A walk through the bridge
creating a private time in public space

P5 presentation
Studio Public Building - Border Conditions
Helen Zhang
Research

Topic of interest
Case studies
Spatial language

From research to design

Design location
Spatial explorations

Design

Introducing the new system
Materialization
Experiencing the in-between

Shared space

“All spaces where everyday life takes place; and maybe they are more and more often spaces that are not public nor private, but both at the same time”

- Manuel de Sola-Morales
  “Urban Formation and Collective Spaces”
Shared space

“A collective space, optimistic and relaxed -- and in many aspects changable, mutable, precarious and reversible -- for a city ultimately more joyful and exciting than elegant.”

- Manuel Gusa

“The Metropolis Dictionary of Advanced Architecture”
Streetlife of Istanbul

The activities of public life and the appropriation by individuals for temporary uses encounter in the public domain of Istanbul.
CASE STUDIES

İstiklal Caddesi
Description:

Walking on the public street of Istiklal. I can barely notice the existence of the enclosed street. Looking through the gate into the enclosed street, the question pops up: Is this a private domain? It is fully packed of private settings, displayed as horizontal layers. Walking along the enclosed street, new layers appear and the facade of the street is barely visible. To me the public accessibility is in between those layers and the shift of from the perception of a private domain to a shared/public domain, the street as a part of the circulation along the public street acts like its a privately owned area because of its private settings in the shared space.

Unwelcoming dark gate reminds me of a inner corridor to a private domain. Dark corridor opens up to a small shopping street, half covered. The shopping street opens up to a shared square with a lot of private settings, randomly set up and all covered. The square ends again in a dark corridor, which leads me to the public street again.

The passage, which is the inner corridor between two public streets. The high gate welcomes people to go in and pass by. The private settings are very ordered and the passage is easily accessible for visitors. The perception of the private domain is mainly because of the interior and materiality. As a visitor, you can see the ending point of the passage from the gate, which creates the perception that this passage is not a place to stay, but only a place to pass by.

Observation Collage Tracing Reading Drawing

Methodology of research
1. Enclosed street
2. Garden
3. Square
4. Passage

Section planes
Collective activities
Inner space along innerstreet
Inner street scape

Readings through analytical diagrams
Multiple layering, blurring the conventional borders between the interior and exterior

The wall is not an enclosing skin, but a transitional zone. The existing wall is barely present during this itinerary. Due to the perceived shift of ownership, the private domain has occupied the shared space by private settings and when the shared space is publicly accessible, the settings enclose the observer as a part of the interior and replace the existing facades.

Visual revelation through transition and movement

The first perception of the private domain is because of the long and dark corridor, which you have to pass before you get into the shopping street, and subsequently the shared square. The shift happens when the corridor ends up into an open air street. The visual revelation confuses the visitor, but also leads the visitor to explore.

Seeing and being seen, the moment that you can look through an internal space

The internal architectural space is often considered as privately owned space. The publicness increases when the observer can look through the whole internal space. This is when the perceived shift of ownership happens. Without being in the space you can have interaction with the other outside.

Translation in architectural themes
Spatial composition of architectural themes
Shaping the route by folding spaces

Private extensions give new shape to the facade as a folded ribbon along the route.

Looking through multiple layers

Multiple layers give visually the impression of a very closed space. You can’t see through the

New connections emerge by marking out zones

By marking outframing zones, new kind of connections emerge between the zones.

Intertwining interior and exterior

The ribbon blurs the boundary between interior and exterior, physically and visually.

Looking through multiple layers

Physical and visual accessibility, from the public to the inbetween space

Multiple public sides to create the inbetween space

Private extensions shape the entrance from the public street

Private extensions shape the entrance from the back-alley

Private extensions shape the courtyard

Multiple public sides to create the inbetween space

Intertwining interior and exterior

New connections emerge by marking out zones

Looking through multiple layers

Shaping the route by folding spaces

Extracting spatial language
From research to design

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Design
Inserting the new system
Materialization
Unfolding the Old Galata-bridge

Platform  <  >  Hidden space
Spectacle  <  >  Intimacy
Unfolding the Old Galata-bridge

Floating pontoons
Unfolding the Old Galata-bridge

Inaccessible

Occasional public space
Unfolding the Old Galata-bridge

Abandoned areas fallen apart
Exposing the existing structure
“The intention of my design is to transform the existing spatial conditions of the Old-Galata Bridge, which are purely based on a utilitarian system, in a flexible social space along the waterfront, by inserting a new circulation system to unfold the hidden spaces and architectural qualities on the different layers of the bridge.”
Adding space for various activities of everyday life
- connecting upper and underlayer
- merging compartments
- creating intimacy, an interplay of light and dark
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"A serie of spatial explorations are done in 3D-models, using ribbons as spatial elements, to translate the method of interweaving (crossing, overlapping, folding) "
Implementing the spatial language

Configuration of the road surface and walk paths
Inserting new circulation system

CONNECTING TO DECK
CONNECTING TO PONTON
Implementing the spatial language

Spatial organization from individual space to an ensemble of spaces
HIDDEN SPACES
CONNECTED TO THE DECK
CONNECTED TO THE PONTOONS
Implementing the spatial language

An interplay of light and shadows
From research to design

Research

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From research to design

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Design

- Inserting the new system
- Materialization
Hierarchy of paths
Hidden spaces
Sectional model
Sectional model
1. Openings in the deck

2. Steel profiles (vertical elements)

3. Steel profiles (horizontal elements)

4. Wooden elements

5. The net
**Detail 1:5 // WOODEN FLOORING ATTACHED TO STEEL BEAMS**

- Rectangular steel beam (300mm)
- Split shaft collar (30mm) welded to steel beam
- Circular tube section (30mm) imposed on shaft collar
- Hex nut (M30)
- Spacing tube

**Detail 1:5 // STEEL BEAM CONNECTED TO EXISTING CONCRETE SLAB**

- Rectangular steel beam (300mm) bolted to U-section (M16)
- U-section bolted to existing concrete slab
- Concrete slab (360mm)

**Detail 1:5 // NET FRAME CONNECTED TO EXISTING I-BEAM**

- Tube frame (60mm)
- Shaft support (60mm) welded to existing IPE (600)
Exploded view 1:20

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