



RESEARCH ARTICLE

GREEN PUBLIC PLACES IN SCALE OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN DESIGN

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 13th November, 2018
Received in revised form
19th December, 2018
Accepted 15th January, 2019
Published online 28th February, 2019

Keywords:

Urban Space, Sustainable Urban Design,
Social Life, Green Public Spaces and City
Parks.

ABSTRACT

Spatial design is a multi-dimensional volume that encompasses all life with its wide size and can define any open or closed area where individual or social life is staged. When considering large scale spatial design city examples we find that micro and macro spaces constitute every level of our daily life. The macro space covers all the living spaces of the socially used urban scale (all the open and closed spaces within the urban structure; public spaces and parks, all the structures that make up the city and the transportation network); on the other side, micro place includes spatial designs (indoor spaces and surroundings) used by individuals. In this study, Green public spaces, which are the elements of urban design in the macro plane, are considered as flat transport areas that allow experience, reproduction, potential to meet their demands, liberty and originality in terms of the relationship between the Social actor and the individual with the place. In realization of sustainable urban design, Designing the public places within natural environment by the green design and using them as cityparks will be discussed. Moreover, the spatial and social importance of designing public spaces in natural structural environment and using them as urban parks will be discussed in the study.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the concept of sustainability has become the common interest of many disciplines and has attracted a lot of attention. The reason for the popularity of the concept is that it has the desire to ensure the continuity of diversity with productivity, and to carry on the development by maintaining the ability of this process to be permanent. Furthermore, the concept has the desire to maintain the continuity of diversity with productivity and to realize development by maintaining the ability of this process to be permanent. The concept of spatial design has brought the concept of "sustainable architecture and urban design" to the fore. This concept preserves its appeal as a common umbrella of the theory, science and style of spatial arrangements designed and constructed in accordance with environment friendly principles. In this sense, the planning decisions of green public spaces, which are an integral part of sustainable urban design, have an important place in sustainable urban design. In this sense, the planning decisions of green public spaces, which are an integral part of sustainable urban design, have an important place in sustainable urban design. All urban theories should be considered as an expression of the social, economic and cultural processes of the geography in which they are actually created and the space production they produce should be evaluated in this context. The differences in the demands of individuals in social life, sometimes similarity and sometimes disparity in spatial decisions as reflected in. Public spaces, which occupy an important place in the social life of urban spaces, enable the individual to be identified with their wealth by providing opportunities for alienation and loneliness, sometimes existence, awareness and freedom.

Public spaces, which are the center of social life, reveal the city together with intertwined spaces adorning the paths that come to them. This study was worth studying because of the importance of public space usage on the city plane of the individual, which is the main actor of social life, in terms of meeting the daily life plans of the individual with the green environment, depicting the social relations and revealing its existential reality.

Public Spaces in Urban Design

We can express the city as a living space that is in the social, cultural, economic, historical, religious, architectural and aesthetic aspects of human history at a certain time and under certain conditions (Alver, 2012). Cities are constructed with spatial arrangements that constitute the center of social life, as well as the physical and social environment, as the important settlements where all activities covering all sides of social life are seen, as well as economic and cultural accumulation. While the research areas of these practices vary, historians, sociologists, city planners and architects find the answers to the questions in the analysis of social processes in the city they study. For this reason, the definition of urban space has been considered as the whole of the spaces between the streets, spaces, parks, gardens and has been considered all of the areas that are among the human works and are limited by them (Hasol, 1995). In this context, the analysis of cities are done through analysis of the course of the historical process, sociological and social analysis, economic structures, and relations of production, family ties-structures, and the level of relations established by individuals. In this sense, the urban image in a whole consists of five main headings: paths, edges, districts, node/focal points (public areas) and landmarks (Lynch, 2014). The most important image for the city is the public spaces which determines both the city's weight center

and the urban design value. The world's urban population has already exceeded the rural population by 2007 and is expected to increase by 65% by 2050 (UN-Habitat, 2006); (UNESCO, WHO, CGF and Space Group, 2008). While this excessive overcrowding and unplanned growth has been affecting all over the world, the natural green areas of cities have also suffered environmental degradation at various scales. This becomes even more complex when the public sphere is faced with difficulties such as exclusion and reduction of social and cultural diversity. New management structures in the city, privatization and commercialization with the effects of globalization have potentially created some difficulties in democratic practices related to urban green space. (Low and Taplin, 2005). Therefore, although urban green space is associated with multiple benefits, it can be described as an area that has not been fully understood and has not yet been included in the policies (Wolf, 2004). However, the green areas that form the core of the city have been both historical and geographically identity-generating elements with the right planning decisions. On the other hand, although these areas are sometimes the centers that create some obstacles and difficulties for the urban expansion plans that should be designed together with the growth in urban demography, they are the indispensable parts of urban space and social life. Urban design is designed to meet all the spatial levels demanded for the diversification and socialization of the social relations of the individuals who are the building blocks of the social life. Public spaces that meet this need are defined by the individual's relationship with the space; sometimes they provide opportunities for alienation and loneliness, sometimes existence, awareness and freedom. Public spaces, which are the centers of social life, reveal the city together with intertwined spaces adorning the paths that come to them. In addition, the public spaces, which are designed in combination with the natural structural environment in green, bear the city's skyline with the city's urban heritage. Urban design projects have actually started developing in Europe and North America as the 'beautiful urban movement'. Large streets and boulevards in the cities started simultaneously with this movement. Renovation of the city centers was also carried out with many important public spaces, such as administrative-public buildings, museums and libraries, which were placed in such a way as to give rise to these transportation arteries. In the 'Garden City movement' in England, in the 20th century, and the 'new cities movement 'has been performed in parallel to another renewal' modernist movement' strategy. These urban space arrangements have been referred to as the following main principles set forth in the Athens Convention of the CIAM (Congrès International d'Architecture Moderne)

- Destruction and reconstruction of unhealthy areas of cities,
- Developing a new urban design by designing mass rising from wide green surfaces while structuring new planned urban spaces,
- The separation of vehicles and pedestrian traffic of cities is made clear, the planning of transport arteries and the separation of urban functions with a new understanding,
- Cities need to have 'modern', healthy, conducive, clean, aesthetically and beautiful environments.

With the start of this 'modernist movement', demolitions have been made in many cities in Europe, primarily in Paris, and these areas have been designed to be re-engineered based on

these modernist spatial planning principles. In the 1960-1970s, priority was given to 'urban improvement' and 'urban renewal' projects. Along with this period, the green areas of the cities were treated as the main arteries that serve as public spaces, which are frequently visited and which form the arteries of the city. We can say that Castells (1989, Tran, Vanguard and Weyl and, 2013)'s famous concept of "Informatics city" and the network of, concentrated on a global scale, created "flow space". Thus, in the spatial planes of the city-especially in public spaces - design decisions, location selection, space production materials have been constantly renewed needs, demands, technologies, everyday life habits, depending on the form and function decisions have undergone evolutions in a fluid manner. In the west, between 1800 and 1945, along with the social distortions experienced in the cities, there was a need to renew the space with an intervention decision for the distortions and distortions that emerged. This form of intervention is called urban renewal. This way of intervention has been the subject of different urban transformation practices and strategies, ranging from the 19th century to the present, in many ways. Best examples include Victoria Park in London in 1845, Birkenhead Park in Liverpool in 1847, and Central Park in New York in 1857. The concept of public space has taken its place in social life as a 'meeting or encountering' field by gaining the character of a center of gravity for the city. Designed as a green public space, the city parks also support their ecological functions, including the natural environment it creates, its connection with housing structures that shape its environment, public buildings and offices. As a planning strategy, urban concentration has recently attracted attention by creating a complex reality for both urban and sustainability in the urban green area (Home, Bauer and Hunzier, 2010). Intensification is perceived as a threat (Thoren, 2000); (Green Structure and Urban Planning) and an opportunity to achieve higher quality urban green areas (Stähle, 2010). Thus, feeding the city with green areas reveals both its ecological performance and its value added to sustainable planning.

The planning of sustainable cities and the revitalization of green areas assume the task of contributing substantially to the conservation and promotion of Environmental Quality as a basic catalyst. Because trees and green areas are important urban elements that have the potential to improve the well-being and quality of life for urban residents (Dempsey and Burton, 2012). For this reason, urban space projects supported by green city areas tend to attract a variety of economic competition and activities with the character of supporting sustainable development. Therefore, urban spaces designed in this sense encourage urban residents and visitors to rediscover the city. The environment, designed and physically constructed in this sense, contributes to the social structure of the city (social interaction, harmony, cohesion, etc.) as well as to the improvement of urban history and diversification of public spaces. In addition, the planning of sustainable cities and the revitalization of green urban areas contribute to the tendency of urban residents to re-establish their sense of identity and belonging. Urban planning is often considered an approach to sustainability. One of the main objectives of sustainable urban policies is to transform some parts of the city into an integrated structure and bring people together, to contribute to the accessibility of public services and to increase employment (Strenand Polese, 2000). In addition, sustainable urban public spaces are spatial planning created to support the sustainability of economic, social and environmental life (McDonald, Malys, and Maliene, 2009). In this sense, the green areas of the city

are important to symbolize the city's identity and ideals by contributing to the city's history and culture on one hand, and the local economic vitality on the other. The planning process of urban space design, which is the way spatial arrangements are handled in macro-scale, is supported by Green Architecture and in fact represents the sustainability of modern cities. Urban spaces, especially in central areas, while being equipped with green areas, are the areas which are exposed to the undesirable effects of growth and urbanization. Planning sustainable cities with green architectural examples increases the natural and built environment quality while serving as catalysts of the urban change process. Urban design is an important spatial design that will contribute to the sustainable planning of the city while dealing with many environmental problems that are often considered characteristic of crowded city centers. Planning projects of the Sustainable City are continuously being developed and implemented in conjunction with green areas, and at the same time it is possible to sustain the city with the capacity to overcome unwanted environmental problems.

Conclusion and Evaluation

The design of sustainable cities undoubtedly contributes to the city's respectability, outstanding value and physical integrity, and also to the city's cultural heritage. As sustainable urban public spaces, urban parks, designed with green structural components, they create number of opportunities that bring innovation and improvements to the city from the innovative perspective of green architecture. The city landscapes, which are decisive in terms of culture and identity, started to change with inventions and new opportunities and created industrial buildings and some dormant areas in the city. Since the past industry and its structures represent our recent urban history, the planning and design disciplines have sought to find a suitable way to identify the environmental problems caused by Urban Development. As a solution to this, it is necessary to develop an innovative perspective on the design of sustainable cities and green public spaces. The beginning of the design and development processes of world-famous cities in green and the process of being enriched has many examples since the 18th century. For centuries, it is obvious that urban design, along with green areas and urban texture, and urban urbanization with similar additions in the direction of these green axes have been realized in an environmental direction. Ecological functions in its natural environment which it has created also support its connection to housing structures, public buildings and offices that shape its environment. As our cities grow and cover their surrounding land, the urban pattern fed with green areas has become a part of our daily lives. Until the beginning of this century, the success achieved in the planning of viable urban areas continues to create a new horizon for green public space projects. In almost every city where green public spaces are applied on sustainable urban design scale, it is seen that there is an area of encounter and interaction that mimics the problems and challenges that its users face in everyday life, meets social communication, reflects the historical culture of the city. Thus, feeding the city with green public spaces reveals both its ecological performance and its value added to sustainable planning. In order to meet the increasing socialization demands of the individual in social life, sustainable public spaces need to be diversified and actively incorporated into urban space production processes. The sustainable community requires a safe and healthy

environment with well-designed public spaces with green. In this sense, city parks and green areas provide not only the places to be recreated in the city, but also provide some social contributions by creating opportunities for psychological revival of daily life. Considering all these reasons, planning sustainable cities with green public spaces is a concept of spatial design that should never be abandoned as a method of preserving the city's current cultural and urban heritage.

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