ITMAD 2025

International Conference on Interactions between Tradition & Modernity in Architecture & Design

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17-18 July 2025, İstanbul, Türkiye

Abstracts Book

ITMAD 2025

International Conference on

Interactions between Tradition & Modernity in Architecture & Design

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International Academy for Studying Interactions between
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01_TMF-222-FP-725_ Fatma Ben Rejeb

Bridging Tradition and Modernity in the Architecture of Tunisia: The Case of Jacques Marmey

Fatma Ben Rejeb

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Abstract:

The relationship between tradition and modernity has long shaped architectural discourse, influencing how buildings respond to history, culture, and construction techniques. As contemporary architecture faces challenges of sustainability and globalization, revisiting past approaches that blended local knowledge with innovation becomes essential. This paper explores Tunisian architecture during the Reconstruction period (1943–1947), focusing on the work of Jacques Marmey as an example of this synthesis. Drawing from his experience in Morocco and Tunisia, Marmey integrated traditional forms—such as arches and vaults—and locally sourced materials with modernist principles. Central to his approach was tectonics: the expressive use of structure and material to reveal how buildings are made. Tectonics served not only as a technical strategy but also as a design language that articulated continuity between craftsmanship and modernity. Marmey's architecture demonstrates how construction techniques can preserve identity while embracing innovation. His legacy offers insights into how today's architects can respond to climate, resource efficiency, and cultural context through tectonic clarity. In an era of globalized design, Marmey's work reminds us of the value of regional knowledge in shaping sustainable, context-sensitive architecture.

Keywords: Modernity, Tradition, Tunisia, Jacques Marmey

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02_TMF-223-FP-743_Elif Şen_Bilgehan Yılmaz

Reflection of Architectural Codes on Fashion Design in the Perspective of Interdisciplinary Design

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Abstract:

Architecture and fashion design are two disciplines that have common denominators in the context of the relationship between human and space. While architecture designs the spaces where people live, fashion designs the clothes that surround the human body. Both disciplines share basic design elements such as form, material and aesthetics. In this study, it is aimed for students to analyze the design codes of famous architectural structures and transform these codes into fashion products using artificial intelligence tools. In addition to transferring the original design codes of architectural structures into fashion products by using artificial intelligence tools, it is aimed to examine the interaction between architecture and fashion design and to develop an interdisciplinary design understanding by evaluating the products that emerge in this process. Within the scope of the workshop, the students first examined in detail the design components of the architectural structures they identified, such as form, structure, rhythm, ratio-proportion and material. In the second stage, the data obtained were entered into an artificial intelligence program to investigate how architectural design codes could be reflected in fashion products. In the next step, the participants made sketches, drawings and model trials to represent their thought processes for architecturally inspired clothing design. With the finalization of the clothing designs, a shoe painting activity was carried out to complement the clothes produced as the last stage, and the transfer of the original design codes of architectural structures to fashion products was discussed from both a theoretical and practical perspective. Thus, the participants had the opportunity to experience the design process with a holistic approach and to apply theoretical knowledge in practice. While this practice offers a learning environment that emphasizes the importance of integrity and concept harmony in fashion design, it is aimed to increase the capacity of future designers to produce creative solutions.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence assisted design; Design codes; Fashion and architecture; Interdisciplinary design

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03_MF-224-FP-734_Houman Dashtban

The Use of Traditions Principles of Sustainable Iranian Architecture in Social Interaction Spaces: The Case of Traditional Iranian Bathhouses

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Abstract:

In traditional Iranian architecture, spaces designed for social interaction have always held a meaningful and prominent place. These spaces not only addressed functional needs but also provided a suitable environment for forming social relationships, cultural exchanges, and strengthening community cohesion. Among them, traditional Iranian bathhouses exemplify spaces that, through sustainable indigenous architectural principles, responded effectively to climatic conditions and environmental needs while also playing a vital role in cultural formation and social interaction through intelligent design and social awareness. This study aims to explore the potential of sustainable architecture in traditional Iranian bathhouses and analyze their role in fostering social interactions. The qualitative research follows a descriptive-analytical method through literature review, credible sources, and case study analysis. Findings indicate that implementing sustainable architectural patterns in social interaction spaces can enhance cultural identity and improve social life quality, providing effective solutions for contemporary architectural needs. The use of local materials, spatial hierarchy, functional space organization, natural lighting and ventilation, and cultural values are among the sustainable architectural features in traditional Iranian bathhouses that can inspire the design of modern social spaces.

Keywords: Cultural identity, Iranian architecture, Social interaction spaces, Traditional bathhouses.

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04_TMF-226-FP-727_ Çiğsem Yağmur Yüksel_Özlem Şenyiğit Sarıkaya

Evaluation of Archiprix-International 21 as Contemporary Design Approaches

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Abstract:

Design competitions reflect international developments in architectural disciplines and highlight current trends in global architectural education. Archiprix International is an international student design competition where architecture, urbanism, and landscape architecture schools submit graduation projects. It serves as a platform to observe and evaluate contemporary global approaches. This study aims to reveal contemporary design approaches in new building designs within historical contexts and offer an international perspective. Eleven graduation projects from Archiprix International 2021, focusing on new buildings in historical environments, were analyzed based on students' own statements. Discourse analysis examined how students approached the design problem, how they interpreted it, and what ideas influenced their work. The findings show that modern design approaches emphasize the importance of historical texture and preservation. Key themes include addressing social issues through architecture, creating a dialogue between old and new, embracing technological innovation, sustainability, and combining contrasts and continuity over time. The projects reflect similarities and differences with historical textures through elements such as form, color, light and shadow, material, proportion, scale, and spatial systems. The study underlines how design competitions serve as creative and multidimensional learning environments in architectural education, fostering a rich exchange of ideas and contemporary design thinking.

Keywords: Archiprix-International, Architectural Competitions, Contemporary Design, Historical Context

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05_ TMF-227-FP-728_ Isabella Giola

Light Years Ahead: Nanda Vigo's Light Legacy in Contemporary Design Practice

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Abstract:

This paper adopts a historiographical and critical approach to investigate the groundbreaking work of Italian architect, artist, and designer Nanda Vigo, whose visionary exploration of light, transparency, and immateriality placed her "light years ahead" of her time. Through a qualitative historical analysis, the study examines three emblematic projects such as *Casa Zero*, *Casa Lo Scarabeo sotto la Foglia* (in collaboration with Gio Ponti), and the *Cronotopi* light sculptures, selected for their representative role in expressing Vigo's radical spatial philosophy. The research applies an interpretative framework grounded in spatial theory and design historiography to trace how Vigo redefined the relationship between space, perception, and cultural memory, transforming interiors and installations into immersive, luminous experiences. Her experimental use of light as an architectural material dissolved spatial boundaries, inviting new forms of sensory engagement and perceptual awakening. Vigo's work demonstrates how tradition can be reinterpreted through innovation, offering a critical reference for contemporary designers seeking to create spaces that speak both to the memory of the past and to visionary models for the future of living. Her legacy stands as a coherent life project where architecture, art, and design converge to construct environments capable of activating emotional, cognitive, and cultural dimensions.

Keywords: Italian Design Theory and Practice; Nanda Vigo; Light as a spatial device; Experimental and Immersive interiors.

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06_TMF-228-FP-726_ Anahita Rahimian khame _Mahnaz Mahmoudi Zarandi

From Mediating Space to Transparent Surface: Functional Transformation of Semi-Open Spaces in Iranian Architecture

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Abstract:

This study explores the functional transformation of semi-open spaces, such as iwans, riwaqs, sabats, and central courtyards, in Iranian architecture from traditional to modern contexts. The objective is to analyze the replacement of these mediating spaces with transparent surfaces, such as glass facades, and compact balconies in contemporary Iranian architecture, evaluating their impact on climatic performance, spatial quality, social interactions, and user experience. The research examines the climatic (natural ventilation, shading), social (communal engagement, privacy), and spatial (hierarchy, legibility) functions of traditional semi-open spaces compared to modern equivalents. Using a theoretical-comparative method, the study conducts a spatial analysis of historical cases (Emam Jomeh House and Union House – Amin al-Sultan Mansion – in Tehran) and contemporary examples (Almas Glass Tower and Tehran International Tower). The methodology integrates environmental psychology and architectural phenomenology to offer deeper insights into these shifts. Findings highlight diminished climatic efficiency, increased reliance on mechanical systems, spatial isolation, and eroded cultural identity in modern designs. The study proposes design strategies, including semi-open lobbies, multifunctional terraces, and smart facades, to reinterpret traditional spatial logic for sustainable, climate-responsive contemporary architecture.

Keywords: Semi-open space, mediating architecture, vernacular-modern transition, climatic design

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07_ TMF-230-FP-756_ Mahnaz Mahmoudi Zarandi

Integrating Tradition and Modernity: Windcatcher-Inspired Double-Skin Facades for Enhanced Natural Ventilation

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Abstract:

In traditional Iranian architecture, passive cooling systems—particularly windcatchers (badgirs)—have been widely used in hot climates. Windcatchers are vertical channels that capture high-altitude airflow and direct it into building interiors. Their optimal ventilation performance depends on the proportions, internal baffle design, and the configuration of inlet and outlet openings. Subdividing the windcatcher into smaller channels plays a crucial role in airflow regulation. Traditional windcatchers typically feature at least four distinct channels, which can function as either air intakes or exhausts depending on wind direction and inlet positioning.

In traditional Iranian houses, windcatchers are most effective when integrated with a central courtyard, typically serving the ground floor and basement levels. However, their application in modern apartment buildings—which lack courtyards—has remained a challenge. Meanwhile, contemporary architecture employs double-skin facades as a solution to minimize heat exchange between indoor and outdoor environments, though these systems often struggle with insufficient natural airflow.

The proposed hybrid system reinterprets the buffer space between the two facade layers as a network of horizontal and vertical channels, with the vertical ducts inspired by Persian windcatchers to replicate their natural ventilation performance in contemporary architecture. This integration offers a sustainable strategy to bridge tradition and modernity in energy-conscious architectural design.

Keywords: Wind Catcher, Natural Ventilation, Double skin Façade, Iranian Traditional House

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08_ TMF-231-FP-729_ Benedetta Patella

Timeless Interiors: Gianfranco Frattini's Vision of Space and Memory

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Abstract:

The domestic interior projects of Italian architect Gianfranco Frattini remain a relatively underexplored aspect of his oeuvre, despite their significance in the broader context of post-war design culture. The research addresses this historiographical gap by focusing on two exemplary case studies—the CPF apartment in Bergamo (1955) and the MSC apartment in Milan (1970–71)—selected from a wider body of works reassembled to construct a comprehensive register. Through a descriptive-analytical methodology grounded in archival research, historiographical tools, and spatial analysis, the study examines how Frattini developed a refined approach to modularity, spatial fluidity, and typological reinterpretation. The findings reveal how his interiors mediate between tradition and innovation, engaging with the values of the Lombard bourgeoisie while transforming memory and cultural heritage into architectural form. The rediscovery and in situ analysis of the MSC apartment, preserved in its original state, provided critical insight into Frattini's spatial thinking and long-lasting coherence. The research further demonstrates how the integration between respect for memory, artisanal know-how, and technological experimentation produces an extraordinary sense of contemporaneity, making these case studies remarkably relevant and unique within the current discourse on interior design. Engaging with contemporary scholarship (Colomina 1992; Forty 2004; Ottolini and De Prizio 2005), the study offers a renewed critical lens for interpreting Frattini's work, situating it within ongoing debates on domesticity, temporality, and spatial narrative.

Keywords: Domestic Interiors, Interior Design History, Gianfranco Frattini, Tradition and Innovation

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09_ TMF-233-FP-744_ Seyed Reza Razaz_Mahnaz Mahmoudi Zarandi

Architecture in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Redefining the Interaction Between Tradition and Modernity Through Form-Generation Tools

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Abstract:

With the advent of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, contemporary architecture is undergoing a fundamental transformation in redefining the relationship between tradition and modernity. This article examines the role of AI-powered form-generation tools (e.g., Midjourney) in fostering a dialogue between traditional architectural elements and contemporary design requirements. Using a mixed-method approach—combining qualitative analysis of landmark projects and data-driven simulations of AI outputs—we demonstrate how these technologies reinterpret historical patterns (such as Islamic geometry, spatial organization, and vernacular materials) to generate novel forms that preserve cultural authenticity while aligning with modern criteria like sustainability and functionality. Case studies of AI-generated outputs reveal the dual nature of these tools: while they enable rapid ideation and innovative hybrid compositions, inherent limitations such as training data biases and an inability to grasp intangible cultural concepts may lead to stereotyping or oversimplification of traditional architecture. This research proposes an analytical framework for the responsible application of AI in architectural design, including (1) leveraging diverse and balanced training datasets, (2) integrating AI outputs with expert human oversight, and (3) developing specialized platforms for culturally sensitive domains. The findings suggest that AI, when employed as a "creative collaborator" rather than a replacement, can facilitate the transition from imitative to adaptive architecture.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Form Generation, Tradition, Modernity

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10_TMF-234-FP-732_ Golnaz Shojaosadati

The Role of Landscape Design in Achieving Zero Waste Goals

Golnaz Shojaosadati[1]

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Abstract:

Nowadays, the world's megacities face substantial environmental challenges. The growth of the population combined with industrialization has elevated waste management to a critical issue in the 21st century. These conditions necessitate the development of sustainable ecosystems. At their core, ecosystems operate on principles akin to a 'zero waste' strategy, which relies on societal engagement in waste reduction and the promotion of a robust reuse ethic. This study aims to establish a city-specific landscape design framework to facilitate the achievement of zero waste at the urban scale. It seeks to identify opportunities to repurpose various urban spaces, such as urban parks, rooftops, inter-block walkways, vacant lots, and street-pedestrian zones, for the establishment of a comprehensive and decentralized waste management system infrastructure. The central hypothesis of this research posits that the integration of zero-waste methodologies with sustainable landscape design principles and local resources will yield an effective and resilient management framework. Ultimately, this research suggests that megacities need to reassess their urban policies and adopt an interdisciplinary perspective. This point of view should integrate the principles of sustainable landscape design with waste management approaches, with the goal of achieving the desired outcomes of zero waste.

Keywords: Zero Waste, Landscape Design, urban space, waste management.

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11_ TMF-235-FP-733_ Zahra Razavi Pishtab

How Renewable Energy Forms Landscape Design Framework

Zahra Razavi Pishtab[1]

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Abstract:

Amid growing environmental concerns and the depletion of fossil fuel resources, renewable energy has emerged as a crucial component in the pursuit of sustainable urban development and contemporary architectural and landscape design. Harnessing sources such as solar, wind, and geothermal energy not only optimizes energy consumption in buildings but also sets a precedent for the expansion of smart, eco-friendly cities. This study adopts a descriptive-analytical approach to examine the influence of renewable energy integration in landscape design and urban development processes. The findings indicate that incorporating these energy sources enhances efficiency, reduces pollutants, and improves the environmental quality of urban spaces. This integration paves the way for a paradigm shift in construction models, strengthens urban infrastructure, and supports the transition toward intelligent and sustainable development.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Landscape Design, Design Frame Work

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12_TMF-237-FP-736_ Mohadeseh Abazari_Amirhosein Taghizadeh

Reflections of Traditional Iranian Architecture in the Design of the Tehran Museum of Contemporary Art: A Dialogue Between Past and Present

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Abstract:

The relationship between tradition and modernity is one of the central concerns in contemporary architecture, especially in culturally rich contexts such as Iran. This paper explores how traditional Iranian architectural elements are reinterpreted and redesigned in the Tehran Museum of Contemporary Art. Designed by *Kamran Diba* in the late 1970s, the building incorporates features inspired by historical Persian architecture—such as central courtyards, *windcatchers*, and domed forms—within a modernist structure. Through spatial analysis and visual interpretation, the study examines how these elements contribute to a sense of cultural continuity while also meeting the functional requirements of a contemporary art museum. The integration of traditional forms into a modern framework creates a space that bridges past and present, allowing for the expression of a layered architectural identity. Rather than imitating historical styles, the design consciously reimagines tradition in response to contemporary needs. The museum represents a deliberate effort to connect the aesthetics and symbolic language of Iranian architecture with the principles of modern design. As a case study, it offers insight into how local identity can be preserved and expressed in new architectural forms and highlights the importance of cultural context in contemporary design practice.

Keywords: Iranian Architecture; Cultural Identity; Tradition and Modernity; Tehran Museum of Contemporary Art

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13_ TMF-238-FP-737_ Mohadeseh Abazari_Amirhosein Taghizadeh

The Symbolism of Light in Iranian Architecture: From Tradition to Contemporary Cultural Spaces

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Abstract:

Light has historically played a profound symbolic and functional role in Iranian architecture, embodying metaphysical concepts such as divine presence, spiritual enlightenment, and the transition between sacred and earthly realms. This paper explores how traditional light symbolism has been adapted and reimagined in contemporary Iranian cultural spaces. Employing qualitative spatial analysis and selected case studies, the research investigates how light is utilized not merely as an illumination source but as a medium for conveying cultural meaning, evoking memory, and enriching spatial experience. Particular attention is given to projects that consciously manipulate light to establish atmosphere, narrative, and symbolic resonance, while maintaining a connection to Iran's architectural heritage. The study argues that beyond functional needs, light persists as a powerful architectural strategy for expressing identity and negotiating the relationship between tradition and modernity. Through detailed analysis of contemporary examples, this research contributes to the broader discourse on the continuity of symbolic language in architectural design and the creative evolution of traditional concepts in modern practice.

Keywords: Symbolism of Light; Iranian Architecture; Cultural Spaces; Tradition and Modernity

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14_ TMF-239-FP-738_ Mohadeseh Abazari_Amirhosein Taghizadeh

Reinterpreting Girih Patterns in Traditional Iranian Architecture within Contemporary Design

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Abstract:

This paper explores the reinterpretation of *girih*—a traditional Iranian geometric patterning system—in contemporary architectural design. While *girih* has historically served both decorative and symbolic functions in Islamic architecture, its underlying geometry offers a rich source for modern formal experimentation and digital design. The study investigates how contemporary architects have drawn inspiration from these intricate patterns, not merely to replicate traditional aesthetics, but to generate new spatial and structural expressions. Through a conceptual analysis supported by selected visual examples, the paper highlights the transition of *girih* from ornament to design logic, examining its role in façade articulation, surface treatment, and modular composition in modern architecture. The findings suggest that the revival of *girih* patterns within a contemporary framework can offer culturally grounded yet forward-looking design strategies. This reinterpretation bridges the gap between heritage and innovation, enabling architects to engage with tradition not as a static reference, but as a dynamic design resource in the context of global architectural discourse.

Keywords: *Girih*; Traditional Iranian architecture; Contemporary design; Geometric ornamentation.

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15_ TMF-241-FP-730_ Marzieh Kabiri, Ashkan Hassani, Zhila Rezakhani

Bāgh-e-Kār: A New Typology for CoWorking Spaces Integrating Traditional Iranian Architecture and Modern Flexibility

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Abstract:

The combination of traditional and contemporary Iranian architecture in the cooperation environment is both a design challenge and an opportunity. Iranian architecture, is launched with strong cultural and historical basis, showing principles such as the mobility of the space, integrated into nature and manipulating geometry and light. Such features, clearly in buildings such as Persian Garden and Mosque of the Safavid period, providing a basis for developing contemporary cooperation spaces focused on function and aesthetic depth.

modern architecture, on the other hand, emphasizes open space, flexibility and concepts are oriented to promote cooperation. The integration of two types of architecture not only maintains cultural identity, but also meets the modern requirements for innovation and cooperation. This essay explains how the space structure, materials and symbols of traditional Iranian architecture can be combined into contemporary architectural practices to develop cooperative spaces to enhance social interaction, productivity and sustainability. Based on studies and cases, this study presented examples in which such combination has led to dynamic multifunctional spaces that enrich both contemporary work culture and preserve architectural heritage. The combination of old and new provides architects a creative work while honoring Iran's rich cultural heritage.

Keywords: Iranian architecture, collaborative spaces, Co-working Space, harmony with nature, Tehran Urban Buildings

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16_TMF-242-FP-731_ Pouya Joodi Gollar_Razieh Ghodrati

Visioning: New Horizons in the Process of Landscape Design

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Abstract:
Vision and visioning are terms commonly used in the theory and practice of urban planning and design. Considering that these two concepts refer to a range of strategic planning and design techniques, this step can also be beneficially employed in the landscape planning and design process with synergistic objectives. Vision, on the one hand, as a communication tool, challenges and encourages project stakeholders to take responsibility for advancing the desired and envisioned future. On the other hand, the main goal of vision is to gather and consider the opinions of designers, decision-makers, specialists, and the general public about the project's future and to secure the commitment of all parties to its implementation. This research, with its descriptive-prescriptive approach, seeks to define a way for incorporating this stage in the landscape planning and design process, aiming to inspire action among designers and other stakeholders with a vision of how the environment can be improved.

Keywords: Vision, Landscape Design, consensus, Design Process

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17_ TMF-243-FP-735_ Sahar Salehi

Neuro Garden: A New Approach to Memory Revival and Sensory Restoration through Landscape Design

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Abstract:

Today, the human mind is rapidly declining amid the crises of urbanization and forgetfulness, and the only natural salvation lies in green spaces, which now play a new role more than ever: awakening neural neurons and healing the soul and psyche. In this context, the concept of the "Neuro Garden" or the harmony of the mind with nature is introduced as a novel approach in green space engineering. This approach leverages the stimulation of the five senses, sensory landscape design, and the psychology of perception to create spaces that actively interact with the human brain. In these gardens, a combination of memory-evoking scents, tactile textures, spatial rhythms, and natural sounds stimulates the brain's sensory receptors, aiding in the recreation of memories and the restoration of neural connections. Beyond being tranquil environments, these spaces transform into living infrastructures for sensory rehabilitation and mental resilience enhancement. Vulnerable groups, such as individuals with Alzheimer's and autism, have been primary targets for the design of such gardens. This article introduces the conceptual framework of Neuro Gardens, sketching a new vision for the convergence of nature, neuroscience, and landscape architecture—a space where nature is not only seen but also thought of and revitalizes human memory.

Keywords: Mind-Nature Harmony Garden, Multisensory Stimulation, Memory Revival, Neural Restoration

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18_TMF-245-FP-749_ Feran AŞUR_Şevket ALP

Development of Traditional Children's Playgrounds with an Innovative Approach

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Abstract:

Play is important in terms of children's mental and physical development as well as their cultural development. Traditional games provide cultural transmission at a young age, thus protecting both cultural heritage and enabling children to gain an identity appropriate to their culture on their way to becoming individuals belonging to society. In this period when technology has regressed children's games and is on the verge of being forgotten, it is deemed necessary to re-evaluate children's games and ensure that they are played and transformed into new designs. This necessity constitutes the subject of the research. "What should be done with an innovative approach in landscape architecture?" The questions were based on.

Many traditional games played in Van province such as xertok, şütük, elekgane, enek, kâl have gained meaning by reinforcing their cultural/social identities. The aim of the study is to focus on the importance of these games played in the past and present in the traditional culture of Van in neighborhoods and streets. To allocate space in the landscaping arrangements of the city's parks and streets so that these games are not forgotten and to develop suggestions that encourage the teaching of games with an innovative approach. The research was conducted in three interrelated stages. These are collecting data on the subject, obtaining game information from source persons, analysis and evaluation, and developing suggestions.

In the arrangement of children's playgrounds, different professional disciplines such as child psychologists, sociologists, educators, landscape architects, engineers should be included in the working team and guide local governments by taking into consideration the age groups of children, their requests, and the cultural heritage of the region. In this way, the intangible cultural heritage will be identified and the protection function will be fulfilled.

Keywords: Traditional children's games, Children's Playground Landscape, City and Children's Playgrounds.

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19_ TM-246-FP-750_ Şevket ALP _Feran AŞUR

Traces of Tradition and Modernity in the Garden: A Conceptual Reading on the Van Example

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Abstract:

The transition from traditionalism to modernity has fundamentally transformed the meaning and use of space, and within this process, the concept of the garden has evolved from a site of production and retreat into a symbol of cultural identity, memory, and aesthetic representation. This study aims to reinterpret the traditional gardening culture developed throughout history in the Van Lake Basin within the scope of contemporary architectural and landscape design principles. Through the lens of reflexive modernization theory, the study examines the evolving relationship between tradition and modernity, emphasizing that the gardens of Van should not be viewed merely as historical spaces to preserve, but as vital foundations for sustainable and identity-conscious urban life. Based on a synthesis of literature review, field observation, and typological analysis, the research proposes four main principles for re-functionalization: local water conservation, prioritization of native and perennial plants, integration of shaded and social spaces, and the design of multifunctional open spaces. Ultimately, the traditional gardens of Van are not only carriers of cultural memory but also serve as compelling design models for creating ecologically responsible and culturally grounded environments.

Keywords: cultural landscape, reflexive modernization, tradition and modernity, sustainable design, architecture and memory

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20_ TMF-247-FP-746_ Sepideh Abazari

Interactions between Tradition and Modernity in Architecture and Design

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Abstract:

Region and culture have influenced the architectural space of the past. In contemporary architecture, these issues have also been addressed in some works. The aim of this study is to analyze the interaction between tradition and modernity in contemporary architecture and its relationship with vernacular and cultural aspects, as is evident in the case of the United Arab Emirates. This paper seeks to answer the key question of how vernacular elements are reflected in works between the 1990s and 2000s. This research focuses on vernacular and cultural aspects influencing architecture through a comparison of 1,100 works. This research method will conduct a historical analysis for eight works in the United Arab Emirates using comparative analysis. Through descriptive, qualitative and spatial analysis for these case studies, eight of these works, from each of the traditional and contemporary categories, will be selected for testing in the empirical part of this study. As a result, most of the works that respect traditional physical forms are largely limited to traditional visual elements and facades.

Keywords: interactions; tradition; modernity; architecture; design

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21_ TMF-248-FP-752_ Gamze Akbaş_Arzu Erçetin_Rana Kutlu

Interpreting Urban Identity Through Façade Transformations: The Case of Istiklal Avenue

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Abstract:
Lynch's (1960) concepts of *The Image of the City* and Cullen's (1961) notion of *Townscape,* reflect perspectives developed in response to the loss of distinctive structural features, as part of efforts to examine urban identity. The historical and architectural features that define urban identity give rise to the unique architectural character shaped over time. The architectural character, reflected in the urban through the relationship between building envelope and function, shapes the city's appearance and lays the foundation for the urban image. Especially the façade designs exhibit continuity along the road axis through consistent use of proportions, colors, textures, and materials. This continuity contributes to the formation of urban identity through the interaction established with the street. Alterations that compromise the morphological identity of the structures that have left a mark on the urban image, as well as deformations caused by environmental factors, negatively affect not only the architectural characters of these buildings but also the holistic structure of the urban identity. This study examines the alterations over time in the façade designs of buildings on Istiklal Avenue, one of the symbolic urban spaces in Istanbul. The façade elements of the buildings were examined in terms of proportion, color, texture, and material, within the context of functional transformations, architectural extensions, and restoration efforts. This evaluation considers the relationship between these façades and the street, as well as their temporal impact on urban identity. As part of this analysis, the façade characteristics are discussed through a visual matrix using archival documents, historical photographs, and on-site observations and visual documentations. The visualized data was then discussed concerning its influence on the identity of the urban space.

Keywords: Urban Identity; Urban Space; Façade Analysis; Istiklal Avenue

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22_ TMF-249-FP-759_ Ashkan Hassani_Shooka Khoshbakht Bahramani

Interaction Between Traditional and Modern Insulation Materials Toward Energy Consumption Reduction: A Simulation-Based Comparative Study in Yazd, Iran

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Abstract:

This study focuses on the optimization of external wall configurations for residential buildings in Yazd, Iran, a city which known as hot-arid climate and extreme cooling energy demands during summer. The research follows the lack of detailing, climate-specific guidance on integrating Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) blocks in combination of Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) as a known insulation layers to achieve energy-efficient wall assemblies. The main objective expresses to identify optimal combinations of AAC and EPS thicknesses that creates a heat transfer balance between thermal mass and resistance to minimize cooling loads without over-engineering.

A systematic simulation-based methodology was used based on Design Builder software with a validated Yazd climate dataset. More than ninety wall configurations were modeled, varying AAC thicknesses between 5 cm and 30 cm and EPS insulation between 0 cm and 15 cm. Key performance indicators were analyzed which includes thermal balance (kW) and annual cooling demand (kWh/year).

In accordance with achieved results, walls combining 20–25 cm AAC with 8–10 cm EPS insulation provided the best performance, that an achievement acquired to 33% cooling energy savings in comparison with uninsulated walls. Furthermore, predictive mathematical models were developed through regression analysis, offering reliable tools for estimating thermal performance from wall dimensions without repeated simulations. The study contributes practical guidance for climate-responsive wall design in hot-arid regions.

Keywords: Tradition insulation, Modern insulation, Energy consumption, Mathematical modeling

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23_TMF-251-FP-753_ Simay KASKAN_Rubar Beraat YAŞAR_ Feran AŞUR

From Traditional Parks to Modern Parks: Technology Integration and Digital Transformation in Landscape Design from Past to Present

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Abstract:

Traditional parks were designed in the 19th and 20th centuries with the increase of industrialization, so that city dwellers could meet nature and get away from stress. These parks usually included large green areas, walking paths, sitting areas and aesthetic elements. However, criteria such as environmental sustainability and ecological balance were mostly ignored. Traditional parks were generally shaped as structures that mimicked nature, offered passive recreation areas at a human scale. However, with the Anthropocene Age, the determining role of human impact on ecosystems became more visible; this situation has also radically transformed the approach to landscape design. This transformation shows that parks have gone beyond being just recreational areas. Modern park designs have become multi-layered systems that not only offer aesthetic and recreational functions, but also support ecological, technological and social sustainability. In this process, the integration of digital technologies and smart city approaches into landscape areas has played a critical role.

This paper addresses traditional and modern parks and focuses on technology integration and digital transformations in landscape design from past to present. Today, many innovative solutions such as sensor-based irrigation systems, data-driven ecological monitoring, smart lighting, interactive furniture and augmented reality applications are used in modern parks to enhance the visitor experience. At the same time, ecological functions such as green infrastructure, carbon sinks, energy-producing landscape elements and rainwater management are also indispensable components of contemporary park designs. In this direction, modern parks designed in line with smart city policies develop strategies that increase social welfare while minimizing environmental impacts. As a result, the transition from the traditional park concept to digitally and ecologically enriched modern parks represents an interdisciplinary transformation in landscape architecture.

Keywords: Anthropocene Age, Modern Parks, Technology Integration, Smart Cities, Traditional Parks

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24_ TM-252-FP-754_ Rubar Beraat YAŞAR_Simay KASKAN_Feran AŞUR

Development of Traditional Rainwater Harvesting with Modern Influences and Its Uses in Landscape Design

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Abstract:

Traditional rainwater harvesting has been a important method used throughout history to protect and evaluate water resources, especially in arid regions. Today, these systems are being modernized by being integrated with sustainable urbanism and environmentally friendly infrastructure approaches. However, today's urbanization, population growth and infrastructure requirements necessitate making these systems more efficient and intelligent.

This paper presents the development of traditional rainwater harvesting with modern effects and its uses in landscape design. Some of the traditional methods used in the past were cisterns and underground tanks, terracing and soil dams, water jars and collector stones, and courtyard systems. Today, however, bio-archs and natural drainages, smart water management systems, modular water storage systems, permeable floors, rain gardens and roof collection systems are much more effective and controlled with technological systems with sustainability and environmental awareness. Water management has become even more important today due to the decreasing water resources and climate change. In this context, the re-evaluation of traditional rainwater harvesting methods that were widely used in the past and their integration with modern technologies is a remarkable approach in terms of sustainable environmental policies.

Rainwater harvesting systems integrated with modern technologies; Supported by components such as sensors, automatic filtering units, smart control panels and IoT-based monitoring systems, they provide ease of use and manage the quality and quantity of water more effectively. As a result, the combination of traditional knowledge and modern engineering paves the way for versatile landscape designs that both protect the ecological balance and meet user needs.

Keywords: Rainwater Harvesting, Traditional water collection methods, Modern water management, Sustainability

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25_ TMF-254-FP-740_ Nursevil YUCA_Mehmet Bayram KİRAZLI

Landscape Pattern in the Reflection of Cultural Heritage in Modern Architecture: The Example of Kafro Village

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Abstract:

In Türkiye, environmental, climatic and socio-cultural factors are often overlooked in housing design. However, in some regions, traditional urban textures have been preserved by taking these elements into consideration. Midyat stands out with its architecture shaped by historical, cultural and environmental conditions. While the hot climate and soil structure of the region affect housing styles, social values such as privacy, family structure and security shape spatial organization. 'Katori' stone extracted in Midyat is an important material in traditional houses. When used with thick walls and high ceilings, it provides thermal comfort and visual harmony. Courtyard layouts support introverted life and social interaction with minimal external landscaping. After the industrial period, population growth and housing needs led to the spread of a uniform architecture throughout Turkey. However, the Assyrians who returned to Kafro (Elbeğendi) after 2002 revived this heritage by integrating Midyat stone into modern villas. These houses have larger gardens and distinct landscaping suitable for modern lifestyles. In this study, traditional Midyat houses and modern Kafro villas are compared, emphasizing how regional identity is reflected in architectural forms, and emphasizing differences in spatial organization, cultural characteristics and landscape use.

Keywords: landscape identity; cultural heritage; landscape design; spatial identity, thermal comfort

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26_TMF-255-FP-741_ Nursevil YUCA_Mehmet Bayram KİRAZLI

The Place of Landscape Texture in University Campuses Stuck Between Traditionality and Modernity

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Abstract:

Today, university campuses are not only accepted as educational areas but also as integrated living environments that support social and cultural interaction by meeting the psychological and physiological needs of users. The first campus designs prioritized integration with nature, open green spaces and environmental harmony, reflecting the therapeutic effect of nature on human well-being. These universities, which were built using traditional materials such as stone, wood and glass, processed in harmony with the local climate and cultural context, ensured aesthetic integrity and structural durability, creating a strong bond between modern education and historical continuity. However, in recent years, technological developments and rapid construction have increased the use of contemporary materials. Although these approaches meet the needs and standards, they often ignore the unique landscape character and traditional campus identity. Designing campuses that respond to modern needs while remaining in harmony with the natural and cultural context is essential to preserve spatial identity and increase the well-being of users. In this study, the spatial, functional and aesthetic differences between traditional campuses shaped by landscape-based design approaches and today's campuses are evaluated from the perspective of landscape architecture through visual and literature-based analyses.

Keywords: campus landscaping, university campuses, planning and design, open space landscaping

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27_ TMF-256-FP-738_ Seda Meral

From tradition to future concerns: Reasons and spatial interventions for the transformation of secondary housing into primary housing on the Mediterranean coastline of Turkey

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Abstract:

Secondary residences on Turkey's Mediterranean coastline were built for recreational use and as temporary summer houses. Over time, some of these houses have evolved into permanent residences, reflecting the changing social, economic, and cultural dynamics. This transformation is not only a physical change, but also necessitates a reinterpretation of the understanding of transience, simplicity, and flexibility that stems from the region's nomadic past. This cultural past, which developed in hot climate conditions, was shaped by migrations to cool plateaus in the summer. This situation has found its counterpart in the planning of secondary residences, characterized by simple and open spatial organizations that convey a sense of transience today. This article examines how the spatial design understanding, based on simplicity and transience, has evolved into one of permanence in transforming secondary residences into primary residences. Also, what physical, social, and cultural interventions have come into play in this process? In this research, the Meydan Holiday Site, which was built as a summer house site in Anamur/Mersin, was selected as the sample for a case study. As a result, a holistic approach is presented on how the spatial codes of Mediterranean culture, based on temporality, are reproduced in permanent housing needs.

Keywords: primary housing; secondary housing; summer house; temporary housing

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28_TMF-257-FP-739_Hamidreza Zoljoud

A Systematic Review of the Application of Light and Shadow Concepts in Traditional Architecture to Enhance Environmental Quality in Contemporary Architectural Projects

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Abstract:
This study presents a systematic review of contemporary scholarly literature on the application of traditional light and shadow strategies in modern architectural design. Rooted in vernacular and cultural practices, these techniques have long served both environmental and symbolic purposes. The research follows the PRISMA 2020 protocol, identifying and synthesizing 15 peer-reviewed articles published between 2013 and 2025. Thematic analysis of the selected studies reveals four primary domains: environmental performance, cultural-aesthetic identity, technological integration, and emotional-sensory quality. Findings confirm that traditional light and shading methods enhance thermal comfort, visual quality, and spatial experience, while also carrying profound symbolic and psychological significance. Moreover, emerging technologies such as AI and environmental simulation tools offer new opportunities to reinterpret traditional logic within contemporary contexts. Despite these potentials, the review highlights a lack of interdisciplinary frameworks and limited post-occupancy evaluation, suggesting the need for hybrid, user-centered approaches. The study concludes that light and shadow, as expressive elements rooted in tradition, continue to offer valuable pathways for sustainable and culturally resonant design in contemporary architecture.

Keywords: Traditional Architecture; Light and Shadow; Environmental Quality; Passive Design; Contemporary Architecture; Sustainable Strategies

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29_TMF-259-FP-742_ Sara Namazi Esfahani_Negar Mohagheghian

Modernity and Tradition: The Effects of Past in Today

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Abstract:

This paper explores the influence of past philosophical frameworks, particularly rationalism and empiricism, on modern architecture. As modern humans sought to transform and reconsider the principles and values of past architecture, they use the thoughts and patterns from earlier periods, while simultaneously reshaping them through their own rational understanding. This paper argues that modern architecture is not simply a reflection of the past but rather a result of individual reasoning and transformations driven by social and cultural changes. While modern architects sought to break away from traditions, there is no radical rupture between modernity and tradition. Modern architecture evolved by integrating past architectural principles, which were reinterpreted, modified, and adapted in response to changing societal needs and advancements in technology. Architects like Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe, despite rejecting certain historical styles, still drew upon earlier architectural ideas, refining them with new materials and innovative construction elements.

Keywords: Modern architecture, Past architecture, Rationalism; Empiricism

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30_TMF-260-FP-759_Mirali Seyyedhassanlou_Hare Kılıçaslan

Rethinking modernized historical places: A sustainability-oriented architectural approach

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Abstract:

In Türkiye, the spatial and environmental arrangements in modernized historical buildings are observed to fall short of providing the expected functionality and social interaction opportunities, while also lacking in sustainability. This highlights the inadequacy of current architectural approaches in offering a holistic solution within historical and environmental contexts. Although various theoretical and practical studies addressing these issues are present in the literature, challenges in decision-making and implementation processes have prevented these problems from being adequately addressed at the architectural design scale. The main aim of the research is to analyse the historical environment in Cappadocia within the framework of sustainability standards, to develop new sustainable ideas and to provide suggestions for improving architectural design processes. Within the scope of the study, the findings obtained from field studies, literature reviews and architectural reports were evaluated within the framework of sustainability discourses. In line with the data obtained, applicable sustainability recommendations have been developed in the context of Cappadocia's historical heritage. This study aims to contribute to the re-evaluation of historical buildings in line with contemporary architectural approaches.

Keywords: sustainability; cultural heritage; historical context; Cappadocia

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31_ TMF-266-FP-745_ Sina Motevalli_Ali Mohammad Nilforoushan

From Canvas to Reality: Reinterpreting Iranian Miniature Perspective in Product Design through Cognitive Illusion

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Abstract:

Throughout the history of modern design, painting styles have often served as conceptual foundations for movements in architecture and product design. This paper examines the language of Iranian Miniature painting with the aim of reviving and reinterpreting its distinctive characteristics within the context of contemporary product design. Central to this visual tradition is a multi-perspective spatial logic, in which each object is depicted from its most illuminated viewpoint—resulting in compositions where multiple perspectives coexist within a single frame. Using a chair as a case study, the research employs visual illusion techniques to recreate this defining feature in three-dimensional form. The study draws on the visual and philosophical foundations of Iranian Miniatures, which reject unified linear perspective. Through reverse planar projection and the creation of impossible objects, a 3D chair is designed to appear conventional from a specific viewpoint while revealing geometric distortions from others, producing a controlled cognitive illusion. This perspectival disruption translates an ancient artistic language into the physical realm, offering a method for integrating traditional visual characteristic into modern architectural and product design.

Keywords: Iranian Miniature; multi-perspective design; cognitive illusion; product design

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32_ TMF-267-FP-747_ Samir Al Qeisi_Maryam Rasoolzadeh_Leila Naserimohammadpour_Mohammadjavad Mahdavinejad

Toward Upgrading Well-Building Standard: A Healthy Future for Oman 2040

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Abstract:

The built environment plays a vital role in shaping a dynamic relationship between environmental quality and human well-being. This study investigates the development of healthy buildings as a critical component of future architectural practices, in line with the goals of Oman Vision 2040. The literature review highlights the Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) remains a significant concern, as scientific evidence shows that virus-laden particles can persist in the air within poorly ventilated spaces, increasing the risk of illness—highlighting the relative safety of outdoor environments. This research adopts a qualitative, library-based methodology, incorporating the research insights through logical argumentation model. The research team, have two main source, the first is the WELL V2 Building Standard to tackle SBS (explicit knowledge); the second is Oman building sector requirements (implicit knowledge). The research team reviewing the literature and extracting the most precious lessons for the contemporary architecture of Oman.

Ultimately, the research offers a foundational perspective for shaping resilient, health-promoting architectural practices that support sustainable urban development in Oman toward 2040.

Keywords: Healthy building; future architecture; futuristic visioning, carbon neutrality.

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33_ TMF-268-FP-757_ Shima Akbarzadeh

The Felt Space: Atmosphere as a Sensory Bridge Across Architectural Eras

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Abstract:

This paper investigates the role of atmosphere as a sensorial and experiential dimension of architectural space, offering a bridge that connects the values and aesthetics of tradition, the innovations of modernity, and the complexities of the contemporary. Instead of framing these eras as opposing forces, the research emphasizes the continuities and subtle transformations that unfold through the sensory qualities of space. By examining how atmosphere engages the human body and mind beyond the visual, the study argues for an expanded understanding of space as something lived, felt, and remembered. Drawing upon phenomenological theories and design-based inquiry, it explores how atmosphere functions as a cultural and perceptual thread that transcends temporal categories. In a world increasingly defined by mobility, hybridity, and technological mediation, the atmospheric dimension becomes crucial in grounding spatial experience and reactivating emotional and cultural memory. This approach challenges conventional design paradigms by placing sensory experience at the core of architectural thinking. Ultimately, the paper positions atmosphere not as an aesthetic afterthought but as a central element that allows architecture to resonate with human experience across different historical moments and cultural contexts.

Keywords: atmosphere, sensory perception, architectural experience, spatial continuity.

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34_TMF-269-FP-751_ Timothy C. Gray

Material Method and Place; for an Architecture of Accumulation

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Abstract:
In his book "Being and Circumstance", artist Robert Irwin introduces the idea of a "site conditioned response", where the sculptural response, "draws all of its cues (reasons for being)" from the existing context. In "Touching Time and Space" architect and artist David Ireland describes in intricate detail the renovation of his Capp Street home in San Francisco, where the restoration of the ordinary was approached with care and thoughtful reverence typically reserved for a sacred archeological site. In each case the built work enters into a rich dialogue with the existing condition, not intending to "blend" but rather to amplify ones understanding and awareness. This paper will introduce these examples and others which lay a groundwork for how we might creatively engage the past as it exists in the present, creating a living architecture with a vibrant dialogue between new and old. The paper will extend into a series of built works to further illustrate these points; two student-built site-specific architectural installations directed by the author as well as two professional architectural projects completed by the author. All projects will illustrate conceptual frameworks as well as specific strategies for the creative intersection of new and old.

Keywords: architectural installations, renovation, new and old

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35_ TMF-270-FP-748_ Marzieh Jahani Moghadam_Mona Afsar

The Impact of Smart Homes on User Place Attachment in the Context of the Interaction Between Tradition and Modernity

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Abstract:

The home, as the most personal sphere of human habitation, must embody essential material and spiritual concepts such as a sense of belonging, tranquility, spirituality, and social connection in order to effectively contribute to cultural enrichment and the fulfillment of human needs. However, with the advent of new technologies, the traditional concept of home and place attachment has undergone significant transformations. Accordingly, this study—emphasizing the interaction between tradition and modernity—investigates the impact of smart technologies on users' place attachment. In this context, traditional elements such as cultural identity, spirituality, privacy, and memory are analyzed alongside modern technological components. The research adopts a qualitative, descriptive-analytical approach, with data gathered through extensive library-based sources. The primary objective is to develop a conceptual framework explaining how the integration of smart technologies into interior design can enhance users' emotional bonds with their living spaces. Findings indicate that smart homes, through influences on elements such as lighting, environmental control, aesthetics, spatial flexibility, and energy consumption, can strengthen place attachment. Consequently, the transition from traditional user-centered design to an interactive process between human and technology fosters the creation of meaningful environments that align with users' values and needs.

Keywords: Smart Home, Place Attachment, Interior Design, Tradition and Modernity

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36_TMF-271-FP-755_ Esra Bici Nasır

Lost in Modernity: The Latent Potential of Tradition in Turkish Furniture Design

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Abstract:

This article explores the tensions between originality and imitation in Turkish furniture design, focusing on the cultural-political dynamics that shape the discipline. Drawing on critiques of Turkish modernization—particularly the binary opposition constructed between tradition and modernity—the author examines how the neglect of vernacular and traditional sources limits the development of an original design language. The analysis highlights a deep-seated discomfort with tradition, which is often perceived as either regressive or exclusively conservative, rather than as a potential foundation for innovation. The work of architect Sedad Hakkı Eldem is positioned as a historical counterpoint; his modern reinterpretations of the traditional Turkish house and built-in furniture elements such as the sedir are presented as early attempts to establish a national design identity. Contemporary efforts like the "İlk in Milano" exhibition are also discussed, illustrating how Turkish designers have sought to merge heritage with contemporary aesthetics for global visibility. Despite these initiatives, the article notes a continuing disconnect between architecture and industrial design in Turkey, particularly in how furniture design is historically and institutionally approached. Ultimately, the paper argues for a more integrated, heritage-aware design perspective that views tradition not as an obstacle but as a vital resource for originality and identity in Turkish design.

Keywords: Furniture Design; Cultural Heritage; Modernization; Design Culture

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37_TMF-274-FP-758_ Rahma Hashim_Hafedh A. Yahya

The Impact of Design References on Contemporary Iraqi Architecture

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Abstract:
This research aims to explore the design references abundant in the civilization of Mesopotamia, which motivate Iraqi designers to generate design ideas for pioneering projects. The field of study for this research revolves around the references that generate design ideas. The research problem highlights the design output of contemporary architecture in Iraq, which suffers from confusion, a lack of local identity, and a general disorganization of the contemporary Iraqi architectural scene in general. To achieve this, the study identified two objectives: The First, what are the references for generating a design idea? The Second objective, define the application levels of those references for generating design ideas. The research applied a qualitative form analysis approach to achieve the first objective, and a qualitative inferential approach using inductive analysis to verify the second objective. This study identifies design references from inside the field of architecture, which play a significant role in contemporary Iraqi architecture due to the cultural and heritage legacy of Mesopotamia.

Keywords: design reference; identity; generating ideas; contemporary architecture

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38_ TMF-276-FP-760_ Aya El-Khalili_ Mohammed Al-Smadi

Optimizing Energy Efficiency in Heritage Buildings: A Multi-Parameter Simulation Study of the Al-Nabulsi Cultural Center

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Abstract:

Heritage buildings often feature thick masonry walls, inward-oriented layouts, and passive ventilation strategies like courtyards that once suited their local climate and social function. However, when repurposed for modern use and considering climate change, these structures commonly exhibit high energy demand due to poor insulation, uncontrolled air infiltration, and non-adaptable building systems. This performance gap is particularly evident in the Al-Nabulsi Cultural Center in Irbid, a 20th-century Levantine residence converted into a cultural facility.Based on the current situation of the building, the energy simulation using DesignBuilder revealed a high annual energy demand. The main driver for this demand is the building envelope, including the single glazing and the high U-value for the external walls, as well as the infiltration for this building, considered an influencing factor affecting the energy demand. To address this, a parametric multi-objective optimization was conducted with 499 iterations targeting both annual site energy and embedded CO_2 emissions. Key parameters included six glazing types, multiple infiltration levels, four flat roof constructions, two external wall assemblies (with and without insulation), and thermal mass variation via zone capacitance multipliers. The optimization identified six optimal scenarios forming a Pareto front.

With these optimal iterations, energy use dropped to as low as 24,639.61 kWh/year (Iteration B), marking a 21% reduction. Embedded CO_2 with 39,036.84kg. Core strategies featured cool roofs with SRI > 82, high-performance Low-E double glazing, and wall insulation that significantly reduced heating loads. This study demonstrates that through controlled envelope upgrades, heritage buildings can achieve substantial energy savings without compromising their historical integrity. The approach provides a replicable model for culturally and environmentally sensitive retrofits.

Keywords: Heritage building, retrofitting, optimization, and building envelopes.