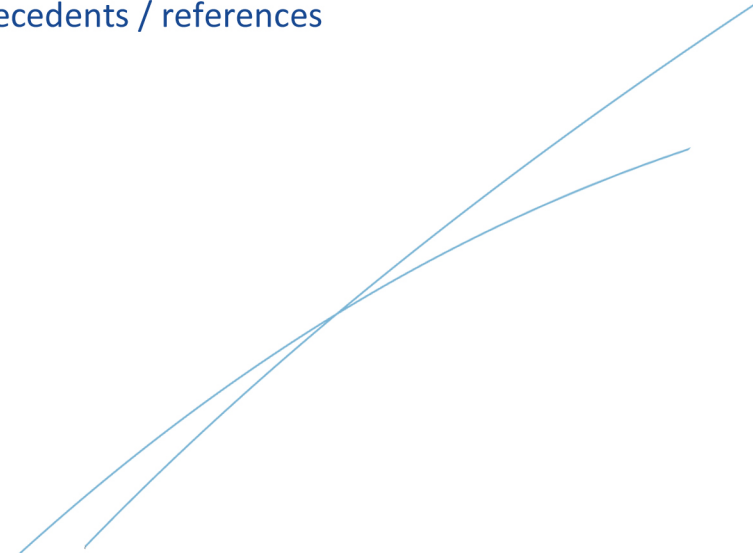


INTERCULTURAL ERASMUS PROGRAM STUDENT ACCOMMODATIONS IN ISTANBUL, TURKEY  
kemal elmas



1. **project description** and case statement
2. **goals** and guiding principles
3. **qualitative** parameters
4. **quantitative** / physical parameters
5. **organizational** parameters
6. **site analysis** / parameters
7. **graphic** argument
8. **research** / precedents / references







## **INTERCULTURAL ERASMUS PROGRAM STUDENT ACCOMMODATIONS IN ISTANBUL, TURKEY**

“An urban center for supporting the lives and celebrating the cultures of both local and visiting exchange students of EU’s Erasmus Student Network in Istanbul, Turkey.”

## project subject

Erasmus Student Network (ESN) is one of the biggest non-profit interdisciplinary student associations in Europe, founded in 1989 for supporting and developing student exchange. ESN is present in 358 Higher Education Institutions from 35 countries. ESN works for the creation of a more mobile and flexible education environment by supporting and developing student exchanges on different levels, and providing an intercultural experience also to those students who cannot access a period abroad ('internationalisation at home').

The aims of ESN are to promote the social and personal integration of the exchange students. The local ESN-sections offer help, guidance and other valuable information to the exchange students hosted by their university. Newcomers find their way in the new environment easier and they can utilise their time in the best way possible to get as much out of their exchange as possible. ESN also represents the needs and expectations of exchange students on the local, national and international level. Provision of relevant information about academic exchange programs and student mobility is one of the aims of ESN as well.





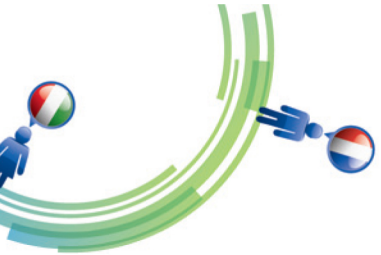
## case statement

The aims of ESN are to promote the social and personal integration of the exchange students. The local ESN-sections offer help, guidance and other valuable information to the exchange students hosted by their university. Newcomers find their way in the new environment easier and they can utilise their time in the best way possible to get as much out of their exchange as possible. ESN also represents the needs and expectations of exchange students on the local, national and international level. Provision of relevant information about academic exchange programs and student mobility is one of the aims of ESN as well.

Even with these valuable aims, the ESN does not currently provide space to accommodate students in their programs.

**In synthesis, this project aims to help and motivate students to study abroad. Creating an urban center will support the lives and celebrate the cultures of both local and visiting exchange students.**





## case statement

Consequently, students in the ESN Program need help with:

- communication with local,
- finding cheap room,
- tenant agreement procedures,
- bill payments,
- living in good conditions (security, sanitary service, accessibility, disabled rights, etc...)
- distance between school and room,
- finding mass transportation facilities within the city,
- discovering the city,
- finding other visiting students,
- knowledge about cultural events, so on.



Intercultural Erasmus Program Student Accommodations Project engages student and the city.

Project will benefit visiting students and neighborhood mutually. It aims to be a culturally, intellectually, and economically stimulator for the neighborhood.

Project is going to be a catalyst for the interaction between cross-cultural exchanges between each student, local artists and people. Open-public spaces will provide a transparent interaction environment.

Each student will bring their culture and experiences to the city. Project considers each student to present him/herself to the others. Project will have recreation areas, ateliers, and open-public spaces. Thereby, students will present their cultures, arts, stories, experiences, and individual talents.

## **Socially;**

- improving their social and practical integration with city,
- working in their interests,
- representing their needs and rights,
- providing relevant information about mobility programmes,
- working with the integration with other visiting students,
- contributing to the improvement and accessibility of student mobility,
- advice about the city and university,
- getting advice of any cultural events (concerts, events, exhibitions, festivals, etc...)
- presenting their talents, cultural backgrounds and stories,
- communicating with local.

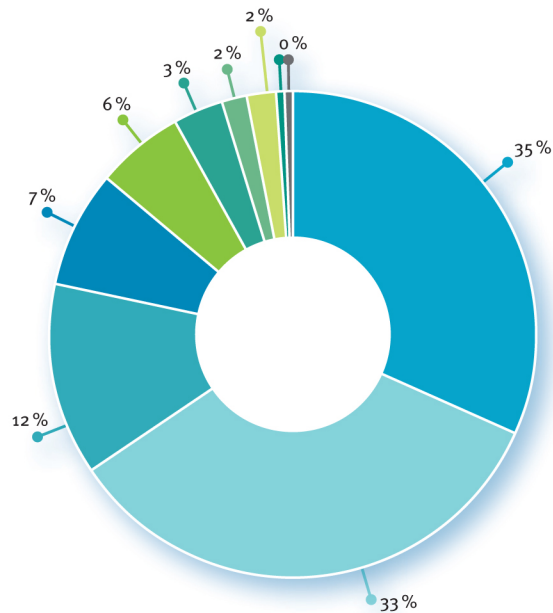
## **Economically;**

- finding cheap,
- tenant agreement procedures,
- living in good conditions (security, sanitary service, accessibility, disabled rights, etc...)
- mass transportation facilities within the city.





Share of subject areas in mobility studies in Istanbul



- Social sciences, Business and Law
- Humanities and Arts
- Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction
- Science, Mathematics and Computing
- Health and Welfare
- Education
- Services
- Agriculture and Veterinary
- Not known or unspecified
- General Programmes

Intercultural Erasmus Program Student Accomodations Project will engage student and the city.

Project will benefit visiting students and neighborhood mutually. It aims to be a culturally, intellectually, and economically stimulator for the neighborhood.

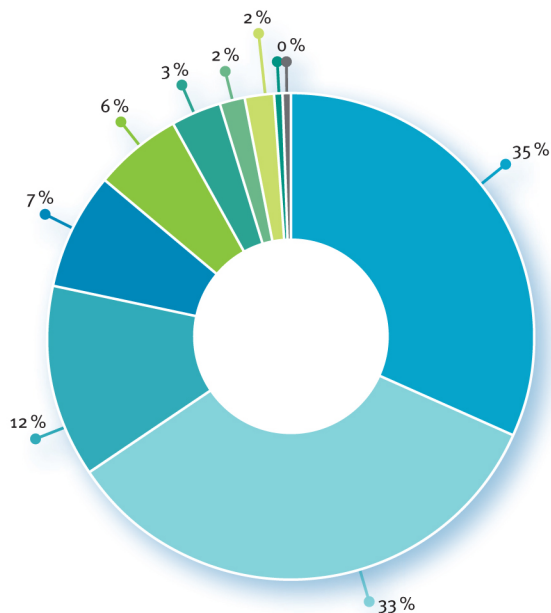
## Neighborhood Building Characteristic

The proposed area is mostly characterized as a intellectual community neighbourhood with pedestrian walks and stores for the market.

The main neighborhood building components are:

1. Small Offices, design ateliers
2. Art Galleries
3. Retail Stores (except for malls and shopping centres)
4. Restaurants, Bars, Cafés, Night Clubs
5. Religious/Spiritual Buildings
6. Boutique Hotels and Small Hostels
7. Cultural Buildings, Museums, Concert Halls
8. Consulate Buildings
9. Public Squares
10. Low Noise Professional Workshop Spaces
11. Housings
12. Educational Buildings, Hospitals
13. Parking Buildings
14. Universities

Share of subject areas in mobility studies in Istanbul



- Social sciences, Business and Law
- Humanities and Arts
- Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction
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- Not known or unspecified
- General Programmes

Numbers of Universities in Istanbul with incoming Erasmus Students 2009/10

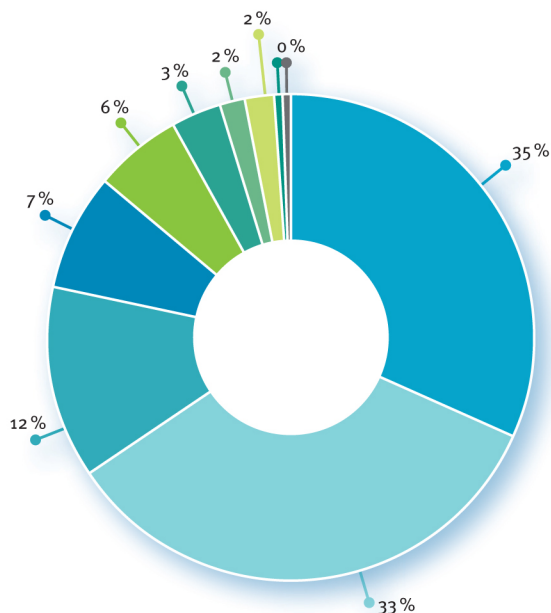
<b>Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University</b> .....	87 Students
<b>Bahcesehir University</b> .....	36 Students
<b>Galatasaray University</b> .....	87 Students
<b>Bilgi University</b> .....	87 Students
<b>Istanbul Technical University</b> .....	87 Students
<b>Yildiz Technical University</b> .....	87 Students
<b>Bosphorus University</b> .....	132 Students
<b>Istanbul University</b> .....	132 Students
<b>Marmara University</b> .....	126 Students

**TOTAL:861 Students**

Each student will bring their culture and experiences to the city. On the other hand, each student will bring their major study field needs. This project considers each student to present him/herself to the others.

According to study areas, project will have supplemental recreation areas, ateliers, and open-public spaces. Thereby, students will present and share their cultures, arts, stories, experiences, and also individual talents.

Share of subject areas in mobility studies in Istanbul



- Social sciences, Business and Law
- Humanities and Arts
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- Health and Welfare
- Education
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- Agriculture and Veterinary
- Not known or unspecified
- General Programmes

For Istanbul, statistics show that incoming Erasmus Students especially prefer to study in

- fine arts,
- sculpturing,
- performing arts,
- architecture and urban planning,
- literature,
- history and
- science fields.

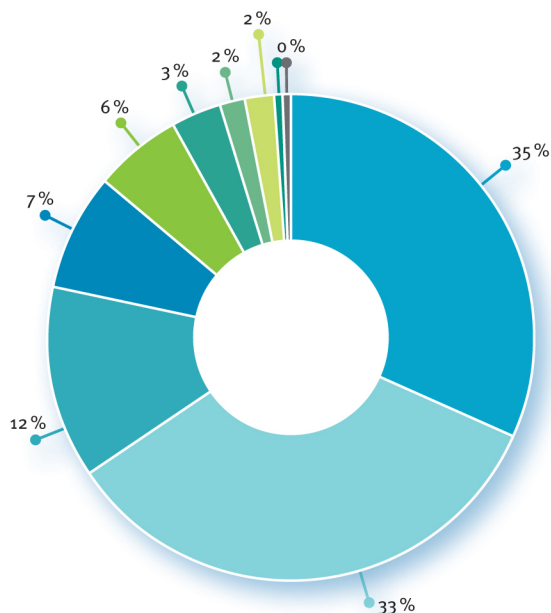
**Galata**, the project neighborhood, is Istanbul's prominent pedestrian district. Project firstly regards the university campuses -with incoming Erasmus Student- within the walking distance. Municipality of Istanbul also provides a free city-pass transportation card for all incoming ESN Students.

### Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University incoming student study fields

Faculty of Architecture.....	24 Students
Faculty of Fine Arts, Sculpturing.....	32 Students
Faculty of Fine Arts, Performing Arts.....	31 Students

**TOTAL:87 Students**

Share of subject areas in mobility studies in Istanbul



- Social sciences, Business and Law
- Humanities and Arts
- Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction
- Science, Mathematics and Computing
- Health and Welfare
- Education
- Services
- Agriculture and Veterinary
- Not known or unspecified
- General Programmes

## Bahcesehir University incoming student study fields

Faculty of Architecture.....	10 Students
Faculty of Literature.....	20 Students
Faculty of Science.....	6 Students

**TOTAL:36** Students

## Galatasaray University incoming student study fields

History.....	30 Students
French Literature.....	40 Students
Faculty of Science.....	17 Students

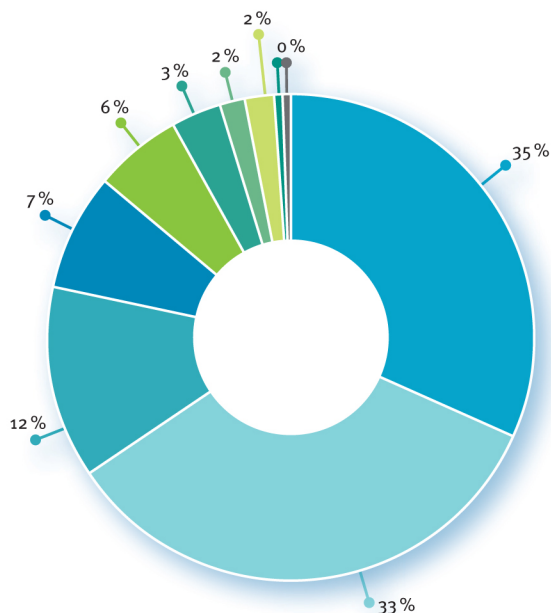
**TOTAL:87** Students

## Bilgi University incoming student study fields

Faculty of Architecture.....	44 Students
English Literature.....	16 Students
Drama.....	27 Students

**TOTAL:87** Students

Share of subject areas in mobility studies in Istanbul



- Social sciences, Business and Law
- Humanities and Arts
- Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction
- Science, Mathematics and Computing
- Health and Welfare
- Education
- Services
- Agriculture and Veterinary
- Not known or unspecified
- General Programmes

## Istanbul Technical University incoming student study fields

Faculty of Architecture.....	48 Students
Faculty of Science.....	39 Students

**TOTAL:87** Students

## Yildiz Technical University incoming student study fields

Faculty of Architecture.....	48 Students
Faculty of Science.....	39 Students

**TOTAL:87** Students

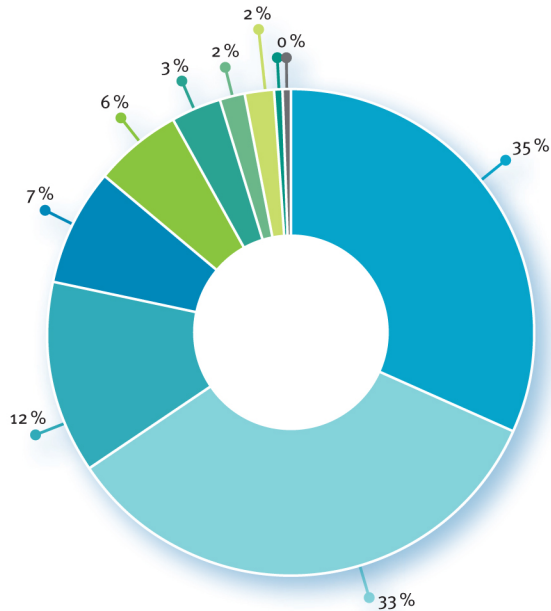
## Bosphorus University incoming student study fields

Economics.....	41 Students
Engineering, Maths.....	42 Students
History.....	30 Students

**TOTAL:132** Students



Share of subject areas in mobility studies in Istanbul



- Social sciences, Business and Law
- Humanities and Arts
- Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction
- Science, Mathematics and Computing
- Health and Welfare
- Education
- Services
- Agriculture and Veterinary
- Not known or unspecified
- General Programmes

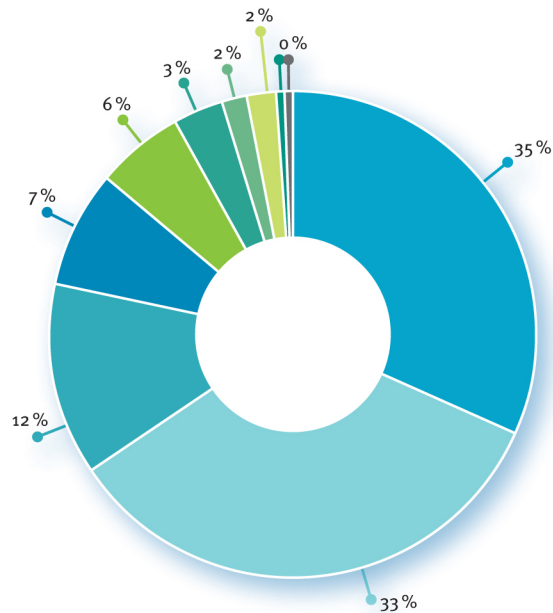
## Istanbul University incoming student study fields

Education.....	61 Students
Health and Welfare.....	71 Students
<b>TOTAL:132 Students</b>	

## Marmara University incoming student study fields

Faculty of Fine Arts.....	38 Students
Engineering, Maths.....	44 Students
Health and Welfare.....	44 Students
<b>TOTAL:126 Students</b>	

Share of subject areas in mobility studies in Istanbul



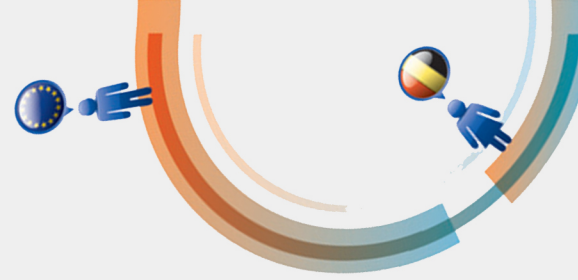
- Social sciences, Business and Law
- Humanities and Arts
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- Not known or unspecified
- General Programmes

Erasmus Students Numbers According to Study Fields, in Istanbul 2009-2010

Architecture.....	174 Students
Fine Arts, Performing Arts.....	94 Students
Literature.....	76 Students
History.....	60 Students
Science.....	101 Students
Health & Welfare.....	115 Students
Others.....	141 Students

**TOTAL: 861 Students**

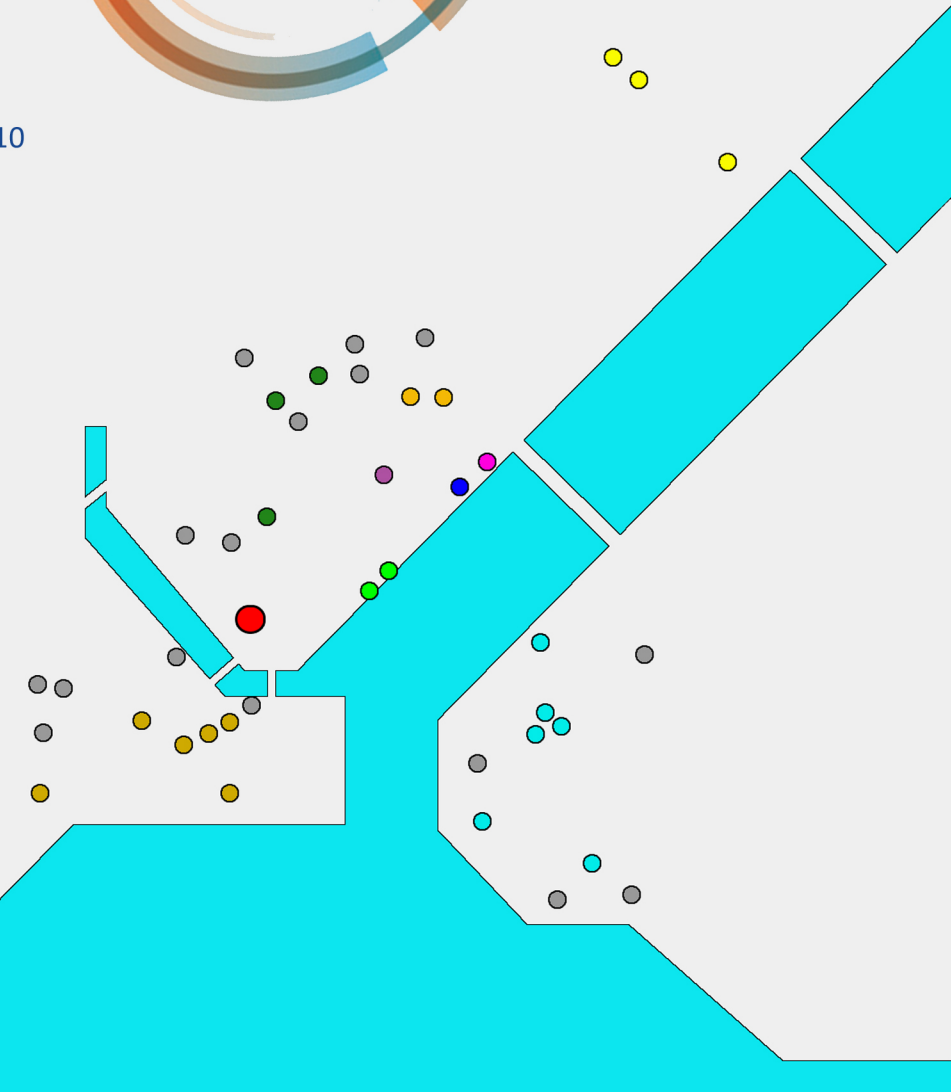
# qualitative parameters



## University Campus Locations and received Erasmus Student Numbers 2009/10

● Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.....	36 Students
● Bahcesehir University.....	36 Students
● Galatasaray University.....	87 Students
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● Istanbul University.....	132 Students
● Marmara University.....	177 Students

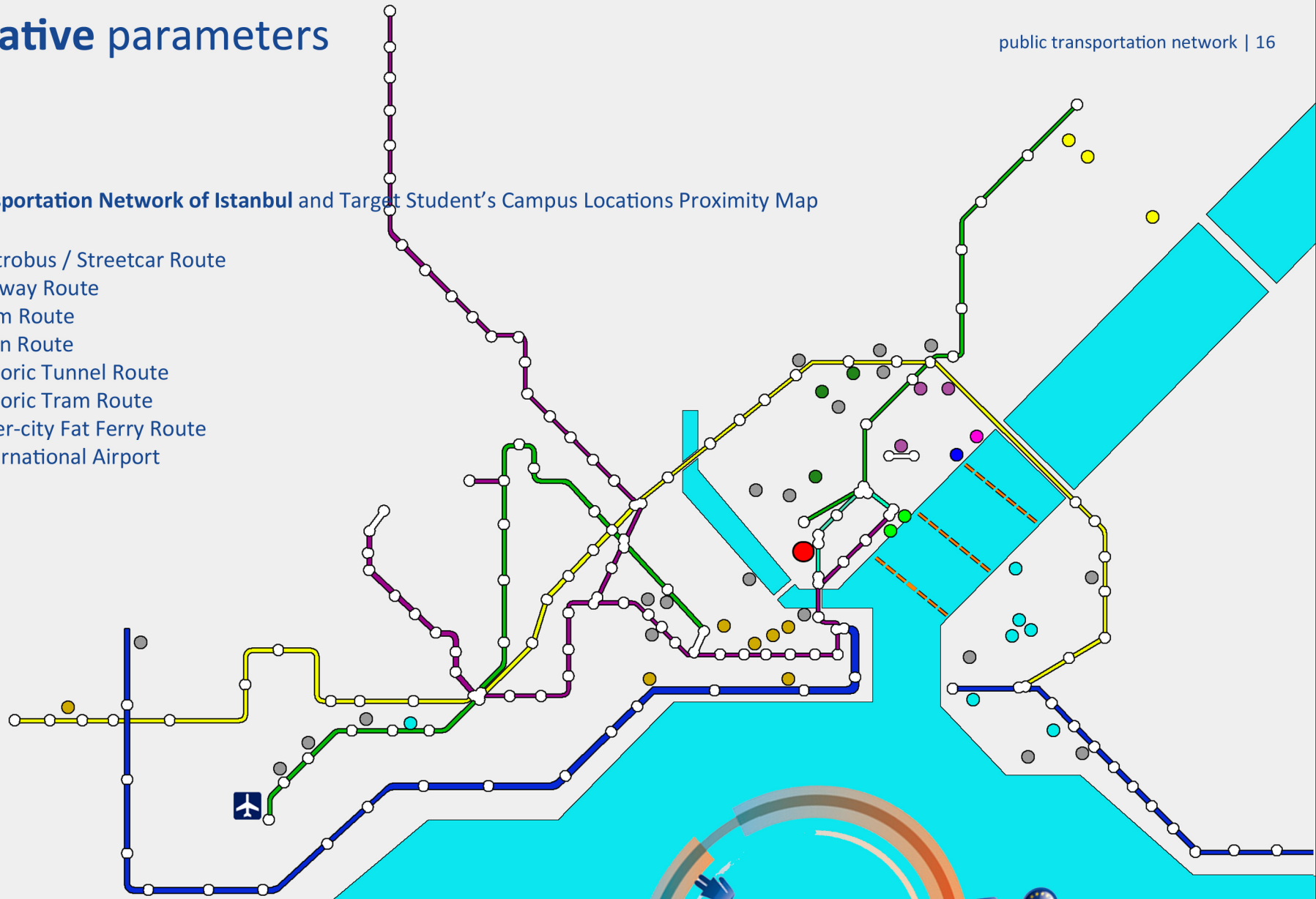
● Red dot indicates site location



# qualitative parameters

## Public Transportation Network of Istanbul and Target Student's Campus Locations Proximity Map

-  Metrobus / Streetcar Route
-  Subway Route
-  Tram Route
-  Train Route
-  Historic Tunnel Route
-  Historic Tram Route
-  Inner-city Fat Ferry Route
-  International Airport



Red dot indicates site location



## ESN statistics

The aims of ESN are to promote the social and personal integration of the exchange students. The local ESN-sections offer help, guidance and other valuable information to the exchange students hosted by their university. Newcomers find their way in the new environment easier and they can utilise their time in the best way possible to get as much out of their exchange as possible. ESN also represents the needs and expectations of exchange students on the local, national and international level. Provision of relevant information about academic exchange programs and student mobility is one of the aims of ESN as well.

	Total	Type of student mobility	
	Student mobility	Studies	Company placements (traineeships)
<b>Total number of Erasmus students</b>	213 266	177 705	35 561
<b>Average EU monthly grant (EUR)</b>	254	236	386
<b>Average duration (months)</b>	6.04	6.4	4.24
<b>Number of special needs students</b>	257	230	27
<b>Top sending countries</b>	ES, FR, DE, IT, PL	ES, FR, DE, IT, PL	FR, DE, ES, UK, PL
<b>Top receiving countries</b>	ES, FR, UK, DE, IT	ES, FR, DE, UK, IT	ES, UK, DE, FR, IT
<b>Level of studies (% share)</b>	short cycle 2.5 % first cycle 66.9 % second cycle 29.4 % third cycle 1.2 %	short cycle 0.4 % first cycle 68.7 % second cycle 30 % third cycle 0.9 %	short cycle 13.5 % first cycle 57.8 % second cycle 26.3 % third cycle 2.3 %
<b>Zero-EU grant students</b>	7 053	6 114	939
<b>Average age of students (years)</b>	22.6	22.6	22.75
<b>Total number of Higher Education Institutions sending students in 2009-2010</b>	2 853	2 191	2 139
<b>Gender balance (% of women)</b>	61.1 %	60.9 %	62.1 %

total ESN mobility numbers from 1987-88 through 2009-10



# quantitative / physical parameters

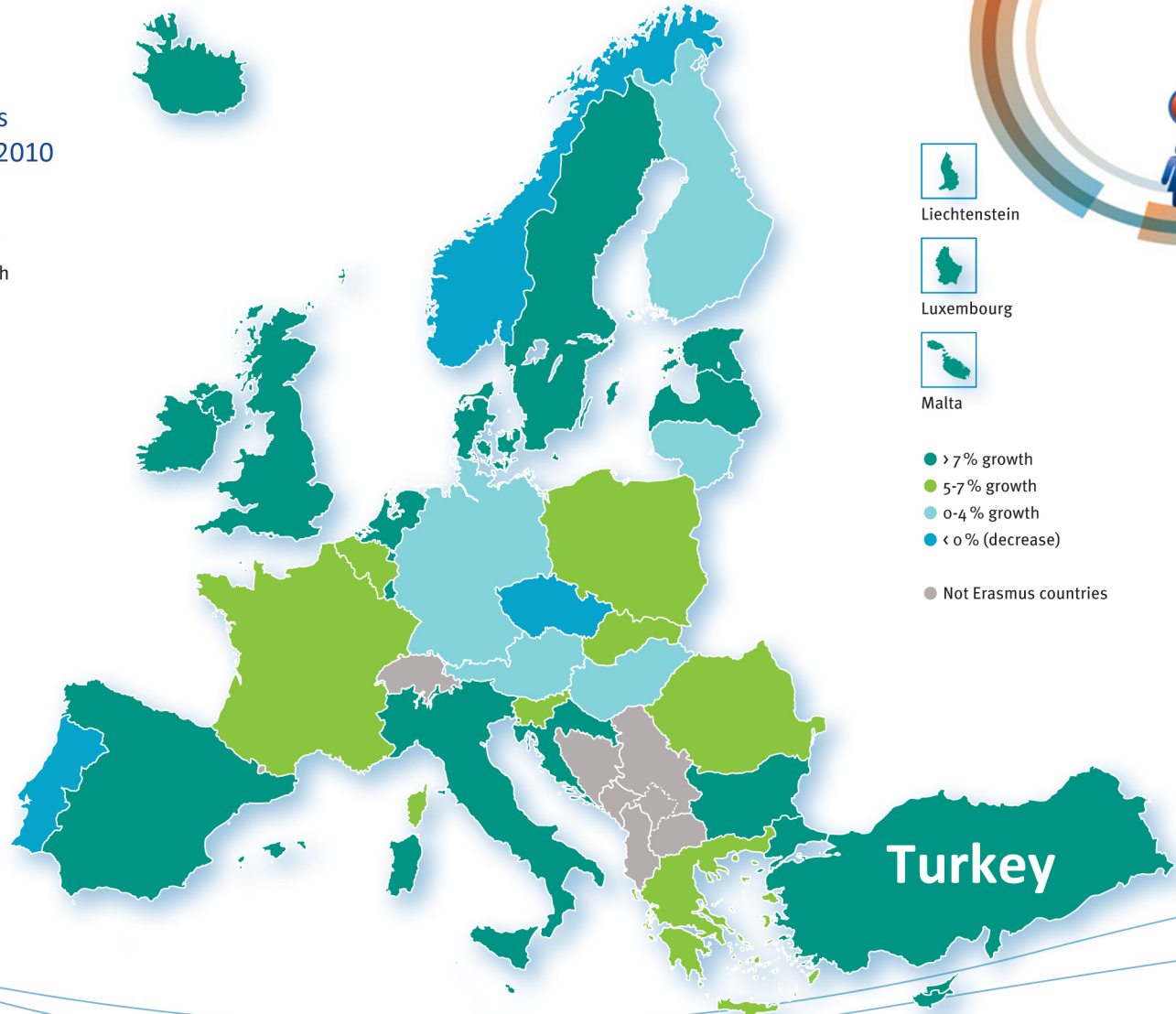
## student mobility growth rates between 2008/09 and 2009/2010

3 countries experienced a stagnation  
(NO slight decrease, PT & CZ stagnation).

5 countries experienced only small growth  
(AT, FI, DE, HU, LT).

7 countries experienced a modest growth  
(BE, FR, GR, PL, RO, SK, SI).

17 countries grew by more than 7%  
(BG, CY, HR, DK, EE, IS, IE, IT, LV, LI,  
LU, MT, NL, ES, SE, TR, UK).



Liechtenstein



Luxembourg



Malta

- > 7% growth
- 5-7% growth
- 0-4% growth
- < 0% (decrease)

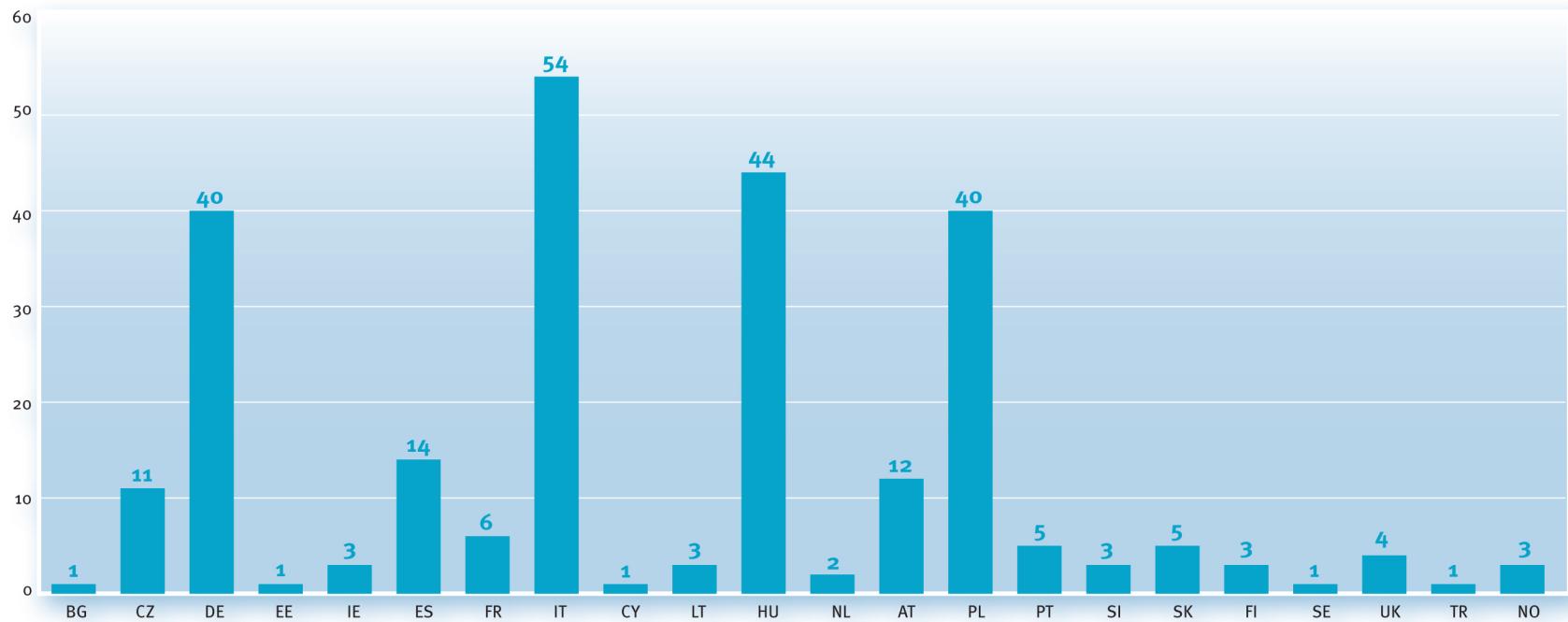
● Not Erasmus countries

Turkey





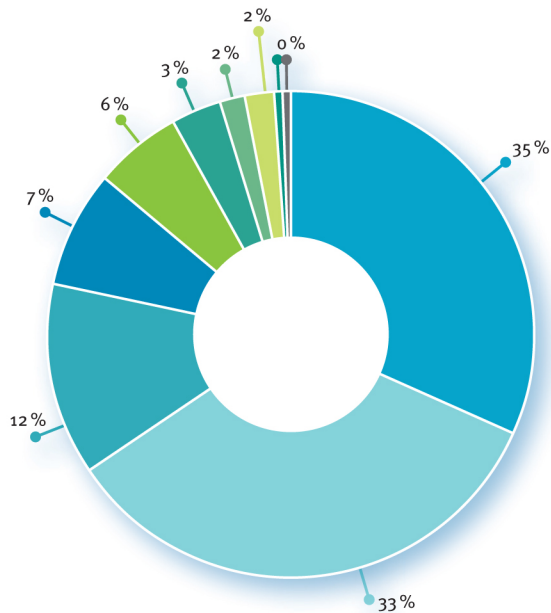
Number of students with special needs participating in student mobility in 2009/2010



● Number of special needs students

Note: only countries with at least one student with special needs are displayed in the chart.

Share of subject areas in mobility studies in Istanbul



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## INTERCULTURAL ERASMUS PROGRAM STUDENT ACCOMMODATIONS IN ISTANBUL, TURKEY

*“An urban center for supporting the lives and celebrating the cultures of both local and visiting exchange students of EU’s Erasmus Student Network in Istanbul, Turkey.”*

\_According to highly increasing incoming ESN student numbers, proximity to the campuses and major study fields; the project will house for 360 international program students.

\_Students will be hosted in 2-people, 3-people, and 4-people bedrooms.

\_Major study fields will help to determine the project program requirements.

The program will host ;

- architecture students,
- fine arts students,
- literature students,
- history students,

-and a limited number of student from other study fields. This natural incoming student affinity will also help to students to share their study knowledge with the other same major students.







## INTERCULTURAL ERASMUS PROGRAM STUDENT ACCOMMODATIONS IN ISTANBUL, TURKEY

*“An urban center for supporting the lives and celebrating the cultures of both local and visiting exchange students of EU’s Erasmus Student Network in Istanbul, Turkey.”*

The aim is to engage students and the local people by intercultural interactions. Thereby, the program spacing will be separated into two categories: individual spaces (e.g., bedrooms) and open-public spaces (e.g., ateliers, exhibition spaces).

According to study areas, the program will provide;

- \_1 Architectural Workshop Atelier (for 120 architecture students)
- \_1 Sculpture Atelier (for 30 sculpturing students)
- \_1 Black Box Theater (for 90 fine arts & performing arts students)
- \_1 Library (mostly for history and literature students).

These spaces are intended be inviting local people as well. In this way, the ESN students will have a chance to present and share their cultures, arts, stories, experiences, and also individual talents.





## Program Square Footage Table

LOCATION NAME	PER SF	QUANTITY	TOTAL SF
2-PERSONS BEDROOM	230	43	9,890
3-PERSONS BEDROOM	360	54	19,440
4-PERSONS BEDROOM	460	28	12,880
CANTEEN	6,000	1	6,000
ADMINISTRATION OFFICES	600	10	6,000
ARCHITECTURE ATELIER (120-PERSONS)	2,500	1	2,500
SCULPTURE ATELIER (30-PERSONS, INDOOR/OUTDOOR)	1,000	1	1,000
BLACK BOX THEATER SPACE (300-PERSONS)	7,500	1	7,500
CIRCULATION SPACES, SHAFTS	30%		15,000
SHARED RESTROOMS	600	12	7,200
RESTROOMS			
LIBRARY	4,000	1	4,000
ENTRANCE HALL, LOBBY, SECURITY			
STORAGE SPACE	10%	1	5,000
MECHANICAL SPACE	10%	1	5,000
OPEN SHARED SPACES	30%		15,000
<b>PROGRAM SQUARE FOOTAGE TOTAL (min)</b>			<b>116,410</b>





## Istanbul, Turkey

Istanbul, historically known as Byzantium and Constantinople is the largest city of Turkey. Istanbul metropolitan province (municipality) had 13.26 million people living in it as of December, 2010, which is 18% of Turkey's population and the 3rd largest metropolitan area in Europe (if its Asian half is counted) after London and Moscow. The city in its administrative limits had 8.8 million residents counted in the latest Turkish census from 2000. Istanbul is a megacity, as well as the cultural, economic, and financial centre of Turkey. It is located on the Bosphorus Strait and encompasses the natural harbour known as the Golden Horn, in the northwest of the country. It extends both on the European and on the Asian sides of the Bosphorus, and is thereby the only metropolis in the world that is situated on two continents. Istanbul is a designated alpha world city.

# site analysis / location



Location in Turkey  
Coordinates: 41°01'N 28°58'E

<b>Country</b>	 Turkey
<b>Region</b>	Marmara
<b>Province</b>	Istanbul
<b>Established</b>	
- Byzantium	c. 660 BCE
- Constantinople	330 CE
- Istanbul	1453 (Ottoman Turkish) 1923 (Modern Turkish) 1930 (internationally)
<b>Districts</b>	39
<b>Government</b>	
• Mayor	Kadir Topbaş (AKP)
<b>Area</b>	
• Metro <sup>[note 2]</sup>	5,343 km <sup>2</sup> (2,062.9 sq mi)
<b>Population</b> (2000–10 city proper, 2010–12 metro area) <sup>[1][2]</sup>	
• City	8,803,468
• Metro	13,255,685
• Metro density	2,481/km <sup>2</sup> (6,425.8/sq mi)
<b>Time zone</b>	EET (UTC+2)
• Summer (DST)	EEST (UTC+3)
<b>Postal code</b>	34000 to 34850
<b>Area code(s)</b>	(+90) 212 (European side) (+90) 216 (Asian side)

EUROPE

ISTANBUL

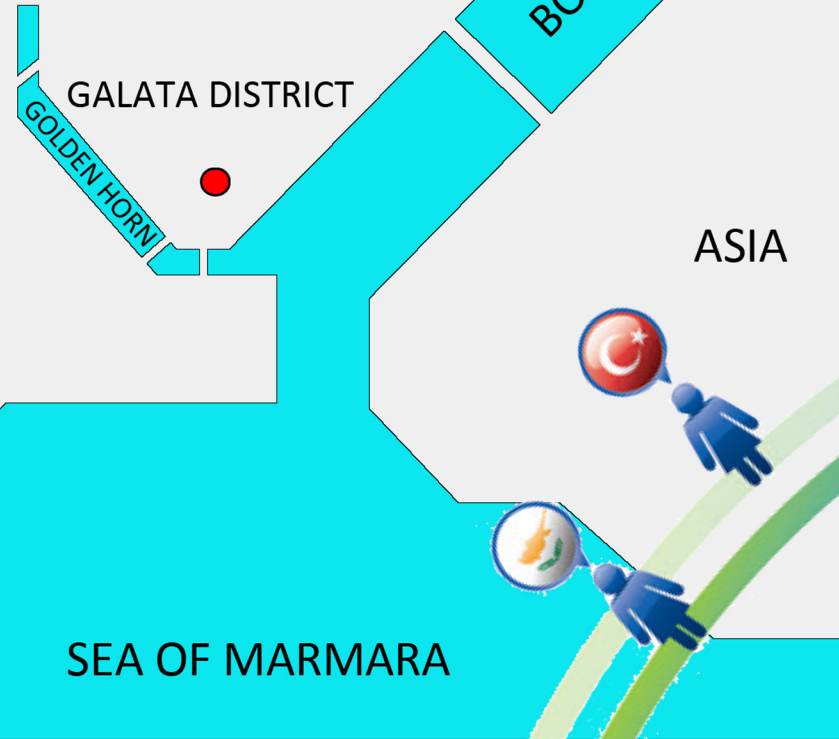


ASIA

- Istanbul, Turkey latitude & longitude; 40°58'N 29°5'E.
- Altitude; 40 m (131 ft).
- The average temperature in Istanbul, Turkey is 14.1 °C (57 °F).
- The range of average monthly temperatures is 18 °C.
- The warmest average max/ high temperature is 28 °C (82 °F) in July & August.
- The coolest average min/ low temperature is 2 °C (36 °F) in February.
- Istanbul receives on average 439 mm (17.3 in) of precipitation annually or 37 mm (1.4 in) each month.
- On balance there are 97 days annually on which greater than 0.1 mm (0.004 in) of precipitation (rain, sleet, snow or hail) occurs or 8.1 days on an average month.
- The month with the driest weather is August when on balance 24 mm (0.9 in) of rain, sleet, hail or snow falls across 4 days.
- The month with the wettest weather is May when on balance 78 mm (3.1 in) of rain, sleet, hail or snow falls across 6 days.
- Mean relative humidity for an average year is recorded as 75.4% and on a monthly basis it ranges from 70% in July & August to 80% in January, November & December.
- There is an average range of hours of sunshine in Istanbul of between 2.6 hours per day in January and 11.6 hours per day in July.
- On balance there are 2421 sunshine hours annually and approximately 6.6 sunlight hours for each day.
- On balance there are 25 days annually registering frost in Istanbul and in January there are on average 8 days with frost.

EUROPE

ISTANBUL





# site analysis / city districts

## city overview

Istanbul is located in northwestern Turkey within the Marmara Region on a total area of 5,343 square kilometers (2,063 sq mi). The Bosphorus, which connects the Sea of Marmara to the Black Sea, divides the city into a European side, comprising the historic and economic centers, and an Asian, Anatolian side; as such, Istanbul is one of the two bi-continental cities in Turkey along with Çanakkale.

## WESTERN SUBURBS

In Istanbul, every district has a different characteristic and zoning regulations as well.

The city is further divided by the Golden Horn, a natural harbor bounding the peninsula where the former Byzantium and Constantinople were founded. In the late-19th century, a wharf was constructed in Galata at the mouth of the Golden Horn, replacing a sandy beach that once formed part of the inlet's coastline. The confluence of the Sea of Marmara, the Bosphorus, and the Golden Horn at the heart of present-day Istanbul has deterred attacking forces for thousands of years and still remains a prominent feature of the city's lands.

BUSINESS DISTRICT

BOSPHORUS DISTRICT

BOSPHORUS

GALATA DISTRICT

GOLDEN HORN

HISTORIC PENINSULA

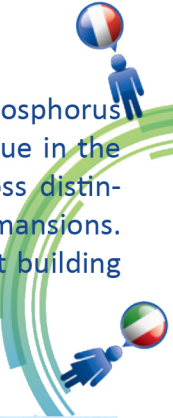
EASTERN SUBURBS

SEA OF MARMARA

**The eastern suburbs (Asian Side)** of Istanbul are mostly residential areas with low-density and 20th century well-planned housing neighborhoods. Today the Asian part of Istanbul, including Üsküdar, Haydarpaşa, Kadıköy and other districts along the eastern Sea of Marmara shore, are more than just residential suburbs. The Asian Side of the city is also known with it's Union Station serving throughout the Asia.



**The bosphorus district** of Istanbul lying on both sides of the Bosphorus contribute to the charm of this water passageway that is unique in the world. It is an old residential area where you can come across distinguished examples of the Ottoman, Italian and French seaside mansions. Building codes have special restrictions for this district. Current building codes does not allow to new projects in this district.





# site analysis / parameters



The **western suburbs** of Istanbul are mostly residential areas and range from multi-million villas in Florya on the coast of Marmara Sea to slums of Bağcılar in the north. In general, the districts on the Marmara coast are upscale, while the districts located farther north inland are full of buildings with no respect to building codes, and minimal aesthetic expectations.

The **business district** of Istanbul houses the Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) which is the only securities market of Turkey. It is also Turkey's largest industrial district and employs approximately 20% of Turkey's industrial labor and contributes 38% of Turkey's industrial workspace. The business district has numerous industries and also houses headquarters of several national corporations. District is also popular with Europe's currently tallest skyscrapers.





# site analysis / precedents



The **Historic Peninsula** of Istanbul is the center of ancient Istanbul. Four major empires had been ruled from this point. There are many historic places on the Historic Peninsula like mosques, churches, palaces. The region is also rounded by city walls.

The Historic Peninsula is settled over six hills and city zoning plan requires taking down any building that appears in the silhouette of the Historic Peninsula. Since today, many projects have been taken down for that reason in this district.



**The Galata District** is on the European side of Istanbul both geographically and culturally. It was established as a western, Latin and Catholic colony right next to Constantinople, capital of the Eastern Orthodox Byzantine Empire. Its governments changed hands between Venetians and Genoese, but it always remained Latin and Catholic. This did not change after the conquest of Istanbul. However, Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror made this a residential area for Greeks and Jews. Even though this made Galata a non-Latin place, it was still a non-Muslim area.





# Galata

is the most cosmopolitan neighborhood of the city.

Agatha Christie



**Galata** is Istanbul's prominent pedestrian district. At anytime of the day there are thousands strolling the street and a myriad of restaurants and retail offers in the side streets. This is also the original diplomatic district when Istanbul was the capital of the Ottoman Empire, so search out the various impressive embassy buildings that are now consulates since the capital moved to Ankara.

Starting its life as a Western/Catholic (Genoese/Venetian) stronghold beside Eastern (Orthodox Byzantine/Muslim Ottoman) Constantinople, Galata has always represented 'West'. This is quite easily visible from the neo-classical architecture of most of the area, but there is more than that: First street lighting, first underground railway (Tünel, also oldest in continental Europe), as well as first European-style theaters in Turkey were always applied in this district.



## Galata History

Galata (Greek: Γαλατά) or Galatae is a neighbourhood in the Beyoğlu district on the European side of Istanbul, the largest city of Turkey. Galata is located at the northern shore of the Golden Horn, the inlet which separates it from the historic peninsula of old Constantinople. The Golden Horn is crossed by several bridges, most notably the Galata Bridge. Galata (also known as Pera (Greek: Πέραν) back then) was a colony of the Republic of Genoa between 1273 and 1453. The famous Galata Tower was built by the Genoese in 1348 at the northernmost and highest point of the citadel.

In historic documents, Galata is often called Pera, which comes from the old Greek name for the place, Peran en Sykais, literally "the Fig Field on the Other Side."

In the 11th century, the quarter housed the city's Jewish community, which came to number some 2,500 people. In 1171, a new Genoese settlement in the area was attacked and nearly destroyed. Despite Genoese averments that Venice had nothing to do with the attack, the Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos (r. 1143–1180) used the attack on the settlement as a pretext to imprison all Venetian citizens and confiscate all Venetian property within the Byzantine Empire. The kastellion and the Jewish quarter were seized and destroyed in 1203 by the Fourth Crusade.

In 1261, the quarter was retaken by the Byzantines, but Emperor Michael VIII Palaiologos (r. 1259–1282) granted it to the Genoese in 1267 in accordance to the Treaty of Nymphaeum. The precise limits of the Genoese colony were stipulated in 1303, and they were prohibited from fortifying it. The Genoese however disregarded this, and through subsequent expansions of the walls, enlarged the area of their settlement. These walls, including the mid-14th century Galata Tower (originally Christea Turris, "Tower of Christ", and completed in 1348) survived largely intact until the 19th century, when most were dismantled in order to allow further urban expansion towards the northern neighbourhoods of Beyoğlu, Beşiktaş, and beyond.

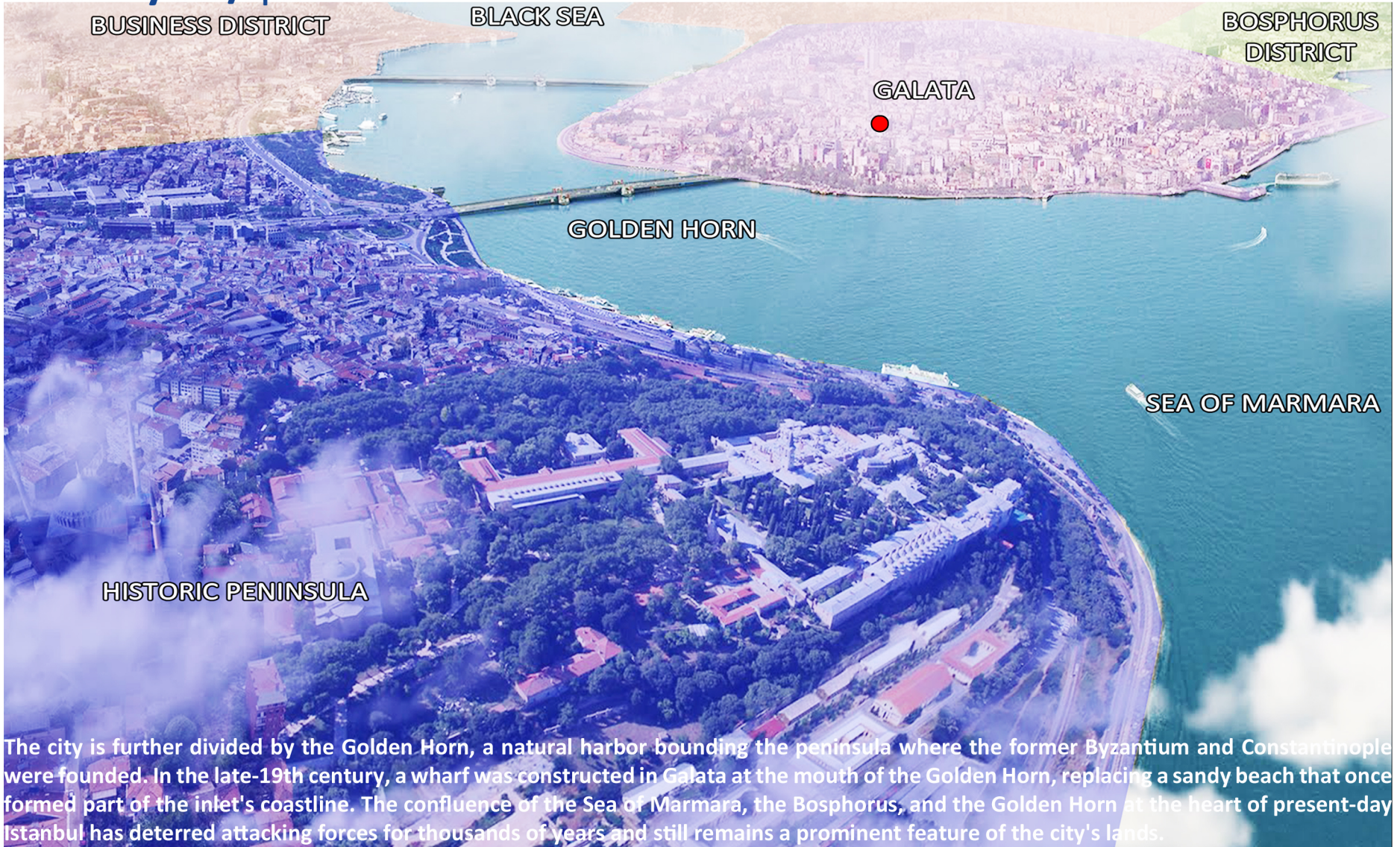
At present, only a small portion of the Genoese walls are still standing, in the vicinity of the Galata Tower. The Palace of the Genoese podestà Montano de Marinis, known as the Palazzo del Comune (Palace of the Municipality) in the Genoese period and built in 1316, still stands in ruins on Banker Sokağı (the historic Rue Camondo); a narrow side street that's parallel to the neighbouring Bankalar Caddesi (Banks Street) which was the financial center of the Ottoman Empire and has rows of Ottoman-era bank buildings, including the headquarters of the Ottoman Central Bank, which is today the Ottoman Bank Museum.

Several ornaments that were originally on the façade of the Genoese Palace were used to embellish these 19th century bank buildings in the late Ottoman period. The Camondo Steps, a famous pedestrian stairway designed with a unique mix of the Neo-Baroque and early Art Nouveau styles, and built in 1860 by the renowned Ottoman-Venetian Jewish banker Abraham Salomon Camondo, is also located on Bankalar Caddesi; while the seaside mansion of the Camondo family is located on the shore of the Golden Horn.





# site analysis / parameters



The city is further divided by the Golden Horn, a natural harbor bounding the peninsula where the former Byzantium and Constantinople were founded. In the late-19th century, a wharf was constructed in Galata at the mouth of the Golden Horn, replacing a sandy beach that once formed part of the inlet's coastline. The confluence of the Sea of Marmara, the Bosphorus, and the Golden Horn at the heart of present-day Istanbul has deterred attacking forces for thousands of years and still remains a prominent feature of the city's lands.





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Engraving represents the Historic peninsula and Galata district surrounded by walls in 15. Century.



## public transportation in the city

Public transport in Istanbul comprises a bus network, various rail systems, funiculars, and maritime services to serve the more than 13 million inhabitants of the city spread over an area of 5712 km<sup>2</sup>.

Public road transport in Istanbul dates back to August 30, 1869, when a contract to build a tram system in the capital of the Ottoman Empire was signed. With this agreement, Konstantin Krepano Efendi's "Société des Tramways de Constantinople" obtained the concession to operate public transportation for forty years. The inauguration of four lines of horse-driven trams was in 1871. In the first year, the horsecars transported 4.5 million people on the lines Azapkapı-Galata, Aksaray-Yedikule, Aksaray-Topkapı and Eminönü-Aksaray. More lines were added in the following years. 430 horses were used to draw the 45 carriages, including 15 summer-type and some double-deckers, on meter gauge track. In 1912, the horse-drawn tram had to cease to operate for one year because the Ministry of Defense sent all the horses to the front during the Balkan War. The tram network was electrified by overhead contact wire on February 2, 1914. The tram began to run on the Anatolian part of Istanbul on June 8, 1928 between Üsküdar and Kısıklı. By the 1950s, the length of the tram lines reached 130 km. The trams were on service on the European side of the city until August 12, 1961 and on the Asian side until November 14, 1966.

The same time as the horsecar started to run, construction of the Tünel, a short funicular between Pera and **Galata**, began on July 30, 1871. The funicular opened to service on December 5, 1874, the second oldest subway in the world after the London underground. In the beginning, only freight and livestock were transported. On January 17, 1875, after completing the test runs, the funicular was opened to the public. It is still in service.

The ferry is one of the oldest means of transit in İstanbul, a city with two parts separated by the Bosphorus strait and surrounded by sea. In 1837, British and Russian owned boats started transport on the Bosphorus. The İstanbul Maritime Company was established in 1851 by a decree of Ottoman Sultan Abdülmejid I. The ferry service began in 1853 with six-paddle steamers built in the Robert White shipyard in England. The service was extended in 1859 to places around Golden Horn. After 1903 screw-driven steamboats were put in service. Until 1929 boats were imported; later on the ferries were built in the shipyards in Golden Horn. At its peak the fleet contained 40 boats.

In 1867, the same company started vehicle transport across the Boğaziçi (Bosphorus) between Kabataş and Üsküdar with two ferries purchased from England, as the first scheduled ferry lines in the world.

Marmaray is the name of a project to link the European and Anatolian halves of Istanbul by an undersea rail tunnel across the Bosphorus Strait. The name Marmaray (Marmara Rail) comes from combining the name of the Sea of Marmara, which lies just south of the project site, with ray, the Turkish word for rail.





## public transportation in the city

### Bus system

435 million people a year were transported in 2003, making a share of 14,2% of all the transportation in Istanbul.

### Funiculars

Istanbul is served by two underground funicular railways, of very different ages and styles.

The older of these lines is the Tünel. This line is the oldest underground metro line in continental Europe, and the second in the world after London (arguably third in the world, if one counts Brooklyn, New York's abandoned Atlantic Avenue Tunnel). The Tünel is 573 m long with an altitude difference of 60 m and no intermediate stations between Karaköy and Tünel Square. It has been continuously in service since 1875. It was originally steam-powered with two wooden trains serving parallel tracks. It was modernized in 1971. Today the line is single-track with a passing loop, electrically powered and runs on rubber tires with rebuilt ex-RATP MP 55 vehicles. A trip takes approximately 1.5 minutes. About 15,000 people use the line each day. Unlike the modern one below which runs at strictly five minute intervals, this one goes when the driver has finished his tea with the ticket collector.

A second modern funicular, the Kabatas-Taksim Funicular, opened in June 2006, connecting Kabataş and Taksim. This system connects the sea bus station and the tram stop in Kabatas to the metro station on **Galata**. It is about 600 meters long and climbs approximately 60 meters in 110 seconds.

### Light rail (Light metro)

There are 36 stations, including 12 underground and 3 viaduct stations, on the line's 32 km length. The lines are totally segregated from other traffic without level crossings and run underground for 10.2 km. Service is operated with LRT vehicles built by ABB in 1989.

### Metro

The first line (M2) between Taksim and 4th Levent went into service on September 16, 2000. This line is 8.5 km long and has 6 stations, which all look similar but are in different colors. Currently there are 8 French built 4-car trains in service, which run every 5 minutes on average and transport 130,000 passengers daily. A trip along the entire line takes 12 minutes. The entire subway was built by the cut-and-cover method to withstand an earthquake of up to 9.0 on the Richter magnitude scale.

A northern extension from 4th Levent to Atatürk Oto Sanayi station in Maslak (Ayazağa) entered service in 2009, as well as a southern extension from Taksim to Şişhane station in **Galata**, near the northern entrance of Tünel. The rest of the southern section of the metro, which will run to Yenikapı, across the Golden Horn on a bridge and underground through the old city, is also under construction.

### Nostalgic trams

Trams in Istanbul returned in 1990. By the end of 1990, a historic tram was put in service (T5) along Istiklal Avenue between Taksim and **Galata**, which is a single 1.6 km-long line. About 641,000 people were transported by the nostalgic trams in 2003.

### Trams

A fast tram was put in service in 1992 on standard gauge track with modern cars, connecting Sirkeci with Topkapı. On January 30, 2005 it was extended from Eminönü to Fındıklı, crossing the Golden Horn on the **Galata Bridge** after 44 years without tram service on the bridge. A final extension to Kabataş opened in June 2006. The line has 24 stations on a length of 14 km. An entire trip takes 42 minutes. The daily transport capacity is 155,000 passengers. The moment, 30 new Citadis 301 evolution tramcars are on production line for Istanbul T1. In June 2006, a modern underground funicular was opened at Kabataş to connect this line to metro in **Galata**.

### Metrobus/Streetcar

The system in Istanbul is called Metrobüs. The construction of the Metrobüs line began in 2005. The first line runs between Avcılar and Topkapı. This line is 11 km long and has 18 stations.



# site analysis / parameters

golden horn

galata tower

project site

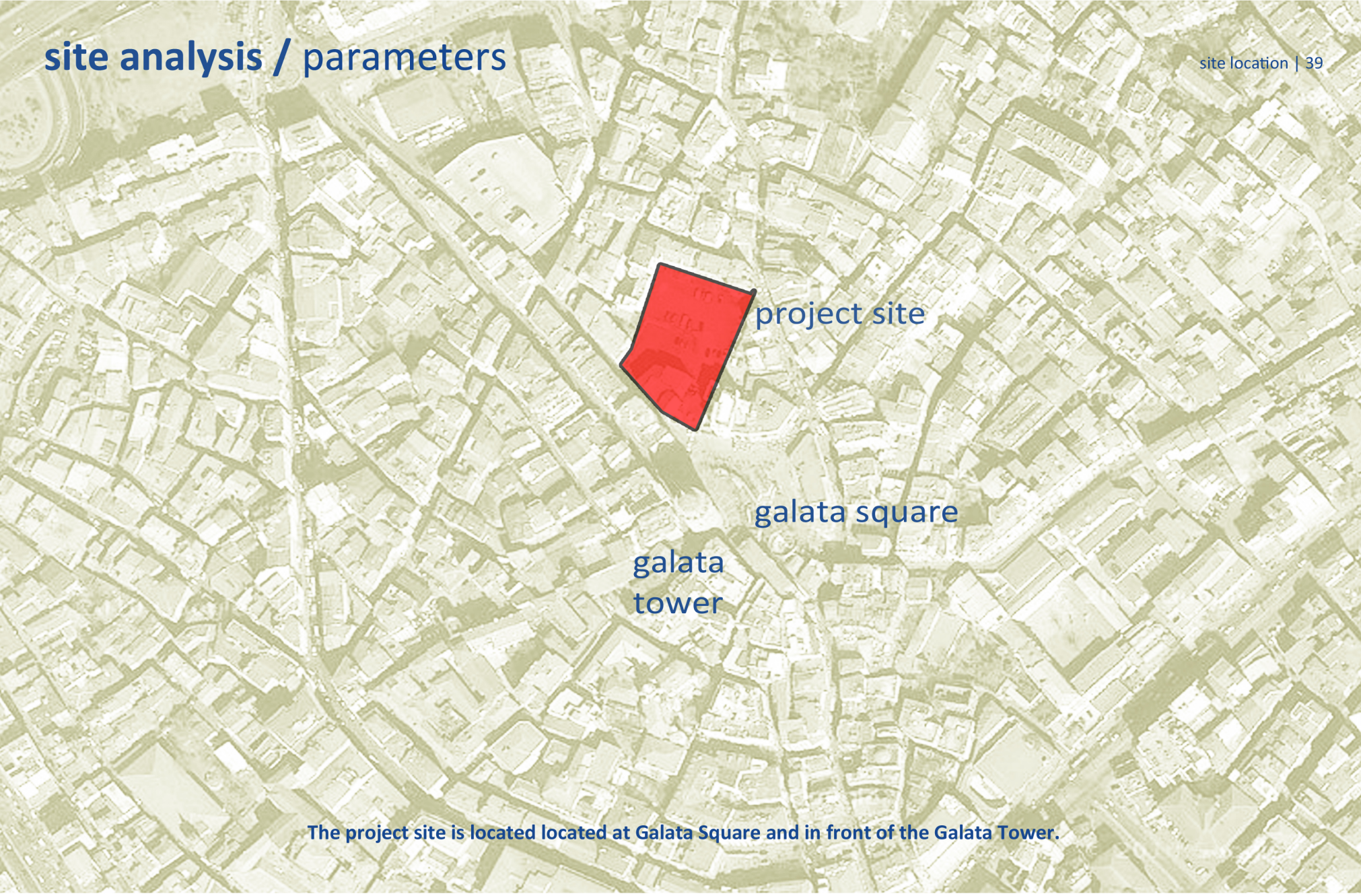
galata district

galata bridge

Galata is Istanbul's prominent pedestrian district.







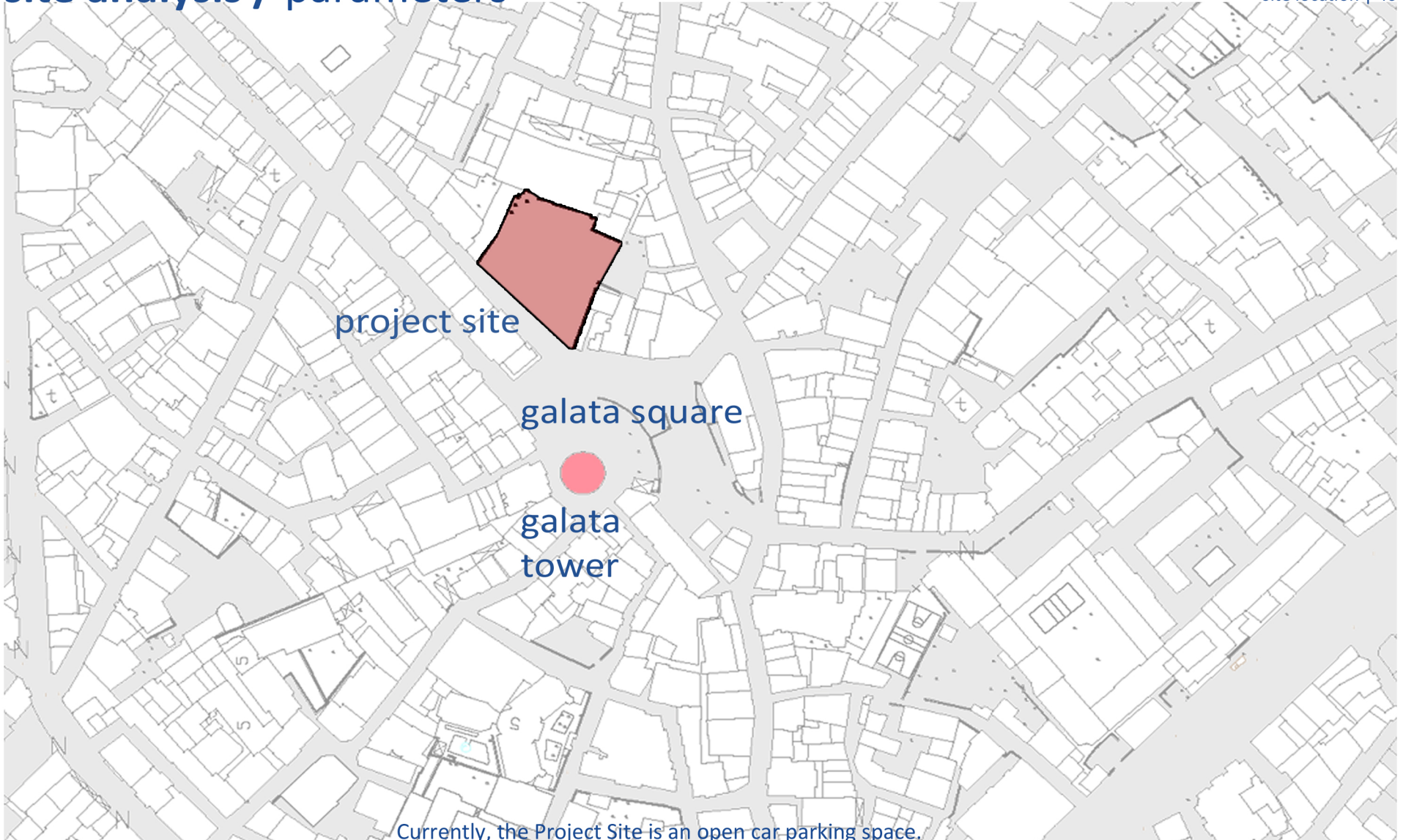
project site

galata square

galata tower

The project site is located located at Galata Square and in front of the Galata Tower.







# site analysis / parameters

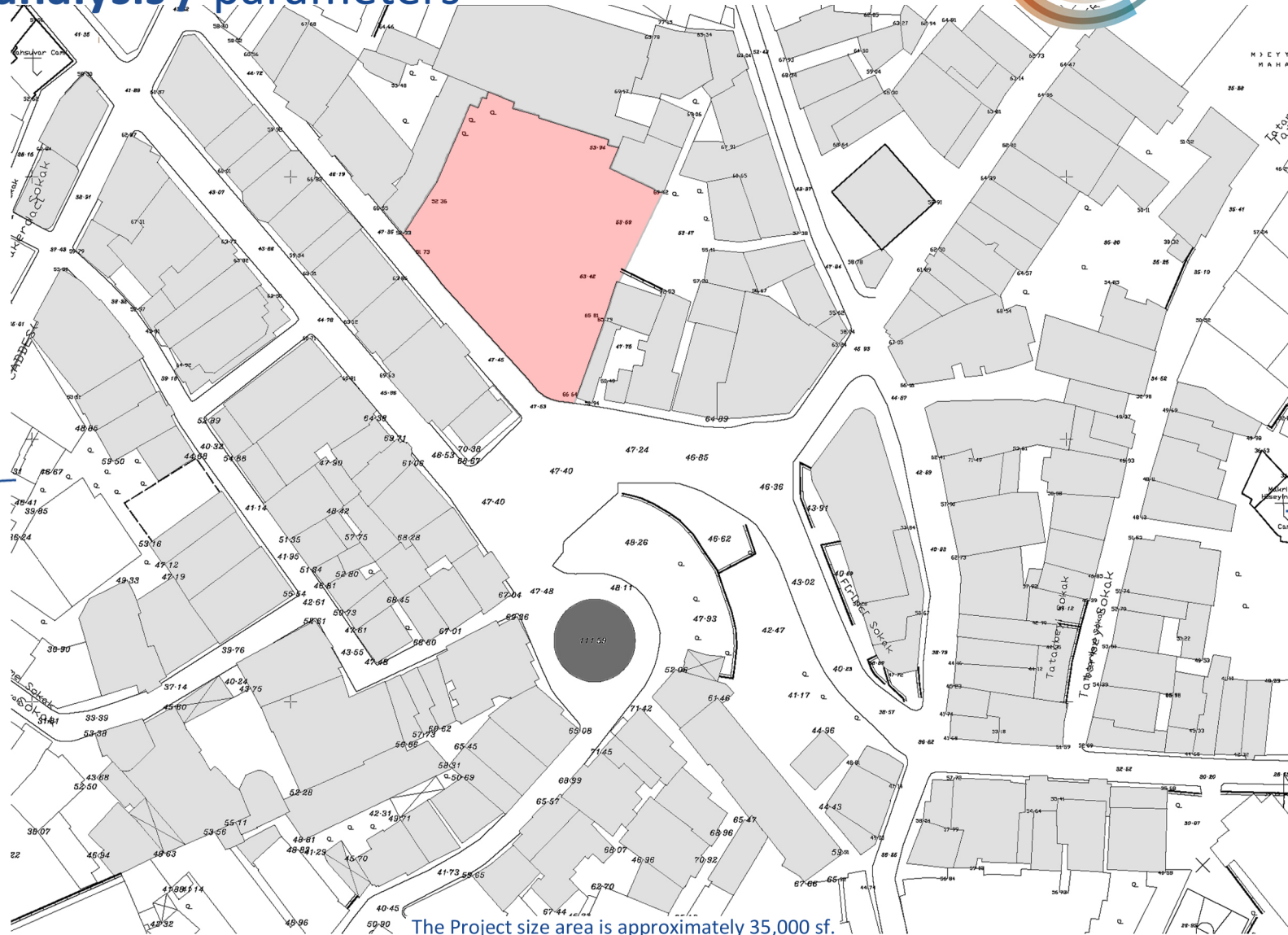


Galata Square is one of the city's major festival and biennial areas.

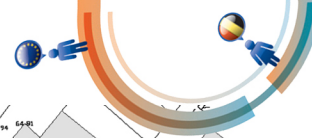




# site analysis / parameters



The Project size area is approximately 35,000 sf.







View through the site from Galata Tower



## MIRADOR BUILDING<sup>(1)</sup>

**Architects:** MVRDV, Blanca Lleo

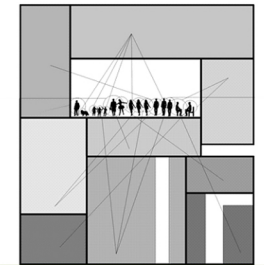
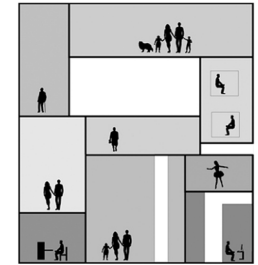
**Location:** Sanchinnaro, Madrid

**Year of completion:** 2004

**Dwellings:**154

**Floor area:**16,000 km<sup>2</sup>

**Floors:** 21



This building, called Mirador, was designed by the Dutch architecture studio MVRDV in collaboration with the Spanish architect Blanca Lleó. It is in a residential suburb on the North east edge of Madrid, next to the Sanchinarro district.



## MIRADOR BUILDING<sup>(1)</sup>

**Architects:** MVRDV, Blanca Leo

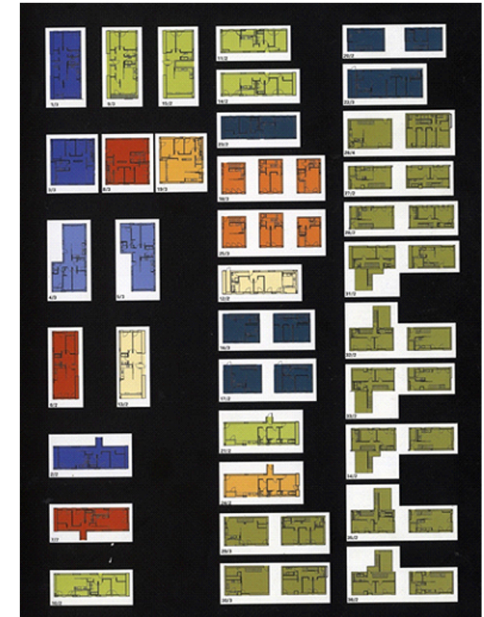
**Location:** Sanchinnaro, Madrid

**Year of completion:** 2004

**Dwellings:** 154

**Floor area:** 16,000 km<sup>2</sup>

**Floors:** 21



The most impressive element of the building is the incredible gap of its shape. **The gap is used by the neighborhood as a meeting area and playground.** The views from the gap are incredible, across to the Guadarrama Mountains, because Mirador is one of the highest buildings in the area. In the facade the different colors are coded for different uses, for instance red is used for the corridors.





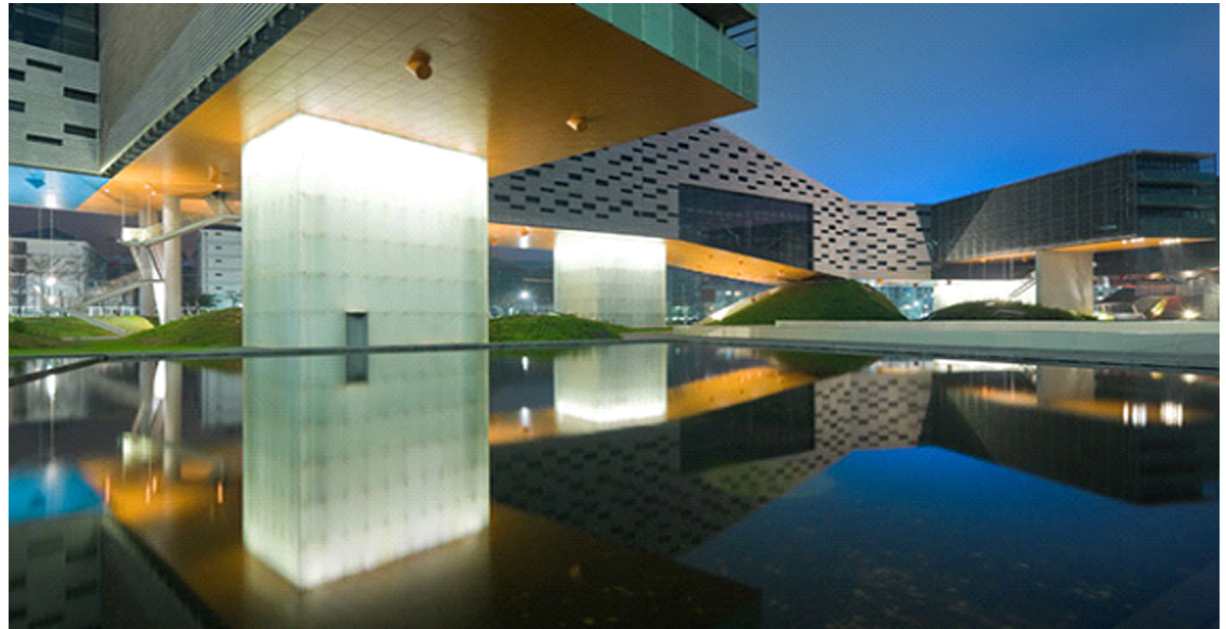
## HORIZONTAL SKYSCRAPER<sup>(2)</sup>

Architects: Steven Holl Architectst

Location: Shenzhen, China

Year of completion: 2006-2009

Floor area:1,296,459 sf



The building appears as if it were once floating on a higher sea that has now subsided; **leaving the structure propped up high on eight legs**. The decision to float one large structure right under the 35-meter height limit, instead of several smaller structures each catering to a specific program, was inspired by the hope to create views over the lower developments of surrounding sites to the South China Sea, and **to generate the largest possible green space open to the public on the ground level**.



## HORIZONTAL SKYSCRAPER<sup>(2)</sup>

**Architects:** Steven Holl Architectst

**Location:** Shenzhen, China

**Year of complation:** 2006-2009

**Floor area:**1,296,459 sf



**The underside of the floating structure becomes its main elevation** from which sunken glass cubes, the so-called Shenzhen windows, offer 360-degree views over the lush tropical landscape below. Covering the entire length of the building a public path has been proposed to connect through the hotel, and the apartment zones up to the office wings.





## HORIZONTAL SKYSCRAPER<sup>(2)</sup>

**Architects:** Steven Holl Architectst

**Location:** Shenzhen, China

**Year of completion:** 2006-2009

**Floor area:**1,296,459 sf



**The floating horizontal building allows sea and land breezes to pass through the public gardens.** The landscape, inspired by Roberto Burle Marx' gardens in Brazil contains restaurants and cafes in vegetated mounds bracketed with pools and walkways. At night a walk through this landscape of flowering tropical plants will mix the smell of jasmine with the colorful glow of the undersides of the structure floating above.



## Student Housing in Epinay / ECDM<sup>(3)</sup>

**Architects:** Emmanuel Combarel Dominique Marrec

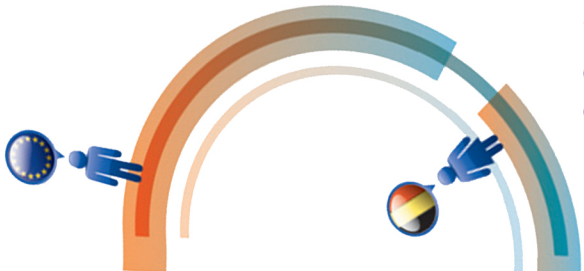
**Location:** Epinay, France

**Year of completion:** 2003-2008

**Floor area:** 9,000 sqm



The conception of project joins in a second reading of the landscape of the road of Saint leu, by integrating its history and its transformations to assert the manners and the qualities and reveal the poetry of the place. **The project will have to play the role of revelation of a district in future, articulation of a split up territory, a synthesis of a town planning consisted of industrial and commercial buildings, detached flags of the last century, complexes and public equipments.**





## Student Housing in Epinay / ECDM<sup>(3)</sup>

Architects: Emmanuel Combarel Dominique Marrec

Location: Epinay, France

Year of completion: 2003-2008

Floor area: 9,000 sqm



siteplan

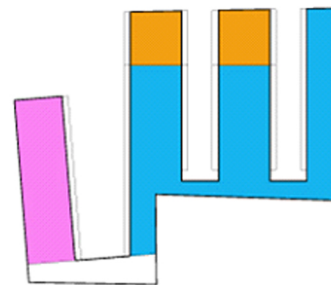
## Student Housing in Epinay / ECDM<sup>(3)</sup>

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Location: Epinay, France

Year of completion: 2003-2008

Floor area: 9,000 sqm



■ social housing for battered women

■ housing for students

■ family apartments for researchers



## Student Housing in Epinay / ECDM<sup>(3)</sup>

**Architects:** Emmanuel Combarel Dominique Marrec

**Location:** Epinay, France

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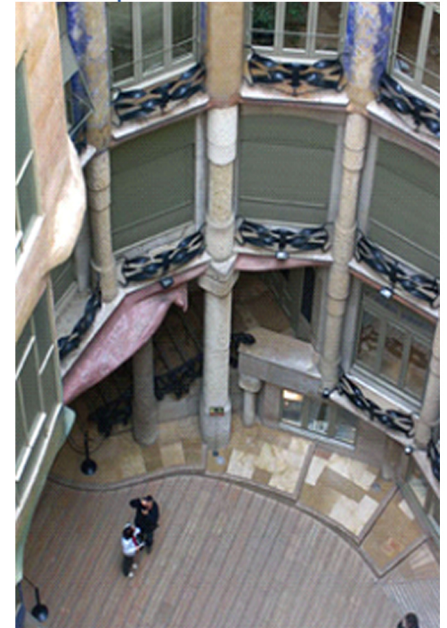
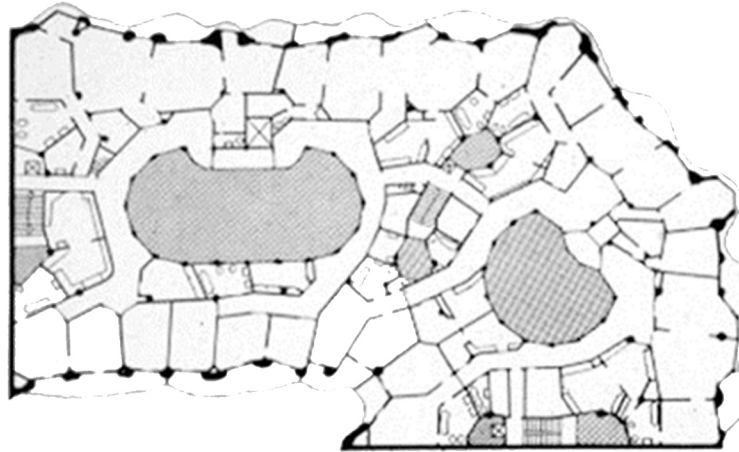
The project foresees the reception on the plot of land of three autonomous and additional programs: a residence for students of 150 housing for 170 residents, 19 housing for researchers or invited professors and housing for women in distresses. The objective is to create some social coeducation while having for each of the establishments a management with human scale benefiting from synergies between establishments. So the project foresees guards accommodation, private study rooms, laundry, space out relaxation internal and outer, gardens were fitted out with fruit trees.

## CASA MILA<sup>(4)</sup>

**Architect:** Antonio Gaudi

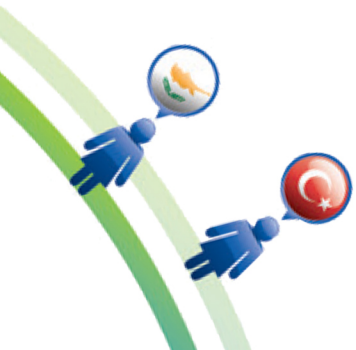
**Location:** Barcelona, Spain

**Year of completion:** 1910-12



Casa Milà, commonly known as La Pedrera is the largest civil building designed by Antoni Gaudi. The apartment block was constructed between 1906 and 1910.

**Gaudi wanted the people who lived in the flats to all know each other therefore there were only lifts on every second floor so people had to communicate with one another on different floors.**



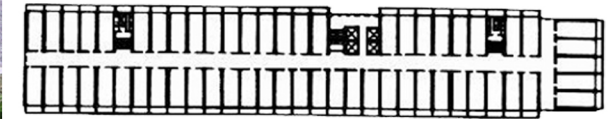
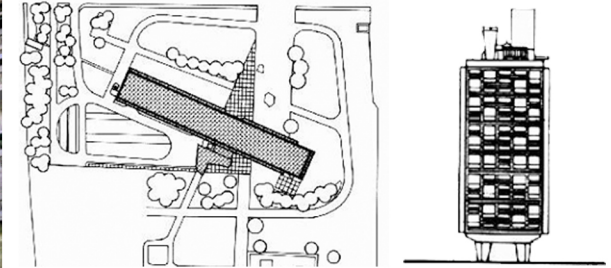


## Unite d' Habitation<sup>(5)</sup>

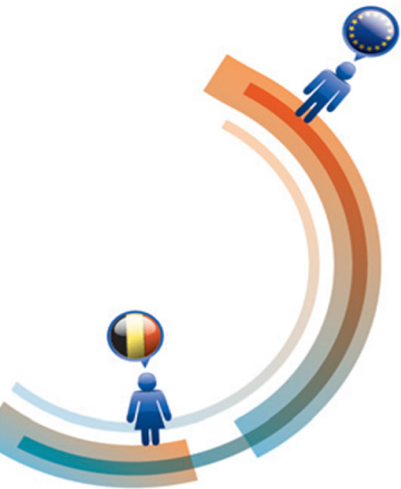
Architect: Le Corbusier

Location: Marseilles, France

Year of completion: 1947-52

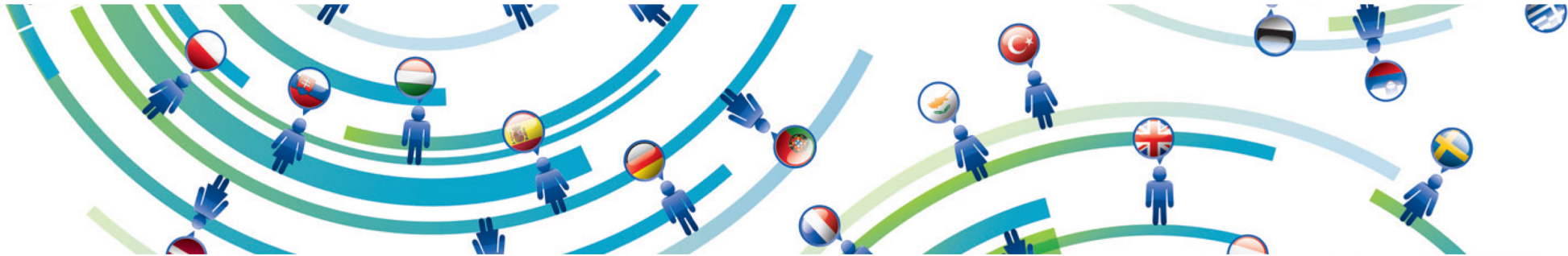


Completed in 1952, the Unite d' Habitation was the first of a new housing project series for Le Corbusier that focused on communal living for all the inhabitants to shop, play, live, and come together in a “vertical garden city.” When designing for such a significant number of inhabitants natural instinct is to design horizontally spreading out over the landscape, rather Le Corbusier designed the community that one would encounter in a neighborhood within a mixed use, modernist, residential high rise. **Le Corbusier’s idea of the “vertical garden city” was based on bringing the villa within a larger volume that allowed for the inhabitants to have their own private spaces, but outside of that private sector they would shop, eat, exercise, and gather together.**



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  - (5) <<http://www.archdaily.com/85971/ad-classics-unite-d-habitation-le-corbusier>>
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Istanbul city data, statistics, and information from <[www.ibb.gov.tr](http://www.ibb.gov.tr)>, <[www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)>



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