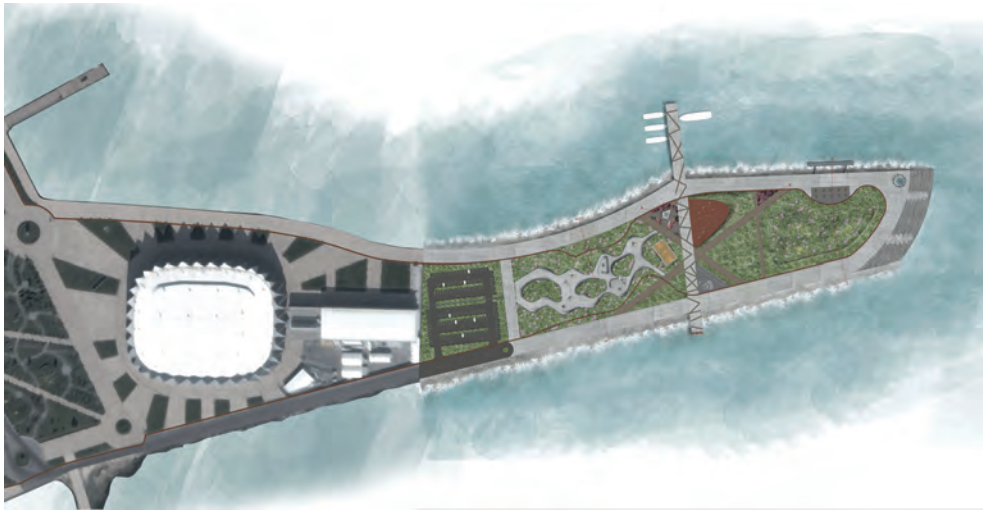


MASTER OF ARTS IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE (MLA)

ORKHAN AFANDIYEV
JOANA DIMITROVSKA
DARIA ERMAKOVA
AFAF HAMAZAOUI
BENHADDIA MOSTAFA KAMEL
DEREK ROBINSON
SONG YIMENG
JIE ZHAO



- 1. pict.:** Open space design plan
2. pict.: Visualization of the reception area

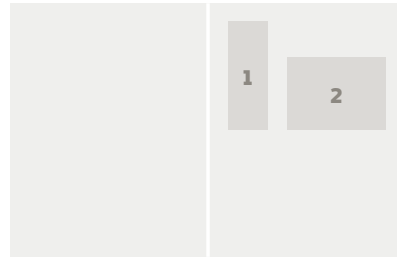
LANDSCAPE DESIGN PROJECT OF "TONGUE OF BAYIL"

Author: Orkhan Afandiyev

Supervisor: Dr. Eszter Bakay

The aim of this diploma project is to redefine the identity of "Tongue of Bayil" and to give the deserved value to the abandoned site. Till 2011 the site was hidden behind an industrial facility. Even after removing the industrial places from the coastline, revitalization efforts could not help the "Tongue of Bayil". Baku is not only the capital of Azerbaijan but also the most developed city of Azerbaijan, the population of Baku is growing day by day, the area of the city is enlarging. All these factors have impacts on the environment of the city. People need new public green space to stay away from the crowded city atmosphere and the city needs these green spaces to restore itself. This abandoned site has a sufficient potential to be a new destination and the main attraction in the city. The park could be a green shelter

for city habitants and visitors. Natural factors can be used for new function. The site should be promoted by new functions. These functions should be unique to attract the people to the new park. Analyses of adjacent parks and site itself should be done very precisely. The result of these analyses showed a clear route on the design process. The main road structure of the former site helped me to divide the space into new functional zones. After placing the functional zones into their proper places, the new pattern of the park started to appear. The functional zoning created hierarchy in the park. A continuous bicycle road, a running path and a new sea transport option eliminated the gap between design site and adjacent parks and solved reachability problem. Gabion stairs give the opportunity to visitors to touch the sea and feel it while they are watching the magnificent city view.. ©



1. pict.: Masterplan
2. pict.: Detail of the open space design of the Officer's House



HISTORIC OPEN SPACE RENEWAL IN THE DOWNTOWN OF BITOLA OFFICER'S HOUSE PARK AND STREETScape REHABILITATION

Author: Dimitrovska Joana
 Supervisor: Dr. Fekete Albert

The building of Officer's House in Bitola and its park is a cultural monument with a decision from the Institute for Monuments of Culture, Galleries and Museum protection. The building is located at one of the most famous pedestrian streets in Macedonia named as Shirok Sokak, in a central city area, and it breaks the monotony of linear buildings. It consists of three floors: a cellar, ground floor, and gallery. Based on the main design principles I have designed a multifunctional public park and a cultural environment as well. By keeping the main axis I have highlighted the importance of the site and the identity. Also, I have opened connections between the park and the pedestrian street by creating small paths

made of stone, so that people could have the possibility to enter easily and enjoy the park. As a contrast to the axis, I have developed the rest of the park in organic shapes by creating small islands. I was inspired by the ancient mosaics of the old town Heraclea Lyncestis, which are one of the symbols of the town. These organic shapes make the space more dynamic and more attractive for people. In some places, I have left some open space covered with grass which opens possibilities for organizing a lot of events and festivals or temporary installations. In some parts of the park, I designed a small -humps - where users can sit and listen to the concerts or just watch what is happening around. I have also designed benches with lights which follow the organic shape of the park and highlight the contour of the shapes. One of the most important steps in this process of development was to give a function to the building. Based on its historical function and the results of my investigation I propose to make Officer's

House a cultural and educational center. Also, I proposed new unobstructed -square design which will be attractive for people. At this part, I designed circularly shaped pavement made of basalt in different shades of grey. ©



OPEN SPACE DESIGN OF THE HEALING GARDEN ON THE TERRITORY OF MOSCOW REGIONAL RESEARCH CLINICAL INSTITUTE NAMED AFTER M.F. VLADIMIRSKY

Author: Daria Ermakova

Supervisor: Dr. Balogh Péter István Phd

This project is specifically concerned with the effect of healing gardens at hospitals on patients and staff, as well as the importance of developing territories of that kind. Throughout history, hospital gardens have been used to aid people in the recovery process. The current condition of hospitals in Russia leaves much to be desired. Due to a strong pressure to control the costs healthcare administrators often consider gardens as non-essential. The intention of this work is to prove that hospital gardens should exist and be well-developed and functional taking Moscow Regional Research Clinical Institute named after M.F. Vladimirsky (MONIKI) as an example. The local analysis has been made and

has shown the main problems of the area. Different resources have been studied and the gathered information clearly illustrates that well-designed hospital garden has a positive impact on users and has many benefits. The important factors such as safety, convenience and aesthetic were considered while designing this area in order to make it pleasant and usable. During site planning, some measures were taken to attract birds such as integrating bird feeders and baths along the park, special combination of trees and shrubs. Those measures also help to increase biodiversity. While designing the site, suggestions for the outdoor furniture, pavement and plantation were given. As a result, the users of the hospital garden will be provided with enhanced microclimate, comfortable in use and visually pleasing green recreational zones. Eventually, the lives of the patients with staff and the surrounding environments of existing medical facilities will be enriched and improved.



- 1. pict.:** Masterplan of the chosen area
- 2. pict.:** Visualization of the garden (sky pavilion)



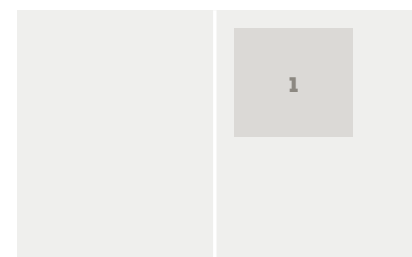
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IN A CONTEMPORARY URBAN CONTEXT – RENEWAL OF MÁRCIUS 15 . TÉR, BUDAPEST

Author: Afaf Hamzaoui

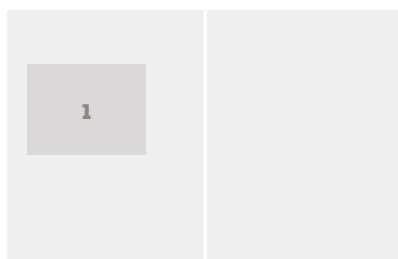
Supervisor: Dr. Szilagyi Kinga

My diploma deals with the concept of spacetime through the meaning of the place that enroll in past; present and future at the same time. The dissertation aims to evaluate the historical sites from the perspective of contemporary landscape architecture and to provide a new approach to the heritage preservation concept; in terms of protecting and presenting the architectural heritage value. Therefore, the thesis research is applied on the site of Március 15 Square which is located in the historical heart of Budapest in the 5th district at the beginning of the Danube promenade. the square is a resting urban open space where a Romain fortress ruins are standing up. The research is supported by an in-depth analysis and comparison

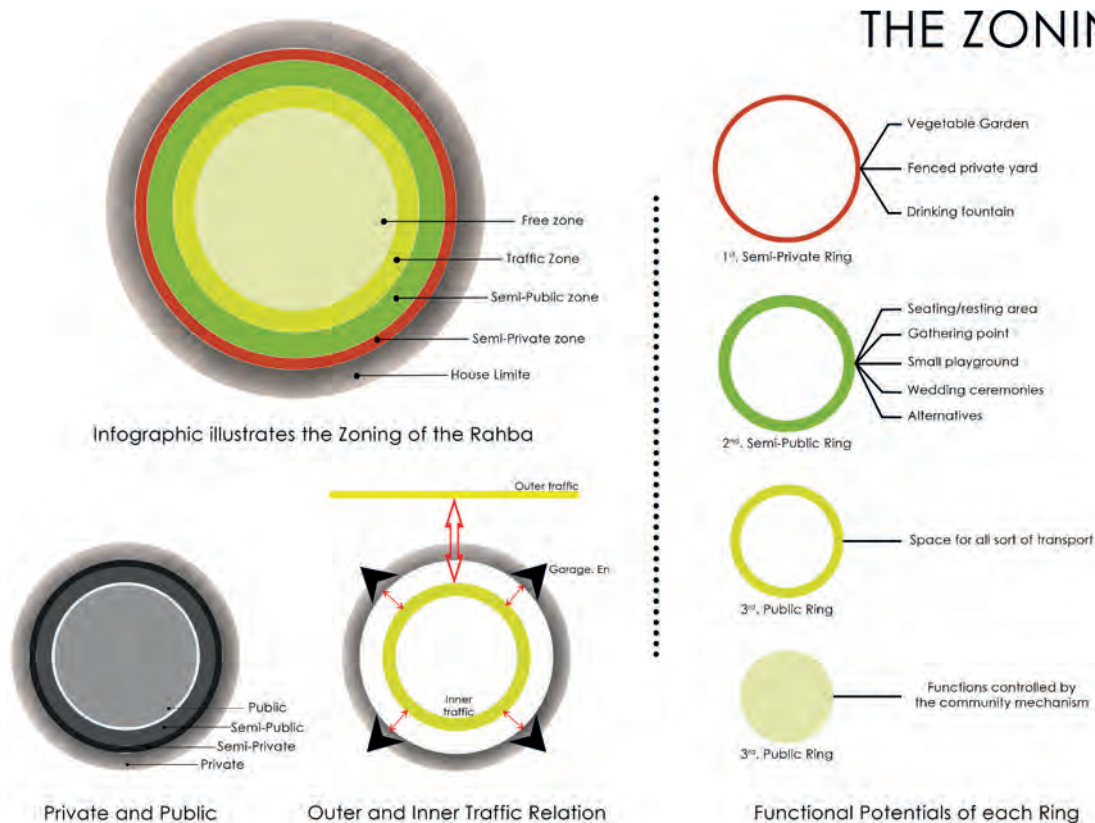
of case studies, to find a design proposal and methods for adapting the archaeological remains in such urban areas. The design task is to consider the relationship between the conservation and the presentation of ancient history within the urban aspect from the direction of the site elements and plantation, the preservation of landscape as well as the creation contemporary leisure activities. The main design strategy is based on overlapping the three layers: the past layer: "Feeling the Time" to present the ruins through an archaeological pavilion. The present layer: "Having time" to satisfy the scenario of contemporary urban life. The future layer: "Saving Time" is more sustainability and ecological thinking to solve the rainwater and the rise problem using the rain garden concept.



1. pict.: The new space structure



1. Pict: Zoning and Functions



LANDSCAPE IN ARID CLIMATE LANDSCAPING THE RAHBAS WITHIN THE FRAME OF TOUGGOURTIAN COMMUNITIES

Author: Mostafa Kamel Benhaddia

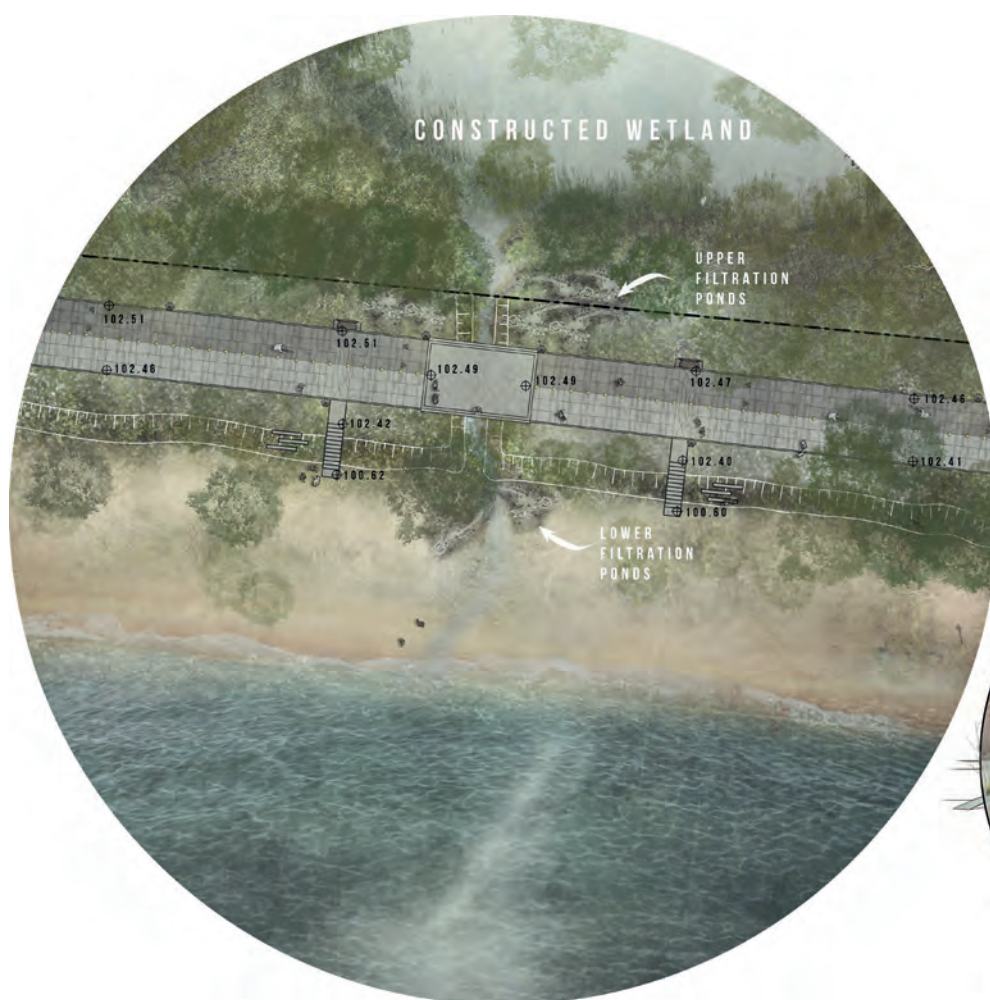
Supervisor: Ildiko Reka Bathory-Nagy, PhD

The focus of my thesis is TOUGGOURT, a famous town of 146,108 inhabitants located in the valley of Oued Righ, Algeria. Touggourt has consolidated many ethics, clans, and invasion of ancient civilizations from the 4th Century until the French colonization, this variety of periods and people produced a unique traditional town structure. In this sense, my entire work concentrates on designing and landscaping semi-public and semi-private open spaces called the Rahbas, which reflect an extremely local identity as a kind of urban dialogue of cohesion between communities. Today, Touggourt is facing a series of improvisational actions from both community and the local government for protecting the landscape and highlighting the quality

of outdoor spaces. The Rahba, a semi-private and semi-public open space situated in a typical traditional urban tissue, is characterized by traditional individual houses, used for playing, gathering, parking and holding wedding ceremonies. The first step for positive change might be to find answers to the issues raised: no public awareness about its values, the lack of community cohesion, the absence of the local government's collaboration to help communities to be engaged in the design process. In order to bring about any change the community space of a Rahba is ideal, because it is central to their lives and many things can be achieved with little cost. When the next generation is born in a planned, managed Rahbas: where they play in their parent's presence, on a clean spot, they will maintain it within events organized by the community. These actions are going to strengthen community coherence and foster the greening and planting culture against the climate conditions, as well as the maintenance

and protection of the environment. Thus, in my thesis I will attempt to address this question by: building up and enhancing the culture of greening within Touggourtian communities, involving them in the production of the environment aiming to accent the landscape character. Eventually, the results of this work focus into two points, the zoning and the toolkit: the zoning (pic°1) draws the characters of the zones and determines the main activities of each area. The toolkit (pic°2) is the synthesis of participation actions and the analysis of case studies, it is a conceptual asset which combined different type of tools, and the stone on which the design phase should be based on. In order to see how the zoning and toolkit results can be interpreted, master plans of three different Rahbas are drawn based on the thesis results and the characteristics of each site.

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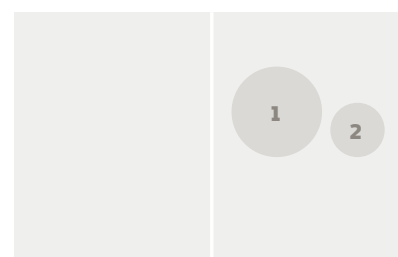
RÓMAI PART DESIGN STRATEGIES: A FRAMEWORK FOR DESIGNING WITH COMMUNITY AND LANDSCAPE

Author: Derek Robinson

Supervisor: Dr. Balázs Almási

Like many cities, Budapest lacks the ability to 'touch the water' of the Danube as the shores of the inner city consist of concrete step embankments. The goal of this research is to outline effective landscape strategies to accompany the development of necessary flood protection improvements along a three kilometre stretch of the right bank of the Danube River in northern Budapest, an area known as Római-part. Design work was based on a typology method in which related yet distinct categories were identified for the promenade based on site analysis. These typologies were then used to categorize a series of design solutions informed by research and reference projects. The result is a matrix which outlines possible design solutions for each typology situation. In

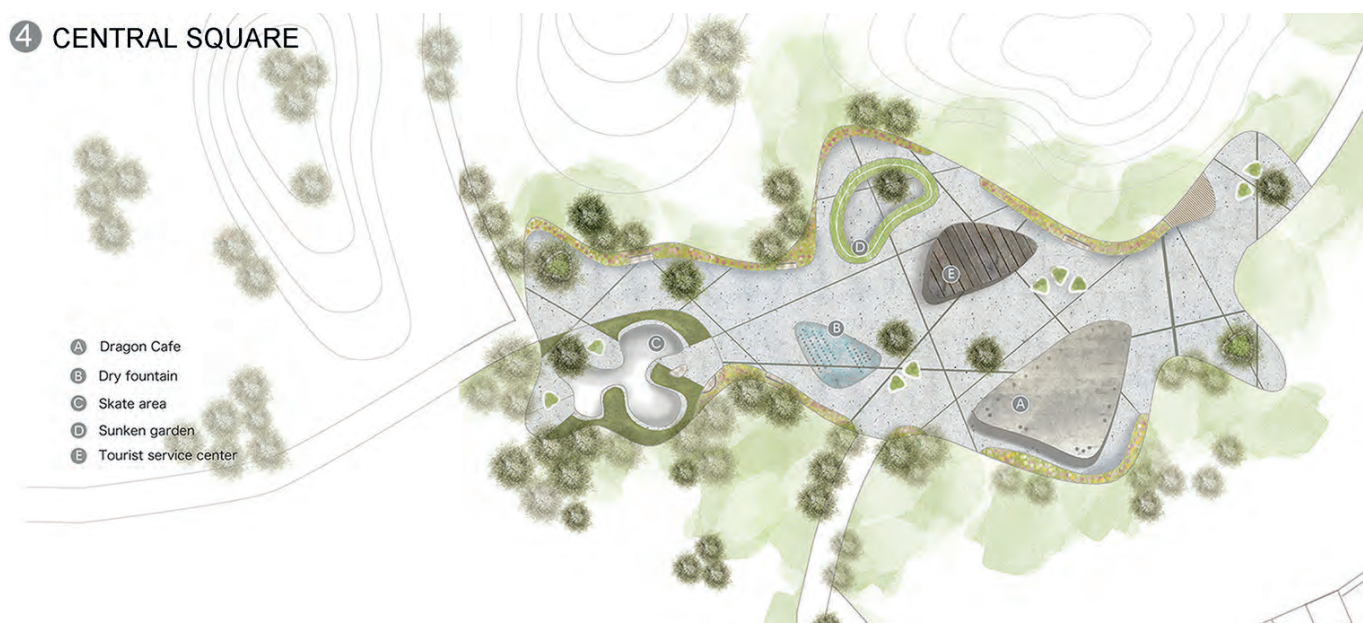
this way, the matrix can be used to solve design challenges for the entire three kilometre shoreline in a flexible way by responding to unique situations along the promenade while still producing a unified design character. Three detailed design sites were selected to test the matrix, each relating to a given typology and design approach. Detailed design drawings are presented for paths, stairs, bridges, seating, site furniture, pavement patterns and signage. Coinciding with this diploma work, the local community is undertaking a process to explore their vision for the future of this site while the municipal government is finalizing plans for a new flood protection system. This site will undergo significant change in the near future. The design solutions proposed in this work are ultimately searching for better ways of harmonizing social and ecological systems. ©



1. pict.: Detailed
Design Site One
– Site Plan

2. pict.: Detailed
Design Site Two
– Visualization

4 CENTRAL SQUARE



NANJING NINE DRAGON LAKE PARK PLANNING & DESIGN

Author: Song Yimeng

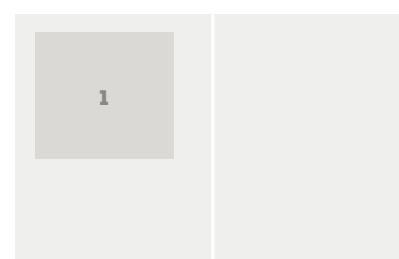
Supervisor: Fruzsina Zelenák

The diploma thesis focuses on how a country park can fill the gap between a crowded city and the demand for natural green space, both serving the people who live nearby and give people living in the city one more choice for their weekends. The project is to carefully design a country park which called Nine Dragon Lake Park in the countryside and waterfront of Nanjing in China to enrich the lives of residents, to control urban expansion and to protect suburban ecosystems. The aim of the project is to understand deeper of 'country park' which is a hot topic nowadays

in China through design process. The method to elaborate the project has been developed in three main phases:

1. The project starts with introducing the concept, definition and present condition of 'Country Park' which is also the theoretical framework of the thesis
2. Then followed with the analysis of the sample design site from 3 different level: City scale, Nine Dragon lake region scale, park itself.
3. The result of the analyses and 'Country park' relative paper reading give me some ideas to design the park, finally the design result came up.

Based on the analyses, I used 7 steps to plan Nine Dragon Lake Park and worked out the final design plan. ©



1. pict.: The Nine dragon lake design layout, central square design plan, central park bird view



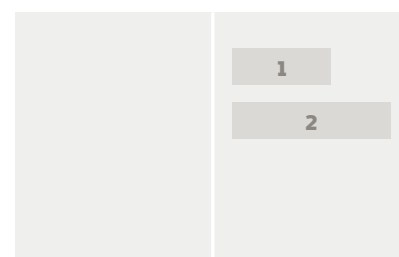
HANGMIN, A CHINESE VILLAGE LANDSCAPE RENEWAL

Author: Jie Zhao

Supervisor: Filepné Dr. Kovács Krisztina,
Dr. Valánszki István

The scale of China's urbanization is unprecedented. Big cities sprawl very fast to the suburban areas, which is made up of many villages. Many villages are being demolished to build new buildings used as part of the city. Due to the lack of professional opinion and the developing viewed as a short-term investment the developing plan is just the beautification of the villages. The development of Chinese city center has strict and clear long-term urban planning, usually for 10-20 years. However, the countryside is much slower until the fast urban sprawl happened. What you can see the countryside in China nowadays, is that many villages are being demolished. The farmlands are turning to big roads and concrete forests. The lands are lost, and the people are lost.

Due to the lack of professional opinion and the development viewed as a short-term investment, the developing plan is just the beautification of the villages, which is useless when the relationship between the people and nature is not considered. The thesis takes the smallest unit, the village, in the urbanization as a study area, and wants to build a friendly community not only in social point of view, but also ecology point of view. The key outcome of this thesis is a set of strategies towards advancing an alternative village design model for Hangmin village and other similar Chinese villages. ©



1. pict.: Visualization, mixed use area

2. pict.: Waterfront area section