

ITU LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

STUDIO REPORTS
VOL.2

2020-2021 FALL SEMESTER

LANDSCAPE DESIGN III-IV

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LANDSCAPE DESIGN III & IV

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CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT 01

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT 02

DISSEMINATION / 03

DETAILED DESIGN

+ GUEST SPEAKERS

ISTANBUL
TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHITECTURE

2020-2021fallsemester

**LANDSCAPE
DESIGN III**

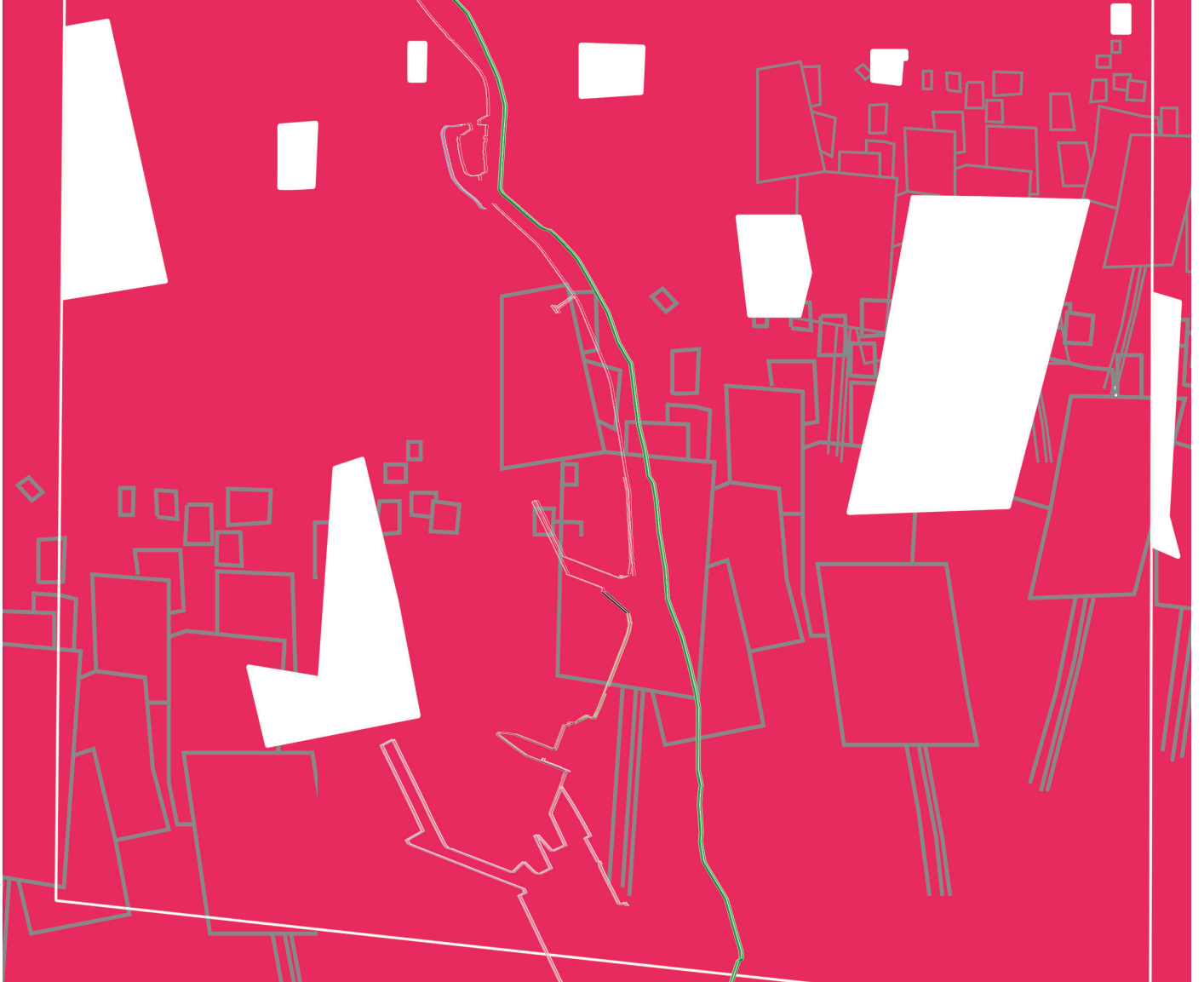
Prof.Dr.HayriyeEşbah TUNCAY
Res. Asst. Gizem ALUÇLU

Design as protest:

How can landscape architects stand for and build just futures?

The long existing fault lines of inequalities and injustice tear the fabric of democracy and make our cities even more vulnerable. This studio questions whether we can re-envision conditions required for socially just futures.

The studio seeks socially relevant, professionally valuable, visionary and experimental projects supported by data and field work.



Design as protest: How can landscape architects stand for and build just futures?/ ÜSKÜDAR

PROJECT AIM

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WHAT WOULD A JUST CITY LOOK LIKE ?



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE FOR
JUST CITY

ÜSKÜDAR

Justice is a problem of distribution and also it is a problem of how we communicate with each other. This studio focuses on social dimension of sustainability without overlooking the environmental and economic dimensions. Without justice it is impossible to have sustainability.

The studio deals with both distributive justice (how to distribute things) and procedural justice (how to do that, how to include the voice of vulnerable populations).

ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

2020-2021 FALL SEMESTER
LANDSCAPE DESIGN IV
Res. Asst. Başak Akarsu
Prof. Dr. Hayriye Eşbah TUNCAY
Prof. Dr. Gülgen AYTAÇ
Res. Asst. Gizem Aluğlu

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE FOR **JUSTCITY** / ÜSKÜDAR

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This studio focuses on social dimension of sustainability without overlooking the environmental and economic dimensions. Without justice it is impossible to have sustainability. Justice is a problem of distribution and also it is a problem of how we communicate with each other.

Thus the studio deals with both distributive justice (how to distribute things) and procedural justice (how to do that, how to include the voice of vulnerable populations).

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT 01

Students are able to have literature knowledge related to the keywords "justice, public space, democracy, social layers, inclusive design and management ". They get several perspectives from different diciplines about the topic. They use different visiualization techniques such as videos and postcards in the needs of their own diciplines.

It is aimed to analyze Üsküdar site specifically as a justcity related to public space use, democracy, so- cial layers and to be able to convey these analyzes and the thoughts formed in mind through a video.



Henri Lefebvre

"... the right to the city as a cry and demand". "...This right is not a demand for an existing city but a means of designing a future city. It refers not only to the traditional sense, but also to the spaces in the city that will eliminate the hierarchical differences between urban society and the city."



David Henry

The right to the city is more than individual freedom to access urban resources: it is the right to change ourselves by changing the city. It is also a common right rather than an individual, because this transformation inevitably depends on the use of a collective power to reshape urbanization processes.





You can watch the video through the link above

Urban justice concerns the unequal distribution of income and wealth, uneven allocation of public goods and services, and unfair exercise of political rights and class, race, ethnicity, and gender in communities and cities. It is the right to change ourselves by changing the city. It is also a common right rather than an individual because this transformation inevitably depends on using collective power to reshape urbanization processes. For a city to be fair, it must promote a sense of belonging, access, connectivity, participation, equity, inclusion, respect, engagement, community, sustainability. Our project examines how Üsküdar has changed from the past to the present and how people conceive Üsküdar today.



"The right to the city is a means of redistribution, and therefore a right to be owned not for all people, but for those who lack and need it. Today's struggle is a struggle for the right to the city, which turns the city, which is a common area, into an instrument of rent, limits the area of encounter and relationship between different segments of society, and is given against all practices that emerge in non participatory ways."



Margit Meyer

"The city is the most successful attempt of people to reconstruct the world in which they live more according to their hearts. But if the city is the world created by human, it is the world in which person is destined to live there from now on. Thus, indirectly and without any clear perception of the nature of their duty, by making the city, human has rebuilt itself. "



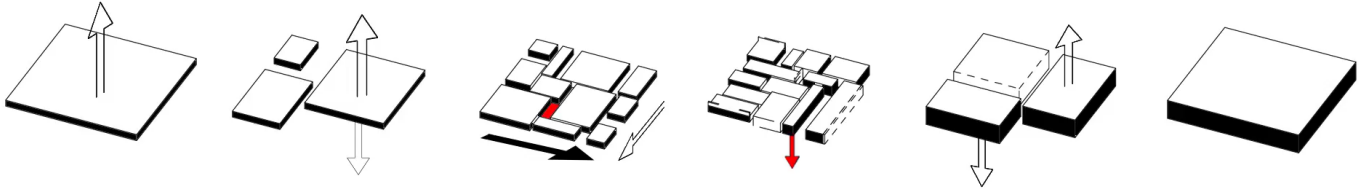
Robert Park

Ecem Cengiz, Ece Benan Tüllüoğlu, İrem Özeltin



JUSTICE & HETERETOPIA AND BORDER

H E T E R O T O P I A



Urban justice; is the flow between social consciousness, the social unconscious, and the social subconscious. Disruption of justice occurs when people leave the flow. Since justice is not a static phenomenon, it is necessary to get out of the flow again to restore the proper flow towards the just. How is this possible? It is possible with heterotopias. Spaces that suspend, reflect, and perhaps reject daily life. Therefore, it is necessary to look at the boundaries to understand heterotopias. Borders to places; places to society; society to justice is the flow. Justice is possible in this way.

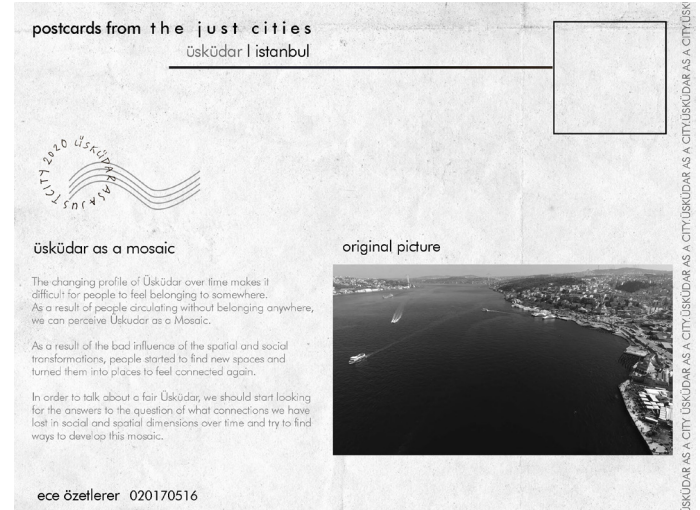
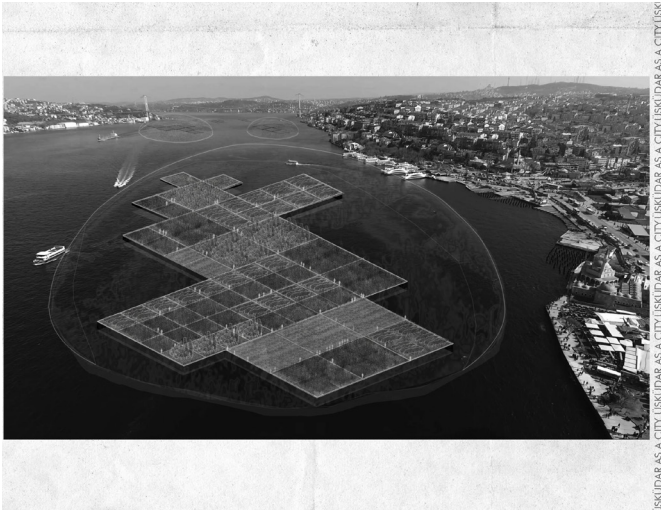
You can watch the video through the link above

BORDERS IN USKUDAR

With free scale analysis they become able to recognize Üsküdar as justcity differently in each project. It is transformed the concept development to the spatial character by using detailed analysis (1/1000 scale).

It is aimed to submit a 1/1000 scale work package containing plans, sections, sketches, three-dimensional visuals, how it handles the Justcity concept in the project and how it is programmed through concept development. Here it has to be seen how the concept is getting spatial in the project by design development.

Ece Özetlerler
Pelin Kutsal
Yağmur Şafak
Fatih Tosun
İrem Güvenç
Abdullah Akçay



Postcard from Üsküdar

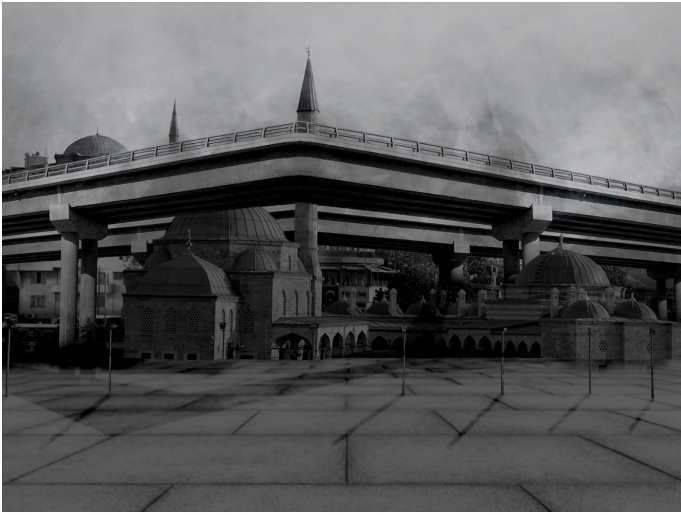
Pelin Kutsal

Interaction on the street

Streets are public spaces where sharing, transportation and mobility have emerged since people started living together. At the end of private property and private world, street and street life begins. People make up society on the streets. Democracy starts on the street. Children learn about life on the streets, gain experience. For a just city, streets are primary places that provide interaction, communication, and sharing between people that serve to bring people together.



original picture



production of urban sprawl
Istanbul Technical
University
Faculty of Architecture
Landscape Architecture
Department
Prof. Dr. Gulsen Aytac
Res. Asst. Basak Akarsu

Istanbul Technical
University
Faculty of Architecture
Landscape Architecture
Department
2020-2021 Fall Semester
LD-IV

JUST
CITY
ÜSKÜDAR

The population of Istanbul has increased over 9 million in the last 30 years.

With the rising population built environment was becoming standardised with urban megaprojects which dominates the city by highways and gray infrastructure.

As a transportation hub Üsküdar will be swallowed by capital accumulation in next 30 years.



original pic

postcards from the future
istanbul 2020 | 2070

Uskudar as a justcity



Joint values Fatih Tosun

one of the most beautiful regions of Istanbul, Üsküdar has played important roles in every period of Istanbul with its historical presence and the values it hosts. Üsküdar has brought itself to the fore from other districts with its cultural heritage. The history, architecture and legends it contains have formed its cultural values. With the correct use of this cultural values, Üsküdar has always promised a future, but the different use of values in certain periods has created injustices between the past and the future of the space. The space gets a new design for a fair approach to every user in a world that came to be monotonous.

original picture



istanbul technical university landscape design IV



postcard from new hybrid
Uskudar 2020

Uskudar as a just city
irem guvenc
from Salacak

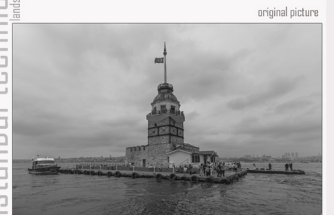


hybrid city

Üsküdar has been hybridized day by day between its future and past. We got used to everything we saw in the new city setting, even though we thought they shouldn't be there.

This situation destroyed the reaction mechanism and we got used to it more. Our perceptions have changed enormously. Hybrid cities don't look bad to us anymore.

Love from new hybrid Üsküdar!
We miss you!



original picture

istanbul technical university landscape design 4

postcard from future : ÜSKÜDAR 2050
BACK TO THE PAST

ABDULLAH BAHAEDDİN AKÇAY
LANDSCAPE DESIGN III | 2020-2021 FALL SEMESTER



original photo



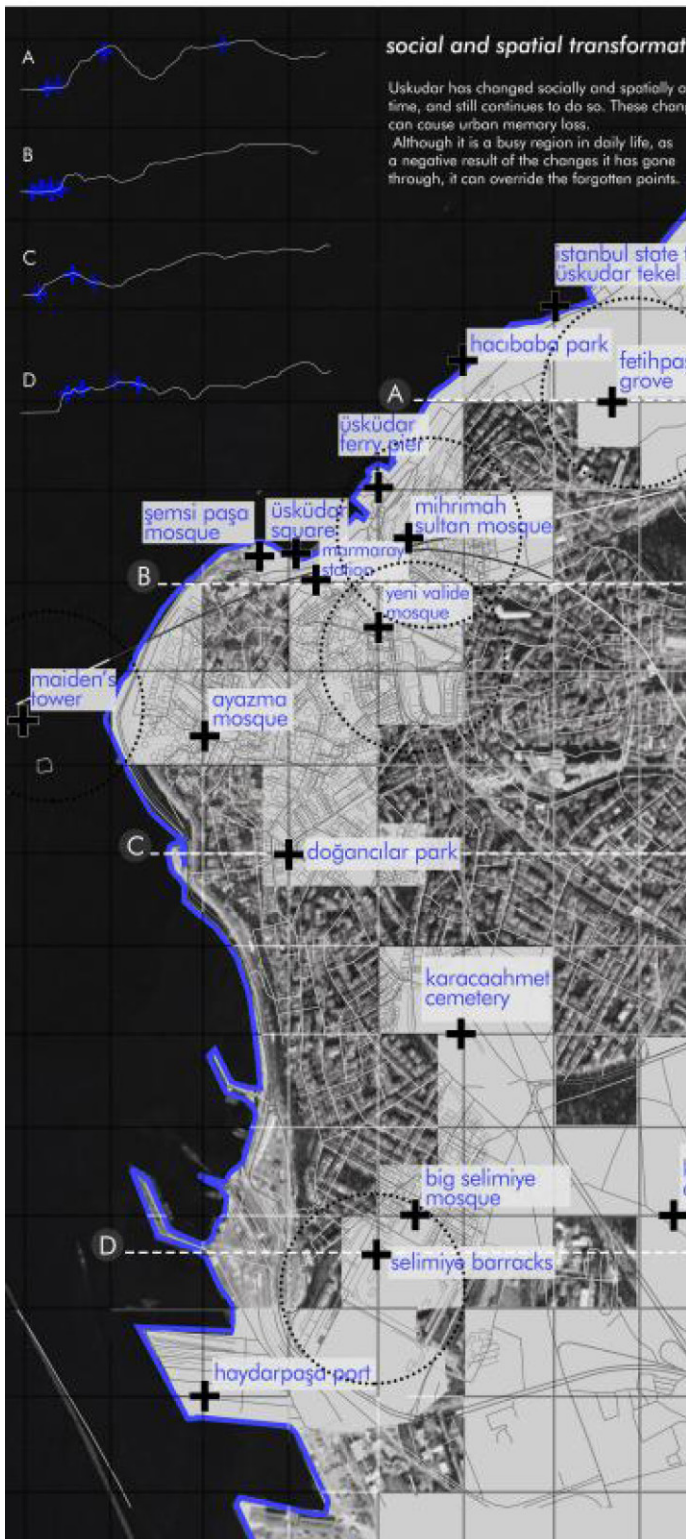
After destroying all historical buildings and environment, all transportation is provided with nonstop rails and elevators. People can't find a mid destination to breathing for body and soul.

Üsküdar's historical and environmental beauties are hidden and they won't try to save back anymore. Its post from one of elevator bridges.

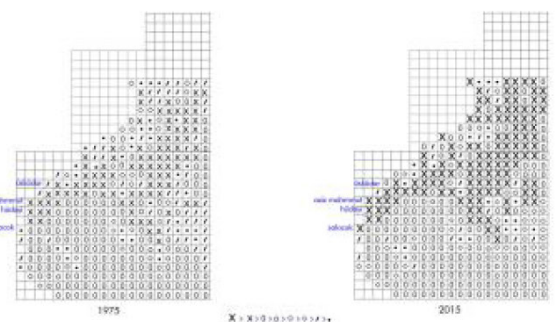
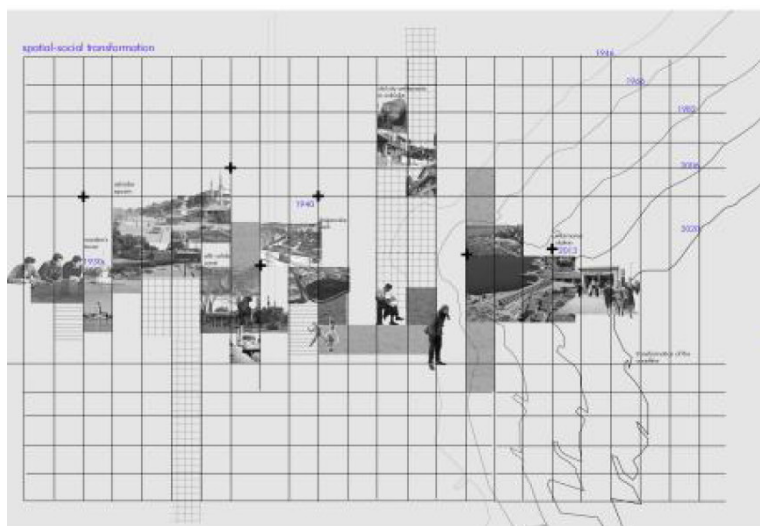
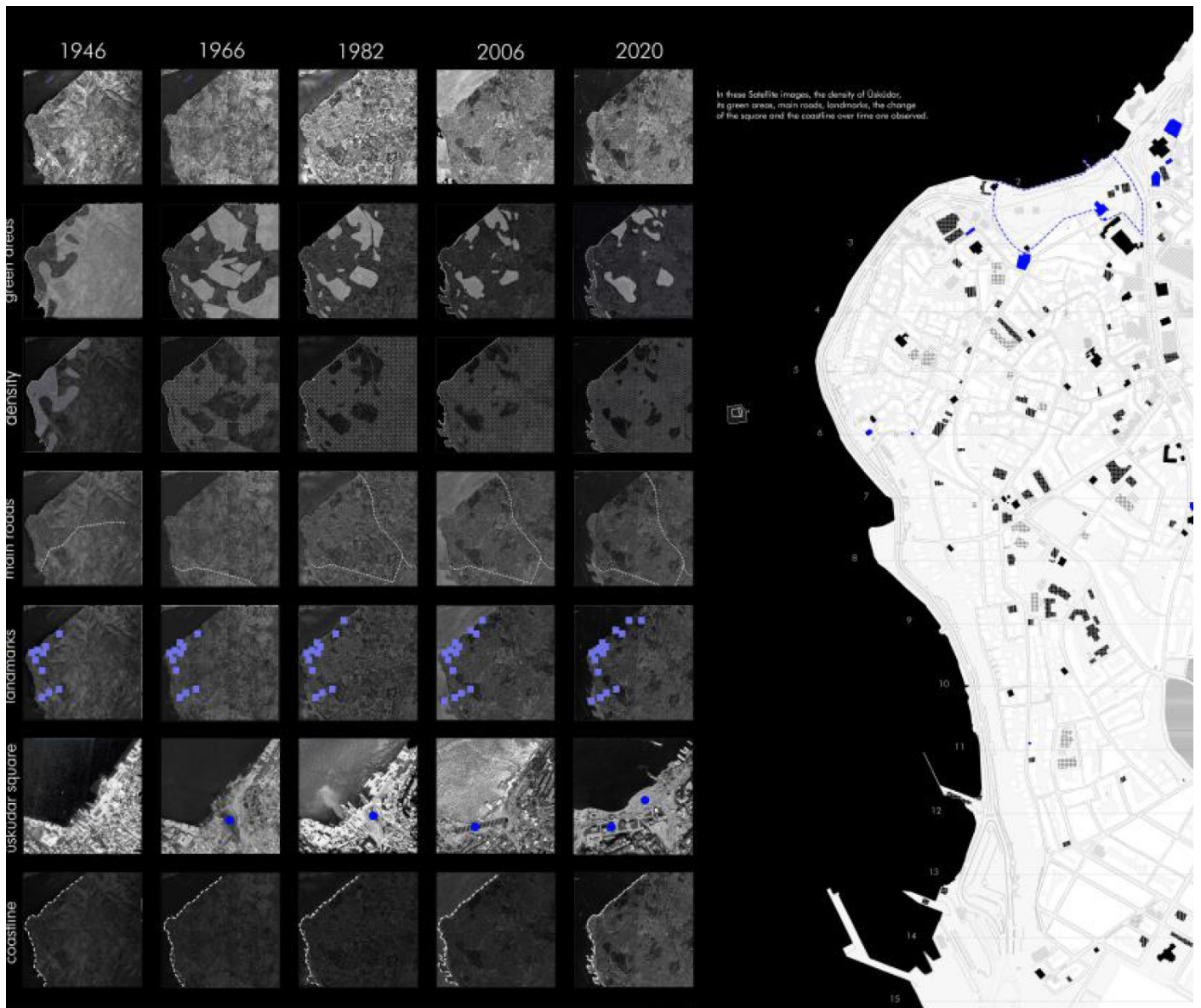
ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

ECE ÖZETLERER (Landscape Design IV)

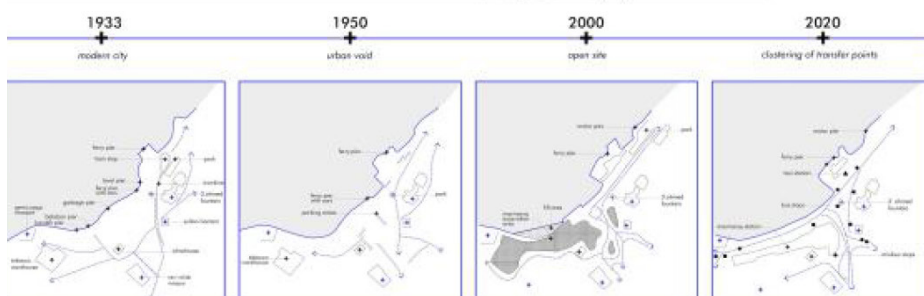
Examining The Urban Transformation In Üsküdar



This search of the ordinary and forgotten urban qualities examines the unnoticed spaces of the everyday environment. The environment between the usual nature of the ordinary and the act of searching implies our spatial presets that we place in the everyday environment, where as a society, we regularly overlook our everyday urban fabric, but in the meantime we often exhibit the ability to ignore and so we neglect them mentally. And by this the space can have an influence of how we perceive it and feel in it. The interconnected thresholds, edges, roads, nodes and spatially neglected landscapes that make up the urban fabric of our daily environment are existing as ordinary and forgotten spaces within the framework of daily lives in Üsküdar. We often travel through these corridors, providing a narrative to our own daily routine, but as every day we fail to set precedent for them and regularly overlook their qualities and mostly use the space as a transition point. We tend to get amnesia to the urban everyday as the social and spatial transformation continues to grow, and it's being forgotten. The purpose in focusing on the transformations of Üsküdar is to determine areas of potential transformation and to identify new structures and patterns within the urban fabric. This process is about the physical intervention, and also about discovering unnoticed features and appreciating them. In conclusion, in order to support these above mentioned reasons an application is designed to make sure these busy areas of Üsküdar are getting more interesting for people's everyday lives. Also by this way this city square can be defined as many different.



In this diagram, the population change of Üsküdar's districts between 1975 and 2015 is compared.

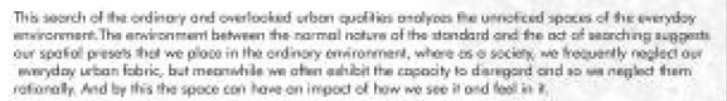


spatial transformation of the üsküdar square

Which factors lead to the change of the Üsküdar Square over time and the alteration from the spatial?

Today, Üsküdar Transfer Center, intersection of inter-species transport stations with pedestrian links, location and has a cosmopolitan use base due to its transportation of the same time carrying identity value with its historical texture is a field. On the highway, bus, minibüs, minibüs, private vehicle on the railway, tube-gate system Marmaray, marine on the way. Transfer by ferry and motor between different types of transport and stations by pedestrian connections and flows takes place

in search of the urban transformation of Üsküdar

[illegible]

- ii concerns about a city and a society



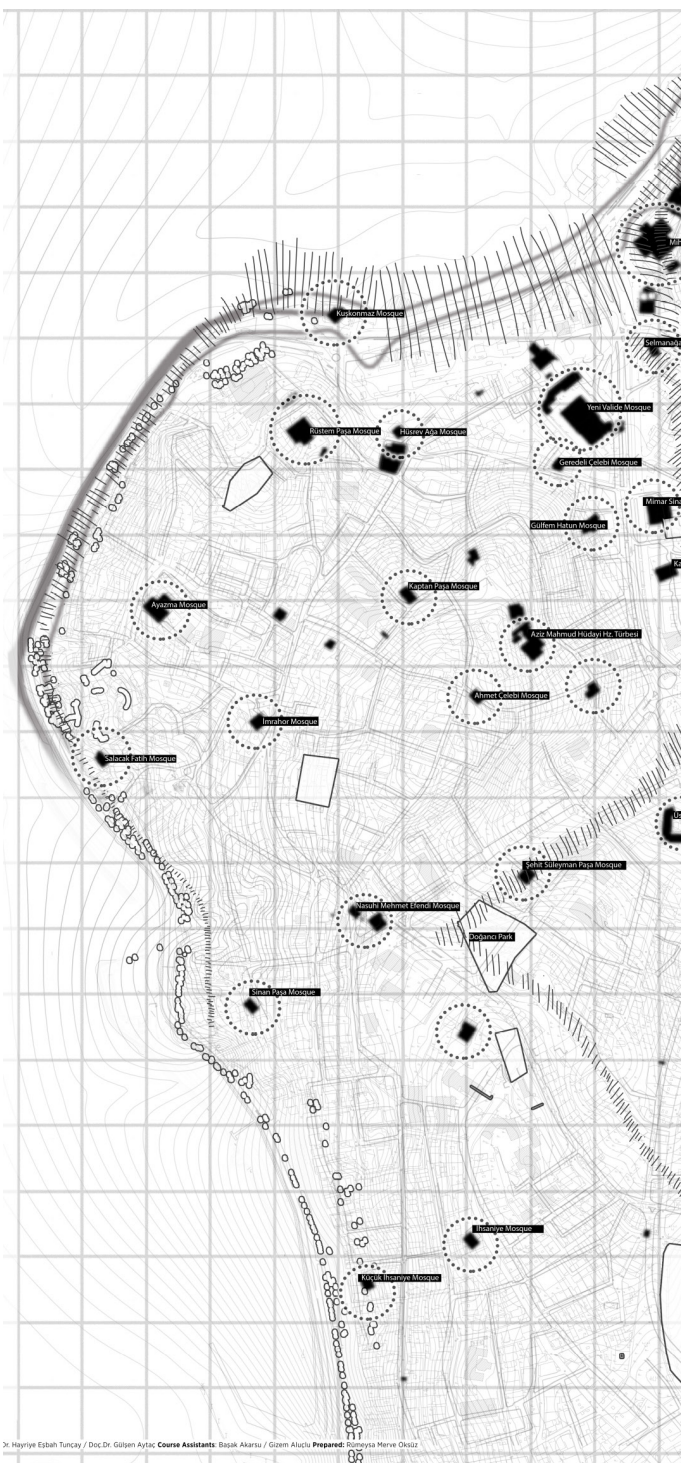
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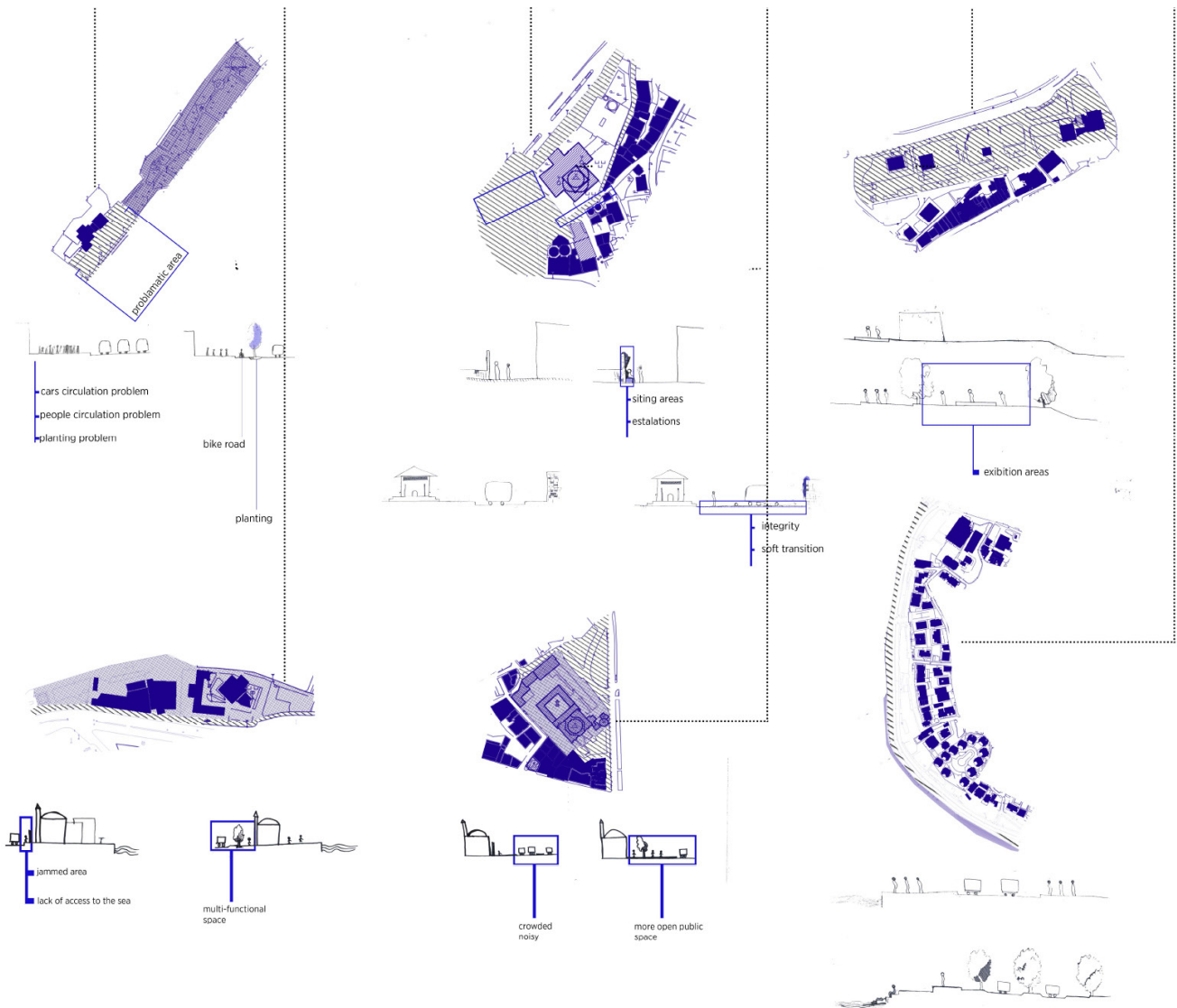
RÜMEYSA MERVE ÖKSÜZ

(Landscape Design IV)

HILF

It is a term that means to behave regularly and in a balanced way, to give the rights of everything and everyone, to find the middle way away, to fairness and equality. "Just as truth is the first virtue of systems of thought, justice is the first foundation of social institutions," Rawls told his book. It begins with the words (transferred from Rawls, Gözkan, 2007: 14). It accepts justice as the basic virtue of social institutions and tries to reveal the characteristics that a just society and institutions should have with this idea. Verbal lecture Justice in Islam means treating everyone equally before the law and not treating people differently due to differences in culture, knowledge and position. In this sense, Islam has taken its place as a constant measure in the mutual affairs of every individual and every society, does not include desires and enthusiasm, does not comply with love and hate, is not adjusted to kinship and affinity, does not discriminate between rich and poor, and has taken into account the strong and weak difference. brought a sense of justice Rawls again links justice to collaboration. How will this cooperation be achieved? This can create chaos because the needs of every person and place are different. Here again, when we look at Rawls' understanding of justice: According to him, justice starts in the institution and individual principles are formed according to the institutional principles. In other words, if we adapt this to the city: Justice starts in the space and ends in the individual. So how does space provide justice? So, if we proceed with the understanding of justice in Islam, we can





achieve justice in Üsküdar. We must first look at how Islamic identity is formed here. We can say that the spaces in Üsküdar directly affect the formation of this social identity. According to Bourdieu; If spatial and temporal experiences are the primary tools in coding and reproducing social relations; then a change in the way these experiences are displayed will definitely create a change in social relations. In the definitions of culture, it has been argued that culture creates behavioral patterns that determine social relations and determines human life with its own norms. From this point of view, it can be said that the relationship between human and space is

deeply related to culture and cultural norms and habits have a constructive, changing and determining effect on space. The changes in the space will enable us to move Üsküdar to a more accurate point in terms of human relations. In this case, when we look at the Mosques, which are an Islamic place, they have many functions together. In addition to being a badethane, a mosque includes features such as a hospital, education center, bazaar and dining hall. While trying to spread this feature of mosques into Üsküdar, we found a reason to bring people from all walks of life together in Üsküdar.

H I L F

PLACE WITH IN PLACE

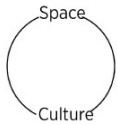


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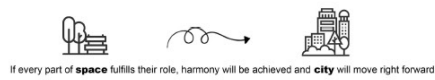
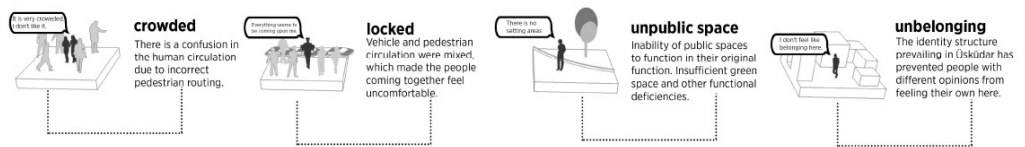
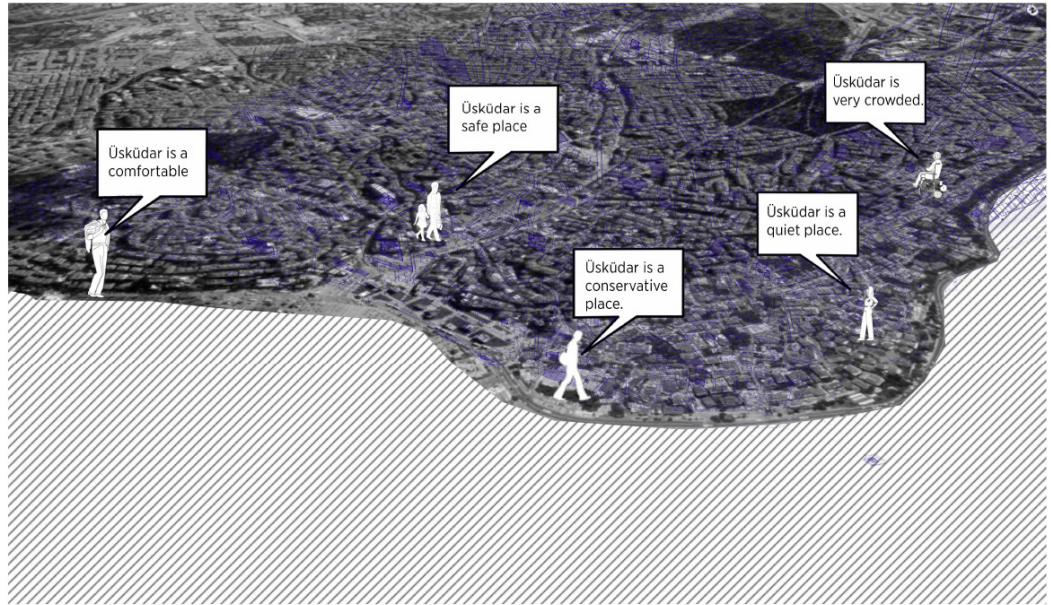
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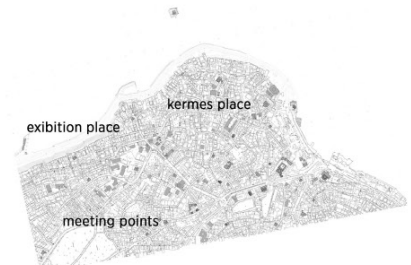
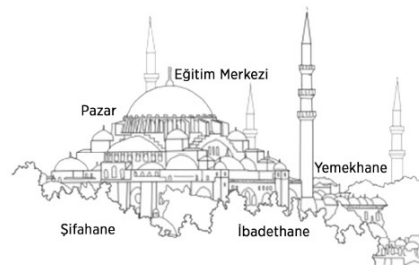
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education
worship
shelter
hospital
foundation
Bazaar
toleration
peace
respect
unity
help
love

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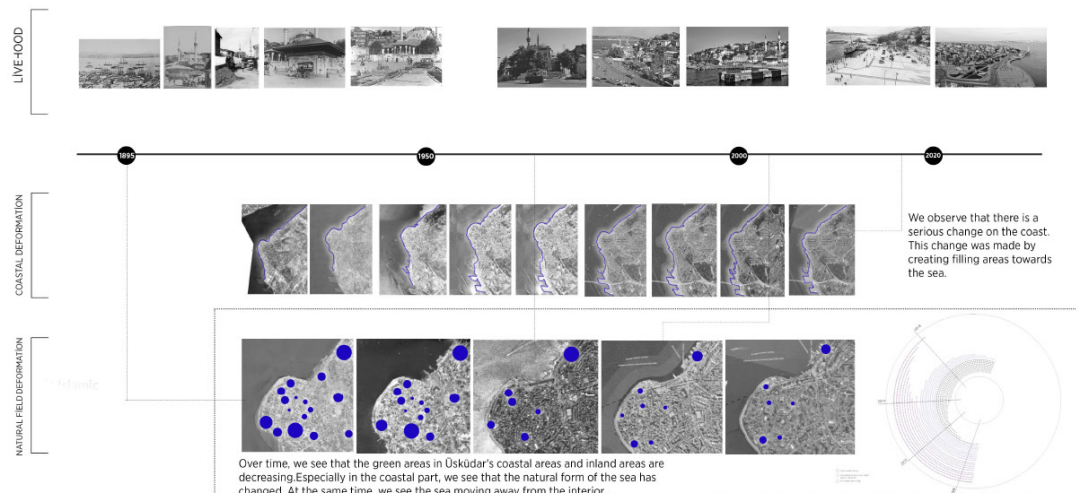


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While trying to spread this feature of mosques into Üsküdar, we found a reason to bring people from all walks of life together in Üsküdar.



The aim of the project is to make Üsküdar a livable and fair place for every person. The path to be followed in this direction is to create a fair Üsküdar for everyone through the understanding of justice of Islam, which is a reference to Üsküdar's identity.

The feelings of unity and solidarity that exist in Islam are the factors that unite people. By applying this to Üsküdar, our goal is to enable people to act collectively and to work together and to experience Üsküdar fairly.

- 1** observation area
Maiden's tower observation rock road
- 2** meeting meadow
Meeting point where the activities determined from the application will be held.
- 3** Maiden's lower road
The unimproved road extending from the Maiden's tower to the Maiden's tower.
- 4** mass activity space
- 5** Charity way
Uninterrupted walking path. At the same time, as donations are made in the Application, the level of lighting on the floor will increase.
- 6** discussion flat
for small group events
- 7** bike way
Uninterrupted bicycle path.
- 8** Kasımpaşa Mosque Square
- 9** Exhibition road
Flat where biennials and exhibitions take place
- 10** Courtyard
part of surrounding commercial buildings
- 11** performing venue
- 12** Nihriban Sultan square
- 13** Yellow Sultan Mosque Square

Legend

- Maiden's tower road
- Bike Way
- Charity way
- setting and activity space
- rock barrier
- meeting sea area
- Mosque and Historical buildings
- The current green system
- The suggestion green system
- Meadow
- shrub
- perennial

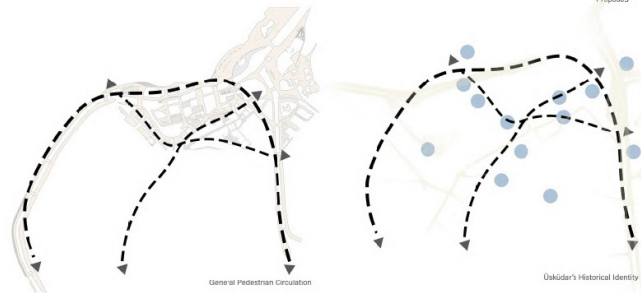


CREATING A CONTINUOUS PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION PEDESTRIAN-FRIENDLY STRATEGY

For a pedestrian-oriented district, all kinds of obstacles that disrupt pedestrian circulation have been replaced with a more functional and human-scale design due to the concept.



Vehicle road lines decreased and minibus station removed because of its gaining active traffic and parking. Green patches redesigned due to continuous pedestrian circulation. Random green pots and commercial businesses that blocks the historical identity of the coast and Şemsipaşa Complex, were removed.



Proposed pedestrian circulation creates historical routes for every user of Üsküdar. Rather than being just a transit point, Üsküdar turns into a place to spend time emphasizing important historical textures. With the green areas used on the sidewalks, the pedestrian is separated from the view and noise of the road and concentrates on Üsküdar.



Users of Üsküdar

To create a just city, every user of the city must have an opportunity to walk, pass, spend time, etc. In proposed design, new transit user can wait and spend their time in commercial or recreational areas in transportation zone, tourists can walk through the historical route and access to residents and people work in Üsküdar can access socio-economic corridor and fishers have their own area at on dock at coast.

CREATING ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION without interrupting pedestrian circulation



NOSTALGIC TRAMLINE
Nostalgic tramline is an alternative transportation to decreased vehicle roads. It has green ecological track and pedestrian-friendly. It brings the old days of Üsküdar.

BUS
Bus stations relocated due to proposed pedestrian sidewalks and programmes.

MINIBUS / DOLMUŞ
Minibus network removed to outside of proposed socio-ecological corridor. It is accessible at end of the area by any transportation including tramline.

MEHMET TAYLAN TOSUN

(Landscape Design III)

ÜSKÜDAR AS A JUST CITY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE FOR JUST CITY

Urban justice is that every different user has the opportunity to use the city safely. Justice starts when users can socialize easily, embrace the city by reading the urban identity and see a piece of themselves. For this, ecological, pedestrian-oriented design decisions should be made for a pedestrian-friendly and human-scale district. User participation also be considered through the design process. User necessities shape the city. Spontaneous motivations and drives that make people transform urban areas. Lack of connectivity between dwelling, coast with traffic lines.

LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY in ÜSKÜDAR GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

When talking about urban life, it should be checked whether the city has a healthy ecological infrastructure. The area divided into green between the concrete construction in the city is directly proportional to the quality of the urban life there. There should be green socializing areas that everyone can easily reach in a living area. All green spaces in medians, parks and squares should be able to respond to an ecological system together. The rate of green space offered to the user in Üsküdar is quite low and inadequate compared to concrete.

FLOOD RISK

Üsküdar is a coastal district in İstanbul. Üsküdar's topographical features are very dynamic. Rainwater is concentrated on certain streets with a slope, and as a result of the insufficiency of Üsküdar's blue infrastructure, floods occur.



USERS OF ÜSKÜDAR

To create a just city, every user of the city must have an opportunity to walk, pass, spend time ... etc. in proposed design, now transit user can wait and spend their time in commercial or recreational areas in transportation zone, tourists can walk through the historical route and coastline, residents and people work in Üsküdar can access socio-eco corridor and fishers have their own area at on deck at coast.

FORMATION OF PROPOSED SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR KEY CONCEPT

Proposed Socio-Ecological Corridor gives priority to pedestrians and provides a fair environment with an ecological way by connecting green spaces and creating a blue infrastructure. Every user of Üsküdar must have opportunity to socialize instead of blocking vehicle traffic and parking lanes. The corridor also is a spine to offer users circulation of experience of Üsküdar's social points, markets, and spaces that sums the cultural and historical value of Üsküdar identity without vehicle interruptions. Regeneration of streets and infrastructures heal the urban conditions of the new just city, Üsküdar. It is formed by social and ecological corridor. Social corridor determined with land use and active circulation density, ecological corridor determined with existing green spaces and waterflow analysis.

DESIGN STRATEGIES

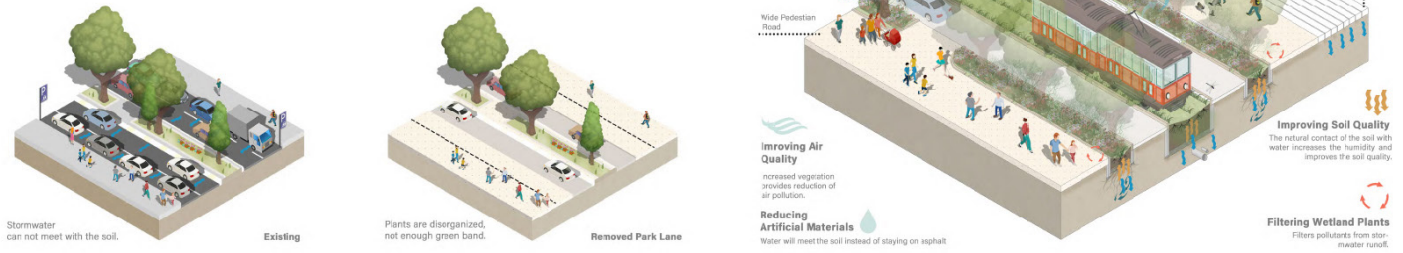
in the Proposed Context of Socio-Ecological Corridor. For a pedestrian-oriented district, all kinds of obstacles to disrupt pedestrian circulation have been replaced with a more functional and human scale design due to the concept. Road lines decreased and minibus station removed because of its gaining active traffic and parking. Green patches redesigned due to continuous pedestrian circulation. Random green pots and commercial businesses that blocks the historical identity of the coast and Şemsipaşa Complex, were removed. Car parking is quite enough to remove parking lanes. Proposed pedestrian circulation creates historical routes for every user of Üsküdar. Rather than being just a transit point, Üsküdar turns into a place to spend time emphasizing important historical textures. With the green areas used on the sidewalks, the pedestrian is separated from the view and noise of the road and concentrates on Üsküdar.

DESIGN STRATEGIES

In the Proposed Context of Socio-Ecological Corridor

ECOLOGICAL STRATEGIES CAR PARKS TO BIOSWALES

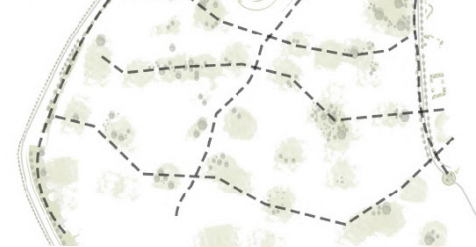
Two of the 4 lanes are used for parking on long streets such as Hakimiyet-i Milliye and the coastline, where the city rain water accumulates. For the health of blue and green infrastructure, car parking lanes are turned into bioswale areas. Flood risk is prevented for the city and pedestrians are given priority for the concept of a fair city.



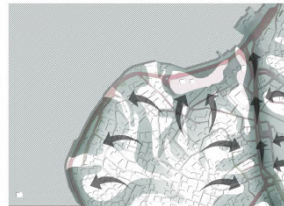
CONNECTIVITY OF GREEN BY SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR

Corridor provides connectivity between small fragmented parks, green areas. To create a healthy green infrastructure, there must be a connected green system.

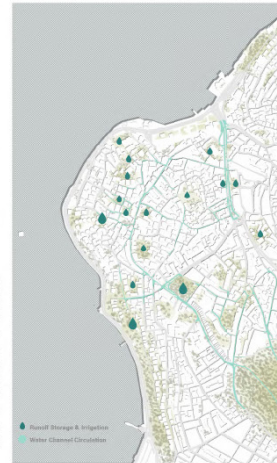
Same species of plants to create a continuous space or various shaped green areas which formed by the circulation and programmes that follow near ones to be stepping stones patches.



ECOLOGICAL STRATEGIES STORAGE OF RUNOFF WATER



In topographically rich Üsküdar, while residential settlements are higher, urban active streets turn into lower valleys where water is collected. With the new design proposal, the rainwater will be transferred to the new pocket parks on the hills by slope, the remaining water will be mixed into the soil with the bioswale proposal or the main streets. Infrastructures for collecting and storing rainwater will be found under green areas and made available to use in the city, and with this urban blue infrastructure, the flood problem will be solved with an ecological and economic strategy.



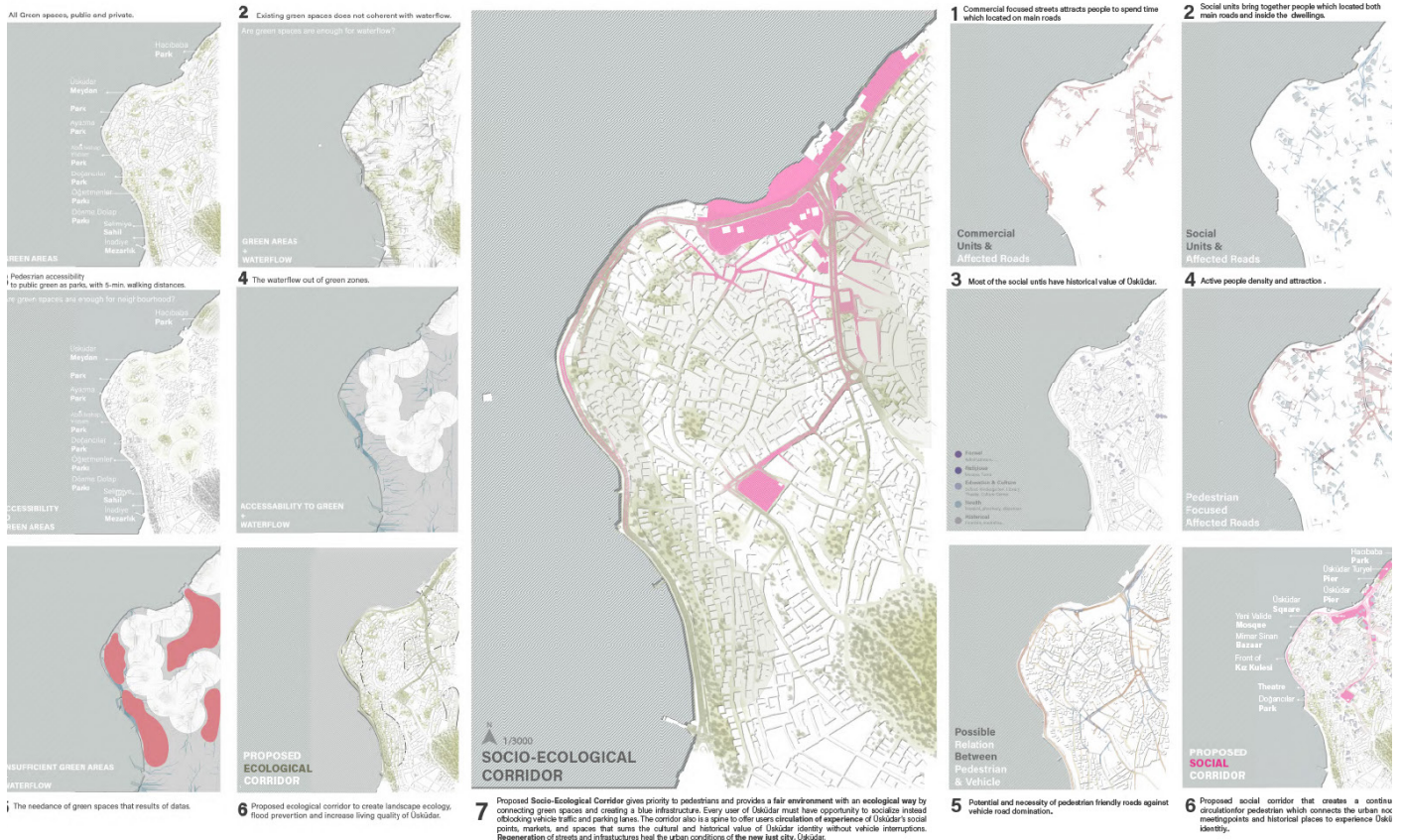
PLANTING CONSIDERING EXISTING

Proposed plants based on existing and important for urban identity. Also plants that prosper for bioswales which are wetlands.



FORMATION OF SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR

to create social democracy in Üsküdar



ÜSKÜDAR PROPOSED PLAN

1/1000

- Pedestrian Road
- Vehicle Road
- Partial Vehicle/Pedestrian Road
- Recreation/Resting Areas
- Deck Seating Area
- Proposed Green Areas
- Proposed Planting Design
- Bicycle Road
- Tram Road



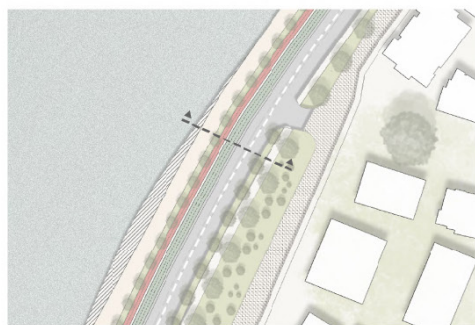
ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
LANDSCAPE DESIGN III | 2020-2021 FINAL

M. TAYLAN TOSUN

DESIGN STRATEGIES

Road Sections of the Socio-Ecological Corridor

1/50

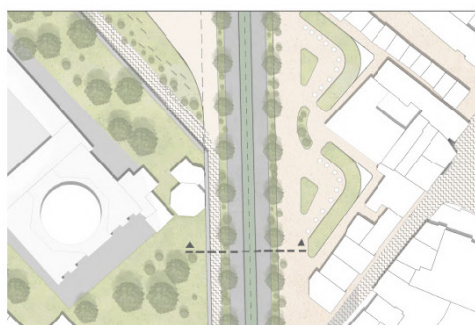


Harem St.



With the pedestrian-friendly design of Üsküdar, the vehicle lane reduced to 2 lanes, the bioswales created on the sidewalks and same species of trees, the ecological vegetated tram line and the bicycle path and the mobile commercial units proposed to the coastal walkway, giving everyone opportunities, emphasizing the coastline that provides Üsküdar's identity and it is aimed to make it walkable in anytime.

1/100 Section



Hakimiyet-i Milliye St.



For the continuity and integrity of the socioecological corridor, the historical Hakimiyet-i Milliye street, which is the commercial heart of the city, has been reduced to two lanes, while the bioswale bands and the tram line continue, the vehicle road has been reduced to two lanes, a more equitable environment for more users by allowing more space for pedestrians, is targeted.

1/100 Section

M. TAYLAN TOSUN

They are able to design a democratic platform including social media, app, public spot, ngos which disseminates their theoretical and spatial decisions. The designed platform contributes to the justcity by using data analysis and visualizations. plans, programs, stakeholders, process, phases.

It is aimed to be able to design a dissemination package that explains how the developed design will be disseminated to the public. This package can include an app, a public service spot, a non-governmental organization and the one what the project needsto reach more people.

ECEM CENGİZ

(Landscape Design IV)

Co-Hub

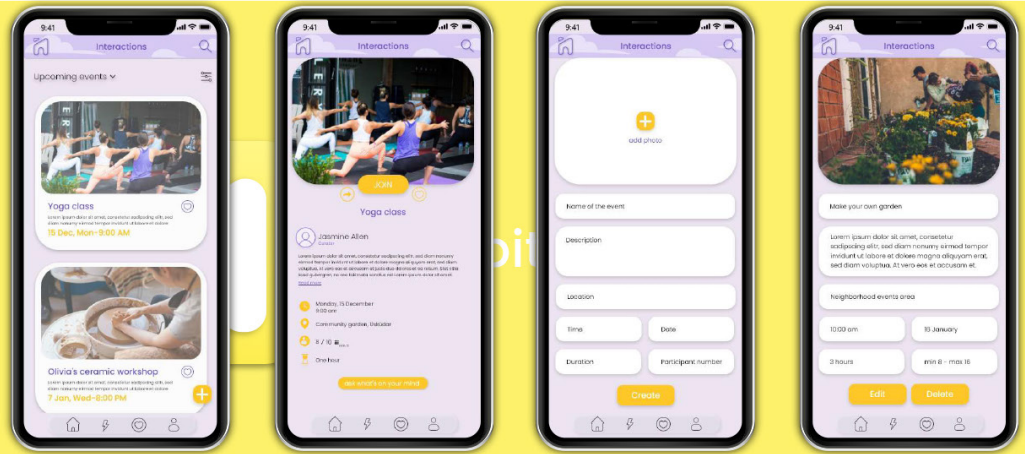
For communities to exist, they must have a place where they live. This physical environment also includes the social environment. For this reason, we cannot think that society can only reach healthy conditions with the environment. With physical design alone, individuals, families, and communities cannot provide a sustainable lifestyle, but of course, it makes their lives easier. Social sustainability is challenging to achieve. The acceleration of urbanization and the large number of people living in big cities have led to the destruction of the sense of community and spatial attachment, and to alienation and belonging in general, resulting in a decline in the quality of urban life. Physical space gives the individual a sense of belonging through its natural or human-induced configuration, and with this feeling, people create individual awareness of where they live (Enachea & Craciun, 2013). Making connections between people and space is an important theme of high quality urban life. These places are people; They are places where people can relate, connect, feel belonging, identify with themselves and remember.

Co-hub project includes many systems. Its emergence argues that the fairness of a city is related to the people living in that city feeling belonging. For this reason, it offers places where people can feel the city as their own again. It incorporates social,

green and gray infrastructure. One of the problems in Üsküdar was the lack of street trees and lighting. This caused insecurity. For this reason, a route was created that connects social areas and green areas. Shared streets have been created to ensure a comfortable transition (priority to pedestrians) between the proposed areas. The bicycle path cut on the coastal road was extended and integrated into the city. Bus stops have been turned into shared stops. It can be used for both bicycles, scooters and buses. The concept of the proposed areas was determined according to the activities within the 2.5- minute walking perimeter. The Inhabitants application is designed to ensure fair use of Üsküdar and to increase interaction between habitants. It creates spaces where you can have fun while sharing, discover new places, develop your relationships and find solutions to the problems in the city. You can create events or participate in existing events! If something goes wrong, don't forget to contact the curator. Report any problems you see in the neighborhood here Solve together or contact higher institutions. Life is Beautiful if you share it! Bring the products you want to share in the co-working space. Take what you need. There are many places you can explore in Üsküdar. If you can't choose where to go, we'll create a route for you.

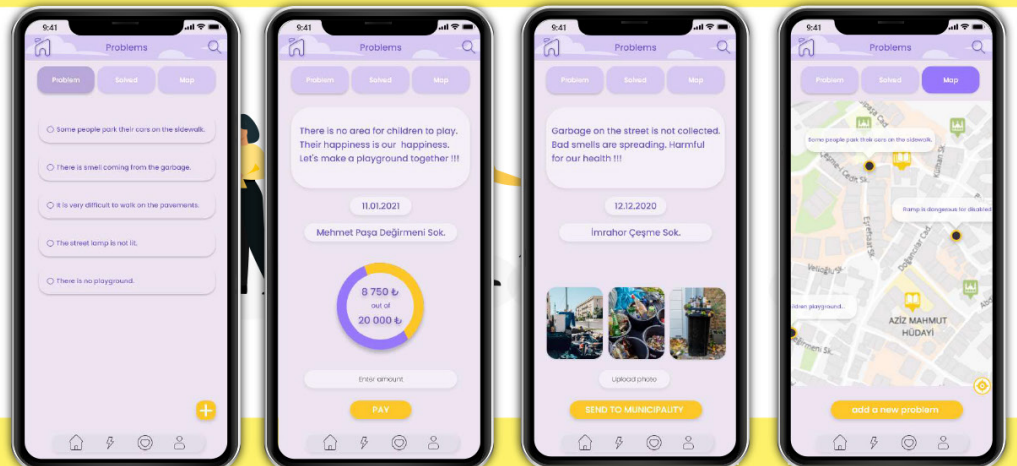
INTERACTION

You can create events or participate in existing events! If something goes wrong, don't forget to contact the curator!!



03 PROBLEMS

Report any problems you see in the neighborhood here. Solve together or contact higher institutions!



Feel your belonging to city

SHARE

Life is Beautiful if you share it! Bring the products you want to share in the co-working space. Take what you need.



05 DISCOVER

The main purpose of this application is designed to encourage the use of local and shared spaces to increase interaction between inhabitants.

It creates spaces where you can have fun while sharing, discover new places, develop your relationships and find solutions to the problems of the city.



GİZEM YAĞMUR GÖLBAŞI

(Landscape Design IV)

SENSE OF SMELL

In order to make a just city, it is necessary to make deep studies on the concepts of justice and democracy. Our sense organs play a dominant role in perceiving the city. While helping us to define the physical environment, it also shapes our inner world, emotionally and mentally. Unlike other senses, the sense of smell works against our will and cannot be managed. It is paired with our most basic vital function, breathing. For this reason, it is vital and continuous.

The sense of smell is our most important guide to perceive the environment. The sense of smell has a great meaning not only for humans but also for other living things. Living things benefit from the sense of smell in subjects such as finding food, being aware of dangers, getting to know each other, choosing a partner, breeding, and finding habitats. Therefore, it is very valuable. It has a different working principle than other senses. All the data we receive with the sense of smell reaches the perception center without being filtered so that we can make quick decisions. For this reason, it provides a powerful database of memory. The fact that scent is a mechanism that ensures survival for all living things brings the universal dimension of justice and the pluralistic approach of democracy to the agenda and enables us to use the understanding of justice for everyone in the space.

The primary purpose of this study is to recognize

Uskudar, determine its actors and deal with them through the concept of justice. Identifying the problems related to the fair city and generating systemic solutions to them is also considered as the second phase of the study. In the third phase of the study, it is to produce a spatial design as a result of the detected problems. We first produced a video describing our ideas in these three objectives. We designed postcards for the fair Uskudar, who immediately connected with the future. After strengthening the idea dimension of the project with these two productions, the 1000 plans containing system solutions and designs and the analysis section produced together with it started. Finally, we made the project turn into a living system by spreading it to the public. In the project called Sense of Smell, works such as web page, social media accounts, communication with relevant professionals were carried out in the public dissemination section.

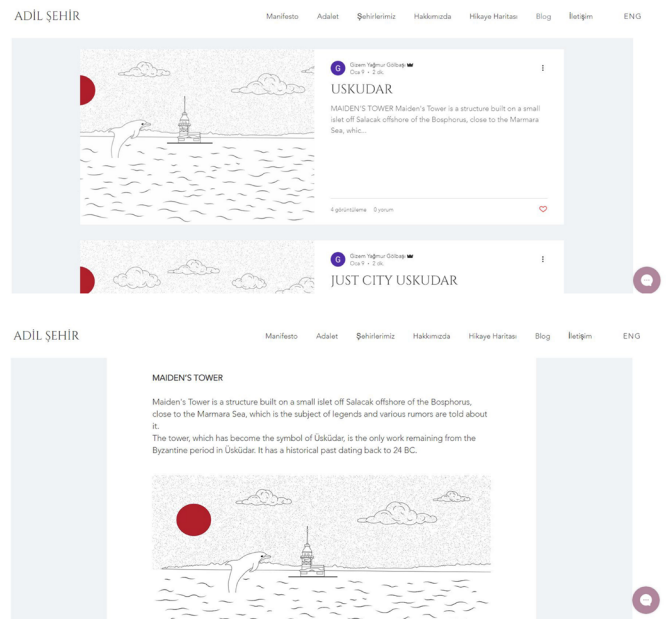
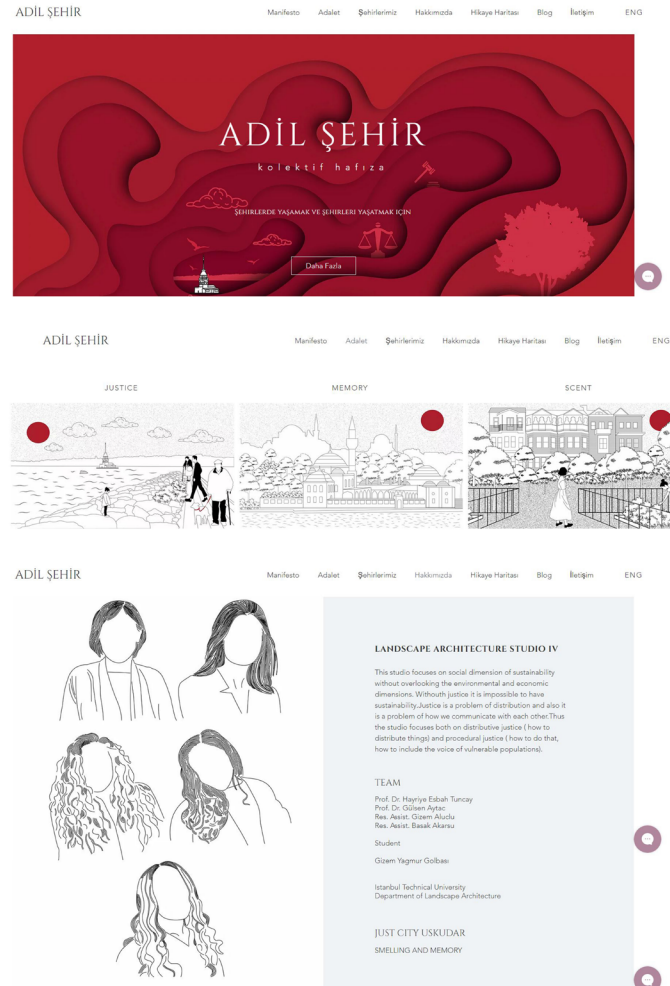
As a result, the achievement of justice within the city is possible with the joint efforts of all individuals in contact with the city. In order to distribute the burden and benefit in the place in a fair way, individuals should feel a responsibility towards the society. Urban memory and the way it perceives the city are of critical importance for the society to adopt the city. Collective memory offers shared joys and common sorrows, connecting society together. Perceiving the city enables the society and the city to be analyzed correctly in environmental, social and economic contexts.

JUST CITY USKUDAR

SENSE OF SMELL

DISSEMINATION STRATEGIES

WEB SITE



WEB SITE: <https://golbasigizemgumus.wixsite.com/justcity>
INSTAGRAM: <https://www.instagram.com/justcity/thl-tr>
TWITTER: <https://twitter.com/CityJust>
MAIL: justcity@gmail.com
MEDIA: <https://www.archi-voice.com/post/just-city-uskudar>
PINTEREST: https://tr.pinterest.com/just_city/_created/



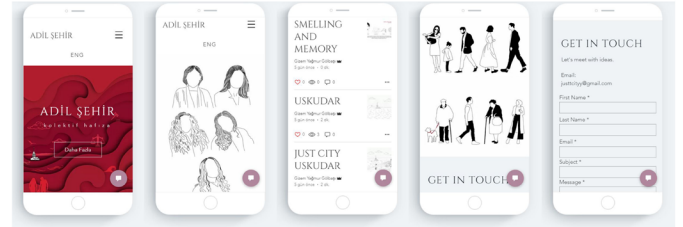
İSTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

PROF. DR. HAYRIYE ESBAH TUNCAY
RES. ASSIST. GİZEM ALIÇLI

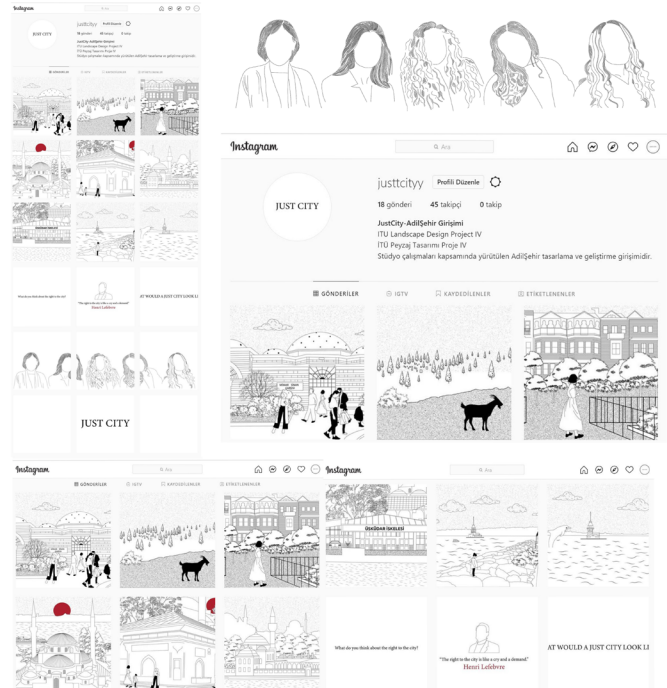
GİZEM YAGMUR GÖLBASI - 020160513



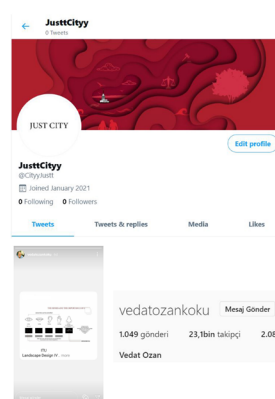
MOBİL



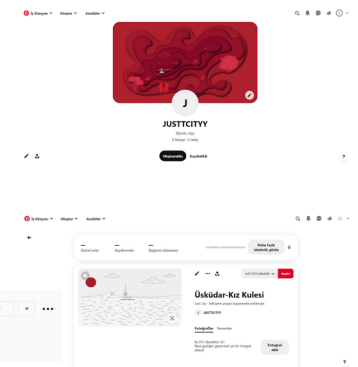
INSTAGRAM



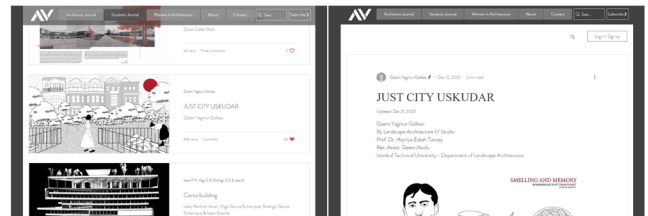
TWITTER



PINTEREST



MEDIA



They are able to design detailed the given specific area with hardscape-softscape decisions (1/500 scale).

It is aimed to take detailed hard- and softscape decisions with deeper programming of the project whose design has been developed, and to explain all these decisions with a 1/500 scale work package containing plans, sections, sketches, three-dimensional visuals and details.

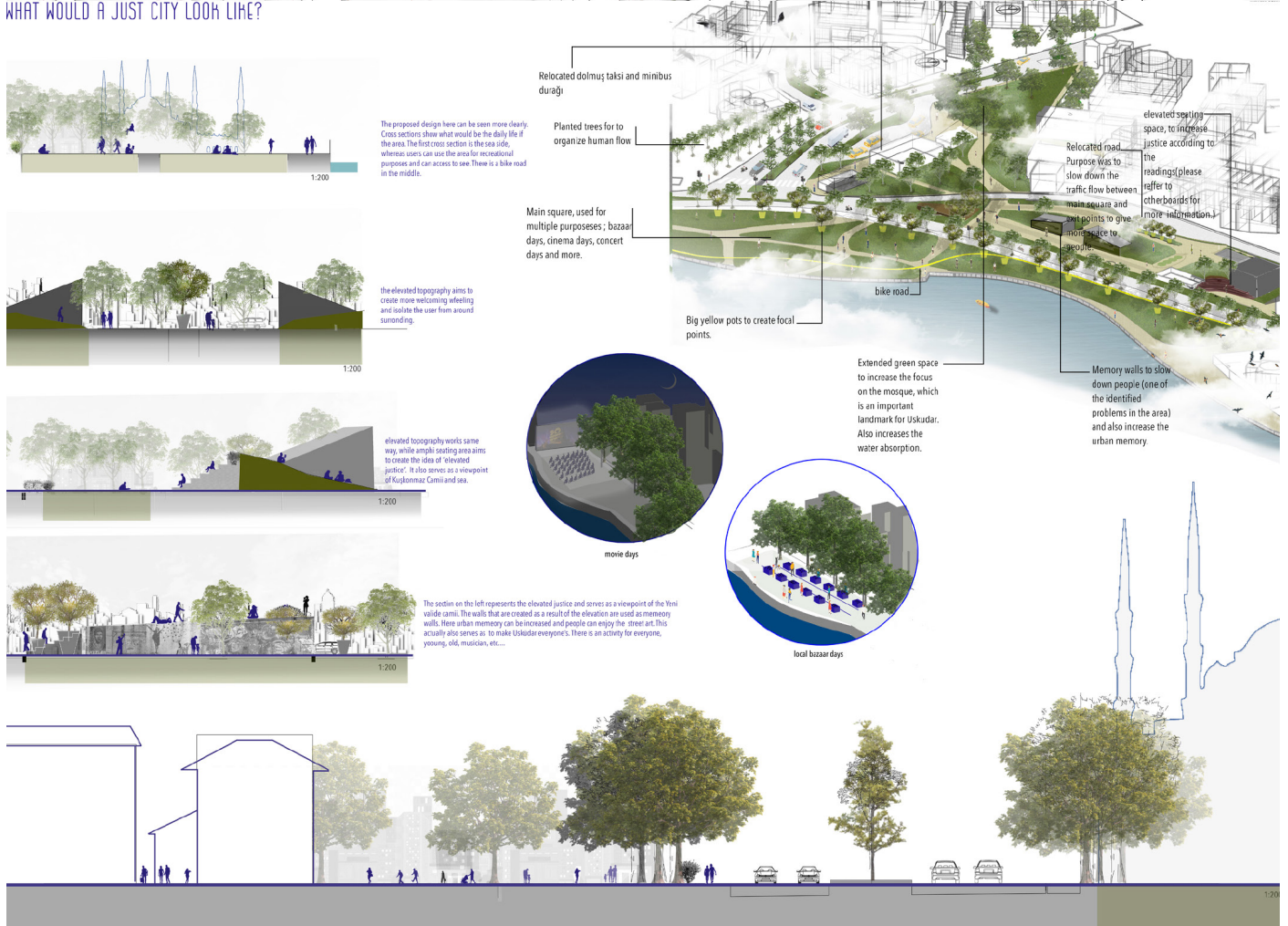
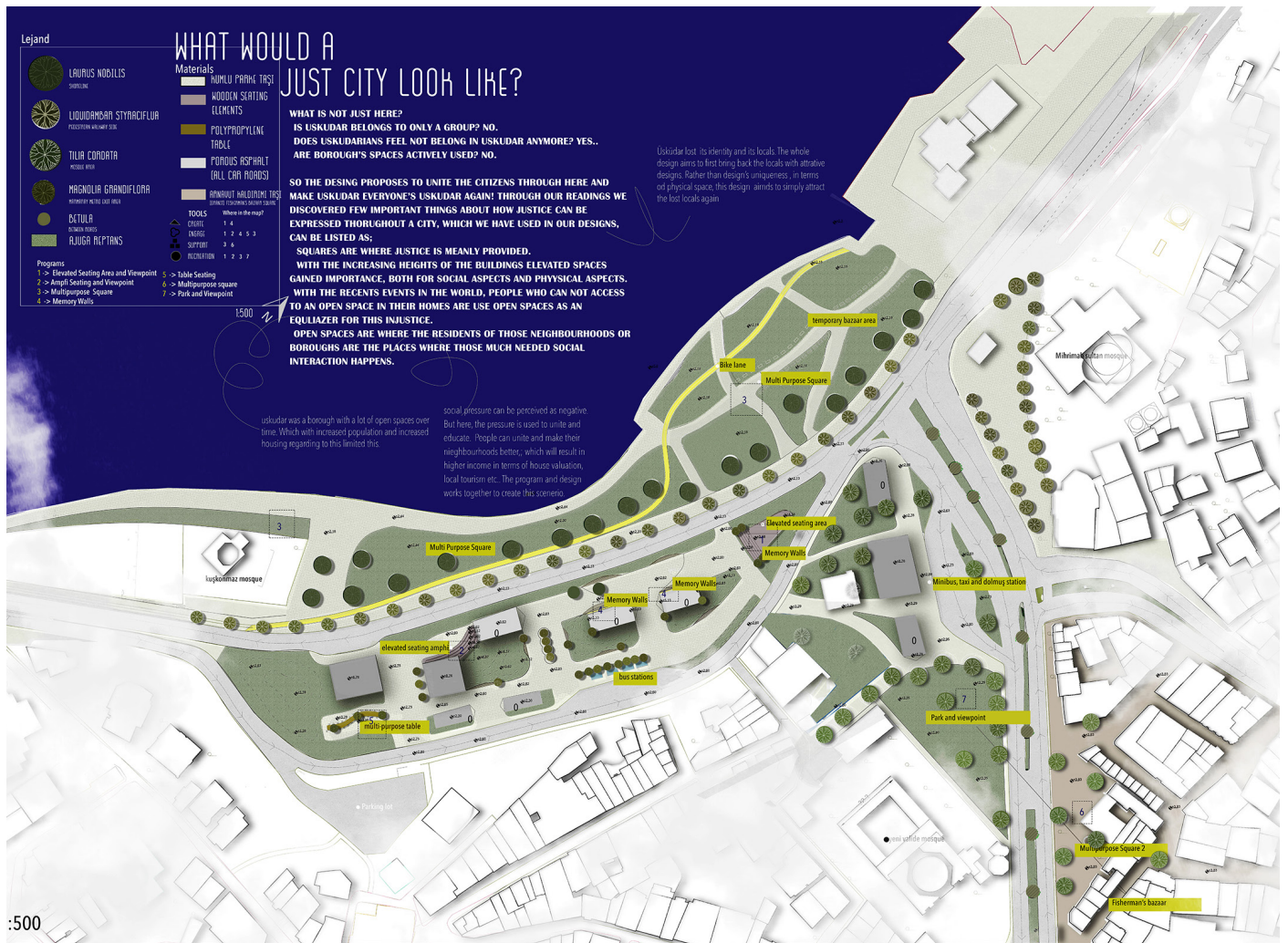
EYŞAN YAZICI

(Landscape Design III)

JUST-SQUARE

The concept of the Project was determined as “justice in cities”. To understand more about the subject, we have done through researches, not only for the spatial concepts but also for the human aspect to justice since cities cannot be understood before understanding the human nature. After the researches and various city and justice examples, we focused on the “community” feeling on cities. The reason was that our examples and our readings showed us that whenever people do not feel belong, than that neighborhoods starts to fall apart. There were a lot of catalyzers for this in different examples, in Uskudar’s case justice and community were attached in ways of; increasing population created more buildings, more buildings caused lack of access to green or open spaces, lack of green and open spaces caused loss of connection between people since these public spaces are where people interact in a way. Also, for Uskudar’s case, once upon a time Uskudar was a place where people from very different backgrounds, religions or ethnicities lived together happily. After all of catalyzed polarizations and Uskudar became a borough where nobody felt belong or perceived as Uskudar belongs to some other group. After these analyses, we aimed to bring together somehow. We selected public open spaces since open spaces are places where people can express themselves. It was done in that way on purpose, because of a very interesting reading. The

idea was people do not accept places that they feel they forced to use. So, we created a space but did not force anything on people. We let them use it in very different ways. It was supported by apps, which was how people would be come together. There are selected areas; Marmaray metro exits area, the main square, which locals hate, and a square close to fisherman’s bazaar. Meaning that people who are in that square will be able to use these tools as they want and use the space in a more personal way. It does not feel forces, but there is still a thing that makes the square unique. The selected tools are; create, recreation, support and engage, all of them serves the creating a community feeling. Creating for to create an urban memory and let the people increase their participation in the area; recreation to use the shoreline better and healthier; support to support local businesses and people, engage to people to connect in those spaces through seating areas, concerts or so. These are all serves to a bigger purpose; you as people should come together. If you do so, you will gain many things; increased economic benefit, better neighborhoods, increased life quality, access to spaces more equally. Also, the designed tools mean to increase a broad spectrum of people. So we believe Uskudar should not discriminate against; religion, ethnicity, gender, age, group or anything else. Uskudar belongs to everyone. We equalize this inequalities with squares and tools. This design, unities people with people, by just squares.



HÜSEYİN BARIŞ DOSTER

Marmara University, Faculty of Communication

REPUBLIC AND DEMOCRACY

Prof. Dr. Doster has a background in Political Science. He is currently a professor at the Marmara University, Faculty of Communication. He is the author of the books titled Atatürk, Türk Dünyası ve Mazlum Milletler, İstanbul, 2004., Kuşatma Altındaki Türkiye, İstanbul, 2007., Türkiye ve Karanlık Savaş, İstanbul, 2008., Orhan Koloğlu Kitabı: Bilimselden Medyatik'e Tarih, İstanbul, 2009., Müfid Ekdal Kitabı: Tanıdığım İnsanlar, Yaşadığım Olaylar, İstanbul, 2009., Emperyalizm ve Türkiye (derleme), İstanbul, 2014., Sopanın Ucundaki Müttefik, İstanbul, 2016., Azizim! Türkiye Kime Kalacak Dersini! İstanbul, 2017., Yönünü Arayan Türkiye, İstanbul, 2017.

For more info please visit : <https://avesis.marmara.edu.tr/baris.doster>

DATE: 28.10.2020

WEDNESDAY
11:00

PLACE : ONLINE

***Zoom link will be shared**



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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE



ISTANBUL and COLOURS

DATE : 12.11.2020

THURSDAY

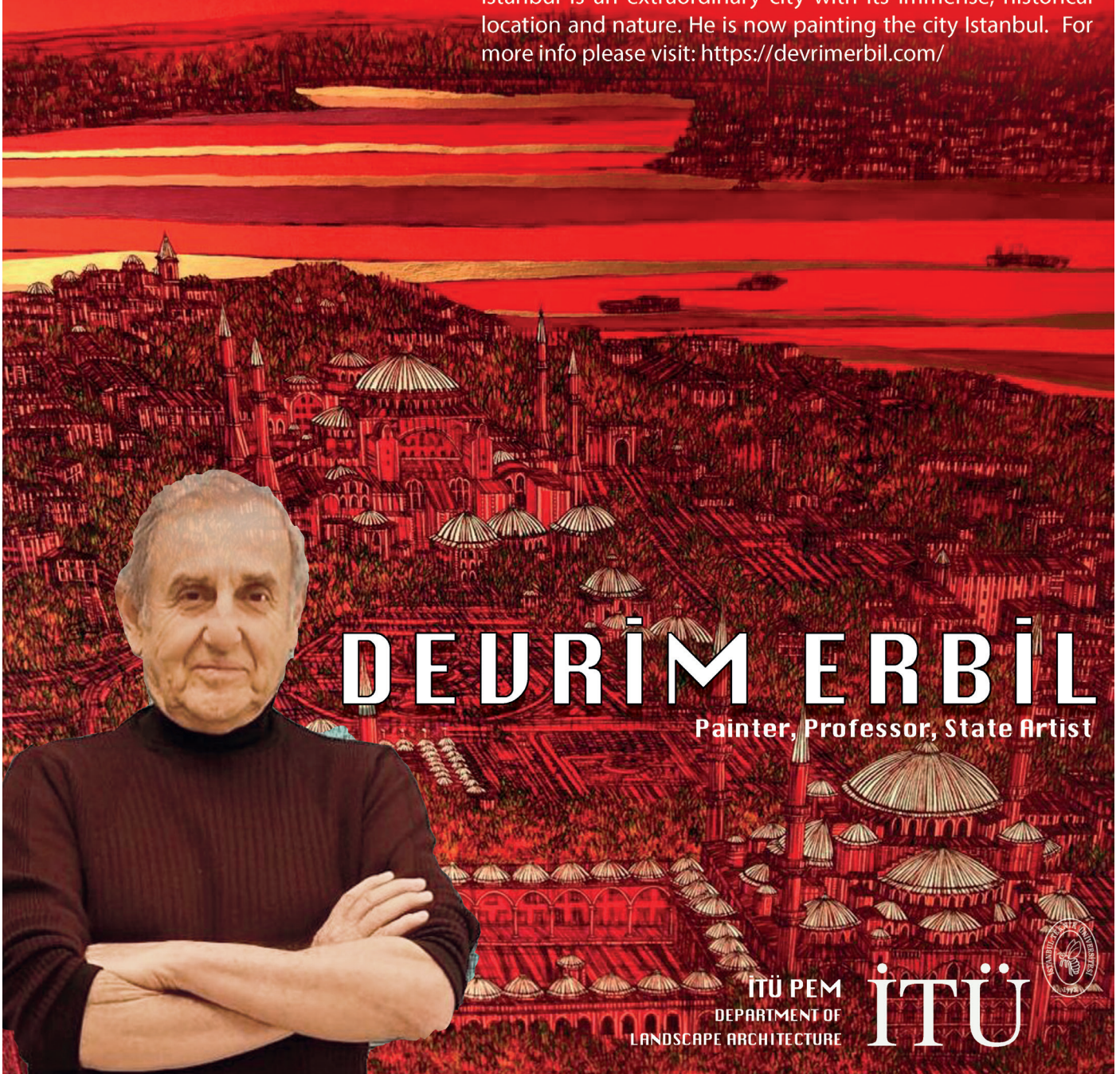
13:30 – 14:30

PLACE : ONLINE

***Zoom link will be shared**

"THE POET OF THE PAINTING"

Devrim Erbil tries to catch the rhythm and mystery of nature. Istanbul is at the top of his passion. He surrounds the city with the magic of vibrations. He was born in Uşak in 1937. He studied painting at the Istanbul State Academy of Fine Arts. He opened hundreds of exhibitions, won awards and gave art conferences in Turkey and abroad. Artist's works are located in Turkey and the world's many museums and collections. Istanbul is an extraordinary city with its immense, historical location and nature. He is now painting the city Istanbul. For more info please visit: <https://devrimerbil.com/>



DEVİRİM ERBİL

Painter, Professor, State Artist

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

İTÜ



landscape



24 DEC
09.30

by

Emre Dörter

Architectural Photographer

Great

Emptiness

talks!

landscape



04 JAN
14.00

by

Cem Kozar & Işıl Ünal

Bilginin Tapınaklarından Kültürel

Diyalog Mekanlarına; 21. Yüzyılda Müzeler

talks!