

Uses of the Basic Landscaping Elements in Shopping Malls, Case Study: Istanbul and Dubai

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ABSTRACT

Landscaping has a long history. It has always been used in various scales; city, neighborhood, spaces and around units in different eras until today. Landscaping can be seen in both outdoor and indoor spaces. Interior landscaping is a new subject comparing to the outdoor landscaping. However, its uses in interior spaces are increasing day by day. Interior landscaping brings the landscaping elements to interior spaces as a complementary element of interior design. Its significance increases especially in public spaces. It reduces all health problems such as headaches, inadequate fresh air and eyestrain etc. besides, interior landscape can be used for physical/ functional and aesthetic/ psychological purposes. Furthermore, it can enhance user's satisfaction and productivity.

Considering the significance of landscaping in interior volumes, in this research, it is aimed to analyze the uses of the basic elements of landscape in shopping malls in Istanbul (Turkey) and Dubai (United Arab Emirates). The four basic elements of landscaping; base covering, plant material, interior décor and furnishing and water elements are analyzed through observation in the three main parts; entrances, corridors and common spaces of the selected 10 shopping malls according to physical/ function as well as aesthetic/ psychological uses.

It is checked if the same basic landscape elements are used for the same purposes in different locations of the world that have different Cosmopolitan identity, climate, culture and income level. Depending on the findings, it will be clarified if any design

guidelines could be made for interior landscaping in shopping malls. Another importance of this research is that, there are limited references related to interior landscaping so this research could be a framework for future studies.

Keywords: Interior landscaping, Base covering material, Plant material, Interior décor and furnishing, Water elements

ÖZ

Peyzaj tasarımı uzun bir geçmişe dayanır. Tarih boyunca, kent, mahalle, kent mekanları ve bina ölçeklerinde de peyzaj elemanları kullanılmıştır. Peyzaj tasarımı dış mekanlarda olduğu gibi, iç mekanda da kullanılmaktadır. İç mekanda peyzaj, yeni bir kavram olmasına rağmen, gün geçtikçe önemi artmış ve iç mekanlarda daha da sıklıkla kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Peyzaj tasarımı iç mekan kalitesini artıran unsurlar arında yer alırken, özellikle kamuya açık binalarda önemi daha da artmaktadır. Yapılan araştırmalarda, peyzaj tasarımı yapılan binalarda, sağlık problemlerinin azaldığı ortaya konmuştur. Bunun yanında, iç mekanlarda peyzaj çoğunlukla fiziksel/foksiyonel ve estetik/piskolojik amaçlı da kullanılmaktadır. Bahsedilen kullanımlara ek olarak, peyzajın kullanıcı memnuniyetini de artırdığı belirlenmiştir.

Peyzajın iç mekanlarda gün geçtikçe artan önemi de düşünülerek bu araştırmaya karar verilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, peyzaj elemanlarının en çok yer aldığı iç mekanlar arasında yer alan alışveriş merkezleri seçilmiş ve temel peyzaj tasarım elemanlarının fiziksel/ fonksiyonel ve estetik/piskolojik kullanımları incelenmiştir. Alan çalışması olarak seçilen İstanbul (Türkiye) ve Dubai'de (Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri) yer alan 10 alışveriş merkezi incelenmiştir. Farklı kentler seçilmesindeki amaç, temel peyzaj tasarım elemanlarının farklı çevresel ve sosyal karaktere sahip kentlerde peyzaj kullanımlarının değişiklik gösterip göstermediğini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırma sonunda ortaya çıkan bulgular ışığında, alışveriş merkezleri için kullanılacak bir peyzaj kılavuzunun ortaya konup konamayacağı da belirlenecektir. Bu çalışmanın,

diđer bir önemi ise, sınırlı sayıda yayın ve araştırma bulunan bir konuya taban ve çerçeve hazırlamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İç mekanda peyzaj, Taban kaplama malzemeleri, Bitki materyali, İç dekor ve mobilyalar, Su elemanları

To my Sun; Atefeh

my Moon; Fereidoun

my Star; Nader

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of thesis

Design of the interior landscape meant to complement, enhance or modify existing interior space. A successful indoor space possesses both a well design interior volume together with landscape. Interior landscape can be used for physical, functional and psychological purposes (Lifestyles Magazine, 2005). Through the daily life, people observe and experience their surroundings including outdoor spaces, architecture and interior spaces as well as the other issues. The design processes and approaches are different at outdoor, on buildings and interior spaces.

Today, there is increasing interest to interior landscaping. Both public buildings and private homes are designed with the basic elements of landscaping. Landscaping elements are used as complementary element of interior spaces. The selection and design of the interior landscaping elements play a great role on success of interior designs. Besides, it has a positive psychological effect on human being.

The uses of the basic landscaping elements get more importance in public buildings. Especially, they are intensively used at shopping malls. They have great impact on visitors' activities and pleasure.

1.2 Aim of the thesis

In this thesis, it is aimed to make a comparative analysis on uses of the basic landscaping elements in shopping malls. Total 10 shopping malls are selected as case study, 5 from Istanbul and 5 from Dubai. It will be check, if the same basic landscape elements are used for the same purposes in different locations of the world that have different cosmo politic identity, climate, and culture and income level. Depending on the findings, it will be clarified if any design guidelines could be made for interior landscaping in shopping malls. Another importance of this research is that, there are limited references related to interior landscaping. So this research could be useful for future studies. In order to reach the research aim the following research question is raised:

- Are there any similarities or differences between the uses of the basic landscaping elements in different locations of the world; Istanbul and Dubai?

1.3 Limitation of the thesis

Landscape is a very enormous field of study. When it is referred to interior spaces, it is still remain unlimited due to different types of interior spaces. Therefore, this thesis is limited to interior landscape in shopping malls. A total 10 shopping malls are selected for the analysis; 5 from Istanbul (Turkey) and 5 from Dubai (United Arab Emirates). For the selection of the cases, the ones that were opened between the years 2005 and 2009 are considered and then selection is made. The selected cases are the ones that are proper in terms of interior landscaping, which are allowed to make analysis and take picture from inside.

1.4 Methodology

This thesis puts forward a comparative analysis on the basic landscaping elements in Shopping Malls. 10 shopping Malls are selected from two different cities for analysis. The first city is Istanbul (Turkey) and the other is Dubai (United Arab Emirates). The selected cities have some similarities and differences. Both of the cities are water front cities. They are touristic cities as well. Besides, they are developed cities. However, Istanbul has a rich historical and cultural background comparing to Dubai. Both seem as cosmopolitan cities. While Istanbul has got mostly immigrants from the other cities in Turkey, Dubai has got immigrants generally from other countries from the world. They have different climatic conditions. Dubai has got subtropical, arid climate and Turkey's climate is considered as subtropical Mediterranean kind of climate. While Istanbul is under the effect of west (European) culture and the Dubai is under the effect of east (Arabic/Islamic) culture. Furthermore, Dubai is wealthier city than Istanbul.

The four basic elements of landscaping; **base covering, plant material, interior décor and furnishing** and **water elements** are analyzed and evaluated in the three main parts; **entrances, corridors** and **common spaces** of the selected 10 shopping malls according to **physical/ function** as well as **aesthetic/ psychological** uses. Inventory forms are prepared for this study and they are used while analyzing the malls through observation (see Appendix C). Besides, literature review on the topics of interior landscaping and shopping malls has been done for the theoretical background of the subject. In the following chapter, landscaping in shopping malls will be put forward.

Chapter 2

LANDSCAPING IN SHOPPING MALLS

This chapter of the thesis puts forward a review on interior landscaping, significance of interior landscaping, basic elements of landscaping in interior spaces, shopping malls, types of shopping malls and space organizations.

2.1 Interior Landscaping

Since the ancient times from the Persian Empire era (hanging gardens of Semiramis in Bobylon) to the modern era of architecture, there has always been paid attention to landscaping. In general, landscaping design can be described as an activity which uses the following elements such as: trees and flowers, as well as, fountains and pools, shrubs and furniture etc (Alsac, 1997). Landscaping is used in both outdoor and indoor spaces. Although, landscaping is different in outdoor and indoor spaces, they are used to create prettier and more pleasant environment/ spaces (Boble Publishing Crop, 1977). “Landscape surrounding or a corporate building can enhance user’s satisfaction and productivity. In particular, psychological and interpersonal functioning, negatively affected by mental fatigue and caused by stress and directed attention reduction and this can be reduce by contact with nature”(Warren Clay, 1997, p.67). If it’s hard to work smart in a dumb building, it’s also hard to stay healthy in a sick one. Although no one really knows what percentage of health problems are related to building interior quality, there is little doubt that many illnesses, headaches, and eyestrain are directly related to poor lighting, inadequate fresh air, harsh acoustics, and the gloomy surroundings that prevail in many interior spaces. In

several studies, when interior landscaping is applied in a building, absence dropped by 15% to 25%, and sick-leave use was extensively reduced. This suggests that green buildings are not just nicer; they are also healthier as well (Stitt, 1999).

On the other hand, Interiors spaces are the people's daily living-and working environments. Interior space are designed not only a matter of function, but also of aesthetics and emotional comfort. Therefore, interiors should successfully combine functionality and aesthetically (Schittich, 2002). Landscape is complementary elements of interior volumes. It can be said that, the use of landscape in interior volume helps to create both calm and replenish thus reducing stress.

Landscaping elements such as water elements or plant material have the potential to reduce average indoor temperatures to below the outdoor average. Landscape can be used to make buildings perform well in hot climates, but may be even more valuable in improving the performance of existing buildings, since most landscape elements can be added without changes to the building itself (Sandifer, 2007).

Interior landscaping reflects the identity of the people living inside (Sudjic, 1984). When the shopping malls are considered as public buildings, interior landscaping can also reflect the identity or culture of that specific community where the shopping malls are constructed.

Mainly, three types of landscaping are used in interior volumes. They are **live**, **dried** or **artificial** landscaping. Depending on building characteristics, size, and expectations from interior volumes, the types of plants selected and their arrangements are changed. While small size plants in pots preferred for residential buildings (Figure 1) big trees/plants are used for public buildings like shopping malls

and offices that have bigger volumes (Figure 2). On the other hand, if there is no natural light in an interior volume, generally live plants will dry. Therefore, artificial plants are preferred in this type of spaces (Figure 3).



Figure 1: The uses of small size plants in pots in residential buildings
(<http://www.infolink.com.au/t/Landscaping-Products>)

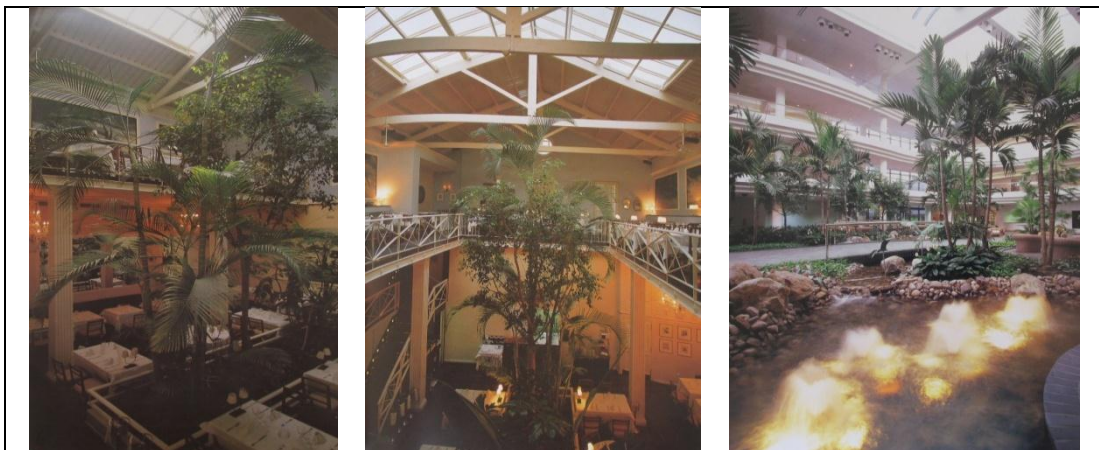


Figure 2: The uses of big trees in public spaces
(European Masters, 1991, p171)



Figure 3: The uses of artificial plants of different sizes in shopping malls
(Personal archive)

2.2 Significance of interior landscaping

The landscape has a significant impact in improving comfort and reducing energy use in interior spaces (Sandifer, 2007). The uses of the landscaping in interior spaces can be reviewed under two headings, such as physical and functional and psychological and aesthetical uses.

I) Physical and functional uses

Physical and functional uses of Landscaping in interior spaces mainly can be listed as entrance definition, border definition, orientation, barrier, screen, subdivision, reduction and dominancy (emphasis).



a)entrance definition by decorative elements b)entrance definition by base covering

change of color/texture



c)Furnishing and plant material create orientation and control movement

d)Sitting sets create dominance

Figure 4: Physical and functional uses of Landscaping in interior spaces

(a)(kids spaces, 2004, p.117), (b)(Arredamento MIMARLIK, 2009,p.114), (c)(Health spaces, V1, 2000, p.100),(d)(European masters/3,1991, p.211)

Subdivision can be created by base covering or plant material. Different subspaces can be created by the change of texture/material and/or color. Plant materials can provide borders and barriers to control the movement of people.



Figure 5: Plant material and interior décor & furnishing creating barriers and borders
 (a) (Health spaces, V1, 2000, p.193), (b) (Taylor, 2000, p.146), (c) (Health spaces, V1, 2000, p.138)

Also, if there's a bad view they can be screened by plant material. Furthermore, plant material can provide borders for different spaces. Interior décor and furnishing elements also emphasize the entrance or create a focal point in some spaces of the interior as similar to plant material. They also create borders for different spaces. In addition water elements can also create dominance and draws people's attention to a particular area.

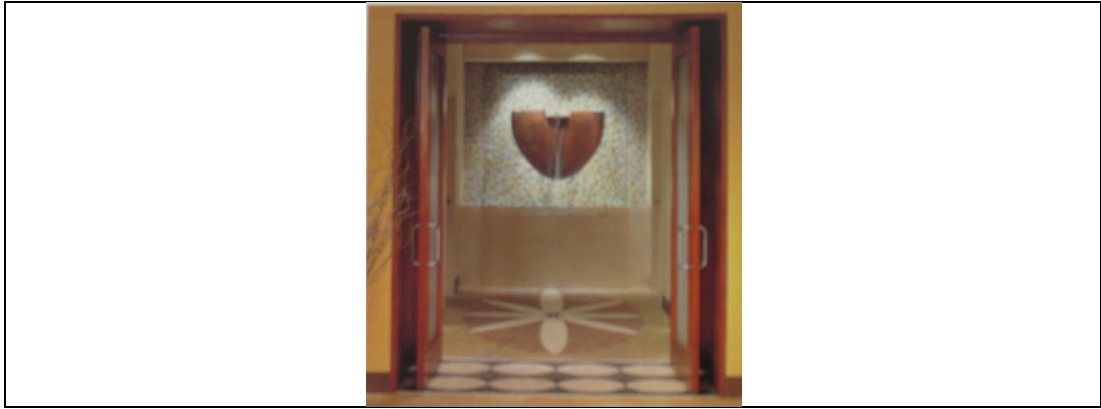


Figure 6: Water element creating dominance
(Health spaces, V1, 2000, p.80)

II) Psychological and Aesthetical

Aesthetics is a concept inherited from idealist philosophy, referring to principles of taste, especially good taste, and hence of beauty. It is associated with the ‘refined’ appreciation of beauty in the arts (O’Sullivan, 1994). Psychological and aesthetical uses of landscaping are to provide comfort and safety, a nice and relax mood and beauty.

Landscaping influences the emotions of the visitors to feel relaxed. Shapes have an effect on our moods. The use of different shapes in a landscape design can help to enhance/dominate a particular place or an object (Kingsbury, 1996). Shapes introduce movement, balance and punctuation to a landscape design. Repeated used of same shapes can create movement which takes the eye away into the distance.

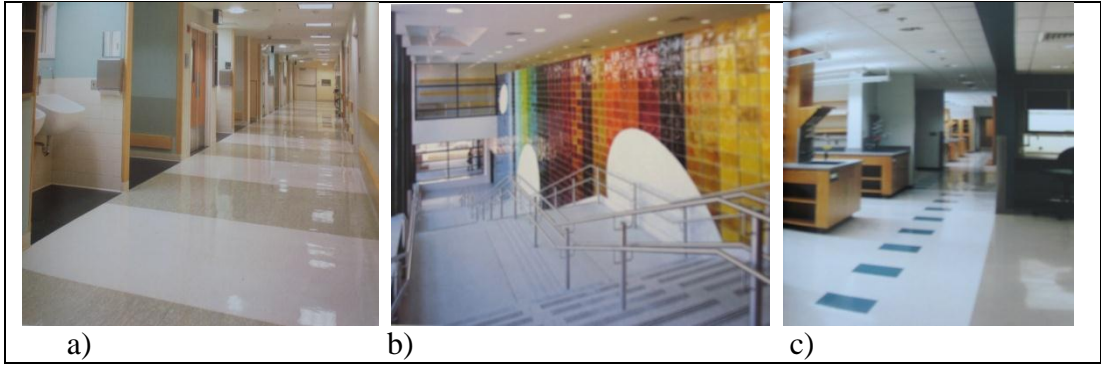


Figure 7: Repeated same shapes create movement
 (a) &(c) (Health spaces, V1, 2000, p.53,95), (b)(kids spaces, 2004, p.52)

Balance will help the space to look restful to the eye.



Figure 8: Spaces with balanced design
 (a-b-d)(Health spaces, V1, 2000,p.79-55-164), (c) (Kids spaces, 2004, p.92)

Some patterns, like squares and circles within squares are static and restful because they are self-contained shapes that do not lead anywhere, whereas diagonals and curves are active and full of movement since they lead from one place to another. It is best if all the lines of the pattern lead the eye towards some focal point like a tree or a statue. This will create the 'pace' of the landscape and link it up into a coherent and satisfactory whole (Buczacki, 1999). Besides, repeated horizontal lines make people to see the distance shorter than it's real. Physical/ functional and psychological/aesthetical uses of landscaping will be considered while analyzing the shopping malls in chapter 3.

Besides this uses of landscaping, another significance of it, is the way social issues can make landscaping design differ from one society to another. These social issues include socio-cultural and socio-economical issues.

Socio-cultural issues

According to Rapoport (1977), Culture is a concept which involves a group of people who have a set of values and beliefs which are learned and transmitted, which create a system of rules and habits, and lead to a lifestyle. This is partly a matter of choice in resource and time allocation, housing, leisure preferences and so on, reflecting an ideal and embodying images and schemata. These choices apply to manners, behavior, food, rules, gestures, understandings and built form, and are all related, show regularities and form a system.

“The term culture refers to a social heritage, that is, all the knowledge, beliefs, customs, and skills that are available to the members of a society. The social heritage is the product of a specific and unique history” (Broom, 1970, p.50).

Cultures are sometimes associated with nations or societies, but mostly a culture is restricted to a community of shared meanings. It influences the meaning that events have for people, and thus affects what emotions people will have (Parrott, 2001).

Architecture and landscaping architecture are also reflection of behavior or the use of space which, in turn, is a reflection of culture-in other words, they are not one and the same (Kent, 1990). Landscaping can also be effected from culture. For example Baroque garden is different from Renaissance gardens. Besides, Japan gardens are famous with their plant selections and designs.

Socio-economical issues

Socio-economic issues are related with the economic position and income level of a society. According to Mansfield, economics is concerned with the way resources are allocated among alternative uses to satisfy human needs. Human needs are the things, services, goods, and circumstances that people desire and they vary among individuals and over time for the same individual. Economics has influenced generations of statesmen, philosophers, and ordinary citizens, and has played a significant role in shaping environment (Mansfield, 1986). Economic level of a society also can affect both exterior and interior spaces.

2.3 Basic Elements of Landscape in interior spaces

Booth (1990) classifies the basic elements of landscaping at outdoor spaces such as landform, plant material, pavement, site structure and water. Since, this study is a research for interior spaces, the basic elements of landscaping are classified as base covering (paving), Plant material, interior décor and furnishing and water elements. In the following sections these elements will be described.

2.3.1 Base coverings (paving)

Base covering or in other words paving is the material which covers the ground as the finishing layer to give a good walking surface. Base coverings define the space and general layout of the landscape design. The material should be chosen with care, taking into consideration color, texture and functions. They should be sympathetic to their surroundings, blending with the mood of the space and the materials of the other design elements in the space. Using many different materials, especially in a small space is not a good idea. It will confuse the eye and create a restless effect in a space (Buczacki, 1999).

The base covering materials which are used in interior volumes are different than those used for outdoor spaces. Since the subject of this study focuses on interior spaces, the ones which are preferred for interior spaces will be explained in more detail. The common materials mostly being used in interior spaces are: Carpet, area rugs, laminate, ceramic tile, stone (granite), wood and other floorings.

D) Carpet

Carpet is a floor covering woven or felted from natural or man-made fibers. Fitted carpet is attached to the floor structure, extends wall-to-wall, and cannot be moved from place to place (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Floor_covering#Types_of_Floors). An underlay carpet can also be used in interior volumes (Figure 9). Area rugs are another type of carpets. The difference is that they can be moved from place to place and usually come with a bigger variety of color and texture (Figure 9.c&e). Therefore, they are used as decorative elements for flooring. Carpet brings the sense of comfort to the interior volumes. Therefore, they are used for covering of the children play ground, restaurants, shopping malls, hotels, offices or homes, completely or partially. Carpet stay bright and clean if maintain properly. However, they are not advised for public spaces like shopping malls, restaurants etc because, it is too difficult to keep hygiene in public spaces.



a)Carpet in a hotel room b)Carpet in hotel corridors c)Area rugs in hotel lobby



d) Carpet in a house living



e) Area rugs in a library hall



f)Carpet in Airport room

Figure 9: Uses of the carpet in public and residential spaces

(a-b-c)(World premier hotel design: V.5, 2007,p.65-105-146), (d)(Cerver,1996, p.21),(e-f)(Wiley, 1997, p.72-80)

II)Laminate

Laminate is a kind of floor covering that appears similar to hardwood but is made with a plywood or medium density fiberboard ("MDF") core with a plastic laminate top layer (Figure 10). Laminate may be more durable than hardwood, but the finishing is different from hardwood. Laminate flooring may have different patterns which can resemble different woods coverings or ceramic tile. It usually locks or taps together (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Floor_covering#Types_of_Floors). This material can be installed easily and cleaning is easy since it has a very slight (glossy) surface. It is suitable for interior spaces but normally it's used in private areas more than public interior volumes like shopping malls or offices. Because it needs special care since it can scratch even with the moving of furniture on the surface.



a) Laminate floor in an office

b) Laminate floor in an exhibition hall



c) Laminate floor in a hotel reception



d) Laminate floor in a library

Figure 10: Uses of the laminate in public and residential spaces

(a-d)(European Masters, 1991, p.63-128), (b)(Design Diffusion News, 2009, p.121), (c)(World premier hotel design: 5, 2007)

III) Wood flooring

Different species of wood fabricated into wood flooring such as Plank and Parquet flooring which is a type of hardwood flooring and known to be durable and more environmental friendly type of hardwood flooring. They might have different texture and color (Figure 11). Wood is a material which needs special care. It can't be used without considering the climatic conditions; moist of the area, sunlight (if it gets to the room), heat of the space and etc. What differs wood flooring from wood laminated flooring is that laminate acts as a plastic cover but pure wood flooring is

usually used on places which gets less moisture and is less crowded areas such as houses or office spaces. They can partially be used in shopping malls.



Figure 11: Uses of the wood covering in public and residential spaces
(a)(Design Diffusion News,2009,p.11),(b)(Ottagono, 2009,p.98), (c)(Blue print, 2009,p.20)

V) Ceramic Tile

“Ceramic tile includes a wide variety of hard flooring products made from molded clay. Although, there are significant differences between various types, they are all installed using cement-based mortar as an adhesive and grout to fill the gaps between tiles” (Gehlhar, 2007, p.145).

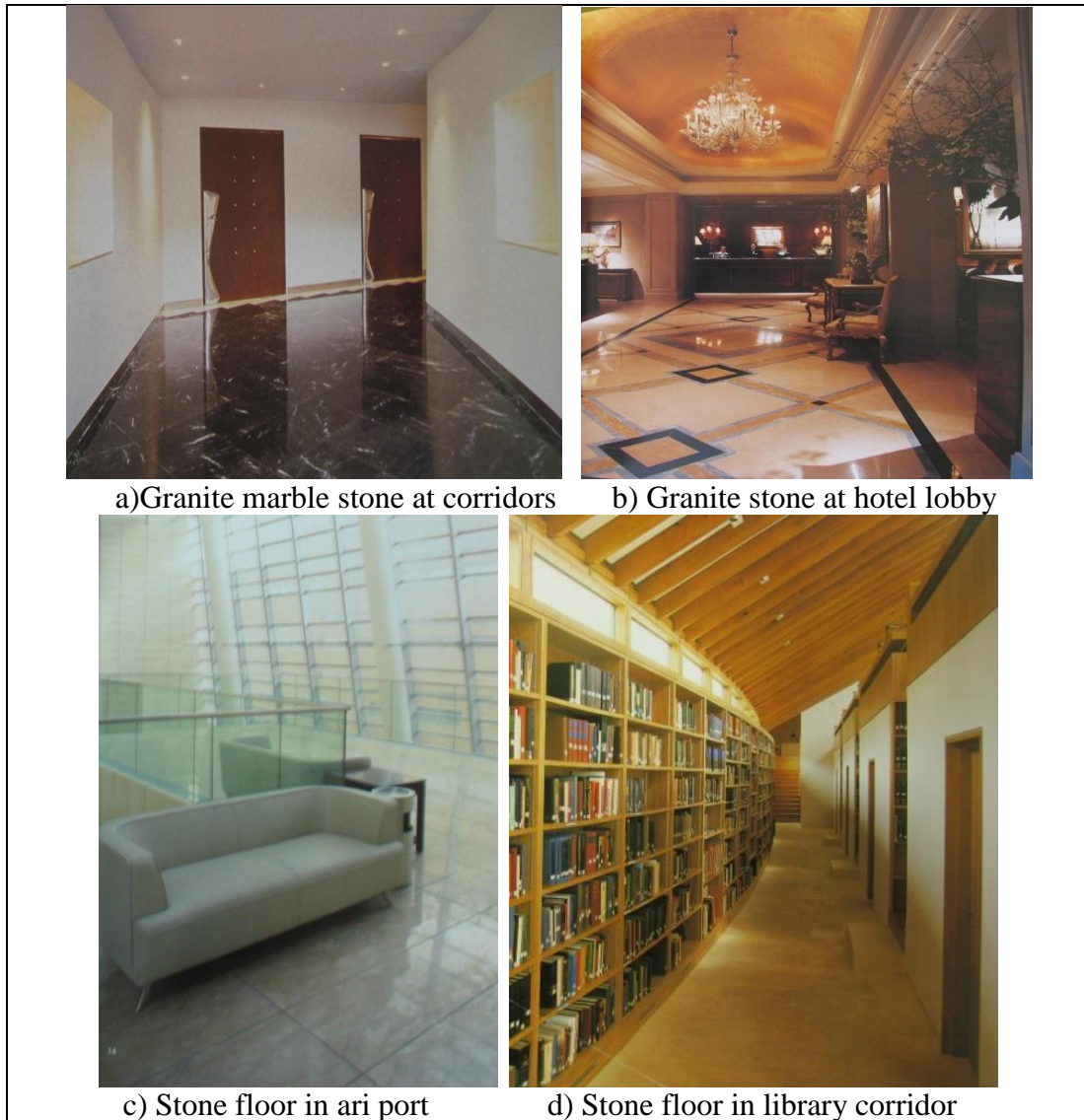
Ceramic tile is a very elegant material (Figure 12). It has a wide range of colors, sizes and patterns. It’s more versatile than other permanent materials. It is not a cheap material but there are enough varieties and options that one can apply according to designer’s budget (Popular Science, 1977).



Figure 12: Uses of the ceramic tiles in public and residential spaces
 (a)(DesignDiffusion, 2009, p30), (b)(World premier hotel design: 5,2007), (c)(European Masters ,1991)

VI) Stone

“Natural stone is a dramatic and unique way to accent any environment. The natural beauty of stone creates an elegant and warm setting” (<http://www.expressflooring.com/stone.php>). Different natural stones are cut into a variety of sizes, shapes, and thicknesses to be used as flooring (Figure 13). Stone flooring is usually set in mortar and grouted similar to ceramic tile (Popular Science, 1977). Furthermore sometimes, cracked stones are used in a rock pool in an interior volume for decoration.



a) Granite marble stone at corridors

b) Granite stone at hotel lobby

c) Stone floor in ari port

d) Stone floor in library corridor

Figure 13: Uses of the stone in public and residential spaces

(a)(European Masters, 1991, p.156), (b)(World premier hotel design: V.5, 2007,p.25),

(c)(Architecture Asia, April 2008,p15), (d)(Wiley,1997, p.60)

After finishing the base covering materials, in the following sections plant material will be discussed.

2.3.2 Plant Material

According to Reiley & Shry (2000) “Plants have been a special part of people’s lives and environments throughout history. The plant that simply adds beauty to its surroundings serves a special purpose. Since the beginning of the environmental

protection and “green survival” movements, the popularity of interior plants has grown rapidly”. In the following main sections, visual plant characteristics and plant types will be mentioned.

Visual Plant Characteristics

Plant materials present a touch of life and beauty in an environment. The landscape designer’s expertise with regard to plant material lies in a systematic knowledge of its functions and a sensitive, skilled ability to utilize it in the context of a given design. This includes an understanding of its design characteristics such as size, form, color, and texture and knowledge of its growth habits and necessities. Plant materials have a number of qualities that set them apart from other landscape design elements (Booth, 1990).

“There are many other related factors to be considered by the planting designer: defining space, reinforcing design, complementing architecture, framing good views, screening out undesirable views, controlling pedestrian movement, or shadow patterns for aesthetic effect”(Austin, 1982,p.12).

“The most significant characteristic is that plant materials are living, growing elements. Other unique qualities result from this. First, plant materials are dynamic; that is, they are constantly changing color, texture, opaqueness, and overall character with seasons and with growth. While some plants in other climatic zones may not vary as dramatically as deciduous plants do, they nevertheless adjust with seasonal flowers and the development of new foliage in response to warm and cool or wet and dry seasons”(Booth, 1990, p.67).

Both these dynamic qualities of plant materials have impact for their use in a design. The changing seasonal appearance of some plant materials makes their selection and placement difficult within a planting design. The designer must not only be concerned with how a plant or group of plants will appear and function at one particular season but also with how it will fill its role throughout the year and with growth that develops over time (Booth, 1990).

It should be understood by the landscape designer that plants have a psychological effect upon people (Austin, 1982). It calms and relaxes people with their appearances and/or smell. Visual plant characteristics include features related with plant size, form, color, foliage type, plant texture. These characteristics greatly affect the design process in interior volumes. Therefore, detail information will be given about these issues in the following sections.

I) Plant Size

As is described by Booth (1990), size is one of the most visually significant characteristics of plant material and it should be studied at the beginning of plants selection for a design. Plant size directly affects the scale of a space, compositional interest, and the overall structure of a design. Scale is also an important consideration for interior landscaping. The selection of the interior plant size should be determined according to the place that it will be planted or located (Booth 1990).

Plant materials may be categorized according to the following sizes. Large trees have 12 meters height or more. Intermediate trees, have a max height of 9-12 meters. Small trees and ornamentals, have a max of 4.5-6 meters height. Tall shrubs, has max height 3 meters. Intermediate shrubs are 2 meters height. Low shrubs are 1 meter or

fewer in mature height. Ground covers are used to describe any low or spreading plant material that has max height of 15-30 centimeters (Fasli, M., et al 2004).

Large trees are dominant visual elements and they are used for focal points. In interior spaces, for example shopping malls, they are usually used at the common spaces where there is high ceiling and they take the attraction of the viewers. Besides, they are used for dominancy and reduction of heights (Figure 14).



Figure 14: Large trees in interior spaces
(a)(personal archive), (b)(Kawang-young,2007, p.111)

In general, intermediate trees are placed in pots around common spaces in shopping malls. Besides, they are usually use for space definition and orientation (Figure 15).



Figure 15: Intermediate trees in interior spaces
(Personal archive)

The small and ornamental trees (Figure 16) are used as a foreground to focal point and they may serve as a visual and compositional accent because of their flowers (Fasli, M. et al, 2004).



Figure 16: Small trees in interior spaces
(Personal archive)

Shrubs are generally used for outdoor spaces. For interior spaces, generally they are not preferred. However, in interior volumes, small shrubs are used for space definition and aesthetic (Figure 17). Ground covers are defined the edges of patterns on the ground plane. They can be used in a design to define non-walking surfaces. In interior spaces, they are not used very much. In shopping malls, they are sometimes used with other plant materials such as trees and shrubs and they create a compositional accent and aesthetic view.

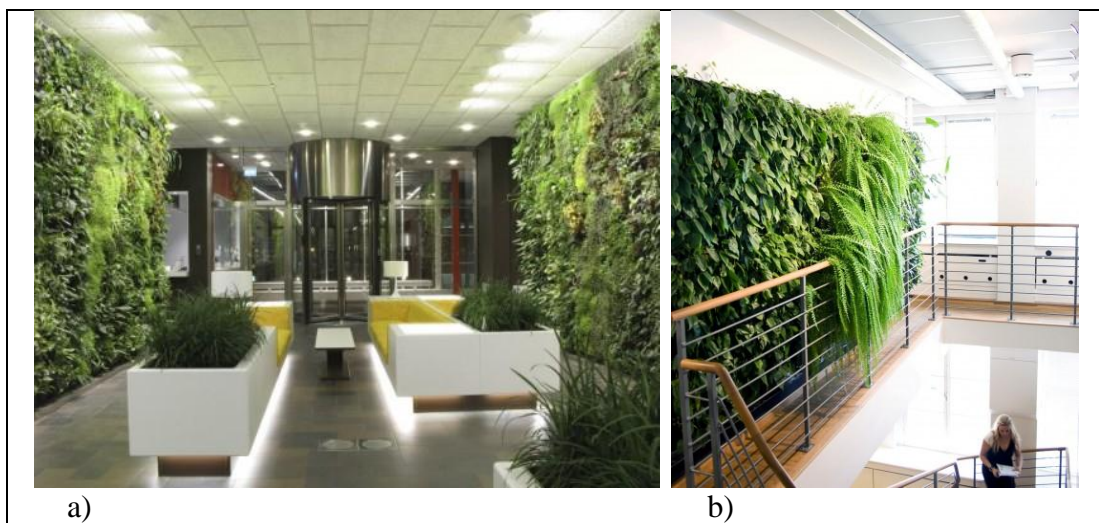


Figure 17: Shrubs in interior spaces

(a)(<http://www.mbledoz.com/search/garden+ideas>), (b)(<http://www.mbledoz.com/search/indoor+garden+designer>)

II) Plant Form

Form is one of the other visual plants characteristic to be discussed. The form of an individual plant or group of plants is the overall shape, or its silhouetted outline. Not as visually strong as size, plant form is nevertheless a key factor in establishing the formation of a plant composition, influencing unity and variety, acting as accents or backgrounds, and coordinating landscaping with the solid mass of other elements in the design. The basic types of plant forms are fastigiated (Figure 18.b), columnar (Figure 18.a), spreading/horizontal (Figure 18.d), round/globular (Figure 18.c),

pyramidal/conical (Figure 2.13.e), weeping (Figure 18.f), and picturesque (Figure 18.g) (Booth, 1990).



Figure 18: Plant forms

(a) (Personal archive), (b-c-d-e-f-g) (Kawang-young, 2007, p.18-106-54-71-38-12)

III) Plant Color

The most notable visual characteristic of plant material after plant size and form is plant color. Plant color directly affects the feeling and mood of both indoor and outdoor space. Bright color is also significant because it is easily seen or takes people's attraction to a certain point. Variations in plant color can sometimes be noticed at quite great distances (Buczacki, 1999).

Plant color is present through different parts of the plant including foliage, flowers, fruit, twigs and branches and trunk bark. In foliage, the principal color is of course green, with many variations from dark green to light green including shades of yellow, blue, and bronze.

Color plants or trees in interior spaces, especially in shopping malls are generally used for aesthetic purposes or take people's attraction to a point.

V) Foliage Type

As a design element, foliage plants can soften the look of an interior space and help to cover architectural defects; a specimen tree or plant grouping could visually separate an open-plan living and dining area, for instance, or the height of a high ceiling could be reduced by using hanging plants. On the other hand, improperly placed plants will bring out trouble spots (<http://www.creative-home.net/Article7.htm>).

In general, deciduous plants are not preferred for interior space and shopping malls. On the other hand, artificial coniferous evergreen (pine trees) are preferred for Christmas and New Year time for decoration.

VI) Plant Texture

Plant texture is the visual roughness and smoothness of an individual plant or group of plants. It is influenced by leaf size, twig and branch size, bark configuration (Booth,1990).

A plant can appear glossy or matt, hard or soft, plain with large leaves and boldly-shaped flower clusters, or finely detailed with small leaves and tiny flowers. All these aspects are an important for perceiving the landscape at first glance (Kingsbury, 1996).

Texture affects a number of factors in a planting composition, including compositional unity and variety, perception of distance color tone, visual interest, and mood of a design. Plant texture is usually classified as coarse, medium and fine (Booth, 1990).

“While coarse texture is usually created by large leaves, thick and massive branches (Figure 2.13.a), medium texture is created by medium sized leaves and branches or moderately dense habit of growth (Figure 2.13.g). Fine texture is produced by many small leaves and thin branches and dense habit of growth (Figure 2.13.b). They are soft and delicate in appearance. They are last plants noticed in design and have tendency to recede away from the viewer” (Fasli.et al, 2004).

Plant Types

I) Live Plant Material

Five essential growth factors needed for plants - warmth, light, water, air and food.

No doubt, none is more crucial than the light levels on interior space. Lighting more than anything will dictate the range of plant selection. Flowering plants make a tempting addition to an interior space (<http://www.creative-home.net/Article7.htm>).

Different types of live plant materials are used at indoors such as: desktop office plants, small indoor plants, large indoor plants and flowers. They are used for improving qualities of interior spaces (Appendix A, table 9-17).

II) Artificial Plant Material

They are the copies of the living plant material. Generally, they are produced from plastic. The use of the artificial plants, palms, trees, etc in interior landscapes provides all of the benefits of living plants without their maintenance costs (<http://www.plantscapeinc.com>).

Especially, the artificial palm trees are used at the common spaces of shopping malls for aesthetic purposes as well as diminishing the height of the ceilings.



a) Artificial palms in public spaces



b) Artificial branches and flowers used as decorative elements

Figure 19: Artificial plant material in interior spaces

(a)(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/preserved-palms-single-stem-tree.html>),

(b)(Kawang- young,2007,p.81)

III) Dried Plant Material

They are produced from live plant material. They have aesthetical looking. However, they have no real appearance like the live plants. They are generally used for decorative purposes where there is not enough lighting and comfort for plants.



Figure 20: Dried plant material in Interior spaces
(Kawang- young, 2007, p.74)

2.3.3 Interior décor and furnishing

Interior décor and furnishing includes, plant container, interior decoration elements, furnishing and etc. in the following sections more information will be given about these.

I) Plant container

The pots that the plants are planted inside are called plant container. The containers for indoor and outdoor plants add aesthetic qualities to a landscape design. The containers could be in various shapes like cylinder, half cylinder, square, rectangle, tier and topsider. For interior spaces, metal, wrought iron and steel container can be used. The container height can be short or tall that are arrange according to the plant size. They are covered with different colors like brown, white, black, bronze, metallic and etc. The containers are made of several finishes, including ceramic and plastic square planters that shine with a metallic

finish. In the following figure (Figure 21) some examples of containers are given. However, more examples can be seen in Appendix B, table 18-19.



Figure 21: Plant containers in interior spaces
(Personal archive)

II) Interior decoration elements

They are the decorative elements in the interior spaces. They include, pictures in wall niches, hedges, gravel, decorative tile work/mosaic work, sculpture and statues and decorative elements for hanging etc. Some examples for decorative elements are given in Figure 22. More detailed information about interior decoration elements are presented in Appendix B, table 20-21.



a)Decorative tile work/mosaic work



b) Pictures in wall niches



c)Decorative tile work/mosaic work



d)Pictures



e)Decoration elements hanged from ceiling



f) Decorative tile/mosaic work on columns

Figure 22: Interior decoration elements
(Personal archive)

III) Furnishing

Furnishings complete interior designs, like landscaping do. Indoor plants and containers act as the main components of a landscaping ([http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape design/interior-landscaping-design.htm](http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape%20design/interior-landscaping-design.htm)).

The interior furnishing includes, sitting elements, dust bins and advertisement boards etc. They are used for both comfort and aesthetical purposes. Sitting elements could be from timber (wood), concrete or leather coverings etc. On the other hand, dust bins are generally metal and wood covered, statues are from stone or metal. All are used for both aesthetical and functional purposes. More detail about furnishing is seen in Appendix B, table B3.

2.3.4 Water elements

Water is a highly varied design element and may take on such various forms as flat, quiet pools, falling water, and jets of water. Water can be used in the landscape as a purely aesthetic element or it may be employed for such practical functions as cooling the air, buffering sound, irrigating the soil, or providing a means of recreation (Booth, 1990). The key to understand the water of architecture is to understand the architecture of water; what physical laws governs its behavior, how the liquid acts and reacts with people's senses, and, most of all, how it effect human beings (Moore, 1994, p.15).

Water possesses several physical properties such as plasticity, motion, sound and reflectivity. These properties influence the purpose and method by which it can be used in interior landscape.

Water has various functions such as climate control, recreation, sound, aesthetic and psychological. According to which functions water is to fulfill in an interior space, the landscape architect should decide what type and character of water meets these desired functions and apply them on the design.

Some of the more common visual functions of water based on its type of motion and character are:

D) Active water elements: Flowing water, falling water, jets and combination water features are examples of active water elements. As it is understood by the name these functions are used where motion or sound is required. “The flow of water can be slow and relaxing, or swift and exciting, depending on the nature of the setting and the preferences of the landscape designer” (Conrad, 2006). Some examples of the water elements are given in the following figure (Figure 23).

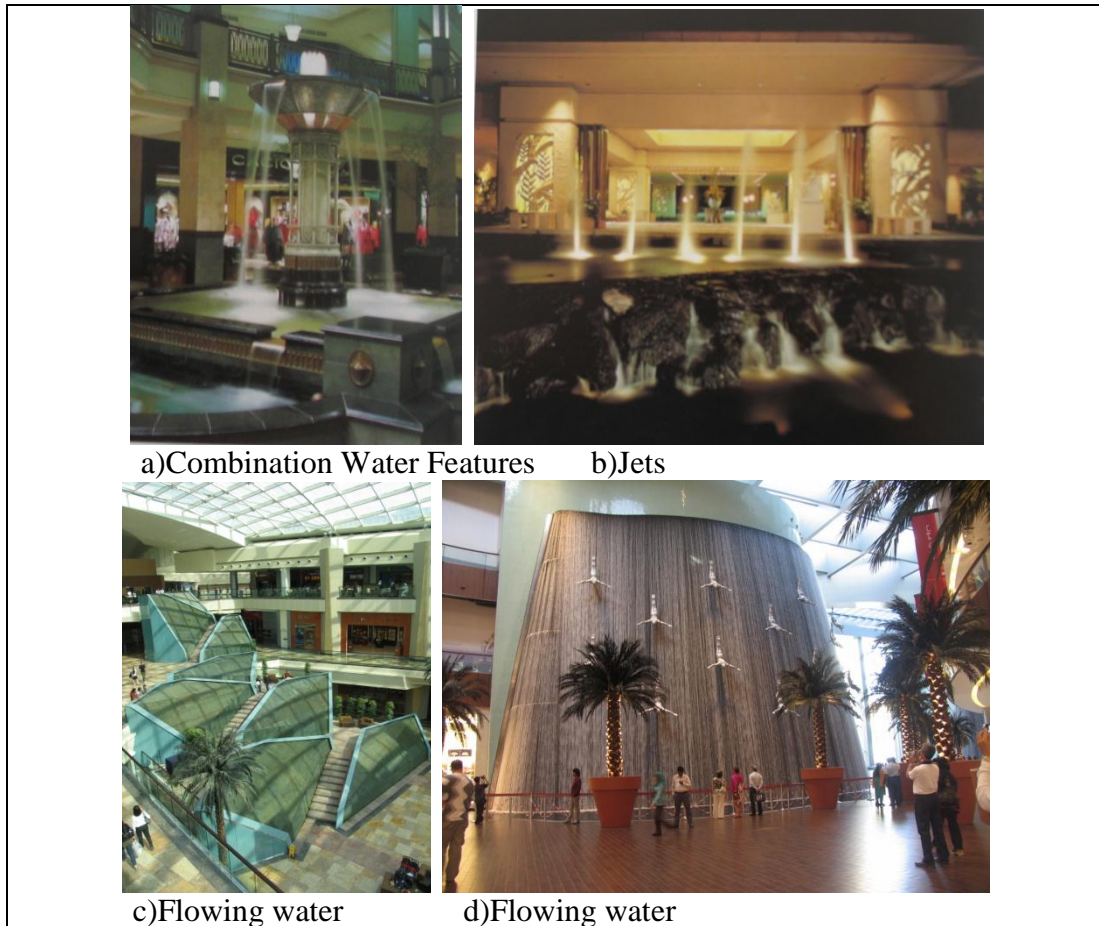


Figure 23: Active water elements
 (a-b) (European Masters, 1991, p.70-14), (c-d) (personal archive)

II) Passive water elements: Sometimes no movement of water is needed. Reflectivity and air cleansing are the functions where passive water elements are used (Figure 24).



a) Passive water element in an exhibition hall



b) Passive water element in a house



c) Passive water element in an office building

Figure 24: Passive water elements
(Water spaces of the world, V3, 2001)

In the following section some information will be given about shopping malls, their types and space organization.

2.4 Shopping malls

“Shopping malls consist of a range of retail outlets and entertainment facilities within an enclosed space that is usually privately owned and managed. The first architecturally designed shopping mall was built in the United States in 1956” (Mansvelt, 2005, p.37). Since then, shopping malls have been constructing around the world.

Generally, residents use the shopping malls for shopping, recreation or socializing with friends. Restaurants and entertainment options have become a major part of the mall experience with many shopping centers offering a wide choice of upscale, mid-range and fast food eateries (Los Angeles Explorer, 2008).

Another trend in shopping mall design is theming. These themes can be period themes like Valentine’s Day or Christmas. However the most common theme is places or countries. Smaller shopping malls are able to gear themselves toward a specific theme better than large and diverse malls (Timothy, 2005).

2.4.1 Types of shopping malls

As mentioned by (Keim, 2007) there are two types of shopping centers. They are called mall form and open air form. Mall form includes regional center and super regional center. Open air form includes neighborhood center, community center, power center, lifestyle center, theme/festival center and outlet center.

As this study researches the mall form shopping malls, its classification will be explained in detail.

Regional center: this form of mall contains large anchor tenants, such as a traditional department store, an upscale department store, discount department store, or fashion department store and many specialty stores and store of general merchandise such as apparel and services. These centers are generally enclosed with stores facing a center walkway or atrium. A Regional Center is considered to be 400,000 to 800,000 square feet and draws most customers from a 5 to 15 mile radius (Keim, 2007).

Super regional Center: the primary difference between regional and super regional centers is size. Considered to be over 800,000 square feet, this form of mall has more anchor tenants and a larger mix of specialty stores and merchandise. Frequently, these malls are multi story configurations. Super Regional Centers draw their primary customers from a 25mile radius (Keim, 2007).

2.4.2 Space organizations of shopping malls

Spatial characteristics of the built environment influence and reflect the organization of communication, Who communicates with whom, under what conditions, how, when, where and in which context is one important way that the built environment and social organizations are linked and related (Rapoport, 1977).

As Ching (1979) mentions, “buildings are normally composed of a number of spaces that are related to one another by function, proximity, or a circulation”. These spaces are related to each other by four ways; **space within a space, interlocking spaces, adjacent spaces** and **spaces linked by a common space**. Following, the definition of each will be explained.

Space within a space: a large space can contain within its volume, a smaller space.

Visual and spatial continuity between the two spaces can be easily held.

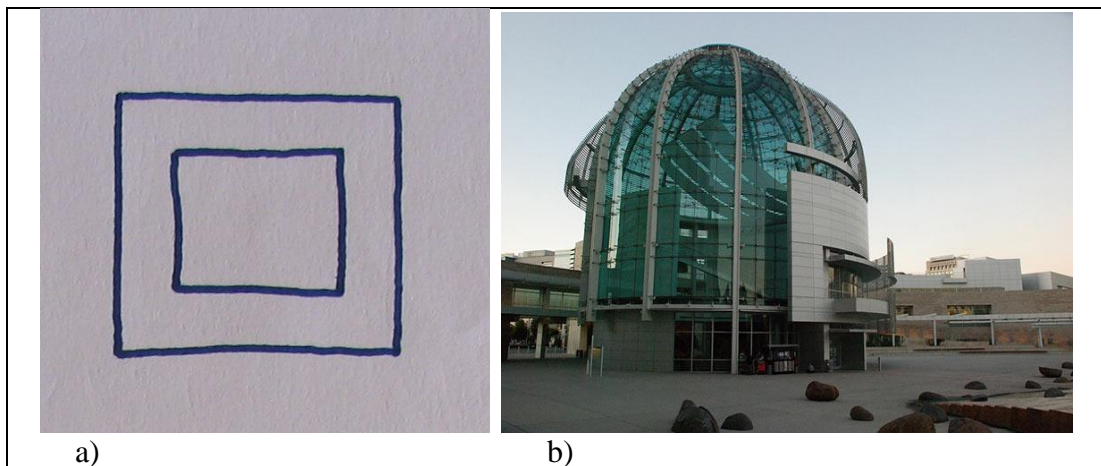


Figure 25: Space within a space

(a) (Personal archive), (b)(<http://www.instantshift.com/2009/02/26/50-more-unusual-buildings-architecture/>)

Interlocking spaces: two space whose fields overlap to form a zoned of shared space. When two spaces interlock their volumes in this manner, each keeps its identity and definition as a space. But the resulting pattern of the two interlocking spaces will be subject to a number of understandings.

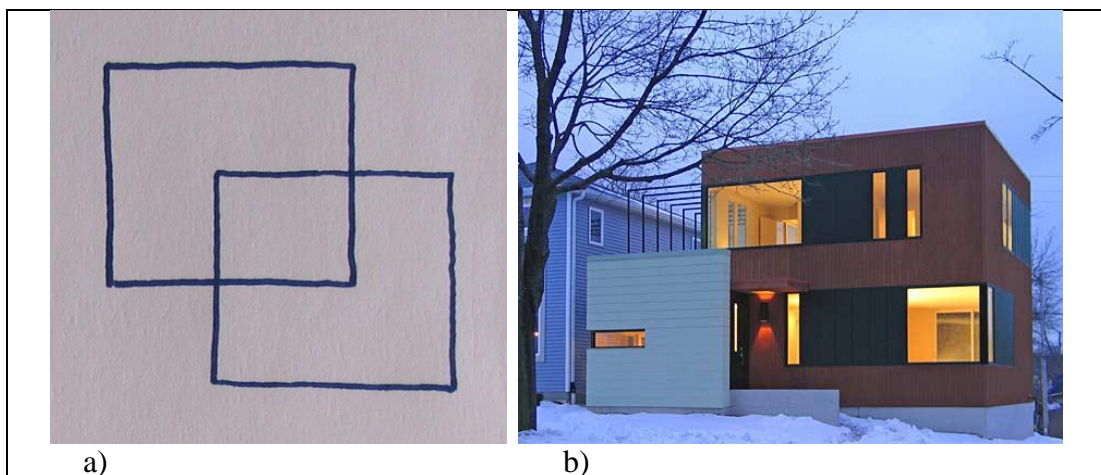


Figure 26: Interlocking spaces

(a) (Personal archive), (b)(<http://architecturelab.net/2008/03/23/aia-names-2008-housing-award-winners-part-iii/>)

Adjacent spaces: adjacency is the most common type of spatial relationship. It allows each space to be clearly defined and to respond, each in its own way, to its

functional or symbolic requirements. The degree of visual and spatial continuity that occurs between two spaces, will depend on the nature of the plane that both disconnects and attach them together.

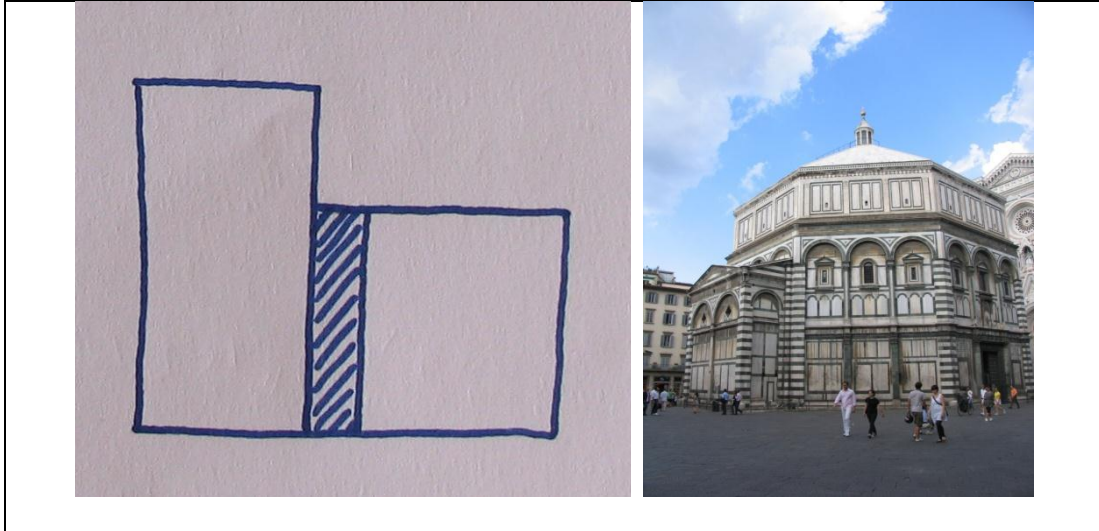


Figure 27: Adjacent spaces
(Personal archive)

Spaces linked by a common space: two spaces that are separated by distance can be linked, or related to each other, by a third, intermediate space. The relationship between the two spaces will depend on the character of the third space to which they share a common relationship. The intermediate space can have a different form and orientation from the two spaces, to express its linking function.

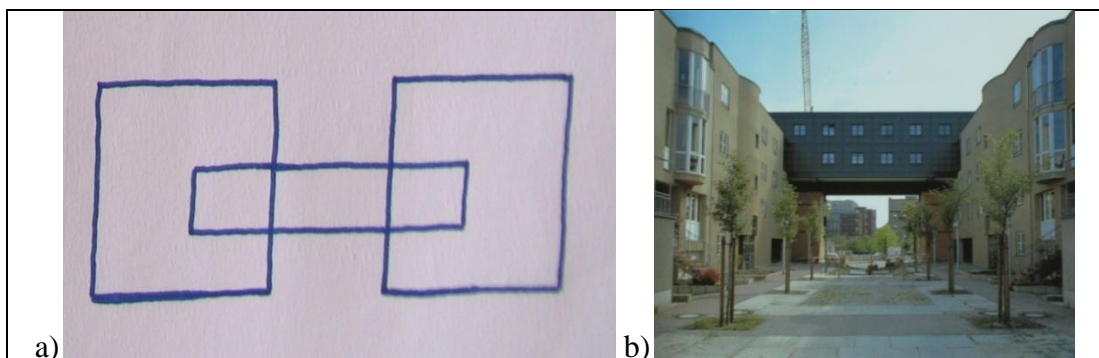


Figure 28: Spaces linked by a common space
(a)(Personal archive), (b) (European Masters, 1991. P87)

If the shopping malls are considered, in general they are the **spaces linked by a common space**. The corridor spaces and entrance spaces share a common space to relate them together. And this common space is usually an atrium type of building. In general, both the entrances, corridors and common spaces are appropriate places for interior landscaping.

Ching (1979,pp 206-238) describes space organizations in 5 categories which are: **Centralized, Linear, Radial, Clustered** and **Grid** organizations.

Centralized organizations: a centralized organization consists of a number of secondary spaces grouped around a large, dominant, central space. The central, unifying space of the organization is generally regular in form, and large enough in size to gather a number of secondary spaces around it. However, the secondary spaces, may be the same in function, form and size or may differ from one to another in their form or size according to their functional requirements, relative importance, or context.

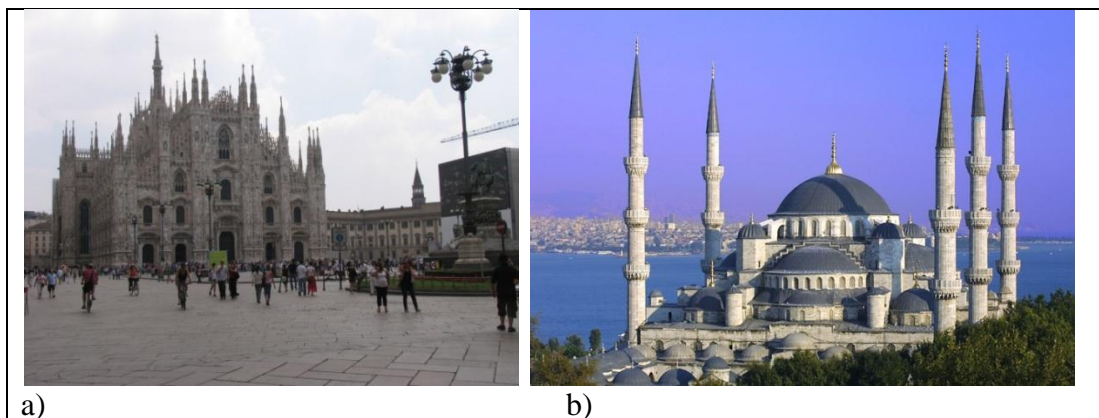


Figure 29: Centralized organization buildings
(a) (Personal archive), (b) (<http://neatnik2009.wordpress.com/2009/11/06/in-the-shadow-of-byzantium/>)

Linear organizations: linear organization consists of series of spaces. These spaces can either be directly related to one another, or be linked through a separate and distinct linear space. This organization, usually consist of repetitive spaces that are alike in size, form, and function.

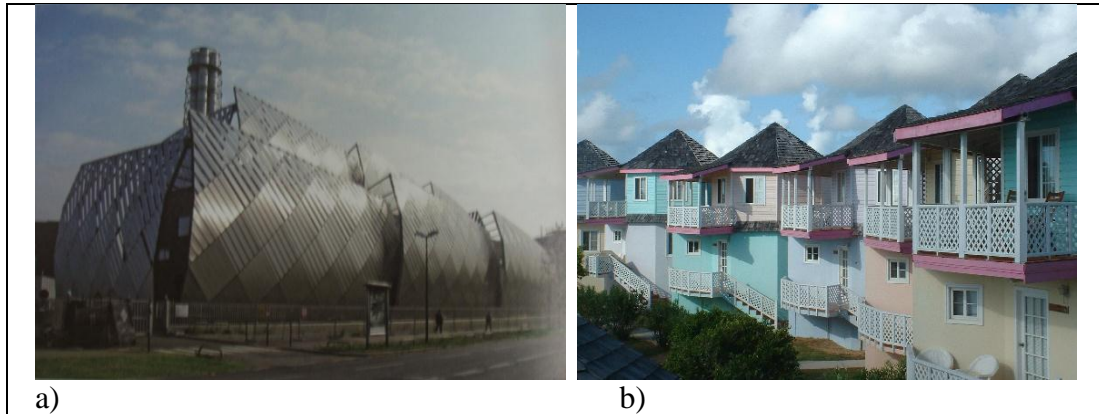


Figure 30: Linear organization buildings
 (a) (Ottagono, May 2009,p45), (b)(http://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotos-g147239-d273413-Arawak_Beach_Inn-The_Valley_Anguilla.html)

Radial organizations: a Radial organization of space combines elements of both centralized and linear organizations. It consists of a dominant central space from which a number of linear organizations extend in a radial manner. Whereas a centralized organization is an introverted scheme that focuses inward on its central space, a radial organization is an extroverted scheme that reaches out to its context. With its linear arms, it can extend and attach itself to specific elements or features of its site.



Figure 31: Radial organization buildings
 (Water spaces of the world, V3, 2001, p.188)

Clustered organizations: a Clustered organization uses proximity to relate its spaces to one another. It often consists of repetitive, cellular spaces that have similar functions, and share a common visual characteristic such as shape or orientation. A clustered organization can also accept within its composition spaces that are dissimilar in size, form, and function, but related to one another by proximity and a visual ordering device such as symmetry or an axis. Because, its pattern does not originate from a rigid geometrical concept, the form of a clustered organization is flexible, and can accept growth and change readily without affecting its character.



Figure 32: Clustered organization buildings
(<http://www.instantshift.com/2009/02/26/50-more-unusual-buildings-architecture/>)

Grid organizations: A grid organization consists of forms and spaces whose positions in space and relationships with one another are regulated by a three-dimensional grid pattern. A grid is created by establishing a regular pattern of points that define the intersections of two sets of parallel lines. Projected into the third dimension, the grid pattern is transformed into a set of repetitive, modular units of space.



Figure 33: Grid organization buildings

(<http://www.instantshift.com/2009/02/26/50-more-unusual-buildings-architecture/>)

The organizations of the shopping malls also influence interior volumes. Therefore, the selection of plant materials and design are affected.

Chapter 3

ANALYTIC OBSERVATION ON THE SELECTED SHOPPING MALLS IN ISTANBUL AND DUBAI IN TERMS OF USES OF THE BASIC LANDSCAPING ELEMENTS

3.1 The city of Istanbul and Dubai

Istanbul is located at north-west of Turkey considered as European-Asian city. It faces the Mediterranean Sea and has a subtropical Mediterranean climate. It is mostly under the effect of west (European) culture besides it has a rich historical and cultural background. While being a touristic city it has also got immigrants mostly from the other cities in Turkey. It's a developing cosmopolitan city and the income level is medium in this city compare to Dubai.

The Middle Eastern city -state of Dubai, a small emirate located on the Arabic Gulf, has been a crossroads for temporary residents and tourists since its establishment as a small fishing village in the nineteenth century. Within the last two decades it has witnessed rapid urban development due in part from the income generated from oil income, but mostly from various economic and industrial developments (Elsheshtawy, 2004). It has got subtropical, dry climate and mostly under the effect of Arabic/Islamic culture while having the majority of Arab, Asian and Western nationalities immigrants. The income level is high compare to Istanbul.

3.2 Method of analysis of the shopping malls

In this research, it is checked if the same basic elements of landscaping are used for the same purposes in the shopping mall of Istanbul and Dubai. Accordingly, 10 shopping Malls are selected for case study.

These shopping malls are the ones that were opened between the years 2005 and 2009. The selected cases are the ones that are successful in terms of interior landscaping, which are allowed to make analysis and take picture from inside. The cases have been evaluated according to the four basic elements of landscaping:

- **Base Covering**
- **Plant Material**
- **Interior décor and Furnishing**
- **Water Elements**

The three main parts of the shopping malls which have been analyzed are:

- **Entrances**
- **Corridors**
- **Common Spaces**

These spaces are analyzed according to **physical/ functional** as well as **aesthetic/ psychological** uses through analytical observation. For the physical analysis, inventory forms have been prepared. Each shopping mall has been analyzed with the inventory forms (Appendix C, Table C1-Table C10). Pictures were taken and sketches are drawn at the sites.

The list and the location map of the shopping malls are given in the following lists and maps.

The 5 selected shopping malls in Dubai are (Appendix C, Table 23-27):

1. Oasis Center (DSM1)
2. Times Square Center (DSM2)
3. Mall of Emirates (DSM3)
4. Dubai Mall (DSM4)
5. Festival City Mall (DSM5)

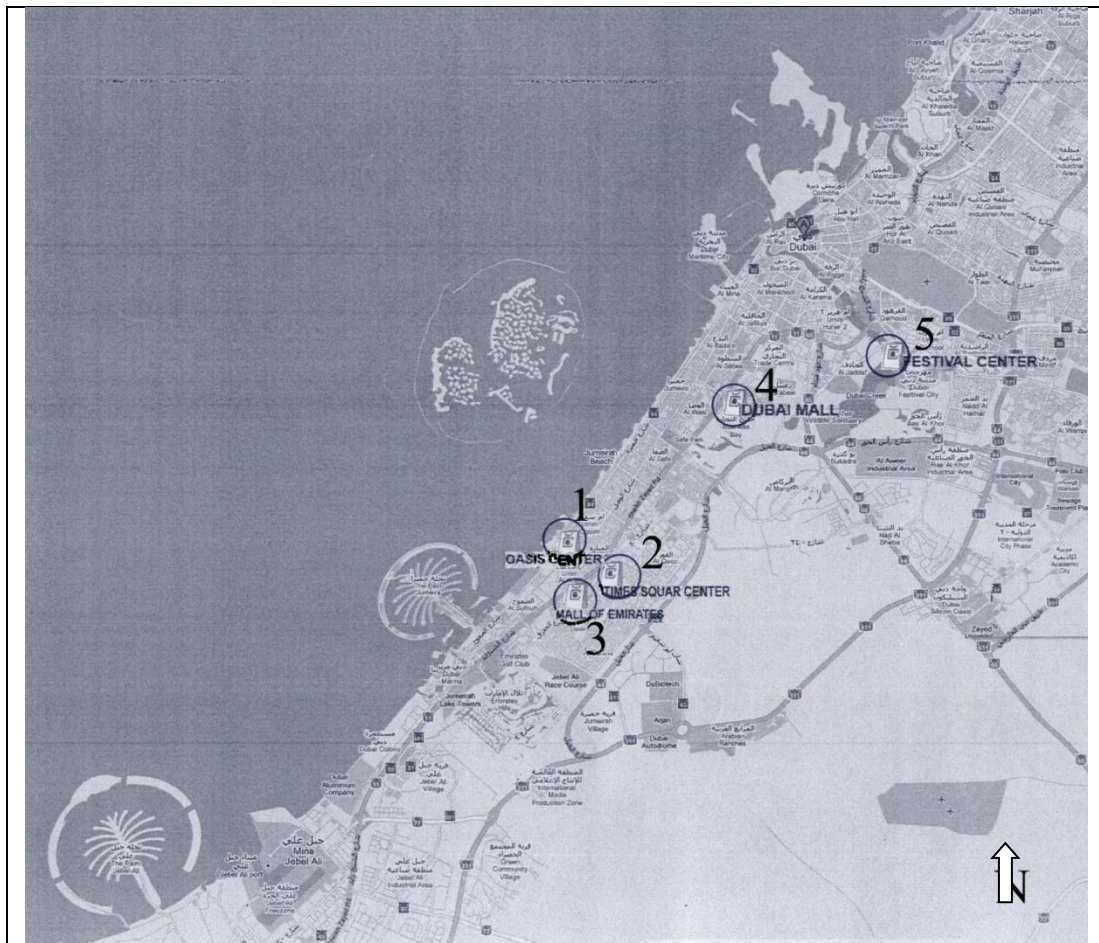


Figure 34: Location map of the selected shopping malls in Dubai in city scale
(www.google.map. com)

The 5 selected shopping malls from Istanbul are (Appendix C, Table 28-32):

1. Astoria Mall (ISM1)
2. Estinye Park Mall (ISM2)
3. Palladium Mall (ISM3)

4. Historia Mall (ISM4)

5. Cevahir Mall (ISM5)

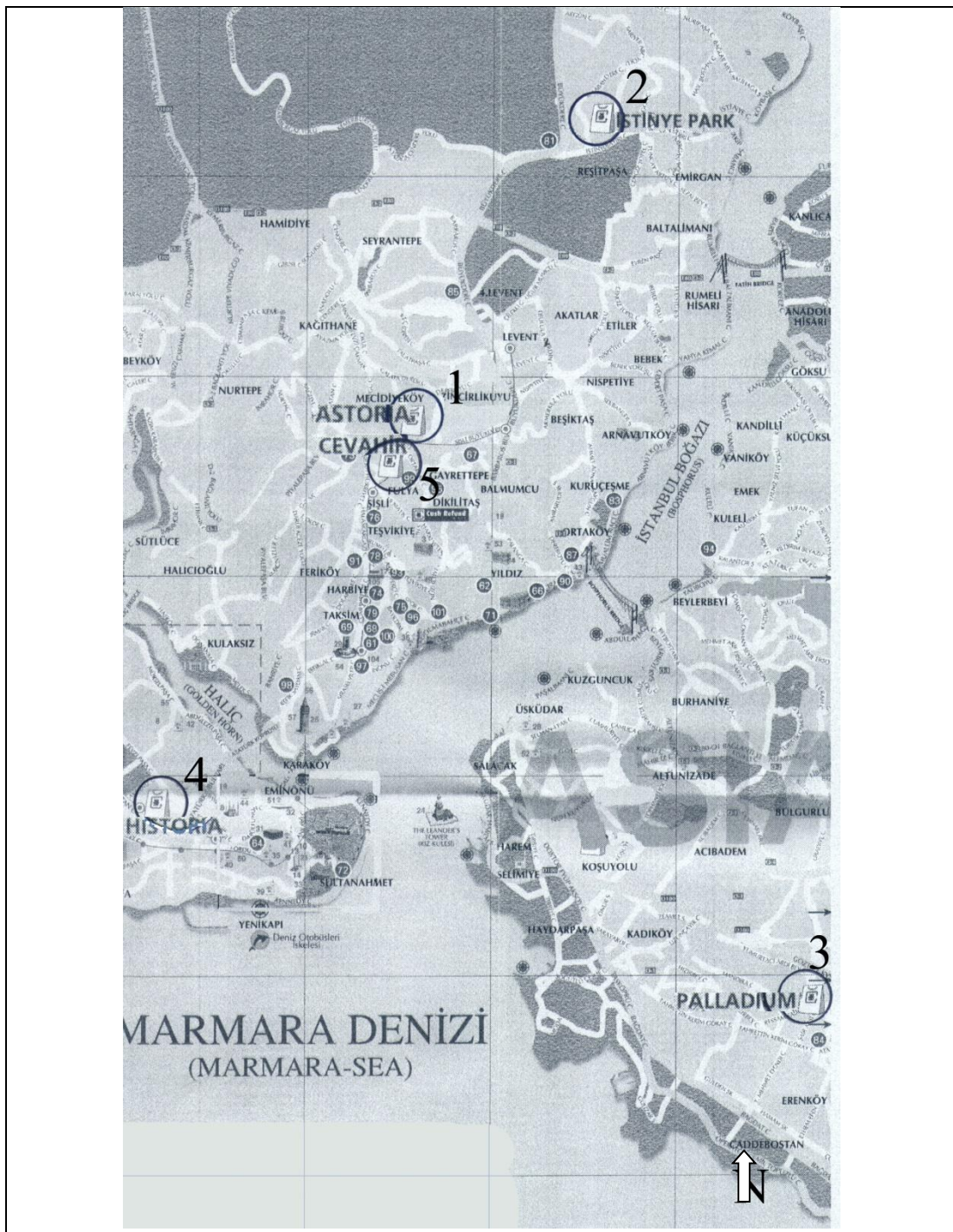


Figure 35: Location map of the selected shopping malls in Istanbul in city scale (Turkish air lines, February 2009)

For each of the shopping malls a schematic plan with landscaping are drawn. The typical floor plans are not been repeated as drawing.

3.3 The basic landscaping elements in shopping malls

Initially, the basic elements of landscaping in Dubai's shopping malls will be mentioned then Istanbul's will be put forward. Then the summary of the findings will be put into the table 1 (Summary of the chapter 3) at the end of the chapter.

3.3.1 Oasis Center Mall in Dubai (DSM1)

This shopping mall is located at Kheikh Zayed Road, Al Manara Square. It is a central atrium type of building (Figure 36). It has a glass roof that let the natural light into the building (Figure 36). It has 4 floors; a ground floor and 3 floors over it. The last floor (third floor) include food court with the variety of restaurants. Except for the ground floor and third floor, it has 2 typical floors.



Figure 36: The glass roof of Oasis Center Mall

When the building is analyzed in terms of uses of landscaping elements, it is seen that it has a well emphasized entrance with ceramic tile base covering. It has a circular star shape base pattern at the entrance (Figure 37.a). Besides, small live trees in wooden pots (container) are located at two sides of the entrance. Both the base

covering and the trees define the entrance. Wooden benches covered by leather top are placed next to the entrance (Figure 37.b). It is satisfactory in terms of entrance definition.



Figure 37: The entrance space of Oasis Center Mall

The common space has a dynamic base covering with ceramic tiles of different colors and texture. It is different than the texture of corridors and entrance. The common space has brown, black and white color base covering (Figure 38.a). Besides, in some parts, circular base divisions are created by laminate. Live tall palm trees are used at the common space (Figure 38.b). They reduce the height of the ceiling. Red and green foliage plants are placed under the palms. Live small trees in terracotta pots (containers) are spread arbitrary around the common space. An aesthetic decorative element is hanged from the ceiling to reduce the height of the ceiling and take people's attraction to common space (Figure 36.b). Comfortable and ergonomic leather sitting sets are placed in common space. However, they are not adequate in number. Steel-wooden dust bins are located around the common space in an order. A passive water element exists in the common space. It is in human scale. It has a wooden frame and glass material components (Figure 38.c). It helps cooling and refreshment inside the air as well as positive psychological effect. People feel

relax and refresh with its view and sound. It is satisfactory in terms of base covering, plant material and water element. However more sitting elements could be provided.

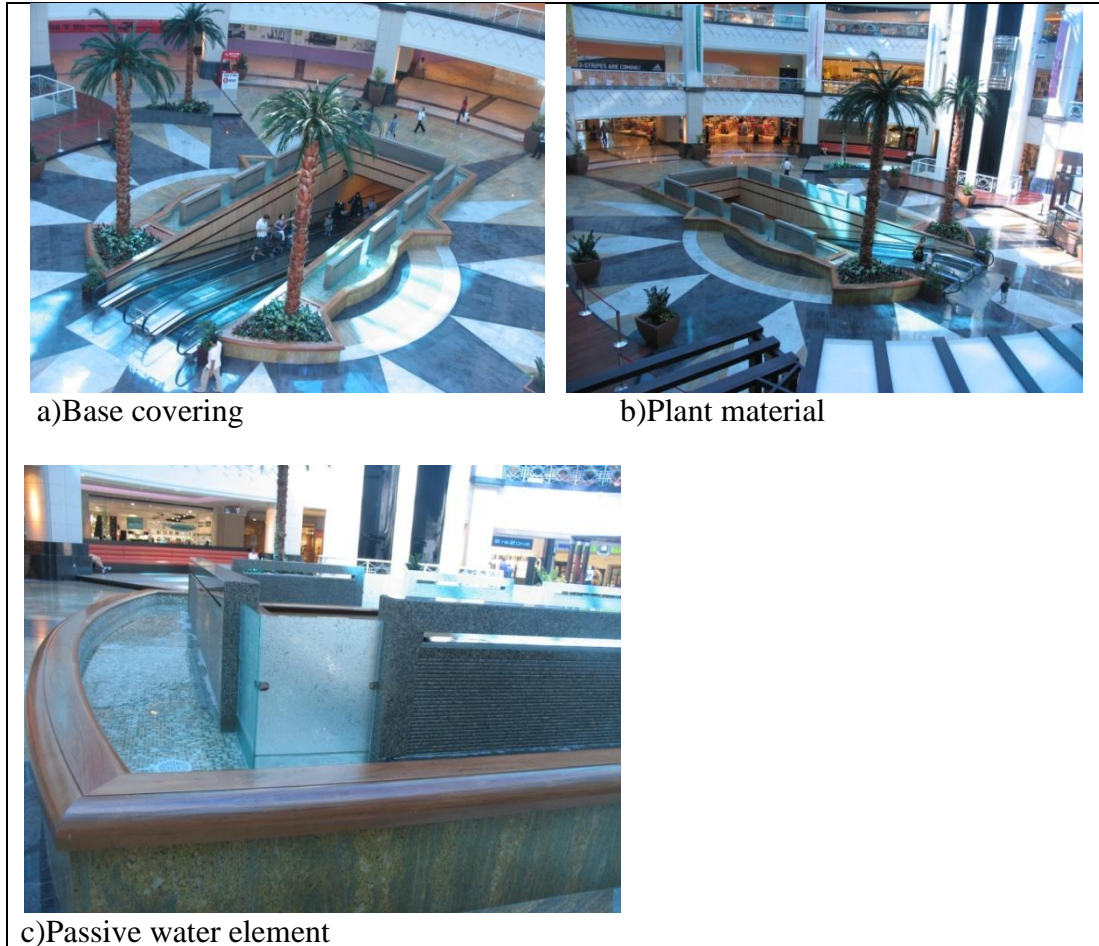


Figure 38: The common space of Oasis Center Mall

The corridor space is also defined by texture and color changes. There is ceramic tile on the base. Horizontal division has been made by color changes. Due to this, people see the distance smaller than its real (Figure 39.d). Wooden plant container keeping small size live trees, located next to each sitting group. Wooden benches cover by leather top located at corridors (Figure39.c). They are not comfortable as the ones in common space. They are used for sitting, resting and watching passersby. Steel-wooden dust bins are located next to sitting elements along the corridors in an order

(Figure39.a). Some decorative wall niches containing flower prints create an aesthetic view along the corridors (Figure39.b).

It is satisfactory in terms of base covering, plant material interior décor and furnishing and water element. However, the amount of sitting elements could be increased in the common space.

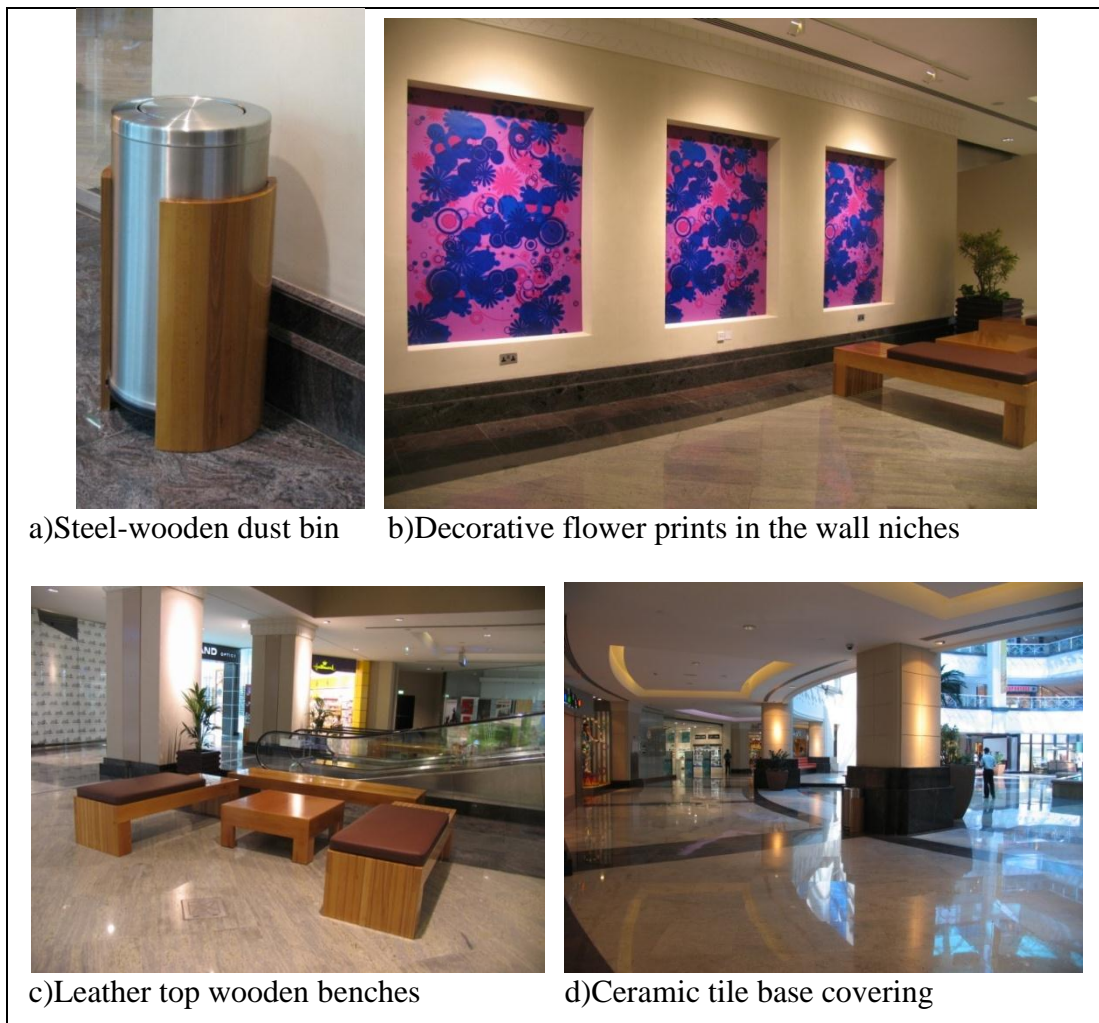
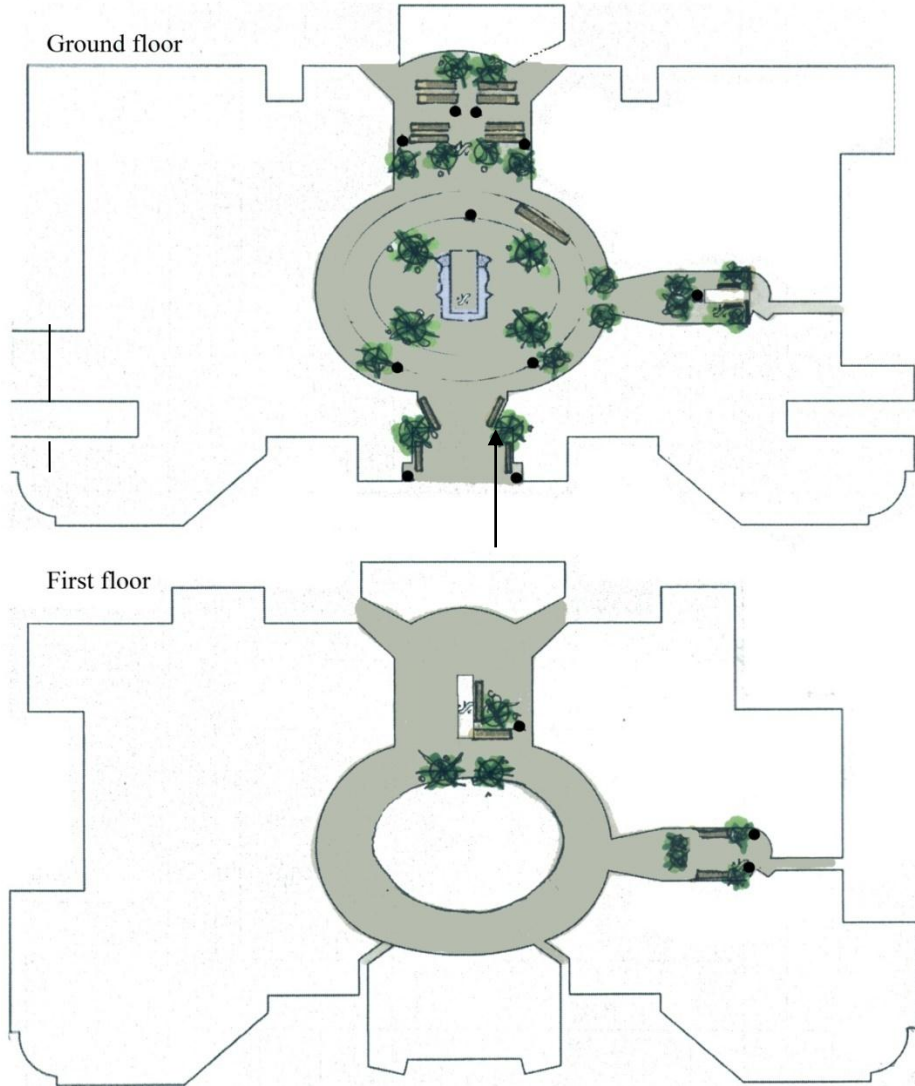


Figure 39: The corridor space of Oasis Center Mall

DSM1

Dubai shopping mall 1, Oasis center mall



Legend	
Base covering	
Plant material	
Sitting elements	
Dust bin	
Water elements	

Figure 40: Schematic plan of the Oasis center mall with landscaping

3.3.2 Times Square Center Mall in Dubai (DSM2)

This shopping mall is located at Sheikh Zayed Road, Al Tania Street. It is a central atrium type of building (Figure 41). The glass roof let the natural light enter into the building (Figure 41). It has 2 floors; the ground floor and 1 floor over. The ground floor exists some restaurants, cafes and the common spaces of the mall besides the shops. The upper floor possesses only the shops.



Figure 41: The glass roof of Times Square Center Mall

When the building is analyzed in terms of the basic landscape elements, it is seen that, there is no special treatment at the entrance in terms of base covering and plant material. It possesses some traditional sitting places on base (Figure 42.b). The wooden dust bins are located arbitrary (Figure 42.c). It is not satisfactory in terms of entrance definition.



Figure 42: The entrance space of Times Square Center Mall

The common space has circular sub-spaces. It has dynamic base covering with resilient floor with different colors and texture. It is different than the texture of corridors and entrance. It has light blue, gray and light brown colors. Some of the sub-spaces furnished with sitting corners and some of the circular spaces are filled with small plant compositions (Figure 43.c). Also, in some of the circular sub-spaces laminate is used (Figure 43.b). Live tall palm trees reduce the height of the ceiling (Figure 43.a). Different hue of green color foliage plants are placed under the palm trees. Comfortable and ergonomic Leather sitting corners are used. Few wooden dust bins are located arbitrary around the common space. A huge flowing water element is used at one side of the common space. It has a steel frame and wires for water flow (Figure 43.d). It cools and refreshes the air as well as positive psychological effect on the users. It has an aesthetic appearance as well. It is satisfactory in terms of base

covering, plant material and water element. However, the amount of sitting elements could be increased.



Figure 43: The common space of Times Square Center Mall

Corridor space is defined by texture and color changes on ceramic tiles. On some parts, horizontal division are used (Figure 44.a). This makes people to see the distance smaller than it's real. Few flowers in pots are located arbitrary along the corridors. Wooden sitting elements are located along the corridor arbitrary (Figure 44.b). Besides, steel dust bins are located along the corridors arbitrarily (Figure 44.d). Decorative branch form tile work on the columns (Figure 44.c) creates aesthetic view. The sitting elements are not adequate on the corridors. Besides, the location of dustbins is not satisfactory as well.

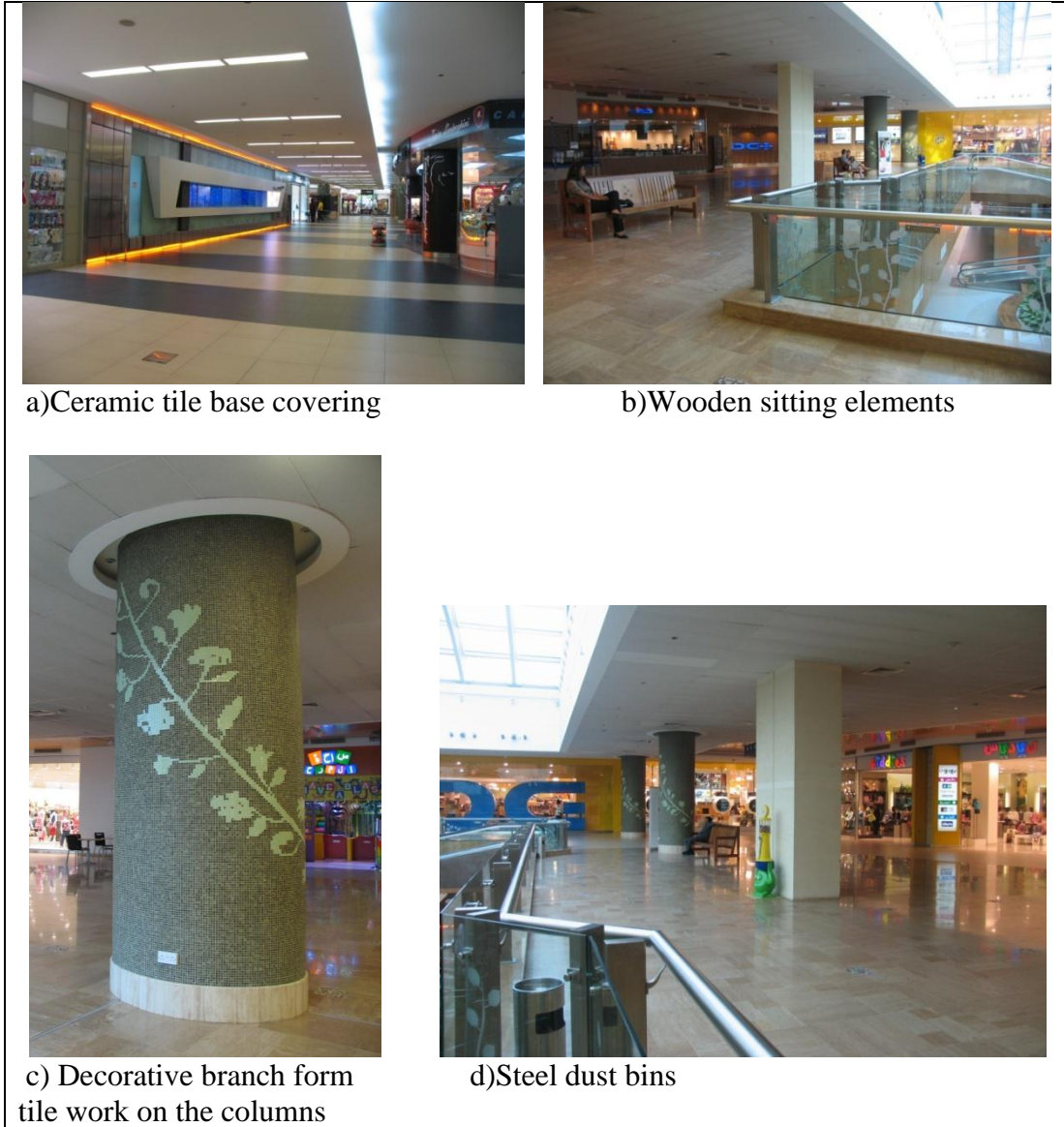
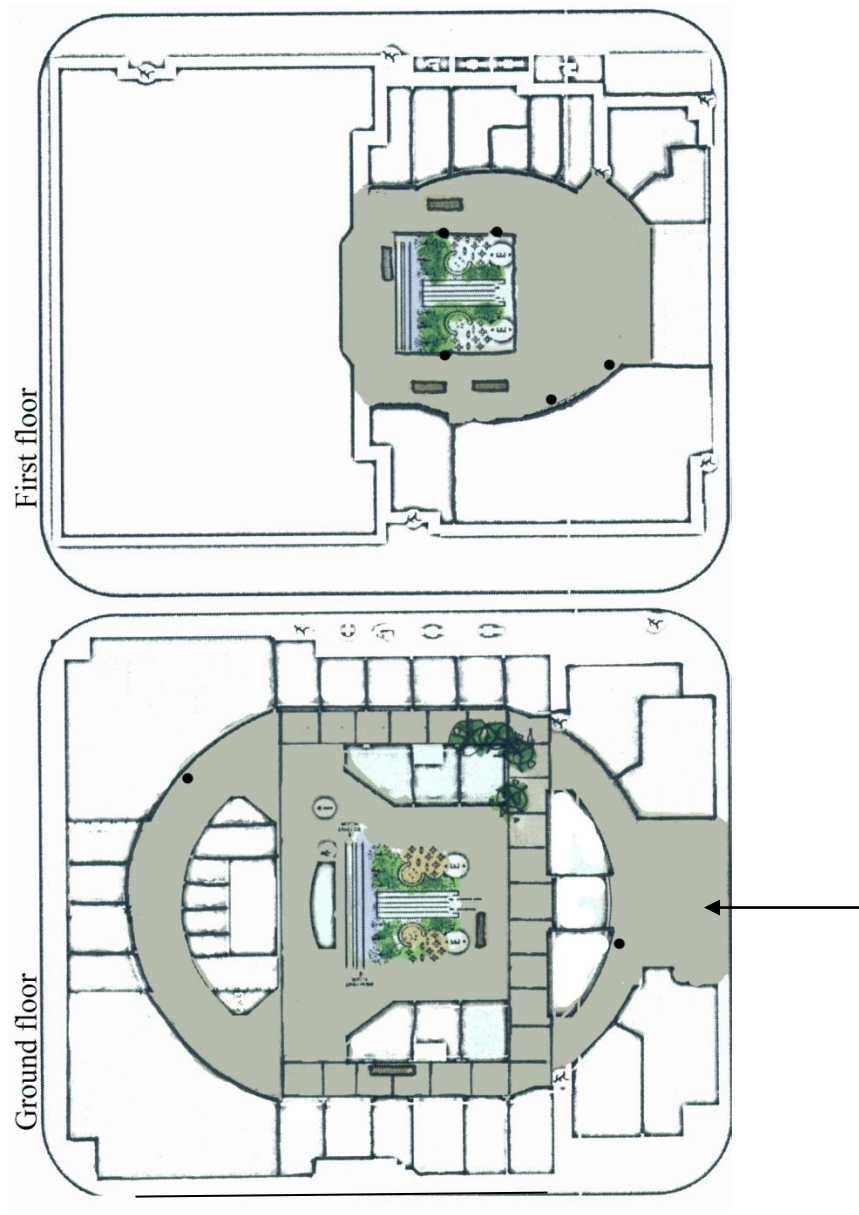


Figure 44: The corridor space of Times Square Center Mall

DSM2	Dubai shopping mall 2, Times Square center mall
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Legend	
Base covering	
Plant material	
Sitting elements	
Dust bin	
Water elements	

Figure 45: Schematic plan of the Times Square center mall with landscaping

3.3.3 Mall of Emirates in Dubai (DSM3)

This shopping mall is located at Sheikh Zayed Road, Umm Suqeim Road. It is a central atrium type of building (Figure 46). The glass roof let the natural light enter into the building (Figure 46). It has 3 floors; Ground floor and 2 floors over it. The last floor (third floor belongs to food court with the variety of restaurants.

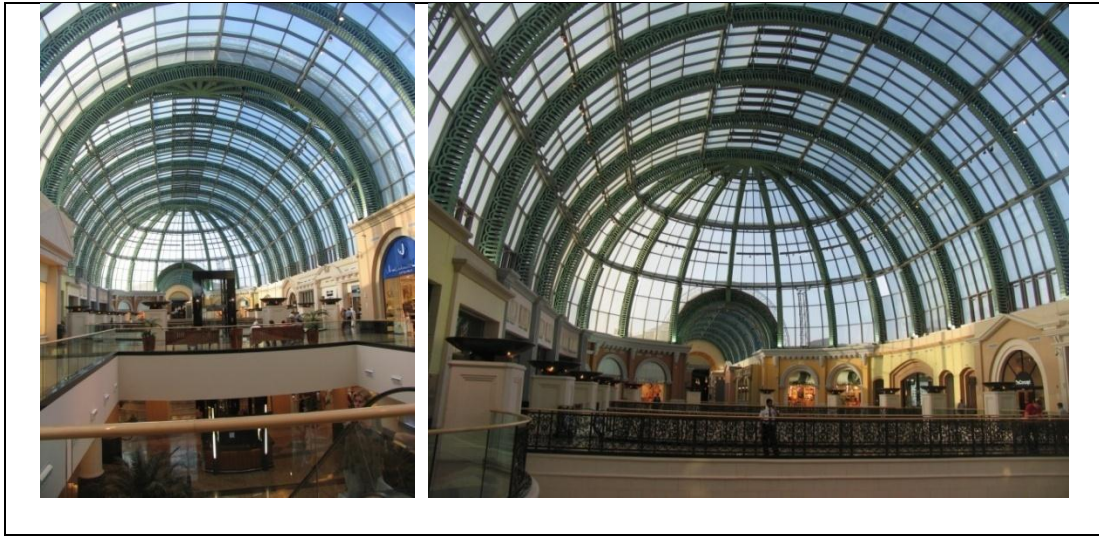


Figure 46: The glass roof of Mall of Emirates

When the building is analyzed in terms of uses of the basic landscape elements, it is seen that, it has a ceramic tile base covering at the entrance and the same color and texture is used for corridors. Small live trees in wooden pots (container) are located at the center line of entrance (Figure 47.b). It divides people's movement into two. Ergonomic wooden benches are placed at the center line next to the plants (Figure 47.a). It is satisfactory in terms of entrance definition.



Figure 47: The entrance space of Mall of Emirates

The common space has a dynamic base covering. It has ceramic tiles in different colors and texture. It is different than the corridors and entrance. Circular patterns are created by different colors of blue, black and grey (Figure 48.a). Live intermediate palm trees are placed at the common space (Figure 48.d). It reduces the height of the ceiling. Live small trees in wooden pots are located around the common space. Circular sitting elements located around the columns are used for sitting (Figure 48.c). They face to an artificial ski lawn (Figure 48.b) that brings excitement and entertainment to visitors. Wooden dust bins are located around the common space in an order. It is satisfactory in terms of base covering, plant material and sitting elements.

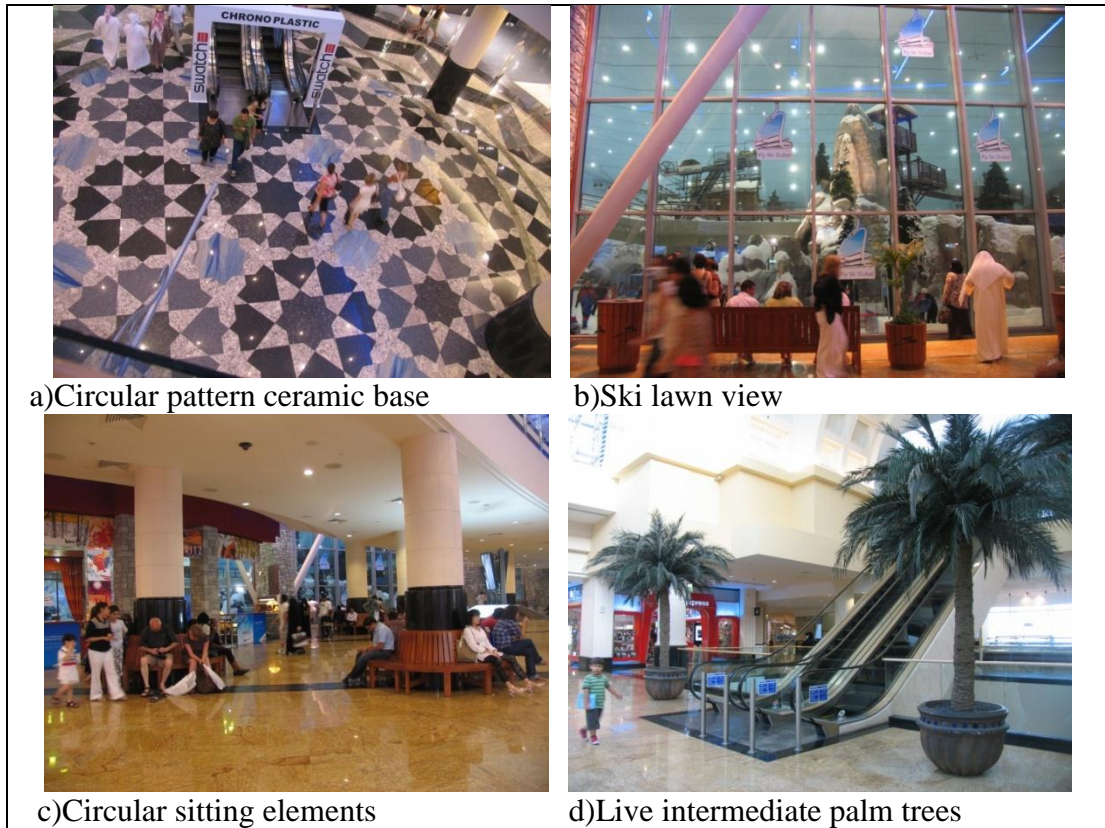


Figure 48: The common space of Mall of Emirates

Corridor space is defined by texture and color changes on base covering. Horizontal lines on corridors make people to see the distance smaller than it's real (Figure 49.a&b). Live small trees in wooden pots (container) are located along the corridors in an order. Ergonomic wooden benches are located at the center line of the corridors next to flower pots (Figure 49.c). In some parts of the corridors very ergonomic and comfortable leather sitting sets are located (Figure 49.d). Wooden dust bins are located next to sitting elements along the corridors in an order (Figure 49.c). A passive water element is located on one of the corridors (Figure 49.e). It creates a focal point. Besides, it brings refreshment to the users. Furthermore, the water element has an aesthetic appearance as well. The corridors are satisfactory and having aesthetic appearance.



a) Base covering



b) Different texture base covering



c) Wooden benches, dust bin and live small plant



d) Leather sitting set



e) Passive water element

Figure 49: The corridor space of Mall of Emirates

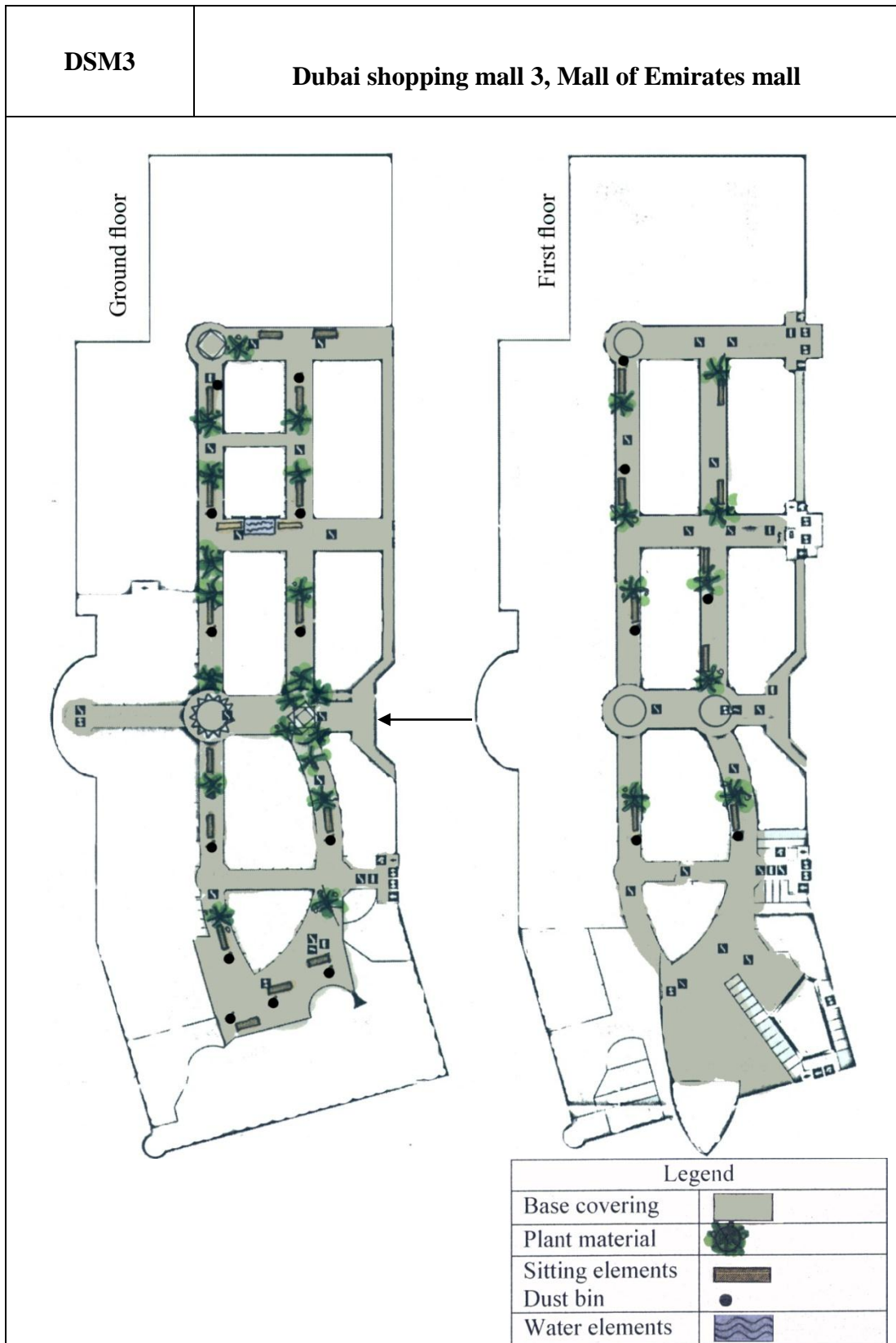


Figure 50: Schematic plan of the Mall of Emirates with landscaping

3.3.4 Dubai Mall in Dubai (DSM4)

This shopping mall is located at Sheikh Zayed Road , Doha Street. It is a central atrium type of building (Figure 51). The glass roof building let the natural light to enter into the building (Figure 51). It has 4 floors; a basement, a ground floor and 2 floors over it. The last floor (second floor) exist food court with the variety of restaurants.

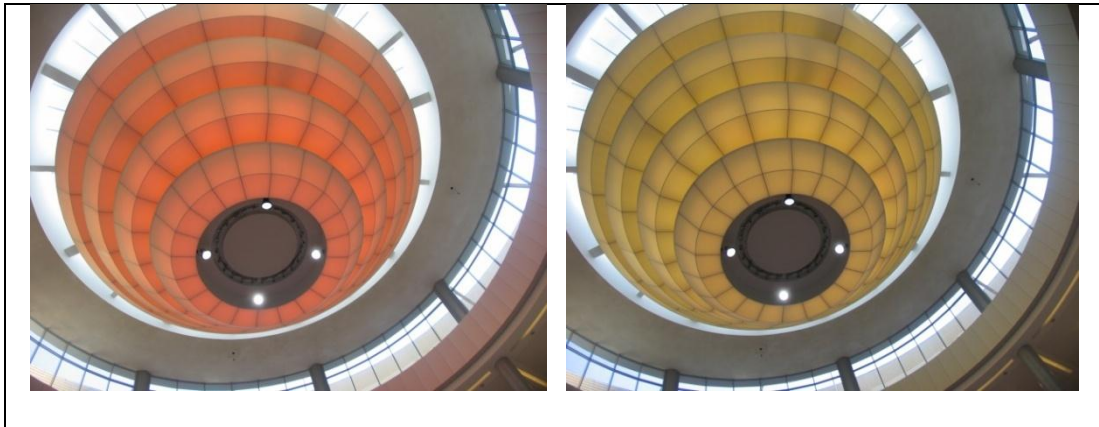


Figure 51: The glass roof of Dubai Mall

When the building is analyzed in terms of uses of landscaping elements, it is seen that it has a ceramic base covering at the entrance without any special texture treatment (Figure 52.a). Live flowers and foliage plants in ceramic pots (container) are placed at two sides of the entrance (Figure 52.b). This arrangement creates more invitation and aesthetic view at the entrance. It is satisfactory in terms of entrance definition.



Figure 52: The entrance space of Dubai Mall

It has various common spaces. The main common space have curvilinear base pattern with laminate and ceramic tiles in different colors and texture. It has brown, yellow, grey and light brown colors (Figure 53.b). The flowers in pots, besides, live intermediate palm trees in terracotta pots, create circular borders around the common space (Figure 53.c&d). They control visitor's movement and create aesthetic view. Very comfortable and ergonomic leather sitting sets/group is located in one of the common spaces (Figure 53.e). Steel dust bins are located around the common space in an order. A decorative hanging element helps to diminish the height of the ceiling (Figure 53.a). A gigantic water element is located at one side of one of the common spaces (Figure 53.f). It has steel human status inside. The water element has a very aesthetic view and attracts the visitors. Besides, it cools and refreshes the air. It is satisfactory in terms of landscaping elements.

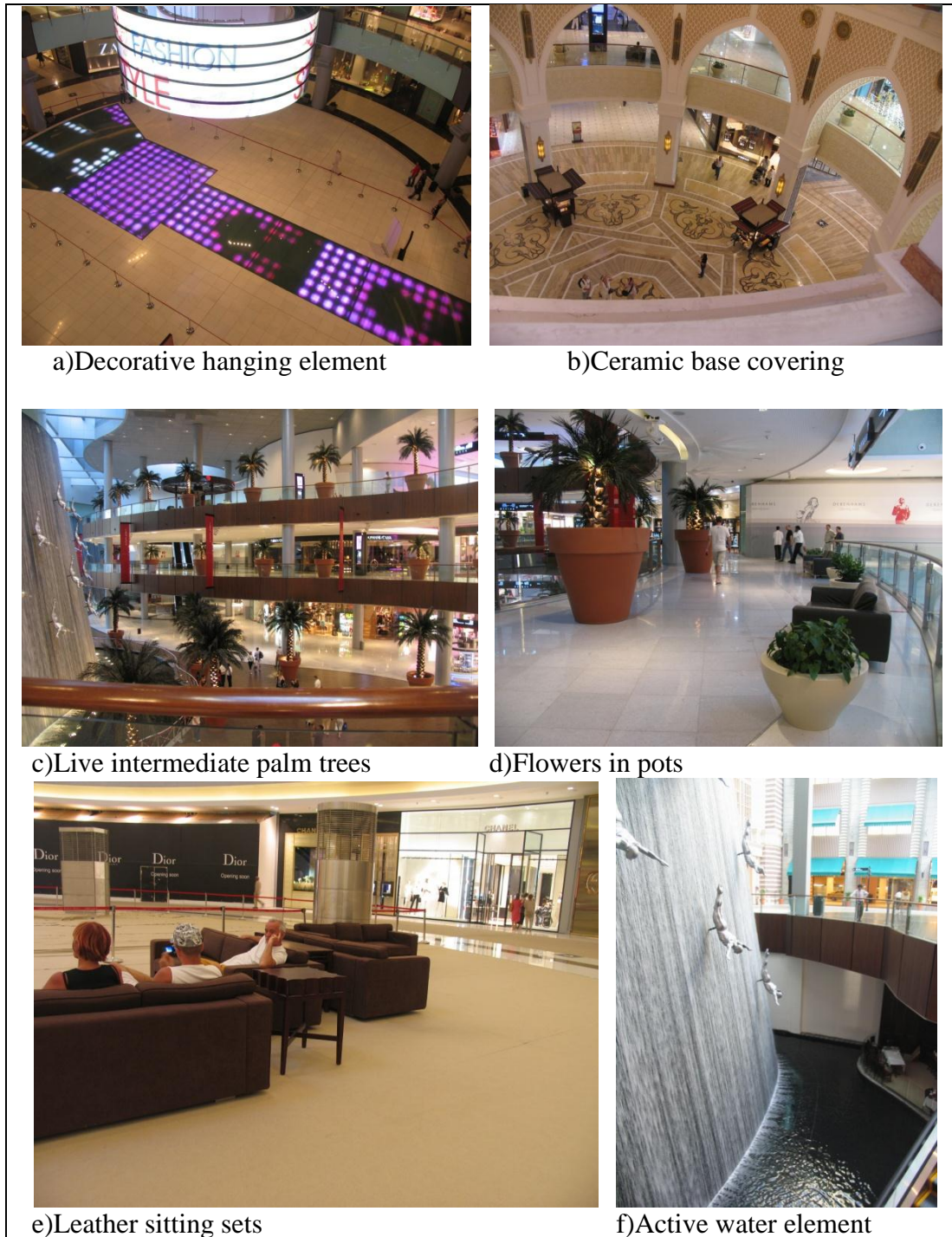


Figure 53: The common space of Dubai Mall

The corridors have horizontal texture arrangement. These horizontal base arrangements not only orient people but also make people to see the distance shorter than it's real (Figure 54.c). In some parts of the corridors carpets with comfortable leather sitting groups/sets over it are seen (Figure 54.a&b). Live flowers in ceramic

pots (Figure 54.e) and live tall palm trees (Figure 54.d) define the corridor and create orientation. They provide beauty and refreshment to the space. Furthermore, tall palm trees reduce the height of ceiling. The steel dust bins are located next to sitting sets along the corridors in an order. A very huge aquarium is placed next to one of the corridors (Figure 54.h). It is very aesthetic and it takes attraction of visitors. It has got many different types of fishes and even sharks inside as well as various decorative elements.

The corridors are satisfactory in terms of base covering, plant material and furnishing. Besides, they have aesthetic appearance as well.



a) Carpet base covering



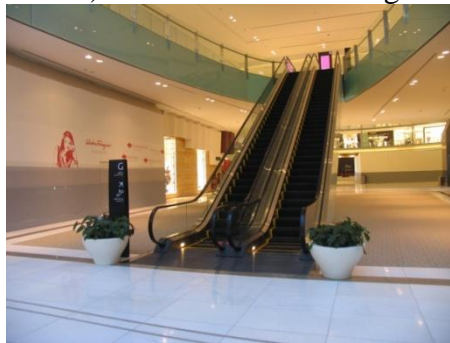
b) Carpet and ceramic base covering



c) Horizontal base arrangement



d) Live tall palm trees



e) Live flowers in ceramic pots



f) Leather sitting group/set



g) Ice skating lawn

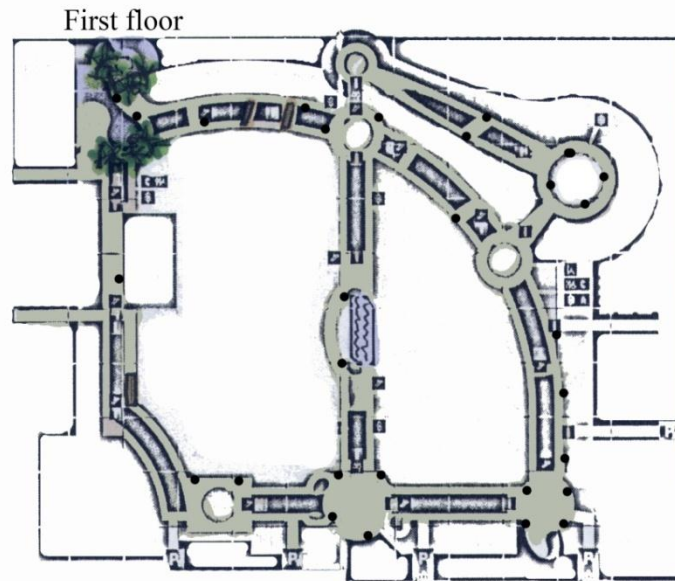
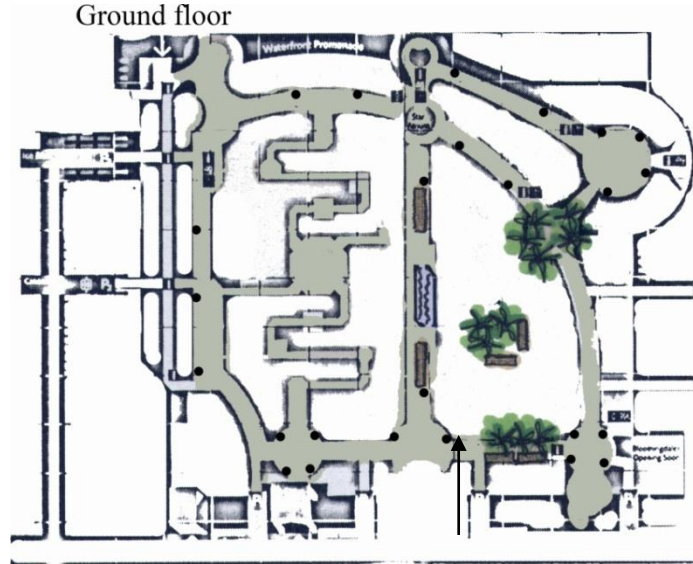


h) Aquarium

Figure 54: The corridor space of Dubai Mall

DSM4

Dubai shopping mall 4, Dubai mall



Legend	
Base covering	
Plant material	
Sitting elements	
Dust bin	
Water elements	

Figure 55: Schematic plan of the Dubai mall interior with landscaping

3.3.5 Festival City Mall in Dubai (DSM5)

This shopping mall is located at Jumeirah Road, Madinat Jumeirah. It is a central atrium type of building (Figure 56). The glass roof let the natural light enter into the building (Figure 56). It has 4 floors; a ground floor and 1 floor over. Besides it has 2 floors basement used for parking. The last floor (second floor) exists food court with the variety of restaurants. The ground floor possesses some restaurants, cafes and the common space of the mall besides the shops.



Figure 56: The glass roof of Festival city Mall

When the building is analyzed in terms of uses of the basic landscaping elements, it is seen that it has a well emphasized entrance with ceramic tile base covering. Its color changes define the entrance (Figure 57). Besides, it orients people to inside. Foliage flower in ceramic pots (container) are located at two sides of the entrance (Figure 57.a). Both base covering and the trees dominate the entrance and they create more invitation to visitors. There are no sitting elements at the entrance space. It is satisfactory in terms of entrance definition.



a) Flower in ceramic pots

b) Ceramic tile base covering

Figure 57: The entrance space of Festival city Mall

The common space is covered with ceramic tiles in different colors and texture (Figure 58.a). Same materials are used at both corridors and common spaces. The common space has brown, light brown and beige color base covering. Live tall palm trees are used at the common space (Figure 58.b). They reduce the height of the ceiling and dominate the space. Different color tones of green foliage plants are placed under the palms besides some red flowers. Comfortable and ergonomic leather sitting sets are placed in the common space. Steel dust bins are located around the common space in an order (Figure 58.c). Various types of active water elements exists in common space (Figure 58.a) also a huge active water elements exist in the common space (Figure 58.c&d). They create aesthetic view and refreshment, cooling inside the air as well as positive psychological effect. People feel relax and refresh with its view and sound.



Figure 58: The common space of Dubai Mall

The corridor space has got the same materials and color/texture that are also used in the common space. Therefore, no special feeling is achieved from base covering in corridors (Figure 59.b). Flowers in steel pots are located along the corridors in an order and create orientation (Figure 59.a&d). Leather sitting sets are located at the corridors. They are not very comfortable. They are used for sitting and resting (Figure 59.c). Steel dust bins are located next to sitting sets along the corridors in an order (Figure 59.c).

It is not satisfactory in terms of base covering but the plant material, interior décor and furnishing and water element are satisfactory.



Figure 59: The corridor space of Festival city Mall

DSM5

Dubai shopping mall 5, Festival city mall

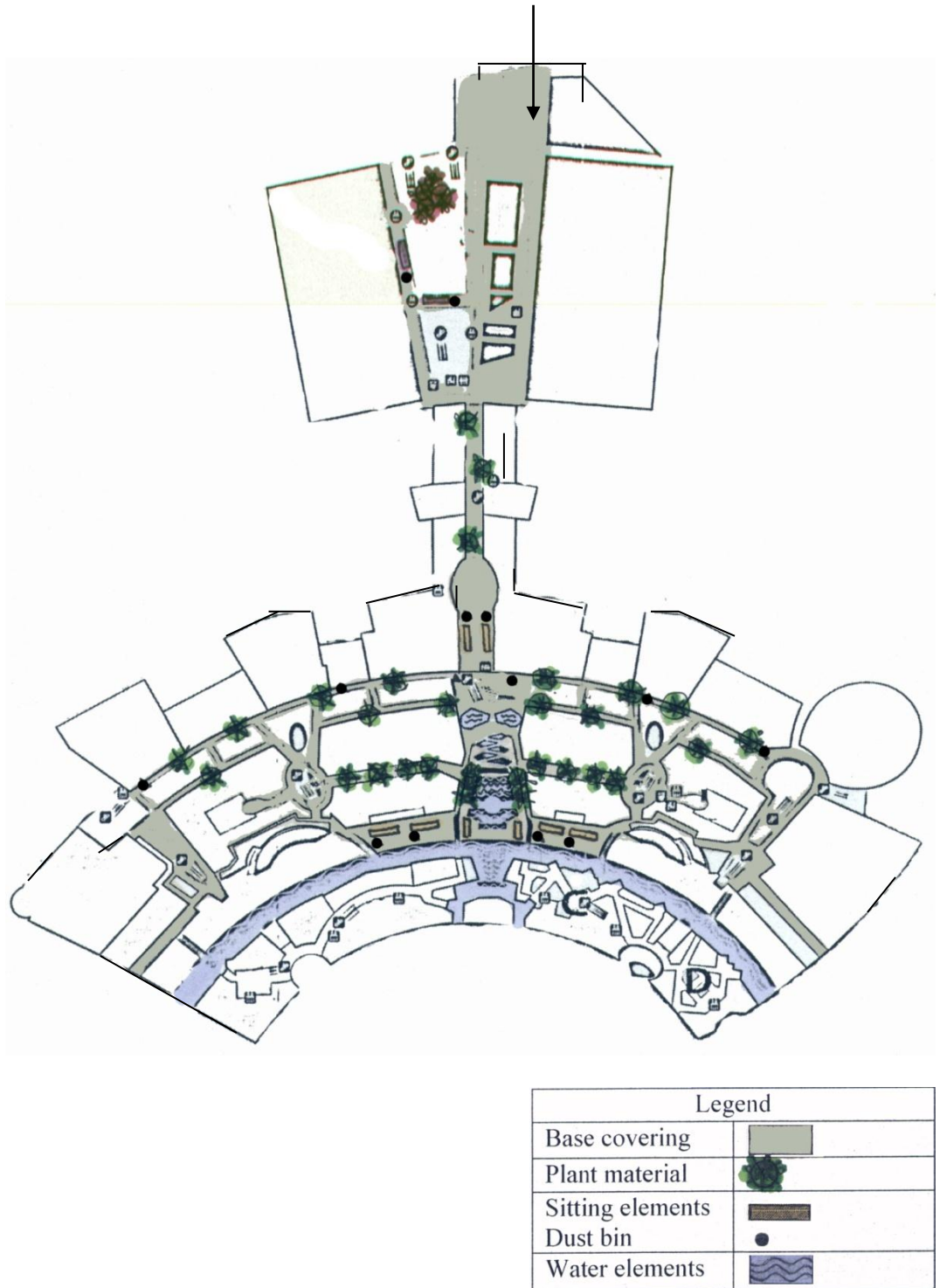


Figure 60: Schematic plan of the Festival city with landscaping

3.3.6 Astoria Mall in Istanbul (ISM1)

This shopping mall is located at Şişli, Büyükdere Road. It is a central atrium type of building (Figure 61). The glass roof let the natural light enter into the building (Figure 61). It has 4 floors; the ground floor and 2 floors over it and 1 floor basement for parking. The last floor (second floor) exists food court with the variety of restaurants besides a cinema lawn. Except for ground floor and second floor it has 1 typical floor.

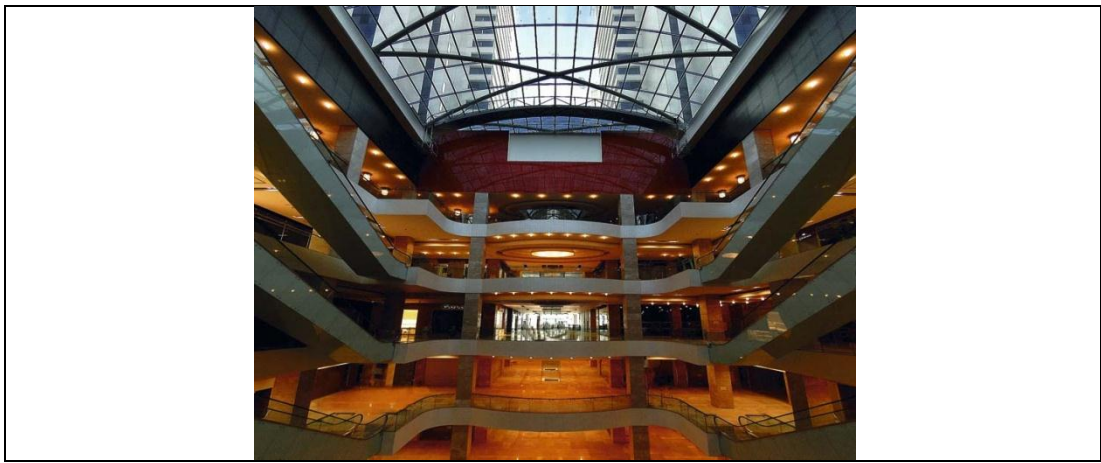


Figure 61: The glass roof of Astoria Mall
(<http://www.sleepermagazine.co.uk/siteimage/scale/800/600/52640.png>)

When the building is analyzed in terms of uses of the basic landscaping elements, it is seen that it has no special treatment for base covering at the entrance. However, intermediate trees in steel pots (container) are located at the two sides of the entrance (Figure 62.b). The trees dominate the entrance and create more invitation and beauty at the entrance. There are no sitting elements at the entrance space, but there are decorative elements hanging from the ceiling. Their aesthetic views are welcoming (Figure 62.a). It is satisfactory in terms of entrance definition.



a)Decorative hanging elements

b)Intermediate trees in steel pots

Figure 62: The entrance space of Astoria Mall

The common space has a dynamic base covering with ceramic tiles of different colors and texture. It is different than the texture of corridors and entrance. The common space has brown, black and white color base covering. However, since children's toy is placed at this area, the base covering is not easy to be perceived (Figure 63.a). Live small trees in steel pots (Figure 63.c) define borders of the common space and control the visitor's movements. Aesthetic decorative elements are hanged from the ceiling to reduce the height of the ceiling and take people's attraction to the common space (Figure 63.b). There is no sitting element at the common space. There is no water element either.



Figure 63: The common space of Astoria Mall

The corridor space is defined by texture and color changes. There is ceramic tile on the base as similar to the entrance (Figure 64). Steel and ceramic plant container keeping small size live trees located along the corridor in an order (Figure 64.b). Few leather sitting elements located at corridors (Figure 64.a). They are ergonomic but not very comfortable. They are used for sitting and resting. Steel dust bins are located along the corridors in an order as well. There is no water element at the corridors.

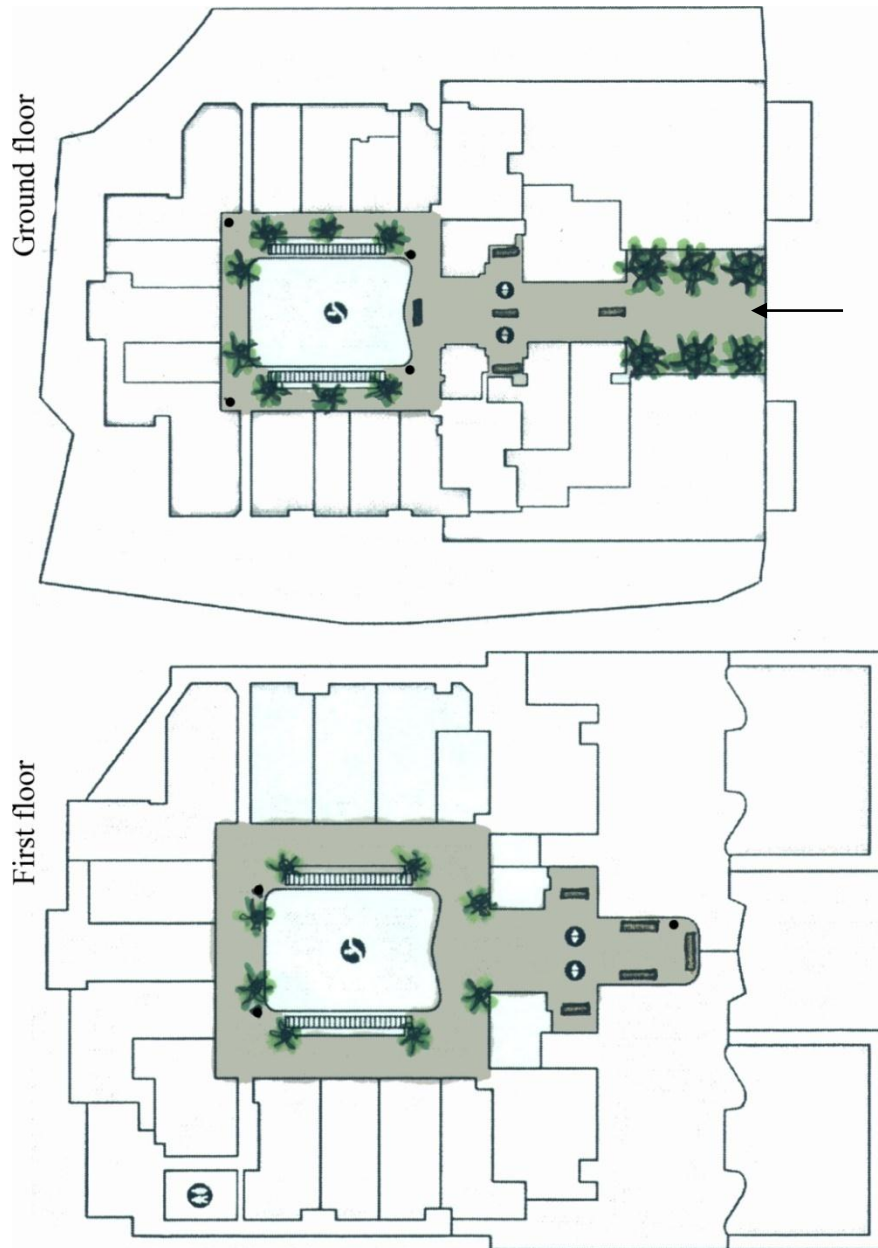
It is satisfactory in terms of base covering, plant material interior décor and furnishing and water element. However, the amount of sitting elements could be increased in the common space.



Figure 64: The corridor space of Astoria Mall

ISM1

Istanbul shopping mall 1, Astoria mall



Legend	
Base covering	
Plant material	
Sitting elements	
Dust bin	
Water elements	

Figure 65: Schematic plan of the Astoria mall with landscaping

3.3.7 Istinye Park Mall in Istanbul (ISM2)

This shopping mall is located at Istinye Bayiril Road, Pınar region. It is a central atrium type of building (Figure 66). The glass roof let the natural light enter into the building (Figure 66). It has 4 floors; the ground floor and 1 floor over it and 2 floors basement. The last floor (first floor) exist food court with the variety of restaurants. Except for ground floor and first floor, it has 2 typical floors.



Figure 66: The glass roof of Istinye Park Mall

When the building is analyzed in terms of uses of landscaping elements, it is seen that it has a well emphasized entrance with ceramic tile and carpet base covering. Texture and material changes creates more aesthetical surface (Figure 67.a). Besides, Tall trees in steel pots used at the center line of entrance for invitation (Figure 67). However, it divides people's movements into two. Both base covering and the trees dominate the entrance. There is no sitting elements or water elements at the entrance space. It can be said that it is satisfactory in terms of entrance definition.



Figure 67: The entrance space of Istinye Park Mall

The common space has a dynamic base covering with ceramic tiles of different colors and texture. It has a circular pattern. It is different than the texture of corridors and entrance. The common space has brown, black, blue and white color base covering (Figure 68.a& b). Live intermediate trees in steel pots (containers) are spread around the common space in an order and create border for common space (Figure 68.a& b). There is no sitting element at the common space except for the children's play ground (Figure 68.d). An active water element exists at one side of the common space (Figure 68.c). It is in human scale. It helps cooling and refreshment inside the air as well as positive psychological effect. People feel relax and refresh with its view and sound.



Figure 68: The common space of Istinye Park Mall

The corridor space is defined by texture and material changes. There is ceramic tile and glass on the base (Figure 69.c). Horizontal divisions are created by material changes. Due to this, people see the distance smaller than it's real (Figure 69.a). Steel plant container keeping intermediate size live trees define the corridor and create orientation (Figure 69.b). There is no sitting element at corridors. Wooden dust bin are located along the corridors in an order. There is no water element at the corridors. It is satisfactory in terms of base covering, plant material, interior décor and furnishing and water element. However, the amount of sitting elements could be increased in the common space and corridors.

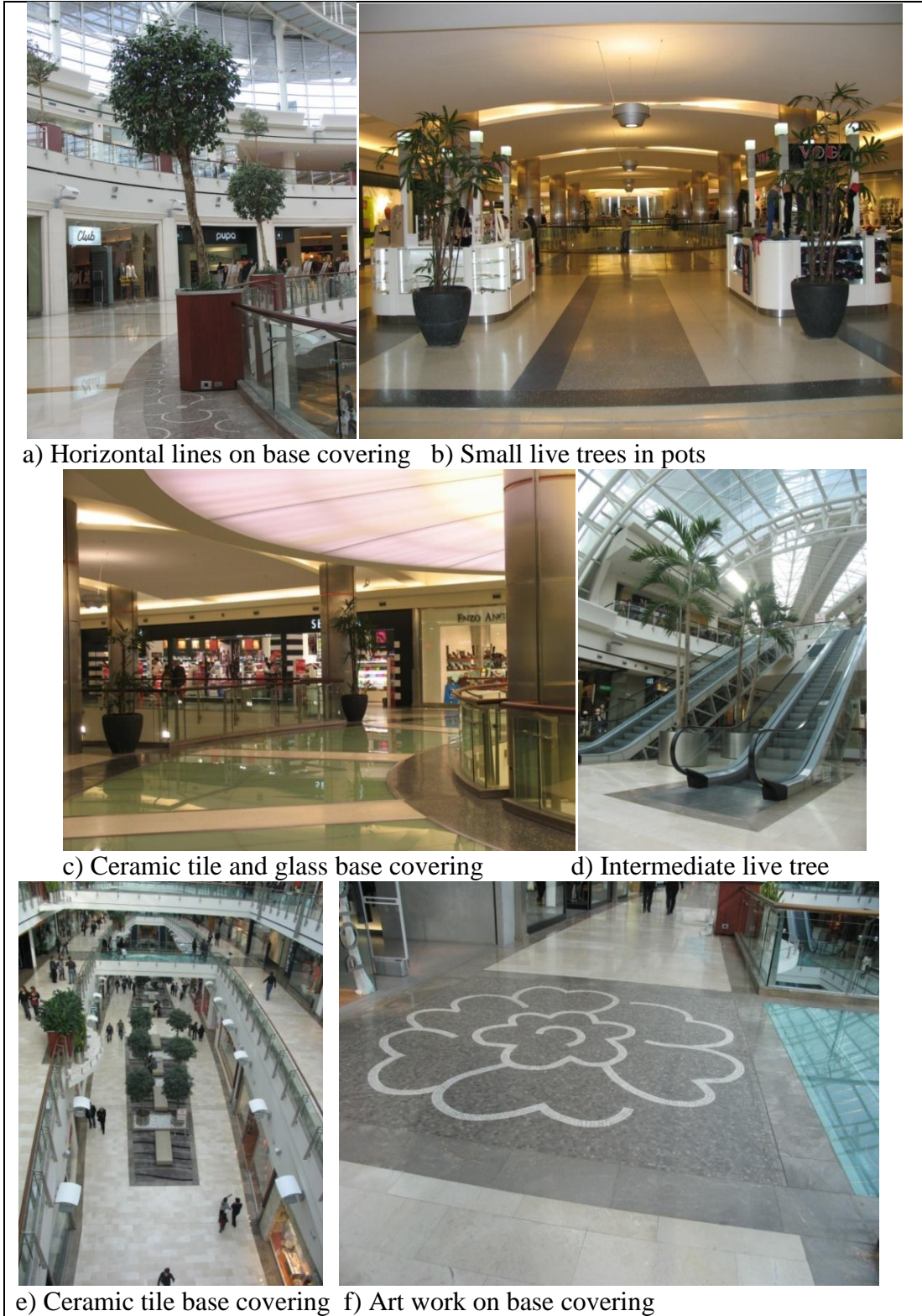
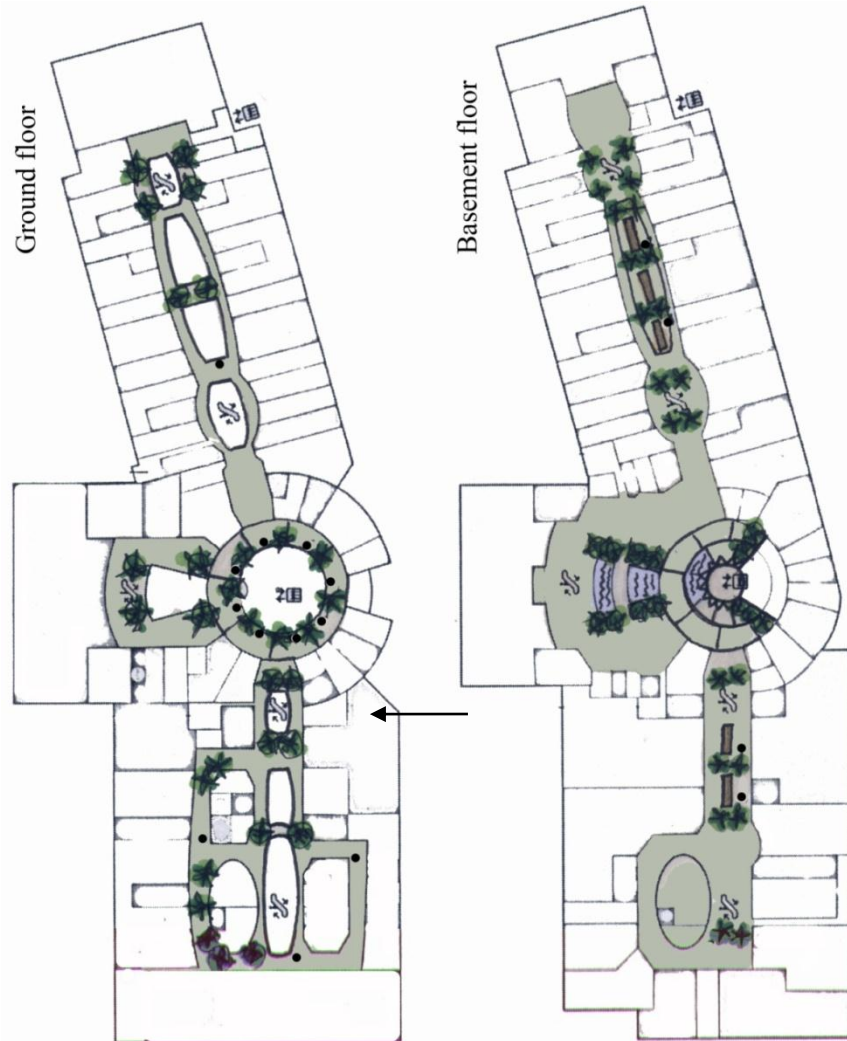


Figure 69: The corridor space of Istinye Park Mall



Legend	
Base covering	
Plant material	
Sitting elements	
Dust bin	
Water elements	

Figure 70: Schematic plan of the Istinye park mall with landscaping

3.3.8 Palladium Mall in Istanbul (ISM3)

This shopping mall is located at Kozyatağı Road, Yenisahra region. It is a central atrium type of building (Figure 71). The glass roof let the natural light enter into the building (Figure 71). It has 4 floors; the ground floor and 3 floors over it. The last floor (third floor) exist food court with the variety of restaurants. Except for last floor it has 3 typical floors.



Figure 71: The glass roof of Palladium Mall

When the building is analyzed in terms of uses of landscaping elements, it is seen that it has a well emphasized entrance with ceramic tile. Texture changes create more aesthetical surface and invitation (Figure 72). There is no plant material or sitting elements or water elements at the entrance space. It is satisfactory in terms of entrance definition.



Figure 72: The entrance space of Palladium Mall

There is no actual common space in this mall. The only space which gathers the people is the food court space. The shape of the building is oval and the core is not empty. Therefore the landscaping elements are spread through the corridor spaces.

The corridor space is defined by texture and material changes. There is ceramic tile and glass on the base (Figure 73.d). Linear arrangement at the corridor creates orientation (Figure 73.a). Wooden plant container keeping small size live trees define the corridor and create orientation (Figure 73.c). There are sitting sets including special sitting elements, a tree in pot and a small steel dust bin (Figure 73.b). These sitting sets are located at the corridors in an order. Steel dust bin are located along the corridors in an order as well. Decorative hanging elements are observed in the corridors (Figure 73). They reduce the height of the ceiling. There is no water element at the corridors.

It is satisfactory in terms of base covering, plant material and interior décor and furnishing. However, there could be a water element at the mall to help the refreshment and more aesthetic view.



a) Corridor arrangement



b) Sitting set



c) Wooden plant container with small size live tree

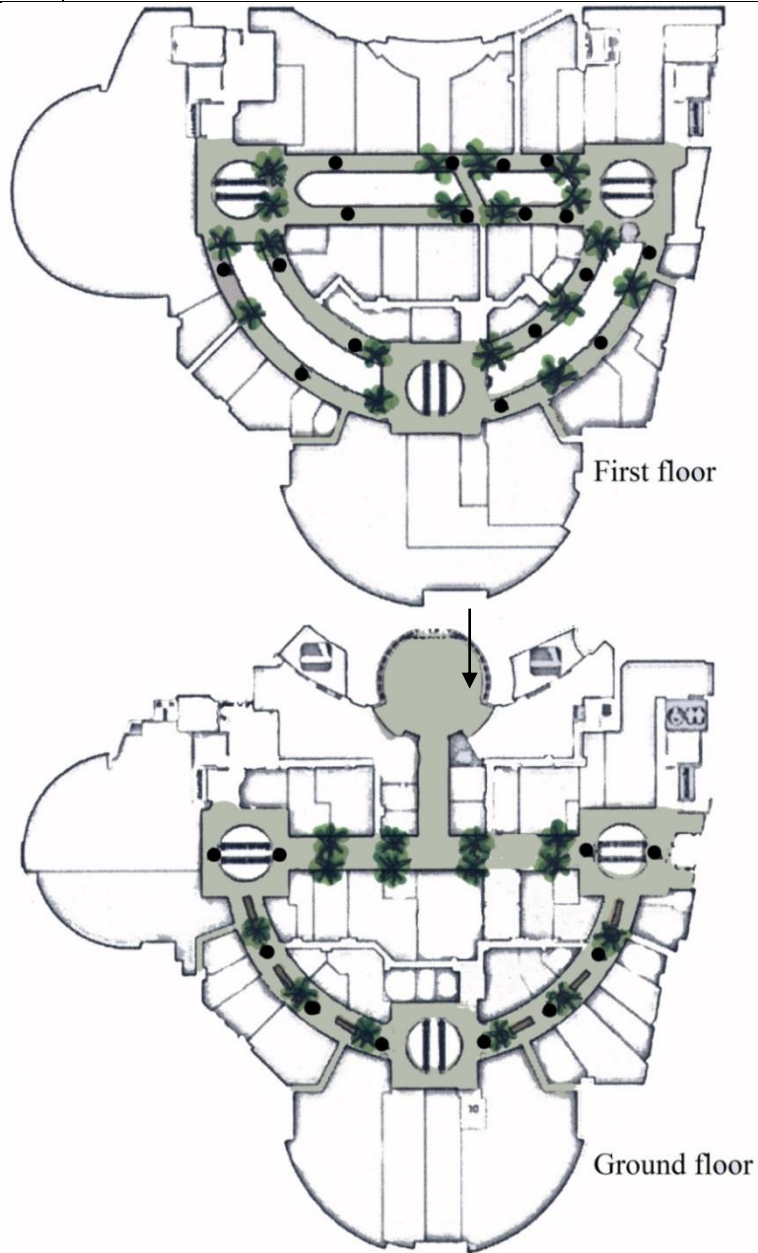


d) Glass and ceramic tile base covering

Figure 73: The corridor space of Palladium Mall

ISM3

Istanbul shopping mall 3, Palladium mall



Legend	
Base covering	
Plant material	
Sitting elements	
Dust bin	
Water elements	

Figure 74: Schematic plan of the Palladium mall with landscaping

3.3.9 Historia Mall in Istanbul (ISM4)

This shopping mall is located at Amiral Tafdil Street. It is a central atrium type of building (Figure 75). The glass roof let the natural light enter into the building (Figure 75). It has 5 floors; the ground floor and 4 floors over it. The last floor (fifth floor) exists a cinema. The fourth floor exist food court with variety of restaurants. Except for ground floor and fifth floor, it has 3 typical floors.

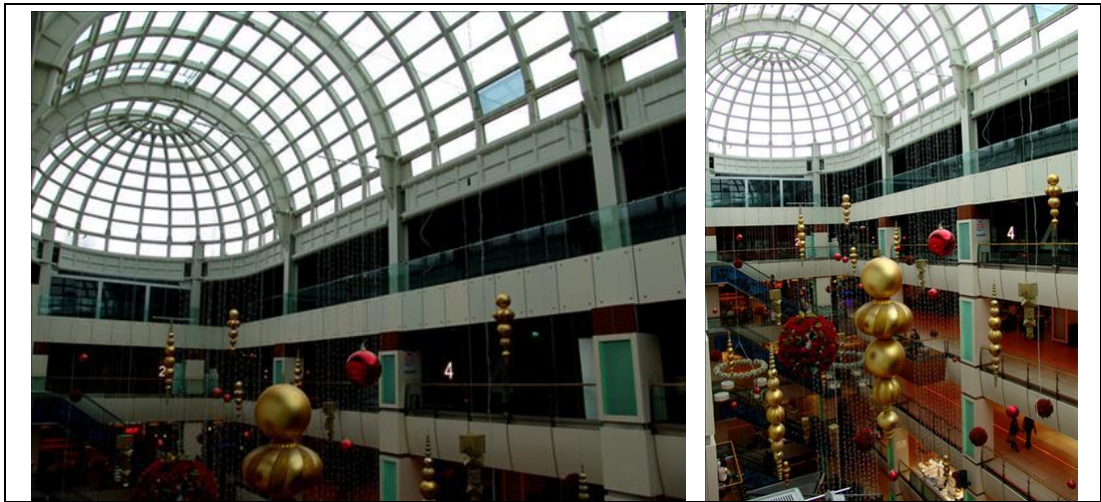


Figure 75: The glass roof of Historia Mall

When the building is analyzed in terms of uses of landscaping elements, it is seen that it has a well emphasized entrance with ceramic tile base covering (Figure 76.a). It has a floral shape base pattern at the entrance (Figure 76.b). Besides, intermediate live trees in ceramic pots (container) are located at two sides of the entrance (Figure 76.c). An artificial shrub is located at the entrance as well (Figure 76.d). Both the base covering and the trees dominate the entrance. There are no sitting elements or water elements at the entrance.

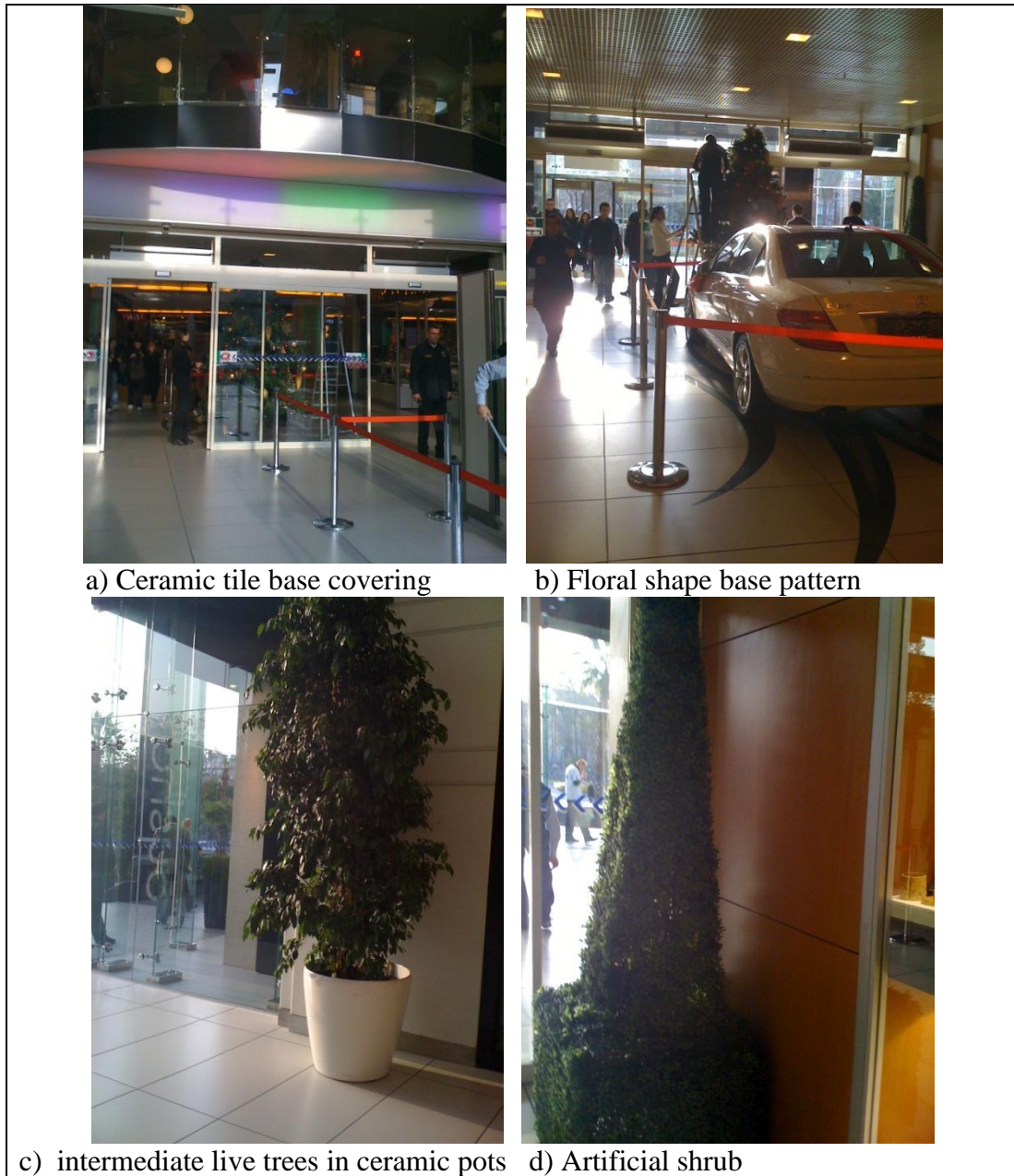


Figure 76: The entrance space of Historia Mall

The common space has parquet of wood base covering. This dominates the common space. The common space has brown and light brown parquet base covering (Figure 77.a). Artificial tall palm trees are used at the common space (Figure 77.c). They dominate the space. Besides, they reduce the height of the ceiling. Red and green foliage plants are placed under the palms. Live small bamboo trees are located at one side of the common space in a linear order. Aesthetic decorative elements are hanged from the ceiling to reduce the height of the ceiling and take people's attraction to the

common space (Figure 77.b). Ergonomic, but not very comfortable steel-wooden sitting elements are located in the common space. There is no dust bin at the common space. An active water element exists in the common space (Figure 77.d&c). It is in human scale. It brings refreshment inside the air as well as positive psychological effect. People feel relax and refresh with its view and sound.



Figure 77: The common space of Historia Mall



a) Linear lines at corridors



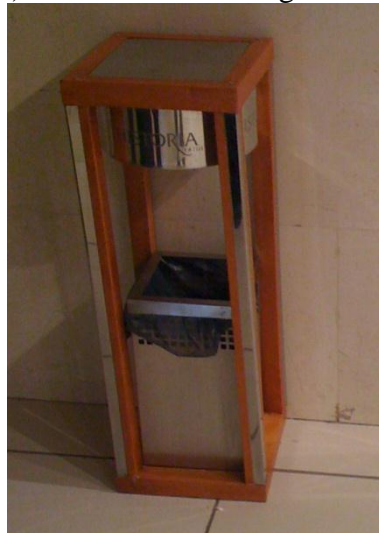
b) Ceramic tile base covering



c) Steel-wooden sitting element



d) Leather massage sitting elements



e) Steel-wooden dust bin



f) Small size live trees in steel pots

Figure 78: The corridor space of Historia Mall

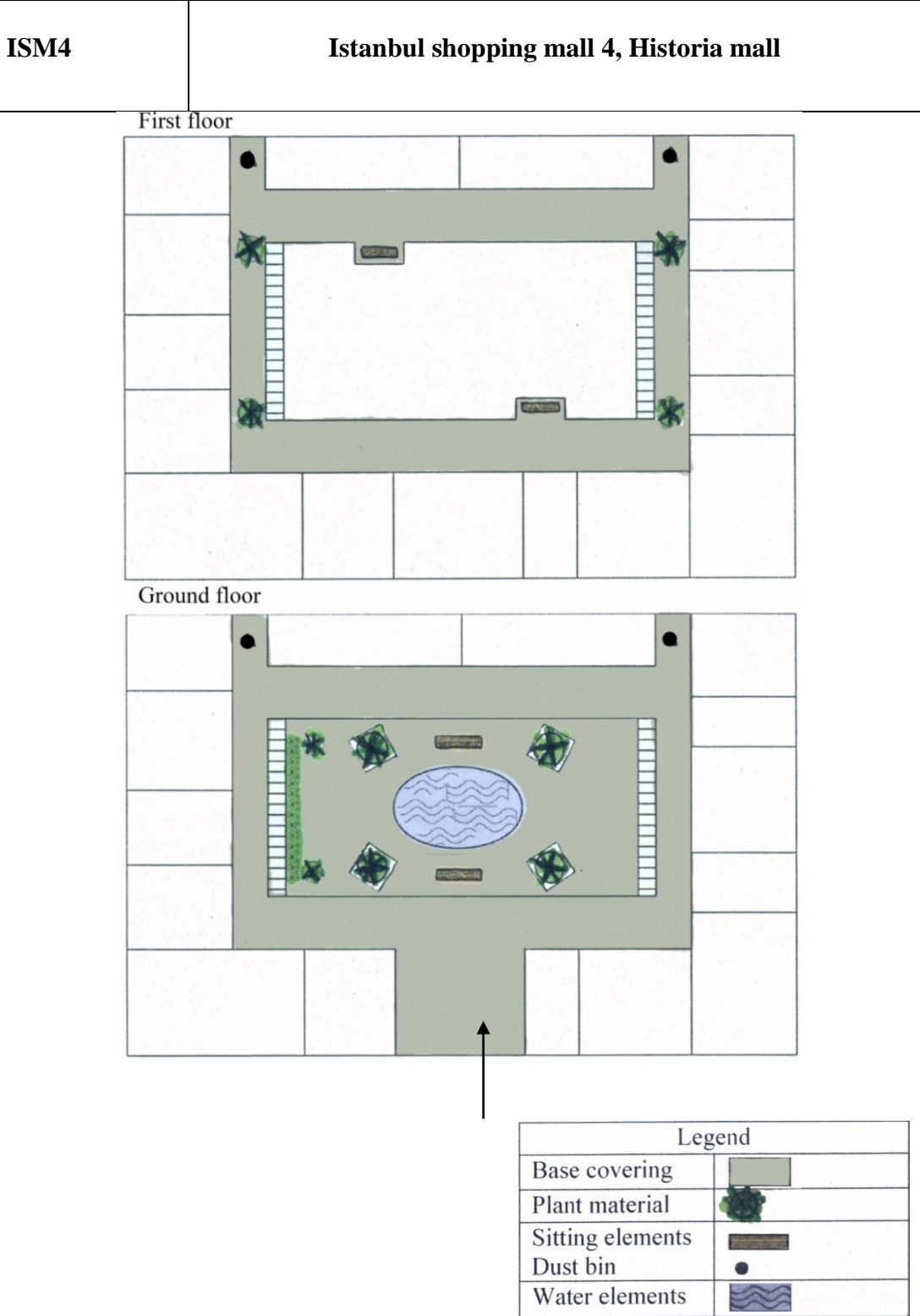


Figure 79: Schematic plan of the Historia mall with landscaping

3.3.10 Cevahir Mall in Istanbul (ISM5)

This shopping mall is located at Şişli, Fulya Road. It is a central atrium type of building (Figure 80). The glass roof let the natural light enter into the building (Figure 80). It has 6 floors; the ground floor and 5 floors over it. The last two floors (Fifth and sixth) exist food court with the variety of restaurants. Except for ground floor and fifth and sixth floors it has 3 typical floor plans.



Figure 80: The glass roof of Cevahir Mall

When the building is analyzed in terms of uses of landscaping elements, it is seen that texture changing on the base material emphasizes the main entrance (Figure 81.a). Ceramic tiles base covering is used. The tones of black grey and white are observed on the base covering (Figure 81.b). Intermediate trees in steel pots (container) are located at the two sides of the entrance and define the entrance (Figure 81.b). The trees create more invitation and beauty at the entrance. There is no sitting element at the entrance space. An active water element is located next to the entrance space (Figure 81.c). It is satisfactory in terms of entrance definition.



Figure 81: The entrance space of Cevahir Mall

The common space has a dynamic base covering with ceramic tiles of different colors and texture. It is different than the texture of corridors and entrance. The common space has curvilinear pattern with black and white colors (Figure 82.a). Live tall palm trees are used to dominate the common space (Figure 82.a). They reduce the height of ceiling. Aesthetic decorative elements are hanged from the ceiling to reduce the height of the ceiling and take people's attraction to the common

space (Figure 82.b). Except for the café in common space, there is no sitting element at the space. A passive water element creates a focal point (Figure 82.a). It is refreshing and relaxing the users.

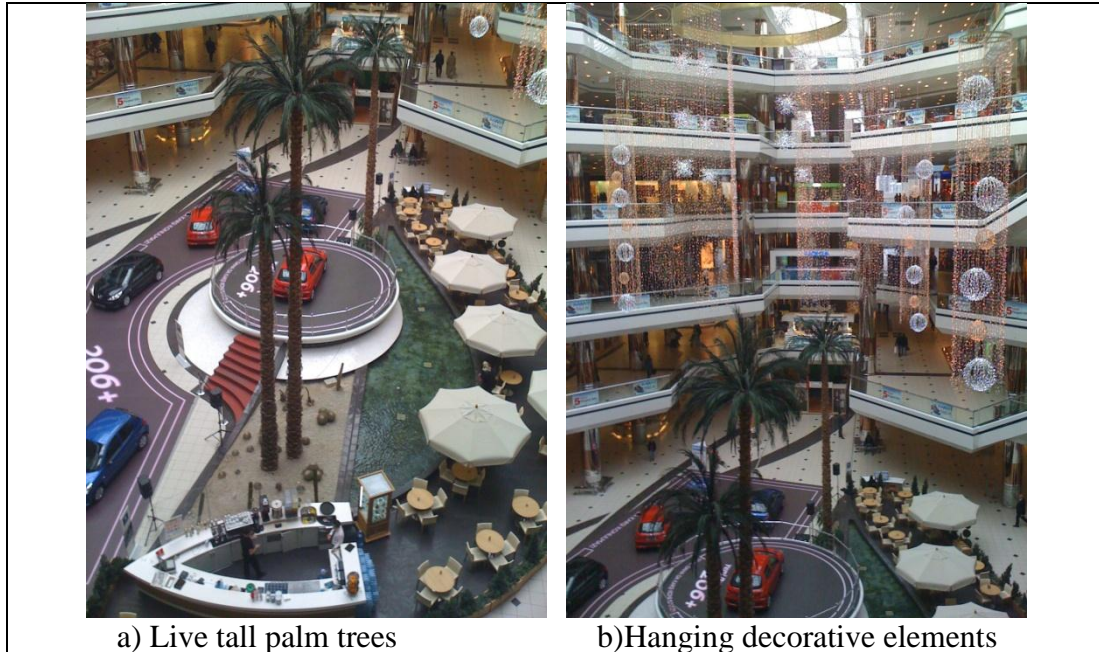
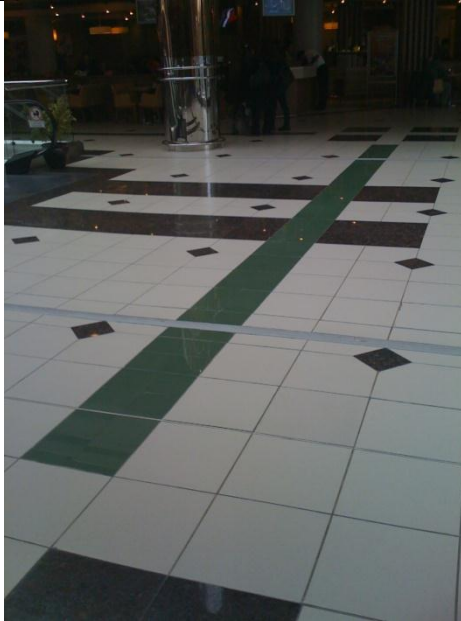


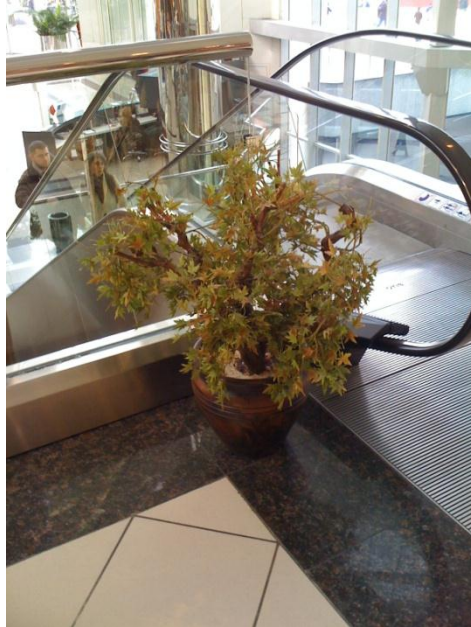
Figure 82: The common space of Cevahir Mall

The corridor space is defined by material changes. It creates linear arrangement at the corridor (Figure 83.a). Artificial flower in pots are arbitrary located along the corridors (Figure 83.d). Steel sitting elements are used for sitting and resting (Figure 83.b). They are ergonomic but not very comfortable. Steel dust bins located along the corridors arbitrary. No water element is at the corridors.

It is satisfactory in terms of base covering, plant material, interior décor and furnishing and water element. However, the amount of sitting elements could be increased in the common space.



a) Linear arrangement of ceramic tiles b) Steel sitting benches



d) Artificial flower in pots

Figure 83: The corridor space of Cevahir Mall

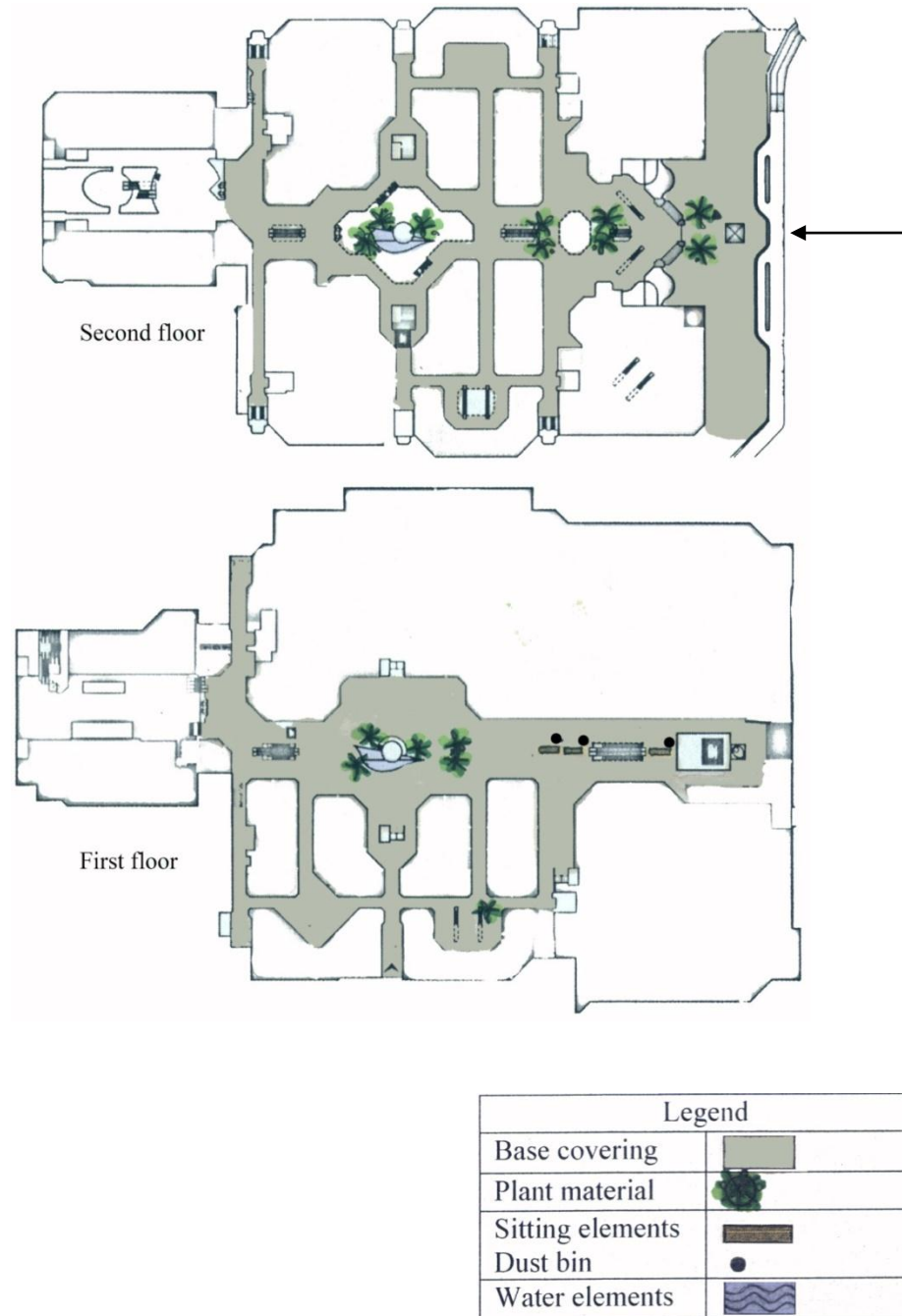


Figure 84: Schematic plan of the Cevahir mall with landscaping

Summary of chapter

In the following paragraphs, the uses of the basic landscaping elements are given.

In Dubai, in few shopping malls, texture and color changing of base covering emphasizes the main entrance and creates aesthetical appearance. This change of texture and color also helps to orient people to inside. Similar arrangement can also be seen in Istanbul. In most of shopping malls in both of the cities, flowers or intermediate trees in pots are used at the two sides or center line of the entrance for invitation and aesthetic appearance. In Dubai, in most of the shopping malls sitting elements are used for sitting/ resting and watching passerby also dust bins are located at the entrance in an order. This creates more comfort and aesthetic view. Meanwhile, in Istanbul, none of the shopping malls have sitting elements at the entrance space. Only some dust bins are provided in some of the shopping malls. Except for one shopping mall in Istanbul, none of the shopping malls in both cities have water element at the entrance space.

In most shopping malls of both cities, circular patterns on the base covering are created to define and emphasize the common space. They dominate the space and give a dynamic feeling of the space. In Dubai, in most shopping malls, tall palm trees are used to dominate the space and also reduce the height of the ceiling. Meanwhile in Istanbul, mostly, flower in pots are used to create border around common space. They control visitor's movement and create Aesthetic view. In Dubai, in all shopping malls ergonomic and very comfortable sitting elements are used for sitting/resting/gathering and eating. Dust bins are located around the common space. But, in Istanbul, in most of the shopping malls there is no sitting element and the

existing ones are ergonomic but not very comfortable. In Istanbul, decorative hanging elements are used to create more aesthetic view and take people's attraction. It also reduces the height of the ceiling of the common space. In Dubai, in most shopping malls active water elements are used to create focal point. They have aesthetic view and refreshment. Meanwhile, in Istanbul few shopping malls have used water elements in common spaces.

In Dubai, in most of the shopping malls material and color changes on the base covering define the corridors. Horizontal lines are created by color changes. This makes people to see the distance smaller than it's real. On the other hand, in Istanbul, in most shopping malls material changes create linear arrangement at the corridors that defines the corridors and create orientation. In Dubai, in all of the shopping malls, flower in pots are located along the corridors and create orientation. They create beauty and refreshment. In Istanbul, also, in most of the shopping malls small trees in pots are located along the corridors and create orientation. They bring beauty and refreshment to the corridor spaces. In both cities, in most of the shopping malls sitting elements are used for sitting/resting. Dust bins are located along the corridor in order or arbitrary. In Dubai, sitting elements create more comfort but in Istanbul sitting elements are ergonomic with adequate comfort. In Dubai, in few shopping malls water elements are used in corridor spaces to create focal point and they have aesthetic appearance. Meanwhile in Istanbul, none of the shopping malls have water element in corridor spaces.

In general the purpose of using shopping malls in Istanbul and Dubai is different. While in Istanbul, users go to the shopping malls for shopping, in Dubai, people go

to the shopping malls for recreation and spending time mainly, besides, for shopping. The reason for this is the climatic condition in Dubai which is very hot and humid. In Istanbul, more simple designs and furniture and fixtures are used comparing to Dubai. However, in Dubai exaggeration can be seen on designs, furniture and fixtures and gigantic water element and aquariums. It's considerable that Dubai under the effect of east (Arabic/Islamic) culture uses more luxury elements in their design and also the income level is high. Meanwhile Istanbul under the effect of west (European) culture uses more simplicity in their designs and the income level compare to Dubai is medium.

Table 1: Summary of chapter 3 in a table format

Chapter 4

CONCLUSION

Shopping malls are places that people spend their time for shopping, socializing and entertainment. Therefore, great attention has to be paid to the design of shopping malls. Elements of landscaping and the way they are applied greatly affect the interior space quality.

The aim of this research was to understand if there are any similarities or differences between the uses of the basic landscaping elements in different locations of the world.

The analysis was based on the uses of these elements and the way they are applied in different spaces of shopping malls. Shopping malls are selected as case study, because they are the important public spaces that interior landscaping is intensively used. Two different cities in two different countries of the world; Istanbul (Turkey) and Dubai (United Arab Emirates) are selected as case study.

As it is mentioned in previous chapters, four basic landscaping elements: Base covering, plant material, interior décor & furnishing and water element are considered while analyzing the space. While analyzing, it was understood that each shopping mall includes three main spaces; Entrance space, common space(s) and corridor spaces. These spaces were analyzed in 10 selected shopping malls.

Although there are small differences in the way these elements are applied in the two different cities, in general, same basic landscaping elements are used for similar purposes in both cities. In brief, following comes the findings over this analysis:

- ✘ In general, same basic landscaping elements are used for similar purposes in both cities which are base covering, plant material, interior décor & furnishing and water.
- ✘ Istanbul under the effect of west (European) culture uses more simplicity in their designs and the income level compare to Dubai is medium. Therefore, In Istanbul, simple designs and landscaping elements are used.
- ✘ Dubai under the effect of east (Arabic/Islamic) culture uses more luxury elements in their design and also the income level is high. Therefore, In Dubai exaggeration can be seen on designs, furniture and fixtures and gigantic water elements and aquariums.
- ✘ Purpose of using shopping malls in Istanbul and Dubai is different; in Istanbul, users go to the shopping malls for shopping, in Dubai, people go to the shopping malls for recreation and spending time mainly, besides, for shopping.

The following guidelines can be used for the interior landscaping of the shopping malls.

For the entrance space:

Base covering texture and material/color changes can be used to emphasize the entrance. Besides, the changes furthermore, can orient the visitors to inside and creates invitation. Plant material (tree/flower) in pots at the two sides of the entrance creates more invitation. Sitting elements are not necessary at the entrance. Yet they can be used for more comfort and aesthetic view. Dust bin can be located at the two sides of the entrance. Some wall niches or pictures on the walls can be provided to create more aesthetic view.

Water element is not a necessary element to use at the entrance since this space is just a space to pass through towards main space. Only flower pots and the texture changing on base covering could be convenient enough for welcoming the visitors.

For the common space:

For the base covering circular patterns can be used to emphasize the common space and create dynamic feeling. It also dominates the space.

Plant materials can be used around the common space to create borders around the common space and control the visitor's movement. Besides, tall palm trees can be used at the center to create focal point and reduce the height of the ceiling.

Sitting elements at the common space can be used for visitors for sitting/ resting and watching passerby. Comfortable and ergonomic sitting elements should be used since these spaces are used for gathering and entertainment. Dust bins can be located around the common space in an order. Decorative elements hanged from the ceiling can provide dominancy and aesthetic view. Besides it reduces the height of the ceiling.

Water elements are very important in the common space. They create focal point and aesthetic appearance. Also they create refreshment in the space.

For the corridor spaces:

For the base covering texture and color/material changes defines the corridors. Horizontal lines can divide the space to smaller spaces and make people to see the distance smaller than it is real. Meanwhile linear arrangement can create orientation.

Plant material (flowers in pots) can be located along the corridors. They create beauty and refreshment.

Sitting elements can be provided in some parts of the corridors for sitting/ resting. They provide comfort and aesthetic view. Dust bin can be located along the corridors in an order.

Water elements can be used in corridors. Specially if there is long corridors, water elements can create a focal point and aesthetic view.

Table 2: Summary of chapter 3

Table 3: Findings of the analytical observation at entrance space: base covering and plant material

Table 4: Findings of the analytical observation at entrance space; interior décor & furnishing and water elements

Table 5: Findings of the analytical observation at common space; base covering and plant material

Table 6: Findings of the analytical observation at common space; interior décor &furnishing and water elements

Table 7: Findings of the analytical observation at corridor space; base covering and plant material

Table 8: Findings of the analytical observation at corridor space; interior décor & furnishing and water elements

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Plant material

Table 9: Desktop plants



(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/indoor-tropical-plants.html>)

Table 10: Desktop plants



(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/indoor-tropical-plants.html>)

Table 11: Desktop plants



(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/indoor-tropical-plants.html>)

Table 12: Small indoor plants



(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/indoor-tropical-plants.html>)

Table 13: Small indoor plants



(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/indoor-tropical-plants.html>)

Table 14: Large indoor plants



(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/indoor-tropical-plants.html>)

Table 15: Large indoor plants



(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/indoor-tropical-plants.html>)

Table 16: Large indoor plants



(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/indoor-tropical-plants.html>)

Table 17: Flower plants



(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/indoor-tropical-plants.html>)

Table 19: Plant containers



Ceramic Plant Containers



Terra Cotta Plant Containers



Glass Fiber Reinforced Concrete Plant Containers



Miscellaneous and Distinctive Plant Containers

(<http://www.plantscapeinc.com/landscape-products/plant-containers.html>)

Table 20: Interior decoration elements; pictures on walls niches



Table 21: Interior decoration elements; mosaic work on ground/columns, decorative hanging elements

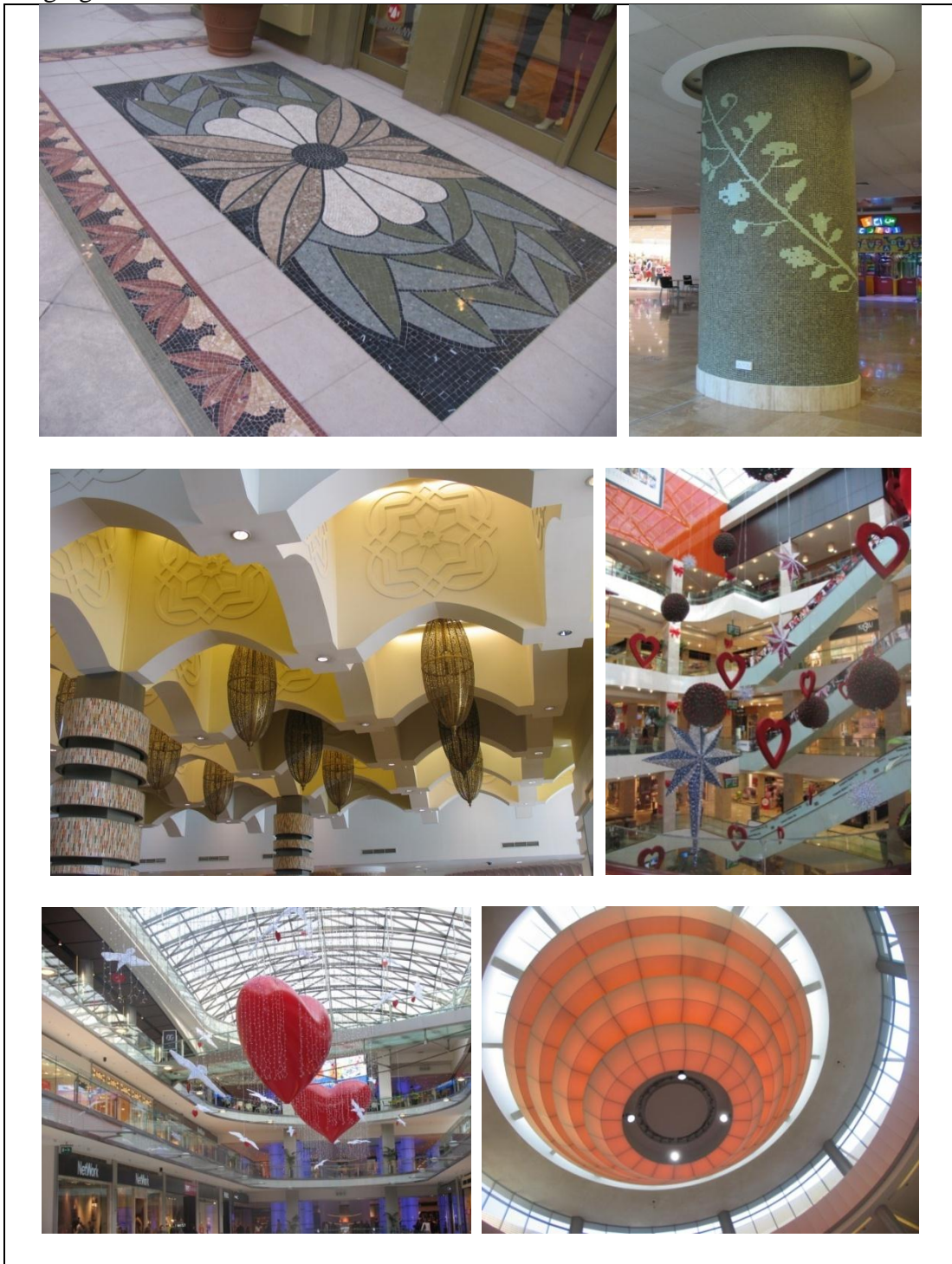


Table 22: Furnishing; sitting elements and dust bins



Appendix C: Inventory forms for analyzing shopping malls

Table 23: Oasis Center Mall in Dubai

Table 24: Times Square Center Mall in Dubai

Table 25: Mall of Emirates in Dubai

Table 26: Dubai Mall in Dubai

Table 27: Festival City Mall in Dubai

Table 28: Astoria Mall in Istanbul

Table 29: Istinye Park Mall in Istanbul

Table 30: Palladium Mall in Istanbul

Table 31: Historia Mall in Istanbul

Table 32: Cevahir Mall in Istanbul