# Architectural **Portfolio:** Selected works

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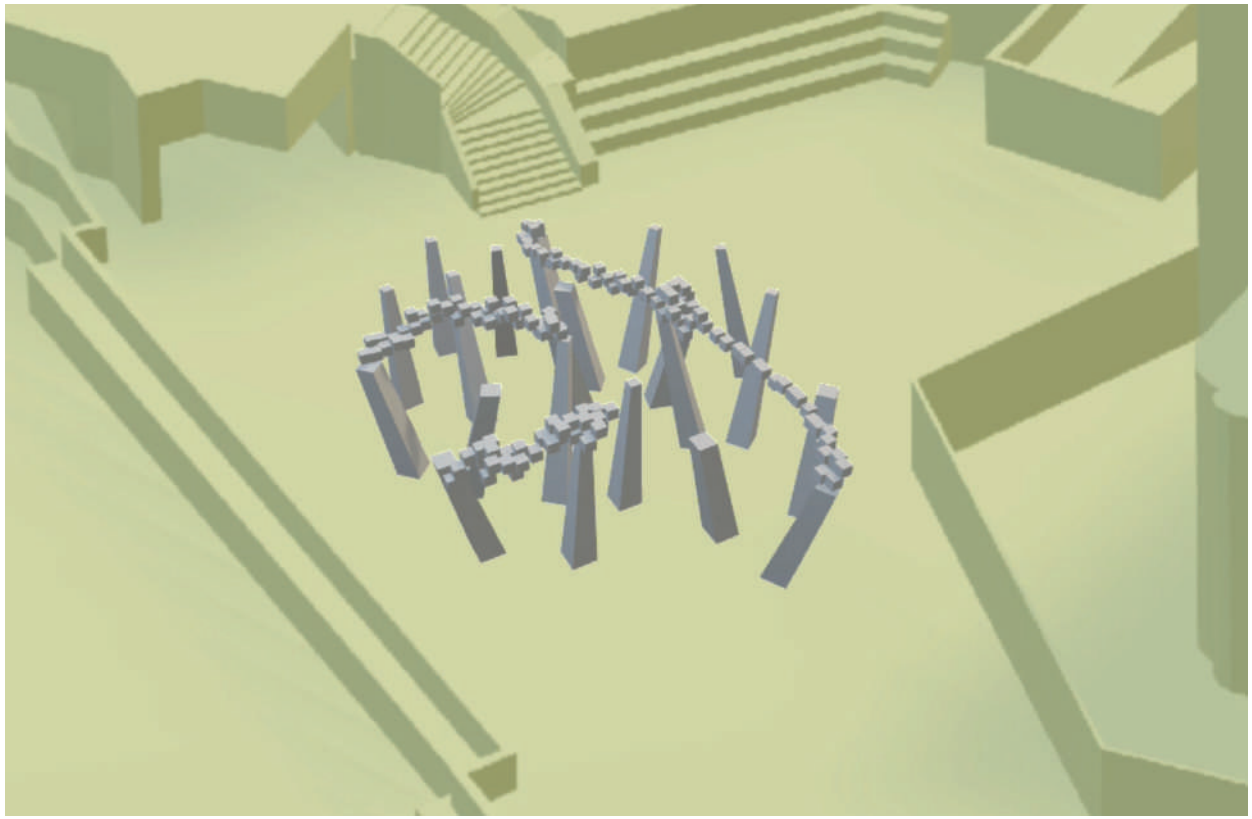

# 01

# Karaköy:
## Slowness

Amidst Karaköy's lively energy, an architectural intervention emerges to counter the frantic pace. By strategically placed elements, this project aims to slow down the bustling crowds, creating a space that invites contemplation and mindfulness. Offering respite from the urban rush, it prompts individuals to pause, reconnect, and find solace amidst the chaos.

Softwares Used



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Karaköy, the beating heart of Istanbul, where bustling streets and vibrant energy set the stage for an architectural intervention that seeks to provide a moment of calm. Amidst this lively urban tapestry, the project invites you to pause, reflect, and find serenity amidst the vibrant chaos. Karaköy becomes the canvas where the interplay between dynamic activity and a yearning for peace harmoniously coexist.



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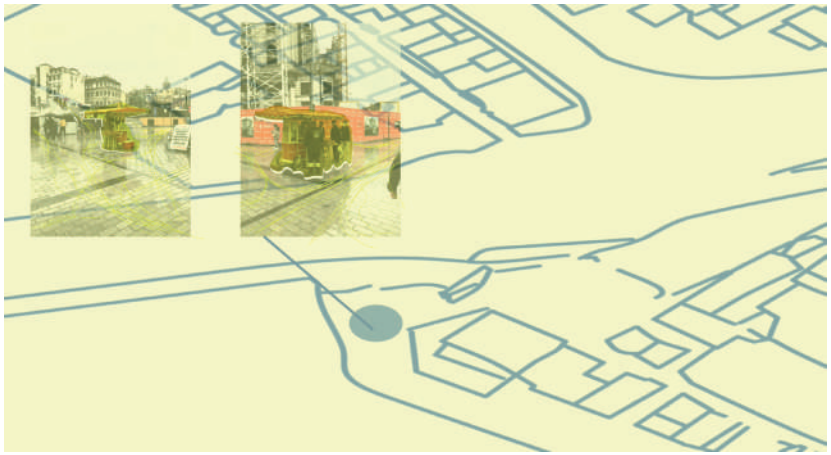

Nestled at the bustling intersection of Karaköy, the chosen spot for the architectural intervention offers a respite from the hectic urban flow. Here, where rushing routes converge—the iconic bridge with its lively fish restaurants below, the connecting underground passage, the path from the tramline station, and the pathway from the ferry station—the project finds its place. This harmonious addition creates a sanctuary amidst the commotion, inviting individuals to pause, reflect, and find tranquility in the midst of Karaköy's vibrant pulse.



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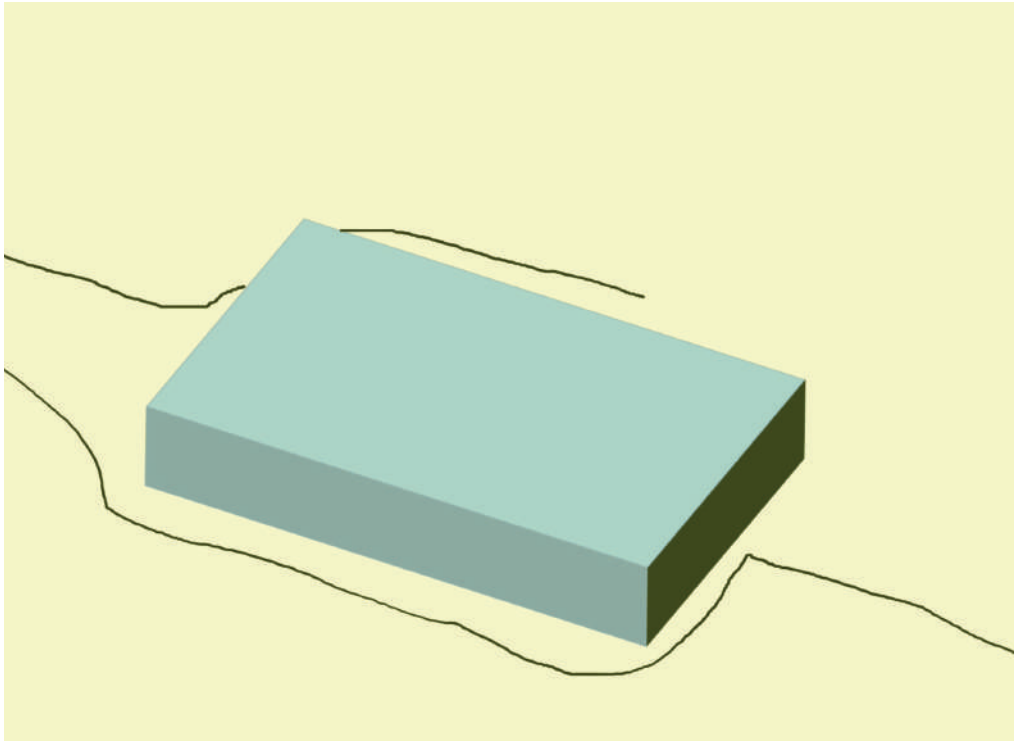

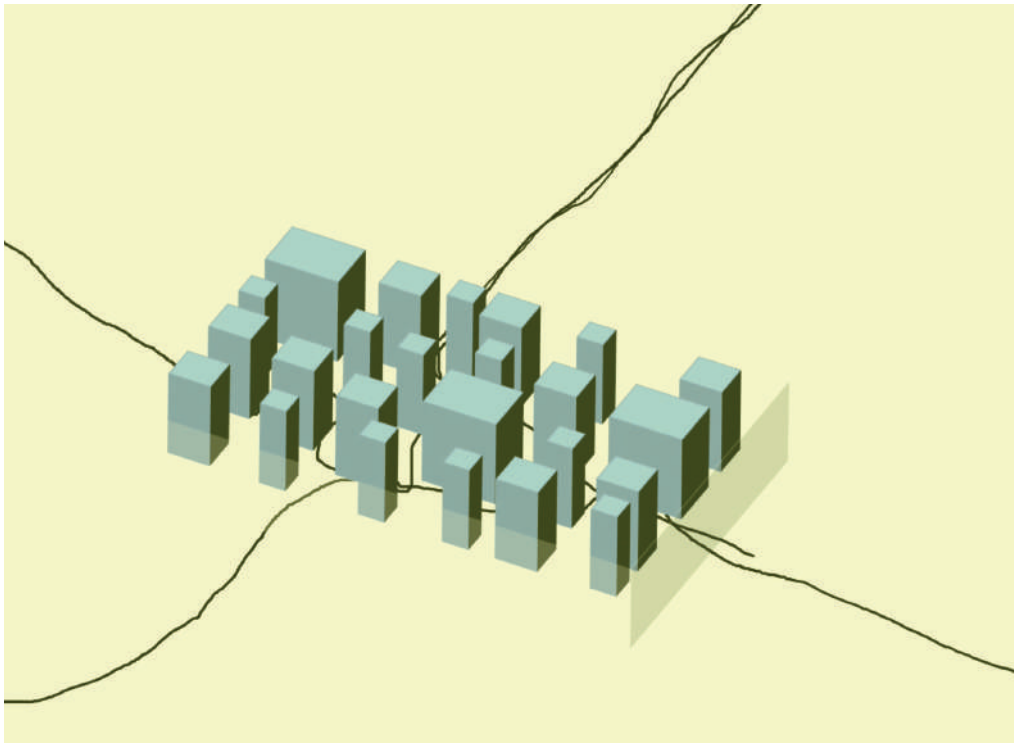

At the core of the architectural intervention lies the embodiment of the Slow Design principle. Through the deliberate shredding of a mass into trunk-like structures, a forest-like atmosphere emerges, introducing obstacles that challenge the ease of passage. This intentional disruption encourages individuals to slow down, think critically, and make mindful choices as they navigate through the space. By immersing people in an environment that demands thoughtful engagement, the design principle prompts a shift from rushed automatism to intentional decision-making, fostering a sense of presence and connection with the surroundings.



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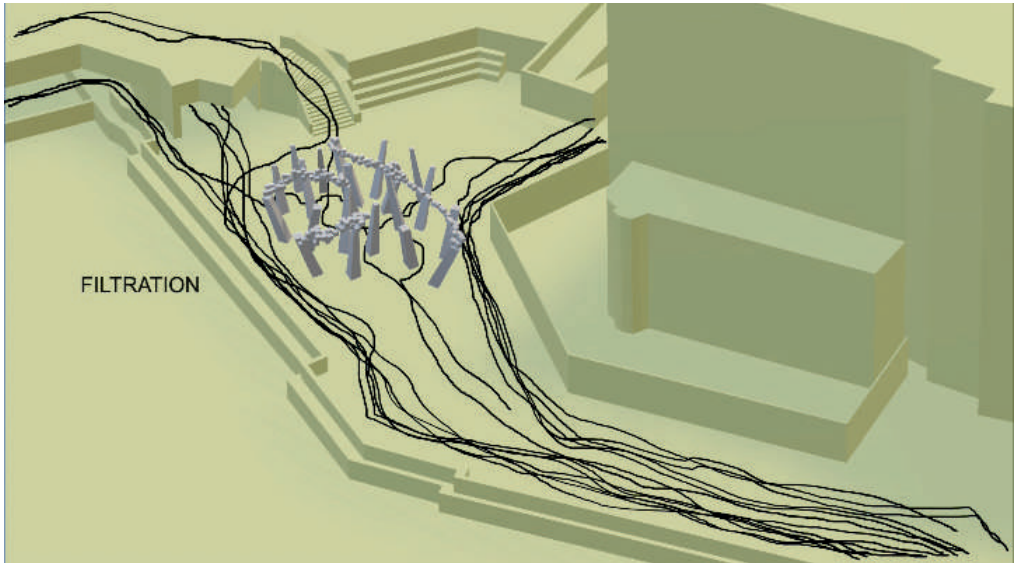


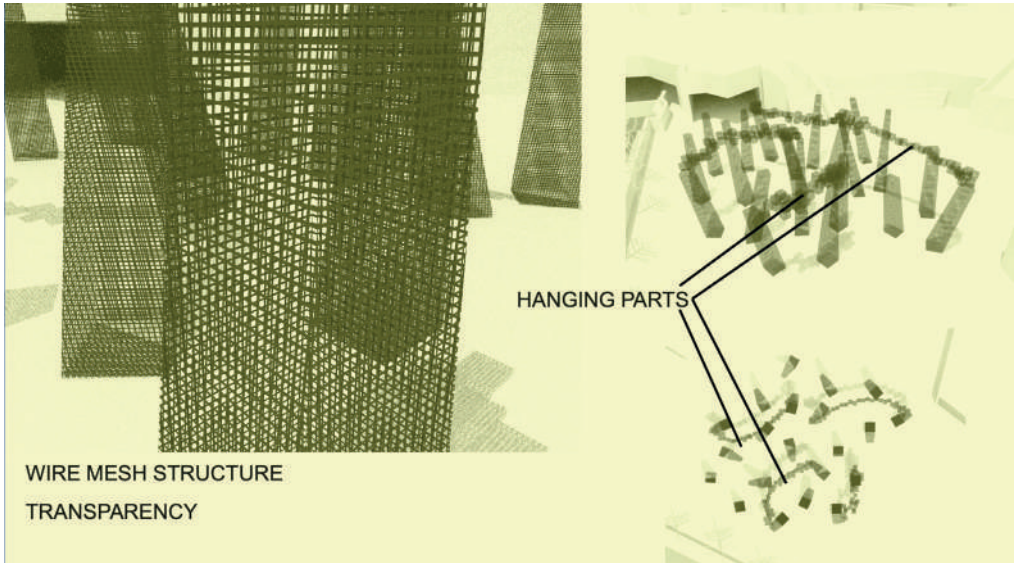


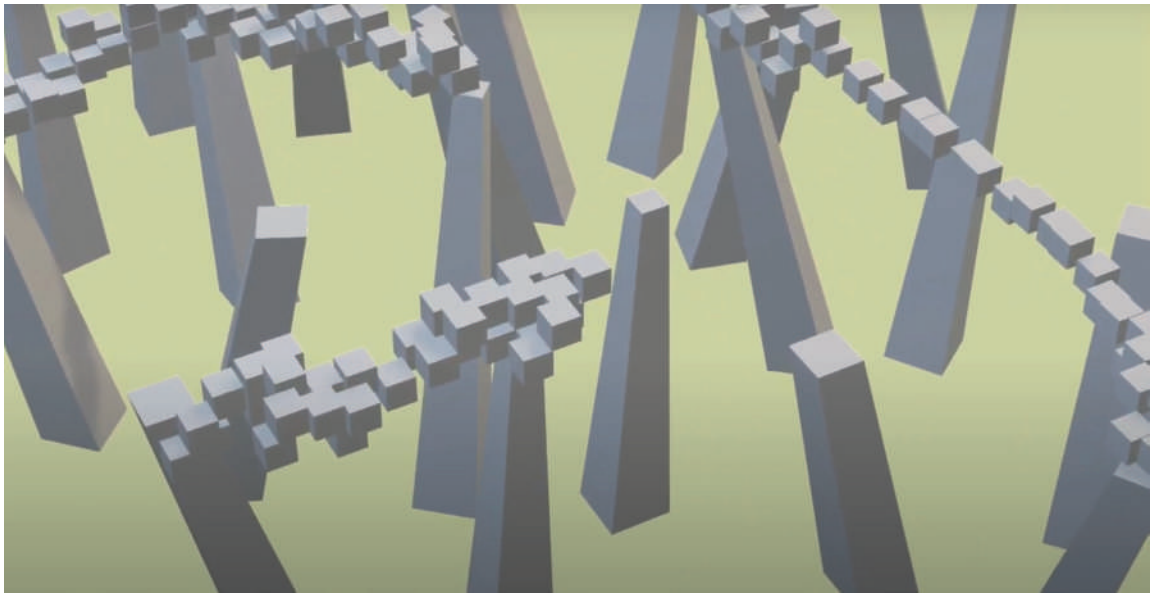

The project features a captivating wire mesh structure that exudes a sense of lightness. This material allows for partial light passage, casting captivating and ever-changing shadows within the space. Additionally, wire mesh cubes are strategically connected to the trunks, creating a dynamic visual effect and offering spaces for hanging posters and potential exhibition opportunities. This combination of lightweight design, engaging shadows, and interactive elements aligns with the project's purpose of fostering contemplation and slowing down movement within the bustling intersection of Karaköy.



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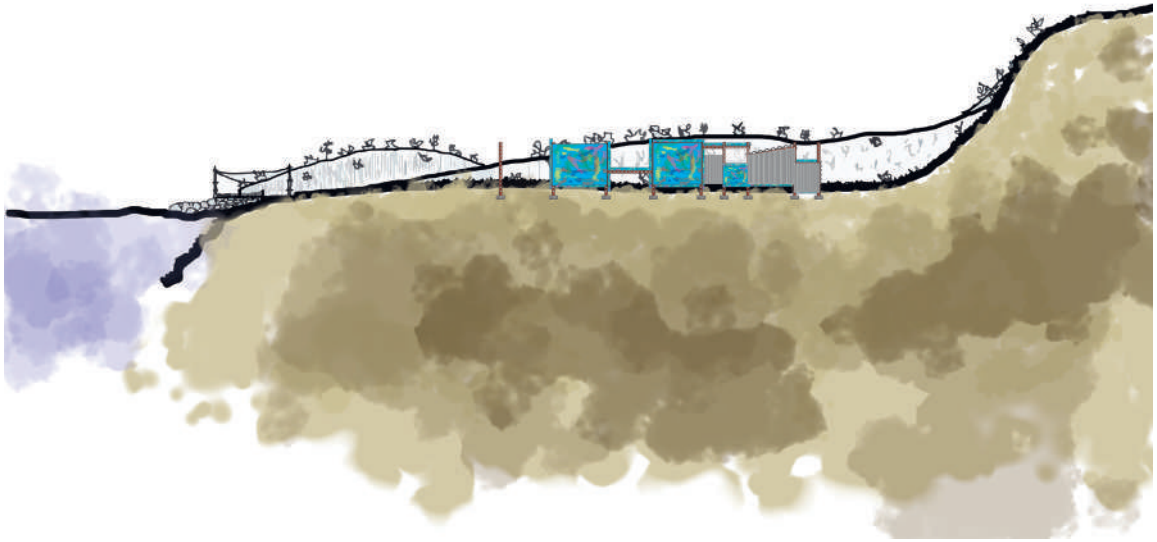

# 02

# Kınalıada:

## New Vernacular

Softwares Used:

On the serene island of Kınalıada, a visionary project unfolds: the modular upcycling atelier. This creative hub empowers the local community to reimagine their settlement by repurposing discarded materials, addressing both the pressing issue of local trash and the evolving needs of the residents. Through upcycling, the project fosters community engagement, sustainable living, and a vibrant future for Kınalıada.



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Kınalıada, with its rich history and pristine beauty, becomes the canvas for a transformative project. Building on its storied past, the initiative embraces sustainability and community. By repurposing materials and honoring the island's heritage, the project creates a greener future. With a spirit rooted in resilience and a shared vision, Kınalıada's residents shape their settlement on a sustainable journey through time.



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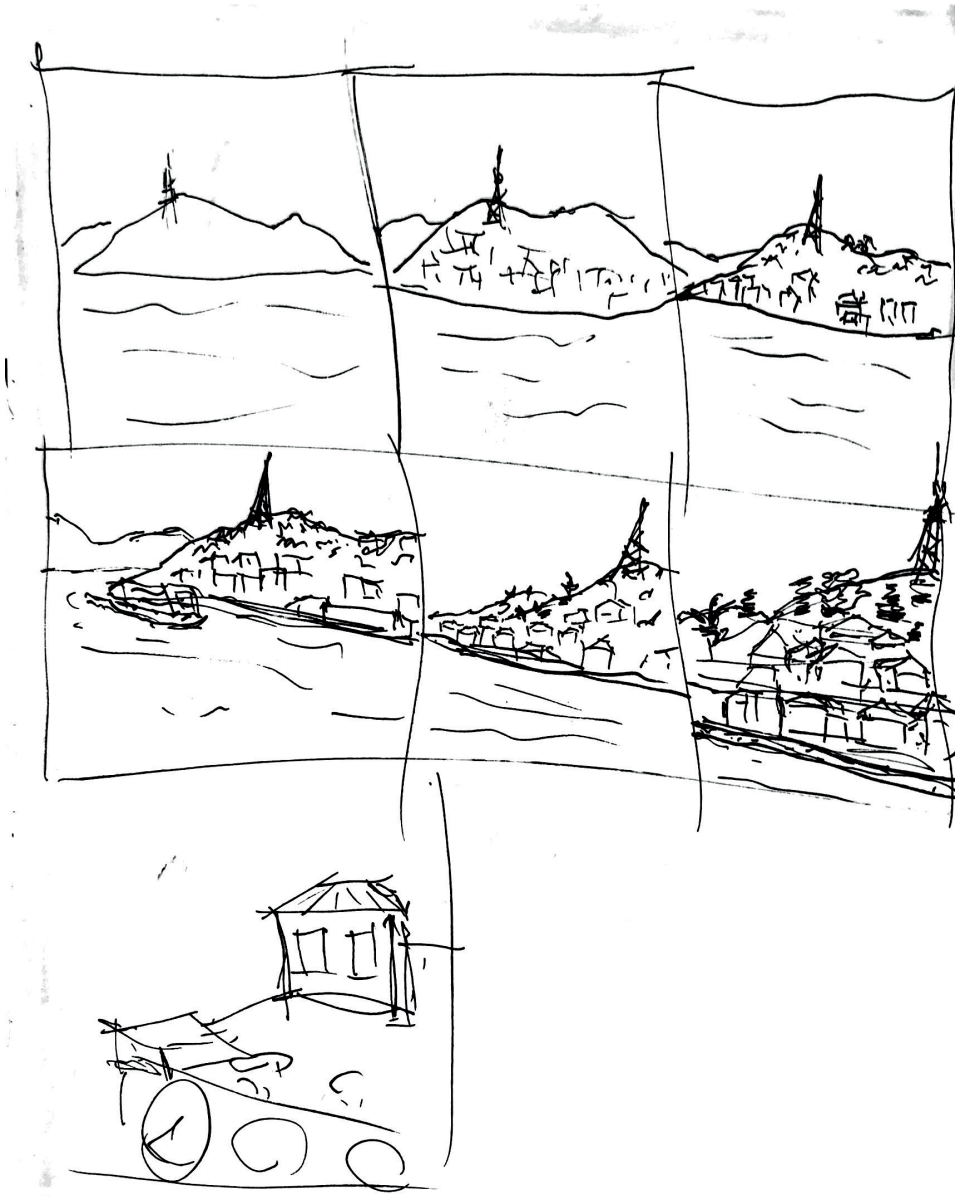

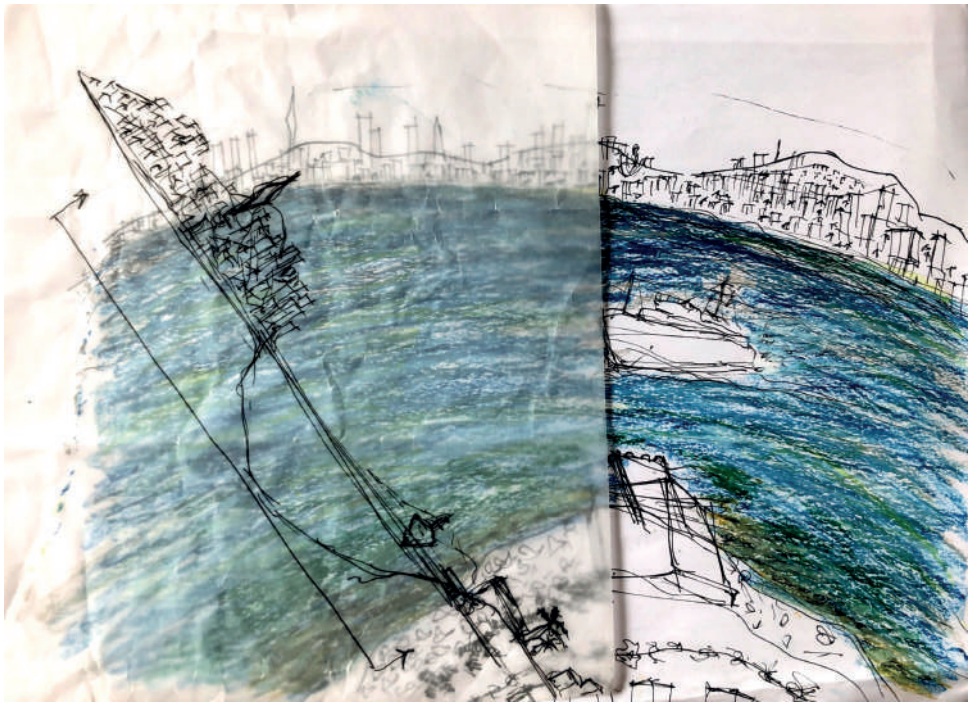



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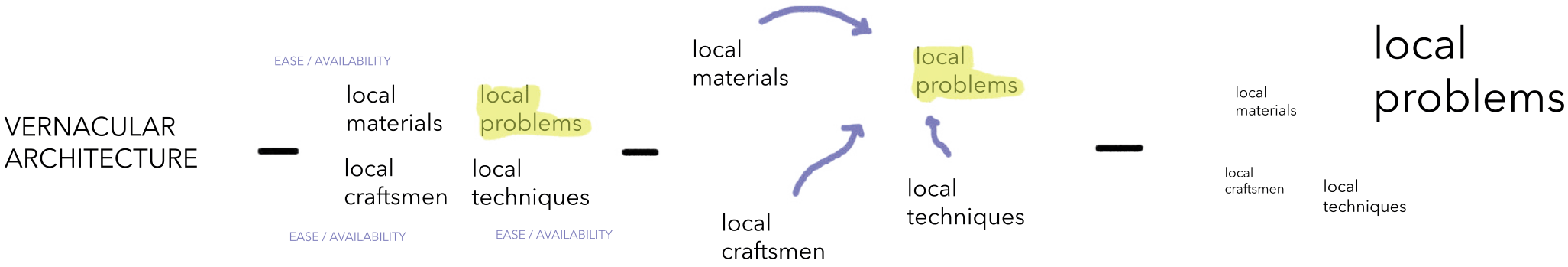

In exploring the concept of "new vernacular," a fundamental shift in perspective emerged. The essence of vernacular architecture is not solely defined by local craftsmen, materials, and techniques, but by the local challenges it seeks to address.

Historically, vernacular architecture relied on local resources to solve local needs. However, in the modern context, a broader range of options exists beyond traditional boundaries. This realization led to the understanding that the true vernacular element lies in the unique problems faced by the community.

With this in mind, the project embarked on a journey to redefine the vernacular. By embracing the local challenges as the driving force, it sought innovative and sustainable solutions that honor the spirit of vernacular while adapting to contemporary needs.



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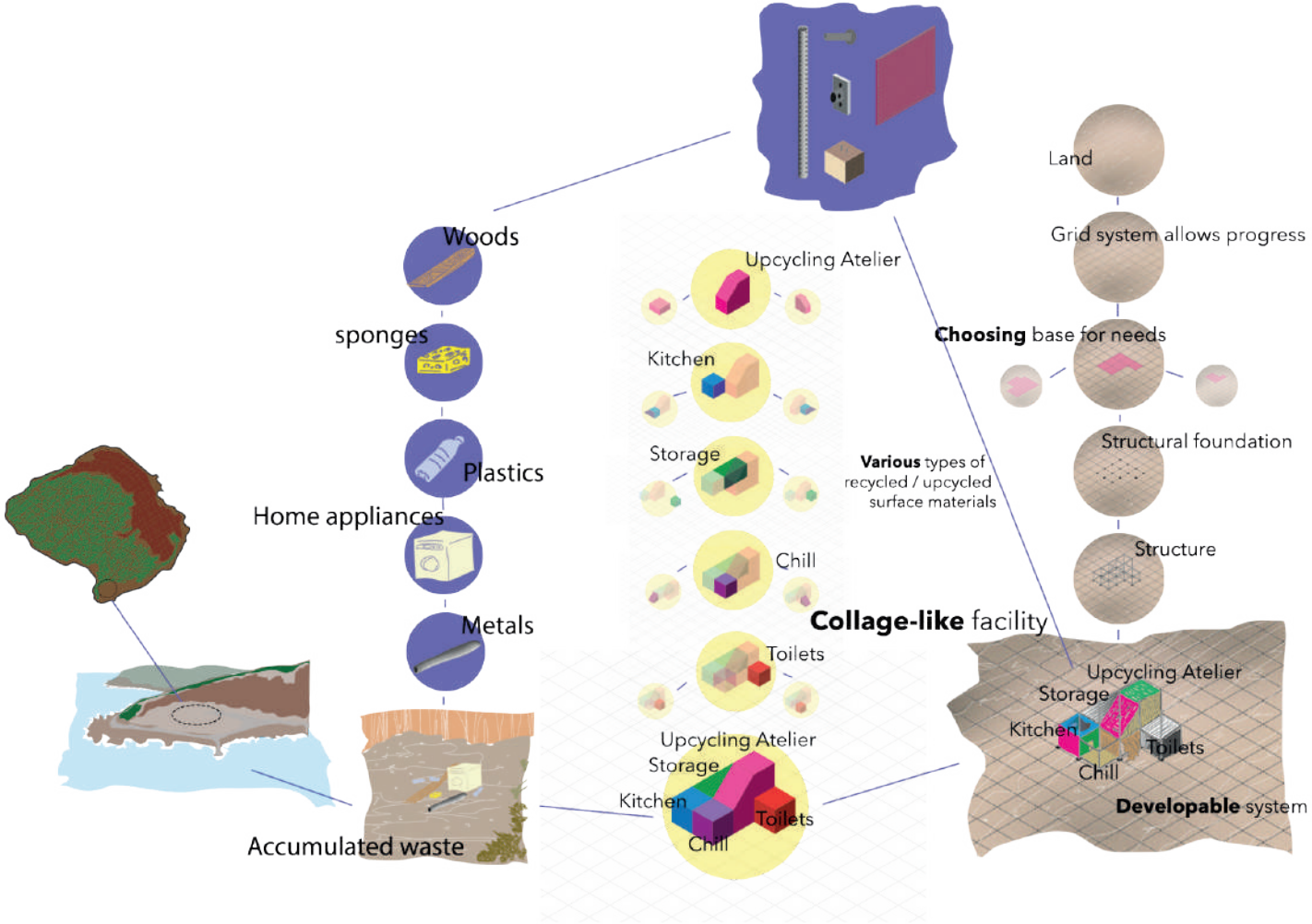


The project features a strong structural foundation, providing a versatile platform for adjustable materials. Within this space, essential amenities such as a toilet, kitchen, upcycling atelier, storage, and chilling area are incorporated. The atelier boasts a plastic recycling surface-making machine, tool kits, and modeling computers for creative endeavors. The project is designed to evolve and adapt to future needs, fostering collaboration and empowering individuals to contribute to Kınalıada's transformation.



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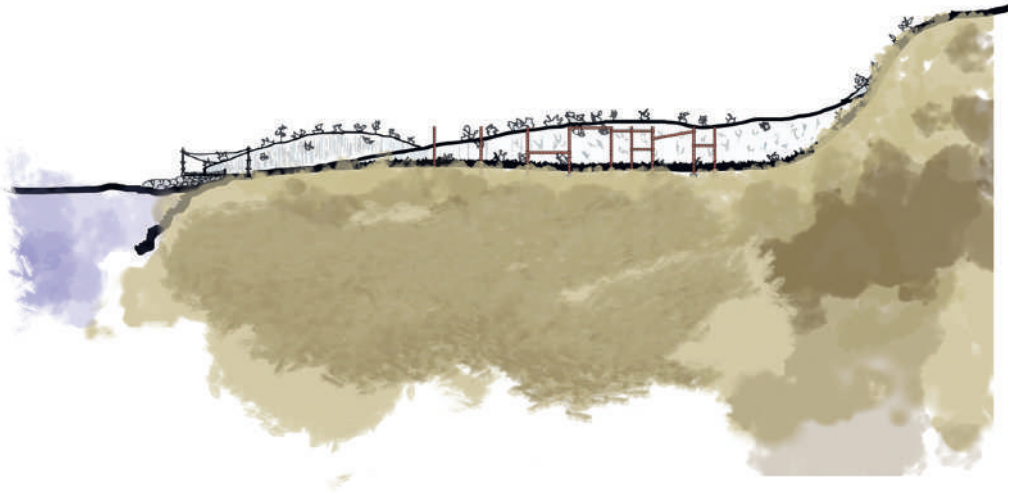

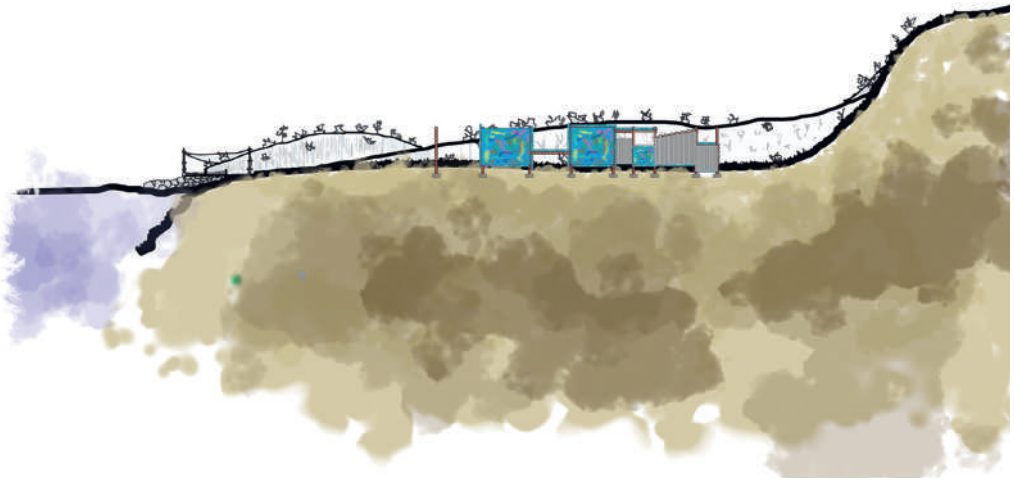

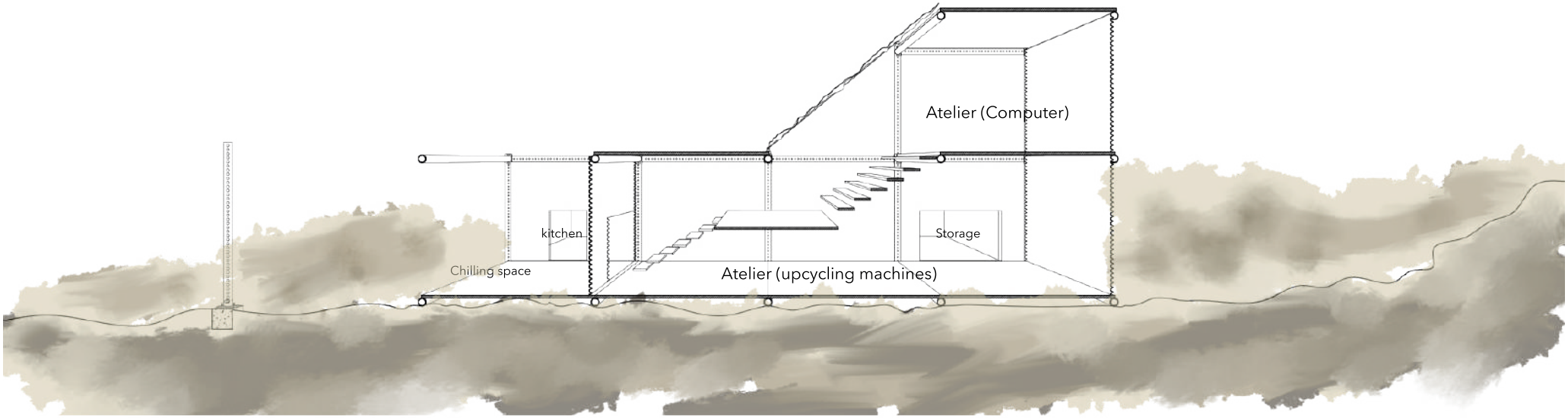




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# 03

# Konya: Educational Center

Softwares Used

The Computer Focused Educational Center project in Konya is a state-of-the-art facility that aims to provide students and professionals with the resources and tools they need to excel in the rapidly evolving field of technology. The center is comprised of several key components, including a library, auditorium classrooms, computer labs, and exhibition spaces.



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Konya, situated in central Turkey, is a historically significant city with a rich cultural background. Boasting a history that spans more than 3,000 years, Konya has been a hub for various civilizations and holds great significance in the region. During the 12th and 13th centuries, it served as the capital of the Seljuk Sultanate of Rum, playing a central role in Islamic art, philosophy, and Sufism. Today, Konya is renowned for its remarkable architectural marvels, such as the Mevlana Museum, dedicated to the famous poet and mystic, Rumi.



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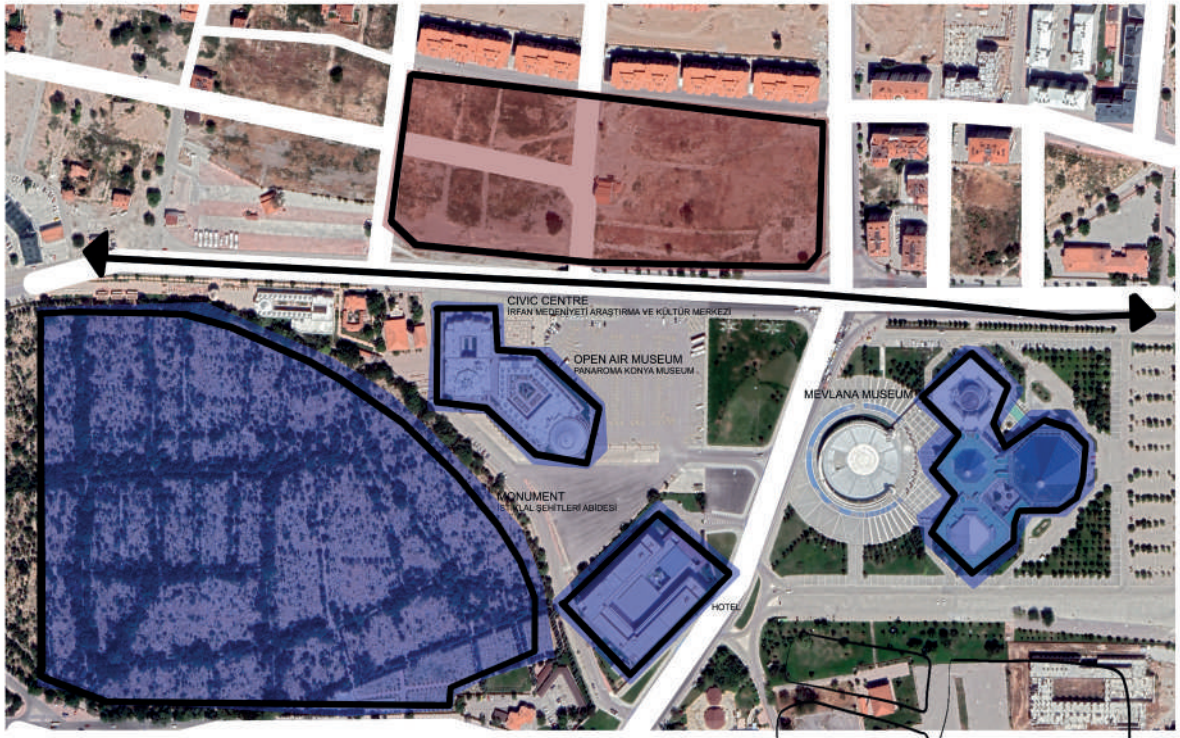


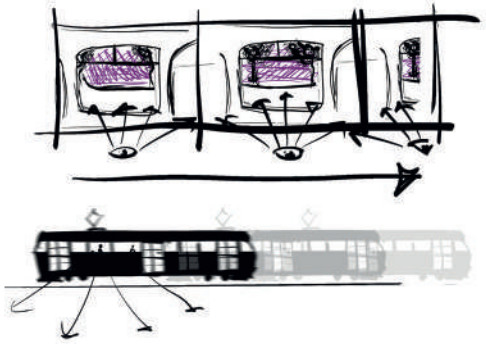

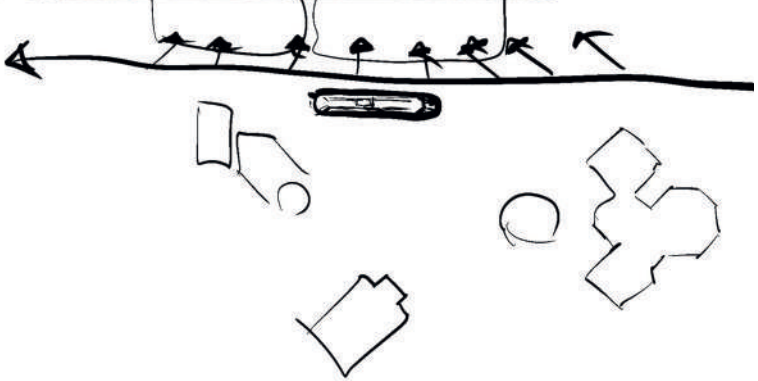

Computer Focused Educational Center project in Konya, several factors were considered in determining an ideal location for the facility. One important factor was accessibility, and it was observed that the proposed site is conveniently located near a tram line, providing easy access for students and visitors via public transportation. Additionally, the site is visible from the surrounding area, including the tram line, making it an encouraging location to attract students and visitors.

Additionally, the proximity to the Hilton Hotel, Mevlana Museum, monument, and a civic center was taken into account as these institutions are significant cultural and educational attractions in the city. This proximity has the potential to attract both local and international students, as well as professionals and business people visiting the city.

Furthermore, the proximity to the Hilton hotel and Mevlana Museum in particular, were considered as they are well-known brand and historical site respectively, which can attract visitors interested in the city's rich cultural heritage.



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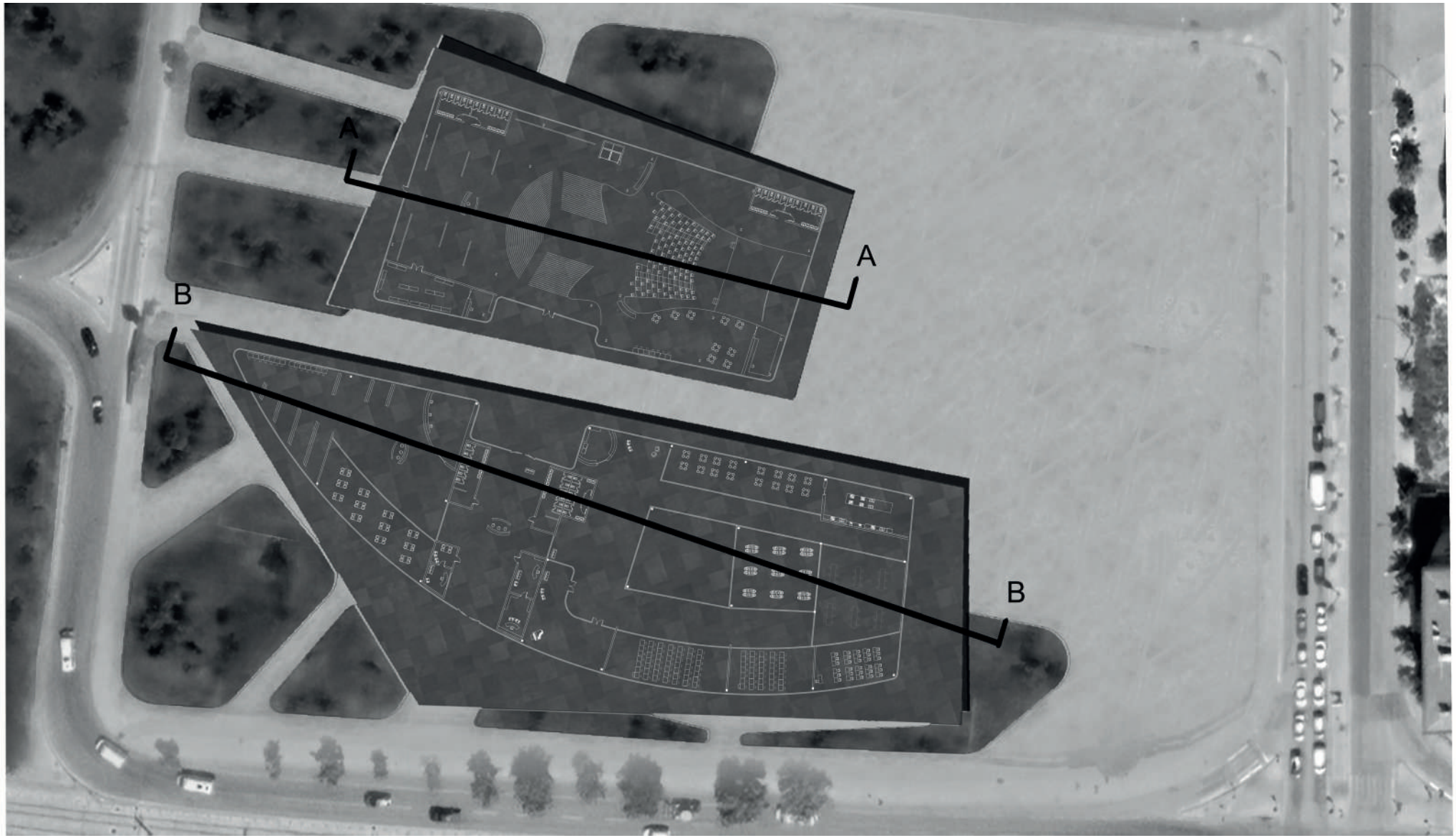




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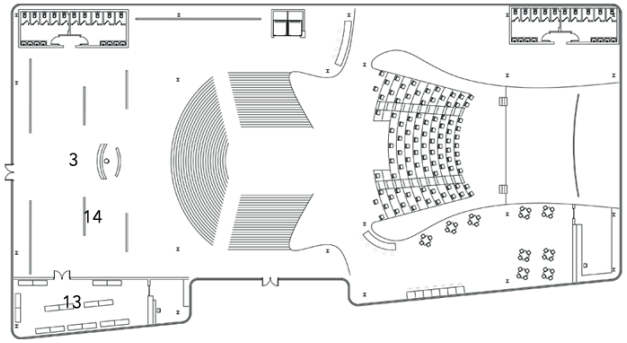
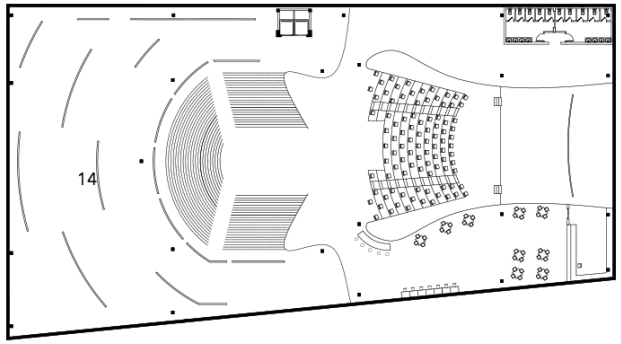
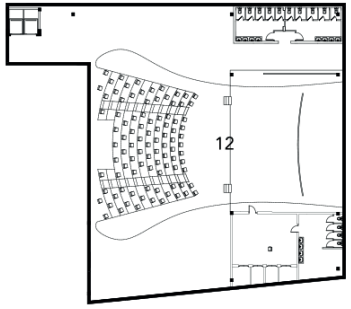


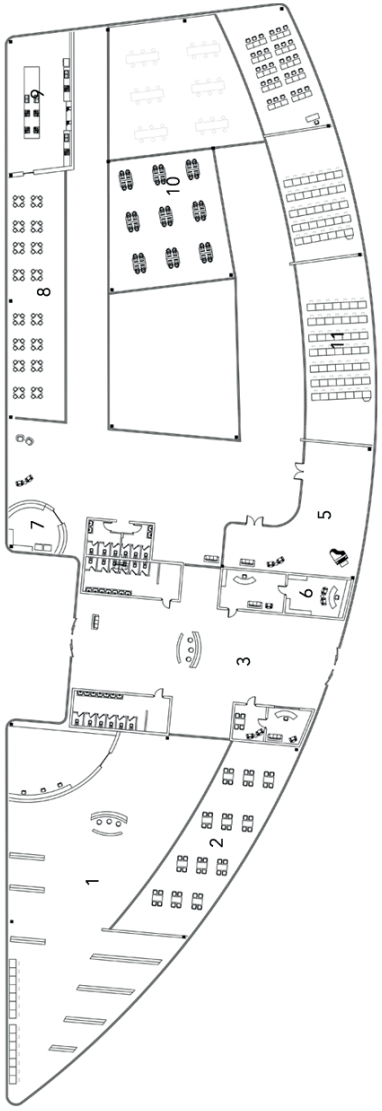

Ground Level




Lower Level 1




Lover Level 2




Ground Level

1-library
2-studying space
3-foyen/entrance
4-toilets
5-chilling space
6-administration
7-bar
8-restaurant
9-kitchen
10-computer lab
11-classrooms
12-auditorium
13-shop
14-exhibition



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A-A Section

B-B Section

East Elevation

West Elevation

North Elevation

The design of the center is characterized by its extensive use of glass partitions, which are used to create a collective and collaborative working environment. This allows for natural light to flood the spaces, creating a bright and inviting atmosphere that encourages learning and creativity. The glass partitions also allow for easy visual communication between students and faculty, fostering a sense of community and collaboration.



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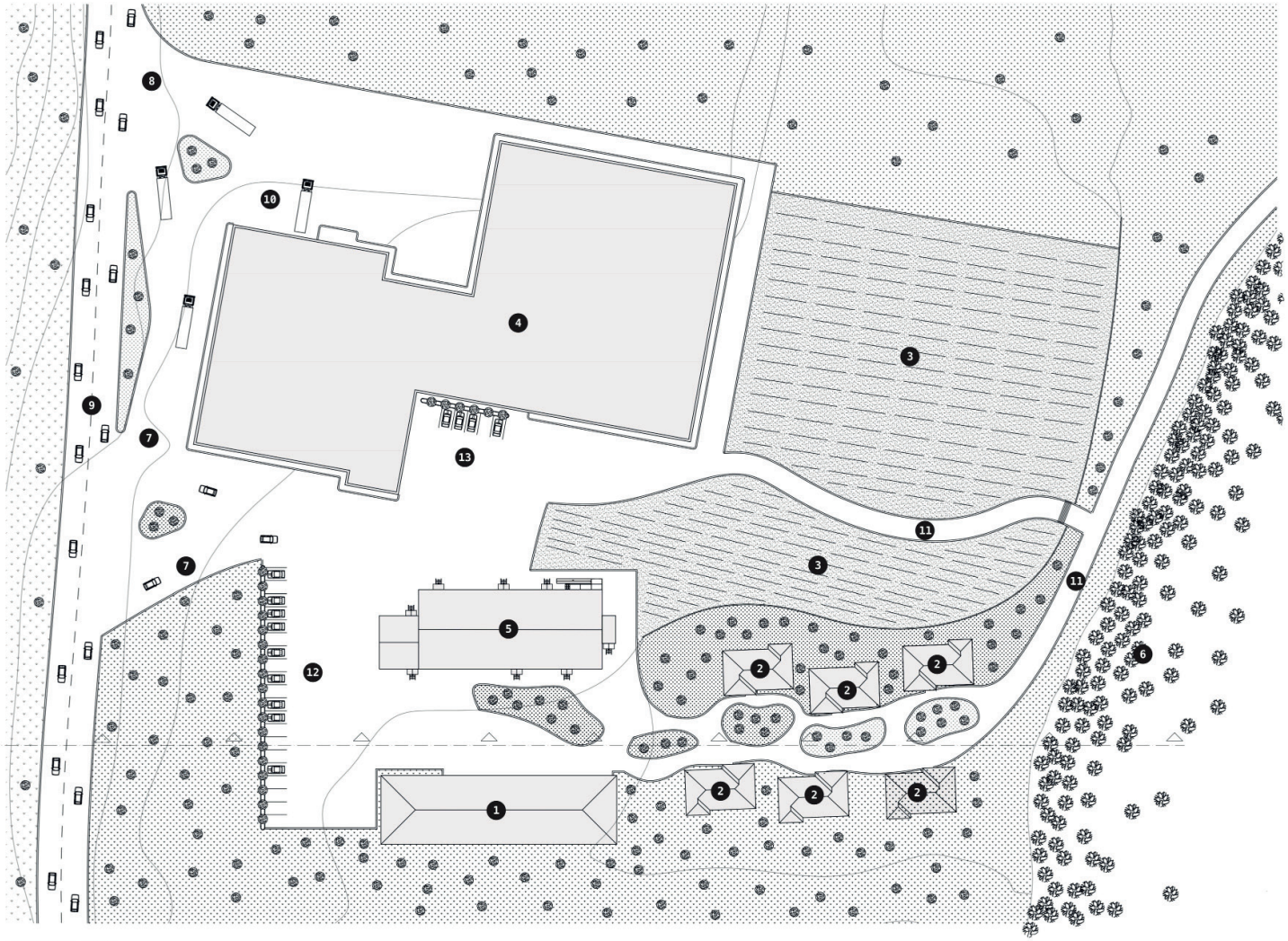
The MilasViticulture Hub is an integrated facility designed to promote and support viticulture activities in the region.The project aims to create a seamless blend of functional spaces that cater to wine production, education, and visitor engagement. This report provides an overview of the main features and layout of the hub, highlighting its key architectural elements and their roles within the site.

# 04

# Milas: Viticulture Hub

Softwares Used



## SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1/500

1-Wine Tasting Area and Cellar - A designated space for wine tasting activities, providing an immersive experience for visitors, and also serving as the wine cellar.
2-Guest Accommodation Houses - Residential units designed for visitors to stay within the facility, offering comfort and privacy.
3-Vineyard - The cultivated land area dedicated to grape growing for wine production.
4-Wine Production Facility - The building and equipment used for the processing and production of wine.
5-Bistro - A dining area serving meals and refreshments, catering to visitors and staff.
6-Reed/Marshland - A natural wetland area featuring reeds, contributing to the site's biodiversity.
7-Entrance Road from Highway to the Facility - The access route connecting the highway to the facility's main entrance.
8-Exit Road from the Facility to the Highway - The egress route leading from the facility back to the highway.
9-Highway - The main public road providing external access to the facility.
10-Loading and Unloading Zone for the Wine Production Area - A designated area for the logistical handling of goods related to wine production.
11-Pathway - A smaller, pedestrian-friendly route within the facility grounds.
12-Parking for Social Areas - The designated parking area serving the social and recreational zones of the facility.
13-Parking for the Wine Production Facility - The dedicated parking area for staff and logistics related to the wine production facility.

## NORTH-EAST SILHOUETTE

SCALE: 1/500



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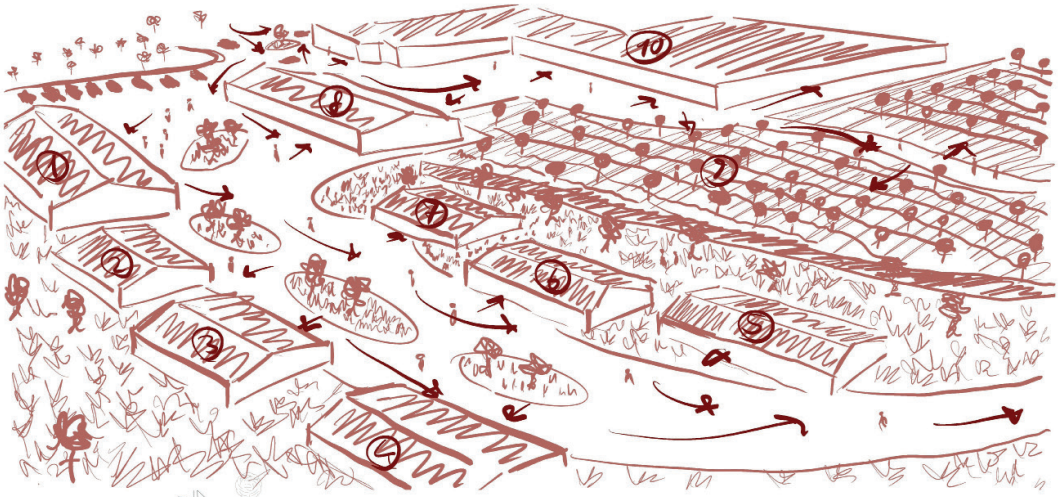
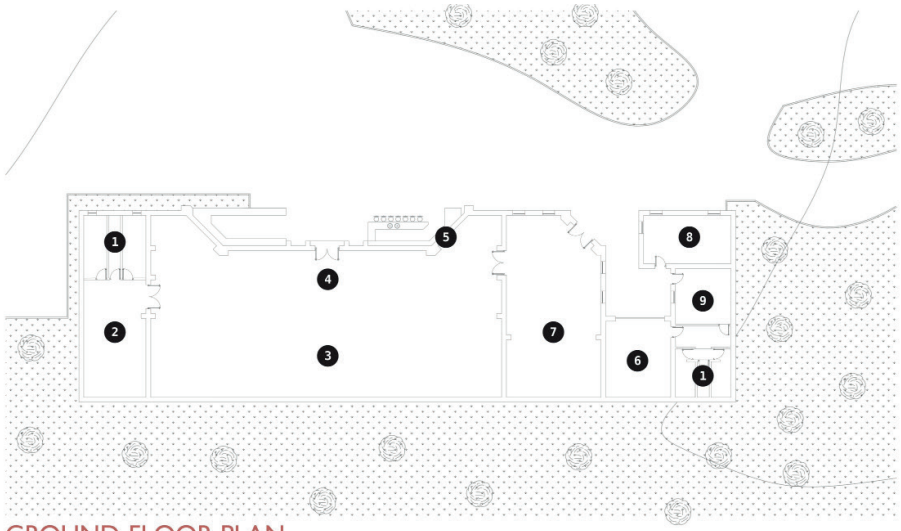




## GROUND-FLOOR PLAN

Wine Tasting Area and Cellar

SCALE: 1/200

1-WC - Restroom facilities for staff and visitors.
2-Office - Administrative area for the management and operation of the facility.
3-Tasting Area - A designated space for wine tasting activities, providing an immersive experience for visitors.
4-Lobby Entrance - The main entry point to the facility, welcoming visitors and providing access to other areas.
5-Outdoor Bar - An open-air bar area serving beverages, allowing guests to enjoy drinks in an outdoor setting.
6-Storage - The area where wine and other materials are stored.
7-Workshop - A space designated for wine-related activities, including educational sessions and production tasks.
8-Staff - Areas designated for staff use, including break rooms and changing areas.
9-Kitchen - A facility where meals and refreshments are prepared for staff and visitors.

## GROUND-FLOOR PLAN

Guest Accomodation House

SCALE: 1/200

1-Bedroom 1
2-Bedroom 2
3-Bedroom 3
4-Bedroom 4
5-Living Room
6-Kitchen
7-Home Office
8-Wc

## A-A SECTION

Guest Accomodation House

SCALE: 1/200

1-Entrance
2-Kitchen
3-Corridor
4-Backyard

## NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

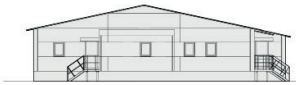
Guest Accomodation House

SCALE: 1/200

## SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

Guest Accomodation House

SCALE: 1/200



## SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

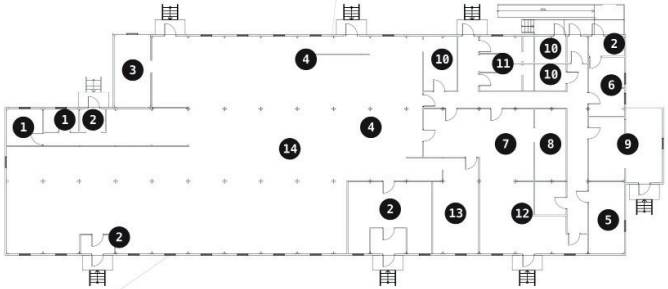
Bistro

SCALE: 1/200

## NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

Bistro

SCALE: 1/200



## GROUND-FLOOR PLAN

Wine Tasting Area and Cellar

SCALE: 1/200

1-Office - Administrative area for the management and operation of the cafeteria.
2-Entrance - The main entry point to the cafeteria, welcoming visitors and staff.
3-Locker Room - A room where staff can store their personal belongings and change into uniforms.
4-Food Distribution Line - The area where food is served to customers.
5-Vegetable Area - The section designated for the preparation and storage of vegetables.
6-Fruit Area - The section designated for the preparation and storage of fruits.
7-Hot Kitchen - The kitchen area where hot meals are prepared and cooked.
8-Cold Kitchen - The kitchen area where cold dishes and salads are prepared
9-Refrigeration Area - The space housing refrigerators for storing perishable items.
10-Staff - Areas designated for staff use, including break rooms and rest areas.
11-WC - Restroom facilities for staff and visitors.
12-Storage - The area where supplies and ingredients are stored.
13-Washing - The area designated for washing dishes, utensils, and kitchen equipment.
14-Dining Area - The space where tables and chairs are arranged for visitors to sit and eat their meals.



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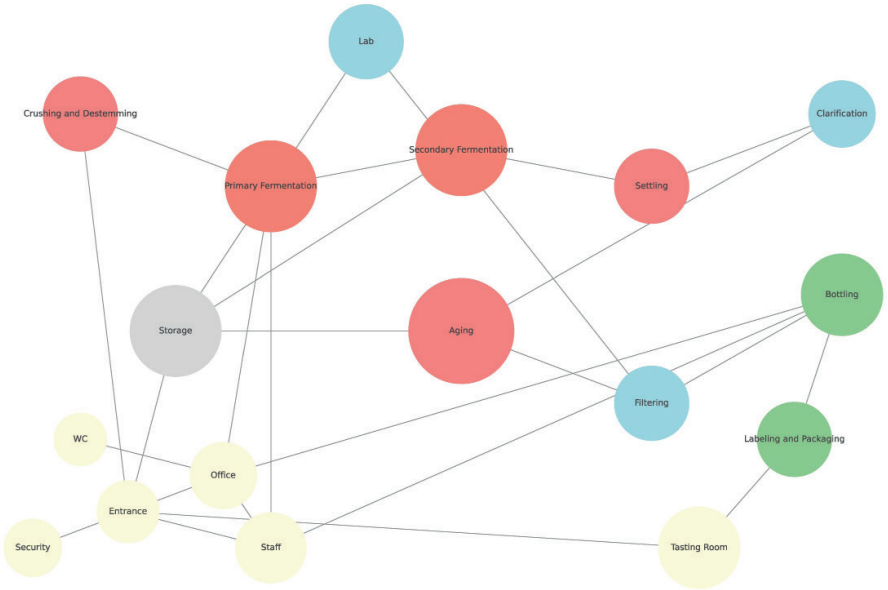
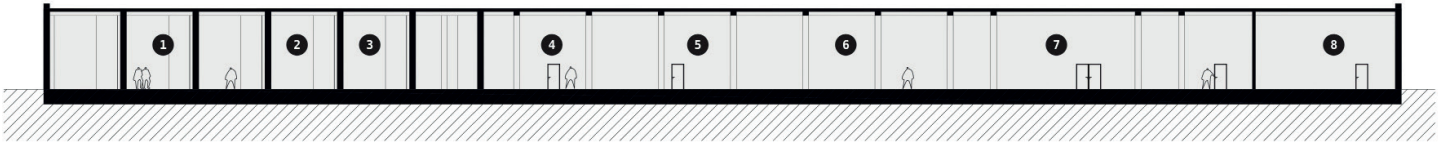


## GROUND-FLOOR PLAN

Wine Production Facility

SCALE: 1/500

1-Crushing and Destemming - The initial stage in wine production where grapes are crushed and stems are removed.
2-Primary Fermentation - The process where grape juice is converted into wine through the action of yeast.
3-Secondary Fermentation - An additional fermentation stage, often used to develop more complex flavors.
4-Aging - The process of maturing wine, typically in barrels, to enhance its flavors and characteristics.
5-Settling - Allowing solids to settle out of the wine, clarifying it before further processing.
6-Clarification - The stage where wine is filtered to remove any remaining particles, ensuring clarity.
7-Bottling - The final step in packaging wine into bottles for distribution and sale.
8-Labeling and Packaging - The process of applying labels and packaging the bottled wine for retail.
9-Filtering - A step to ensure the wine is free from any suspended solids and is clear.
10Tasting Room - A designated area for sampling and tasting the wines produced.
11-Storage - The area where wine and other materials are stored.
12-Lab - A laboratory for testing and quality control of the wine.
13-Office - Administrative area for the management and operation of the facility.
14-Staff - Areas designated for staff use, including break rooms and changing areas.
15-Entrance - The main entry point to the facility.
16-Security - A location for managing the security of the facility.
17-WC - Restroom facilities for staff and visitors.

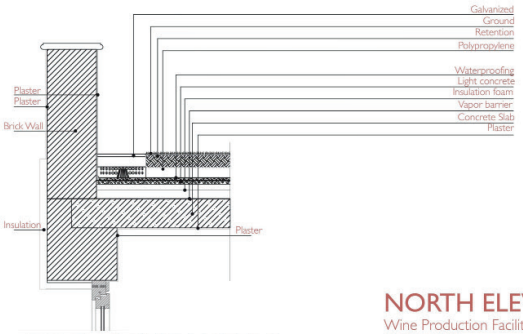


## A-A SECTION

Wine Production Facility

SCALE: 1/200

1-Storage
2-Settling
3-Aging
4-Office
5-Entrance
6-Crushing and Destemming
7-Filtering
8-Office




## ROOF SYSTEM DETAIL

Wine Production Facility

SCALE: 1/20

## B-B SECTION

Wine Production Facility

SCALE: 1/200

1-Security
2-Corridor
3-Staff
4-Primary Fermentation
5-Storage

## NORTH ELEVATION

Wine Production Facility

SCALE: 1/200

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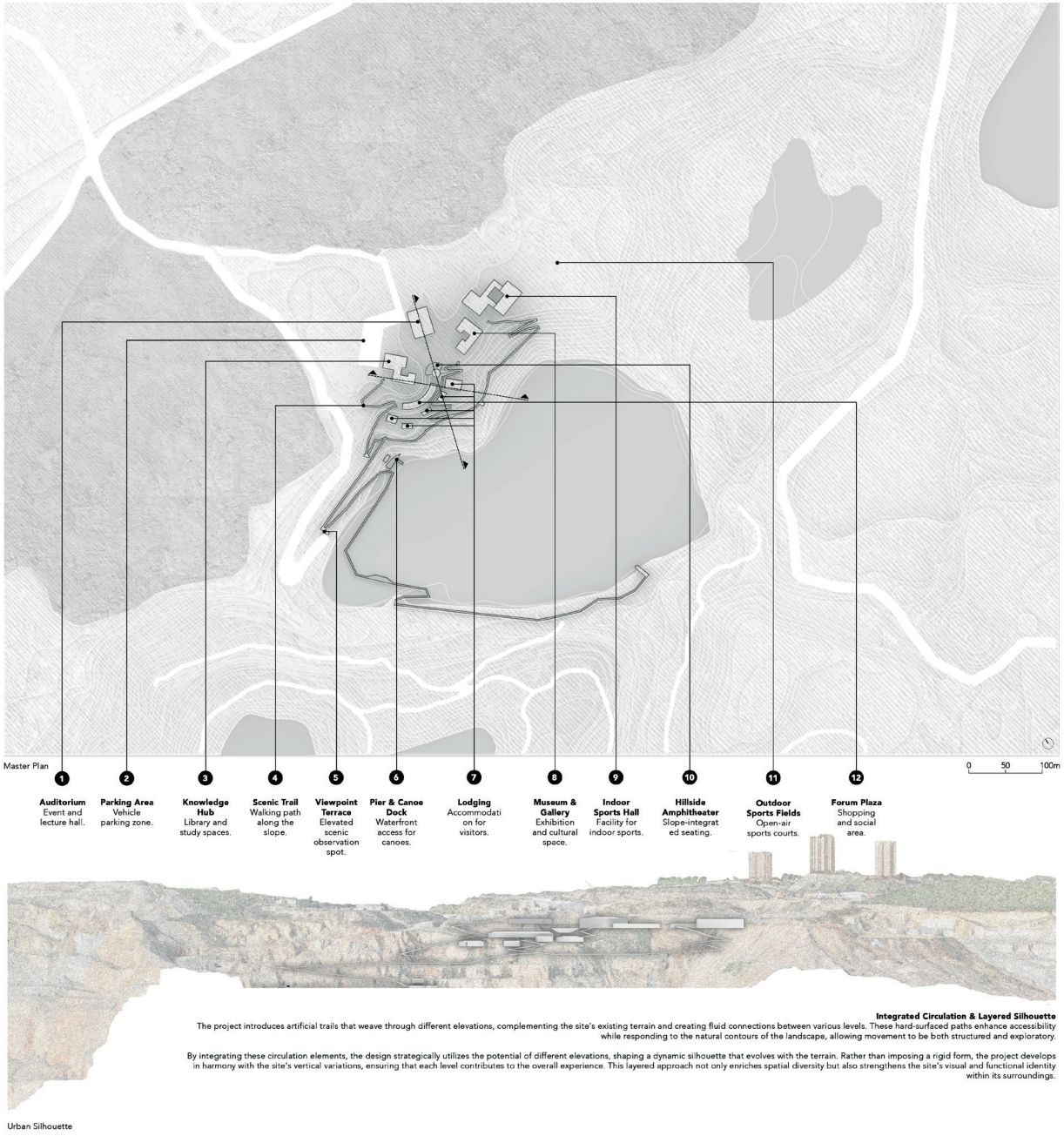
"Quarry Strata" transforms an abandoned quarry into a layered public landscape that merges culture, ecology, and urban life. Utilizing the site's natural topography, the design introduces terraced platforms for diverse programs—such as museums, sports fields, gathering spaces, and knowledge hubs. Circulation paths follow the terrain, creating panoramic viewpoints and immersive experiences. The intervention respects the quarry's industrial memory while promoting sustainable reuse. By layering functions across elevation changes, the space becomes dynamic, walkable, and socially engaging. "Quarry Strata" redefines a once-isolated void as a vibrant destination for learning, recreation, and collective discovery.

# 05

# Kirazpınar:
## Quarry Strata

Softwares Used



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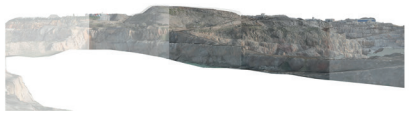
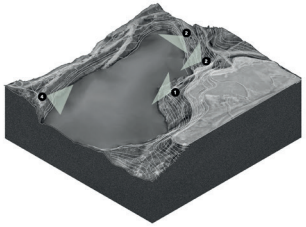
1 Panoramic Sight



2 Panoramic Sight

3 Panoramic Sight

4 Panoramic Sight



The former quarry site, serving as the project area, features a dynamic topography with varying elevations and slopes. In certain areas where the terrain offers an advantageous height and gradient, there is significant potential for scenic viewpoints overlooking the surrounding landscape. These elevated points could provide visitors with panoramic views of the site and its surroundings, including the broader urban and natural environment. Strategically positioned, these vantage points not only enhance the site's experiential quality but also provide opportunities for integrating public spaces, observation decks, or recreational areas that capitalize on the unique topographical conditions. Leveraging these natural advantages could transform the site into a visually engaging and spatially dynamic destination, enriching its interaction with the city and the landscape beyond.

The variation in elevation also plays a crucial role in defining spatial experiences across the site. Steeper inclines can be utilized to create terraced viewing platforms, pathways, or amphitheater-like spaces that allow visitors to engage with different perspectives of the area. Additionally, natural slopes could serve as a framework for designing pathways that gradually reveal the landscape, creating a sequence of unfolding views rather than a single fixed panorama. This topographical diversity provides opportunities for

Topographical & Circulation Potential

Topographical & Circulation Potential

The former quarry site features a network of interconnected trails formed as a result of past mining activities. These pathways, shaped by excavation and transport routes, create a complex circulation system that weaves through the site, following the natural contours of the land. While originally developed for industrial purposes, these trails now present unique opportunities for repurposing into pedestrian routes, cycling paths, or scenic walking trails that enhance accessibility and spatial experience.

The existing network allows for diverse movement patterns, providing multiple entry points and connections between different elevations. This structure offers potential for integrating recreational and ecological functions, guiding visitors through key viewpoints, green spaces, and potential public areas. By adapting and enhancing these trails rather than erasing them, the site can maintain a sense of its industrial history while fostering new social, cultural, and ecological interactions. Their organic flow through the landscape could serve as the foundation for a cohesive and immersive spatial experience, reinforcing the site's identity and connectivity within the larger urban fabric.

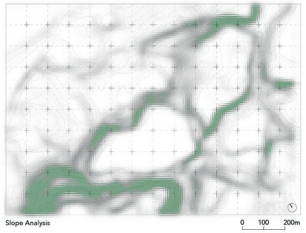
Museums/Historical Places · Bicycle Parks · Subway Stations · Green Spaces · Bus Lines
Cultural Centers/Art Galleries · Educational · Bus Stops · Industrial Buildings · Train Line

Gebze, strategically positioned between Istanbul and Kocaeli, stands as a major industrial and transportation hub. The city's urban fabric is shaped by a complex interplay of industrial zones, green spaces, cultural sites, and transportation networks, reflecting both opportunities and challenges for sustainable urban development.

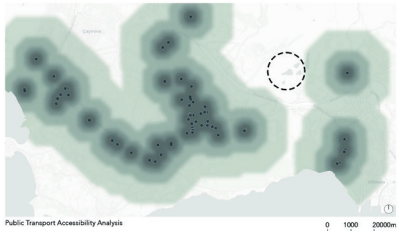
Despite its industrial dominance, Gebze features significant green spaces that act as buffers against environmental impacts. However, these areas are often fragmented, requiring better integration with pedestrian and cycling infrastructure. Educational institutions, cultural centers, and historical sites are scattered across the city, providing a contrast to the industrial landscape and enriching its identity.

The transportation network, including train lines, subway stations, and bus routes, ensures strong regional connectivity. However, bicycle infrastructure remains limited, and intermodal connections could be improved to support more sustainable mobility. Industrial buildings, concentrated in the southeast and along key transport routes, drive economic growth but also pose challenges related to pollution and urban livability.

As Gebze continues to grow, balancing industrial expansion with environmental sustainability, mobility solutions, and cultural preservation will be key. Strengthening public transportation, enhancing green infrastructure, and integrating historical sites into the urban experience can transform Gebze into a more resilient and livable city, harmonizing economic progress with urban well-being.



Slope Analysis 0 100 200m

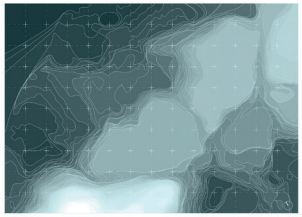


Public Transport Accessibility Analysis 0 1000 20000m

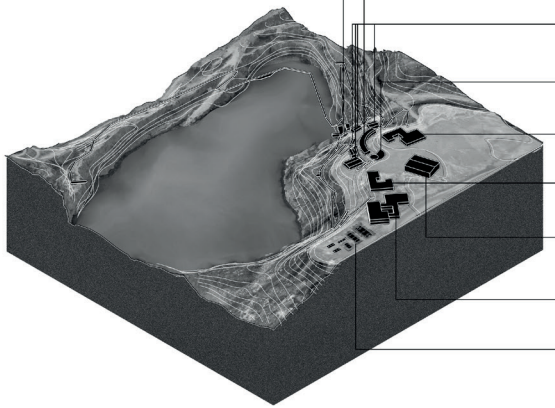
250m · 500m · 1000m · 2000m

Gebze benefits from a well-developed public transportation network, ensuring strong regional connectivity. Train lines, subway stations, and an extensive bus system provide access to key areas, linking industrial zones, residential neighborhoods, and cultural sites. The presence of bicycle parks also indicates efforts to encourage alternative mobility options, although cycling infrastructure remains somewhat limited.

However, despite the overall accessibility of the city, the former quarry site—serving as the project area—stands as a less connected zone in comparison. While public transport lines run through the surrounding areas, direct access to this specific location is weaker, making last-mile connectivity a challenge. The lack of well-integrated transport links could limit the site's accessibility and potential future development. Addressing these gaps through improved bus routes, pedestrian connections, or alternative transport solutions could enhance the site's integration with the broader urban fabric, ensuring it becomes a more accessible and active part of the city.



Altitude Analysis 0 100 200m



6 **Pier & Canoe Dock** – A waterfront access point designed for canoeing, kayaking, and water-based activities. Enhances recreational use of the water body.

12 **Forum Plaza** – A lively gathering space designed for shopping, dining, and social interactions. Positioned centrally to support community engagement and commercial activities.

7 **Lodging** – An accommodation area providing temporary stays for visitors, researchers, or event attendees. Integrated with the landscape for a comfortable and immersive experience.

10 **Hillside Amphitheater** – A stepped seating area integrated into the slope, creating a natural venue for performances and gatherings. Offers unobstructed views of the stage.

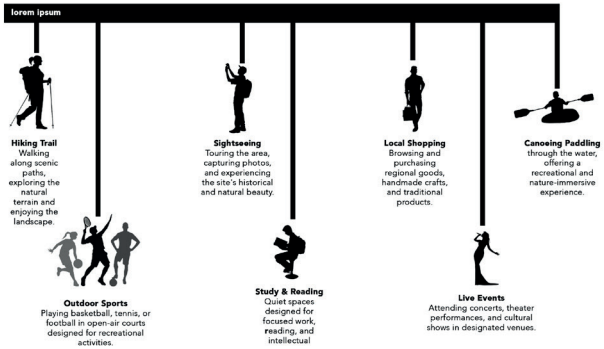
3 **Knowledge Hub** – A space housing libraries and study areas, fostering research and learning. It serves as a quiet, productive environment for students and professionals.

8 **Museum & Gallery** – A cultural space exhibiting historical artifacts, contemporary art, and thematic displays. Designed to foster education and artistic appreciation.

1 **Auditorium** – A multi-purpose hall designed for lectures, performances, and public gatherings. Acoustically optimized and adaptable for various events.

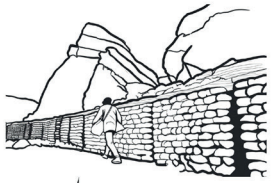
9 **Indoor Sports Hall** – A facility for various indoor sports, fitness activities, and recreational events. Equipped with modern amenities.

11 **Outdoor Sports Fields** – Open-air courts and fields for sports such as basketball, football, and tennis. Positioned to encourage active outdoor engagement.



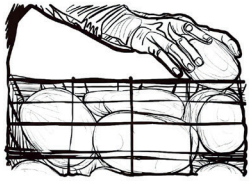
**Terraced Topography Strategy**
The site's topography is shaped through a strategic approach that extends specific elevation levels forward, creating a series of terraces across different heights. This method not only enhances the spatial quality of the terrain but also allows for diverse activities to be distributed across multiple elevations, enriching the experiential and functional potential of the landscape.

By integrating terraces at varying levels, the design maximizes the use of sloped land, introducing a dynamic layering of spaces that respond to both natural contours and human interactions. These stepped platforms serve as multifunctional zones, accommodating recreational, social, and cultural activities while improving accessibility and connectivity within the site. This approach transforms the landscape into an adaptable and engaging environment, utilizing elevation changes as an asset rather than a constraint.

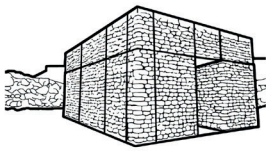


**Stone Hunting**
Exploring the site to locate suitable stones.

**Stone Collecting**
Gathering selected stones for construction use.



**Gabion Filling**
Placing collected stones into gabion structures.



**Structure Formation**
Assembling buildings using gathered materials.



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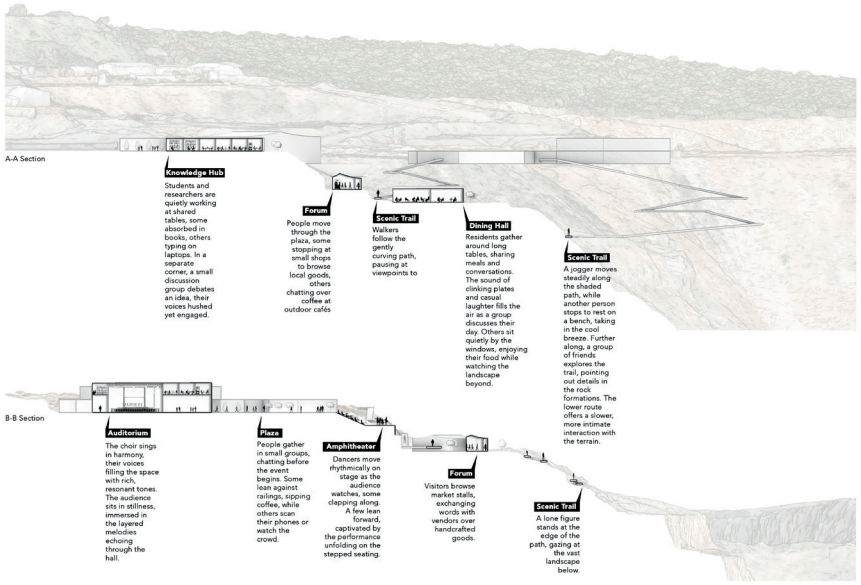

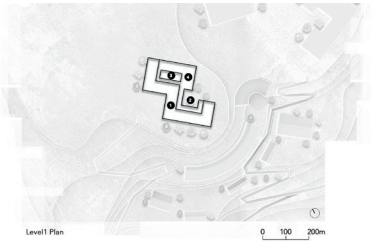


1.Study & Library – Quiet spaces for reading, research, and focused work.
2.Courtyard – Open-air gathering space for relaxation and social interaction.
3.Executive Office – Private workspaces for administrative functions.
4.Hall – Central circulation and transition area connecting spaces.

1.Retail & Dining – Shops, cafés, and restaurants for shopping and socializing.
2.Passage – A covered walkway connecting different areas.

1.Guest Rooms – Accommodation spaces for visitors and residents.

1.Auditorium – A venue for lectures, performances, and presentations.
2.Entry Hall – Main entrance space providing access and orientation.
3.Gallery Space – Exhibition area for art and cultural displays.
4.Studios – Creative workspaces for various activities and disciplines.
5.Executive Office – Private offices for administrative and managerial use.
6.Indoor Sports Hall – Multi-purpose facility for indoor sports and events.
7.Courtyard – Open-air space for relaxation and social interaction.
8.Fitness Area – Dedicated zone for exercise and physical training.
9.Hall – Circulation area connecting different functional spaces.
10.Changing Rooms – Facilities for dressing and personal storage.
11.Outdoor Sports Fields – Open-air courts for basketball, football, and other sports.

1.Guest Rooms – Accommodation spaces for visitors and residents.
2.Dining Hall – Communal area for meals and gatherings.
3.Kitchen – Food preparation and service area.

**The steel-structured pathway** stretches parallel to the hillside, carefully following the natural contours of the terrain while reducing its steepness. Designed to ease movement across the site, it minimizes elevation challenges, making previously difficult-to-reach areas more accessible. By providing a gradual transition between different levels, it ensures a smoother, more inclusive experience for all users.

Beyond its functional role, the pathway also acts as an inviting element within the landscape, subtly encouraging exploration. It does not merely serve as a means of passage but as a spatial gesture that draws visitors deeper into the site. By weaving through key viewpoints and connecting significant spaces, it engages other users—hikers, visitors, and curious observers—transforming movement into an experience of discovery.

At specific points along its route, the steel pathway extends outward towards the hillside, creating designated scenic viewpoints. These platforms allow users to pause, take in the surrounding landscape, and engage with the site's natural beauty. By integrating these moments of stillness within the movement, the pathway transforms from a simple circulation route into a layered spatial experience, encouraging reflection and deeper interaction with the terrain.

The amphitheater is carefully embedded into the slope, utilizing the natural topography to enhance both functionality and experience. The stepped seating follows the terrain, optimizing sightlines while seamlessly blending with the hillside. This positioning not only enhances acoustic performance by leveraging the land's natural sound reflection but also offers a striking visual connection to the surrounding landscape. The integration with the slope allows the amphitheater to feel like an organic extension of the terrain, making it both a performance space and a place for informal gathering, contemplation, and communal interaction.



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