

The Creation of the Landscape Planning and Design Projects with Idea Developed for Diversity

Nurhan KOÇAN

Bartın University Faculty of Forestry Department of Landscape Architecture Bartın/Turkey

Abstract— Recent years the relationship between the nature and human has become disappearing. Because people are forced to live in urban areas which are concrete and metal stack in today's. So city people have demanded to return the areas belonging to them from time to time where resembling the natural environment. In this regard urban parks are important for the city and the city people. This study focuses on the preferred qualities of area in terms of both environmental affordances and design characteristics in urban park and recreation area. The key concern of this study is to explore the concepts of the projects and reflects of this to the projects and area. The study was conducted in the Bartın City. The study area planned and designed in different views of the planners/designers. After studies three projects prepared in different concepts were selected for example. The research instrument was a set of landscape plan and design projects including survey, spot, master, vegetable, construction, sketch and perspective elements. The study covers the importance of planners/designers' preference in landscape plan and design studios. Landscape structure and functions have been examined within the context of the entire natural and cultural dynamics in the study. The project phases involved setting thematic strategic objectives, conceptualizing spatial development scenario along with action plans and delivering model proposals. In compliance with protection and management of natural and cultural landscapes, the project introduces natural and cultural asset-based approach to form local sustainable development framework. Each development idea has been tested with others and the sustainability of natural-cultural landscapes, and subsequently spatial interaction analysis scrutinized. In conclusion, this paper outlined the area development strategy project alongside the author's point of view with a focus on concepts. Finally, the results were used to create a set of useful recommendations to help urban people and designers create more livable spaces in urban areas.

Keywords— Urban open areas, urban parks, landscape planning, landscape design, recreation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cities show continuous improvement in social and cultural facilities and services. However, the process of urbanization on the one hand provides better living conditions for people on the other hand breaks contact with nature (Aydemir vd., 1999). While daily contact with nature is essential in large cities, such opportunities are often limited, thus reducing chances for psychological restoration. Such a space the provision of more livable urban environments depends on the presence of natural elements.

Planners and designers primary goal for human existence and society is to consider the most consistent and most productive forms of the natural environment. The protection of an optimal combination of ecological and aesthetic use of land, to provide ecological and landscape diversity optimal is for the structural and visual diversity and changes requirements in planning and design (Van der Ryn and Cowan, 1996).

The subject and site selection, determining the choice, defining the concept, the interpretation of the project, to produce solutions for the problems, the establishment of cause-effect relationships, the evaluation of the project's past and future axes as a holistic, make up healthy insight and etc. (several stages forming the project process) is developed depending on the planners/ designers' critical and analytical thinking in landscaping projects. Planners and designers have a set of skills and attitude that required in the creation and application phases of the project. Thus; expectations of individuals who requesting the project and will experience the result of the project are defined correctly and alternative perspectives on the results of the project are developed. In addition, consistency of alternative about the area is evaluated healthy, is treated conscious and scientifically and healthy vision is made.

The works were done within the awareness for perception of the place and using this place with correct choice and every decision and the line has an answer corresponding to the planner's/designer's mind. This is may be called to ask right questions to think right and to find the right answers. Thus, by developing alternative assumptions and theories is reaching practical consequences in the landscape project. Effective and harmonious cooperation with experts and other people able to identified / established in the analysis of complex problems.

Furthermore, landscape architecture needs to move toward an evidence-based profession in terms of social and cultural components of design in making decisions about the use and shaping of the land. Drawing on previous experience, preference judgments are based on perceptions and are linked to basic concerns and needs. As a key element of preference, perception is defined as the process of achieving awareness and comprehending sensory information (Bell, 1999), in corporation both the content of a scene and a very quick unconscious assessment of what it is possible to do in the setting (Kaplan and Kaplan, 1989). According to Gibson's affordance theory pleasure and beauty can be considered as environmental affordances (Graham and Stigsdottir, 2010) because they reflect an assessment of the environment in terms of its compatibility with human needs and purposes, which affects effective human functioning in the settings (Kaplan and Kaplan, 1989). We can explore the environmental affordances and attributes through preference research to learn about those that are more important and meaningful to people.

The few preference studies have focused on environmental affordances of urban settings as the predictor of preference. It should be acknowledged that the role of concept as a critical aspect of landscape preferences emerged during the process of data analysis thus leading to organizing the presentation of the results in terms of both natural and cultural attributes (Clark and Uzzell, 2002; Kytä, 2002; Min and Lee, 2006). Although it is easy for planner and designer in preference studies on outdoor spaces to make judgments actually concept helps to explain their choices in terms of the reasons behind their judgments the nature and culture. The preference and categorization of the concept provides the basis for examining the interconnections between land and requirements.

II. MATERIAL-METHOD

The study area is located in the city center of Bartın. Bartın Municipal 1/1000 zoning plan is used as the base of the plan. The present situation was analyzed with survey works. In this context, survey plan, stains plan, preliminary and final design works were carried out in the planning and design studios. Hand drawing techniques were applied in drawing the project. Projects have been developed considering the balance between protection and use of natural and cultural values. Produced project has been selected from three different project proposals for evaluation.

The project is basically divided into some phases as follows;

1. Identification of the project issue and study area
2. Gaining knowledge about project area, survey works and issue
3. Identification of project concept
4. Decision of the goals
5. Identification of the principles of the planning and design
6. Decision of the solutions according to the developed potential and problems
7. Conclusion of the project with the decision and lines in accordance with the concept

III. CONCLUSION

3.1 Project1. Star Hill

- This is a project created by subtracting the forefront of national feelings and national values.
- There are two entries in total which of them including the parking entrance.
- Parking includes 38 vehicles.
- The main circulation was designed with line moon and star icon used in the formation of the logo. It also has been noted to be accessible to all use.
- Culture road is located in the center of the main axis. Light of the garden, Atatürk corner, museums and Ottoman gardens, recreational areas and stretching systems located in culture path. The pond located in two corners of the star symbolizing the area, children's playground located in the other two corners, cafe-style eating and drinking places located in the center.
- Amphitheatre, archery and horse riding areas are located in the north-east of the area.

- The most striking point symbolized the moon and the star where use of the various venue. At the same time, places in which serves local food and drink (disrupt, turnips, sorbet, such as compote) and revitalization of tradition make this project attractive.

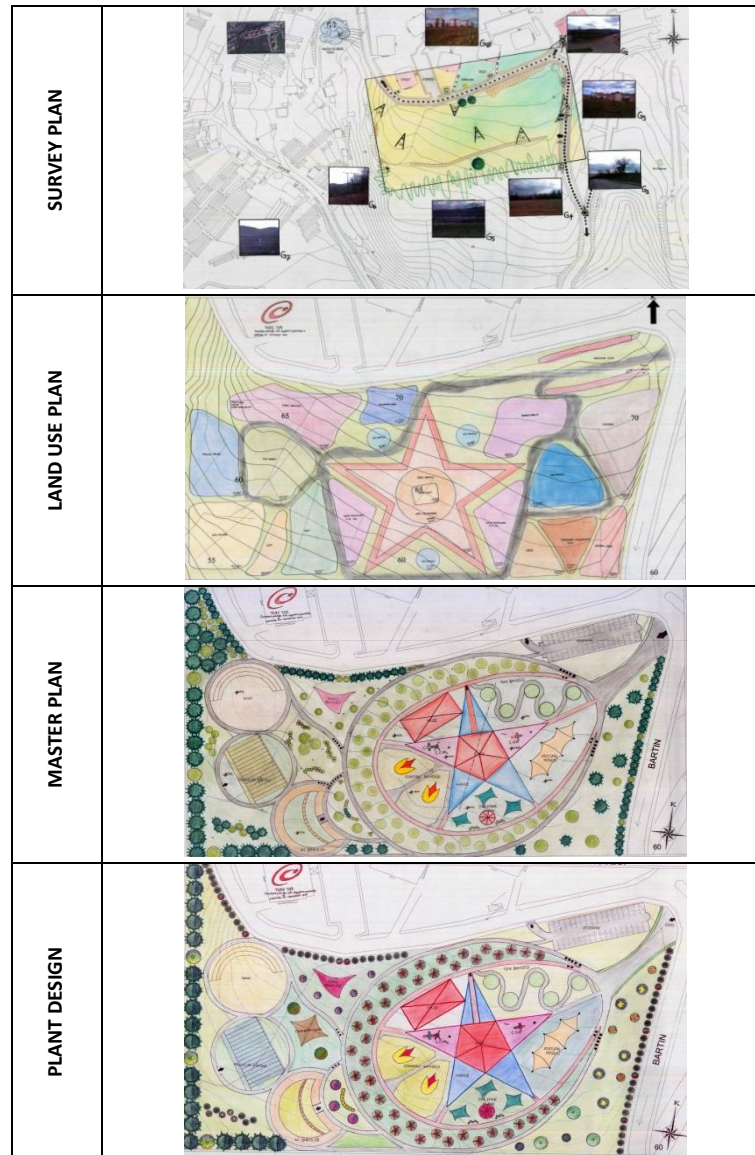


FIGURE 1. THE PROCESS AND DETAILS OF THE PROJECT 1

3.2 Project 2. Blue-Green Infinity

- Blue and green colors main components of the project that symbolize the air, water, plant will continue forever in the nature.
- The logo represents the infinity symbolizes the continuation of the natural resources forever.
- There is only one entrance in the project area.
- The area is divided into two groups including the living area and breathing area. The pond representing blue, relaxation area, observation tower is situated in the living area. Green areas are forefront more in the breathing area. Among these kites slope, the colors garden and wonderland for children were designed.
- Circulating axle was created on the lake with suspended tensioning system and spring color garden. Glass terrace and observation terraces were formed around the pond where People can relax and watch the lake. Floral compositions were designed in the Colors garden which includes fragrance and nice view. Also butterfly garden area, colors garden and Zen garden is located in the area with different wealth.
- Walking path which was designed red axle was established in the area.

- Only one parking area for 40 cars was designed in the project.
- Floral arrangements and limited areas were created by making buffer zones in the sloped area.
- Floor coverings are predominant in the blue and green which are complementary of the concept.

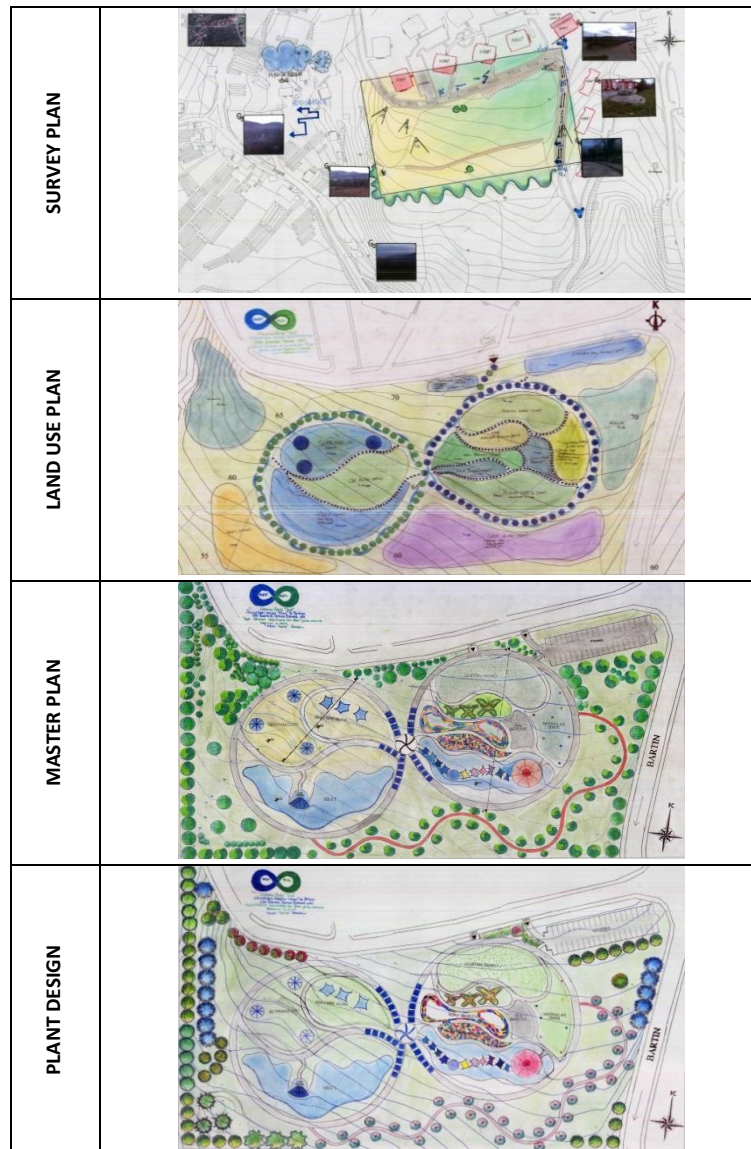


FIGURE 2. THE PROCESS AND DETAILS OF THE PROJECT 2

3.3 Project 3. Green Step

- The project's main target is to create a place where the people any age can find comfort and peace.
- Picnic areas with large grass area were formed where people can walk comfortably and rescue the stress of the day.
- Beautiful and fragrant floral arrangements were designed in terms of being the focal point along the main transport axis.
- Basic entry including two places is from the north and the east. Observation deck was formed in the North which is dominated a view from entry to environment. At the same time, cafés and restaurants can meet the needs of people eating and drinking in this region.
- Children's play areas different age groups and disabilities playground were formed in the project. Grass dunes were designed to appeal the children's in the area.
- Ponds symbolizes the step are in the center of the area. Living units and extensive lawn area is located around the pond.
- There are 3 parking area has a total of 16 cars.

- Sports areas were designed in the south-east of the area. Football, basketball, tennis courts and indoor fitness center are the in sports activities. Paintball fields were designed in the south west of the area for people who love more adrenaline and adventure.
- There are different kinds of colorful gardens from each other in the project area. These are: Bartın garden consisting of plants that grow in the area, botanical garden, herbal garden, the autumn and the winter gardens.

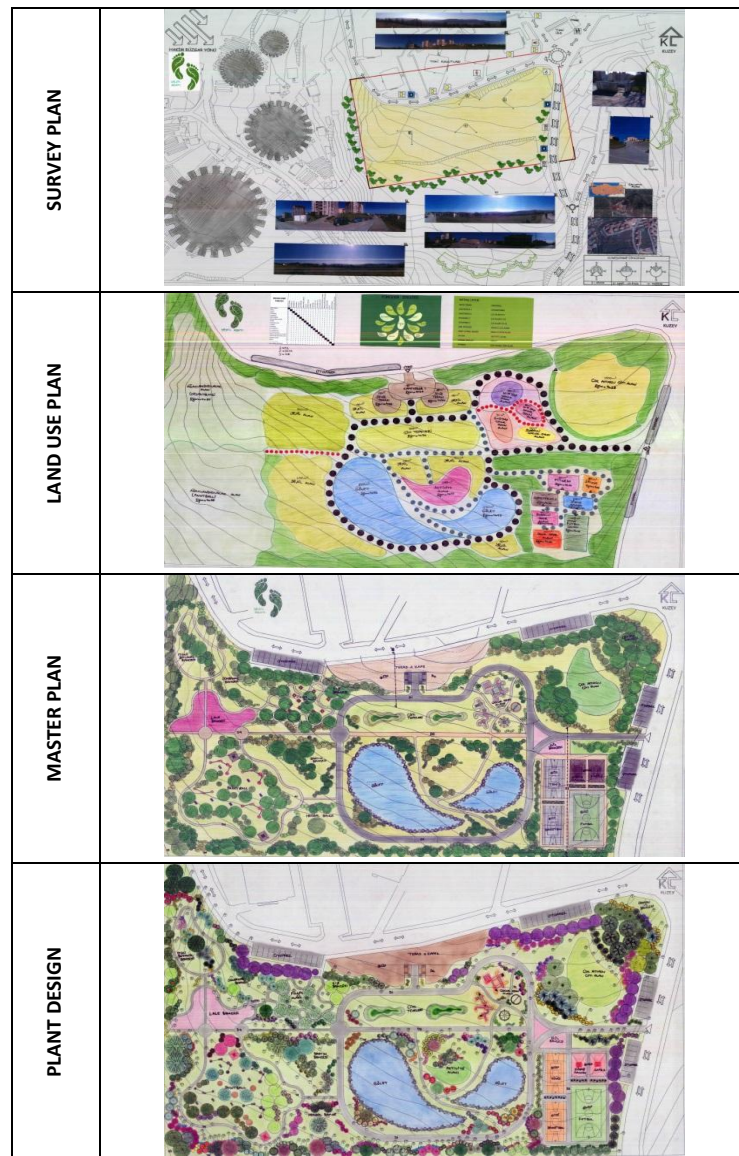


FIGURE 3.THE PROCESS AND DETAILS OF THE PROJECT 3

IV. EVALUATION

Landscape project process that includes a comprehensive thought and procedures can take place only by the information system analysis, synthesis and evaluation. Therefore healthy and comprehensive thinking but without prejudice were preferred to achieving results in generating projects. For this, firstly data collection, data analysis, create a synthesis of the data, the question identification, considering possible responses that might be thinking of reasons to support each answer, the defense of justification of the right choice and to evaluate the results subtraction were applied. Example planning and design implications extracted from the concept can be considered as a step toward design approach, linking research findings with planning and design solutions.

Decisions of planners and designers in the creation of the project, determination of planning preferences, selection of herbal and structural elements have shown efficacy in several phases as design lines. Thus integrity has been provided from general to the special in the every detail. Project proposals were evaluated in terms of the abundance of space with ideas for the

protection of natural and cultural values (diversity). Primarily expectations from the project were identified in the selected project examples. Understanding of the subject at all stages of the project accurately have been effective in completing the all stages.

Although working areas have identical geography, climate, history, values and culture in general firstly beginning the process with the understanding protection of natural and cultural values later have diversified from each other with the formation of the different project concepts. Thus, the solution of the problem of planners / designers not for one where will likely be many correct solution but defend the right reasons have been put forth.

We can conclude that selection and generalization mechanisms the spatial conception is a kind of mythical construction. It does not originate simply from the physical reality of the space but rather primarily from the meanings attached to this reality. The study useful for other preferred projects and areas in terms of the plan and design characteristics of such spaces in urban residential. Suggested projects in the study address the design attributes of the spaces and thus make the linkages between the findings and planning and design processes. Considering all the preferred landscape scenes under the concept affordance and attributes categories brings an interesting point into focus.

The project's main planning decisions;

- The preferred seating areas mainly include relatively small spaces with rounded arrangements of benches, picnic benches and gazebos surrounded by green that encourage small gatherings.
- The common characteristic of the scenes are the presence of well-defined edges separating different materials which create clear boundaries and make the scenes easier to read.
- Densely planted shrubs which can build visual barriers and shorten the view distance couldn't be preferred in the projects.
- Small green spaces were considered in the project that provides opportunities for socializing and for growing vegetables and ornamental plants.
- Projects considered to be aesthetically and ecologically well-designed by professionals, they are also meet users' needs and preferences and become part of their lives.

The expectation is that physical and cultural context will generate different place-specific design solutions. It should also be acknowledged that the design recommendations presented here are specific to place. The approach for making recommendations, however, can be applied in any context. The results of this study support the necessity of community design to improve social interaction and provide a variety of ways of meeting this need.

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