

The Relationship between Urban art and Landscape in the Context of Sustainable Design

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ABSTRACT: Landscape results from interactions between natural and human elements, symbolizing a society's cultural essence. As a field, landscape architecture captures this evolving interplay in four-dimensional designs, reflecting the passage of time and closely engaging with art. Public art, in turn, enhances urban landscapes by embedding cultural and social expression, often through installations using natural or synthetic materials, either temporary or permanent. These artistic additions uplift urban aesthetics, communicate cultural identity, and foster a sense of place, making public spaces more engaging and appealing while also addressing social issues and supporting the local economy. In cities, the symbiosis between landscape and public art creates spaces that resonate with community identity and values, embedding memories and a sense of belonging into the urban texture. As cities develop, the role of public art in landscape design becomes more significant. Aligning with broader planning goals, allocating space for art in urban landscapes can sustain the values of public areas and improve residents' quality of life. This study examines this relationship, classifies landscape elements with artistic dimensions, and highlights the impact of these artworks on local, regional, and national levels, emphasizing public art's transformative influence on urban landscapes.

KEYWORDS -Landscape architecture, landscape and art, public art, sustainable design, urban landscape

I. INTRODUCTION

Landscape is a dynamic structure formed as a result of the mutual interaction of natural and human elements. It is a dynamic phenomenon that reflects the cultural characteristics of societies. This concept includes not only the natural environment but also the areas built by humans and the social and cultural contexts of these areas. In this context, landscape areas become physical and symbolic spaces that reflect the lifestyles, historical development and cultural values of societies and reveal their identities. The relationship that societies establish with their geographical environment becomes tangible through landscape [1]. Landscape, as perceived by people, means an area whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human elements [2]. This interaction becomes an important element that shapes the identity of societies over time.

Landscape architecture is a profession that regulates the aesthetic, functional and social structure of areas by using natural and artificial elements. It is a professional discipline that brings together art, science, engineering and technology. It deals with the perceptual integrity of space in four dimensions as width-length-depth-time. In addition, this professional discipline, considering the dynamics of spatial design, reflects the transformations in form, texture, colour and dimensions of design elements to spatial changes [3]. Landscape architecture not only aims to create sustainable spaces in harmony with nature, but also tries to strengthen the cultural and artistic meaning of these spaces.

Urban landscape is a complex texture formed by the combination of architectural structures, infrastructure, green areas and cultural elements [4]. In this context, public art has emerged as an intervention

tool that positively transforms public spaces within the urban landscape [5]. Public art has the potential to positively transform the urban landscape. It is a tool that reflects the aesthetic and cultural understanding of a society and is often seen as a mirror of society [6]. Various permanent or temporary applications are made by using natural and artificial materials such as leaves, plants, tree branches and trunks, stones, soil, sand, concrete, gravel, etc. [5]. Landscape designs that carry natural and cultural features specific to the area are accessible to everyone, have participatory and awareness-raising qualities, and have spatial and socio-cultural effects on urban areas [7,8]. Public art analyses the concepts of nature, planning and design in a systematic structure. It increases the aesthetic value of urban landscape areas. It is also an important tool for integrating socio-cultural expression and social approach into design by individuals [6].

The impact of public art on urban landscapes is multidimensional. Public art in urban landscapes reflects the cultural identity of the city where it is located, emphasising the city's history, cultural diversity and social values. Installations that are open to the public and in which the public can participate can address social problems with public art, promote an idea, and even inspire change [6]. This art provides aesthetic and functional improvements in urban spaces, making them more attractive for both residents and visitors. Considering its economic contributions such as attracting tourists, encouraging investment and supporting local artists, the contribution of public art to the local, regional and city economy is significant [9]. At the same time, public art makes the cultural identity, history and social values of the city visible. In this way, it plays an important role in the formation of urban memory. This process strengthens the sense of belonging of city dwellers to their spaces and creates a symbiotic interaction that transforms urban spaces into living, meaningful places [10].

Based on this information, the continuous development and change of cities today makes the role of public art in urban landscape design increasingly important. In line with large-scale urban planning objectives, it is very important to provide sufficient space for artistic designs within the scope of urban landscape design in public spaces [11]. Making public art approach a part of urban public landscape areas contributes to the overall quality of life and increases the aesthetic value of urban spaces [6]. Gathering space, culture, art and society under a single roof is an important approach that will increase the sustainability of the values of urban public space [9]. As a result, public art becoming an integral part of urban landscape areas will ensure the formation of better quality, sustainable and identity urban environments.

In this study, the relationship between urban landscape and public art is analysed in depth. The artistic dimension of the landscape elements that make up the urban area is emphasised and categorised, and the contribution of this dimension to the locality, region and country is discussed with various examples. As a result, the transformative effect of public art on urban landscape design is evaluated.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

All kinds of national and international visual and written literature related to the subject and selected examples were used as material. However, the method of the study consists of three stages:

- i. Landscape and public art, the interaction of urban landscape design and public art, form of public art in urban landscapes were defined,
- ii. National and international examples of public art in urban landscapes are analysed and its contribution to the local, regional and national context is presented,
- iii. The transformative effect of public art in urban landscape design and the role of this effect on urban life were evaluated.

III. LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC ART

Aristotle's (384-322 BC) definition of "Art completes what nature cannot complete" reveals how the relationship between art and nature has been handled, interpreted and discussed throughout history. This idea has been handled in different dimensions throughout the ages. Especially since the 18th century, nature has been accepted as an ideal model for art. According to this view, art is a reflection of nature and emerges as a result of man's relationship with nature. Hopkins (1999) states that the relationship between nature and man has always been effective in shaping art. He states that art is the driving force behind this relationship by expressing it as a parka from life [12]. In this context, art appears as an element that strengthens and makes sense of the bond

between human beings and nature [9]. This interpretation expresses the interaction of art with nature and the process of completing the intellectual and emotional effects of human beings on nature in an artistic way.

The root of the word art is “ars” in Old Latin and “techne” in Greek. The meaning of the word art in these two languages is expressed as “The power to produce a premeditated result through consciously controlled and directed action” [13]. According to Çağlın (2010), art is defined as a process that appeals to human senses and feelings, making it a powerful means of communication [14]. Art is used for the expression of emotions, thoughts and ideas at both individual and social levels. Public spaces are the environments that make this communication dimension of art the most visible. In short, art is the general name of the creative activities that people put forward in order to express their feelings, thoughts and imagination in an aesthetic way. In this sense, art not only offers an aesthetic experience, but also creates meaning, conveys messages and enables people to interact with each other or their environment.

The term “public art” was first introduced in the 1960s when modernist sculptors in Asia, Europe and the United States began making their own sculptures and exhibiting them in public spaces [15]. From the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s, public art began to be recognised as “art in public space” in parks, campus areas and plazas. During this period, various art forms such as site-specific art, land-art, performance art, conceptual art, installation art, etc. were integrated with public art. Public art is no longer an object on its own, but has become a form of expression that gains meaning with the surrounding landscape and architectural culture. Different design disciplines have worked together to associate works of art with public spaces [6].

Today, the term “public art” has a broad scope and refers to works of art in public spaces that are accessible to everyone. Such works are usually located outdoors, but can also take place in enclosed public spaces. Public artworks can take the form of sculptures, murals, installations, performances, etc. [15]. As Altıntaş and Eliri (2012) and Akdoğan (2018) emphasise, according to the traditional understanding of public art, the placement of an artwork in a public space has a significant impact on the content and context of the work. Such works are differentiated from the artworks exhibited and bought and sold in galleries. Because public art not only appeals to a specific audience, but also interacts with the physical, social and cultural characteristics of the space. In this context, the work produced by the artist is not only aesthetic, but also creates a space for social dialogue and interaction. Such art projects require a different understanding from traditional art spectatorship. Public art is shaped by spontaneous encounters and unexpected interactions. This enables art to reach not only a certain segment of the population but also a much wider audience [16,17]. As stated by Parlakkalay (2020), public art practices offer people a mental comfort zone different from the busy and fast pace of life in the city. At the same time, it creates a sense of confusion, curiosity and surprise in individuals with contrasts and perceptual illusions [18].

From past to present, art has continued its existence in many areas of life. The change of people and their adaptation to the needs of the age have affected the development of art. While art bears the traces of the past in the changing world conditions, it has progressed by differentiating as a result of its interaction with nature, public space and social environment [11]. Art and landscape are reflections of culture. These concepts are shaped according to the needs of society. Landscape aims to create a physical and social environment formed as a result of nature, human and cultural relations [9]. The concepts of art, landscape, urban and public open space can be defined in different ways. However, there is a close relationship between these concepts. In this context, landscape architects should care about the design of spaces where art is exhibited and reaches the public in order to strengthen the relationship between art and people. The inclusion of users and all spatial components that make up the landscape in the design will be a practice that increases interaction. This will provide aesthetic, physical, social and economic contributions to the area [8].

IV. THE INTERACTION AND TRANSFORMATIVE EFFECT OF URBAN LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND PUBLIC ART

There is a strong bond between architecture and art. Design plays the role of a bridge between these two disciplines. Design is an element that makes creative expression visible in both architecture and art disciplines. Landscape architecture is based on a multidisciplinary approach. It requires an artistic perspective as well as knowledge of science, social sciences and engineering [19]. This knowledge enables landscape architects to integrate nature and the man-made environment in an aesthetic way, while at the same time using their artistic

creativity. Being both a scientific and artistic discipline, it offers a creative form of expression by combining art and design.

Çelik (2023) states that the foundations of landscape architecture have developed in parallel with art and emphasises that painting is the discipline that affects landscape architecture the most. The art of painting is a source of inspiration in the organisation of forms and spaces in landscape designs [19]. The fact that landscape architecture is a form of artistic expression, urban and public spaces are suitable places for the exhibition of art, and at the same time, it is possible to see art transformed into form in landscape design.

The determining role of human needs in space design enables us to understand both the physical and emotional dimensions of design [20,21]. In the design of spaces, the physical, social and psychological needs of the users must be met. These needs determine how the space will be used and what effect it will create on people [21]. In this context, urban landscape design assumes an important role by combining aesthetics and functionality, supporting social interactions, responding to the needs of users and enabling the expression of art in space.

It is crucial to integrate the arts into urban planning in order to build dynamic and sustainable cities that foster creativity, diversity and cultural heritage. This interaction brings many benefits such as aesthetic improvements as well as economic incentives. The roots of public art installations can be traced back to ancient civilisations, where monumental sculptures and architectural elements functioned as powerful symbols of religion, cultural identity and social values. This symbiotic relationship developed during the Renaissance and Baroque periods, resulting in iconic works by renowned artists such as Michelangelo and Bernini. Approaching the 20th century, public art has undergone a process of evolution, adopting experimental forms that reflect changing social and political landscapes. Visionary artists such as Christo and Jeanne-Claude challenged traditional artistic norms, creating large-scale environmental installations that engage directly with the public. At the centre of public art are key concepts such as site-specificity, social participation and cultural relevance, which determine the effectiveness and success of artistic projects [22].

Urban landscape and public art are interconnected in ways that affect both the physical environment and the social, cultural and economic dynamics of cities. This interaction offers many contributions ranging from aesthetic improvements to economic incentives. The symbiotic relationship can be summarised under the following headings.

Cultural Identity and Belonging:

Cultural landscape is one of the most important elements that constitute the identity of a city [23,24]. Urban landscape design is a visual and physical expression of a city's cultural identity. When combined with public art, these landscapes can reflect the history, traditions and cultural heritage of a city. Cultural landscapes strengthen people's connection with the past and include a number of artistic and natural elements that form the character of the city [25-27]. For example, public green spaces designed around important historical monuments or iconic structures of a city further increase the cultural value of these spaces. Feelings of identity and belonging are related to the personalization of a space. Spaces are not only physical entities, but also areas that appeal to people's emotions, minds and where they can meet their social needs [28,29]. Public art and landscape design are also elements that reflect and strengthen the identity of a community. These designs contribute to people feeling like they belong to a place. In particular, the integration of art into public spaces creates a common experience among people, emphasizes the history, values, and cultural diversity of cities, and reinforces the sense of belonging of individuals to the environment they live in. In addition, it helps preserve local culture and community awareness, while also strengthening the social ties of individuals [1,21,30,31,32]

Sense of Belonging and Attachment:

Urban landscapes and public art strengthen people's attachment to the places where they live. Well-designed landscapes become a meeting point for the individuals who build the society. Public artworks become a part of people's daily lives that they value. This situation, which increases the emotional attachment of individuals to the city and its environment, encourages people to protect and protect their cities more [21,33].

Sense of Place:

Sense of place refers to the emotional and psychological attachments that people living in a place feel about that place [34,35]. Urban landscape design plays a major role in the formation of this sense of place. While public art reflects the character and spirit of a region, landscape design harmonises these works of art with the natural structure of the space. A sense of place helps people feel part of a community and make sense of their environment [35]. In this context, landscapes enriched with artistic touches allow people to develop a more meaningful and deeper sense of place in their daily lives [30].

Aesthetic Enhancement of Urban Spaces:

Artistic elements in the urban landscape increase the aesthetic value and attractiveness of cities. Integrating public art forms such as murals, sculptures, landmarks, etc. can make ordinary or neglected urban public spaces more attractive. This encourages more social interaction, more engaging and enjoyable urban life [30,36].

Economic Impact and Tourism:

The contribution of urban landscape design and public art to the economy is direct and wide ranging. Well-designed public spaces increase real estate values [37-40], expand the volume of trade, become a centre of attraction and bring vitality to the city economy, especially the local economy [33,39,41,42]. These areas are places that encourage commercial activities and are attractive for investors. Public artworks attract tourists and encourage them to visit these areas. For example, artworks such as sculptures and murals can be a point of attraction for tourists. Cities known for their art installations or street art are becoming cultural destinations that attract visitors from all over the world. Tourists visiting these areas also contribute to the city economy and increase tourism revenues [40,43]. Public art has a significant economic impact by stimulating tourism, encouraging investment and supporting local artisans. It stimulates both local and regional economic growth. For example, in Bilbao, Spain, the landscape design of the Guggenheim Museum and its surroundings is an important example of how public art and landscape architecture can contribute to economic restructuring. In particular, the integration of Jeff Koons' "Puppy", "Mamman" and "Tulips" in the entrance garden of the Guggenheim Bilbao has turned the area into an important art attraction and has led to a significant increase in tourism and investment in the area [44] (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Images from Guggenheim Museum, Puppy, Mamman and Tulips [45]

Community Engagement and Re-functionalisation of Public Spaces:

The presence of art in public spaces provides opportunities for people to come together and socialise[39,42,46]. While urban landscape design creates spaces that encourage this social interaction, public artworks are at the centre of these interactions [18,32]. For example, a work of art in a park can become a meeting and interaction point for different social groups. This increases social cohesion and encourages cultural exchange between individuals [33]. On the other hand, public art creates a sense of ownership and connection by encouraging community engagement in urban landscapes. Public art also contributes to the re-functionalisation of unused or neglected spaces. By making these spaces attractive, artworks increase social interaction. For example, the Mural Arts Programme in Philadelphia engages community members in the creation of large-scale murals. This transforms neglected spaces into vibrant, community-orientated places. This process makes art functional and socially meaningful, while the works reflect the identity and values of neighbourhoods[47](Fig. 2).



Figure 2. Some works made as part of the Mural Arts Program in Philadelphia [48-50]

Creating Collective Consciousness:

Public art has a significant impact on raising environmental awareness. Especially the integration of sustainability principles into urban designs forms the basis for projects in which art has both aesthetic and ecological functions. While drawing attention to environmental issues such as climate change or urban pollution, such artworks have the potential to lead communities towards a collective awareness of these issues. Sometimes they involve the direct participation of local communities. This fosters a sense of ownership, pride and identity, strengthening the connection with the urban landscape [30]. Community-orientated art projects, such as communal murals or public art workshops, allow residents to contribute to the design of artworks, strengthening their connection to place. For example, some projects provide both artistic and functional solutions by using environmentally friendly materials or integrating them into green infrastructure projects such as rain gardens and solar-powered artworks. In some projects, especially in cities such as Melbourne, artists have created art installations in public spaces to promote sustainability. These projects emphasise issues such as energy efficiency and environmental responsibility and aim to raise public awareness of these issues. In addition, projects such as the giant plant head sculptures in Chicago also strengthen social awareness through artworks that promote environmentally friendly lifestyles [51]. In Portland, Oregon, eco-art projects that combine aesthetic features with environmental function have been adopted by promoting both sustainability and community participation. These projects create urban landscapes based on green infrastructure solutions by integrating aesthetic features with environmental functions. For example, on the Portland State University campus, aesthetically attractive and functional public spaces were designed using bioswales for stormwater management and native vegetation [52].(Fig. 3). In addition, the Regional Arts and Culture Council (RACC) supports a variety of public art projects that address environmental themes and engage local residents [53]. These projects raise awareness of sustainability and promote a sense of belonging and environmental awareness in the community.



Figure 3. Rainwater harvesting system [53]

Connection to Sustainability and Environmentalism:

Public art has a significant impact on daily life, as it is easily accessible to people while they walk through the city or use shared spaces, without requiring any special effort on their part [37,40,54]. The continuity of public spaces is maintained through the art activities that occur there, the ways the spaces are used, and the processes involved in creating the art. By occupying public spaces, art adds symbolic meanings to the environment, aiding in the transmission of cultural elements and rituals across generations [54,55]. In recent years, public art has increasingly been used to raise environmental awareness and promote sustainability. Artists often use eco-friendly materials or themes related to environmental issues like climate change and conservation to convey these messages. This interaction between public art and environmentalism not only enhances cities' aesthetic appeal but also conveys important sustainability messages to society [51,56]. For instance, artists like Andy Goldsworthy create temporary works using natural materials such as leaves, ice, and stones to highlight the bond between humans and nature [8] (Fig. 4). Additionally, the "Living Roof" project at San Francisco's California Academy of Sciences stands out as both an environmentally functional landscape design and a visually striking example of public art [57]. This living roof demonstrates this integration: the landscape is not only aesthetically engaging but also provides ecological functions such as habitat restoration and sustainable water management. In this case, the art lies in the thoughtful use of natural forms and materials, enhancing both the built environment and the community's connection with nature. Public spaces like this transform into dynamic artworks, fostering environmental awareness and engagement (Fig. 5).



Figure 4. Examples from Andy Goldsworthy's works [58]

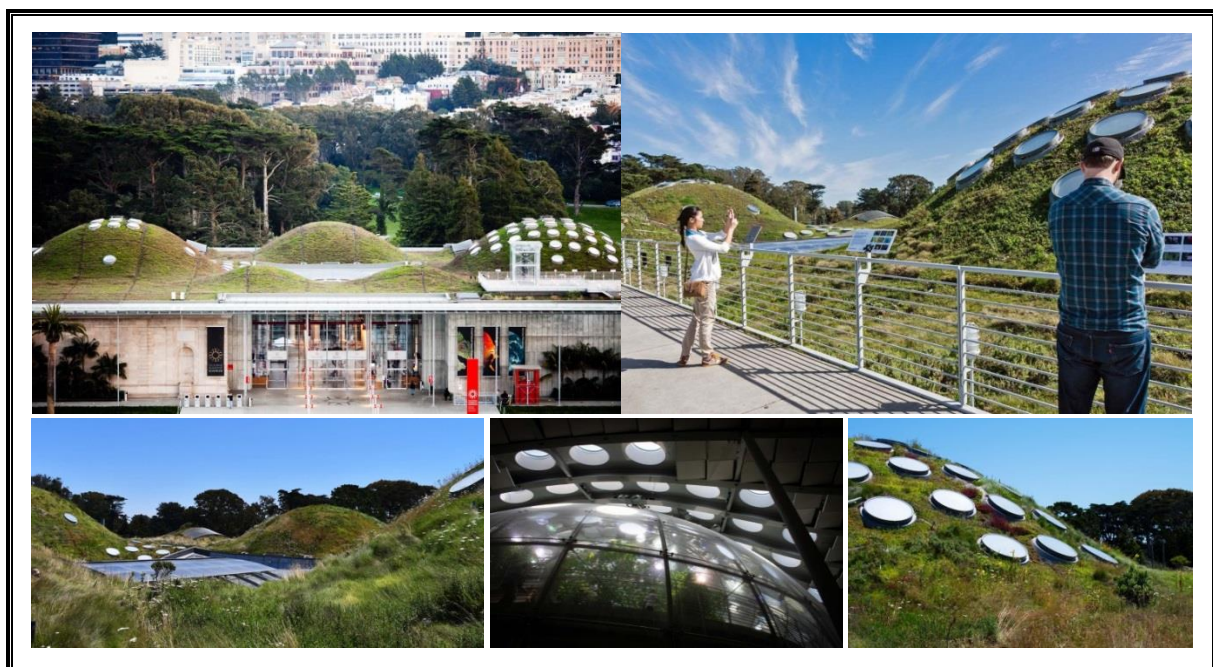


Figure 5. Living Roof Project [59]

In conclusion, urban landscape design and public art offer cities both aesthetic and functional benefits. Cultural landscapes strengthen feelings of identity and belonging, while also contributing significantly to tourism and the economy. These designs enhance the sense of place, fostering connections among people and facilitating social interactions. This symbiotic relationship between landscape and art supports the sustainable development of cities by preserving cultural heritage and promoting economic vitality.

V. FORM OF PUBLIC ART IN URBAN LANDSCAPES

Different forms of public art used in cities shape the visual identity of spaces and enrich the social texture of urban areas. Each form of art has unique functions and establishes a distinct dynamic relationship with the urban environment. These differences contribute to the city's character. Artistic forms redefine the use of spaces while also strengthening the public's connection with these areas [6]. In this context, forms of public art observed in urban landscapes can be categorized as follows.

Types of Application:

Forms of public art used in urban areas are significant elements shaping the identity and character of cities. Public art forms such as sculpture, wall art, performance art, and installation art each carry unique aesthetic and functional values [6,36]. For example, while sculptures offer a permanent presence, wall art (such as graffiti and murals) often incorporates temporary forms of expression. This distinction is closely linked to social dynamics. Performance art provides a temporary artistic experience that transforms public spaces and conveys social messages by interacting with the audience. This diversity enriches the urban texture and social life of cities [6].

Aesthetic Value and Spatial Transformation:

Public art, with its aesthetic impact on the urban landscape, has the potential to change how people perceive spaces. Artistic practices enhance the aesthetic value of streets, parks, and other public areas, offering new opportunities for social interaction and community solidarity. These works of art also reflect social dynamics within urban spaces and strengthen people's sense of belonging to places [60,61]. For instance, artistic interventions can create environments filled with symbols that reflect local history and culture, simultaneously reinforcing community memory. In this context, the aesthetic layer of public art leaves lasting impressions on the perception of urban spaces.

Materials and Techniques Used:

The materials used in public art are essential elements influencing artistic expression and functionality. Natural and artificial materials such as stone, concrete, metal, and wood determine the aesthetic and durability characteristics of artistic works. For instance, stone sculptures provide historical depth and permanence, while metal structures contribute a modern appearance, creating a dynamic effect in the urban landscape. The durability of these materials against weather and environmental factors is crucial for the sustainability of public artworks. Techniques applied also influence how these materials are shaped and integrated into urban spaces, contributing to the overall perception of the art [5].

Landscape elements can be categorized differently depending on the central theme of the topic. However, to evaluate the artistic dimensions of these elements, they should be examined from a perspective related to art forms. With the expansion and diversification of modern artistic approaches, classifications now include new art forms. In this context, public art applications can be expressed using traditional techniques such as painting, sculpture, and ceramics, alongside contemporary techniques such as light, movement, sound, and video to enrich the aesthetic and functional aspects of spaces [6]. Thus, different possibilities in which art objects can play a role as a landscape element in the space will be examined. The harmonious unity of these possibilities will create landscape art, which is an "art of space" [9]. Landscape elements and/or designs that form urban open spaces will be evaluated according to the classification system in Table 1.

Table 1. Classification of landscape elements forming urban open space according to their artistic dimensions [9].

ELEMENTS		Natural Elements	Artificial Elements	
Permanent Elements	Two-Dimensional Elements	Land	Floor coverings	
		Water surface (lake, sea etc.)	Water surface (pool etc.)	
		Vegetative cover surfaces	Wall surfaces	
		Surfaces created with other natural materials	Facade surfaces of buildings	
	Three-Dimensional Elements	Landforms	Visual Elements	Functional Elements
		Plants	Sculptures	Buildings
		Other 3D natural elements	Monuments	Urban furniture
			Other plastic objects	Structural elements
Temporary Elements	Moving elements, people, animals, actions, events, objects that appeal to the senses (sound, smell, etc.)			

VI. EXAMPLES OF PUBLIC ART IN URBAN LANDSCAPES

Parc Guell - Barcelona, Spain

Parc Guell in Barcelona was designed by Antoni Gaudí. It is a famous example of public art that combines natural elements with architecture. Built between 1900 and 1914, this park is especially known for its colorful ceramic mosaics, organic shapes, and ornaments inspired by plant and animal motifs. Gaudí's organic forms, colorful mosaics, and structures inspired by nature create an area where both natural and man-made elements come together harmoniously. One of the most important elements of the park, the curved bench, is designed in the shape of a sea serpent covered with mosaics. In addition, the famous dragon statue decorated with vibrant colors is another striking work [62] (Fig. 6). With its terrace with panoramic views and impressive entrance, it is both a unique architectural work and an important touristic landmark. The curved structure and stairs on the terrace create many semi-open areas surrounded by it. Thus, the park gains a more social identity. Motifs symbolizing Catalan nationalism and religious symbols are placed in many parts of the park. These designs by Gaudí give the city its identity, attract hundreds of tourists every year and boost the economy. The design is a landmark that reflects his deep connection with nature and his artistic understanding in harmony with the environment.



Figure 6. Images from ParcGuell [63]

Cloud Gate– Chicago, USA

In Chicago, public art practices play an important role in the design of the city. Artists carry out collaborative projects on bridges, roads and open spaces. Among these projects, Anish Kapoor's famous work Cloud Gate, or more commonly known as The Bean, stands out. The work is located in Chicago's Millennium Park and is known as one of the most important attractions that give the city its identity (Fig. 7). Attracting 25 million tourists each year, this area is one of the most popular places to visit in the Midwest region of Chicago [64]. Cloud Gate is 13 meters high, 20 m long and 10 m wide. Inside the sculpture, there is a void starting from 3.7 m above ground level and reaching 8 m. Made of stainless steel, the sculpture provides a visual experience to visitors by acting as a mirror reflecting the views of the visitors and the city with its convex and concave surfaces. It is possible to pass under the sculpture, which touches the ground at two extreme points, and this creates a connection between the city's main arteries and the park. Anish Kapoor was inspired by Chicago's urban character and scale in the design of Cloud Gate. The work functions like a cinema screen reflecting the changing cycles of nature around it [26,65]. "Cloud Gate" is positioned as the focal point of Millennium Park's landscape design. The park's arrangement, together with open green areas and pedestrian paths, facilitates access to the work of art. Thus, a direct relationship is established between art and landscape design. "Cloud Gate" has become a point where visitors gather, take photographs and engage in social interaction. The park's landscape design and the work itself bring people together, reinforcing the social function of the public space. Kapoor's work is not only a visual focal point, but also a symbolic element. It functions like a mirror reflecting both nature and the city's urban texture, allowing visitors to feel integrated with the environment. Although physically fixed, the artwork emphasizes the dynamic nature of the landscape, being in a constantly changing dialogue with its surroundings. This creates a deep relationship with the park's landscape, helping people find a balance between nature and the city.



Figure 7. Images from Millennium Park and Cloud Gate [66,67]

Chicago Riverwalk, Chicago Park District, Chicago Ground Cover – Chicago, USA

Plans to expand the Chicago Riverwalk are to transform the south bank of the Chicago River from Lake Shore Drive to Franklin Street into a full-scale pedestrian waterfront (Fig. 8). Building on existing investments, the project will offer visitors a variety of amenities, including restaurants, live music performances, a river theater, waterfalls, fishing platforms, floating gardens, and public art installations. Additionally, the Chicago Park District has launched Night Out in the Parks, an initiative to provide quality arts and cultural programming in local neighborhoods (Fig. 9). The program presents more than 1,000 free, world-class cultural events in local Chicago parks each year. Chicago Ground Cover, an artist-designed outdoor dance floor in Grant Park, is home to Chicago Summer Dance, recognized as the largest annual outdoor live music and dance series in the United States. In 2011, the area was expanded to approximately 5,000 m², serving thousands of visitors each year who can take free dance lessons from professional instructors in various dance genres [64].(Fig. 10).The artworks along the Riverwalk increase visitors' interaction with nature while also contributing to the aesthetics of the urban landscape. For example, water features, vegetation, and works by local artists combine with the natural features of the space to provide viewers with a rich experience. The artworks emphasize the dynamic nature of the landscape and allow visitors to establish an emotional connection with their surroundings. The Chicago Park District's Night Out in the Parks program brings communities together and encourages art and cultural events in local parks. These events strengthen the role of public art in social interaction by exhibiting works by local artists and encouraging community participation. Chicago Ground Cover, a space designed for dance events and outdoor performances, allows the community to come together. More than just a dance floor, this space allows people to come together and interact with natural and cultural elements. While art strengthens social ties, it also makes the environment more livable.

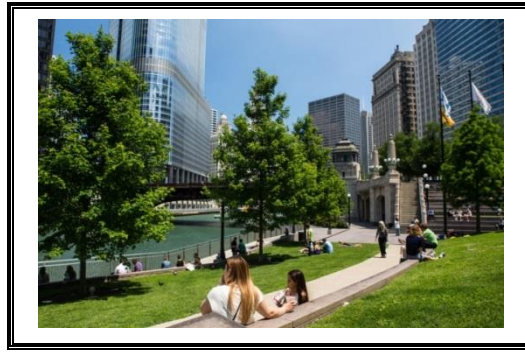


Figure 8. Chicago Riverwalk [68]



Figure 9. Chicago Park District Chicago [69]



Figure 10. Chicago Ground Cover [64].

Drop – Vancouver, Canada

The Drop sculpture is a giant water droplet symbolizing the elements of rain and ocean found in Vancouver. The main striking element of this 18m sculpture is that it is balanced on only one point. This adds a dynamic tension to the overall structure of the work. The slightly inclined orientation of the sculpture establishes a strong dialogue with the surrounding architecture, especially the large support pillars of the Vancouver Convention Center (Fig. 11). This structure also reflects the character of Vancouver, a dynamic city where water is constantly in motion. The square where the work is placed is reminiscent of the prow of a ship, which makes the Drop seem like a giant figure falling from the sky. This conceptual context symbolizes the combination of technical excellence and respect for nature. Therefore, the Drop acts not only aesthetically but also as a landmark that strengthens the connection between the city and its natural and structural elements [70].



Figure 11. The “Drop” sculpture [71]

Untitled, 1550 Wooden Chair – İstanbul, Türkiye

Doris Salcedo's works, especially her installation "Untitled", reflect a deep understanding of art that focuses on violence, loss and questioning memory. With these works, Salcedo criticizes the invisibility of violence and encourages the viewer to question this invisibility. As Salcedo states, "art does not answer, it only asks questions." This work of art is defined as a very meaningful installation that draws attention to the concepts of migration and displacement. This work, made using 1550 wooden chairs squeezed between two buildings on Karaköy Yemenciler Street, stands out as a work that deciphers social memory (Fig. 12). The narrow space where the chairs are squeezed metaphorically reflects the challenging conditions of migrants and the workforce within the global economy. The chair figure used by the artist in this work points to the concepts of displacement and social belonging of individuals, while the state of being squeezed between two walls represents the limited movement area and social invisibility of migrants. On the other hand, the fact that the chairs are not visible indicates that immigrants often become "invisible" in the general structure of society, and that their presence is often unnoticed [70,72,73]. The chairs in Salcedo's work are positioned in a way that is integrated with the environment. This allows viewers to interact with the space both physically and emotionally. The arrangement of the chairs allows visitors to look at the space with a different eye and interact with a landscape they are not accustomed to. This work, exhibited in a historical area such as Karaköy, establishes a dialogue with the surrounding architectural structures and urban landscape. The chairs establish a connection not only with the space they occupy, but also with the history and memory of that space. The arrangement of the wooden chairs both shapes the physical landscape and strengthens the social dimension of art by conveying a social and political message to the viewers. As an installation art, the wooden chairs act as a temporary landscape element and re-mean that space. At the same time, it restructures the relationship between individuals and the environment by reminding the people in the space of the collective memory and the sense of loss. Such works are not only an artistic expression, but also draw the attention of the society to important social problems and include powerful symbols designed to remind them of events that they have forgotten or ignored. This work stands out as an attempt to revive both individual and collective memory.

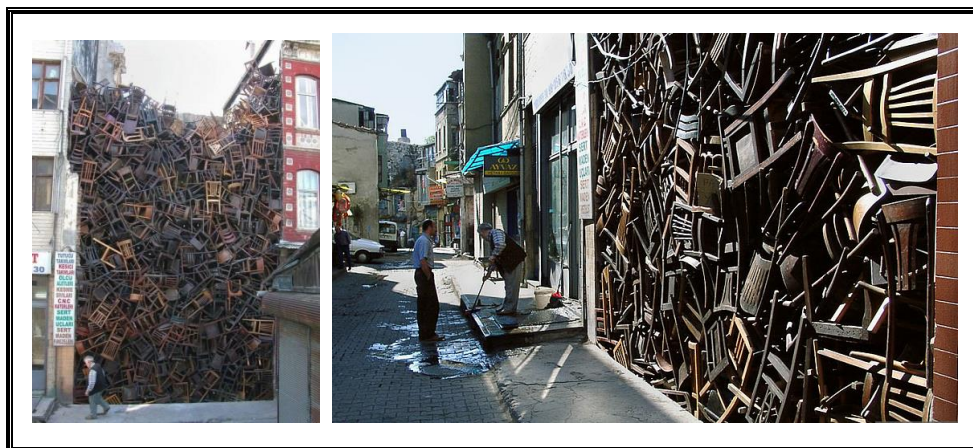


Figure 12. Images from “Untitled” [74,75]

Berlin Wall – Berlin, Germany

The Berlin Wall is considered one of the most iconic symbols of the Cold War, and when it was torn down in 1989, the artworks on it became a powerful medium of expression that reflected the emotions of the city's population. During this period, the art on the Berlin Wall served not only as a form of protest, but also as a space for social memory and freedom of expression (Fig. 13). The division of Germany in two from 1949 onwards created a huge social and economic gap between East and West Germany. The economic hardships experienced by East Germans in the Soviet-controlled Eastern Bloc led to a massive migration to West Germany. During this period, the construction of the Berlin Wall created not only a physical barrier, but also an emotional and psychological barrier. In the mid-1980s, West German artists began to fill the empty, grey surface of the East Wall with works that included politics, social criticism and humor. This began with the Berlin Wall becoming an ideal canvas for street art. The Wall provided a platform for artists to express their search for freedom and the emotions of society. The art on the Berlin Wall was also a symbol of resistance. Artists used this "wall of shame" as a show of rebellion against the oppressive regime by transforming its gloomy stone surface into a field of artistic expression. Each work of art kept the collective memory alive, reminding us of the suffering and division experienced in the past. Since the artists had to work quickly, they often produced works in the style of graffiti, using only a few colors. This led to the development of an understanding of art, especially in West Berlin, influenced by the street art scene of the 1960s and 1970s. Graffiti became more widespread by covering the wall in secret and creating works without attracting attention. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, a huge street art scene emerged in the city. This new form of art continued the artistic legacy of the Berlin Wall and continued with large murals and other urban art projects that enriched the cultural identity of the city. Artists saw the wall not only as a structure but also as a part of their lives and historical experiences. The art on the Berlin Wall has become not only a memory of the past, but also a symbol of freedom and expression. While the wall represents the enormous differences between East and West Germany, the contrasts of cultural and artistic expressions, it also creates an art space that reflects the emotions and identities of Berliners [76]. The Berlin Wall functions not only as a physical barrier, but also as a landscape element with social, cultural and historical meanings. The art on the Berlin Wall strengthened the ways in which local communities expressed their identities, while at the same time adding layers to the urban landscape, providing visual and semantic depth. These art projects play an important role in the transformation of public spaces, as they reflect the emotional reactions and historical experiences of not only individuals but also society as a whole. By turning this wall into an area of expression that revives social memory, artists expressed social problems and transformed urban space. This is an example of public art merging with the aesthetic and social dynamics of the landscape. Public art on the Berlin Wall brings together the social, cultural and historical dimensions of the urban landscape, creating a form of expression that carries traces of the past to the present. Such art projects contribute to the transformation of urban areas by increasing social interactions and enriching the dynamics of city life.



Figure 13. The art on the Berlin Wall [76]

Shadow Play – Phoenix, Arizona, USA

Shadow Play is an art project integrated into the urban landscape of Phoenix. This work creates a public space where locals and visitors can interact. Shadow Play offers a dynamic visual experience using sunlight and shadows. In this way, it allows the landscape to interact with nature. Changing light conditions at different times of the day transform the perception of the work and diversify the experiences of the audience (Fig. 14). The work has the potential to increase social interaction in public spaces. People can play games on the shadows of Shadow Play, take photos and share these experiences on social media. In a city with a desert climate like Phoenix, the use of shadow and light offers an experience in harmony with environmental factors. While Shadow Play creates a cool shade area in hot climate conditions, it also highlights natural elements in an artistic way [77]. In this way, it increases ecological awareness and encourages people to live a life more in harmony with nature. Shadow Play is also considered as a form of expression that reflects the cultural and social identity of the region where it is located. The work enables local communities to express their lifestyles, stories and experiences through art. In this way, the meaning of the public landscape is deepened and contributes to social memory. By blending social interaction, environmental awareness and cultural identity, the work contributes to urban areas becoming more meaningful and livable. Such projects redefine the role of art in public spaces, improving the ways in which societies establish artistic expression and social connections.



Figure 14. Images from Shadow Play [77]

Swing Time – Boston, USA

The interactive sculpture installation “Swing Time” in Boston offers a creative example of how playgrounds and public landscapes can be expanded. This project goes beyond traditional playgrounds to create an interactive space that combines technology and art for all age groups. Swing Time consists of twenty circular

swings with LED lighting outdoors. The LED lights embedded in the swings activate from white to blue and purple as the swings move, change color, and return to dim white light when static (Fig. 15). It was designed by Eric Höweler and Meejin Yoon of Höweler and Yoon Architecture, inspired by traditional playgrounds. It is located in Lawn on D, a contemporary sculpture park located on the edge of the Boston Convention and Exhibition Center. It was designed to support the city's growing technology sector [78]. Swing Time is an innovative public art piece that contributes to Boston's urban landscape, offering not only an entertainment tool but also an experience where technology and art intertwine. With its color and structure, it adds richness to the urban texture of Boston. The movement of the swings affects the dynamics of the space. It changes how visitors perceive the space. In this respect, it increases the capacity of the landscape design to provide not only a visual but also a physical experience. In addition, Swing Time plays an important role as a work reflecting the cultural identity of Boston. Such works strengthen the visual identity of urban areas by increasing aesthetic values. Swings create a landscape area in the public space where people can come together, have fun, establish social connections and experience the cultural and technological identity of the city.



Figure 15. Images from Swing Time [78]

Victoria Memorial – London, England

It is a magnificent structure located in front of Buckingham Palace in London, the capital of England. Completed in 1911 in memory of Queen Victoria, this monument pays homage to one of the longest-reigning queens of England. The monument also symbolizes the power and wealth of the British Empire of the period [79]. The Victoria Memorial not only honors a historical figure, but also functions as a part of London's public landscape. While public art represents social memory with such structures, landscape design also affects how this structure is perceived in the environmental context. The Victoria Memorial is located in the middle of a large landscape that merges with the surrounding Green Park and St. James's Park. Being located in front of Buckingham Palace ensures that the monument becomes a permanent element of the public space. These parks increase the aesthetic and visual value of the monument and offer a natural environment to visitors (Fig. 16). In addition, the open space around the monument creates a gathering, rest and interaction point for people. Integrated into the city landscape, the Victoria Memorial is a work of art that bears witness to London's history and plays an important role in its current cultural life. Since the memorial is located in a central location in London, it is located in a place where the public is densely populated and forms a landmark. The arrangements around the memorial enhance the social experiences of the users and strengthen the sense of community. While the Victoria Memorial draws attention with its architectural beauty, it also carries a deep historical meaning. This structure is important in terms of social memory and national identity. Public artworks not only increase aesthetic values, but also reflect cultural and historical contexts.



Figure 16. Images from Victoria Memorial [80]

Grand Canal Square – Dublin, Ireland

The Grand Canal Square in Dublin is one of the important projects of landscape architect Martha Schwartz and provides a striking example of how modern landscape design can be integrated into sustainable urban living (Fig. 17). The project stands out not only in terms of visual aesthetics and public use, but also with its innovative approach that connects the past with the future. Schwartz's experience in landscape architecture and sustainable cities is tangibly evident in the design of this square. The red carpet and green carpet used in Schwartz's landscape design define the dynamic structure of the area and the two different atmospheric areas of use. The red carpet opens from the steps of the theater to the public area of the square, dramatizing the area like a theater curtain and attracting attention with its shiny resin reflecting the sunlight during the day. At night, the light effects made with red rods allow the area to be experienced differently during the day and at night. The calmer structure of the green carpet and the marsh plants added to this area reflect the sustainability vision of the square. The aim is to preserve the ecological memory by referring to the wetland that existed in this area in the past. This connection of the landscape with the past shows that the area is not only a modern project, but also a design that respects the natural history of the city. The wide seating areas on the edges of the green carpet create a calm and inviting space that allows users to connect with nature. The crisscrossing narrow roads in Grand Canal Square are a design detail that facilitates urban movement. These roads allow people to move in all directions of the square, while also allowing large events, markets and fairs to be organized. This flexibility ensures that the public space remains functional both in daily use and for special events, and thus the square plays an important role in the social and cultural life of the city [81]. Martha Schwartz's Grand Canal Square project is an important example of how sustainable cities and public spaces can be made more livable. Schwartz has created a project that not only adds aesthetic value with its landscape design, but also respects the urban and ecological history of the area, focuses on user experience and strengthens the urban identity. As a public space integrated into the urban fabric of Dublin, this square is an important meeting point for both locals and visitors.

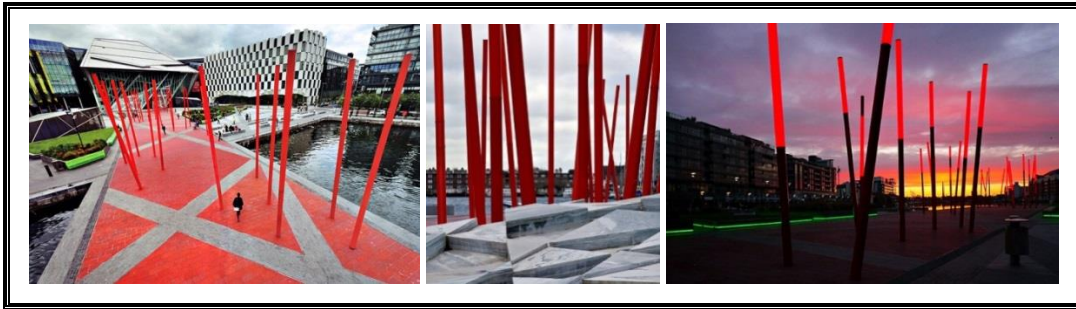


Figure 17. Images from Grand Canal Square [81]

Absorbed by Light – Amsterdam, Holland

British artists Gali May Lucas and Karoline Hinz's work 'Absorbed by light' focuses on how sitting next to sculptures affects others. The work addresses our dependence on technology in the modern world; it emphasizes how our phones and computers have become an inseparable part of our lives (Fig. 18). Thanks to these technological devices, we can stay connected to people all over the world, but these connections occur in a virtual and superficial reality. With this work, Lucas emphasizes people's tendency to get caught up in the digital world and disconnect from the real world. The artist aims to actively involve the audience in the story of her work, allowing us to experience the effects of technology that distance us from the world around us [82]. As a result, this work by Gali May Lucas undertakes a function that questions the impact of public art on the urban landscape and social interactions. While offering a critical look at the effects of technology on urban life, it also invites city dwellers to establish a direct relationship with the work and think about the technological world they live in. These sculptures, which come to the fore at night with their lighting design, both add a different aesthetic value to the space and offer viewers an intellectual experience. By transforming an everyday park bench into an artistic space in the urban landscape, they question the relationship people establish with public space and their surroundings.

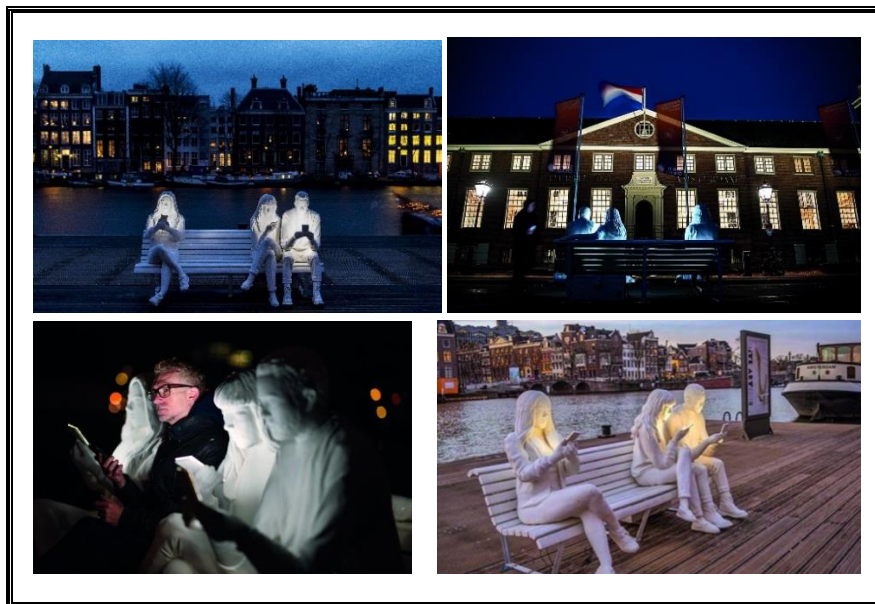


Figure 18. Images from Absorbed by Light [83]

Crown Fountain – Chicago, USA

Located in Millennium Park in Chicago, it is a unique project that combines public art and architecture. Completed in 2004, it is considered one of the successful examples of contemporary art in public spaces. Combining two large LED screen towers with water elements, this work attracts visitors by offering an aesthetic and interactive experience. Crown Fountain consists of two 15m high towers and a shallow pool of water

between them. The LED screens placed on the surface of the towers show large portraits of the faces of various Chicago residents. The people in the portraits create a fountain effect by opening their mouths in turn, which is a modern reference to a classic "gargoyle" fountain. The facial images change at certain intervals, while water constantly flows in the background. The towers merge with the water to create a dynamic public space both physically and digitally (Fig. 19). Plensa's Crown Fountain is designed to interact directly with the public. The shallowness of the pool of water provides a suitable environment for children to play in, especially in the summer months. The visual and physical characteristics of the work emphasize the interactive nature of public art, as it is designed not only to be viewed but also to be experienced. People can connect with the portraits on the screens and actively participate in the square by playing with the water. Crown Fountain combines technology and the natural flow of water. The LED screens on the towers symbolize technological innovation, while the pouring of the water evokes a traditional fountain. By bringing these two elements together, Plensa strikes a balance between modern and classical elements. In addition, the calming and invigorating effect of the water relaxes visitors to the site and symbolizes the role technology plays in modern urban life [84]. Crown Fountain also reflects Chicago's multicultural structure and social diversity. The faces depicted on the towers represent people of different ages, ethnicities and genders, thus making the city's social structure visible through a work of art. In this respect, the work allows individuals to feel represented in public spaces. Crown Fountain functions as both an artistic work and an entertainment element. Creating an area where children play with water shows that art is not just something to watch, but rather an area where it can be experienced in a participatory way. In this respect, the work expands the boundaries of public art and encourages people to come into contact with art in their daily lives. By bringing together technology, water and social diversity, the work demonstrates how modern urban spaces can be enriched with aesthetic and interactive art. Crown Fountain contributes to Chicago's cultural identity while offering visitors both a visual and physical experience.



Figure 19. Images from Crown Fountain [85]

Blue Marble - New York, USA

"Blue Marble" refers to the iconic image that was first photographed from space as a full-length photograph of the Earth and is known as a symbol of environmental awareness. Projected onto a building in New York by Chilean artist Sebastian Errazuriz, this 20-foot digital sculpture shows a live view of the Earth from space and aims to draw attention to a sustainable lifestyle (Fig. 20). Errazuriz's work is created by combining live photos taken by NASA's satellites that monitor elements such as ozone, oceans, clouds, and ice levels. These images reflect the Earth's transition from day to night, reminding viewers of the fragility of our planet and the environmental challenges it faces. "Blue Marble" encourages viewers to observe the changing nature of the planet and question the environmental impact of their own lifestyles [86]. This work integrates into the modern urban structure of New York while also offering an artistic look at global environmental issues. It transforms the urban landscape into a space of awareness, adding an ecological perspective to the city's daily life. In addition, the work has transformed the public space in which it is located. This digital sculpture creates a kind of awareness space within the vibrant, modern atmosphere of the city. In urban areas, people experience the cyclical and dynamic nature of the planet, while questioning the impact of their own actions on the environment.



Figure 20. Images from Blue Marble [87]

VII. CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT PUBLIC ART IN URBAN LANDSCAPES

Public art is an important component that shapes/transforms the aesthetic, cultural and social dynamics of urban landscapes. It deeply affects the identity and social life of cities. However, the presence of these works of art does not only provide aesthetic value; it also brings with it a series of critical factors such as maintenance, accessibility, protection and public perception. In order for public art to exist in urban areas sustainably and effectively, these elements need to be taken into consideration and evaluated. For example, while maintenance and vandalism issues are of great importance for the longevity of works of art, issues of accessibility and inclusiveness are important in terms of ensuring that all segments of society can access and interact with these works of art. In addition, the transformations that come with urban development necessitate striking a balance with the need to preserve historical and artistic values. In addition to these dynamics that change over time, public perception and the discussions created by works of art further deepen the impact and importance of public art on society. Public art needs to be carefully managed to ensure that it continues to serve its intended purpose within the urban fabric. In this context, the factors that need to be addressed to highlight how public art and landscape design can work together in tangible ways to impact aesthetics, functionality and community interaction in urban environments can be summarized as follows.

Maintenance and Vandalism:

Public art requires constant maintenance to maintain its aesthetic value and ensure its durability. Because weather, pollution, human intervention, etc. can cause damage over time [26,88]. For example, bronze sculptures oxidize over time and form a greenish patina, which requires periodic cleaning and protective treatments. In addition, vandalism may also be a problem. Vandalism, especially in the form of graffiti, can sometimes blur the line between art and destruction. When it damages existing public art works, it can be perceived as a destructive force [26]. Therefore, managing public art requires being able to establish a balance. For this reason, cities need to take security measures and raise public awareness to protect public art works. Local governments can try to protect them by investing in anti-graffiti coatings and routine cleaning, and can create maintenance programs supported by funds [89]. Maintenance programs can ensure that sculptures and murals remain vibrant over time. For example, The Bean (Cloud Gate) in Chicago's Millennium Park is a famous public art installation that requires frequent cleaning and repairs due to vandalism and everyday wear from visitors touching the reflective surface. This contact, combined with exposure to the elements, leads to fingerprints, smudges, and environmental grime, necessitating regular cleaning [90] (Fig. 21). In addition, the

attacks on Richard Serra's 1981 Tilted Arc sculpture and the vandalism of Lee Woo Hwan's outdoor sculpture in the Busan Museum are among the examples [91,116]. The Tilted Arc was perceived as a major obstacle in the area where it was installed and was seen as a disturbing element for pedestrians.



Figure 21. The Bean (Cloud Gate) [92,93]

Accessibility and Inclusivity:

It is of great importance that public art is open to all segments of society and physically accessible to everyone [18]. These works of art should be physically accessible to everyone, that is, they should be in areas accessible to individuals with disabilities. At the same time, they should be designed in a way that everyone can understand and value from an intellectual and cultural perspective [54,94]. For example, Doris Salcedo's "Act of Mourning" is an impressive public art installation created in 2007 in the Plaza de Bolivar in Bogota. The work was created to commemorate the victims of the internal conflict in Colombia and to draw attention to the victims of political violence. The artist covered a large part of the square with more than 24,000 wooden chairs and candles (Fig. 22). These chairs are used as a powerful metaphor for the absence and loss of those who lost their lives during the conflict. The chairs are arranged in an orderly and carefully stacked manner, creating a silent mourning and collective commemoration space. The work also serves as a platform for the community to confront and mourn these losses. Salcedo's work is a symbolic act of not forgetting the violence and losses experienced in Colombia, and it leaves a deep emotional impact on the viewers [70]. Another example is the High Line Park in New York. The park is a park built on a former railway line that integrates art with nature. It is designed to be accessible to people with disabilities (Fig. 23). It also includes rotating art installations that interact with visitors [95]. Such practices increase the accessibility of public art and promote social inclusivity.

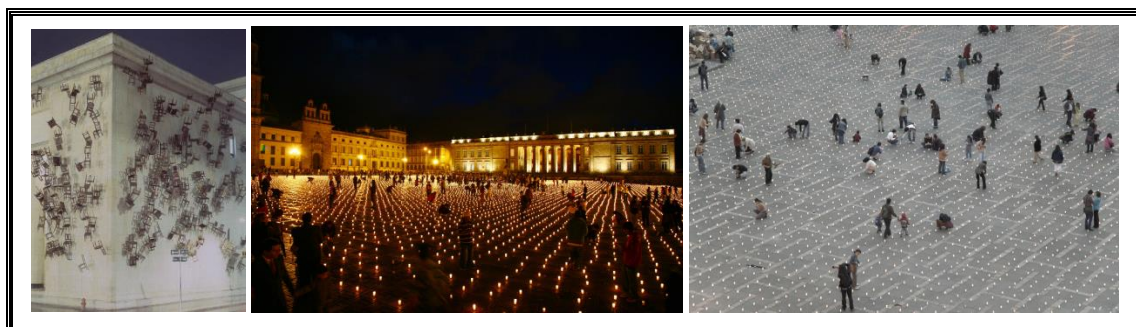


Figure 22. Images from Act of Mourning [96]



Figure 23. Images from High Line Park [95]

Balancing Development and Preservation:

Urban development projects often risk overshadowing or displacing existing public art. As cities expand, the challenge is to integrate new developments while preserving artistic and cultural elements that contribute to the city's identity. The development of cities can threaten existing works of art and cultural elements. Therefore, a balance should be established between the preservation of artistic and historical elements and integration in urban development projects. For example, the spatial program of Les Halles in Paris has undergone significant changes throughout the history of the project [97](Fig. 24). Such interventions raise important questions about how modern development can coexist with the preservation of art and culture in cities. However, today, many cities strive to harmonize modern construction with historical and artistic elements. Barcelona stands out as a good example of ensuring cultural continuity[99,100] by integrating both historical buildings and works of art into modern areas in urban planning[98].The city strives to ensure cultural continuity by integrating modern development, historical buildings and works of art. In the case of the Barcelona Pavilion designed by Mies van der Rohe, the surrounding landscape was rearranged to preserve its historical and artistic significance [101](Fig. 25).



Figure 24. Les Halles in Paris [102,103]

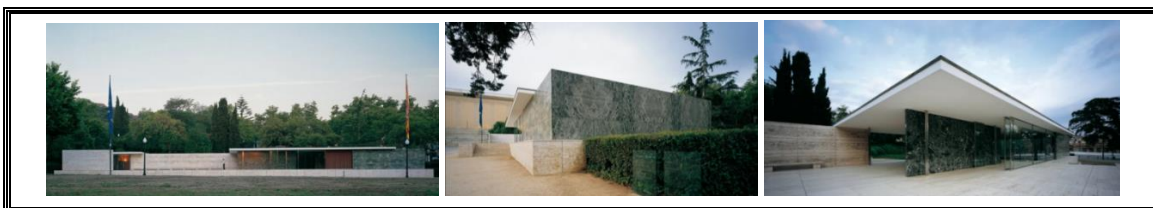


Figure 25. Images from Barcelona Pavilion [104]

Time and Temporality:

Some public art works are designed to be temporary using materials that naturally deteriorate over time [105]. Products made of ice, sand or biodegradable materials offer viewers impressive and short-term experiences. However, there are difficulties in preserving products made of these materials. Although temporary art works can provide unique ways to engage viewers, due to their short lifespan, care must be taken in planning and promotion processes [106,107]. For example, the ice sculptures made at the Harbin Ice Festival in China melted and disappeared over time as temperatures rose [108,109] (Fig. 26), while the works at the World Sand Sculpture Festival were worn out and lost by natural factors such as wind and rain [110] (Fig. 27). Similarly, structures made entirely of ice, such as the "Icehenge" in Alaska, draw attention to climate change, and only

exist for as long as weather conditions permit [111]. The "Serpentine Pavilion", designed by different architects each year, is also a seasonal temporary structure. It is removed after each summer, preserving the natural texture of the gardens [112]. In Wrocław, Poland, temporary art often encompasses dynamic and ever-changing projects such as street art and performance art. Such artistic expressions are exhibited in various areas of the city, through exhibitions, festivals and events. Wrocław has significantly promoted temporary art with the street art exhibition "Out of Sth" held in 2008. In addition, events such as the "Pink Picnic Festival" in Wrocław support temporary art projects and increase community participation in this area [113]. These temporary structures integrate architectural and artistic creativity into the garden's landscape, while emphasizing the place of transience in art thanks to their disappearance over time.

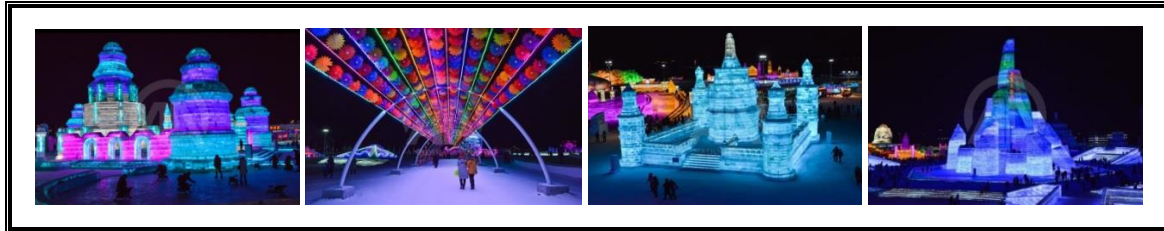


Figure 26. Examples from the Harbin Ice Festival in China [108]



Figure 27. Examples of works from the World Sand Sculpture Festival [110]

Public Perception and Controversy:

Public art can cause debate and different opinions because it is open to all segments of society [36]. Individuals' tastes, values, and beliefs can cause them to interpret works of art in different ways. An artwork that one person finds inspiring or thought-provoking may be disturbing or meaningless to another. Therefore, when designing and installing public art pieces, planners, designers, and artists need to take into account the views of a wide segment of society and possible discussions in order to engage with the community [51]. Another reason why public art can cause controversy is that it takes unexpected or avant-garde forms, especially when interacting with the landscape. For example, Richard Serra's sculpture "Tilted Arc" placed in New York's Federal Plaza caused great public debate and was eventually removed due to public outcry (Fig. 28). The sculpture's large and dominant structure was not well-received, especially by those working in the plaza area, on the grounds that it disrupted the functional order in the urban area. While Serra argued that his work should be permanently exhibited in a public space, the work received intense reactions from the people around and was removed in 1989. Serra stated that art did not have to be beautiful to everyone and that it did not have a

democratic structure. This revealed the tension between public art and individuals' perceptions of space [114,115]. While landscape design generally focuses on the functionality of space and user experience, Serra's approach opposed the necessity of art to be functional. This incident created a deep debate on the role of art in public spaces and set an important example on how the balance between the freedom of expression of artists and the expectations of the users of public space should be established [114]. The tension between aesthetics and functionality in public art stands out as an important element to be considered in terms of the social acceptance of urban landscape designs.

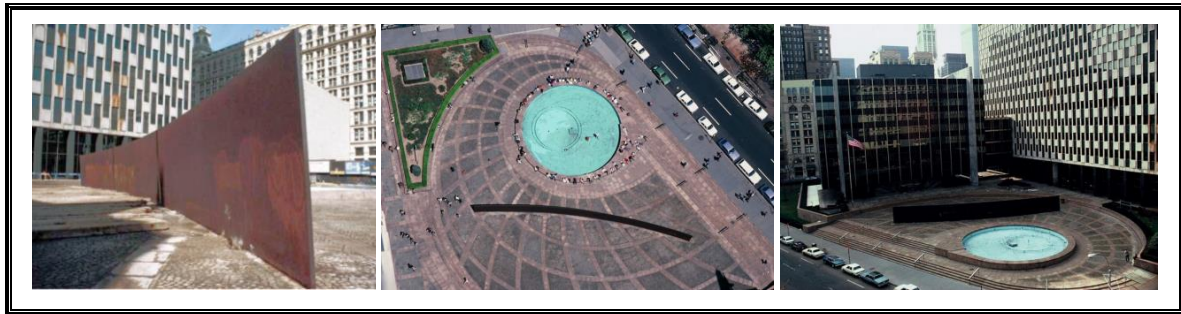


Figure 28. The Tilted Arc [116]

VIII. CONCLUSION

The relationship between urban landscape and art has a dynamic and multifaceted structure. This relationship makes significant contributions to the liveliness, identity and functionality of cities. Public art adds aesthetics and functionality to urban areas. It also plays a critical role in the transformation of these areas. The combination of artistic designs and landscape architecture ensures both the increase of aesthetic values and the strengthening of social interactions. The impact of public art on the urban landscape is not limited to visibility. It also has the function of bringing social problems to the agenda, emphasizing social values and reinforcing cultural identity.

In landscape design, considering all spatial components and the needs of users ensures the emergence of practices shaped by aesthetic understanding [8]. This situation allows for a better understanding of both artistic interventions and urban public spaces. As stated by Cartes (1997), the adoption of community-oriented activation policies by local authorities and the development of partnership approaches that encourage the participation of the private sector contribute to the sustainability of this process [10].

In this context, the continuous development of urban areas increases the importance of public art. Thus, it ensures that art forms find more space in urban landscape design. The elements that need to be considered in urban landscape design include the maintenance of works of art, their accessibility and the participation of the society in these works. The involvement of local authorities and communities in this process allows for a better understanding of the urban environment through artistic intervention and creates a sustainable urban structure. In addition, increasing the participation of communities as part of public art, establishing partnerships between different stakeholders and developing supportive policies are important for the successful implementation of this process.

Considering all these factors, it is inevitable that public art will play a wider role in the urban landscape. As a result of the development, expansion and change of cities, the integration of art with the urban landscape becomes more important. It stands out as a fundamental component in creating livable, attractive and inspiring areas. The effective integration of public art in the urban landscape is an important factor that strengthens the aesthetic, social and cultural identity of the place. It should not be forgotten that the concepts of art, landscape, urban and public space have interrelated meanings. Therefore, using art effectively in landscape design provides an opportunity for urban areas to have a more meaningful and culturally rich structure. Artworks in public spaces offer people the opportunity to come together, interact and feel the identity of the city, etc. The relationship between art and landscape design strengthens people's ties with these spaces and strengthens the sense of social belonging. Products that can change and have multiple meanings reflect the natural and cultural characteristics specific to the area, making the urban landscape more meaningful.

Considering public art and landscape design together has become an important factor that strengthens the aesthetic, social and cultural identity of cities. This integration will increase social participation and support cultural continuity by ensuring the formation of higher quality, sustainable and identity-oriented urban environments. Moreover, it will contribute to cities becoming more livable, dynamic and meaningful places. Thus, a dynamic environment where art and landscape come together harmoniously will be created, and the coexistence of social values and aesthetic understanding will be ensured.

Author's Note

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