The sense of naturalness

Nowadays the design of landscape is always concerned about natural design or in other words "design by nature". Most of the place that develop by landscape development is always concentrate about how to do a design that blend with the context. But in the real world today not all the design can be applied with 100% of nature. So one question come out, how can we create the development and design in land that has a value of nature and blend with surrounding context. Mine while the design nowadays is consist of man made, that we know are not the nature thing.

For that, the aim in this seminar is try to find out how to create the nature surrounding in design by using the character of nature which the "sense of naturalness", so that other wise the design is not nature but it can give sense of nature to surrounding context.

Prologue

Goal and Objective

The goal of this seminar is to explore how the sense of nature can be design

- To identify the characteristic and component of nature
- To examine how the characteristic of nature can create sense of naturalness
- To study the philosophy and principle of naturalness nowadays
- To identify the function and value of sense of naturalness

Reference study (Context: Highland)

Seminar

Nature

Nature, in the broadest sense, is equivalent to the natural world, physical universe, material world or material universe. "Nature" refers to the phenomena of the physical world, and also to the in general.

Component of nature:
- Nature of human life
- Culture religion art
- Nature of ecosystem
- Wildlife, plant & animals, & climate

Perception

Sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch

Sense

Sense is one of the element that influence our perception, it is system that consists of a sensory cell type (or group of cell types) that respond to a specific kind of physical energy

Naturalness

Naturalness Relate that it is not necessary the un nature component or man made did not has a character of nature (sense of naturalness).

The characteristic of nature that can create the sense of naturalness:

- Colour
- Material
- Composition
- Form
- Smell

Exp: The character of tree

Cape Point

Cape Point is a promontory at the southeast corner of the Cape Peninsula, which is a mountainous and very scenic landform that runs north-south for about thirty kilometres at the extreme southwestern tip of the African continent in the Republic of South Africa. Table Mountain and the city of Cape Town are close to the northern extremity of the same peninsula. The cape is located at 34°21′28.5″S, 18°29′51″E, about 2.3 kilometres (1.4 mi) east and a little north of the Cape of Good Hope on the south-west corner. What is interesting about this place is, all the design and planning interprets the sense of naturalness, from the material that used to the arrangement of place, cape point successful to blend the design to surrounding.

Exp: Urban context

Conclusion

Actually, this study is simple, which is study the character of nature to identify the sense of naturalness and after that used it in design. But the important thing is, this study made us know that although we cannot bring the nature in our design, but we can create the nature scenery to our design by using the sense of naturalness. Maybe nowadays we cannot see the value of this thing, but in the future, where there are not place for natural element like plant to life, we will use the sense of naturalness to create the nature environment in our design. In other side by study the sense of naturalness, we can also balance the design between the nature element and man made element.

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PROPOSED AN OBSERVATION PARK IN RABUNG LIKAS KOTA KINABALU SABAH

Site Context

Inventory:

- Located 5km from Kota Kinabalu town center and removed from few important areas such as residential, institutional, commercial and industrial.
- Located in the middle of Kota Kinabalu district.
- Near to all zones that has in Kota Kinabalu, such as Monggis, Penampang, Tg. Ara, Likas, Kbolombong and Likam.
- The nearest recreational park is Tg. Ara Beach (Prince Philip Park) and Bukit Padang (Bukit Padang Recreational Park).

Biology:

- Strategic piece; people from every site of Kota Kinabalu can easily come.
- Existing parks that have now are seen as part of complete the incrusting of people recreation need in Kota Kinabalu.
- For that the development of Rabung Likas as recreational park is expected one complete the reduction and looking that bar.
- But the location make this site facing with the development pressure.

Profile analysis:

- Developed of coalmining/ rearing has already made the visual quality from this site.
- Where the building shape not only disturb the green line of the hill but also has blocked the visual between the site and out site areas.

Profile analysis:

- Process of cut and fill has almost destroyed all green space and slope in the east side especially in the south area.
- This make the hill slope expose to climate and erosion.
- The soil structure was also affect and be a cause to land slide and flood.
- But looking in potential aspect, actually the land form character is very suitable to vary activity, such as jungle tracking, jogging, hiking, and as well viewing.

Flora and fauna:

- Rabung Likas is a green space that should originally a tropical beach. That why this area still has a certain flora and fauna species.
- The main origin tree that has in this area is "Tembako" (Ficus repens)
- The main wildlife is Eagle where in this area the species of eagle that has is "Sungei Holong Bench (Rainieria inka)

Beautifull:

- Flora and fauna species is threaten by the development pressure (housing development), such as cut and fill and trees passing.
- Development destroy the surrounding green space and the habitat of trees.
- Indigenous species will demolish and lost over by species of monoclonal and wild grass.

Climate:

- The site is full with green plant. The temperature inside is around 25°C, and the temperature outside when the urban area is around 27°C.

Analysis:

- Rabung Likas is one of the green lungs that supply oxygen to human and animal.
- The disturbance decrease the oxygen supplying and increase the temperature.
- These also become a cause to local climate disturbance. But what the really important is this area can give visitor more serenity (cool surrounding).

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Site Characteristic

Accessibility and circulation

There are two main access routes identified in this site. One of it is the accessibility from west side while the other is from east side. There is also another access that identify like informal trail in south sides to the hilltop.

Analysis

Now on the access road from west side is the main route that almost used to enter this site. But this route is seen not suitable to propose as a main entrance because it volume fast and too close to residential areas.

The access route from west side is likely to move to the residential areas. The low main problem of accessibility aspect in this site is the proximity to the lowland and the main cause why this happened is because of most of the land around this site is a hill area.

Surf photo analysis

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**Design Introduction**

Rabung Likas is one of the hills that have in Kota Kinabalu district area. From three hills that have in Kota Kinabalu, Rabung Likas is only hill that not yet fully attack by the development pressure. So the government wants to develop this area to be a place that useful to people around Kota Kinabalu and can maintain the green space on it.

**Project parameter**

- **Site**: Rabung Likas (Urban Forest)
  - Abound open space
  - (acacia and "taling") placed in the middle of K.K
  - Has high visual quality
  - But "facing to high development pressure"

- **User**: Local community / Tourist
  - Senior citizen
  - Individual
  - Adult
  - Children
  - Group

**Hardscape concept**

- Used environmental material such as (timber, rocks and water).

**Softscape concept**

- Conservation and preservation of existing green space by using a technique of reforestation and tree bank, especially tropical plant that can create a tropical ambience.

**Design goal**

- Develop Rabung Likas as an observation park that can maintain Rabung Likas as a green area, as well as to provide a recreational opportunity to local community.

**Design objective**

- To identify the observation point at Rabung Likas, enhance it and make it as main activity.
  - By using the character of nature, try to conserve and preserve the existing component and blend the planning and design with the surrounding context.
  - To provide the supporting activity that support main activity and attract local community.

**Design Approach**

Green landscape development (low key development):

- The design that done by certain Level Intervention:
  - Related to design and spatial component
  - The level intervention of Rabung Likas observation park:
    - 60% green area vs 40% built up area
    - 40% active area vs 60% passive area

(Source: K.K landscape masterplan)

**Design concept**

Rabung Likas has a high visual quality. It's make Rabung Likas suitable to design as an observation park. But by doing the another development in Rabung Likas, it will more increasing the development pressure that has. How we can solve it:

Here is where the concept of design comes: "Sense of naturalness". Which is create the nature surrounding in design by using the character of nature.

The concept is:

**Sense of naturalness:** with nature, from nature, to nature

- nature influence man made
- nature dominate man made

**Proposed an Observation Park at Rabung Likas, Kota Kinabalu Sabah**

DONE BY: ALFIAN BIN MANSYUR | C.NO: 830805-12-5437 | Ab030007 | BACHELOR OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | FINAL PROJECT FOR: FINAL COMPREHENSIVE STUDIO
The design concept for this project is **sense of naturalness**: a place that affords people to get contact with nature. This concept is supported with two concerns: ecological planning and balance of urban development in the city. Naturalness of material dominates the design of the park. The design proposal divides the site into four major zones which are (i) entrance area that consist of parking and tram station, (ii) observation plaza that consist of commercial and administration building, (iii) nature area that consist of recreational activity such as jogging trail, jungle trail, observation deck and nature viewing plaza, and (iv) an observation area with watch towers and observation bridge. The proposal emphasizes on active recreational activities such as jogging, playing, and exercising as well as passive ones such as outdoor learning, viewing, and observing. Hence the design provides several features including observation towers, jogging trail, jungle trail, observation decks, nature viewing plaza and tram. This community park may become a resource asset to the urban dwellers of the city for recreation and tourism. The site becomes part of the green lung of the city which may support the concept of “city in tropical forest.”
MULTI PURPOSE STAGE: CHILDREN PLAYGROUND & PARCOURSE AREA

All the areas are located little bit high from the existing ground to give a sense of
interesting view.

Provided a "green playing area" which is safe and wide
including viewing shelter that located more high from the ground level for
parents observe their children.

TEMPERATURE SUB ENTRANCE

Link from the nearest residential area which is Zone P18T Flat and
new resident residential development.
Near to the starting point of nature trail.

PARK ENTRANCE

Give a sense of welcoming to visitor by using the changeable style of
naturalness such as a rhythm of cascade fountain and is from the artificial
stone.

Two information signage at either will be explorable in the park.

OBSERVATION DECK POINT A
(towards a south china sea)

This deck drop down that has high scenic quality towards South china sea
and an island around it.
Also has a top sitting and an information board about the view.

PROPOSED AN OBSERVATION PARK AT RABUNG LIKAS, KOTA KINABALU SABAH
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