

Available online at http://www.journalcra.com

International Journal of Current Research Vol. 10, Issue, 07, pp.71095-71097, July, 2018 INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

PORTABLE GARDEN COMPLEX IN PROTECTED URBAN AREAS

^{1,*}Zuhal Kaynakci Elinc, ²Latif Gurkan Kaya and ³Hakan Elinc

¹Akdeniz University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Interior Architecture, Antalya-Turkey ²Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Burdur-Turkey ³Akdeniz University, Serik Vocational School, Department of Design, Antalya-Turkey

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article History: Received 26th April, 2018 Received in revised form 14th May, 2018 Accepted 19th June, 2018 Published online 30th July, 2018

Key Words:

Portable Garden, Temporary Garden, Protected Urban Areas. It is very risky to arrange green lands and install urban furniture at touristic regions. Moreover, these areas are functional for only 3-4 months per year by visitors. The goal of this study is to develop a "portable garden" concept where green islands and urban furniture are used. At the end of the theoretical study, three sample portable gardens were designed using 3dsMax software. It is expected that the study will contribute to the environmental planning of protected urban areas in the future. The introduction of portable gardens could protect existing Cultural and Natural Properties of the region so they can accessible to the next generations. The innovation of the present study is expected to contribute to the urban areas that are under protection.

Copyright © 2018, Zuhal Kaynakci Elinc et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Zuhal Kaynakci Elinc, Latif Gurkan Kaya and Hakan Elinc, 2018. "Portable garden complex in protected urban areas", International Journal of Current Research, 10, (07), 71095-71097.

INTRODUCTION

According to Buyukoksal (2012), today all scientific disciplines have begun to question themselves, the phenomenon of conservation of natural and cultural environments requires a more complex and dynamic approach when compared to other fields of expertise (Akın *et al.*, 2015). For this reason, one cannot consider urban furnishing in reference to contemporary settlements only since one cannot overlook the existence of environments which consist references to many civilizations and which present many riches of cultures and nature. Because of this reason, contemporary settlements co-exist with historic/traditional urban tissue and underground/overground archaeological elements. This co-existence is an important factor for the design of urban furniture elements (Asatekin and Asatekin, 2003).

In literature, usage of urban furniture type and style given under four headings:

- Transient Usage,
- Stationary Usage,
- Functional Usage,
- Ancillary Usage (Asatekin, 2001, Bilen, 2004, Akyol, 2006, Ozturan *et al.*, 2014, Kaya *et al.*, 2018).

**Corresponding author*: Zuhal Kaynakci Elinc Akdeniz University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Interior Architecture, Antalya-Turkey DOI: https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.31452.07.2018 especially for this study, is designed to be used during the summer months and only in protected urban spaces. During historical environmental planning, urban furniture should be placed so that the site is determined by uniting monumental open lands with natural lands. During these unions, historical environment should be amplified by utilizing the urban furniture in spatial dimensions (Erturk, 2003). In an historical environment, a brand new design and urban furniture design do not include similar perceptivity. Your brand new design is either compatible with or contrasting to the environment or else replicating the forms that are already presented in the site. The urban furniture used in historical places should be in compliance with the identity, color, texture and material of the site. In certain circumstances, a certain harmony can be achieved by creating contrast, which should be in forms of special designs and at a quality of not creating visual pollution or incompatibility. Certain standard products might be used in these sorts of sites. Nevertheless, one should concentrate on creating special designs for sites (Akyol, 2006). Green land layout and urban furniture in tourism areas with cultural assets are sensitive actions. Tourists densely visit these areas and the major income of the region has been from tourism. The number of landscaping studies that will visually enrich these areas and enable comfort for tourists is increasing day by day.

In addition to these 4 topics, the topic "portable" is also used in this study because the Garden Complex, which is created In this study, green land islands that will minimize the negative effects on cultural assets in touristic areas and portable (temporary) garden complex where urban furniture may be used shall be described and a comprehensive analysis with sample models shall be provided.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tourism regions with cultural assets in Mediterranean and Aegean Regions of Turkey have been chosen as the case area. Portable (temporary) garden model has been developed in these regions after 20 years of field studies and observations. These gardens have been modeled in three dimensions using 3dsMax software.

1st Design Concept

Designer: Yasemin Sarıca

Concept: Timeless ships

It is a design which can be applied after the experts determine the lighting areas in tourism regions with cultural assets. The furniture which is designed as a system that is open during summer months and closed during winter months have 2 garbage bins, 2 lounge areas and 1 lighting. It has been designed to have an iron garbage bin, iron lighting pole and first class pinewood lounge area and external cover. Using electrostatic painting in coloring the design shall extend the lifespan of product. Different versions of this system have also been tried. Lounge area-flowerpot or just flowerpot may be used at parts where it is not allowed to place a garbage bin (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Timeless ships by Yasemin Sarıca

2nd Design Concept

Designer: Cagatay Ozer

Concept: All time present artifacts

The design shall preserve its 7x3 m standard container size when it is closed. When it is opened for use, it shall cover an area of 7x8 m. This means on average 20 people can sit in this unit. The upper part of mobile amphitheater shall provide the power need of user (such as mobile phone battery) with the solar panel. It is aimed to color the environment with the ornamental plants placed on open wings. Moreover, it is aimed to prevent environmental pollution with the garbage bins on side wing (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. All time present artifacts by Çagatay Ozer

3rd Design Concept

Designer: Olcay Turkay

Concept: Meander (art)

Today's building/structuring; temporary outdoor social events make urban furniture a necessity. This design is based on Lycian mosaics. It is thought to be produced with light plastic materials or composed materials. When the units without wheels are reversed, they transform into pot, green area floor or bench. Metal or plastic lightings may be placed in the slots within the unit. The garbage bins prepared in the same form have separated internal bins for glass, paper, and organic garbage (Fig. 3).



Figure 3. Meander (art) by Olcay Turkay

Conclusions

The design and application of green areas and obligatory urban furniture (such as benches, garbage bins) have always been adventurous issues. For instance, one of the great risks is the difficulty of catching harmony with the historic fabric. Furthermore, there is always a certain possibility to find historical artifacts during diggings. This study analyses all such risks in order to suggest a model solution. Portable (temporary) garden complex is a very new urban design model. Therefore, it is very important for touristic regions to discuss this model in depth. This pioneering study has been carried out to discuss portable (temporary) garden concept, develop and apply a model.

Acknowledgement

The authors want to thank all their colleagues and students for their assistance in the concept designs for this study.

REFERENCES

- 2015. Akın, S.E., Basaran, Y.E. and Ercan K.A. Standardization for Livable spaces in Historic 12^{th} International Environments Conference of Standardization, Protypes and Quality: A means of Balkan Countries' Collaboration. Izmit/Kocaeli-Turkey, 22-24 October 2015, 225-229.
- Asatekin, M. 2001. Corporate Identity of City and The Management of City Furniture. 1st International Symposium of City Furniture. Istanbul 9-11 May 2001, 63-66.
- Asatekin, M. and Asatekin, G. 2003. Signage and visual communication in archaeological areas. 2nd International Symposium of City Furniture. Istanbul 24-27 April 2003, 242-247.

- Akyol, E. 2006. Designing and Usage Process of the Street Furniture. Unpublished MSc Thesis, Istanbul Technical University, Graduate School of Science, Engineering and Technology, İstanbul.
- Bilen, O. S. 2004, The investigation of landscape staff given in Ankara example depending on anthropometric data in designing urban outdoor areas, PhD Dissertation, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Science, Ankara.
- Buyukoksal, T. 2012. An Approach Suggestion on the Likelihood of Sustainability of Urban Conservation: The Case of Eskişehir Odunpazarı. T. C. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums, Ankara.
- Elinc, Z., Korkut, T. and Kaya, L.G. 2013. *Hedera helix* L. and damages in Tlos Ancient City. International Journal of Development and Sustainability. 2(1): 333-346.
- Erturk, N.K. 2003. The spatial monumental and ecological effects of the urban furnitures in the historical towns. 2nd International Symposium of City Furniture. Istanbul 24-27 April 2003, 418-421.
- Kaya, L.G., Yücedağ, C., Aşıkkutlu, H.S. and Şeker, E. 2018. Importance of Urban Furniture in Parks for Users, European Conference on Science, Art & Culture, Antalya-Turkey, 19-22 April 2018, 131.
- Mosler, A. S. 2006. Landscape Architecture on Archaeological sites: Establishing landscape design principles for archaeological sites by means of examples from West Anatolia Turkey. PhD Dissertation, Munich Technical University, Munich.
- Ozturan, O., Bilgiç, E. D., Çağlayan, A.S. 2014. Social Environment and Urban Furniture Identity, A Sample of İzmit Bekirere Uçyol Square. 1st International Urban Planning-Architecture-Design Congress, Kocaeli/Turkey, 8-11 May 2014,
