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A Model For Neo Rural: Ecological Design Approach, Mugla- Turkey

Neo Kır İçin Model Önerisi: Ekolojik Tasarım Yaklaşımı

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ÖZ:

2012 yılında yürürlüğe giren 6360 sayılı Büyükşehir Yasası sonrası büyükşehir sınırları içerisinde kalan köyler mahalle statüsü kazanmıştır. Yoğun kentsel alanlara dair planlama aracı olan imar mevzuatının yeni mahallelerin koruma-kullanma dengesini sağlamakta yetersiz kalacağı düşünülmektedir. Kırsal karakter taşımaya devam eden yeni kentsel yerleşmelerin, gelecekte koruma-kullanma dengesine sahip yerleşmeler olarak şekillenmesi, kent planlama disiplini açısından son yıllarda önemle durulan konulardan biridir. Kırsal alanlara dair literatür incelendiğinde; kırsal kalkınma ve kırsal tasarım politikalarına dair çalışmalarla karşılaşılmasına rağmen, kırsal yerleşme tasarımına ilişkin herhangi bir çalışmayla karşılaşılmamıştır. Bu kapsamda; mahalle statüsü kazanan neo kırsal alan olan köylerde ekolojik tasarım yaklaşım kriterleri doğrultusunda ideal şema ve ünite merkezi ilkelerini içeren, koruma-kullanma dengesini gözeten, yaşanabilir bir tasarım modeli kurmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla; Muğla, Menteşe ilçesi, Orhaniye mahallesinde, saha çalışmaları doğrultusunda yerinde gözlem ve incelemeler gerçekleştirilmiş, ekolojik tasarım yaklaşımı üzerinden tasarım kriterleri belirlenmiş, mekânsal çözümler ortaya konmuştur. Çalışmanın, ekolojik tasarım yaklaşımının kır-kent ikileminde kalan yerleşmelere yönelik uygun planlama ve tasarım politikalarının üretilmesi için bir model olarak kullanılması ve literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

ABSTRACT:

After the 6360 Metropolitan Act effectuated in 2012, villages within the borders of a metropole gained a neighbourhood status. The development legislation, a planning tool for intensive urban areas, is thought to be insufficient in ensuring the protection-use balance of new neighbourhoods. New urban settlements that continue to carry a rural character being shaped as future residential settlements that possess protection-use balance is one of the major issues in recent years in terms of the urban planning discipline. When literature review on rural areas are

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examined; despite encountering studies regarding architectural-landscape design, rural development and rural design policies, few study on rural settlement design was encountered in Turkey. In this context, the aim is to establish a liveable design model for neo rural areas in villages that have gained a neighbourhood status in accordance with the ecological design approach criteria that includes the ideal scheme and unit centre principles and takes into account the protection-use balance. For this purpose; observations and examinations were carried out in line with field studies at Mugla, Menteşe, Orhaniye district and design criteria were determined through the ecological design approach and spatial solutions were presented. As a conclusion, a new model proposal based on the ecological design approach has been developed for neo rural areas. This model was applied in Muğla Menteşe area. The study will contribute to the literature and be used as a model to develop appropriate planning and design policies for settlements that rest within the rural – city dilemma of the ecological design approach.

ANAHTAR KELİMELER: Neo Kır, Ekolojik Tasarım Yaklaşımı, Kırsal Tasarım, Muğla

KEYWORDS: Neo Rural, Ecological Design Approach, Rural Design, Muğla

A MODEL FOR NEO RURAL: ECOLOGICAL DESIGN APPROACH, MUĞLA- TURKEY

INTRODUCTION:

In recent years rural areas have been affected by economic, legal, social, and cultural changes and have been subject to spatial changes. In our country this situation is observed in rural areas due to the 6360 Metropolitan Act enforced in 2012. This regulation includes the collective management of rural areas and cities and the construction plan of new neighbourhoods that have gained urban qualification but have not yet achieved urban integration. The rural neighborhoods, which have changed in this direction, under urban pressure and have taken a new structure, have become a priority in terms of urban planning. Dense housing influence on rural areas (Çetiner, 1980; Arendt, 1994; Çetin, 1999; Ulu and Karakoç, 2004; Çamur and Yenigül, 2009) and the design policies of rural areas (Adıgüzel 2012; Gözler 2013; Ersoy, 2013; Genç 2014; Karasu, 2014; Ürkmez and Çelik, 2016; Güğerçin and Baytorun, 2016) are on the researchers' agenda. Despite the numerous studies concerning rural development plan and policies to eliminate the imbalance between rural and city (Eminağaoğlu and Çevik, 2007, Frank K. I. and Reiss S. A., 2013), application studies towards rural area design are limited (Arendt, 1994; Thorbeck, 2013). When examining the present studies, it can be seen that unidentified, uniform, unreachable, incompatible spaces arise due disregarding urbanism principles and lack of supervision and partially and only carrying out the minimum requirements of the regulation. For this reason, the law of no. 3194, which is a main planning tool for urban areas in Turkey, is thought to be inadequate to ensure the balance of protection-use of settlements that have newly acquired the neighbourhood status. When the literature was examined, application studies were encountered that searched for solutions for the spatial problems regarding rural areas brought on by the 6360 metropolitan act. In the design of rural areas, ecological design principles (Wheeler, 2003; Thorbeck, 2013) can be seen as a model approach in order to meet rural needs, solve their problems and to ensure that they sustain their identity, natural, historical and cultural values in regard to the protection-use balance. In light of the conceptual information given above, the aim of this study is to present a liveable system proposal regarding the ecological design approach of villages in the pressure of urbanization that have gained neighbourhood status after the 6360 metropolitan act effectuated in 2012. Following this construction, within the sample space constraint, this study searched for answers to the following questions:

1. Is it possible to design modern living spaces bearing the functional and cultural identity of new neighbourhoods and the protection-use balance?

2. Is this ecological design approach can be considered as a model in the planning of new neighbourhoods?

The newly appointed neighbourhood within the frame of the 6360 act in 2012, the Muğla-Menteşe-Orhaniye neighbourhood was chosen as the field of study in order to find an answer to the aforementioned questions.

With this regard this research has 3 step methods. Firstly, it explain neo rural via definition of rural based on literature review, secondly interrelated neo rural with the criteria of the ecological design approach in order to connect the design phase and finally, the elements of the design model are associated with the elements of the neo-rural field definition and ecological approach criterias.

1. Theoretical Framework and Hypotheses

From past to present, central decision-makers have developed spatial and managerial approaches in order to ensure the rural-urban balance. Some of the central government's studies on rural areas can be compiled as follows; Village city models (Tütengil, 1999: 139; Keleş, 1998: 94; Dağlı and Aktürk, 1988: 284; Alpay and Gürsel, 1986: 24), Republican Villages Project (Ecevit, 2002 akt. Çolakoğlu, 2007: 189), Agricultural City approach (Yahyaoğlu, 1971; Türkeş, 1997: 541; Türkeş, 1994: 241) and the Example Village Model (Erkul ve Eskin, 2012:185). These approaches have been applied to the Bolu-Taşkesti, Hakkâri, Konya-Hadım, Ordu-Mesudiye and Van-Özalp settlements. These applications have been executed under the "a settlement having a population under two thousand is a village, towns are with population between two thousand and twenty thousand and settlements having a population of over twenty thousand are cities" definition according to Rural Law (Köy Kanunu, 1924: madde 1). This definition changed along with the effectuation of the 6360 law in 2012 and villages within the boundaries of a big city gained a neighbourhood status independent of the population criteria and became the subject of development plans. The law of No. 3194 is thought to be insufficient to provide protection-utilization balance of rural settlements that have acquired new neighbourhood status. The change of the rural area along with the new regulation, it will be appropriate to redefine the rural concept on behalf of these areas to be planned in line with needs and urban policies. In order to be able to define the neo rural phenomenon, it is necessary to reveal the criteria that have changed within the existing rural definitions.

Geray refers to rural area where division of labour is not developed, the economy is based on agriculture, extended family types and face-to-face neighbour relations are densely seen (Geray, 1975 :1). Eminağaoğlu and Çevik however, approach rural settlements as settlements that tend to the regional peoples' needs, suitable to the natural environment and land form and that has climate compatibility and gives importance to cultural values (Eminağaoğlu and Çevik, 2007). In contrast to the definitions of Giray, Eminağaoğlu and Çevik where the borders of the rural area are not described; in 2013, Ertüzün and Fişekçioğlu evaluated that rural areas that create resources for production outside province and district centers and emphasized that the living and economic activities of these areas are significantly based upon the direct utilization and evaluation of natural resources (Ertüzün and Fişekçioğlu, 2013). From the above definition, it can be said that researchers have tried to define rural areas with still functional identity agriculture, as closed societies.

With today's transition from an industrial society to an information society, the distinction between city, rural and village concepts is becoming increasingly blurred. The selection of uptown for production and services that are seen as urban activities have invalidated the supposition that rural areas are agricultural and forestry areas. The increase of urban land prices has led housing areas to more rural areas as well as the selection of industrial sites. Similarly, with the development of environmental social movements, the "urban agriculture" movement has found place in cities and agriculture has begun to be implemented in urban areas (Tekeli, 2016). Briefly stated rural areas; while the spatial subject of urban activities, the city has become a spatial interface where rural elements have been observed. In this context, we can define neo rural areas as settlements where non-agricultural economic activities can also be observed, the protection-utilization balance is preserved using natural resources, natural circulation systems are protected and the division of labour is diversified. While low population and low density housing continues in the neo rural areas, elementary families are also choosing these areas as much as extended families. The neo rural areas are settlements that have a heterogeneous socio-cultural distribution and where face-to-face neighbouring relationships are maintained. Rural area definition and the neo rural definition are compared at [Table 1].

Table 1. Definition of The Rural Area and The Neo Rural Area

Rural Area	Neo Rural Area
Agricultural economic activities	Non-agricultural economic activities
Undeveloped division of labor	Labour is diversified
Primary relationship	The weakening of primary relationships
Strong relationship with natural sources	Establishing a conservation-use balance with natural resources

Natural circulation systems	Continuing to maintain natural circulation systems
Low population and low-density housing	Low population and low-density housing continue
Extended families	Extended families and elemantary lives families together
Face-to-face neighbouring relationships	The face-to-face neighborhood relations
Homogeneous socio-cultural distribution	The more heterogeneous socio-cultural distribution is observed

For the ecological design approach, the subject of this study, a design model has been established taking into account the neo rural area definition. The conceptual framework of creating a sustainable habitual environment without breaking the natural balance in the natural environment despite of nature itself was used when determining the design approach criteria (Yeang, 2006). Ecological design along with the interdisciplinary approach stands out in design literature as a concept that entails the need to work in support with social, cultural, economic and technological processes, especially environmental processes (Aklanoğlu, 2009). In this context, (our hypothesis based on) the ecological design approach in the spatial design of neo rural areas will be offered as a model and the applicability of the proposed model in the neighborhood of Muğla Menteşe Orhaniye.

H1: The ecological design approach can be proposed as a model in the spatial design of new (neo) rural areas.

H2: The proposed model can be applied to the Menteşe Orhaniye neighbourhood of Muğla.

The compact and efficient utilization of land, transportation and accessibility, healthy-utilizable ecology, the restoration of natural systems, the creation of quality accommodation and living areas and sustainable ecology concepts that Wheeler set out for sustainable cities in 2003 were used as criteria within the ecological design approach model. The ecological design approach criteria based on the neo rural area definition has been summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Neo Rural Relation with the Criteria of the Ecological Design Approach

NEO RURAL (Erdoğan 2017)	**CRITERIA OF THE ECOLOGICAL DESIGN APPROACH (Wheeler 2003)**
Non-agricultural economic activities	Sustainable economy
Labour is diversified	
The weakening of primary relationships	Creation of quality housing and living space
Establishing a conservation-use balance with natural resources	Compact and efficient land use Healthy-used ecology Restoration of natural systems
Continuing to maintain natural circulation systems	Transportation and accessibility Healthy-used ecology Restoration of natural systems
Low population density and sparse ongoing housing	

Extended families and nuclear families lives together	Creation of quality housing and living space
Face-to-face neighborhood relations are contiuning	
The more heterogeneous socio-cultural distribution is observed	

The sustainable economy needs to be supported in the neo rural areas where non-agricultural activities and division of labour is diversified. Sustainable economy should be shaped with the position of the neo rural area within the settlement hierarchy and its' functional character. The neo rural, which established the sustainability and continues to harbour natural circulation systems should be constructed in such a way as to ensure restoration of natural systems, possess compact and efficient land use, transportation hierarchy and accessibility features and is integrated with healthy-utilized ecological systems. The creation of quality accommodation and living areas will provide the spatial needs that will arise from the social transformation of the neo rural area where primary relations have weakened. Similarly, the neo rural which is observed to have continuing face-to-face neighbour relations and a more heterogeneous socio-cultural distribution, should solve their needs with quality living areas through gathering and dispersal areas and social reinforcement spaces of different quality. The neo rural, which has a continued low population and low housing density, has a combination of extended and elementary families, will be able to meet the housing needs with the design of quality living and accommodation areas.

2. The Field of Study

The Menteşe district located on the southwestern tip of the Aegean region, is the central district of the big city of Muğla (metropolitan city status gained in 2012 with the effectuation of the law no.6360), with a population of 108.068. Settlement established on the skirts of Mount Asar (Masa) and has extended towards the plains of Muğla and Karabağlar. Menteşe was chosen as the field of study due to it being one of the rare cities which possesses a macro form that develops modern urbanization tendencies compatible with traditional texture,

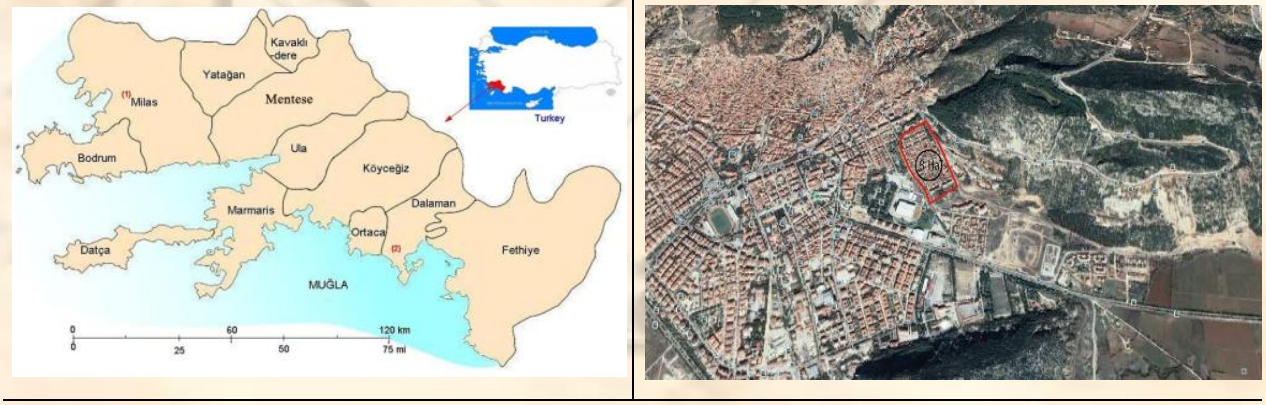

Figure 1. Muğla Menteşe Study Case Area

The field of study, the neighbourhood of Orhaniye gaining neighbourhood status in 2012, is situated 4 kms away from the Menteşe District and is a rural settlement undergoing transformation under the pressure of urban housing. Based on the observations and data obtained from field studies; the field of study is an area which possesses a building stock of 63% which are in good condition, where 85% of the housing area consists of structure stocks with 28% having four stories and 48% having three. In light of this data, the field of study can be defined as a converted housing area with a tendency for 3-4 floor settlement topology [Figure 2].

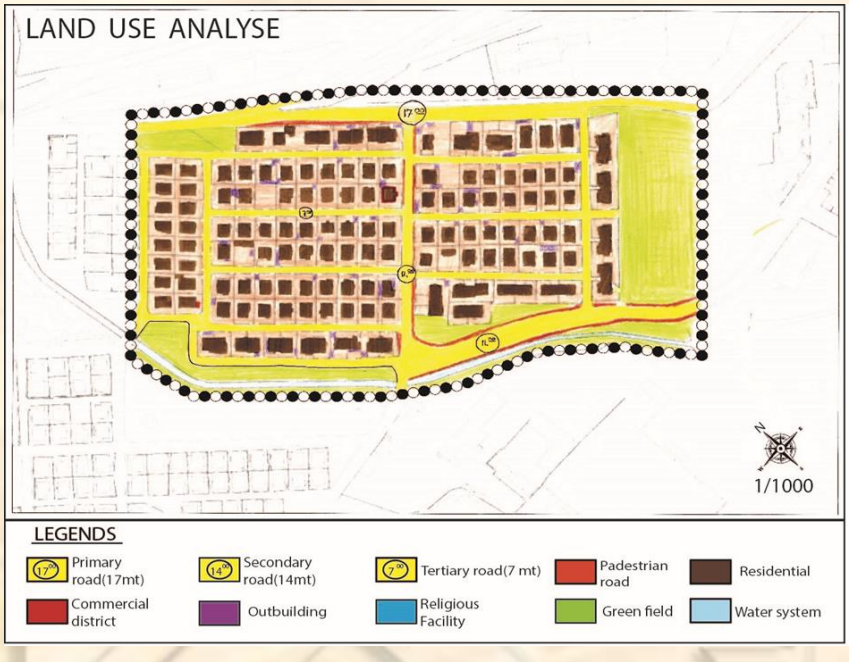

Figure 2. Land Use Analysis

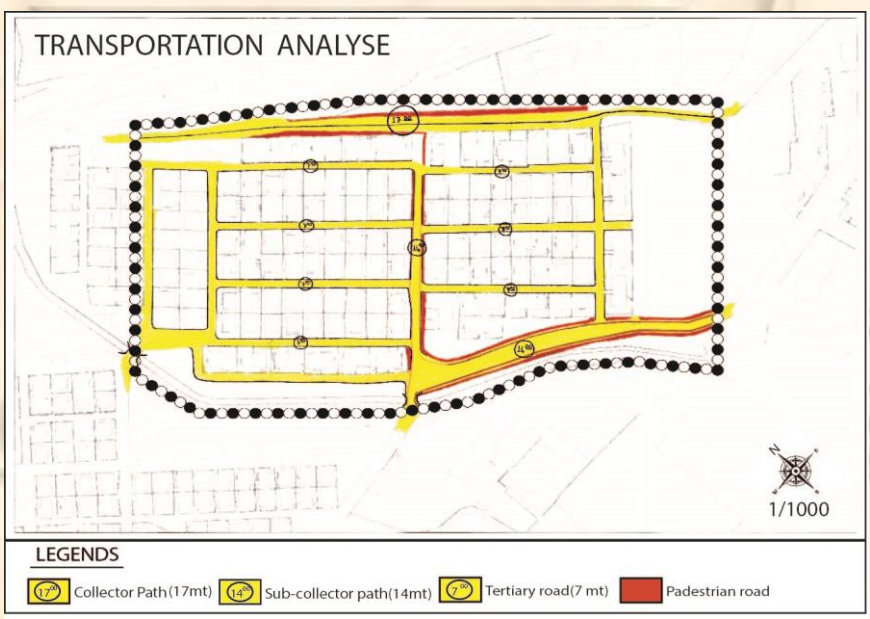

Figure 3. Transportation network analysis

The existing transportation network area has uniform, grid structure (Figure 3). Although the Orhaniye neighbourhood is under urban pressure; it carries a spatial structure that does not possess transportation relative altitudes, is devoid of one-day trade and social reinforcement, does not possess a binding green circulation system and open and green spaces of urban standards envisaged by the number of 3194, construction law as opposed to its natural ecological assets [Table 3].

Table 3. Current Land Use Distribution Table

	Current(m^2)		Percentage(%)
Residential Area	68.375		85%
Commercial Area	225		0%
Educational Area	0		0%
Health Facility Area	0		0%
Religious Area	0		0%
Transportation	Road System	6840	9%
	Parking	0	0%
Green area	4560		6%
Total	80.000		100%

In light of the current structure; it is revealed that the village of Orhaniye should be subject to planning in accordance with planning essentials and urban principles based on the zoning legislation, due to it possessing the status of neighbourhood. Within this framework, developing a neighbouring center with a high quality of life is important for both sustainable rural structure and the existence of urban identity. In accordance with the problem definition and requirements brought about by the current situation, it is possible to define the Orhaniye neighbourhood field of study, whose rural character identity and typology is increasingly changing due to the urban settlement pressure, as a neo rural area. The 8 hectar sub-region, situated to the north of the chosen field of study of the Orhaniye neighbourhood was designed as the ecological approach model planning and design solution.

3. Finding

Within the scope of the study and in accordance with the ecological design approach; the Orhaniye settlement morphology, sustainable economy, compact and efficient land utilization, healthy-used ecology, natural system restoration, the development of quality accommodation and living areas, transportation and accessibility have been addressed as the basic elements that shape design criteria. Within the framework of the basic elements, the reconstruction of living areas that possess environmentally related venue setup, the development of a transportation hierarchy with the aim of ensuring the easy and safe access to quality social facilities have been determined as the goals of design.

In line with these goals; an ideal schema has been developed taking into account the features of the neo rural areas. When planning the ideal schema, the criteria of the ecological approach model was evaluated and the design framework was imposed. Within the ideal schema; urban spots were established with the aim of providing compact and efficient land utilization criteria, social reinforcement areas for common use were placed in the center and a density level was used for housing areas in the direction of topographical features. It has come to the conclusion that housing in the northwest direction should be higher density in order for more of the population to be able to benefit from the landscape and to be on higher elevation. In the context of transportation and accessibility; the roads connecting the northwest-southeast axis second degree collector roads going through the west and east of the field of study on the northeast-southwest axis were connected with the third degree roads. Social reinforcement and trade areas organized in the center by constructing the main pedestrian artery and green circulation system on the northwest-southeast axis connecting two different housing densities were planned with an efficient land utilization and accessible system design background. [Figure 4].

Figure 4. Ideal Schema

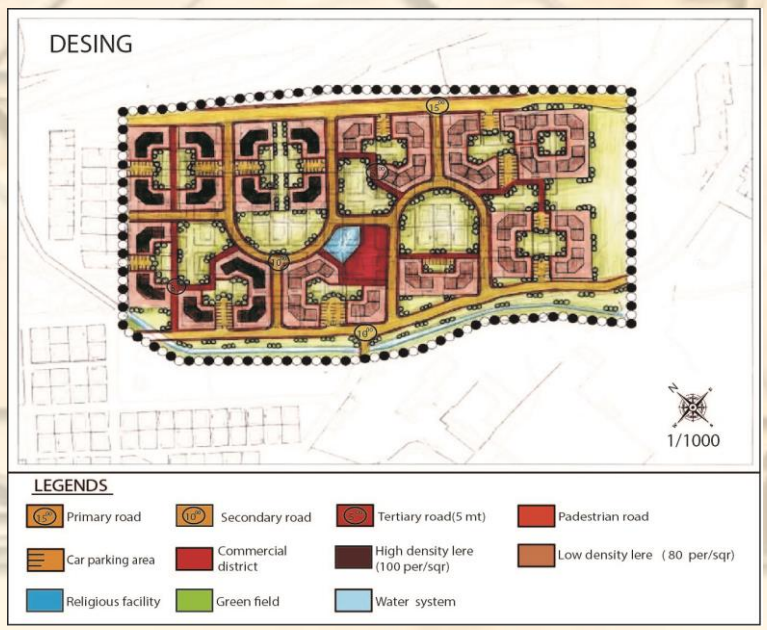

Figure 5. Design Phase

The next phase after the ideal schema construction was the design phase [Figure 4]. The ecological approach model was followed during the design phase; a mass study was carried out in accordance with the principles of the ideal schema and the design was completed. The housing diagrams of the design were determined by evaluating existing building structure and ecological approach criteria (Low population density and sparse ongoing housing, extended families and nuclear families lives together). (Figure 6). In line with the accommodation and quality living spaces development criteria; 3 different housing typologies were defined for extended and elementary families to live together, semi-public sharing spaces were created by developing inner gardens and the heterogeneous socio-cultural distribution of the neo rural was supported. In a similar vein, the inner gardens work together with the main green circulation system in order to function as a ventilation corridor. This design supply the development of quality

accommodation-living areas with healthy-used ecology criteria. The housing typologies arranged in the framework of the plan were based on the zoning legislation and were frontally oriented to the roads [Figure 5 and Figure 6].

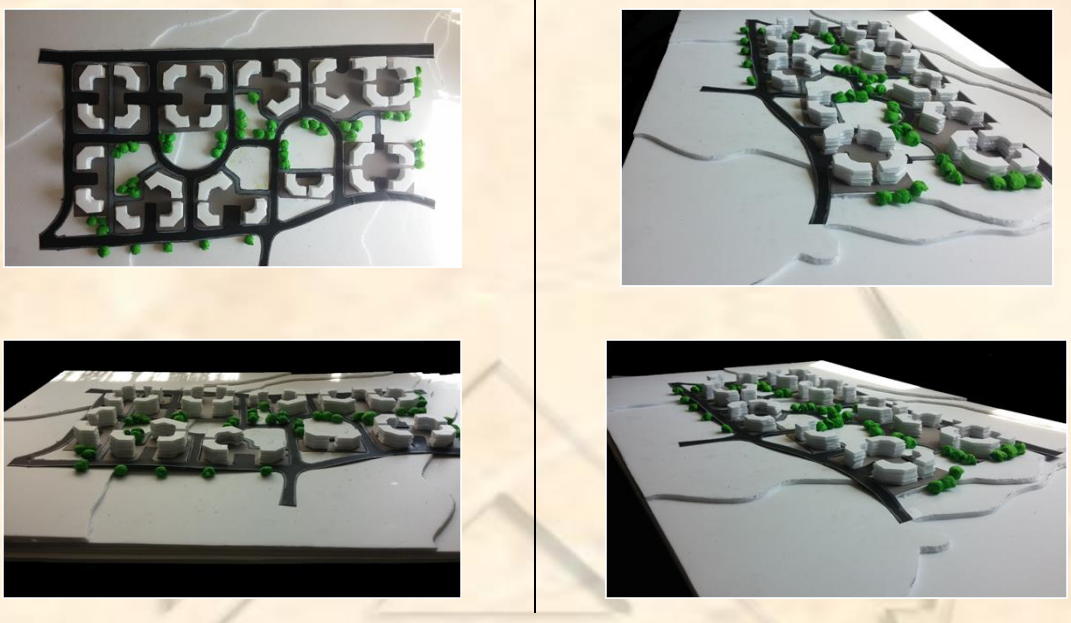

Figure 6. Design Model Ecological Design Approach

Three different diagrams have been created for the housing typologies, different family types and to serve a more heterogeneous socio-cultural structure. The first diagram is typology1 having 120 m2 housing in the middle and 100 m2 housing on its side, the second diagram is typology2 having three 100 m2 housing on its side and two 90 m2 housing in the middle and in the third diagram there is typology3 where 100m2 housing is on the side and two 120m2 housing is in the middle.

With the ideal schema, the approximation distance was determined by taking the road as the front facade of the residential groups whose density levels have been given in line with the number of storeys. Taking the standards of the development legislation into consideration; the block structure approximation distances were defined as 5mt for the front garden, 6m for the back garden, side garden 3mt for 4 storey structures; 5m for the front garden, 7.5mt for the back garden and 3.5mt for the side garden for 5 storey structures [Figure 7].

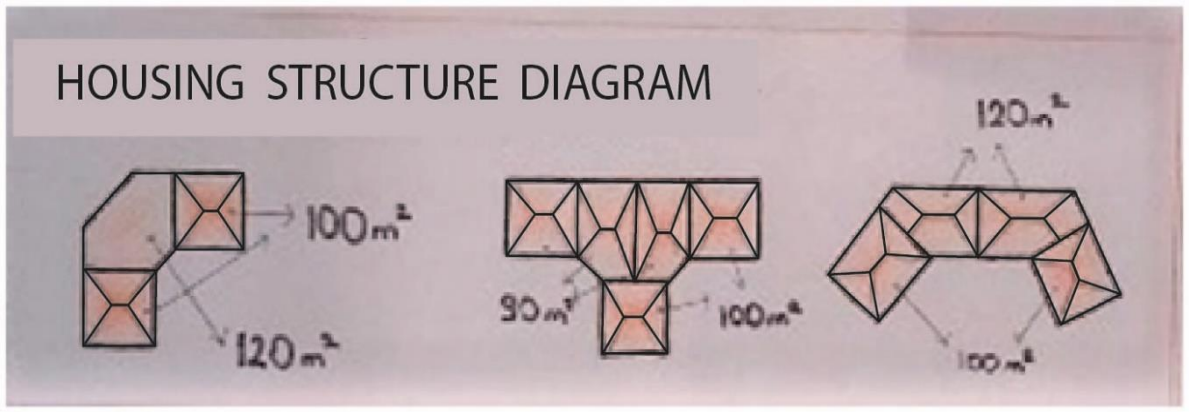

Figure 7. Housing Typologies

4. Evaluatıon

In this study, design model was established in the context of ecological approach criterion for the neo rural area [Table 3]. The needs of the compound we ensured to be met internally by including day-to-day trade units that work with social reinforcement areas in the center of the settlement in line with the sustainable economy criteria. Trade units are an important spatial necessity within rural areas where the division of labour is diversified and non-agricultural economic activities are observed. The healthy and useable ecological and natural systems restoration criteria were taken together and the current ecological values were integrated with the spatial system and tied in with the design along with the green circulation areas and the main pedestrian artery.

Table 4. Design Model in the Context of The Ecological Approach Criteria for Neo Rural Area

NEO RURAL (Erdoğan 2017)	ECOLOGICAL APPROACH CRITERIA (Wheeler 2003)	DESIGN MODEL
Non-agricultural economic activities	Sustainable economy	Non-residential work areas
Labour is diversified	Sustainable economy	Non-residential work areas
The weakening of primary relationships	Creation of quality housing and living space	Establishment of semi-public sharing venues Determination of different housing typologies
Establishing a conservation-use balance with natural resources	Compact and efficient land use Healthy-used ecology Restoration of natural systems	Determination of urban stain Creation of social reinforcement areas of common use Determination of density grading for residential areas Integration of environmental ecological values with spatial fiction Designing green circulation areas together with the main pedestrian axis
Continuing to maintain natural circulation systems	Transportation and accessibility Healthy-used ecology Restoration of natural systems	Hierarchical transportation plan is fictionalized Integration of environmental ecological values with spatial fiction Designing green circulation areas together with the main pedestrian axis connecting the functional areas
Low population density and sparse ongoing housing		Determination of density grading for residential areas
Extended families and elemantary lives families together	Creation of quality housing and living space	Determination of different housing typologies
Face-to-face neighborhood relations are contiuning		Establishment of semi-public sharing venues
The more heterogeneous socio-cultural distribution is observed		Determination of different housing typologies Establishment of semi-public sharing venues

The design performed in accordance with the ecological design approach model has taken into account the equipment defined in the Construction of Spatial Plan Regulations [Table 4].

Table 5. Design Model in the Context of The Ecological Approach Criteria for Neo Rural Area

LAND USE	Present (m^2)	Percentage (%)	Design Model (m^2)	Percentage (%)
Residential Area	68.375	85	55.832	69,79
Commercial Area	225	0	912	1,14
Educational Area	0	0	1596	2,00
Health Facility Area	0	0	1368	1,71
Religious Area	0	0	456	0,57
Transportation	Road System 6840	9	Road System 7980	9,98
	Parking 0	0	Parking 2736	3,42
Green area	4560	6	9120	11,40
Total	80.000	100	80.000	100

In open and green areas, social facilities (education, health facilities, places of worship) and trade areas are planned with the expectation that 1,650 people will be settled in 2041 in the field of study. A transportation network hierarchy was established with 912 vehicles were needed.

5. Results

Literature review explained that rural areas are built-up areas with economic character of agriculture, are shaped by establishing strong relationships with natural assets, featured with low population and residential density characteristics, where primary relations are dense, specialization is limited, and homogeneous socio-cultural distribution is observed. Today these boundaries get out of focus. This fuzzy condition now reveals the concept of neo rural within the context of this study. Ideal scheme were established and housing typologies have been decided in accordance with the criteria of ecological design approach in the field of study with the neo rural component. Secondly, design model revealed on block pattern. In the framework of design criteria, neighborhoods integrated with residential areas, commercial, social-entertainment areas. Self-sufficiency sustainable livable system is designed with the accessible-hierarchical transportation and parking network, urban green system. This design has met the spatial requirement for a neo rural areas by creating quality living and housing areas where has transformed into a heterogeneous socio-cultural structure and primary relations are weakened because of current building design. In this context, it is possible to say that the proposed design has a construct that provides neo rural features. Within the scope of the study, the following questions were answered:

(1) The ecological design approach can be used as a model in the spatial plans of new (neo) rural areas and (2) it has been seen that the ecological design model could be a useful solution for neo rural areas by testing for applicability in the Muğla-Menteşe, Orhaniye neighborhood.

This study has been devised with the aim of creating spaces suitable for city planning principles with a sustainability in the new urban design, contributing to the application and design sub-disciplines of urban planning with the integrated urban structure. After the Law No. 6360, rural areas are rapidly forming. Analytical solutions need to be applied in detail scale and immediately. In this regard, future research focus on the model should be applied to neo rural area with similar characteristics and tested for validity for different settlements. It is expected that model has better results will be achieved by including in the ownership pattern. Conformity of this model should be evaluating with upper scale in accordance with the context of planning hierarchy and holistic planning principles. It is thought that the proposed model can offer a different approach to future studies in order to find possible ways of integration with adjacent regions / regions in the city. The definition of the neo rural area will present a different perspective in

urban planning terminology. From this point of view, this research is expected to create a framework for the basis for rural development policies, ecological planning and practice.

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