

PORTFOLIO

Urban Planning 2

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References

Sources

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Research & Analysis

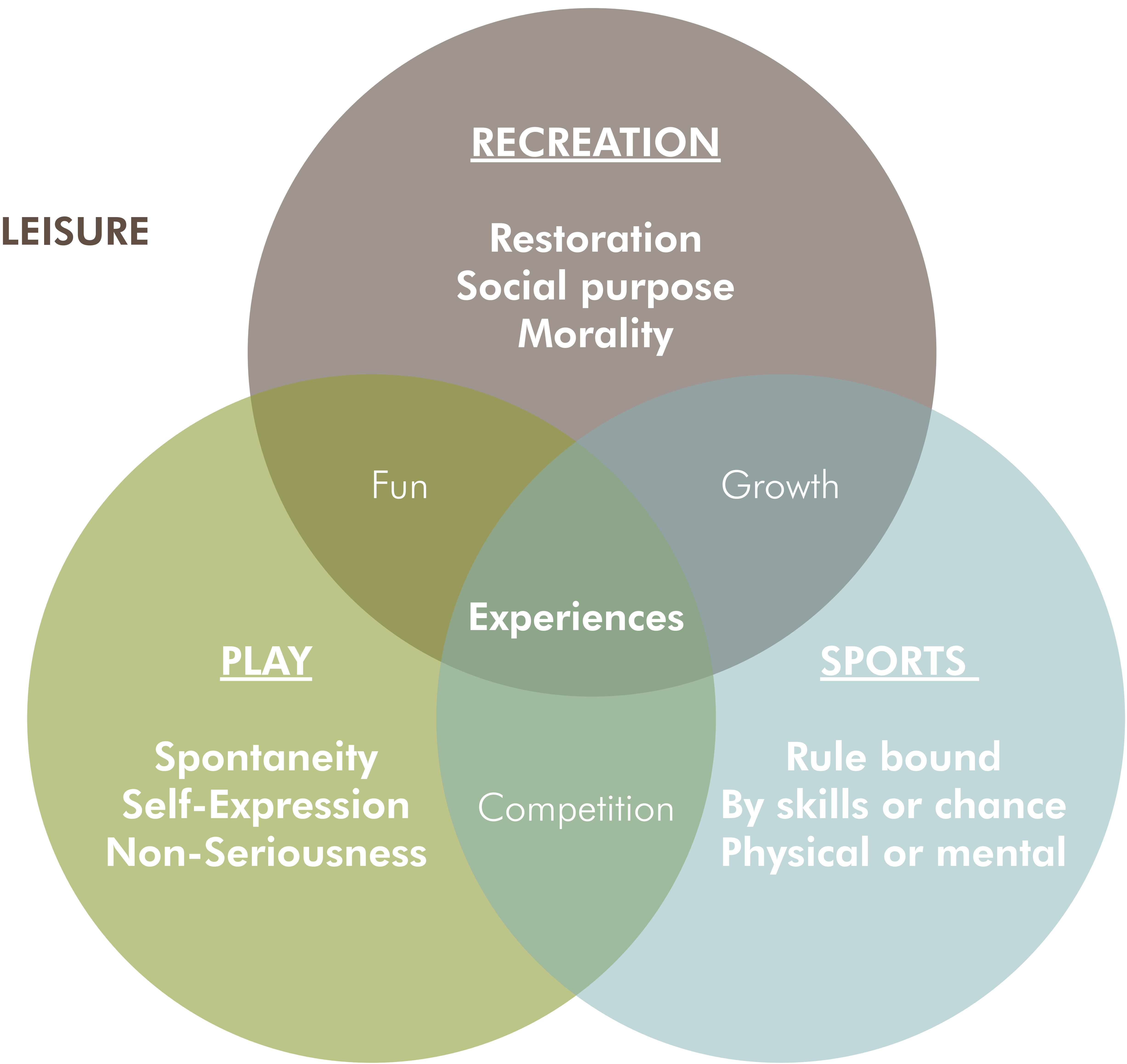
Obtaining data-driven insights to prepare strategic planning and design.

1. Understanding Recreational Resources

1.1 Definitions of Leisure, Play and Recreation

Defining these concepts provides a strong foundation for the programs, services and facilities that can be provided. While there are many disagreements on their definitions, it is a general agreement that they are all driving forces behind the experiences provided to the participants.

- **Leisure:** Can be considered into three primary ways. These being:
 - 1. **Leisure as time:** Time free from obligations, work, an tasks required for living.
 - 2. **Leisure as activity:** Set of activities that people engage during their free time. These can be non-work oriented and non-life maintenance.
 - 3. **Leisure as State of Mind:** As leisure depends on the participant’s perception, it is determined based on freedom, intrinsic motivation, perceived competence and positive affect.
- **Play:** Involves imagination, it is non-serious, freely chosen, and actively engaging. It is typified by spontaneity, joyfulness and inhibition. It is done for inherent pleasure.
- **Recreation:** Activity that people engage in during their free time. It is enjoyed and often can be recognized as having socially redeeming values. “Activity performed is less important than the reason for performing the activity...”



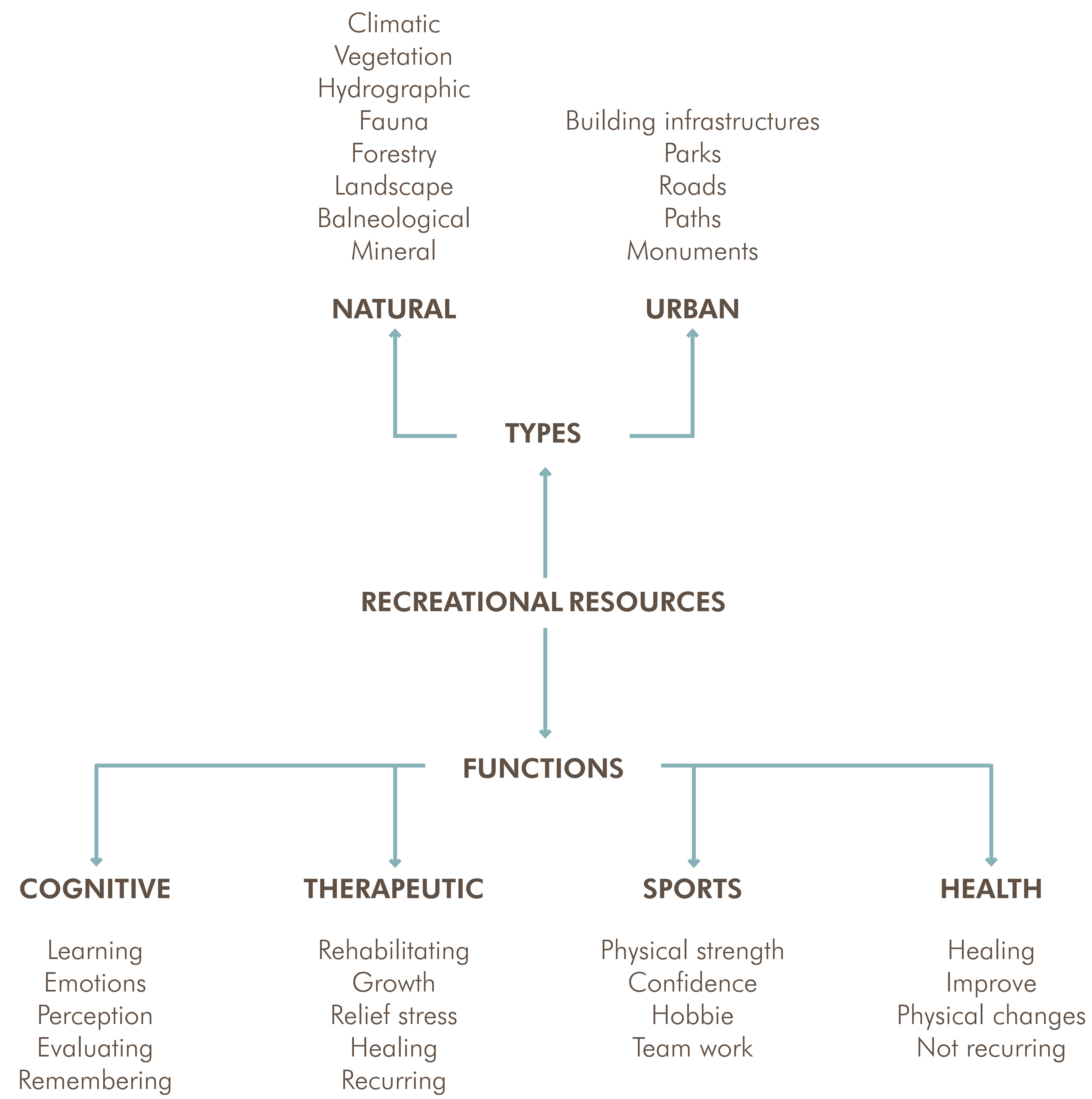
1. Understanding Recreational Resources

1.2 Recreation Resources

Recreation resources are those features in a setting that define a person’s experiences, such as natural and cultural resources, special values attached to an area, facilities, infrastructure, personnel, and managment regulations and actions. Outdoor recreation along with nature tourism, are the big growth areas in leisure and holiday activities today.

There are characteristics that are important to consider when analyzing, observing and studying recreational resources. These are:

- Integrity
- Dynamism
- Exandability
- Attractiveness
- Uniqueness
- Reserve
- Expenditure
- Distribution
- Exploitation
- Operating period
- Need for protection



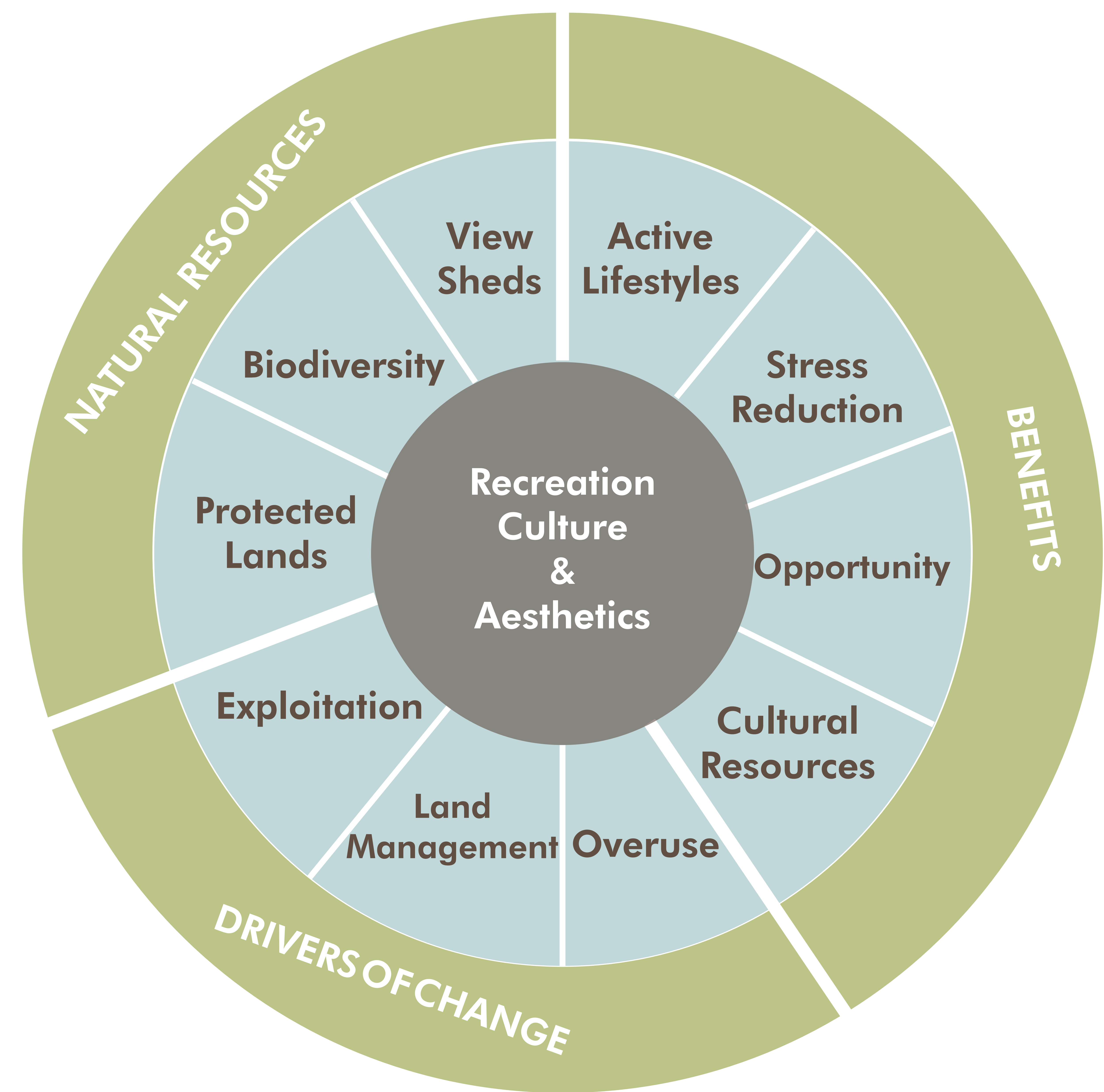
1. Understanding Recreational Resources

1.3 Recreational Infrastructure

Recreational Infrastructure includes ancillary and complementary facilities, equipment, systems, processes, and resources necessary for the functioning of every person. Primarily these infrastructures include roads railway, airports, and similar. These which make the main resources accessible.

Examples of recreational infrastructures include:

- Public parks and playgrounds
- Public beaches
- Historical sites
- Nature reserves
- Public bathrooms
- Picnic areas
- Public parking areas
- Bridges
- Trails and Pathways
- Camping Sites
- Cultural venues
- Sport facilities



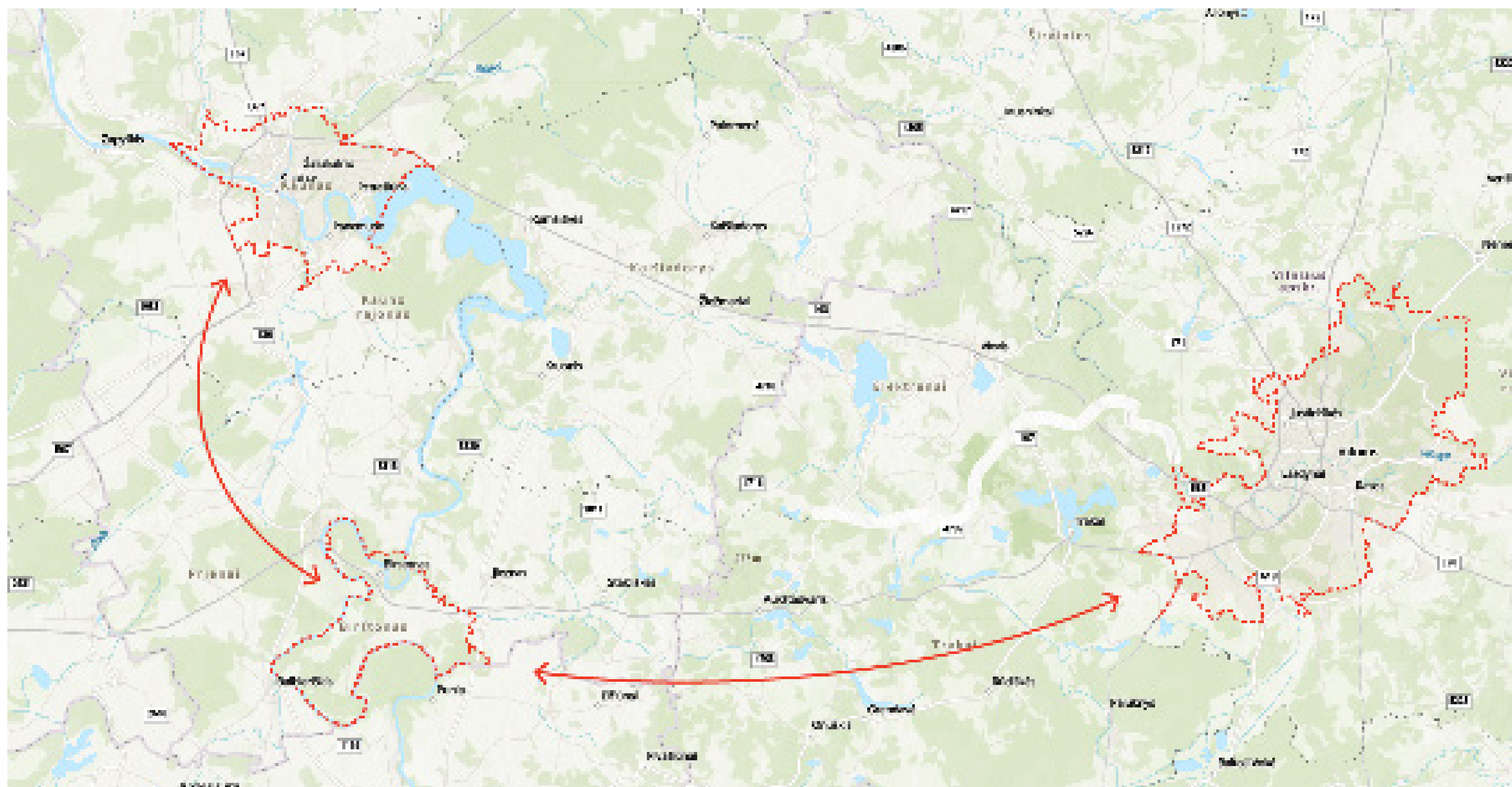
2. Birštonas

2.1 Site Location

Birštonas is a resort town located in the southern part of Lithuania. in the Kaunas county. The core of the city is located on the right bank of the Nemunas River, after it loops. The city itself is found to be in between two of the main cities in Lithuania, these being Kaunas and Vilnius.

Birstonas is known for its picturesque natural surroundings, balneological and mud therapy resorts, where mineral waters are extracted and visitors come to experience the health benefits of these natural springs.

Birštonas is known for its efforts to promote health tourism and sustainable development, making it a unique destination for those looking to combine natural beauty with wellness activities. Visitors often appreciate the town’s calm atmosphere and the opportunities it provides for relaxation and outdoor recreation.



- Boundary

↔ Main road

↔ Secondary access to areas of the city

==== Zone dedicated to health

..... Zone dedicated to tourism and residency

..... Zone primarily for residences

Parks, forest
- Residential area

Tourism area

Rehabilitation area

Bridge connection

Greenery

Nemunas river



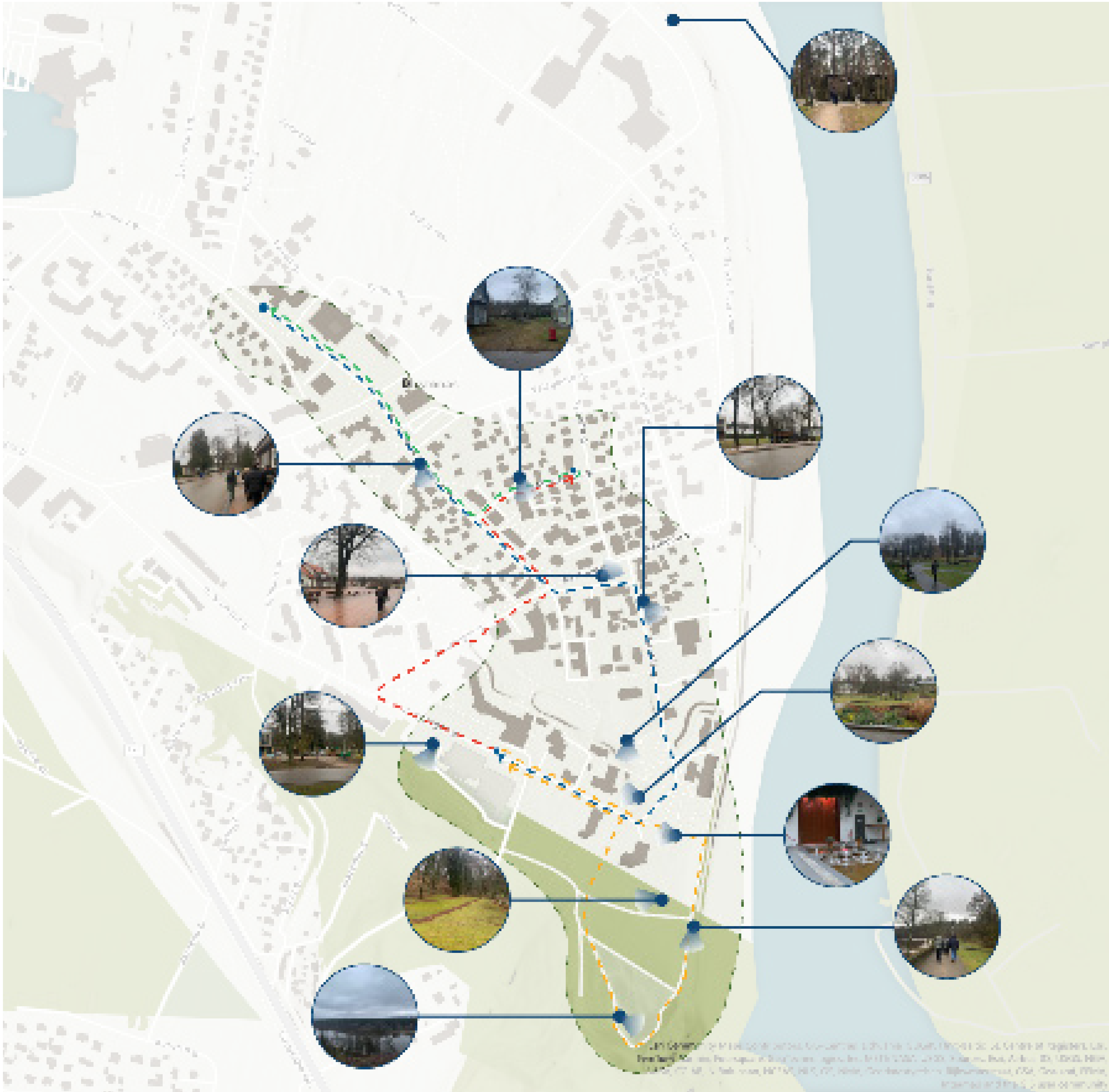
2. Birštonas

2.2 Site Exploration

The town is part of the wider Birštonas Spa Region, which includes neighboring areas that also focus on wellness tourism. The town has some historical landmarks, including the Birštonas Museum, which showcases the local history and culture. The town also has remnants of an old fortress. Birštonas features several parks and recreational areas, providing opportunities for outdoor activities, walks, and enjoying the natural surroundings.



- Path taken towards the turism center
- Path taken to the Vytautas hill
- Path towards the museum
- Path towards municipality / home
- Direction of view



2. Birštonas

2.3 Site Photo Analysis

+ Very Low
++ Low
+++ Somewhat
++++ High
+++++ Very High



Accessibility: +++++
Quality: +++
Openness: +++++
Type: Natural / Urban
Function: Therapeutic
Improvement: ++



Accessibility: +++++
Quality: +++++
Openness: +++++
Type: Urban
Function: Cognitive
Improvement: +++++



Accessibility: +++++
Quality: +++++
Openness: +++++
Type: Natural / Urban
Function: Cog. / Sport
Improvement: ++



Accessibility: +++++
Quality: +++
Openness: +++++
Type: Natural / Urban
Function: Cognitive
Improvement: +++



Accessibility: +++++
Quality: +++
Openness: +++++
Type: Urban
Function: Access
Improvement: ++



Accessibility: +++++
Quality: +++++
Openness: +++
Type: Nat. / Urb.
Function: Therapeutic
Improvement: +++++



Accessibility: +++
Quality: +++++
Openness: +++++
Type: Natural
Function: Cognitive
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Accessibility: +++++
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Function: Therapeutic
Improvement: +++



Accessibility: +++
Quality: +++
Openness: +++++
Type: Natural
Function: Sport / Health
Improvement: +++



Accessibility: +++
Quality: +++
Openness: +++++
Type: Natural
Function: Cognitive
Improvement: ++

3. Recreation Resources in Birstonas

3.1 Active Recreation Resources

Birštonas offers active leisure lovers entertainment in the sky, on the water and over land: hot-air balloon flights, pleasure of viking boat trips on the River Nemunas, canoeing on the River Verkne, and bike tours in Žverinčius Forest and along other renewed bike trails. Lawn tennis, basketball, petanque, beach volleyball courts, mini golf courses are also available. Bicycle lovers can ride the bicycle path in the forest of Žverinčius. It is full of wooden sculptures, sports grounds and resting sites with places for bonfires. Most of the bicycle path is covered by asphalt (the length of the asphalt-covered track is 15 km).



Žverinčius wood path - 15 km



Viking boats



Hot Air Balloon flights over Birštonas



Vandens batutu parkas



3. Recreation Resources in Birstonas

3.2 Landscape Recreation Resources

Besides active recreational activities, Birštonas offers a variety of passive recreational activities, among these is the landscape, city views, and mountains. These which offer sport and ehealth related activities in a calmer way by stimulating the cognitive senses.



The Regional Park of the Great Nemunas Loops



The Exposure of Škevonys



"Atminties takas" (Memory Path)



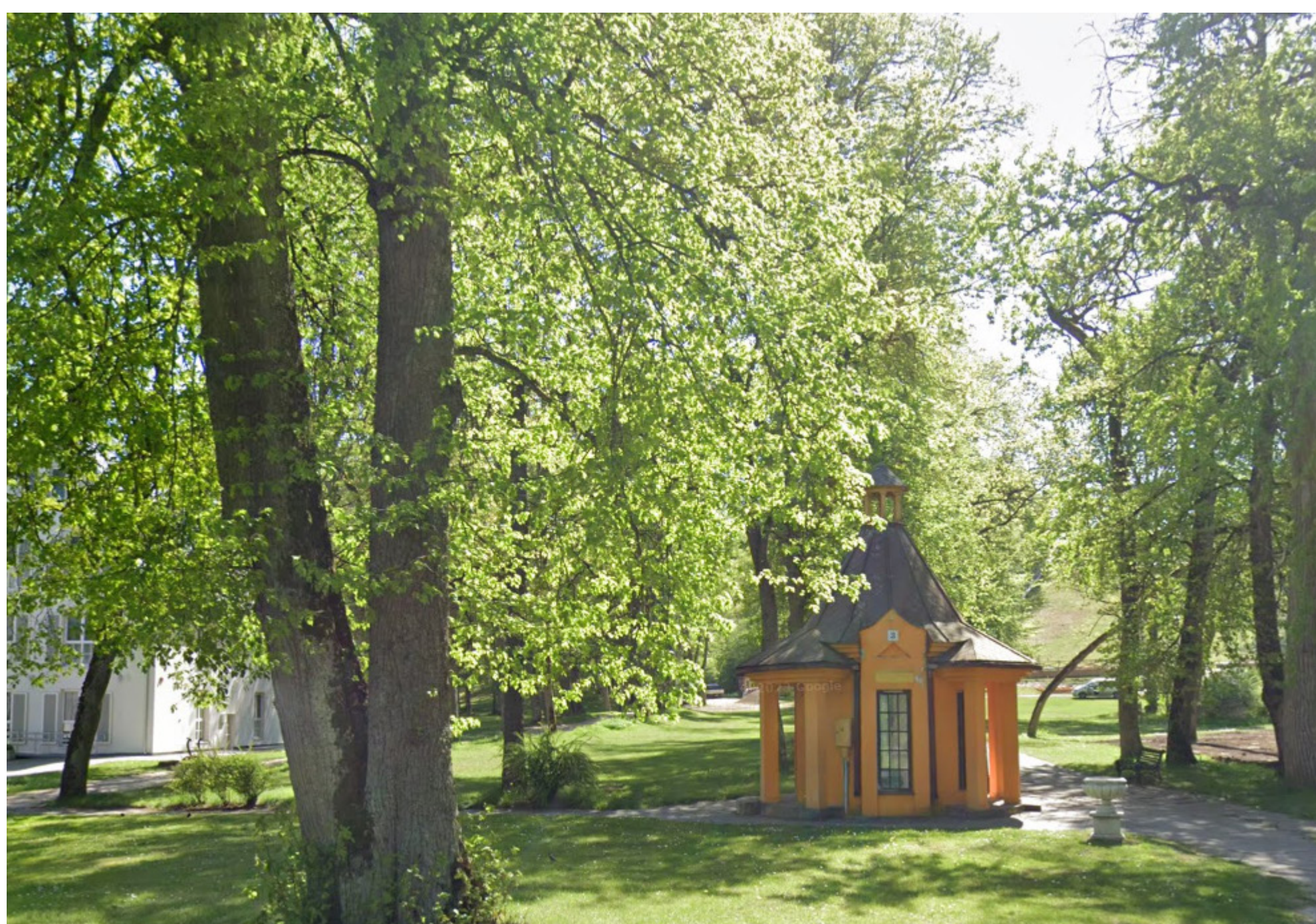
The Mound of Birštonas (Vytautas Hill)



3. Recreation Resources in Birstonas

3.3 Cultural Recreation Resources

Not only offering the natural spaces for recreation, Birštonas also offers cultural and historical infrastructure, under which many recreational activities takes place, these going from passive to active. This infrastucture is an urban resource that is worth maintaining and studying to preserve the man-made conversion of natural resources into lasting sheltering structures.



The Pump Room



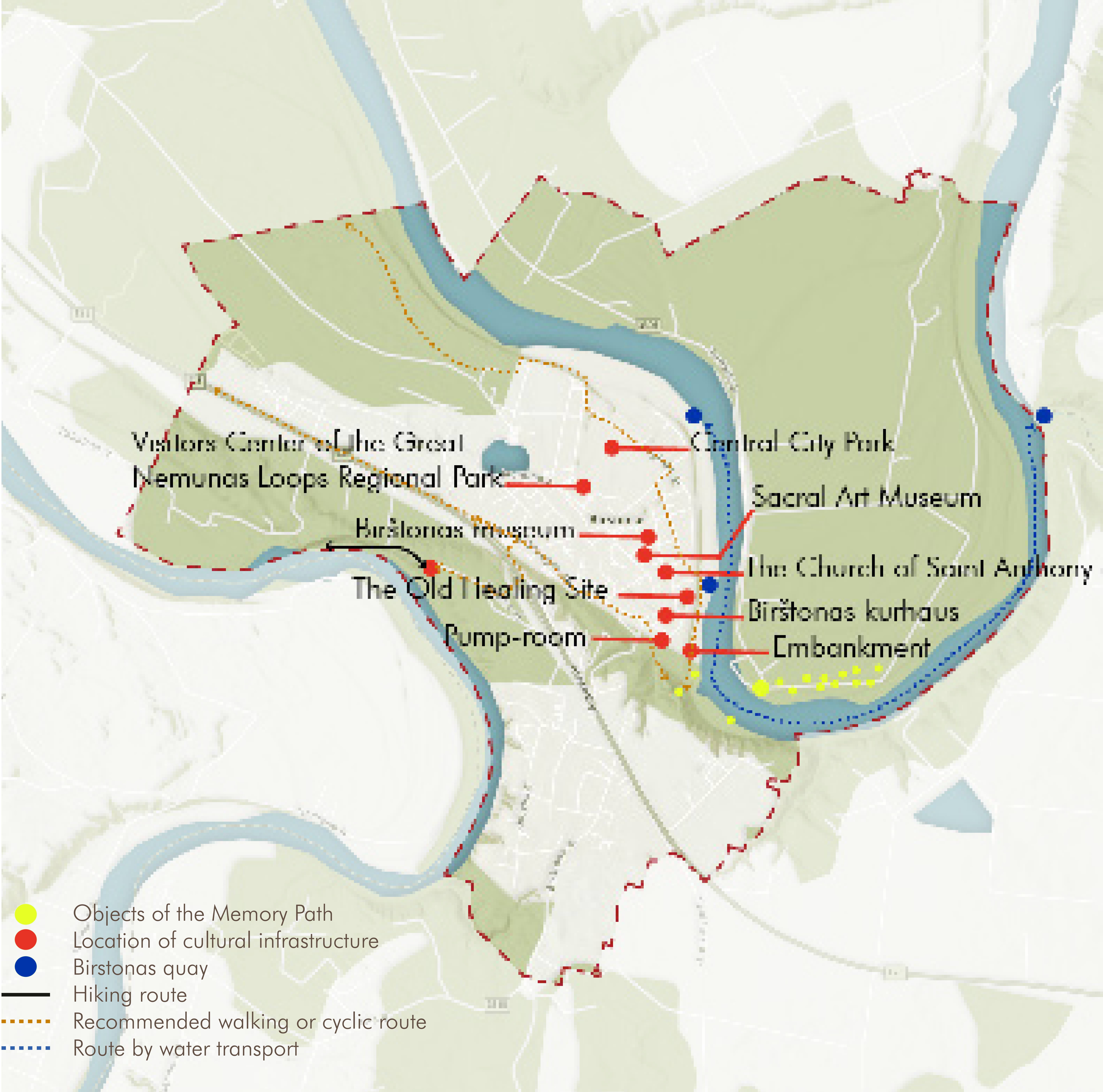
Statue of Vytautas the Great



Birštonas kurhaus



The Church of Saint Anthony of Padua



3. Recreation Resources in Birstonas

3.4 Green Areas

1. Central city park (Pusyno g. Kestucio g.)	25.01 ha
2. Square near J. Basanavicius monument (J. Basanavicius square)	0.24 ha
3. Square by the footpath (B. Sruogos g.)	0.48 ha
4. Square near the municipal building (Kestucio g.)	0.51 ha
5. Square near the restaurant "Druskupis"	0.63 ha
6. Square near the cemetery (Kestucio g.)	0.25 ha
7. Square near the bus station (Kestucio g. Vaizganto g.)	---
8. Skveraas (Jaunimo g. Pusyno g.)	0.07 ha

- Boundary

↔ Main road

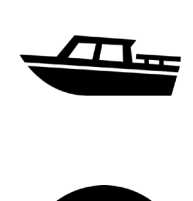
↔ Secondary access to areas of the city

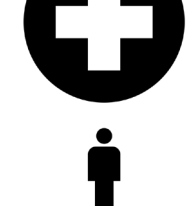
==== Greenery Area

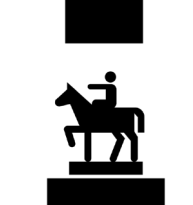
— Hiking Path

... Pedestrian Path

— Loops Route
-  Church

 Quay

 Hospital

 Statue

 Monument

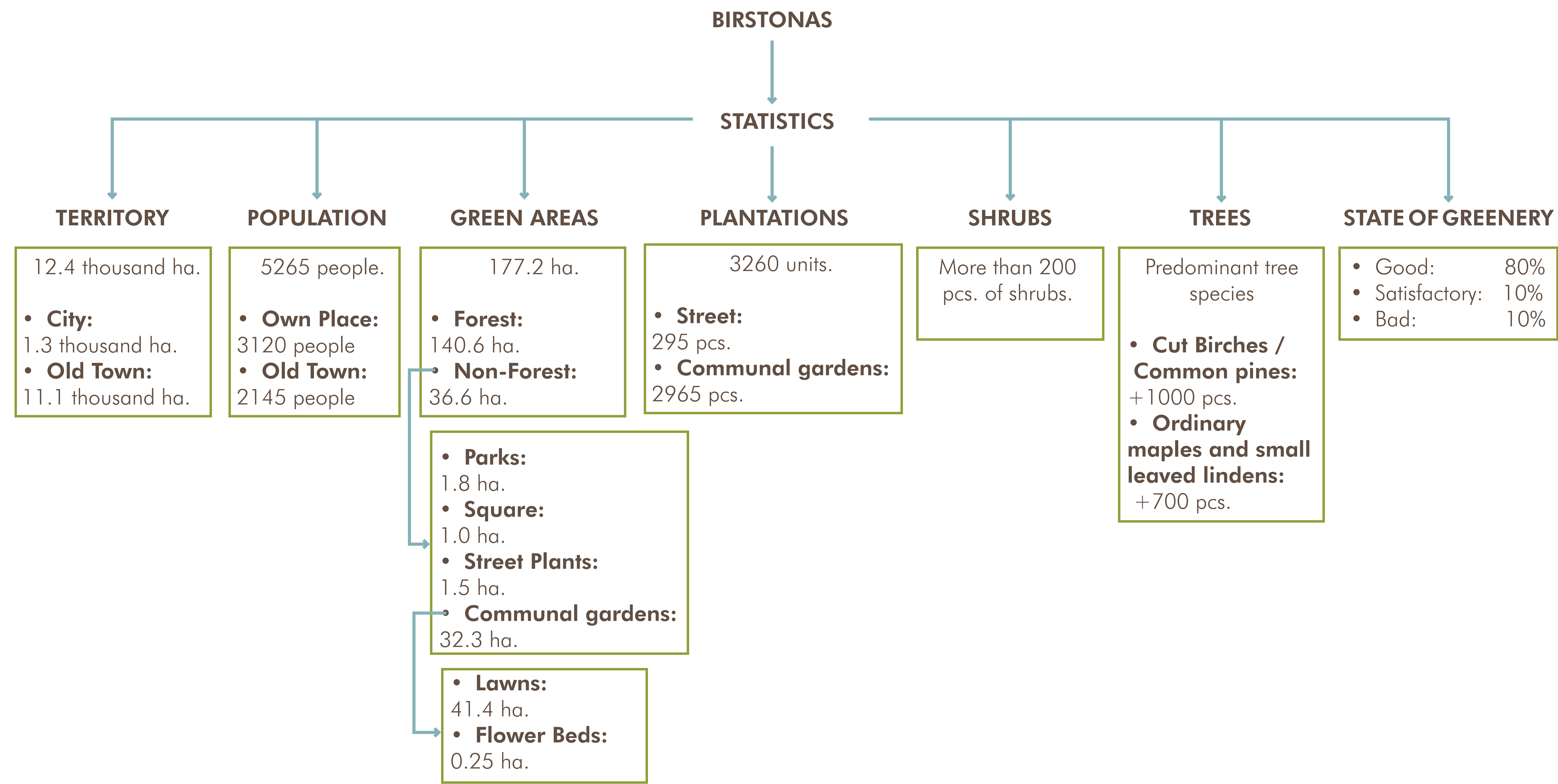
 River Route

 Parking



3. Recreation Resources in Birstonas

3.5 Territory, Population & Green area for Use



3. Recreation Resources in Birstonas

3.6 Greenery State Assessment

1. Reasons for poor condition of greenery:

- Mechanical damage to trunks.
- Rotting of the wood of the stems.

2. Means of managing the urban greenery:

- Cutting trees by emergency (leaning on buildings, street).
- Cutting rotten trees.
- Replanting significan part of cut trees (10%).
- Felling and replanting od trees in bad conditions (overshadowing the valuable trees) 15%
- Rejuvenation of tree groups, pruning, planting of new trees and shrubs. (45%).

3. Relative comparison of assessment of impact of solutions and environmental im-
pact of solutions:

- +3 very positive effect
- +2 positive effect
- +1 sligthly possitive effect
- 0 no effect
- 1 slight negative effect.

Assessment aspects Environmental Components Solutions	Environmental and Hygenic Conditions	Landscape Protection	Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage objects	Environmental Impact of the solution
Priority area where planting of forest and plantations is allowed	+2	+2	+1	+5
Use enrichment and restoration of landscape and natural resources.	-1	0	-1	0
Preservation of natural and cultural heritage values and increase of biological diversity	+1	+1	+1	+4
Complex effects of solutions on environmental components	+2	+3	+1	-

3. Recreation Resources in Birstonas

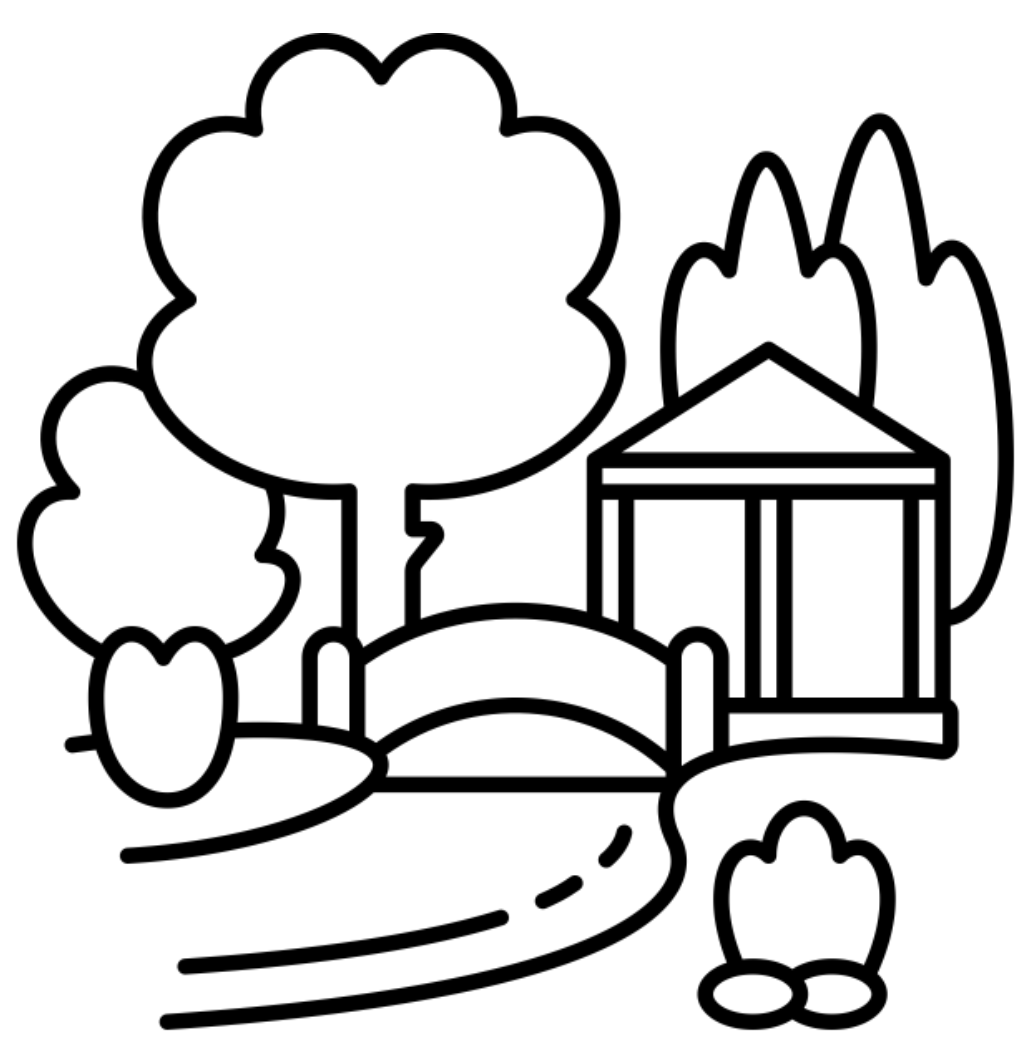
3.7 Resources and Infrastructure Management

Strategic Goals of Landscape Management of Green Areas



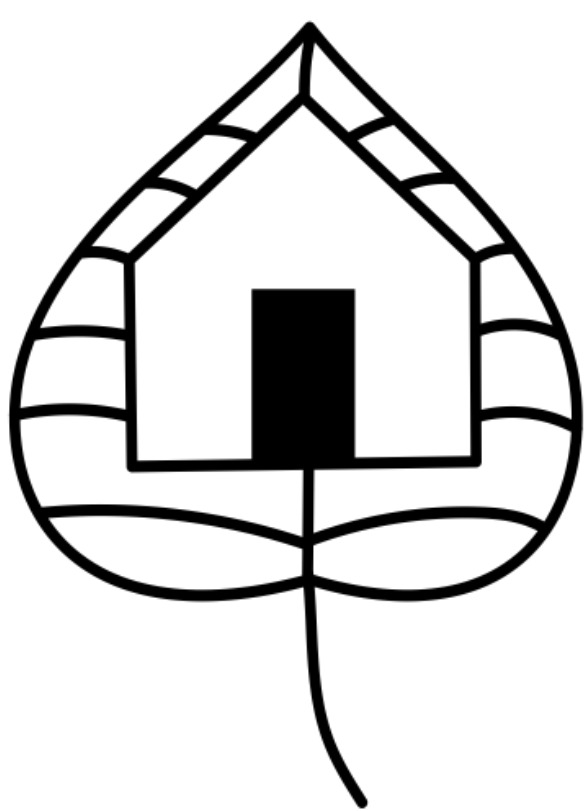
Created by Azam Ishaq from Noun Project

Increase attractiveness, to preserve and highlight the uniqueness of the city.



Created by Amethyst Studio from Noun Project

Improve conditions for city. Including: optimal bioclimatic, hygienic, recreational and aesthetic qualities of the city environment.



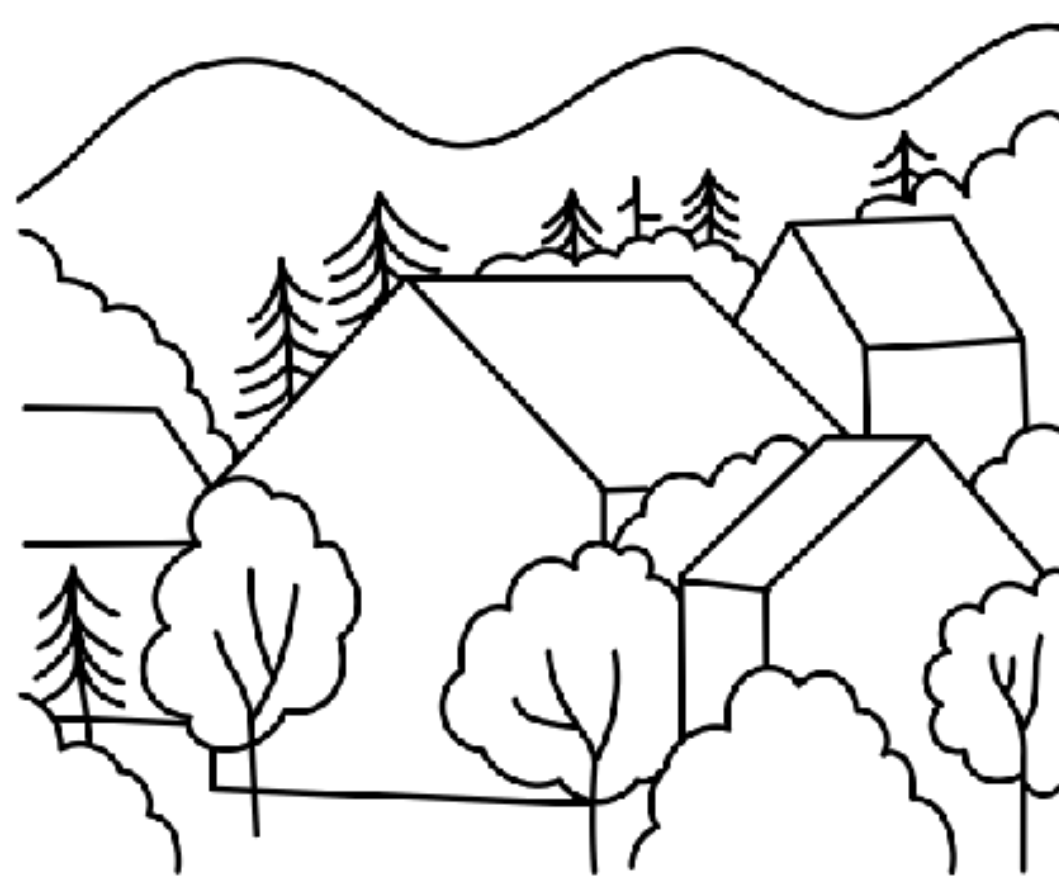
Created by Softscape from Noun Project

Increase ecological order of the city environment, dynamic and stability of its ecosystems, and biological diversity.



Created by Azam Ishaq from Noun Project

Divide in the most optimal way between public and private users by forming a full-fledged system of green areas for common use.



Created by Softscape from Noun Project

Create structure of cityscape, which corresponds to the purpose of the territory.



Created by bsd studio from Noun Project

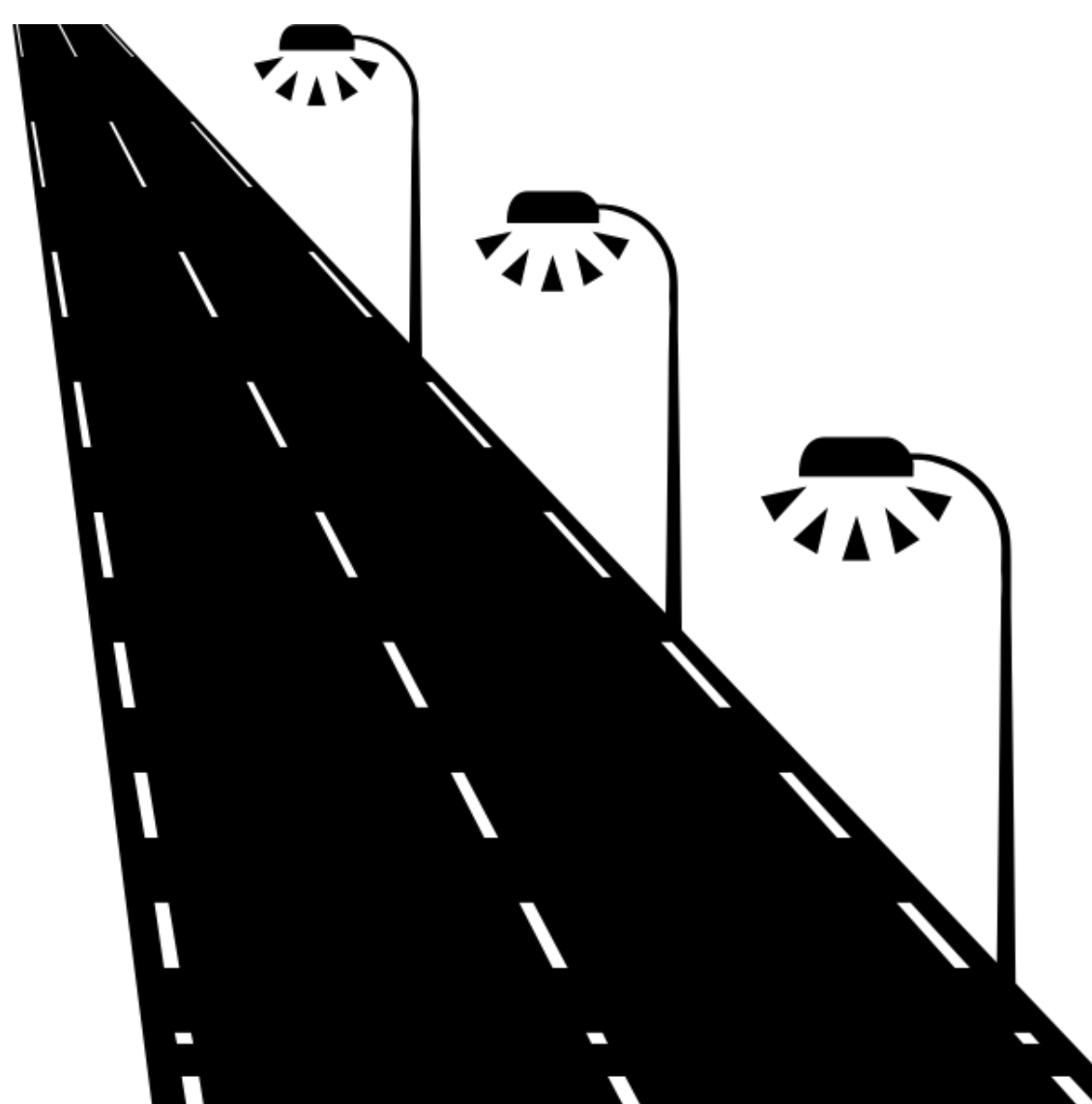
Harmonize recreational use with economic and protective functions of greenery. Rational use of forest territories.

Purpose and Function of Urban Streets and Roadside Greenery



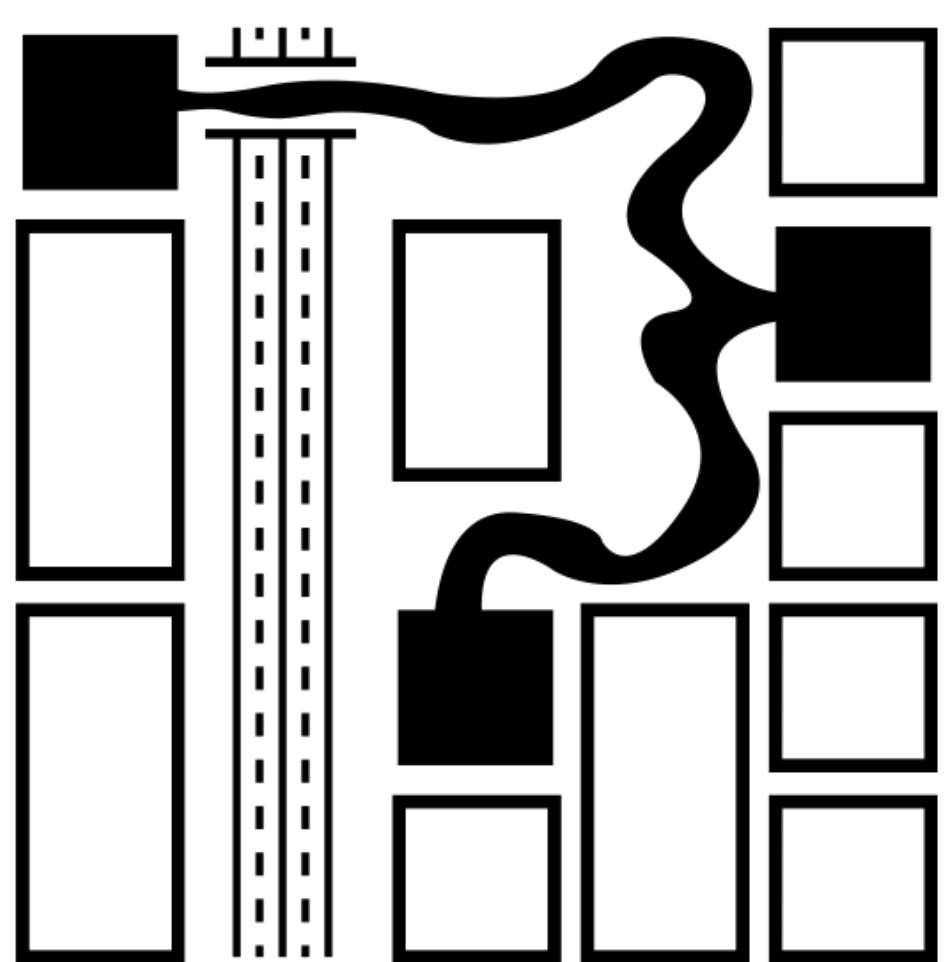
Created by Creative Art from Noun Project

Naturalization of the street in the landscape.



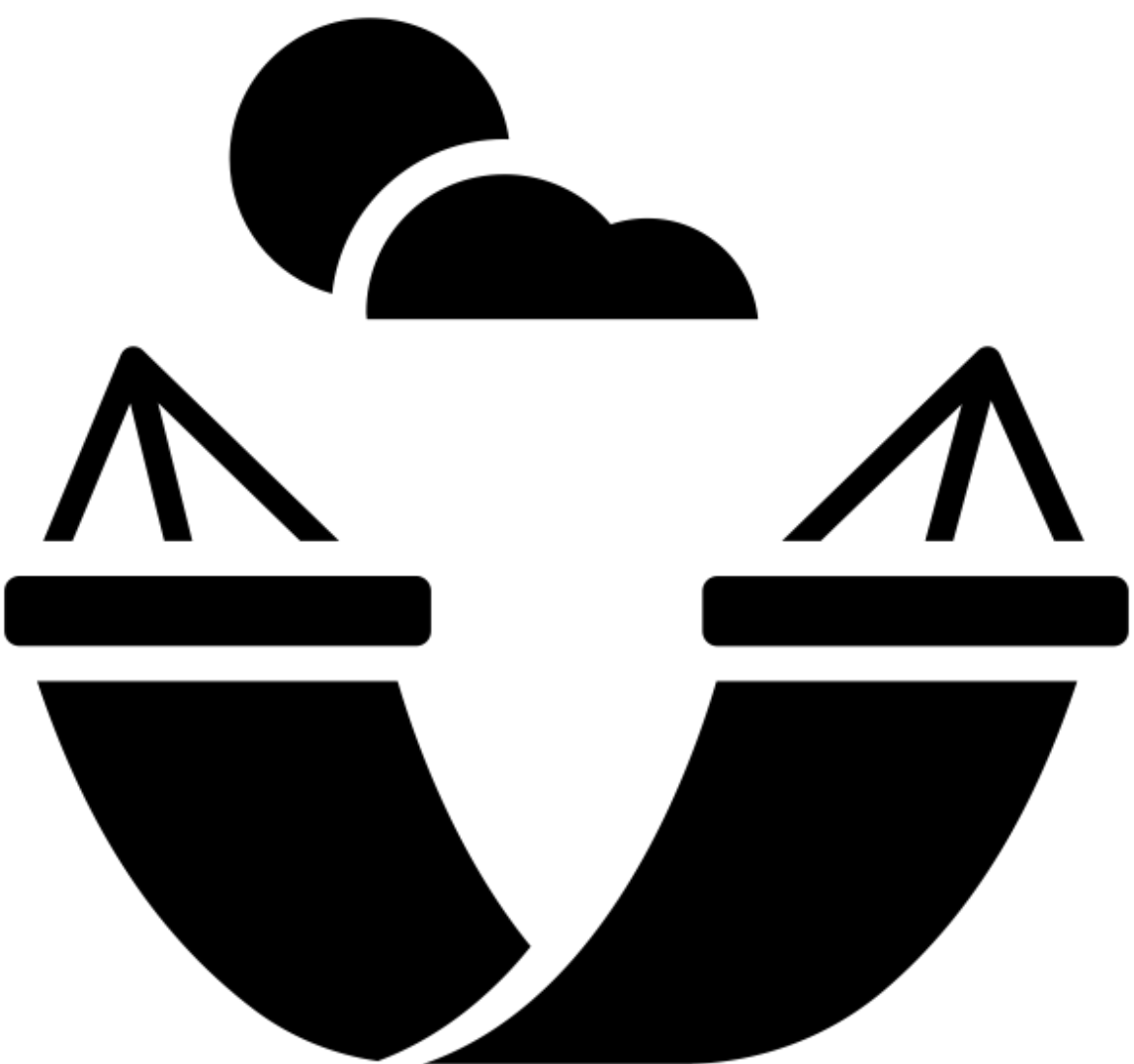
Created by Maurizio Fusillo from Noun Project

Protection of street tracks.



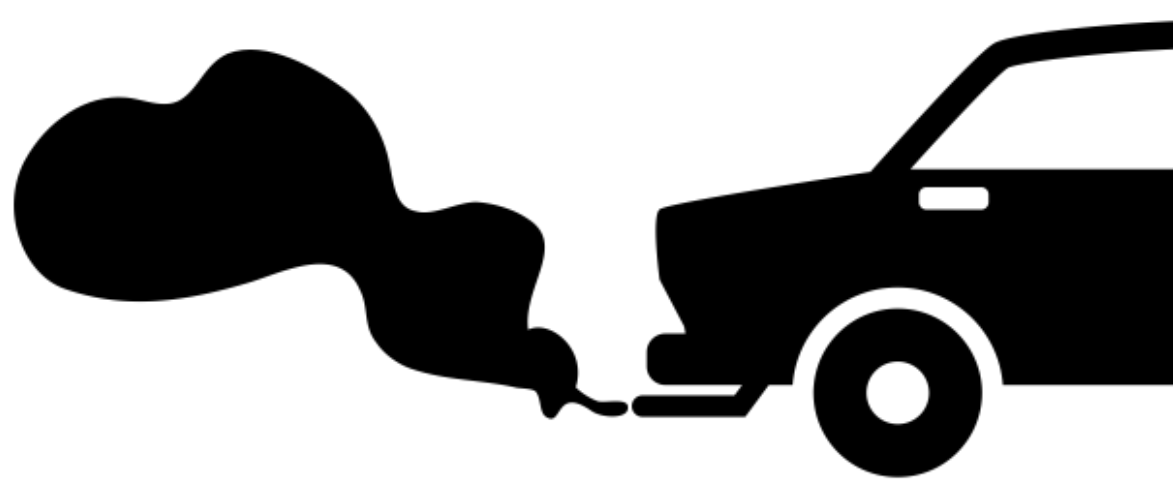
Created by Danku Sobieraj from Noun Project

Creation of conditions for traffic safety.



Created by Design Circle from Noun Project

Improvement of short-term rest conditions.



Created by Gan Khoon Lay from Noun Project

Protection of the surrounding areas from traffic pollution



Created by Laymik from Noun Project

usage of anthropoecological professionalism of the project solutions.

S

Strengths

Natural Beauty

Birštonas is surrounded by lush greenery, the Nemunas River, and scenic landscapes, making it an attractive destination for those seeking a peaceful and picturesque environment.

Great natural resources

The town's natural mineral springs are a unique asset, along with the hills, riverside, parks, forests, and communal gardens that can be used in a more sustainable way.

Positive Community

With an active community that wants to best for the city and the people, creates the perfect opportunity to enhance what is already in there and to demonstrate the value of the city.

W

Weaknesses

Lack of Accessibility

While there might be projects to unify the center of the city and to join both sides of the river, it might rise the question of how to do it without affecting the river activities and landscape.

Not Many Parking Places

The low amount of parking infrastructure obligates locals and tourists to utilize the pedestrian and cyclic infrastructure to park their cars, which becomes inconvenient and restricts the possibilities for recreation.

O

Opportunities

Cohesive Public and Private Areas

Birštonas can further capitalize on its reputation as a health and wellness destination by expanding and promoting its spa and wellness facilities.

Space for new links

With a segregation of recreational resources it comes the creation of links to tie all together into harmony.

Nature Based Activities

Creating new access to the other side of the river bank, is possible to create a flow through both side and avoid congestion in the central part of the city.

Cultural Activism

With a community willing to participate in art related activities and wishing for new infrastructures to demonstrate them, comes the opportunity to repurpose lost infrastructure and the existing areas

T

Threats

Growth of Tourism

Birštonas may face new renovations, new residential places, as well as new places to host tourists. This means that there will be a growth for tourism but will the city be ready for it?

Impact to Natural Resources

With tourism being active and being co-dependant of it, it means that the impact and usage of these resources can increase.

New constructions vs. Old

How will the new infrastructure and new recreational spaces affect the old urban and natural infrastructure, building decreases the urban greenery surface and additions to the greenery adds pollution to the nature.

02

Strategy Development

Documenting and preparing essential strategical plan to ensure clarity and coherence.

1. Hypothesis

1.1 Concept, Key words & Importance

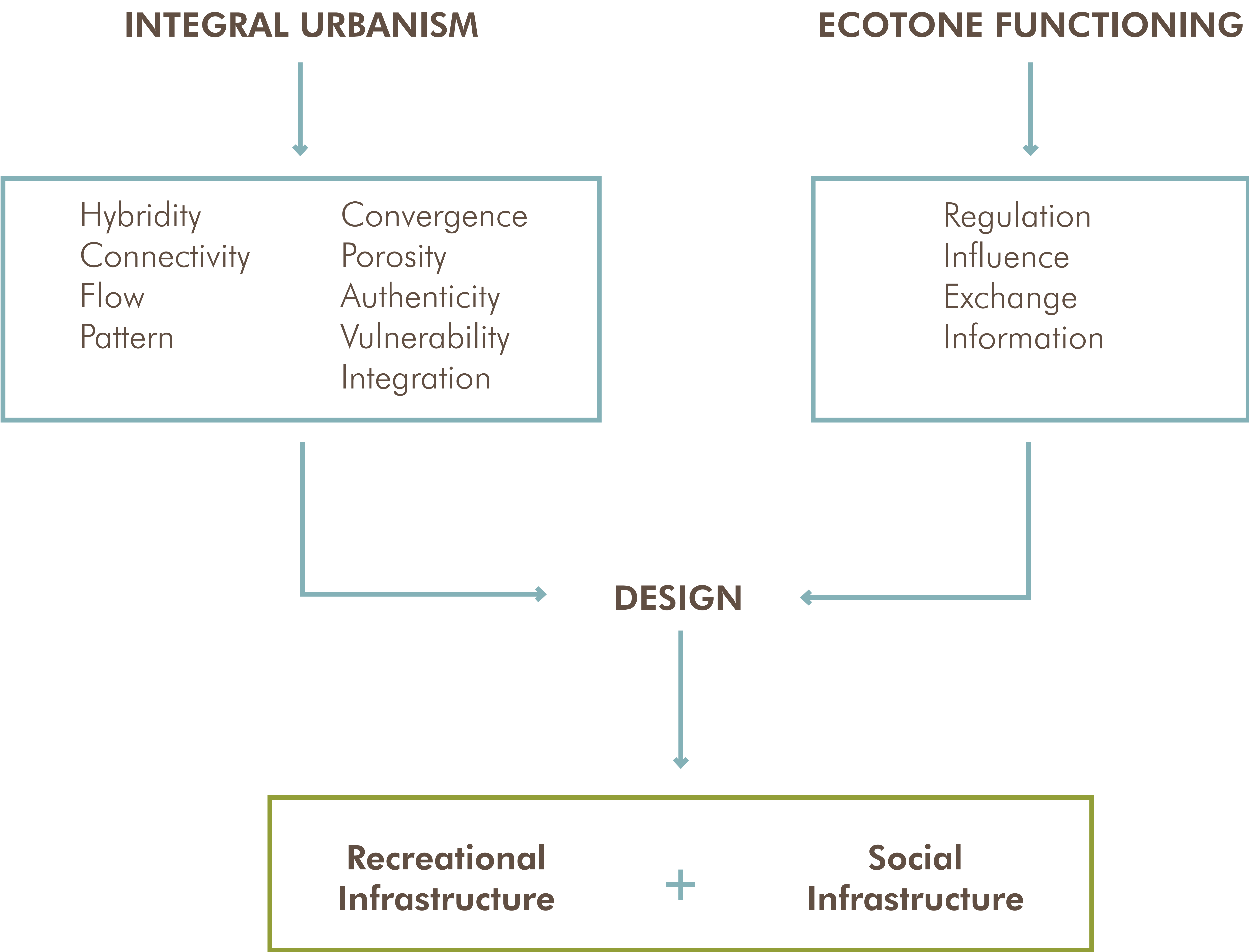
“Applying the principles of integral urbanism and ecotone functioning would help to design new forms of recreational infrastructure and social connections”.

• **Concept:** To utilize qualities of integral urbanism to allow both input from the locals on their needs and preferences as well as to allow input and design from experts. The idea is that in addition to these qualities we consider the ecotones present in the city and use them as a guide to implement changes and allow conservation.

• **Key words:**

- 1. Integral Urbanism (bottom-up and top-down approach)
- 2. Ecotone
- 3. Recreational Infrastructure
- 4. Social Connections

• **Importance:** By creating consciousness of the recreational resources within the city will allow a better understanding of the locations, surrounding, environments and habitants. Which can later be used for future plannings.



2. Integral Urbanism

2.1 What is it?

Integral Urbanism is an ambitious and forward-looking theory of urbanism that offers a new model of urban life. It simply validates our intuitive understanding of how places should be, rather than propose some ultimately undesirable as well as unattainable utopia.

- **Integral:** Essential to completeness, lacking nothing essential, formed as a unit with another part.
- **Integrate:** To form, coordinate, or blend into a functioning or unified whole; to unite with something else; to end the segregation of and bring into equal membership in society or an organization; desegregate.
- **Integrity:** Adherence to artistic or moral values; incorruptibility; soundness; the quality or state of being complete and undivided; completeness.

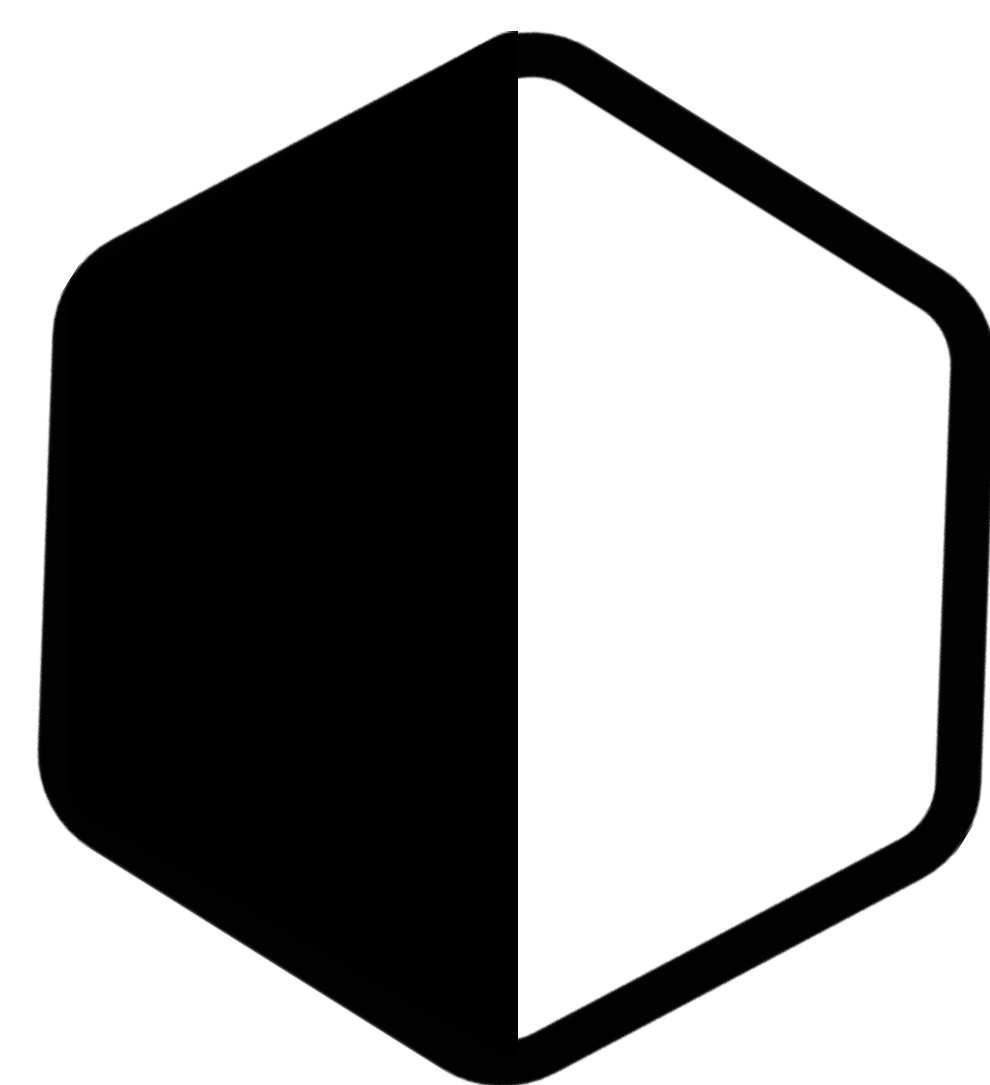


2. Integral Urbanism

2.2 Five Qualities of an Integral Urbanism

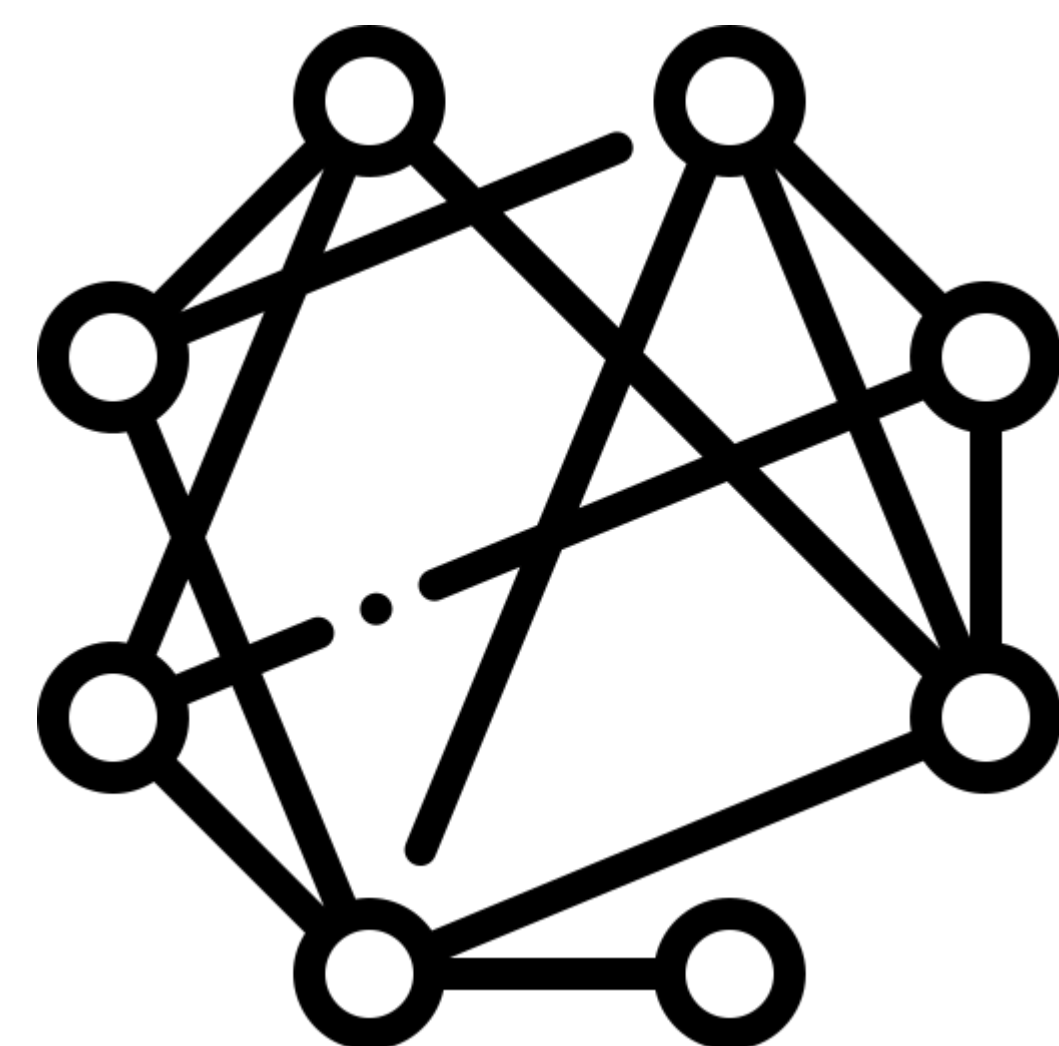
These qualities are important for places to be in flow. They describe a shift from emphasizing isolated objects and separating functions to considering larger contexts and multifunctional places. Integral urbanism, proposes more punctual interventions that contribute to activating places by making connections and caring for neglected or abandoned “in-between” spaces or “no-man’s land”.

HYBRIDITY



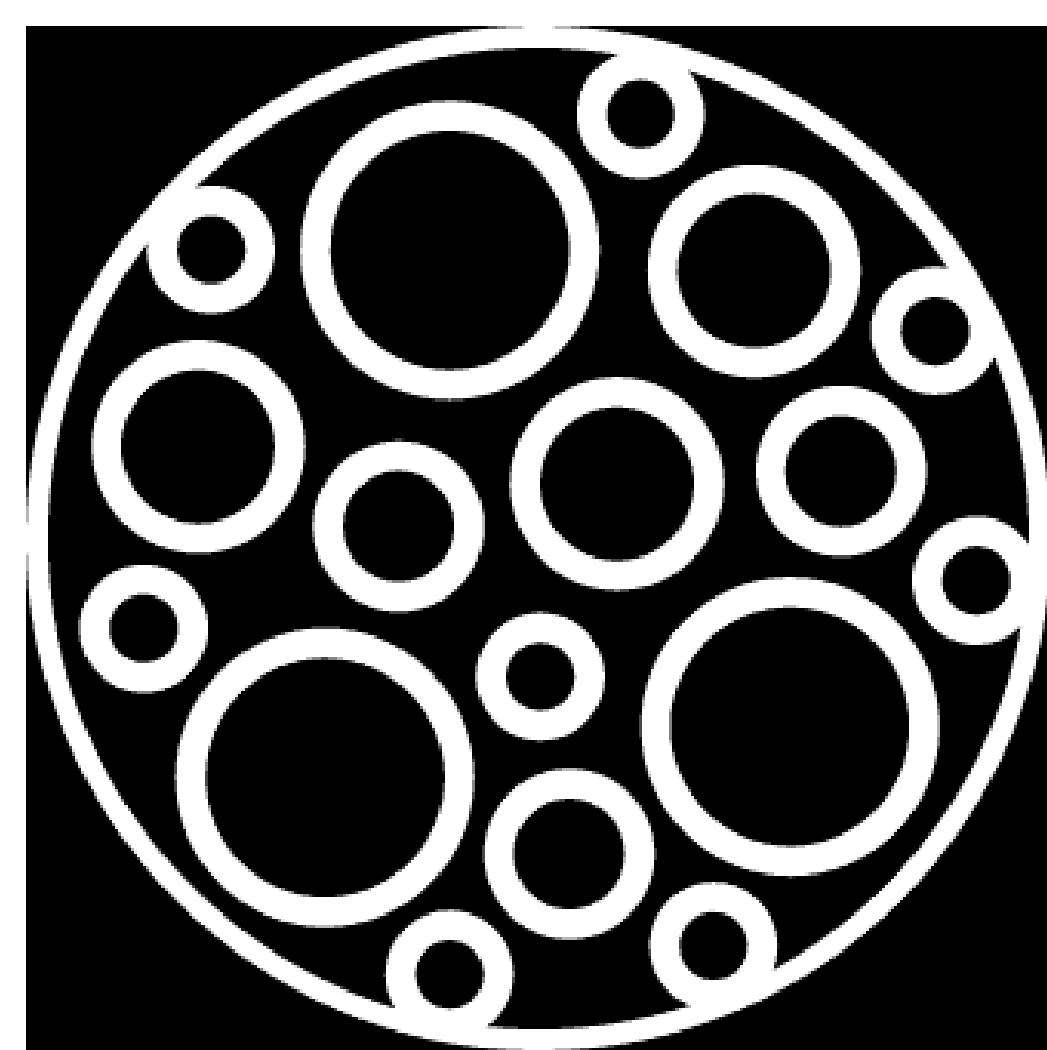
Bring activities and people together, rather than isolate objects or separate functions.

CONNECTIVITY



Treat people and nature as symbiotic as well as buildings and landscapes rather than the oppositional.

POROSITY



Preserves the integrity of that which is brought together while allowing access through permeable membranes. Rather than dismantle boundaries.

AUTHENTICITY



Engaging and Drawing inspiration from actual social and physical conditions with ethnic care, respect and honesty.

VULNERABILITY



To relinquish control, listen deeply, value process as well as product, and re-integrate space with time.

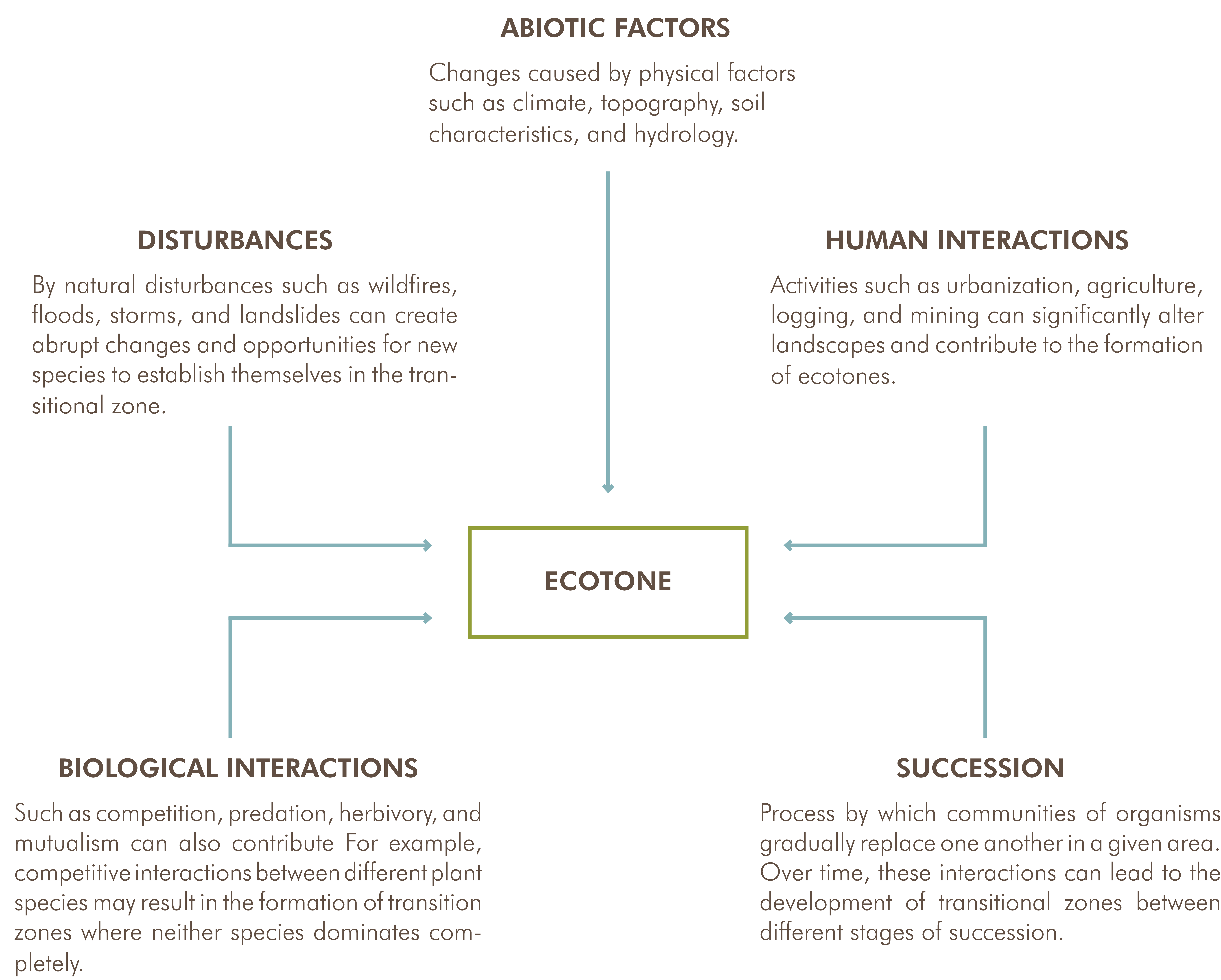
3. Ecotone Functioning

3.1 What is an Ecotone?

An ecotone is a zone where an ecosystem (or community) abruptly transitions from one to another. This zone can traverse lengthy portions of two ecosystems and is a site where both ecosystems’ traits can be seen.

• **Importance:**

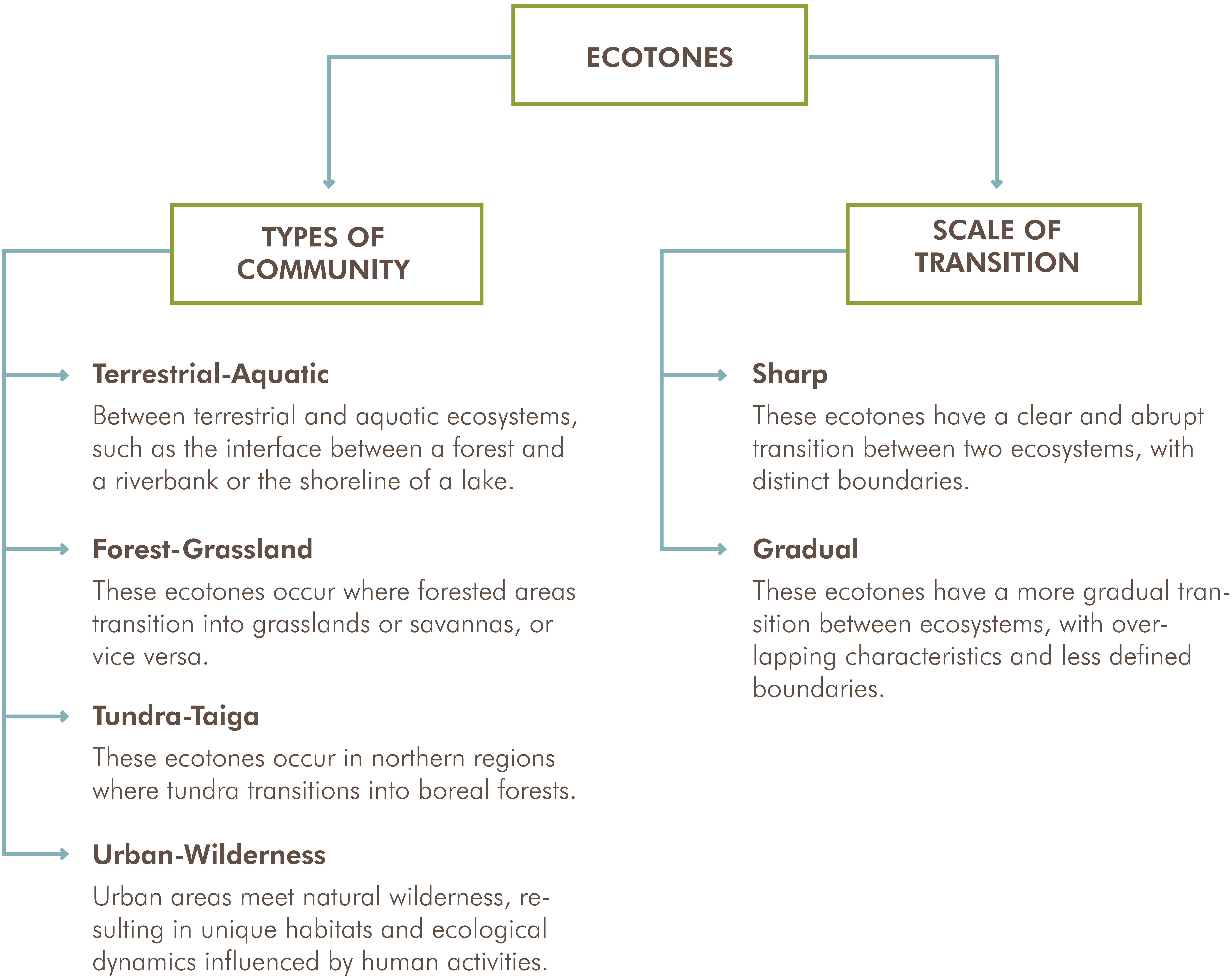
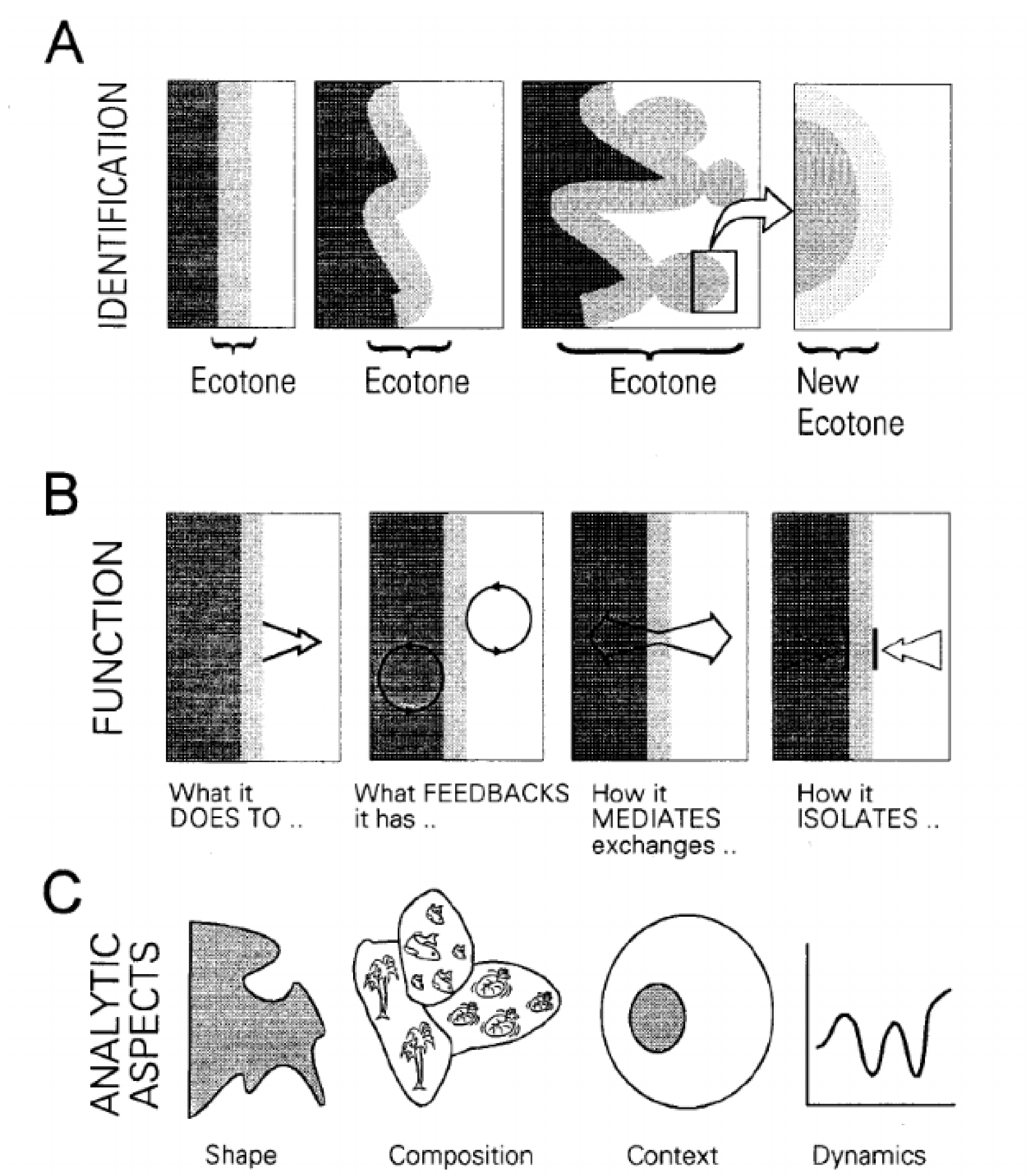
- 1. Greater variability.
- 2. Convenient habitat for variety of organisms, by providing nesting space.
- 3. Serve as as bridge or vehicle for flow from a different population to another to generate greater diverstiy.
- 4. Buffer zones that protect ecosystem boundaies from many types of damage.
- 5. To keep track and control of climate change (indicators of when boundaries between ecosystems are changing).



3. Ecotone Functioning

3.2 Classification & Process

Ecotones can be classified according to the types of community involved and basd on the scale of transition.



4. Opportunities & Constraints

4.1 Opportunities

1. Cohesive Public and Private Areas.
2. Space for new link.
3. Natural based activities that unify the functioning zones.
4. Expansion of current recreational zones.
5. Modification of existing barriers to create permeability.
6. Active community that participates on the city development.
7. Integration of segregated areas through new recreational links.
8. Natural zones with great potential for formation of new recreational ecotones.
9. Usage of existing pathways to create linkage between recreational areas.
10. Maximise opportunities on underutilised land to introduce new areas of high-quality natural habitat.

4.2 Constraints

1. Intersection of main road through the community settlements can be a challenge in the making recreational areas.
2. Local regulations can limit the creation or development of recreational infrastructure.
3. Seasonal variation can limit on the variability of activities.

Boundary

Main road

Secondary access to areas of the city

Greenery area

Hiking Path

Pedestrian Path

Possible direction of expansion

Community settlements

Pedestrian recreations

Spa zones

Possible new recreational zones.

Existing water bodies

5. Objectives

5.1 Strategic Spatial Concept

- **Strategy:** Proper land use and sense of place.

Optimizing land use can lead to more efficient use of resources and infrastructure.

This will be achieved by strengthening connections between existing communities as well as identifying opportunities to achieve more integrated and efficient use of available land. This range of uses can include places for people to live, as well as including employment opportunities, leisure activities, cultural facilities, and shops.

- **Strategy:** Strengthening the community function.

This strategy can help preserve the cultural richness of neighborhoods while promoting social cohesion and interaction.

To identify distinct character types on a location-specific basis with reference to both the place and movement functions for each street to ensure existing identity and heritage is celebrated and strengthened.

- **Strategy:** Identifying opportunities for mixed use in existing communities.

Interventions to enhance existing community functions and promote sustainable travel options can contribute to a more vibrant and inclusive urban environment.

Parkings, major roads and a segregated land-use model currently disconnects neighbourhoods, creating a place which is illegible for pedestrians, cyclists and wheelers and increases the need to drive from one place to another. By contrast, other local centres already have a clear community function. In these locations, small interventions can be considered an enhance to the existing function and promote more opportunities for sustainable travel and greater integration of mixed uses.



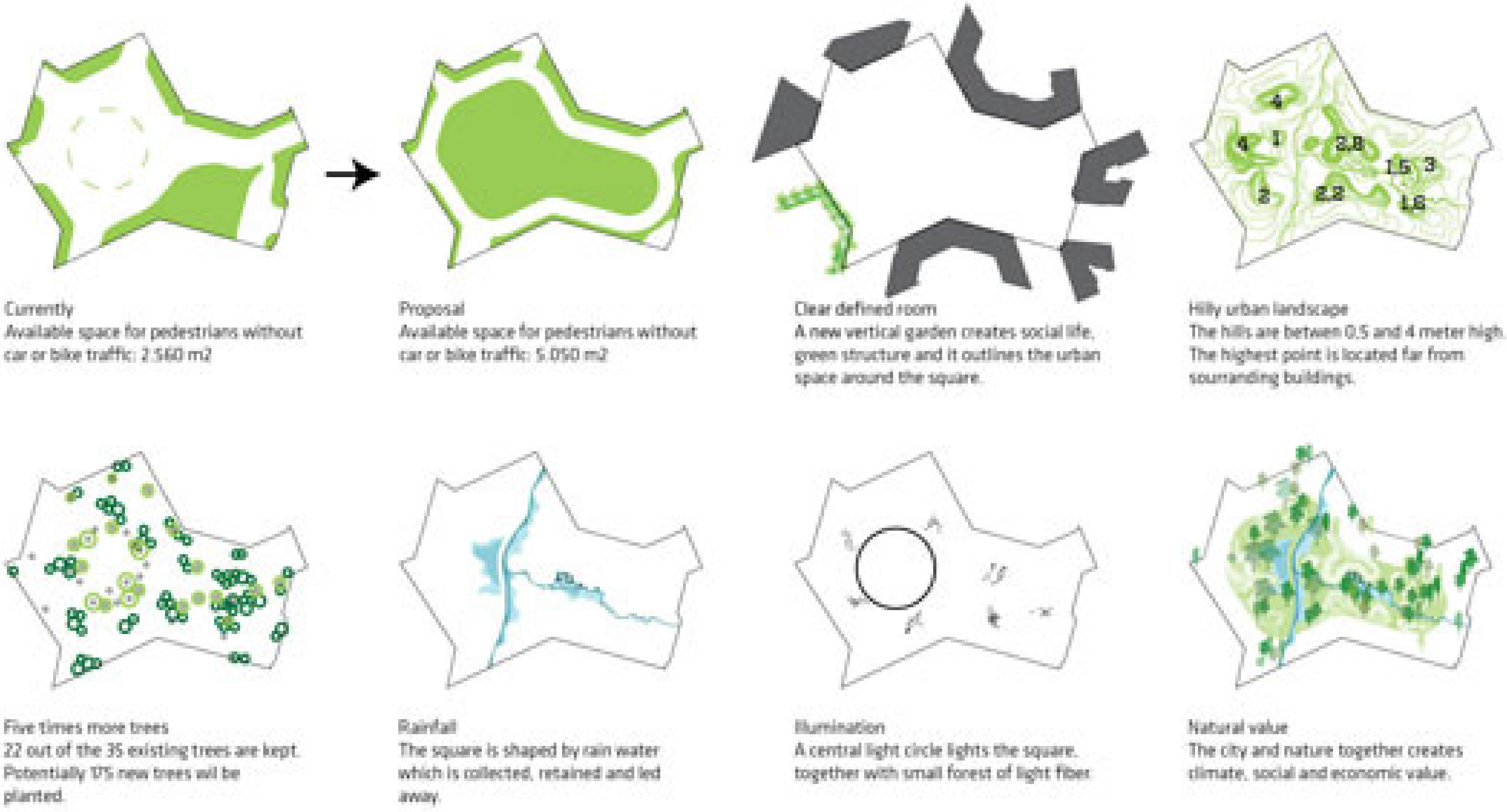
5. Objective (Analogues)

5.2 Multifunctional Spaces

Copenhagen, Denmark

The water of the harbor has been treated and is now so clean that it is suitable for swimming. This has created a number of new leisure and living options for the inhabitants, with water sports, urban beaches, and floating structures that are extremely popular with residents and tourists alike. Copenhagen Harbour Bath, designed by BIG + JDS and Kalvebod Waves, by JDS + KLAR are two examples of singular structures, with good architecture, that create movement and new urban amenities in their surroundings.

It consists of parks and squares, but also of the streets themselves, which in Copenhagen have the distinction of an extensive and connected network of bicycle paths. This is yet another break that the city has made with the modern design of large highways and dependence on fossil fuels. Cycling is, without a doubt, the best way to get around the city, with more than 40% of its inhabitants using bikes on a daily basis. Pedestrians and cyclists are important for what Jane Jacobs called the “eyes of the street”



5. Objective (Analogues)

5.3 Support for Community

Rotterdam Region, The Netherlands

The goal is to strengthen the qualities of the Meuse river as a central, green space in its urban area and to improve the experience of the tidal dynamics for all inhabitants to enjoy. This is the only open connection between rivers and open sea in the in the Dutch Delta, which brings along great natural potential for tidal biotopes.

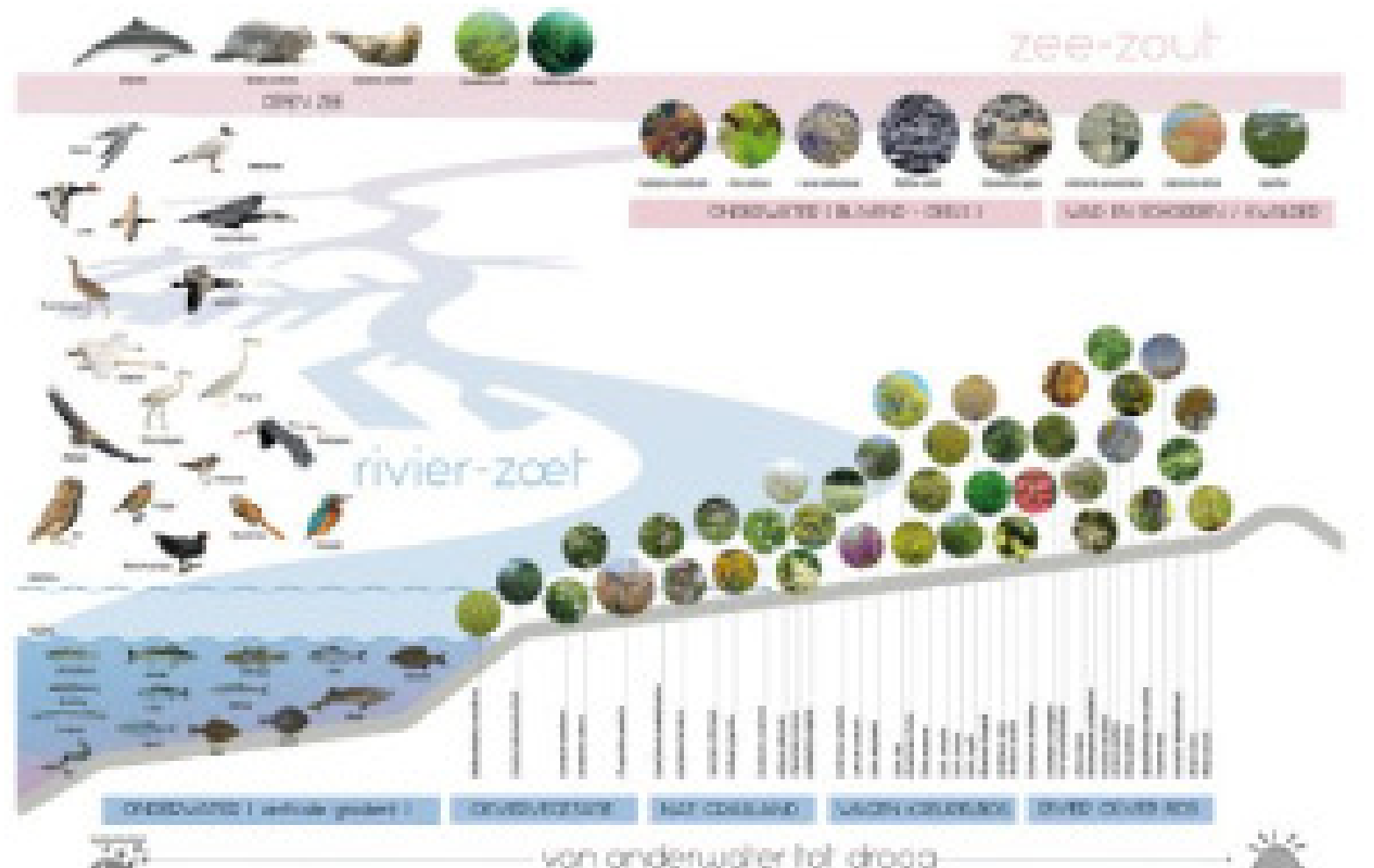
Meanwhile they supported some of these local stakeholders in their ambition to make tidal parks at different sites along the river. For the Port Authority and the Municipality of Rotterdam it was developed concepts for the Maashaven where a new configuration of berths for inland shipping is combined with a tidal park. For WWF/ ARK they drew an appealing future perspective for the ‘Island of Brienenoord – pol- der De Esch’ showing its ecological and recreational potential.



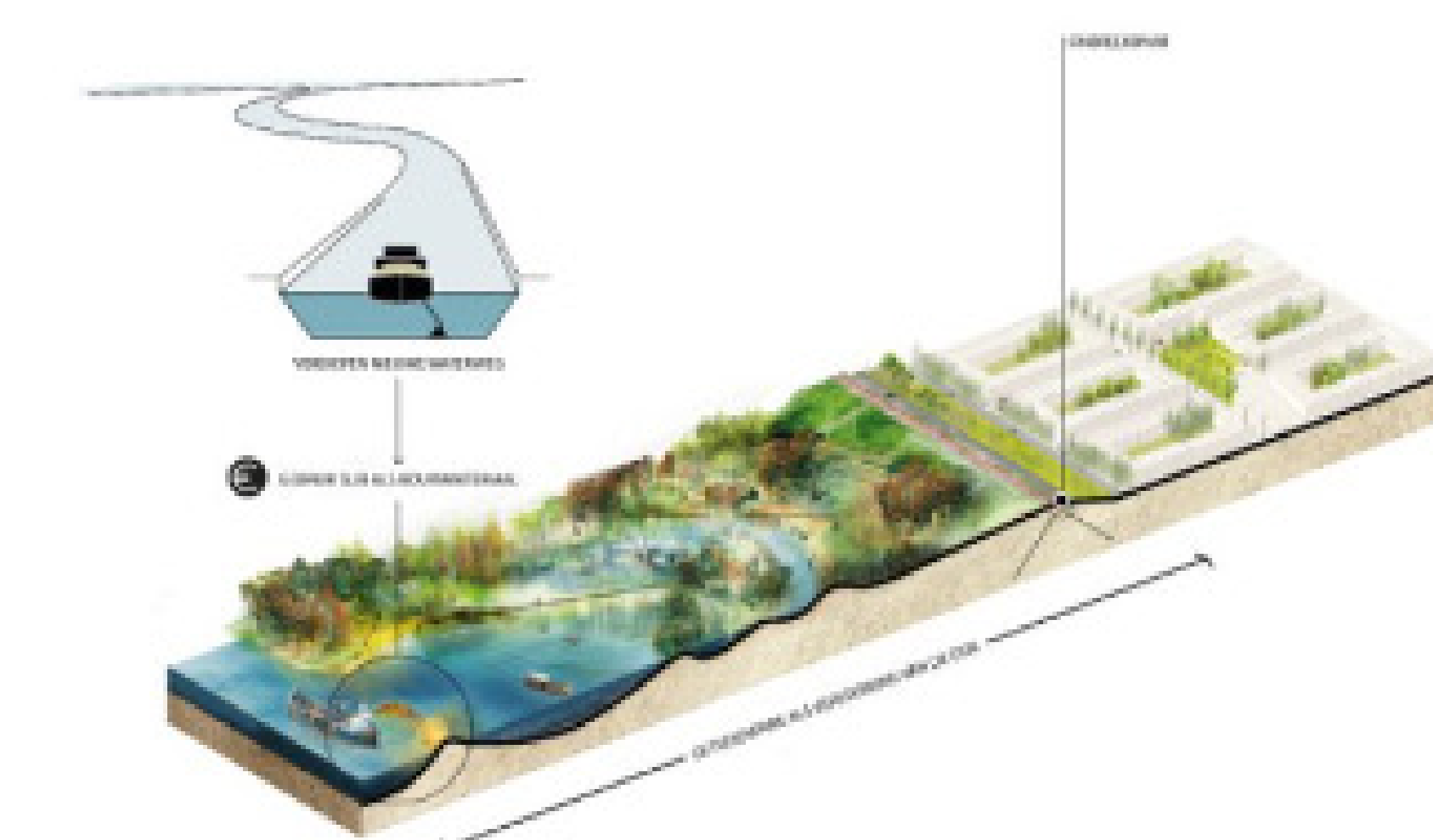
Connecting city and river



Learning environment



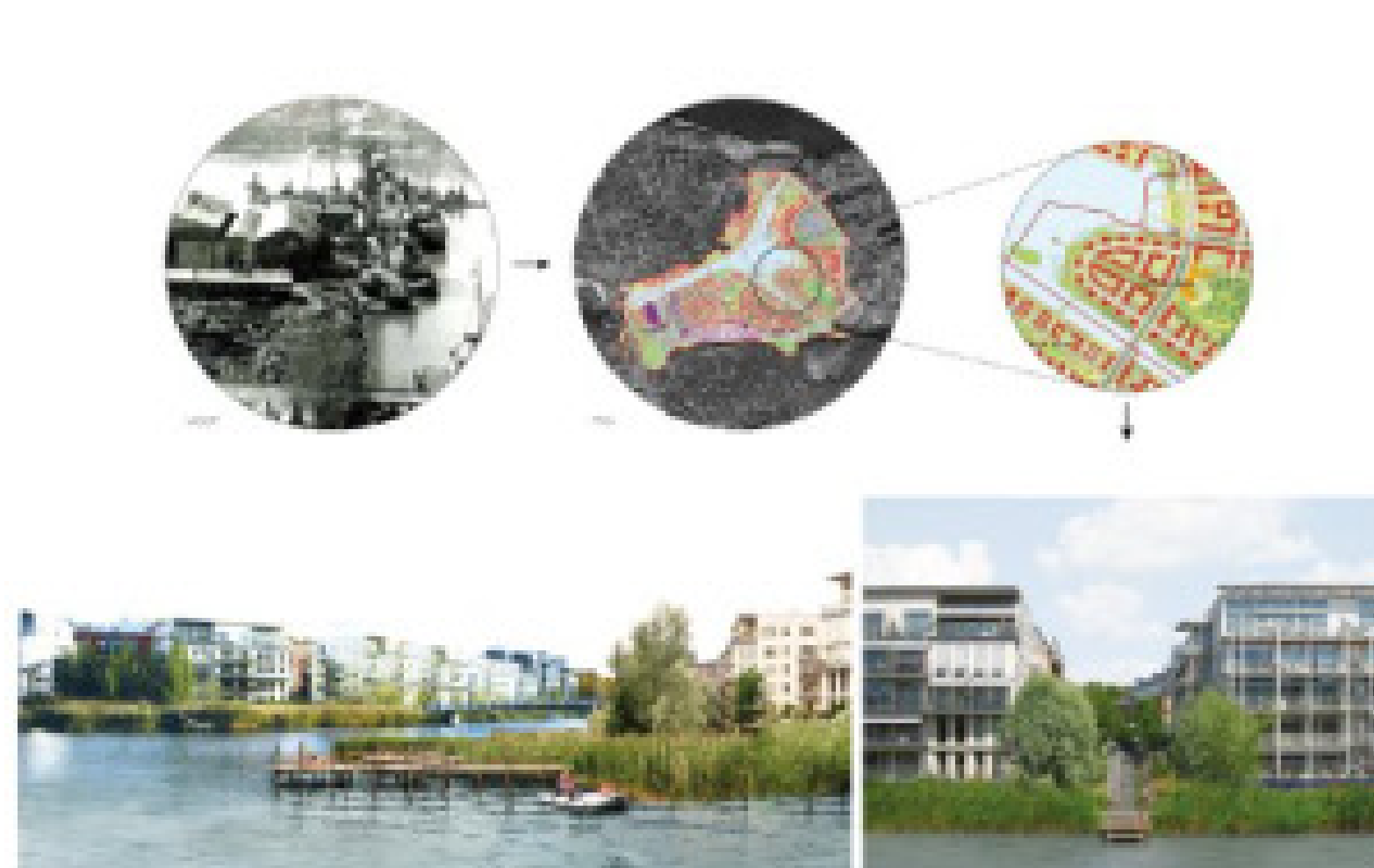
Increase biodiversity



Improving watersafety



Closing waste cycle



Base for urban development



5. Objectives

5.4 Creation of Unique Recreational Infrastructure

•**Strategy:** Enhancing biodiversity.

These measures can attract native flora and fauna, contributing to ecosystem health.

This can be achieved through a combination of small and large-scale interventions. Small measures would include vegetation planting, re-wilding existing green spaces, and better integration of cycle and pedestrian corridors within the public realm. Larger scale interventions could also be implemented such as building wildlife bridges across transport corridors (road and rail) or by re-purposing land for development of natural and semi-natural green space which provide both meaningful wildlife connections as well as local community connections.

•**Strategy:** Creating attractive places.

Consider incorporating amenities and features within these spaces that encourage social interaction, such as seating areas, playgrounds, or community gardens.

Engage with local residents and stakeholders during the planning and design process to ensure that the green spaces meet the needs and preferences of the community.

Identifying opportunities to better integrate the green spaces in the area with the communities and viceversa will enhance the placemaking function and benefit the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors.

Maximising the presence of large well-maintained public open space, in addition to a network of smaller parks and green corridors, is emphasised as a key opportunity to create a large, biodiverse green connections to increase biodiversity and provide valuable open space for use by residents in the surrounding areas.



5. Objective (Analogues)

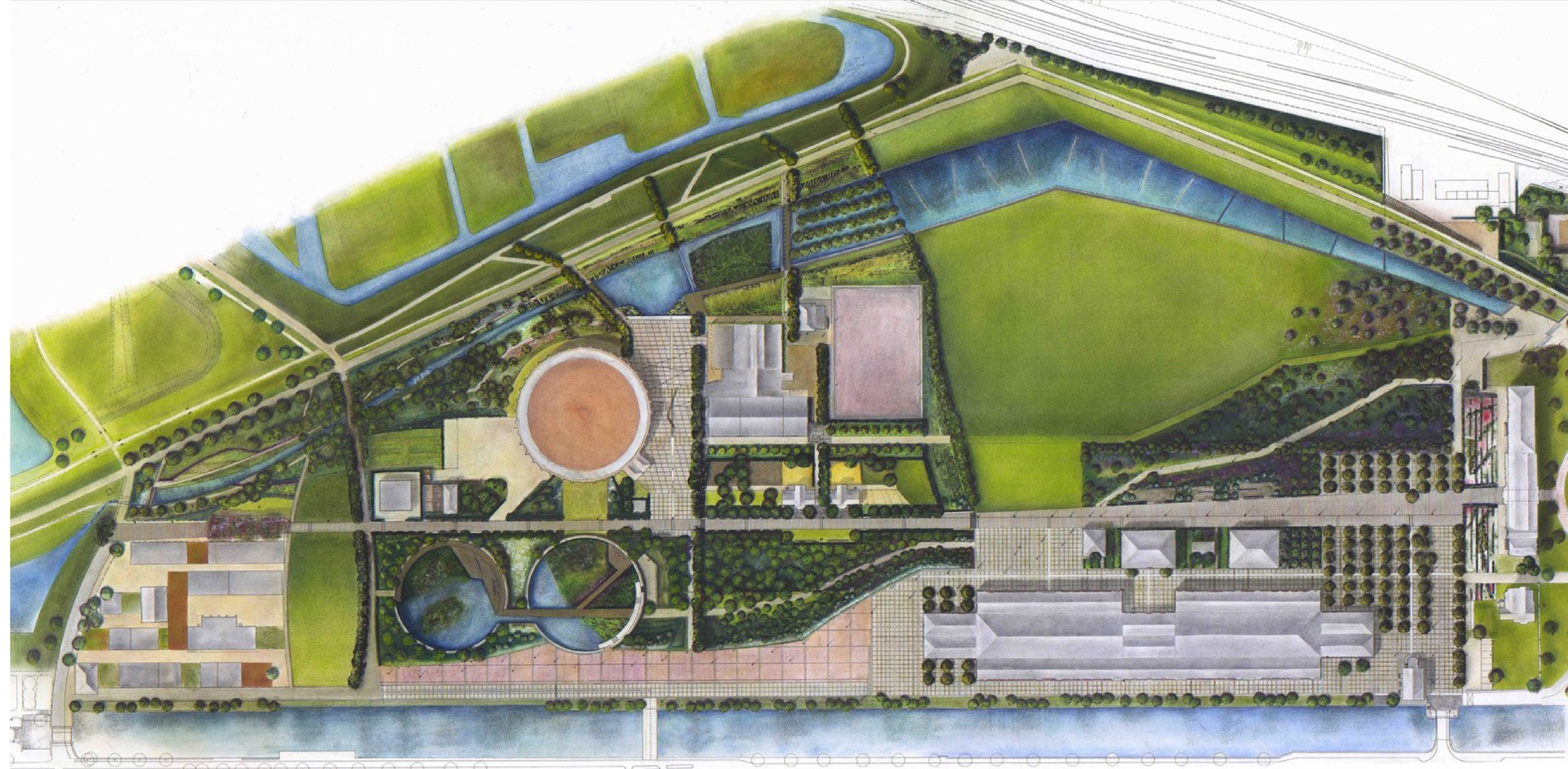
5.5 Cultuurpark Westergasfabriek

Amsterdam, Netherlands.

By Gustafson Porter + Bowman

One of Gustafson Porter + Bowman's defining projects, and is considered as a model of brownfield reclamation within a physically dense urban context and a complex set of stakeholders. The scheme establishes a delicate balance between contamination and accessibility, invention and interpretation, restoration and revelation.

The success of the project can be attributed to an effective design process which incorporated public input and site-specificity from its beginnings. The process of design included a full year of well-organized public consultation process and also incorporated the transformation of industrial areas to the south of the site into a mixed use housing development.



5. Objective (Analogues)

5.6 Mentions

- Forestry and Wildlife of England

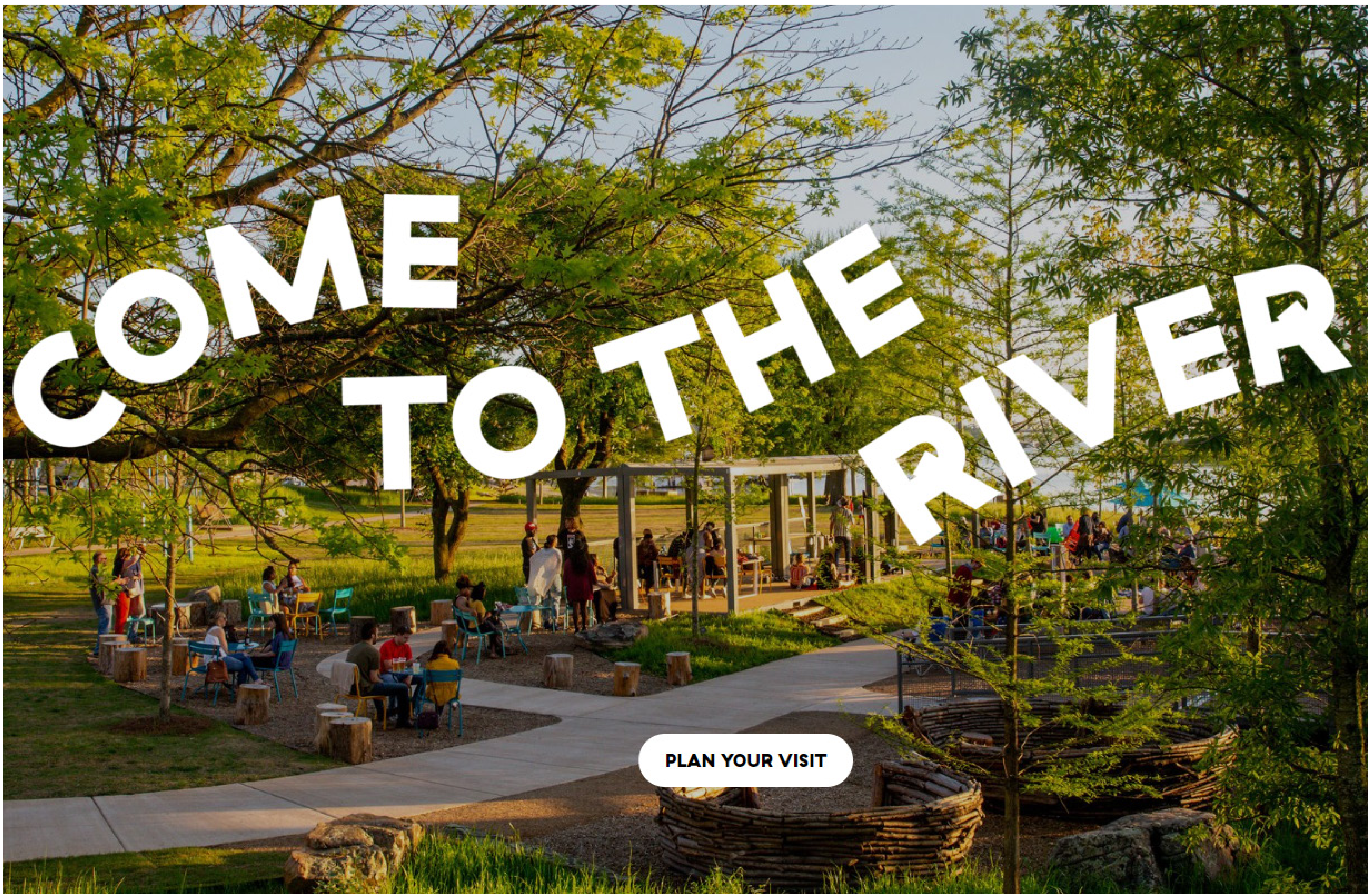
Developed forest in order to find a walk, plan your run or try a mountain bike or cycling trail. Made to discover something different to unwind as you explore the forest.

- Parc Central de Nou Barris in Spain

Architectural skills applied to the urban space have produced a certain degree of uniqueness and newness to the landscape practice, fundamentally in the urban environment. These works might be labeled more than urban spaces as outdoor rooms.

- Memphis River Park in U.S.A Mississipi

Mr. Bartholomew wrote: “Today, the riverfront is not merely unattractive, but represents an unprofitable use of the property...With proper architectural design, attractive lighting, and the exercise of care in both public and private construction, this riverfront could be transformed into a picture of combined commercial and recreational activities truly representative of the city’s character and unsurpassed in attractiveness in any other city.”



6. Strategy

6.1 Transitional Recreation Spaces in Birstonas

To create an integrated network of ecosystems that will promote social connections.

By combining these elements (integrated network of ecosystems, qualities of integrated urbanism “porosity, hybridity, connectivity”, and ecotone functioning) it is possible to create a compelling narrative that illustrates how the objectives can promote social connections, ecological sustainability, and overall well-being within urban communities.

Overall, this strategy recognizes the intrinsic link between nature and community well-being and seeks to harness the power of recreational resources to create vibrant, connected, and socially inclusive urban recreational spaces.

- Boundary
- Existing pathways
- Main road
- ==== Potential space for enhancing biodiversity
- ==== Potential space to develop
- Nucleus
- New corridor to connect nucleus



7. Engaging Community

7.1 Games, Activities & Event

Engaging the community about recreational resources and ecotones is a great way to integrated them or let them participate in the shaping of the city. It must be both educational and enjoyable, this way individuals would be more comfortable and be able to learn and share.

Scavenger Hunt



Organize a scavenger hunt in a local park or natural area where participants have to find and identify different ecotones, such as wetlands, forests, and grasslands.

Provide participants with field guides or information sheets to help them learn about the characteristics and importance of each ecotone.

Include tasks or challenges related to recreational resources found within each ecotone, such as identifying bird species or locating hiking trails.

Community Mapping Project



Organize a community mapping project where participants work together to create a map or database of recreational resources, activities and ecotones in their area.

This can involve fieldwork to collect data, as well as digital mapping tools to document and share the information collected.

Participants can learn about the diversity of ecosystems and recreational opportunities available in their community while also contributing to conservation efforts.

Storytelling Circle



Host a storytelling event where community members share their experiences of exploring local areas, doing activities and more. It can serve as information recollection activity.

Participants can share stories, anecdotes, and memories related to their interactions with nature, highlighting the importance of preserving and protecting natural environments for future generations.

This activity can foster a sense of connection to the land and inspire others to get involved.

7. Engaging Community

7.2 Welcome to Birstonas

Players work as urban planners to design and develop a sustainable city with a focus on recreational infrastructure, integrating parks, green spaces, and recreational facilities with the idea of preserving and enhancing ecotones and natural habitats.

Game Set

Each player receives a game sheet representing a section of the city grid where they will design their urban area.

- 1. Urban Development Cards:** Cards representing different types of recreational infrastructure such as parks, playgrounds, sports fields, bike paths, and cultural venues, along with their associated benefits and requirements.
- 2. Nature Cards:** Cards representing natural habitats, green spaces, water bodies, and ecotones, which players can integrate into their urban designs for bonus points.
- 3. Resource Tokens:** Tokens representing resources such as funding, materials, and community support needed for recreational projects.
- 4. Event Cards:** Cards representing opportunities and challenges related to recreational development, environmental conservation, and community engagement.
- 5. Player Tokens:** Each player has a token representing their role as an urban planner.

Setup: Players receive a game sheet and a set of resource tokens.

Gameplay

- 1. Turn Sequence:** Players take turns drawing cards from the Urban Development and Nature decks, selecting one card from each to design their urban area for that round.
- 2. Urban Development:** Players strategically place Urban Development cards on their game sheet, designing a network of recreational infrastructure while considering factors such as location, accessibility, and community needs.
- 3. Ecological Preservation:** Players can also choose to integrate Nature cards into their urban design, preserving and enhancing natural habitats and ecotones for bonus points and environmental benefits.
- 4. Resource Management:** Players must manage their resource tokens effectively, balancing the costs of urban development with the benefits to the community and the environment.
- 5. Community Engagement:** Event cards introduce challenges and opportunities that players must address to gain community support and ensure the success of their urban projects.
- 6. Challenges and Opportunities:** Event cards present players with challenges such as funding cuts, environmental threats, or public protests, as well as opportunities such as grants, partnerships, or volunteer initiatives.
- 7. Scoring:** At the end of each round, players score points based on the design and sustainability of their urban area, including the integration of recreational infrastructure, preservation of natural habitats, and community engagement.
- 8. Winning:** The game ends after a predetermined number of rounds. The player with the highest overall score, reflecting the most vibrant and sustainable urban area, wins the game.



03

Design Proposal

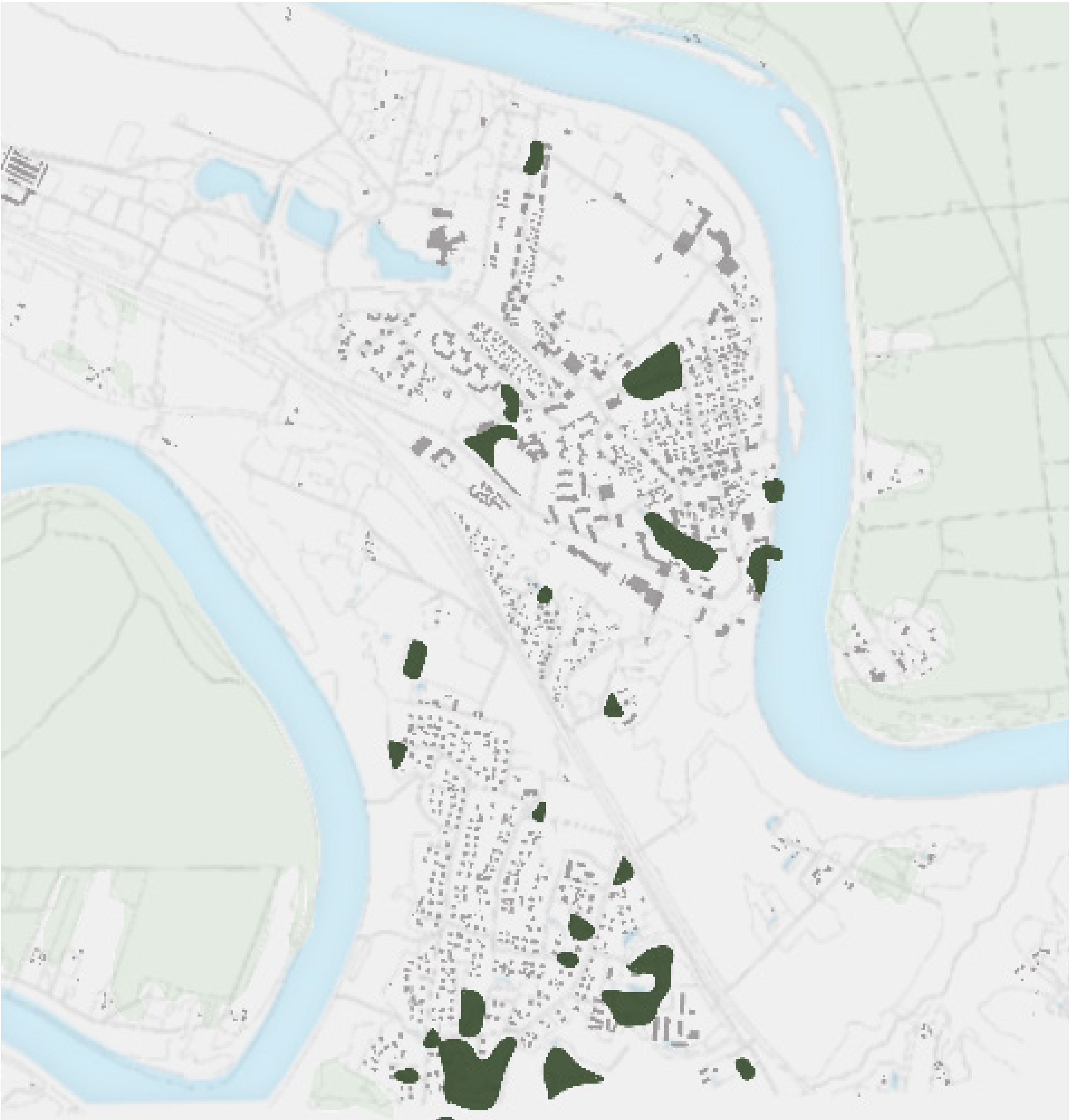
Presenting a final design proposal with comprehensive explanation.

- Boundary
- Transitional Corridors
- Centers
- Protected parks
- Aquieferous habitat
- Current transitional habitat
- Surviving urban habitats
- Parks

1. Special Plan

1.1 Special Plan of Transitional Corridors

Habitat of Urban Area



An important step to create a special plan wa to identify the existing vegetation that has been preserved in the urbanized area, in order to understand the different habitats ecotonoes within ecotones.

General habitats



Similarl, it was needed to identify the bigger vegetation areas that describe the magnitude at which there is conser-vation of natural resources and biodi-versity.

Transport Infrastructure



To be able to create transitional areas, it is iportant to ensure the right connec-tions are existing or can be proposed.

Transitional Corridors

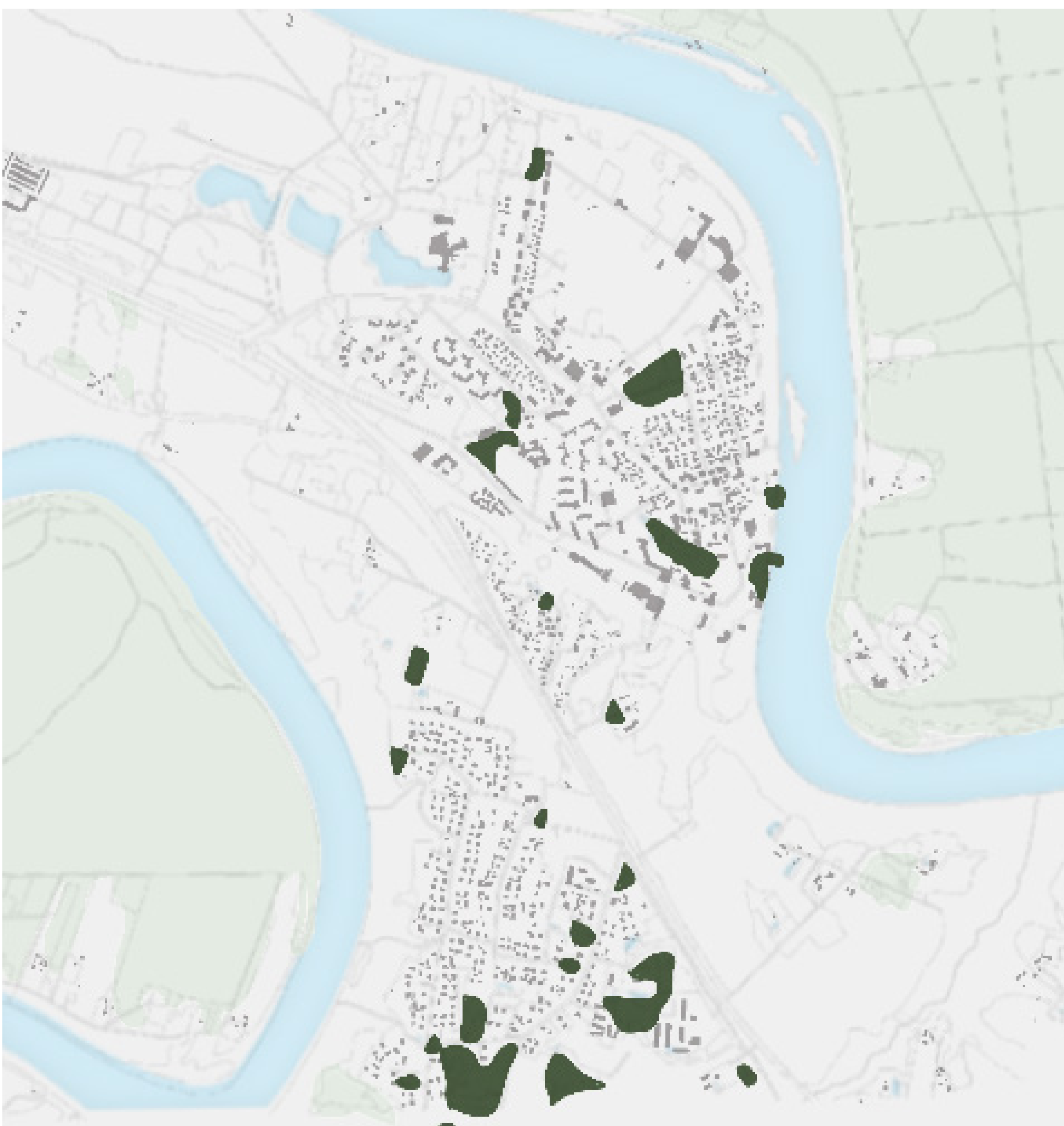


Finally, the transitional corridors are being proposed using existing path-ways and green corridors of the nat-ural frame. Also, natural and urbann centers are defined based on the pres-

1. Special Plan

1.2 General Special Plan

Habitat of Urban Area



General habitats



Transport Infrastructure



Transitional Corridors



- Boundary
- Transitional Corridors
- Centers
- Protected parks
- Aquiferous habitat
- Current transitional habitat
- Surviving urban habitats
- Parks



2. Master Plan

2.1 Zoning the city by functions

- Protected parks
- Parks
- Transitional zones
- Aquiferous habitats
- Residential zone
- Mix funcitonal zones
- Industrial zone
- Comercial zone (Services)
- Preserving urban green habitats
- Cultural zone
- Old divisions
- New and Preserved divisions



3. Analysis

3.1 Site Analysis

Upon analysing the selected zone, it is clearly seen a disconnection between the river and the rest of the area. Similarly, the amount of dry or underdeveloped vegetation is strongly accentuated.

Smaller pieces of residential places or municipality places, are near but somehow disconnected from each other and small connection with the river.

- River
- Mixed green and dry vegetation
- Forest
- Transitional zone
- Residential area



4. Master Plan Close Up

4.1 Proposal of Development

As proposal is chosen to redevelop the river side as a habitat in which users can enjoy of the summer time by bathing, r simply relaxing on the sand next to the river.

Similarly, it is proposed to give path to a stream that ends into a lagoon. The lagoon serves as a inner oasis or a private water space.

Next to the lagoo, it is proposed to create a transitional zone, that provides pavilions for cultural purposes, civic canopies as areas of sports and other festivities, also little ponds that serve as pod gardens.

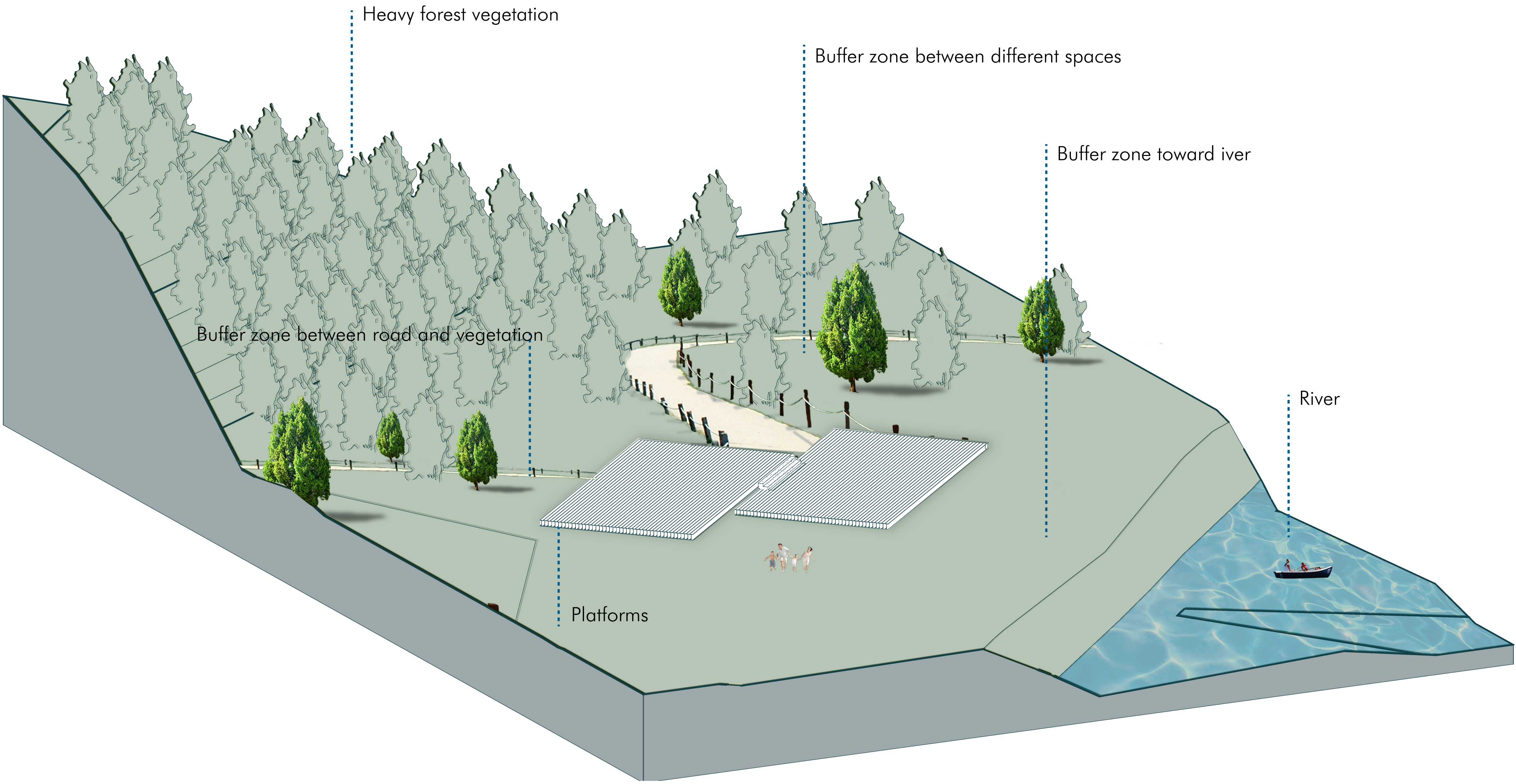
And last, a tree park with an inner loop trail.

- Trees / Bushes
- River
- Mixed green and dry vegetation
- Forest
- Transitional zone
- Residential area



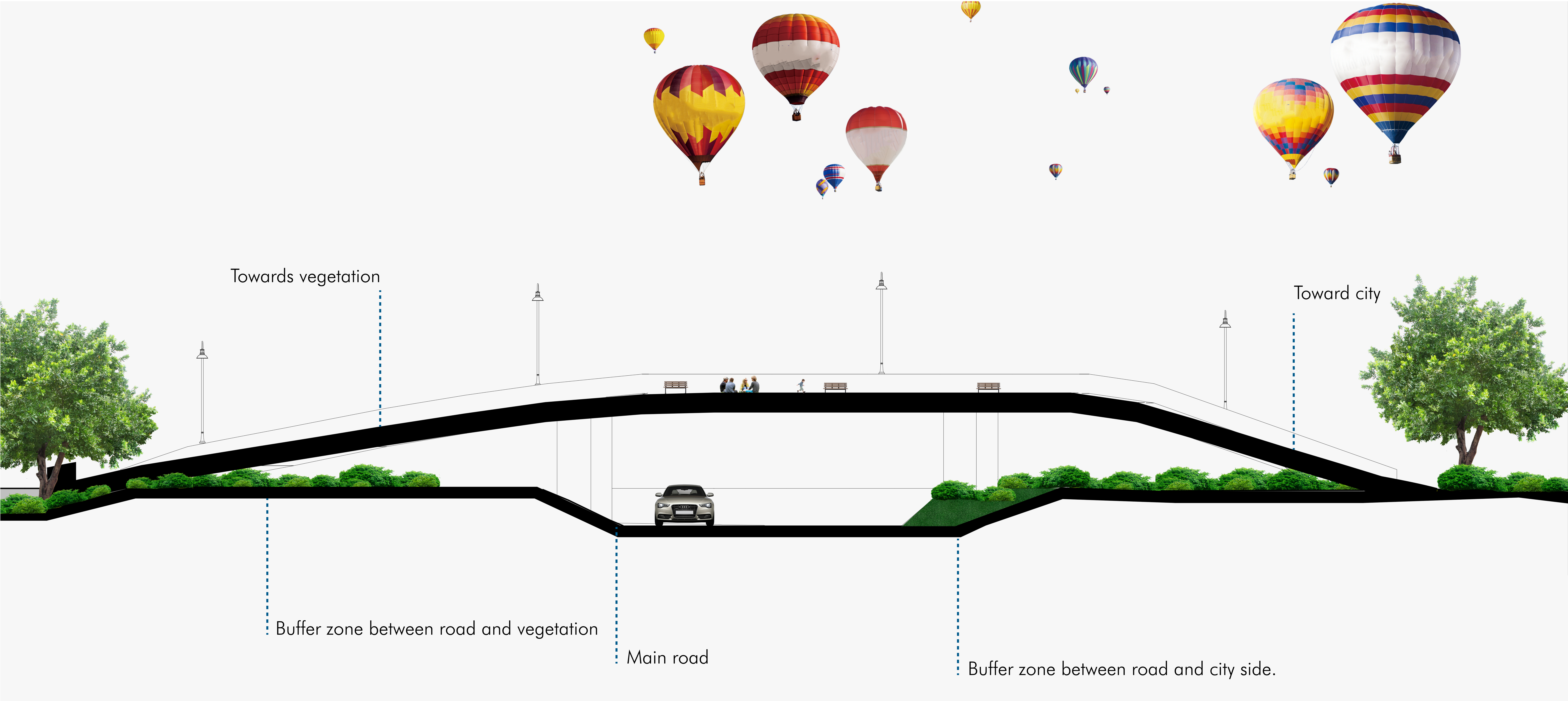
5. Axonometric View

5.1 Axonometric View of Proposal



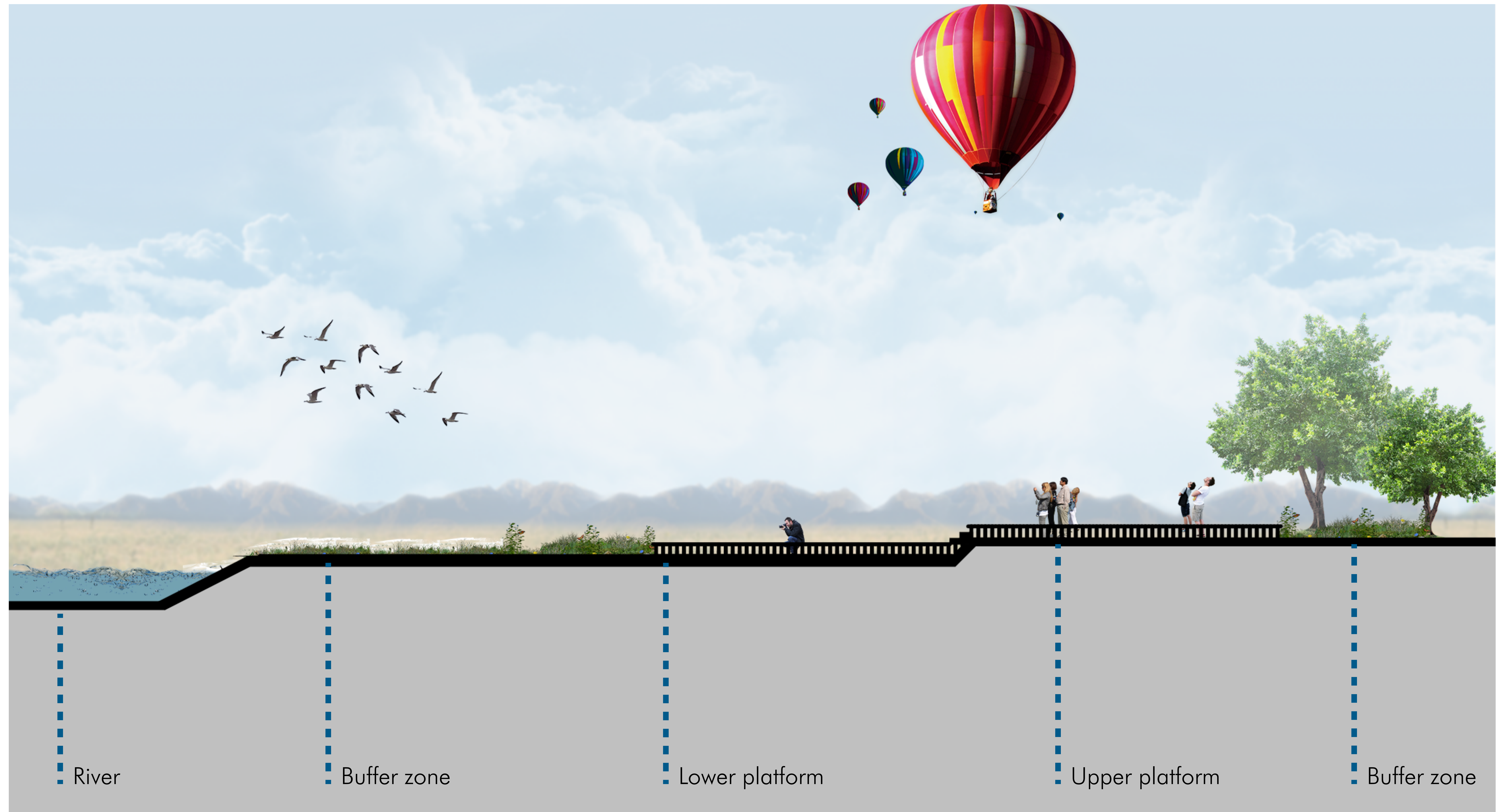
6. Section

6.1 Section of bridge corridor.



6. Section

6.1 Section of river platforms



7. Perspective

7.1 Perspective from the transitional bridge.



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