Eastern Mediterranean University
"Virtue, Knowledge, Advancement"

THIRD ISSUE

FAVORIT

LetrAset

ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE ACTIVITIES DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

Fall 2019 - 2020

NOTE BY CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

EMU's Department of Architecture provides a distinctive learning environment by offering various Master's programs and a PhD. The department hosts more than 200 postgraduate students from 50 different countries and diverse cultural backgrounds. The Department of Architecture aims to widen the reach of the graduate programs by providing high quality service and research to the national and international community.

The graduate programs are accredited by the Higher Education Council in Turkey (Y.O.K.) and recognized by international academic associations such as the European Association of Architectural Education (EAAE), the European University Association, and the International Association of Universities.

In the Department of Architecture, Master's degree work (also known as graduate programs) exist in the form of Master of Science (MSc) or Master of Architecture without thesis (M.Arch). Like many reputable universities, the department's Master's degrees can be specialized by subject: Master of Urban Design (UDES with/without thesis) or Master of Cultural Heritage Studies (CHES). Master's programs usually last between one and two years.

The degree of Master of Architecture (MSc with thesis) is for students whose training and orientation are primarily in architecture. Master of Architecture without thesis is tailored on the basis of advanced architectural design projects as a one-year professional degree program for those who wish to deepen their design abilities and expand their knowledge of contemporary theory, technology, and environmental systems, as well as professional issues.

MSc in Urban Design is a research-based program that includes one project that aims to enhance the quality of cities by addressing urban design as a framework for research and practice. MSc in Cultural Heritage Studies offers an interdisciplinary postgraduate education in a field that has been one of the most featured in architecture in recent decades.

The Doctoral (PhD) Program in Architecture is a research–based program aimed at fundamental studies in the forefront of architecture and the built environment. It is designed to provide thorough training in the theory and practice of architecture and other fields related to architecture.

I would like to express my gratitude to the academic staff, teaching assistants, and students for being a part of our community, sharing our common vision and mission, and supporting the collective identity of the EMU Department of Architecture.

Prof. Dr. Resmiye Alpar Atun

NOTE BY LETRASET CHIEF EDITOR

We are pleased to present you with the third issue of LetraSet: the online research newsletter of EMU's Department of Architecture.

This issue for the fall 201920 semester is focused on presenting the ARCH 698 PhD Seminar, the ARCH 598 Master of Architecture Seminar, the achievements of several postgraduate students from M.ARCH programs, and a short report about ARCH 501 Interdisciplinary Workshop. At the same time, this issue includes the spring 201920 semester academic calendar for your information.

Since one of the important missions of publishing this research newsletter is the encouragement of meaningful collaboration among postgraduate students and academic staff, we invite interested students to send us a summary of published works to share with others via this platform.

Please send the summary of your works (not more than 800 words) to LetraSet Research Assistant: Shahd Adnan (shahd.adnan@gmail.com) and include LetraSet in the subject line.

In addition, we would like to take this opportunity to encourage all postgraduate students to regularly check the website of the Institute of Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR). Most frequently asked questions can be answered by referring to the IGSR website.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rafooneh M. Sani

LİSANSÜSTÜ EĞİTİM, ÖĞRETİM VE ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

2019-20 AKADEMİK YILI ENSTİTÜ TAKVİMİ
2019-20 ACADEMIC YEAR INSTITUTE CALENDAR

			GÜZ DÖNEMİ / FALL SEMESTER
Temmuz July	26	2019	2019-20 Güz döneminde açılacak lisansüstü derslerin Enstitüye bildirilmesi için son tarih *"Lisansüstü Ders Açma Formu" teslim edilmelidir* Last day for submitting lists of graduate courses offered in Fall 2019-20 semester to the Institute *"Graduate Course Offer Form" should be submitted*
Ağustos August	31	2019	Lisansüstü programlara giriş için online olarak yapılacak başvuruların son günü – Giriş vizesi istenen ülkelerin vatandaşları için Last day for online applications to the graduate programs – For citizens of visa required countries
Eylül September	15	2019	Lisansüstü programlara giriş için online olarak yapılacak başvuruların son günü – Giriş vizesi istenmeyen ülkelerin vatandaşları için Last day for online applications to the graduate programs – For citizens of non-visa required countries
Eylül September	15	2019	Görevlerine devam edecek Araştırma Görevlilerinin bölümler tarafından online olarak girişlerinin yapılması için son gün Last day for online Research Assistant Appointments by the departments (renewals)
Eylül September	16-17	2019	Yeni görevlendirilecek Araştırma Görevlilerinin sınav/mülakat tarihi Examination/interview date for new Research Assistant Appointments
16-18, 24-27 Eylül, 1-4 Ekim 16-18, 24-27 September, 1-4 October		2019	Lisansüstü öğrenciler için İngilizce Yerleştirme/Yeterlik Sınavı tarihleri English Placement/Proficiency Examination for graduate students
16-18, 24-27 Eylül, 1-4 Ekim 16-18, 24-27 September, 1-4 October		2019	Lisansüstü öğrenciler için Türkçe Yerleştirme/Yeterlik Sınavı tarihleri Turkish Placement/Proficiency Examination for graduate students
Eylül September	18	2019	İlk kez görevlendirilecek Araştırma Görevlilerinin bölümler tarafından online olarak görevlendirilmesi için son tarih Last day for online Research Assistant Appointments by the departments (new assistants)
Eylül September	19-20	2019	Ders kayıt dönemi Course registration period

Eylül September	23	2019	Ders başlangıcı Class commence
Ekim October	7	2019	Ders ekleme/bırakma için son gün Last day for add/drop
			Tez önerilerini savunacak olan doktora öğrencileri için "Tez İzleme Komitesi Atama Form"larının Enstitü'ye teslim edilmesinin son günü Last day for submitting "Thesis Monitoring Committee Appointment Forms" to the Institute for PhD students who will defend their thesis proposals
			"Danışman Atama ve Tez Öneri Form"larının Enstitüye gönderilmesi için son gün Last day for submitting "Supervisor Appointment and Thesis Proposal Forms" to the Institute
			Ders/seminer kaydı olmayan öğrencilerin tez savunması yapabilecekleri ilk gün *Format kontrolü yapılmış olan tez örneği ile gerekli tüm formlar önerilen savunma tarihinden yüksek lisans tezleri için en az iki hafta, doktora tezleri için bir ay önce Enstitüye ulaştırılmalıdır* First day of thesis defense period for those students who have completed all other requirements of the program *A copy of the thesis that has passed format check should be submitted to the Institute at least two weeks for master's thesis and one month for Ph.D. thesis before the proposed defense date together with all other required forms*
Aralık December	2	2019	Yeterlik sınavına katılacak olan doktora öğrencileri için "Doktora Yeterlik Sınavı Düzenleme Başvuru Form"larının Enstitü'ye teslim edilmesinin son günü Last day for submitting "Authorization Request to Schedule a Ph.D. Qualifying Examination Forms" to the Institute for PhD students who will attend their Ph.D. Qualifying Examinations
Aralık December	6	2019	2019-20 Bahar döneminde açılacak lisansüstü derslerin Enstitüye bildirilmesi için son tarih *"Lisansüstü Ders Açma Formu" teslim edilmelidir* Last day for submitting lists of graduate courses offered in Spring 2019-20 to the Institute *"Graduate Course Offer Form" should be submitted*
Aralık December	10	2019	Dersten çekilmek için son gün Last day for course withdrawal
			İzinli Ayrılma başvurusu yapmak için son gün Last day for applying to get Leave of Absence
10 Aralık - 21 Ocak 10 December - 21 January		2019	Tez İzleme Komitesi dönemi Thesis Monitoring Committee period
Aralık December	16-30	2019	Doktora Yeterlik Sınavı dönemi PhD Qualifying Examination period
Aralık	30	2019	Son ders günü

December			Last day of classes
Ocak January	3	2020	"Doktora Yeterlik Sınavı Raporlarının" Enstitü'ye teslim edilmesinin son günü Last day for submitting "Ph.D. Qualifying Examination Reports" to the Institute
Ocak January	21	2020	Notların teslimi için son gün Last day for the submission of grades to the registrar
22 Ocak - 2 Mart 22 January - 2 March		2020	Bahar 2019-20 dönemi için programlar arası geçiş başvuru dönemi *"Program Değişikliği Formu" teslim edilmelidir* Program Change application period for 2019-20 Spring Semester *"Program Change Form" should be submitted*
Ocak January	24	2020	Doktora Yeterlik Sınavını geçmiş ve Tez İzleme Komitesi oluşturulmuş olan öğrenciler için "Tez İzleme Komitesi Raporlarının" Enstitü'ye teslim edilmesinin son günü Last day for submitting "Thesis Monitoring Committee Reports" to the Institute for PhD students who passed Qualifying Examination and registered to thesis work
Ocak January	24	2020	Ders/seminer kaydı olan öğrenciler için tez savunması yapılabilecek ilk gün *Format kontrolü yapılmış olan tez örneği ile gerekli tüm formlar önerilen savunma tarihinden yüksek lisans tezleri için en az iki hafta, doktora tezleri için bir ay önce Enstitüye ulaştırılmalıdır* First day of thesis defense period for those students who are registered to some courses/seminar *A copy of the thesis that has passed format check should be submitted to the Institute at least two weeks for master's thesis and one month for Ph.D. thesis before the proposed defense date together with all other required forms*
Ocak January	28	2020	Güz dönemi Mezuniyet Töreni Graduation Ceremony for Fall graduates
Ocak January	31	2020	Tez savunması yapabilecek son gün Last day of thesis defense period
Şubat February	12	2020	Ciltli tezin Enstitü'ye teslim edilmesinin son günü *"Bölüm Başkanlığı Mezuniyet Onay Yazısı" ciltli tezle birlikte teslim edilmelidir* Last day for submitting the bound thesis to the Institute *"The Graduation Confirmation Letter" by the Department Head should accompany the bound thesis submitted*
BAHAR DÖNEMİ / SPRING SEMESTER			
Ocak January	15	2020	Lisansüstü programlara giriş için online olarak yapılacak başvuruların son günü – Giriş vizesi istenen ülkelerin vatandaşları için Last day for online applications to the graduate programs – For citizens of visa required countries

			Enstitüye ulaştırılmalıdır First day of thesis defense period for those students who have completed all other requirements of the program ***A copy of the thesis that has passed format check should be submitted to the Institute at least two weeks for master's thesis and one month for Ph.D. thesis before the proposed defense date together with all other required forms***
Nisan April	24	2020	Yeterlik sınavına katılacak olan doktora öğrencileri için "Doktora Yeterlik Sınavı Düzenleme Başvuru Form"larının Enstitü'ye teslim edilmesinin son günü Last day for submitting "Authorization Request to Schedule a Ph.D. Qualifying Examination Forms" to the Institute for PhD students who will attend their Ph.D. Qualifying Examinations
Mayıs May	4	2020	Dersten çekilmek için son gün Last day for course withdrawal
			İzinli Ayrılma başvurusu yapmak için son gün Last day for applying to get Leave of Absence
4 Mayıs - 15 Haziran 4 May - 15 June		2020	Tez İzleme Komitesi dönemi Thesis Monitoring Committee period
Mayıs May	8-22	2020	Doktora Yeterlik Sınavı dönemi PhD Qualifying Examination period
Mayıs May	22	2020	Son ders günü Last day of classes
Mayıs May	29	2020	"Doktora Yeterlik Sınavı Raporlarının" Enstitü'ye teslim edilmesinin son günü Last day for submitting "Ph.D. Qualifying Examination Reports" to the Institute
Haziran June	15	2020	Notların teslimi için son gün Last day for the submission of grades to the registrar
16 Haziran - x 16 June - x		2020	Güz 2020-21 dönemi için programlar arası geçiş başvuru dönemi ***"Program Değişikliği Formu" teslim edilmelidir*** Program Change application period for 2020-21 Fall Semester ***"Program Change Form" should be submitted***
Haziran June	18	2020	Doktora Yeterlik Sınavını geçmiş ve Tez İzleme Komitesi oluşturulmuş olan öğrenciler için "Tez İzleme Komitesi Raporlarının" Enstitü'ye teslim edilmesinin son günü Last day for submitting "Thesis Monitoring Committee Reports" to the Institute for PhD students who passed Qualifying Examination and registered to thesis work
			Bahar dönemi Mezuniyet Töreni Graduation Ceremony for Spring graduates
Haziran June	22	2020	Ders/seminer kaydı olan öğrenciler için tez savunmasının yapılabileceği ilk gün ***Format kontrolü yapılmış olan tez örneği ile gerekli tüm***

Şubat February	3	2020	Görevlerine devam edecek Araştırma Görevlilerinin bölümler tarafından online olarak girişlerinin yapılması için son gün Last day for online Research Assistant Appointments by the departments (renewals)
Şubat February	7	2020	Lisansüstü programlara giriş için online olarak yapılacak başvuruların son günü – Giriş vizesi istenmeyen ülkelerin vatandaşları için Last day for online applications to the graduate programs – For citizens of non-visa required countries
Şubat February	10-11	2020	Yeni görevlendirilecek Araştırma Görevlilerinin sınav/mülakat tarihi Examination/interview date for new Research Assistant Appointments
10-12, 18-21, 25-28 Şubat 10-12, 18-21, 25-28 February		2020	Lisansüstü öğrenciler için İngilizce Yerleştirme/Yeterlik Sınavı tarihleri English Placement/Proficiency Examination for graduate students
10-12, 18-21, 25-28 Şubat 10-12, 18-21, 25-28 February		2020	Lisansüstü öğrenciler için Türkçe Yerleştirme/Yeterlik Sınavı tarihleri Turkish Placement/Proficiency Examination for graduate students
Şubat February	12	2020	İlk kez görevlendirilecek Araştırma Görevlilerinin bölümler tarafından online olarak görevlendirilmesi için son tarih Last day for online Research Assistant Appointments by the departments (new assistants)
Şubat February	13-14	2020	Ders kayıt dönemi Course registration period
Şubat February	17	2020	Ders başlangıcı Class commence
Mart March	2	2020	Ders ekleme/bırakma için son gün Last day for add/drop
			Tez önerilerini savunacak olan doktora öğrencileri için "Tez İzleme Komitesi Atama Form"larının Enstitü'ye teslim edilmesinin son günü Last day for submitting "Thesis Monitoring Committee Appointment Forms" to the Institute for PhD students who will defend their thesis proposals
			"Danışman Atama ve Tez Öneri Form"larının Enstitüye gönderilmesi için son gün Last day for submitting "Supervisor Appointment and Thesis Proposal Forms" to the Institute
			Ders/seminer kaydı olmayan öğrencilerin tez savunması yapabilecekleri ilk gün *Format kontrolü yapılmış olan tez örneği ile gerekli tüm formlar önerilen savunma tarihinden yüksek lisans tezleri için en az iki hafta, doktora tezleri için bir ay önce*

			formlar önerilen savunma tarihinden yüksek lisans tezleri için en az iki hafta, doktora tezleri için bir ay önce Enstitüye ulaştırılmalıdır First day of thesis defense for students who are registered to a course/seminar *A copy of the thesis that has passed format check should be submitted to the Institute at least two weeks for master's thesis and one month for Ph.D. thesis before the proposed defense date together with all other required forms*
Y	y	2020	Tez savunması yapabilecek son gün Last day of thesis defense period
z	z	2020	Ciltli tezin Enstitü'ye teslim edilmesinin son günü *"Bölüm Başkanlığı Mezuniyet Onay Yazısı" ciltli tezle birlikte teslim edilmelidir* Last day for submitting the bound thesis to the Institute *"The Graduation Confirmation Letter" by the Department Head should accompany the bound thesis submitted*

x: 2020-21 Güz dönemi ders ekleme/çıkarma için son günü / Last day for add/drop in 2020-21 Fall term

y: z'den bir hafta önce / one week before z

z: 2020-20 Güz kayıt döneminden bir gün önce / one day before the registration period starts in 2020-21 Fall term

PhD Program
Seminar ARCH 698

1	066010	HALİDE EROĞUL	PROF.DR. HIFSIYE PULHAN	09:30-09:50
Title: *Social and spatial meaning of marketplaces: the case of municipal market halls in Cyprus*				
2	106064	AYÇA SOYGÜR ÇIRALI	PROF.DR.NACIYE DORATLI	10:00-10:20
Title: *A Cittaslow City and University Relationship: The Case of Lefke*				
3	106069	SARVENAZ PAKRAVAN	ASSOC.PROF.DR.ASU TOZAN	10:30-10:50
Title:				
4	17600104	NİSAN AKALIN	ASSOC.PROF.DR.BANU TEVFIKLER	11:00-11:20
Title: *Home as Narrators of Life: in context of Köşklüçiftlik*				
5	18600183	KEREM CEMİL ÖZER	PROF.DR.OZGUR DINCYUREK	11:30-11:50
Title: *Integration of Technologic Infrastructures with Cultural Heritage in Antakya*				
6	146256	DOĞUŞ BODAMYALIZADE	PROF.DR.YONCA HUROL	12:00-12:20
Title: *The Tectonics of Kinetic Structures*				

SECOND PERIOD: 13:30-16:00

7	18600079	SHAHD ADNAN QZEIH	ASSOC.PROF.DR.RAFOONEH M.SANI	13:30-13:50
Title: *Questioning the Meaning of Place in Extended Exile; Examples of Balata and Jenin Camps in West Bank*				
8	18600093	YOUSEF J. M. ABUKASHIF	ASST.PROF.DR.MUGE RIZA	14:00-14:20
Title: *Challenging Urban Planning in Conflict Cities: The Case of Gaza City*				
9	16600120	EŞREF GÜNERMAN	ASST.PROF.DR.MUGE RIZA	14:30-14:50
Title: *Shaping cities through fashionable architecture*				
10	18600107	ASEEL ALHSAINAT	ASSOC.PROF.DR.KAGAN GUNCE	15:00-15:20
Title: *Design Framework for positive distraction in Children's Cancer Care Facilities*				
11	18600108	KARWAN JAMAL JALAL	ASSOC.PROF.DR.RAFOONEH M.SANI	15:30-15:50
Title: *The impact of spatial quality on human well-being in healthcare facilities*				

BIO:

"   *Halide Erogul (BArch, MArch) is a PhD candidate in the Department of Architecture at Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus. She received her Master's degree in architecture from Eastern Mediterranean University in 2006 and her Bachelor's degree in 2004 from the same university. Currently, she teaches undergraduate architectural design for the Faculty of Architecture at Eastern Mediterranean University. Her research interests include history and theory of architecture, and both traditional and modern architecture with particular attention marketplaces and market halls.*"

Abstract :

At the beginning of the 20th century, during the British colonial rule (1878-1960), Cyprus came to have new economic, political, and administrative landscapes. The associated rules and regulations regarding environmental hygiene and health, architecture, and town planning, along with many other fields of civil service, were reformulated and upgraded according to new attempts at modernization (Hook, 2009; Tozan, 2009). As a result of the British regime and the notions of modernity handled by colonizers of the island, existing commercial settings, including bazaars, were modernized and their hygienic conditions, social status, and spatial differences were reconsidered, reformed, and upgraded (Luke, 1965; Cyprus Gazette, 1900). The traditional, temporary, and open-air marketplaces evolved into permanent and covered market halls, representing the transition from traditional to modern. Certain functions were spatially connected and physically gathered under the unifying roof of the market hall. Municipal Market Halls are a modernized, standardized, and controlled form of the traditional bazaar. They were developed through the successive amalgamation of socio-cultural, economic, and political contexts by British Colonial state powers and municipal services (Erogul and Pulhan, 2012).

Remarkably, they inherited certain characteristics of Medieval and Ottoman marketplaces which were eventually modernized by the British Colonial rules and regulations. As individual artifacts, they became the places where everyday life and daily

routine shaped the economic, political, social, and religious lives of both urban and rural settlements of the island. Over time, municipal markets remained the place of cultural interaction, and sites of memory creation and preservation for the various ethnic groups. The markets significantly contributed to the urban and rural culture of the island that continues to today.

Within this framework, this study reveals municipal market halls to be significant architectural products and socio-cultural entities in Cyprus. The study also shows how these were shaped under the influence of the modernization process during the British Colonial Period.

BIO:

Ayça graduated from İstanbul Technical University as an Urban and Town Planner after receiving her master degree as an Urban Designer and Conservator. Her master thesis was a chronological study of the conservation policies of Northern Cyprus.

After working as a planner in private İstanbul planning offices during her graduate education, Ayça settled down in Northern Cyprus in 2003. She worked as a planner in Nicosia's Turkish Municipality until 2014 and served as the General Secretary of the Municipality Workers Trade Union between 2009 and 2011.

Following her time in Nicosia, Ayça led a book café, named Streetart, in Kyrenia from 2014 to 2018. In 2018, she started working as the coordinator of the ongoing Lefke Master Plan for Lefke Municipality, Cyprus. Ayça has a daughter (aged 11 years) and a son (aged 8 years).

Abstract :

Globalization, which is a product of neoliberal policies, emerged as the main subject in explaining development in the studies of many different branches. These policies, which regard every issue as a "market," have an impact on the emergence of urbanization. The fact that urbanization first emerged as a result of industrialization and economic development and that this development is the basis of neoliberal economic policies reveals the link between urbanization and neoliberal globalization.

Neoliberal policies are based on economic development and are effective in changing economic sectors over the course of time. Apart from industry and agriculture, the knowledge-based economy also took its' share from neoliberalism. Higher education institutions, which are the foundation of the knowledge economy, have continuously changed depending on globalization since the day they first appeared. Higher education has come to include institutions considered part of the economic sector.

Universities, as education and training institutions, have great responsibilities especially towards the cities where they are founded. Universities should not only educate students but also

produce scientific solutions to the problems of the cities in which they are located.

Universities should contribute to the development of the city in which they are established, to increase social and cultural awareness, and to development the city's quality of life. The sustainable and successful benefits of universities to their cities depend on the success of their communication with the city.

After the process of globalization, many universities became campus universities and disconnected from the city by taking on a structure that handled all of their daily needs. After globalization, the universities withdrew into themselves and sometimes moved away from their host city. Universities also privatized, in accordance with neoliberal policies, and became more utilitarian.

University institutions in different regions were encouraged in the expectation that higher education institutions would contribute positively to the economy of the city in which they are located.

The contributions of the universities to the local economy are the expected main benefits in Northern Cyprus, where the number of universities is rapidly increasing. It has led to the establishment of one or more universities in almost every major city of Northern Cyprus with the aim of providing economic benefits, even though the state has limited economic development and independence.

It is inevitable that every development has at least one negative aspect. Again, in this context, anti-globalization organizations are faced. One of them is the Cittaslow organization, which advocates forms of production that are alternative to the globalization of cities. The Slow Cities movement advocates differentiation among the cities that have become similar from globalization by keeping or restoring their unique, small-scale character.

It is a contradiction for universities, established with the main objective of globalization, and similar cities providing economic growth, which is the common subject of similar goals, to be included with the anti-globalization Cittaslow policies. When the member cities of Cittaslow are examined, there are few with universities within their city borders. The evaluation of these common settlements will be included in this study.

Within the scope of this article, the city of Lefke, which is a Cittaslow member, established its membership to create cities that have adapted to globalization, and the universities that have adapted to these policies and adopted their own anti-globalization identity, were evaluated.

Keywords: Globalization, city, urbanization, university, Cittaslow, Lefke, European University of Lefke.

BIO:

" *Nisan Akalın is a Research Assistant and a PhD candidate at Eastern Mediterranean University where she is majoring in Architecture. Her interest in this field began during her foundation degree in Arts and Design at University for Creative Arts, Canterbury, UK. Following her undergraduate degree, a Bachelor of Arts in Furniture and Product Design at London Metropolitan University, she decided to return to Cyprus in order to work. After her return, she started and finished a Master of Art in Interior Design at Girne American University. Her interest in academia grew until she decided to both work and study at the university at the same time. After finishing her graduate studies, Ms. Akalın continued by pursuing a PhD in Architecture at Eastern Mediterranean University. She also continues to work as a Research Assistant.* "

Abstract :

The current work assesses Cypriot Modernist houses as narrators of life. General studies concerning Cypriot dwellings during the Modernist movement adopted a descriptive approach and neglected dwellers' perspectives and experiences. This study focuses on the way of life within dwellings and people-spatial environmental interactions. Hence, this thesis asks how Cypriots lived during Modernist times, what their way of life was like then, and what set this period apart from other periods? By using case studies of dwellings from both the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) and the Republic of Cyprus, a complete picture of life during the Modern movement is illustrated. As dwellers' interpretations of these places form the core of this study's interviews, oral histories, old photographs, videos, and site visits are also used as tools of research. These data collecting methods are necessary due to the lack of accessible theoretical resources representing the daily life during previous periods. Thus, hand-drawn illustrations are adopted to portray the life and spatial environments in situations lacking virtual documentation. A phenomenological approach is also adopted to assess the way of living and people's interactions with dwellings. In other words, this research is performed with regard to life that includes the people-space relationship inherent in its meaning.

BIO:

" *At the age of 28, I am an architect working as a research assistant and studying in Eastern Mediterranean University's Faculty of Architecture. After completing my undergraduate program in 2014, I worked for two years in Turkey as an architect. In 2016, I returned to Cyprus for my graduate level education, and in the beginning of 2019, I completed a master's degree. Currently, I am pursuing a PhD.* "

Abstract :

Cultural heritage management can work with various strategic approaches; however, this study is going to discuss the potential of recent advancements in technology for the cultural heritage of cities, their management, and their promotion. It investigates how historical and cultural heritage of cities can be developed by smart technological tools and applications. Furthermore, it addresses how smart technology infrastructure can be used to improve people's perceptions of cultural heritage. In addition, it looks at potential interactions with cultural heritage by creating dynamic networks of innovative technological solutions.

BIO:

" *As an industrial designer and product designer, I believe imagination is the beginning of creation and it is an endless process. For me, the key is to become far-sighted and the most important issue in design is to become unique. Moreover, present issues in the world are obvious and sensitivity toward issues related to the natural environment is necessary when designing. The procedures first used to tackle design projects are sustainability then functionality with a unique touch of aesthetics. The analysis and synthesis are very important at the beginning of a project to understand the real problems and offer the best solutions for the good of humankind.* **"**

Abstract :

Tectonics is the aesthetics use of technology achieving architectural quality through affirmative contravening way of following structural recommendation. This Study combines the concepts of tectonics, kinetic structures, Product design Kinetic Architecture can be defined as an unfreeze architecture; fluid, Vibrating changeable backdrop for varied and constantly changing modes of life. The major effects on technology have always been re-innovated. It alway being a boundary between space,interior space, and industrial design this technological diverties even suggested examples are my main reason to research.This study take the product design as a main approach and investigate new comman vision around product and living space which is named by industrialized architecture.

BIO:

❝ *Shahd A. M. Qzeih is a young Palestinian researcher who completed her Bachelor degree in Architectural Engineering at An-Najah National University in the city of Nablus in 2015. Shortly thereafter she was chosen to assist in the same department from which she graduated. Ms. Qzeih also practiced engineering in the first Palestinian contemporary striped city, Rawabi. In 2018, she completed her Master degree at Eastern Mediterranean University in North Cyprus. Straightaway she started her PhD at the same university. Currently, she is also working as a research assistant in the university's Department of Architecture. Recently, she published her first ISI paper entitled "Sensory Perceptual Experience in Balata Refugee Camp."* ❞

ABSTRACT :

Although refugee camps are assumed to have temporary status, Palestinian refugees find themselves in the situation of long-term exile. Around 6 million displaced Palestinians are living in various Diasporas nowadays while maintaining hope of return to their homelands someday. While there have been many studies focused on improving life in refugee camps and their architectural conditions, little effort has been applied to explain the meaning of place in extended exile. Therefore, this research aims to investigate the bond between refugees and their settlements by questioning the existence of place meaning in the camp's built environment; bounded by memory of and attachment to a lost homeland. To carry out the investigation, comparative fieldwork will be done on two selected refugee camps in the West Bank of the Palestinian Authority. Jenin and Balata Refugee Camps were established by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and are both located in the northern part of the West Bank.

Jenin Camp was established in 1953 after the original camp in the area was destroyed in a snowstorm. The renewed Jenin Camp was again severely affected during the second intifada when the Israeli Defense Forces occupied the camp in 2002. More than 400 shelters were destroyed and hundreds were damaged. In that scenario, more than a quarter of the camp's population found themselves homeless again. Today, Balata Refugee Camp, which was established in 1950, is recognized as the largest camp in the West Bank. It hosts more

than 27,000 people. Over-crowding and poor infrastructure characterize the Balata Camp environment.

This research will use ethnographic fieldwork to assess the case studies since it is characteristic of the work of cultural anthropologists seeking explanations and interpretations of human behaviors, practices, ideas, and values. The results suggest that even in forced displacements, resulting in severe distress and place identity crisis, it is still possible to score place attachment and place meaning for temporary dwelling places. However, such kinds of place meaning are unique due to the fact that their existence is only based on memories of the place of origin. Knowing that preservation of the camps also preserves their "right to return," these refugees are bound to their respective camps and chose to continue living there.

BIO:

Yousef Abukashif was born in Palestine in 1992. In 2015, he received a Bachelor degree in Architectural Engineering from Islamic University in Gaza, Palestinian Authority. He then completed an MSc in Architecture at Eastern Mediterranean University, Famagusta, North Cyprus, in 2018.

Since then, Yousef continued as a PhD candidate in Architecture at the same university. His major field of study is urban planning for conflict-afflicted cities both during and after conflict. In addition, Yousef has been a research assistant for the Urban Research and Development Center at EMU since 2019. He has recently published his first paper: "Urban Development of Conflict Zones: The Case of Gaza City".

ABSTRACT :

The main claim of the proposed research suggests that despite the presence of conflict and violence in an urban setting, it may be possible to find a planning process that minimizes resultant physical and human losses. Although it may be difficult to discover or identify a common or standard planning pattern to address this goal, several planning tools may exist, and therefore, can be observed and studied. This research is conducted to fill the gaps in research about secure planning since it has only been studied by a small number of researchers. The existing research addressed the application of peacemaking efforts during conflicts and the management of urban development after conflict is over. Thus, the focus for this part of the literature review and throughout the anticipated fieldwork is to bridge this gap with a study that will aid understanding and identify the main causes behind conflict-related urban problems.

BIO:

" *My vision is to organize and share the heritage of architecture, interior design, design, and international advancements, to merge them with science and art philosophy, to keep up with the current trends in the ,sector and to take my studies one step forward in the stage of negotiating them with my crew and associates.* "

ABSTRACT :

Recent literature and research confirm that there is a strong relationship between fashion and architecture. Both architecture and fashion provide shelter for people, although at different scales. They differ in temporal ways as well: in the early history of humankind, people used the same materials for both their shelters and their clothing. While architecture is designed for the constructed environment; fashion is designed to fit the human body.

The human body can be thought of as a building and the dressing of an individual provides a delineation of personal space in the same way façades and structures define space at larger scales. The main differences are that fashion responds to a smaller scale and changes according to shorter term conditions such as trends and seasons. Moreover, architecture and fashion are related but differ in proportion, size, and materials.

Fashion provides unique solutions for individuals while architecture has to provide an authentic and unique solution for the specific place. Both have to be responsive to context but architecture has to be more substantial over time. Architectural solutions should not be the fashionable ones that are plaguing cities and have short life spans. Each project must be relevant to its cultural, social, physical, and economic contexts; otherwise, the solutions are not durable and can be applied to any place.

This study explores the relationship between architecture and fashion from a variety of perspectives. It also explores how the relationship of fashion to architecture throughout history influences the city still today. Finally, it aims to highlight the impracticality of architecture separate from fashion since both are responsive to individuals' and societies' culture and environment in today's highly globalized world.

BIO:

" *Aseel Alhsainat, from Amman, Jordan, is doing her PhD in Architecture. She received her bachelor's from Applied Science University and her master's from Eastern Mediterranean University. The scope of her master's thesis involved the holistic healing environment of a pediatric setting. Her main areas of research include the theories and philosophies of interior architecture. Her approach focuses on theories of perception and the healing environment.* "

ABSTRACT :

The study of healthcare facilities is crucial since it directly relates to human health. In recent years, design of healthcare environments has begun to include aesthetic enhancements in an effort to reduce stress and anxiety, increase patient satisfaction, and promote health and healing. Moreover, with its focus on children's health, pediatricians distinguish between this category of patients and adults. This distinction is important, least of all because of the ethical concerns which are a product of their relative immaturity and limited capacity to understand the world. Particularly, this study will test the mediating role of positive distraction.

Positive distractions in the context of healthcare facilities refers to the ability to allow individuals to shift their focus from negative stimuli within the healthcare environment toward the restorative aspects of the non-medical world. The main aim of this research is to investigate the potential for improving the conditions for children in cancer centers by using positive distractions in the design of care facilities. Using the select theories of evidence-based design, supportive design, and attention-restoration theory, this study asserts that credible evidence must be incorporated for empirical research in design. Providing access to nature, sense of control, and multi-sensory dimensions can optimize patient health outcomes in pediatric, oncology care facilities. Regardless of the prominence of theories surrounding supportive healthcare design in architectural practice, surprisingly limited theory has been engaged by previous research when it comes to understanding children's perceptions of and improving their experiences in healthcare facilities. In addition, the research findings will be incorporated into a framework and documented as case-based recommendations

for the design of pediatric cancer care facilities. To support the findings, a case study will be analyzed using the experimental research method strategy, which enables researchers to explore the influence and interaction of phenomena in a controlled environment. Consequently, through equally controlled and systematic observations, the research will produce highly reliable results.

BIO:

" *Karwan J. Jalal is a PhD Candidate in the Architecture Department at Eastern Mediterranean University, and received his master degree in Interior Architecture at the same university. Karwan also holds a BSc in architectural engineering. He is a licensed architect and has worked in many projects based in Erbil. Karwan's PhD research focuses on the spatial quality and healing environment of healthcare facilities.* "

Abstract :

People are influenced by the spaces they use and some spaces can cause people to have negative feelings, stress, and worry. Science has proven that stress and anxiety (mental conditions) can make people physically sick. So, how does spatial quality affect human well-being? And how can a relaxing place help people heal?

The concept of healing space is not new; it was discovered and has been developed by many scholars over the years. In recent times, design for healthcare environments has begun to include aesthetic enhancements in an attempt to reduce stress and anxiety, increase patient satisfaction, and promote health and healing. This research seeks to investigate the impact of architectural spatial quality on well-being in healthcare facilities. The aim of this research is to develop good spatial quality in healthcare through different factors in the facility, such as healing environment, sustainable health, and human well-being. The research outcome has the potential to be use as a guideline by architects, interior designers, and healthcare providers in the design and planning of those spaces with potential for sustainable health and well-being, and healing environments.

MASTER PROGRAM

ARCH 598
UDES 598
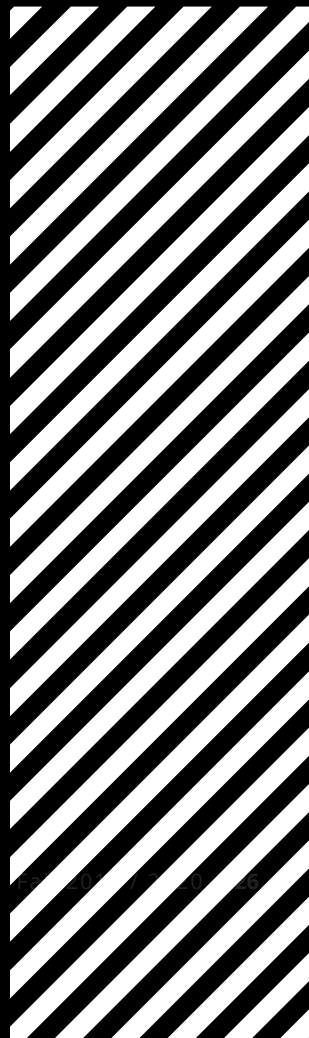
ARCH598 & UDES598 FALL SEMESTER 2019/2020

STUDENT NO.	NAME & SURNAME	THESIS TITLE	SUPERVISOR
18500172	GÖKBERK MEŞAL	EFFECTIVNESS OF PUBLIC SPACE ON CITY AWARNESS AND THE OUTCOME OF CITY BRANDING: THE CASE OF LÜLEBURGAZ	PROF.DR.RESMYE ALPAR ATUN
18500195	OĞUZHAN ÇETINKAYA	ANOLGSIS OF 30 PROJECTION MAPPING INSOLATIONS IN ARCHITECTUE WITHIN THE SCALE OF URBAN SPACE	ASSIST.PROF.DR. MÜGE RIZA
18500201	ÖZGE SELEN KOÇ	MAPPING AND MEASURING PLACE ATTACHEMENT	ASSIST.PROF.DR. CEREN BOĞAC
18500344	ALAA ALBARAZY	THE EFFECT OF INTELLIGENT ARCHITECTURE IN PUBLIC SPACE	PROF.DR.RESMYE ALPAR ATUN
18500276	REFAA SOKKAR	OPTIMIZATION THERMAL COMFORT OF ATRIUM IN MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE	ASOCC.PROF.DR HALIL ALIBABA
18500059	ANAS BENOMRAN	SOCAIL HOUSING UNITS USING MODULAR CONSTRUCTION	ASSIST.PROF.DR.ÖZNEM ŞAHALİ
18500393	SALAHELDIN KAYYAL	TECTONICS OF 3D PRINTING	ASSIST.PROF.DR.ÖZNEM ŞAHALİ
18500250	AVA GHASSEMI	DESIGNING THE SPACE OF/IN A THEATER: VIRTUAL ARCHITECTURE AND EXPRESSIONISM AS POSSIBILITIES	PROF.DR. KOKAN GERCHEV
18500187	SAMIRA ESMAEILI	ARE SMALL ISLAND URBAN RESIDENCE HAPPY? AN INVESTIGATION OF QUALITY LIFE	ASSIST.PROF.DR. MÜGE RIZA
17500054	NADIR AKKTUĞ	ANALYSING LOST SPACE: THE CASE OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY	PROF.DR. MUKKADAS POLAY

INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKSHOP

ARCH/INAR 501

The Interdisciplinary Workshop is a compulsory course prepared for all graduate students in the Faculty of Architecture at Eastern Mediterranean University. It aims to encourage the students carry out research around various interest areas but on a specified theme. Different workshop methods are applied to achieve a mutually compatible final product, taking input from multiple disciplines and viewing the given theme from different perspectives. At the end of this process, students are expected to have gained the ability to work as a team, coordinating with people from a variety of disciplines and developing their skills and knowledge within an interdisciplinary framework of theories.

The 2019-2020 fall semester course, was coordinated by Asst. Prof. Dr. Pınar Uluçay Righelato and Inst. Seyit Ermiyagil and focused on the theme: "Designing for All". The course aimed to encourage participating students to envision the diversity and complexity of the society we live in today. Shared by youngsters, children, elders, people with disabilities and difficulties, and people with multi-lingual skills, the world of today is composed of diverse individuals and communities. Too often though, goods and services are not designed considering these variations.
On the contrary, design should celebrate products that embrace diversity and maximize widespread access and usability by more people. User groups who have difficulty accessing or using certain products and services likely were not included in the design process. The theme, "Designing for All," was targeted to inspire students to think about user diversity, including those of all ages and with any physical and cognitive challenge.

Based on this argument, students discussed how to design in a world with such diversity alongside a continuous flow of information and changing technologies. From this perspective, the students organized an exhibition, entitled "ENABLE," that opened on the 3rd of December, 2019. The date coincided with the International Day of Persons with Disabilities to raise awareness of the importance of inclusive design. The exhibition included the works of Simge Saygı, Hind Machiti, Noura Ezzaroualy, Şerife Hikmet, Salem Bader, Jeyran Dadashova, Dilruba Özbay, Abdullah Abualflayeh, Nessma Amin, Qasem Al Hammadi, Nawwar Adnanahmad Lababneh, Mahmoud Hani, Mahmoud Almatarneh, Erhan İlhan, Parinaz Moslem Zadeh, Gülde Kasım, Malik Ahmad Tawalbeh, Areej Bader, İrfan Sönmezkan, Faraz Shafieyan, Janin Husaini, Yasamin Tookhmeh Hamed, and Laden Tarhun.

Their task was to design solutions for a user group with certain abilities and disabilities who would otherwise be excluded or inhibited from enjoying their environment. With this goal in mind, students were encouraged to question and critique the characteristics of the exclusion and respond to the problem with a design that enabled and supported the beneficiaries and other people's behaviors, interactions, and relationships. A selection of designs serving a variety of needs are presented in the following images and descriptions.

Nawwar Lababneh, for example, focused on children experiencing problems with speaking and communicating. Apraxia of speech (AOS) is an oral motor speech disorder which affects an individual's ability to translate conscious speech plans into motor skills and results in limited and difficult communication ability. Lababneh's design idea focused on enabling a child with AOS disorder to communicate by means other than speech in their home environment. The idea involved transformation of a Lego Wall into a "Lego Table" where upon the user is expected to utilize the product to physically and visually express thoughts (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Scaled model of the "Lego Table"

HOW IT WORKS ?

1 - BATTERIES POWERED BY SOLAR ENERGY

2 - INFRARED THERMOMETER DETECTS THE TEMPERATURE

3 - WARMS THE SPACE ACCORDING TO DETECTED TEMPERATURE

4 - VENTILATION
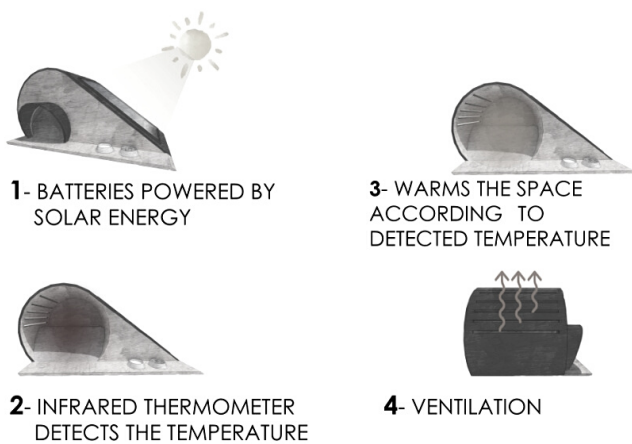
Figure 2: Working Principle of "Hot/Dog"

The "Hot/Dog" project by Erhan İlhan targeted regulating the body temperature of small-breed dogs that are more sensitive to colder temperatures, and, therefore, more susceptible to hypothermia. For this reason, a shelter was designed to keep them warm during cold nights. The project was inspired by the architectonic of an igloo and powered by solar energy. Energy is stored from periods of sunlight until a dog enters the shelter. Then the dog's body temperature is detected by an infrared thermometer and accordingly the interior space is warmed by a heating element until the dog's temperature reaches the optimal level (Figure 2).

Malik Tawalbeh designed the multi-use "Flexible Walking Crutch" to help people with temporary or permanent walking disability. The flexible crutches assist people in walking comfortably by giving them extra support. They are targeted to respond to the balance problem of the standard crutches that are on the market. The new solution provides arm support as well as an extra leg support for improved balance. It can also be used as a perch for resting when the user becomes tired (Figures 3 and 4).
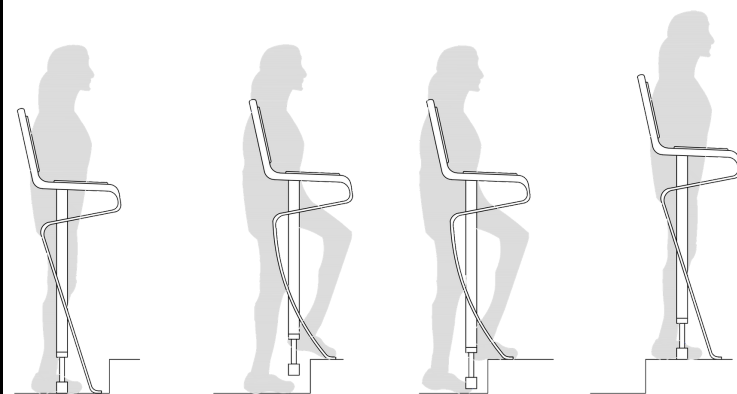

Figure 3: The "Flexible Walking Crutch" provides extra balance via an additional leg
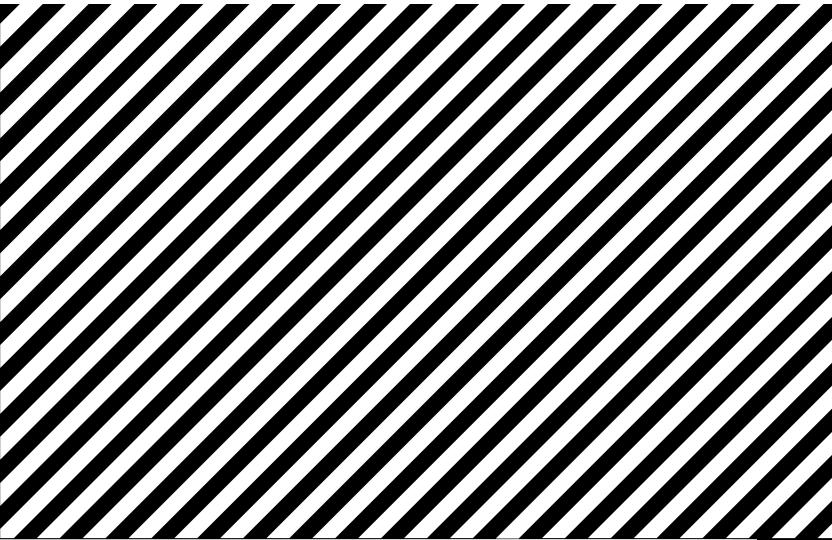
Figure 4:

The "Funocus Chair," by Şerife Hikmet, targets children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), which is becoming a more common issue in today's society. The general symptoms include impulsive, hyperactive behavior, inattention, and distractibility. The design of the Funocus (the name stemming from fun and focus) Chair aims to keep children, who normally are highly active and constantly moving around, occupied but stationary. The chair enables them to sit and focus for activities such as reading while staying physically active and having fun. The specifications of this furniture include an active seat and active back, which are possible with a spring system. Moreover, the armrests have integrated balls that are attached to a rail system for manipulation by a free hand (Figure 5).

Figure 5. The Funocus Chair

The "Ori-filter," designed by Simge Saygı, was developed for use by color-blind people who want to drive cars. Color-blindness is the decreased ability to see color or differences between colors. Many color-blind individuals also have light sensitivity. These two problems restrict their individual transportation options. Origami philosophy and Enchroma filter material were combined in product design for use while driving. The basic rule of origami is folded paper; cutting and pasting is prohibited. Starting from this rule, the product is a simple system created from folded Enchroma material. The transparent material is special in that it makes more color visible and distinguishable when a user peers through it. The design priorities were flexibility, portability, and understandability; they were based on Universal Design Principles (Figure 8).
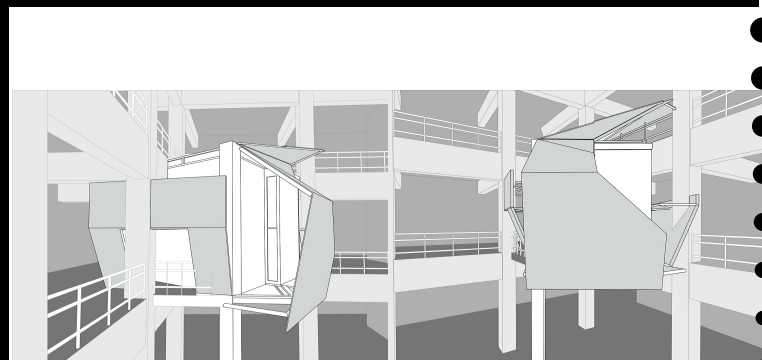

Figure 6: View 1 of Breather in Faculty of Architecture, EMU

Figure 7: View 2 of Breather in Faculty of Architecture, EMU

The "Ori-filter," designed by Simge Saygı, was developed for use by color-blind people who want to drive cars. Color-blindness is the decreased ability to see color or differences between colors. Many color-blind individuals also have light sensitivity. These two problems restrict their individual transportation options. Origami philosophy and Enchroma filter material were combined in product design for use while driving. The basic rule of origami is folded paper; cutting and pasting is prohibited. Starting from this rule, the product is a simple system created from folded Enchroma material. The transparent material is special in that it makes more color visible and distinguishable when a user peers through it. The design priorities were flexibility, portability, and understandability; they were based on Universal Design Principles (Figure 8).

Figure 8: The scaled model of the "Ori-Filter"
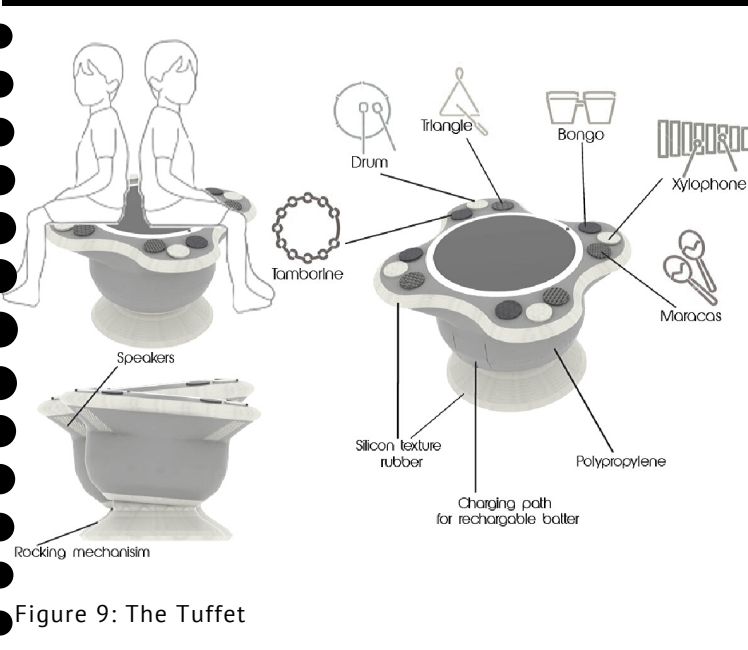
The "Tuffet" design, by Laden Tarhun, was created for children with Down syndrome and ranging in age from 6 to 12. Tuffet is a product with which affected children can communicate with others. They can also use Tuffetto recognize the sounds of musical instruments since music studies have been shown to improve the socialization and mental competence of children with Down syndrome. Participation in music production, including drumming, singing, and dancing, improves their hand-eye coordination and control of small muscles, as well as cheers them. The effective use of music and dance in educational programs is beneficial
in terms of supporting language development. Music studies and simple musical games also are shown to improve eye contact from children with Down syndrome, their recognition of sounds, and their ability to identify the source of sound.
Tuffet produces the sounds of six different musical instrument by the press of soft keys
. Tuffet also has a swinging mechanism so children can
 sit on it to rock and play while producing
 musical sounds (Figure 9).

Figure 9: The Tuffet

The ENABLE Exhibition displayed the works of 21 graduate students in Hüseyin Atesin Exhibition Hall in the Faculty of Architecture and kept its doors open for visitors until the 6th of December, 2019 (Figure 10).

Figure 8: The scaled model of the "Ori-Filter"

MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM (M.ARCH.)

WINNING PROJECTS

CZECH REPUBLIC EMBASSY, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

The proposed Czech Republic Embassy for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was designed by a group of four architects. These four individuals met while working to achieve their dreams in the Master of Architecture program at Eastern Mediterranean University (EMU), North Cyprus. One of the members is Bazla Shahid, a Pakistani born architect whose alma mater is University of the Punjab, Lahore, where she completed her bachelor's degree. After practicing architecture for more than a year, Ms. Shahid decided to broaden her horizons and pursue her master's degree. The next member is Dean Johancel Mbadinga, a Gabon- born architect from Central-West African, who started his architectural career at the University of Dakar in Senegal, West Africa. After graduating with his bachelor's degree and gaining some experience in the field Mr. Mbadinga decided to gain more knowledge and continue his education at the graduate level. The remaining two members of this team are Abdul Rahim Hamze and Bilal El Hage Hussain; both are architects from Lebanon. They started their bachelor's degrees in Beirut Arab University, Lebanon, and then transferred to Near East University in North Cyprus where they completed the degree. Mr. Hamze and Mr. Hussain then decided to pursue their master's degrees. The team produced the proposed design for the Czech Republic Embassy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, while studying at EMU. Their contribution resulted from hard work under the guidance of their qualified teachers, Gaye Senyasa and Zafer Cafer Volkan who are, themselves, practicing architects. This proposal was produced for an international design competition hosted by INSPIRELI AWARDS and the team's submission was among the top 25 design proposals selected by the jury members.

The design was inspired by the concepts "less is more" and unity. The team used the concepts for its core theme – representing the welcome collaboration of two countries. As well, the team incorporated elements from each country: the bricks

are from Ethiopia and the use of glass comes from the Czech Republic and presented in a unified form in the embassy complex.

These buildings surround a visual axis in the form of a fountain leading towards the visual representation of the two countries standing together: the flag poles that stand proudly in the representative garden.
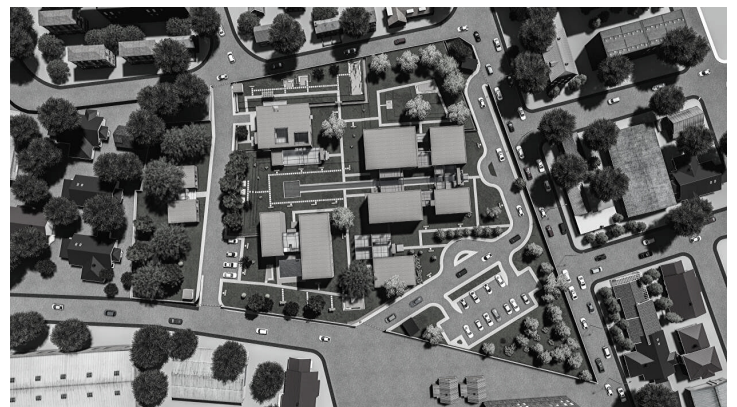

The project consists of the main embassy building connected to a public garden and the representative garden. The visa and consular offices are connected to the staff garden and recreational area while the ambassador's residential building is adjacent to both a private garden as well as the representative garden. The embassy staff and local workforce residential buildings are also connected to the staff garden and recreational area.The main materials used in the proposal are bricks and glass. Each building utilizes both materials with one portion of brick masonry construction and the other portions have glass facades. The goal for the proposal for the competition was to create a sustainable design that is both functional as well as pleasing to the eye. Though the design maintains its own individuality, it pays respect to the urban surroundings by blending well into the built fabric.

WINNER OF PEOPLE'S CHOICE AWARD IN UNI COMPETITION

THE ATHENAEUM OF ARCHITECTURE IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL "THE HOVERING BUILDING"
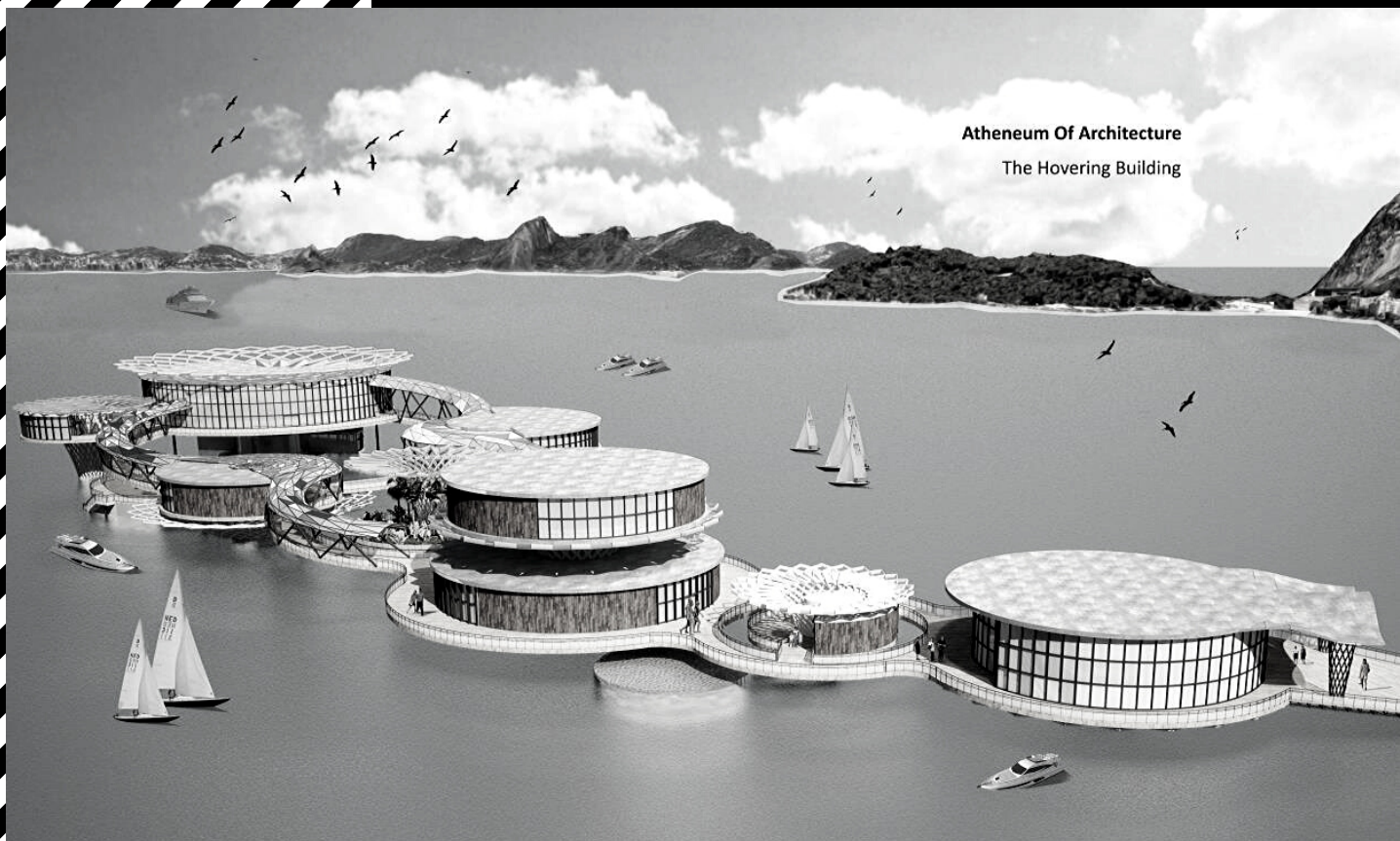
Atheneum Of Architecture

The Hovering Building

The Participants:

Dana Khalil Amro

Ms. Amro is an architect from Jordan. She started her architecture journey by receiving a bachelor's degree from Jordan University of Science and Technology. Afterward, she practiced architecture in Saudi Arabia for a few years before pursuing her master's degree at Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus.

Farbod Fathi Younesi

Mr. Younesi was born in Iran. To pursue his dream of becoming an architect, he travelled to the UK and studied for his bachelor's degree at the University of Plymouth. After graduating, he started his master's degree in architecture at Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus.

Khadidja Moussa Abakar

Ms. Abakar was born in Chad and started her architecture studies at the Pan-African Polytechnic Institute in Senegal. There she obtained her bachelor's degree. She is currently pursuing her master's degree at Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus.

Noura Ezzaroualy

Ms. Ezzaroualy is a Morrocan architect and author who was born in the city of Misurata. She also attended university in Misurata to receive her bachelor's degree in Architecture. She has worked on the design of several buildings and is now a graduate student at Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus.

About the competition:

An athenaeum is generally a place of education. Such facilities aim to provide exhibitions and educate professionals and non-professionals about specified subjects. For the UNI Competition, architecture was the specific subject and the proposed athenaeum was to be designed for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The competition relates to UNESCO's naming of the Brazilian city: the World Capital of Architecture for 2020. Since UNESCO declared Rio de Janeiro for this role, "Rio is intended to become an international forum to discuss pressing global challenges from the perspectives of culture, cultural heritage, urban planning, and architecture."

The objectives of the project were to frame the various themes of an athenaeum of world architecture and its evolving patterns could be presented.

The program was also required to have various activities associated with learning and leisure. Once curated, the next step of the challenge was to craft how this journey or the message of architectural evolution would be conveyed to people and designers who came from all over the world to visit this place. The final part of the challenge was to give form to the experience crafted from the curated contents of the athenaeum. This could spring from either the Brazilian architectural fabric or interpretations from around the world.

The team approached the design of this project with two keywords: attraction and interaction. These were used to create a form and a place that attracted people to interact. The team's aim of this design was to not only to create a building that celebrates architecture but also as an object of exhibition itself. The proposed program includes spaces, facilities, and activities associated with learning and leisure. Since the building was to be located over the ocean, tubular structures became one of the main design elements for both foundation and above-water design. These structures make the project extraordinary and help it live up to its name, "The Hovering Building."