

# AD<sup>3</sup>

ISTANBUL  
GRANADA

## URBAN CONVERSIONS



Aslı Sungur  
Çiğdem Canbay Türkyılmaz  
Jose Manuel García Torres  
Elif Ceren Tay  
Muhammet Ali Heyik



José María Romero Martínez  
David Cabrera Manzano  
Francisco Javier Abarca Álvarez



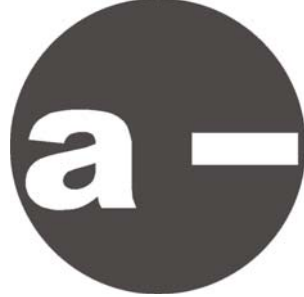
**10-14 FEBRUARY 2020**  
ESCUELA TÉCNICA SUPERIOR DE ARQUITECTURA DE GRANADA

2019  
2020  
**SPRING**

**YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

**UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA**  
ESCUELA TÉCNICA SUPERIOR DE ARQUITECTURA

This project is a collaboration between the Department of Architecture of Yıldız Technical University (Y.T.Ü.) and Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura (E.T.S.A.G.) inside the Erasmus Programme Inter-institutional agreement for 2017-2021. With the aim of establish cultural and educational bridges in the field of Architecture, some Y.T.Ü. students attending the Architectural Design 3 Studio from Istanbul will develop their projects in Granada city with the support of E.T.S.A.G. academic staff and students. As one of the pioneer projects between both Universities, it will be continued next academic semester (Autumn 2020) with the visit of E.T.S.A.G. academic staff and students to Istanbul.



## UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA

Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura (GRANADA)



José María  
ROMERO MARTÍNEZ



David CABRERA  
MANZANO



Francisco Javier  
ABARCA ÁLVAREZ

## YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Architecture. (ISTANBUL)



Aslı SUNGUR



Çiğdem CANBAY  
TÜRKYILMAZ



José Manuel  
GARCÍA TORRES



Elif Ece **BANDIRMA**



Ömer Vedat **GÜLVER**



Feyza **SARAL**



Aysu **KETEN**



Ceren **KARAKOÇ**



Beril **ÖZKAYNAK**



Elif Ceren **TAY**  
Research Assistant



Tetiana **MARKOVA**



Betül **YANGÖZ**



İrem **ŞENTÜRK**



Neslihan **BIYIKLI**



Elif **ERGUN**



Süleyman **YILDIRIM**



Muhammet Ali **HEYİK**  
Research Assistant



Ömer **AKMAN**



Saliha Ravza **AYHÜN**



Simge **KAYNAK**



Berra Nilay **ÜLKER**



Beyza **AKYÜREK**



Zeynep **KOÇ**



Yaren **YILMAZTEKİN**  
Student Coordinator





María Judith  
**OLIVA VERA**



Almudena  
**PÉREZ RUS**



Abdul Manan  
**MUHAMMAD**



Marina  
**ABAD ASENSIO**



Carlos  
**CASTRO GALÁN**



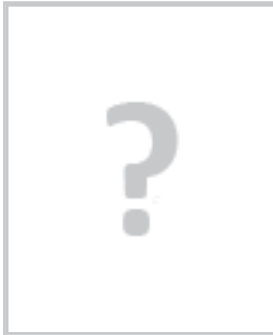
Ana Belén  
**CRESPO ARCO**



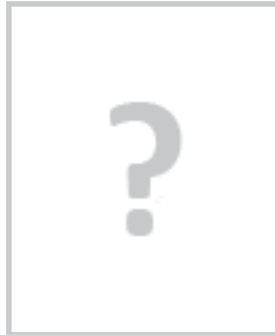
?



?



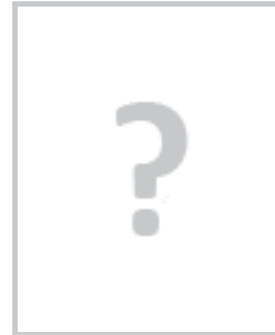
?



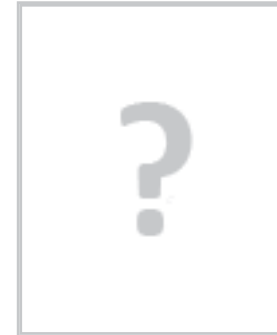
?



?



?



?



?

**Guest PARTICIPANTS from School of  
Architecture of Alcalá University (Madrid)**



Alicia  
**BERLINCHES MATA**



Blanca  
**LE MORE SALAYA**



Cecilia  
**FERNÁNDEZ VILLAR**



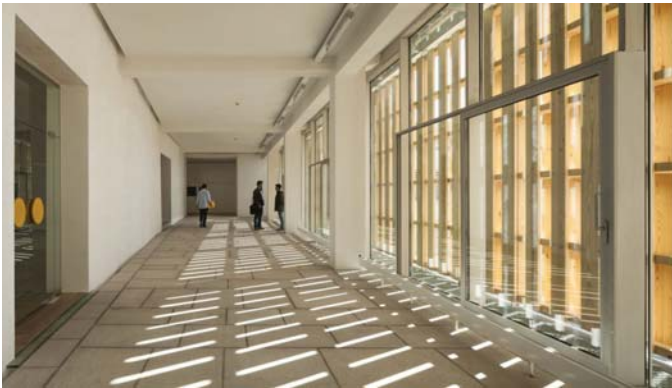
Teresa  
**BARBA MARTÍNEZ**

# URBAN CONVERSIONS

Field Trip and Co-Working Studio in Granada  
10/14 February 2020



E.T.S.A.G. Foto: Lluís Casals



E.T.S.A.G. Foto: Lluís Casals



E.T.S.A.G. Foto: Lluís Casals

## 10th February Monday :

- 10:00 - Meeting in the E.T.S.A.G. for a brief presentation of the activity and the participants (T11)
- 13:00 - Field trip to explore Granada's urban evolution, geography and context
- 19:00 - Informal meeting in the E.T.S.A.G. to evaluate the first impressions

## 11th February Tuesday:

- 10:00 - Field trip to localize Granada's rivers and potential project areas
- 18:00 - Open discussion in the E.T.S.A.G. to determinate the most adequate areas for the projects (T4)

## 12th February Wednesday:

- 10:00 - Co-Working Studio in the E.T.S.A.G.: Getting to know the city and the context by cartography
- 18:00 - Open discussion: Generating ideas for urban conversions in settled contexts (T11)

## 13th February Thursday:

- 10:00 - Co-Working Studio in the E.T.S.A.G. (T4)
- 17:00 - Open Discussion: Information sharing layouts and other presentation techniques. (A1+A2)

## 14th February Friday:

- 10:00 - Co-Working Studio in the E.T.S.A.G. (T4)
- 16:00 - Presentation of conclusions: Proposals and designs for urban conversions (T4)
- 19:00 - Closure of Co-Working Studio.





Topkapı palace.: View from the Bosphorus. Wikipedia



Alhambra palace.: View from the Albaycín. Wikipedia





1.492 a.C.: The Capitulation of Granada by F. Pradilla: Muhammad XII (Boabdil) surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella.



1.453 a.C.: Fall of Constantinople by Fausto Zonaro: Sultan Mehmed II's entry into Constantinople.



## conversion

/kənˈvɜːʃ(ə)n/

noun

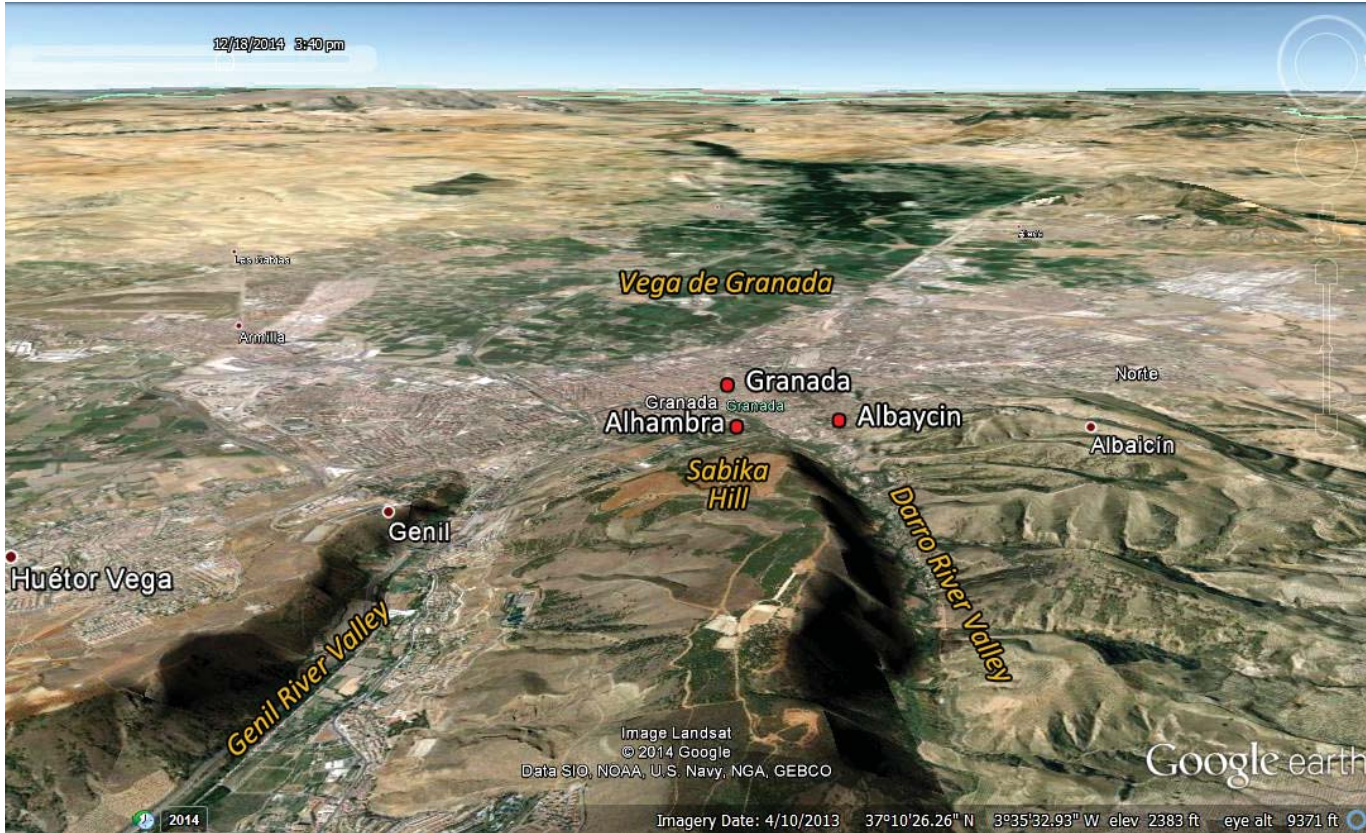
1. the process of changing or causing something to change from one form to another.  
"the conversion of food into body tissues"  
synonyms: **change**, changing, transformation, turning, altering, metamorphosis, transfiguration, transmutation, translation, sea change; humorous transmogrification  
"the conversion of waste into energy"
2. the fact of changing one's religion or beliefs or the action of persuading someone else to change theirs.  
"he insists that real conversion is a matter of the heart"  
synonyms: spiritual rebirth, regeneration, reformation; **More**

In terms of meaning, conversion corresponds to religious, social and physical changes according to Encyclopædia Britannica, but *"the phenomenon of "conversion" has lost its once exclusive bond with religion: today it may refer, for example, to a change of heart in the political, cultural or aesthetic sphere. There is a relationship between changed perceptions of space and the sense of uncertain belonging that led to a generalization of the meaning of "conversion"* (Marcocci, Maldavsky, de Boer, & Pavan, 2014).

Therefore, the concept of conversion is a good point to examine the physical changes that occur in parallel with the change of religious or administrative authority and construction practices in the urban and natural context. Especially, Granada and Istanbul, which parallel similarities of conversions in the XIV century, are rich research areas.

*"Beware of saying to them that sometimes cities follow one another on the same site and under the same name, born and dying without knowing one another, without communicating among themselves. At times even the names of the inhabitants remain the same, and their voices' accent, and also the features of the faces; but the gods who live beneath names and above places have gone off without a Word and outsiders have settled in their place"* (Calvino, 1978).





Granada and its plain: The two valleys that conformed Granada's settlement. Google Earth



Granada Region: Towns and geography plan. Google Earth



Granada: The Mountains, the Valley and the Sea. Google Earth

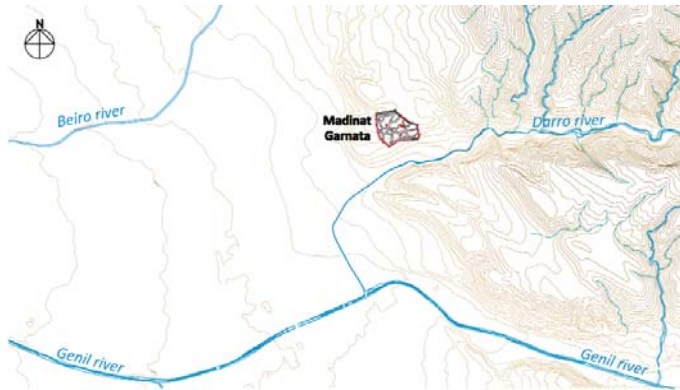
Granada lies in the heart of the great Betic Cordillera on a natural route formed by the Intrabetic Trough next to the fertile by the **Genil River**. The defense guaranteed by the belt of mountains and the fact that it controlled a fertile plain. Two topographic episodes have had an effect on urban location the Neogene hills at the east end of the Granada Depression and the alluvial terraces formed by the **Darro and Genil Rivers**. The acropolis-style city was replaced by the city spread out on the plain, which was more appropriate for commercial activities.

During the early and late Middle Ages the Visigothic Eliberri was no more than a secondary city that served as an agricultural centre and regional market. On the other hand, in the Nasrid period, Granada would control an important commercial and productive space as the **capital of the kingdom**. (Martín & Abarca, 1998).

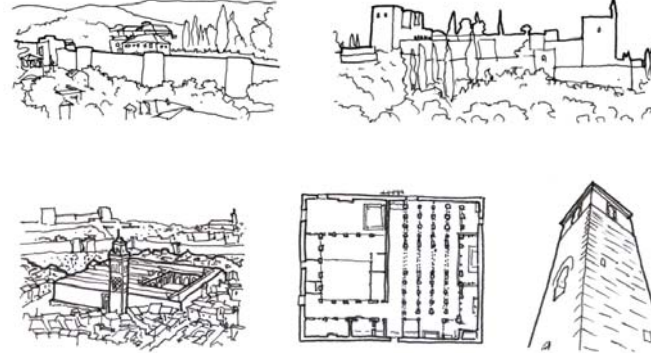


Granada Settlement: View from the South West

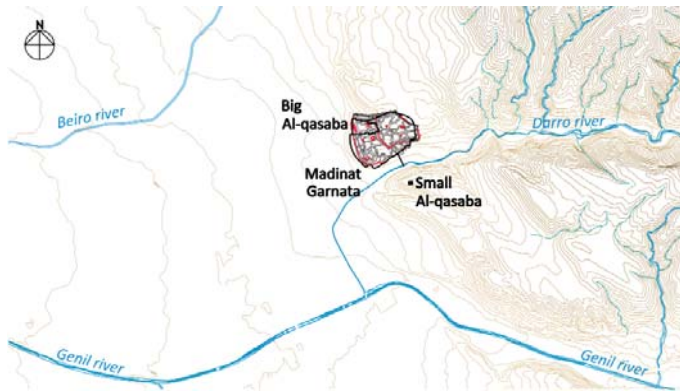




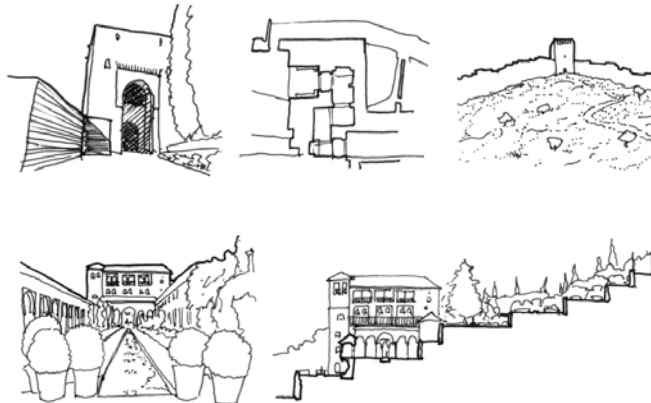
Xth century



The Zirids transferred their capital from Elvira to Granada, and this capital was later maintained by the Nasrids. When the Zirid dynasty was established in 1012, a period of sustained population growth and a noteworthy period of construction began that lasted throughout the eleventh century.



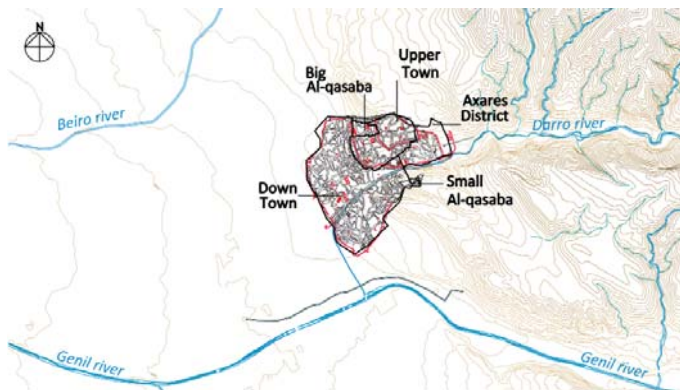
XIth century



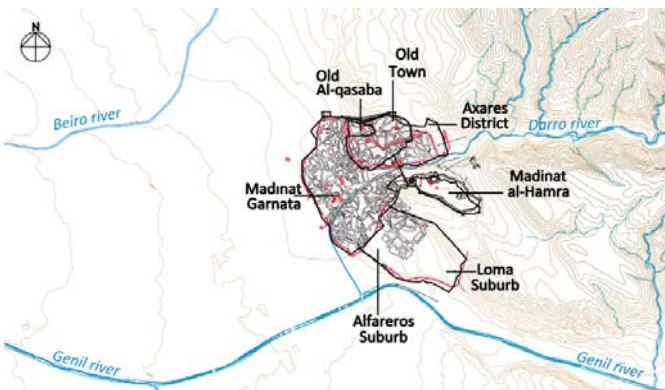
During the Nasrid period, the concentration of population in the capital brought a denser population and new neighborhoods, such as the Albaycin. The walled perimeter was enlarged, and the seat of power was moved to Alhambra hill, where a programme of court construction went on throughout the dynasty's reign.

**The layout of Islamic Granada**, which was already fully established in the mid-fourteenth century, was based on a system of enclosures and divisions that set apart areas for ethnic, professional, religious, or political reasons. (Martín & Abarca, 1998)

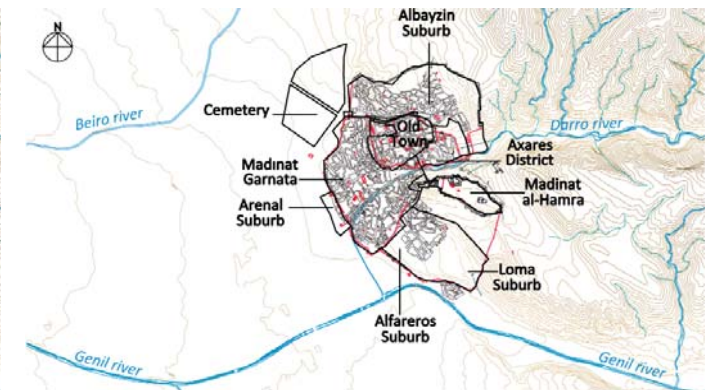
Granada: Some palatial and religious Buildings from the islamic period.



XIIth century

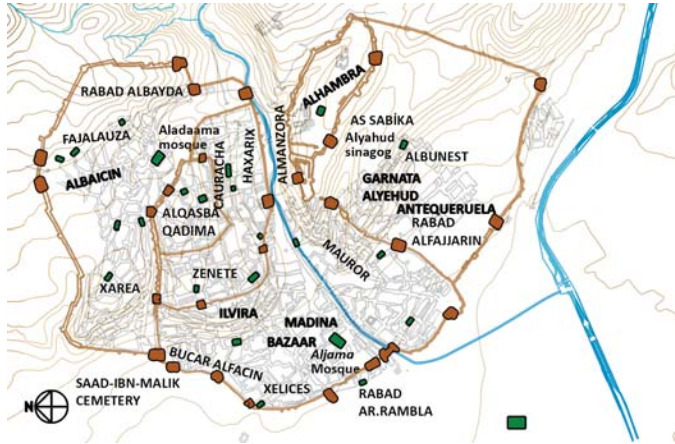


XIIIth century

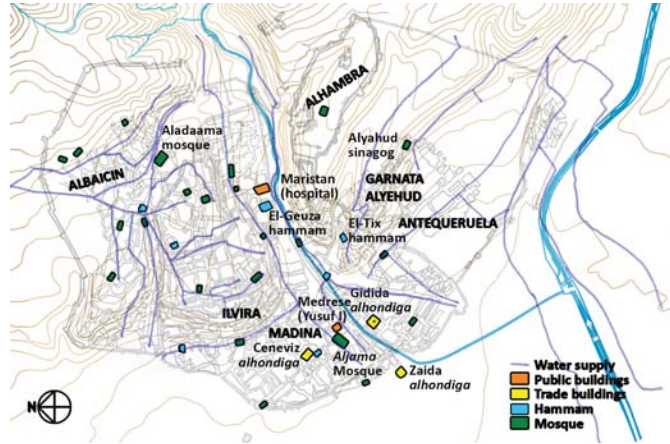


XIVth century





Nasrid Granada: City, neighborhoods and walls

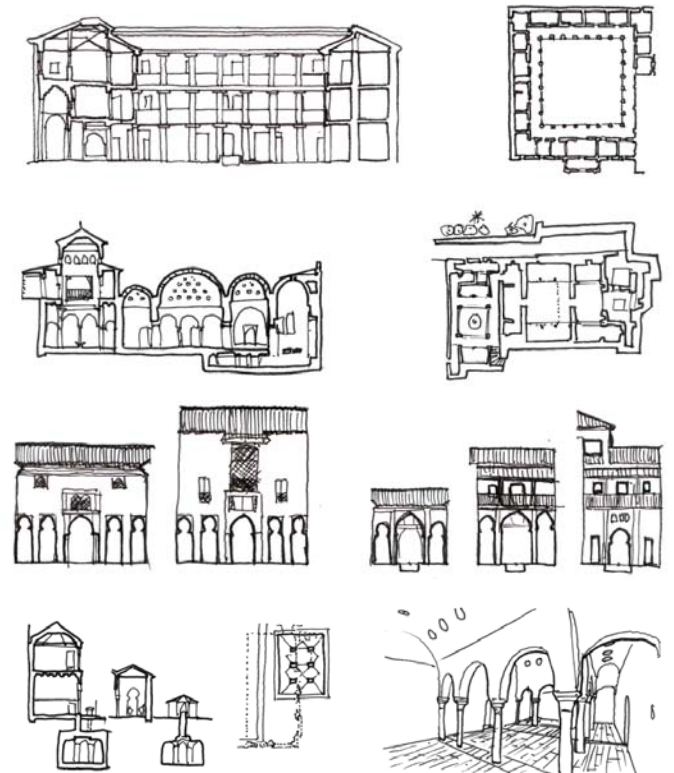


Nasrid Granada: City, water and relevant constructions

In the center, on the plain, **the medina** concentrated most of the main public (religious, educational, and commercial) structures, and the residential areas (suburbs and neighborhoods) were around the edge. Overlooking the area was the **palace citadel of the Alhambra**, seat and symbol of power, which appeared as a massive palatial outcrop. **Around the urban area**, there were many country estates which also served as entertainment villas (Martín & Abarca, 1998).



Granada Kingdom: The last 250 years of Muslim domination in Western Europe. From Google Earth



Granada: Some civic and residential buildings from the islamic period.





Plataforma de Vico: Ambrosio de Vico (ca. 1555-1623) drawing; Francisco Heylan (1564-1650), engraving



Granada: Drawing by George Hoefnagle (1565)



Arco de las Orejas: Engraving by David Roberts (1830)

After the conquest, since the residents had usually fled and abandoned their real property, the crown began a repopulation programme. To understand the rules that guided the processes of urban transformation begun in the sixteenth century, a distinction must be made between the programmes promoted by the crown and those developed by the local government.

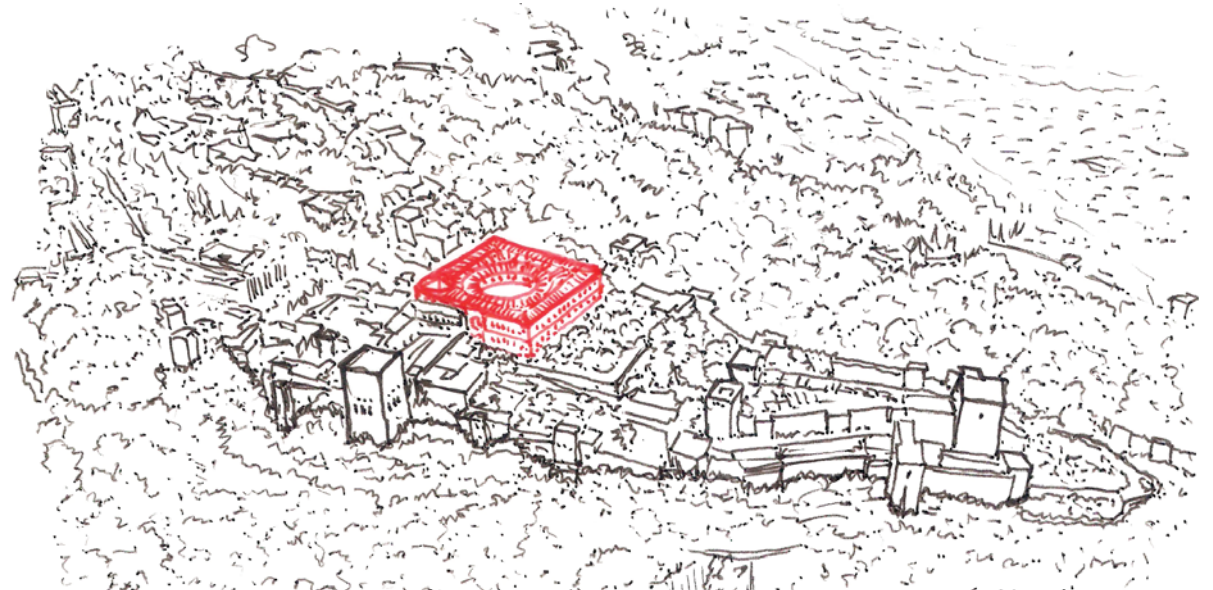
The French Hispanist Bernard Vincent maintains that the Castilianization of the city was more important than the Christianization. This attitude can be found in the modifications carried out during the last years of the fifteenth century. To begin with, many public or private buildings were given new uses and were respected, maintained and looked after.

Two stages can be seen in the city's process of Christianization: first, a parish network was created; then, convents were founded. Both events had a decisive effect on the design of a new urbanistic order. In the Castilianization process, the streets were widened and straightened and royal streets were created, squares such as Plaza Nueva and Bibarrambla were built, and lean-tos, mullioned windows, and other overhanging structures were regulated (Martín & Abarca, 1998).





Salvador's Church: Conversion of Mosque Courtyard



Alhambra: Conversion of Nasrid Castle

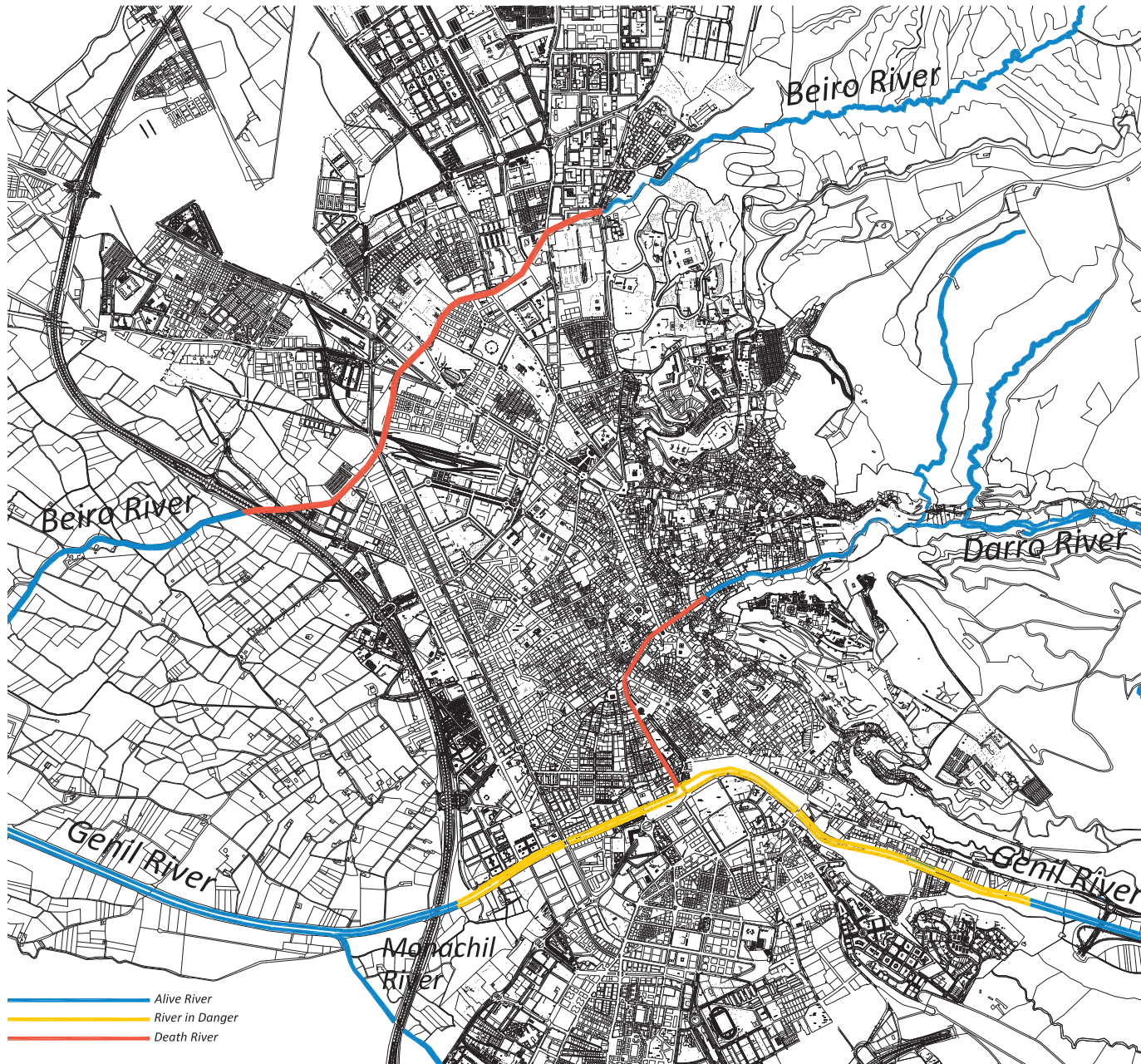


San Jose's Church: Conversion of Mosque Minare into Church Bell Tower



Alhambra: Conversion of Nasrid Palace to a Renaissance palace





Granada: The Mountains, the Rivers and the City

During the urban modernization of the city in the 19th and 20th centuries, there were many interventions to “civilize” the natural channel of its rivers for water control and security of its population. Sometimes involved, sometimes turned into narrow channels, the symbiosis between Nature and the city has been seriously affected by these interventions.

One of the main objectives of Architectural Design Studio 3 will be the follow-up of some of the fluvial channels of the city of Granada to locate the conversions from river to city and try to propose a reconversion to renaturalize the damaged rivers for greater ecological performance and greater social enjoyment. The areas of intervention for future student projects are located along the course of the Genil River as it passes through the urban center of Granada. After the concreting of its bed during the late twentieth century, the river has lost its status as a carrier of life. How to naturalize its banks and soften the impact of developmentalism will be discussed during the stay in Granada.



Darro river: One of its last views before being buried.





Genil River: End of the XIX Century



Genil River: The natural state before Concrete



Genil River: The natural state before Concrete



Genil River: Canalization Works



Genil River: Concrete for Progress



Genil River: Inaguration of the intervention.



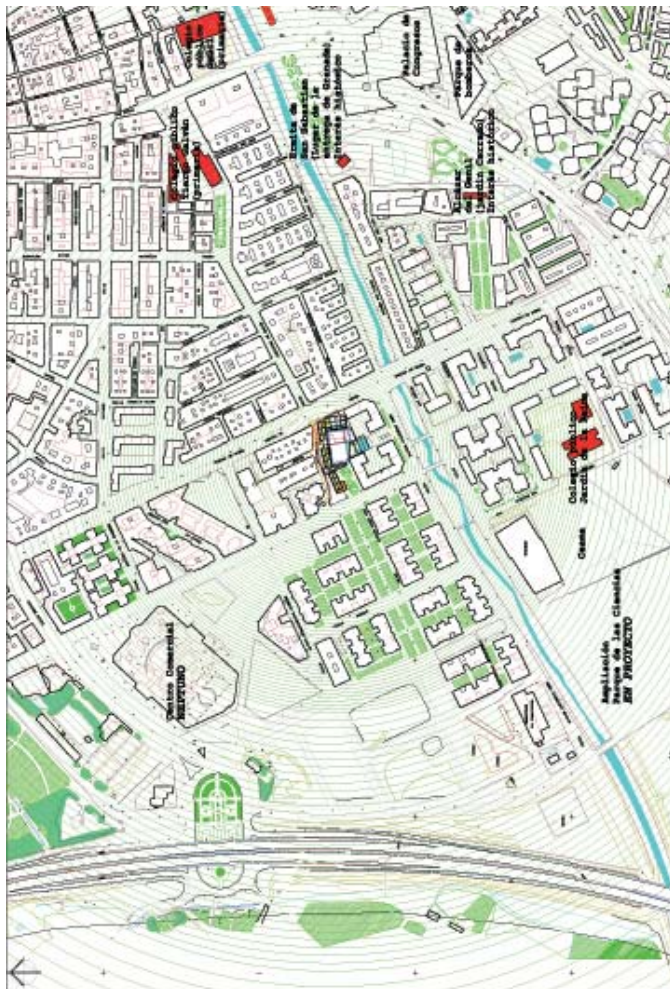
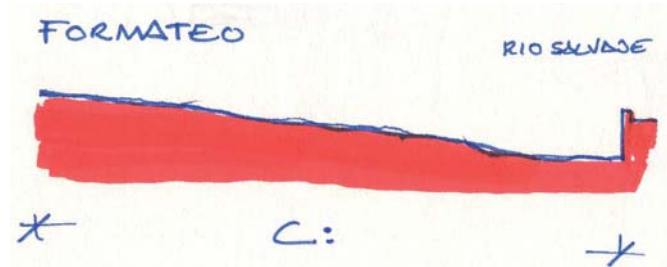
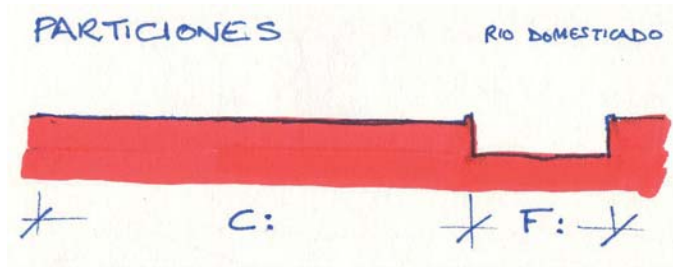
Genil River: Expectations after intervention



Genil River: Reality after intervention



URBAN PROJECT CONCEPT: RECONVERSION FROM CONCRET TO SOIL

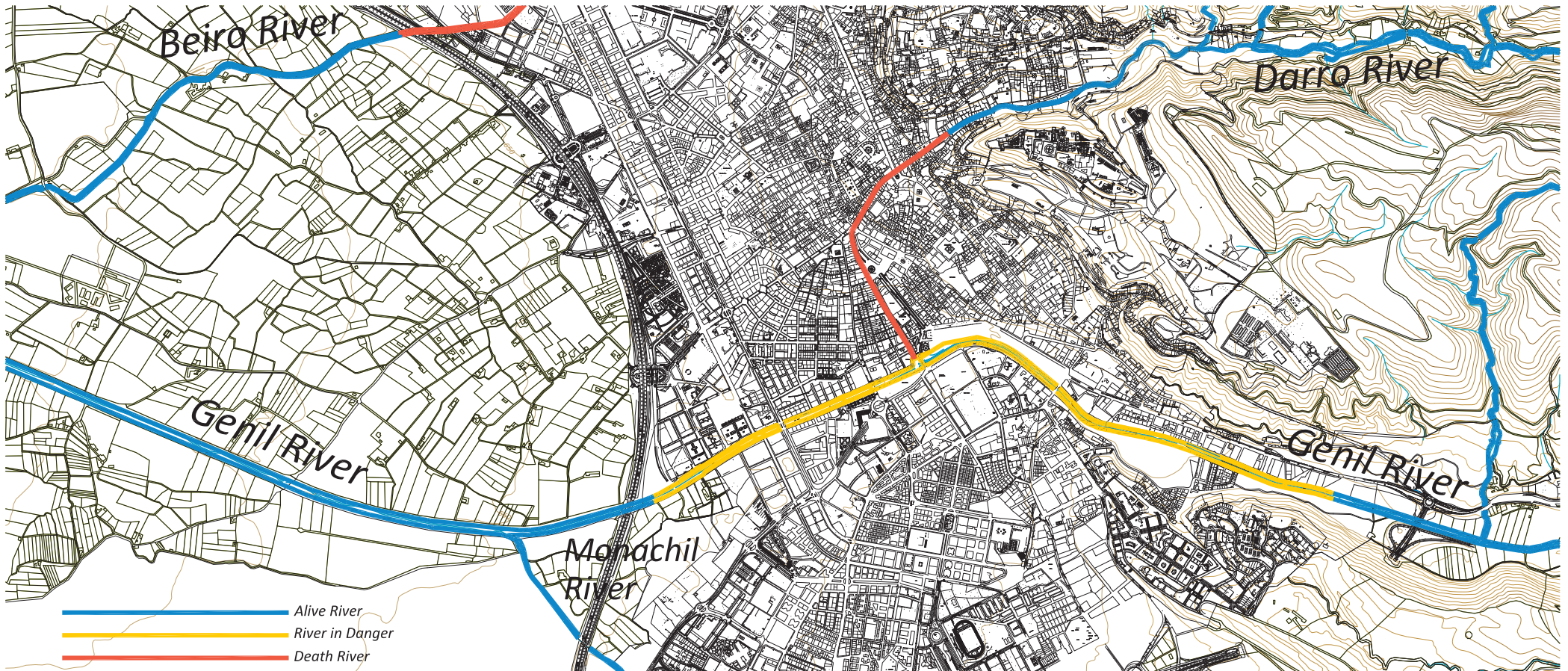






Genil River: Granad valley from the Alhambra palace

The final objective of the course will be the projection of a public equipment in the area of the Genil River, in order to convert its social use away from the road traffic and encouraging the participation of citizens in the projected building and in its context urban. For this, students can choose between six types of projects, according to the previously selected environment and the needs of local population.



Project Area: The city and its impact over the rivers





## 1. Sports Facilities

- Sports Club
  - Swimming pool\*
  - Basketball-Volleyball\*
  - Tennis\*
  - Equestrian (horse riding)\*
- \*will be organized as open areas*

## 2. Cultural Facilities

- Small Museum
- Art and Culture Center
- District Library

## 3. Education Facilities

- Kindergarten
- Student Social Center







## 4. Health Care Facilities

- District Health Center

## 5. Public Buildings

- District governorship
- Community Home-Public House

## 6. Lodging Facilities

- Boutique hotel
- Highway Recreation Facility (Break Point)
- Dormitory
- Nursing home- House for the elderly





## 1. JURY REQUIREMENTS

- Subject-related analyzes / Environmental analysis (Relation of the study area with its immediate surroundings and design strategies by using diagrams / graphics, analysis of factors such as direction, topography, etc.)
- Site Plan
- 1/200 or 1/100 plan
- 1/200 or 1/100 1 section, 1 elevation
- Study Model
- Preliminary works about the accessibility

*All of the required quests will be brought in to enter the jury, Otherwise evaluation will not be done. It is recommended to submit at least 2 design alternatives. The presentation can be prepared with computer in addition sketch and free-hand drawing. The sheets presented in the jury will be submitted to the group lectures as A3 copies and CD.*



## 2. JURY REQUIREMENTS

- Analyzes related to the subject (Topic selection, program etc.)
- Learning outcomes sheet that includes analysis of designs relation with artificial environment and natural environment
- Learning outcomes sheet that includes analysis of designs in terms of accessibility (design for all)
- 11/200 or 1/500 Site Plan
- 1/200 or 1/100 All Project
- Selection of construction system and building materials sheet. (A brochure to explain the researches and main decisions on this subject and a presentation sheet with details)
- 1/50 System section (partial section) The system section through a selected point of construction.
- Model

*The sheets presented in the jury will be submitted to the group lectures as A3 copies and CD.*



**Ball, J.** (1988). Pierre Gilles: The Antiquities of Constantinople. In: New York.

**Calvino, I.** (1978). Invisible cities: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

**Gallego y Burin, A.** (1987) Granada, Guia Artistica e Historica de la Ciudad. Granada, España: Editorial Comares

**Hughes, B.** (2017). Istanbul: A tale of three cities: Da Capo Press.

**Marcocci, G., Maldavsky, A., de Boer, W., & Pavan, I.** (2014). Space and Conversion in Global Perspective: Brill.

**Martín, E. M., & Abarca, N. T.** (1998). Granada: guía de arquitectura (Vol. 3): Delegación de Granada, Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Andalucía Oriental.