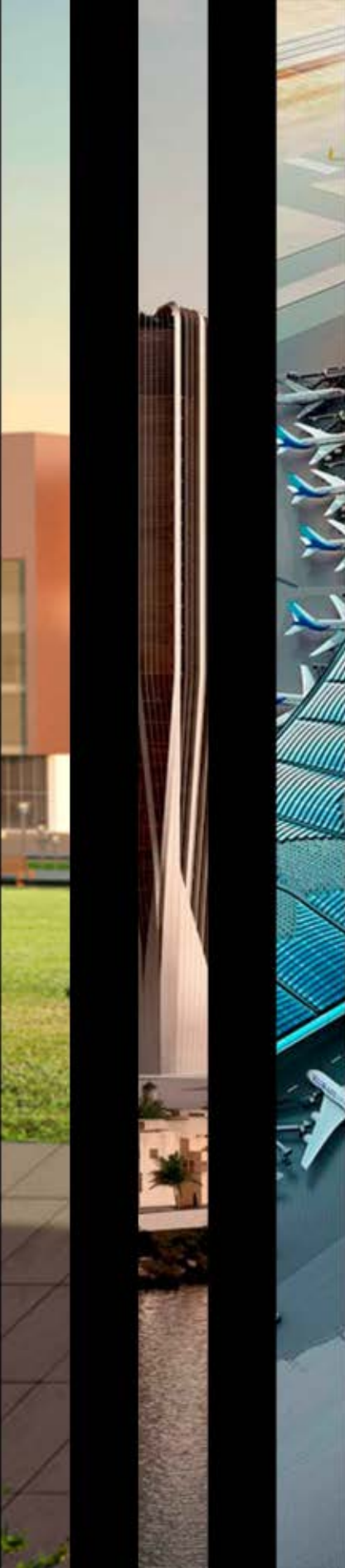




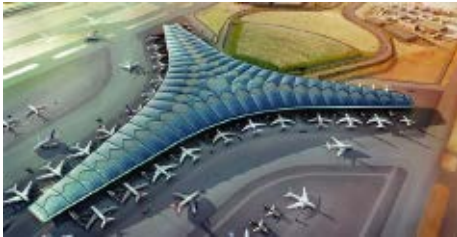
Portfolio^{'25}

ARCHITECTURE SERKAN CEKIC

Content



Central Bank of Iraq
Design: Zaha Hadid Architects
Location: Iraq
Office: DAAK Construction / 2018-2022
Phase: Construction Development
Team: Project Management



Kuwait International Airport
Design: Foster + Partners
Location: Kuwait
Office: GMW Architects / 2015-2018
Phase: Design Development
Team: Architecture



Burda-01 Shopping Mall
Design: Foster & Partners
Location: Turkey
Office: GMW Architects / 2015-2018
Phase: Design Development
Team: Architecture



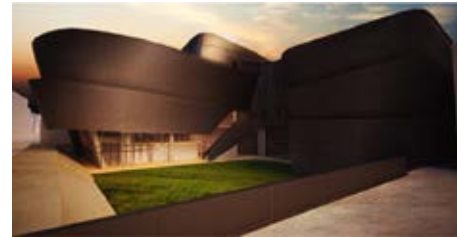
Georgsheil Central Clinic
Design: GMP Architekten
Location: Germany
Office: GMW Architekten / 2022-2024
Phase: Design Development
Team: Architecture



Overath Single-Field Sporthall
Design: 3zw Architekten
Location: Germany
Office: GMW Architekten / 2023-2024
Phase: Schematic Development
Team: Architecture



Yekaterinburg War H. Museum
Design: Foster + Partners
Location: Russia
Office: Freelance / 2025
Phase: Design Development
Team: Architecture



Karalama Design Musum
Design: School Project (Graduation)
Location: Istanbul
Date: 2015 Spring Semester
School: Istanbul Technical University



Istanbul Philharmonic
Design: School Project (Studio 7)
Location: Istanbul
Date: 2014 Fall Semester
School: Istanbul Technical University



Erciyes House
Design: School Project (DD Studio)
Location: Turkey
Date: 2013 Fall Semester
School: Istanbul Technical University



Kepez Eco-Doku City Park Project
Design: Competition Project
Location: Turkey
Date: 2018 Winter
Award: 1. Place

CENTRAL BANK OF IRAQ



(by Zaha Hadid Architects)

“Rising from the sloping banks of the Tigris River in Baghdad, the design for the new headquarters of the Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) conveys the core values at the heart of the institution: Solidity, Stability, and Sustainability.” stated Zaha Hadid.

I joined the project at the beginning of the Construction Development phase, which was led by DAAX—as the main contractor—a company also known for the renowned Heydar Aliyev Cultural Center. This gave me the opportunity to work in project management as an architect, responsible for a wide range of tasks including BIM management, façade coordination, and MEP coordination throughout the construction phase.

Since there were no existing BIM models at the outset, we had to assemble teams, contract new subcontractors, and develop fully coordinated BIM models specifically for the construction phase.

During this process, I was involved in model coordination, the development of modeling techniques, clash detection, parametrization, scheduling of the modeling workflow, and the presentation of ongoing work—including animations, partial 4D simulations, and detailed drawings when required for construction.



Structural Model
by Balkar Eng.



Steel Model
by Balkar Eng.



Electrical Model
by HB Eng.



Mechanical Model
by GMD Eng.



Architectural Model
by GMW Arch.



UHPC Model
by Newtechnic Eng.



Glazing Model
by Newtechnic Eng.



Façade Steel Model
by Newtechnic Eng.



Combine Model View from Naviworks

MODELLING & TOWER ORGANISATION

Model production and coordination began using CAD drawings, supported by templates and starter packages.

At LOD 200:

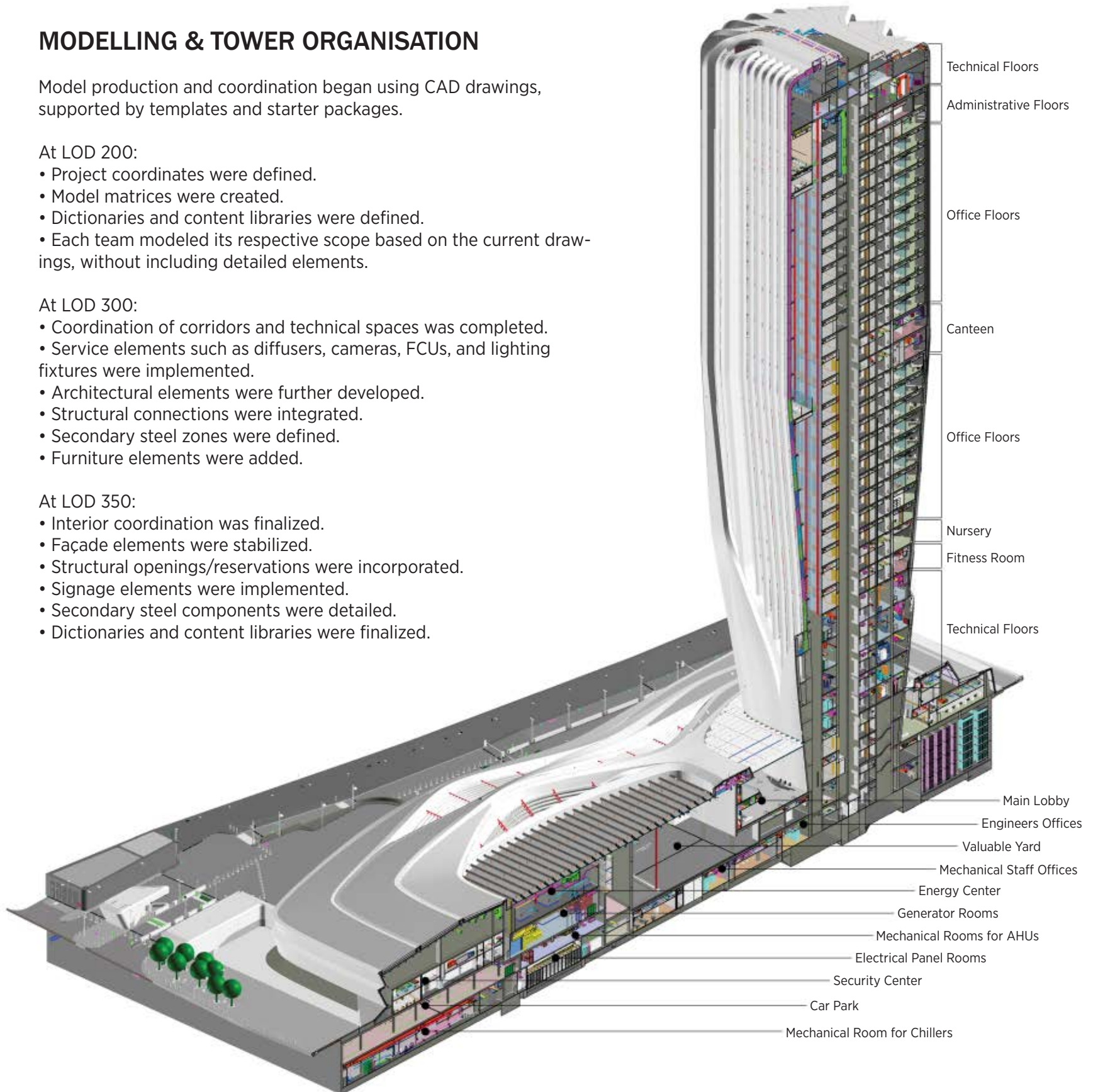
- Project coordinates were defined.
- Model matrices were created.
- Dictionaries and content libraries were defined.
- Each team modeled its respective scope based on the current drawings, without including detailed elements.

At LOD 300:

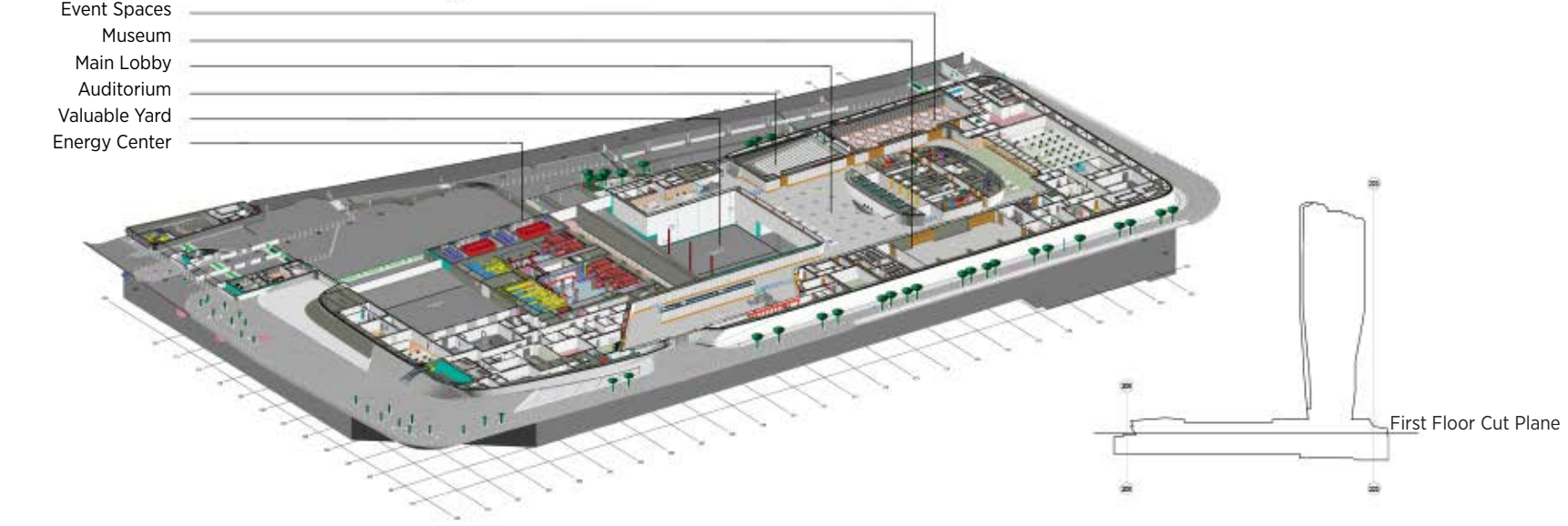
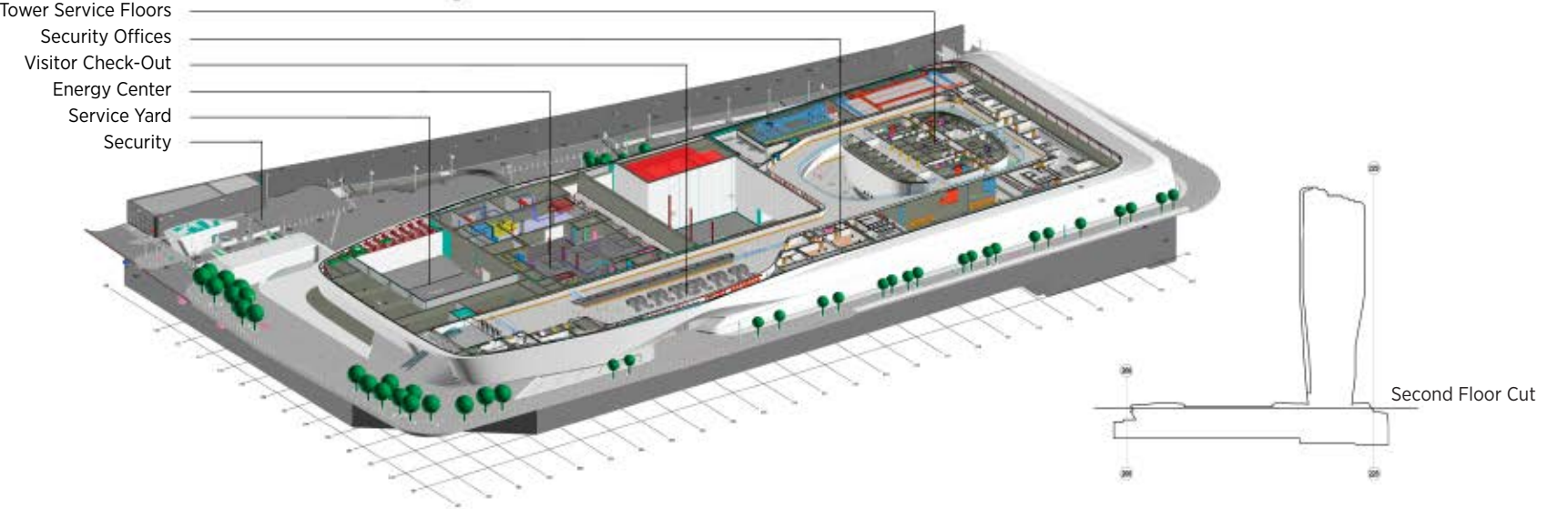
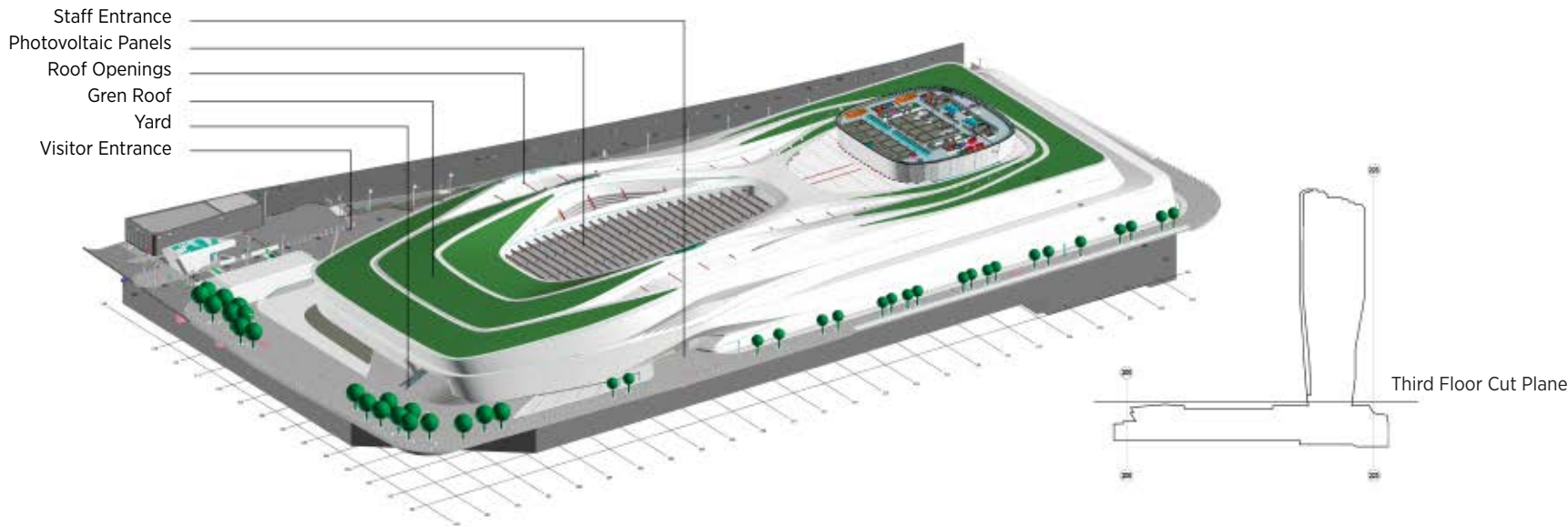
- Coordination of corridors and technical spaces was completed.
- Service elements such as diffusers, cameras, FCUs, and lighting fixtures were implemented.
- Architectural elements were further developed.
- Structural connections were integrated.
- Secondary steel zones were defined.
- Furniture elements were added.

At LOD 350:

- Interior coordination was finalized.
- Façade elements were stabilized.
- Structural openings/reservations were incorporated.
- Signage elements were implemented.
- Secondary steel components were detailed.
- Dictionaries and content libraries were finalized.



MODELING & PODIUM ORGANISATION



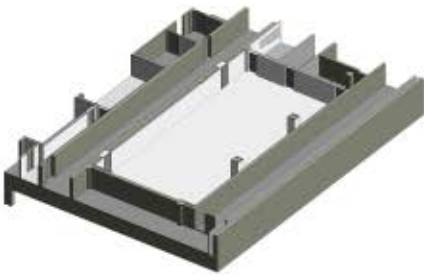
SINGLE ROOM MODEL COORDINATION

Model divisions were defined based on functionality and estimated file sizes. Worksets were created according to system classifications. This cross-division strategy was intended to enable a smoother coordination process.

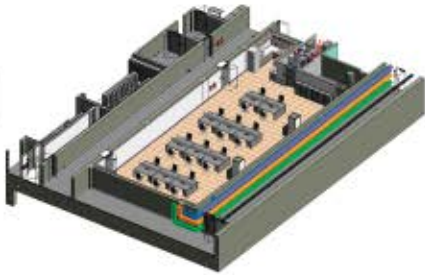
Each space was reviewed in Navisworks not only for clash detection but also for identifying missing or misaligned elements. All issues were documented and communicated to the relevant teams via BIMcollab.

The ceiling void coordination order was established according to the size of the services, starting from the main conduits and progressing toward terminal elements.

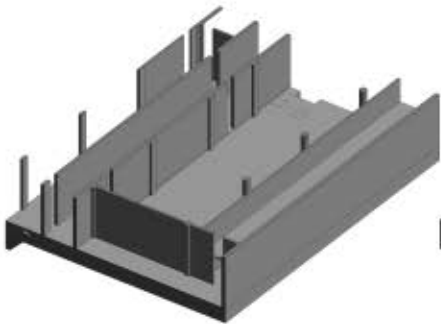
The placement of hosted elements—such as outlets and switch buttons—was coordinated in collaboration with the architectural team.



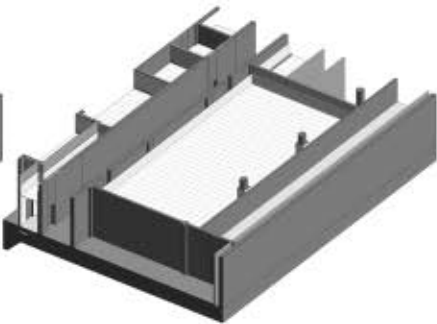
LOD 200 Modeling
Finalized Architectural
and Structural Model of
an Interior Space



LOD 300 Modeling, Furniture
Added in a Defined
Sequence Using Separate
Furniture Models



LOD 200 Modeling
Structural Model



LOD 200 Modeling
Architectural Model



LOD 200 Modeling
Primary MEP Elements



LOD 300 Modeling
MEP Elements



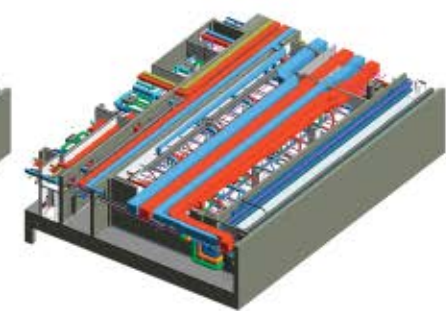
LOD 300 Modeling
System Definition MEP



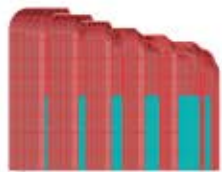
LOD 300 Modeling
Secondary Connections of
MEP Elements



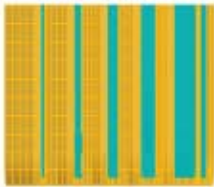
LOD 350 Modeling
Finalization of Coordination



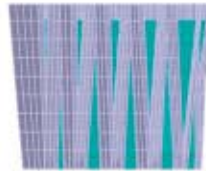
LOD 300 Modeling
Adding Structural Reservations
and Secondary Steels



Zone 1



Zone 2



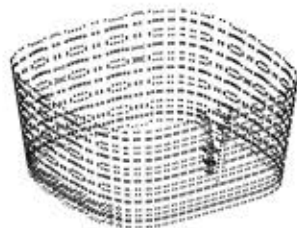
Zone 3



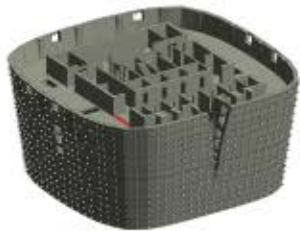
Structure



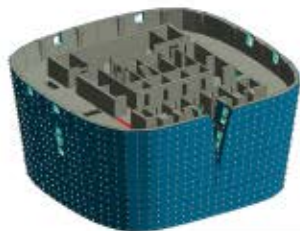
Embeds



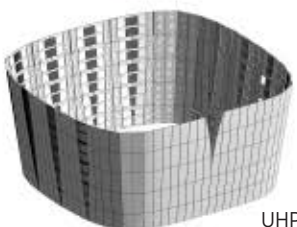
Brackets



Insulation



UHPC Cladding



TOWER MODEL OPTIMIZATION

Facade Modeling Techniques Used During Design Development Including Rhino to Revit Exports (UHPC Panels), Adaptive Components (Glazing), Wall-by-Face Insulation, and Surface-Based Generic Families (Embedded Base Plates & Brackets)

Tower Facade Model Divided According to Facade Characteristics, with Worksets Organized Based on System Definitions



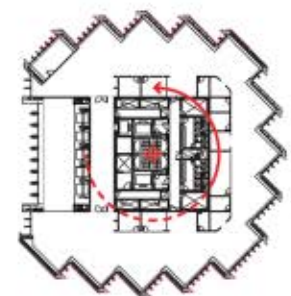
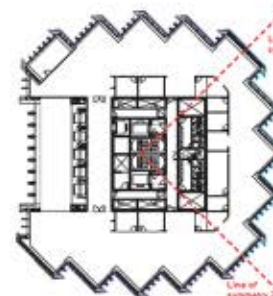
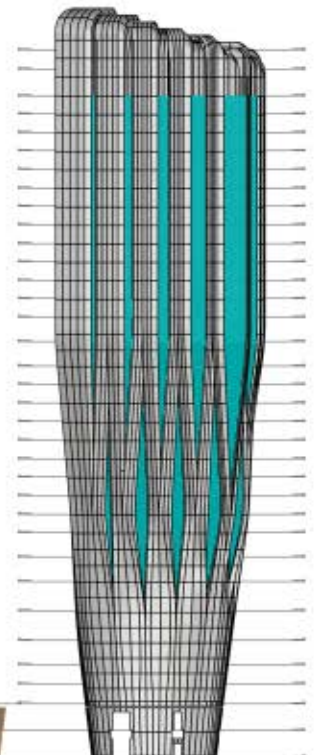
Zone 4



Zone 5



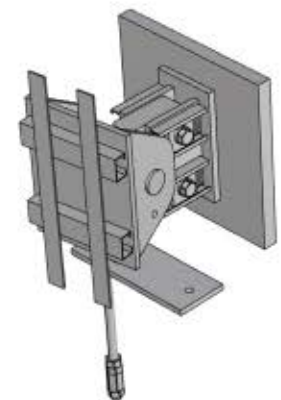
Interior GRC



BRACKET DESING

Initial Tower Bracket Designed by Newtecnic, Improved by Werner Sobek Based on Blast Test Findings. Constructibility and Cost Considerations Incorporated

After the Pilot Model, Simplified Brackets Were Placed on Embedded Elements as Surface-Based Generic Families on the Tower Concrete for Coordination with Other Facade Elements



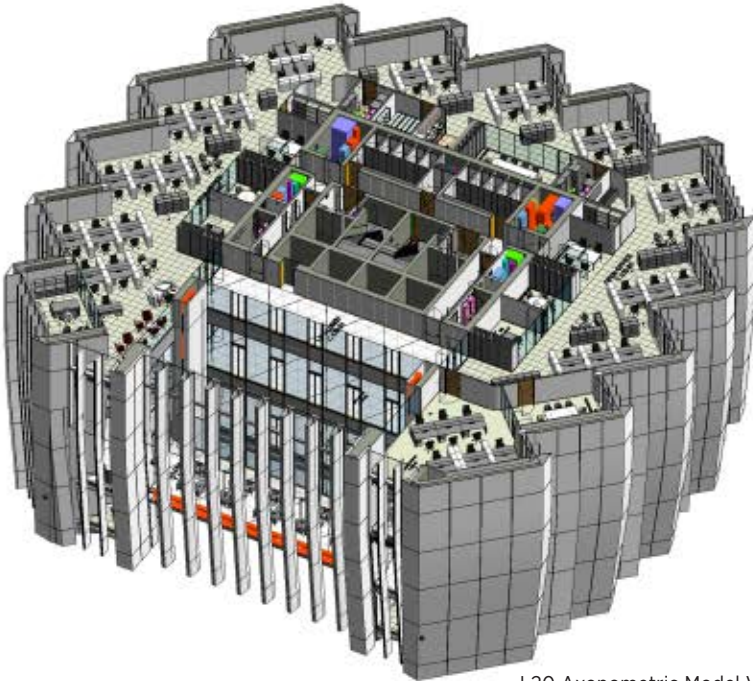
Tower Bracket Type Example

GA SHEET PRODUCTION

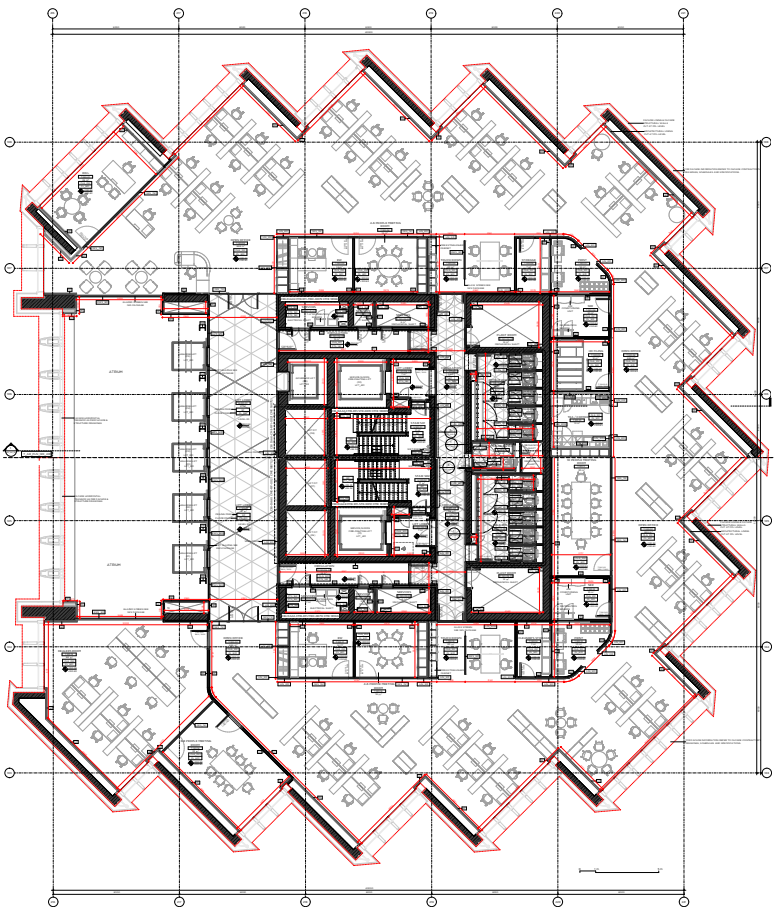
After modelling required drawings have been extracted from frozen models (coordinated) via sheet models which consists all geometry models as linked. With this, sheet and model production have been separated during the sheet production.



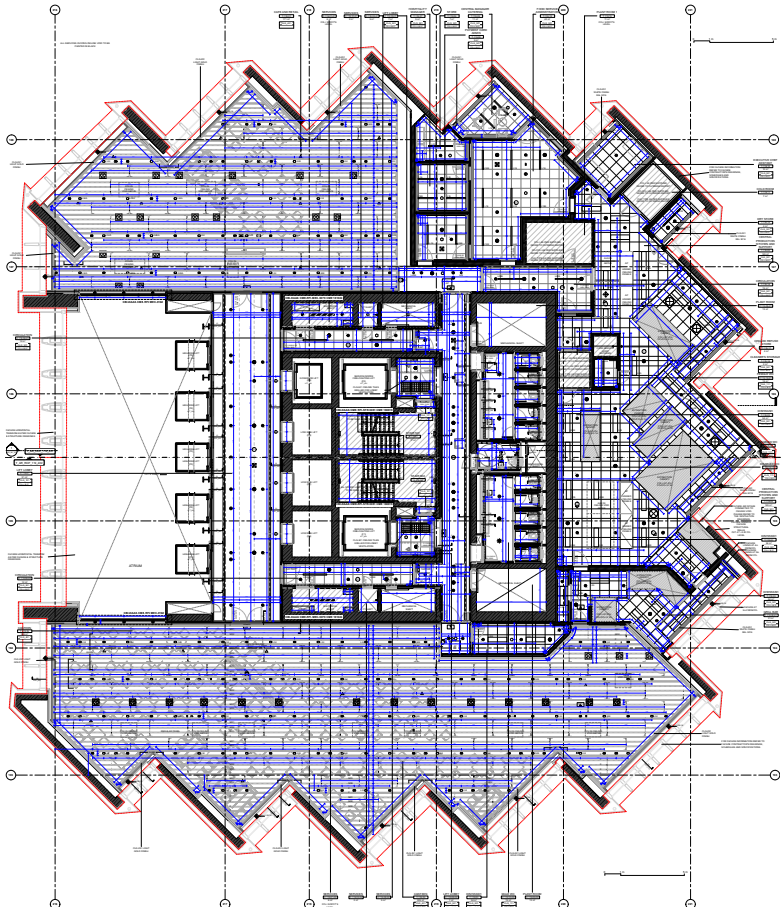
L20 Floor Sections



L20 Axonometric Model View

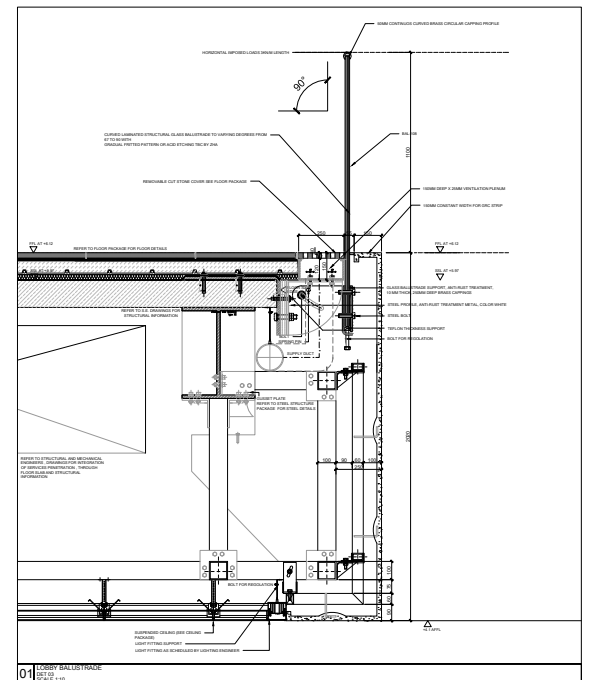
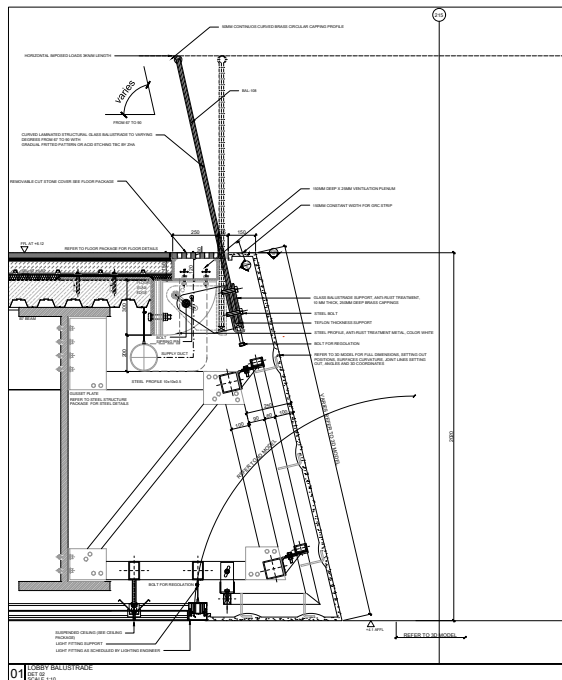
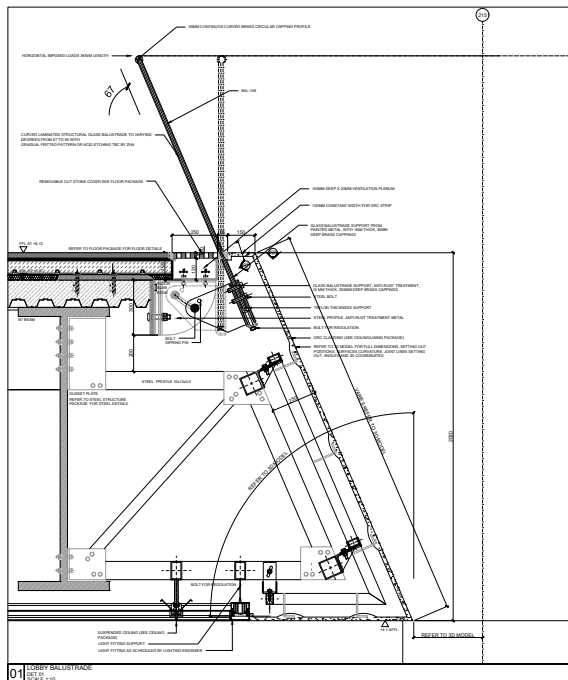
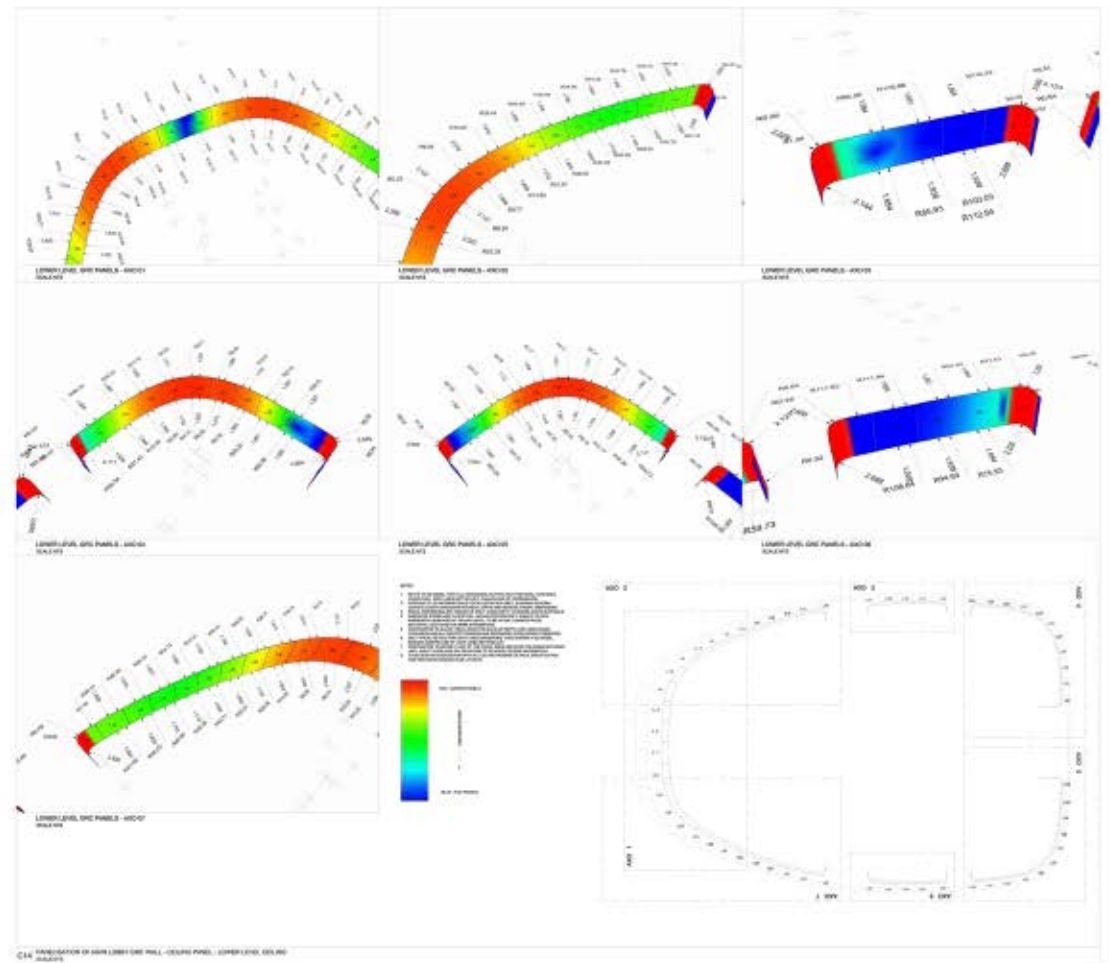


L20 General Arrangement Plan



L20 Reflected Ceiling Plan

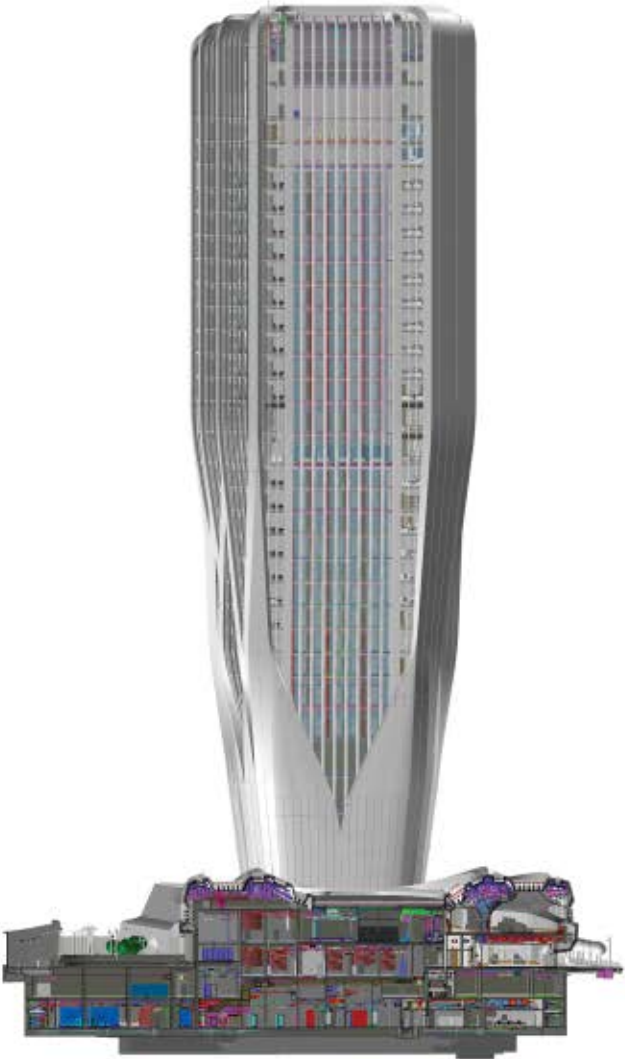
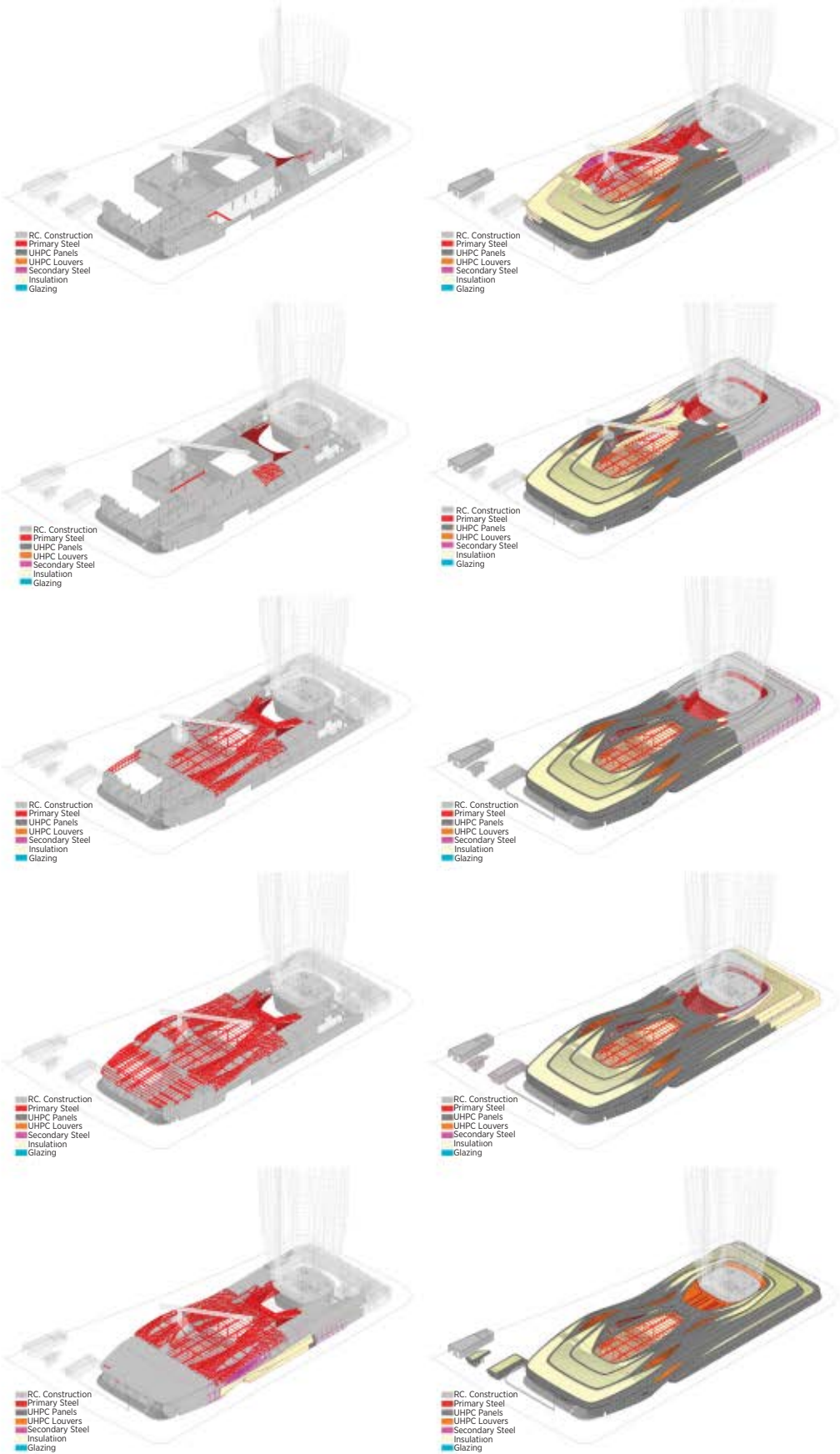
CAD Softwares Used for Detail Drawings in Specific Cases Details from Various Subcontractors Coordinated by the Main Contractor to Produce 1:10 Drawings in Collaboration with the Construction Team



MODEL BASED PRESENTATION

Regular Presentations Were Prepared from the Model During Both Design and Construction Phases to Keep the Client Informed Biweekly Sequence Presentations Were Also Conducted as Part of the BIM Management Process to Enhance Team Collaboration, Often Supported by Graphs for Clarity

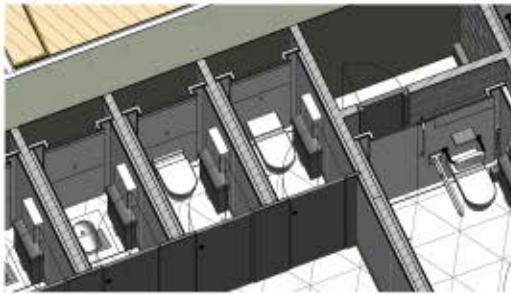
Additionally, More Practical Presentation Methods Were Used to Focus on Specific Zones During Coordination Meetings via Design Review Software This Helped Streamline Discussions and Improve Efficiency in Zone-Based Reviews



3D Views from Main Model



3D View from Architectural Main Model

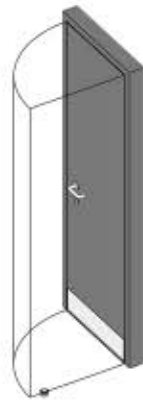


3D View from Architectural Main Model



3D View from Architectural Main Model

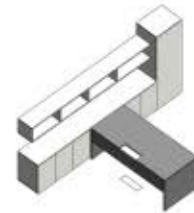
Element Family



Door Family Ex.



Sanitary Family Ex.



Furniture Family Ex.

Nested Family



Ironmongery Set



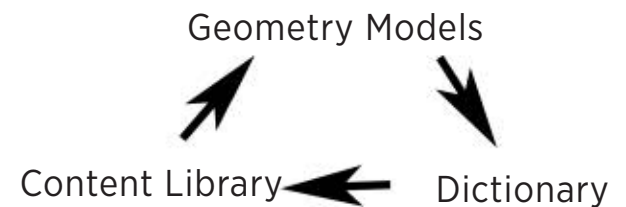
Plumbing Set.

FAMILIES & DATA INTEGRITY

To Maintain Order in the Main Geometry Models, Several Procedures Were Defined at the Project's Outset as Part of the BIM Execution Plan (BEP).

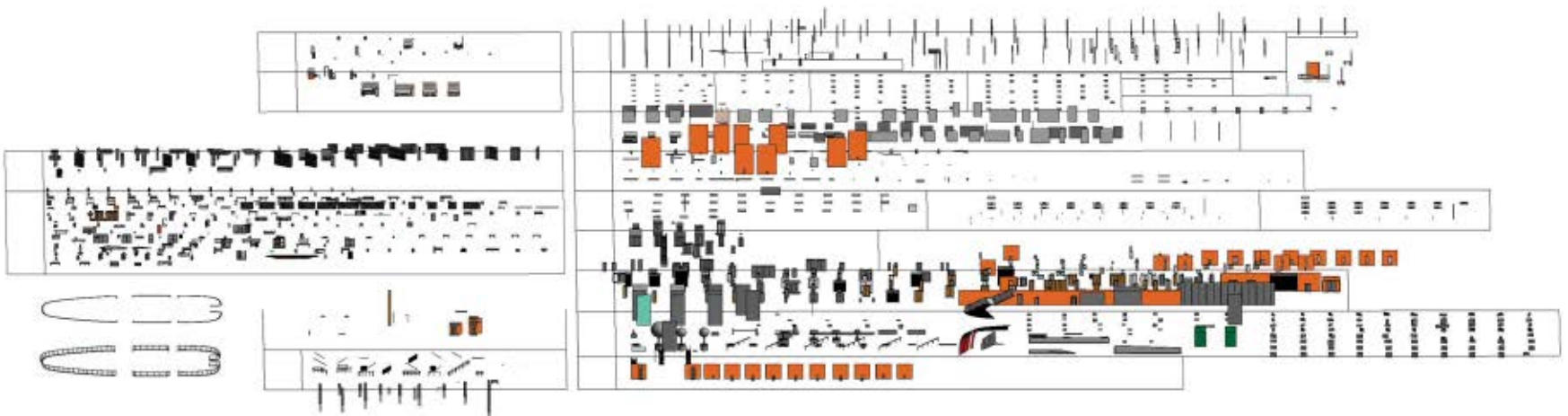
Each Model Element Was Registered in the Content Library as a Family and in the Dictionary with Essential Parameters, Enabling Parameter Checks and Client Approvals

To Ensure Strong Correlation Between Items, a Unique ID Was Assigned to Each Model Element Type This Enabled Consistent Linkage Across Different Platforms and Workflows



In Addition to the Model, Specifications and Architectural Codes of Elements Were Also Considered These Codes Were Eventually Adopted by the Coordination, Construction, and Procurement Teams

This Documentation Was Maintained Throughout the Project by Discipline BIM Coordinators It Was Reported Weekly and Monitored by the BIM Management Team

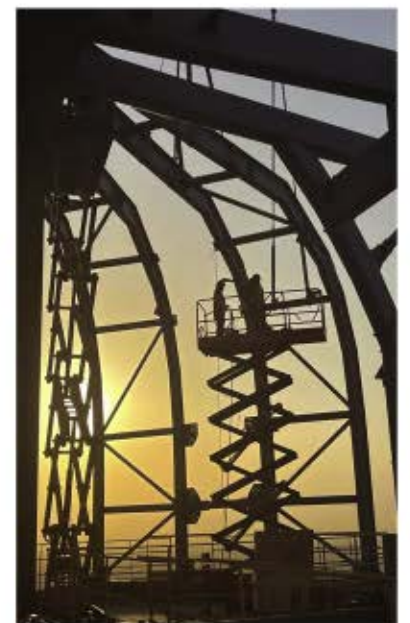
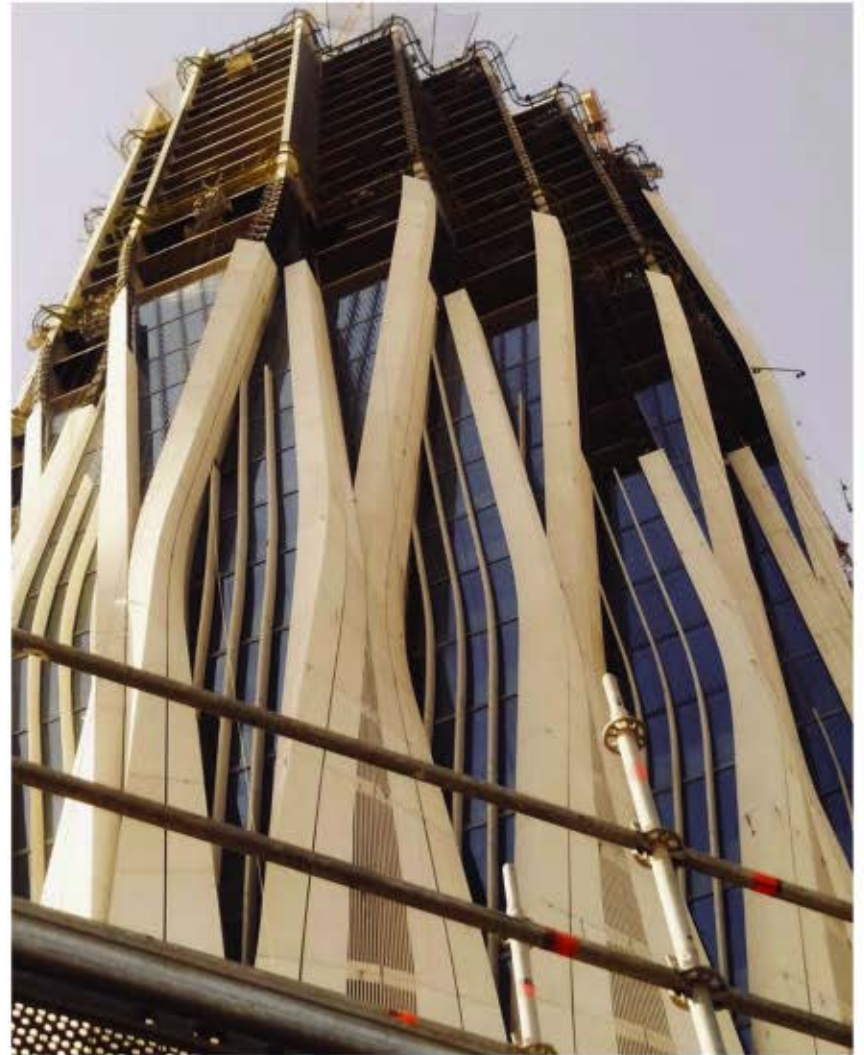


3D View from Architectural Content Library

FAMILIES & DATA INTEGRITY

Ensuring compatibility between the model and façade implementation was also part of our team's responsibility. We collaborated directly with the construction team on site to support accurate execution. To assist the construction team, we also utilized actual geolocations and point Clouds.

Virtual reality technologies were also utilized during construction to some extent; however, due to the nature of the site, these efforts remained mostly experimental. Apart from that, simulations of 4D and 5D were proven to be useful both at presentation of building strategies to the client and improve the planning efficiency at the site.



Discipline	Category	Location	Time	Priority	Severity	Resolution	Resolution
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1

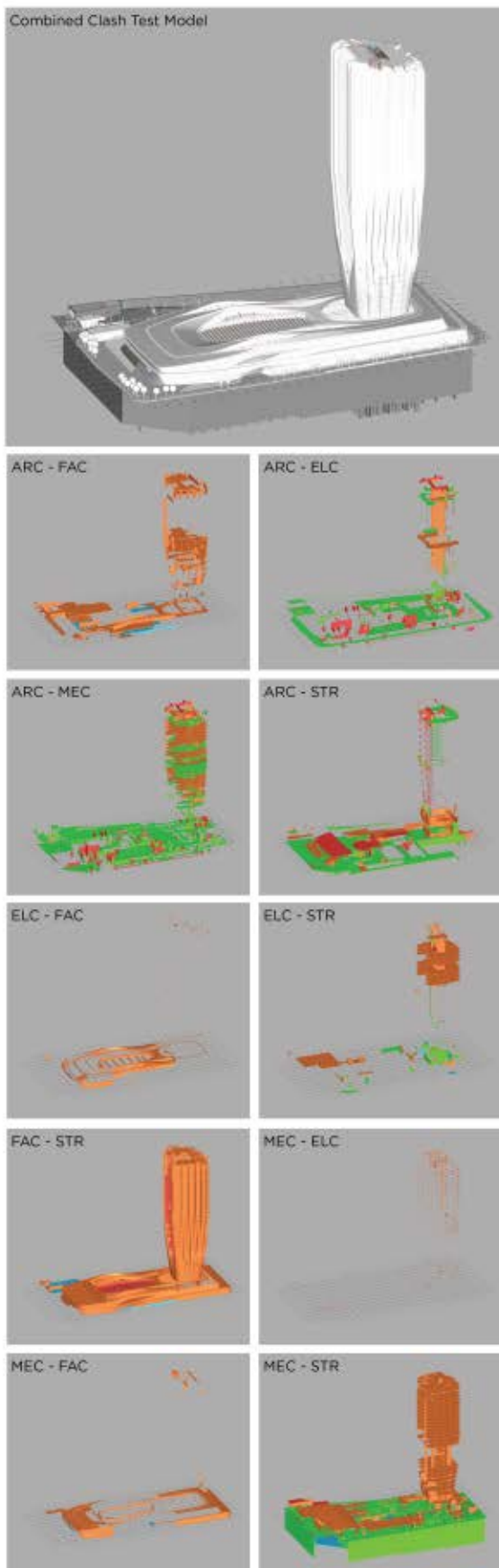
Inter Clash Test Exceptions: To enable more efficient clash test control, exception categories were predefined using sets.

Discipline	Category	Location	Time	Priority	Severity	Resolution	Resolution
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1

Inter Clash Test Organisation: To organize clash test data, each discipline was linked with others through selection sets.

Discipline	Category	Location	Time	Priority	Severity	Resolution	Resolution
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1
ARC - FAC	Struct	100	1	100	1	1	1

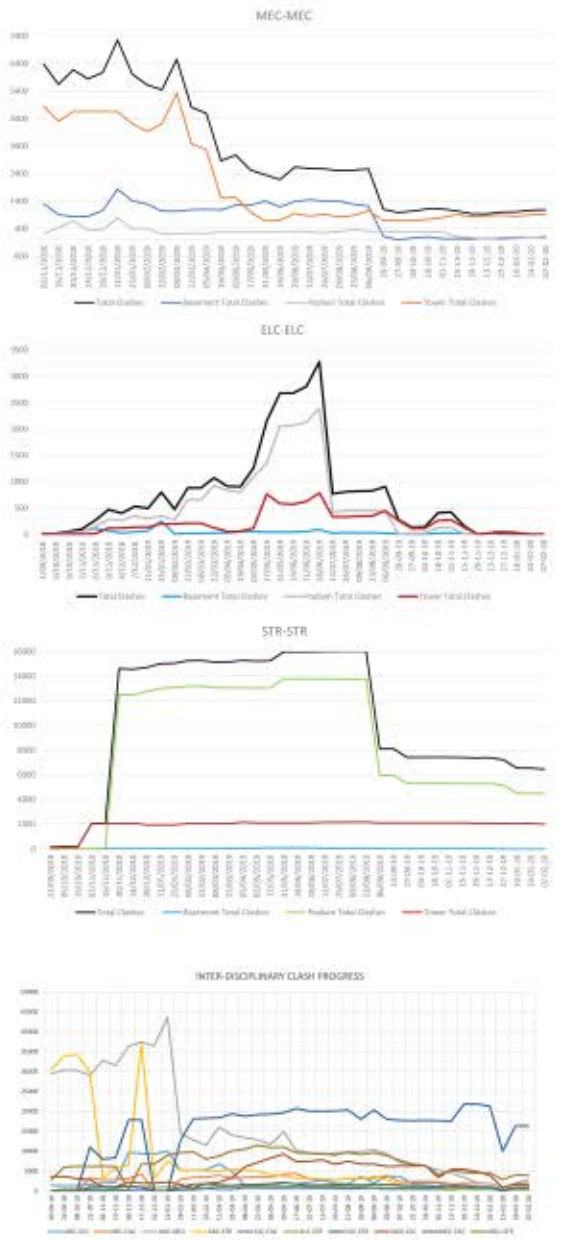
Inter Clash Test Report Rules: Finally, clash test data was exported as XML to define clash priorities and coordinates.



CLASH TEST PROCESS

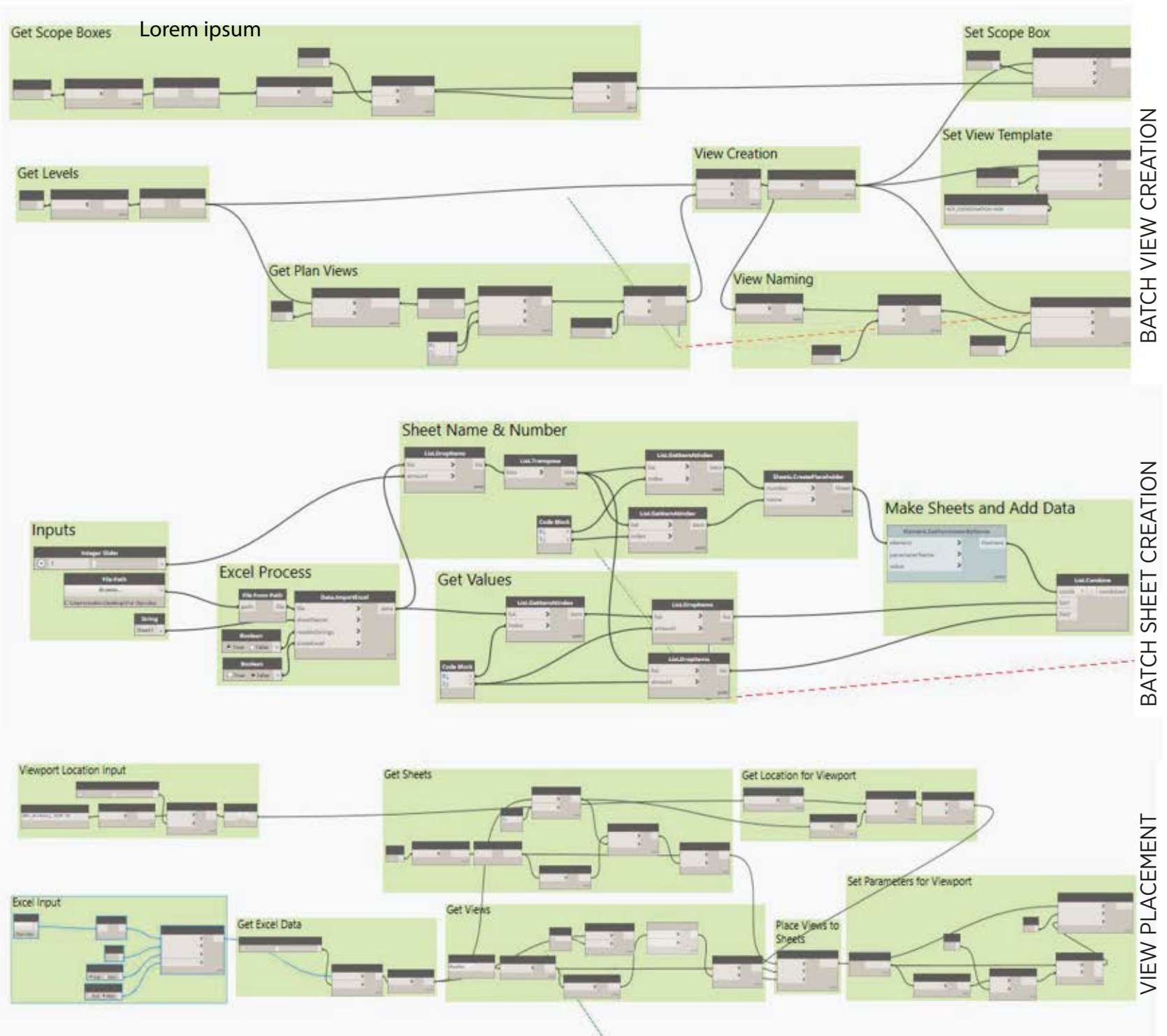
A detailed clash test structure was set up to support coordination, covering clash priority, locations, and involved elements. Various software were used collaboratively: Navisworks for clash detection, Dynamo for extracting clash coordinates, and Excel for organizing and presenting data.

Clash information was then published weekly as reports with graphs and tables for clearer understanding and guidance.



DYNAMO SCRIPTS & WOKFLOW AUTOMATION

- Due to the project's complexity, several Dynamo scripts were employed throughout, categorized as follows:
- Model Maintenance Dynamos: Workset Organizer, Parameter Opener, Unused View Cleaner, etc.
 - BIM Management Dynamos: Parameter Checker, Dictionary Exporter, Clash Test Report Organizer, etc.
 - Architectural Dynamos: Excel Data Extractor, Excel Data Importer, Sheet Creators (example below), Rhino to Revit Geometry Exporters, etc.



KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



“Kuwait International Airport is planned to significantly increase its capacity and establish a new regional air hub in the Gulf. These strategic aims are to be realized through a state-of-the-art terminal building, offering the highest levels of passenger comfort and setting a new environmental benchmark for airport design. The building’s design is rooted in a strong sense of place—responsive to the extreme local climate and inspired by regional forms and materials.”
Stated by Foster + Partners .

I joined the project at the beginning of the Design Development phase, which was carried out by GMW and AECOM Madrid. My contributions included the development of design packages for air bridges, vertical circulation spaces, LET (Lifts, Escalators, Travelators), wet areas, doors, and furniture. I was actively involved in modeling, scheduling, and coordinating these areas in collaboration with the BIM Coordination Team. This included the preparation of element dictionaries, Bills of Quantities (BOQs), and content libraries relevant to these components.

Designed by Foster+Partners

Architectural Model of Kuwait International Airport Project



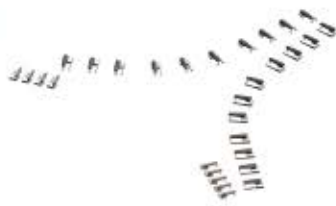
Architecture

Air Bridges

Façade

Roof / Shell

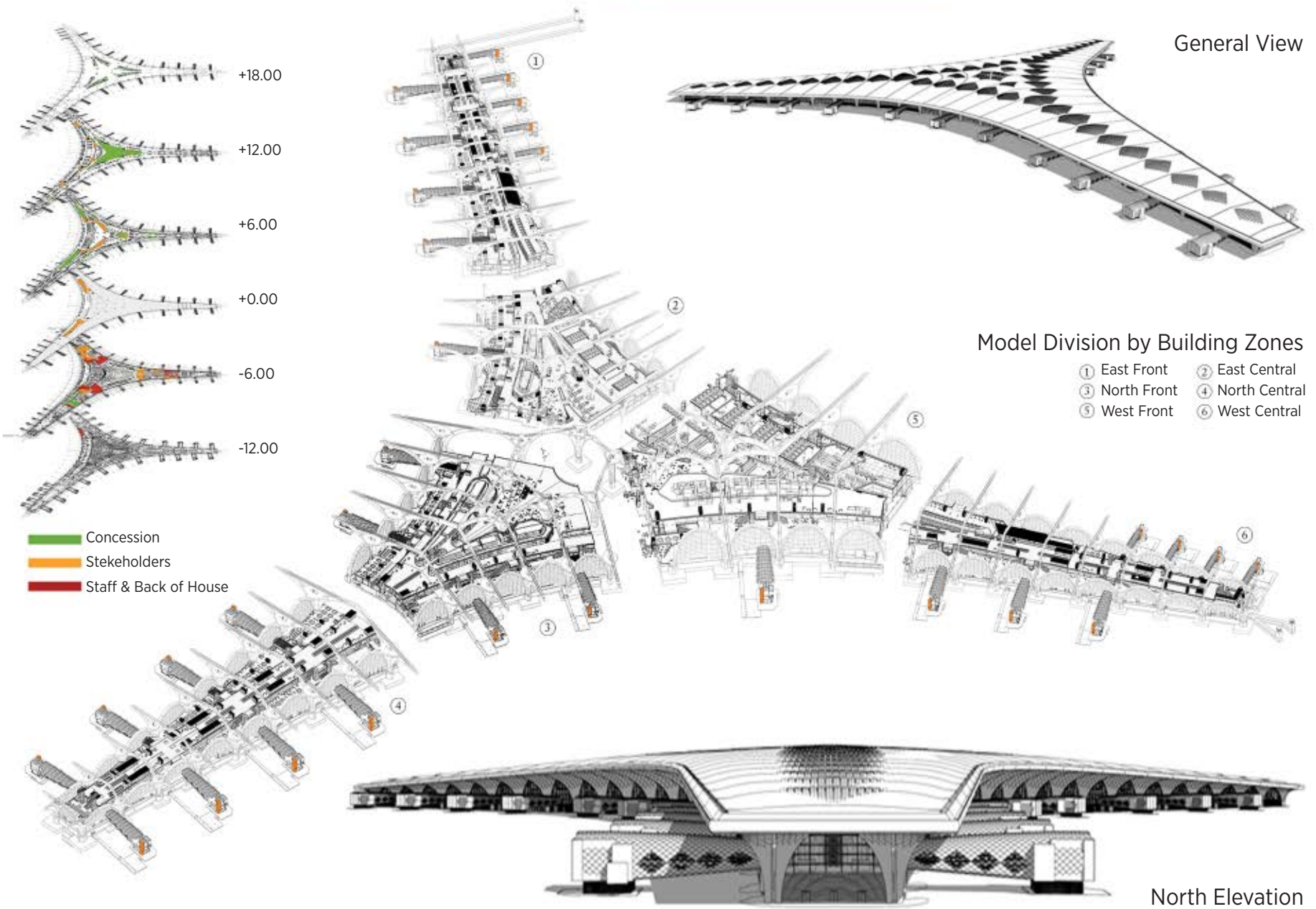
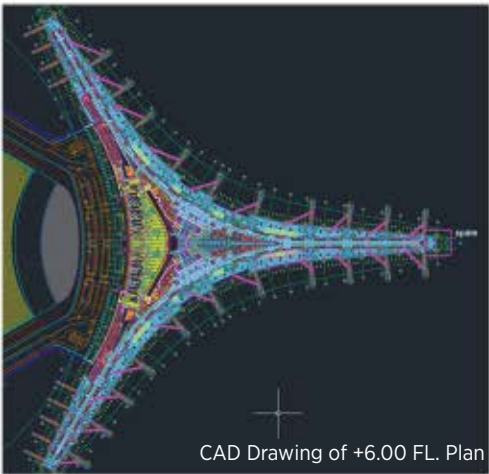
Upper Roof Lights



MODELING STRATEGY

To ensure efficient and consistent modeling standards for the 800,000 m² airport building, the main structure was divided into six zones. Each discipline involved in the project developed its models for these zones separately.

This division was also applied within the architectural discipline. For each zone, separate models were created for the Under Apron, Over Apron, Enclosed Areas, Vertical Circulation, Air Bridges, and Furniture. In total, the project comprised 58 architectural models and over 100 engineering models.



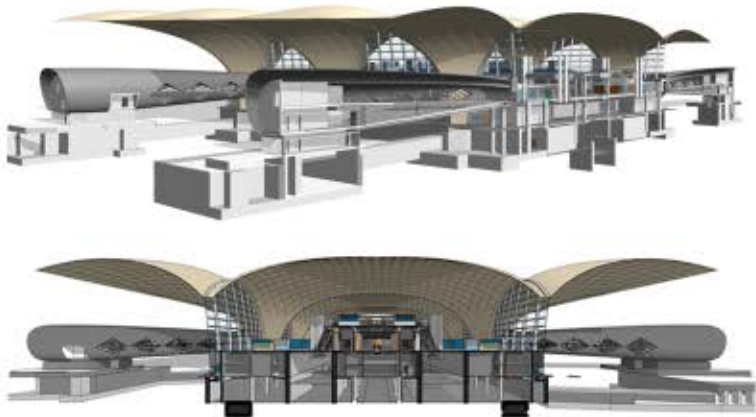
- Model Division by Building Zones
- ① East Front
 - ② East Central
 - ③ North Front
 - ④ North Central
 - ⑤ West Front
 - ⑥ West Central

North Elevation

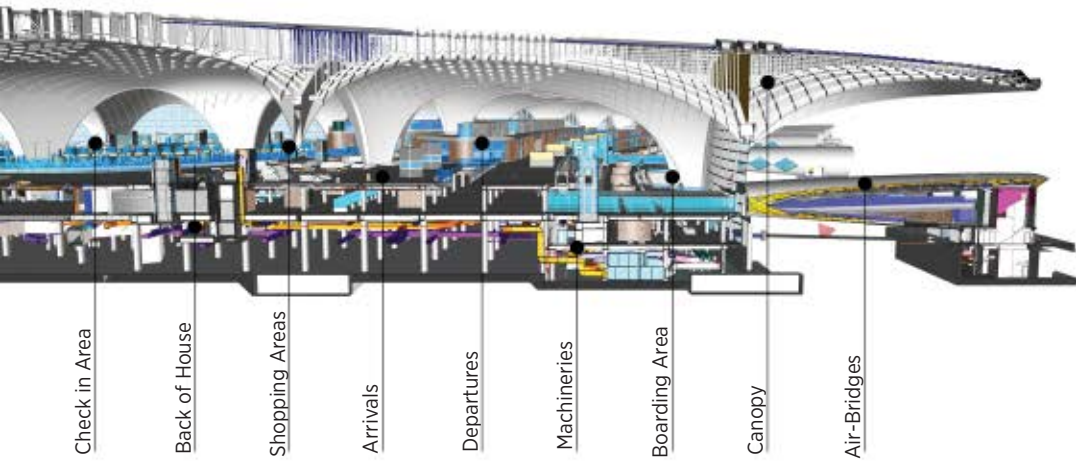
MODEL COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

For coordination, each team submitted their models weekly in both .rvt (Revit) and .nwc (Navisworks) formats. Revit files were used to check alignment between disciplines, while Navisworks models supported overall coordination. These were merged weekly into a single .nwd file by the BIM Management Team, enabling all disciplines to review and collaborate within a federated model.

Regular clash detection helped identify and resolve conflicts throughout the process, and all major clashes were resolved by the end of the project. To ensure effective communication and issue tracking, tools like BIMCollab and BIM 360 were actively used.



North Front Model Sections from NWD Models



SHELL & STRUCTURE

The shell structure of the building was designed and developed through the collaboration of Wernersobek and Foster+Partners.

The layered shell is primarily supported by 5-meter-wide columns and arches. At the building's edges, 25-meter-wide canopies are suspended using tensioned cables. Solar panels were later integrated onto the upper surface of the shell.



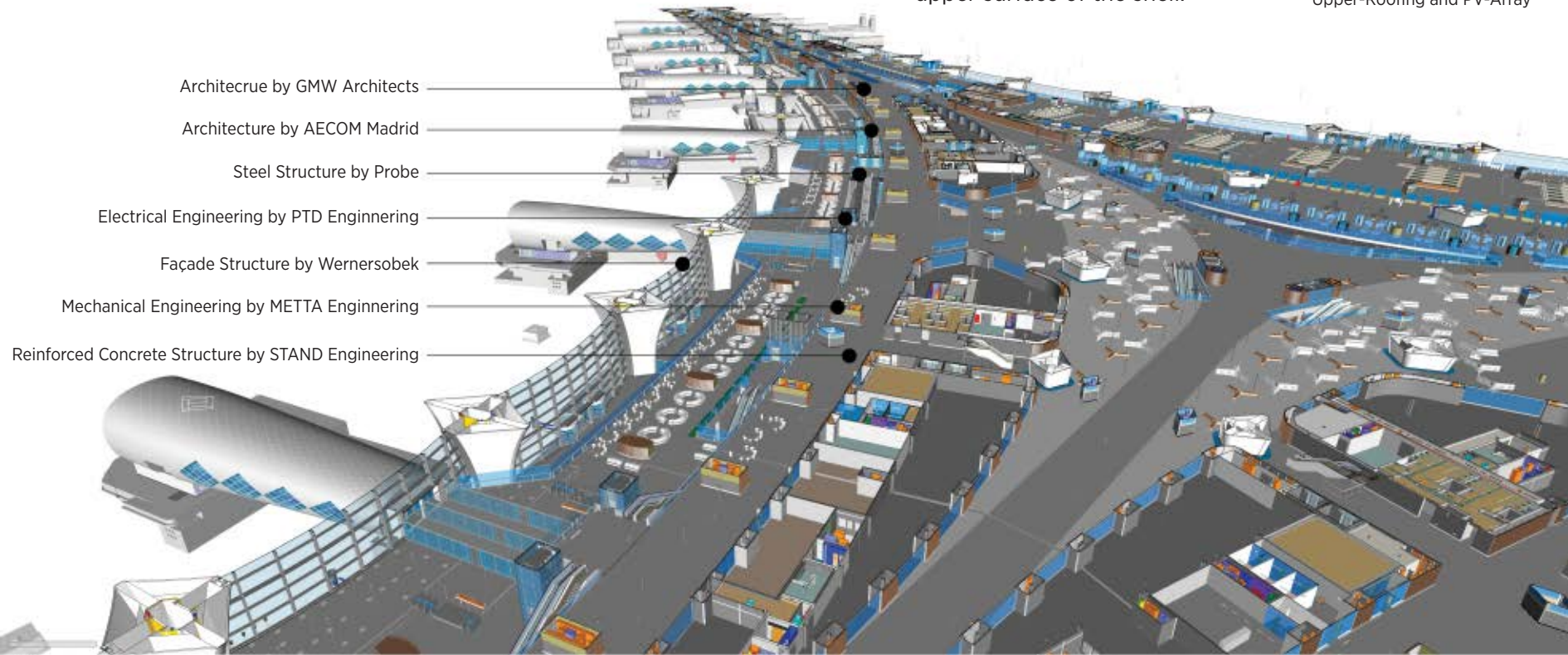
Shell and Flank Walls



Vetilation Plenums and Rooflights



Upper-Roofing and PV-Array





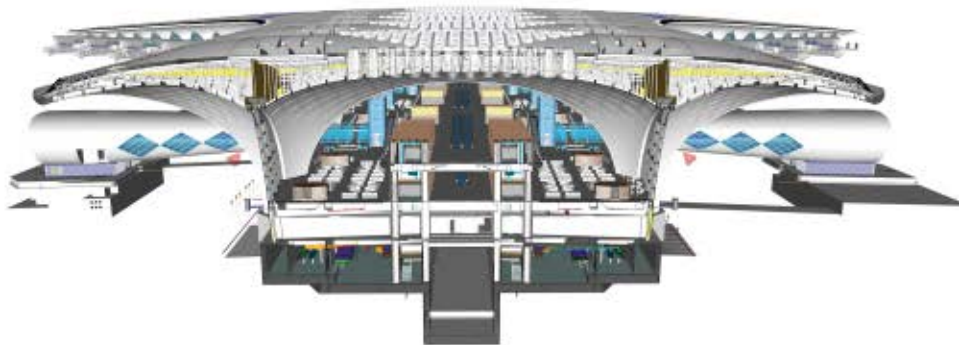
Section View 01



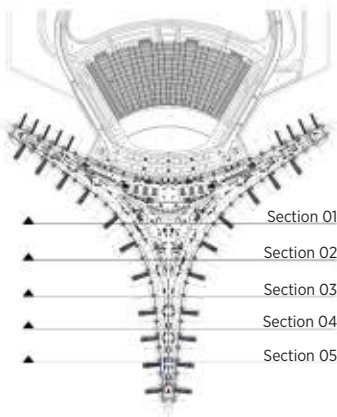
Section View 02



Section View 03



Section View 04



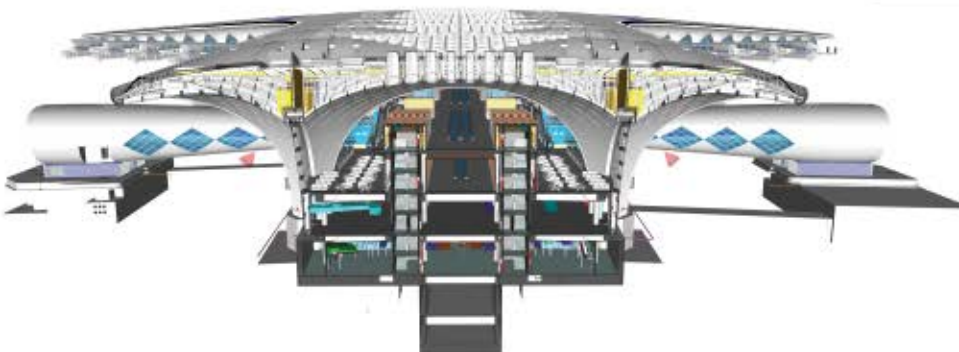
Section 01

Section 02

Section 03

Section 04

Section 05

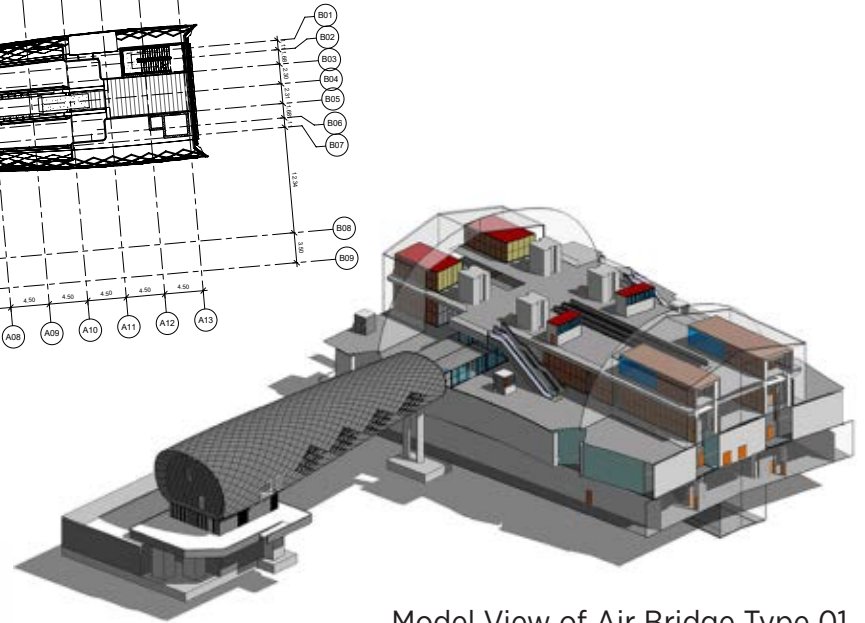
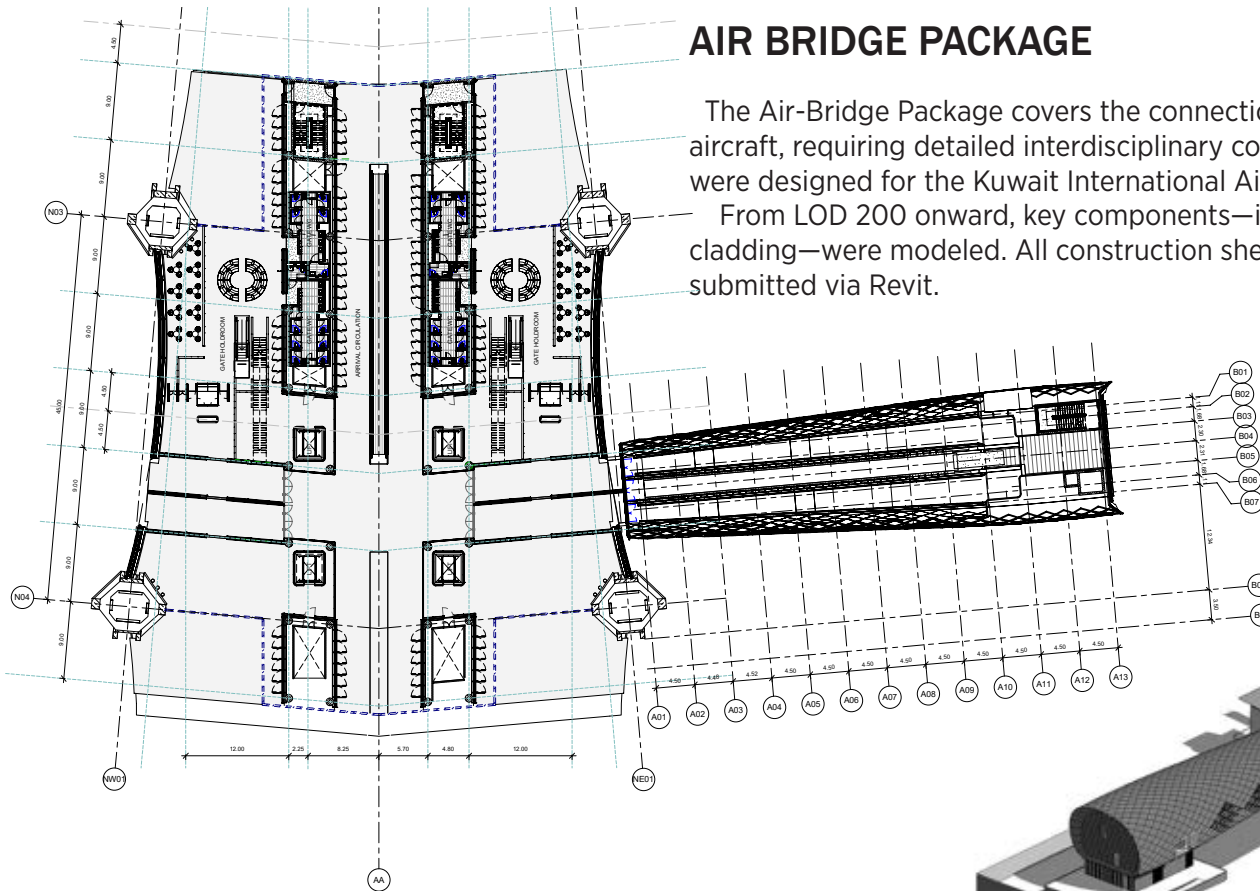


Section View 05

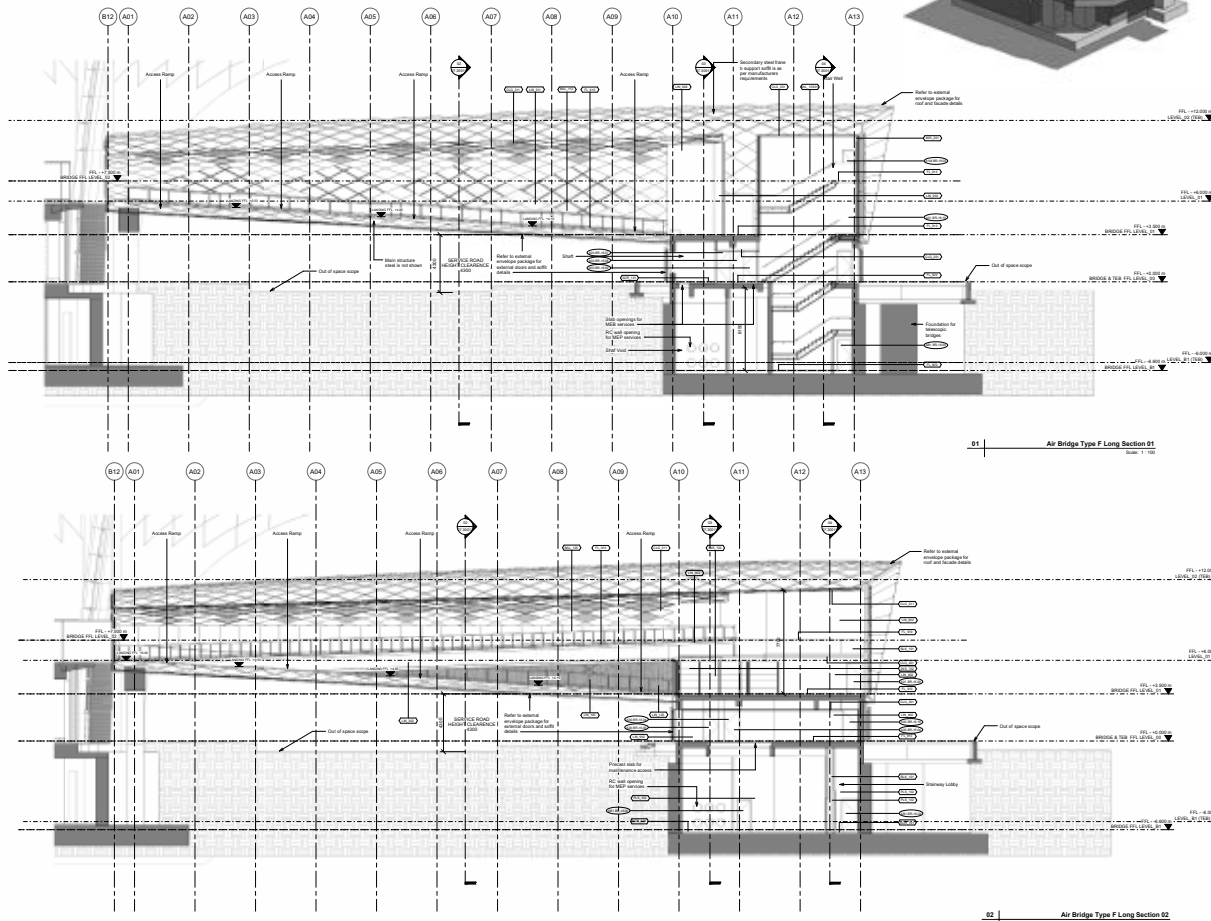
AIR BRIDGE PACKAGE

The Air-Bridge Package covers the connection structures between the terminal and aircraft, requiring detailed interdisciplinary coordination. A total of 30 air-bridges were designed for the Kuwait International Airport.

From LOD 200 onward, key components—including interior elements and cladding—were modeled. All construction sheets up to 1:50 scale were produced and submitted via Revit.



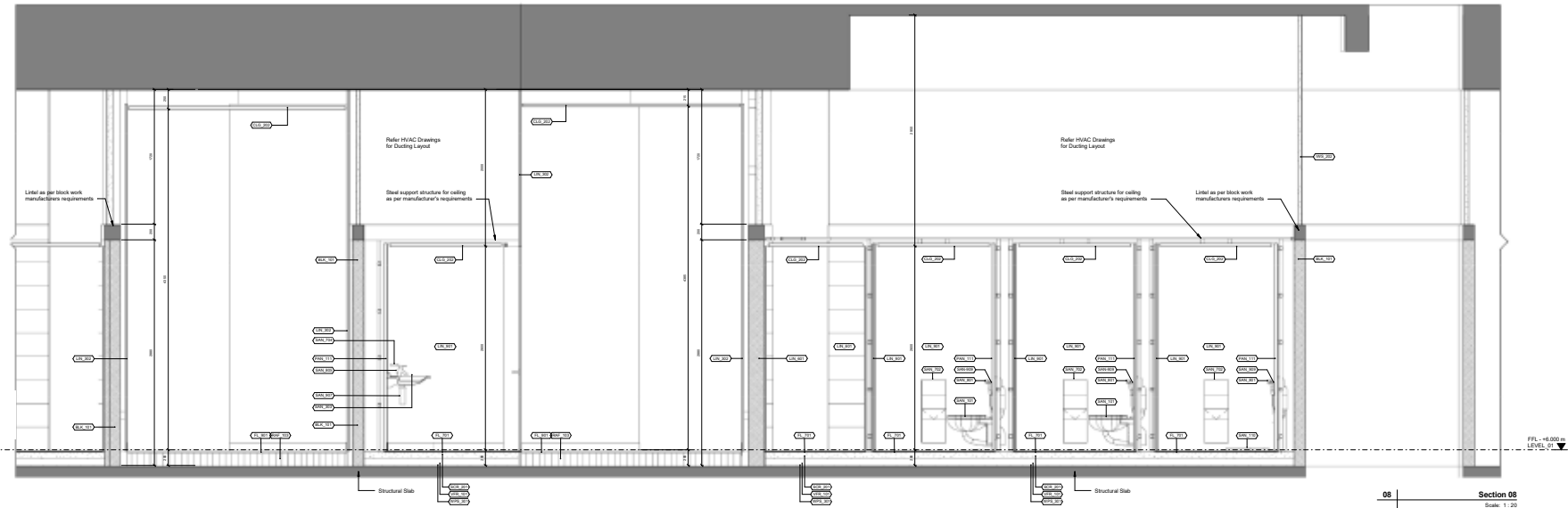
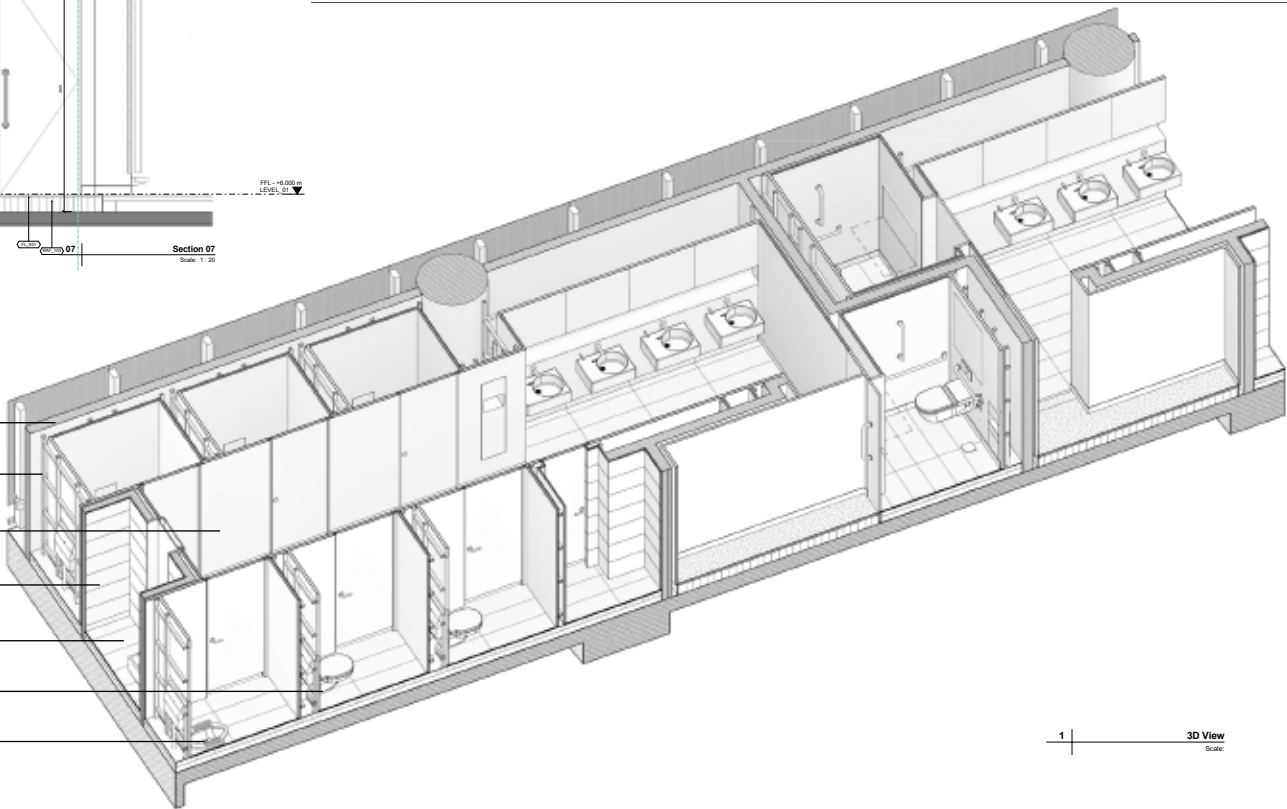
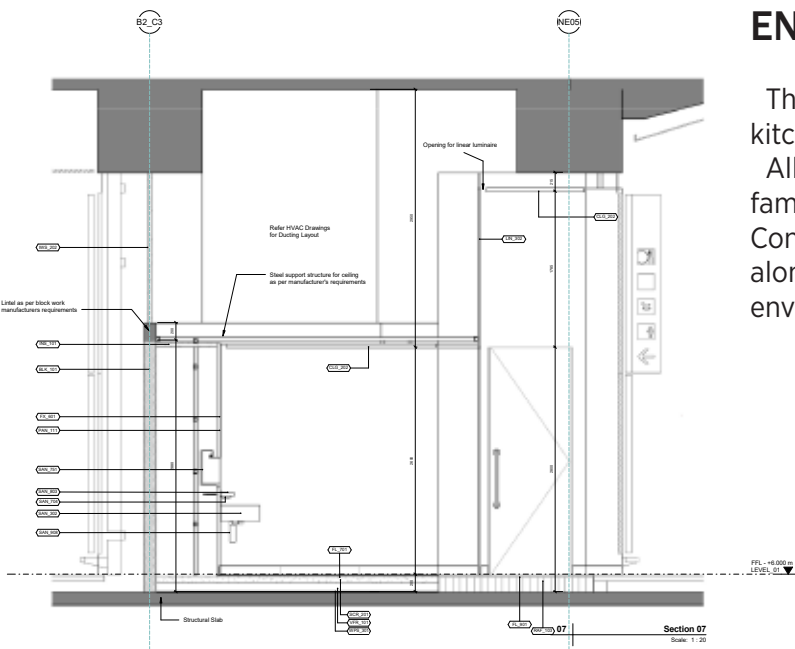
Model View of Air Bridge Type 01



ENCLOSED AREAS PACKAGE

This package includes enclosed functions such as toilets, prayer rooms, kitchens, tea-points, and lockers.

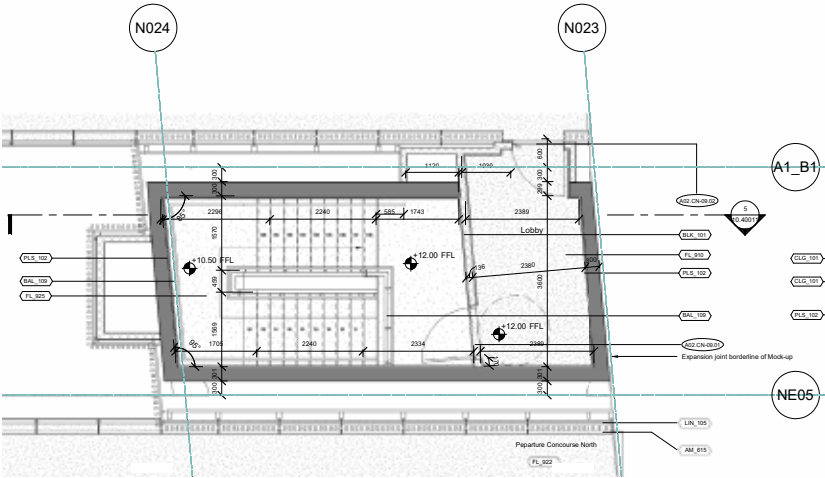
All elements were modeled from LOD 200 to LOD 400, including custom families like washbasins, toilet seats, and secondary steel structures. Construction sheets up to 1:50 scale were produced and submitted via Revit, along with schedules and content libraries created within the BIM environment.



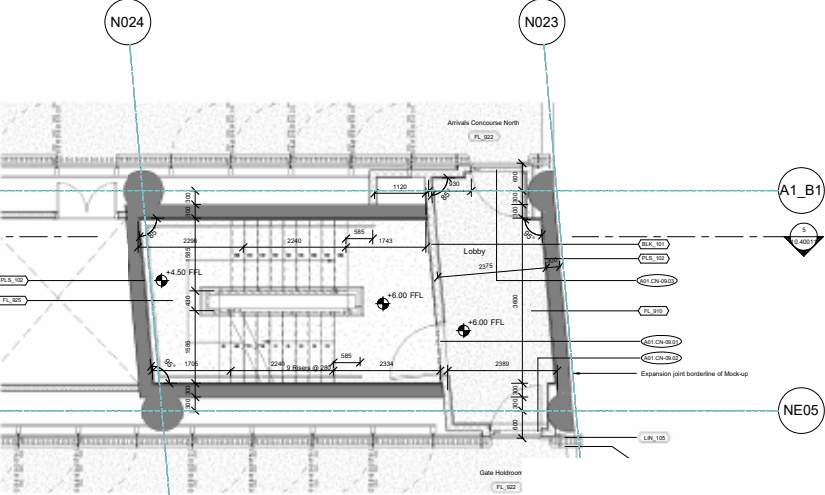
VERTICAL CIRCULATION PACKAGE

This package covers staircases and elevators, while travellers and escalators were handled under the separate LET Package.

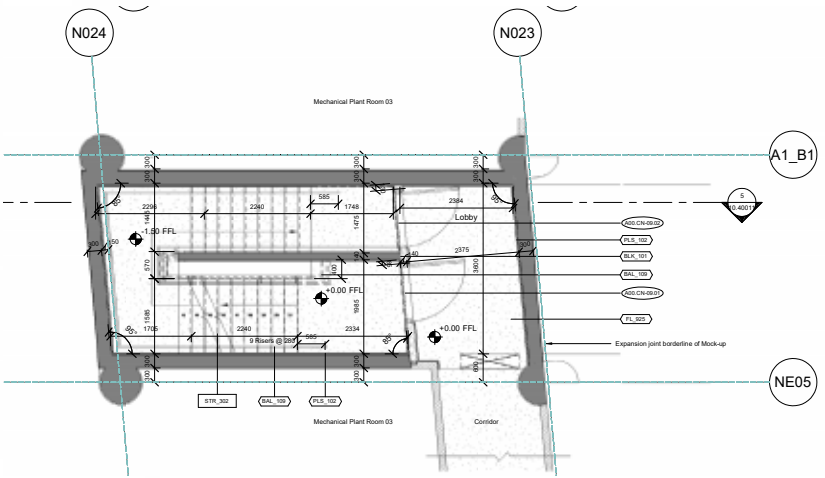
All vertical circulation elements were modeled from LOD 200 to LOD 400, including custom families such as railings and fire-exit doors. Coordination with other disciplines was managed via Navisworks. Construction sheets up to 1:50 scale were produced and submitted using Revit, along with related schedules and content libraries created within the BIM environment.



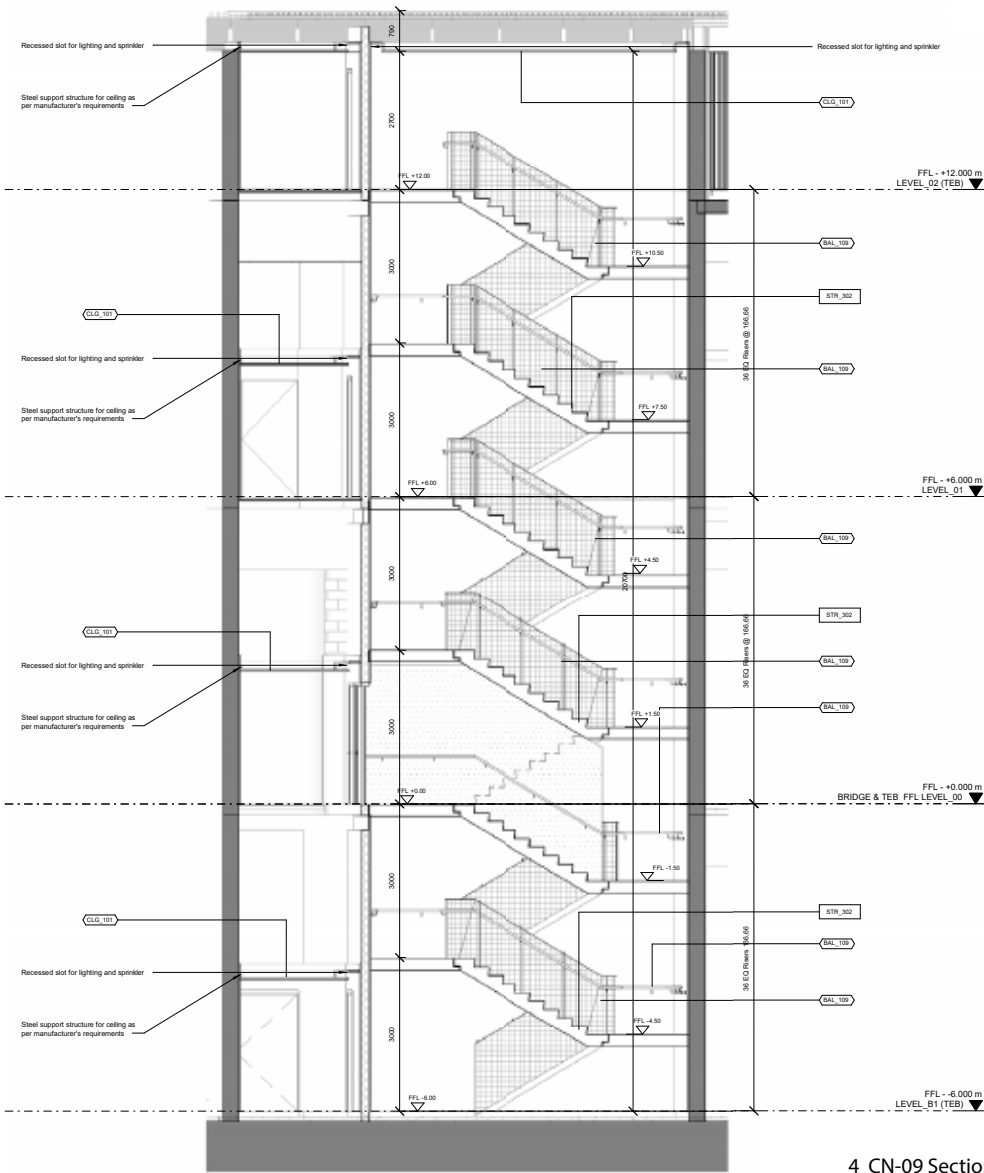
3 CN-09 Plan at First Floor Level +12.00



2 CN-09 Plan at First Floor Level +6.00



1 CN-09 Plan at Ground Level 0.00



4 CN-09 Section



BURDA 01 / SHOPPING MALL



North Elevation 1/2000

This shopping mall project, located in Adana in southeastern Turkey, was developed during my time at GMW Architects in collaboration with The Jerde Partnership. Positioned at the intersection of four major avenues, the design features a dynamic massing where each façade presents a distinct yet coherent architectural expression. Adana's hot climate made environmental responsiveness essential. Natural stone was selected for its thermal performance, and the design incorporates planting and water features to support natural cooling and shaded pedestrian areas.



East Elevation 1/2000

The spatial strategy is based on semi-open and open-air zones located at the core and edges of the building. These spaces encourage natural ventilation and daylight, while creating fluid circulation and varied spatial experiences throughout the mall.



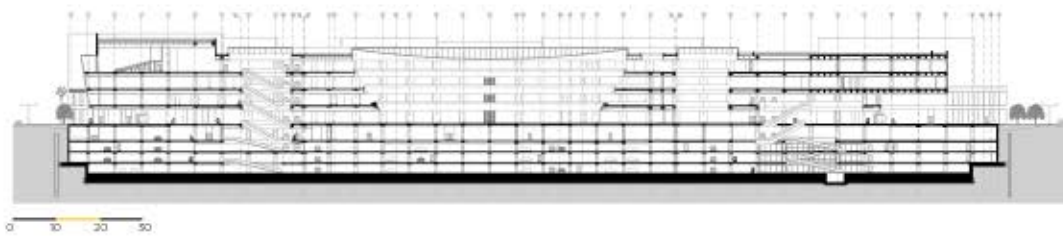
West Elevation 1/2000



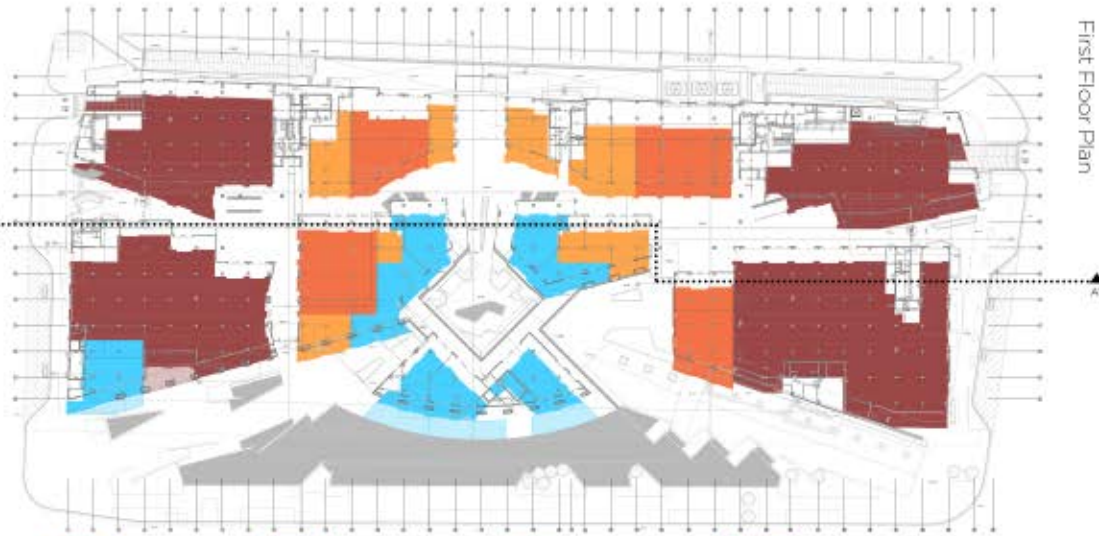
Landscape Sketches



A-A' Section



First Floor Plan



Small Shops <300m² Medium Shops 300-1000m² Large Shops >1000m² Food & Drink

The Georgsheil Central Clinic

The Georgsheil Central Clinic is a planned hospital located in the Georgsheil district of the Südbrookmerland municipality, in the Aurich region. It is intended to replace the existing hospitals in the surrounding cities of Aurich, Emden, and Norden, as it is centrally located between them. By 2027, the new facility is expected to offer more than 800 beds on a 37-hectare site east of Uthwerdumer Straße.

The hospital complex consists of four interconnected buildings: the somatic center (main building), the psychiatric center, and the supply and energy centers. These buildings are linked by bridges and underground tunnels. Most of the medical departments are housed in the somatic center, while the supply and energy centers accommodate the technical and service-related functions.

The main building of the clinic, which primarily houses the functional areas of the somatic care, is composed of a two-story base topped by three ward blocks.

The functional areas of the psychiatric department are located in a separate four-story building. It is connected to both the main building and the care center at the ground floor and the waiting area level, with weather-protected links.

The project includes dedicated areas for a stroke unit, endoscopy, cardiac catheterization laboratory, maternity ward, radiology, operating theatres, intensive care, geriatrics, pediatric care, palliative care, emergency services, and psychiatry.

All patient rooms are positioned along the outer façades to ensure views of the surrounding park and meadow landscape. Each ward also has access to two loggias and the building's corners, offering weather-protected outdoor areas for patients to stay and relax.

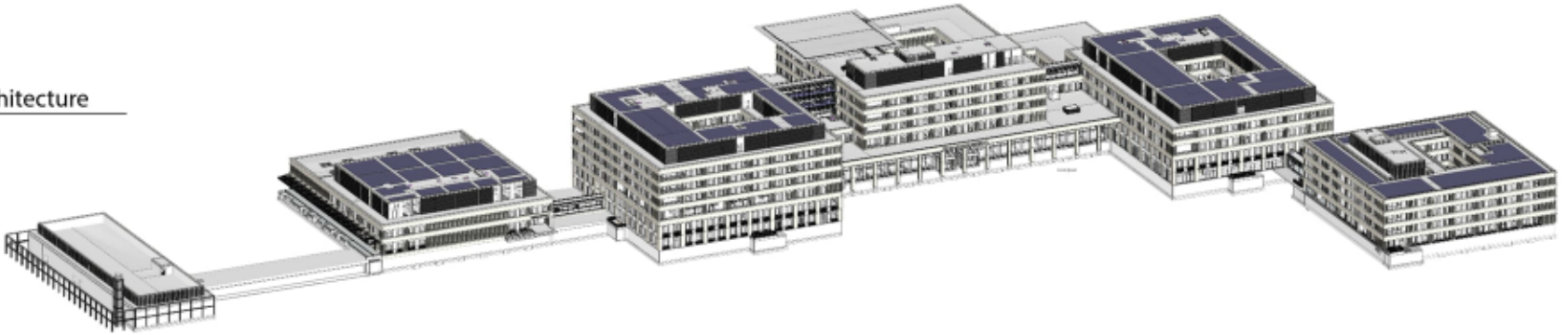


Modelling and Model Based Coordination

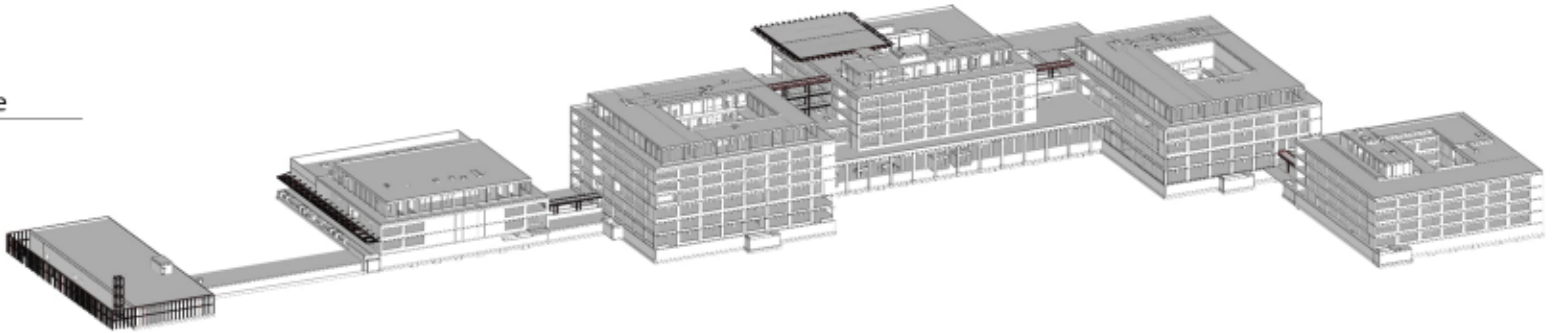
My responsibilities in this project focused on modeling and model coordination during the design development phases (LP3-LP5). Various modeling techniques were employed, and it was particularly valuable for me to integrate my previous experience with German standards and workflows. One of the key challenges was addressing the complex requirements typical of a hospital project.

For model coordination, we collaborated closely with our branch in Berlin. Together, we developed a coordination workflow that supported the construction phase by incorporating structurally critical, non-passable elements early in the process and by providing regular plan submissions to assist subcontractors. This approach was essential in addressing the limitations of the Open BIM process. Additionally, I gained further experience working with IFCs and using IFC-based model-checking software such as Solibri and RIB iTWO.

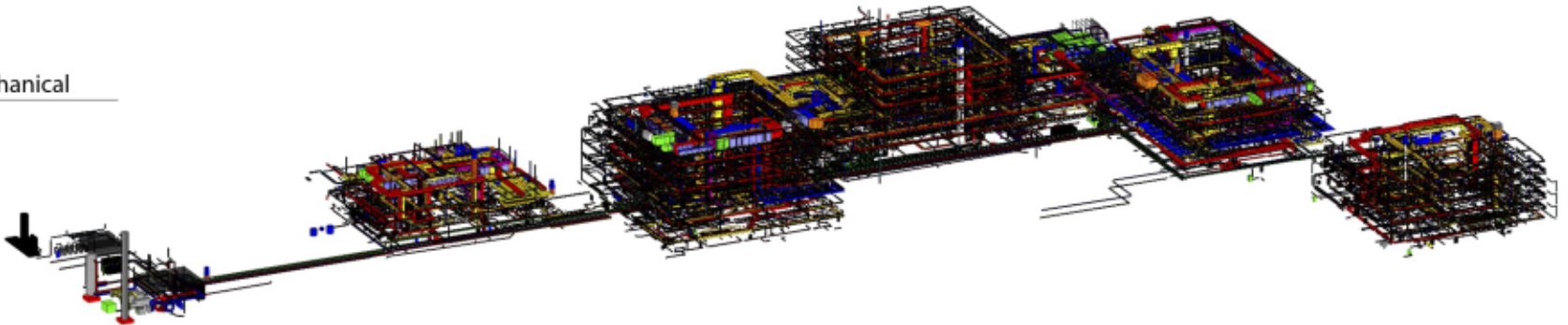
Architecture



Structure



Mechanical



Multidisciplinary Coordination in Hospital Design

This project gave me valuable insight into the complexity of hospital design. Coordinating medical equipment and devices was a key challenge. Our approach was to create template spaces for each type of care unit—such as patient rooms, intensive care, and operating rooms—and resolve their spatial and equipment needs individually. These templates were then applied to larger room groups until all health departments were covered.

During coordination, defining wall reinforcements for equipment was crucial, as required by the medical technology consultant and main contractor. We added parametric reinforcements to wall-mounted devices and created architectural views of each interior wall in the templates to coordinate these with power outlets, alarms, and light switches.

Another challenge was defining equipment quantities and preparing lists. To manage this, we created a detailed room book at the start and maintained it through regular checks. Based on these parameters, the medical technology consultant placed and managed the devices.

Finally, we used Enscape to produce visualization boards that supported the design process. The software's image quality and ease of use were particularly notable.

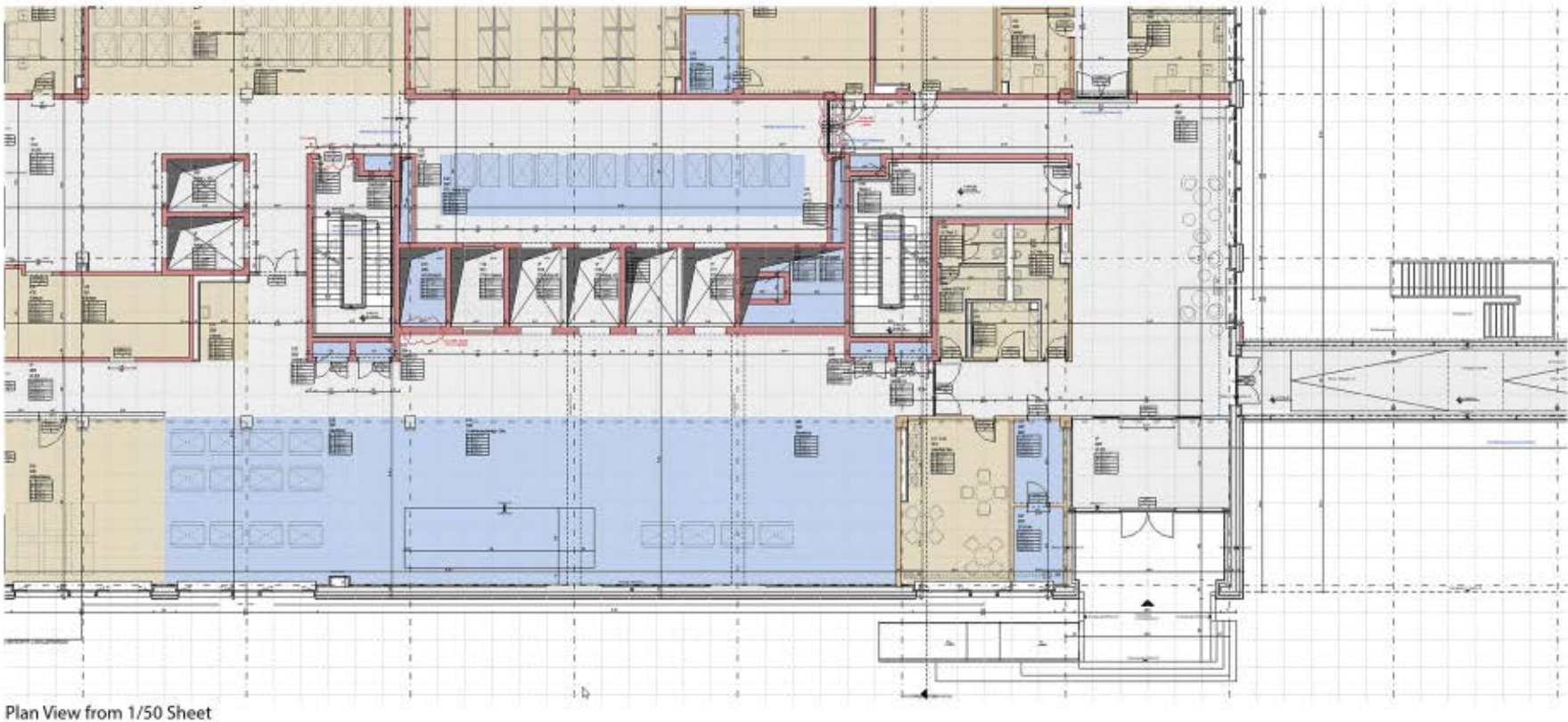


Sheet Production

In addition to modeling and model coordination, I was also involved in the production of construction sheets. This role allowed me to work with much more detailed building representations on paper. The main challenge was addressing the needs of construction teams at different project phases.

Unlike my previous projects, we were responsible for creating views for every room type in the project. To streamline this, we utilized various scripts to partially automate our workflow.

Another important aspect of the German workflow was the extensive use of overview plans for different purposes—such as explaining material selections, shadowing, lighting, circulation, and structural elements. I believe this approach helps contractors better understand the different project packages and proceed accordingly.

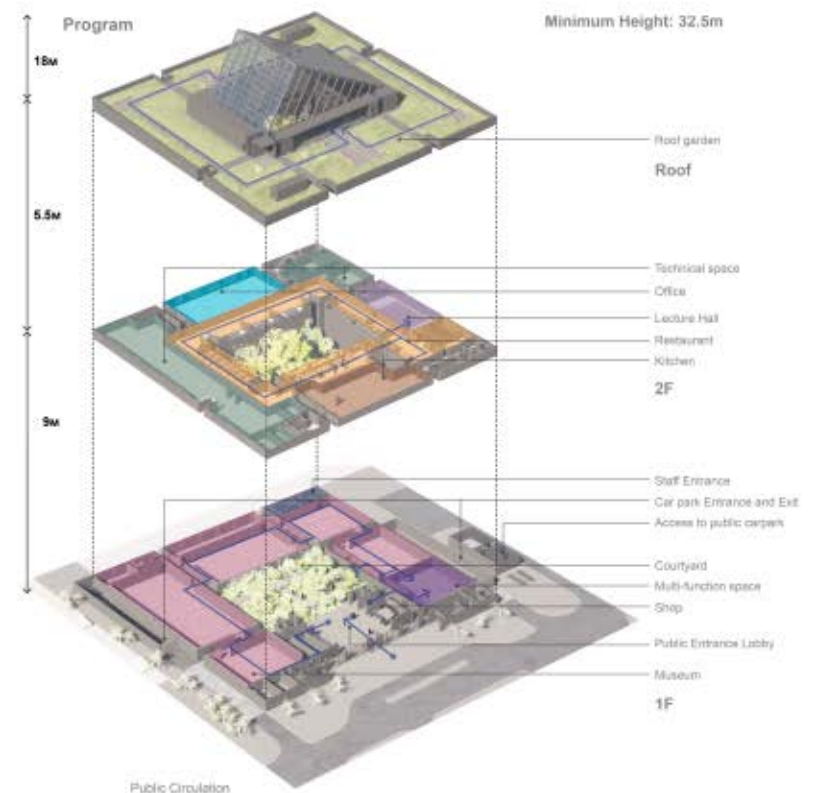
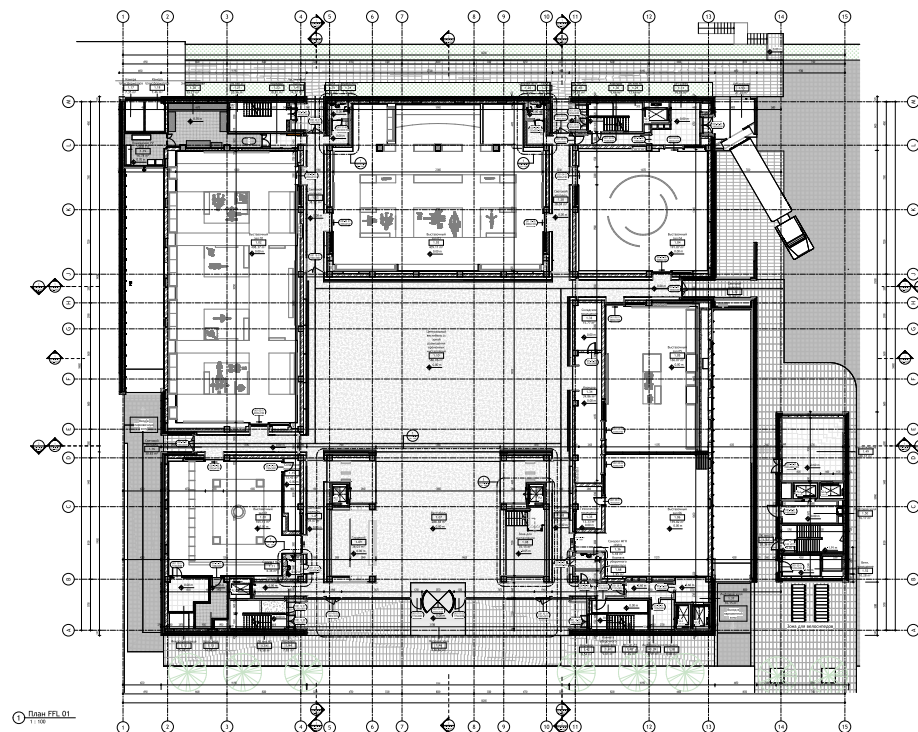


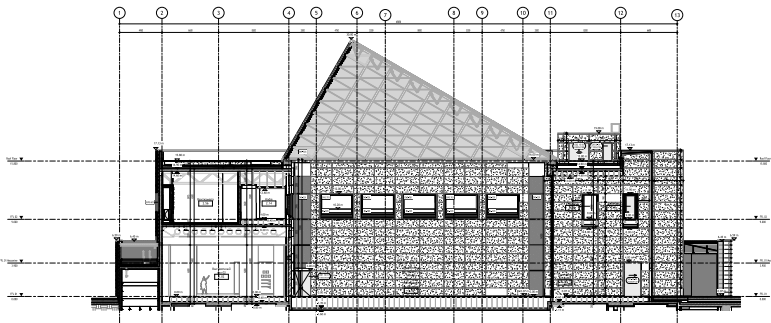
The War History Museum in Yekaterinburg was designed by the renowned office Foster & Partners. The building includes exhibition galleries on the ground floor with an inner garden, service areas on the mezzanine, and administrative spaces with a restaurant on the second floor. The east-side entrance, facing the main street, ensures optimal access for both pedestrians and vehicles. The extreme winters and temperate summers of the Ural region were key design considerations.

I contributed to this project as a freelancer supporting Re-Lab, providing BIM and modeling services to regional teams in Turkey. My scope included general BIM management, the roof package, lightwells, glazing, doors and windows, and several interior areas such as the restaurant.

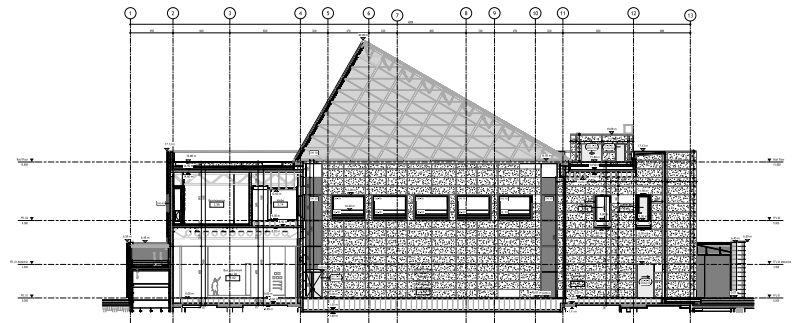


Weapon History Museum Yekaterinburg

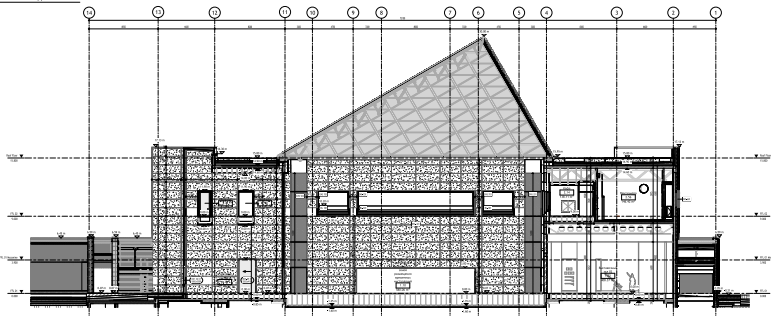




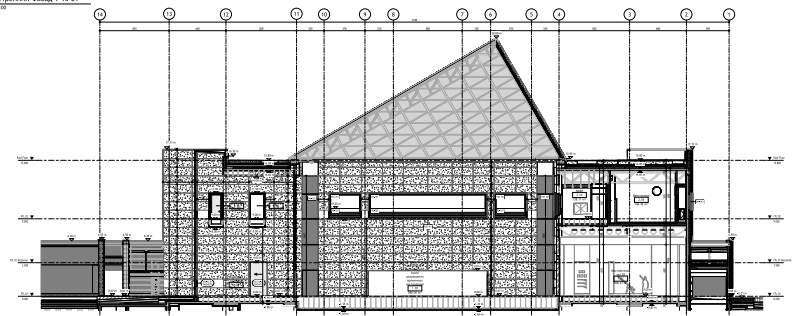
1 Внутренний Фасад 1-15 01
1:100



1 Внутренний Фасад 1-15 01
1:100



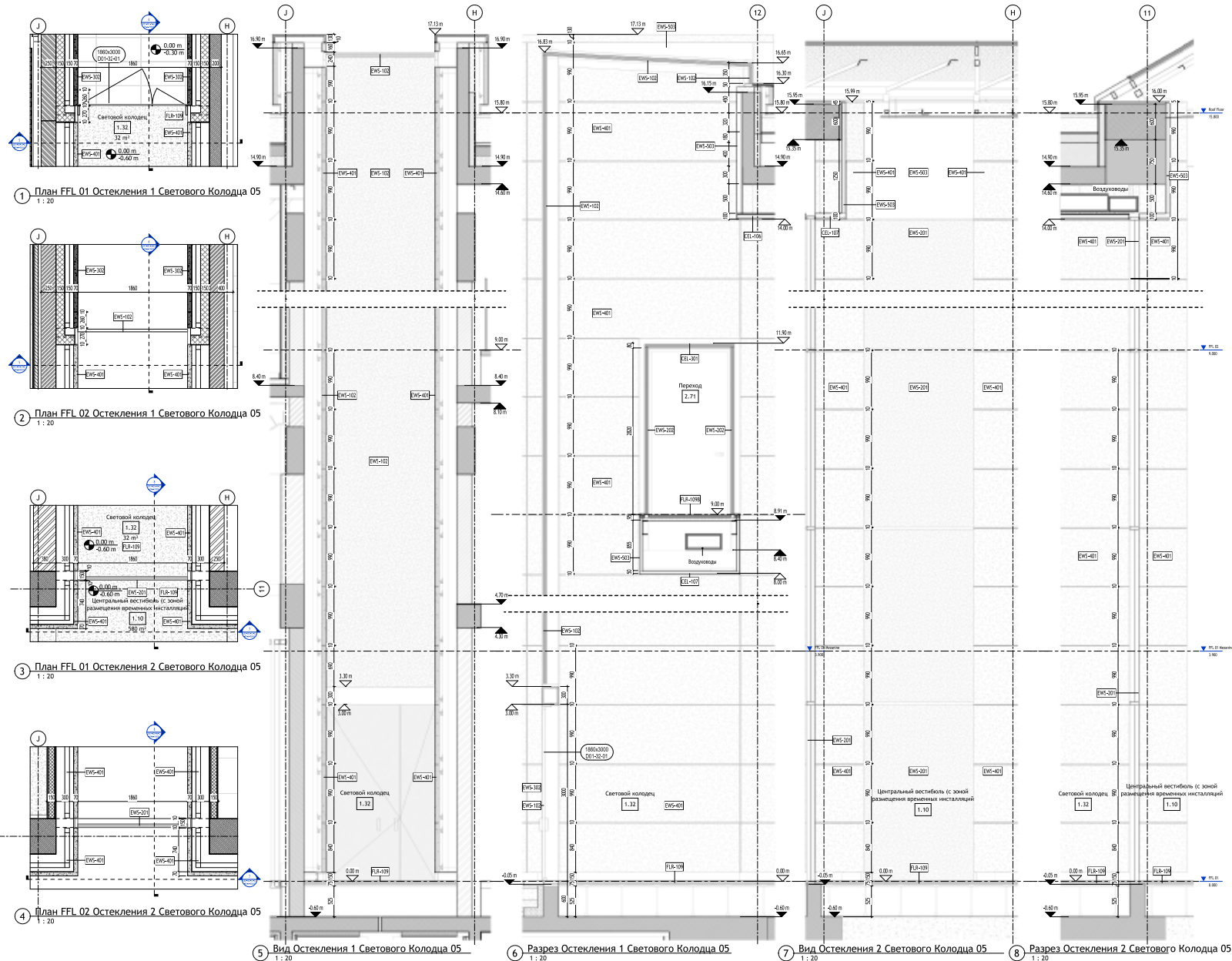
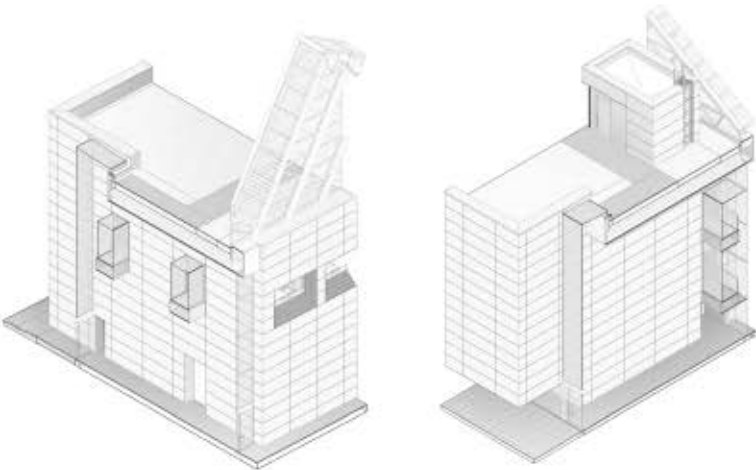
2 Внутренний Фасад 15-1 01
1:100



2 Внутренний Фасад 15-1 01
1:100

DETAIL DRAWINGS

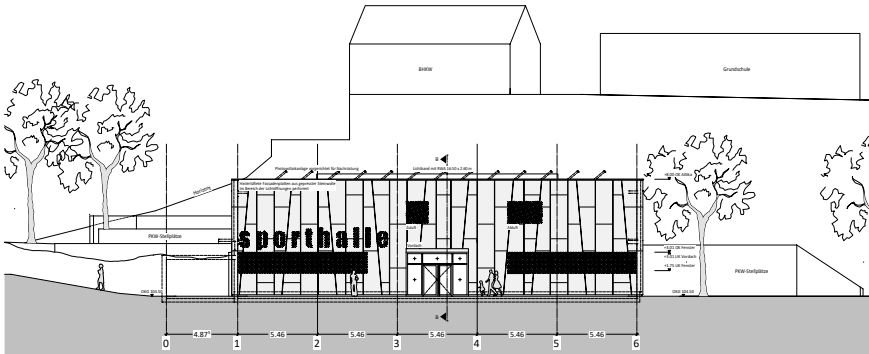
In this project, I gained valuable experience in leading a team and managing technically demanding packages such as the doors and windows, as well as the roof. These required a high level of expertise to achieve clean and precise results. I also enjoyed contributing to my second project designed by Foster & Partners, a firm I have always admired for its professional and solution-oriented approach. This mindset is clearly reflected in the project through the combination of clear spatial planning, thoughtful material selection, and design decisions that respond effectively to technical requirements.



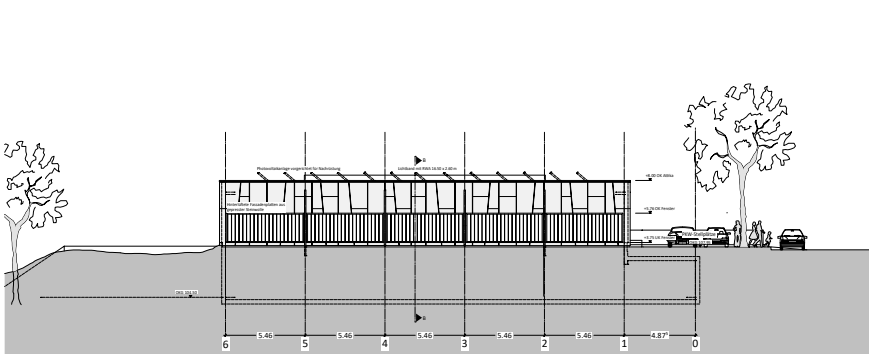
Grundschule Overath Einfeldsporthalle

Overath Primary School Single-Court Sports Hall

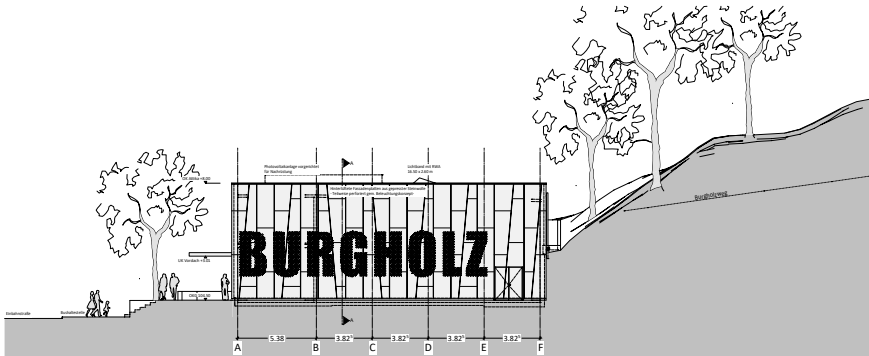
Completing the schematic design of a modest, everyday project with a limited budget—in short, architecturally very enjoyable. I worked mostly alone on this project and was responsible for designing a single-court sports hall in Overath, a small town near Cologne. My supervisor at the time in 3zw Architekten assisted me and taught me valuable lessons about how an architect should approach a project.



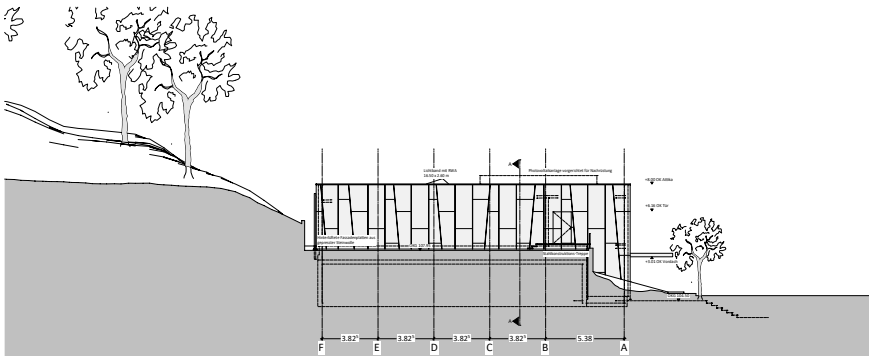
ANSICHT OST



ANSICHT WEST



ANSICHT NORD

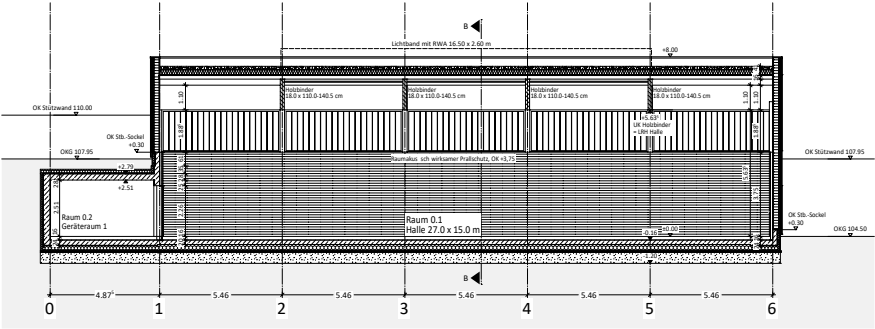


ANSICHT SÜD

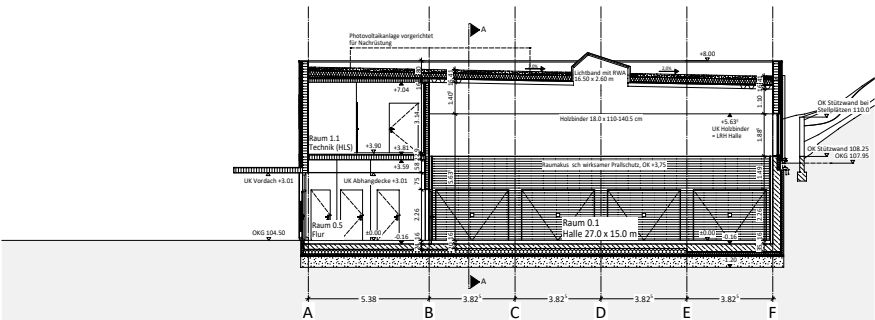
I was responsible for designing the main structure—primarily wood—organizing interior layouts, and coordinating engineering teams based on geological conditions, energy needs, and local codes related to schools, accessibility, and fire safety.

As the project involved a primary school sports hall, we centered our design around the needs of children. This focus influenced both spatial planning and material selection. I also enjoyed working with the wide variety of European construction materials.

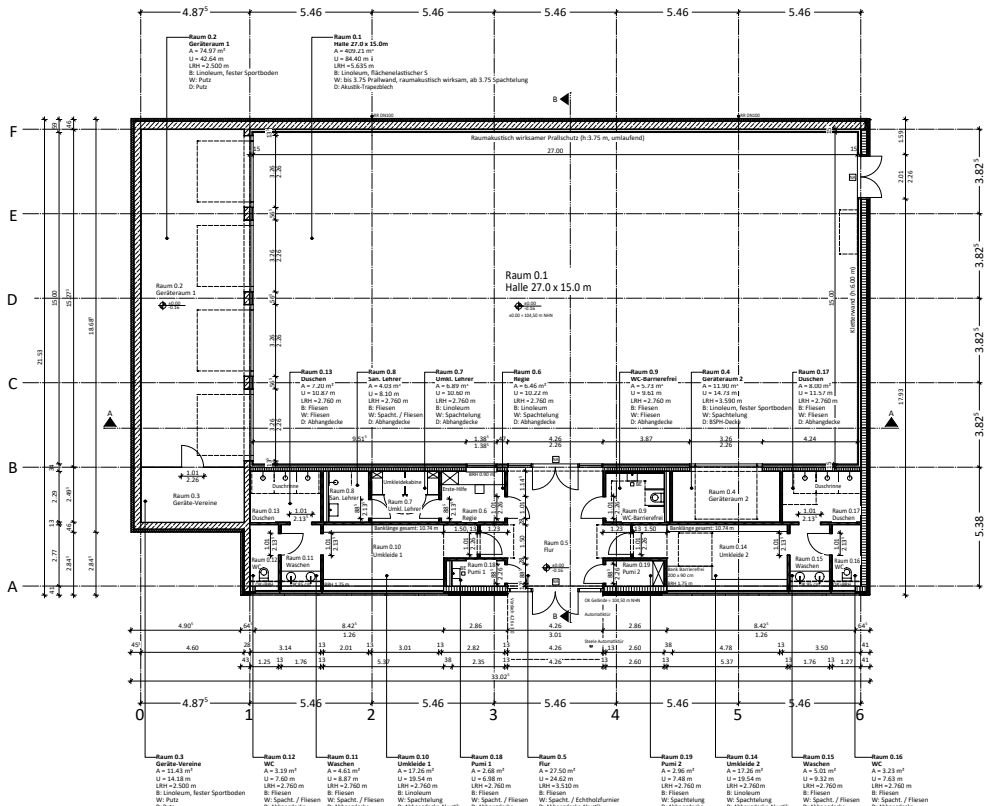
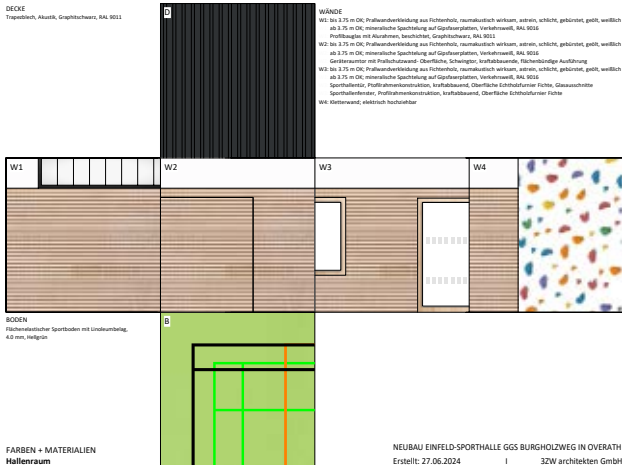
The project offered a valuable opportunity to explore the architectural process in Germany and compare it with practices in other countries. Being in a leading role allowed me to take part in all stages of design development. Through this experience, I gained a deeper understanding of German building regulations and the structured approach to interdisciplinary coordination.



SCHNITT A-A



SCHNITT B-B



FIELD MARKINGS: (WITH PU COLORS)

COLORS:

HANDBALL	ORANGE
BASKETBALL	BLACK
BASKETBALL-KLEIN	BLUE
BADMINTON	GREEN

WIDTHS:

1 HANDBALL	5 CM
1 BASKETBALL	5 CM
2 BASKETBALL-KLEIN	3 CM
4 BADMINTON	4 CM

FIXED SPORT EQUIPMENTS

2 PIECES BASKETBALL BACKBOARDS
ELT. CEILING FR., HEIGHT ADJUSTABLE

4 PIECES BASKETBALL HOOPS
HEIGHT ADJUSTABLE

1 PIECE MULTI-SWING SYSTEM
2-STAGE

1 PIECE STRETCH BAR SYSTEM
3-STAGE

1 PIECE WALL BARS
ELT. PULL-UP, SWIVELING

1 PIECE LATTICE LADDER
ELT. PULL-UP, 4 SECTION

1 PIECE CLIMBING WALL
ELT. PULL-UP

FLOOR SOCKETS FOR SPORTS POSTS

HANDBALL
2 GOAL FRAMES IN 4 SOCKETS

WALL BARS
1 WALL BAR SOCKET

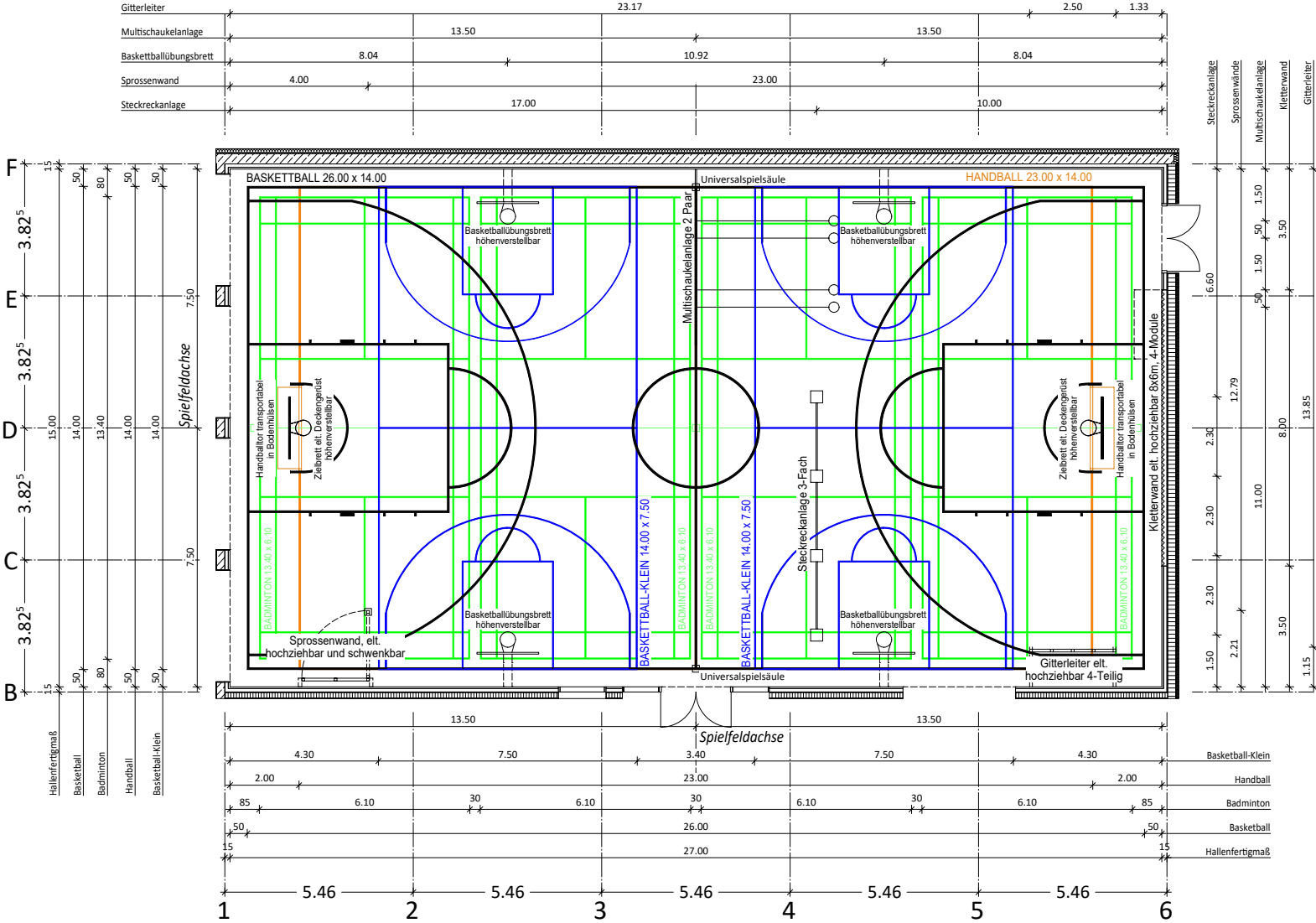
STRETCH BAR SYSTEM
4 STRETCH BAR SOCKETS

UNIVERSAL FLOOR POSTS HANDBALL
2 POSTS IN 2 SOCKETS

UNIVERSAL FLOOR POSTS BADMINTON
3 POSTS IN 3 SOCKETS
(CENTRAL DOUBLE POSTS)

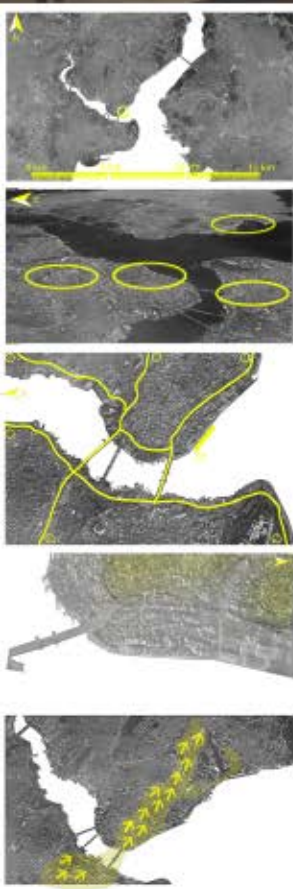
NOTES

THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE SPORTS EQUIPMENT AND PLAYING FIELDS REFER TO THE FINISHED DIMENSIONS OF THE SPORTS HALL



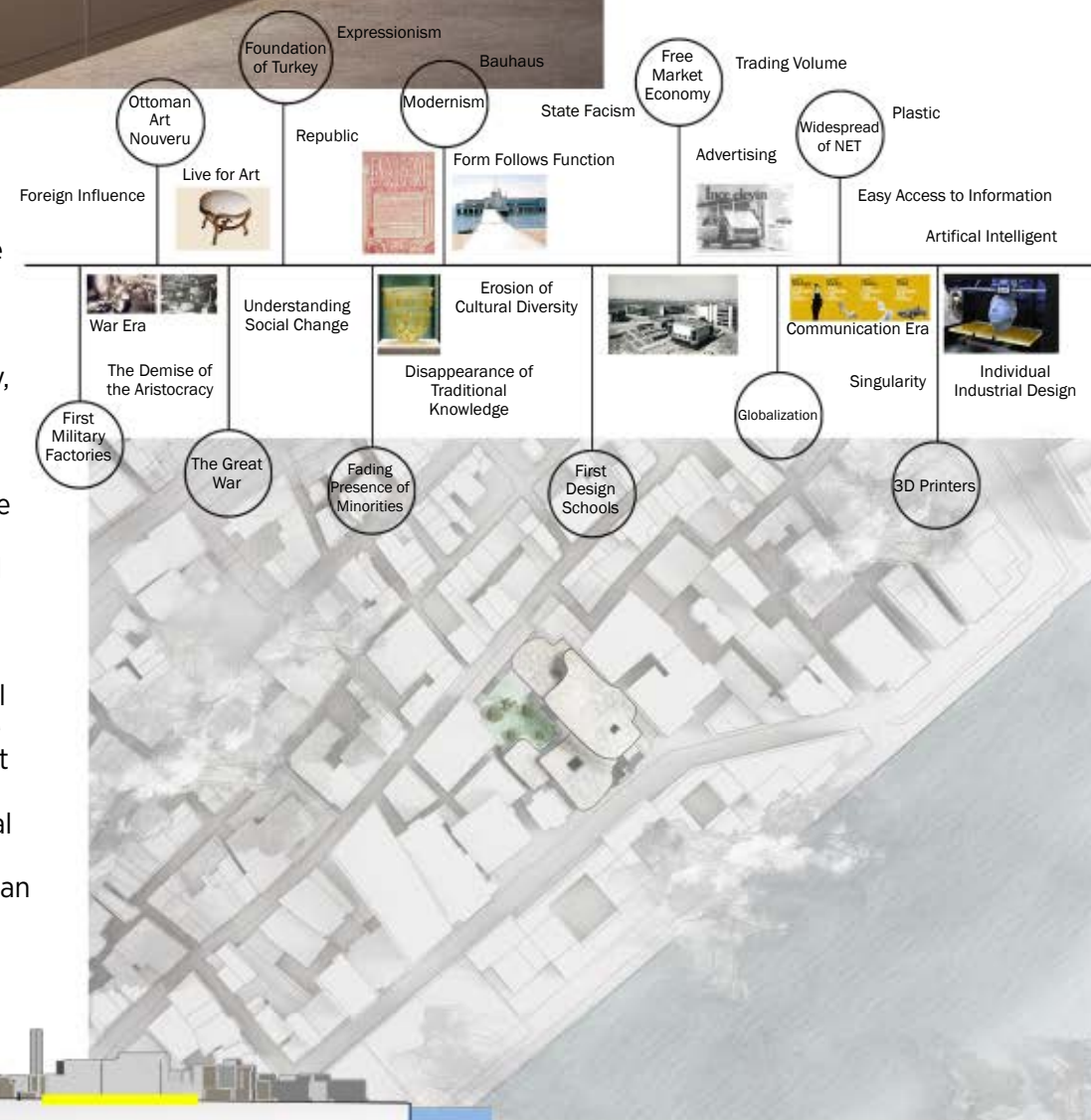


There couldn't be a better location for the Karalama Design Museum than Karaköy, Istanbul. Located near the heart of the city, Karaköy served as a historic commercial hub for centuries, home to countless craftsmen and shops. Although the neighborhood became neglected around the 1950s, today it has transformed into a vital point of transition and gathering, especially for younger generations.



Location Analysis

The central commercial area of Istanbul was originally located at the heart of the historical peninsula. As the city expanded, this center shifted—first to Eminönü, then to Karaköy, Galata, Taksim, Mecidiyeköy, and finally to Levent. Today, it has begun to extend toward Ayazağa. However, Karaköy now has a completely different character. Unlike other districts, housing here is fragmented; historic apartments and abandoned ruins often stand on the same street. This unique condition is rooted in the area's complex and sometimes catastrophic history. Until the 20th century, Karaköy was home to many non-Muslim minorities, most of whom were craftsmen. Over the past 50–60 years, however, the social fabric of the neighborhood changed dramatically, deeply affecting its urban character.

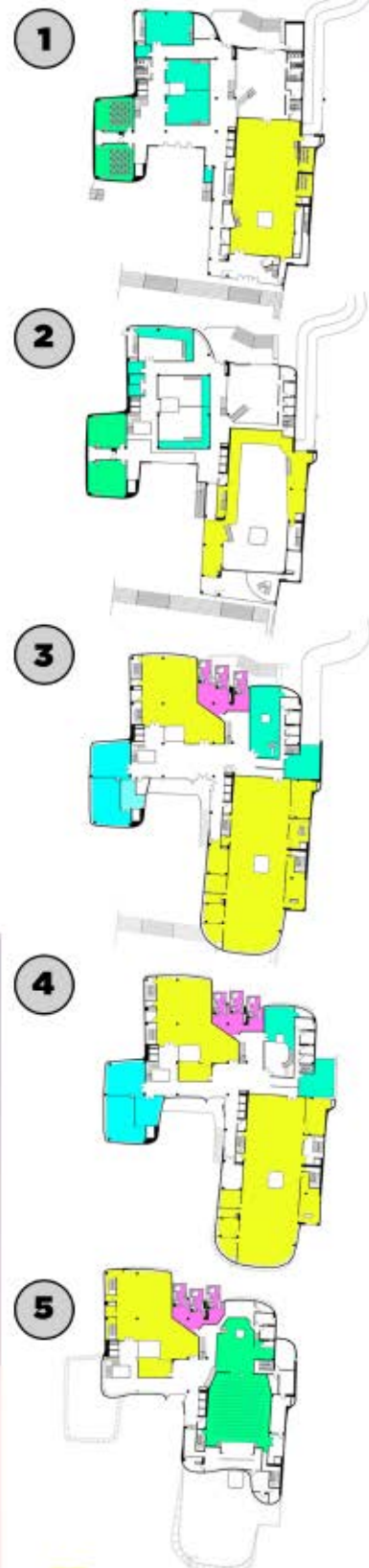
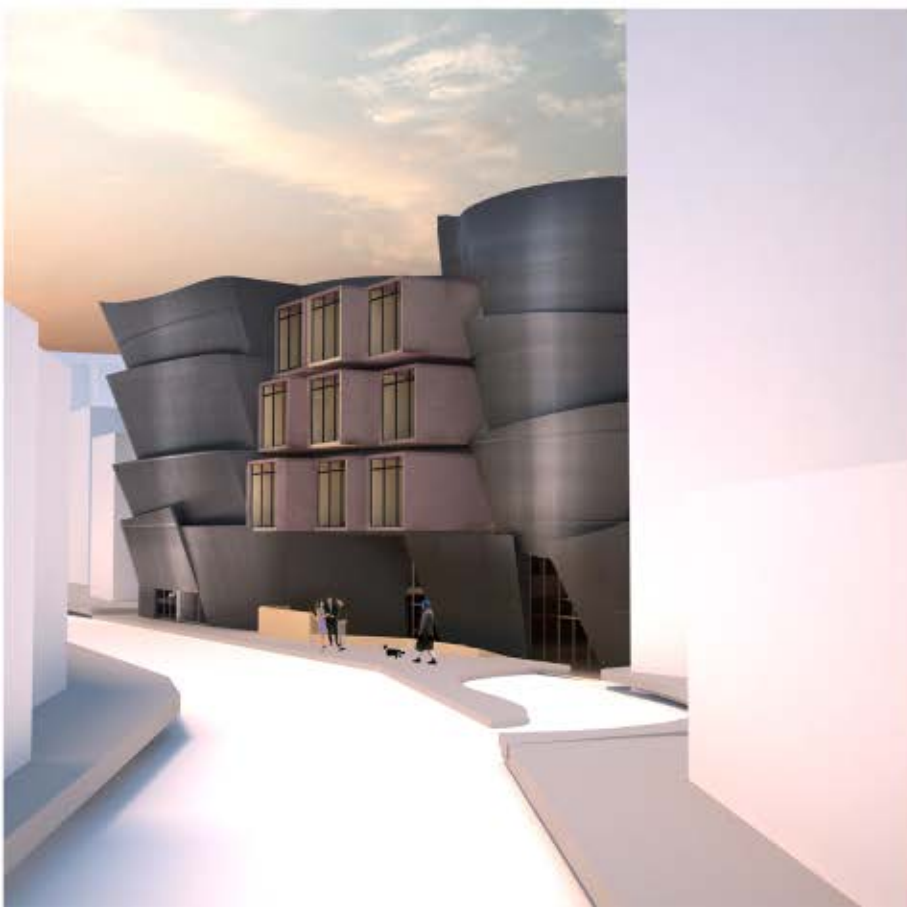




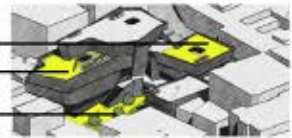
Space and Purposes

There isn't enough green space in the neighborhood, and the surrounding apartment blocks prevent sunlight from reaching the streets. To address this, a quarter of the project site was allocated as green area, and a layered building form was designed to ensure sufficient sunlight reaches the western side.

The project is located between two main streets: Mumhane Street, which is primarily used by pedestrians, and Kemankes Street, which has lower density but is used by cars. One of the key aims of the project is to connect these two streets. To achieve this, a sunken pathway was designed as a linking element. This intervention also creates a significant gallery space, without increasing the overall height of the building.

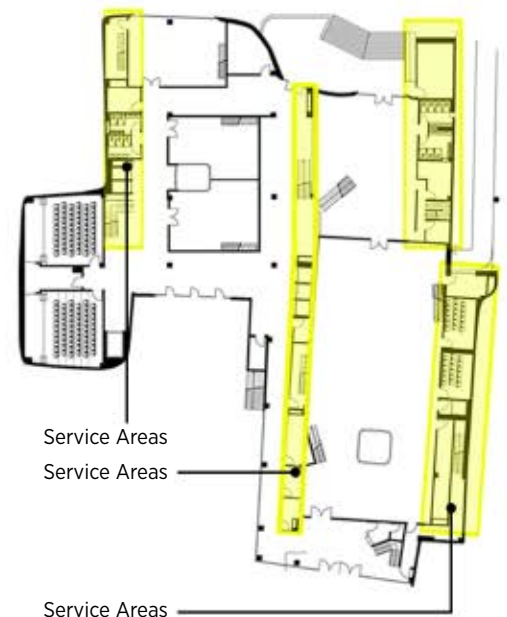


- Exhibition Halls
- Studios and Workshops
- Conference Hall and Black Box
- Storage Areas
- Artisan Residence



Green Areas

Gallery Voids



Service Areas

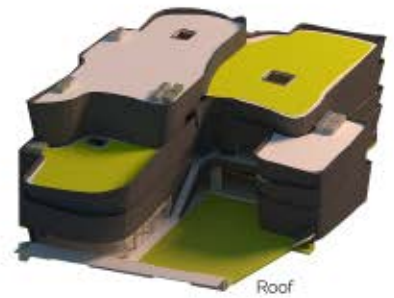
Service Areas

Service Areas

Spatial Zoning and Functional Strategy

To provide enough space for exhibition halls and other wide spaces most of the service areas such as storages stairways, elevators, fire routes and shafts are placed at the edge of the building following vector axes. A huge spaces inbetween these places are used for exhibition halls, workshop areas, conference halls and black-box rooms and study rooms.

This zoning continues all of the design and colavrates the purpose of the spaces. In Karaköy Karalama Design Museum, six exhibition halls places those halls connected with semi public spaces like cafe, resting areas and restaurants. However there are also connection between halls directly to create more flexible exhibition spaces. Beside those there are studios and living spaces for artists, placed at south/east of the building.



Roof



Fourth Floor



Third Floor



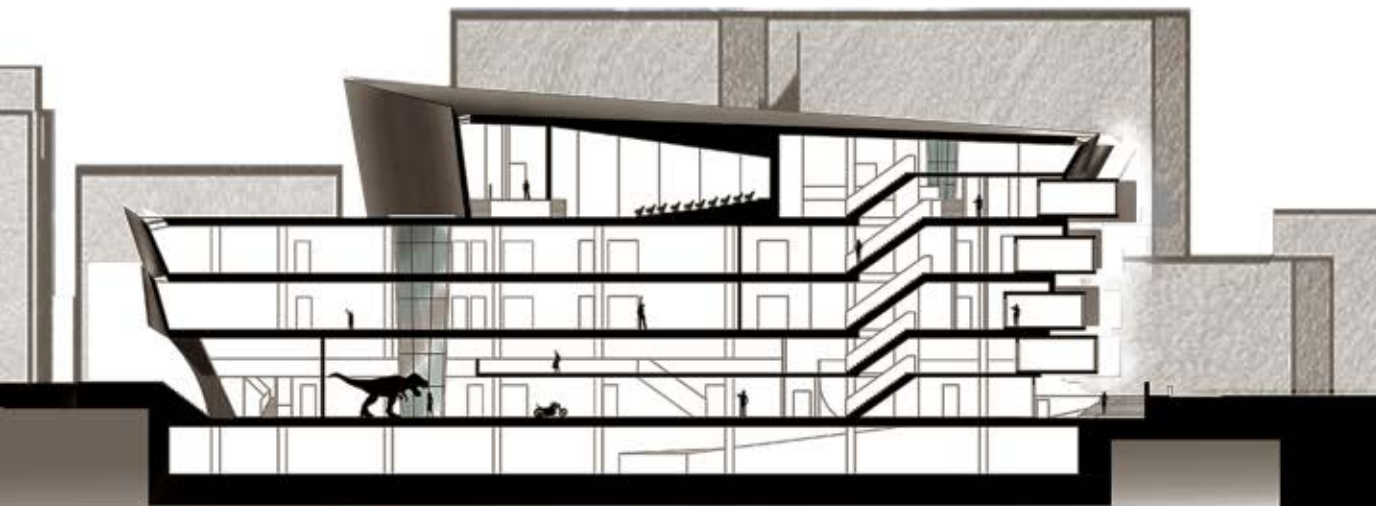
Second Floor



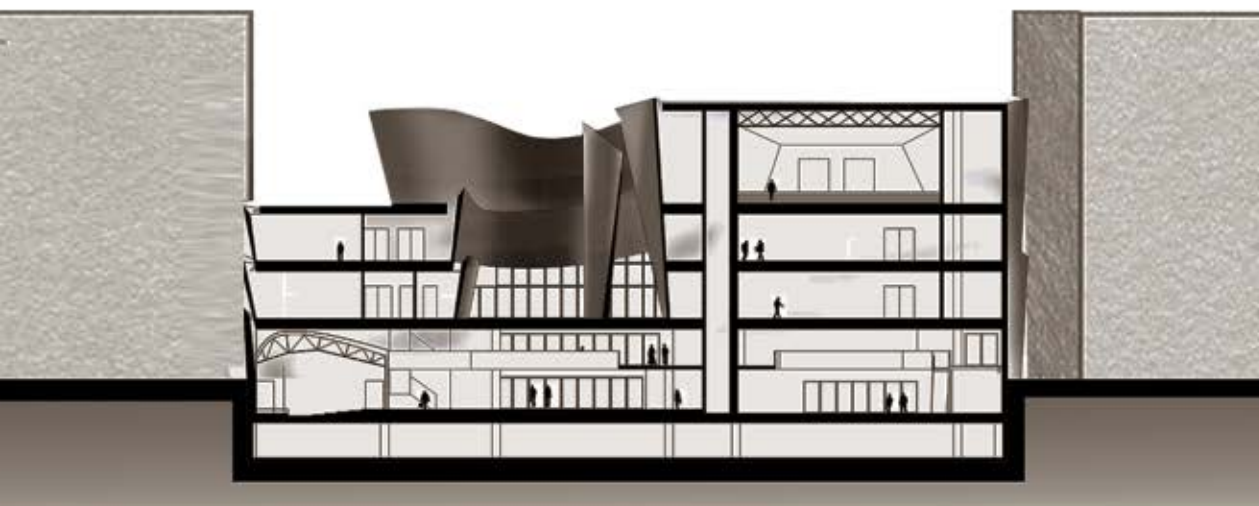
First Floor



Ground Floor



SECTION A



SECTION B

5M

10M

40M

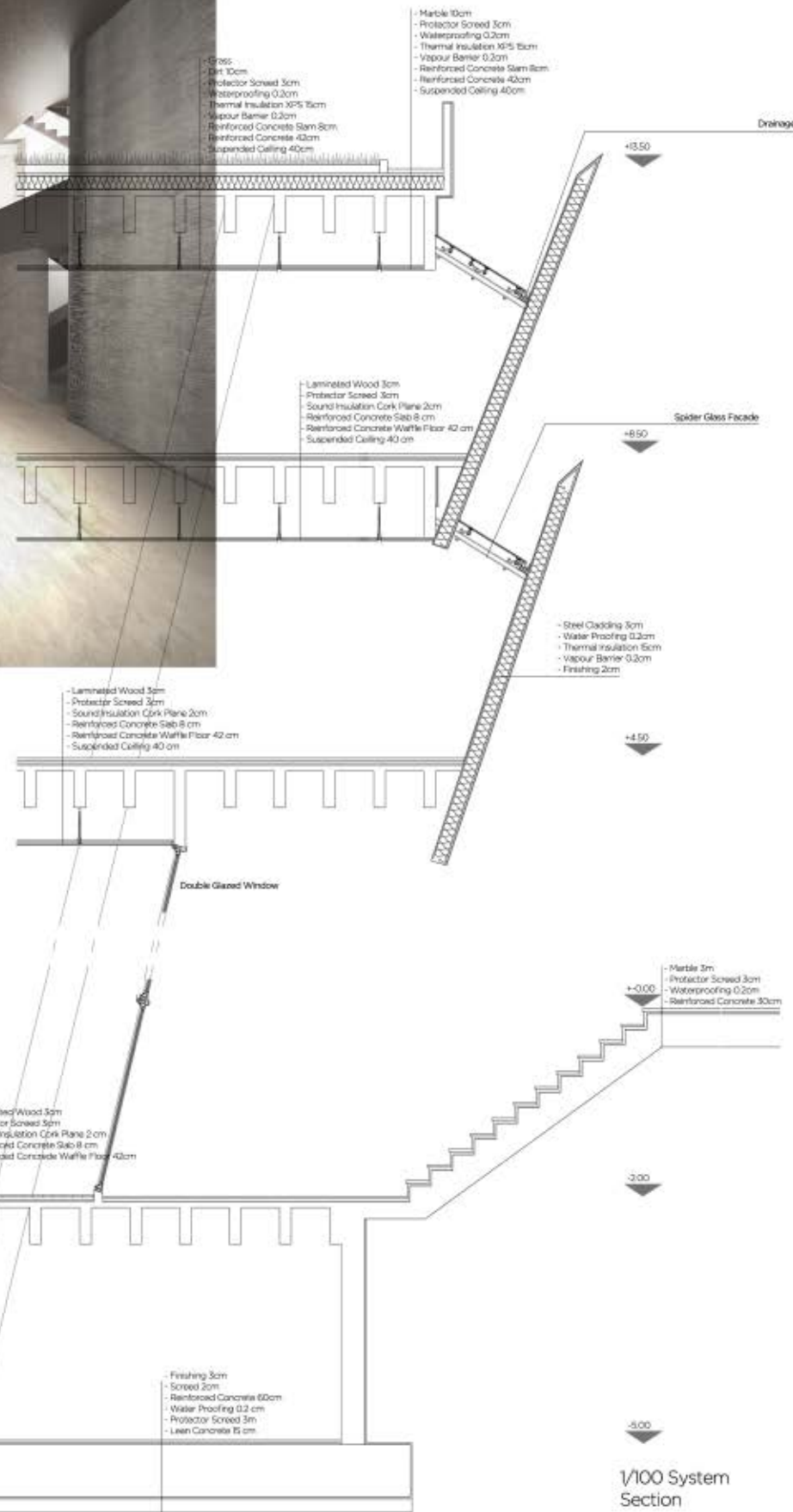


Circulation, Structure, and Safety Strategies

Vertical circulation elements follow the service areas along corridors, with horizontal circulation placed at their intersections.

The structural system aligns with this organization; due to earthquake risk, expansion joints divide the building into three separate sections. Air ventilation and fire safety are critical for Karalama. Although the museum occupies a relatively large program within a narrow site, ventilation is ensured through strategically placed air shafts that penetrate the building at key points.

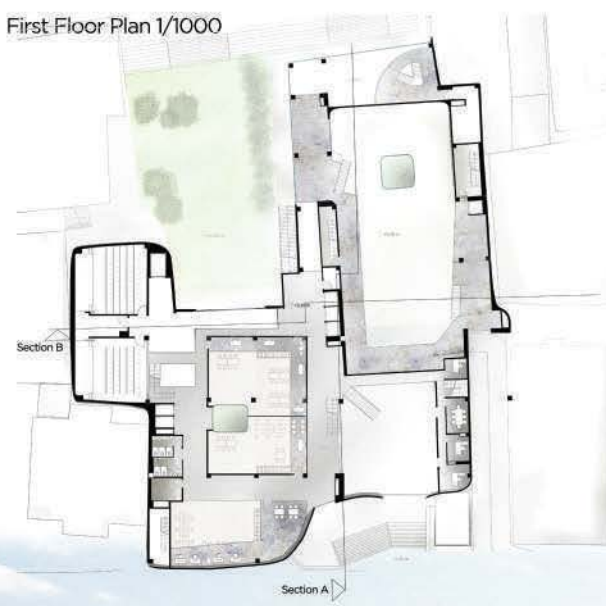
For fire safety, fireproof curtains are installed in designated areas to protect exhibits and maintain clear escape routes.



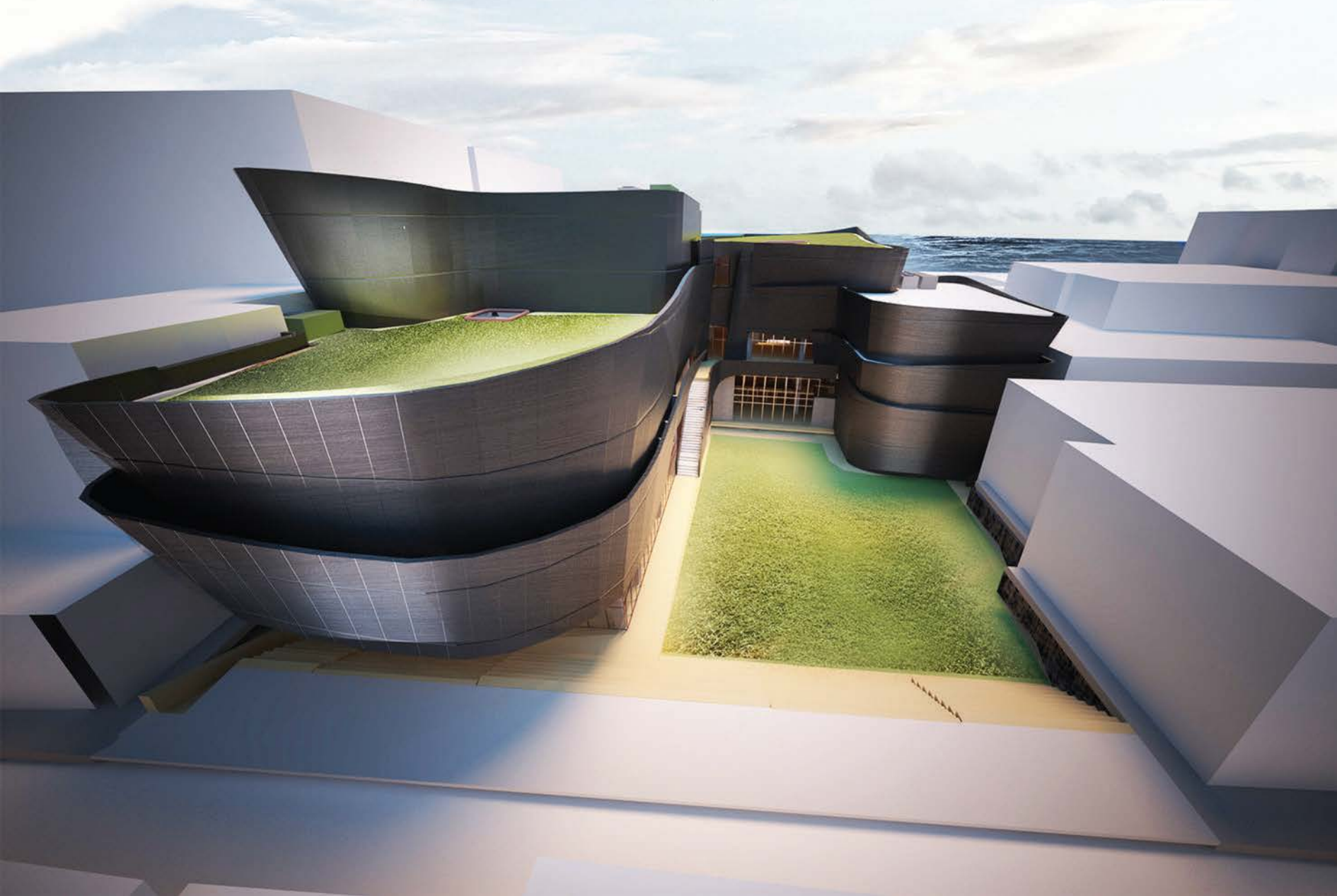
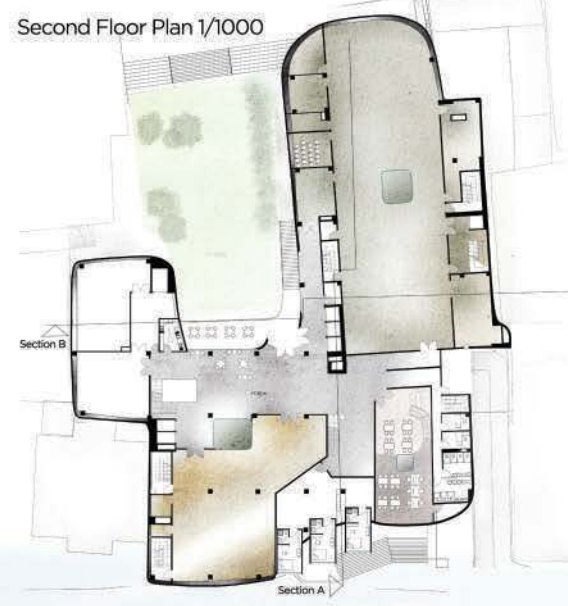
Ground Floor Plan 1/1000



First Floor Plan 1/1000



Second Floor Plan 1/1000



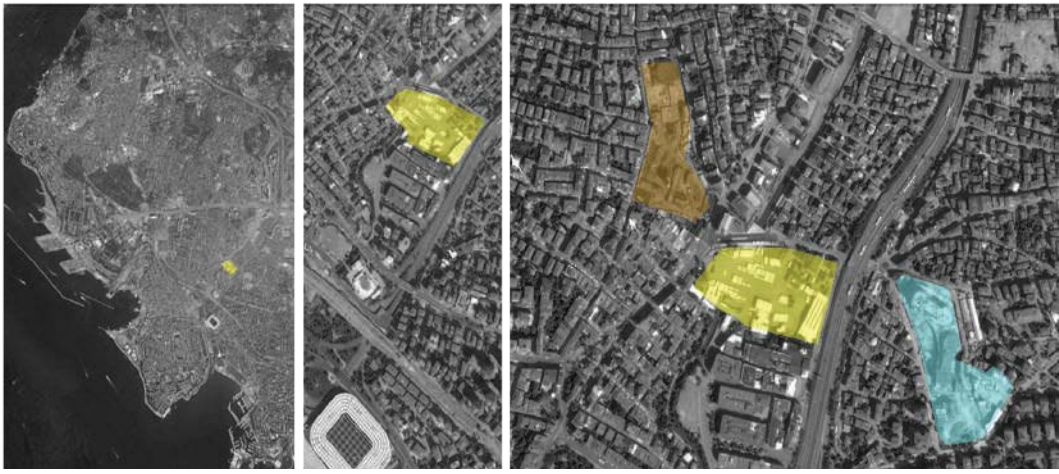
ISF

Istanbul Philharmonic

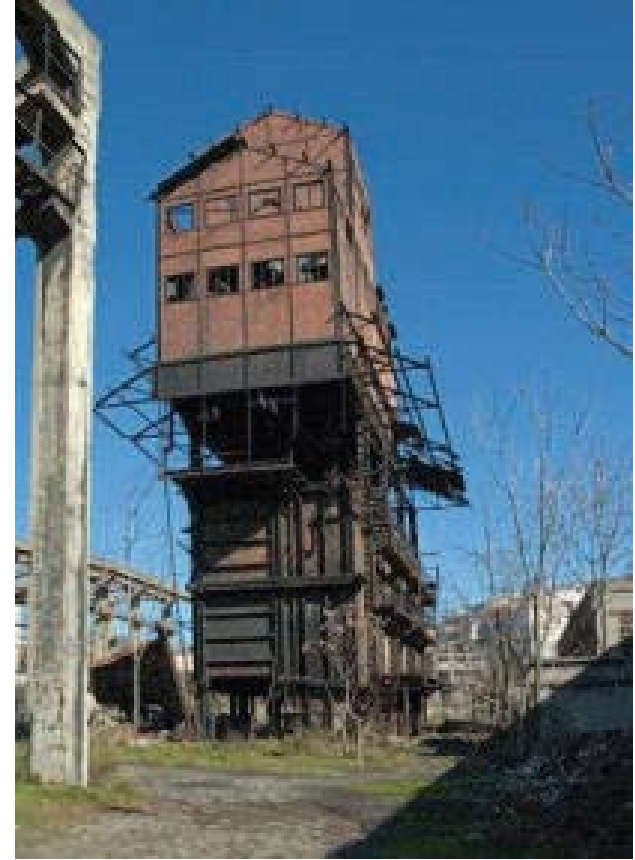
The Istanbul Philharmonic was initially designed as a concert hall, and only later enclosed as a building. With almost no emphasis on its exterior form, every aspect of the design follows a single principle: centripetal organization. From both acoustic and philosophical perspectives, music should be placed at the center.

Therefore, the stage is positioned in the middle, with all audience seating arranged around it. The foyer and building entrances wrap around the hall, while large open squares extend outward from the building, integrating it with the surrounding urban fabric.





Gazhane Ruins



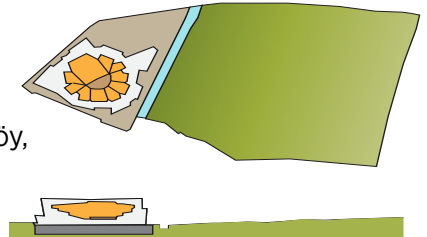
Project Site: Istanbul / Kadıköy / Hasabpasa
 ■ Hasanpasa Gazhane (Under Restoration)
 ■ Cityplus Kadıköy (Under Construction)

Location Analysis



Site Plan 1/5000
 ■ Kurbağalı Dere Street
 ■ Hızır Bey Street
 ■ E-5 Highway

The Istanbul Philharmonic is being established in a nearly forgotten neighborhood located between Kadıköy, Üsküdar, Florya, and Bostancı. The project site is situated near the historic Gazhane industrial complex in Hasanpaşa/Kadıköy, which is currently undergoing restoration to be transformed into a new conference center. While the primary aim is to provide the city with a high-quality classical music venue, the nearly 50,000-square-meter site also presents a opportunity to create much-needed green and shared public spaces for the neighborhood.



Foundation Of Turkish Republic 1923

Traditional Turkish Classical Music

Opening of Istanbul Conservatory 1926

Foundation of Istanbul State Philharmonie Orchestra 1945

Turkis Classical Music Renaissance 1976

Idil Biret

Fazıl Say

The Turkish Five

Widespreading of Ralido

Ankara State Conservatory 1936

Suna Kan

ISF Park

1/2000 Site Plan



Tree species play a vital role in the ISF Park, providing shade as well as acting as sound and wind barriers throughout different seasons. The use of local species is important, as they are better adapted to withstand the pollution and harsh urban conditions of the city.

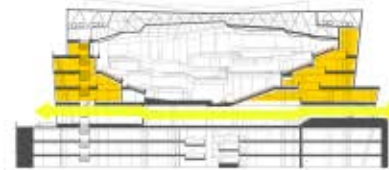


Design Approach

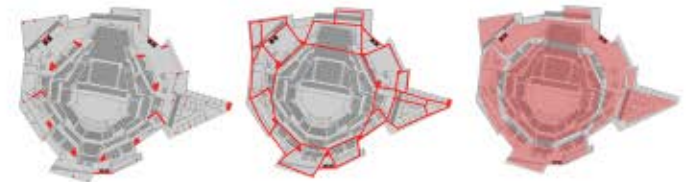
The Istanbul Philharmonic occupies a compact site, shaped by its ribbed form and small squares leading to the entrances. With three main and several smaller access points, the ground floor remains highly permeable. Public and semi-public spaces blend seamlessly at this level, creating an open and inviting atmosphere.



ISF has an open form shaped by its interior functions and street-facing vistas. The choice of façade materials also reflects these principles.

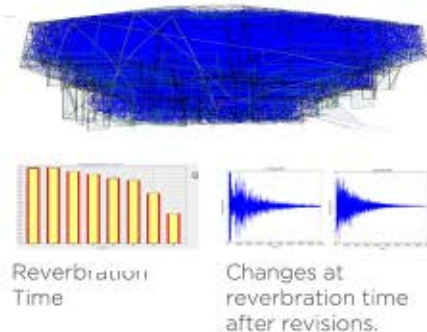


Permeability and flexibility are key principles of the design. To support this, inner and outer green spaces are mostly connected vertically, while galleries provide horizontal transitions between floors.



The structural system also follows the design approach. To avoid long spans, shear walls intersect the perimeter of the main hall, arranged in a circular form to reduce tension forces. Surrounding this central circle, a second ring provides structural support and accommodates non-hall functions. Additional spaces are then organized in continuation of this layered arrangement.

After the main design was completed, acoustic values were calculated using Odeon simulation software, and necessary adjustments were made accordingly.



The Bibliotech is located on the ground floor, while the upper floors of this section accommodate dressing rooms and administrative offices.

Semi-public spaces serve as a music history and sound museum.

Restaurant and kitchen for visitors

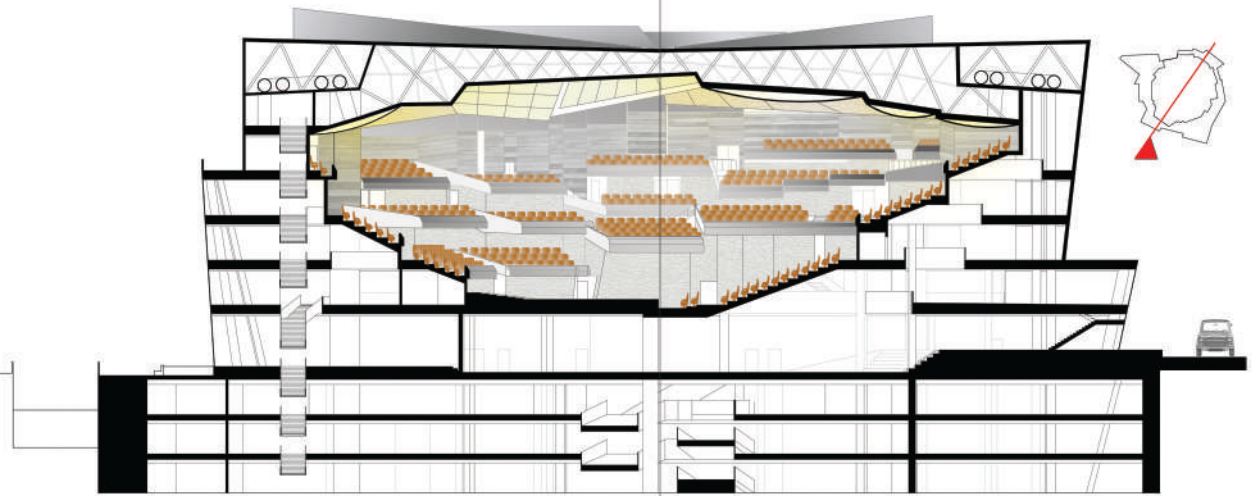
This section of the building is primarily designed to house service areas such as storage rooms and restrooms.

There are three focal points for horizontal circulation, with cloakrooms and counters located nearby.



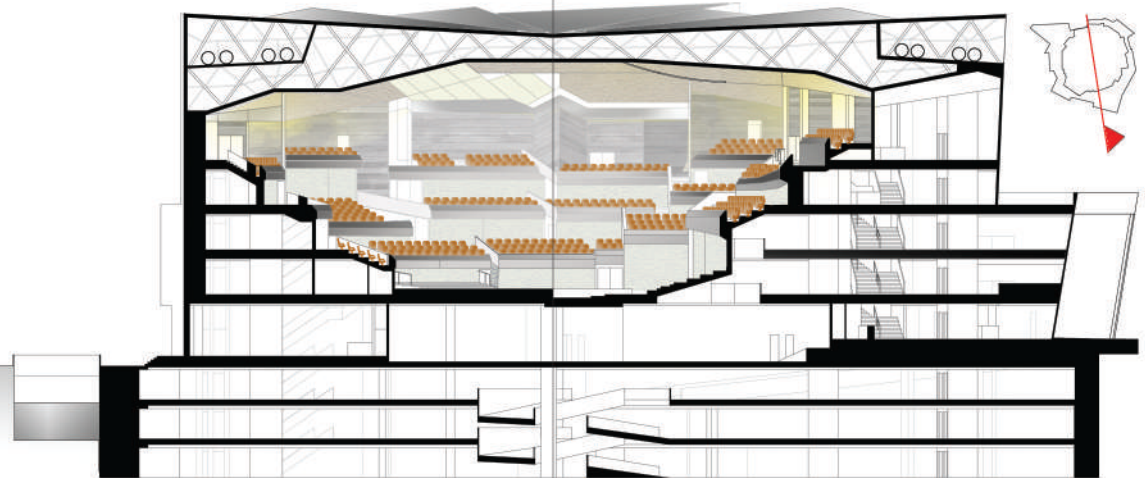
The ground floor of the Istanbul Philharmonic serves as a common area, housing a sound museum, library, counters, and a restaurant. The foyer spans the upper four floors, with horizontal circulation organized around three main focal points aligned with the lodges, acting as connectors between the hall and other spaces. Terraces open onto the foyer to enhance the indoor-outdoor connection. The building also includes three basement levels serving as a parking garage with a total capacity of 500 cars.

Spatial Organization



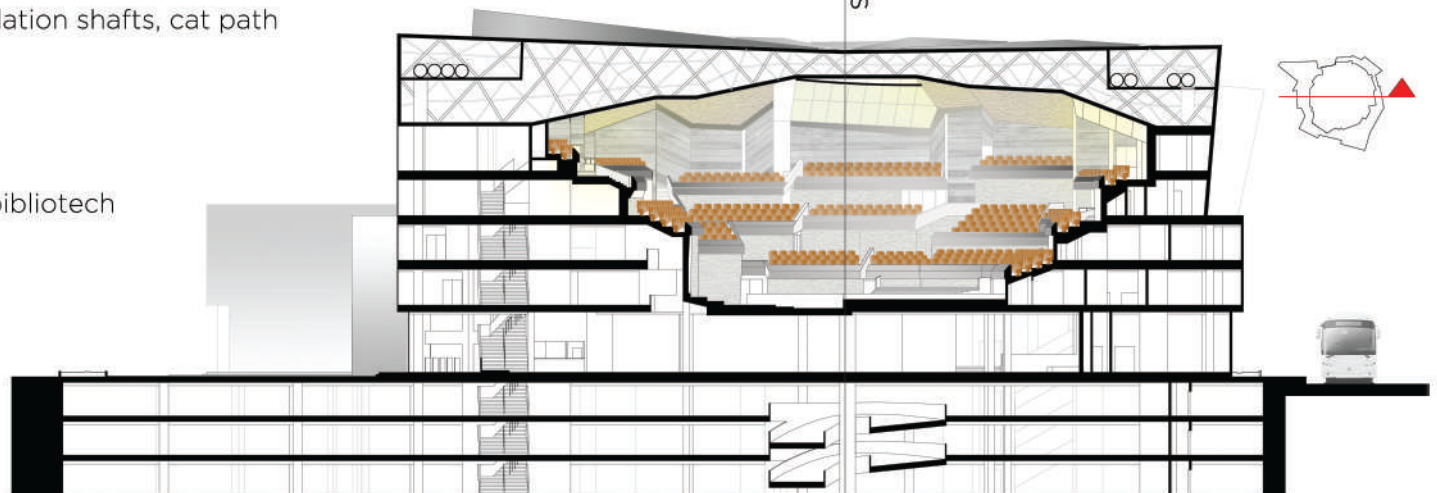
axis

(From Symmetry axis)



axis

(From Park)



(From widest point)

5m 10m 20m 40m

Ceiling, Truss system, ventilation shafts, cat path

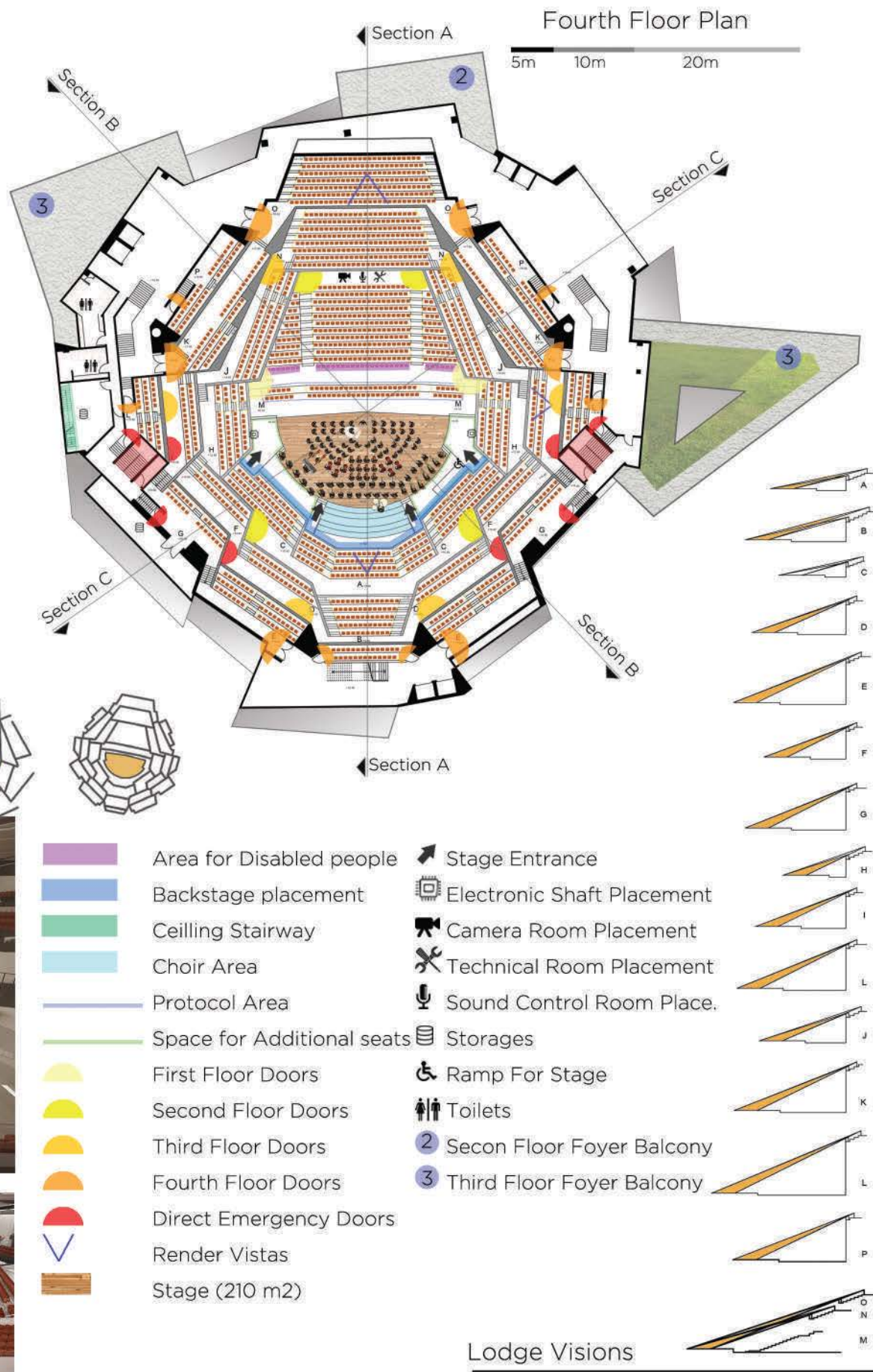
Concert Hall, Foyer

Entrance, Sound museum, bibliotech

Carparking, Service Rooms

Designing a central-stage concert hall is complex due to diverse requirements. The central stage and surrounding lodges enhance acoustic performance by placing music at the center, which is acoustically optimal. The lodges subdivide the large space into smaller, more intimate listening areas, strengthening the connection between the orchestra and the audience. However, this design introduces challenges such as complex circulation and limited sightlines to the stage. To address these issues, a transitional layout space is incorporated between the foyer and the hall.

What is a Concert Hall?



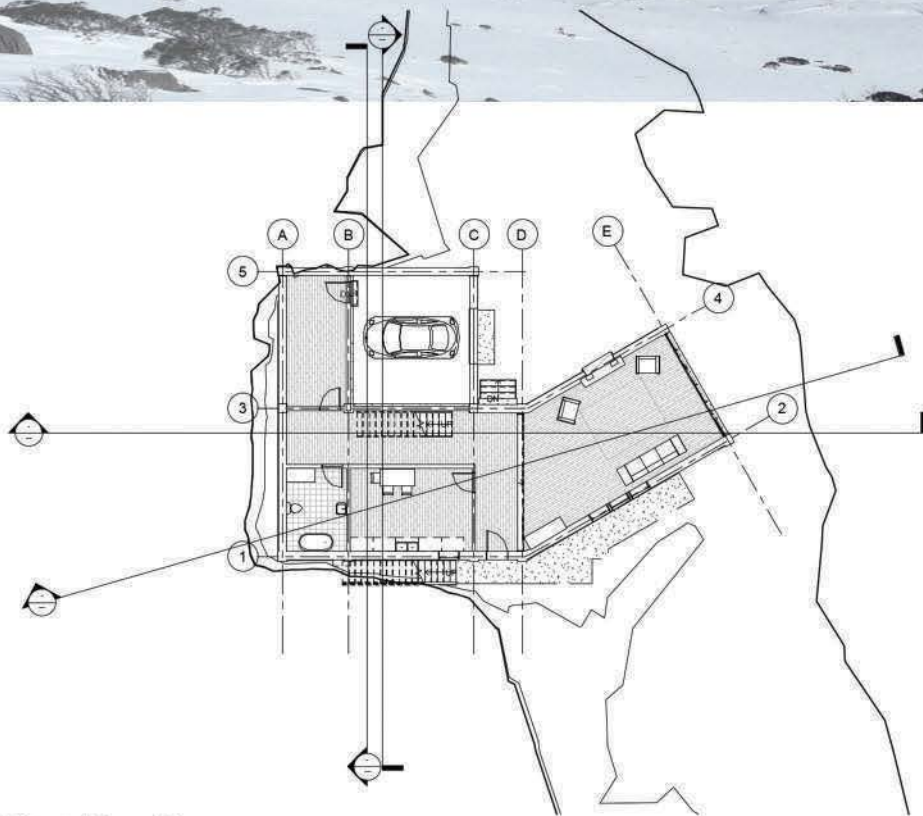


ERCIYES HOUSE



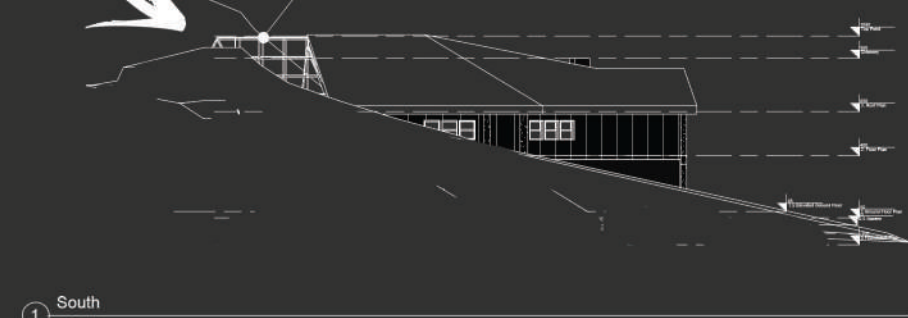
Erciyes House is situated on the renowned snow-covered Mount Erciyes in Central Anatolia. The project was developed with a fictional story and concept in mind. The main idea was to design a simple and functional house for a family of four or five. The design includes several rooms, a garage, and terraces, all arranged to suit the needs of a modern mountain lifestyle.

The plan scheme of the design follows the natural topography of the site. Since the house will remain unoccupied for most of the year, the choice of materials and the overall form were carefully considered to establish a strong connection with the surrounding environment. A compact form and a robust exterior envelope are among the key defining features of the project.

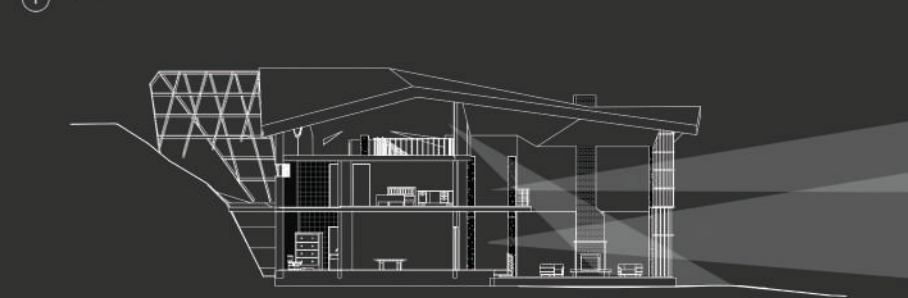


A steel truss system, functioning as a partial roof over the terrace, was designed to mitigate snow accumulation along the western elevation.

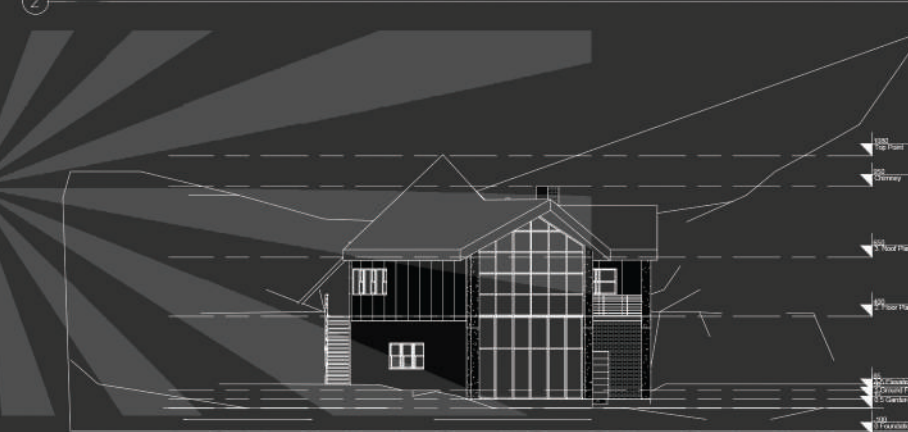
SNOW



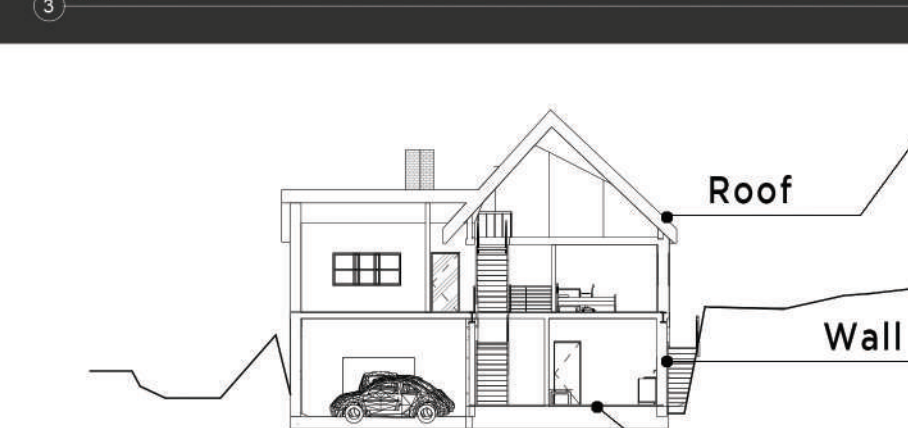
1 South



2 Section 1

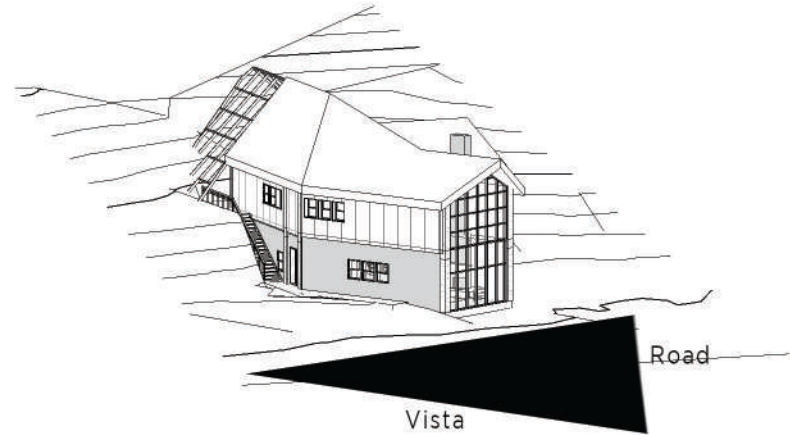


3 East

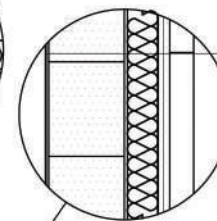
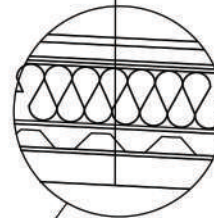


4 Section 3

The western side of the site is enclosed by a slope, while the eastern side opens up to a snow-covered valley, offering expansive views.

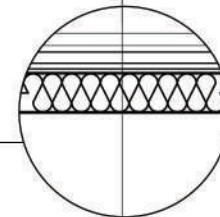


- Zinc-Titanium Plates (Clamp System)
- OSB Wooden Plates 10 mm
- HDPE Waterproofing 2 mm
- XPS Thermal Insulation 20 cm (Between Battens)
- Steam Equalizer 10 mm
- Concrete 30 mm
- Metal Trapezoidal Sheet 80 mm
- Metal Profile 80x80 mm
- Air Gap 12 mm
- Wooden Ceiling Board 40 mm



- Interior Wall Finishing 10 mm
- Finishig Screed 10 mm
- Aerated Concrete Blockwork 250 mm
- Vapour Barrier 3 mm
- Rockwool Thermal Insulation 100 mm
- Water Proofing 2mm
- Cavity 35 mm
- Brickwork Cladding 80 mm

- Wooden Plates 25 mm
- Glue 15 mm
- Screed suitable for Underfloor Heating 100 mm
- Underfloor Heting
- Concrete Slab 200 mm
- XPS Thermal Insulation 120 mmm
- Waterproofing HDPE 3mm
- Rammed Earth
- Soil





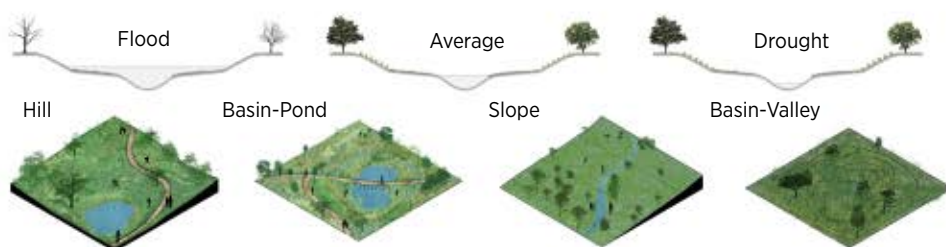
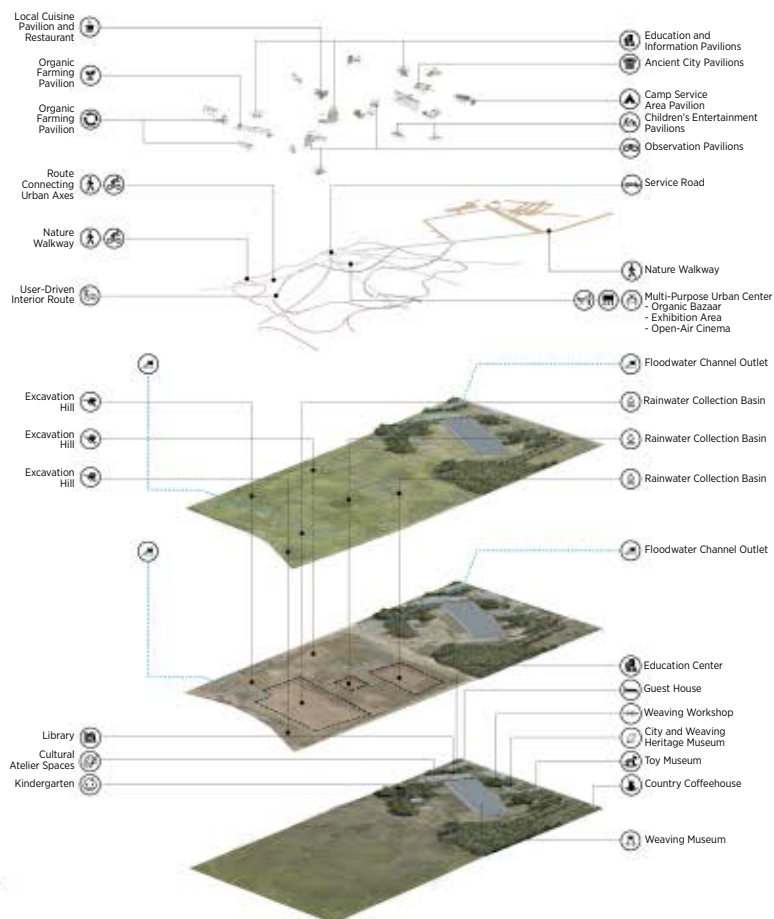
KEPEZ CITY PARK

One of the crucial deficiencies in the development of Antalya is the rapid expansion of the city combined with a lack of green spaces. The increasing amount of hard surfaces due to urbanization, along with insufficient infrastructure, has led to the inefficient use of rainwater—an abundant resource in this region. This potential is wasted as rainwater mixes with sewage systems.

Throughout the design process, the relationship between the city, newly developed bicycle roads, and the nearby park restoration has been carefully considered.

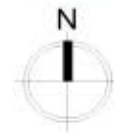
The aim of the project ECO-DOKU is to create a natural reservoir through green and permeable surfaces, shaped via topographical planning. The site's terrain, already altered by unfinished excavations, allowed for further landscape design. Paths and specialized pavilions activate the area, offering lively, fresh, and functional public spaces that evolve over time.

At the heart of the project, a multi-purpose structure is located at the intersection of paths connecting surrounding neighborhoods. This central platform can host various public activities such as concerts, open-air performances, and exhibitions.



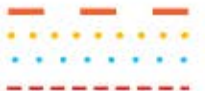


1 / 5000 VAZİYET PLANI



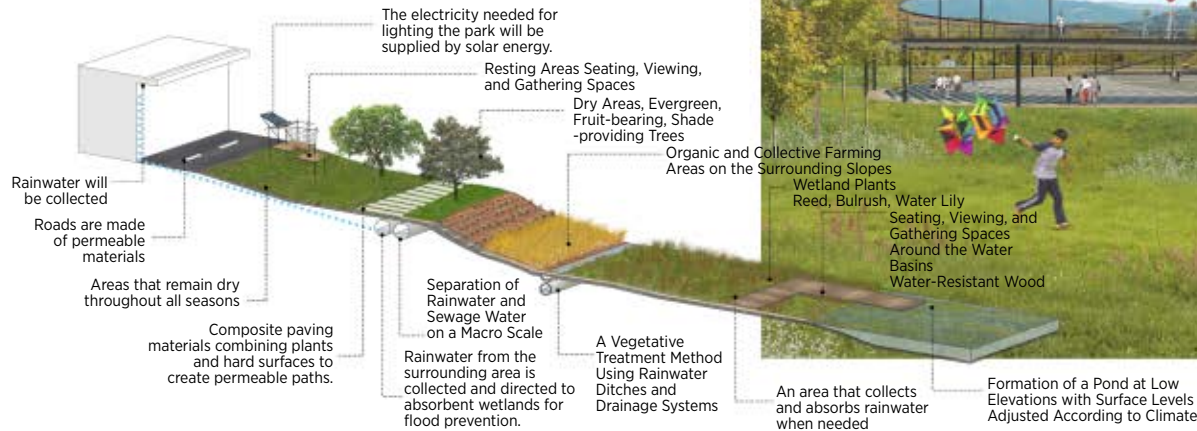
Tramvay Durakları
Bisiklet Kiralama İstasyonu
Yağmur Suyu Çıkışı
Yaya Geçidi
Üst Geçit

Tramvay Hattı
Bisiklet Yolu Rotası
Yağmur Suyu Kanalı
Proje Alanı Sınırı



SUSTAINABILITY

Given the water-oriented design, a specific plant palette was selected, and sustainability scenarios were considered for energy and land use.



General Section A-A



General Section B-B



General Section C-C

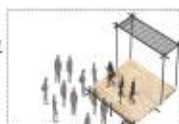


General Section D-D

MULTI-PURPOSE CROSSING STRUCTURE



Stage



Stage

A stage is available for both street and amateur performances.



Pazar Alanı



Market Place

An area is allocated as a food market for local organic farms.



Exib Alanı



Exhibition Area

An exhibition area has been designed for temporary open-air displays.



Açık Hava Sineması



Open-Air Cinema

An open-air cinema has been created for outdoor film screenings.

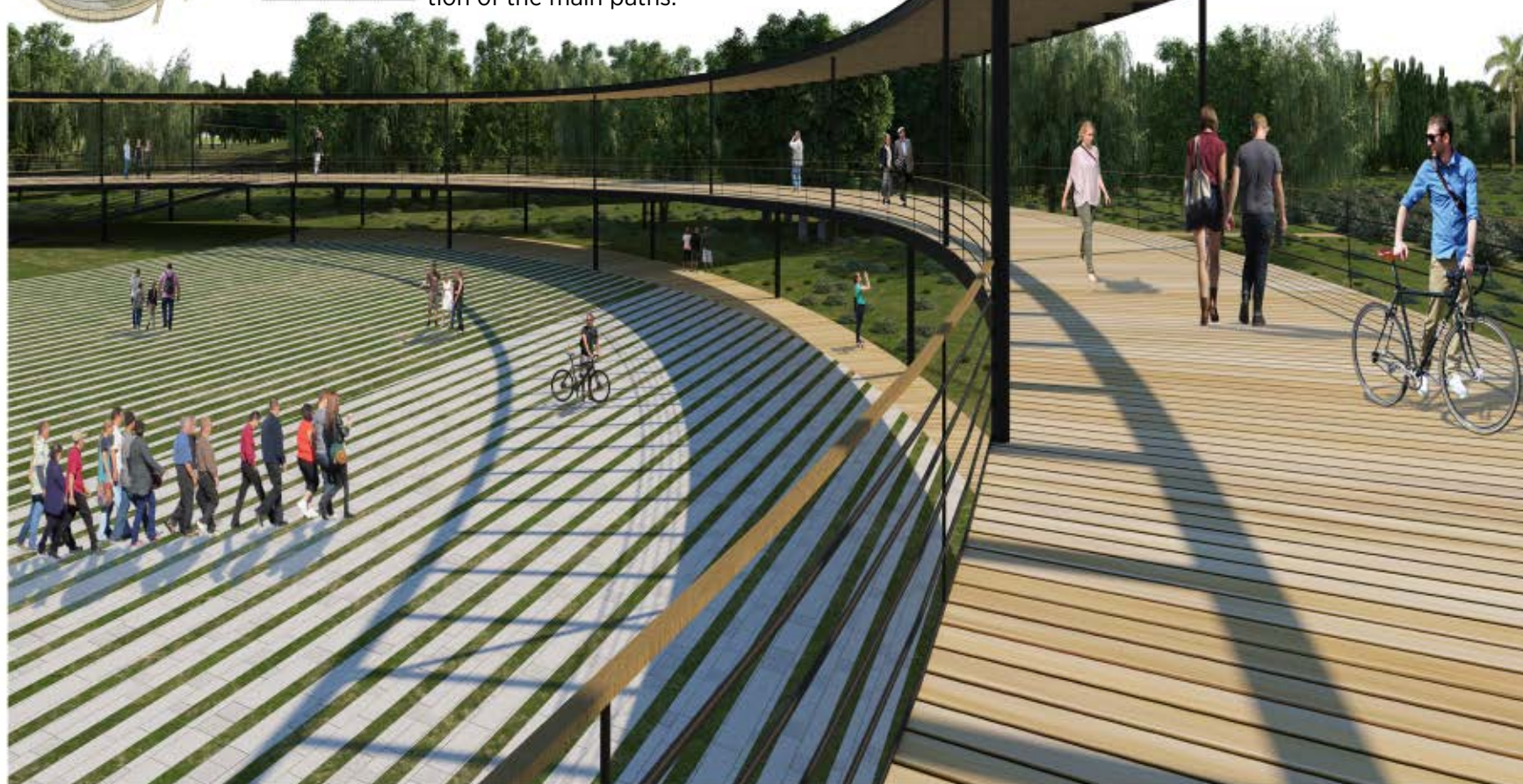


Meydan



Square

Most importantly, a central square has been designed at the intersection of the main paths.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

BS. Serkan Çekiç
Architect / Freelancer
Architectural Portfolio
Contact:
P.E.: serkancekic91@gmail.com
W.E.: serkan.cekic@domm-bim.com
W.S.: domm-bim.com
P.N.: +90 506 287 40 44