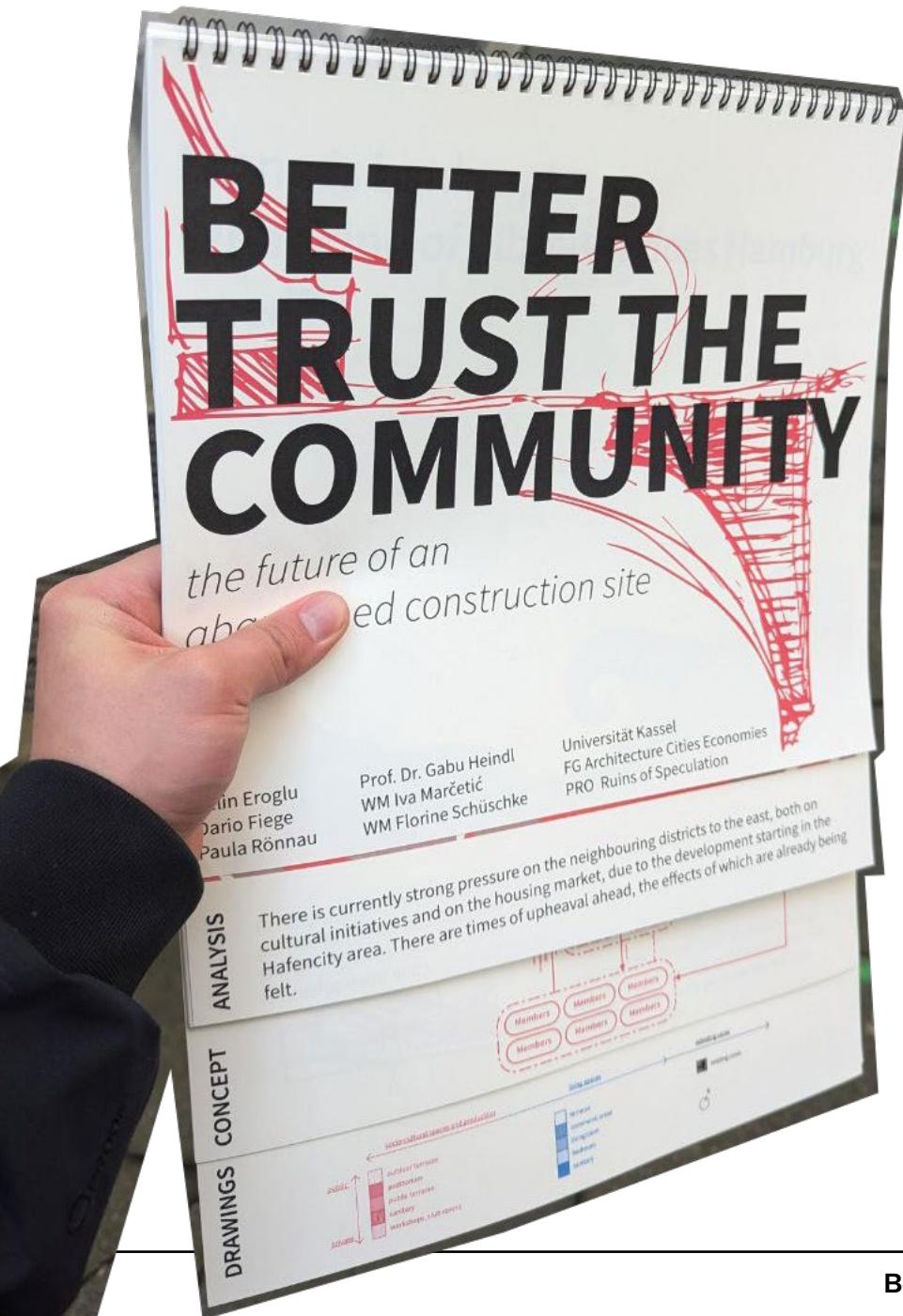


# ARCHITEKTUR PORTFOLIO

10/2017 - 07/2024

PELIN EROĞLU





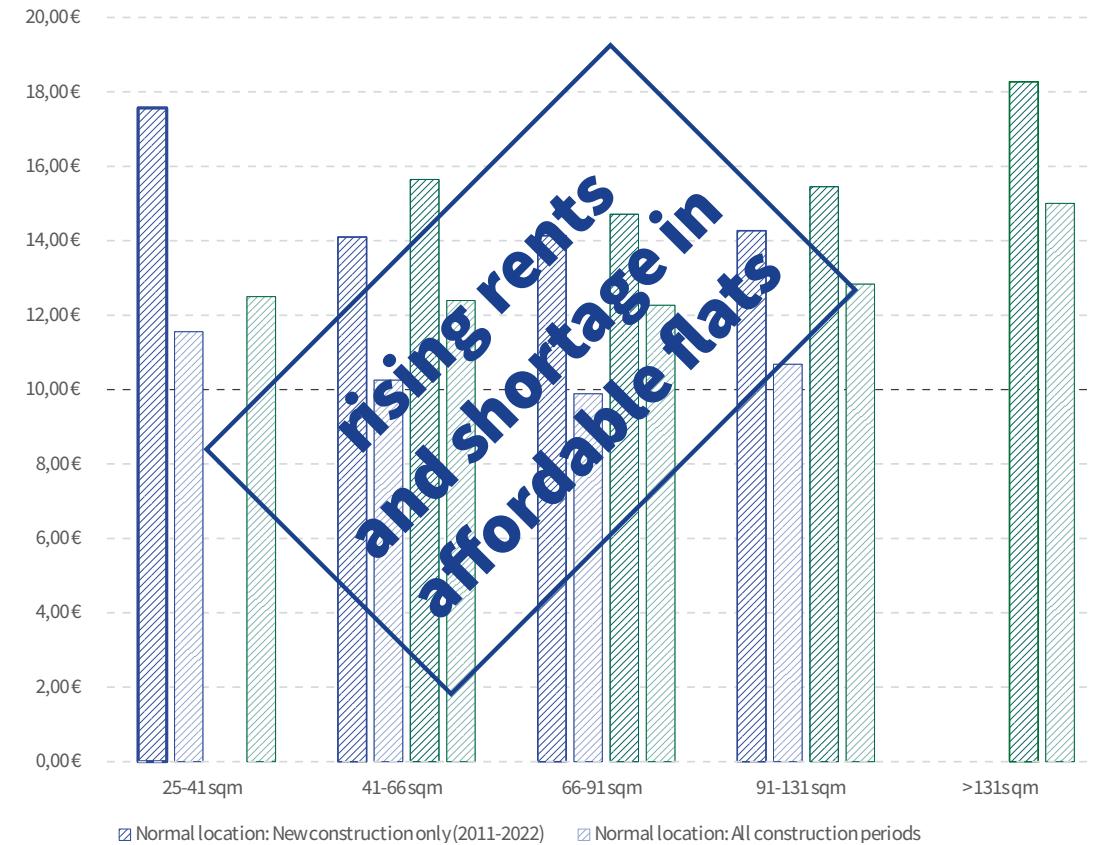
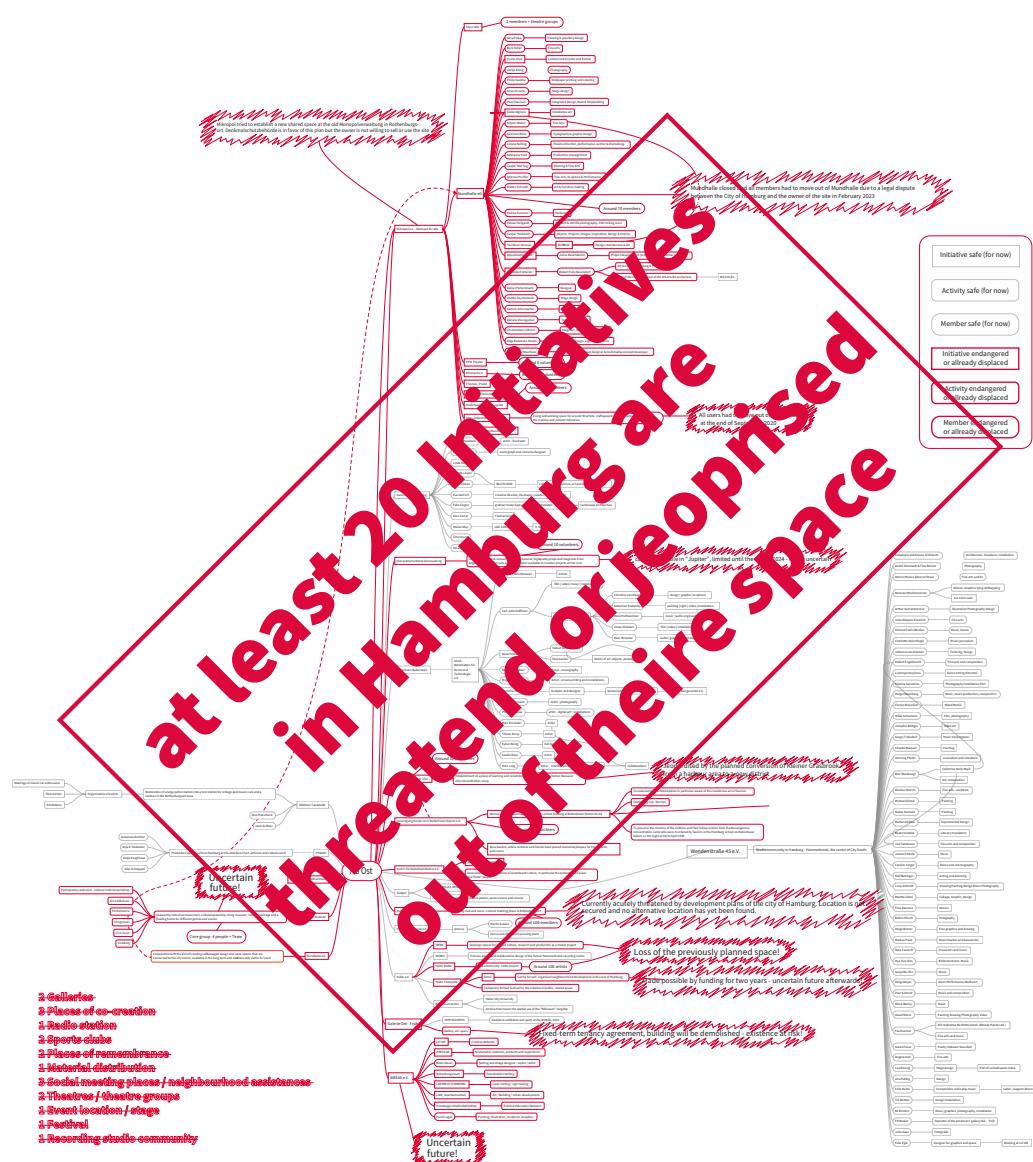
## BETTER TRUST THE COMMUNITY

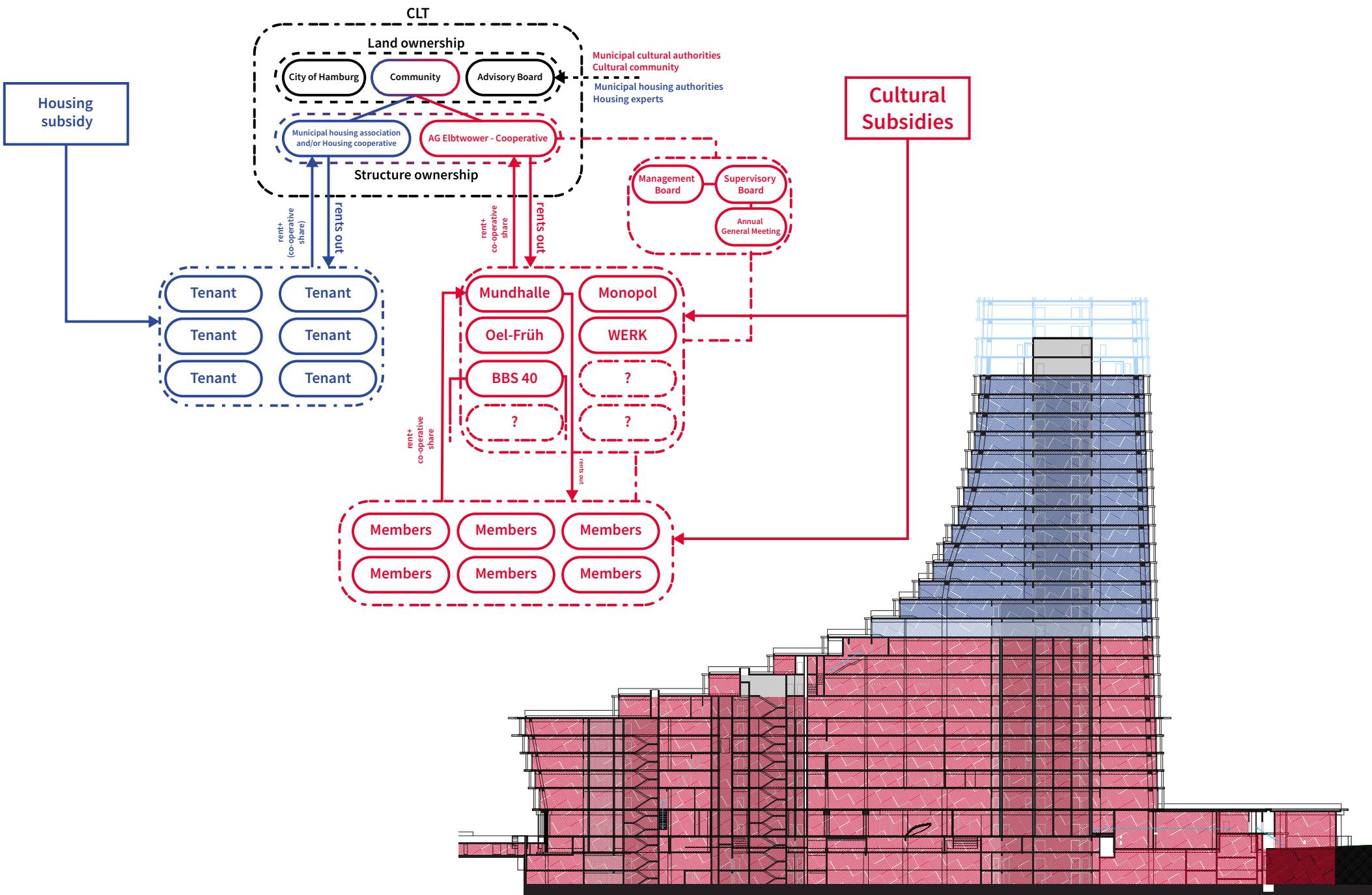
**the future of an abundant construction site**

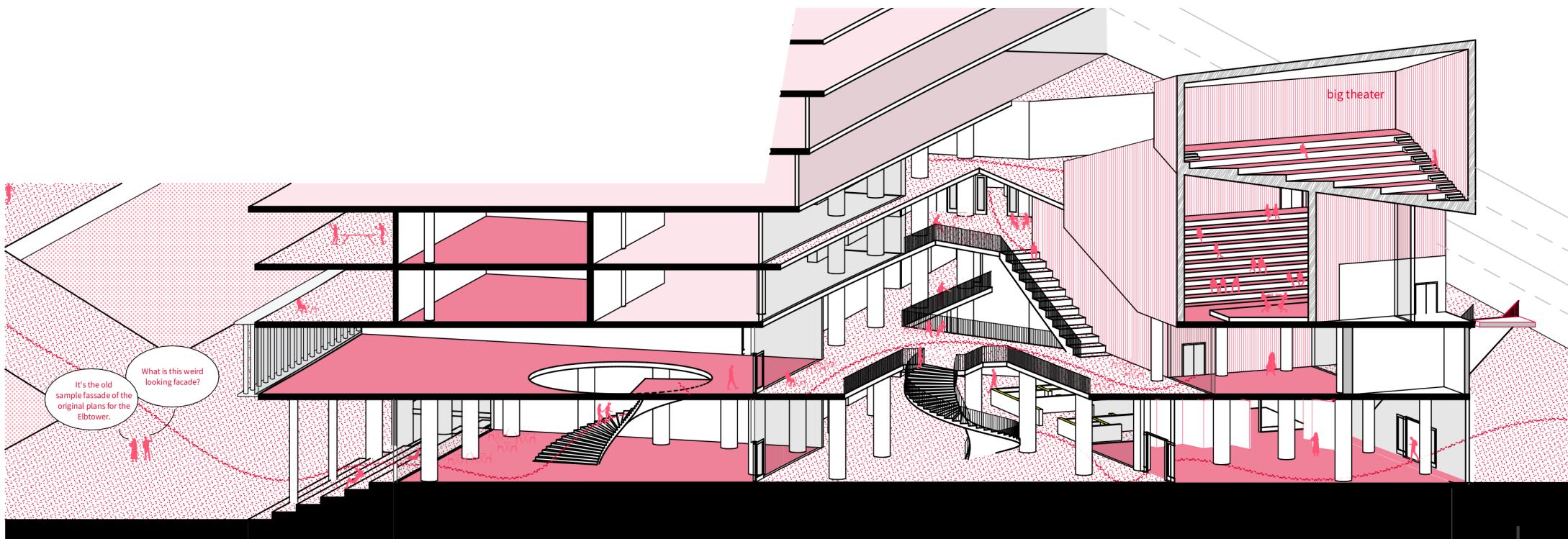
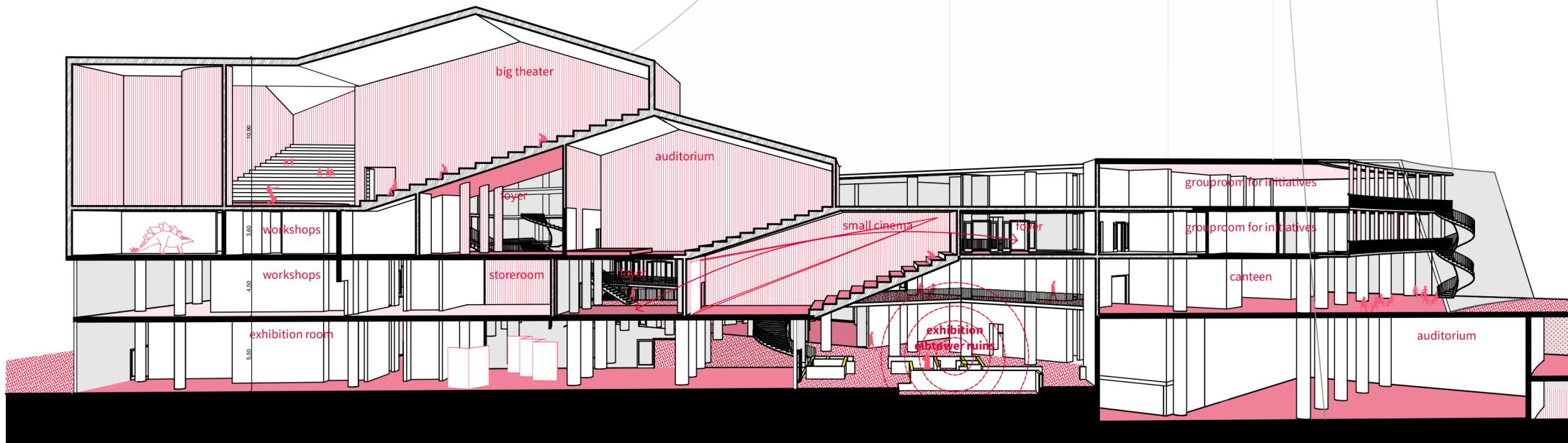
In collaboration with Dario Fiege and Paula Rönnau  
Supervised by Prof. Dr. Gabu Heindl, Iva Marčetić (M.A.)  
and Florine Schüske (M.A.)

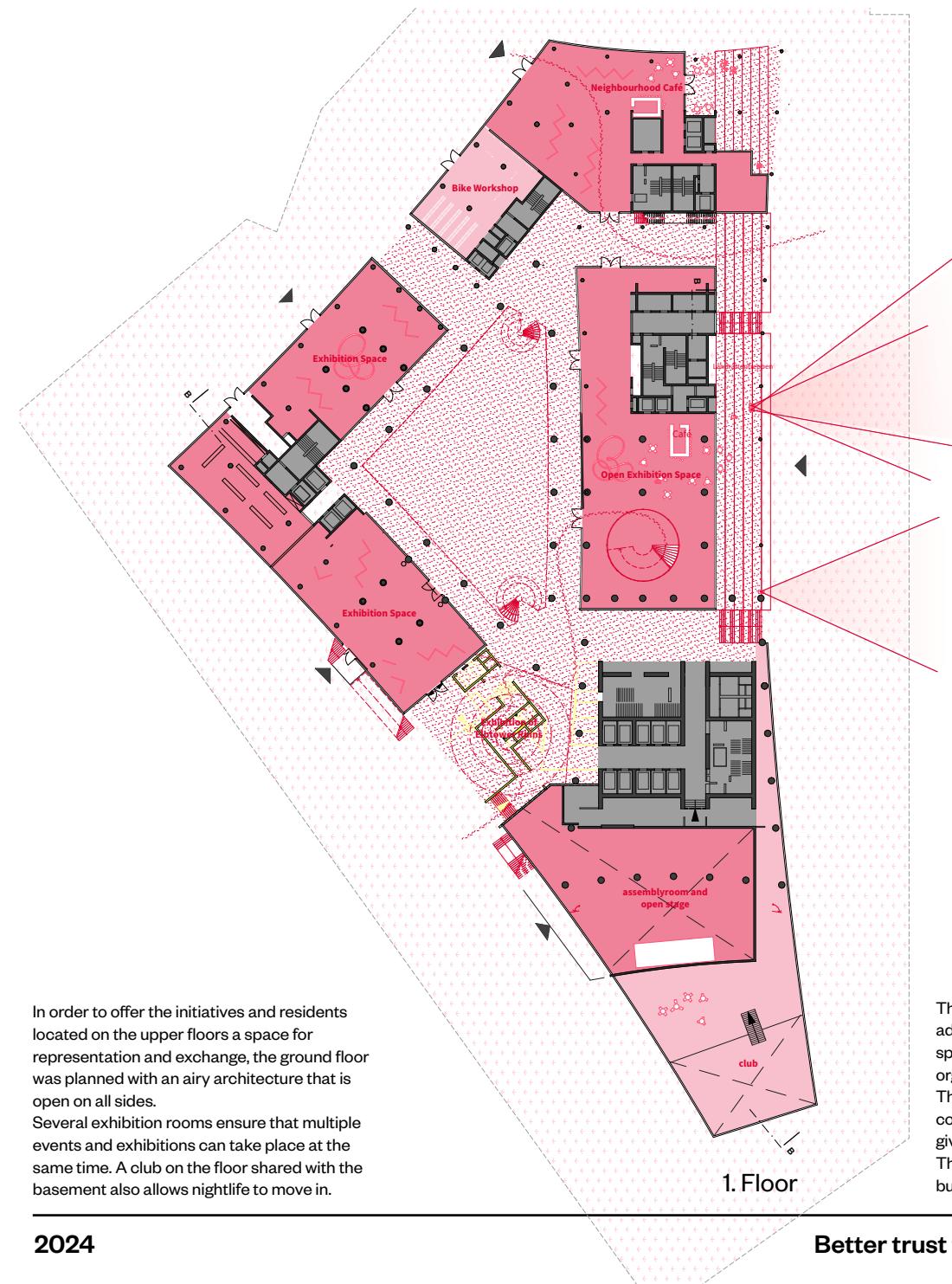
### Redesigning the vacant Elbtower in Hamburg

The original design of the Elbtower in Hamburg was advertised as truly sustainable due to the choice of the technologies that were supposed to be applied in its construction. But, in 2023 the developer – real estate giant SIGNA – of the still unfinished tower declared bankruptcy and the construction of what was supposed to be the tallest landmark in Hamburg was brought to a halt leaving the city with an enormous concrete shell adorning its harbor. Finally, the city is to pay for securing the vacant building shell.





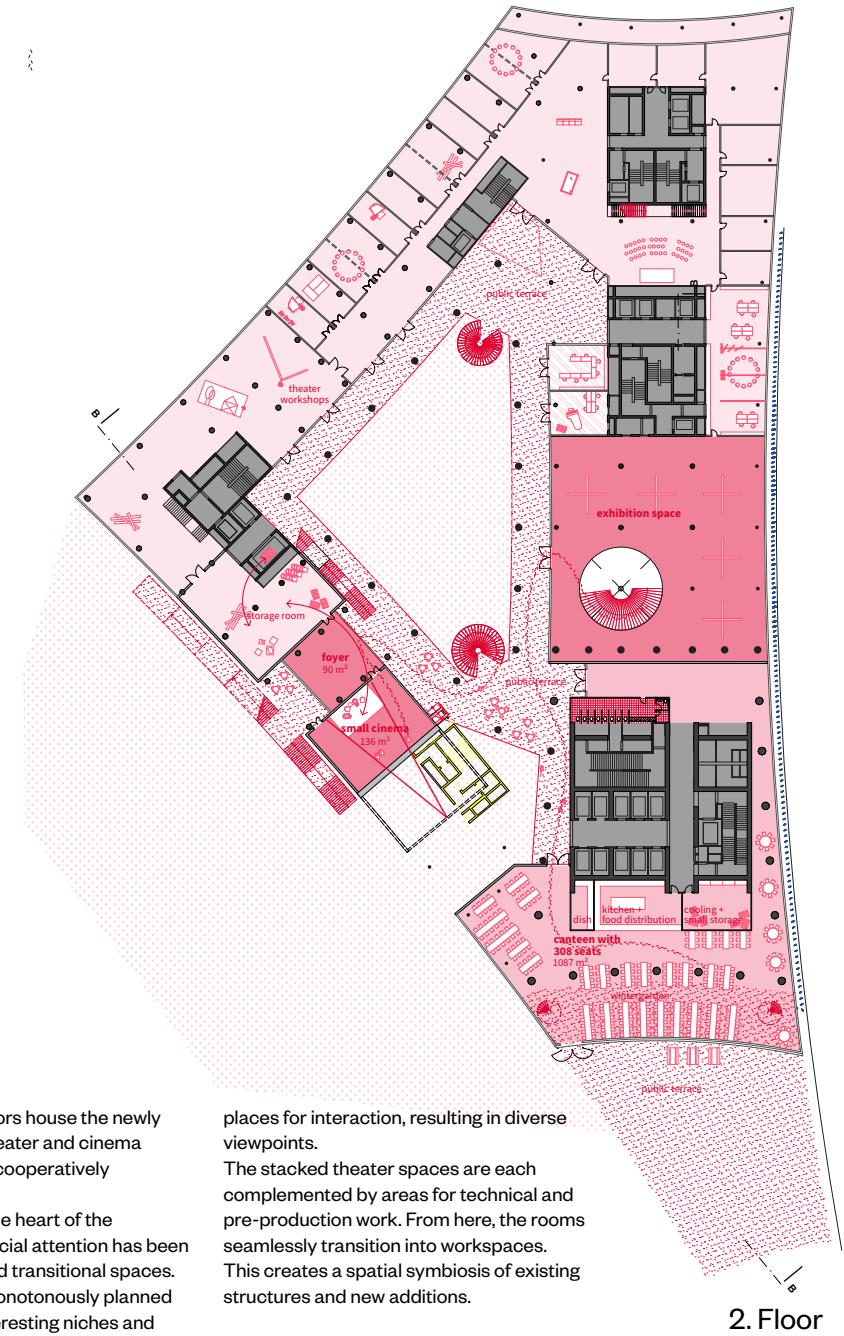




1. Floor

In order to offer the initiatives and residents located on the upper floors a space for representation and exchange, the ground floor was planned with an airy architecture that is open on all sides. Several exhibition rooms ensure that multiple events and exhibitions can take place at the same time. A club on the floor shared with the basement also allows nightlife to move in.

The first two upper floors house the newly added auditoriums, theater and cinema spaces, as well as the cooperatively organized cafeteria. This cafeteria forms the heart of the community areas. Special attention has been given to the access and transitional spaces. This otherwise very monotonously planned building thus gains interesting niches and



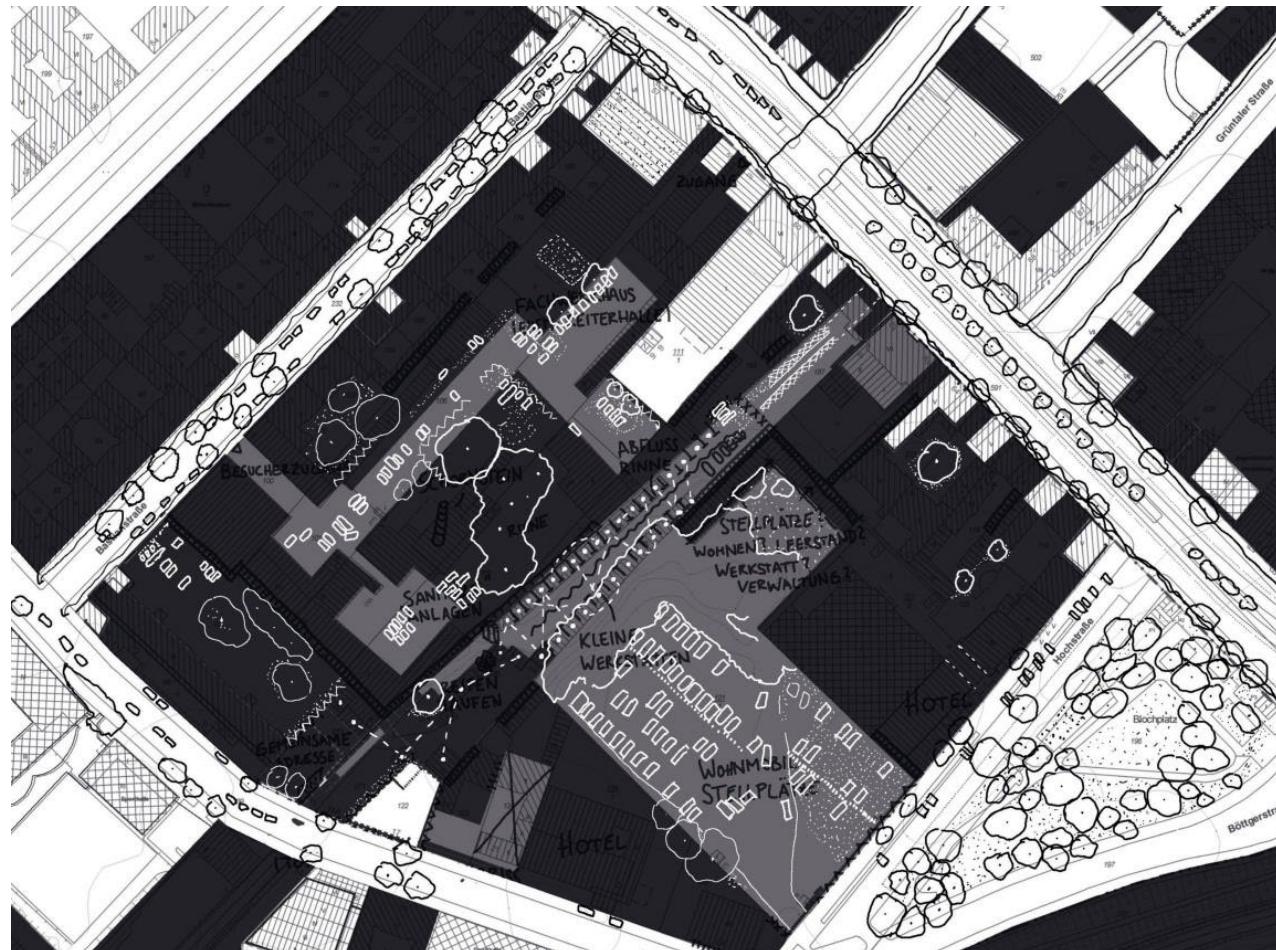
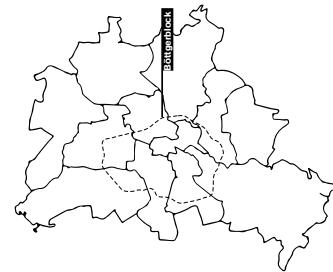
2. Floor

# 50/50 - COMMONING IM BÖTTGERBLOCK

Bachelor thesis project

In collaboration with Leonard Pöppelmann

Supervised by Dr Prof Gabu Heindl and Florine Schüsckke (M.A.)



The project '50/50 - Commoning in the Böttgerblock' was developed in the studio 'Stadtkonflikte - drei Tiefenbohrungen in Berlin' and examines the topic of commoning in relation to ownership structures using a block in Berlin.

The 6-hectare planning area is located at the Gesundbrunnen S-Bahn and U-Bahn station [1] and is predominantly privately owned. The Berlin block has several gaps between buildings where small car repair shops have been located for several decades.

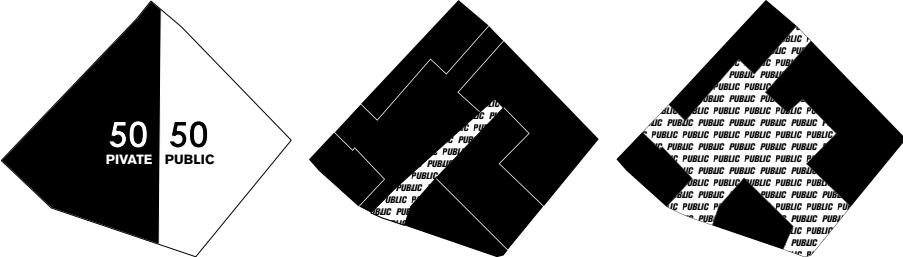
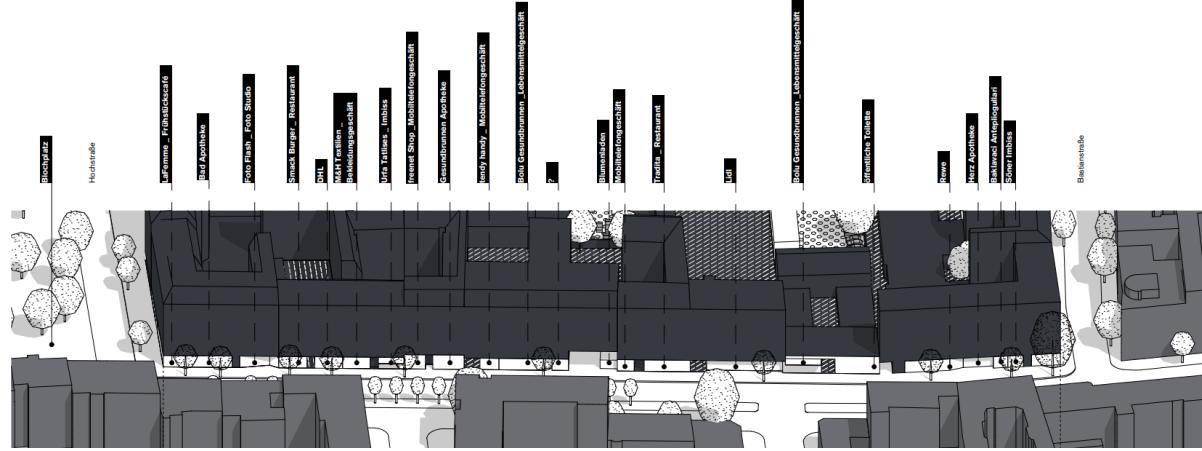
The city sees 'development potential' in these areas and has therefore drawn up a master plan that designates the area as a redevelopment zone. The aim of the Berlin urban planning office is to buy back part of the area in order to realise a green corridor.

[1] To work on the Analysis we used the work, that was done earlier by our partners from the TU Berlin. Their analysis showed that the area has a good connection to the existing public transport network, while the business in the area is car related. The buildings surrounding the neighborhood were primarily built before 1919 and between 1948 and 1979. The age reflects the historical development as well as the destruction caused by wars. For further analysis of Böttgerblock we used the method of nolliplan, that we supplemented with conspicuous features of the site as well as barriers that we noticed during the inspection. The nolliplan [2] shows that the site has very limited public access and there are only isolated publicly accessible areas. In the analyzing progress we translated the nolliplan to a model with black and white surfaces [4], showing the existing. The black and white surfaces indicate the accessibility of the area and buildings.

In my bachelor's thesis, I analysed the statutes for the redevelopment area and identified the following contradictions, among others:

1. Protection against displacement is set as an objective, but concrete measures are not shown and the concerns of the car dealerships are individualised by referring to the social plan and hardship compensation. They would conflict with overriding urban development objectives.
2. The aim is to give the history of the location supra-local significance with 'lighthouse projects'. The building authority only refers to the history of the Stettiner Trasse and not to the migration history of the town, although the residents have a stronger connection to this.
3. Ownership structure: The district only buys land on which it cannot generate any income itself, but the neighbouring privately owned land will increase in value as a result of the planning. This favours higher rents in the new buildings and other gentrification processes. To prevent further gentrification, we therefore propose nationalising not just 7% but 50% of the land area.

The design focuses on planning an affordable neighbourhood to preserve the vibrant area and protect the resident structure. For the design, we saw the strength of publicly accessible small spaces. These so-called pockets of public space were decisive for the

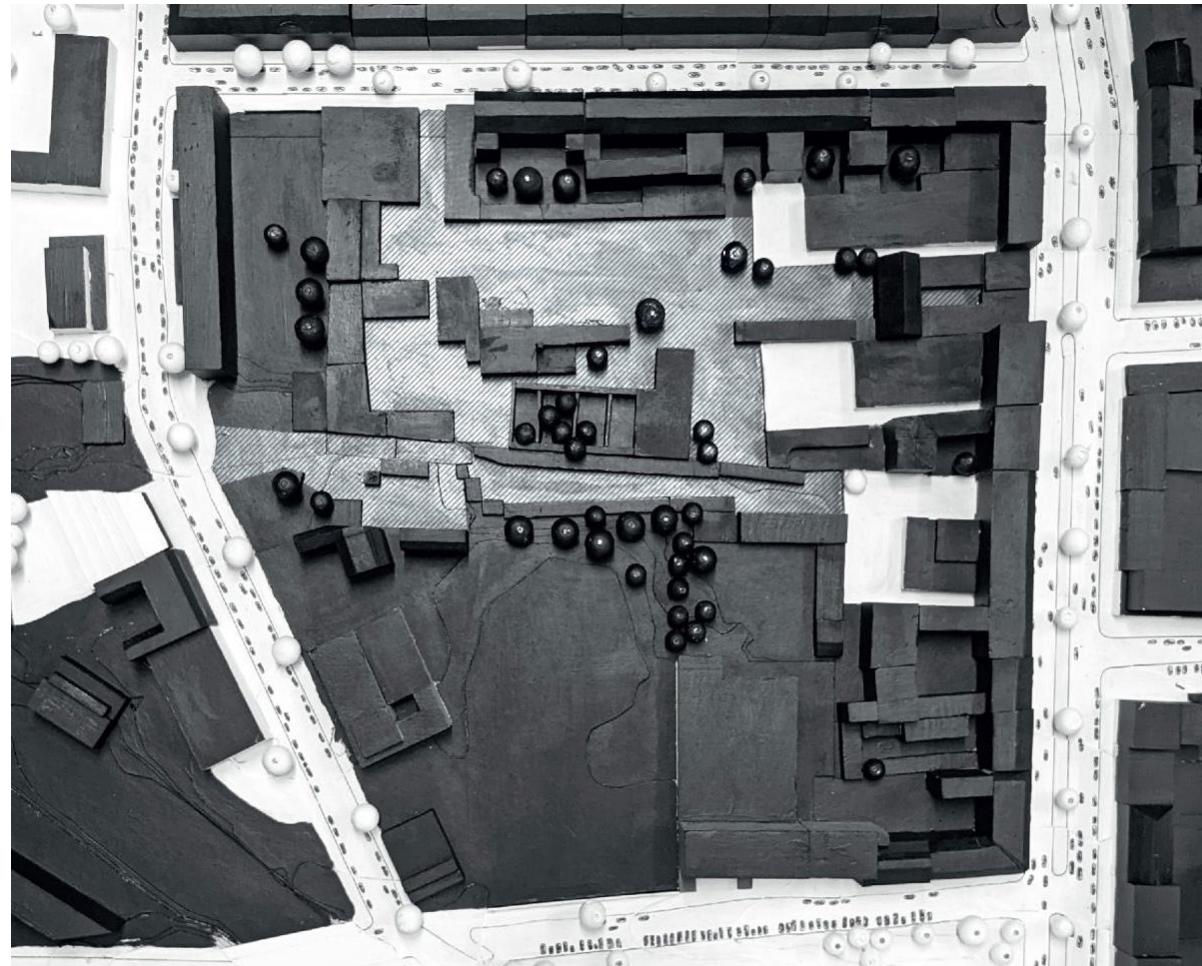


Who owns the ground?

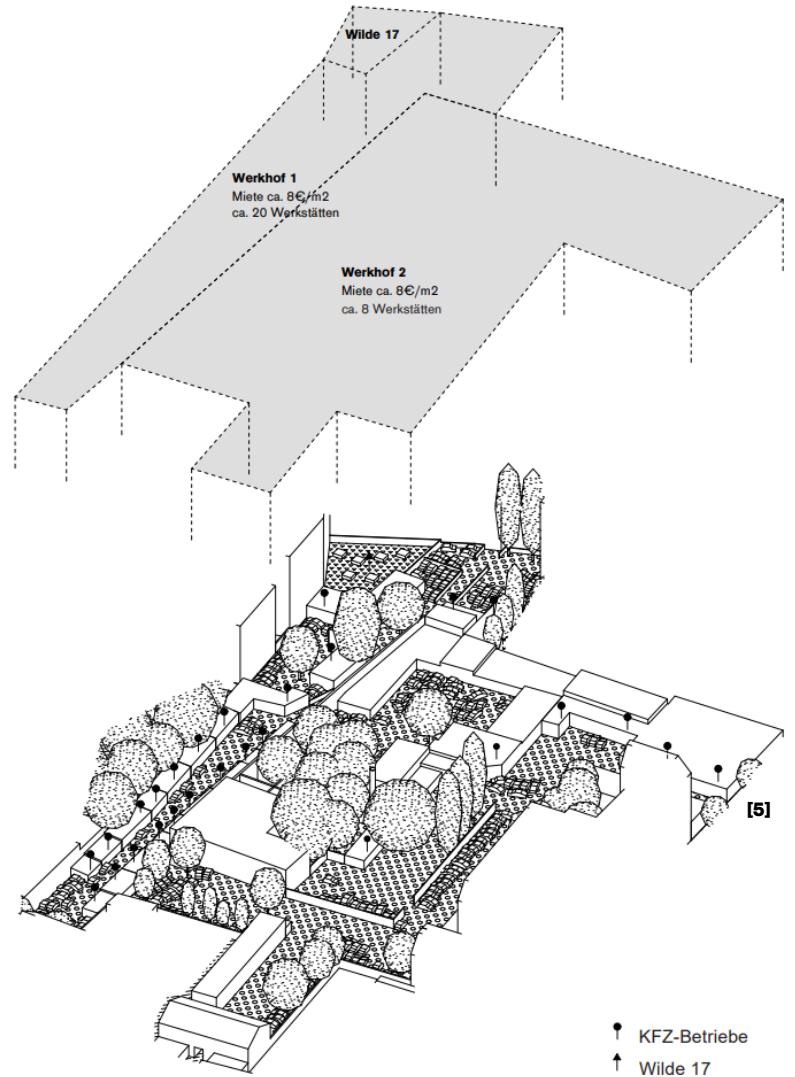
Rahmenplan: 7% Public

Our Vision: 50% Public

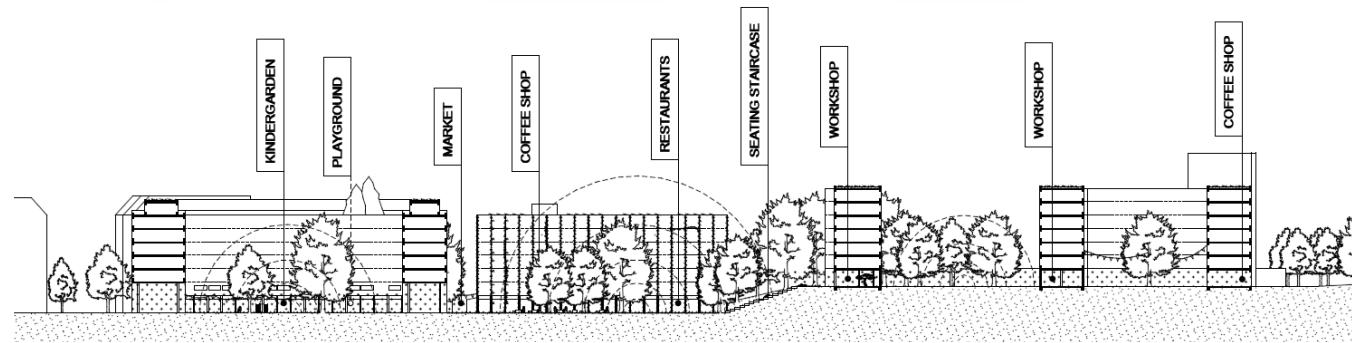
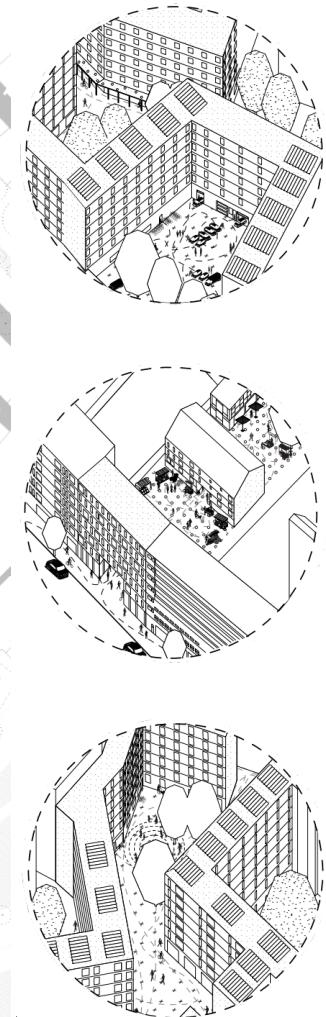
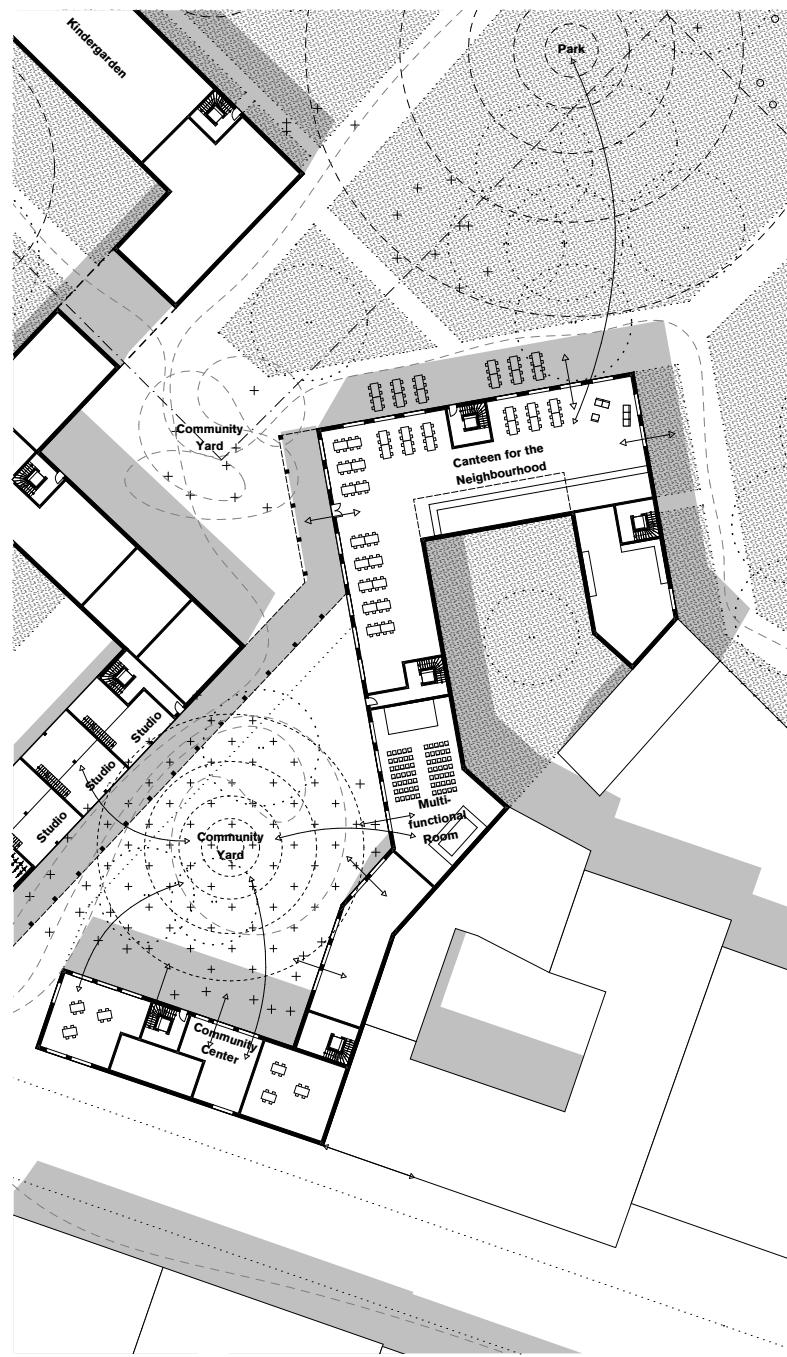
[3]



[4]



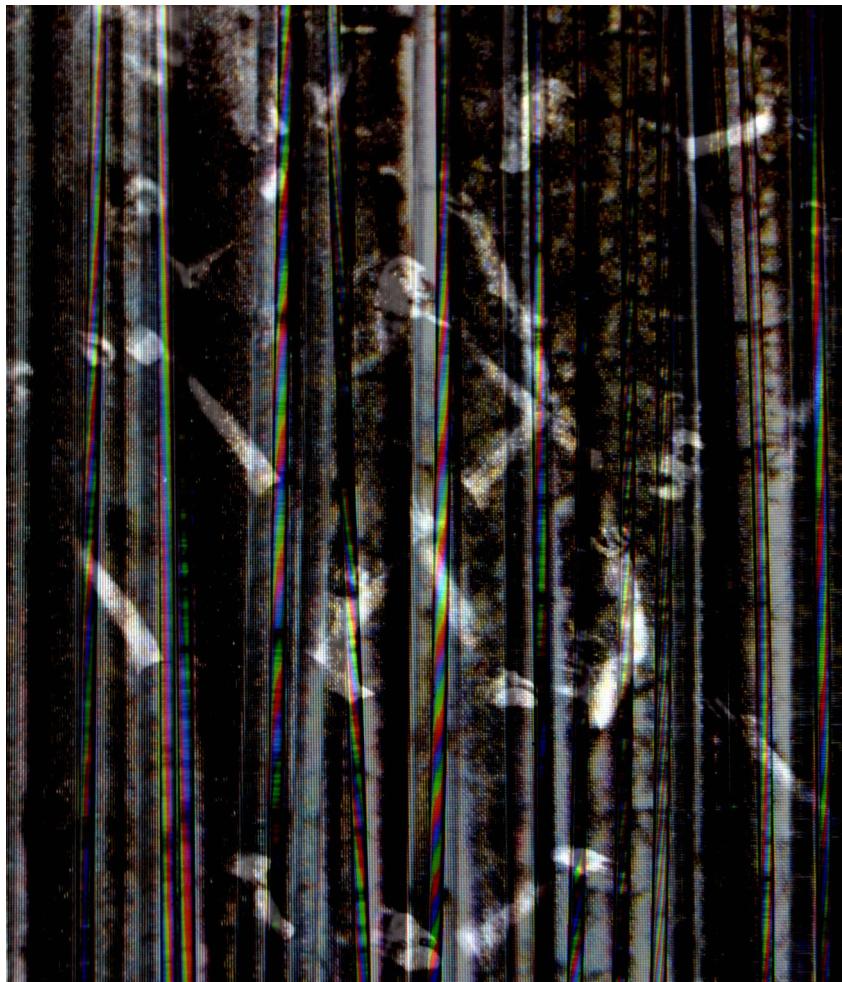
↑ KFZ-Betriebe  
↑ Wilde 17



# DAS TANZHAUS

Entwurfprojekt bei V.-Prof. Anca Timofticiuc und Alexander Gehring

Note: 1,0



[1]



[2]

Der Wald

vor mir

strebt er weit in die Höhe  
so still und so schwer

über mir

fällt er dunkel zusammen  
flimmernde Lichtstreifen durchschneiden die Dämmerung  
und laden mich ein

in mir

die Leidenschaft empfängt mich  
ich tanze zwischen den Lichtsäulen und bin  
frei.

[1] Collage

[2] Modellfoto vom Dach

The project 'Das Tanzhaus' (eng.: the dance house) was created in the studio 'Macht Spuren' (traces) with the architect Anca Timofiticiuc and the photographer Alexander Gehring.

The aim of the studio was to develop a conceptual house for my own mother. As my mum loves dancing and being in nature, I designed a dance pavilion in the forest for her. I approached the design with interviews with my mother, collages, poems and experiments with modelling materials.

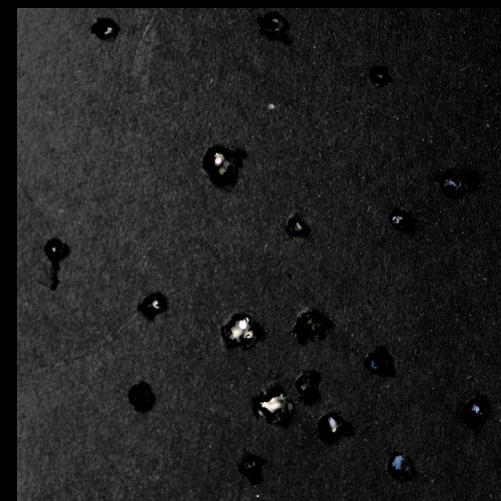
The building consists of a square ceiling and a round floor slab, which are penetrated by glass light columns. The rooms are formed by the different thicknesses of the rods.



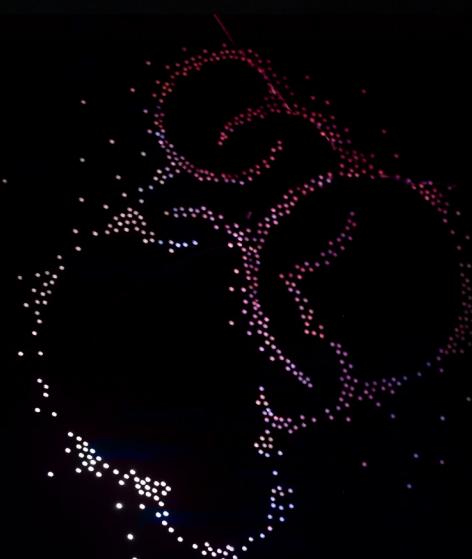
[3]



[5]



[4]



[6]

[3] Connections. Ink on silver cardboard

[4] Penetrations. Cardboard, aluminium foil

[5] Model photo: Interior

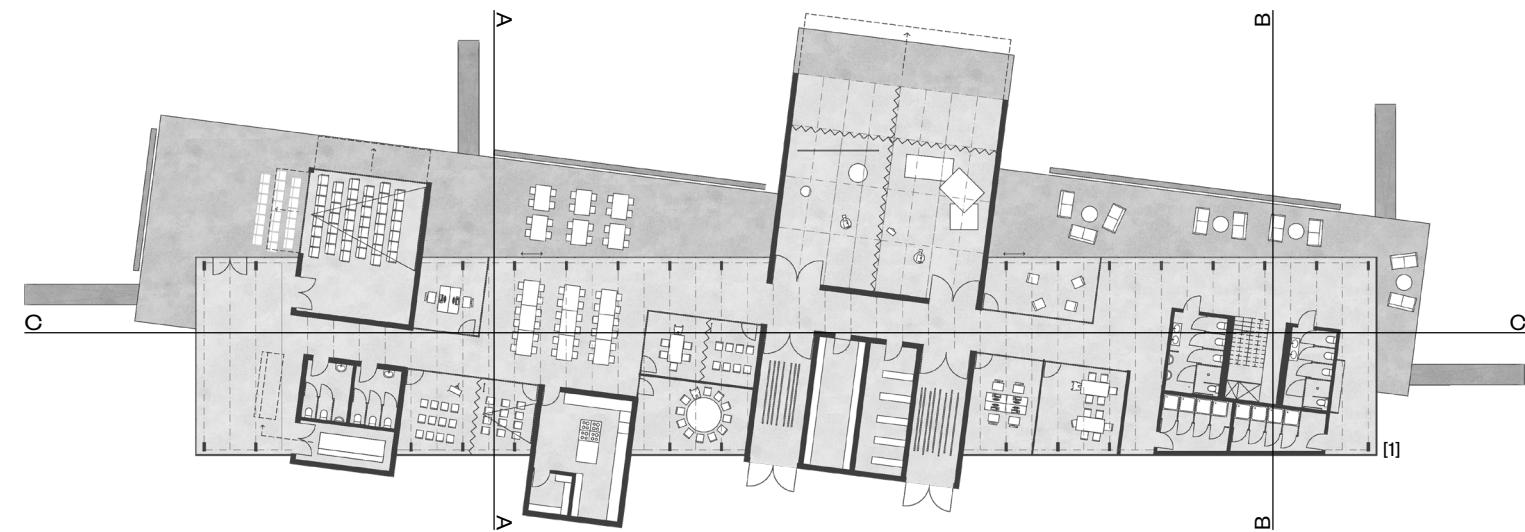
[6] Model photo: Roof in red light

# JUGEND FILMSTADT

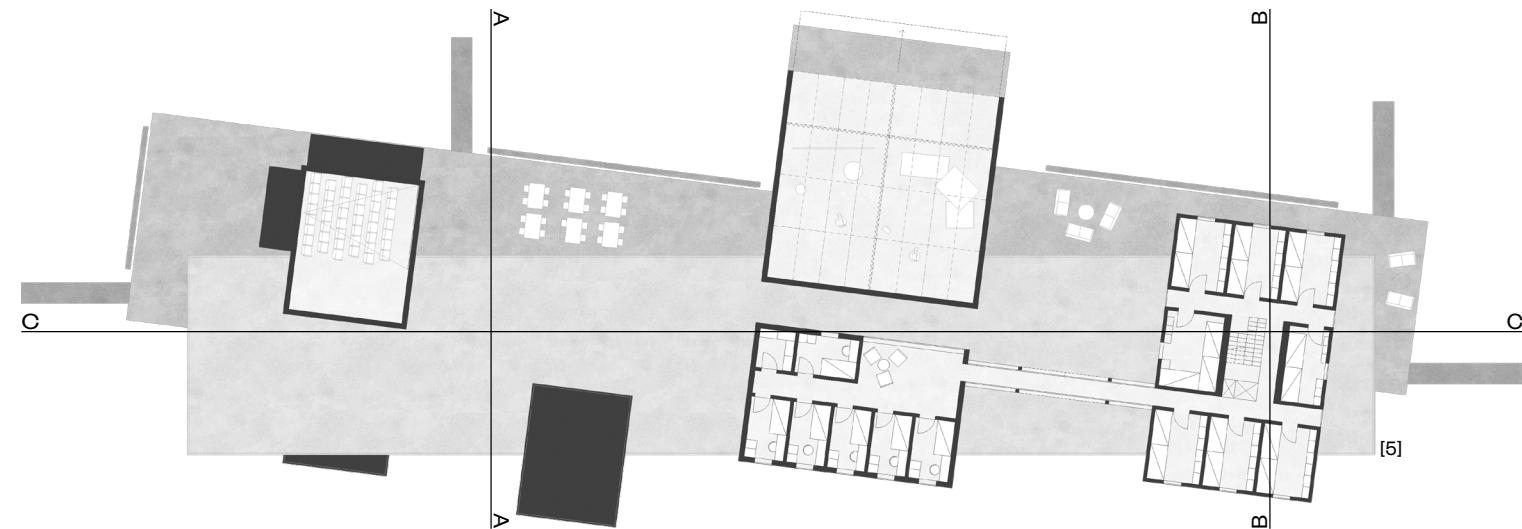
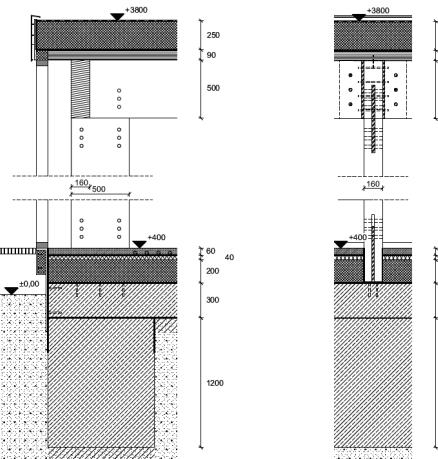
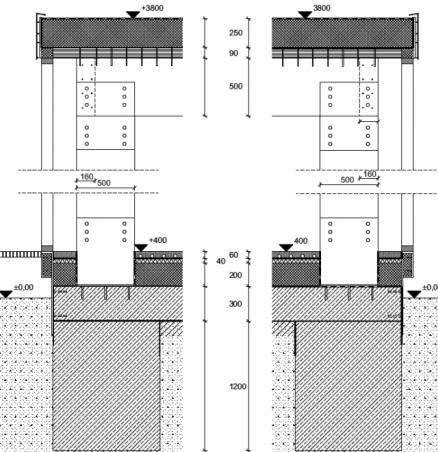
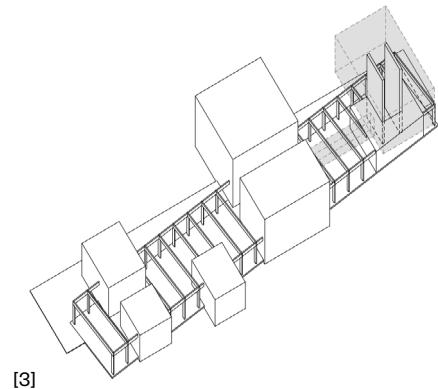
In the Studio Jugendfilmstadt (eng: youth film town) I planned a permanent building for the youth film camp at Arendsee in the Altmark district of Salzwedel in Saxony-Anhalt.

The building is located on a wooded site to the east of Lake Arendsee and consists of a light, transparent block and several closed, dark cubes. The cubes contain the room functions, such as the camp, for which little to no light is required and, by rotating by approx. 7 degrees, create exciting spaces inside the block and outside.

The bar connects the interior with the forest through its glass façade, which can be fully opened by a sliding mechanism on the north side of the property in warmer temperatures. The connection is reinforced by the spacious terrace, which also faces the north side of the property and echoes the rotation of the cubes and the basic shape of the block.



- [1] Ground floor plan
- [2] Section C-C
- [3] Construction pictogram
- [4] Detailing
- [5] Floor plan 1st floor
- [6] Section A-A
- [7] Section B-B



# DIGITALE ARCHITEKTUR

Über die webbasierte Vermittlung von Architektur (eng.: Digital Architecture - about the web-based mediation of architecture)

Betreut von Prof. Eversmann und H. Hagedorn (M.Sc.)

Note: 1,3

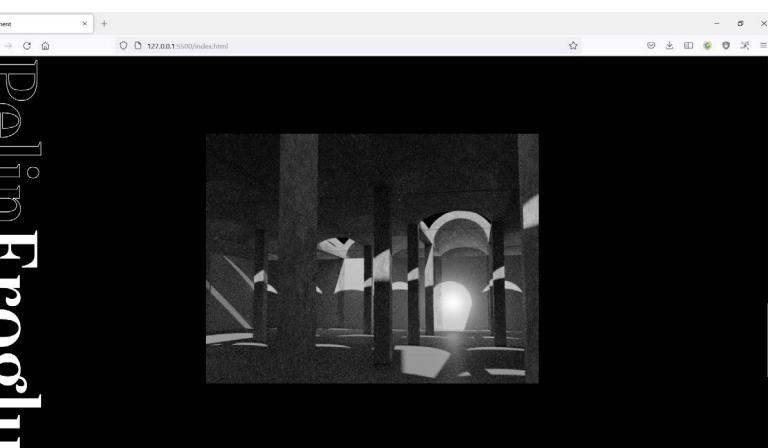
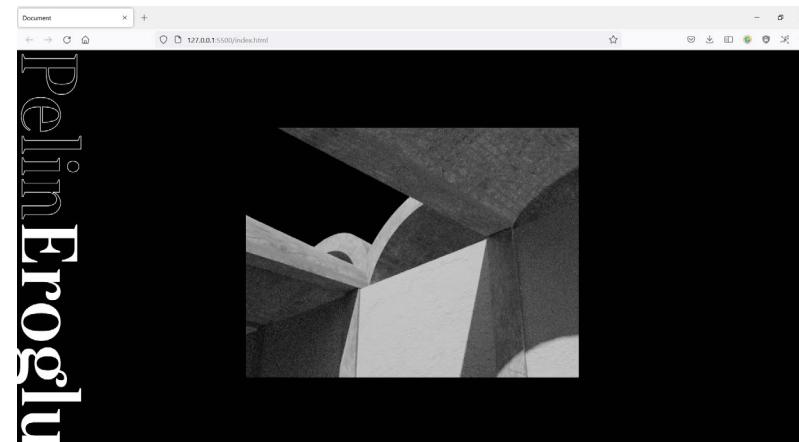
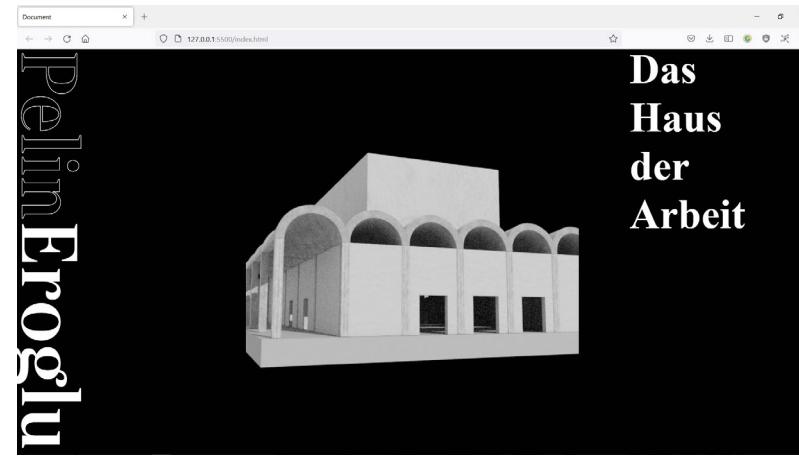
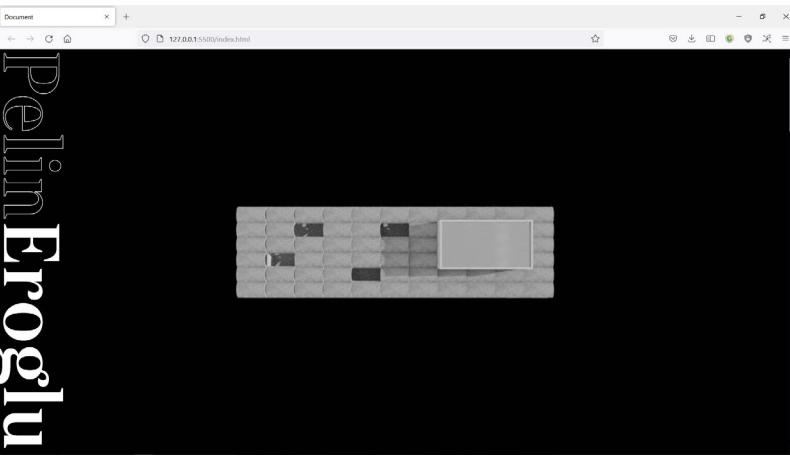


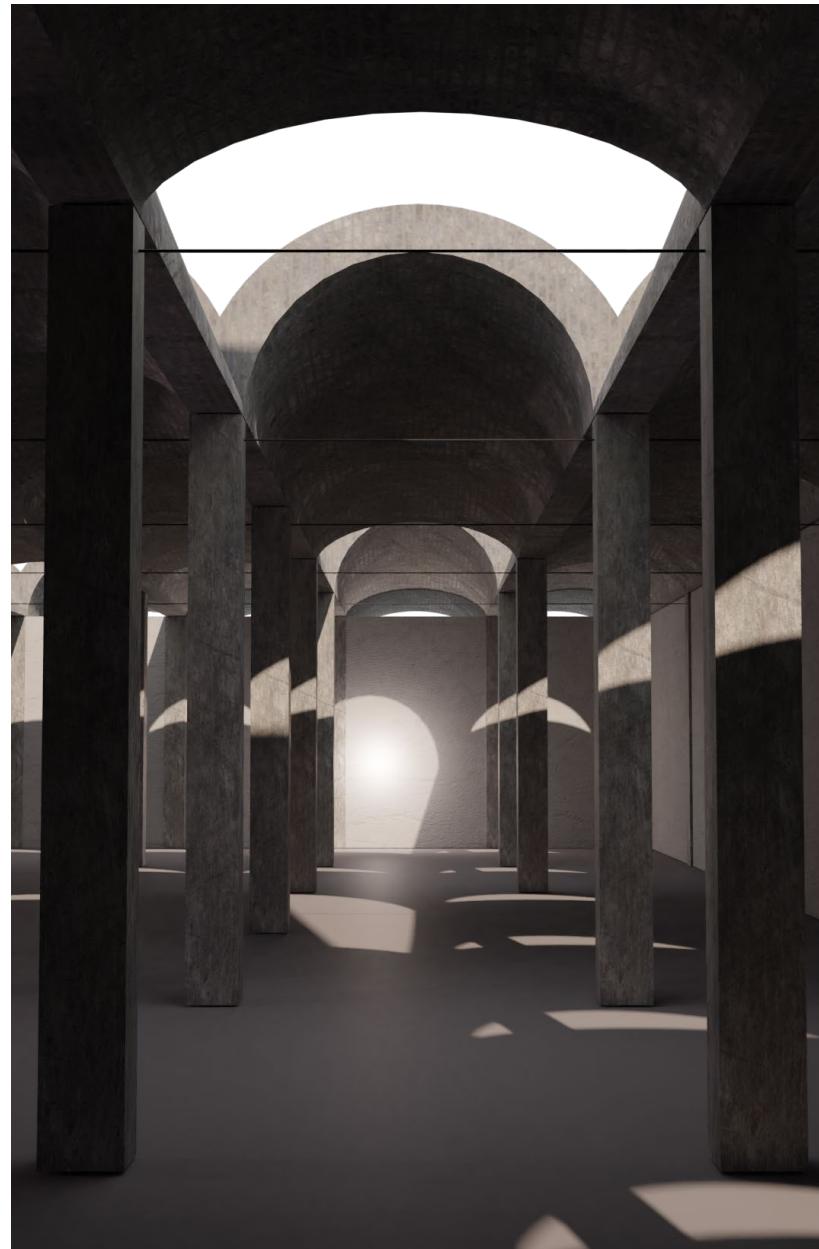
Photo series of website in changing positions

Architects and architecture students build a wide variety of models in their professional careers to visualise spatial situations. A distinction is made between urban planning and design models, working and presentation models, and analogue and digital models. [...] Digital and analogue presentation models are used in presentations to clients and in competitions with the aim of presenting the planned building as realistically as possible. Materiality, lighting and spatial perception play an important role in this. These are also often published on architecture firm websites in the form of photorealistic renderings and/or as photos of analogue models in combination with a short textual description and plans to give visitors to the website an impression of the firm's architecture.

Architecture students are taught to understand the materiality of analogue models, i.e. the medium that transports the architectural design, and their significance by their professors. However, when looking at the websites of renowned design offices, it is noticeable that the presentation does not go beyond a two-dimensional representation (see chapter 4), i.e. the medium of the website and the scope of possibilities are not utilised, although it has been possible to render 3D objects with WebGL in the browser since the introduction of html5. The use of only two-dimensional presentation methods does not allow a comprehensive view of architectural spaces and their relationship to each other. Unlike analogue models, where the viewer can change their perspective at will, these only show sections of the design.

The following study is therefore dedicated to the question of how architectural designs can be presented as three-dimensional objects on websites. This is done by looking at the functionalities of various websites from other sectors that already incorporate three-dimensional objects or use techniques that allow objects to be viewed from different angles with the help of animations or similar. Subsequently, two prototypes and websites programmed by me as a beginner are presented in order to show what design possibilities.

# DAS HAUS DER ARBEIT



**Aufgabe:**  
Der Entwurf eines Ausstellungsräumes für den Fachbereich Architektur, Stadtplanung und Landschaftsplanung auf dem Campus der Universität Kassel.

