

STUDIO REPORT

a narrative of transformation

LARGE [PARKS]

'22-23 Spring Semester Landscape Design III Studio focuses on one of the critical components of the urban system; urban parks. Through the history, urban parks had always been the departure point of discussions in the discipline of Landscape Architecture as a manifest, as a critique and as a discourse. Today the idea of urban park is revisited as a disciplinary i perative to respond emerging conditions of İstanbul Metropolitan City which hosts stereotypical parks shaped with the same stylistic endeavor, lack of design intelligence.

The studio Large [Parks] aims to investigate the current design attitude of urban parks by conducting rigorous spatial inventories and questions how design intell gence can be developed over complex set of issues such as fragmentation, lack of access, low spatial quality etc. Through the design of a park, students will explore different design scenarios at multiple scales (site-neighborhood-district), strategic organization of space, form, functions and materials to create new relations among the site, and to discover the potential of the design to generate public value.

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LANDSCAPE DESIGN II & III

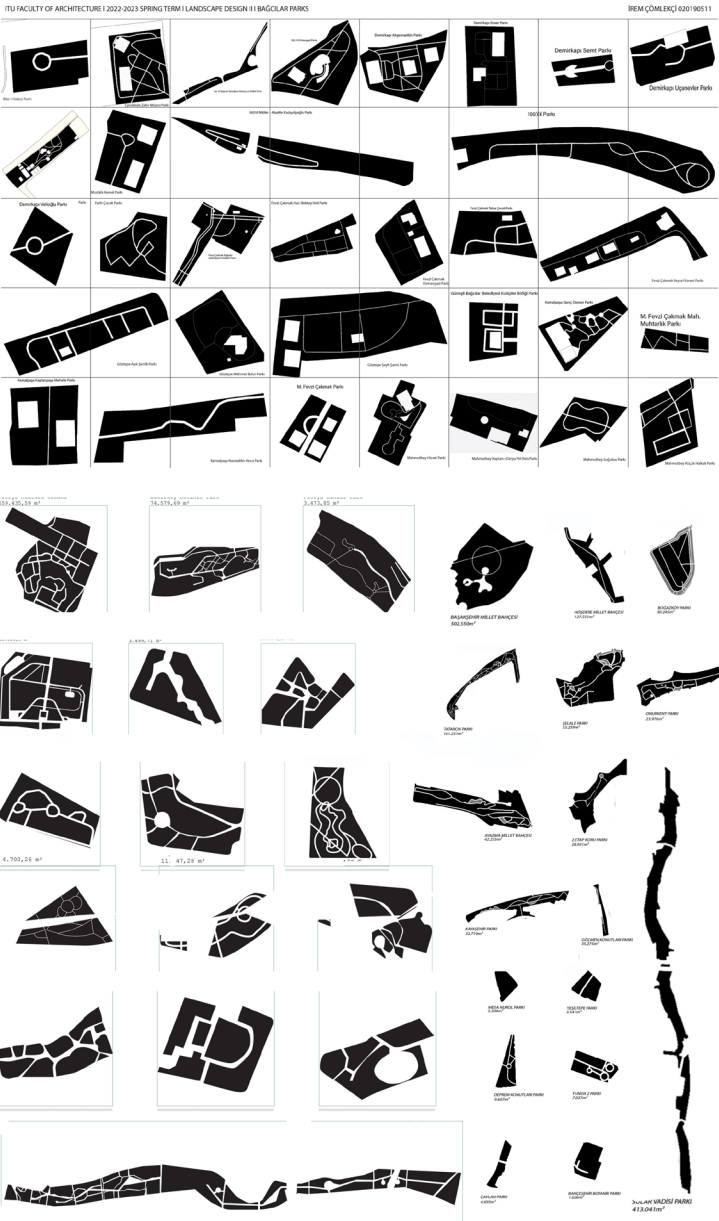
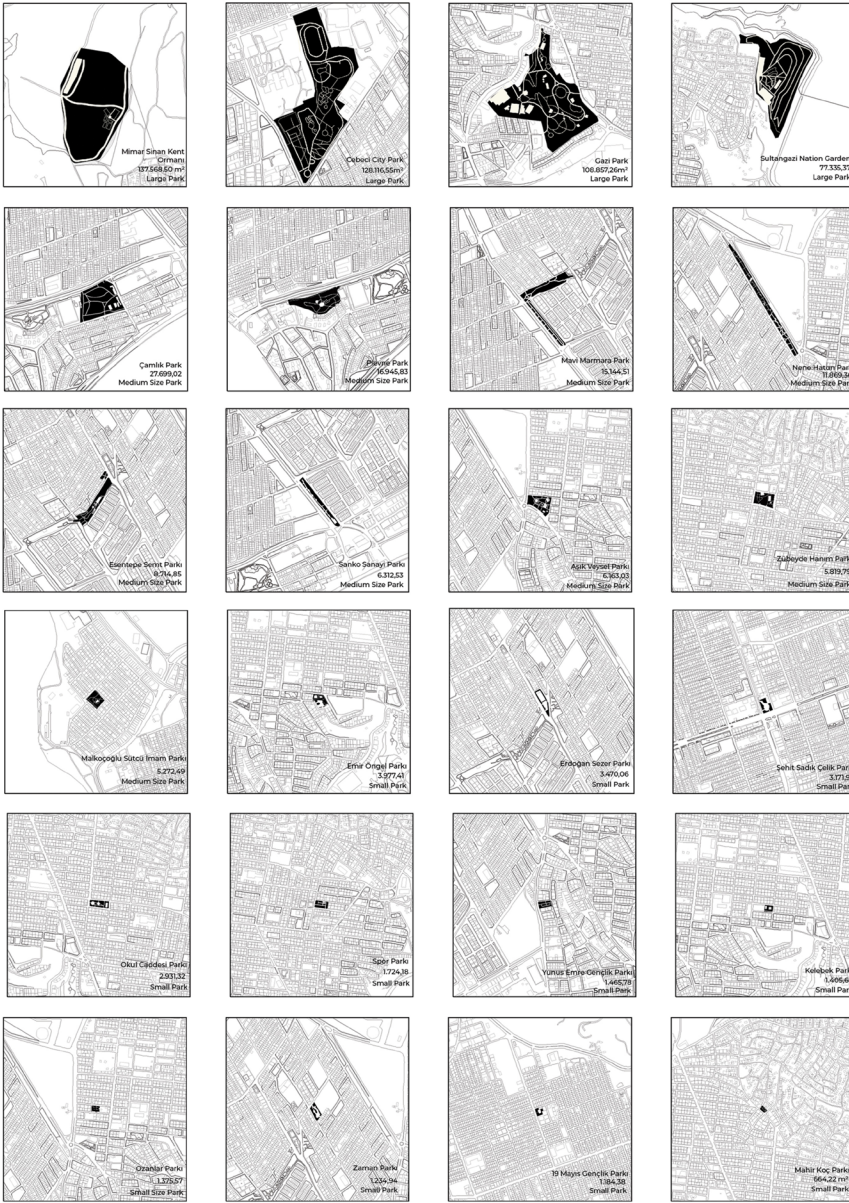
PEYZAJ TASARIMI II & III

About the Project

KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE - HALKALI



SULTANGAZI



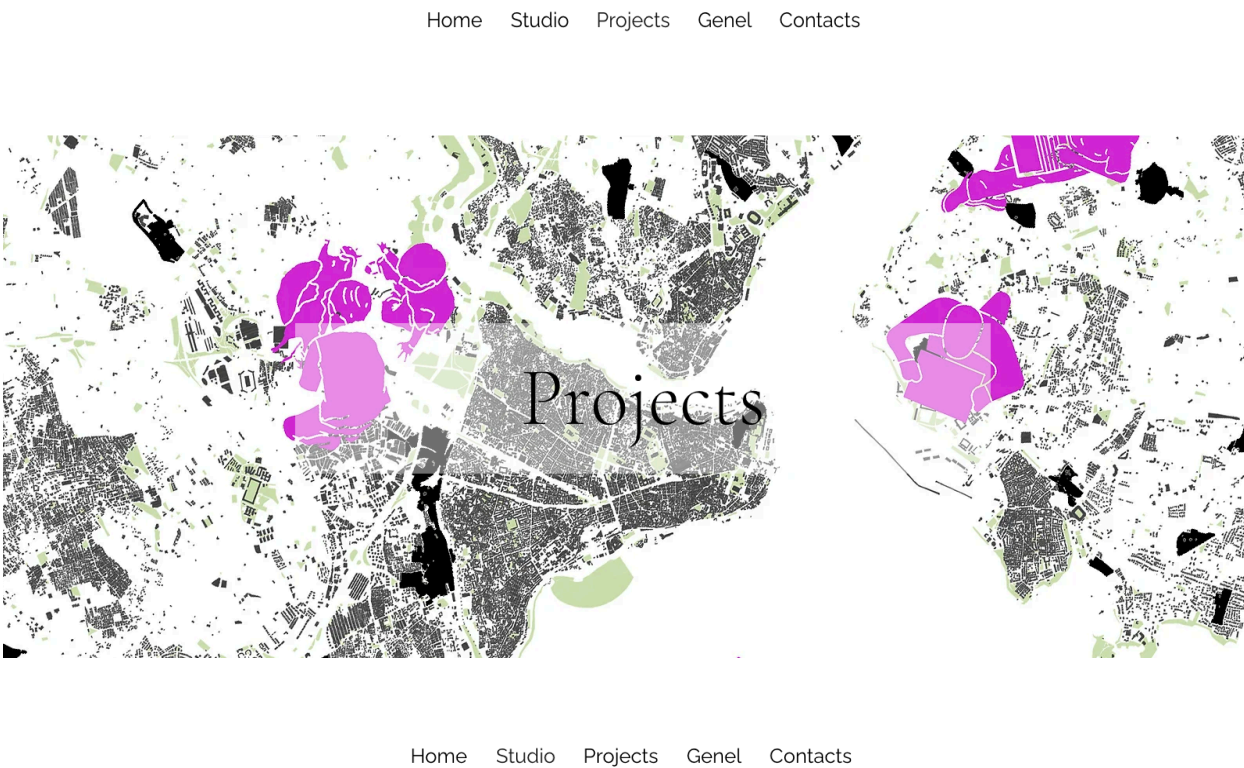
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PENDİK



About the Website



About *Large [Parks]* Studio

Re-discovering the Urban Parks of Istanbul Metropolitan City

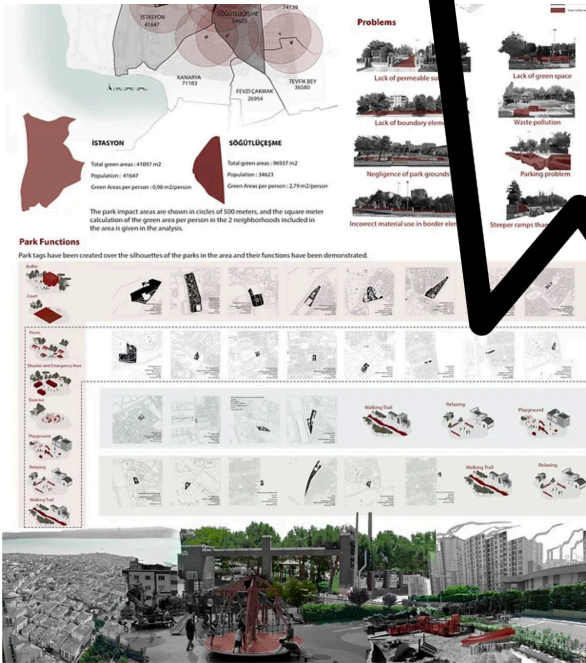
'22-23 Spring Semester **Landscape Design II & III Studios** focus on one of the critical components of the urban system; **urban parks**. Through the history, urban parks had always been the departure point of discussions in the discipline of **Landscape Architecture** as a manifest, as a critique and as a discourse. Today the idea of urban park is revisited as a disciplinary imperative to respond emerging conditions of Istanbul Metropolitan City which hosts stereotypical parks shaped with the same stylistic endeavor, lack of **design intelligence**.

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Large Parks Istanbul | Halkalı

[REFLECTION OF GREEN ON LIFE]

Under the title of green analysis of Halkalı district, transportation, climate, population, fauna and flora data were examined. The ratio of hard-permeable surface and park functions about green areas were investigated.

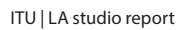


Large [Parks] Istanbul

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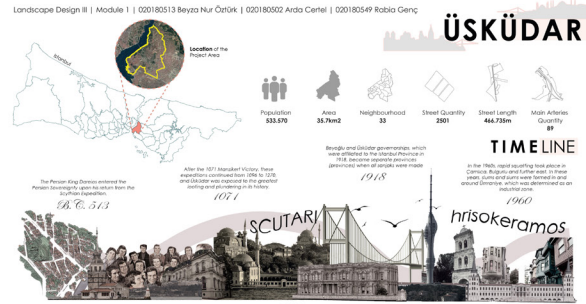
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ITU | LA studio report

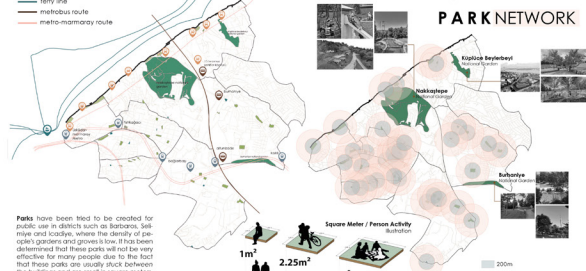
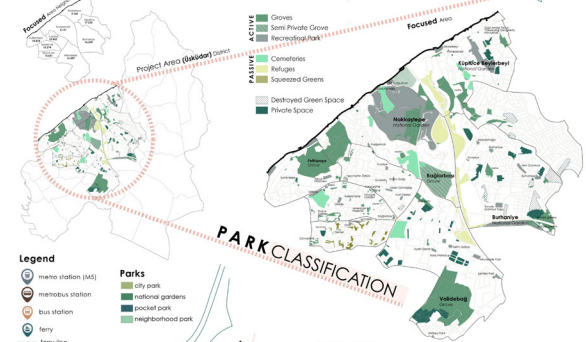
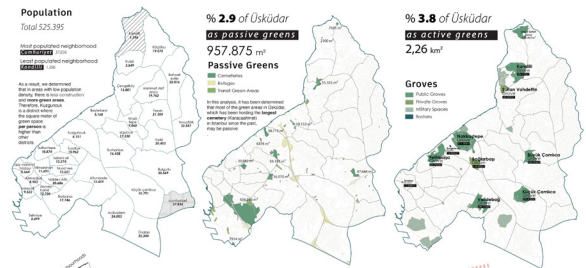


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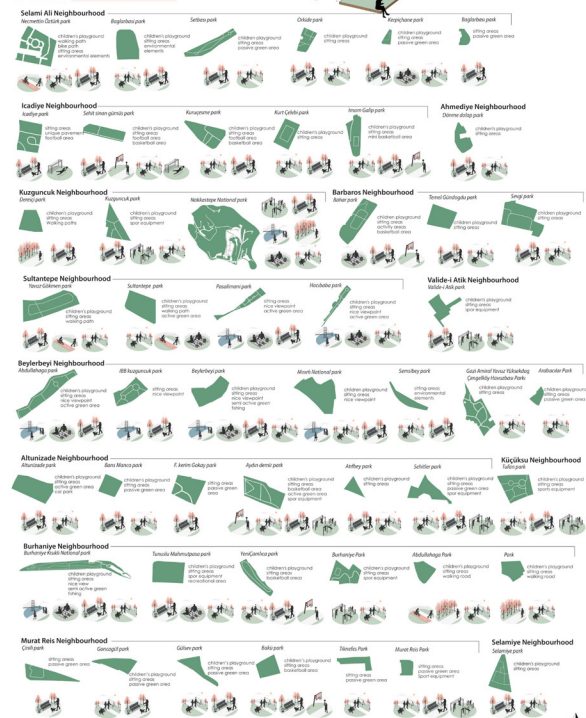




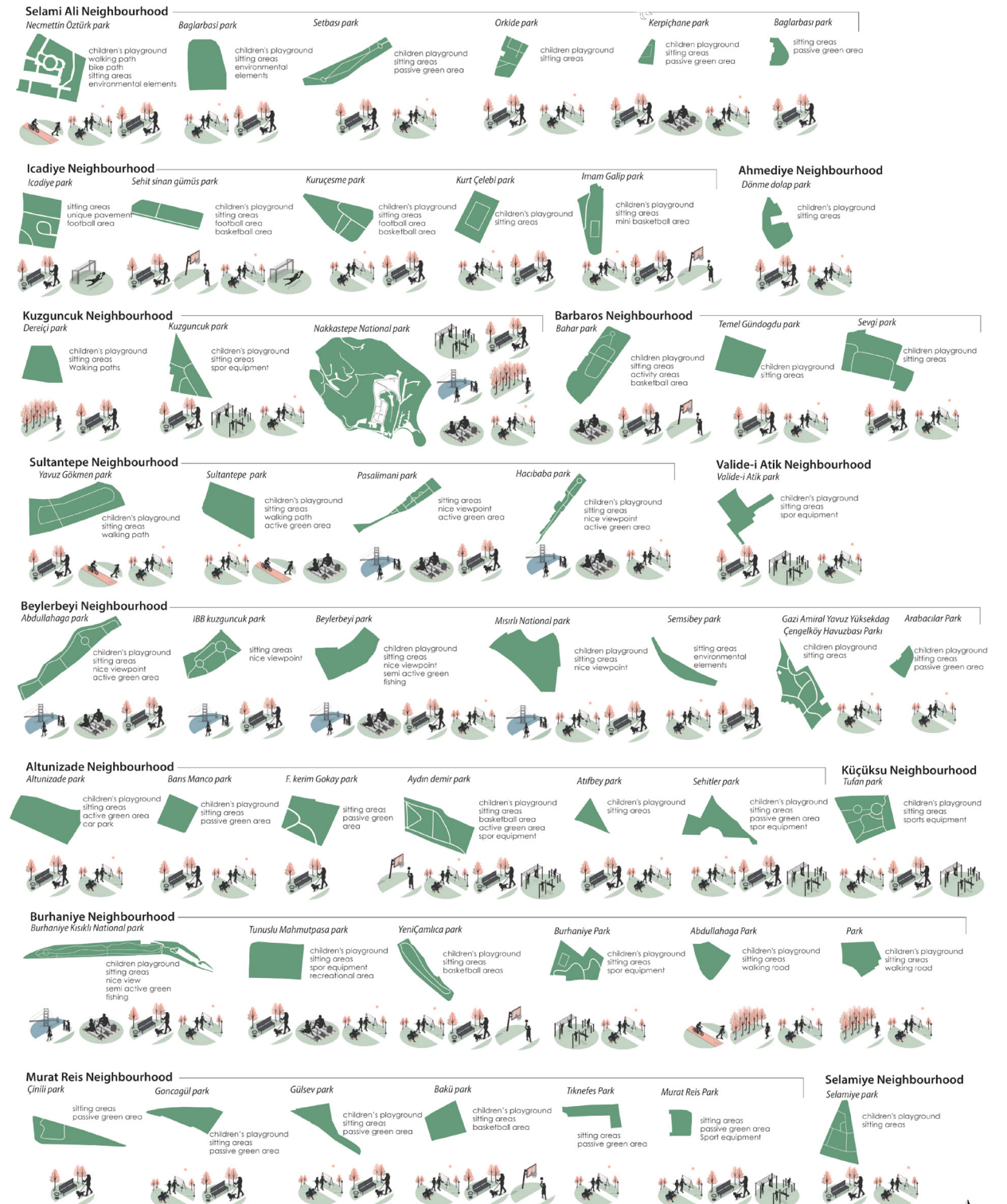
UPPER SCALE ANALYSES



PARK TYPOLOGY



PARK TYPOLOGY



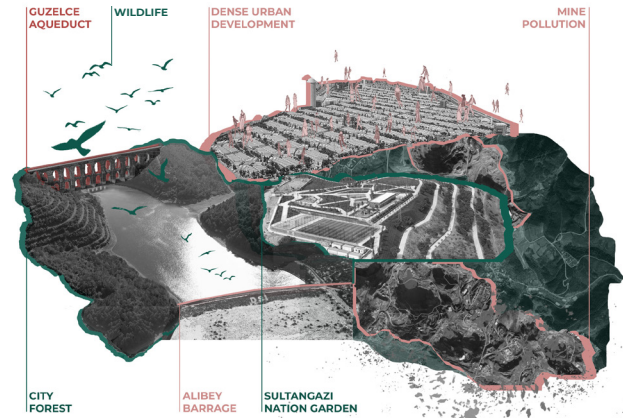
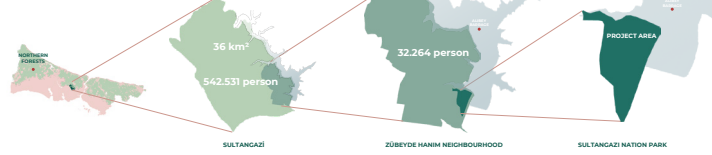
Üsküdar

Beyzanur Öztürk
Arda Certel
Rabia Genç

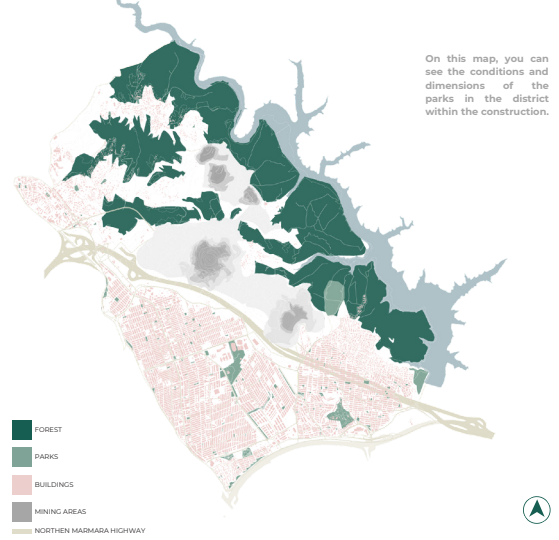
SULTANGAZI

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KADRIYE METİN-020180523

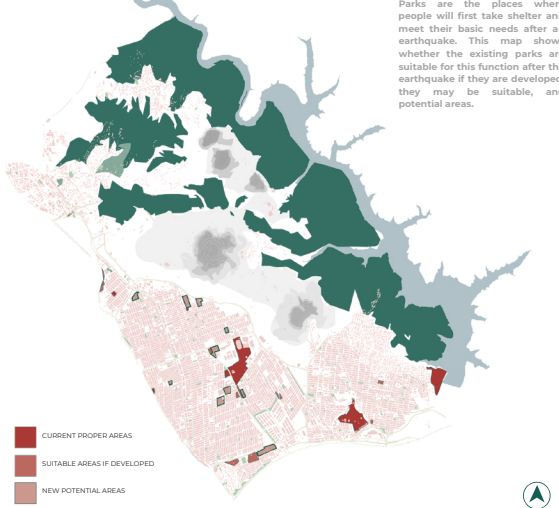
Landscape Design III CRN: 21350
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meltem Erdem Kaya
Res. Assis. Gizem Aluçlu



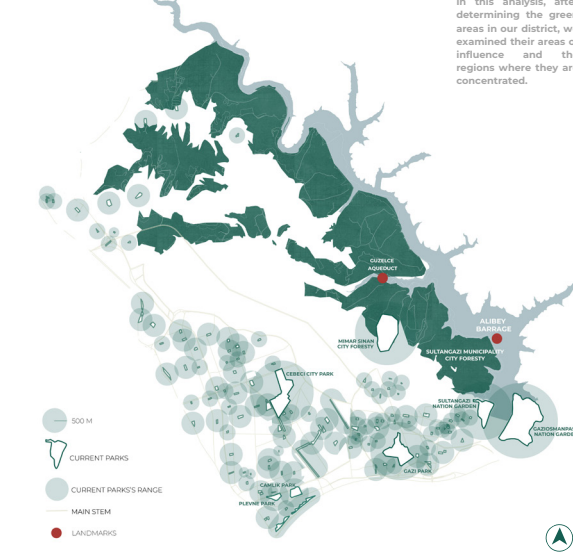
CONSTRUCTION & GREEN AREA RELATIONSHIP



SUITABILITY FOR EARTHQUAKE

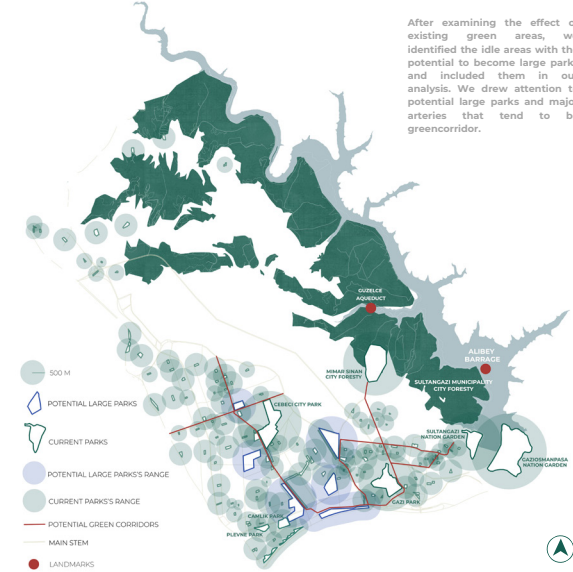


CURRENT PARKS' IMPACT AREA



In this analysis, after determining the green areas in our district, we examined their areas of influence and the regions where they are concentrated.

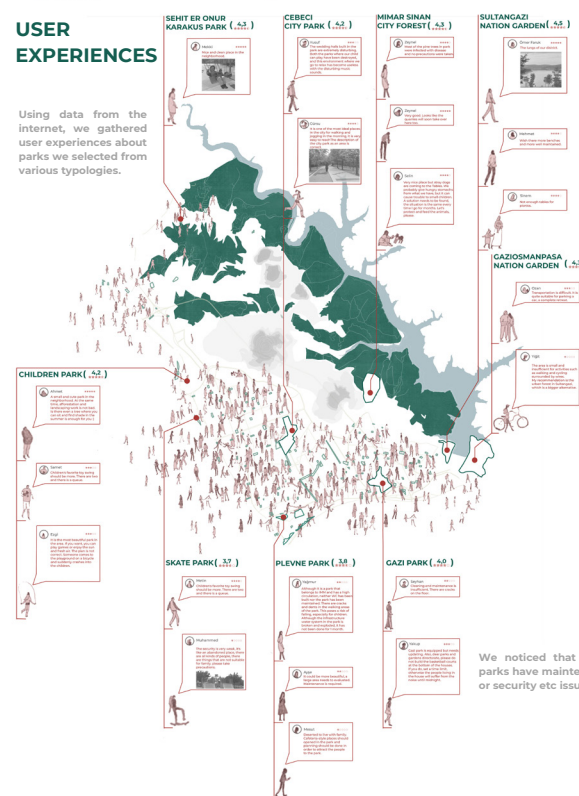
CURRENT PARKS & POTENTIAL LARGE PARKS' IMPACT AREA



After examining the effect of existing green areas, we identified the idle areas with the potential to become large parks and included them in our analysis. We drew attention to potential large parks and major arteries that tend to be greencorridor.

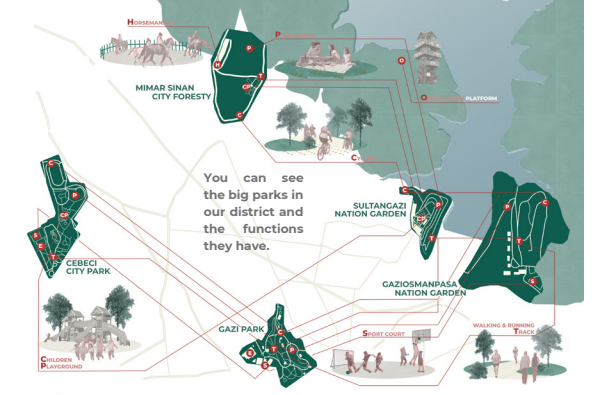
USER EXPERIENCES

Using data from the internet, we gathered user experiences about parks we selected from various typologies.



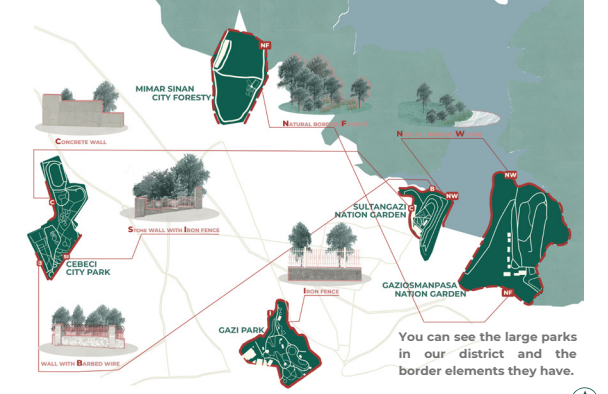
We noticed that many parks have maintenance or security etc issues.

CURRENT LARGE PARKS & FUNCTIONS



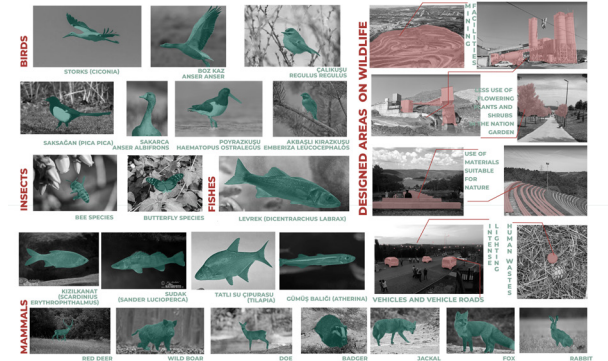
You can see the big parks in our district and the functions they have.

CURRENT LARGE PARKS' BORDER ELEMENTS

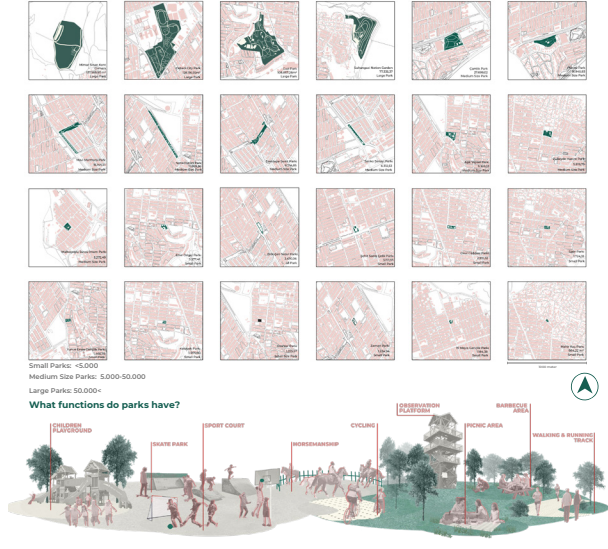


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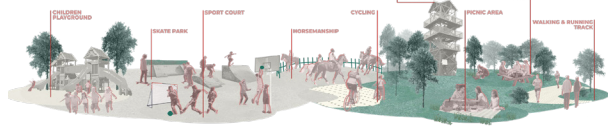
WILDLIFE & IMPACT OF DESIGNED AREAS ON WILDLIFE



PARK TYPOLOGIES



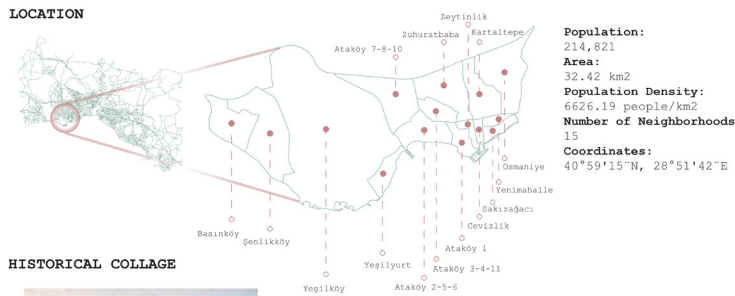
What functions do parks have?



BAKIRKÖY

Green ID - General Informations
MODULE I

LOCATION

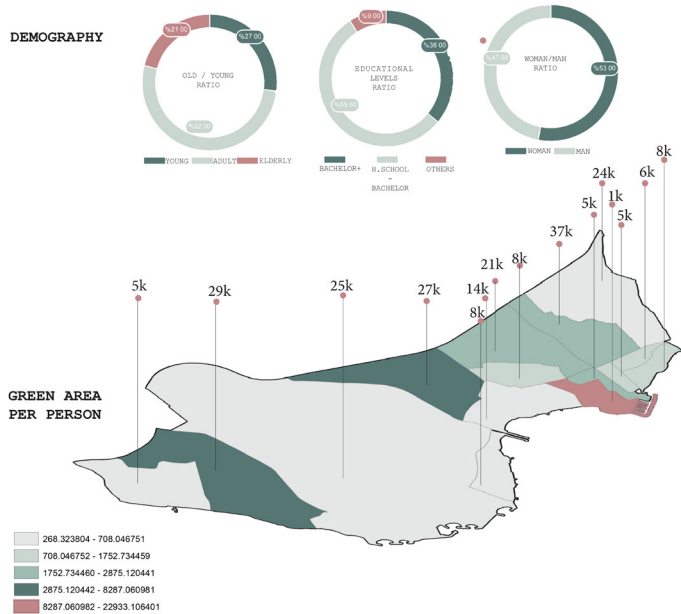


HISTORICAL COLLAGE



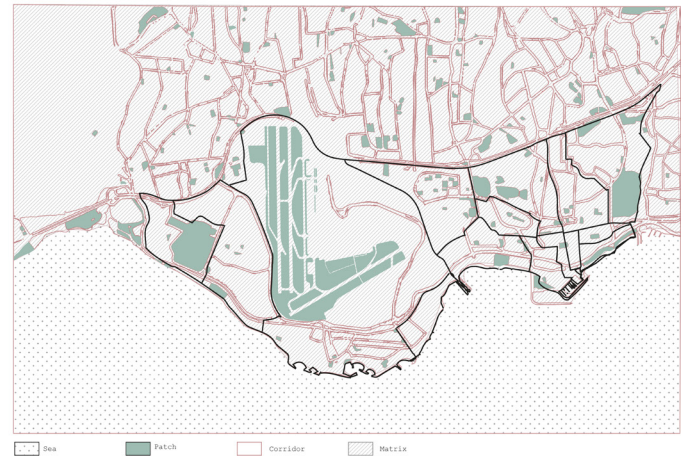
Bakırköy, formerly Makriköy, is located in the western half of Istanbul, on the Çatalca Peninsula, on the northeast coast of the Sea of Marmara. Founded in 1926, this district reached its present borders in 1992. The geographical location of Bakırköy is one of the most important factors that started as a small fishing village and urbanized it in the historical process. This summer resort, where the summer palaces of the high-level rulers of Byzantium were located, resembled a small paradise with its streams, beaches and forests. The summer resort feature, which continued in the Ottoman period, was preserved until the early 1950s. After this date, as in all of Istanbul, its face changed rapidly.

DEMOGRAPHY



People living in the regions of the city with different socio-economic and cultural characteristics show differences in the need and use of green and open space according to all these characteristics. However, unplanned settlement and unplanned urbanization have eliminated green areas and reduced the quality of social life. It cannot be said that the small parks, gardens and playgrounds that are randomly placed in any part of the city in an unplanned and irregular way will enable the healthy, lively and natural harmony between man and nature.

PATCH - CORRIDOR - MATRIX

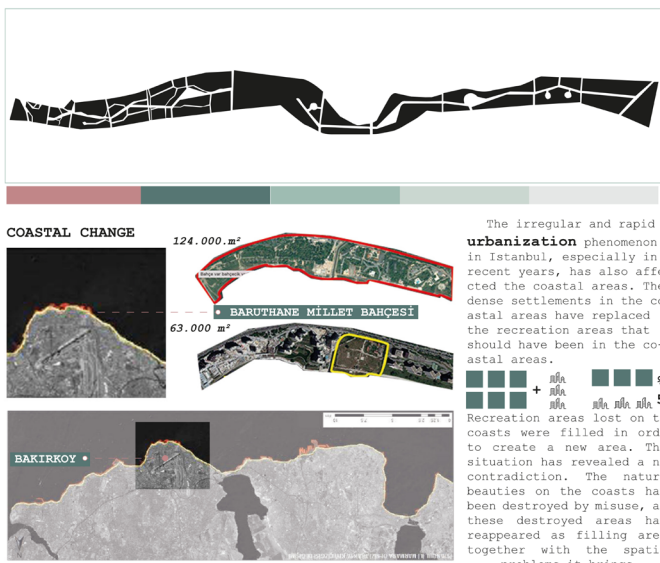


When we consider **Bakırköy** with its immediate surroundings in the Patch-Corridor-Matrix triangle, we see that the majority of large patches are gathered in Bakırköy. In fact, this highlights the importance of protecting and increasing the existing green areas in Bakırköy, not only for this district, but also for the continuity of the Green Corridor.

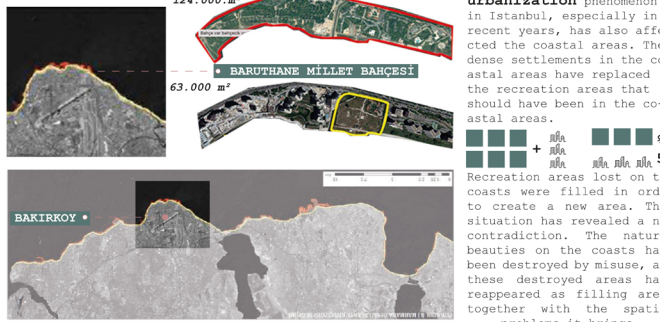
BAKIRKÖY

Green ID - Park Morphology
MODULE I

MORPHOLOGY



COASTAL CHANGE



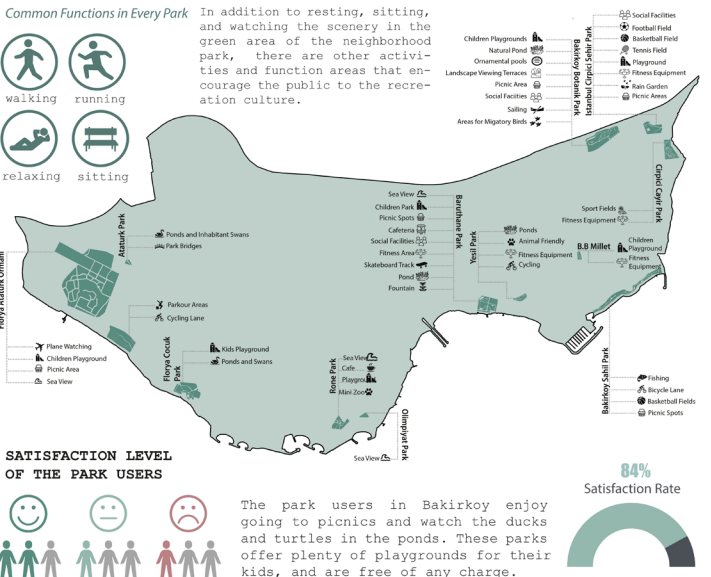
The irregular and rapid **urbanization** phenomenon in Istanbul, especially in recent years, has also affected the coastal areas. The dense settlements in the coastal areas have replaced the recreation areas that should have been in the coastal areas.

Recreation areas lost on the coasts were filled in order to create a new area. This situation has revealed a new contradiction. The natural beauties on the coasts have been destroyed by misuse, and these destroyed areas have reappeared as filling areas together with the spatial problems it brings.

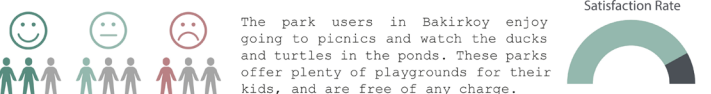
BAKIRKÖY

Green ID - Statistical Data and Ratio
MODULE I

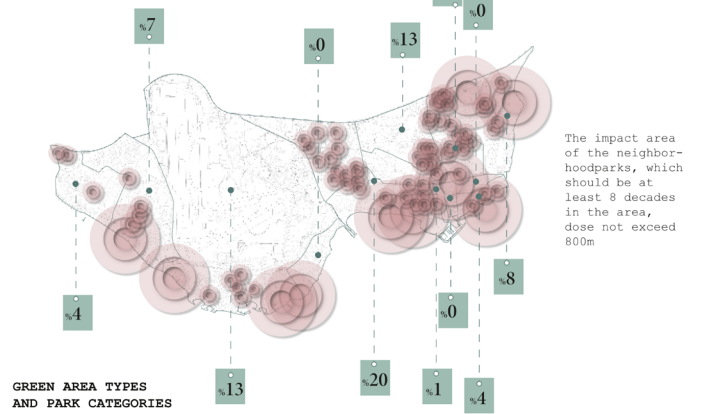
PARK ACTIVITIES & FUNCTIONS



SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE PARK USERS



ACCESSIBILITY & IMPACT

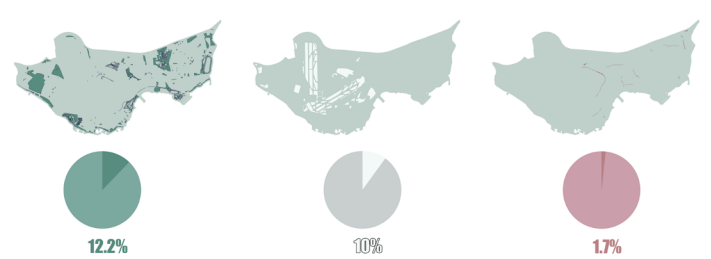


GREEN AREA TYPES AND PARK CATEGORIES



When looking at the active green area density in the Bakırköy district, the areas shown in dark green are the areas with the most active green areas. Looking at the densely populated neighborhoods, all of the neighborhood areas are concentrated in certain spaces. The concentration of densities in certain regions leads to a deficiency in terms of competence and accessibility.

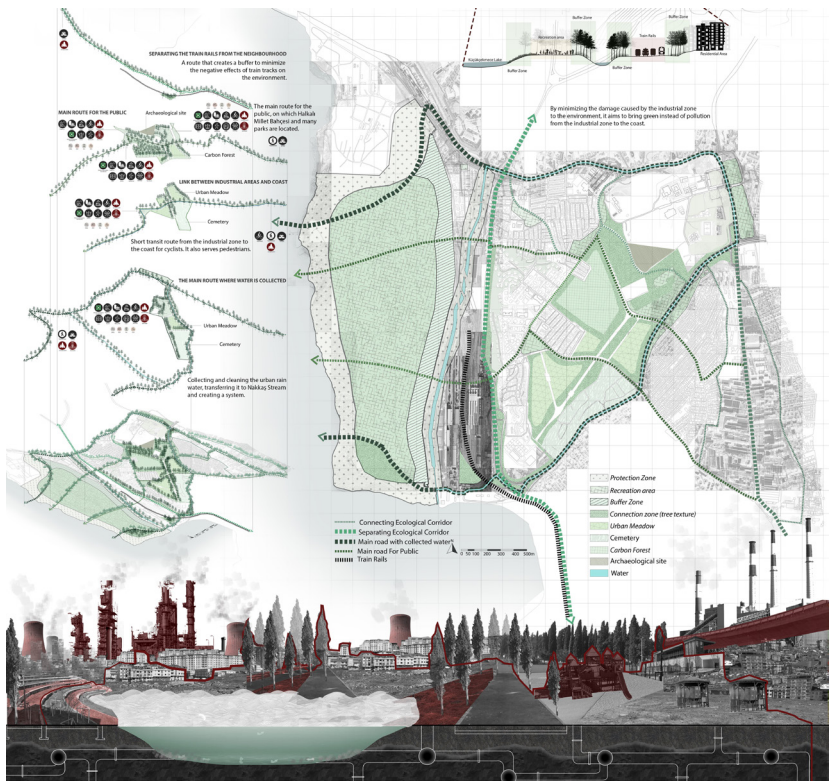
PERCENTAGES OF THE GREEN AREAS IN BAKIRKOY AND THEIR IMPACT



Active and passive green spaces are important in terms of the needs and life of the city, which is trying to survive in the deteriorating environmental conditions. Among different urban uses, green areas have the characteristics of improving the physical structure of the city, adding aesthetic value to the city, meeting recreational needs, increasing the air quality, and providing the ecological balance.

Individual Works

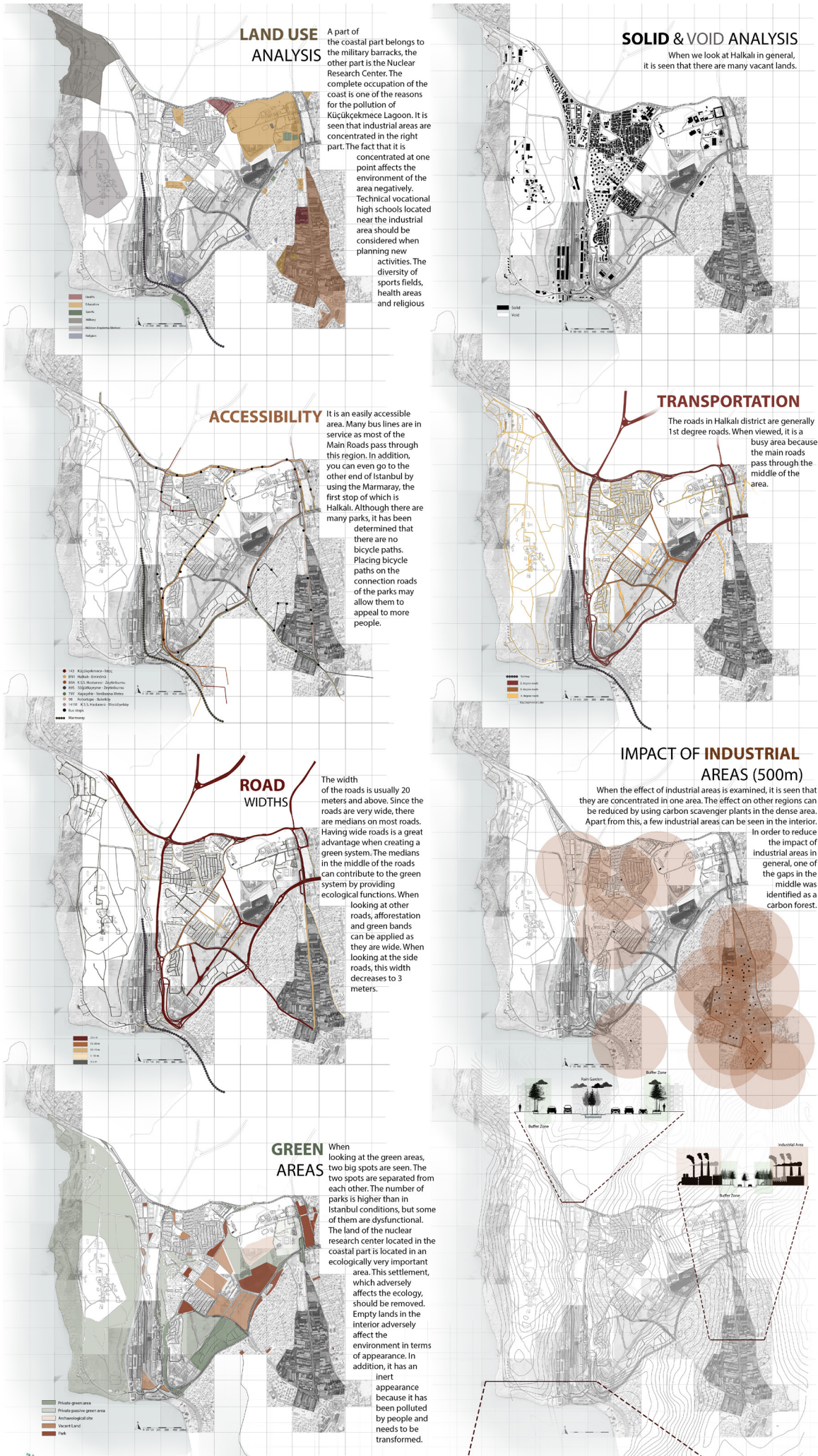
Large [Parks]

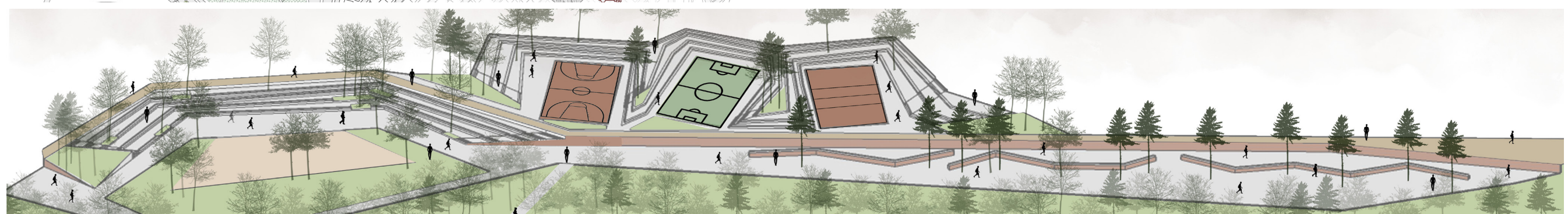
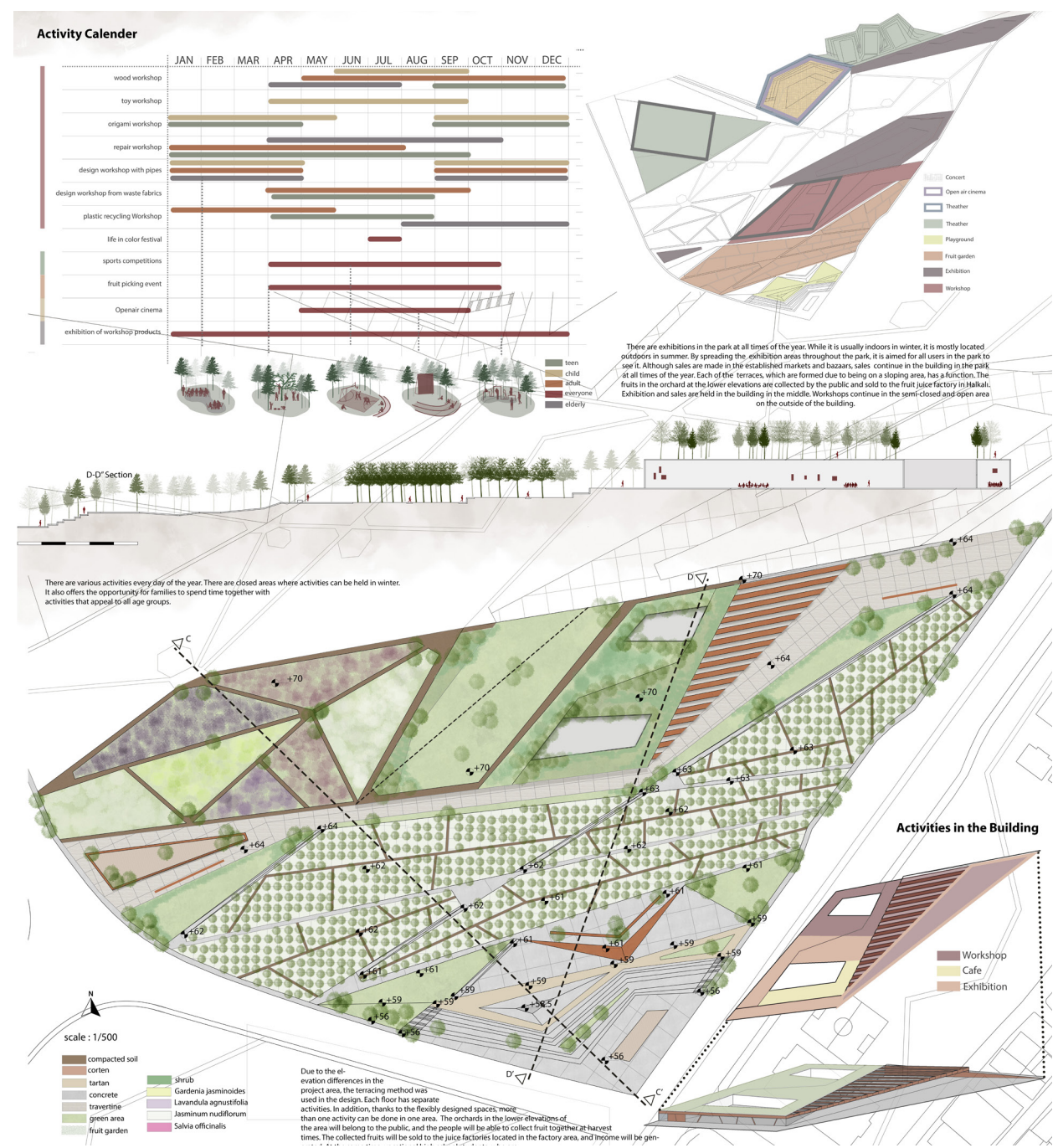
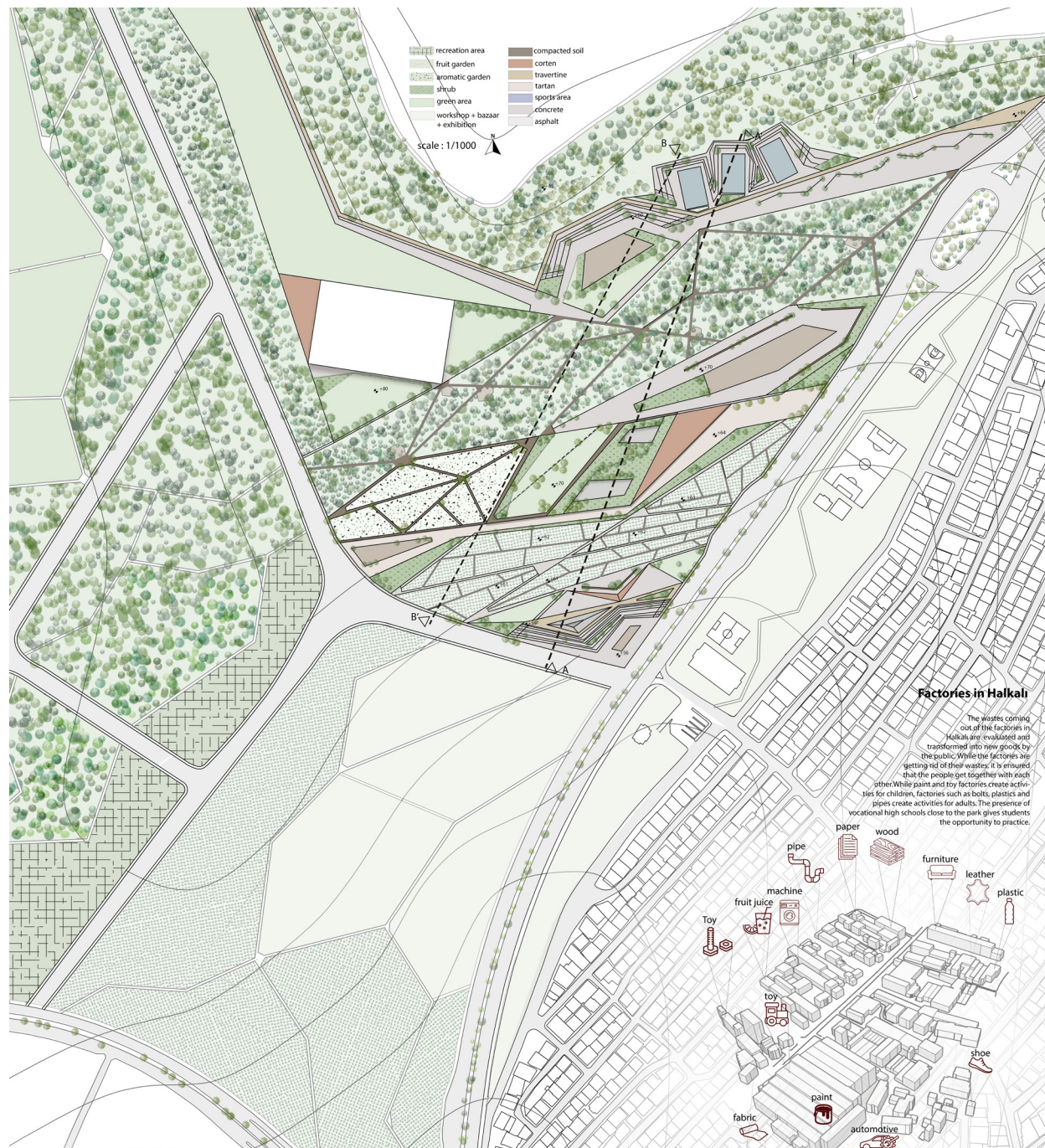


Halkalı region is an ecologically important region due to its proximity to Küçükçekmece Lagoon. But with the increasing industrialization, the life of the people of Halkalı is in danger. The project area was worked in the people's garden in Hlalklai. We started the project by examining the parks and green spaces in the Halkalı neighborhood. The number of green areas was high in Halkalı, but the parks had problems in terms of quality. To identify the problems, park typologies were examined and parking schemes were created. The existing green system was examined and what could be done to improve it was planned. The project concept focused on the industrialization of Halkalı. Due to the intense industrial zones in the area, both the natural life and the local people were adversely affected. With the decisions taken, it was aimed to reduce the negative effects of industrialization in Halkalı and to prevent the spread of industrialization. The green system proposal focused on the protection of natural areas. Protection zones were created on the shore of Küçükçekmece Lagoon. At the same time, a protection zone was created around the stream connecting to Küçükçekmece Lagoon. In the green system proposal, 4 main axes were created. One of them passed around the entire area, the others were shorter routes. The main route was the route on which Halkalı Millet Garden was also located. This route, which is generally for the use of local people, aimed to take people from the industrial area and meet them with the coast. Another route was for cyclists. In addition, a corridor that acts as a barrier around the rail line was created to eliminate the environmental disturbance caused by the Marmaray train tracks in Halkalı.

Industrial to Green
Halkalı

Halime Sude Kervan





In the design part, how to combine the people of Halkali with industrialization was considered. Workshops were planned for the evaluation of waste and surplus materials from the existing industrial area. A calendar was created from the planned workshops and it was planned to have an

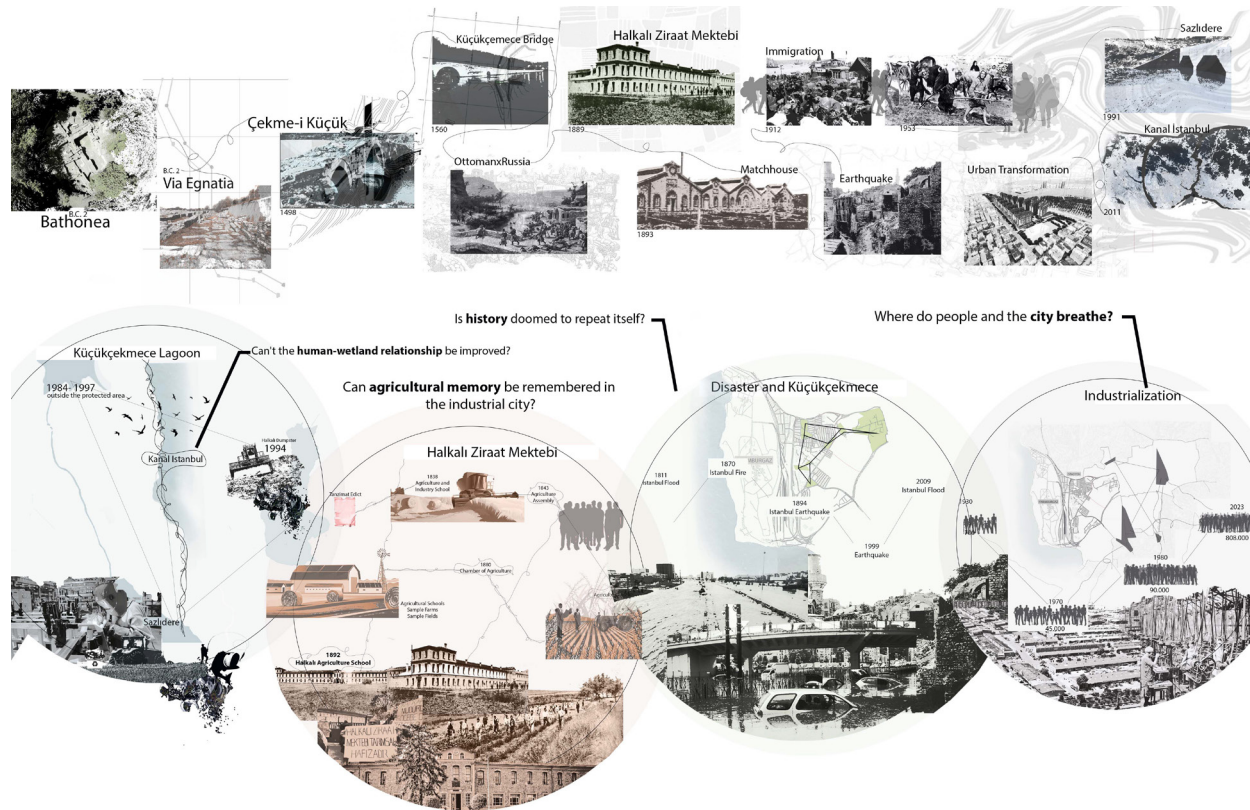
event in the park at any time of the year. While planning the activities, activities suitable for all age groups were considered. The products created from waste will be exhibited in the exhibition elements in the area and from time to time, bazaars and markets will be set up and sold. Exhibitions and sales will always continue in the building

in the park. Due to the elevation differences in the project area, the terracing method was used in the design. Each floor has separate activities. In addition, thanks to the flexibly designed spaces, more than one activity can be done in one area. Due to the ancestral sports center located at the top level, sports fields are positioned at the

upper level. In addition, a special garden was created for the ancestral sports center. In this private garden, athletes will be able to train and it will also be open to the public at certain times of the year. Thanks to the organized workshops, the people will mingle with each other. At the same time, women, who are the main users

of the park, will be able to sell their products and contribute to their economy. In addition, factories in the area will have the opportunity to recycle their waste. The orchards in the lower elevations of the area will belong to the public, and the people will be able to collect fruit together at harvest times. The collected fruits will be sold

to the juice factories located in the factory area, and income will be generated. At the same time, vocational high school students, who are concentrated in the field, will be assigned to the workshops and will offer practical opportunities to both students.



Get Down to the Core: Agrilarge Park | Halkalı

Bilge Pinar Albayrak

In the first module of the project, an inventory was created for the green area data in the area covering several neighborhoods in the Küçükçekmece district of Istanbul. In order to understand the area, its topography, climate, social structure, flora fauna and communication with Küçükçekmece lagoon were analyzed. Subsequently, upon conducting a comprehensive green area analysis, the green infrastructure map, park typologies, size categories, transportation and green space interactions, population and accessibility, permeable-impermeable surface ratios in green areas were determined and mapped, categorization was made according to park functions, and size and The link between the function is handled in a multifaceted and layered way.

The 2nd module required to consider all aspects of the field individually. Halkalı is grouped under 4 main headings and these are Küçükçekmece

Lagoon, Halkalı Agricultural School, natural disasters and dense industrial structure close to the area. In order to establish the relationship between these headings and the area, the physical condition of the area, the building stock, equipment areas, road qualities, transportation and accessibility were examined, mapped.

Based on the idea that Halkalı Agricultural School has lost its function and can be an answer to many of today's problems if it is revived, a green system has been designed in which an agricultural pilot district can produce by bringing people together. A system has been organized where they can acquire, produce, consume and sell the seedlings from local tradesmen. At the same time, it was suggested that the nuclear research center located close to the lagoon should be functionalized as an agricultural school, and the system was integrated with education.

What is the **relationship between building stock and open space** in Küçükçekmece?

In the studied areas in Küçükçekmece, the building stock was concentrated in certain areas and the middle was left as an open area.



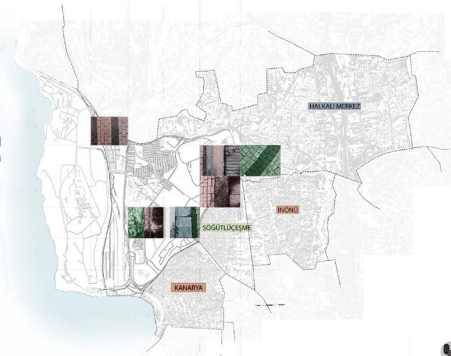
Which improvements are the **roads suitable for?**



In the area where the main axle widths are more than 20 meters, road widths decrease to 5 meters due to the accumulation of building stock.

How are the **floor types** in Küçükçekmece?

Materials such as concrete, cobblestone and wood form the pattern of Küçükçekmece.



Küçükçekmece that develops, teaches, produces, socializes, does sports and interacts.

plant production, sale, planting

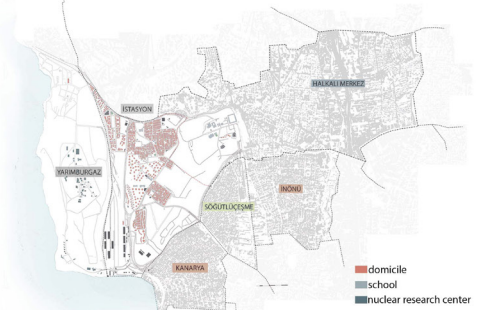
production

socialization

education

What is the **relationship between reinforcement areas and open space** in Küçükçekmece?

In the area where mostly residential buildings are located, the nuclear research center has closed the coastal part. The reinforcement areas are close to the residential buildings.

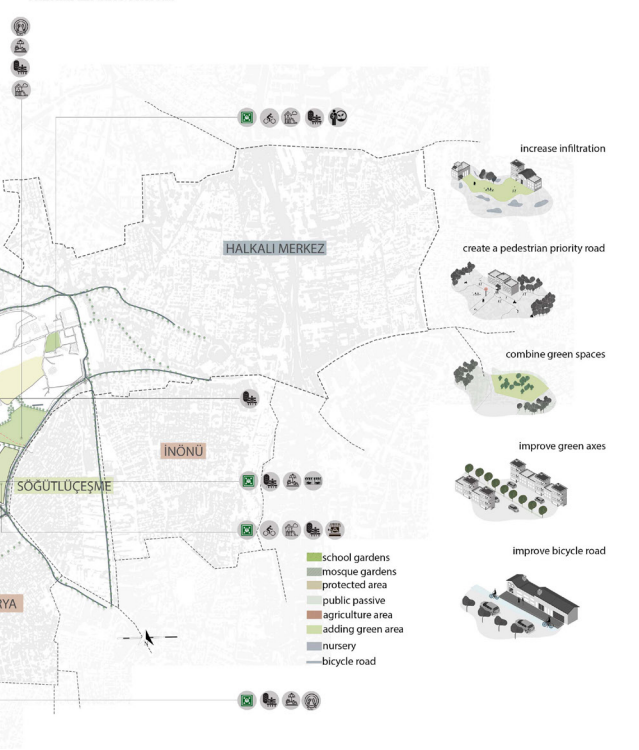
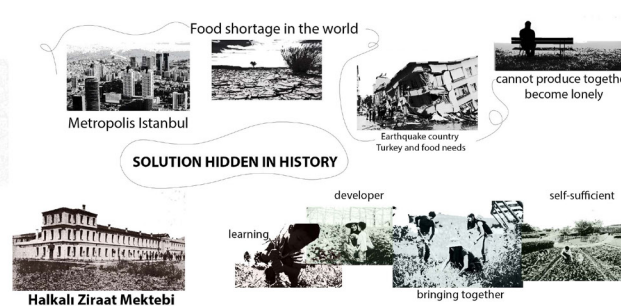


What is the location of the **reinforcement areas** and the place of the **schools** in the current system?



Schools, mosques, hospitals are located close to the coast and around the main axes. Areas of influence were determined with circles with a radius of 500 m.

Küçükçekmece, self-sufficient, productive and coming together:
A System that Feeds History, Present and Future



GET DOWN TO THE CORE: AGRILARGE PARK

2022-2023 Spring Term - PEM312E - Landscape Design III - Cr: 21350 - Assoc. Prof. Meltem Erdem Kaya / Res. Assist. Gizem Alıçlı
Bilge Pinar Albayrak 020190522

Küçükçekmece, self-sufficient, productive and coming together:
A System that Feeds History, Present and Future

The shortage of food and water foreseen in Metropolis Istanbul over the years, the difference between production and consumption, Halkali, who cannot be self-sufficient in case of disaster... The project that solves today's problem of loneliness by 'producing together' and adds a layer of agriculture faithful to its history to Halkali.



In the last step of the project, values, it was suggested that the in the 3rd module, the Nation's Garden, which is present in the area, was discussed in all aspects and considering that the 'nation' garden should overlap with the historical and cultural

municipality's draw, kitchen and cooking areas where families or businesses can produce and prepare their products all season, picnic areas where they can consume, a large workshop area, a miniature water and soil

composition area for children, area are also defined. where energy is provided with solar panels. In the design where rainwater collection and design pavilions are provided, areas where the produce can be sold in the organic market sales with the aim of walking axes

parallel to the topography, proportional and interactive distribution of the areas, and minimum carbon footprint in the use of materials.

