

PEM 311E – Landscape Design II PEM 312E – Landscape Design III

22-23 SPRING

LANDSCAPE OF IMPACT

STUDIO REPORT



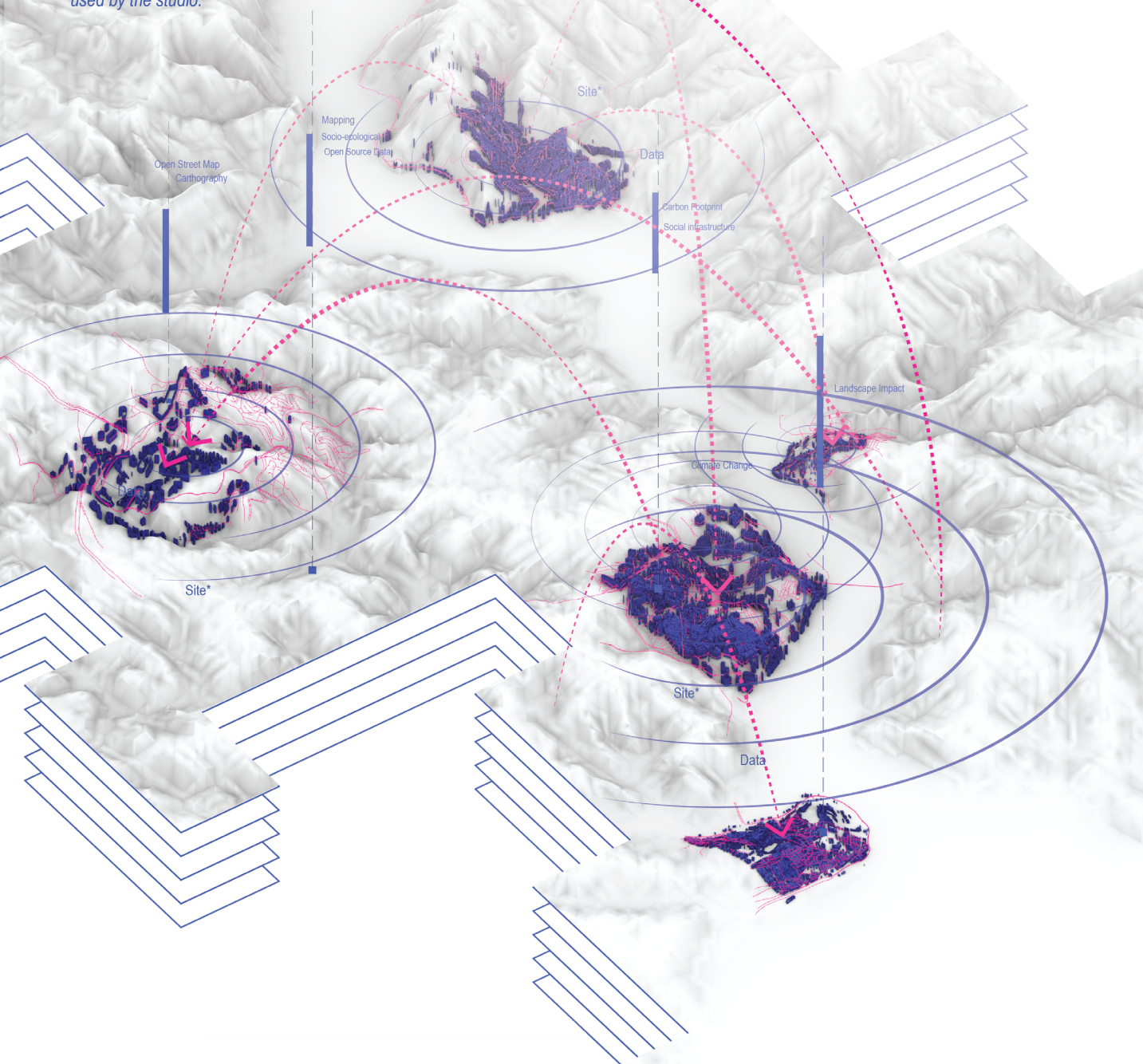
SCAN ME

You can scan the QR to look through all open-source data platforms and apps that are searched and used by the studio.

The studio named Landscape of Impact is an act of exploration of open data of geospatial, social, and environmental values of urban through interactions and impacts on past to tomorrow.

Studio Coordinators

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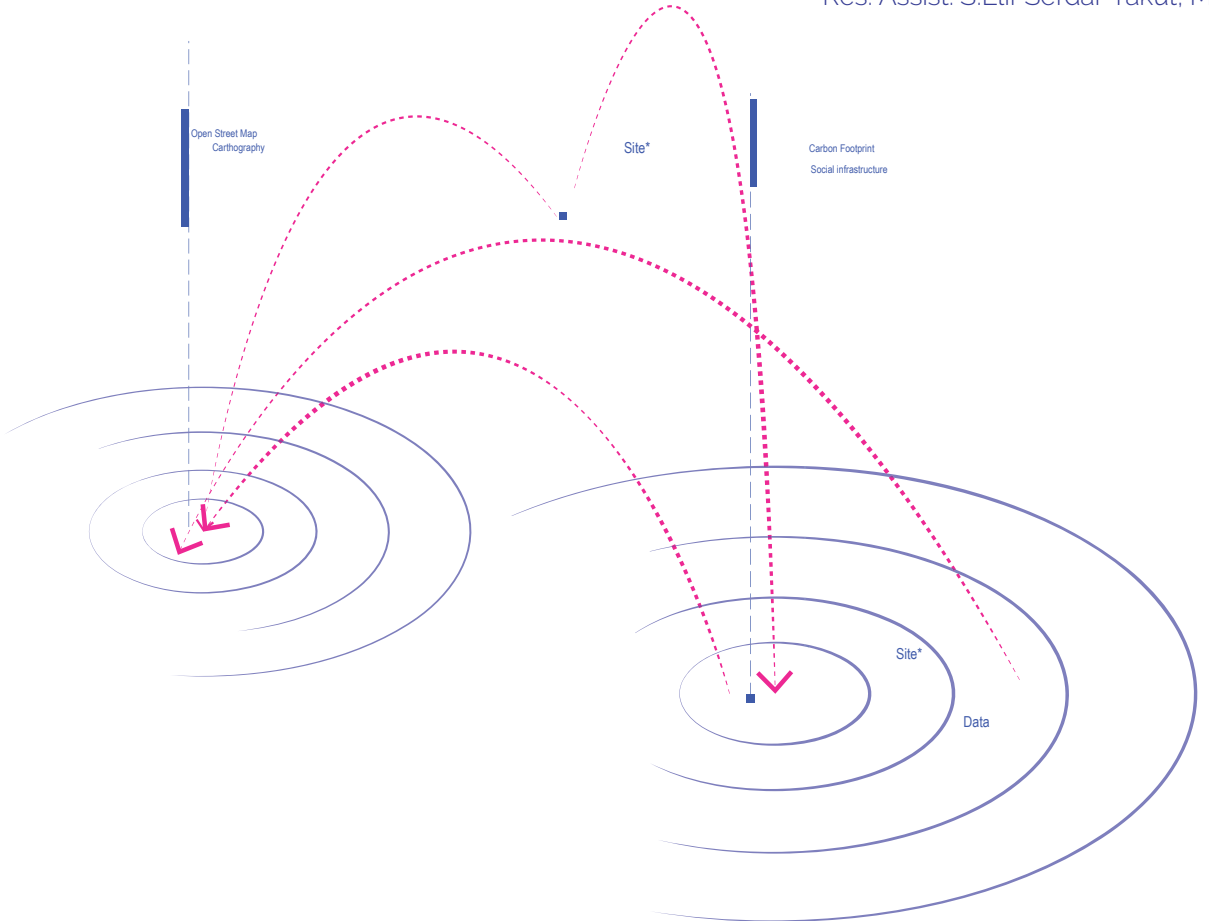
Landscape Design Studio II - III

'22-23 Spring

PEM 311E CNR [21343] | Landscape Design Project II
PEM 312E CNR [21348] | Landscape Design Project III

Monday - Thursday 13.30 - 17.30

Enise Burcu DERİNBÖĞAZ, MSc. | Zeynep HAGUR SORGUÇ, MSc.
Res. Assist. S.Elif Serdar Yakut, Msc.



LANDSCAPE OF IMPACT

The studio named Landscape of Impact is an act of exploration of open data of geospatial, social, and environmental values of urban through interactions and impacts on past to tomorrow. Along with this investigation process, the main objective is to obtain well-adapted and unique design strategies by revealing the landscape with its embedded data. Some of the key themes of this studio can be listed as; Geospatial data, impact mapping, open source data, social impact, carbon modeling, contemporary landscape thinking, citizen science, and contemporary cartography. As the final outcome, the ability to create maps with open-source data using HOT(humanitarian open street map team), GIS(Qgis), sections, and collages fueled with social, environmental, and geospatial open-source data.

Modules

Mapping and Data **.01**

Landscape of Social Data **.02**

Spatial solutions for the
Landscape of Impact **.03**

.01 Mapping and Data

3 WEEKS

The first module of the landscape impact studio will be focused on mapping and exploring the data collection, visualization and measurement via accumulated urban data from Open Street Map (OSM). In this module, data selection, extraction, and GIS integration will be the main issue for surrounding of the Osmanlı Park near by Santral Istanbul. For this proses, an open data specialist, Orkut Murat Yılmaz will support. At the end of this module students need to collect and design data, visualize, and create unique maps, understand open source tools. This module will be shaped by follows below:

A- Mapathon is a coordinated mapping event and a kind of editathon. The public is invited to make online map improvements in their local area to improve coverage and to help with disaster risk assessment and energy management. Mapathons use an online site for storing map data, such as OpenStreetMap.

****** Research about open source data, Revolution OS.

B- Site visit and analysis, creating new data.

****** Kobo Toolbox data gathering and transferring with site specific data.

C- Data visualization on QGIS as a final creation of collected data.



Seminar

Yer Çizenler - Orkut Murat Yılmaz

Fear of Crime

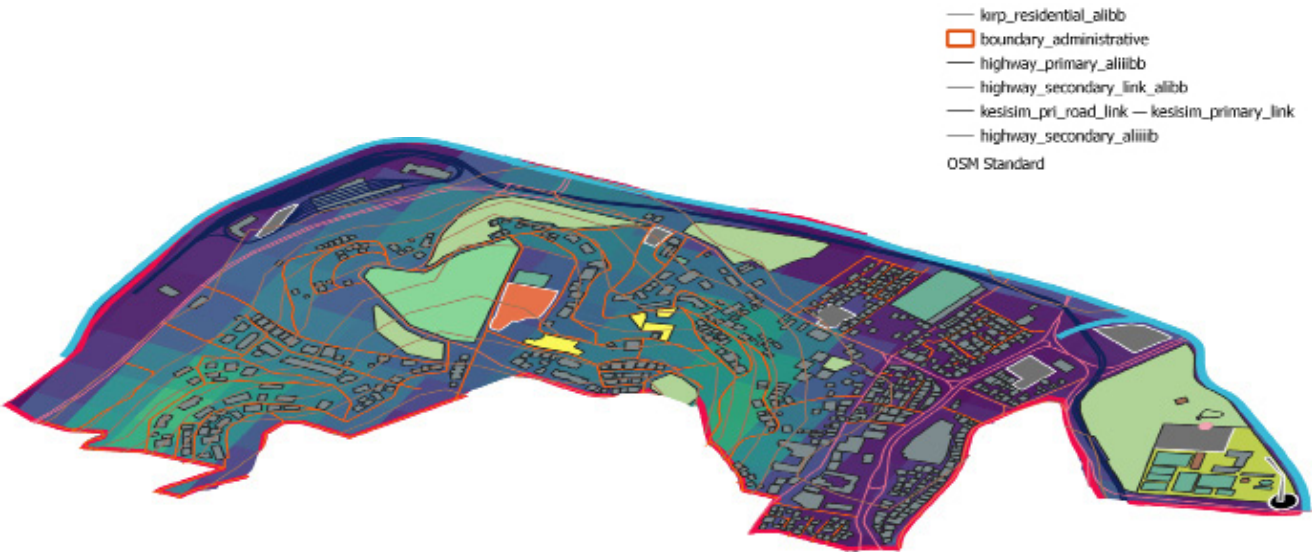
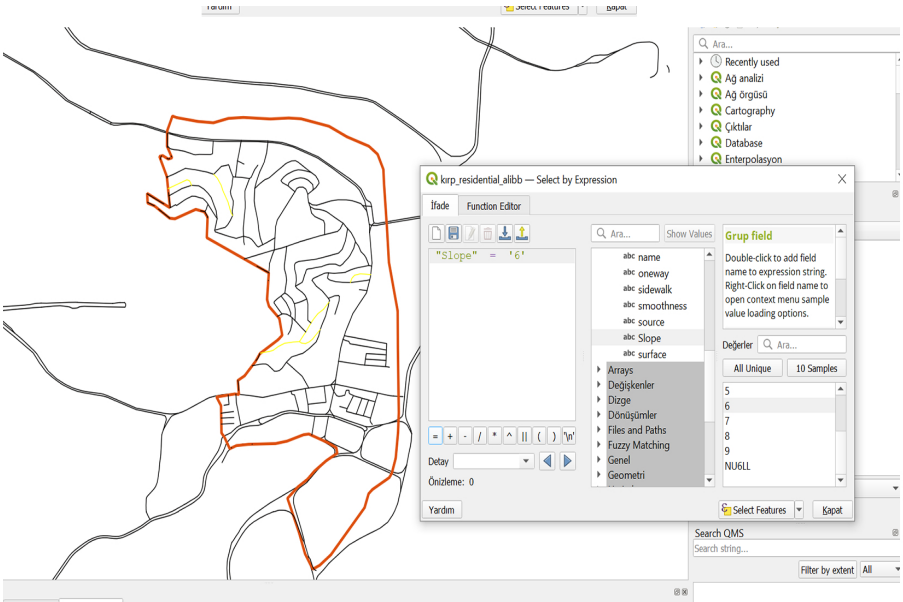
Dicle Yıldız
Arzum Uslu

Landuse , DEM and specially structured street slope data were mapped in QGIS. These analyses were made for the Alibeyköy Neighbourhood due to get a deeper understanding of fear of crime in the streets.

[illegible]

LEGEND

- leisure=playground_in alibeyköy
 - leisure=playground in alibeyköy
 - leisure=park in alibeyköy
 - highway=secondary_link in alibeyköy
 - highway=primary_link in alibeyköy
 - waterway=stream in alibeyköy
 - landuse=cemetery in alibeyköy
 - landuse=construction in alibeyköy
 - railway=tram in alibeyköy
 - building=alibeyköy
 - amenity=parking in alibeyköy
 - amenity=parking in alibeyköy
 - amenity=school alibeyköy
 - leisure=pitch in alibeyköy
 - highway_primary
 - highway_secondary
 - natural=water
 - highway_residential
 - boundary_administrative
 - leisure=sports_centre
- Eğim
- Bant 1 (Gray)
- <=5
 - 5 - 7
 - 7 - 10
 - > 10





Sense of Belonging

Şeyma İnci Şen

İdil Yılmaz

Public transportation, land values by streets, schools and urban parks, buildings, slope and satellite image were used for analyzing the Karadolap neighbourhood. Main idea was to reveal the sense of belonging.

Güzeltepe

Dicle Yıldız
Arzum Uslu

Landuse , DEM and specially structured street slope data were mapped in QGIS. These analyses were made for the Alibeyköy Neighbourhood due to get a deeper understanding of fear of crime in the streets.

Roads

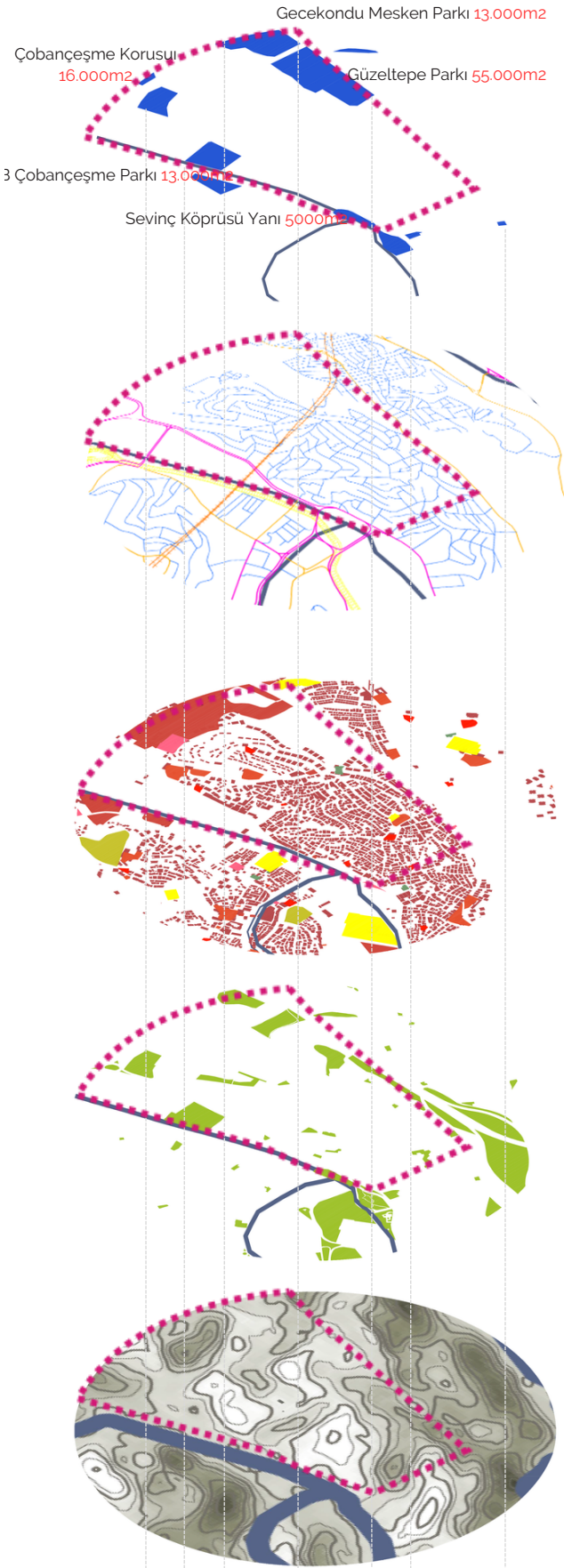
- primary
- residential
- secondary
- subway
- tram

Landuse

- logistic - transportation
- sport areas
- health areas
- cemeteries
- public institutions
- educational areas
- religious buildings
- military areas
- green spaces
- buildings

Topography

- 20m contours
- 10m contours
- water



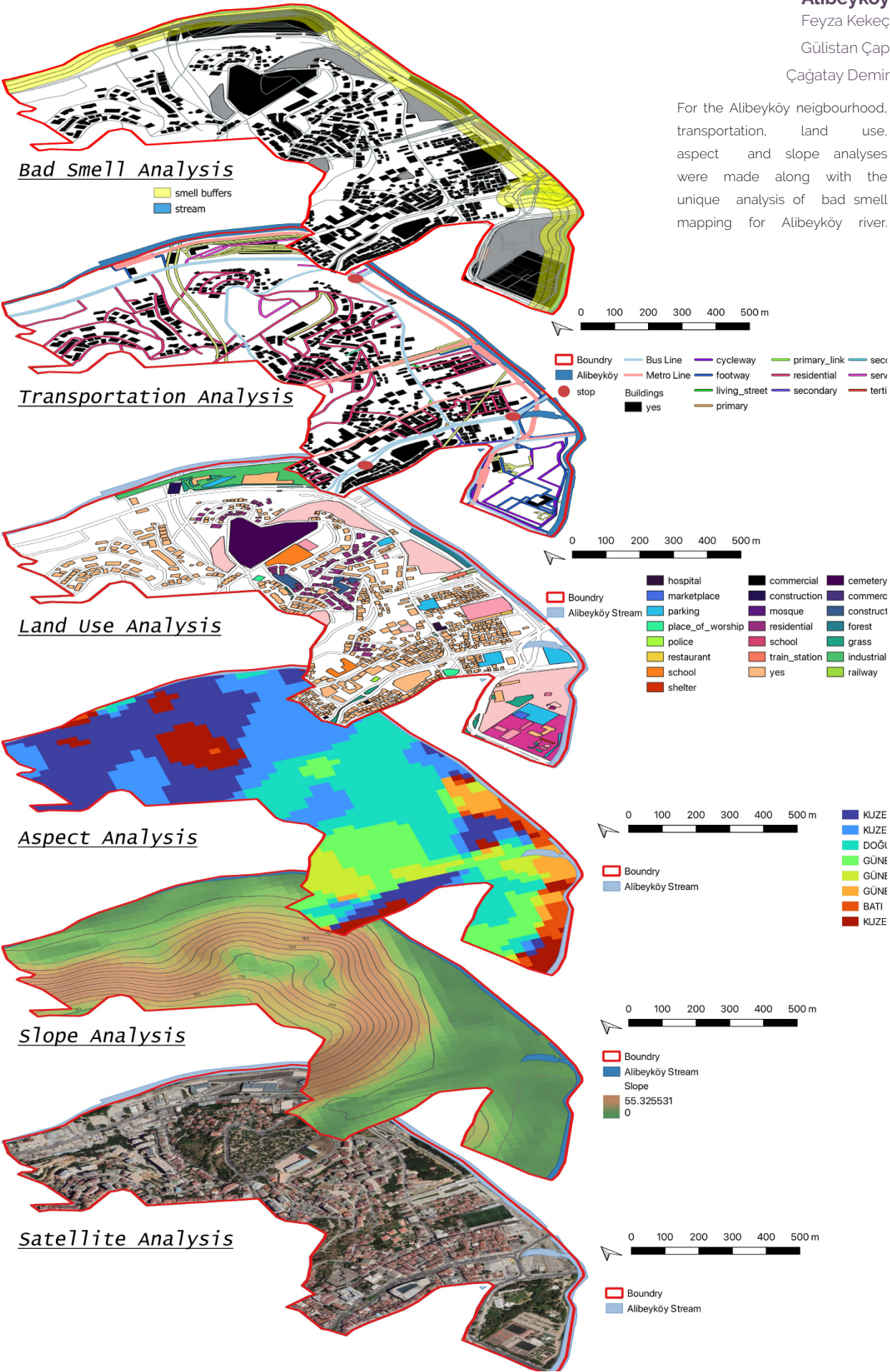
Alibeyköy

Feyza Kekeç

Gülstan Çap

Çağatay Demir

For the Alibeyköy neighbourhood, transportation, land use, aspect and slope analyses were made along with the unique analysis of bad smell mapping for Alibeyköy river.



.02 Landscape of Social Data

3 WEEKS

The second module of the landscape impact studio will be focused on the socio-ecological and environmental value of urbanized texture. Understanding the social infrastructure, and researching both social and environmental relations are the fundamental keys here. Therefore, examining demographic data and land-use interrelations will be discussed regarding reading and integrating design strategies. In this module, a seminar will be held in terms of social design integration which be given by Aylin Gezgüç from Impact Hub NGO. The main themes of this module can be listed as climate technologies, social impact, security, equity, diversity, ecology, mental health, social issues. As the final delivery expectations of second module are well-defined design solutions regarding these key themes and related data analyses.



jURY

Coordination with Bilgi University Social Sciences

SEMINAR

Marmara Urban Forum - Samet Keskin

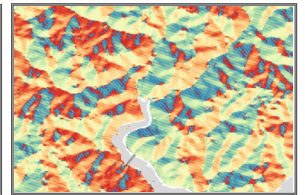
In ths seminar, Samet Keskin from Marmara Urban Forum gave informamtion to the studio about open data sources and types of Istanbul.





A. Berru Turhan

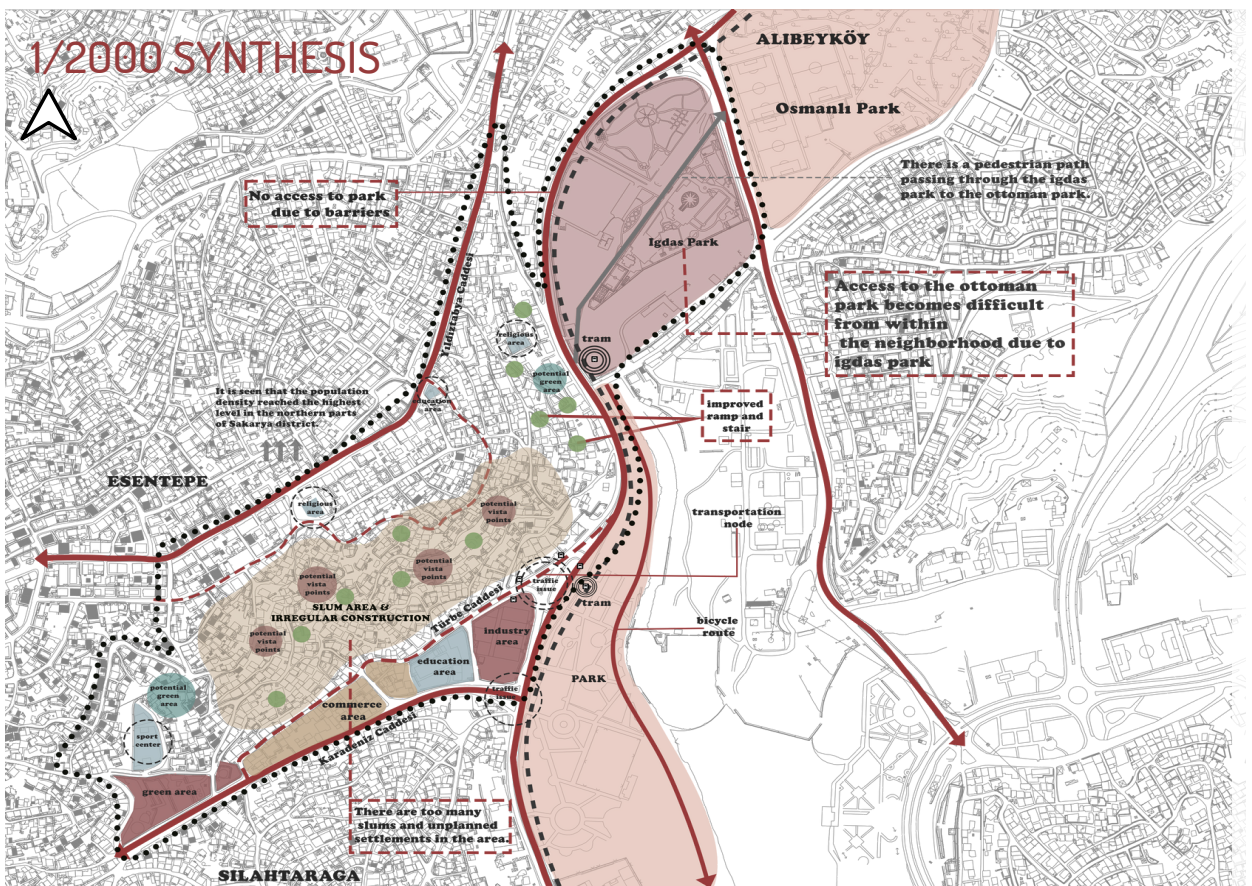
Demographics of Sakarya Neighborhood



Aspect



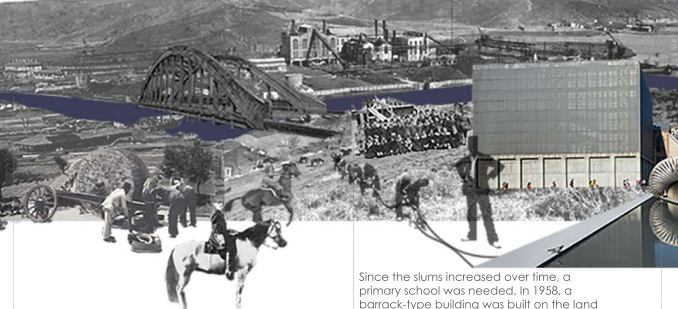
Green Area



ORIGINATION



Over time, slums and industrialization emerged and merged in the city center. Alibeyköy creek and its surroundings were the areas of reconciliation and conflict between the public and the palace in the recreation areas during the Ottoman period.



Alibeyköy Stream is a part of the 4 most important corridors of Istanbul. The stream is also a part of the Golden Horn. The creek area was a place where agriculture and animal husbandry were carried out, feeding Istanbul.

Since the slums increased over time, a primary school was needed. In 1958, a barrack-type building was built on the land and education began. A reinforced concrete school was built in 1964.

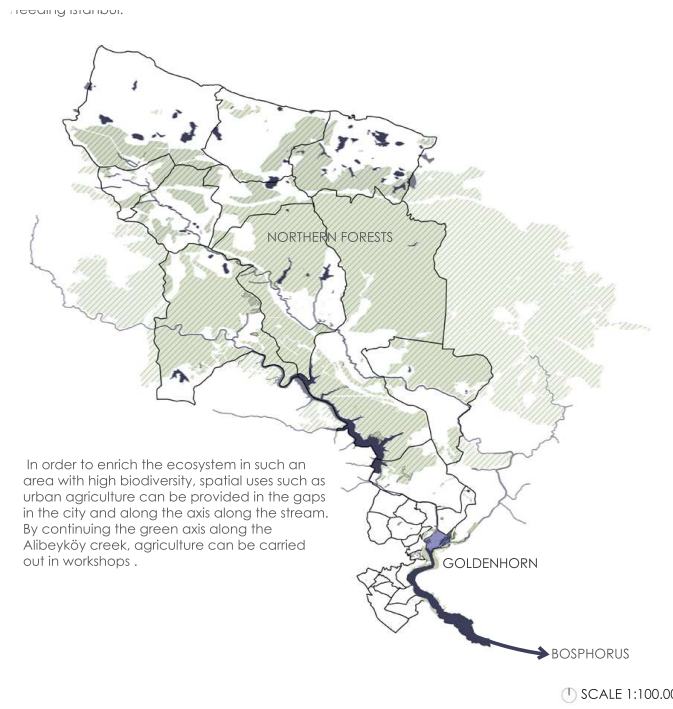
Silahtarğa station was restored and is in BİGİ University Campus. It is used as a museum today.

Alibeyköy-Cıbalı T5 tram line was opened in 2020. Fil köprü was wrecked when the tramway was being built



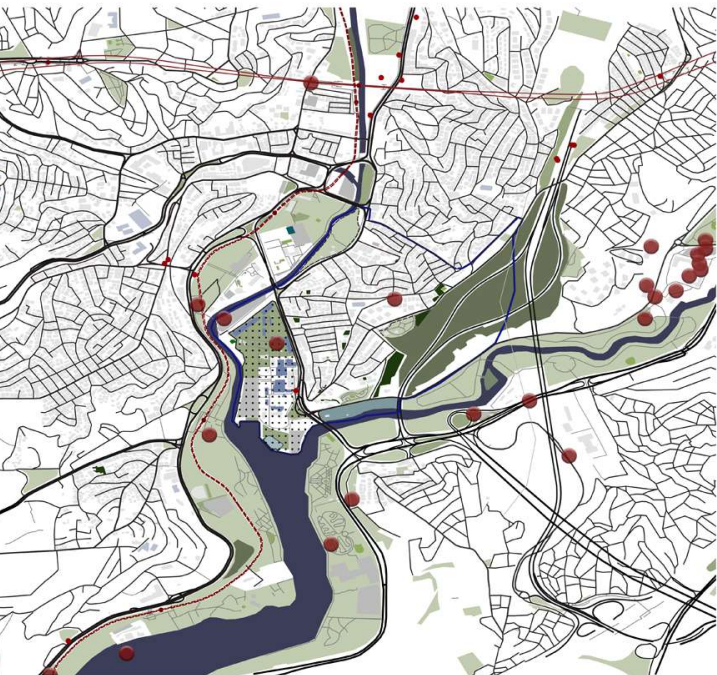
The name of the Emniyettepe District was Mahmut Bey before, but it was changed, as the security officers began to reside in the neighborhood and their numbers were in the majority.

Currently, there is a complex urbanization in Alibeyköy. Those who raise chickens in their gardens and live in slums and those living in villas are neighbors.

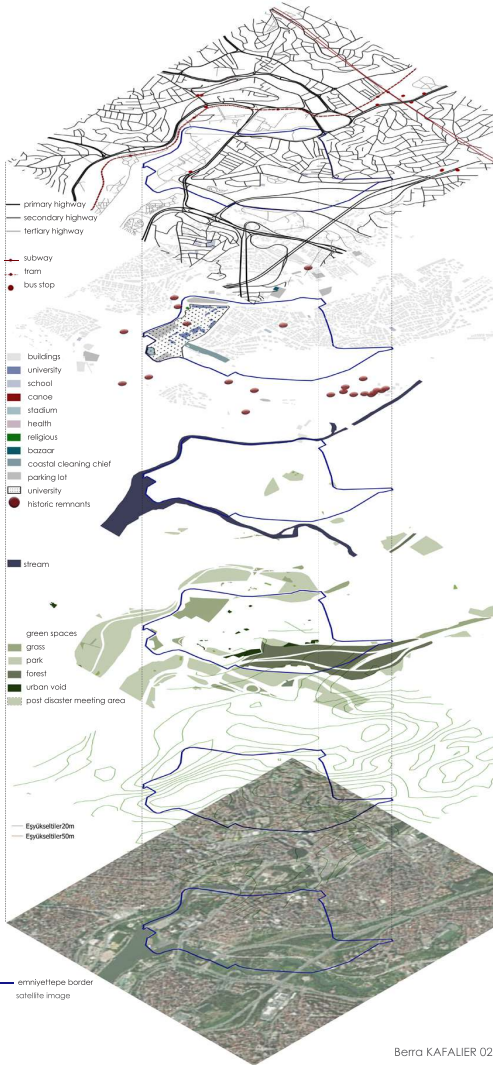


In order to enrich the ecosystem in such an area with high biodiversity, spatial uses such as urban agriculture can be provided in the gaps in the city and along the axis along the stream. By continuing the green axis along the Alibeyköy creek, agriculture can be carried out in workshops.

SCALE 1:100,000



SCALE 1:10,000



Berra KAFALIER 02

Emniyettepe

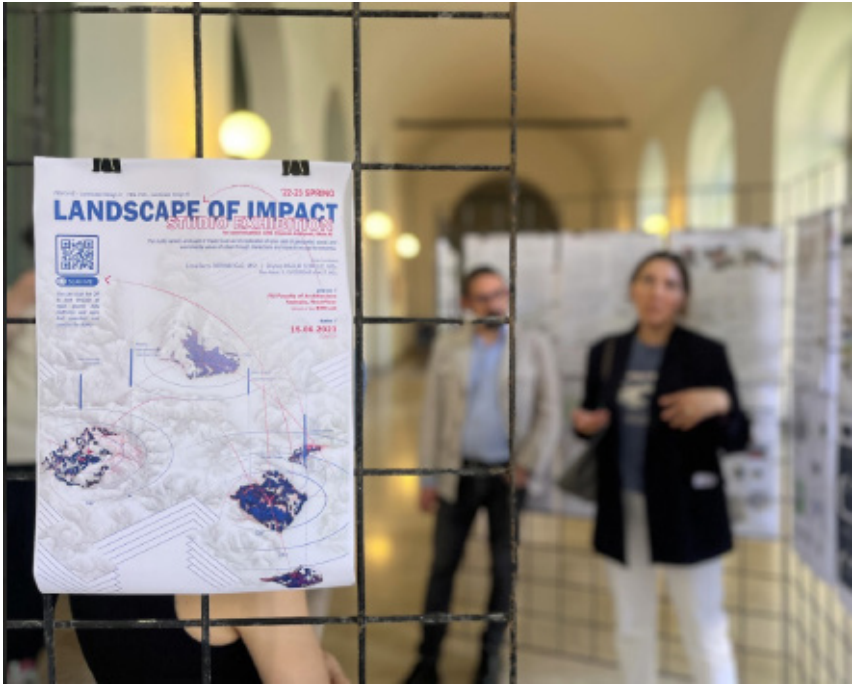
Berra Kafalier

Along with the Emniyettepe neighbourhood analyses new demographic data and spacial landmarks were included to understand the social dynamics of the neighbourhood.

.03 Spatial solutions for the Landscape of Impact

7 WEEKS

As the final module of the studio, spatial solutions for the landscape impact issue will be the main topic for the last 7 weeks. Addressing the predeveloped problems and data collection, design strategies will be presented as nature-based solutions. These solutions should be detailed accordingly to the project specifications as LD II or LD III. At the end of this module, unique strategies should be clearly defined, related structures or events should be designed, and the quality of spatial design should be given. Drawing qualities should be developed and aligned with the application project standards. Also, a seminar will be held by Emrah Kurum from an NGO called approach to social-ecological issues.



FINAL EXHIBITION

Final discussion and open exhibition wit Emrah Kurum, IBB and Ekin Koç.

MAIN STAGE

PARTICIPANT - A PLURALIST AND EXPERIMENTAL PUBLIC PLANE

The Golden Horn, whose settlement date has passed two thousand years, has also provided a suitable environment for industry with its natural harbor that has suffered sieges, earthquakes, fires.

As a result of the destruction of the primitive vegetation, on the slopes and especially in Alibeyand Kağıthane Streams, with increasing erosion, the Golden Horn is affected by pollution.cause it to turn into a water body that becomes shallow and loses its vitality had happened

According to Doğan Kuban "The factories around the Golden Horn,are symbols of the empire's modernization efforts"

The industry that has discharged toxic waste water on the shores of the Golden Horn in the last century It was occupied by houses with no institutions and in-

Social justice in green spaces

Barrier between park and neighbourhood

Accessibility and integrity

Main Stage

Dilara Kılıç

The human-centered design process can discover real problems and questions and generate solutions through design. This approach can be summed up as "People for the people" and offers methods for the discovery, research, development, adaptation and implementation of personal, regional, urban and global issues. In this context, it is necessary to first consider the transportation from the neighborhood to the park. Suggestions are made to attract everyone living in the neighborhood to the park and to activate the neighborhood at the same time.

DESIGNING FOR SOCIAL IMPACT

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

HUMAN - space interaction

YELİZ (45)

In our neighborhood, the neighborhood culture has been preserved in general. Although there are many opportunities for children, there is a situation where the needs of the disabled are not met. Especially the neighborhood has a lot of stairs and accessibility issues. We also have parking problems as it faces a busy street.

HATICE (74)

In the past, there were no stairs to reach our house. Now there are stairs, albeit broken. Air pollution occurs due to stove users like us. We are afraid that new buildings will collapse on us in the event of an earthquake.

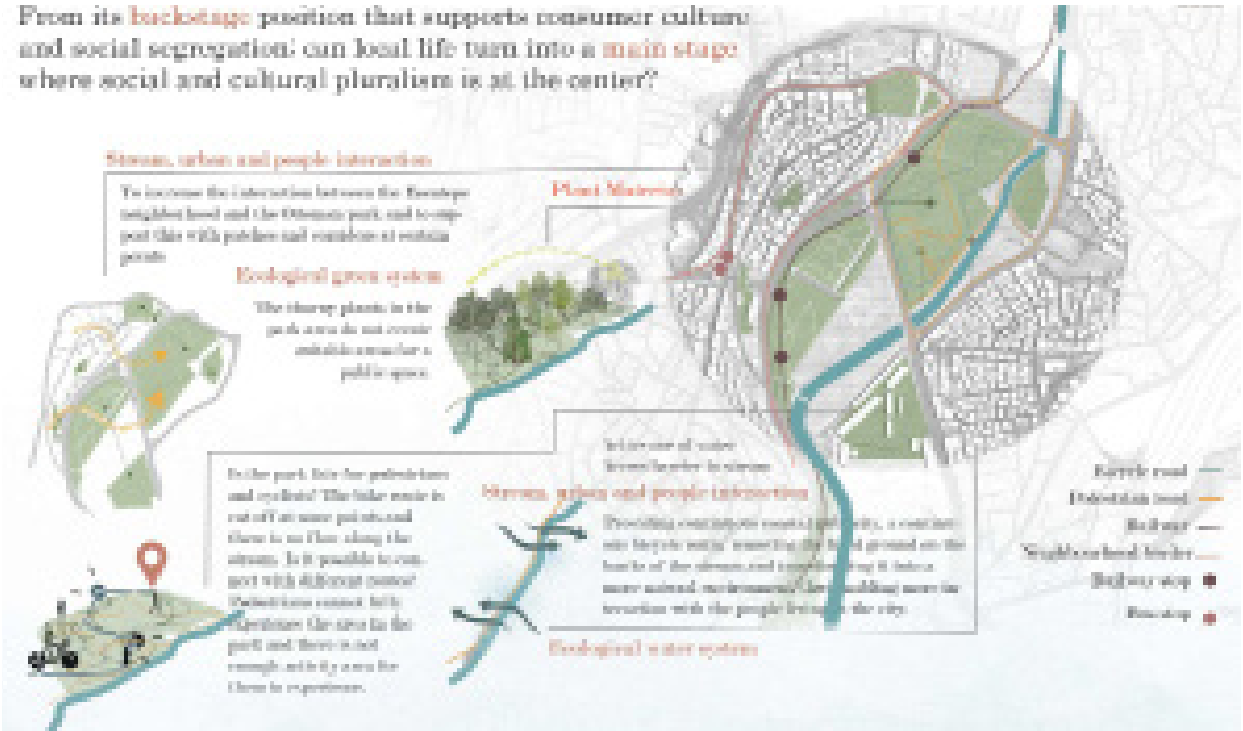
ARİF (30)

I have been living in Alibeyköy since my childhood. With the construction, new buildings take place instead of slums. To experience parking problems as a negative effect of construction.

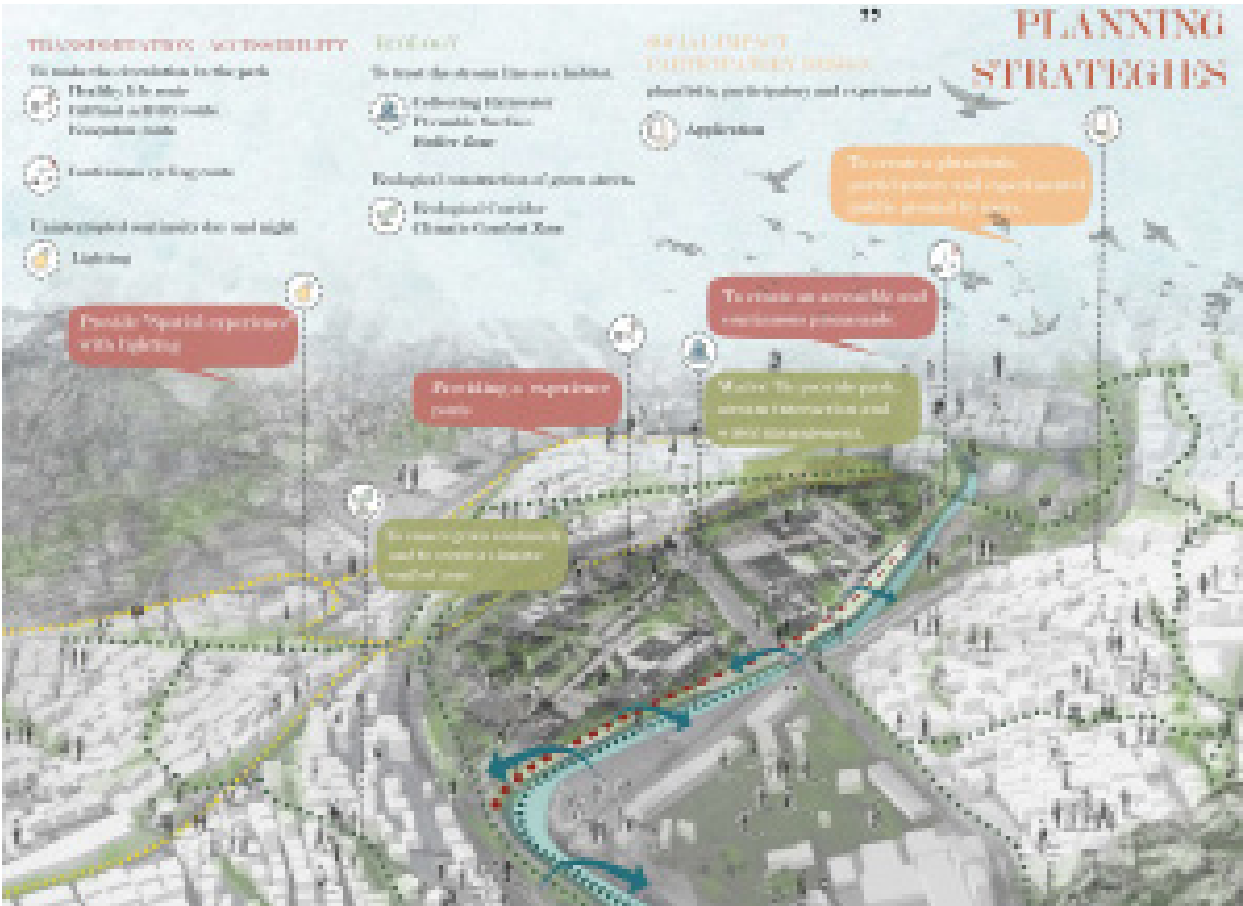
HASAN (68)

Everyone in our neighborhood is ware of each other and helps each other. Sometimes people who have moved to other places come back again because they miss this place.

From its **backstage** position that supports consumer culture and social segregation, can local life turn into a **main stage** where social and cultural pluralism is at the center?



Some necessary data were analyzed on maps. In this context, there are problems in terms of accessibility and integrity in the project area, so the Ottoman park is a scene in the city that is disconnected from culture. This is also supported by interviews with the public in the field. Interviewees often mention the accessibility problem. At this point, the questions asked about the Ottoman Park actually reveal the invisibility of the park. In this context, when we look at the project area from the upper scale, it is necessary to first consider the transportation from the neighborhood to the park. Suggestions are made to attract everyone living in the neighborhood to the park and to activate the neighborhood at the same time. Neighborhood units are important at this point. These units, which are located both in the park and in the neighborhood, are the areas available for the public to improve the neighborhood and the park and to play an active role in the design processes. It is a solution for people who cannot reach the park in the neighborhood to be active here.



Participatory Design / An experimental urban plane

1 CREATE MOVEMENT

Process design is as vital and important as the design itself. In this process, social impact and participant-oriented design should be in question. In order to increase the belonging in the area and to make the design more visible, the expectations and suggestions of the residents play an important role in shaping the design. The diagram includes the pre-design process, design stages and presents system suggestions to be included in the process.

Defining a community and then setting up the design process creates a robust attracting situation and involving it in the movement.

2 MEETING WITH ATTENDEES

IDENTIFYING CIRCLES

"By the people, for the people"

3 EXPECTATIONS

4 DEVELOPING THE DESIGN MODEL

5 EXPERIENCE

6 FIELD OPTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

Field analysis by adding and subtracting methods of expanding opinions after experiences, transferring observations and identifying deficiencies.

7. DEVELOPING IDEAS

The movement created with the levels during the design process is brought together by creating a map of ideas at the end of the process. At this point, the neighborhood has become the designer himself, and with their problems, the design principles are clarified.

"The only way to social experience is to experience"

How can participation be achieved?

Neighborhood Units

Neighborhood design units where they can actively participate in order to design the design process and get the contribution of the neighborhood at the point. The task of designing the design process and measuring the participatory impact.

Accessibility data collection with Graphhopper

"The rapid change today forces us not only to create different solutions but also to explore different problems that need to be solved"

Interventions around the park will be discussed and participation will increase. Users will be able to influence the park as well as important through the app. This will make it more interactive and improve the user's experience.

Application Activity Atlas

Learn Neighborhood Unit Park

New content available on Saturday 10.00 - 18.00
Exhibition Monday

Focus of the rights in the park can be a solution.



Making the invisible visible

Several interventions

"A pluralistic and experimental public plane that can be reproduced by users."

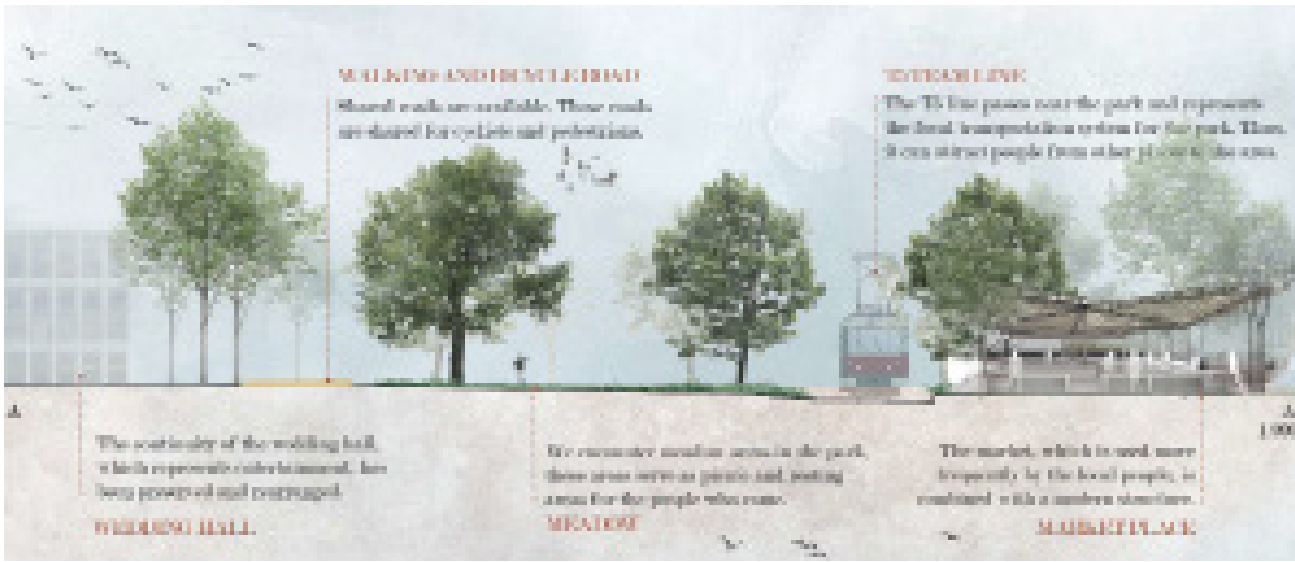
Design of the Design / An experimental urban plane

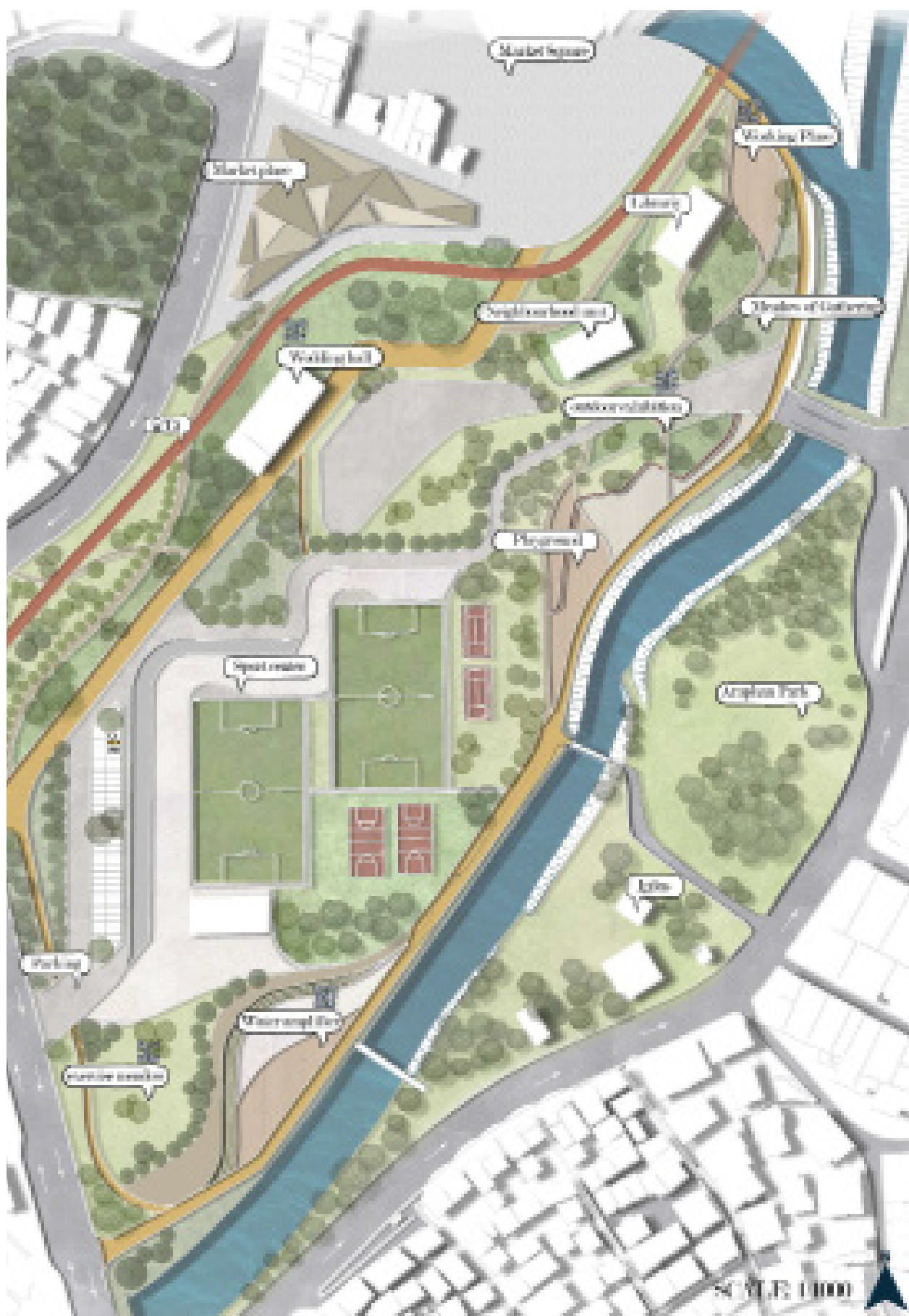
“Creating user-oriented design together with the users.”



“Design is rethinking what is possible.”
“Design finds problems and solutions should be added during the design phase.”

Urban fabric areas in the urban fabric







PLANT SPECIES	FORM	PLANT NAME	HEIGHT
	Tree	Platanus occidentalis	15-20m
	Tree	Fraxinus	15-20m
	Shrub	Alnus glabra	10-15m
	Tree	Quercus	15-20m
PLANT SPECIES			
	Shrub	Lonicera xylosteum	1.5-2.5m
	Shrub	Yucca filamentosa	1.5-2.5m
	Shrub	Hamamelis	1.5-2.5m
	Shrub	Ribes	1.5-2.5m
	Shrub	Spirea	1-2m

PLANT SPECIES	FORM	PLANT NAME	HEIGHT
	Tree	Quercus	15-20m
	Shrub	Hamamelis	1.5-2.5m
	Shrub	Spirea	1-2m
PLANT SPECIES			
	Tree	Platanus occidentalis	15-20m
	Shrub	Alnus glabra	10-15m
	Shrub	Fraxinus	15-20m
	Shrub	Hamamelis	1.5-2.5m
	Shrub	Ribes	1.5-2.5m
	Shrub	Spirea	1-2m

Another suggestion is the phone app. At this point, it is an indicator of getting closer to meet the park in a virtual environment by making use of technology. It is a platform where we can be informed about the activities of the park within the application and participate online. Due to its natural structure, the neighborhood is an area with a high slope, so it will show how to get to the park from where we are in a more accessible way with Graphopper, which is open source data in the application. At the same time, it will be aimed to create a data cloud on open source by collecting accessibility information on these routes. The lighting systems placed on these routes will also make us feel the spatial experience and make the park visible at this point. While the lights will contain information about the park on them, they will provide directions audibly with the qr code system.

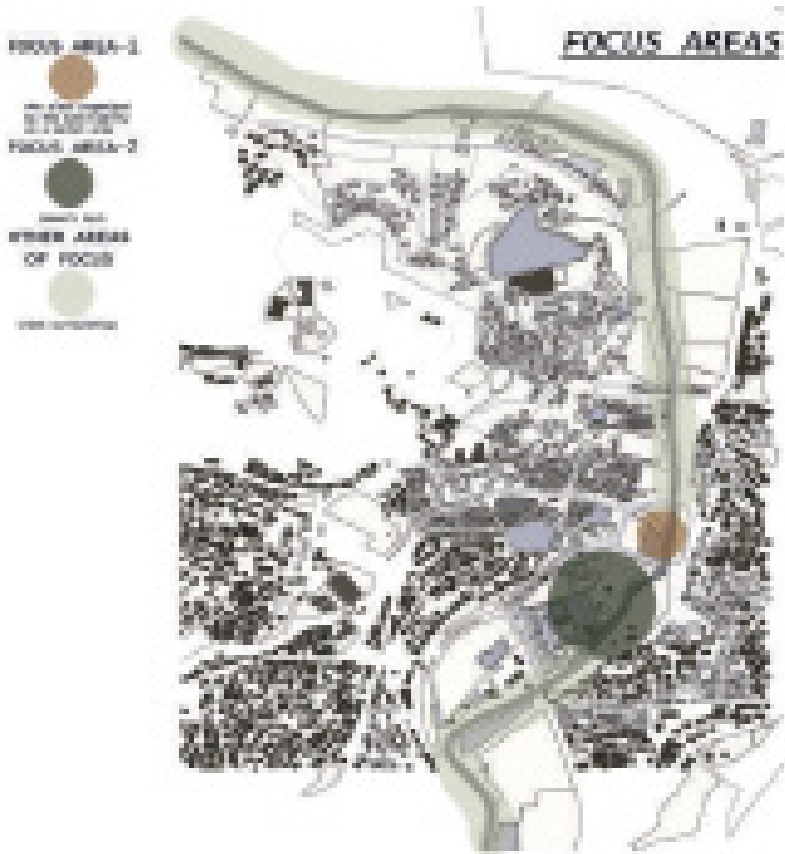
The neighborhood that is involved in the process also plays a big role in design decisions because when people feel emotionally attached to a place, that space is more likely to stand up to time. The areas determined in the practice are as follows; Library, sport Center , Working place ,Exercise Meadow parking lot, Wedding hall , Water amplifier Neighbourhood unit , Playground , Market place Gathering meadow, Walking and cycling

Come-Unity

Gülistan Çap

Within the scope of the participatory landscape project we carried out in AlibeyköyOttoman Park, we first determined a pilot project area. We chose the existing market area inthis area and redesigned it, aiming to test its functioning with various activity programs. Thenew situation in the region has changed quite impressively.

The participation of the residents was very high and the design process was carried outkeeping their wishes and needs in mind. Volunteer participants were selected from among thepeople living in the neighborhood and actively participated in the project.



OBJECTIVES

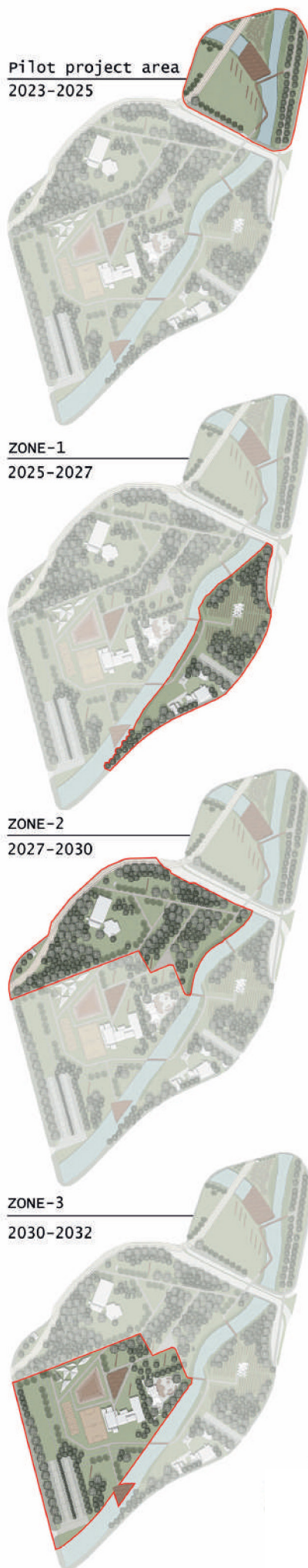
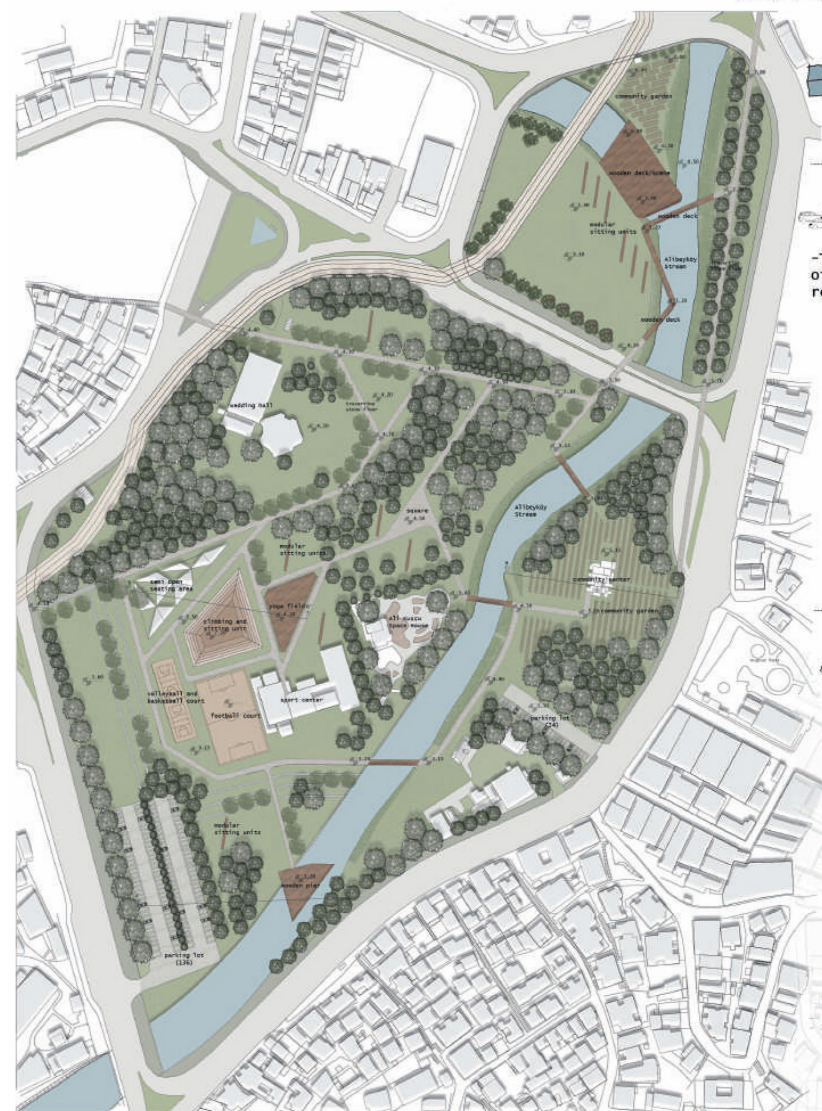
Starting with the first focus, a project process in which other focuses will be shaped is aimed.



A pilot project was proposed to the first focus point as an area where people can come together in green areas and where work will be organized.

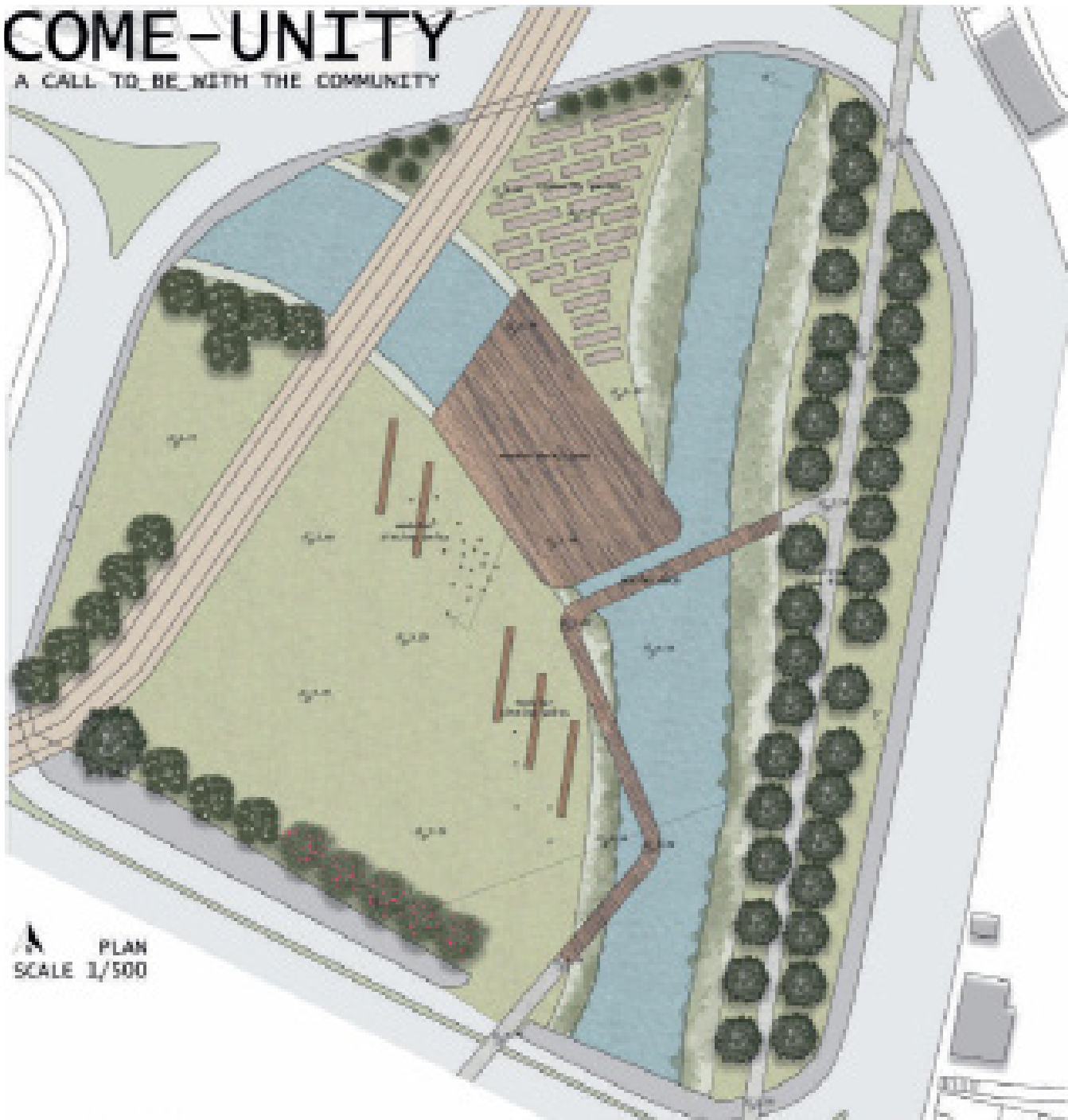


On this context, after various activities to be carried out, the impact of the project on people will be measured. In addition, meetings will be held with the participants regarding the arrangement of other focus areas in the determined discussions and they will be included in the design phase.



COME-UNITY

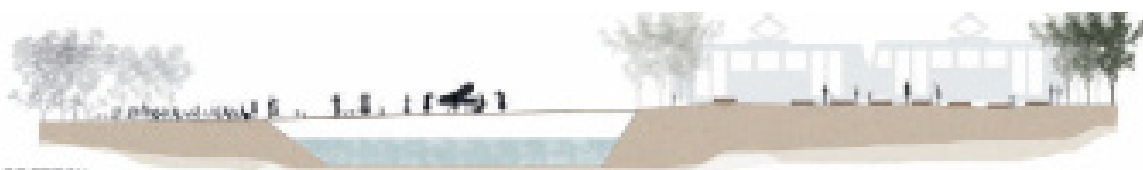
A CALL TO BE WITH THE COMMUNITY



PLAN
SCALE 1/500

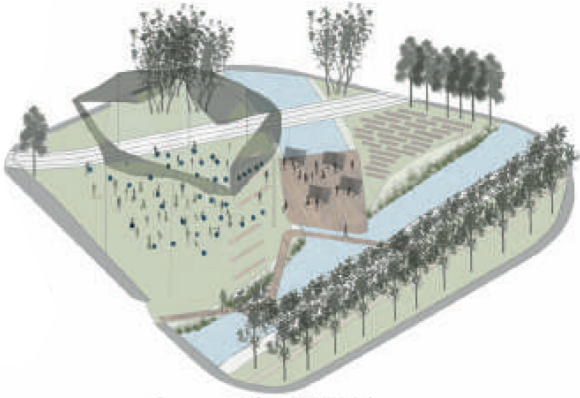


B-D' SECTION
SCALE 1/200

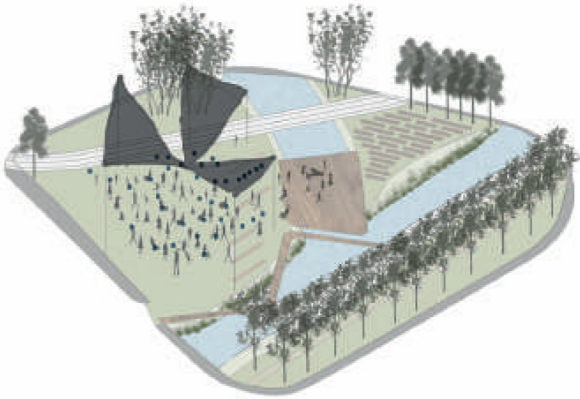


E-E' SECTION
SCALE 1/200

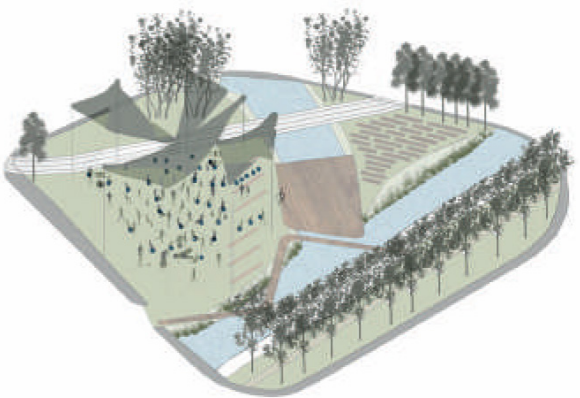
PILOT PROJECT AND RECOMMENDATIONS



Concert/Exhibition



Festivities
Open-air cinema/Theatre



Local market day

Participation was an indication of the interest and commitment of the people of the region to the project. However, we would like to point out that there are some shortcomings. We've also identified a security problem at the park. The first zone was redesigned and the community garden and community center created in the area brought vitality and a social center to the area. Thus, the area with security problems became more attractive and safer with its new identity. While this section offers the residents of the neighborhood the opportunity to grow plants, it can also be used as a place where events can be held. We then determined that more diversity and improvements needed in the field of sports and playgrounds and walking and running. Adding more sports equipment, playgrounds and resting points will allow residents to enjoy a variety of sports activities and enjoy a pleasant park experience.

As a result, we took important steps in the pilot project area within the scope of the participatory landscape project in Alibeyköy Osmanlı Park. The park area, which was redesigned with community participation, brought vitality and a social center to the area as a community garden and community centre. Our project supported our goal of delivering a better park experience with residents' involvement.





FINAL EXHIBITION

Final discussion and open exhibition wit Emrah Kurum, IBB and Ekin Koç.



FINAL EXHIBITION

Final discussion and open exhibition wit Emrah Kurum, IBB and Ekin Koç.



Final exhibition of the studio.



Final discussions at Taşkıışla's Orta Bahe.

