ANHANDUÍ LINEAR PARK – A GREENWAY PROPOSAL FOR THE CITY OF CAMPO GRANDE

Author: Camila Rosa
Supervisor: Zsombor Boromisza PhD

The thesis is an investigation of greenways and river restoration definitions, methodology, strategies, outcomes and potentials focusing on how it benefits life in an urban environment not only for humans but also for the environment. This study aims to present the importance of ecological restoration and preservation in urban landscapes, including an exemplary proposal for the waterfront of the Anhanduí River, the biggest watercourse crossing Campo Grande, a city located in Midwest Brazil. Through the analysis of professional literature and a systematic field assessment, the thesis seeks to address five main issues while planning a greenway in Campo Grande: erosion and landslide, flood control, lack of connections (ecological, visual and functional), ecological degradation, and loss of identity. A thorough site analysis has been conducted to deepen the understanding of the area, with its conflicts and potentials. Based on the existing knowledge on greenways and river restoration processes, satellite imagery, online research, interdisciplinary approach and landscape methods and tools, guidelines and strategies were presented in an exemplary proposal to renovate the waterfront of the Anhanduí River. The research focused on understanding the emerging concept of greenways, how it benefits the urban landscape and how these could be applied in Campo Grande. As a result, the thesis applies greenway strategies with a river restoration approach to promote urban health while conserving natural values, restoring habitats in an active way, enhancing accessibility, improving/restoring degraded riparian zones, introducing new functions and creating a linear park well integrated into the urban layout. These results are presented in six masterplans to show the proposed traffic structure, pedestrian pathways, cycling routes, new green spaces, functions and the ecological approach. The general future atmosphere of the site can be seen on a couple of hand drawn sketches and sections. After the study was concluded, it is possible to say that by introducing these concepts and guidelines into the landscape scenario of Campo Grande, it broadened the horizons of urban planning for the city, so that these guidelines and principles are possible to be integrated into the city masterplan and land use policies. Moreover, there is a potential for further research on the site, with a deeper analysis of the environmental aspects of the area with an interdisciplinary approach, in order to come to a more detailed design proposal for the whole site, which later could be used as a reference to be applied in the planning and restoration of other watercourses in the city.

Fig. 1: Future atmosphere – Visualization and section example

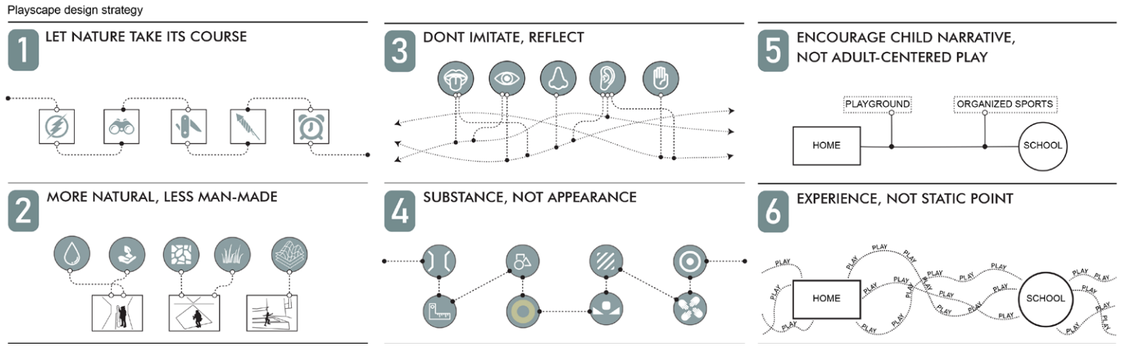
Fig. 1: The pavilion
Fig. 2: Xeriscape design

RENEWAL OF A HISTORICAL LEGACY – THE BELVEDERE PARK, TUNIS

Author: Lahmar Chaima
Supervisor: Kinga M. Szilágyi CSc

The Belvedere Park has an English landscape garden design, defined by nature-like space form and curving pathways following the contour lines and connecting the main features, spreading out on 110 hectares. The vegetation is relatively dense, with 40% of the surface is being hardscape (built elements) and 60% of the surface covered with a rich canopy of ornamental trees. The park is designed by LAFORCADE who was influenced by the great tradition of romantic gardens that flourished in London and Paris. The works started in 1892 and were completed in 1987. However, the Park was officially opened to the public ten years after the works started, presenting various focuses of interest such as the platform, the koubbathe casino, the lawns. Throughout history, the urban structure around the park has become denser. The surrounding functions were converted from residential to administrative and commercial, which led to a significant change in the type of usage of the given space. Despite the significant changes in the urban structure around the Belvedere, the park maintained its original structure and focal points, although a zoological park (13 ha) and vast meadows were designed in order to satisfy the needs of the citizens. Nowadays, the Belvedere Park is devalued due to the lack of maintenance and intensive use by the visitors, therefore a reconstruction process is needed in order to preserve its cultural and ecological heritage. The design proposal was based on historic photographs and maps as well as several previous academic researches and case studies. In order to provide a decent proposal for the Belvedere, the park was divided into three main sections based on the existing conditions, tree canopy, topography, functions, and the intensity of use, since each section needs a different type of solution. Moreover, contemporary design concepts were included. The adaptation to the climate of the region is required, therefore the application of xeriscape principles was considered as a suitable solution. The newly designed elements were based on this concept, such as the trail, the playground and the sitting area. The historical elements of the park required a restoration project based on historical documents that describe the original conditions. This intervention covered the pavilion and the historic gate. The design in the park was not restricted only to physical features, but also several intangible assets. The visual links of the space were highlighted as they are considered as a central feature of the picturesque English garden. The design was based on three central principles:

- Ecological aspects, using sustainable and natural materials such as cobble stones and permeable asphalt, and restricting the vehicular circulation inside the park,
- Social aspects, creating a new urban plaza in order to develop a new entrance to the park, and improving the accessibility while also resolving the car parking issues.
- Cultural aspects, restoring the devalued historical elements inside the park in order to improve the existing focal points and conserve the architectural heritage.



REIMAGINING URBAN PLAYSCAPES

Author: Gentrit Krasniqi
Supervisor: Orsolya Bagdi-Fekete

The subject of the thesis are the possibilities of playscape renewal in the urban domains, the current situation of and the different working philosophies about play, and the role landscape planning can play for the betterment of urban playscapes. The thesis starts with an in-depth research providing a theoretical framework about the sociological, philosophical and psychological background of play, and the lessons of the past that are still applicable. The research then introduces the factors that have an impact on the phenomena of play, the social and environmental factors that affect play, concluding the importance of urban play. The second part of the thesis deals with the landscape conceptualisation of playscapes, then the research shows the regressive design approach in capitalistic, non-democratic shareholder-mentality of play, traffic-based urban domains. Regarding the final product of this thesis, the main purpose is to create and redefine the existing ideas about the impact of landscape planning and the planning of urban playscapes. This is achieved by exploring the design principles (space, shape, texture, color, scale, unity, balance and emphasis) that define the urban playscapes, and analysing how each of these design principles relate to the urban domain as a whole, and how landscape elements (greenscape, hardscape, softscape, bluescape, and topography) can serve as the physical tools that shape these playscapes. Following the analysis of the applicability of the design philosophy (design principles) and the physical design (landscape elements), urban playscapes should be viewed through the lens of sensory stimulation, offering a full overview of the urban playscapes as a whole. The final part of this thesis also includes subjective design proposals that are based on the conceptualisation of urban playscapes, offering three different playscapes based on the conceptualisation of the landscape.

Fig. 1: Redefinition of urban playscapes
Fig. 2-3: Design proposals for new urban playscapes

Fig. 1: 20 Biophilic Design Patterns
Fig. 2: Implementation of Patterns

FROM NATURE TO ARCHITECTURE: BIOPHILIC DESIGN STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATION OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPACES

Author: Gözde Tetik
Supervisor: dr. Péter István Balogh

Nature has became a place to seek for. Especially for the ones who are living in the cities. Working in multi-storey buildings, looking through windows onto concrete walls and going to holidays just to get closer to nature are the common ways of living for many people. Additionally, increasing number of the human population forced architecture to be fast and monotype. Dense cities were being constructed to fulfill the need of human beings for a shelter. While sheltering was the focus of designers, human need for nature and living organisms was neglected. In order to describe this need of human beings to nature, the term 'biophilia' was introduced by psychologist Erich Fromm and popularised by biologist Edward Osborn Wilson. The purpose of architectural design is to create spaces where people can have better quality of living. At this point, my thesis seeks for a response and solution for the aforementioned problems of built environment with the purpose of creating livable environments for everyone. Thus, this study investigates the contribution of biophilic design to human well-being, and its role in the integration of indoor and outdoor spaces. It suggests clear and well-defined biophilic design strategies which are applicable in any space with any form, function and scale. Moreover, the proposed strategy presents a comprehensive approach in the context of biophilic design, so that designers can find solutions for different steps of their design processes. *20 Patterns of Biophilic Design* which are the core of these strategies, are created based on scientific researches and their impacts on people. These patterns are also presented in a simple, clear and refined guidance for the users, which can be used as a useful handbook.

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Fig. 1: Guidelines
Fig. 2: Design masterplan

PHASE	ACTION	DESCRIPTION
ANALYSIS	Local climate	Rainfall precipitation rate, temperature, wind direction
	Existing structure	Weight load capacity, size/dimensions, roof elements, drainage system
	Roof environment	Exposure zones, microclimates
	Access	Existing access, maintenance and construction possibilities
DESIGN	Project goal	Storm water, energy efficiency, increase biodiversity, amenity space, public space
	Green roof type	Extensive, simple-intensive, biodiverse, intensive
	Plant use	Methods of cultivation (seeding, cuttings or plugs), native species, animal attractors
CONSTRUCTION	Methods	Mats, modules or built in
	Layers	Specify sheets and media
	Irrigation	Type, mechanisms and frequency
MAINTENANCE	Upkeep	Prunning, watering and hardscape check up

GREEN ROOFS, AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW AND DESIGN APPLICATION

Author: Ingra De Macedo Arellano
Supervisor: dr. Eszter Bakay

A green roof is not a typical roof garden. It is a vegetated landscape built upon a roof surface, consisting of different layers for its installation. Due to its multiple benefits such as stormwater management, reduction of energy costs, increase of biologically active surfaces, health and well-being, this technology has been widely applied in many countries around the world, always taking into consideration the particularities of each site. In this context, this research organised the information about green roof technology and made an analytical review of the methods applied according to the European standards, with a focus on Hungary. The main literature used was the book on “Guidelines For The Planning, Execution And Upkeep Of Green-Roof Sites” published by the FLL (Landscaping and Landscape Development Research Society). The thesis also considered two main case study areas located in Budapest - the Green House Office Building and the K&H Headquarters - to make a comparative analysis resulting into guidelines for a green roof application. The outcome is an application guideline on how to design green roofs in the Hungarian context. It proposes steps that need to be taken before and after the design phases. Finally, an illustrative design was proposed in order to explain how to use the guidelines when planning intensive and biodiverse green roofs in Budapest, Hungary. The chosen site was the rooftop of Somogyi Imre Dormitory, located at the Buda Campus of the Szent István University, on the slopes of the Gellért Hill, and included the entrance building, the library and the dormitory roofs.

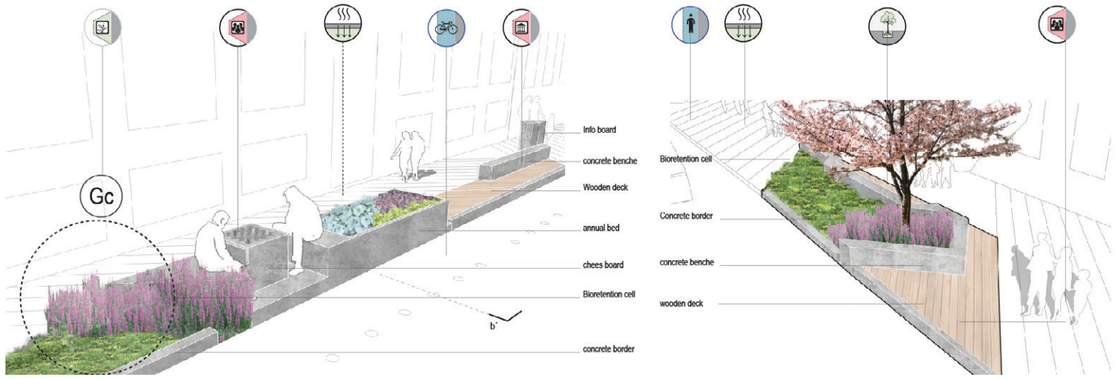

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Fig. 1: Visualization

INNER FERENCVÁROS LANDSCAPE NETWORK

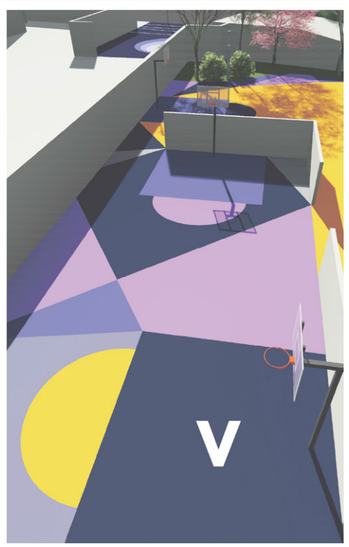
Author: Andrés Báez
Supervisor: Ildikó Réka B. Nagy PhD

It is a fact that the Earth has suffered a significant deterioration of the ecological structures, resulting in different problems such as global warming and high pollution, lack of identity and the rupture of social bonds. These current problems take place mostly in the urban environment. That is why it is necessary to “update” and “re-think” the contemporary City. Thus, the question is the following: what is the best way for Landscape Architects to act for the consolidated cities amongst the new urban challenges? Due to their complexity, these new challenges that regional and urban planning are facing, have been generally addressed by different disciplines and approaches. Natural scientists speak about ecological connectivity and recovering of the natural structures. Human scientists raised the urgency of strengthening the social fabric. Finally, Architects, Engineers and designers deal with the spatial development of all places (both physical and abstract), where these ecological and social processes take place. Thus, first of all, we can conclude that an interdisciplinary approach is needed. My research aims to propose “Landscape networks” as a three-layered strategy to plan small scale urban interventions into consolidated cities in order to meet the new urban challenges. The three conceptual lines are: spatial connectivity, ecological improvement, and the reinforcement of cultural identity. The proposed methodology will be applied in the inner Ferencváros quartier, located in the district IX in Budapest. And the final product is the detailed design of an urban toolkit and its application in the study area. The proposed new cross sections for the main streets in the neighborhood demonstrate the removal of parking spots in order to gain space for people and greenery. Safe biking, increase of the tree canopy and the green surfaces, stormwater collection, place making, history highlights and the increase of the aesthetic value are the benefits of the project implementation. The starting point of this proposal is the removal of 50% of the existing parking spots, and the application of the proposed strategies for the space released. Following on from the design of the cross section, the results will provide a basis for the application of the outcomes in the whole neighborhood. In both streets a total of 150 parking spots will be removed by the project. 65 new urban trees will be planted with 330 square meters of new green surfaces. 153 square meters of green space will be added, with multipurpose functions according to the location, equipped with 82 new pieces of urban furniture.

Fig. 1: Visualization

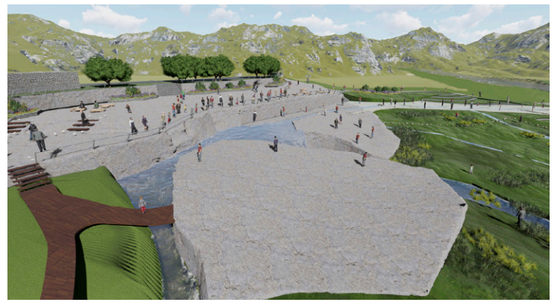
COMMUNITY PARK DESIGN IN URBAN PUBLIC SPACE – YANCHUN PARK, SHANGHAI

Author: Li Tianhao
Supervisor: dr. Eszter Bakay



Nowadays, many parks in Shanghai are well maintained, but there are also many problems related to them: the users age structure is undiversified, the park is not functional and lacks connectivity to the surroundings. The thesis is aimed at the design of the Yanchun Park in Yangpu District, Shanghai. It aims to revitalise the park through the design of the landscape and make it available to more people. The result of the design is a combination of subjective and objective approach. Under the premise of solving the objective problem, some subjective design forms and techniques are added to complete the final design. In addition to resolving the problems related to the current park, I also had to bring new vitality into it, and at the same time fullfil certain requirements in aesthetics. Finally, this is a community park in Shanghai that is a typical case. There are many similar parks in Shanghai that have the same problem. Perhaps the design proposed can also provide a design solution for other parks with similar conditions in order to revitalise community parks such as the Yanchun Park.

Fig. 1: Perspective of the watermills zone
Fig. 2: Perspective of the spring zone



A WAY INTO THE LANDSCAPE – A THEMATIC TRAIL IN SAFITA CITY, SYRIA

Author: Maisan Wannous
Supervisor: Anita Reith

Thematic trails are effective tools for achieving sustainable development, as they aim to enhance the economic, social and ecological environment. The proposed trail connects several existing tangible and intangible values. Along the trail, we can see the castle which makes the core of the city, a spring which was the main resource for water since the beginning of the city, and the remains of the original forest that used to cover the whole area before agriculture and urban development took ground. In addition to that, we can find several other points which were built as a response to people's needs throughout history. Therefore, the trail represents a walk through the history of the area. Walking the trail is like walking through an exhibition, showing the development of the region and its resources and telling the story of the landscape and the people. The main problems that the trail suffers from are related to the lack of both the information and the evaluation of the importance of this trail. Therefore, people consider it as a normal road which leads to the destruction of its values. Besides that, the lack of maintenance also greatly contributes to the bad condition of the trail. Several stakeholders are responsible for different sections of it, which does not support an integrated decision making. The proposed design tries to respond to these issues and overcome them using a participatory design strategy in order to bridge the gap between the residents and nature. The implementation of the participatory design faced several obstacles. The main one was that due to my current residency as I am unable to keep in contact with the inhabitants, and the second major problem was that it is hard to raise people's interest in a hypothetical project. Regardless of these challenges, the participatory process led to rise the interest of some responsible persons who have the power and ability to make some urgent interventions to stop the degradation of the site. In addition to this, by this process, I was able to introduce the site and the idea of thematic trails to the locals and get some ideas that respond to the needs of the inhabitants. The proposed strategy of the trail tries to take the best possible advantage of the existing resources whether they are physical or immaterial ones. This strategy builds on the three main aspects of sustainable development. The first aspect is the economical one as the strategy proposes some solutions that can enhance the economic situation along the trail and provide a market for the local agricultural products, and also attract more tourists and investors to the area. The second aspect is the social one, as the proposal provides a serviced public space with a wide range of opportunities for various types of social activities, ceremonies, sports, in addition to the learning opportunities. Finally, one of the main aims of this strategy is to protect natural resources as they represent the base of the project. All the proposals respect the surrounding nature and try to protect it and bring the residents back into it. The proposed design of the spring aims to provide the best possible experience of the natural resources of the site while fully respecting its original structure. The proposed solutions try to find the balance between all the elements and integrate them to function as a large single site. In addition to that, it tries to revitalise the historical elements of the site, while providing information to the visitors so that they will be able to understand the old technology of the watermills. That is how the design is outlined along the existing original natural and historical resources.

PERMACULTURAL TOOLS FOR HUNGARIAN LANDSCAPING

Author: Mateo Munoz Altamirano
Supervisor: dr. Péter István Balogh

The subject of my dissertation is the tools and approaches of landscape management applied in Hungary, specifically the forested areas near nature reserves. Permaculture is the metascience that takes the axioms of landscape management to the fullest. Where there were traditional forest uses in Hungary, which included the management of livestock, the same principles can be adapted today for making a more sustainable use of the land, which does not clear forests in favor of animal food production. Several approaches may be introduced where the extension of forests is increased with a focus on creating silvopastural areas of mixed use. Landscape management techniques are observed in relation to forests or the surrounding ecosystems:

– The mycorrhizal relationships between the soil and plants: cultivation of mushroom, including environmental techniques. Aspects of landscape management are observed, such as water management, and how it relates to the topographical design of permacultural philosophy.
– Beds as a multi-function instrument of designing productive fences, or the traditional highly efficient agro-tech.
– Water management and the inclusion of natural pools into a leisure and environmental practice.
– Meadows that constitute self-contained dense food environment for pollinizers and birds, increasing the biomass of the ecosystem.

The final conclusion of this work is the theoretical conclusion derived from these type of systems and applied to an integrated farm.

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Fig. 1: Mushroom meadows
Fig. 2: Natural pool and bed

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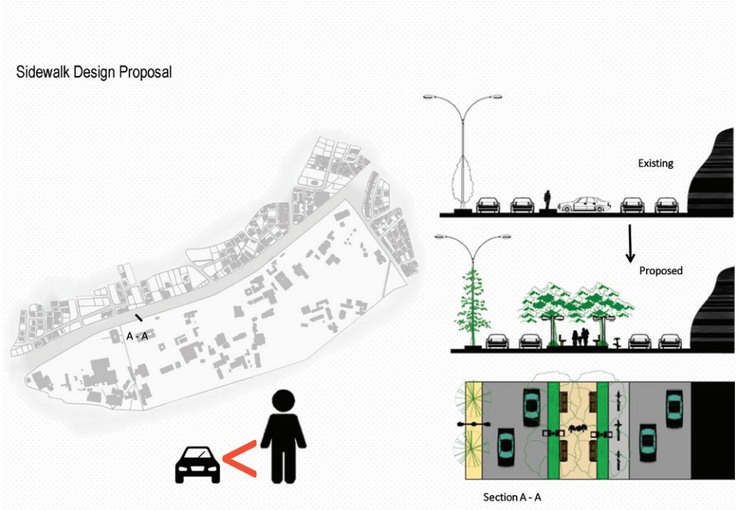
Fig. 1: Potential benefit

RE-ACTIVATING PUBLIC SPACES: BÁSTYA POCKET PARK REVITALISATION

Author: Mohammad Al-Soub
Supervisor: Anita Reith

What is more important than the citiy itself are the public spaces within them, therefore people-oriented quality design for public open spaces is the most efficient way to obtain a lively, safe, sustainable and healthy lifestyle for all. The topic of activating public open spaces is not a new field of research in contemporary architecture, since many architects and landscape architects addressed it in many different ways that abandoned the relation between social activation principles and the benefits of participation during and after the design process. Re-activating public spaces needs to have a closer look on the social and democratic improvement of public spaces in a Hungarian context, through phases of historical, psychological, social and design studies that explain the interaction between people and the public spaces through history and design in terms of their feelings, interactions and ability of exchanging experiences with other users. European and Hungarian case studies were introduced and analysed based on a selection method and evaluation criteria that is specifically set to match the prior research and included the planning approach, design tools, stakeholder and citizen levels of participation. In the last phase, a thorough site analysis of Bastya utca pocket park led to a project charter that introduced a programme of a set of functions and adjustments that were applied in the new concept design which revitalises the pocket park through a social and democratic manner in a way people actually use or could use.



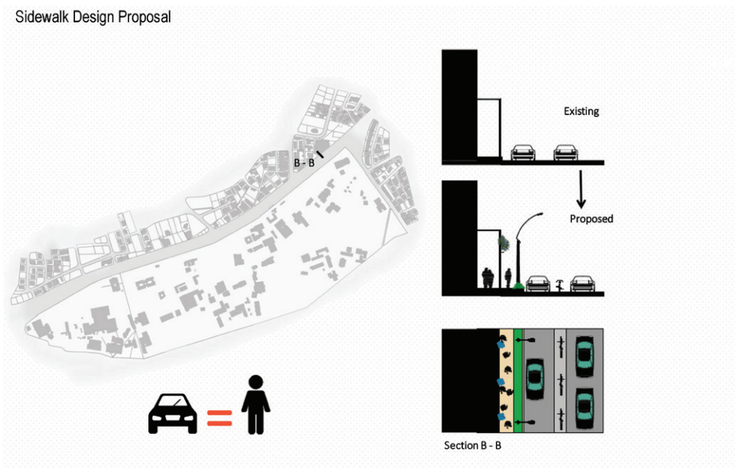


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Fig. 1: Sidewalk Design Proposal 1
Fig. 2: Sidewalk Design Proposal 2

AMMAN AS A PEDESTRIAN CITY – A CASE STUDY OF QUEEN RANIA CORRIDOR

Author: Ola Nabhani
Supervisor: Fruzsina Zelenák PhD

When we look at the current state of the pedestrian traffic in Amman, we find that priority is given for the cars, leaving the pedestrians neglected. Therefore, the goal of this research is to create a pedestrian-friendly city that will enhance the social fabric of the city by facilitating social interaction and encouraging a healthier lifestyle for its citizens, and strengthen their role in society through finding a place that welcomes them and allow them to socialise. When we take a look at Jordan regarding its population growth, whether it was a natural growth or one caused by internal and international migration occurring as a result of economic and political circumstances the region is witnessing. We find that a pedestrian-friendly city is a necessity from both psychological and environmental point of view. The exceptional increase of population generates an increase in traffic jam and makes the priority for the cars. The study area is Queen Rania Street which is called the university street because it accommodates the University of Jordan and two big hospitals. What gives this site a huge potential to be chosen, is that it works as an urban corridor which has a huge movement of pedestrian and car traffic. Through the research, I conducted a study on this topic. An analytical and descriptive study based on a theoretical description in terms of its goal, need and function to achieve its purpose. The thesis includes five chapters on Introduction for the topic, Literature review, Data analysis and discussion of the results and the final chapter is Conclusion and recommendation for Queen Rania Street in order to make it a pedestrian friendly place that could be a good example for the whole city.

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Fig. 1: The design intervention to Barada riverbank at the northern edge of the square

Fig. 2: A sitting area with cultural references (traditional pavement, a solitary fruit tree by the fountain, the boundaries of the old courtyard)

SPATIAL IDENTITY AS A STRATEGIC DESIGN TOOL – THE CASE OF "BAB TOUMA SQUARE" IN DAMASCUS, SYRIA

Author: Nawarah Mazen Al Basha
Supervisor: Antal Gergely

The subject of my dissertation is the concept of spatial identity and how to adapt its dynamic nature by utilizing the concept as a strategic design tool. The chosen site that inspired the research, is one of the seven original entrances of the oldest inhabited city on the Earth, Damascus, a city which experienced several years of crisis. The dissertation argues, that the development of Bab Touma Square, which has undergone some drastic changes due to the crisis, should be based on the principle of "spatial identity regeneration", otherwise there is a threat of losing place attachment to the square. The aim of the dissertation was to identify all constituent elements of spatial identity and use them as determinants for the design process, in order to change the confusing post-crisis perception of Bab Touma Square. After a comprehensive analytical study of the spatial identity concept and analysis of the components of Bab Touma Square's identity, it was clear that adapting a participatory design approach is the way to achieve compatibility between the new vision for the square and the social perception towards it, which would restore feelings of place attachment. While creating a strategic vision for the square based on cultural, historical and social values, the design adapted a unifying theme of an Oasis which mimics an ancient historical role of the city itself. A set of objectives to make the vision applicable was suggested and illustrated through a masterplan which integrates the old courtyard system of the site into the design. Proposals on pavements, plants and furniture were made following the Oasis theme. The chosen functions emphasized flexibility and inclusiveness, and recognizing the creativity of users as main characteristics in order to create a resilient space that would be able to reproduce its identity over time.

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Fig. 1: The community gardens
Fig. 2: The national nature reserve

REHABILITATION OF AL OTHMANIA AREA, A NEW VISION TOWARD AN ECO-FRIENDLY COMMUNITY
Author: Nebars Khadour
Supervisor: István Valánszki PhD

During the last eight years, Syria had a huge conflict that has led to very large battles in most of the Syrian cities. This has resulted in great destruction in these cities, and consequently has affected the urban planning, the infrastructure, the green infrastructure and the social life in these cities. Since 2017, there has been a major change in the situation in Syria, where battles have ended in most of the cities, and more than 80% of the Syrian territory is considered as safe now. As a result, the government has started a comprehensive reconstruction plan in the country, so that the new projects should provide good environmental and social conditions which ensure a vital participation of the residents to build their own society in a correct and advanced way. Therefore, the aim of the research is to rehabilitate the Othmania area in Der Ezzor city by improving the green infrastructure with the public open space network, and to build a friendly community not only from social but also from ecological point of view by introducing the idea of community gardens that are used in several countries around the world to increase the interaction between the residents and maintain their social network while making them able to produce some of their crops in the same time. The research also aims to protect the ecological system in the area by creating a national nature reserve in order to protect endangered species "which exist only in this place of the world" and make it a focal point in the city that includes recreational areas and at the same time allows people to know more about these species.

REVITALIZATION OF NYUGATI SQUARE
Author: Obando N. Veronica C.
Supervisor: Beáta Polyák

The intervention in an urban area always has consequences in its surroundings. Indeed, the city is a system that has detonating elements that influence its development. Therefore, the identification and good intervention in these areas could allow a positive change of the city. This research project has the main objective of using the urban and site analysis as the principal tools to identify potential areas in de city to develop urban and landscape catalyst project. In this thesis project the study area is locates at the urban zone located in Nyugati Tér - District VI, Budapest. The thesis project used urban analysis to identify the study area and develop a master plan, which is divide in four projects: Commercial, recreation/residence, square revitalization, and the transition area. The analysis of land use, green infrastructure, and mobility are crucial to understand the synergy, the current state and the role that the study area has in the city; in addition, it will determine boundaries and the type of the four project. The square revitalization, located at Nyugati Tér at district VI of Budapest between Teréz Krt. and Váci Street, is the third of the four projects from the master plan, which is developed on detail. The design project seeks to revitalize the building and Nyugati Tér using landscape design. The concept of the design is to connect the vegetation areas and public spaces like the roof top garden, the Eiffel square, the underground, and the projects of the master plan. Nyugati Train station building was included because the existing open area is not enough to achieve the connections and the activities that the design required. The elimination of a glass building, remove the parking lots, and the addition of a bus station in the project number two (recreation/residence) of the master plan were mandatory to have space for the project. The aim of the thesis was fulfilled because the research of the place and the strategy of the design was achieved using the analysis as a design tool. Finally, the project is a public space that respects the interchange function, improves the existing elements and adds activities on it that allows the connection between the surrounding districts and boosts the development of that area of the district VI.

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Fig. 1: Project Design

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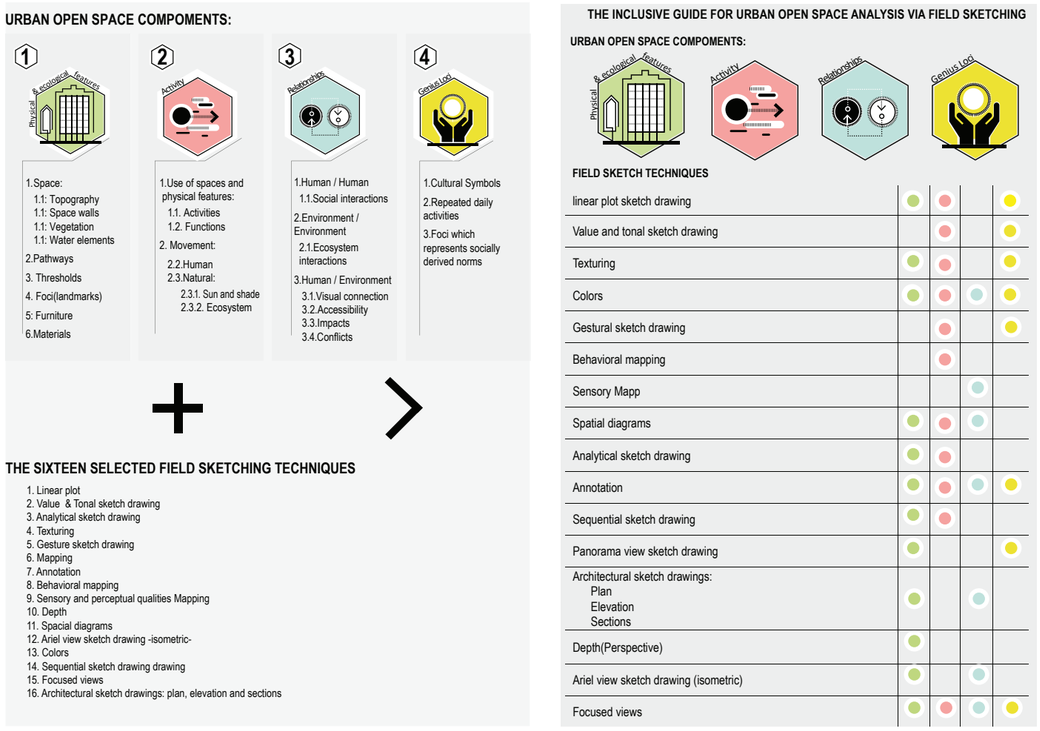
Fig. 1: The developed inclusive guide for urban open space analysis via field sketch drawing



AN INCLUSIVE APPROACH OF URBAN SPACE ANALYSIS VIA FIELD SKETCHING

Author: Seloua Benkaid Kasbah
Supervisor: Anna Eplényi, PhD

Field sketching is an essential practical technique for us, landscape architects and designers. It aims to capture analytical field observations by utilizing artistic practice, and allows us to experience the places which are going to be modified or designed by having a direct confrontation with the site through movement, and being part of it via all our senses. Nowadays, the image of field sketching as a crucial practice in landscape architecture and as an essential framework for landscape architects endures. However, it is manipulated by all the digital and electronic age utilities. Even though field sketching is a traditional and outmoded low-tech technique, I still believe in its importance due to all the visual and experiential benefits that it can provide for us, landscape architects, and I suggest in my thesis work to reexamine its relevance in contemporary practice with the goal of developing an inclusive approach of urban open spaces analysis. To achieve that, my thesis starts with an investigation of the three theories of place: the place theories of Edward Relph, Christian Norberg-Schulz and Yi-Fu Tuan. In the context of the final product, the thesis provides first a comprehensive guide for analysing urban space via field sketching, and then a set of sketches illustrating the results of the analysis made on-site (Bachir Benacer Square, Constantine, Algeria) and the design recommendations derived from the analysis based on the guide application. Finally, I choose four points in different parts of the square, in order to show and synthesize how these recommendations could work together in physical form by illustrating them with what is called the before and after sketch drawings, similarly to Humphrey Repton's Red Books. The before part will be a photo of the current appearance of the chosen area, while the after sketch drawing will be a drawing illustrating how the author imagines this area after the implementation of suggested changes, with the aim of showing Before and After sketch drawing about the suggested solutions as small interventions for the development of the urban square Bachir Benacer.

THE OPEN SPACE DESIGN OF CHANGFENG COMMUNITY AS A PART OF SUZHOU RIVER GREENWAY

Author: Shi Hao
Supervisor: Dr. Albert Fekete

Shanghai is one of the most prosperous cities in China. Huangpu River and Suzhou River are the mother rivers of Shanghai. The Changfeng community along Suzhou River is the missing point of the Shanghai government's planned greenway in the waterfront. It is located at the junction of Putuo district and Changning district of Shanghai. Due to its complex surrounding relationship and historical culture, the government has not designed it for a long time. This paper is aimed at planning for this area and proposed a detailed design concept for one of the open spaces. It aims to connect this area with the surrounding greenway and public facilities through landscape design and make it available to the surrounding citizens. The paper is divided into two parts, namely analysis and design. The main research methods in the analysis section are case study method, investigation method and functional analysis method. The paper analyzed and studied the construction and development of Shanghai's characteristic waterfront in the past ten years. It draws a vision for design planning that integrates multiple functions, cultural history and ecological sustainability into the waterfront and its surrounding areas. The purpose of the design is to fully promote the connection of the area with the surrounding greenway and other facilities that the area will be built into a landmark landscape greenway. At the same time, improving the service of the detailed design area to the surrounding citizens so that the area can better connect with the surrounding communities and university. It also can improve the green space system and the ecological effect. Efforts to achieve the activation and utilization of cultural and historical heritage, the area will be built into a landmark landscape square and inject new vitality into it.

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Fig. 2: Master Plan of the detailed design area

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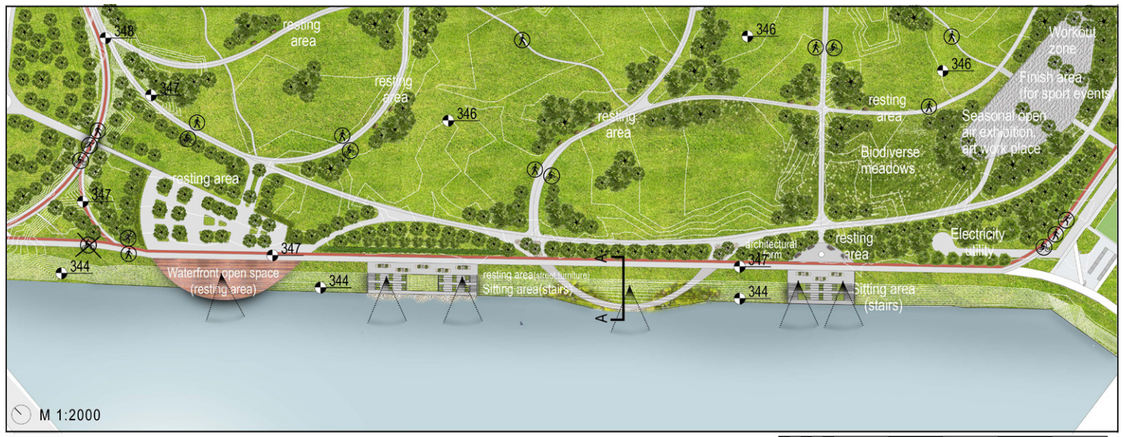
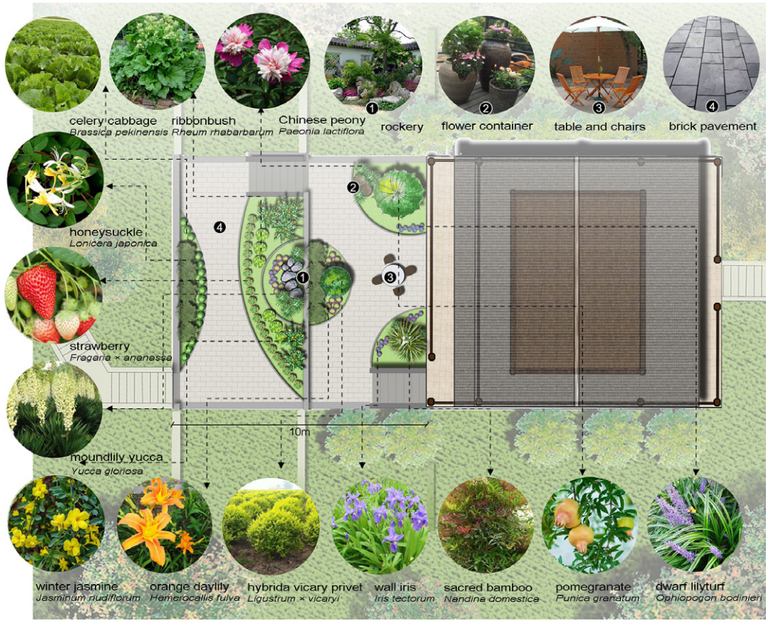
Fig. 1: The design proposal of Ishim river waterfront



DEVELOPMENT MASTERPLAN OF ASTANA TRIATHLON PARK – ACTIVATION OF ISHIM RIVER WATERFRONT AREA

Author: Ulbala Akimkhan
Supervisor: Máté Sárospataki PhD

The aim of the thesis is to identify Astana Triathlon Park on a city scale through the new and existing functions for the benefit of society and create as part of an eco-system. The main goal of creating the masterplan is to achieve a successful design of the park where the citizens of Nur-Sultan city can meet their vital activities and interests. To achieve this goal, the park planning aims to address the needs of the inhabitants of Nur-Sultan, by forming a park where cultural and environmental activities and community venues can be cohesively held. The design proposal of the thesis took into account the importance of existing Bi structural pathways for sports events as well, and the inner part took functions for recreation. Therefore, conflicts caused by park users found their solution, meanwhile, athletes who prefer higher speed pathways take oval-shaped paths, at the same time families or group of people, as well as individuals, get engaged into functions inside of the park. Therefore, have provided new pathways for more comprehensive circulation, while preserving the existing structural paths. The pathways create linked circulation inside of the park and between the functions. A new variety of recreational activities suggested in the inner part of the park which allows people to engage in events and recreational activities. Those functions divide into non-active, spontaneous and organized recreation activity opportunities in the park. Suggested types of vegetation and plant composition have played integral role to bring livebility to the Astana Triathlon Park. Their arrangement and functionality will bring many of benefits for park usage and contribute overall riverside greenery system of Nur-Sultan city. Various species of the trees, shrubs and ornamental grasses carefully selected for further their comprehensive development. The park's central location contributes a very strong visual connection to the main architectural buildings of the city brings water enthusiasts to the riverbank. Therefore, along the existing pathway of pedestrian movement brought into a multitude of uses, functions, and activities that provided in design proposal for waterfront area. There are four main activities where it is possible to mix open areas next to waterfront with different artificial features of Ishim river shoreline. The connection between park and waterfront area and its visual access is a crucial part of an effective strategy for the access of the users to the edge of the river. In the design of waterfront area, the park and the waterfront area are integrated and well connected with each other.



TEA VALLEY – PLANNING AND DESIGN OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM-BASED XIGOU VILLAGE

Author: Yang Yang
Supervisor: Dr. Sándor Jombach

In today's China, with the progress of rapid urbanization, population migration has caused the decline of the rural area and made the village seriously neglected. In order to explore sustainable traditional village revitalization model, this paper takes Xigou Village as a research area, which is expected to realize a tourism-based village with the support and cooperation of the government, enterprises, village committee, and villagers. In the paper, I pursue this by studies from similar cases, comprehensive analysis based on in-depth field investigation and other data sources, and systematic assessment of site factors including land use, visibility, NDVI, topography, slope, and slope aspect using ArcGIS software platform. These help me to develop the planning and design of Xigou Village altogether. The paper is mainly divided into three parts. Firstly, the piece begins by studying three successful similar cases, which provide diverse and useful development strategies, and planning methods and experience that Xigou Village can learn from. Secondly, the site is analyzed both in regional scale and village scale including natural, social and economic characteristics. And the thesis summarizes its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to provide support for further planning and design. Thirdly, it elaborates on development concept from issues and ideas, identity, function zoning, tourists' activity plan, and planning basis aspects based on in-depth site analysis. Then the planning and design are developed in three different scales, from the land use plan through site design to house surroundings and courtyard design. In general, this paper elaborates how to realize sustainable rural tourism-based Xigou Village with harmonious and civilized communities, valuable agricultural industry, and appealing tourism landscape through the synthesized plan and design strategy. The study is meaningful for exploring sustainable development road of the village and balance the situation between urban and rural areas in today's Chinese context.

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Fig. 1: Courtyard Design

SZERZŐK ÉS TÁMOGATÓK /*AUTHORS & SPONSORS*

FEKETE ALBERT
egyetemi tanár, dékán

Szent István Egyetem
Tájépítészeti és Településtervezési Kar,
Budapest
E-mail: fekete.albert@tajk.szie.hu

ZELENÁK FRUZSINA
az 54. lapszám szerkesztője
adjunktus, tájépítészmérnök

Szent István Egyetem
Tájépítészeti és Településtervezési Kar,
Budapest
E-mail: zelenak.fruzsina@tajk.szie.hu

SÁROSPATAKI MÁTÉ
az 54. lapszám szerkesztője
egyetemi docens

Szent István Egyetem
Tájépítészeti és Településtervezési Kar,
Budapest
E-mail: sarospataki.mate@tajk.szie.hu

Diplomadíjat ajánlottak fel
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- FŐKERT Nonprofit Zrt.
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MAGYAR ÉPÍTÉSZ KAMARA

NEMZETI KULTURÁLIS ALAP

ORMOS IMRE ALAPÍTVÁNY