

PLANLAMA STÜDYOSU I

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Ankara, 2018

Örnekler

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS FOR SITE PLANNING AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Miraculous Hills Subdivision, Payatas Scavengers Homeowners' Association (PSHA) Siteo Bangkal, San Isidro, Rodriguez, Rizal Province

Payatas Scavengers Homeowners' Association (PSHA)

The savings-based community-led shelter initiatives of Homeless Peoples Federation Philippines, Inc. (HPFFPI) took root among the informal settlers in the dumpsite in Payatas, Quezon City. In the early 1980s, the head of the Vincentian Missionaries and Social Development Foundation (VMSDF) encouraged the informal settlers around the dumpsite to save whatever money they could spare for their own future use.

In 1992, the Payatas Scavengers Association, Inc. (PSAI) was organized with about 150 original saver-members. It was one of several savers' groups in Payatas, which formally federated into HPFFPI in 1996.

In 1996, faced with the threat of eviction and also considering the hazardous living conditions in Payatas, the members of PSAI – reorganized as Payatas Scavengers Homeowners Association (PSHA) in 1998 – agreed to save to be able to buy a private lot where they could eventually relocate. Thus, began HPFFPI's land-and-housing savings program.

A titled lot in Barangay San Isidro, Montalban in Rizal Province bought in December 1998 was the first community-led relocation site acquired through HPFFPI's savings scheme. PSHA named their housing project site as "Miraculous Hills Subdivision".

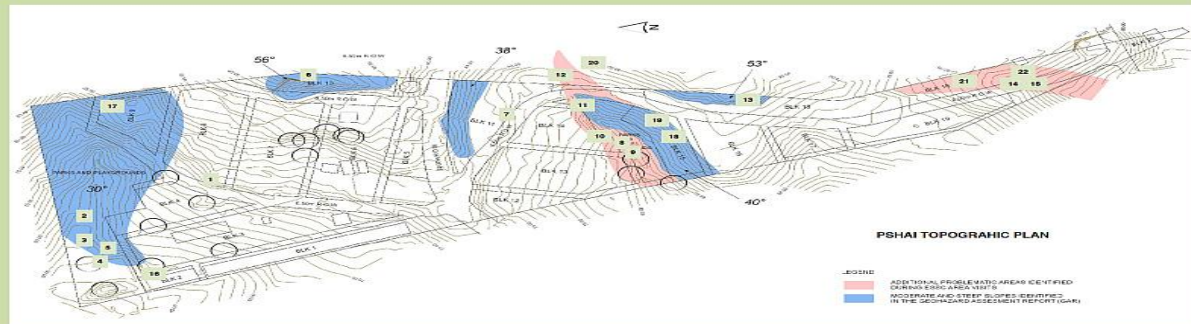
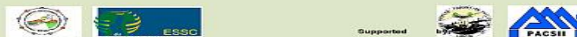
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS: 1990s to 2009

1990s	Introduction of multi-purpose savings among informal settlers in Payatas by VMSDF
1996	Organization of the Payatas Scavengers Association, Inc. (PSAI)
1996	Start of land-and-housing savings program by PSAI
1997	Search for possible relocation site to buy
1998	Failed negotiation with a private lot owner
1998	Acquisition of a 3-hectare titled property in Barangay San Isidro
(PSHA)	PSAI re-organization into the Payatas Scavengers Homeowners' Association
1999	Loan agreement with Domus-Mariae Foundation for full lot payment
1999	Formal registration of Homeless Peoples Federation Philippines
1999	Survey of the lot to know the exact lot location
2000	Groundbreaking at the site
2000	Payatas trash-slide tragedy
2001	DAIR issuance of certificate of exemption from land conversion
2001	Transfer of the lot's Certificate of Title under PSHA's name
2001	Start of the construction of the row housing projects and activity center; road opening and concreting
2004	First site planning
2004	Conduct of Geohazard Identification Survey (GIS) on the site (MGB geologist)
2004	Conduct of geohazard assessment (private geologist)
2005	Issuance of Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)
2005	Second site planning
2005	Issuance of development permit by the Rodriguez LGU
2006	Construction of deep wells
2008	Livelihood assistance from Assisi Foundation
2009	Conduct of ESSC site assessment

HPFFPI, ESSC, 2009. Site Assessment Report: Miraculous Hills Subdivision, Payatas Scavengers Homeowners' Association (PSHA), Siteo Bangkal, San Isidro, Rodriguez, Rizal



REFERENCES:
PSHA location, ESSC-GPS data
Contour elevation and subdivided boundary, obtained from DTW Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
Vector version, 1:50,000 NAMRIA Topographic map



Landscape analysis is like "reading" through the land, its history and future. Having greater understanding of the land helps us work with the underlying factors driving the processes that shaped the land.

Aside from helping us know the land, landscape analysis also assists us draw appropriate plans and responses to social and environmental risks in our area. Landscape analysis requires technical knowledge of the geological and geomorphological processes. Yet, one may still be able to "read" the land through personal experiences in the area, which are valuable information to the technical processes.

The effort here is to present the observable "signs" in the land, which indicate threats or risks to people when management is not in place. Miraculous Hills Subdivision is referred to as the study site wherein landscape analysis has been a significant tool for site planning and housing development.



NEXT STEPS: Major considerations for planning

1. Review allocated individual lots on critical areas:
 - a. Steep slopes in Block 15 (where 18 materials were also dumped)
 - b. Cut hillslides along the boundary line in Block 10 (subject to boundary conflict with adjoining lot) and upper portion of Block 18
 - c. Lots on the drainage hollow in lower Block 10
 - d. Corner and lower lots in Block 14
2. Improve drainage management by directing run off to drainage canals and improving drainage canals along roadways.
3. Stabilize road cuts through well-planned retaining walls and planting of deep-rooted trees before building houses above these areas.
4. Maintain the designated "parks and playground and improve slope stability.



NOTE: This poster is an initial presentation of the observations, findings and recommendations made during ESSC's assessment of the site with PASHI, HPFFPI and PASHI in July 2009. It is a starting point presentation material at the inception of the LIVESCAPE research on "The poor and settlement" with PASHI as partner community. Please note that by December 2009, the final report on the site assessment report submitted to PASHI, HPFFPI and PASHI. A TAGALOG version of this poster is also being developed for PASHI.

Örnekler

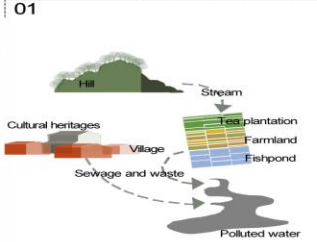
04. Analysis and Strategies

REMODELING PARADISE

LANDSCAPE RENOVATION ROUND WEST LAKE REGION IN HANGZHOU

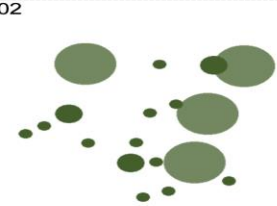
Problems

Landscape Resources



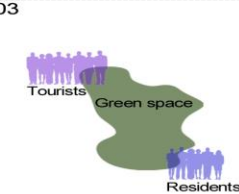
- Sewage discharge directly
- Polluted surface water by agricultural production
- Submerged cultural heritages
- Deforestation

Tourism



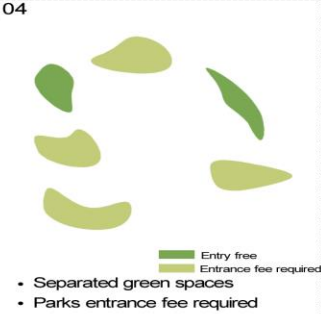
- Scenic spots increase little
- Visiting areas unchanged
- Aging facilities

Urban Green Space



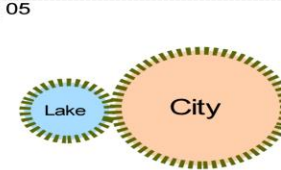
- Green space insufficient

Green Space System



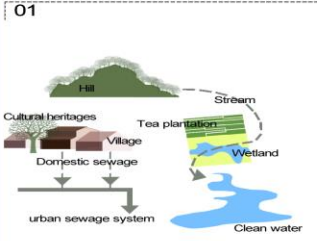
- Separated green spaces
- Parks entrance fee required

City and Lake

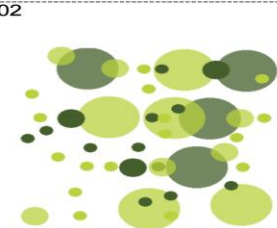


- Simple function
- Not integrated with city

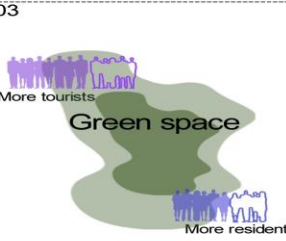
Goals



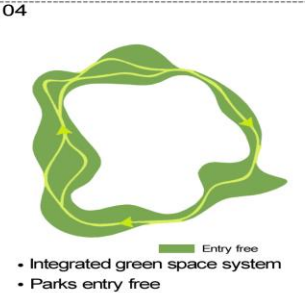
- Establish sewage disposal system
- Construct wetland
- Restore cultural heritages
- Revegetation



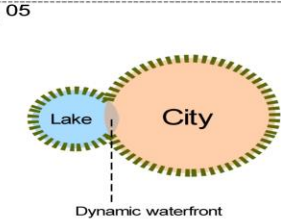
- Restore the historic site as new tourist attractions
- Broaden the visiting areas
- Enhance the facilities



- Provide more urban green spaces

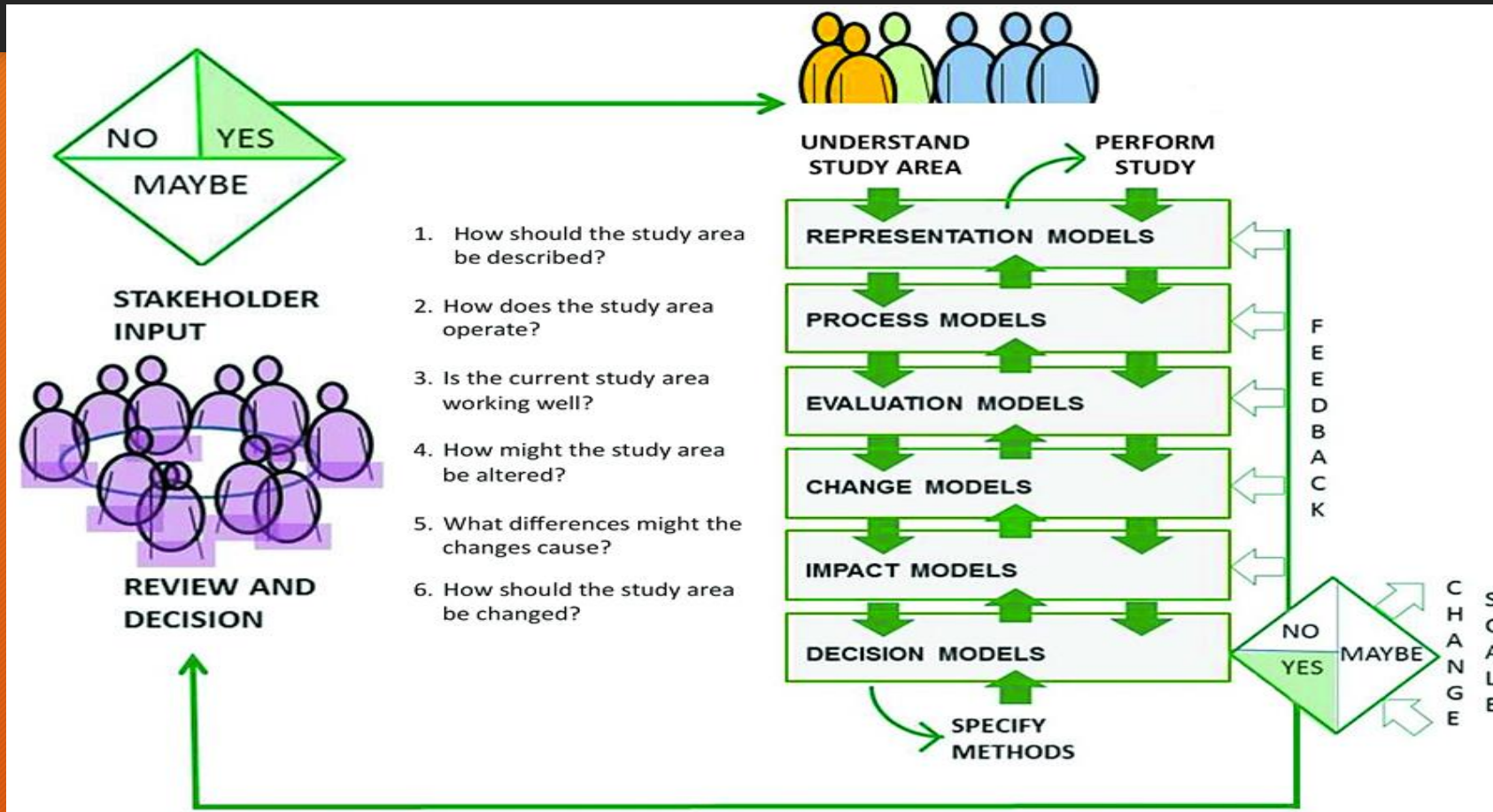


- Integrated green space system
- Parks entry free

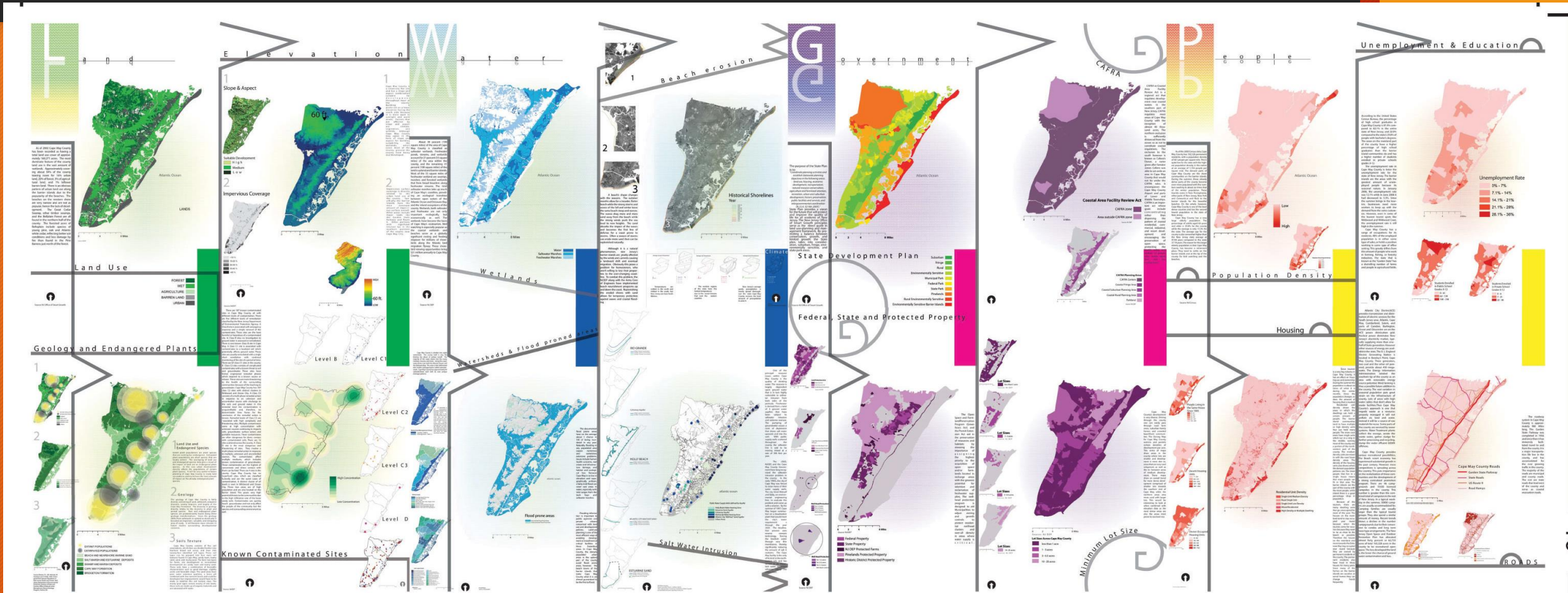


- Multi-function
- Organically integrated with city

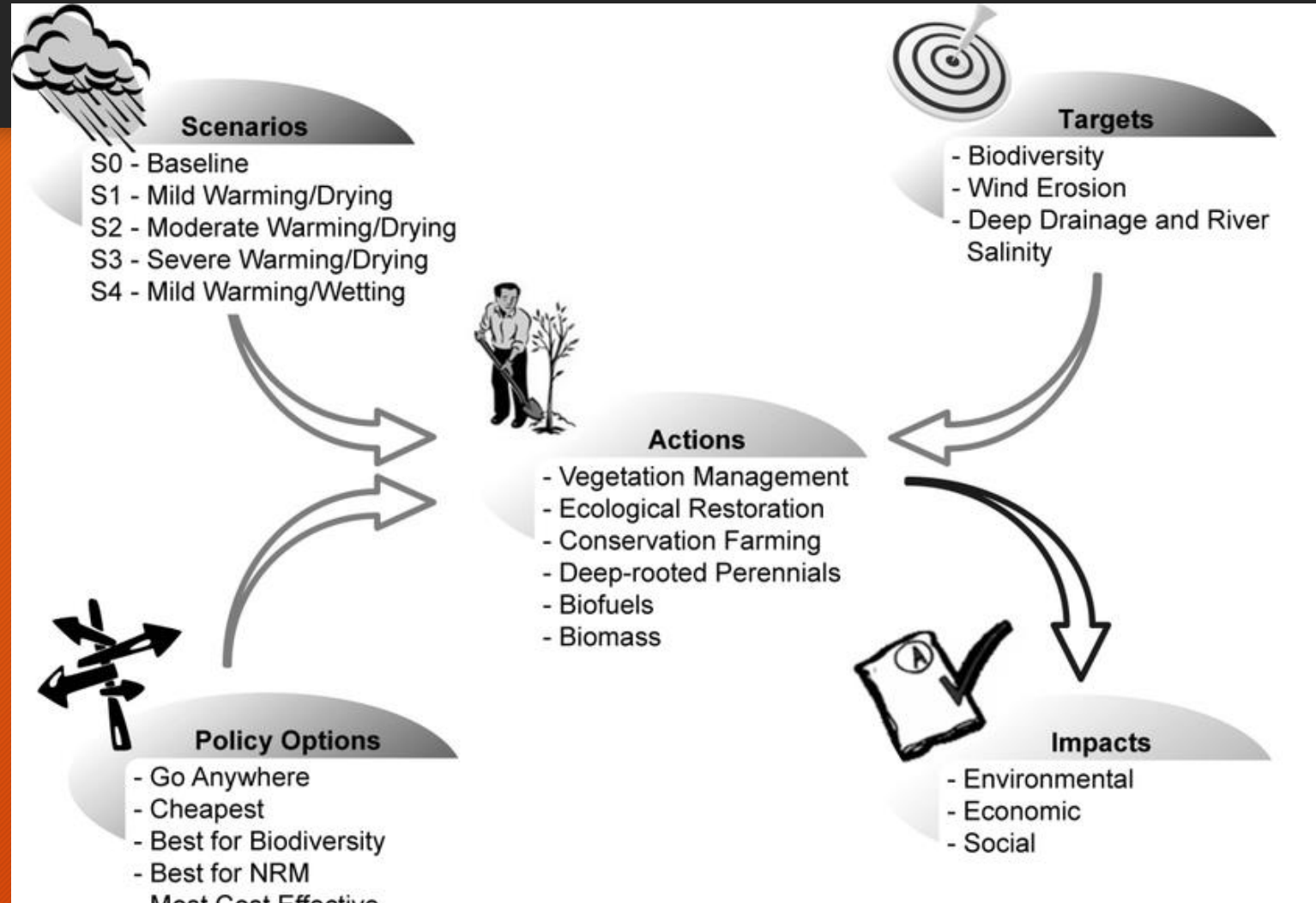
Örnekler



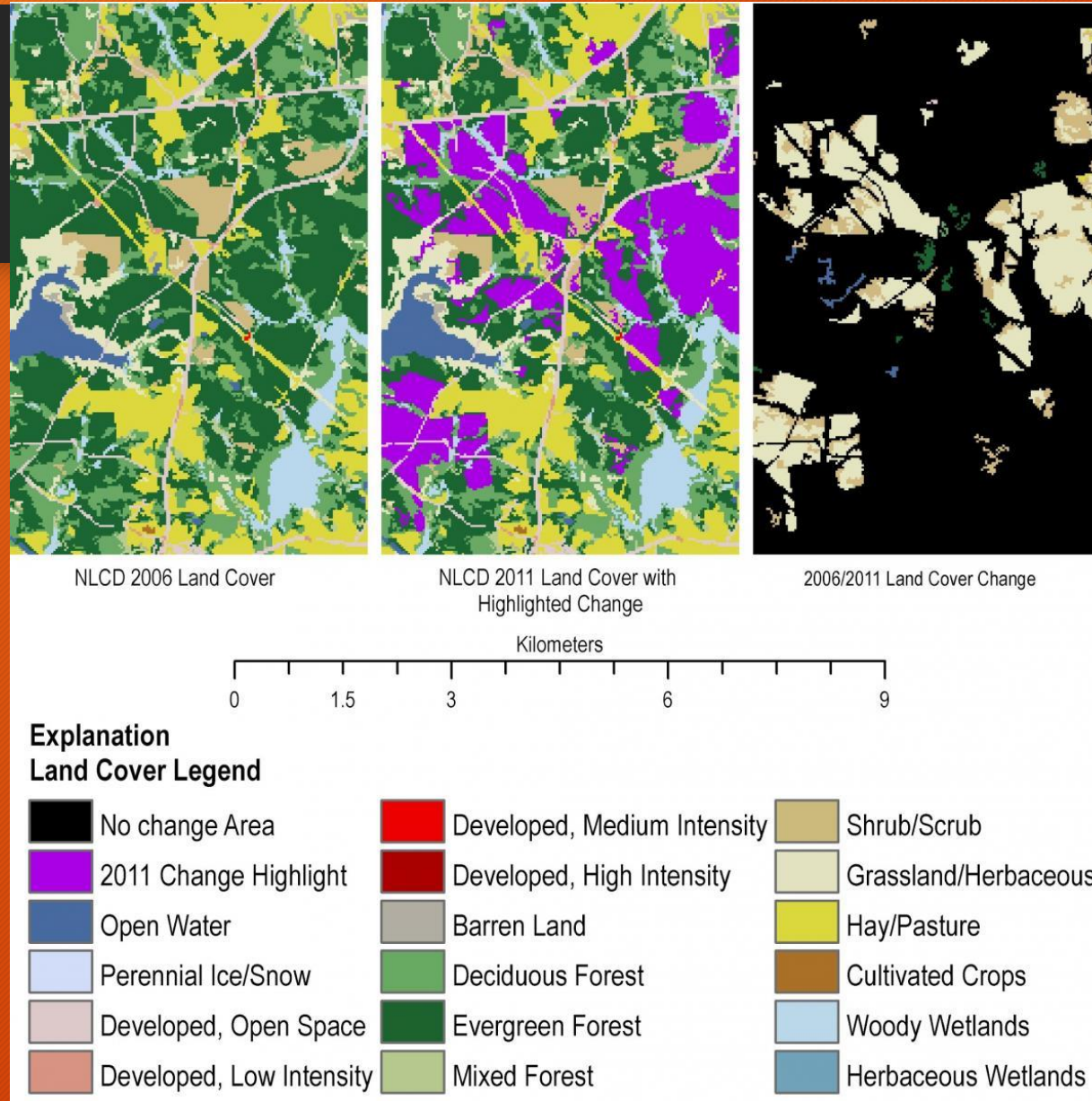
Örnekler



Örnekler



Örnekler



Örnekler

A Guide to Visual Quality Objectives Categories of Visually Altered Forest Landscapes

VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE	CLEAR CUT HARVESTING		RETENTION CUT HARVESTING		PARTIAL CUT HARVESTING	
PRESERVATION Attention is very easily drawn and not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape. Management objectives in riparian areas, in or adjacent to lakes.						
RETENTION Attention is difficult to see, small in scale, and limited in appearance. Management objectives in riparian areas, in or adjacent to lakes.						
PARTIAL RETENTION Attention is easy to see, small in scale, and limited in appearance or change. Management objectives in riparian areas, in or adjacent to lakes.						
MODIFICATION Attention is very easy to see and is a large in scale and limited in appearance or change. Management objectives in riparian areas, in or adjacent to lakes.						
MAXIMUM MODIFICATION Attention is very easy to see and is a large in scale and limited in appearance or change or in scale. Management objectives in riparian areas, in or adjacent to lakes.						

THE DEFINITIONS

Visual Quality Objectives

Visual quality objectives are used to describe the desired visual characteristics of a landscape and to provide a basis for evaluating the visual quality of a landscape.

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CLEAR CUT HARVESTING ALTERNATION GUIDE

The clear cut harvesting percentage values for each visual quality objective are as follows:

Visual Quality Objective	Clear Cut Harvesting Percentage
Preservation	0%
Retention	10%
Partial Retention	20%
Modification	30%
Maximum Modification	40%

ALTERNATION GUIDE APPLIED TO AN IDENTIFIABLE LANDFORM

This guide is used to determine the visual quality objective for a specific landform in a landscape.

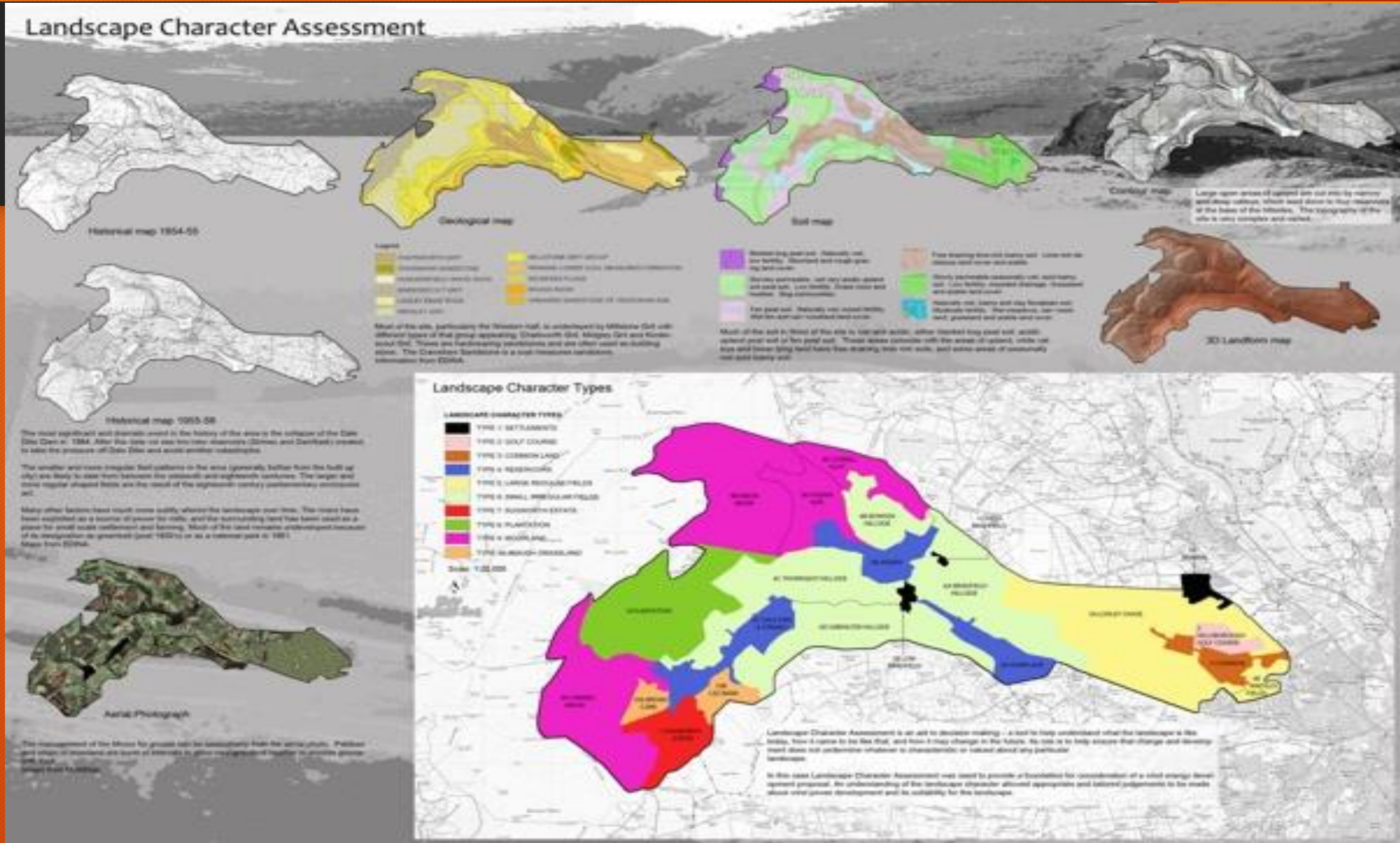
PARTIAL CUT HARVESTING ALTERNATION GUIDE

The partial cut harvesting percentage values for each visual quality objective are as follows:

Visual Quality Objective	Partial Cut Harvesting Percentage
Preservation	0%
Retention	10%
Partial Retention	20%
Modification	30%
Maximum Modification	40%



Örnekler



Pafta Sunum Teknikleri Hakkında Bilgilendirme

Hazırlayacağınız her türlü paftada aşağıdaki bilgilerin yer alması gerekmektedir:

- Projenin Adı
- Projenin aşaması/içeriği
- Proje Numarası
- Çizim Ölçeği
- Kuzey yönü işareti
- Projeksiyon Referans Bilgisi
- Pafta Numarası
- Çalışma Grubu adı ve logosu ya da çalışanların adı
- Ankara Üniversitesi ve Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümü Adı ve/veya Logosu

Pafta Sunum Teknikleri Hakkında Bilgilendirme

- Sunum paftalarınız deęerlendirmelerinizi ve fikirlerinizi anlatacak netlikte olmalıdır.
- Yazı karakterinin büyüklüęü sunum paftasının boyutu dikkate alınarak seçilmelidir.
- Grafik anlatımda tasarım ilkelerinden yararlanılmalıdır (düzen, denge, egemenlik vb.)
- Renk seçiminde paftanın arka planı, üzerinde kullanılan görseller vb. dikkate alınmalıdır. Karmaşadan kaçınılmalıdır.
- Gereksiz uzunlukta metinler yer almamalı; analiz ve deęerlendirmeler mümkün olduğunda grafiksel olarak ifade edilmelidir.