğlu Stadium and ZONE4: Yoğurtçu Park

Aims of the projects are to occur a relationship among these 4 zones and reveal their potential to provide community, improve culture, art, science, environmental values and have an urban project related to Kadıköy's natural, social, cultural and physical with a new vision and strategies.

EQUIVALENT VALUE 5 PROJECTS:

Nihat EYCE
Tarık YAŞAR
Enise Burcu KARAÇİZMELİ
Doğan TÜRKKAN
Oktan NALBANTOĞLU

This was an idea project so there was no winner. Kadıköy Municipality selected 5 projects to think about the project for the site.



Nihat EYCE's project was one of the projects that had value in the competition. The idea was to find the rhythm of İstanbul and the train station and road was significant for this project.

Tarık YAŞAR's project changes the governmental buildings and transfer region at the center of the project with a multi-purpose MASS by taking reference to the Kurbağalıdere,train Road and Kuşdili Çayırı. He collects the volumes that were seperately. Transfer area is integrated to the train road that is going through the mass. The mass center includes governmantal buildings, transfer area and social-cultural units. Also, it has relationship with the valley by open air areas and courtyards.

Enise Burcu KARAÇİZMELİ's project suggests an unlimited and continuous open air area on the site. Transition among the different zones is a general idea in this project. Kuşdili and Yoğurtçu Park is planned as a natural landscape, Transfer Area is planned as city parks, Kanarya Area(Stadium) is planned as sport and nature areas in this project. Also, Kurbağalıdere Valley reaches to the sea with its open air areas and occurs a relation between city and nature.

Doğan TÜRKKAN's project offers governmental buildings to become a green public area related with the environment.Train roads are on the +4 level and are seperate from the city life on the ground. Kuşdili Çayırı and Yoğurtçu Park are new recreation and activity area. City center is linked to there and cars are away and a gathering area was planned to control the traffic and crowd near Ş.S.Stadium. New platforms in the Yoğurtçu Park occurs more relationship with the water. Carpark is offered between Kuşdili and governmental buildings.

Oktan NALBANTOĞLU's project's general idea is "The city exists with the nature together." Kurbağalıdere will be an ecological and social-cultural center with a recreation. Some buildings near the water will be away to have an ecosystem of freshwater and salty water. Kuşdili Çayırı will be protected, enlarged and a "Arkeo-Park". Multi-storey car park and gathering area will be near the Stadium. Train station is center of the project. It will integrate to the city and occur "Station Park". Governmental area will be totally renewed and have relation with the city life to occur an area for the public use.

BONNET SPRINGS PARK

SASAKI

Case Review by: Kemal Gözüyukarı

- The Bonnet Springs Park land was home to the Lakeland Railway between 1880 and 1950. In 1952 the railway was closed and Bonnet Lake was forgotten. After a long period of time, in 2015, a group of enthusiastic people gathered together and decided to rethink their future. Afterhat, they thought that the lake and surroundings should have a re-evaluation of the environment as it has a great potential in terms of ecological and landscape factors.
- Since the area where the land is growing very fast, it was decided that the natural state of this area should be preserved and reorganized as a city park.
- In 2017, Bonnet Springs Park signed an agreement with Sasaki Design Company to redesign this area.
- In the design process of this project, Sasaki took the ideas with this group and the people around the land. One of the most important points of this project is the participation of people living around the land in the design phase of the project.
- Bonnet Springs Park, which will be opened in 2020 in accordance with the information and requests, has completed its design.
- Previously, the land was ecologically degraded because it was home to the Railway. That is why the Sasaki design group has developed some solution strategies to explore the ecological potential of designing the region at the same time. Some of these solution strategies include the removal of invasive exotic plants, the addition of wetlands, the use of bioswales from landscape elements.
- Functions and programs in the field; Event Center and Gardens, Nature Center, Nature Playground, Explorations V Children's Museum, Welcoming Center, Classrooms, Exhibition Spaces, Cafes, Boat Rental Facilities, and Educational and Cultural Programming.
- Bonnet Springs Park is open to visitors of all ages. The Bonnet Springs Park also addresses the five senses of visitors.
- Since the park is in central location, the land has significant potential to host important cultural and educational institutions.
- It is thought that the land should be used not only as a park but also by other functions. And as a result, areas where cultural and educational activities can be realized in various regions within the Park have been designed. At the same time, at the highest point of the land, the areas, where future weddings and other activities can be done, were designed.

- Event Center and Gardens
- Nature Center
- Nature Play
- Explotations V Children's Museum
- Welcome Center
- Classrooms
- Exhibition Space
- Cafe
- Boat Rental Facility
- Educational and Cultural Programming

http://www.sasaki.com/project/465/bonnet-springs-park/

PUBLIC SPACES in the CZECH REPUBLIC

Petr Kratochvil

Review by: Bilal Ahmad

The pursuit of finding a definition for 'public space' is plagued with ambiguity and peril. Whereas the technical meaning is any physical space publicly accessible, its present manifestation in the urban context is a realization of the politics, social relations, and interpersonal contact with others in the greater community. 'Public space' holds strong philosophical and metaphysical connotations. The writer Hannah Arendt describes it as the space that materializes between participants communicating with each other, forming a relationship between the individual and those they interact with. From such a perspective, it can be seen as 'the world itself, in so far as it is common to all of us and distinguished from privately owned place'. 'Public space' is social space, as it is in such spaces that social life, politics, and culture are made apparent. It is essential to also understand public space as an entity that fosters differences, and an ensuing resolution of these differences. Furthermore, it is in such a space that individuals acclimatize to conflicting opinions and nurture common strategies and a natural coexistence.

Such a struggle for defining 'public space' is essential for gaining a true understanding of the nature and merit of such spaces in Czech Republic. The complexities listed above give us the framework to realize a relationship between the changing urban public space and changes between society and politics. The public space is an echo of the community that inhabits it, complete with the reflections of everyday life of the ordinary man as well as those of the pretentions of establishment and authority realized in symbols. Furthermore, it must be stressed that public space is where an 'elementary and live democracy' has been realized, a great example being that of the Velvet Revolution.

Only very few places in what is today Czech Republic were a direct reflection of political communist power. The perception of cities amongst its inhabitants has always been characterized by historical centers with multi-faceted public squares and streets. However, these public spaces, although unchanged, decayed under negligence, with thoroughfares being pushed at every opportunity through the streets of Prague.

The fall of the Communist regime and the ensuing turn to democratic practice resulted in a dynamic change in public spaces in the urbanscape. Capital enterprise saw public squares and streets dramatically transform into attractive shop fronts, with an influx of tourists incentivizing rejuvenation of historical buildings and squares. This process also broadened the sphere of public space, with royal establishments previously closed to the public becoming accessible, resulting in architecture that fostered social accessibility and new values such as those of proximity, openness, and connectivity. Such values are most apparent in the instance of changing administrative and authoritative institutions' character to one that is open and accommodating from its previous monumental frigidness. Such rehabilitations of public spaces became a flourishing agenda of architectural production, with questions being asked regarding the live relationship between public, semi-public and private spaces.

This sudden interest in values and dialogue, however, was scarcely materialized on the larger urban scale; actual change can be described as passive at best. Most of the work done was primarily on historical districts that already fostered strong social values; parking was already limited and car traffic was restricted. An attitude of sobriety manifested itself in the public sphere that advocated for a restricted restoration of past values rather than a radical exploration of new ideas, all of which resulted in very few new developments that were not merely transformations of what already had been.

Today, the Czech Republic is opening itself to critical scrutiny again, with platforms emerging for asking questions and discussing a positive future. The problem of gentrification, caused by massive tourism in city centers is driving inhabitants away to be replaced by hotels and restaurants. Furthermore, public spaces in smaller cities are furthermore degrading due to the shift to large scale shopping malls in the peripheries. Such a shift in social interaction from the public sphere to one that is driven by market incentives can be seen as a privatization of public space, and threatens the ownership and agenda of the public sphere. Such neglect in the development of public space is further on realized in the sluggish regulation of private car traffic, with the city vastly left to its car sprawled fate instead of regulation. Overall, the state of the city is characterized largely by a lack of public spaces.

Even with such a wretched picture of the state of public spaces in Czech Republic, there are many positive developments taking place to 'kick start' the future of the cities. Such promising tendencies are becoming more and more dominant, and new issue are increasingly being debated. Of these critical issues, one of the most prominent one is the relationship of society and the city that fosters it, of which a very essential conclusion can be reached: "As far as the social mission is concerned, urban public spaces (streets, bridges, etc.) interconnect areas with different social atmosphere and – as town squares – gather different social groups and activities at one place. In this way they can help to prevent the social segregation and evoke a sense of elementary solidarity based on recognition that in spite of all differences we share something common."

Urban public spaces in the Czech Republic, Journal of Architecture and Urbanism 37(3): 173–181.

PLANNING in the PRAGUE REGION: PAST PRESENT and the FUTURE

Richard Hammersly

Review by: Gülnihan Atay

The Prague region has been under a rough change period which is mainly related to a conversion from communism to liberal democracy. Owing to its geopolitical climate, the capital city of the Czech Republic was subjected to severe changes due to conflicting parties backed up by different groups, Germans, Russians and communist members of the Czechoslovakian Republic, namely. During this process, the city witnessed about-turns by political, economic and environmental changes. The city had to solve a legacy of problems lasting from different time periods which mainly evolved around three areas: environmental pollution, historic care and suburban green space. Towards the end of the communist era, the new liberal government focused on the "restoration of capitalism" (Sykora, 1993). Towards the end of the communist regime, approaches towards the privatization of the economy, restitution of the private property, and decentralization/ liberalization of government were the main issues behind the changes in the planning system.

The Czech capital is an old city lasting from the medieval times as old as the 14th century. Although it lost its preeminence to Vienna and thus created a base for Germanification in the area, in the 19th century it became an industrial city and turned into "the manufacturing heart" of Bohemia region (Hammersley and Westlake 248). During the inter war years after the First World War, Czechoslovakia was already ranked as the 10th in the world in the industrious race (Hague and Prior, 1991). Yet, in 1939 the industrial development of Czechoslovakia was interrupted due to the German Occupation. The liberation of the country by the Red Army in 1948 formed a basis for the communists for taking over the control of the social democratic government of the time in *coup d'etat*. The country entered into a phase in which all the assets of the city were to be exploited in order to support communist apparatus: "feeding the demands of the military machine of the Soviet bloc as well as the maintenance of the system of repression" (Hammersley et al, 1994) with very little investments on industry and housing. This lead to the 'Prague Spring' in 1968. The political reform caused a change in the Communist Party's attitude only to make way for Soviet-led invasion and bring "orthodox regime back in power" (Musil, 1987). In 1989, the Soviet Union withdrawed from Czechoslovakia which was also named as the Velvet Revolution.

The political changes in the region had a significant effect on its planning system. In addition to the legacy of problems of these political changes, the city already had certain geographic restrictions about the planning. The topography steeply rises on the surroundings of the Vltava River. Thus, the flat riverbank area hosted most of the development including the factories and the housings of the working men. Thus, the valley formation provided the initial cause for the pollution in the area. In the communist era, the pollution in the city was neglected. The outdated manufacturing techniques and the usage of old machinery added up to the pollution in the city (Hammersley and Westlake 253). In the central areas, the former Soviet bases were heavily contaminated such as Milovice that locates 30 kilometers East of Prague. The large-scale industrial complexes were developed outside. There was no reinvestment or renewal of the infrastructure done for the old buildings in the center. Towards the end of the communism era, in contrast with the former nationalization, the government started to privatize the economy and restituted the private properties.

Towards the 1970 and 1980s expansions and infrastructure developments along with the new housing developments took place. These 'New Towns' were ringed around the center towards the North, South and the Southwest (Plicka, 1993). Due to the bad condition of the old houses, the rents were very low in the city center whilst getting higher in the outer suburbs. These low rents in created a mixture of different social classes living in the center. Yet, with the increasing private ownership and the start of the mortgage system, the social mixing had started to break down. During this changing period from the left to middle right policy, the grey economy was tolerated by the government. Thus, almost half of the dwellings were built from grey economy in the 1980s (Hammersley and Westlake 252).

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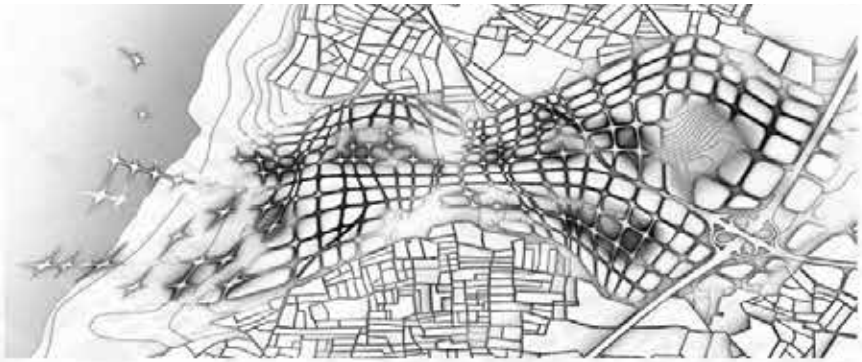
UPGRADING COMPUTATIONAL DESIGN

Shajay Bhooshan

Review by: Sena Kılıç



Parametricism is originally a style based on digital animation techniques, has an essential part in the era of computational design. This new style for design lately developed by advanced parametric design systems and scripting methods. In the course of recent years, Parametricism has proven that it will be the next one in systematic innovations within the avant-garde architectural practice.

HISTORIC CONTINUUM OF METHODS

Le Corbusier states that "nature presents itself to us as chaos… The spirit which animates nature is a spirit of the order." His understanding of nature's organization was restricted by the investigation of his day. Nonetheless, we presently have the technology to uncover the science behind the chaotic patterns of nature. While parametric design systems help us to reproduce nature's pattern by computation, parametricist have a chance to examine the repeating forms in materials rather than using simple geometries, imposed in a gesture. In the same period, Le Corbusier's set of abstract and prototypical architectural principals and Sigfried Giedion's techno-centered works influenced the modern architectural cultures of the evolving world. Parametricism embraced technological confidence and the optimism of the time within the architectural context. Although, as time goes by, the distortion of historical ideas and methods increasing, the desire for historical continuity stays still. The rediscovery of the foundations laid by past masters and proactive development makes the historical continuum able even in the present.

IN ALL SCALES OF DESIGN

The strategies of parametricism common both in interior architecture and large urban design. The bigger the scale used is more articulated to see parametricism's potential to cope with complexity.

INCREASED INTERDISCIPLINARY COLLABORATION

Parametricist urbanism meant to build a new sense that works with numerous urban principles that collaborating each other such as fabric modulation, street systems, a system of open spaces.

SYMBIOSIS BETWEEN ACADEMIA AND PRACTICE

Moreover, such raised collaboration reflected in the creation of the authorship of scientific research in academic works, books, and journals. Scientific research on collaborating fields helps us to uncover and understand old issues with the change of perspective.

CONTINUED EVOLUTION

The last 15 techno-centered years is the foundation for the continuous improvement and evolution of architectural information and scientific research and application methods. The system provides a comfortable and harmonious solution to efficiency in designs with various scale. This bi-directional, mutually beneficial relationship between science and architecture relationship has led to innovations in both fields. With computational technologies, robotic production, and data-rich cultures, knowledge about the built environment increased. Therefore, the rapid development in architecture is on its way to providing habitats parallel to nature.

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The NEW SCIENCE of FORM SEARCHING

Mario Carpo

Review by: Nuraddin Kazimov

Initially, the data collection process used to take up a lot of resources such as time, money, and labor. The archives are an example of an archaic method of how we used to collect valuable data where data collection used to be a costly process requiring time, money, and labor, however, nowadays we have an abundance of digital storage where our previous worries about money and time no longer exist. As a result, the cost of data collection and the need to compress the data and files is no longer a necessity and requires more effort.

As we get smarter, and the human population increases, data processing becomes an important issue in our lives. The invention of logarithms was crucial for the progress of mankind, thus, allowing the conversion of big numbers into small numbers and in helping in the reduction of time several months into few days, which had doubled or even tripled the life of the astronomers, engineers of 20th century. However, today logarithms are not used as tools for data compression since we have more advance tools. With today's technologies we do not need to convert the 2D data into 3D as with the luxury of spatial data, they are recorded in 3D from the start and with the effort that humans used to put into figuring out different coordinates now the computers are able to deal with all the burdensome work. Moreover, the advanced technologies made us forget our habits and introduced new ones. For instance, Gmail does not require us to organize and sort our emails in archives with labeled folders, instead we just search through our emails, and algorithms are giving us the results in just a couple of seconds.

On the other hand, before the new century we used to believe that without sorting and classifying one cannot think properly, high-tech companies showing the opposite. Now we are able to find stuff without knowing its location, which called science of searching introduced by Google. Another tradition of Western philosophy was about experiments that needed to be performed as much as possible and by finding general patterns which then results in determining a generic law. However, with advanced technologies we can even predict the results of such experiments and with big data analysis we don't need that either if we had the ability to record past events.

Mario Carpo ends the article with an example of a project executed by students of Architecture from several universities. The students have carried out a project using fibre-reinforced polymers in a thin shell. The students' shell was inspired by biological mimicry and had to consider the delicate shape of the shell and its various parameters. The results of the analysis were taken and then the form and geometry of the shell was altered and then tests were run until the students were happy with the results. This relatively quick process that the students went through exhibits the chances and opportunities that the new technologies provide with in comparison with the old techniques where physical models and trials would have taken more time and effort. Similar to how artists used to previously work with trial and error and in trusting their intuitions, nowadays we use these advanced tools to play around with different parameters of the design until a desired outcome is achieved.

Furthermore the author states that casual natural laws are the starting point of the most structural designs projects. The formulas that were established by natural laws are defining the interaction between stresses, forms, and loads in the structure. It explains the way how beams, pillars, cantilevers function in real situation. Finally, with the new methods that we have found recently where instead of form-finding methods, we will be using form-searching methods. This new method shall open new doors and opportunities in the design world by allowing us to build structures that may seem unattainable in our current day.

Aikaterini Papadimitriou, Esteban Castro, Marcin Komar and Yilin Yao, Fibro.City, B-Pro Masters programme, Bartlett School of Architecture, University College London (UCL), 2013–14

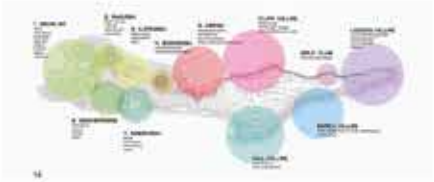
Professors Achim Menges and Jan Knippers have published an article that offers insights into the simulation and optimisation processes now available to predict the structural behaviour of complex geometrical shapes and fibrous composites. concrete

Institute for Computational Design (ICD) and Institute of Building Structures and Structural Design (ITKE), ICD/ITKE Research Pavilion 2012, University of Stuttgart, 2012

MONUMENTAL WASTE

Gabrielle Poirier

Review by: Ezgi Nur Güngör



Poirier, Gabrielle. "Monumental Waste." Journal of Architectural Education, vol. 65, no. 2, 2012, pp. 118–124.,
doi:10.1111/j.1531-314x.2011.01177.x.

It is appear that the industrial buildings have an urban landmark past although most of these buildings and the surroundings of them are underused now. And this case is a problematic issue for the unification of the cities that have industrial past since these industrial areas were an integrated part of the city back in the days as a production center. Therefore, the search about how the post industrial areas can be treated in order to prevent them from falling into oblivion became a current issue and has influenced the recent architectural approaches. One of the articles about this issue is Monumental Waste which examines the alternative proposals as architectural projects for the post industrial areas that have some specific similar features in terms of location, function, social context and expression of the buildings.

There are three sample architectural projects analyzed as new kind of urban landmark over post-industrial sites in this paper which are The Amagerforbreading waste-to-energy plant designed by Bjarke Ingels Group, the Teesside Power Plant by Heatherwick Studio and Newtown Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant by Ennead. The aim of examining these three projects is to understand how transforming the old industrial areas into new urban landmarks can be provided by creating new urban monuments by adding a new kind of ecological approach contrasting to the old industrial aspect and public integrated space.

Firstly, it is mentioned that the site of The Amagerforbreading waste-to-energy plant is located across Christianshawn, where the Opera House and the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts are located in Copenhagen. And the aim of the designer is to create a project that can give people an environmental awareness by waste into energy plant which is at the same time integrating community to an old industrial zone by giving them public spaces. Thus, the architecture firm BIG sees their project as a new buffer zone remaining between the old factories which can be called as underused industrial area and residential areas. The article points out the main strategies that are applied on this project. The mountain-like form of the buildings is seemed as having a hybrid language combining the landscape and the architecture by offering a ski slope over the building for the winter. And it is aimed to increase the public awareness by giving visual laser-lit smoke rings from the smokestack. According to the article, although the site is so close to the city center, the public acceptance of this project is provided by the relation to the health of the individual and health of the city which waste disposal.

The other two projects actually contain similar aspects with the Amagerforbreading waste-to-energy plant. It is mentioned that the Teesside Power Plant sits across the river from Middlehaven, a new mixed-use development of 3000 houses. According to the article, the aim of the project is to redeem the waterfront and reconfiguring the surrounding of the site as such that it can attract the community by leaving the remaining space as a public park along with the continuation of the industrial activities as existing power plant. And the aimed monumental integration of the building is provided by the towering form of the building which looks like a volcano like structure having a dynamic image along with curling up landscape.

The last project that is mentioned is Newtown Creek Wastewater Plant which is located within walking distance of a subway station and a dense residential area in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. What makes this project different from the other two is the strategy to integrate public into the industrial area although it contains similar function with the other two projects. This is because the community's concern about expansion of activities of plants is tried to be handled by revealing the infrastructure of the building and the using of green buffer zone which is not actually included within the boundaries of the site of the project. It is stated that a Nature Walk opening up the waterfront is integrated into the back of the plant so that people can benefit to observe backstage of the industrial and waste-related activities.

Also, the other article analyses the concept of ecolonomy, which can be accepted as the consequence of the architectural approach that are mentioned in the previous three projects, by examining the diagram techniques and architectural strategies containing the sustainable and economical solutions for the land. The analysis of this concept is conducted over the Zira Zero Island project located in Azerbaijan which is aimed to achieve a self-sustaining micro-city.

The all strategies actually merge in one point which is integration of the industrial landscape through the new sustainable, economical and community-friendly approach.

From OBJECT to FIELD

Stan Allen

Review by: Sarp Tanrıdağ

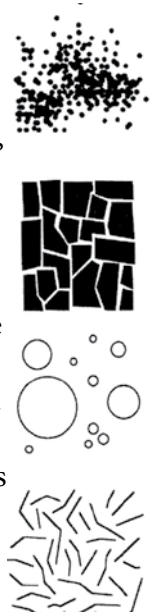
The action of 'Putting one object on another' is one of the most primitively defined interactions in between objects. As architecture is a profession of arranging matter and space, people have always been in search of more complex and god-like arrangements. In more detail, the search has been towards reaching the quality of nature by man-made organizations . Stan Allen, *in From Object to Field: Field Conditions in Architecture and Urbanism*, starts the conversation relating the Post-Modernism to the ancestors ways of organization. Here he places the ancestors intellectual approach above the Modernist and uses the case study of *Cordoba Great Mosque, 786* ACE.

Stan Allen calls the previous concepts as a result of classical architecture. It is concerned about the relation between the parts which will form a solid whole. Consequently, it tends to govern the parts through axiality, symmetry and formal sequence.[1] *(Allen, pg.122)* Even if the techniques for this are quite variable, once the organization is decided, the relationship between the parts and the whole are fixed for ever. He added that, after the extensive use of the rules, the dominance of the organization disappears in the whole.[2] *(Allen, pg.122)* The repetition causes a loss of identity. Each piece fits to the other in the same way. The counter argument is to turn the fixed mass organization into some sort of a floating mass arrangement. Allen calls the 'Fields'. These are governed with rules apart from the integral parts. In other words, the first piece to set up in a field is not a lucky brick but a rule. In classical architecture, the design and time sequence is linear. By pulling the thread of the organization, one can allocate the first piece of the building. But in a field, there is no first piece. In this sense, classical buildings do have an entrance to the spatial arrangement apart from the solid arrangement. But in field conditions, one can enter the building even from the roof like Santa Claus. The Cordoba Great Mosque is a fitting case of field organization. When the first anchor was thrown to the soil, *the type form* of the mosque was defined. The spatial movement is processional but not linear. Indeed, the procession creates non-directionality. [3] *(Allen, pg.122)*

The field conditions are essential algebraic equations. In the classical understanding, architecture thought to be based on geometry. An algebraic equation is like $x=y^2+z^3$. The equation does not have one answer but a set which we call "matrix". The final form is not one possibility and determinate in contrast to classical architecture. In Cordoba case, the building had several additions to the primary construction but none of them decreased the originality of the building. In a classical building, any possible addition to the original is seen as crime. Because the organization is dull and conservative. Rather than $x=y^2+z^3$, it is more likely the $x^2+x/(x^2+1)=768$ equation which is linear and fixed.

In summary, the 'Field' Conditions are algebraic functions which will allow us to create more sensitive organization. In contrary to the classical organizations, it will allow to arrange large masses of information with better precision and larger spectrum of modification respecting the multiples of conditions including time.

I1lustration 1



I1lustration 2

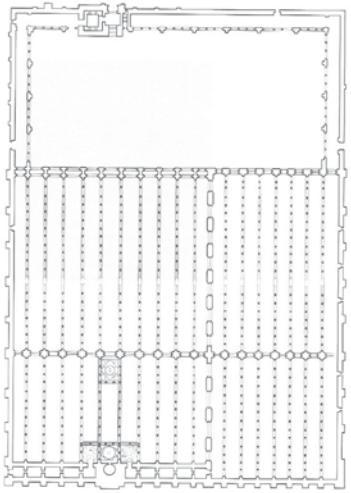


Illustration 3

Illustration 1: Stan Allen, Modern and Classical Organizational Strategies, 1996,. Clockwise from top left Axial Composition, Centripetal Composition, Collision of Fragments, Linked Elements. Copyright and courtesy of Stan Allen Architect

Illustration 2: Stan Allen, !Modern and Classical Organizational Strategies Field Conditions, 1995.Copyright and courtesy of Stan Allen Architect

Illustration 3: Plan The Great Mosque of Cordoba, Spain (shaded area indicates original extent), c785-800. Redrawn by Tess Hügefort after a drawing by Pedro Feduci

1 S Allen, 'From Object to Field,' Practice: Architecture, Technique and Presenta tion (revised and expanded edition), Routledge (London/New York) , 2008, p 25 1 . Originally published in S Allen, 'From Object to Field' , AD Architecture after Geometry, Profile No. 127, John Wiley & Sons Ltd (London), 1 99 7 , pp 2 4-3 1 . Reprinted by permission of Stan Allen.

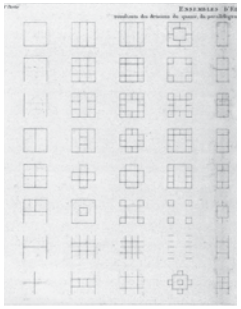
2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

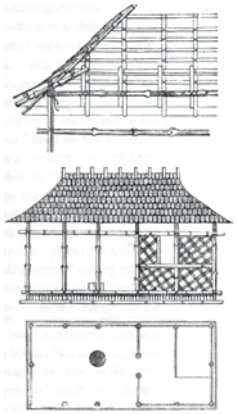
TYPAL and TYPOLOGICAL REASONING: A DIAGRAMATIC PRACTICE of ARCHITECTURE

Sam Jacoby

Review by: Rümeysa Aydın



'Building Ensembles, Resulting from the Divisions of the Square, the Parallelogram and Their Combinations with the Circle', Jean-Nicolas-Louis Durand , 1802



'Caribbean hut', in Gottfried Semper, 1863

Jacoby, Sam. Typal and typological reasoning: A diagrammatic practice of architecture. The Journal of Architecture 20.6 (2015): 938-961.

Being regarded as underwriter of all typal and typological theories, graphic diagramming practice in architecture, combined with sophisticated and computerised technical possibilities, constitutes a significant instrument to be consulted so as to theorise design process and problems of formal invention through visual abstractions. By extension, the diagrammatic practice was expected to explain, analyse and organise the knowledge, referring to architectural context, history, culture, discourse, site and programme. With reference to the aforementioned concepts and notions, Jacob intends to investigate mainly three architectural theories by Quatremere, Durand and Semper, that considers the problems of historicity in architectural work and share an understanding of form through similar methodologies in despite of different conceptions of type, so as to present a comparative analysis through conceptually, diagrammatically and materially abstractions.

Typology, defined as a classification study of buildings sharing the similar functional and morphological traits, gathers series of cases linked in their formal development explaining in reference to historical process and architect's individuality through a specific typological solution. Accordingly, the modernist discipline of urban design and planning regards the city and its elements as an integral part of design, consulting typology to analyse context and gather documents about functional classification and graphic explanation of form at urban scale. Therefore, typological models constituting a sort of repository of existing formal solutions and social meanings, were regarded as necessary to be adapted and integrated to a contemporary context.

Together with the need of modernisation, French architecture was led to propose a modern discipline so as to improve the relationship between the past theory and evolving practice of architecture. The conceptions of conventional and relative architectural styles relied upon the notion pointing out the custom as sole source of pleasure that it convey, required a new sort of historiography that imparts the relationship between architectural form and historicity. As asserted in Le Roy's work, it was proposed that form is historically specific, characterised by different contexts, on the other hand, history inflects the principles of architecture and theoretical discourse, making architectural objects belong both to the past and present (1758). In that sense, the processes of diagrammatic explanation relied upon comparison, provide with typological, theoretical and historical analysis of form.

Quatremere, unlike Le Roy's idea, proposed a conceptual transformation from a natural to an artificial language that defines architecture and its knowledge through socialisation and a unique appropriation of a society, rather than developmental connections regarding typology (1803). Considering Winckelmann's notion that regards creativity as an abstraction of nature and architecture's lacking ability to imitate nature, Quatremere proposed to generate principles of transformative composition in artificial language of architecture so as to be translatable into conceptual idea, communicate and convey the abstract representations of nature, achieved by imitative resemblance (1823). Accordingly, typological models were referred to serve as a formal translation of non-material conceptual ideas, constituting preexisting seeds, in reference to the notion applied to all human inventions and claimed that everything must have an antecedent referring to some origin that already exists.

Unlike Quatremere, Durand consulted on comparative method of typological classification through a more scientific approach as generative understanding of relationships, abstraction of function and historical forms, reducing history to formal descriptions (1799-1801). By extension, formal and structural complexity was regarded as material verification of historical progress. According to Durand's design method, essentially relied upon planar dispositions, while the sections can be developed in reference to the similar vertical combinations of plan, it lacks of justifying elevational drawings (1802).

In search for the origins of architecture, Semper interested in the relationship between conception and materiality, technical transformation of artistic forms (1840s). Distinctively, he proposed explanations of typal concept and typological articulation with regard to artistic design and a concept of abstraction derived from the creative design process (1851). Combined with comparative theory, he intended to analyse the motivations of artistic production and development to be applied to design process with regard to both conceptual and functional terms, focusing on interrelation between type and style. In pursuit of analysing material transformations over time and mutual impacts of type and style, artistic motive and stylistic abstractions, he asserted that style promotes typological transformations and reveals underlying typal ideas regarding the changing meaning of abstraction. Consequently, architectural theory develops form as combination of social, formal or material diagrams.

ALPHABET and ALGORITHM

Mario Carpo

Review by: Kiaresh Borna

Leon Battista Alberti was an Italian humanist author, artist, architect, poet, priest, linguist, philosopher and cryptographer. His inventions throughout his lifetime can be considered as a starting point for individualism. He wrote books on various topics like architecture and sculpture making. As Alberti thought of the technologies and tools in hand of the renaissance period as insufficient to create a precise and identical copy of the information in hand, he sought of ways to cypher information in a way that no detail would be lost. He believed that alphabetical characters and numbers(specially numbers) are easier and safer methods of carrying information through time and space than drawings and images. One of the biggest issues in transmission of an image is scale of the copy in relation to the original. Another problem in alberti's opinion rises when analysing the means of copying and the obvious inadequacy in mass production of the copy in that era. In an attempt at creating a map that would be copied without loss of information, he plotted Rome and coded the map in numbers. by inventing a mechanism for number generating with a single tool he digitized a visual map into codes of numbers and published a map book which consisted of only numbers. At any given time or place, any individual could easily decipher the numbers related to each area of the city and thus create a scaled map of the desired area. This is the system behind modern mapping technology like Google maps. Alberti also created a device for measuring the dimensions of sculptures. This would allow the user to scale each part of the sculpture and record the information as a set of numbers. By these means He hoped to create a precise system for mass production of sculptures. He also came up with two different methods of picture making. Both systems being based on a visual grid that allowed the user to record the perceived image with true perspective and precise scale. This system would help creating a matrix of information based on the location of elements of the picture on the grid. Today we call this method indexial imaging and is the basic logic behind our screens. He managed to make self portraits of himself using this method. Although these simple and genius methods are the basic algorithms behind our technology today, in alberti's time these innovations were undermined and it wasn't till 5 centuries later that we understand and implement them. A few critics on Alberti's work would be :

1-Alberti did not consider the technology of printing which counted as a modern technique at the time.

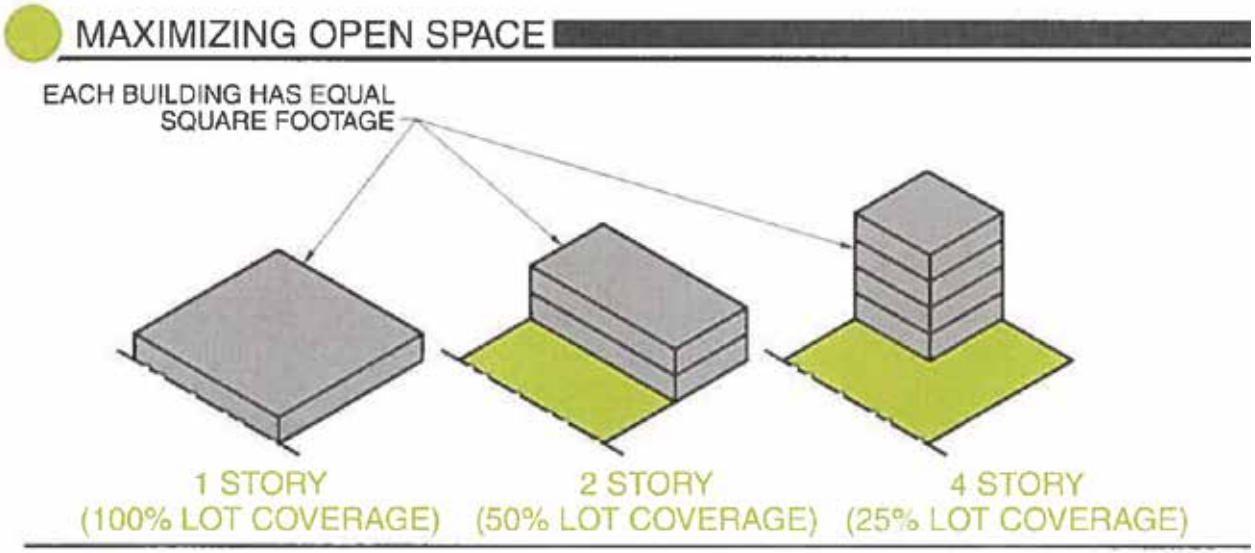
2-He didn't innovate any new technologies but instead he further developed the already existing methods to make something greater out of simple tools.

3-Notation and allograph in architecture came to being by alberti's theory of architecture in the book: de re aedificatoria. "The albertian object is but the mechanical reification of an authorial script, and in Alberti's theory the material process of making, albeit carried out by human hands, is devoid of all human intentions."(quote from the essay)

**CARPO, M. The Alphabet and the Algorithm. Cambridge, Mass: The MIT Press, 2011.*

SUSTAINABLE SITES

Review by: Jamaladdin Omarov



Sustainable sites are very significant in terms of environmental impact that is main one of main concerns of todays world. The main aim of sustainable site is to reduce impact on environment and create a self sustaining buildings and surroundings. It deals with four main concept that site design management , water management, heat island and light pollution. Firstly, site design management includes various strategies to cope with environmental impact that construction pollution prevention, protection and restoration of habitat, reducing size of building footprint, increasing density, maximizing open spaces, planting native species. On the other hand it also includes site remediation which deal with contaminated soil of site. These strategies have great contribution to reduction of environmental impact that to illustrate, plant and greenery works as filter for contaminated soil and also reduce heat island effect and sustain native habitat of site. Reducing the footprint of building reduce the cost of building material, maintenance etc, and leave more open space since open green space lessen the heat island effect. 30 percent of site should be open outdoor space according to site design management.

Second concept is rainwater management, beside rain harvesting strategies, there is one big problem which is devoted to rainwater management strategies is urban runoff from asphalt or hardscape which has adverse effect on soil and environment. As a result of this, there rain water management strategies that reduce impervious hardscape which rough concrete roof or pavement which bring about more runoff to site therefore porous or grid pavement is prefered for pavement and vegetated rooftop that trap the water from being runoff. Another strategy is passive rainwater management that direct the rainwater to green areas to saturate the soil. Rain garden, biowales, dry ponds are relevant examples for passive rainwater management.

Heat island effect is another prevalent problem which caused by excessive amount dark surface of building and pavement that hardscape absorb high amount of heat and increase temperature in microclimate. Strategies for reducing heat island effect are to reduce exposed hardscape for instance, application of green roof, shading for hardscape, landscaping green element of sidewalks etc. Another strategy is use of high reluctance material to reflect sun light and prevent the heat gain.

As a result of misuse of artificial light, now we have new problem that is called light pollution. Main cause is wrong orientation of light so it bring about uplight , glare and light trespass. Primary strategy is to focus and orient light downward and intended areas.

To conclude, the main four strategies of sustainable site above mentioned is to reduce environmental impact of building and site and also design sustainable site and building itself to contribute to environment rather than effect the environment.

Cottrell, Michelle. Guide to the LEED green associate exam. Vol. 17. John Wiley & Sons, 2010.

BUILDING RECOMBINANT ECOLOGIES

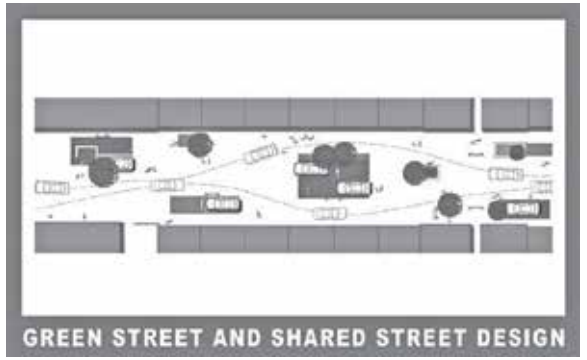
Stephen Luoni

Review by: T. Doruk Aral

Recombinant: Noun: The genetic material produced when segments of DNA from different sources are joined to produce recombinant DNA. Adjective: of or resulting from new combinations of genetic material. Humans surroundings used to be of nature. Today, our surroundings are artificial, in other terms, man-made. The cycle of the nature no longer exist in our cities. Thus, just like nature, our cities need an ecology in itself. Ecology in essence is processing and exchange. Through natures various cycles and opportunities from physics a Recombinant Ecology can be formed. The recombinant process, if expanded upon the masterplan, can be successful in terms of nature and of human comfort. Luoni argues that with the correct implications of programs and systems to the city, the environmental approach can also be satisfied.

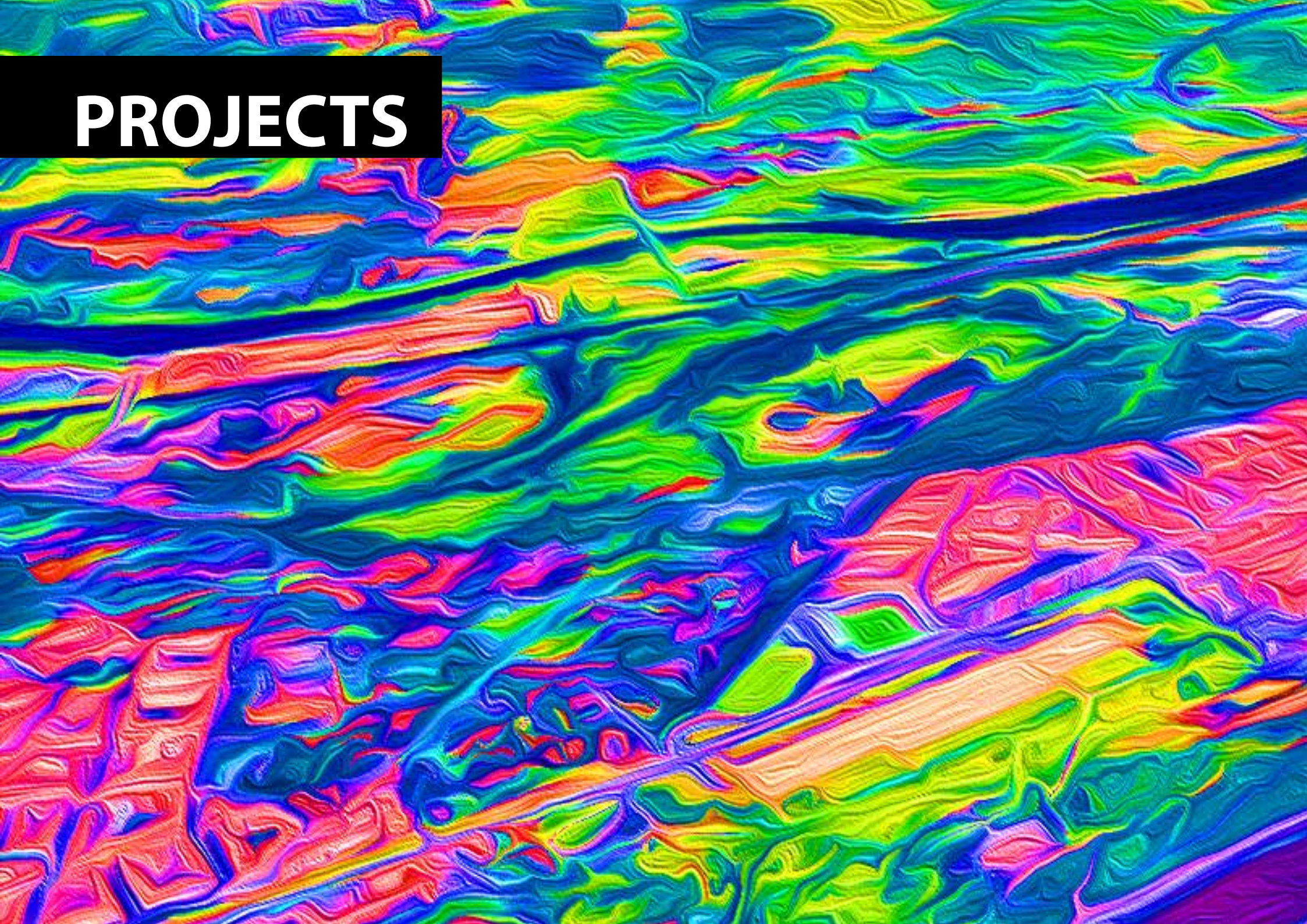
The reviewed article gives examples from the UACDC's (University of Arkansas Community Design Center) four of the eight proposed recombinant ecology systems for the city of Arkansas. They are; Low Impact Development: Parks, Not Pipes, Green Street and Shared Street Design: Botanizing the Street, Watershed Urbanism: Rewilding Riparian Fabrics to Shape the City, Transit-oriented Development: Socially Optimizing the Transportation Network. The focus of these programs is a better life for the residents of Arkansas. That is a much more nature oriented, although artificial, and a social one where we forgot that we are a part of a society and loose our human side. To explain the recombinant idea: The watershed idea given in the article reviewed is a proper example for the environmental approach as is the low impact development. Watershed is essentially a cycle of water formed with landscape. Water supply from rain and snowpack form rivers and underground water flow towards the ocean in a valley. Evaporation will later form the snow and rain to resupply the cycle. Watershed urbanism here uses this principal to cycle water. The city supplies its water from a natural source such as a lake or a river. After the water treated for use it is distributed to city. The city will then collect the wastewater, treat it, and will release the waste water back to the original source. It would also treat the source itself to a better condition where it would meet the water quality standards. This system can be brought into the city rather than piping the water underground. The linear parks, streets and building arrangements can crate riparian corridors inside the city itself where the needed biological exchange and energy flow within the city is possible. Watershed Urbanism can then be combined with the low impact development for water throughout the city.

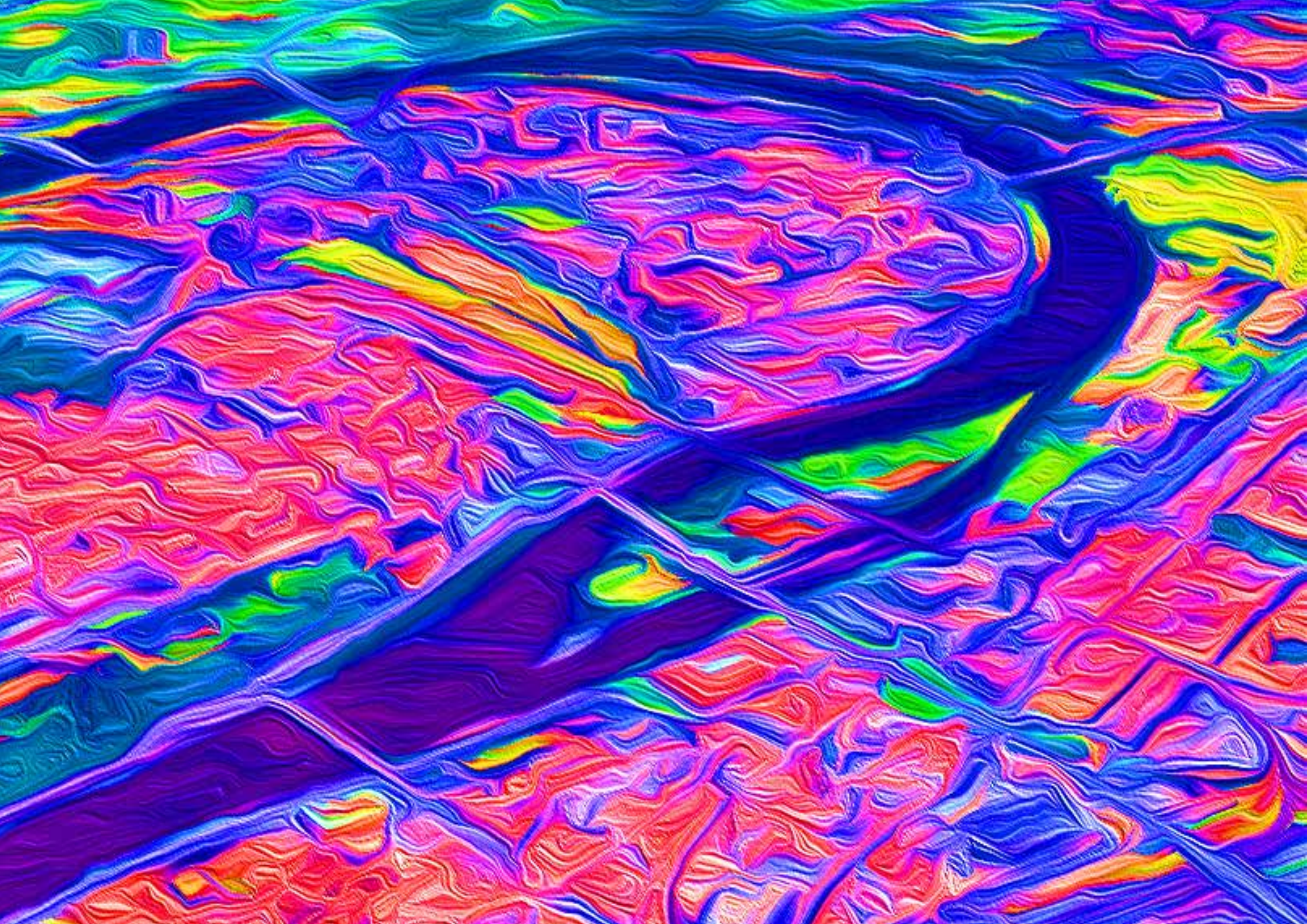
These proposed ideas are specifically chosen for the city of Arkansas yet, can these ideas applied to other cities? Even if they can be applied there is no guarantee that they would work. For different cities another combination of programs can be much more useful. For every city and for every configuration of social and environmental facts there should be a better choosing, a better combination of programs. As the technology and the social structure develops the recombinant ecologies designed today can become obsolete. With the ever accelerating progress in science we have no other choice but to think and design for both today and the near future.



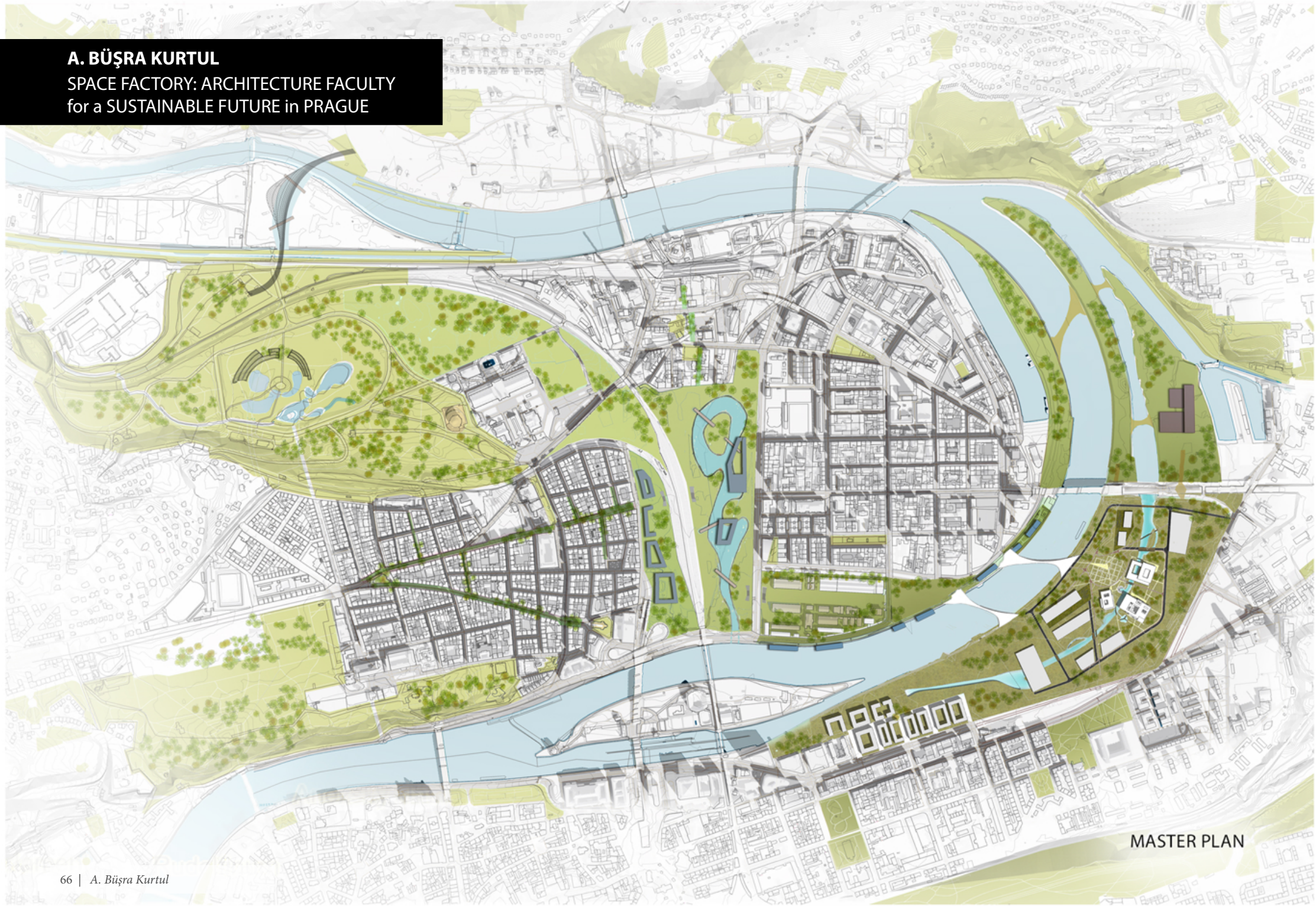
- Frederic Migayrou, *Designing Recombinant Ecologies,* "Extensions of the Oikos", Archilab 's Earth Buildings: Radical Experiments in Land Architecture Earth Buildings: Radical Experiments in Land Architecture.
- *Stephen Luoni, Building Recombinant Ecologies,* Chapter 7, Triangulating Policy, Models, and Design in Urban Infrastructure.

PROJECTS

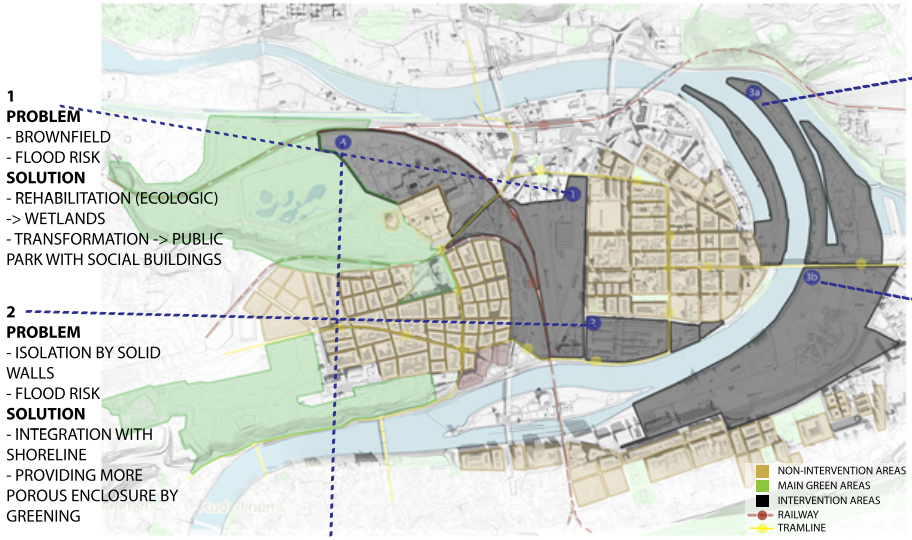


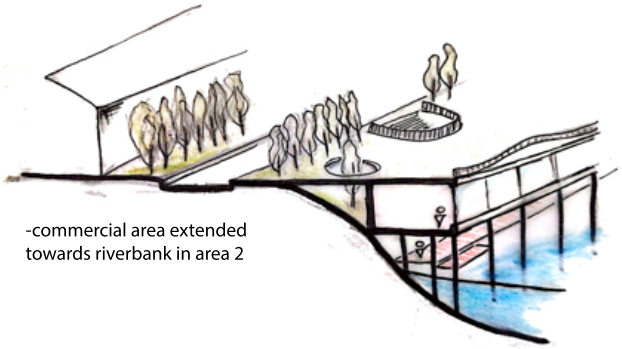


A. BÜŞRA KURTUL
SPACE FACTORY: ARCHITECTURE FACULTY
for a SUSTAINABLE FUTURE in PRAGUE

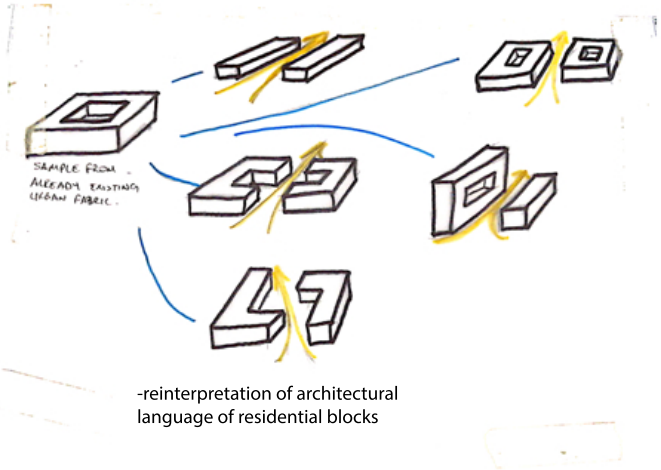


Being surrounded by a lake, the site contains a potential to be developed and environmental risks to be handled at the same time. Although the area has a long riverbank, the already existing configuration of the area isolates it from the river without a direct relation in between. Similar to this issue, the area itself has a strict distinction between public and residential zones, as a result of a tangible railway passing through the site or characteristics of the planning. This lack of integration drove the design to emerge itself. Rather than approaching the site part by part, it required to be handled as a whole in order to design an integrated and responsive public ribbon that includes recreational, commercial and educational functions and connects the surrounding area from one end to another while bringing solutions to the risk factor of flood derives from the river. According to this approach, the intervention areas were selected after assessments on a basis of the potential that makes them available to easily be enhanced by the help of some series of strategies such as rehabilitation, transformation, refunctioning and integration. These strategies aim to realize the direct opposite of what had been done, and strengthen the link between the separated elements situated on the site. Direct relation among water and land, land and land, and land and human were reinterpreted and supervised so that the mechanical and isolated perception of a city is overcome.





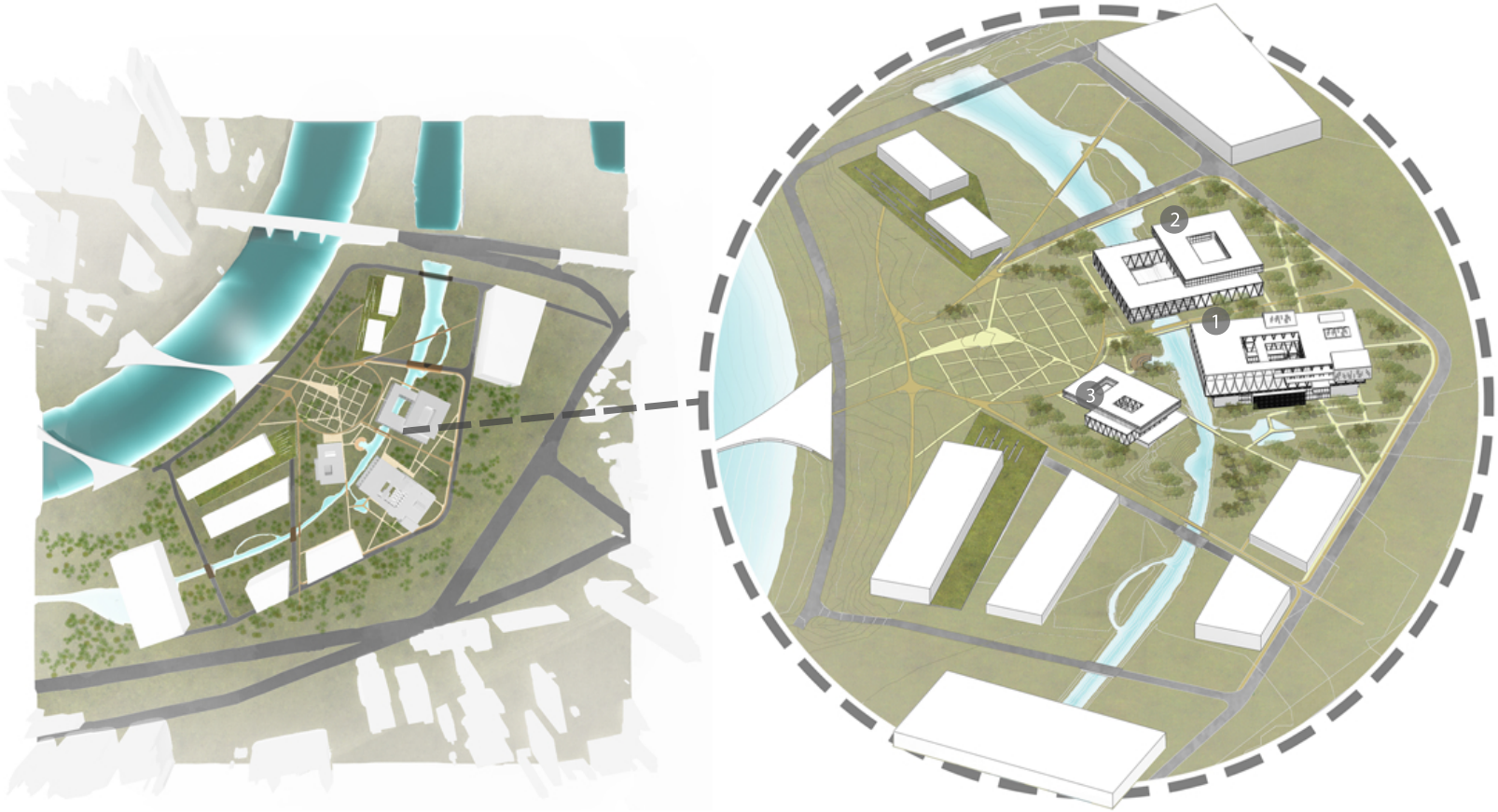
-commercial area extended towards riverbank in area 2



-reinterpretation of architectural language of residential blocks

SPACE FACTORY : ARCHITECTURE FACULTY FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE IN PRAGUE

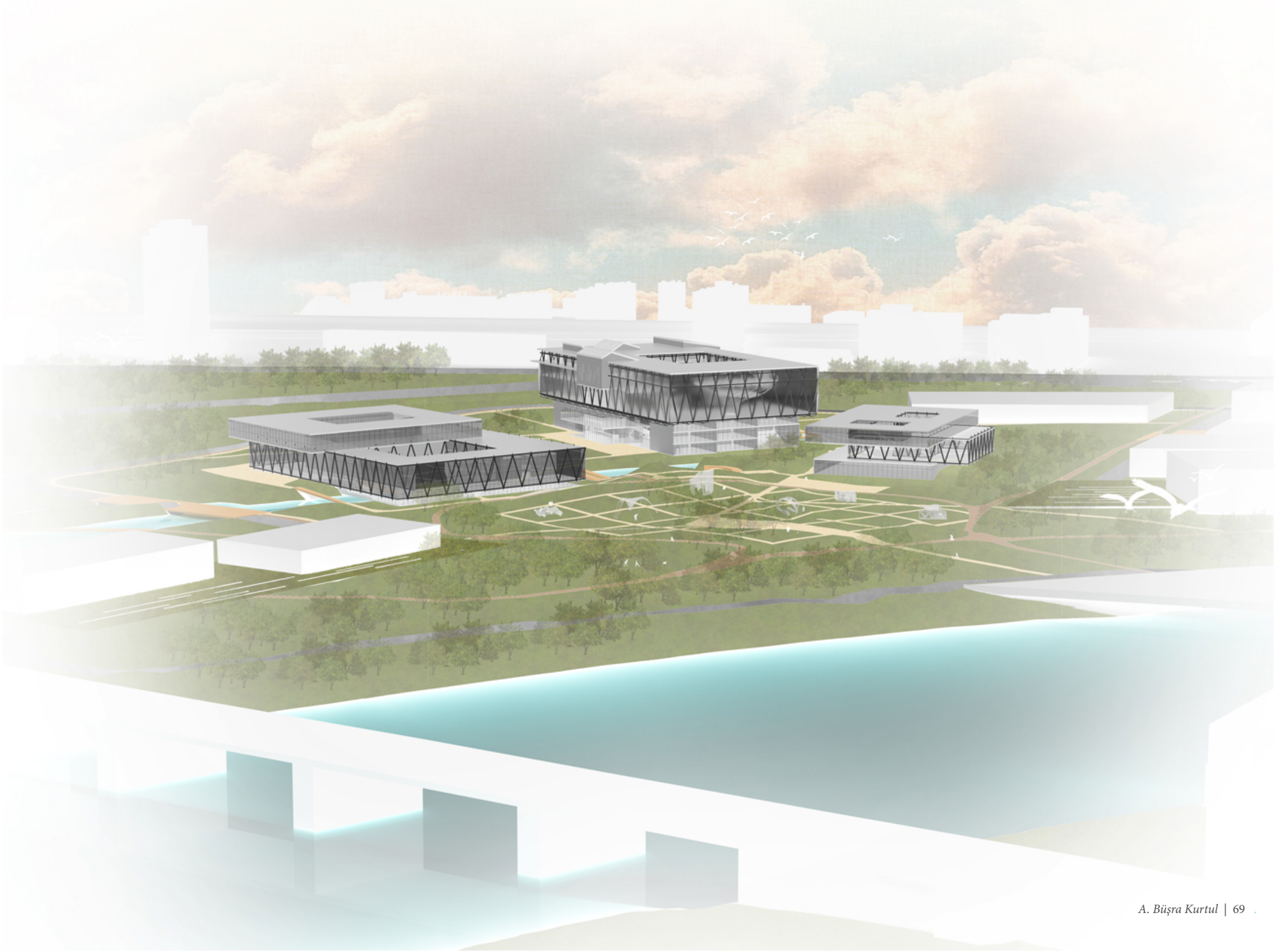
Especially in the area 3B on the south-east side of the site, which is the main focus, it is designed to be a campus site. This site is planned to firstly handle the problems of the area that it is situated, and then, to bring creative and innovative solutions for the problems all over the city. The main structure of the campus is shaped via transformation of the grids derived from the residential blocks near the site and consists of three bands shaped along the canal, an extension of one of the river's branches, that also creates wetlands around the site. From riverside to the inner the bands are; a green band with a naturally grown greenery to create a double-layered buffer zone to prevent the flood, a public band with cafés -and parking lots underneath, library and sports hall and a faculty band -separated from the public band by the canal -with several faculty buildings. Pedestrian, vehicular and bicycle circulations are settled all over the site in order to provide access to each and every building on the site and the other side of the river through the bridge. The middle part of the campus site contains an architecture faculty complex that contains a faculty building, a lab building and a library. The main aim is to give an opportunity to learn through experience to **the** students so that they may design and produce according to the reality of the environment that they live in. Besides, the site has a flexible landscape design that may be multiplied and expanded; by this feature, it provides enough space for students for executing their projects and designing the area. This approach of education has a basis on "learning while experiencing, witnessing and putting it into practice".

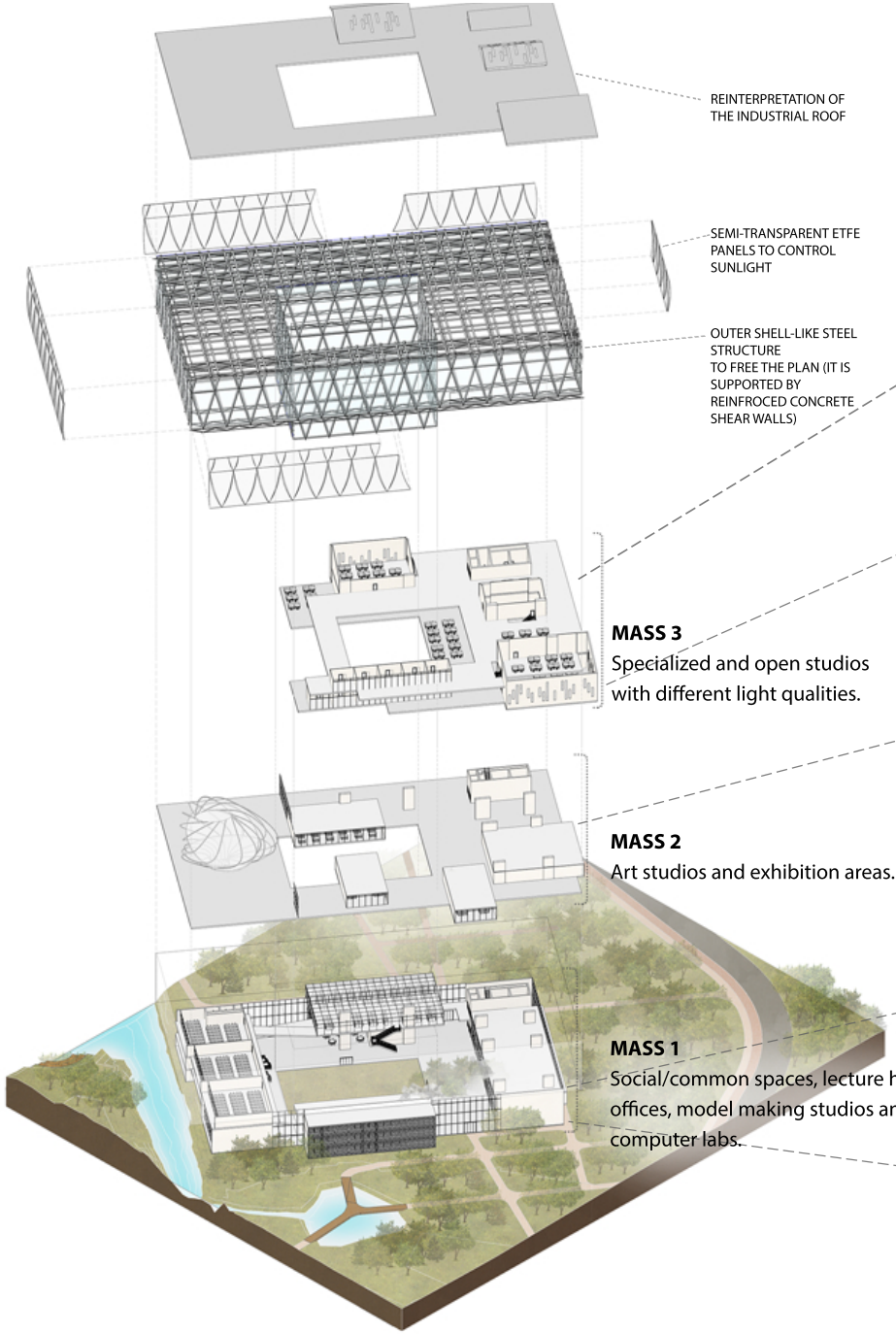


1 MAIN BUILDING
-OFFICES
-STUDIOS
-LECTURE HALLS
-MODEL MAKING STUDIOS
-ART STUDIOS
-SOCIAL AREAS

2 LAB BUILDING
-OFFICES
-STRUCTURAL TESTING AND MATERIAL LAB
-ENVIRONMENTAL LAB
-HYDROMECHANICS LAB

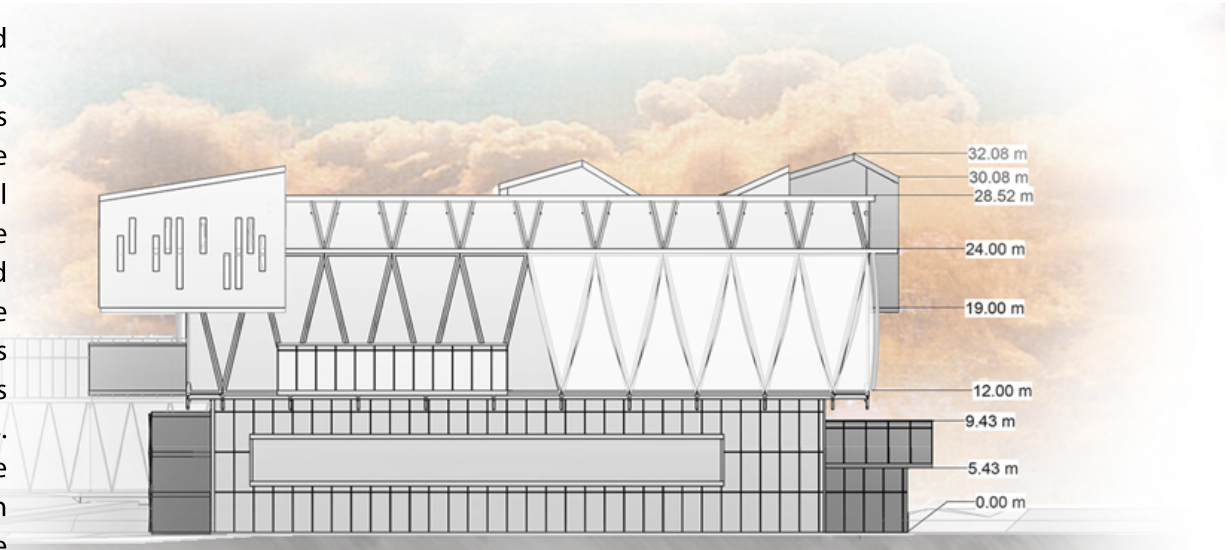
3 LIBRARY AND AUDITORIUM



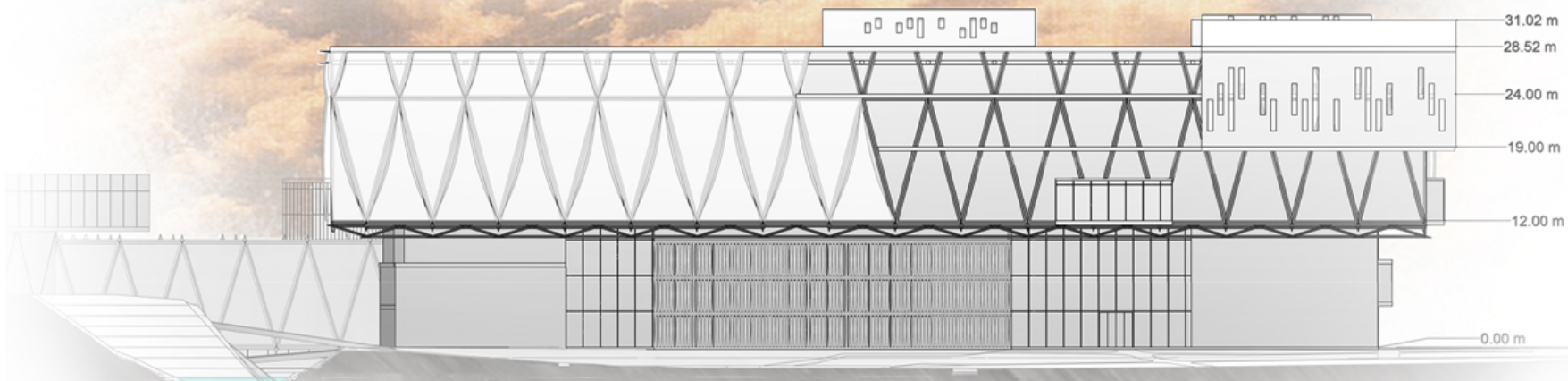

REINTERPRETATION OF
THE INDUSTRIAL ROOF
SEMI-TRANSPARENT ETFE
PANELS TO CONTROL
SUNLIGHT
OUTER SHELL-LIKE STEEL
STRUCTURE
TO FREE THE PLAN (IT IS
SUPPORTED BY
REINFROCED CONCRETE
SHEAR WALLS)
MASS 3
Specialized and open studios
with different light qualities.
MASS 2
Art studios and exhibition areas.
MASS 1
Social/common spaces, lecture halls,
offices, model making studios and
computer labs.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

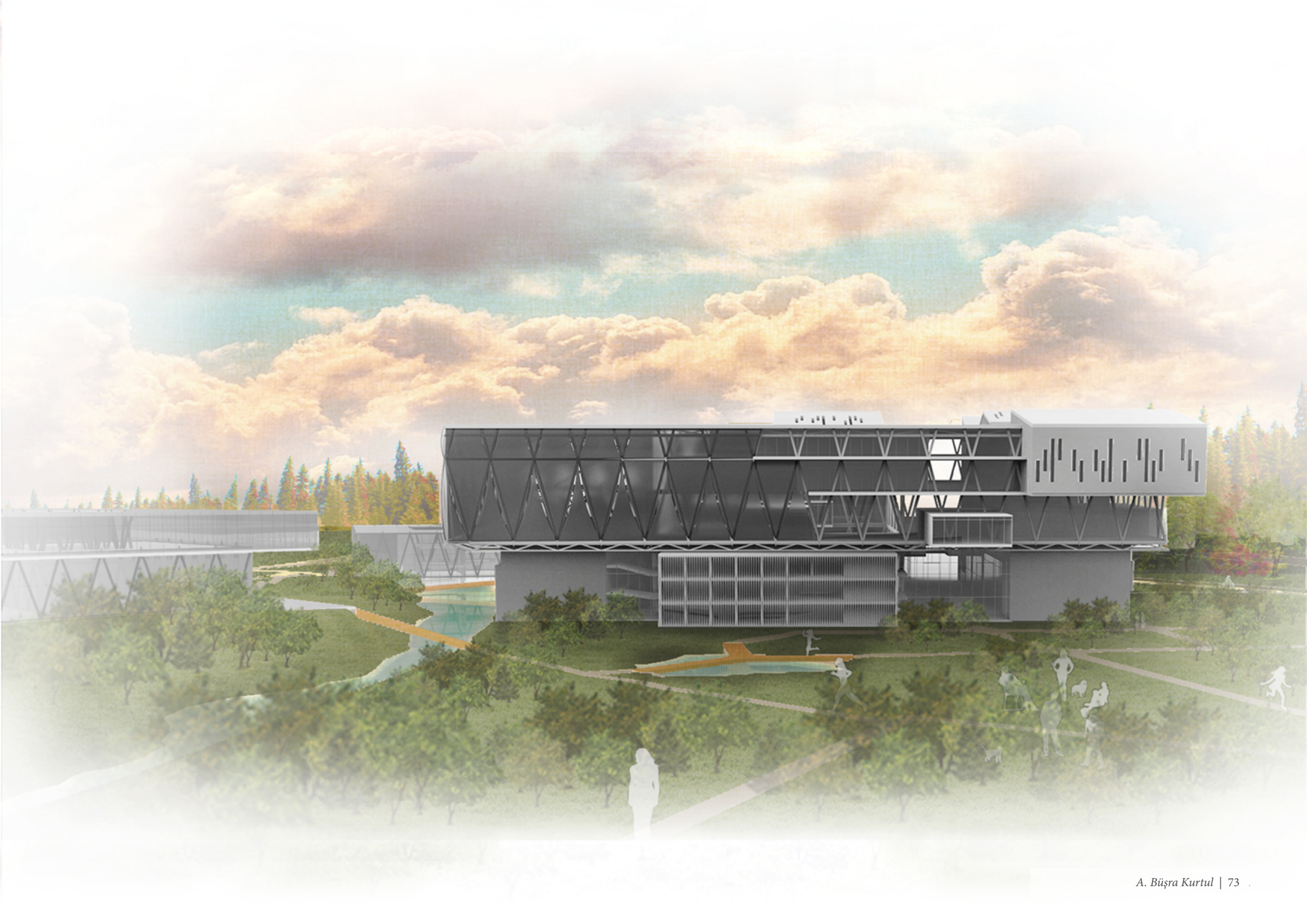
The buildings of the faculty of architecture complex are formed according to the commonly encountered residential blocks present all over the city. The segments that work in themselves and also work together around a courtyard and utilizing the advantage of it constitutes the logic behind the operational process. Due to the massiveness of the building that refers to the industrial character of the area, large and flexible spaces and different floor heights in one mass became possible. The structure of the building consists of two different types combined, steel shell and reinforced concrete shear walls. This system enables a free plan with spaces with different qualities. This feature offers various usage for the students. The spaces one under another are organized in order to provide the light in different amounts. This organisation may respond to wide diversity of requirements of the working spaces. Therefore, the students -the main users of the building -may experience a variety of settings and get inspiration for their work just by wandering around the building and design firstly the sudden environment and then all over the city.

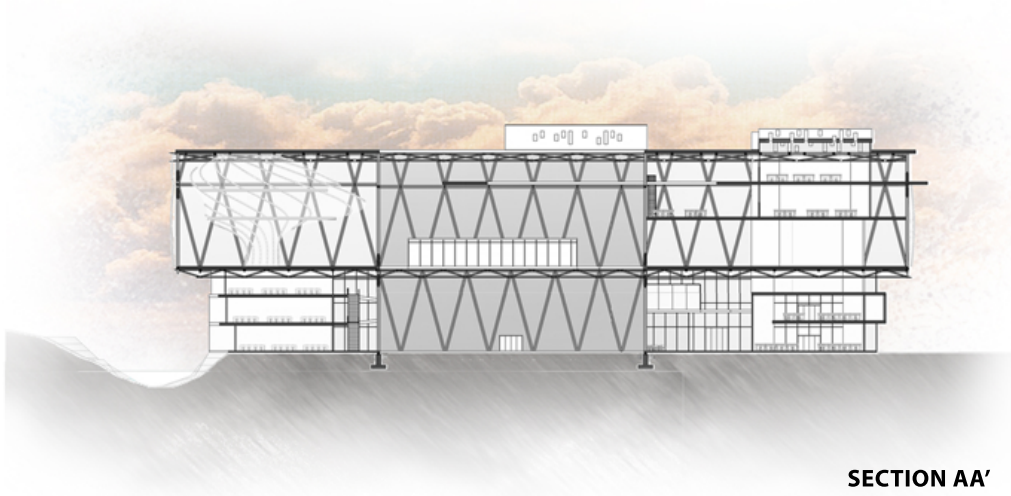


EAST ELEVATION

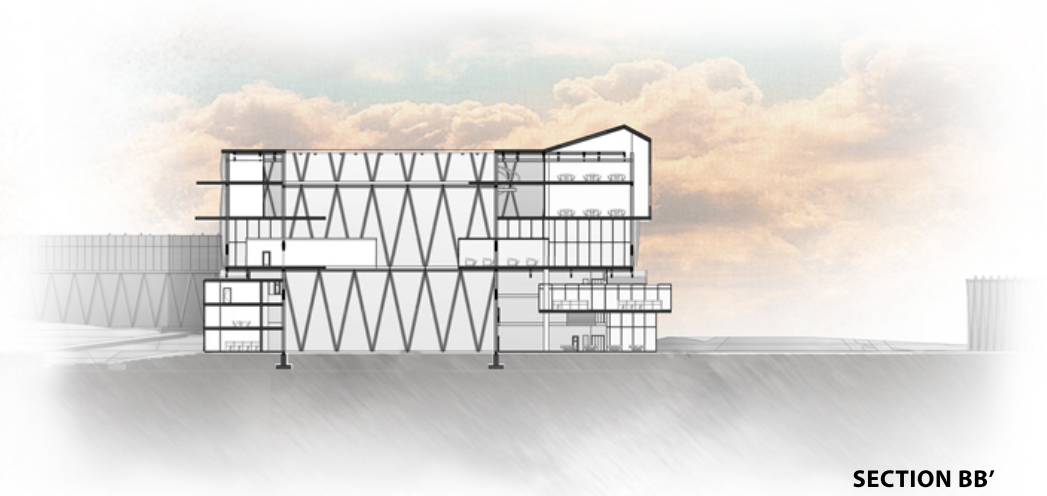


SOUTH ELEVATION

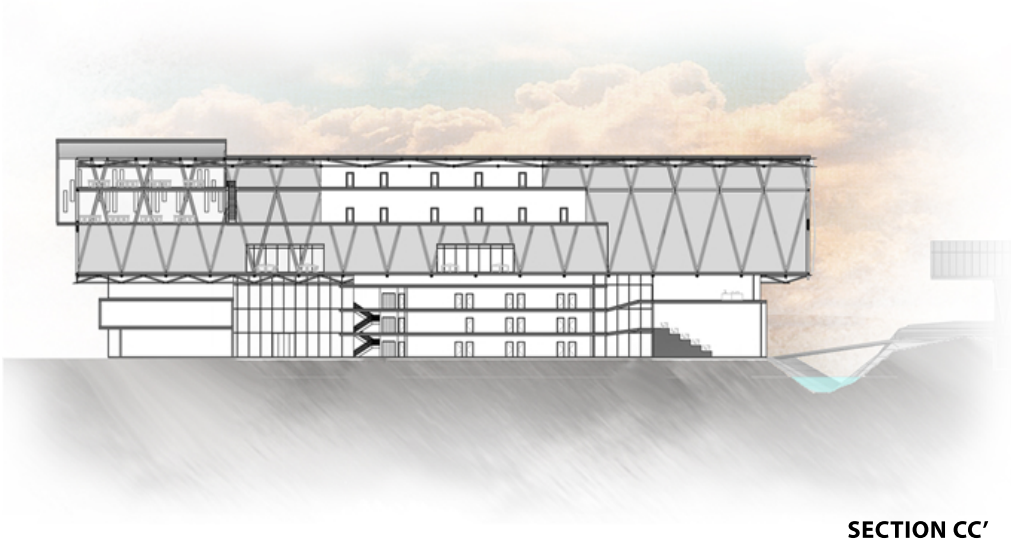




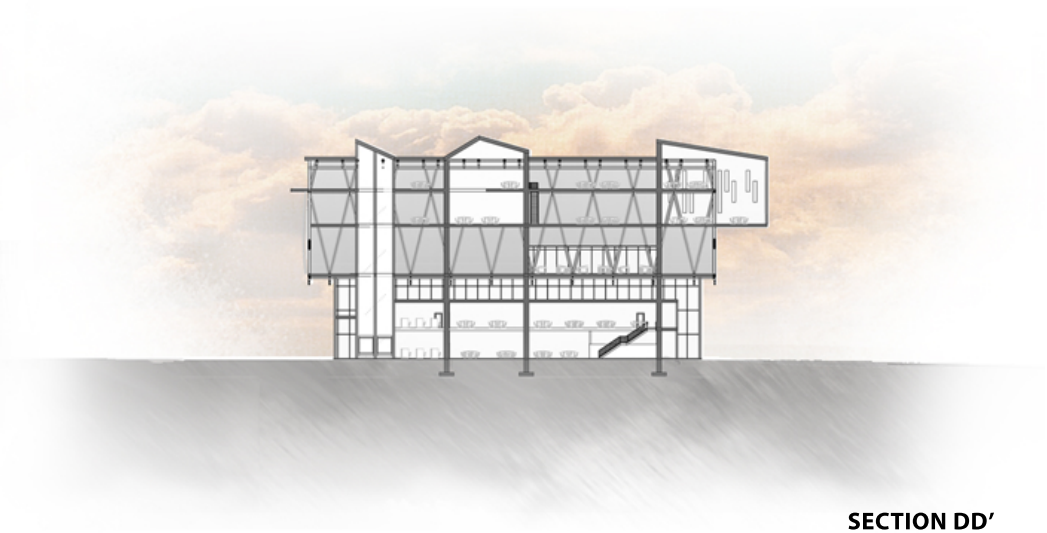
SECTION AA′



SECTION BB′

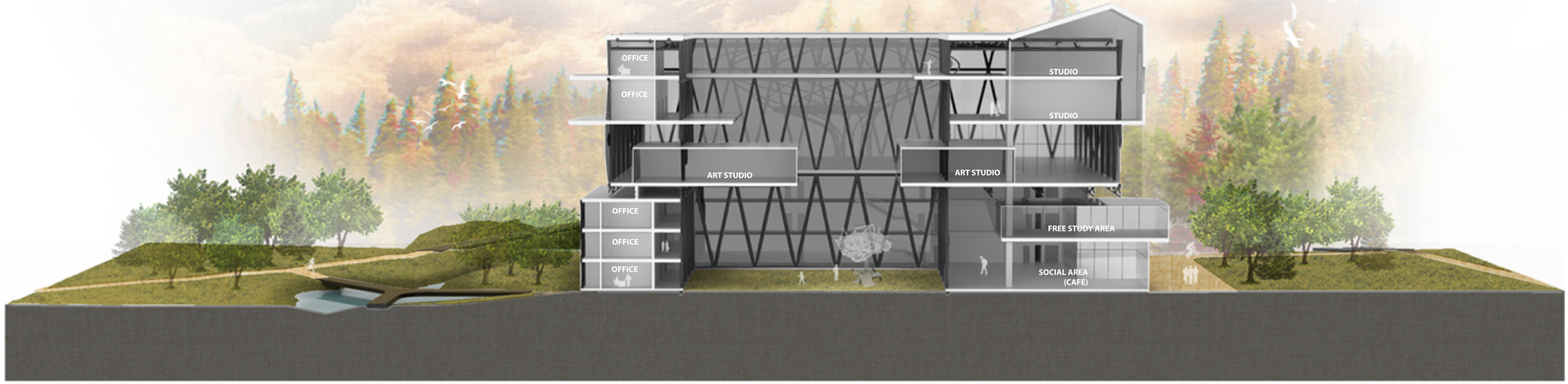


SECTION CC′



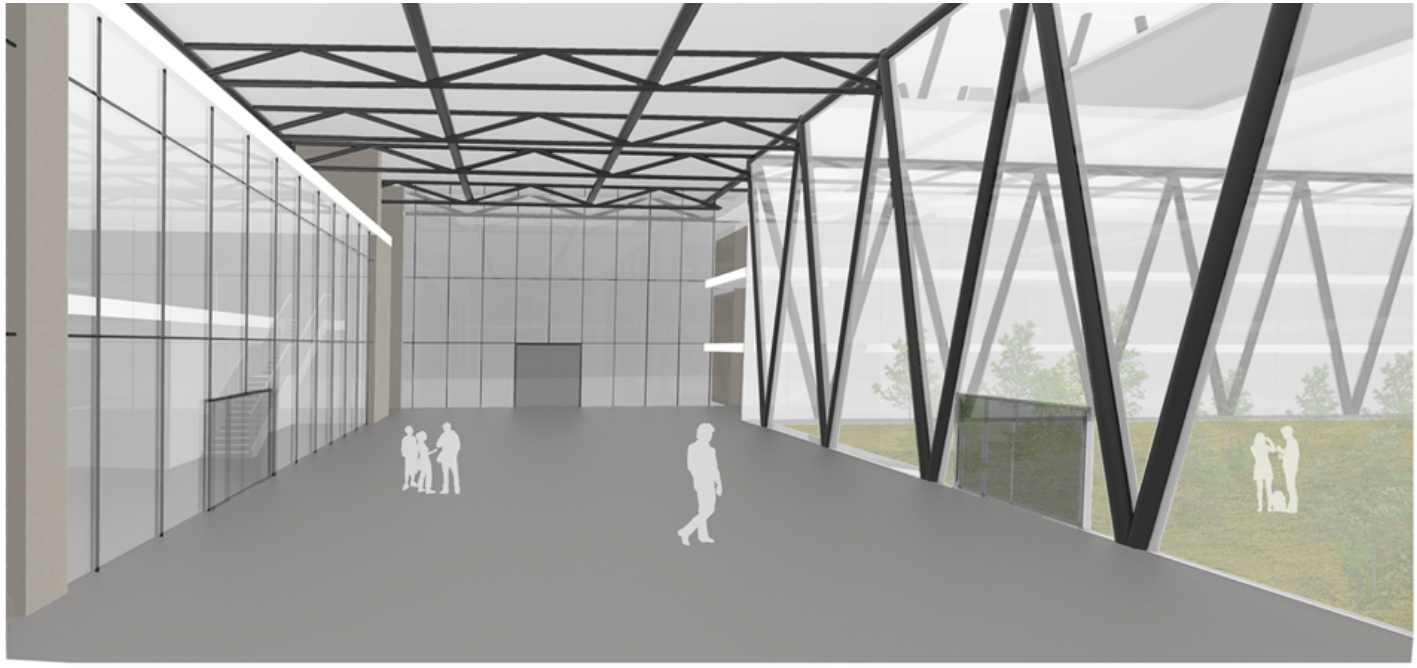
SECTION DD′


STUDIO
STUDIO
OPEN STUDIO AREA
ART STUDIO
MODEL MAKING STUDIO
MODEL MAKING STUDIO
STUDIO
STUDIO
INTERIOR GREENERY
LECTURE HALL
LECTURE HALL
LECTURE HALL


OFFICE
OFFICE
OFFICE
OFFICE
OFFICE
ART STUDIO
ART STUDIO
STUDIO
STUDIO
FREE STUDY AREA
SOCIAL AREA (CAFE)

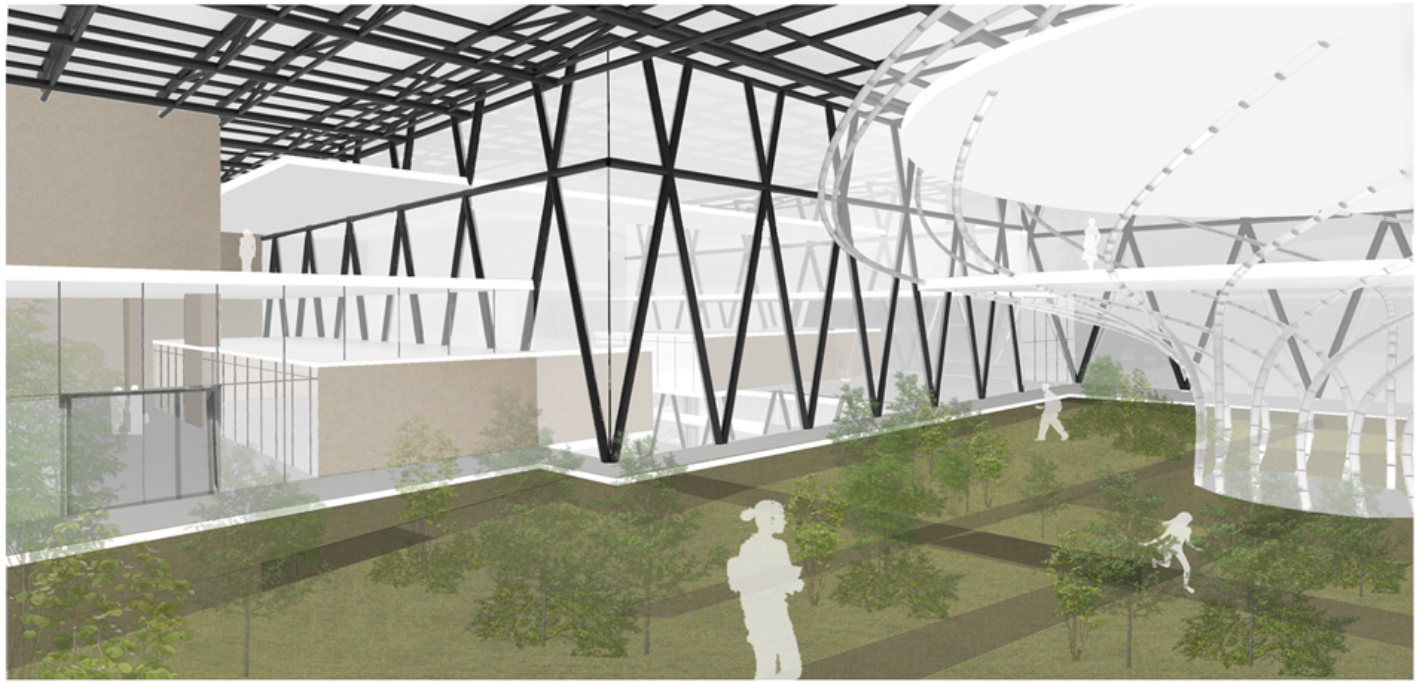
ENTRANCE

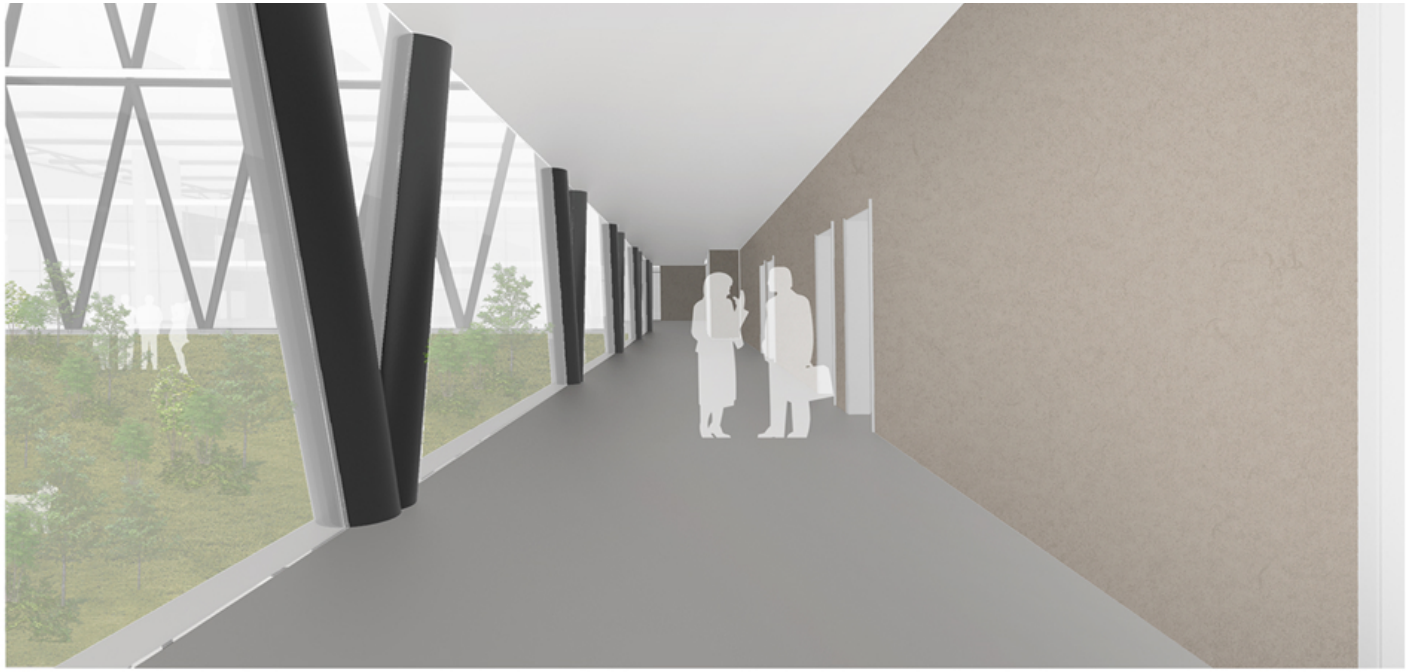
The entrance hall has a large span so that it enables spacious and well-illuminated ambience that make use of the daylight that comes from the courtyard. The space may be used as a jury or an exhibition space since it is a large space with considerable floor height.



INTERIOR GREENERY

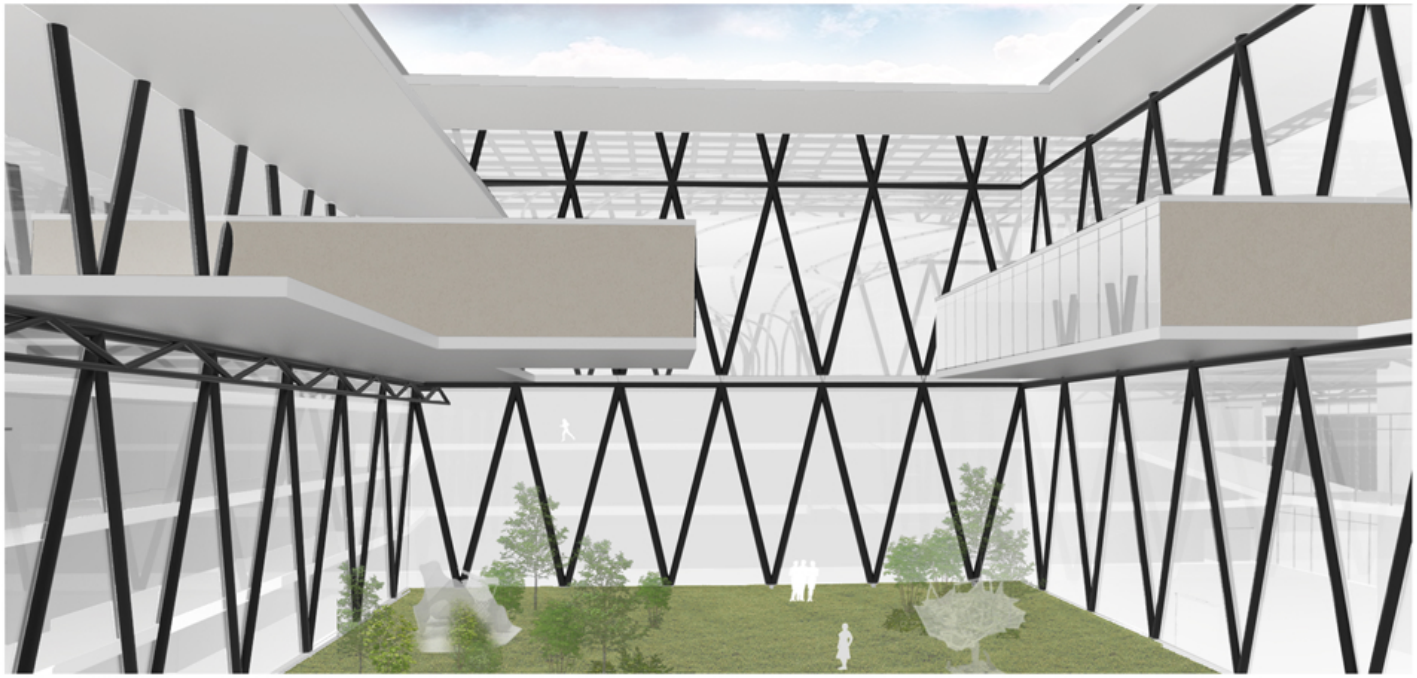
The green area, which is especially for the users of the building, on the river side of the building has a large volume which may give an opportunity for creating studios in various characteristics. The amount of the ETFE panels on the façade allows only the sufficient sunlight to enter.





OFFICE AREA

The office area for academical staff has corridors that face the courtyard, therefore, they may make use of the light that comes from there.



THE COURTYARD

The inner courtyard is designed so that the spaces with excessive depths may be lightened by the help of the floor height and solid void relation of the interior spaces. This space is planned to be used as an exhibition space for student projects and installations. Moreover, the coutyard enables creating more private outer spaces for the upper floor

BILAL AHMAD
WORK WORK: A CO-WORKING ENVIRONMENT
in POST-INDUSTRIAL PRAGUE

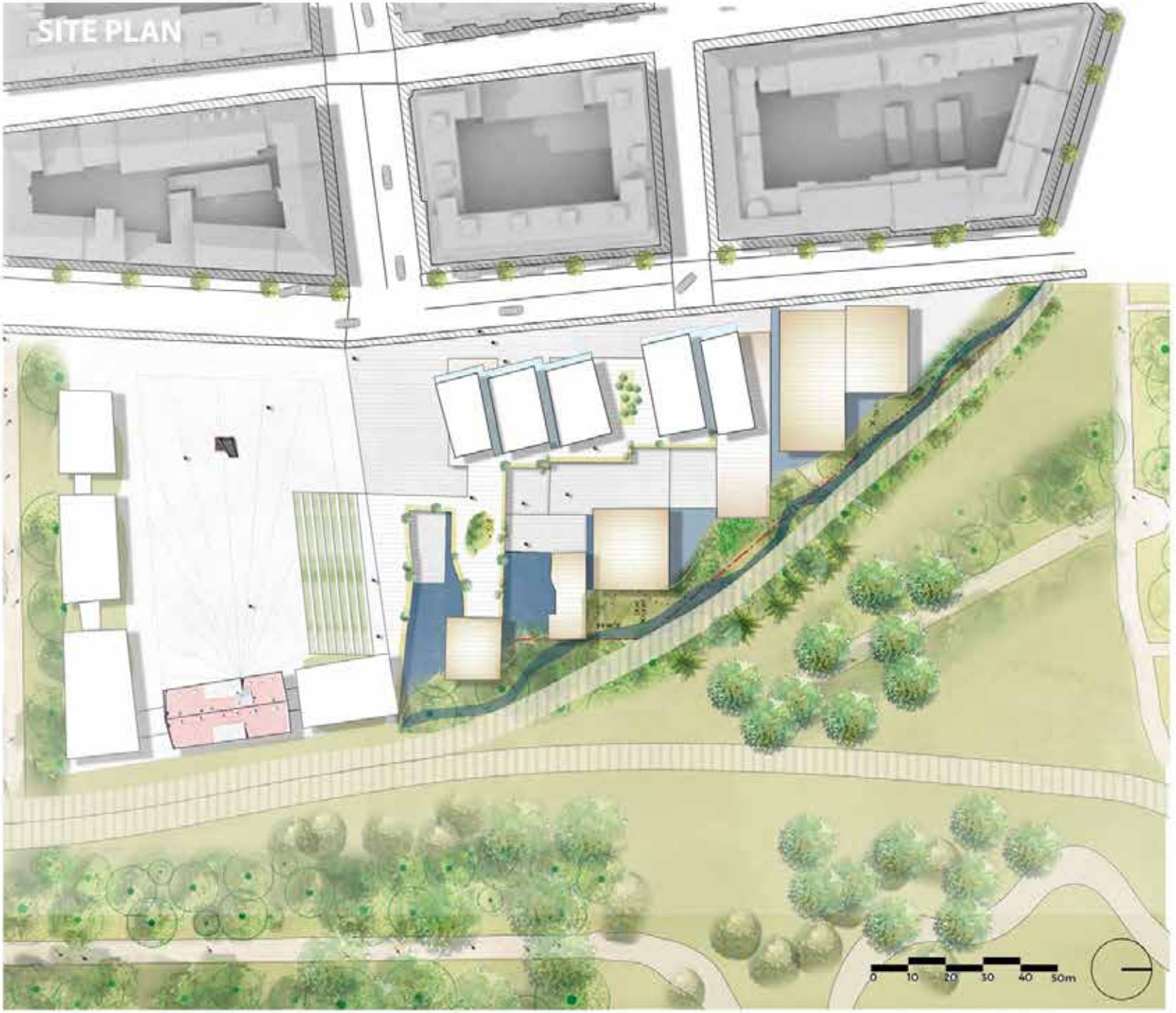
WORK? WORK!

The bipartisan relationship between work and leisure is scarcely reflected upon. Why is it that one goes to the office to work and the park for leisure. With the ever-increasing frequency of yound individuals unwilling to conform to the normative form of work, this project tries to explore how to find a new relationship with the professional environment.

MASTERPLAN

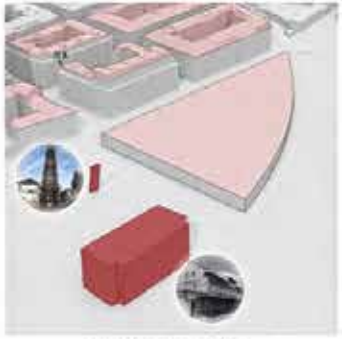

marshes
waterfront
affordable house
active square
office district
art district
river park
control park
mixed use area
station plaza
axis
increased green cover
public squares
new buildings
flood plains

Taking into consideration the social fabric of the area as well as approaching the design by means of micro- interventions, this master plan is bases itself on the ground realities of the site and tries to propose environments suitable in reflection of these realities. Rather than heirarchies, the plan is a journey through the streets and environments that Prague 7 has to offer, with the ultimate aim of enhancing the space for the local demographic.



Site Area

The site exists on the footprints of an existing parking area and auto-garage. It is bounded on the left by the Bubny station and the lost identity of its courtyard.



Monuments

In close proximity, there is a Holocaust memorial left in a relatively poor condition, however, it holds massive place making capabilities when combined with the station.

Station and garden

Suggestion of a park and intense greeneryon the eastern end.

PLACE-MAKING

view of the urban plaza from western boulevard

The City and The Garden

Two roads coming from the city call for connection to the proposed garden on the other side.

Urban Grain

In an attempt to be inclusive to the public, there are several alleys that are open for fine-tuning and micro-management to create intense experinces.

Connection

Another axis is defined in line with the monument on the south, signifying importance as well as opening to its plaza.

GROUND FLOOR

Courtyards

In order to create experiential spaces, the building features courtards looking in and to their suroundings.

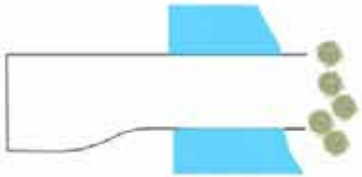
Inside Outside

The facades facing the gardens are provided with a full view of intense greenery, connnecting the occupants to the surroundings.

Function Adjustment

The masses are allocated to a certain height in order to accomodate the functions.

ARCHITECTURAL QUALITY



Rich Surroundings

Water and a rich natural experience revitalize the workspace, taking it a step further from the modern office interpretation.

Inside-outside

Glass and maximum permeability allow for the inside to connect itself to

Visual Connectivity

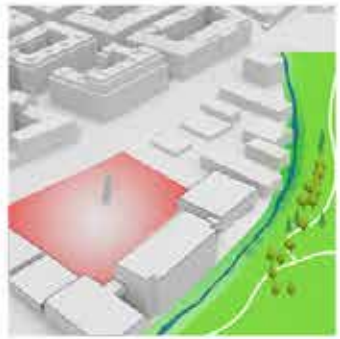
To achieve transparency and encourage interaction, the spaces are oriented for maximum visual connection

Urban Swale

The valley at the north also acts like an urban swale, submitting to the need for a flood control element.

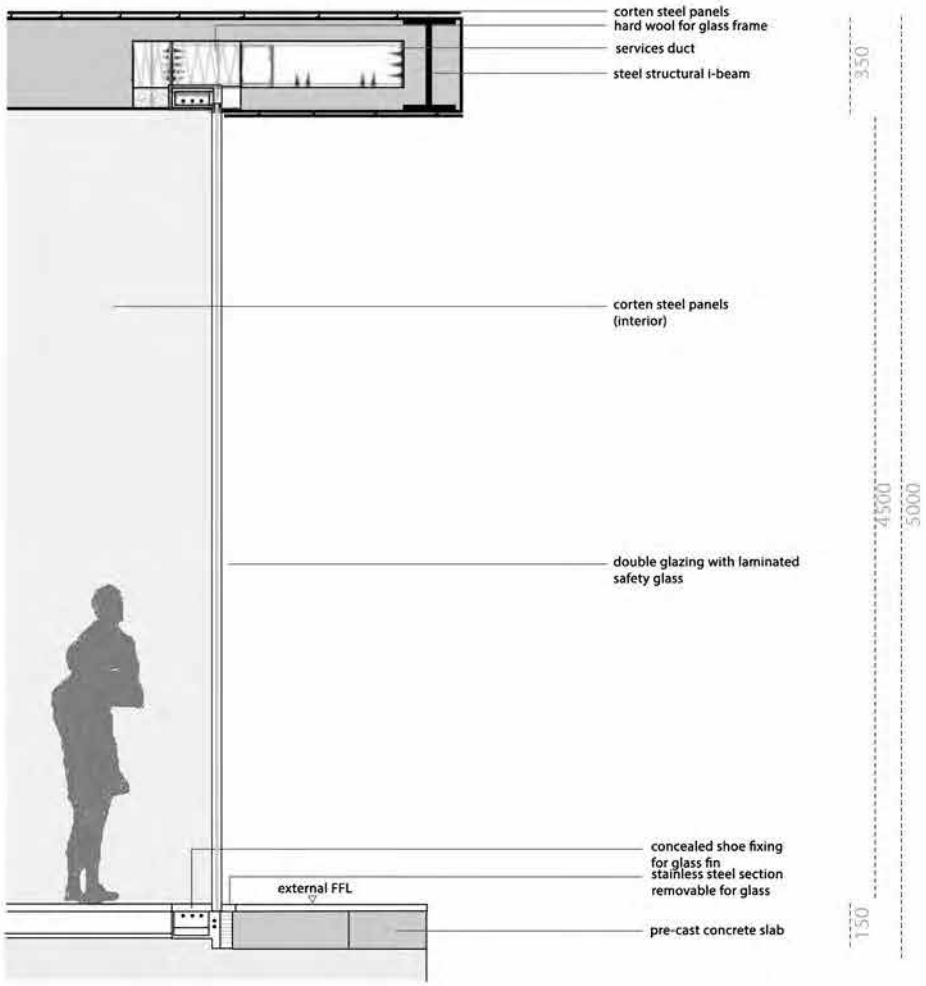
Future Developments

The plan proposes for the formation of a well defined courtyard on the southern front, lined by a cultural center.



Meeting Place

To solidify its place as a relevant urban element, the plan proposes the formation of a public plaza on the southern corner.

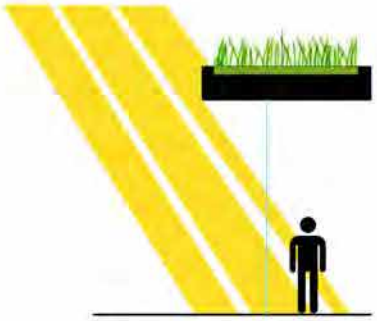


Facade Principles

The facade brings together the material palette of the interior and exterior, including the solidity of the concrete floor, the textures of the corten steel as well as the transparency the glass showcases. The glass stands as a seperation as well as a connection between the exterior natural elements and the controlled interior of the building.

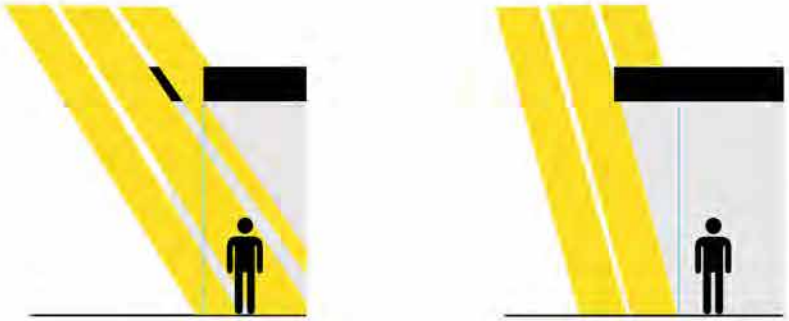
From City to Nature

Prague has urban character, however, the cityscape lacks in connection with its past natural wonders. The project is an opportunity to fill in this gap, and give its user a glimpse of a new character for the city; one that is as rooted in modernity as it is in natural sensations such as water vapors on the skin and the smell of fresh grass.



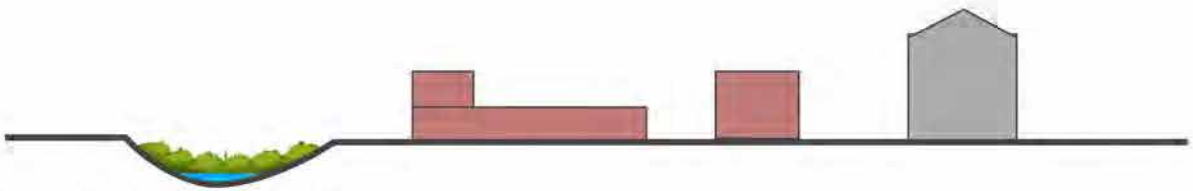
Green roofs & shape

The building also features green roofs to increase the thermal mass in the winter and summer. Shaded courtyards and thin corridors help with wind flow.



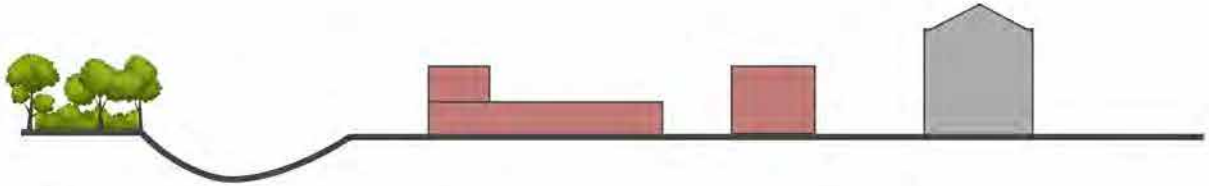
Shading: Extrusions

Passive systems constitute a major part of the environmental for the project. Shades and overhangs are a simple solution for solar shading in the summer and solar gain in the winter.



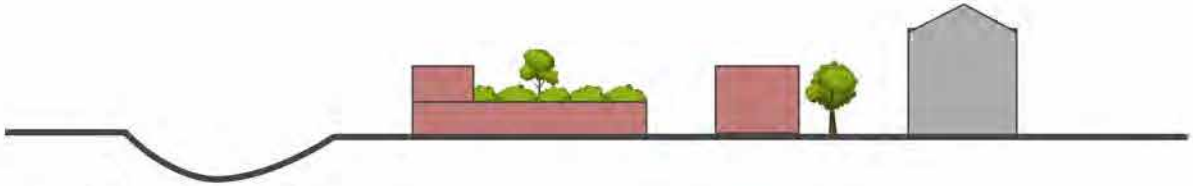
Urban Swale

An oversized urban swale serves as a solution for the flooding problem in Prague. It provides an alternative solution to rainwater management systems such as drainage pipes, and also goes on to form an intense green around the perameter of the building.



Forest garden

To aid in breaking the flow of strong winds, the project proposes planting tall and evergreen trees. This can contribute to the overall climate of the site, keeping it cool in the summers as well as stimulating fresher air on site.



Green cover

The project aims to maximize green cover on site, as this can help in climate control, increase the overall thermal mass by natural means, as well as help manage the rainwater runoff.

MATERIALS

PRE-CAST CONCRETE EXTERIOR

URBAN

POLISHED CONCRETE INTERIOR

FLOORING

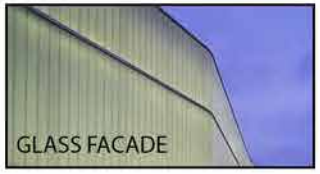
ITALIAN BRICK

PLAZA

CORTEN STEEL

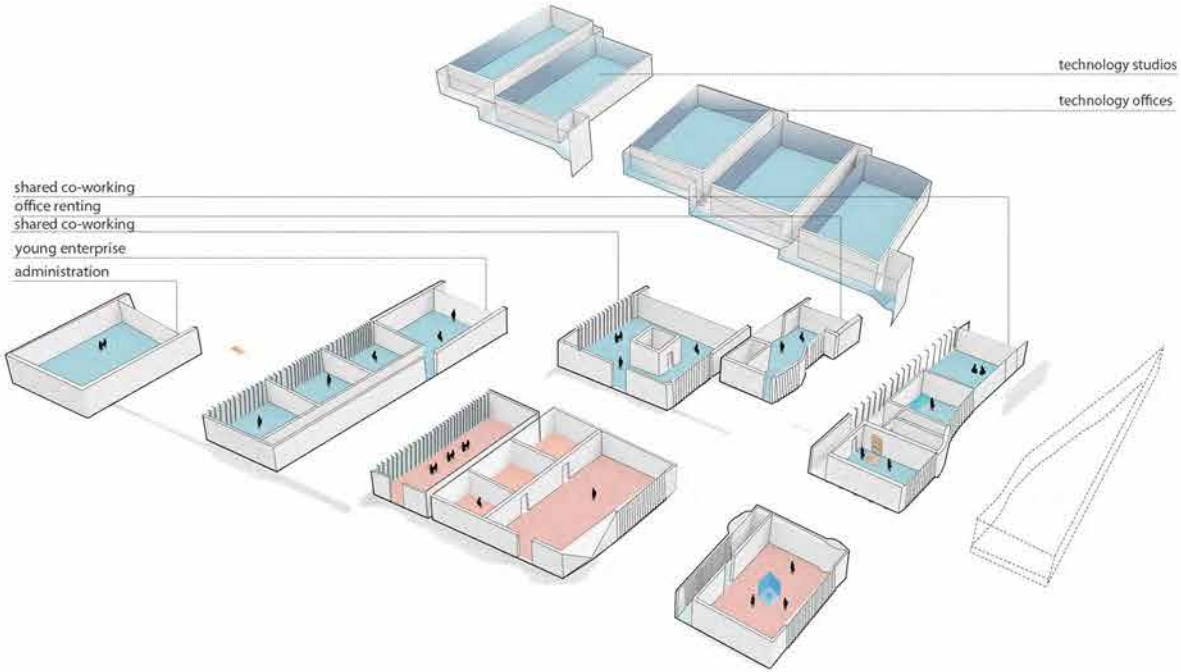
CLADDING

CHANNEL GLASS

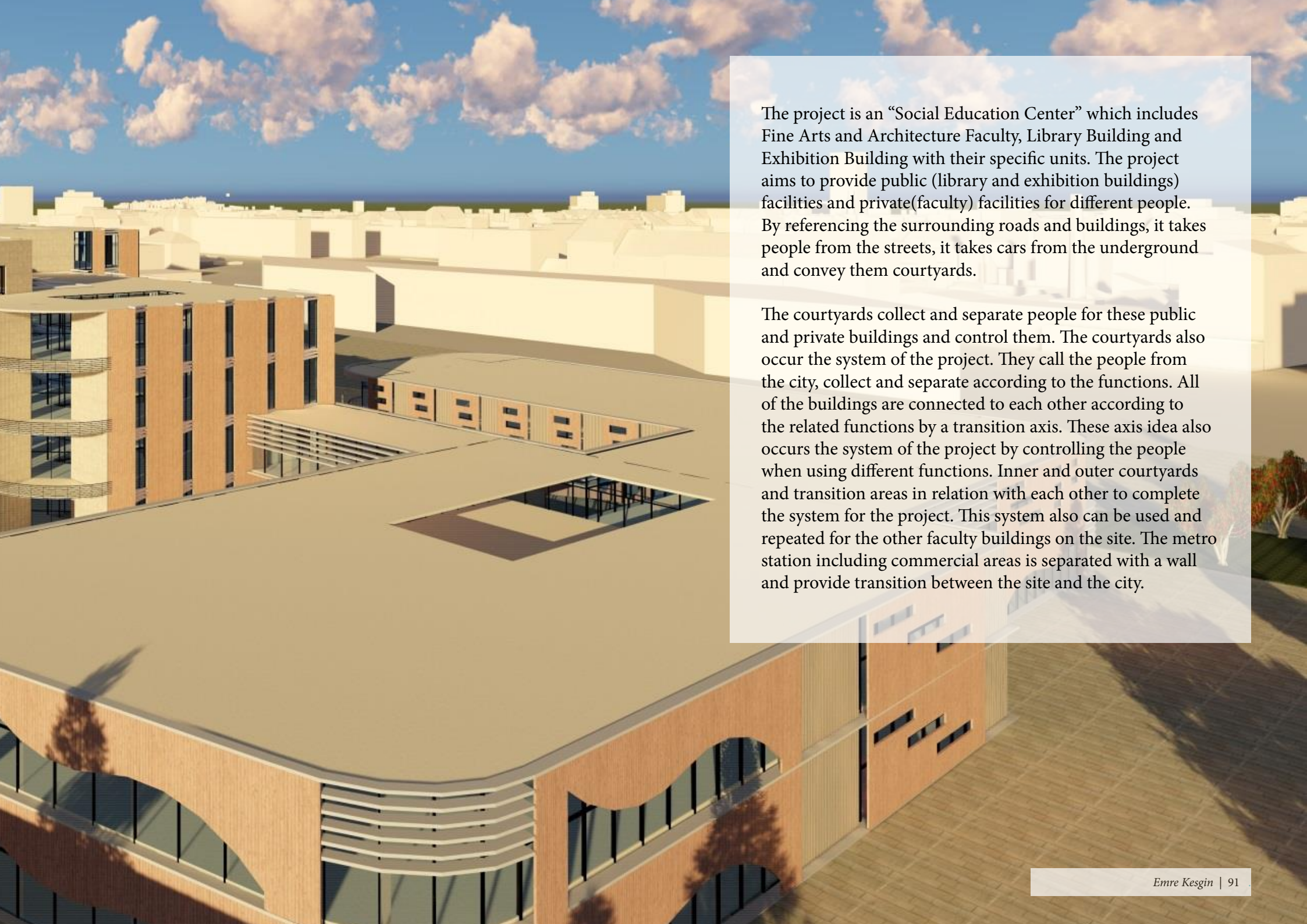


FOREST

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION

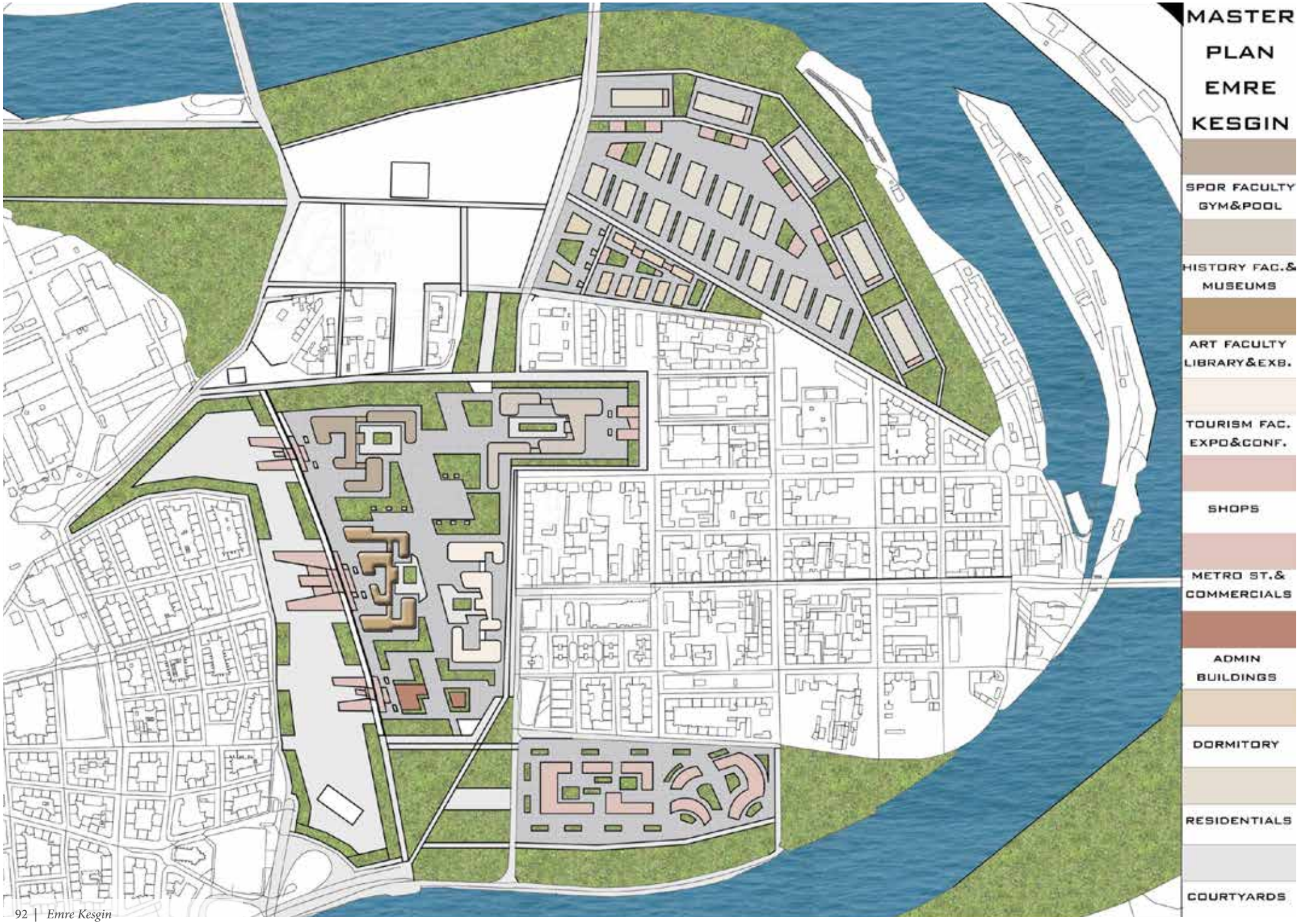


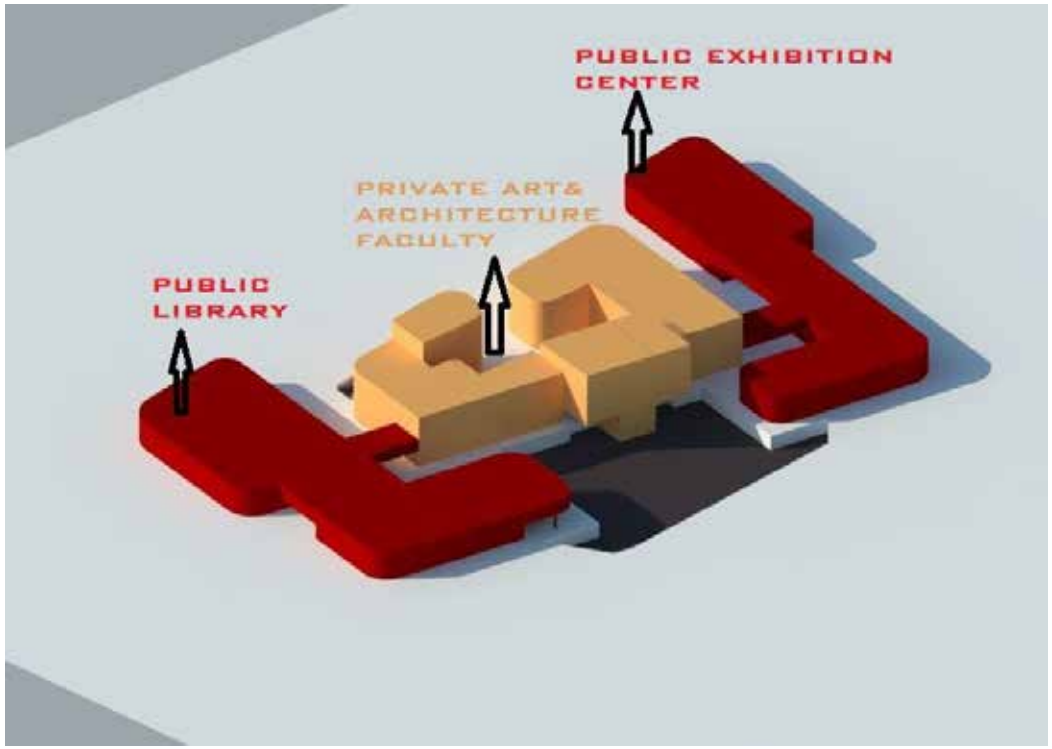
EMRE KESGIN
SOCIAL EDUCATION CENTER

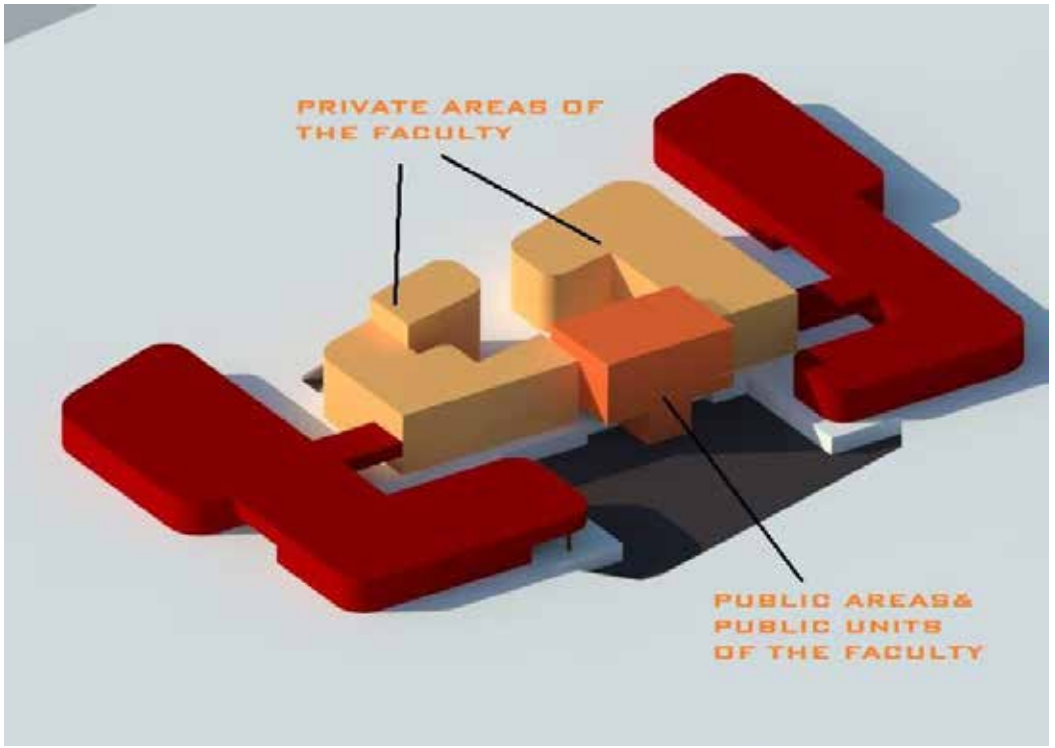


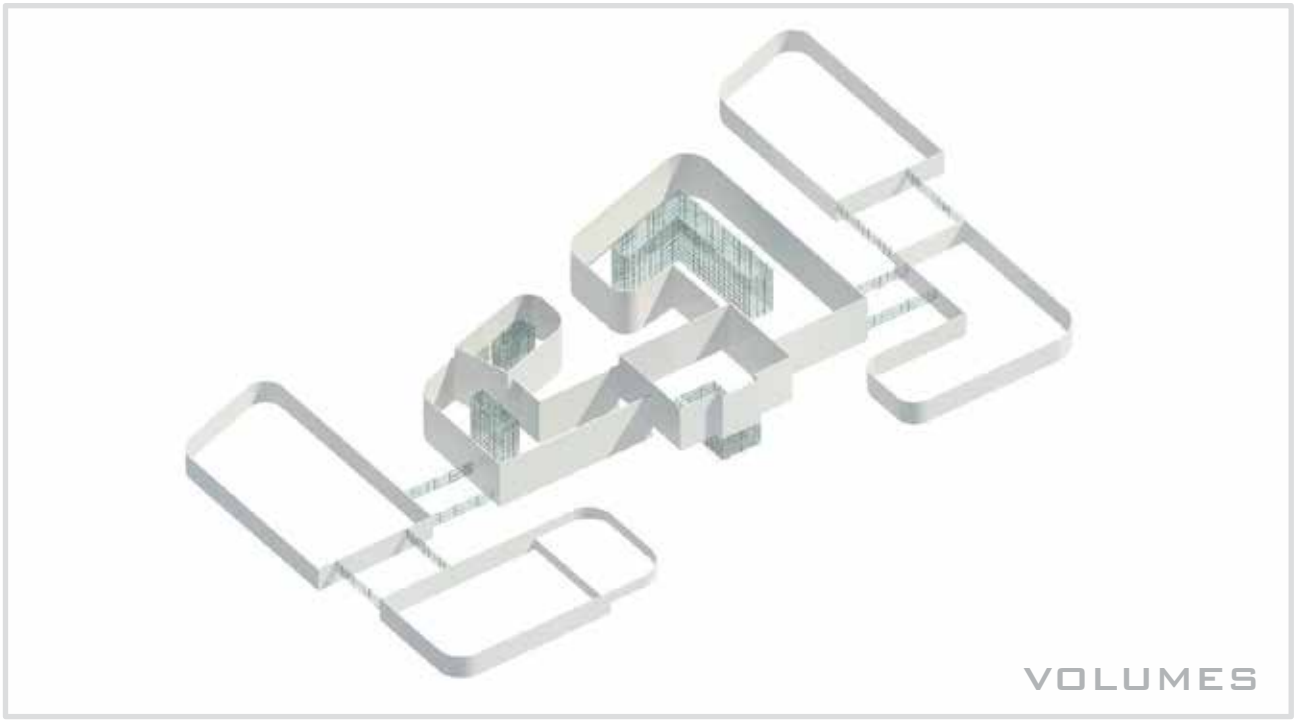
The project is an “Social Education Center” which includes Fine Arts and Architecture Faculty, Library Building and Exhibition Building with their specific units. The project aims to provide public (library and exhibition buildings) facilities and private(faculty) facilities for different people. By referencing the surrounding roads and buildings, it takes people from the streets, it takes cars from the underground and convey them courtyards.

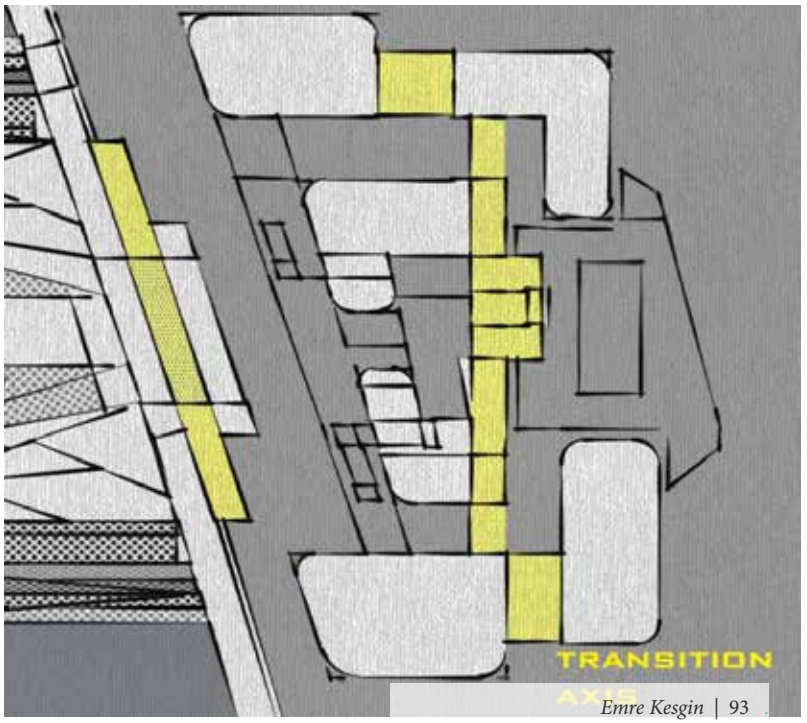
The courtyards collect and separate people for these public and private buildings and control them. The courtyards also occur the system of the project. They call the people from the city, collect and separate according to the functions. All of the buildings are connected to each other according to the related functions by a transition axis. These axis idea also occurs the system of the project by controlling the people when using different functions. Inner and outer courtyards and transition areas in relation with each other to complete the system for the project. This system also can be used and repeated for the other faculty buildings on the site. The metro station including commercial areas is separated with a wall and provide transition between the site and the city.

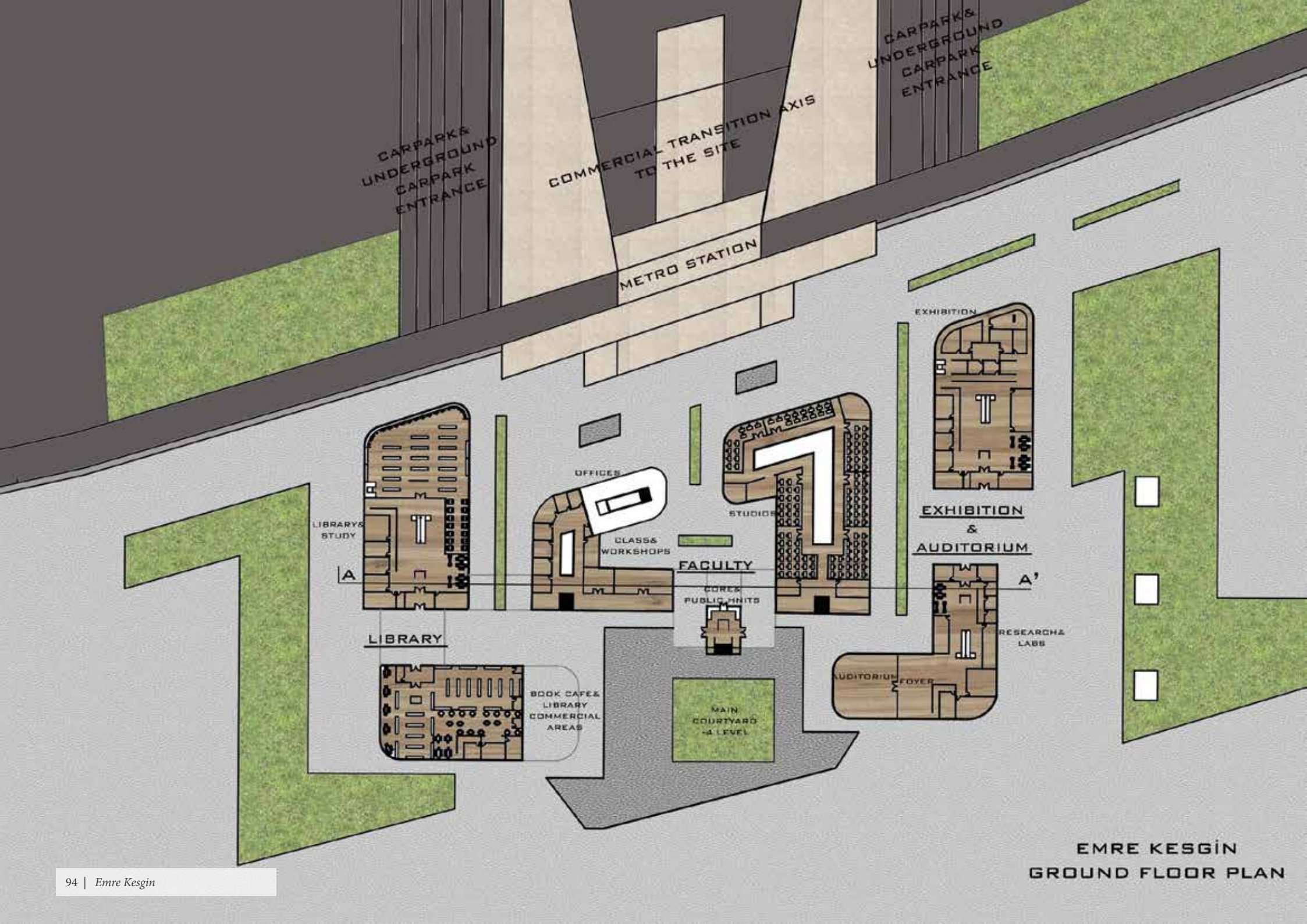

MASTER
PLAN
EMRE
KESGIN
SPOR FACULTY
GYM&POOL
HISTORY FAC.&
MUSEUMS
ART FACULTY
LIBRARY&EXB.
TOURISM FAC.
EXPO&CONF.
SHOPS
METRO ST.&
COMMERCIALS
ADMIN
BUILDINGS
DORMITORY
RESIDENTIALS
COURTYARDS

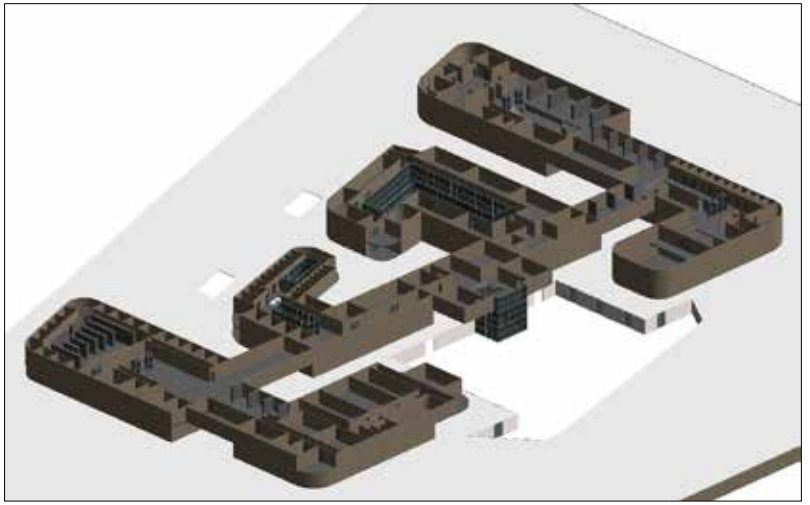

PUBLIC EXHIBITION CENTER
PRIVATE ART& ARCHITECTURE FACULTY
PUBLIC LIBRARY


PRIVATE AREAS OF THE FACULTY
PUBLIC AREAS& PUBLIC UNITS OF THE FACULTY

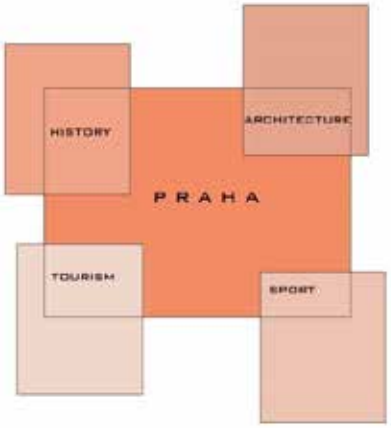

VOLUMES

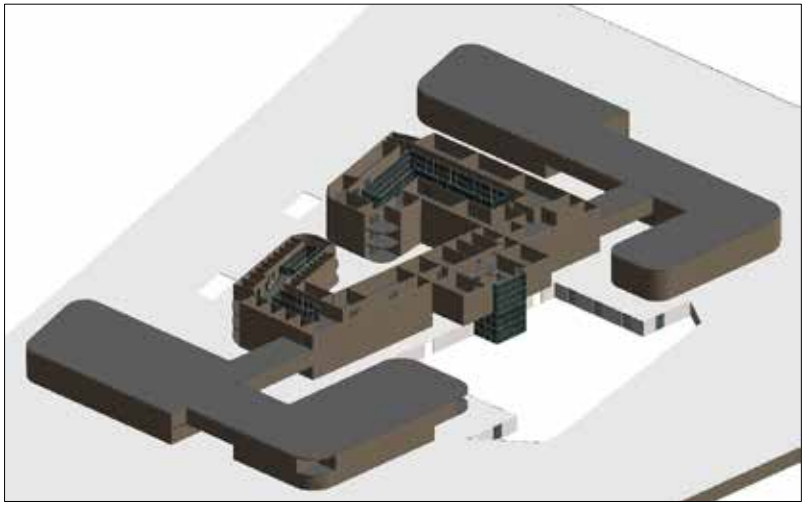

TRANSITION
AXIS


CARPARK& UNDERGROUND CARPARK ENTRANCE
COMMERCIAL TRANSITION AXIS TO THE SITE
CARPARK& UNDERGROUND CARPARK ENTRANCE
METRO STATION
EXHIBITION
OFFICES
STUDIOS
LIBRARY& STUDY
CLASS& WORKSHOPS
FACULTY
EXHIBITION & AUDITORIUM
A
A'
CORE& PUBLIC UNITS
LIBRARY
RESEARCH& LABS
AUDITORIUM
FOYER
BOOK CAFE& LIBRARY COMMERCIAL AREAS
MAIN COURTYARD +4 LEVEL
EMRE KESGİN
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



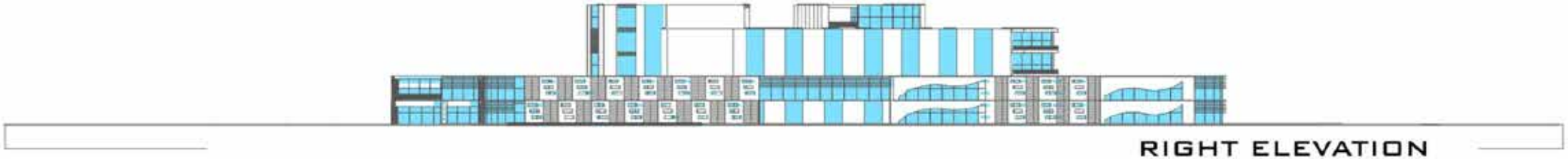
FIRST FLOOR PLAN





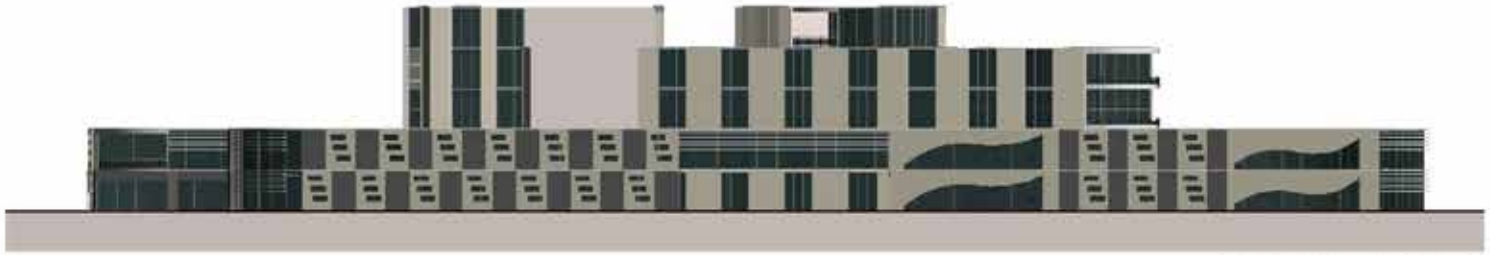
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FRONT ELEVATION

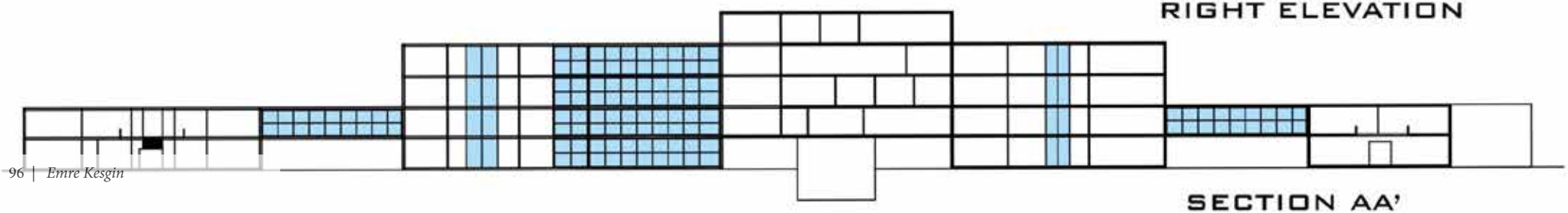


RIGHT ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION



RIGHT ELEVATION



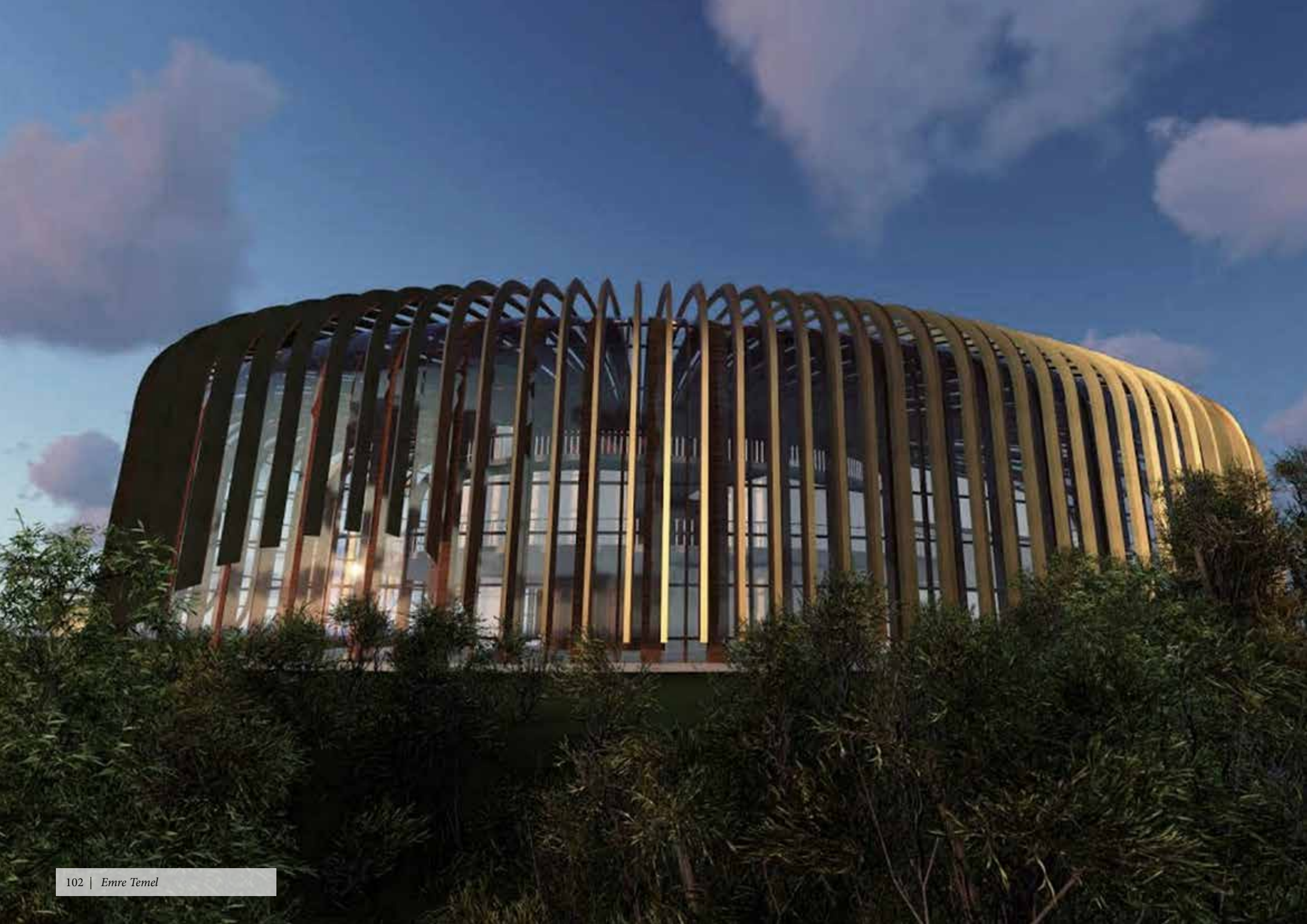
SECTION AA'

A Sustainable Settlement for *Bohemia Sekt* Headquarters

Emre Temel

The project aims to create a sustainable settlement in the northern side of the Prague 7 taking place on an island. The initial step to create the master plan is to create artificial topography along the northern part of the site. Upon the topography artificial wetlands are created with respect to the levels of the topography. The focus to create wetlands through the levels is to treat the water and filter it at every step. With the help of the topography and wetlands a large area vineyard is proposed along the east-west axis.

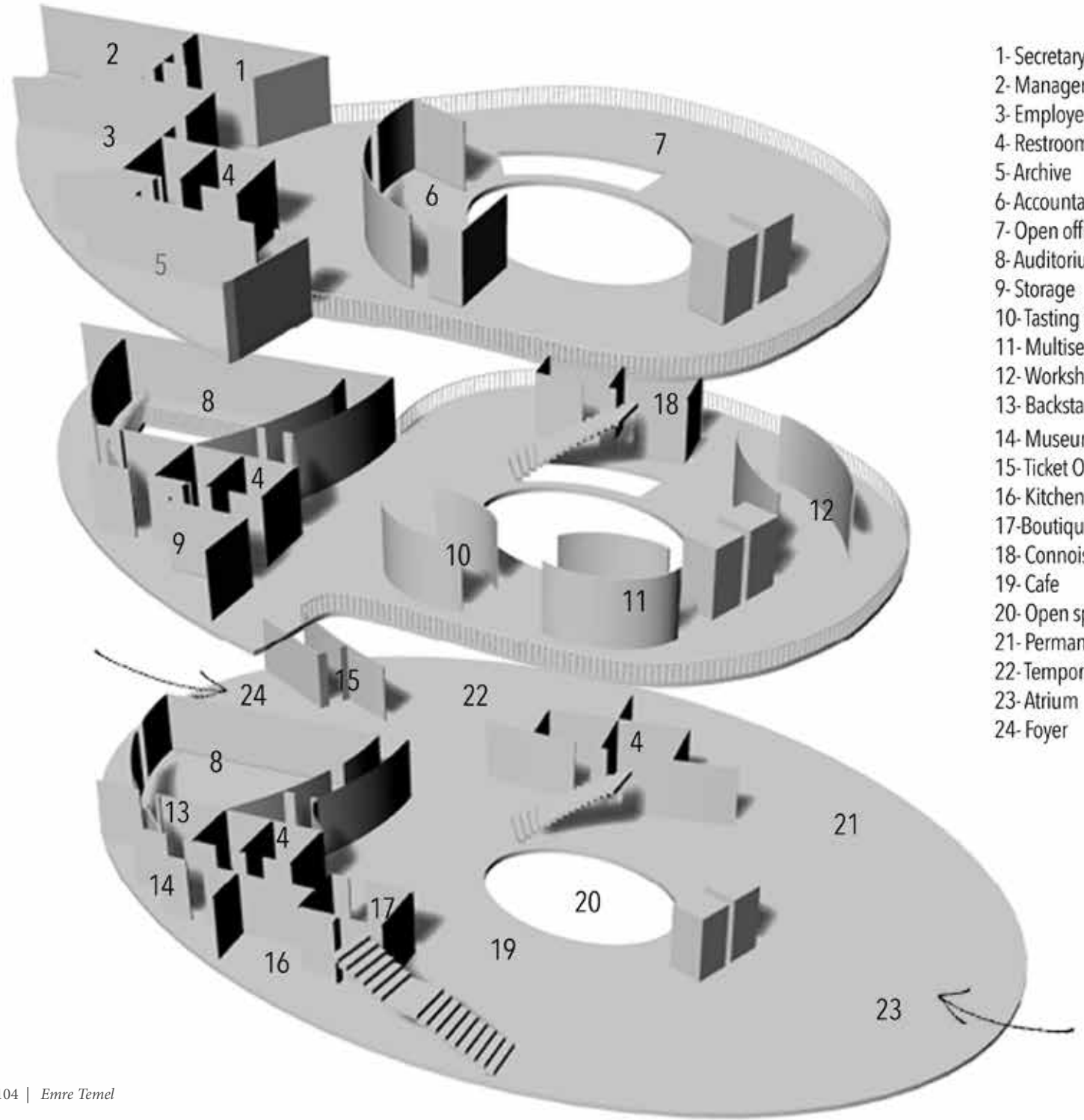
The overall program consists of the headquarter of the famous Czech sparkling wine company called *Bohemia Sekt* and attached to it a museum and an auditorium serving for the *Bohemia Sekt* headquarters, a production area for the process and fermentation of the grapes, an open air space called sculpture garden along the way from the entrance to the proposed museum building and the vineyard.



The setlement is taking place in the region of Praha7,which used to be an industrial area that neds to be taken care of. The first approach to site was to create a green belt through the east-west axis to make the site to be more children friendly zone. To make the site more pedestrian friendly some urban strategies are applied and some car roads are cut-off.

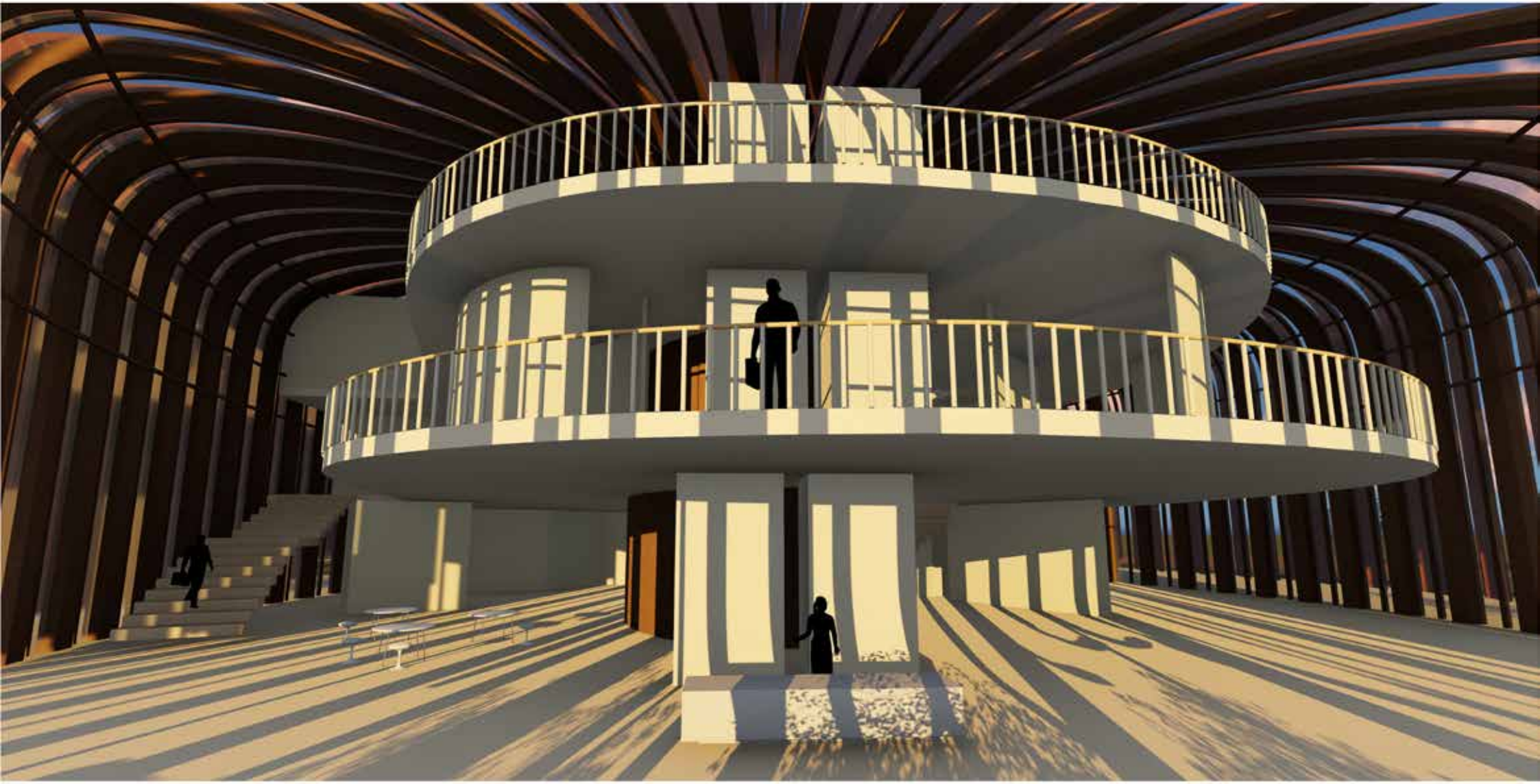
To create a sustainable developmen through the north-south axis and preven the flood series of wetlands are created. With the help of the adaptive reuse of the old industrial structures ,a water cleaning facility is proposed. Series of activities with respect to the variety of spaces are defined in order to atract thegren belt that is created.Moreover a start-up center for trading purposes is proposed near the train station which happens to be a connection node for different countries such as Germany.

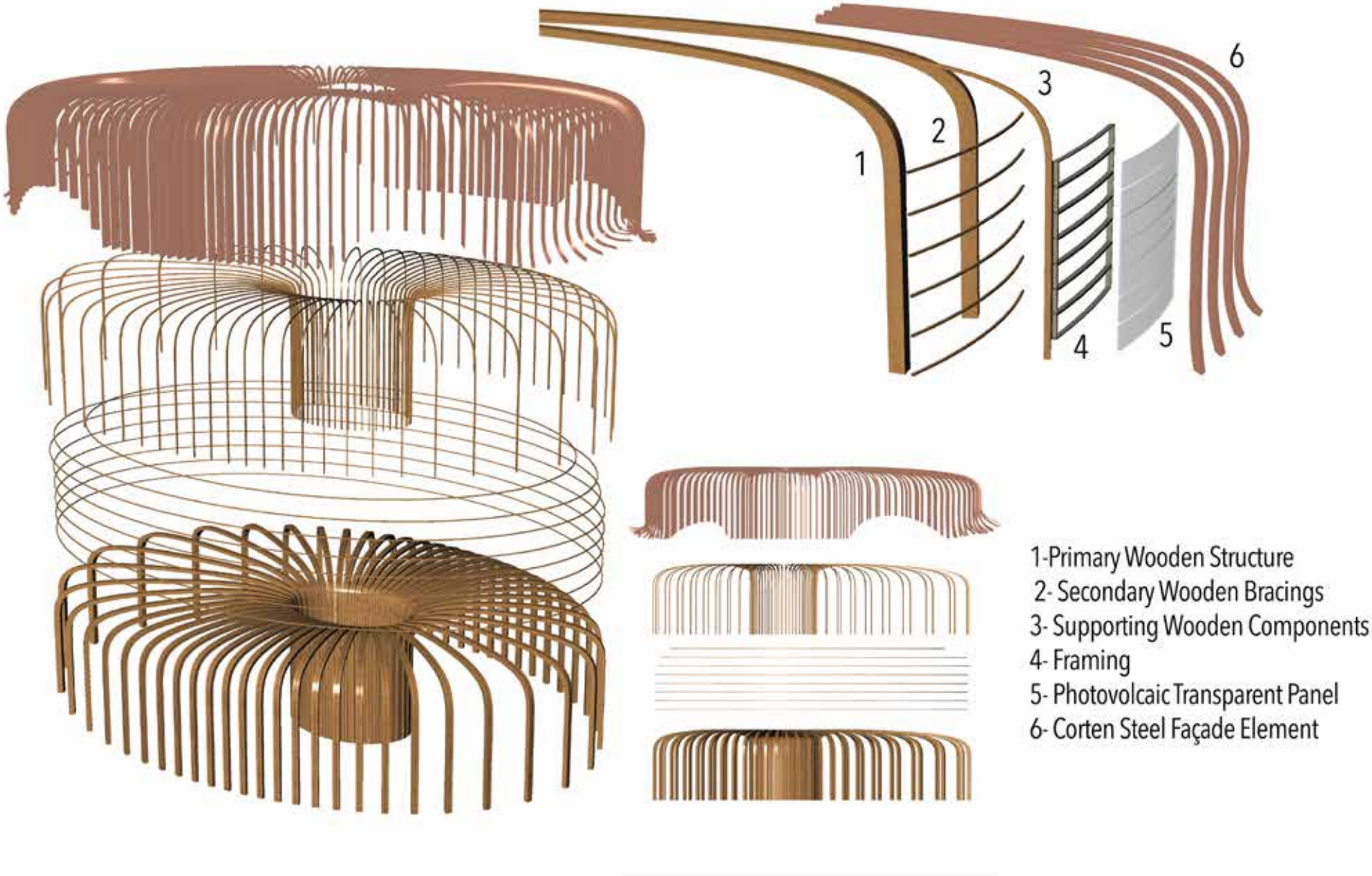
1 - Headquarters
2 - Production Area
3 - Vineyard
4 - Car Parking Area
5 - Wetlands
6 - Car Road
7 - Pedestrian Road



1- Secretary's office
2- Managers office
3- Employee's lounge
4- Restrooms
5- Archive
6- Accountants' office
7- Open office space
8- Auditorium
9- Storage
10- Tasting room
11- Multisensory tasting Room
12- Workshop Area
13- Backstage
14- Museum Archive
15- Ticket Office
16- Kitchen
17-Boutique
18- Connoisseurs' Room
19- Cafe
20- Open space for cafe
21- Permanent Exhibition
22- Temporary Exhibition
23- Atrium
24- Foyer

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT



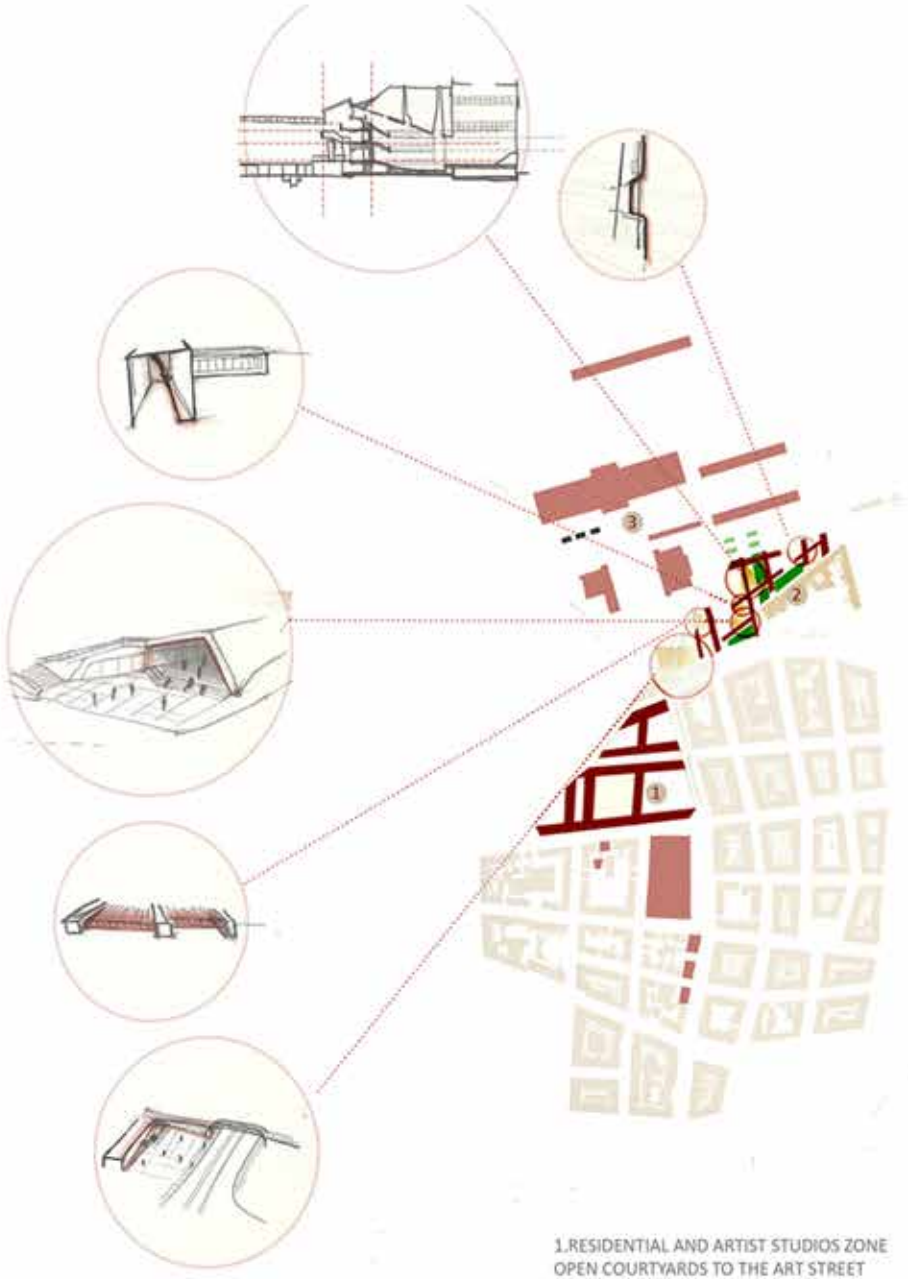

1
2
3
4
5
6
1-Primary Wooden Structure
2- Secondary Wooden Bracings
3- Supporting Wooden Components
4- Framing
5- Photovolcaic Transparent Panel
6- Corten Steel Façade Element

EZGI NUR GÜNGÖR

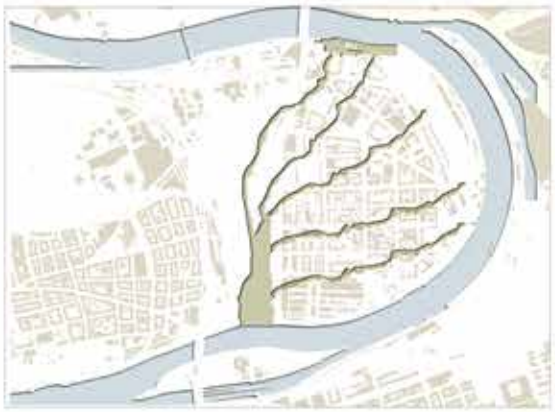
THE URBAN PASSAGE to THEATRAL COURTYARDS of PRAGUE

The two characteristic districts which are Holesevice and Letna in Prague 7, have a significant place within the evolution of a post-industrial zone to an art district. The existing abandoned buildings remained since the industrial age, have been transformed into several cores for a variety of scopes of art including performing and visual arts. Also, the recent evolution of these two districts which are located between the Old Town and the residential zone of Prague serve as a bridge that may be a focal point for these seperated zones containing important traces of cultural and daily life in itself as well. Thus, the contuniutiy of the evolved art district becomes significant to be able to serve as a convenient core in urban scale.

Moreover, according to the analysis have been done, Letna have a significant potential in order to enable that continuity since this district involves an urban line called as Letna walk consisting of various buildings serving to art and ending up seperated final point located in potential conective zone to the residential part. This project aims the accessibility and continutiy of Letna Walk, ending up Industrial Palace, a final point which is difficult to access due to the urban factors as including the dividing rail road and intersection point of different roads, by searching for the urban solutions that may also create new opportunities as public spaces.

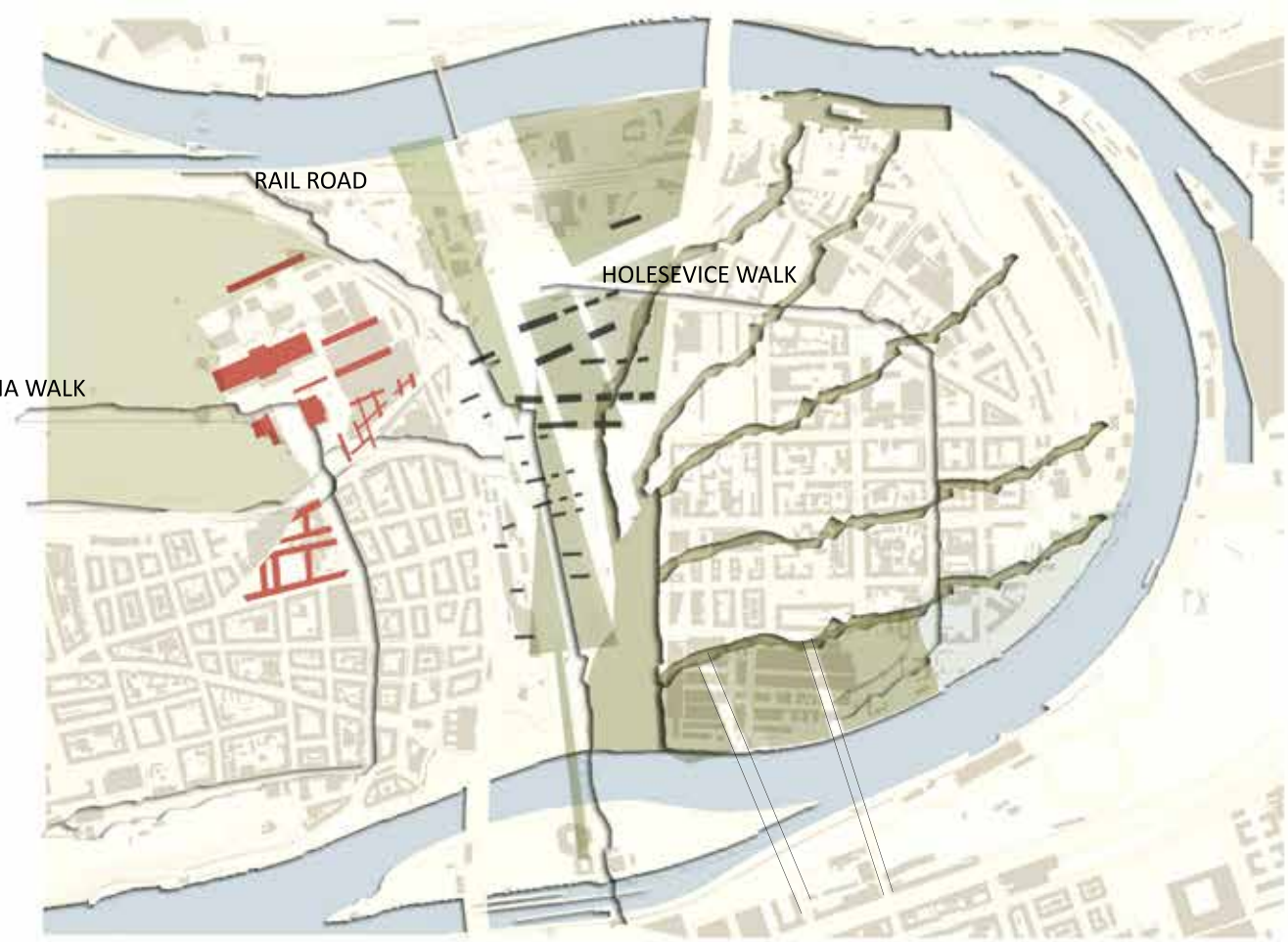


MASTER PLAN GENERATION

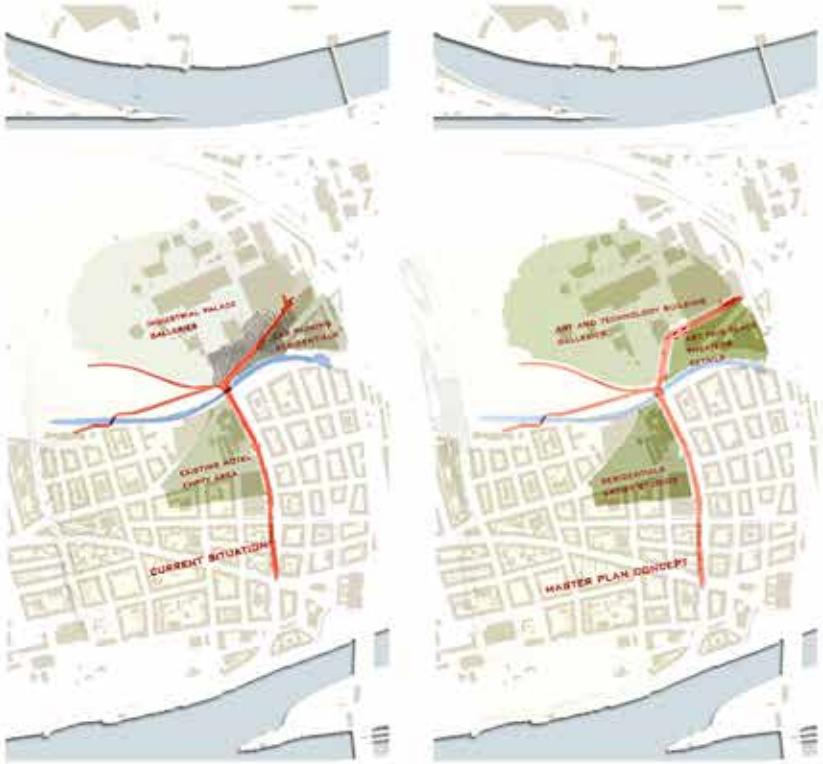


WETLAND AREA INTEGRATING COURTYARDS

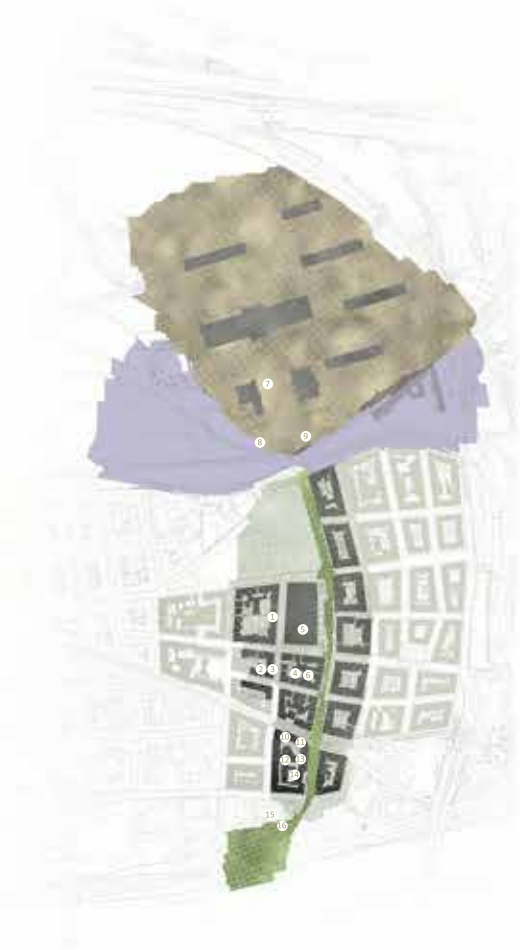
URBAN TRACES CONNCETING BOTH SIDE



THREE IMPORTANT ROADS AS THE LINESS OF ART DISTRICT
LETNA WALK
RAIL ROAD
HOLESEVICE WALK



CONGESTION AT THE END OF LETNA ROAD



CURRENT BUILDINGS SERVING ART FUNCTIONS

1.ALFRED VE DVOŘE EXPERİMENTAL THEATRE STAGE
2.PETR NOVOTNÝ GALLERY THE EXHIBITIONSPACE DEDICATED TO PAİNTİNGS
3.LES KANCŮ GRAPHIC DESIGN STUDIO
4.STUDİO HRDİNŮ OPEN THEATRE STAGE
5.NATİONAL GALLERY İN PRAGUE – VELETRŽNÍ PALÁC COLLECTİON OF CONTEMPORARY AND MODERN ART
6.NG BOOKSHOP – KOENİG BOOKS ART BOOKS
7.INDUSTRIAL PALACE (PRŮMYSLOVÝ PALÁC) DOMINANT FEATURE OF BUBENEČ EXHIBITION FROM 1891
8.PRAHA HOLEŠOVICE EXHIBITION GROUNDS (BUBENEČ) SET OF EXHIBITION BUILDINGS FROM 1891
9.LAPIDARIUM OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM GALLERY OF STATUES AND FRAGMENTS OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
10.PAGE FIVE ART BOOKSHOP
11.GALLERY IN BISTRO 8 GALLERY AND MUSIC PROGRAMME
12.HELENA DAŘBUJÁNOVÁ FURNITURE SHOWROOM
13.PAPÍRNA DESIGN STATIONER'S SHOP
14.EANTİK ANTİQUES, ART, DESIGN
15.JAKOBY FASHION STUDIO
16.CENTER AND FOUNDATION FOR CONTEMPORARY ART / JELENÍ GALLERY CONTEMPORARY ART GALLERY WITH BOOKSHOP

ZOOM IN LETNA WALK WHICH HAS A SIGNIFICANT VALUE AS A PART OF ART DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN SOLUTIONS

MASTER PLAN

1.URBAN STREET

2.OPEN COURTYARDS

3.UNDERPASS FROM RAILROAD

The analysis that have been done on the surrounding courtyard types reveals the typology of passages that provide the connections between city blocks.

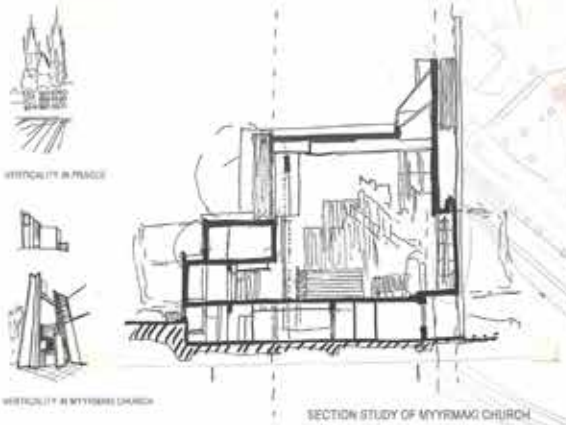
And these analysis also reveals the interior structure of courtyards within the city blocks. The structure involves different small buildings serve as public points such as small theaters, art galleries and exhibition points shaped in different levels inside the courtyards.

PASSING TYPOLOGY OF THE COURTYARDS

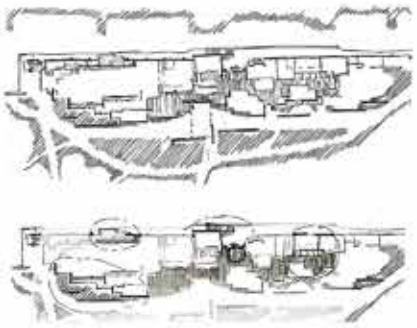
GENERATION OF MASSES REFERRING TO THE PASSING STRATEGY

URBAN FEELINGS

PERSPECTIVE EFFECT IN PRAGUE



SECTION STUDY OF MYYRMAKI CHURCH



CASE STUDY TU UNDERSTAND USE OF WALLS

MYYRMAKI CHURCH, ESHA LEVSKA

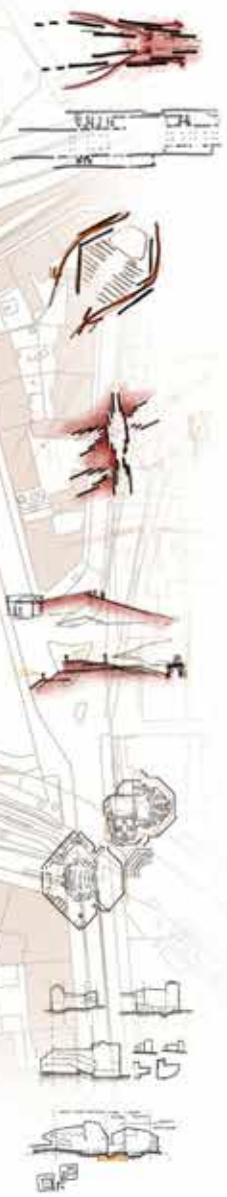
1.DRAMA THEATER

2.STUDO THEATER

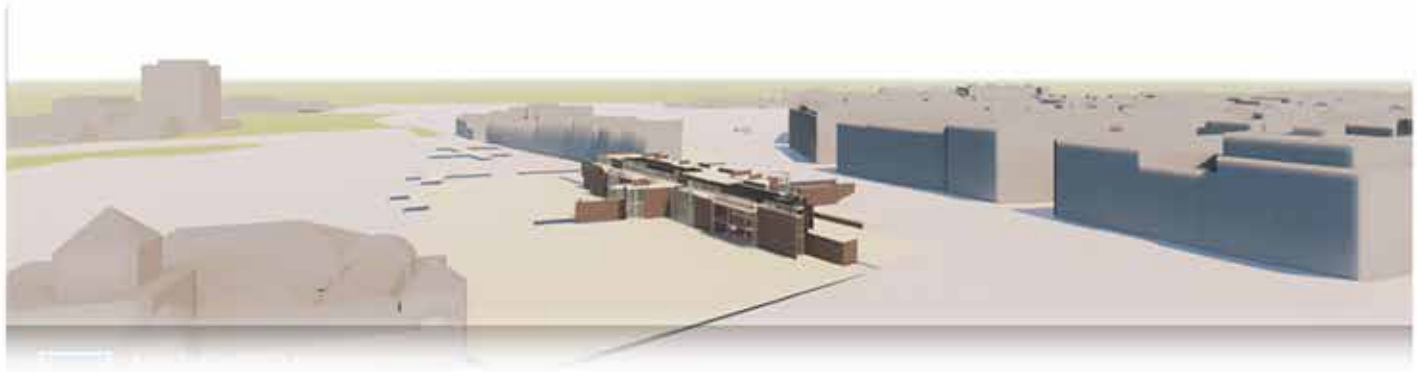
3.FLEXIBLE THEATER

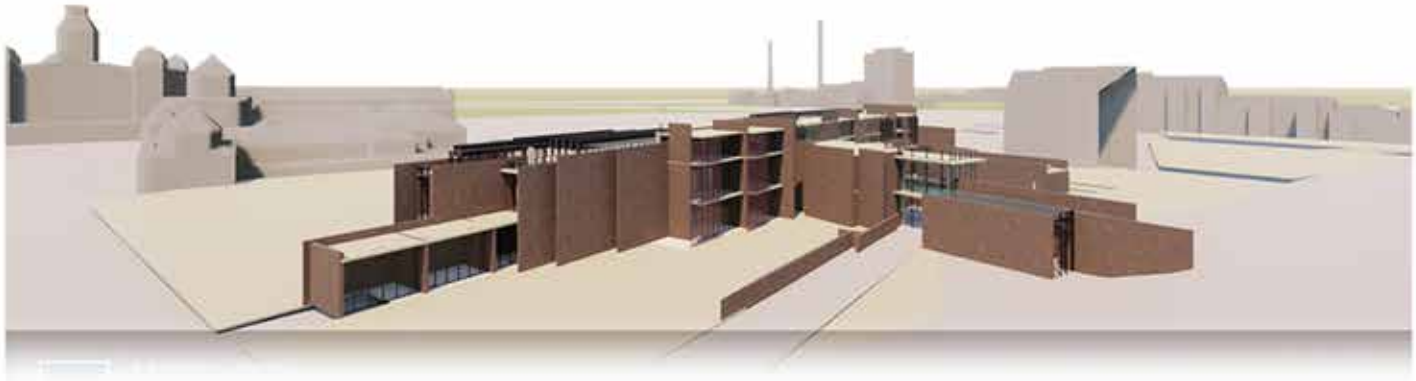
4.LARGE THEATER

MASTER PLAN

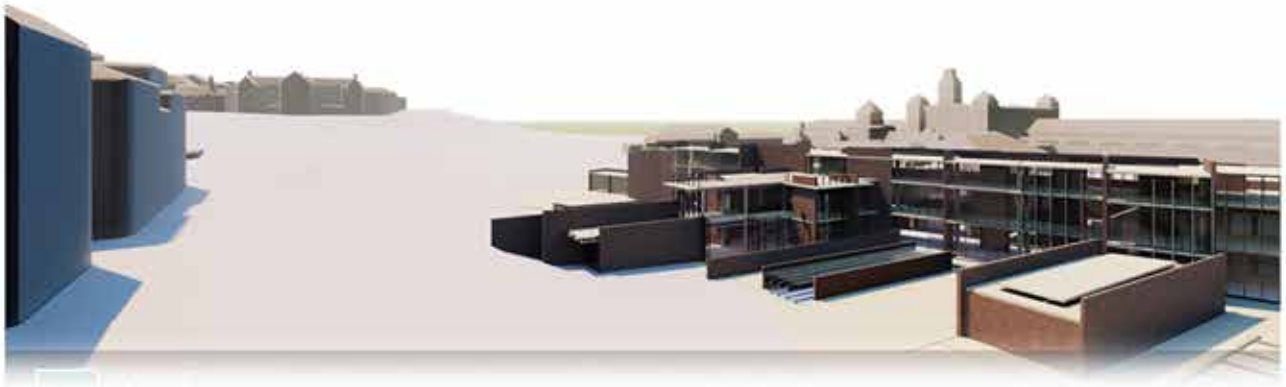


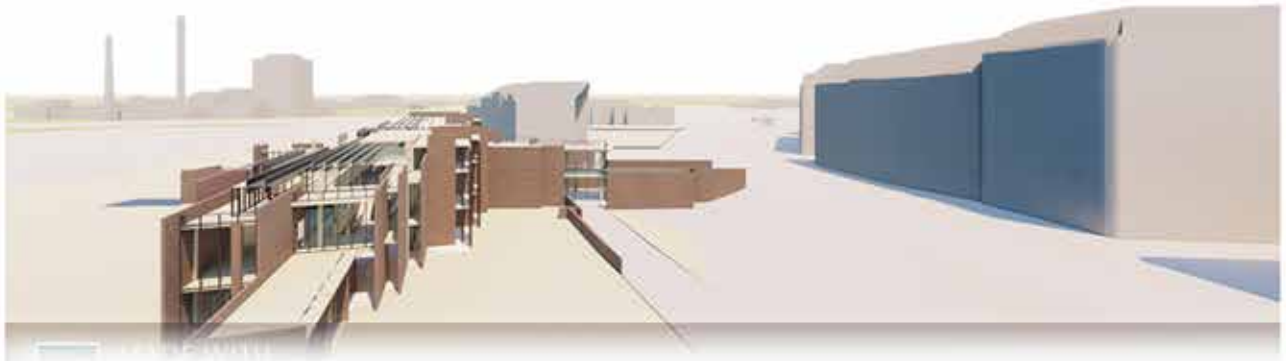
THEATER SECTIONS IN DIFFERENT SCALES





THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SURROUNDING





THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SURROUNDING

ROOF

SECOND FLOOR

44. EDUCATIONAL ROOMS(MASK/SCULPTURE)
45. PERMANENT EXHIBITION
46. INTERACTING EDUCATIONAL AREA (ACTING)

FIRST FLOOR

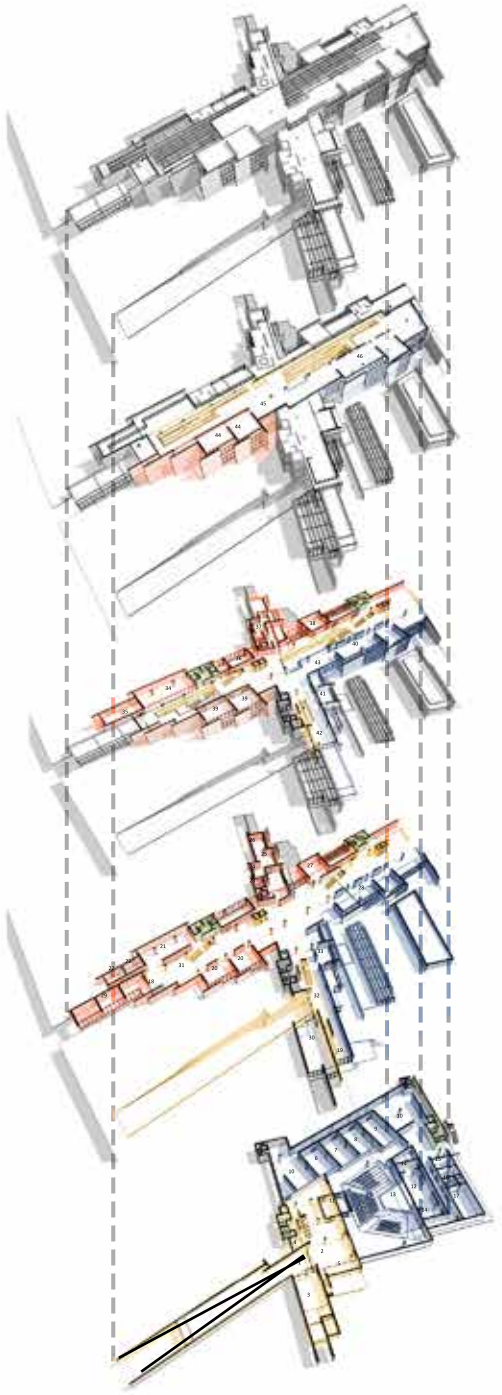
34. MEETING ROOM
35. WORKING/EDUCATION ROOMS (PAINTING/S-CULPTURE WORKSHOP)
36. OFFICES
37. TERRACE WORKING AREA
38. DIGITAL ROOM
39. EDUCATIONAL ROOMS(MASK/PAINTING WORKS-
40. HOP)
41. EXHIBITIONS
42. EDUCATIONAL ROOMS (ACTING)
43. TERRACE CAFE
TEMPORARY EXHIBITION

GROUND FLOOR

18. MAIN ENTRANCE TO EDUCATIONAL AREA
19. MAIN ENTRANCE TO THEATRE AREA
20. EXHIBITIONS OF WORKSHOPS
21. EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOP/MULTIFUNCTIONAL
22. EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOP SMALL STORAGES
23. WORKSHOP PLACE STORAGE
24. WORKSHOP KITCHEN
25. PAINTING WORKSHOP SERVING THEATER
26. MASK WORKSHOP SERVING THEATER
27. MULTIFUNCTIONAL AREA/DIGITAL AREA
28. EXHIBITIONS
29. RETAILS
39. CAFE
31. FOYER FOR EDUCATIONAL AREA
32. FOYER FOR THEATRAL AREA
33. PERMANENT EXHIBITION

BASEMENT FLOOR

1. MAIN ENTRANCE TO THEATRE AREA
2. FOYER
3. CAFE
4. CLOAKROOM
5. BOX OFFICE
6. STORAGE OF PAINTING WORKSHOP
7. STORAGE OF SCULPTURE WORKSHOP
8. STORAGE OF DRESSING WORKSHOP
9. STORAGE OF CARPENTER'S SHOP
10. ASSEMBLY AREAS
11. CONTROL ROOMS
12. BACKSTAGE
13. FORESTAGE
14. WINGS
15. WARDROBES
16. BATHROOM FOR ACTORS AND ACTRESSES
17. REHEARSAL

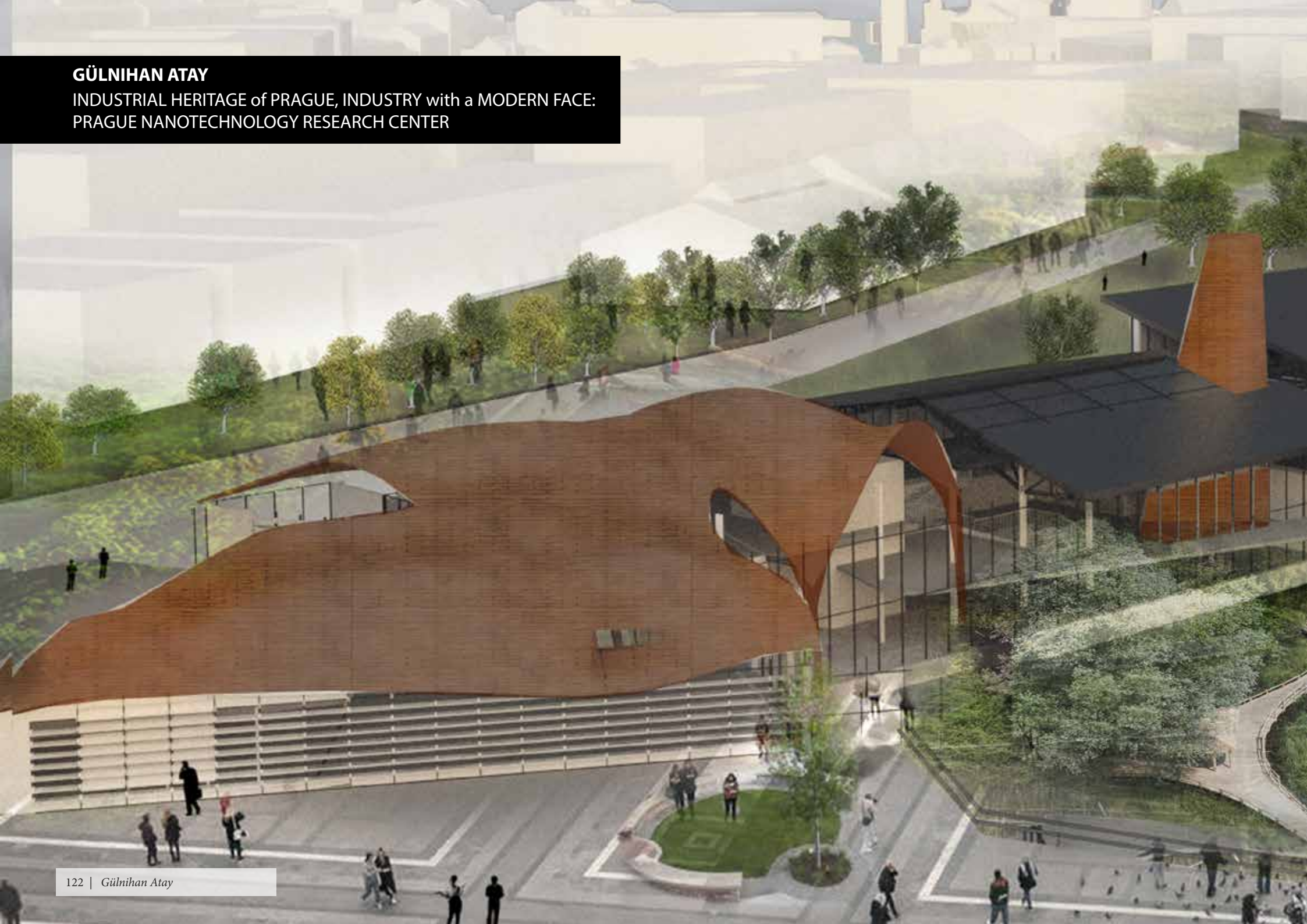


WORKSHOP AREA
WORKSHOP EDUCATIONAL AREA
THEATER AREA
THEATER EDUCATIONAL AREA
CIRCULATION
SERVICE

SECTIONS

GÜLNIHAN ATAY

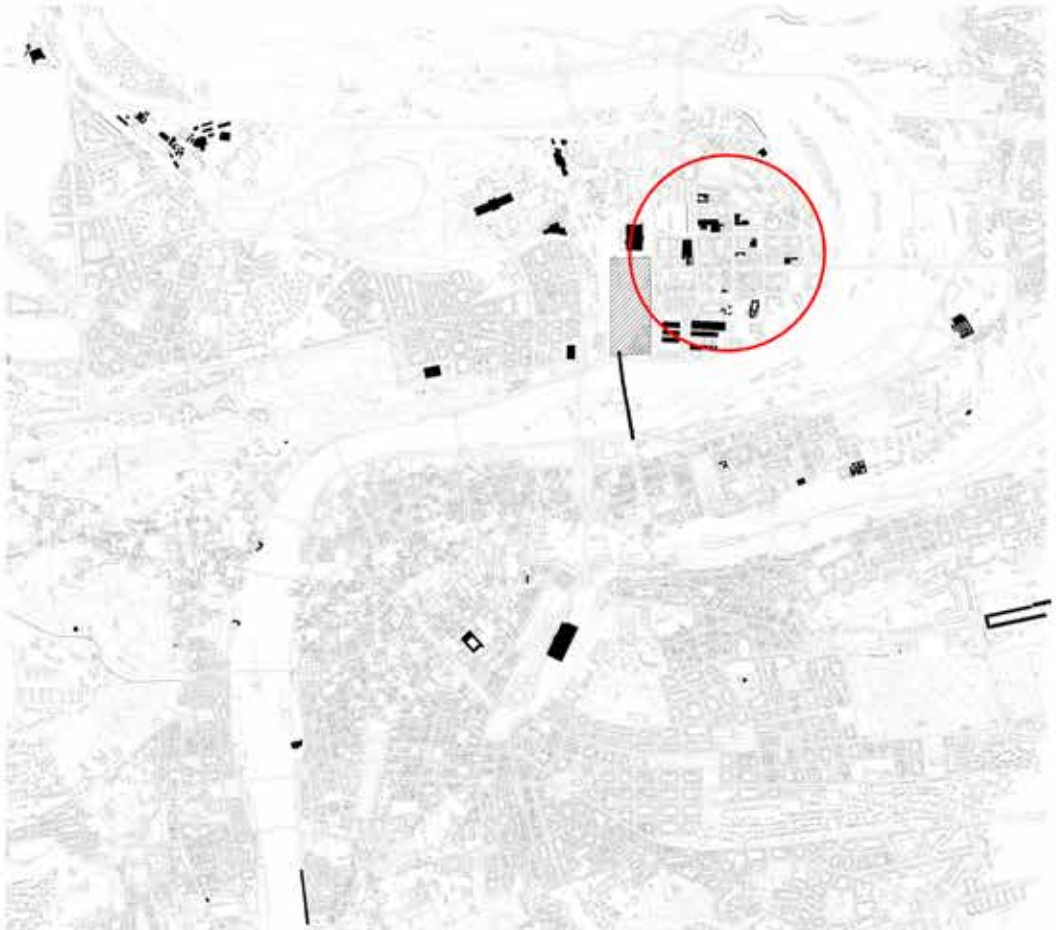
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE of PRAGUE, INDUSTRY with a MODERN FACE: PRAGUE NANOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH CENTER



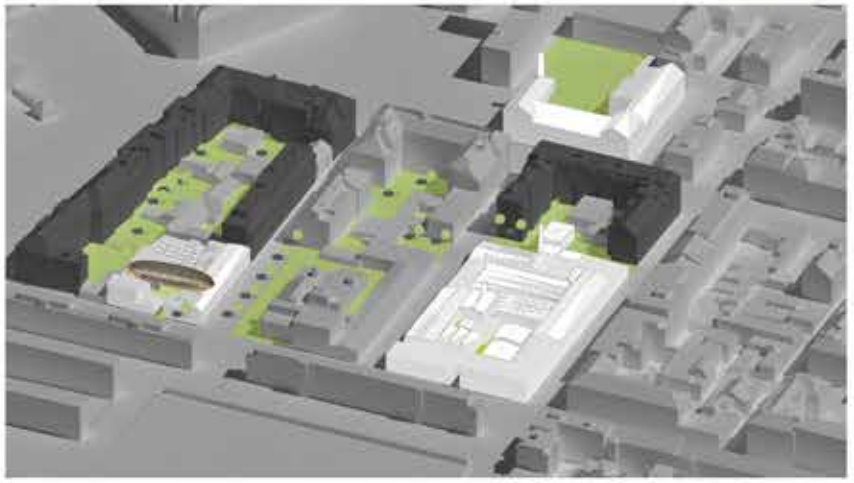
Masterplan

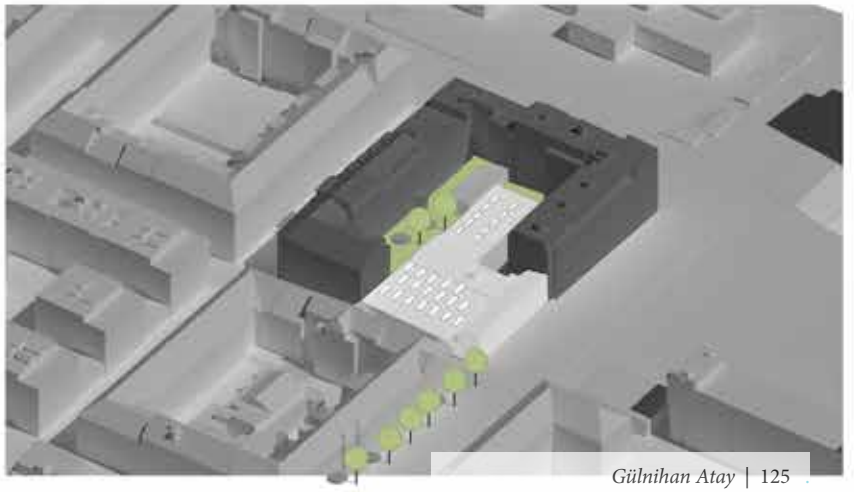
Holosevice is a very rich location in terms of the number and quality of the industrous architecture lasted from the Soviet Era. The warehouses and manufacturing buildings are enclosed by the large building blocks and they are only hinted by their characteristic chimney form rising in between the built masses. Thus, these buildings with diverse typology are blocked and squeezed in between the relatively up-to-date residency and mixed-use buildings. Not only the industrious structures, but also industrious spaces that have historic value within the urban memory has a huge potantial to conduct a web of connection. Thus, the thematic foundation of the proposal is questioning of the connection between the 'new' and the 'old' structures. The newly proposed functions and connections will enrich the urban fabric and strengthen the urban web.

The principle industries in Czech Republic include high-tech engineering, electronics whilst the major services include research and development, software development and nanotechnology. In this proposal, the new function that is assigned to the old industious warehouses is the development of the 'contemporary high-tech' industry that is feeding the economy without heavy pollution. Thus, a university campus that conducts research and application simultaneously is a way to feed the economy as well as respecting the industial heritage of the area. The newly founded university is also an option for not only stoping the migration of young Czech population to other countries but also to reverse the process and turn Czech Republic an attraction point for young foreign population to come and study. Remediation and revitalization of the brown field in the middle of the city campus and increasing employment opportunities are also the side benefits of the proposal.



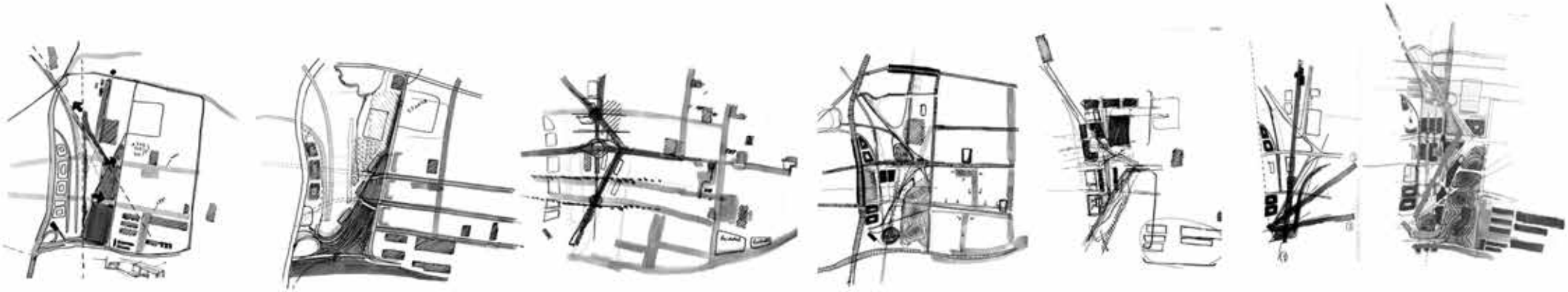
Map of the existing industrial and technical structures in Prague.





The unused post-industrial structures are scattered all over Holosevice region. These structures are mostly isolated from the surrounding public areas by the enclosement of the relatively contemporary buildings. Although some of them re-functioned as art galleries, workshops, and museums; most of them are inactive and host car washing or car parking areas. Green connections between different blocks can be created by cleaning up these unproductive spaces. Thus, a strong urban web can be created via these green paths.

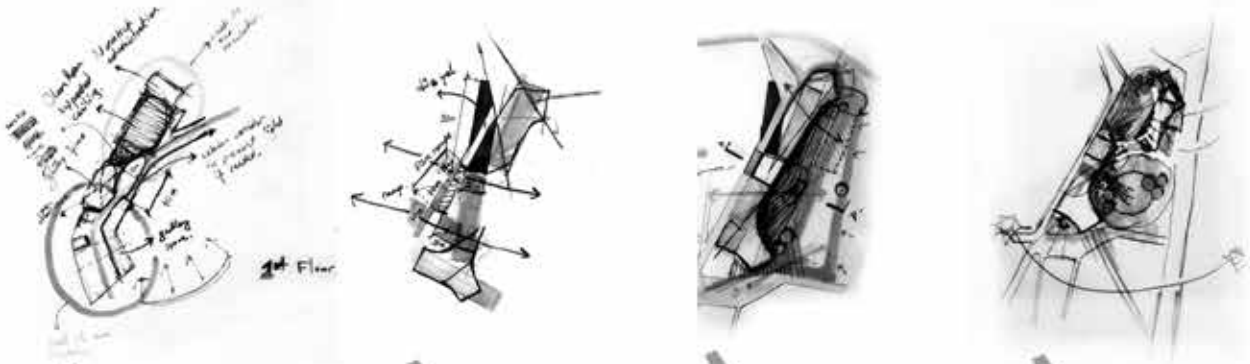
Typological features of these industrial structures, their connections with the contemporary buildings and the portantial renovations can be seen in the following diagrams.



Process

Due to the uncontrolled expantion of the city, planning policies are encouraging infill development in Prague. Thus, the core of the campus is designed as middle height & dense development so as to increase the efficiency.

The axes are determined by the surrounding industrial structures. The paths within the campus frame industrious vistas and enhance the experience.



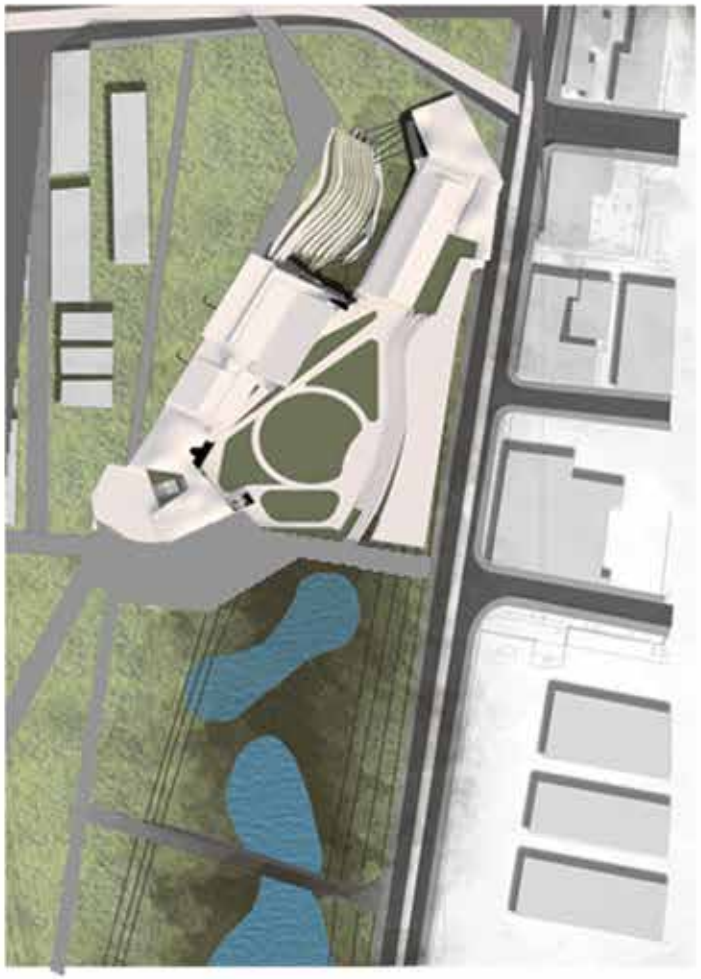
massing study
with functions

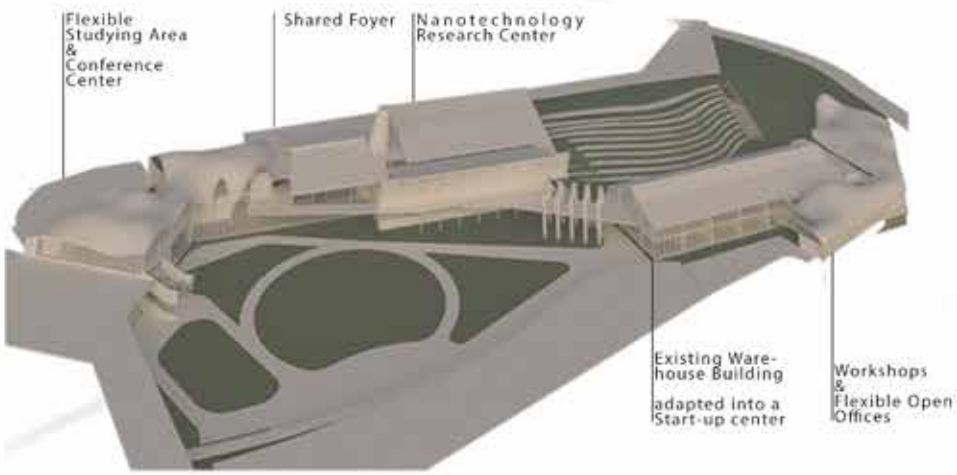
determination of
the axes

inverting the courtyard /
envelope relationship

integrating the old warehouse
into the design & integrating
the landscape

Form Development

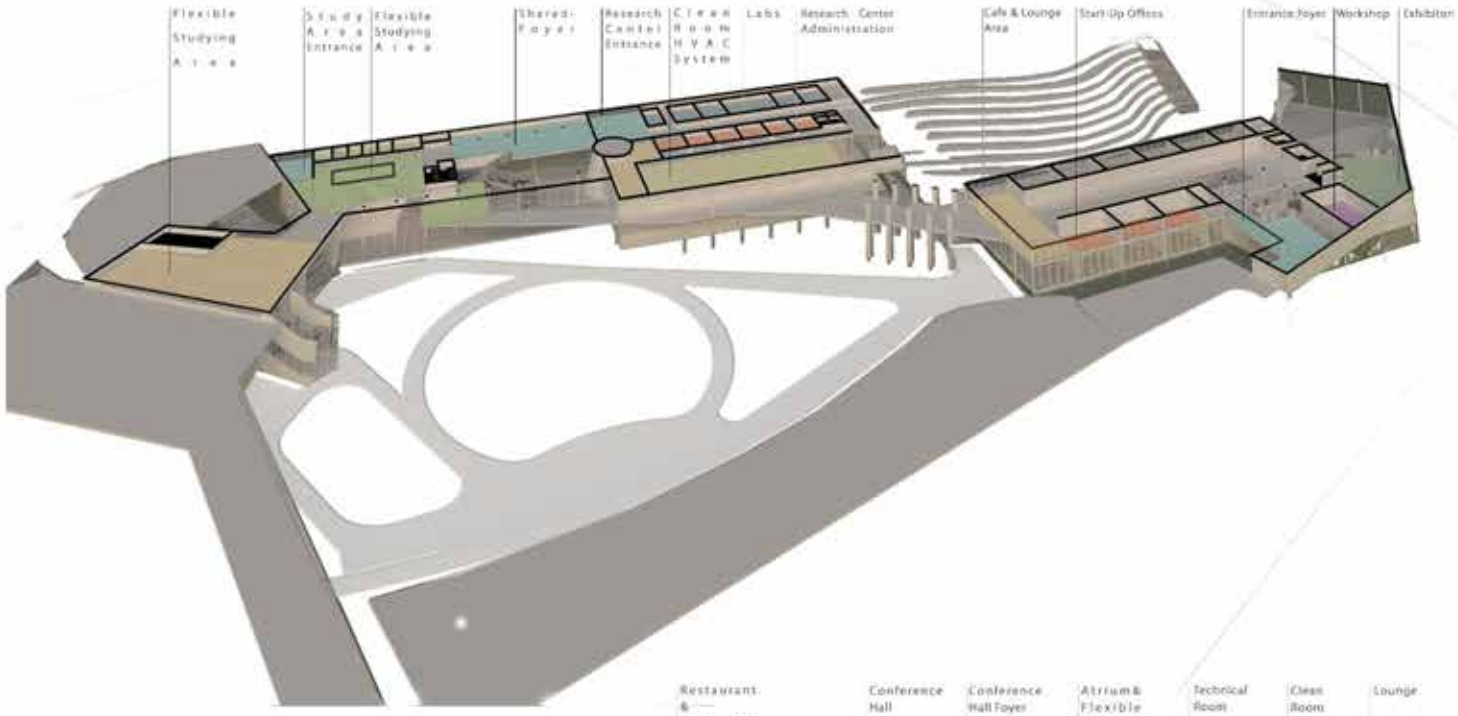




Masterplan

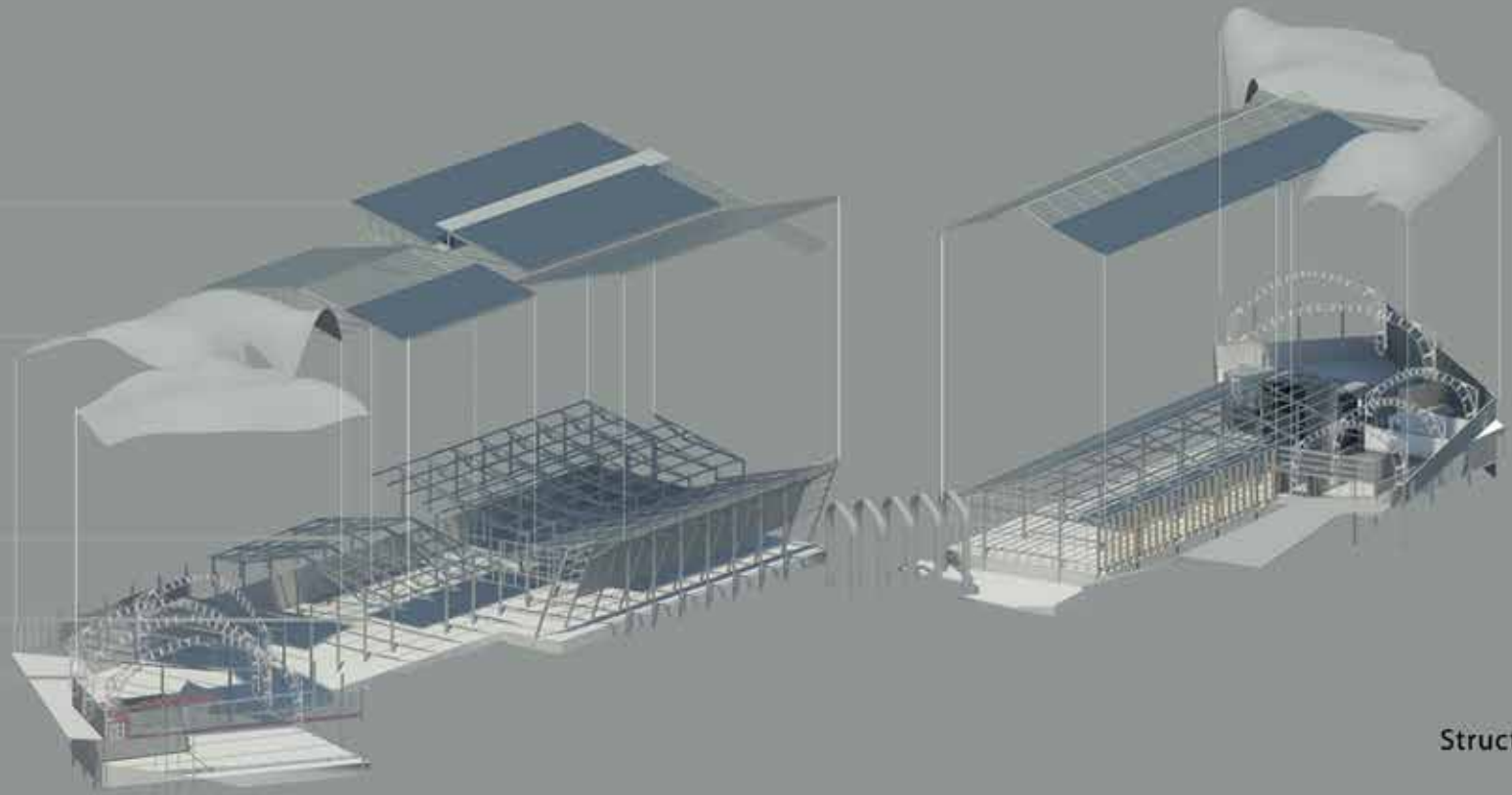
The idea behind the building form is to invert the relationship between public space and industrial building (private space) as to prevent the research center to be isolated from the daily life but to be involved in it. Thus, the building is settled around a central courtyard (public space) and the structure is located in the envelope. Thus, it is aimed to achieve a more pervious structure.

Nanotechnology Research Center in Prague takes references from the existing industrial typologies in the Holosevice Region and aims to synthesize them with contemporary forms and materials.



First Floor Plan (Street Level)

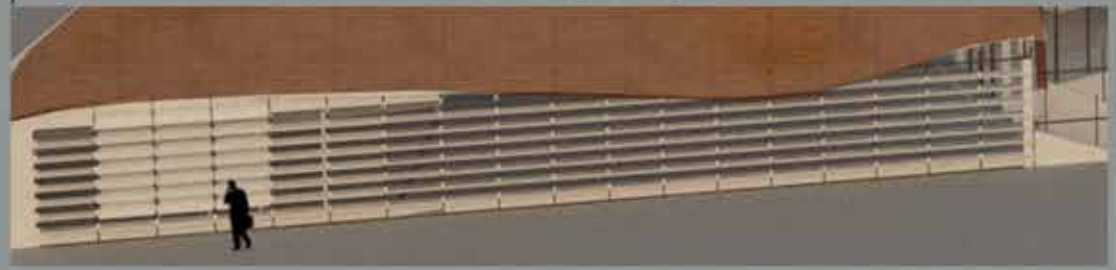
Ground Floor Plan (Courtyard Level)

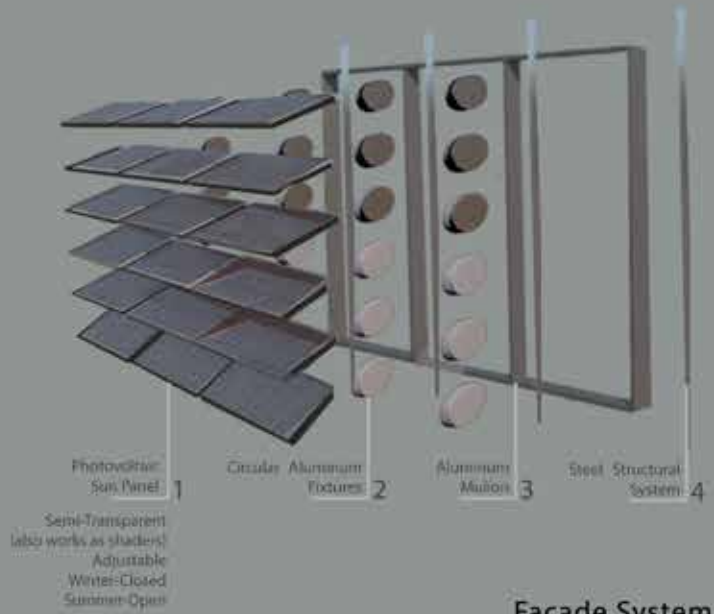


Structure

Start-Up Office Unit Southern Facade

Flexible Studying Area Southern Facade





Facade System

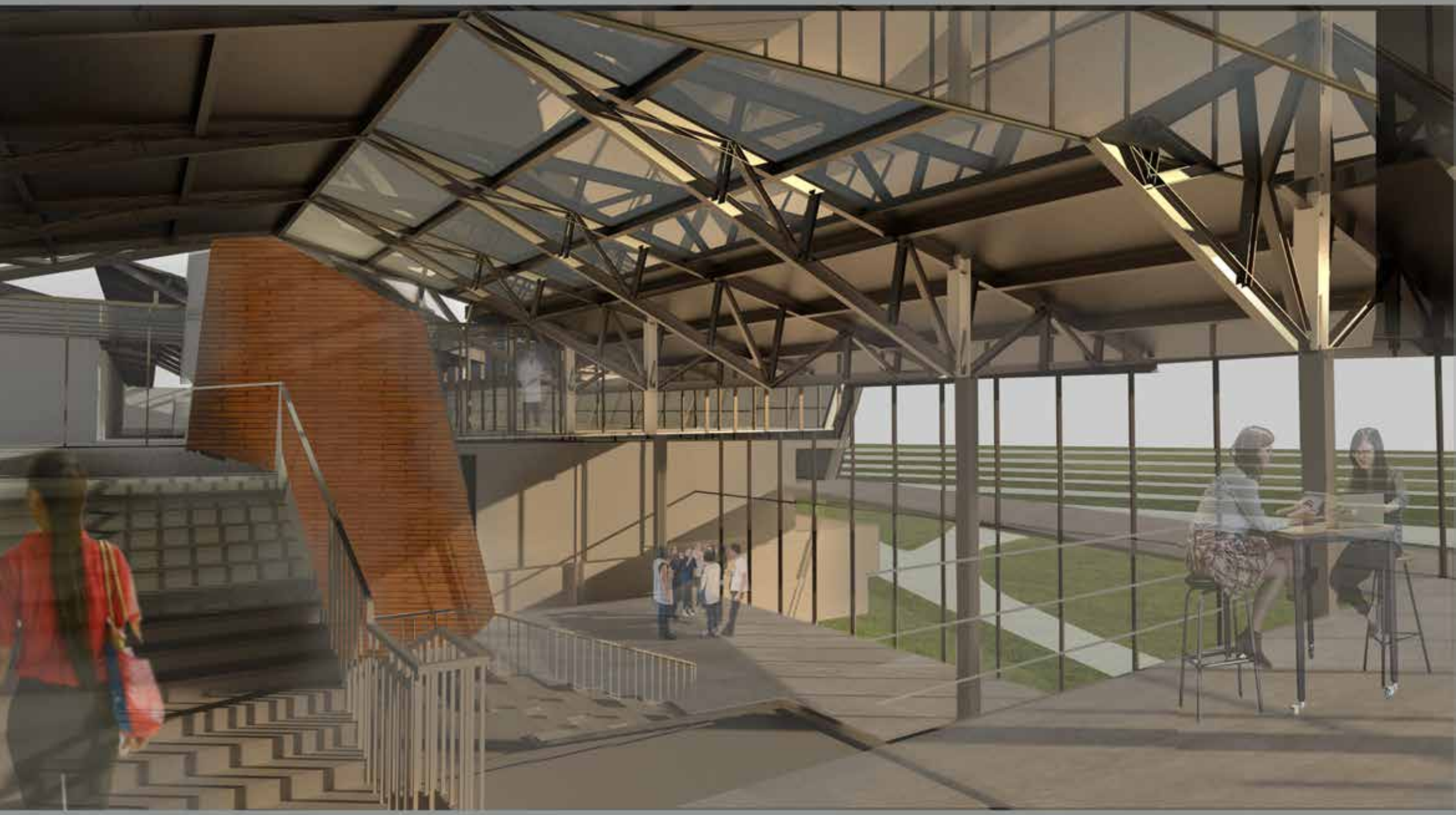

Clean Room
plenum
technical room
suspended deck
HEPA filtered diffusers
clean room
sealed production equipment
subfab
vacuum pumps
chillers
filters
gas cabinets

Section from Labs and Administration

Section from Shared Foyer

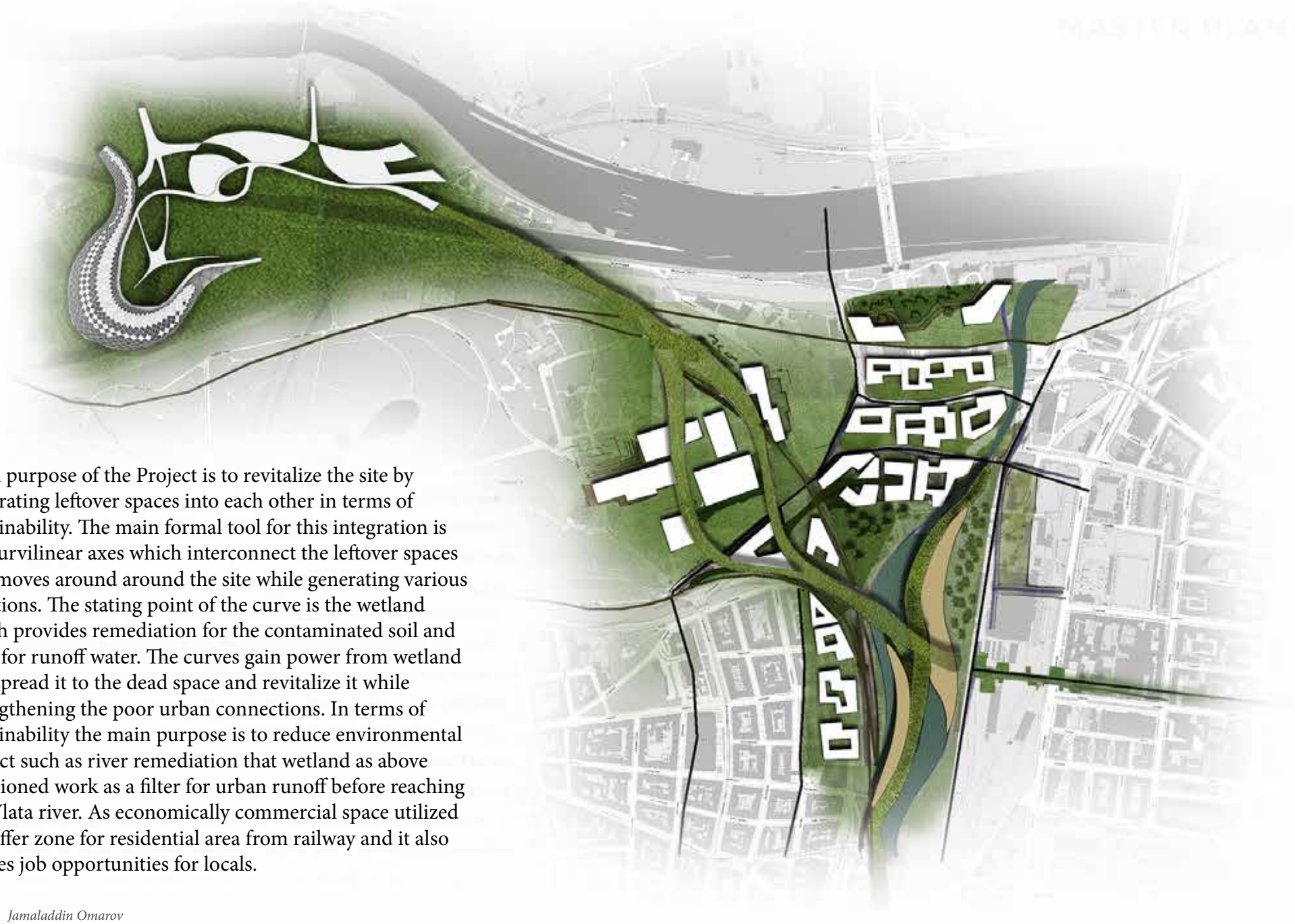
Reconstruction of the Warehouse as a start-up office building according to the original structural system except the material choice which is chosen to be steel instead of wood.

Eastern Facade

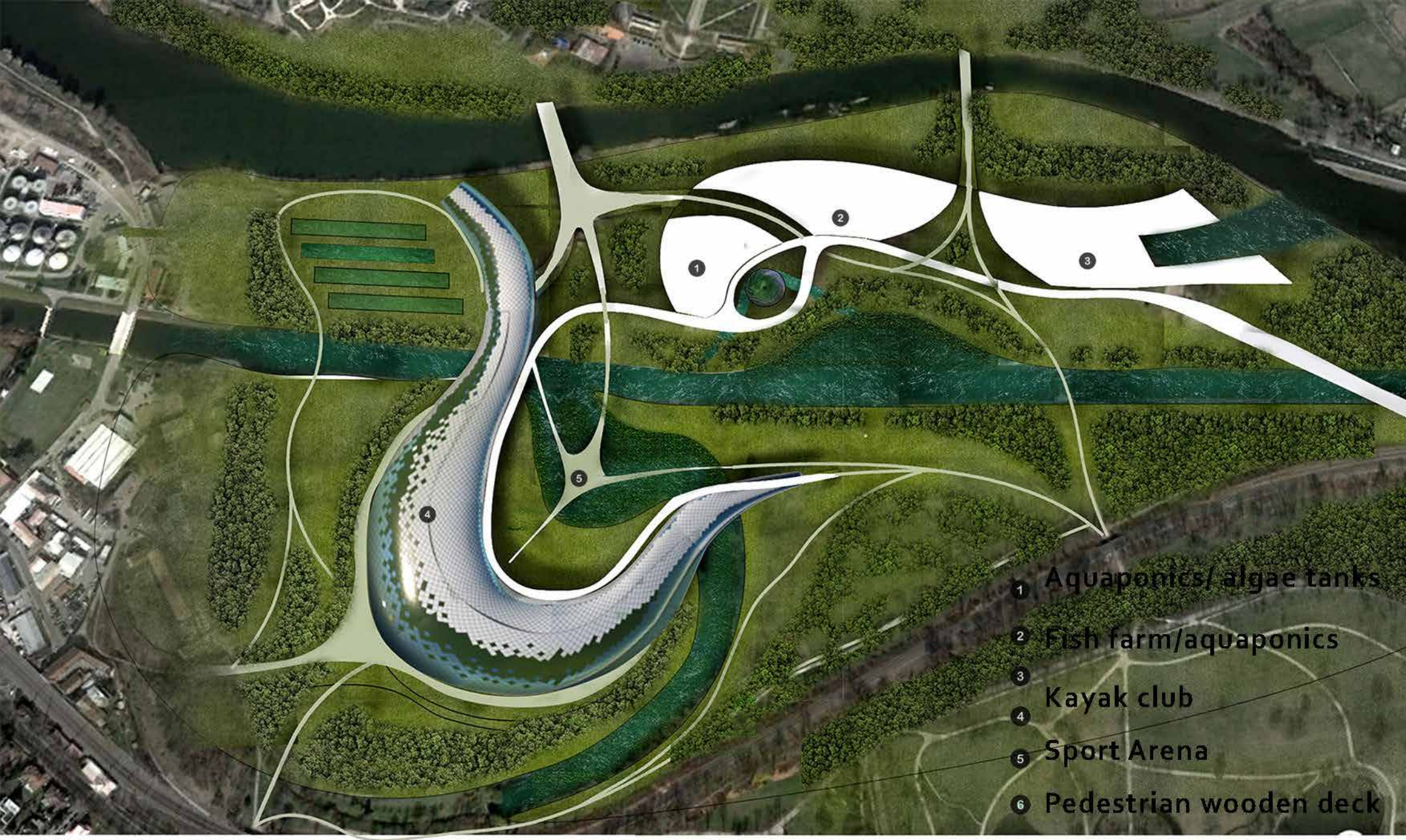


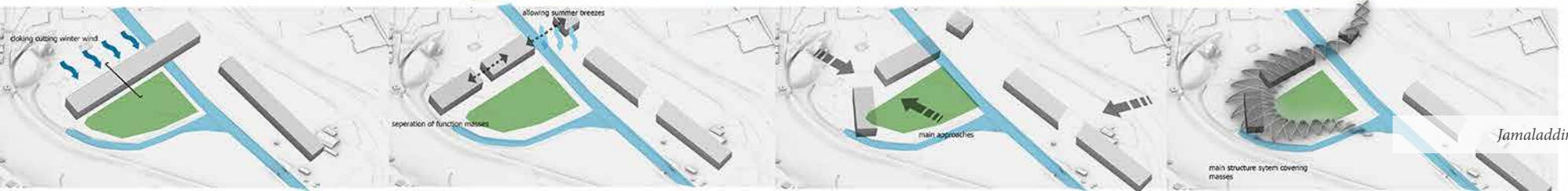
Shared Foyer Interior

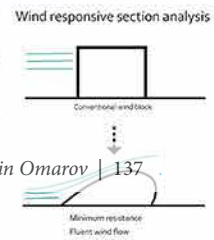
JAMALADDIN OMAROV
PRAGUE SUSTAINABLE SPORTS ARENA

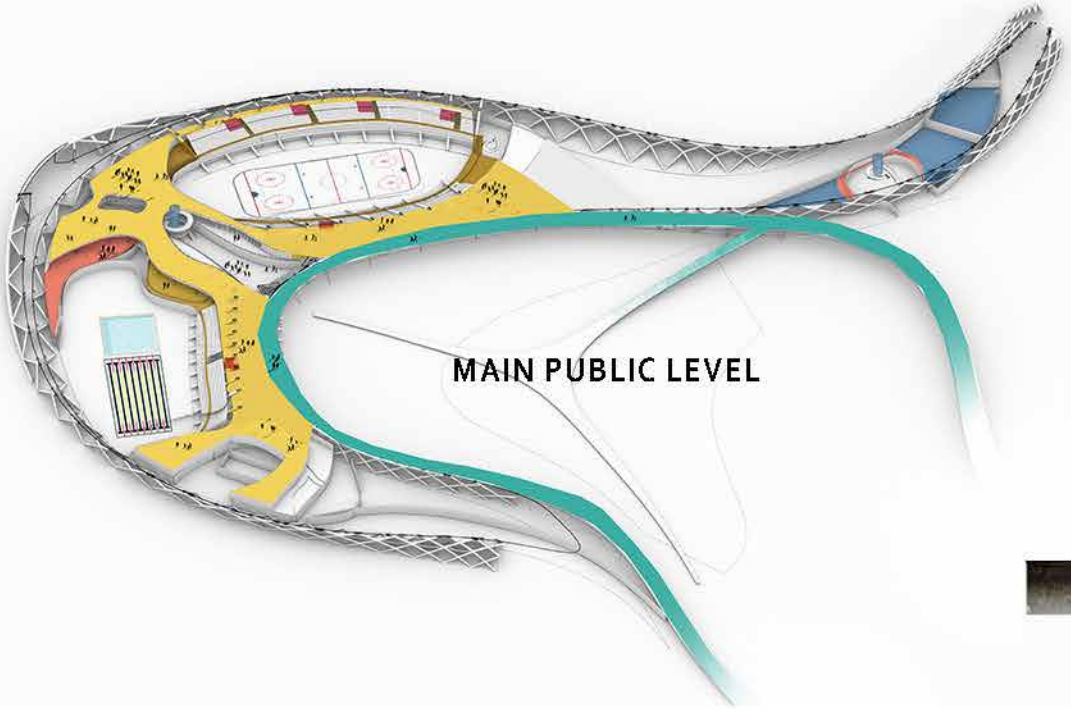


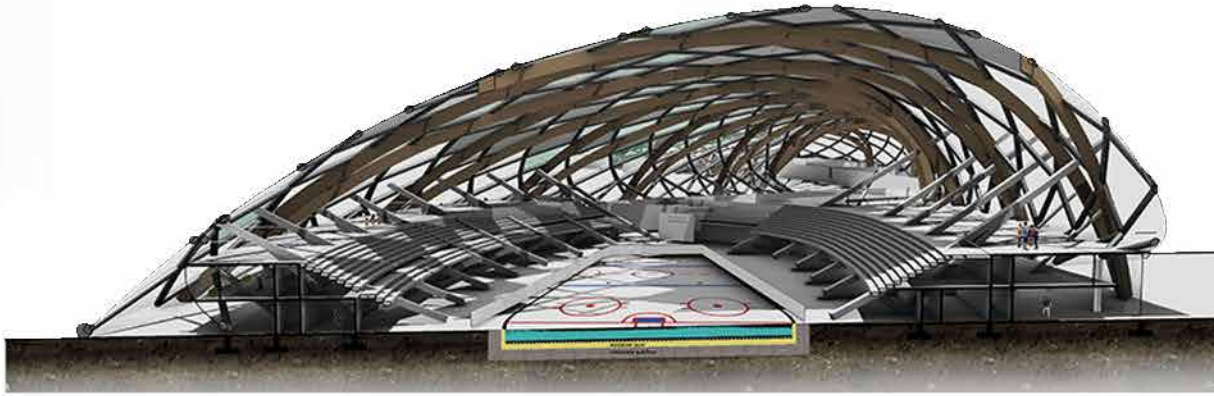
Main purpose of the Project is to revitalize the site by integrating leftover spaces into each other in terms of sustainability. The main formal tool for this integration is the curvilinear axes which interconnect the leftover spaces as it moves around around the site while generating various functions. The stating point of the curve is the wetland which provides remediation for the contaminated soil and filter for runoff water. The curves gain power from wetland and spread it to the dead space and revitalize it while strengthening the poor urban connections. In terms of sustainability the main purpose is to reduce environmental impact such as river remediation that wetland as above mentioned work as a filter for urban runoff before reaching the Vlata river. As economically commercial space utilized as buffer zone for residential area from railway and it also creates job opportunities for locals.

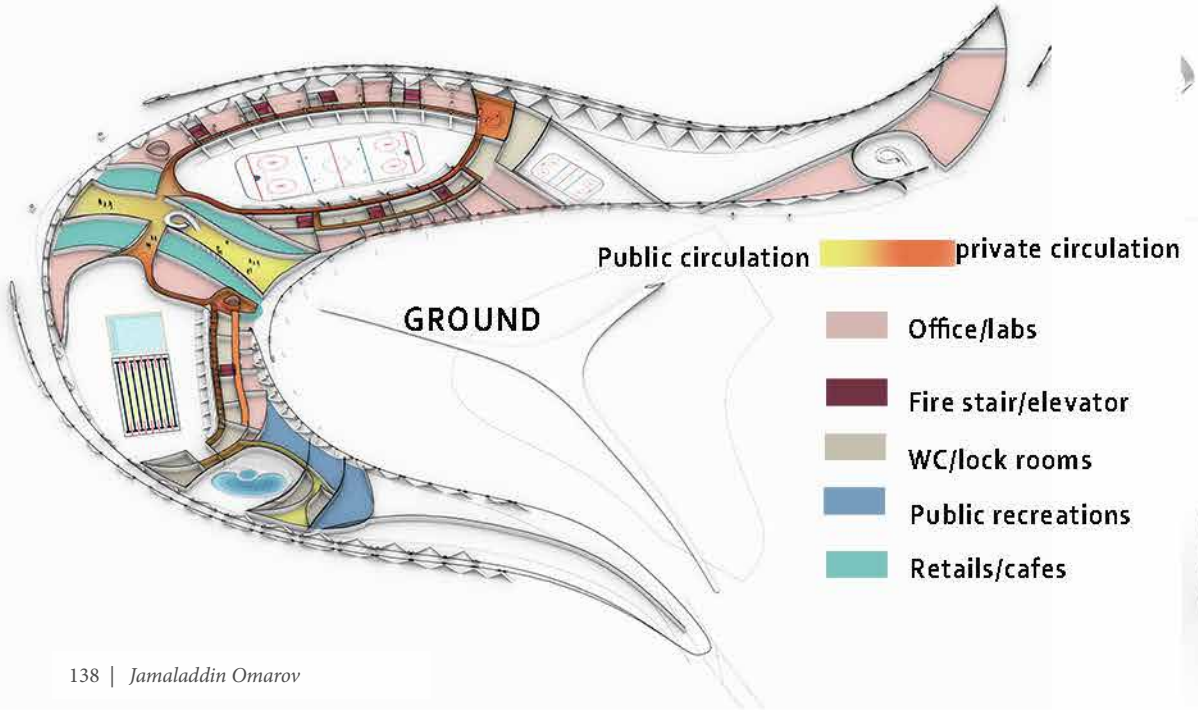

1 Aquaponics/ algae tanks
2 Fish farm/aquaponics
3 Kayak club
4 Sport Arena
5 Pedestrian wooden deck
6 Pedestrian wooden deck

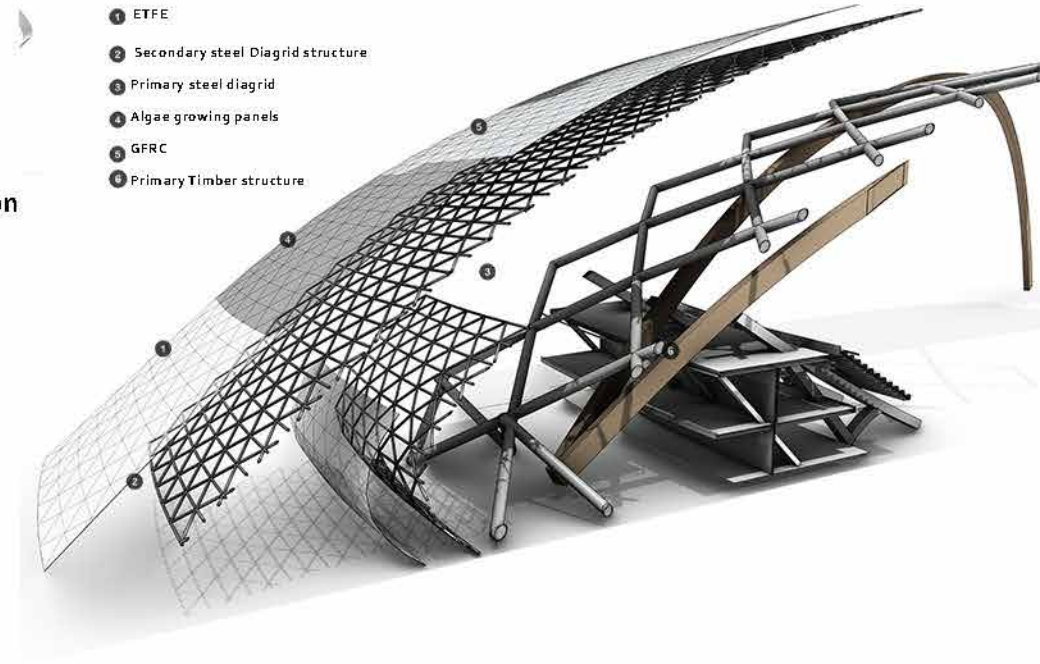

doking cutting winter wind
allowing summer breezes
seperation of function masses
main approaches
main structure system covering masses

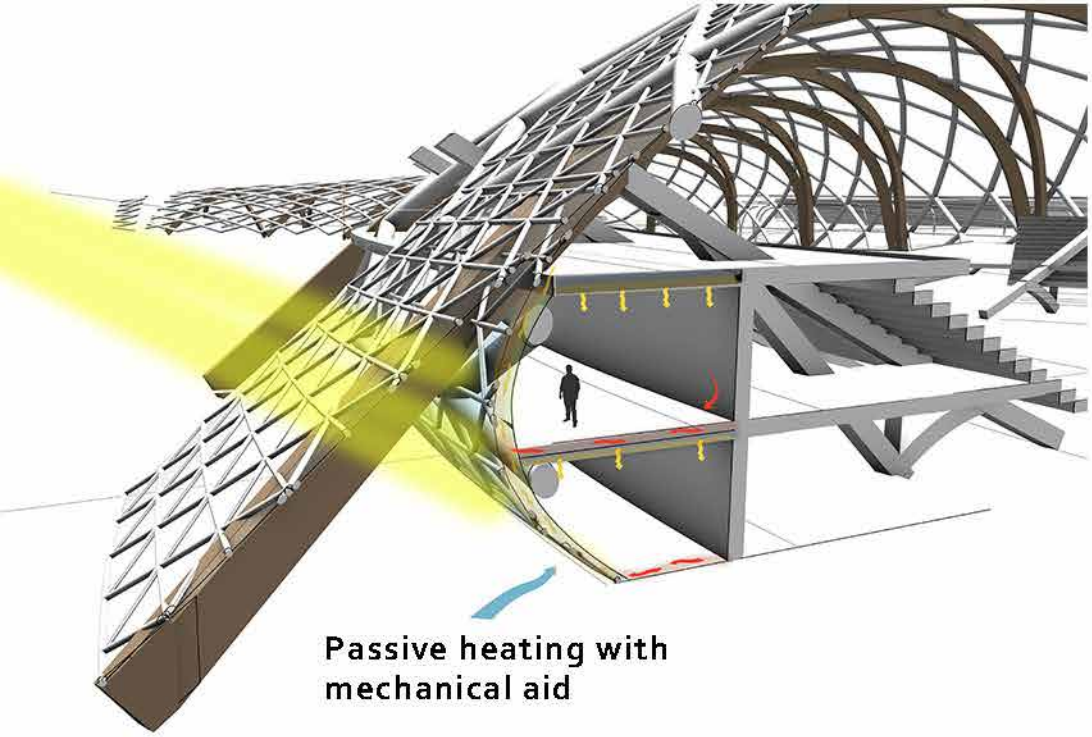

Wind responsive section analysis
Conventional wind block
Minimum resistance
Fluent wind flow


MAIN PUBLIC LEVEL

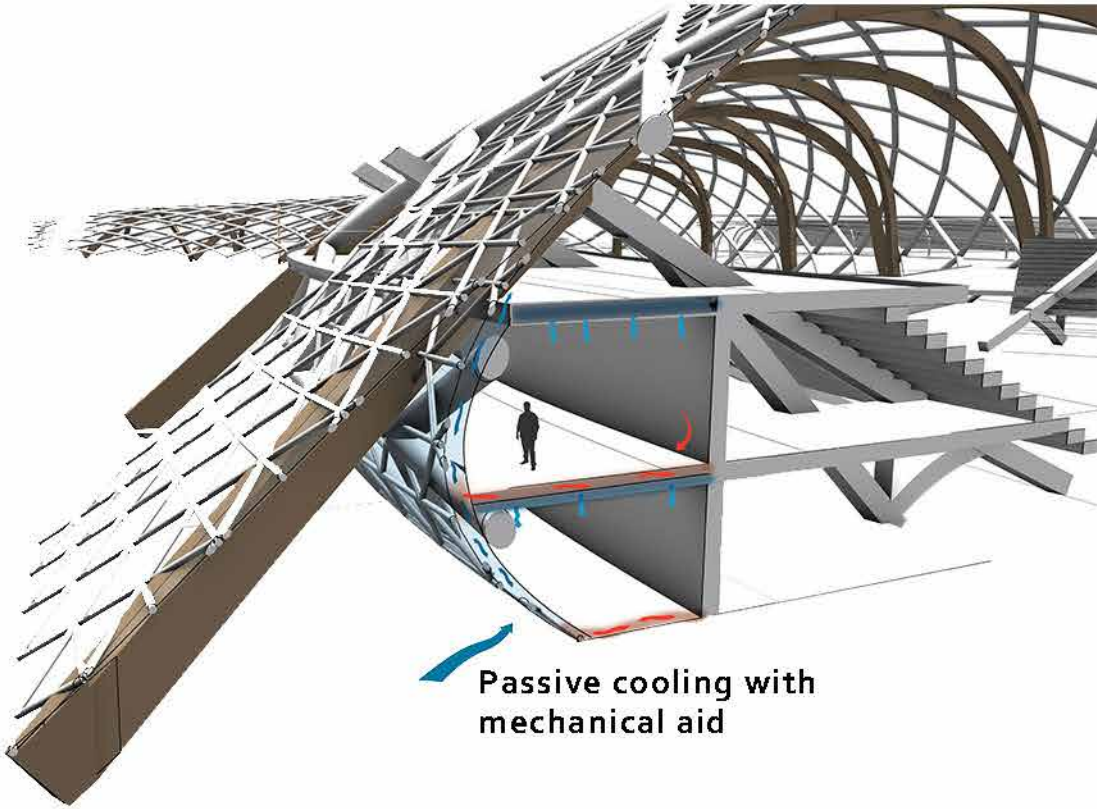



GROUND
Public circulation
private circulation
Office/labs
Fire stair/elevator
WC/lock rooms
Public recreations
Retails/cafes

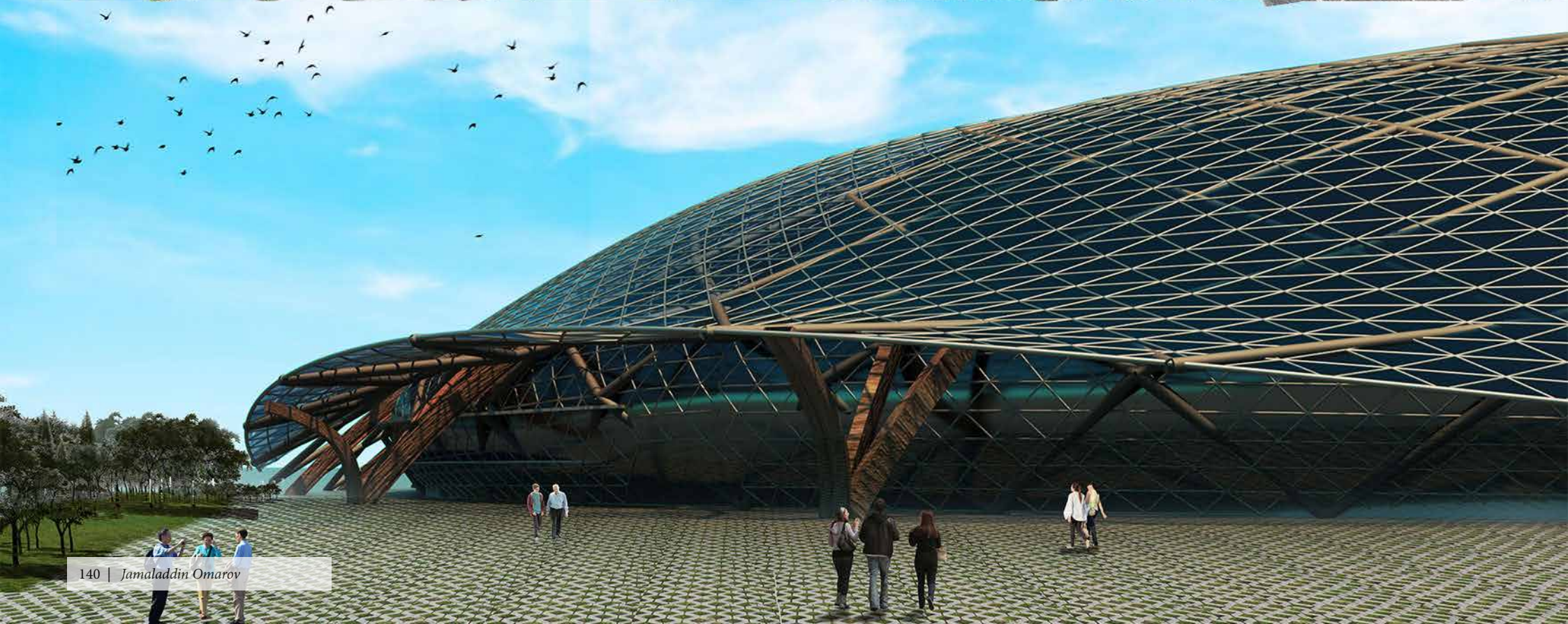

1 ETFE
2 Secondary steel Diagrid structure
3 Primary steel diagrid
4 Algae growing panels
5 GFRC
6 Primary Timber structure



Passive heating with
mechanical aid



Passive cooling with
mechanical aid

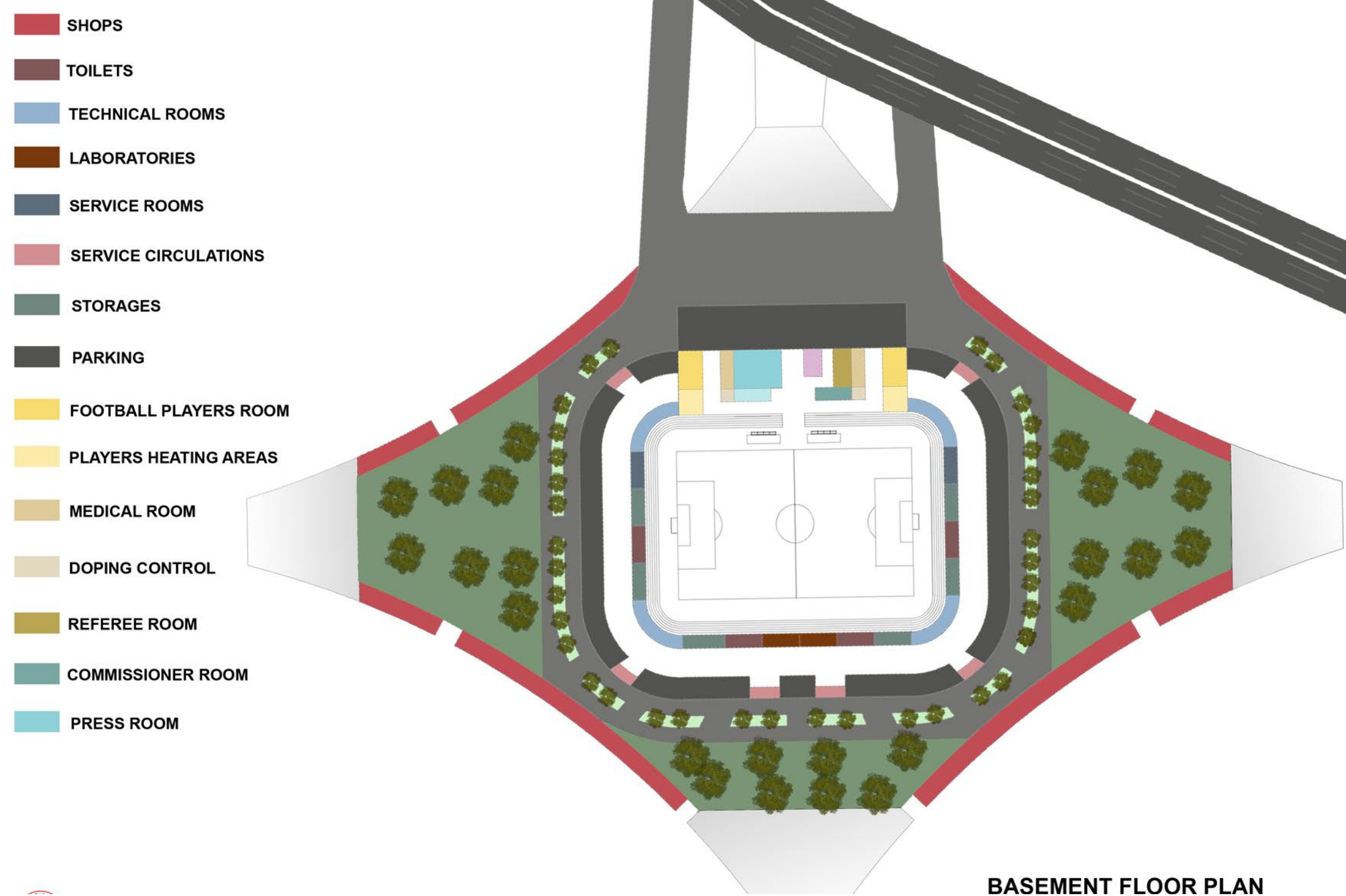


KEMAL GÖZÜYUKARI
PRAGUE FOOTBALL STADIUM and SPORTS COMPLEXES

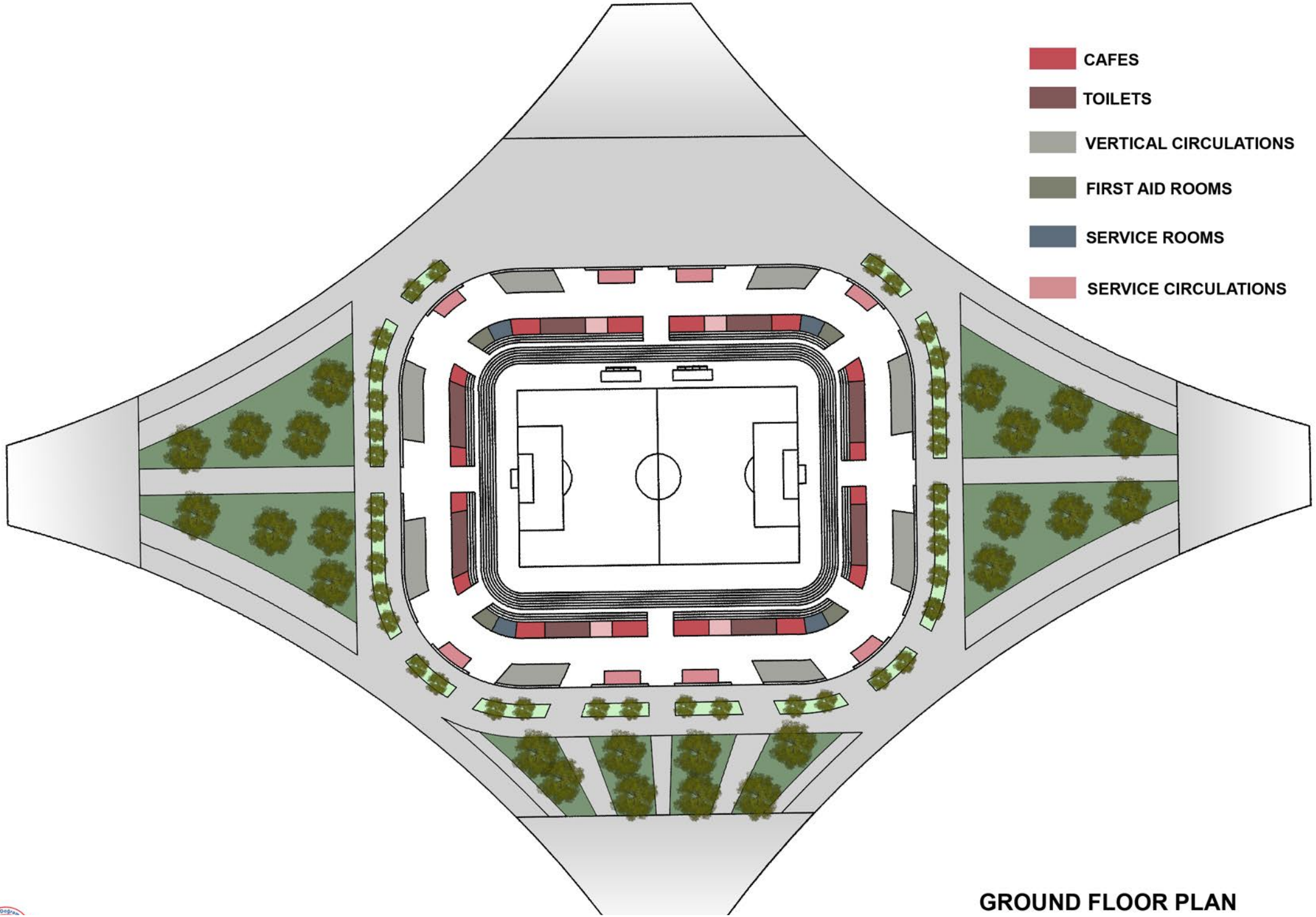
One of the largest city in the coutry which is Prague, does not hove enough qualified project for football competition and sport activities. This project aims to strength the city's relationship with sports. In addition, it is aimed to revive the city's economy. Sport complexes, museums, and commercial areas designed around the stadium.

The stadium and sports complexes in Prague 7 ore located in a central location of this region. Since it is in a central area and close to main rood transportation and close to railway stations, some solutions hove been developed for problems that may occur. The stadium is a complex that hosts a large number of guests and is expected to hove traffic, transport and accessibility problems. As a solution to these problems, instead of positioning the car parking areas for the stadium, right next to stadium, the car porks were located close to the main transportation roods and in walking distance to the stadium.From these car porks to the stadium, axes were designed and trade avenues wereformed on these oxes. After people pork their cars, they will poss through these trade areas by following the stadium's architecture. These parking lots work together with commercial office blocks to create a demand here every day of the week.

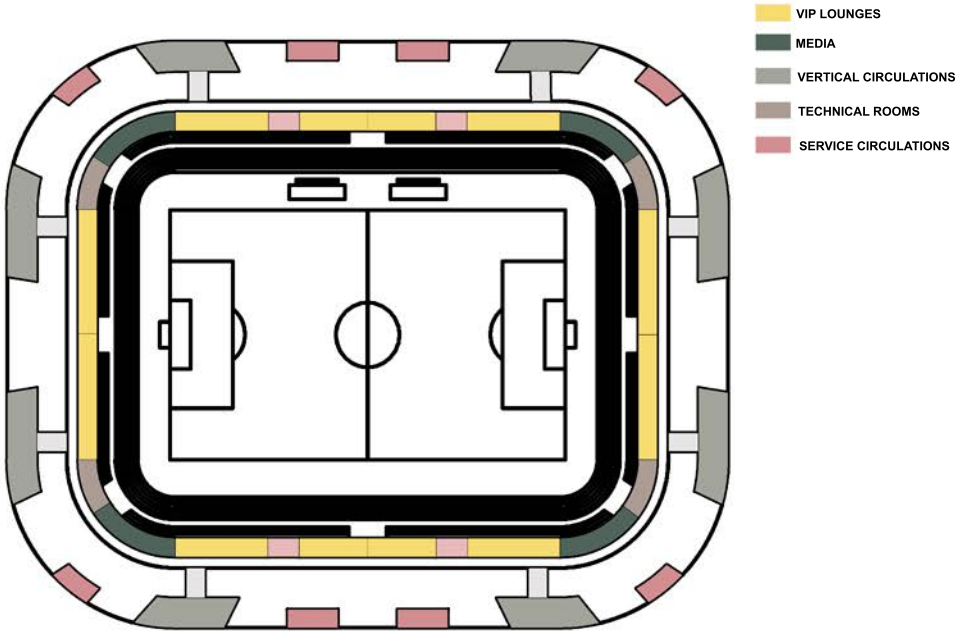
The stadium and its surrounings were designed for not only in match days, but in every day of the week with strong commercial spaces to host people around the clock. Program included in this project; includes Stadium, sport complexes, commercial street s, Commercial Office Blocks, Athletic area, Outdoor sports Area, Museum Areas, Cofes, Shops, Transportation Hubs and Green Areas.



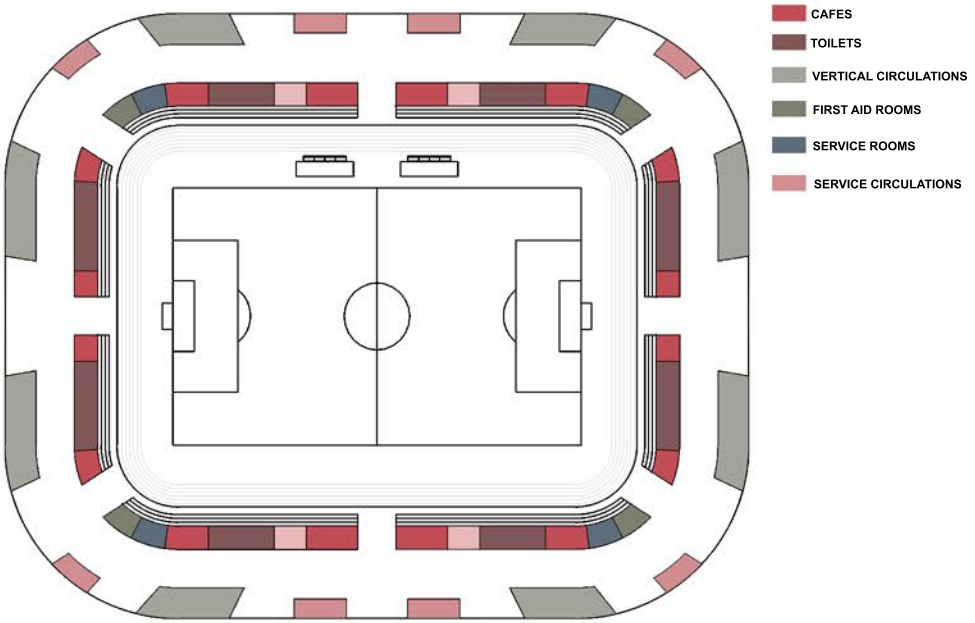
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



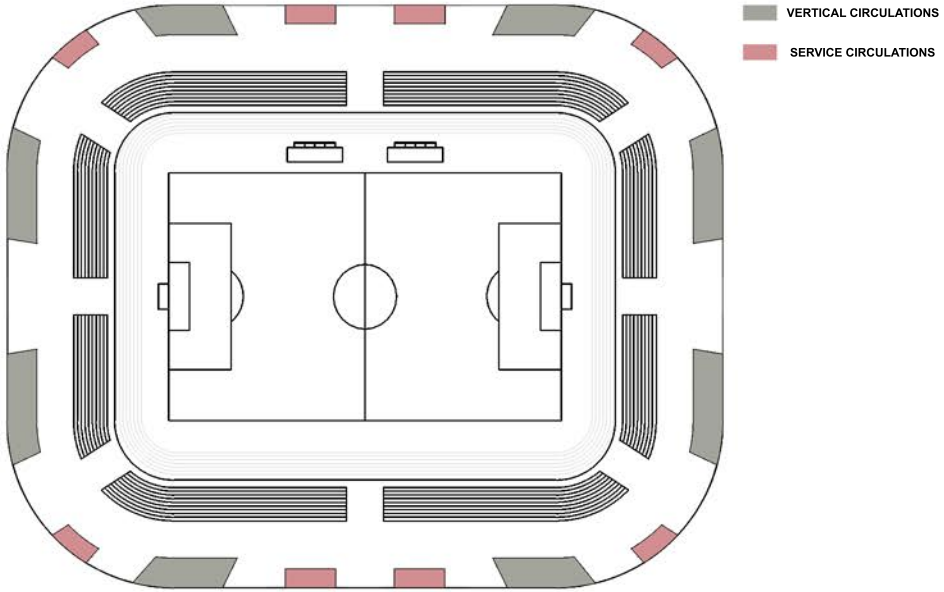
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



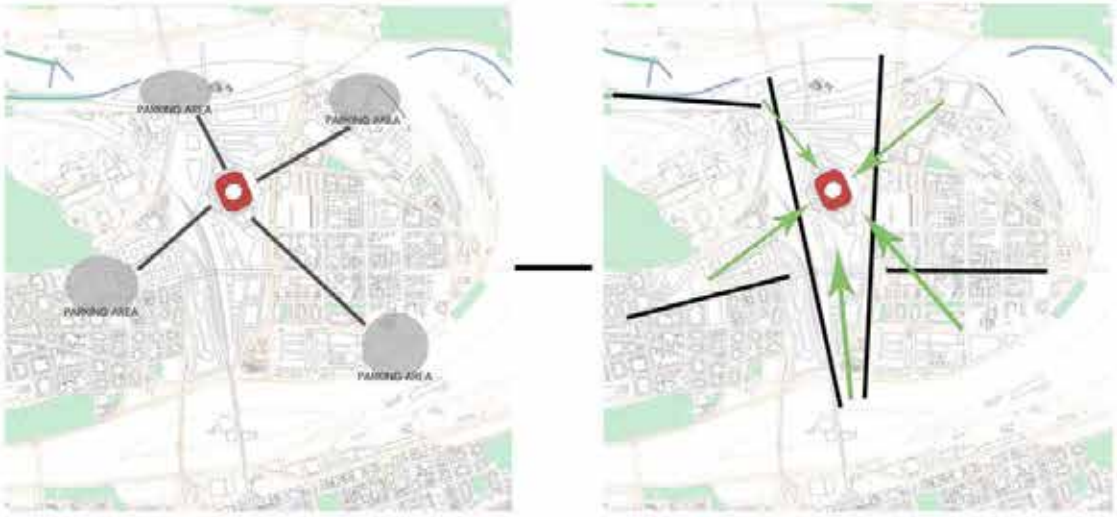
MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

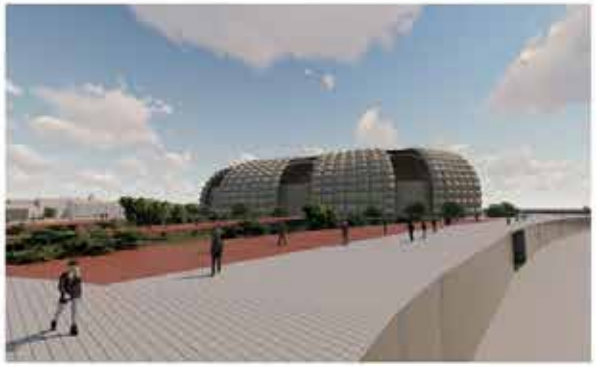


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



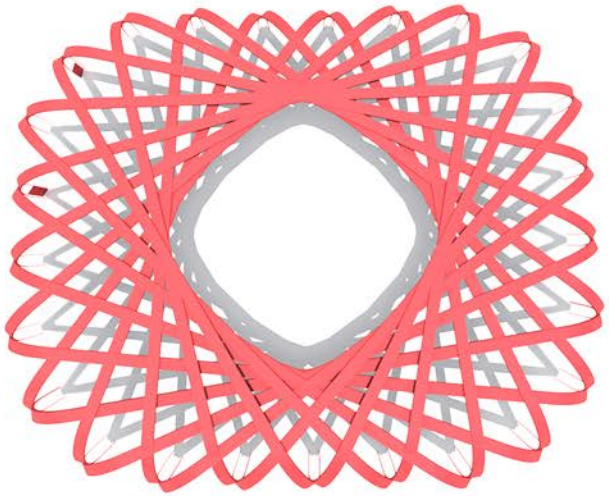
The axes are designed with the use of important roads and structures around. General design decisions were taken with these axes. For the traffic and density problems that may occur around the stadium, parking spaces are designed within walking distance of the stadium. This will contribute to the neighborhood economy along with the parking spaces.

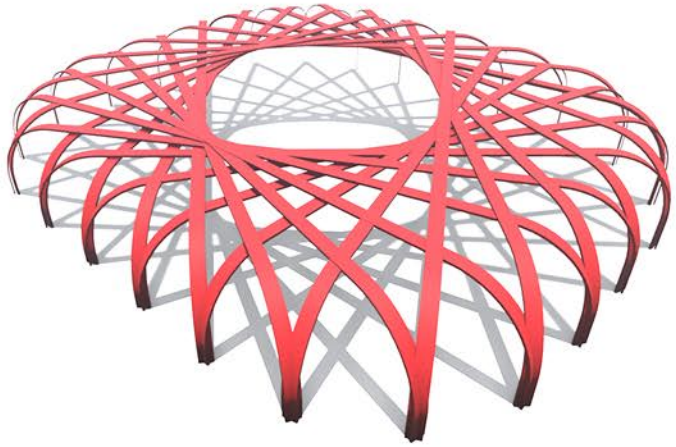
In the master plan design the land is considered as two different levels. The first level is designed as an active area, where people can spend time continuously. In the second level there is a stadium on the raised plaza. At the same time, it was tried to get
- maximum efficiency from the platform by opening the slots in this platform. Thanks to the hobby gardens and shops, the platform has become an effective design element. The shops inside the platform are designed to serve both in and out. Service roads and car parking areas are also designed in the platform.

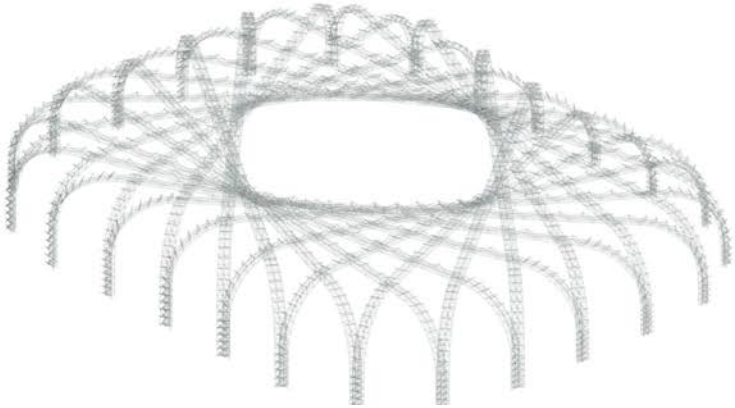


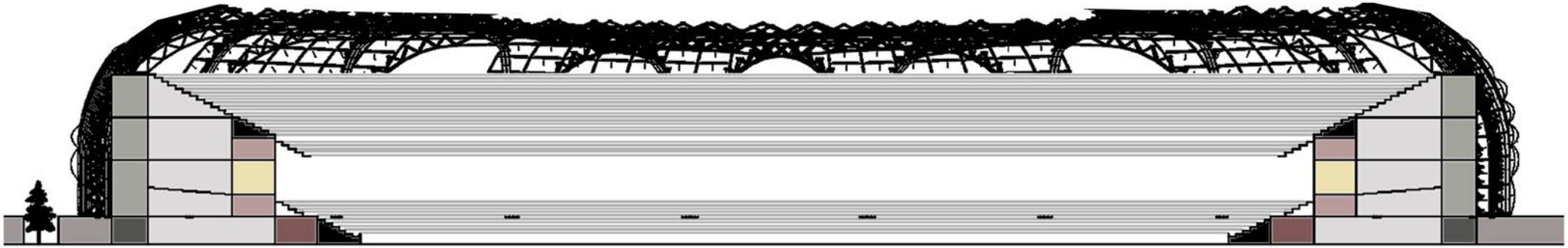
- With the ETFE panels used on the roof and the facade, ETFE panels ensure that the natural grass of the site will not only receive direct sunlight, but also the spectators are protected from external factors.
- Rain water used in the environmental ecological system.
- By public transport such as metro, train, and bus, toxic gas emissions can be reduced.
- Using local economy and local labor force contribute to the regional economy.
- Energy saving is provided with photovoltaic panels to be used in the stadium roof.
- Openings for the natural vantilation.

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

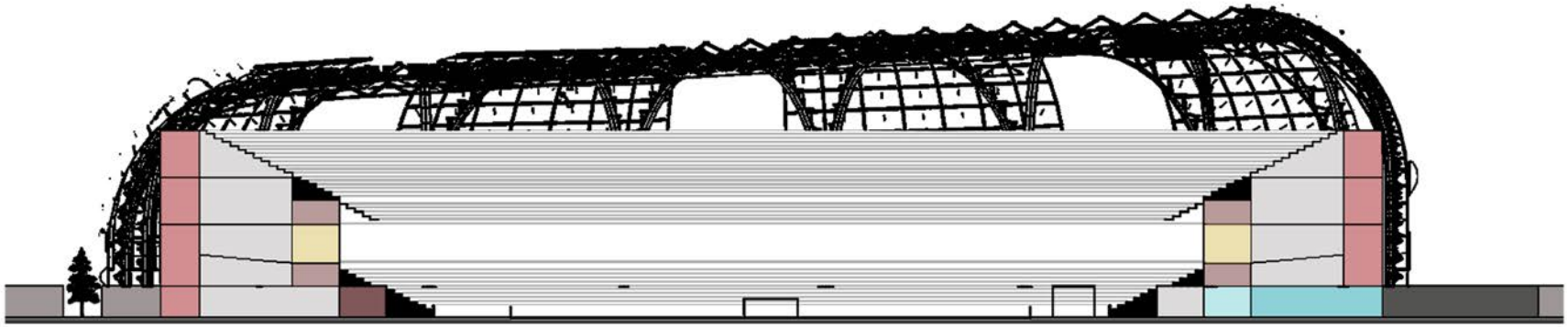




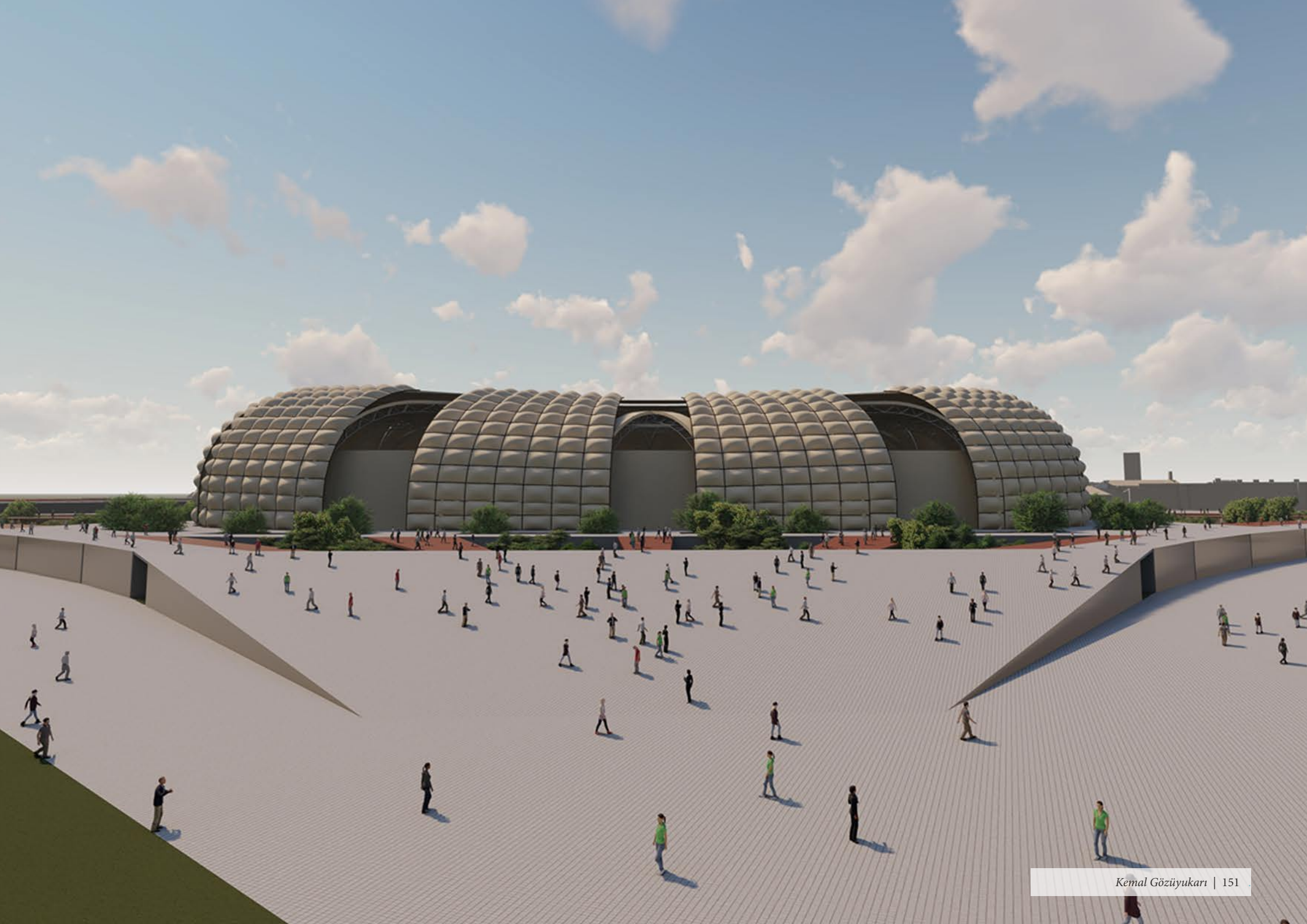




SECTION AA’



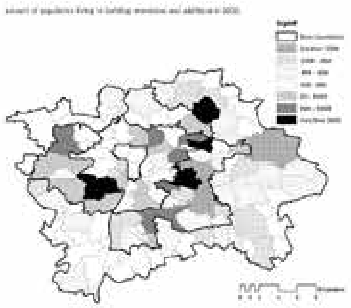
SECTION BB’

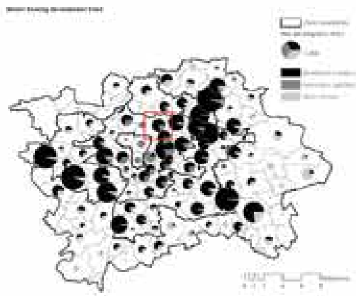


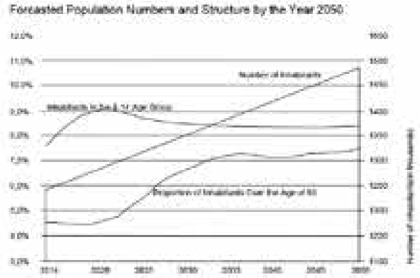
KIARESH BORNA
BUDOUCNOPIA

The project is an architectural/urban interpretation of the contemporary urban conditions. Setting itself apart from inherent qualities of architecture such as predetermined functional programming elements and density, the project explores the possibilities of a generic modular structure to generate a high density hybrid urban agglomeration.

BUDOUCNOPIA.







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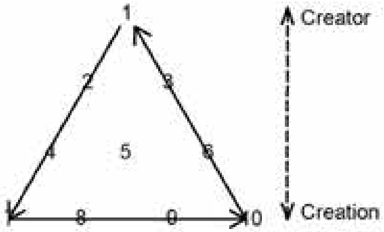
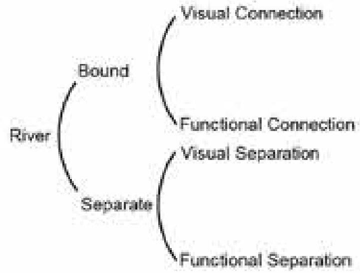
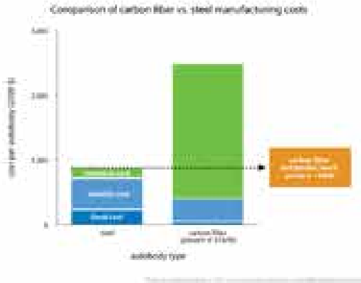
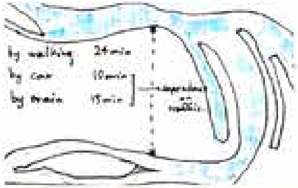
Araneus diadematus dragline silk*	40	4.000	30	1.000
[illegible]	11	1.852	32	354
Bombyx mori cocoon silk	7	400	14	70
Wool	0.5	200	50	60
Nylon	5	950	18	80
Synthetic rubber	0.001	50	850	100
Carbon fiber	300	4.000	1.3	25
Kevlar 49 fiber	130	3.600	2.7	50
High-tensile steel	200	1.500	0.8	6

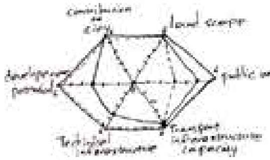
*Selected high strain rate test

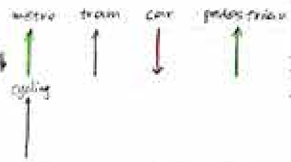


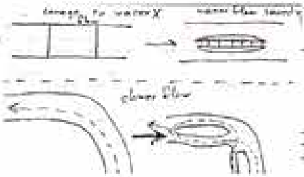


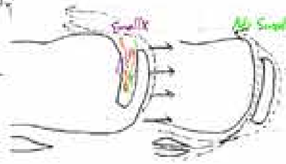


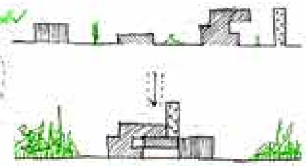












Site Problems:

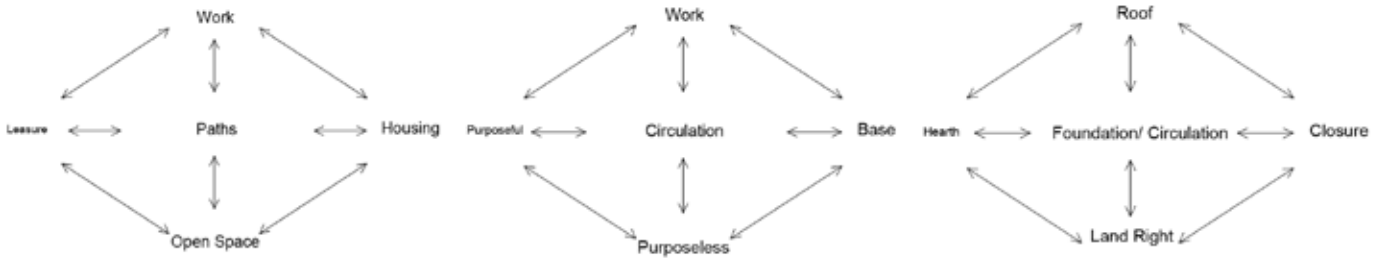
- Light Pollution
- Soviet Trauma
- Gentrification
- Smell Problem
- Flood
- Asbest
- Carbon Intensity
- Air Pollution
- Suburbanization
- City Sprawl
- Isolation Of The District
- Loss of Value

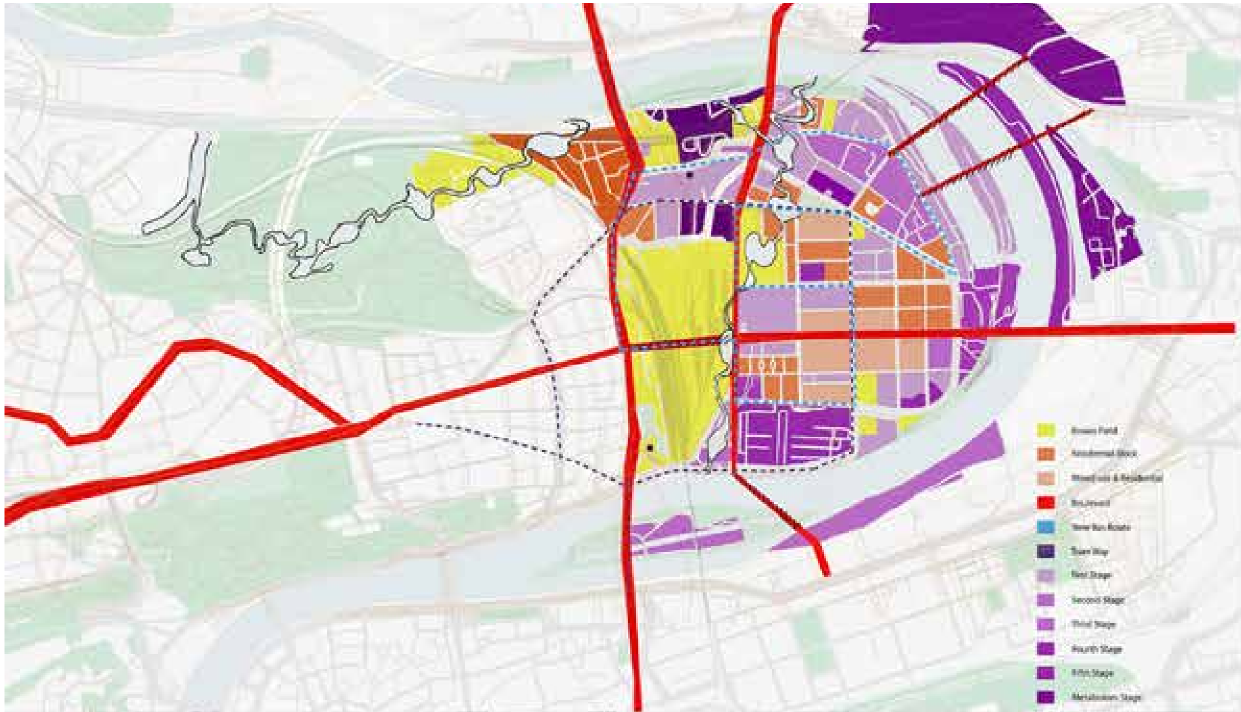
Potential Industries:

- Carbon Fiber
- Graphene
- Kevlar
- Fungee Plastics
- G.M.Os
- Fusion Power Plant
- Vertical Garden
- Sustainable Tourism

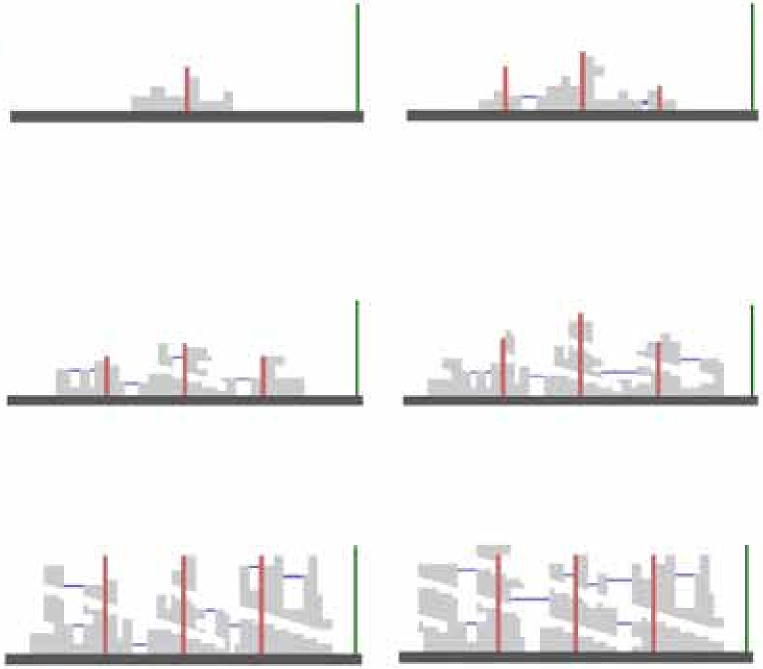
Project Fundings:

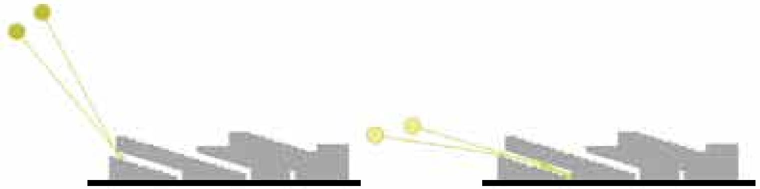
1. Carbon Emissions Tax
2. Vehicle Transit Tax
3. Product Sale
4. Energy Production
5. Expense Reduction
6. EU Funding on R&D
7. EU Funding on Environmental Infrastructure
8. Czech Funding on Energy Production
9. Czech Funding on Real-Estate

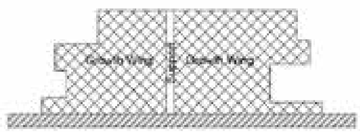


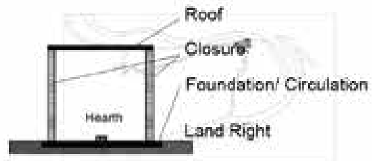

Brown Field
Boulevard
Second Stage
Third Stage
Fourth Stage
Fifth Stage

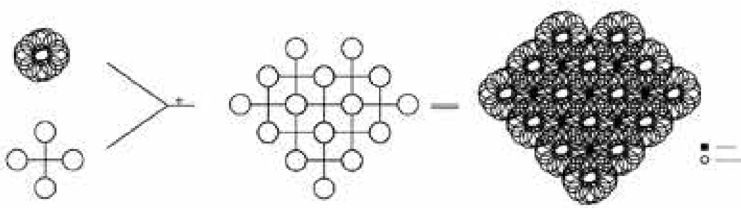

Nádraží Holešovice
Vrbenského
Partyzánská
Na Zátorách
Plynární
Komunardů
U Uranie
Železničářů
Argentinská
U Průhonu
Poupětova
U Měšťanského Pivovaru
Přístavní
Dělnická
La Fabrika
Praha-Holešovice
Praha-Bubny
Tovární

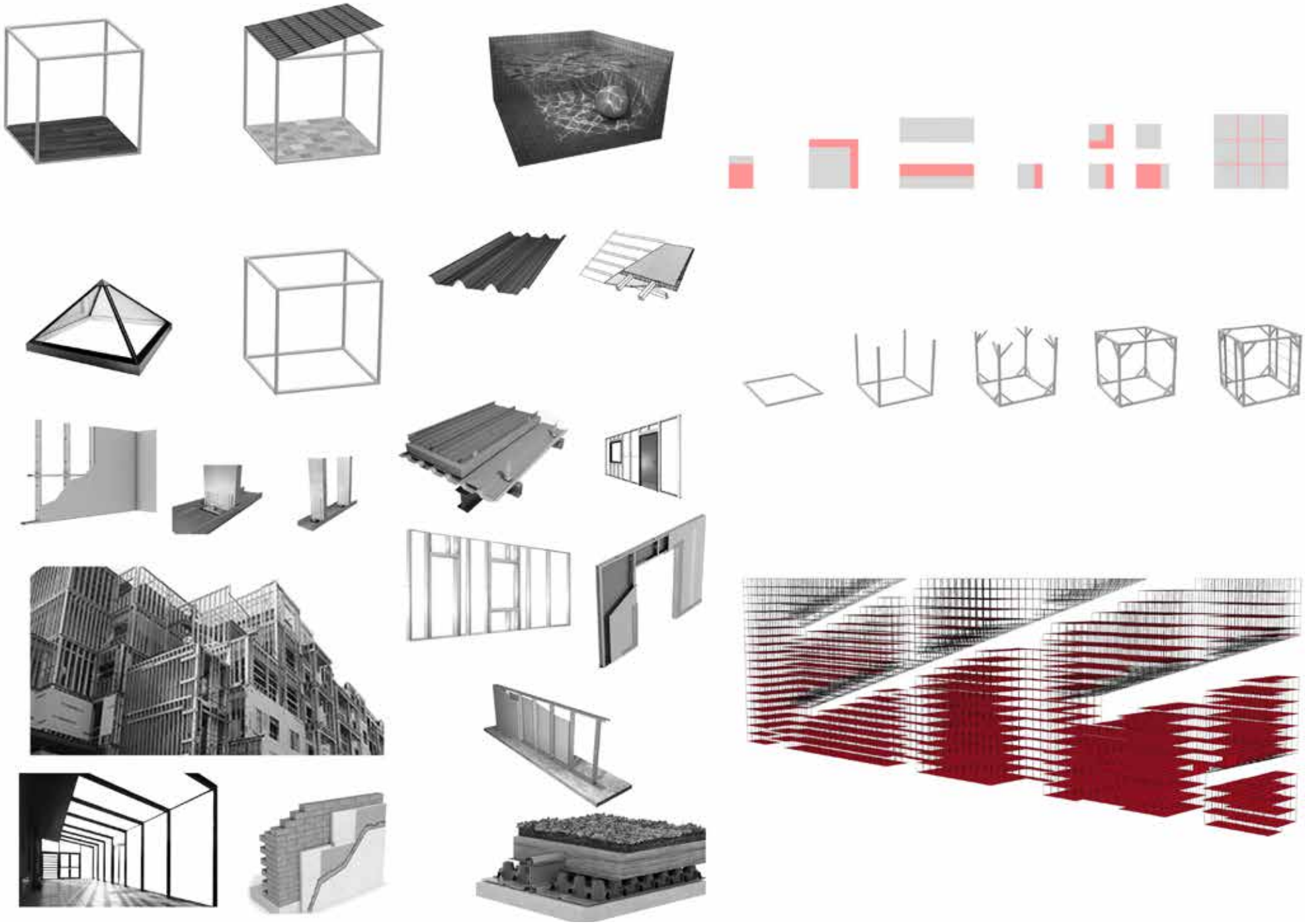


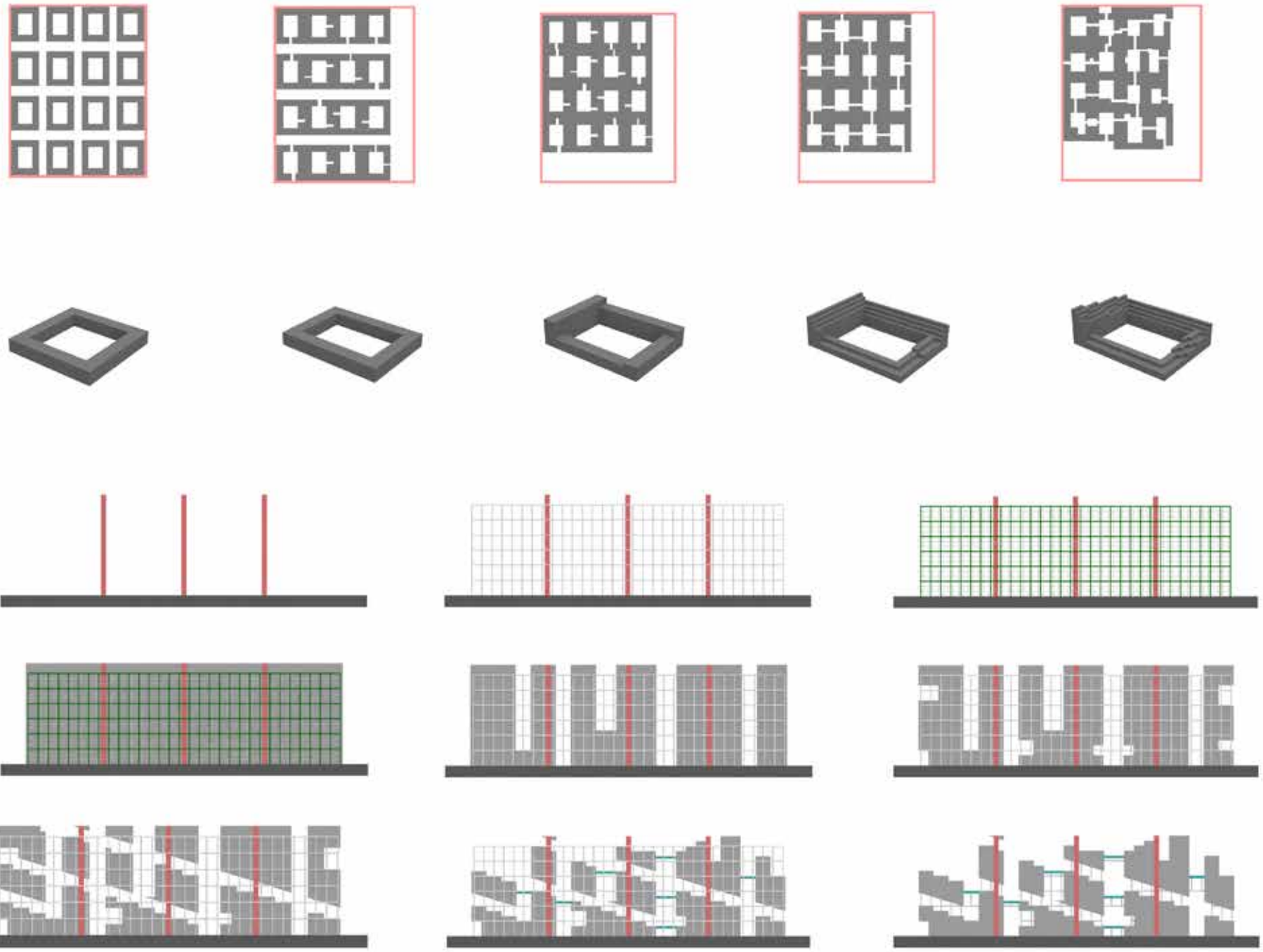


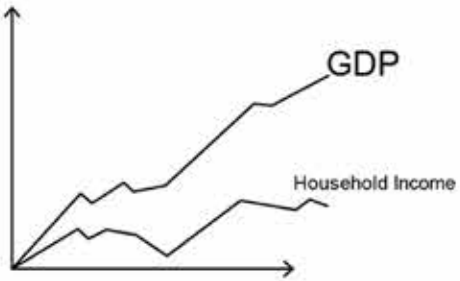

Growth Wing
Growth Wing


Roof
Closure
Foundation/ Circulation
Hearth
Land Right

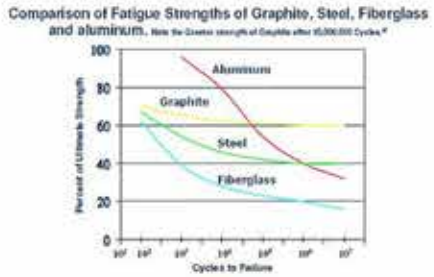


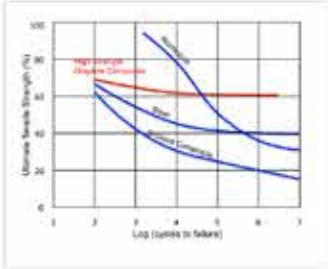


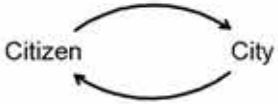


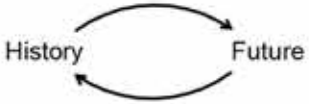

GDP
Household Income

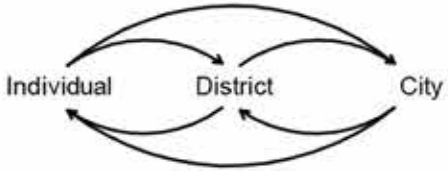

GDP
Household Income

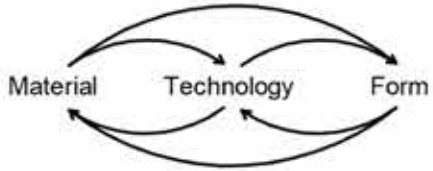

Comparison of Fatigue Strengths of Graphite, Steel, Fiberglass and aluminum.
Aluminum
Graphite
Steel
Fiberglass
Cycles to Failure

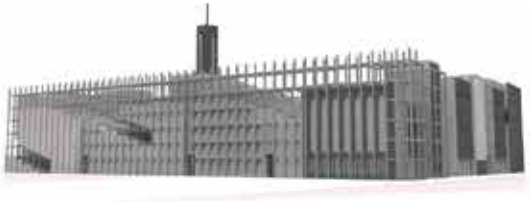



Citizen
City

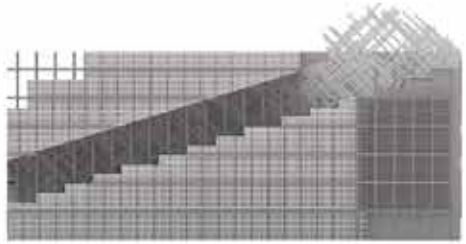

History
Future


Individual
District
City

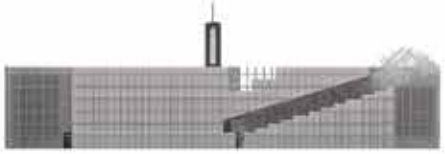
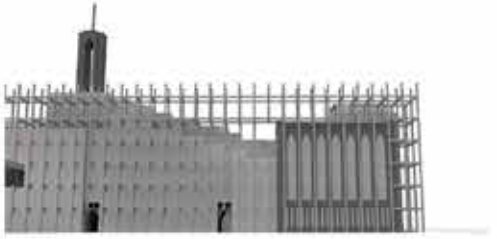

Material
Technology
Form

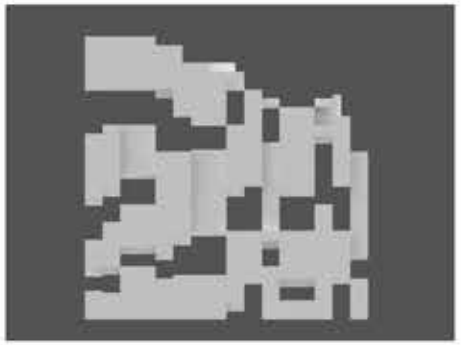



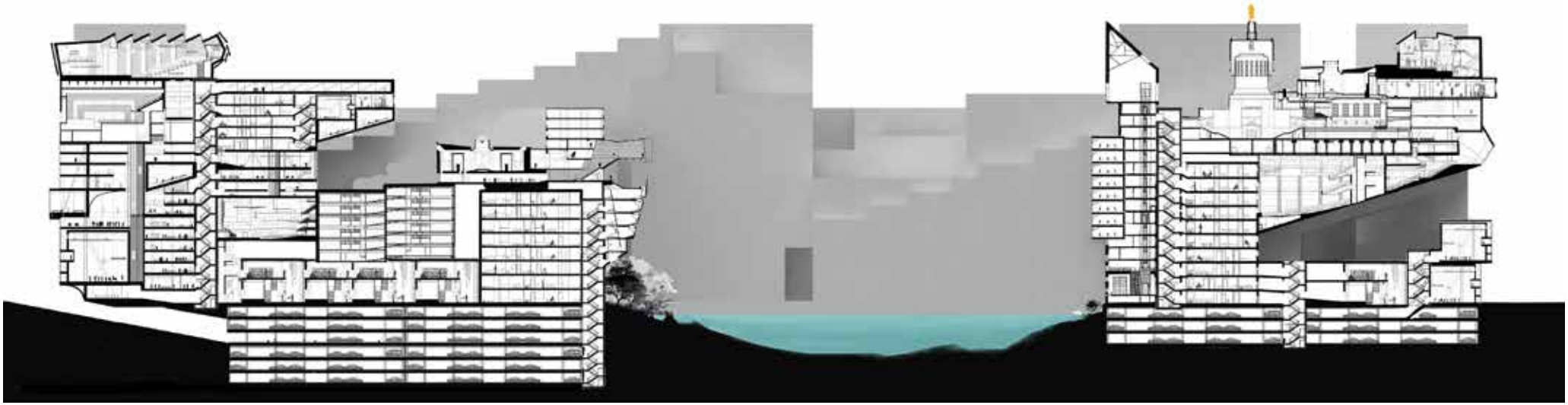


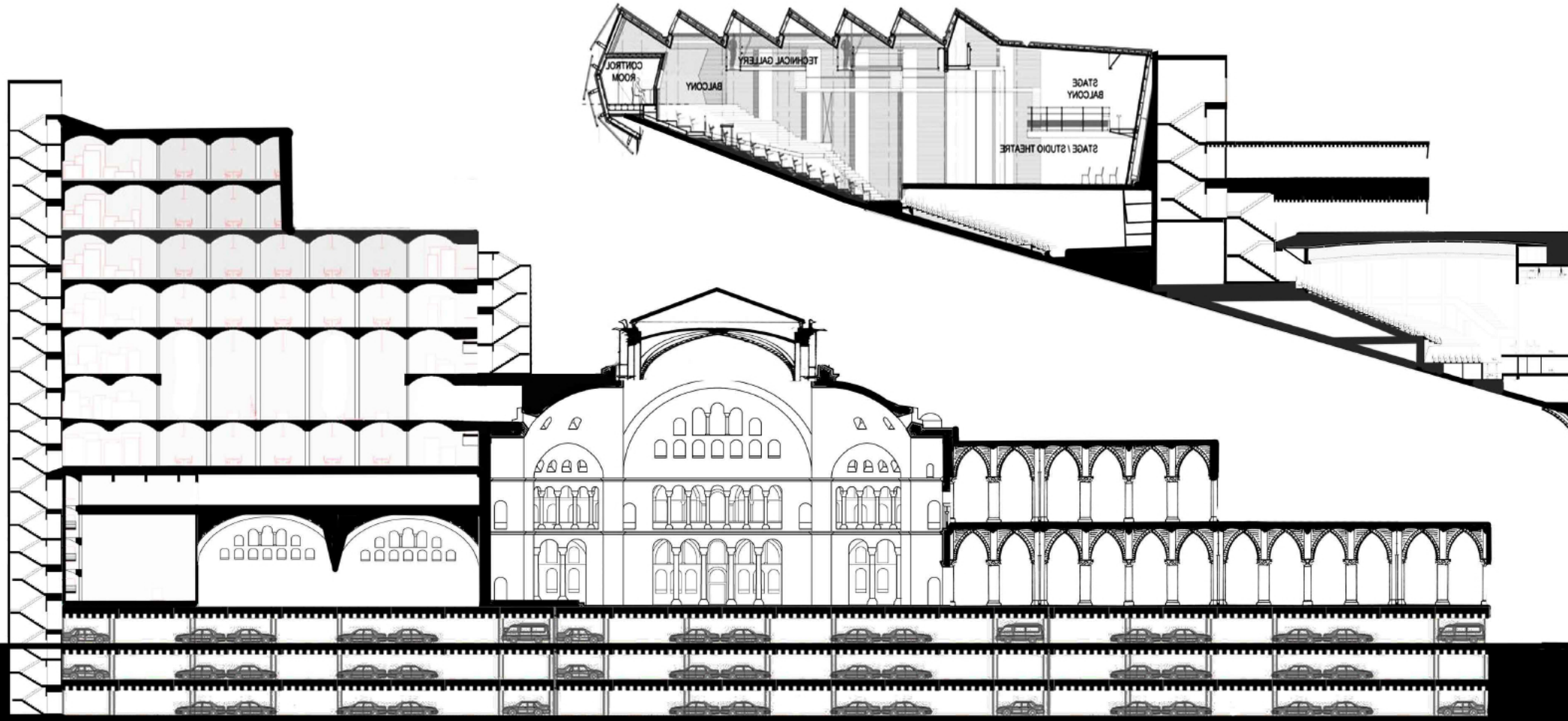


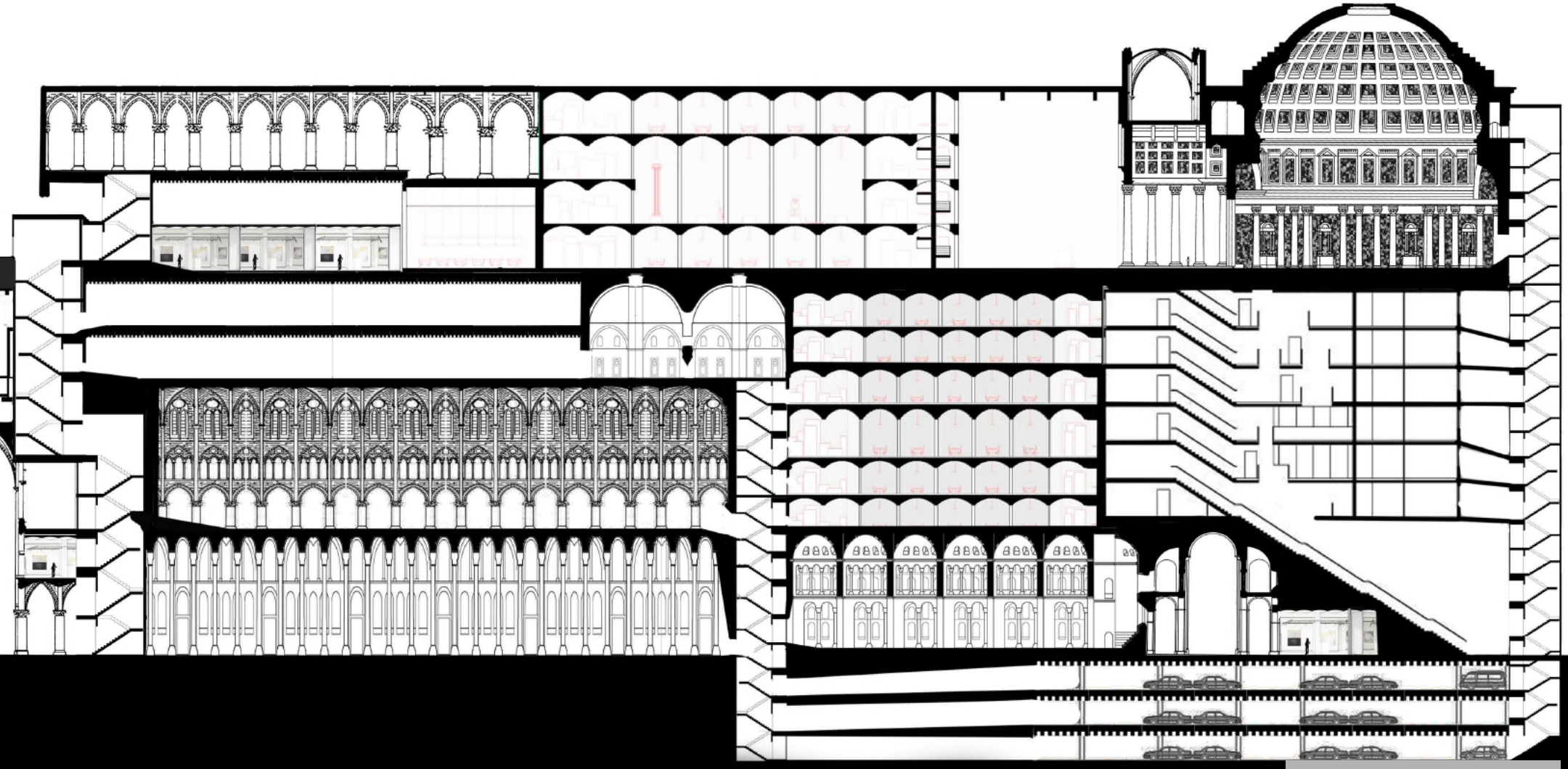







CONTROL ROOM
BALCONY
TECHNICAL GALLERY
STAGE BALCONY
STAGE / STUDIO THEATRE



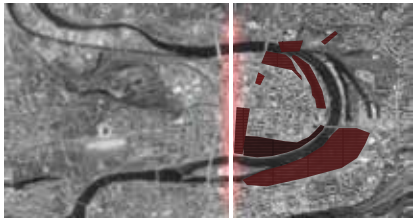
NURADDIN KAZIMOV
E-SPORTS CENTER

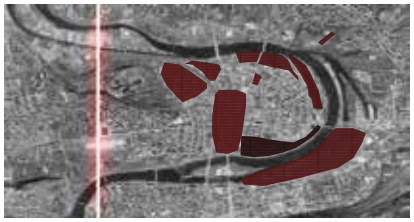
NEW URBANISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The aim of the masterplan is to enhance the already existing urban development of the city by providing new urbanism rules, thus, allowing an organised and healthy development and future expansion of the city and to avoid random development and growth.The city's development strategy is a compact city with smart growth strategies

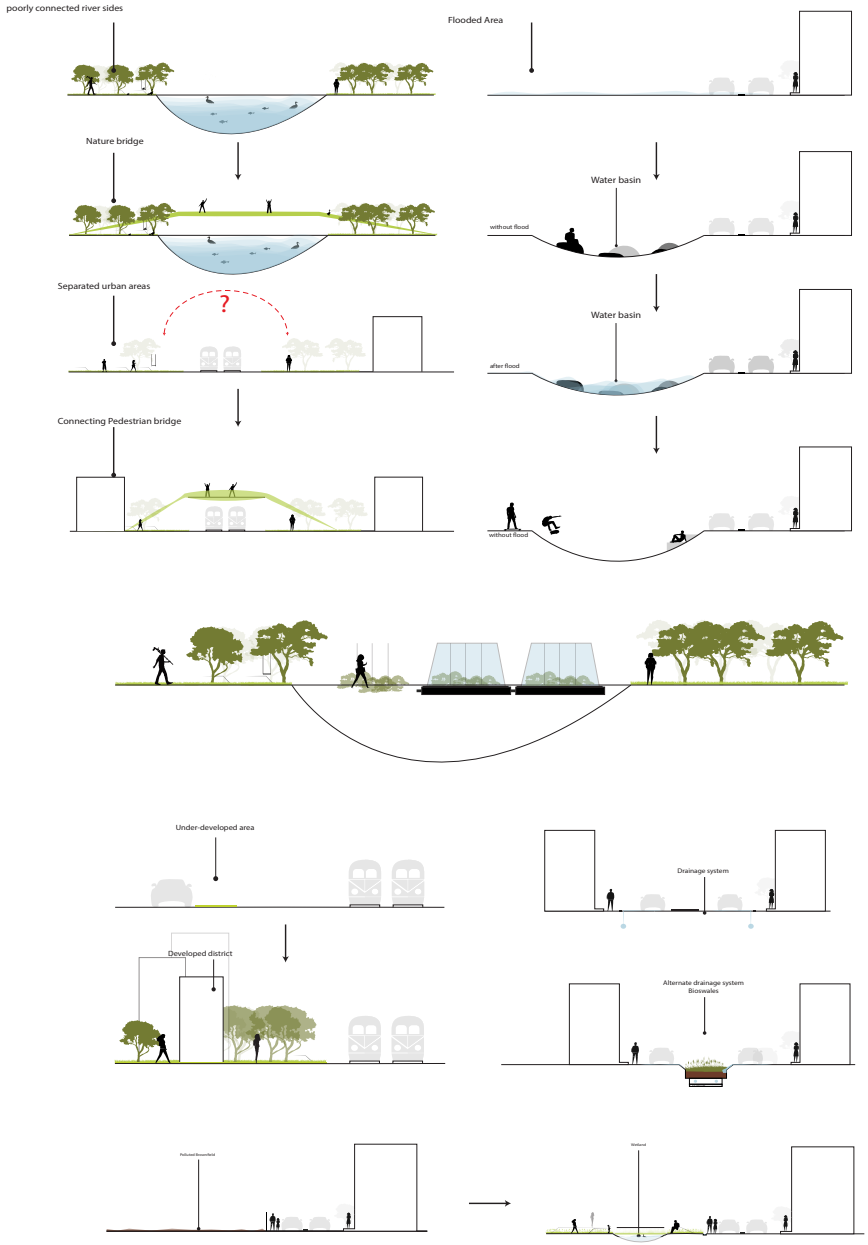
The proposed masterplan is suppose to connect dierent parts of the city with each other through dierent strategies (such as pedestrian bridges and nature's bridges, and connecting business districts) in order to make it pedestrian friendly and more accessible.

The proposed masterplan also makes use of environmental systems where there is added sh farming as well as the use of wetlands on the polluted browneld to revitalise it. Furthermore, the ood treatment strategy is by using waterbasins, wetlands, and bioswales, thus creating new urban spaces out of a previously disadvantage aspect of the city.



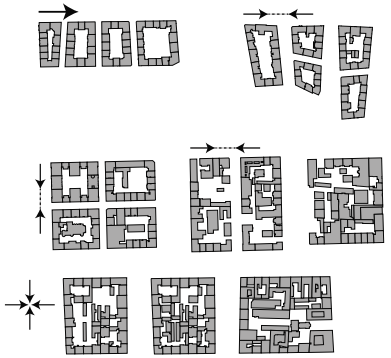


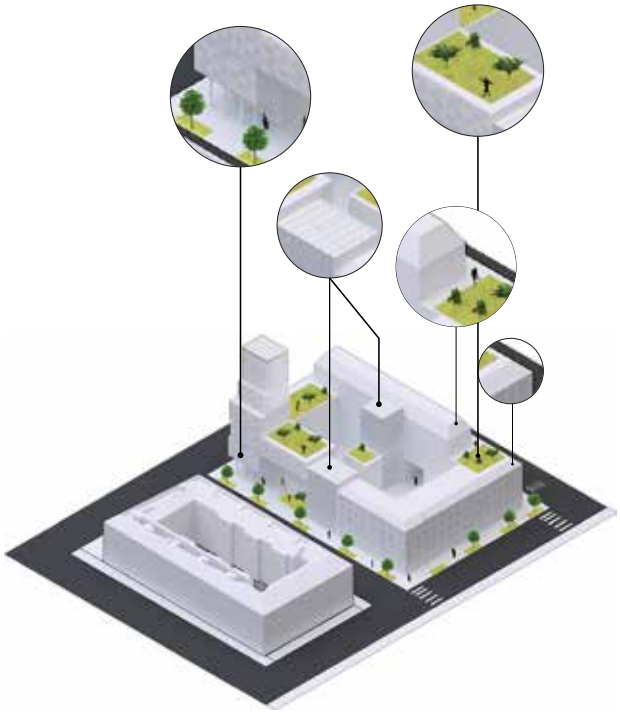
Height strategies of the buildings



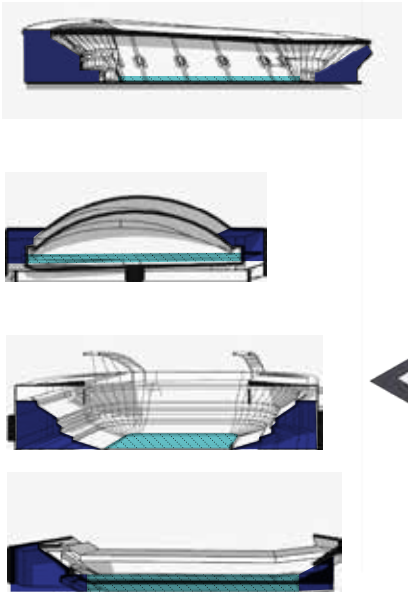
TYPOLOGIES

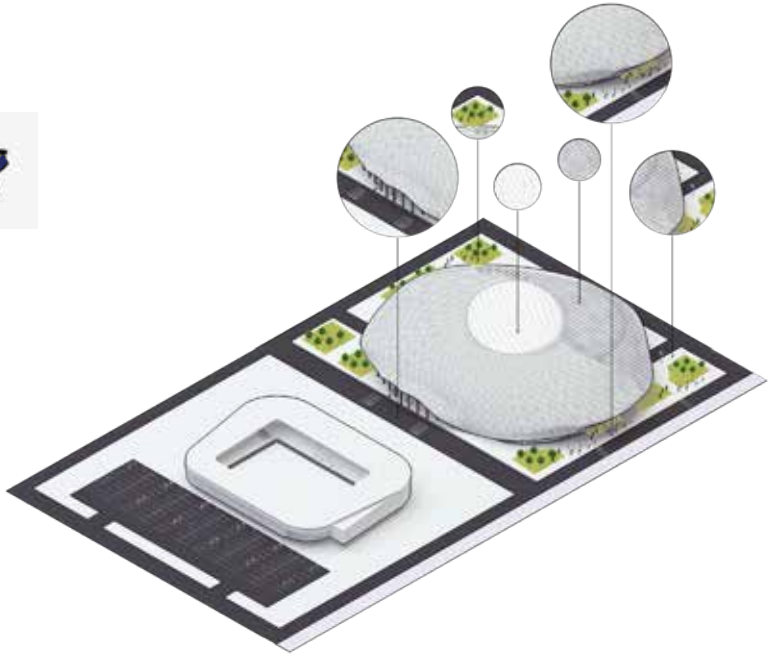
In the less dense areas in Prague 7, the courtyards are still in use and as it gets denser, the units are connecting thus forming a lled in shape. In order to avoid the random construction of the spaces and units, a thought-out design should be provided for further development of new areas

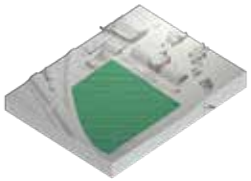




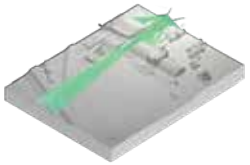
Stadiums in Prague and in general take up a contemporary and single purposed spaces where approached by the public only when there is an event. They tend to have an infrastructure that disturbs the city fabric and takes no consideration the human scale and the cultural identity of the community. The border between the city and the stadium should be interactive and linear that is active and lively.



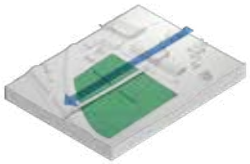




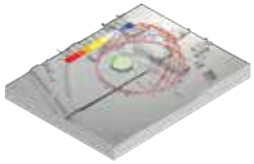
Under-used site



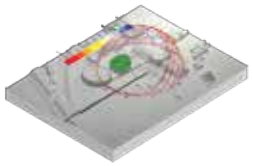
Isovist Field Calculation



Axis creation to direct people



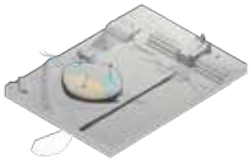
Solar collection envelope



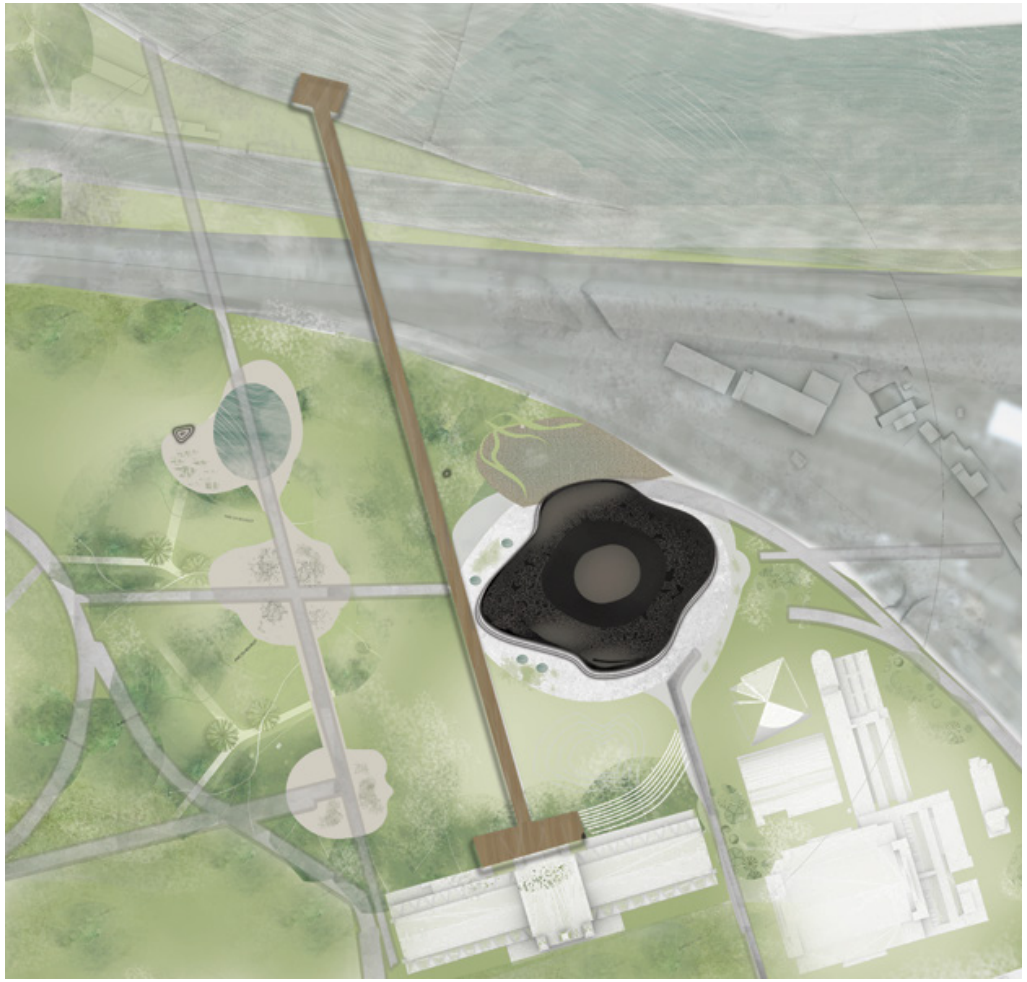
Minumum distance for sun exposure

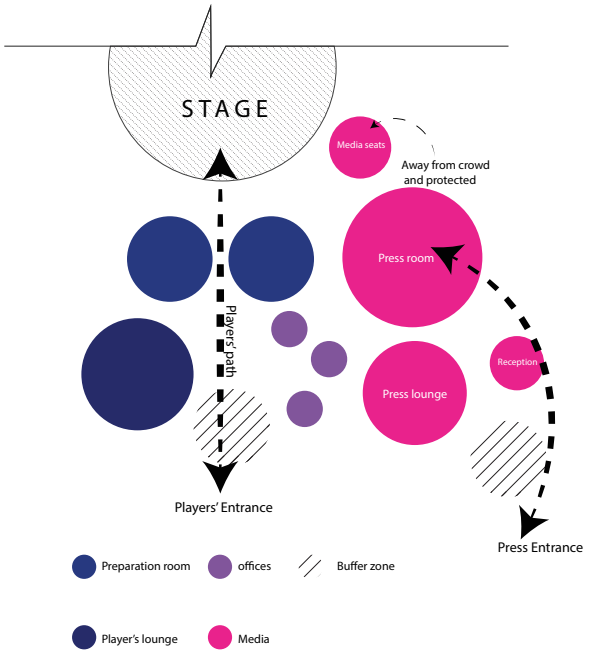
Potential building areas

Building access points



Environmental form finding





Building Program

Flexible Stage Area
(55 m x 46m) 2,530 msq

Players lounge
130 msq

Preparation room x4
each 50 msq

maintenance room
each 50 msq

storage room
each 150 msq

food kiosks
each 25 msq

Retail shops
each 30 msq

training space
200 msq

Restaurants & Cafes
400 msq x 4 , 200 msq x 4

Membership lounge
150 msq

Offices
30 msq x 10, 50 msq x 5

meeting room
60 msq x 2

Press/conference room
160 msq

Press lounge
120 msq

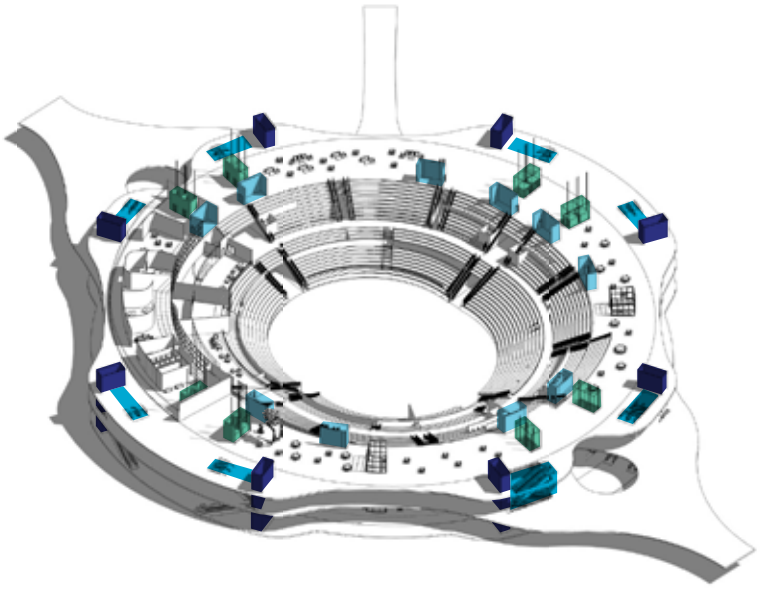
tv control room
200 msq

first aid facilities
150 msq

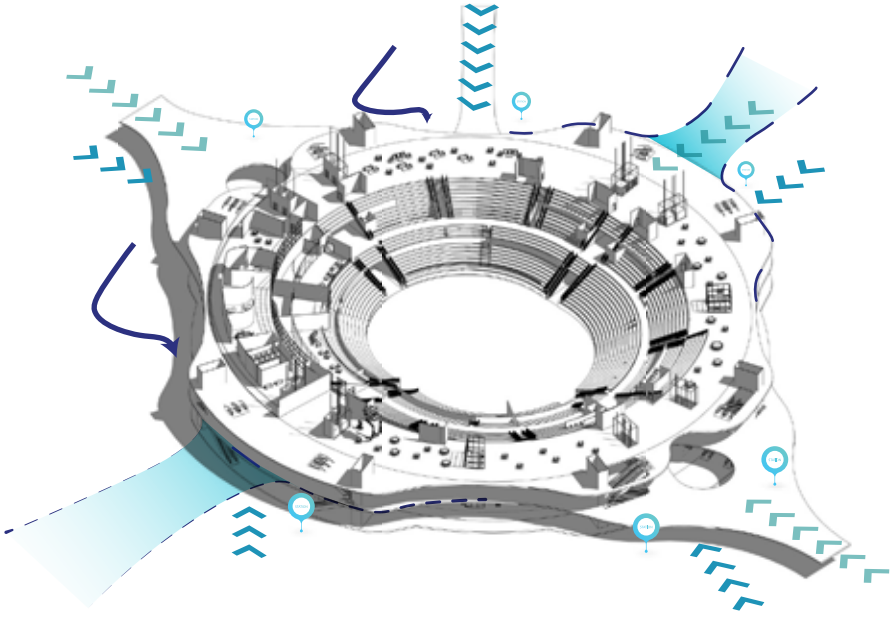
drone racing
600 msq

VR Entertainment
800 msq

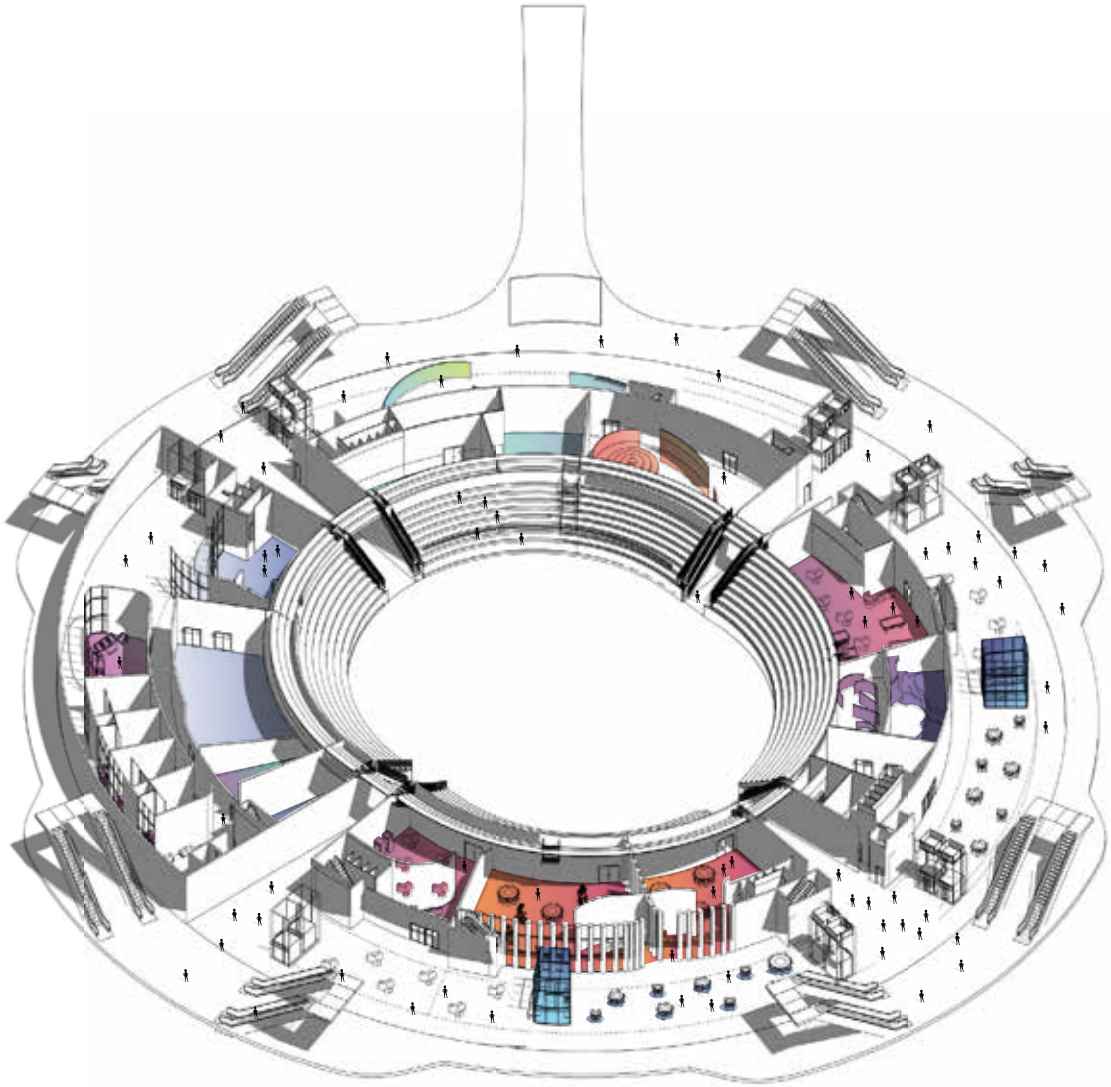
Robot battle area
150 msq



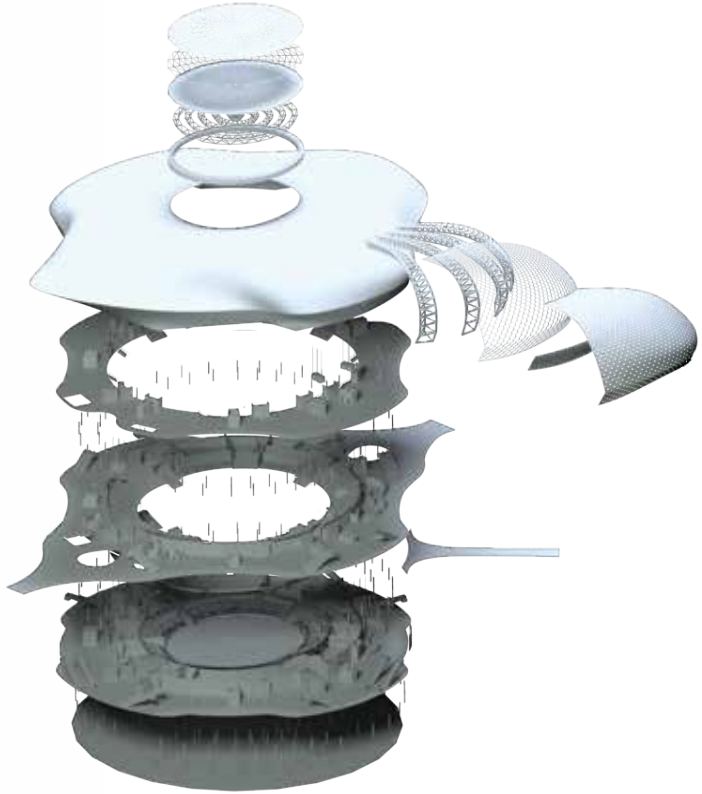
Vertical Circulation



Entrances and potential extensions



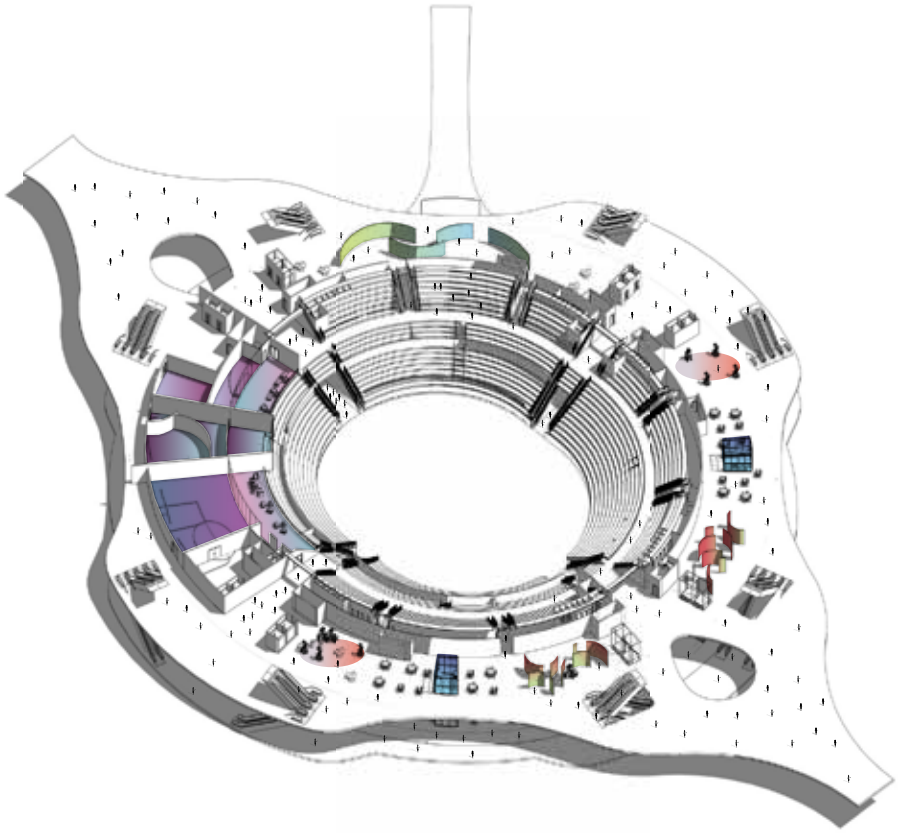
Ground level

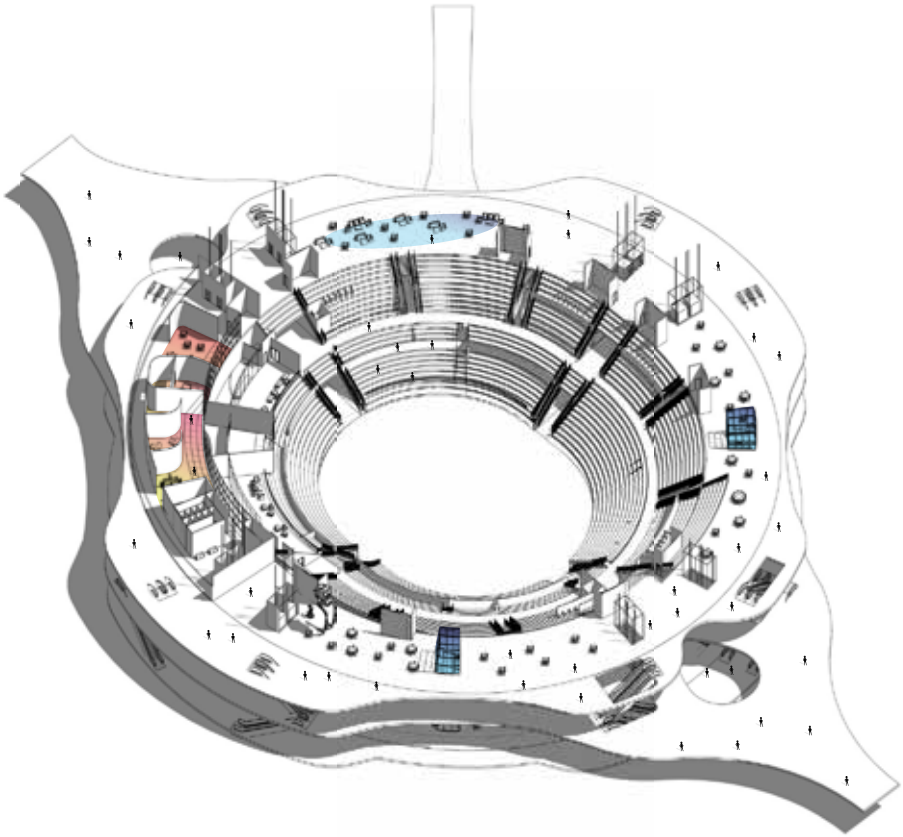


Exploded Structural diagram

legend Robot workshop VR experience Robot battle Drone workshop Cafe/ Restaurant Drone racing Digital library gaming lounge

Offices digital playground digital conference media lounge reception players' lounge press room media room VIP lounge





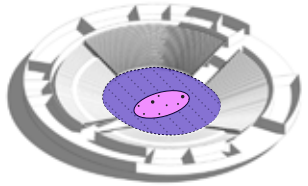
First level

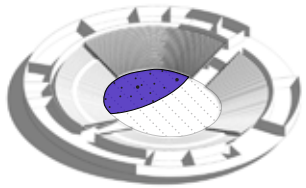
Second level; terrace

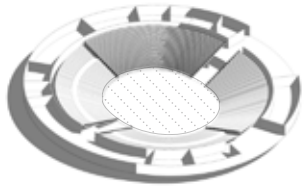
legend Robot workshop VR experience Robot battle Drone workshop Cafe/ Restaurant Drone racing Digital library gaming lounge

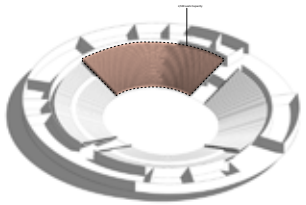
Offices digital playground digital conference media lounge reception players' lounge press room media room VIP lounge

STAGE FLEXIBILITY CONFIGURATIONS

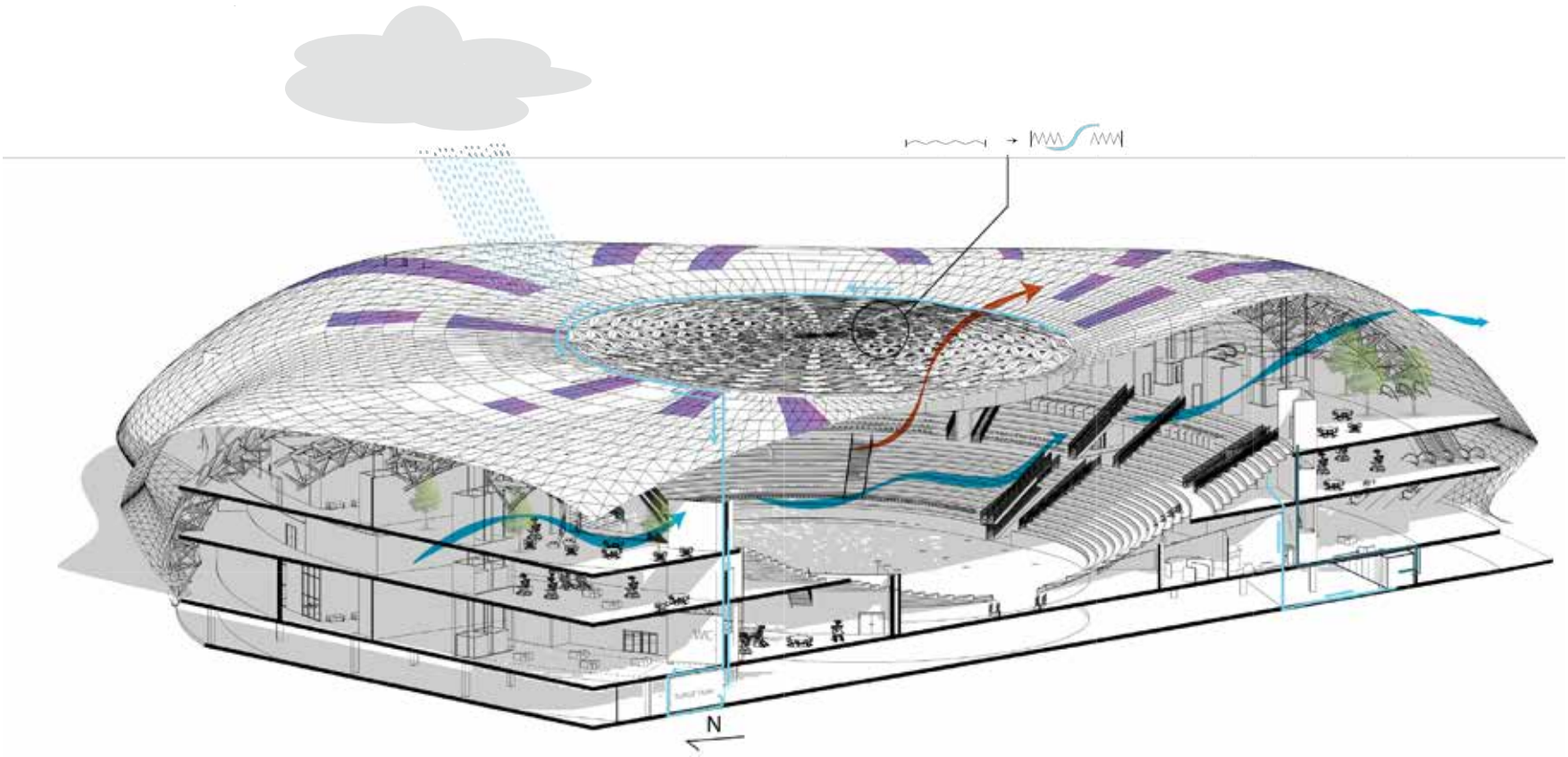








The arena can be used as a multipurpose public space. The arena can be utilised for other activities (other than esports events). It can be used for kiosks and open air markets when there are no events, thus, changing the way people interact with a stadium and relate to it.Furthermore, the flexibility of the arena offers various different games and esports to be held at the space.



Photovoltaic cells

Photo voltaic cells convert solar light photons into electricity. These will help generate clean energy and electricity for the arena rather than fully depending on traditional sources that deplete the environment.

Rainwater harvesting

The rainwater and snow will be collected to be used for the washrooms usage as well as irrigation of vegetation on site. This will help the arena initiate a greener community and cleaner sources.

Greywater recycling

The recycling of grey water coming from the several utilities within the arena and then cleaning it and reusing it for the washrooms as well as some irrigation of vegetation within the site.

Operable roof

The operable roof allows sunlight to come in as well as the hot air during the summer to leave the arena while letting cross ventilation happen to provide visitors with a light cool breeze during the summer

Kinetic facade units

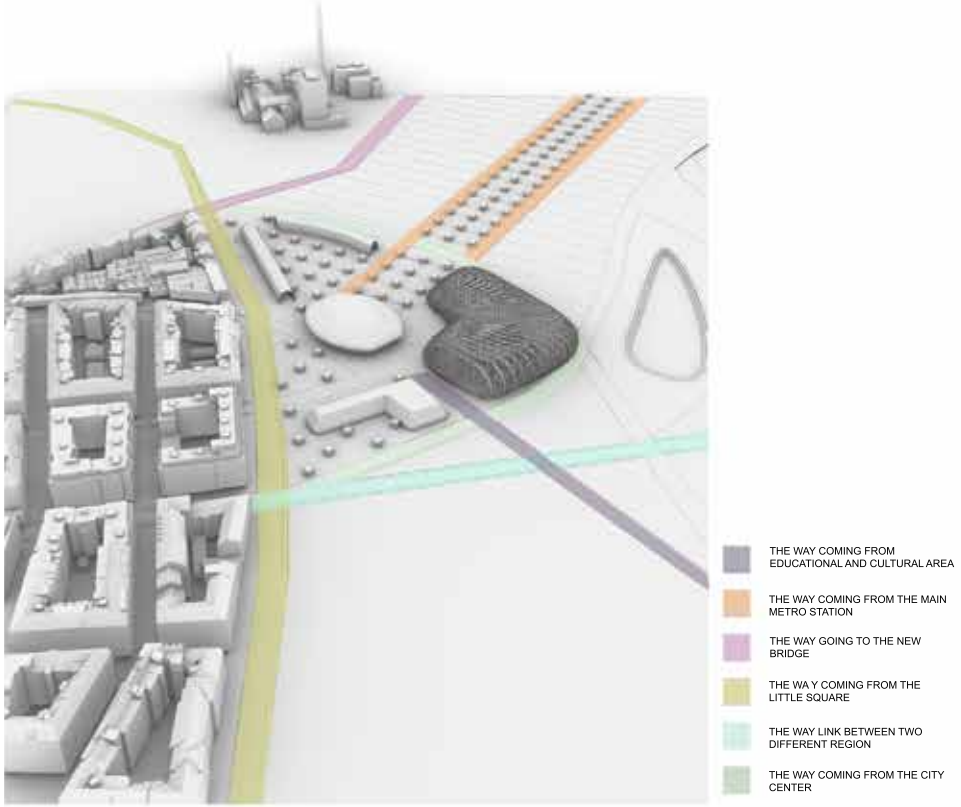
The openable facade elements also allow for cross ventilation during the summer season to keep the temperature low. This is also enforced with the vegetation on the edges of the terrace to keep the cool breezes within the building.

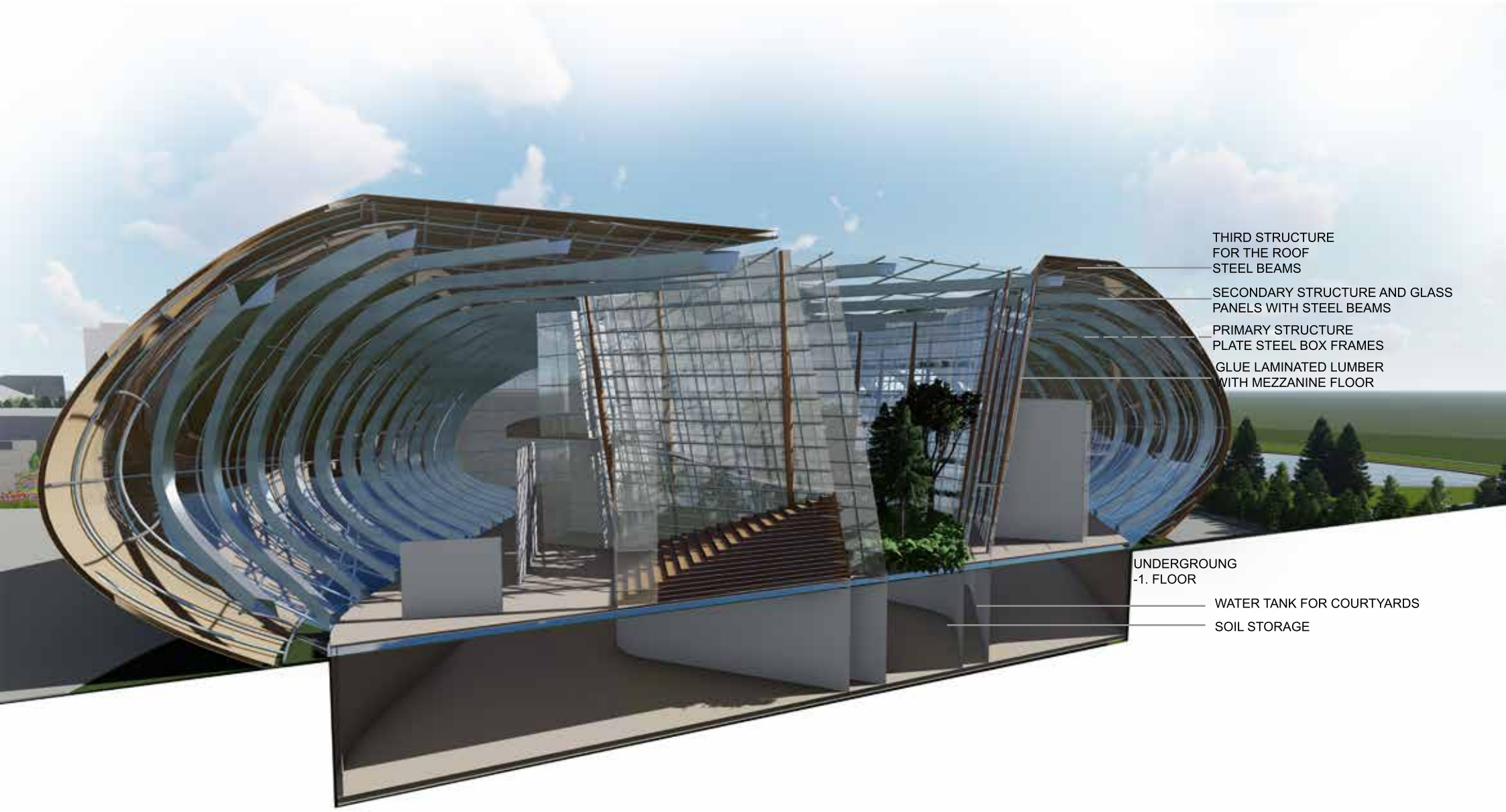
RUMEYSA ÖZGE

The ART FARM: PERFORMING ARTS & EXHIBITION CENTER

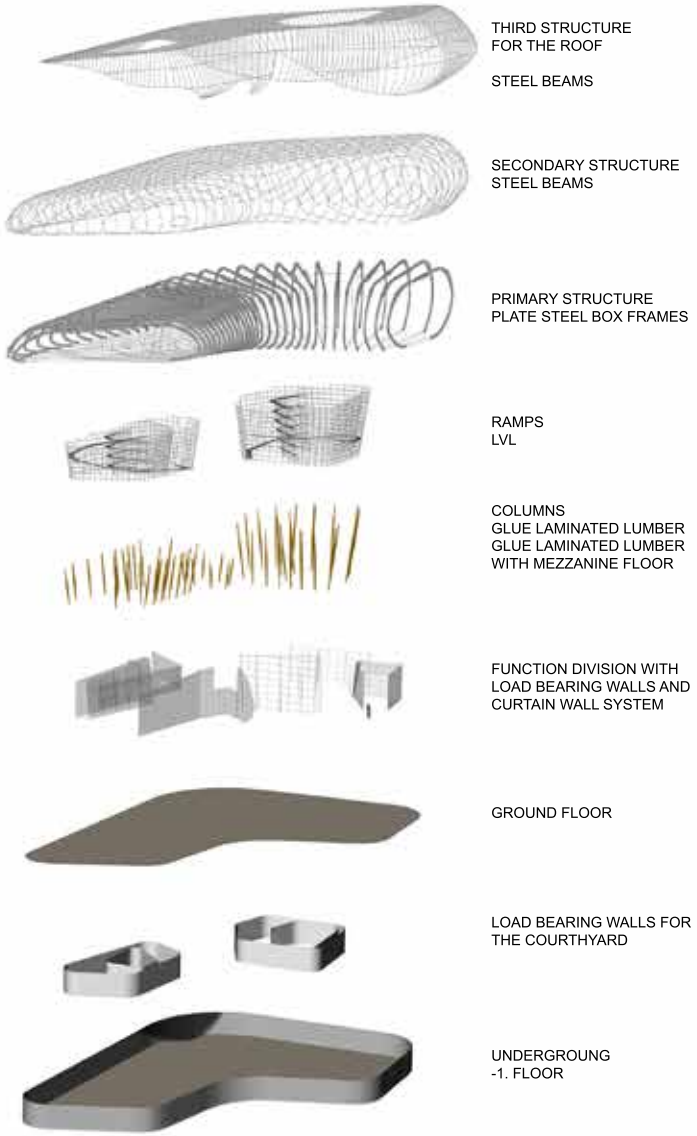
The ART FARM: PERFORMING ARTS & EXHIBITION CENTER

Society and ecology are the elements that generate a living environment.The terms culture and landscape that shape the society,give them characteristic features and distinguish them from each other.Art and agriculture under the title of culture not only playing an important role in shaping this project but also forming the character of this living space. In this project, the essence of human being and its oldest history, farming and art concepts
are examined under the main heading.

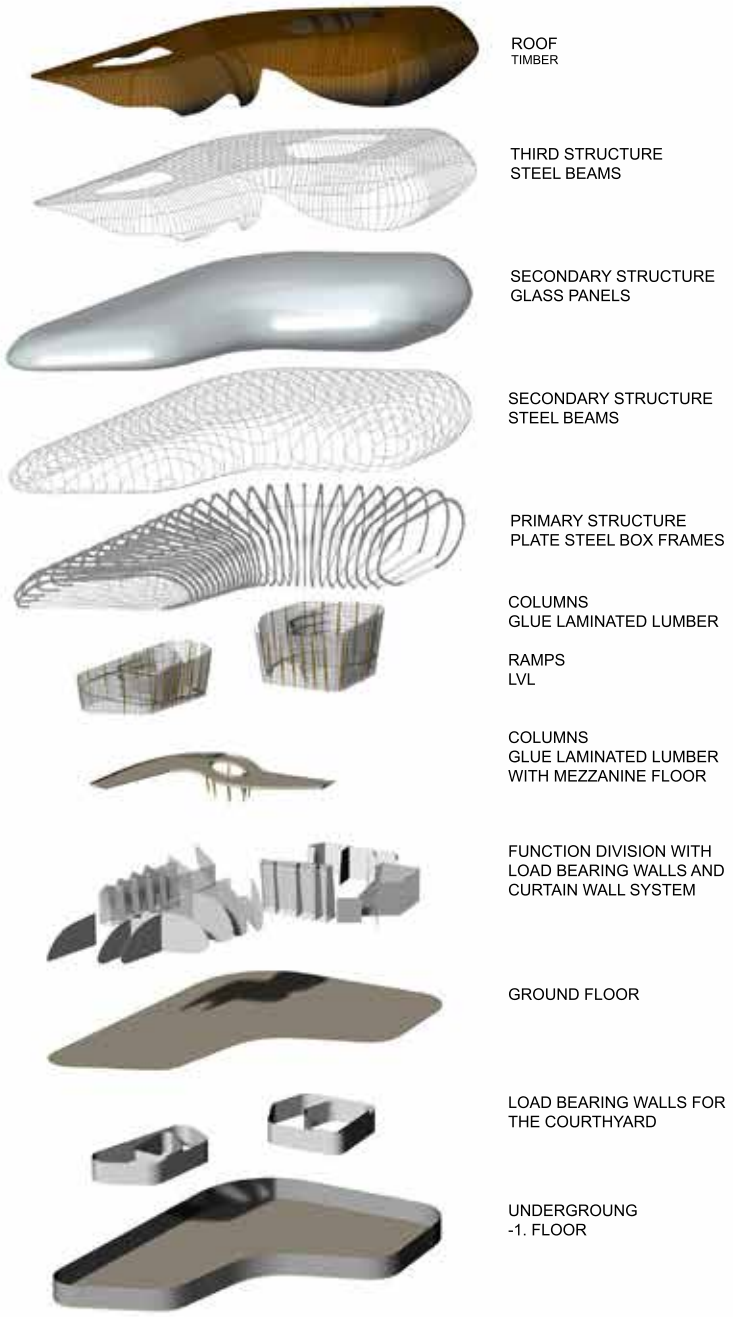


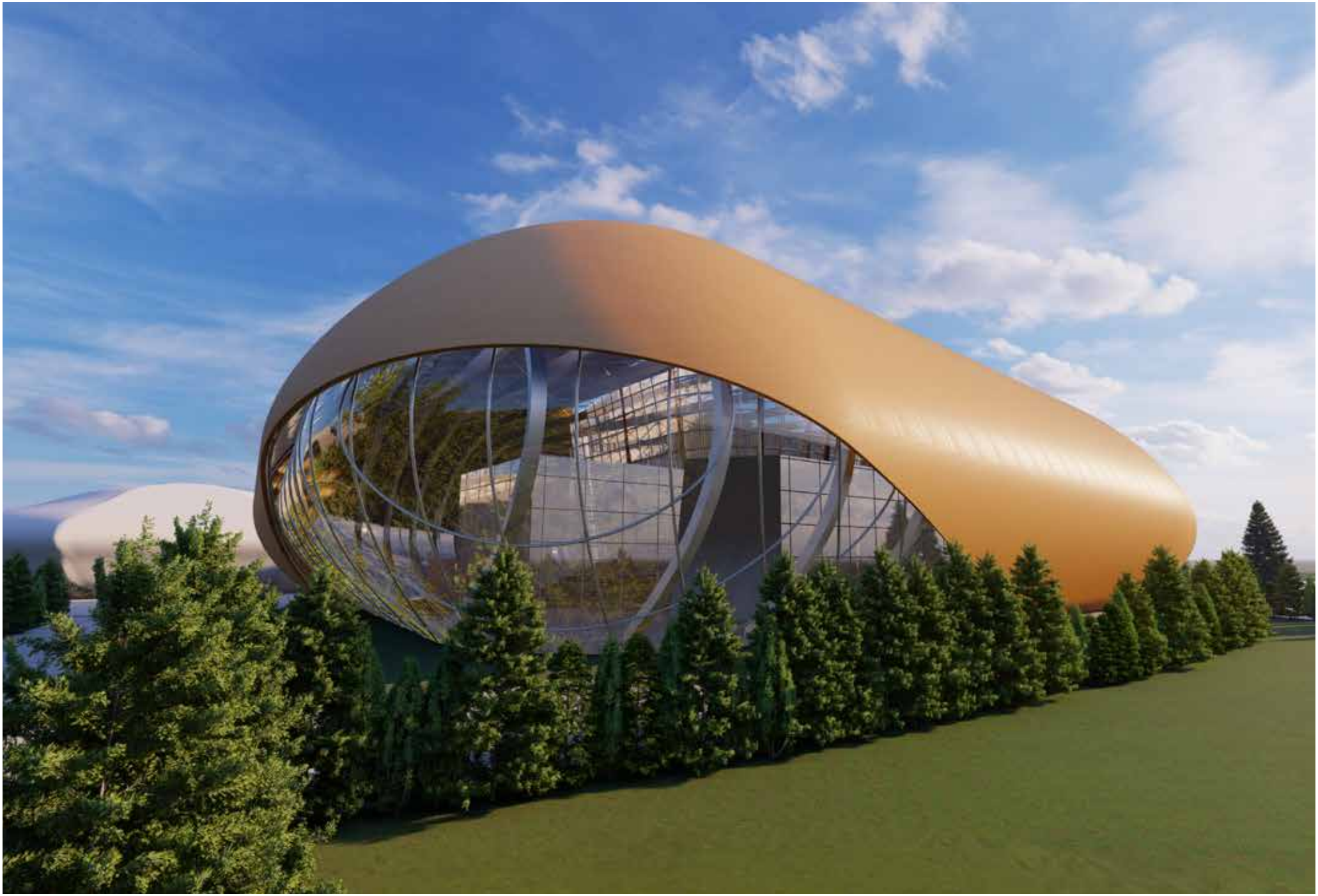

THIRD STRUCTURE
FOR THE ROOF
STEEL BEAMS
SECONDARY STRUCTURE AND GLASS
PANELS WITH STEEL BEAMS
PRIMARY STRUCTURE
PLATE STEEL BOX FRAMES
GLUE LAMINATED LUMBER
WITH MEZZANINE FLOOR
UNDERGROUNG
-1. FLOOR
WATER TANK FOR COURTYARDS
SOIL STORAGE

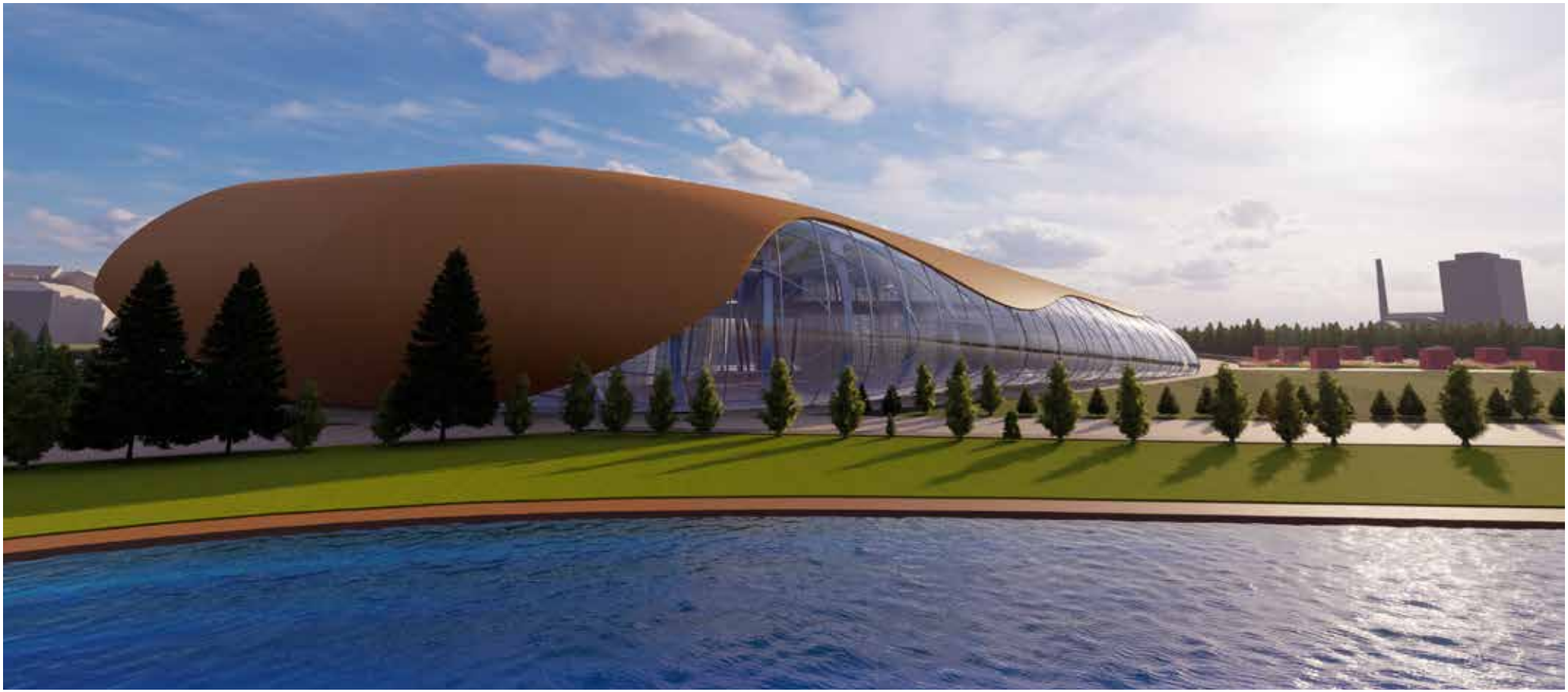
STRUCTURAL ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



EXPLODED DIAGRAM



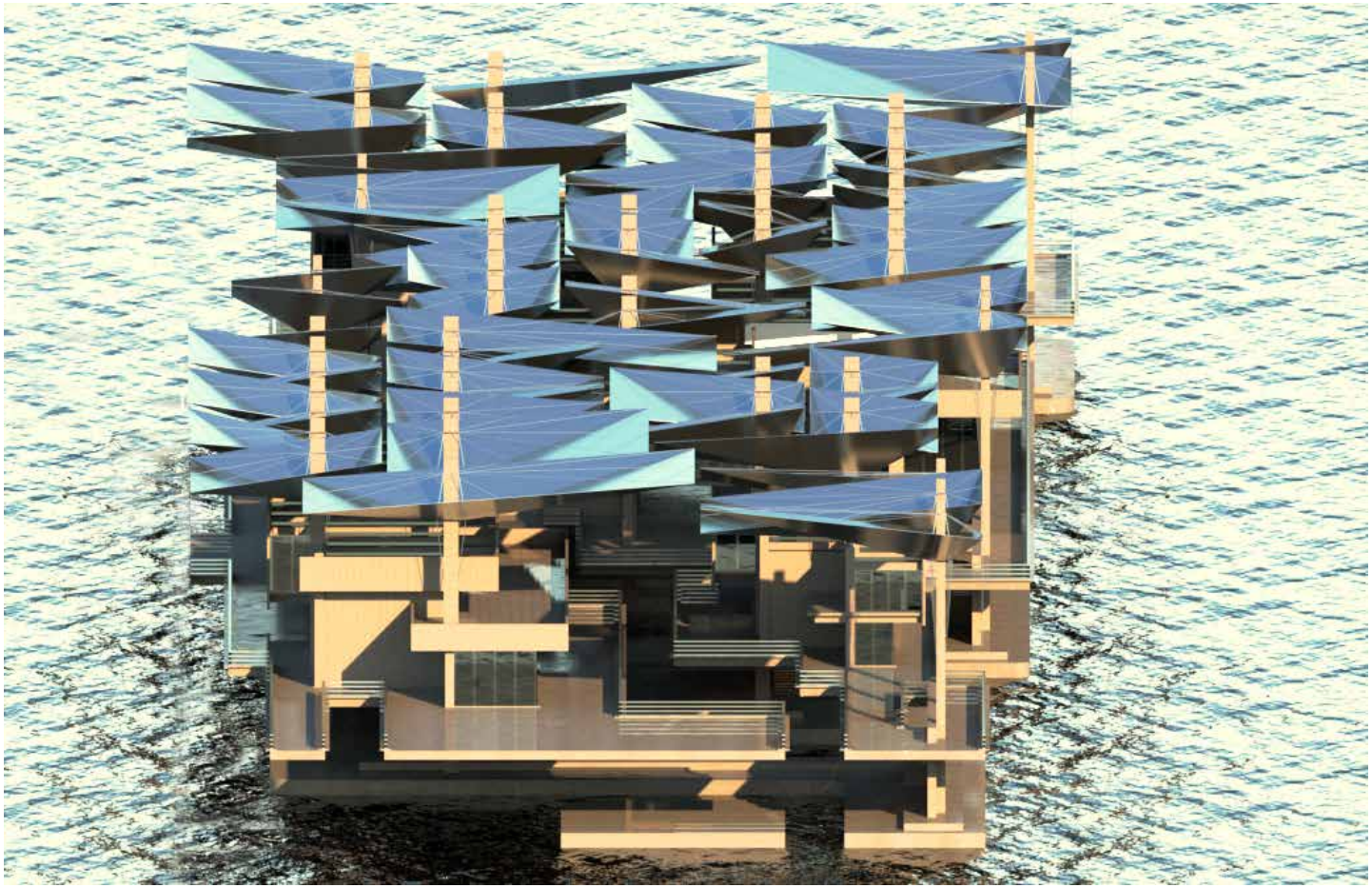




RUMEYSA AYDIN

NEW CULTURAL ESTATE of PRAGUE 8.0: CREATIVE INDUSTRY of ARTS and CRAFTS

Having regard to cultural and socioeconomic background of Prague, this architectural project intends to comprehend and preserve the existing urban texture combined with local way of life that have been based upon the city's rich accumulation for many centuries; and harmoniously contribute to that common value by means of elaborating the unique quality, while synthesising it with modern approaches and intellection. Accordingly, serving for the purpose of reviving and promoting the culturally sustained arts and crafts activities without underestimating their social and economic values, a renewed perception of industrial estate proposed to be implemented as an architectural project supposed to be located on a site nearby either recently or historically established industrial facilities.



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With reference to the aforementioned concerns and territorial conditions, the construction site has been specified as being located on the bank of the River Vltava, majorly non-occupied due to its being chronically under the threat of seasonal flood. Thereby, regarding the river as a quality that desirably differentiates the region, rather than a drawback that contains it from any utilisation activities, ignoring its locational composition as a critical region in between Old Town and later settlements.

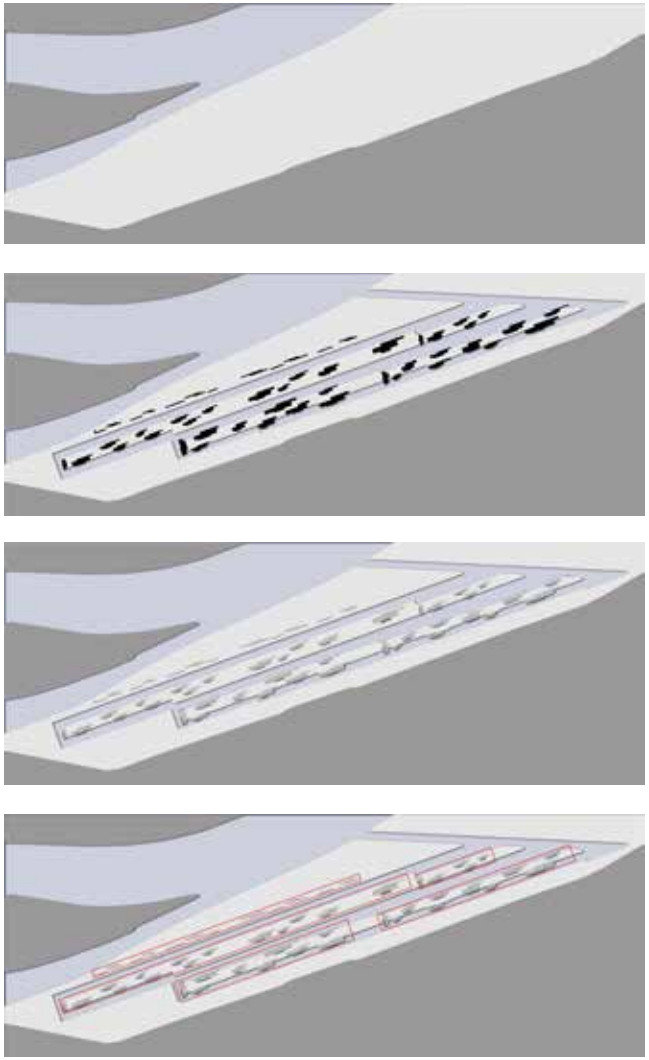
The City of Prague Map

The City of Prague Flood Pattern Map

The City of Prague Air Pollution Map

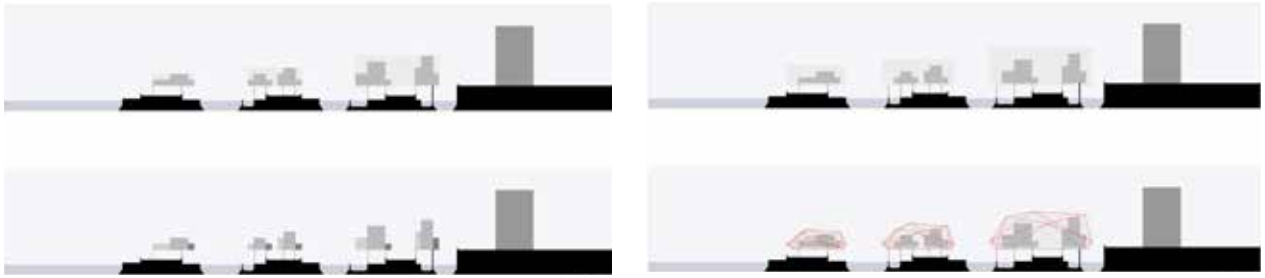
The City of Prague Combined Map / Site Identification

With regard to air pollution problem due to lack of cross ventilation and occasionally, distorted urban settlement of later constructed buildings, an initial study of possible ventilation corridors has been abstractly demonstrated so as to develop the proposed build able zones on the site, in accordance with the existing building footprints on both sides of the river.



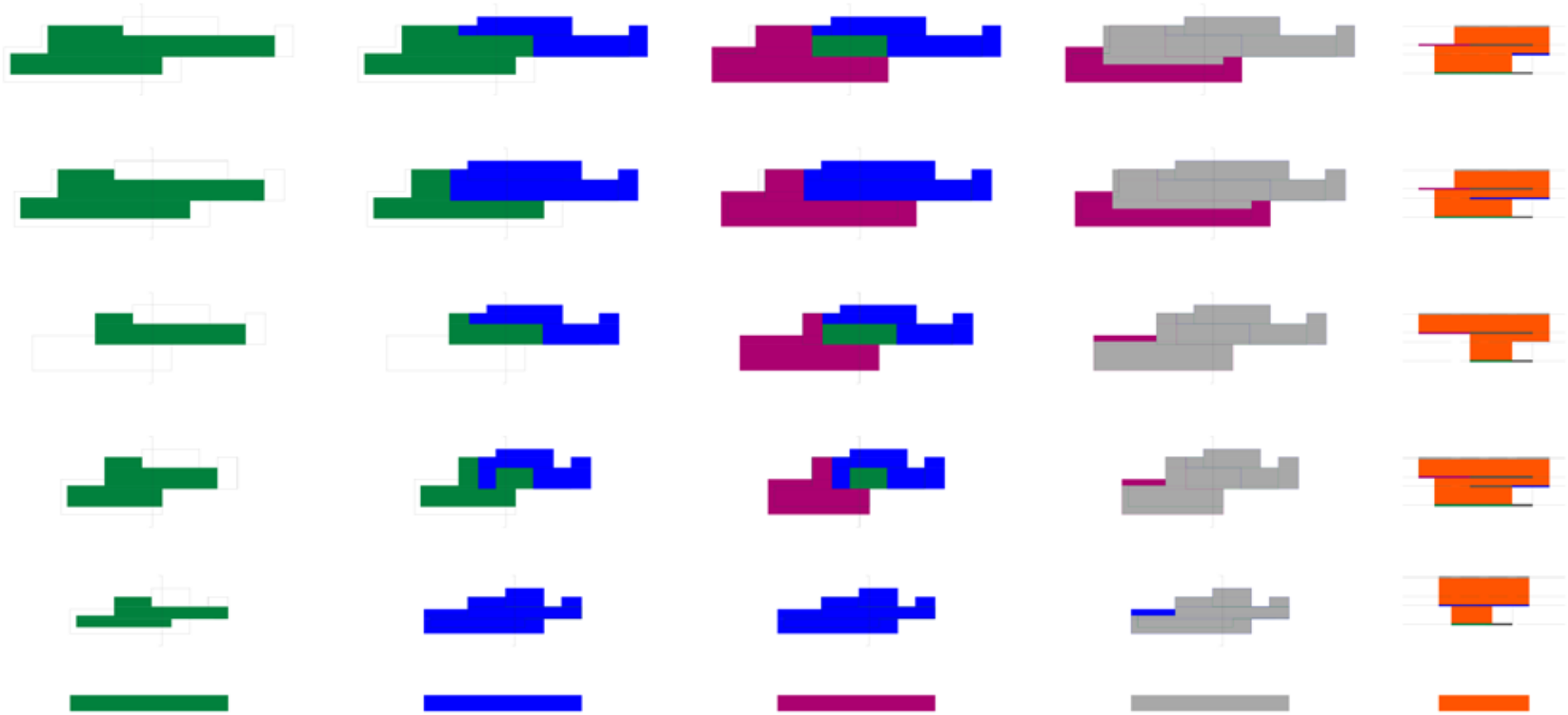
Site Plans: Diagrammatic Demonstration of Building Settlement and Articulation Strategies.

By the intention of adapting the case of flood, instead of an attempt to control and restrain the prevailing overflow tendency, regarding it with a more moderate attitude, the river water has been proposed to be allowed through an artificial port extended to the site. Accordingly, while the damaging impacts of overflow have been expected to be minimised, the concept of water was aimed at being a substantial component of the whole building complex, also providing with an alternative preference of transportation via waterway.

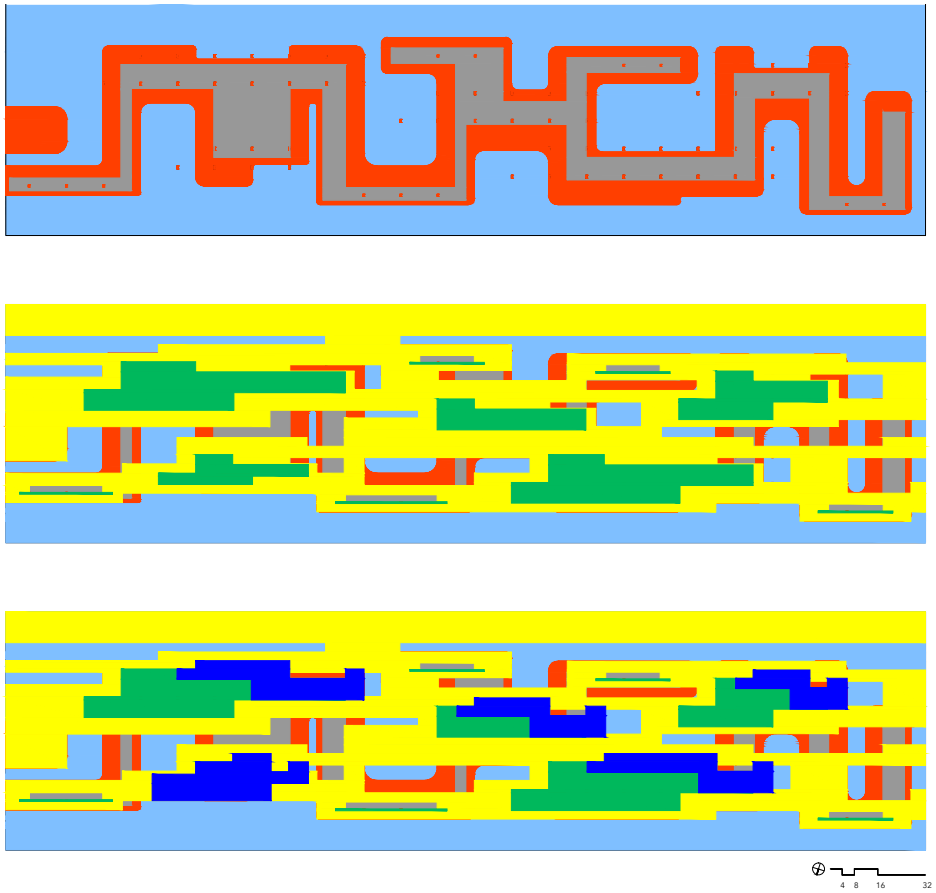


While the individual building masses have been articulated basically in accordance with three segments concerning the main production or workshop spaces, a retail shop and a service core; the proposed buildings have been intended to be categorised among themselves, regarding the variety of building usage and production. Accordingly, four essential building clusters have been proposed so as to accommodate a series of cultural and creative production, education, exhibition or some other social purposed activities related with visual and performing arts, commercial crafts or digital design.

Site Sections: Demonstration of Building Settlement and Articulation Strategies.

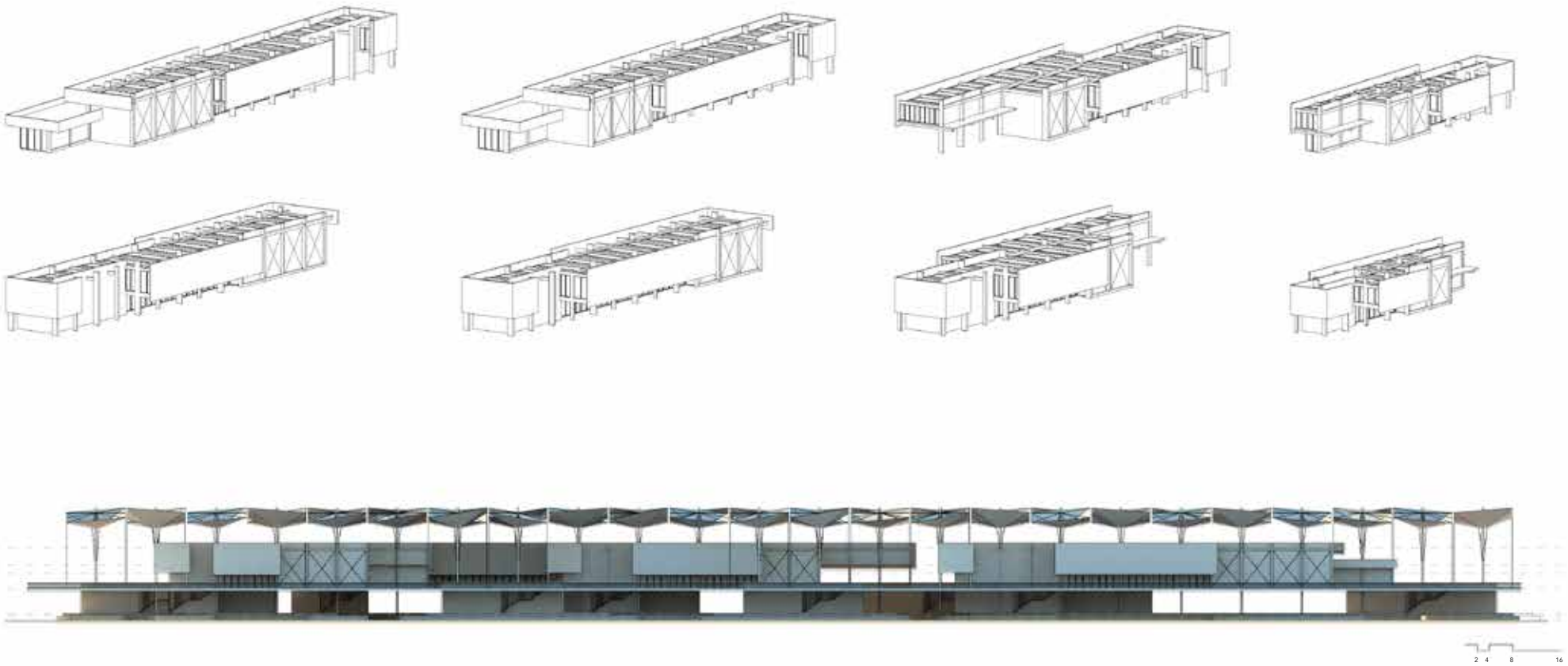


Typological Study of Building Articulation Overlaid in Accordance with Four Colour Coded Level Heights, Sectional Association on the Right.



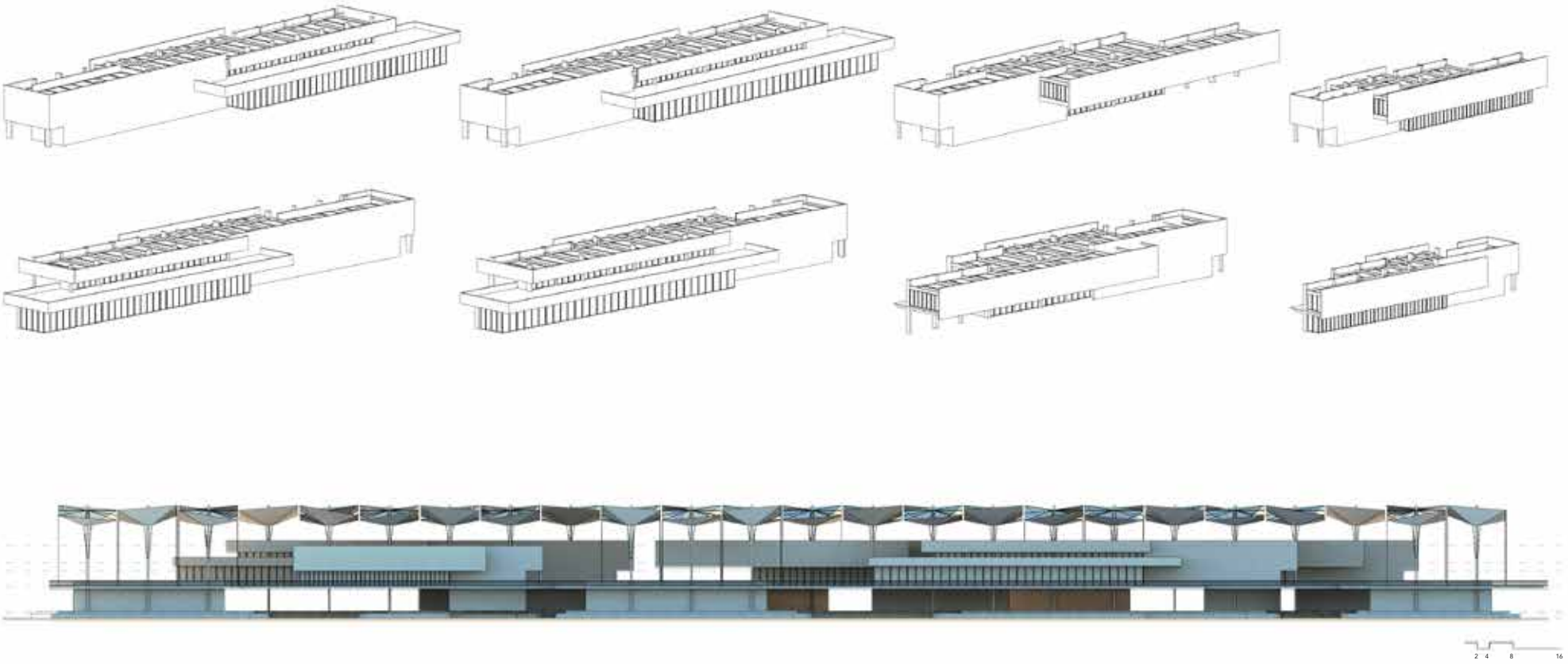
Site Plans: Overlay of Colour Coded Level Heights Ranging Respectively from the River Surface, Water Platform, Buildings' Settlement, Street/Ground Level (provided with vertical circulation elements down to the water platform and buildings' settlement) to Primary Mezzanine Floor.

Site Plans: Overlay of Colour Coded Level Heights Ranging Respectively from Secondary Mezzanine Floor, Rooftop to Buildings' Enclosure so as to Relatively Optimise the Weather Conditions Reinforcing the Integral Perception of Subtly Categorised Building Clusters.



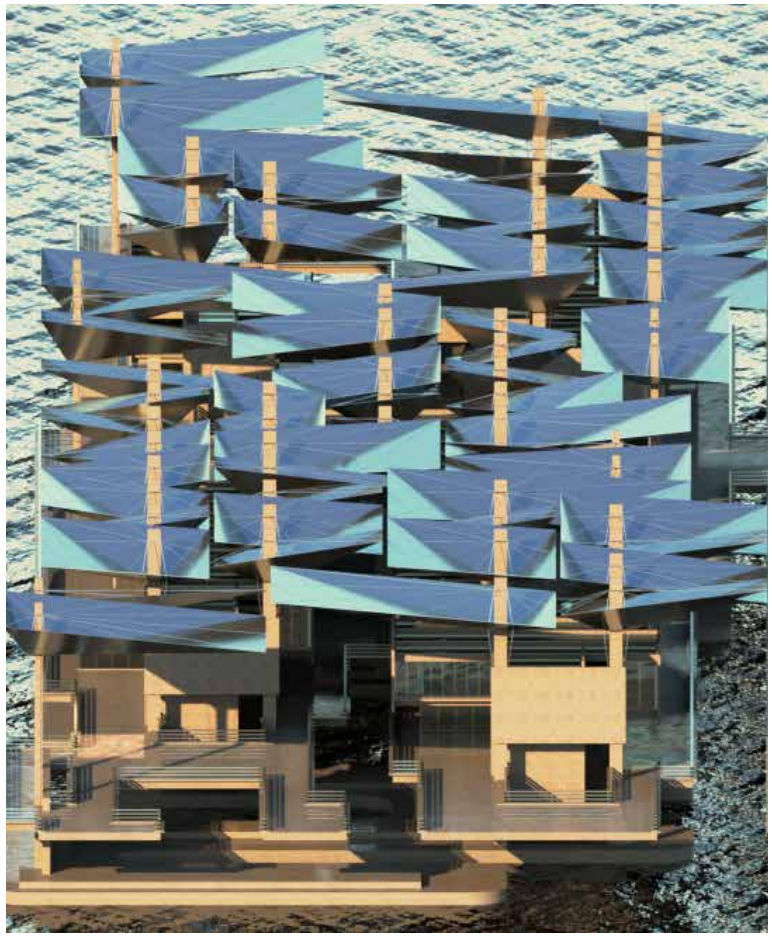
Perspective Views: The Individual Buildings Demonstrated by Unique Massive Articulations Providing Specified Building Programs or Production Types with Different Spatial Qualities.

South Elevation: Longitudinal Drawing Representing the Association of the Customised Building Masses that Compose an Assigned Building Cluster.



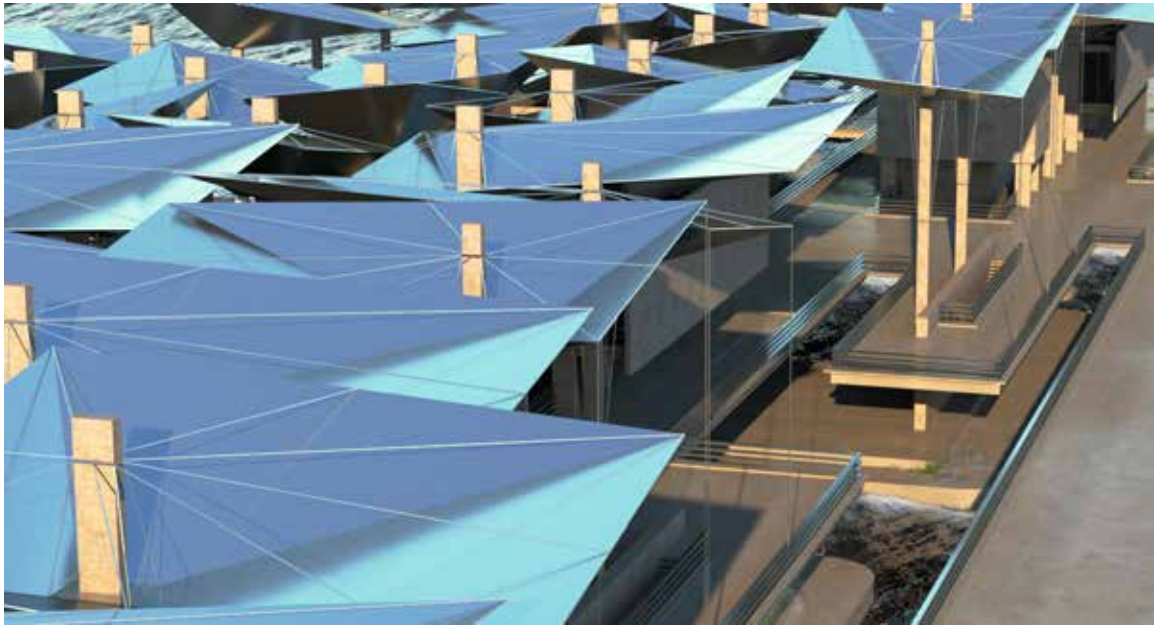
Perspective Views: The Individual Buildings Demonstrated by Unique Massive Articulations Providing Specified Building Programs or Production Types with Different Spatial Qualities.

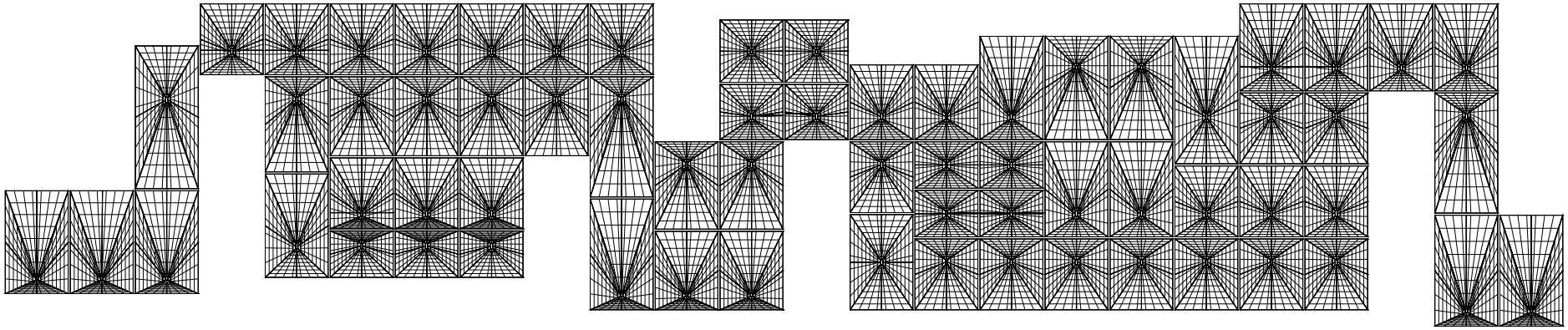
North Elevation: Longitudinal Drawing Representing the Association of the Customised Building Masses that Compose an Assigned Building Cluster.

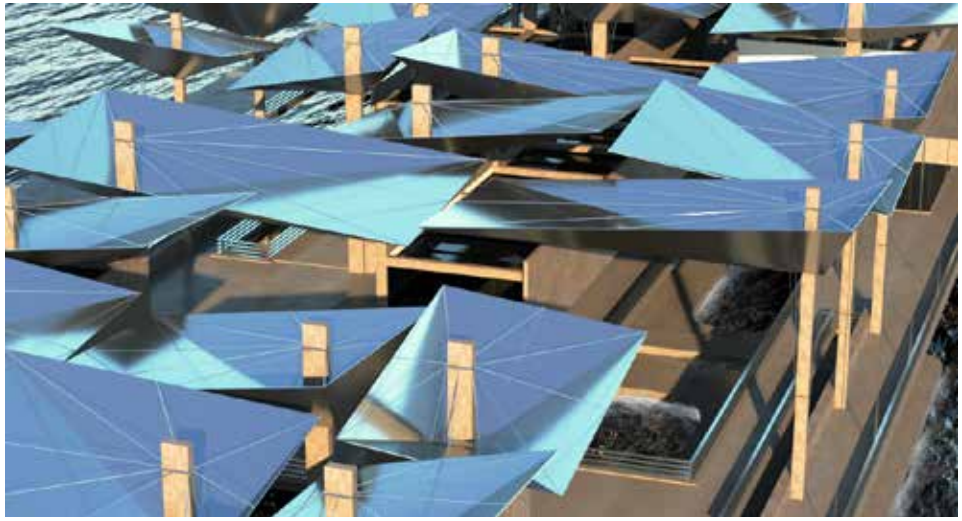


Sections: Transverse Demonstrations of a Typically Assigned Building Cluster

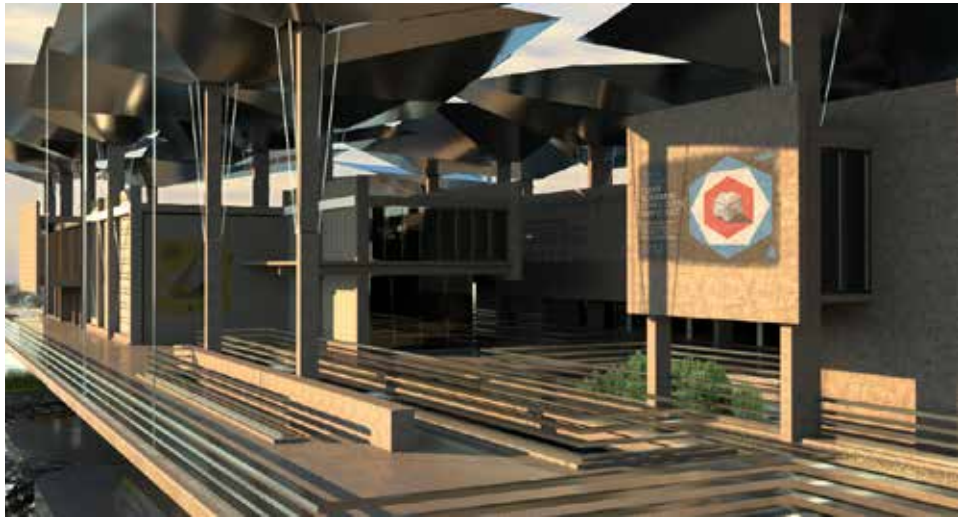
Conceptual Perspective Image: Aerial View of the Cluster







In addition to its contribution to the weather quality regarded as a sort of climatic shield having buffering capacity of heat and by virtue of its concave geometry, capability of collecting rainwater water to be utilised for the maintenance of the buildings; the secondary building enclosure not only refers to the prevailing typology of nearby industrial buildings but also Czech Cubism principles regarding many considerable architectural samples in the city. Reflecting a similar approach with the formal generation of Cubist objects or ornaments that have been based upon repetition of specified elements so as to achieve satisfying complexity, the folded and crystallised geometry of the shells composing the overall enclosure system, dramatically draws the 'floating' image of the whole building complex. The wide skylights of each individual building enable dramatic penetration of light inside of the buildings, welcoming refractions and reflections that enrich the interior space and created by deliberatively tilted titanium surfaces of the shells and their complex arrangements.




craft arts

SARP TANRIDAĞ

URBAN FACTORY GEN 4.0 / PRAHA 7

Prag 7 is a post-industrial zone on the north of the Old City. The leftover areas of the industries are currently hosting slum areas. The ongoing gentrification is focused on the empty lands of demolished insignificant buildings. Following the industrial revolution 4.0, the industry will return back to the urban fabrics with a homogeneous distribution over the lands. Main purpose of this act is to lower the external dependence of post-industrial capitalist system. In addition, the technology is now capable of creating customized mass production with human scale, affordable machines. New industry will develop on the individual based high-tech craftsmanship with more awareness on environmental issues. Accordingly there is a need for retrieving the ecological balance broken by the global warming. The pollution, which should be turned into an advantage, will increase exponentially.
In the future, Prague 7 is expected to become the new economic center. However, due to the lack of infrastructure and urban link between the West and East of Prague 7, the continuity of urban texture with superimposing industry, housings, culture and infrastructure are aimed at being enhanced so as to accommodate future growth.

The proposed project is about Urban Chemistry.

The brown-field of Bubny train station is regarded as the focal point of the project due to high density of traffic and empty lots of demolished industrial buildings. Accordingly, an enclosed, double floor underground highway has been combined with urban life on the rooftop. Over the highway, there will be proposed industrial buildings that are provided for the purpose of recycling CO2 emissions of the vehicles. Collected material is aimed at being turned into daily life- functional materials. The industrial buildings are supposed to accommodate workshops and commercial activities together with individualized production strategies promoted by customizable technological equipments such as 3D printers and CNC machines.

Overlay of aerial views
through a decade
1938, 1958, 2003, 2008, 2014, 2019 views

Industrial Revolution 4.0: Physical-Digital and Biological Fusion-
Smart Production (Non-Linear Production)

PRE-INDUSTRIALIZATION
Holesovice used to be an agricultural production area, because it is close to the Old City, flat area and peninsula which is an important characteristic that allows transportation of foods and goods to the Old City.

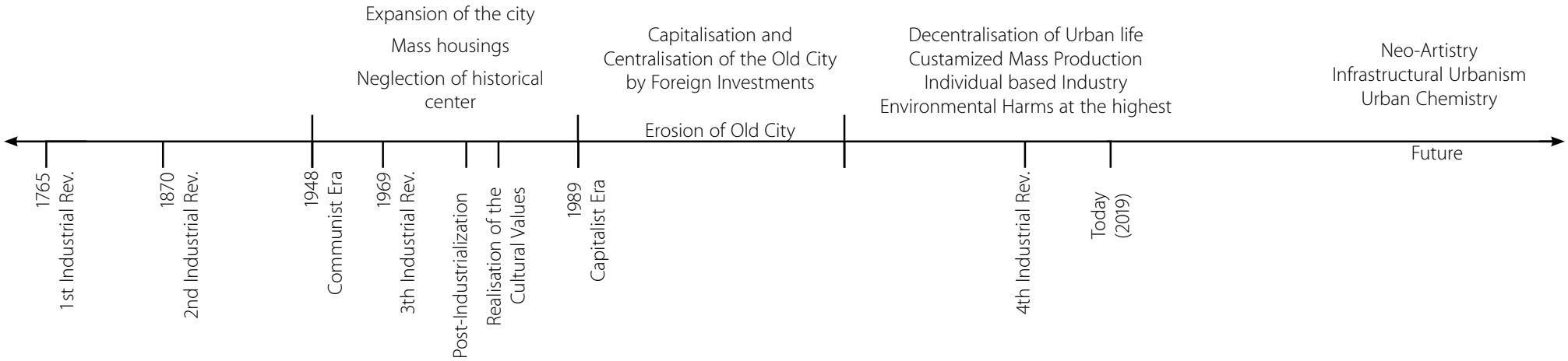
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 1.0
Agriculture was replaced by mechanic production. Therefore, industry created industrial neighborhoods and capitalist social classes.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 2.0
Mass production zones created urban life. The manpower demand was decreased. Information technologies developed and, as a result, contact with exterior world was become easier and faster.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 3.0
The manpower demand dropped significantly. Industrial Zones started to get isolated from the urban life which creates "dead zones".

POST-INDUSTRIALIZATION
The capitalization of underdeveloped countries had impacts such as low-level mass production, use of external manpower, production of high-quality of products

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0
The shift from globalization into Critical Regionalism parallel to the shift from customized mass production to fully autonomous production ended up with the shift of modern industry to individual based high-tech craftsmanship.



Urban Growth, Post Communism and Conservation of Values,
Infrastructural Conflicts & Seasonal Floods,
Objectification of Transportation and Urban Island,
Praha 7

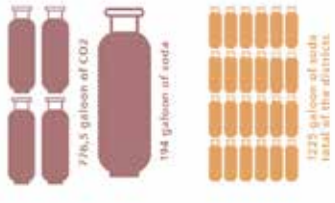
The Old City of Prague been neglected during the early 1900s when the urbanization rate accelerated rapidly. The suburban districts were shaped by the mass housing of communist era.

After the fall of communist regime, the Old City became more popular as the foreign investments and centralization of urban structure began. Today, many international companies, expatriates and upper-class people reside in the Old City.

The importance of cultural values was understood by the 1970s. Therefore, attempts in order to preserve the Old City and replace capitals to other districts such as the Prague 7, which is one of the closest districts to the Old City with a less cultural significance were made.

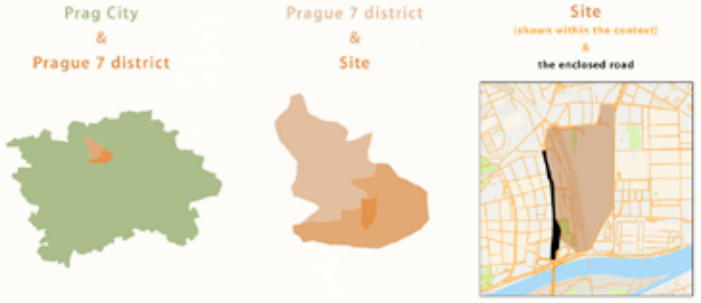
This replacement in the post-industrial era created dead zones for new developments. Some buildings and structures were re-adapted or demolished. The empty spaces and low prices allowed gentrification.

The infrastructure of Prague is centralized on the Old City. The infrastructure and old industrial texture cause high-level of pollution. But today, new technologies enable us to use pollutants as various resources.



Soda production amount from collected CO2

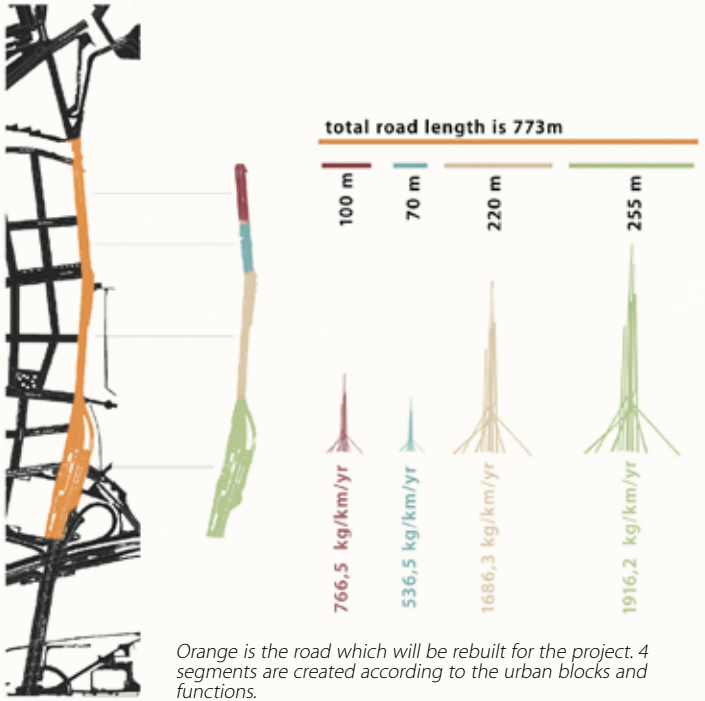
The greenhouse area which can get sufficient CO2 supply from the air filtration.



*Initial calculation of vehicle density, CO2 production per km*year and Greenhouse CO2 requirements are done to be taken as the basis for determining the building density*

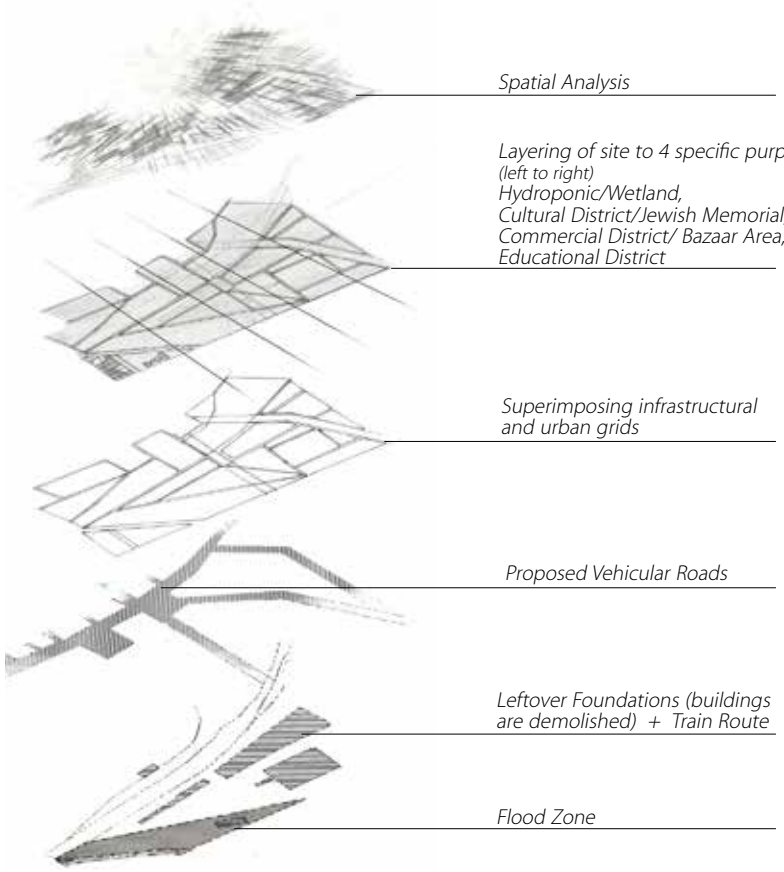
Vehicle Density (expected) (max) #/ year	C2 prod. of the road (kg/hm)/yr	CO2 amount for Greenhouse (kg/ha)/yr
54m	7665k	133,5k
(average) # /year 38m		

Master plan is based on the urban factories which will branch out of an enclosed road. Tere will be 4 zone/ 4 factory. These are charactered as educational, commercial, cultural and hydrophonic according to site analysis data.



Orange is the road which will be rebuilt for the project. 4 segments are created according to the urban blocks and functions.

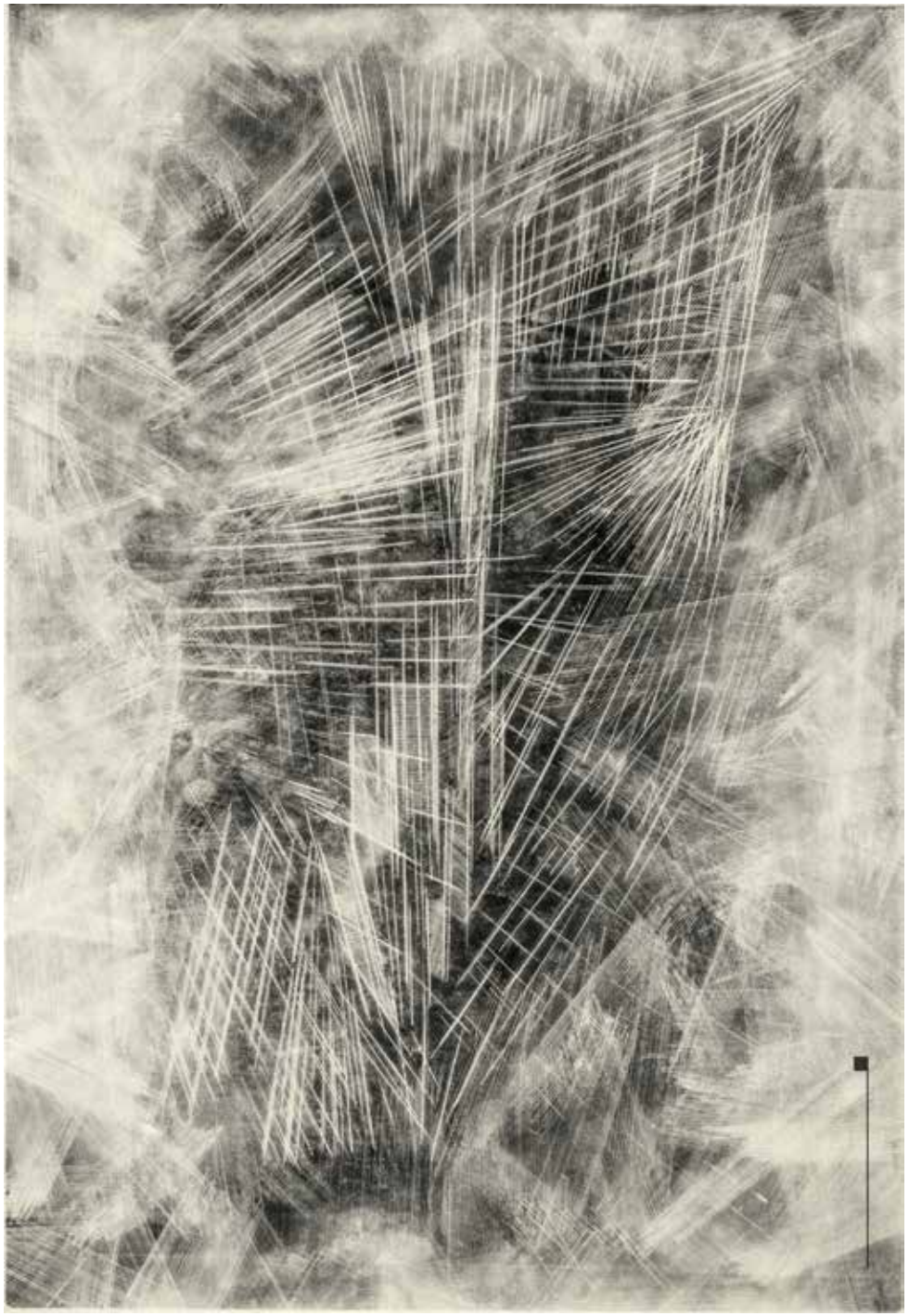
DECONSTRUCTION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE,
Praha 7



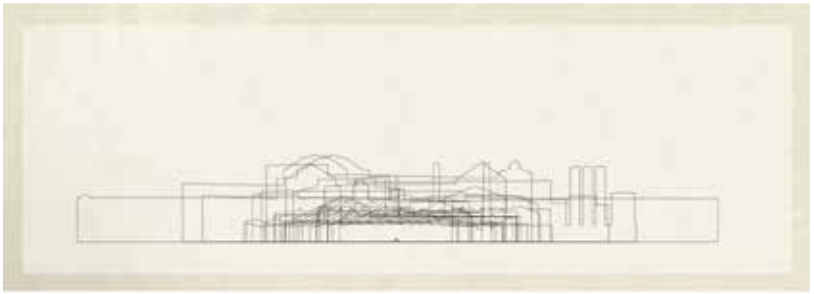
COMPLEXITY OF INTEGRATED SPACES

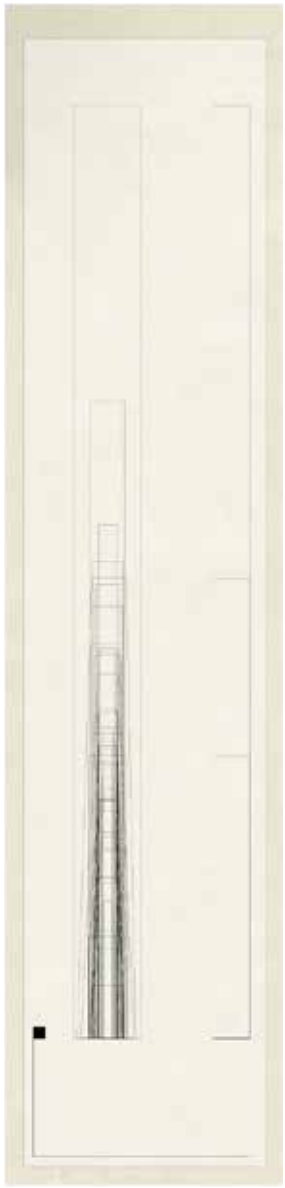
Master Plan drawing
Carbon Pencil on Transparent Paper
50 x 35 cm

Search for alternative spaces are done by studying the current quality of spaces and movements.



TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS,
Praha 7

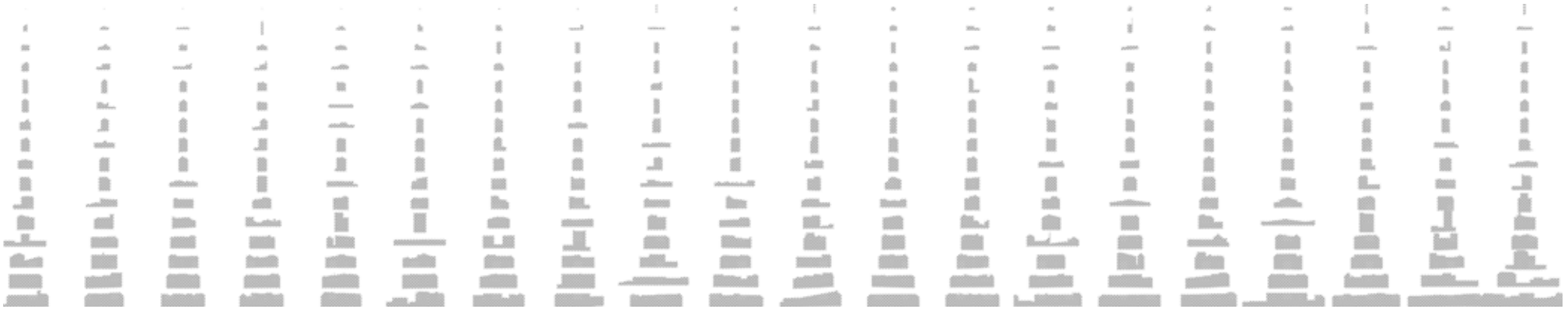




INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS SECTIONAL OVERLAYS
Consists of 53 sample from various industrial buildings at Prag 7.

The sectional overlays tend to prove the existence of three main industrial building typology on site.
Main ones are complex structured factories with linear production lines (Type 1), small sized factories with huge chimneys for excessive burning process (Type 2) and lastly mediocre sized and shaped factories with no chimneys (Type 3).

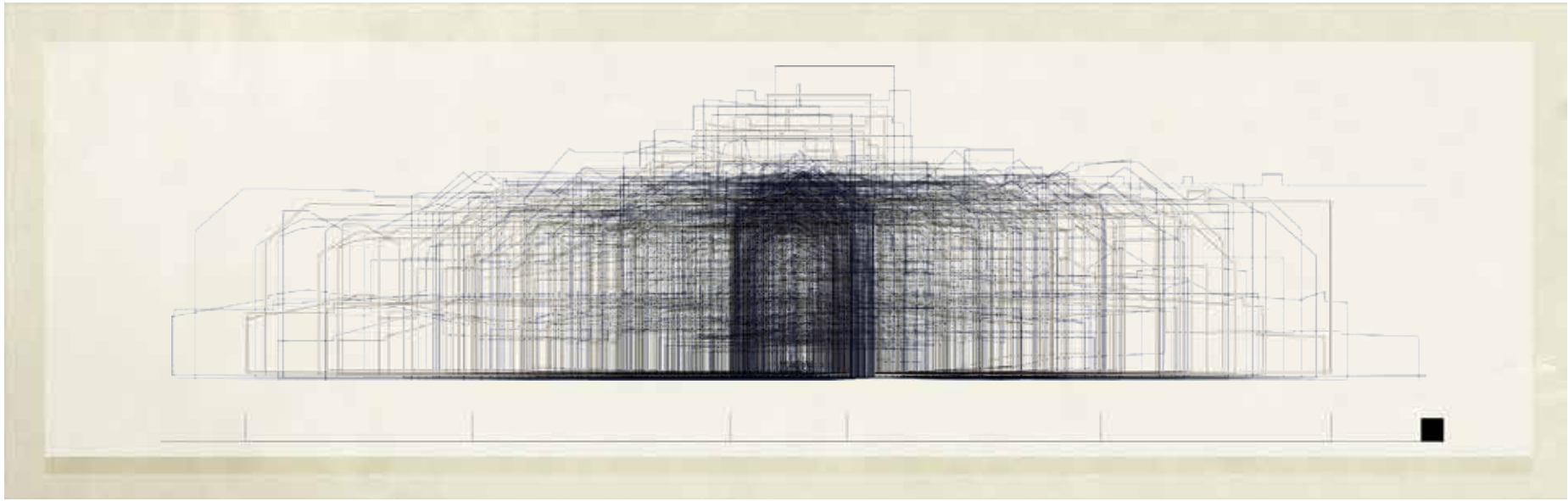
TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF BUILDING BLOCKS & INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS,
Praha 7



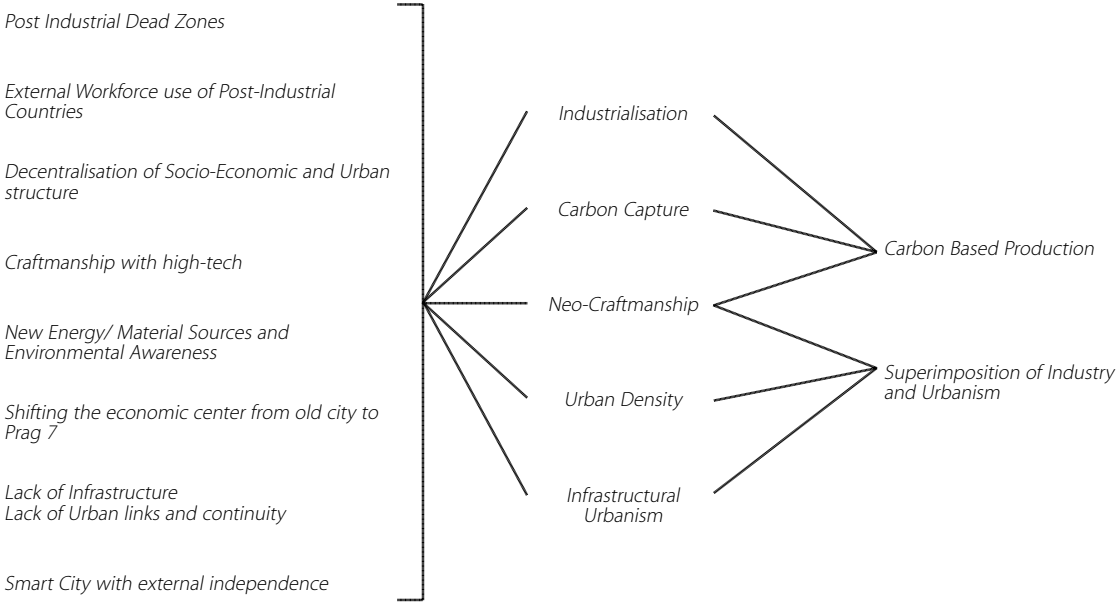
SECTIONAL OVERLAY
Consists of 506 sample from various buildings and building blocks

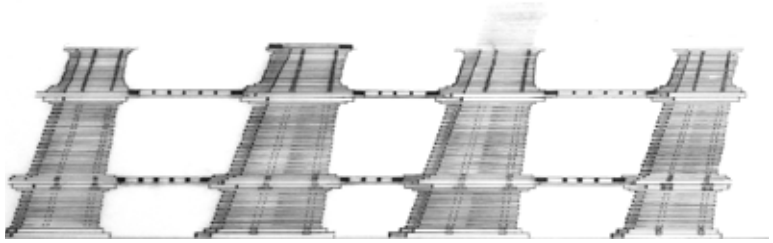
SECTION SAMPLES
Listed according to size

The aim of the study is to create a guide of building proportions and sizes from the existing urban texture.



METAMORPHISM OF IDEAS TO SPACES,
Praha 7



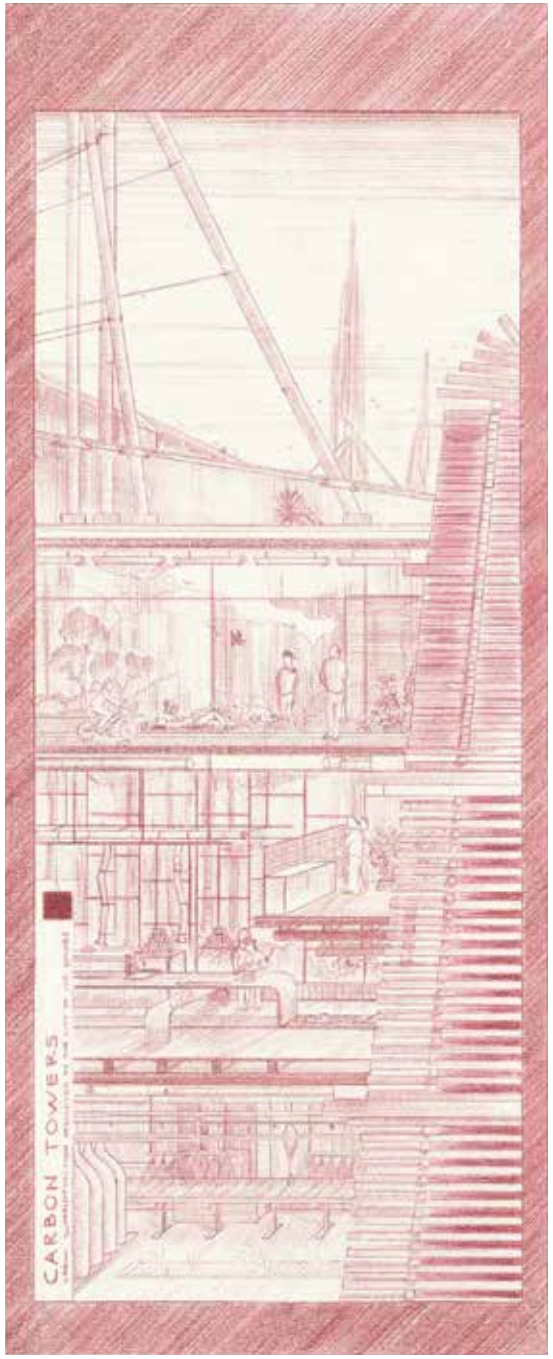


LEANING TOWERS

Partial Elevation Drawing of the light towers made out of 20 x 20 cm concrete beams stacked over each other with certain distances. Skylights are the structure itself.
The towers are leaned towards south

RENDERING OF FUNCTIONAL SUPERIMPOSITION
(URBAN INFRASTRUCTURALISM)
Perspective Section
Colored Pencil on Paper
50 x 20 cm

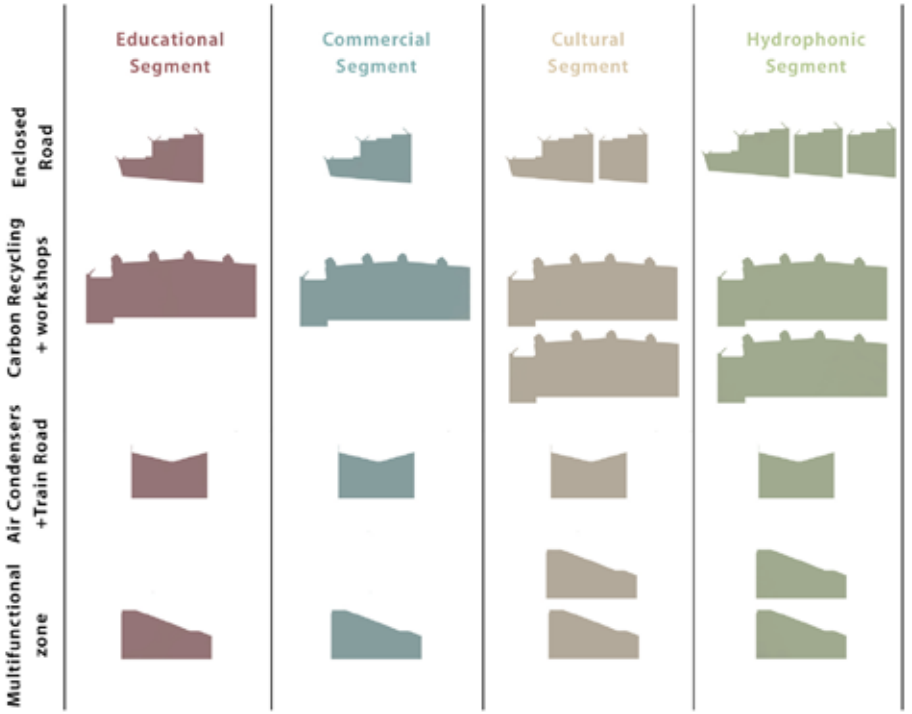
The four segments of the drawing refer to the diversity of activities and efficient use of land over a limited area. The from bottom to up, the segments are as following; the automatized production, semi automatic workshops, enclosed green land, the carbon towers.



SECTIONAL MODIULARITY AND FUNCTIONAL ADAPTIBILITY,
Praha 7

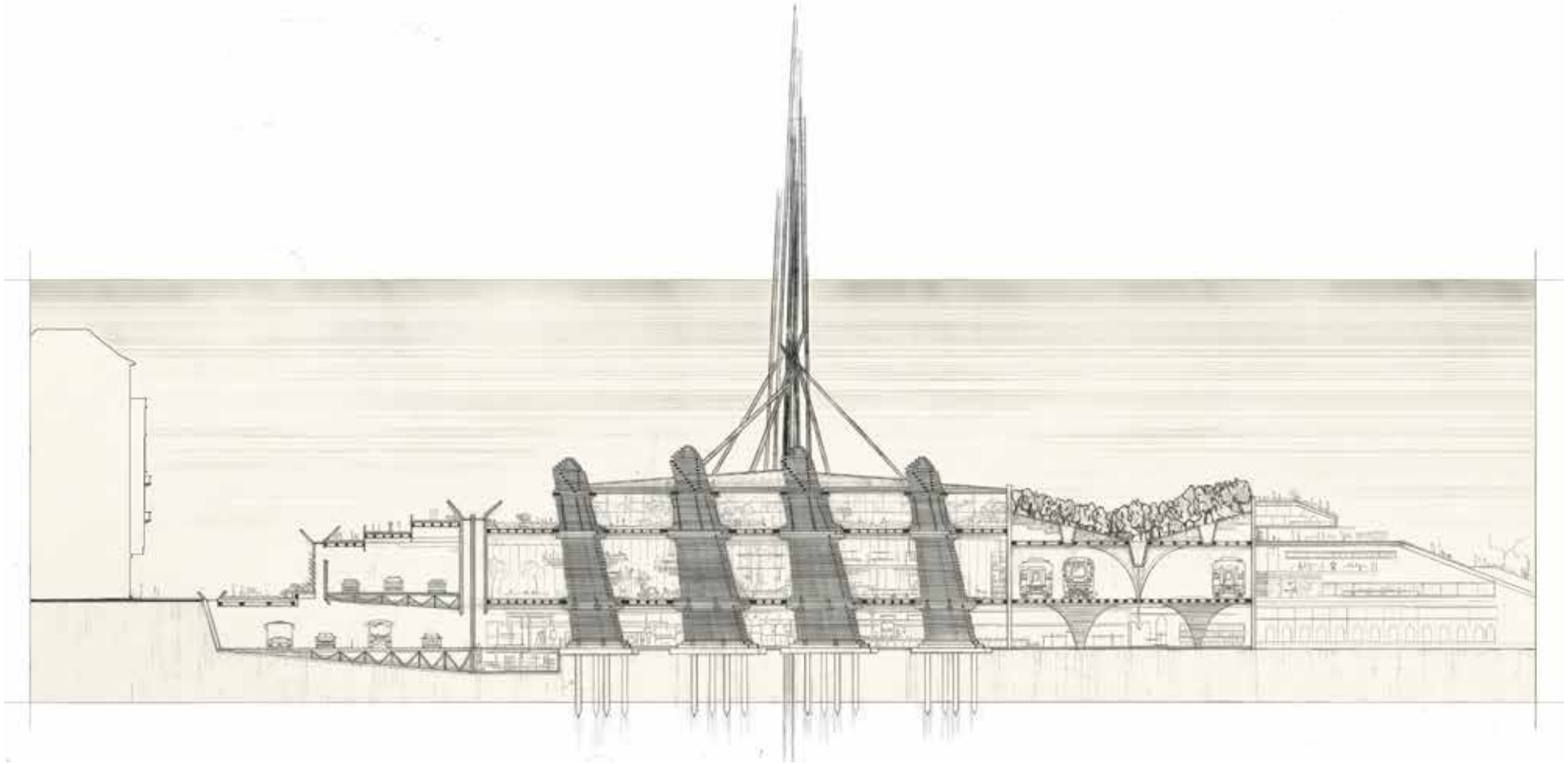
TYPICAL MASTER PLAN
A partial plan connecting the industrial structure with the road and the human life above the ground.
Carbon pencil on transparent paper
30 x 40 cm

Each segment of road will carry one urban factory but the factories will differ in terms of function and size. Still, all are based on 4 main parts. From top to bottom they are as following; the enclosed road, the carbon recycling+workshop areas, nautral air condensers+train road, multifunctional zone (vary according to function).



The section of educational segment made of from the integration of these elements.

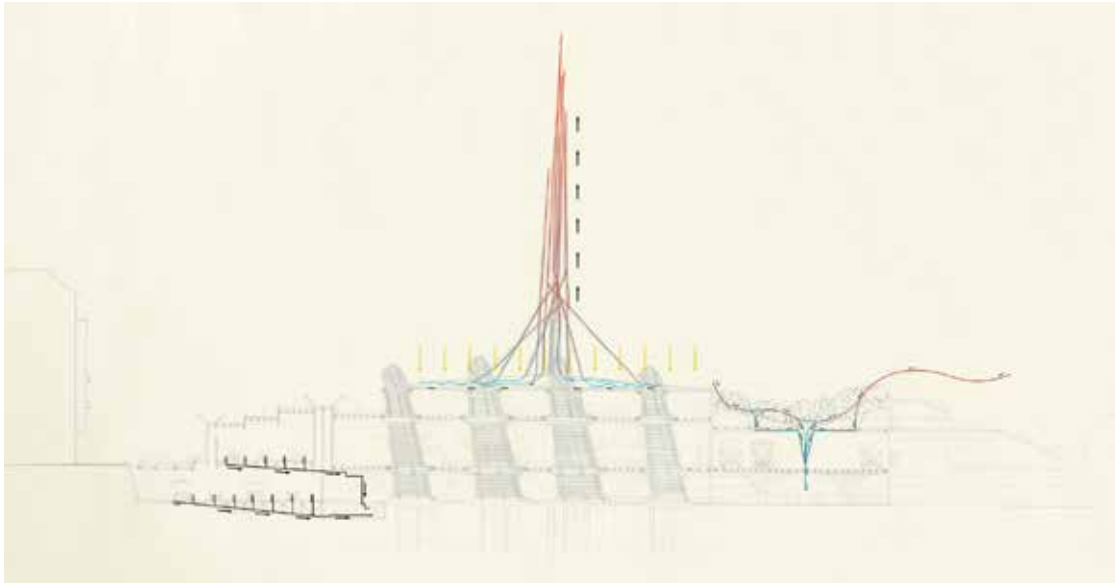
SECTION DRAWING,
Praha 7



SPACE BELOW A CARBON TOWER

Section for creating livable spaces with proper size, scale and structure
Carbon pencil on transparent paper
10 x 20 cm

ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES
AND THE FUNCTIONAL FLOW,
Praha 7

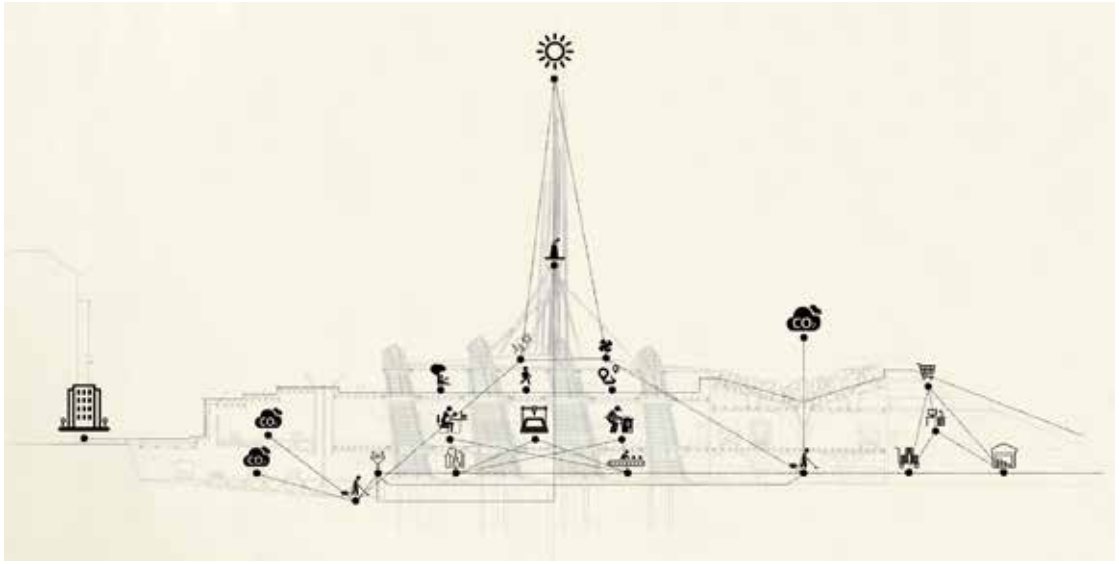


THE REVERSE CHIMNEYS

Air movement with the semi-passive stack effect

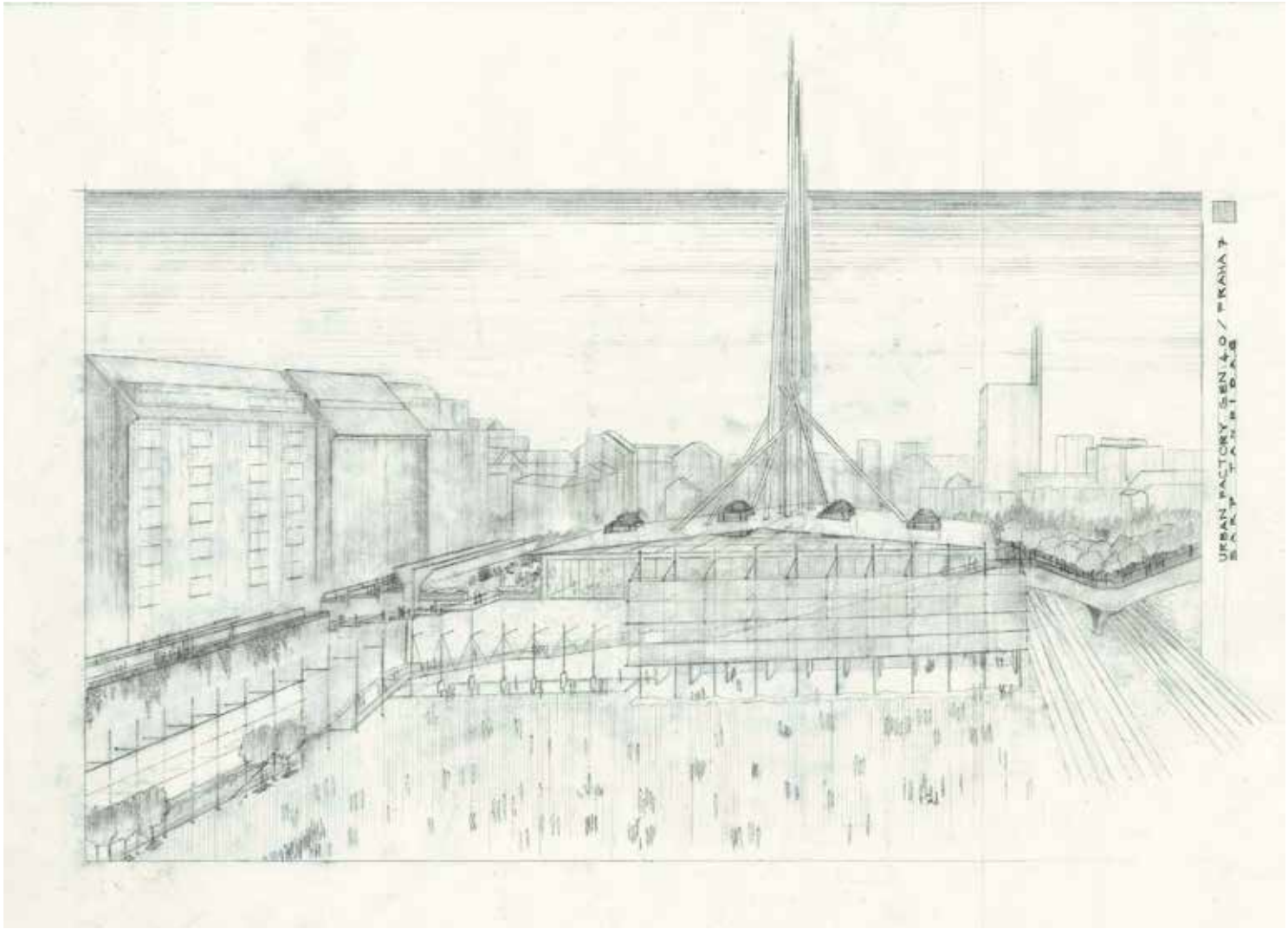
The air inside the enclosed road system (on the left) will be captured by suction through the low air pressure under the chimney. The purified air will naturally ascend to the atmosphere. Meanwhile the sun beams heating the air on the roof will be captured with sun panels to power the air turbines which supply extra air flow inside the chimney. Additionally, atmospheric air will be lowered by the shadings of vegetation and will be filtrated by the same system.

←



STORYLINE OF THE FACTORY

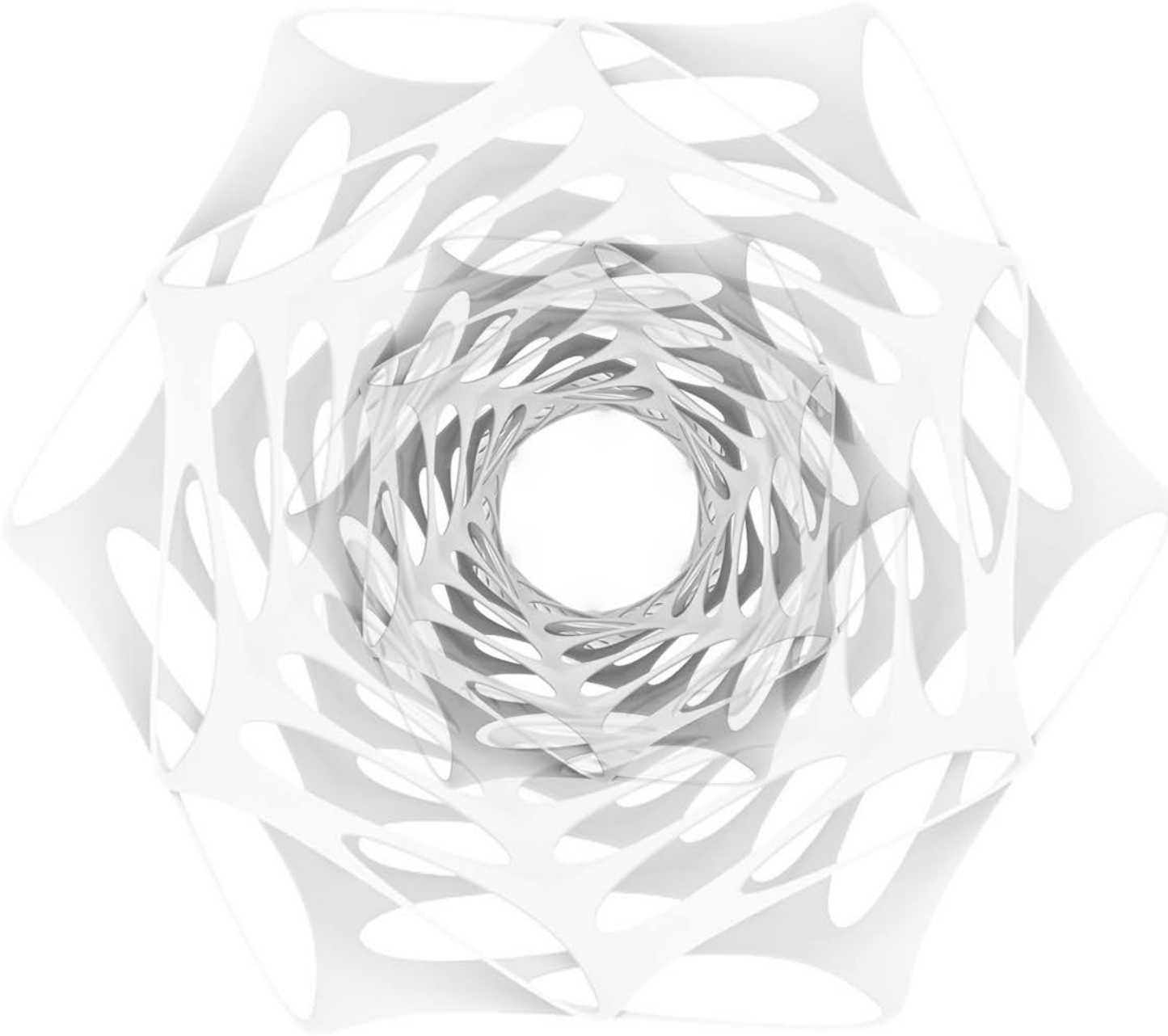
Praha 7



EXTERIOR RENDER
URBAN FACTORY GEN: 4.0
Form and space of the studied type.
Carbon pencil on transparent paper
27 x 37,5 cm

SENA KILIÇ
URBAN GRAFT

Urban Graft Project aims to heal and develop the city by means of environmentally economically and educationally by adding a structure to already existing infrastructure. Existing circulation will provide new opportunities to the poor conditioned area of the site by using new links that the new buildings provide. Building functions considered healing of the site by using the new canal way. Arranged topography and the circulation that elevated to solve the junction problem will get the canal water into the brownfield to rehabilitate it and water will be purified after hydroponic production center and used in the recreational area. Another layer for circulation will provide the connection between the educational and commercial facilities for the unity and improvement of the site.



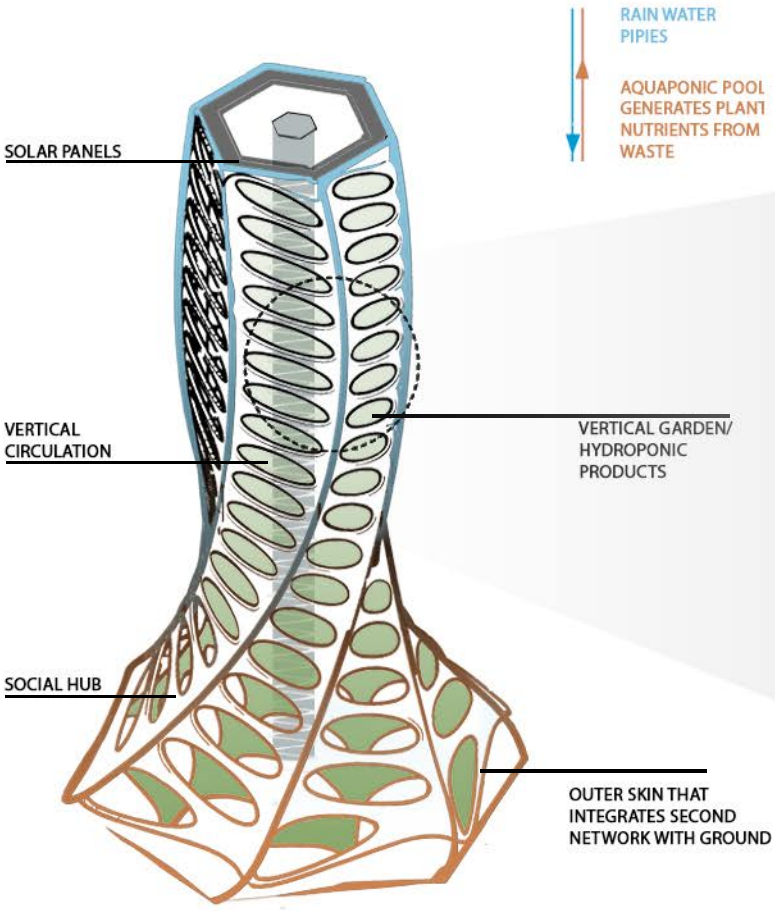
Reuse of Buildings as Market Place

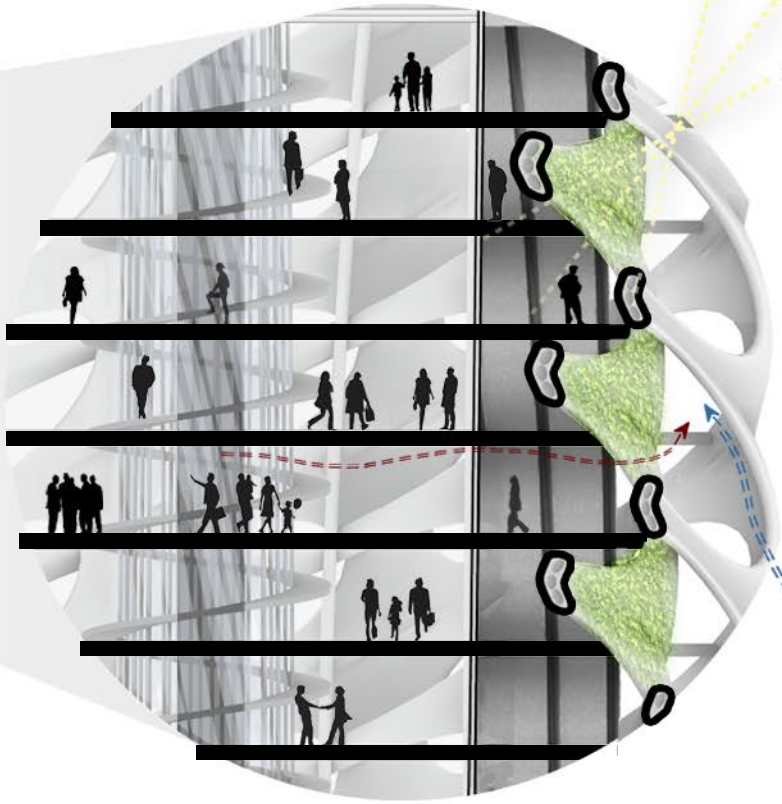
Base Network from Connection of Roads (Kernell Estimation)

Area Optimization for Buildings and Linking Buildings (Second Network)

Continuity of Green Areas

MASTER PLAN





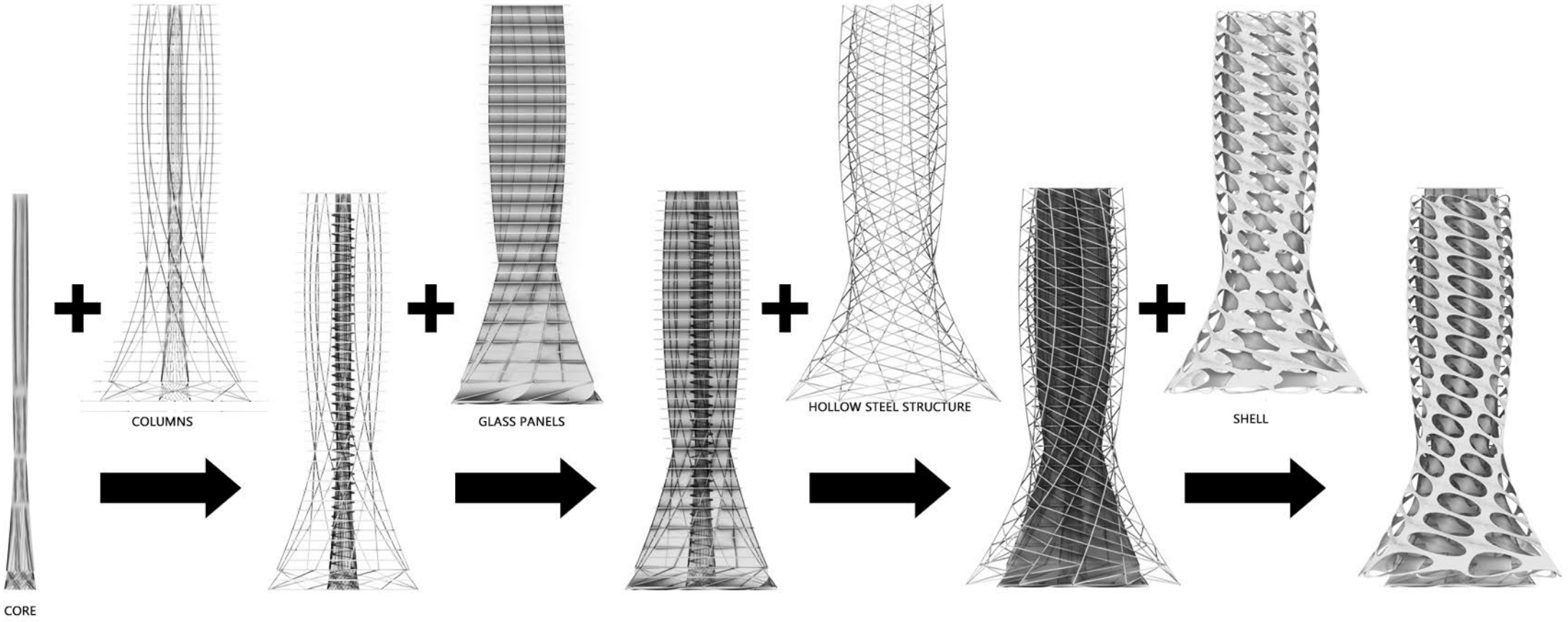
FACADE ACTS AS A SHADING TOOL TO BLOCK EXCESIVE SOLAR PENETRATION.

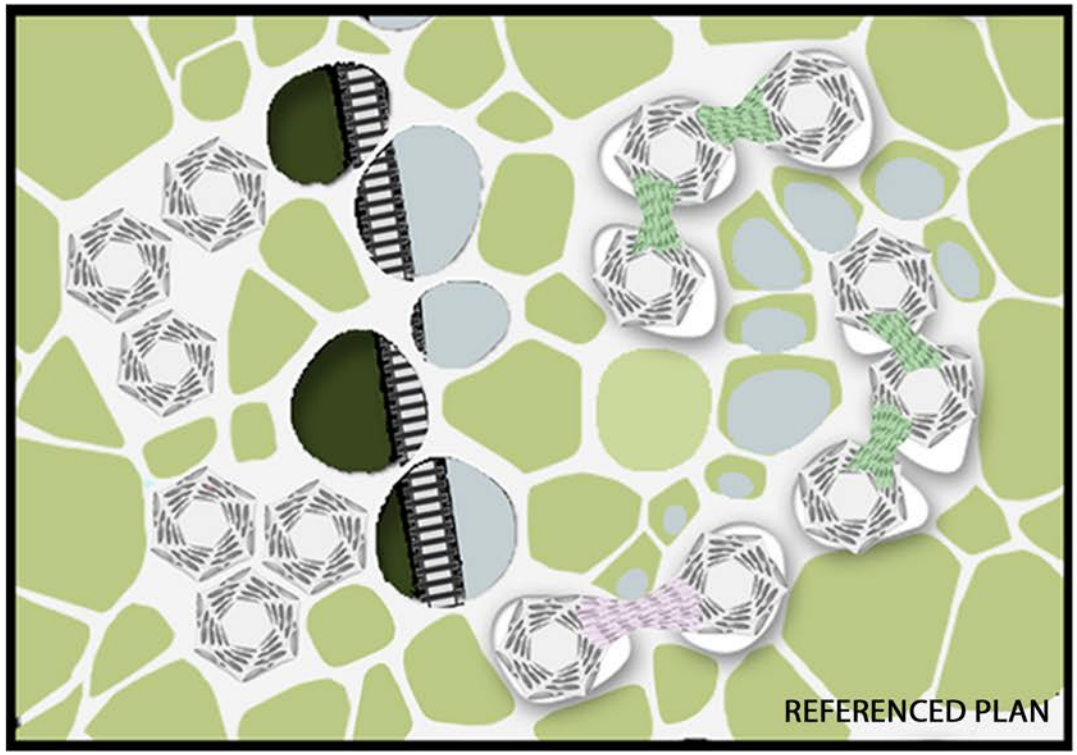
OUTER SKIN HIDES THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS AND RAIN WATER PIPES.

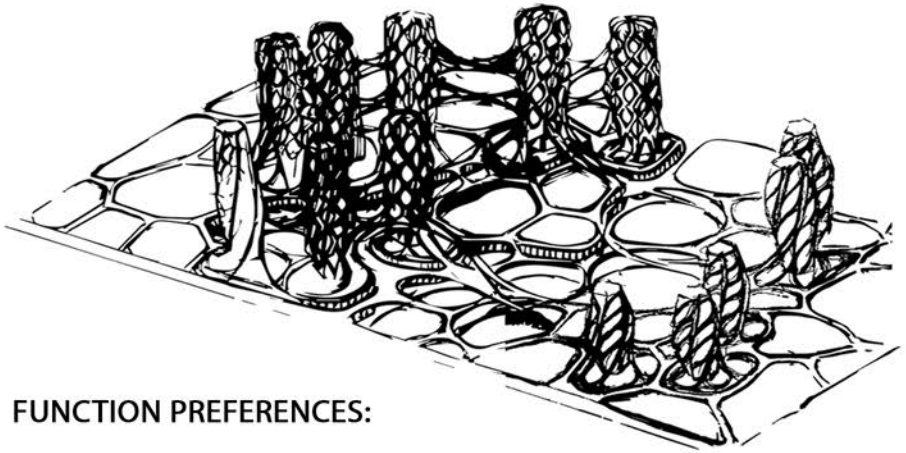
VERTICAL GARDEN GETS WATER FROM THE RAIN WATER TANK AT THE TOP OF THE BUILDING .

.

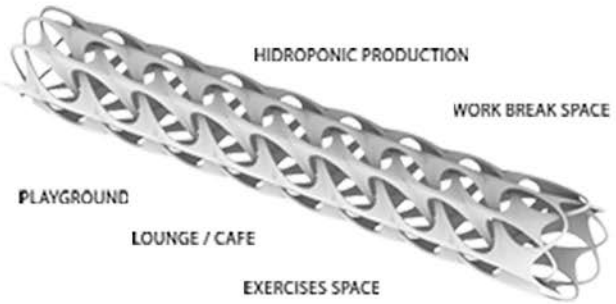
BUFFER ZONE BETWEEN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARTS OF THE SKIN STRUCTURE ALOWS STACK EFFECT.


CORE
COLUMNS
GLASS PANELS
HOLLOW STEEL STRUCTURE
SHELL

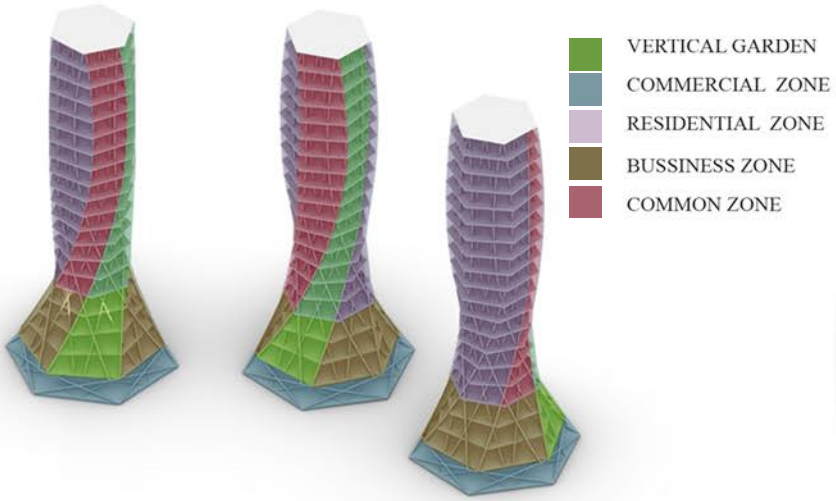




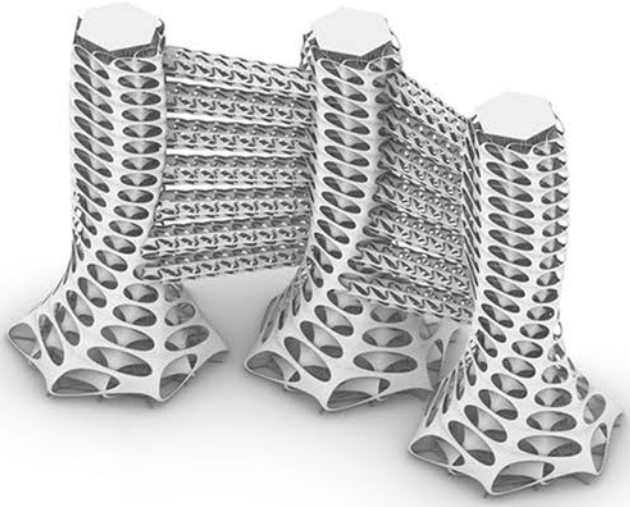
FUNCTION PREFERENCES:

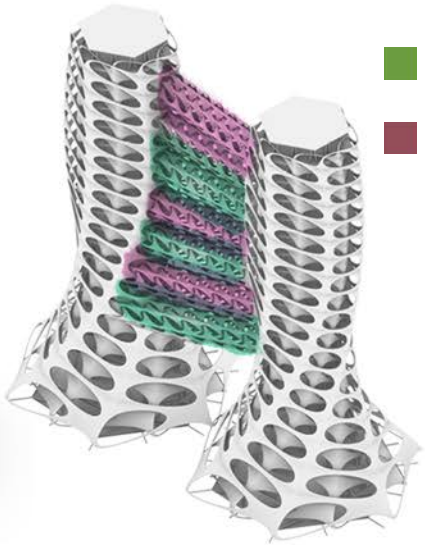


MAXIMIZING USABLE AND BY ADDING BRIDGES

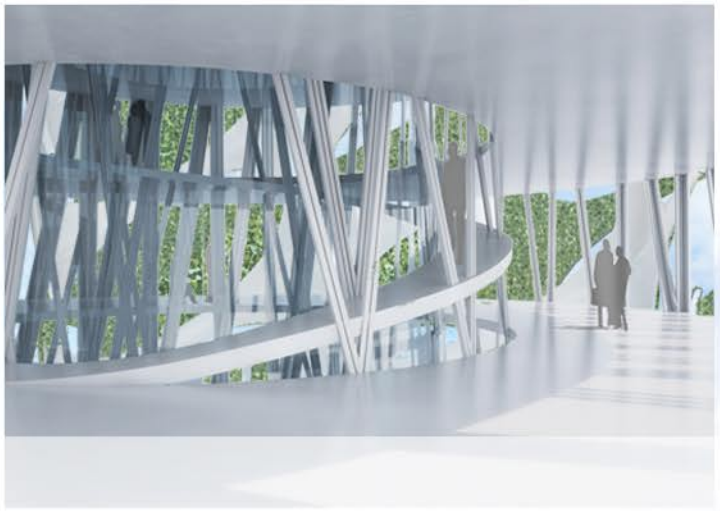


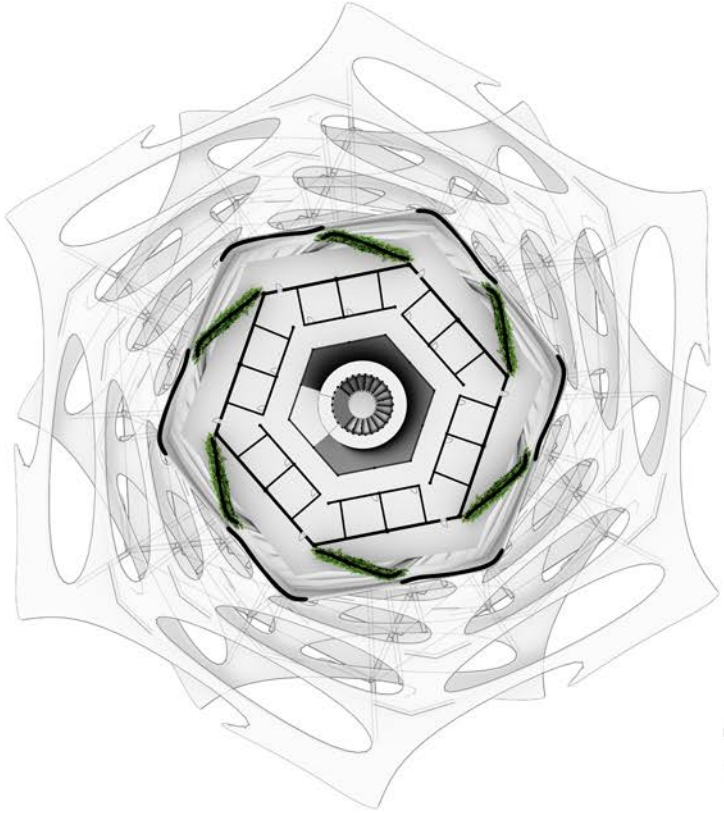
VERTICAL GARDEN
COMMERCIAL ZONE
RESIDENTIAL ZONE
BUSSINESS ZONE
COMMON ZONE

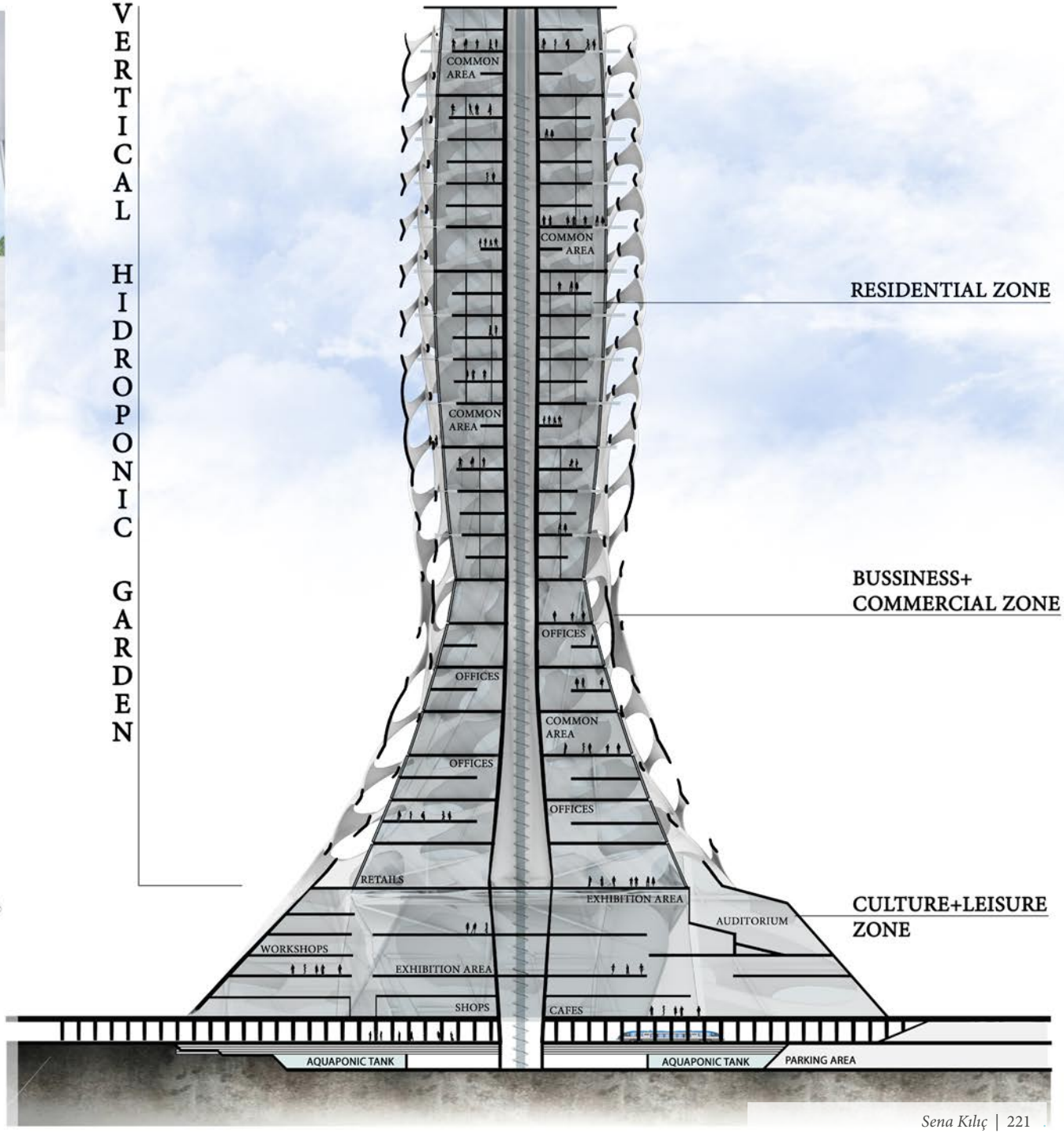




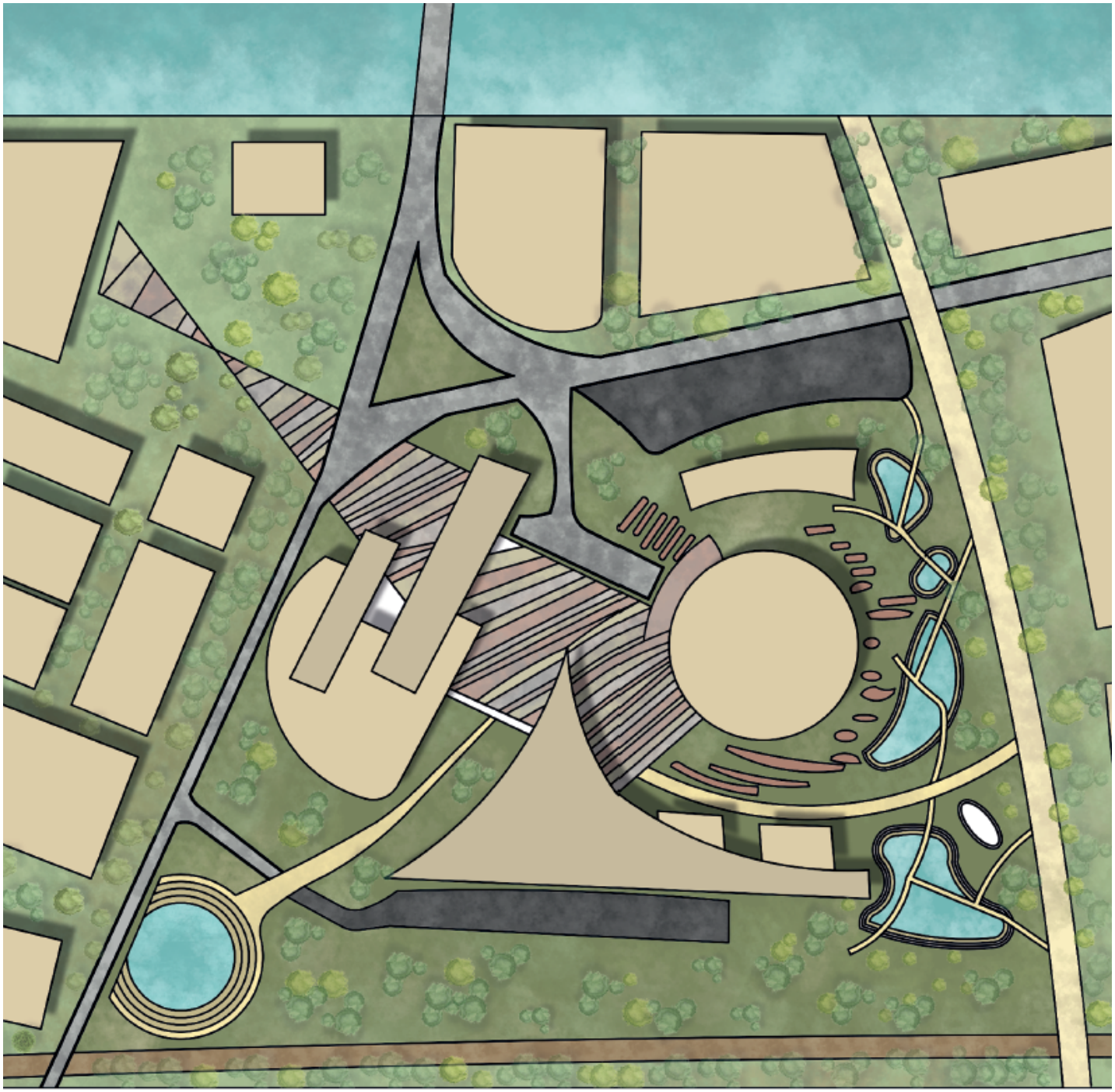
HIDROPONIC PRODUCTION ZONE
LEISURE ZONE





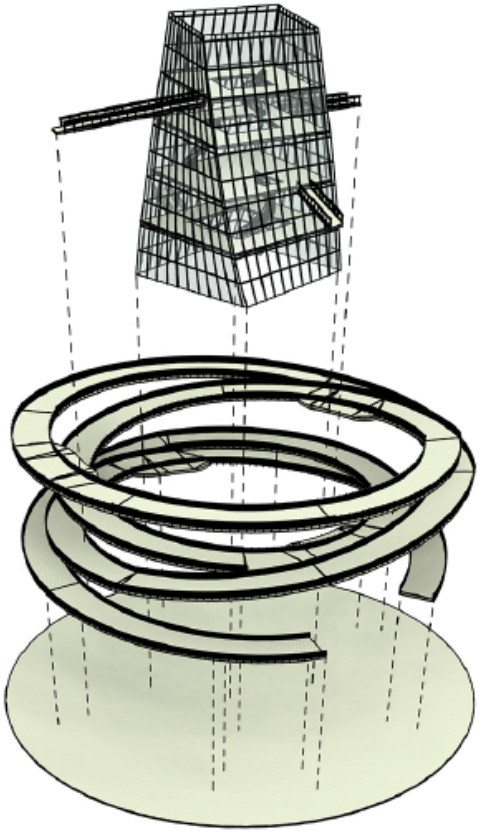

VERTICAL HIDROPONIC GARDEN
COMMON AREA
COMMON AREA
COMMON AREA
RESIDENTIAL ZONE
BUSSINESS+ COMMERCIAL ZONE
OFFICES
OFFICES
COMMON AREA
OFFICES
OFFICES
RETAILS
EXHIBITION AREA
AUDITORIUM
CULTURE+LEISURE ZONE
WORKSHOPS
EXHIBITION AREA
SHOPS
CAFES
AQUAPONIC TANK
AQUAPONIC TANK
PARKING AREA

TUFAN AKYÜREK
ŠKODA CENTER

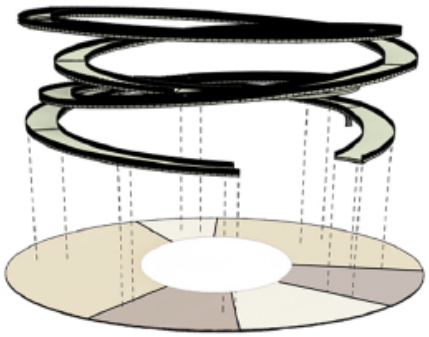


The project proposes a campus composes of a museum, convention center and research hub for Skoda. Taking reference from the industrial history of the site the proposal aims to generate ideas for the newly emerging understanding of industry for one of the oldest establishments of Czech republic.

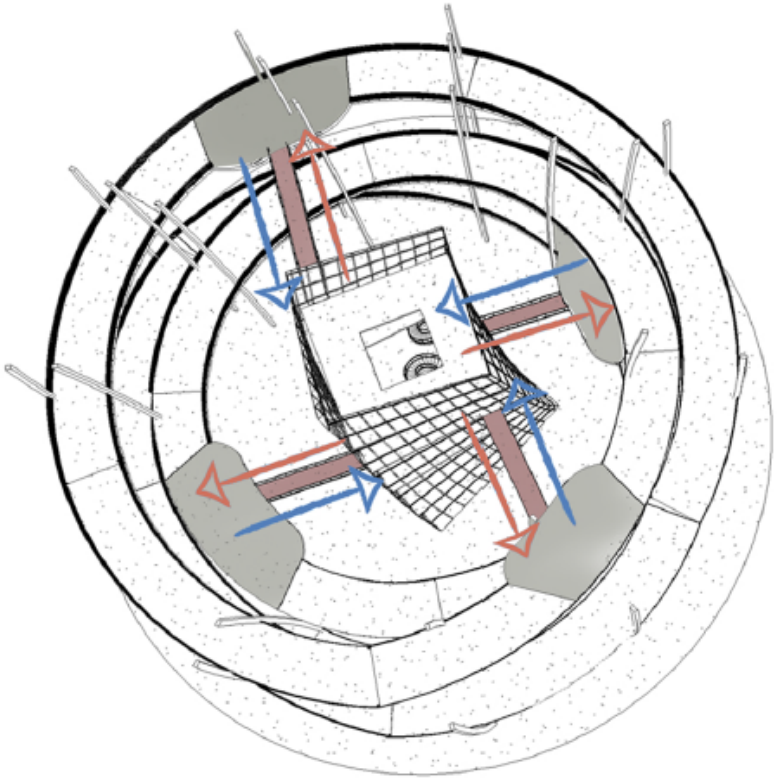

ŠKODA MUSEUM
ŠKODA PERFORMİNG CENTER
RESTORAN & CAFE
ŠKODA R & D CENTER

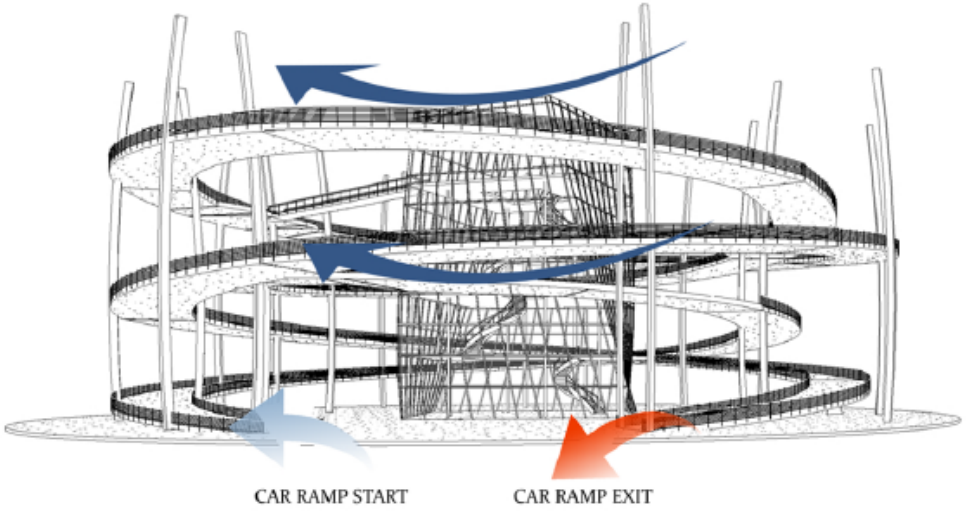


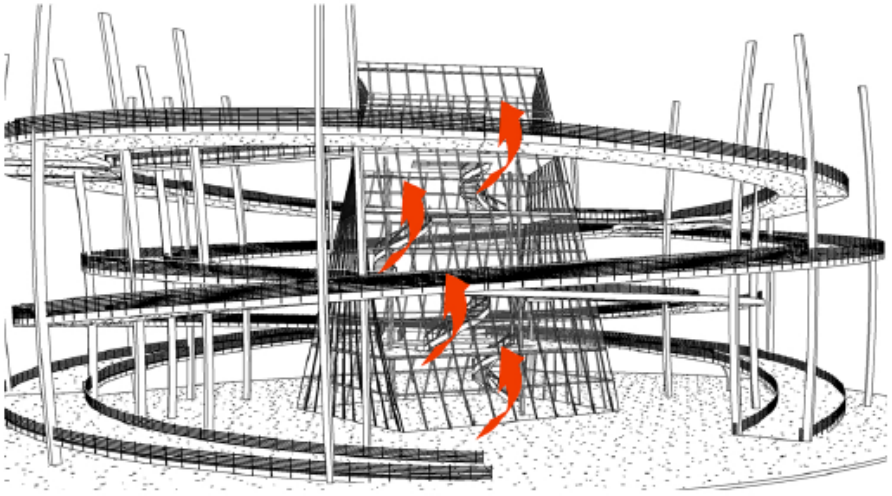
AREAS WITH MUSEUM FUNCTIONS ARE COLLECTED IN ROTATING TOWER IN THE MIDDLE. IN THE VICINITY OF THE TOWER THERE ARE ROTATING RAMPS. IN THESE RAMPS THERE IS ONLY VEHICLE CIRCULATION. THE CIRCULATION OF VISITORS IS ONLY DONE IN THE MIDDLE TOWER.

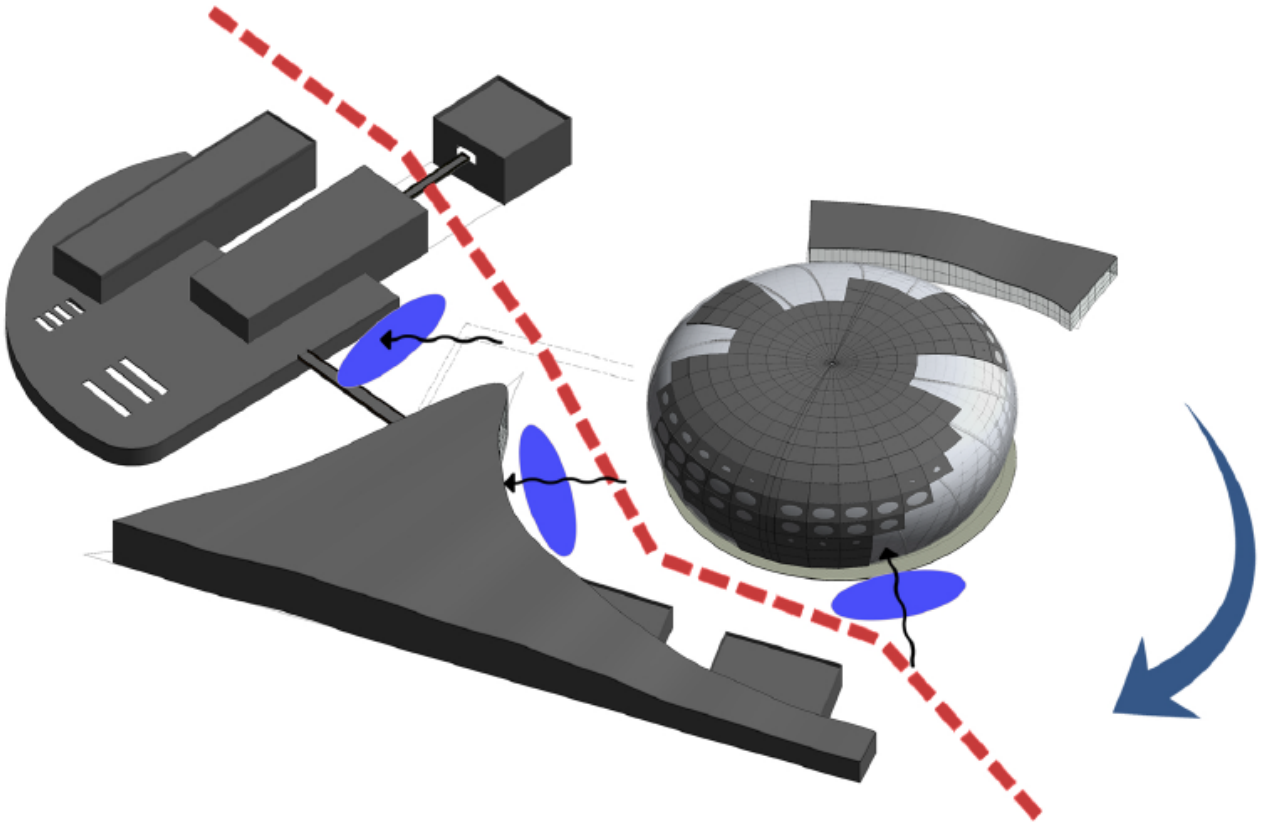


COMMON BEARING SYSTEMS ARE USED TO CREATE LARGE SPACES IN THE INTERIOR. RAMPS ARE ARRANGED IN CERTAIN SYSTEM AND TRANSPORTED BY CARRIER SYSTEMS.

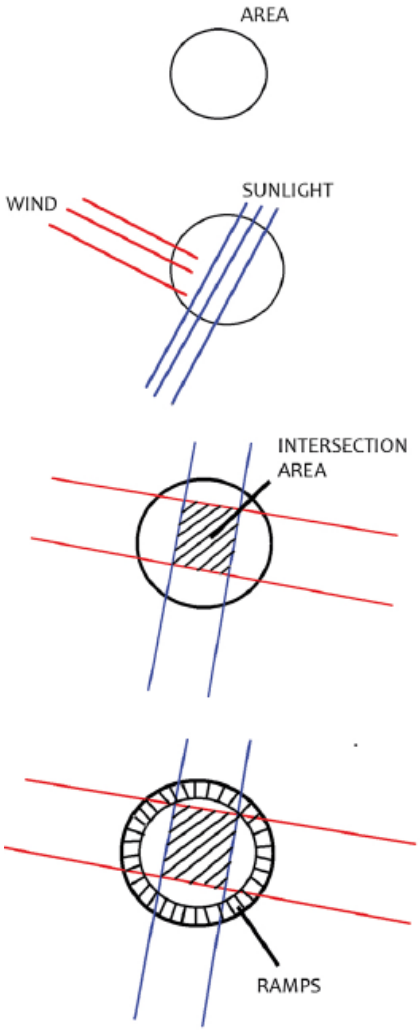




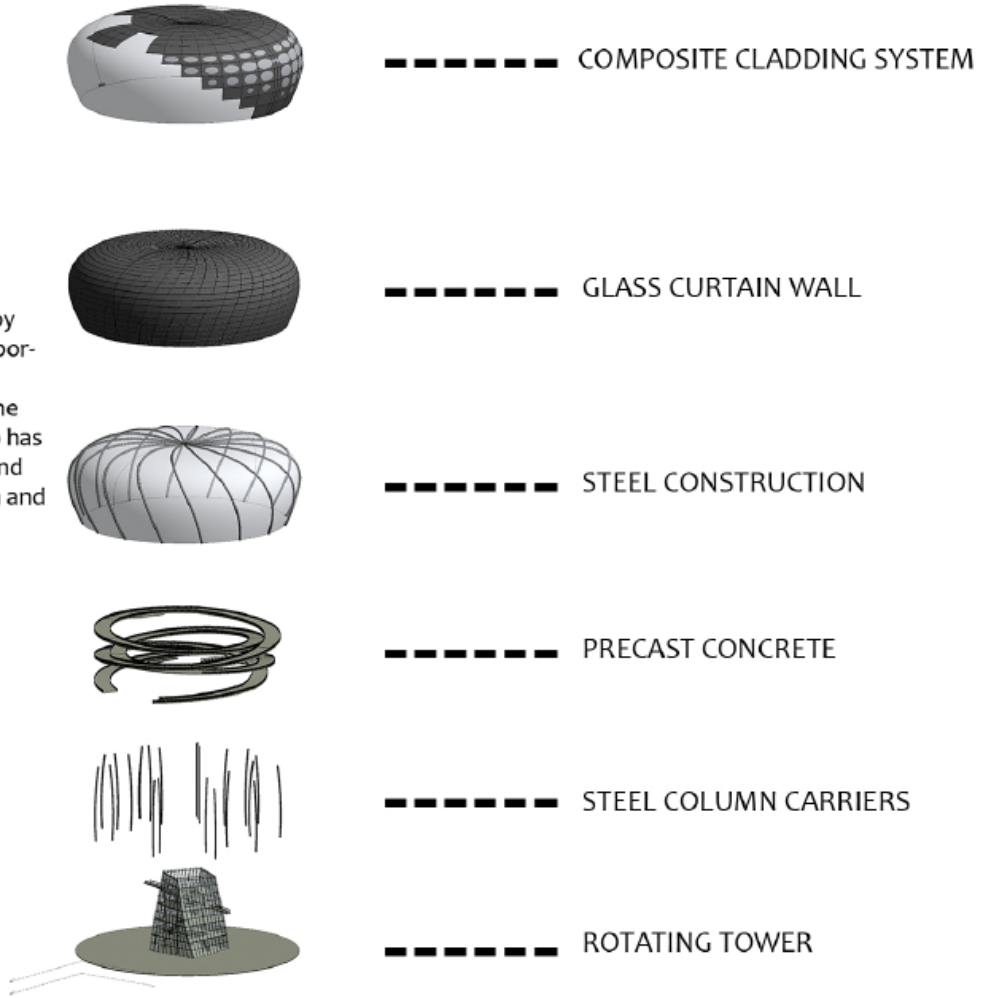


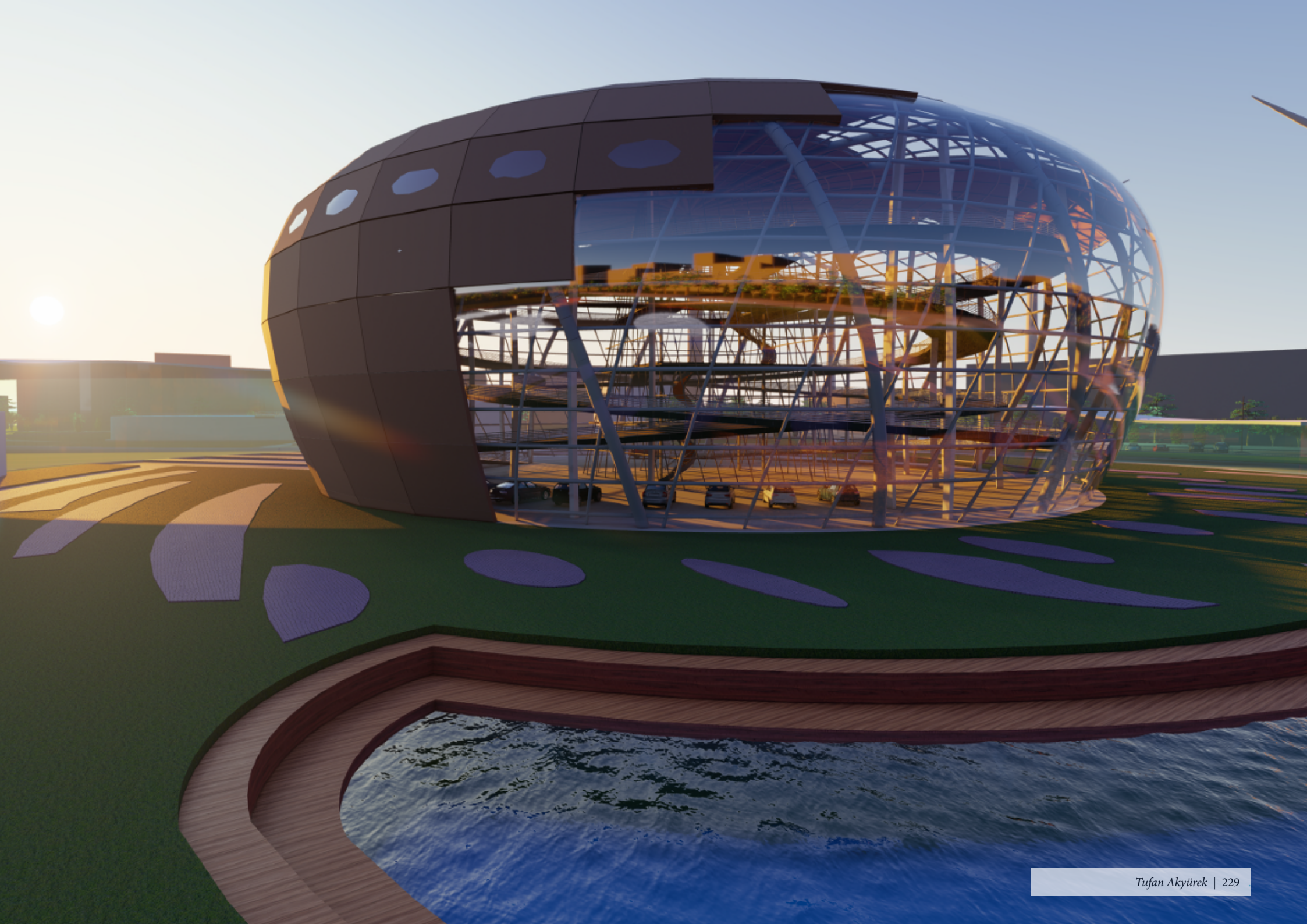


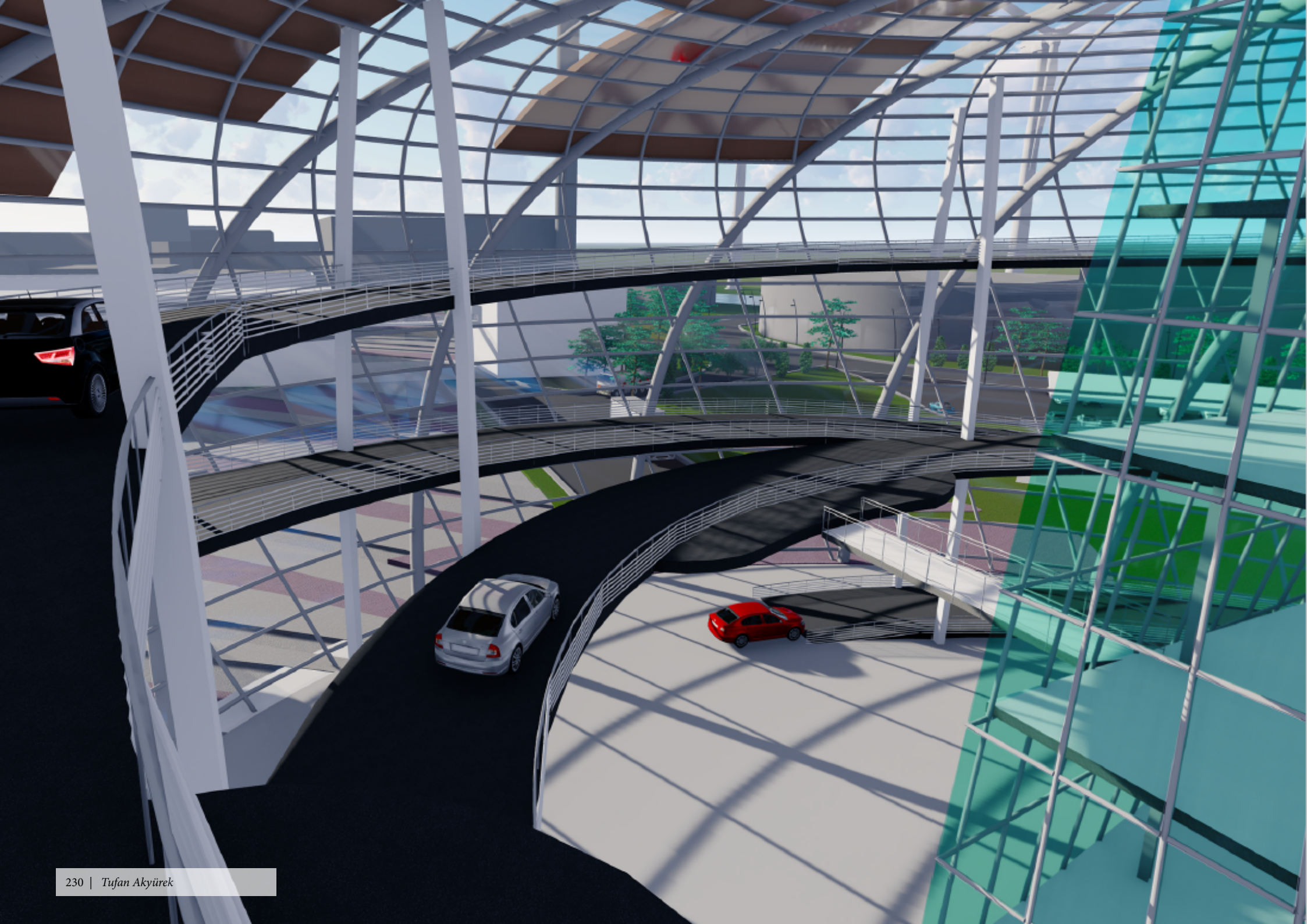
The metro and tram stop on the south; the transportation hub is located in the north. The red line is acceptable as a museum axis. The building, which serves as a thermal power plant, has been translated as a museum. A museum axis was created between this museum and the Skoda museum.



Before the design of the space, the design was started by taking into consideration the wind direction which is important for the sunlight and space design required for the museum. The interactive region was formed by taking the two-way intersection. After that, the design of the ramp has been developed considering the public transportation and human circulation around it. The goal is to set up human and car layout together.





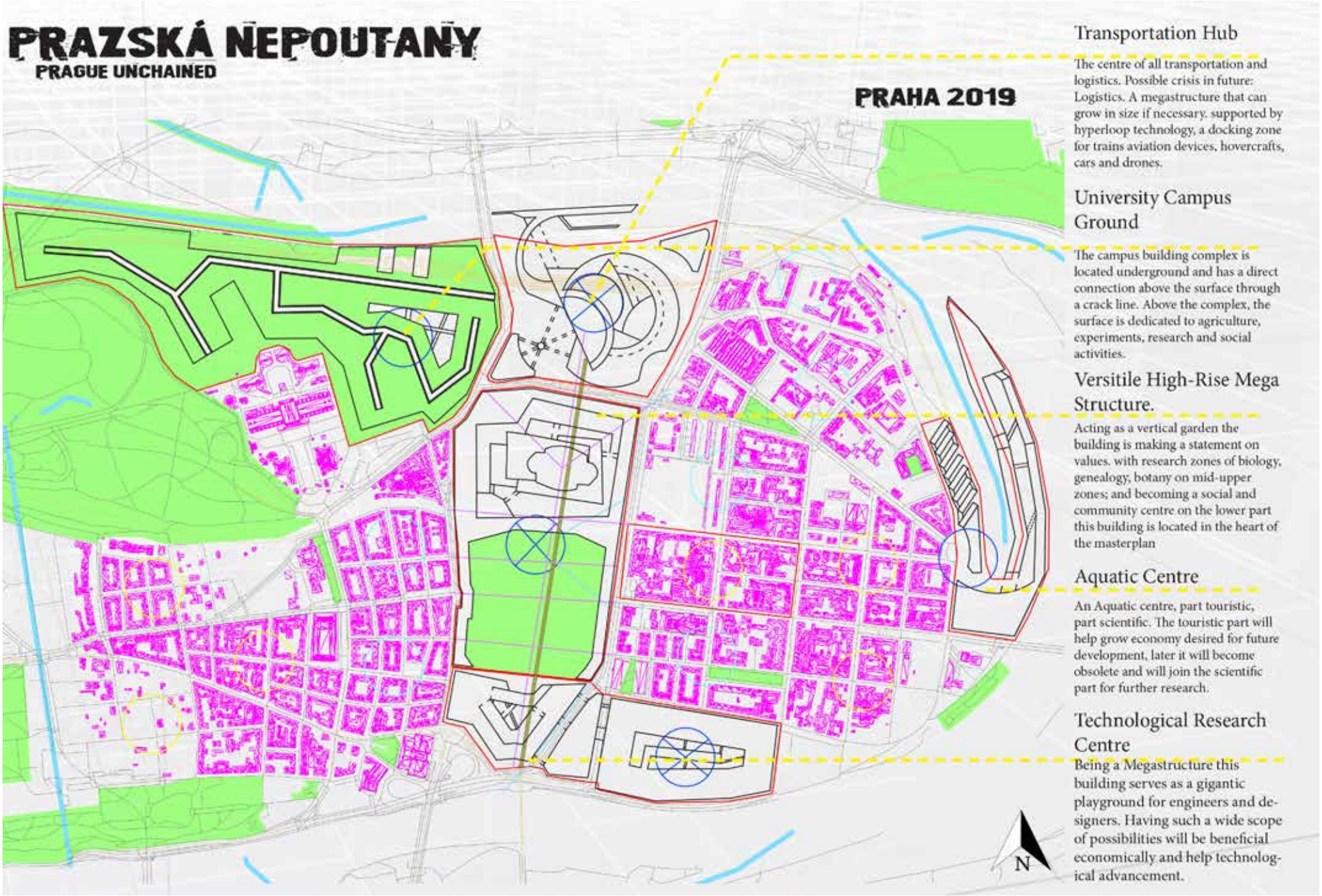


MANIFEST

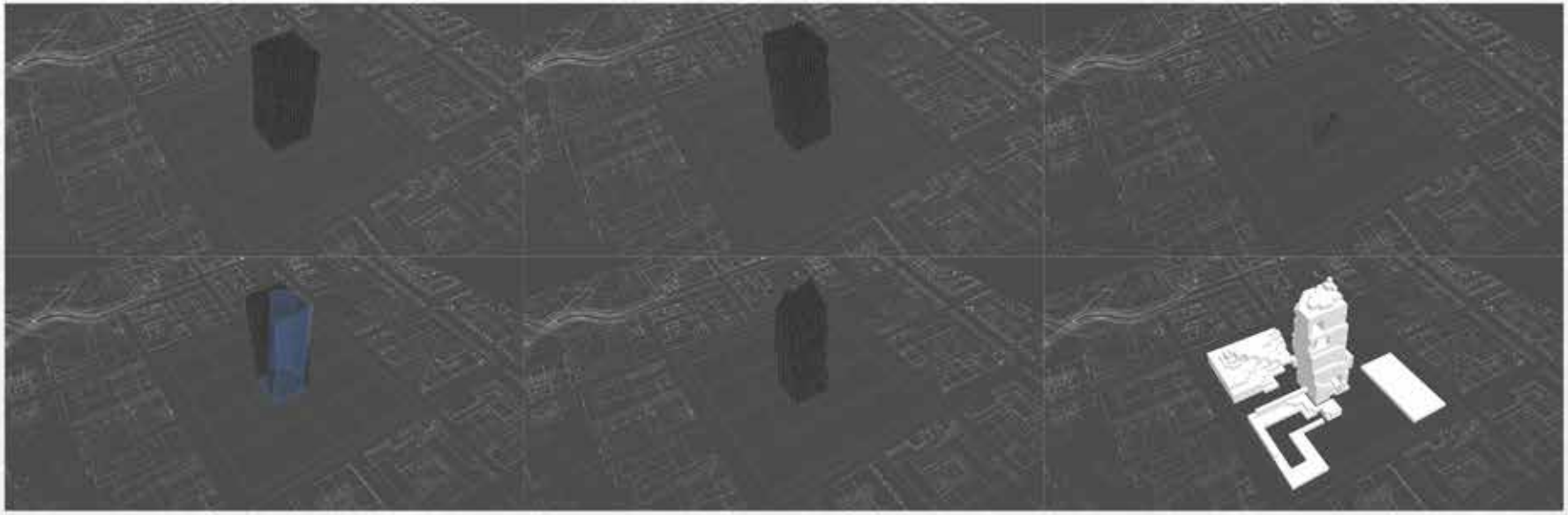
The design focuses on two points in the timeline. First one is 2019, today. Today, the architecture, although it has tremendous amount of aspects to it, focuses mostly on sustainability on a humanist level. The future, however, holds many paths. Depending on how fast we can develop technology. not 'just technology' though, It depends on which technological advancement we focus on collectively. If we continue to compete with each other for superiority amongst ourselves we might not like both technological and economic consequences. Humanities greatest sin and the greatest gift is curiosity. "I have no special talent. I am only passionately curious." -Albert Einstein. From one of the greatest minds that we know of that came to this world. After decades we still talk about and try to approve or disapprove his many hypotheses and theories. Also, one of the minds behind the atomic bomb. It is not really what we find or discover, it is about what purpose we use it for. Its a race, you see. Its a race between to what end we develop technology for, how we use it, population growth, destruction of nature & our habitat, poverty and education. Technology and education must be in front of the others in order for humanity to thrive.

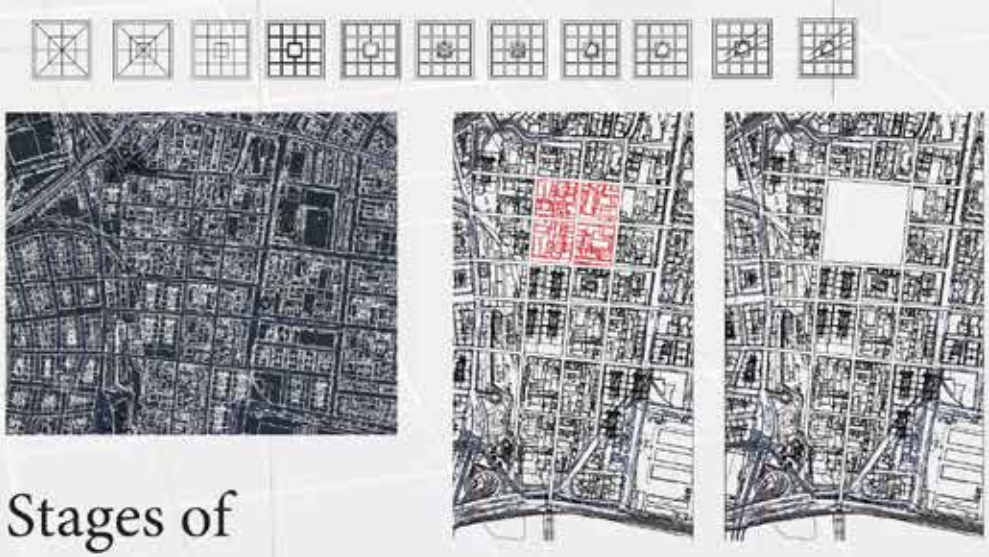
This master plan focuses on the possibility that both technology and education are behind on the race. Although a high tech future is apparent on the future foresight the population growth and increased density forced society to drift apart from humanism and lean towards rationalism. The most efficient and cheapest option is always the best option. This situation leads the whole city to grow vertically in order for everyone to survive in the best conditions possible. The landmasses are, at this point, very important and those we have left with are either not enough or just enough.

The five zones are dedicated to research, experiments, development, social activities and agriculture. This masterplan states that these topics, in a general sense, will be the solution for the created problems even in the distant future. This constructed future may or not be the actual future for Prague. However, the best way to avoid such a future is Masterplan 2019 proposal. If the possibility of this pessimistic future comes to be, then the Masterplan 2019 can provide the tools for future management and development.

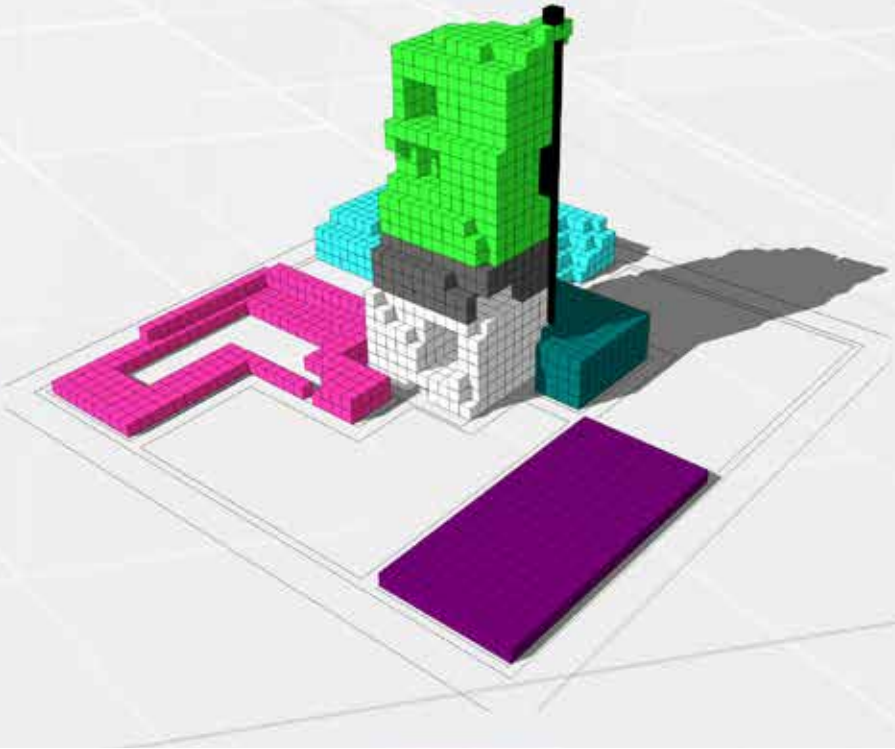

PRAZSKÁ NEPOUTANY
PRAGUE UNCHAINED
PRAHA 2019
Transportation Hub
The centre of all transportation and logistics. Possible crisis in future: Logistics. A megastructure that can grow in size if necessary. supported by hyperloop technology, a docking zone for trains aviation devices, hovercrafts, cars and drones.
University Campus Ground
The campus building complex is located underground and has a direct connection above the surface through a crack line. Above the complex, the surface is dedicated to agriculture, experiments, research and social activities.
Versitile High-Rise Mega Structure.
Acting as a vertical garden the building is making a statement on values. with research zones of biology, genealogy, botany on mid-upper zones; and becoming a social and community centre on the lower part this building is located in the heart of the masterplan
Aquatic Centre
An Aquatic centre, part touristic, part scientific. The touristic part will help grow economy desired for future development, later it will become obsolete and will join the scientific part for further research.
Technological Research Centre
Being a Megastructure this building serves as a gigantic playground for engineers and designers. Having such a wide scope of possibilities will be beneficial economically and help technological advancement.
N


PRAHA 22ND CENTURY

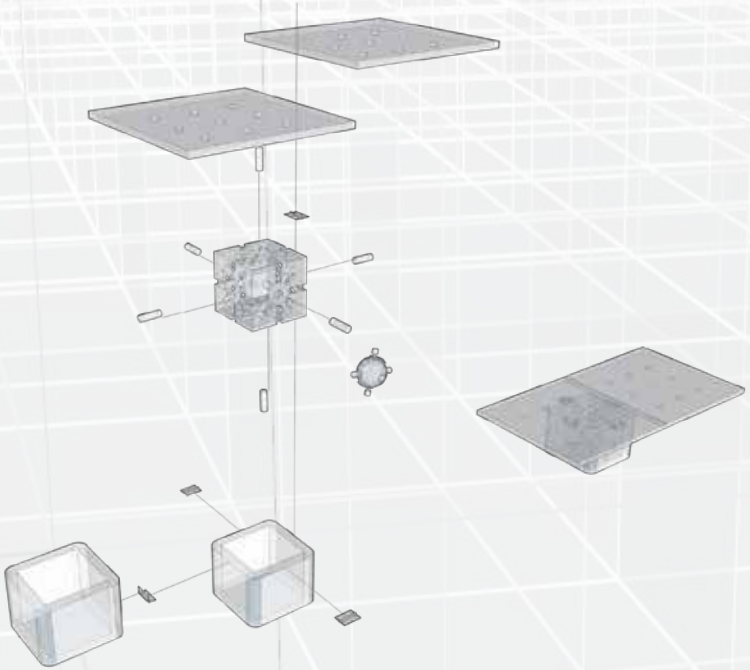




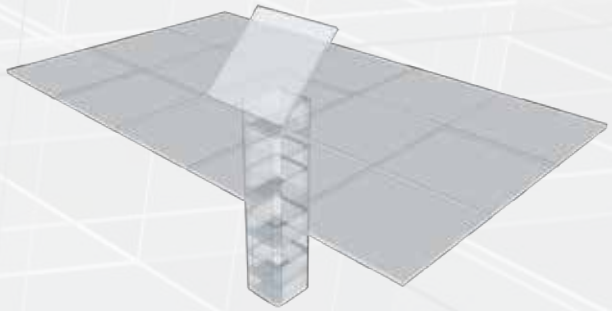
Stages of Development

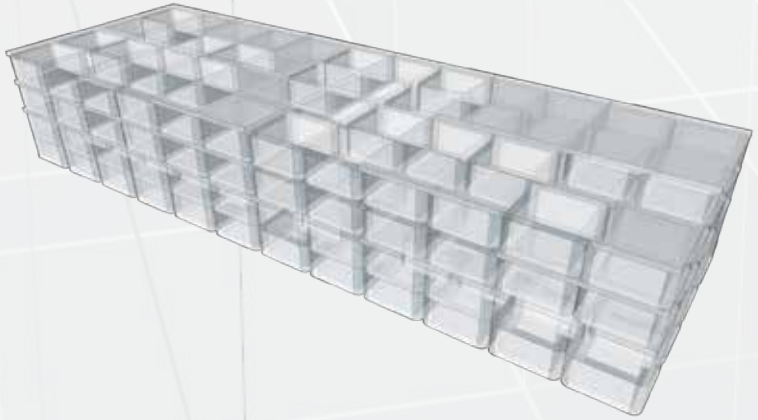


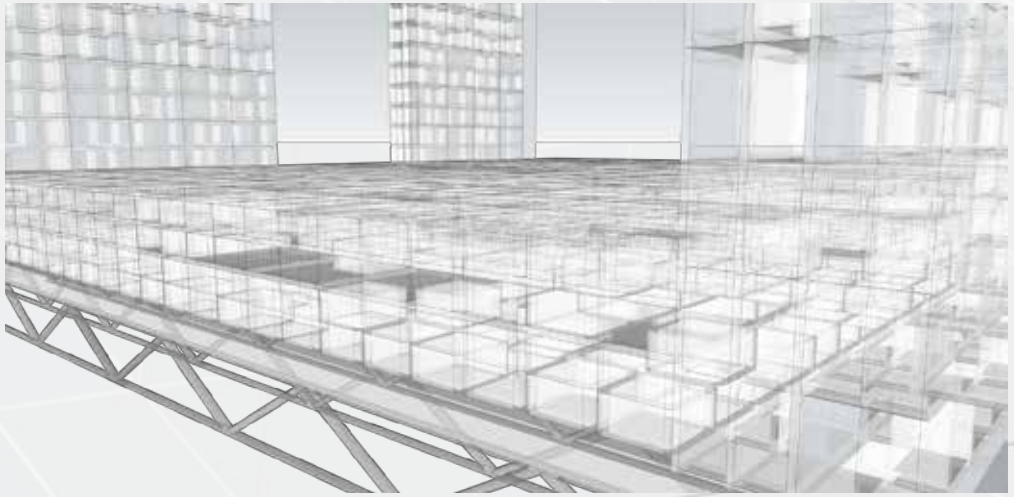
Module Studies

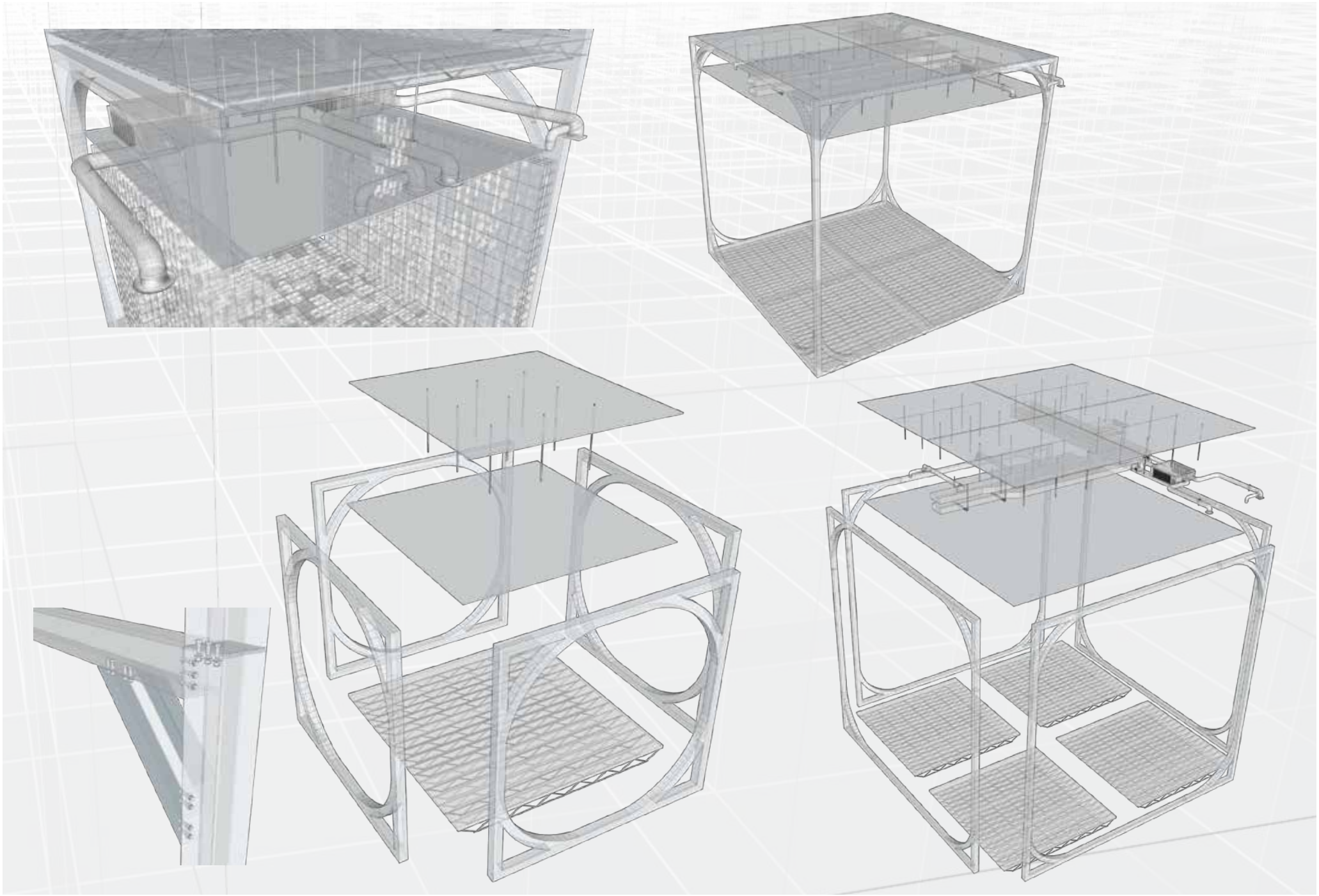


This mini module system allows for different posibilities of architecture on an hourly basis. Architecure as an interface. When an administrator or someone with permission desires to change the composition of the immidiate surrounding they can. These small blocks can form smart tables, walls, oppenings, etc with limitations to elevation levels and offset of the side walls these types of modules can alter the way we think about living spaces.



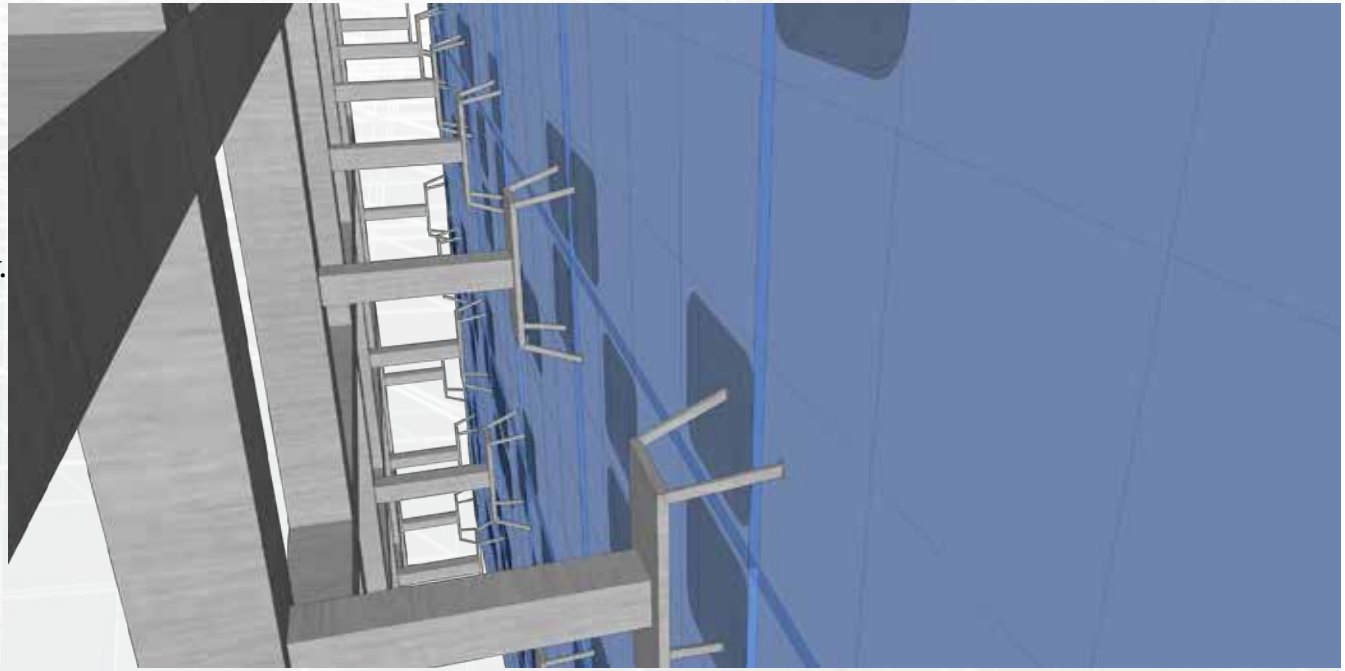


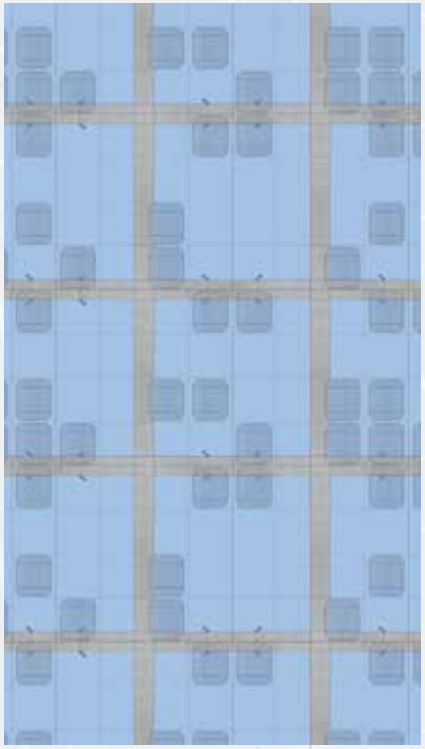




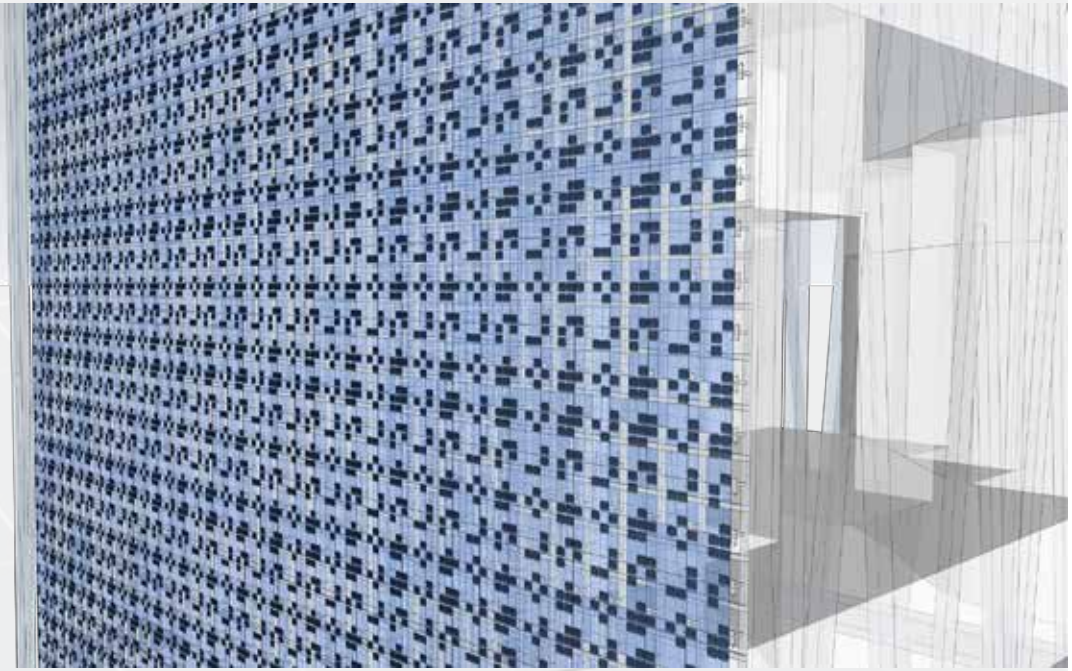
FAÇADE SYSTEM

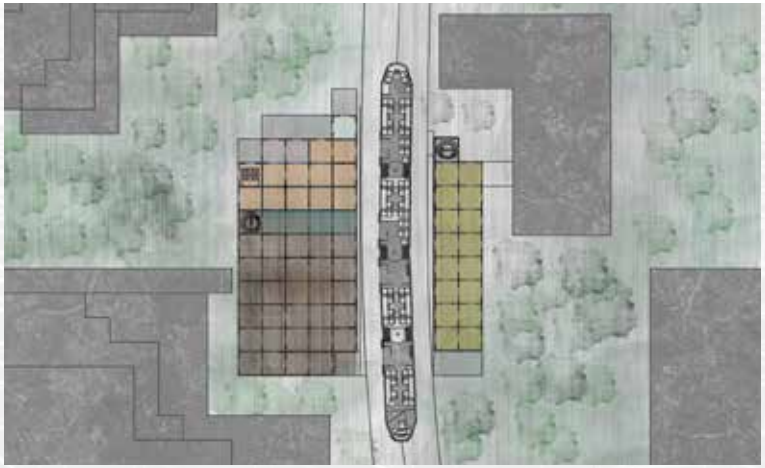
Multi-layered façade. On the most exterior, there is a led screen that is see-through from inside. In the imidiate behind there are photovoltaic cells to collect solar energy. This makes the screen net-zero. They are connected by spiders and a grid to the exoskeleton. This feature has been choosen by considering both feature and present needs of the society.





This façade can be used for many purposes such as; advertisement, schedules of events, announcements, news. Also it can alone be art. In the form of gif's or pixel art, maybe a visual company for a music event.





Some of the labs offices and gelleries are dedicated to the universities. Al¬lowing educational activ¬ities as well as university endorsed researchs, ex¬periments adn academic publications. The roof garden is always an appropriate place for small scale farming. Having the most possible natural sunlight, it is posible to experiance the all day sun circle while being on a structure. Logistics being one of the most problamatic issiue of the future, transportation should not be interrupted by any obstacle. Present railway evolved into a hy¬perloop train and passing rigght through the build¬ing to reach the transpor¬tation hub placed north of the current location.

Due to the flexible nature of the structure every other location can be altered to serve a different purpose. The building can become a whole vertical garden as well as a dedi¬cated office building. Breathing zones within the structure.

With interior plants; airborne and unwanted, particules are reduced thus, improving the quality of the air. To remind us the nature with¬in the artificial. Finding nature within the ever increasing artifi¬cial life-style, to remind who we are.

ZEYNEP BALIBEK
UNITECH - UNIVERSITY of TECHNOLOGY

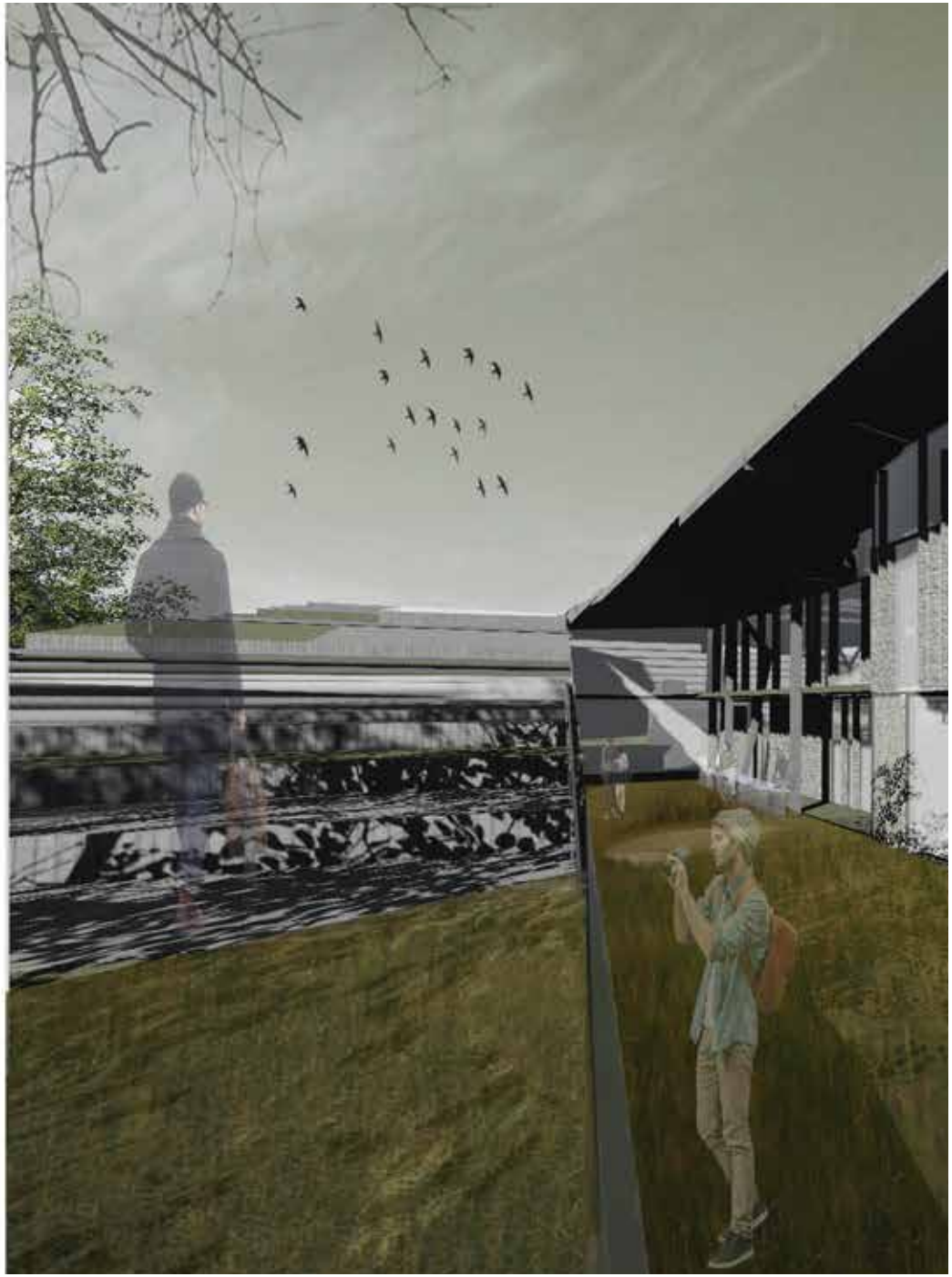
The UNI-TECH science and technology center and university is located on north-east part of the Prague. The aim of UNI-TECH is to link the university to the city of Prague. Accessibility and movement are at the core of the building's design, the new addition is a fusion of infrastructure as well as artificial landscape.

Initially, it is a sustainable master plan project that proposes a new way of life to the city of Prague. It has been handled wth the aim of creating a new and unified urban typology and its green texture has been moved into the city and in this green corridor which provides sustainable with these qualities.

The architectural and residentites, especially in the northeast direction, enable the development of that region. However, the selected land is full of unqualified buildings and is designed to improve the region and contribute to the technology and science, which are among the requirements of our developing world.

The essence of this design is the ***ramp***, sloping in two directions where the roofs of the inclines become inhabitable public spaces. These inclined planes were inspired by the local building roofs, thereby embracing a reinterpretation of scale and building tradition.

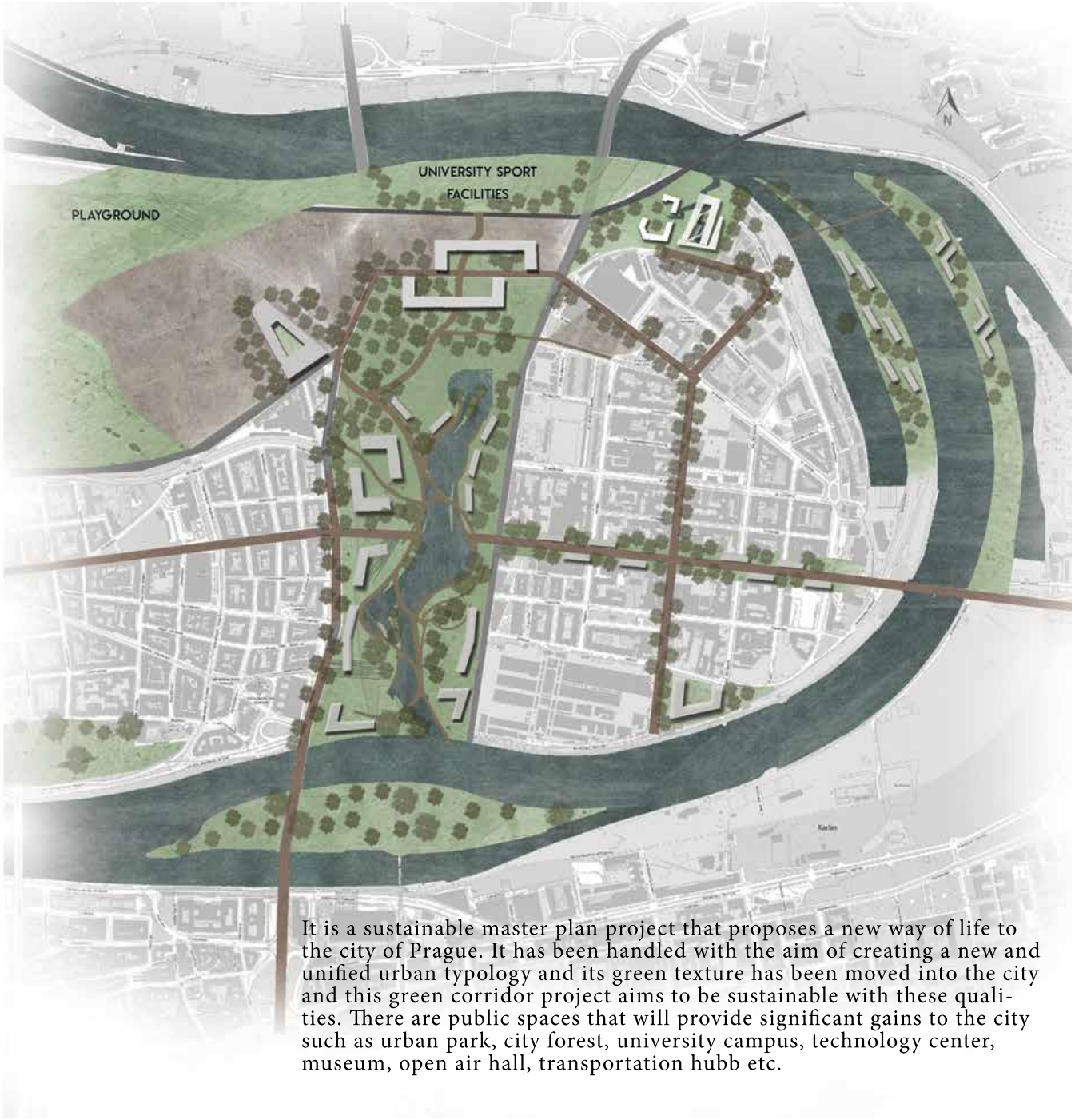
This technology university is designed to be related to the city and shows design approaches in this direction. There is a main green promenade and a block-long green wall that reinvents green, sustainable practices, paired with a building envelope made of alternating stone and aluminum panels determined by daylight orientation. Natural light is an important and attractive component of the design, with large windows that let in sun throughout the year and very high levels of thermal insulation to keep the building warm during harsh Prague winters. It is designed with a different structure and carries the structure and terraces that are long.



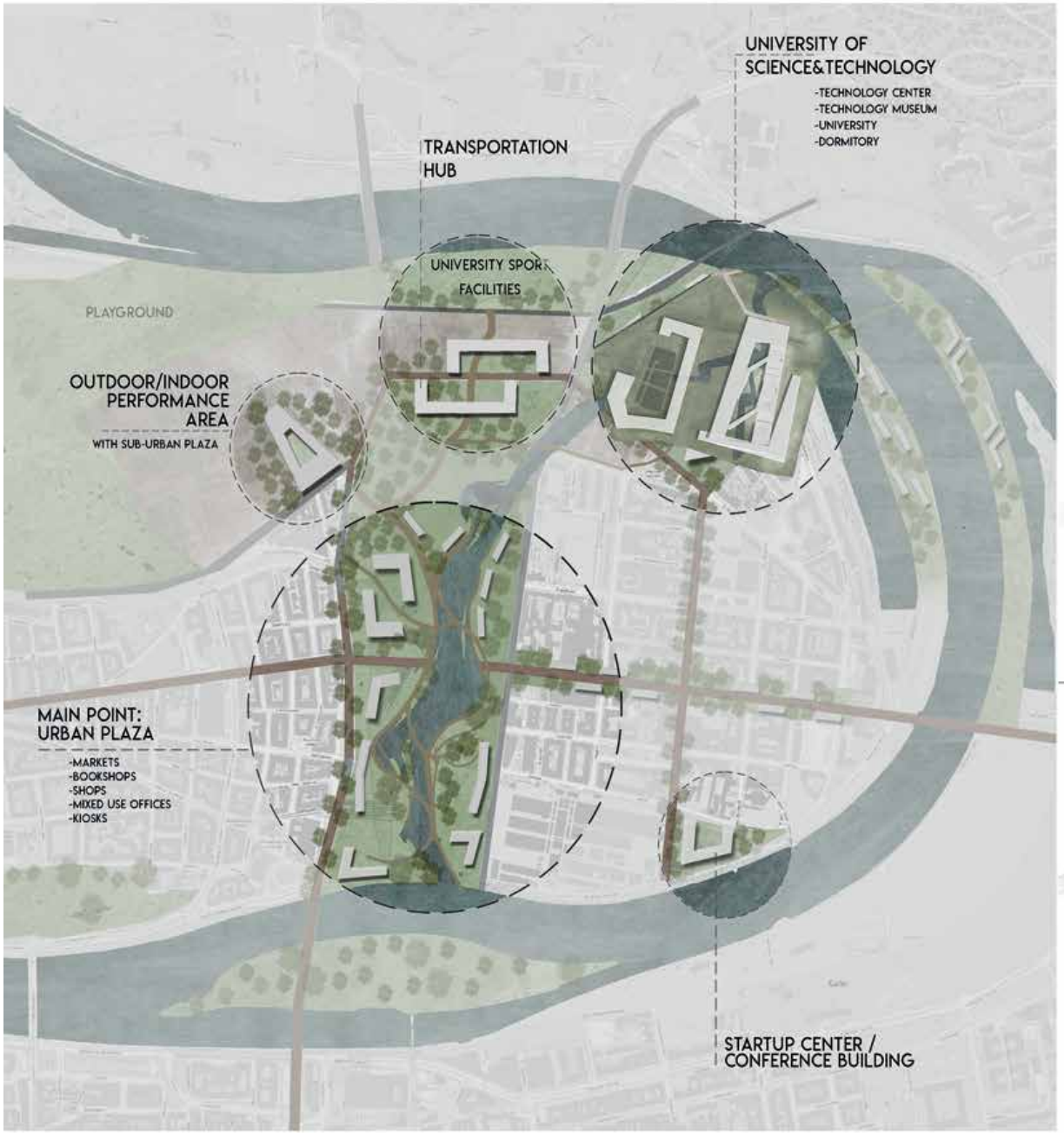
PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION PLAN

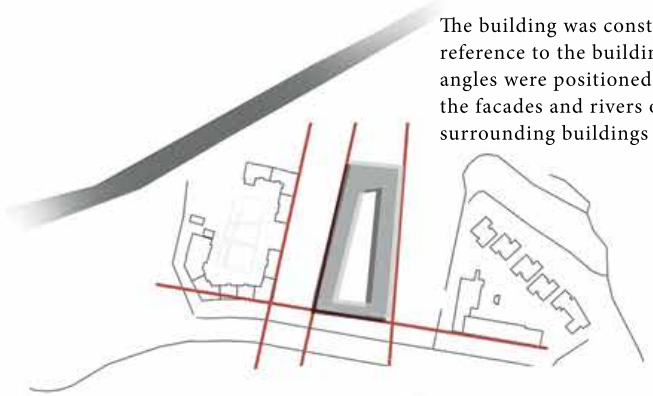
PEDESTRIAN AND BYCLE CIRCULATION

STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS

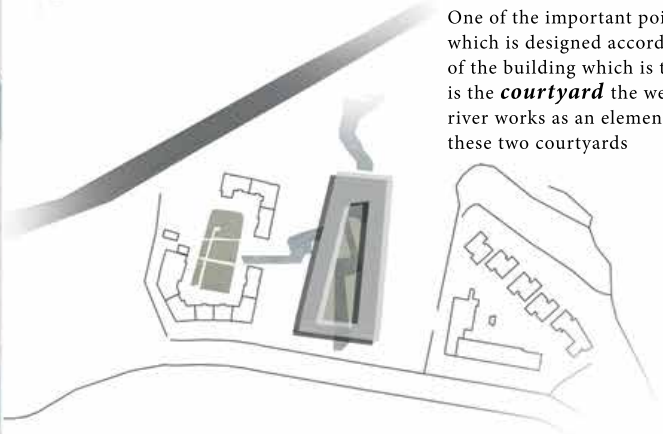


It is a sustainable master plan project that proposes a new way of life to the city of Prague. It has been handled with the aim of creating a new and unified urban typology and its green texture has been moved into the city and this green corridor project aims to be sustainable with these qualities. There are public spaces that will provide significant gains to the city such as urban park, city forest, university campus, technology center, museum, open air hall, transportation hubb etc.

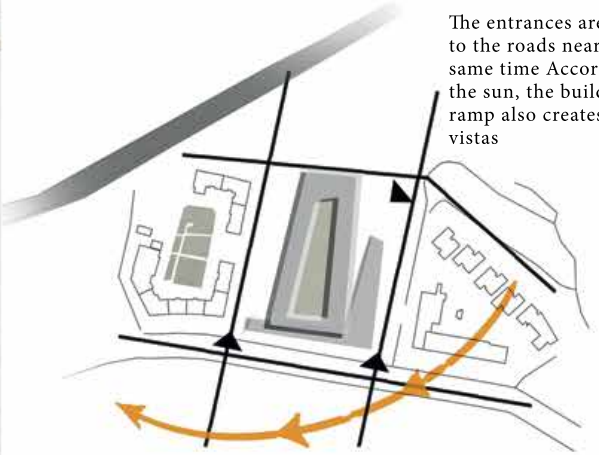




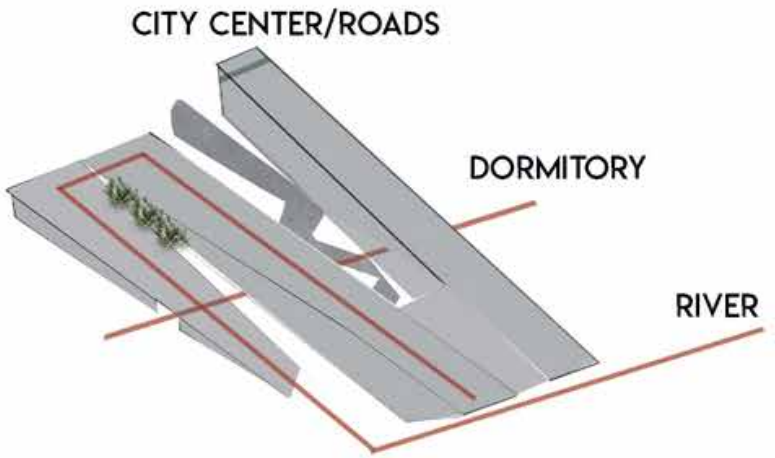
The building was constructed with reference to the buildings around it angles were positioned according to the facades and rivers of the surrounding buildings

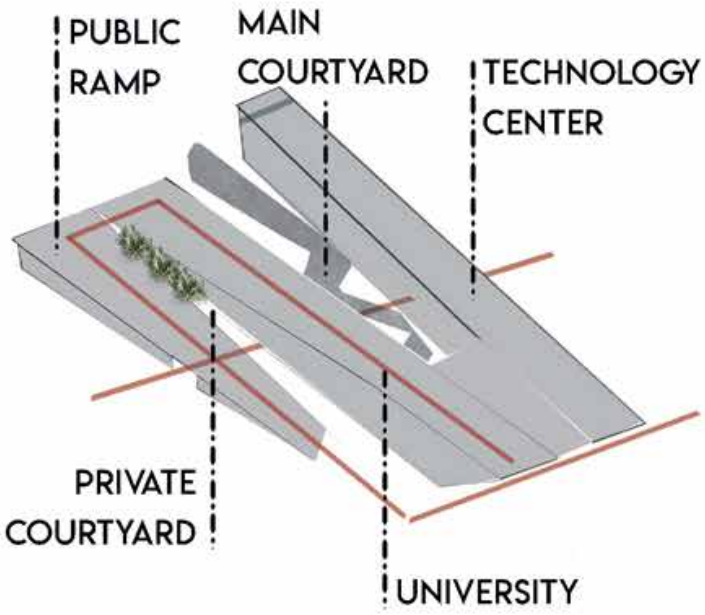


One of the important points of the form which is designed according to the form of the building which is taken as reference is the ***courtyard*** the wetland from the river works as an element connecting these two courtyards

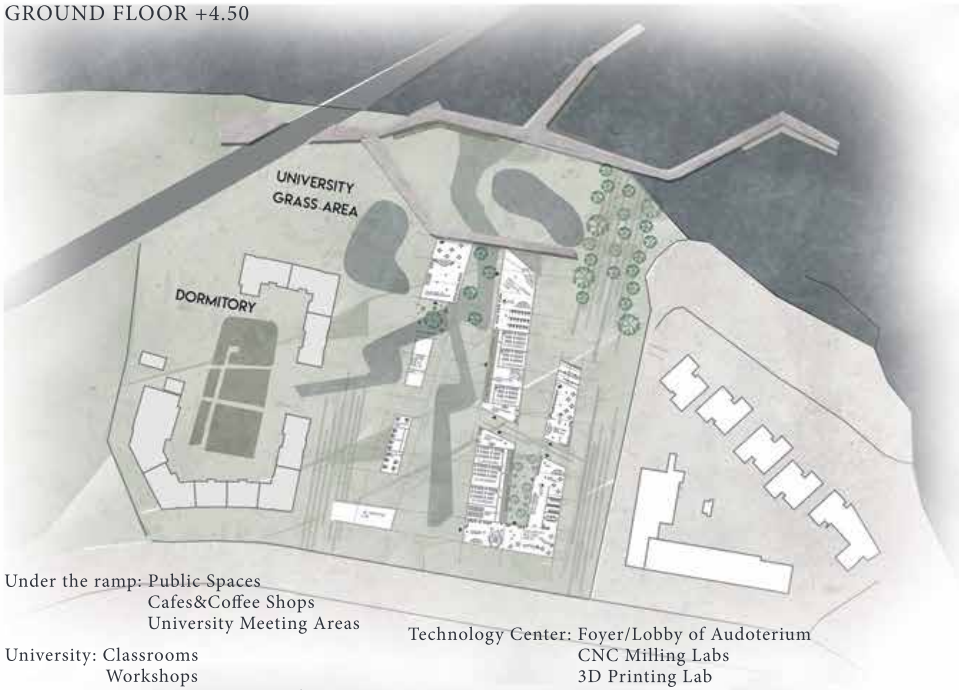


The entrances are determined according to the roads near the building and at the same time According to the direction of the sun, the building was ***ramped***. This ramp also creates new landspaces and vistas


CITY CENTER/ROADS
DORMITORY
RIVER


PUBLIC
RAMP
MAIN
COURTYARD
TECHNOLOGY
CENTER
PRIVATE
COURTYARD
UNIVERSITY

GROUND FLOOR +4.50

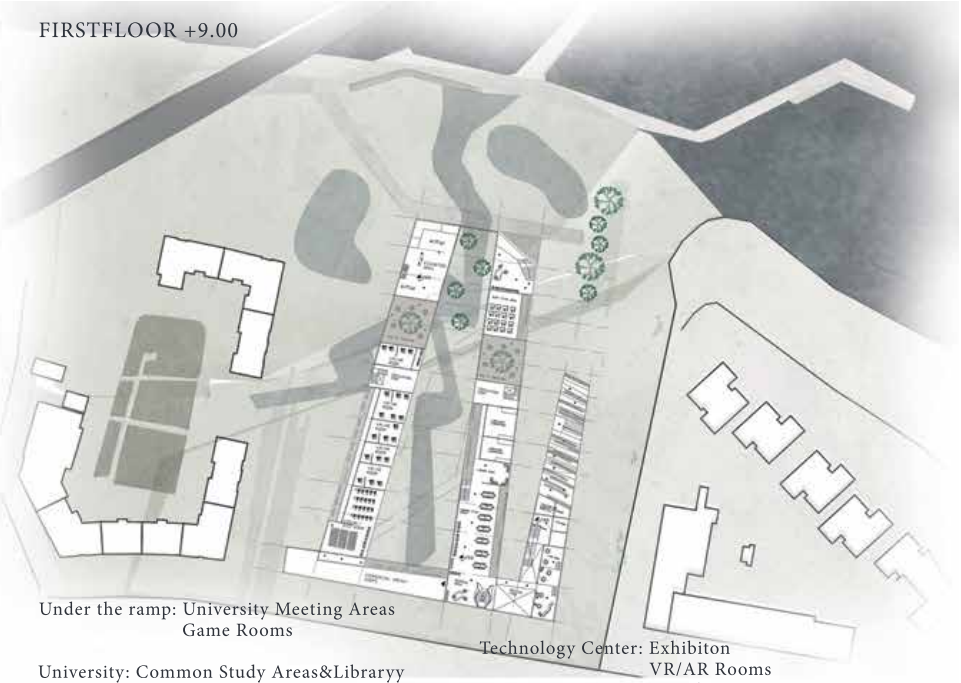


Under the ramp: Public Spaces
Cafes&Coffee Shops
University Meeting Areas

University: Classrooms
Workshops
Common Computer Labs

Technology Center: Foyer/Lobby of Audoterium
CNC Milling Labs
3D Printing Lab

FIRSTFLOOR +9.00

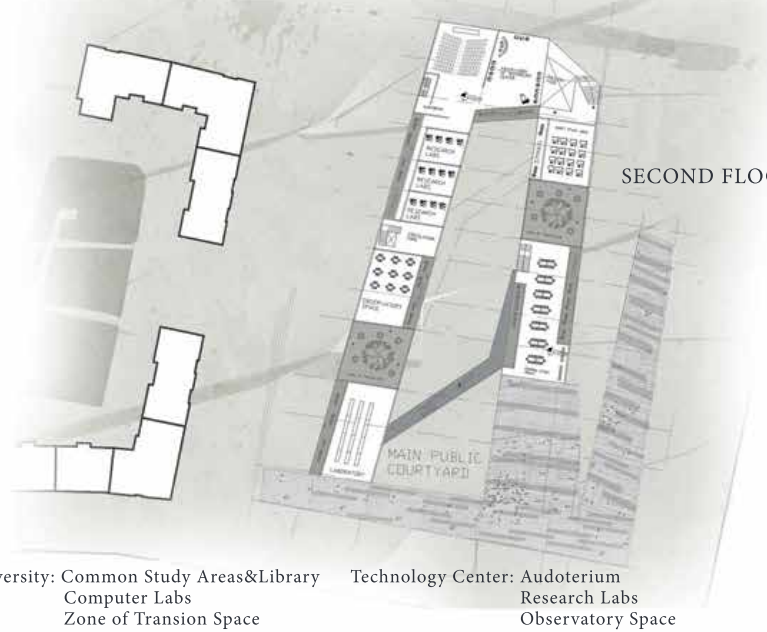


Under the ramp: University Meeting Areas
Game Rooms

University: Common Study Areas&Libraryy
Lounge Areas
Reading Space
Zone of Transion Space

Technology Center: Exhibiton
VR/AR Rooms
Visual/DVD Room
Zone of Transion Space

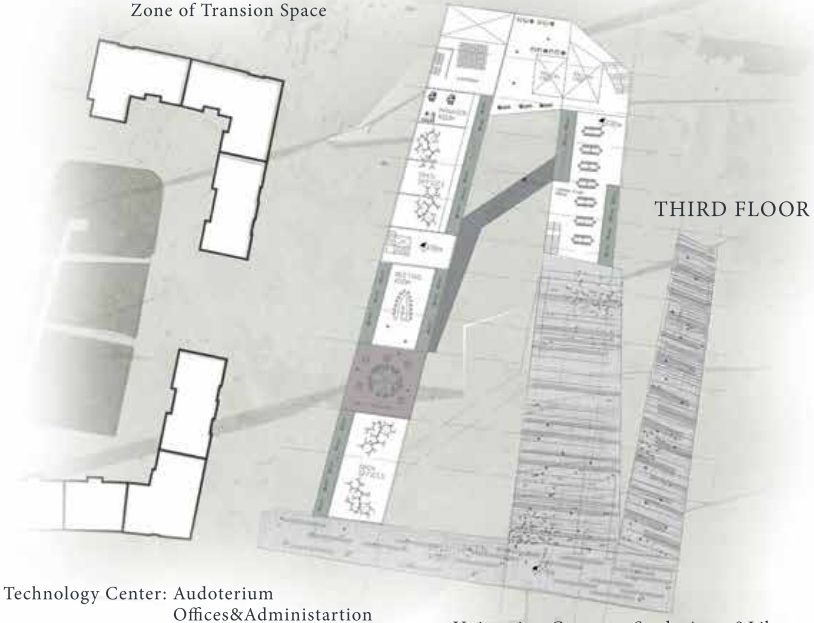
SECOND FLOOR +13.50



University: Common Study Areas&Library
Computer Labs
Zone of Transion Space

Technology Center: Audoterium
Research Labs
Observatory Space
Zone of Transion Space

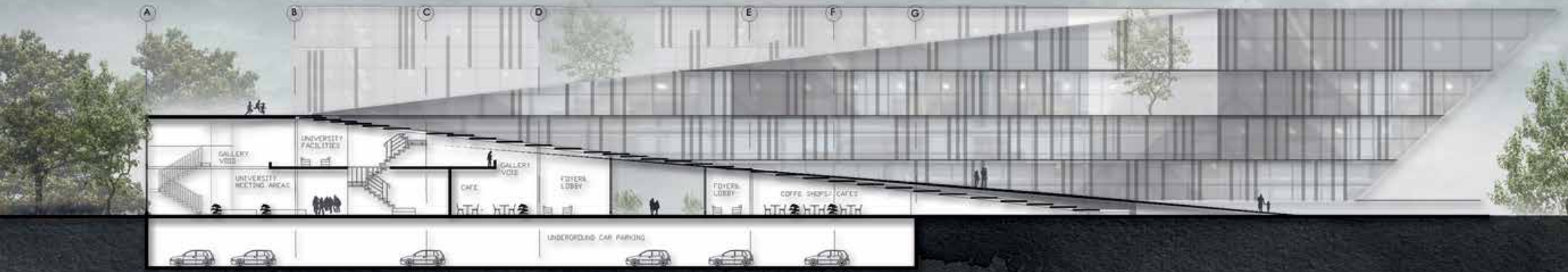
THIRD FLOOR +18.00



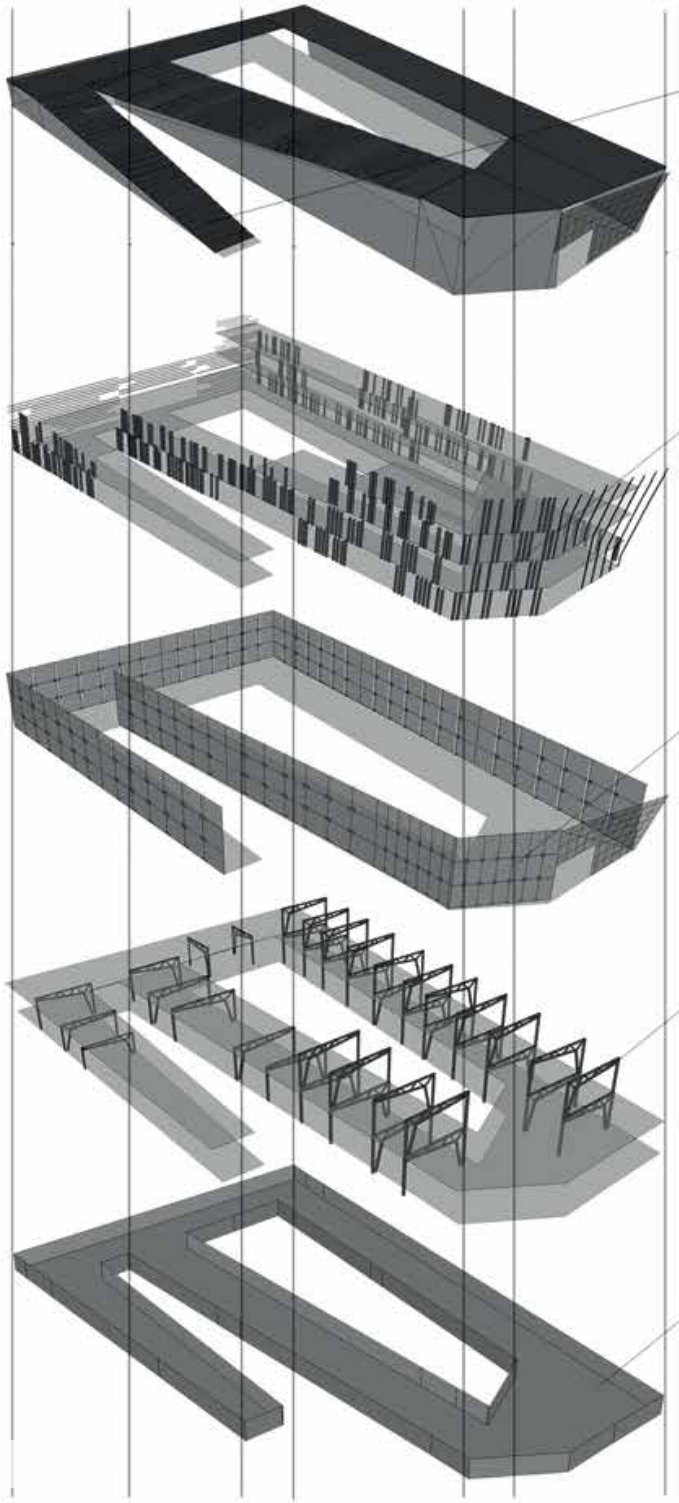
Technology Center: Audoterium
Offices&Administartion
Meeting&Conference Room
Open Office

University: Common Study Areas&Library

UNIVERSITY SECTION



PUBLIC RAMP SECTION



RAMP AND ROOF SYSTEM

THE RAMP REQUIRES BOTH A CONTINUOUS USE AND A PROTECTIVE AND ROBUST MATERIAL: QUADROCLAD ALUMINIUM PANELS

FACADE SYSTEM

ADJUSTABLE SUN BREAKERS LOCATED ACCORDING TO THE LOCATION OF THE BUILDING AND ESPECIALLY THE POSITION OF THE SUN

HORIZONTALLY : SOUTH DIRECTION
VERTICAL IN : OTHER DIRECTIONS

MATERIAL: ALUMINIUM

SECONDARY STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

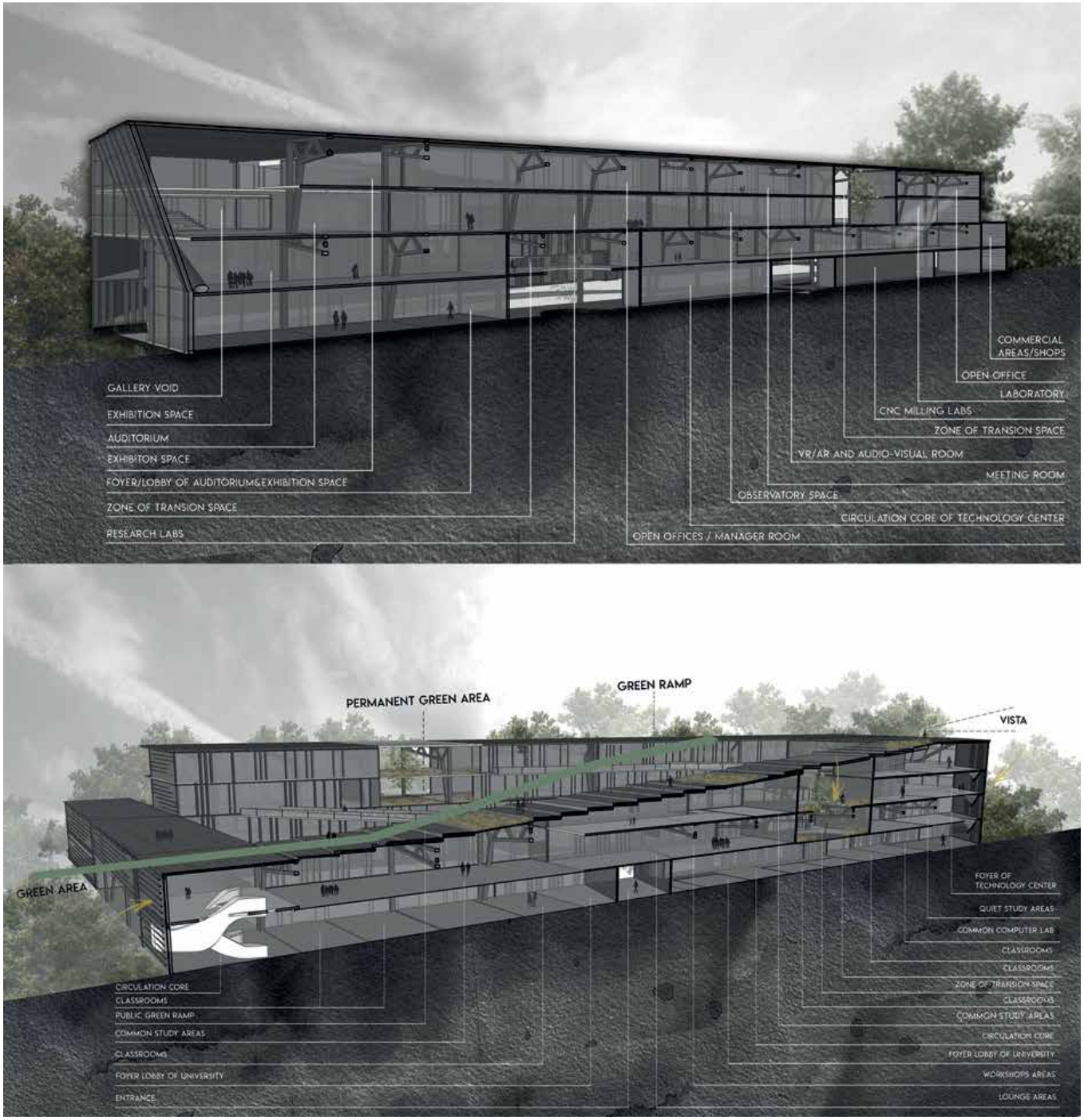
GLASS CURTAIN WALL SYSTEM

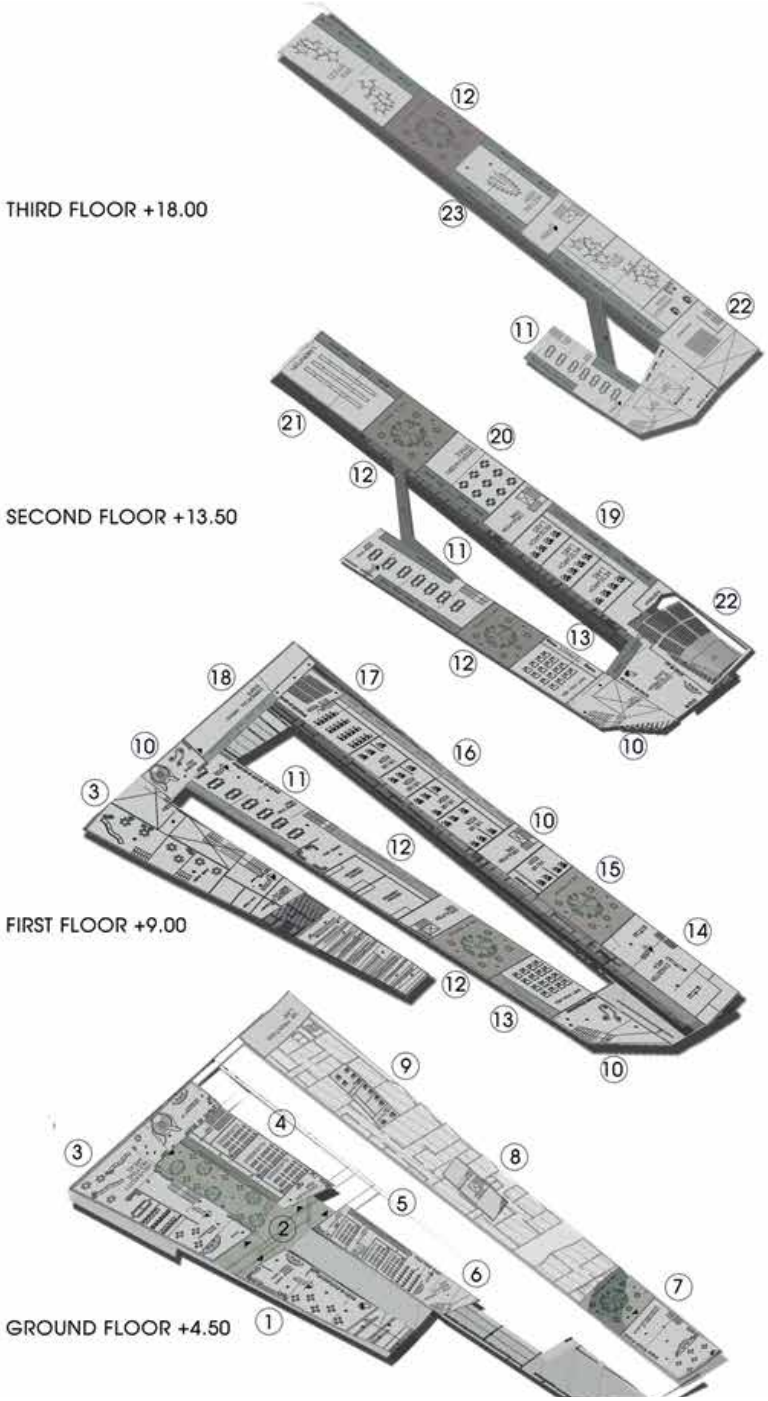
PRIMARY STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

STEEL COLUMN THAT CONTIUNED THROUGHOUT THE TWO FLOOR

SECONDARY STRUCTURE SYSTEM: TRUSS SYSTEM TO STRENGTHEN THE COLUMNS

CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND SLABS

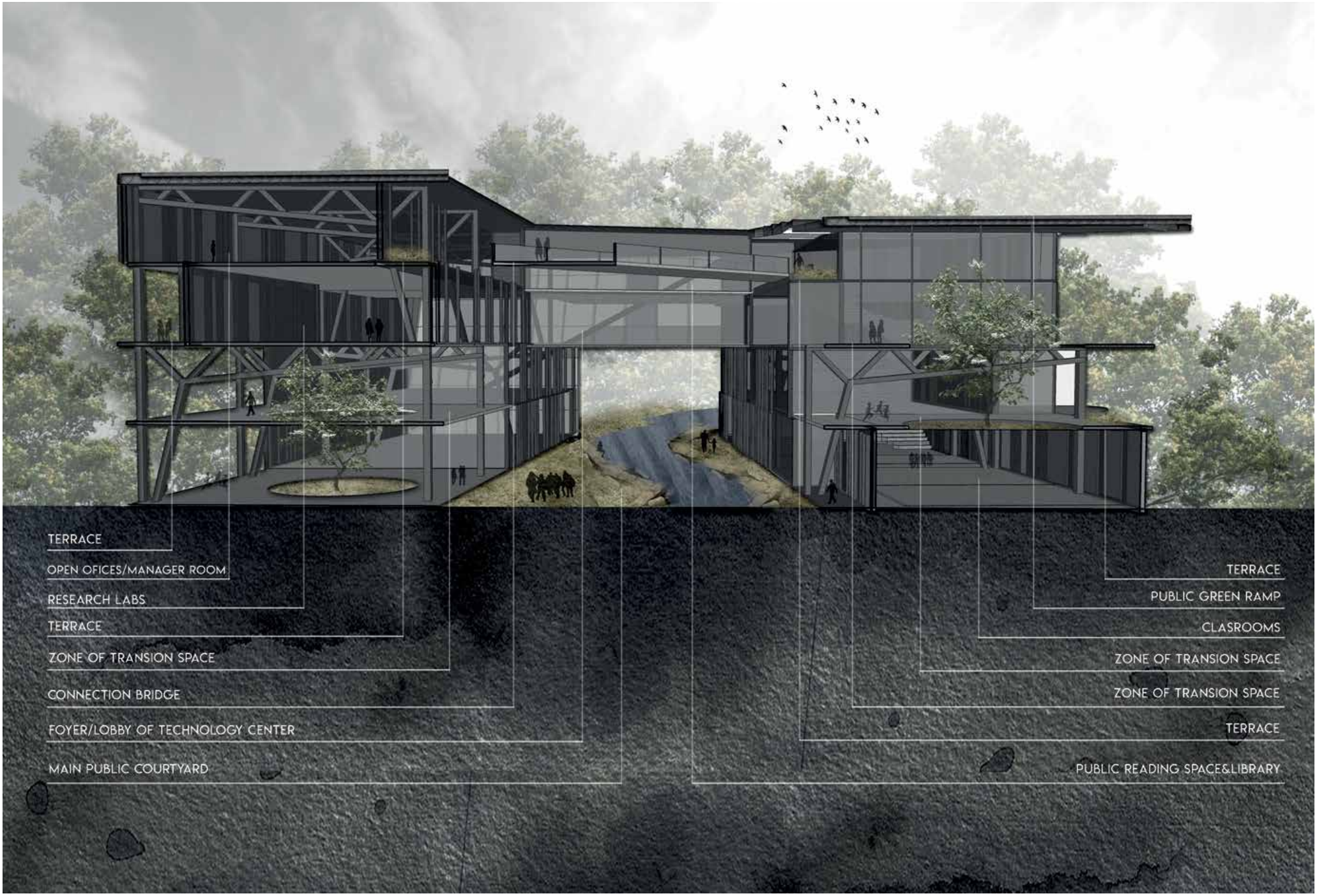

GALLERY VOID
EXHIBITION SPACE
AUDITORIUM
EXHIBITON SPACE
FOYER/LOBBY OF AUDITORIUM&EXHIBITION SPACE
ZONE OF TRANSION SPACE
RESEARCH LABS
COMMERCIAL AREAS/SHOPS
OPEN OFFICE
LABORATORY
CNC MILLING LABS
ZONE OF TRANSION SPACE
VR/AR AND AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM
MEETING ROOM
OBSERVATORY SPACE
CIRCULATION CORE OF TECHNOLOGY CENTER
OPEN OFFICES / MANAGER ROOM
PERMANENT GREEN AREA
GREEN RAMP
VISTA
GREEN AREA
CIRCULATION CORE
CLASSROOMS
PUBLIC GREEN RAMP
COMMON STUDY AREAS
CLASSROOMS
FOYER LOBBY OF UNIVERSITY
ENTRANCE
FOYER OF TECHNOLOGY CENTER
QUIET STUDY AREAS
COMMON COMPUTER LAB
CLASSROOMS
CLASSROOMS
ZONE OF TRANSION SPACE
CLASSROOMS
COMMON STUDY AREAS
CIRCULATION CORE
FOYER LOBBY OF UNIVERSITY
WORKSHOPS AREAS
LOUNGE AREAS

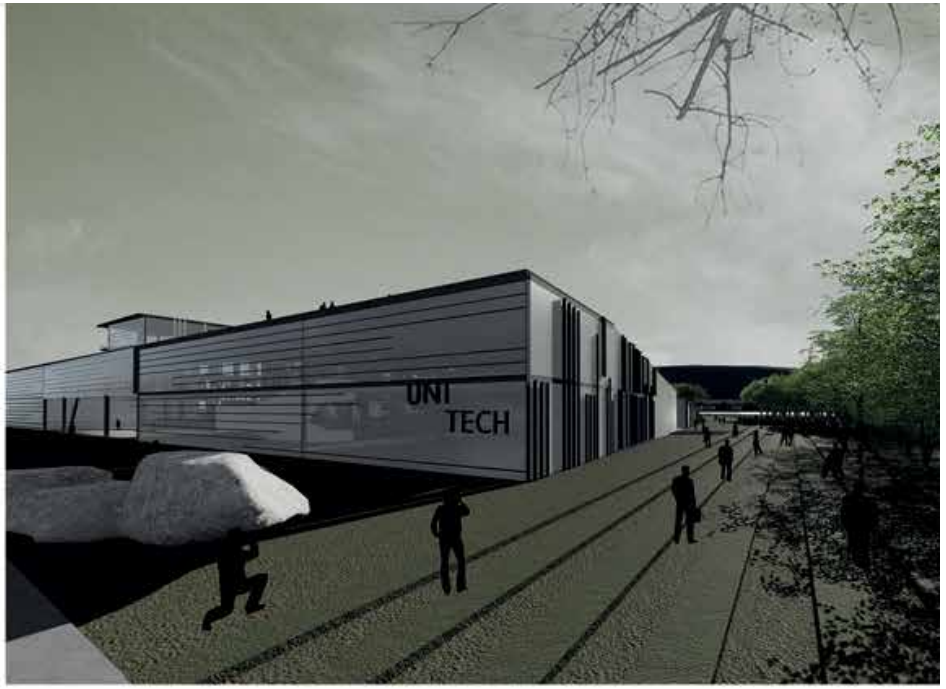


1 CAFES/RESTAURANTS
2 PRIVATE COURTYARD
3 UNIVERSITY MEETING AREAS
4 CLASSROOMS
5 MAIN COURTYARD
6 COMMON COMPUTER LABS
7 LOBBY OF EXHIBITION& AUDOTERIUM
8 SUB CIRCULATION CORE
9 CNC MILLING LABS
10 MAIN CIRCULATION CORE
11 COMMON STUDY AREAS
12 ZONE OF TRANSION
13 QUIET STUDY AREAS
14 EXHIBITON HALL
15 TERRACES
16 VR/AR ROOMS
17 VISUAL PRESENTATION /DVD ROOM
18 COMMERCIAL AREAS
19 RESEARCH LABS
20 OBSERVATORY SPACES
21 LABORATORY
22 AUDOTERIUM
23 OFFICES

UNIVERSITY FOYER/LOBBY
SOUT FACADE

ZONE OF TRANSION SPACE


TERRACE
OPEN OFICES/MANAGER ROOM
RESEARCH LABS
TERRACE
ZONE OF TRANSION SPACE
CONNECTION BRIDGE
FOYER/LOBBY OF TECHNOLOGY CENTER
MAIN PUBLIC COURTYARD
TERRACE
PUBLIC GREEN RAMP
CLASROOMS
ZONE OF TRANSION SPACE
ZONE OF TRANSION SPACE
TERRACE
PUBLIC READING SPACE&LIBRARY


UNI
TECH


İhsan Doğramacı
Bilkent
1984
Bilkent University