



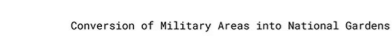
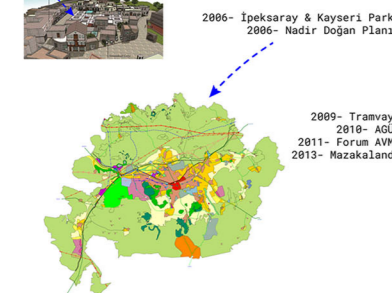
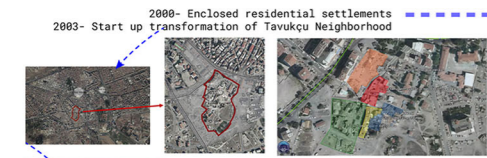
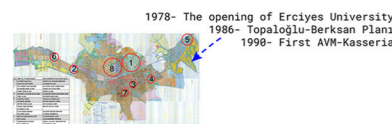
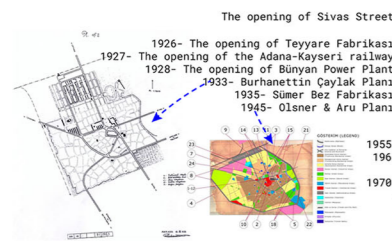
RE-WEAVING

THE

FABRIC

- Dilara Pamuk





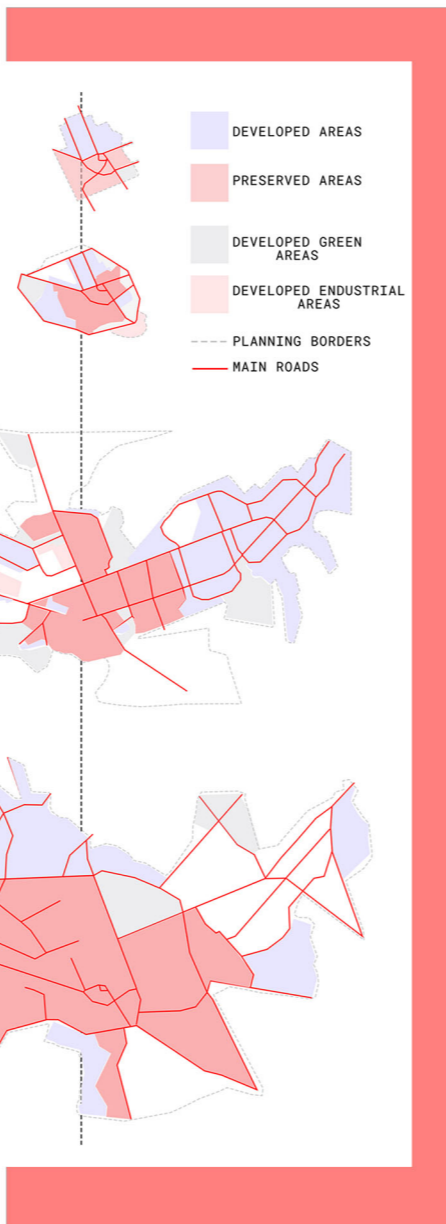
1910
 1947
 1976
 1992
 2005
 2008
 2013
 2020
 2022

1933 FIRST CITY PLAN
 BURHANETTİN ÇAYLAK

1945 SECOND CITY PLAN
 OLSNER & AHMET ARU

1975 THIRD CITY PLAN
 YAVUZ TAŞÇI

2006 FOURTH CITY PLAN
 TOPALOĞLU & BERKSA

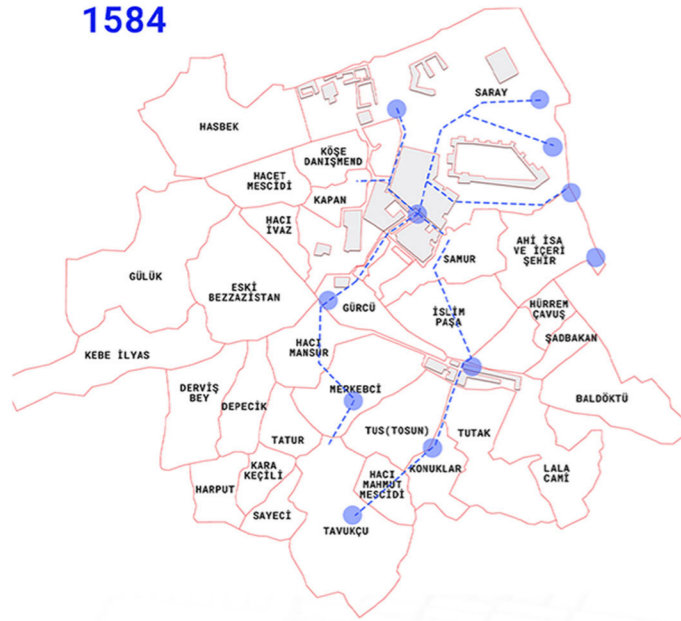


Urban Scale Research: A Chronological Evolution

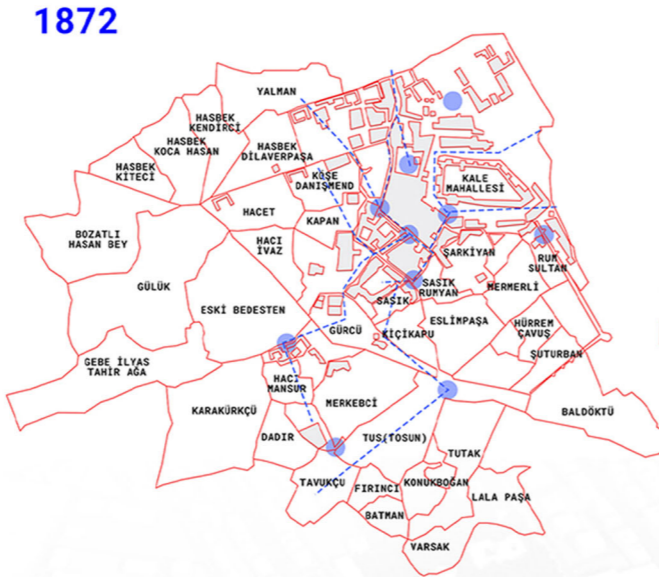
This section analyzes the macro-scale transformation of the city through a comparative timeline ranging from 1910 to the present day. It correlates key infrastructure milestones—such as the opening of Sivas Street and major industrial developments—with the four pivotal urban master plans (1933, 1945, 1975, and 2006). The accompanying morphological maps visualize the city's expansion from a compact historic core to a sprawling urban network, highlighting the shifts in developed areas, industrial zones, and the transportation network over the last century.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF NEIGHBORHOODS

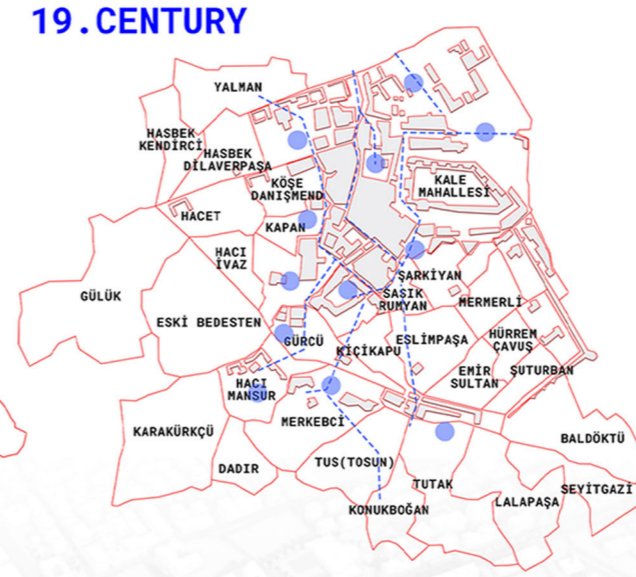
1584



1872



19. CENTURY



20. CENTURY



TACETTİN VELİ NEIGHBORHOOD

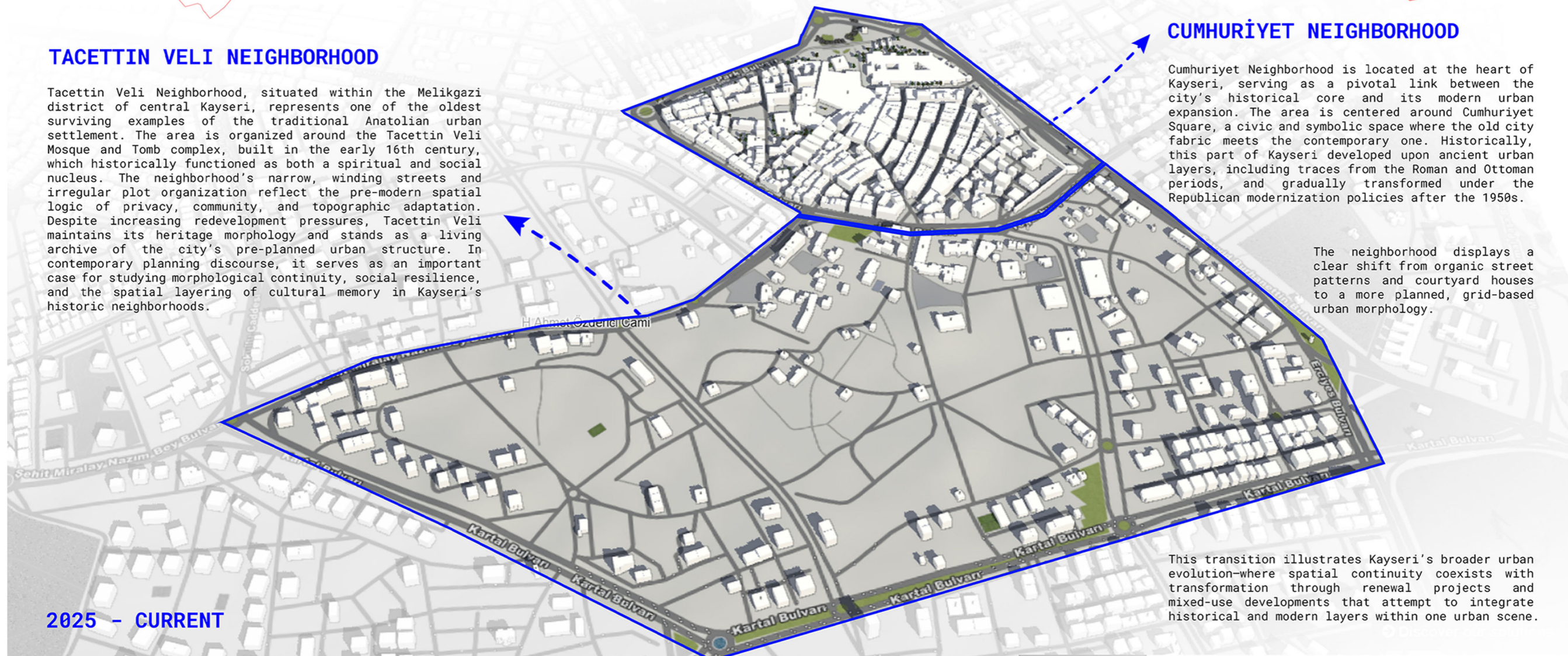
Tacettin Veli Neighborhood, situated within the Melikgazi district of central Kayseri, represents one of the oldest surviving examples of the traditional Anatolian urban settlement. The area is organized around the Tacettin Veli Mosque and Tomb complex, built in the early 16th century, which historically functioned as both a spiritual and social nucleus. The neighborhood's narrow, winding streets and irregular plot organization reflect the pre-modern spatial logic of privacy, community, and topographic adaptation. Despite increasing redevelopment pressures, Tacettin Veli maintains its heritage morphology and stands as a living archive of the city's pre-planned urban structure. In contemporary planning discourse, it serves as an important case for studying morphological continuity, social resilience, and the spatial layering of cultural memory in Kayseri's historic neighborhoods.

CUMHURİYET NEIGHBORHOOD

Cumhuriyet Neighborhood is located at the heart of Kayseri, serving as a pivotal link between the city's historical core and its modern urban expansion. The area is centered around Cumhuriyet Square, a civic and symbolic space where the old city fabric meets the contemporary one. Historically, this part of Kayseri developed upon ancient urban layers, including traces from the Roman and Ottoman periods, and gradually transformed under the Republican modernization policies after the 1950s.

The neighborhood displays a clear shift from organic street patterns and courtyard houses to a more planned, grid-based urban morphology.

2025 - CURRENT



This transition illustrates Kayseri's broader urban evolution—where spatial continuity coexists with transformation through renewal projects and mixed-use developments that attempt to integrate historical and modern layers within one urban scene.



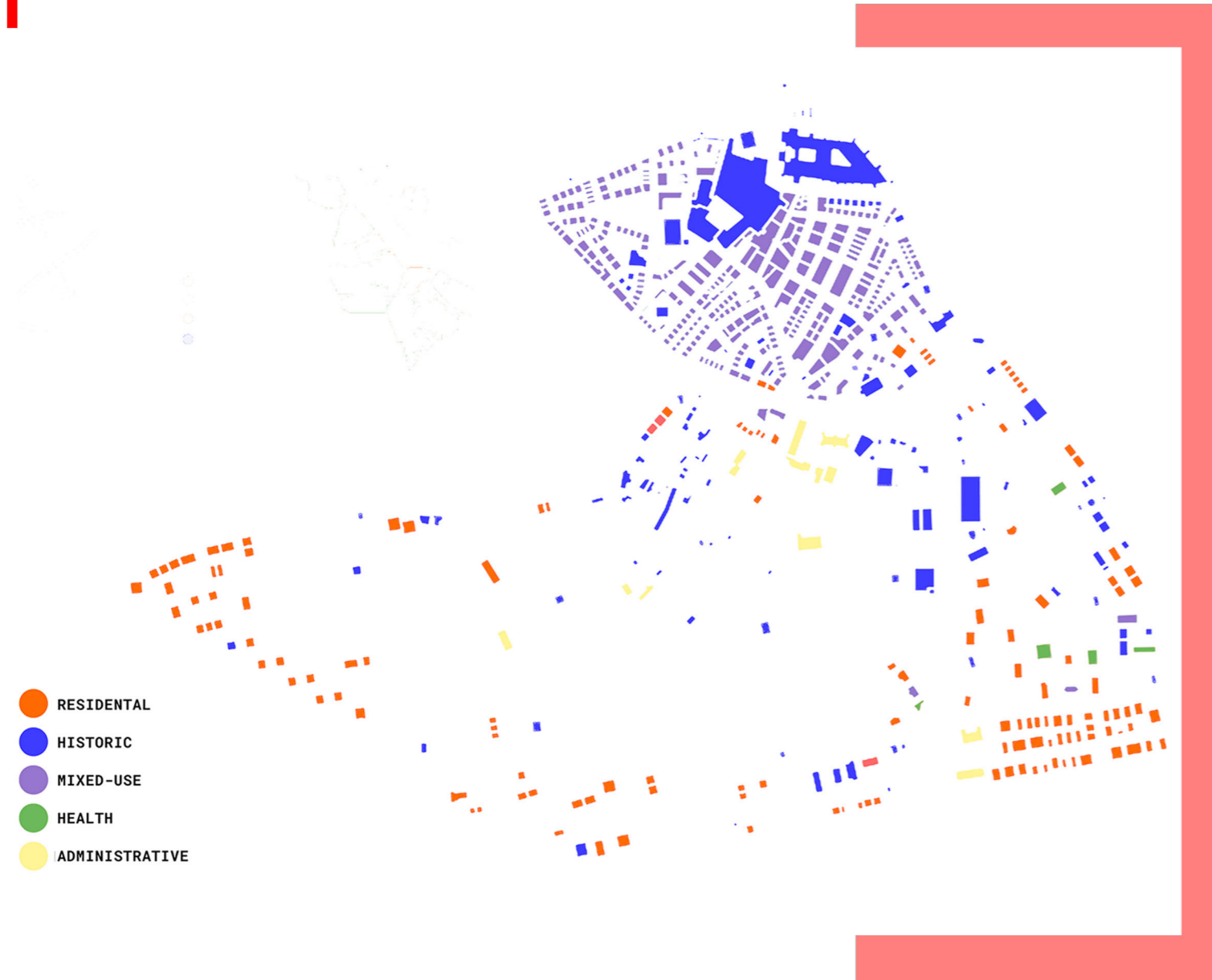
UNDESTANDING

THE

FABRIC

**- Neighborhood
Scale
Research**





Neighborhood Scale Research: Functional Distribution & Land-Use

This map reveals the functional mosaic of the neighborhood. While the area is anchored by a residential texture (orange), the significant presence of mixed-use zones (purple) indicates a hybrid urban character where commercial activity and domestic life intersect. Together with the fragmented historic fabric (blue), these mixed-use clusters break the monotony of the housing stock, suggesting a vibrant, multi-layered urban environment.



Neighborhood Scale Research: Chronological Solid-Void Analysis

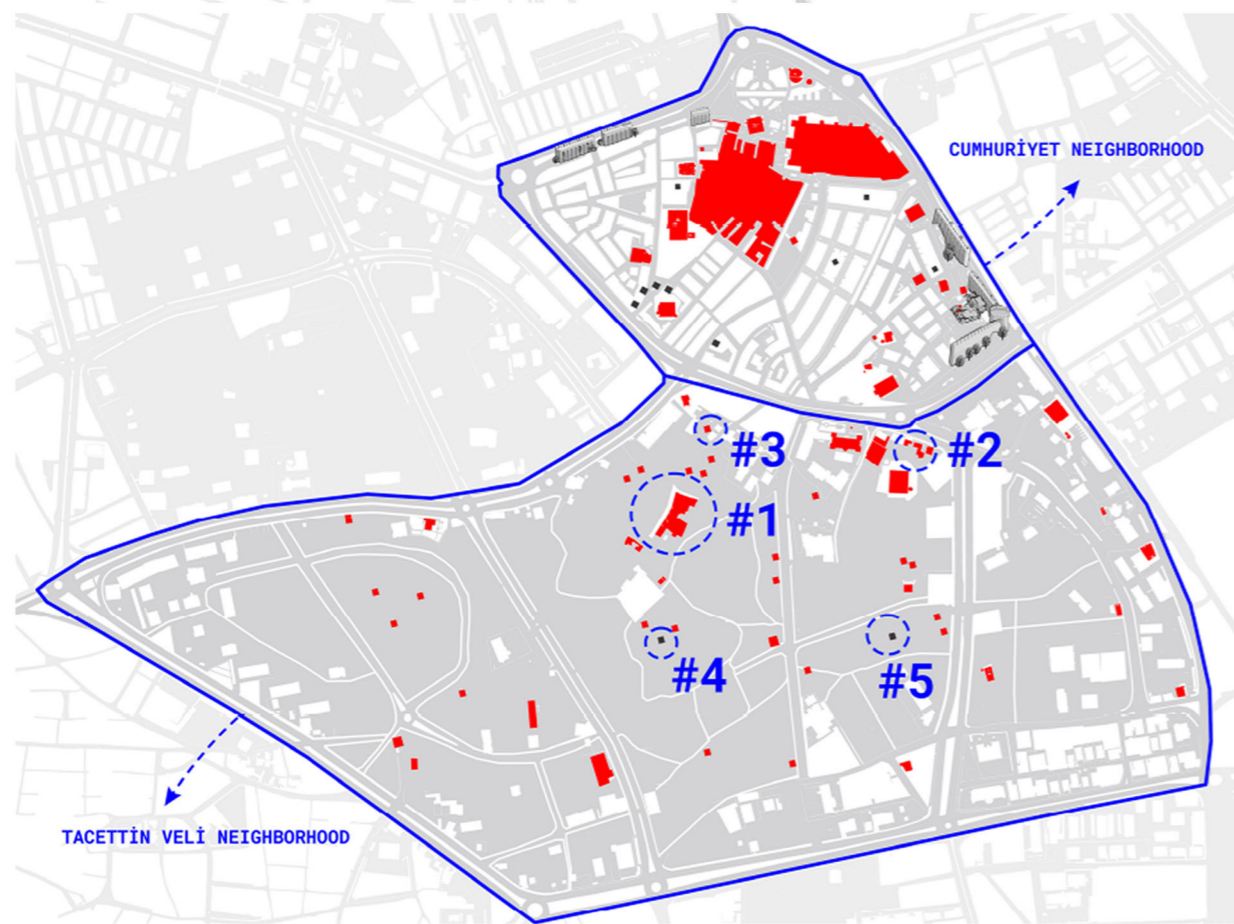
This study decodes the neighborhood's morphological layers by classifying building stock by age. The solid black footprints represent the "pre-1976" historic core—the neighborhood's original DNA. The grey tones (1976–2025) illustrate the subsequent waves of urbanization and densification that have filled the voids, highlighting the tension between the preserved traditional texture and modern interventions.



Neighborhood Scale Research: Circulation Morphology: Organic vs. Planned

The "Road Overlapping" analysis visualizes the tension between the neighborhood's traditional core and the modern urban grid. The darker, bolder lines delineate the primary arterial roads that define the area's boundaries, imposing a rigid frame. In contrast, the internal network retains its organic morphological character, characterized by narrow, winding streets and cul-de-sacs that resist the strict geometry of modern planning. This layering highlights how the historic circulation pattern survives within a rapidly modernizing city macroform.

CULTURAL & HISTORICAL INVENTORY MAP



Study Aim: Analyzes historical houses in Kayseri to interpret urban memory through spatial and façade characteristics.

Entrance Transformation: Despite having courtyard-based plans, houses feature direct street entrances due to increased density and changing privacy norms.

Façade Identity: Local stone craftsmanship, oriels, and rhythmic windows reflect climatic adaptation and ensure visual street unity.

Urban Morphology: U-shaped houses reinforce street linearity, while L-shaped houses manage corner transitions.

Spatial Contrast: The layout contrasts treeless streets with lush, green courtyards, prioritizing privacy and protection.

HISTORICAL HOUSING TYPOLOGY IN TACETTİN VELİ

#1

	PLANS	ELEVATION	TYPOLGY	CURRENT CONDITION	MEMORY ELEMENTS	CURRENT FUNCTION
1 Kuyumcuoğlu Konağı			U TYPE			Cultural and Social Facility + Commercial
2 Comcıoğlu Konağı			U TYPE			Cultural and Social Facility + Commercial
3 Efendişahlar Konağı			U TYPE			Cultural and Social Facility + Commercial
4 Bezircioğlu Konağı			L TYPE			Cultural and Social Facility + Commercial

#2

1 Kıcıkapa Konağı	X	X	X			Kıcıkapa Mansion, a typical Kayseri house, was restored to its original state between 2013 and 2015 and now serves as the service building of the Chamber of Architects (TMMOB) Kayseri Branch.
2 Rifat Çalaka Konağı			L TYPE			Kayseri Directorate of Surveying and Monuments
3 Akşehirli Konağı	X	X	X			Kayseri Regional Directorate for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage
4 Taşcıoğlu Konağı	X	X	X			Mustafa Taşcıoğlu School for Hafız (Quran Memorization)

#3

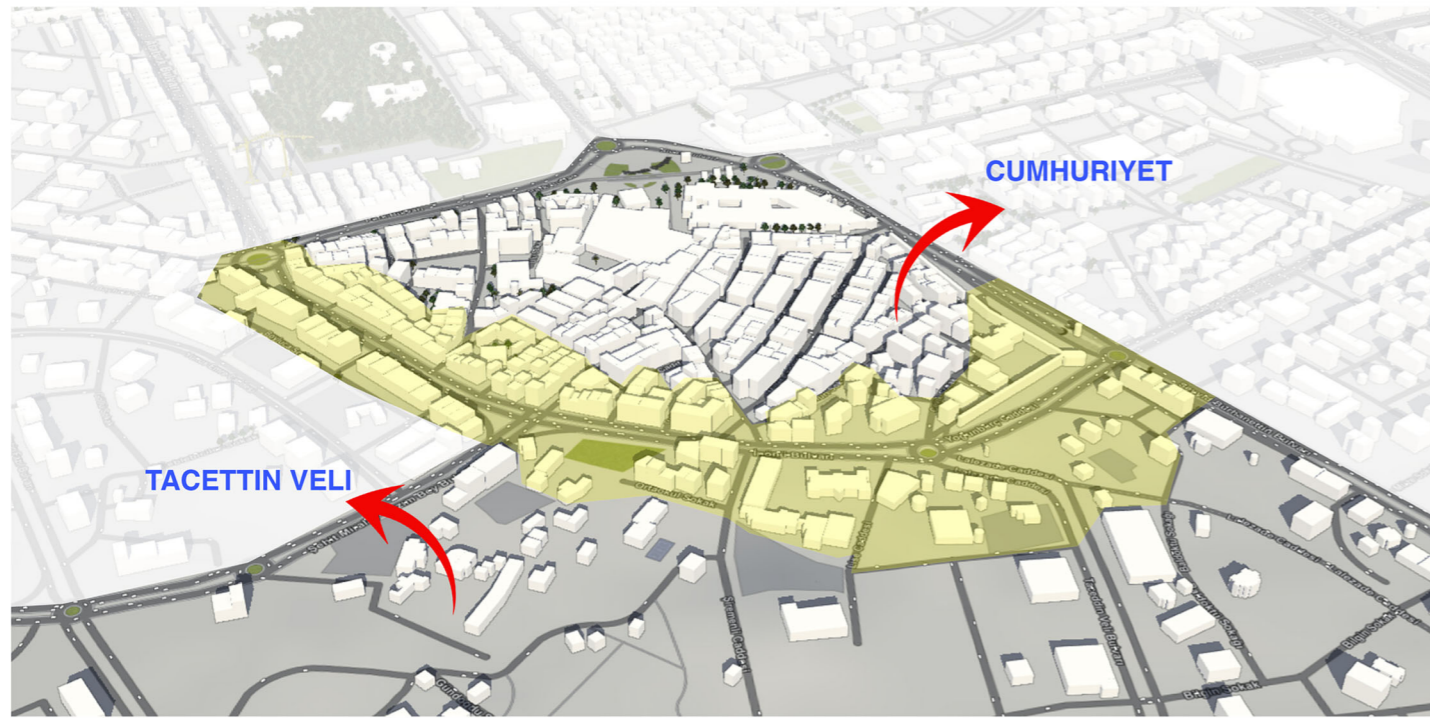
5 Çayırbaş Konağı			U TYPE			Kayseri National Turkish Student Association
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#4

6 İmanoğlu Konağı			U TYPE	X	X	Although it was registered as a cultural heritage worth preserving by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the building <u>no longer exists today</u> .
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#5

7 Balçoktu Konağı		X	U TYPE	X		The building was demolished by its owners in May 1987 and <u>no longer exists today</u> .
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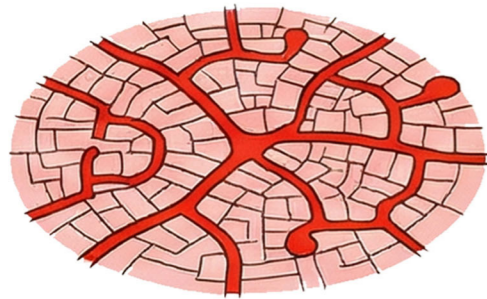


KAYSERI 'S URBAN DICHOTOMY

- Threshold
- Urban Rupture
- Urban Suture



Tacettin Veli: The Traditional Heart



An 'Organic' Urban Layout

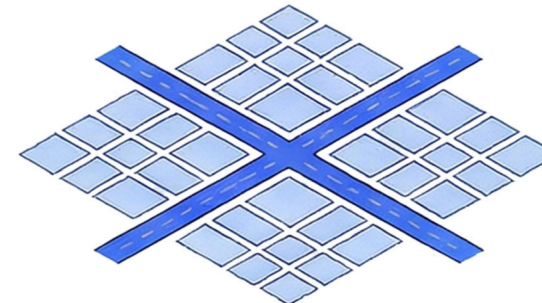
Streets are narrow, winding, and often end in cul-de-sacs, naturally fostering privacy and social control within the community.



Inward-Facing Architecture of Privacy

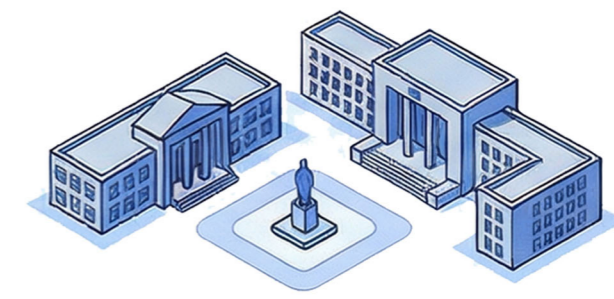
Buildings are oriented towards private inner courtyards ('hayat'), with high walls separating the family's life from the public street.

Cumhuriyet: The Modern Face



A 'Rational' Grid System

The layout is a grid of wide, linear avenues designed for efficient transit and movement, not for lingering or social gathering.



Outward-Facing Architecture of Power

Public buildings around the central Cumhuriyet Square are designed to project the power and modern vision of the new state.



Mastery of Stone and Wood

The architecture showcases exquisite local volcanic stone masonry and wooden features like 'cumbas' (projecting bay windows), designed for both aesthetics and climate adaptation.



Forms of Concrete and Glass

Traditional materials give way to reinforced concrete apartments and public buildings with large glass surfaces, creating a 'western' silhouette.



The Rhythm of 'Slow Time'

This area represents the city's spiritual, mystical side, where strong neighborly bonds and a multicultural past (Turkish, Armenian, Greek) define social life.



A Journey Through Time

One neighborhood embraces you with the warmth of stone and wood on a human scale; the other operates like an efficient 'machine' prioritizing order and discipline.



The Price of Progress

The development of the modern city often involved the demolition of traditional structures and the division of historic neighborhoods by new boulevards.



Identity Forged in Contrast:

Kayseri's unique character lies in the complex relationship between these two opposing worlds, which clash and intertwine to create a layered urban identity.



The Pulse of 'Fast Time'

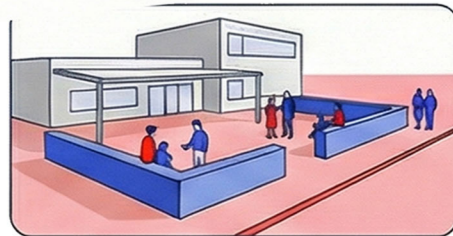
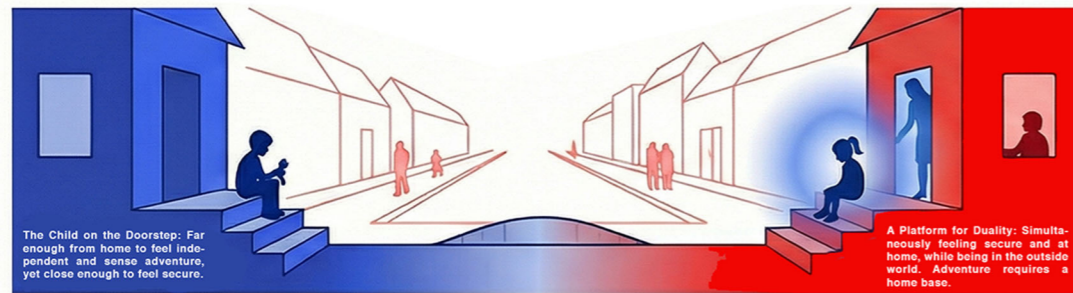
This is the city's hub for bureaucracy, commerce, and the rapid pace of modern life, centered around the iconic Ataturk Monument.



THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- From Rupture
to Porosity

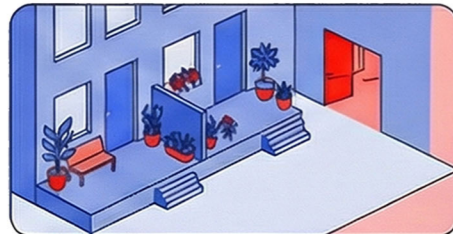




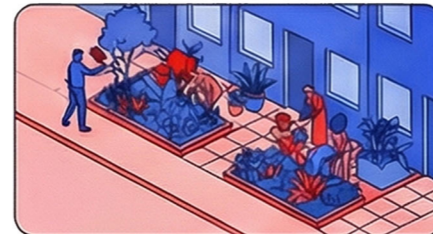
Welcoming School Entrance (Montessori School, Delft): Sheltered corners for parents and children.



The Connecting Half-Door (De Drie Hoven): Both open to conversation and closed for privacy.



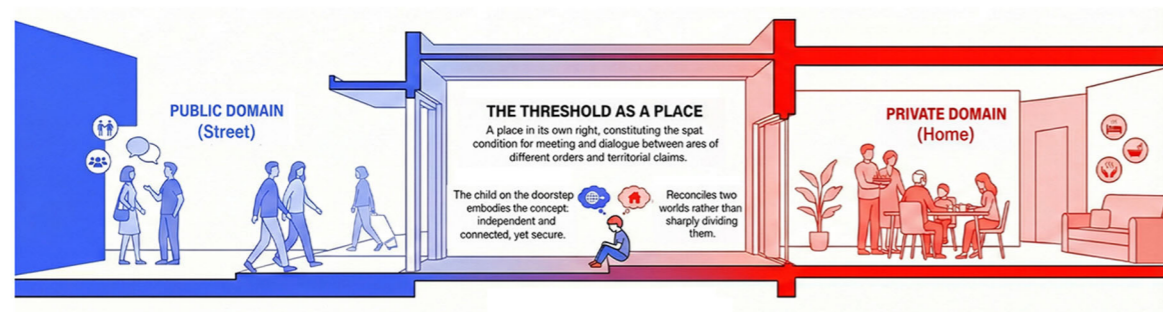
The Personalized Porch-Street (De Drie Hoven): Residents furnish porch-like areas into a shared hallway.



The Negotiated Pavement (Diagon Dwellings): Residents collaboratively merge private gardens with the public street.

Reclaiming the "In-Between" (Aldo van Eyck)

"Architecture must facilitate the 'Twin Phenomena'—making the user feel both sheltered and adventurous." Guided by Van Eyck, we reimagine the project site not as a boundary line, but as a connecting zone. Just as a "half-door" allows for social interaction while maintaining privacy, our urban interventions create "sheltered corners" and "negotiated pavements." These spaces invite the citizen to pause, turning the abstract urban space into a personalized "place."



1. Translates hospitality into architectural form.

A built facility for social contact, as important as thick walls are for privacy.



2. Provides "accommodation" between adjoining worlds.

Entrances, porches, and other in-between spaces offer opportunities for social negotiation and connection between different groups or activities.



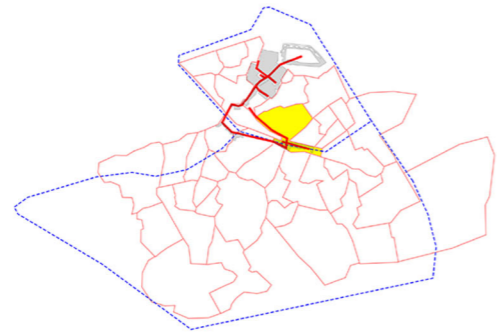
3. Empowers users to become inhabitants.

When provisions are made for inhabitants to make their own conditions, they develop a greater sense of responsibility and involvement in their environment.

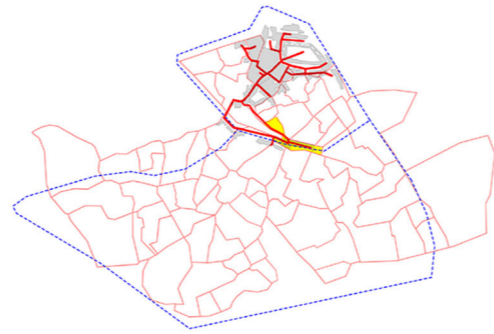
The Threshold as a Social Catalyst (Herman Hertzberger)

Hertzberger argues that architecture must provide "hospitality." Applying this to the urban scale, our design articulates the threshold between the public street and the private home. By designing thick walls, porches, and defined entrances, we create a built facility for social contact. These "accommodating" spaces dissolve the sharp conflict between the neighborhood and the city, allowing for a gradual, human-scale transition.

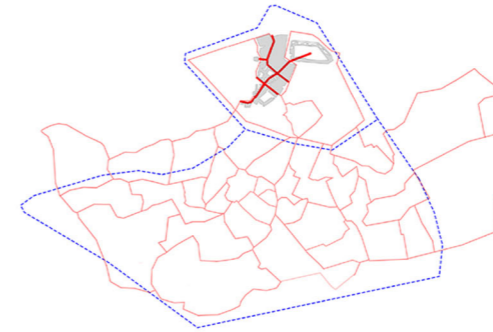
16th CENTURY



18th CENTURY



20th CENTURY



Anonymous Photos
from: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/596345695251493>

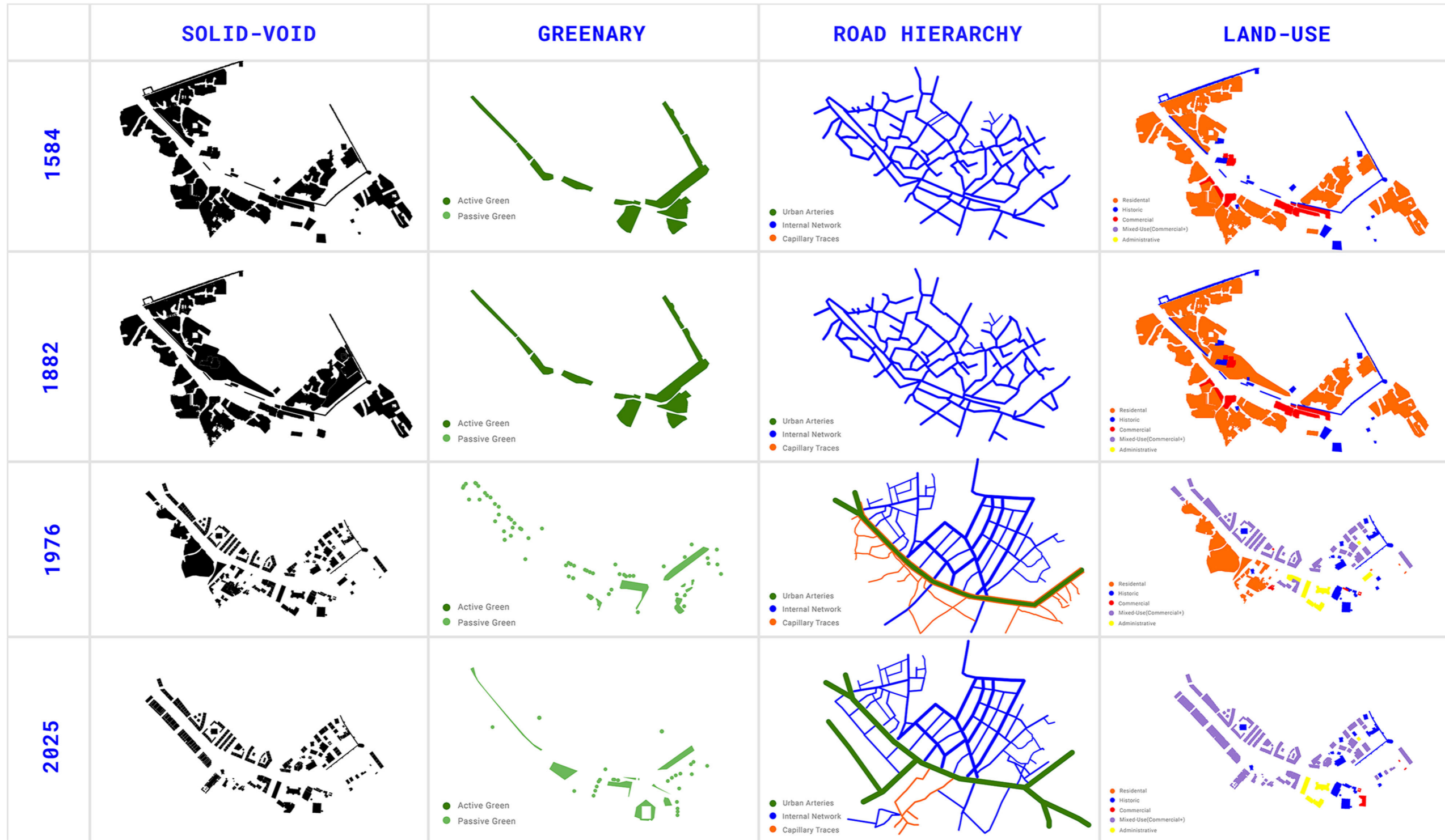
TACETTIN VELI SIDE SILHOUETTE



CUMHURIYET SIDE SILHOUETTE

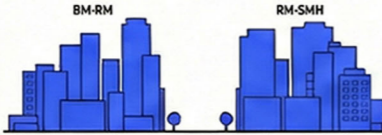


CASE AREA ANALYSIS




SYNTHESIS

INTERVENTION 1: T1 & T5 - The Green Injection
TPOLOGY: High Mass / Dense Texture



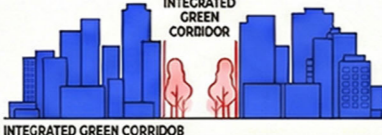
This pair features dense, heavy building massing on both sides of the street.

DIAGNOSIS: Problem: Urban Suffocation



The dense massing creates a "sonyon effect" that suffocates the urban street and limits light and air.

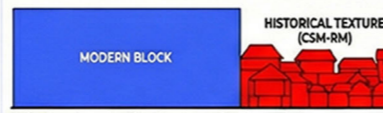
INTERVENTION: Solution: De-density & Ventilate



INTEGRATED GREEN CORRIDOR
Introduce an "Integrated Green Corridor" by selectively demolishing low-value buildings to act as the "lunge" of the area.




INTERVENTION 2: T2 - Dissolving the Wall
TPOLOGY: Wall Effect vs. Historical



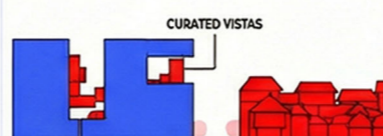
A dominant, modern block acts as a barrier against a more historical texture.

DIAGNOSIS: Problem: Visual Barrier



The modern block's "wall effect" conceals and overpowers the historical fabric behind or opposite it.

INTERVENTION: Solution: Restore Human Scale



CURATED VISTAS
Use "morphological erosion" on the modern mass to create "curated vistas" that frame and re-emphasize the hidden historical layer.



INTERVENTION 3: T3 - The Primary Patch (The Anchor)
TPOLOGY: Rigid Corner vs. Porous History
RIGID MODERN CORNER (RCRM) POROUS HISTORICAL TISSUE (ROCM)



A sharp contrast between a rigid modern corner and a highly permeable, organic historical tissue.

DIAGNOSIS: Problem: Critical Point of "Leakage"



This zone represents a critical point of tension and potential osmosis between two vastly different urban grids.


INTERVENTION: Solution: The Urban Patch



PRIMARY ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM (STRUCTURAL HUB)
Place a primary architectural program here to act as a structural hub, physically suturing the rigid grid to the organic texture with a major public function.




INTERVENTION 4: T4 - Secondary Articulation
TPOLOGY: Complex & Mixed Fragments




A chaotic mix of various historical and modern fragments with undefined gaps and spaces.

DIAGNOSIS: Problem: Chaotic Fragmentation



The area lacks cohesion, appearing as a collection of isolated spots rather than a unified system.

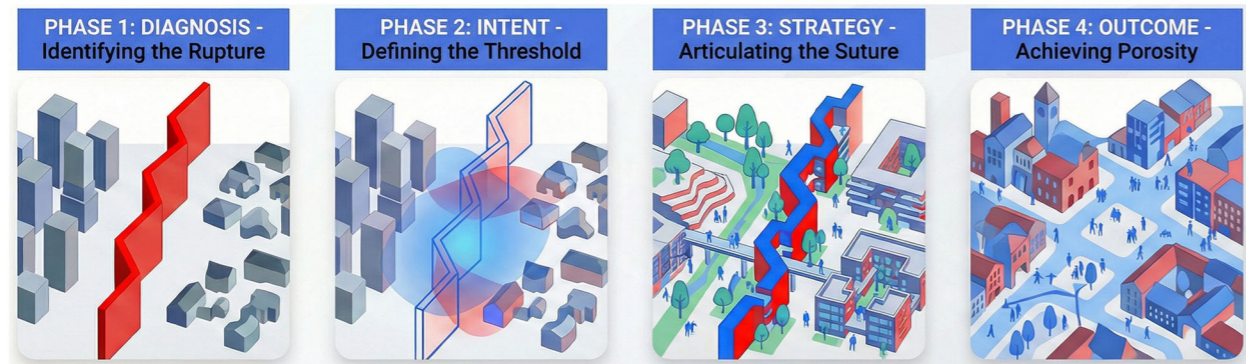
INTERVENTION: Solution: Networked Micro-Patching



NETWORKED MICRO-PATCHES
CONNECTION TO T3 (PRIMARY PATCH)



SYNTHESIS



TPOLOGY WORKS ON MICRO SCALE

	T1	T2	T1	T3	T4	T5
MORPHOLOGY						
FUNCTION						
TPOLOGY ID	RM-RM	CSM-RM	RM-RM	CRCM-ROCM	RSMH-OHAC	RM-SMH
SECTIONS						
PROPOSED URBAN SUTURE INTERVENTION						
TPOLOGY KEYMAP						

An urban suturing study will be conducted within the area defined as a threshold zone. Along the identified axis, building blocks positioned opposite each other are examined as paired units, and their typological characteristics are systematically documented. Based on this classification, the study aims to establish a structured framework for determining the appropriate urban suturing intervention corresponding to each typology.