

HYBRID LIVING SPACE IN THE CONTEXT OF BALAT, ISTANBUL

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. SPRING 2010
MASTERS PROJECT . TIM BROWN STUDIO
NEZIHE MERVE UNAL



• WHAT POINT DOES A THING BECOMES MORE THAN SHARED BECOMES PUBLIC?

• MY INTEREST IN THIS PROJECT IS TO QUESTION THESE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL USES IN TERMS OF QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF INTEGRATION BETWEEN PEOPLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD. AND FIND A PATTERN THAT COULD REFLECT THE FUTURE OF BALAT.



BALAT, ISTANBUL

FENER-BALAT DISTRICT ARE AMONG THE MOST PROMINENT HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SITES IN ISTANBUL DUE TO THEIR LOCATION IN HISTORICAL PENINSULA. THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT SURROUNDED BY BYZANTIUM CITY WALLS FROM 5TH CENTURY AD TO THE WEST, THE GOLDEN HORN TO THE NORTH HAS AN EXCEPTIONAL OTTOMAN AND EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTICS; CREATES A RICH ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE TO THE WHOLE CITY OF ISTANBUL.

DURING THE OTTOMAN PERIOD, FENER-BALAT DISTRICT HAVE ACCOMMODATE PROFILE OF UPPER CLASSES AND BOURGEOISIE IN VARIOUS ETHNIC GROUPS SUCH AS GREEKS, JEWS AND ARMENIANS WHO HELD HIGH GOVERNMENT POSITIONS IN OTTOMAN EMPIRE'S GOVERNMENTAL FRAME. TILL 1930, BALAT KEEP ITS HIGHER RESIDENTIAL PROFILE; URBAN PLAN MADE FOR THE DISTRICT IN 1930 BY PLANNER H. POST, TURNED THE COASTLINE INTO INDUSTRIAL ZONE BY REPLACING THE RESIDENCES WITH CHANDLERIES AND FACTORIES WHICH CHANGED THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE BALAT DISTRICT COMPLETELY. THIS CHANGE LET THE REPLACEMENT OF HIGHER INCOME MINORITY GROUPS BY THE LOWER STATUS RURAL IN-MIGRANTS. THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WORSENER. AS A RESULT, SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES WERE DIVIDED INTO SMALLER UNITS, WHERE MORE THAN ONE FAMILY BEGAN TO LIVE WITH LOWER RENTS UNDER INADEQUATE CONDITIONS. IN ADDITION NEW USERS COULD NOT KEEP THE BUILDINGS IN A GOOD CONDITION. ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY IN 1980s, SOME BUILDINGS WERE COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED AND THE %20 OF THE REST WAS NOT IN A GOOD CONDITIONS. FURTHERMORE BALAT DISTRICT WAS LISTED AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE BY UNESCO ON 1990. WITHIN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, IN LATE 1990s THE REHABILITATION OF FENER-BALAT DISTRICT PROGRAM, A 7 MILLION EURO INVESTMENT PROJECT FUNDED BY EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND IMPLEMENTED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH FATIH MUNICIPALITY THAT INVOLVES THE REHABILITATION OF AROUND 200 SELECTED HOUSES BETWEEN 2004 AND 2006, HAS BEGAN.

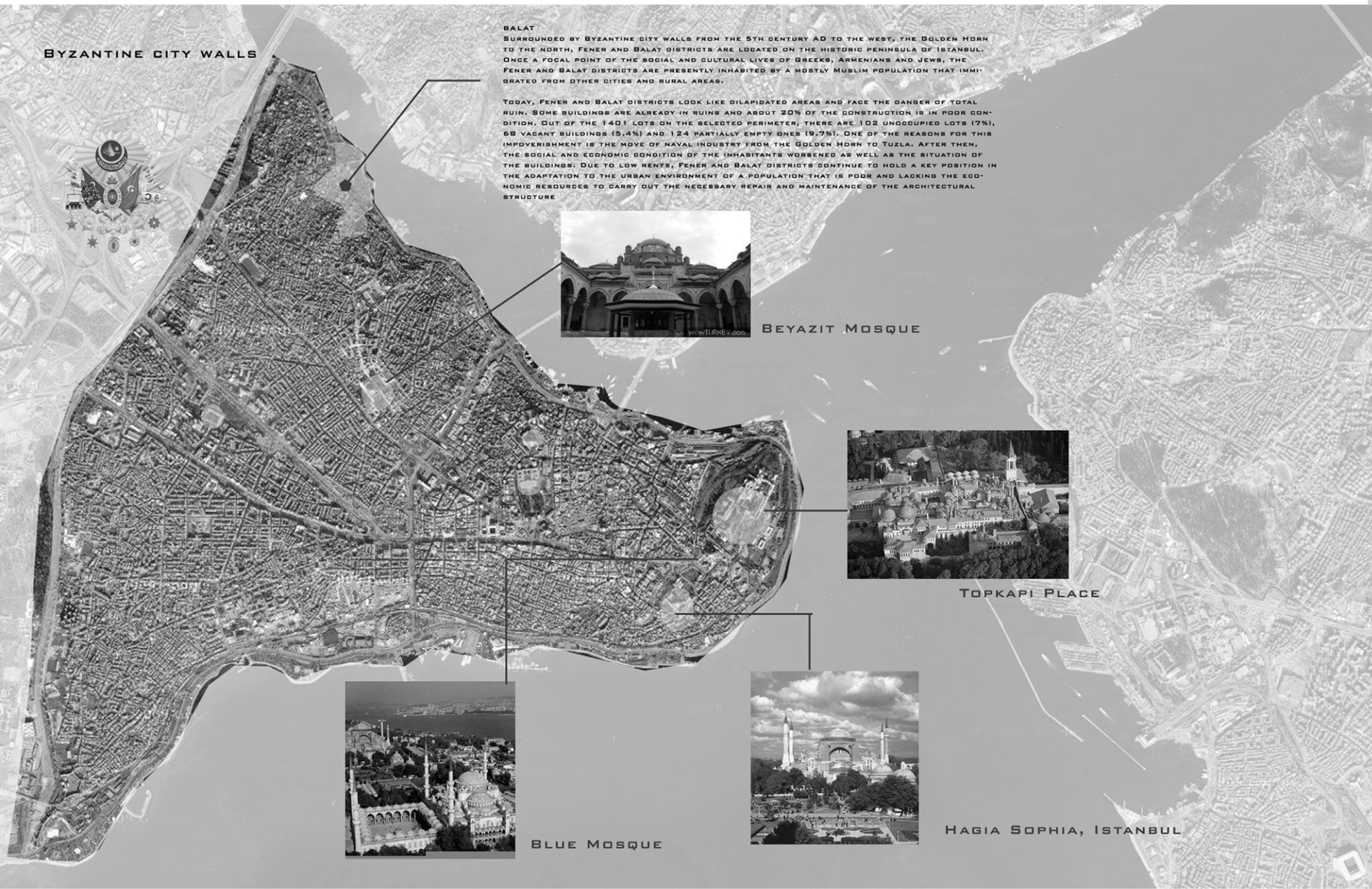
EARLIER URBAN REHABILITATION/TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS IN ISTANBUL GENERALLY AIMED TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE, INCREASE ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES AND PREVENT HOUSING STORAGE. HOWEVER ALL THE CURRENT URBAN RENEWAL PROJECTS HAS BEEN FAIL TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. INSTEAD OF FOCUSING ON THE NEEDS OF LOCAL RESIDENTS WHO ARE GENERALLY FROM LOW-INCOME GROUPS, THESE TRANSFORMED NEIGHBORHOODS OPENED UP TO MIDDLE AND HIGH INCOME GROUPS IN ORDER TO REACH CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARDS. THEREFORE THIS GENTRIFICATION PROCESS CHANGED THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS WITH THE CULTURAL TEXTURE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD DRASTICALLY. IN ORDER TO PREVENT GENTRIFICATION AND RESTORE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE BALAT DISTRICT TO ITS ORIGINAL QUALITY, THE BALAT REHABILITATION PROJECT DESIGNED AS A PILOT PROJECT WHICH INCLUDED ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE LOCAL RESIDENTS.

THE PROGRAM FOCUSED ON FOUR TOPICS: RESTORATION OF HOUSES, SOCIAL REHABILITATION, RENOVATION OF THE HISTORICAL BALAT MARKET AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY. WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK, THE FINISH HOUSES CAN ONLY BE GIVEN TO EXISTING HOME OWNERS THAT HAVE BROUGHT THEIR PROPERTY BEFORE 1997 IN ORDER TO CREATE A RECIPE FOR GENTRIFICATION. FURTHERMORE THE PROGRAM AIMS FOR THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE REHABILITATION OF BALAT DISTRICT, CREATE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY, AND STRENGTHEN THE TECHNICAL CAPACITY OF FATIH MUNICIPALITY AND TO CREATE A REPLICABLE, SUCCESSFUL MODEL OF URBAN REHABILITATION.

WITHIN THE FRAME WORK OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM, NEW PARCELS OPENED UP TO NEW CONSTRUCTION UNDER RESTRICTIONS IN ORDER TO KEEP THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT COMPLETELY. FATIH MUNICIPALITY ALLOWS NEW PROJECTS WHICH SUCCESSFULLY INTEGRATE COMMUNITY SPACE WITH LOW INCOME HOUSING, ALSO ENCOURAGES NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES: LIKE PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR SMALL SCALE INVESTMENTS BY THE LOCALS UNDER SOCIAL SCHEMES. IN ORDER TO REALIZE THIS PILOT STUDY, MY PROJECT AIMS TO CREATE A PROTOTYPE HOUSING PROJECT NOT ONLY INCORPORATE COMMUNITY SPACE WITH COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL UNITS, BUT ALSO CREATING A ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE THAT COULD ENGAGE THE EXISTING USERS WITH NEW USERS AS A WHOLE COMMUNITY OF BALAT.

IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE MY GOALS, CREATING AN ARCHITECTURAL RECIPE FOR CREATING INTERACTING NEIGHBORHOOD BETWEEN OLD AND NEW RESIDENTS IS THE KEY ASPECT OF MY PROJECT. CREATING A COMMUNAL MEDIUM THAT CAN ACCOMMODATE ALL ASPECTS OF RESIDENT'S LIFESTYLES AND ALSO LET THEM CREATE NEW HABITS AND TRADITIONS COULD BE THE SOLUTION FOR THE INTERACTION PROBLEMS. AMONG THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, AVERAGE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD AND NEIGHBORHOOD SATISFACTION, AS A VARIABLE IN THE BEHAVIOR CHARACTERISTIC WILL HAVE A STRONG IMPACT OF CREATION OF THE HOUSING UNITS AND THE CREATIVE WAYS TO INTERACT THEM. FINALLY, THIS HOUSING PROJECT AIMS TO CREATE ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE FOR HOUSING THAT COULD ACCOMMODATE ALL THE ASPECTS OF LIFE FOR TWO DISTINCT USER PROFILES WITHOUT DESTROYING THE CULTURAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE; NEVERTHELESS CREATING EVENT SPACES THAT IMPROVE THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD IN BALAT.

BALAT, ISTANBUL



TODAY, FENER AND BALAT DISTRICTS LOOK LIKE DILAPIDATED AREAS AND FACE THE DANGER OF TOTAL RUIN. SOME BUILDINGS ARE ALREADY IN RUINS AND ABOUT 20% OF THE CONSTRUCTION IS IN POOR CONDITION. OUT OF THE 1401 LOTS ON THE SELECTED PERIMETER, THERE ARE 102 UNOCCUPIED LOTS (7%), 68 VACANT BUILDINGS (5.4%) AND 124 PARTIALLY EMPTY ONES (9.7%). ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THIS IMPOVERISHMENT IS THE MOVE OF NAVAL INDUSTRY FROM THE GOLDEN HORN TO TUZLA. AFTER THEN, THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS WORSENEED AS WELL AS THE SITUATION OF THE BUILDINGS. DUE TO LOW RENTS, FENER AND BALAT DISTRICTS CONTINUE TO HOLD A KEY POSITION IN THE ADAPTATION TO THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT OF A POPULATION THAT IS POOR AND LACKING THE ECONOMIC RESOURCES TO CARRY OUT THE NECESSARY REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURE

BALAT
SURROUNDED BY BYZANTINE CITY WALLS FROM THE 5TH CENTURY AD TO THE WEST, THE GOLDEN HORN TO THE NORTH, FENER AND BALAT DISTRICTS ARE LOCATED ON THE HISTORIC PENINSULA OF ISTANBUL. ONCE A FOCAL POINT OF THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIVES OF GREEKS, ARMENIANS AND JEWS, THE FENER AND BALAT DISTRICTS ARE PRESENTLY INHABITED BY A MOSTLY MUSLIM POPULATION THAT IMMIGRATED FROM OTHER CITIES AND RURAL AREAS.



BALAT, ISTANBUL



WITHIN THE FRAME WORK OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM, NEW PARCELS OPENED UP TO NEW CONSTRUCTION UNDER RESTRICTIONS IN ORDER TO KEEP THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT COMPLETELY. FATI H MUNICIPALITY _ ALLOWS NEW PROJECTS WHICH SUCCESSFULLY INTEGRATE COMMUNITY SPACE WITH LOW INCOME HOUSING, ALSO ENCOUR- AGES NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES: LIKE PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR SMALL SCALE INVESTMENTS BY THE LOCALS UNDER SOCIAL SCHEMES. IN ORDER TO REALIZE THIS PILOT STUDY, MY PROJECT AIMS TO CREATE A PROTOTYPE HOUSING PROJ- ECT NOT ONLY INCORPORATE COMMUNITY SPACE WITH COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL UNITS, BUT ALSO CREATING A AR- CHITECTURAL LANGUAGE THAT COULD ENGAGE THE EXISTING USERS WITH NEW USERS AS A WHOLE COMMUNITY OF BALAT.

HISTORY



BALAT BECAME THE RESIDENCE OF UPPER CLASSES AND BOURGEOISIE WITH ITS HEWN STONE BUILDINGS AND RICHLY ORNAMENTED HOUSE FACADES.

17TH



THE NEW INTERNAL IMMIGRANT FAMILIES WITH LOWER INCOME STARTED TO TAKE OVER THE PLACE. THERE WAS A SHARP FALL IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE QUARTER. SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES WERE DIVIDED INTO SMALLER UNITS, WHERE MORE THAN ONE FAMILY BEGON TO LIVE WITH LOWER RENTS INADEQUATE CONDITIONS.

1950



UNESCO FENER -BALAT REHABILITATION PROJECT HAS STARTED FENER- BLAT DISTRICT LISTED AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE.

1997

16TH



AN IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF GREEKS WHO LIVED IN BALAT WHO WERE WELL-EDUCATED AND FLUENT IN SEVERAL LAN- GUAGES, HELD HIGH GOVERNMENT POSITIONS INTERPRET- ERS OR DIPLOMATS; HOLD AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN ISTANBUL'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAME BY DEALING WITH MONEY CHANGING, TRADING, NAVIGATION AND COMMISSION BROKERAGE.

20TH



NEW URBAN PLAN CHANGED THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT. THE SHORELINE RE- PLACED BY THE INDUSTRIAL BUILD- INGS AND FACTORIES. AS THE HIGH INCOME GROUP LEFT THE NEIGHBORHOOD, THE RESIDENT TYPE STARTED TO CHANGE.

1980



THE ALREADY POOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CON- DITIONS WORSENERD WHEN TRADE ACTIVITY WAS CUED BY THE RELOCATION OF THE INDUSTRY IN THE GOLDEN HORN.

2009

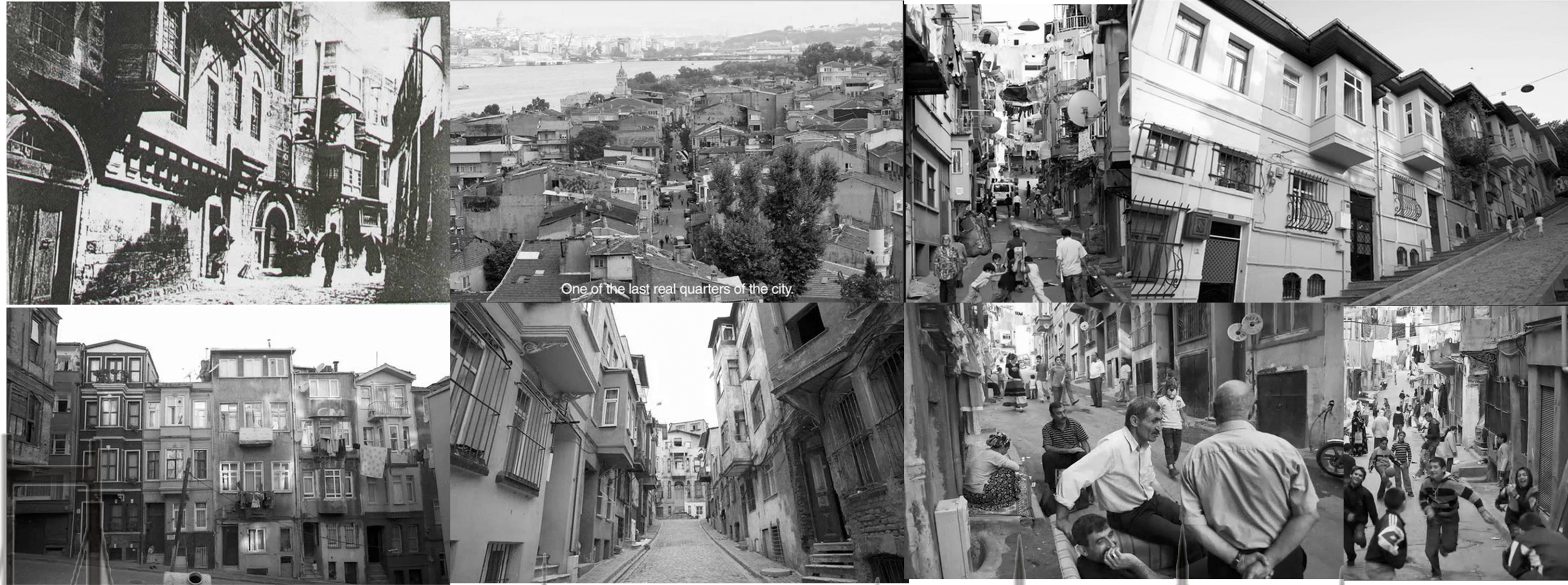


THE PROGRAM WORKED UNDER FOUR TITLE: RESTORATION OF 200 HOUSES, SOCIAL REHABILI- TATION, RENOVATION OF HISTORICAL BALAT MARKET AND ESTABLISH- MENT OF A WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY.

C O N T E X T

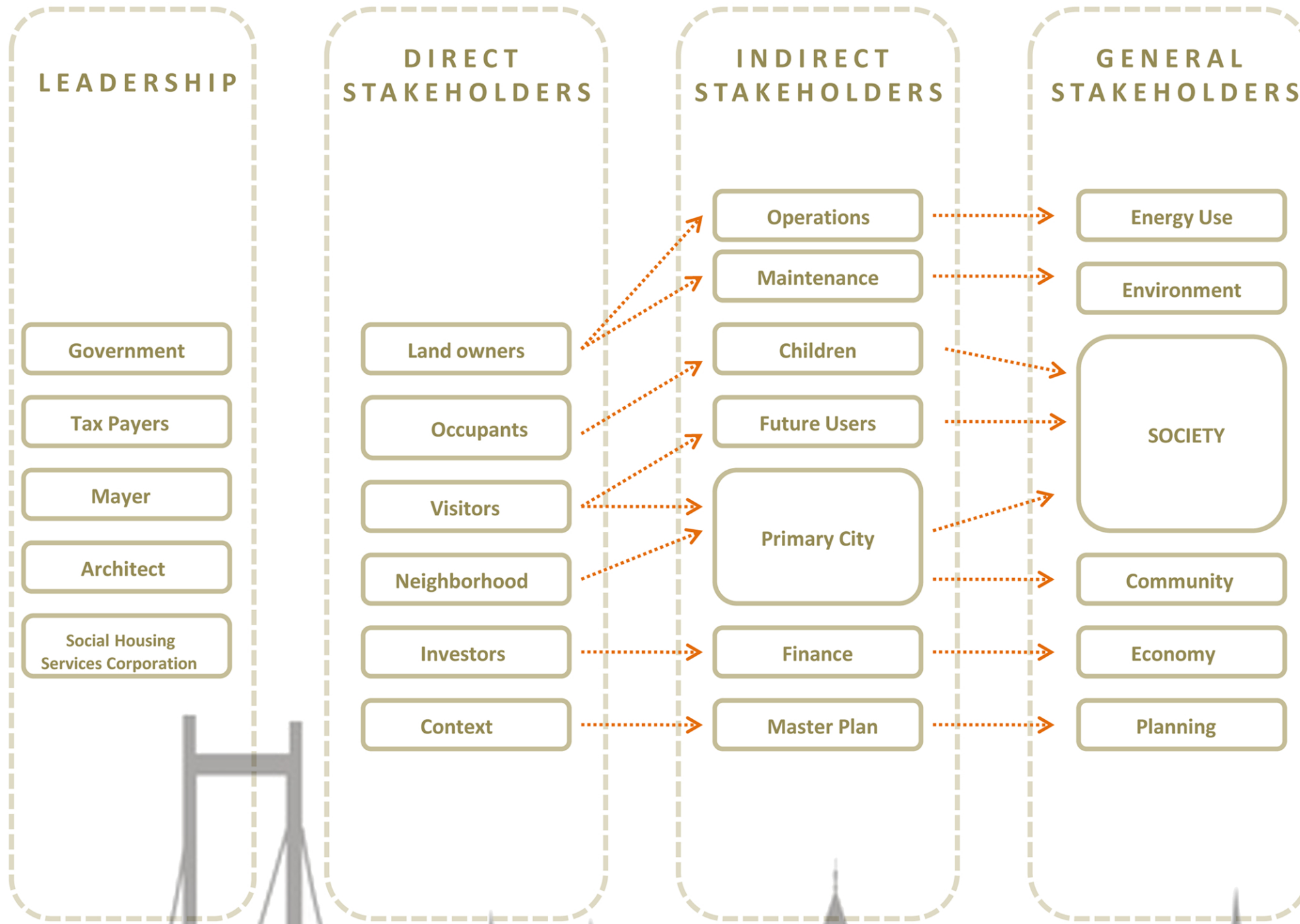
HYBRID LIVING SPACE IN THE CONTEXT OF BALAT, ISTANBUL

• MY INTEREST IN THIS PROJECT TO CREATE HYBRID LIVING ENVIRONMENT THAT CAN DEFINE THE QUALITY AND QUALITY OF INTEGRATION BETWEEN THE MULTIPLE CULTURAL SOCIAL PROFILES AND SPACES THAT COME TOGETHER IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD. I SEARCH THE POTENTIAL SPACES THAT CAN REDEFINE THE QUALITY AND THE QUANTITY OF INTEGRATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE CULTURAL SOCIAL PROFILES AND SPACES THAT COME TOGETHER BECAUSE OF THE DISTINCT CHARACTERISTIC OF BALAT .

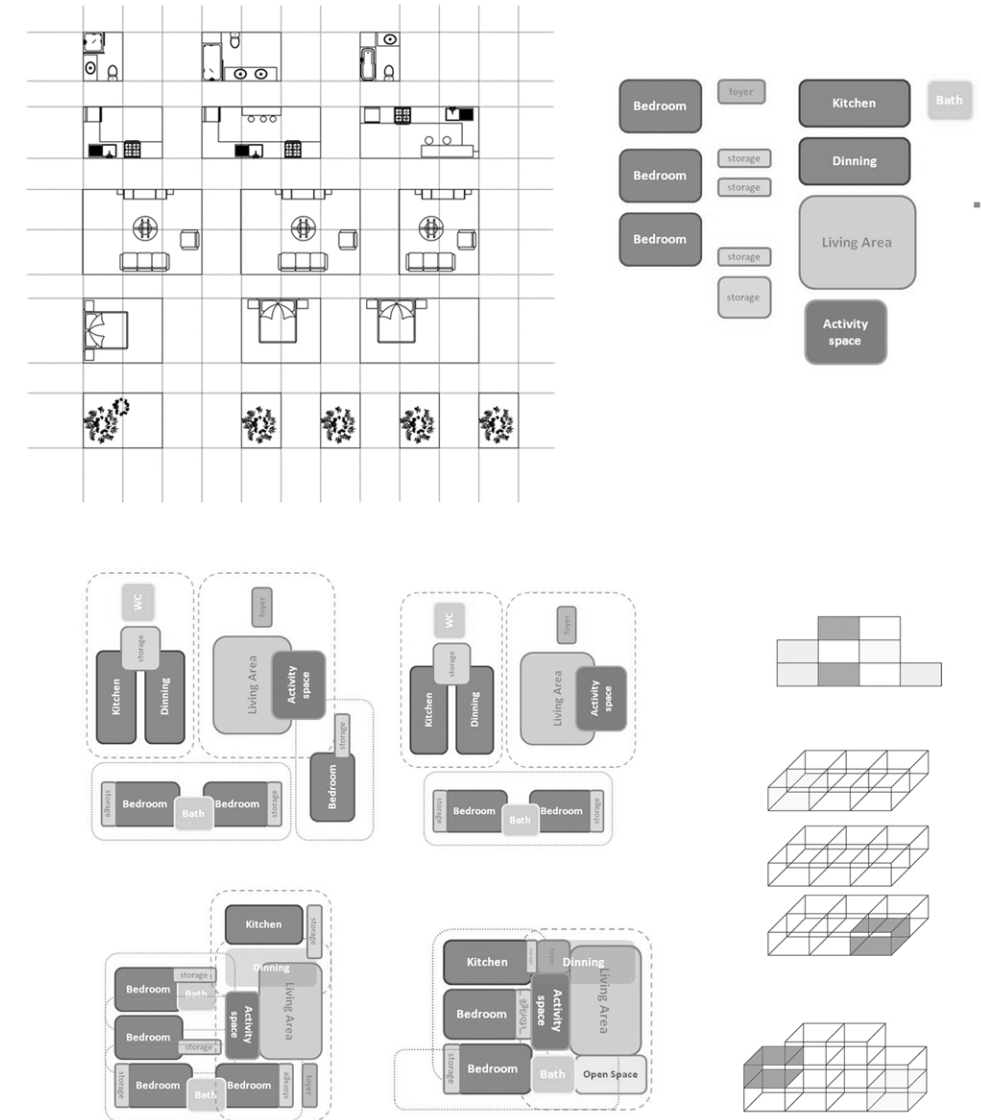


HYBRID LIVING SPACE IN THE CONTEXT OF BALAT, ISTANBUL

STAKEHOLDERS



ORGANIZATIONAL PARAMETERS



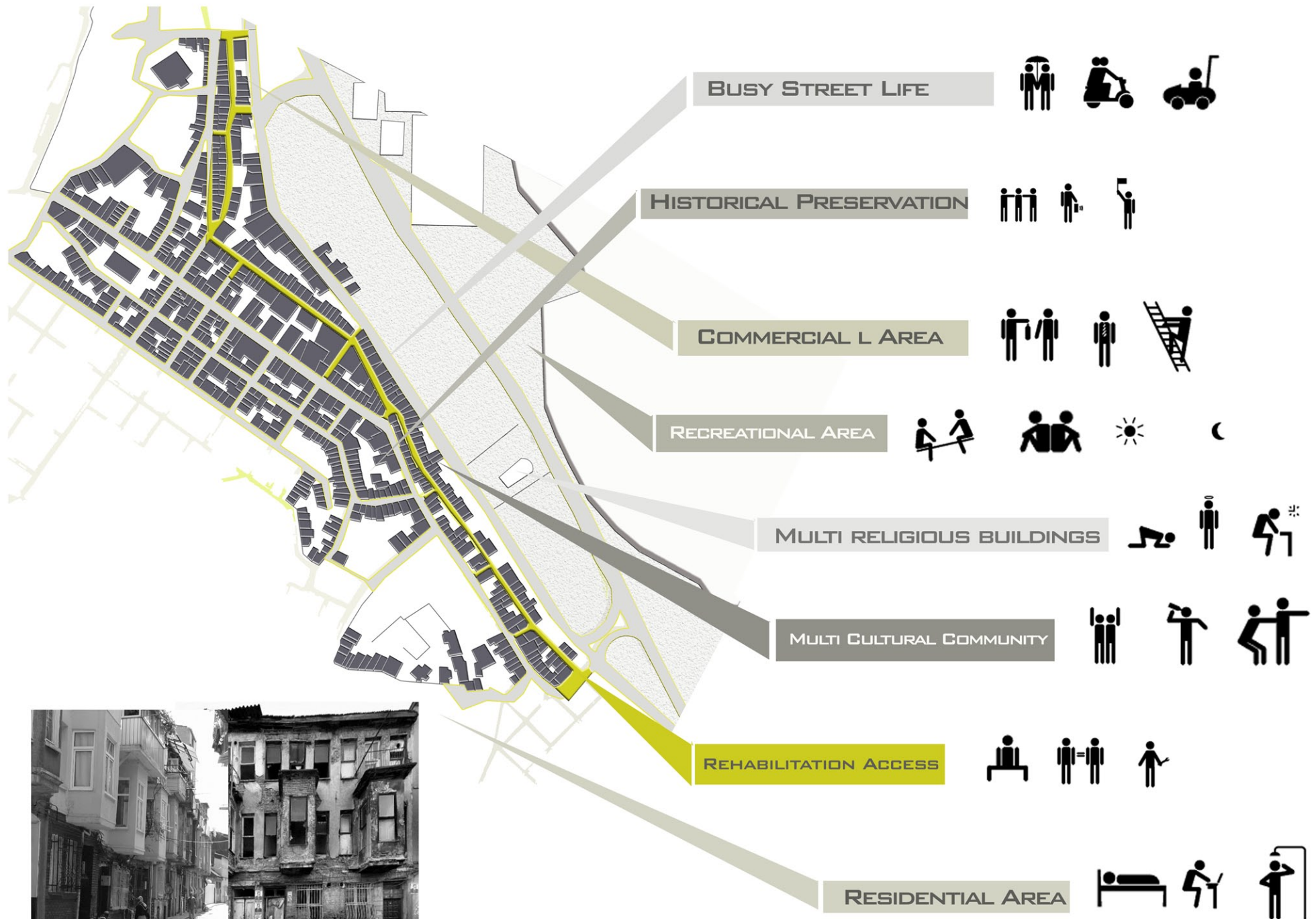
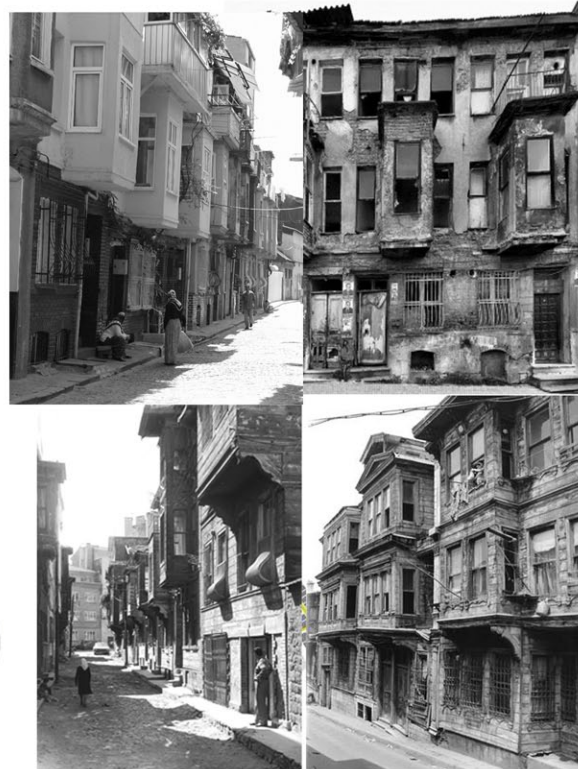


TILL 1930, BALAT KEEP ITS HIGHER RESIDENTIAL PROFILE; URBAN PLAN MADE FOR THE DISTRICT IN 1930 BY PLANNER H. POST, TURNED THE COASTLINE INTO INDUSTRIAL ZONE BY REPLACING THE RESIDENCES WITH CHANDLERIES AND FACTORIES WHICH CHANGED THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE BALAT DISTRICT COMPLETELY. THIS CHANGE LET THE REPLACEMENT OF HIGHER INCOME MINORITY GROUPS BY THE LOWER STATUS RURAL IN-IMMIGRANTS.



EXISTING HISTORICAL CONTEXT

AN IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF GREEKS WHO LIVED IN BALAT WHO WERE WELL-EDUCATED AND FLUENT IN SEVERAL LANGUAGES, HELD HIGH GOVERNMENT POSITIONS INTERPRETERS OR DIPLOMATS; HOLD AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN ISTANBUL'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAME BY DEALING WITH MONEY CHANGING, TRADING, NAVIGATION AND COMMISSION BROKERAGE.



PAST



PRESENT



FUTURE ?



- IMAGINE A CONTEXT THAT HAS THE ABILITY TO ACCOMMODATE DIFFERENT LIVING PATTERNS FOR OVER 400 YEARS.
- BALAT DISTRICT ARE THE MOST PROMINENT HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SITE IN ISTANBUL.

• BALAT HAS BEEN KNOWN AS THE JEWS QUARTER OF THE CITY FOR A LONG TIME, BUT TODAY MOSTLY RURAL INTERNAL IMMIGRANTS LIVE HERE. MY INSPIRATION FOR THIS PROJECT IS BALAT, BALAT STREETS ALWAYS FELT LIKE ALIVE. WHEN YOU ARE THERE YOU ALMOST BECOME A PART OF BALAT BECAUSE OF THE EXCESSIVE PUBLIC USE IN STREET. YOU ENGAGE WITH PEOPLE WHO LIVE THERE.. IT OWNS YOU IN SO MANY WAYS.

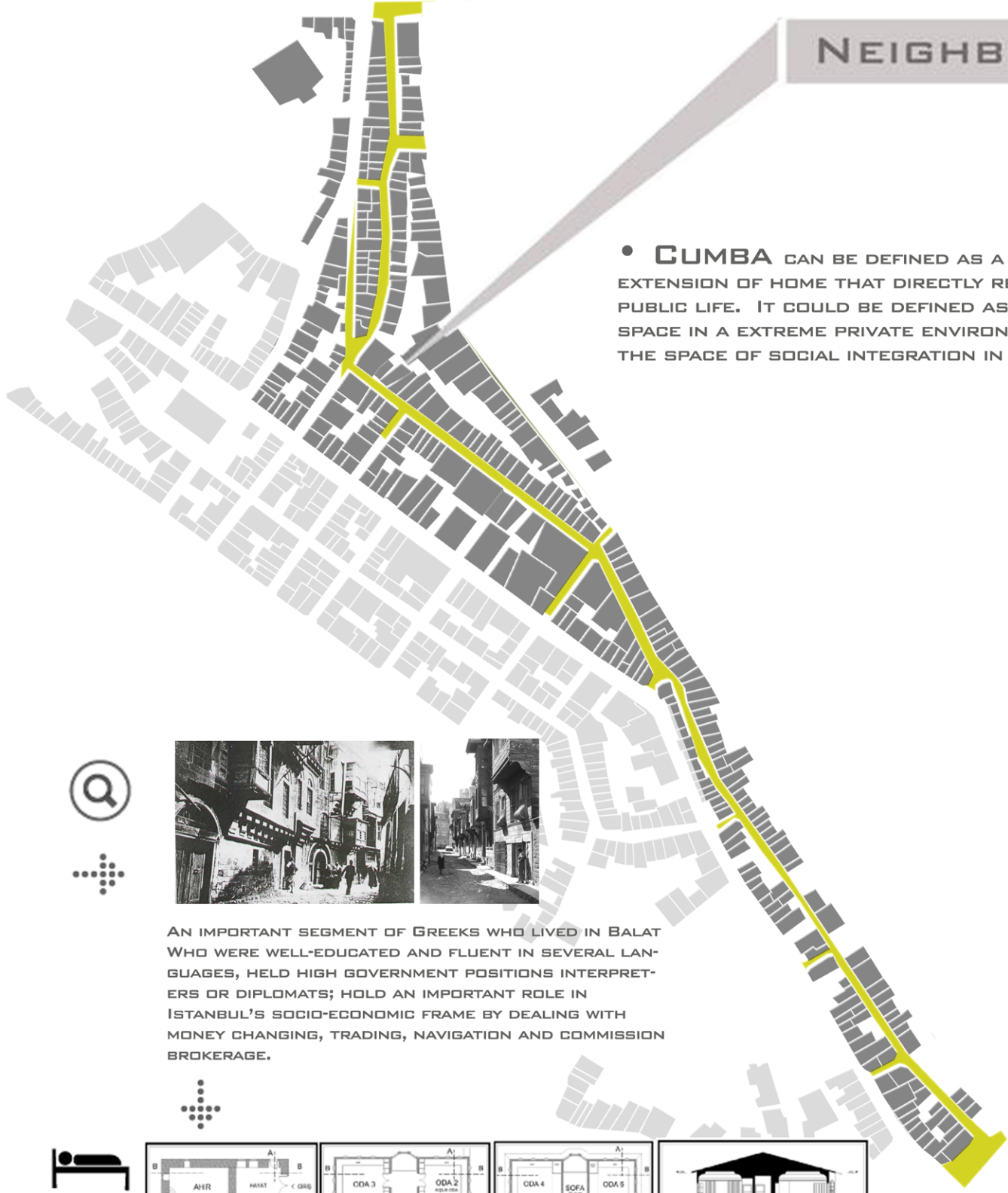
• MY INTEREST IN THIS PROJECT IS TO QUESTION THESE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL USES IN TERMS OF QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF INTEGRATION BETWEEN PEOPLE AND NEIGHBORHOOD. AND FIND A PATTERN THAT COULD REFLECT THE FUTURE OF BALAT.

NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORY

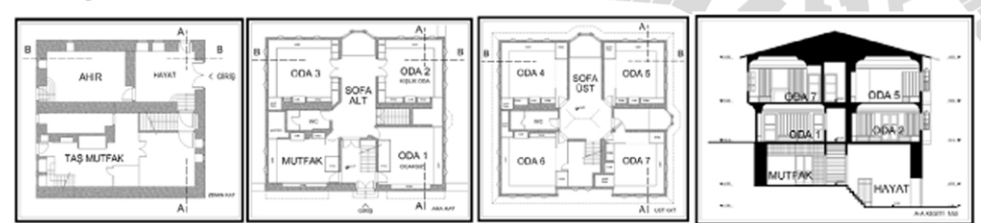
- **CUMBA** CAN BE DEFINED AS A LITERARY AN EXTENSION OF HOME THAT DIRECTLY RELATED TO PUBLIC LIFE. IT COULD BE DEFINED AS THE PUBLIC SPACE IN A EXTREME PRIVATE ENVIRONMENT. IT WAS THE SPACE OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN THE HOME.



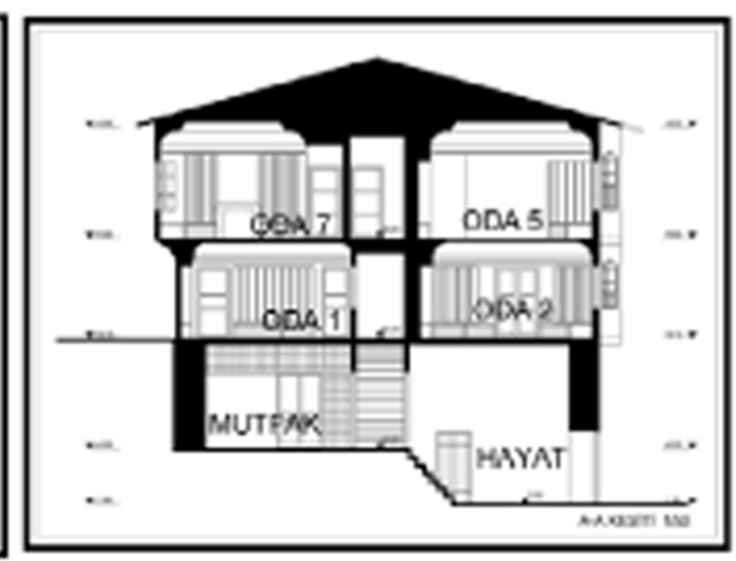
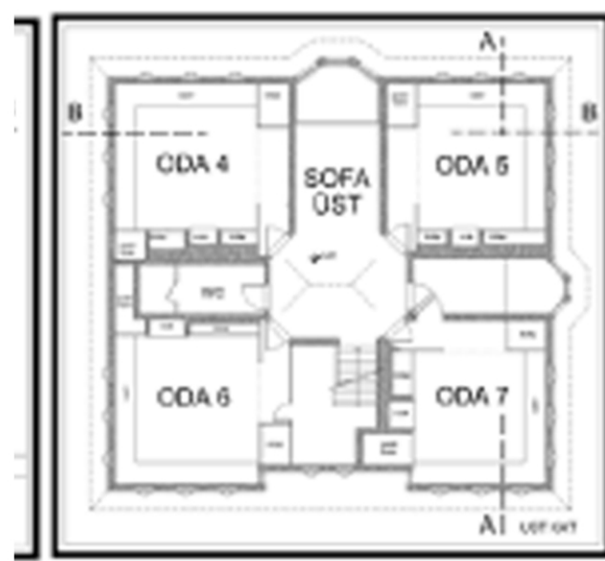
CUMBA



AN IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF GREEKS WHO LIVED IN BALAT WHO WERE WELL-EDUCATED AND FLUENT IN SEVERAL LANGUAGES, HELD HIGH GOVERNMENT POSITIONS INTERPRETERS OR DIPLOMATS; HOLD AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN ISTANBUL'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAME BY DEALING WITH MONEY CHANGING, TRADING, NAVIGATION AND COMMISSION BROKERAGE.

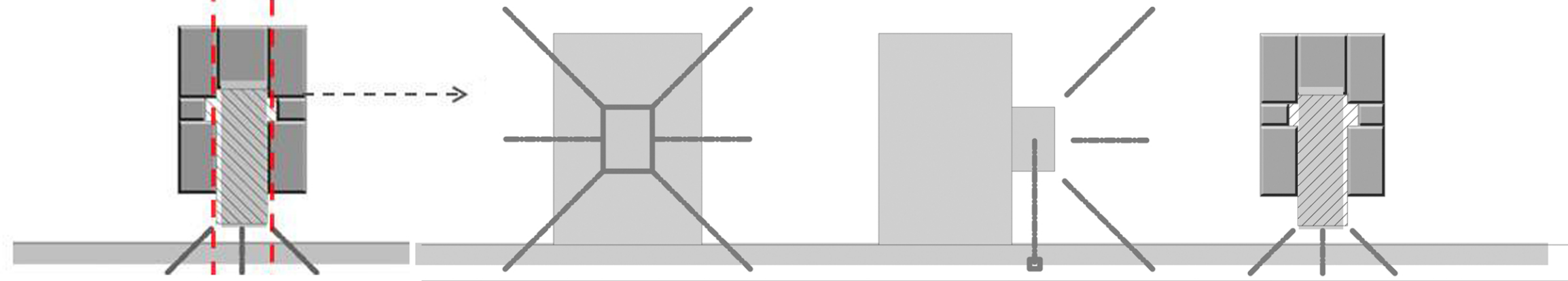
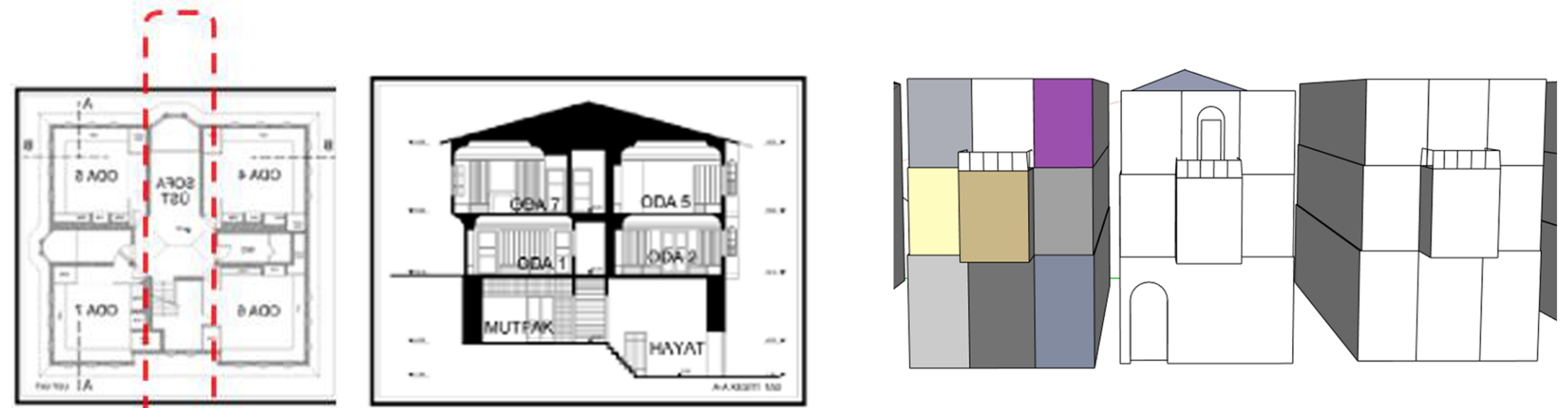


THE TURKISH HOUSE IN AN URBAN SETTING WAS A REFLECTION OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF FAMILY LIFE. THE WOMEN WERE EXCLUDED FROM PUBLIC LIFE AND THEIR EXISTENCE WAS CONFINED WITHIN THE WALLS OF A SINGLE HOUSE. THE VARIOUS DOMESTIC CHORES PERFORMED JOINTLY BY THE WOMEN OF THE EXTENDED FAMILY REQUIRED THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE AROUND OPEN INTERIOR SPACES, ENCLOSED AND HIDDEN FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD. THE FRONT OF THE HOUSES FACING THE STREET WERE BLANK OR HAD VERY FEW WINDOWS. AN UPSTAIR ROOM WITH VIEW OF THE STREET HAD WINDOWS CONCEALED BY WOODEN LATTICE-WORK SCREENS SO THAT WOMEN COULD OBSERVE THE ACTIVITIES ON THE STREET WITHOUT BEING SEEN





• **CUMBA** CAN BE DEFINED AS A LITERARY AN EXTENSION OF HOME THAT DIRECTLY RELATED TO PUBLIC LIFE. IT COULD BE DEFINED AS THE PUBLIC SPACE IN A EXTREME PRIVATE ENVIRONMENT. IT WAS THE SPACE OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN THE HOME.

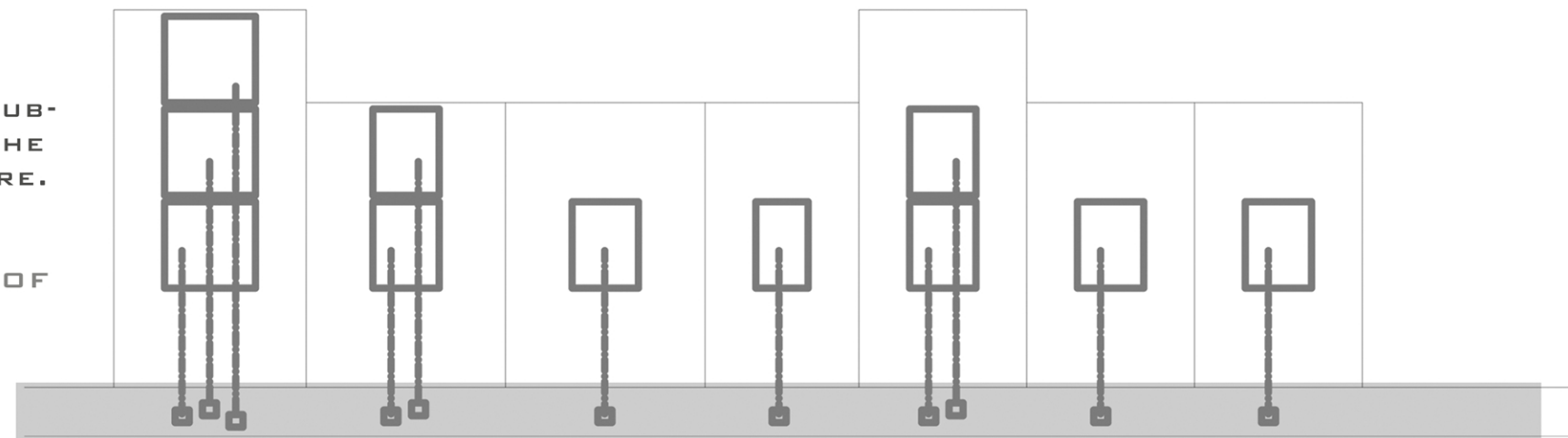


• **CUMBA**

• THE ONLY SOCIAL ACCESS CONNECTION WITH THE REST OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

• **CUMBA** IS THE ONE INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT THAT BOUNDS THE HOME IN THE TRADITIONAL TURKISH ARCHITECTURE.

CUMBA IS THE EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC SPACE IN A EXTREME PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT.



1950 CHANGE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD STRUCTURE

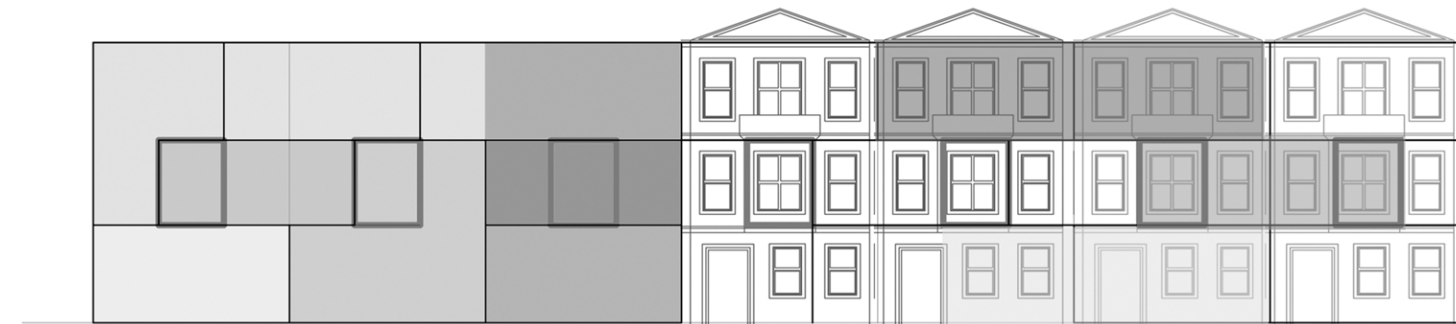


SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES WERE DIVIDED INTO SMALLER UNITS, WHERE MORE THAN ONE FAMILY BEGAN TO LIVE WITH LOWER RENTS UNDER INADEQUATE CONDITIONS. I

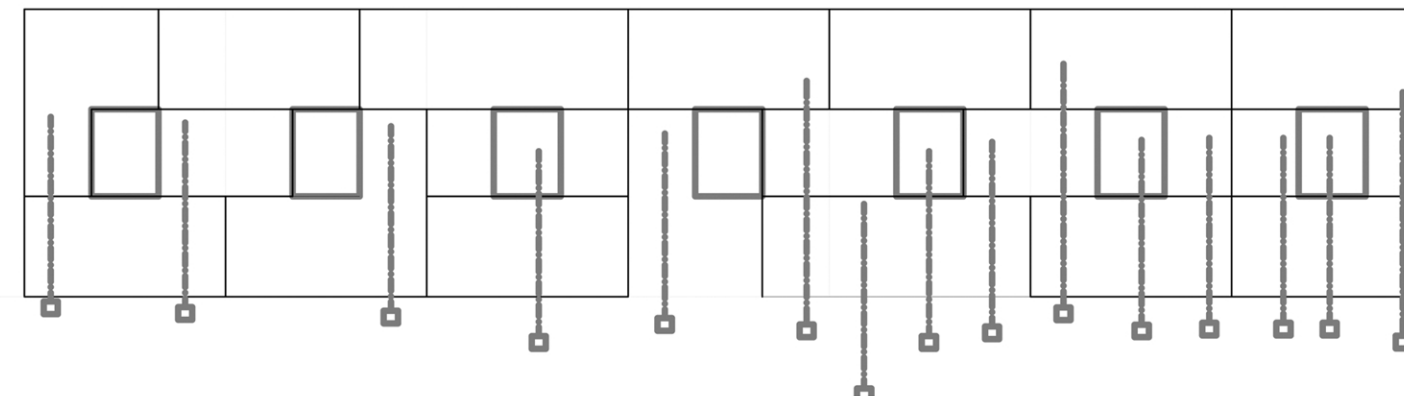
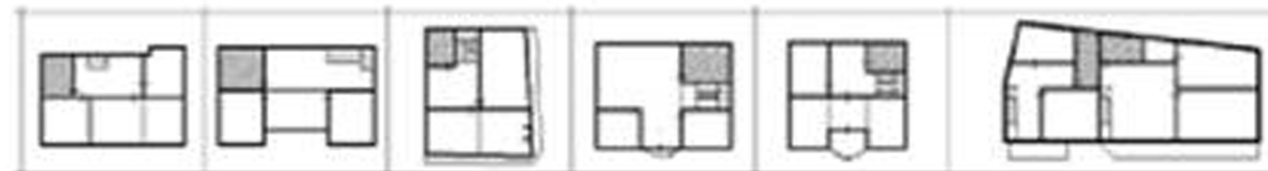
- THAT CREATED A SEGREGATION CUMBA WHICH WAS THE INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT THAT BOUNDED THE HOME
- THIS TRANSACTION RESULTED AS EXTREME PUBLIC USE OF THE STREET.. STREET BEAME THE PLACE FOR THE RECOGNITION AND EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC INTERACTION. THIS SINGLE SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF THE STREET MADE IT POSSIBLE TO INTRODUCE NEW WAYS OF USING THE PUBLIC SPACE AND THE SOCIAL INTEGRATION WITHIN THEM.



THE NEW INTERNAL IMMIGRANT FAMILIES WITH LOWER INCOME STARTED TO TAKE OVER THE PLACE. THERE WAS A SHARP FALL IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE QUARTER. SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES WERE DIVIDED INTO SMALLER UNITS, WHERE MORE THAN ONE FAMILY BEGON TO LIVE WITH LOWER RENTS INADEQUATE CONDITIONS.



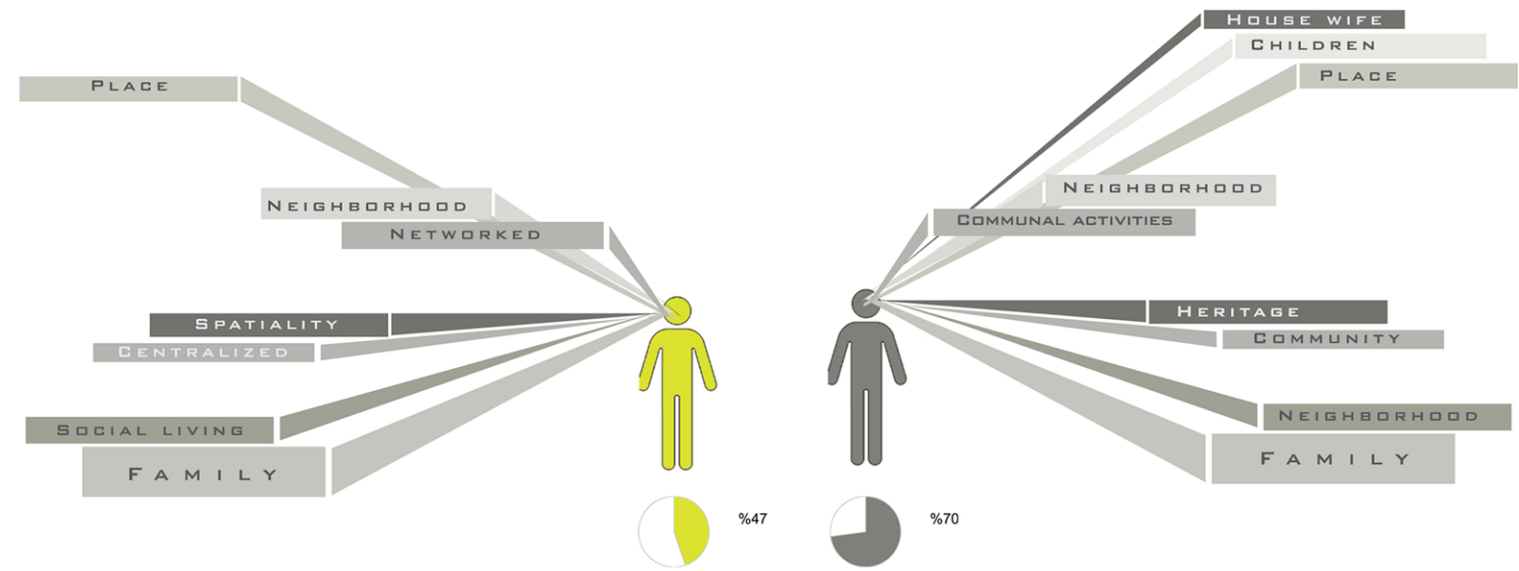
TILL 1930, BALAT KEEP ITS HIGHER RESIDENTIAL PROFILE; URBAN PLAN MADE FOR THE DISTRICT IN 1930 BY PLANNER H. POST, TURNED THE COASTLINE INTO INDUSTRIAL ZONE BY REPLACING THE RESIDENCES WITH CHANDLERIES AND FACTORIES WHICH CHANGED THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE BALAT DISTRICT COMPLETELY. THIS CHANGE LET THE REPLACEMENT OF HIGHER INCOME MINORITY GROUPS BY THE LOWER STATUS RURAL IN-IMMIGRANTS. THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WORSENERD. AS A RESULT, SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES WERE DIVIDED INTO SMALLER UNITS, WHERE MORE THAN ONE FAMILY BEGAN TO LIVE WITH LOWER RENTS UNDER INADEQUATE CONDITIONS.





We have all we need.

THE USER PROFILES - THE USE OF HOUSE, CUMBA AND STREET



EXISTING USER - POTENTIAL USERS

DIAGRAM OF THE SPACE USE FOR DIFFERENT PROFILES IN TERMS OF ACTIVITY AND OCCUPANCY.

WEEKDAYS

Time	Use of Space	Activities	Occupancy (m2,%)
9.30-11.00	[Diagram]	--Cleaning, Eating, changing, cooking	44%
11.00-12.30	[Diagram]	--shopping, breakfast	50%
12.30-20.00	[Diagram]	--cooking, entertainment, working, cleaning, working, eating	100%
20.00-03.00	[Diagram]	--entertainment	50%
03.00-11.30	[Diagram]	--relaxing, sleeping	58%

WEEKENDS

Time	Use of Space	Activities	Occupancy (m2,%)
8.00-9.00	[Diagram]	--Cleaning, Eating, changing	33%
9.00-18.00	[Diagram]	--work	50%
18.00-22.00	[Diagram]	--cooking, entertainment, working, cleaning, working, eating	50%
22.00-24.00	[Diagram]	--entertainment, working, relaxing, eating	30%
24.00-8.00	[Diagram]	--relaxing, sleeping	58%

WEEKDAYS

Time	Use of Space	Activities	Occupancy (m2,%)
8.00-9.00	[Diagram]	--Cleaning, Eating, changing	44%
9.00-16.00	[Diagram]	--work for the man, --women and children stays at home	40%
16.00-18.00	[Diagram]	--cooking, entertainment, working, cleaning, working, eating --children comes home from school and spend time playing	55%
18.00-20.00	[Diagram]	--cooking, entertainment, working, cleaning, working, eating	55%
20.00-22.00	[Diagram]	--entertainment, working, relaxing, eating	25%
22.00-24.00	[Diagram]	--relaxing, sleeping	15%

WEEKENDS

Time	Use of Space	Activities	Occupancy (m2,%)
9.00-11.00	[Diagram]	--Cleaning, Eating, changing, cooking	44%
11.00-12.30	[Diagram]	--shopping, breakfast --man leaves the home for social activities, women and children stay at home	55%
12.30-20.00	[Diagram]	--cooking, entertainment, working, cleaning, working, eating	57%
18.00-22.00	[Diagram]	--entertainment --Man comes home, family time	100%
22.00-09.00	[Diagram]	--relaxing, sleeping	15%



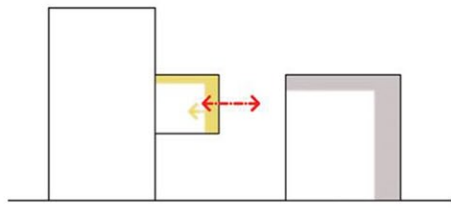
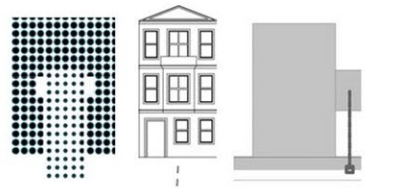
1997
FENER-BALAT DISTRICT LISTED AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE.

FENER-BALAT REHABILITATION PROJECT HAS STARTED
THE PROGRAM WORKED UNDER FOUR TITLE: RESTORATION OF 200 HOUSES, SOCIAL REHABILITATION, RENOVATION OF HISTORICAL BALAT MARKET AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY.

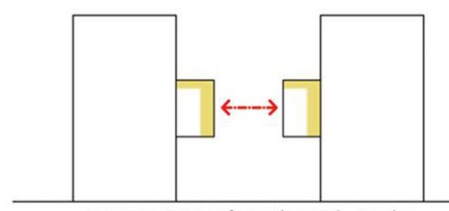
Reutilization of strategies and tactics with social and cultural uses in order to orient the positioning of Cumba in the neighborhood.

REINTRODUCE CUMBA

Reutilization of Cumba

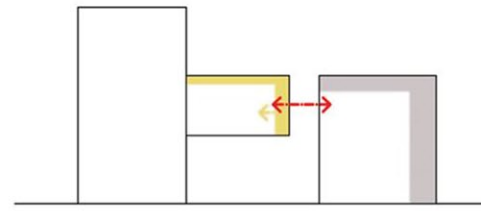
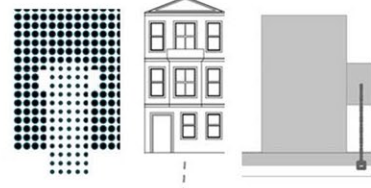


Superposition of Cumba and Public space

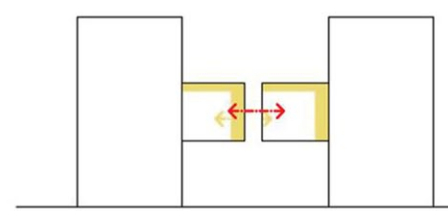


Superposition of Cumba with cumba

Repositioning cumba from extreme private to extreme public



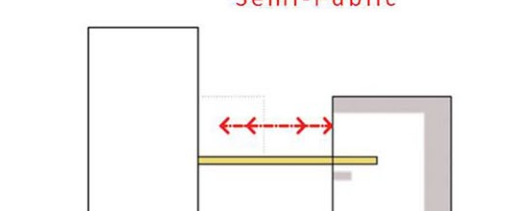
Superposition of Cumba and Public space



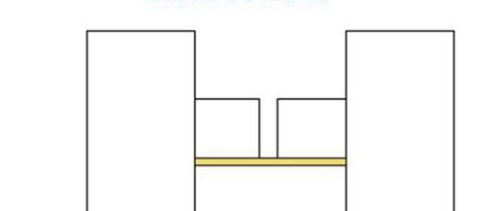
Superposition of Cumba with cumba

Repositioning cumba from extreme private to extreme public

What point does a thing cease to be shared and become PUBLIC?
Creation of hybrid spaces with a sequence between private and public spaces.



Superposition of Cumba and Public space



Superposition of Cumba with cumba

• IN ORDER TO ACTIVE MY GOAL, I STARTED TO SEARCH THE WAY TO INTRODUCE CUMBA AGAIN TO HOME. PRINCIPLE PROCESS WAS TO SUPERPOSITION CUMBA WITH PUBLIC SPACE AND PRIVATE SPACE IN ORDER TO CREATE A SPACE THAT CAN INTEGRATE A GREATER DIVERSITY OF SOCIAL PROFILES AND AGE GROUPS AND CAN BE USED DIFFERENT TIME OF THE DAY. IT CAN ALSO BE STATED AS REPOSITIONING CUMBA IN EXTREME PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SPACE.





• STREET BECOMES A EXTENSION OF CUMBA.. THE SENSE COMMUNITY FROM THE STREET FILLS THE SPACE OF CUMBA.

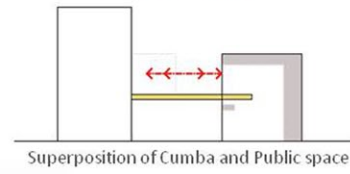


• PRIVATE ACTIVITIES IN EXTREME PUBLIC GROUND

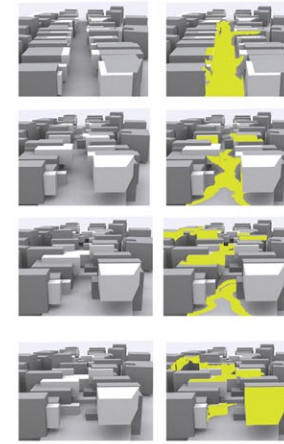
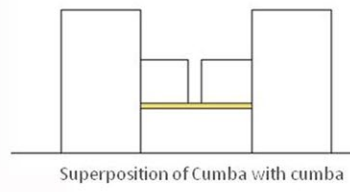
• TRANSACTION OF THE SOCIO ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD RESULTED AS EXTREME PUBLIC USE OF THE STREET.. STREET BECAME THE PLACE FOR THE RECOGNITION AND EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC INTERACTION. THIS SINGLE SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF THE STREET MADE IT POSSIBLE TO INTRODUCE NEW WAYS OF USING THE PUBLIC SPACE AND THE SOCIAL INTEGRATION WITHIN THEM.

WHAT IF TRADITIONAL CUMBA OVERLAPS WITH PUBLIC SPACE OR PRIVATE SPACE. HOW DOES URBAN CONTEXT REACT?

Semi-Public



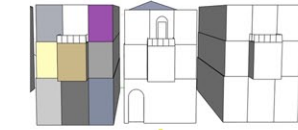
Semi-Private



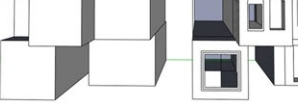
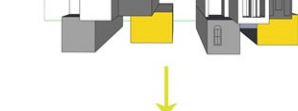
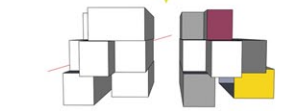
STREET BECOMES THE MEDIUM THAT HOLDS ALL THE PUBLIC ACTIVITY

WITHIN THE NEW STRUCTURES, STREET (PUBLIC EVENT SPACE) TRANSPIRE BETWEEN HOUSING.

STREET WRAPS HOUSING UNITS IN GROUND LEVEL WITH CAN BE A THREE DIRECTIONAL VOLUME THAT MERGES WITH THE HOUSE AND BECOME ONE.



THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WORSENER. AS A RESULT, SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES WERE DIVIDED INTO SMALLER UNITS, WHERE MORE THAN ONE FAMILY BEGAN TO LIVE WITH LOWER RENTS UNDER INADEQUATE CONDITIONS.

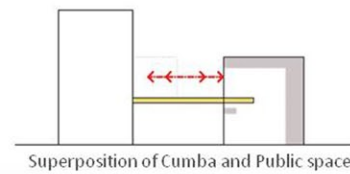


- IN ORDER TO CREATE THESE HYBRID SPACES, MY STRATEGY WAS TO INTRODUCE EXTREME PUBLIC USE OF STREET PROGRAM TO THE HOME .
- PRIVATE ACTIVITIES IN EXTREME PUBLIC GROUND
- AND CREATE A SEQUENCE BETWEEN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC USES.
- HYBRID PLACES ARE LITERALLY A EXTENSION OF HOME THAT CAN INTRODUCE NEW WAYS OF USING SPACE WITH USING THE EXISTING LAYERS OF BALAT.
- THE WHOLE PROJECT IS THE EXPERIMENTATION OF THESE HYBRID PLACES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THEIR DIFFERENT SITE.

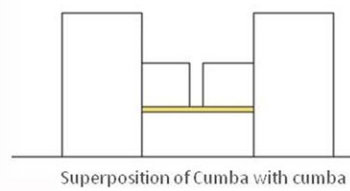
EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

RE-URBANIZATION CREATING A SEQUENCE BETWEEN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC USES IN ORDER TO CREATE HYBRID SPACES.

Semi-Public

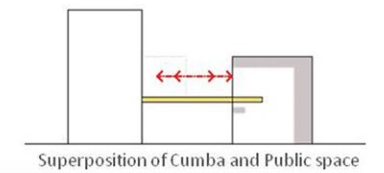


Semi-Private

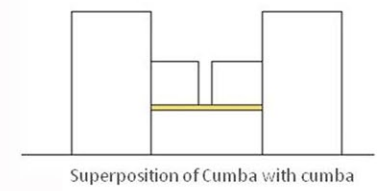


TRANSFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC SPACE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD THROUGH THE INCORPORATION OF SUPERPOSITION OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SPACE.

Semi-Public

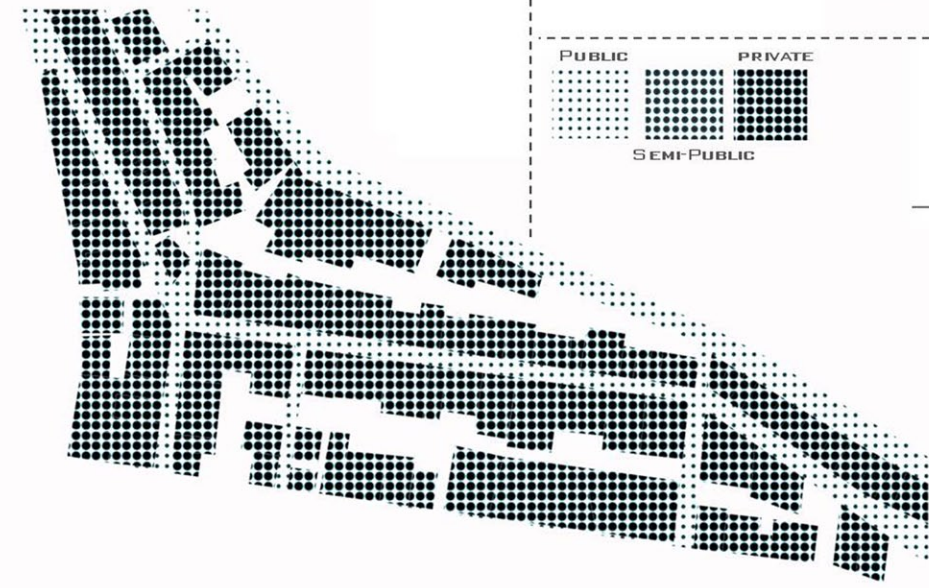


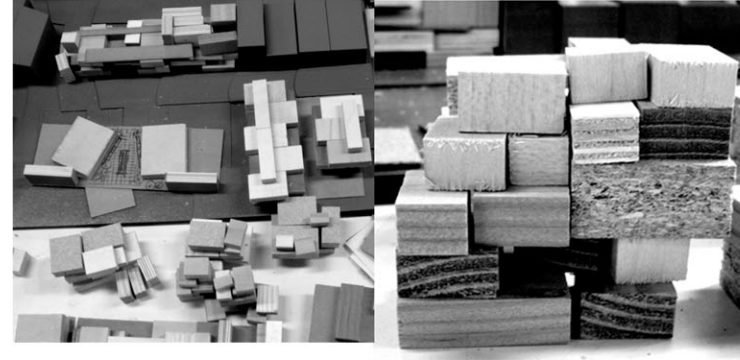
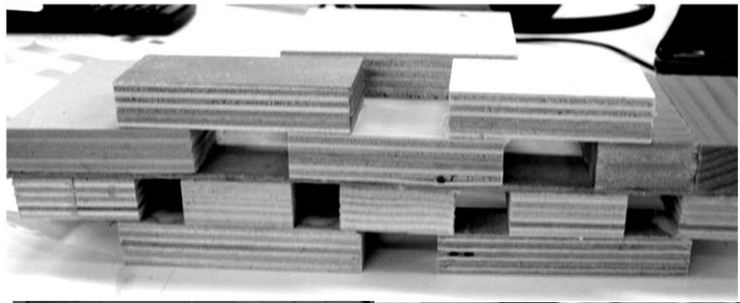
Semi-Private



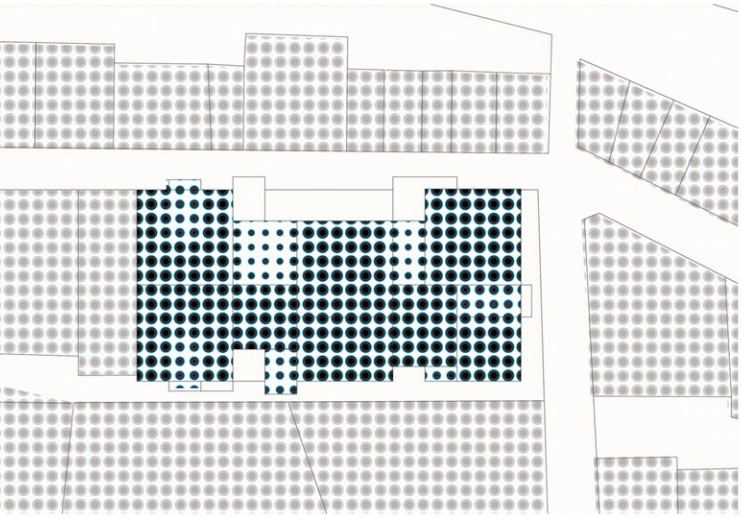
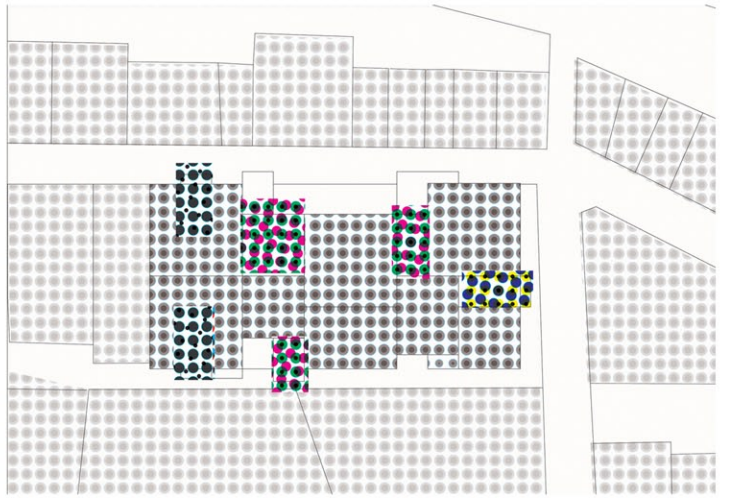
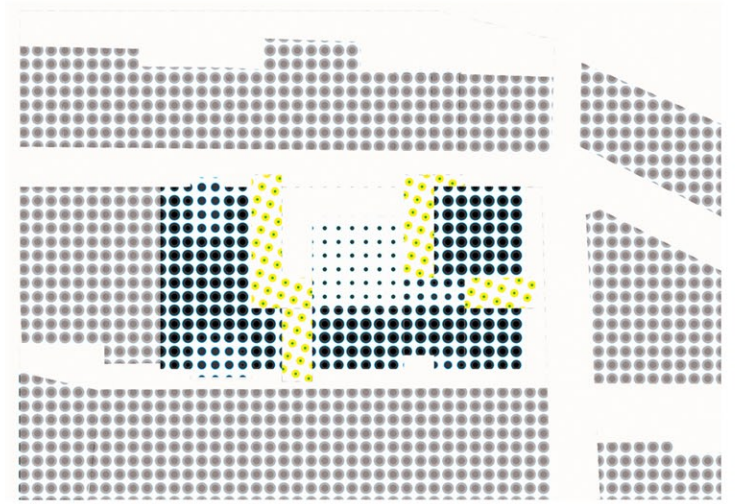
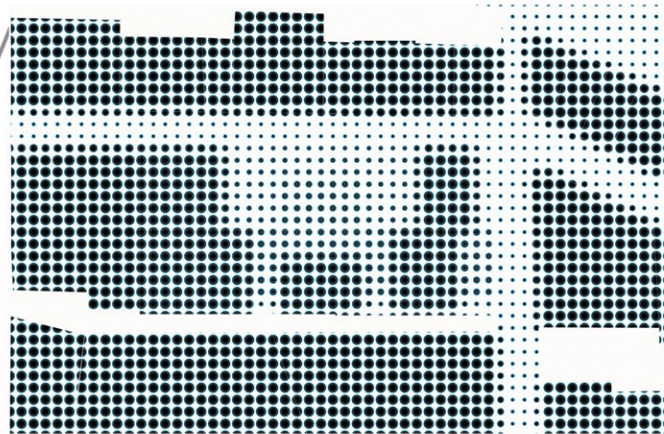
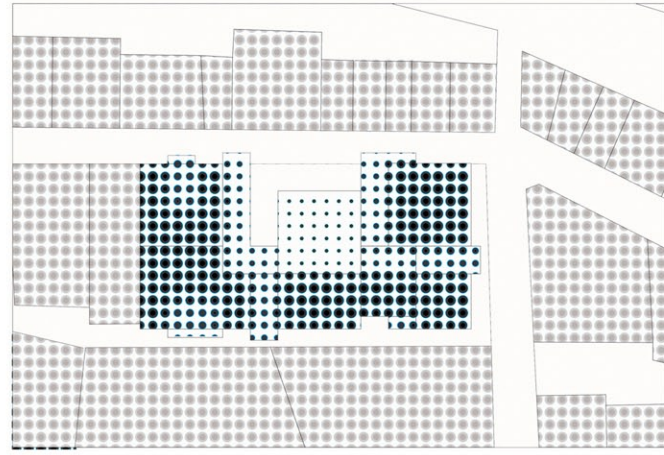
NEW SITE CONDITIONS

NEW SITE CONDITIONS

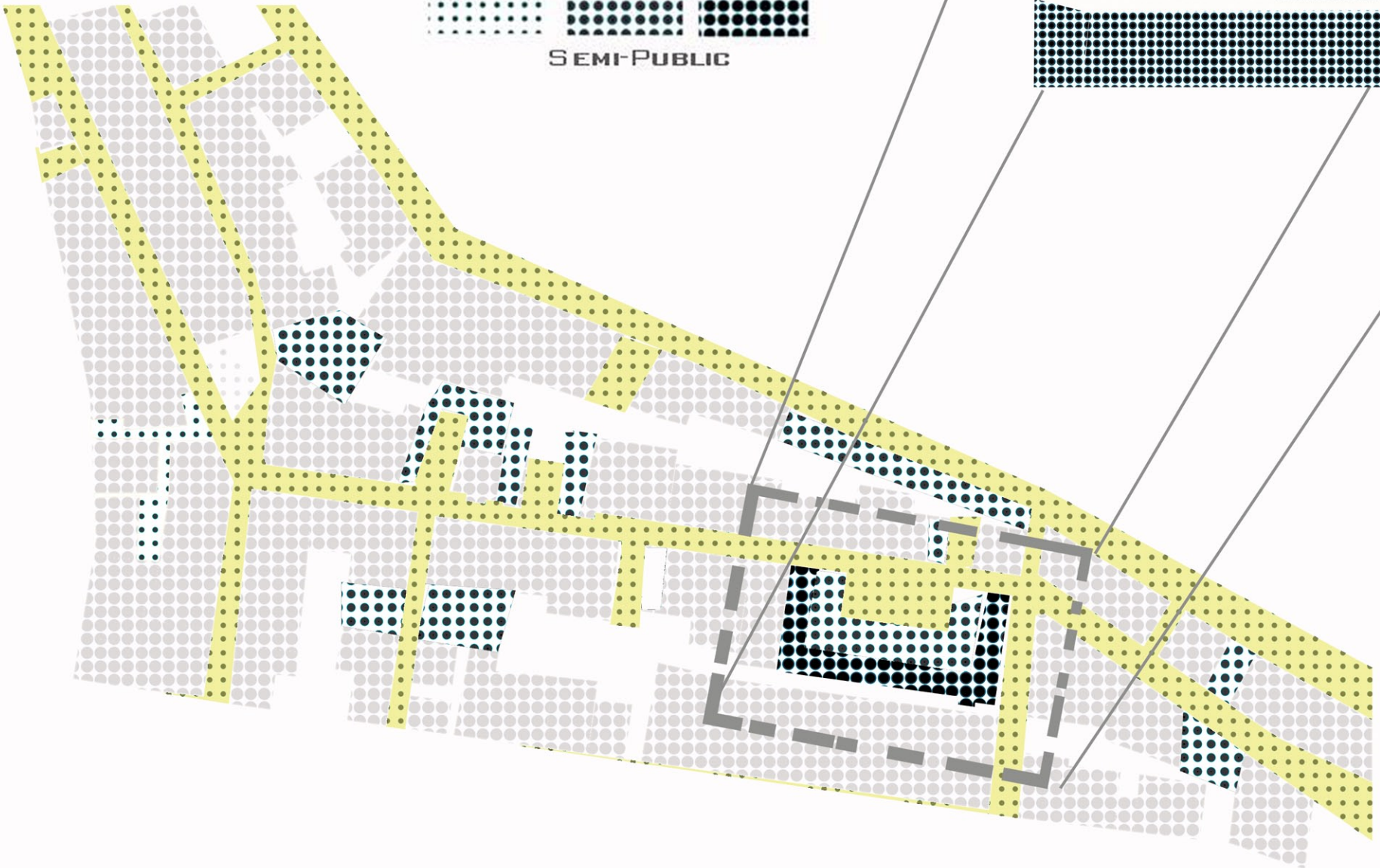
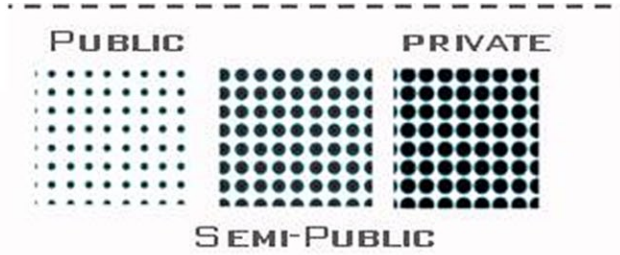


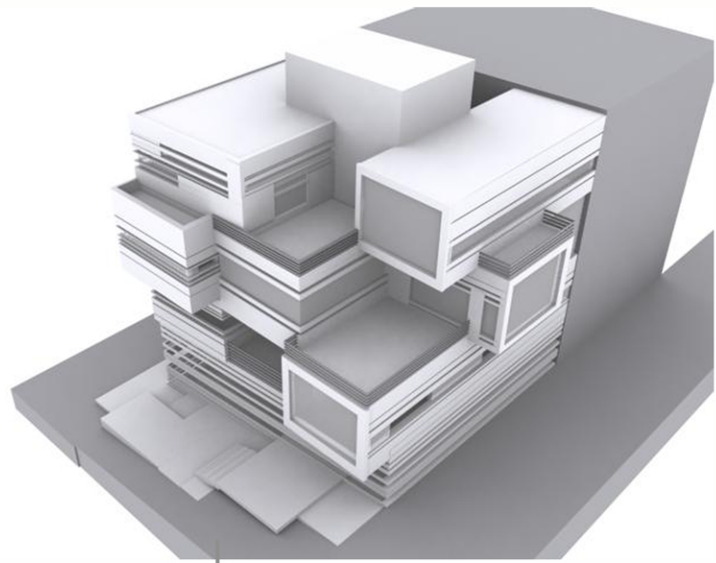


• CONCEPTUAL MODEL PHOTOS

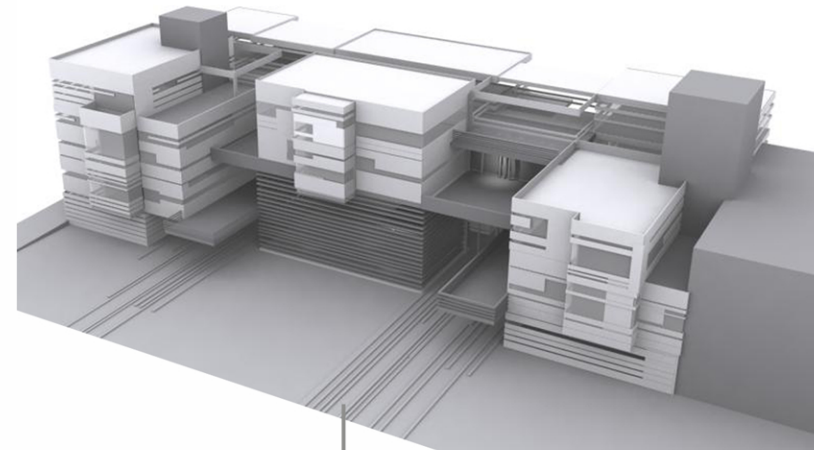


SEQUENCE BETWEEN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC USES

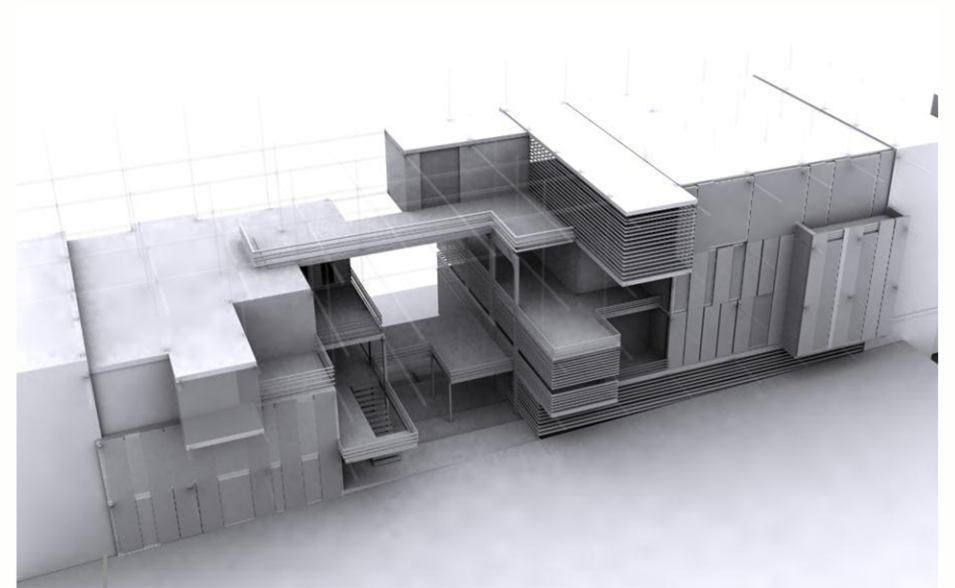




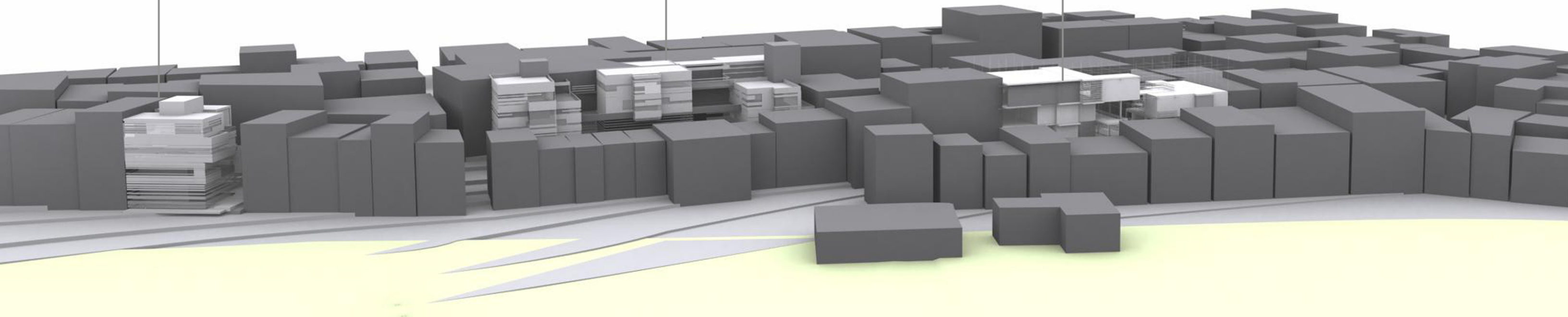
• THE SECOND AND THE NARROW SITE HAD THE POTENTIAL TO INTEGRATE STREET WITH EXISTING BACKYARD PARK WITH IS USED BY NEIGHBORHOOD.

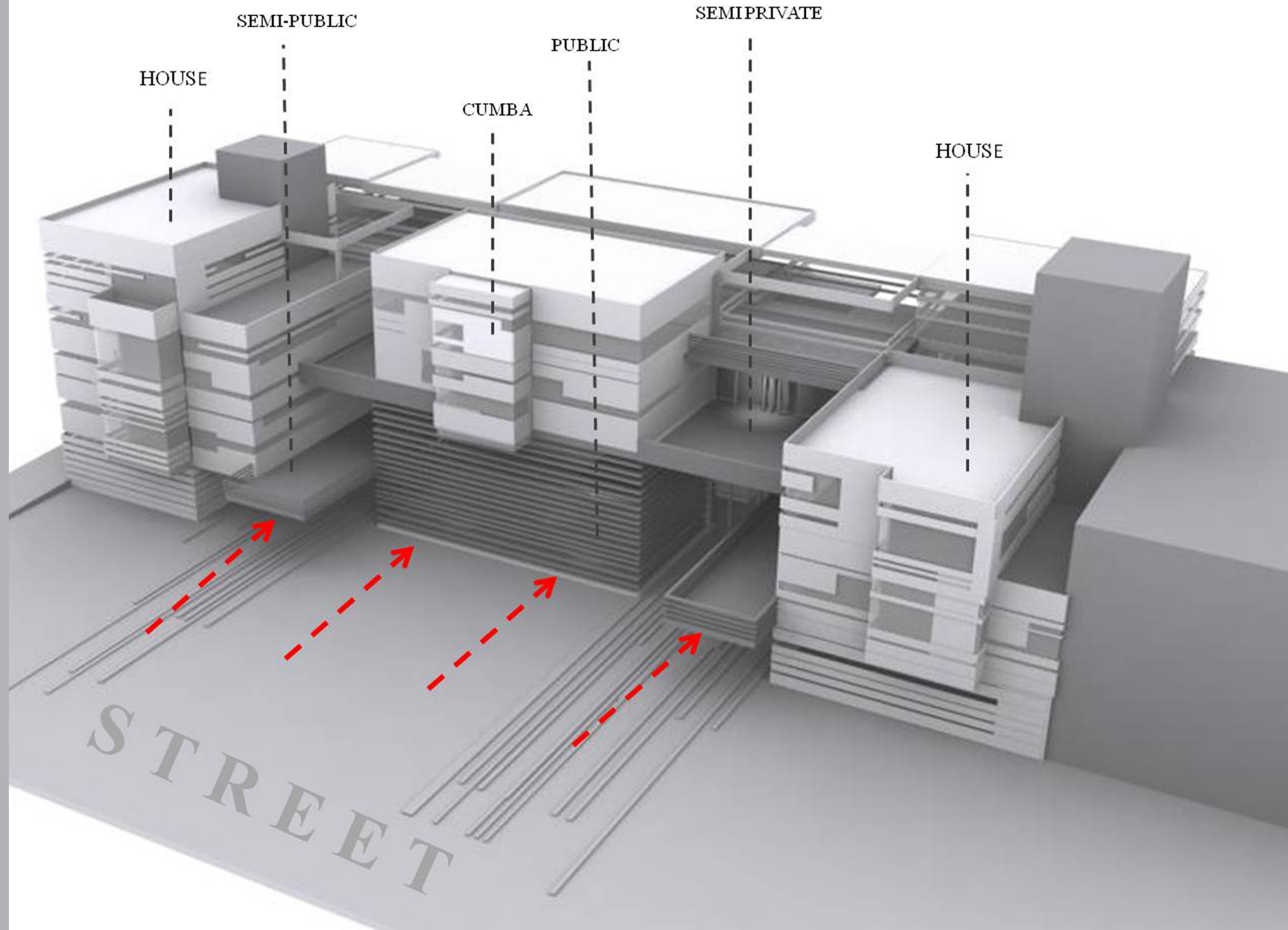
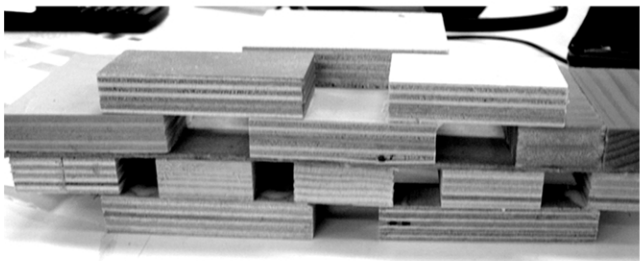
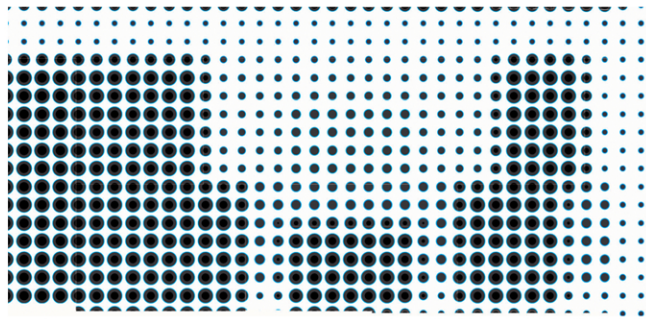
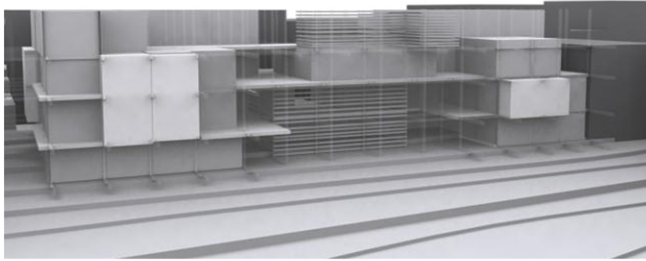
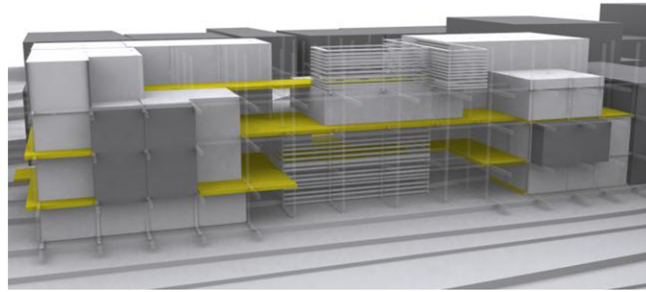


• THE FIRST AND BIGGEST SITE HAD THE POTENTIAL TO ADDRESS A COURTYARD THAT CANS SUCK THE STREET LIFE IN. THE TECHNIQUE WAS TO JUXTAPOSITIONING STREET WITH PRIVATE LIFE AND EXPERIMENT WITH THE SUPERPOSITION OF THESE SPACES.



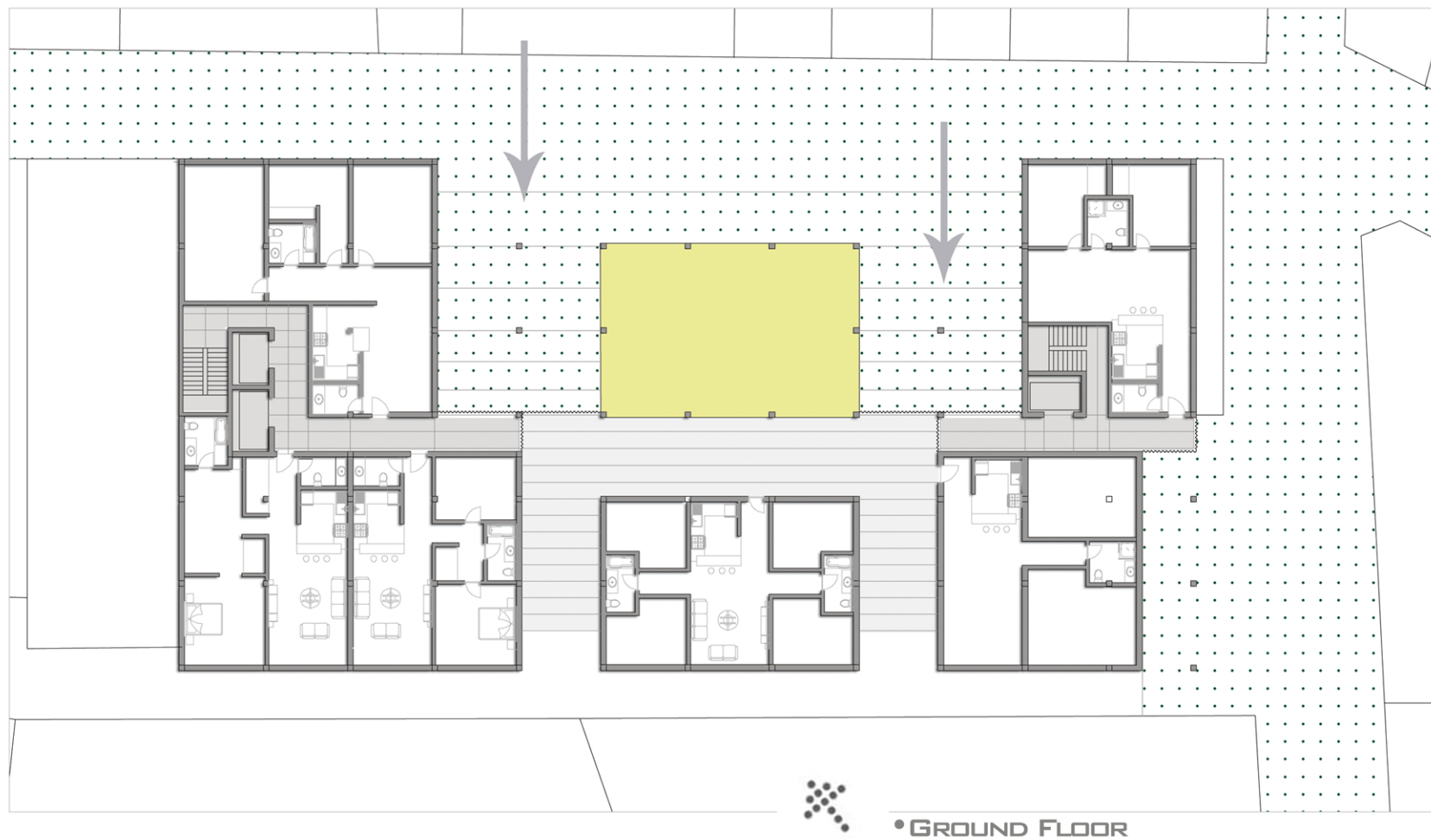
• THE LAST AND THE SMALLEST SITE IS LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE BUSIEST DENSE MAIN STREET IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE COMMERCIAL USE IS HIGHER THAN THE REST OF THE SITES.





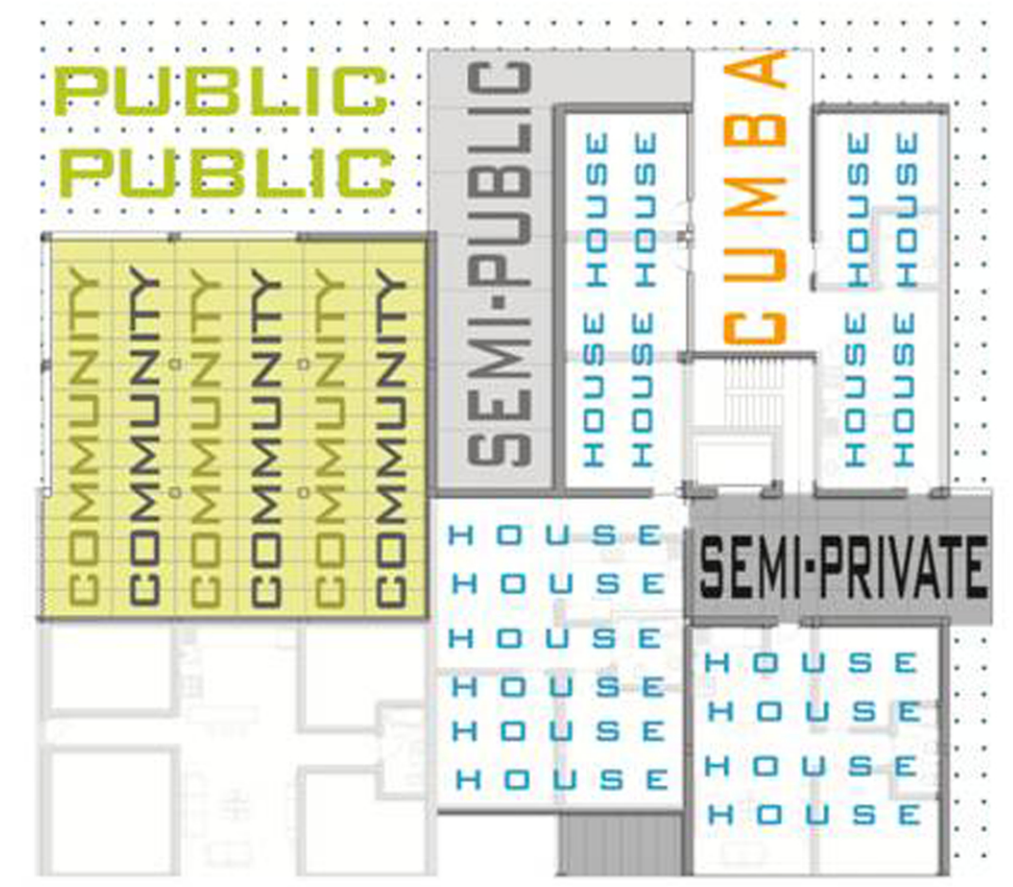
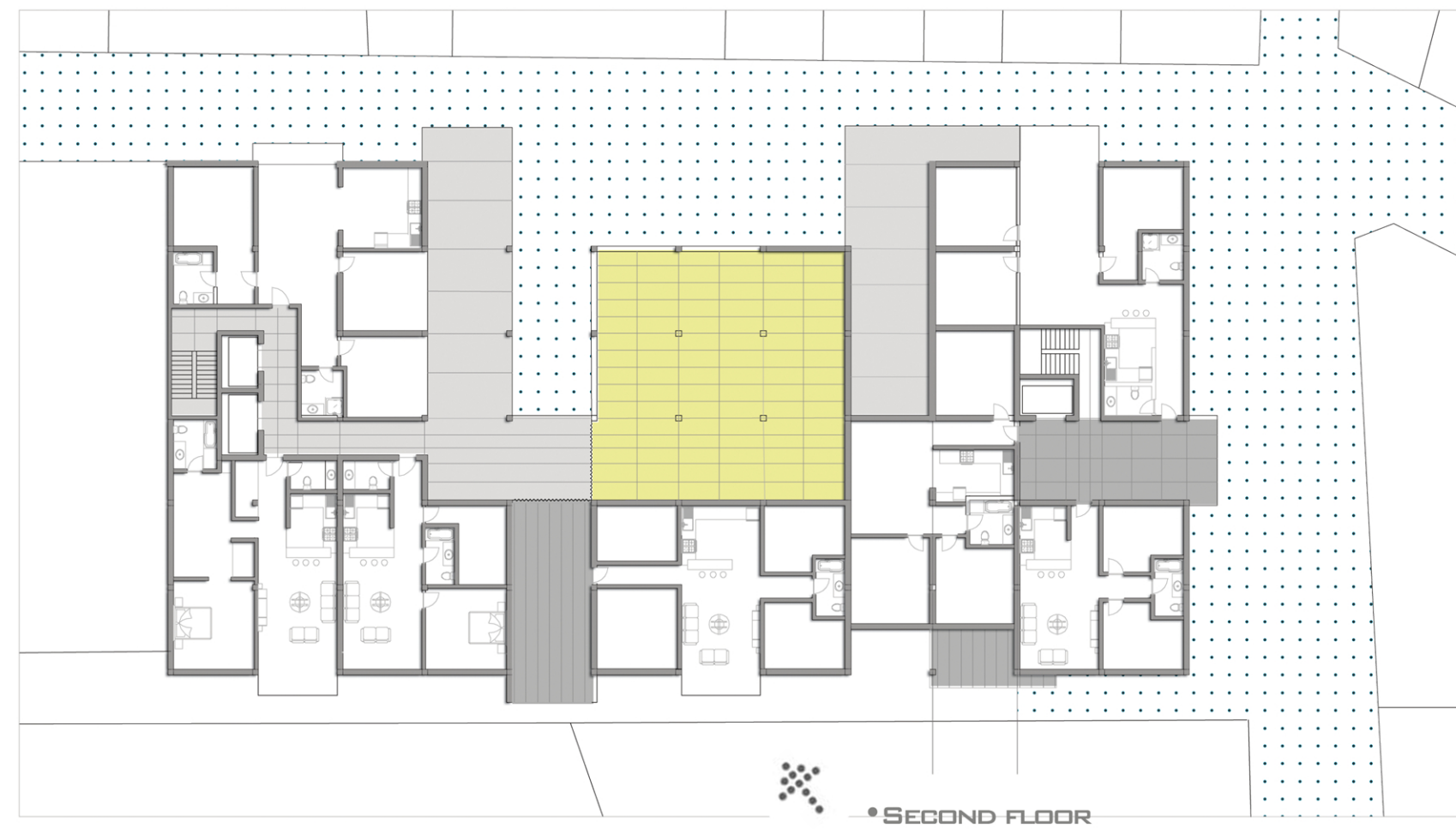
• ALSO WITHIN THESE OVERLAPPING SPACES TRY TO CREATE A VERTICAL SEQUENCE BETWEEN EXTREME PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

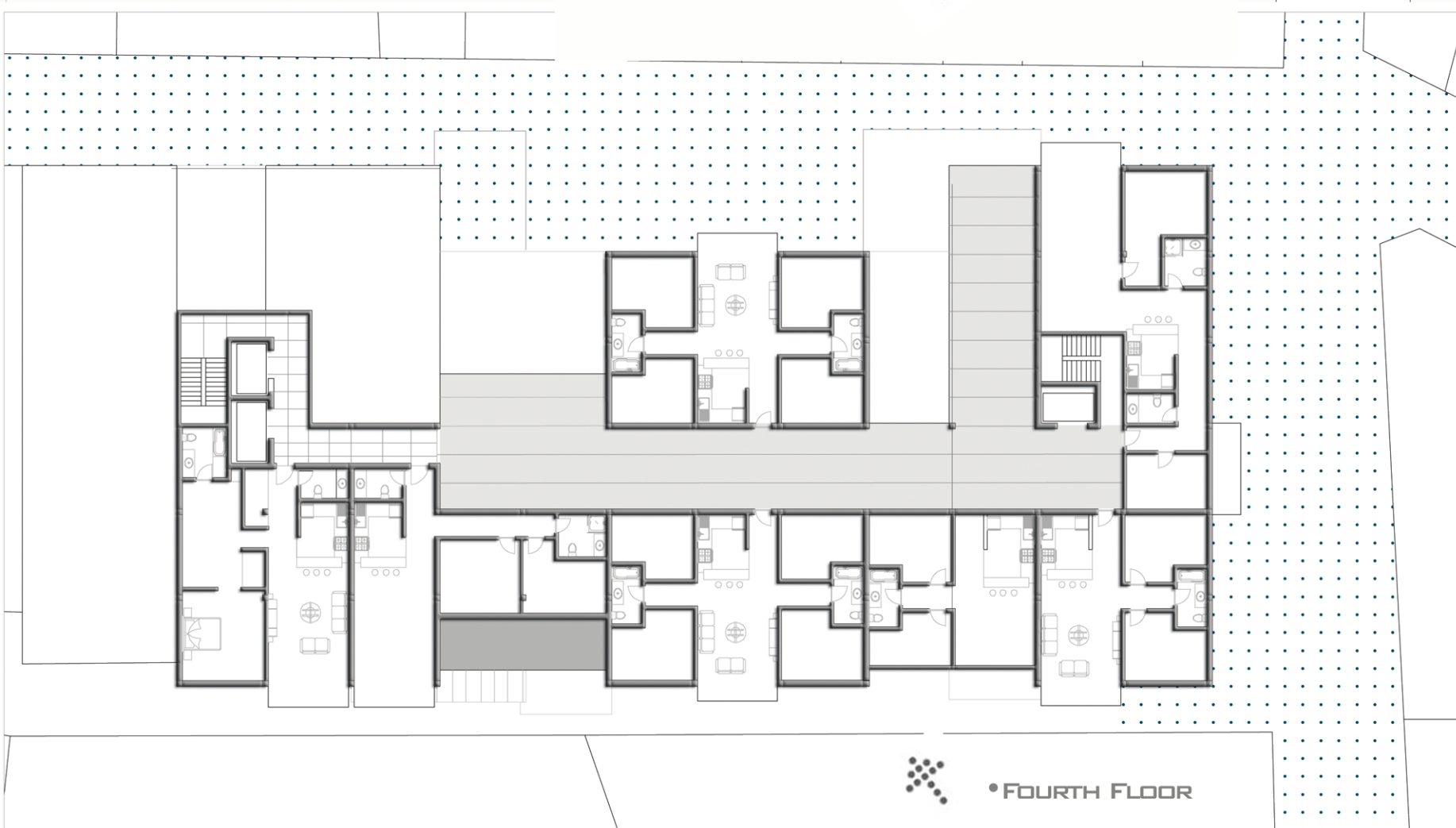
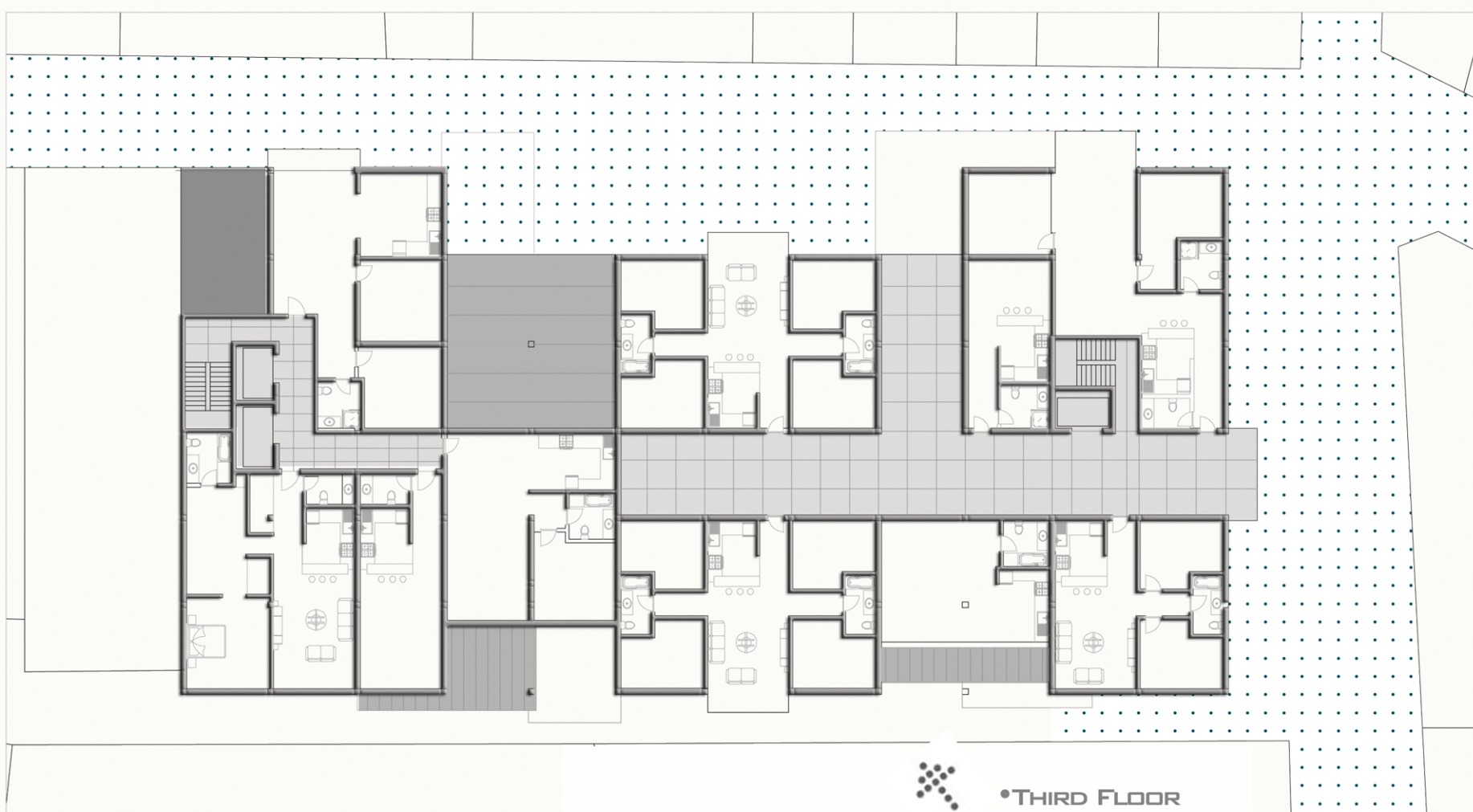
• TRY TO SEARCH THE POTENTIAL OF SPACES WHERE THEY INTEGRATE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE USE.







- Community Space
- Semi-Public Area
- Semi-Private Area
- Public Area
- Residential Units

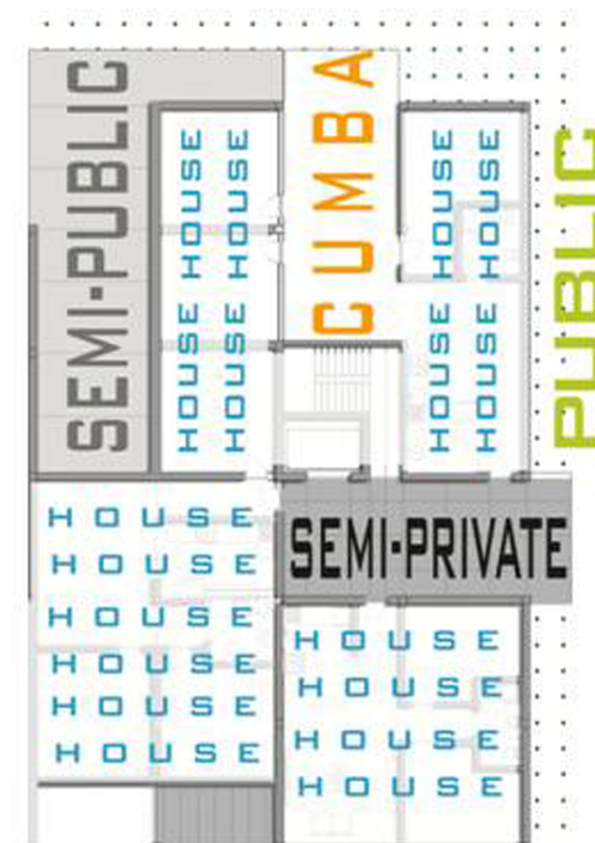
- AS WE CAN SEE IN THE PLANS GROUND FLOOR IS THE JUXTAPOSITION OF STREET AND COMMUNITY SPACE WITHIN THE RESIDENTIAL UNIT.
- ALSO WITHIN THESE OVERLAPPING SPACES TRY TO CREATE A VERTICAL SEQUENCE BETWEEN EXTREME PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.





-  Semi-Public Area
-  Semi-Private Area
-  Public Area
-  Residential Units

- TRY TO SEARCH THE POTENTIAL OF SPACES WHERE THEY INTEGRATE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE USE.
- I TRY TO PLAY THE EXISTING STRUCTURE OF THE STREET VERTICALLY WITH INTERFERENCE WITH EXTREME PRIVATE SPACE, HOME.





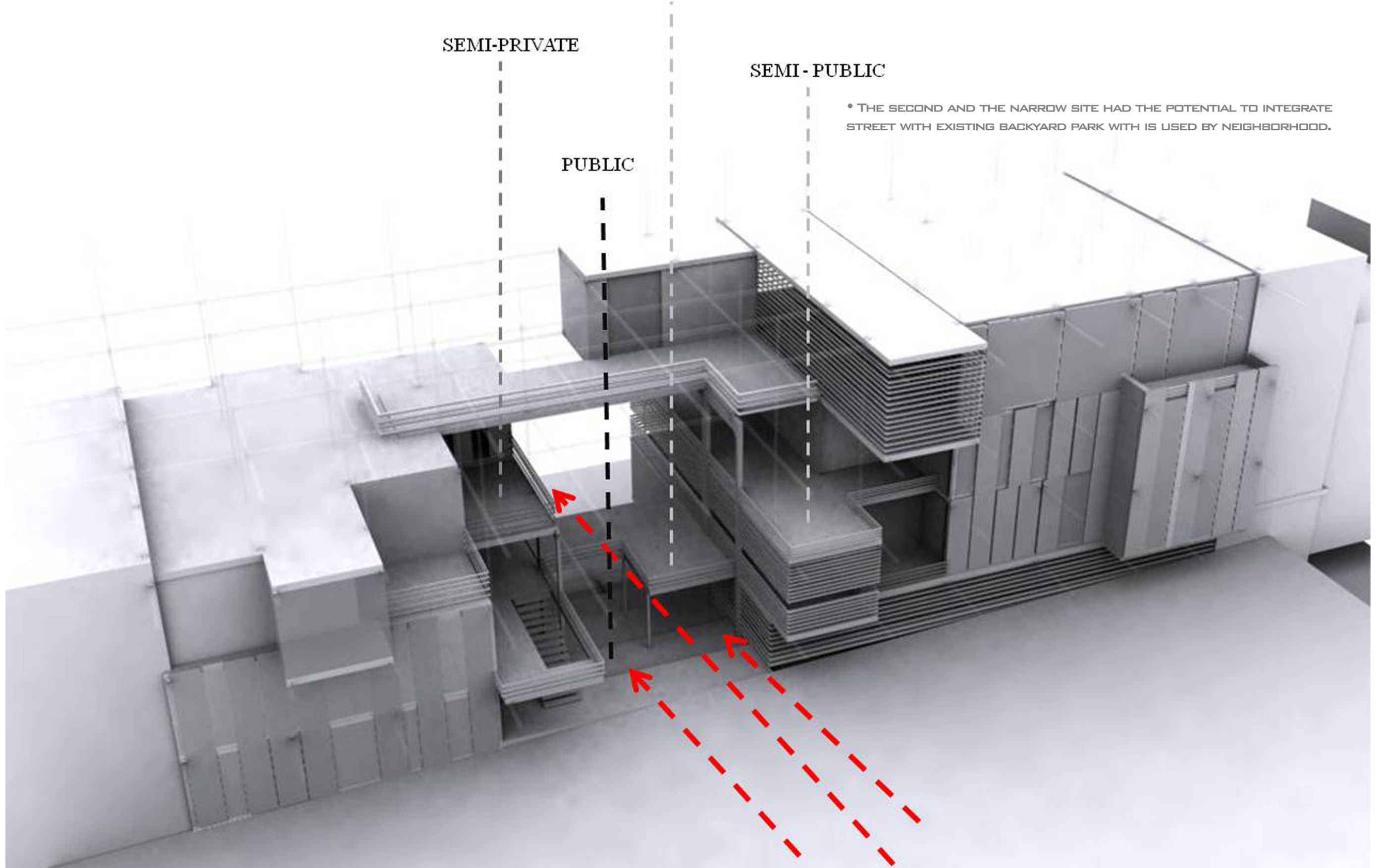
SEMI - PUBLIC

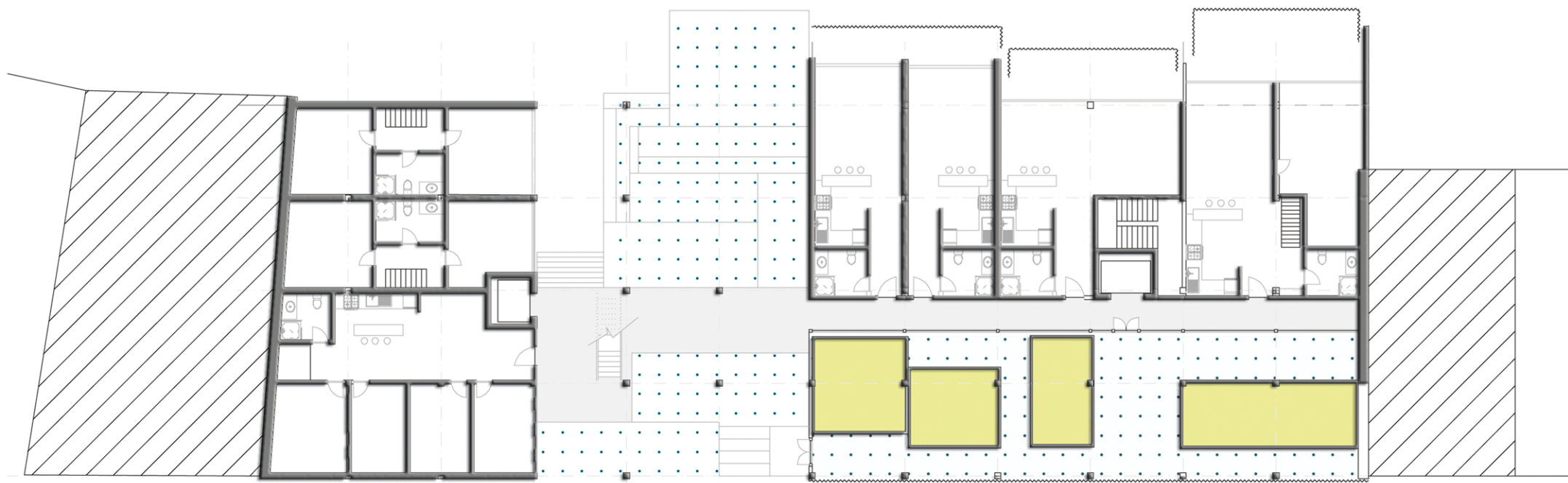
SEMI-PRIVATE

SEMI - PUBLIC

PUBLIC

• THE SECOND AND THE NARROW SITE HAD THE POTENTIAL TO INTEGRATE STREET WITH EXISTING BACKYARD PARK WITH IS USED BY NEIGHBORHOOD.

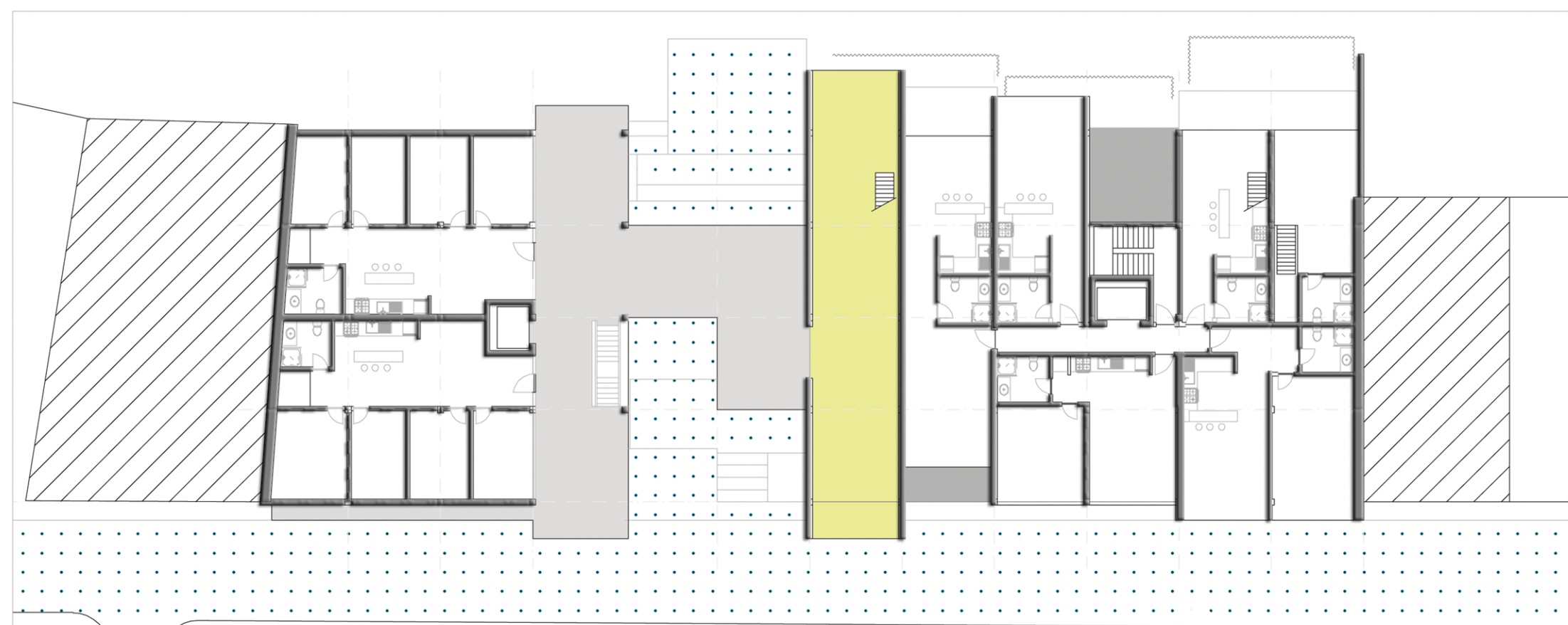




- Community Space
- Semi-Public Area
- Semi-Private Area
- Public Area
- Residential Units

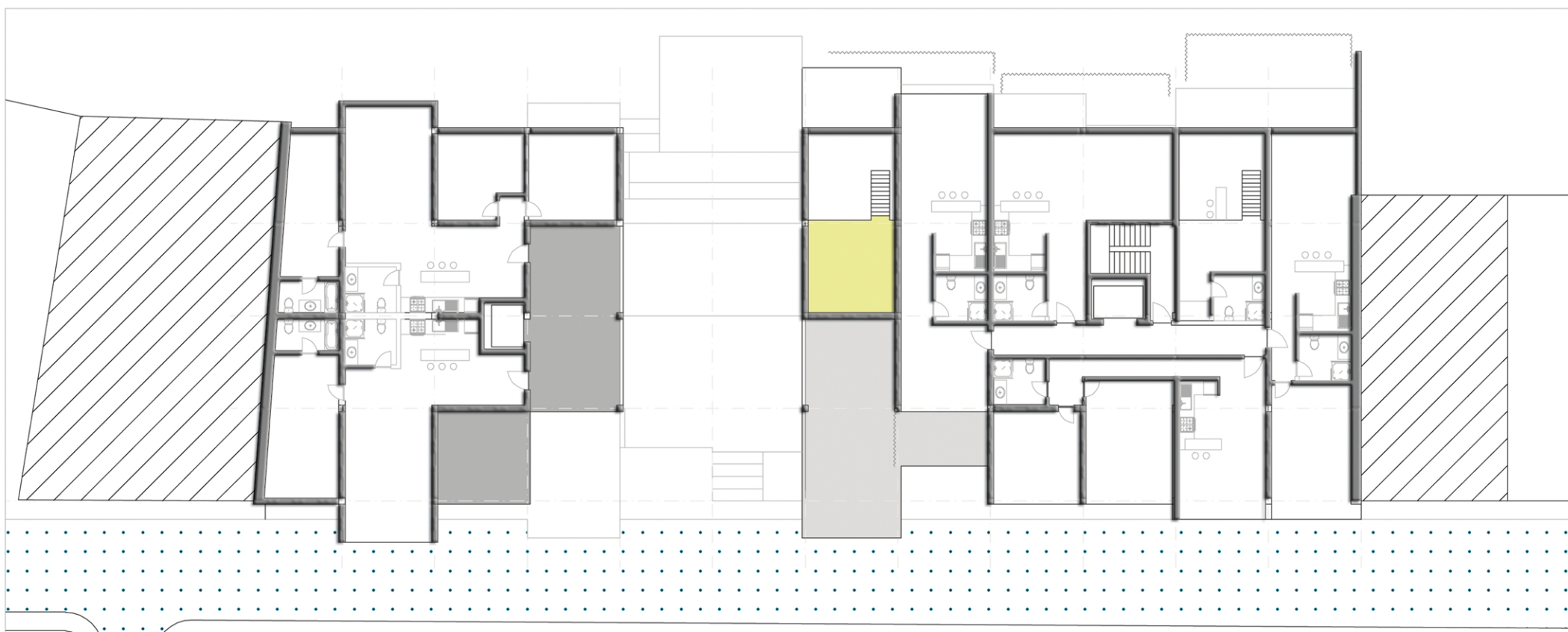
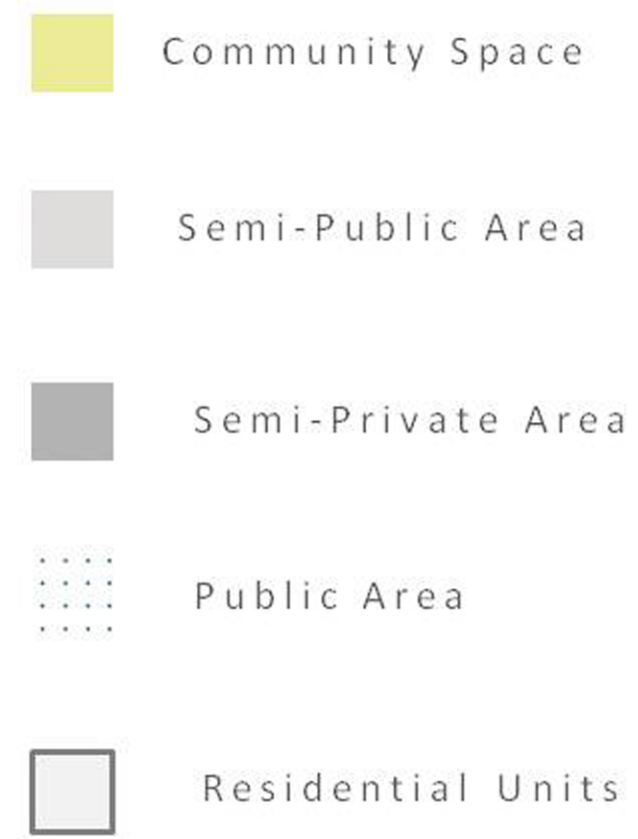
• MY FIRST STRATEGY WAS TO CUT A PUBLIC ACCESS THROUGH THE SITE IN TO THE PARK. BECAUSE OF THE NARROWNESS OF THE SITE, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN PRIVATE TO PUBLIC WORKED LIKE FRAGMENTATION OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SHARED USE.
 • THIS FRAGMENTATION ALLOWED POSSIBILITY OF SPACES THAT CAN SHARE DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES OF SEMI-PRIVATE AND SEMI- PUBLIC USE WITHIN A PUBLIC VOLUME.

• GROUND FLOOR



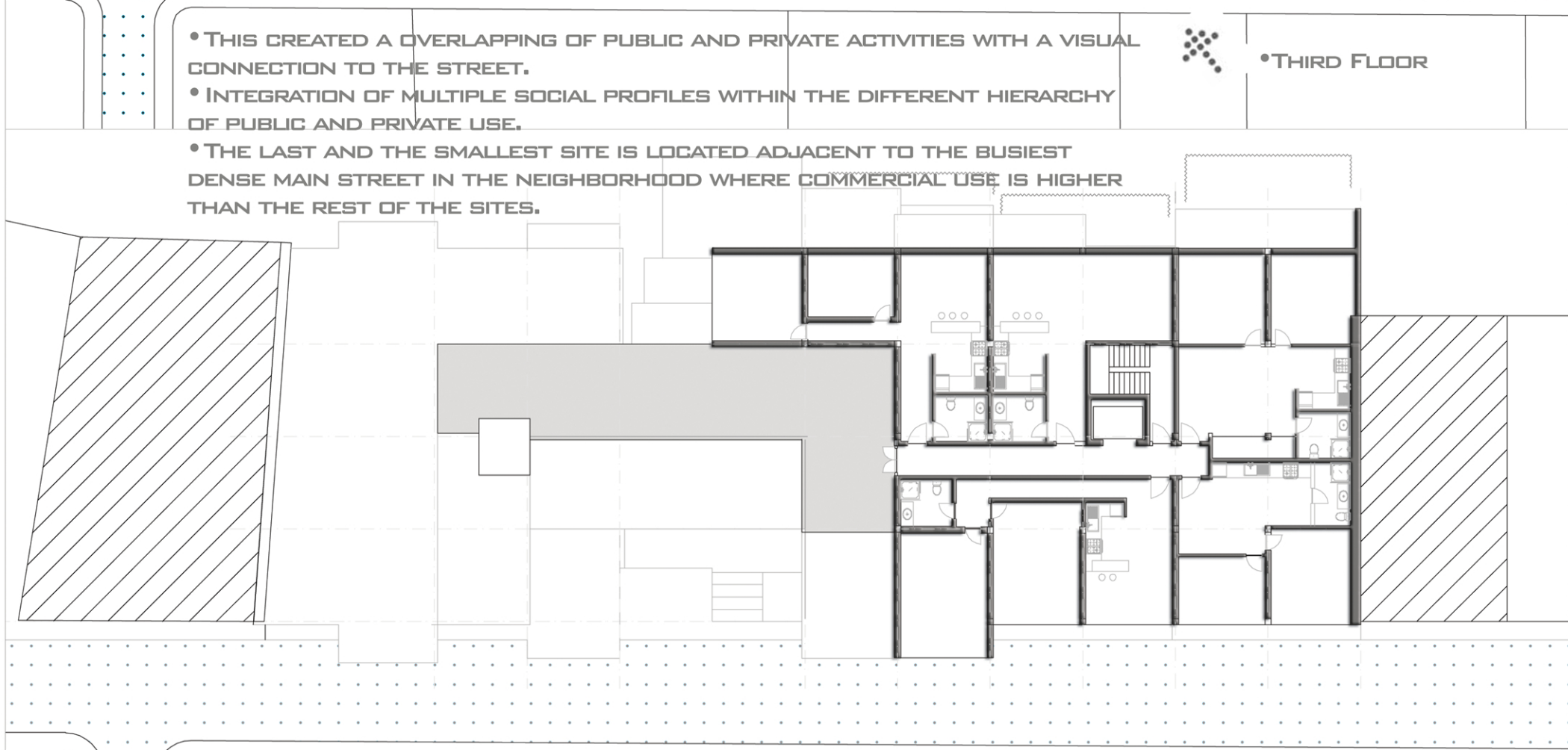
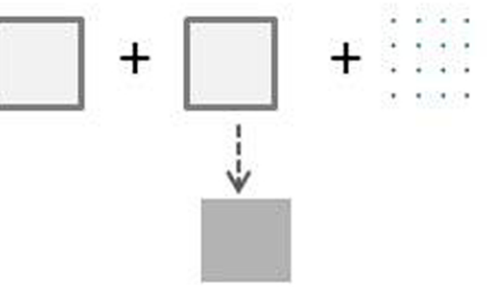
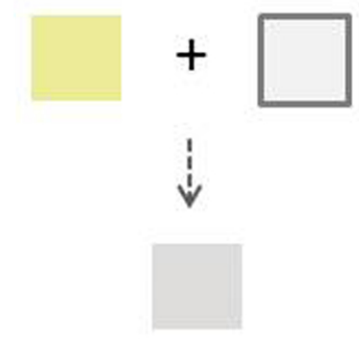
-
-
-
-
-

• SECOND FLOOR



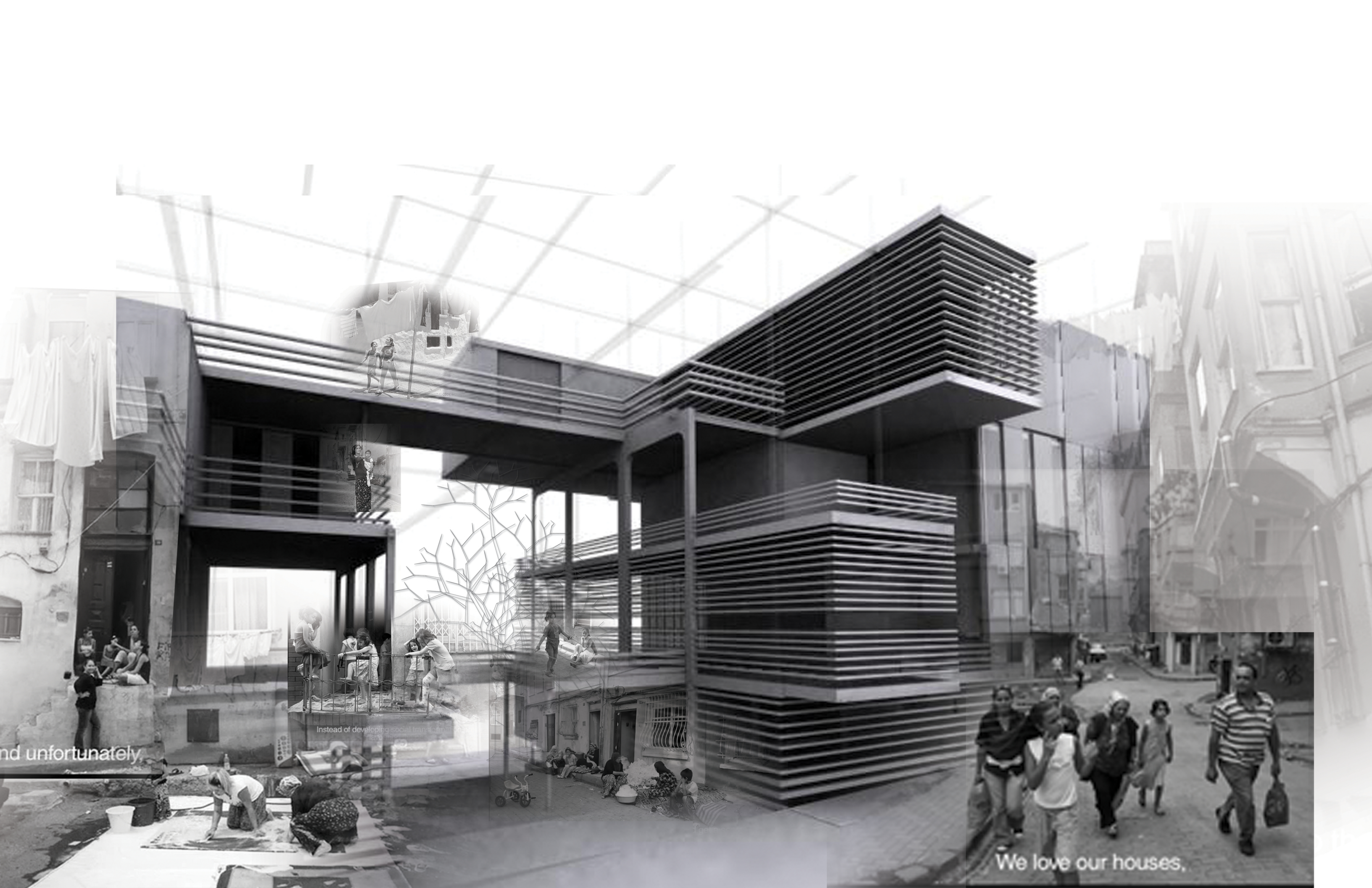
• THIRD FLOOR

- THIS CREATED AN OVERLAPPING OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACTIVITIES WITH A VISUAL CONNECTION TO THE STREET.
- INTEGRATION OF MULTIPLE SOCIAL PROFILES WITHIN THE DIFFERENT HIERARCHY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE USE.
- THE LAST AND THE SMALLEST SITE IS LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE BUSIEST DENSE MAIN STREET IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE COMMERCIAL USE IS HIGHER THAN THE REST OF THE SITES.



• FOURTH FLOOR

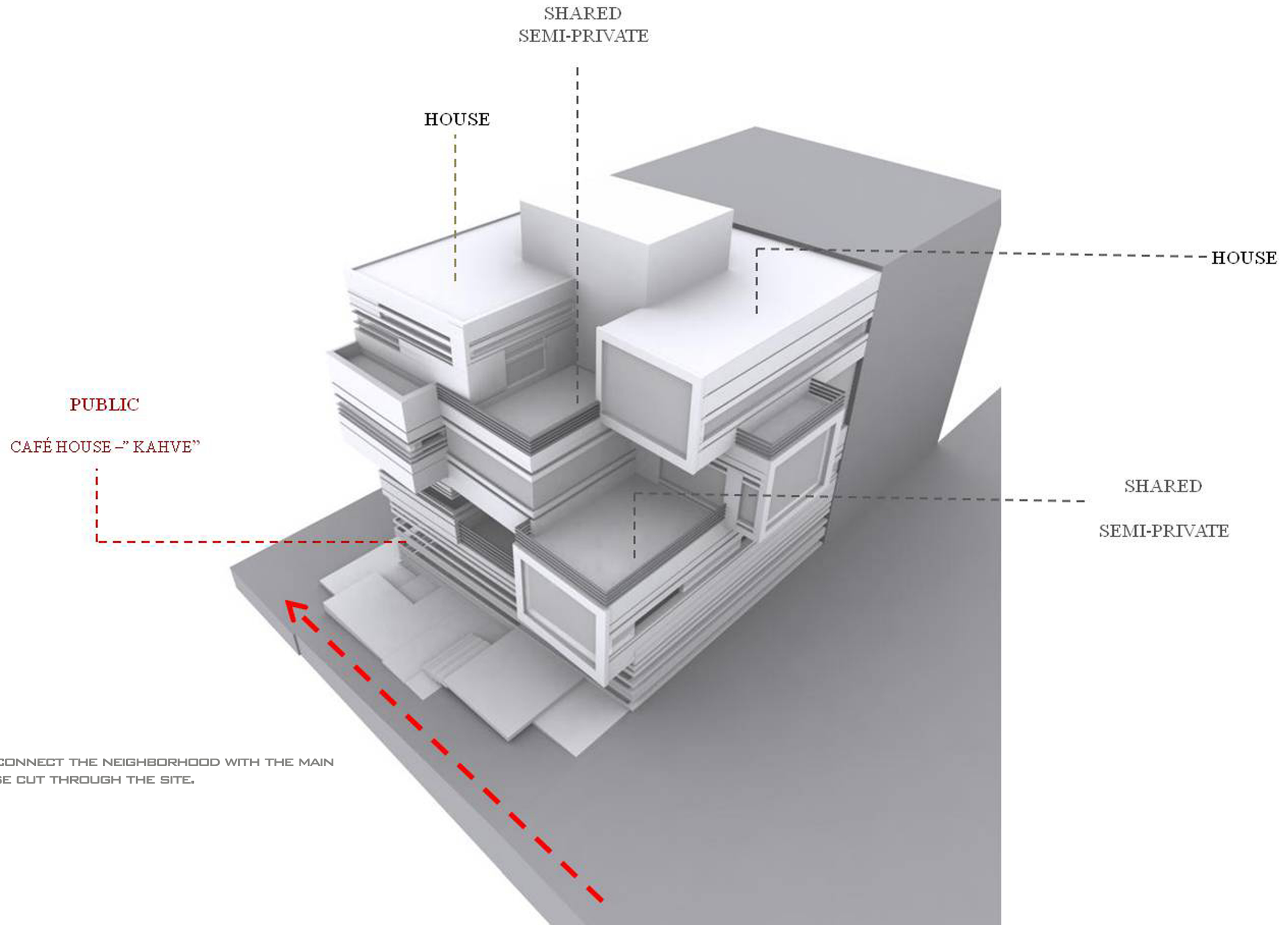
Semi-Private Area



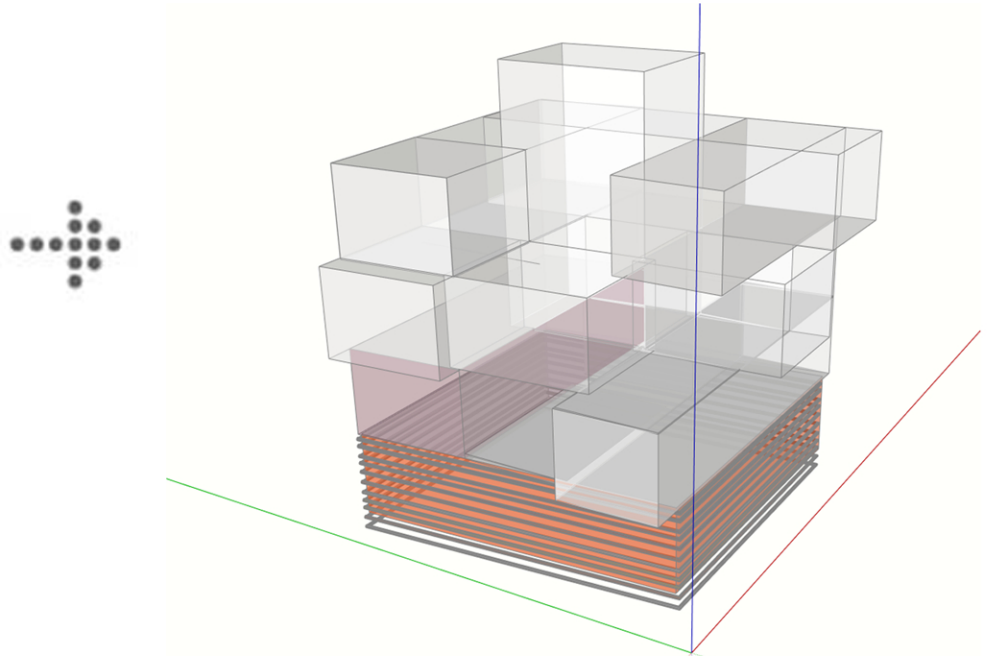
nd unfortunately,

Instead of developing social transition

We love our houses,

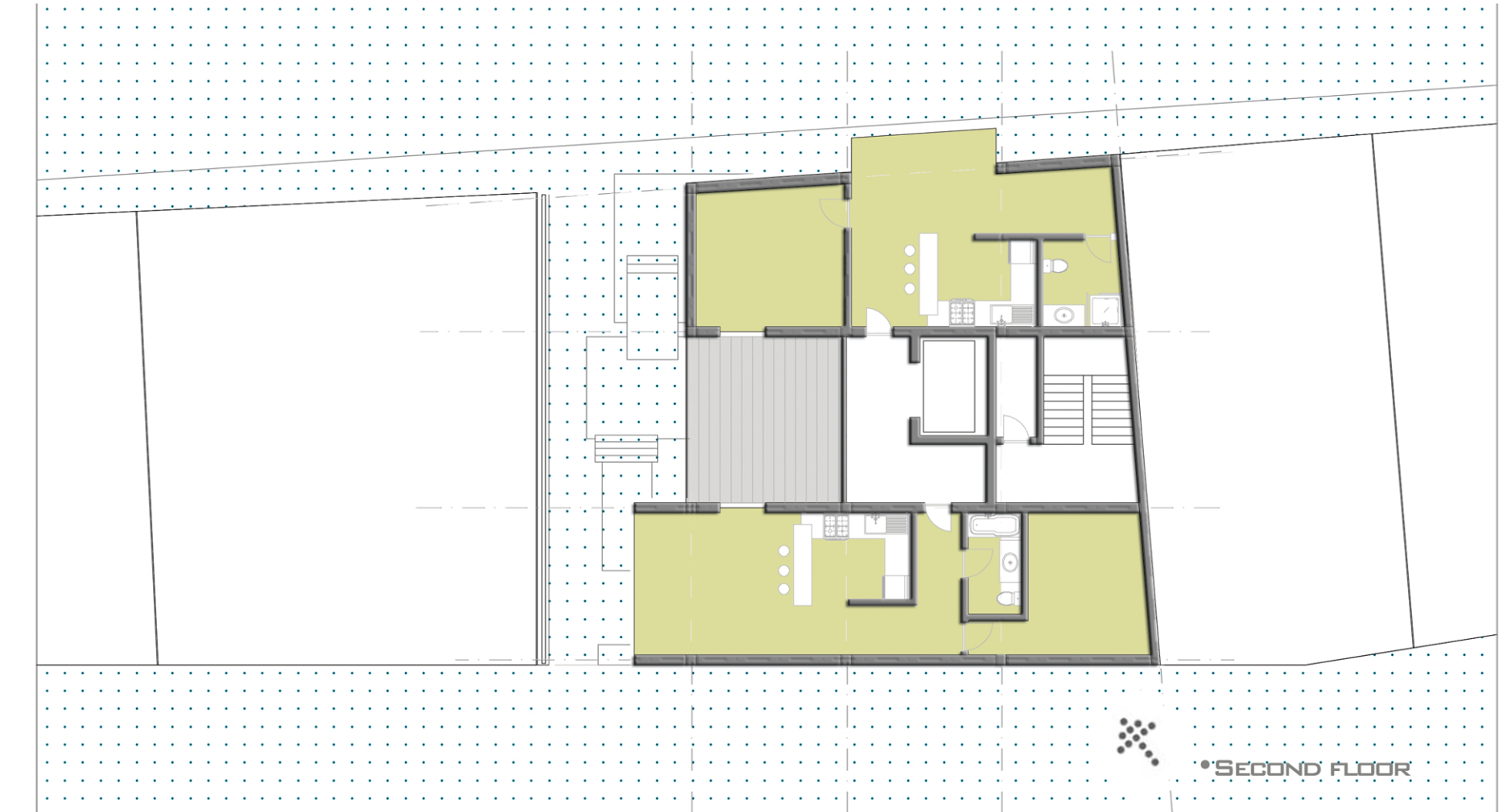
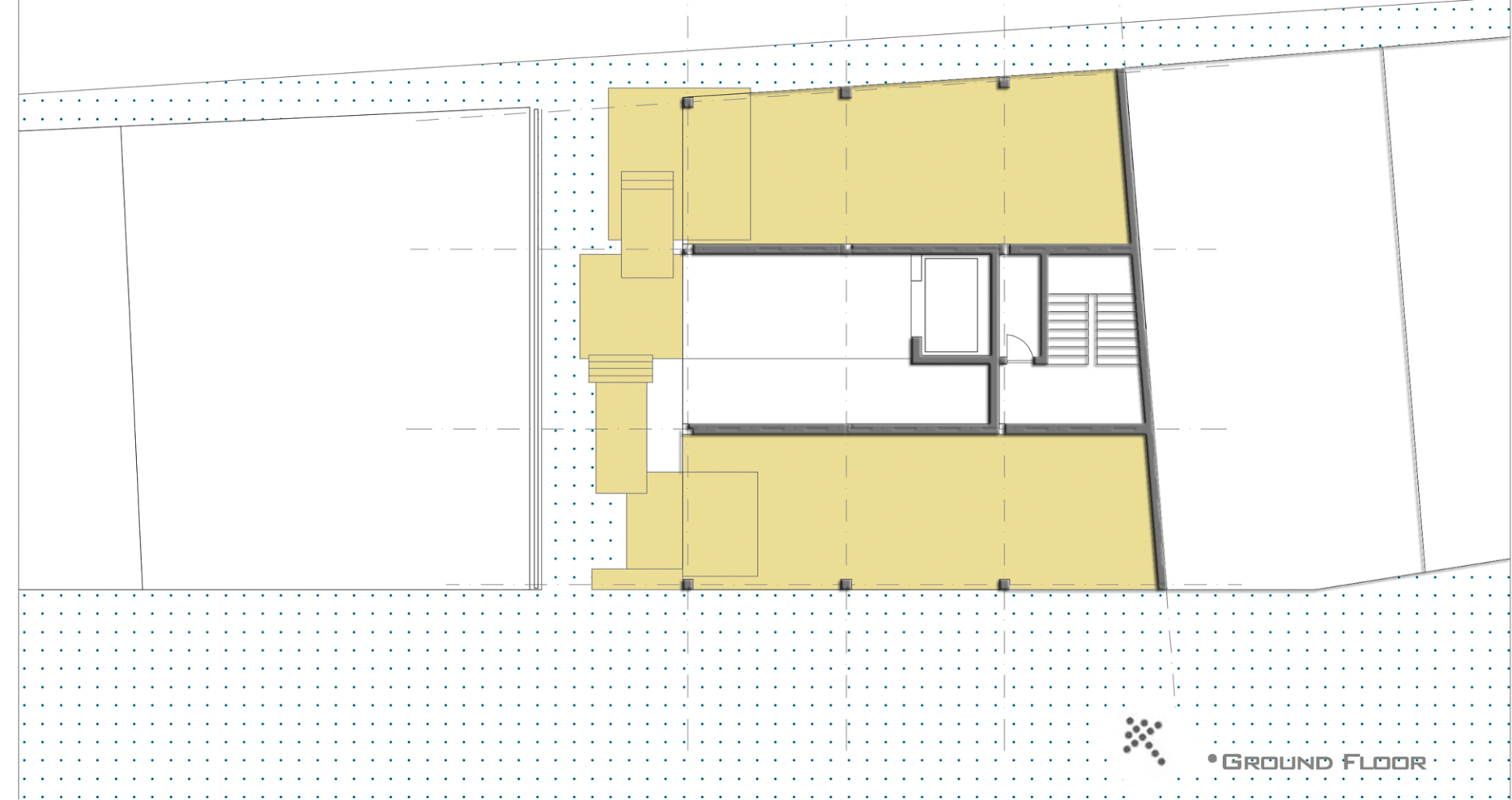
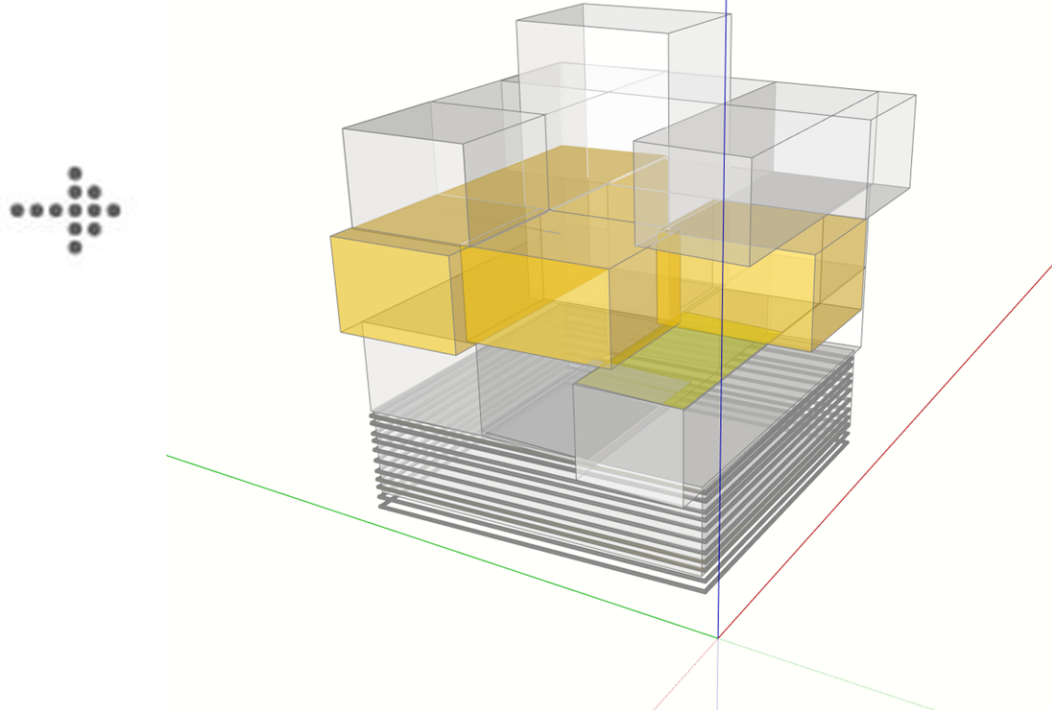


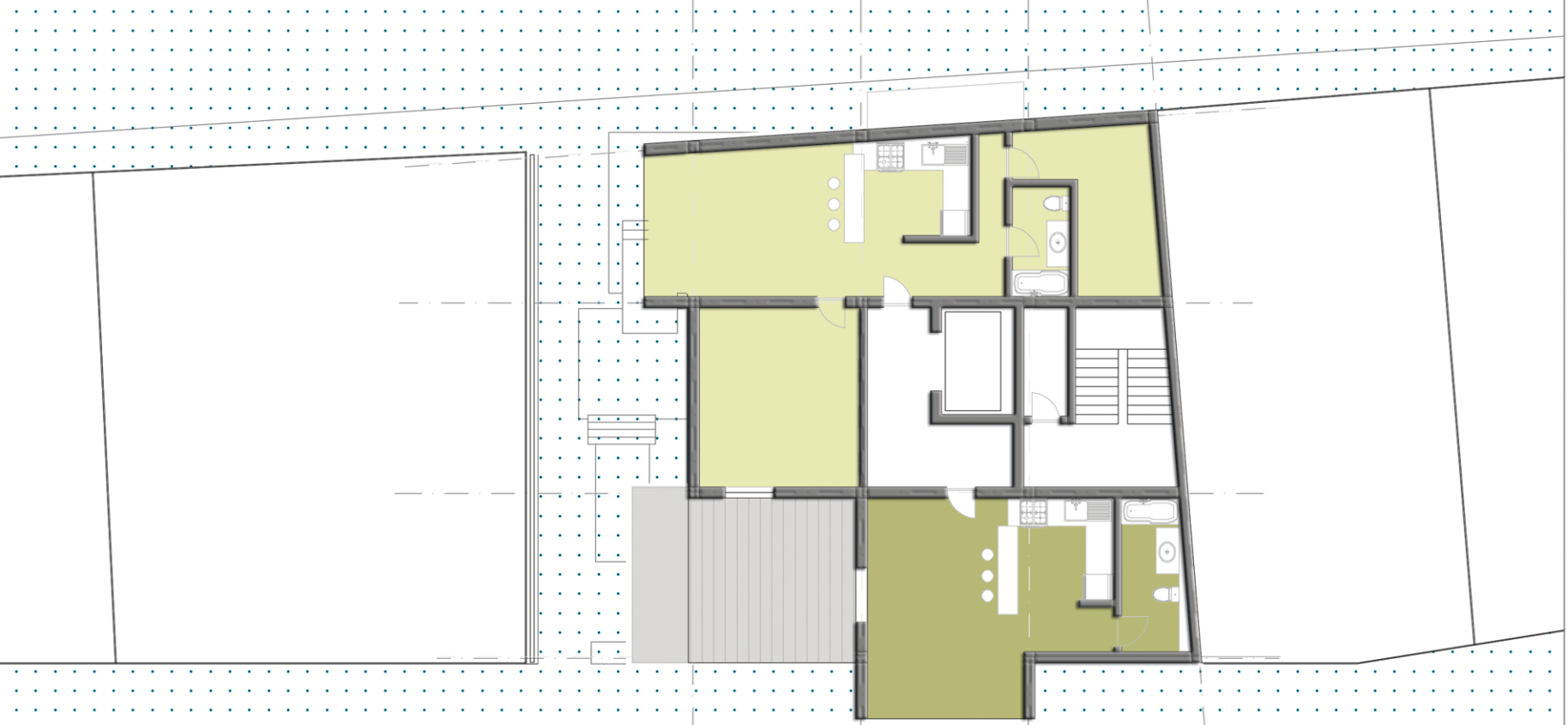
• THE STRATEGY WAS TO CONNECT THE NEIGHBORHOOD WITH THE MAIN STREET WITH A PUBLIC USE CUT THROUGH THE SITE.



• BECAUSE THIS SITE IS SO COMPACT, I FOCUSED ON MORE THE REPRESENTATION OF SHARED SPACE BETWEEN PRIVATE UNITS.

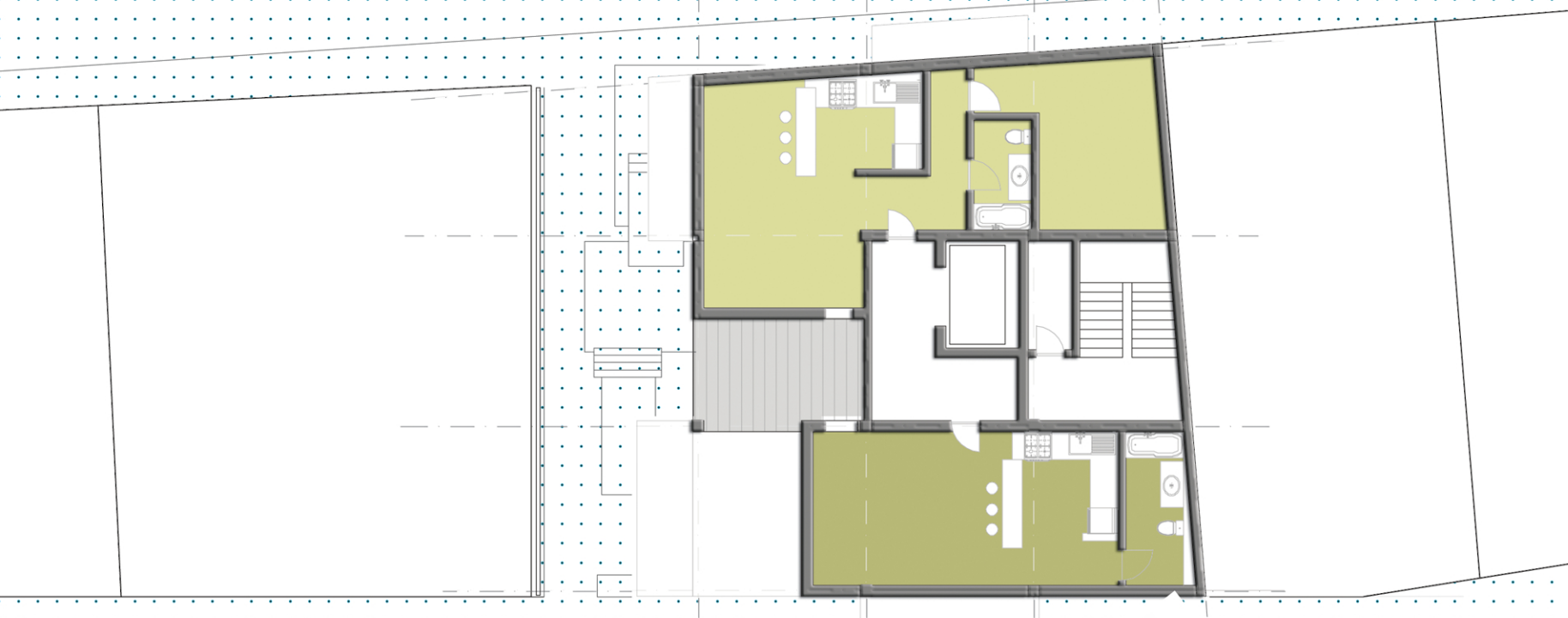
• WHILE EXPERIMENTING WITH THE SHARED SPACE, ALSO LOOK AT THE POSSIBILITIES OF WHERE AND HOW THESE SHARED SPACES INTERACT WITH EACH OTHER.



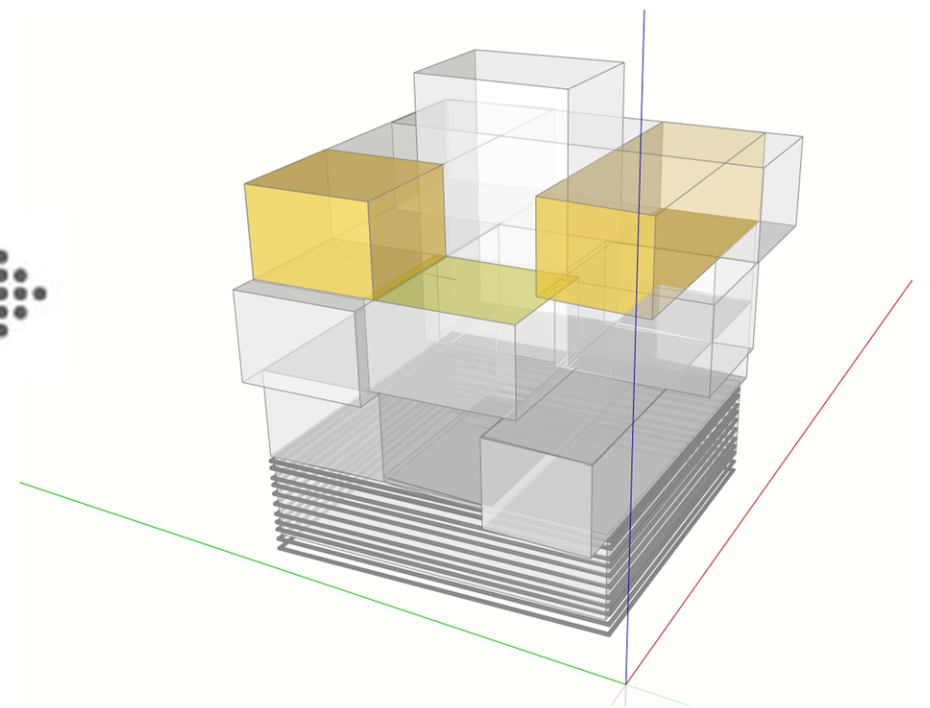
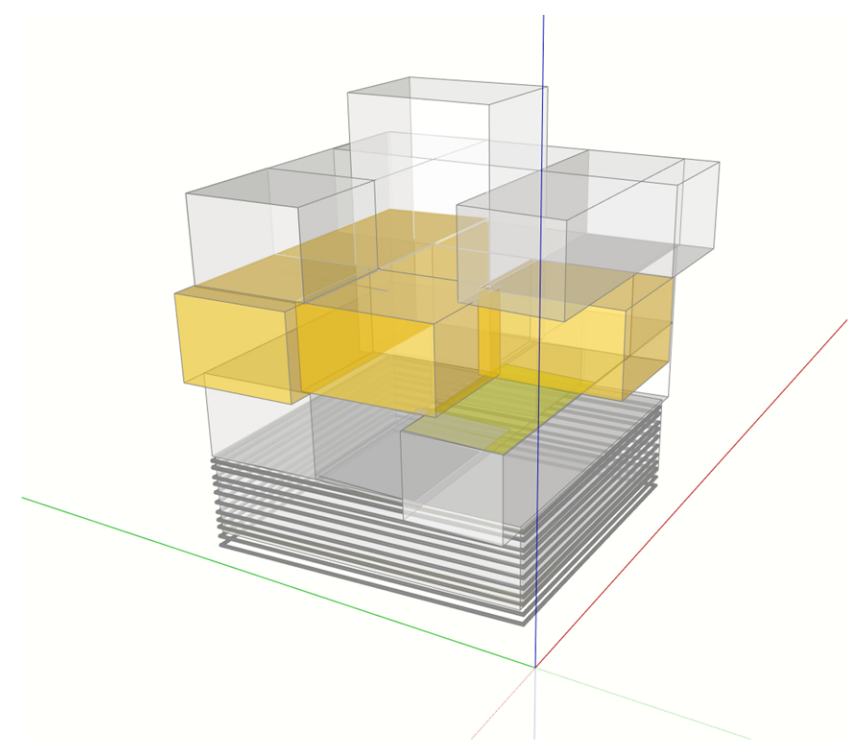


- THE GROUND FLOOR SERVED AS A CONNECTOR BETWEEN COMMERCIAL SPACE AND THE COMMUNAL SPACE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.
- FURTHERMORE, THE PUBLIC CUT THROUGH THE SITE COULD LINK THE NEIGHBORHOOD WITH THE MAIN STREET WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF RETAIL AND COMMUNITY SPACES.

• THIRD FLOOR



• FOURTH FLOOR





We thought that it will



• OVERALL WITHIN THREE DIFFERENT SITE, I SEARCH THE POTENTIAL SPACES THAT CAN REDEFINE THE QUALITY AND THE QUANTITY OF INTEGRATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE CULTURAL SOCIAL PROFILES AND SPACES THAT COME TOGETHER BECAUSE OF THE DISTINCT CHARACTERISTIC OF BALAT .

HYBRID LIVING SPACE IN THE CONTEXT OF BALAT, ISTANBUL

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ABEL, G., 1994. LOCALIZATION VERSUS GLOBALIZATION, ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW VOL. 1171. MBC ARCHITECTURAL PRESS & BLDG. PUBLICATIONS, LONDON.
- BINDER, G., 2002. SKY HIGH LIVING- CONTEMPORARY MIXED USE BUILDINGS, IMAGES PUBLISHING GROUP, AUSTRALIA.
- BRAWER, M., 2003. ARCHITECTURAL THOUGHT: THE DESIGN PROCESS AND THE EXPECTANT EYE, ARCHITECTURAL PRESS, OXFORD.
- CHARLESON, A., 2008. SEISMIC DESIGN FOR ARCHITECTS, ELSEVIER, LONDON.
- COLEMAN, C., 2002. INTERIOR DESIGN- HANDBOOK OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE, MCGRAW HILL, NEW YORK.
- FADER, S., 2000. DENSITY BY DESIGN: NEW DIRECTIONS IN RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, URBAN LAND INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON DC.
- FAWCETT, P., 2003. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN BOOK, ARCHITECTURAL PRESS, OXFORD.
- GALLIS, M., RUSSELL, J., 2002. WHY GLOBALIZATION MAKES CITIES MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER, ARCHITECTURAL RECORD VOL. 190, NO.3, 70-73.
- HISS, T., 1991. THE EXPERIENCE OF PLACE, FISRT VINTAGE BOOK EDITION, NEW YORK.
- KUBAN, D., 2000. GLOBALIZATION AND ARCHITECTURE, ARREDAMENTO MIMARLIK 10, 78-80.
- KUBBA, S., 2003. SPACE PLANNING FOR COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL INTERIORS, MCGRAW- HILL, NEW YORK.
- LAWRENCE, R.J., 1987. HOUSING, DWELLINGS, AND HOMES, JOHN WILEY&SONS LTD., GREAT BRITAIN.
- LAWSON, C., 2001. THE LANGUAGE OF SPACE, ARCHITECTURAL PRESS, OXFORD.
- MAGDONALD, D., 1996. DEMOCRATIC ARCHITECTURE, WATSON-GUPTILL PUBLICATIONS, NEW YORK.
- MOSTAEDI, A., 2006. NEW APARTMENT BUILDINGS, LINKS INTERNATIONAL, LONDON.
- MVRDV, 1998. FARMAX: EXCURSION ON DENSITY, O10 PUBLISHERS, ROTTERDAM.
- OZSOY, A., 1994. UNDERSTANDING HOUSING, KURAM KITAP DIZISI6,5-9.
- PARKER, P., 1995. GLOBAL CITIES, THOMAS LEARNING, NEW YORK.
- PHILLIPS, D., 2004. DAY LIGHTING- NATURAL LIGHT IN ARCHITECTURE, ELSEVIER, LONDON.
- PICKARD, Q., 2002. THE ARCHITECTS HAND BOOK, BLACKWELL SCIENCE LTD, USA.
- SALAZAR, J., GAUSA, M., 1999. SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING, BIRKHAUSER ACTAR, BARCELONA.
- SEAMON, D., 1993A. DWELLING, SEEING, AND DESIGNING: AN INTRODUCTION, DWELLING SEEING AND DESIGNING: TOWARD A PHENOM ENOLOGICAL ECOLOGY, 1-21, SEAMON, D., STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK PRESS, ALBANY.
- WAUGH, A., 1990. BANGKOK-STORY OF A CITY, ORIENTATIONS LTD., BANGKOK.
- WORLD BANK, 2008. WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2009: RESHAPING ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, NEW YORK.
- (+RAMTV), 2002. NEGOTIATE MY BOUNDARY!, AA PUBLICATIONS, LONDON.

