



STUDIES OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE
CONSULTING & EDUCATION

SPACE International Conferences 2024

Sustainable Architecture Planning and Urban Design
&
City Planning and Urban Design

11 July 2024, The Rembrandt, London & Online

12 July 2024, Online

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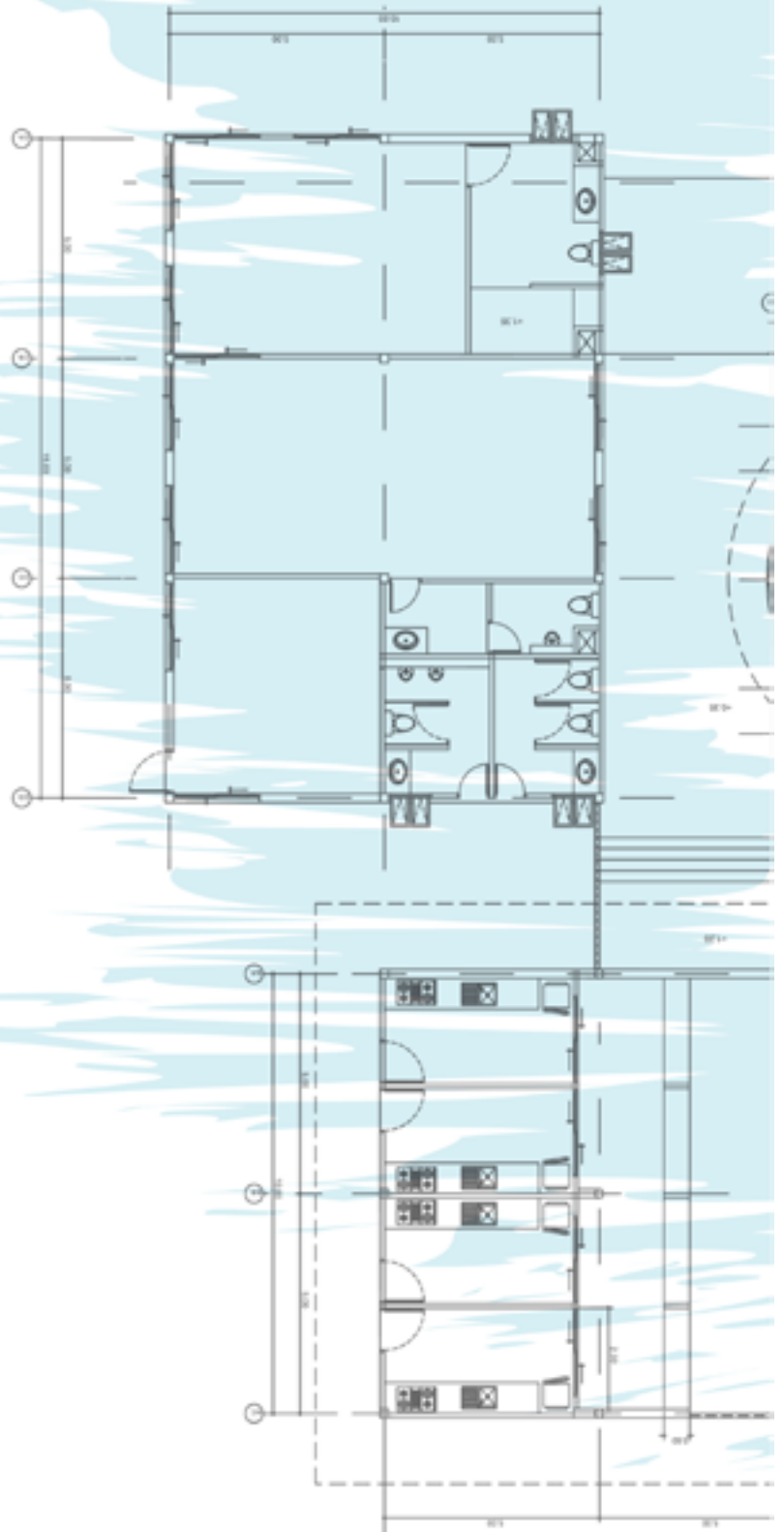


Space International
Conference 2024

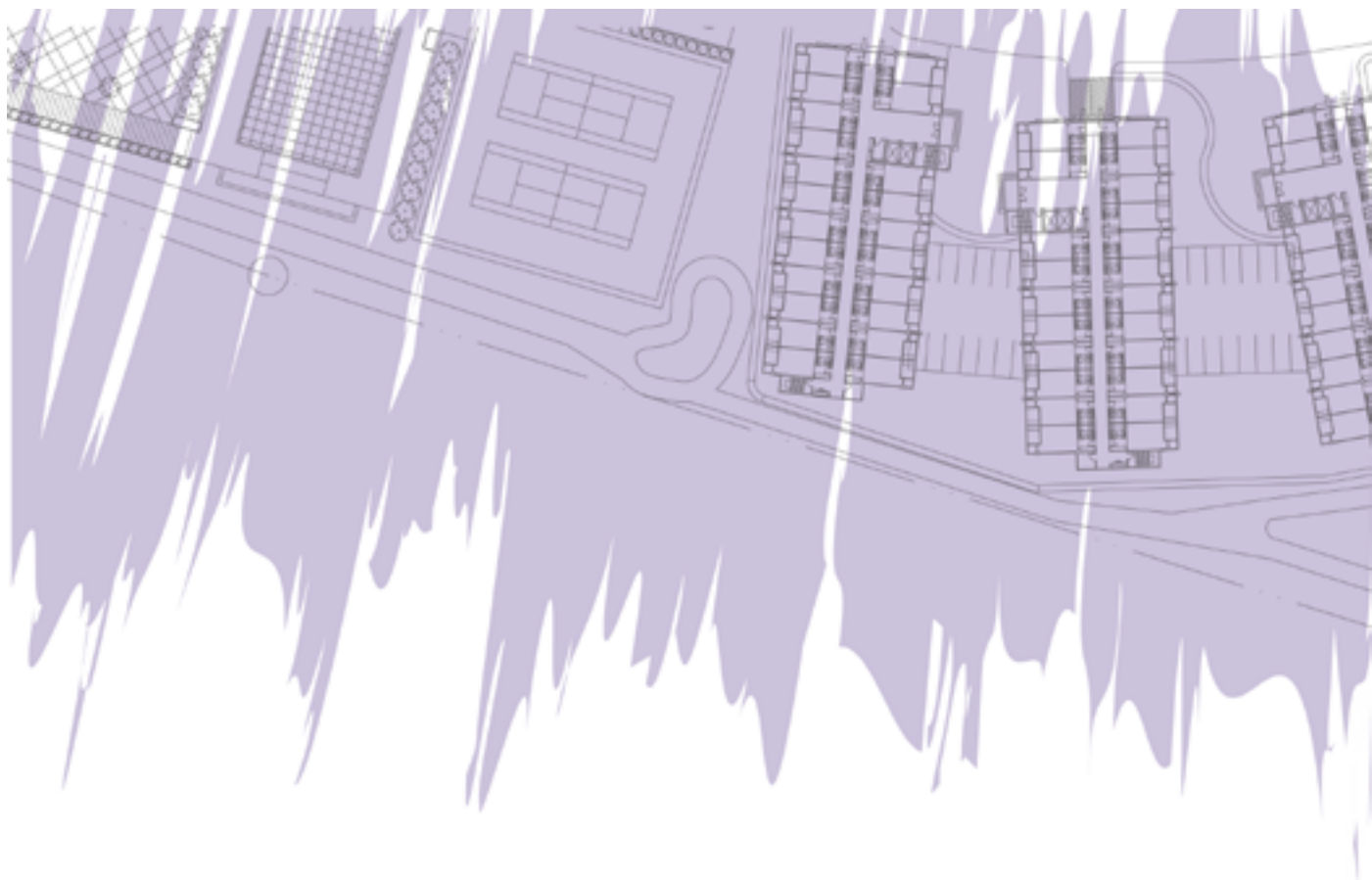


Sustainable Architecture Planning and Urban Design

11-12 July 2024
London



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Welcome to SPACE International Conferences

Welcome to the SPACE International Conference 2024 on City Planning and Urban Design and the SPACE International Conference 2024 on Sustainable Architecture, Planning, and Urban Design, which is taking place on July 11-12. These conferences are not just gatherings; they are platforms for innovation, collaboration, and meaningful discourse in the fields of urban planning and sustainable architecture.

Since our inception, SPACE Studies has been dedicated to bringing together scholars, practitioners, and policymakers to address the pressing issues of our time. This year, our themes focus on the latest advancements in city planning and the integration of sustainable practices in urban design. The insights shared here will undoubtedly shape the future of our built environments.

The theme of the SPACE International Conference 2024 on City Planning and Urban Design will be “Crafting Vibrant Spaces: Placemaking Strategies in the Built Environment”.

The SPACE International Conference 2024 on Sustainable Architecture, Planning, and Urban Design will be under the theme “Metamorphosis of the Urban Fabric: Crafting Sustainable Futures in the Aftermath of Climate Disturbances”.

I extend my deepest gratitude to our esteemed International Advisory Board, International Editorial Board and reviewers for their invaluable contributions. Their expertise and dedication ensure the high standards of our conferences. A special thank you goes to the entire SPACE Studies staff, whose hard work and commitment make these events possible.

We are honoured to have your participation and look forward to the dynamic discussions and collaborations that will emerge from these events. Your contributions are vital as we strive to create sustainable, well-planned urban spaces.

Thank you for joining us at SPACE International Conferences. Together, we are building a future where our cities are not only functional but also enriching and sustainable.

Warm regards,

Dr Pinar Engincan
Founder & Executive Director

About SPACE Studies

SPACE Studies is a premier academic platform dedicated to the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in architecture, urban planning, and interdisciplinary fields. Established with the vision of fostering innovative research and dialogue, SPACE Studies serves as a hub for scholars, practitioners, and students to collaborate, share ideas, and contribute to the built environment's future.

Our Mission

At SPACE Studies, our mission is to:

- **Promote Excellence in Research:** Support and publish cutting-edge research in architecture, urban planning, interior design, social sciences, engineering, and other interdisciplinary areas.
- **Facilitate Knowledge Exchange:** Provide a platform for academics and professionals to share their insights through conferences, journals, books, and other publications.
- **Encourage Collaborative Learning:** Foster an environment where members can collaborate on projects, engage in meaningful discussions, and expand their professional networks.

Organisational Structure

SPACE Studies is structured to ensure a collaborative and supportive environment for its members. Our organization comprises various departments, each dedicated to specific aspects of our mission:

- **Research Department:** Focuses on conducting and supporting innovative research projects.
- **Publication Department:** Manages our range of academic publications, including journals and books.
- **Event Organisation Department:** Responsible for planning and executing our conferences, workshops, and other events.
- **Membership Department:** Oversees member relations and ensures members receive the full benefits of their association with SPACE Studies.

Membership Benefits

Becoming a member of SPACE Studies offers numerous advantages, designed to support your academic and professional growth:

- **Access to Publications:** Members receive access to our extensive library of journals, books, and research papers.
- **Conference Participation:** Enjoy reduced registration fees for our conferences and events, or participate as speakers and presenters.
- **Networking Opportunities:** Connect with a global network of scholars, practitioners, and experts in your field.

- **Academic Support:** Receive support for your research projects and thesis work from our community and resources.
- **Professional Development:** Engage in workshops, seminars, and training sessions designed to enhance your skills and knowledge.
- **Income Opportunities:** Generate additional income through collaborative work with SPACE Studies on various projects and initiatives.

Why Join SPACE Studies?

Joining SPACE Studies means becoming part of a dynamic community dedicated to advancing the built environment's knowledge and practice. As a member, you will:

- **Stay Informed:** Keep up-to-date with the latest research and developments in your field.
- **Enhance Your Career:** Gain valuable experience, build your professional network, and increase your visibility in the academic and professional communities.
- **Contribute to the Field:** Share your research, participate in conferences, and collaborate on projects that make a difference.
- **Enjoy Exclusive Benefits:** Take advantage of the resources, support, and opportunities available only to members of SPACE Studies, including generating income.

For more information about becoming a member, please visit our [Membership Page](#).

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Dr Esra Akbalik (PhD, Assistant Professor, Head of Department, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Arts and Design, Dogus University, Turkey)

Programme for the Conferences

SPACE International Conference 2024 on Sustainable Architecture, Planning and Urban Design and SPACE International Conference 2024 on City Planning and Urban Design will be held jointly this year. The first day of the conferences will be hybrid (onsite-online) and the second day will be totally online due to more online attendees than the onsite ones.

DAY 1: Thursday 11 July - Hybrid

Session Title & Time	Session Content
09:00-09:30	Welcome & Registration
09:30-09:40	Opening Session
Welcome and Overview	Dr Pinar Enginçan - SPACE Studies of Planning and Architecture
09:40-10:40	Keynote Session
Keynote Speech 1	Mehmet Kalyoncu Post-Disaster Development in Hatay, Türkiye: Pathways to Resilience and Recovery
10:40-11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 -12:00	Keynote Session
Keynote Speech 2	Michelle Sanchez The Industry's Tunnel Vision on Carbon - How to Address Sustainability Holistically?
12:00-13:00	Lunch Break
13:00-14:00	Keynote Session
Keynote Speech 3	Riham Nady Faragallah Fundamentals of Temporary Dwelling Solutions: A Proposed Sustainable Model for Design and Construction
14:00-15:00	Paper Session
Adaptive Urban Morphologies	• Innovative Flood Prevention and Urban Resilience: The Case of Hafencity, Hamburg - Germany Bita Vogler
Green Urbanism and Sustainable Design	• Urban Green Spatial Characteristics and Sustainable Cities: A Comparative Analysis of the Impact of Green Spaces on Communities in London and Barcelona Xueying Ren
The Role of Technology in Placemaking	• Evaluating Urban Street Vitality Using Deep Learning and Human-Centered Design Xinyu LIU
15:00-15:10	Q&A

Programme for the Conferences

15:10-15:30	Coffee Break
15:30-16:30	Paper Session
Community-Driven Resilience Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing Citizen Engagement in Disaster Preparedness in Hamburg Bita Vogler The Key Factor of Interactive Space within Hospitals Aws Al-baghdadi
Sustainable Energy Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energizing the Project for the Ground: Planning for Shallow Geothermal and Ground Source Energy Systems Natasha Balwit-Cheung
16:30-16:40	Q&A

DAY 2: Friday 12 July - Online

Session Title & Time	Session Content
09:30-09:50	Welcome and Registration
09:50 -10:50	Keynote Session
Keynote Speech 4	Mona Salem Unveiling the Potential of GIS Modeling for Sustainable Urban Mobility and Heritage Preservation
10:50-11:00	Coffee break
Special Session	
Learning From Post-Disaster Settlements for the Future Sustainable and Resilient Urban Living Moderator: Nuran Zeren Gulersoy	
11:00-11:30	Special Session Keynote Speech
	Shelter After Disaster: Learning from the Past Experiences Ahsen Ozsoy
11:30-12:50	Special Session Presentations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Selection, Planning and Design for Post-disaster Settlements Nuran Zeren Gulersoy Design Strategies for Temporary Shelter Units Elif Suyuk Makakli

Programme for the Conferences

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elemental Design Examples of Modern Architecture for Post-Disaster Social Housing Units Dicle Zeycan Design Beyond the Unit: Temporary Housing as a Continuous Process Sila Durhan
12:50-13:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lunch Break
13:30-14:30	Special Session Presentations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial Organization of Temporary Living Units: Typological Differences Through the Case of Hatay Earthquake Betul Uckan, Ekrem Kaynar Incremental Solutions for Post-Disaster Living Units: Transitioning from Emergency Shelters to Temporary Ones Betul Uckan, Ekrem Kaynar Political Approaches and Their Effects on Temporary Shelter Solutions Gulay Kepsutlu
14:30-14:40	Q&A
14:40-14:50	Coffee Break
14:50-16:30	Paper Session
Hydrological Considerations in Urban Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating Indigenous Water Management Practices and Water-Sensitive Urban Design in Jaipur, India Kanika Bimrah, Izuru Saizen
Equitable and Inclusive Placemaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinventing Urban Public Space from the Perspective of Female Ruotong Hu, Xinxin Song, Yuxuan Liu, Yunzi Song
Community-Driven Placemaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Vending as Temporal Phenomenon- Study of the Weekly Vegetable Markets in Hyderabad, India Samyukta Raman
Cultural Placemaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transforming Cultural Landscape: Visual Attractiveness of Post-Colonial Heritage in Da Lat city, Vietnam Yen-Khang Nguyen-Tran, Quoc-Phu Phan, Anh-Tuan Tran, Thuy-Dung Tran, Trong-Tin Tran
Green Urbanism and Sustainable Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating Smart City Management and Smart Planning for Education Institutions: Orienting land use towards sustainable education - Case Study City of Benghazi, Libya Huda Hamed, Sherief Sheta, Mamdouh Mohamed
16:30-16:40	Q&A
16:40-16:50	Closing remarks

Keynote Speakers

Mehmet Kalyoncu

Architect, Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Kalyon Foundation, Founder & Member of the Board of Trustees, Turkiye Design Council, Board Member of iGA Istanbul Airport

Day 1 - Keynote Session 1 - 09:40-10:40

Post-Disaster Development in Hatay, Turkiye: Pathways to Resilience and Recovery

Architect, NGO volunteer, businessperson, entrepreneur, and composer; Mehmet Kalyoncu is the Chairperson of the Board of Directors at Kalyon Foundation; he is the founder and the Member of the Board of Trustees of the Turkiye Design Council and a Board Member of iGA Istanbul Airport. Kalyoncu was born in Gaziantep in 1992. He studied architecture at Istanbul Technical University, following his involvement in Oxford University St Hugh's College academic programme as the first Turkish student accepted, where he made studies on Renaissance architecture. Kalyoncu is closely involved with non-governmental organisations coordinating efforts to the revitalisation of the cities of Hatay and Adiyaman in the aftermath of the February 2023 earthquake, aiming to keep both cities' historical roots intact.



Michelle Sanchez, PhD

Sustainability Lead, RSHP

Day 1 - Keynote Session 2 - 11:00 -12:00

The Industry's Tunnel Vision on Carbon – How to Address Sustainability Holistically?



Michelle is an architectural designer and RSHP's sustainability lead. With a PhD in Whole Life Carbon Assessment (WLCA) and Social Responsibility, she brings years of experience in multidisciplinary projects and environmental design, WLCA, embodied carbon, and energy efficiency.

Instrumental in promoting RSHP's sustainable agenda, Michelle assesses and develops the sustainability of the practice's projects in key stages, undertaking thermal modelling, WLC and embodied carbon calculations, and reviewing sustainability certifications.

A member of the LETI EC+CE Task group and ACAN, she contributed to industry publications such as LETI Climate Emergency Design Guide, Embodied Carbon Primer and Client Guide, and CIBSE TM65, amongst others.

Riham Nady Faragallah, PhD

Associate Professor, Department of Architectural Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Pharos University in Alexandria

Day 1 - Keynote Session 3 - 13:00 -14:00

Fundamentals of Temporary Dwelling Solutions: A Proposed Sustainable Model for Design and Construction

Dr Nady Faragallah received her PhD from the Faculty of Fine Arts, Alexandria University, Egypt. She has worked for several years in the professional practice of architecture besides the academic field. She is a reviewer for several local and international specialised journals. Her research interests are architectural design, urban design, and environmental studies in Architecture and history and theories of architecture.



Mona Salem, PhD

Associate Professor, Department of Architectural Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Beirut Arab University

Day 2 - Keynote Session 4 - 09:50 -10:50

Unveiling the Potential of GIS Modeling for Sustainable Urban Mobility and Heritage Preservation

Mona Salem is an Assistant Professor of Architecture at Beirut Arab University's Faculty of Architecture, Design, and Built Environment and the coordinator of the Environmental and Geographic Studies Lab. Her research focuses on sustainable urban development, systems, and the intersection of health and well-being in urban environments. Mona is particularly interested in integrating geographic information systems (GIS), building systems analysis, and systems dynamics modelling to design and develop resilient and healthy urban environments.



Special Session

Ahsen Ozsoy, PhD

Professor, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture, FMV Isik University

Keynote Speech - Day 2 -11:00-11:30

Shelter After Disaster: Learning from the Past Experiences

Ahsen Ozsoy studied architecture at Istanbul Technical University and received her Master of Architecture and PhD degrees at ITU Faculty of Architecture in the field of housing studies. Between 1977 and 2020, she conducted academic studies at ITU Faculty of Architecture. Currently, she is teaching at FMV Isik University. She has research studies and publications on housing quality and design, modernity and housing, formal and informal housing, earthquake, housing, and women's role, environment-behaviour studies, and creative city-university relations. She has been responsible for the design of educational and residential projects; and has received national architectural awards. Administratively, she served as Director of ITU's Institute of Social Sciences and as Vice Rector of ITU. She is the President of the Association for Architecture Education (ArchED/mimED). She is a member of ENHR (European Network for Housing Research) and co-coordinator of the Residential Buildings and Architectural Design Working Group.



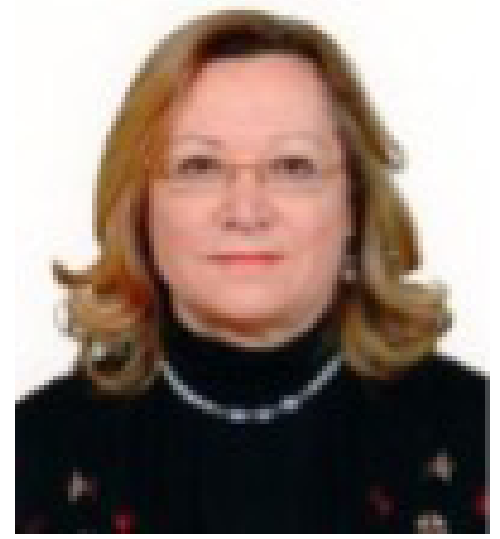
Partnered by:

Nuran Zeren Gulersoy, PhD

**Professor, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Art,
Design and Architecture, FMV Isik University**

Special Session Moderator & Presentation

Site Selection, Planning and Design for Post-disaster
Settlements



Nuran Zeren Gülersoy graduated as an architect from Istanbul Technical University (ITU). She received her master's degree and doctorate in urban planning from the same University. She worked for the Faculty of Architecture Urban and Regional Planning Department at ITU between 1977 and 2018. She is currently the Department Head of Architecture, Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture at FMV Isik University, Istanbul. Her primary areas of interest are urban conservation, urban planning, and urban design. Her Professional experience includes urban conservation studies, master plans, site plans, and advice to municipalities. She served as Director of ITU's Institute of Social Sciences and as Vice Rector of ITU. She is currently a member of the Management Board and Secretary-General of the International Planning History Society (IPHS) and a Member of Europa Nostra, ICOMOS, ICOMOS CIVVIH Group, and Our World Heritage (OWH) Tourism Group at the international level.

Partnered by:



Elif Suyuk Makakli, PhD

**Associate Professor, Department of Architecture,
Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture, FMV Isik
University**

Special Session Presentation

Design Strategies for Temporary Shelter Units



Assoc Prof Dr Elif S. Makakli received her PhD at Vienna University of Technology Faculty of Architecture -Inst. of Architecture and Design- Dept. of Architectural Design and Construction and completed her thesis “The Role and Impact of Technology on Architecture from Industrial to Nano Revolution” with Prof. William ALSOP. She worked as an architect in different offices and firms in Istanbul and Vienna. She is working at FMV Isik University Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Architecture, as an Associate Professor, where she is conducting research activities in the areas of architectural design, design education, technology and architecture. She teaches Architectural Design Studio and Building Technologies courses. She has published academic articles in national and international journals, conference proceedings, and books.

Partnered by:



Dicle Zeycan

Lecturer, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture, FMV Isik University

Special Session Presentation

Elemental Design Examples of Modern Architecture for Post-Disaster Social Housing Units

Dicle Zeycan (Istanbul, 1990), after graduating from TED Istanbul College High School, studied architecture at METU Faculty of Architecture. She completed her master's degree at İstanbul Bilgi University with her thesis titled "Images of Istanbul in Post-2000 Turkish Cinema: Crossing the Bridge: The Sound of Istanbul, Istanbul Tales and My Only Sunshine". She is continuing her PhD, which she started in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at ITU in 2019, with her studies on "children and the city". She started her academic career as a student assistant while she was studying at İstanbul Bilgi University, and then she gave various lectures at Beykent University for 3 semesters. She has been a member of FMV Isik University as a lecturer since 2018.



Partnered by:

O. Sila Durhan, PhD

**Professor, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Art,
Design and Architecture, FMV Isik
University**

Special Session Presentation

Design Beyond the Unit: Temporary Housing as a Con-
tinuous Process



O. Sila Durhan is a Professor in the Department of Architecture at Isik University, İstanbul, Türkiye. She received a bachelor's degree in architecture from Mimar Sinan University and a master's and PhD degree in the History and Theory of Architecture from the Yildiz Technical University, İstanbul. She was awarded a post-doctoral research grant by the İstanbul Research Institute. She is the author of the book "Misir Carsisi'ni Dusunmek: Mekansal Pratikler, Ozneler, Gundelik Yasam / Thinking the Spice Bazaar: Spatial Practices, Subjects, Everyday Life" (İstanbul Research Institute Publications, 2021). Her fields of interest are urban space and transformation, Turkish modernity in the context of physical and spatial-social environments, modern architectural heritage, and design studies.

Partnered by:



Betul Uckan

**Research Assistant, Department of Architecture,
Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Medipol
University**

Special Session Presentation

**Spatial Organisation of Temporary Living Units: Typo-
logical Differences Through the Case of Hatay Earth-
quake (with Ekrem Kaynar)**

Betul Uckan is an architect and researcher. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees from Istanbul Technical University (ITU). She completed her master's thesis on the analysis of the design and making practices of architectural form. Currently, she is pursuing her doctoral studies in Architectural Design Computing at ITU. Her research focuses on 'current design and making practices', 'immersive space design', and 'alternative spatial practices for post-disaster scenarios (particularly after the major Maras earthquake in Turkey)'. Uckan is currently working as a research assistant at Istanbul Medipol University. Additionally, as a co-founder of the 'Ilisimler' collective, she conducts workshop-based informal studies on experimental space research.



Partnered by:



Ekrem Kaynar

Lecturer, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Medipol University

Special Session Presentation

Incremental Solutions for Post-Disaster Living Units:
Transitioning from Emergency Shelters to Temporary
Ones (with Betül Uçkan)

Ekrem Kaynar Graduated from the ITU Faculty of Architecture Department of Architecture in 2015. Until 2017, worked in offices and construction sites. Studied ITU Architecture Master's Program (Non-Thesis) between 2017-2019, and followingly ITU Architectural Design Master's Program between 2019-2023. While studying Architectural Design Master's degree, he worked as a research assistant at FMV Isik University, Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture, Department of Architecture. In 2023, he started the ITU Architectural Design PhD Program, at which he still studies. Lectures basic design and architectural project studio classes at Istanbul Medipol University, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Department of Architecture.



Partnered by:



Gulay Kepsutlu, PhD

**PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture,
Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture, FMV Isik Uni-
versity**

Special Session Presentation

Political Approaches and Their Effects on Temporary
Shelter Solutions



Dr Gulay Kepsutlu received her master's degree and PhD from Istanbul Technical University (ITU). She worked as a research assistant at Trakya University between 1984-1990 and as a lecturer and Assistant Professor at Anadolu University between 1990-1998. In 1993, she studied in the field of Architectural Conservation at ICOMOS, Rome. Between 1998-2011, she worked as an architect, both in Design and Project Management in several national and international construction companies in Moscow. She worked as a lecturer at Yeditepe University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture between 2011-2013. Since 2013, she has worked at Isik University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Architecture as an Assistant Professor. She continues her research related to architectural design, historical conservation and education in conservation.

Partnered by:



Abstracts

Keynote Session

Post-Disaster Development in Hatay, Turkiye: Pathways to Resilience and Recovery

Mehmet Kalyoncu

The recent earthquake in Hatay, Turkiye, has prompted a critical examination of post-disaster development strategies to ensure resilience and sustainable recovery. This study provides an in-depth analysis of the disaster's impact on the region and evaluates the effectiveness of the recovery efforts implemented. Through a multidisciplinary approach, the research explores various dimensions of post-disaster development, including urban planning, infrastructure reconstruction, community engagement, and economic revitalization. Key findings highlight the importance of integrating local knowledge, fostering community participation, and adopting adaptive governance mechanisms to enhance resilience. The study also identifies challenges such as resource allocation, coordination among stakeholders, and addressing the needs of vulnerable populations. The paper concludes with recommendations for policy and practice, emphasizing the need for a holistic and inclusive approach to post-disaster development that prioritizes long-term sustainability and resilience. This research contributes to the broader discourse on disaster recovery and offers valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers involved in disaster management and urban development.

Keynote Session

The Industry's Tunnel Vision on Carbon – How to Address Sustainability Holistically?

Michelle Sanchez, PhD

Sustainability as a concept goes beyond environmental impact. In 1987, sustainability was defined by the UN as the balance of the environmental, economic, and social impacts of any project – this is the Sustainability Triple Bottom Line.

The Construction Industry is forgetting that sustainability engages with a far greater range of issues than carbon emissions alone. Our industry has a much wider negative impact beyond the 38 per cent contribution to carbon emissions and greenhouse gases.

Now that we have a way forward to reducing operational and embodied carbon, we need to look at sustainability as a whole and see other areas where our industry is causing harm.

This speech will explain how we can look at sustainability holistically and show exemplary work in each subject related to sustainability.

Keynote Session

Fundamentals of Temporary Dwelling Solutions: A Proposed Sustainable Model for Design and Construction

Riham Nady Faragallah, PhD

In the last decades, the number of natural disasters has considerably increased, which has had an extreme effect on the built environment. In this case, most buildings undergo severe damage, and plenty of them totally break down, which is one of the strongest impacts of a disaster.

Egypt is considered one of the countries exposed to unexpected natural hazards due to climate change, floods, earthquakes, etc. Thus, the main objective is to find solutions through temporary dwellings for displaced people to help them find an alternative residence by proposing a sustainable model for temporary dwelling solutions that act as a road map for flexible implementation.

Keynote Session

Unveiling the Potential of GIS Modeling for Sustainable Urban Mobility and Heritage Preservation

Mona Salem, PhD

Historic cities struggle with integrating modern, sustainable transportation while preserving their invaluable cultural heritage. Geographic Information Science turns up to address these challenges. The presentation investigates how Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools can be used to analyze urban mobility patterns, and design sustainable transportation solutions that respect a city's character. It delves into integrating spatial data on landmarks and transportation networks, identifying mobility challenges, and designing solutions promoting walking, cycling, and public transit within historic areas. Case studies showcasing successful implementations of GIS modeling for sustainable mobility in historic contexts will be explained. By leveraging the power of GIS, urban planners and designers can create sustainable transportation systems that enhance the livability of historic cities while protecting their cultural heritage for the future.

Abstracts

Special Session

Learning from Post-Disaster Settlements for the Future Sustainable and Resilient Urban Living

Shelter is a basic human need and a critical determinant of survival. It is also the most important asset for economic well-being and securing livelihoods. Given the rapidly changing world conditions, it is important to evaluate current housing stock and look for quality and satisfactory solutions that protect us in emergencies, during recovery periods, and then permanently for a sustainable future.

One crucial aspect of sustainable urban development is the planning and design of post-disaster shelters, which meet the vital needs of disaster victims. The concept of disaster housing is widely used in “temporary housing,” including “emergency sheltering” and “temporary sheltering,” produced to meet the need for emergency shelter after a disaster, and “permanent housing,” which requires preparatory work spread over a longer period.

The formation of the settlements, which are established by the combination of temporary shelters on a small scale, contains many multi-layered planning and design problems. These settlements can be evaluated based on many criteria, starting from meeting the need for shelter, access to food areas and cleaning units, solving security problems, emergency access systems, and using common areas. To meet these criteria and to offer the most suitable living conditions to the disaster victims, the settlement planning and design processes should be handled comprehensively, well-planned, and supported with rational solutions. Within this context, contributions to the session will provide an important basis for discussion with special reference to the Hatay earthquake considering Turkey’s previous post-disaster experiences.

Ahsen Ozsoy

PhD, Professor, Department of Architecture, FMV Isik University

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Shelter After Disaster: Learning from the Past Experiences

Housing as a right, is fundamental for the stability and security of individuals and families. As the world undergoes rapid changes due to population growth, natural and man-made disasters, and climate change, the right to housing becomes increasingly crucial. The impacts of disasters on affected individuals, families, and communities can be devastating, particularly in terms of the destruction of homes. Emergency and temporary shelters, along with permanent post-disaster housing, are not only phases of the recovery process but also present unique design challenges that must be approached considering the evolving roles and responsibilities of architects. The formation of post-disaster settlements involves various multi-layered planning and design challenges that necessitate comprehensive handling, meticulous planning, and support with rational solutions. Learning from post-disaster experiences requires collecting data across various stages and objectively discussing successes, shortcomings, problems, and inadequacies. These include the systematic evaluation of physical aspects such as design solutions, construction systems, and building materials, as well as social aspects such as community involvement in planning, design and construction processes and organizational structures. This study aims to systematically discuss post-disaster shelter practices and provide a comprehensive review of practices worldwide and in Turkey. It seeks to evaluate these practices across the planning, design, implementation, and use stages, aiming to derive lessons for future applications.

Nuran Zeren Gulersoy

PhD, Professor, Department of Architecture, FMV Isik University

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Site Selection, Planning and Design for Post-disaster Settlements

In Turkey, 43% of the country's territory is at risk of earthquake, and 51.1% of the country's population lives in the settlements under earthquake risk. However, until the August 19, 1999, Kocaeli and November 12 1999 Düzce Earthquakes, studies on mitigating earthquake damage were limited to the practices of engineering experts on the subject. Studies on earthquakes have hardly been included in urban planners and architects' planning and design works or on the agenda of central and local governments, universities, the public, non-governmental organizations and the media. After the 1999 Marmara earthquake, many academic studies were conducted, and applications were developed in relevant fields to cope with all losses from the earthquake and other natural and human-made disasters. After the earthquake, when returning to everyday life, meeting the shelter needs of earthquake victims and providing temporary and permanent housing areas quickly and safely are among the essential issues of planning and design studies today.

In this paper, the issues that need to be addressed in the site selection, planning and design stages of the construction of post-disaster settlements will be evaluated in terms of city planning and urban design principles.

The issues that need to be evaluated in post-disaster housing can be summarized as follows:

- Evaluation of natural and artificial data and existing plan decisions affecting the planning and implementation of the post-disaster housing areas
- Determination of the qualifications of the population in need of housing areas after

the earthquake,

- Determination of standards in earthquake-sensitive residential areas
- Determination of possible resources for planning and building post-disaster residential areas.

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Design Strategies for Temporary Shelter Units

The stages of a creative design process start with thinking, defining, and understanding a problem, then developing an idea or solution, detailing the design, and testing. A strategic approach to design is end-product-focused. The successful completion of any multi-stage decision-making process is the ultimate goal of strategy. Since temporary shelter units should be the outcome of a design process, architects and designers must make decisions in order to transform the design problem into a well-organized search for the specified input variables—such as location, climate, and culture—within a specific time frame. Temporary units meet more than just the need for physical space; they also fulfil one of humanity's basic requirements, which is the need for shelter in post-disaster period. Unfortunately, compared to other humanitarian intervention areas, housing configuration is still found to be one of the least successful forms of aid. The strategy for temporary accommodation in a post-disaster situation should be well configured according to the regional, social, and environmental conditions. The specific dynamics of post-disaster situations should be quickly analysed, and basic human needs should be met with solutions specific to the region, climate and context. In addition to providing shelter, temporary housing units should be constructed to address the psychological, social, and physical requirements of the user with flexible design features created by a holistic perspective in accordance with the unique conditions of the location and the site.

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Elemental Design Examples of Modern Architecture for Post-Disaster Social Housing Units

Throughout history, cities have had to struggle with various disasters. While these include natural disasters such as earthquakes and fires, it is also possible to count the chaos caused by humans, such as wars or increasing population density. However, the common feature of all these negative developments was the problems they created in societies. Accordingly, various economic, political, and urban solutions to these problems were developed in every period. The fact that “city” is at the core of many issues that concern society shows that architects and planners had a lot of work to do in solving the problems. Especially the technologies that developed after the 19th century industrial revolution, have changed the structure of cities both positively and negatively. These include problems such as overpopulation growth in city centres, pandemics, and destruction caused by wars and housing. In this study, elemental solutions to urban problems occurring in post-industrial modern cities were examined, starting from the development process of “social housing” within the concept of 20th century urban utopias of Ebenezer Howard (Garden City), Le Corbusier (Radiant City) and Frank Lloyd Wright (Broadacre City) and the similar examples that fol-

lowed. The city and its citizens' needs were analysed through the concept of "social housing", and with the acquired knowledge, elemental projects such as Le Corbusier's Domino House and Quinta Monroy Project by Alejandro Aravena were discussed.

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Design Beyond the Unit: Temporary Housing as a Continuous Process

Temporary housing solutions have been widely assumed in a variety of post-disaster cases as a primary step of the reconstruction process. Post-disaster temporary housing units are used as a solution to meet the shelter needs of disaster victims until permanent housing is ready for use. In this context, it is important to design temporary houses that are easy and fast to build, resistant to local hazards, follow the standards of the community involved in the process, and are resource-efficient, upgradable, flexible, customisable and culturally acceptable. However, beyond simply providing an accommodation, a process is needed where rehabilitation and development are part of an integral plan. Accordingly, it should be ensured that temporary housing can provide long-term sustainable performance after the end of its expected lifetime.

With the introduction of permanent housing, there have been cases where temporary housing has become potential waste and has been destroyed, sold or abandoned to their fate. However, they are sometimes dismantled and stored for recycling and reused for the same or different functions. In this framework, in this study, the sustainability of temporary housing and its potential after its temporary use is questioned and discussed through examples. Taking into consideration that each disaster situation is unique, solutions are handled on a case-by-case basis. Possibilities for reuse and recycling of post-disaster temporary housing and its site, as well as 'design beyond the unit', should be considered very early in the planning process, even before the disaster. The sustainable future of temporary housing, therefore, relies on strategic planning and design, which include their future use and transformation.

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Spatial Organisation of Temporary Living Units: Typological Differences Through the Case of Hatay Earthquake

After disasters that cause permanent damage, there becomes a need for temporary living spaces where disaster victims can reside temporarily. These temporary living settlements, formed by bringing together many individual living units, are expected to meet various needs such as eating, hygiene, education, and social needs that are beyond what a basic shelter would meet. To offer suitable living conditions for disaster victims, planning and design processes at both the settlement and unit scales need to be comprehensively addressed, well-planned, and supported by rational solutions.

To analyse the recent conditions of planning, installation, and usage phases of temporary living centres in Turkey, a field study was conducted in the Hatay region, the built environment which was heavily damaged in the earthquake that took place on February 6, 2023. The aim of this study is to discover the potentials and challenges by conducting a typological analysis of different living centres established in the region and to generate a knowledge base for future post-disaster scenarios. For this purpose, three living centres with different capacities and socio-economic levels were selected and examined. Various methods were used, including short interviews with local actors, non-governmental organisations, and disaster victims, as well as observations, photography, and video recording.

The study meticulously examined the living centres on various scales, such as site selection, design and planning decisions, transportation and installation of units to the region, post-installation placement of disaster victims, management systems, and facilities for daily activities of disaster victims living in these areas. The analyses were conducted at the 'temporary container city settlements' and 'container unit' levels, identifying problems such as a lack of social spaces, resistance to extreme weather conditions, and deficiencies in privacy and personal space. Based on these findings, several suggestions for improvement are presented to make the living units and settlements more suitable for the needs of the users.

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Incremental Solutions for Post-Disaster Living Units: Transitioning from Emergency Shelters to Temporary Ones

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) examines living units established after earthquakes under three categories: "emergency shelter," "temporary shelter," and "permanent shelter." Emergency shelters refer to temporary systems quickly produced using materials like tarps and ropes; temporary shelters are defined as demountable and transportable structures that can be used for a specific period; permanent shelters are non-movable structures built for continuous use.

Tent systems, which can be classified as emergency shelters, are the first choice due to their easy transportability, practical setup, and cost-effectiveness in the aftermath of a disaster. However, these systems are not suitable for long-term use as they prove inadequate in situations like floods, fires, and extreme weather conditions. On the other hand, container systems that can be classified as temporary shelters offer a more prolonged and comfortable living environment due to their durability. However, these systems require a construction phase before being delivered to the settlement, which poses a disadvantage in terms of time management. The short lifespan of tent cities and the lengthy production process of container systems indicate the necessity of developing alternative systems.

In this study, an alternative system proposal focusing on this issue is researched. The aim is to establish a mechanism that facilitates the transition from emergency shelters to temporary shelters, revealing the potential of both systems. In line with the "incremental design" principles used in Alejandro Aravena's social housing designs, a system is proposed that allows emergency shelters, which can be quickly set up without requiring high investment in the initial phase after a disaster, to be transformed into temporary shelters as resources

increase in subsequent phases. This system aims to move the construction process to the site using local labour and to establish a bottom-up process where users can participate in the production process. Thus, systems that can be rapidly established in the region may have the potential to transform into temporary living units with increased resources and participatory processes.

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Political Approaches and Their Effects on Temporary Shelter Solutions

Disasters, those unexpected and undesirable situations that threaten communities, often require the mobilisation of national resources and cause significant loss of life and property. They are extraordinary events that cause great damage to the living and non-living environment. In the wake of such events, the activities that follow and the coordination and management of these activities are essential and a responsibility we all share. The concept of Disaster Management encompasses all analysis, planning, decision-making, and evaluation processes that organise existing resources to prepare for all kinds of dangers, prevent and mitigate damage, intervene, and improve. From this perspective, disaster management, encompassing the execution, coordination, and management of post-disaster activities, is intricately linked to social and public policies. This paper argues the effects of public policies that shape societal lifestyles also directly impact the creation of short-term and temporary living spaces in the aftermath of disasters.

Abstracts

Paper Session

Adaptive Urban Morphologies

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Innovative Flood Prevention and Urban Resilience: The Case of Hafencity, Hamburg - Germany

Hamburg's vulnerability to storm surges along Elbe River estuary necessitates innovative flood prevention strategies, particularly with the looming threat of climate change. Hafencity, a pioneering waterfront development project, showcases a proactive approach to urban resilience in the face of such challenges.

This abstract explores the multi-faceted strategies employed in Hafencity's sustainable urban design to mitigate flood risks while enhancing overall resilience. Rather than relying solely on traditional dikes, the project utilizes elevated building platforms, raised pavements, and streets to safeguard against flooding. Additionally, integrating green infrastructure like green roofs and urban forests helps absorb excess water, further bolstering the area's resilience.

While the successes of Hafencity's adaptive design are evident, including its holistic approach covering infrastructure and architecture, it's crucial to acknowledge areas for improvement. This includes addressing social equity concerns such as housing affordability and accessibility, which have sparked debates regarding the project's inclusivity.

This abstract provides a balanced perspective on the Hafencity project, highlighting both its innovative flood prevention measures and the need for equitable urban development. It serves as a valuable case study for urban areas worldwide grappling with similar climate-related challenges, offering insights into the complexities of sustainable urban design in the face of climate disturbance.

Sustainable Energy Integration

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Energizing the Project for the Ground: Planning for Shallow Geothermal and Ground Source Energy Systems

Current conceptualizations of the ground within urban planning rely heavily on the frame-

work of ecosystem services, and emphasize the function of the ground as a sponge for rainwater or a carbon sink, while neglecting its potential as a partner in thermal regulation of buildings and neighborhoods. Meanwhile, geotechnical approaches to subterranean spatial planning tend to focus on individual sites or projects, missing a higher level of understanding of the relationship between geotechnical works and the urban fabric. Direct use of shallow geothermal resources has been practiced for millennia. In the last century, heat pump technology has enabled highly efficient direct use of shallow geothermal resources for both heating and cooling, intensifying the historical relationship between the built environment and the ground. Human activity and construction have also altered temperatures below the ground, as subsurface urban heat islands permeate the earth proximal to infrastructure and geotechnical works. These developments necessitate a closer look at the history of the ground in urban planning, and the expansion of existing concepts to include possibilities for the ground to play a significant role in achieving building decarbonization, resilience, and energy transition. This research builds on Bernardo Secchi's seminal "project for the ground" to outline a conceptual framework for integrating the thermal properties of the urban underground into urban planning practice. This research is in an early stage of conceptual development, and I am interested in meeting potential collaborators, hearing feedback on core questions and concepts, and learning of potentially relevant case studies.

Community-Driven Resilience Strategies

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Enhancing Citizen Engagement in Disaster Preparedness in Germany

The study aims to clarify the methodologies employed for citizen participation in disaster preparedness. It seeks to elucidate the history of citizen engagement in disaster preparedness, including past experiences and the outcomes of previous initiatives, to inform the current approach. Analytic techniques utilized in the study will be detailed, encompassing both qualitative and quantitative methods.

While the text primarily addresses the establishment of a Citizens' Council and various engagement methods. The methodology section will elaborate on how data was collected and analyzed, including the selection process for Council members. Furthermore, it will define the responsibilities of Council members, emphasizing their role in making recommendations, providing feedback, and representing diverse demographic groups.

Special attention will be given to how Council members can be effectively linked to society during crises, facilitating their active participation and influence. This will involve discussing communication channels and outreach strategies. Additionally, the study will explore the Council's role before and after a disaster occurs, delineating how their input contributes to preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

This research will provide a comprehensive understanding of citizen engagement in disaster preparedness, focusing on the Citizens' Council as an innovative approach to enhancing community resilience.

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The Key Factor of Interactive Space Within Hospitals

It is thought that interactive space are crucial for promoting healing.

The aim of research is explaining the key factor of interactive spaces that enhance the healing process of the patients in hospitals. By answering questions of this research which are: What are the factors of interactive space? Why do we need interactive space in hospitals? Descriptive approach we dealt through a literature review of interactive space and healing process and the case study of international examples. The findings in this research are encourage user interaction during leisure, sports, strolling, and family visits in order to facilitate social and information sharing. In addition to other services, flexible furniture configurations, sculptures, lighting, and visual openness may all enhance user satisfaction and provide therapeutic advantages.

The conclusion of the research paper is the key factor of interactive space within hospitals is dynamic that we found it in factors of interactive space which are adoptable, structure and sensor.

Hydrological Considerations in Urban Design

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Integrating Indigenous Water Management Practices and Water-Sensitive Urban Design in Jaipur, India

Human civilizations since their inception, have settled around water resources and developed indigenous strategies for its management. However, the tremendous increase in population and urbanization in the last few decades has resulted in the over-exploitation of water resources. One such example is of Jaipur city, which was planned in 18th century and prioritized its water resources. Traditional water structures like stepwells (baodis) were fundamental for city's water supply and played an integral role in the lives of local communities. However, the present scenario contrasts with historical reverence as not a single stepwell in Jaipur provides potable drinking water. This change reflects broader trends seen in many urban areas, where traditional practices have been side-lined in favor of modern infrastructure. Amidst this neglect and the forthcoming impacts of climate change, it poses a question of how these structures can be preserved as mitigation strategies. The study aims to analyze the theoretical exploration of traditional water management systems in context of water-sensitive urban design and climate change.

A two-phase research methodology was adopted, focussing on the analysis of secondary data and the collection of primary data during field visit conducted in April-May 2023. The results of study exemplify a paradigm shift from indigenous practices-driven water management to urban expansion-driven negligence of water systems. It further suggests measures to restore and reuse traditional water structures, in cities like Jaipur, which can strengthen their resilience to the impending impacts of climate change while honoring

their rich heritage and ensuring sustainable water access for future generations.

Community-Driven Placemaking

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Street Vending as Temporal Phenomenon- Study of The Weekly Vegetable Markets in Hyderabad, India

Street side vending is almost a universal way in which the less privileged stake their right to the city across the world. Positive effects of street vending are various- contribution to the tourist charms , provide women an opportunity for self employment, positive contribution to the GDP. A preliminary study by the author of policies adopted by various city level governments across the globe showed that governments seek to regulate street vending by issuing licences and designating physical vending zones. They also restrict vending to specific areas of the city in order to better regulate them. However, this also takes away the agency of the vendor to locate the demand and place his supply there. Mobility is essential to effective street vending. With increase in ease of transportation and cheaper costs, vendors increasingly find it more profitable to vend in different areas of the city, catering to different sections of the population.

This paper seeks to study the case of weekly neighbourhood vegetable markets in Hyderabad, India to document how the market phenomenon changes the urban space around it for effective business. It seeks to document how temporary markets automatically create multi use spaces in urban areas with tacit approval from stakeholders without the need for permanent vending zones and centralised regulations. This research work seeks to place the vending phenomenon temporally within the supply chain of the city rather than physically in an urban space.

Cultural Placemaking

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Transforming Cultural Landscape : Visual attractiveness of Post-Colonial Heritage in Da Lat city, Vietnam

Da Lat, a highland city in Vietnam with a distinctive climate and well-preserved colonial heritage, is undergoing a drastic urbanization. New designs of commercial spaces due to the fast growth of the tourism industry have influenced gathering behaviours in public spaces, which affects the scenery of the city's iconic view of its heritage and the well-being of the inhabitants, particularly the young people and their public space experience. Hence, this study aims to examine the influence of colonial buildings within the landscape views. The research investigates gathering spots seen from the waterscape and how the frame view of the building affects their visual perception. The methodology consists of field mapping, a cognitive questionnaire survey, and interviews onsite at various gathering spots around Xuan Huong Lake. The results demonstrate that the views of heritage buildings have specific characteristics in terms of visual attractiveness and play a role in influencing choices of activities in public spaces. However, these particular characteristics differ between generations. These results highlight the potential for strategies and solutions to enhance the attractiveness of public spaces for youth in an urban environment rich in architectural heritage. Based on the Da Lat case study, the research proposes guidelines for landscape design focusing on the heritage buildings in the central area, aiming to promote the usage and engagement of the younger population in social gatherings, creating a healthy and dynamic environment for the youth while preserving the value of architectural heritage within the modern context.

Green Urbanism and Sustainable Design

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Urban Green Spatial Characteristics and Sustainable Cities: A Comparative Analysis of the Impact of Green Spaces on Communities in London and Barcelona

Urban green spaces (UGS) provide critical ecological, environmental, and cultural benefits, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human wellbeing. However, their management often overlooks specific internal spatial differences, such as tree canopy cover, functional amenities, and historical landmarks. This study examines how these spatial characteristics of UGS correlate with the living environmental quality of residents in London and Barcelona. In London, over 80% of UGS have below-average accessibility, yet diverse green space types contribute to a complex spatial environment. In Barcelona, the Eixos Verds plan aims to enhance UGS by creating connected green corridors, increasing biodiversity, and ensuring public accessibility.

This research systematically classifies and analyzes the spatial characteristics of UGS and their influence on nearby communities. Employing a mixed-methods approach, including fieldwork, resident interviews, ArcGIS mappings, green space impression collages, and on-site sketches, the study reveals their community impact. Additionally, Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA) quantitatively examines the relationship between these spatial characteristics and residents' quality of life. The comparative analysis of London and Barcelona identifies which spatial characteristics significantly impact community wellbeing. The findings offer straightforward suggestions for creating sustainable urban green spaces that promote social cohesion and enhance community wellbeing. In both cities, rich with historical and cultural landmarks, fine-tuning the spatial characteristics of green spaces can enhance urban sustainability.

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Integrating Smart City Management and Smart Planning for Education Institutions: Orienting land use towards sustainable education - Case Study City of Benghazi, Libya

This study comes at a time when the Libyan state has begun the reconstruction process after the wars and floods in the east of the country and after the Benghazi and Derna Reconstruction Authority announced the need to create smart cities to solve the challenges of overpopulation, energy consumption, and resource management.

While governments cannot develop strategies without community participation, this research provides strategies for developing a land use plan to accommodate smart cities. In this research, participants' views on urban and smart city planning in Benghazi were

collected through workshops, questionnaires, and interviews through a series of interactive workshops and repeated survey cycles to measure changes in views over time.

The research examines the integration of smart city management and smart planning for educational institutions. This integration is hypothesized to fulfill three main hypotheses:

1. The integration of smart city management and smart planning for education institutions will improve land use efficiency.
2. The integration of smart city management and smart planning for education institutions will increase access to education.
3. The integration of smart city management and smart planning for education institutions improves the quality of education.

Overall, the questionnaire (Education Complexes) is a valuable tool for collecting and analyzing community feedback and guiding the design and sustainable development of education cities. It contributes to launching the shift towards advanced and sustainable educational models that reflect the dedication of communities in realizing their educational aspirations and building a sustainable future for future generations.

The Role of Technology in Placemaking

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Evaluating Urban Street Vitality Using Deep Learning and Human-Centered Design

This study under Maslow's hierarchy of needs to evaluate the vitality of urban streets, focusing on human-centred criteria. It uses a deep learning model to simulate a human street quality assessment. Previous studies using street images have shown the effectiveness of these techniques in urban design, particularly in analysing greening levels and landscape features. This paper uses convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for semantic segmentation of Street View images, significantly improving traditional labelling methods. By iteratively training neural networks, the study predicted residents' psychological perception of streetscape, including safety, vividness, and beauty. In addition, it effectively extracts visual elements related to safety and health at the geospatial level. Using Hong Kong as an example, the project established a framework for studying street vitality indicators such as safety, green coverage and functional diversity. The model simulates human ratings of streetscapes to assess the vitality of neighbourhoods, creating a cost-effective dataset that can inform urban design guidelines.

Equitable and Inclusive Placemaking

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Reinventing Urban Public Space from the Perspective of Female

As society advances, many women in urban areas still feel insecure and fearful when using parks, squares, and car parks despite recognizing women's rights and freedom of access to public spaces in many countries. In addition, the lack of equal opportunities and encouragement for girls in outdoor activities leads to their absence and self-limitation in public spaces. These realities highlight the inadequacy of most urban public spaces in meeting women's psychological and behavioral needs and require more attention and improvement from architects and urban planners. This paper examines the development and evolution of the morphology of urban public space from a female perspective, using typomorphology, environmental behavior, and psychology approaches. It aims to classify and integrate urban spatial morphology according to women's psychological and behavioral preferences and to explore the links between urban spatial morphology and politics, society, economy, and women's psychology and behavior. The study aims to provide comprehensive data for urban design and strategies so that redesigned urban public spaces can adequately meet the needs of women of different ages, sexual orientations, races, classes, and identities. Such spaces will be more inclusive, friendly, attractive, and comfortable, providing theoretical guidance for global urban public spaces' future.

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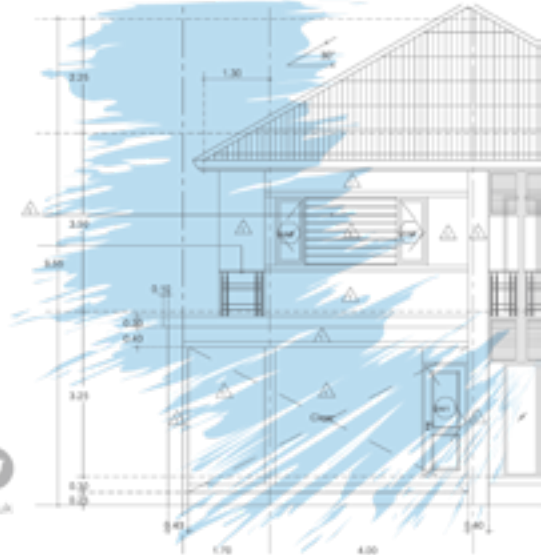
Architectural Culture and Society

Theme:
Rethinking Spaces: Exploring Radical Practices, Narratives, and Pedagogies in Architectural Culture and Society

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The 7th [SPACE International Conference on Architectural Culture and Society](https://spacestudies.co.uk) will be held hybridly on the 26th and 27th of September 2024. The theme of the conference is ‘Rethinking Spaces: Exploring Radical Practices, Narratives, and Pedagogies in Architectural Culture and Society’. The conference theme, **“Rethinking Spaces: Exploring Radical Practices, Narratives, and Pedagogies in Architectural Culture and Society,”** propels scholarly inquiry into the transformative realms of architectural culture and societal dynamics.

This theme beckons a critical examination of conventional practices, narratives, and pedagogies within the architectural domain, urging a departure from established norms. Scholars and practitioners engaging with this theme are invited to explore radical interventions that challenge existing paradigms and pave the way for innovative spatial solutions. The conference serves as a crucible for the interrogation of architectural culture’s role in shaping societal narratives and vice versa, fostering a rich dialogue on the reciprocal influence between the built environment and broader cultural contexts. The conference seeks to unravel the latent potential for transformative change within architectural culture and society by delving into radical practices and pedagogies, offering a platform for critical discourse and exploration.



SPACE International Conference on Housing

28-29 November 2024



The 7th [SPACE International Conference on Housing](#) will be held in London and online on the 28th and 29th November 2024. The theme is 'Reimagining Homes and Communities: Framing Political, Economic, Social Challenges and Inequalities'

The conference theme, “**Reimagining Homes and Communities: Framing Political, Economic, Social Challenges, and Inequalities,**” serves as a scholarly compass directing attention towards the multifaceted challenges and disparities embedded in the realms of housing. This theme encapsulates a critical exploration of the complex interplay between political, economic, and social dimensions that significantly impact the conception and sustenance of homes and communities. Scholars and experts converging on this thematic terrain engage in a profound examination of the disparities in housing structures, policies, and socio-economic factors. The conference serves as a crucible for the discussion of innovative strategies and frameworks aimed at reimagining and addressing the pervasive challenges, with a keen emphasis on inclusivity, social justice, and sustainability. This conference endeavours to catalyse transformative dialogue and action in pursuing more equitable and resilient living environments by framing political, economic, and social challenges within the discourse on homes and communities.



A Dialectical Journey of City and Users

Standing Point: A Transcendent Metabolism from Visiting to an Absolute Integration with the Context



An urban context, either as a town, city, metropolis, or megalopolis, incorporates an agglomeration of past-to-present layers of a specific geographical location. From physical to mental, or even the spiritual point of view, a city (of in any scale and complexity) represents its opportunities as well as the problems through the daily city citizens' and city tourists' interactions. In other words, a city simultaneously manifests its convivial features and challenges in a 24/7 timespan of weekdays, weekends, and festive season/occasions. In short, beyond all studies of the existing layers of a city through the on-desk investigations, a city is experienced by the general public on an everyday basis. Thus, in order to fully understand the positive and negative characteristics of a city, it is crucial to see and hear from the windows of the eyes and ears of its general users, including the citizens and tourists.

To this end, SPACE is introducing an “on-site plus on-desk” workshop focusing on key areas of London. This week-long workshop will be available for booking by institutions, colleges, and universities for their students. Detailed information, including registration fees, will be available on our [website](#) soon.

