



I.T.U LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

STUDIO REPORTS

**2021-2022
SPRING SEMESTER**

**PEM212E - 23319
LANDSCAPE PROJECT I**

landscape SOCIAL LOGGY

ISTANBUL TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF
LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE
2021-22 Spring Semester

Landscape Design I &
Landform & Built Environment
S t u d i o

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1 architectotic
typologies

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2 social
ecology
and
the city

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MODULE 1. Architectonic Typologies | Poyrazköy

- Site Visit

The first module of the Landscape Design I studio focuses on the perception of land and its dynamics. As a fundamental component of the landscape, topography is elaborated through its reciprocal relations with surrounding ecosystems and urban-peri urban contexts.

The module started with a site visit and discussions. For understanding the tectonic character of the land and its relation to the landscape, students are asked to make a model of the chosen landscape with creative material selections and methods. Also, the model is supported with abstract visuals explaining the perspectives of the site. The aim of this module is to remember the bond between humans and the natural world. While working on the “image” production of the ideas, students will criticize the current ecological problems regarding land and water spheres.



REFLECTION

Meryem Gülbahar Okan

When the concept of nature is considered, people often cannot find a place for themselves. Humans and nature are considered two independent phenomena. Well, are nature and human beings two separate creatures or parts of a whole? Although it is a simple question, the answer defines the interaction between them. Assuming that they are two distinct phenomena, the interaction could be either friendly or hostile. Or they may want to overcome each other. The ignored connections are one of the biggest mistakes, people make at this point. A person who tries to free from nature or alienates himself puts himself in the position of hostility and loneliness. Having a lack of humility, he feels superior to nature, in retaliation he finds himself crushed in the inaccessible limits of nature.

If we consider nature as a perceived object and humans as a subject trying to understand it, as Jale Erzen has mentioned, we can establish a healthy connection between these two fragments of the whole. At this point, people should stop being in conflict with nature and acknowledge that they are a part of nature.

Mankind should be aware that every investment he makes in nature actually heals himself, and every blow applied to nature will diminish humanity. However, it is healthier to accept nature as it is and be in communication without entering into a debate about who is superior. Communication with nature has both abstract and solid parts. In this case, the nature of the connection we establish will become meaningful and evolve into a body of art. The art that is revealed through this way will return to the human being as welfare, peace, and harmony. Listening to nature with our soul, beyond our five senses, is the most important step in revealing the art in nature.

The bond between man and nature could not always be soft. For this reason, the interaction between human and nature was considered during the design process. In order to make a design that emphasizes the harshness of the wind and waves, it must cover the contrast feeling of waves coming and going from the shore and rather have a feeling of a communication disorder, a design that emphasizes unilateral dominance in communication and questions such as attack-defense, action-reaction, question-answer. For this purpose, first of all, nature inspired us. As a contrast to the feeling of white foam caused by the strong impact of the waves on the rocks, breakwaters with semi-concrete resistant to the power of white waves were designed.



WHERE IS THE HUMAN? -in the NATURE-

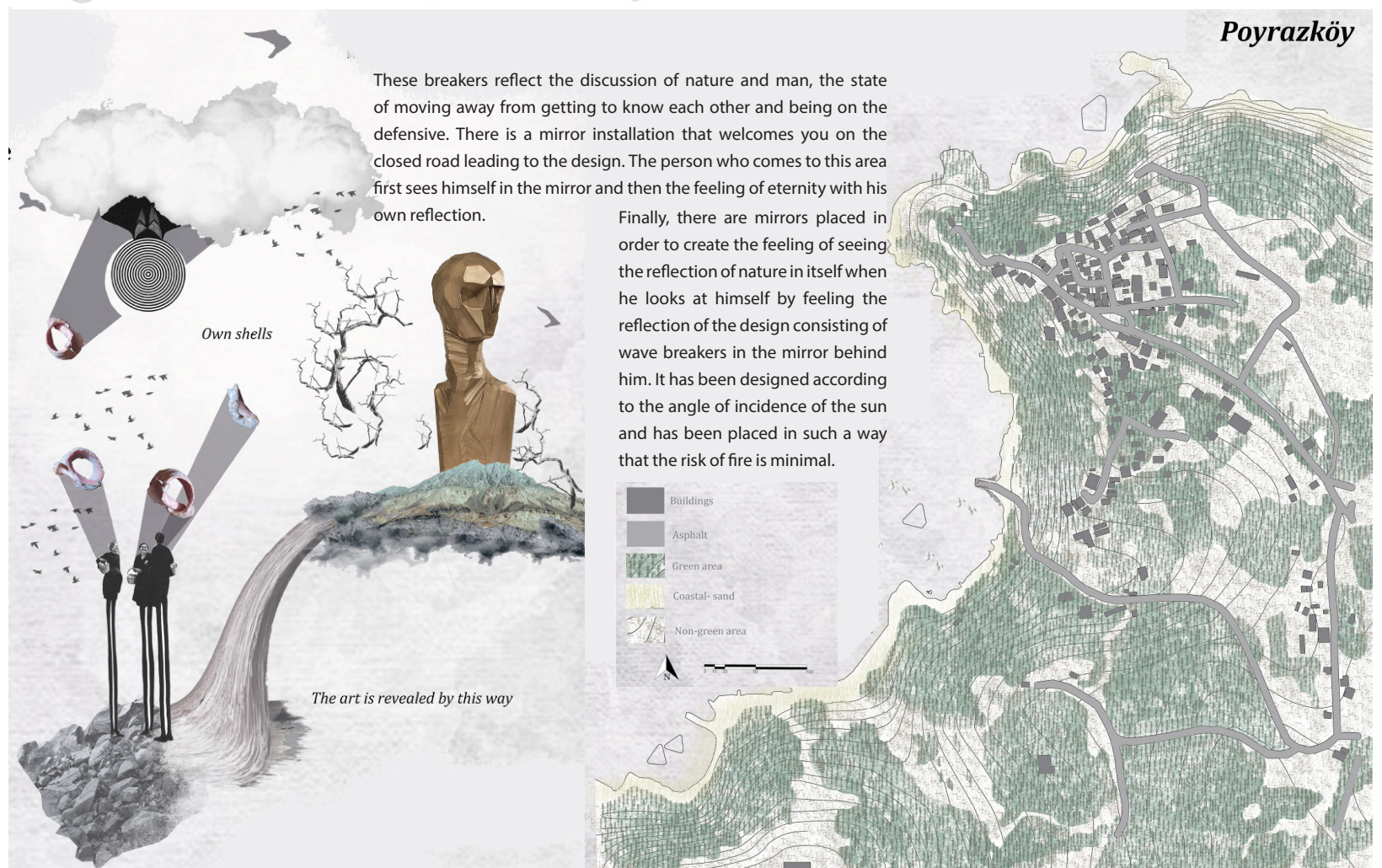
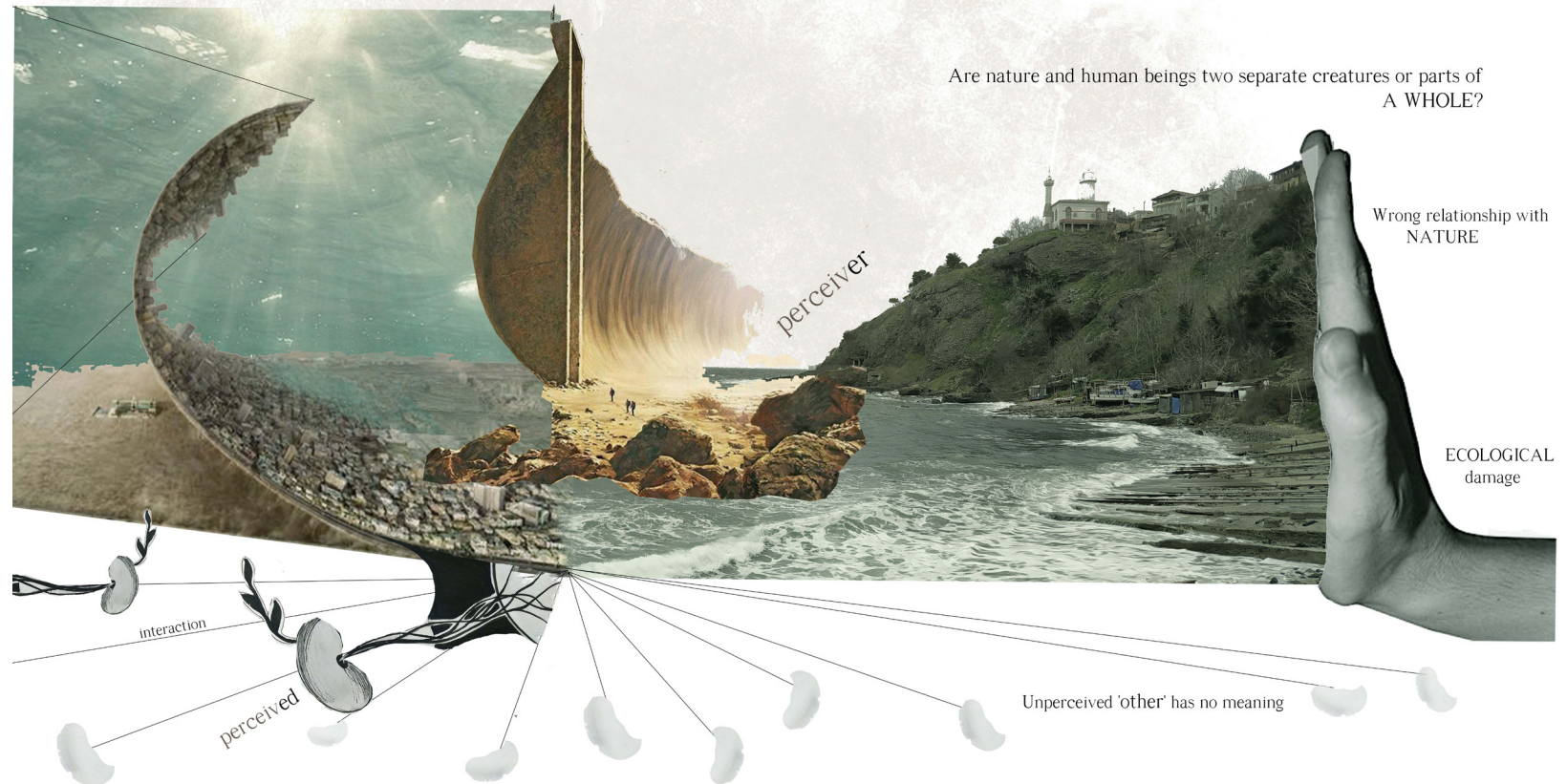
Mankind should be aware that

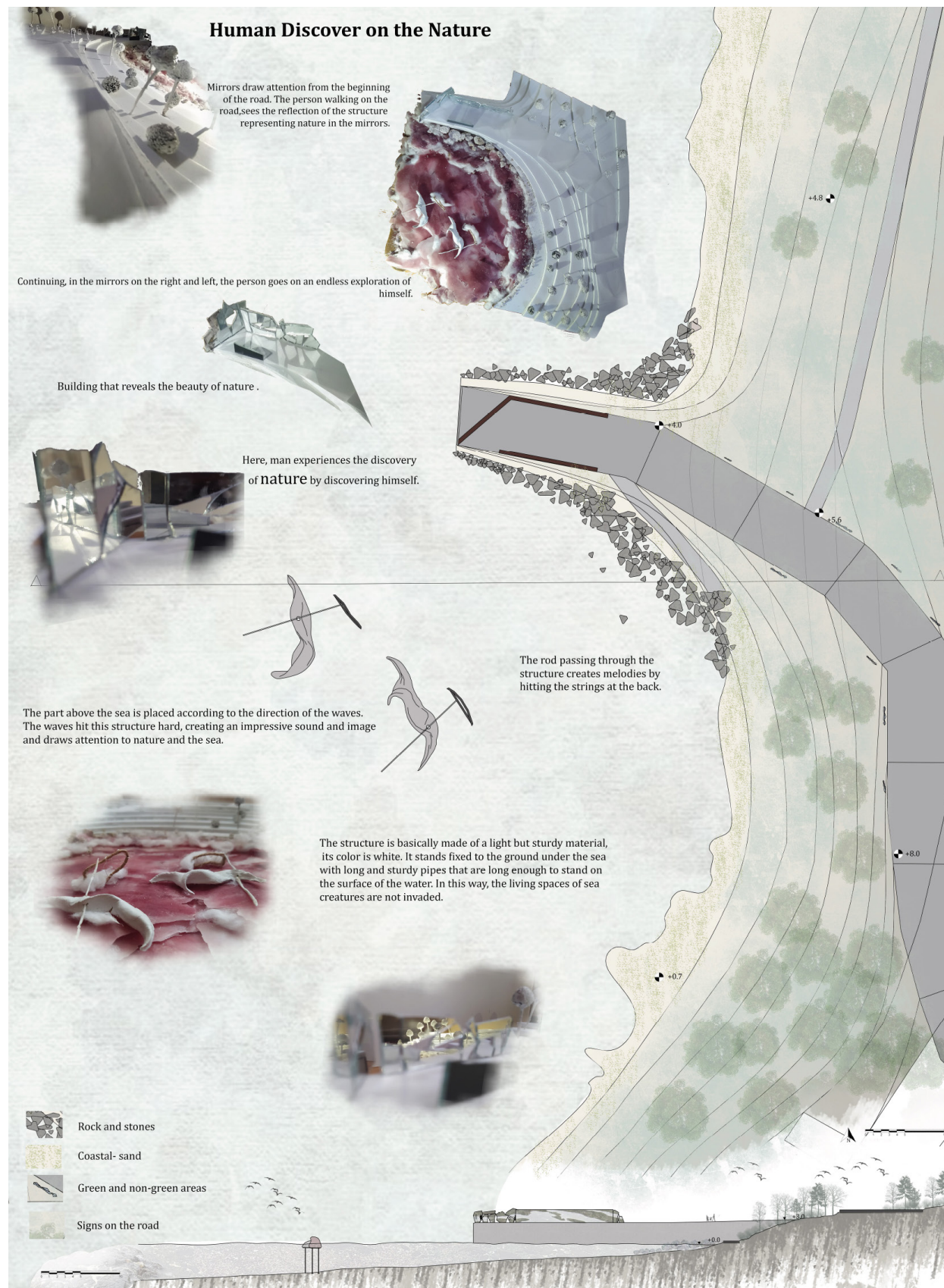
every investment he makes in nature actually heals himself,
and every blow applied to nature will diminish humanity.

Are nature and human beings two separate creatures or parts of
A WHOLE?

Wrong relationship with
NATURE

ECOLOGICAL
damage





Mirror installations are located at the end of the road in the area, which is terminated by the sea. Along the way, there are pieces of wire, sometimes exceeding human height, covered with an aluminum surface placed to emphasize the mirror installation at the end and to arouse a sense of curiosity for the space that is scarcely seen from afar. Another reason why it spreads along the way is that the interaction between nature and human continues, little by little, rather than the questioning being in one place. If we look at the overall design again, the people who enter the mirror installation can understand it, it remains a mysterious installation from the outside. The interaction created by the breakers will also give a different feeling to the one who

is near and a different feeling for the one who is far away. For someone who has experienced the whole design, the design will become open to experience at different times. A material that reflects the sense of experience in the field and the variability of the waves was chosen during the modeling phase. While the hardness of the land is given with clear material such as photoblock, the sea is made with waxes in layers. The situation created by the change itself changed and shaped momentarily during the wax sea making process. As it is left to stand, it changes under the sun, in the cold, and with little applied pressure. This situation is the embodiment of being perceptible differently at every moment, as in Poyrazköy.

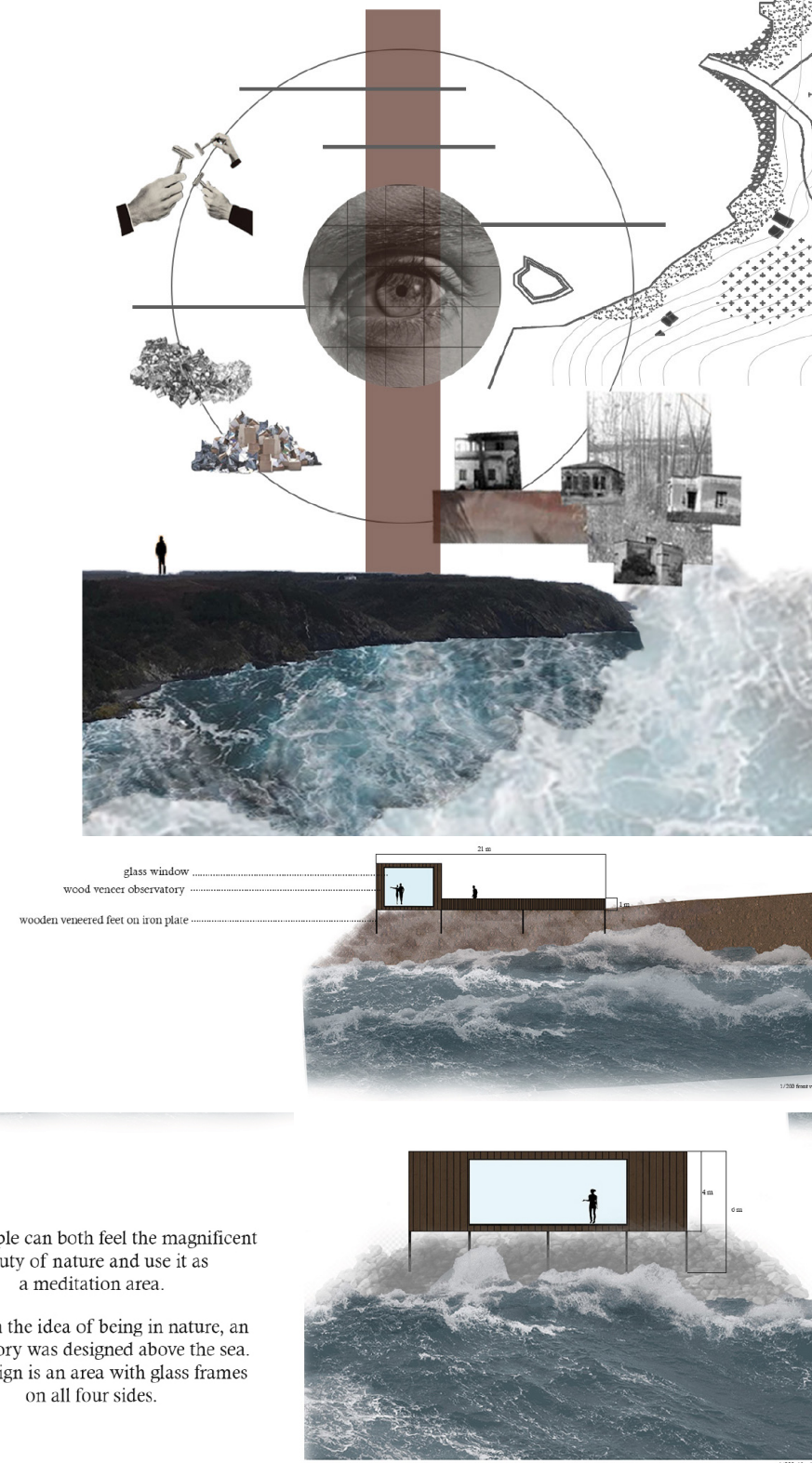
INSIDE OF NATURE

Beykoz Anatolian Lighthouse has a magnificent nature, wild climate and habitat.

First look at nature leaves a perfect impression. but when you go down to the beach, you can see man-made artificiality and misuse of nature.

Worn-out fishing huts rubbish poor settlement overshadows the beauty of nature

In fact, we can see the real beauty if we accept that nature is a part of it, not looking at it.



Here, people can both feel the magnificent beauty of nature and use it as a meditation area.

Based on the idea of being in nature, an observatory was designed above the sea. The design is an area with glass frames on all four sides.

INSIDE OF NATURE

Ayşe Berru Turhan

'feel nature instead of seeing it'

The inside of nature project is a project that aims to be in nature, not to watch it, but to be in it. In this project, the Beykoz coast was arranged and a new look house was designed. At the beginning of the basic facts that make up the traces of the culture, the values produced by Anatolia come first. This Courtyard from the human scale in the formation of the space, which is one of the most obvious indicators of values. Various components, from typologies, functionality to harmony with topography, are the sources of inspiration for the design. created. Maintaining the traces of the local spatial setup and the spirit of the place with a universal approach was intended. Beykoz's historical, archaeological and cultural values and local conditions; Topography, climate and tectonic forms of building material serve as guiding elements in design used.

As a result, the beach was organized with the arrangement of the Beykoz shore and the design of the new bakery house, and a peaceful environment was provided for the visitors, both in nature.

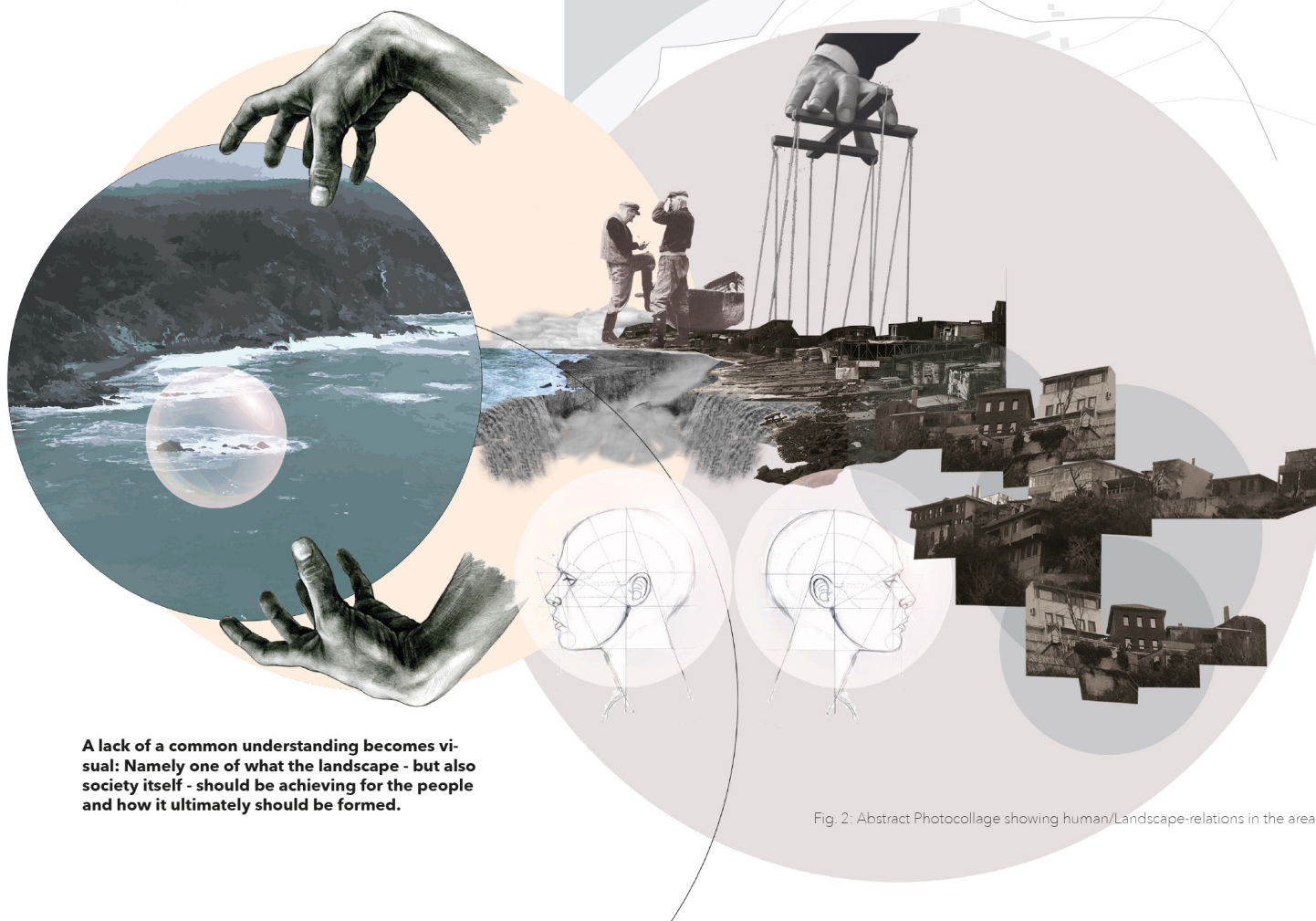


THE COMMON SPACE

DEVELOPING A COMMON UNDERSTANDING

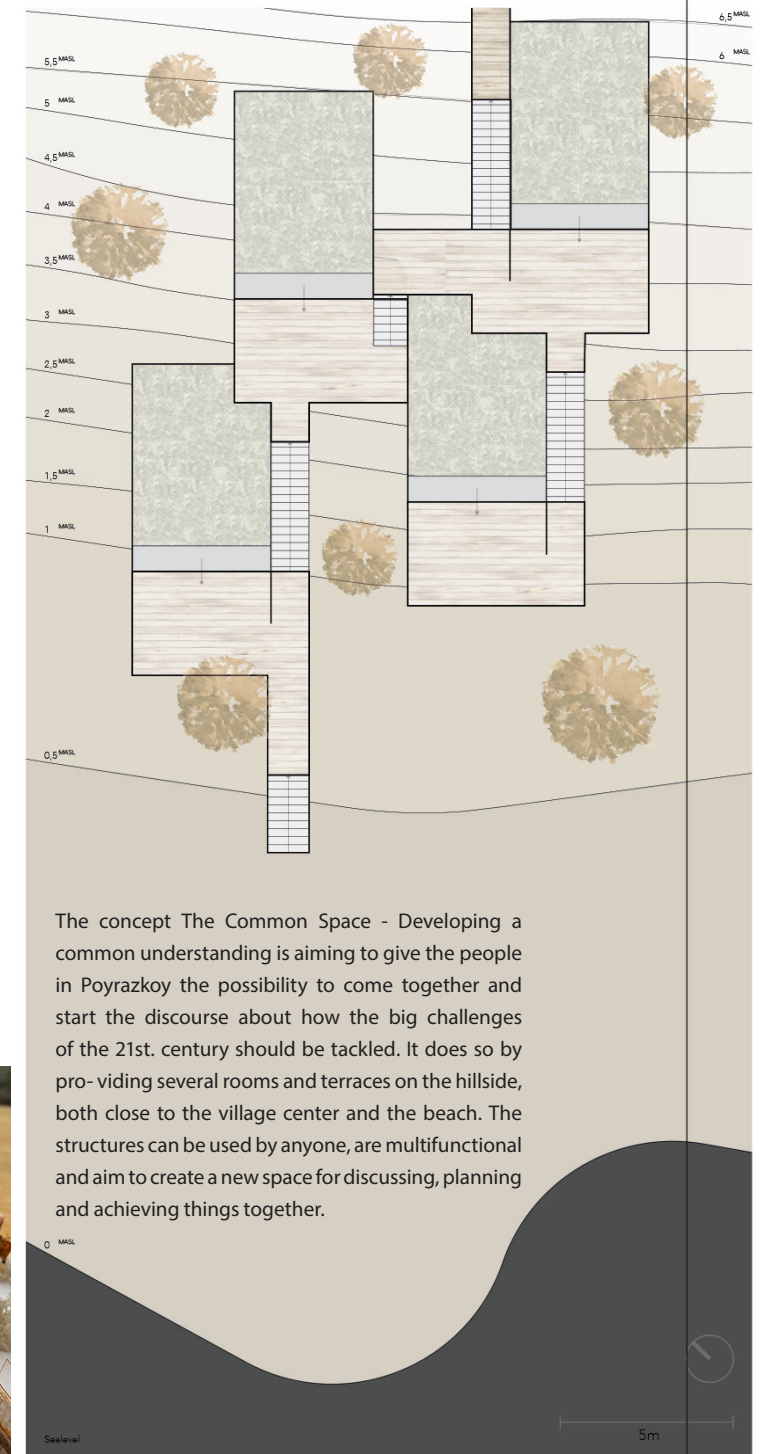
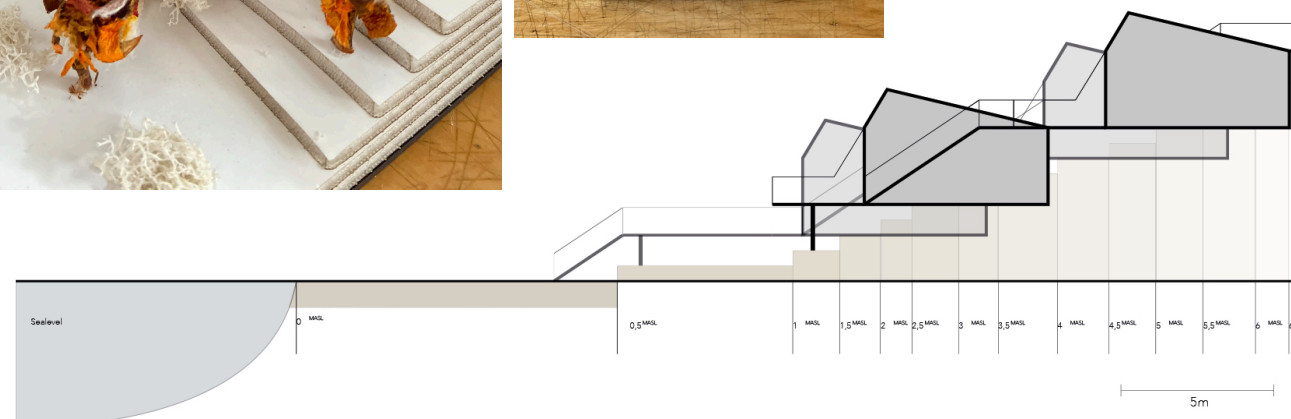
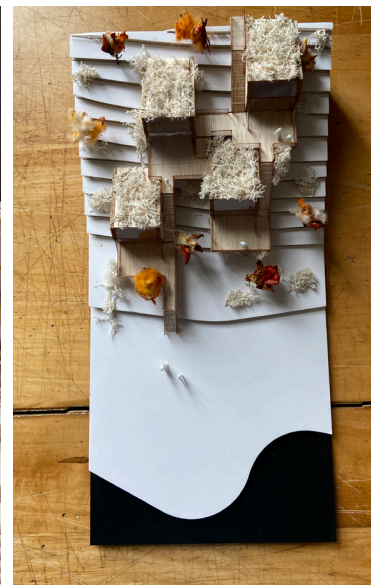
Anno Schmalstieg

In the area of Poyrazkoy, structures of mankind form an additional layer that is quite ruthlessly put over the natural landscape. On a big scale, this can be seen with the bridge over the bosphorus and its infrastructures, but also on a small scale with the many houses and terraces carved into the hills and the concrete ramps built on the beaches. Society and its infrastructures seem to have developed a claim to subjugate and dominate nature. This forms a harsh contrast to the strong and rough presence of the natural elements in the landscape. The structures built by humans are hugely individualized and show how individual motives shape the space. This adds up to what can be seen in society itself: An isolated diversification, driven by individual interest and personal motives and with that often neglecting holistic and environmentalistic approaches. A lack of a common understanding becomes visual: Namely one of what the landscape - but also society itself - should be achieving for the people and how it ultimately should be formed.



A lack of a common understanding becomes visual: Namely one of what the landscape - but also society itself - should be achieving for the people and how it ultimately should be formed.

Fig. 2: Abstract Photocollage showing human/Landscape-relations in the area



The concept The Common Space - Developing a common understanding is aiming to give the people in Poyrazkoy the possibility to come together and start the discourse about how the big challenges of the 21st. century should be tackled. It does so by providing several rooms and terraces on the hillside, both close to the village center and the beach. The structures can be used by anyone, are multifunctional and aim to create a new space for discussing, planning and achieving things together.

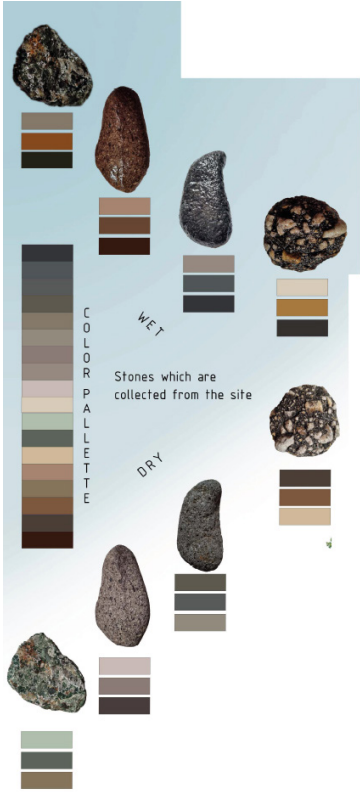
The structures themselves are designed to form a link between humanity and the rough elements, the untouched landscape and the human concrete structures. They do so on the one hand by blending into nature. They resemble the hill shape, are constructed mainly out of wood and therefore are mainly regionally based material wise. Also, they can be overgrown by vegetation in huge parts and keep their effects on the surrounding ecosystems and landscapes as small as possible, being a good example on how building and design processes can be made with ecology in mind. On the other hand, it also is explicitly set on the verge of human structures and rough nature, forming the connection to the black sea and the impressive landscape by its orientation towards it. With "The Common Space", the People of Poyrazkoy will get the opportunity to find a connection with nature, landscape and their own community and by doing so can be empowered to find solutions for problems as a society rather than individuals driven by individual motives. With the connection to the natural habitat and the landscape, an inspiring spatial Setup is assured to give environmentalist approaches a decent space in the discourse of Poyrazkoy's society.

CROWN OF THE SEA
Yağmur Danişma

Nature has already existed before humanity, then why do we behave as it exists for us? In environmentalism, the natural environment is a whole, behaving the nature like humanity, giving them the same rights as humans. Nature does not exist for humanity. Nature existed before humans. We have a place in nature but we do not own the nature. Our acts based on the notion of owning nature do harm, causing it to cracked, damaged, leading to its disappearance.

Therefore, designing in nature is a sensitive subject. The design shouldn't be only for humans, we are drawing our lines on nature so we need to consider all the lives and act as one with the site.

The Crown of the sea criticizes human's attitude towards nature in a sarcastic way and hosts for nature. This structure, which is shaped as a land art when viewed from the outside, floats above the sea in the middle of Anadolu Feneri bay. The land art located around the stone in the middle of the bay is reminiscent of a crown in terms of its shape. Plastic plates floating on the water are fixed to the seabed with artificial algae. This formation under the sea is home to sea creatures. Crown of the sea, while criticizing people's use of nature as an ornament with its crown shape, it hosts nature on its invisible surfaces.



CROWN OF THE SEA

Anadolufeneri is located in the north of Istanbul where the Bosphorus connects to the Black Sea. The lighthouse located in the northeast side gives the name of the village.

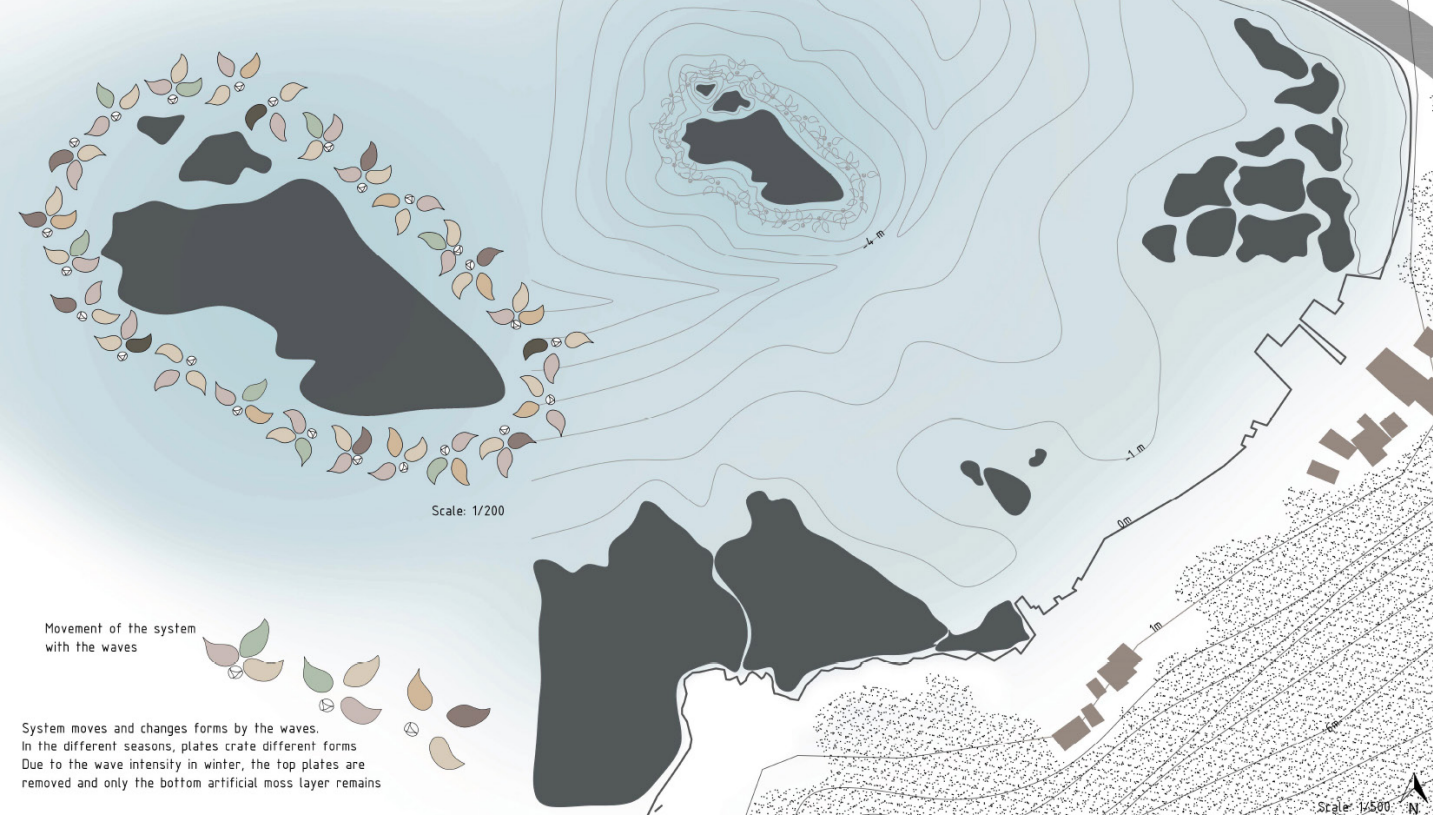
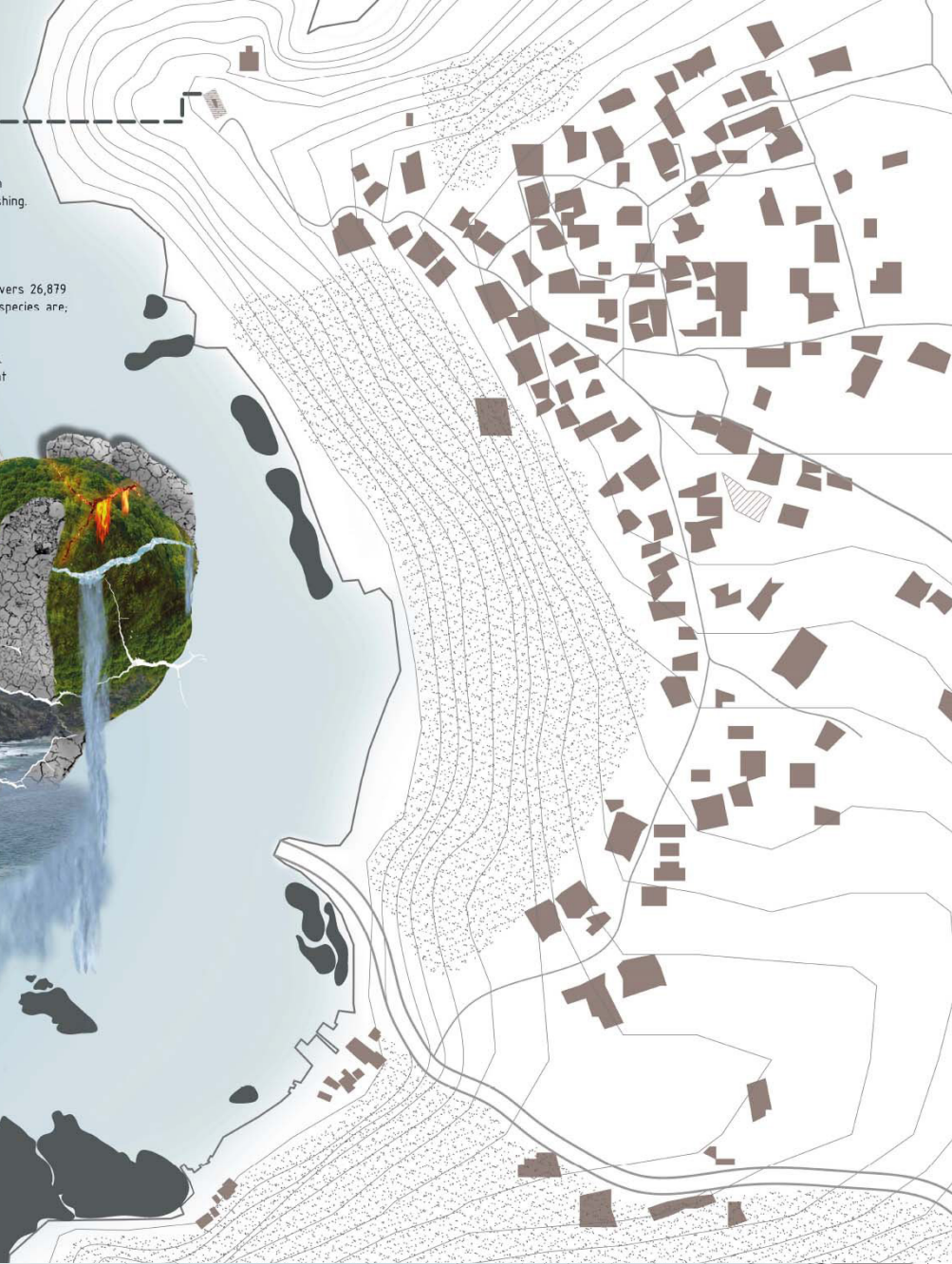
Its population, which has decreased by years, is 698 in 2021. 43% of the population is middle-aged and 54% of the population is man's. The majority of the population makes their living by fishing. It receives daily tourists in hot seasons which are come to see the beautiful view from the lighthouse or to swim.

Anadolufeneri is located in Beykoz district. The dominant vegetation in Beykoz is forest formation, which covers 26,879 hectare area. There are 81 families and 259 species. Some main species are; chestnut, oak, hornbeam, linden, beech, alder and hazelnut.

The site has a very natural untouched view with beautiful cliffs. Even though the dominant nature we see interspersed unpleasant human-made structures that mainly consist in the coastline



Nature does not exist for humanity. Nature existed before humans. We have a place in nature but we do not own the nature. Our acts based on the notion of owning nature do harm, causing it to cracked, damaged, leading to it's disappearance.



Movement of the system with the waves

System moves and changes forms by the waves. In the different seasons, plates crate different forms. Due to the wave intensity in winter, the top plates are removed and only the bottom artificial moss layer remains

MODULE 2. Social Ecology and The City |

Fener, Balat, Ayvansaray

- Site Visit

At the edge of ecological crises, we are criticizing our behaviors and our perception towards living environments, and public spaces. As the topic of this module, Social Ecology covers a variety of dynamics of landscape ecology and the socio-cultural structure of the city. Along with this demographic and social structure, ecological design strategies will be discussed. In this module of the studio, we will discuss "the city" as our oikoumene and we will read, write and think about our relationship with a structured environment in a wider time spectrum including past-present and future. The students are expected to think and discuss the shareholders of public space, the past-present and future users of these public spaces, and our role as landscape architects in shaping society and the environment.



Group Work | Urban Socio-Cultural Landscape & Spatial Memory

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Spatial Memory

is called the memory to come to life in geographical space. Spatial memories are spaces that are articulated with different memory narratives that connect different cultural values, that can survive to the present day by preserving their existence, or that have disappeared without preserving them, but are still not erased from memories.

Urban Identity

is a set of concepts that have a certain history and are constantly evolving and shaped by certain factors. At the beginning of the factors that affect the urban identity the most are the physical, socio-economic, cultural and historical characteristics of that city

The city

is the physical plane where social memory is formed. In this sense, cities are places where events in the past are experienced and different experiences are expressed differently.

Collective memory

is a shared memory of the citizens and includes the city itself. In order for the collective memory to be used to express the urban memory, the experience or memories must be accumulated in the place imagined by the society.

What about in the **GOLDEN HORN**?

Is diversity in socio-cultural structure read...

Is the past in the past...

How connected is it to the past...

What does the feeling mean...

Is it protected...

Or is it protecting...

The spatial symbol starts from a 'sacred' landscape and then moves towards the 'social' (who appreciates it) and, as a result, demands the 'power' to intervene and continue to plan the urban landscape accordingly. However, it can also act in the opposite direction: 'power' imposes this symbol on the 'social' in a coercive or unconsciously smooth marketing method to give spaces a "sacred" meaning for political appropriation and economic and even touristic purposes.

cultural landscape over time

Coastal use has changed frequently from past to present. Sometimes it was used mostly by fishermen and sometimes because of less urbanization, it was in a position to swim in. With the development of industry, ports gained importance. Today, he sees a shore that bears the traces of all of them.

After the Golden Horn's character as a port, trade and industrial zone disappeared, the current state of the coastal zone and the associated green band, which was organized as an open one, exhibits a detached quality from the city.

On the slopes, instead of organic housing texture, it has left a dense texture of reinforced concrete multi-family structures without front garden, formed by the division of parcels and building blocks.

Remarkable spirit of the locality

Lands that have hosted many civilizations
historical heritage.

A deep-rooted memory of the
Urban Coast

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PEMILITAN LANDSCAPE DESIGN I - 2019
2021-2022 SPRING SEMESTER
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URBAN OF SOCIETY - GOLDEN HORN

Combination of urban and rural

The coastline of the Golden Horn, which is an important part of Istanbul, has continued its development by hosting various functions since the foundation of the city, especially since the 19th century, it has followed a completely different direction from its development until

SPATIAL MEMORY

During these periods, in addition to the physical and functional development of the shores of the Golden Horn, the trade, industry and agricultural activities here also affected the silhouette and socio-cultural structure of the Golden Horn.

Beginning of human cultivation of agricultural lands = Experience

The greening of the Golden Horn remained in a limited area, did not contribute to the preservation of the historical texture, and even caused the loss of some historical structures during the demolitions.

CONSCIOUS PRODUCTION

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

LIVABLE ENVIRONMENT

URBAN AGRICULTURE

Community Garden

The agricultural lands to be located at the entrance of the land will continue to exist in order to encourage people to agriculture and at the same time revive the memory of the place. This garden, which will increase the permeable surface of the Golden Horn, will also contribute economically while providing socialization.

Orchard

The orchards located next to the Alfred Heilbronn Botanical Garden of Istanbul University will actually provide the continuity of the green space that exists here, and will also provide economic support.

CONSCIOUS CONSUMPTION

HEALTHY INDIVIDUAL

Workshop area

The Golden Horn, where agriculture and social activities were more intense in the past, is visited more touristically today. The potter to be found here will ensure the continuity of the old traditions and at the same time provide a common activity for the public and the tourist.

Market Place

In order to support the economy in this place where agriculture and gardens are located, and to present the products grown here to the people, the market section will increase the publicity in the area that will function as a market.

Greenhouse

In the greenhouse section, the seedlings of the plants to be planted here will be planted and compost fertilizer production will be provided. Compost manure will also prevent odor in the city and reduce

LOCATION

Küçük Pazar Street

Alfred Heilbronn Botanical Garden

The chosen area is located next to the Alfred Heilbronn Botanical Garden of Istanbul University. This passively used area will come to the fore more with the use of urban agriculture and active social space.

SELECTED AREA

The buildings in the selected area are generally in ruins and unusable, so active use cannot be achieved. In the current situation, the hard ground will be integrated with the more permeable agricultural lands.

The mosque on the land will be located in the same way and afforestation will be made in the area.

GOLDEN HORN

Dilara Kılıç

The Golden Horn coastline, which is an important part of Istanbul, has continued its development by hosting various functions since the foundation of the city. It is seen that the Golden Horn has been effective in the development of the region since the first settlements in Istanbul were seen, and because it is a natural harbor, trade and port functions were settled here. Since the 19th century, it has followed a completely different direction from its development up to that time and has undergone urban transformation over time. In the 20th century, the effects of this transformation in physical, social and functional areas were felt intensely, and significant losses were experienced in the historical texture. The physical and functional development that the Golden Horn shores have followed throughout history has shifted in a different direction. First of all, the historical development of Istanbul and Golden Horn since the foundation of Byzantium city is divided into periods. During these periods, the physical and functional development of the Golden Horn shores has changed, and the functions such as trade, housing, industry, summer resorts and sanctuaries have affected the environment and the silhouette of the Golden Horn.

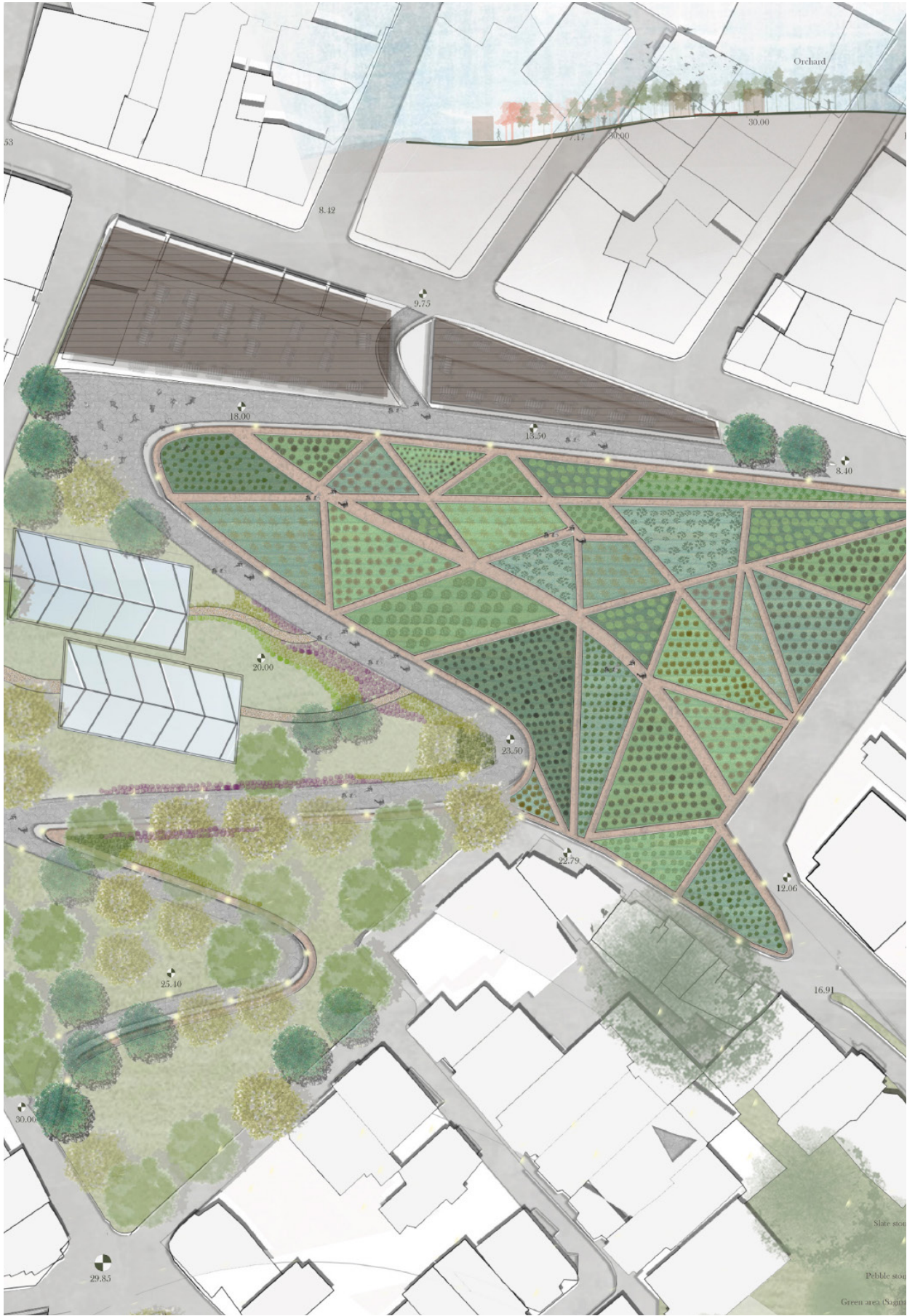
The industrialization process, which has been experienced since the 19th century, and the urban planning studies have seriously damaged the urban transformation of the Golden Horn. Especially the Golden Horn is one of the important touristic places in Istanbul today, but it has lost its identity from past to present and is losing its value and not being understood as a result of its wrong construction. In this context, the Golden Horn should regain its former vitality and renew its memory.

As the meeting place of cultural diversity and the primary place of social life, cities are an important part of the whole that forms the collective memory. For this reason, urban memory has become an important field of application in the study of social history, especially in the last century. The interaction between urban memory and space is enriched by individuals' perceptions of urban space and their differences. Istanbul can be called the primary place of life due to its socio-cultural structure.

Istanbul has been the capital of many states throughout history, has preserved its cosmopolitan and metropolitan structure where people from various religions, languages and races lived together for centuries, and has become a cultural mosaic in the historical process. Geographically, it is at a crossroads where important commercial roads intersect. The historical peninsula, also called Old Istanbul, is the commercial and administrative center of Istanbul. The physical, cultural and social changes that have occurred on the peninsula throughout history have provided the formation of today's identity of Istanbul. The region is one of the regions with the richest cultural, social and architectural heritage in Istanbul. It is also an important part of the world cultural heritage. The Golden Horn shores of the historical peninsula that will be examined within the scope of the study, on the other hand, have been a special area in the historical development of the city as it has formed a natural and safe harbor and formed the backbone of the city. The silhouette of the Golden Horn has been accepted as the front of the city. In the past, it is seen that the silhouette of the Golden Horn was mainly composed of the houses lost in the green and the monumental structures that were the focus. Today, it is seen that this silhouette has changed due to the increase in building density and concretization.

The use of the Golden Horn as a commercial port throughout history has been the main factor determining the function of the Golden Horn shores. With the recognition of the suitability of the Golden Horn for settlement and its commercially advantageous conditions since ancient times, settlements were formed around it and these settlements developed rapidly. However, as time passed, the increasing population density dragged the Golden Horn into urban transformation and it was reflected negatively on its silhouette with the plans implemented in some periods. The change here has also changed the socio-cultural structure and created different classes. Today, while the Golden Horn is a center where different cultures live together, it still maintains its commercial strength. When we look at the historical identity of the Golden Horn, it cannot be said that these changes have had very positive results in the modernizing world. To put them concretely, the Golden Horn is under a great threat today. Irregular increase in population, unconsciousness and wrong construction cause great damage to the historical texture here.

With the recognition of the suitability of the Golden Horn for settlement and its commercially advantageous conditions since ancient times, settlements were formed around it and these settlements developed rapidly. These favorable conditions allowed the port and trade function to settle here, and then the residential areas and other functions around this function to develop, starting from Byzantium. The fact that the Golden Horn was a calm, sheltered and deep enough inland sea, being a source of food and facilitating transportation were quite suitable conditions for traditional cities. With the establishment and development of Byzantium, then Constantinople and Istanbul, administration, port, trade-production (manufacturing house), residence, summer resort, sanctuary, cemetery and industrial functions took place around the Golden Horn. Due to social and political developments, and sometimes construction activities, some of these functions have been replaced from time to time, and the area of some of them on the shores of the Golden Horn has expanded or narrowed.



We can examine the development and change of the physical structure of the Golden Horn environment until the 19th century, in four historical processes. These were determined as Byzantine, Pre-Classical Ottoman, Classical Ottoman and early Westernization periods. In each of these periods, there were different developments affecting the physical structure. However, the development of the Golden Horn did not change direction until the 19th century, new

elements were added to each period as a continuation of the previous period, and with these elements unique to the Golden Horn, the coastal region of the Golden Horn continued to develop independently from the historical peninsula. Starting here, it was aimed to unite the disjointed social structure and support the city economically, while at the same time reviving the memory of the place by bringing the commercial activities carried out in the Ottoman period to the city, ITU | LA studio report



especially when looking at the memory of the city. For this reason, urban agriculture will have both a unifying and historical preservative importance here. The Golden Horn, where agricultural and social activities were more intense in the past, is visited more touristically today. With the proposal of the potter to be found here, it will ensure the continuity of the old traditions and at the same time provide a common activity for the public and the tourists. In this place where

agriculture and gardens are located, the market section will increase the promotion in the area that will function as a market in order to support the economy and present the products grown here to the public. Farmland will continue to exist to encourage people to farm and at the same time to revive the memory of the place. This garden, which will increase the permeable surface of the Golden Horn, will contribute economically while providing socialization.

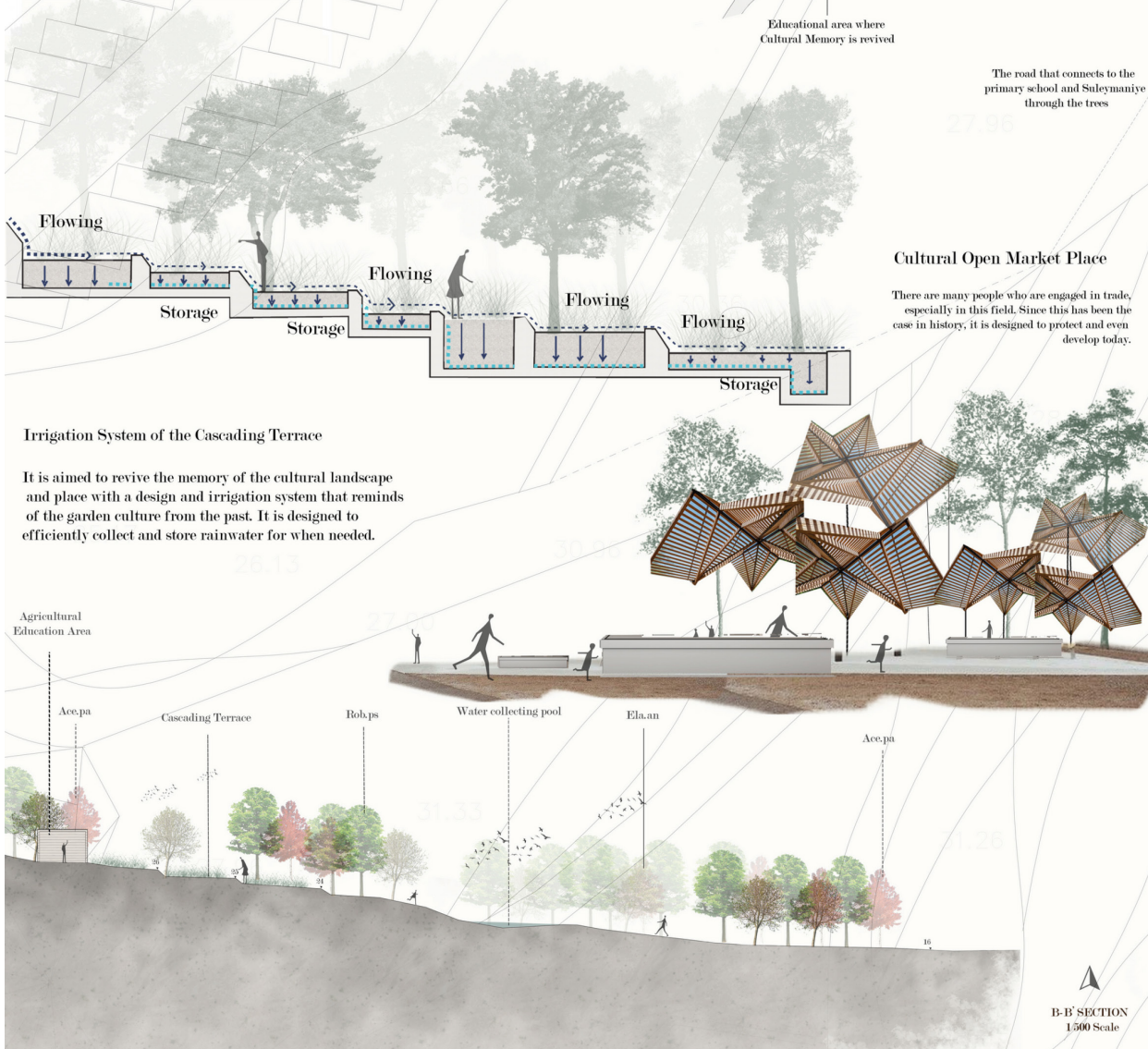
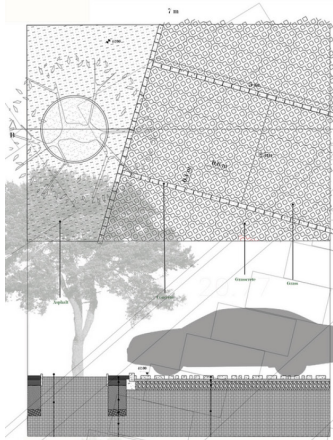
In the past, the Golden Horn was known as a port, trade and industrial area. This feature has disappeared over time. Afterwards, a green area was designed with the arrangements made, but it became a disconnected view from the city. In this project it is aimed to include the past memories of the city lived at different times in the design. For this reason, the memory of the buildings that are on the verge of extinction on the road to the Süleymaniye Mosque, which was chosen for the design, has been tried to be brought to the present day. The concrete buildings such as Süleymaniye, Haliç Bridge and many historical buildings carry the memories, signs and experiences of the past like a soul. The road to Golden Horn carries an abstract sense that emphasizes the cultural memory of each designed area. Therefore, the design should cover spirit of the space throughout its history. This road serves as a bridge between the past and the present. As one of the design purposes, it offers the opportunity to experience this by witnessing the memory of a seriously inclined road over the years. During this process, it is aimed to make you forget that you are on a sloping area and to show the view of the Golden Horn step by step.



Urban Sociocultural Landscape at the Scale of ISTANBUL

TRACES OF TIME

Parking Lot 's Infrastructure



In addition to the memory of the place, another concept that is also related to this subject is the cultural landscape. Cultural landscape is a concept with many different definitions. Different professions have looked at this issue from a variety of perspectives. But the cultural landscape, where it all comes together and in its most understandable form (by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN), is a geographical area that includes cultural, natural resources and, in this context, wildlife, domestic animals, is associated with a historical event and an event, or exhibits various cultural and aesthetic values.

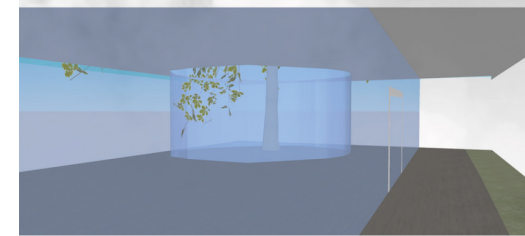
At this point, the cultural landscape and the memory of the place are two concepts that cannot be considered independently of each other.

First of all, some structures in and around Süleymaniye were identified. These are primarily historical buildings. Religious buildings such as Şeyh Ebu'l Vefa Mosque, Hoca Gıyaseddin Mosque, Sarı Beyazıt Mosque and Virgin Mary Church; educational structures such as the Science and Art Foundation Library, Mimar Sinan Primary School, Cibali Anatolian Boys' High School, Fatih Atatürk Imam Hatip

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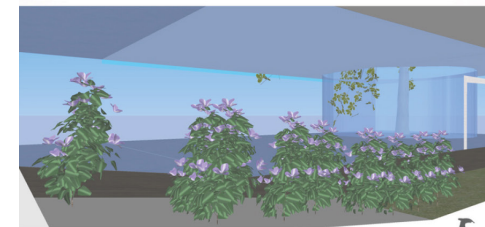
Urban Sociocultural Landscape at the Scale of ISTANBUL

TRACES OF TIME



Cafeteria Terrace

It is an area where trees rise and has a two-storey use. Thus, those on the upper floor can also benefit from the shade created by the trees.



Next to the glass cafe on the lower floor of the design, the road with aromatic plants passes.

Cascading View Terrace

The view from the garden, which was designed using a slope, can be seen very well.



There are big trees and covered training pergolas for hot days.



Süleymaniye has one of the most beautiful views of Istanbul. The design also has a very beautiful view as it is located just below Süleymaniye and has a very steep slope.

Secondary School; and the streets known for their trade since the past and its connection to İMÇ in its back street; Finally, the Botanical Garden of Istanbul University was evaluated as structures reflecting education and agricultural culture. A design was made to create a safe green corridor for the streets where these buildings are located and for these buildings. The design has 4 main entrances. But these entrances are the entrances that will include you in the design along the sidewalk you walk without being aware of it, rather than the entrances that become square.

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One of the most important purposes of the design is that it is intended not only to be regional. A way to revive cultural memory has been designed. At the same time, there are resting areas in places and it is thought to appeal to different senses. In the planting design, plants with seasonal transition sequence are included in order to keep the park with a lively feeling at all times.

In order to preserve the memory of the place and to develop the cultural landscape, the potential of the area should be defined first and it is aimed to make a design on the past experiences.

Group Work | Landscape Ecology & Social Ecology



ECOSKATEPARK

Serra Eser

It was designed to destroy the parking lot and impermeable areas in Eminönü, to make the area near the sea permeable, and to slightly change the user density, taking into account ecology. In the same way, impermeable areas were destroyed in the square, and it was shown how a design could be made that would adapt to the surrounding urban texture based on pedestrian circulation.

The main purpose of this project is to create permeable surfaces and social user areas in the urban fabric based on ecology.

As a result, the removal of bus stops, as well as the seating and green areas designed by considering the aspects of pedestrian circulation in the square, caused positive results in the ecological balance due to the cleanliness of the air in that area. In Eminönü's user profile, the design of the skatepark and especially the seating areas on the permeable ground caused an increase in the young population compared to the elderly population, and resulted in an equal and holistic approach to human ecology.

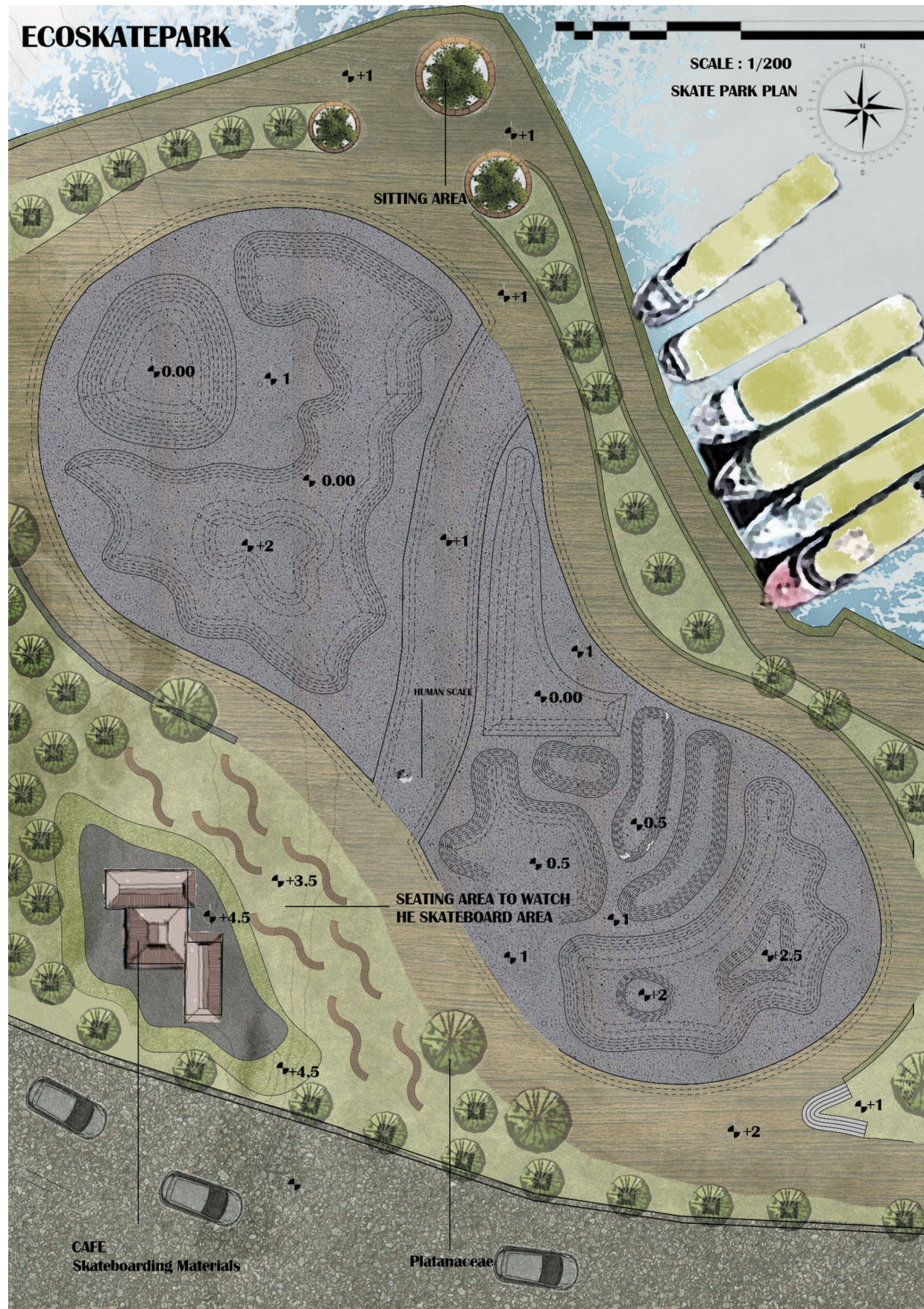


Ecology; It is a branch of science that examines the relationships of living things with the environment in which they live.

Later on; The meaning of the word ecology has been expanded as the study of living things where they are found. In the science of ecology, on the other hand, plant and animal organisms are studied as a whole, together with the environment in which they live. Organisms are in reciprocal relations with their living environment, in other words, with their environment.

The definition of the living environment or the environment, the factors that make up the environment, the change of these factors and the effects of these factors on the functions of the organism are the main subjects of ecology. Other important topics of ecology are the associations of organisms. Formation of these unions, mutual relations in these unions, the structure and functions of these unions, the balance created by these unions with the living environment, and energy transfer. As a result of these explanations, we can briefly summarize the science of ecology as follows. Ecology "organisms". It is a science that examines the structure and function of the environment and their mutual relations with the biotic and abiotic environment in which they live, based on biological, physiological and biochemical principles.

Ecological design aims to adapt to the environment and significantly reduce energy consumption. To be environmentally conscious, a project must incorporate ecological design principles from the ground up. When designing a project, while focusing on ecological design, landscape should be used to minimize land use, increase permeability, reduce pollutants and blend into the natural landscape.



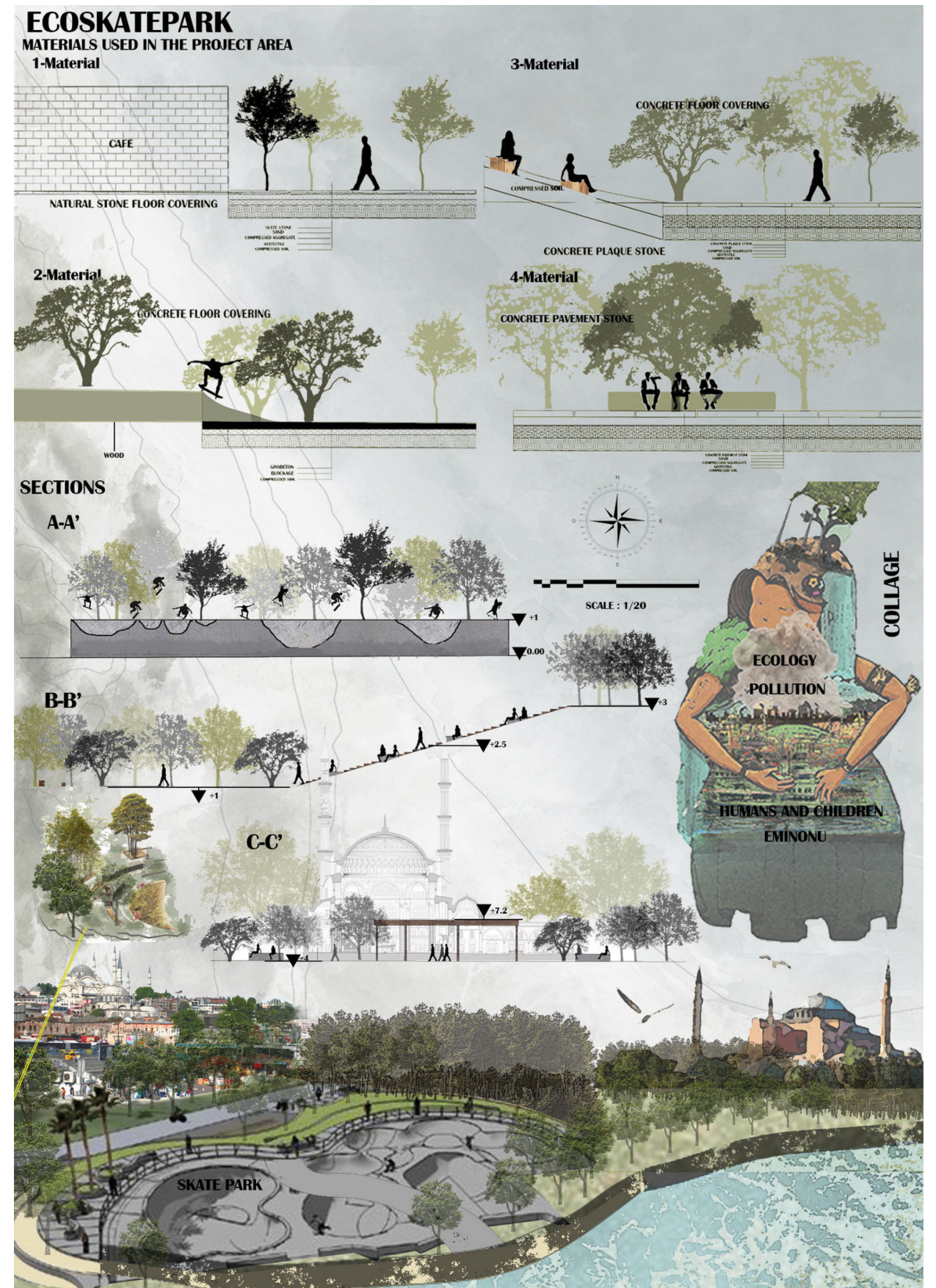
Ecological architecture, on the other hand, is basically edible landscape elements that take into account the climate data of the region, are sensitive to ecological balance, give importance to the effective use of renewable energy resources, and are compatible with nature. It is an environmentally friendly approach with its use.

As a result, considering these contexts, ecological building design in the project is based on environmentally friendly and sustainable principles. Ecological planning, which is appropriate and handled in

a way that will ensure a healthy cycle in the whole of ecology with optimum use of resources, it is designed to realize designs that are at peace with nature and increase permeability in the landscape.

In the project, the settlement criteria of the environment where the design is located, the topographic structure, climatic data, natural environment cover, the close environment and the effect of structuring and structural variables; designing the designed spaces as a whole with their surroundings by evaluating the material form,

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material selection, renewable energy use, and permeable systems separately formed the basic principle of ecological architecture. Looking deeper into the project, it was thought to be designed to eliminate the parking lot and impermeable areas in Eminönü, to make the seaside area permeable, and to slightly change the user density, taking into account ecology. In the same way, impermeable areas were destroyed in the square, and it was shown how a design could be made that would adapt to the surrounding urban texture based on pedestrian circulation. Since the main purpose of this project is to

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create permeable surfaces and social user areas in the urban fabric based on ecology, the removal of bus stops, as well as the seating and green areas designed by considering the aspects of pedestrian circulation in the square, caused positive results in the ecological balance due to the cleanliness of the air in that area. While the design of the skatepark and especially the seating areas on the permeable floor in Eminönü user profile caused a slight increase in the young population compared to the elderly population, it was concluded with an equal and holistic approach in human ecology.

From the studio...

