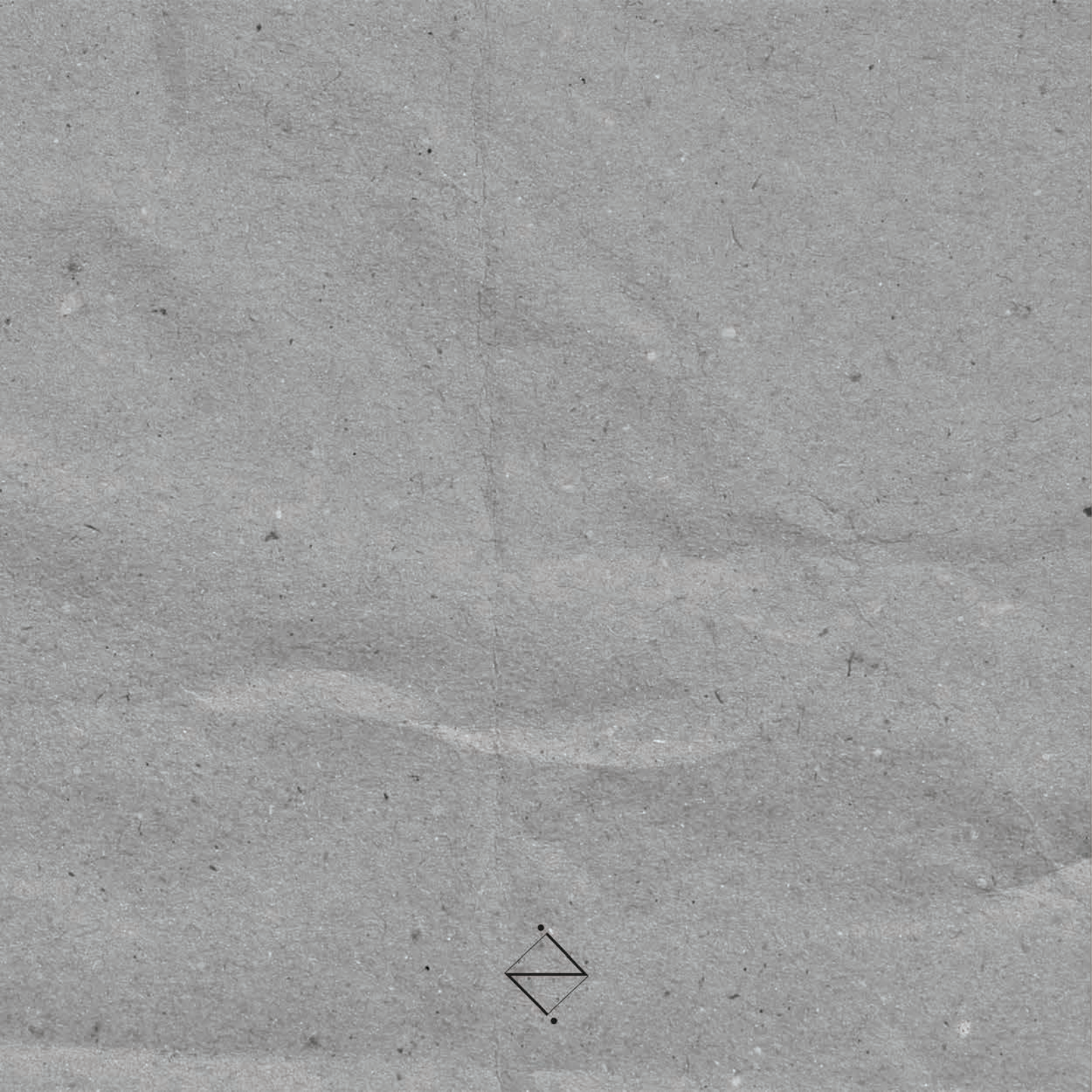


NIHAL IZET

ARCHITECTURE PORTFOLIO
Work Selection | 2011-2016





Nihal Izet

Architecture Portfolio
Work Selection | 2011-2016



Nihal IZET

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Date and place of birth 22. 12. 1991 | Constanta | Romania
Nationality Romanian
Civil status Not married

CONTACT

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LANGUAGE SKILLS

Native Romanian
Proficient - reading, writing, speaking English
Intermediate - reading, writing, speaking Turkish
Intermediate - reading | Basic - writing, speaking Portuguese | Spanish | French

EDUCATION

Oct 2010 - Jul 2016 Integrated Bachelor's & Master's Degree in Architecture
"Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism | Bucharest | Romania | www.uauim.ro
Oct 2014 - Jul 2015 Erasmus+ Exchange Programme
Universidade de Humanidades e Tecnologias Lusofona | Faculdade de Arquitetura | Lisbon | Portugal | www.ulusofona.pt
Sep 2006 - Jun 2010 High school
"Quenn Mary" National College of Arts | Class of Architecture and Design | Constanta | Romania

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Sep 2015 - Dec 2015 Intern
OOPEAA Office for Peripheral Architecture | Helsinki | Finland | www.oopeaa.com

VOLUNTEERING

Aug 2012 Traditional Architecture Workshop
"School of Bunesti" | Malureni | Romania | www.bunesti.ro
Jul 2013 EU Youth Programme
"Places, Civilizations and Architects" Workshop | Istanbul | Turkey | www.kubbealti.org.tr







DIGITAL SKILLS

* * * * Autodesk AutoCAD | Autodesk Revit | Adobe Photoshop | Adobe Illustrator | Microsoft PowerPoint
* * * Adobe InDesign | Microsoft Word
* * Rhinoceros | Grasshopper | Graphisoft Archicad | Cinema 4D | Adobe Flash | Microsoft Excel
* Autodesk 3ds Max | SketchUp Pro

OTHER INFORMATION

* * * * Model making
* * * Hand drawing | Painting
Sep 2011 Driving licence | Category B

TABLE OF CONTENTS

8	CULTURE & COMMUNITY		MULTIETHNIC CENTER IN CONSTANTA
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MULTIETHNIC CENTER IN CONSTANTA

address: Peninsula area | Constanta | Romania

function: multicultural center

type: academic project

semester: 12th

project duration: 14 weeks

year: 2016

coordinator: prof. arch. Haytham Zeki





MULTIETHNIC & MULTICONFESIONAL CHARACTER OF CONSTANTA

Mosque, destroyed during the modernization of the city



Greek Church



Armenian Church



Jewish Temple, destroyed in the 2nd world war



"King Carol I" Mosque



Orthodox Church



Jewish Temple

Dobrogea - "a big live ethnographic museum"
(Romanian historian Constantin Bratescu)

< Collection of drawings, paintings and photographs, showing people from the region of Dobrogea with different ethnic nationalities. Images were realised by:

- the Romanian painter with Jewish identity, Iosif Iser, who focused a lot of his work on portraying Tatar and Turkish people from Dobrogea during the interwar period
- the Romanian painter Nicolae Grigorescu
- the German photographer Horst Grund who visited Dobrogea during the interwar period and captured the life of this various communities.



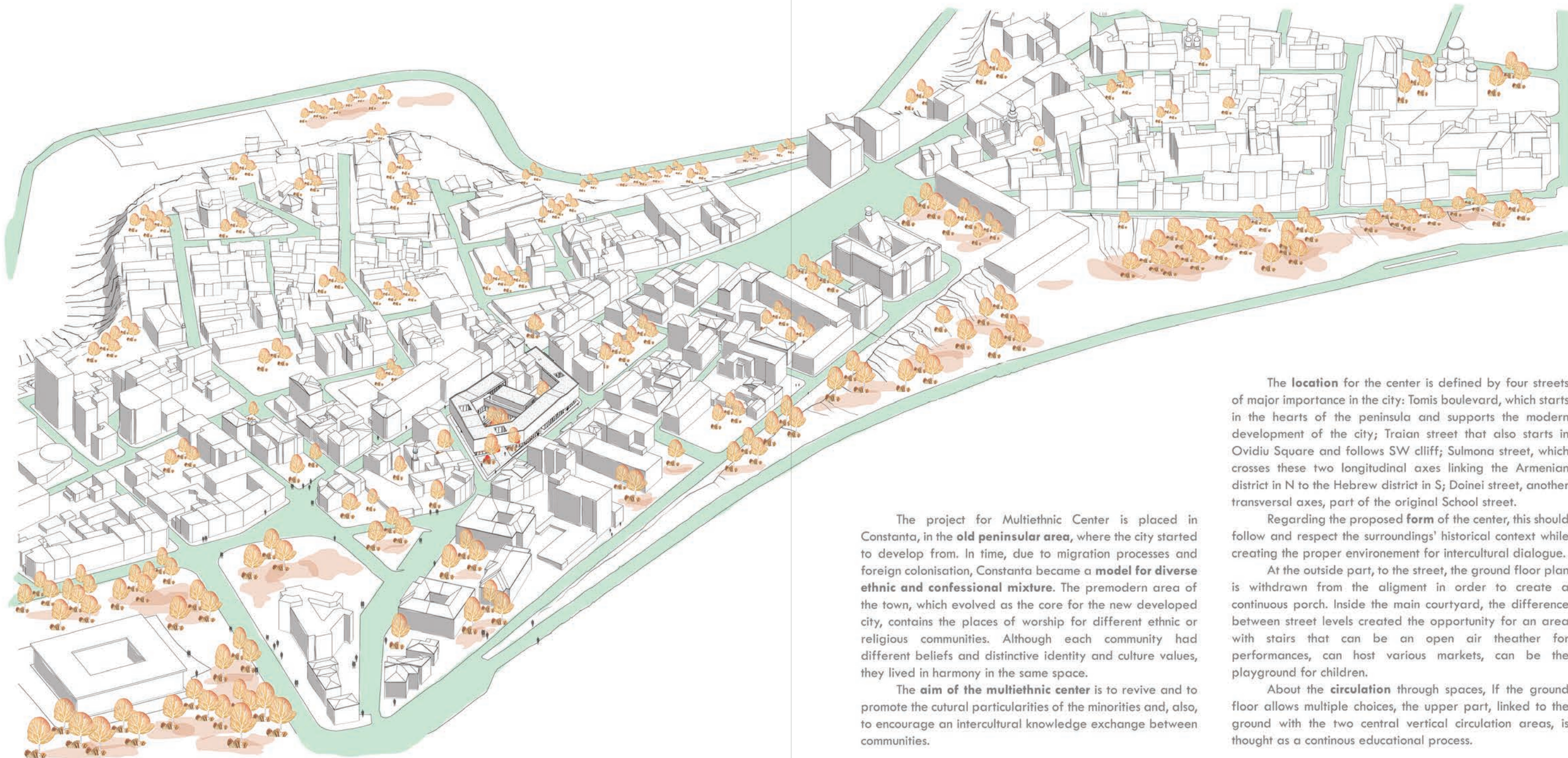
Roman Catholic Cathedral



"Hunchiar" Mosque



Orthodox Cathedral



The **location** for the center is defined by four streets of major importance in the city: Tomis boulevard, which starts in the hearts of the peninsula and supports the modern development of the city; Traian street that also starts in Ovidiu Square and follows SW cliff; Sulmona street, which crosses these two longitudinal axes linking the Armenian district in N to the Hebrew district in S; Doinei street, another transversal axes, part of the original School street.

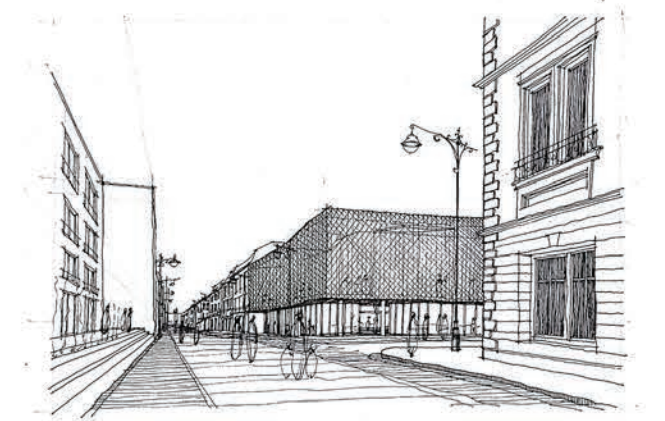
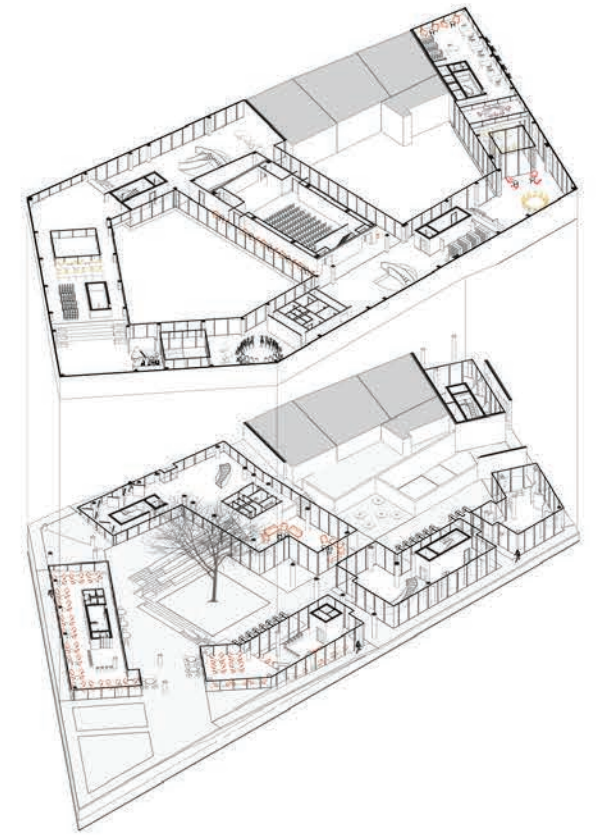
Regarding the proposed **form** of the center, this should follow and respect the surroundings' historical context while creating the proper environment for intercultural dialogue.

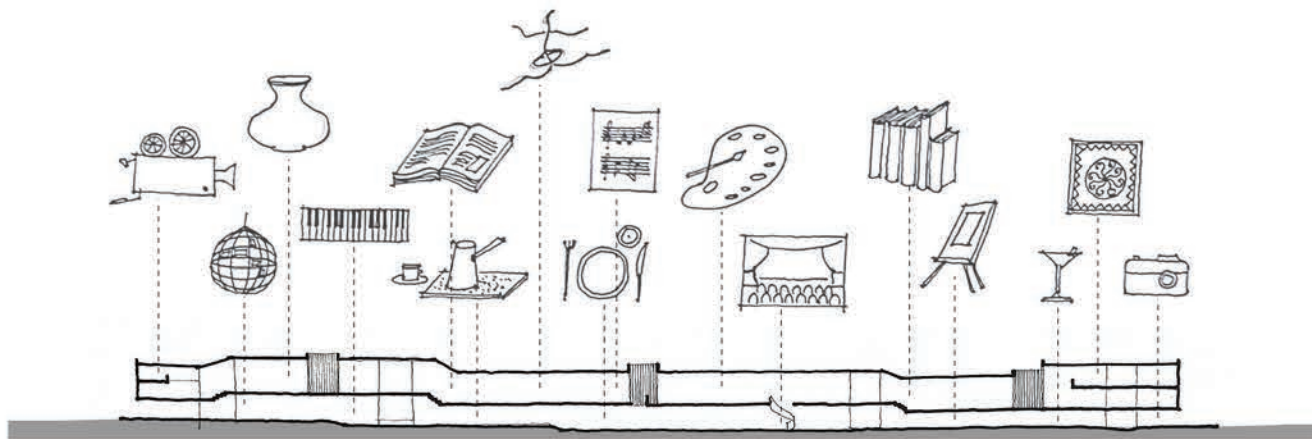
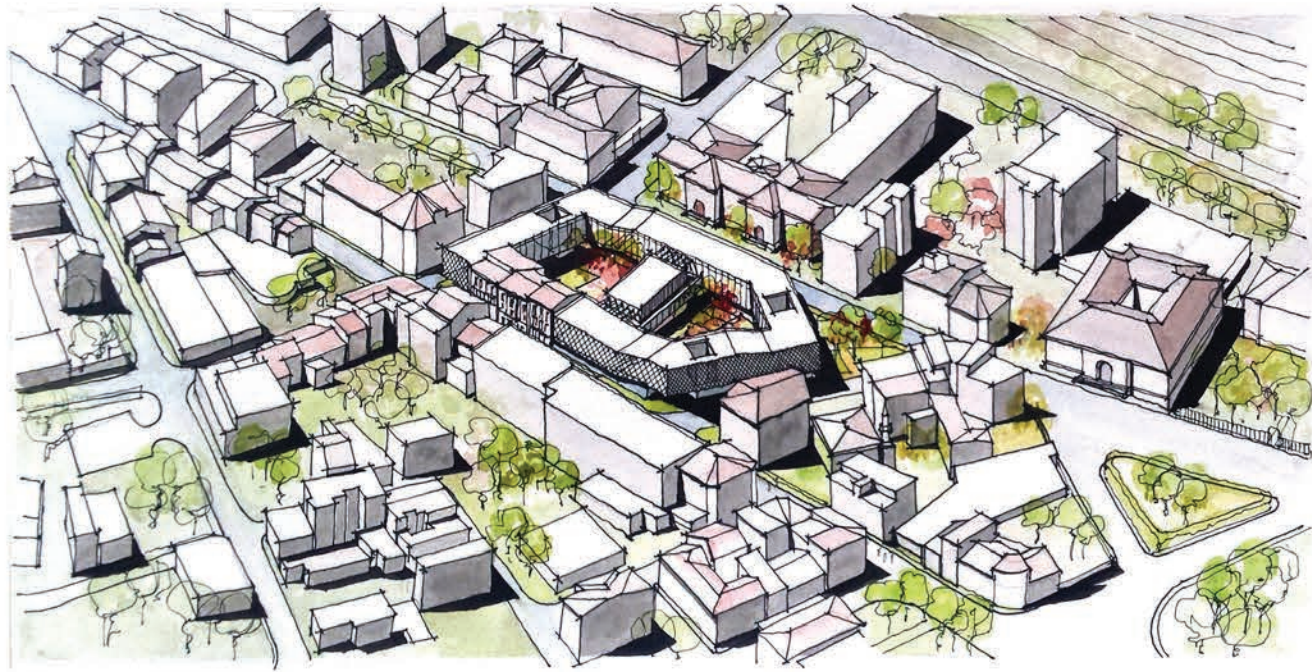
At the outside part, to the street, the ground floor plan is withdrawn from the alignment in order to create a continuous porch. Inside the main courtyard, the difference between street levels created the opportunity for an area with stairs that can be an open air theater for performances, can host various markets, can be the playground for children.

About the **circulation** through spaces, If the ground floor allows multiple choices, the upper part, linked to the ground with the two central vertical circulation areas, is thought as a continuous educational process.

The project for Multiethnic Center is placed in Constanta, in the **old peninsular area**, where the city started to develop from. In time, due to migration processes and foreign colonisation, Constanta became a **model for diverse ethnic and confessional mixture**. The premodern area of the town, which evolved as the core for the new developed city, contains the places of worship for different ethnic or religious communities. Although each community had different beliefs and distinctive identity and culture values, they lived in harmony in the same space.

The **aim of the multiethnic center** is to revive and to promote the cultural particularities of the minorities and, also, to encourage an intercultural knowledge exchange between communities.

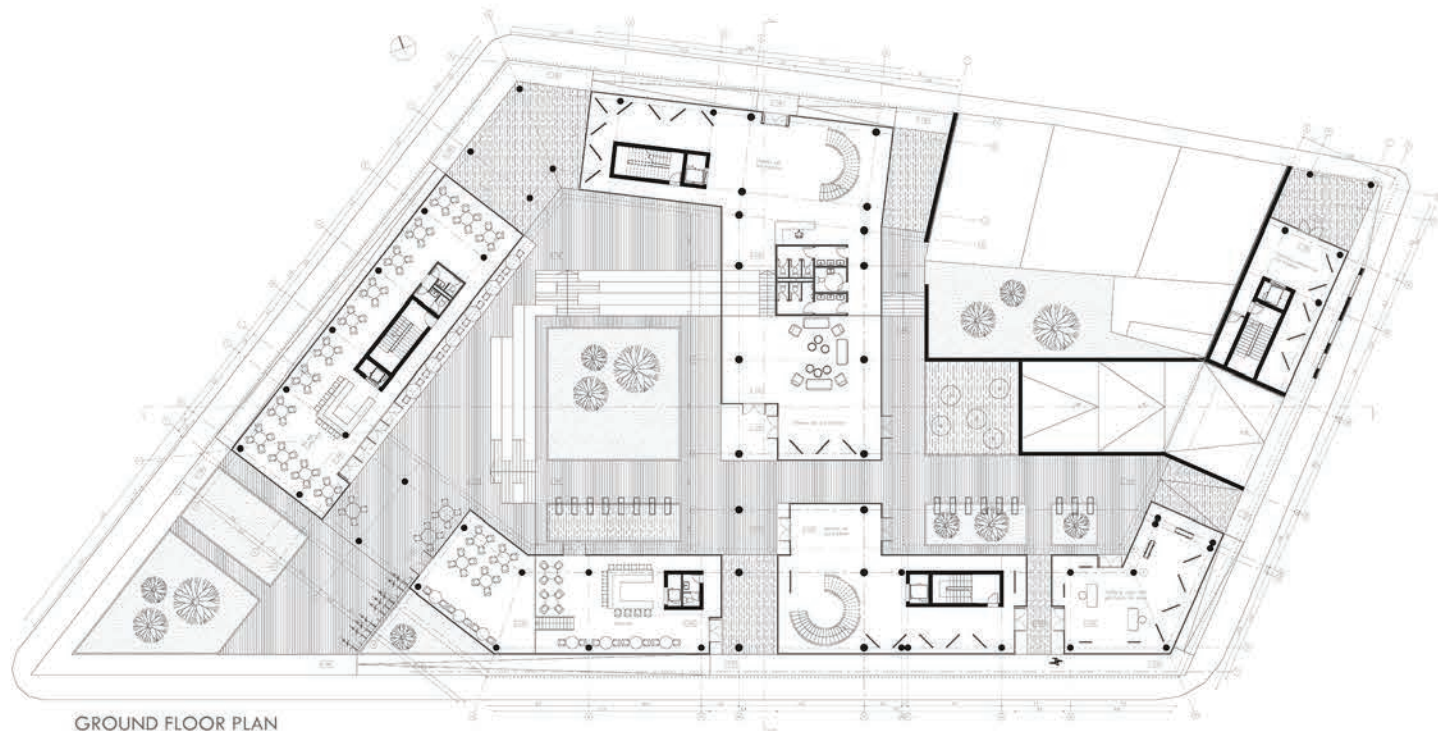




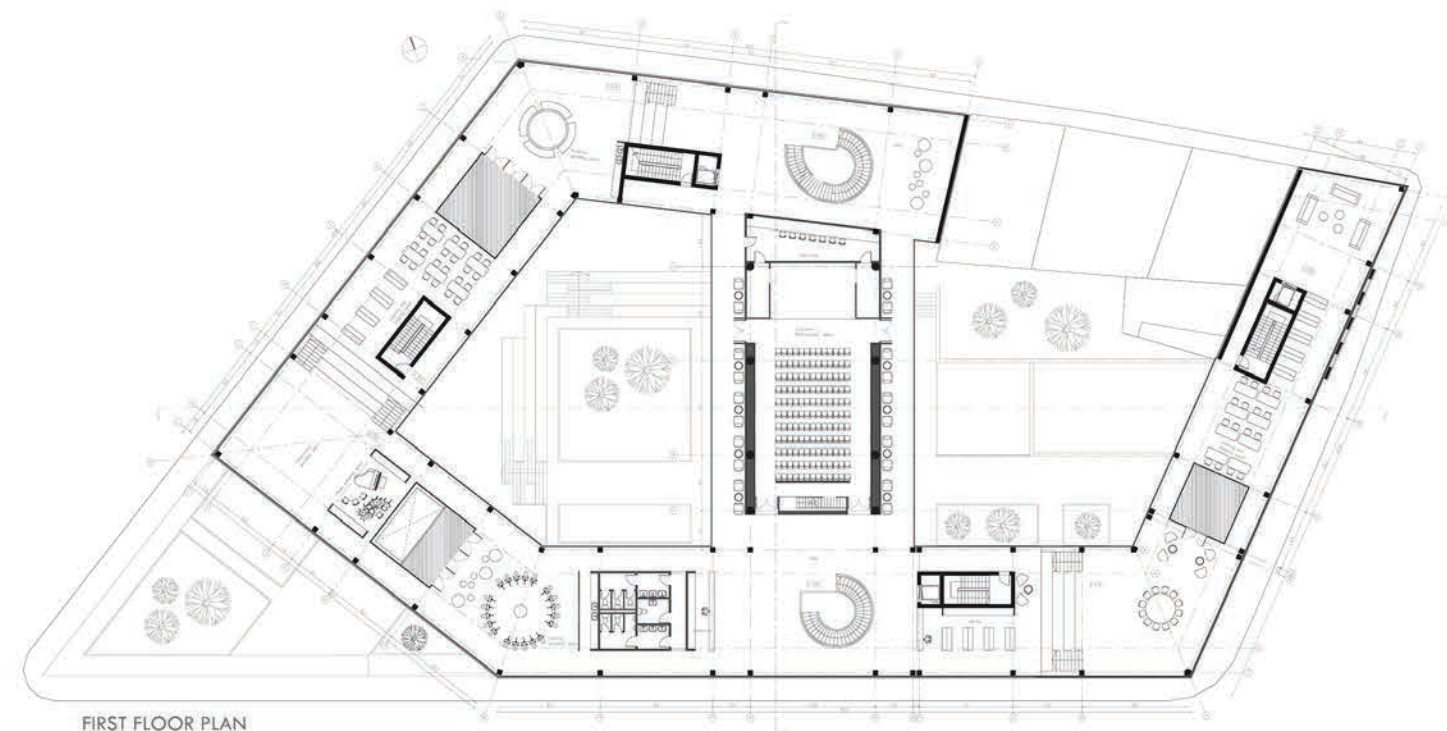
The programme for this multiethnic center requires **semipublic spaces at the ground floor**, based on the idea of the old fairs and markets, spaces for communications and intercultural exchange, for exhibition and an overview of the identity heritage; and **communities activity spaces at the upper levels**, where the traditional knowledge and skills can be transferred to the younger generations through creative and learning classes.



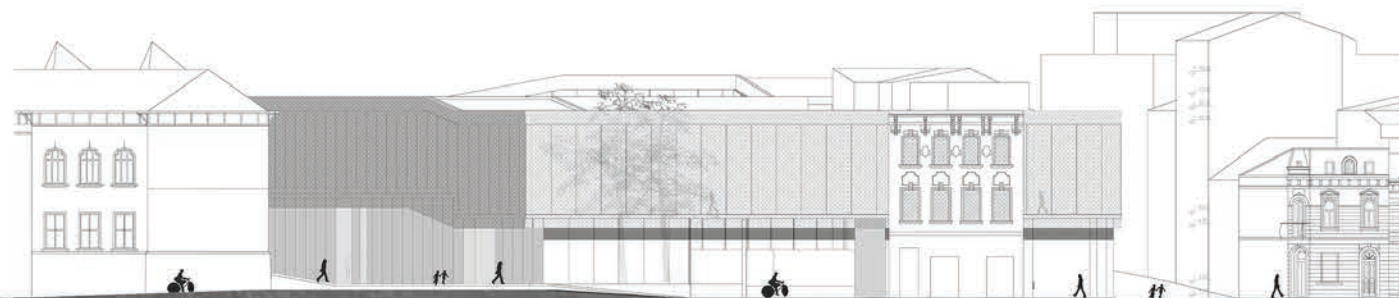
SITE PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



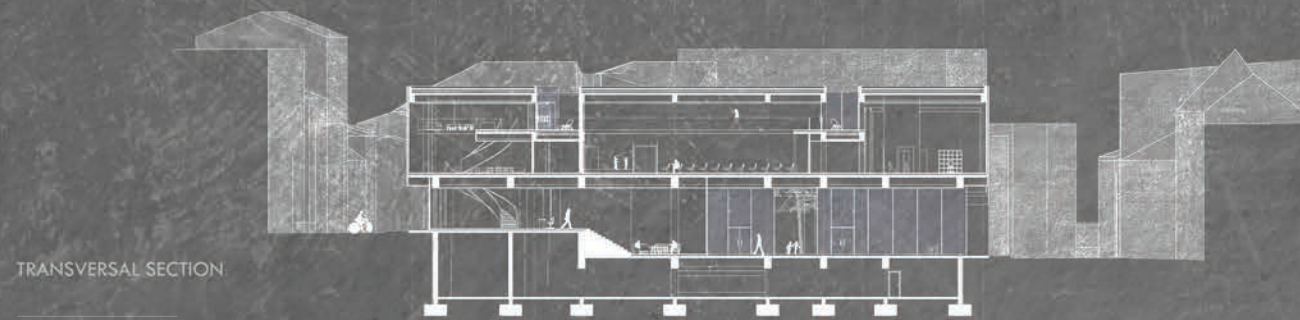
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



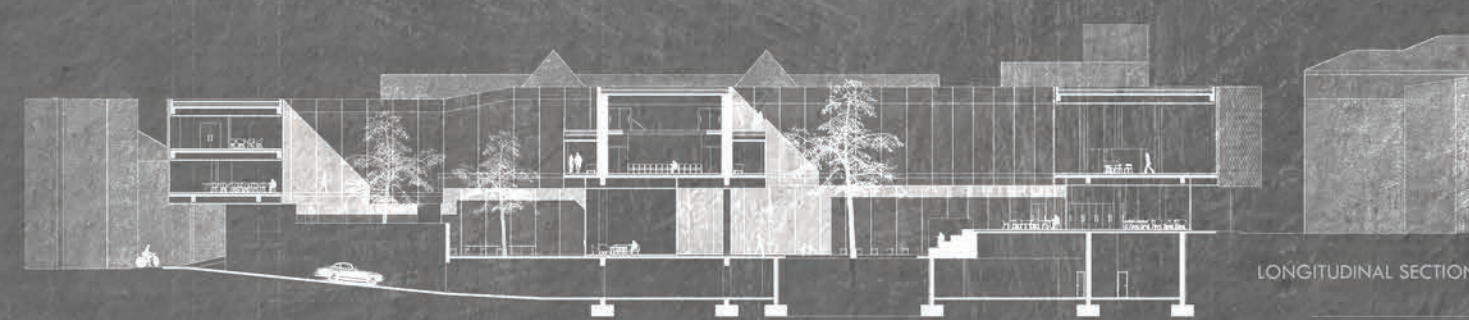
SULMONA STREET ELEVATION



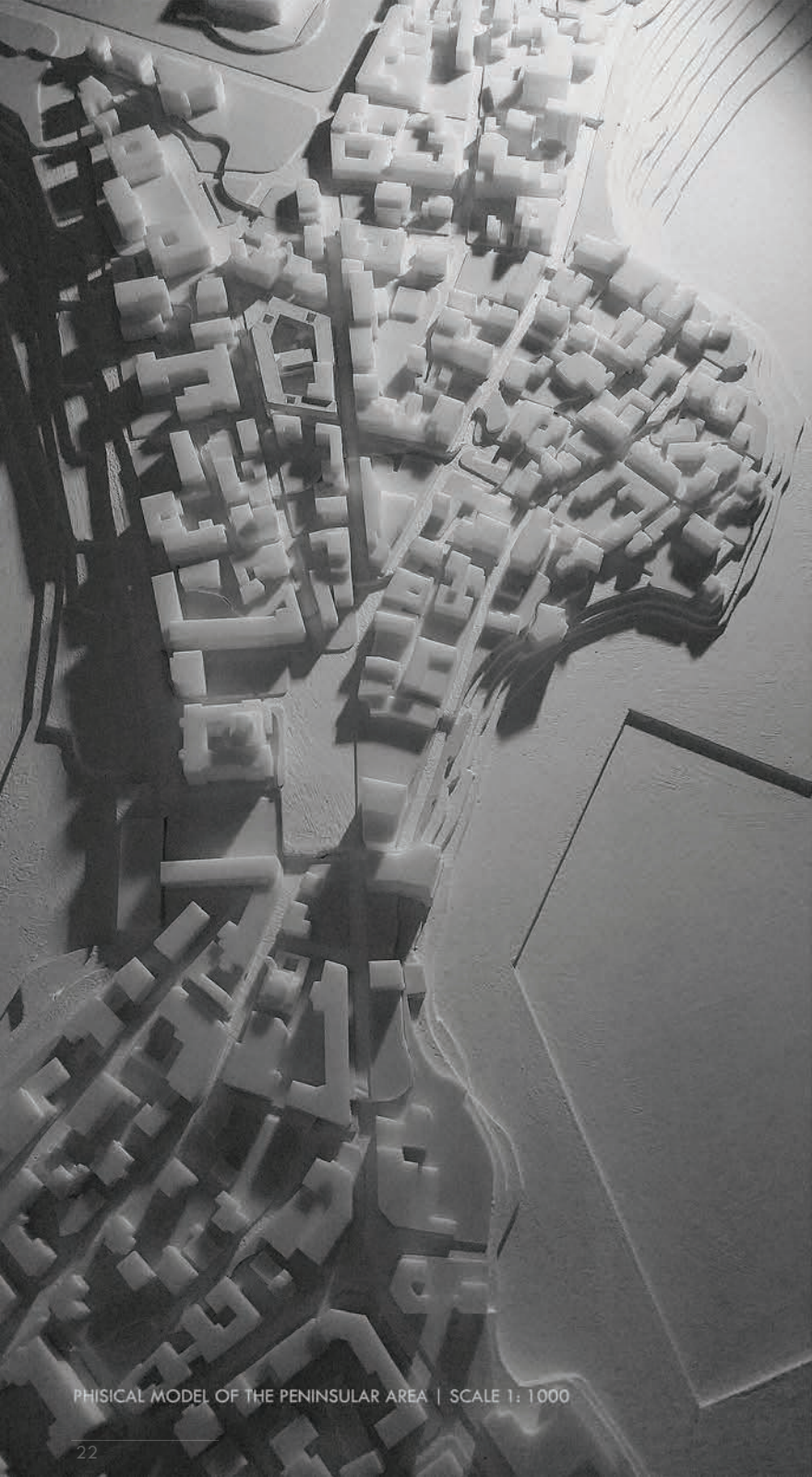
TOMIS STREET ELEVATION



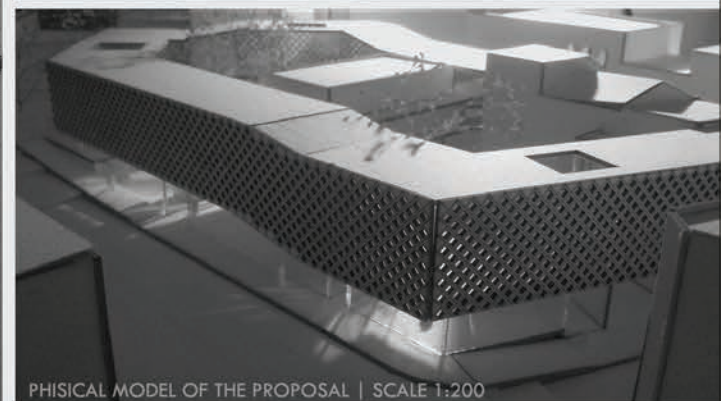
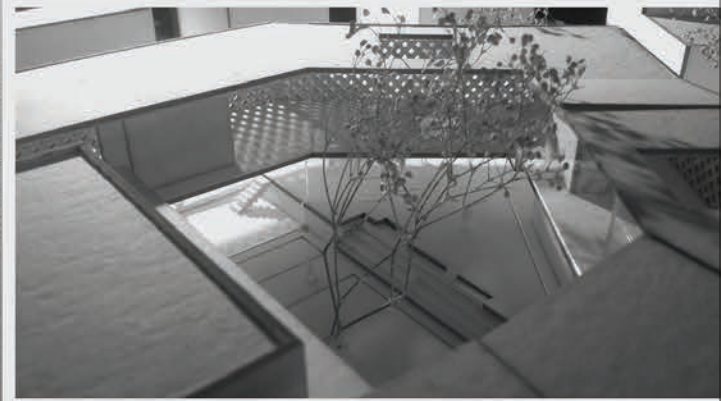
TRANSVERSAL SECTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



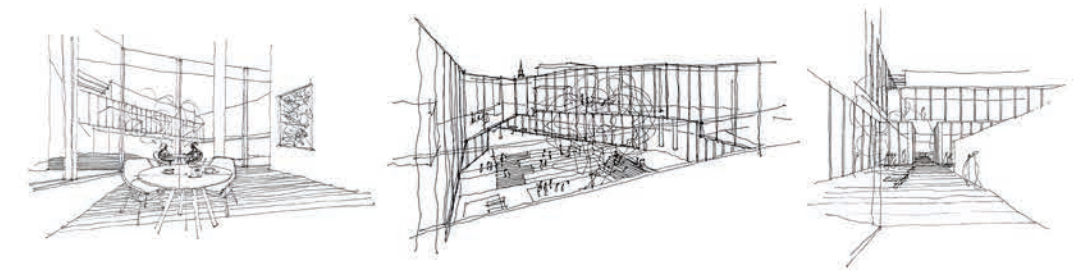
PHISICAL MODEL OF THE PENINSULAR AREA | SCALE 1: 1000



PHISICAL MODEL OF THE PROPOSAL | SCALE 1:200



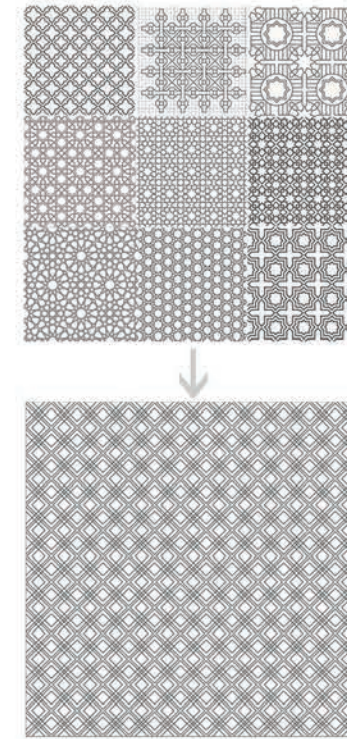
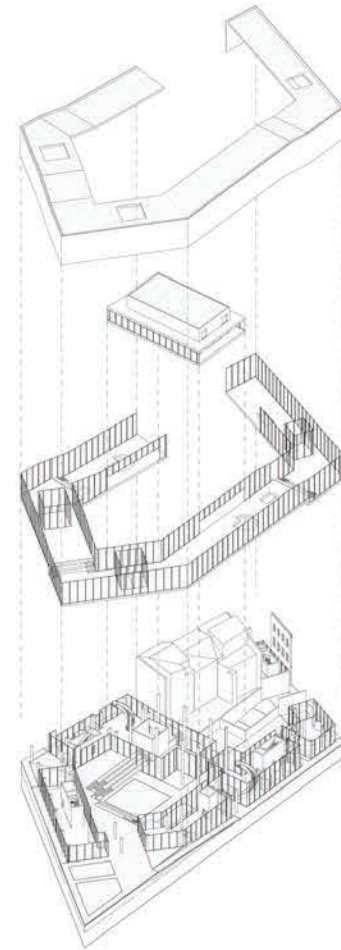
VIEWS TO THE MAIN COURTYARD



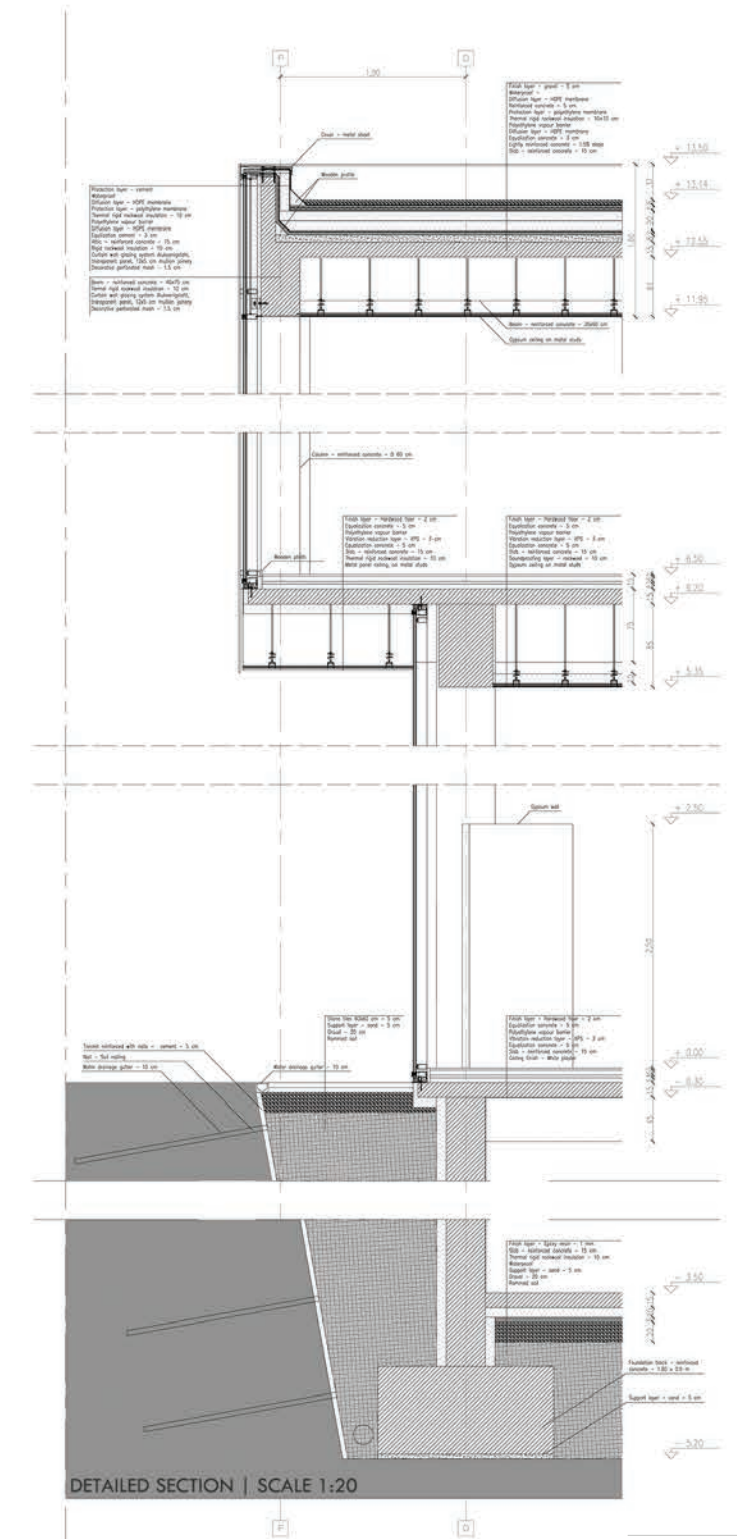


The project can be decomposed into 3 layers:

- **the transparent and open ground floor plan**, which could encourage a free passing through spaces, different shortcuts from one street to another;
- **the upper ribbon** which follows the heights of the surrounding buildings and the changes of the topography and creates an interior courtyard;
- **the central volume**, with the performance space, which divides this courtyard in two parts.



Regarding the **facades** and the **materials**, the transparent glass walls create the volumes at the ground floor plan. The upper part, which follows the limits of the urban island and is intended to be the space for creative and learning activities, is covered with a decorative perforated metallic mesh that allows partially visibility through the street. The pattern of the mesh is an interpretation of the traditional ones, based on repetition of geometrical shapes.





VIEW FROM THE FIRST FLOOR'S COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES SPACES



VIEW FROM THE GROUND FLOOR'S ENTRANCE AND EXHIBITION SPACE



COLLECTIVE HOUSING IN INTENDENTE

address: Largo Intendente | Lisbon | Portugal

function: collective housing

type: academic project

semester: 10th

project duration: 14 weeks

year: 2015

coordinator: prof. arch. Jorge Mealha



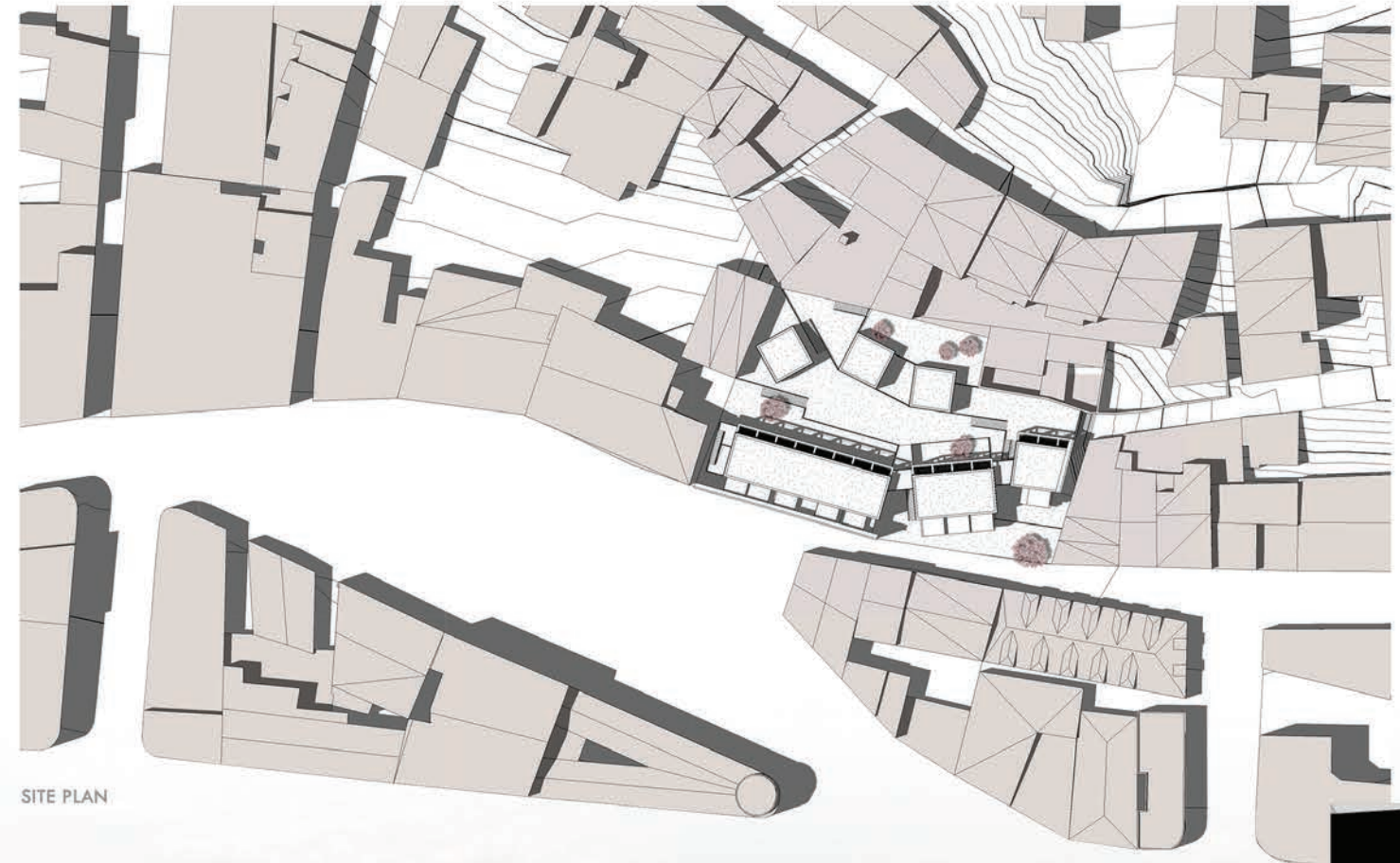
The project for Social Housing Unit is placed in an empty site located in an old, historical area of Lisbon, Largo Intendente. The project aims to take advantage of the possibilities given by the surroundings, in order to be integrated more properly in the existing context. The site is limited at the street side and at the narrow stairs side by the facades of the old buildings which existed there. The remaining elevations have the purpose of keeping the visual integrity of the street and the specificity of the area. In the proposal the part of the facade facing Largo Intendente is maintained and the other part of it is removed, in order to create a buffer zone between the public space of the street and the semipublic spaces proposed in the project. The surroundings of Largo Intendente emphasize the idea of contrast between the front sides of the buildings, open to the public, and the back sides of the buildings, open to private spaces. The main volumes follows this idea of organisation, being formed by several layers : private-closed-boxes layer, common-interior-open-spaces layer, services layer and common-circulation layer.



TYPES OF APARTEMENTS



FRONT ELEVATION



SITE PLAN



LATERAL ELEVATION

The project follows the morphology of the terrain and of the surroundings. The different level courtyards continue the geometry of the terrain and create easy access from any part.

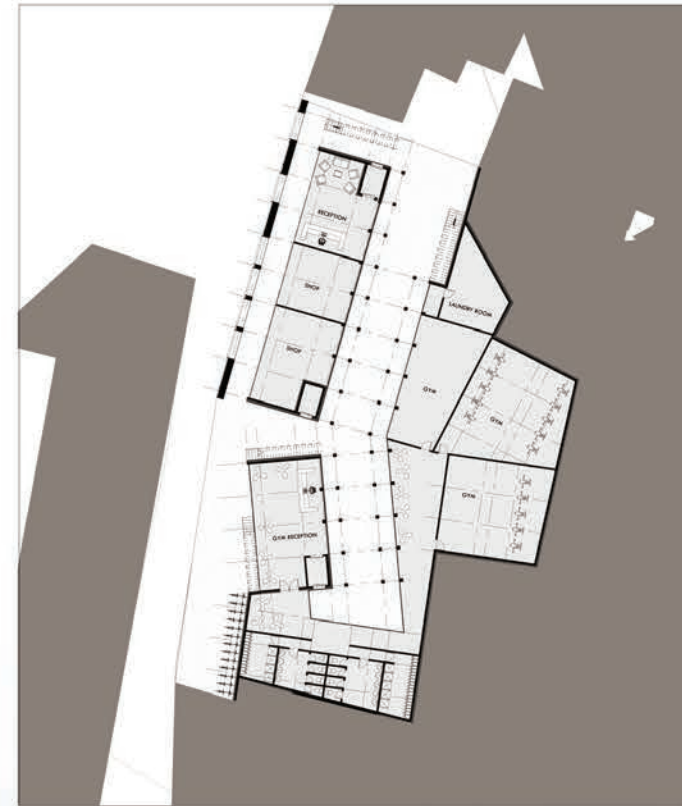
The project is split into 6 volumes, to be more close to the surrounding buildings' proportions. They follow the main directions given by the buildings nearby. In this way, the spaces created between them allow people to pass easily and invite them to the common spaces of the complex. The circulations from one part to another become more accesible. The volumes in the front create a smooth transition between the buildings aligned at street and those on the hill aligned at a secondary stret. The volumes in the back emerge from the land and rise as simple monolithical volumes.

The passages connect different kind of spaces. At the street, the volumes withdraw from the street alignment, living space for a buffer zone between the public domain and the semi-private courtyards of the housing complex.

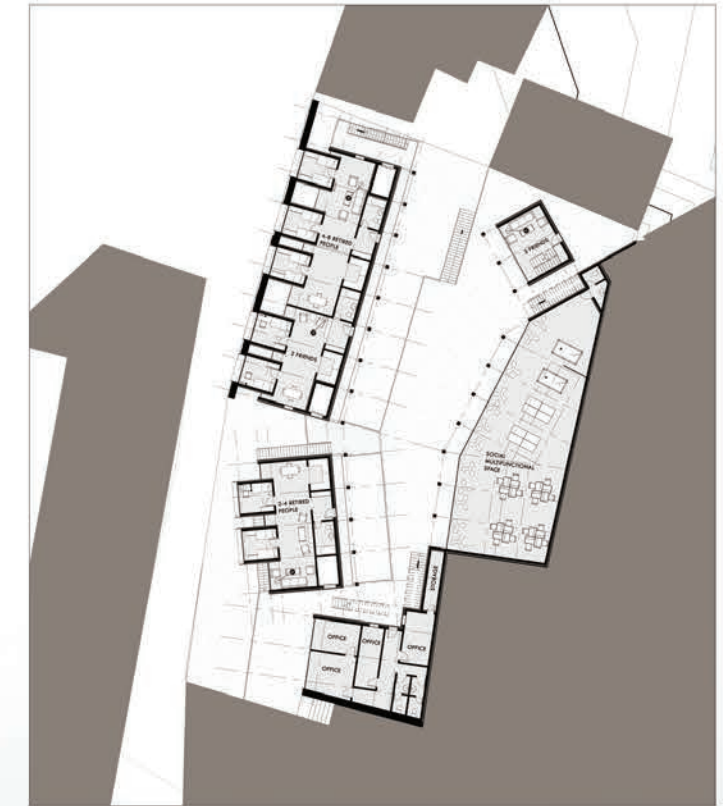
Between the volumes at the street and those in the back a common space like a square is created. It represent the main point of gathering for the residents and the proper space for socializing.

Like the surroundings, the project is based on a gradually height increase of the terrasses and the gardens, and also of the buildings' volumes.

The project proposes an architecture language that reinterpreates particularities specific for the old parts of the city, combining them in a new contemporary personal vision.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



LONGITUDINAL SECTION, FROM THE FRONT SIDE



TRANSVERSAL SECTION, FROM THE RIGHT SIDE



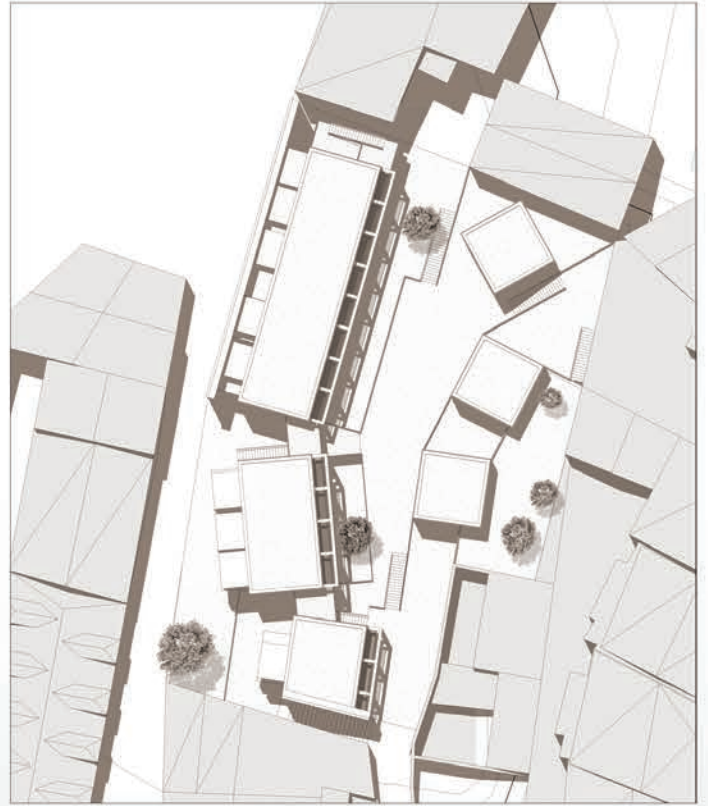
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



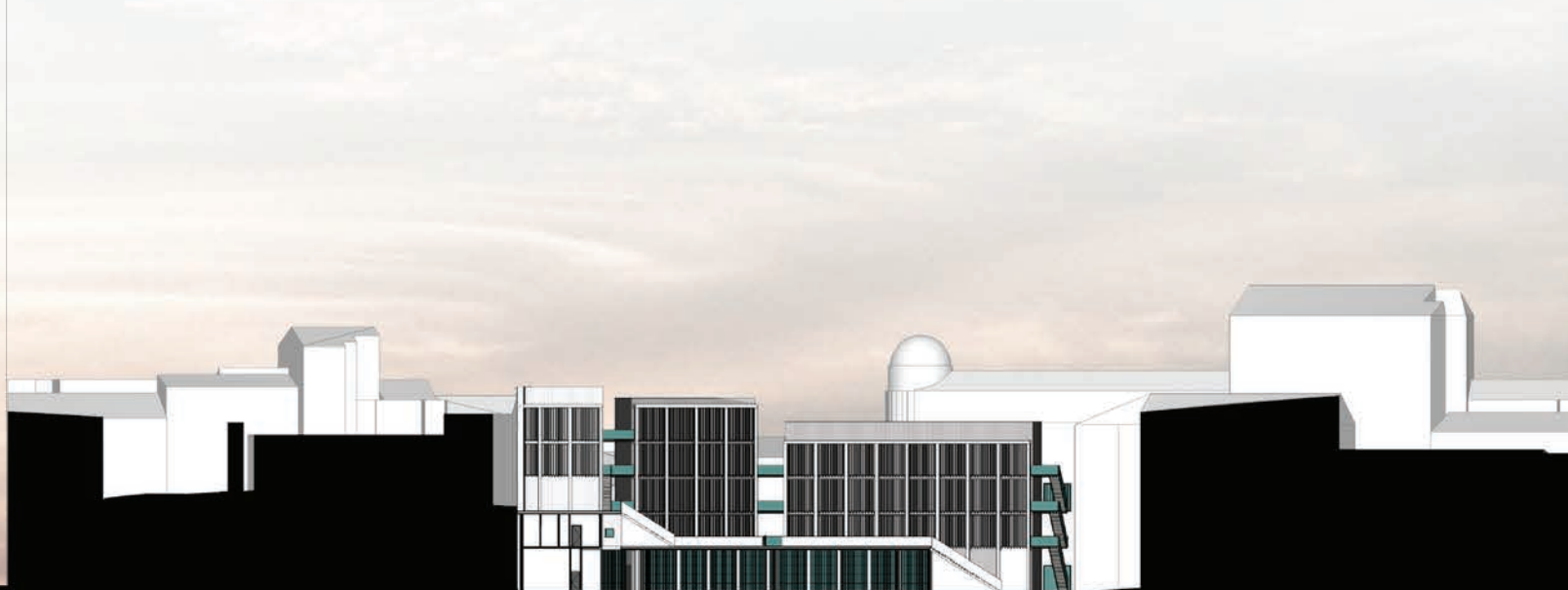
FORTH FLOOR PLAN



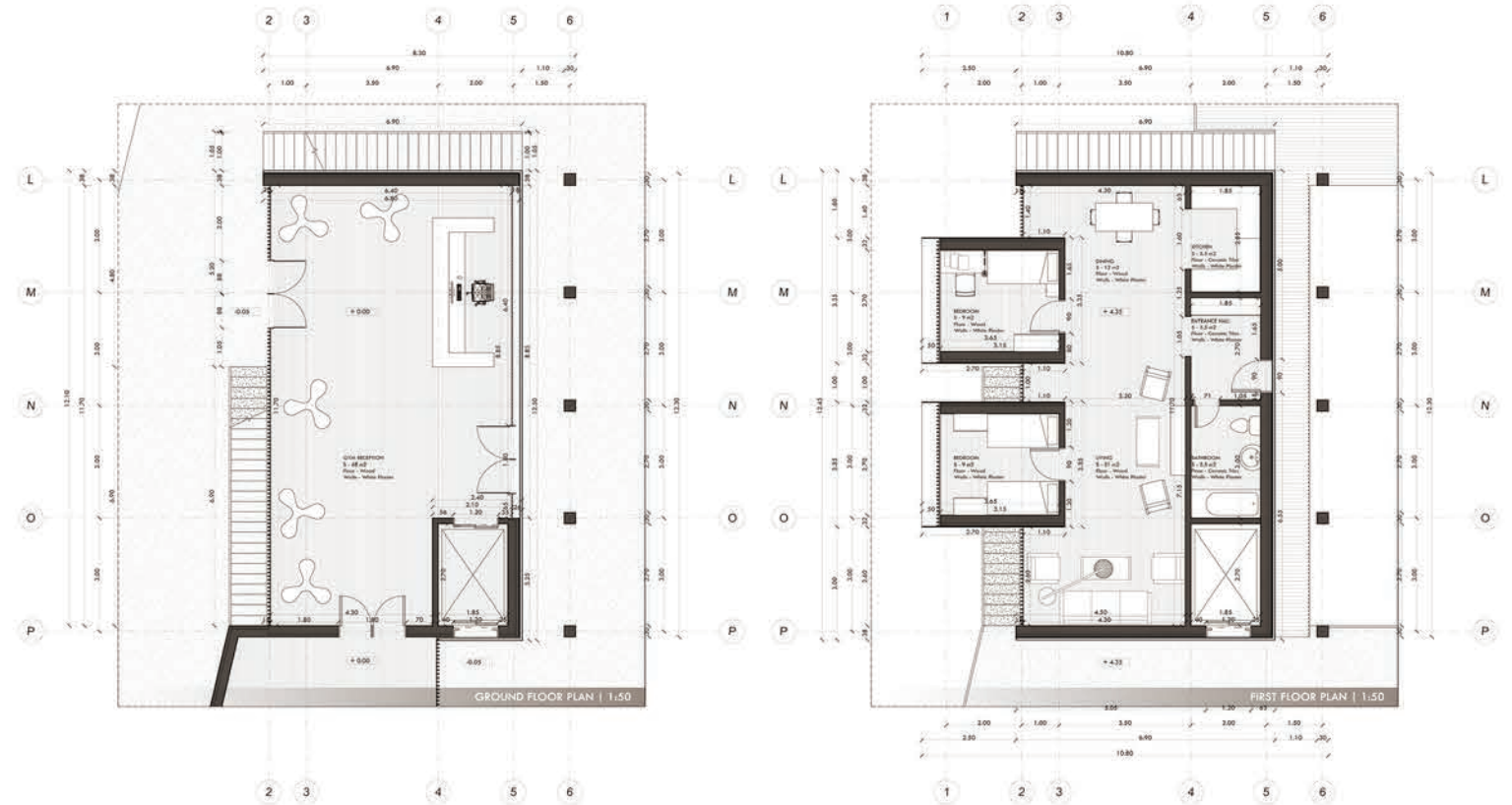
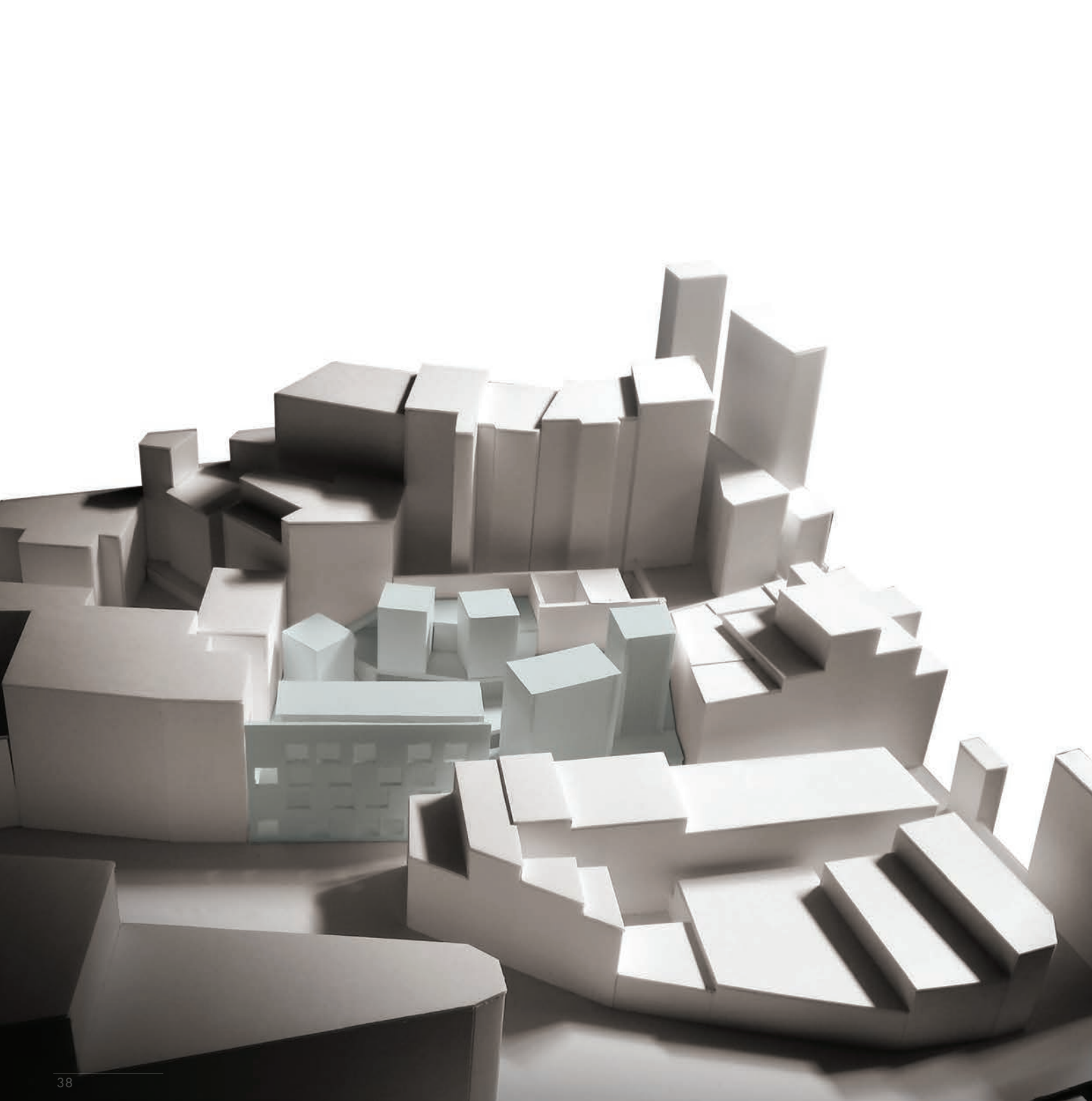
ROOF VIEW PLAN

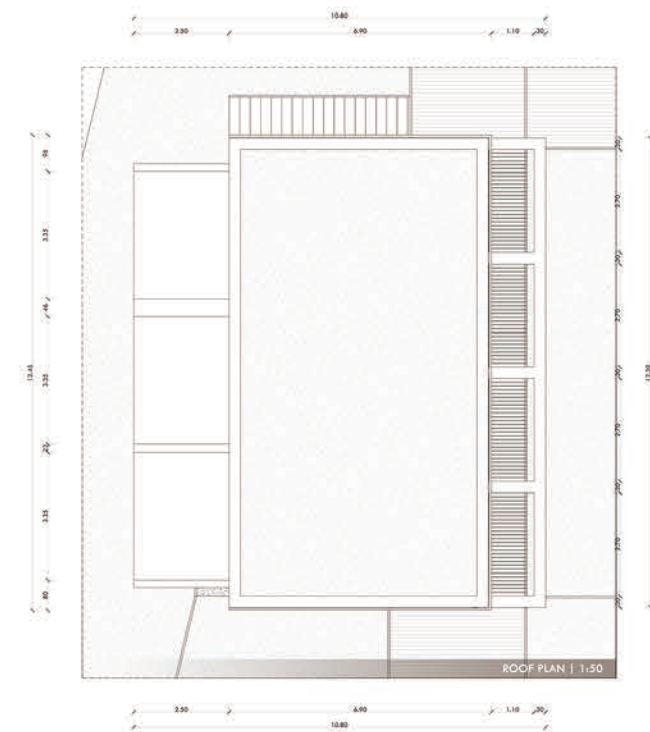
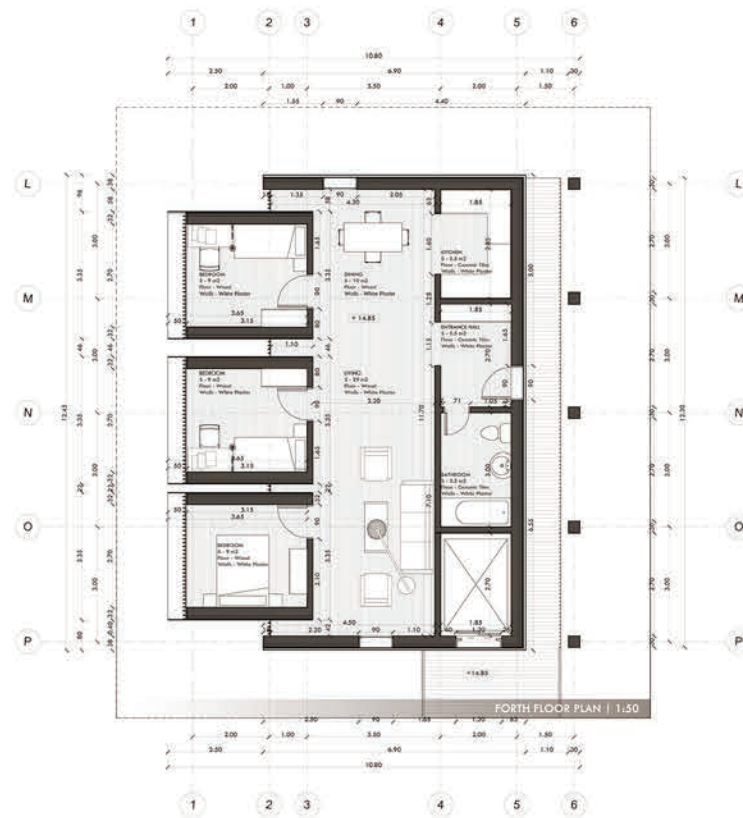
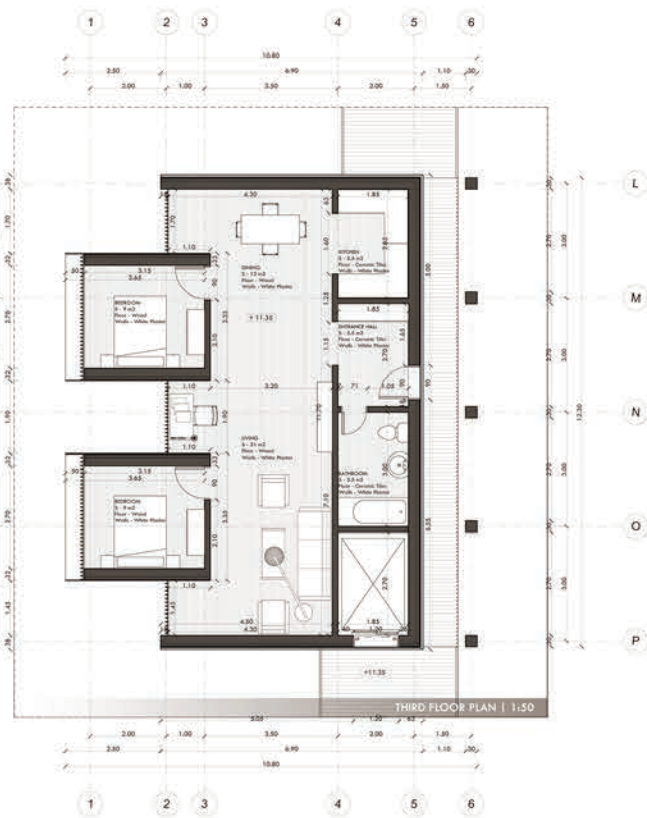
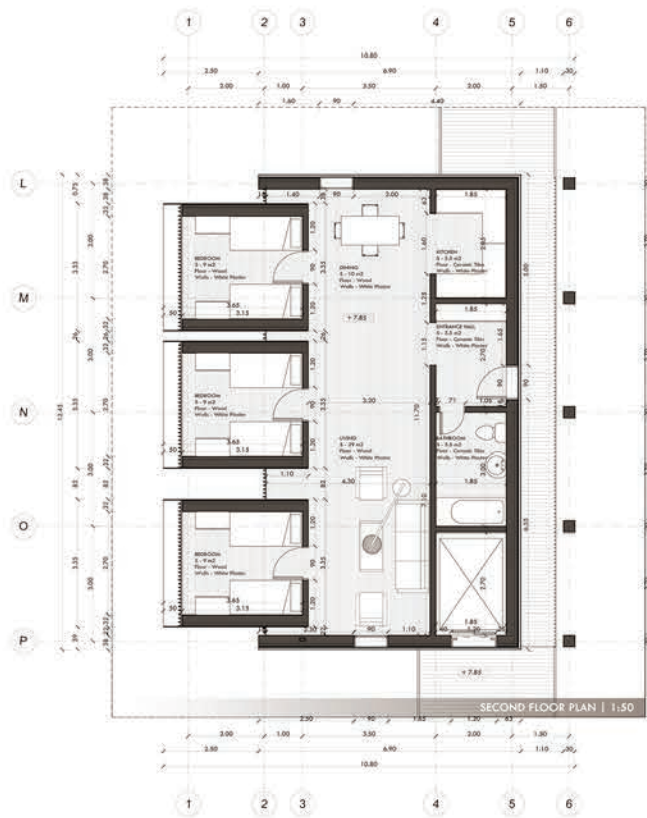


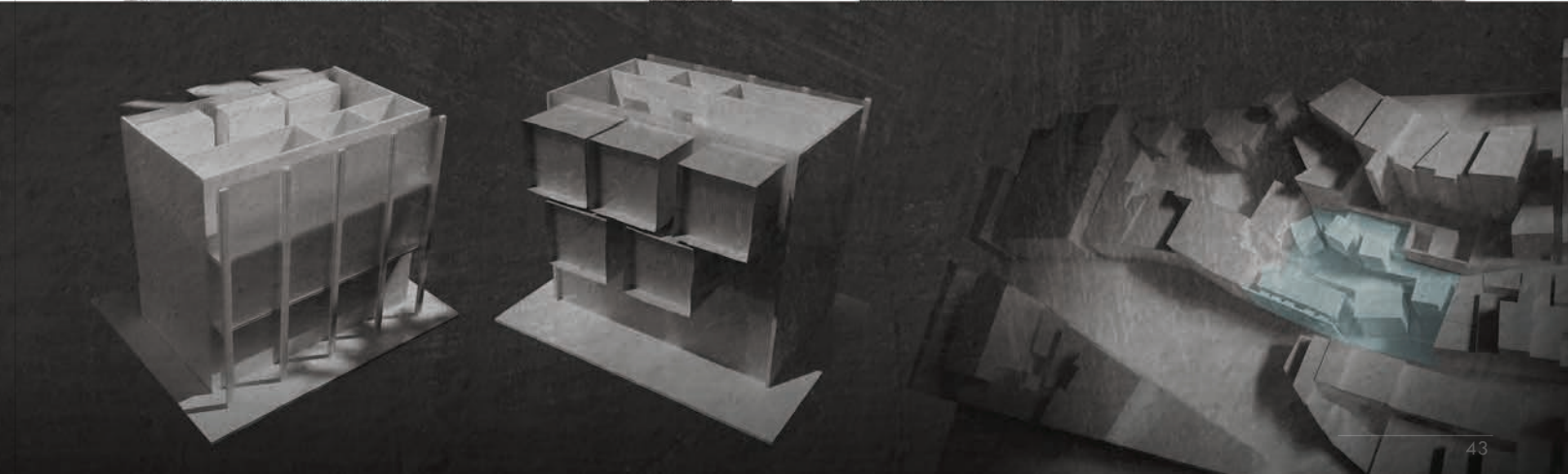
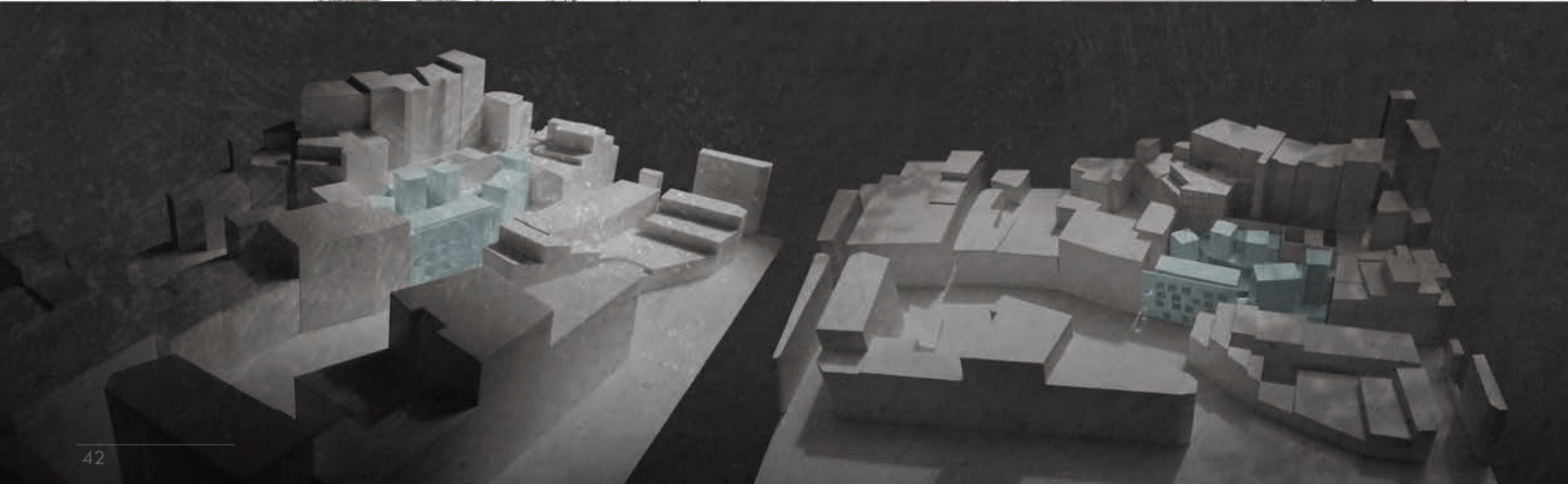
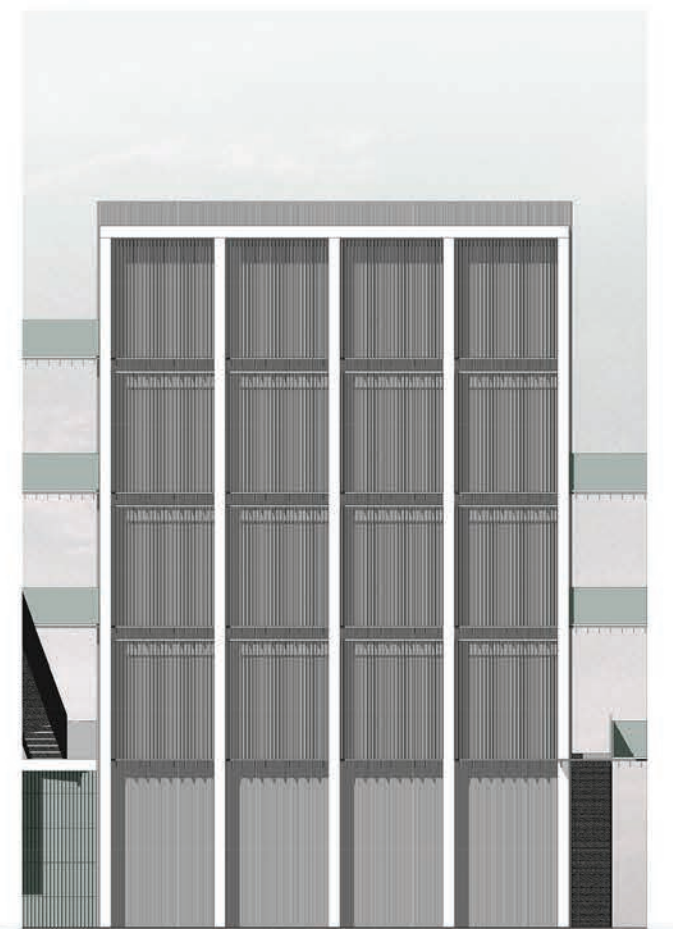
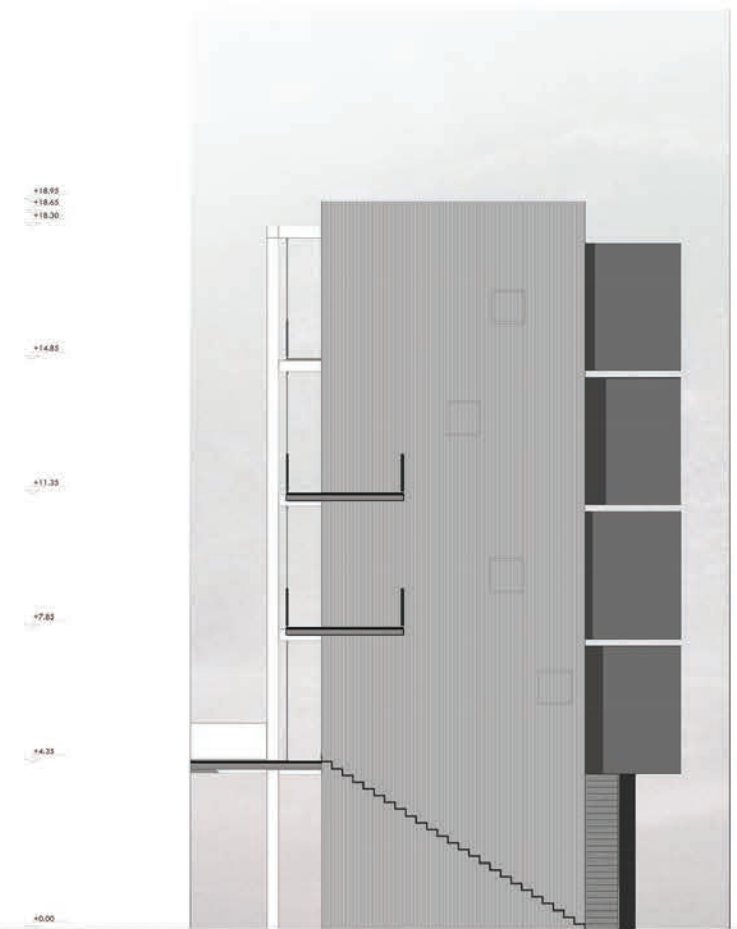
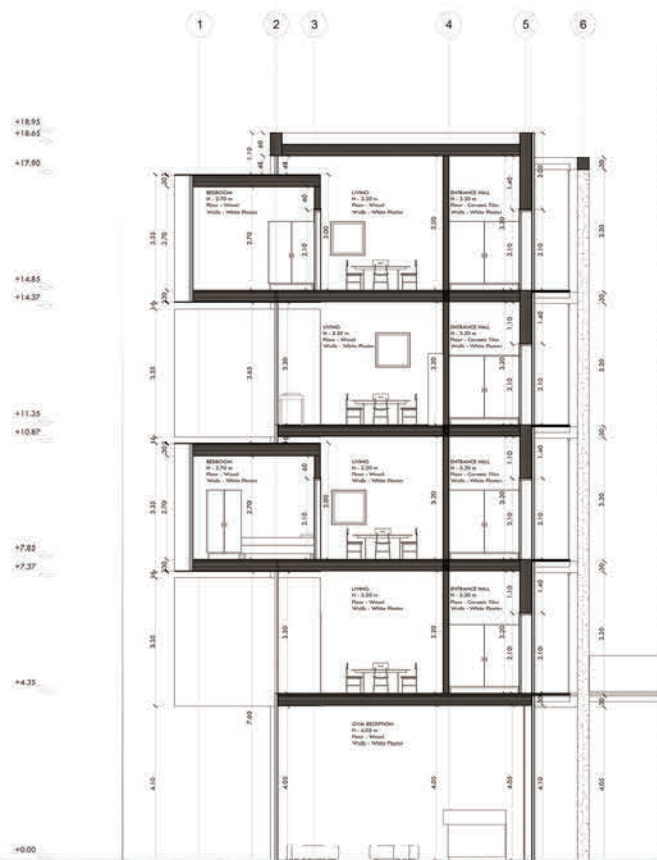
TRANSVERSAL SECTION, FROM THE LEFT SIDE



LONGITUDINAL SECTION, FROM THE BACK SIDE









VIEW FROM THE STREET LEVEL



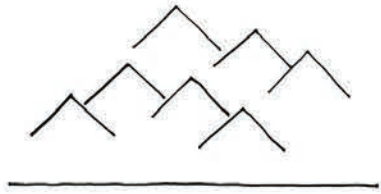
VIEW FROM THE MAIN COURTYARD



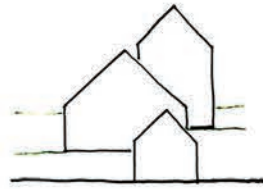
HOUSE ON A HILL

address: Invatatorilor Street | Brasov | Romania
function: unifamilliar house
type: academic project | student competition CASA
semester: 4th
project duration: 9 weeks
year: 2012
coordinator: prof. arch. Haytham Zeki

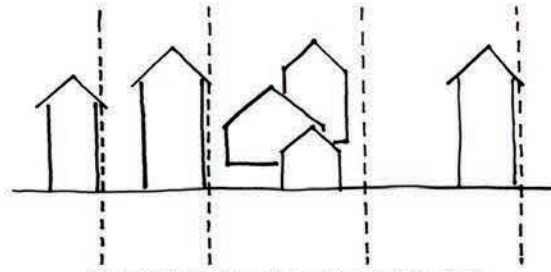




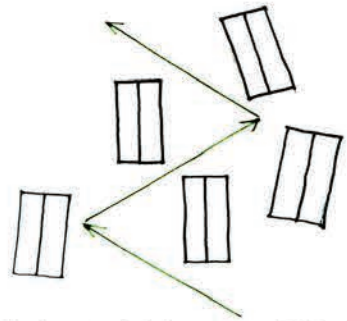
The arrangement of the houses on a hill leads to an overlap of the roofs in the elevation.



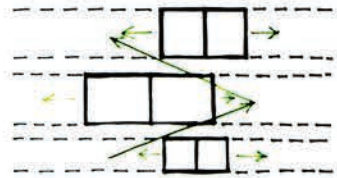
Volumetric composition is formed by three pieces, positioned at different levels on the hill.



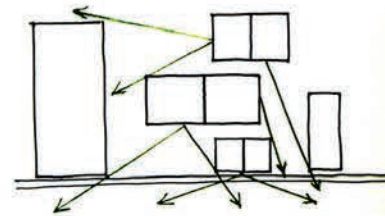
The highest volume is positioned at the right limit of the site, like all the houses in the area.



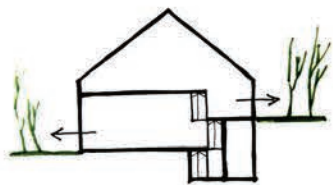
The location of the houses on a hill leads to a smooth zig-zag climbing on the slope.



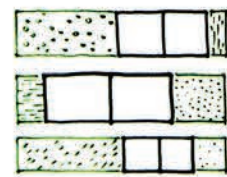
By dragging the volumes, it can be achieved the gradual zig-zag ascent between different height areas.



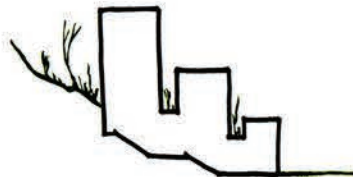
The openings to the opposite side of the valley may vary depending on the positioning of the volumes.



The half level floors allows the connection of the interior spaces with the different level courtyards.



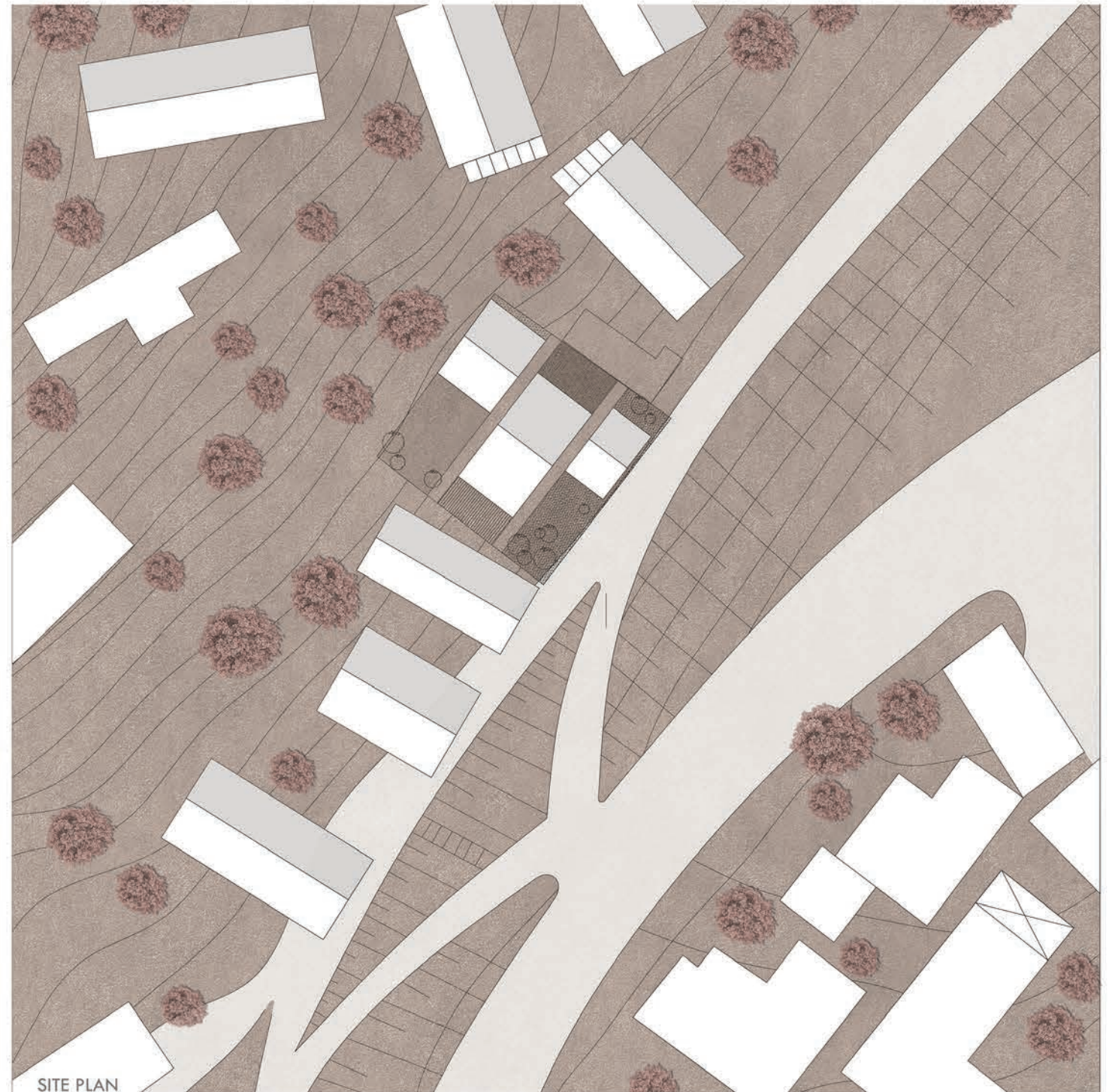
Dragging the volumes gives the opportunity to create different types of gardens.



The independent volumes at exterior communicate in the underground.



The gradual height increase of the interior space follows the slope and gives the opportunity to great openings to landscape.



SITE PLAN



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION

The proposed site for an unfamiliar house is placed in a marginal residential neighbourhood in Brasov, a big city at the mountain side of Romania. The base idea of this project follows to integrate the new house in the typical arrangement of the houses in the neighbourhood. After analysing the structure of different residential parts of the city and the structure of the surroundings, some principles have defined future decisions: the arrangement of the house at the right limit of the land, the smooth zig-zag climbing on the slope between buildings, the typical roofs of the houses, the specific proportion of the opening.

The site is located on a hill and the level difference between the front side and the back side is 6.20 meters. This aspect has determined a gradual height increase of the volumes and an interior space defined by half level floors. In order to take advantage of the views to the opposite side of the valley, the house is split into 3 volumes, slightly dragged to one or another side. In this way, there are created courtyards with various proprieties and identities, connected to the interior spaces. The exterior stairs that go from one level garden to another one create small passages between the parallel volumes.



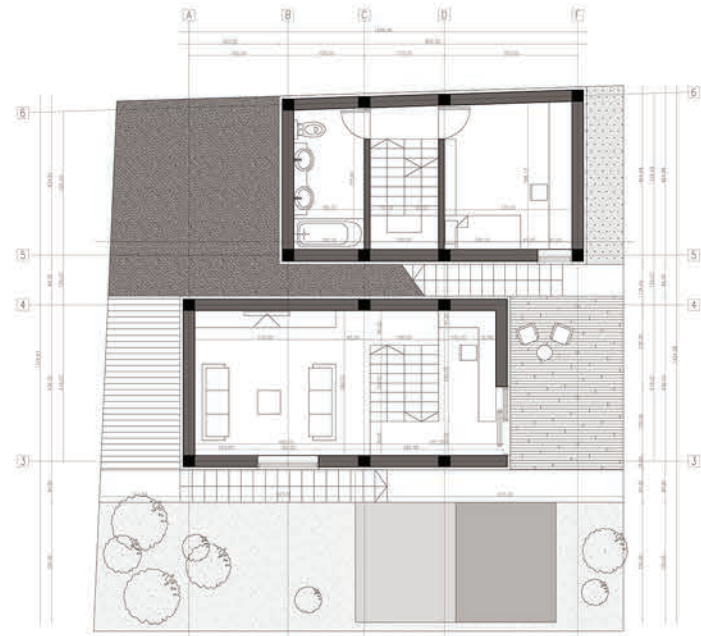
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



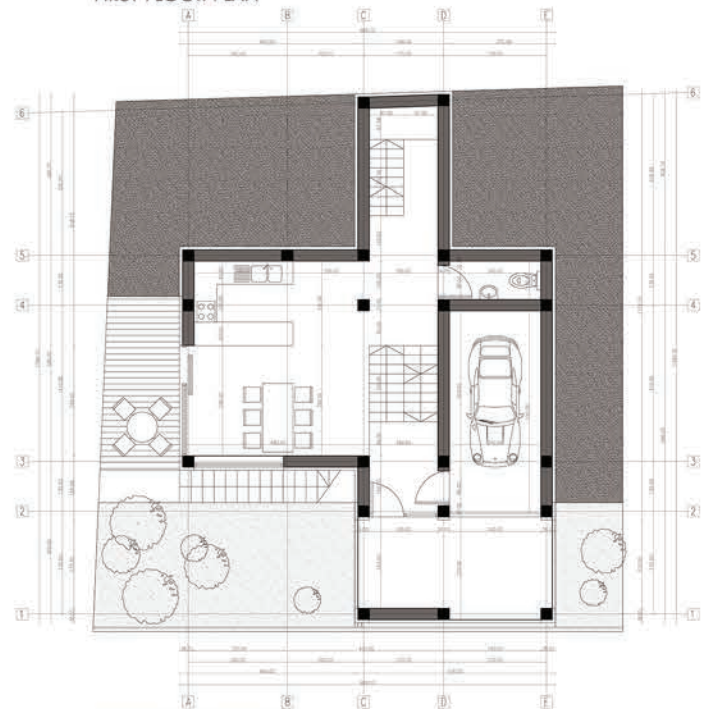
TRANSVERSAL SECTION



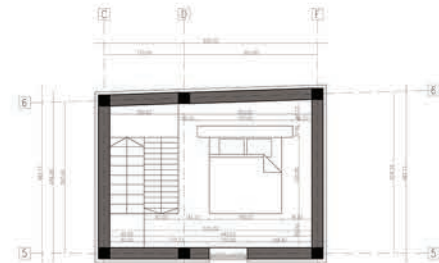
PHYSICAL MODEL SCALE 1:100



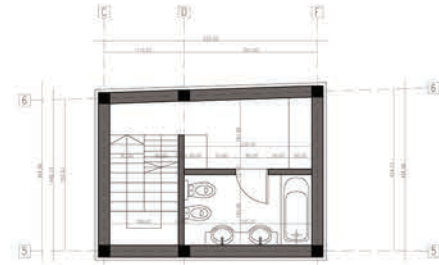
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



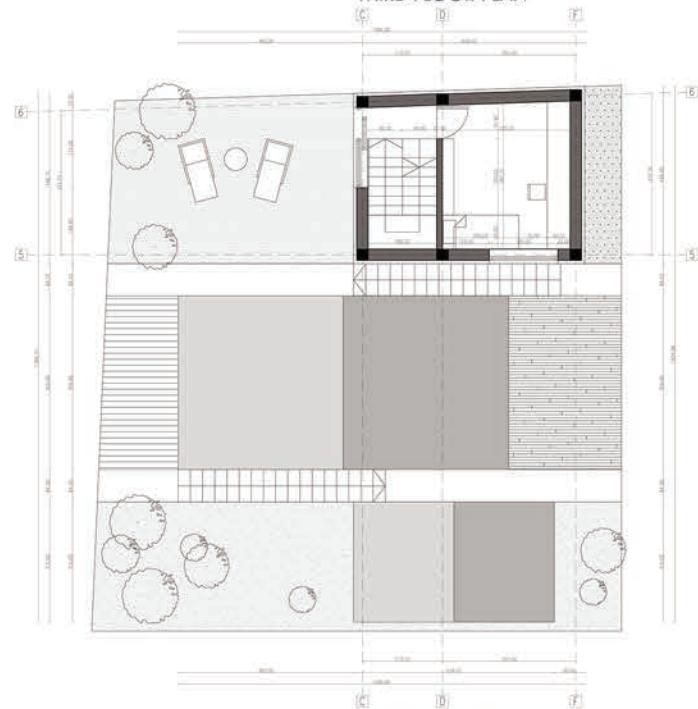
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FORTH FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

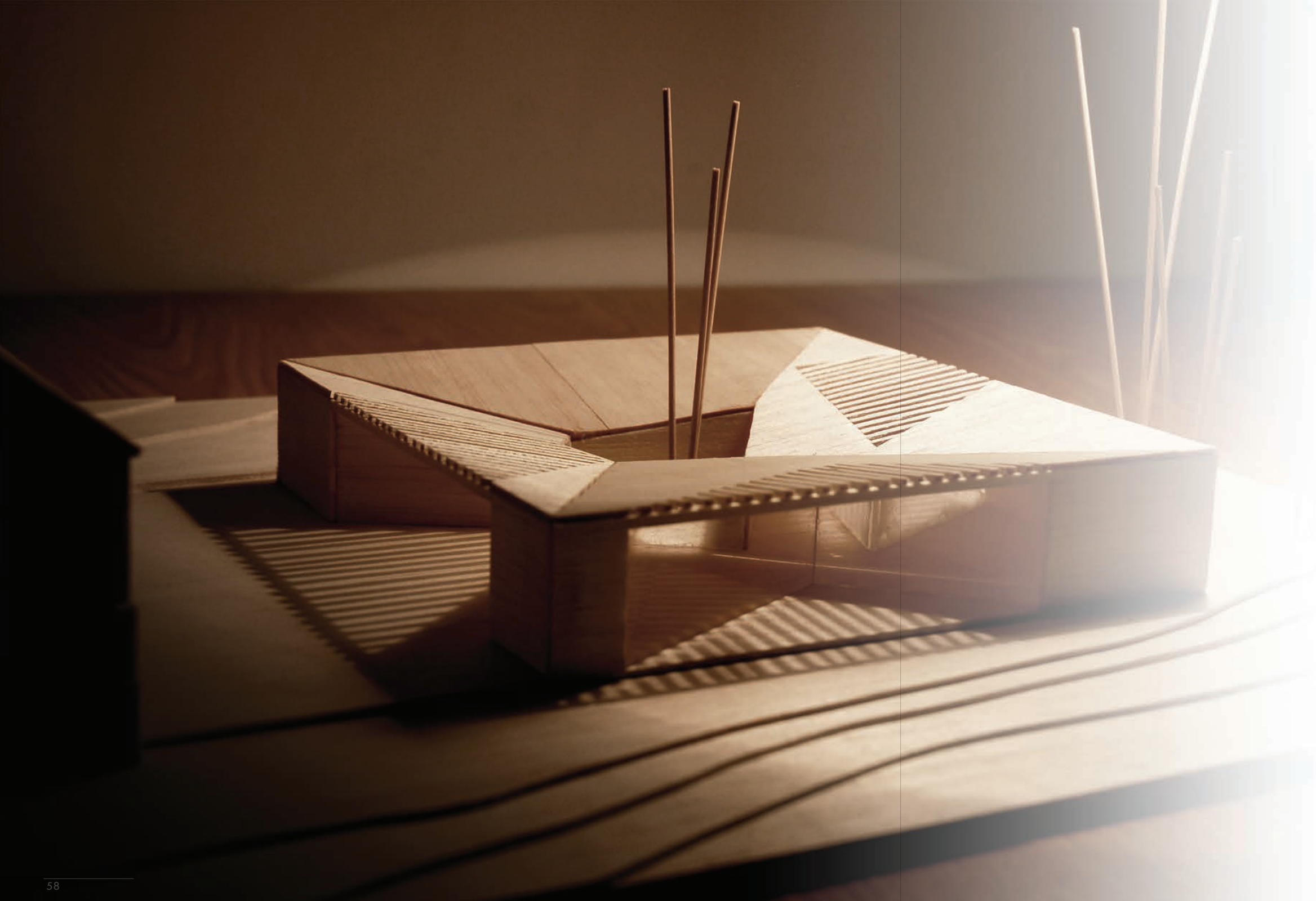


FRONT ELEVATION



MODEL SCALE 1:100





HOREZU INTERPRETATION CENTER

address: Horezu Monastery | Valcea | Romania

function: interpretation center

type: academic project

semester: 3th

project duration: 4 weeks

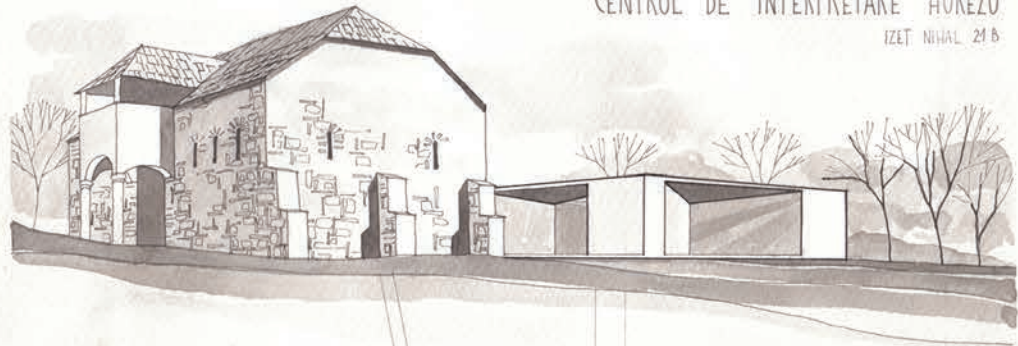
year: 2011

coordinator: prof. arch. Haytham Zeki

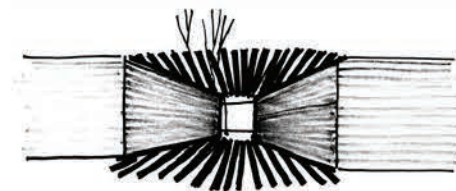
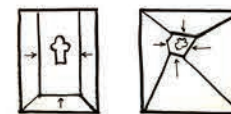
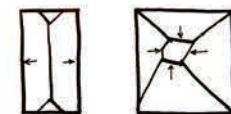
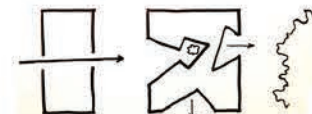
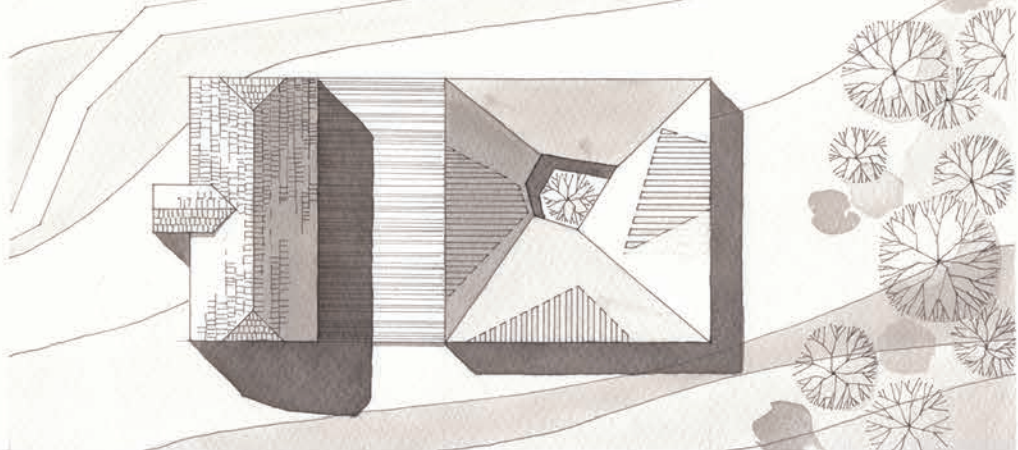
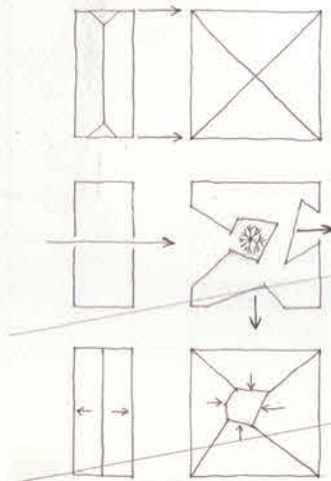


CENTRUL DE INTERPRETARE HOREZU

IZET NIHAL 21 B



CENTRUL DE INTERPRETARE PROPUȘ URMAȘTE CREAREA UNEI RELAȚII DE SUBORDONARE, ATĂT FAȚĂ DE MONUMENTELE EXISTENTE DIN VECHINĂTATE CĂT ȘI FAȚĂ DE MEDIUL NATURAL ÎNCONJURĂTOR, SITUAT ÎN VECHINĂTATEA UNUI VECHI HAMBAR, PAVILIONUL PREȚIA ÎN PLAN LUNGIMEA CA DIMENSIUNEA A LĂTURII SALE. CONCEPTUL SE BAZEAZĂ PE SCOBIREA DIN FORMA DE BAZĂ REGULATĂ A UNOR CURȚI DE FORME NEREGULATE, FIECARE DINTRE ELE ORIENTATĂ CĂTRE O ZONĂ DE INTERES.



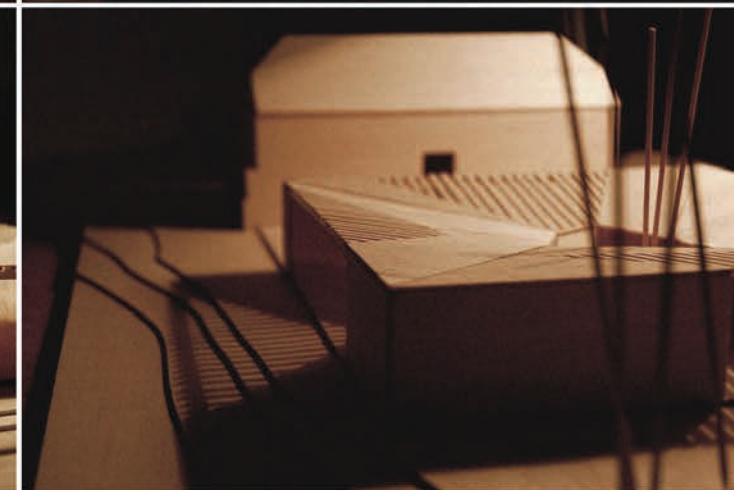
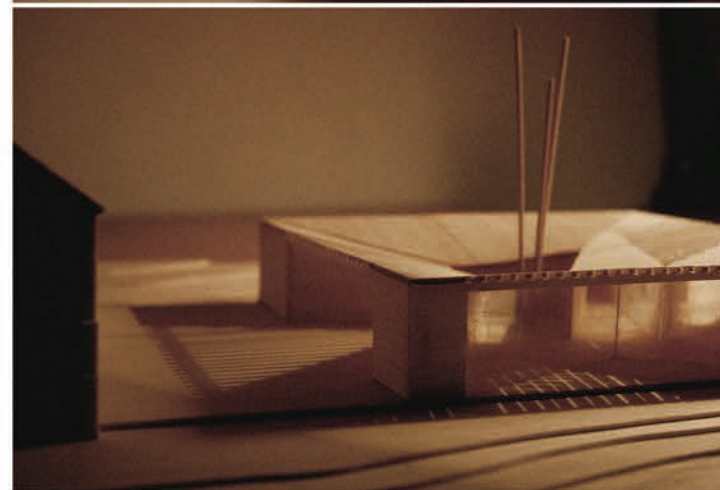
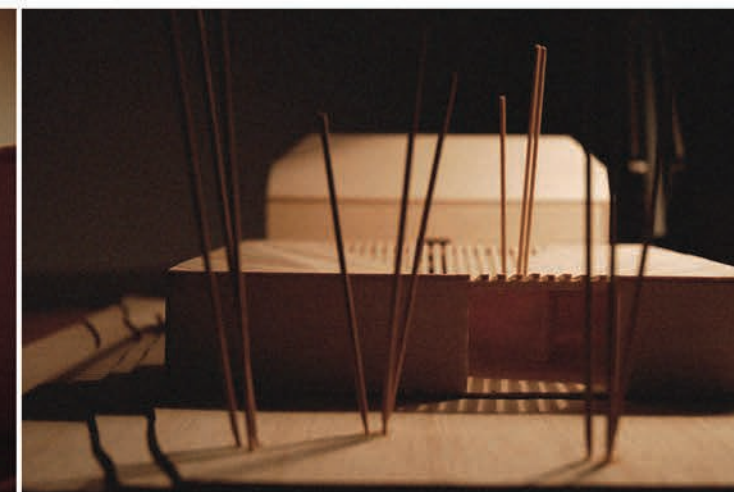
The proposed interpretation center is located at the Horezu Monastery, at the mountain side of Romania. Horezu Monastery is an Unesco heritage and one of the most beloved and visited architectural and religious attractions in the country.

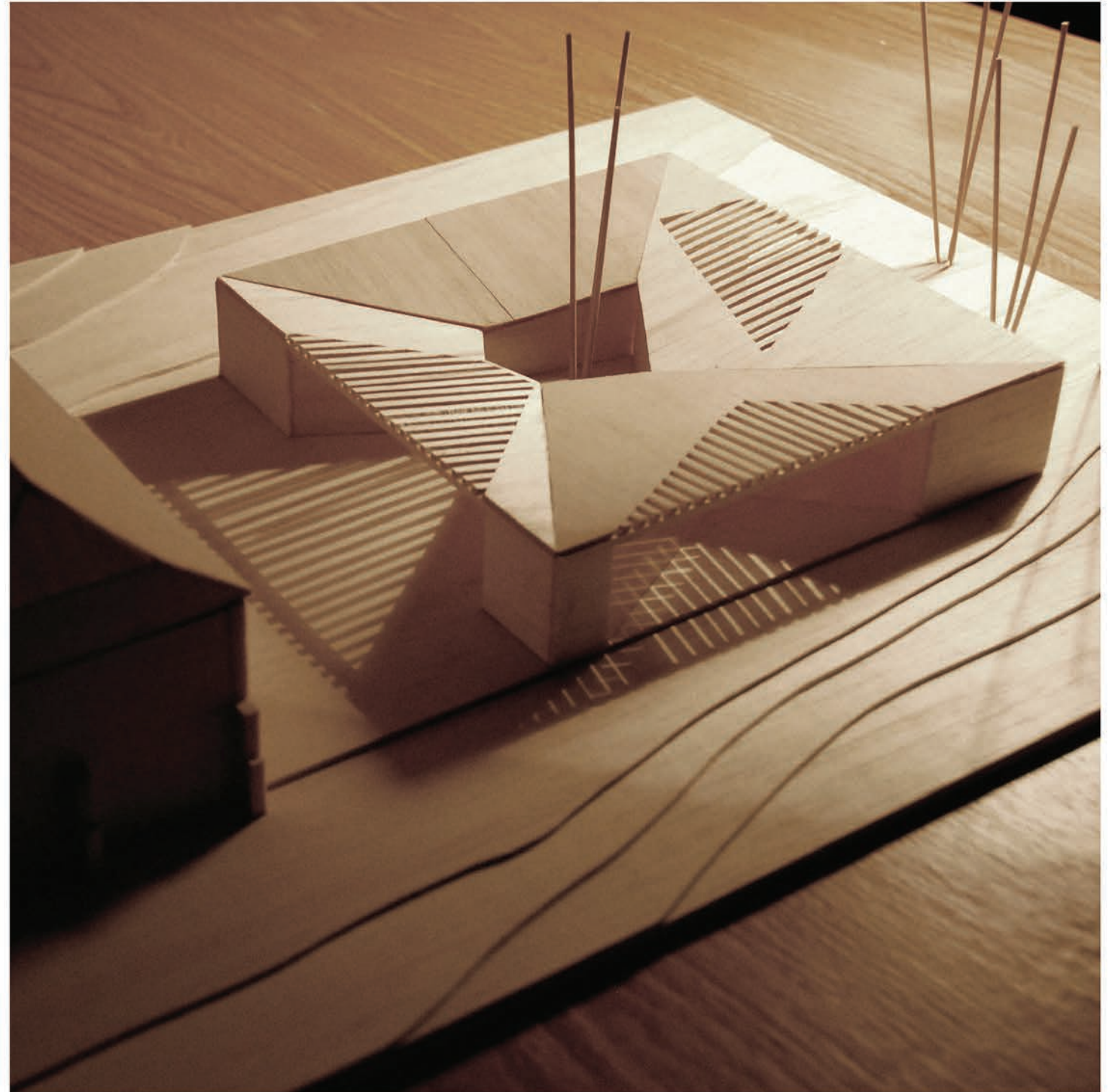
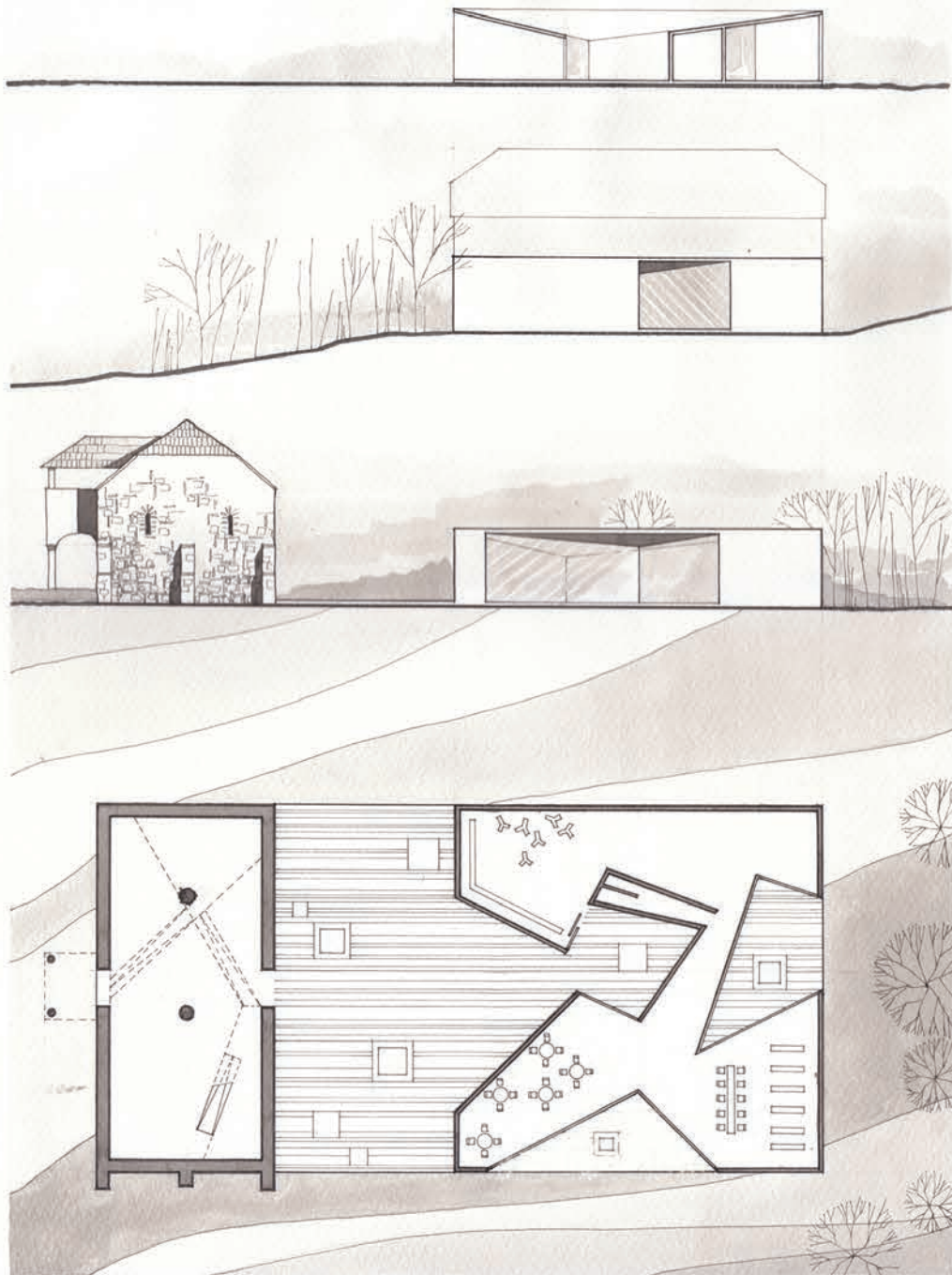
The proposal's aim is to create an interpretation center, near the main historic core, that can help and guide the visitors.

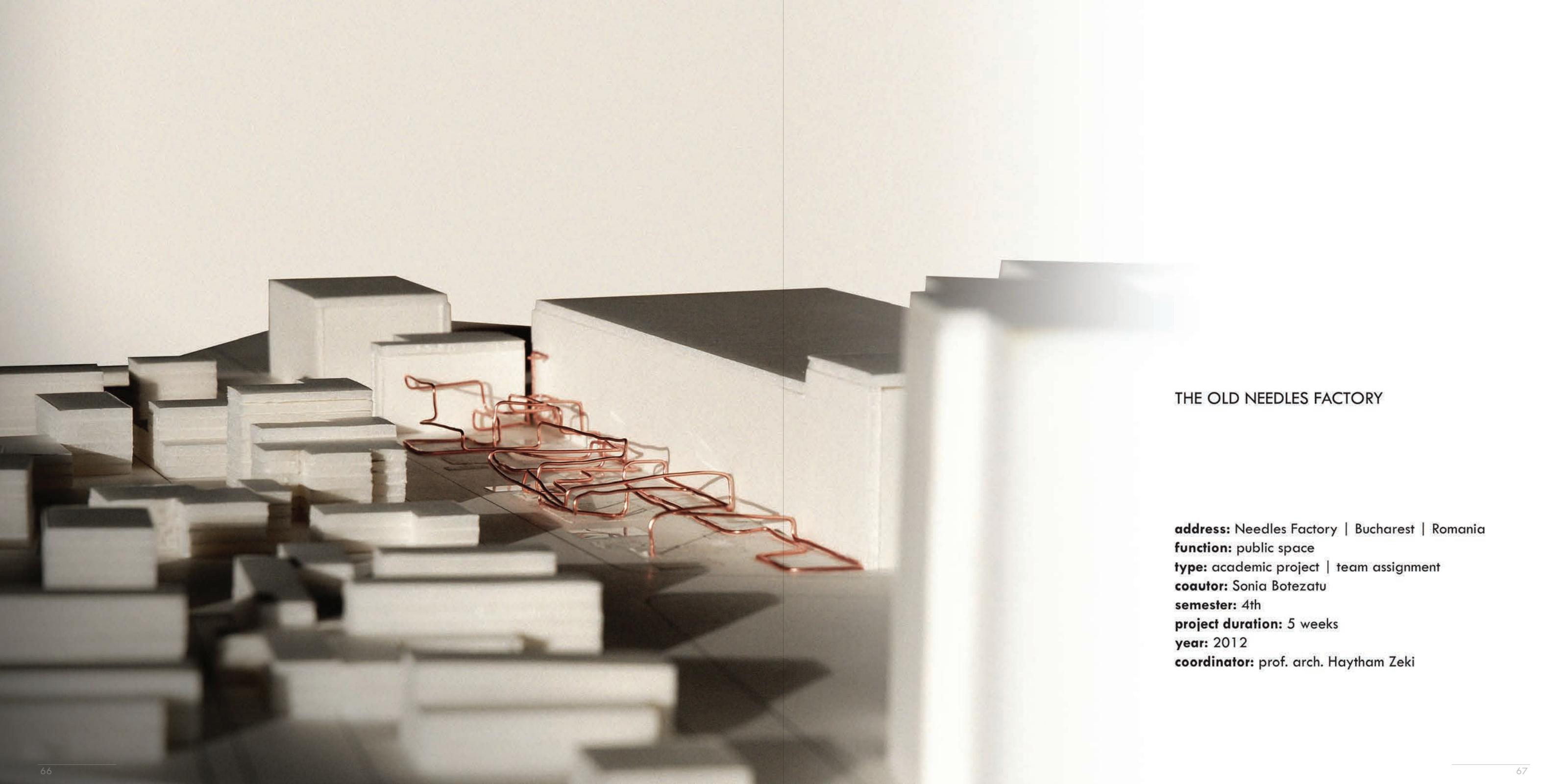
Considering the fact that the project will be located next to an architectural and historic heritage, the main purpose is to minimize as much as possible the visual effect of the new building. Therefore, the proposal is a low height volume, positioned at the side of an old barn.

The new pavillion follows in plan the limits of the old barn. The square shaped volume is cut by irregular shaped voids, each of them oriented to a point of interest. The forms of the exterior caved spaces define the directions and guide the visitor through the center.

The roof of the buildings is inspired by the specific roof of the monasteries, with the slopes oriented to the interior central courtyard.







THE OLD NEEDLES FACTORY

address: Needles Factory | Bucharest | Romania

function: public space

type: academic project | team assignment

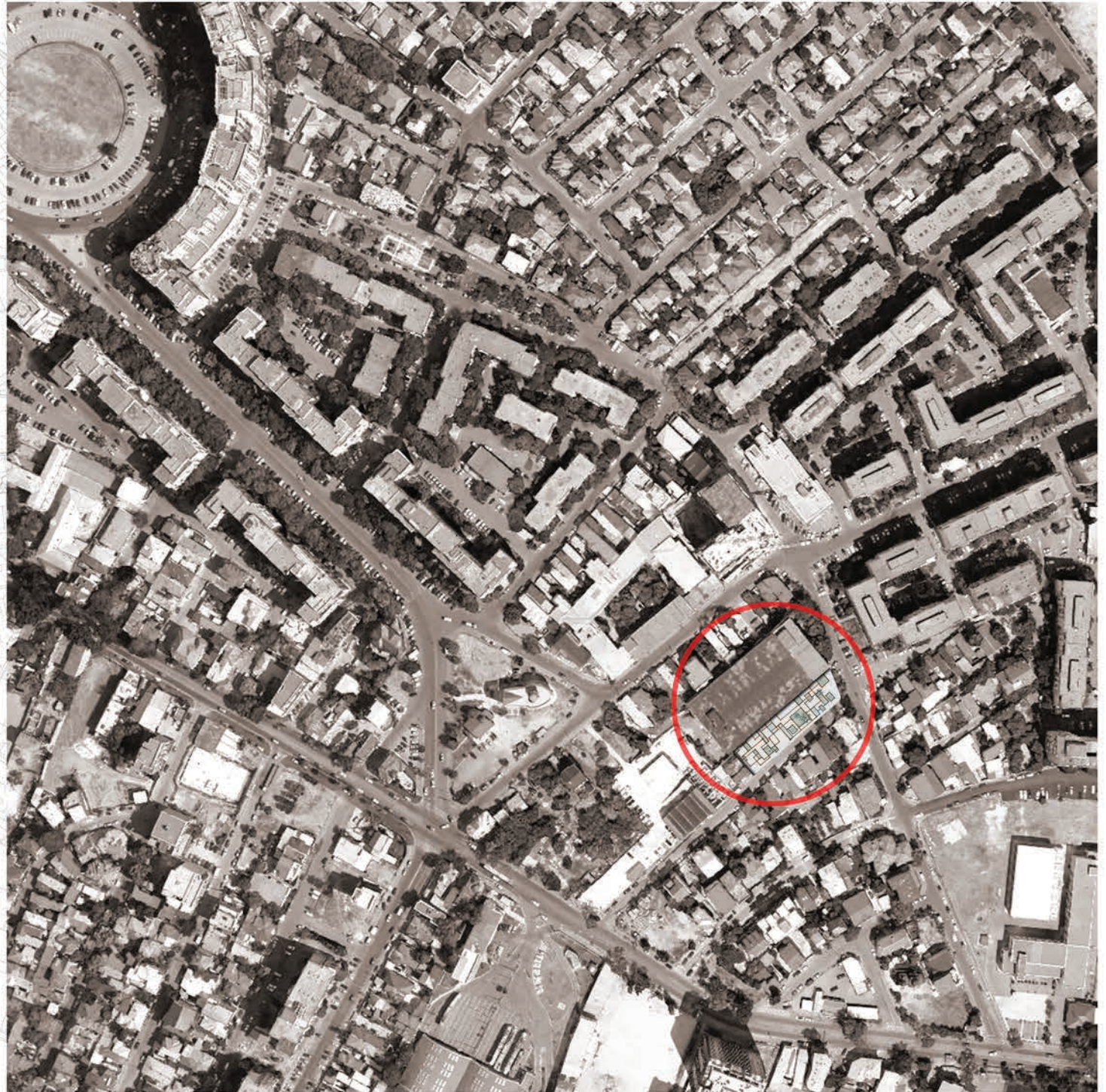
coauthor: Sonia Botezatu

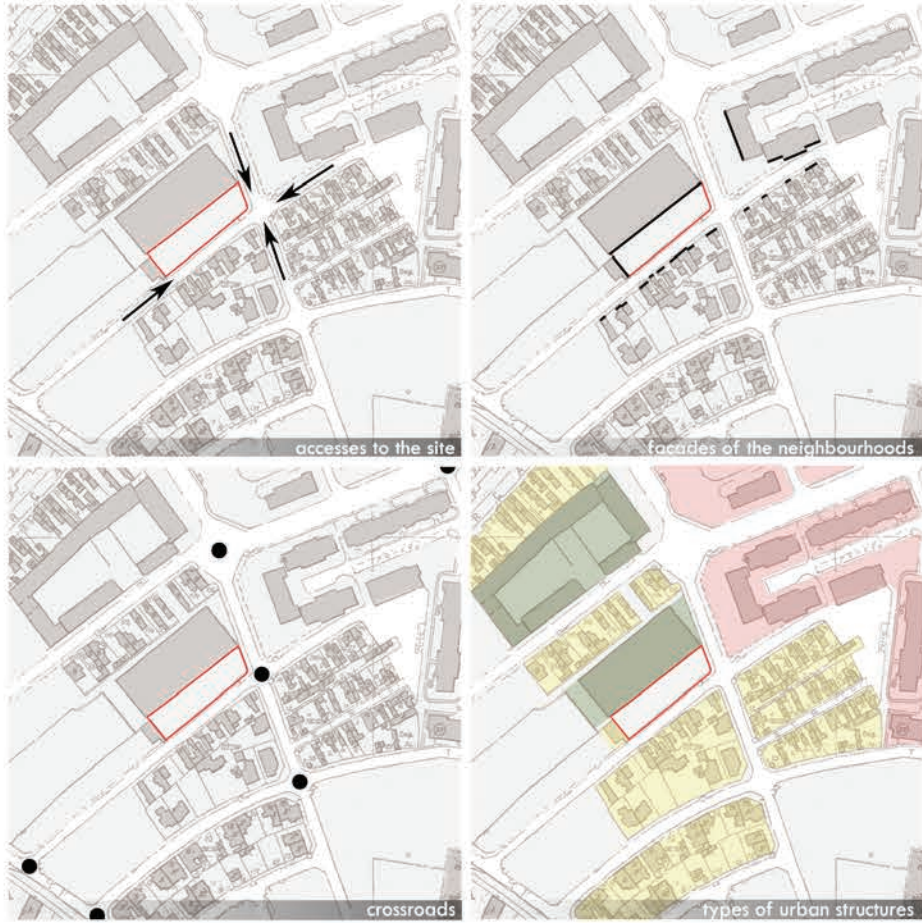
semester: 4th

project duration: 5 weeks

year: 2012

coordinator: prof. arch. Haytham Zeki





The proposed site to design a public space is located in Bucharest, next to the old Needles Factory. The surroundings are characterized by a mixture of urban structures: the old industrial structure with large factories, the old traditional structure with small residential houses and the new residential structure with medium height housing blocks.

Being so close to the living areas, the site has the potential to become a gathering space for the community. The lack of public spaces in the neighbourhood can be the impulse for the community to use this area. Using metallic installations, green areas and water irrigation, the proposal follows to create playgrounds for children, socialising areas for people, shaded rest areas and green spaces for the community to cultivate their own crops.

The intention to integrate the project in the surroundings' context has lead to a conjunction between the industrial character and residential character. The metallic installations with different functions - illuminations, sitting, water irrigations, shading - make the smooth transition between the large scale volume of the factory and the small scale volumes of the houses.



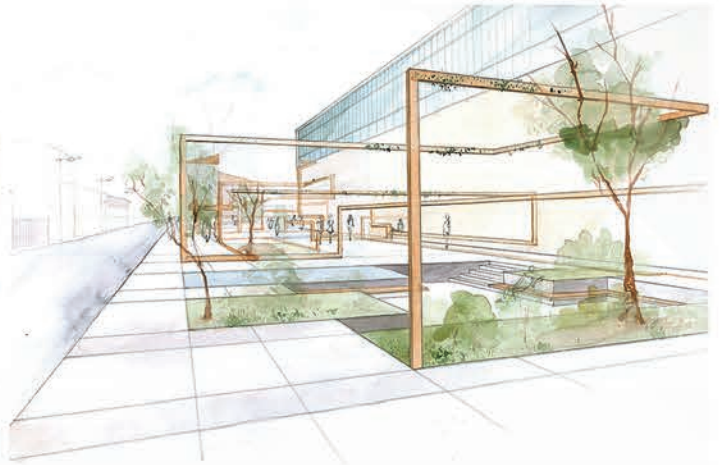
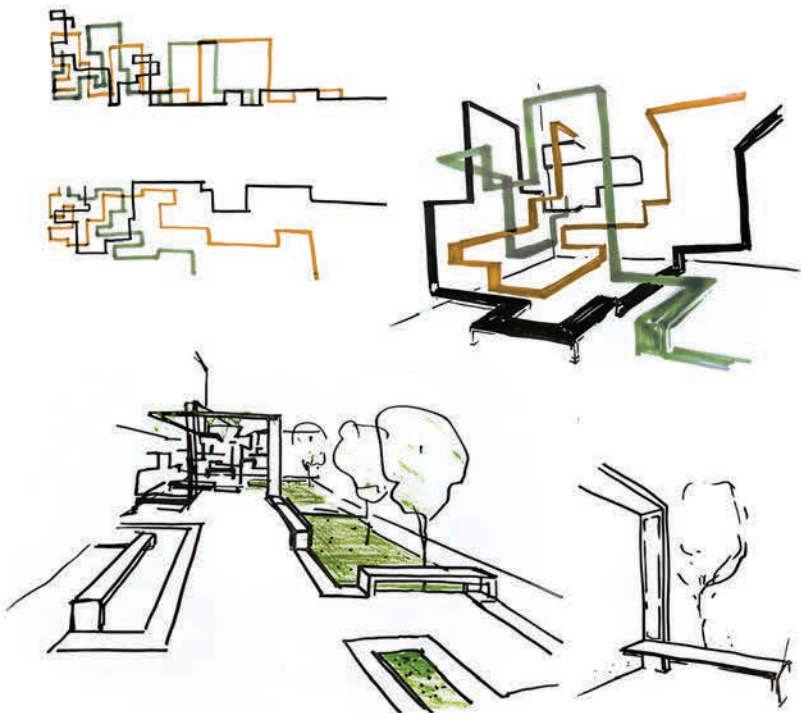
SUMMER PERSPECTIVE



WINTER PERSPECTIVE

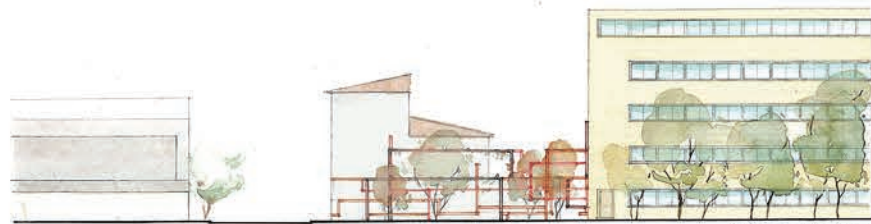


SITE PLAN



The concept is based on creating continuous metallic installations that can serve for various utilities: illumination, sitting, water irrigation, shading. In the left side of the site they are more taller and with various configurations - more suitable as playgrounds for children - and, as they continue to the green right side, they start decreasing in height. In this way, there is formed a smooth transition between the industrial installation and the domestic green areas - designed for community to serve as meeting, cohabitation and relaxation spaces.

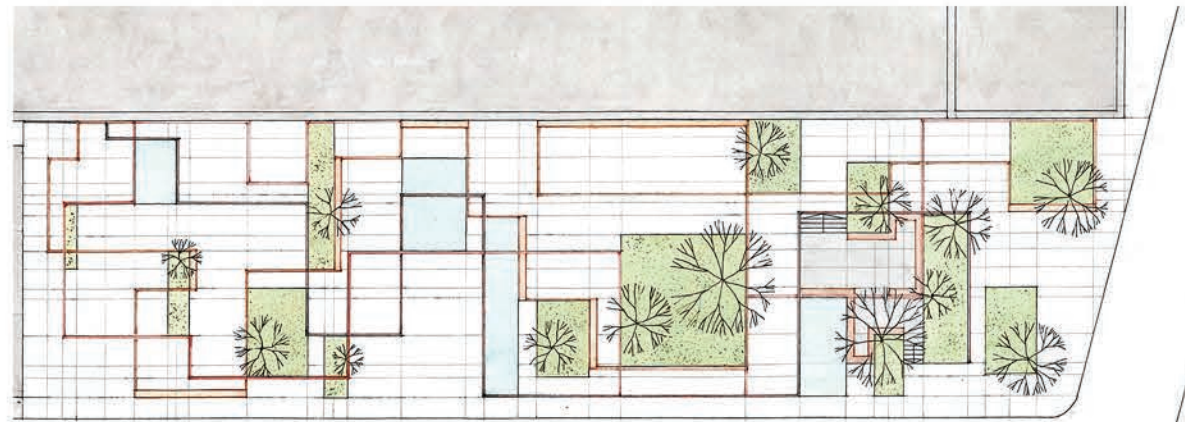




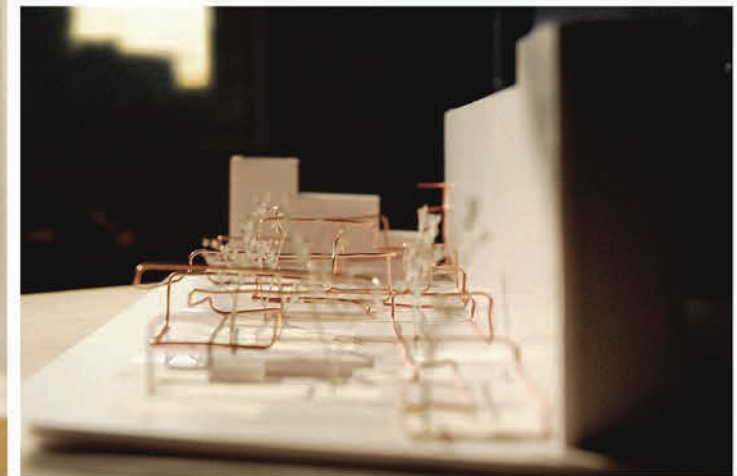
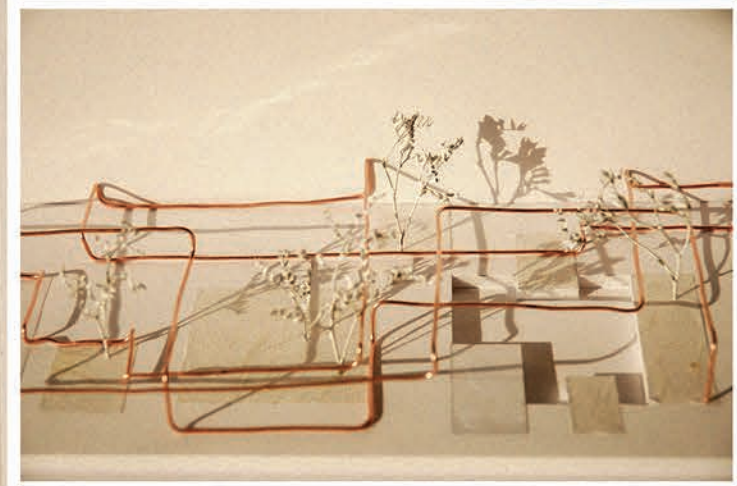
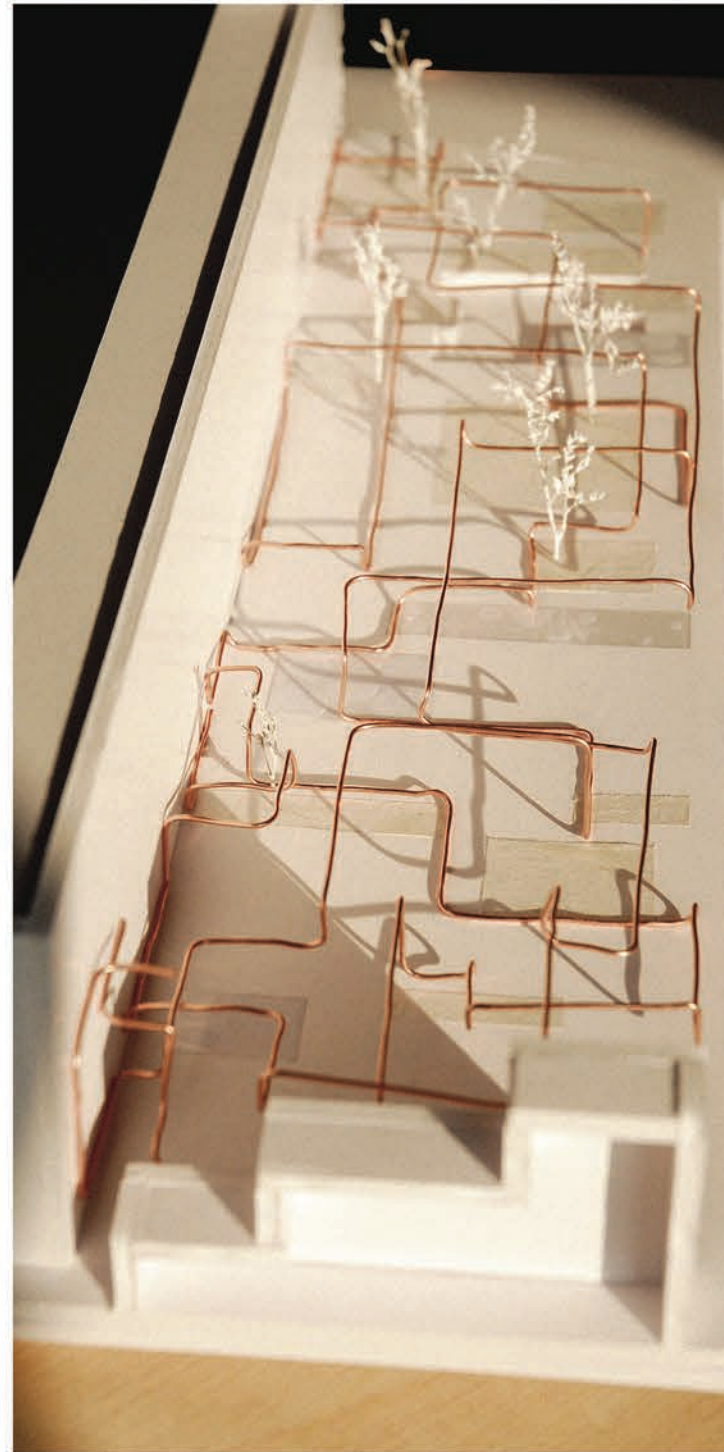
SIDE ELEVATION

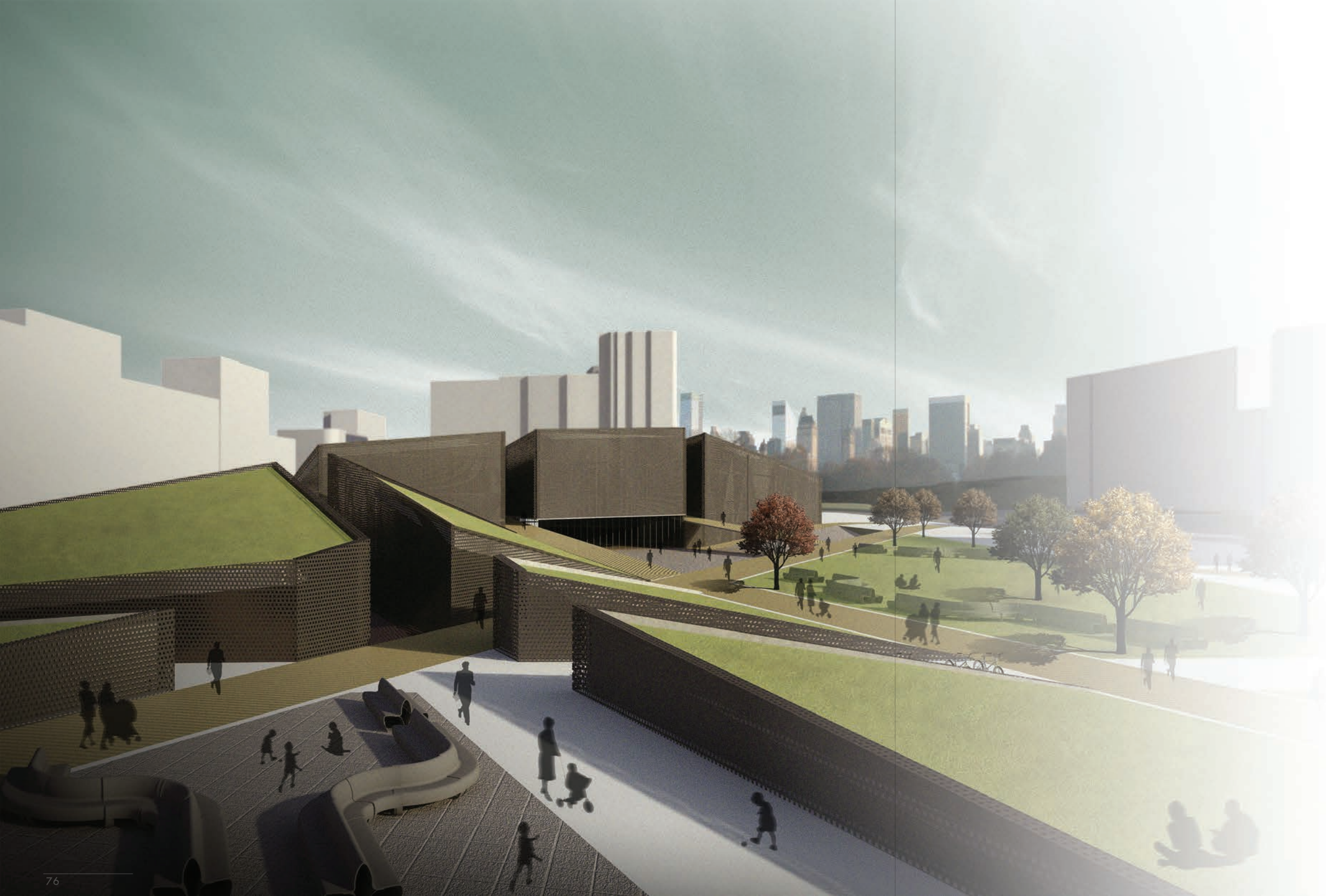


FRONT ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN





GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM IN LISBON

address: Entrecampos | Lisbon | Portugal

function: museum

type: academic project

semester: 9th

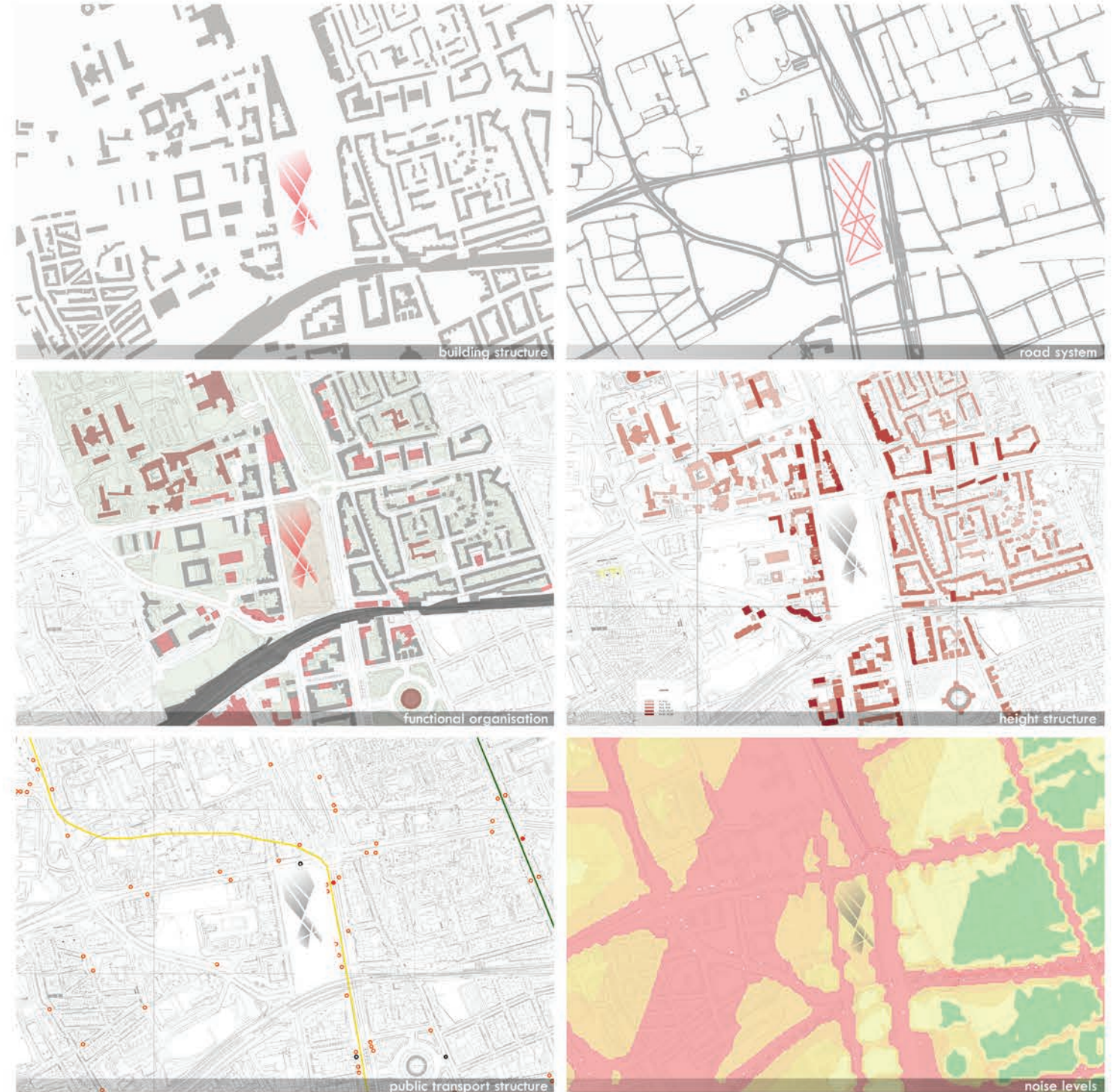
project duration: 14 weeks

year: 2014 | 2015

coordinator: prof. arch. Joao Sequeira



The site proposed for the new Guggenheim Museum in Lisbon is located in the Entrecampos area. The location is influenced inside the city by the new general plan Avenidas Novas conceived by engineer Ressano Garcia in 1888, by the existing Entrecampos railway, by the proximity of the Campo Grande park and Campo Pequeno park, by the proximity of the university campus and by the urban structures nearby. Considering all these, it is a place where the urban implantation of the museum left room for interpretations. The general expression of the proposal is a fragmented volume which limits follow the main directions given by the urban context. The purpose is, in a way, to assure the connections between the surroundings and guidance for people in this big area and, in another way, to reduce the impact and the scale of the building. They cross the main building going up and down, serving as secondary entrance from above to the core of the museum.

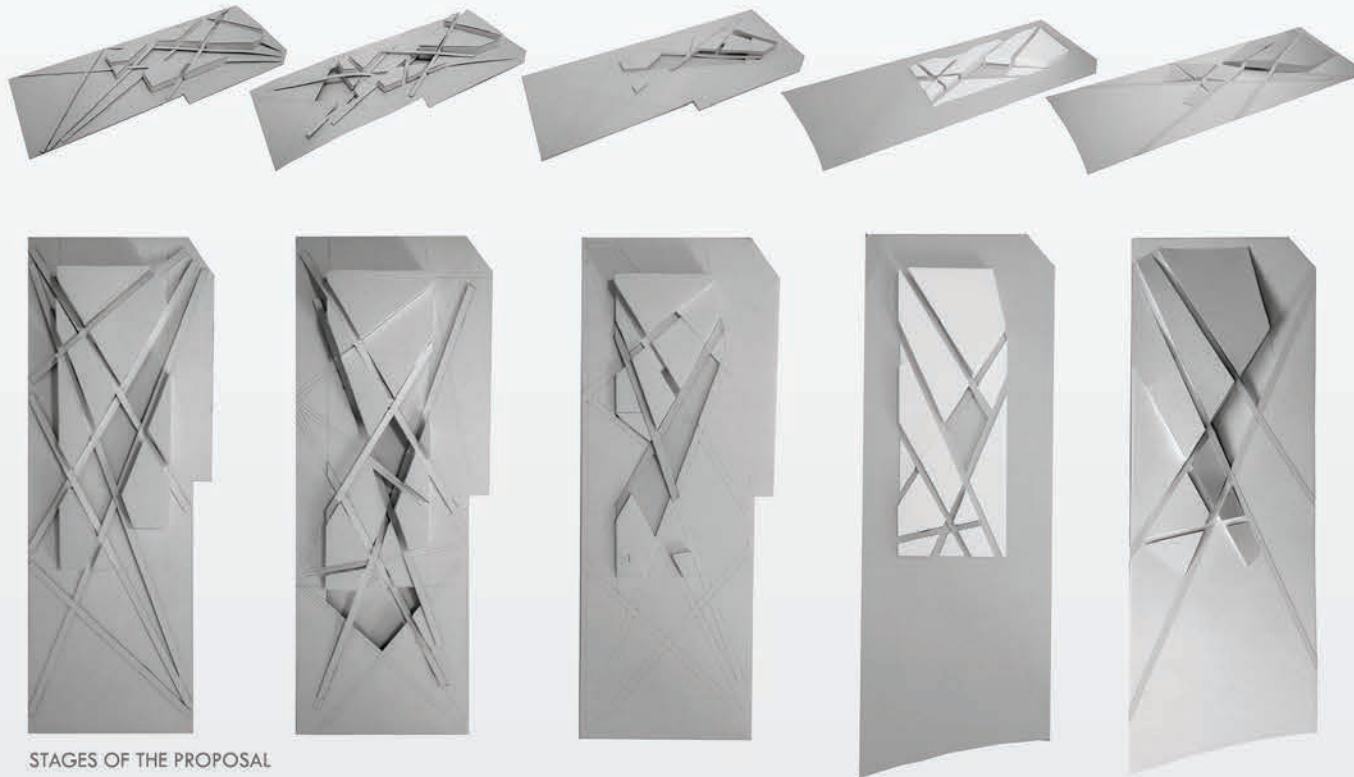


Considering the Entrecampos railway as an unpleasant limit for the museum, the building is placed in the north part of the site, more easy reachable by public transport and closer to the important intersection, to the Campo Grande park and to the university campus. In this way, the urban park created in the south part of the site becomes a buffer zone for the museum.

The museum program implies that the building should represent a cultural interest point in the city and should attract people to enter and visit it. For this purpose, it should be placed in a good relation with the main walking directions, with the public transport stations, and also with the urban structure of the surroundings.

The building is a low height volume, cut by the paths that connect the main points of interest. The main entrance into the museum is protected by the agitation of the main boulevard, Avenida da Republica. A small square at a lower level than the environment marks the entrance and creates a space for gatherings. The highest point of the volume is in the area of the entrance, to make it visible. The connecting paths lead people through the site. They cross the main building going up and down, serving as secondary entrances from above to the core of the museum, the atrium.

The project followed the idea of an object risen from the ground and cut by connecting paths, which cross the site from one side to another. The purpose was to place the museum in the northern part and the urban green spaces in the southern part. In this way, the intention was to create smooth transition between the building and the green spaces. The models show the evolution of the project proposal, in an attempt to integrate discreetly the new forms in the surrounding context.

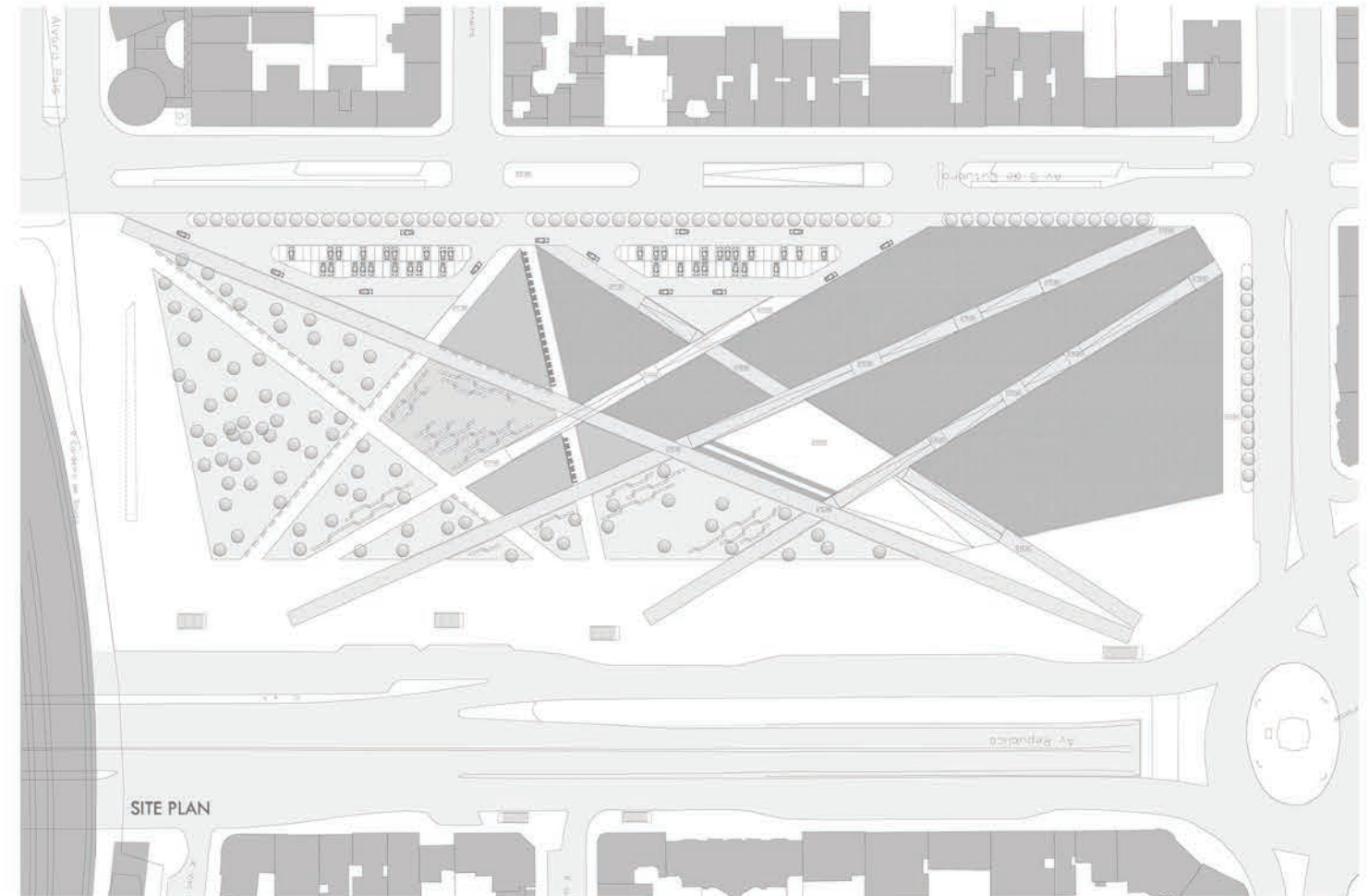


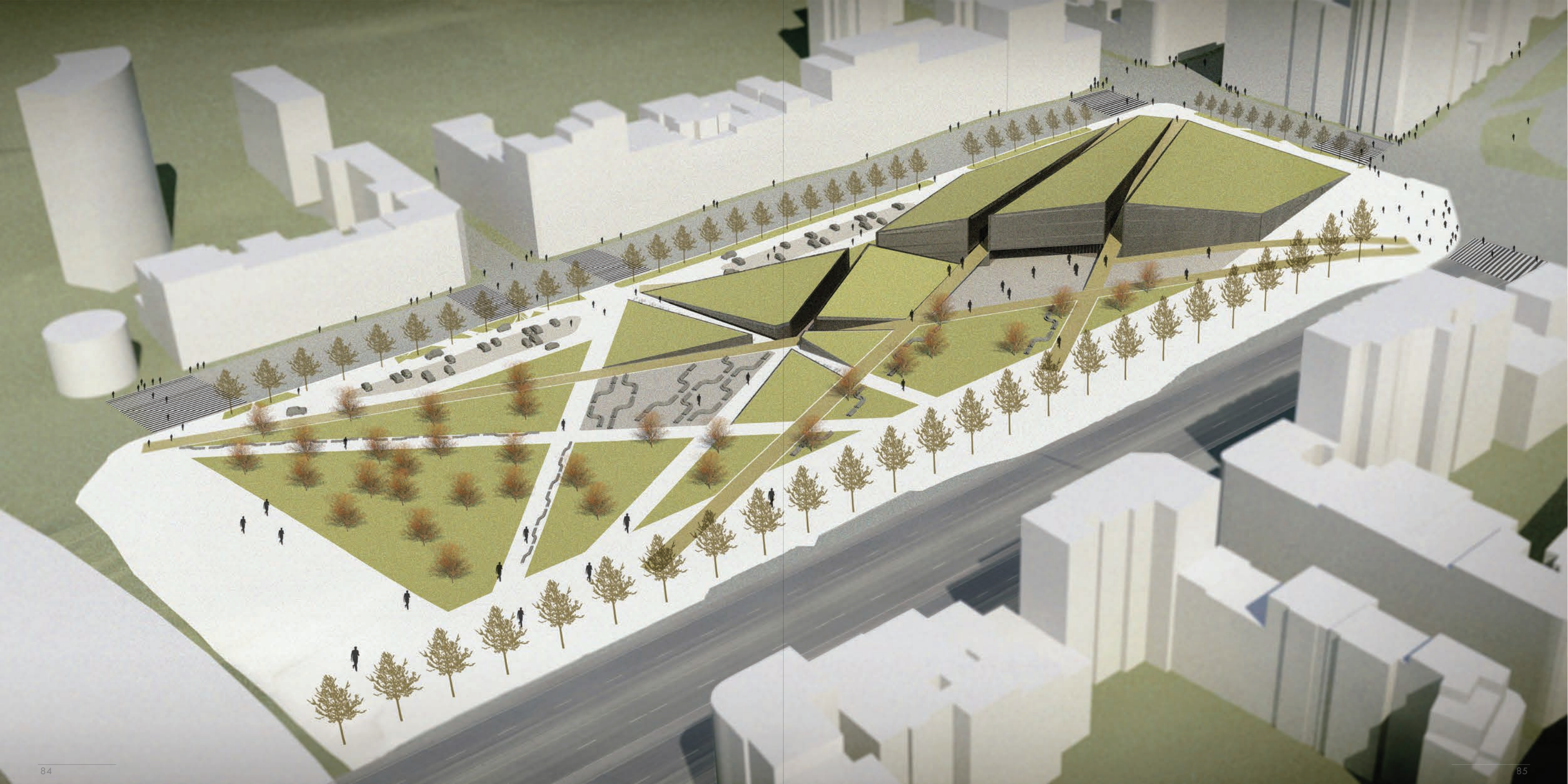
The general expression of my proposal was to be a fragmented large volume. For this reason, the facades to the exterior are "opaque" and the ones to the interior, to the crossing paths, "transparent". The wanted impression is that the building to look like it raises from the ground and it creates a covered space for the entrance.

The main part of the museum has a concrete structure. The building is covered with perforated panel sheets. These help define the unity of the building and also, in the same time, let the light into the atrium and exhibition rooms. The finish of the connecting paths is realised from wooden panels and continues on the land also, to create the unity. For the same reason, the buildings are covered with soil, continuing the urban park from the surroundings. They create a slope where people can lay down, like on a hill.

The structure of the urban public space is also given by the connecting lines. Some "islands" are made with grass, others with stone pavement. Numerous large trees are placed at the railway's proximity and their number decreases to the museum's building.

The purpose of the project was to make the implantation of the building in the site as natural and connected as possible. The forms of the volumes must directionate the visitors and mark the important spaces.



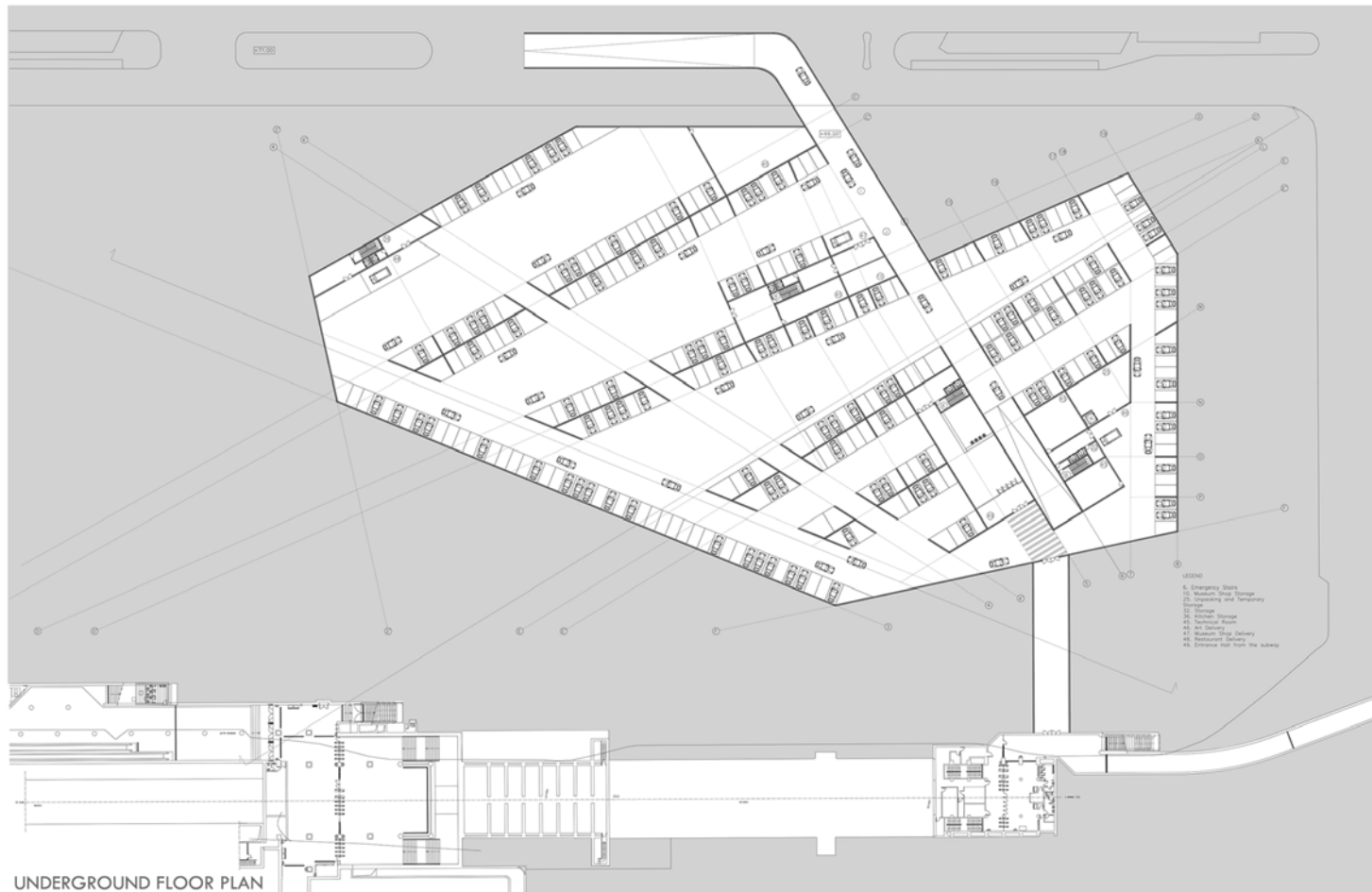




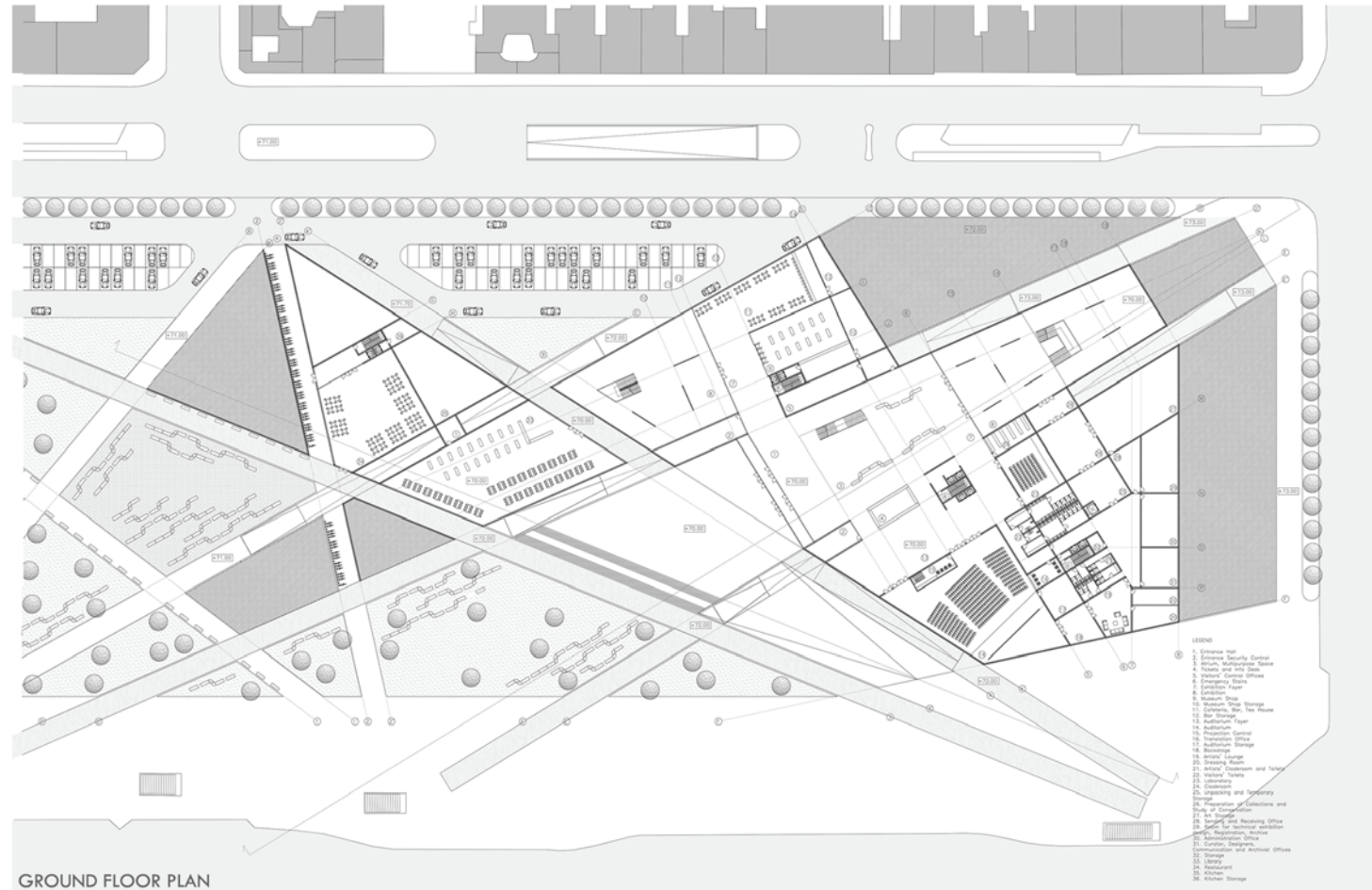
NORD ELEVATION



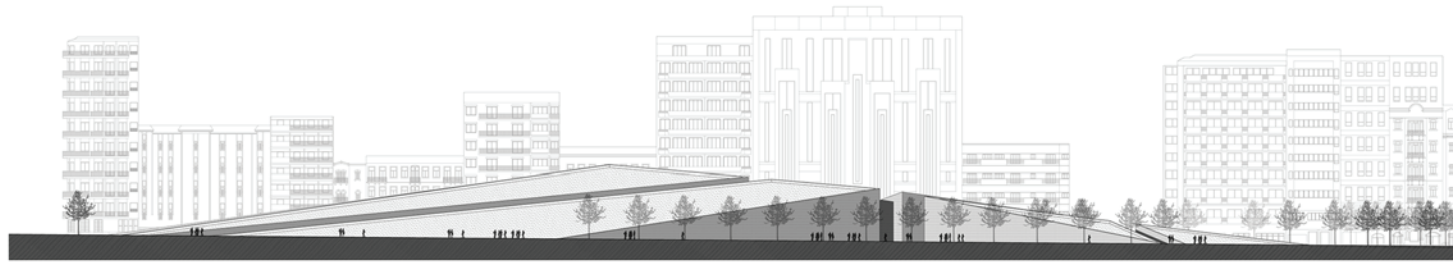
EAST ELEVATION



UNDERGROUND FLOOR PLAN



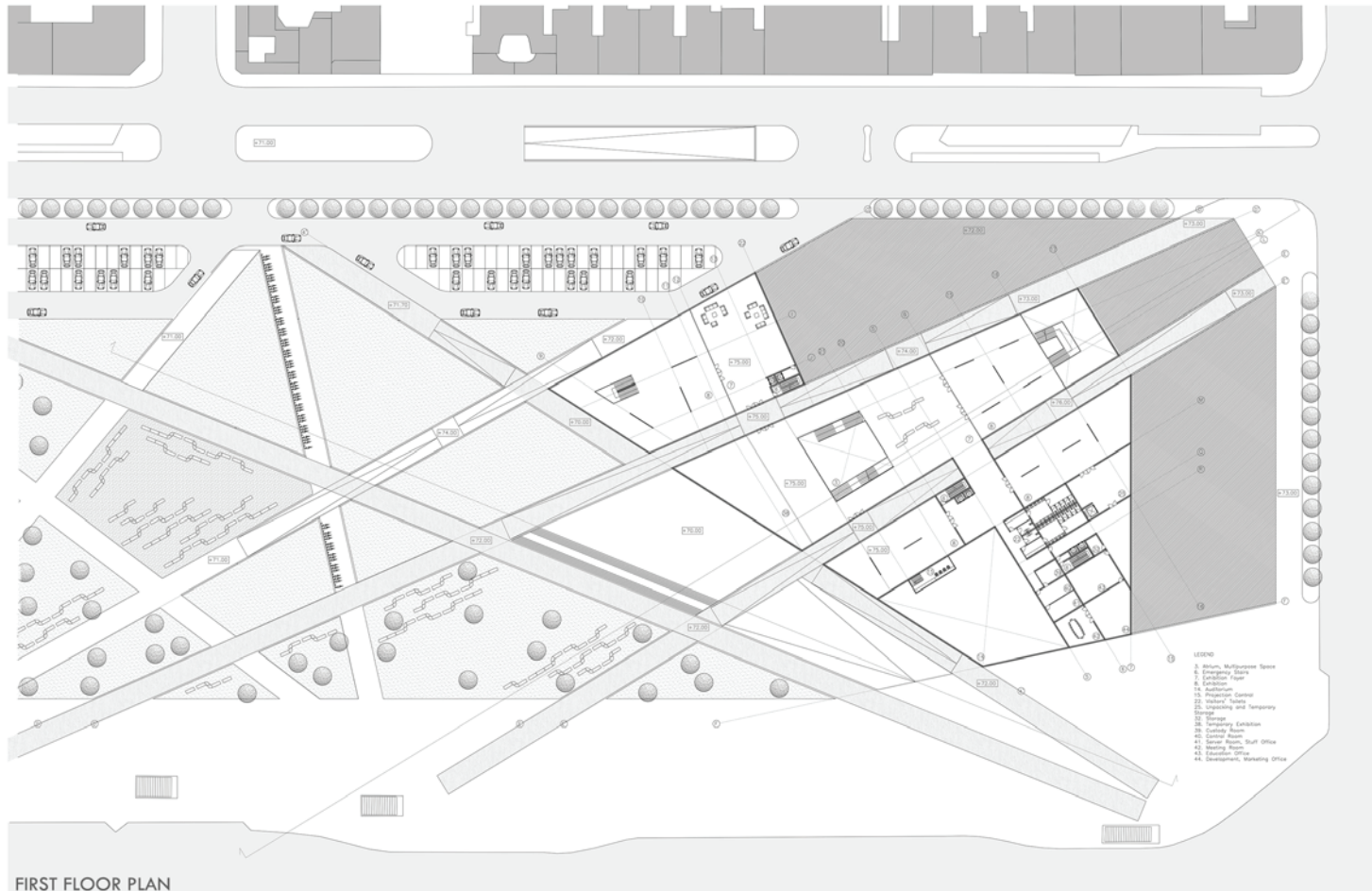
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



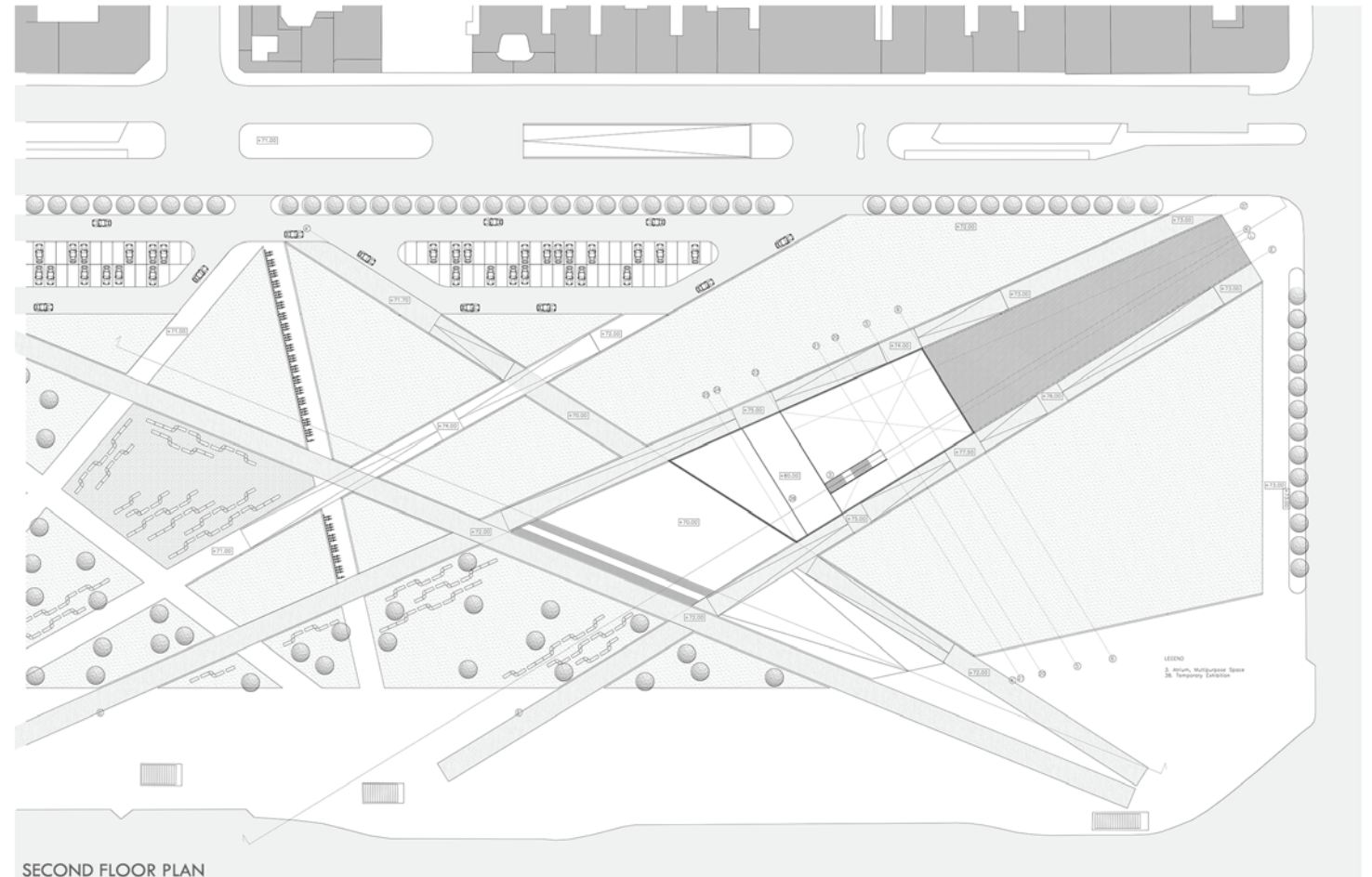
WEST ELEVATION



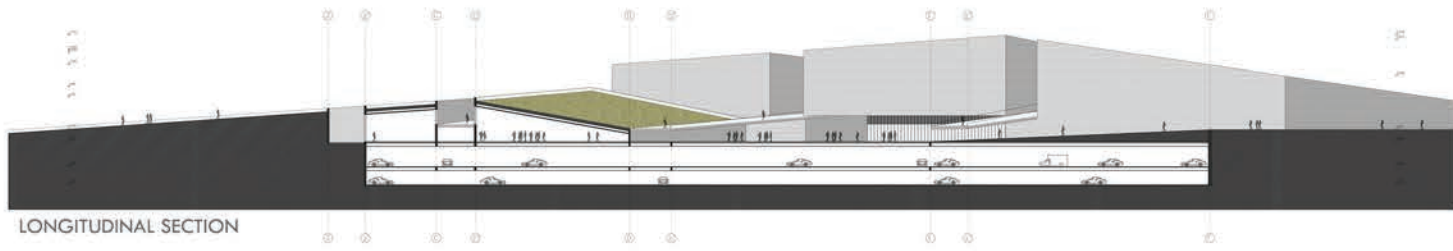
SOUTH ELEVATION



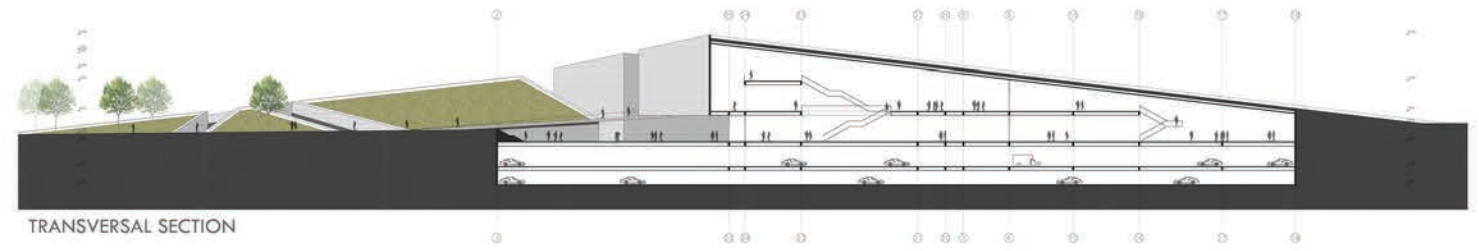
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



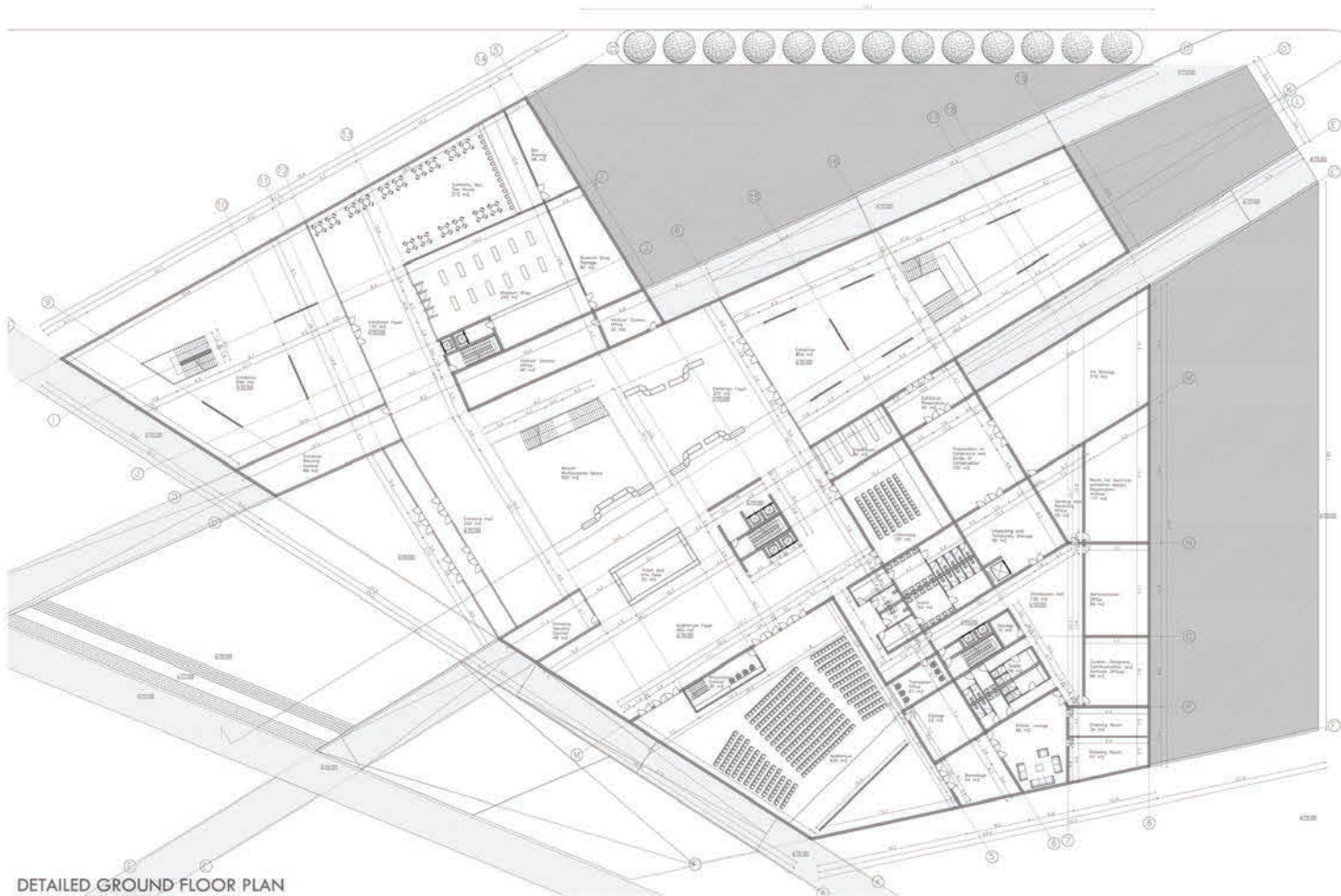
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



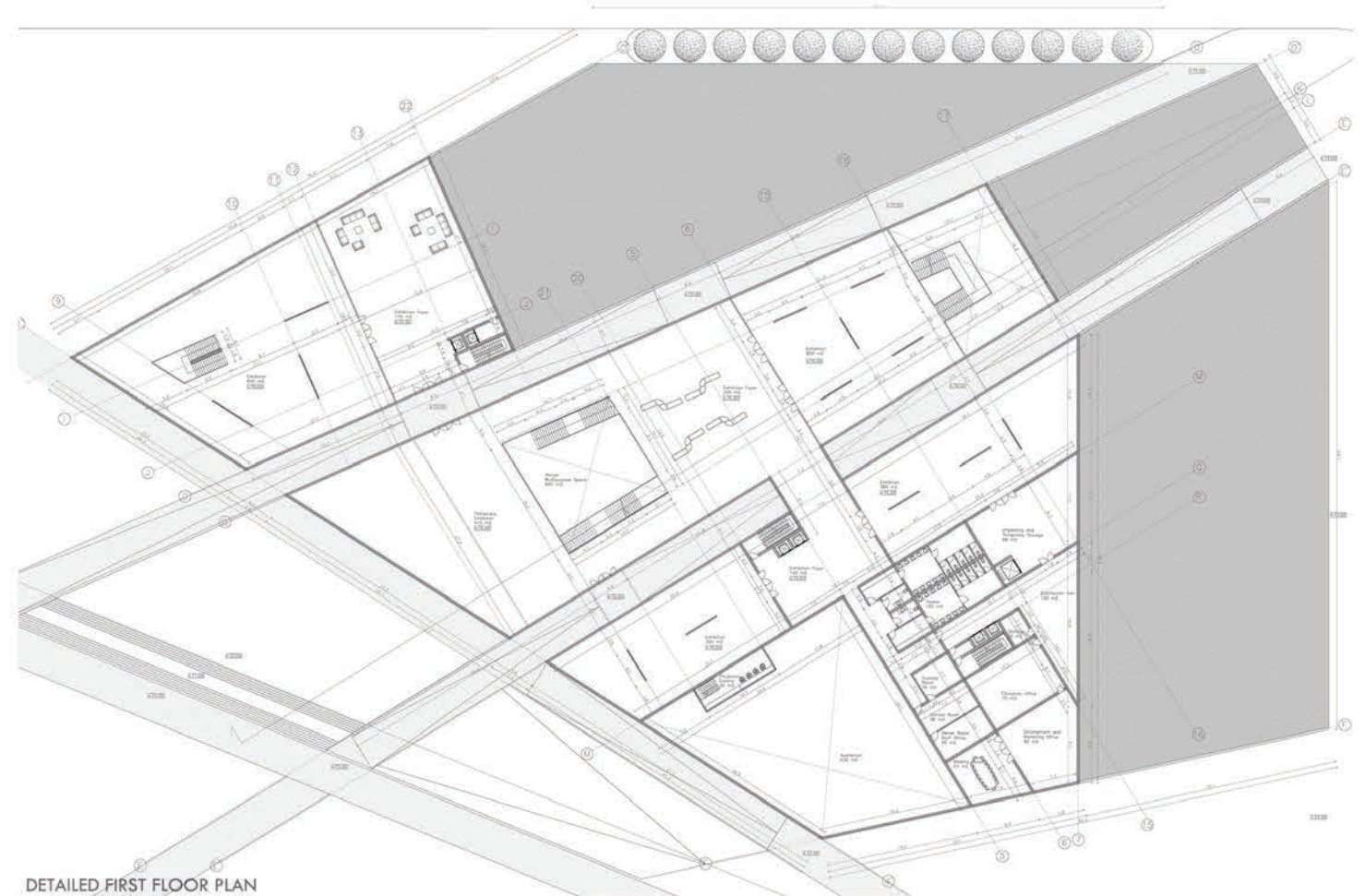
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



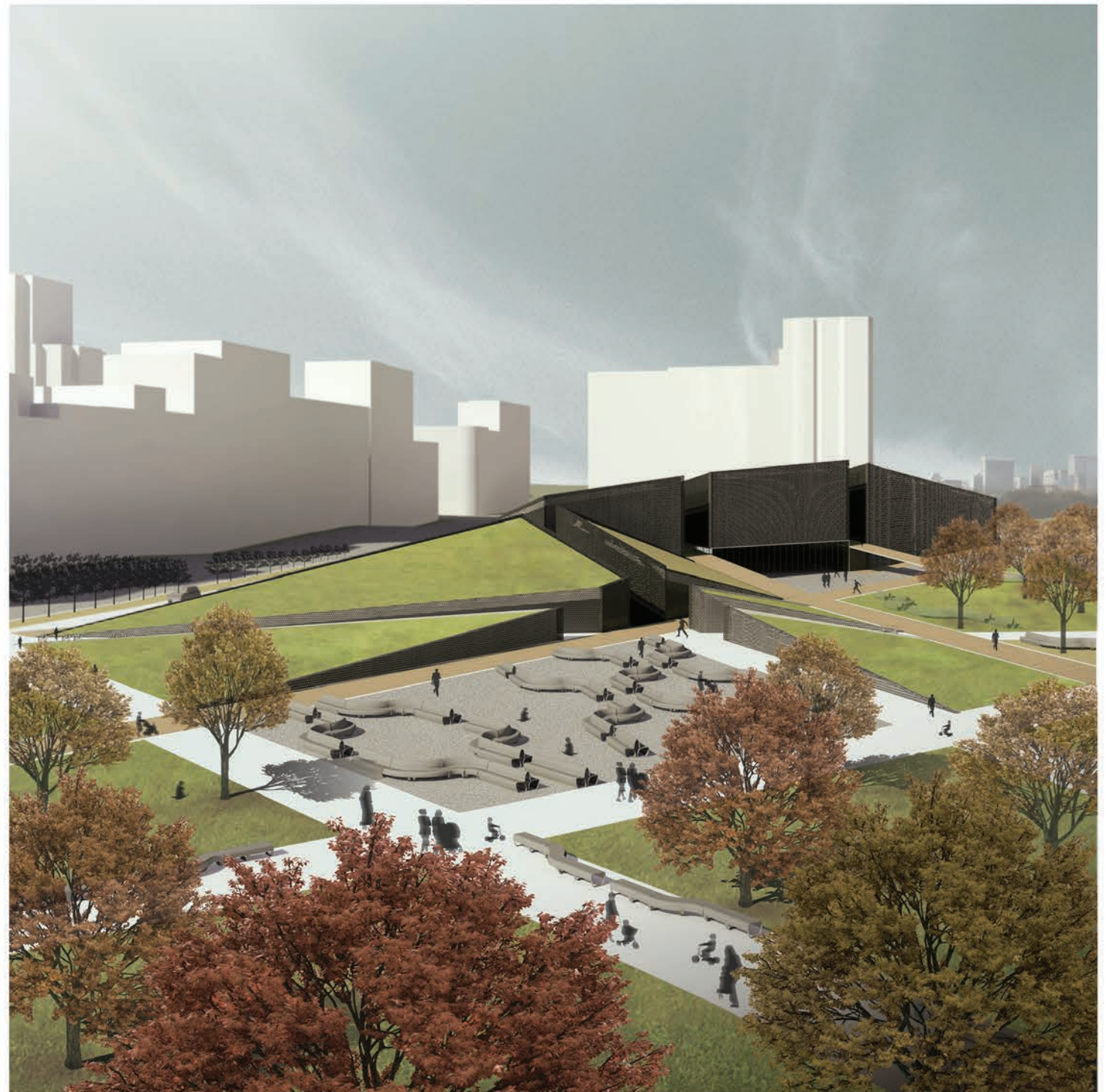
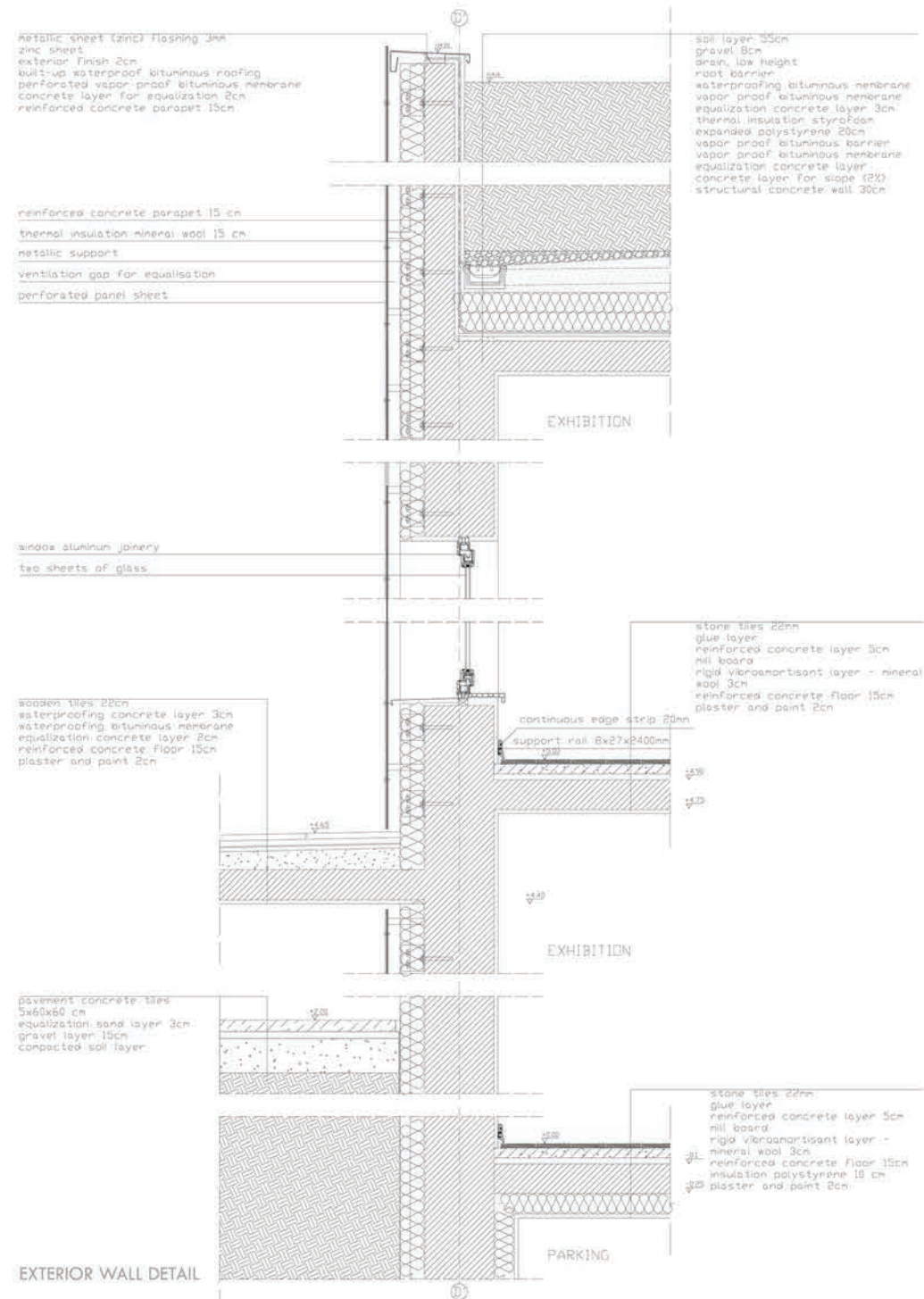
TRANSVERSAL SECTION



DETAILED GROUND FLOOR PLAN



DETAILED FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THANK YOU!

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