

ARCH 401 FALL 2024

City Rooms: Sustainable Strategies of Openness in Sirkeci

Architectural Design Studio V, Selected Works



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e-book: arch.bilkent.edu.tr



Bilkent University

We want to express our sincere thanks for your contributions to our course.

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Openness is a multifaceted concept applied across disciplines like art, philosophy, political sciences, architecture, and urbanism. Despite its diverse interpretations, it consistently conveys ideas of inclusiveness and adaptability. Historically, openness evolved from the flexible systems of Baroque art to modern approaches like incomplete, adaptable structures and participatory design. It can be understood through structural, performative, procedural, and conceptual dimensions. Structurally, it embraces indeterminate forms enabled by construction technologies. Performatively, it addresses architecture's ability to adapt to changing human needs. Procedurally, it emphasizes collaboration, involving users in the design process. Conceptually, it challenges traditional notions of authorship and reasoning in architecture.

Istanbul's urban fabric, especially in areas like **Sirkeci**, exemplifies complexity and heterogeneity. Sirkeci Station, the final stop of the Orient Express, represents the city's modernization and its dual Eastern-Western identity. The addition of the underground Marmaray station has transformed the flow of people, making Sirkeci a vital urban node, though its connection to the city surface remains unresolved. The area's ongoing transformation offers opportunities for urban design interventions.

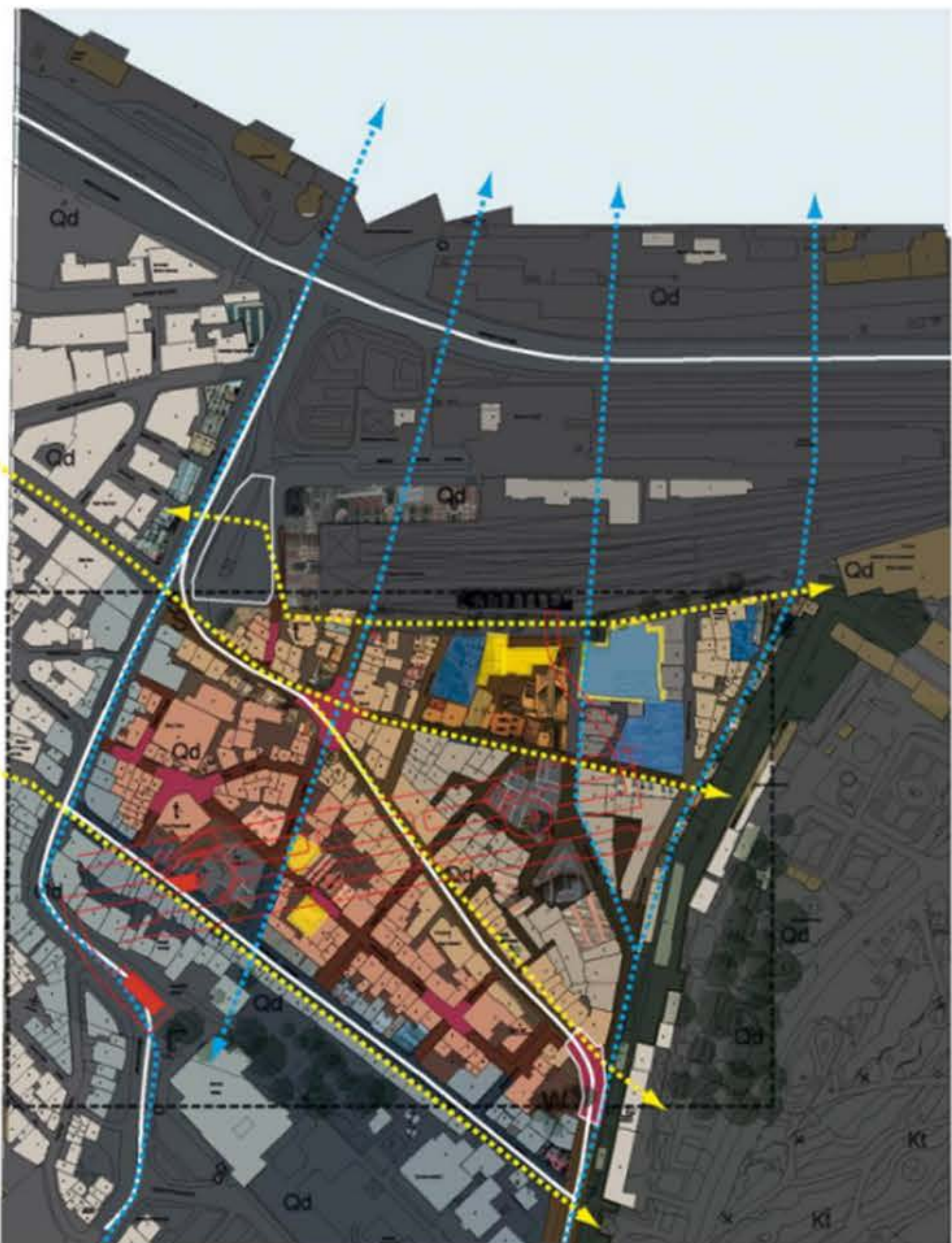
In Fall 2024, the studio explored Sirkeci's layered urban fabric through openness, uncovering narratives embedded in its structure. The goal was to propose adaptive, inclusive, and sustainable interventions that respect Sirkeci's rich history while addressing its evolving urban complexity.

CONTEXT ANALYSIS



Istanbul after 1875 fires.

Source: "Handbook Map of Constantinople." In the digital collection UM Clark Library Maps. University of Michigan Library Digital Collections.



Sirkeci-Hocapaşa District Rehabilitation Project

TEB Achitects: <http://tebmimarlik.com/sirkeci-hocapasa-kentsel-iyilestirme>



First Orient Express poster by Jules Chéret, 1888

Soure: www.atlasobscura.com



Nolli Map
Baha Usta, Çınar Kabayel



Public Life
The duration of the festivities could range from three to five days to several weeks, depending on the importance of the event being celebrated or the need for entertainment in the current environment. There were also longer-lasting celebrations, such as the five-day festival organized by Sultan Mehmed II (1444-1495) for his son, Sultan Mehmed III (1595-1603). The structure of naval entertainments remained largely consistent over the centuries. The locations for these events were usually large open spaces such as At Meydanı, Kağıthane, Çiğir Meydanı, the Golden Horn, and the Bosphorus.



Taverns (Mehane)
Foreign travelers who visited Istanbul over the centuries frequently mention the abundance of taverns in the city. French historian Philippe Gyssels (1944-1947), Bavarian Hans Bertschmann (1933-1955), and the chairman of the Austrian Embassy, Stephen Gersbach (1973-1978), all reported the presence of many taverns during their stays in Istanbul. Wine was openly sold to Christians and Jews, but society to Turks. During this time, there were about 1,000 taverns, though by the 19th century, this number had officially decreased to 200.



Coffeehouses
Coffee, which held an important place in Ottoman society, first arrived in Istanbul in the 16th century. Travelers note that from the moment they set foot in the Ottoman lands, they were met with coffee offerings everywhere they went, and throughout their stay, these offerings continued at frequent intervals. It's prominence even threatened the reign Selim II, 1567, he forced people to open more coffeehouses, but then the tradition set itself to this day.



Hammam
In the Ottoman Empire, hammams (bathrooms) were the only public spaces where women could meet in a closed environment, apart from home visits. In the 17th century, Bu Lohi described how the hammam was the only place where women could meet their friends, and that the women who visited these places always adorned themselves, much like women attending a ball in his own country. Hammams were also popular among men. In the 18th century, and they even became spaces associated with queer culture, where homosexual relationships were common.



Modern Businesses, Restaurants, Patisseries
From the early 19th century onwards, alongside traditional taverns, restaurants offering European cuisine, patisseries, confectioneries, and cafes began operating in the Pera and Galata districts of Istanbul. Some of these establishments include: Railway Confectionery, Luxembour Restaurant, Hotel de Colonne, Greek Restaurants, Le Lion d'Asie, Patisserie, d'Angleterre Hotel, as well as the restaurants of Tokatliyan and Pera Palace hotels.



Traditional Accommodation
For centuries, accommodation services in Istanbul were provided by establishments such as caravanserais, inns, bachelor rooms, and guesthouses of embassies, churches, and monasteries, with most offering their stays for up to four days. However, people accustomed to European standards found these services inadequate. After the signing of the 1839 Balta Liman Trade Agreement and the announcement of the 1839 Tanzimat Edict, which recognized the rights of foreigners and guaranteed secure trade, the city began attracting traders, representatives of foreign companies, and others. In 1841, the d'Angleterre Hotel, opened by Greek origin James Miossis, quickly gained popularity.



Current Changes
In the 2020s, Sirkeci is undergoing significant socio-cultural changes driven by tourism, urban development, with the prominent impact of Ramadan. As a key tourist area, the area has seen an increase in boutique hotels, restaurants, and contrasting old traditions with a globalized life. The influx of hotels and tourists has brought new energy, with popular spots for socializing, including efforts to preserve the area's rich cultural heritage, including its non-Muslim history, continue alongside gentrification and the use of immigrant-run businesses, adding to the area's evolving diversity.

Jewish Festivities:
Lag Baomer: Been celebrated exclusively in Sirkeci's Synagogue for around 70 years.
Pesach (Passover): Marked by the Seder meal in Jewish homes.
Rosh Hashanah & Yom Kippur: Jewish New Year and Day of Atonement with prayer and reflection.
Armenian Festivities: Vatslav: An ancient water festival celebrated with playful water games.
Armenian Christmas (January 6): Celebrated with church services and community meals.

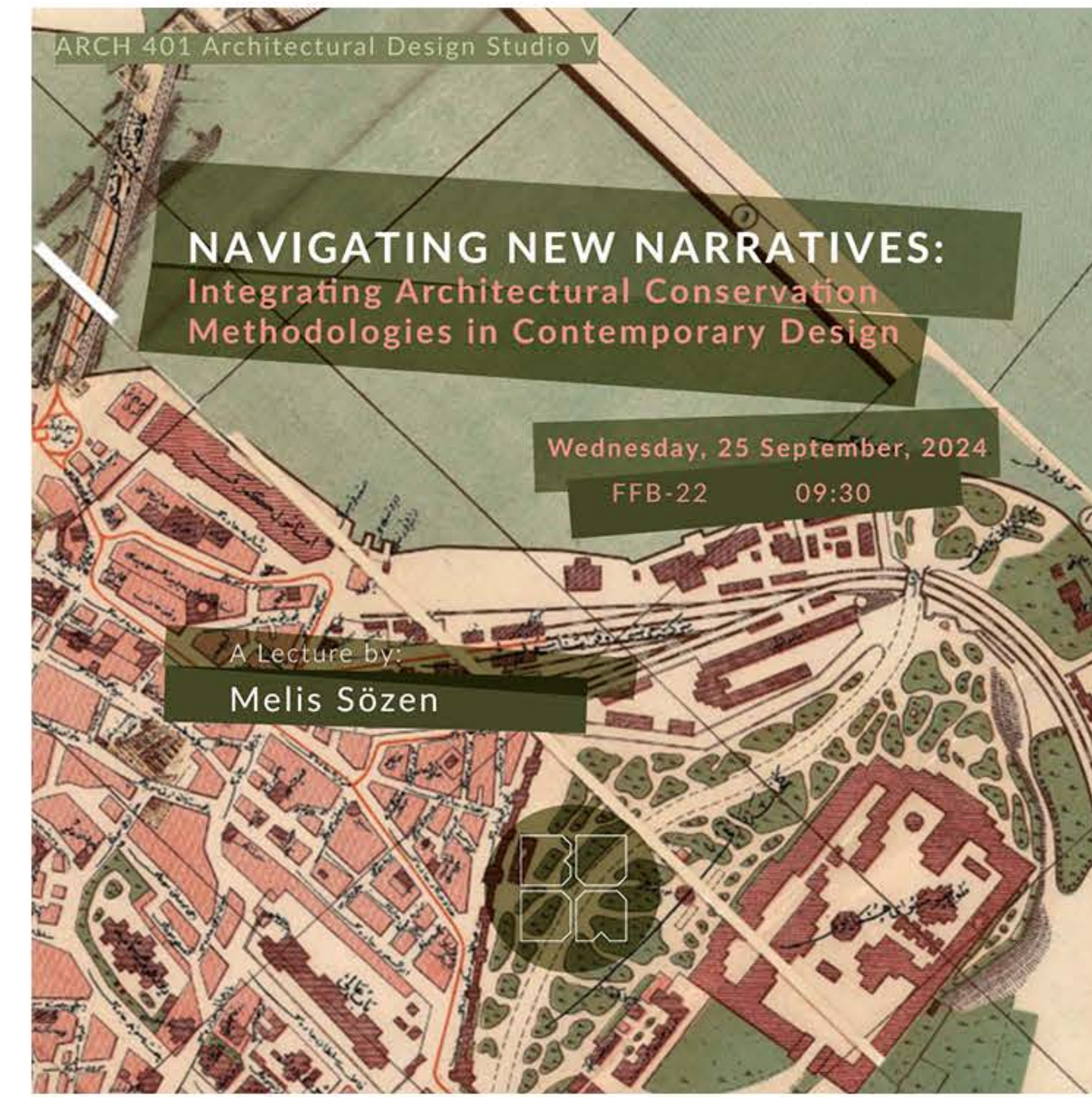
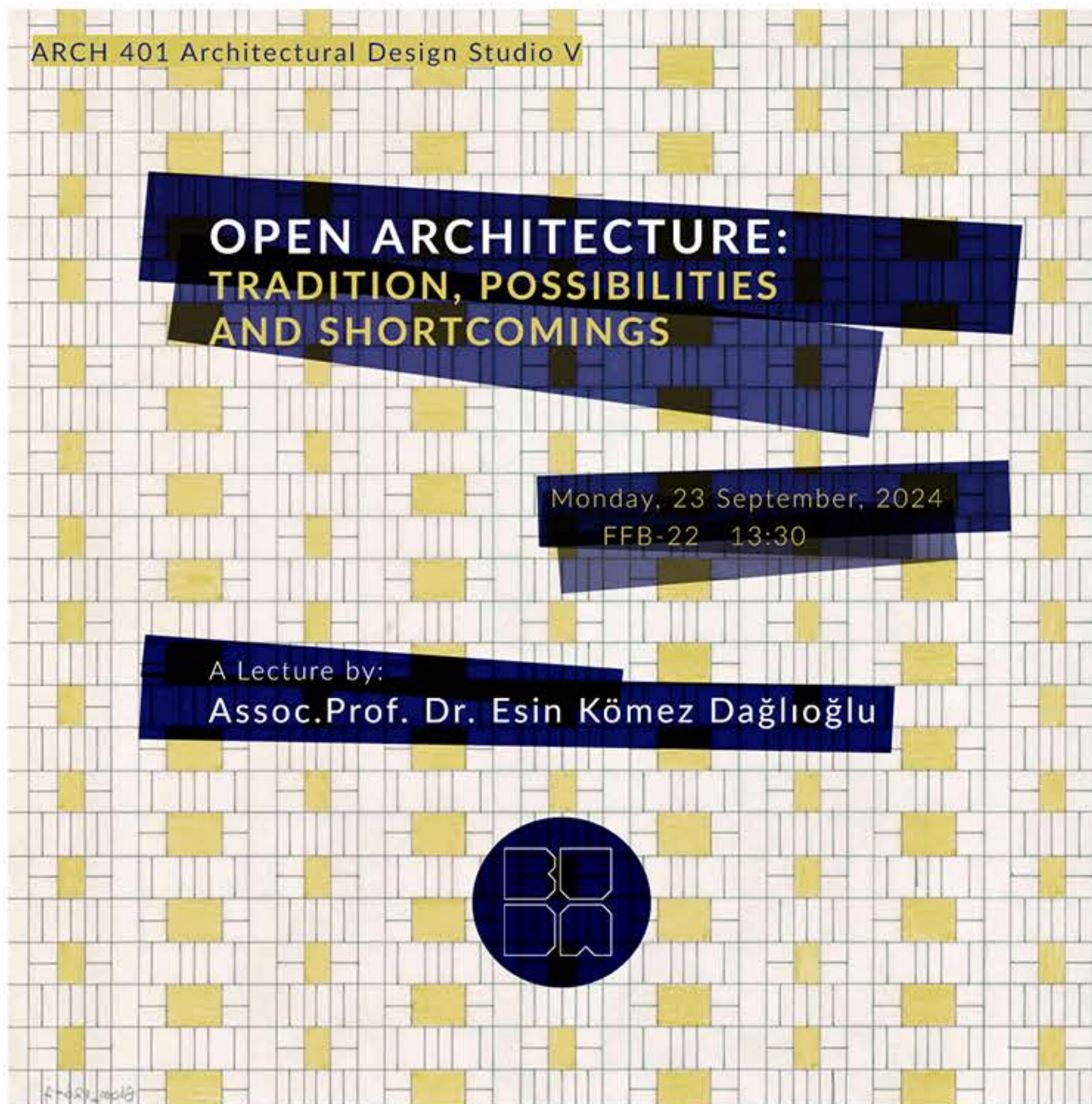
Christian Festivities:
Easter: Greek, Orthodox, Armenian, and Catholic.
Christmas: Midnight masses and festive meals.
Epiphany (Theophany): The "Blessing of the Waters" ceremony, with processions along the Bosphorus.
Greek Orthodox Festivities: Name Day Celebrations: Honoring the saint one is named after with church services and social gatherings.
Saint George's Day: A pilgrimage and celebration across the city.
Armenian Festivities: Vatslav: An ancient water festival celebrated with playful water games.
Armenian Christmas (January 6): Celebrated with church services and community meals.
Levantine and European Festivities: Carnival: The Lent celebrations brought by European communities, particularly lively in Beyoğlu and Galata.
New Year's Eve: Celebrated with parties and social events by Levantine and European residents.



Ayşenaz Beyaz ve Irmak Çelik

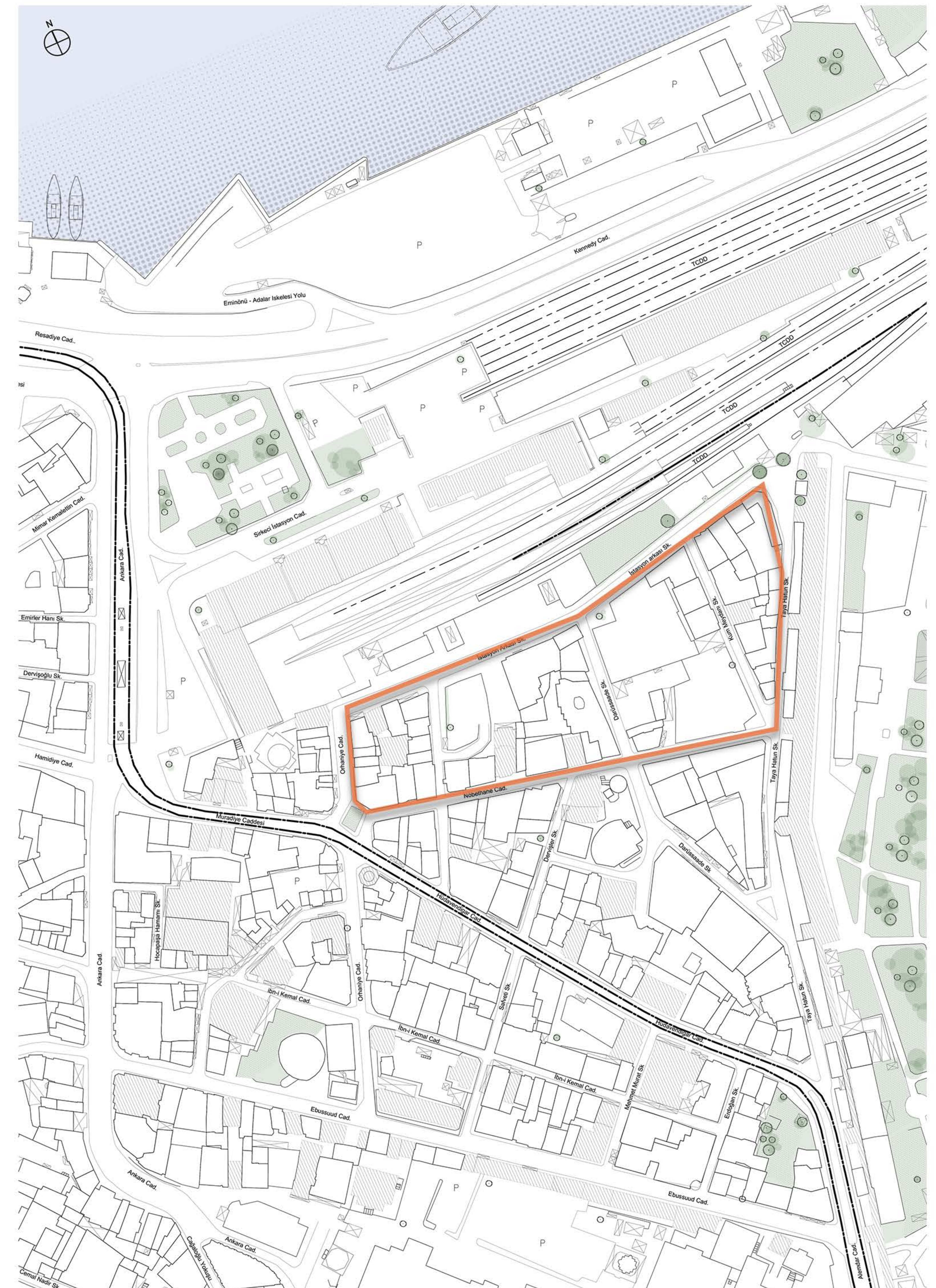
Based on the socio-cultural analysis depicted, the conclusion highlights the deep-rooted multicultural heritage of the Sirkeci area in Istanbul, shaped by centuries of interactions between diverse communities such as Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Levantines. Over time, the area evolved as a hub of cross-cultural exchange, fueled by its strategic location as a gateway between the East and West. Traditional festivities, commerce, and social gatherings fostered this intermingling, creating a dynamic and pluralistic environment. Today, Sirkeci continues to transform, balancing its historical significance with modern influences, tourism, and immigration, reflecting the ongoing blend of cultures. This rich multiculturalism remains central to the region's identity, shaping both its past and future.

LECTURES

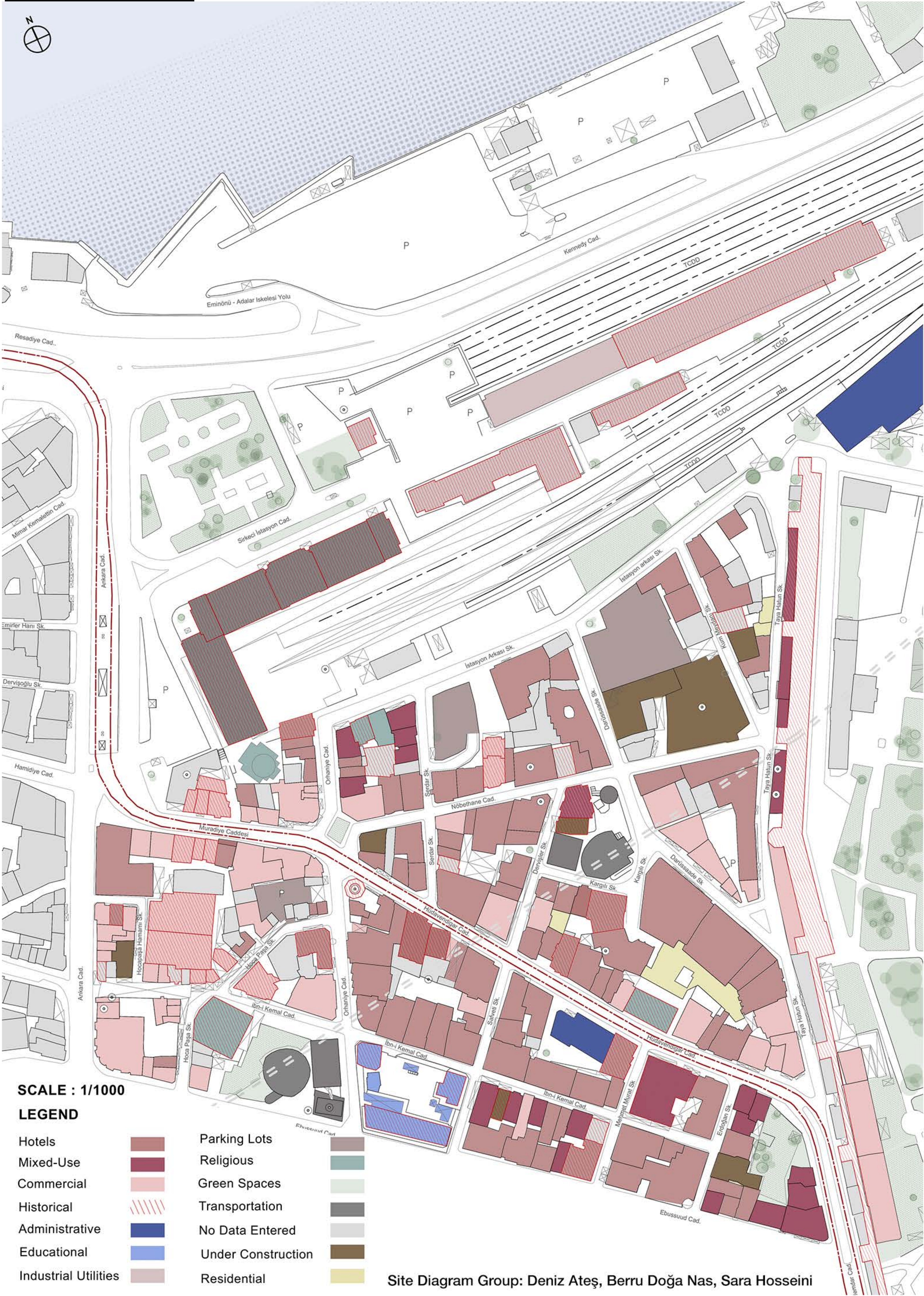


The lectures, which began with an inspiring talk by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esin Kömez Dağlıoğlu on the concept of openness, provided a rich background for the studios. The talks by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgün Özçakır and Melis Sözen consecutively introduced key concepts on contemporary issues in conservation and architectural design. The lecture series also featured "Adventures in Open Systems: Principles and Results", a lecture by Ezgi İşbilen, which explored principles of openness in design. The series concluded with an inspiring lecture on structural design strategies by Prof. Dr. Peter von Bülow from the University of Michigan's Taubman College.

SITE AREA



PROGRAM



City Rooms: Sustainable Strategies of Openness in Sirkeci

Through your own conceptual interpretation you are expected to develop a network of architectural interventions. Despite the open ended nature of the design program you are expected to answer to the following programmatic requirements:

Spaces for short term stay: A configuration of short term accommodation spaces. This component should be designed with the following relevant service components and the relations should be resolved accordingly: Dininghall, industrial kitchen, laundry services, cleaning rooms, storage spaces, maintenance units, staff accommodation, administrative offices, HVAC spaces.

- Accommodation Units:** 2,500-3,000 m2
- Lobby and Reception:** 150-200 m2
- Restaurant and Bar:** 300-400 m2
- Kitchen and Storage:** 200-300 m2
- Laundry and Housekeeping:** 150-200 m2
- Staff Areas (offices, break rooms, etc.):** 100-150 m2
- Mechanical and Electrical Rooms:** 100-150 m2
- Miscellaneous (storage, maintenance, etc.):** 100-150 m2
- Total: Approximately 5000 m2

Work spaces and Commercial Units: Short term rentable working spaces. This component should be designed with the following relevant service components and the relations should be resolved accordingly: Administrative office, technical rooms, storage, and kitchenettes. Total: Approximately 4000 m2

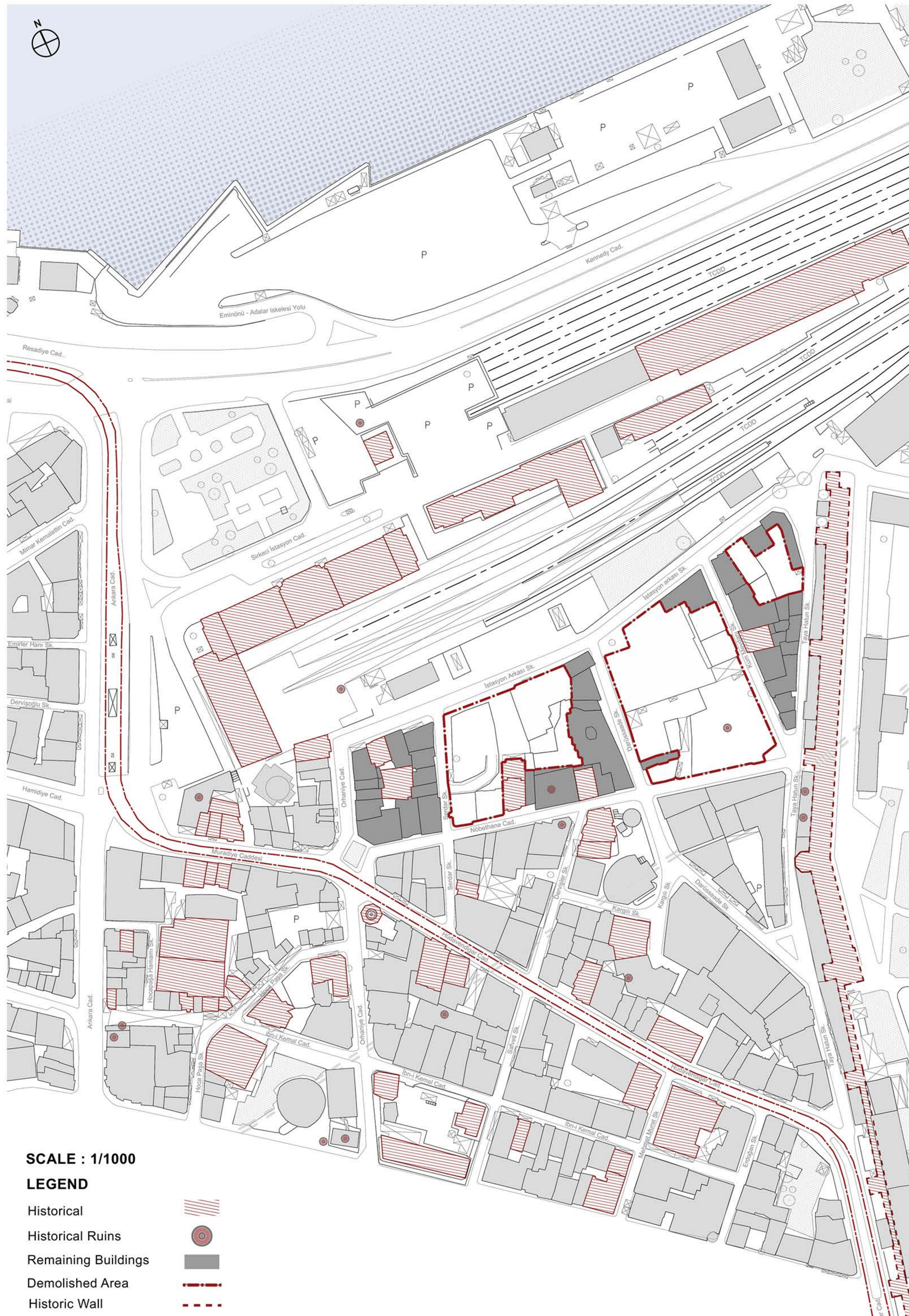
Venues: A number of rentable/adaptable spaces to house different forms of events. The spaces should provide capacity for: 500, 200 and 50 people. You are expected to think about possible different use cases, and provide services accordingly (Lobbies, HVAC, storage, sanitary spaces and offices). You are expected to provide at least one industrial kitchen for possible events.

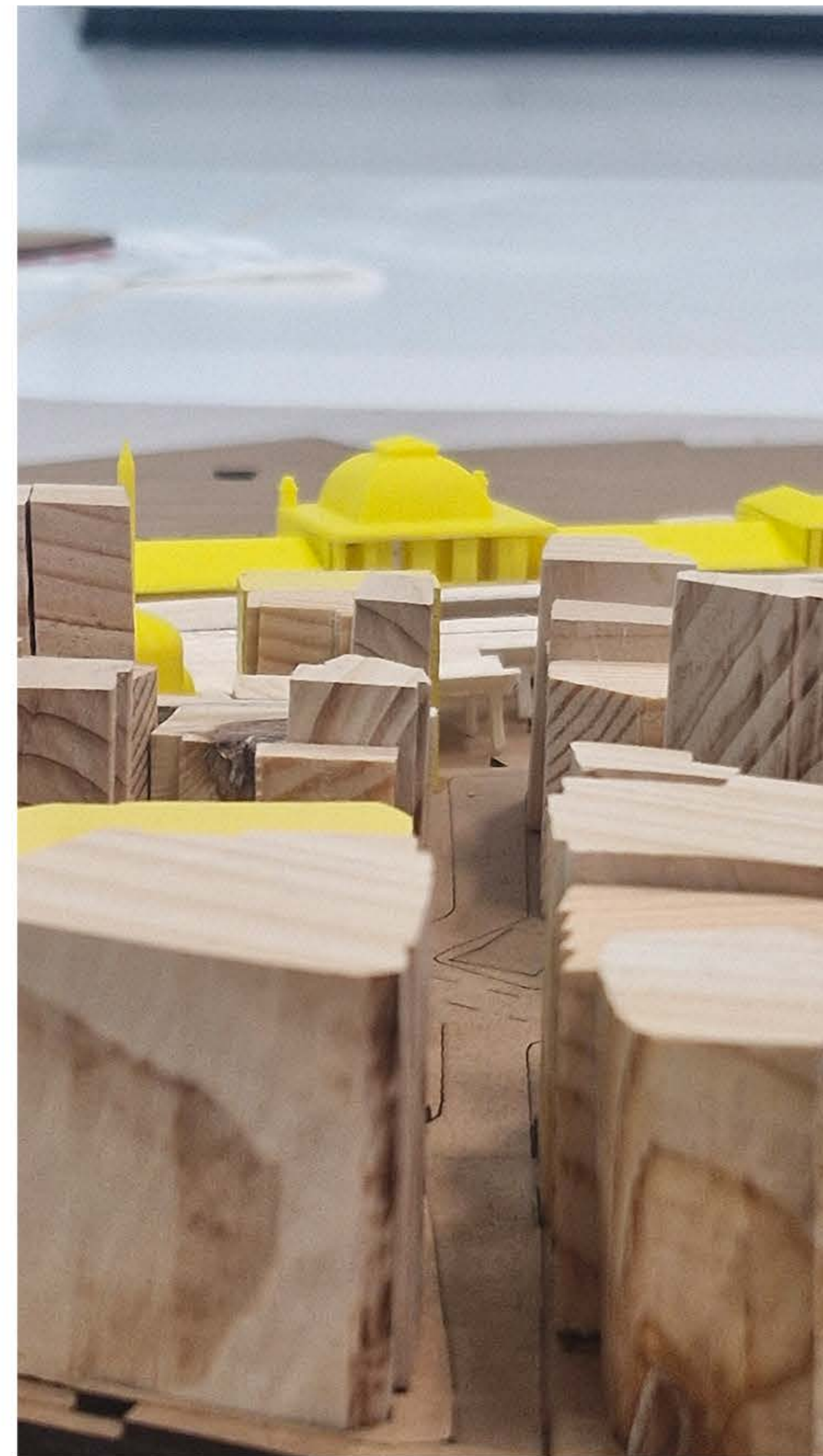
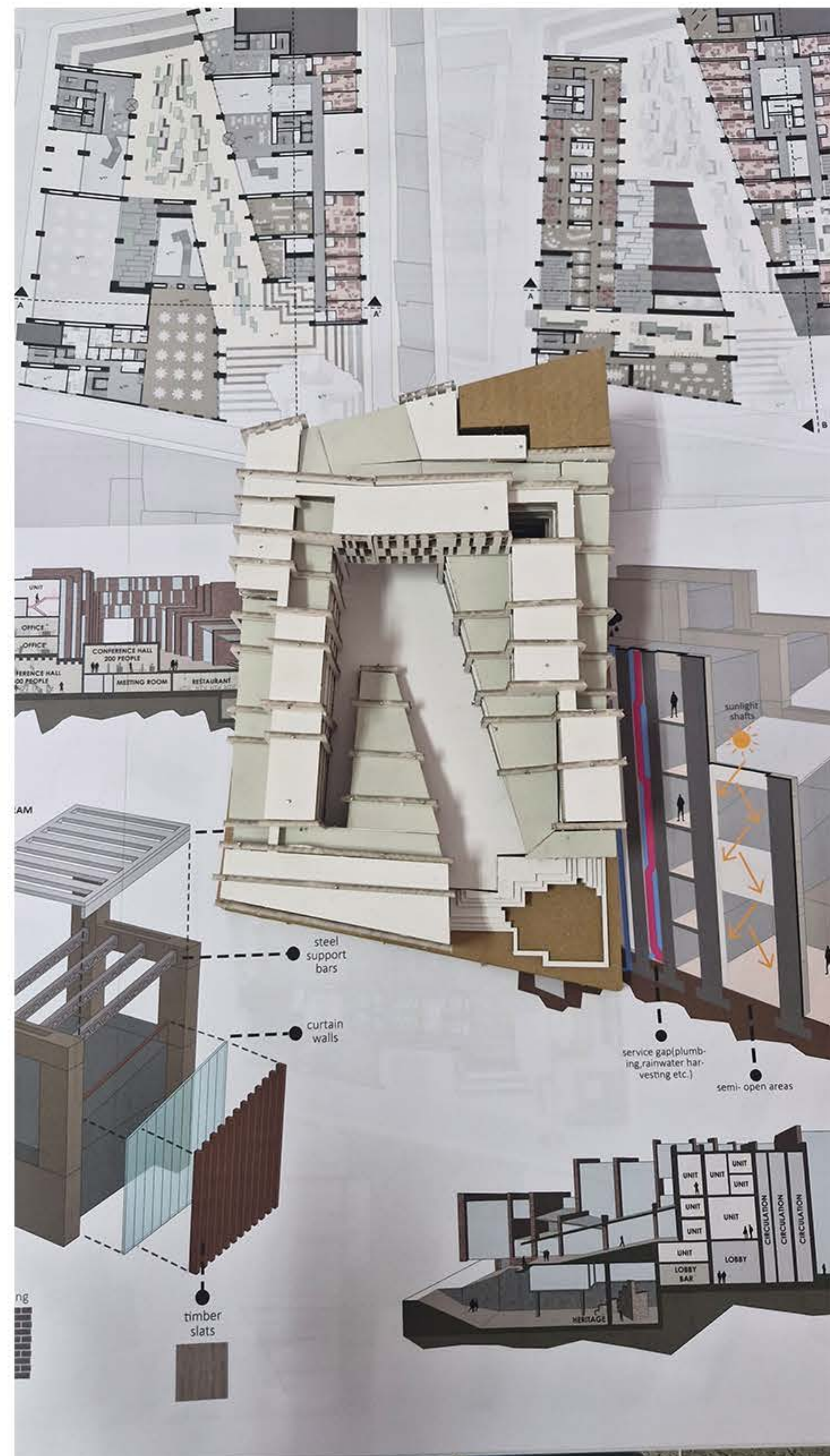
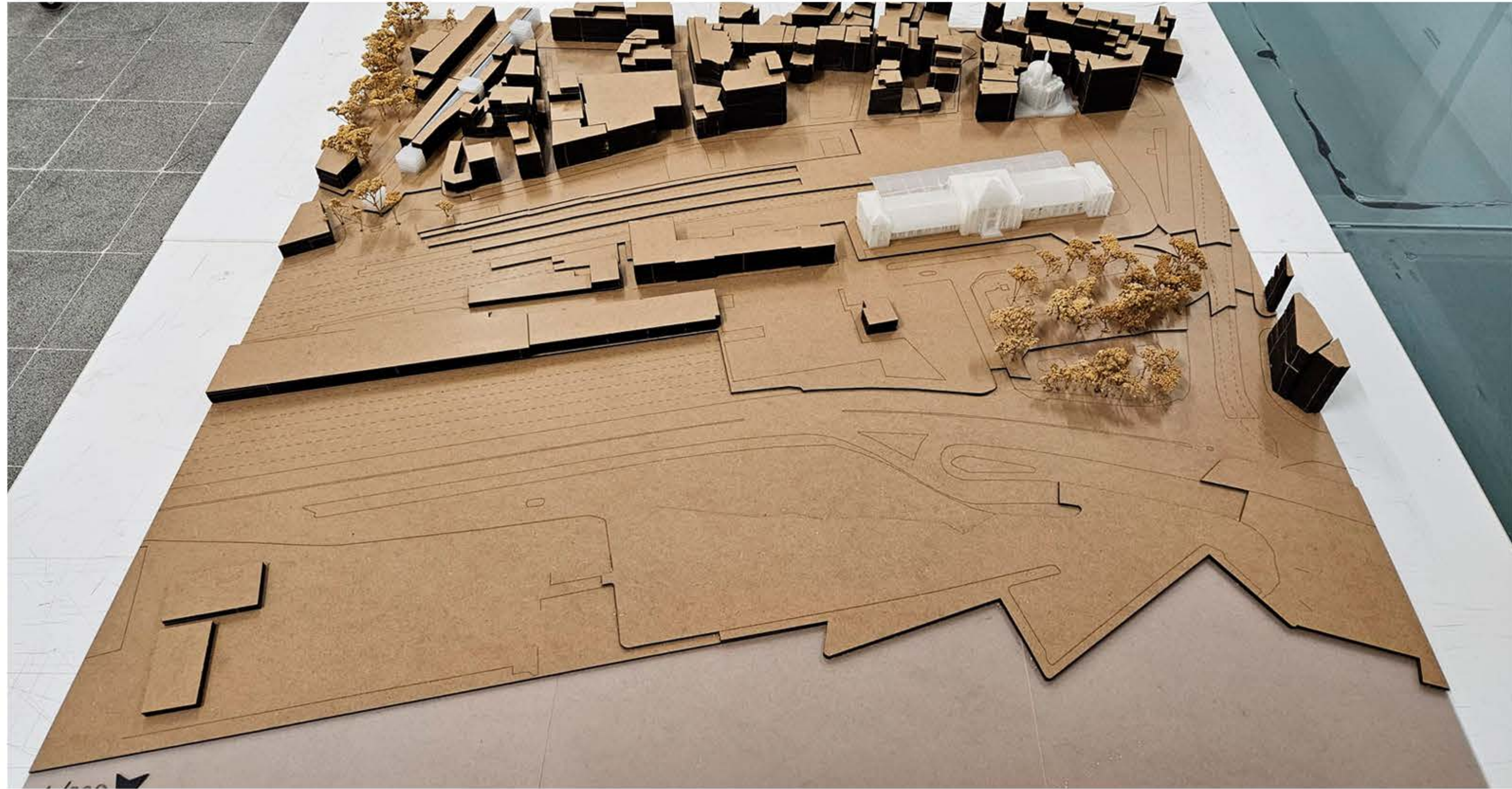
Total: Approximately 2000 m2

Overall building proposal should be in 10.000 m2 - 12.000 m2 range. Circulation should not exceed 15% of programmed area.

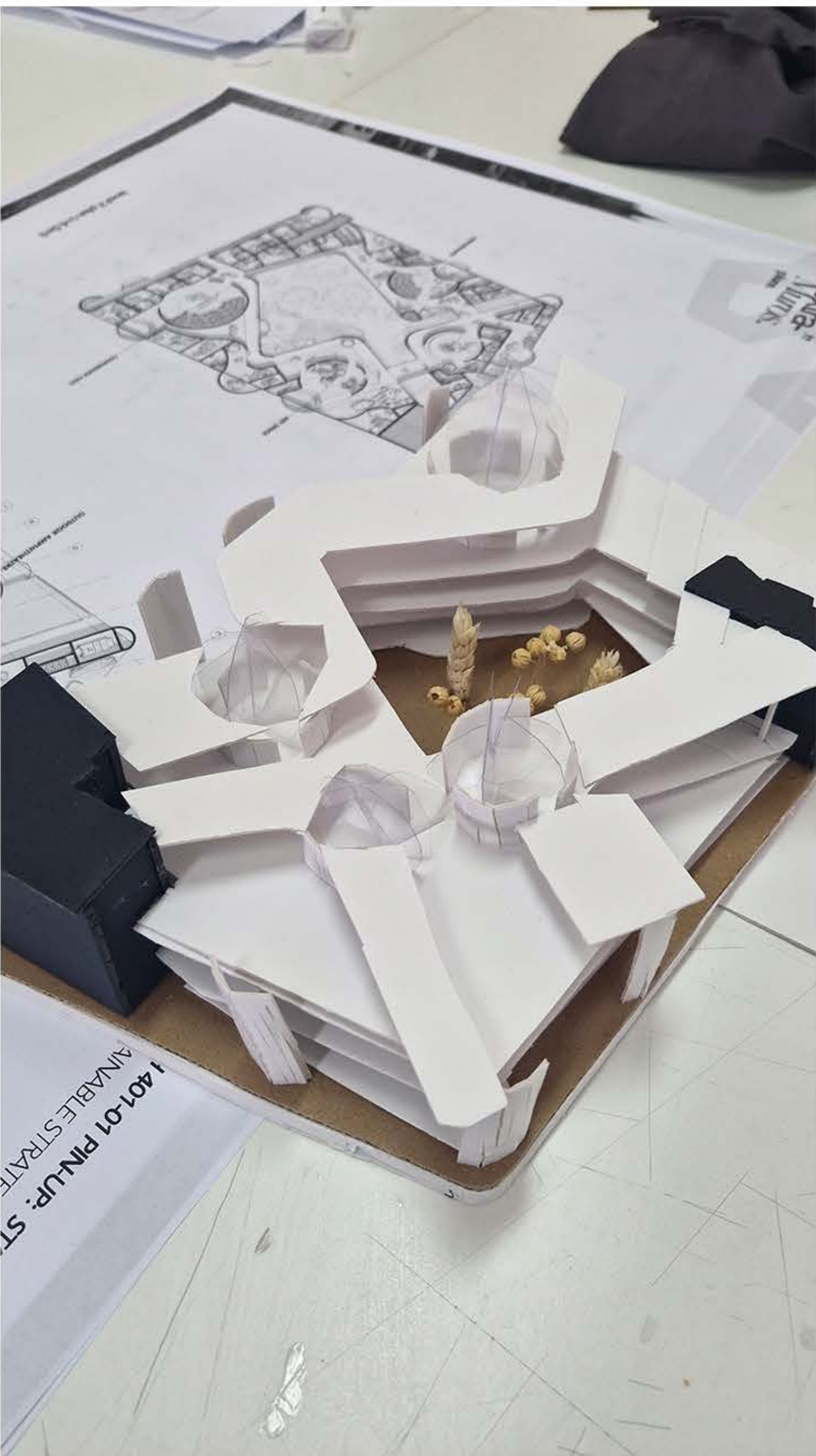
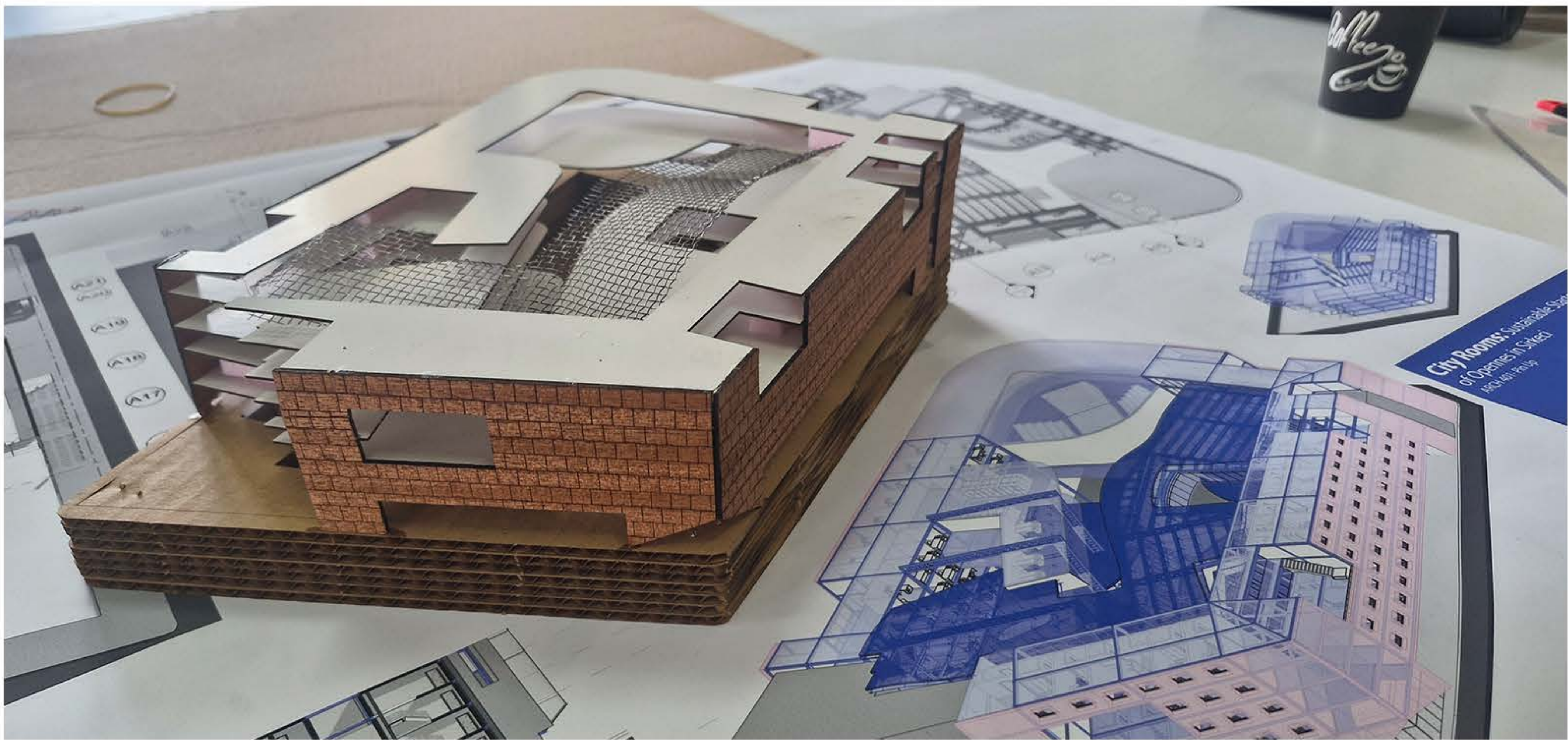


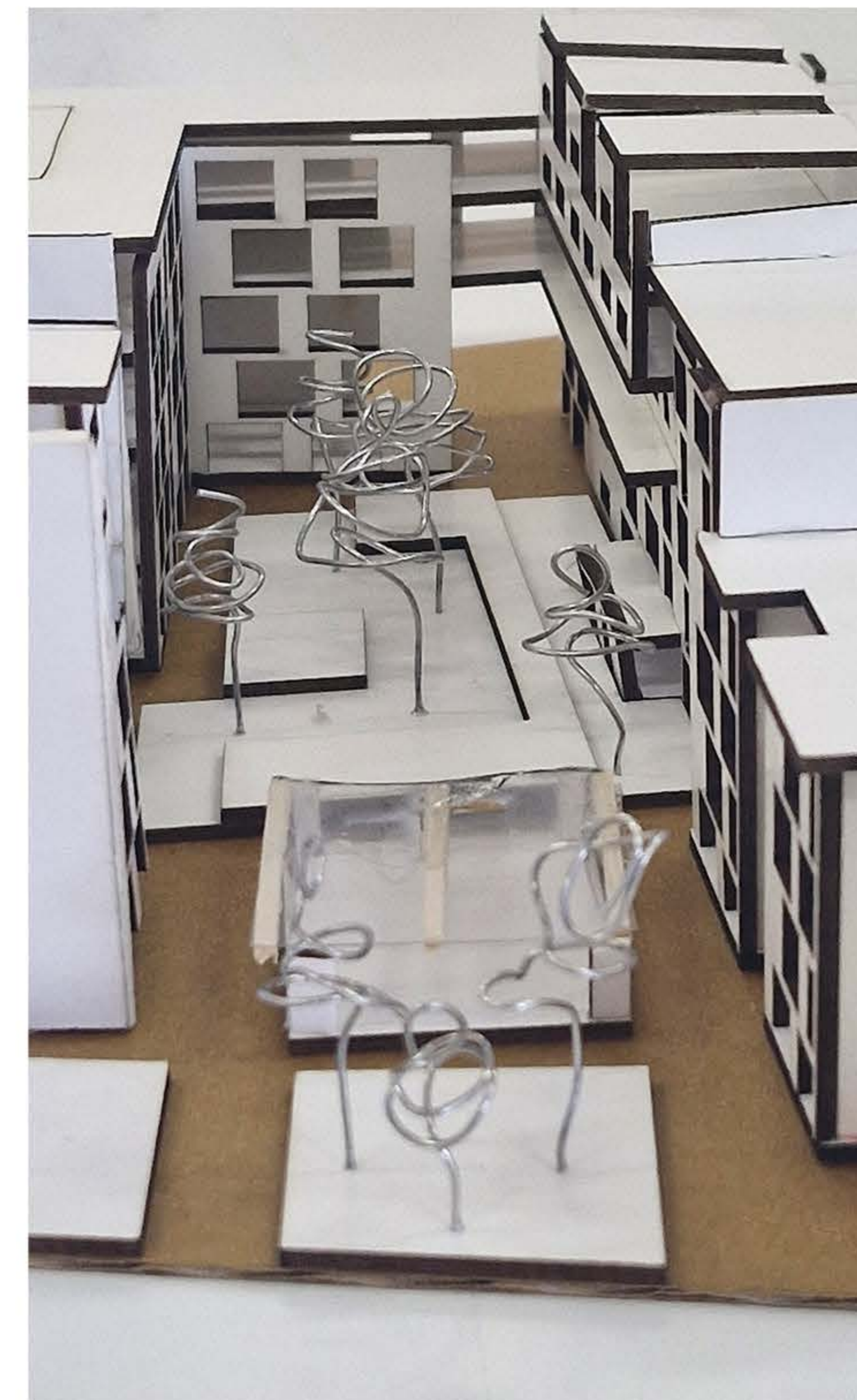
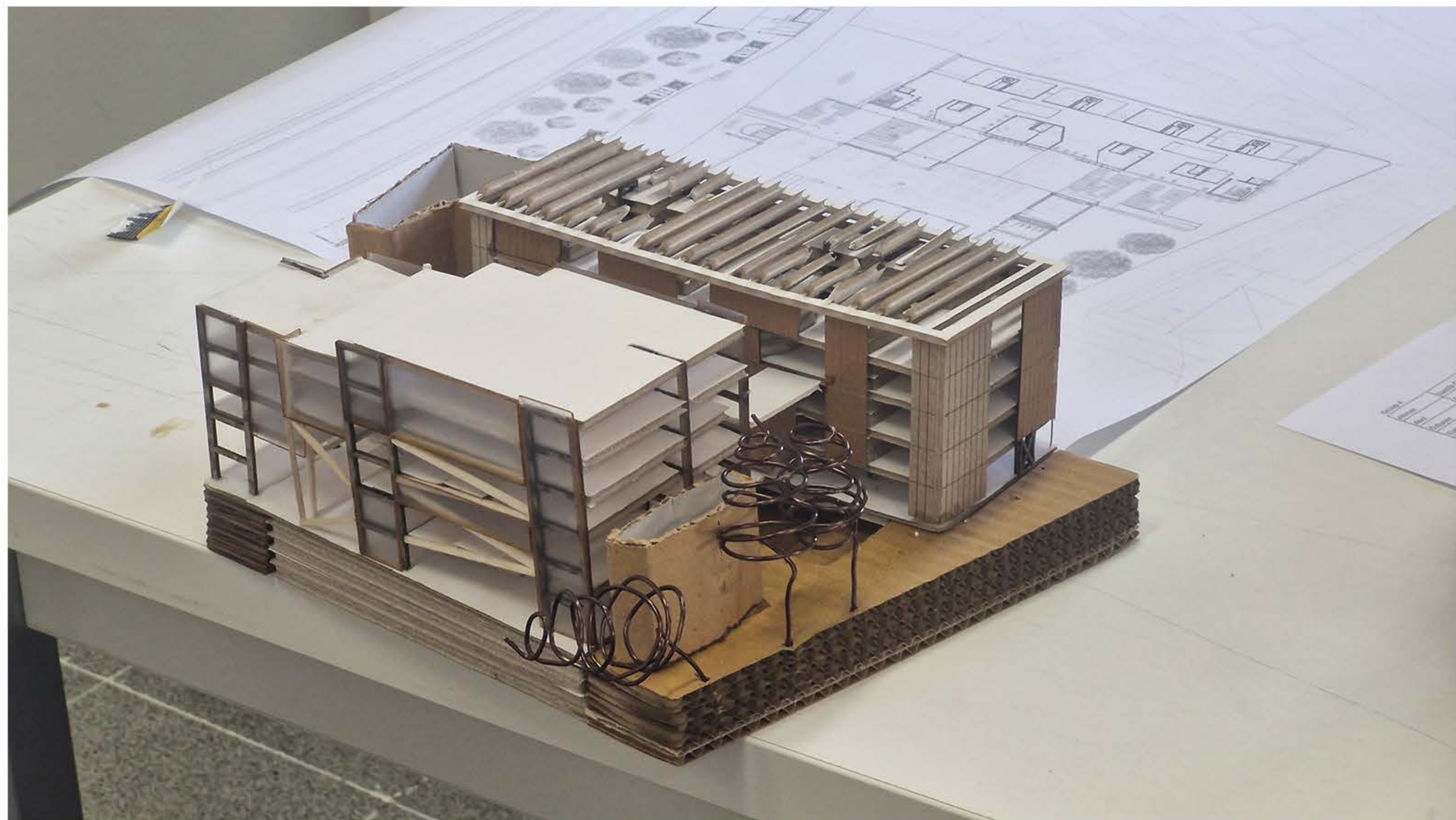
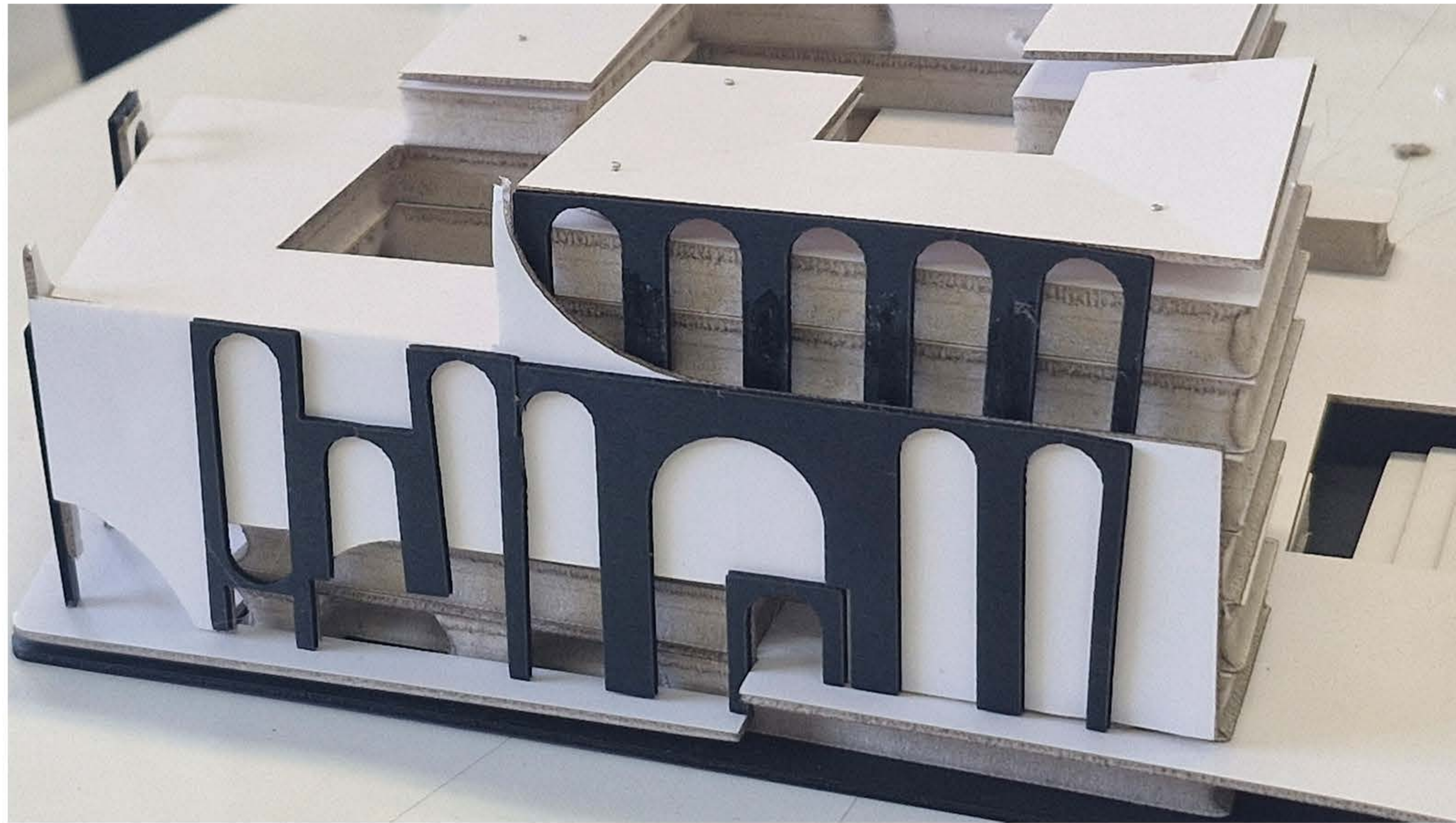
Elif Ateş

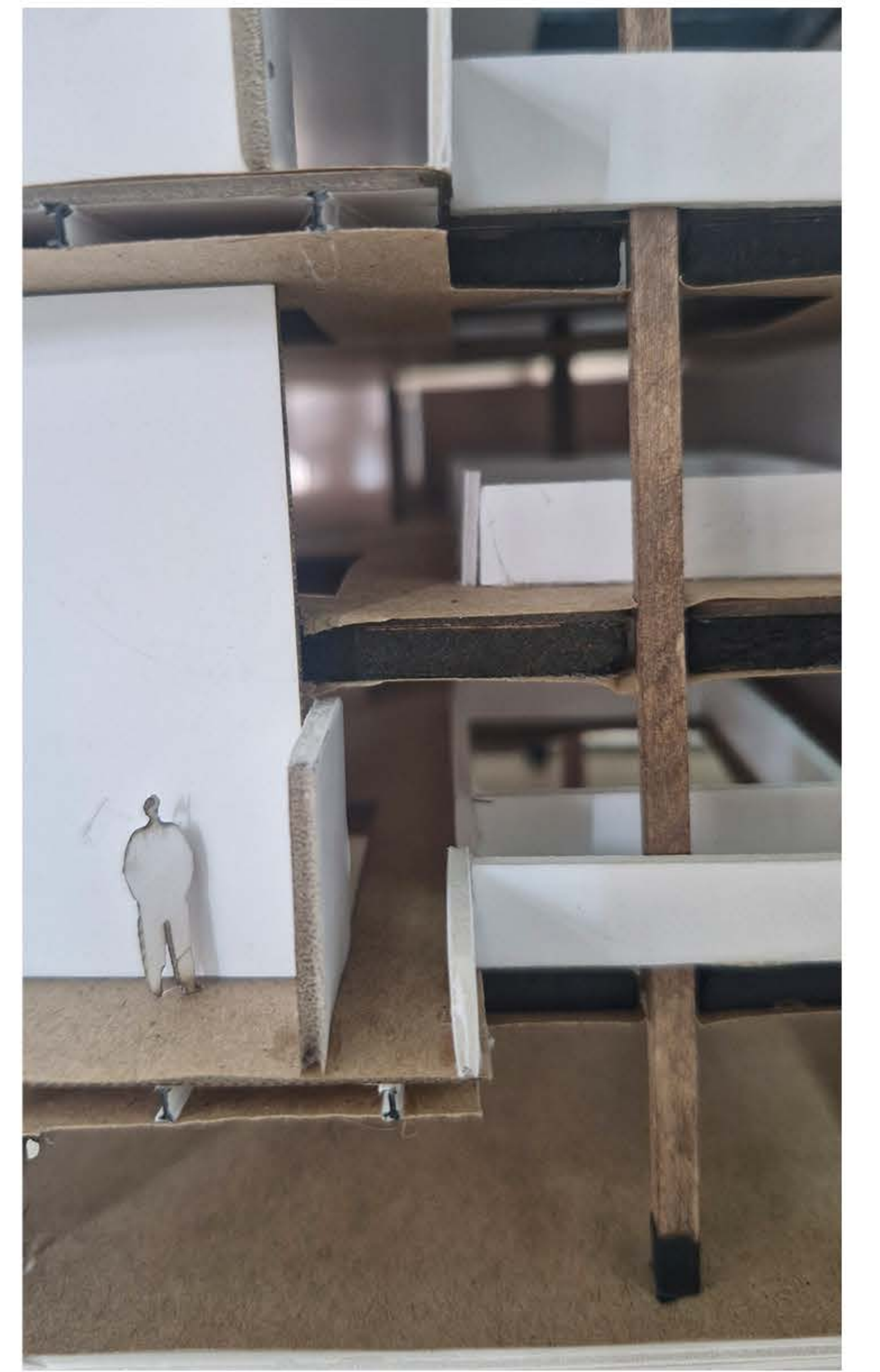
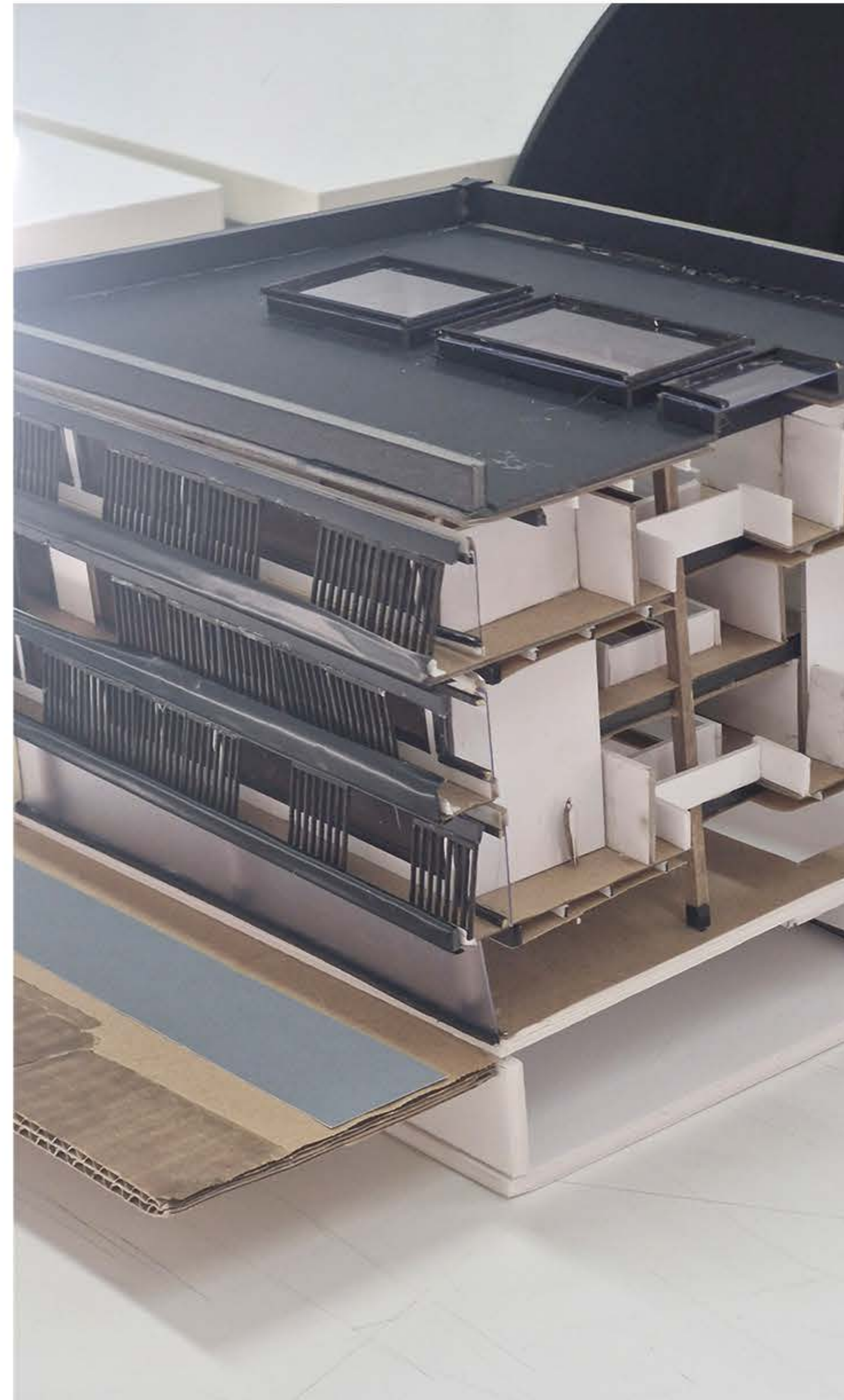
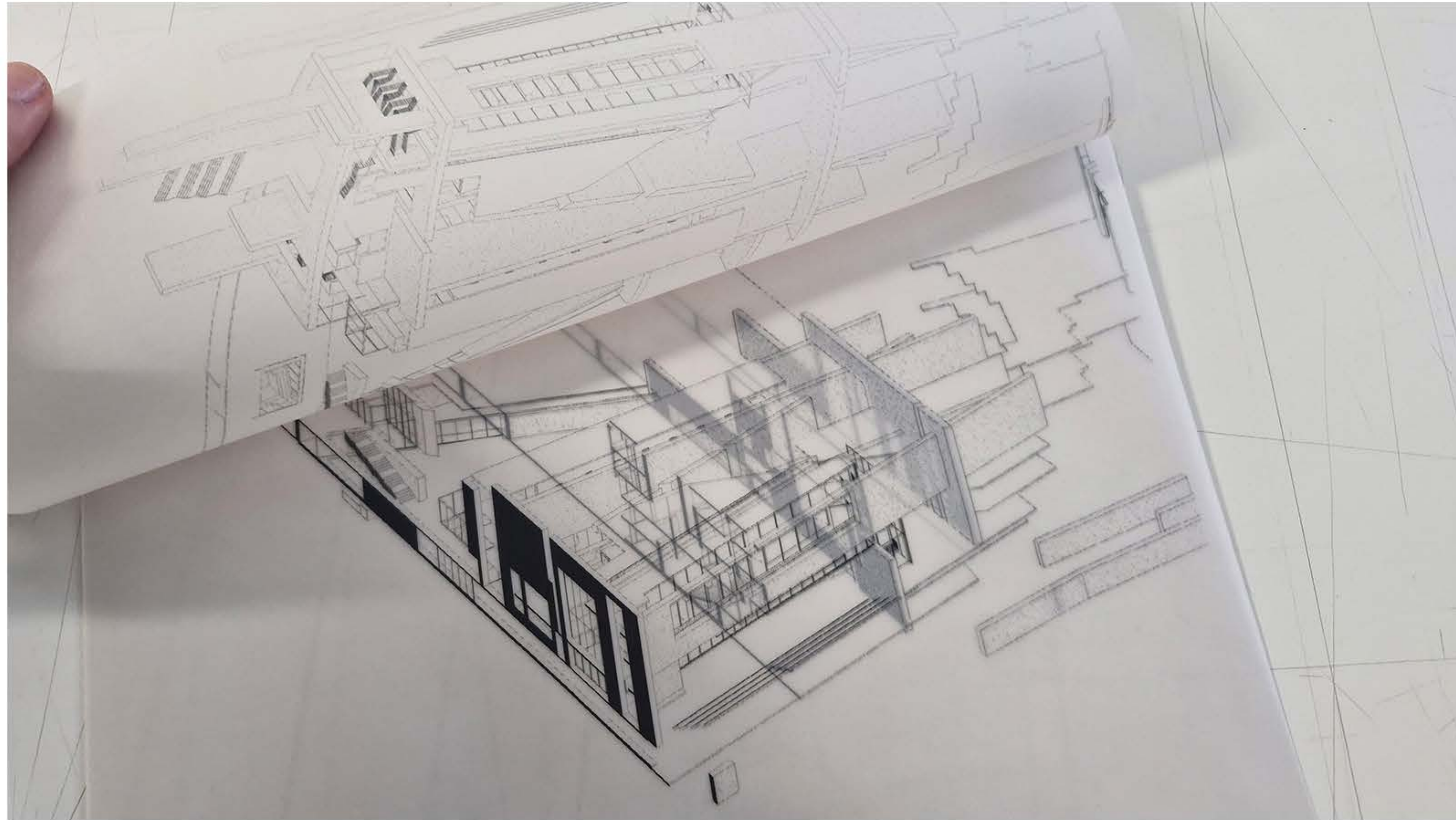




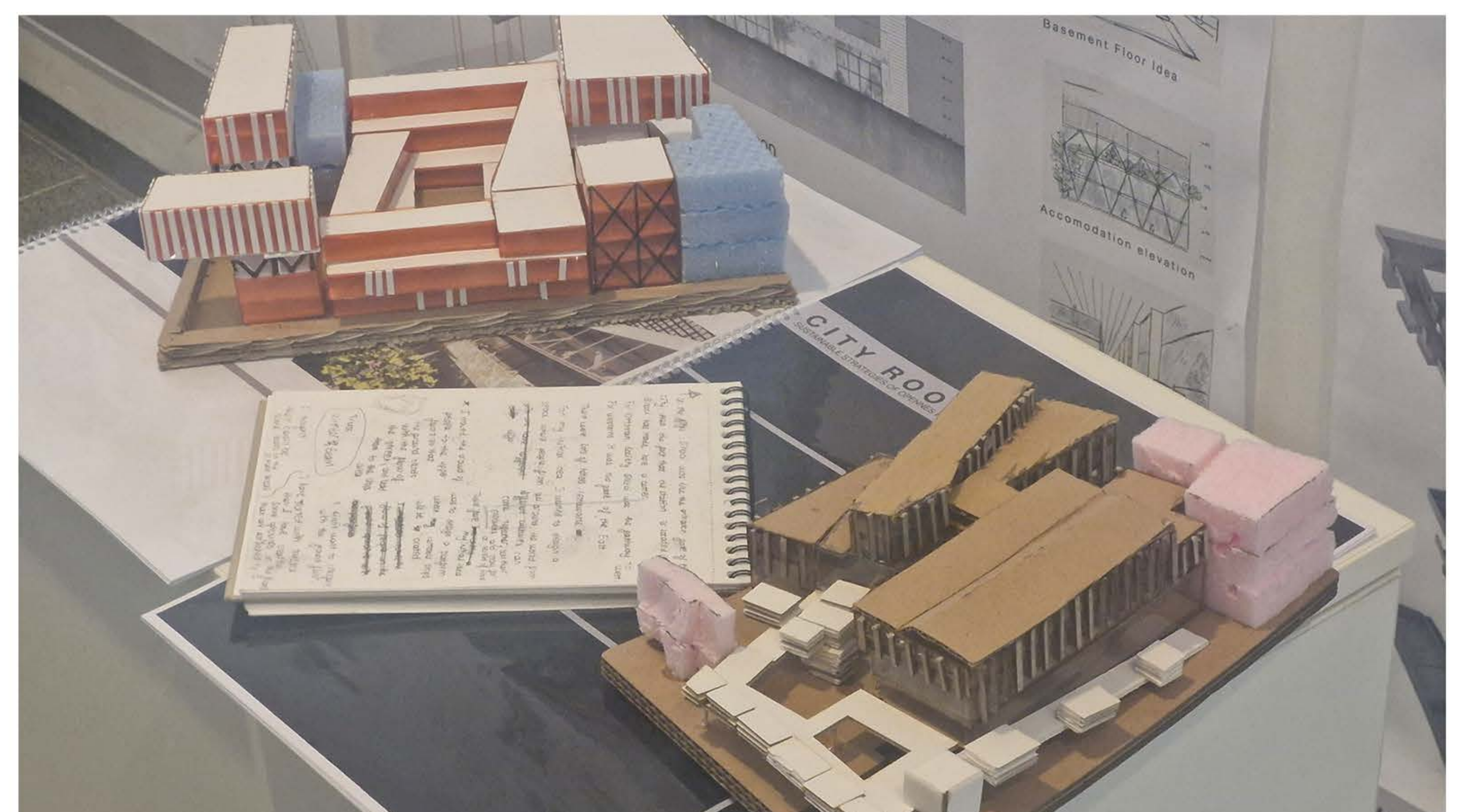
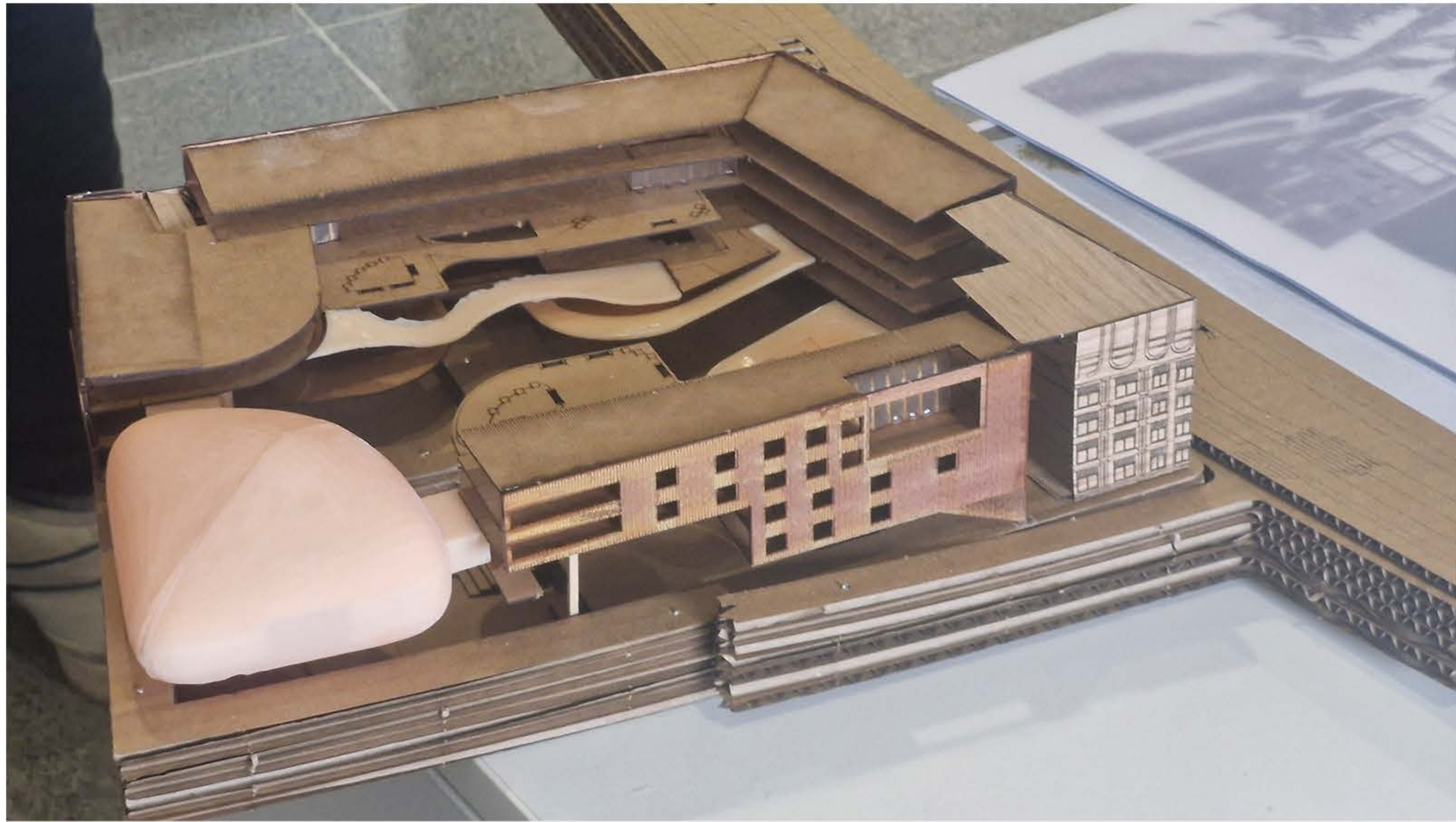
JURIES



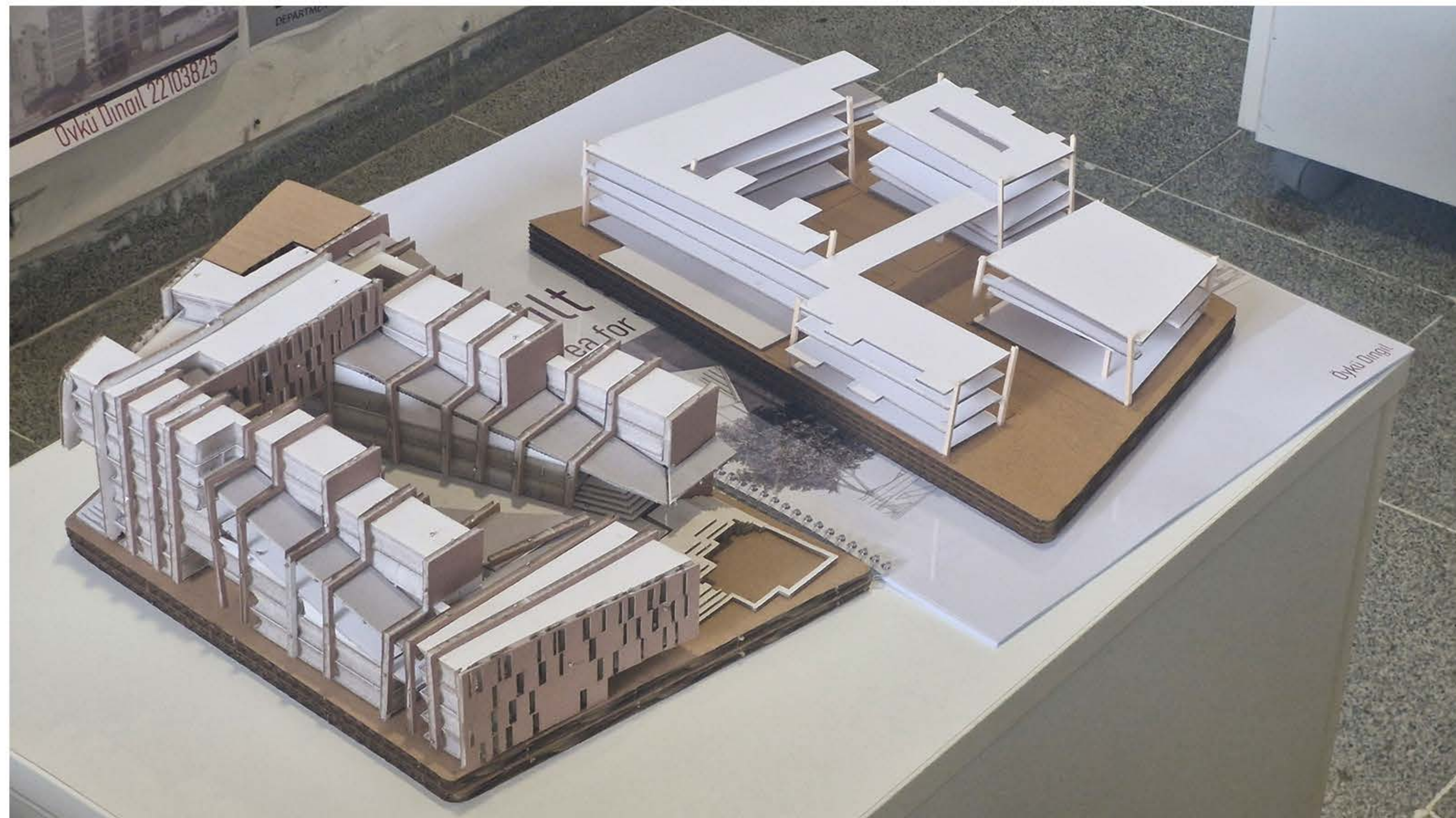
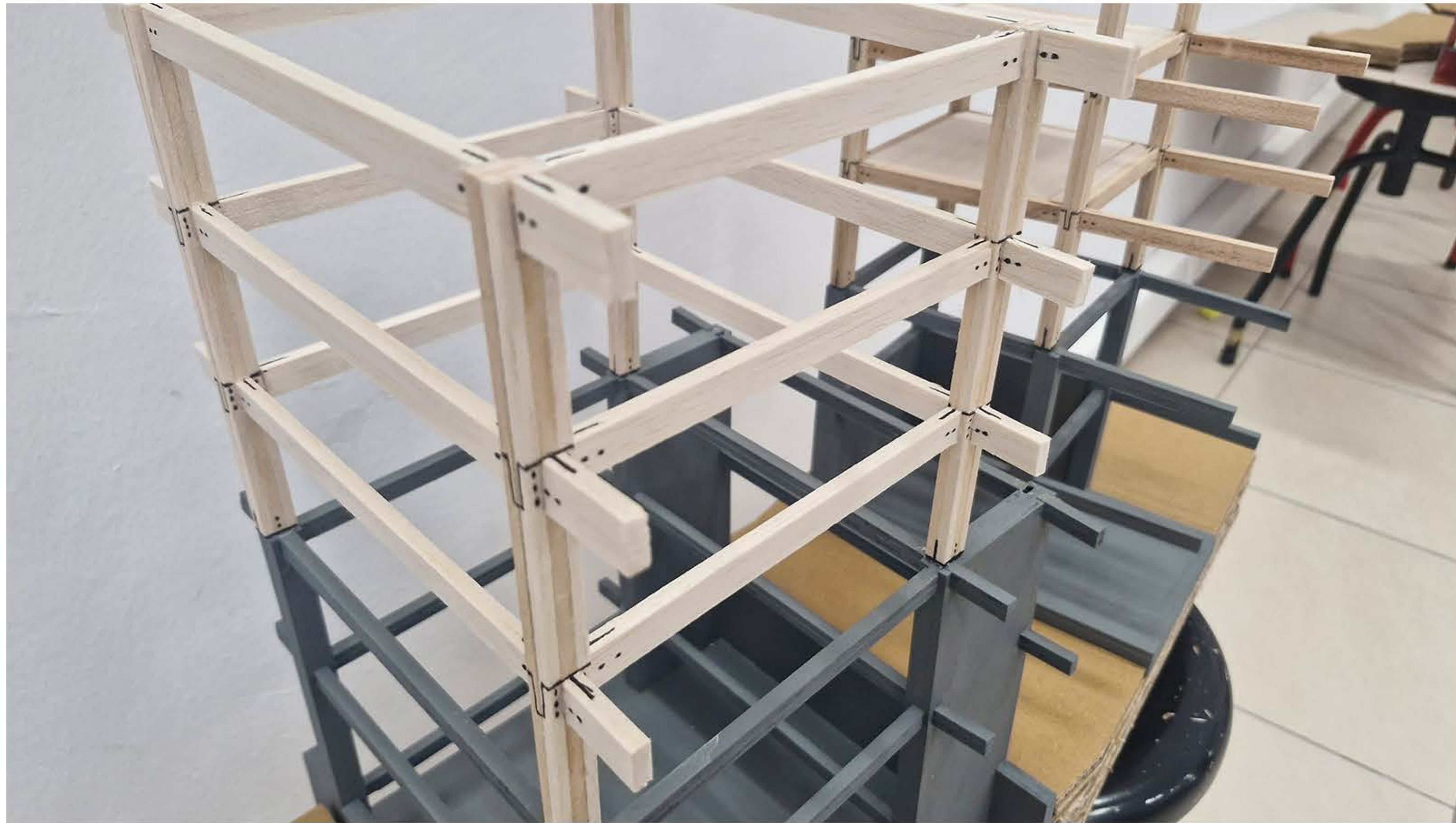








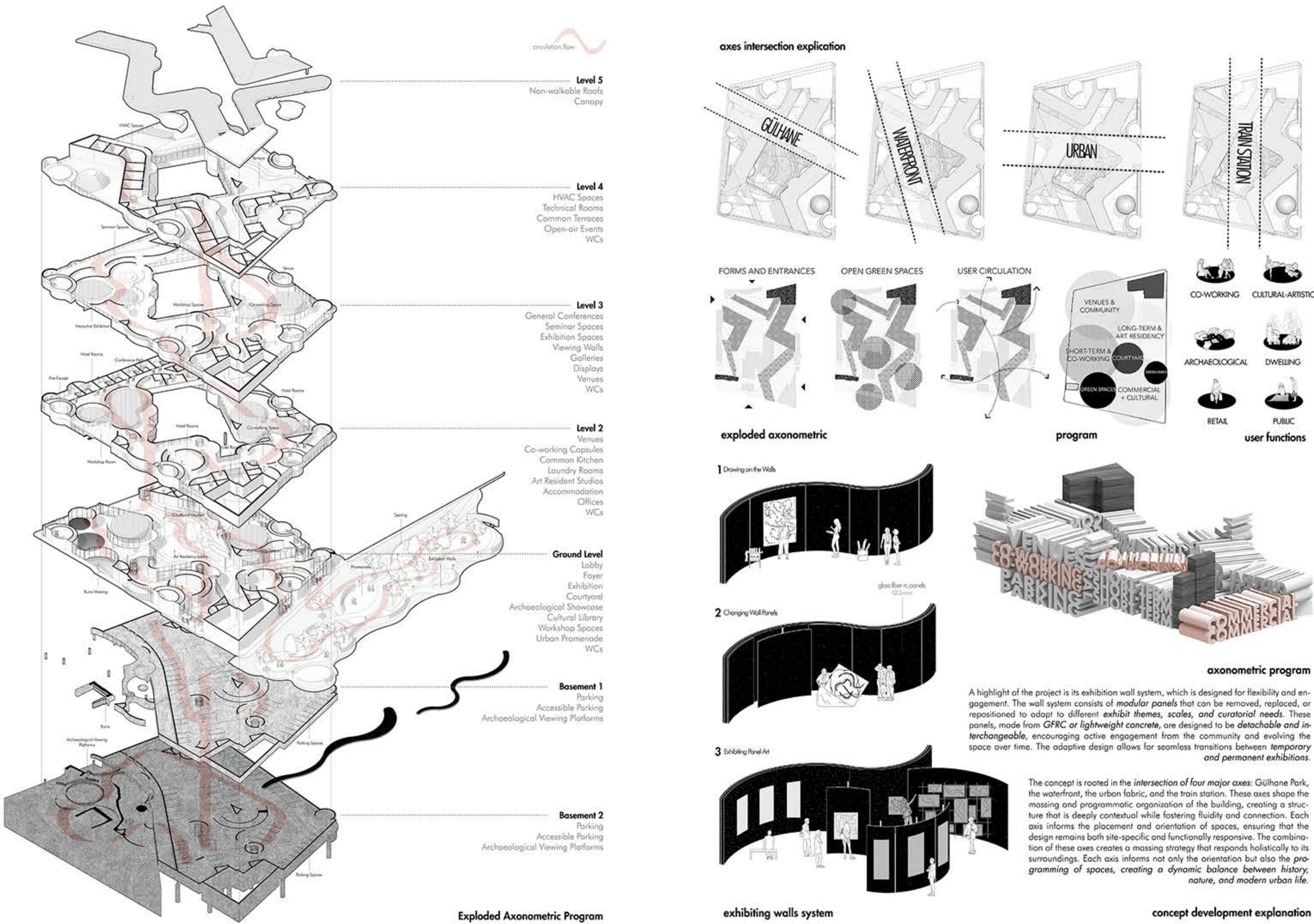






PROJECTS

extra-Muros | Aylin Hasanova | Section 1-4 | Yiğit Acar, Zeynep Ege Odabaşı

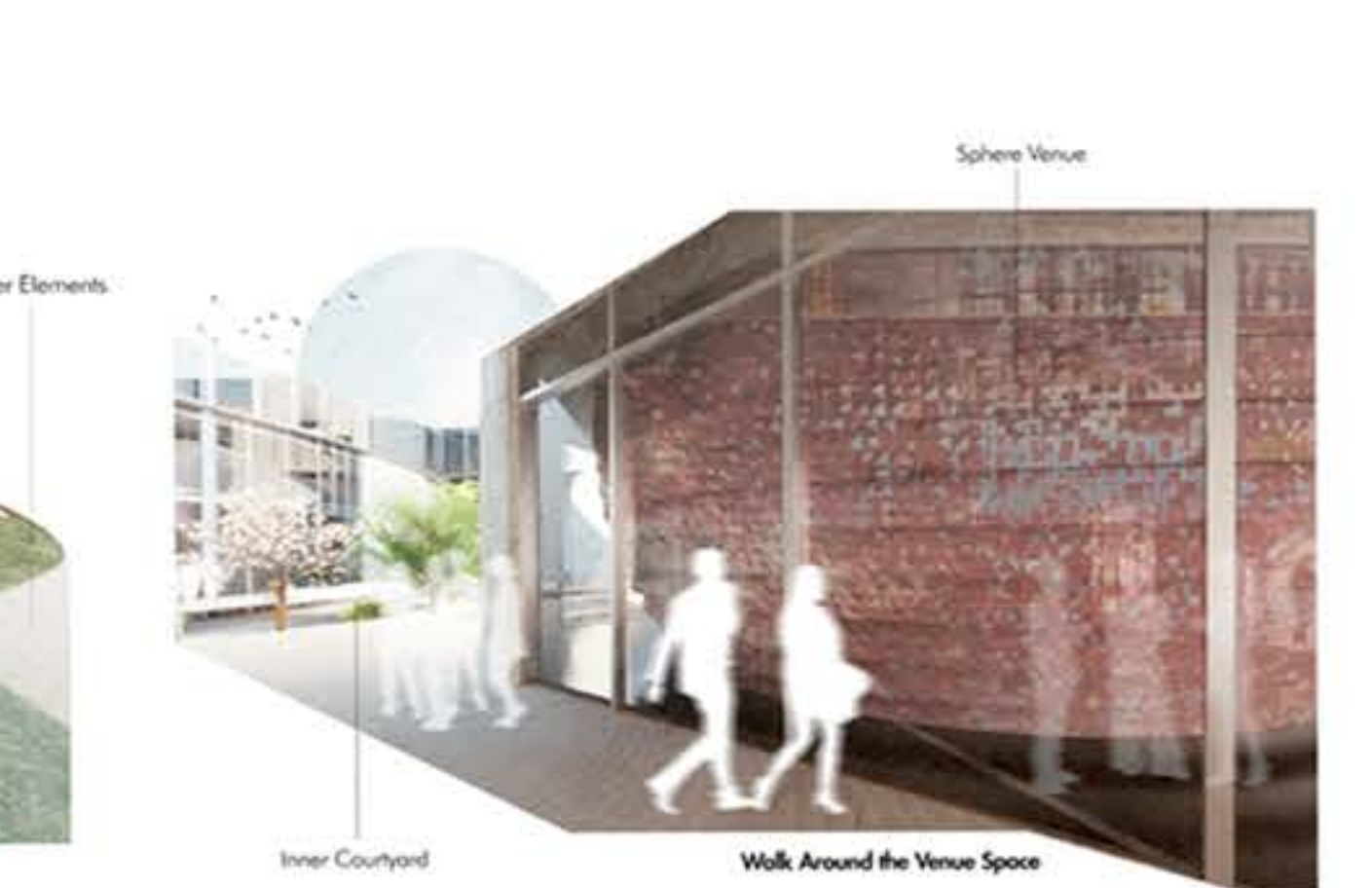
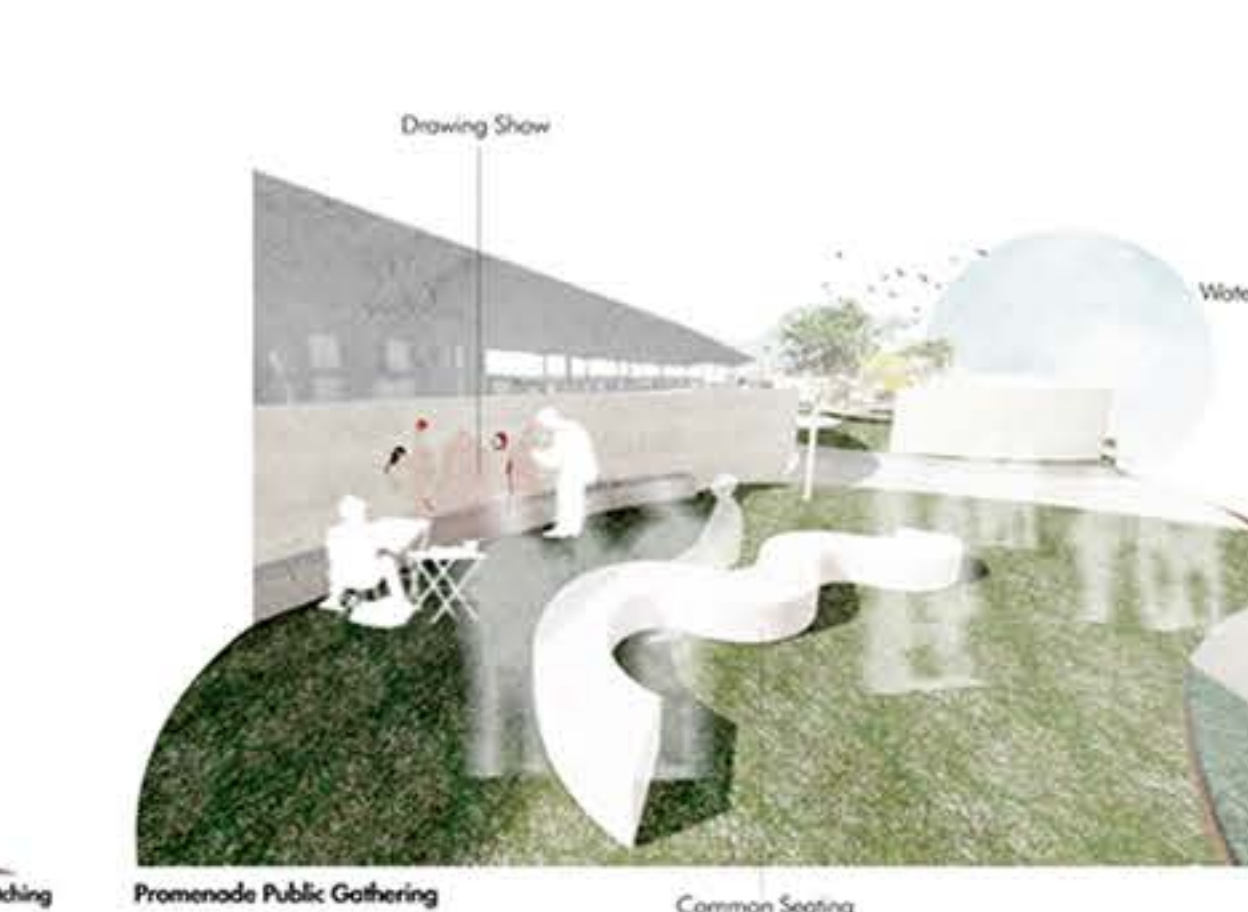
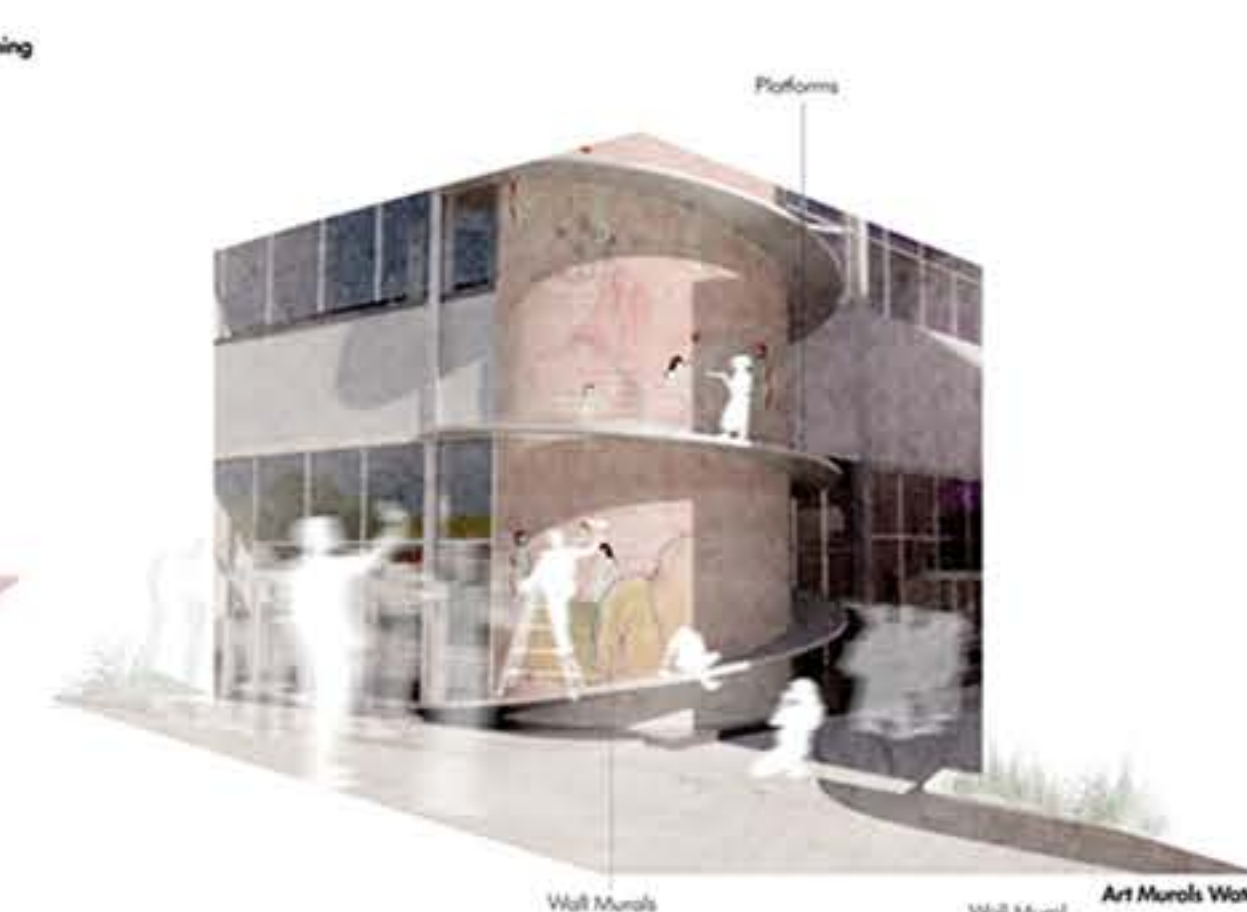
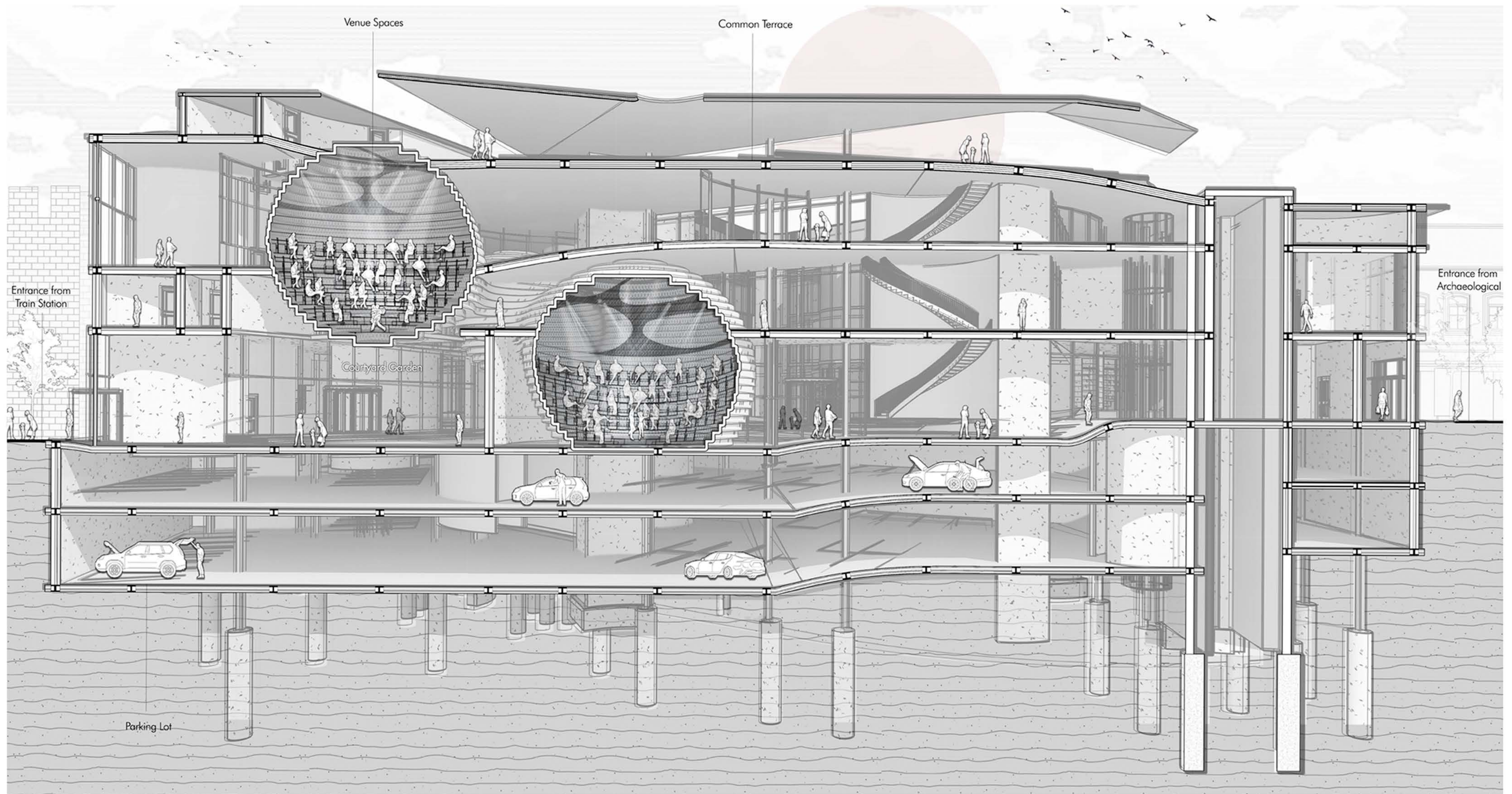


West Elevation



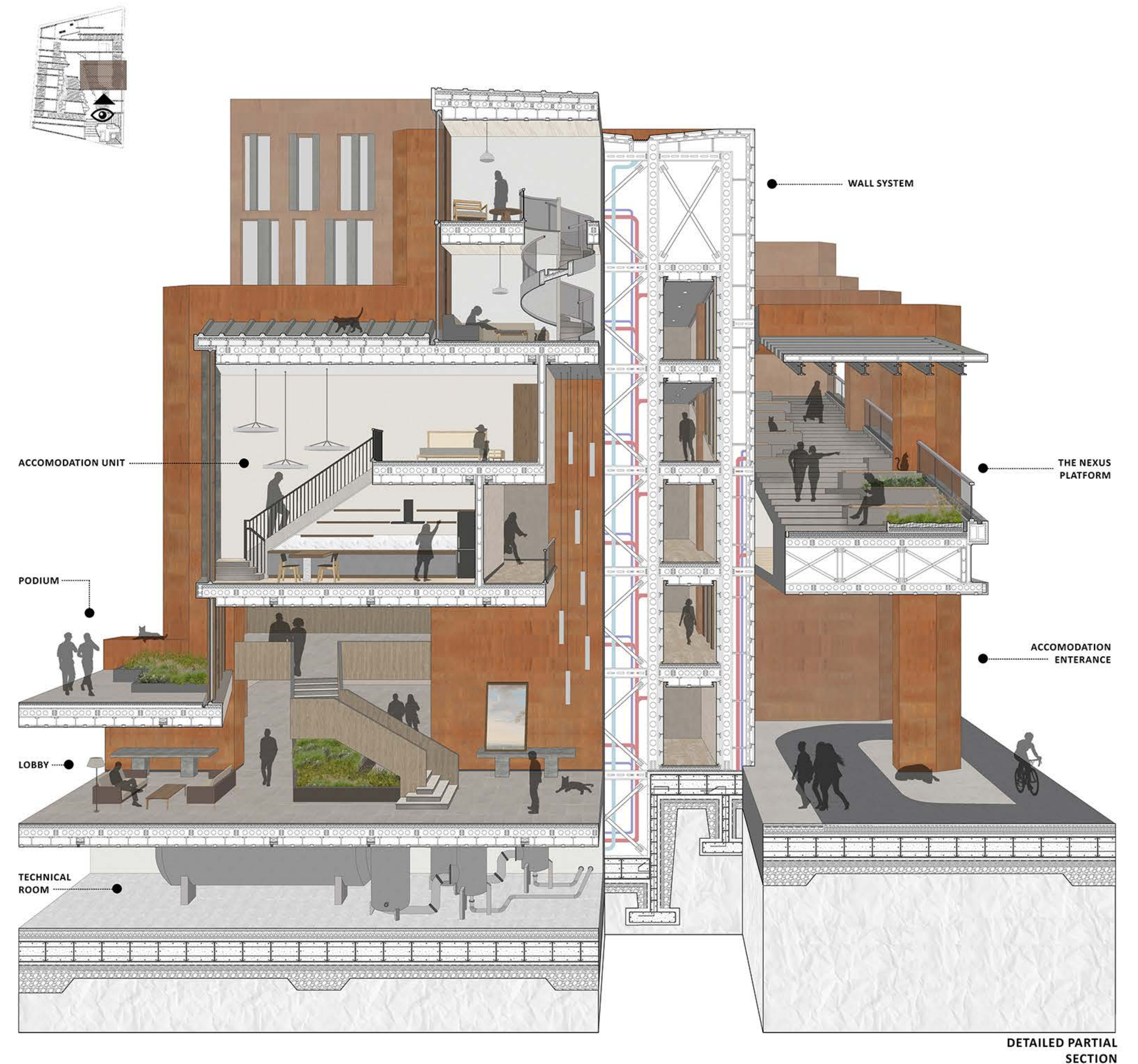
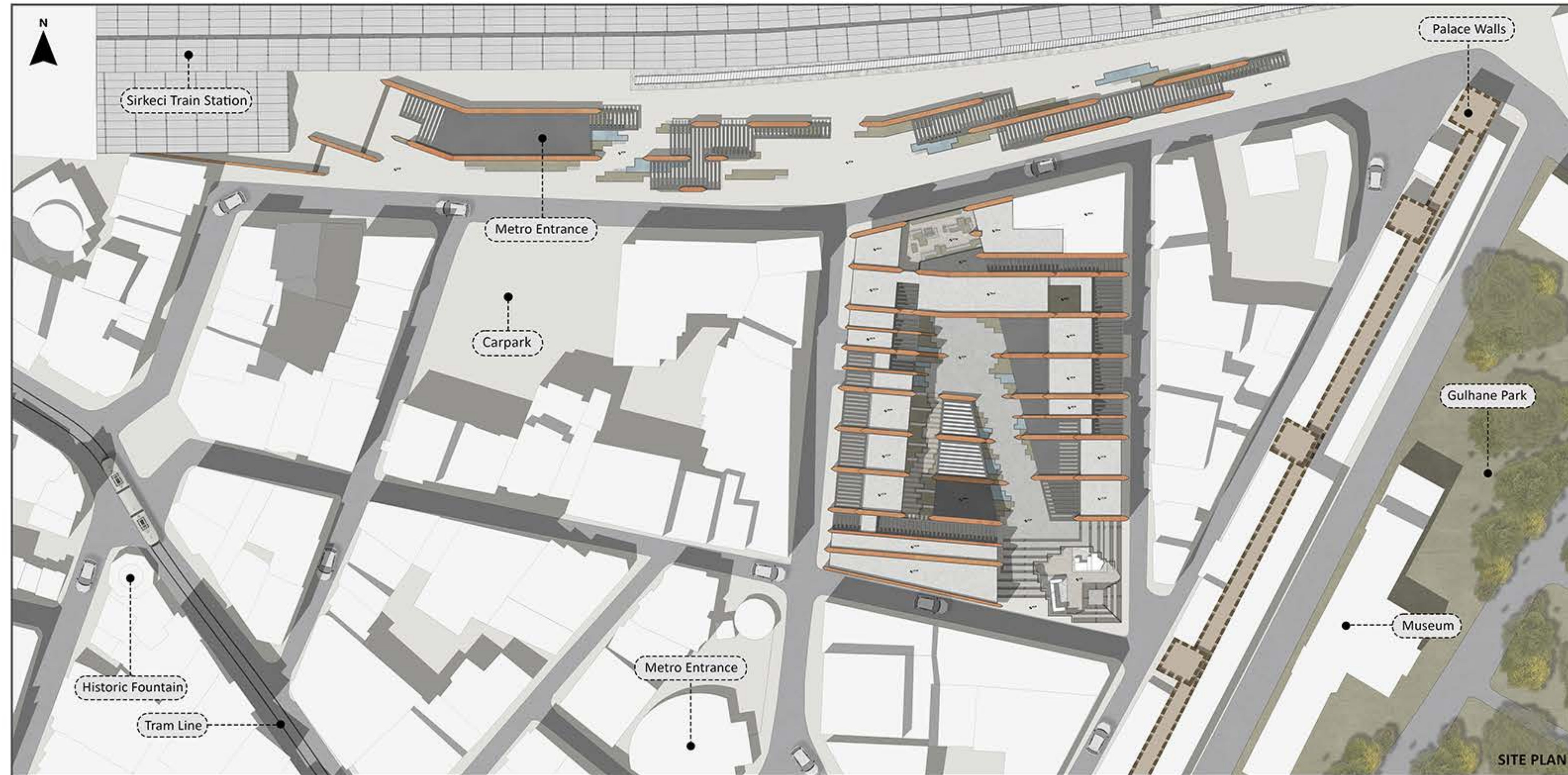
South Elevation

“extra-Muros” explores the concept of openness and interaction through architecture that transcends cultural boundaries. Inspired by Istanbul as a city historically defined by its walls, the design reinterprets “outside the walls” as an invitation to engage and participate. Influenced by Umberto Eco’s “The Open Work,” it embraces constant reinterpretation and leaving one’s traces on the building over time, transforming it into a living, evolving canvas, a palimpsest. Axes linking Gülhane Park, the waterfront, urban fabric, and the train station shape the massing. Communal art murals, interchangeable exhibition panels, concrete, mesh materials balance this dialogue between the old and the new.



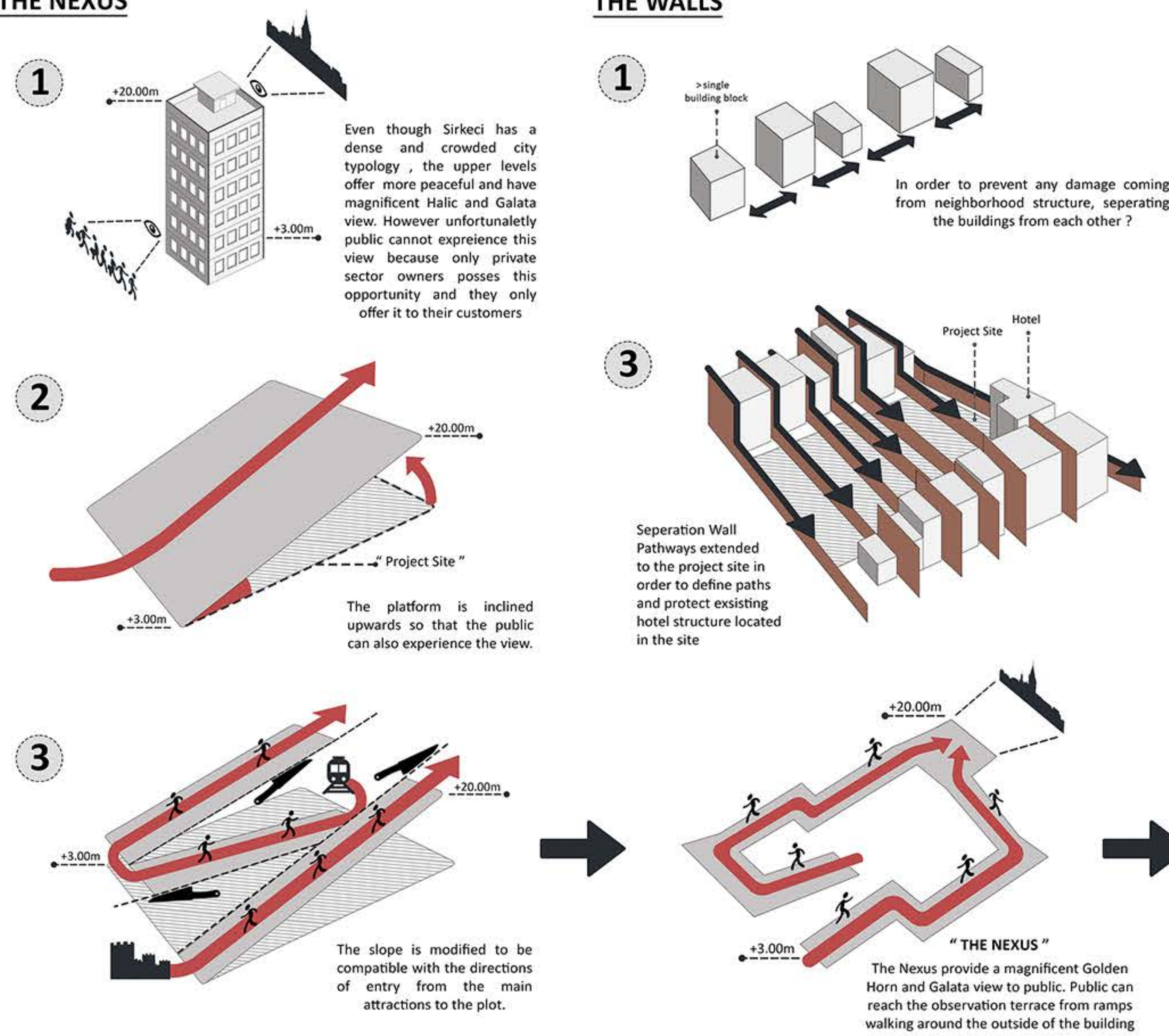
PROJECTS

THE NEXALL SIRKECI | Can Özbayer | Section 1-4 | Yiğit Acar, Zeynep Ege Odabaşı

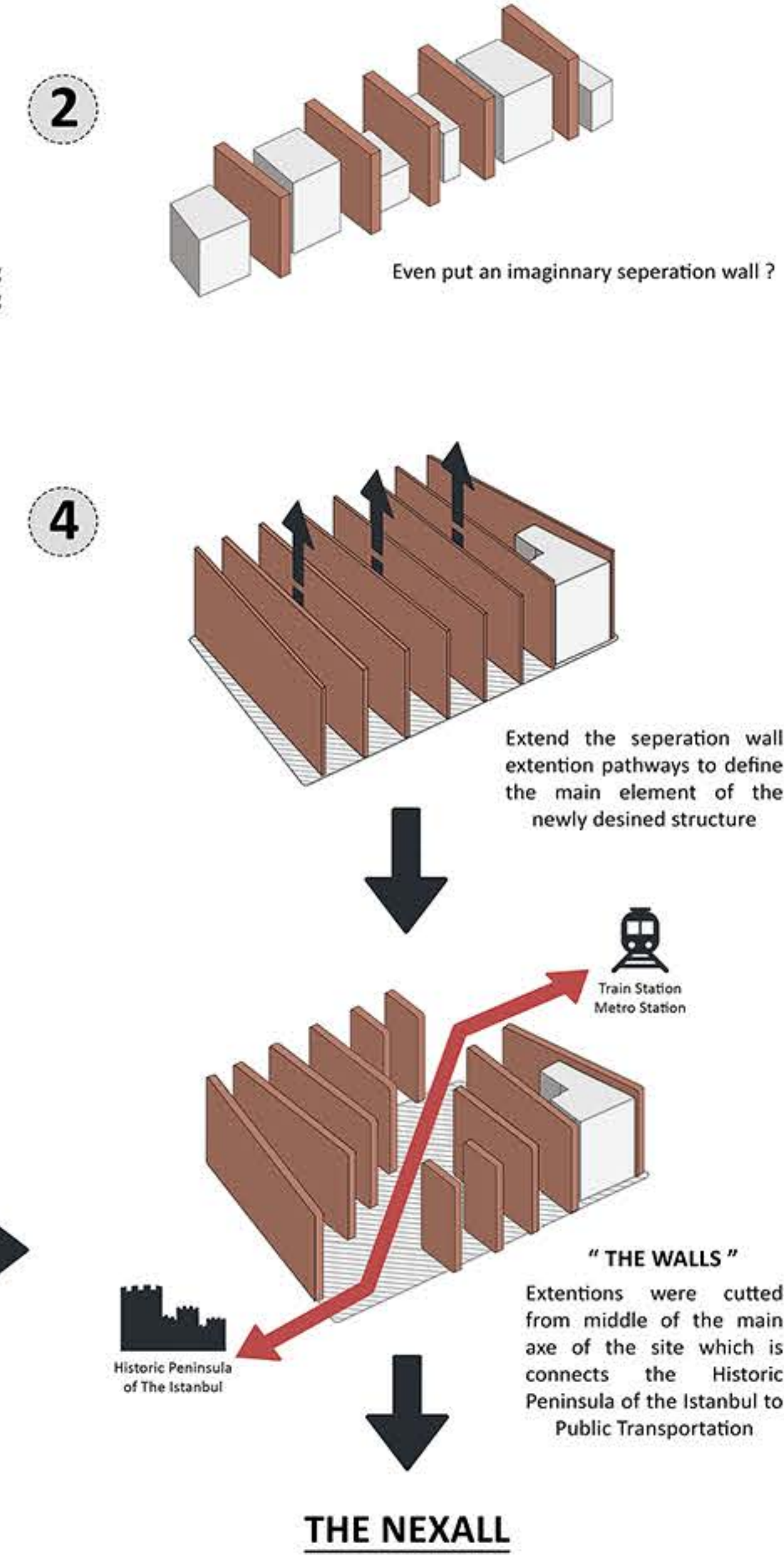
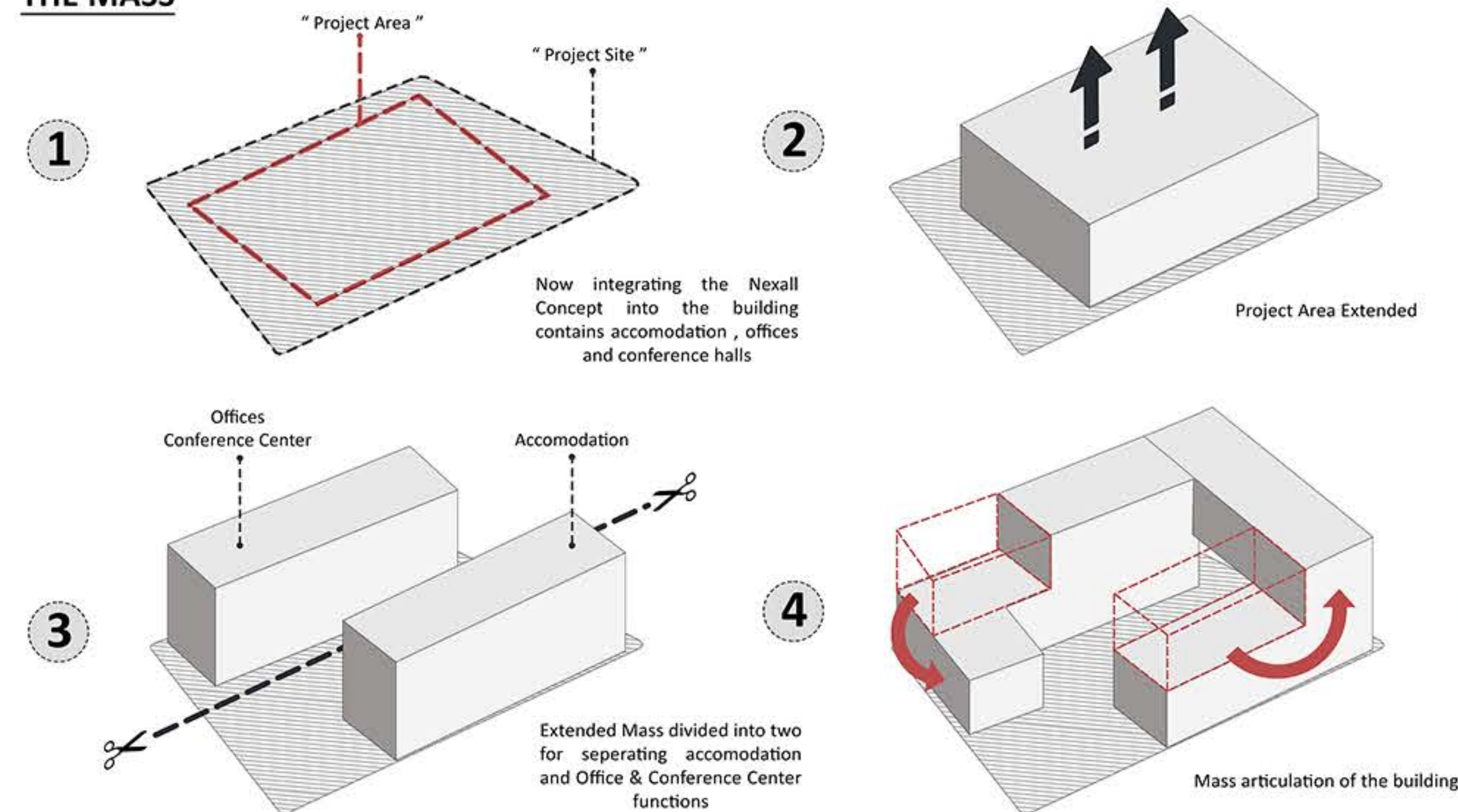


The Nexall draws inspiration from the unique urban fabric of Sirkeci while addressing its vulnerability to earthquakes. Most buildings in the area are outdated, with structures at risk of collapsing into each other. To tackle this issue, the design introduces NexWalls as core structural elements. These steel-clad walls not only reinforce the building but also integrate MEP systems, distribute utilities to units, collect rainwater, and promote sustainability. At the heart of the project lies The Nexus, a connective pathway that reimagines Sirkeci's relationship with its surroundings. Recognizing that the district's dense layout restricts access to breathtaking views of the Golden Horn and Galata, The Nexus opens up the urban fabric. Starting at ground level, it leads visitors through ramps and terrace gardens, culminating in a panoramic observation terrace overlooking Gülhane Park. The structure is organized around a podium-level axis, dividing it into three main functions: a conference center, offices, and accommodation. The accommodation units are designed for flexibility, allowing adaptation to different user scenarios between two NexWalls. By combining seismic resilience with urban connectivity, Nexall not only strengthens Sirkeci's infrastructure but also creates a new urban experience, celebrating both functionality and inclusivity.

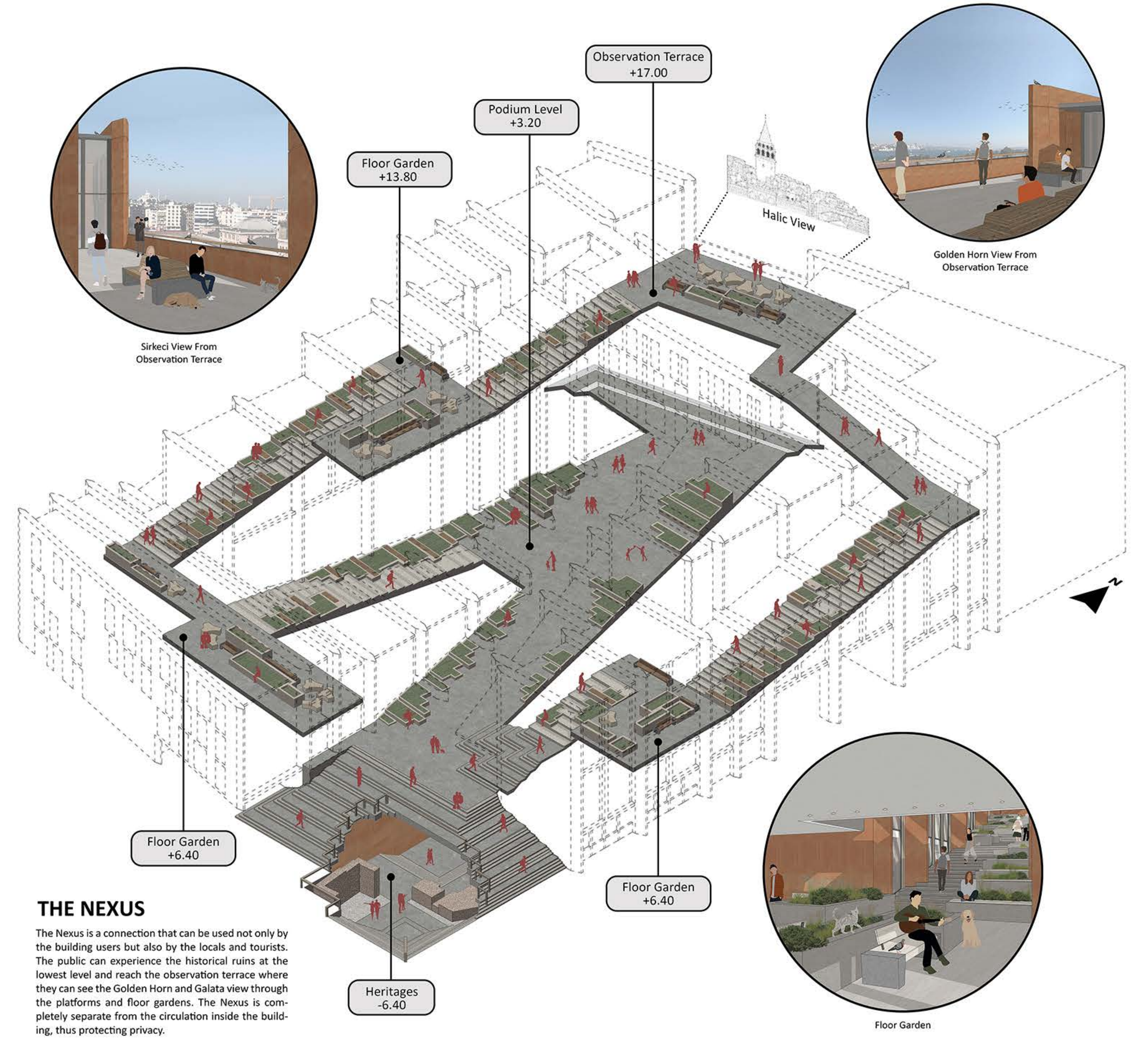
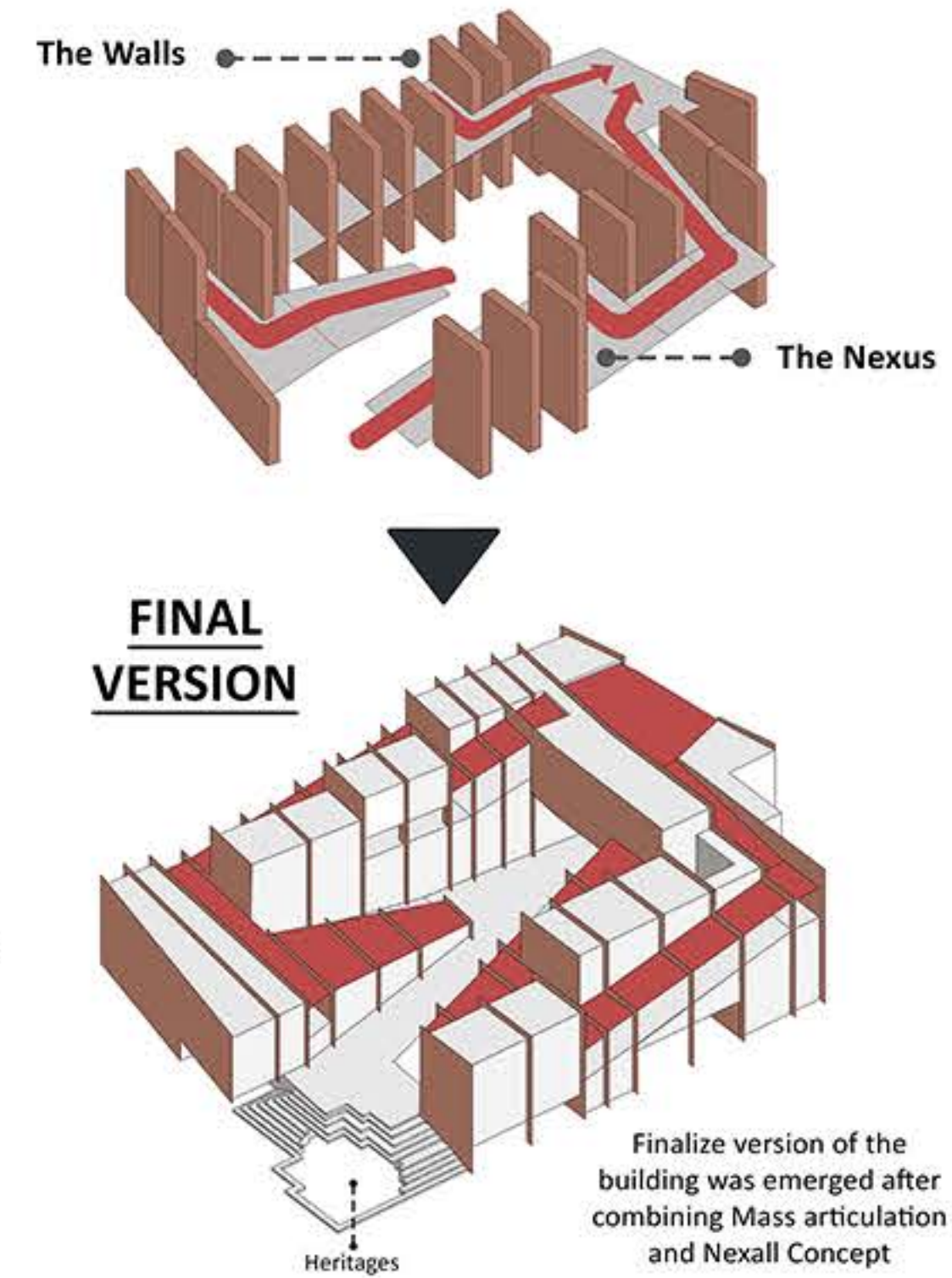
THE NEXUS



THE MASS



THE NEXALL



THE NEXUS

The Nexus is a connection that can be used not only by the building users but also by the locals and tourists. The public can experience the historical ruins at the lowest level and reach the observation terrace where they can see the Golden Horn and Galata view through the platforms and floor gardens. The Nexus is completely separate from the circulation inside the building, thus protecting privacy.



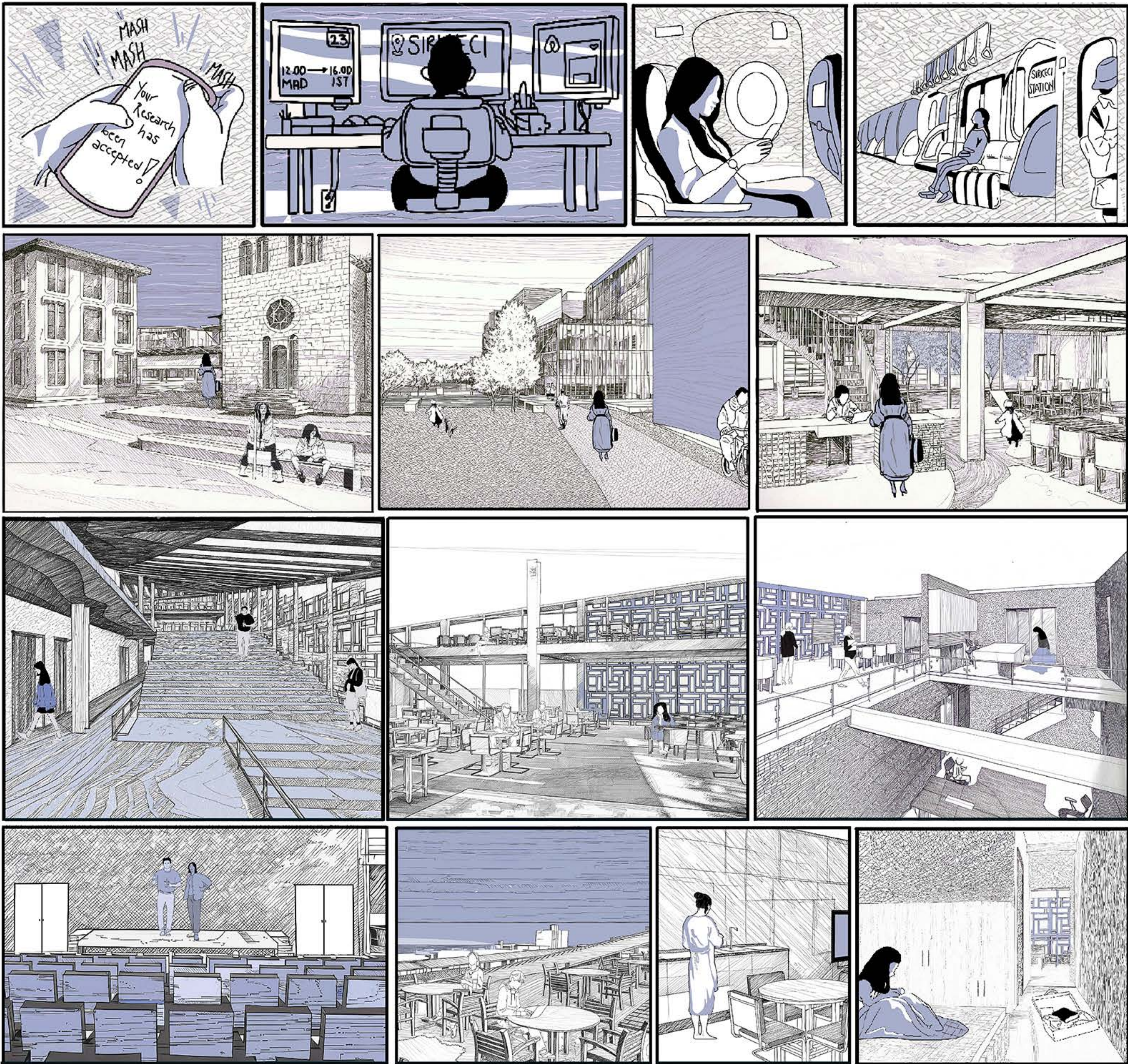
SOUTH - EAST ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

PROJECTS

OPEN SKY | Ece Usubütün | Section 1-4 | Yiğit Acar, Zeynep Ege Odabaşı

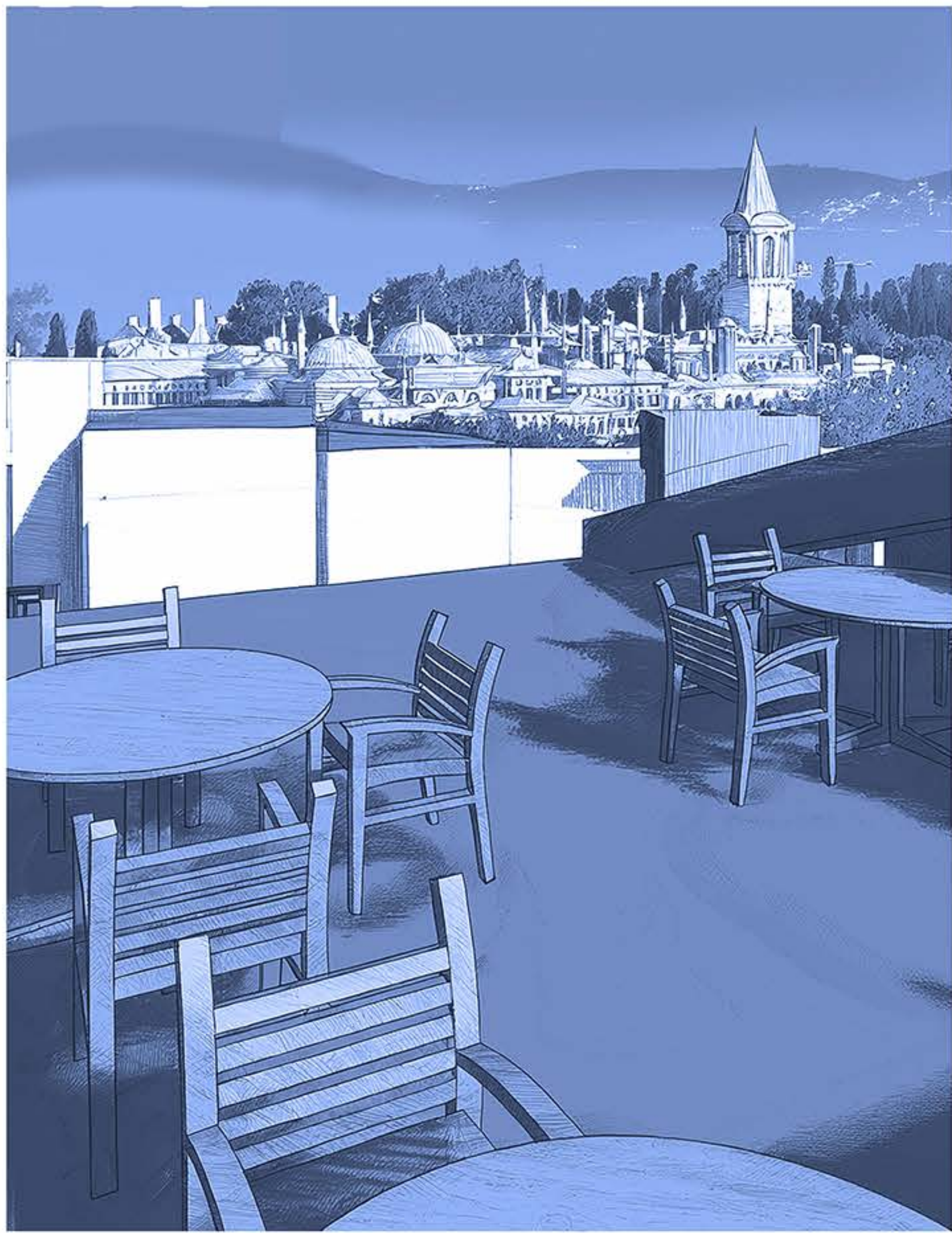


Exploring The 'Open Sky: Isabel's Day as a Visitor

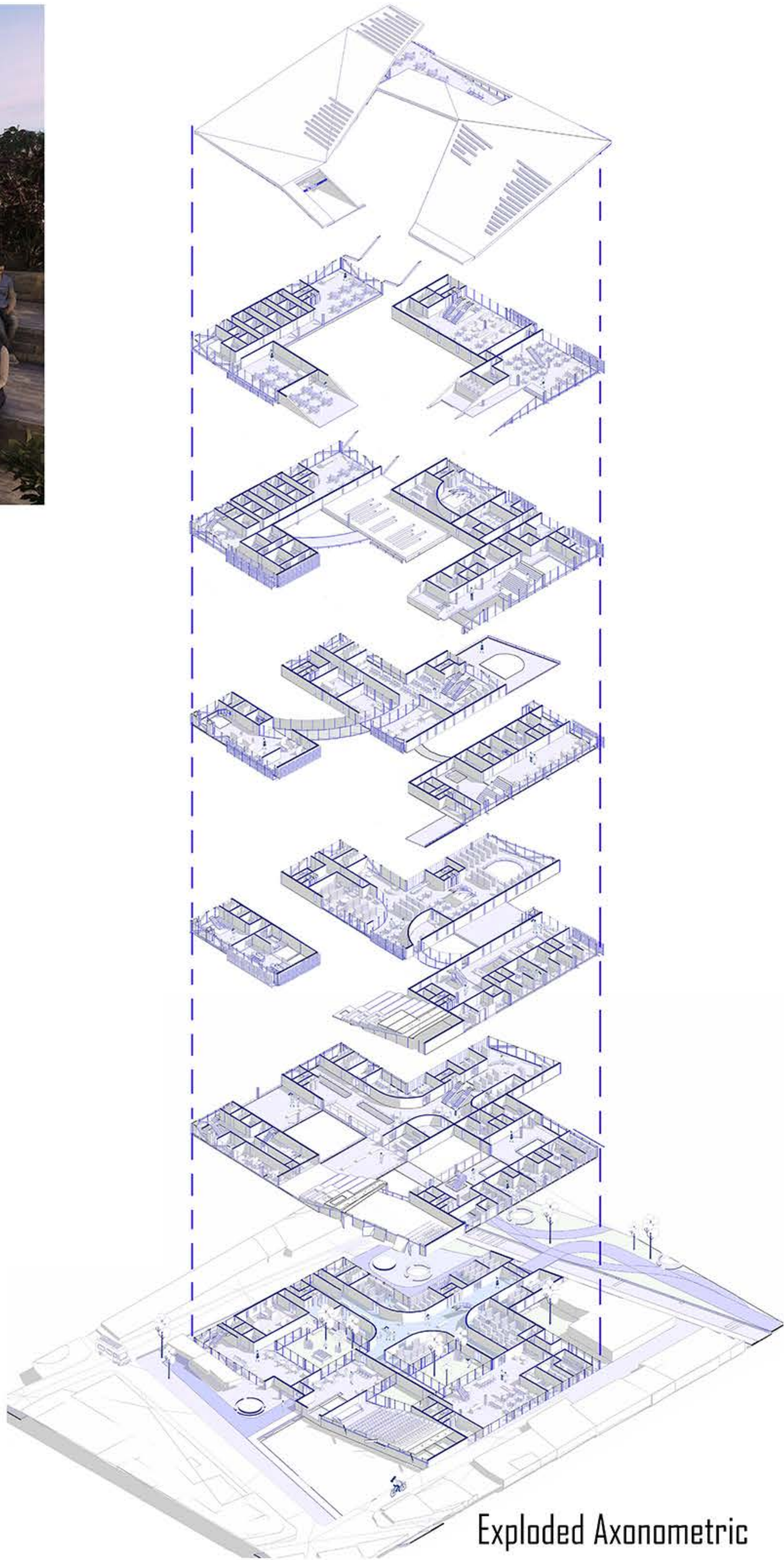
Open Sky is a hybrid building designed to offer a variety of functions, including rentable offices, housing units, exhibition halls, workshop areas, and event spaces. It redefines circulation by utilizing roofs as terraces, creating flexible spaces that embody the concept of openness. By harmonizing with the urban fabric, the building integrates seamlessly with its surroundings, taking inspiration from the height of nearby structures. This approach allows for the creation of terraces that provide stunning views of the sea and Topkapı Palace. The structural system is designed with large spans to enhance the openness of interior spaces, while bracings are employed to counteract lateral loads and ensure stability.



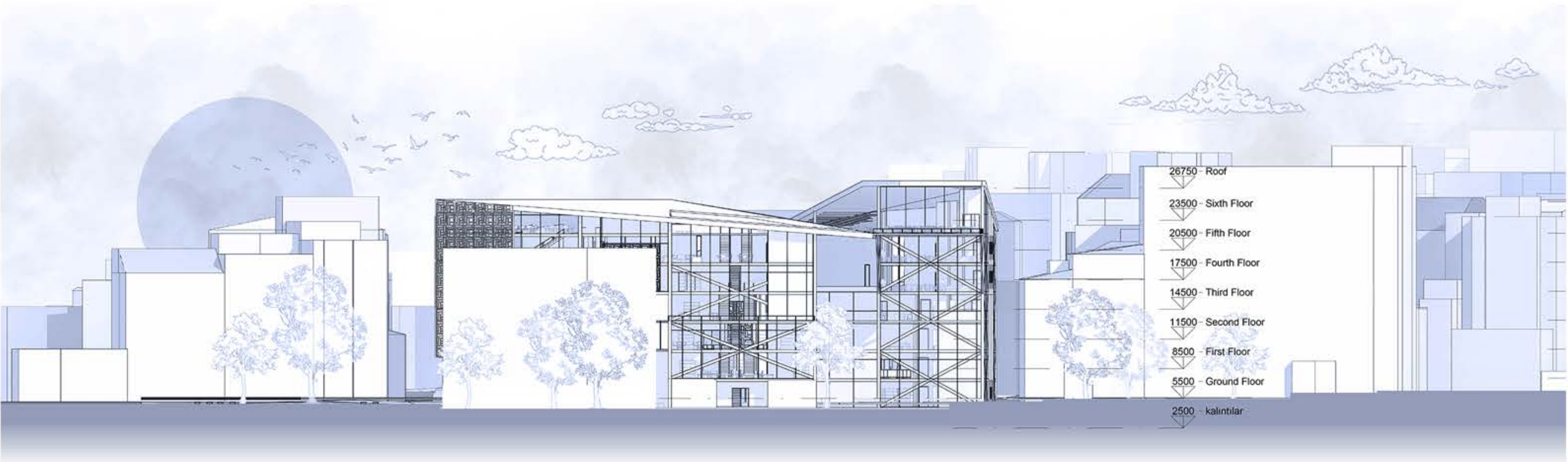
View Towards Roof of the Event Hall



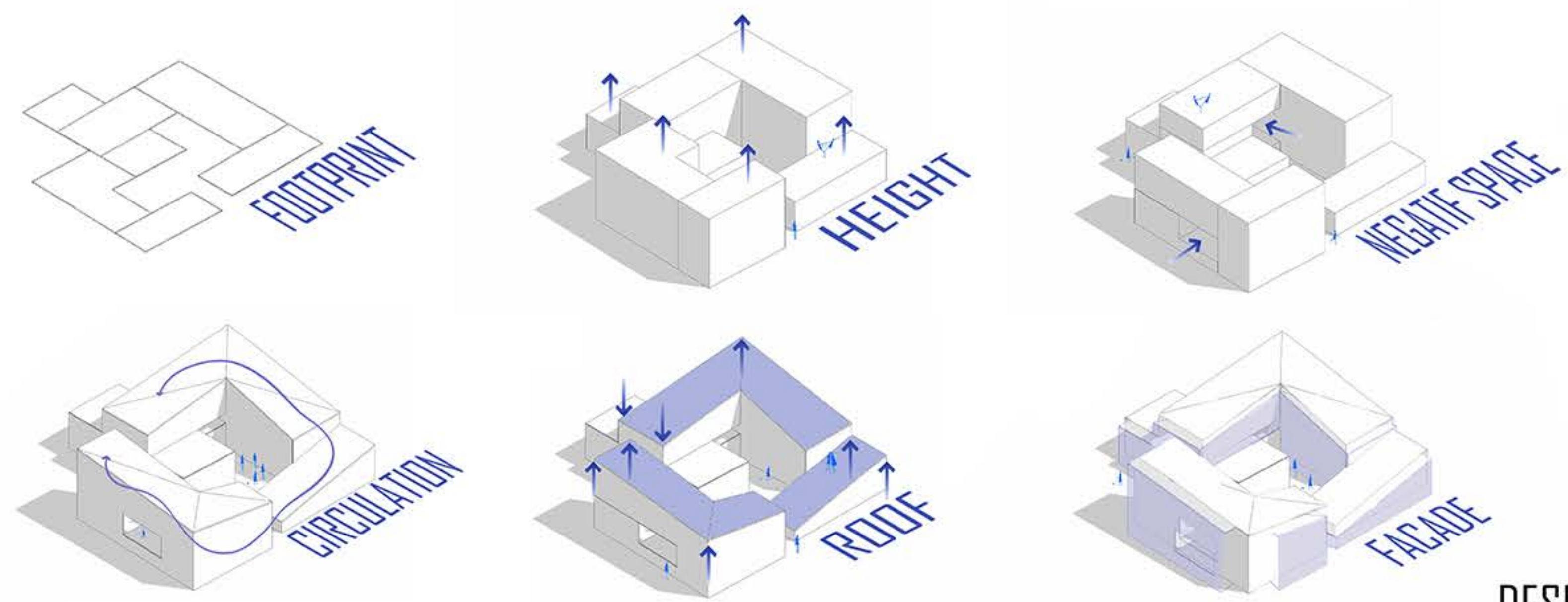
View Towards Topkapı From The Terrace



Exploded Axonometric



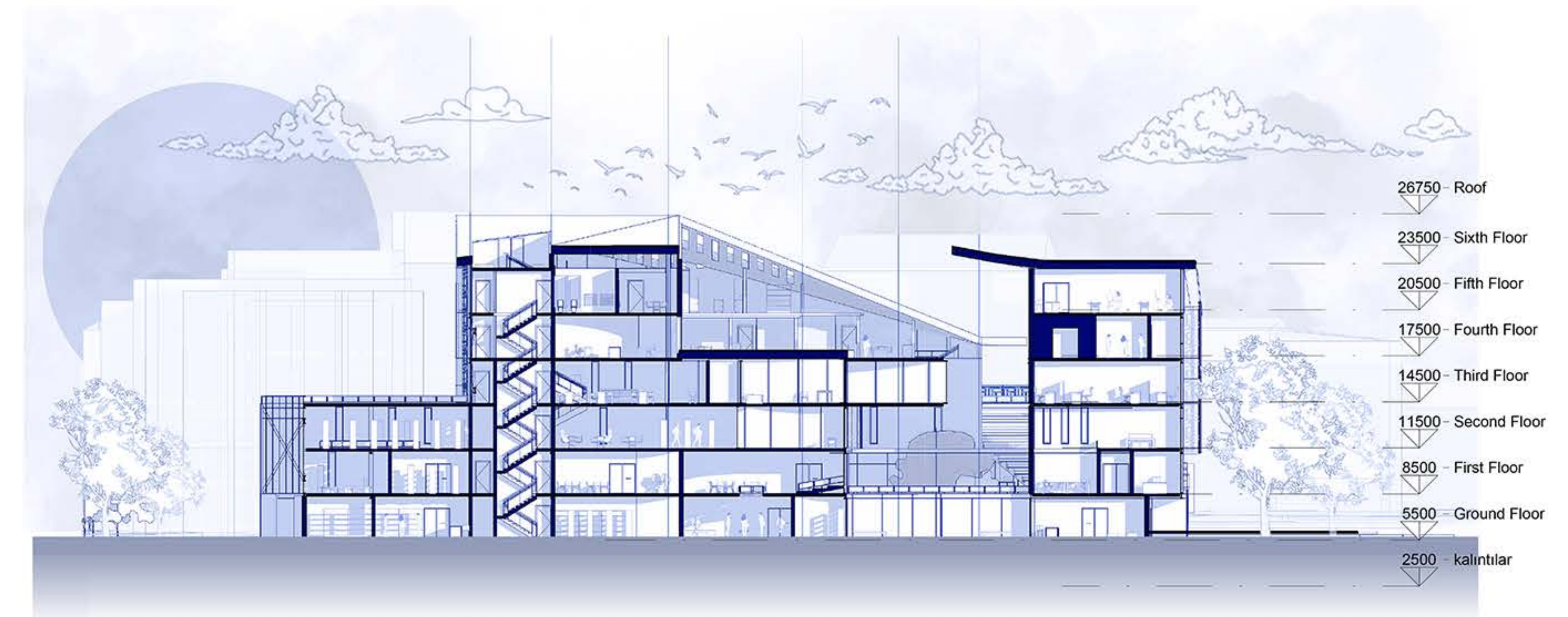
North Elevation



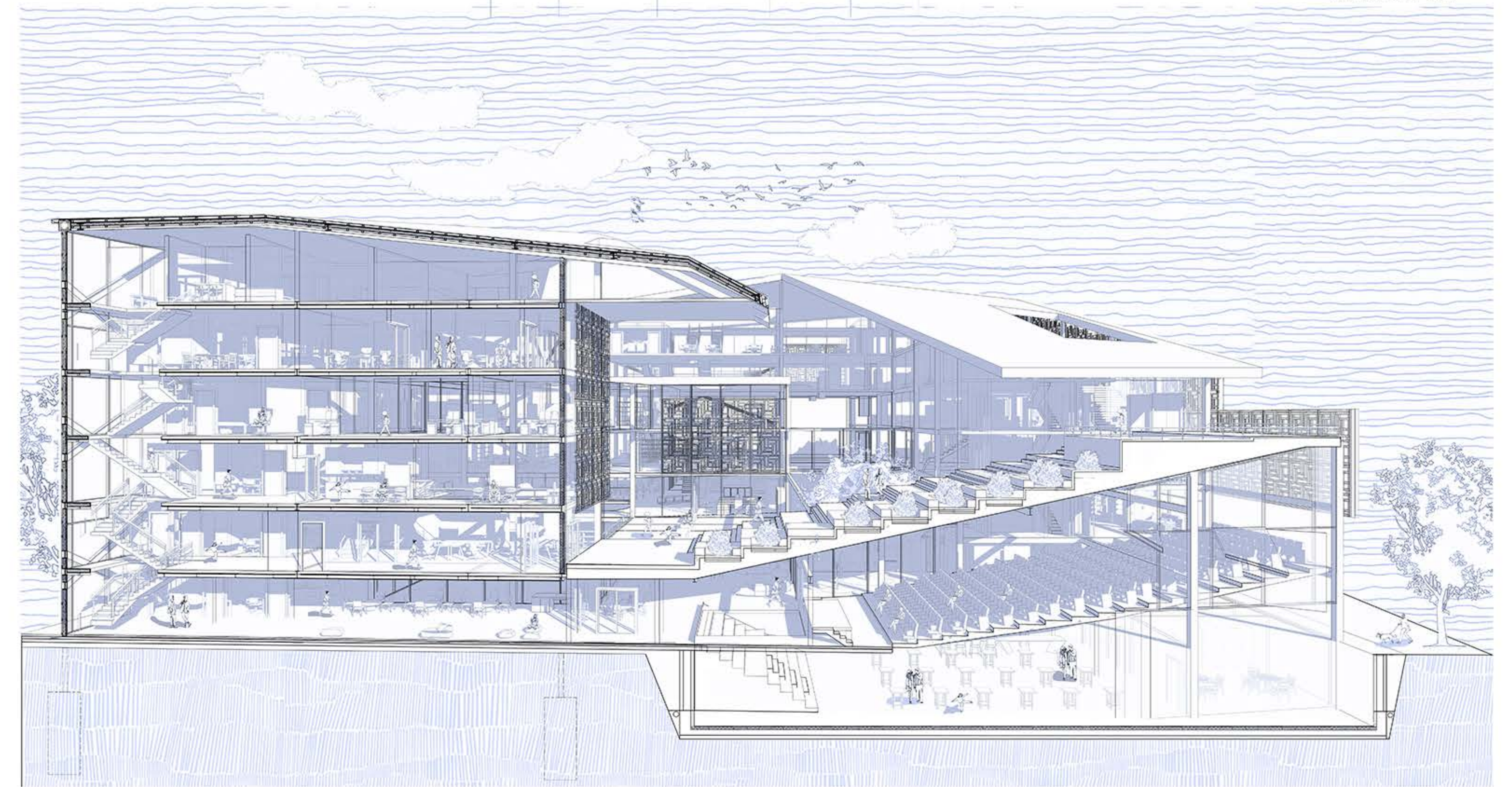
DESIGN PROCESS



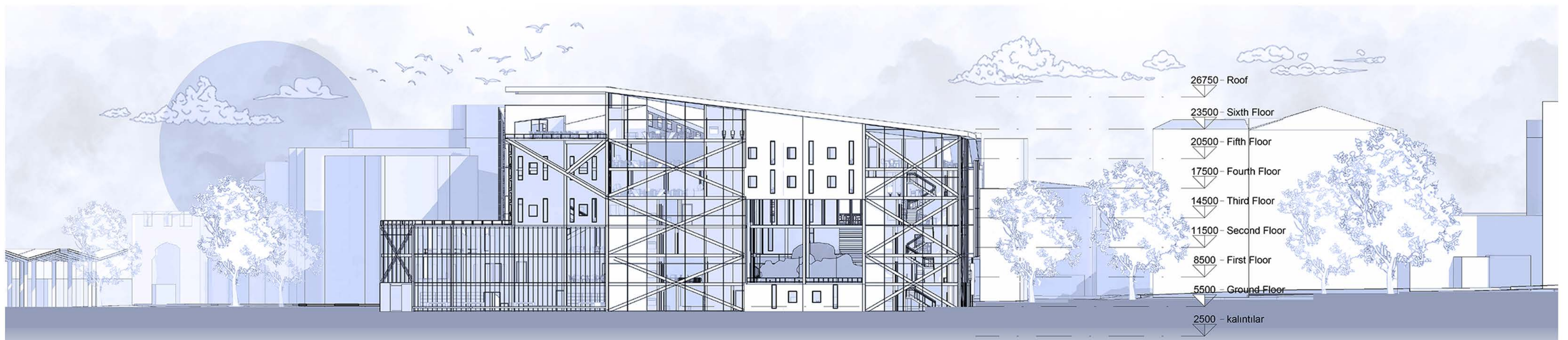
AXONOMETRIC



Section AA'

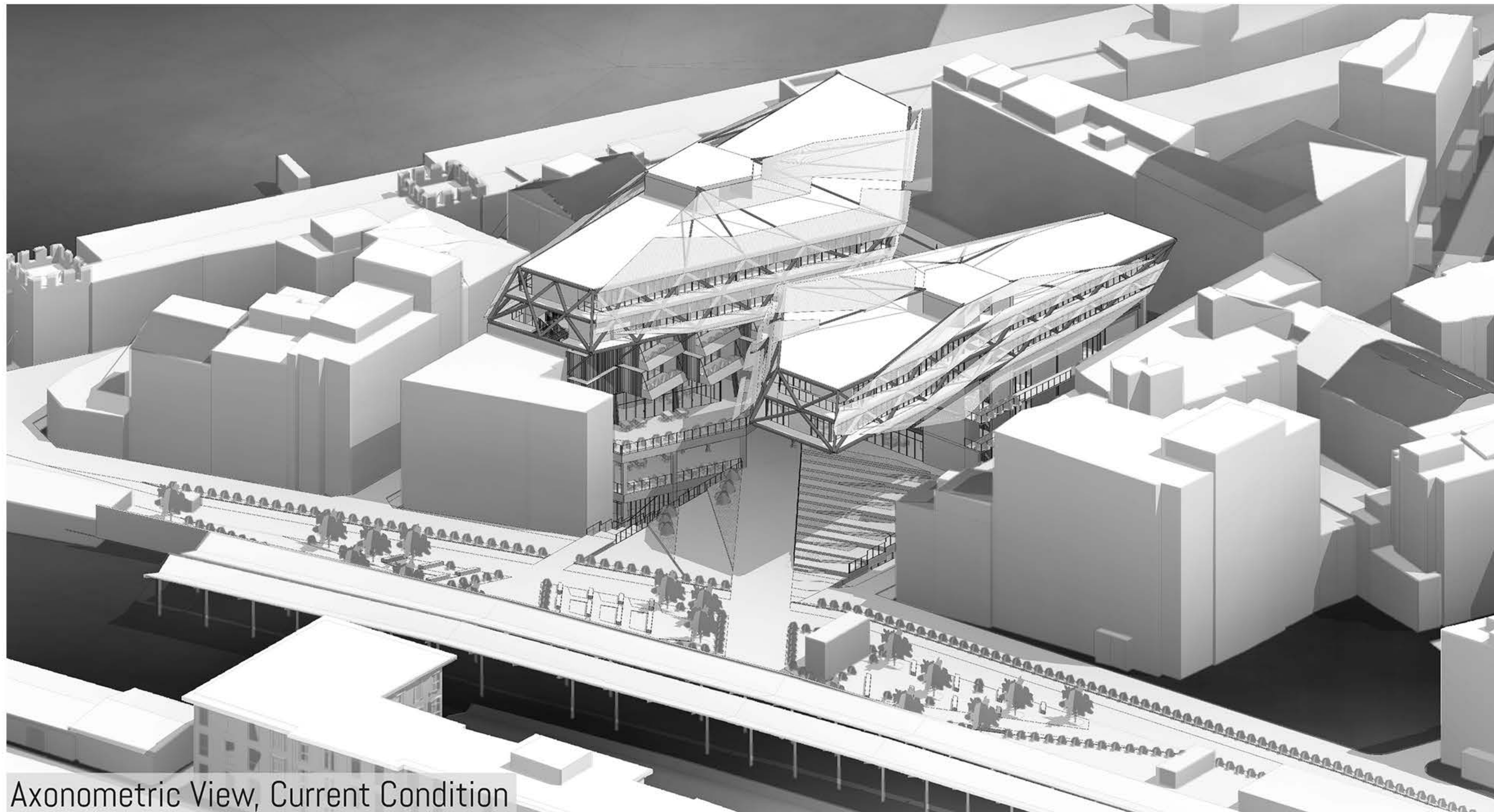


Section Perspective



PROJECTS

Aevum | Erkam Aydoğan | Section 1-4 | Yiğit Acar, Zeynep Ege Odabaşı



Axonometric View, Current Condition



Axonometric View, Future Condition

A space beyond time...

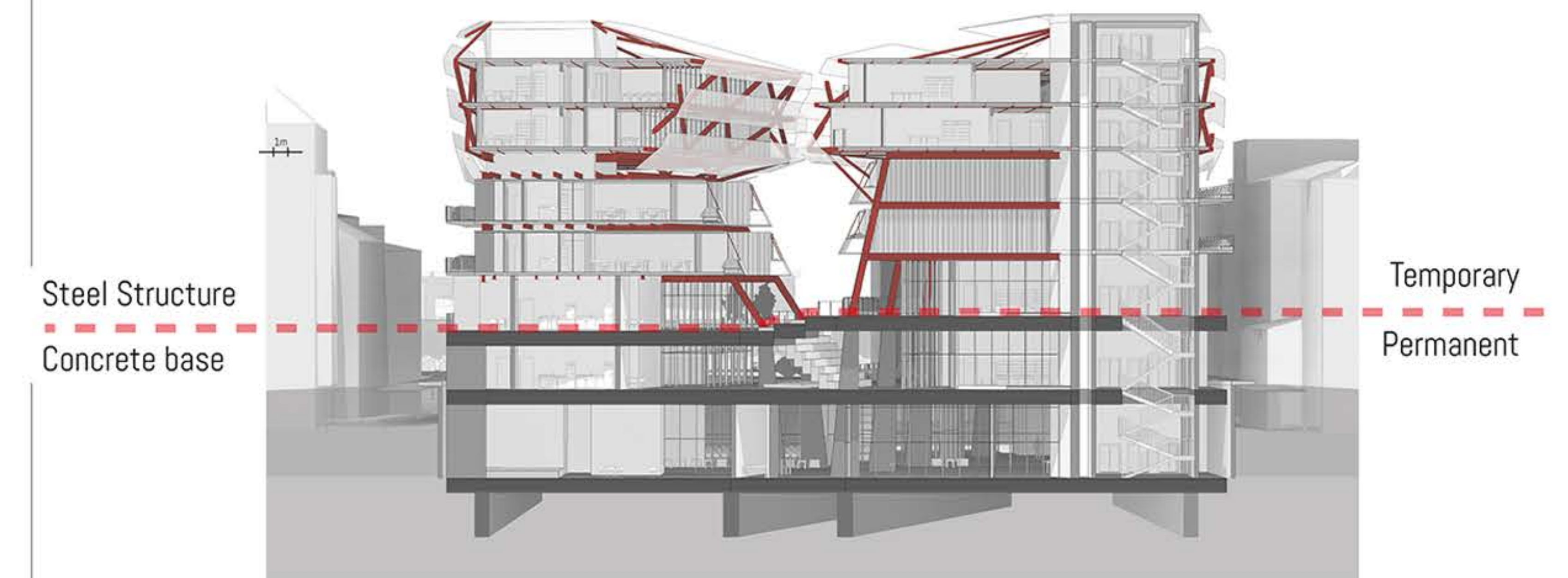
Derived from Latin, Aevum signifies “eternity” or “a timeless age,” encapsulating the essence of continuity and adaptability. This name perfectly reflects the duality of the project, which harmoniously balances permanence and transformation.

Aevum is not merely a building; it is a manifesto of balance, adaptability, and timelessness, offering a space that evolves with life itself.

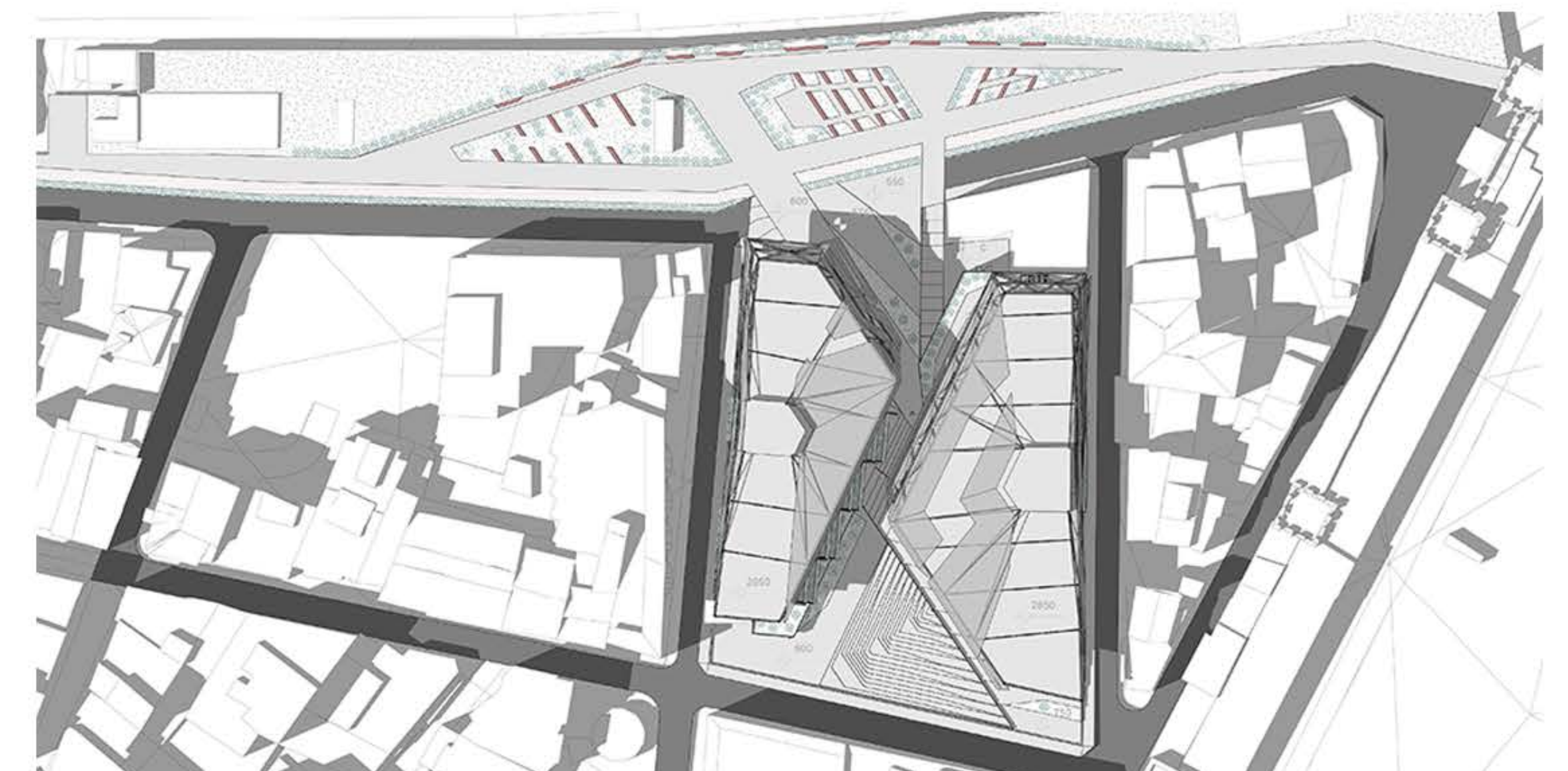
The concrete base, with its solid and enduring nature, symbolizes permanence and connection to the historical and cultural layers of Istanbul. It anchors the project, serving as a timeless foundation rooted in the city’s rich past. The lightweight steel structure above is designed to adapt and transform. Its modular, demountable nature speaks to the ever-changing needs of contemporary life, embodying the spirit of openness and flexibility.

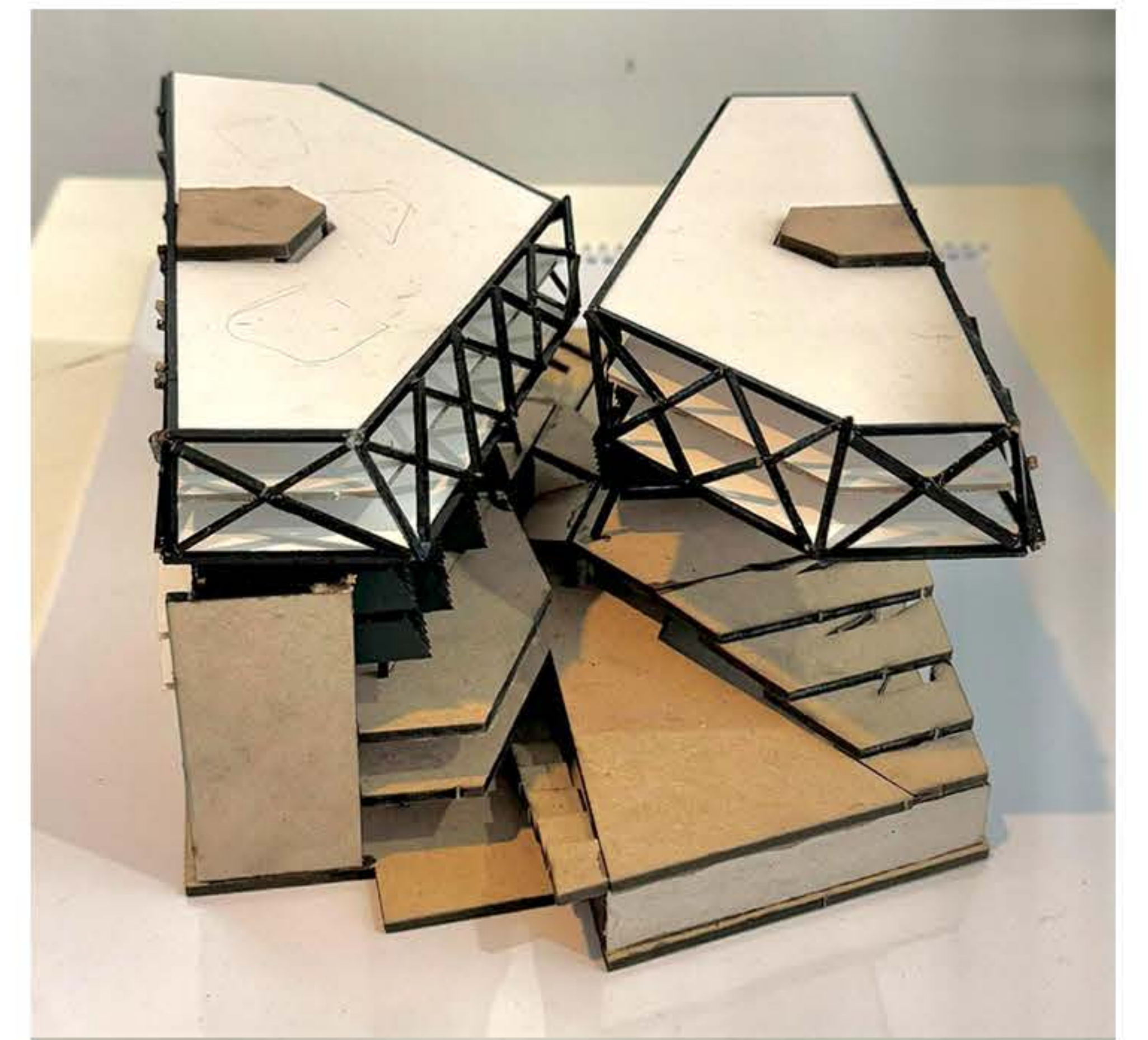
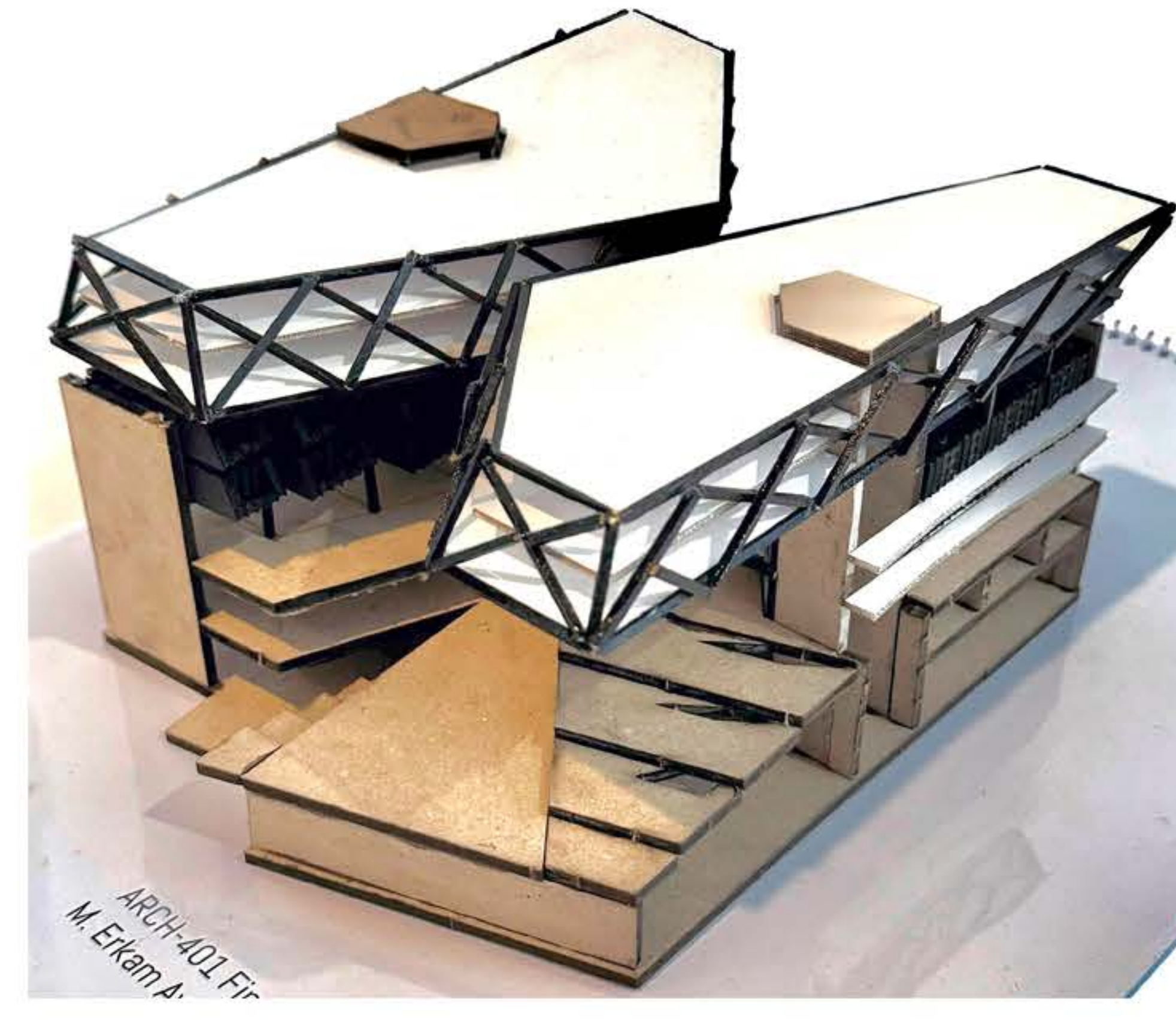
Concept Diagram

The lightweight steel structure above is designed to adapt and transform. Its modular, demountable nature speaks to the ever-changing needs of contemporary life, embodying the spirit of openness and flexibility.



The concrete base, with its solid and enduring nature, symbolizes permanence and connection to the historical and cultural layers of Istanbul. It anchors the project, serving as a timeless foundation rooted in the city’s rich past.



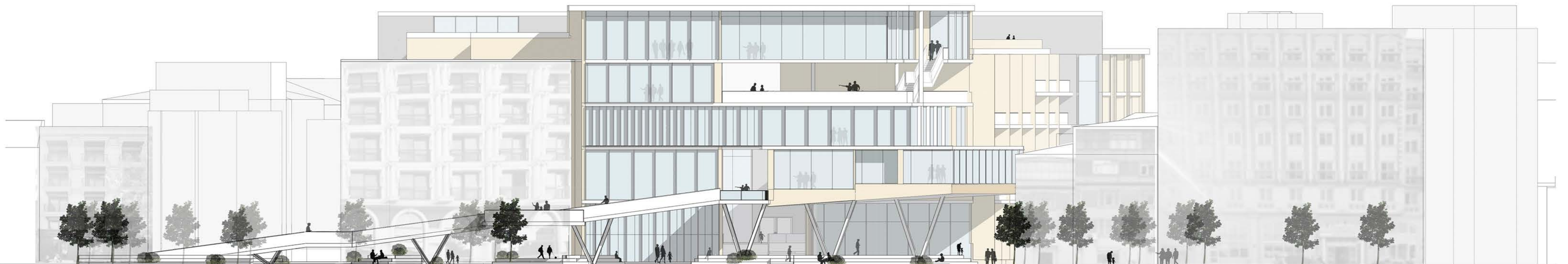


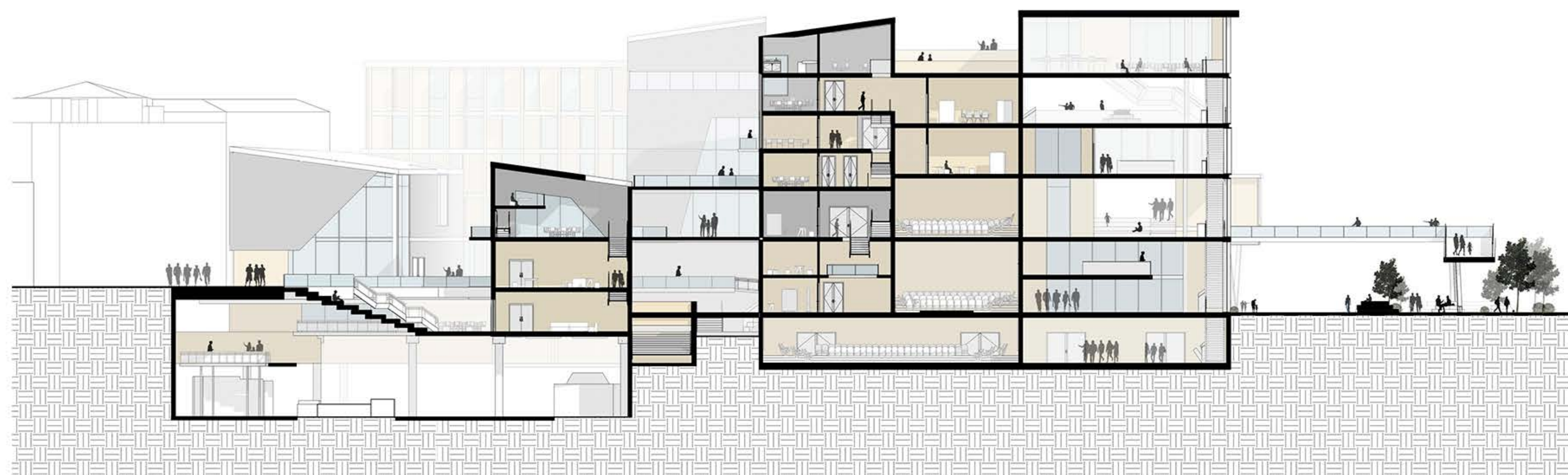
PROJECTS

Open Circulation | Öykü Cansu Türk | Section 1-4 | Yiğit Acar, Zeynep Ege Odabaşı



Open Circulation is a mixed-use project designed to connect two opposing streets through a main elevated urban axis that enhances circulation and creates opportunities for additional connections. The project includes accommodation units, rentable ateliers and offices for residents, and a cultural hub with event spaces for public use. Opposing to the sirkeci railroad station that is acting as a strict boundary, there exists solid urban boundary mimicking the street façade on north facade. Key features include zinc-clad extruding masses that highlight the different functional spaces' access points (entrance zones) distinguishing them from the main structure. The project revives historical ruins with sunken spaces leading to an excavation site and exhibition spaces, opening the areas for public engagement.





The Frame | Tanay Taşkın | Section 1-4 | Yiğit Acar, Zeynep Ege Odabaşı



Architectural section perspective of the Social Building, showing multiple floors, a large auditorium with tiered seating, and various interior spaces. The drawing is a detailed cutaway showing structural elements and materials. Labels on the right side include:

- Skylight Sill
- Water barrier
- Wood Panel
- Moisture barrier
- Concrete
- Glulam Beam
- Mineral Wool
- Steel Connector
- Batten
- Plasterboard
- Concrete
- Acoustic Mat
- Glulam Beam
- Steel Connector
- CLT Panel
- CLT Panel
- Glulam Beam
- Steel Connector
- Plasterboard
- Glulam
- Steel Joist
- Glulam
- Wood Facade System
- Connector Plate
- Sill
- Glass

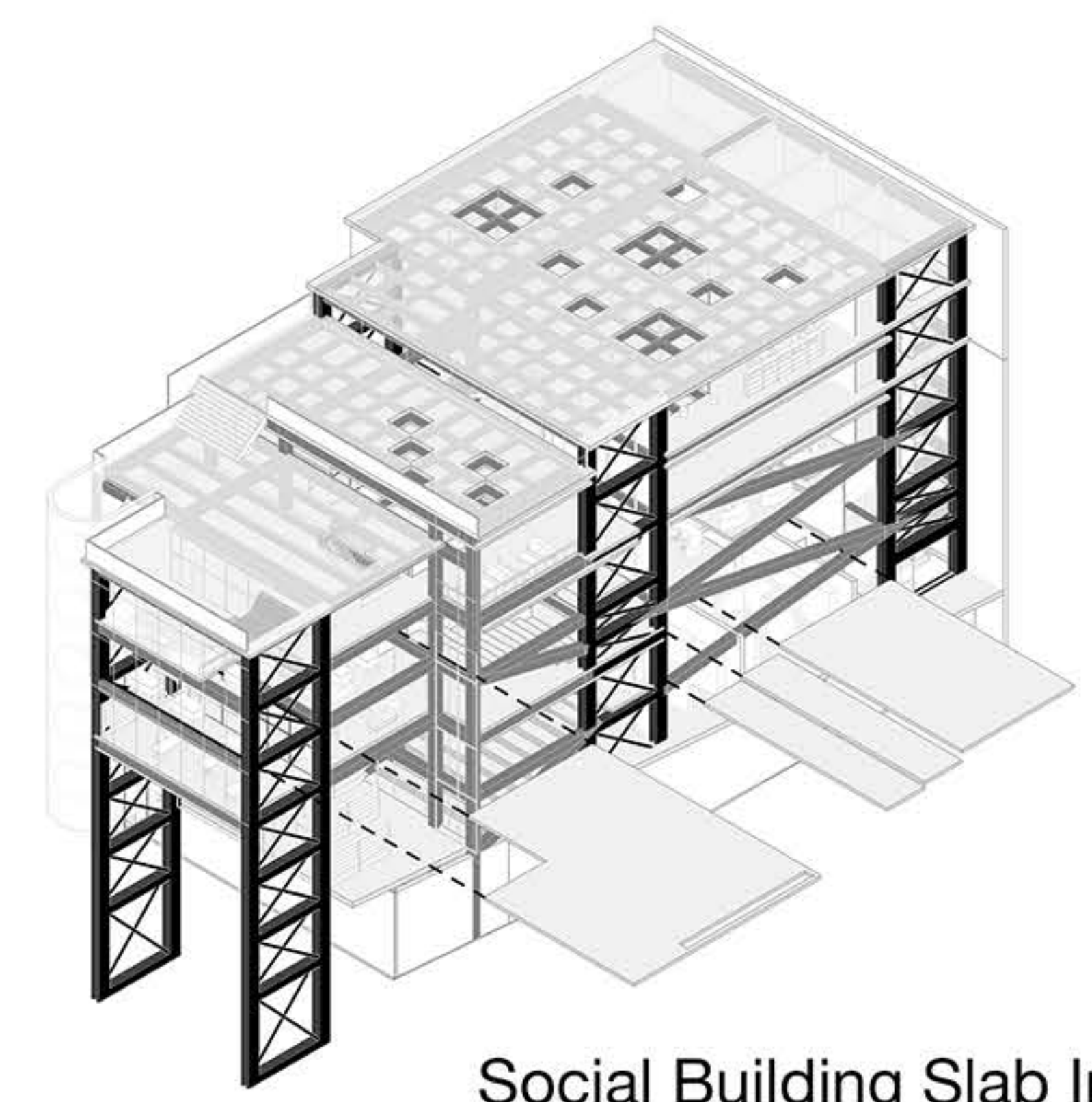
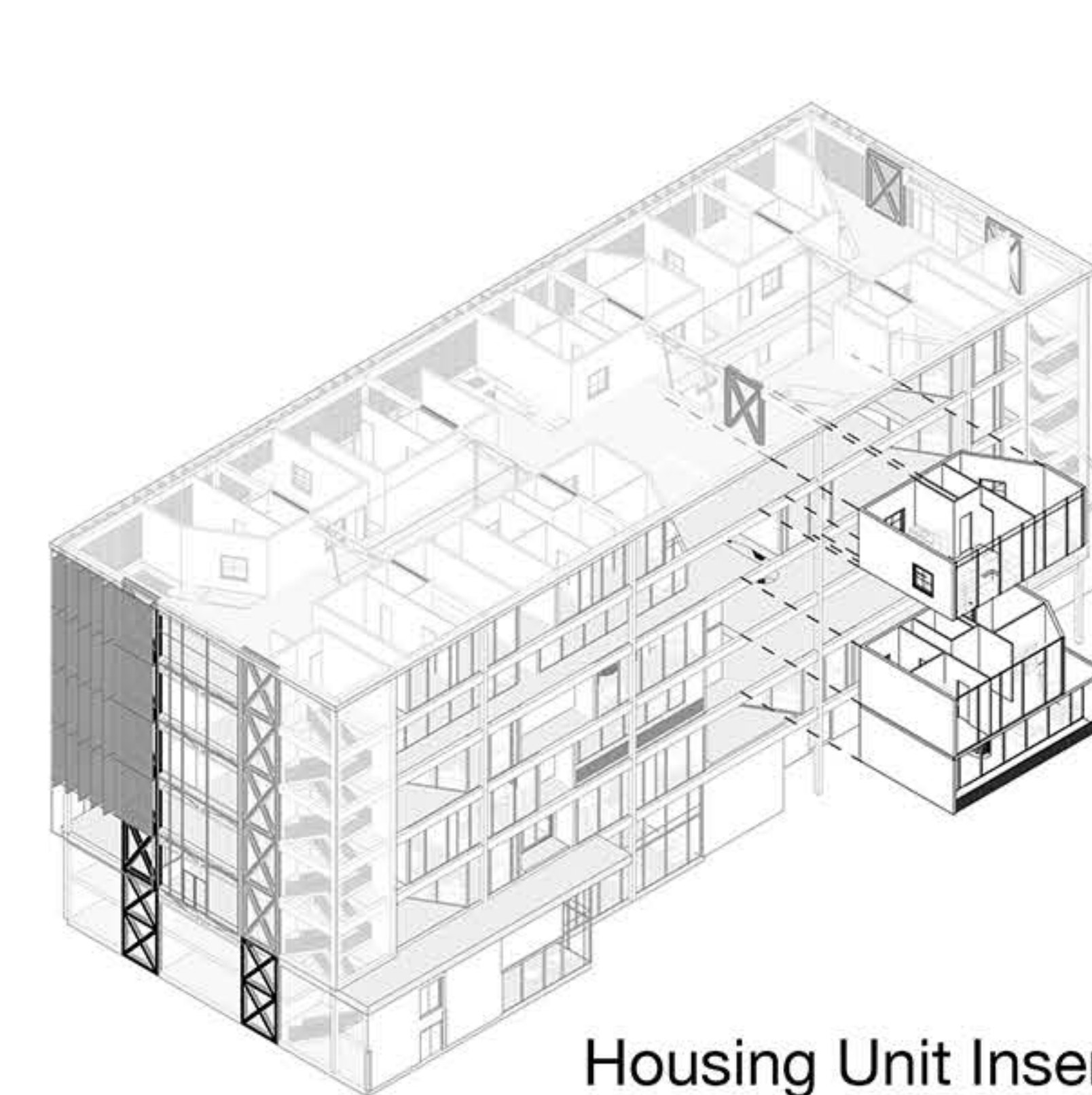
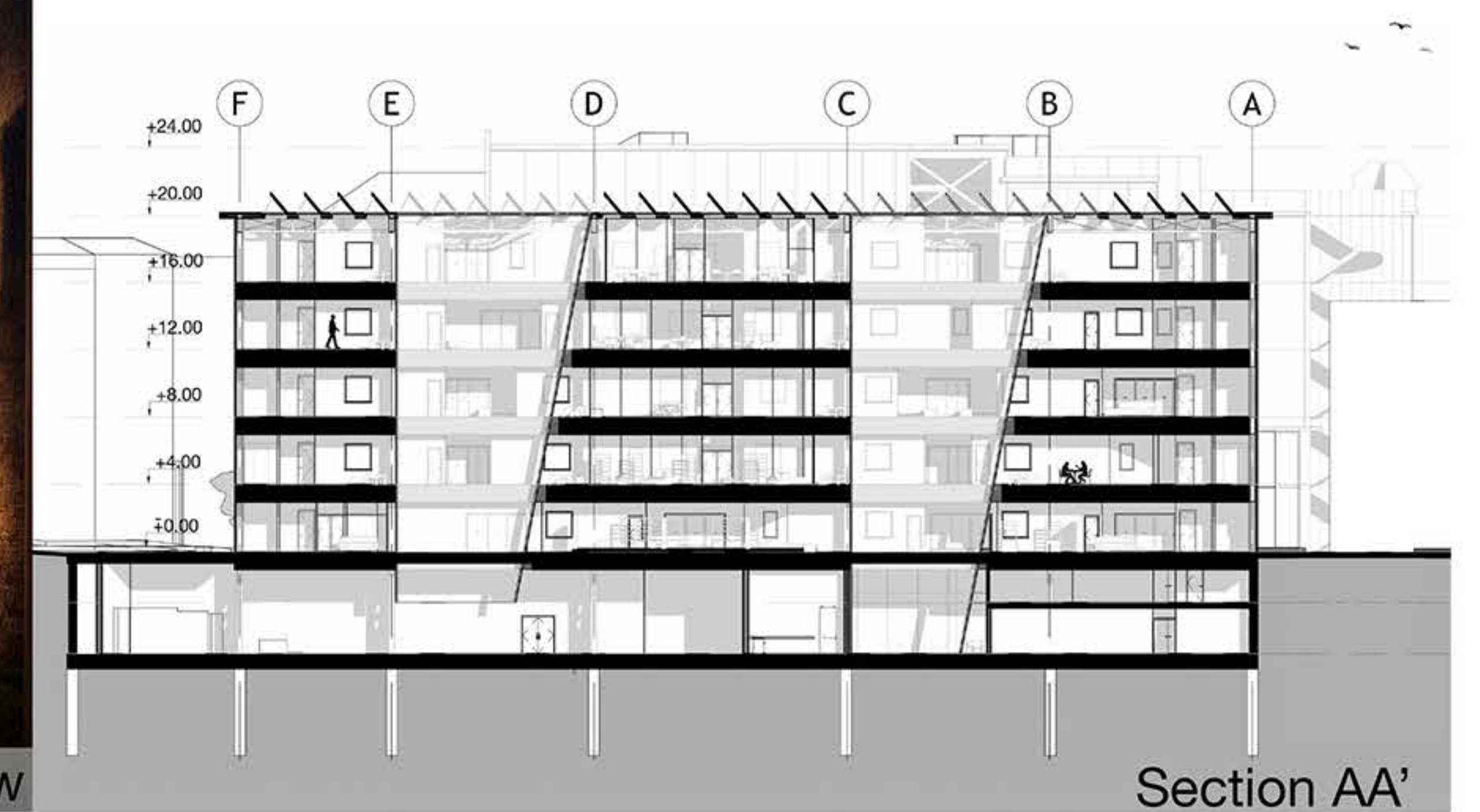
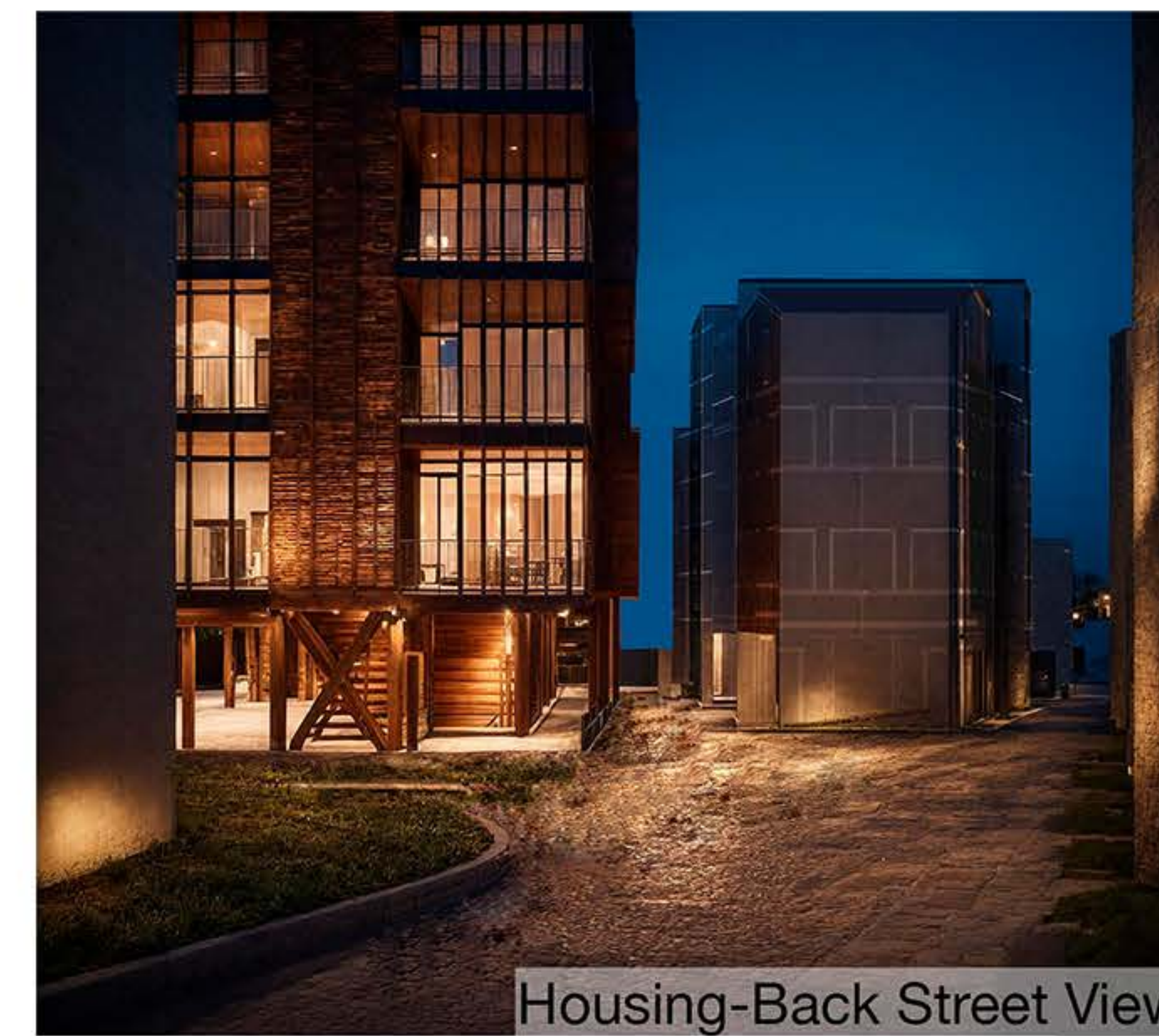
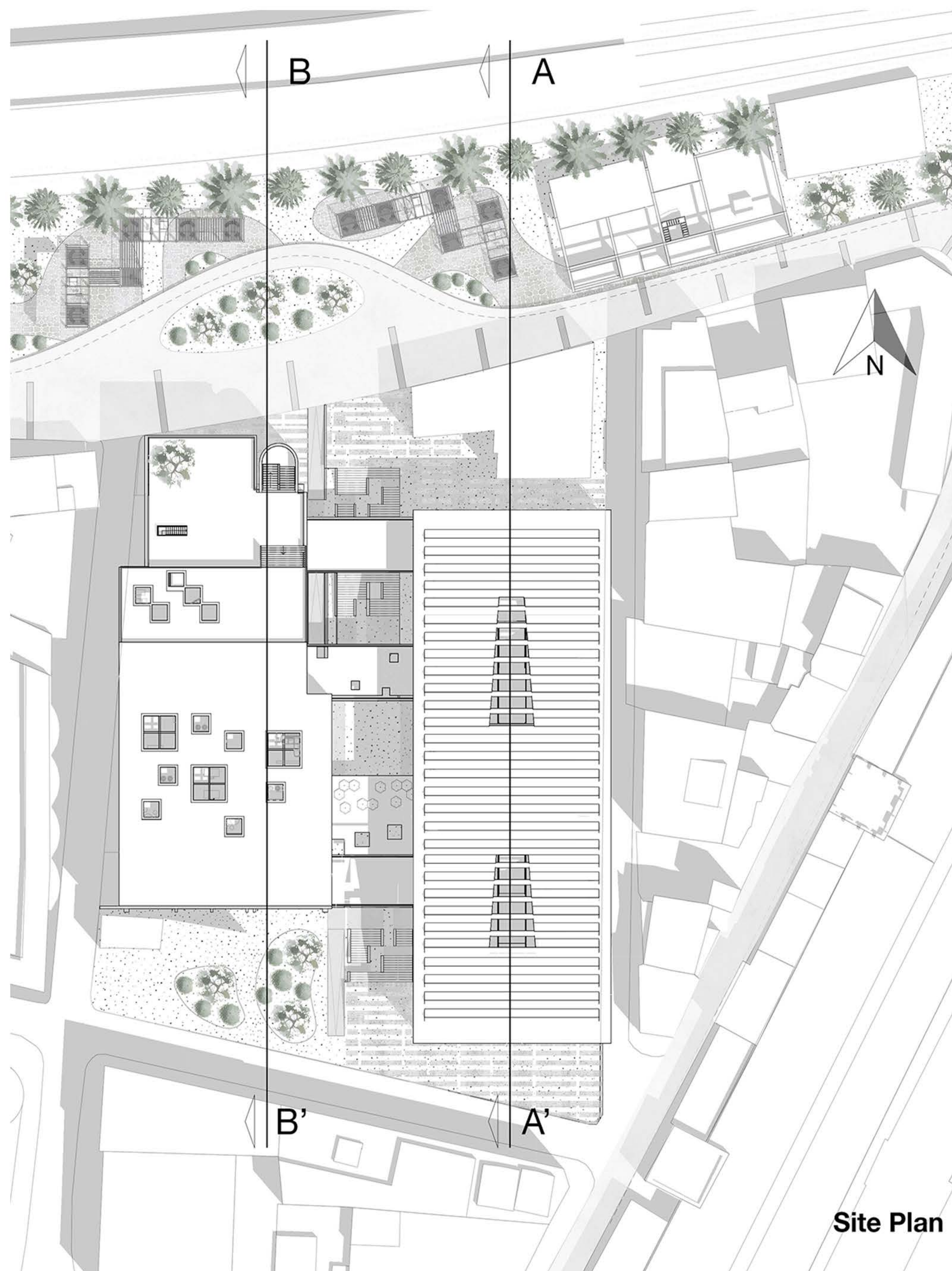
Labels on the left side include:

- Window
- Glulam
- CLT Panel
- Mineral Wool
- Hygroscopic Bracing

At the bottom, labels include:

- Window
- Glulam
- CLT Panel
- Mineral Wool
- Hygroscopic Bracing
- Window
- Glulam
- CLT Panel
- Mineral Wool
- Hygroscopic Bracing
- Window
- Glulam
- CLT Panel
- Mineral Wool
- Hygroscopic Bracing

Social Building Section Perspective

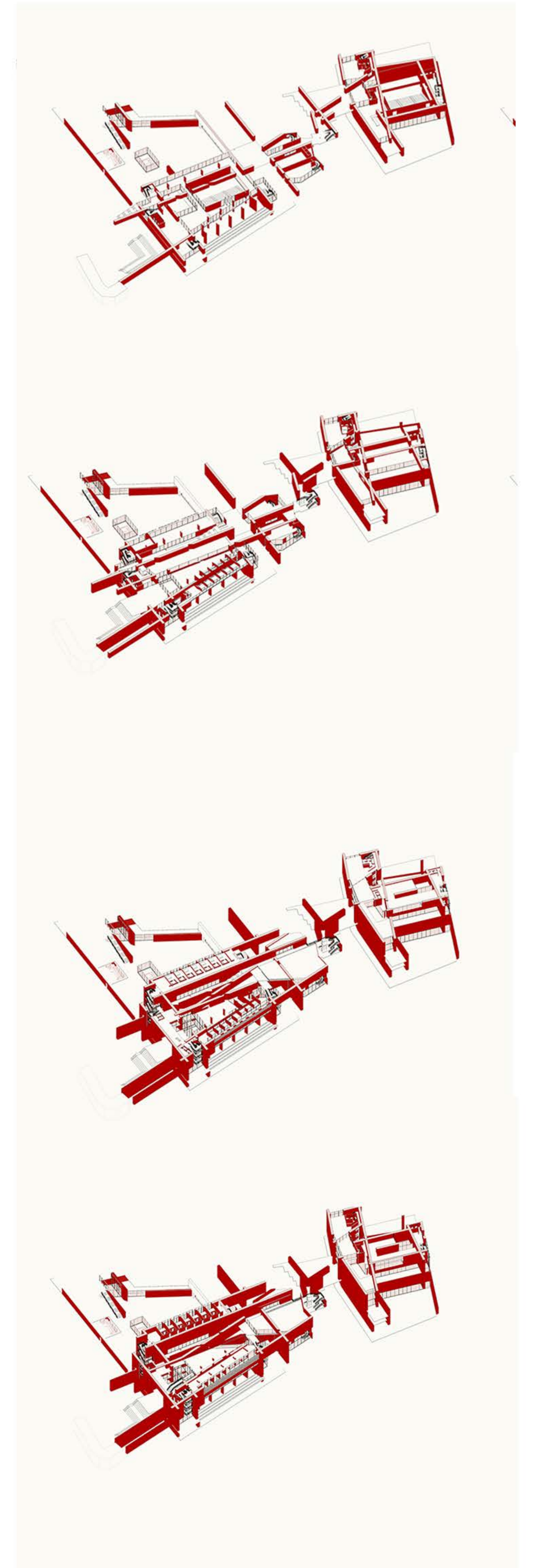


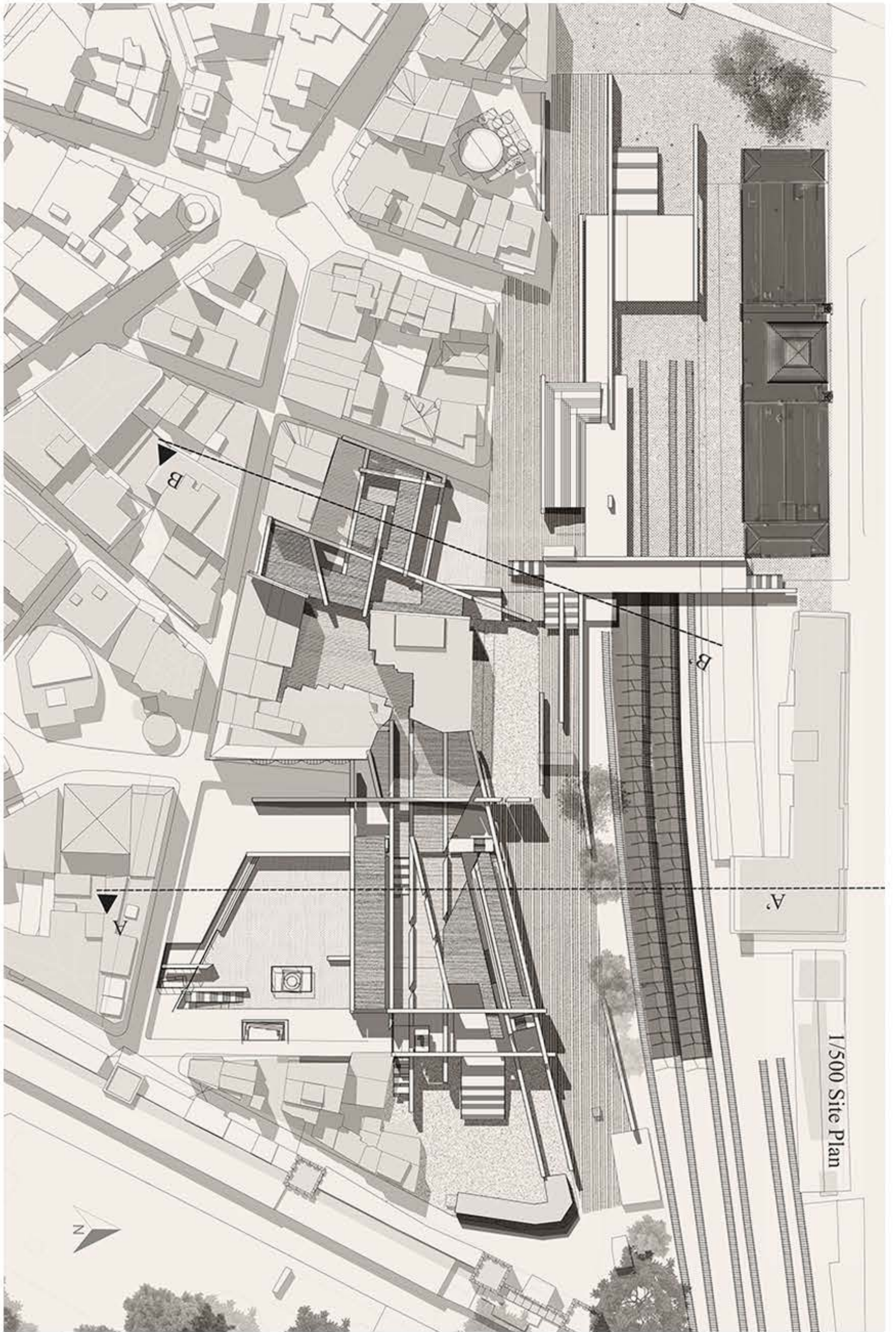
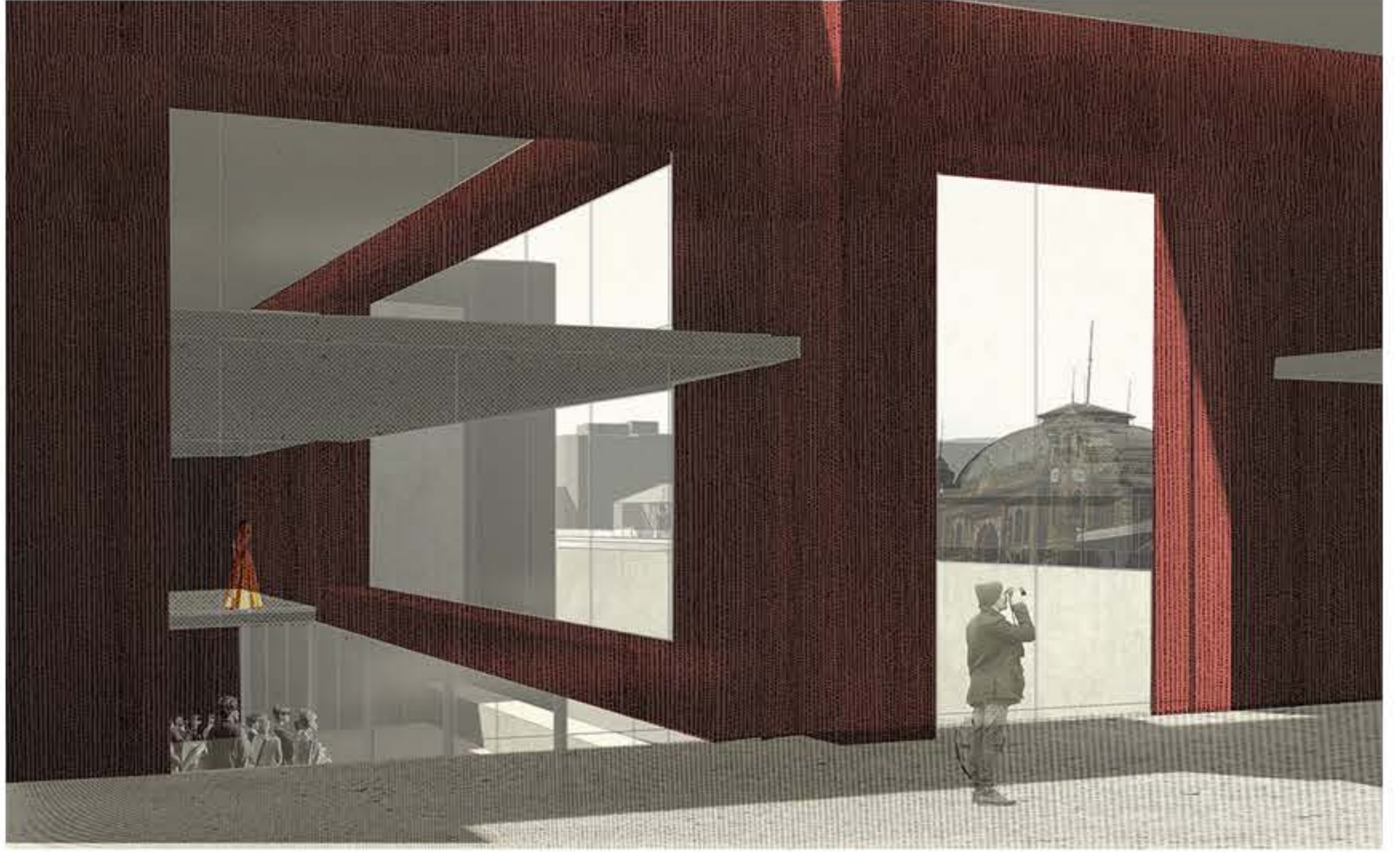
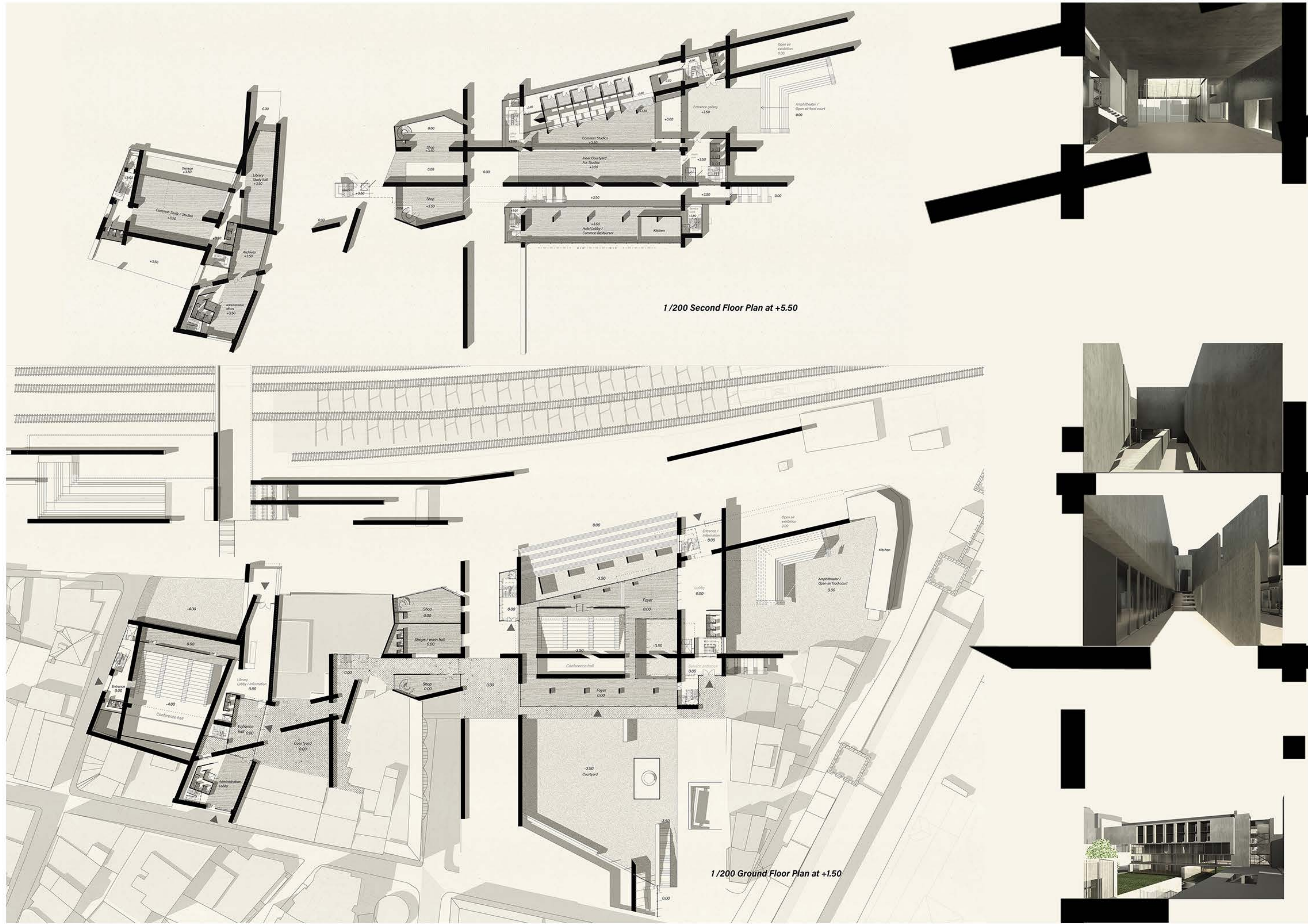
PROJECTS

Engraved Sirkeci: Printmaking in Between and on City Walls | Belis Sena Çelik | Section 3 | Meral Özdegiz Başak



“City rooms” calls for an interpretation of openness in Sirkeci while revitalizing the area behind the Sirkeci train station, a landmark for the site. This project stitches the city walls and bastions that surround the area into the plot. It *conceptualizes the bastions in two types, solid versus porous*, and utilizes them as cores or passages based on their definition as infills and considers the linear spatial volumes in between as city walls as a response to that. It combines a typological approach with a program that rooted in the site’s history, printmaking.





PROJECTS

The “Hub.” Sirkeci | Berru Doğa Nas | Section 2-5 | Ezgi İşbilen, Melis Sözen

THE “HUB.” SİRKECİ Accommodation as a HUB



View from the street towards the HUB.



View from the restaurant

The project addresses Sirkeci's overwhelming density and spatial constraints by reimagining the streetscape. Instead of introducing another dense structure, the proposal envisions a "street" concept—elongated, multifunctional spaces offering rest areas, cultural activities, and enhanced pedestrian experiences. The event space acts as the city's "lantern," illuminating the area at night with a welcoming experience. A structural openness strategy is introduced through modular pavilions, which are designed for flexibility and adaptability, serving as exhibition spaces, festival controls, or performance stages while seamlessly linking indoor and outdoor environments. Performative openness allows the event spaces to adapt their functions dynamically between day and night, offering

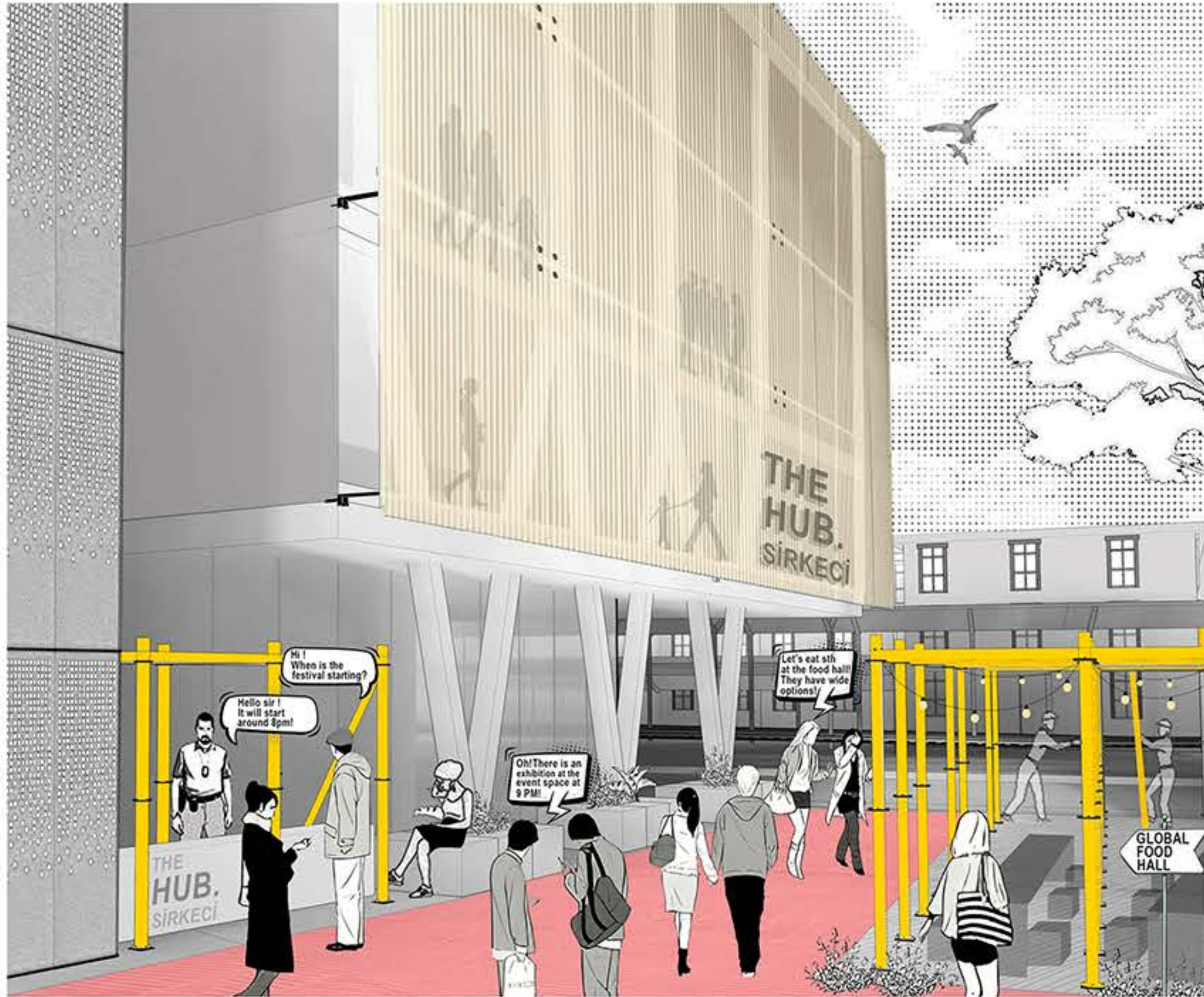
THE “HUB.” SİRKECİ Accommodation as a HUB



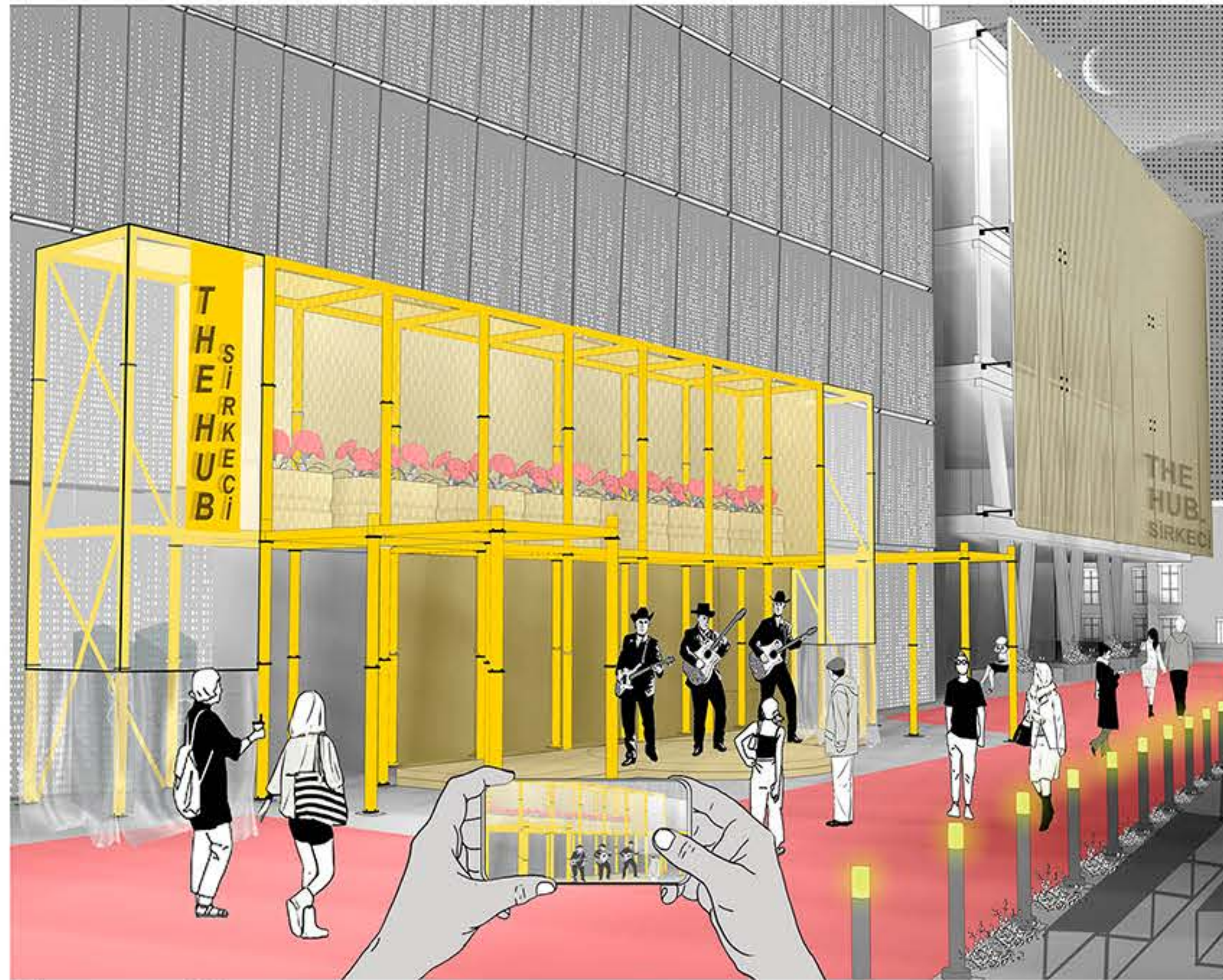
PARTIAL SYSTEM SECTION & ELEVATION

THE "HUB." SIRKECI

Accommodation as a HUB



Scene: Festival



Scene: Stage

PAVILION DIAGRAM



- 1-Pavilion blocks are used during festivals to restrict access and ensure security within the areas.
- 2-The pavilions can transform into stages opening towards the inner street to enhance interaction and performance spaces.
- 3-The pavilions can also transform into exhibition spaces.



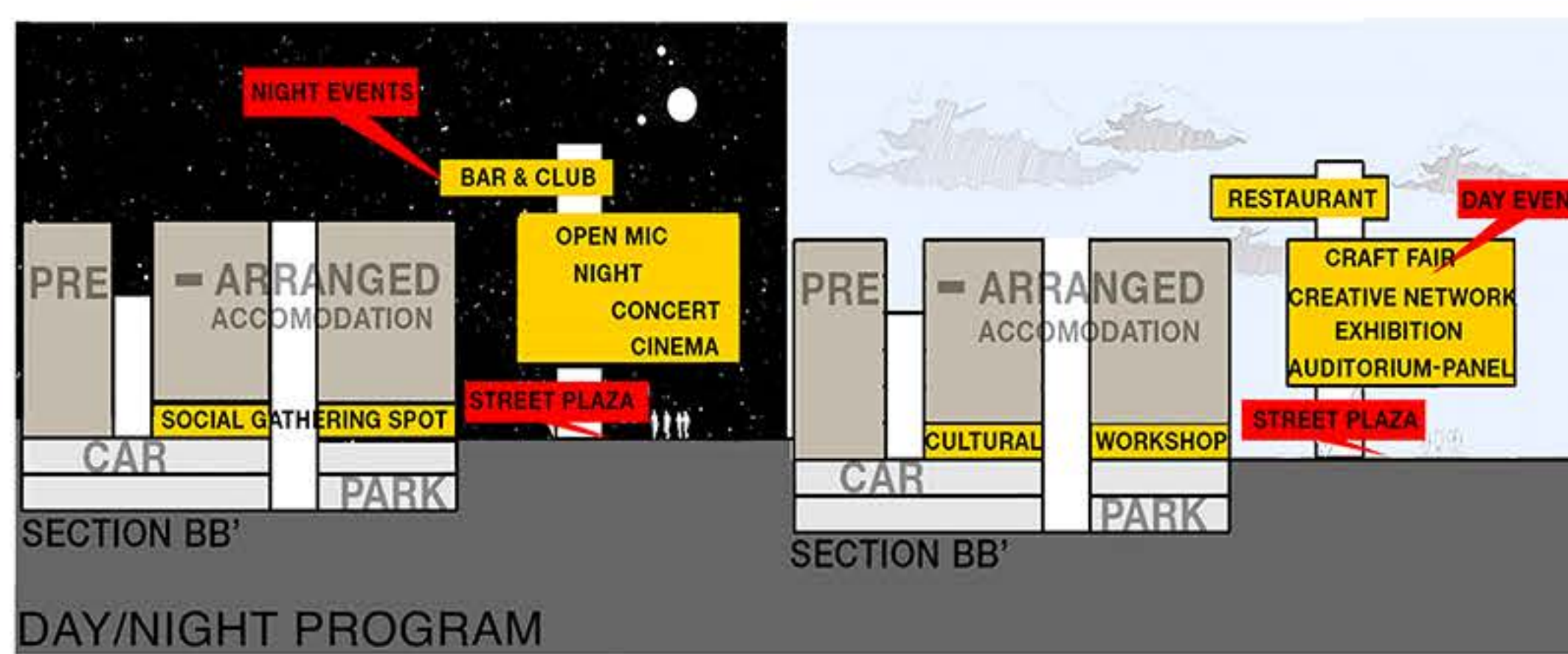
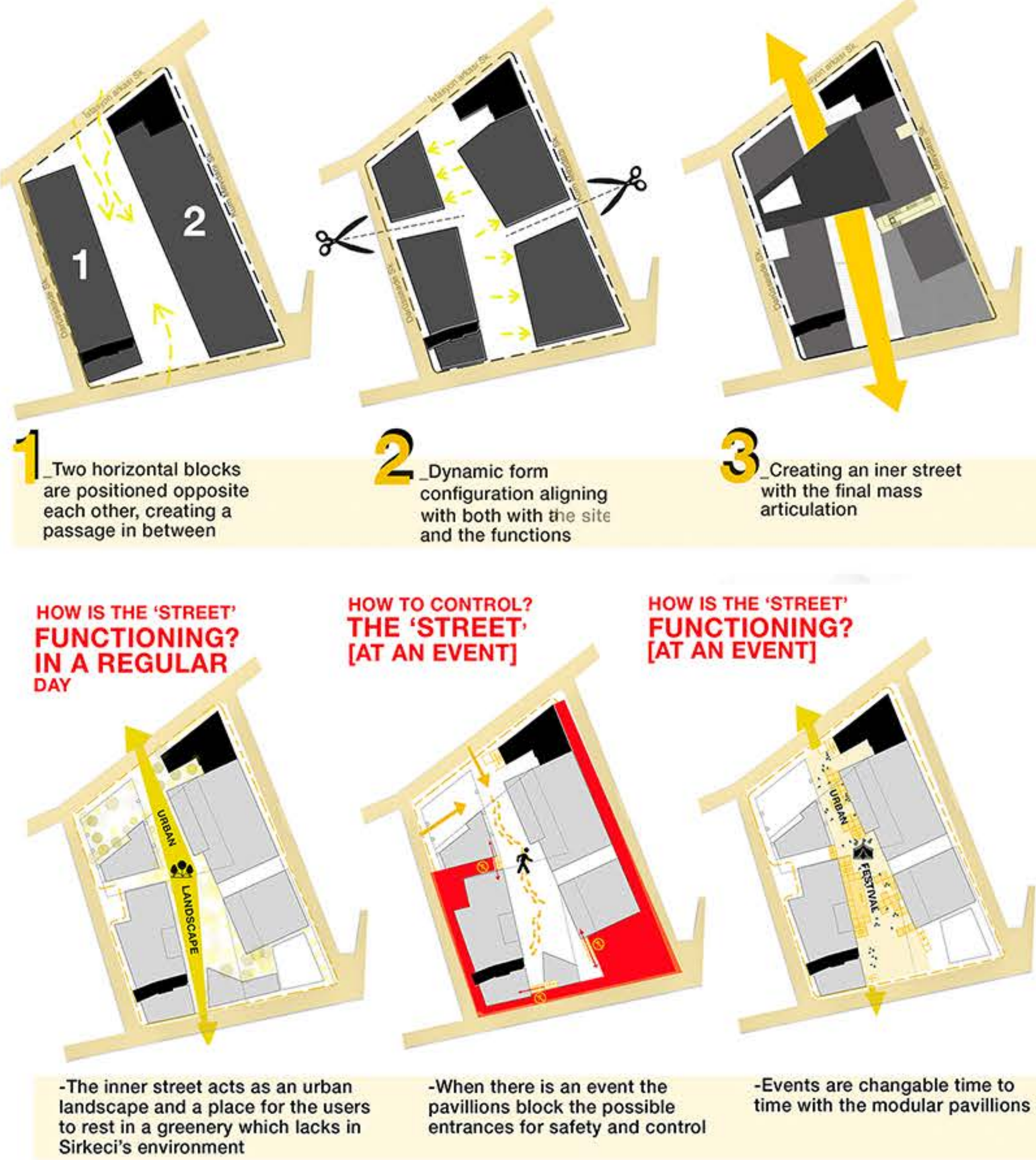
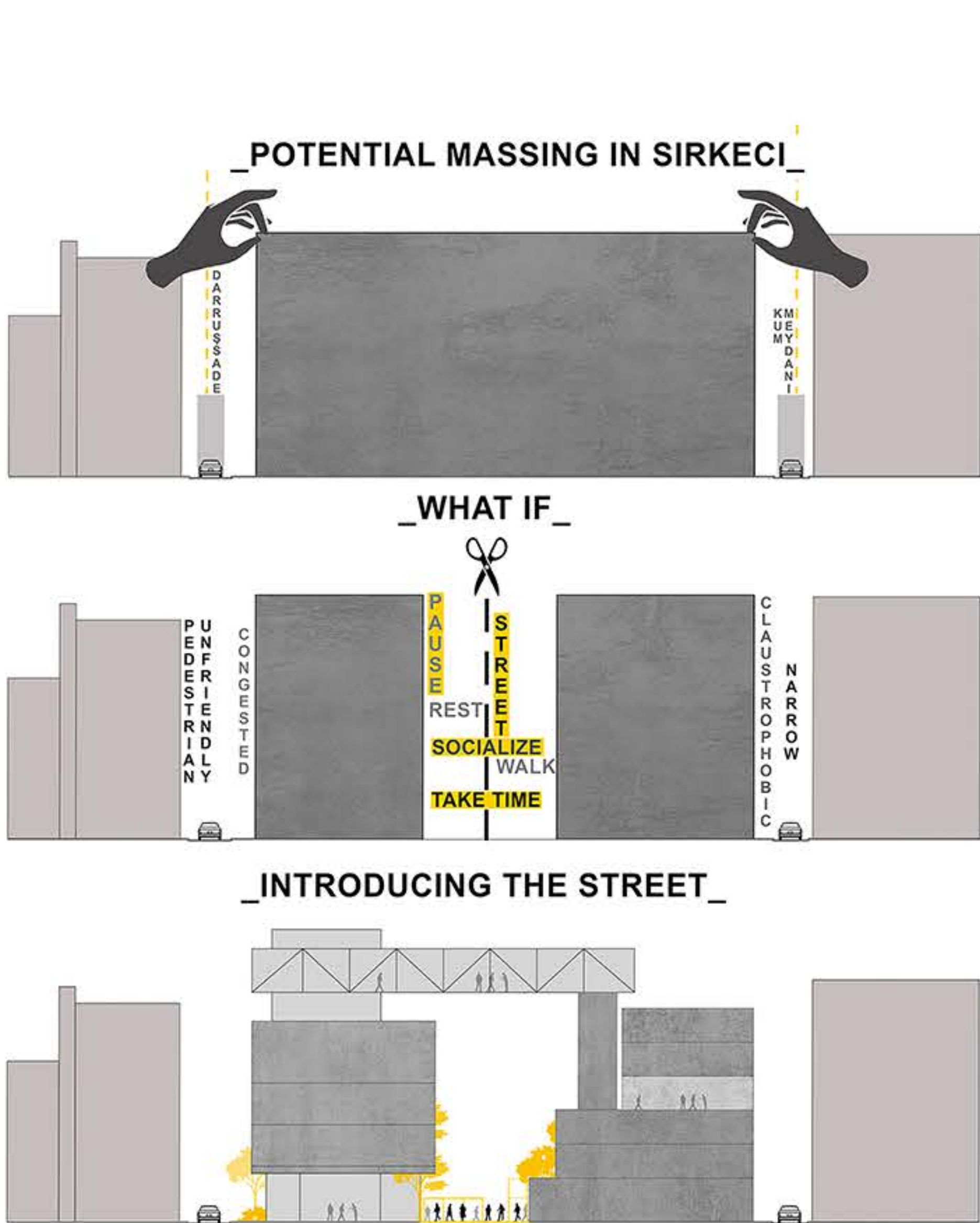
Scene: Exhibition



SECTION AA'

THE "HUB." SIRKECI

Accommodation as a HUB



EAST FACADE ELEVATION

PROJECTS

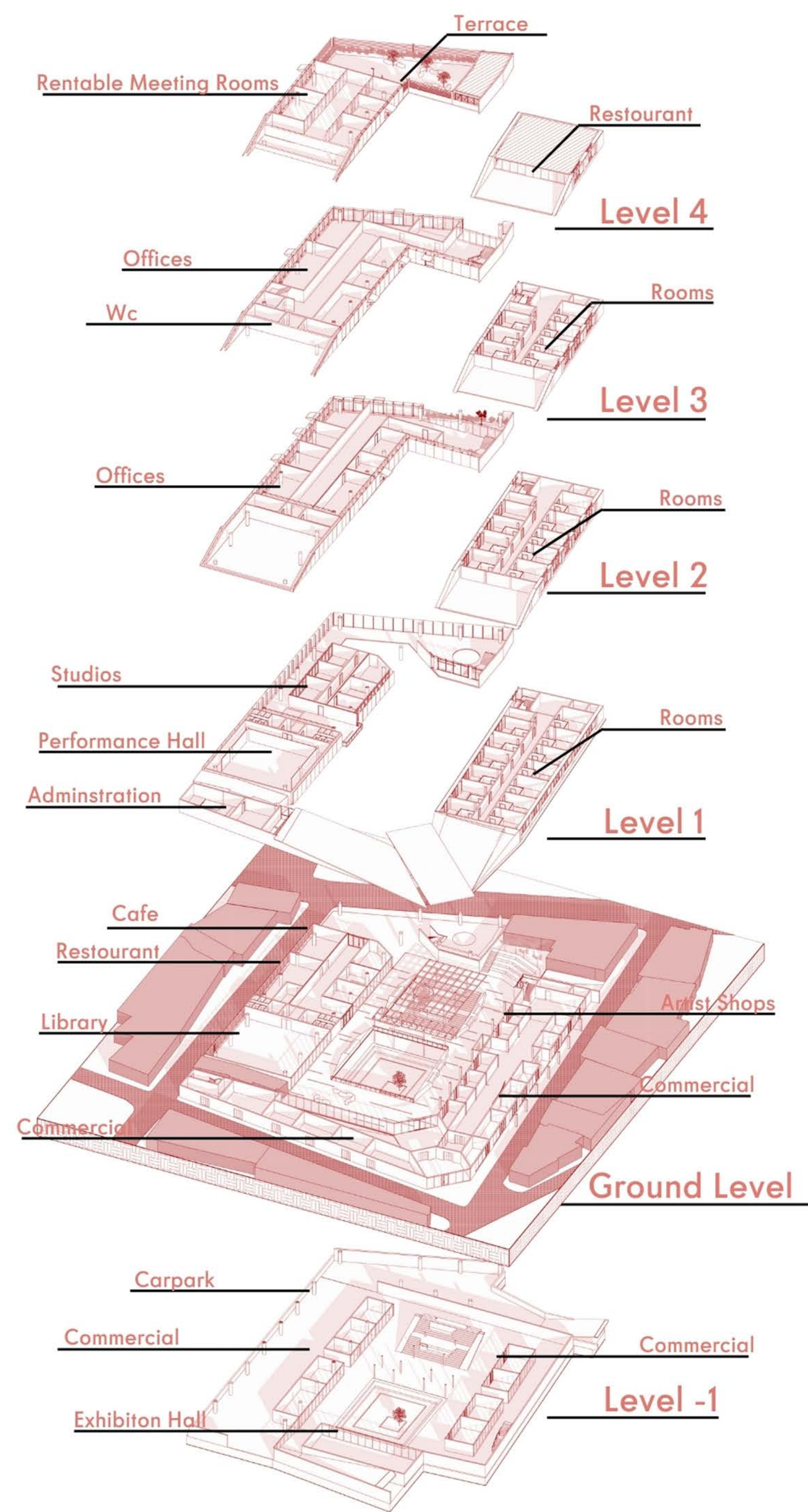
The Exchange | Deniz Yılmaz | Section 2-5 | Ezgi İşbilen, Melis Sözen



View Towards the Main Entrance

Located in the culturally rich district of Sirkeci, this project aims to create a vibrant cultural center that fosters artistic expression and cultural exchange. Designed to host artists and provide spaces for collaboration, the center invites users to engage actively in creating and exploring art. Key features include artist hosting spaces, workspaces, a performance hall, studios, offices, a library, commercial areas, cafes, and restaurants. By blending diverse activities and opportunities, the center aspires to be a dynamic hub that celebrates Sirkeci's multicultural heritage and strengthens community bonds through the power of art and culture.

Floor Plans

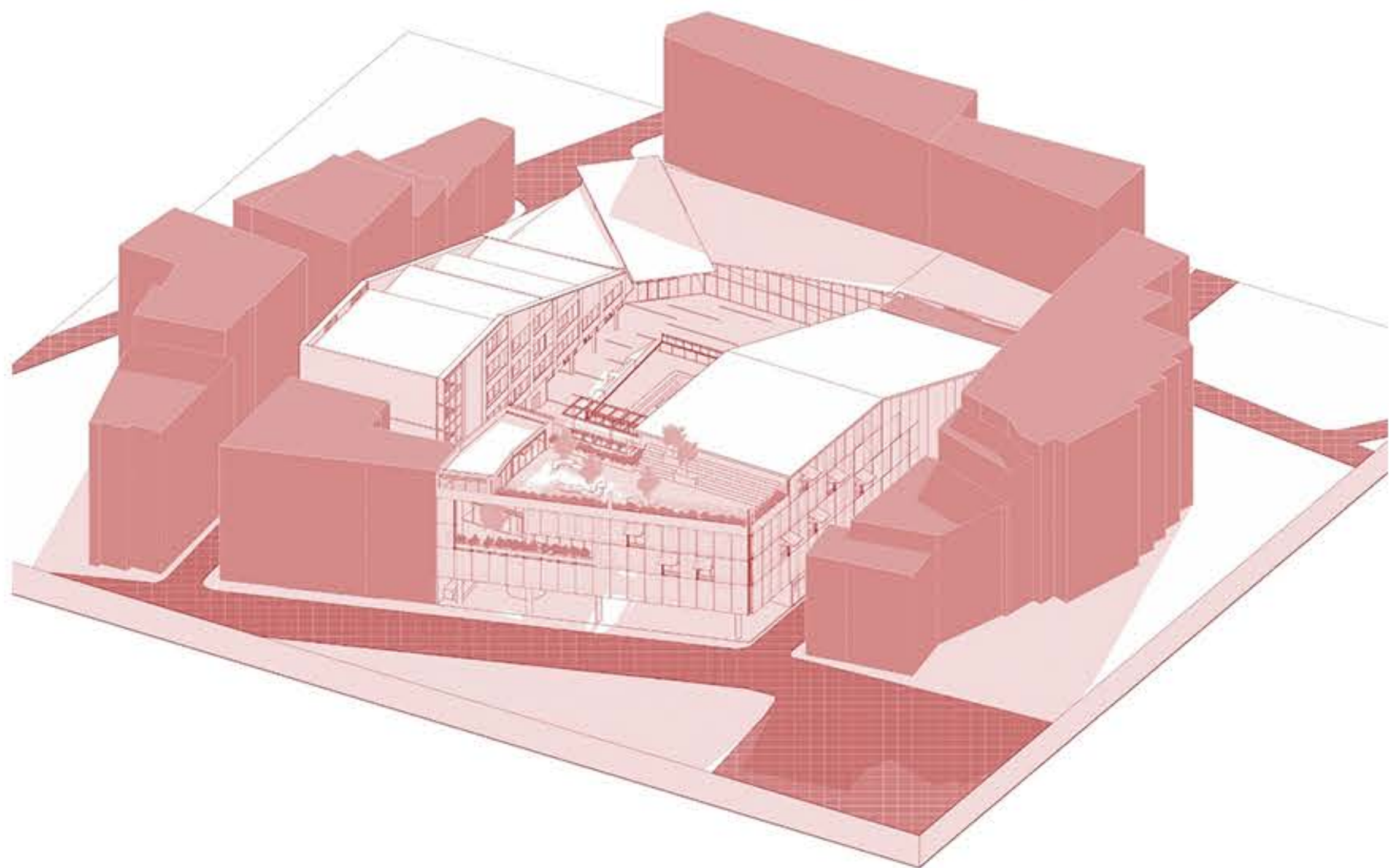
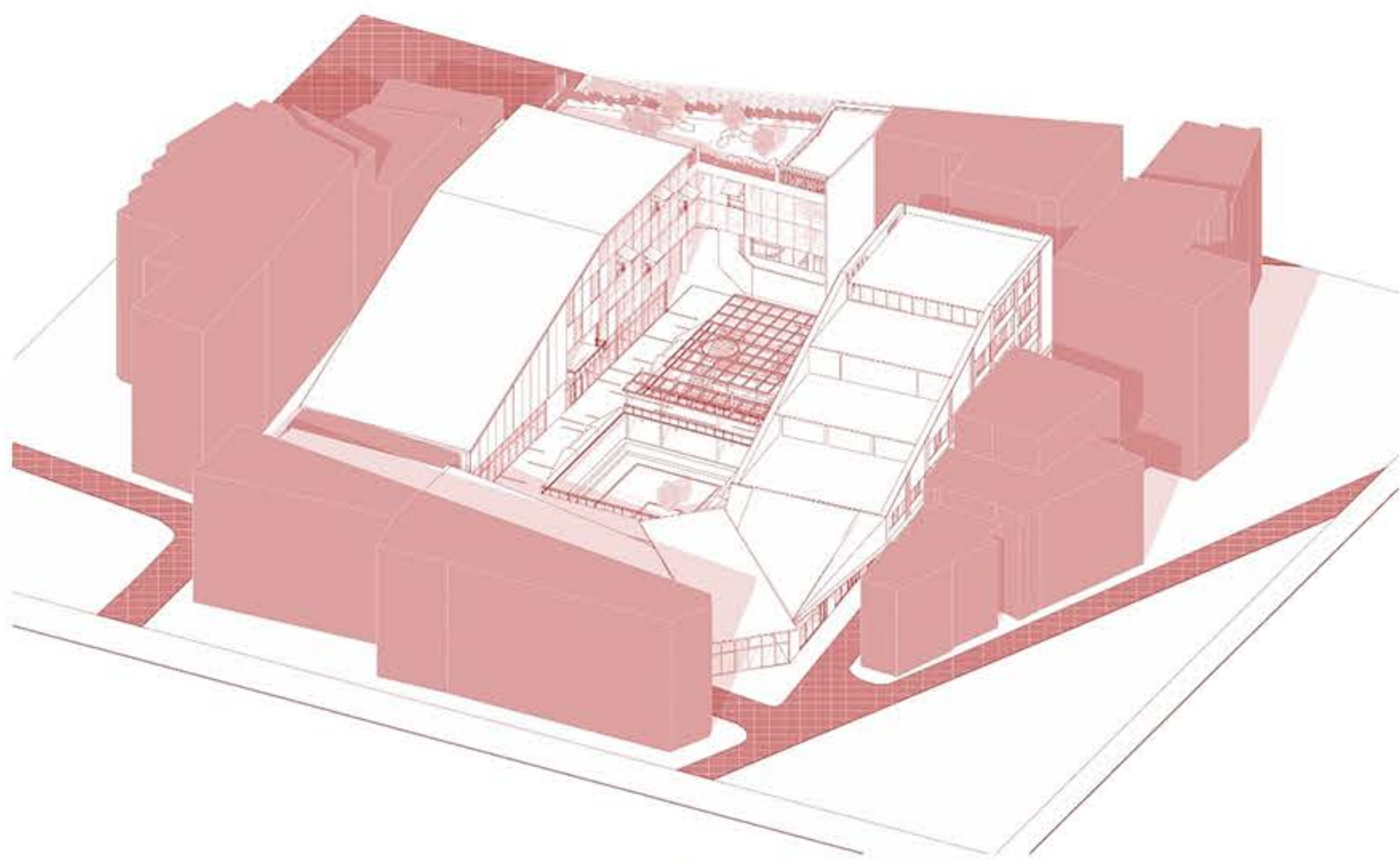


East Elevation



North Elevation

Axonometric Views



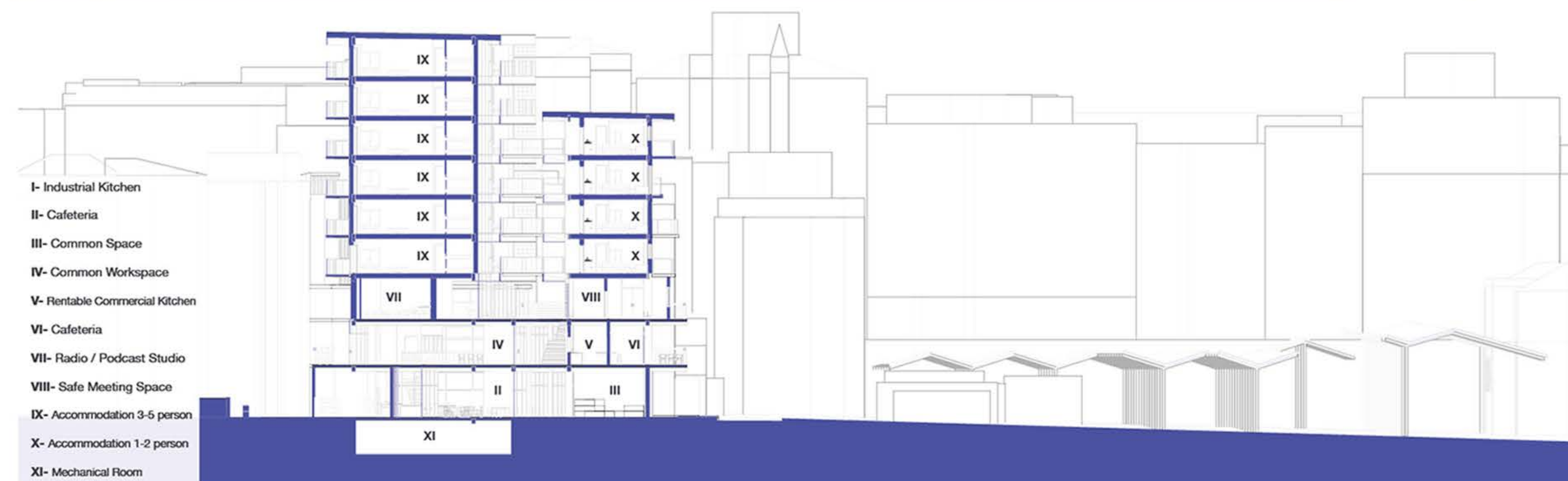
View Towards the Courtyard



Perspective Section

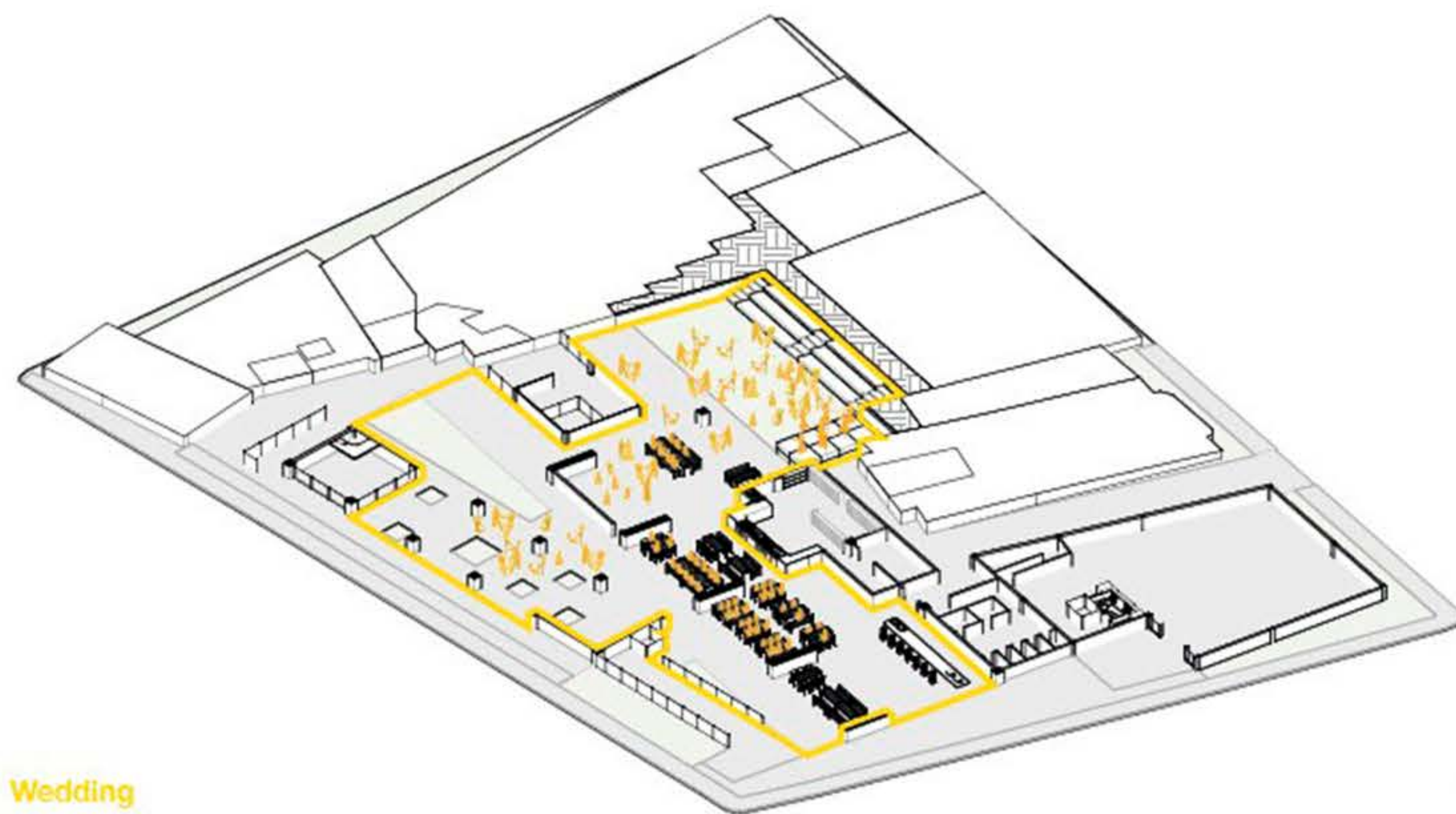
PROJECTS

A New Communal Living in Sirkeci | Emre Balcı | Section 2-5 | Ezgi İşbilen, Melis Sözen

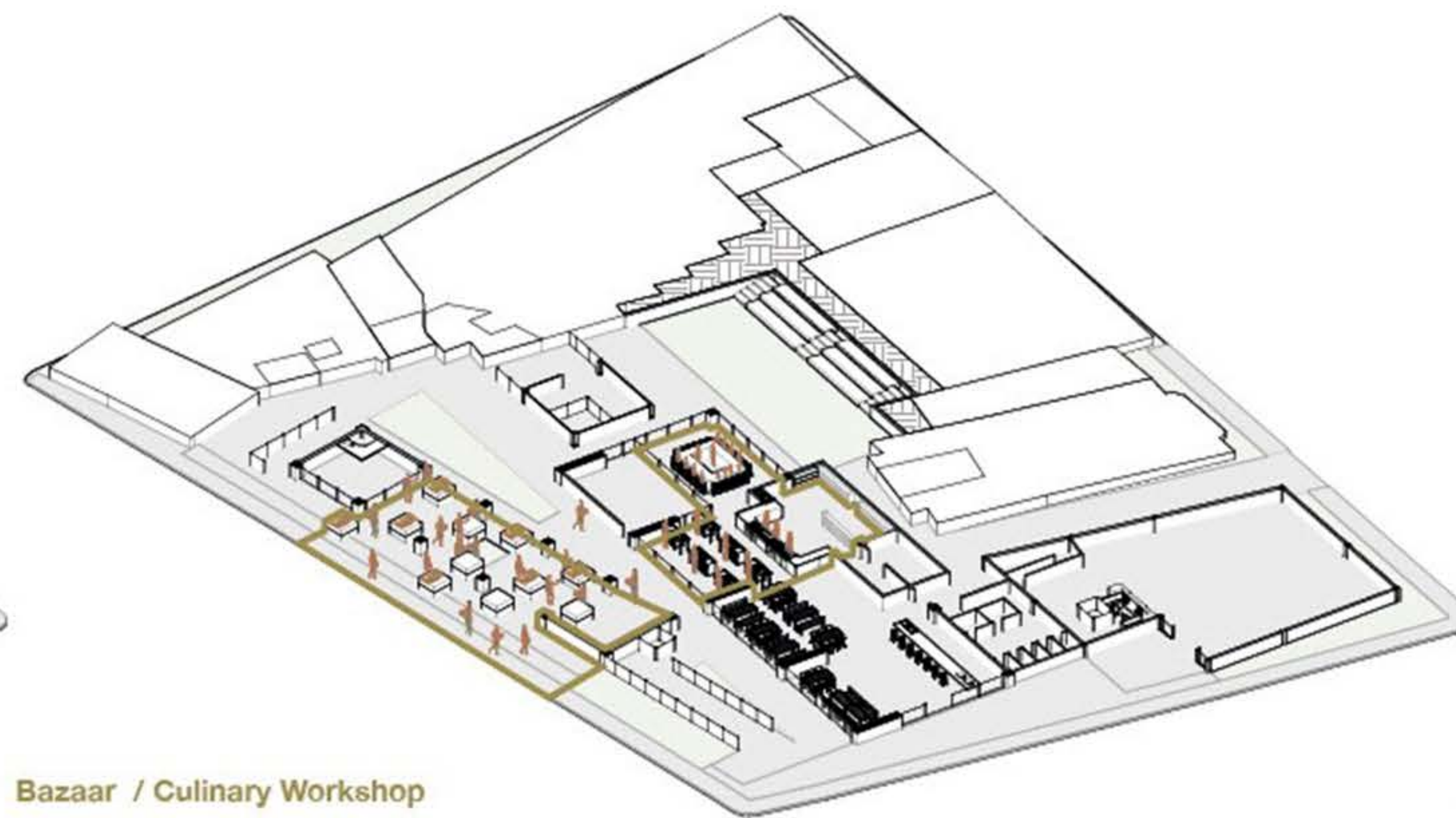


This project envisions a safe, inclusive community for immigrants and marginalised groups to rebuild lives, form connections, and belong. Public floors feature a weekly bazaar for immigrant artisans, a community podcast studio, common workspaces, and a safe café for confidential meetings with support professionals. Concrete columns and brick-clad walls ensure resilience against earthquakes and floods. Residential floors prioritise adaptability and warmth with prefabricated timber panels for detachability. Facade murals, inspired by narratives of resilience and cultural exchange, transform the building into a vibrant canvas. This space fosters interaction, collaboration, and support, addressing urban challenges while creating a safe space.

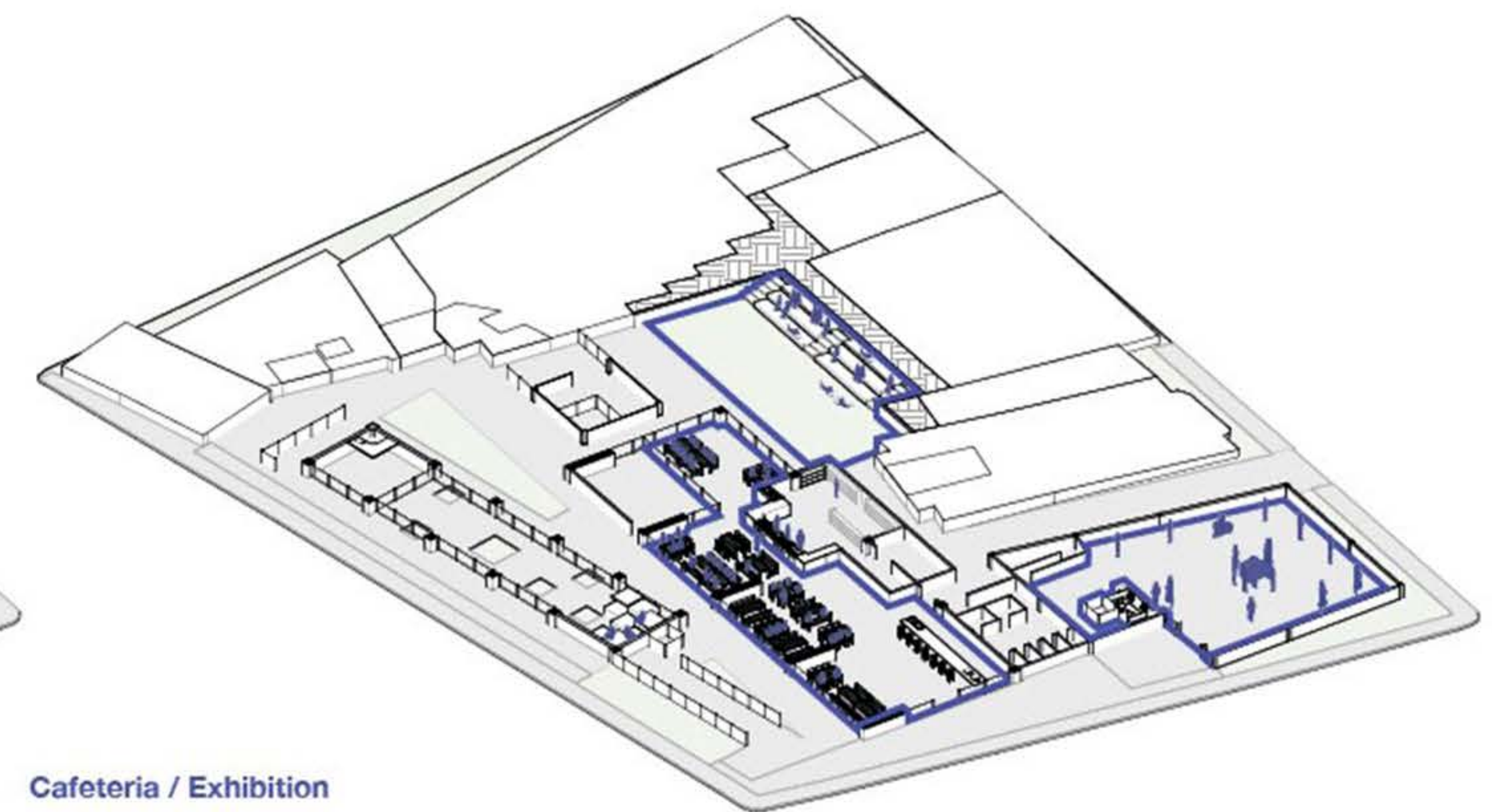




Wedding



Bazaar / Culinary Workshop



Cafeteria / Exhibition

PROJECTS

The Mosaic | Hibah Shabbir | Section 2-5 | Ezgi işbilen, Melis Sözen



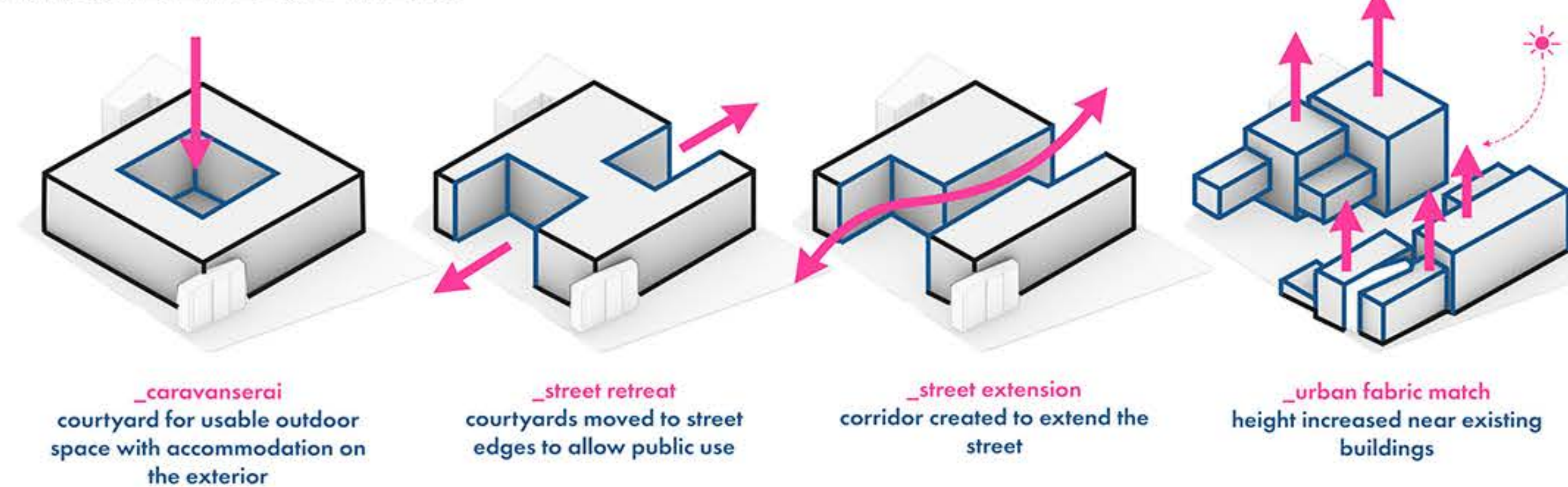
The Mosaic is a mixed-use development in the Sirkeci neighbourhood of Istanbul that is designed to create a vibrant, 24/7 environment bringing all ages and lifestyles together. It blends innovative working spaces, varied residential spaces, multiple indoor and outdoor retail areas, and multi-level rooftop terraces – all offering a mosaic of work, leisure, and community.

The design focuses on openness in terms of its users and spaces, in order to cater to diverse lifestyles and encourage connections among residents, visitors, and locals. The main focus is the public concourse, which includes sensory gardens, an amphitheatre, food street, and other community areas in an attempt to reimagine the urban experience.

LONGITUDINAL SITE SECTION

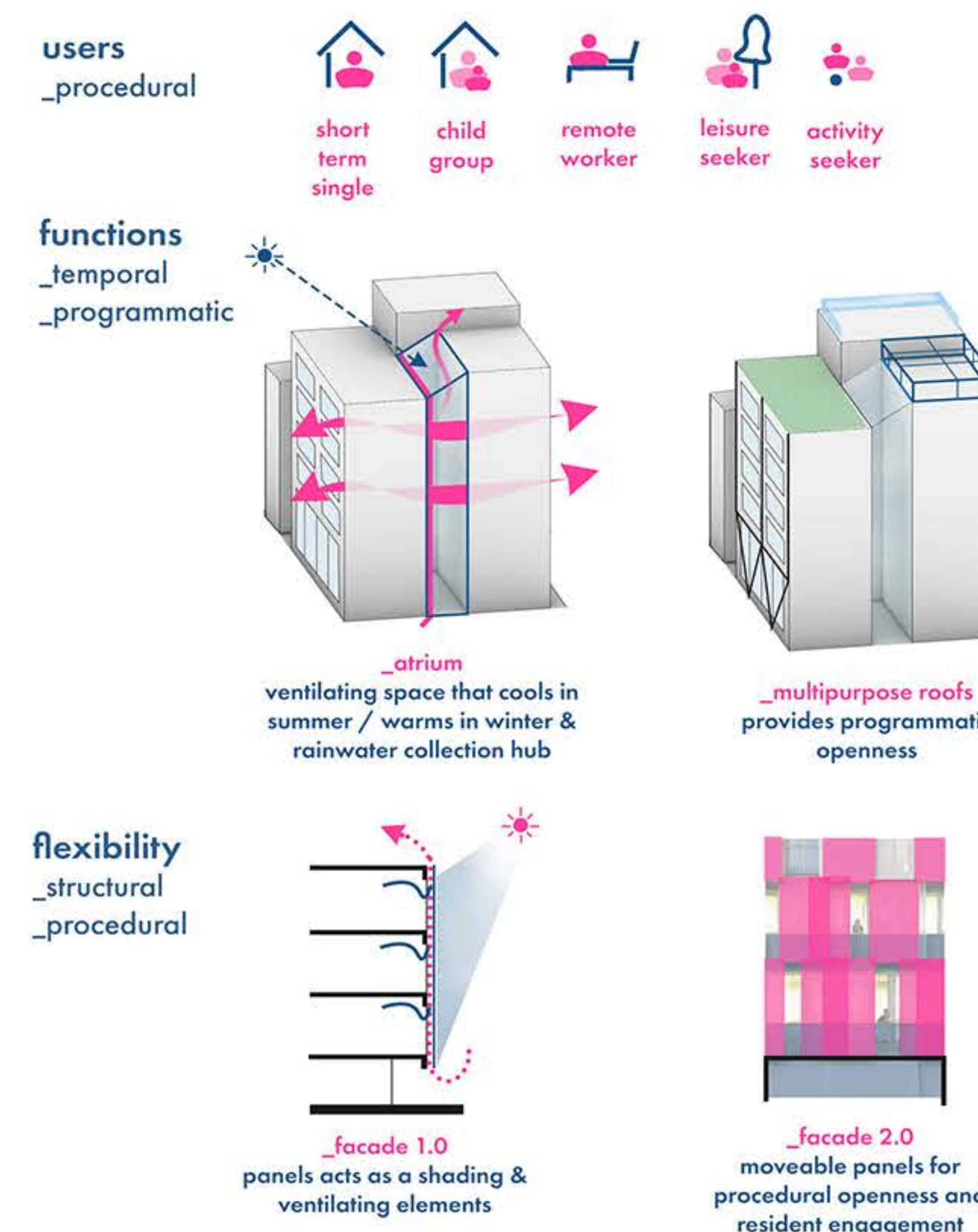


MASS DEVELOPMENT

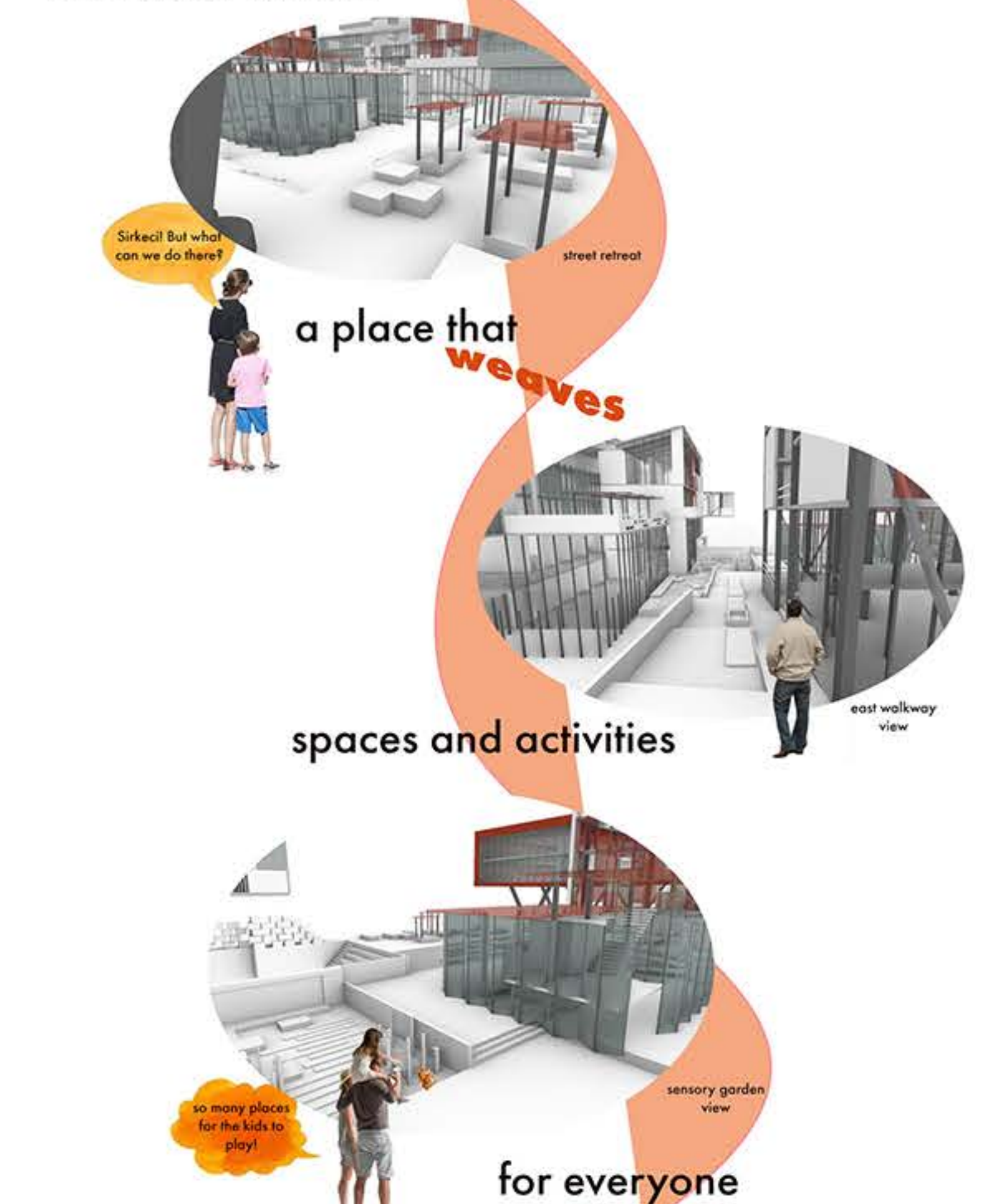


The building was designed with certain restrictions in mind in order to adhere to the distinct surrounding context and urban fabric. Then, other strategies were implemented in order to implement openness in terms of users and spaces. The final building complex integrated a variety of openness strategies that included multi-purpose areas like rooftop terraces, a food street deck, a variety of gardens, and multiple other spaces for all types of users.

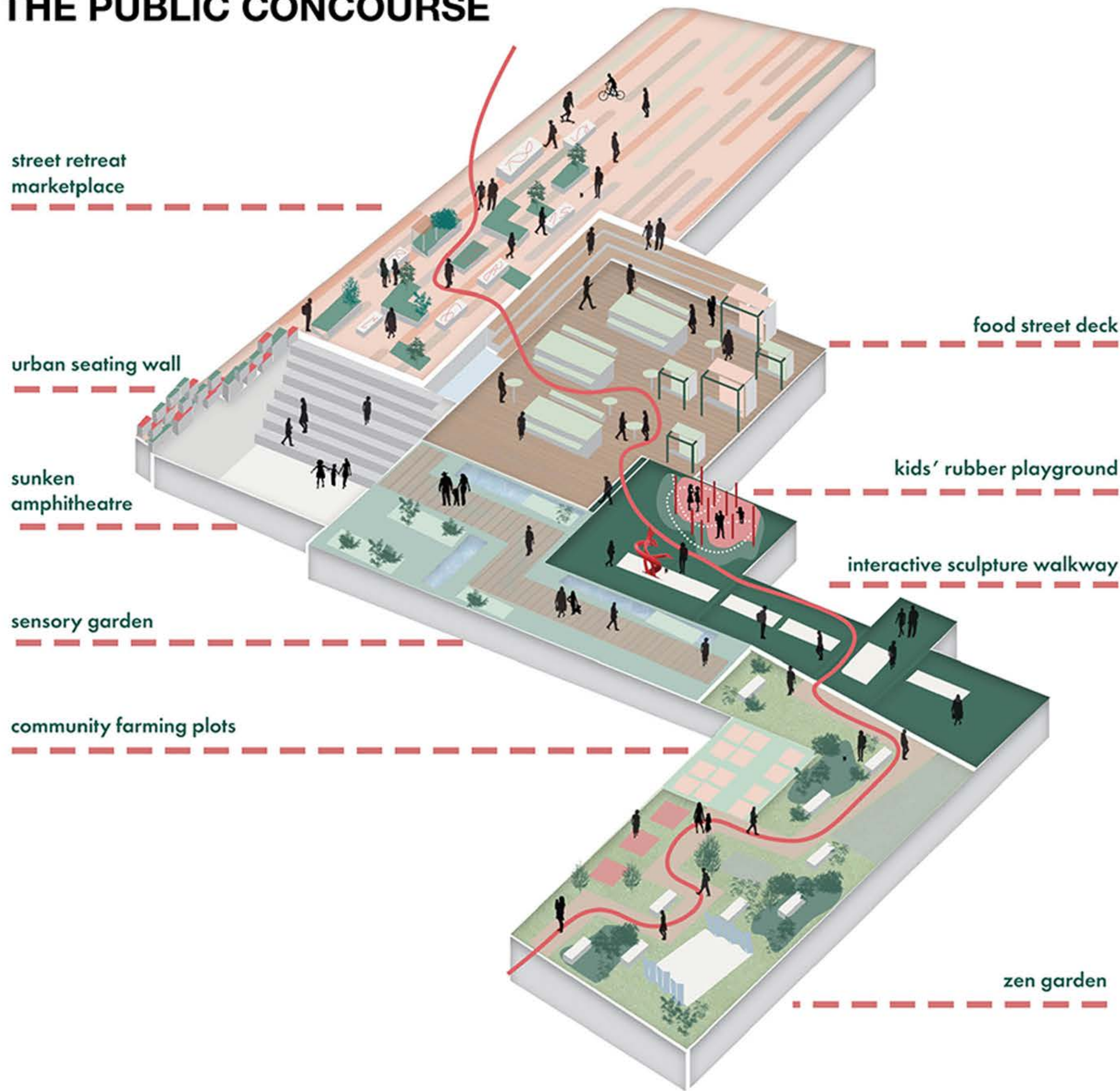
OPENNESS STRATEGIES



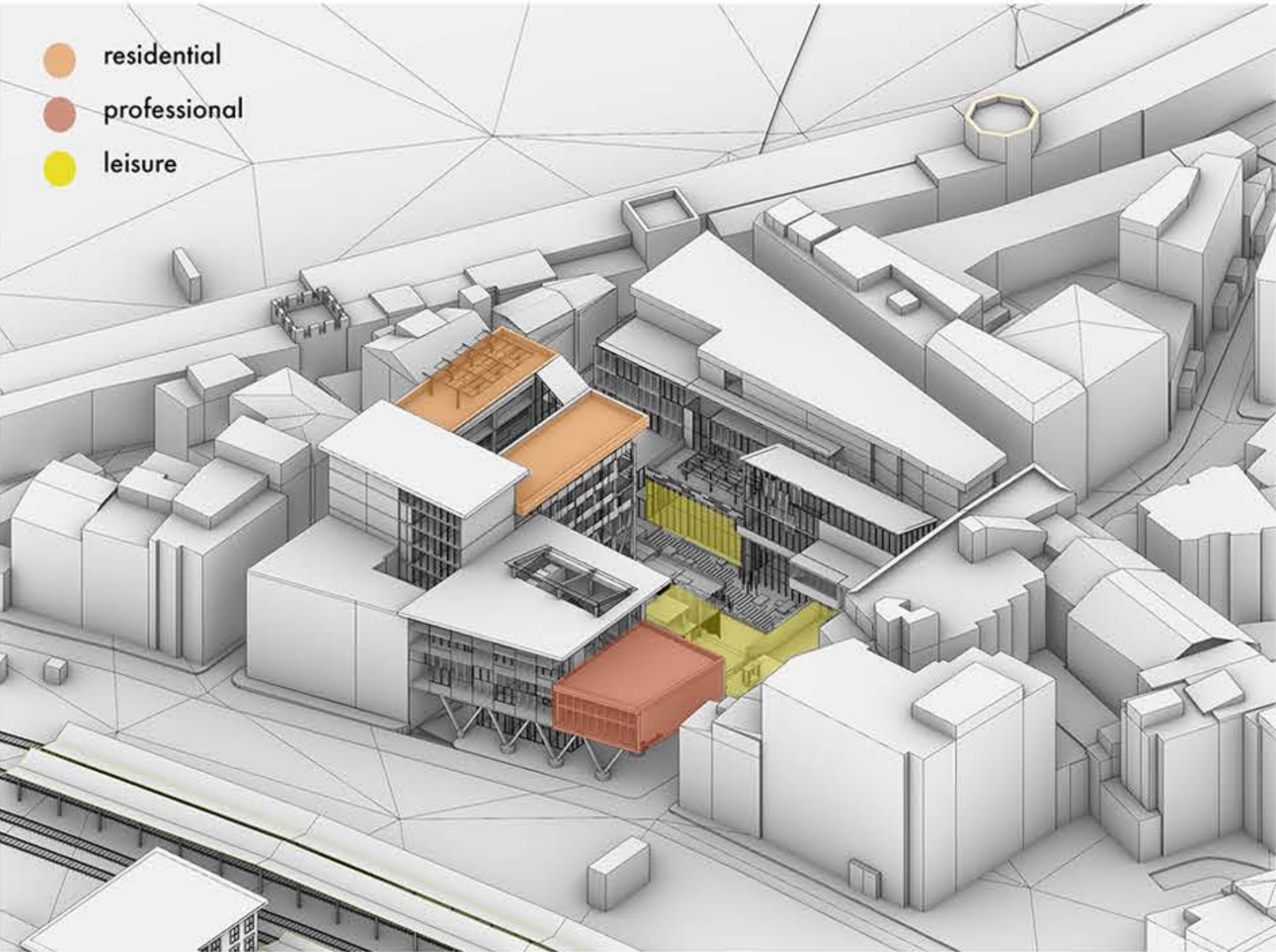
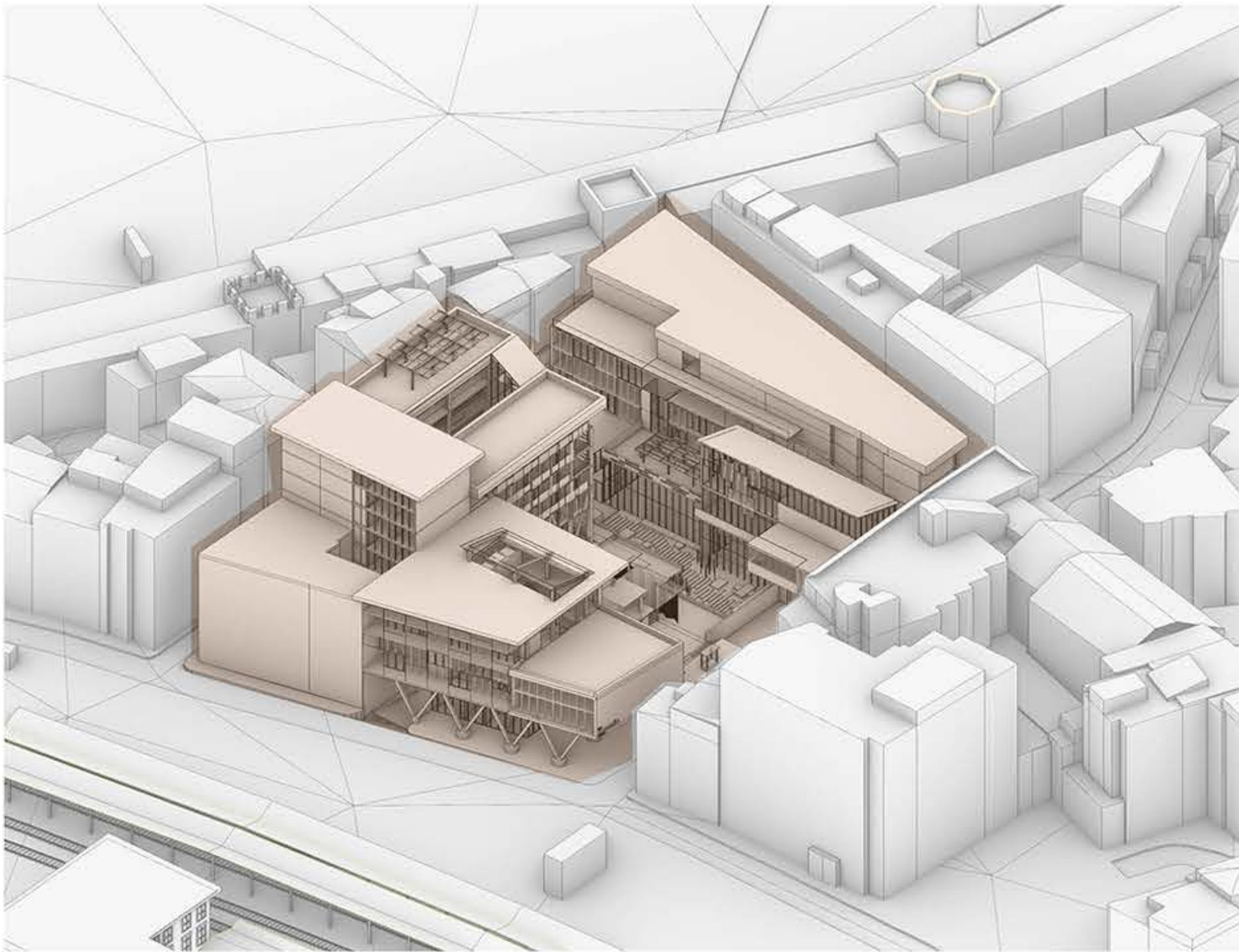
the urban mosaic



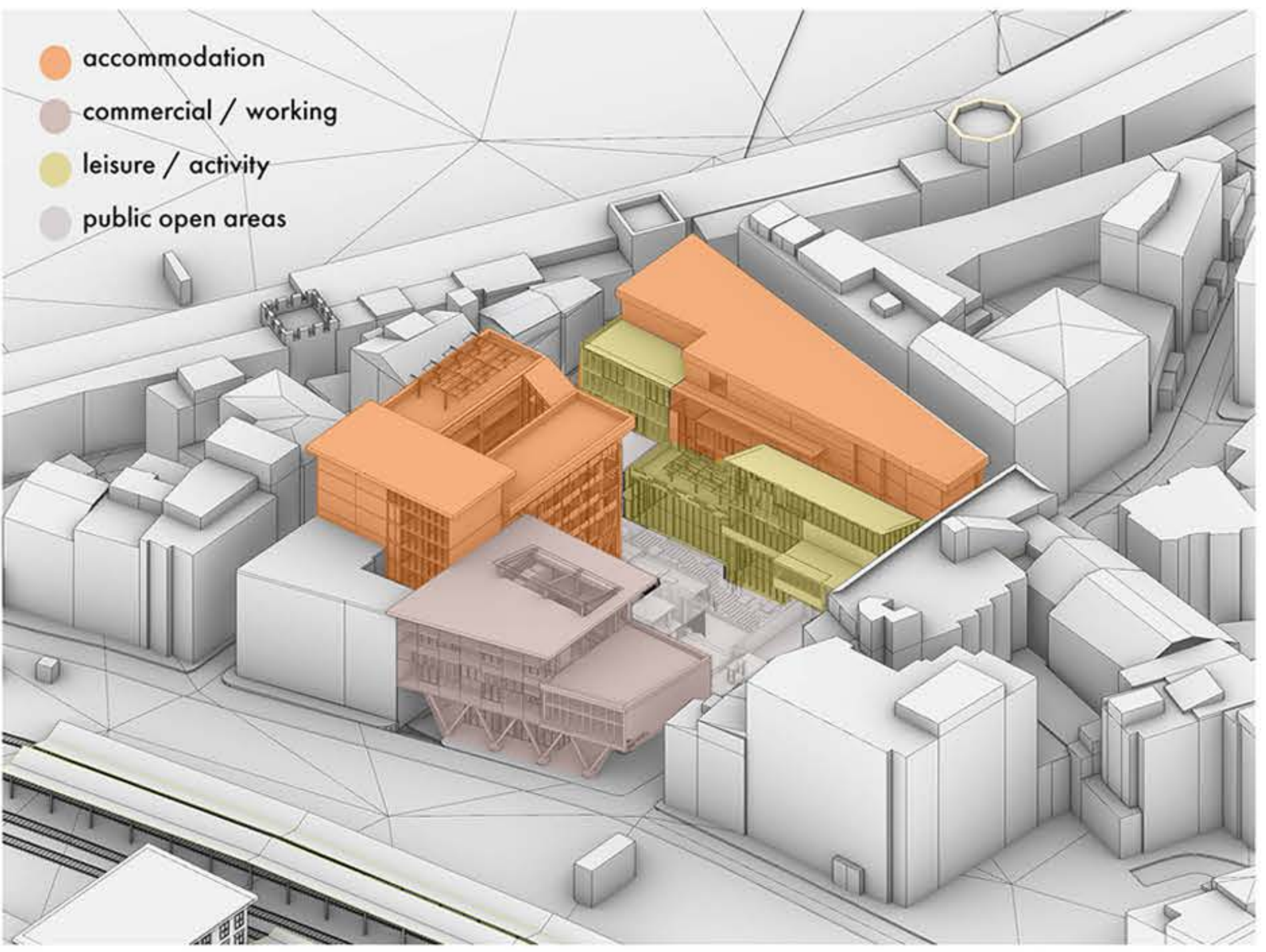
THE PUBLIC CONCOURSE



THE BUILDING



VENUE SPACE DISTRIBUTION



PROGRAM BREAKDOWN

PROJECTS

A Little Break | Talin Kış | Section 2-5 | Ezgi İşbilen, Melis Sözen



PERSPECTIVE SECTION

In this project, the concept of "openness" has been explored within a dense and enclosed urban area, without alienating the new structure from its context. It is interpreted by creating an open space within the building area and using the surrounding buildings as an outer shell to conceal this open space. It connects what is permanent and what is temporary in means of use and provides different spaces to its user.

The design incorporates "tearing away" certain sections to invite users to explore. It prioritizes user circulation by integrating various interconnected spaces into a cohesive whole. Also works the 'outer shell' as variety of buildings to have a more coherent presence within the context.



EAST ELEVATION

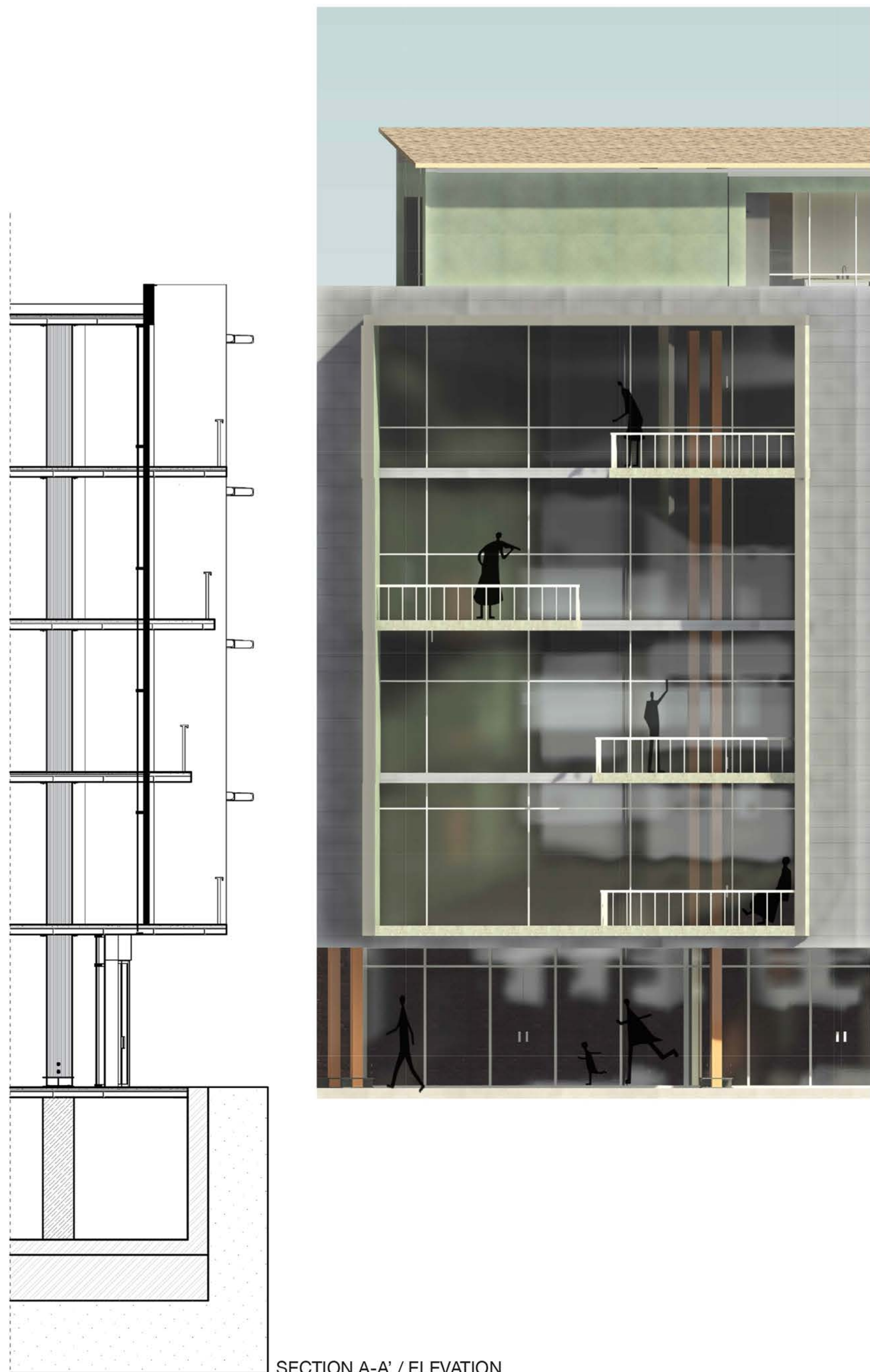


NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION





PROJECTS

Sirkeci Apprenticeship Training Center | Tolga Ata Türkoğlu | Section 2-5 | Ezgi İşbilen, Melis Sözen



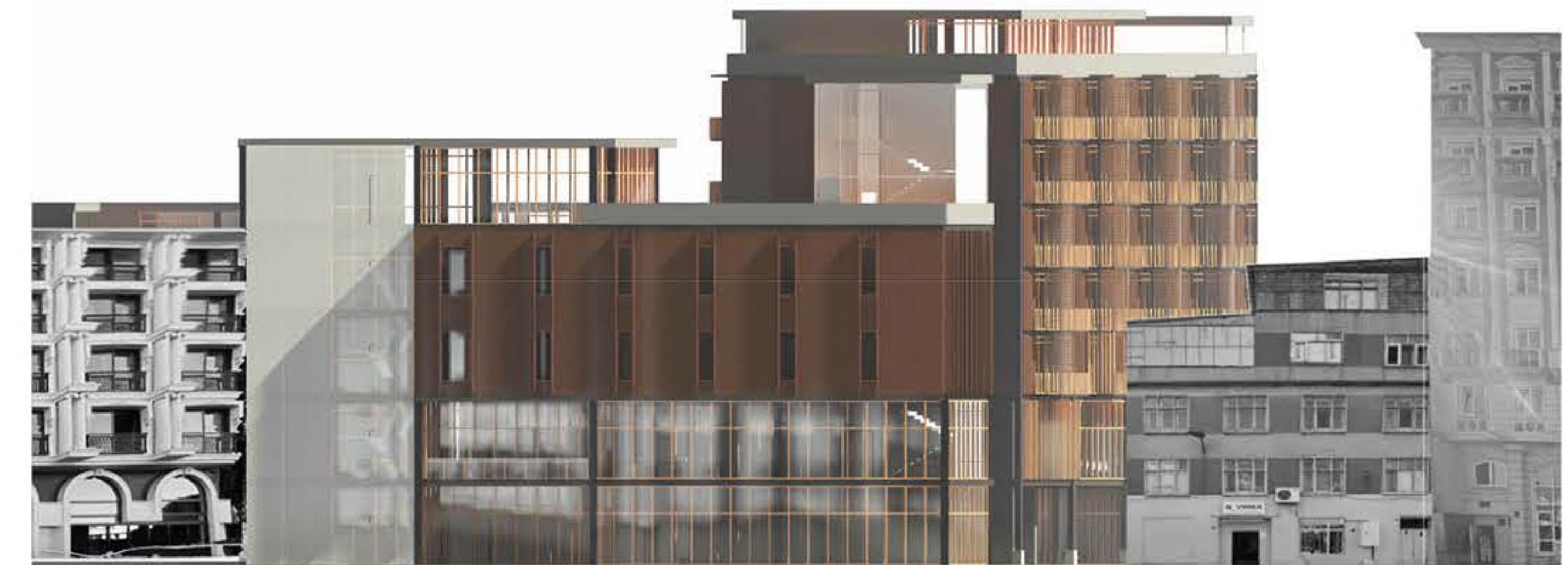
production zone



residential zone

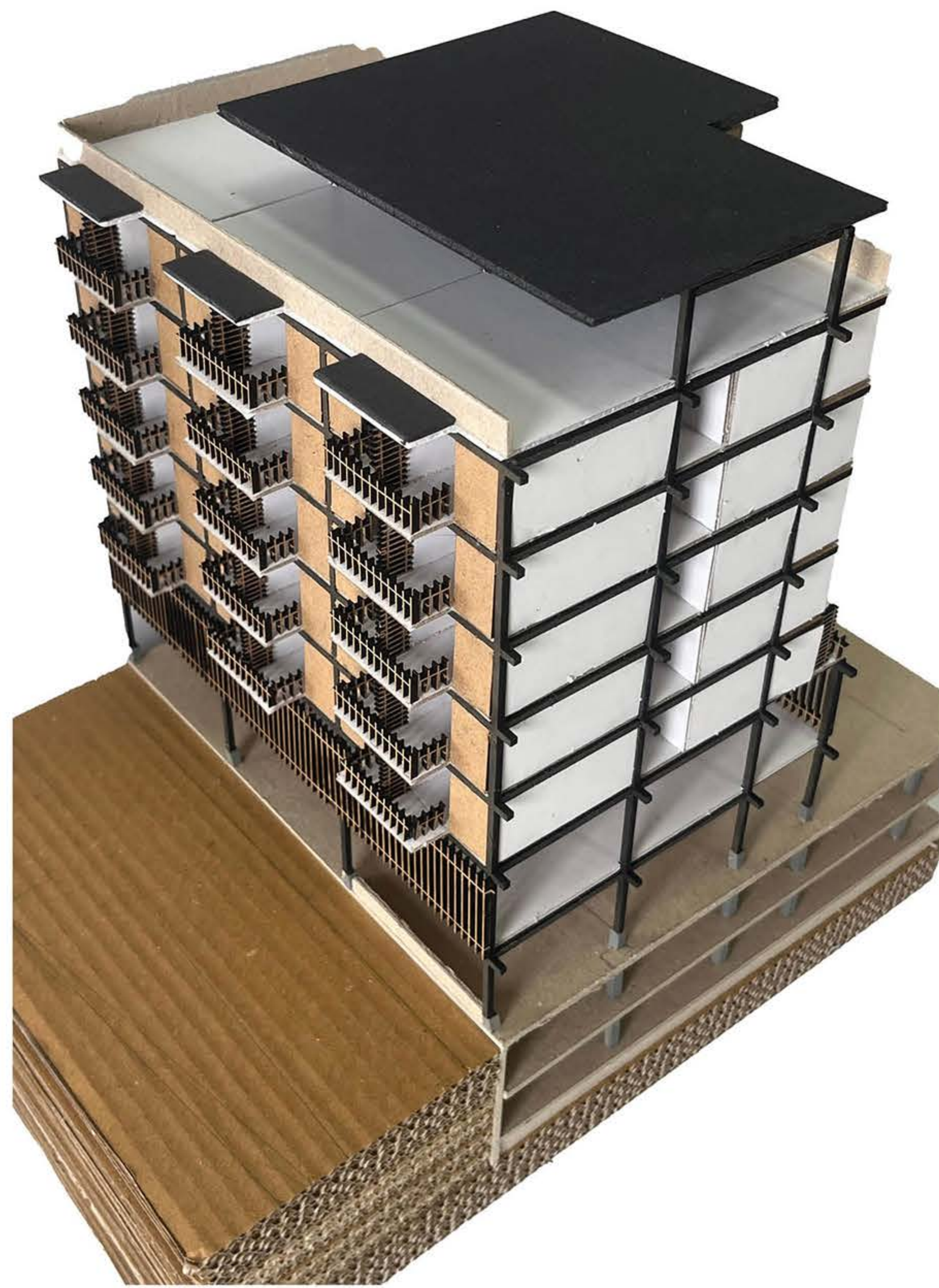


east elevation

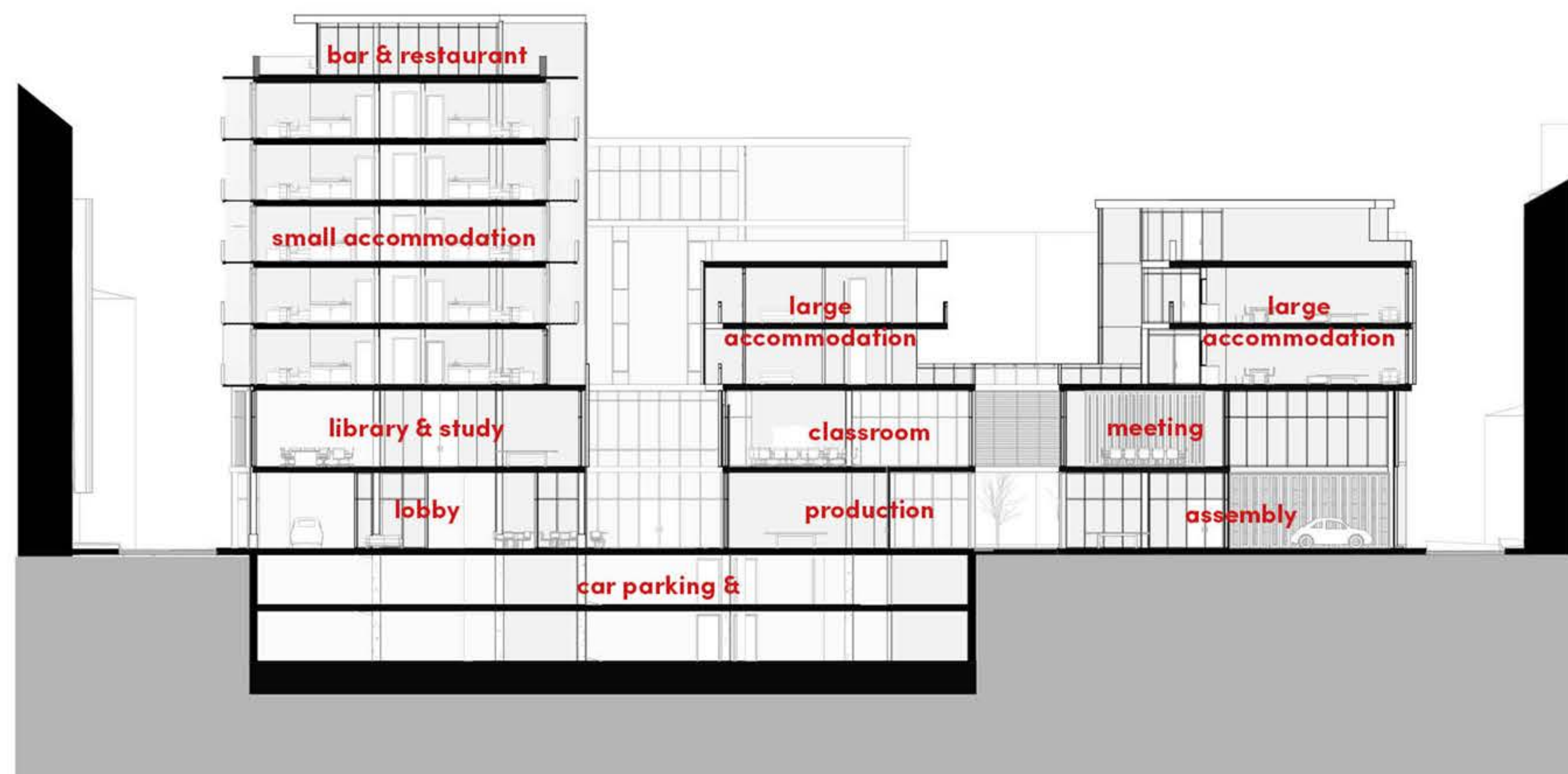


north-west elevation

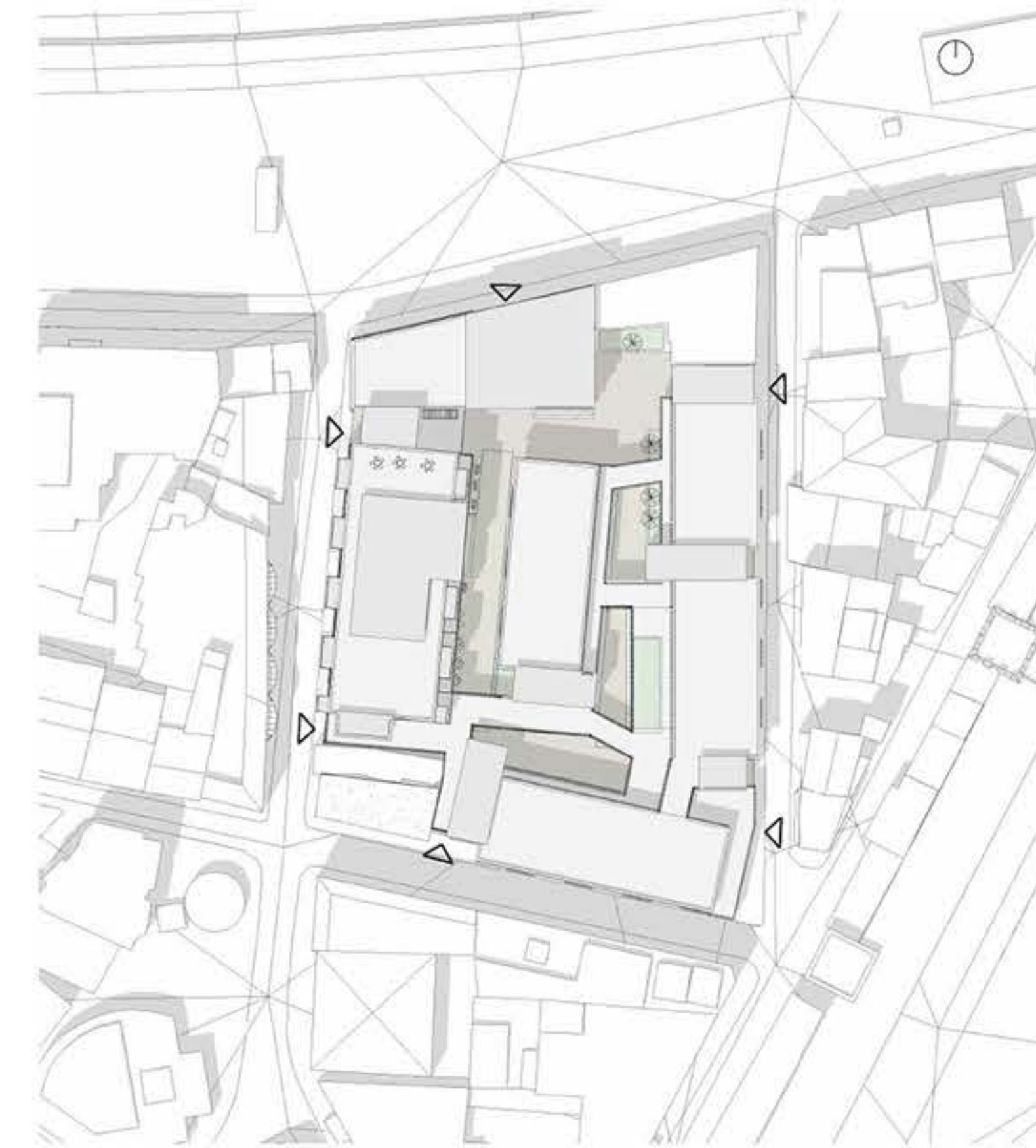
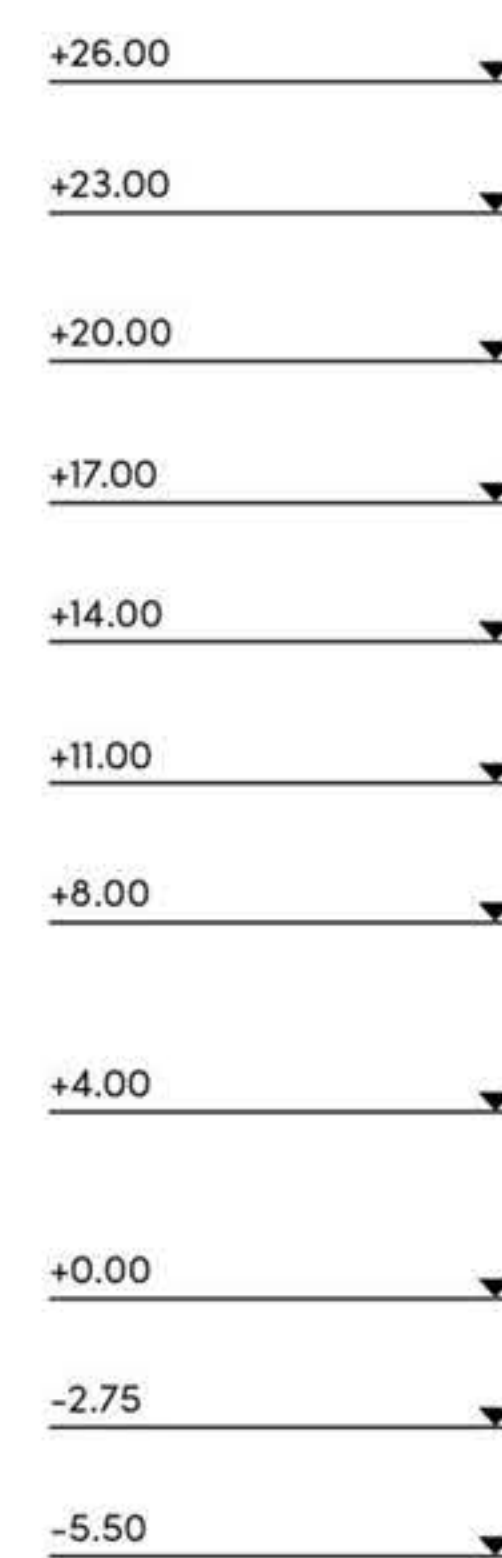
Sirkeci Apprenticeship Training Center reimagines the historic inns of Istanbul, such as Büyük Yeni Han, which fostered mentorship, community, and skill-building for minorities, migrants, and disadvantaged groups. This project creates a modern hub for integration and cultural exchange through short-term accommodation, workspaces, and event halls. Rooted in Sirkeci's rich urban fabric, it balances respect for history with contemporary needs. Advanced manufacturing is introduced as a modern interpretation of traditional craftsmanship, addressing the evolving demands of today's workforce. Prefabricated and modular construction methods allow for flexibility and sustainable growth, ensuring the building can adapt to future changes.



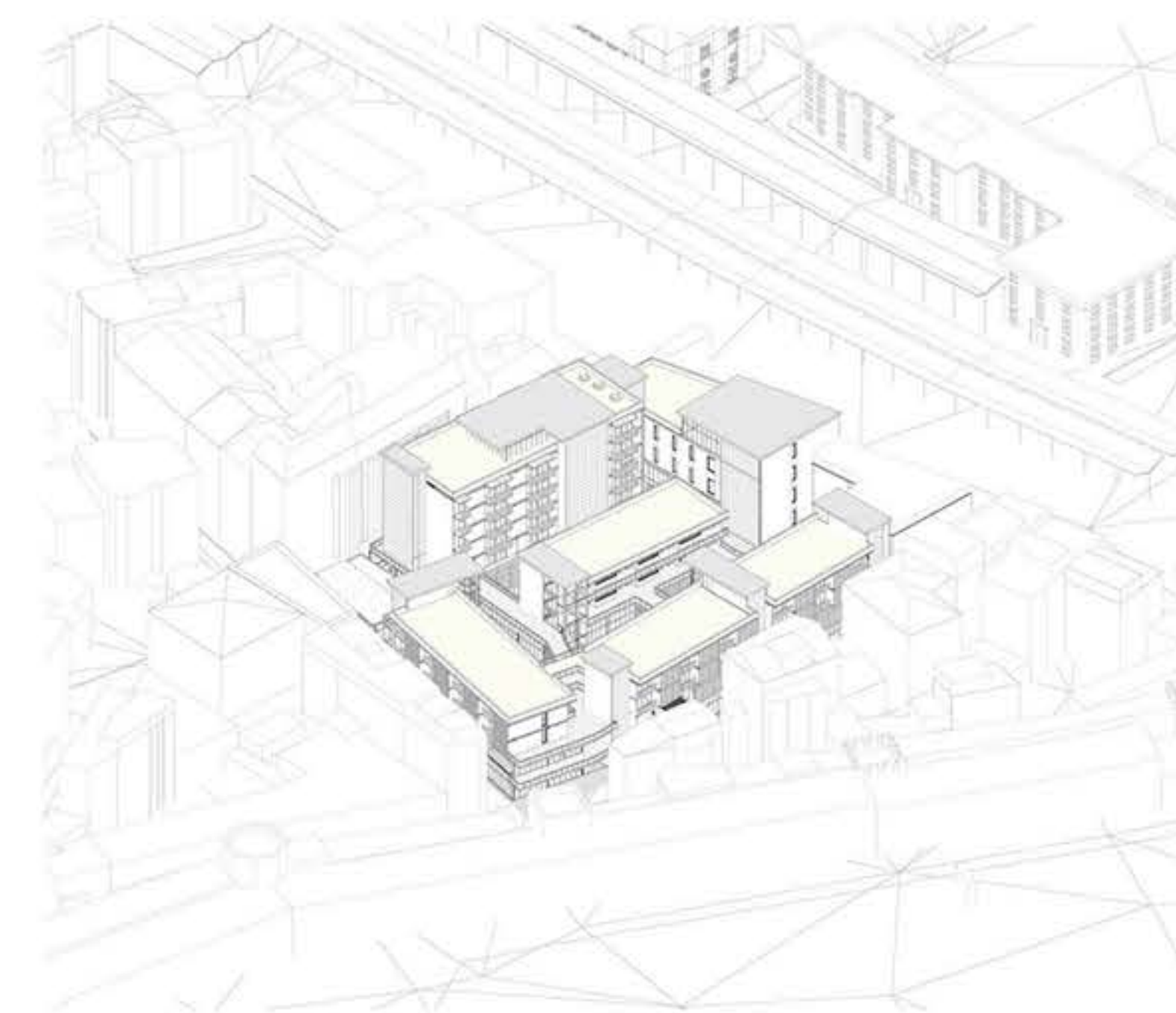
partial model



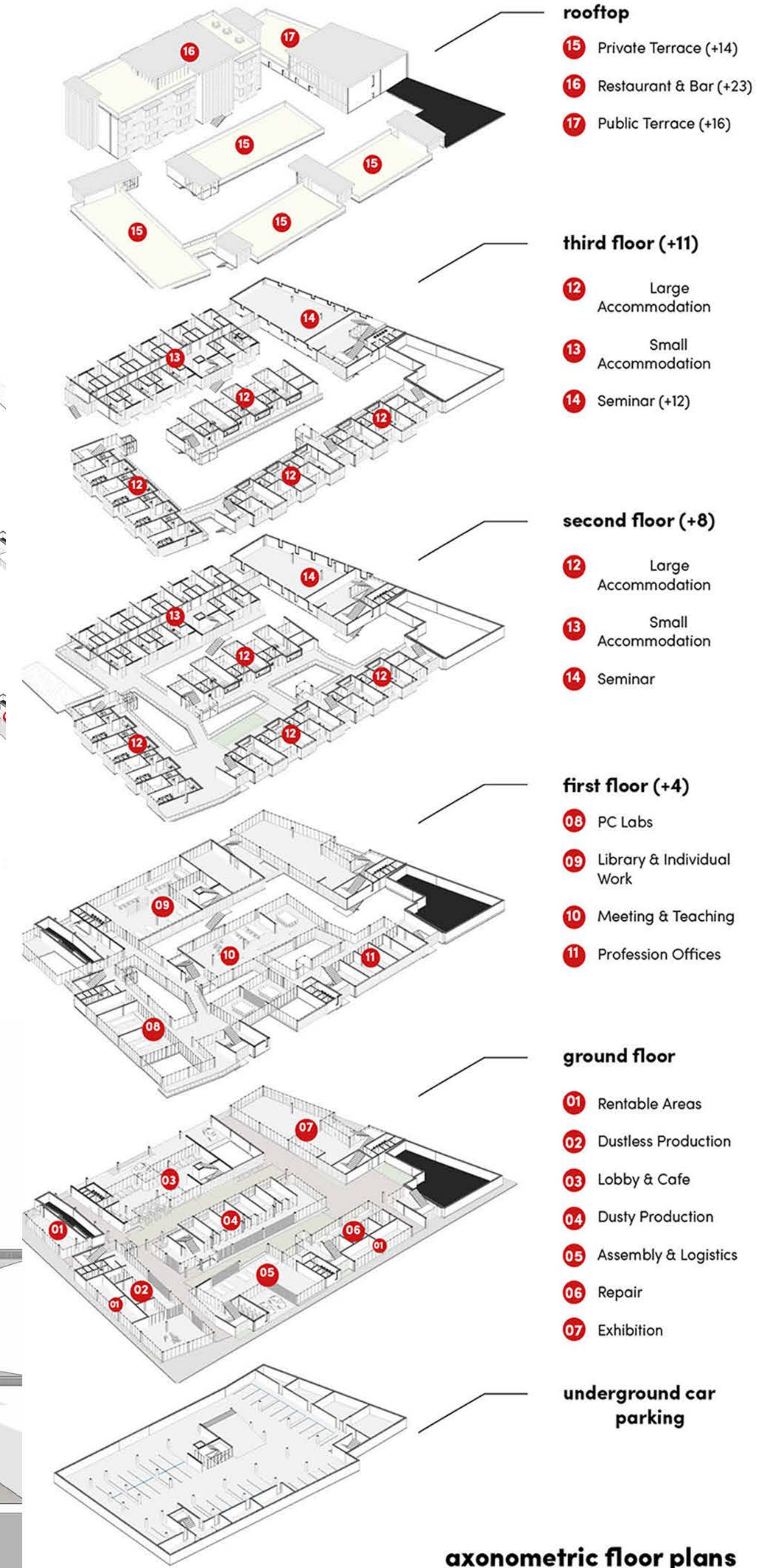
transverse section



site plan



axonometric site view

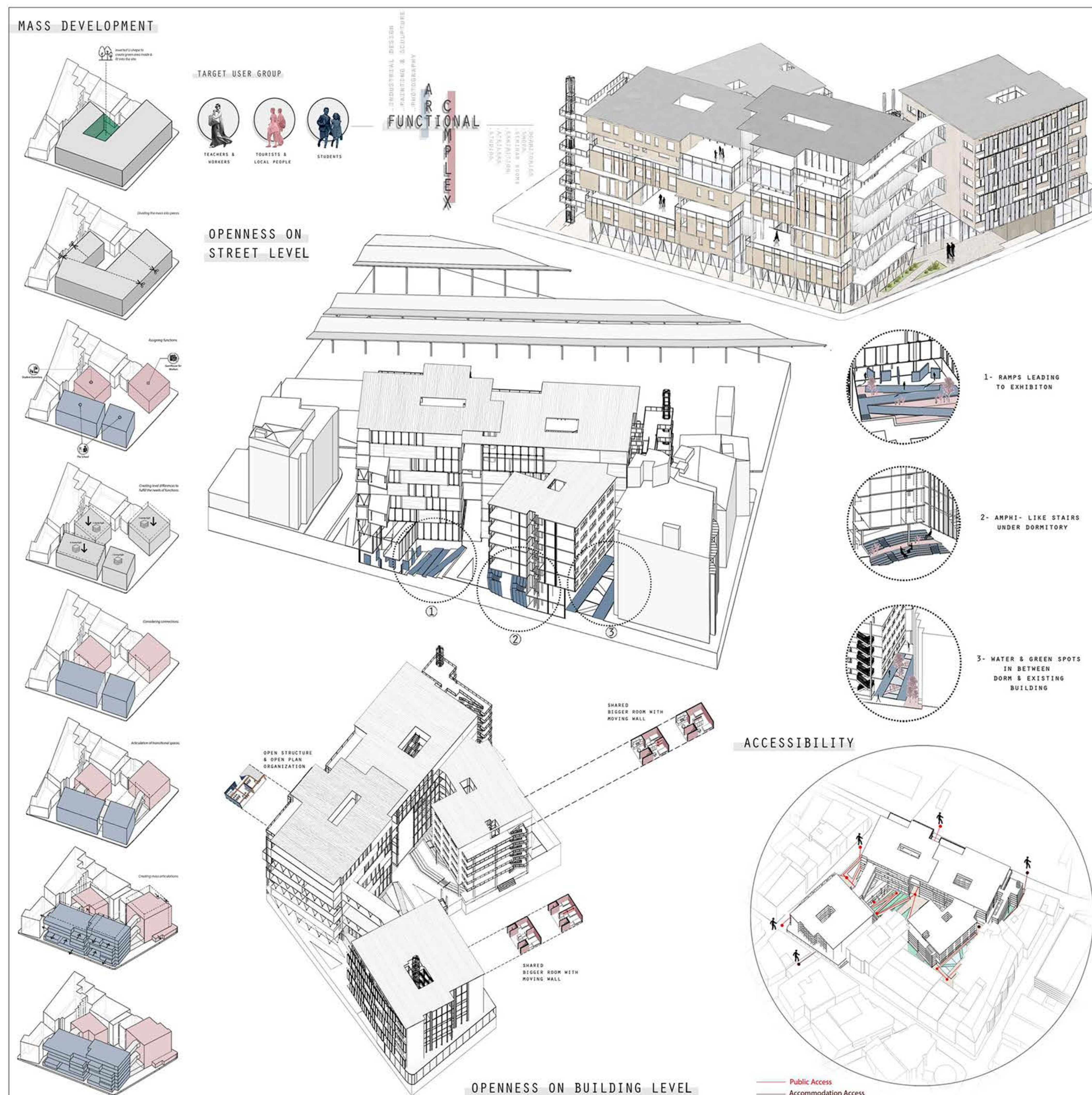


axonometric floor plans



PROJECTS

The Functional Art Complex | Zeynep Çitoğlu | Section 2-5 | Ezgi işbilen, Melis Sözen



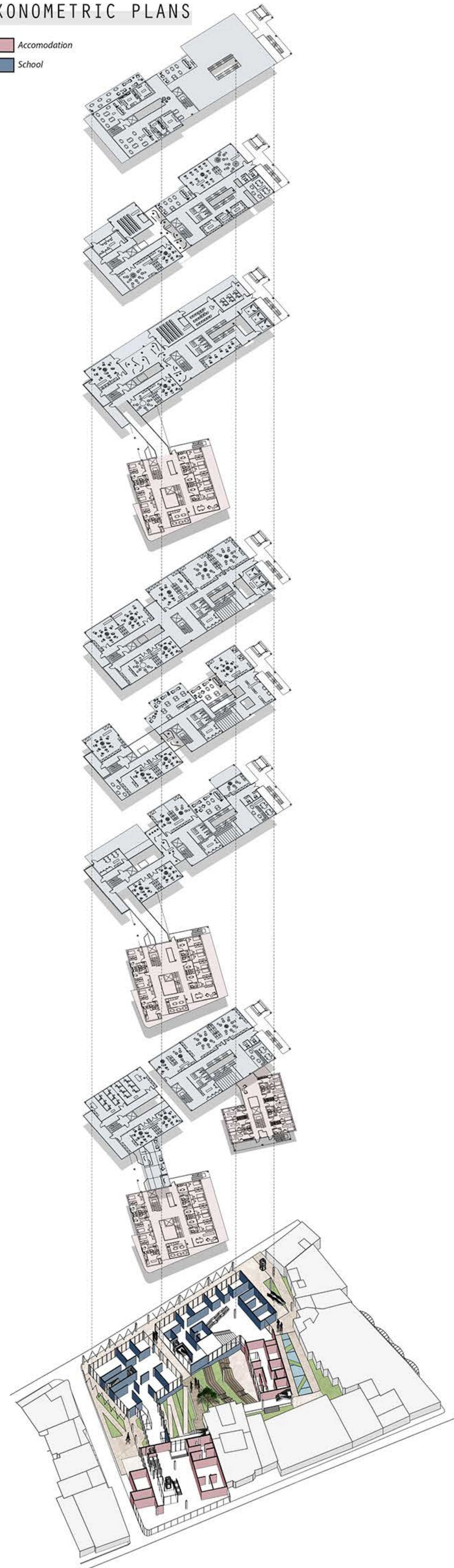
The Functional Art Complex unites learning, living, and art in a vibrant community. Anchored by a dynamic school building, it features shared art studios, photography labs, classrooms, seminar rooms, exhibition spaces, cafes, shops, and social hubs. Dormitories and guesthouses provide adaptable living spaces for students, educators, and artists, balancing privacy and socialization. Built on the concept of “openness”, the project fosters interaction through its steel structural system, enabling flexible spaces, visual interaction of different uses and seamless integration of functions. This is more than a complex—it’s a space where creativity thrives, connections deepen, and life and art converge.



NORTH ELEVATION

AXONOMETRIC PLANS

Accommodation
School



PERSPECTIVE SECTION

