

YAŞAR UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

MASTER THESIS

**THE SPATIAL ANALYSES OF PUBLIC SPACES OF
MUNICIPALITY BUILDINGS IN CONTEXT OF
ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS BETWEEN
1984-2013**

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2016**

I certify that I have read this thesis and that in my opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.



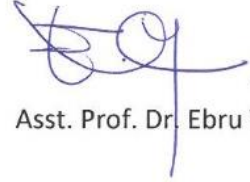
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ABSTRACT

THE SPATIAL ANALYSES OF PUBLIC SPACES OF MUNICIPALITY BUILDINGS IN CONTEXT OF ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS BETWEEN 1984-2013

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This thesis aims at determining to find the level of publicness changes of the municipality building in architectural design competitions through space syntax analyses method after 1984 and later on political and social changes, municipalities had the right of changing master plan implementation instead of central government.

The public space and evidence based method; space syntax and visibility graph analyses are used in the study in quantifying publicness of nine cases. By this method, after 1984, chosen architectural design competitions of municipality service buildings's selected floor plans related with public usage on urban ground analysed by space syntax to measure their permeabilities. The evidences from graphs and mathematical values of permeability levels obtained from analyses are compared with report of the juries and designer's goals of each competition.

The research is concluded with analysis results regarding to publicness and permeability levels in context of relative circulation levels to understand how the publicness level is changed.

Keywords: Architectural Design Competitions, Municipality Buildings, Publicness, Space Syntax, Spatial Analysis, Visibility Graph Analyses, Integration

ÖZ

BELEDİYE HİZMET BİNALARINDAKİ KAMUSAL ALANLARIN 1984-2013 YILLARI ARASINDA AÇILAN YARIŞMA PROJELERİ ÜZERİNDEN MEKAN ANALİZLERİ

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Bu çalışma, 1984 – 2013 yılları arasında açılan belediye hizmet binası yarışmaları üzerinden kamusal alan düzeylerini anlamayı ve değişimlerini ölçmeyi hedeflemiştir. Bu ölçümler, geçirgenlik ve bağlantısallık düzeyleri üzerinden yapılmıştır.

Yöntem olarak seçilen kanıta dayalı mekân dizilim yöntemi ile kamusal mekân anlayışı ile dokuz örnek çalışmada kamusal mekânın ölçümü yapılmıştır.

Türkiye’de 1984 sonrası yerel yönetimler tarafından açılan yarışmalar üzerinden belediye hizmet binalarındaki kamusal alan analizi üzerinden desteklenmektedir. Kullanılan yöntemle; seçilmiş örnek projelerin kent zemini ile ilişkili kat planlarının geçirgenlik düzeyleri ölçülmüştür. Geçirgenliklerine ait elde edilen grafik ve matematiksel sonuçlar her yarışmanın kendisine ait jüri değerlendirme raporları yarışmacıların hedefleri ile karşılaştırılmaktadır.

Çalışmanın sonuç bölümünde ise, kamusal alan ve bağlantısallıklar dolaşım oranları bağlamında seçilen örnek yarışma projelerinin analiz sonuçları dikkate alınarak genel bir değerlendirme yapılmaktadır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Mimari Tasarım Yarışmaları, Belediye Hizmet Binaları, Kamusal Alan, Mekân Dizimi, Mekânsal Analiz, Görünürlük Analizi

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Pelin AYKUTLAR
İzmir, 2016

TEXT OF OATH

I declare and honestly confirm that my study, titled “The Spatial Analyses of Public Spaces of Municipality Buildings in Context of Architectural Competitions Between 1984-2013” and presented as a Master’s Thesis, has been written without applying to any assistance inconsistent with scientific ethics and traditions, that all sources from which I have benefited are listed in the bibliography, and that I have benefited from these sources by means of making references.

Pelin Aykutlar



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Abbreviations

AIA	The American Institute of Architects
METU	Middle East Technical University
UIA	International Union of Architects
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VGA	Visibility Graph Analysis
TBMM	Grand National Assembly of Turkey

1 INTRODUCTION

Architectural design competitions have an important role in establishing qualitative building. Many architectural and urban design competitions were opened for the constructing official buildings since the establishment of the Republic of Turkey after 1923. The purpose of opening competition is just not using a method of western origin or obtaining buildings. This way putting forth the Republic's innovative ideology and the perspective of rebuilding and rethinking aimed at encouraging innovative modern Turkish architecture and conveying various messages to the public. The architect, who communicates with the public, makes a stance, especially on public buildings. The municipal service buildings which reflect public structure, identity and the society's periodic ideological stance represent an important type in these public administration structures. Architectural competitions are a transparent and public way to obtain architectural projects for public use. Thus, to read the publicness level, architectural competitions belonging to specific time-periods are important. Therefore, in architectural competitions, public administration buildings and within these, municipal service buildings, assume an important role of visual mediation between the public and the administration. Functional and formal maturity is simply not sufficient by itself for a representative aura of municipal service buildings. These buildings are ideally rather expected to reflect the administration's philosophy and ideology to the public, communicate with the people and use in this very context their publicity as a tool. This is why municipal service building design competitions represent an important type in terms of reading the concept of publicness and publicity value. Additionally, public buildings are defined as not belonging to a particular person, affinity group or foundation that can be used as a public domain for everybody in an equal way. In this context, public usage becomes crucial.

1.1 Aims and Problem Definition

In Turkey, architectural competitions are mostly organized for purchasing public buildings' design since the establishment of the Republic in 1923. Through, social, economical and politic changes are always reflected in public administration

buildings that having qualities related to meaning instead of figural properties. Periodic changes find the best expression in architectural competitions.

In the late 20th century, discussions of common and public area usages increased in the architectural agenda on the world. In 1984, in Turkey, after the drastic social and political changes of 1980, one of the most significant liberal changes introduced is the sovereignty of local municipalities in the development of a master plan, instead of a central government and The Ministry of Public Works. The aim of this study is to determine changes in the design of public usage in analyzing selected architectural competitions of municipality service buildings from 1984 to 2013. In pursuing this specific goal, the following questions constitute the core of this thesis:

- To what extent are architectural competitions reliable indicators for prospective design trends?
- How can we interpret the publicness in spatial layout through architectural competitions of municipality service building design?
- How do publicness in spatial layout of the architectural design competition projects differentiates in the years between 1984-2013?
- How can we understand the forms of publicness through reading the physical structure of architectural design competitions?
- Can Visibility Graph Analysis (VGA) method be used as a tool to determine the differences in publicness levels of the projects in terms of permeability and integration as quantitative method?

1.2 Framework of the Thesis

This thesis content is based on selected architectural competitions of municipality buildings with criteria to determine the publicness level through permeability.

The level of publicness of a building can only be measured in a frequented space. In this thesis, however, only plan schemes have been used, because this thesis

does not analyze public measures according to real structures and spaces, but in the perspectives of the designers. These levels of publicness belong to closed areas of the architectural design competition of municipality service building projects. The thesis focuses exclusively in its analyses the publicness levels of closed spaces, as opposed to open public spaces. In this regard, it provides a new frame.

In the second chapter of the study; the definition of architectural competitions has been discussed and analyzed in its relevance to the Turkish urban context since the 1980s. Since the establishment of the Republic, periodic, social, economical and political changes are reflected in design schemes of architectural competitions. This study considers the period after the liberal changes in 1984, autonomy of local municipalities in a development of a master plan after taking the right from the central government and The Ministry of Public Works, to emphasize the changes in publicness after that. This change marks a turning point for municipalities in terms of architecture and architectural competitions in Turkey.

Before the analysis, it has been described how the visibility graph analysis method is being applied to the selected sample projects and the selection criteria for these projects. In order to provide a series of sample buildings which can be studied through comparative structural analysis, the below criteria has been followed:

- The examined architectural competitions were limited only with national architectural competitions in Turkey.
- Only those competitions of whose programme covers administrative and public functions of architectural design competition of municipality service building. The competitions which also include mixed used functions were excluded in order to provide programmatic homogeneity of samples.
- The size of the selected samples were narrowed down to a maximum of 20.000 sqm in closed space. Because bigger municipality building's spatial layout changes as it's corporate structure changes.

Within this framework, levels of publicness for these locations can be measured by integration and connectivity findings, resulting from the quantitative visibility graph analysis method. Municipality buildings are

selected within the scope of the thesis to reveal publicity levels and changes during the period.

1.3 Method of the Thesis

In order to obtain background knowledge related to the concept of ‘survey on architectural design competitions’ and to the ‘social logic of space’ are reviewed. Aside from these academic researches, particular attention is given to publications on space syntax that provide the key to the thesis’ methodology (See Figure 1.3).

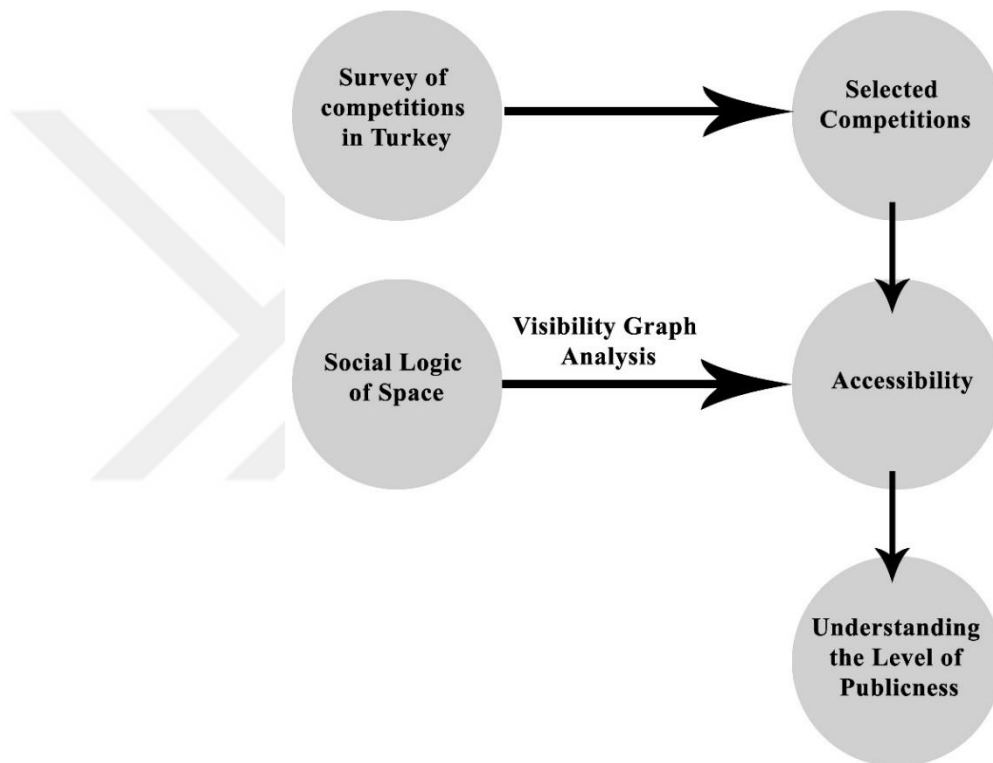


Figure 1. 1 Method of the Thesis Schema

Since the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, various discussion streams and theories, reflected in book-length studies have been grouped around architectural competitions. Architectural design competitions are the main sources of creative novelty in the architectural evolution of a country. Jury reports, competition contracts, jury criteria for the winning projects are the sources that transfer information tools. In this context, architectural design competition projects become the repository for architectural understanding over long time-ranges. Statistics of architectural design competitions indicate that these are mostly opened for public buildings, especially for municipality buildings in Turkey.

The method of this thesis is based on space organization analysis of selected architectural competitions of municipality buildings designs's layouts through their level of publicness. This measuring is based on the conceptions of the selected projects. Interpretation of results stand on integration and correlation between most used common spaces and their functions, correlation of public areas and the cores and wayfinding. This study investigates the relationship between spatial layout of the selected architectural competitions of municipality buildings's selected floors, related to the public usage understanding as well as to the level of publicness through original design phase of each building. Project's floor plan layouts examined by visibility graph analyses. Permeability levels show that which floors give users more publicness and which ones give less. Instead, the number of people in more integrated and connected space is simply more than other spaces with less integration and connectivity level. Integration basicly refers to the average number of edge steps to each and any other line/vertex in the graph, using the shortest number of steps possible. Connectivity refers to how many immediate neighbours each node can see. People regularly remain in and move through the spaces having much more integration, connectivity levels. A space with higher integration is helpful, to create more opportunities of face to face interactions, and maintain the bond among the group members. In brief, publicness level is examined by this quantitative visibility graph analyses method.

2 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITONS in TURKEY

The architectural design competitions in Turkey have been classified and statistical information of building competitions has been provided for a further understanding of the type of buildings in this chapter. After the military intervention of 1980, its political and social effects were in the later course of the decade growingly reflected in architecture and architectural design competitions (Akçura, 2009). Architectural competitions are facilitated to determine the most optimal design solution for a specific site and purpose. For the municipality, this special question focuses on openness to the public and on public significance as well. According to the quantitative data referenced in the tables below, the importance of architectural design competitions for public buildings grew especially after the liberalization of local municipalities in planning decisions in 1984. (See Table 2.4, Table 2.5, Table 2.6). Municipality service building design competitions assume a important position in this survey. The year 1984 marks a major paradigm shift, which occurred with the change of the law and right given to municipalities, to make development plans on their own for their individual urban or rural geographical segments.

2.1 Architectural Design Competitions

Architectural competition projects are architectural projects obtained within the specifications of the needed function which is designated to an area by public or private organisations. Accordingly, project comissions are awarded by a jury of specialists. The process of architectural projects being obtained through organized competitions started in the late 18th century (Erdoğan, 2009). In contrast, the competition process begins even later in Turkey. The members of The American Institute of Architects (AIA), have always been interested in architectural design competitions. Firstly, a schedule of terms regulated the conduct of architectural competitions in 1870. Fair conduct on the part of whole competition participants has been promoted by a series of documents over the years. Hence, The American Institute of Architects suggests that if a certain sponsor is undertaking a competition, he needs to inform himself about the exact procedures, methods and techniques involved (AIA, 1998).

The aim of the standard regulations is based on international architectural design competitions. These regulations represent both the interest of promoters and competitors. The meaning of international architectural design competitions means that the participation which is open to compete for architects and town planners, even if they have different nationalities. This specific regulation finds application in open, restricted competitions (Competitions Regulation, 2002).

In 1956, the General Contence of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) confirmed these standard regulations for international competitions in architecture and town planning. These regulations were revised in 1978. The UNESCO also requested the International Union of Architects to supervise their applications (Competitions Regulation, 2002). According to the competition regulation (2002);

Architectural competitions which serve the purpose of creating qualified living environments, therefore are used as a method in building production process, are professional practice areas where design are developed, as well as discussion platforms of ideas. Competitions, due to the principle that all competitions have in their essence, aim for the acquaintance of ‘‘the best’’, ‘‘most qualified’’, ‘‘the most appropriate solution’’ for need in a transparent and democratic way (Competitions Regulation, 200, 23p)

According to Yakut (2007), the method of competition starts from the complicity until daily, duty of planning would be the optimal solution for being economic and innovative, as stated in the introductory part of the German Competitions Regulation. Architectural design competitions require to state what kind of process the jury members have chosen to select a winning design solution and how the competition process changes the project’s quality (Yakut, 2007).

Additionally, Kabal (2008) mentions that a design competition is a sort of medium in which different kinds of ideas are confronted with each other and one of them which responds to the expactations in the best way, is chosen. Competitions are a creative and constructive process for designers. According to Kutucu and Yılmaz (2011), architectural design competitions are an efficient instrument to create qualified living environments and serve as discussion platforms of ideas, often to introduce new design discourses. In general, executives aim to find the best solutions for a building project. The project that considers the best design solution of a competition is the one that is addresses the problem from a wide range of angles (Handbook of Architectural Design Competitions, 2004).

Beside all, it is the prospect of being successful and the feeling of being acknowledged and rewarded that motivates designers to join competitions. Competitions enhance self dependence, productivity, and professional perception. The detailed procedures, methods and techniques should be properly informed (Erdoğan, 2009).

In addition; Berry (1989) explains the process of design competitions as a creation of new approaches, styles, solutions as well as a challenge for new talents, and considers it also as a medium of transformation of the relationship between teamleader and individual designer within the framework of a public event. Moreover, Meltem (2010) emphasizes that young architects or unknown architects are given a chance during architectural design competitions.

The main purpose of applying to architectural design competitions is gaining a qualified project commission as bidding as well as collecting different perspectives for architectural design. It helps to develop the culture of architecture in the country as well as in the world. Precious contemporary architecture examples come out by implementing these qualified projects that contribute to the urban fabric. Moreover, architectural competitions provide evidence of architectural alternation. After architectural design competitions, public forums occur that pave the way for information interchange. These forums provide the opportunity of meeting and debating design solutions with colleagues. Moreover, competitions provide publicness for the competitors and for the corporations who facilitate these competitions. Principally, architectural competitions provide a training opportunity for architects. The projects can potentially be utilized by a jury in the process of architectural education. Competitors may continue to educate themselves by architectural competitions besides their professional life. Indeed, the architectural competitions do not only give the idea of how a building should be, but also give the idea of how a building should not be (Meltem, 2010).

The AIA (1998) asserts that architectural design competitions are used for a wide range of design opportunities as houses, office buildings, parks, squares, libraries, schools, monuments, and tombs. Such architectural competitions in the segment of public buildings would help to encourage fine arts applications and ethical value.

2.2 Classification of Architectural Design Competitions

Competitions create a wide range of solutions to many design problems. Limits, stage, right of participations, aspiration and location of architectural competitions are variable and subject to modifications. Generally, according to Turkish competition regulations, five architectural competition categories can be distinguished:

- a. International architectural design competitions;
- b. National architectural design competitions;
- c. Regional architectural design competitions;
- d. Limited/Invited architectural design competitions;
- e. Architectural ideas/Student design competitions.

2.2.1 International architectural design competitions

According to The American Institute of Architects (1998), international architectural design competitions refer to any competition in which participation is open to architects, town planners, teams of specialists led by an architect or a town planner who have different nationalities and reside in different countries, as well as to members of other professions working in association with them. The rules stipulated by the American Institute of Architects are in accordance with the UNESCO rules for international architectural design competitions. International competitions are open to architects and urban planners as a team or to a minimum of one architect or urban planner in team. Indeed, international competitions can be as single or two stage competitions. Thus, these competitions are open to foreign countries's architects and lead designers to think in universal design dimensions. International architectural competitions in Turkey are subject to the competition regulations of the UIA specification.

In 1997, the '*International Idea Competition of Gelibolu Yarımadası Barış Park*' was the first international architectural and urban design competition that completely subscribed to the UIA regulation. It was written in the contract of the

competition that it is a single stage competition for architects, landscape architects, urban planners, and regional planners who own a professional title in one of these professional disciplines and have the right to use this title. (See Figure 2.1).



Figure 2. 1 International Idea Competition of Gelibolu Yarımadası Barış Park' (Bademli, 1998)

2.2.2 National architectural design competitions

National architectural design competitions are open to the architects who are registered to a chamber of architects in Turkey. With regard to national architectural design competitions, all registered architects have an equal opportunity to be selected depending on the design deserve. Turkish architects can not take part in competitions of European countries, because Turkey is not a member of the European Union, whereas international competitions can be arranged in Turkey according to UIA. According to Table 2, architectural design competitions in Turkey are arranged under national specifications. (See Table 2). National architectural design competitions have been taking place since the cinema project competition of the Elazığ Municipality in 1931.

2.2.3 Regional architectural design competitions

Competitions which are limited to professionals of two or more countries having common cultural, historical and/or professional links, are termed 'regional' and may be organised based on the international UIA regulations.

According to the regulation of competitions in Turkey, regional competitions are open to the architects who are registered to a corporate branch whose number of members are more than 200. In case the corporate branch members are not as much as required, they can cooperate with a neighbouring corporate branch to open the competition. The subject of these competitions would be architectural design, landscape architectural design, city planning design, and urban design competitions. Regional design competitions can be open as single stage, two stage as well as pre-selection competitions (Competitions Regulation, 2002).

2.2.4 Limited/Invited architectural design competitions

According to the Competition Regulations published in 1979 in Turkey, limited competitions are open to a minimum number of three design teams and the winner would be chosen from these teams by the facilitating competition jury, according to their specialization and experiment. The organization that facilitates the competition decides who may join the competition, whereas the architect accepts to join the competition or not. There is no regulation about these limited competitions would be national or invited type. In these types of competitions, just the winning project is chosen and given the commission and the remaining competitors are paid according to their labor (Meltem, 2010).

In accordance with UIA; The UIA Guide for International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning of the Unesco Regulation Terms of Application clarifies that where a promoter wishes to invite a number of nominated architects from two or more countries, to submit designs for a competition, such a competition must be run on the basis of the UNESCO/UIA Regulations. Accordingly, each invited participant must be remunerated (UIA, 2008).

In 1985, during the forum of Limited Architectural Competition headed by the Public Housing Administration for Building Design, a group of architects called

the ‘Architects of the Young Generation in Turkey’ published a manifesto to formally protest against the limited type of architectural design competitions, because it restricted the overall development of architecture. According to their manifesto, these limited architectural design competitions have a number of drawbacks:

- If the competition type is limited or invited, it poses an obstacle for the architects to take part in a competition as well as young architects whereas it prevents proving oneself.
- Preparations for limited or invited competitions’s are carried out in a limited surrounding and with a limited number of competitors. Subsequently, it provides a private jury, regulation, a programme formation and is usually far away from a supervision of the profession. Otherwise, architectural design competitions have no procedure.
- Limited or invited competitions are not exposed to public argumentation or follow an open discourse. They typically feature rather subjective perspectives, personal connections and opinions.
- The way in which competitors are being selected may create dissatisfaction and suspicions. Thus, the reasons may be controversially debated.
- A competition may be facilitated in an unfair way and competitors are being used for personal profits. By this way, the idea of equality amongst competitors, respectively competitive ethics are undermined.

In this manifest, they also criticized mistakes in the regulation, incongruities of projects and models that were required from the competitors, the absence of firm criteria for a successful project, not giving the commission or building authorization to the winning team and the professional competency of the jury in general (Mimarlık, 1985/08).

2.2.5 Architectural ideas/Student design competitions

According to the regulations of The American Institute of Architects, idea competitions are facilitated to collect and distinguish between a variety of perspectives upon the architectural planning stage and/or general design problems. Students of architecture may be accepted to participate, according to the decision-making body of the advertising organization (UIA, 2008).

Competitions around architectural ideas are generally open competitions or may contain some special conditions. These architectural competitions are not meant to encourage application requests, but to support research and innovation. They are putting specific design solutions to a test. Idea competitions are recommendable for mapping different opportunities to resolve an assignment challenge and to experiment with a principle formula for a point of celerity for continued planning, design and decision-making. Nevertheless, idea competitions can touch on interest in un- or underexplored possibilities in such areas as memorial, symbolic architecture and city planning or urban design.

Student design competitions are open to students of architecture departments for the purpose of motivating and limited to those enrolled in a recognised architecture course (UIA, 2008). In 1941, the first student design competition was opened to students of fine art academies. These project competitions continued until 1960. Competitions around architectural ideas have been starting to evolve in Turkey after 1980. In the decades before, starting from 1945, these competitions had originally been facilitated by the Union of Turkish Master Architects. In 1996, the Yapı Endüstri Merkezi organized for the first time the Archiprix Competitions for students.

2.3 A Survey on Architectural Competitions in Turkey

In the context of the historical development in Turkey, there are always political, economical, social, cultural changes and transformations that left their mark in architectural competitions in Turkey and usually introduce new style periods (Erdoğan, 2009). The historical evolution of architectural competitions in Turkey can be distinguished into two groups: before and after the 1980s in the

context of this study. This division is based upon the major changes occurring in the political, social life, along with the implementation of a development plan after 1984. This study co-discusses how the architectural environment of the 1980s is effected by the impact of the freshly conceived development plan. Consequently, it examines this development as distributed across three stages: the period between 1933-1950, the period between 1950-1980 and the period from 1980 onwards in Turkey (Sayar, 1998). This division is based on crucial political and social changes through historical development. These changes are profound: as of 1933 the establishment of the capital, the time-period up until 1950, the transition to the two-party electoral system in 1950 and the military coup in 1980.

2.3.1 The Period between 1933-1950

From 1933 to 1950, it is remarked that most of the buildings belonging to this period represent the first international movement in Turkey. During this period, historical architectural forms in Turkey are regarded as national and contemporary architectural forms as international (Meltem, 2010):

In addition, İdil (2007) asserts that, in the first years of the Republic in Turkey, architectural competitions were taken by cultured administrators seriously as a tool of breakthrough of Republic in the country.

After the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, there are lots of novelties that form the identity of the new state. After all, Ankara represented the new government. It is expected from Ankara that should be established and developed contemporarily. Thus, Istanbul was the only economical and political city, whereas it was the symbol of the Sultanate and the Ottoman Empire. Leaving the existing capital city and designate a new capital city was only way to break free from this tradition. The new regime's ideals could be articulated in the shapes of a new capital city. As such, it would become an exemplary city for other urban centers in Anatolia (Kolcu, 2005).

The new capital was in need of administrative buildings for the new Turkish Republic. In pursuit of this goal, architectural design competitions for public buildings gained importance. The ideological structures were focused on abolishing

Ottoman designs and its super-structure reforms to establish new institutional and ideological structures for the new Republic during its first years. Related to this, Sayar (1998) mentions:

After the formation of the “abstract values” and the “material basis” that would enable the reproduction of the political will, at the end of 1920’s the issues of planned development and reconstruction activities were focused on. The reconstruction of Ankara and the construction of service and prestige buildings that would enable the operation of the state mechanism in various provinces comprised a significant place in the reconstruction program of the 1930 era. Within this radical modernization process, in order to realize it in the architectural and urban design practice, during the first years of Republic the “importation” of foreign architects began and steadily increased (Sayar, 1998, 143p)

The design competition of the Ankara Development Plan was the first competition of the Republic of Turkey. Prof. Hermann Jansen, M. Brix and Leon Jousseley were invited to contribute. Hermann Jansen’s project was awarded and implemented by the jury in the leadership of M. Kemal Atatürk. This is the first time that the Young Republic of Turkey met with foreign architects (Türkmen, Türkiye’de Proje Yarışmaları ile Elde Edilen Kamu Yönetim Yapılarının Mimari Özellikleri, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi, 2009). The young Turkish Republic favored the innovation and rationalism, of West Modernity in general and of architectural Expressionism in specific. (Batur, 1984).



Figure 2. 2 Ankara Development Plan, designed by Herman Jansen (Jansen Planı, 2015)

However, the first expert in the fields of architecture and urban planning to be invited to Turkey was Prof. Hermann Jansen, who won the restricted competition of 1927 that was facilitated to establish the Ankara Development Plan. The planning of Ankara has been one of the key points of the establishment process of modern Turkey. Ankara was assessed as the stage where the visions of the founders of the Republic related to modern urban life were displayed and from this perspective, its development became of significant importance (Sayar, 1998). (See Figure 2.2).

The clear development plan was completed in the middle of 1932 and approved by the council of ministers and Jansen himself was present in Ankara until 1939 to supervise the execution of the development plans of Ankara. The urban design and building construction activities were based between 1932 and 1939 on Jansen's development plan (Sayar, 1998). Furthermore, Sayar indicates that:

Apparently during the 1930's, due to the facts that a majority of the official and prestige buildings were proposed to foreign architects, the remaining being split between the native architects along with the dominance of building masters in houses of the cities, has been a period which has forced the architects to engage in an economic and ideological struggle. ...Needless to say that extremely nationalist environment of the 1930's, where the 'etatist' and 'nationalist' concepts have been highlighted, has been quite influential (Sayar, 1998, 149p)

Monumentality, national symbolism and the capacity to design structures of architectural appeal to reflect the ideals of the young Turkish Republic were at that time in high demand. (Bozdoğan, 2002) that is primarily reflected in the outcomes of architectural design competitions. Of key importance within this framework is the National Architectural Design Competition of TBMM (the Grand National Assembly of Turkey). Jury members comprised of foreign architects, who selected and awarded projects from the offices of Clemens Holzmeister, Albert Laprade and Mazaar. Afife Batur evaluated the project as a milestone in Turkish architecture process (Sayar, 2004). (See Figure 2.3).

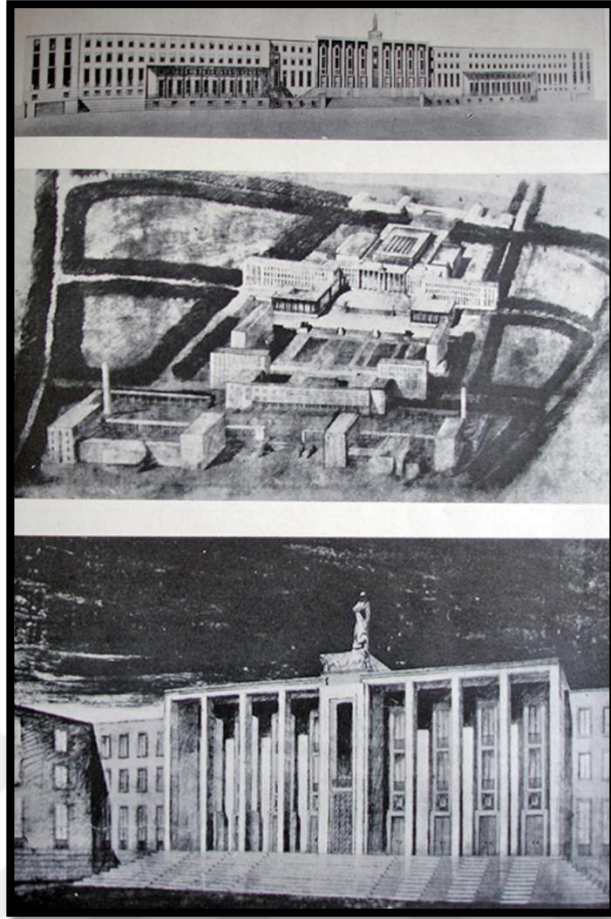


Figure 2.3 TBMM, Holzmüller's drawings (Erdoğan, 2009)

Figure 2.1 TBMM, Holzmüller's drawings (Erdoğan, 2009)

The “Understanding for National Architecture” emerged at the end of the 1930s, under the influence of extreme nationalist, even fascist tendencies, lasted until 1950s. One of the political developments in the 1950s was the transition from a single to a two-party system. There were developments in the government regime with the implementation of the two-party-system. This period is called “Second National Architecture Term.” This term refers to analysis through synthesis of European and German architecture. Political relations with Germany reflects on architecture in Turkey (Erdoğan, 2009).

The period in relation to architectural competitions is over with Architectural Competition of Istanbul Municipality Building Design and awarded by Nevzat Erol in 1952. As Batur pointed out, this style is the first project from a local competition and it became exemplary for future plans of bureaucratic architecture in Turkey (Sayar, 2004). (See Figure 2.4).

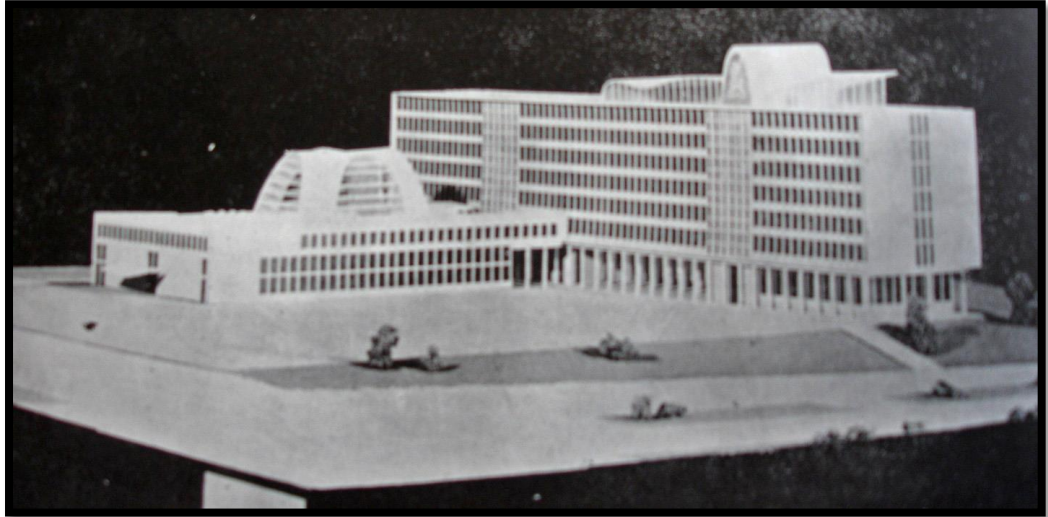


Figure 2. 4 Architectural Competition of Istanbul Municipality Building Design, First Prize (Model Photograph) – 1952 (Erdoğan, 2009)

Moreover, Sayar (2004) summarizes the competitions during the period of 1930 and 1950 as becoming a necessity for the formation of the Turkish architect's professional activity.

2.3.2 The Period between 1950-1980

The period from 1938 to 1950 is referred to as the search for cultural origins, years in which statist and nationalist values were solidified. In this context, the features of native-local architecture are used to shape a national architectural style (Sayar, 1998). During the political polarization following World War II and the subsequent divide into a Western and an Eastern hemisphere, Turkey joined forces with the western countries and began to import explicitly Western perspectives of architecture. Subsequently, an architectural environment emerged that Turkish native architects could not control until 1950. For this reason, architectural design competitions became important. Turkish architects won some rights by legislative regulations on graduation certificates that foreign architects had already attained. Critics of architectural design competitions occur importance of jury's election, preparing of architectural design competition's programme and agreement by expert staff, competent role of government man's on architectural decision, changes of architectural project during construction process on that time (Sayar, 2004).

After the end of World War II, a political multi-party understanding is formed. With the establishment of democratic parties in 1946, the multi-party system was introduced. In 1950, the party in power became the opposition party. After Democratic Party became in power, they closed community centers in Turkey (Türkmen, 2009).

The number of architectural design competitions increased between 1950 and 1960. It is in this period that the transformation after the Western model takes place. Until this period, international relationships were defined through Europe as a model, after that America became the symbol for international relationships in Turkey. It was especially the architectural culture and the life that became influenced through American financiers and funds. Barely is this transformation limited to mere architectural form, quite the contrary it is deep and structural. The most important change concerned the private sector which became a client for architectural developments in the public realm. By this development, liberal economy paved the way for state programmes. The second crucial transformation concerned new structure types. Offices, bureaus and bazaar types that the new economic system was in growing need of, comes to the fore in new templates and authentic schemes in the architectural environment of the 1950s. The other important change is that architects started to work as freelance designers (Batur, 1983).

Due to these transformations, a new regulation draft concerning architectural matters was to be passed in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (TBMM) in 1951. New regulations related to architectural design and urban design competitions were promulgated by the Ministry of Public Works in 1952. Thus, provisions related to selection committees and competitors should follow are emphasised. Law of Ministry was in 1939, regulations were established in 1952. The number of architectural design competitions decreased, because of World War II (Tapan, 1997).

The framework coordinates of the core regulations phrased in 1952 are:

- Involvement in urban design competitions.
- A jury's duty consists in selecting the best project.

- The members of a jury should be from different disciplines or professions.
- The project copyright should belong to the owner of the project.
- Privacy of project owners identities.
- A competitor can gain only one prize from a competition.
- After preparing the construction drawings, the carry out a project should belong to the owner to whom the first prize was awarded (Yakut, 2007).

Architectural design competitions were ended up with the mansion prizes without first, second and third prize were given until 1952. Thus architectural design competitions gained more reputation (Türkmen, 2009).

Batur points out that the 2nd phase of a National understanding of architecture starts with the architectural competition devoted to the design of the Istanbul Courthouse Building in 1948. Sedad Hakkı Eldem and Emin Onat are awarded the first prize due to their strictly rational design solutions. (Batur, 1983). (See Figure 2.5).



Figure 2. 5 Architectural Competition of Istanbul Courthouse Building Design, Sketch of first prize,1948 (Sayar, 2004)

In this period, public planning and investment services are operated through The Ministry of Public Works. State Planning Organization was established under by 1961 Law. Then, a planned mixed economy system was implemented. This policy contributed to economic recovery and left a positive impression on architectural design competitions. Since public administrations were in need of much more functional representative buildings, architectural design competitions

increased accordingly. Despite the fact that the Ministry of Public Works and National? Chamber of Architects were separated from each other, both organizations facilitated architectural design competitions well. (Aygün, 2004).

Then, by the establishment of the Chamber of Architects that was taking over the function of the TMMOB, the legal fundament of architectural design competitions was solidified and from now on was capable of persistent long-term strategic plans. Architectural design competitions attracted the attention by the number of competitions on 1960's during the Republican period. Approximately eleven architectural design competitions were held from 1960 to 1970. 28 architectural design competitions were held in 1964 alone and this is the top level in this period. According to the regulations valid in 1952, The Chamber of Architects did not have a role in choosing jury members, because it was not a legal entity. Yet, it is clear that it was effective during period. There were also developments in architecture. METU (Middle East Technical University) Department of Architecture started to education in 1956, Ankara (Türkmen, 2009).

By the help of relationships with European countries, Turkey had opportunities to meet with international architecture understanding. There are prismatic effects on plan layouts and mass appearance. Square and rectangle geometric arrangements are used in a functionalist way (Tapan, 1997). (See Figure 2.8).

In parallel with these developments, the period of 1960 in architecture starts with Military Intervention of 27th May that left an influence upon Turkish people in Turkey. Architects started to touch on social and political problems on that time. Since Military Intervention of 27th of May, social and economical problems are started to argue more clearly. According to this architects started to work on solving these problems. Democratic environment that 1961 Law brought provides arguable topics and removes the bans (Erdoğan, 2009).

Correspondingly to this, plan typology consisted of several pieces is used mostly during 60's architectural design competitions. Tendency of dividing masses into the proper sizes to make them light, solving low rise buildings on different layers, using inner court and outer court instead of using corridors are widespread. In this context, kind of determined schemas are approved for buildings have

different functions within architectural design competitions. Ministry of National Education in 1962, Gülhane Military Medical Academy in 1962, Region Museum of Antalya in 1964 are the first qualified examples that produced during this term (Sayar, 2004).

The Ministry of Public Works could not make regulations that urban design competitions were suspended in 1970. Chamber of Architects were authorised for choosing the jury for architectural design competitions by 1970 Law. This law was valid until 1980. The right of the defining jury was taken away by the change of 1980 Law then right of initiative was given to institutions holding the competition (Erdoğan, Türkiye’de 1980 Sonrası Ulusal Mimarlık Yarışmaları, Master Thesis, Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Science Institute, Department of Architecture , 2009). Then Ministry’s technocrats brought some economical confinements that a new milestone occurred in 1971. After Military Coup in 1971, request for public buildings for expanding government activities because of government. Limitations of this term caused determined rationalized schemas for administrative buildings, health buildings. In addition to plan typology consisting of several pieces, modular system on elevations that gives verticular effects composed a schema for this two types buildings. Government buildings are nearly same in different regions of Turkey during this term. This formula becomes an official template for this type of architectural design competitions through reduced forms (Sayar, 2004).

Therefore urbanization level increased in between 1960 and 1970. Concordantly, urban problems showed up and number of urban design competitions increased. Tourism came to the fore then type of tourism buildings became one of the design category. Arkitekt (first published in 1931), Mimarlık (first published in 1941), Yapı (first published in 1973) magazines are primary sources for documenting architecture and announcing the results of architectural design competitions (Erdoğan, 2009).

Building types of campus, mass housing, industrial building are held as architectural design competitions in addition to public buildings. Industrial buildings accompanies some technologies with it. Prefabricate method is started to use later on. Significant buildings were gained through architectural design competitions during this term.

2.3.3 The Period of the 1980s and After

The political, economic and social developments after the period of 1980 in Turkey particularly affects the architectural environment and the competition process. As in other periods, to be able to follow the developments in the architectural environment and competitions, factors for the changes taking place in the economic and social environment need to be analyzed.

The period of the 1980s begins with the military coup, on September 12th 1980. Although the military coup is carried out in order to stop the violence and political turmoil in the country, it also aims at reshaping the economic and social dimensions of the Turkish society. During the interim regime that governed the country between 1980 and 1983, all political parties are forbidden. Trade unions, chambers, associations, universities and other civil society organizations are disabled (Erdoğan, 2009). After this period, important social changes take place. Turkey cannot separate itself from the globalizing world. Significant improvements are made in the social, political, economical and cultural fields. The understanding of a social and democratic state becomes a dominant approach, liberal economy is applied. Non-governmental organizations and local governments are given more authority. In essence, a process of decentralization is initiated (Aslan and Kaya, 2004).

Although the architectural environment is negatively effected by the military coup of 1980, but with the subsequent developments, it enters into a positive process. One of these developments is regarding the quality of architecture. Where building materials and construction techniques were poor quality prior to 1980 with evolving technology important developments are made after the period. Another important development is the development that affect the living environment and architecture in the social sphere. The architectural environment which developed independent of society and grew detached from society prior to 1980 and which was influenced by western architecture cannot be separated from society in the later period. The society begins to modernize and become conscious. In this regard, one of the most important developments in the architectural field is for the central government to transfer some of it's duties and rights to the local government (Türkmen, 2009).

At the same time there was a transition period for the Chamber of Architects. This transition occurs as sensitive to the political and social transformations that take place in Turkey. The Chamber brings forth the profession without being a mere spectator to social events. Thus, architect members can join the Chamber. The Chamber can open architectural competitions. The Chamber's competition regulations were taken into account and became applicable for the private sector as well as a large number of municipalities which opened competitions (Erdoğan, 2009).

According to Güzer (1997) post-1980 architecture in Turkey is a messy period with search and variety. With this phenomenon pluralism and freedom is reflected in architecture. This period which coincides with post modern architectural style has created a diversity which is hard to classify under architectural attitudes and structures in Turkey. Other important change of the period is the diversification on the types of buildings. New types were added such as shopping centres, business and prestige towers, time sharing properties, tourism structures and new industrial structures. At the same time, many private management bank buildings, business centers, tourist structures when employed has led to the choice of different architectural quests where high quality and sleek materials are used (Türkmen, 2009). At the same time with freedom of export and emerging technology diversity has increased with building materials and allowed the use of facade materials such as aluminium and glass.

During this period, the most important breaking point in the architectural competition process in Turkey is the State Tender Law No. 2886 issued in 1983. In this law the competition method has been seen as a procedure and there was no appropriate arrangement regarding the unique conditions of the competition. Because of this programme in the law the competitions were not open for a while (Yakut, 2007). Different ways were searched for to open competitions. With the article advantage of the same law on 'Procurement Law' is not covered the Council of Ministers decision has been taken. As it was difficult to follow this procedure for each competition there was a serious decline in the number of competitions during that year (Türkmen, 2009).

Another turning point occurred in 1984 when the authority of the central governments development plans were transferred to municipalities a dramatic change took place in architecture and architectural competitions. By taking the authority to compile a jury the Ministry of Public Works completely closed the competition process to the professional environment. Despite the efforts of the Chamber of Architects architectural competitions could not survive their existence like it was in the 60's and '70s. In this aspect, firstly from 1985 onwards there are new steps taken to strengthen local administration with respect to authorization and resource wise. One of the most important factors; real estate tax income given to city halls and construction plan confirmation authority taken from ministries and given to city halls. During this period, there is sharp increase of municipalism, the community realized the effects of city hall direction. At the same time, during globalization the activation of city hall direction started, the development and productivity realized. On the other hand, it should be highlighted that, the legal absences there is decrease of quality of life. The building land rent is attractive the city position became destructed and the sea side became more popular (Çukurçayır, 2011). Çukurçayır (2011) asserts that, with new municipality ideology, it is adopted that municipalities democratized, the power of the center decreased and municipalities started to set up rules for local life. In addition to these, municipalities should be productive to prevent monopolist and corporate power (Çukurçayır, 2011).

In 1988 'Architectural Engineering Urban Planning and Urban Design Competition Regulation' was introduced where the competitions were re-arranged. By this means some institutions and organizations have been able to open competitions. There are some important changes that have come to the agenda for the first time in this period. Competitions in town planning and urban design and idea competitions were included in the scope of competitions. In addition, the concept of regional competitions were brought to the agenda. The reason for this is to attract regional teams which do not have enough experience for national projects.

With 1990, particularly environmental problems experienced in the 2000s leads to new needs in urban design. During this period, the urban design competition organized by local authorities, the number gradually increases. In the designs, the desired ambient environment can not be created in the project, because

it is also important to establish the idea. In fact, qualified projects are observed in the process. In the 2000's important urban design and landscape competitions are held and qualified projects are prized (Tanyeli ve Kazmaođlu, 1986).

Especially after the 2000's with the increased number of architectural magazines and access to the internet has facilitated information gain. This way architects have been able to follow the domestic and international developments in the field of structures and materials. Thus, architectural variety has increased. In addition, computer use has facilitated architectural drawings and three-dimensional drawings. These developments have made easy the visual variety in presentation.

All the competitions that were opened for this period which was an important breaking point for Turkey were prepared by accumulating the data from the websites Arkitera (<http://www.arkitera.com/yarisma>), Kolokyum (<http://kolokyum.com>), Yarışmayla Yap (<http://www.yarismaylayap.com/>) and the book of Yarışmalar Dizini 1930-2004. A total of 481 competitions have been opened between 1980 to 2014. If we look at the competitions opened in (Table 2. 1) particularly in the 1980's with the rising importance of the local government we see competitions for provincial special administration buildings which were attached to the central government. These structures reflect the official structures of the state and guide the development of the city. Whereas, at the end of the 1990's consecutive airport competitions are held. (See Appendix 1).

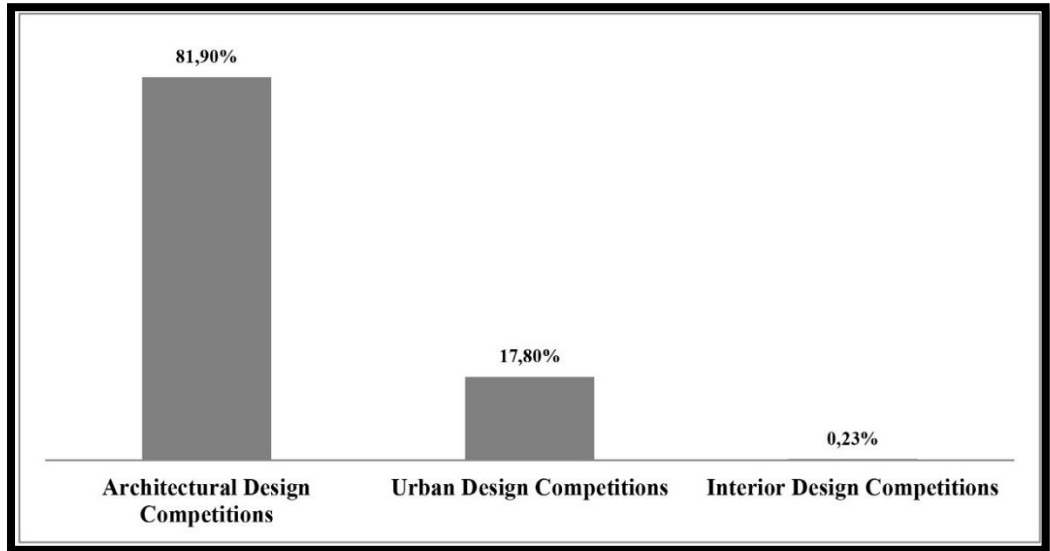


Table 2.1 Distribution of architectural design competitions after 1980 in terms of competition types (P. Aykutlar’s Archive)

When we examine the breaking point of 1980 and the years after, we see that the majority of the competitions are formed by architectural competitions (89,90%), then urban design and interior architectural competitions. Especially the environmental problems faced brings the need for urban design projects. They gain importance on urban design project competitions are arranged by local governments and their numbers increase accordingly. Thus, in the 1990’s and the year 2000 the number of urban design competitions some come to architectural design competitions. (See Table 2.2).

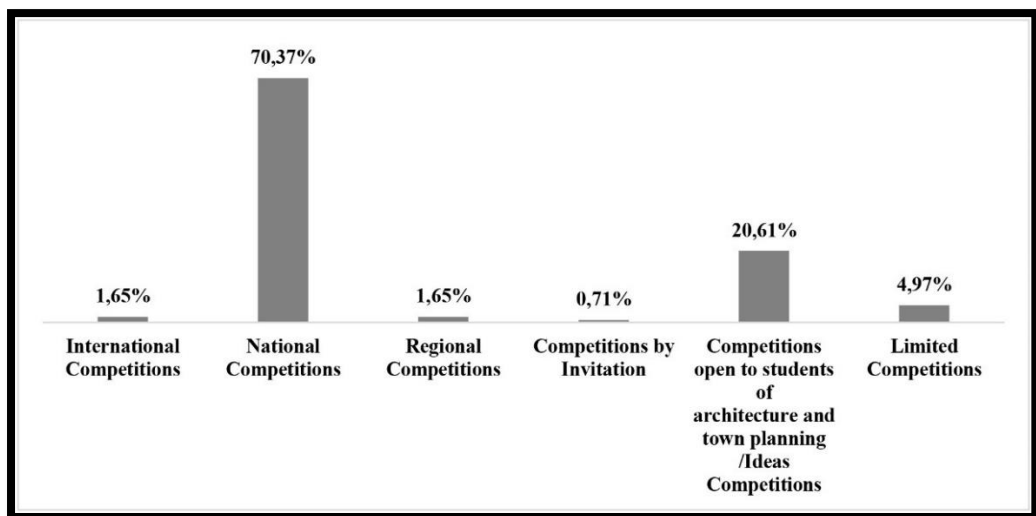


Table 2.2 Distribution of architectural design competitions after 1980 in terms of competition types (P. Aykutlar’s Archive)

Considering the competition process in Turkey after 1980, the majority of the competitions are national. The rate of regional and special invitation competitions are low. After the arrangements made in the student competition regulations in 1988, there seems to be an increase in student idea competition and this has been reflected in the table. (See Table 2.3). During this period structures were considered not only in their own scale but are also discussed on an urban scale and their contributions to the city. There was particularly an increase in the number of urban design competitions opened as of 1990. The opening of national competitions provided equal competition environment in the professional environment and transparency in the competition environment. Regional competition is limited in our country. This type of competition is preferred by the private sector.

In the 2000s the necessity of interdisciplinary studies arise with urban design competitions. Especially in large scale, urban design and idea competitions a need to work with professionals in the field of urban planning, engineering, interior design, landscape architecture and sculpture arised. These competitions are important in terms of providing architects the opportunity to work with experts in other disciplines are providing an interdisciplinary discussion platform (Erdoğan, 2009). The architectural projects that are opened are carried out in the framework of the Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, Urban Design, Urban and Regional Planning and Works of Fine Arts Competition Regulation which was issued by the Public Procurement Law No. 4743 and 2003 by the Public Procurement Agency, which entered into regulation in January 1st (Türkmen, 2009).

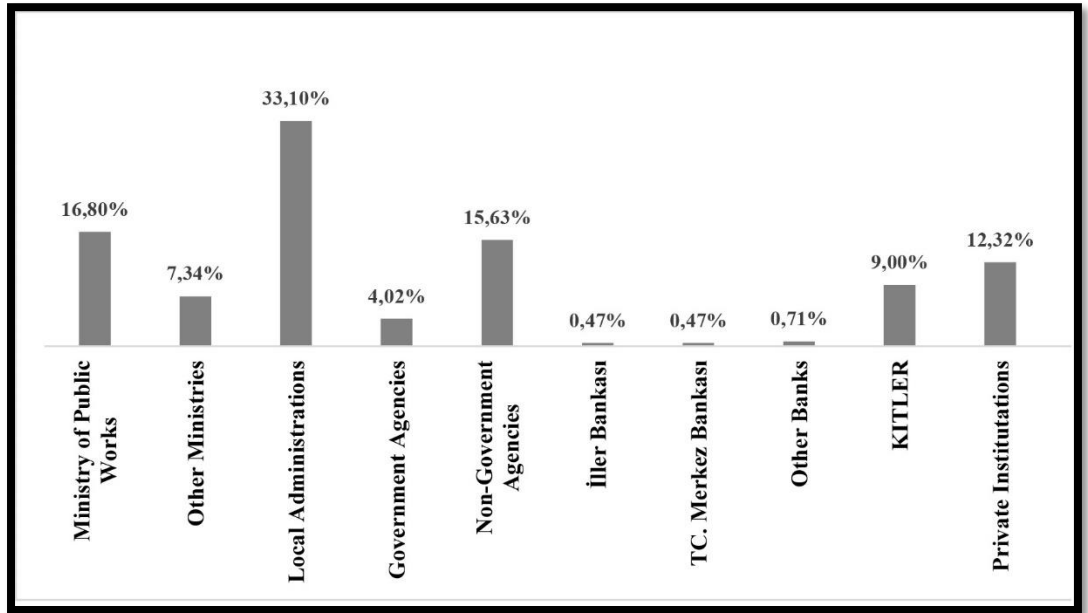


Table 2.3 Distribution of architectural design competitions after 1980 in terms of organizing institutions (P. Aykutlar's Archive)

Considering the competition for the post-1980 period in Turkey, the highest percentage of institutions opening competitions are the municipalities. The lowest rate belongs to the Provincial Bank and the Central Bank. After 1980s, the central government rule in the competition environment will be lost. (See Table 2.3). Local governments gained importance as institutions which opened architectural competitions. Municipalities and the private sector put forth many competitions with the public.

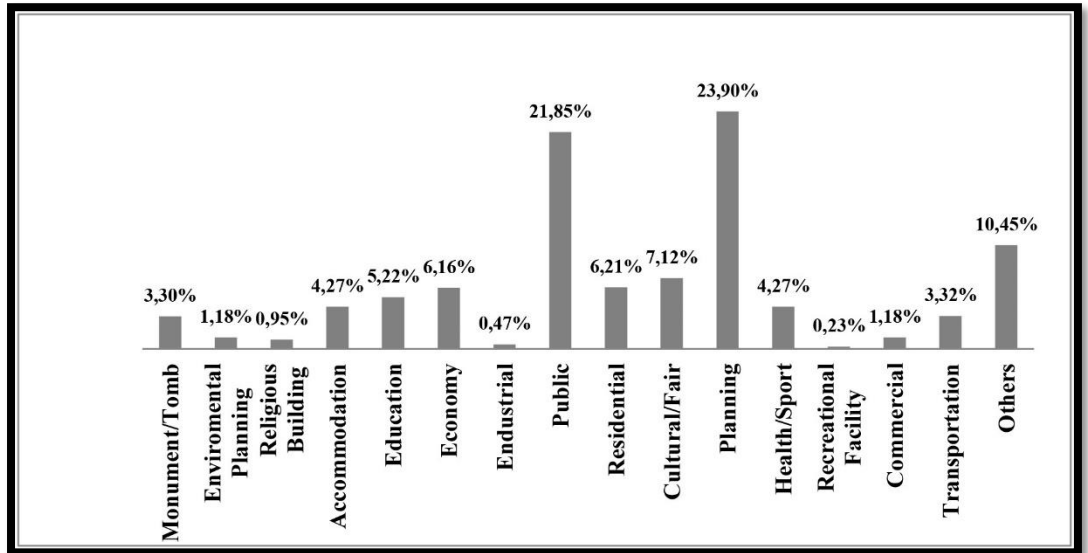


Table 2.4 Distribution of architectural design competitions after 1980 in terms of project types (P. Aykutlar's Archive)

Considering the competitions for the same period the highest rate which are planning competitions are followed by architectural design competitions, which aim to create public structures in the architecture scale. (See Table 2.4). Especially the number of urban design competition opened by the municipalities after 1990 and the density are the factors on this table. The increasing competition diversity, the idea of obtaining public buildings with a transparent method is the reason behind this. Architectural design competitions gain diversity in the same period. The importance of urban design and idea competitions is the reason behind this. Increase of competitions is also reflected in the structure types. During this period the most competitions are opened in public buildings. Public buildings and government office building types also stand out in this period. These structures reflect the official structures of the state and give direction to the city's development. Public buildings are respectively followed by economy-trade, culture, health, education, monuments, transportation, accommodation and residential building types.

Considering the competition of the same period, the number of competition opened by local municipalities, increased after 1984. This number is especially reaches the highest figure in 2010. The most important factor, is the right to change the zoning plan granted to local governments in 1984. Local governments become extremely important in terms of institutions that open design competitions. Superiority of the state over the competition is lost. (See Table 2.5).

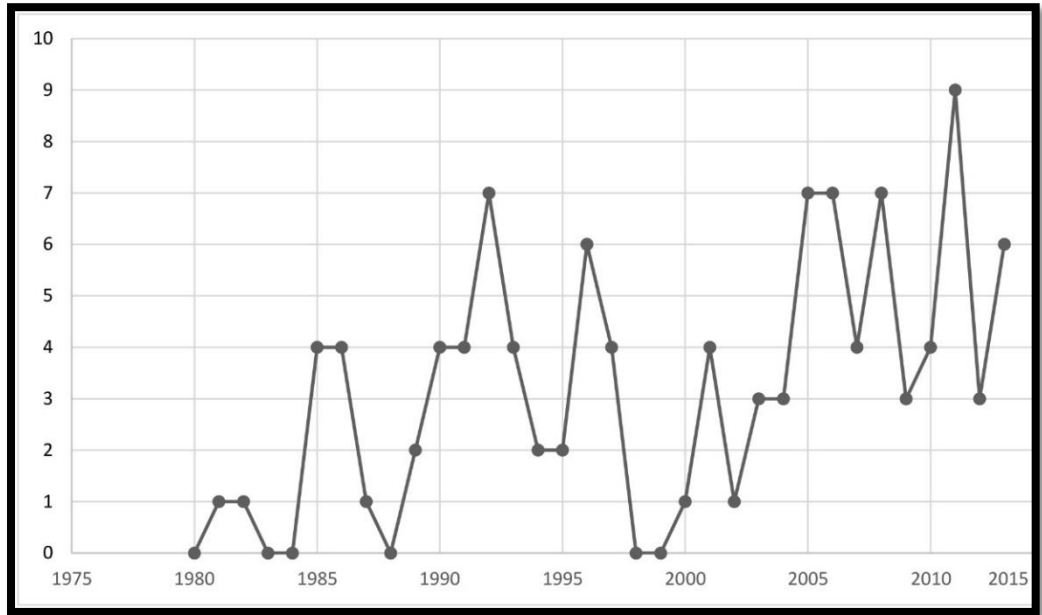


Table 2.5 Distribution of architectural design competitions organized by municipalities after 1980 (P. Aykutlar's Archive)

Examining the process of the competitions after the same period, municipal service buildings which are opened by municipalities in the 1980's , especially after 1984, increase with the appreciation of local governments. An irregular increase is seen up to the 2000's. (See Table 2.7).

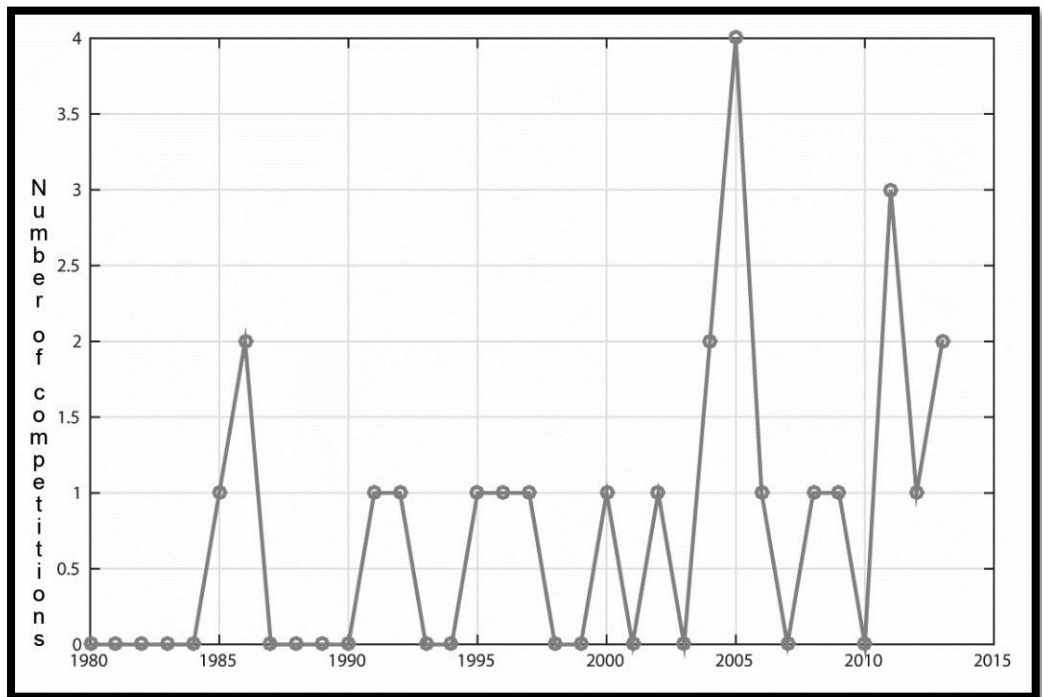


Table 2.6 Distribution of architectural competitions of municipality service buildings design organized by municipalities after 1980 (P. Aykutlar's Archive)

As can be seen from the tables and data from the competition environment which is appropriate to the period and allows for new designs in the architectural environment in Turkey, the municipal service buildings which were opened by local governments in the period of 1984, which was an important breaking point are very important.

2.4 Concluding Remarks

An overall including definitions and classification of architectural design competitions have been discussed in this chapter. In this classification the importance of national architectural design competitions in the context of other competitions in Turkey has been highlighted. Then the historical development of architectural projects in Turkey has been considered in three stages. The first stage is between 1930-1950, the viewpoint to architecture and competitions in the years after World War II, the first years of the young Republic of Turkey have been examined. This period includes the construction of the new capital and the integration of the new Republic to the world by using a modern architectural language. The second period which is between 1950 and 1980 is when Turkey comes close to the western world after World War II, the transition to two partied political phase, the state being integrated to the new order and the need for new public buildings. In the third phase, as of 1980, the diversity of the language increases, new structure types evolve and institutions are re-structred in Turkey. The right to make a development plan moving from the central government to the local government in 1984, enables the local governments the right to make development plans and to become more involved. As it can be seen in the statistical tables an increase in the competitions opened has been seen. Especially in this process, municipal service buildings gain importance in the building types which are opened for competition by the local government.

3 SPACE SYNTAX AS A QUANTITATIVE APPROACHES IN SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Space syntax is a set of techniques to analyze spaces that built on scale of urban and building that developed by the research team led by Bill Hillier in University Collage London. As mentioned in the book of ‘The Social Logic of Space’ written by Hillier and Hanson in 1984, space syntax analysis method is used to understand the relation of social life and space. The theory based on that social life comes out from the space’s physical organization (Hillier and Hanson, 1984).

There are studies on space syntax that have analyzed the relation between spatial layout and movement, communication, personel encounters, co-awareness and wayfinding. This chapter reviews the analytical techniques which space syntax scholars have used to describe spatial arrangements on permeability that refer to physical environments with spatial behaviors. Also, it is defined that the metrics that are most relevant for representing the integration properties of space that impact permeability through visibility graph analysis method. Lastly, implementation fields of visibility graph analysis method are given.

3.1 Understanding Conceptual Development in Space Syntax

Space is a vital environment that comprised of bringing individuals together, allowing them to perform their actions and detectable limits. There are lots of definition of space until today. (Hasol, 1998).

Addition to Hasol, Kuban (1998) mentioned that building space is a phenomenon that created by restricted space and common elements of the limits together and it is impossible to define it with only a volume values or its limits. Each space is an objective. It can be described in accordance with logic rules or rational and perceived by anyone who move in differently as subjective, emotional and irrational (Ataç, 1990). Benedikt (1979) describes space as;

Historically psychologists and architects have shared a vital interest in the nature of space. Coinciding with the birth of modern experimental psychology, it was the late nineteenth century when space was first propounded as being of the essence in the experience of architecture (Benedikt, 1979, 20p.)

Influences of physical components are high in formation of space as well as influences of human behaviors and relationships. Social and cultural structure are the effectors of human's behaviors to the contrary physical spaces they are in. There are two main elements of a spatial form. They are the users who live in the space and the relationships of the users and visitors come from outside (Hillier and Hanson, 1984).

Defining a space is possible with the perception of a user. Perception is a process which individual identify the space with the aid of sense organs. According to Korkmaz (2009), there is always a relation between space and space user during the process of perception. This relation regards to how the space user perceive the space with physical qualities as place, direction and dimensions of it as well. Perception of users show up clearly itself in a well organized space (Korkmaz, 2011). According to different perception of users, spatial differentiations always develop and change in line of cultural values also the needs of human in every society. At this point, space syntax analysis method become important to measure the value of this change of spatial differentiations in a real way. Space syntax presents the usage of urban area or building's process analysis based on spatial organization.

According to Hillier (1993); space is one of the primary means by which the ascent from building as cultural transmission to architecture as theoretical intent is made. This means that one aspect of the abstract comparability of forms in architecture centers on spatial form which implies space as an objective property of buildings.

Hence, buildings and cities stand for us in two different ways; as the physical forms that we see and as the spaces that we use and move through. After late nineteenth century on, architecture began to represent and theorise about space. During twentieth century, space was increasingly articulated as a dimension of architectural expression. By the end of this century, most architectural and urban theories include a chapter related with space (Hillier, 2005).

On the other side, Hillier (1996) explains what spatial forms carry in the book of *Space is the Machine* as:

It is because this is so that spatial organisation through buildings and built environments becomes one of the principle ways in which culture is made real for us in the material world, and it is because this is so that buildings can, and normally do, carry social ideas within their spatial forms. To say this does not imply determinism between space to society, simply that space is always likely to be structured in the spatial image of a social process of some kind (Hillier, 1996, 52p.).

At this point, according to Hillier (2007), there are two ways to understand intelligibility of spatial complexes to human beings as; artifacts we move about in and learning to understand by living in them and they often have a geometrical and simple relation to nature (Hillier, 2007). According to Hillier and his colleague's (Hillier and Hanson, 1984), the relation between social structure and space have an interaction together. Space is a product that is effected by society and social structure as well as effects society and social structure (Hillier and Hanson, 1984).

The architectural concept of the space where space is unlinked from direct from human agency, surely can not be defined independently. The concept of spatial enclosure defines the space by reference to the physical forms and without them space vanishes (Hillier, 1993). However, Hillier (1985) suggest a distinction between research programmes into the effects society on space and its effects on society. Hence, space syntax focuses on creating a platform for space and society to give a spatial nature to society as well as giving a social dimension to space (Karimi, 1997).

Starting from here, spatial series which was developed by Hillier and his colleagues in the 1980's by University College London architects to demonstrate the potential impact of their design has developed rapidly to the present day. Thus, it has been used in various design applications in every part of the world. Today spatial approach is benefitted from architecture, urban design, planning, transport and interior architecture to archeology, information technology, urban and human geography, anthropology, landscape architecture and informatics. This method is not satisfied with the city's physical components and the relationships between them also aims to understand the social, economic and conceptual components and the relationship between the physical components. It tries to read the city's different components from the physical space. Space syntax, including housing and urban scale is used to analyze the spatial organization of different scales (Standing, 2014).

Besides that, Hillier et al. (1987) define space syntax as “a model for representation, analysis and interpretation”. They deal with the problem of urban form regarding how towns work and the relation between patterns of use and movement. Buildings and public open spaces are the two opposite polars of this system. Building entrances have a role in forming the relation between the inside and the outside as well as the residents and the outsiders. The understanding of the method stands on how buildings gather together and define a continuous open system (Hillier, 1987). Additionally to Hillier, Dyke (1999) defines symmetrical arrangement as an easily accessible space; on the contrary, asymmetrical as a space is accessible only by passing through other spaces. In addition to this, while distributedness refers to multiple choices of routes, non-distributedness refers to lack of choice. Asymmetry and nondistributedness are related with spatial segregation where spaces are less accessible and movement is controlled in hierarchy. On the contrary, symmetry and distributedness are associated with spatial integration where spaces are accessible and movement is diffused (Dyke, 1999).

Hillier (2005) suggests that thinking of space is not as the background to human activity as thinking of it as the background to the objects. It is as a fundamental state of everything human beings do. (See Figure 3.1). It refers to moving through space, interacting with other people in a space and just seeing enclosed space from a point in space. How we use or experience space is described by each of these geometric organizations for this reason, how we create, use or understand them stands on how the buildings and cities are organised in terms of these geometric ideas. For instance, squares or public open spaces with convex elements as for the most part linear in cities turn to be strongly affected by their isovist properties. Hereby, geometric language reflecting human behaviour and experience creates the language of the city (Hillier, 2005). If this idea is in the building scale, features not only the individual but the spaces in the building or mutual relationship between those cities that occur. This is called the organisation of the space and are simultaneous relations between the parts that form the whole (Hillier, 2007).

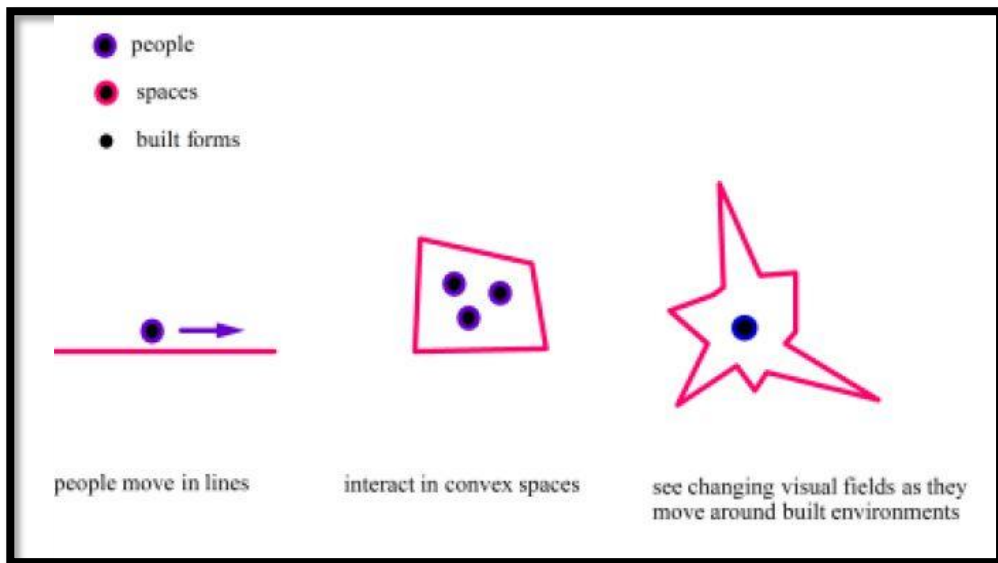


Figure 3. 1 Movement and Space (Hillier, 2005)

There are three basic stages in the spatial. They are analysis, genotype and theory. Representation is the space components, on the other hand analysis is the stage of defining the arrangemental relationship between the components which constitute the system. Spatial system is transformed into a graph according to the components and the relationship between these components is analyzed. In the genotype stage different models exist, whereas the theory stage reveals the disposition between different cultural genotypes (Dursun, 2011).

Briefly, space syntax methodology identifies relational characteristic of space as configuration and proposed the idea that it is its characteristic forms becomes out human behaviour and social knowledge. Developing strategies of description for configuring inhabited spaces in underlying social meaning is the aim of space syntax. Effects of spatial configuration on various social or cultural variables let practical explanations developed. Thus, the methodology seek to understand configured space itself, especially its developmental process and its social meaning (Bafna, 2003).

Space syntax in building and residential scale is directive in examining the social and cultural space regarding the organization and testing and evaluating new design decisions. Application of spatial analysis series can be listed as follows:

- Identification of the spatial configuration features of the built environment in the city and building scale.
- Determining the potential impact on the movement of new proposals for the design of public open spaces for pedestrians and vehicles and pedestrian links in urban development study and design.
- Finding direction according to general pedestrian movement, the perceptibility of space and the availability to communal areas.
- The expression in numbers of a space in which people how easy it is to act without fear of losing their way, the planning and testing of the designs without application and the organization of movement in public buildings such as museums and hospitals where wayfinding is important.
- Understanding the relationship between pedestrian movement and the urban fabric, and consequently comparing and evaluating new design alternatives and the estimation to the effect of the city of the location pre-construction of any structure and activity.
- The urban context of the crimes set out in the space relations, the structure of the spatial distribution of the city's pedestrian and vehicle movements tissue of land use and crime in urban areas and examining the spatial properties of interest,
- Examination of the openness or introversion of a space, and can be lined as a social sense of space for privacy, control or the comprehension of social structure (Attack, 2009).

In this context, space syntax can be defined as a method which tries to explain the relationship between space and socio-cultural structure and which is used to analyze spatial structure in the organization of space, city and structure scale. In terms of handling space, the Space Syntax method offers approaches both for the pre-design and utilization period.

3.2 Publicness in Space Syntax

The life of public space is defined as being formed naturally around their borders and edges where people gravitate. The gradual occupation turns inwards when they are full. The users select different areas of public spaces according to the activities that they are engaged to (Alexander, 1997). According to Campos (1997), only enclosed spaces could supply the users a sense of comfort, pleasure for that reason would eventually determine the preference by the public to such public spaces (Campos, 1997).

Instead, according to Benn and Gaus (1983); inclusive public space is defined as possessing four mutually supportive qualities of ‘access’, ‘physical access’, ‘social access’, ‘access to activities and discussions or intercommunications’ and ‘access to information’. The first quality which is physical access refers as public space is the place in which everybody is entitled to be physically present (Gaus and Benn, 1983). Secondly, ‘social access’ includes the presence of cues, in the form of people, design and management elements, suggesting who is and who is not welcome in the space (Carr et al, 1992). It is crucial to improve the environmental image and ambience of a public space to make it more welcoming or less intimidating to a wider range of social groups (Akkar, 2005).

Hillier (1984) studied on the performance of public spaces that a successful urban square depends on the correct balance between static and moving people whereas the number of people choosing to stop and make informal use of the public space is a function called the ‘strategic value’. This value is calculated by the sum of integration values of all lines. These lines pass through the body of the space excluding the edges (Hillier, 1984). Besides, Hillier (1984) suggests that good locations for unprogrammed static use that do not depend on the supplies of specific attractions or facilities. Hillier concluded static occupancy of public spaces may be associated to ‘the visual properties of space experienced by the stationary person’ (Hillier et al., 1990).

On the other hand, Czerkauer is a researcher who measures publicity on the concept of movement. According to Czerkauer (2008); human activity is controlled

by the organization and design of the built environment as well. This effect can be understood in its nature and measured in its own degree as well as formed through planning and design response. Besides, the main factors of well functioning and spatial organization of public spaces are people and their movement. He studied in the context of architecture and urban design as well in his study. Importance of these questions bring about the role of space syntax as;

- How does the physical shape of the built environment impact on urban activity and the way people use public spaces?
- Does the spatial layout play a role on how public spaces are used? (Czerkauer-Yamu, 2010)

These questions based on specification of space syntax as spatial and physical characteristics of space, accessibility of movement networks (pedestrians, bus, cars etc.), pattern of land-use attractors and quality of public realm. Besides, space syntax has pioneered the development of new techniques for the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of public space.

3.3 Analytical Representation Techniques in Space Syntax

The most important point in spaces coming together and a creating meaningful whole is relational structure. In order to understand relational structures morphological studies should be carried out. Morphology, in the most general sense is known as physical form or structure formation. In Steadman's "Architectural Morphology" (1983), it is mentioned that past and present design mainly deals with the composition and shape of architectural elements and the bringing together of two-dimensional space and its elements. In order to determine the process of bringing the spaces together, it is emphasized that spatial relationships should be understood and efforts should be made to solve the structure formation (Steadman, 1983). According to Hillier (1984), social information related to urban networks which show different morphological features may be produced and developed to analyze their own internal logic and spatial components that comprise them and their relationship with each other.

The concept of building and space analysis in architecture is defined by the structured physical environment according to different criteria as a result of the architectural design and building construction. While working on Space Syntax techniques, a special relational feature, the "configuration" concept has emerged. Configuration, defines the abstract relational order of the structure's characteristic forms (Hillier and Hanson, 1997). That is, it not only defines the simple relationship but also the complex relationship between each element. It defines more than the structure of the relationships and has two features. Firstly, different forming properties appear when viewed from different points. Secondly, when a part of the spatial integrity changes, the structural characteristics of the whole also change. This is called 'the whole complex relations'. Space Syntax techniques refer to the formal relations from the part to the whole. It aims to explain this quality of formation as consistent and countable. For the use of graphical representation of forming properties it benefits from abstraction, it detects the hidden patterns using the combination of an intuitive eye with an analytical brain. It reveals the genotypic characteristics of the spatial patterns (Hillier and Hanson, 1997). The method is used to determine the structure which is formed by the combination of the parts constituting the space or space syntax (Yıldırım, 2002). In spatial analysis where various techniques and approaches are used, the relationship between spatial organization and elements are varied. According to Keleş (1994) spatial analysis is listed as; geometric analysis, topological analysis, typological analysis, functional analysis, structural analysis, aesthetic analysis, social analysis, instrument analysis for the Department of analysis based on the perception of space, stylistic origin analysis, morphological analysis and space syntax (Çakmak, 2011).

Space syntax method that allows us to analyze different scale spaces, offers a variety of usage in architecture and urban planning. This method is based on the organizational theory of space and tries to solve the spatial formation of codes (Dursun, 2007). By testing the physical environment which is built or in the design process, it allows solutions to be produced to the problems that may be encountered. The series of analysis obtained with the Space Syntax Method can be used as guidance in various definitions for space. Lately, in many areas such as; architecture, urban planning, interior design, landscape architecture, transport and IT space syntax methods are used.

The role of Space Syntax in architecture can be summarized as follows;

- In the dialogue between the architect and the designed space it creates language about space syntax, thinking and generating ideas about the space.
- Space Syntax brings science based on knowledge to the design process. By creating the link between research and design it builds evidence based design.
- If the activity is designed and learned then in this process Space Syntax provides elements to understand the architects ideas and research and potential impacts of the proposal.
- The most important point of the Space Syntax method is that it provides the architect to consider his or her designs not as physical and statistical but as living organisms that can be experienced by users (Dursun, 2007).

Graphic expression methods are divided into four groups in the Space Syntax method;

- Justified graph
- Convex Map
- Axiel Map
- Visibility Graph (Isovist)

3.3.1 Justified Graph

Justified graphs are the simplest graphs as syntactic analyses in space syntax literature. This graphs are comprised of nodes, lines and edges. Each line makes a simple connection between nodes. Researchers applies this graphs to understand the organisation of building or urban layout. (See Figure 3. 2). This graph is resturcted that a specific space is placed at the buttom calling 'root space'.

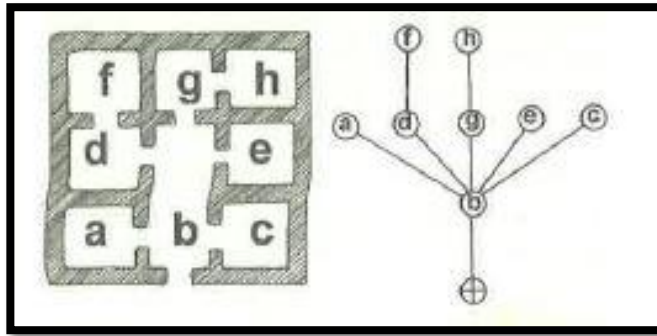


Figure 3. 2 Justified graph (Hillier and Hanson, 1984)

By the help of justified graph, momentousness level the spaces can be defined. The circulation areas can be ranged according to their density. Speed and type of the circulation are not important on this type of analytical representation technique. This technique can be used for high rise building types in order to understand the relation between circulations and floors (Çakmak, 2011).

3.3.2 Convex Map

To make a convex outer map means to fragmentize into the widest possible convex outer spaces as a y map, so that all y spaces include convex outer spaces. The mathematical expression of outer curve is that a tangent drawn around a space can not pass through any point in the space. It is considered that there is an external curve when straight lines can be drawn from one point to the other without crossing the boundary of space (Güney, 2007). (See Figure 2.3)

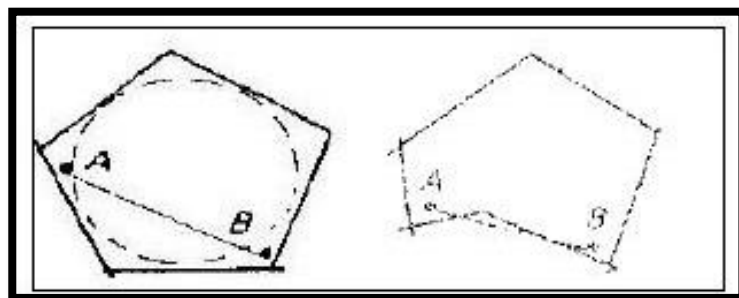


Figure 3. 3 Convex Space and Interior Space (Hillier and Hanson, 1984)

There is no straight line between any two points in the space outside of the convex space. In convex space, there is a line between point A and point B in the space outside. In fact, it is quite easy to make a convex map, firstly a wide convex

space is drawn then another one and all is considered and continued with the process. If it is visually difficult to find a convex outer space, it can be divided into two phases. The first one is the widest circle drawn in the widest convex outer space. The second one continues with the procedure without narrowing the space and using each circle as the widest possible (Hillier and Hanson, 1984).

Convex maps defines the structure of compund's open spaces. The relation between convex spaces determines the perception and comprehension of human who lives in there. Convex spaces are the perceptible spaces. Integrated convex spaces are represented as darkest colors (Hillier, 1983). (See Figure 3.4).

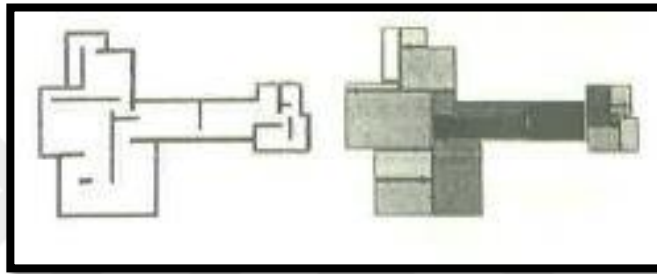


Figure 3. 4 Convex map (Peponis and Wineman, 2002)

3.3.3 Axial Map

Axial map is presentation of the continuous structure of open space. Some minimal set of the fewest and longest lines of sight that cover some set of the ‘fattest convex spaces’ represent the idea of a ‘fewest line’ axial map in the book of ‘Social Logic of Space’ (Hillier and Hanson, 1984). Axial maps were suggested as a method for reducing the complex continuous spatial network of cities into a set of component parts that could be subjected to analysis. (See Figure 3.5)

Based on the close link between visibility and movement, space syntax scholars have developed an analytical technique to represent the spatial structure of layouts as sets of intersecting lines, which are called axial map or linear representation (Hillier and Hanson, 1984). Axial map is the set of fewest and longest lines of sight or access that passing through all spaces of a system. It is based on the assumption that the number of turns is more crucial to spatial

experience than actual distance covered (Bafna, 2003). Hence the measures focus on the topological relationship instead of metric distance (Cai, 2012).

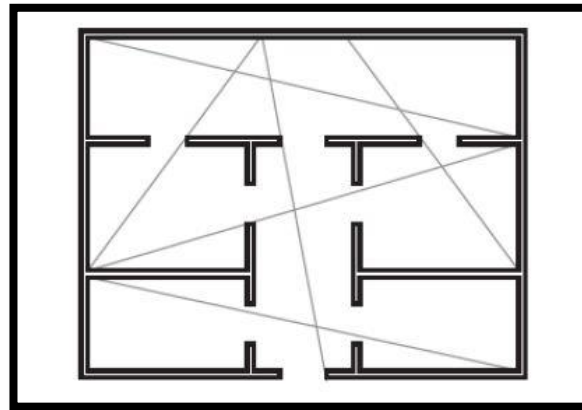


Figure 3. 5 The Axial Map (Turner, 2004)

Void space is modelled onto linear axial and areal in other meaning convex components, either in outdoor or indoor urban environments. The axial lines can be concisely described as the longest straight lines that can be drawn in space, while convex spaces are as such that no line between any two points within the space crosses the perimeter (Klarqvist, 1993).

Hillier's theory of natural movement is that routes prioritized for pedestrian movement in such circumstances will be dependent on the morphological characteristics of the streets themselves. Hillier (1998) defines the use of measures of route simplicity in models of movement patterns in the context of axial maps as;

If we define an urban street network as a system of lines linking some set of origins and destinations, and to the extent that movement can occur from all origins to all destinations, then movement along the lines making up the network will be substantially determined by extrinsic measures of those lines (Hillier, 1998).

Besides, axial maps are used to examine the patterns of buildings and cities in context of urban design (Hillier and Hanson, 1984). Hillier and his colleagues have used the axial representation technique to calculate analytic graph measures. This measures refer to a node in the graph and each intersection between lines refer to a vertex. Graph measures are used with the simplifying assumption that the weighting of origins and destinations can be ignored in dense city. The axial map representation has been created in context of methodological issue for linking the

measures of visibility and accessibility to individual counts of pedestrian movement in urban scale (Desyllas and Duxbury, 2001).

3.3.4 Visibility Graph (Isovist)

The application of visibility graph analysis to building environments was first introduced as early as 1980 by Braaksma and Cook (Turner, 2001). They calculate the covisibility of various units within an airport layout, and produce an adjacency matrix to represent these relationships, placing a “1” in the matrix where two locations are mutually visible, and a “0” where they are not. From this matrix, they present a measure to compare the number of existing visibility relationships with the number which could possibly exist, in order to quantify how usefully a plan of an airport satisfies a goal of total mutual visibility of locations (Tahar and Brown, 2003).

Visibility analysis and the use of isovists introduced in the form of analysis isovists and isovists fields by Benedikt (1979), in which he defines isovists as ‘the set of all points visible from a given vantage point in space and with respect to an environment’ (Benedikt, 1979). Measures of isovists, such as their areas, perimeters, occlusivity, circularity and radials variance and skewness can be used to compare the quality of different spatial experiences. (See Figure 3.6). In order to understand the whole configuration, Benedikt (1979) suggests using “isovist fields” to record the isovist possessions for all locations in a configuration. The change in a given measure of an isovist in all locations of a layout is expanded through contour lines. Benedikt (1979) suggests that the rate of change of the isovist field is closely related to the perception of space and behavior especially such as movement (Cai, 2012).

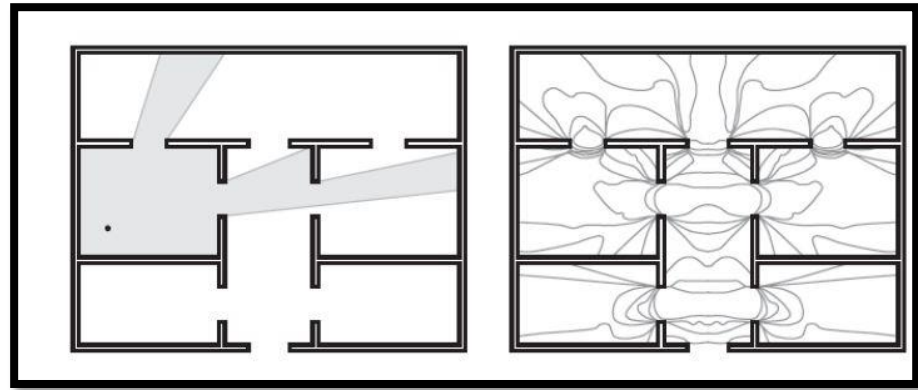


Figure 3. 6 The isovist and isovist field (Turner, 2004)

Based on the idea from Benedikt (1979) that involves the experience of a space is related to the interplay of isovists, Turner and his colleagues (Turner et al., 2001) developed the technique of visual graph. This is used to determine how visible any point in the spatial configuration is from any other point. Based on the technique, they developed the software which is called “Depthmap”. The program divides any given plan into a grid, whose size can be determined by the user. All mutually visible points across the grid are connected. The resulted visibility graph has two sets of elements, the set of vertices and the set of edge connections joining pairs of vertices. The properties of isovist are represented in several different measures based on the number of vertices and edges (Turner et al., 2001). Visible points can be transferred into accessible points in the context of programme. All mutually accessible points across the grid are connected as well. Accessibility analysis regards glass walls and ponds as blocks considering accessibility whereas these are visible in visibility analysis.

Turner and others (2002) have started with Benedikt’s theory and conceived a method represents visibility into a graph of the environment. It is named it Visibility Graph (Turner et al., 2001). Visibility Graph, which is often mentioned as isovist graph, specifies vantage points within a built-environment as nodes and visible connections from each point to the others within the isovist from it as edges. The crucial point here is the arrangement of the vantage points. They emphasized that the set of isovists generated from arranged vantage points should ‘near-fully’ describe the spatial structure for analysis, and proposed to array vantage points with regular intervals like grid. In addition, they suggested that the regular interval should be set by taking into account the ‘human-scale’ (Turner,2001). This method

is to understand how visual characteristics at locations are related and one that has a potential 'social' interpretation. Graph based representations used in social theories of networks lead us to use isovists to derive a visibility graph of the environment the graph of mutually visible locations in a spatial layout. Through movement and occupation of the environment that the graph represent, the effects of spatial structure on social function in architectural spaces become defined (Turner et al., 2001).

Jonathan Hill (1998) mentions that;

The architect and user both produce architecture, the former by design, the latter by inhabitation. As architecture is designed and experienced, the user has as creative a role as the architect (Hill, 1998).

In this sense, the visibility graph is a tool with which we can begin consciously to explore the visibility and permeability relations in spatial systems. The relation between visibility and permeability is a vital component of how systems work spatially and are experienced by their occupants (Tahar and Brown, 2003).

Visibility Graph Analysis (VGA), one of the spatial analysis techniques that particularly emphasize the role of visual information on space syntax, concerns the effect of the visual information on the choice of movement routes. In order to investigate the relationship between spatial layout the delivery of social network spaces, space use patterns are directly observed from correlated against spatial visibility measures as an output of Visibility Graph Analysis (Turner, 2001). Subsequently, the predicted movement of sighted persons in the same spaces is determined by use of The Depthmap software. From the results provided by this software we utilized the connectivity and integration values.

Natively, Visibility analysis has a long history. Thiel (1961) first tried to analyse explicitly the visual properties of spatiotemporal paths through the built environment and Benedikt (1979) looked at isovist measures of visible space throughout configurations and the associated visual fields through space that they produce. Recently, there has been a renewed interest in visibility analysis, from examination of the visual properties of routes people actually take (Conroy, 2001), or might take (Lee and Stucky, 1998), to comparisons of visual properties

with aggregate behaviour (Desyllas and Duxbury, 2001; Turner and Penn, 1999) and classification of urban types (Batty, 2001). Looking at the historical development of visibility techniques, there is an apparent gap in the application of mathematical analysis techniques as humanist, phenomenological, cultural, and Marxist approaches to geography and similar postmodern approaches to architecture became dominant. Stemming from the work of Harvey (1973), these approaches argue that any spatial analysis of a city or a building must relate to its sociological function at some level and, because the sociological function involves many undetachable variables, analysis of pure spatial form is all but meaningless (Turner, 2002).

Depending on the nature of the boundaries, the accessibility, i.e. permeability, and visibility between inside and outside can be controlled. Both permeability where you can go and visibility what you can see directly affects how buildings in general. Visibility analysis provides that visual fields have their own form that result from the interaction of geometry and movement and that the shape and size of the isovist is especially important in relation to the information provided to the observer (Güney, 2007).

The analysis involved the quantification the selected buildings local and global spatial accessibility, accessibility from the entrance and intelligibility. Visibility Graph Analysis is used to calculate the visual integration and connectivity of each building in a technical way. Apart from storage areas, all spaces were included in the analysis. The analysis involved the quantification the selected buildings local and global spatial accessibility, accessibility from the entrance and intelligibility. In invisibility graph analysis it is aimed to analyze the organization of movement in complex structures such as museums, hospitals and exhibition centres, the analysis of important parameters to improve the quality and sharing of structures especially like museums, pre-construction choice of location for any structure or activity, estimate of the effects of the newly added structure to the urban scape in the context of organization of movement, determination of the interior organization of architecture, investigation of indoor use in the historical development of traditional architecture and to investigate the effect of space organization in the variations of the typology of structure.

3.4 Syntactic Measures of Space Syntax

As has been mentioned, space syntax uses different techniques to represent space as a relational spatial structure. The spatial relationship between the spatial elements such as boundaries, convex spaces, axial lines and units can then be described by several measures. By applying these measures to description of building form, space syntax scholars believe they can capture the spatial and functional differences in different plans (Chai, 2012). Hillier and colleagues (1983) who consider each place as a system say that each point in the system has two dimensions. The first dimension is the immediate relationship of the point with its environment (local dimension), the second dimension is the point's place in the overall system (global dimension). These two features come together to create patterns with different characteristics (B. H. Hillier, 1983). In other words, spaces create sub-spaces with different degrees of integration and perception. These places have a different network of relationships with neighbouring places and the places within the whole. These features make these points or places unique and specific. Thus, analysis of the graph is divided into two types as global and local measures. Global measures refer to be constructed using information from all the vertices in graph whereas local measures refer to be constructed using information from the immediate neighbourhood of each vertex in the graph. The user may elect to perform both or either of these types of measure by selecting from the programme (Turner, 2001). In order to understand the degrees of co-presence in relation to the spatial configurations, measures of integration, connectivity, clustering coefficient, control and controllability are collected from VGA. Basically, clustering coefficient refers to the measure of the proportion of the intervisible space within the visibility neighbourhood of a given point. Neighbourhood size refers to the set of vertices immediately connected through an edge. Point depth entropy refers to exploring measures based on frequency distribution of depths. It gives an insight into how ordered the system is from location.

Briefly, connectivity and integration are reviewed as the representation of spatial elements in buildings layout in this thesis. Remarkable result with respect to wayfinding and usability issues is integration correlation with connectivity. That's

why this study examines space syntax measures such as integration and connectivity.

3.3.1 Connectivity

The connectivity is a local spatial property that refers to how many immediate neighbours each node can see. It refers to the degree of direct visual connection (Turner, 2004). Connectivity or degree of a node n captures the amount of space directly visible or accessible from n . Briefly, it is the number of lines or space that connected to a line or another space. It measures the depth between spaces and refers the degree of intersection. Hillier (2007) mentions that;

... 'Connectivity' is clearly a property that can be seen from each space, in that wherever one is in the space one can see how many neighbouring spaces it connects to (Hillier, 2007).

In other words connectivity is the number of places directly connected to a place within the system. In the analyses routes with high connectivity value are shown with warm colours. Spaces which open to more spaces are respectively shown in red, orange and yellow. Basically, this means that these spaces open to another spaces. The spaces which have high value of local and global measures have the most potential as meeting points. The relation between local and global values is called 'intelligibility'. The spaces which have the most value of local and global means that these spaces have the high potential for meeting points.

3.4.1 Integration

Integration value is a global measurement. It refers a measurement of the depth of space to the existing relationship. If the integration value is low, it indicates the space shallow means that the space is not entegrated to the whole spatial organization. (Hillier, 2007). In other words, less integrated spaces means less visited by people. Hillier (2007) asserts that;

A key syntactic measure of configuration is integration. This is initially a purely spatial measure, but it gives a configurational analysis of function as one simply looks at the integration values of the spaces in which functions are located (Hillier, 2007).

Integration measures how many turns and changes one has to make in order to access one space from another space in whole system. It discloses how related space with the whole is in terms of integratedness and segregatedness (Can,I, 2011). Integration describes the degree of cognitive accessibility or in other words how easy it is to reach a certain space. Global option is a global measurement of the flow that occurs throughout a venue. A place has the value of being a strong option when it has the shortest transport routes, it is linked to all places in the system and pass through facilities have been provided. Intelligibility, is the relation between connectivity and integration. It defines how deep the space is according to it's arrangement. These differences manage the effect of space of movements within the system. The less deeper will attract more movement and the more deeper will attract less movement (Hillier, 2001). This depth will give the most important formation related to the whole which is the integration value. The places which have more movement are called integrated, places with less movement are segregated. This states clearly the inverse relationship between the value of depth and integration values. It is a measure which indicates the encounter rate and intensity of use. If more accessible places are considered as syntactic centers, integration values are used as criteria for the comparison of different sized systems. The higher the integration value of a site line the shallower the place, the lower the integration value tyhe deeper the place (Hillier, 1983). In other words, the higher the integration valuse the more accessible the place, the lower the value the more difficult it is to access the space in the system. Integration means that When the accessibility of the neighboring parts to the parts in the system are calculated the relative integration values being high means that access from that point to near points is more earsier and direct.

Integrated places have the potential to bring together all the people that live in a place or who are there for any reason. The most integrated spaces are places where you may even pass through to go somewhere else. These places are called integrated cores. Integration value; is calculated by calculating the average depth value for each line for all lines in the system (n). This is the global integration (R-n) value for the whole area (Hillier, 1984).

The axis drawn by defining the maximum distance people can see and reach while moving shows the changes according to integration. According to Gündoğdu

(2014); integration value is the main criteria for space shaping parameters. High value of integration in the analysis is expressed by warm colours in the graphics. According to this, accessibility rates are expressed respectively with red, orange and yellow colour lines (Gündoğdu, 2014).

Spaces of the whole system can be ranged according to their integration levels. Space which stands in the middle of the whole system, the spaces around it get increased then it shows that the space is integrated. It shows that the space can be accessible according to its integration level. According to Hillier (2005), the closeness of each element to all others is in fact the integration value of a space, we can colour from red for high integration through to blue for low in order to understand the degree of accessibility (Hillier, 2005). In other words, they are represented as a spectral range from indigo for low values through blue, cyan, green, yellow, orange, red to magenta for high values (Turner, 2001).

3.5 Concluding Remarks

In this part of the study, method of space syntax which is developed by Hillier and colleagues has been examined in the context of 'Social Logic of Space'. It is examined that space syntax is a quantitative methodology for inspecting the design in supporting wayfinding. It helps to enunciate the social meaning behind the confining inhabited spaces. When trying to find measurable indicators for each of the themes of publicness, it is understood that a crucial aspect related to a space's publicness is its accessibility. The theory has been developed towards a computer aided technique to identify accessibility of spatial layouts. In parallel with, representation graph varieties and scales belonging to "Space Syntax" and "VGA" method, application areas and units of measure are discussed. VGA focuses on building scale. Amongst the classification of the spatial analysis in the thesis work, VGA will be used as a method to understand the spatial configurations and linkages between physical environments. Besides, VGA is identified as method for providing social understanding of buildings in terms of wayfinding. The implementation method of using VGA has been covered. The reason for implementation of this scientific method is the numerical and statistical data desired to be obtained in the changes of the selected competition projects for further correlations between integration, connectivity and circulation. Mapping of the space

organization and the accessibility of the changed situation through forms of publicness will be examined with this method.



4 CASE STUDIES: PUBLICNESS CONVERGENCE of ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITIONS of MUNICIPALITY BUILDINGS BETWEEN 1984-2013

In this part of the study, projects competed in architectural competitions on municipality service buildings which were held in Turkey between 1984 and 2013 are taken into a VGA analysis. This method allows the selected floor plans of each project to be analyzed through space syntax, in purpose of obtaining an eventual assessment of permeability, which is the level of publicness. Collected results in form of graphics and mathematical values that reflect permeability levels are then compared with the jury reports of each competition.

4.1 Application Framework

The selection of the architectural design competitions was extracted from the period between 1984 and 2013. Chosen from the national competitions which concern the architectural programs of municipality service buildings, the selected projects were picked on the basis of the pre-condition that they are smaller than 20.000 m², they do not serve for any other public utilities and neither contain any function that belongs to the buildings of other types. This filtration process provided a shortlist of 9 selected projects. The analysis data was prepared by conducting a CAD file drawing of each project plan. This data was then specifically prepared on the basis of Depthmap requirements in order to be made ready for the eventual VGA analysis.

4.2 Application Method

Towards analyzing the integration and connectivity relations of specific municipality service building architectural design competitions, a Visibility Graph Analysis (VGA) is implemented on each building's chosen floor on the basis of its relation with the ground level and public usage. All spaces except storage areas are included in the analysis. It is important to emphasize that the set grid parameter in the Depthmap program was selected to be a standard 0.5 at all projects since this allowed the specific identification of permeability and integration levels in the study to be defined on a common basis of publicness level.

Visibility representation parameters are compared under two main criteria: Connectivity and Global Integration. The adjacency matrix specifies the relationship between the locations by allowing ‘1’ to indicate the mutually-integrated locations and ‘0’ , the non-integrated locations. In consequence of this, the VGA integration measure was found to be as well a highly significant discriminator between the preferred and non-preferred locations in terms of privacy.

The integration and connectivity maps obtained from the analyses are interpreted according to a color chart that exhibits a range from red to blue. The chart basically indicates that the red color represents a high level of publicness and connectivity, whereas purple or the darkest blue represents a high level of privacy and connectivity (See Figure 4. 1).

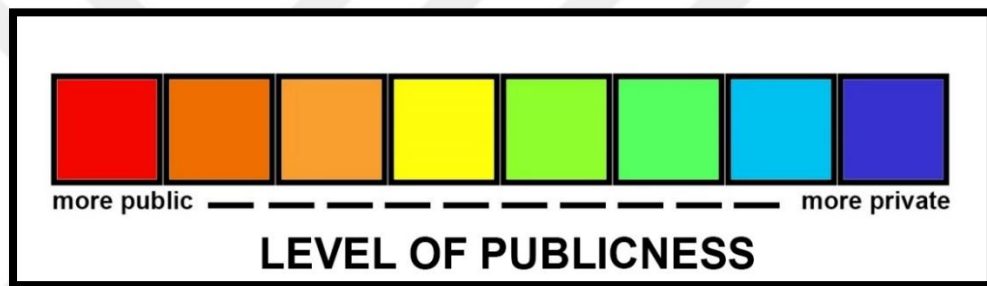


Figure 4.1 Color range of Depthmap

Since the building layouts comprise of different scales and involve detached buildings on the same floor, the integration and connectivity values obtained from each building were normalized through dividing these specific values into the number of the grid cells of the nodes. This calculation procured an integration and connectivity value for each node, ensuring different buildings to become comparable on a standard plain. Total visual node counts were taken from Depthmap. Subsequently, high integration and connectivity values belonging to each of the building layouts were taken from Depthmap column properties towards calculating the selected visual node counts with high integration and connectivity values. In order to calculate the percentage of areas with high levels, the selected visual node counts with high integration and connectivity values were proportioned to the total visual node count of each layout. These values and percentages were evaluated with circulation percentage of the projects. This is how the circulation areas possess public usage and accessibility.

Each of the projects is assessed on the basis of four criteria, listed below:

- Remarks in the report that reveal jury's evaluations on publicness and public use of the project.
- Remarks in the report that reveal competitors' interpretations on publicness and public use of the project.
- VGA analysis and its results; integration and connectivity levels, critical access points (their relation between the core – staircases and elevations), the most and the least accessible and integrated public functions of the layouts.

Comparison of the relative percentage of high connectivity and integration levels with the relative percentage of circulation areas of each project.

4.2.1 Architectural Competition of Gaziantep Municipality Service Building Design (1986)

Title:	Gaziantep Municipality Service Building
Owner:	Gaziantep Metropolitan City
Architects :	Hasan Özbay, A. Tamer Başbuğ
Location :	Gaziantep
Area :	21.000 m ² (Circulation etc. included)
Project Year :	1986

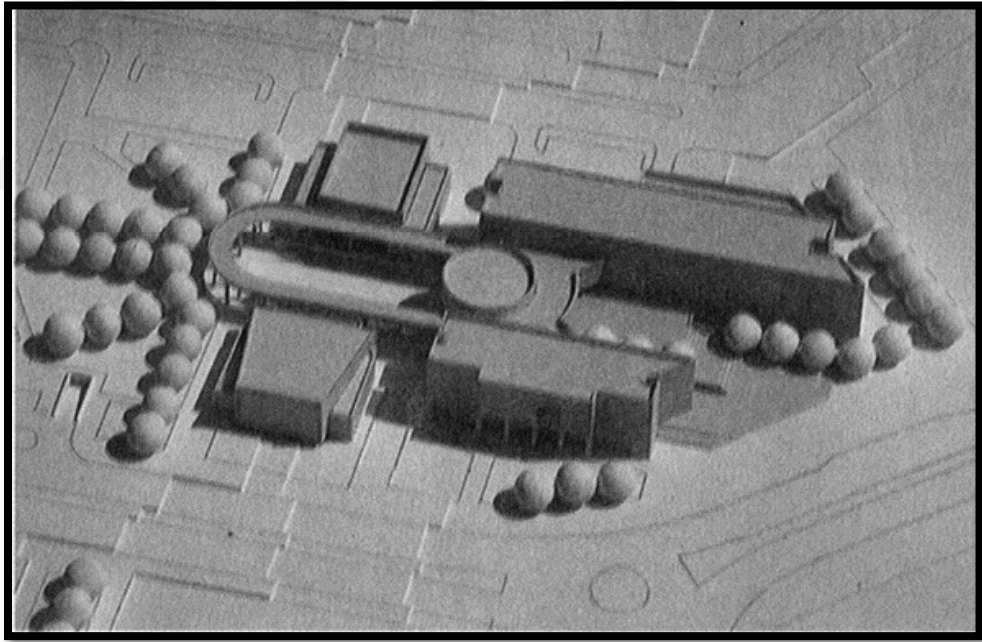


Figure 4.2 Municipality Service Building Competition, Model (Anonymous, 87)

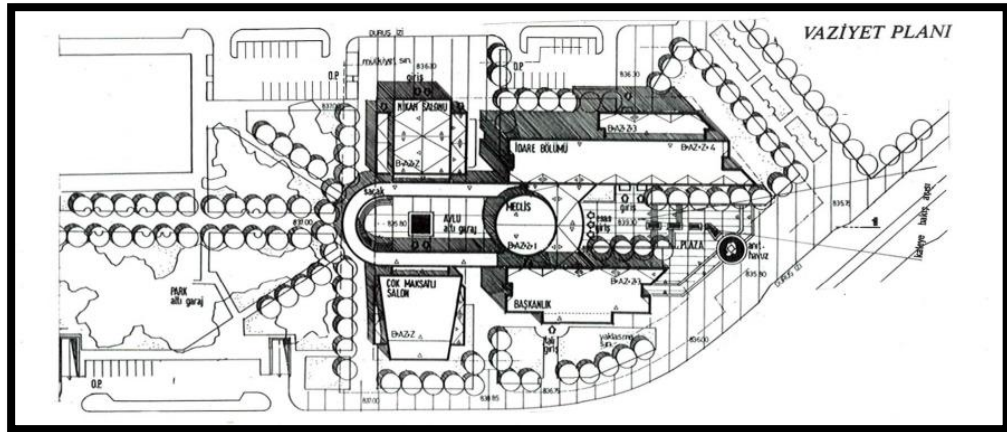


Figure 4.3 Gaziantep Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Site plan (Anonymous, 87)

Jury's Evaluations on the Project

The following remarks take place in the architectural report of the jury:

Outdoor spaces are approved as directing and dimensioning of the blocks were found successful. Regulation level of the entrance brings positive influence to the open yard and the garden. The gallery solution and flexibility brought to the bureau axis are also successful. Indoor circulation as well, is clear. The main decision on design has been taken on a basis which comprises of the indoor circulation, building scale and concurrency with the surrounding structures (Anonymous, Gaziantep Belediyesi Hizmet Binası, 87).

The jury members have found the overall composition formed by the scaled outdoor spaces on the background of the outside blocks from the city centre compliant and positive. The continuity of the entrance axis that develops through the east and west; the controlled entrances located at the northern and southern directions and the continuity of the spaces that remain between the outdoor spaces and the blocks have also been found favorable. It is furthermore emphasized in the report that the indoor and vertical circulations in the project bear an excellent relation. The jury deemed that there exists sufficient wideness in the indoor circulation and that the milestones of this circulation, as well as the direction choices in the general planning, the publicity function of the yard, the relation of the wedding hall with the car park and the entrances are all well-defined. The plastic of the outdoor and indoor spaces in addition to the mass in scale of the indoor and outdoor spaces were especially found successful. Certain sentences in the jury report reveal that the building's public use was given importance. On the other hand, the wedding and meeting halls were found small by the jury. It is reported that the lack of visual connections of spaces and the invisibility of the entrances

from the highest plato are found inadequate in means of accessibility (Şartnameler, 2015)

Design Approach of the Participator

According to the designers, the main idea of design relies entirely on the ‘council chamber’. The platform that rises through the eastern and western directions ends by the council chamber; constituting the main entrance. At the very center of the geometry, the Council Block (Figure 4. 5 Building SG2) possesses important functions. Its ground floor includes the main entrance, its sub-ground floor the dining hall and its basement floor, the kitchen and depots; all of which are the common spaces used by all of the units of the building (See Figure 4. 2, 4. 3). The council chamber structure around the other four masses constitutes the president’s office and relevant offices. The other side of the president’s office is inhabited by administrative offices. The remaining two blocks are located around the yard, incorporating the wedding hall and a multi-purpose hall. (See Figure 4. 2, 4. 3) Thus, each single unit is defined as a proper functional group and the function groups altogether complete a whole (Anonymous, 87). (See Appendix 2, 3, 4).

VGA Analysis and Results

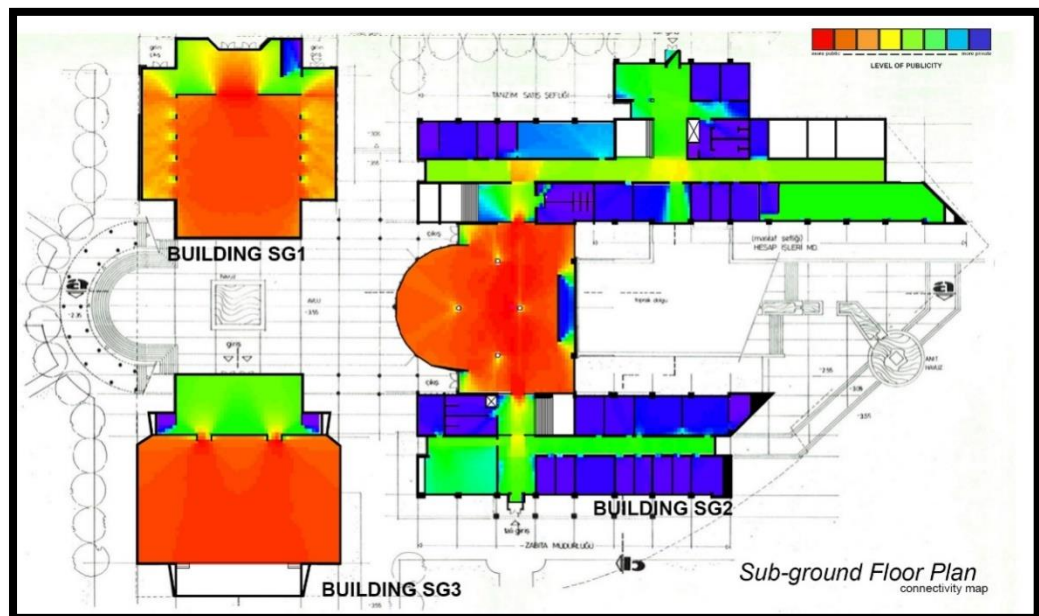


Figure 4.4 Gaziantep Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of sub-ground floor plan



Figure 4.5 Gaziantep Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of sub-ground floor plan

According to the results put forth by the integration and connectivity maps of the sub-ground floor, the highest connectivity and integration value belongs to the part of the foyer at the wedding hall entrance in Building SG1 (HH Value:107.475, Connectivity Value:2298). The lowest connectivity and integration value meanwhile, is identified at the staircase that is close to the entrance. (Connectivity Value: 83, Integration Value: 9.04) It can be figured out from the layout of the Building SG1 that the wedding hall has been planned as the main public space (See Figure 4. 5).

The integration and connectivity maps of Building SG 2 on Sub-ground plan indicate that the highest integration value belongs to the dining hall (HH Value: 11.73, Connectivity Value: 2146) Spaces located at the northern and southern part of the plan scheme, such as the offices, are the deepest spaces of the layout. (Connectivity Value: 29, Integration Value: 2.37) (See Figure 4.4, 4.5).

The multi-purpose hall is the space with the highest connectivity and integration value at Building SG3 (Connectivity Value: 1804, Integration Value: 55.15). The lowest connectivity and integration value meanwhile, belongs to the

service places on the eastern and west side of the foyer in Building SG3 (Connectivity Value: 10, Integration Value: 4.77) (See Figure 4. 4, 4. 5).

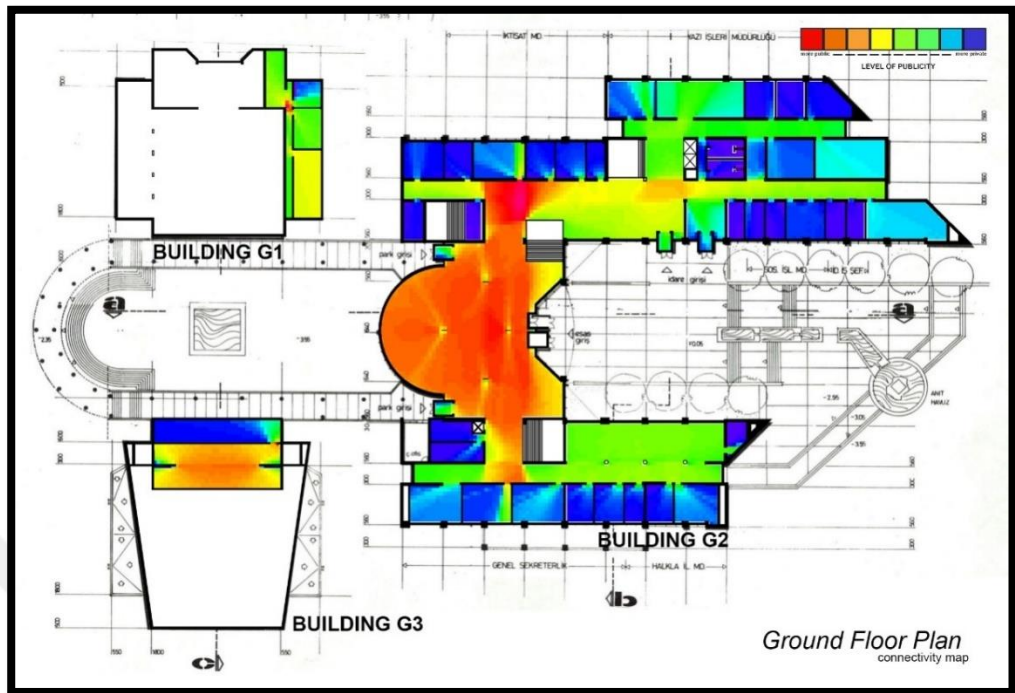


Figure 4.6 Gaziantep Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of ground floor plan



Figure 4.7 Gaziantep Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of ground floor plan

Ground Floor integration and connectivity map results set forth that the corridor intersection area is the most integrated and connected public space in Building G1 (Connectivity Value: 52, Integration Value: 52.48). The deepest space meanwhile, is the office next to the staircase. (Connectivity Value:1902, Integration Value: 6.60) In Building G2, the corridor in the northern side which connects the exhibition hall and the economy department reveals to be the most integrated and connected public space (Connectivity: 2031, Integration Value: 90.777). It opens to more spaces than the spaces at the southern part do. The deepest space is the archive which bears the lowest level of integration, connectivity and publicness. This result is natural since this room needs to have a high level of privacy (Connectivity: 209, Integration Value: 2.25) (Figure 4. 6, 4. 7). Staircases located in Building G2 are both close to the corridor connection points and to the most integrated parts. The middle part of the balcony is the most integrated and connected part of the layout of Building G3 (Connectivity:2359, Integration Value: 91.64). In this building, the deepest space is the projection room. The reason of this is that the projection room is a technical space which does actually need privacy (Connectivity: 9, Integration Value: 5.95) (See Figure 4. 6, 4. 7).

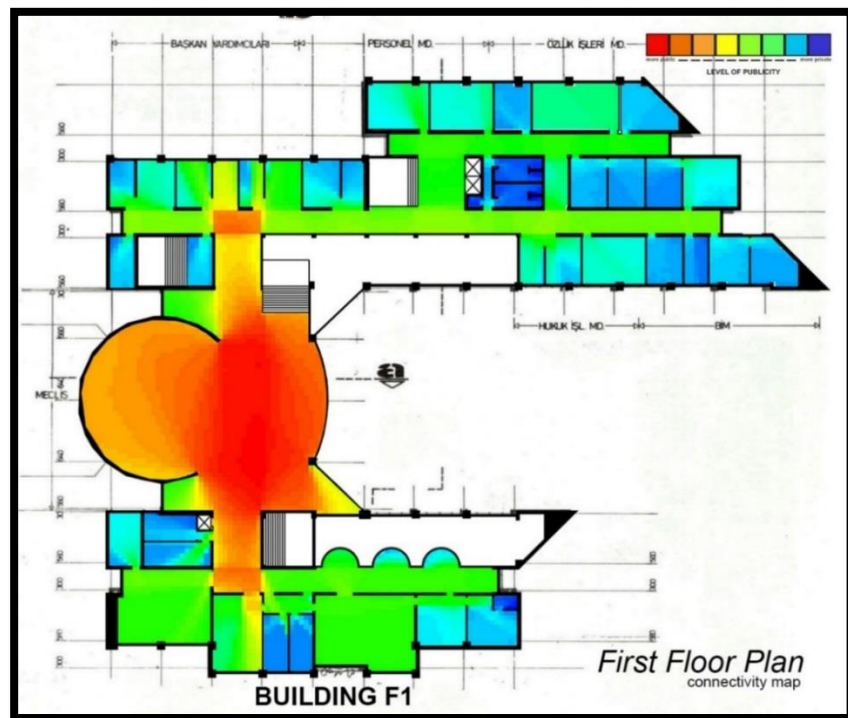


Figure 4.8 Gaziantep Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of first floor plan

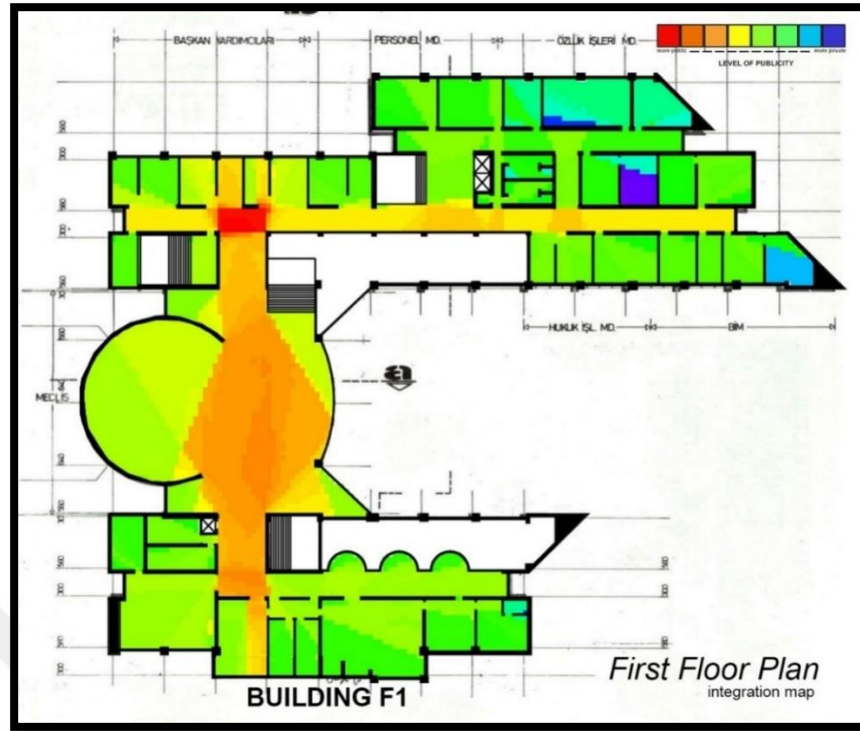


Figure 4.9 Gaziantep Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of first floor plan

The integration and connectivity maps of Building FF1 exhibit that the corridor that connects the chamber council with the foyer is the most integrated and connected public space in Building F1. (Connectivity: 2414, Integration Value: 9.70). This is why this specific intersection part opens up to more spaces than the southern intersection part does, as the First Floor connectivity map shows (Figure 4.8, 4.9). Archive room at the north part possesses the lowest level of integration in Building F1 (Connectivity: 5, Integration Value: 2.03). The analyses show that these are private spaces (See Figure 4. 8, 4.9).

Staircases in Building FF1 are both close to the corridor connection points and to the most integrated and connected parts. Main routes are highly integrated and connected (See Figure 4.12, 4.13).

Architectural Competition of Gaziantep Municipality Building Design (1986)									
	Building Names	Mean Value of Connectivity	Mean Value of Integration	Visual Node Count	Integration Value after Normalization	Connectivity Value after Normalization	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Integration Level	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Connectivity Levels	Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas to Total Areas
Sub-ground Floor	Building SG1	1741.87	36.084	2.495	0.0140	0.698	30%	33%	28.6%
	Building SG2	1651.28	30.581	2.519	0.0120	0.655	73%	51.6%	21.2%
	Building SG3	697.498	6.495	7.422	0.0008	0.093	33%	25.2%	28.1%
Ground Floor	Building G1	98.746	5.178	399	0.0120	0.247	12%	44.3%	24.2%
	Building G2	301.521	11.450	597	0.0190	0.505	25%	84%	7.9%
	Building G3	763.156	5.336	7.767	0.0006	0.098	37%	27.1%	45.9%
First Floor	Building FF1	800.182	5.152	7.368	0.0006	0.108	32%	27.3%	32.8%
AVERAGE:					0.0084	0.343	34.5%	41.7%	26.9%

Table 4.1 VGA Results and Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas of Architectural Competition of Gaziantep Municipality Building Design

According to the VGA results table of the project, the integration value after the normalization process is 0.0084 and the connectivity value is 0.343. Building SG1 and SG2 are at the sub-ground floor while Building G1 and G2 possess a higher integration and connection level than the average (Table 4.2). This is because they have larger spaces with public use. The relative percentage of circulation areas to the total building area indicates that the circulation areas possess a high integration and connectivity value. 7.9% of Building G2 consists of circulation areas. Against this low circulation rate, there exists a high integration and connectivity value; representing that Building G2 contains spaces with a high level of connection and integration (See Table 4.2). This is why the main function of Building G2 is defined with the exhibition hall and offices.

Staircases and lifts are located in close proximity with the spots that possess high connectivity and integration values on the sub-ground, ground and first floor. The main routes of the sub-ground and ground floors seem to be shallow. This can be associated with the purpose of providing ease to the visitors at wayfinding (See Figure 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9).

4.2.2 Architectural Competition of Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Service Building and Its Environment Design (2004)

Title:	Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Service Building
Owner:	Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality
Architects :	Dilek Topuz Derman, Fırat Gülmez
Location :	İstanbul
Area :	12.500 m ²
Project Year :	2004

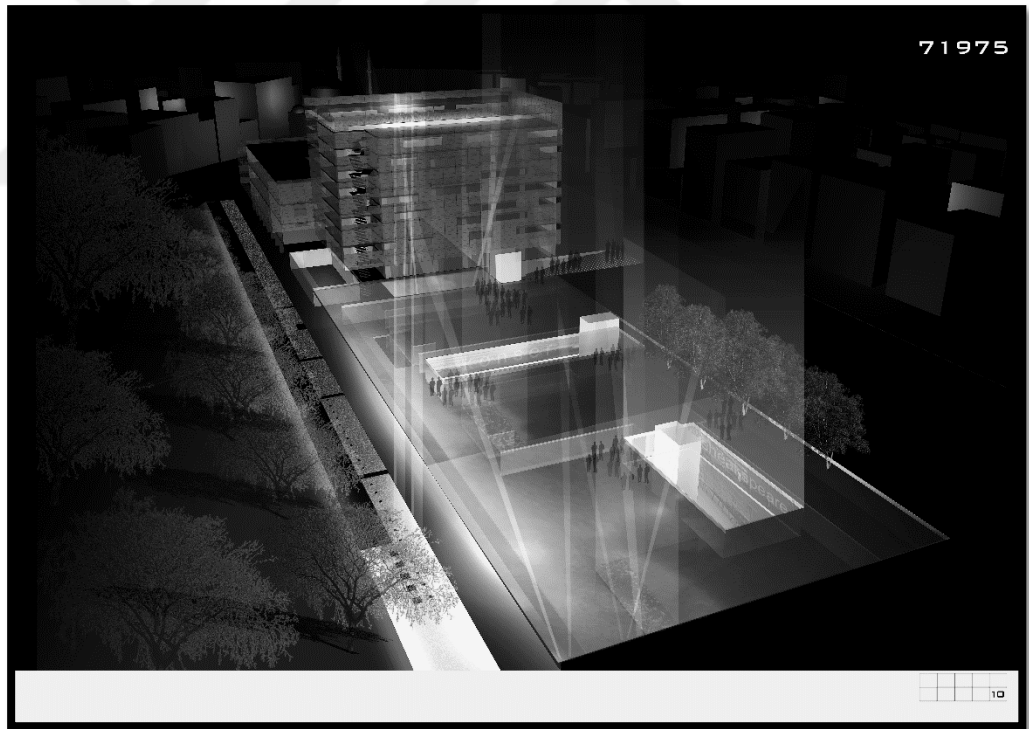


Figure 4.10 Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Model (DB Architects,2014)

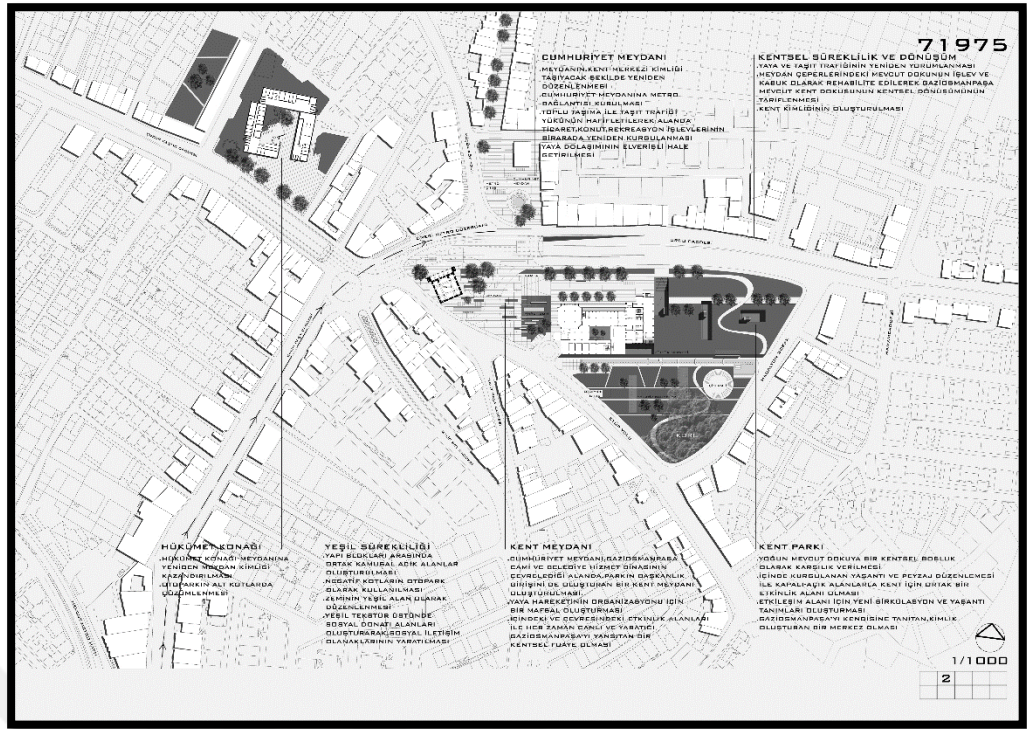


Figure 4.11 Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Site plan (DB Architects,2014)

Jury's Evaluations on the Project

The jury report brings out that the newly-created living spaces and the deliberate solution the project brings to the urban context have been found favorable. The dense and positive usage of the level difference in the field; the regulation of the underground functions so as to ensure that they are supplied with sufficient amount of light and air and that they have a well interconnection; and the constitution of an integral, flexible and euphotic foyer were all considered positive. The intervention that the construction makes to the present structure was also found affirmable. The jury favored that the project connects the east-west direction of the field with a moderate water element and a lively waterfront, while it binds the north-south direction with an adequate pedestrian expansion. Moreover, it was deemed favorable that natural data are made use of; that the project uses a euphotic, contemporary and lucid architectural language and that only a limitative intervention is made to the current building structure which contains the municipality offices, in conclusion of the search for a way to make use of the elevation difference on the purpose of creating a view terrace. (Anonymous, 2015). (See Figure 4.10, 4.11). On the other hand, the jury has noted in the report that the

inner garden and staircases should be more noticeable and more easily accessible. (See Appendix 5, 6).

Design Approach of the Participator

The designers note that the project was aimed to be a public and urban outer space which would be, in their consideration, an urban park. Furthermore, the project is meant to transform the current structure to a lively urban foyer with the inclusion of the supplementary structure. The organization of the pedestrian movement is ensured with a sunken garden both at the interior and exterior spaces. Both the main entrances and foyers lead to this sunken garden at foreground floors. The urban gap, which remains independent from the interior circulation, channels the pedestrian flow that arrives from the square and the park located around the project area to the restaurant and terrace on the top floor of the office block (Anonymous, 2005).

VGA Analysis and Results



Figure 4.12 Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of ground floor plan



Figure 4.13 Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of ground floor plan

According to the results of the integration and connectivity analyses, the most connected and integrated space of Building G1's ground floor is the main corridor that intersects with the multi purpose hall and the inner garden. (Connectivity Value: 3000, Integration Value: 8.799). The least connected space on the other hand, consists of the office spaces between the inner garden and the theatre hall. (Connectivity Value: 15, Integration Value: 1.818) The analysis gives that the most connected space at Building G2's ground floor is the dining hall, while the most integrated space is the corridor that connects the panoramic lift to the dining hall (Connectivity Value: 1564, Integration Value: 13.7). The least connected and integrated space meanwhile, is the WC behind the lift and staircases (Connectivity value: 3, Integration value: 2.4) (See Figure 4.12, 4.13).

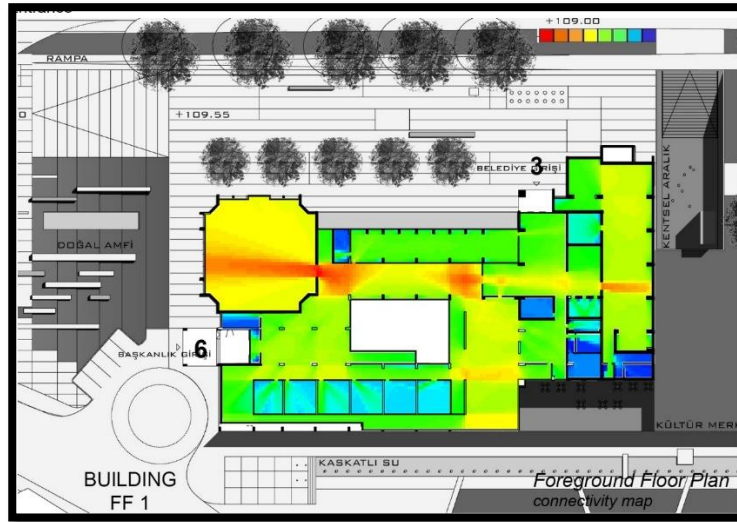


Figure 4.14 Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of Foreground floor plan



Figure 4.15 Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of Foreground floor plan

Integration and connectivity analysis results reveal that the most connected and integrated space of the foreground floor of Building FF1 is the corridor that opens to the council chamber (Connectivity Value: 2340, Integration Value: 11.7). The least connected and integrated space meanwhile, is the WC which is in close proximity to the offices at the south part of Building FF1 (Connectivity Value: 21, Integration Value: 2.7) (See Figure 4.14, 4.15).

Architectural Competition of Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Building Design (2004)									
	Building Names	Mean Value of Connectivity	Mean Value of Integration	Visual Node Count	Integration Value after Normalization	Connectivity Value after Normalization	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Integration Level	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Connectivity Levels	Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas to Total Areas
Ground Floor	Building G1	1523.76	5.959	13.136	0.0004	0.1159	37%	19%	27.8%
	Building G2	756.15	7.841	3.716	0.0021	0.2034	40.5%	31.8%	22.4%
Foreground Floor	Building FF1	853.844	6.565	8.782	0.0007	0.0972	23.7%	26.2%	35.4%
AVERAGE:					0.0010	0.1388	33.7%	25.6%	28.5%

Table 4.2 VGA Results and Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas of Architectural Competition of Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Building Design

The VGA results table of the project present that the integration value and the connectivity value after the normalization process are 0.0010 and 0.1388, respectively. So the integration and connectivity values of Building G2 ground floor are higher than the average. This is because the dining hall and the wide entrance are both located at the ground floor. The multi purpose hall and the theatre hall meanwhile, are located at Building G1 ground floor. In spite of this, the integration value of this part is lower than the average. Building FF1 at its foreground floor has a lower integration and connectivity value than the average since it has the council chamber and offices. The relative percentage proportioning of the circulation areas to the total area sets forth that Building G2 at its ground floor has a lower circulation percentage than the integration value, emphasizing that publicness level here is higher than the other buildings. The reason of this is that this building is aimed to function mainly with its dining hall, entrance and circulation areas (Table 4.2). Staircases and lifts are close to the areas with high connectivity and integration values on the ground floor and foreground floor layouts. The main routes of the ground floor and the first floor appear to be shallow. This can be interpreted to the purpose of promoting ease at wayfinding. (See Figure 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15)

4.2.3 Architectural Competition of Eskişehir Tepebaşı Municipality Building Design (2004)

Title:	Tepebaşı Municipality Building
Owner:	Tepebaşı Municipality
Architects :	Selim Velioglu, Sunay Yusuf, Erce Funda
Location :	Eskişehir, Tepebaşı
Area :	20.000 m ² (Closed area)
Project Year :	2004



Figure 4.16 Eskişehir Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Perspective, (Anonymous, 2005)

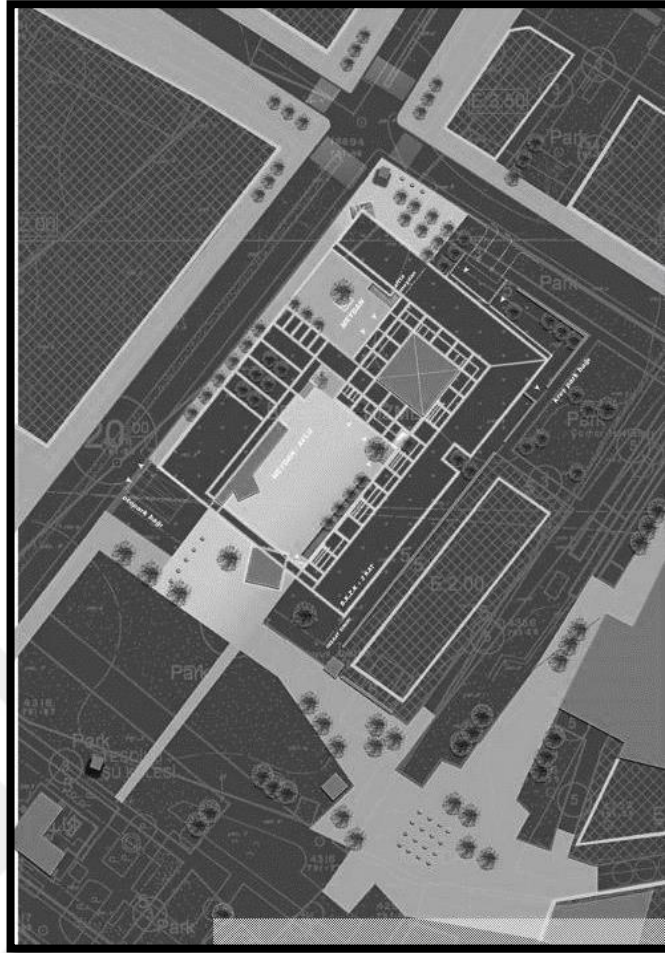


Figure 4.17 Eskişehir Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Site plan, (Anonymous, 2005)

Jury’s Evaluations on the Project

Jury report could not be acquired.

Design Approach of the Participator

According to the designers, the project is designed as a ‘Communications Media’ and a ‘Social Centre’. It defines two consecutive outer spaces, which are a square and a yard, respectively. The plan design aims to set a ground for open communication and space perception. The circulatory use of particular ground floor spaces such as shops, the bookstore and various cafés render this floor lively. It is evident that the area of the municipality building is meant to develop a social identity as the designers have seemingly focused on preparing a ground for festivals and conventions (Anonymous, 2015). (See Figure 4.17, 4.18) (See Appendix: 6).

VGA Analysis and Results



Figure 4.18 Eskişehir Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of ground floor plan

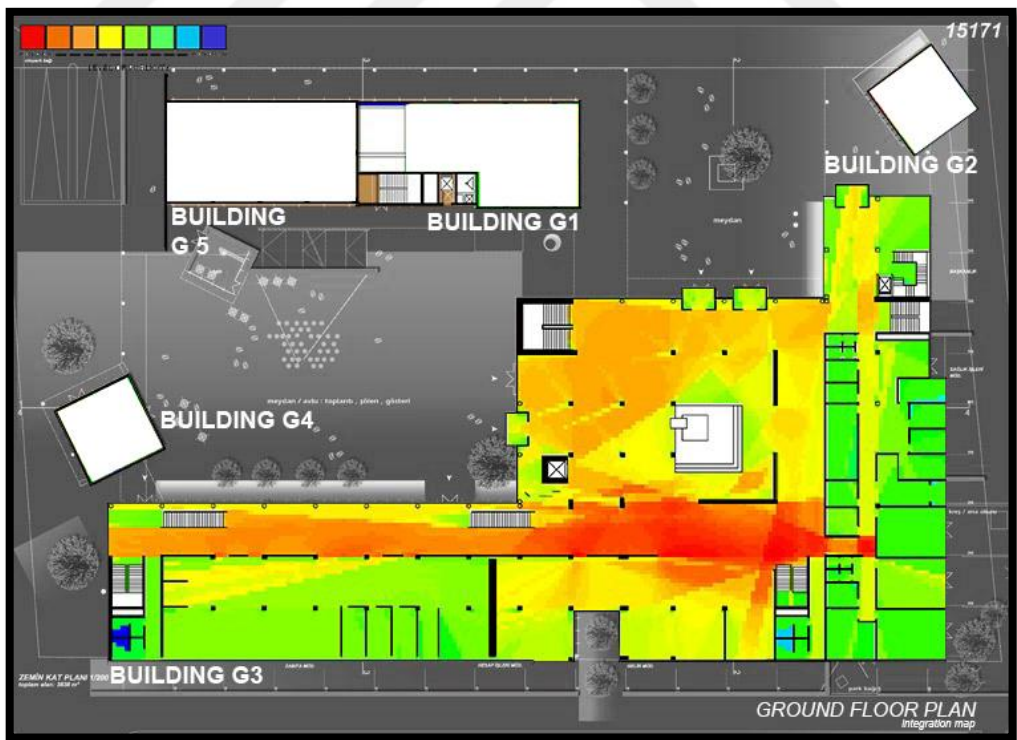


Figure 4.19 Eskişehir Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of ground floor plan

Integration and connectivity maps of the project’s ground floor put forth that the most integrated and connected space on this layout is the hall before the pay desk (Connectivity Value: 4054, Integration Value: 13.354). This intersection connects the spaces on an L shape. The least connected areas meanwhile, are the WC’s at the eastern part of the layout and the least integrated areas are the WC’s that are next to staircase at the west side of the layout. In addition, the lift and the staircases are close to the most integrated and connected route. (Connectivity Value: 8, Integration Value: 2.7) (Figure 4.18, 4.19).

Architectural Competition of Eskişehir Municipality Building Design (2004)									
	Building Names	Mean Value of Connectivity	Mean Value of Integration (HH)	Visual Node Count	Integration Value after Normalization	Connectivity Value after Normalization	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Integration Level	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Connectivity Levels	Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas to Total Areas
Ground Floor	Building G3	1476.33	8.137	11.495	0.0007	0.1284	35.5%	21%	52.3%
AVERAGE:					0.0007	0.1284	35.5%	21%	52.3%

Table 4.3 VGA Results and Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas of Architectural Competition of Eskişehir Municipality Building Design

The VGA results table of the winning project show that the integration value and the connectivity value are respectively 0.0007 and 0.1284 after the normalization process. Despite the relative circulation appears to be 52.3%, which is a significant level, the relative percentage of the areas with high connectivity and integration is low. This is because the offices are situated on an L shape on this floor, causing the interior corridors to be positioned accordingly. Moreover, this floor mainly has an office usage, which entails privacy (Table 4.3). On the ground floor layout, the staircases and lift are not in close proximity with the areas that possess high connectivity and integration values. The main route of the ground floor appear to be shallow. This can be interpreted to the purpose of promoting ease at wayfinding. (See Figure 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15). (See Figure 4.18, 4.19).

4.2.4 Architectural Competition of İstanbul Pendik Municipality Service Building Design (2005)

Title:	Pendik Municipality Service Building
Owner:	Pendik Municipality
Architects :	Deniz Dokgöz, Ferhat Hacialibeyođlu, Orhan Ersan
Location :	İstanbul, Pendik
Area :	14,176 m ²
Project Year :	2005



Figure 4.20 Pendik Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Model (Anonymous, 2006)

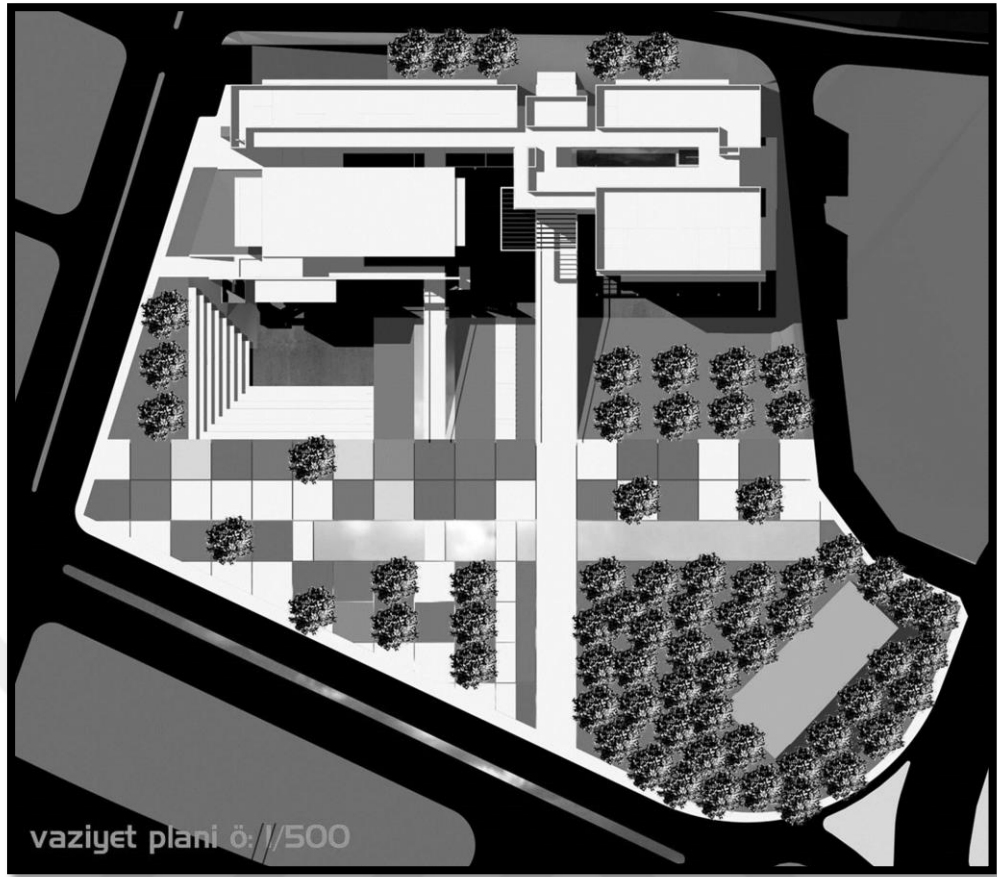


Figure 4.21 Pendik Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Site plan (Anonymous, 2006)

Jury's Evaluations on the Project

According to the competition report, the competition's jury has not issued a specific jury report (Anonymous, 2006).

Design Approach of the Participator

The basic approach has been to create a municipality service building with qualitative spaces. The whole area, with all of its open and closed spaces, has been redesigned in the project. The socialization space which is meant to host various activities for citizens is designed as an urban park. The construction of the layout is perceived as the courtyard, amphitheater and water elements are passed by through terraces. The courtyard itself is modeled to serve a higher-quality work environment for the personnel (Anonymous, 2015). (See Figure 4.20, 4.21). (See Appendix 8, 9).

VGA Analysis and Results

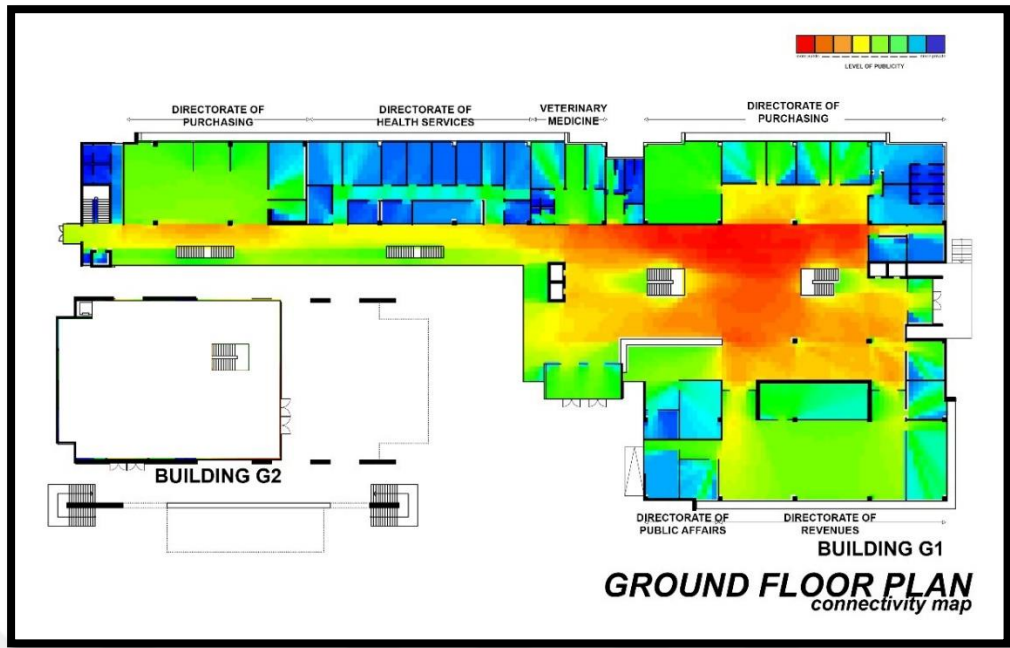


Figure 4.22 Pendik Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of ground floor plan

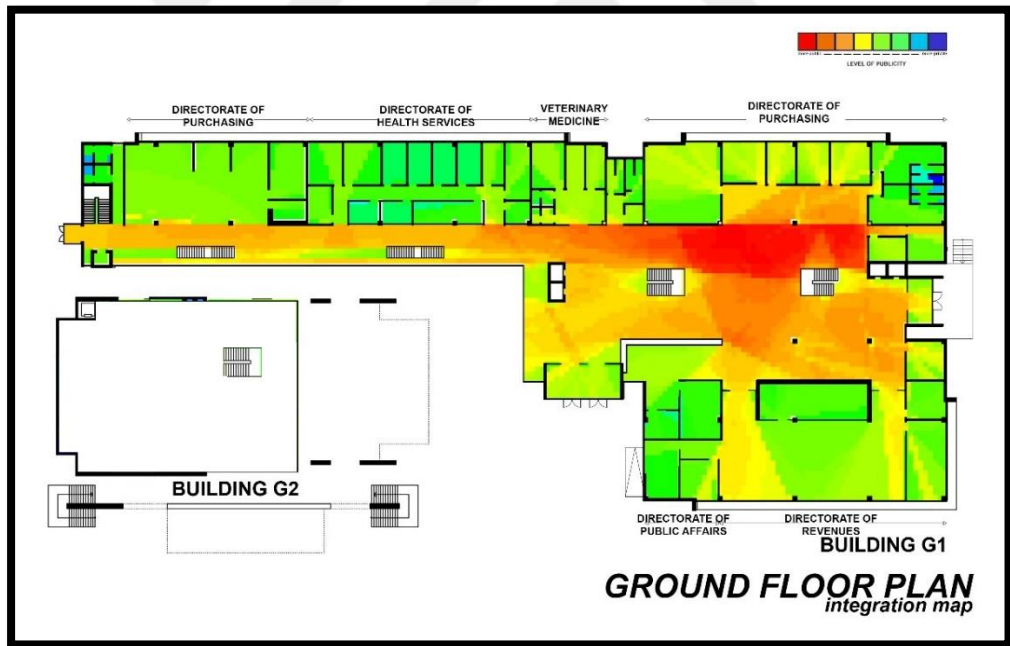


Figure 4.23 Pendik Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of ground floor plan

According to the analysis results, the highest connectivity and integration values at Building G1 ground floor belong to the corridor area next to the supervisor's room. Main staircases as well, are close to this area (Connectivity Value: 2350, Integration Value: 11.598). The least connected space meanwhile, is the WC behind the staircases on the west side of the layout. The least integrated space is the WC on the north-eastern side. This is also easily explainable since both of those spaces do need privacy (Connectivity Value: 7, Integration Value: 2.1) (See Figure 4.22, 4.23).

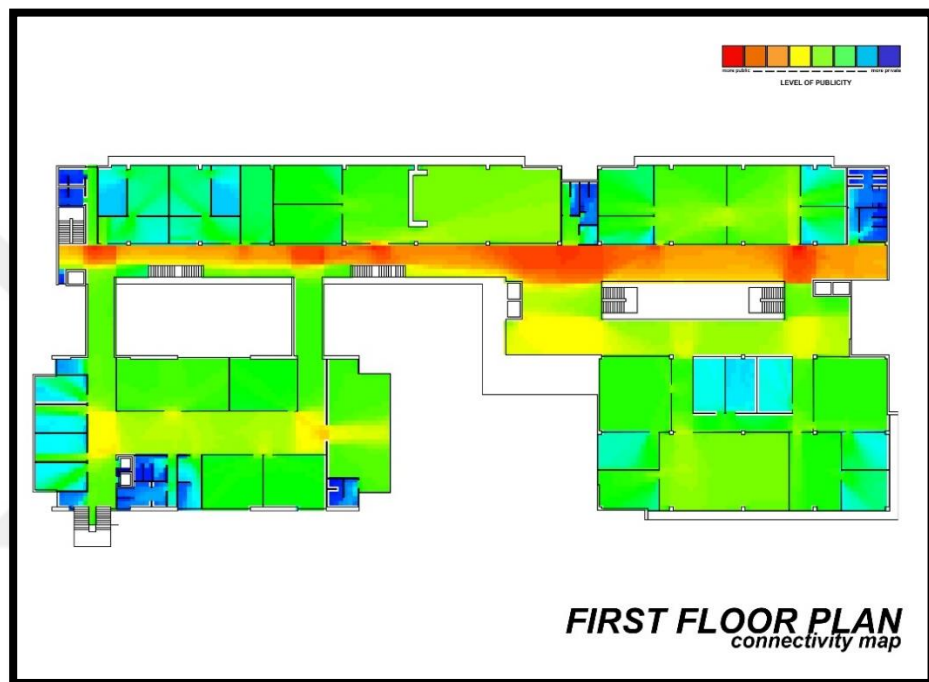


Figure 4.24 Pendik Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of first floor plan

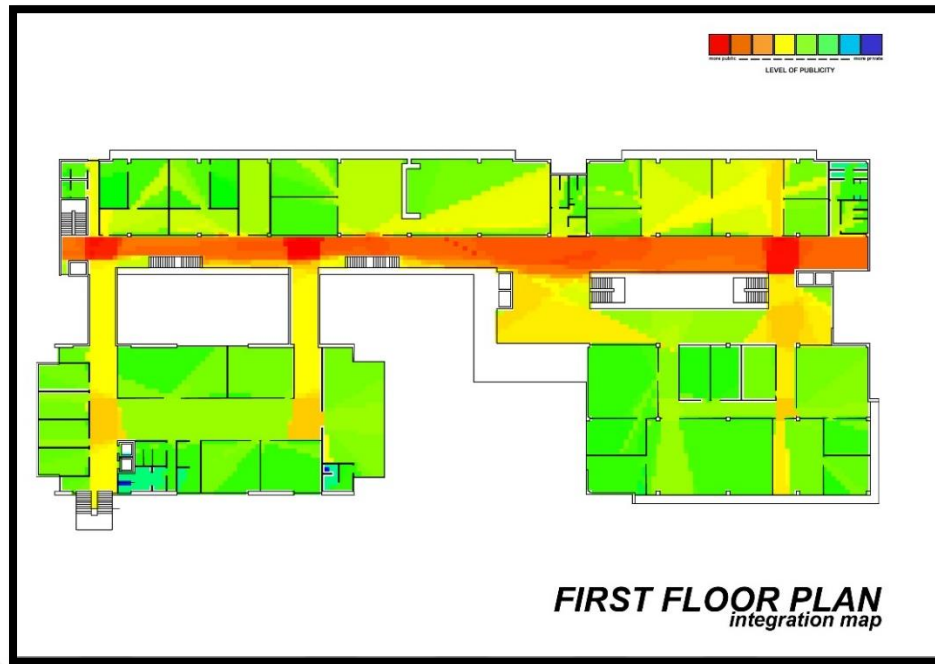


Figure 4.25 Pendik Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of first floor plan

Integration and connectivity analyses show that highest connectivity and integration values at Building FF1 first floor are that of the corridor near the supervisor room and that of the WC’s. Main staircase and the gallery void are also close to this area (Connectivity Value: 1597, Integration Value: 7.586). The least connected space is the WC behind the staircases on the western side of the layout, whereas the least integrated space is the WC on north-eastern side; both of which require a higher level of privacy than all other spaces. (Connectivity Value: 7, Integration Value: 2.1) (Figure 4.24, 4.25).

Architectural Competition of Pendik Municipality Building and Culture Center Design (2005)									
	Building Names	Mean Value of Connectivity	Mean Value of Integration	Visual Node Count	Integration Value after Normalization	Connectivity Value after Normalization	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Integration Level	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Connectivity Levels	Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas to Total Areas
Ground Floor	Building G1	826.72	6.614	7434	0.0008	0.1127	36.05%	27.1%	36.4%
First Floor	Building F1	447.521	4.281	9106	0.0004	0.0491	19.8%	15.7%	32.5%
	AVERAGE:				0.0006	0.0809	27.9%	21.4%	34.5%

Table 4.4 VGA Results and Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas of Architectural Competition of İstanbul Pendik Municipality Building Design

According to the VGA results table, the integration value after normalization is 0.0006, while the connectivity value after normalization is 0.0809. Building G1 at its ground floor possesses a higher integration and connectivity level than the average, whereas Building F1 at its first floor has a lower integration and connectivity value than the average. This is

because Building G1 has more spaces than Building F1 does. In spite of the presence of a high relative circulation rate in Building G1 and Building F1, the relative percentage of the areas with a high level of relative connectivity and integration is low in both of the buildings (Table 4.4). Both on the ground floor and the first floor, staircases and lifts are located in close proximity to the areas that bear the highest connectivity and integration values. The main routes of the ground floor and the first floor appear to be shallow. This can be interpreted to the purpose of promoting ease at wayfinding. (See Figure 4.22, 4.23, 4.24, 4.25).



4.2.5 Architectural Competition of Karabük Municipality Service Building Design (2005)

Title:	Karabük Municipality Service Building
Owner:	Karabük Municipality
Architects :	Erkin Mutlu
Location :	İstanbul, Pendik
Area :	16.500 m ²
Project Year :	2005

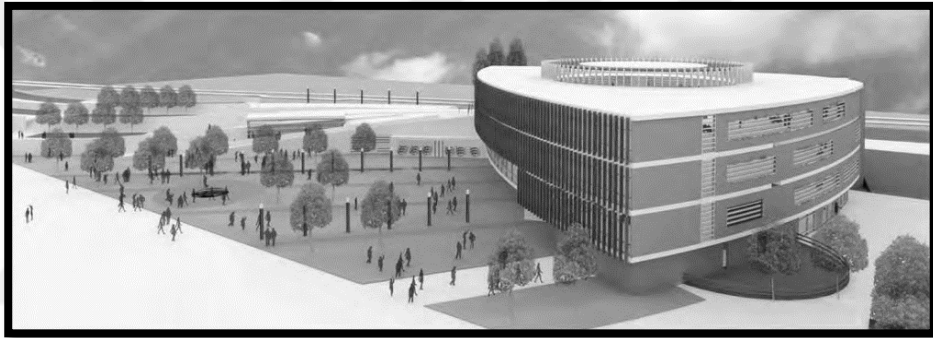


Figure 4.26 Karabük Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Model (Anonymous, 2015)

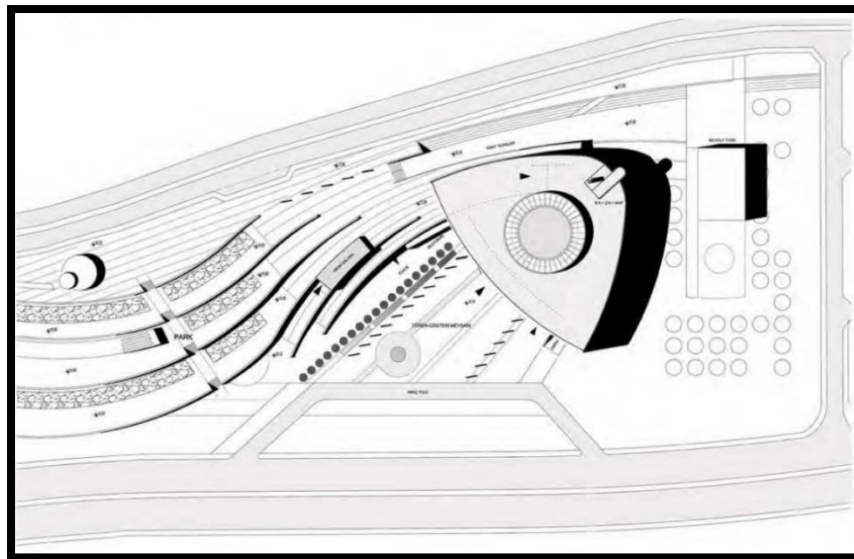


Figure 4.27 Karabük Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Site plan (Anonymous, 2015)

Jury's Evaluations on the Project

The jury assessed the competing projects on the basis of the following criteria:

- Fire escapes should be easily accessible.
- Service places and their relation with other places, access to the kitchen being primary, should be well designed.
- Offices should not be organized as cellular offices but as a single open office.

The jury report exhibits that the integration of the pedestrian approach with the topography and the procurement of visual continuity were found positive. Besides, the 'spatialization' of the 'municipality concept' is continuous at each level, not to be broken by the council chamber. On the other hand, the jury has recommended a rehandling at the parking lot entrance, asking for its relation with the entrance of the mayor's office to be strengthened. The main and secondary cores and restrooms as well, have been advised to be reorganized (Anonymous, 2015). (See Figure 4.26, 4.27).

Design Approach of the Participator

Benefiting the opportunity of opening the building to the city both through upper and lower levels has been the main idea of the project. As a result, there are two entrances from two different levels to preserve the existing topography. The main entrance of the building is designed as a space for ceremonies. The continuity of the pedestrian flow which approaches from the upper and lower level is ensured by the interior void and this generated a visual perception in the interior. (Anonymous, 2015). (See Appendix 10, 11).

VGA Analysis and Results

Integration and connectivity analyses set forth that the highest connectivity at Building G1 ground floor belongs to the front side of the restaurant which intersects with the exhibition hall. The highest integration on the other hand, belongs to the greeting room by the restaurant (Connectivity Value: 4760, Integration value: 9.780). In truth, the exhibition hall and the greeting room constitute the main function of the Building's ground floor. The main staircases are far away from this area. The least connected space is the WC which is close to the wedding hall on the west side of the layout (Connectivity Value: 5, Integration Value: 1.950) (See Figure 4.28, 4.29).

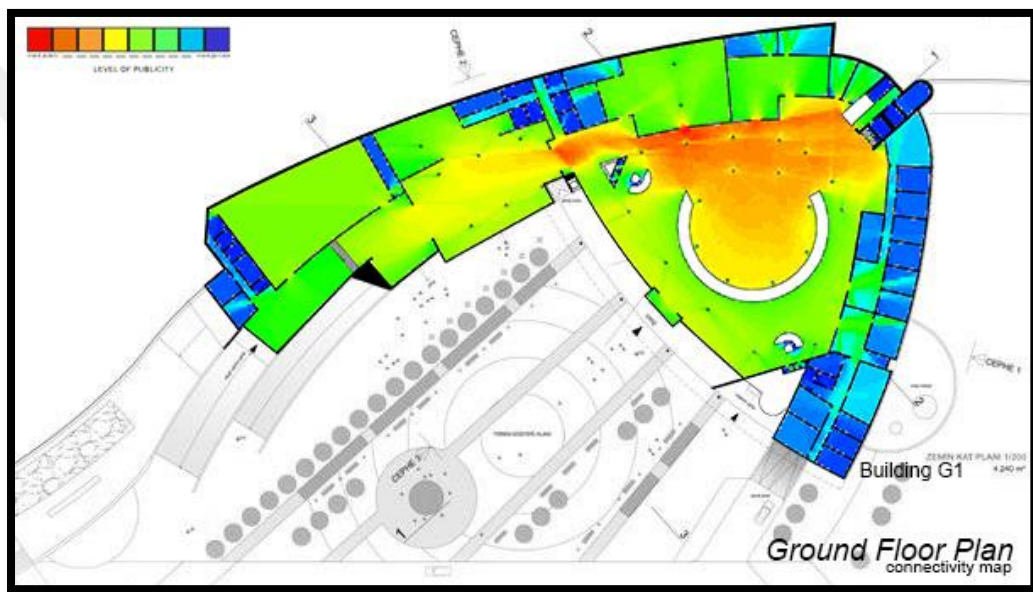


Figure 4.28 Karabük Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of ground floor plan

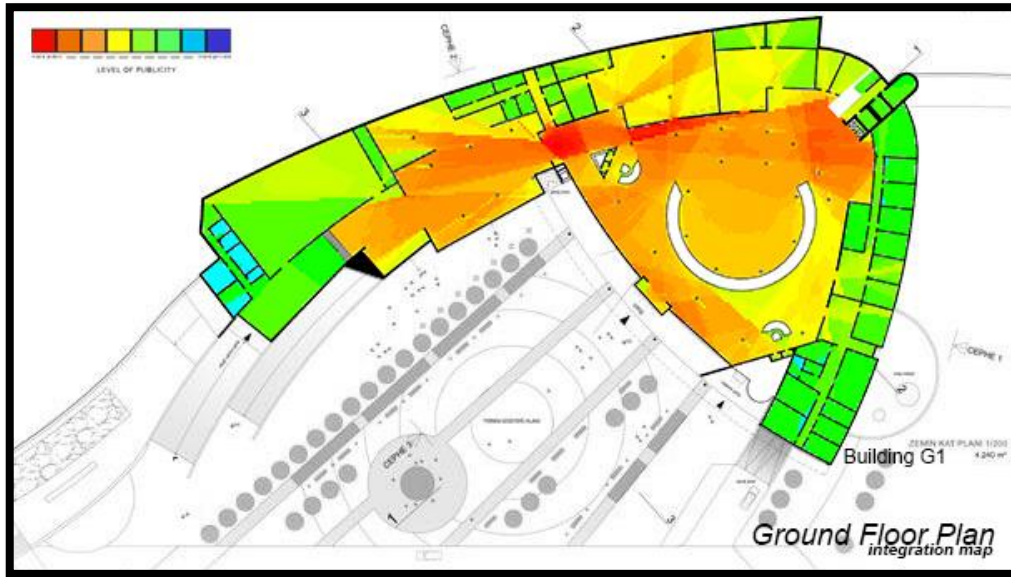


Figure 4.29 Karabük Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of ground floor plan



Figure 4.30 Karabük Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of first floor plan



Figure 4.31 Karabük Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of first floor plan

According to the results of integration and connectivity analyses, the highest value of connectivity at Building FF1 first floor is owned by the corridor which opens to the council chamber (Connectivity Value: 1975). The highest value of integration meanwhile, is of the municipal council room which is close to the council chamber (Integration value: 7.466) Besides, the main staircases are close to corridor opening to council chamber whereas far away from the borough council. The least connected and integrated space was legal affairs on the layout. (Connectivity Value: 1, Integration Value: 2.127) See (Figure 4.30, 4.31).

Architectural Competition of Karabük Municipality Building Design (2005)										
	Building Names	Mean Value of Connectivity	Mean Value of Integration	Visual Node Count	Integration Value after Normalization	Connectivity Value after Normalization	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Integration Level	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Connectivity Levels	Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas to Total Areas	
Ground Floor	Building G1	1553.45	5.941	16052	0.0003	0.0967	37.6%	24.2%	45.4%	
First Floor	Building F1	570.327	4.785	8244	0.0005	0.0691	40.6%	29.5%	26.4%	
					AVERAGE:	0.0004	0.0829	39.12%	26.8%	35.9%

Table 4.5 VGA Results and Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas of Architectural Competition of Karabük Municipality Building Design

According to the VGA results table, the integration value after normalization is 0.0004, while the connectivity value after normalization is 0.0829. Building G1 at its ground floor possesses a higher integration and connectivity level than the average, whereas Building F1 at its first floor has a lower integration and connectivity value than the average. This is

because Building G1 has more spaces than Building F1 does. In spite of the presence of a high rate of relative circulation, the relative percentage of the areas with a high level of relative connectivity and integration is low in Building F1 (Table 4.5). Staircases and lifts are positioned in close proximity to the areas that bear the highest connectivity and integration values at the ground floor. However, the same cannot be said for the first floor since neither the staircase nor the lifts are close to the areas with the highest connectivity and integration values here. The main routes of the ground floor and the first floor appear to be shallow. This can be interpreted to the purpose of promoting ease at wayfinding (See Figure 4.28, 4.29, 4.30, 4.31).

4.2.6 Architectural Competition of Diyarbakır Yenişehir Municipality Service Building Design (2005)

Title:	Pendik Municipality Service Building
Owner:	Diyarbakır Yenişehir Municipality
Architects :	Özcan Uygur, Semra Uygur
Location :	Diyarbakır, Yenişehir
Area :	14.000 m ²
Project Year :	2005

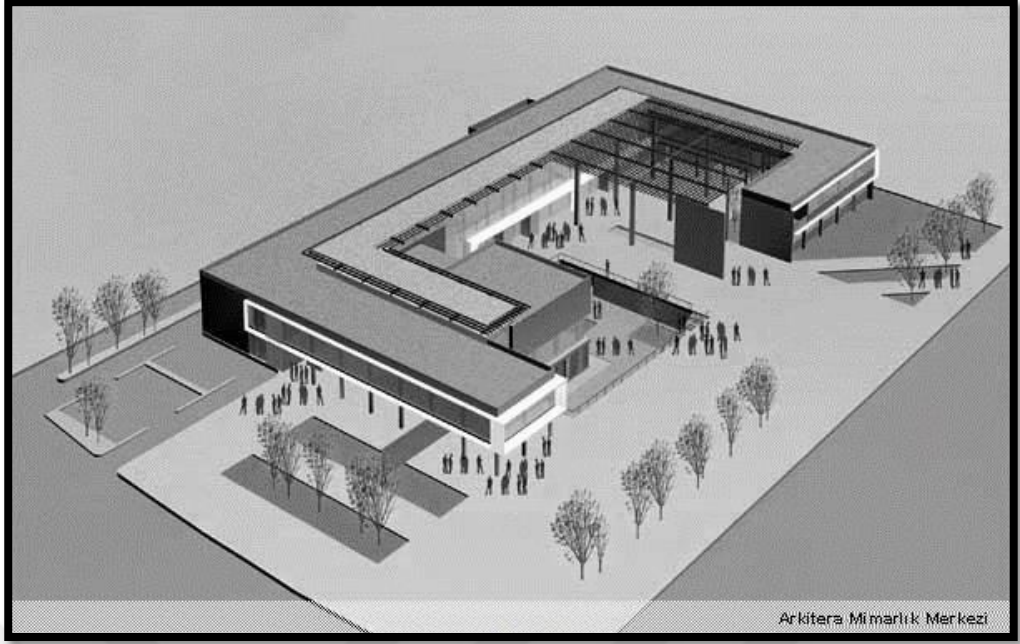


Figure 4.32 Diyarbakır Yenişehir Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Model (Anonymous, 2005)

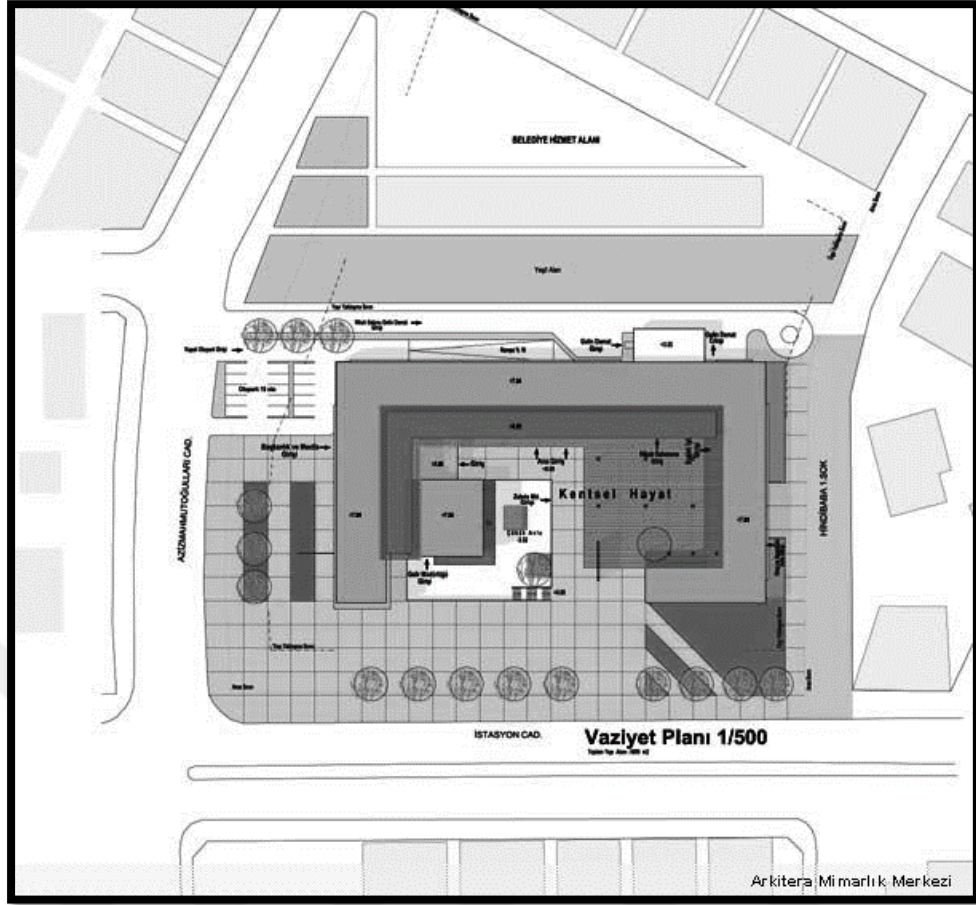


Figure 4.33 Diyarbakır Yenişehir Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Site plan (Anonymous, 2005)

Jury's Evaluations on the Project

The jury report shows that the enrichment and rehandling of the topography as to cover the creation of an urban life concept at the upper level and the modeling of a sunken courtyard at the lower level, the continuity of open spaces throughout the building and the perception of the council hall from the entrance of the sunken yard have all been well received. The jury has also spoken about the fine organization of the vehicular and pedestrian circulation to the wedding hall. The interpretation of the canopy which allows it to partially cover the urban space has also been found successful by the jury (Anonymous, 2005). (See Figure 4.32, 4.33).

Design Approach of the Participator

According to the designers, a simple design and organization approach was supported by a low number of materials in the project. The building is designed as an ‘urban focus’ (Anonymous, 2005). (See Appendix 12, 13).

VGA Analysis and Results



Figure 4.34 Diyarbakır Yenişehir Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of sub-ground floor

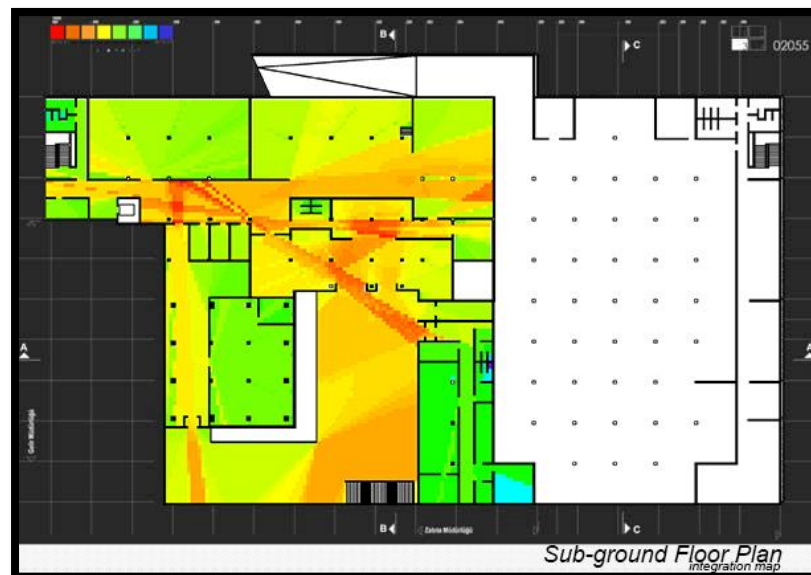


Figure 4.35 Diyarbakır Yenişehir Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of sub-ground floor plan

Integration and connectivity analysis results show that the highest value of connectivity belongs to the sunken yard near the staircase in Building SG1 sub-ground floor (Connectivity value: 2538). The highest value of integration belongs to the corridor by the lift (Integration value: 9.8). Furthermore, the staircase and the lift are both close to the highest connectivity and integration values. The space which owns the lowest value both in connectivity and integration is the area of restrooms near the carpark (Connectivity value:4, Integration value:1.856) (See Figure 4.34, 4.35).

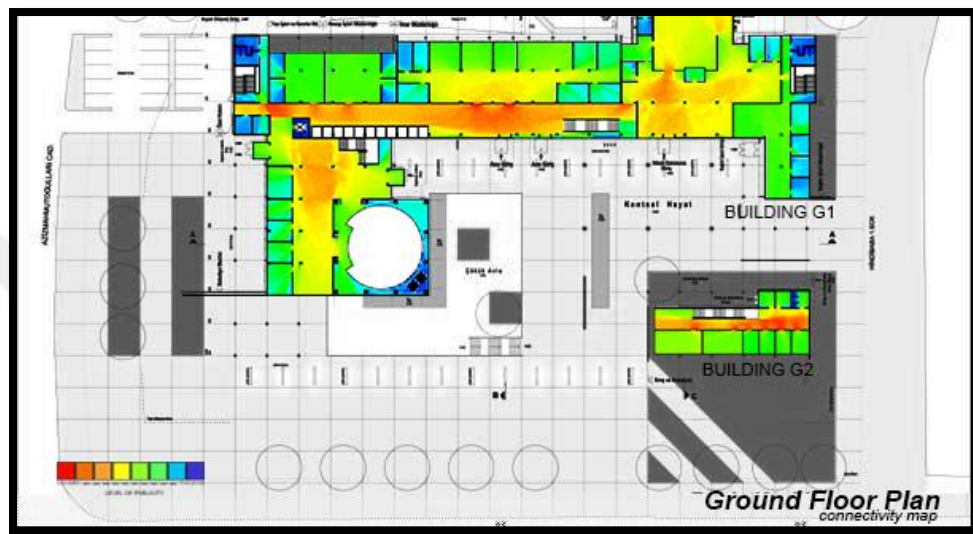


Figure 4. 36 Diyarbakır Yenişehir Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of ground plan

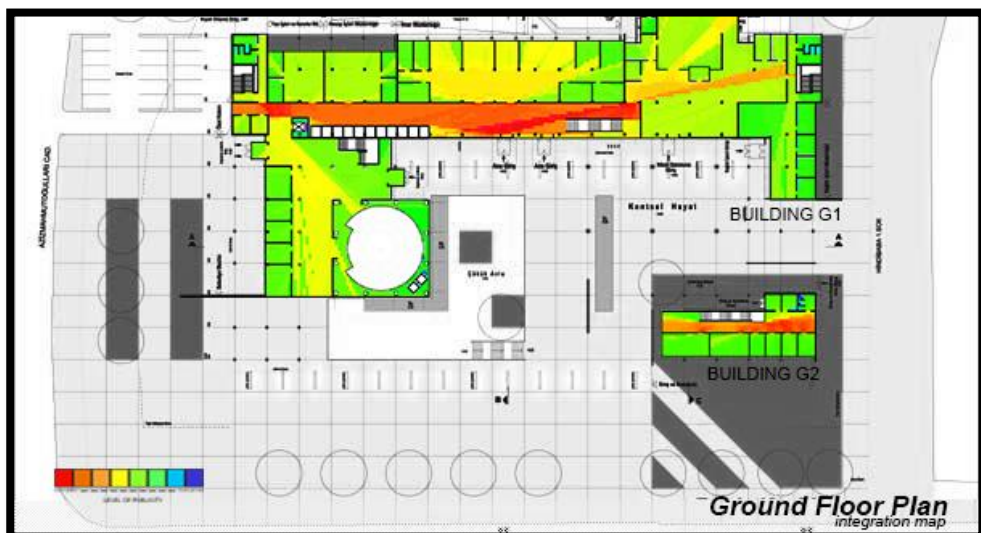


Figure 4. 37 Diyarbakır Yenişehir Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of ground plan

According to the integration and connectivity analysis results, the highest connectivity value at Building G1 ground floor belongs to the front part of the corridor entrance, while the highest integration value belongs to the corridor part ahead of the open office space (Connectivity value: 1832, Integration value: 8.826). The lowest value of connectivity is possessed by the restrooms behind the staircases at the east and west side of Building G1 (Connectivity value: 4, Integration value: 2.057) (See Figure 4.37, 4.38).

Architectural Competition of Diyarbakır Municipality Building Design (2004)									
	Building Names	Mean Value of Connectivity	Mean Value of Integration	Visual Node Count	Integration Value after Normalization	Connectivity Value after Normalization	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Integration Level	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Connectivity Levels	Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas to Total Areas
Sub-ground Floor	Building SG1	1085.05	5.753	10220	0.0005	0.1061	30.9%	25.7%	21.9%
Ground Floor	Building G1	617.532	4.798	9011	0.0005	0.0685	27.6%	28.3%	36%
	Building G2	169.8	7.015	878	0.0079	0.1933	29.6%	31.3%	34%
AVERAGE:					0.0029	0.1226	29.3%	28.4%	20.3%

Table 4.6 VGA Results and Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas of Architectural Competition of Diyarbakır Yenışehir Municipality Building Design

According to the VGA results table of the project, the integration value after normalization is 0.0029 and the connectivity value after normalization is 0.1226. Building SG1 and Building G1 have lower values of integration and connectivity than the average whereas Building G2 has higher values at both. This is because Building SG1 and Building G1 mostly includes office spaces. The relative circulation area percentage to total areas show that both Building SG1 and G1 have lower percentage of areas with high connectivity and integration while Building G2 has a higher percentage of the same (See Table 4.6). Staircases and lift are close to the spaces with highest connectivity and integration levels both at the sub-ground and ground floors. The main routes of the sub-ground and ground floors seem to be shallow. This can be associated with the purpose of providing ease to the visitors at wayfinding (See Figure 4.34, 4.35, 4.36, 4.37).

4.2.7 Architectural Competition of Kadirli Municipality Service Building and Cultural Center Design (2009)

Title:	Kadirli Municipality Service Building and Cultural Center
Owner:	Kadirli Yenişehir Municipality
Architects :	Deniz Dokgöz, Ferhat Hacialibeyođlu, Orhan Ersan
Location :	Adana, Kadirli
Area :	6680 m ²



Figure 4.38 Kadirli Municipality Service Building and Cultural Center Competition, First Prize, Perspective from the model (Anonymous, 2009)

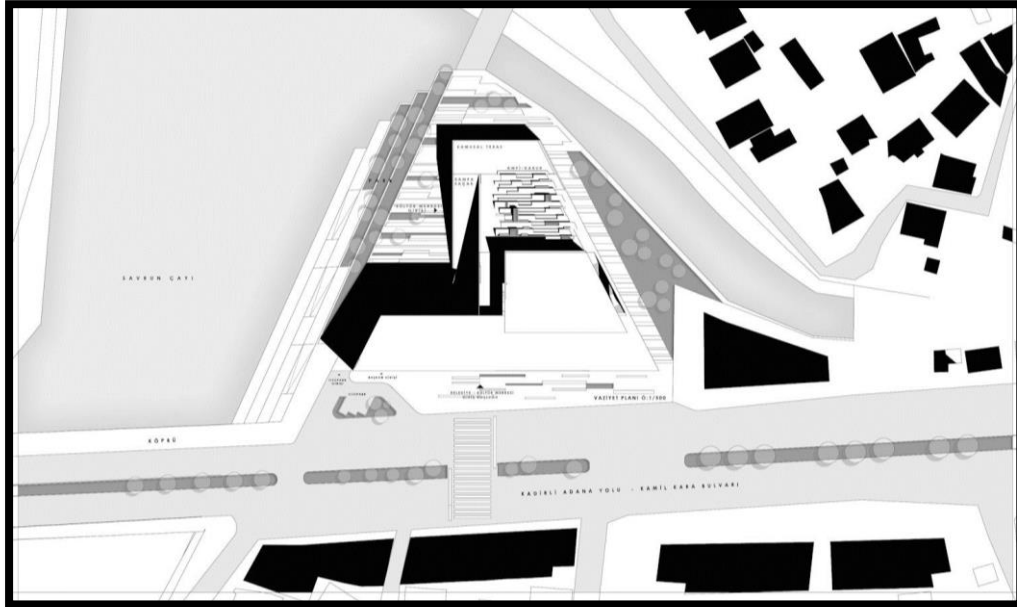


Figure 4.39 Kadirli Municipality Service Building and Cultural Center Competition, First Prize, Site plan (Anonymous, 2009)

Jury's Evaluations on the Project

According to the jury report, the design language and that the interpretation of the public building was inspired from the local life were found successful. The building's integration with the routes and recreation areas as well as its easy accessibility render the overall design powerful (Anonymous, 2009). (See Figure 4.39, 4.40)

Design Approach of the Participator

According to the designers, the project approach was aimed to regenerate Kadirli society's habits of public space usage. The main idea of this approach is to strengthen the relation with the context and to design a public building where the visitors will feel comfortable. The project is designed to embody an urban life framework and an urban terrace. The two main bodies of the project; the municipality service building and the cultural center are brought together under a single shell. This rising shell defines entrances both for the municipality building and the cultural centre. Thus, that building relates with the ground with movement. Terraces also manifest a specific identity for the municipality building. Present under the shell, the amphi which includes outdoor activities at its slopes, ends with the dining hall. The dining hall opens to the amphi which allows the municipality personnel to socialize on their own time. (See Appendix 14, 15).

VGA Analysis and Results

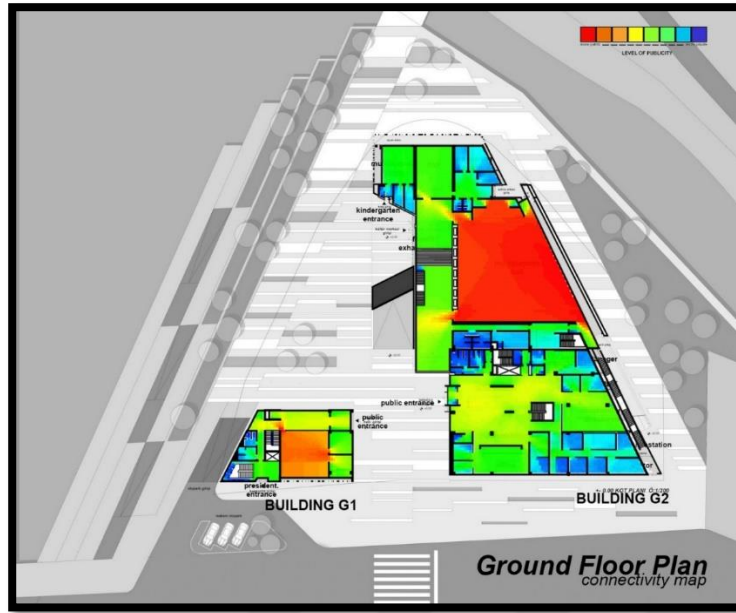


Figure 4.40 Kadirli Municipality Service Building and Cultural Center Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of ground floor

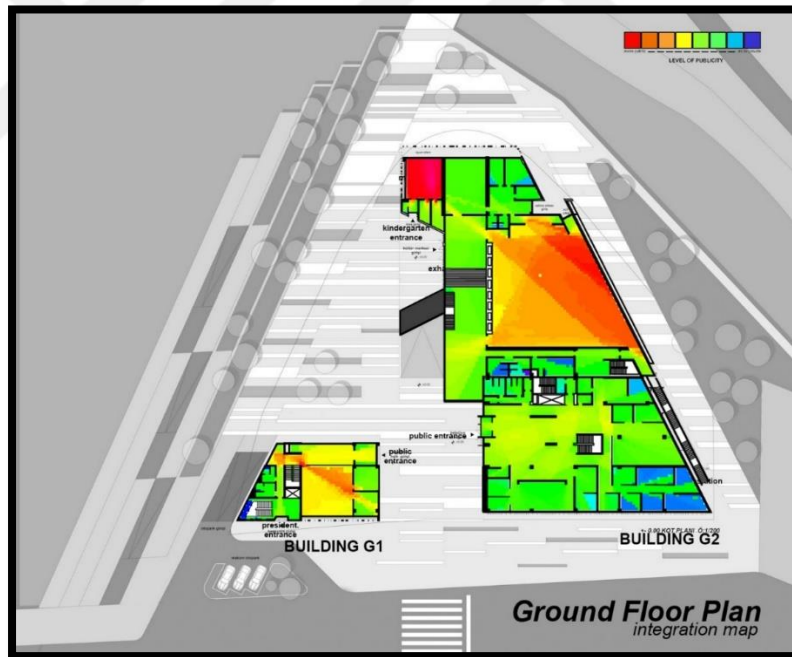


Figure 4.41 Kadirli Municipality Service Building and Cultural Center Competition, First Prize, Integration map of ground floor plan

Integration and connectivity analyses reveal that the highest connectivity and highest integration of Building G1 ground floor is at the intersection spot where the finance manager’s room and the corridor intersect (Connectivity Value: 502, Integration Value: 11.655). This particular spot opens to the corridor and consists of the largest space at the layout. The main

staircase is positioned next to this area. The least connected and integrated space meanwhile, is the back side of the staircases at the west side of the layout (Connectivity Value: 9, Integration Value: 2.244). At Building G2 meanwhile, the highest values of connectivity and integration belong to the multipurpose hall, which is the main and the largest public space of the building (Connectivity Value: 1964, Integration Value: 46.390). The main staircase is not close to these areas. The lowest values of connectivity and integration belong to the restrooms which are close to the archive (Connectivity Value: 5, Integration Value: 2.60) (See Figure 4.41, 4.42).

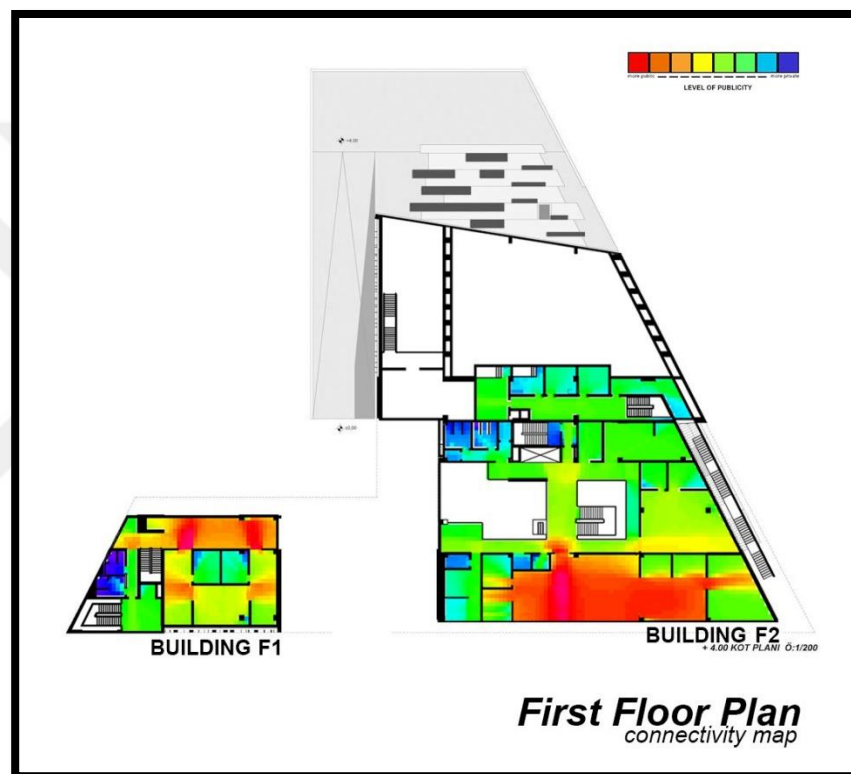


Figure 4. 42 Kadirli Municipality Service Building and Cultural Center Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of first floor plan

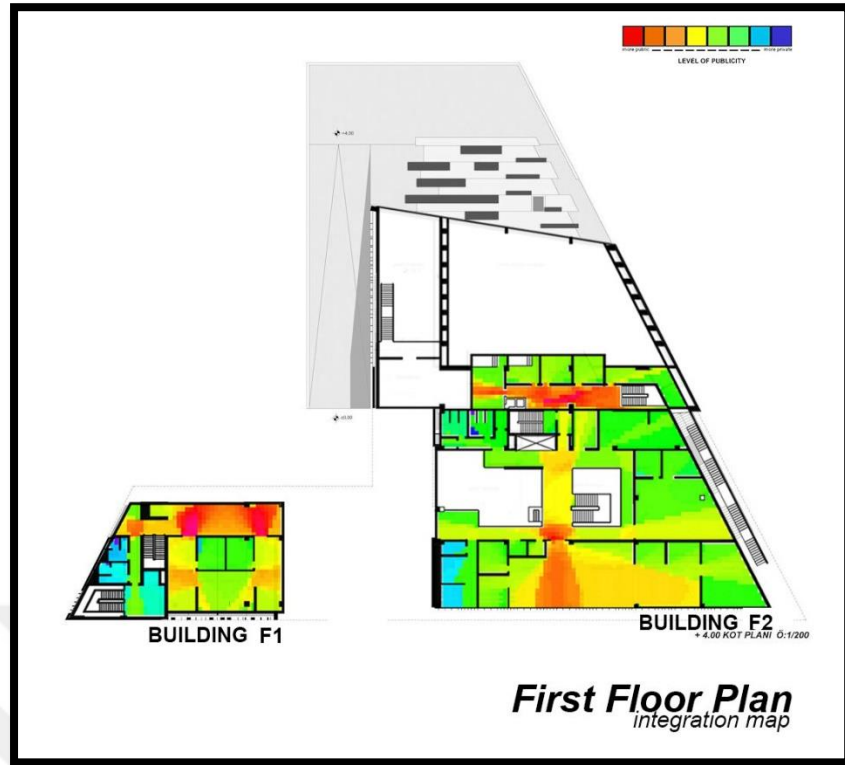


Figure 4. 43 Kadirli Municipality Service Building and Cultural Center Competition, First Prize, Integration map of first floor plan

Integration and connectivity analyses show that the highest values of both connectivity and integration at Building F1 first floor belong to the spot where the manager's office, human resources office and the corridor intersect (Connectivity Value: 400, Integration Value: 9.534). The main staircase is close to this area. The least connected and integrated space on the other hand, is the area of the restrooms that are next to the staircase (Connectivity Value: 11, Integration Value: 2.050). At Building G2, the highest value of connectivity belongs to the development directorate's office which is not only in form of an open office, but also the largest space in the building (Connectivity Value: 928). The highest integration value of Building G2 belongs to the corridor to which the library leads (Integration Value: 11.073). The main staircase and lift are close to this area. The lowest values of connectivity and integration belong to the restrooms next to the staircases and the lift (See Figure 4.42, 4.43).

Architectural Competition of Kadiri Municipality Building and Culture Center Design (2009)									
	Building Names	Mean Value of Connectivity	Mean Value of Integration	Visual Node Count	Integration Value after Normalization	Connectivity Value after Normalization	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Integration Level	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Connectivity Levels	Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas to Total Areas
Ground Floor	Building G1	227.093	6.283	906	0.0069	0.2506	16.5%	39.7%	32.6%
	Building G2	855.335	8.922	7176	0.0012	0.1191	30.3%	32.6%	15.4%
First Floor	Building F1	191.711	5.722	920	0.0062	0.2083	37.2%	38.9%	33.9%
	Building F2	334.339	5.575	3060	0.0018	0.1092	24.2%	29.9%	10.9%
AVERAGE:					0.004	0.1718	27.05%	35.2%	23.2%

Table 4.7 VGA Results and Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas of Architectural Competition of Kadiri Municipality Service Building and Cultural Center Design

According to the VGA results table, the integration value after normalization is 0.0004, while the connectivity value after normalization is 0.1718. Building G1 and F1 possess a higher integration and connectivity level than the average, whereas Building G2 and Building F2 have a higher integration and lower connectivity level than the average. This is because Building G1 and F1 mainly comprise of office spaces while Building G2 has a huge multi purpose hall and Building F2 is mainly organized in open office form. In spite of the relative percentages of circulation areas to total areas, Building G1 and F1 have a lower and Building G2 and F2 have a higher relative percentage of areas with a high level of integration (Table 4.7). Both on the ground floor and the first floor, staircases and lifts are located in close proximity to the areas that have high connectivity and integration values. Except for Building F, the main routes of the ground floor and the first floor appear to be shallow. This can be interpreted to the purpose of promoting ease at wayfinding. (See Figure 4.41, 4.42, 4.43, 4.44).

4.2.8 Architectural Competition of Uşak Municipality Service Building Design (2012)

Title:	Uşak Municipality Service Building
Owner:	Uşak Municipality
Architects :	Selim Velioglu, Erce Funda, Orkun Özuer, Ersen Gömleksiz
Location :	Uşak
Area :	10.000 m ²
Project Year :	2012



Figure 4.44 Uşak Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Perspective from the model (Gursel, 2015)

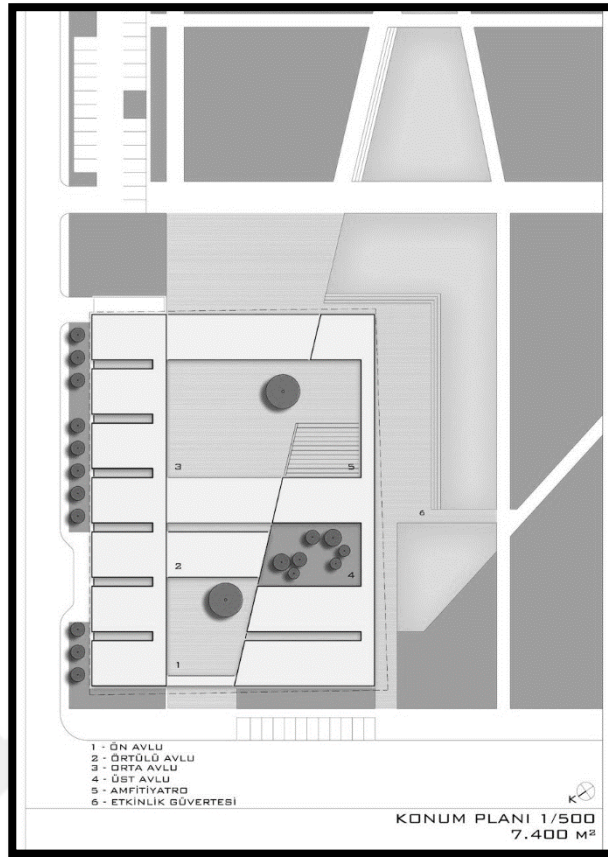


Figure 4.45 Uşak Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Site plan (Gursel, 2015)

Jury's Evaluations on the Project

The jury assessed the competing projects on the basis of the following criteria;

- Continuity of the project's urban outdoor spaces to be present at a proper scale.
- The context, the relation with the close surrounding and the place identity.
- Tectonic, transformation of the spatial organization with the main idea.
- Predecessor manner, representational quality.
- Conformity to the requirements at the list of conditions.

It is deduced from the jury report that the functional and spatial qualities of the project were well received by the jury. It is emphasized in the report that the

building creates a variety of social life experiences in an urban realm. The flexible relation between the multipurpose hall and the outdoor space was found positive. Nonetheless, the service spaces in multipurpose hall was deemed insufficient (Anonymous, 2012) (See Figure 4.44, 4.45).

Design Approach of the Participator

The designers emphasize that the building was designed as a social spot that nurtures the outdoor civil life with its functional and spatial qualities which is meant to be used not only in weekdays but also in weekends. The project construct coalesces with a green spine. The ‘Front courtyard’, ‘Covered courtyard’, ‘Inner courtyard’, ‘Upper courtyard’ and the ‘Recreational deck’ are sequential outer spaces that are aimed to serve for public usage. The multi purpose hall is designed to integrate with outer spaces (Gursel, 2015). (See Appendix16).

VGA Analysis and Results

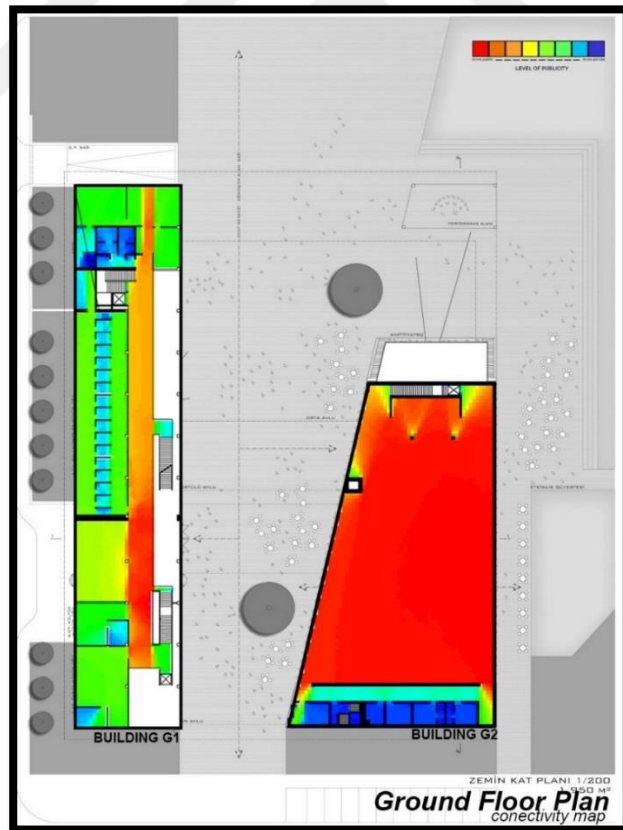


Figure 4.46 Uşak Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Connectivity map of ground floor plan

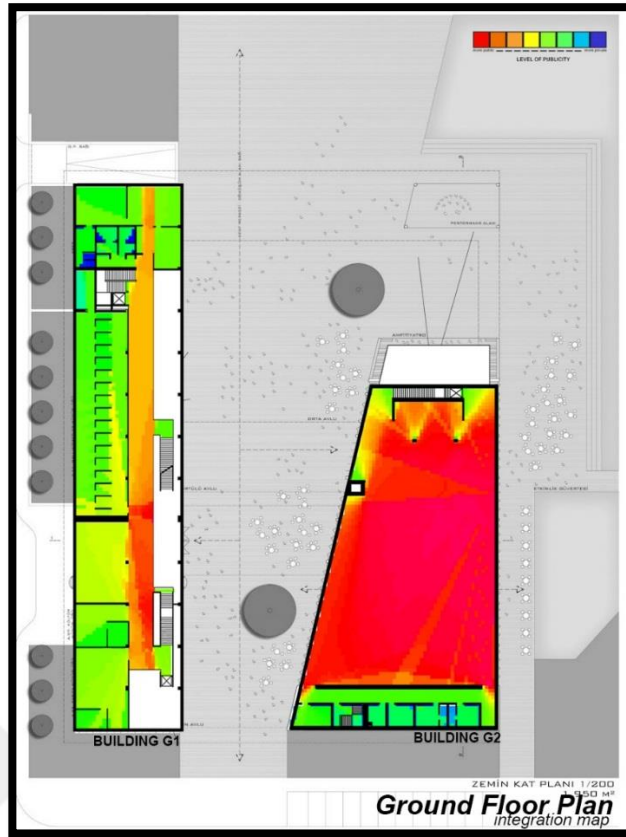


Figure 4.47 Uşak Municipality Service Building Competition, First Prize, Integration map of ground floor plan

Integration and connectivity analyses show that the highest values of both connectivity and integration at Building G1 ground floor belong to the corridor next to the staircase at the southern side of the building (Connectivity Value: 1473, Integration Value: 11.602). The core is close to this area. The least connected and integrated space on the other hand, is the WC behind the staircases at the northern side of the layout (Connectivity Value: 11, Integration Value: 2.412) (Figure 4.46, 4.47). At Building G2, the highest value of connectivity and integration belong to the multipurpose hall (Connectivity Value: 3927, Integration Value: 34.676). This space also constitutes the main public function of Building G2 (See Figure 4.46, 4.47).

Architectural Competition of Uşak Municipality Building Design (2012)									
	Building Names	Mean Value of Connectivity	Mean Value of Integration	Visual Node Count	Integration Value after Normalization	Connectivity Value after Normalization	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Integration Level	Relative Percentage of Areas with High Connectivity Levels	Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas to Total Areas
Ground Floor	Building G1	529.756	6.247	3610	0.0017	0.1467	28.33%	27.9%	32.4%
	Building G2	3129.84	25.965	4731	0.0054	0.6613	70.51%	78.3%	9.8%
AVERAGE:					0.0035	0.4040	49.42%	53.1%	21.1%

Table 4. 8 VGA Results and Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas of Architectural Competition of Uşak Municipality Service Building Design

The VGA results table of the winning project show that the integration value and the connectivity value are 0.0035 and 0.4040 respectively, after the normalization process. Building G2 on the ground floor has a higher level of integration and connection than the average whereas Building G1 at its first floor has lower values of integration and connectivity than the average. In spite of the relative circulation percentage to the total area of the layout, Building G1 has a lower percentage of the areas with high connectivity and integration. In Building G2 meanwhile, the lower relative percentage of circulation areas are in contrast with the higher percentage of areas with high connectivity and integration. The reason of this is that the main element of Building G2 is the multi purpose hall which is intended to serve as a public space. (Table 4.4) At the ground floor of both of the buildings, the staircases and the lifts are in close proximity with the areas which have the highest values of connectivity and integration values. The main route of the ground floor appear to be shallow. This can be interpreted to the purpose of promoting ease at wayfinding (See Figure 4.46, 4.47).

4.2.9 Architectural Competition of Aydın Municipality Service Building Design (1992)

Title:	Aydın Municipality Service Building
Owner:	Aydın Municipality
Architects :	Barış İncesu
Location :	Aydın
Area :	20.000 m ²
Project Year :	1992

This project could not be analyzed due to the inability to access the project plans.

4.3 Concluding Remarks

In this part of the thesis, in order to determine the publicness level of the floor plans belonging to the municipal service buildings which were opened between the years of 1984-2013 a VGA analysis has been conducted. Approaches regarding public use were assessed by jury reports and competitors objectives of each of the competitions. Places with high integration and connectivity values have been examined whether being open to public use or not. In conclusion of the analysis, correlation tables have been created and reviewed of the ratio of areas with higher average integration and connectivity values in each project to the whole area and the ratio of circulation areas with high permeability regarded as common areas to the whole area. In addition, in each project the proximity of the core to places with high integration and connectivity is taken into account. In terms of plan schemas projects are divided into two; sprawled programmatic solution in two or more buildings (fragmental schema) and compact programmatic solution in single buildings. Amongst the projects 1 and 8 are considered as sprawled programmatic solution in two or more buildings whereas 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are considered as compact programmatic solution in a single building. If we are to look at the connectivity and integration values after the normalization process the types of projects were sprawled programmatic solution bare in two or more buildings have higher values than compact programmatic solution in single buildings (See Table 4.9, 4.10). The reason for this is that the layout of sprawled programmatic solution in two or more buildings the interior setup of circulation areas which have been designed as outdoor setup have more accessibility and permeability levels.

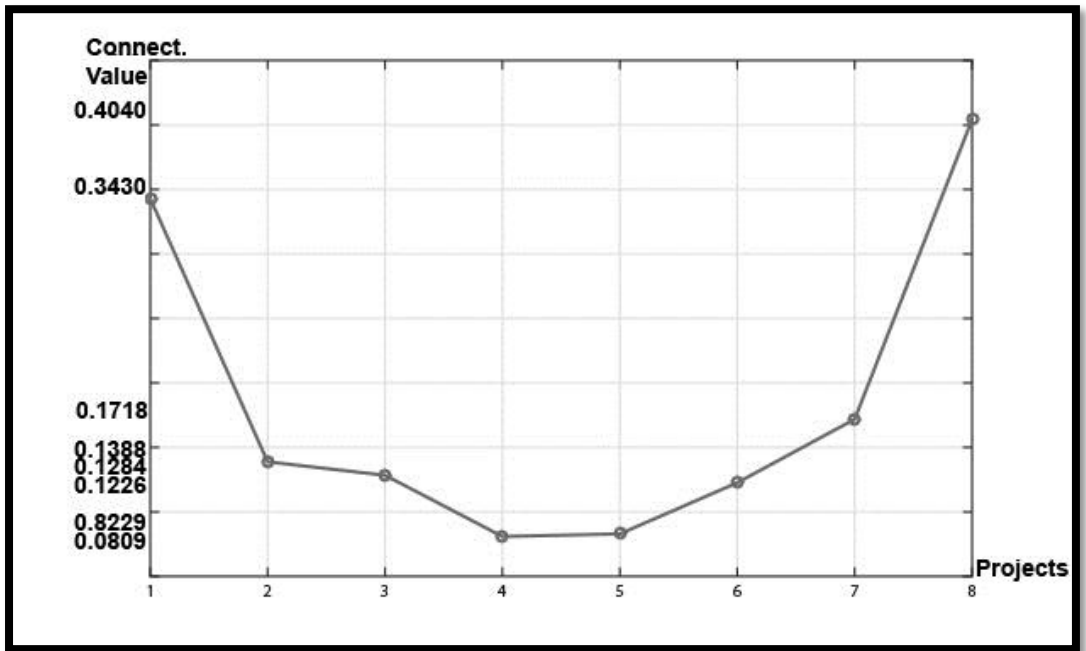


Table 4.9 Distribution of Connectivity Value of Each Project after Normalization

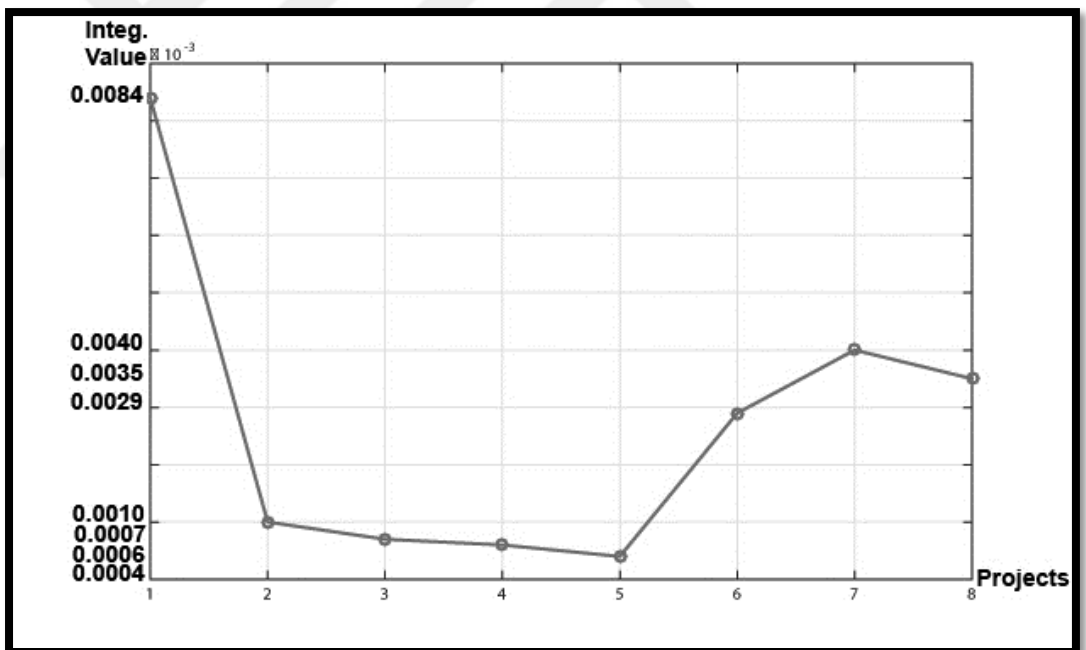


Table 4.10 Distribution of Integration Value of Each Project after Normalization

5 CONCLUSION

This study concentrates on determining the changes in the design of public usage in analyzing selected architectural competitions of municipality service buildings from 1984 to 2013. Various overlapping methods might at least contribute to a better understanding of determining publicness levels within the architectural design competitions projects. This study had explored the results and their correlation of closed space organization and social interaction in eight different architectural competition of municipality service design building through using VGA method approach. Each case are evaluated and compared by objective graphs and mathematical relative percentage of permeability and connectivity on chart to understand how the publicness level is changed between the years of 1984-2013. By correlating and overlapping the results of each one, a more holistic comprehension of the dynamics involved is achieved.

To refer back to the research questions, at the beginning of the study, architectural design competitions have importance in reading and understanding the political, social, economic and cultural changes and transformations during the historical process. They give significant codes of the political and social life and values through architecture. To refer back to the research questions, at the beginning of the study, architectural design competitions have importance in reading and understanding the political, social, economic and cultural changes and transformations during the historical process. They give significant codes of the political and social life and values through architecture. Changing architectural discourse can be traced through architectural competition proposals. In other words, architectural discourse has tried to be rediscovered by data provided by competitors to the competition (Çağlar, 2013). Reading is made synchronously, especially for architectural competition proposal. Synchronic level of publicity is aimed to be understood by the municipal service building contests opened between the years 1984-2013. Variations between architectural design narrates the changing face of architecture. There are different approached and manifestos between competition proposals.

In this study, it has been examined that these approaches are just not only on the level of discourse but when the examples are examined they are in the

existence of the parallex. Competition project do not only provide information about design trends, but they also express the values of the dominant architecture of the period. The aim of the analyses in this study is to shed light on the changing discourse of architecture.

According to Nur Çağlar (2013), many theoretical assessments can be made on the practicality and settings of architecture by architectural competitions. Based on this through municipal services building competitions the measurement of publicity of architectural practical cases has been made. With regards this study has used the mapping method and the VGA method through architectural competitions. Space syntax models can be used for research without modification as well for design experimentation and simulation. An analytical representation technique in space syntax, through vga, we can extend both isovist and graph-based analyses of architectural space to form a new methodology for the investigation and configurational relationships. The measurements of local and global characteristics of the graph is interest from an architectural perspective. These measurements allow us to describe a configuration with reference to accessibility. Also they can be compared from location to location within s system and compared systems with different geometries (Turner et al., 2001). Though, Space syntax, especially VGA methodology can be used at an early design stage can prove beneficial feed back in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of publicity level of municipality service buildings. Through VGA analysis method, publicness level can be measured according to their connectivity and integration levels. Connectivity level refers to to how many immediate neighbours each node can see whereas integration level refers to the degree of cognitive accessibility.

The interpretation of publicness levels through architectural design competitions is a statistical process. In order to obtain the data needed, selected architectural projects have been investigated. Secondly, jury reports via designer team reports have been analysed if aims and intentions match with the readings of the jury. Then floor plans of each selected projects have been analysed by VGA method. There is a point of view the process includes only the designers and jury attitudes. Lastly the results have been implemented and correlations have been made.

Within this correlation, relative percentage of areas with high integration and connectivity values of the projects and relative percentage of circulation areas have been studied. Comments have been made about the project in accordance with these values. This gives us interesting results. Projects which have a high rate of relative percentage of circulation area, because circulation area is the common area and publicness level is high the publicness level associated with connectivity and integration levels are also high. It is accepted that if the relative percentage of circulation areas are high and relative percentage of areas with high connectivity and integration levels are low public use is low and if relative percentage of circulation areas are low, and relative percentage of areas with high connectivity and integration levels are high then the layout is more open to public use. Based on this, as shown in Table 5.1, Projects 1, 6, 7, 8 have a higher percentage of circulation space whereas spaces with high integration and connectivity that correspond to publicness level are low. Thus the level of publicity spaces examined in these projects are more. In Projects 2, 3, 4, and 5 the percentage of the circulation areas are low, whereas spaces with high percentage of integration and connectivity values are low. In these projects the publicity levels of the layouts examined are more lower (See Table 5.1).

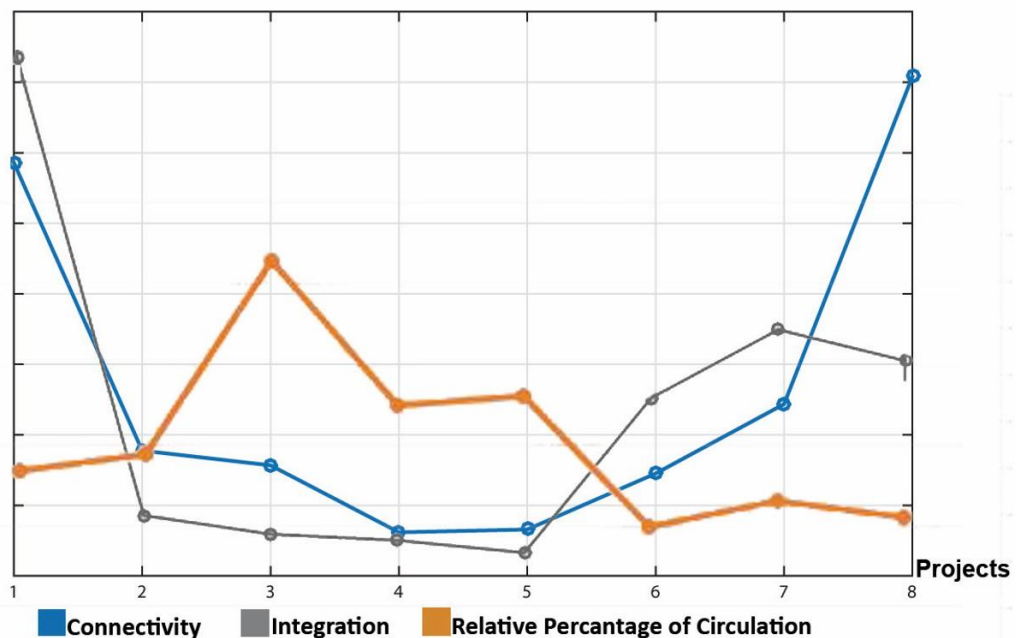


Figure 5. 1 Correlation Diagram of Relative Percentages of Areas with High Connectivity, Integration Values and Relative Percentage of Circulation Areas of Projects Between 1984-2013

Based on the case studies; it is analysed that the building typologies which are mostly fragmental scheme (sprawled programmatic solution in two or more buildings) in architectural approaches were seen in the early example, later on compact programmatic solutions in single building were seen while more public open spaces have emerged as gallery voids and enclosed courtyards. So, interiors and interior common areas became more important. While the publicness of interior spaces of fragmental scheme projects are higher the publicness level of interior spaces in compact scheme projects are lower.

According to what we read from the correlation diagram and table made through VGA helps reading by correlating circulation percentages with percentages of areas with high integration and connectivity values (See Table 4.9, 4.10, 5.1). This gives us a very rough idea about the level of publicness, integration and connectivity compared to the size of circulation percentages of the common areas.

Reference to the visibility and accessibility, VGA properties may give the clues to interpret manifestations of spatial perception such as wayfinding, movement and space use within an building. Based on the case studies, in terms of wayfinding, it is possible to define meeting points. By the help of it, proper place for hoardings can be defined on this public buildings. The hierarchy of public and private spaces are defined in a logical manner, helping to maintain confidentiality and publicness.

Further research on this topic can involve further three dimensional data regarding common public areas such as courtyards, gallery voids etc. Also, the publicity level of the building interior in this study was determined. Publicity levels of exterior spaces of buildings must also be measured at the urban scale. If these are supported by VGA, surveys and observation techniques the results may be more rewarding. The analysis conducted in the study was oriented to measure the level of publicness of only the plans of the drafts. Thus, in the VGA analyses obtained it is beneficial to measure the qualifications of the designs made quantitatively. Also if VGA is cross-correlated with other scientific methods better information about the results are given. The most accurate results can be applied after the building with feedback from users. This study includes only assessment that can be made early in the design phase. Finally, publicness evaluation via VGA can be done in

the early design phases by the correlation of the relative percentage of circulation areas with the relative percentage of areas with high integration and connectivity levels.



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APPENDICIES

(MASTER THESIS)

THE SPATIAL ANALYSES OF PUBLIC SPACES OF MUNICIPALITY BUILDINGS IN CONTEXT OF ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS BETWEEN 1984-2013

Appendix 1: Table of Architectural Design Competitions in Turkey Between 1984-2013

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APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITIONS IN TURKEY BETWEEN 1984-2013

YEAR	NAME OF THE COMPETITION	COMPETITION TYPE	TYPE OF THE PROJECT	COMPETITION'S ORGANIZER INSTITUTION	COMPETITION TYPE
1980	Afyon Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Erzurum Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Oyak Tandoğan Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility		Limited Architectural Competition
1981	Anayasa Mahkemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Courthouse	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Ankara Kızılay Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Türkiye Kızılay Derneği	National Competition
	Atatürk Kültür Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Başbakanlık ve Bağlı Kuruluşlar, Dışişleri, İmar İskan Bakanlıkları	Architectural Design Competition	Ministry	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	Limited Architectural Competition
	Eskişehir Fuarı ve Dinlenme Eğlence Kültür Alanları Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	İller Bankası	National Competition
	Gecekondu Önleme Bölgeleri ve Geri Kalmış Yörelere Kiralık Konut	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
1982	İsparta Devlet Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Akademisi Kampüsü	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	İstanbul Yüksek Denizcilik Okulu	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Akdeniz Atatürk Kültürparkı Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Antalya Belediye Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Ankara Trt Sitesi	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Özel Kurum : TRT	Limited Architectural Competition
	Milli Savunma Bakanlığı Devlet Mezarlığı	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	Milli Savunma Bakanlığı İnşaat Emlak Daire Başkanlığı	National Competition
	200 Üniteli Ankara Devlet Mahallesi	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	Limited Architectural Competition
1983	Antalya Adliye Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Courthouse	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Antalya Tıp Fakültesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi(800 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Ankara Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü	Limited Architectural Competition
	Cezayir Subay Milli Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Cezayir Devlet	Limited Architectural Competition
	Cumalıkazık Köyü/2007 Yılı İçin Öneriler Konulu Öğrenci Fikir Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Ağaç Han Vakfı ve TMMOB Mimarlar Odası	Student Competition
	Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Ministry	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Çalışma Bakanlığı Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Ministry	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	İzmir Alağa Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	İzmir Atatürk Ormanı Zafer Anıtı ve Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	Atatürk Ormanı Kurma ve Koruma Derneği	National Competition
	İzmir Devlet Opera Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Opera		Limited Architectural Competition
	Nevşehir Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Samsun Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Sedat Simavi Mimarlık ve Kent Düzenleme Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design		National Competition
	Türkiye Halk Bankası Genel Müdürlüğü	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Türkiye Halk Bankası Genel Müdürlüğü	Limited Architectural Competition
	Yaşam, Mekan, Zaman Konulu Öğrenci Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	TMMOB	Student Competition
1984	60-80-100 Yatak Kapasiteli Değişken Yaşlılar Huzurevi Tıp Projesi Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Eventide Home	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Adana Kültür ve Eğlence Vadisi Kentsel Tasarımı	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Adana Belediyesi	National Competition
	Anayasa Mahkemesi Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Courthouse	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Aydın İkinci Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Aydın Kuşadası Otelcilik ve Turizm Meslek Lisesi	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Çanakkale Gelibolu Yarımadası Tarihi Millî Parkı Kabatepe Sembolik Şehitliği	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	T.C. Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı Orman Genel Müdürlüğü Millî Parklar Dairesi Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Emniyet Genel Müdürlüğü Söke-Didim Eğitim Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Eskişehir Kültür Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Gaziantep Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Gelibolu Yarımadası Seddülbahir Savaş Alanı Anıtsal Çevre Düzenlemeleri	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	T.C. Tarım Orman ve Köy İşleri Bakanlığı Orman Genel Müdürlüğü Millî Parklar Dairesi Başkanlığı	National Competition
	İlçe Tipi Hükümet Konağı Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	T.C. İslamabad Büyükelçiliği	Architectural Design Competition	Embassy	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	İstanbul Gaziosmanpaşa Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	İstanbul Maçka Teknik Lise ve Endüstri Meslek Lisesi Ek Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	İzmir Basmane Turizm ve Ticaret Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Trade Center	İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Mardin Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Mersin Otelcilik ve Turizm Meslek Lisesi	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Millî Güvenlik Kurulu Genel Sekreterliği Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Samsun Devlet Hastanesi Reorganizasyonu ve Tevsii (415 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	T.C. Merkez Bankası Kambiyo Şubesi	Architectural Design Competition	Trade Center		National Competition
Zonguldak Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
1985	Adana Beş Ocak Meydanı Yeraltı Kuyumcular Çarşısı ve İnönü Parkı Yeraltı Otoparkı ile Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Planning	Adana Belediyesi	National Competition
	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediye Sarayı	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Ankara Esenboğa Havalimanı Üst Yapı Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Ankara Gölbaşı Polis Okulu Ek Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Ankara Kenti Altınpark Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Ankara Polis Akademisi Kampüsü	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Ankara Şehirlerarası Otobüs Terminali ve Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	ASKİ Genel Müdürlüğü	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate		Limited Architectural Competition
	Başbakanlık Toplu Konut ve Kamu Ortaklığı İdaresi Başkanlığı Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	Limited Architectural Competition
	Batıkent Gençlik ve Toplum Merkezi ile İslam Kültür Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Batıkent Konut Üretim Yapı Kooperatifleri Birliği	National Competition
	Bolu Devlet Hastanesi (250 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Erzincan Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yenikapı Kültür ve Eğlence Parkı Kentsel Tasarımı	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	İstanbul Çamlıca Dinlenme Merkezi ve Rekreasyon Alanı	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	İstanbul Millî Reasürans Genel Müdürlüğü	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Millî Reasürans T.A.Ş.	National Competition
	İzmir Bornova Fen Lisesi	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition

	Tarihi Kentte "Gelecek için Yaşama Çevreleri, Bursa 2000" Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Master plan	Bursa Belediyesi - TMMOB Mimarlar Odası	Architectural Idea Competition
	Trabzon Sahil Şeridi Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Trabzon Belediyesi	National Competition
	Tuzla Deniz Harp Okulu Atatürk Anıtı ve Anısal Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	Deniz Kuvvetleri Komutanlığı	National Competition
	"Yarının Yaşamı İçin Konut ve Çevresi" (İki Aşamalı)	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası - UNESCO Türkiye Milli Komisyonu	National Competition
1986	Adana Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Altındağ Belediyesi Belediye Sarayı ve Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Altındağ Belediyesi	National Competition
	Ankara Ulus Tarihi Kent Merkezi Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Altındağ Belediyesi	National Competition
	Antalya Belediyesi Otobüs Terminali Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	Antalya Belediyesi	National Competition
	Bursa Adliye Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Courthouse	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Elazığ El Sanatları Atölyeleri ve Fuar Alanı Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair		National Competition
	Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Giresun Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Osmanlı Bankası Türkiye Personeli Emekli ve Yardım Sandığı Vakfı Silivri 2. Konut ve Turizm Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Osmanlı Bankası Türkiye Personeli Emekli ve Yardım Sandığı Vakfı	National Competition
	Samsun Belediyesi Ticaret Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Trade Center	Samsun Belediyesi	National Competition
1987	Antalya Toptancı Hal Kompleksi Mimari, Çevre Düzenlemesi Ulaşım Projesi	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Antalya Belediyesi	Limited Architectural Competition
	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi Zafer ve Şehreküstü Meydanları Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Bursa Şehirlerarası Otobüs Terminali	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	T.C. Emekli Sandığı	National Competition
	Ekonomik Konut Tasarımı	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Müşavir Mühendisler ve Mimarlar Birliği	National Competition
	İstanbul Taksim Meydanı Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	Limited/International Architectural Competition
	Mimar Sinan Haftası Dolayısıyla Yapılan Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Mimarlar Odası İzmir Şubesi	Student Competition
	Mimarlar Yapı Kooperatifinin "Sosyal Konut" Konulu Öğrenci Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Kent-Koop	Student Competition
	Ruhi Su Mezarı Fikir Projesi	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası İstanbul Şubesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Trabzon Belediyesi Şehir Anıtları	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb		National Competition
	Üsküdar Meydanı Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	Limited/International Architectural Competition
1988	"21. Yüzyılın Konutu ve Çevresi" Konulu Öğrenci Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Birleşmiş Milletler Türk Derneği, Kent-Koop ve TMMOB Mimarlar Odası	Student Competition
	Altındağ Belediyesi Ankara Kalesi Koruma ve Geliştirme Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Urban Design	Altındağ Belediyesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Bayburtlu Şair Zihni Anısına Anıt-Çeşme Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Trabzon Şubesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	İstanbul Beyazıt Meydanı Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	M.S.B. Maslak Askeri Hastanesi (600 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Milli Savunma Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Mimar Sinan Gezici Müzesi Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Museum	Gazi Üniversitesi Mühendislik Mimarlık Fakültesi Mimarlık Bölümü	Student Competition
	Petrol Ofisi A.Ş. Genel Müdürlüğü Satış ve Servis İstasyonu Tip Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Petrol Ofisi A.Ş. Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Şişecam Yönetim ve İş Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Türkiye Şişe Cam Fabrikaları Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Celal Bayar Anıt Mezarı ile Yakın ve Uzak Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	EXPO '92 Sevilla Dünya Sergisi Türkiye Pavyonu	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Devlet Bakanlığı	National Competition
1989	Gaziantep 100. Yıl Atatürk Kültürparkı ve Çevresi Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İller Bankası	National Competition
	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Tarlabası Caddesi Düzenlemesi	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Kuşadası Belediyesi Ticaret ve Sosyal Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Kuşadası Belediyesi	National Competition
	Antalya Kent Merkezi İçinde Kale Kapısı ve Çevresi Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Antalya Belediyesi	National Competition
	Bağ-Kur Genel Müdürlük Sitesi	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Bağkur Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Behice Boran Anıt-Mezar Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design	Monument/Tomb		Architectural Idea Competition
	Güzel Ankara Projesi Kent Girişleri Düzenlemesi (İstanbul Girişi)	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	İstanbul Bakırköy (Surdışı) Adalet Binaları	Architectural Design	Courthouse	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	İstanbul Beşiktaş Meydanı ve Çevresi Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Beşiktaş Belediyesi	National Competition
	İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi İzmir Fuarı Kültürpark Çevre Düzenlemesi Fuar Kompleksi	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
1990	Kadıköy Belediyesi Selamiçeşme Parkı Düzenlemesi Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İstanbul Kadıköy Belediyesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Şanlıurfa Devlet Hastanesi (500 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	T.C. Merkez Bankası Trabzon Şube Binası	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	T.C. Merkez Bankası	National Competition
	Vakıfbank Sosyal Tesisleri ve Bilgi İşlem Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Vakıfbank	National Competition
	Yılmaz Güney İçin Anıt Mezar	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Fatoş Güney	National Competition
	YTONG "Isı Yalıtımı ve Isı Ekonomisi" Konulu Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Türk YTONG Sanayi A.Ş.	Student Competition
	Ahlat Selçuklu Kültür Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Kültür Bakanlığı Kültür Merkezleri Dairesi Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi Büfe Tipleri Tasarımı	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Antalya Hava Limanı Dış Hatlar Terminali	Architectural Design Competition	Airport	Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Düzce İş Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Düzce Belediyesi	National Competition
1991	"Gelenekten Geleceğe Evimiz" Konulu Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı Güzel Sanatlar Genel Müdürlüğü	Architectural Idea Competition
	1. Genç Sinan Ödülü Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası İzmir Şubesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Güzel Ankara Projesi Kent Omurgası Kuzey Bölümü Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	İnsan Hakları Anıt-Heykeli	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Kayseri Kocasinan Belediyesi Hizmet Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Kayseri Kocasinan Belediyesi	Limited Architectural Competition
	Kayseri Melikgazi Belediyesi Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Kayseri Melikgazi Belediyesi	Limited Architectural Competition
	Konya Mevlana Kültür Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Kültür Bakanlığı Kültür Merkezleri Dairesi Başkanlığı	National Competition
	YTONG Proje ve Makale Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Türk YTONG Sanayi A.Ş.	Architectural Idea Competition
	Ankara Çocuk Hastanesi (250 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Ankara Ulus Tarihi Kent Merkezi Saraçlar Çarşısı	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Altındağ Belediyesi	National Competition
1992	"Ankara Yenimahalle İlçesi Sınırları İçinde Mevcut Gecekondu Olgusunun Yeniden Yapılandırılması" Konulu Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Mimarlar Derneği 1927 - Yenimahalle Belediyesi	Student Competition
	Antalya Kale Kapısı İş Merkezi (Şarampol Caddesi Üstü)	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning		National Competition
	Atatürk Kültür Merkezi Cumhurbaşkanlığı Senfoni Orkestrası Konser Salonu ve Koro Çalışma Binaları	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Aydın Belediye Sarayı ve Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Aydın Belediyesi	National Competition

1992	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi Cumhuriyet Alanı ve Atatürk Caddesi Düzenlemesi	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition	
	Bursa Hükümet Konağı	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	Çimentoş-Gazbeton Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition		Çimentoş-Gazbeton	Student Competition	
	Darüşşafaka Cemiyeti Yakacak Huzurevi	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Darüşşafaka Cemiyeti	National Competition	
	Denizli Belediyesi İncilipınar Kültürparkı ve Kültür Sitesi	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Denizli Belediyesi	National Competition	
	Eczacıbaşı Topuluğu İş Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Eczacıbaşı	Limited Architectural Competition	
	Feşiye Belediyesi Rant Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Feşiye Belediyesi	National Competition	
	Fizik Tedavi ve Rehabilitasyon Merkezi Tip Proje Yarışması (100 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	Feşiye Belediyesi Sosyal ve Kültür Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Feşiye Belediyesi	National Competition	
	Göz Hastanesi Tip Proje Yarışması (100 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	İstanbul Umraniye Norşern Elektrik-Telekomünikasyon Fabrikası Kapalı Spor Salonu ve Sosyal Kulübü	Architectural Design Competition	Sport Facilities		Limited Architectural Competition	
	Kütahya Belediyesi Alışveriş Merkezi ve Sosyal Tesisleri Kompleksi	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Kütahya Belediyesi	National Competition	
	Mimar Sinan Anıtı Çevre Düzenlemesi Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition		Mimarlar Derneği 1927	Student Competition	
	Ruh Sağlığı ve Rehabilitasyon Merkezi Tip Proje Yarışması (200 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	TMMOB İnşaat Mühendisleri Odası Antalya Şubesi	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	TMMOB İnşaat Mühendisleri Odası Antalya Şubesi	National Competition	
	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Antalya Şubesi	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Antalya Şubesi	National Competition	
	T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş-ı Veli Kültür Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Kültür Bakanlığı Kültür Merkezleri Dairesi Başkanlığı	National Competition	
	Ülkemiz Koşullarına Uygun Konut Üretim Modeli Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Gök İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş.	National Competition	
	1993	Akdeniz Gençlik-Kültür ve Sanat Parkı Çevre Düzenlemesi	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Antalya Belediyesi	National Competition
		Ankara Merkezli İş Alanı (Kuzeybatı Kesimi, Kaçkıcı Bostanları) Planlama ve Geliştirme Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
Basın Şehitleri Anıtı		Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı	National Competition	
Bilkent Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar, Tasarım ve Mimarlık Fakültesi Beytepe Giriş Kontrol Yapısı		Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Çimentoş Gazbeton İşletmeleri Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition	
Demokrasi Şehitleri Anıtı		Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı	National Competition	
Devlet Hastanesi Tip Proje Yarışması (250 Yataklı)		Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
GAP Kültür ve Sanat Merkezi		Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Kültür Bakanlığı Kültür Merkezleri Dairesi Başkanlığı	National Competition	
Gaziantep Yapı Sektörü Merkezi (YASEM)		Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Gaziantep Yapı Sektörü Merkezi (YASEM) Yönetim Kurulu	National Competition	
Güzel Ankara Projesi Kent Girişleri Düzenlemesi (İzmir Girişi)		Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition	
İstanbul Kadıköy Hükümet Konağı		Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
İzmir-Buca Doğum ve Çocuk Bakımevi (125 Yataklı)		Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
Kartal Merkez Sahil Kesimi Düzenlemesi Fikir Proje Yarışması		Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Kartal Belediyesi	National Competition	
Konya Onkoloji Hastanesi (200 Yataklı)		Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
Laiklik Anıtı		Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı	National Competition	
Mayadrome Çarşı ve Ofis Kompleksi		Architectural Design Competition	Commercial		National Competition	
Sanayi ve Ticaret Bakanlığı Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli Sanayi Geliştirme ve Destekleme İdaresi Başkanlığı (KOSGEB) Binası		Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	KOSGEB	National Competition	
Söğüt Ertuğrul Gazi Kültür Merkezi ve Çevre Düzenlemesi		Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Kültür Bakanlığı Kültür Merkezleri Dairesi Başkanlığı	National Competition	
Trabzon Sahil Bandı Rekreatif Amaçlı Tesisleri		Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Trabzon Belediyesi	National Competition	
Türkiye Prefabrik Birliği "Toplu Konut Projelerinde Prefabrikasyon" Konulu Öğrenci Proje Yarışması		Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Türkiye Prefabrik Birliği	Student Competition	
YTONG Donatılı Elemanları ile Çevre Koşullarına Duyarlı Bireysel Konut Öğrenci Proje Yarışması		Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Türk YTONG Sanayi A.Ş.	Student Competition	
1994	Karşıyaka Zübeyde Hanım Kültür ve Sanat Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Izmir Karşıyaka Belediyesi	National Competition	
	Kent Mobilyaları Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Mimarlar Odası Adana Şubesi - KAMBETON Ltd. Şti.	National Competition	
	Marmaris Höyüktepe Kültür Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Marmaris Belediyesi	National Competition	
	Tarih Genel Müdürlüğü Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Tarih Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition	
	TMMOB Elektrik Mühendisleri Odası Antalya Bölge Temsilciliği - Makine Mühendisleri Odası Antalya Şubesi Ortak Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	TMMOB Makine Mühendisleri Odası Antalya Şubesi	Regional Architectural Competition	
	Türkiye Prefabrik Birliği "Bir Konutun Prefabrikasyon Teknolojisi Kullanılarak Tasarımı" Konulu Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Türkiye Prefabrik Birliği	Student Competition	
	Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Havuzlu Bahçe Açık Alan Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi - İşıklar Holding A.Ş.	National Competition	
	Abdi İbrahim İlaç Sanayi Hadımköy Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Industry	Abdi İbrahim İlaç Sanayi ve Tic. A.Ş.	Limited Architectural Competition	
	Ankara Kongre ve Kültür Merkezi (Opera-Bale, Tiyatro ve Toplantı Salonu)	Architectural Design Competition	Theatre	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	Ankara Trafik (Acil Yardım ve Travmatoloji) Hastanesi (400 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
1995	Bosna Hersek Anıtı	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition	
	Çankaya Belediyesi Hizmet Binası ve Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Çankaya Belediyesi	National Competition	
	Devlet Hastanesi Tip Proje Yarışması (400 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	Devlet Hastanesi Tip Proje Yarışması (500 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	Harran Üniversitesi	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	T.C. Başbakanlık GAP Bölge Kalkınma İdaresi Başkanlığı	National Competition	
	İstanbul Gaziosmanpaşa Devlet Hastanesi (300 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	Kastamonu Guatr Merkezi (100 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	Konya Göğüs Hastalıkları Hastanesi (250 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	Samsun Onkoloji Hastanesi (100 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	Sümevra Çakır Gömütü Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası İstanbul Büyükşehir Şubesi	National Competition	
	Tekirdağ Devlet Hastanesi (250 Yataklı)	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition	
	Türkiye Prefabrik Birliği "Beton Kent Mobilyalarının Prefabrikasyon Teknolojisine Göre Endüstriyel Tasarımı" Konulu Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Türkiye Prefabrik Birliği	Student Competition	
	YTONG'95 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Türk YTONG Sanayi A.Ş.	Student Competition	
	Archiprix Türkiye 1996 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yapı-Endüstri Merkezi	Student Competition	
	1996	Atatürk Hava Limanı Yeni Dış Hatlar Terminali	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi	National Competition
Bağcılar Meydan Düzenlemesi ve Kentsel Tasarımı		Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Bağcılar Belediye Başkanlığı	National Competition	
Bandırma Cin Çukuru Kent Merkezi		Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Bandırma Belediyesi - Mimarlar Odası Bandırma Temsilciliği	National Competition	
Bursa Yıldırım Belediyesi Kültür Merkezi		Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Yıldırım Belediyesi	National Competition	
Cem Vakfı Cem Kültür Evi		Architectural Design Competition	Religious Building	Cumhuriyetçi Eğitim ve Kültür Vakfı	National Competition	
Galatasaraylılar Yardımlaşma Vakfı Florya Huzurevi		Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Galatasaraylılar Yardımlaşma Vakfı	Limited Architectural Competition	
Gaziantep Merkezi Hal Bölgesi Kentsel Tasarımı		Architectural Design Competition	Urban Design	Gaziantep Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition	

	İzmir Konak Meydanı Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası İzmir Şubesi	National Competition
	Konya Büyükşehir Belediyesi Karatay Kent Merkezi	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Konya Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti K.T. Kooperatif Merkez Binası	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate		National Competition
	Trabzon Belediyesi Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Trabzon Belediyesi	National Competition
	Türk Eczacıları Birliği (TEB) Sosyal ve Kültürel Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	TEB Merkez Heyeti	National Competition
	Türkiye Prefabrik Birliği "Prefabrik Elemanlarla (Beton) Çok Amaçlı Açık Pazar Yeri Tasarımı" Konulu Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Türkiye Prefabrik Birliği	National Competition
	2. USKON Uzak Sistemi Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	USKON A.Ş.	Student Competition
1997	Archiprix Türkiye 1997 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yapı-Endüstri Merkezi	Student Competition
	Bursa Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası Bina Kompleksi	Architectural Design Competition	Chamber of commerce and industry	Bursa Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası	National Competition
	Bursa Uluslararası Fuar Alanı Kongre-Kültür Merkezi ve Konaklama-Ağırlama Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	EBSO-Center İzmir	Architectural Design Competition	Chamber of commerce and industry	Ege Bölgesi Sanayi Odası (EBSO)	National Competition
	Isparta Belediyesi Çarşamba Pazarı Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Isparta Belediyesi	National Competition
	Kocaeli-Derince Belediye Sarayı Alışveriş Merkezi-Büro Kompleksi ve Çevre Düzenlemesi	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Derince Belediyesi	National Competition
	Konkur A.Ş. Ahşap Ev Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Konkur A.Ş. - Türk Serbest Mimarlar Derneği	National Competition
	Konya Selçuklu Cemile Düzel Kız Meslek Lisesi	Architectural Design Competition	Education	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Konya Şubesi	National Competition
	Konya Çifte Kümbetler Parkı ve Çevresi Kentsel Tasarımı	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Konya Selçuklu Belediyesi	National Competition
	Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Limasol Türk Kooperatif Bankası Ltd. Merkez Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Bank	Limasol Türk Kooperatif Bankası Ltd.	National Competition
	Tarihi Kentte "Gelecek için" Yaşama Çevreleri Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Master plan	Çevre ve Kültür Değerlerini Koruma ve Tanıtma Vakfı (ÇEKÜL)	National Competition
	T.B.M.M. Milletvekili Çalışma Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Ministry	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	T.C. Merkez Bankası İstanbul Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Bank		National Competition
	TED Ankara Koleji Kampüsü	Architectural Design Competition	Education	TED Ankara Koleji Vakfı	National Competition
Uluslararası Kongre ve Kültür Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	İstanbul Menkul Kıymetler Borsası	National Competition	
YTONG '97 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Türk YTONG Sanayi A.Ş.	Student Competition	
1998	Ankara-Esenboğa Havalimanı Yeni İç-Dış Hatlar Terminal Binası ve Katlı Otoparkı	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Archiprix Türkiye 1998 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yapı-Endüstri Merkezi	Student Competition
	Gelibolu Yarımadası Barış Parkı Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	T.C. Orman Bakanlığı Milli Parklar ve Av-Yaban Hayatı Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	İzmir Adnan Menderes Havaalanı Yeni Dış Hatlar Terminal Binası ve Katlı Otoparkı	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	İTKİB Teknopark Projesi	Architectural Design Competition	Urban Design		National Competition
	Kayaköy için Öğrenci Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Urban Design	Türkiye Mimarlık Öğrencileri Buluşması (TMÖB)	Student Competition
	Muğla/Milas-Bodrum Hava Limanı Dış Hatlar Terminali	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Türkiye Prefabrik Birliği "Bir Sanayi Yapısının Prefabrik Beton Cephesinin Tasarımı" Konulu Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Türkiye Prefabrik Birliği	Student Competition
	"Şehirler ve İnsanlar" Konulu Öğrenci Fikir Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	İTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü	Student Competition
	"Türk Tarihine Saygı Bulvarı" Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Selçuk Üniversitesi	National Competition
	TED Ankara Koleji Yerleşkesi	Architectural Design Competition	Education	TED Ankara Koleji Vakfı	Limited Architectural Competition
	TSMD "2100 Yılında Konut" Konulu Öğrenci Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Türk Serbest Mimarlar Derneği	Student Competition
	"Üniversiteli Gençlerden Birinin Ama Sen Mimar Olacaksın!" Konulu Öğrenci Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi	Student Competition
	Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Fakültesi Eğitim Derneği Bitirme Projeleri Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Fakültesi Eğitim Derneği	Student Competition
1999	Ankara Esenboğa Çimento Müstahsilileri Birliği Yönetim Binası, Kongre Oteli ve Kongre Salonu	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial		National Competition
	Archiprix Türkiye 1999 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yapı Endüstri Merkezi	Student Competition
	Muğla-Dalaman Havalimanı Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Tepe Mimarlık, Kültür Merkezi 2000+ Mimarlık, Kültürünü Yayma Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Tepe Mimarlık Kültür Merkezi	National Competition
2000	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi Belediye Başkanlık Sarayı İle Ticari ve Sosyal Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Archiprix Türkiye 2000 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yapı Endüstri Merkezi	Student Competition
	İzocam 1. Üniversiteler Arası Yalıtım Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	İzocam	Student Competition
	Mekke Hac Konaklama Kompleksi Uluslararası Mimari ve Kentsel Tasarımı	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility		National Competition
	Milli Reasürans T.A.Ş. Otomatik Otopark Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Milli Reasürans T.A.Ş.	National Competition
TESKOMB Binası	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Türkiye Esnaf ve Sanatkarlar Kredi ve Kefalet Kooperatifleri Birlikleri	National Competition	
2001	Ankara Gölbaşı Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi Bölge Parkı ve Yakın Çevresi Kentsel Tasarım ve Peyzaj Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Özel Çevre Koruma Kurumu Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Antalya Sobaçılar Çarşısı Yenileme, Geliştirme ve İş Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Antalya Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Mimarlar Odası Antalya Şubesi Batı Akdeniz Mimarlık Ödülleri ve Sergisinde Ödül Alanlara Verilecek "Anı Heykeli" Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Antalya Şubesi	National Competition
	Archiprix Türkiye 2001 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yapı-Endüstri Merkezi	Student Competition
2002	Bursa Kültürpark ve Çevresinin Planlama ve Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Çevre Bakanlığı Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Ministry	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Kadıköy Meydanı Haydarpaşa-Harem Çevresi Kentsel Tasarımı	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	İzmir Liman Bölgesi Kentsel Tasarım Fikir Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	İzocam 2. Üniversiteler Arası "Binalarda Isı Yalıtımı ve Enerji Tasarrufu" Konulu Yalıtım Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	İZOCAM	National Competition
	7. USKON Uzak Sistemi Öğrenci Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	USKON A.Ş.	Student Competition
	Ankara-Güvenpark ve Yakın Çevresi Kentsel Peyzaj Tasarımı Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	TMMOB Peyzaj Mimarları Odası	Student Competition
	Antalya Altın Portakal Film Müzesi	Architectural Design Competition	Museum	Antalya Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Antalya Tarihsel Karaalioğlu Park Belediye Binası ve Çevresi Kentsel Tasarım ve Koruma	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Antalya Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Archiprix Türkiye 2002 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yapı-Endüstri Merkezi	Student Competition
	Archiprix Türkiye Ödül Andaçları Tasarımı Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yapı-Endüstri Merkezi	Student Competition
	Borusan Boru Öğrenci Proje Yarışması 2002	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Borusan Birleşik Boru Fabrikaları A.Ş.	Student Competition
	Depreme Uyarılı Yerleşmeler Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası	National Competition
İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Evi	Architectural Design Competition	Hotel	İTÜ Rektörlüğü - İTÜ Geliştirme Vakfı	National Competition	
İzocam III. Üniversiteler Arası "Eğitim Yapıları ve Yalıtım" Konulu Yalıtım Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Education	İZOCAM	Student Competition	
Kentsel Mekanlar ve Cephe Tasarım Projesi 1 - Doğukent	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition	
Kuşulu Park ve Yakın Çevresi	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Çankaya Belediyesi	National Competition	

	8. USKON Uzay Sistemi Öğrenci Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	USKON A.Ş.	Student Competition
	Yalvaç Kent Meydanı Düzenlemesi	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Yalvaç Belediyesi	Regional Architectural Competition
	7. YTONG "Güvenli Yapı Tasarımı" Konulu Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Other	Türk YTONG Sanayi A.Ş.	Student Competition
	Ankara-Bodrum Havaalanı	Urban Design Competition	Transportation		National Competition
	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi 50. Yıl Parkı ve Şehitler Anıtı Kompleksi	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun 700. Yıl Kuruluş Yıldönümü Anıt Kompleksi ve Parkı	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Archiprix Türkiye 2003 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yapı-Endüstri Merkezi	Student Competition
	Borusan Boru "Uluslararası Öğrenci Enformasyon Merkezi" -Konulu Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Education	Borusan Birleşik Boru Fabrikaları A.Ş.	Student Competition
	İstanbul Kozmetik Fabrikası ve Büro Binası	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Erkul Kozmetik	National Competition
	İzmir Konak Belediyesi Yeşilyurt Spor Kompleksi	Architectural Design Competition	Sport Facilities	İzmir Konak Belediyesi	National Competition
	"Ne" Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi	National Competition
	ODTÜ Kuzey Kıbrıs Kampüsü, Kampus Yönetim Binası, Kütüphane, Bilgi İşlem Merkezi	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	ODTÜ Kuzey Kıbrıs Kampus Yönetim Kurulu Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Sinpaş A.Ş. Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Sinpaş A.Ş.	National Competition
	Türkiye Noterler Birliği Merkez Binası ve Kültürel Sosyal Tesisleri	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Türkiye Noterler Birliği	National Competition
	Yaşasın Kentler Fikir Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Master plan	Uluslararası Mimarlar Birliği (UIA)	National Competition
	"Altın Çekül" Ödül Tasarımı	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Yapı-Endüstri Merkezi	National Competition
	İzocam 4. Üniversiteler Arası "Mineral Yünlerle Yalıtım" Konulu Yalıtım Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	İZOCAM	Student Competition
	MimED Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Mimarlık Eğitimi Derneği	Student Competition
	Trabzon Belediyesi Kalkınma Mahallesi Parkı Bölgesel Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Trabzon Belediyesi	Architectural Idea Competition/Regional
	Konyaaltı Belediyesi Kent Meydanı Kentsel Fikir Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Konyaaltı Belediyesi	National Competition
	Eskişehir Tepebaşı Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Tepebaşı Belediyesi	National Competition
	Gaziosmanpaşa Belediyesi Belediye Binası ve Çevresi Mimari-Kentsel Tasarım Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	TC Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Anayasa Mahkemesi Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Courthouse	T.C. Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Eski Başiskele Köprü Köprü Kavşağı Ulaşım Sistemi ve Çevre Düzenlemesi Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İzmit Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	UIA 2005 İstanbul Dünya Mimarlık Kongresi, Kongre Vadisi Tasarımı, Ulusal Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Mimarlar Odası Genel Merkezi	National Competition
	Mimarlar Odası 50. Yıl Parkı Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası	National Competition
	TC Merkez Bankası Bursa Şubesi ve Lojman Binası Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Merkez Bankası	National Competition
	İstanbul Pendik Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Pendik Belediyesi	National Competition
	Van Beşyol Meydanı ve Çevresi Kentsel Tasarım Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Van Belediye Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Gebze Tarihi Kent Merkezi Kentsel Tasarım Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Gebze Belediye Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Karabük Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Karabük Belediyesi	National Competition
	Bursa Yıldırım Belediyesi Kaplıkaya Rekreasyon Vadisi Kentsel Tasarım ve Mimari Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Yıldırım Belediye Başkanlığı	National Competition
	İstanbul Deniz Müzesi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Museum	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası	National Competition
	Bursa Santral Garaj Kent Meydanı Mimari ve Kentsel Planlama Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Burdur Şehirlerarası Otobüs Terminali Kompleksi Kentsel Tasarım ve Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	Burdur Belediyesi	National Competition
	Manisa Belediye Hizmet Binası Ticaret Merkezi ve Kentsel Düzenlemesi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Manisa Belediyesi	National Competition
	Diyarbakır Yenisehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Yenisehir Belediye Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Bursa Kızıyap Kent Parkı Kentsel Tasarım ve Mimari Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Osmangazi Belediyesi	National Competition
	Trabzon Eski Tekel Binası Yeniden Canlandırma Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Industry	Trabzon Belediyesi	National Competition
	Balıkesir Çamlık Kentsel ve Mimari Tasarım Ulusal Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Balıkesir Belediyesi	National Competition
	TC MSB Savunma Sanayii Müsteşarlığı Hizmet Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Ministry	TC Milli Savunma Bakanlığı Savunma Sanayi Müsteşarlığı	National Competition
	Kahramanmaraş Belediye Başkanlığı Hizmet Binası Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Kahramanmaraş Belediyesi	National Competition
	Antalya Varsak Belediye Binası Bölgesel Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Antalya Büyükşehir Belediyesi	Regional Architectural Competition
	İTBM Kütüphane-Araştırma Merkezi Arşiv Binası ve Genel Sekreterlik Hizmet Binası Yapı Kompleksi ve Ziyaretçi Kabul Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi	National Competition
	Serik Belediyesi Hizmet Binası ve Kültür Merkezi Bölgesel Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Serik Belediye Başkanlığı	Regional Architectural Competition
	İzmir Konak Belediyesi Uzundere Rekreasyon Vadisi Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İzmir Konak Belediye Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Urla Su Sporları Merkezi Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Recreational Facility	Arkas Holding	National Competition
	Arifiye Belediyesi Sapanca Gölü Rekreasyon Alanı Tasarım Projesi Davetli Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Arifiye Belediyesi	Invited Architectural Competition
	Dicle Vadisi Peyzaj Planlama Kentsel Tasarım ve Mimari Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Diyarbakır Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Başakşehir Kent Merkezi II Kademeli - Ulusal Kentsel Tasarım Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Master plan	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Üçüncü Bin Yılda Yaşayan Osmanlı Köyü - Cumalıkızık Fikir Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Master plan	Yıldırım Belediye Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Maltepe Bölge Parkı Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İstanbul Metropolitan Planlama ve Kentsel Tasarım Merkezi (IMP)	Architectural Idea Competition
	Kahramanmaraş Kültür Parkı Mimari Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Kahramanmaraş Belediyesi	National Competition
	Eskişehir Ticaret Odası Hizmet Binası, Fuar - Sergi ve Kongre Merkezi, Sosyal Tesisleri Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Eskişehir Ticaret Odası	National Competition
	Maltepe Bölge Parkı Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İstanbul Metropolitan Planlama ve Kentsel Tasarım Merkezi (IMP)	National Competition
	Antalya Büyükşehir Belediyesi Konyaaltı Doğa ve Kültür Parkı Alanı Mimari ve Çevre Düzenleme Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Antalya Belediyesi	National Competition
	Urla - Çeşme - Karaburun Yarımadası Ulusal Fikir Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Bitlis Merkez Hükümet Konağı Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Government Office	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı Yapı İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Küçükçekmece İlçesi Kent Merkezi Ulusal Kentsel Tasarım Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Küçükçekmece Belediyesi	National Competition
	İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi Kemeraltı Çarşısı Üst Örtü ve Kent Mobilyaları Ulusal Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design	Environmental Planning	İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Şehir Tiyatroları Beyoğlu Sahnesi Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Theatre	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Dişçileri Bakanlığı Kongre Merkezi Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Ministry	Dişçileri Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Adana Büyükşehir Belediyesi Ziyapaşa Mahallesi Mimar Sinan Parkı Kesimi Kentsel Tasarım Ulusal Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Adana Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Kayseri İç Kalesi'nin Korunarak Kültür ve Sanat Ortamına Dönüştürülmesi İçin İki Kademeli Ulusal Mimarlık Yarışması	Architectural Design	Cultural/Fair	Kayseri Belediyesi	National Competition
	Danıştay Başkanlığı Hizmet Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Ministry	Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı Yapı İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Sarıkamış Harekatı Anma Alanları Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design	Monument/Tomb	Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı	Architectural Idea Competition
	Uludağ Milli Parkı I. ve II. Gelişim Bölgeleri Peyzaj Planlama, Kentsel Tasarım ve Mimari Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Yozgat Belediye Başkanlığı Ticaret, Kültür ve Sanat Merkezi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Cultural/Fair	Yozgat Belediyesi	National Competition
	Fethiye Belediyesi Alışveriş ve Yaşam Merkezi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Commercial	Fethiye Belediyesi	National Competition

	Denizli Belediyesi Hizmet Binası ve Çevresi Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Municipality	Denizli Belediyesi	National Competition
2009	Gelibolu Yarımadası Tarihi Milli Parkı Kabatepe Tanıtım Merkezi Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğü	Architectural Idea Competition
	Denizli Hükümet Konağı Mimari Projesi ve Yakın Çevresi Kentsel Tasarım Projesi Yarışması	Architectural Design	Government Office	Denizli İl Özel İdaresi	National Competition
	Yaya Üst Geçitleri Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Kadirli Belediyesi Hizmet Binası ve Kültür Merkezi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Municipality	Kadirli Belediyesi	National Competition
	Edirne Belediyesi Sellimiye Camii ve Çevresi Ulusal Kentsel Tasarım Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Religious Building	Edirne Belediyesi	National Competition
	İstanbul Kayabaşı Bölgesi İçin Konut Tasarımı Mimari Fikir Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Residential	Toplu Konut İdaresi (TOKİ)	National Competition
	Davutpaşa Ana Giriş Kapısı ve Yakın Çevresi Mimari Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi	Limited Architectural Competition
2010	Bornova Belediyesi Yeşilova Höyüğü Ziyaretçi Merkezi Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Museum	Bornova Belediyesi	National Competition
	İzmit Sahilli Peyzaj ve Kentsel Tasarım Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Kocaeli Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Cami Mimarisi Üzerine Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design	Religious Building	Kayseri Büyükşehir Belediyesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Dışişleri Bakanlığı Yerleşkesi Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Ministry	Dışişleri Bakanlığı	National Competition
	ODTÜ Öğrenci Merkezi Binası ve ODTÜ Meydanı Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Education	ODTÜ	National Competition
	Düzce Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası Hizmet Binası Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Chamber of commerce and industry	Düzce Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası	National Competition
	Zonguldak Lavuar Koruma Alanı ve Çevresi Koruma, Planlama, Kentsel Tasarım ve Peyzaj Düzenleme Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Zonguldak Belediyesi	National Competition
2011	İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi Opera Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Cultural/Fair	İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	ÇATIDER Ulusal Öğrenci Mimari Fikir Projesi Yarışması: "Arkeolojik Alanda Çatı"	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	Çatıder	National Competition
	Kartepeler için Düşünüyorum - 30. Meridyen Özgün Fikir Proje Tasarımı Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Kartepeler Belediyesi	National Competition
	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi Orhangazi Meydanı ve Çevresi Kentsel Tasarım Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	Kent Düşleri Proje Fikir Yarışması 6: Sosyal@Sosyal Konut	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Uşak Şehirlerarası Otobüs Terminal Kompleksi Kentsel Tasarım ve Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Transportation	Uşak Belediyesi	National Competition
	Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Davutpaşa Yerleşkesi Etkinlik Alanı Tasarımı Öğrenci Mimari Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	YTÜ Rektörlüğü	Architectural Idea Competition
	Şişli Halide Edip Advar Kültür Merkezi Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	Şişli Belediye Başkanlığı	National Competition
	Adana Çukurova İlçe Belediyesi Hizmet Binası ve Kültür Merkezi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Çukurova Belediyesi	National Competition
	Sürdürülebilir Karşılama-Sergi-Sunu Mekanı Ulusal Öğrenci Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Museum	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Bursa Şubesi	Student Competition
	Afyonkarahisar Cumhuriyet Meydanı ve Çevresi Ulusal Mimarlık ve Kentsel Tasarım Fikir Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Afyonkarahisar Belediyesi	National Competition
	ARCHIPRIX Türkiye 2011	Architectural Design Competition	Other	ARCHIPRIX Türkiye 2011	Student Competition
	EMINEVİM İstanbul, Tuzla'da Konut Yerleşimi Tasarımı Ulusal Öğrenci Mimari Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası İstanbul Büyükşehir Şubesi	Student Competition
	Saray Alüminyum "Yükselen Yetenekler" Yarışması: Atagehir - İstanbul Finans Merkezi Mimari Fikir Projesi Öğrenci Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Chamber of commerce and industry	Saray Alüminyum	Student Competition
	T.C. Hatay İl Genel Meclisi - İl Özel İdare Hizmet Binası Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	Hatay İl Özel İdaresi	National Competition
	Çamlıca Tepesi TV Radyo Kulesi Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Cinema	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi	National Competition
	İTÜ KKC Eğitim Araştırma Yerleşkesi, Gazimağusa Yerleşkesi Davetli Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Faculty	İTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü	Invited Architectural Competition
	Antalya Kepez Belediyesi Kongre ve Sergi Merkezi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Cultural/Fair	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Antalya Şubesi	National Competition
	Şişli Lisesi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Education	Şişli Belediyesi	National Competition
	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Samsun Şube Hizmet Binası Mimari Tasarım Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	General Directorate	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Samsun Şubesi	National Competition
	Manisa Belediyesi Hizmet Binası ve Çevresi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Manisa Belediyesi	National Competition
	İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Yerleşke Girişleri İçin Çevre Dostu Güvenlik Üniteleri Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü	Student Competition
	Changing the Face (Sureti Değiştirmek) Uluslararası Mimari Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	Rus Mimarlar Birliği (The Union of Russian Architects-UAR) ve diğerleri	Architectural Idea Competition
	Troya Müzesi Serbest Katımlı, Tek Aşamalı, Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Museum	Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition
	Uşak Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası Hizmet Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Chamber of commerce and industry	Uşak Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası (UTSO)	National Competition
	Ytong'dan Ulusal Mimari Tasarım Yarışması: "Çatılar ve Sürdürülebilirlik"	Architectural Design Competition	Residential	YTONG	Student Competition
	Kadıköy İskeleyi ve Yakın Çevresi Ulusal Öğrenci Mimari Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası İstanbul Büyükşehir Şubesi	Student Competition
Çankaya Belediyesi Başkanlık Hizmet Binası, Sanat Merkezi ve Ulvi Cemal Erkin Konser Salonu Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Çankaya Belediyesi	National Competition	
Taşköprü Eski Cezaevi Alanının Düzenlenmesi Mimari ve Kentsel Tasarım Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Taşköprü Belediyesi, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi (MSGSÜ)	Architectural Idea Competition	
Enerji Bilgi ve Teknoloji Yönetim Merkezi (EBİTEM) Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Commercial	Elektrik İşleri Etüt İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü	National Competition	
Kent Düşleri ProjeFikir Yarışmaları 7: "Mamak Askeri Cezaevi Değerlendirme Projesi Ulusal Fikir Yarışması"	Architectural Design Competition	Prison	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi	Architectural Idea Competition	
Rauf Denktaş Anıt Mezarı ve Müzesi Uluslararası Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Monument/Tomb	KKTC Bayındırlık ve Ulaştırma Bakanlığı	National Competition	
Mersin Sağlık Platformu (MESAP) Hizmet Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Hospital	Mersin Sağlık Platformu (MESAP)	National Competition	
Mersin Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası Hizmet Binası ve İş Merkezi Mimari Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Chamber of commerce and industry	Mersin Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası	Architectural Idea Competition	
Çeşme Merkez Sahilli Kamusal Mekânların ve Cephelelerin Düzenlenmesi Ulusal Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Environmental Planning	İzmir Ticaret Odası (İZTO)	Architectural Idea Competition	
Uşak Belediyesi İsmetpaşa Caddesi ve Çevresi Ulusal Mimarlık Kentsel Tasarım Fikir Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	Uşak Belediyesi	Architectural Idea Competition	
İTÜ Ayazağa Yerleşkesi Sınırlı Kentsel Tasarım ve Mimari Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Faculty	İTÜ Rektörlüğü	Limited Architectural Competition	
Teknopark İstanbul Teknoloji Geliştirme Bölgesi 2. Kısım 1., 2., 3., 4. Tahsis Alanları Mimari Tasarım ve Yakın Çevre Fikir Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Master plan	Teknopark İstanbul A.Ş.	Architectural Idea Competition	
Eğitim Kampüsleri Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Education	Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı İnşaat ve Emlak Grup Başkanlığı	Invited Architectural Competition	
INNOVDESIGN 2012 İç Mekan Tasarım Yarışması	Interior Design	Interior Design	ANFAŞ ve TMMOB İçmimarlar Odası Antalya Şubesi işbirliği	National Competition	
İzocam 12. Yalıtım Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Other	İzocam	National Competition	
Ödemiş Belediyesi Kent Merkezi ve Yakın Çevresi Ulusal Mimarlık ve Kentsel Tasarım Fikir Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Ödemiş Belediyesi	National Competition	
Uşak Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Municipality	Uşak Belediyesi	National Competition	
Şişli Halide Edip Advar Külliyesi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design Competition	Religious Building	Şişli Belediyesi	National Competition	
2012	Çanakkale Karasal-Sayısal Yayın Kulesi Uluslararası Ön Seçimli Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Environmental Planning	Çanakkale Valiliği	National Competition
	TEDxİTÜ Etkinliği Tasarım Önerileri Öğrenci Yarışması	Architectural Design	Other	TEDxİTÜ	Student Competition
	MimED2013 Mimarlık Öğrencileri Proje Ödülleri	Architectural Design	Other	Mimarlık Eğitimi Derneği (MimED)	Student Competition
	Adıyaman Aktif Yaşam Merkezi Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Recreational Facility	KİK	National Competition
	İzmir Kalkınma Ajansı Hizmet Binası Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	General Directorate	İzmir Kalkınma Ajansı (İZKA)	National Competition
	Çanakkale Belediyesi Kent Meydanı ve Çevresi Düzenlenmesi "Yeşil" Kentsel Tasarım Proje Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Environmental Planning	Çanakkale Belediyesi	National Competition
	Çuhadaroğlu Alüminyum 2013 Öğrenci Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Other	Çuhadaroğlu Metal San. ve Pazarlama AŞ	Student Competition
	Kent için Dönüşüm Ulusal Mimarlık Fikir Yarışması	Urban Design Competition	Urban Design	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Adana Şubesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Türk Ytong "Kültür ve Sosyal Etkinlikler Evi" Konulu Ulusal Mimari Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design	Residential	YTONG, TMMOB Mimarlar Odası İstanbul Büyükşehir Şubesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Afet Sonrası Geçici Barınma Üniteleri Fikir Yarışması	Architectural Design	Residential		Architectural Idea Competition

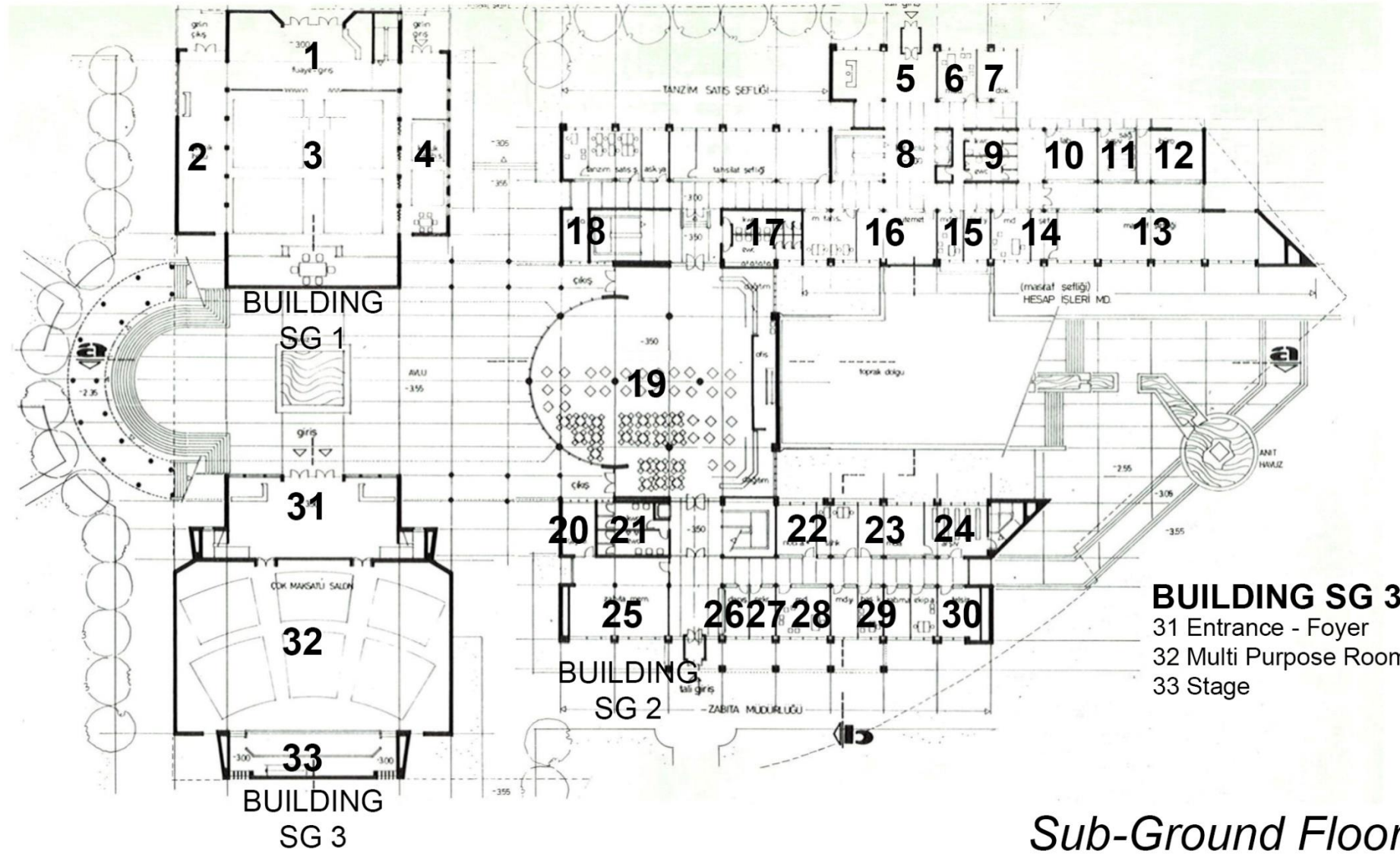
2013	Kurbağalıdere Vadisi Fikir Projesi Yarışması	Urban Design	Master plan	Kadıköy Belediyesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Kent Düşleri ProjeFikir Yarışmaları 8: "Saraçoğlu Mahallesi Değerlendirme Projesi" Ulusal Fikir Yarışması	Urban Design	Master plan	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Antalya Gazipaşa Belediye Hizmet Binası, Ticaret Merkezi ve Yakın Çevresi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Municipality	Gazipaşa Belediyesi	National Competition
	Avanos'un Yeni Köprüsü ve Çevresi Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Environmental Planning	Avanos Belediyesi	National Competition
	Lüleburgaz Belediyesi Şehirlerarası Otobüs Terminali Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Transportation	Lüleburgaz Belediyesi	National Competition
	Cumhuriyet Mahallesi Spor Kompleksi ve Rekreasyon Alanı Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Environmental Planning	Aksaray Belediyesi	National Competition
	Annemin İşi Benim Geleceğim: "Borusan Neşe Fabrikası" Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Education	Borusan Holding, Yapı Endüstri Merkezi (YEM)	National Competition
	Kent Düşleri ProjeFikir Yarışmaları 7: "Mamak Askeri Cezaevi Değerlendirme Projesi Ulusal Fikir Yarışması"	Architectural Design	Prison	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi	Architectural Idea Competition
	Rauf Denktaş Anıt Mezarı ve Müzesi Uluslararası Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Monument/Tomb	KKTC Bayındırlık ve Ulaştırma Bakanlığı	National Competition
	Çanakkale Belediyesi "Yeşil" Yerel Yönetim ve Kültür Merkezi Binası ile Yakın Çevresinin Düzenlenmesi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	Municipality	Çanakkale Belediyesi	National Competition
	TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Denizli Şubesi Hizmet Binası Bölgesel Mimari Proje Yarışması	Architectural Design	General Directorate	TMMOB	Regional Architectural Competition



APPENDIX 2: GAZIANTEP MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, SUB-GROUND FLOOR PLAN, (Anonymous, Gaziantep Belediyesi Hizmet Binası, 87)

BUILDING SG 1 BUILDING SG 2

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Foyer-Entrance | 5 Entrance - Help Desk | 11 Archive | 17 Cost Chieftainship | 19 Dining Hall | 25 Constabulary Room |
| 2 Corridor | 6 Headship | 12 Office | 14 Chief | 20 Still Room | 26 Help Desk |
| 3 Wedding Hall | 7 Doctor | 13 Cost Chieftainship | 15 Assistant manager | 21 WC | 27 Secretary |
| 4 Small Wedding Room | 8 Corridor | 14 Chief | 16 Syndric Room | 22 Offices | 28 Director's Room |
| | 9 WC | 15 Assistant Manager | 17 WC | 23 Director | 29 Offices |
| | 10 Laboratory | 16 Syndric Room | 18 Still Room | 24 Archive | 30 Radio Telephone |



Sub-Ground Floor

APPENDIX 3: GAZIANTEP MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, GROUND FLOOR PLAN (Anonymous, Gaziantep

Belediyesi Hizmet Binası, 87)

BUILDING G 1

- 1 Wedding Hall Void
- 2 Office
- 3 Office
- 4 Registrar General Of Marriages

BUILDING G 2

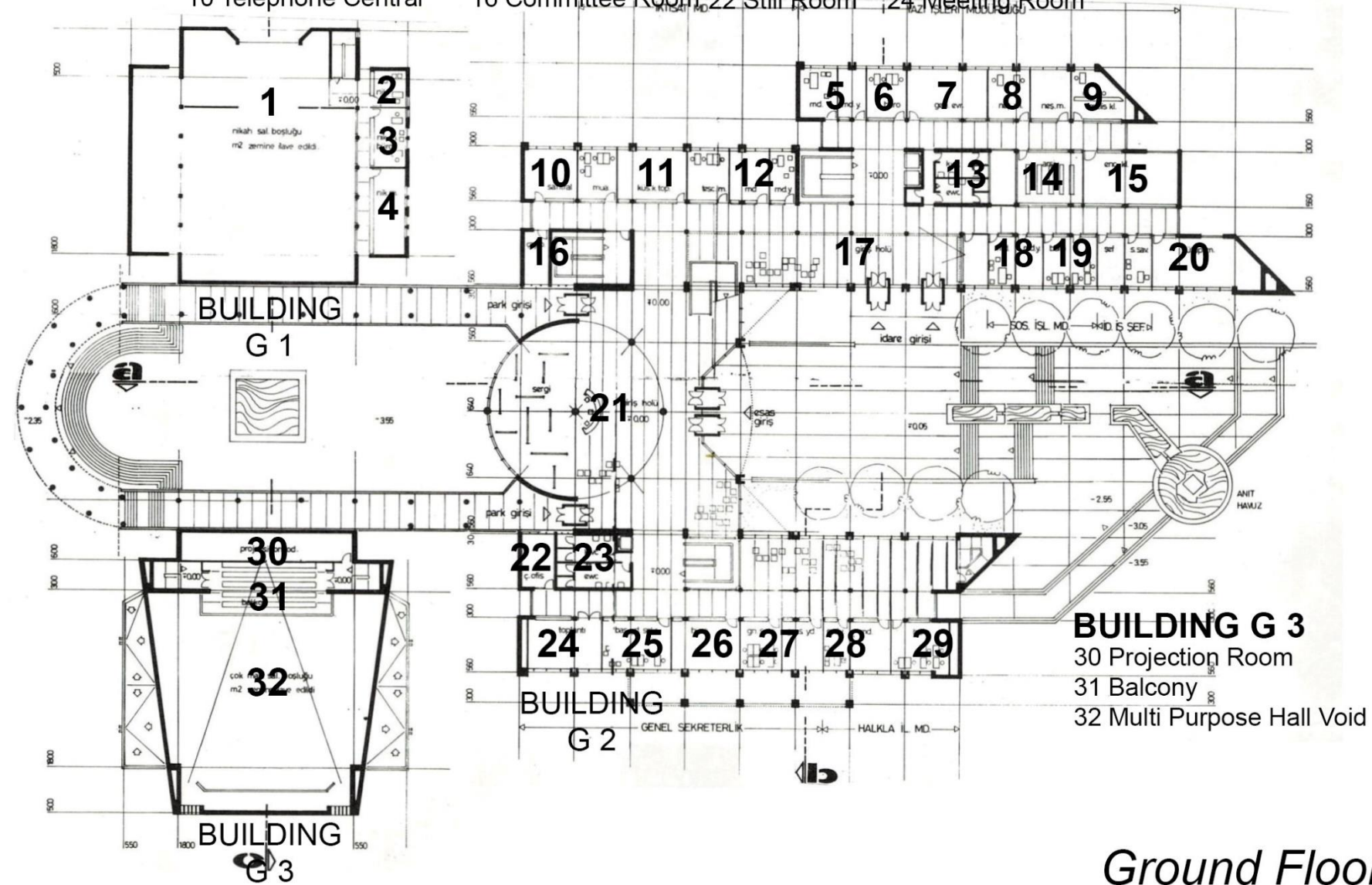
- 5 Telephone Central
- 6 Meeting Room
- 7 Central Registry Room
- 8 Offices
- 9 Parliament
- 10 Telephone Central

- 11 Meeting Room
- 12 Director
- 13 Cost Chieftainship
- 14 WC
- 15 Archive
- 16 Committee Room

- 17 Entrance
- 18 Director
- 19 Office
- 20 Library
- 21 Exhibition H.
- 22 Still Room

- 19 Dining Hall
- 20 Still Room
- 21 Exhibition Hall
- 22 Still Room
- 23 WC
- 24 Meeting Room

- 25 Secretary
- 26 Office
- 27 Secretary
- 28 Director's Room
- 29 Offices



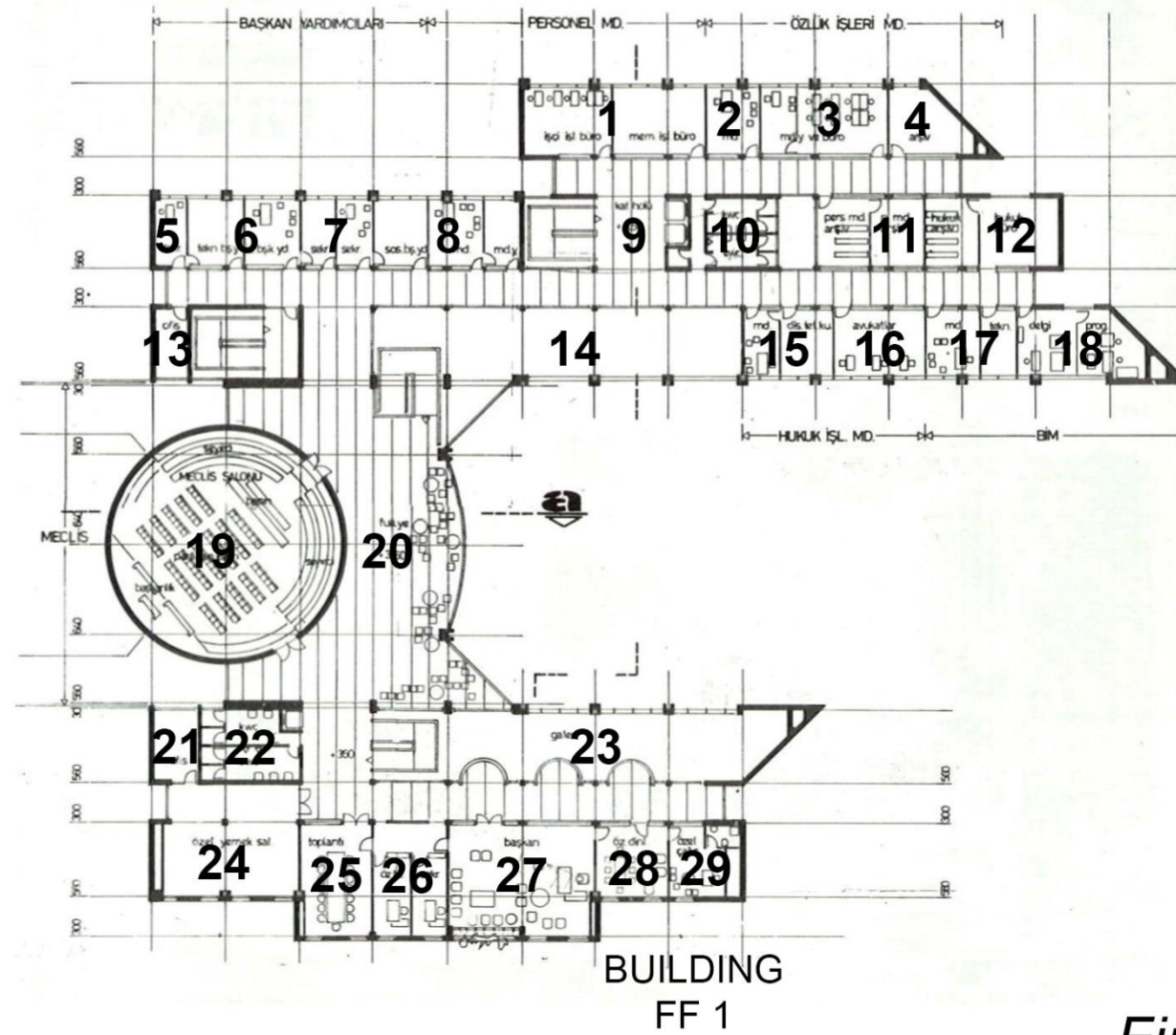
Ground Floor

APPENDIX 4: GAZIANTEP MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, FIRST FLOOR PLAN (Anonymous, Gaziantep

Belediyesi Hizmet Binası, 87)

BUILDING FF 1

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Offices | 7 Secretary | 13 Office | 19 Council Chamber | 25 Meeting Hall |
| 2 Director's Vice | 8 Director | 14 Gallery Void | 20 Foyer | 26 Secretary |
| 3 Director | 9 Corridor | 15 Director | 21 Office | 27 Mayor's Room |
| 4 Archive | 10 WC | 16 Lawyer's Room | 22 WC | 28 Presence Chamber |
| 5 Secretary | 11 Archives | 17 Director | 23 Gallery Void | 29 Private Room |
| 6 Deputy Mayorship | 12 Law Office | 18 Bim Office | 24 Private Dining Hall | |



First Floor Plan

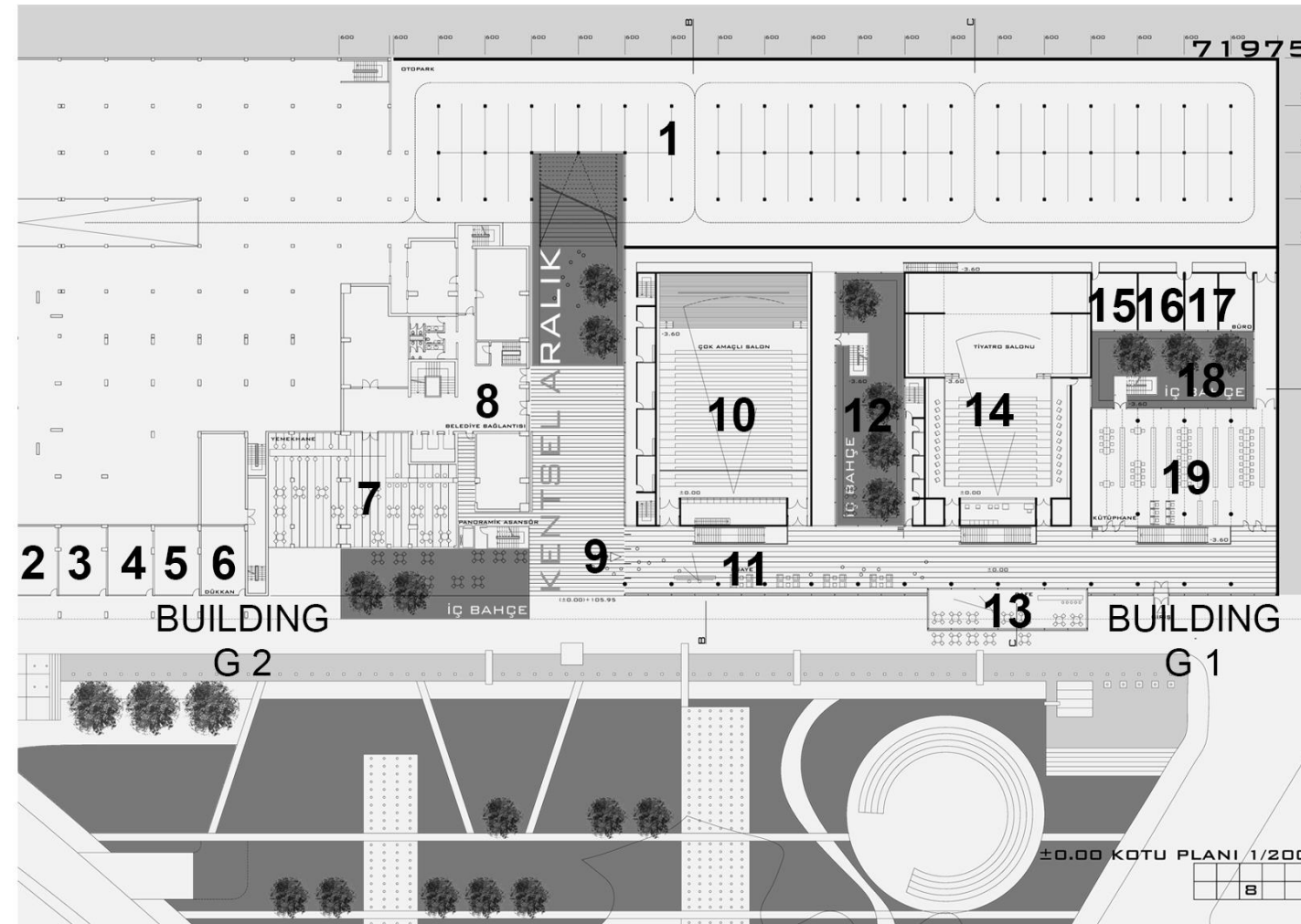
APPENDIX 5: GAZIOSMANPAŞA MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, GROUND FLOOR PLAN (DB ARCHITECTS)

BUILDING G 1

- 1 Car Park
- 2 Office
- 3 Office
- 4 Office
- 5 Office
- 6 Office

BUILDING G 2

- 7 Dining Hall
- 8 Entrance
- 9 Entrance
- 10 Multi Purpose Hall
- 11 Foyer
- 12 Inner Garden
- 13 Cafe
- 14 Theatre Hall
- 15 Office
- 16 Office
- 17 Office
- 18 Inner Garden
- 19 Library

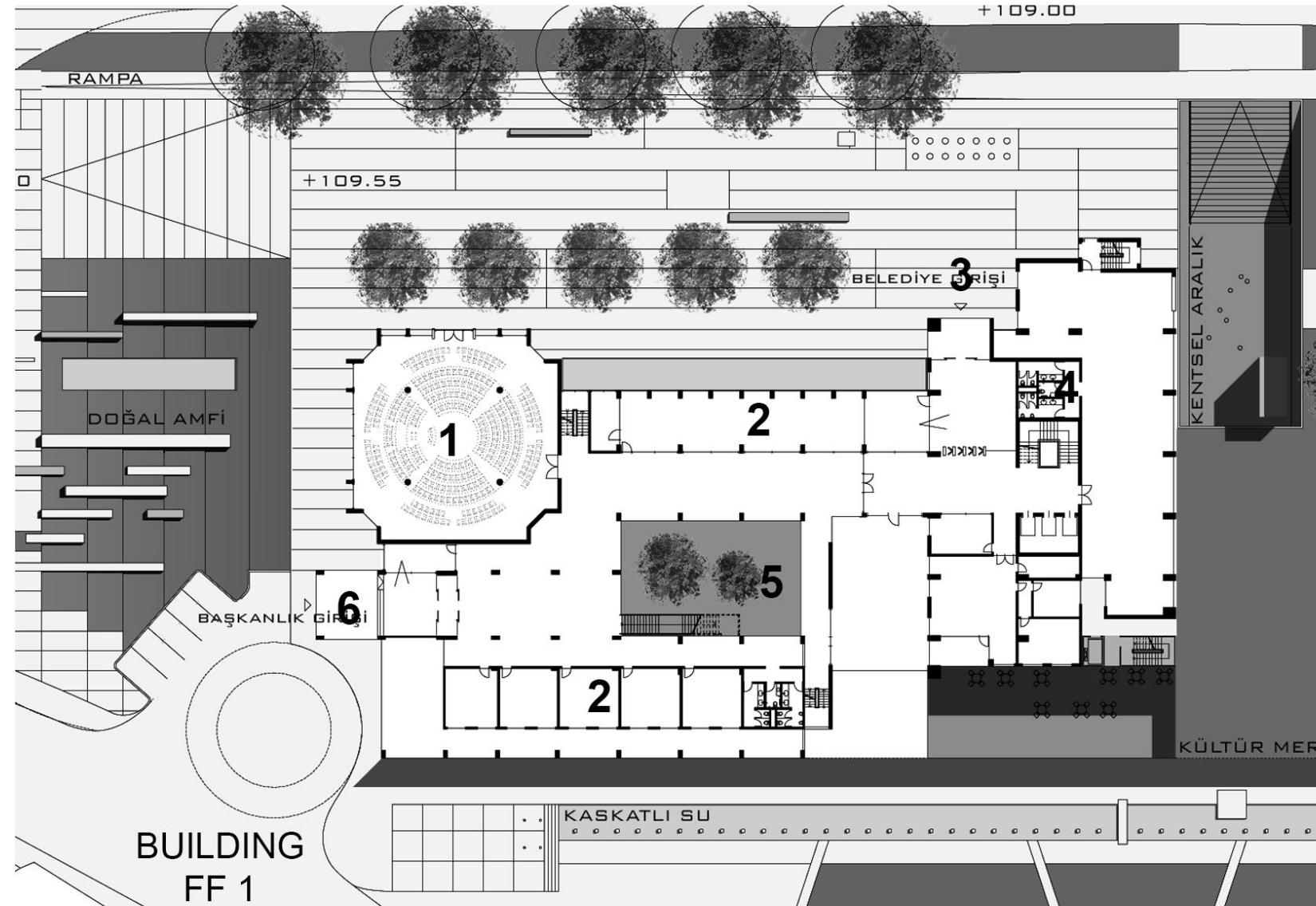


Ground Floor Plan

APPENDIX 6: GAZIOSMANPAŞA MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, FOREGROUND FLOOR PLAN (DB ARCHITECTS)

BUILDING FF1

- 1 Council Chamber
- 2 Offices
- 3 Main Entrance
- 4 WC
- 5 Inner Garden
- 5 Presidentship's Entrance



Foreground Floor Plan

APPENDIX 7: ESKİŞEHİR MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, GROUND FLOOR PLAN, (Anonymous, Eskişehir Tepebaşı Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Ulusal Mimari Yarışma Projesi 1. Ödül, 2005)

BUILDING G 1

- 1 Shops
- 2 WC
- 3 Gallery Void
- 4 Security
- 5 Gallery Hall/ Exhebition Hall

BUILDING G 2

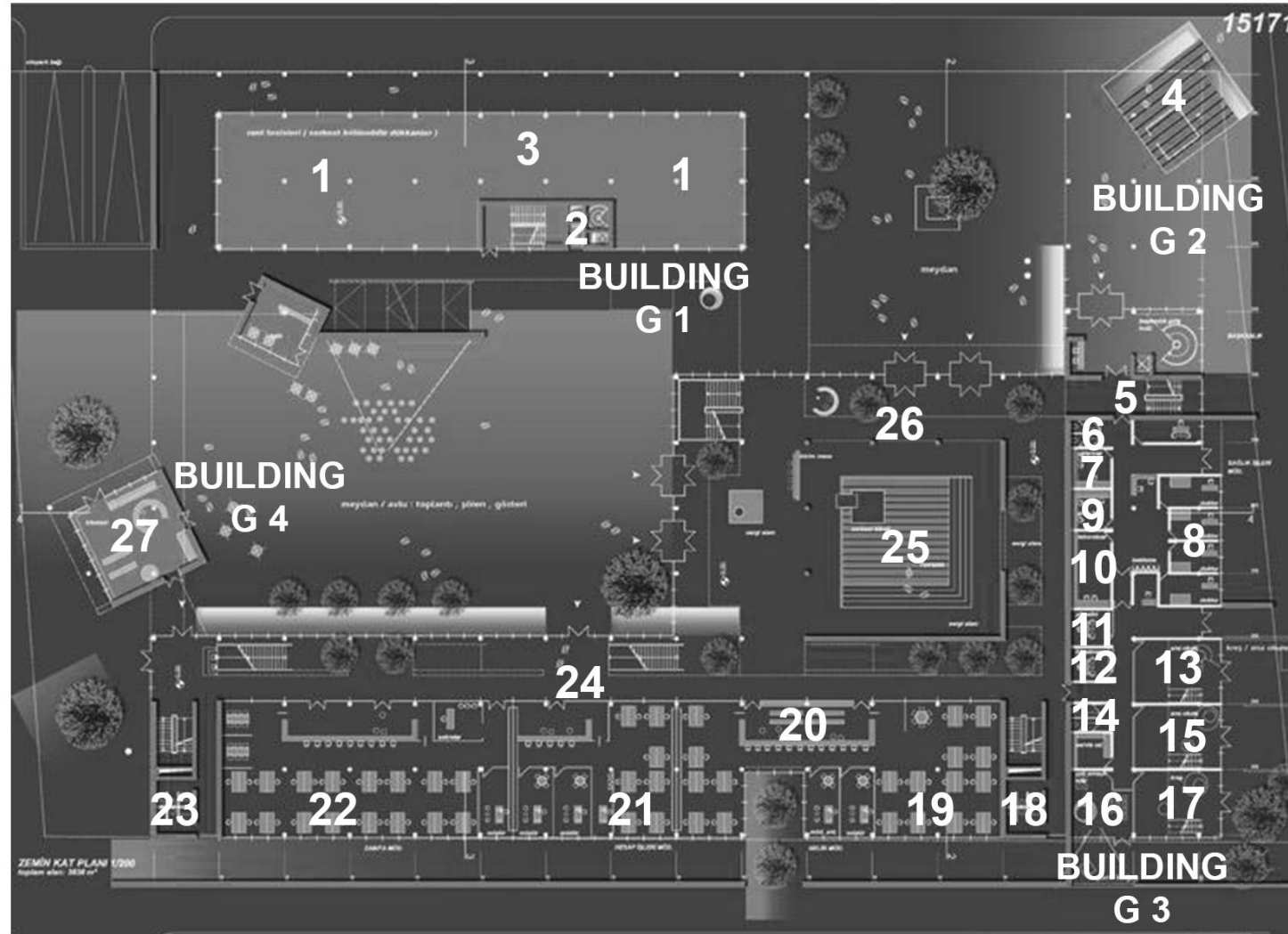
- 6 WC
- 7 Veterinary
- 8 Doctor's Room
- 9 Food Lab.
- 10 Lab.
- 11 Menager

BUILDING G 3

- 12 Teacher's Room
- 13 Kindergarten
- 14 WC
- 15 Kindergarten
- 16 Multi Purpose Hall
- 17 Kindergarten

BUILDING G 4

- 18 WC
- 19 Menager
- 20 Pay office
- 21 Income Directorate
- 22 Constabulary Direc.
- 23 WC
- 24 Corridor
- 25 Speaker's Corner
- 26 Entrance/ Exhebition Hall
- 27 Bookstore

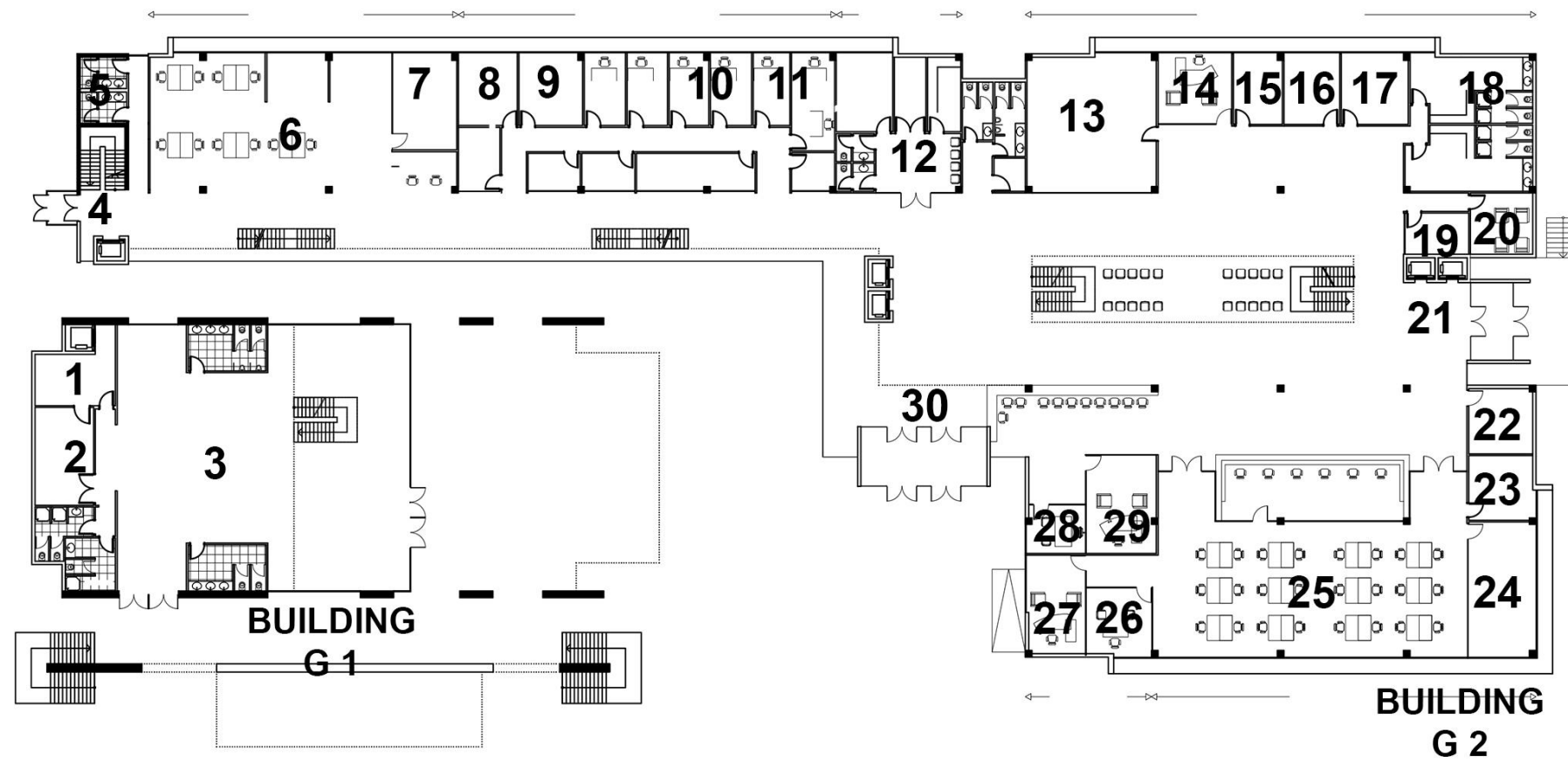


Ground Floor Plan

APPENDIX 8: PENDIK MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, GROUND FLOOR PLAN (Iki Arti Bir Mimarlik)

BUILDING G 1 BUILDING G 2

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Depot | 7 Menager | 13 Superior's Room | 19 Radio Room | 25 Open Office |
| 2 Kitchen | 8 Menager | 14 Menager | 20 Rest Room | 26 Secretary |
| 3 Dining Hall | 9 Doctor | 15 Archive | 21 Entrance | 27 Menager |
| 4 Entrance | 10 Nurse | 16 Menager | 22 Archive | 28 Secretary |
| 5 WC | 11 Inspection Rooms | 17 Radio Room | 23 Archive | 29 Menager |
| 6 Open Office | 12 WC | 18 Changing& Bath
Rooms | 24 Office | 30 Entrance & Information |

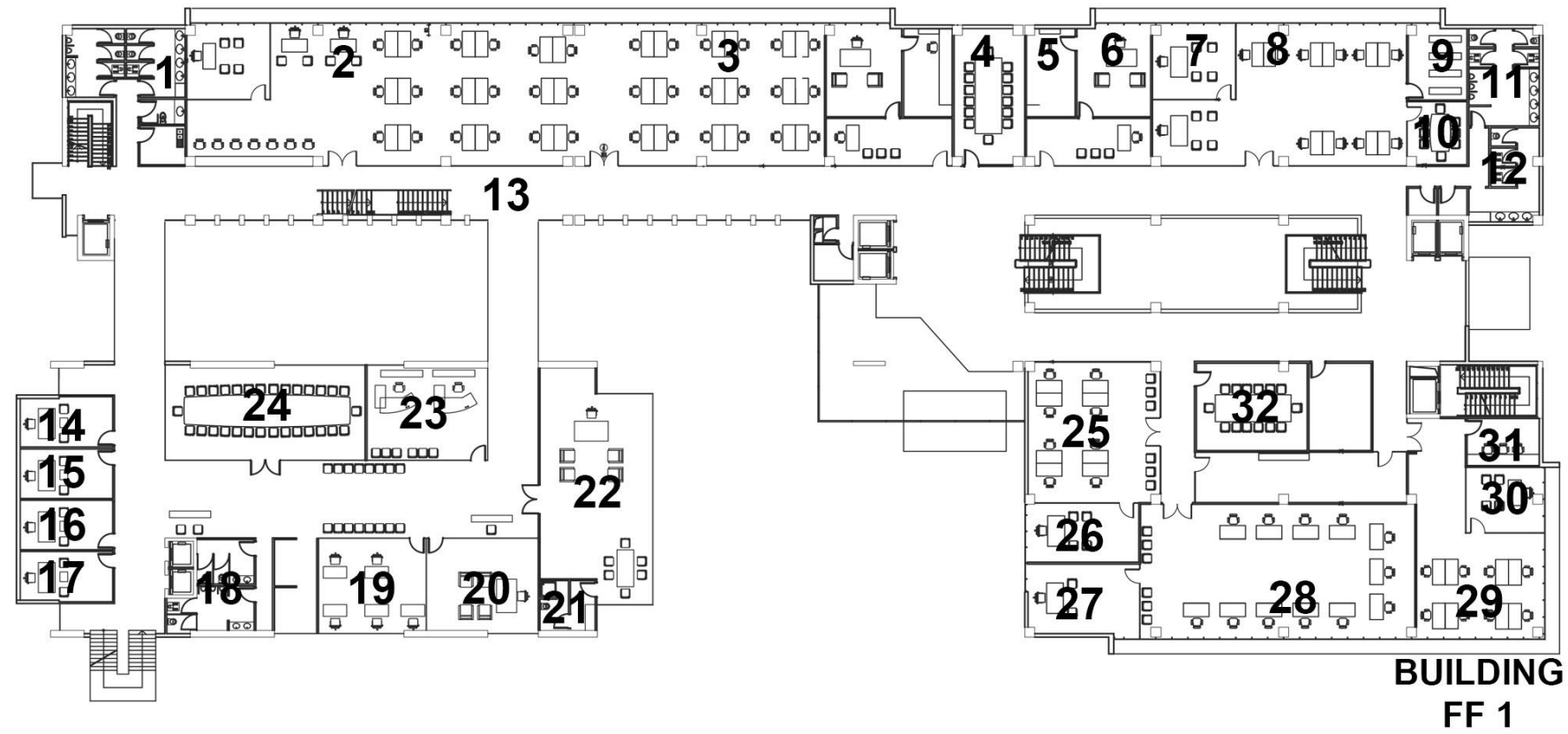


Ground Floor Plan

APPENDIX 9: PENDIK MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, FIRST FLOOR PLAN (Iki Arti Bir Mimarlik)

BUILDING FF 1

1 WC	7 Menager	13 Corridor	19 Private Secretary	24 Meeting Room	30 Menager
2 Menager	8 Open Office	14 Vice President	20 Menager	25 Open Office	31 Office
3 Open Office	9 Library	15 Vice President	21 Private Room	26 Menager	32 Meeting Room
4 Meeting Room	10 Meeting Room	16 Vice President	22 Office of the	27 Menager	
5 Working Room	11 WC	17 Vice President	president	28 Open Office	
6 President's Room	12 WC	18 WC	23 Waiting Area	29 Open Office	

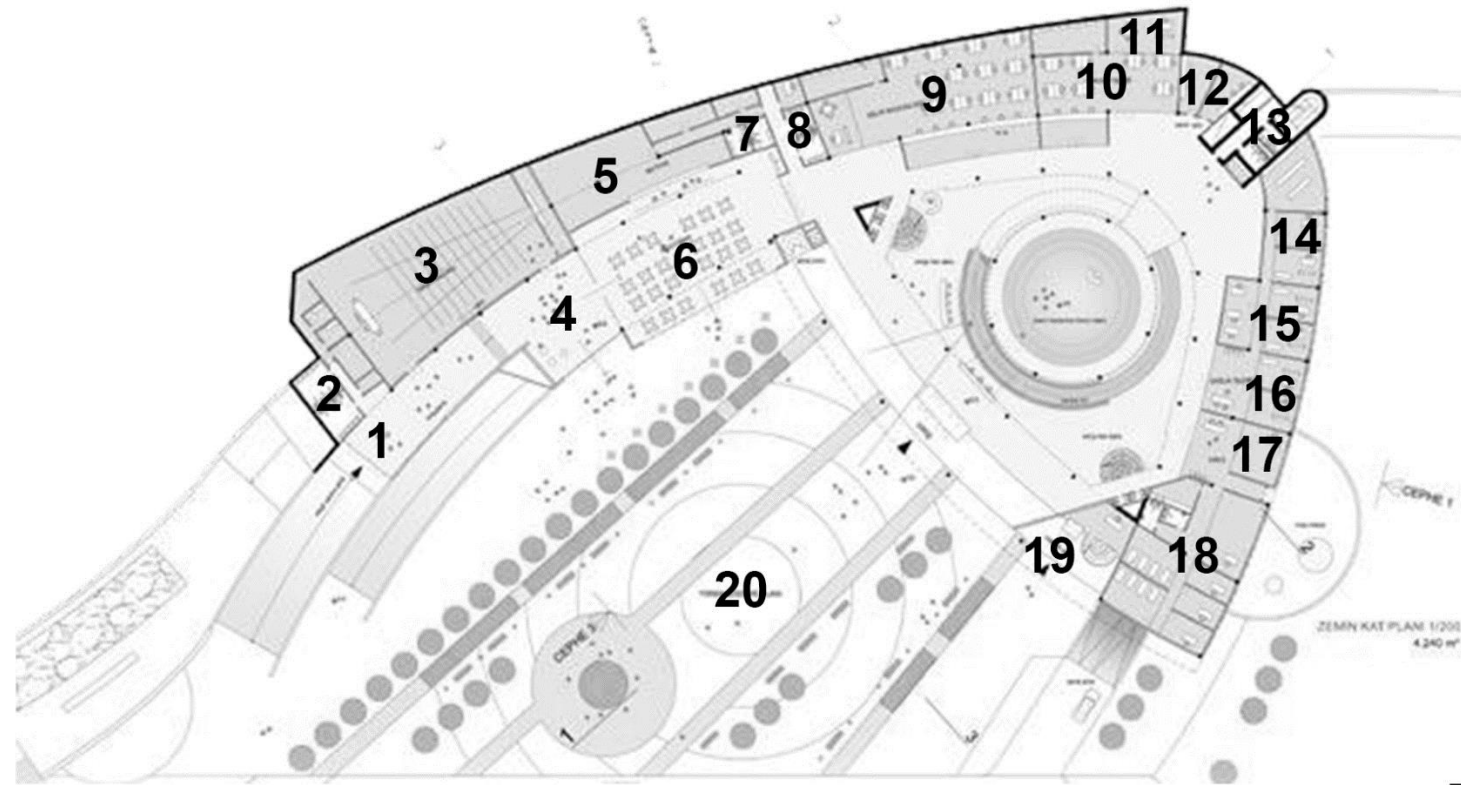


First Floor Plan

APPENDIX 10: KARABUK MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, GROUND FLOOR PLAN (Anonymous, 1. Ödül,
Karabük Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması, 2015)

BUILDING G 1

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Entrance | 7 WC | 13 Lift-Tech. Rooms | 19 Mayor's Entrance | 30 Menager |
| 2 WC | 8 WC | 14 Offices | 20 Ceremony Area | 31 Office |
| 3 Wedding Hall | 9 Revenue Director | 15 Open Office | | 32 Meeting Room |
| 4 Greeting Hall | 10 Calcul. Operations | 16 Sanitary Affairs | | |
| 5 Kitchen | 11 Menager | 17 Kindergarten | | |
| 6 Restaurant | 12 Security-Santral | 18 Presidentship's Office | | |



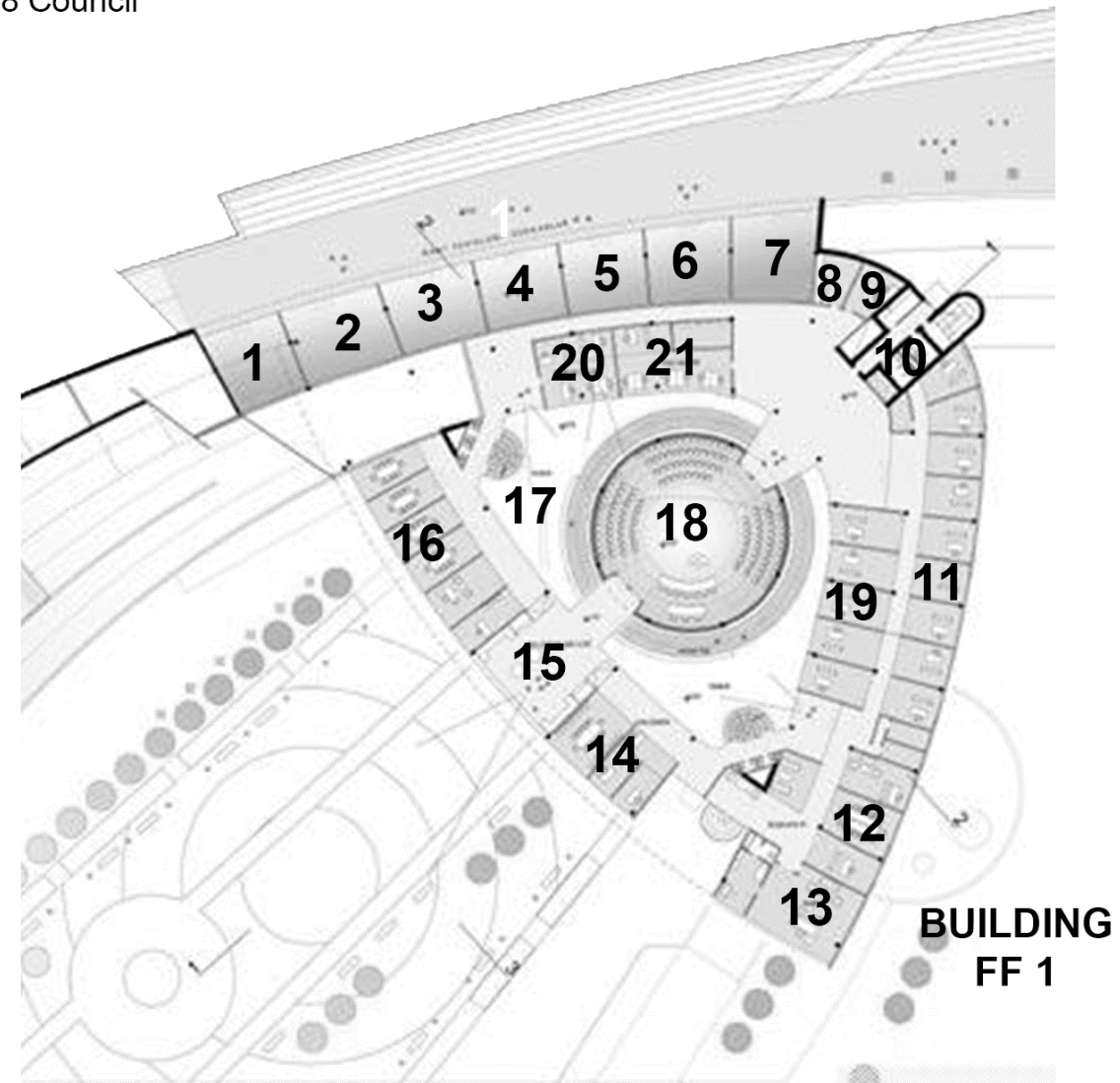
**BUILDING
G 1**

Ground Floor Plan

APPENDIX 11: KARABUK MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, GROUND FLOOR PLAN (Anonymous, 1. Ödül,
Karabük Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması, 2015)

BUILDING FF 1

1 Shop	7 Shop	13 Presidentship's Office	19 Offices
2 Shop	8 Office	14 Council	20 Legal Affairs
3 Shop	9 Security	15 Borough Council	21 Editorial Affairs
4 Shop	10 WC	16 Offices	
5 Shop	11 Offices	17 Gallery Void	
6 Shop	12 Meeting Room	18 Council	

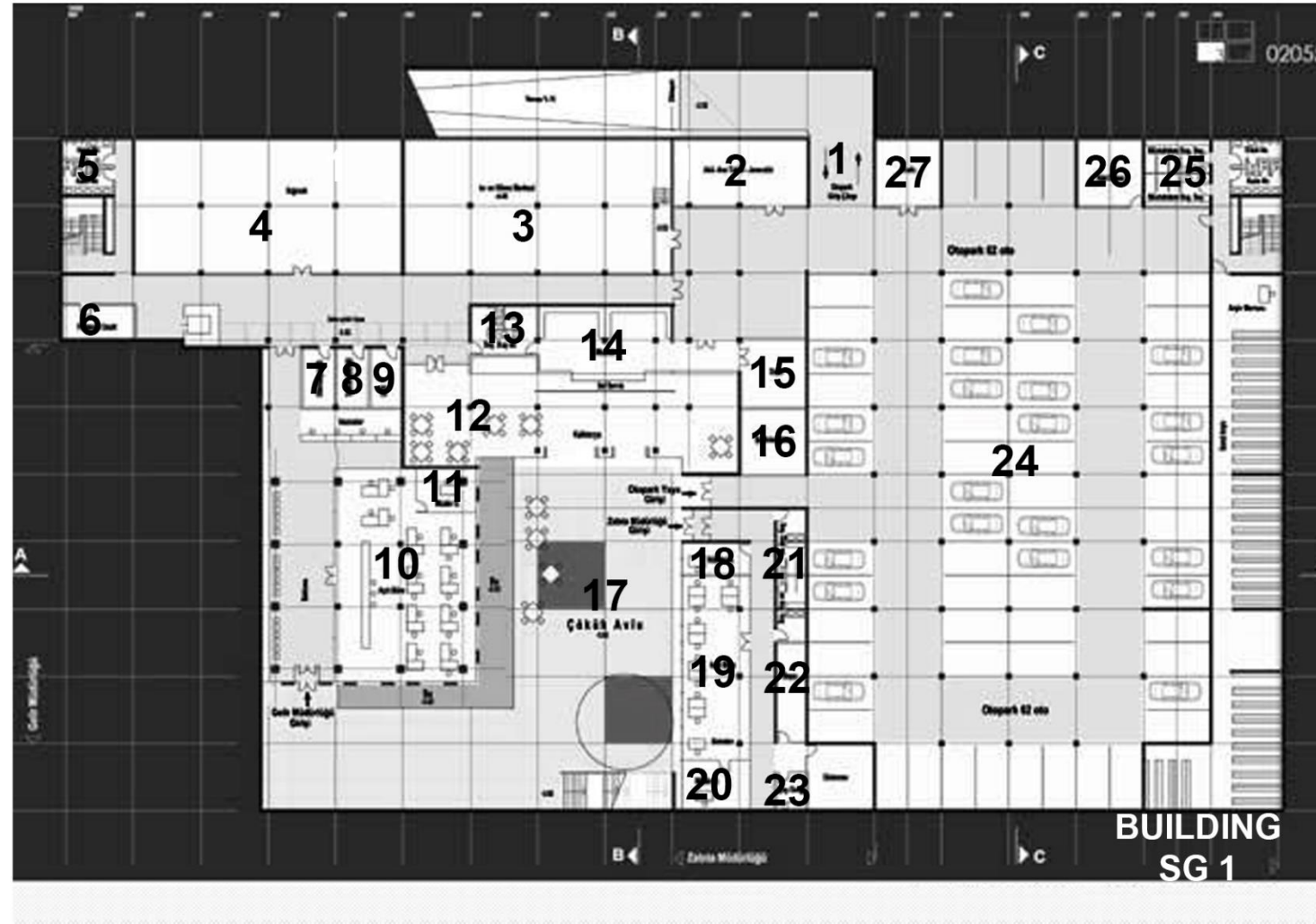


First Floor Plan

APPENDIX 12: DIYARBAKIR YENISEHIR MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, SUB-GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 ((Anonymous, Diyarbakir Yenişehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Mimari Yarışma Projesi 1. Ödül, 2005))

BUILDING SG 1

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 Entrance | 7 Tech. Room | 13 WC | 19 Open Office | 125 WC |
| 2 Tech. Room | 8 Tech. Room | 14 Kitchen | 20 Manager | 26 Tech. Room |
| 3 Tech. Room | 9 UPS | 15 Depot | 21 WC | 27 Transformer Room |
| 4 Shelter | 10 WC | 16 Driver's Room | 22 Depot | |
| 5 WC | 11 Offices | 17 Sunken Yard | 23 Still Room | |
| 6 Fotocopy Room | 12 Cafe | 18 Office | 24 Car Park | |



Sub-ground Floor Plan

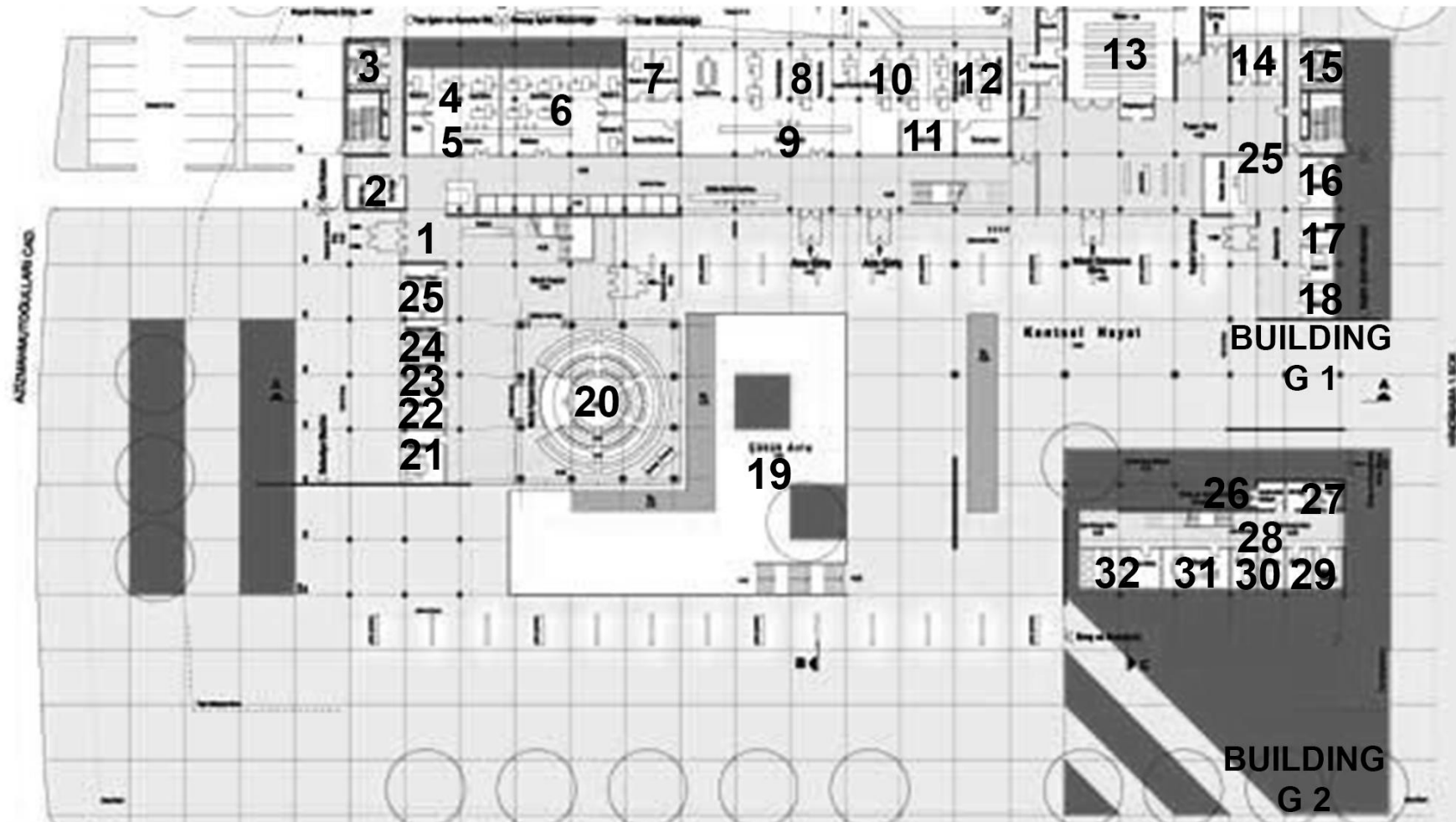
APPENDIX 13: DIYARBAKIR YENISEHIR MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 ((Anonymous, Diyarbakir Yenisehir Belediyesi Hizmet Binası Mimari Yarışma Projesi 1. Ödül, 2005))

BUILDING G 1

- 1 Entrance
- 2 Still Room
- 3 WC
- 4 Manager
- 5 Archive
- 6 Open Office

BUILDING G 2

- 7 WC
- 8 Office
- 9 Open Office
- 10 Construction Cont.
- 11 Archive
- 12 Office
- 13 Wedding Hall
- 14 Office
- 15 WC
- 16 Doctor
- 17 Veterinary
- 18 Manager
- 19 Sunken Yard
- 20 Council
- 21 President of Assembly
- 22 Secretary
- 23 Committee
- 24 Committee
- 25 Committee
- 26 Kindergarten Entrance
- 27 WC
- 28 Multi Purpose Area
- 29 Kitchen
- 30 Kitchen
- 31 Director
- 32 Playground Area



Ground Floor Plan

APPENDIX 14: KADIRLI MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING AND CULTURAL CENTER COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, GROUND FLOOR PLAN

(Anonymous, 2009)

BUILDING G 1

BUILDING G 2

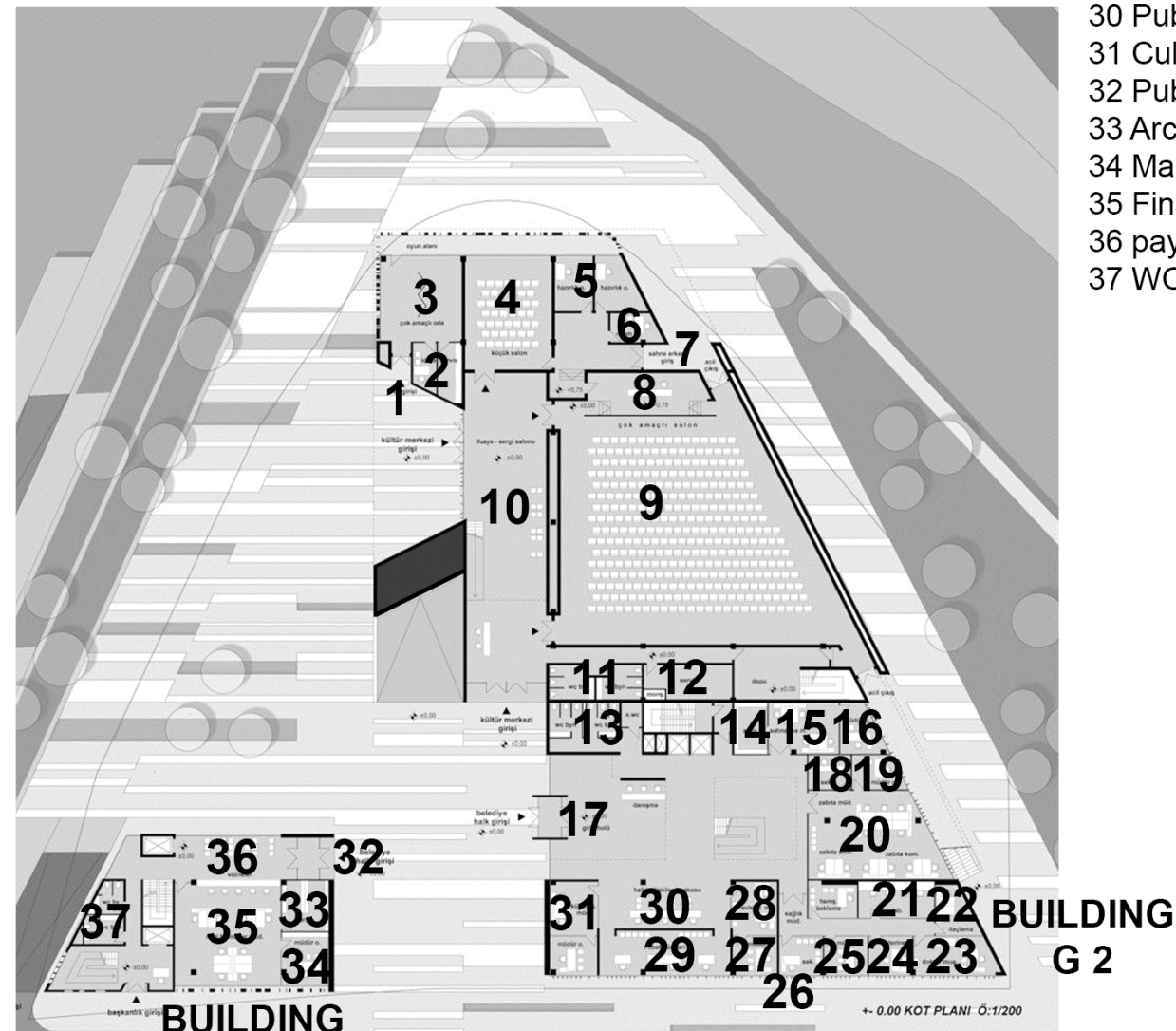
- 1 Kindergarten Entrance
- 2 Service
- 3 Multi purpose Room
- 4 Hall
- 5 Preparing Rooms
- 6 Office

- 7 Wedding Hall Entrance
- 8 Security
- 9 Multipurpose Hall
- 10 Foyer&Exhibition Hall
- 11 WC

- 12 Service
- 13 WC
- 14 Archive
- 15 Buying Directorate
- 16 Manager
- 17 Public Entrance

- 18 Secretary
- 19 Manager
- 20 Constabulary Manager
- 21 Lab.
- 22 Disinfestation
- 23 Doctor

- 24 Manager
- 25 Manager
- 26 Secretary
- 27 Manager
- 28 Department of Marriage
- 29 Office
- 30 Public Relations
- 31 Cultural Affairs
- 32 Public Entrance
- 33 Archive
- 34 Manager
- 35 Financial Services Manager
- 36 pay Offices
- 37 WC



BUILDING G 1

BUILDING G 2

Ground Floor Plan

APPENDIX 15: KADIRLI MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING AND CULTURAL CENTER COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 (Anonymous, 2009)

BUILDING FF 1

- 1 Gallery Void
- 2 Wedding Hall Void
- 3 Simultaneous
- 4 Projection
- 5 Press
- 6 Library

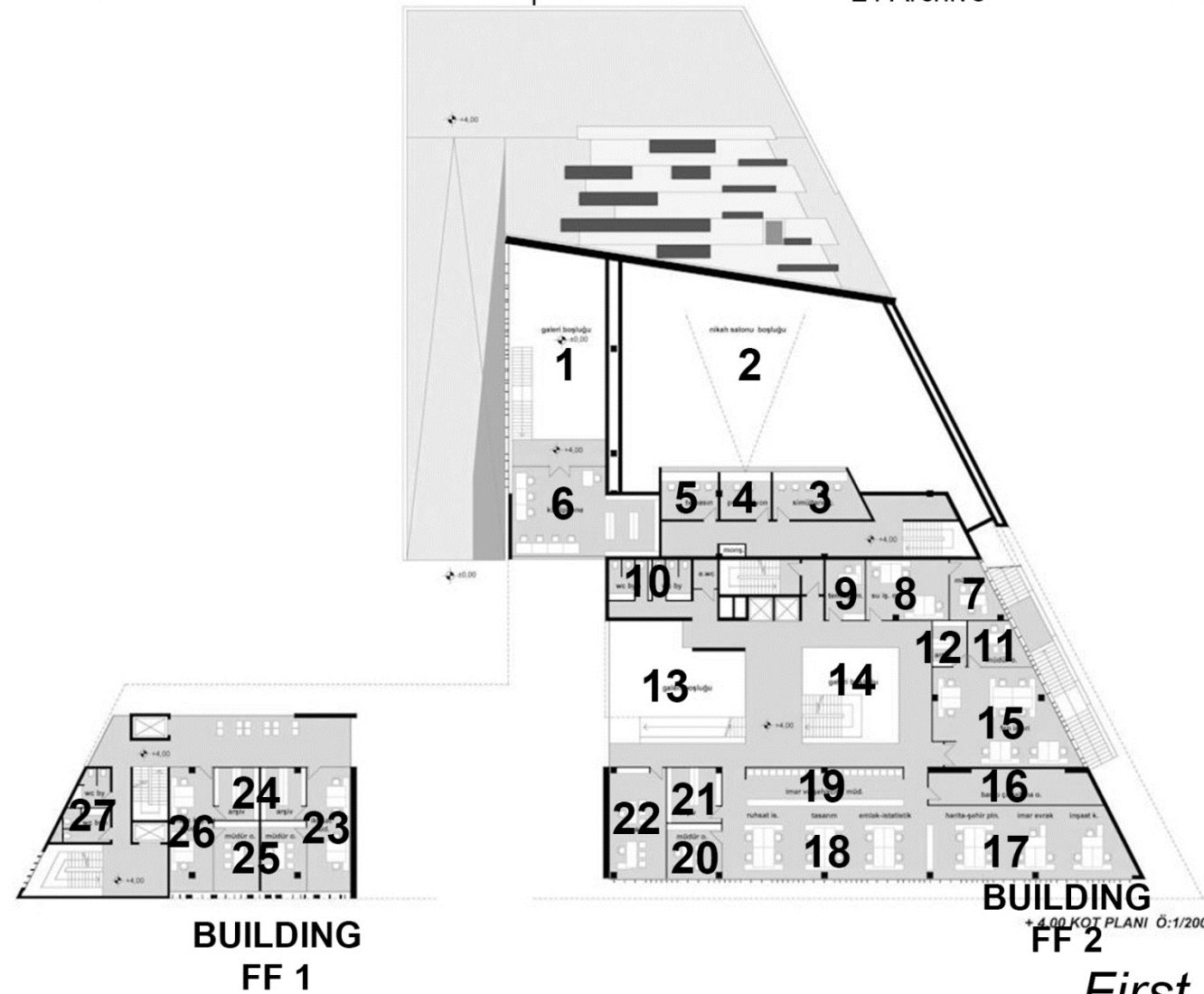
BUILDING FF 2

- 7 Manager
- 8 Water Authority
- 9 Cleaning Services Manager
- 10 WC
- 11 Manager
- 12 Archive

- 13 Gallery Void
- 14 Gallery Void
- 15 Directorate of Technical Works
- 16 Printing Office
- 17 Open Office

- 18 Development Directorate Office
- 19 Development Directorate
- 20 Manager
- 21 Archive

- 22 Legal Affairs
- 23 Manager
- 24 Archives
- 25 Managers
- 26 Human Resources
- 27 WC



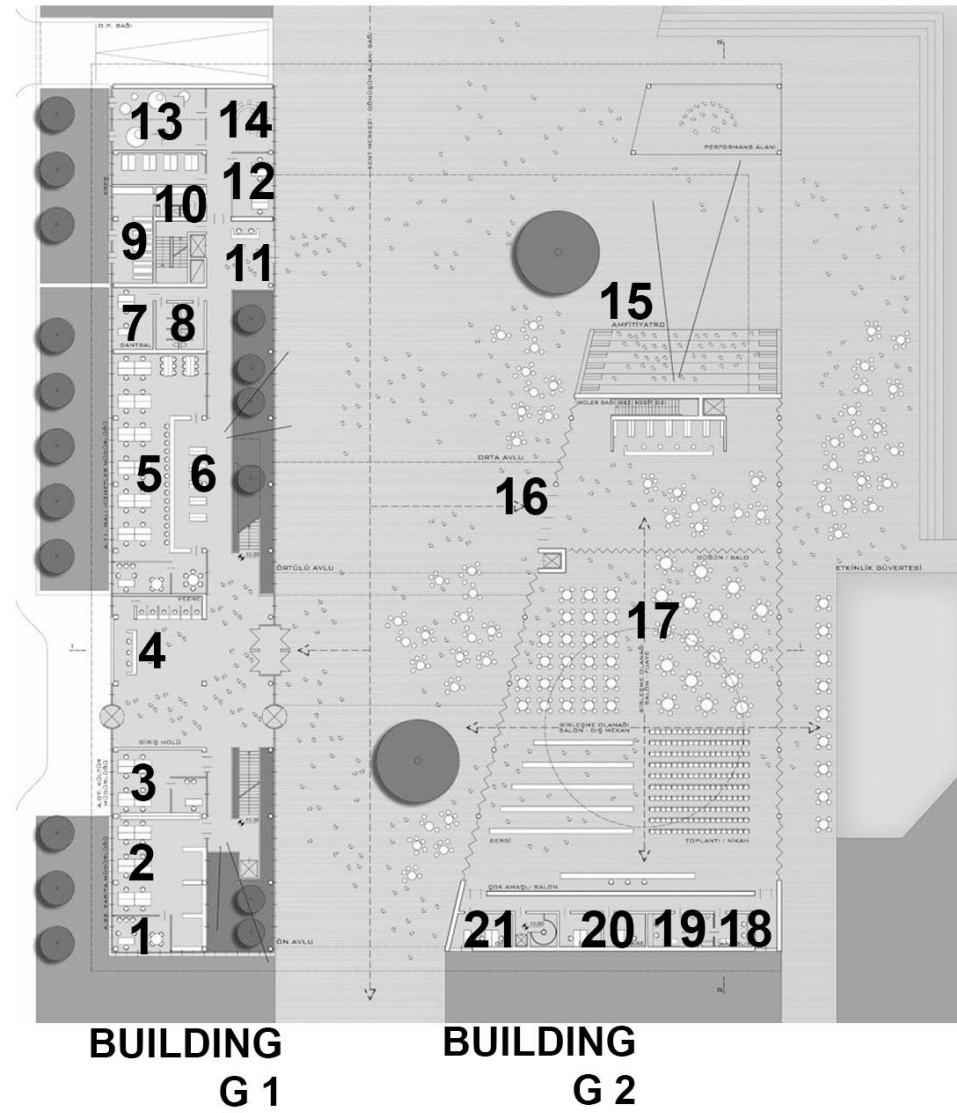
APPENDIX 16: UŞAK MUNICIPALITY SERVICE BUILDING COMPETITION, FIRST PRIZE, GROUND FLOOR PLAN (Gursel, 2015)

BUILDING G 1

- 1 Manager
- 2 Constabulary Office
- 3 Culture Directorate
- 4 Information Desk
- 5 Financial Affairs Office

BUILDING G 2

- 6 Waiting Hall
- 7 Financial Affairs Office
- 8 WC
- 9 Archive
- 10 WC
- 11 Public Entrance
- 12 Study Room
- 13 Kindergarten
- 14 Play ground Area
- 15 Amphitheater
- 16 Common Yard
- 17 Multi purpose Hall
- 18 Preapering
- 19 WC
- 20 Administration
- 21 Office



Ground Floor Plan