URDC

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
INTERNATIONAL URBAN DESIGN CONFERENCE
Young Researchers Forum @ Re-Discovering Urban Design

IUDC2020@YRF

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INTERNATIONAL URBAN DESIGN CONFERENCE

Young Researchers Forum @ Re-Discovering Urban Design

IUDC2020@YRF

9-11 December 2020

Organized by:

EMU Department of Architecture, Urban Design Master Programs in collaboration with EMU Urban Research and Development Center (URDC)

EMU Faculty of Architecture-Department of Architecture
& EMU Urban Research and Development Center

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Zuhal Ulusoy	PhD, Professor, Dean of Faculty of Architecture, İstanbul Bilgi University

Welcome

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of Eastern Mediterranean University, the Department of Architecture, the Urban Design Graduate Programs, and EMU's Urban Research and Development Center, it is our pleasure to welcome great scientists, academicians, young researchers, and students from all over the world to attend the International Urban Design Conference, entitled Young Researchers Forum @ Re-Discovering Urban Design, from 9-11 December 2020.

While this conference is hosted virtually from Famagusta, North Cyprus, we hope you all feel connected, engaged, healthy, and safe during this extraordinary period of global pandemic, social distancing, and healing.

This urban design conference enables sharing of fresh insights into recent research and exposure to cutting edge techniques with participants from over 14 countries. Urban design is a multi-disciplinary field and the conference presentations reflect this with topics ranging across a number of allied fields:

architecture	education	semiotics
cartography	equity	sociology
conflict resolution	health care	sustainability
cultural heritage	historic conservation	transportation
ecology	morphology	urban planning
economic development	psychology	

Since this conference covers global perspectives on urban design, from fundamental and broad-reaching issues to practical applications in site-specific cases, we anticipate lively discussions and inspiring exchanges.

Allow us to warmly thank the organizing academic units of this conference for creating this opportunity for us to come together and address many pressing issues that we face in the world today. As the world continues to urbanize, more and more we need thorough understanding of all these components and dynamic processes. We would also like to thank our invited speakers and the scientific committee members for their valuable contributions to our conference.

We congratulate each of you as young researchers in urban design and related fields for your commitment and active participation and wish you all success.

Thank you all,
The Organizing Committee

General Information

Title: International Urban Design Conference: Young Researchers Forum @ Re-Discovering Urban Design

Short Title: IUDC2020@YRF

Dates: 9-11 December 2020

Location: hosted online from Famagusta, North Cyprus

Host Institutions: Eastern Mediterranean University's Department of Architecture and Urban Research and Development Center

Themes: Public Space, Urban Change / Redevelopment / Revival, Sustainability / Ecology, Heritage / Culture

For the 10th anniversary of its Urban Design Graduate Program, the Department of Architecture at Eastern Mediterranean University organized this international virtual conference in collaboration with EMU's Urban Research and Development Center (URDC). This conference is dedicated to young researchers to encourage the rediscovery of urban design. Nearly 50 presenters bring their research, knowledge, and skills in urban design from master, doctoral, post-doctoral, and professional perspectives.

The two-fold aim of the International Urban Design Conference is to provide overarching views on urban design education and research together with a rich discussion platform where all participants can exchange ideas with senior mentors in urban design. Opportunities for interaction with the mentors will include valuable keynote presentations, virtual city tours from local experts, and panel discussions with practicing professionals.

The city tours will give participants the opportunity to virtually explore three Cypriot cities: Famagusta, Nicosia, and Girne and their local urban spaces. The breadth of urban design topics will inspire riveting discussions from which even a casual listener will take away new insights and fresh motivation.

DAY 1

9 December 2020, Wednesday

-- All times are set for Cyprus --

9:00am (Cyprus) = 2:00am (New York), 7:00am (UK), 8:00am (Denmark), 10:00am (Turkey), 3:00pm (China)

PROGRAM

08.45
09.00

OPENING SPEECHES

09.05
10:00

HONORARY SPEAKER

Prof. Dr. Derya Oktay

REVISITING URBAN DESIGN: A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Şebnem Hoşkara

10.00
10:15

Self-service Coffee Break

10.15
12.15

PUBLIC SPACE - 1

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nevter Zafer Cömert

Urban Small - Micro Public Spaces and Emotion - In the Perspective of Daily Life
Rongling Liu

Alternative Mapping Approach to Everyday Life Practices of Moda
Merve Özgür & İpek Akpınar

Appropriating the Idle Semi-Private Spaces: Backyards in Yeldeğirmeni Neighborhood
Elvan Arıker

12.15

Lunch Break

12:30
13:15

Lunchtime Talk – Girne City Tour with Prof. Dr. Beser Oktay Vehbi

14.00
15.30

PUBLIC SPACE - 2

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Mukaddes Polay

Examination of Cinematic Space and Architectural Space as Message Transmitters with A Semiotic Method
Begüm Eser & Turgay Kerem Koramaz

An Analysis on Urban Contested Squares in Middle East and Europe
Kamyar Lotfi & Şebnem Hoşkara

DAY 1

9 December 2020, Wednesday

-- All times are set for Cyprus --

9:00am (Cyprus) = 2:00am (New York), 7:00am (UK), 8:00am (Denmark), 10:00am (Turkey), 3:00pm (China)

Overview of The Squares in the Capital of North Cyprus, Nicosia
Tuğce Yüzüak Duymaz & Devrim Yücel Besim

15.30
15.45
Self-service Coffee Break

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PUBLIC SPACE - 3
Moderator: Prof. Dr. İpek Akpınar

Examination of Residential Satisfaction Towards Gated Communities Case of Ataköy Konakları
Gözde Bodamyalı Nizam & Ahsen Özsoy

Homo Ludens Playing in Public Spaces: A Case Study of Kadiköy-Maltepe Coastline of Istanbul
Rüya Erkan Öcek

Let There Be Light! - Urban Night and The Role of Lighting in Transformation of Urban Public Spaces
Kasra Talebian

17.15
17.30
Self-service Coffee Break

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19.00
ALUMNI PANEL
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Resmiye Alpar Atun
Panelists: Dr. Mohsen Far
     Assist. Prof. Dr. Abolfazl Dehghanmongabadi
     Dr. Sanaz Saeidi

19.00
20.00
KEYNOTE SPEAKER
Prof. Alex Krieger
THE VARIOUS TERRITORIES OF URBAN DESIGN
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Şebnem Hoşkara

PROGRAM

DAY 2

10 December 2020, Wednesday

-- All times are set for Cyprus --

9:00am (Cyprus) = 2:00am (New York), 7:00am (UK), 8:00am (Denmark), 10:00am (Turkey), 3:00pm (China)

PROGRAM

09.00
11.00

URBAN CHANGE / REDEVELOPMENT / REVIVAL
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Ali Alraouf

Urban Reconstruction: Demands Versus Conventions
Chawan Osman M. Rasheed

The Renewal Mechanism of Concession Parks as Historical Urban Landscape and Its Enlightenment: A Case Study of Tianjin British Concession
Dongqi Zhao

The Role of Creative City Concept for Waterfront Regeneration
Doğa Üzümcüoğlu & Mukaddes Polay

Urban Design of Smart Cities: We, The People and Big Data
Maaz Ahmed & C. Hamamcıoğlu

11.00
11.15

Self-service Coffee Break

11.15
12.15

KEYNOTE SPEAKER
Dr. Ombretta Romice
TIME FOR URBAN DESIGN TO GET A MAKE-OVER: THE IMPORTANCE OF IDENTITY, THE POWER OF EVIDENCE AND THE LOGIC OF RESILIENCE
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nevter Zafer Cömert

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Lunch Break

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Lunchtime Talk – Nicosia City Tour with Prof. Dr. Mukaddes Polay

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EMU MS URBAN DESIGN PROGRAM PROJECTS
Moderator: Asst. Prof. Dr. Pınar Uluçay

Ten Years of Experiences
Assist. Prof. Dr. Müge Riza

Thinking Long-Term in Urban Design: Project in Copenhagen
Jason Murray Winn

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DAY 2

10 December 2020, Wednesday

-- All times are set for Cyprus --

9:00am (Cyprus) = 2:00am (New York), 7:00am (UK), 8:00am (Denmark), 10:00am (Turkey), 3:00pm (China)

15.30
15.45

Self-service Coffee Break

15.45
17.15

SUSTAINABILITY / ECOLOGY
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Derya Oktay

From Speech to Reality: A Social - Environmental Approach on Universities' Contribution to The Sustainable Development Goals
Desiree Akinyi Gogo & Şebnem Hoşkara

Chaining Design Within Beirut's Human Ecologies: An Experimental Chaining Within Our Collective Landscape
Andreas Panayiotou

Developing A Social Sustainability Indicators for Residential Environment in Northern Cyprus
Sobhan Hashemzadeh & Şebnem Hoşkara

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Self-service Coffee Break

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER
Prof. Nikos Salingaros
RULES FOR DESIGNING URBAN SPACE: LOCAL HUMAN SCALE
Moderator: Asst. Prof. Dr. Müge Riza

PROGRAM

DAY 3

11 December 2020, Wednesday

-- All times are set for Cyprus --

9:00am (Cyprus) = 2:00am (New York), 7:00am (UK), 8:00am (Denmark), 10:00am (Turkey), 3:00pm (China)

PROGRAM

09.00
11.00
HERITAGE / CULTURE - 1
Moderator: Dr. Marco Maretto

Sacred Spaces in Conflict - The Cases of Ayodhya and Sabarimala
Stany Babu

Cultural Heritage Towards A Culturally Sustainable Creative City: The Case of Souk Waqif - Doha City - Qatar
Islam Alshafei

Questioning Current Use of Monastery Through Multi-Criteria Decision-Making Process: Case of St. Mamas Monastery
Erman Berkay & Beser O. Vehbi

11.00
11.15
Self-service Coffee Break

11.15
12.15
KEYNOTE SPEAKER
Prof. Dr. Deane Simpson
DILEMMAS OF THE CENTRIPETAL CITY: SHIFTING MODALITIES OF PUBLIC SPACE
Moderator: Asst. Prof. Dr. Ceren Boğaç

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Lunch Break

13.00
13:45
Lunchtime Talk – Famagusta City Tour
with Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ege Uluca Tumer

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HERITAGE / CULTURE - 2
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Beser Oktay Vehbi

Discussing Contextualism In Designing Within Historic Settings
Nessma Amin Qasem Al-Hammadi & Naciye Doratlı

Development through Resiliency in Cities with Conflict: The Case of Gaza City
Yousef Abukashif & Müge Riza

The Next Generation of Famagusta Walled City: Deliberating Generative Means of Revitalization
Angela M. Hartsell

DAY 3

11 December 2020, Wednesday

-- All times are set for Cyprus --

9:00am (Cyprus) = 2:00am (New York), 7:00am (UK), 8:00am (Denmark), 10:00am (Turkey), 3:00pm (China)

15.30
15.45
Self-service Coffee Break

15.45
17.15
HERITAGE / CULTURE - 3
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Naciye Doratlı

Spatial Identity Expressed in Numbers: Informal vs. Vernacular Urban Settlements
Denada Veizaj & Gjergji Islami & Andrea Maliqari

The Impact of Flagship Projects on The Image of Historic Environment: The Case of Nicosia, Cyprus
Esref Günerman & Müge Riza

Research on The Continuation and Reconstruction of the Spatial Form of Historic Districts in Conservation and Renewal: Taking the Tianjin Wudadao Historic District As An Example
Chen Yang

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17.30
Self-service Coffee Break

17.30
19.00
CLOSING PANEL: Urban Design Education
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Resmiye Alpar Atun
Panelists: *Prof. Dr. Zuhal Ulusoy*
Prof. Dr. Şebnem Hoşkara
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Olgu Çalışkan
Dr. Kai Gu
Dr. Gjergi Islami

19.00
20.00
Social Networking Hour

Honorary Speaker

Revisiting Urban Design: A Multi-dimensional Perspective

Prof. Dr. Derya Oktay

Professor of Architecture and Urban Design, Maltepe University, Turkey; Founding Director of EMU Urban Research and Development Center (URDC)

ABSTRACT

Current urban design thought and practice have recently been dominated by the visual and contextual understanding of the townscape, and in many cases urban design has become synonymous with 'architecture at a larger scale'. Owing to the emphasis on morphological aspects, that is the result of the stress on the problematic effect of the undefined and meaningless space, urban design is often regarded as an ambiguous combination of architecture, urban planning, landscape architecture and civil engineering. As urban designers are now being given new roles being called upon to address development issues in all types of context, greenfield, suburban and inner-city and brownfield regeneration, as well as the city centres, there is a need for a paradigmatic shift in the focus of urban design from the current model of urban design framework, where the social control, economic efficiency, and spatial order are compartmentalized. The focus on understanding urban, on the contrary, requires an adaptive inclusive model that addresses relational issues among multiple dimensions of urban design and the urban environment. In brief, a dynamic multi-dimensional perspective is required which combines political, environmental, economic and socio-cultural aspects of urban design and development in the changing context of the city.

BIO

Derya Oktay (BArch, Gazi Univ.; MSc, Middle East Technical Univ.; Pg. Dip. in Urban Design, Oxford Brookes Univ.; PhD, Yildiz Technical Univ. & Oxford Brookes Univ.) is a Professor of Architecture and Urban Design at Maltepe University. She was the founding Dean of the Faculty of Architecture at Ondokuz Mayıs University and the Chair of the Department of Architecture; was a Professor at the Faculty of Architecture of the Eastern Mediterranean University, N. Cyprus, the Founding Director of the MS in Urban Design Programme, and the Founding Director of the Urban Research & Development Center (URDC) at the same institution. In addition, she has served as the President of the Society for International Development (SID) Lefkosa (Nicosia) Chapter in Cyprus. Her areas of research are sustainable urbanism and architecture, cultural-spatial aspects of cities and housing environments, urban identity, public spaces, quality of urban life, beside her main field of expertise 'urban design'. Oktay has developed and offered various courses focusing on architectural design in urban context, urban design theory and principles, sustainable developments, public spaces, both at the undergraduate and graduate levels. She was a Visiting

HONORARY

Professor/Researcher in such universities as University of California-Berkeley, Politecnico di Milano, University of Michigan, Oxford Brookes University, and Pratt Institute - New York.

She was a Jury Member at the 13th Biennale of Architecture - Venice Biennale 2012 - at "Recycling Common Ground" Workshop&Competition, and team member in various national and international urban/architectural design competition projects. She has experience in both qualitative and empirical research funded by the EU, USAID, TUBITAK, and EMU. She has authored more than 150 publications including books, chapters in refereed books, refereed journal articles of the highest categories, conference papers, and popular press articles. Professor Oktay has spoken at various national and international platforms as an invited or keynote speaker, and has been serving on the editorial board of various refereed journals, and the champion Editor of the themed issues of Urban Design and Planning on "Quality of Life in Cities" (2012) and "Urban Identity in the Era of Globalisation" (Part One, 2016; Part Two, 2017). She has served on the Executive Board of Deans of Schools of Architecture (MİDEKON) May 2005 - Sept. 2020. Oktay has recently been nominated and selected to serve on the International Jury for the "UIA Award for Innovation in Architectural Education".

THE VARIOUS TERRITORIES OF URBAN DESIGN

Prof. Alex Krieger

Professor of Urban Design, Chair of Department of Urban Planning & Design, Harvard Graduate School of Design, USA

ABSTRACT

Whether one understand urban design as a specific professional specialization, or a general outlook important to the work of the various design and planning disciplines dedicated to city-making remains much argued. There are myriad expectations that society has of those presuming to know how to design cities, and there is skepticism about how much such know-how exists. For some it seems presumptuous to claim overview of something as immensely complex as urbanism. Yet, in a world producing unprecedented kinds and scales of settlement insight regarding the design of cities is increasingly sought after. Thus, it seems prudent to track several territories, both spatial and conceptual, along which urban designers operate. Indeed, scanning the definitions of the word "territory" in a good dictionary eventually gets you past geography to "sphere of action." This I find to be a particularly useful way of thinking about urban design -- as spheres of urbanistic action. I will sketch out several such spheres of urbanistic action, for I do not believe that there is a single overarching way to describe what constitutes the urban design enterprise.

BIO

Alex Krieger, FAIA, has combined a career of teaching and practice, dedicating himself in both to understanding how to improve the quality of place and life in our major urban areas.

Mr. Krieger is Professor in Practice of Urban Design at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design, where he has taught since 1977. He served as Chair of the Department of Urban Planning and Design (1998 -2004, 2006-2007, 2019-2020), Director of the Urban Design Program (1990-2001), and as Associate Chair of the Department of Architecture (1984-1989). In addition to design studios and seminar courses at the GSD, he teaches a General Education course on the evolution of American cities at Harvard College. Since 1984, he has provided architecture, urban design, and urban planning services to a broad array of clients in numerous cities worldwide, focusing primarily on educational, institutional, healthcare, and public projects in complex urban settings. In 2017, he was named one of the Fifteen Professor of the Year by the Harvard Crimson.

KEYNOTES

Time for Urban Design to get a Make-Over: The Importance of Identity, the Power of Evidence and the Logic of Resilience

Dr. Ombretta Romice

Senior Lecturer in Urban Design, Department of Architecture, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK

ABSTRACT

UD is at an important turning point; we should claim a broader, more substantial role for it next to other built environment disciplines. This presentation first reflects on the nature of UD as a discipline making the case for a clarification of its identity.

Then, it argues for interdisciplinary evidence to inform it, in response to a criticism of its current situation in education and practice.

Finally, it illustrates how the work of the Urban Design Studies Unit in Glasgow is responding to current and new challenges, embracing the new identity outlined and relying on a descriptive science of cities to inform and guide how we do so.

BIO

Dr. Ombretta Romice is Senior Lecturer in Urban design at the Department of Architecture, University of Strathclyde in Glasgow, and Fellow of the Higher Education Academy. She is also actively involved with IAPS, the International Association for People-Environment Studies, as President; in this role, she has been on the organizing board of several Congresses (IAPS 2008, Rome; IAPS, 2010, Leipzig) and Symposia. She has been successful in securing the 22nd IAPS Congress in Glasgow in 2012. The Congress will be jointly organized with Dr. Edward Edgerton of the University of West of Scotland.

Her teaching and research work focuses on urban design, environmental psychology, and user participation in design. She holds a PhD in urban design and a Postdoc in housing and regeneration sponsored by the European Union. She is a founding member of the Urban Sustainability through Environmental Design Network, an international network of urban design theorists and practitioners formed to research, co-ordinate and disseminate tools of sustainable urban design, with special emphasis on urban public space and its value to sustaining fulfilled lives.

In the department, she is Director of the Masters course in Urban Design. The course has a strategic collaboration with Glasgow City Council.

She collaborates on the course in Environmental Psychology at the University of West of Scotland, Department of Psychology with Edward Edgerton, with whom she organized the Conference Environmental Psychology in the UK: Bridging the Gap, in September 2005.

KEYNOTES

Rules for Designing Urban Space: Local Human Scale

Prof. Nikos Salingaros

Professor of Mathematics, Architectural Theorist & Urbanist, Consultant on Biophilic Design & Human-scale Urbanism, University of Texas at San Antonio, USA

ABSTRACT

A well-designed city helps us to enjoy healthy lives, and to live them fully. That quality is determined in part by the detailed urban structure. Understanding the way people experience and interact with urban space selects from among a variety of design options. A new toolkit combines the design patterns of Christopher Alexander with recent results from the science of perception. Our priority is human health and well-being, not design ideology. Standard industrial-modernist typologies turn out to degrade the urban experience, and should henceforth be abandoned. Older techniques that have long been suppressed for stylistic reasons proved to be far superior for human use and long-term health. Those updated traditional design tools need to be re-instated and applied from today on. By adopting a science-based approach, our society can shape the built environment using intelligence.

BIO

Nikos A. Salingaros (PhD in Physics) is Professor of Mathematics and an internationally recognized architectural theorist and urbanist. He is known for his original contributions that helped to establish new disciplines such as Biophilia, Design Patterns, Complexity, Neurogeometric design, the Fractal City, and the Network City. Salingaros worked with visionary architect and urbanist Christopher Alexander for twenty years in helping to edit Alexander's four-volume book *The Nature of Order*. He has applied science-based techniques to confirm the essential importance of traditional building approaches for human health and wellbeing.

On the urban scale, his research points to a radically novel way of building and repairing the city. He has linked human-scale urbanism to developing architectural movements such as the Network City, Peer-to-peer Urbanism, Biophilic Design, Biourbanism, Self-organizing Housing, Generative Codes, and Sustainable Architecture, some of which he initiated. In recognition of his efforts to understand architecture using scientific thinking, he was awarded the first grant ever given for research on architecture by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation in 1997. He was elected member of the INTBAU College of Traditional Practitioners and appointed to the INTBAU Committee of Honor. Dr. Salingaros is one of the "50 Visionaries who are Changing Your World" selected by the UTNE Reader in 2008. In Planetizen's 2009 survey, he was ranked 11th among "The Top Urban Thinkers of All Time".

KEYNOTES

Dilemmas of the Centripetal City: Shifting Modalities of Public Space

Prof. Dr. Deane Simpson

Professor, Institute of Architecture, Urbanism, Landscape, The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture, Design and Conservation, Denmark

ABSTRACT

This lecture will address changing modalities of public space over the last half-century – focusing on the Danish capital, Copenhagen, as an emblem for wider dynamics impacting contemporary European urban settings. Presented repeatedly over the last two decades as an international model of urban-liveability, -sustainability and -welfare, the presentation will critically address the more problematic dimensions of this model that emerged out of the city's economic and demographic crisis in the 1980s/90s; and its most recent tendency toward an increasingly unequal, unaffordable, gentrified and securitized urban environment. What might be the terms and conceptual frameworks with which to contest these developments?

BIO

Deane Alan Simpson is an architect, urbanist, and educator teaching and researching at The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts School of Architecture, Copenhagen, where he is professor and co-leader with Charles Bessard of the master's program Urbanism and Societal Change.

His research addresses contemporary forms of socio-spatial transformation at the intersection of demographic change and processes of modernization, globalization, neo-liberalization and welfare state transformation. His research has been published in journals such as Volume (Archis), Arbitare, Harvard Design Magazine, AD (Architectural Design), The Architectural Review, MONU, SAM and Archithese and in books such as Explorations in Architecture, Urban Transformations, Infrastructure as Architecture, Media and Urban Space, Imperfect Health: The Medicalization of Architecture, and Deviations: A Manual of Architecture. He is the co-author of the monograph Diller + Scofidio (+ Renfro): The Ciliary Function, published by Skira in 2007; author of Young-Old: Urban Utopias of an Aging Society published by Lars Müller Publishers in 2015; co-editor of The City Between Freedom and Security published by Birkhauser in 2017; and co-editor of Atlas of the Copenhagens published by Ruby Press in 2018.

KEYNOTES

Abstracts

The abstracts in this section are organized according to theme. The themes are presented in the same order as shown in the program:

Public Space

Urban Change / Redevelopment / Revival

Sustainability / Ecology

Heritage / Culture

Within each theme, abstracts are presented to mirror the order of the conference program.

Urban Small - Micro Public Spaces and Emotion - In the Perspective of Daily Life

Rongling Liu

Tianjin University, 1227331240@qq.com

The scarcity of public space in contemporary cities suggests that the creation of new large areas is unlikely, especially in high-density urban context. Minipark, parklet, and other small-scale public space types become the main construction and development objects. But deep researches about the place theory and design practice analysis are still lack of attention.

Small-Micro Public Space is a new space type with smallest area (ranging from $20\,m^2$ to $4000\,m^2$) on the perspective of human-scale. Its generation closely depends on buildings and streets. With its convenient arrival, comfortable experience, and positive value characteristics, it has huge potential to provide relief from the city and contribute to a sense of place. For the place sense, the awareness that space and place can affect people's emotion, feelings and affective is already well accepted and validated. What is more, emotion types and changes are related to space scale, space form, accessibility, design parameters, urban morphology and space users, these elements consist of influencing mechanism with emotion.

This paper attempts to find out the targeted emotional influencing mechanism of self-built, which also can be called everyday usage space. Literature review focuses on the Everyday Urbanism, Emotional Design theory put forward by Donald Arthur Norman, Yi-Fu Tuan's Humanist Geography, Bow-Wow's micro public space experiments and Jason Ho's 'Mapping' activity. Two case study spaces will be investigated, both located in Tianjin, an old historical and harbor city of China. The research is the further experiment attempt based on the author's PhD thesis: '*Everyday Stories in Big City —— Research on the Emotional Design of Urban Small and Micro Public Spaces*' using Mapping, deeply interview and PSPL methods.

Keywords: small-micro public spaces, emotional design, daily life

Alternative Mapping Approach to Everyday Life Practices of Moda

Merve Özgür [a] & İpek Akpınar [b]

[a] Istanbul Technical University, ozgurm18@itu.edu.tr
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Everyday life practices are ordinary experiences of the city. Looking at the city through these ordinary experiences enables to study and design with the social aspects of the urbanscape where the relation of the individual with his/her built environment (city, neighborhood, street) is assembled. Studying daily life experiences in a city requires understanding the habits, relationships, and networks of the inhabitants, which leads to research with a qualitative approach and looking at the city on a different level. In this case, can we study everyday life experiences with conventional urban design and research tools? Or, are alternative approaches are needed to research and represent dynamics, practices, and social aspects of urban space?

In the light of these questions, this study focuses on the everyday life practices at Moda Neighborhood in Istanbul while examining the built environment from the human eye and scale as it happens in the flows of the city. The reason is that Istanbul is a city that consists of different scales, morphologies, and urban practices, yet the need for an eye-level approach is needed to maintain a connection within the inhabitants and the city. Moda Neighborhood is an adequate example of having this connection by being a settlement that can relate to human scale, identity, and sense of belonging. Mapping the rhythm, dynamics, and actors of everyday life in Moda can help understand the mechanism of the city, document its identity, and emphasize the importance of interaction with the urban space in inhabitant's life. In this case, the research approach includes a double-handed methodology, first to analyze the streets of Moda Neighborhood and understand the everyday life experiences; second is to try alternative techniques to study urban space.

While mapping is a useful tool for juxtaposing new layers of information with an abstraction of a place to make a better understanding, using a mapping technique that is just abstracted to the lines of streets, buildings or water features excludes the everyday life practices of the Moda. Thus, using alternative mapping techniques at Moda such as counter-mapping, psychogeographic mapping, and collective mappings can have the potential to generate multi-layered, contrary, or critical perspective of the city and its practices. While counter-mappings are a critical way of showing the social problems of a place, psychogeographic mapping that emerged with the situationist movement can reveal subjective experiences and perceptions in urban spaces. Also, collective mapping can express subjective experiences of multi-participants.

In this regard, this study, first of all, explores the background and the relationship between the street as an urban space and everyday life by cross-reading the concepts of belonging and identity. Secondly, it gives an insight into the daily practices of streets in Moda through the built

environment and its social construct. In terms of methodology, the study re-interprets the ways to criticize and represent everyday life practices of Moda with alternative mapping techniques that can juxtapose the insight derived through observation, in-depth interviews, and site visits. Mapping Moda with alternative techniques criticizes urban planning and urban research practices that are exclusive of the eye-level of urban life and focuses on alternative mapping techniques. These approaches may provide an alternative perspective and representation of daily life experiences of streets at Moda-Istanbul and in general. It is essential to acknowledge that as well as urban planning and policymaking are critical processes to take a step on the social related urban issues, the research approach of urban studies can play an important role to reemerge, criticize or solve these issues.

Keywords: everyday life practices, counter-mapping, psychogeographic mapping, collective mapping

Appropriating the Idle Semi-Private Spaces: Backyards in Yeldeğirmeni Neighborhood

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In Istanbul the backyards of the apartment buildings, which are part of the perimeter blocks that are commonly part of the urban morphological character, are either not used or used partially by the householders due to various reasons. Although the backyards have variant physical spatial characteristics in different locations, they become idle spaces, as the use of the backyards is not preferred or not possible. The research considers backyards as an alternative to public green areas needed in the city with their common space characteristics, ecological diversity. Therefore, the primary purpose of this research is to understand the current daily practices in the backyards and to present the transactional and holistic portrait of the factors that form this life. For this purpose Yeldeğirmeni Neighborhood, which contains both used and unused backyards, is selected as the study area.

Usage in a space starts with the sense of appropriation and includes generating practices there, improving the space. Therefore, the research examines the life in the backyards within the framework of 'appropriation of space' concept. Studies in the environmental psychology field list the three factors that are required for the emergence of the 'appropriation of space' as follows: Physical characteristics of space, social interaction in the space and individual capacities of users. Along with these three factors, the two factors, 'interpersonal property relationships' and 'affection between person and his property' are also considered as variables in accordance with the joint property characteristics of the research area. The secondary purpose of the research is to document the 'physical spatial factors' affecting the use of the backyards and to position them within the urbanization and architectural history of Turkey. Yeldeğirmeni Neighborhood provides suitable diversity to investigate the historical transformation of the physical spatial factors, as an area that contains all the building typologies generated in the last 150 years.

A field research is conducted with a semi-structured interview method with 70 householders, each being in different apartments that are selected among the buildings with available backyard use with a sample level of 30%. At the same time, spatial mapping and classification are conducted to determine the physical spatial variables in the interviewed apartments. At the beginning of the research, the usage differences between the single-family row houses and apartment buildings are observed. The most important change that emerges with the diversification of the building typologies in the area is that the backyard becomes a common place and the second most important change is the difficulty in accessing the backyards or the elimination of access. However, it is observed that the form of access is not only getting difficult by the difference between two typologies but also changed by the building conditions of the

period, from the middle of the 19th century to the present day. Therefore, the typological classification anticipated at the beginning of the research is expanded as row houses, initial apartments and apartments built after 1930, 1950, and 2010.

Through combining the part of the field research, that consists of the physical spatial documentation and the in-depth interviews, a holistic picture of the complex relations of the 5 factors of 'appropriation of space' have emerged. From the parcel-scale use of the backyards to the neighborhood-scale relationships, many data about the life have come to light by being associated with the urban phenomena that are related to Istanbul. Therefore, the research problem covers multiple different variables such as physical factors as access difficulties; social factors as usage difficulties arising from backyards being common spaces and daily habits in urban life; economic factors as multiple decision-making authority due to joint property and tenant-landlord balance.

Keywords: appropriation of space, idle space, semi-private space, typo-morphology

Examination of Cinematic Space and Architectural Space as Message Transmitters with a Semiotic Method

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Human beings are both an active and passive part of the process of creating new meanings by using art branches such as literature, cinema, painting, sculpture, and expertise areas such as architecture-planning. Because, as an individual, she is both in the position of a receiver by being influenced by the data around her, and in the position of a narrator by realizing her own creative acquisition. In this narrator position, she creates the means of expression, in other words her own product, as a result of her intellectual accumulation with the effect of the surrounding data. Therefore, similarities can be seen between the products of different disciplines in terms of the method of conveying the message. According to the semiotic approach used in this study, the indicator refers to the encrypted sign and its meaning differs according to the interpreter (Peirce, 1984; Barthes, 1998). Accordingly, the signifier and the signified are separate from each other and the signifiers can be perceived and described independently of what is shown.

Within the scope of this study, it is aimed to analyze the message that narrators of two different disciplines want to convey to the society, through the space design processes and methods. For this purpose, it is aimed to read the architectural product and the cinematographic product with a semiotic approach. By examining the design paradigms of the selected cinematic product and architectural product, an evaluation will be made on the methods of using the space as a display tool (Figure 1). All parameters of the work are discussed in a movie and an architectural study. Peter Eisenman's Holocaust Monument (2005), located in Berlin as an architectural product, was examined on the Dogville (2003) by Lars von Trier as a cinematic product. Within the framework of this examination, it was investigated what kind of a practice of thinking the architect and the director used while setting up the space and what kind of perception they aimed to create in the society with the spaces they created.
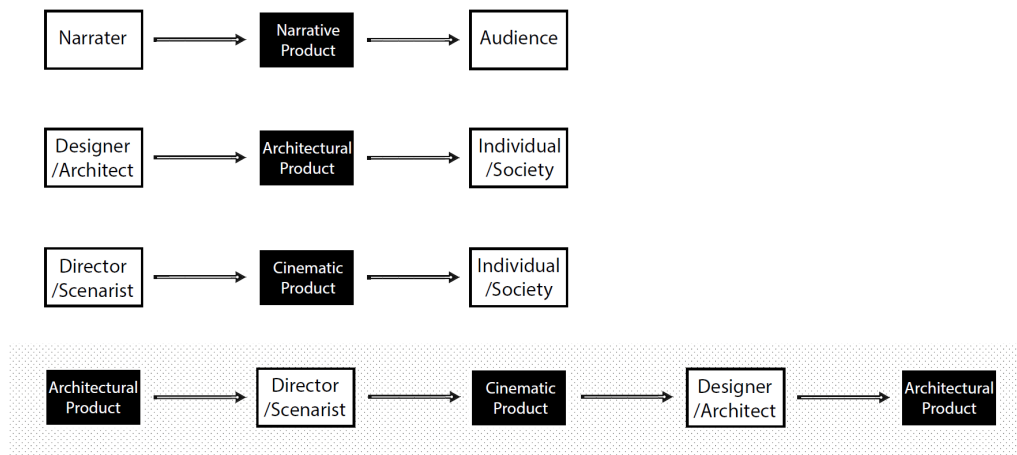
Figure1: The Relationship between the Place Designing Methods in the Architectural and Cinematic Products

In the study, the method of literature review was used to find out what kind of thinking practice the architect and the director use while setting up the space and what kind of perception they aim to create in the society. The writings and discourses of the architect and the director were reached and it was determined which messages they used as an indicator tool to convey the space. Afterwards, the statements of critics and researchers about these issues were reached. Following this analysis, a survey was conducted to measure the user perception towards the spatial message created by the selected products. 110 people participated in the questionnaire, which was designed as asking multiple choice questions on the internet and showing photos.

Going back to the starting point of the work, it is assumed that there is a parallelism between the cinematic product and the architectural product in terms of designing the space. In this context, it was observed that both products had a concern to convey a similar message and that the space was set up as an indicator. As a result of the theoretical framework and sample analysis drawn by the research, it examines the venues in different disciplines as an indicator that conveys a message, and offers an alternative method for analyzing how the signs are perceived by people with a semiological approach.

Keywords: cinema and space, spatial design, semiotics method

An Analysis on Urban Contested Squares in Middle - East and Europe

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An urban space in terms of physical and social order is characterized by a few standpoints, covering social, economic, political power and environmental issues. These tendencies at the start of the twenty-first century had already catapulted the issue of space and conflict into the city and to the forefront of urban debates. Urbanization and demographic change, oppositional political and economic interests, and the diversity of cultural patterns have impacted and continue to impact on local neighborhoods and use of urban space in cities. Political power has an important role on formation of conflict in urban environment. Applied strategies and governance are having connection to the development of contested spaces in most of cities. However, it is not the only factor regarded to contested spaces. Geographic, economic, and socio -cultural factors have also an effective impact on formation of contested spaces in conflict zones. Urban squares in the middle of various conflicting factors by society and power are considered as a platform for exchange where connects people for different purposes. Today's urban squares, besides their social functionality, play a symbolic and significant role in shaping the protests and objection to represent the visions and beliefs of people and citizens.

The following research is based on a Ph.D. thesis study on urban conflict that aims to understand the notion of contested spaces. The choice of urban contested squares as one of the main issues of this paper, is due not only to the actual relation of the subject, but also to the connection that conflict offers a crucial perspective for understanding the political nature, economic, geographic and socio-cultural values and their role on formation of contested urban squares. Several urban squares in various conflict zones in middle-east and Europe will be in consideration of this paper. Qualitative and comparative analysis as a main methodology of this paper will support the study to clarify findings to have a deep understanding of these spaces. Within each case, research techniques will be based on study of documents through literature and academic journals.

Keywords: urban conflict, contested spaces, contested square, political power

OVERVIEW OF THE SQUARES IN THE CAPITAL OF NORTH CYPRUS, NICOSIA

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Cities are living spaces with their own identity, texture, and culture, where people can meet all their needs, where economic, political, cultural, and social relations are established. Public spaces such as streets, squares, parks, and buildings constitute the quality and richness of the city's living spaces. One of the most important public spaces that emphasize the important points of the cities is squares. The squares create a center of attraction for the citizens / people for social, political, historical, cultural, and religious reasons. Squares; are the "places" / areas where environment, architecture, and human relations are established.

In the study, firstly, the definitions of urban space and urban aesthetic values will be emphasized in the architectural literature, and examples of "historical, religious, political, cultural, and social aspects" will be examined. Definitions will be reconsidered according to research and examinations. From these definitions and examined examples, "criteria of being a square" will be determined. We will focus on the squares in Nicosia, the capital of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is designated as the study area. Places accepted as squares by the Nicosia Turkish Municipality will be re-evaluated in terms of their architectural values and will be questioned according to these determined criteria. Comparison will be made by making use of photographs during interrogation and will be supported by verbal interviews. In conclusion, with this study, it is aimed to create a substructure for the development of urban and urban spaces criticized in many studies in terms of urban space quality.

Keywords: urban, urban space, urban aesthetics, square, Nicosia, North Cyprus

Examination of Residential Satisfaction Towards Gated Communities Case of Ataköy Konakları

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Currently in metropolitan cities, new social class is willing to live in residential areas where they could show their social status due to the increase in their incomes, started to abandon their housing areas to settle in gated communities. This created new lifestyles among different income groups living in the same city and differentiated the urbanization experience of households. "Home" which is the most fundamental necessity of human life and the spatial equivalent of shelter, has started to gain different meanings. These may differ based on the socio-cultural values, political and economic aspects, varying with the differentiation of individuals' needs and expectations from life. This study examines the residential satisfaction towards gated communities through a case study in Istanbul, Ataköy district. It investigates 'Ataköy Konakları' in terms of residential and neighborhood satisfaction reveals housing experiences together with demographic structure of households.

Keywords: gated communities, residential satisfaction, environmental satisfaction

HOMO LUDENS PLAYING IN PUBLIC SPACES: A CASE STUDY OF KADIKÖY-MALTEPE COASTLINE OF ISTANBUL

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With the age of modernization, the interventions of people who are believed to have a rational mind on cities and public spaces, together with the pressure created around the power relations and the consumer society, made public spaces idle, and individualized the people with a social and collective structure. People have forgotten about publicity, playing with others, and re-creating themselves with society. The changes in the social and spatial structure of open public spaces have caused a break in the interaction between people. However, open public spaces offer many opportunities for encounters and communications among people from different backgrounds, ethnicity, social structure, or economic status. Among these discussions, in his book, Ludic City, Stevens (2007) tried to express that people can communicate and reproduce the space by playing. Public spaces that allow different playfulness can direct the lives of the citizens and social relations in a ludic way, as well as playful actions that shape the space.

The question of what needs to be done to socially reproduce the lost characteristics of public spaces, the diversity of actions that provide interaction and communication, arises and is being studied a lot through in the field of urban design, urban planning, architecture, urban policy, politics of states, environmental psychology, or space-body relations. Accordingly, how the people response the physical environment that surrounds them or what are the roles of physical or natural environment in shaping the people action, belonging or sense of place and place attachment. However, the "act" itself has never been fully addressed as a research area in field of urban public spaces. Gehl (2010; 2013) one of the researchers who is studied public spaces as a life element for human. While doing that he describes three actions: necessary activities (which are not related with the quality of physical environment) social and optional activities (which are related with the quality of outdoor spaces). With this inference he studied public spaces for people to make a better place. However, what is these "acts", when these types of optional or social activities occur, what is their nature, what types of conditions allow for such actions has not been examined in detail. Therefore, our main problem arises from meeting these questions. To find the answers, exploratory research has been carried out.

It was necessary to set some limitations to make this research feasible. For this reason, these activities are handled over the "play", which is the phenomenon of humanity that existed even before culture (Huizinga, 1980) . As a research area, the Anatolian coastline in Istanbul has been handled to reach social and optional (playable) activities that individuals and small communities can perform during leisure time, which is a criticized concept created by abstract and contradictory space (Lefebvre, 1992) . The coastline, which includes open green

areas extending from Kadıköy Center to Pendik, has a length of approximately 28 km despite interruptions. From this coastline, 3 sections with similarities and differences in certain aspects will be selected. The day on weekends (Saturday and Sunday), evening on weekends (Friday and Saturday), evening on weekday (Wednesday), will be observed for all three areas for 1 hour. Traditional qualitative research techniques applied alone are insufficient for real-time, non-verbal, emotional, non-instrumental, and resisting actions. (Morton, 2009, pp. 120-121) . Due to the characteristics of playfulness – which is an activity that the rules are flexible and can be determined and changed by the participants, which has its own time and space while using real-time and space, which occurs free from pressure and coercion and in a spontaneous

manner and which is non-instrumental (Caillois, 2001; Fink, 2016; Huizinga, 1980; Lafargue, 2019; Dursun, 2014) – performance research method, which can keep up with the flexibility of being in the moment, will be used as the primary method (videos, notes and sketches). A multi-step analysis technique based on the approaches of Glaser (Liu & Kang, 2016) will be used to process the data obtained as a result of the observations.

Keywords: play, playful acts, public spaces, Kadıköy-Maltepe coastline

LET THERE BE LIGHT! - URBAN NIGHT AND THE ROLE OF LIGHTING IN TRANSFORMATION OF URBAN PUBLIC SPACES

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While only special events or important tasks could be lit at night up to 21st century, nowadays maintenance costs and energy usage have been reduced to a level that make it feasible to keep urban structures lit at night. Bridges, iconic buildings, public spaces, and even residential buildings are being kept illuminated at night in many mid-size and big cities. As result, urban night is changing to a multi-colored, and dynamic one, where urban designers' contribution to the formation of nightscape is almost zero. While humankind naturally gets absorbed to the light as it recalls safety and presence of other night surfers, empty illuminated public spaces at night and iconic illumination of private buildings, which are actually closed at night brings up the hint that something is missing. Does urban management and planning have also fallen behind by the fast growth of lighting technologies? It seems public authorities and urban educators were not ready for relatively quick transformation of urban night in last decades. Current investigation is an attempt to explore current challenges of public spaces at night and possibility of activating potentials of nighttime as an extra source of time and space for the use of public. Data is collected through observation, library research and field study from cities known as 'cities of lights'.

Keywords: night studies, urban night, urban lighting, public spaces

Urban Reconstruction: Demands versus Conventions

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The present and future cannot exist without a sufficient understanding and caring of the past. In light of all the historic sites destruction, it is worth to say, the destruction is not only the damage of building and shelters, it is the loss of life, loss of safety, memories and dreams. In other words, it is losing the past and future. As a result of the past destruction of heritage, the necessity of imposing conventions became essential. Since 1972, UNESCO had adopted the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, then ICOMOS assisted UNESCO in writing them as texts. The Conventions are dedicated to the identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission of cultural and natural heritage throughout the world. In the post-destruction process, conservation and heritage protection practices should follow international conventions and guidelines. But to what extend they can be applied? In the early stages of reconstruction plan, is it complex to determine their suitability? In the cases of serious damage, is it not impossible to implement the related regulations perfectly?

This paper is a documentary research investigating all international documents related to Urban Heritage Reconstruction as part of my thesis "Urban Heritage Post-Conflict Reconstruction Strategies"; it is based on the literature review part. There are certain international conventions that have been agreed on by the world heritage committee. As a result of a depth study of such conventions and illustrating how they have been implemented, it will be found how they could address the realities of reconstruction process. The aim of this paper is to critically evaluate and define the extent of the reconstruction conventions implementation and necessity of required actions in the reconstruction process of the urban heritage.

Keywords: urban reconstruction, urban reconstruction conventions, urban heritage demands, demands versus conventions

ABSTRACTS

The Renewal Mechanism of Concession Parks as Historical Urban Landscape and Its Enlightenment: A Case Study of Tianjin British Concession

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Concession Park is the term generated by colonization process of modern China, which has formed the unique cultural symbols with special historical value for historical urban landscape and unique identities during the later urban development and everyday life. However, there is deficient discussion on the development process and contemporary adaptations of the concession park in terms of cultural landscape in urban context.

This paper took three parks in the British Concession of Tianjin as an example illustrated that the changing of plan symbol and spatial image led to the lack of historical space and collective memory, summarized the variance motivations include incomplete regulations of heritage and relic conservation, impact of urban green space planning, morphological regeneration of surrounding built environment and design methodology of community parks during different time, proposed the future developing strategies of conservation plan regulations making, restoration design process of historical spaces and construction of visualization platforms.

Keywords: concession park, cultural value, everyday life, historical urban landscape

The Role of Creative City Concept for Waterfront Regeneration

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The creative city concept is one of the contemporary tendency of developing cities. In this sense, the assessment of the current creative city concepts that affecting the city's economic, political, democratic, physical, functional, and cultural dimensions, whereas only a few waterfront regenerations were well adapted to these dimensions.

The main aim of this article is to clarify the impact of the creative city concept for waterfront regeneration. It is very obvious that only a few creative city concepts are developed for waterfront regeneration. This study will provide proper creative city approaches for waterfront regeneration where their full potentials could be valued and implemented. This would be achieved by clarification of the adequate creative city approaches for waterfront regeneration. This study initially presents an overview of creative city concepts, different approaches, and applications. Besides, this study presents an overview of the waterfront regeneration approaches, while focusing on progression, claims, and procedures. This study then evaluates the existing waterfront regeneration in terms of creative city dimensions. Therefore, Limassol promenade (molos) will be selected as a case study, which reflects the general urban characteristics of creative waterfront regeneration. Thus the waterfront was analyzed according to creative city dimensions; adequacy of entrepreneurship, quality of spaces for the creative class, the competence of creative activities, appropriateness of innovative works, the sufficiency of tolerances, suitability of physical comfort, adequacy of politic support, the capability of interactional areas, the suitability of functional diversity, the existence of economic contribution, and adequacy of cultural protection. Besides, the influence of architectural characteristics on the main identity of the promenade (molos) will be discussed within the content of this study.

This study is expected to provide a framework for creative waterfront regeneration studies.

Keywords: creative city, waterfront, waterfront regeneration

URBAN DESIGN OF SMART CITIES: WE, THE PEOPLE AND BIG DATA

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According to the data published by the UN, the world population is expected to reach up to a limit of 9.7 billion by the end of 2050, while almost 70% of that population will be an urban population with many cities accommodating over 10 million inhabitants. As the urban population grows with time, we have to face challenges regarding making a provision for resources and energy to all of the inhabitants and at the same time, avoiding environmental deterioration. However, there is an equal need to analyze how urban population can be utilized as an opportunity, rather than just a challenge for our future cities. Many think-tanks consider the Smart City model to be the solution for all the challenges of our future cities; starting from their inception to administration and management of a city on a long run to prevent sanitation issues, mitigate traffic congestion, thwart crime, and other problems. Especially, in a post-COVID-19 world, where identification of vulnerable areas, social distancing and public hygiene have become a must for safety of the social fabric of any city, there is an utmost need to figure out how to incorporate our human resources in an intelligent and efficient manner to perceive a smart city which is also healthy.

This paper reviews the role, responsibility, and potential of the inhabitants of any city as the primary source of Big Data over which the backbone of any smart city is established, and describes various implications in terms of improving public participation in the process of urban design for smart cities. Application of technologies such as big data analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT) coupled with ever-advancing telecommunication networks into smart cities, is a vast unexplored research area in terms of its scope as a futuristic tool of digital public participation in the domain of urban design. Hence, this paper also proposes a basic framework binding smart city technologies and inhabitants of any urban area, in the context of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (2030) for sustainable cities and communities. This paper is based on an exploratory research method primarily aimed towards smart city enthusiasts, urban designers as well as the urban population in general, in order to develop awareness regarding their position in any smart city scenario; besides insisting on the need for cooperation among policymakers, data scientists, entrepreneurs, and others to develop economically and socially sustainable projects for urban spaces of smart cities.

Keywords: big data, smart city, digitalization, public participation, sustainability

From Speech to Reality: A Social - Environmental Approach on Universities' Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) formulated by the 193 member states of the United Nations consist of 17 goals and 169 targets that act as a guide for development in global issues by the year 2030. They aim at turning the proposals of solutions for global issues into achievable goals by creating awareness and offering guidelines nations can follow towards a prosperous future. Achievement of one goal is dependent on the other; hence, once the scope of inter-linkages between the different goals is met, the full potential of the SDGs is realized. The SDGs are designed to ensure progress in one field is not made at the expense of another by making provisions for longer lasting sustainable development outcomes by emphasizing the harmony, balance, and flow that are a result of their interrelationships.

Research will be conducted in Eastern Mediterranean University (EMU) located in Famagusta, North Cyprus, a quasi-public space with a total of 18,000 students, 1,100 academic staff, 12 faculties, and 20 dormitories. This location was chosen due to its diversity in people, culture, and activities making it a hub of information. Stakeholders are faced with the challenge of implementation, because although the goals and targets are presented in a simple manner, they are quite complicated in reality due to their interlinked nature. Herein the problem aims at solving lies: To what extent are universities consciously working towards achieving the SDGs?

Using the case of EMU, the study dives into conscious attempts that contribute towards the sustainability agenda by answering the following questions: How can university campuses actively contribute to the achievement of SDGs?, What are the inter-linked goals affecting sustainability in EMU? And, are the SDGs applicable to university campuses and institutions alike? The main aim is to identify different innovative tools and techniques used to achieve the mentioned SDGs within the EMU campus and to identify how applicable the SDGs are to universities and institutions through their inter-linkages.

The research will adopt the use of qualitative methods by relying on observation and focus groups carried out on members of the faculty, staff and students. The discussions will evaluate the challenges and conscious sustainable decisions made by the campus users. Observations will be carried out in common open spaces to determine how students and staff treat the environment and biodiversity within the campus grounds.

The presentation will cover the initial findings of the research with an intention to get comments and suggestions from an international community of researchers.

Keywords: sustainable development goals, sustainability, university, campus

Chaining Design within Beirut's Human Ecologies: An Experimental Chaining Within Our Collective Landscape

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Urban morphology is now at an apex as those within the field are aiming to transform it in ways that fit into the emerging needs of the coming era. Through chaining of the ever-changing dynamic, relationships of human ecologies and their footprint over space may be examined. The proposal seeks to examine how space can trigger a domino effect, chaining the changes of human behavior and interaction over space. In order to achieve this end, a new architectural synergetic model is utilized influenced by disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, environmental psychology, policymaking, and free-market economics. In this synergetic model, time works as a mechanism to bring change, as the project implies radical increment, Trojan horse-like strategies, mighty unfoldings and malleable ecology strategies, opening a series of – uncertain but more sustainable – possibilities for the future of the city. In this way, the project may become the turning point on the unpredictable chaos model of the city and its potential future. Policy making and socialization, alongside with the idea of time, become tools in creating the necessary protocols in order to prepare essential conditions and space, with possibility for underlying, existing and proposed human ecologies to take over. The spaces that would be provided by these policies and social norms, accompanied with the human cognition, encourages emerging camaraderie and cultural diversity, while discouraging urban conflicts. This is enforced through the medium of planned urban landscaping. The landscape design of an area becomes the main transformative factor, as well as the "ground" on which all the processes, (cultural, financial, and spatial regeneration) take place. In all, the proposal strives to utilize the very complex relationships, fluxes, and uncertain behavioral reactions as an alternative tool, along with the factor of time, in creating a variety of possibilities and scenarios that may happen within an urban and architectural setting.

Developing a Social Sustainability Indicators for Residential Environment in Northern Cyprus

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The cities will be the main place of residence for the majority of people. In the light of this the urban area administration and its arrangement in the practical way is central issue. The building scale is usually used for assessment, yet, this type of approach leads to narrowing the perspective down to environmental dimension. In order to consider the social characteristics, the neighborhood should be considered as minimum scale.

The majority of troubles and complications that take place on macro-city scale arise from the inappropriate and deficient planning at the micro-neighborhood level. Therefore, it is vital to consider the critical combination sustainability criteria in neighborhoods.

Residential neighborhood includes various spaces such as residential buildings, public and private services, parks, and outdoor spaces, where social interactions take place in it and people spend time and meet their needs and do lots of activities. Accordingly, residential neighborhoods should be characterized by both spatial and social indicators. There is a relatively limited literature that focuses specifically on social sustainability.

The main purpose of this study is to critically review well-known NSA tools to eliminate existing problems and deficiencies within the NSA tools to achieve more comprehensive and broader method based on deep survey on literature reviews and experts views to evaluate neighborhood sustainability from social perspective, and introduce a localized model of NSA tool (Social pillar) for new developments in Northern Cyprus.

In order to determine the main indicators of sustainability, this evaluation began with limiting the range to the following three major internationally recognized sustainable rating systems: LEED-ND, BREEM (communities), and CASBEE-UD. These ranking systems are then examined with a focus on criteria related to social sustainability. The subject matter experts have validated and ranked the indicators received from the analysis. A framework has been developed by operating ranked indicators to evaluate the residential environment from the point of view of social sustainability.

Keywords: social sustainability, neighborhood, residential environment, assessment tools

Sacred Spaces in Conflict: The Cases of Ayodhya and Sabarimala

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The focus of this paper is the two sites of religious conflict that has been garnering national and international attentions through the controversial verdicts passed by the Supreme Court of India. The first is the site of Ayodhya and the destruction of a sacred space, the Babri Masjid, by Hindu nationalists on 6 December 1992 and the instigation of the site's identity as Ramjanmbhoomi (birth place of Lord Ram). The other site of research is Sabarimala in the South Indian state of Kerala where women of menstruating age (10-50 years) had been banned from entering the sacred site till 2018. Feminist constructivist theory and post-colonial theory along with politics of memory and space and use of performance violence will be drawn on to understand the motivation of using spatial politics to dictate and oppress the marginalized within India by politicizing devotees in the country.

The research questions formulated to analyze the two issues are:

1- How did the Hindutva ideology come into popular Indian political discourse?

2- How did women and their designated characters play a vital role in the Hindutva cause?

3- How did the post-colonial construction and the feminine based narrative culminate in a charged display of violence in the public realm?

The author will, firstly, examine the post-colonial construction, ritualization, interpretation, and reinterpretation of cultural and traditional meanings and spatial symbolism of Hindu nationalism that leads to violent engagement of social actors within a broader urban environment. Secondly, gender and its varying portrayals will be studied to understand the perception of femininity with respect to masculinity in an Indian cultural context showcasing how the construction of the Hindutva definition and roles of women helped chart the trajectories of these issues. Finally, the author will argue that the spatiality of these issues provided the appropriate stage, with a well-defined plot, setting, characters along with an avid audience, wherein they become symbolic acts of immense visibility and influence that helped generate a monotonous and hegemonial narration that catered to propagate a national ideology.

The key theoretical work informing this research are authored by Marks Juegensmeyer who looks at the parameters required to create a spectacle of immense proportion that compels the average man to take up sides in a religious spatial conflict. Works of Sociologist Paula Bacchetta and political scientists Sikata Banerjee and Christophe Jaffrelot were studied to understand the role of women in the Hindutva movement and the portrayal of Muslims as 'other' in the country that led up to the Babri Masjid demolition and the subsequent rewriting of the political landscape of India. O. B. Roopesh's writing on the process of templisation and the significance of sacred

spaces in Indian political arena helped further understand the reinterpretation and the dedicated construction of beliefs and customs in both the issues being studied.

Keywords: Ayodhya, feminist constructivist theory, post-colonial theory, performance violence, Sabarimala

Cultural Heritage towards a Culturally Sustainable Creative City: The Case of Souk Waqif, Doha City, Qatar

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Due to the primary role of architecture and location to preserve the historical cities' identity, character, and sense of place, designing in Historical areas has been a topic for evaluation, analyzing and interpreting. As such, several studies have tried to define the term context to draw a clear perception of Contextual Architecture. Nevertheless, Contextualism in Architecture is still a topic for debate until the current time. This might be due to the different understanding of the architects toward the contextual attributes that themselves have no fixed features, which will always require a consistent discussion. Thus, this paper aims to conduct further exploration on Contextual Architecture especially within the historic setting through investigating the context definitions, relations and the contextual approaches from the perspective of theory and practice to provide a further theoretical discussion on the subject.

Keywords: contextualism, contextual architecture, historical settings, contemporary practices

Questioning Current Use of Monastery through Multi-Criteria Decision-Making Process: Case of St. Mamas Monastery

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Monasteries, which are rarely exists in the urban context of northern Cyprus and became abandoned from its original function and religious communities, are a significant historical legacy of physical, socio-cultural, and economic life. They have been attempted to be conserved and reused after the abandonment as they represent unique tangible and intangible characteristics, however none of the decisions regarding to the adaptive re-use of these monasteries are comprehensive enough to use full potentials in order to provide most benefits to the urban context. Due to fact that, new function fails when done without taking into account high attributed values of monasteries, social, economic needs of the context and/or sometimes the authentic and physical characteristics of the religious building.

In this direction, the study aims (1) to assess the current adaptive re-use of selected monastery measuring the impacts of assigned functions on attributed values of religious buildings and its urban context; (2) to identify positive and negative aspects of assigned functions on current adaptive reuse of selected monastic spaces and its context; and (3) to develop proposals on future adaptive reuse proposals that includes both suggestions of different type of use(s) for selected monastery and its context.

St. Mamas monastery, which is considered as significant element and religious building in Morphou, is selected as a case study. The church of St. Mamas monastery is currently used as icon museum where some of other monastic spaces have been reused with different functions and some have no active functions. These adaptive reuses provided limited opportunity of interactions between inside and outside of the spaces due to introverted characteristics of assigned functions. This causes lack of attractiveness for the use of cloister and therefore became leftover urban public spaces. Accordingly, it clearly appears that more detailed research is required for the future adaptive reuse proposals of St. Mamas monastery.

Within this framework, a brief literature review of monasteries, adaptive reuse and multi-criteria decision making forms the fundamental scope of the study in order to assess and develop future adaptive reuse proposals for St. Mamas monastery. Field research were carried out for both physical analysis that consists drawing sketches and collecting visual data and; observations were conducted in order to collect social data related with usage level of each assigned functions and context. Methods of assessments regarding to current use and future proposal of St. Mamas monastery are conducted by conservation experts through questionnaire. Questionnaires will be conducted to identify two essential issues. In the first phase, conservation experts will determine which values are more important than others when decisions regarding to conservation and/or

reuse of monastery are taken. At the second phase, questionnaire attempted to identify what should be the most appropriate functions of monastic spaces according to the degree of importance of values that revealed in the first phase.

These evaluations are important because they reveal the similarities and differences between the current condition and the expected condition of adaptive reuses and discuss the possibility of different proposals that guides the future use(s) of monastic spaces on the basis of collected data and identified findings. Therefore, it can be stated that the future proposals of assigned uses should focus more on developing active usages for the cloister of the monastery. Especially, assigned functions, which are located at the ground level, should have more integration with cloister in order to increase usage level of cloister. This is essential as it has high potential to develop better understanding and to transfer significant values of monastery for the future generations.

Keywords: religious building, reuse, monastery, multi-criteria decision making, Cyprus

Discussing Contextualism in Designing within Historic Settings

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Cities around the world are in a race towards achieving a better city scheme that elevates their positions into the international competitiveness of having better resources. Providing human and environmental wellbeing, while also empowering their economics. This study aims at understanding the role of cultural heritage upon achieving cultural sustainability and creativity in cities, taking into consideration urban regeneration projects that are based on cultural heritage. For this purpose, the study will present the case of souk waqif in the city of Doha to identify how such projects contributed in attracting tourism, employment, and social activities and raise the economy. Contributing into achieving creativity and cultural sustainability in the city. The study within its theoretical methodology will adopt a descriptive narrative research strategy to develop an understanding about the topic through a qualitative case study approach. The study will conclude into developing a set of criteria showing the importance of the concept of cultural sustainability and urban regeneration projects in achieving creativity.

Keywords: cultural heritage, urban regeneration, cultural sustainability, creative city

Development through Resiliency in Cities with Conflict: The Case of Gaza City

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In our present-day world, which is increasingly urbanizing and densifying, the potential of cities as a central place for conflict and violence is consequently growing. Conflicts in cities can vary in scale and form, from ethnic to religious to economic conflict or appear at city scale or as rivalries between neighborhoods. On the other hand, cities are, regardless of their conflict conditions, major places for development and integration of different people with different backgrounds and need to provide livable urban spaces. In this sense, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) which were set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, is becoming a necessity for all nations and cities. As mentioned by the United Nations Assembly, the SDGs are a 'call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet'. The SGDs are comprised of 17 goals that aim to achieve a "better and more sustainable future for all", which includes conflict zones. Since conflict is a situation that is juxtaposes any development that could lead to sustainable development, this research deals with the challenges of applying SDGs in places of concern. The research is conducted to fill the gaps not studied by a small number of researchers in terms of secure planning, creating peace-making during conflicts, and managing urban development during/after conflict.

The main aim of this study is to address urban planning and SDG validity or application during and after conflict in creating a resilient city. The paper focuses on the physical conditions of the city as a case study looking at the physical settings of the city involving both practical planning and human factors. As part of the main hypothesis, the research is intended to find out whether there is a possibility to develop resilience for the city during and after conflict that provides security for the population during times of war and violence, in addition to being a starting place for the process of construction and development after conflicts end. The study is designed as a case study on the city of Gaza, Palestine.

Keywords: urban design, conflict, sustainable development, development through resilience, Gaza, Palestine

The Next Generation of Famagusta Walled City: Deliberating Generative Means of Revitalization

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The city of Famagusta, on the east coast of Cyprus, has a long, rich history. Today, its historic Walled City stands apart from its modern extensions and its vacated neighbor, Varosha. Its main problem is that the vitality of the generations that founded the old city, built its great buildings, reinforced its walls, and endured ethnic conflict is waning. Conservationists, developers, academicians, politicians, economists, planners, and occupants debate strategies for revitalizing this old city and each generation of speculators holds a disparate vision for sensational, means-to-end urban development schemes.

Unfortunately, this short-term thinking has not established public places where people feel comfortable and welcome to relax, linger, participate in passive activities, or readily form memorable experiences. Positive, attractive, lasting, and replicable opportunities to experience the Walled City are poorly facilitated. The city—meaning its occupants and its urban infrastructure—does not contribute enough to engage people for extended periods or give them much desire to revisit. The city (not the municipality) needs to offer elements and activities that help visitors and locals alike have enjoyable experiences and form lasting relationships with this urban landscape.

This paper deliberates an alternate approach to urban revitalization: a means-to-a-means iterative process—the generative model. In city planning and urban design, the generative approaches of Alexander, Mollison, Jacobs, and others have been both applauded and criticized by disparate audiences. The generative approach has been commended for inspiring long-term thinking, holistic integration of context, engagement with stakeholders, and its iterative evaluation process though others have commented that the generative model is too time-consuming and lacks the ability to present a complete image of the outcome before all the stages of implementation are resolved.

Deliberation of the generative approach includes semantic and discursive approaches, review of Famagusta's assets and impediments, and hypothetical application through action research. The implementation of the generative process suggests iterative outcomes of replicable, scalable, stakeholder-generated enhancements. In turn, these become the means of generating more stakeholder engagement to serve as the starting place for the next iteration of urban enhancement. I hypothesize that small-scale, co-produced niches of natural infrastructure, pedestrian amenities, and opportunities for creative engagement, when generated through an iterative process, can bring vitality back to a city.

Keywords: generative approach, iterative design, co-production, natural urban niches, historic Famagusta

Spatial Identity Expressed in Numbers: Informal vs. Vernacular Urban Settlements

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Albania represents a peculiar reality in terms of built features. The continuous overlapping of urban traces (due to unusual political and historical shifts), has created ambiguous situations in terms of urban and spatial identities. For many researchers and academics, identifying physical parameters that are relevant for defining identity, is becoming an issue.

The paper elaborates the hypothesis that the fragmentation scale of the built form and mobility are the most important parameters that contribute in spatial identity. Urban morphology samples of different genesis are compared, with the purpose of testing the hypothesis.

The design of the experiment uses a combination of fractal parameters such as *lacunarity* and of *road network density*. Measurements of fractal indexes are applied on binary images belonging to two distinct families of urban patterns: informal settlements and vernacular ones. Due to the similar fragmentation scale of their built form, the fractal dimension values are comparable; therefore, the spatial differences are identified through lacunarity and road network density. The outcome shows that informal urban patterns perform in higher values of lacunarity and lower values of road network densities compared to vernacular ones, even though they appear to have similar values of fractal dimension. In the first case, the mass is more dispersed, by consequence the movement less redundant compared to vernacular patterns.

At last, there are two important implications. First, the degree of fragmentation of an urban texture represents one of the most important parameters, contributing to its spatial identity. Second, the concept of "degree of fragmentation" can be properly described through the use of fractal concepts.

Keywords: spatial identity, fractal indexes, road network density, urban morphology

The Impact of Flagship Projects on the Image of Historic Environment: The Case of Nicosia, Cyprus

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Today, city branding is a powerful tool for urban development of cities. Especially the integration of flagship and iconic structures into historic environments seems a common practice in recent city branding approaches. Iconic buildings, large urban design projects by well-known architects are changing the images of cities and as a result, the historic existing tissue is losing its character and identity. The concern of this research is on the preservation of historical structure and existing urban tissue, discussing the incompatibility of new city planning approaches in historical areas and the problems they cause.

This study argues that flagship developments/iconic structures are a threat for the existing image of historic cities. Moreover, successful city branding can only be sustainable if the existing urban heritage is considered as the most important value, which has to be protected and integrated without damaging, but improving the existing city image.

The main purpose of this study is to describe how cities are branded successfully and how a viable city image can be created with integration of existing historic assets. As a case study, the brand image of the Walled City of Nicosia will be examined in this research. Special focus will be on the new development in the city moat of the walled city – the transformation of the Eleftheria Square by Zaha Hadid architects.

This research is grounded on a mixed research method including literature survey, study of examples through documents (documentary research) and a case study research including questionnaire survey, interviews, and structured observations.

Keywords: iconic architecture, city branding, urban heritage, historic environment

Research on the Continuation and Reconstruction of the Spatial Form of Historic Districts in Conservation and Renewal: Taking the Tianjin Wudadao Historic District as an Example

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The Wudadao Historic District built in 1901 is the practice of the British Garden City theory in China at the beginning of the last century, and is also the largest and representative historical and cultural district of Tianjin, with extremely important historical and cultural value. However, in the current process of urban construction and renovation, the protection of the Wudadao Historic District is faced with the problem of fragmentation of the single building, the site space and the form of the district, and the key to solving this problem is to deal with the relationship between preservation and development.

From the perspective of urban design, this paper based on the autonomous city theory, the design analysis methods of typology as well as the planning and design concept of "critical reconstruction", analyzes the historical texture, spatial form and evolution of the Wudadao Historic District through field research and literature review. At the same time, it also combines qualitative and quantitative analysis to summarize the strategies of "renovation" and "reconstruction" of the spatial form of the Wudadao Historic District in the renovation, in order to arouse people's collective memories of the history.

Keywords: Tianjin Wudadao, spatial form, urban renewal, restructuring strategies