

## **Honors Thesis**

Master's Degree Architecture for Sustainability.

## Abstract

AFTER THE GAS STATION

Revitalising Spaces: atmospheres, movement and new free zones:
narratives for ISTANBUL

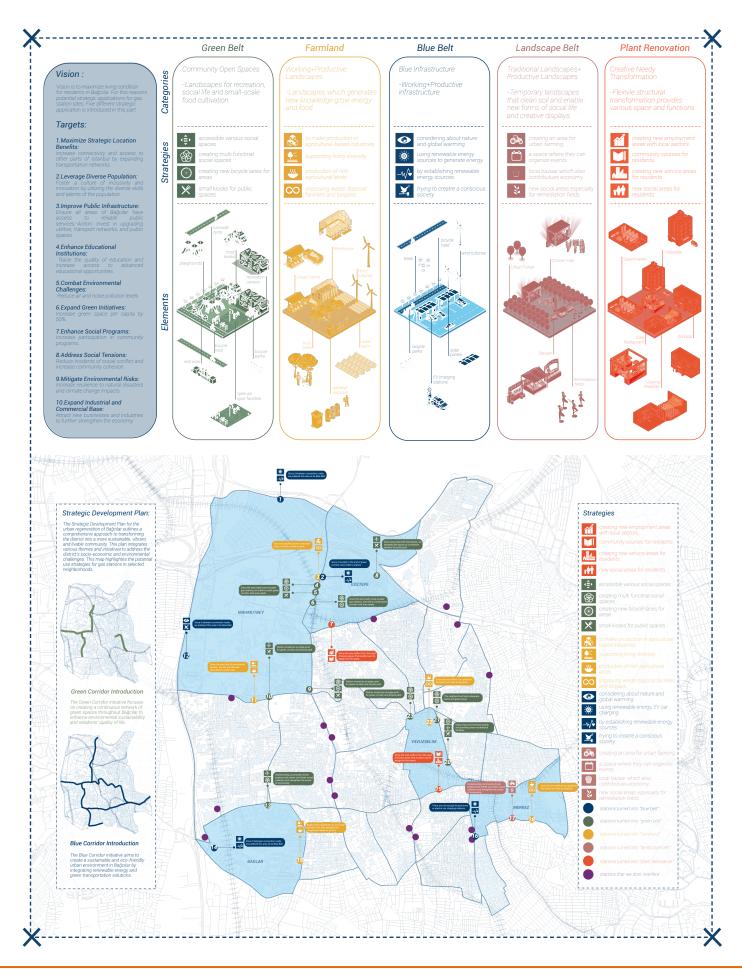
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Eylul Ayik Oguz Kaan Bilgic In recent years, the global conversation surrounding climate change and the urgent need to transition to cleaner energy sources has gained significant momentum. As governments and industries commit to reducing carbon emissions, the future of gas stations has come under scrutiny. With the rise of electric vehicles (EVs) and the increasing popularity of alternative fuels, it begs the question: what will happen to gas stations after 2035? This topic explores the potential uses for gas stations I and how they could be repurposed in line with the principles of acupuncture urban planning for urban regeneration. We began to wonder whether there was an exciting opportunity embodied in these parcels. Istanbul is a city that has been grappling with urbanization challenges, such as urban sprawl, lack of green spaces, and increasing air pollution. These problems are primarily caused by the rapid population growth and urbanization that the city has experienced over the years. Through a comprehensive methodology framework, the study assesses the feasibility of converting gas stations into green infrastructure, utilizing principles of acupuncture urban planning. The Bağcılar district is utilized as a pilot case to illustrate the practical application of selected indicators derived from sustainable neighborhood tools.

The thesis critically reviews successful green space strategies from global cities such as New York, London, and Vienna and adapts these strategies to Istanbul's unique context. Key objectives include enhancing urban green spaces, improving social inclusivity, and promoting environmental sustainability. By integrating bluegreen infrastructure, the study proposes creating interconnected networks of natural, semi-natural, and cultural areas that enhance ecosystem services.

In conclusion, the transformation of gas stations and urban spaces presents a unique opportunity to address the pressing challenges of urbanization and climate change. As Istanbul grapples with issues such as urban sprawl, air pollution, and the need for more green spaces, repurposing these parcels aligns perfectly with the principles of acupuncture urban planning. By converting former gas stations into blue-green infrastructure, the city can create sustainable, interconnected networks of natural, semi-natural, and cultural areas that enhance ecosystem services and functions This approach fosters a closer connection between people and nature, promoting biodiversity and ecological balance. For Istanbul to become a naturefriendly, environmentally conscious city, it is crucial to protect existing green areas and systematically increase the number of accessible green spaces. This transformation will not only enhance the city's resilience to climate change but also create healthier, happier, and more peaceful living environments for its residents. By prioritizing the development of green infrastructure, Istanbul can lead the way in urban regeneration and sustainability, ensuring a better quality of life for current and future generations.



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