Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences

Maste

Graduation Plan: All tracks

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners (Examencommissie-BK@tudelft.nl), Mentors and Delegate of the Board of Examiners one week before P2 at the latest.

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

Personal information	
Name	Nagihan Yildirim
Student number	4178009
Telephone number	
Private e-mail address	_____

Studio	
Name / Theme	Collective Rooms	
Main mentor	Jurjen Zeinstra	Research & Design
Second mentor	Matthijs Klooster	Building Technology
Argumentation of choice of the studio	My choice for the studio Independent group was that I want to do my own project. My graduation proposal was a social, political and environmental problem in an urban area. This corresponds to the theme of the Independent group and I registered for the studio Interiors. Earlier I did MSc1 at the studio Interiors and I experienced that the way of thinking about architecture and the world coincided with my personal way of thinking. The philosophy and discussions with the supervisors and students in this studio appealed to me and I wanted to do my own graduation project at this studio.

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	**Fener-Balat The Modern "Külliye"**
Goal	
Location:	Balat/Fener, Istanbul, Turkey.

The posed problem,	Gentrification of the neighborhood Balat/Fener and the social effects of the Mega projects on old neighborhoods. The social and ethical consequences of the governments gentrification projects in Balat Istanbul.
research questions and	How can we design an architectural framework to protect and preserve the historical and social identity of a place and to provide equal opportunities for all the layers in the society?
design assignment in which these result.	From my Proposal for the independent group, I started looking for architecture that has a connecting role in the society. Finally I found my thoughts in Istanbul. After 2000 there has been a great globalization and enormous development in Istanbul. Which has ensured a strong economic growth, but had some negative social influences. With "Kentsel donusum" (urban transformation) projects, deprived neighborhood have been transformed. The inhabitants of these neighborhoods were forced to move somewhere outside of Istanbul, a "gentrification". An advantage of this Kentsel donusum was that these people could live in a new home. But in addition, they had to build a completely new social life, adjust their daily habits, their school ,work, etc. An example of this type of neighborhood is Balat, where projects have been designed since 1980. None of these projects have been realized due to the removing of the historical and social identity. Balat is an old neighborhood where Greek Christians and Spanish Jews lived. Over time, other migrants such as Romanians Bulgarians and now Syrians have come to live. An old resident of Balat describes his neighborhood as the neighborhood where you learn the real life and learn to survive. The colorful neighborhood is characterized as a deprived area and criminality.But Balat is a neighborhood with harmony between the inhabitants of today and earlier and where even the old atelier of Istanbul still exist. Most buildings are in poor condition and are not strong enough to survive the expected earthquake. Also, the public buildings and public spaces are not maintained and out of use. I aim by this project to design a public space or a public building that can be an example of how you can protect the social and historical identity of Balat and to expand the social and educational possibilities for all the layers in the society. Hereby I am fascinated of the traditional architecture the Külliye. Külliye is a complex of public buildings. This complex consists of a religious building, medreses (schools), bazaars, imarethanes (poorhouses), bathhouses and drink-fountains. All these public buildings were located on a square. This square was a meeting point for each citizen. The rich people could make donations to poor houses that poor people could use and this strengthened the cohesion in the society. This social cohesion reached such a dimension, that even birds could own a place in the city because of the many richly designed birds houses on the facades of religious buildings.

Process

Method description

Literary research:
- general research about the phenomenology of gentrification and different strategies.
- casestudies of comparable projects/places. Social research of the society in Balat/ Istanbul.
- Investigate the written history in novels for understanding the spatial narrative of Balat.
- Investigate academic articles about the problems in Balat.

Architectural research:
- analysis of site,
- history,
- network
- the micro-urbanism
- Modelstudy

Interviews with consult from different disciplines, citizens and shop owners in Balat.

Literature and general practical preference

Project "Friends":
- Asli Cicek (architect)
- XXI Burçin Altınsay (conservation architect/writer magazine)
- Hulya Ertaş (architect/writer magazine XXI)
- Sinan Lodgi (architect/writer magazine XXI)
- Elif Karadayi (artist/painter & resident in balat)

Literature:
Gül, M. (2017). Architecture and the Turkish city : An urban history of Istanbul since the Ottomans.Hillenbrand, R. (1999). Islamic art and architecture (World of art). London: Thames & Hudson.

Kortan, E. (2015). Turkisch architecture and urbanism through the eyes of L.C. Istan- bul: Boyut.

Bollerey, F., & TU Delft, Faculteit der Bouwkunde. Vakgroep Geschiedenis, Media en Theorie. (1991). Istanbul : De grote metropolen 1991. Delft: TU Delft, Faculteit der Bouwkunde.

Frampton, K., Correa, C., Robson, D., & Aga Khan Award for Architecture (Organization). (2002). Modernity and community : Architecture in the islamic world. New York, N.Y.: Thames & Hudson.

Tarihten günümüze : Anadolu'da konut ve yerleşme = housing and settlement in anatolia : A historical perspective. (1996). Istanbul: Kasim.

Deniz, F. (2018). The use of space by sufis in seventeenthcentury Istanbul in light of Seyyid Hasan's diary, The Sohbetname. Budapest: Central Euro- pean University. Sadri, H. (2018). Neo-liberalism and the Architecture of the Post Professional Era (1st ed. 2018. ed., The Urban Book Series).

Ekin Erkan, N., Altintas, S. (2018). Soylulaştırmanın Gündelik Hayattaki Görünüm- leri: Balat'ın Mekânsal ve Sosyal Dönüşümü. Issue 23, Cilt Volume 9, Yıl Year 2018-1, 292-335. Istanbul: Marmara University

Dinler, M., Guchan, N. (2016). On Fener and Balat district's transformation: three visions/three periods/three diverse "conservation" perspectives. Ankara: ODTU \

Henri Lefebvre, "The Right to the City" in Eleanor Kofman and Elizabeth Lebas, eds., Writings on Cites/Henri Lefebvre (Cambridge MA: Blackwell, 1996), 101.

https://www.architectmagazine.com/design/the-gentrification-dilemma_o

https://www.archdaily.com/937841/michael-sorkin-on-cities-gentrificati- on-and-teaching
http://www.theplanjournal.com/article/gentrification-and-heterogene- ous-city-finding-role-design
https://www.ifturquie.org/etkinlik/sergi-mega-istanbul/

Reflection

1. What is the relation between your graduation (project) topic, the studio topic (if applicable), your master track (A,U,BT,LA,MBE), and your master programme (MSc AUBS)?

From my Proposal for the independent group, I started looking for architecture that has a connecting role in the society. Finally I found my thoughts in Istanbul. After 2000 there has been a great globalization and enormous development in Istanbul. Which has ensured a strong economic growth, but had some negative social influences. Nowadays architecture is used for the benefit of systems. Designs are being made for the profit of certain groups and governments. The general topic of the Independent group is based on social, political and ecological aspect on different scales. The philosophy of the studio is to discuss this aspects with each other and learn from each other to broaden our perspective.

2. What is the relevance of your graduation work in the larger social, professional and scientific framework.

I think architecture is for the humanity and the environment. An architect designs a place, an atmosphere, a memory, a feeling, a civilization. The invisible influence of architecture in society is to keep differences. Not only on building scale, also on larger scale. With this research I want to study architecture in relation to politics, society and ecology. Architects are not problem solvers, but they stimulate solutions through design. I can't stop the dishonesty in the world and make the world a better place. But I believe that as an individual, I can make my environment and my world a better place. My aim with my graduation project that I can find a strategy for myself to use for design for the humanity and the nature.