



Theme 1: Old World/New World: New Ideas/Old Ideas

Learning from the Past: History, Meaning and Future of the City

Symposium Chair: Kimaryo, Jacob (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden).

Cities that we see and experience today are products of specific and lengthy processes. Geared towards satisfying societal spatial goals arising under the influence of changes in local environments, e.g. social/cultural, economic, demographic, technological, political, climatic, and geo-ecological changes, cities underwent series of physical transformations by which their spatial forms were developed, improved, or replaced by new ones over different historical epochs. This means that city spatial forms are physical translations of societal spatial goals. The latter facilitated balance between city spatial forms and their contexts, and gave cities their meanings. As physical repositories of meanings, cities are thus mnemonic, containing historical information about why they were planned, designed, and built the way they are. Together with being symbolic, reflecting past city functions, historical information could enhance our understanding of the dynamics of the urban environment hence providing premises of departure for addressing current and future urban development problems. This symposium will focus on theoretical and methodological underpinnings that could be used to unveil historical information from cities, and recent application of such information in urban planning and design. Specifically, the symposium will dwell on the following topics: 1) Recent and emerging theories and methods for understanding the history (socio-cultural, economic and spatial) of the city and its interpretation. 2) Case studies on city history, i.e. social-cultural, economic and spatial historical studies and their implications on the future urban environment. 3) Emerging historically based theories and examples for shaping the built environment. Presenters include: Guido Francescato (University of Maryland, MD), Ali Cengizkan (Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey), Nik Luka (Universite Laval, Quebec, Canada), Ozlem Savaci (Orta Dogu Teknik Universitesi, Ankara, Turkey), Mit Mitropoulos

(Athens, Greece), Jurgen Lafrenz (University of Hamburg, Germany), Darien Davis (Middlebury College, Middlebury, USA), Hazem Ziada (Georgia Institute of Technology, GA), Berin Gur (Middle East Technical University, Turkey).

City As Home And City As Network: Contrasting Paradigms In History.

Francescato, Guido (University of Maryland, USA).

The emergence of historical perspectives in environment/behavior studies and environmental design research promises to enrich the conceptual and methodological approaches of these fields. This paper focuses on the contribution that history can make to the resolution of contemporary and future urban issues by contrasting two paradigms that underlie both the conceptual discourse and the practice of urban design, particularly in architecture. I submit that the inadequacies when not the outright failures of urban design approaches as disparate as those of the Garden City movement, the modern movement, and the new urbanism can be traced to attitudes governed by their proponents implicit acceptance of Alberti's paradigm of the city as a large home, that is, as an artifact different only in scale, not in kind, from the singular building. In pre industrial times, this may have been a harmless metaphor, but in today's world it embodies a dangerous misconception. I propose that the paradigm of the city as network, typified by Fontana's plan for Rome, represents a paradigm that is more congruent with the urban realities of our time and thus can more profitably inform research, planning, and design activities. The paper develops the argument in support of this view and cites examples ranging from Radburn, NJ to Kentlands, MD.

Anatolian Clock Towers: Spatial And Temporal Objects Of Modernization In The Public Domain Of Urban Space.

Cengizkan, Ali (Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey).

Accomplished during the last quarter of the 19th and the first quarter of the 20th centuries, city clock towers in the Anatolian towns are *objects* of several urban qualities all at once: They are historic objects of the dates of construction, reflecting corresponding taste

for architectural style; they are spatial landmarks for the willingness of inhabitants of the local settlement for modernization, as well as of the drive of the central authority to modernize; they are the pivotal maps of the settlements showing their outreach in terms of publicity; they are *objects* of temporality, spatiality, publicity, but also of audibility. In this article several cases are examined with congruent urban spaces, utilization and functions. It is defended that, as the 'old' understanding of time as a tool to organize the religious daily routines gave way to the new and 'modern' understanding, starting with industrialization and international relationships, as well as on the differentiation in the requirements of different religious groups other than the Islamic, like the Jews and the Orthodox Christians, urban settlements realized new orders of coordination. The city clock tower was perfectly *the object* as a substitute for the bell tower of the church, for the call for prayer (ezan) of the mosque, but now for the collective public activities; for not only administrators and tradesmen of a settlement were after it, but also the public in general.

Design Of A Spatio-Temporal Database System For Historical Cities: Case Study Of Trabzon City, Turkey.

Savaci, Ozlem (Orta Dogu Teknik Universitesi, Ankara, Turkey).

Today most of the cities had to face with a transformation process as a result of spatial reorganizations. Lots of theorists have attempted to understand these transformations through a variety of studies. These studies fostered a wide awareness for the importance of the collection, storage and the implementation of the historical data in planning. This paper discusses new techniques used in these implementations and presents a planning-oriented time-space database model. The significance of this model is to present a prototype of spatio-temporal database which has been developed and tested in a city of Trabzon. The system should allow the integration of spatial/geographic data in the form of maps or charts with historical application data, for instance data on social, economic and population structure. Tasks of such a system are not only to facilitate the cartographic presentation of research results, but also to allow going through a number of hypotheses about the dependencies of variables and thus potentially leading to new insights. Finally, it is hoped that the creation of spatio-temporal database of the city will contribute considerable to present day knowledge of urban design in the form of recollecting the past, describing the present, and speculating the future.

Semi-Private/Public Spaces: Behavioral Spaces As An Expression Of Island Community Lifestyles.

Mitropoulos, Mit (Athens, Greece).

Semi-private/public spaces are not rare in the Mediterranean, but are an integral part of the Cyclades islands human settlements, Aegean Sea, Greece. There is a touching ingenuity in the articulation of those spaces between the private and the public domains. These are Behavioral spaces dealing with the issues of privacy, access, communications, and control (issues we tackle today in the organization of electronic space). They furthermore express the island community lifestyles that have been rapidly changing. They in fact are an indication of social cohesion and of quality of life. They are one possibility for measuring the carrying capacity of a human settlement, and of the island itself as a whole. Taking up the case of Kimolos (38,4 sq. kms) we must stress that the island is becoming part of a 6-stops Ferry Urban System: 5 islands, and Piraeus as part of Athens.

Conception Of Abuja, The New Capital Of Nigeria: A Synthesis Of International Planning Ideas.

Lafrenz, Jurgen (Universitat Hamburg, Germany).

Abuja is not only the latest, but also one of the most highflying projects of a new capital in a developing country. The city, under construction since 1975, has been declared as capital of Nigeria in 1991, despite the fact that only single political institutions have changed over there from Lagos till nowadays. Since the 1970s of the last century the interest of town planners of the industrial nations focused on solutions for a socially and ecologically responsible redevelopment, and they did not engage in new theoretical models of whole cities. So the conception of Abuja is a work of town and landscape planners of the industrial nations, who transferred not always very new principles to the very new town. The principles for the master plan at all were evidently derived from principles of the prototypes of Washington, Brasilia, and Milton Keynes, while the urban center with the dominant political buildings was definitely planned by the famous Japanese architect Kenzo Tange. The realization of this capital basically still follows the original planning ideas since more than 20 years, although spontaneous settlements, not having been planned also came into existence.

One Building, One City, One Nation: The Social And Cultural Legacies Of Brazil's Ministry Of Education And Public Health And The Reorganization Of Rio De Janeiro In The 1940s.

Davis, Darien (Middlebury College, Middlebury, USA).

In 1936, the Brazilian government of Getúlio Vargas (1930-1945) government began the construction of the Ministry of Education and Public Health in Rio de Janeiro (MEPH). Dubbed the Ministry of the New Brazilian Man, the building represented a new vision of Brazil. The state viewed the MEPH as a new symbol of the country's burgeoning modernity, reflected in the landscape of downtown Rio de Janeiro and its adjoining streets and avenues. Thus the state's changes of the built environment forged a new social relationship with the 'people' or 'nation'. This paper will look at the architectural and organizational transformation of Rio de Janeiro in the late 1930s and 1940s while examining the special place of the MEPH as the city's new vision. Moreover it will be important to examine the symbolic importance the Ministry and its building in the sociological and political arenas of Brazilian society in the 1940s, particularly in the midst of World War II. This paper ultimately will help us examine the historical role of the built environment in forging relationships between the state and the individual, and the significance of buildings in forging national mythologies over time.

The Affordances Of The City For Conflict, Crime, And Social Life.

Symposium Chair: Uzzell, David (University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, UK).

Affordances (Gibson, 1979) are environmental resources which provide the user with opportunities. As the individual's psychological and physical characteristics, needs and preferences change, the resources the environment offers also change. Affordance is a particularly useful concept because it "stresses the action possibilities that environmental features and environmental settings encourage or permit. The affordance framework may aid the designer in explicitly formulating design features with user characteristics in mind." (Wohlwill and Heft, 1987) The real benefit for environmental psychology in utilizing the concept of affordances is that it allows an analysis of the reciprocity between the observer, be it child, adolescent or adult, and the environment. This symposium brings together researchers from the Finland, the UK and the USA, all of whom are

developing the concept of affordances either methodically or through the application of the concept into a variety of environmentally diverse situations. The presentations cover: the restorative and social affordances of the town center, the neighborhood, the school and the home environments for adolescents; the social affordances for 8-9 year olds of different urban and rural environments in Finland and Belarus; the effect of exclusionary urban policies on the environmental affordances for 10-13 year old children and their personal identity and sense of community; the affordances of a public seating area by alcoholics and drug takers as investigated by the use of video and interviews; the affordances of international railway stations in terms of opportunities for crime and incivilities. Participants include: Charlotte Clark (University of Surrey, UK), Marketta Kyttä (Helsinki University of Technology, Finland), Christopher Spencer (University of Sheffield, UK), Helen Woolley (University of Sheffield, UK), Susie Margolis (University of Surrey, UK), David Uzzell (University of Surrey, UK), and Jennifer Brown (University of Surrey, UK). The Discussant is Harry Heft (Denison University, Granville, OH).

What Do Our City Centres Afford The Rising Generation Of Young Citizens: Conflict Or Community?

Spencer, Christopher (University of Sheffield, UK), and Woolley, Helen (University of Sheffield, UK).

Given the context of the commercial and social battle between city centers and out-of-town shopping districts, it is important to discover what the young see each as affording them. A national survey of 10-12 year olds was followed up by detailed discussion groups, identifying the positives and negatives, the opportunities and dangers that they see in our cities when compared with the malls; and concluding that many children feel that they cannot participate in planning discussions about their own area. We have subsequently looked at particular examples of possible conflicts of usage between children and adults (for example, skateboarding in the city center); and ways adult society has proscribed children's activities, to re-locate them away from adult-centered areas of town. We ask: is this sectorization of activities between the generations the best way forward? What effect might this have on the chances of children feeling part of civic society? And, in asking whether this is important, we set these studies in the context of new data on the role that place attachment plays in the individual's developing personal identity and sense of community.

A Comparison Of The Restorative And Social Interaction Affordances Of The Home, Neighborhood, School, And Town Center For Adolescents.

Clark, Charlotte (University of Surrey, Guildford, UK).

In recent years research relating to adolescents' use of the environment has been predominantly concerned with their use of public spaces in the city or town center for social interaction. This research takes a more global approach to adolescents' use of the four main environments that are available for adolescents to use in their leisure time: the town center, the neighborhood, the home, and the school. Gibson's theory of affordances was used to identify the affordances for restorative and social interaction behaviors in each of the environments. Six hundred adolescents aged from 11 to 16 were sampled using a questionnaire. All of the environments afforded places for social interaction. However, the town center afforded significantly more places for social interaction affordances than the home, the neighborhood, and the school environments, but was not used significantly more often for this purpose. For the restorative affordances, the school and town center afforded few places, whereas the neighborhood and home afforded many places, the latter being used significantly more often for restorative behaviors. The results suggest that we should not assume that only the town center could cater for adolescents' social interaction behaviors. Furthermore, the results here suggest that adolescents also find support in their environments for restorative behaviors.

The Affordances Of Children's Environments.

Kytta, Marketta (Helsinki University of Technology, Finland).

Affordances, which according to Gibson (1986/1979) refer to the functionally significant properties of the environment that are perceived through the active detection of information, provide psychologically relevant concept for the analysis of the evolving child-environment relationship. Affordances have the ability to reveal essential qualities of the physical environment for environmental actors. In this study the affordance taxonomy of Heft (1988) is applied to children's environments of varied degrees of urbanization. Some additions to the taxonomy are proposed. These are environmental affordances that support social activities and play as well as the positive and negative 'valences' of affordances. These may provide more ecological reality to the child-environment relationship. The study is based on individual interviews with 8-9 year old children in Finland (n=98) and in Belarus (n=143). The settings include in these countries urban, suburban,

small town and rural environments. The affordance profiles of each setting are analyzed and compared to other settings. To what degree can affordances of different kind be found at home, in the yards, in the neighborhood (within the children's habitual range) or somewhere else? The latter include other environments like summer cottages. Finally, children's ability to produce or shape affordances are assessed.

Sitting Behind Glass Walls: The Social Affordances Of Public Spaces.

Margoles, Susie (University of Surrey, Guildford, UK).

This paper reports on a research study which sought to establish why a group of 'drinkers' use a public seating area in Guildford town center. Drawing on Gibson's theory of affordances and Breakwell's identity process model, video recordings of actual behavior and interviews with 'drinkers', drug takers and others were undertaken to explore how the physical and social affordances of the seating area contributed to the users' place and social identity. Over 2400 observations of people and 15 in depth interviews were recorded. The place afforded mutually reinforcing physical (accessibility, surrounding views, access to other amenities) and social affordances (encouraging social interaction). Affordances are relationally specific to individuals with different users perceiving different affordances of the same place. Daily 'drinkers' came to socialize but occasional users, perceiving it to afford drinking, came solely to drink. Through the affordances of the space the users self-esteem and self-efficacy was supported, partly because they were recognized and known to 'own' and inhabit the space. Users of the space valued looking out into the surrounding area, but despite the fact that both illegal and unruly behavior sometimes occurred in the space the occupants were often invisible to those passing by.

Railway Stations As Settings For The Affordance Of Crime.

Uzzell, David (University of Surrey, Guildford, UK), and Brown, Jennifer (University of Surrey, Guildford, UK).

The planning, design, management and use of the station speaks to us about what activities are encouraged, permitted and tolerated, and who is in control; it tells us whether the place is cared for and respected or whether it has been abandoned along with all those who use it. Consequently customer confidence is affected, a fear of crime is instilled and a downward spiral of decline can follow. Based on a study of three international railway stations in London, Paris, and Rome for the International Union of Railways, this

paper seeks to identify what gives rise to feelings of insecurity, violence and vandalism in the station by means of investigating the perceptions and attitudes of railway staff and all station users towards stations and the organizations that manage them. In addition, detailed crime statistics for different parts of railway stations (e.g., platforms, booking hall) are analyzed and interpreted from an environmental affordance perspective. Conclusions are drawn concerning the relationship between the criminal affordances of stations and fear of crime and incivilities.

History, Preservation and Urbanisation

Symposium Chair: Kejanli, D. Turkan (University of Dicle Engineering and Architecture Faculty, Turkey).

Urbanization Problems In Historical Texture At G.A.P. Region: Diyarbakir Sample/Turkey.

Kejanli, D. Turkan (University of Dicle Engineering and Architecture Faculty, Turkey).

Cities have developed and become large due to various stages passed by human societies social-economic and cultural buildings. Especially population movements are one of the biggest factors in these subjects. Societies have preferred places for politic, trade, cultural and protective reasons as well as natural communication so cities were founded at places naturally protected, elevated places, islands or places surrounded by water channels. Most of present cities are old settlements founded at middle age or before. There are forum ruins, city walls, castles and inside city wall settlements in the some from middle age. Most of the first settlements of cities were in castle at Anatolia. But according to power of the state the city area were developed and a second city wall were settled. There was very dense texture settlement inside castle. Old Diyarbakir castle inside accommodated many civilizations and formed. It is similar to Anatolion cities when handled at street and site base. Climate, topography, street axes, water and waste network distribution, socio-economic state of residents are important factors for a city formation. In this paper old Diyarbakyr city texture was investigated, high birth ratios and migration effects on the city, unconscious urbanization, present state of inside the castle and harmony at the old and the new were presented.

Preserving Historic Urban Districts: Issues Of Culture Change, Stress, And Culture-Supportiveness.

Kapila, Silva D. (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee).

This paper focuses on how preservation activities in historic urban districts can be carried out in most culture-supportive manner. It emphasizes that historic preservation is not only a method of maintaining the historic and cultural space and the identity of a community, but rather as a mechanism in dealing with the culture change and the resultant stress. Since culture is an ever-changing phenomenon, the needs, aspirations and lifestyles of the people living in a preserved space will eventually change and thus evoke the need for change in the preserved environment. Especially in the case of urban areas, the need and pressure for change, growth, and development is high, and thus preservation of historic urban districts faces issues of culture change more than in any other categories of cultural landscapes. There is the need for achieving a balance between preserving the identity while dealing with the need for development. This becomes very stressful for a community, and the preservation activity needs to deal with such stresses. Hence, preserving historic urban districts needs to be stress-responsive and culture-supportive. The paper presents a conceptual framework for culture-supportive preservation and then reviews a range of contemporary preservation practices, strategies, and policies in order to identify successful ways of making preservation a culture-supportive development activity. Six basic strategies are identified as most successful in delivering the better results in culture-supportive preservation. They include having appropriate attitudes, greater community participation, identifying core/peripheral aspects of culture and built-form, incremental development, cultivating financial and institutional support. The emphasis is on how these strategies have addressed the changing socio-economic and behavioral aspects of the people in these settings rather than on the physical and technical aspects of preservation.

Political decisions and cities habitability in Mexico.

Villafuerte, Beatriz Rodriquez (Universidad Veracruzana, Cordoba, Veracruz, Mexico).

New ideas to preserve cities and citizens' culture and tradition in a changing world. The problems facing cities have changed considerably over time (Haughton and Hunter, 1988) and it is in the cities of the developing countries, that problems are most acute, with cross-cutting problems related to cultural preservation, tradition and changes. This paper presents

some considerations about environmental and cultural change and tradition in a shrinking and globalize world, and pays attention to the role of cities and citizens in the context of the Mexican urbanization process. Nothing about the city is static, it is not only in the subjective sense that the city continually changes. In an objective sense the same city can rapidly transform itself, not least physically, but in economic and social terms too, cities themselves continually change and develop in both function and form. How does this affect the citizens? This is one of the questions this project seeks to answer and relate it with cities habitability. Cities constitute an important cultural environment, a city's individual sense of place is heavily influenced by the way in which inheritances of the built environment are used in contemporary social and economic practices. Cities are in themselves a unique form of natural, built and cultural environment, but this last aspect is many times forgotten. How are we now a days in Mexico constructing urban living? The natural world supports the city, but the city man-made resources, in turn, give the city its distinctive, dynamic character and IDENTITY. This contribution to edra presents two examples of how in the city of Cordoba, Veracruz in Mexico a project developed partially by one of the students of the Master Degree in Urban Management and Promotion for a Sustainable Development, was worked out by Architects, planners, citizens and the local government. It is the Cordoba's Historic Center Project. It focuses on the social and cultural components, which embrace less tangible aspects of urban areas, including aesthetics and amenity quality, architectural styles, heritage and values, behavior, laws and traditions of the people, of the citizens that became the most important part of this project.

Urban Representations

Symposium Chair: Moser, Gabriel

Exploring Trends: Globalization And The Rearrangement Of Cities.

Nevarez, Julia (Kean University).

Changes at the global scale - the now generalized globalization concept - affect the manner in which landscapes and people are organized and the manner in which they function. The purpose of this conceptual presentation is to articulate connections between changes at the global economy and changes in cities as a way of understanding patterns and trends of what constitute contemporary economic and spatial arrangements. While cities in a 'nation' are differently placed in relation to principle economic activities,

likewise cities and settlements across nations in the world also fall into the restructured global landscape. This presentation aims are twofold: 1) to develop a working conceptual framework that identify trends in the economic and cultural organization within and among cities, and 2) to identify similarities and differences that allow for practices at protecting the common good. Notions such as the common good, sustainability, uneven development, and cultural productions, among other conceptual tools will anchor this presentation.

Social and Physical Implications of Urban Episodes.

Hatuka, Tali (Israel Institute of Technology, Israel).

The project includes an analysis of 'urban events' in the city as an attempt to understand the different perspectives on and in the city by the inhabitants and visitors. The term 'urban event' is being defined in this project as a happening, which occurs when social and spatial characteristics of a place create or generate some kind of change, which is wider than itself and it touches the fundamental values of urban society. This change could be mental, social, or physical. The concept, its circumstances and implications will be explored in three directions. Through understanding what kind of events occur in the city? Who are the participants? In what way it contributes to the city and to the inhabitants? Through exploration of how social diversities are represented in the built environment? How they influence urban process? How they access, simulate and stimulate the urban environment. Through conceptualizing the urban events in a broader context as an echo of global processes, capitalism, consumption, multicultural communities, migration, suburbia's, etc. The project includes analysis of four major events in Tel Aviv City. The central bus station represents a social change as an outcome of immigration process. Azrieli towers and shopping mall represents the movement and changes in lifestyle, the culture of consumption. Rabin square, in the city center reflects the movement of thought and the political arena. The promenade suggests the movement towards pluralism.

Changing Representations Of A Historic City And Its Suburbs: The Case Of Quebec City.

Luka, Nik (University Laval, Quebec City, Canada).

The old town of Quebec is a UNESCO World Heritage site, and the only walled city in North America. Its townscape is historically charged in unique ways for the city, the province, and the Canadian confederation. Government policy has sought to deal with this by

preserving much of the built form and even rebuilding vanished elements within the urban fabric. Not surprisingly, Quebec has become an important tourist destination. At the same time, the city has grown and changed like so many in North America, with suburban communities spreading outwards from the center. This case study explores residents' representations of the historic city center and its outlying suburbs, drawing on evidence from a series of in-depth interviews conducted in post-war communities. This includes older residents who have lived there for upwards of 50 years, as well as newcomers who may present a fresh perspective. Are there differences in the representations of the historic core among older and younger residents of the agglomeration? Planning and design implications for the future urban environment are discussed.

An analysis Of Urban Streets As Vernacular Cultural Landscapes.

Fernando, Nisha (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, WI).

Literature surveys on vernacular indicate that often various buildings and other built structures have been identified as worthy of detailed investigation. However, in considering some vernacular cultural landscapes, it is clear that other place types can be rather significant as well. Some urban streets in Sri Lanka are examples of such a noteworthy vernacular environment. The present study is an analytical assessment of how these urban streets can be recognized as vernacular, and by doing so, how one can understand the Sri Lankan vernacular cultural landscape more accurately and comprehensively. The conceptual approach followed in this study defines the notion of vernacular through several Process and Product characteristics. The analysis takes empirical data and an extensive photographic documentation of Sri Lankan urban streets and makes detailed comparisons by these characteristics, so that vernacular streets can be distinguished from other urban streets following an imported, western model. The findings show that some urban streets do fall into the definition of vernacular environments while others with the western model do not, and both Process and Product characteristics are equally important in making this distinction. Moreover, the urban streets identified as vernacular provide a new interpretation to the cultural landscape of Sri Lanka upon which urban developments may take place more sensitively and creatively.

Collective Influence Of Urban Design On Space Use: Towards Meaningful Use Of Urban Spaces In The 21st Century.

Kimaryo, Jacob Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

Although it is understood that the influence of urban design on space use is collective, emanating from its major aspects, urban design endeavors geared towards enhancing meaningful use of urban spaces often put more emphasis on certain aspects than others. This paper demonstrates the collective influence of urban design on space use through examination of the major aspects of urban design and use of public urban spaces in Dar es Salaam city center, Tanzania. The purpose is to emphasize the importance of the above understanding about the relationship between urban design and space use, to urban design efforts for enhancing meaningful use of urban spaces. In Dar es Salaam city center, implemented urban design has to the largest extent been a deterrent to meaningful use of public urban spaces. It has contributed to a number of serious urban space use problems which include: haphazard occurrence of small scale commercial activities in urban spaces, underutilization of urban spaces, pedestrian movement problems, and occurrence of awkward urban space uses. With the exception of haphazard occurrence of small-scale commercial activities which has been contributed mainly by the planned land use pattern, all other urban space use problems in the city center have been influenced by more than one of the major aspects of urban design. The paper therefore concludes that the influence of urban design on space use is indeed from all its aspects, and that if urban design strategies aimed at enhancing meaningful use of public urban spaces are to be successful, they ought to take into account all the aspects. The paper culminates with a suggestion of some six criteria for such strategies for Dar es Salaam city center and similar urban areas elsewhere.

City-dwellers relationship networks: Patterns of adjustment to urban constraints.

Moser, Gabriel; Legendre, Alain; and Ratiu, Eugenia (Universite Rene Descartes - Paris V, France).

Urban life has been repeatedly described as being constraining. What is the impact of living in a metropolis on interpersonal relationships? Data on the extend of the relationship network and the the way of relating of Parisians, suburbians and inhabitants of a minor town were collected by standardized interviews. 302 heads of family, half of them having the possibility to escape for week-ends (second home, family house), described their relationship network, the origin of each relation

and the modalities of frequentation. Results show that urban constraints, and specifically the short free-time left to people living in Paris and its suburbs, resulting in adjusting relational behaviour. Difficulties to interact frequently with the traditional friendship network is compensated by an increase in local sociability. The number of relations originated in neighborhood associations and workplace is much higher for the Parisians and suburbanians than for the inhabitants of the small town. Furthermore, urbanites meet their friends less spontaneously, even when they keep as many relationships as people living in smaller towns. Only those who have the opportunity to escape have a mean number of relations similar to the small town inhabitants, and they meet their friends preferentially on week-ends out of town.

Urban Form - International Perspectives

Symposium Chair: Aluclu, Iclal

A South African Study of Quality of Life Variables Impacting on the Effective Functioning of Communities in Informal Settlements.

Leary, Michael Bruce (University of South Africa, Pretoria, Gautang, South Africa).

South Africa has in the past years undergone major urbanization with sprawling informal settlements often being maintained in close proximity to industrial areas or existing cities. This has posed challenges for both local and national government who have the task of providing services and caring for the well-being of these communities. In particular, interventions aimed at improving the quality of life of these communities appear to often produce no real changes and may in actual fact address areas that do not impact on the quality of life of these communities. Major short- and long-term consequences of poor quality of life conditions among these communities are evident. The study set out to determine quality of life variables that impact on the effective functioning of these communities. With the goal of improving urban design features and facilitating the effective implementation of quality of life programs in these communities, the results of the study in various communities are reported.

The Imageability Of An Urban Landscape Element In A District Of The Amazon Region.

Seabra, Simone Silene Dias (Universidade da Amazonia, Brazil), Magalhaes, Luiz Marconi Fortes (Universidade Federal do Para, Brazil, and Coelho, Beny Gomes (Universidade da Amazonia, Brazil).

This paper aims to evaluate the imageability of an important element that takes part of the Castanheira District landscape. This district, located in Belem City, is bordered by the most important preservation area of the city, and has been going through a fast urban development process during the last 30 years. Through the imageability of students from an elementary school located in the Castanheira District it was possible to analyze the contribution of the vegetation to the Castanheira District urban landscape and its implication to offer a better quality of life to its community. The students recalled the vegetation as taking part of the district's imageability through the attributes: private green area, public green area and environmental preservation area. The results showed that private green area had 15.2%; public green area had 19.5% and environmental preservation area had 65.2% of recall, suggesting that the environmental preservation area is the most important element to the Castanheira District landscape.

Dresden Neustadt: Old Urban Form As A Place For Contemporary Urbanism.

Isaacs, Raymond (Louisiana State University, LA).

In discussions of urban design there is much emphasis on creating community. These visions of community, however, are often stable, spatially-delimited, architecturally-defined ideals of community. They contradict, even prohibit, the emergence of truly urban communities which depend upon dynamic, social processes situated in spatial environments that are open to improvisation and change, yet maintain their structural integrity. The post-re-unification, decade-long history of the Outer Neustadt Quarter in Dresden, Germany is an example of evolving and overlapping urban-communities. These communities are not defined by the architecture and spatial prescriptions of the 19th century urban. However, they emerged within the space, adapted to it, and are continually transforming the quarter into a contemporary urban environment, which includes both harmony and tension. With help from selected literature of sociology and geography, the observations of the Dresden Neustadt illustrate conceptions of community that are compatible with contemporary urbanism, conceptions of community that are fluid across space and through time. The observations also demonstrate that, while

social processes are not spatially determined, they are situated in and dependent upon a spatial structure. An examination of the physical structure of the Outer Nuestadt suggests that simple urban and architectural forms within permeable spatial boundaries are most supportive of changing social practices and the evolution of urban communities. These forms are functionally flexible and adaptable, while maintaining a sense of formal and structural permanence.

Urbanite's Relationship networks: Adjusting To Urban Constraints.

Moser, Gabriel (University Rene Descartes, Paris), Legendre, Alain (University Rene Descartes, Paris), and (University Rene Descartes, Paris).

Urban life has been repeatedly described as being constraining. What is the impact of living in a metropolis on interpersonal relationship? Data on the extent of the relationship network and the way of relating of Parisians, suburbans and inhabitants of a minor won were collected by standardized interviews. 302 heads of families, half of them having the possibility to escape for weekends (second, home, family house), described their relationship network, the origin of each relation and the modalities of frequentation. Results show that urban constraints, and specifically the sort free time left to people living in Paris and its suburbs, results in adjusting relational behavior. Difficulties to interact frequently with the traditional friendship network is compensated by an increase in local sociability. The number of relations originated in neighborhood associations and workplace is much higher for the Parisians and suburbans than for the inhabitants of the small town. Furthermore, urbanites meet their friends less often and less spontaneously, even when they keep as many relationships as people living in smaller towns. Only those who have the opportunity to escape have a mean number of relations similar to the small town inhabitants, and they meet their friends preferentially on weekends out of town.

The Drama Of The Archaic City: Hasankeyf/ Turkey.

Aluclu, Iclal, (University of Dicle Engineering and Architectural Faculty, Turkey), Kejanli, D. Turkan (University of Dicle Engineering and Architectural Faculty, Turkey), and Akin, Can Tuncay (University of Dicle Engineering and Architectural Faculty, Turkey).

Turkey has settlements that have extremely important cultural values as it is all around the world. This settlement has always been attractive throughout the

history by presence near the bay of the Tigris, easy cultivation of rocks and plentiful water. In this symposium, Hasankeyf, a settlement that has sheltered different cultural heritage and a thousand year history with it, has investigated owing to being left under water soon with the Ilysu dam project that will applied according to GAP (Southeast Anatolia Project). This strategic settlement that can be said a bridge between the Anatolia and Mesopotamia during the time; has also a castle, a bridge, natural caves that are initially used to live in, two mosques and two tombs, old bazaar, palace, madrasa that are constructed between 1200 and 1500. Vanishing such values that has a lot of cultural mosaic is very important according to treated inhabitants and continuity of transferring cultural heritage to new generation. We believe that the problem of vanishing such cultural values is a global problem so in this study it is aimed to make Hasankeyf a current issue; saving such a settlement and to give its rights back to it.

1997 Asian Crisis: Implications For Urban Design And Construction.

Ganesan, Sivaguru (The University Of Hong Kong).

This research uses data from case studies to generate sustainable urban design guidelines for high-density Asian cities. The 1997 crisis resulted from misallocation of resources that ultimately led to substantial shrinkage in construction and the national economy. Too much foreign debt was incurred and used on domestic projects that failed to generate adequate foreign currency revenues required for repayments. Many of these were construction and real estate projects. The foreign exchange content in many high rise office and commercial buildings, hotels, and luxury residential blocks reached up to 75% of total project cost; foreign liability was built up largely through commercial loans and imported inputs especially into design. The paper proposes that designers could adopt a technology that represents a prudent mix of local and foreign resources if another Asian Crisis is to be avoided. This is possible in practice for the conventional housing and building projects, but extremely challenging for projects targeting infrastructure improvement, environmental pollution and waste control and ecological balance in high density locations.

Developing The City: Images and Perception

Poe & Una For An Austrian City Center Revitalization.

Potzlberger, Klaus P. (University of Salzburg, Austria), and Keul, Alexander G. (University of Salzburg, Austria).

The historic city square of Perg, Upper Austria, a rectangular space of 80 X 110 meters with the church, undergoes revitalization by closing the through-road that crosses the square. In his final thesis in environmental psychology, the first author investigated the historic context and did a post occupancy evaluation and a user needs analysis in 1998 as a democratic input for the official planning process. 70 time sample observations led to day profiles of user activities and their transformation into maps - easily understandable for users, politicians and professionals. 114 questionnaires and 38 personal interviews with the Perg population dealt with public and individual traffic, visiting frequencies and durations, infrastructure use, evaluation of goods and services offered as well as subjective data on place definition, place value, possible missing and desired place behavior. In addition, mental maps of positive and negative spaces were drawn with the interviewed inhabitants. With the questionnaires, 105 semantic differentials about the Perg city square were returned. Together with the mayor and administration of Perg, the user needs analysis was used as a programming instrument to accomplish a more livable city center compared to four similar city squares studied as a project reference.

The Influence Of Image Of Cities On Residential Location Decision.

Hanyu, Kazunori (Nihon University, Tokyo Japan).

In residential location decision people consider distance to work (or other important locations), rent (or cost of house) and cost of live. As well, the image of the location may affect their decision making. In other words, if the other conditions are equal, people more select places with positive image than negative ones. In the present study, the influence of image of cities on the residential location decision making was examined in terms of monetary unit and simple preference judgment. 23 locations from each of 23 wards in Tokyo were selected as target locations. The participants were graduate students, and they were asked to rate their preference to live and willingness to pay to live for each location, given the information

about time to commute to work (and rent to live when asked preference). The data were put into multi-regressional models. The results revealed the image of many locations, as well as time to commute and rent, significantly effected the preference and the willingness to pay for the locations.

The Impact Of Modernization On Kuwait.

AL-Jassar, Mohammad Khalid (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, WI).

During the late 1940's Kuwait experienced a sudden change in most aspects of life due to the discovery of oil. With the sudden change in economy a new way of life emerged, and the idea of modernization was viewed as an immanent direction for advancement. This resulted in a fast-track modernization during the early 1950's. As a result of this fast and dramatic change the basic urban and architectural structure of city changed drastically. This paper examines the impact of modernization on Kuwait, from the physical as well as the social aspects, and determines the correlation between the two. This is done by examining the core and peripheral Kuwaiti culture through time using Amos Rapoport's method for approaching the design of environments for the developing countries. In doing so an analysis of the emerging new "physical/cultural" setting was conducted to assess the degree of congruence between the two and determine whether there is a need for a new supportive environment that would be more suitable for the Kuwaiti culture. It is suggested in the paper that a cultural stress resulting from the sudden modernization during the 1950's might have been neutralized by the excitement of a new and easy way of life. Yet a new kind of stress emerged in later years resulting from the need to reestablish cultural identity through the built environment. This "latent stress effect" might have a greater impact in determining the need for a new supportive environment that would reestablish cultural identity.

The Perception Of Landmarks In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Lamit, Hasanuddin and Wooley, Helen (University of Sheffield, England)

Landmarks are important in creating a stimulating image for the observer and in assisting with reading and understanding the urban environment. In Kuala Lumpur, the urban planners and designers have tried to give the city an image that relies upon a collection of iconic buildings such as landmarks for the establishment of a visual skyline identity. However, they have ignored the 1984 Structure Plan for the city.

What has emerged is an urban morphology determined largely by forces of economics alone. This development has occurred at the expense of many memorable buildings, spaces, and activities. This paper will examine the significance of landmarks in the city center of Kuala Lumpur. The primary concern is to examine the various types of landmarks and the qualities that the residents of the city associate with when evaluating, perceiving, describing, and identifying them. It has been generally accepted and common to appreciate landmarks for their wayfinding qualities, but this paper aims to explore other dimensions such as symbolism, meanings, and aesthetic qualities. It will explore different categories of landmarks such as towers, buildings, open spaces and special urban features.

Old Values and New Technologies: Changing Spaces

Symposium Chair: Gumpert, Gary (Communication Landscaper, NY).

Technologically assisted or mediated communication has altered concepts of work and home, public and private, urbanity and community. Notions of sovereignty, privacy, education, control, connection, surveillance, time, and space, and dependency are modified and adjusted as communication technology enters and redefines our conception and use of spaces. With the expanded capability to extend connection in time and space, fundamental perception of community and responsibility to community are altered. Life cannot exist in a virtual community alone, nor in the 21st century, can life be sustained in a non-mediated environment. The challenge is to choreograph and coordinate the diverse communities in which each individual lives. There must be an awareness of the impact of one community upon the other, an awareness of the impact of virtual or aspatial communities upon place-based communities. This workshop will explore the theoretical analysis of such developments through case studies of environments ranging from cities and suburbs to schools and workspaces.

Participants include: Andrew Seidel, Stephen Graham, and Susan Drucker.

From Old Street to New Street Design

Symposium Chair: Lusk, Anne (University of Michigan, MI).

These citizens benefit from healing environments and yet existing streets do not provide restorative corridors.

While other routes could be purchased, the cost of land is prohibitive. Therefore, redesign of some streets is an affordable way to improve the quality of life. Using qualitative and quantitative case study research with their own empirical data, the speakers propose a new design of an existing street, parallel to and crossed by conventional streets but with healing garden, multi-sensory, cultural, kinesthetic, recreation, destination and bus components, all in the absence of the car. Bedard, through restorative landscape case study research at a Tacoma, Washington waterfront, proposes that the redesigned street include design concepts such as safety, security, comfort, diversity, access, environmental interaction, context, control, and vitality. Bedard proposes that by understanding the community issues related to this new street, such as a healthy economic base, art, creativity, identity, meaning and public participation, better health in the people, landscapes and community social systems could be achieved. Fernando, using case study research in New York City's Chinatown, looks to the multi-sensory perceptions in addition to the visual cues. Employing systematic field observations, people-centered and place-centered behavior maps, audio-visual recordings, photography, and personal narratives, Fernando shows that the non-visual elements of the streets in Chinatown significantly relate to the patterns of activity, providing multi-sensory lessons for the new street design. Lusk, in the case study communities of Ann Arbor and Detroit, Michigan and Burlington, Vermont used surveys on buses, visual preference surveys, and focus groups to determine preferred bus and bus stop designs related to perceptions of crime that could be applied to the new street. Additionally, Lusk employed mapping exercises, surveys, observations, odometer readings, and photographs to analyze six attractive bicycle paths to quantify the distance to and qualify the components of preferred destinations. These pathway determinants could be superimposed on a reconfigured sidewalk with the destinations doubling as parks, socializing magnets, economic cores and bus stops. Lusk has also collected data on European bus corridors with grass under the bus that could green overheated cities, lessen noise and provide trees along the new street. Presenters include: Mary Bedard (The Mitchell Nelson Group, Portland, OR), Nisha Fernando (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, WI), Anne Lusk (University of Michigan, MI).

Design Principles For Healthy Streets.

Bedard, Mary (The Mitchell Nelson Group, Portland, OR).

The vast majority of streets do not contain the restorative elements found in hospital healing gardens.

From my study of these restorative gardens, I have developed a list of basic principles that may be applied to urban and community design and provide public spaces that could promote health and well-being. The street is an excellent place to start implementing these principles since roads and sidewalks provide the template for citizen movement. Some healthy landscape principles that could be applied to the street include safety and security, comfort, diversity, access, environmental interaction, context, control, and vitality. My case study research at a waterfront development in Tacoma, Washington involving quantitative data and in-depth interviews, demonstrated that public spaces with these characteristics may be restorative. By designing streets with these principles, stress reduction may contribute profoundly to a healthier populace. In addition to stress reduction, a new street design could provide a healthy economic base and opportunities for creativity, identity, and public participation. By redesigning streets along healing guidelines, it may be possible to promote health in people, landscapes, and community social systems.

The Significance Of Multi-Sensory Characteristics In Perception And Use Of Urban Streets.

Fernando, Nisha. (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, WI).

Analyses of perception usually involve only the visual characteristics of the environment. On urban streets, visual perception has been addressed frequently and in depth. However, urban streets may display non-visual environmental characteristics, such as sounds, smells, textures, and kinesthetic patterns that even override visual characteristics. Additionally, evaluations and preferences of such characteristics depend on the culture-specificity of the particular user groups. This research studies the relationship between the multi-sensory nature of some selected urban streets in New York City's Chinatown and the patterns of use in those streets. The main hypothesis is that non-visual characteristics can be as significant as visual characteristics in determining how the streets are used. The conceptual framework involves the role of culture in activity and behavior in the street environment. The methodology employs systematic field observations, people-centered and place-centered behavior maps, audio-visual recordings, photography, and personal narratives. The findings show that non-visual elements of the streets in Chinatown are significantly related to the patterns of activities present and sometimes even more dominant than visual characteristics.

Bicycle Path And Bus Design Research Applied To A New Green And Car-Absent Street.

Lusk, Anne (University of Michigan, MI).

If the landscape along a bicycle path is repeated for miles, the user becomes bored. Using mapping exercises, surveys, observations, odometer readings and photographs to analyze six attractive nationwide bicycle paths (2 urban, 2 rural, and 2 rail-trail) the researcher identified how often there should be a sense of arrival/reward and the components of that destination. Buses and bus stops have not been designed to lessen the perceptions of crime (CPTED) and ridership may suffer. Conducting surveys on buses, visual preference surveys, and focus group discussions in Ann Arbor and Detroit, Michigan and Burlington, Vermont, the researcher identified preferred bus and bus stop designs. Buses also traditionally travel on pavement that overheats cities, increases noise and doesn't provide filtering soils for trees. Investigative research discovered European models with grass under the bus that could provide a pleasant adjacent corridor for recreators. The preferred path elements and the redesigned bus with grass underneath and trees could be superimposed on some car-absent streets with destinations doubling as parks, socializing magnets, economic cores and bus stops.

Back-alleys and Their Role in Community Building.

Thorleifsdottir, Kristin (North Carolina State University, North Carolina).

The primary goal of this study was to explore the interrelationships between the physical and social attributes of back-alleys. Residents' perceptions were investigated in order to determine how back-alleys might be a valuable option in community development. A case study was carried out in a traditional single family early twentieth century neighborhood in Raleigh, North Carolina, in the spring of 2000. A snowball technique was used to select a sample group. Participant photography of the characteristics (likes and dislikes) of the back-alleys was followed up with a structured, open-ended interview. The photographs and interviews were analyzed qualitatively. The findings showed a variety of purposes, including parking, storage, utilities and public services. Participants also mentioned increased walkability, connections to back-door neighbors, play opportunities, and "different experiences." Many complained about lack of maintenance, trash, dogs, and lighting. In general, those who used the back-alleys for "other purposes" highly valued the "additional

opportunities” back-alleys had to offer. The results provide new questions to consider when evaluating whether back-alleys are a viable option in future neighborhood planning.

The ‘Old’ World and ‘New’ Stories that Shape Contestation for Space

Symposium Chairs: Paxson, Lynn (Iowa State University, IA) and Juhasz, Joseph B. (University of Colorado-Boulder, CO).

Stories that have come from the Old world shape contestation for space in the New. Myths from the Old world that haunt the New bring us concepts that shape our space and become place. These concepts include: ‘nature’, ‘wilderness’, and ‘ownership’. Attitudes or values about permanence, time, space, and reality continue to impact the way we ‘see’, make, and use our places contemporarily. These are Old world myths become retold and reinvigorated and become public places where various stories and myths contest for right to be recognized. Civic or public space could be a place of re-imagining who we are, who we have been and who we might become. Renewing a sense of self requires an external place of reflection and a communal response which therefore creates the need for public space within which to present or perform such stories as one means of communicating with the rest of society. Since we are beginning to not only acknowledge that multiple stories exist but also that perhaps they have a right to exist and be shared, these differences often result in contestation over the way places are conceived, designed, used, perceived and managed. Contestations are about establishing a public identity for contested users, debating actions or activities, or questioning who is in control or who manages (either the use, the story (meaning and memory) or the contest). Such contestation has the potential to provide a stage or platform for the previously marginalized, invisible, and voiceless to gain a voice, for alternate history(s) to be performed, imagined, and communicated. In this way rather than seeking to ‘solve’ or ‘resolve’ the contested issues we provide support for the contestation. Given that the ghosts of old stories that haunt us are perfectly real (because they are ghosts—see Hamlet—), how do we proceed to construct new stories? These issues will be addressed in this session using a variety of presentations. These presentations will raise issues to begin the discussion by all those attending. Public space, public life, public behavior, case study, theory, meaning. Presenters include: Karen Franck (New Jersey Institute of Technology, NJ), and Kelly Shannon (University of Leuven, Belgium).

Tradition Is Not A Static Concept - Tradition And Cultural Changes In A ‘Shrinking World’.

Paxson, Lynn (Iowa State University, IA).

For several hundred years people have been predicting the end of native cultures in North America. They would be civilized, converted, modernized. They would disappear. Here we are at the beginning of a new millennium, many dire predictions later and contrarily, while they may not have always been thriving, many have certainly survived. For many of these communities today their strong traditions centered around their architecture, placemaking, and other placebased traditions are one of their strongest expressions of identity and control. Some people question whether these peoples and cultures still represent traditional knowledges, epistemologies, and cultures. Aren’t they just the same as the ‘mainstream’ culture which surrounds them and in which they also participate to greater or lesser degree? This talk looks at selected Native American groups and we explore the role that placebased traditions play for them. Just as the contributions of these peoples of the Americas (the New world?) largely goes unacknowledged, so does their potential contribution to the knowledge base and creation of the designed environment. This examination may provide insight about the effects on people and cultures of ongoing world strife and displacement of various groups from their known territories, the impacts of technology, the burgeoning ‘global village’ and cyberspace.

The Old World And The New In Silicon Valley.

Juhasz, Joseph B. (University of Colorado-Boulder, CO).

Springing from the neo-Romanesque seeds of Stanford University and reaching from Sunnyvale to San Jose, “Silicon Valley” is a physical study of the reiteration of ancient Old World Myths in New clothing. With the new clothes the substance of that which is covered over metamorphoses unto something previously unseen out of sheer shame at the nakedness underneath. New Stanford - New San Jose: the fill-and-scrape, the concentration of essence, the tight packing of super-neurons, the wholesale importation of slaves, the Crash of Traffic, the planned physical alienation, the flavor of false fronts, the jewels of aristocracy: to what extent are these images pregnant in Rome? This is more of a question than an “answer” - for the stories that the physical world tells have as their themes stories already buried in our crania before we get there or after we look. We bring to Silicon Valley paraphernalia from “Cleopatra” to “The Fall of the Roman Empire” and from “The Tales of Hoffman” to “Crash” -transplanted-to-Toronto. There is a contest between all of these

stories: a contest manifested in the story we tell ourselves as we experience - particularly - Brave New Worlds. Is the guide to such contests a New World Story? Poltergeist?

The Place Of And A Place For Difference.

Franck, Karen A. (New Jersey Institute of Technology, NJ).

A key ingredient of any vital democracy is the opportunity to disagree and to engage in serious and lively pursuit of that disagreement. And yet in the U.S. disagreement is often treated as a kind of temporary condition as we aim to reach a state of harmony and unity, or at least the appearance thereof. Perhaps that should not be our objective; perhaps we should, finally, not only tolerate but appreciate difference and uncertainty as ongoing but ever changing conditions. Is this a New World phenomena? Or does our desire for harmony and unity derive from the Old World where god or king once provided a kind of unity (see Deutsche)? These two kinds of motivations - to create unity and harmony or to appreciate difference and uncertainty - generate very different approaches to the design and management of public open space. In this presentation I will draw upon the ideas of Iris Marion Young, Rosalyn Deutsche, and Lynn Lofland to outline a conceptual approach to urban public open space that is appreciative of difference and uncertainty and to suggest the kind of open space that derives from that approach. I will also explore the circumstances that make both the approach and the related kinds of space difficult to embrace.

'All The World's A Stage' - After 25 Years, The Vietnamese Re-Enter The Theater.

Shannon, Kelly (University of Leuven, Belgium).

Until recently, the metropolises of one of the world's poorest nations have been left untouched in a quarantine against development, due in large part to a US-led embargo. Since 1986, when Vietnam's 'open door' policy was implemented (followed by normalized relations with the West) the nation has been rapidly urbanizing. Modeled on Singapore, developed by 'Asian tiger' money and designed by the world's leading corporate architecture firms, ambitious city expansion plans are seeking to modernize Vietnam. What is the form these new cities are taking? Are they Asian, Western, or genuine heteropolises? Can urbanism create so-called critical mass remaining grounded to a local identity, or is 'Generic City' the only attainable mode of 21st century urbanity? As urbanization runs wild, this paper investigates the potential of the landscape to reground urbanity with a sense of place. The contestation here being not only

issues of globalization and intercultural differences but also one of the contested history(s). The Vietnamese landscape (like many in Southeast Asia) is often neither city nor country but simultaneously both, shaped not by aesthetics nor symbolic aims but defined in pragmatic terms. A strategy is developed, for a case study city, to maintain vibrantly animated streetscapes, the vitality of water-based living, co-existence of informal and formal sectors and rich land mosaics, while simultaneously entering the 'New World Order'.

Historic Settings: A Source For New Design Ideas For Sustainability In Case Of Kutahya, Turkey.

Yamacli, Rusen. (Anadolu University, Turkey).

Historic settings can be an important source for new design ideas. There are many contrasts between the Old and New Worlds, but there are also many similarities. Environmental pressures and change affect a crowded, multicultural Europe in particular. This paper is examining how we can develop New Ideas from Old World solutions between user needs and the built environment in case of Kutahya City. Kutahya City is one of the oldest Turkish cities, with still living Turkish traditions, and important Ottoman architectural monuments, including a castle, mosques, medreses, baths, hans, complexes, mausoleums, and mansions. The changing economic, social and cultural conditions bring together with the change of built environment. In this paper a case study will be presented to illustrate the building scale at which urban design operates. This case study and restoration practice of a small han (shopping center) is the planning and rebuilt of the han and its' near environment as an urban conservation example for new users. The difficulty and danger for designer using history is choosing examples from which can be developed concepts relevant for today. In assessing the utility of a concept for sustainable development, its aesthetic value is not critical: more important is the concept's compatibility with the organic model of the city. The sensitive perception of the spirit or nature of a place often provides the key to charting the direction for future development. Central to the urban design process is the exploration of problems through an examination and testing of solutions. The nature of the process, therefore, by which these problems are approached is dialectical, taking the form of a dialogue between problem and solution. The opportunities for revitalizing many of our declining historic areas requires both conservation and development: conserving and adapting the old for its cultural and historic value, whilst simultaneously demolishing those parts that reduce effective and

flexible use, and building new to provide usable and adaptable space for a wider range of functions. There is a growing recognition amongst those involved with our past that to achieve a living and sustainable solution it is critical to: Understand both the characteristics of the building and the organizations available to use it and make it happen. Pay equal attention to the process of renewal as to the renovation of the product. Revive the spirit of the area as well as conserve the quality of the historic setting. Today, global change and its ramifications on the human prospect, is clearly such an issue. The paper's approach relies on the premise that the researchers, designers, planners and private sector plays an important role in the process of achieving sustainable development, and that creative, alternative solutions must be considered, requiring diverse input from a multidisciplinary task force by use of technology.

Lessons from the past

Workshop Chairs: Dutta, Shibu and Aydinli, Semra

Walter Burley Griffin's Model For The Design Of Constitution Avenue, Canberra - Was It Prince's Street Edinburgh?

Dutta, Shibu (Research and Design International, Canberra, Australia).

In 1912 Griffin designed Constitution Avenue, the base of the National Triangle, as the main street on the edge of the development. It had a hard urban edge on one side and open space system on the other. Open space was designated to contain national institutions while the street was to be the linear commercial business center connecting Market center and Municipal Centre. Was it meant to be a main street with congestion like Oxford Street, Sydney? Was it a buffer street like streets around Central park, New York? Was it meant to be a barrier as Lord Holford promoted? Was it meant to be a place for human intervention as National Capital Authority envisaged? Or was it like Edinburgh's Prince's Street, as a peoples meeting place linking urban activities to the relaxed environment of the park setting of the cultural buildings? Constitution Avenue is the most controversial issue and after eighty-eight years it remains unresolved. After the presentation with slides, and audience participation, a conclusion could be reached. Presenters include: Neil Dadge (Creating Places, Planning Consultants), Helen Cohen and Malcolm Smith (S.K.C. M. Planners, Canberra).

New Forms, Old Ways? Understanding Institutional And Architectural Change In Early 20th Century American Synagogues.

Norman, Jon (University of California, Berkeley, CA).

This paper focuses on the relationship between institutional changes and architectural changes in synagogues during the early 20th century. Although there was a dramatic alteration of the role of the synagogue in Jewish society during this period, synagogue architecture did not change in response. The synagogue structures instead shifted stylistically rather than programmatically during the first half of the 20th century. The strongest determinant of architectural form for synagogues was neither the program nor an idea of a distinctly Jewish architectural representation; instead, the aesthetic concerns pervading American culture as a whole dictated the design of the synagogue. The transformation of the synagogue into the synagogue-center, as a particular manifestation of the synagogue as an institution, is used as a case study to examine this phenomenon. Recent studies have claimed that the synagogue-center was a revolution in how the synagogue was conceptualized, constructed, and used. By viewing the history of the synagogue through the lens of architecture, a different story appears. A comparison of published plans of synagogues from three periods during the 20th century serves as evidence of this hypothesis. An attempt was made to compare similar synagogues from each period as well as across periods.

Learning From the Past And Continuing To the Future.

Tokman, Leyla Yekdane. Anadolu University

In the Ten books Of Architecture, Vitruvius, the head of architectural theory, thought "architecture depends on order, eurhythmy, arrangement, symmetry, propriety and economy". In the book of Architecture As Space, B. Zevi develop this description with some important design concepts especially more clearly defined for user needs: vitality, character, personality, analogy. Design concepts are being changed during the history and it needs to be changed in the future. Because designing is a vital thing so that architecture can not be limited to some borders. Since the environmental and cultural changes are such a biological event, user and designer in 2000s recognize of complexity in design. While user profiles are changing, design concepts are changed a lot. The new functions and new solutions are the next chain of this developments in design, design concepts because of strong impacts of information technology: developments in computer and communication technologies; artificial

intelligence, GIS, VR etc. In addition, there are new themes and opportunities in architectural/urban design: real and virtual; imagination/creativity design in space (with limits) and in cyberspace (without limits); buildings and smart buildings: buildings with nervous system; cities and smart cities; houses and home offices etc. In this paper, the organization of urban/architectural space will be rethinking according to “shrinking world”.

Designing With Civic Morality: Lessons From Enlightenment Edinburgh.

Kondo, Ariyuki (University of Tsukuba, Japan).

Few cities have experienced more acutely the civic improvement in social environment than Edinburgh in the later half of the eighteenth century. The city was then motivated to improve on their environment suitable for a newly affluent city, confronting economic group and an increase in population, long-anticipated benefits of the Union of the Scottish and English Parliaments in 1707. The improvements included: a survey and demolition of defective tenements in the Old Town of Edinburgh in the 1750s; construction of a new prison with humane environment focusing on prisoners' rehabilitation; appointment of 33 Commissioners for erecting needed public buildings and improving the traffic system; and development of a better urban residential quarters in the New Town of Edinburgh. The major driving force behind these schemes, realized in the mid-eighteenth century onwards in Edinburgh, was the earnest Enlightenment pursuit of “Civic Morality”, from humanitarian and civic-minded points of view. This paper investigates the ways in which the conception of Civic Morality was established as the foundation of diverse environmental developments in Scotland's capital, and ultimately seeks to propose its future implication within contemporary urban developments.

Carbondale Labyrinth 2000 - The Process.

Swenson, Robert (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, IL).

This paper will share the planning process and the professional and personal experiences working with four diverse community groups and individuals, who were separately focused on spiritual, healing, meditative, and other personal and psychological centering experiences resulting from walking “old world” circular paths called Labyrinths, to organize and together provide a labyrinth for the community in time for the world wide “new millennium Labyrinth Walk” held New Years Eve, 99/2000. The process included many participants meeting personally for the

first time; organizing a community meeting, workshop, and labyrinth walk with a regional expert; members visiting, walking, and sharing labyrinth experiences world wide with each other; selecting an appropriate community site (including researching its history, site preparation, and installation/painting of a temporary unique labyrinth pattern designed to adapt to and honor an existing 10 sided R. Buckminster Fuller geodesic dome slab and former home of “Synergy”, a drug and suicide crisis center manned by volunteers); and development a multi-phase master plan with rendering, study model, and promotional materials for education and fundraising purposes.

Continuity And Change In The Image Of Istanbul.

Aydinli, Semra (Istanbul Technical University, Turkey).

The concept of continuity and change being a paradox is used in the sense of the ability to resist trends yet still respond to change. In this paper, the need for continuity and change in the contemporary world is emphasized in connection with the global issues and local values that constitute the image of Istanbul. In fact, continuity and change can be read as a narrative in terms of architectural codes, which refer to architectonics related to its physical, cultural, and social context and which reveal the dialectics of past and present. Istanbul, as a whole entity, has some aspects that are hidden and waiting to be discovered. This paper deals with a phenomenological inquiry into the continuity and change in the image of Istanbul. It is possible to find out juxtaposed multiple meanings by reading Istanbul as a narrative which reveals ideas that can be transformed into “new”. These meanings consist of contrasts in a city like Istanbul belonging to its own space and time. The key question so far is: “How can the local values that require continuity and global issues that refer to change be brought together? And “how can this paradox be read as a narrative?”

Old Ideas In A New World: The Case Of The Gulf Countries.

Mahgoub, Yasser, Kuwait University, Safat, Kuwait

This paper discusses the continuity and absence of some of the old architectural ideas in an emerging new world in countries of the Gulf region. It argues that many of the old worlds ideas still exist in the new world

in different forms and meanings; while other old ideas have disappeared (or vanished) under pressures of change and development. The paper compares old and new architectural examples from Gulf countries illustrating constants, variations, and transformations of old ideas in a new world. For example, many architects borrow architectural solutions from vernacular and traditional architecture in an effort to create an architectural identity and style in their new buildings. Many climatic solutions such as the courtyard, the Barjeel, are being used in a new way. Many old planning and architectural ideas are used to create communities that feature more diversity, sustainability and identity. The paper concludes that the reuse of old worlds' ideas is not a trend against globalization but, in the contrary, is a trend in support of globalization as a phase in human development with different manifestations in different parts of the world.

Demands For Heritage Consumption: A Critical Review In Values And Perceptions.

Hanafi, Mohamed Assem (UAE University, United Arab Emirates).

In everything heritage, or is heritage something so special that only very few and special sites or objects can be considered as heritage? Does it have to be destined by historians, academics and professional or can a porter; fisherman or taxi driver decide on what is heritage? And hence, is "conservation" a professional practice that is taken care of by an elite group of intellectuals, politicians and professionals? Is it only to fulfill tourists' perceptions and expectations? Or it has to do with the expectations and needs of indigenous users. As this notion of heritage rests on extremely varied value systems, from the values of one individual to those of a community, to those of the whole world, at a specific time, and that these value systems are constantly in evolution, it is normal that the notion of heritage is also constantly in evolution. Thus, we have to agree that there is probably much more "heritage" out there than most people think. This research aims to explore the various perceptions to "heritage" especially among young generations and attempt to identify what it can really stand for. It also argues that there is a strong practice of "informal conservation" that is taking place in a relatively effective manner. This variety of perceptions and informal practices will be discussed and illustrated through various cases and examples in two different contexts: the UAE and Egypt.

Old Lessons, New Proposals: Learning From Cappadocia - The Spirit Of The Place And The Changing In the Time Process.

Senturer, Ayse (Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul, Turkey).

The aim of the paper is to underline the basic characteristics of the anonymous but unique 'old' places, which are making them (very) special and good examples of the environment (al design) in terms of both ordinary people and designers. These remarkable places, where are also underlined as world heritage sites, at the same time, give lots of inspirations, ideas for 'new' proposals - rising from their very special modalities, characteristics and basic properties. Besides, by concentrating on the 'changing' phenomenon, it is aimed to discuss 'how we can keep these good and unique characteristic 'alive' together with the changing conditions of the life (man and culture) in the continuing 'time' process. Thus, the target can be defined, trying to find out some conclusions or better to discuss the ideas on how today's conditions can be adapted to the old ones by carrying its unique character to the future as a 'living' (thus new) entity. Furthermore, although it looks like it is very ambitious target, it is try to see what are the basics of these characteristics. These basics enable them acting as a living entity without losing the spirit of the place, and also give directions them for the possible new additions - by belonging them to their place and time. The place that motivating, inspiring and forcing us to bring these topics under discussion and have some lessons and new ideas is Cappadocia, where can be found and discovered all the spirits of the place and space as a being natural and cultural, old and new entity. Cappadocia, which is probably one of the best examples of that kind of environment, will be the discussion platform/ground for above-mentioned subjects. On the way of trying to find our some answers to the questions: What can be the additional lessons to underline, to take, to inspire, to interpret again and again - rising from that historically old, very natural, spiritual and living environments/places? What can be the new proposals on the way of having new ideas, images? What can be new additions to adapt the changes keeping continue in the time process? Place, old/unique, change, time, new/living, Cappadocia, lessons/ideas.

Pedestrian Transportation Issues - Setting An Agenda.

Workshop Chair: Hecht, Peter

Transportation has never been a central focus for

EDRA per se but it has been an underlying theme of many of the topics that EDRA members work on. This working group is an attempt to put together the various threads and issues into a coherent framework for the development of a research agenda for important questions dealing with the behavior of pedestrians and the facilitation of pedestrian travel and pedestrian networks in communities. The participants (listed above) intend that not only an agenda for research questions be established but also that the working serve as the initiation of a pedestrian or transportation behavior network within EDRA.

Contributors: Senechal, Jean (City of Portland, Office of Transportation, OR), Hecht, Peter (Environmental Research Group), Nasar, Jack (Ohio State University, OH), Wener, Richard (Polytechnic University of New York, NY), Major, Mark David (Building and Urban Design Research Studio), and del Rio, Vincente (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro).

Integrated Transport Planning: Inverting the Model

Workshop Chair: Schwarz, Kenneth

**Cycling to work: a viable healthy alternative.
Gatersleben, Birgitta (University of Surrey, Guildford, UK).**

Current transport policy is requiring large employers to produce company transport plans. Increased bus use and improved cycling facilities are the principal initiatives currently being promoted by the University of Surrey. Cycling is not considered an alternative by many. Respondents in previous studies have indicated that the area is too hilly and there are not enough safe cycle routes. However, cycling may potentially provide a convenient and healthy alternative for many. Cycling is a flexible way of travel, cheap, healthy, and it is good for the environment. Sometimes, it may even be quicker than travelling by car or bus. Between February and May 2001 a study was conducted among employees of the University to explore how staff feel about cycling and to what extent their feelings and attitudes are dependent on their experience with cycling. Three groups of people were compared: non-cyclists, cyclists and non-cyclists willing to cycle for a few weeks. People who did not normally cycle to work were asked to try to cycle for a period of two weeks. Participants who did not own a bike were provided with a bicycle and all the necessary accessories. Participants underwent a fitness test and were interviewed before and after the cycling period. They were also asked to keep a diary of their cycling

experiences. The study can provide evidence of the benefits of cycling. It will also provide more insight into the ways in which cycling can be actively promoted.

School Buses, Influence On The Perception Of Urban Space.

**Goluboff Scheps, Myriam and Garcia Mira, Ricardo
University of Corunna, Spain**

At present, children move through cities by car or school-bus. Therefore, children don't perceive the city as a spatial continuum but as a container of spaces which they can reach by car or bus. So the car becomes the prolongation of the house, as if the house space extends to the car space, safe and known, which connects the child with other spaces. In the same way, the school-bus acts as a prolongation of school which stretches up to the bus-stop near the child's house where he leaves his family and where he finds the known, secure, envelop of the school domain. We think that to have sustainable social cities we need to have spaces understood by children who must have spatial consciousness. Therefore, we investigate spatial understanding of the city in children who can appropriate it, by means of both pedestrian use and car use. This study shows the result of the comparison of two samples of individuals: students who travel by bus and students who walk. In order to analyze the results, we used a multivariate technique comparing both groups in a multidimensional space and obtaining the underlying dimensions to the perception of places. The paper also discusses different aspects of the representation of places from the view of their environmental cognition.

New World, Old Expectations: How Older People's Perceptions of Scotland's Transport System are Affected by Comparisons with the Past.

**Webster, Nina (University of Paisley), Gow, Jane
(University of Paisley), Gilhooly, Mary (University of
Paisley), Edgerton, Edward (University of Paisley),
Bainbridge, Kate (University of East London), Hamilton,
Kerry (University of East London).**

Scottish transport policy aims to reduce the amount of travel by car and to make public transport a more attractive alternative. To design a public transport system that is more attractive, it is important to know how it is currently perceived by users and non-users. This exploratory study used 180 individual interviews to investigate older people's experiences and

perceptions of different modes of public and private transport. Perceptions of the travelling environment were often found to be influenced by comparisons with the past. The physical, social and organisational public transport environments were perceived to have changed and evaluations of these changes were mixed. The road and driving environment was also judged to have changed. Whereas many attributed these perceived changes to external factors, some older people felt they were partly the result of internal age-related changes. If the needs of older transport users are to be accommodated, planners and designers need to understand how older people's perceptions relate to their past travelling experiences.

New Towns, Small Towns and Rural Life

Tourism Development And Resident Perceptions Of Environmental Change: A Multidimensional Scaling Study On The Island Of Koh Samui, Thailand.

Green, Ray (University of Melbourne, Australia).

The island of Koh Samui in Thailand is experiencing massive environmental change resulting from tourism development. Residents in one community were interviewed to determine how they conceptualize and evaluate this change. A projective mapping technique (N=19) was used to identify a range of environment types; those that have dramatically changed to those remaining relatively unchanged. Environments were photographed and used as stimuli in both multiple and Q-sorting exercises (N=38). Verbal response data was also collected. Multiple sorting data was subjected to multidimensional scaling analysis (MDS) and Q-sort and verbal response data were analyzed to help interpret the MDS results. The findings suggest that this community conceptualizes environmental change in respect to four content domains: natural environments that have remained relatively unchanged; environments that still reflect attributes of traditional, local culture; natural environments that have been degraded due to tourism development; and built tourist environments perceived to possess varying levels of compatibility with local town character. Some subgroup differences related to the environmental history of respondents were also identified.

San Carlos City Master Development Plan.

Perry, Keith D. (Urbis Philippines, Inc.).

Example of a Master Development Plan and Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) with a social improvement program that aims to transform a small rural community into an exemplary modern agro-industrial zone and a new town that is distinct, economically viable, environmentally balanced and in general upgrades the quality of life for the people of San Carlos City, in Negros Occidental, Philippines. What are the future conditions that affect the environment, land use pattern, transportation, housing and economic development of poor communities, addressed by the MDP? How was the spirit of ownership and support gained from the people, thus ensuring successful implementation? What are the key economic and social development strategies that were detailed as priority projects for poverty alleviation? From the economic and social impacts of the MDP, to what extent is it expected to change the lives of the populace? Presenters are: Keith Perry, Ephraim Fermin and Cora Jose (Manila, Philippines).

Impact Of Population Influx On Small Cities: A Case Study Of Schuyler, Nebraska.

Yan, X. Winston, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, Potter, James J. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, and Cantarero, Rodrigo, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE

This paper discusses the impact of population influx on small communities with a case study of the city of Schuyler, Nebraska. As a small city of 4000 residents, Schuyler experienced a proportionally significant population influx in this decade largely due to an increase of immigrant population. Unlike large cities, Schuyler has fewer resources to cope with impact of the drastic population increase on its physical conditions and environment. The population expansion also impacted its previously rather homogeneous social and cultural environment. Through surveying long-time and newly arrived residents and comparing responses of the two groups, the study revealed similarities and differences between the two groups in their responses to questions regarding a variety of issues related to the population influx. It also investigated residents' perceptions of changes in physical and social/cultural environment, housing quality and development priority, and concerns for future development of the city and its housing.

Historical Perspectives of the Urban Environment

Invocation Of Traditions In Design: Case Studies From Nigeria And Iran.

Asojo, Abimbola (The University of Oklahoma, OK), and Bozorgi, Khosrow (The University of Oklahoma, OK).

The built environment in West Africa and the Middle East are products of the Triple Heritage: traditions, Islamic legacies and western influences. These influences combine to form societies that are unique. This paper examines the cultural legacies in both societies. Traditional African and Middle-Eastern architecture varies from the simple rectangular dwellings in clay to round houses, tents, sophisticated tombs, obelisks, palaces, gardens, pyramids, and monumental structures. In traditional Nigeria, Yoruba dwelling units are based on a courtyard plan with four rectangular units surrounding a courtyard. In Iran, a very close relationship is observed among the variety of forms and structures. The major elements are decorated quarto-portico courtyard and concentrated spatial organization. Contemporary Nigeria and Iran are ethnically diverse with influences from indigenous, Islamic and western culture. Design process, plan form, materials, surface ornamentation and decoration present opportunities for cultural interpretation. The most prominent themes begin with traditional building form. The courtyard is a common element and a space for communication serving social, functional and climatic needs. Surface decoration and ornamentation are common features, and painting and art are carried out as an extension to architecture.

Levels Of Meaning: A Model To Explain The Change In Character Of Historic Districts.

Shehayeb, Dina (Housing and Building Research Center, Cairo, Egypt), and Sedky, Ahmed (Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK).

The meaning or “character” of a place is defined not only by its built form but by the living context within and around it as well. In this paper we present a theoretical framework through which we explain how this problem, that is, the weakening of local character, is occurring in historic parts of Cairo in Egypt, and Damascus and Aleppo in Syria. We assume that the meaning of a place can be divided into three levels of abstraction, high-level meaning, medium-level meaning, and low-level meaning. It is within the medium-level of meaning that the problem can best

be explored. Medium-level meaning corresponds to the latent function of a place; and can be measured by assessing the perceived value of the place to various users. The weakening of meaning is occurring through vandalism by the users’ and the professionals. Each party is interested in a different set of perceived values. Everyday users of the place; mostly people who live and work there, are interested in maximizing those values that are significant to their daily life, such as social, economic, psychological, and spiritual values. Using inappropriate means at hand, they often minimize the aesthetic and historic value of the place; two values where they lack in awareness. Planners and designers on the other hand, focus exclusively on the aesthetic and historic values of the place. In the effort to maximize those two values they ban the other sets of values regarding them as encroachments and acts of vandalism, and thus diminishing the meaning of the place. By realizing that any intervention, use, or perception, can either contribute to, or detract from, the “local character” of a place, and that the meaning of a place encompasses more than just the aesthetic and historic values, we should rethink our attempts at preserving this character.

Daily Life In A Corridor Within The Historical Center Of Port-Au-Prince (Haiti).

Blanc, Bernadette (University of Montreal, Quebec, Canada).

The urban blocks in the colonial center of Port-au-Prince have evolved in a very complex and fragmented manner resulting in what may appear as a chaotic maze. In fact, these urban blocks, which are themselves that fundamental structural unit of the city, are subdivided and spatially organized by many corridors, (type of alleys). Using qualitative methodologies and analyses, we have tried to understand the inside structure of a specific residential block through the study of four corridors and their many attributes: their inhabitants and their daily practices; the nature and quality of the housing; their spatial organization and hierarchy; and their environment and basic services. The corridors constitute the basic vicinity in which neighborly relations occur. They are diverse in length and trajectory, and in spite of their high density and proximity, they appear to function independently. This detailed analysis at the corridor level, will provide a better understanding of the housing conditions and needs, as well as the rehabilitation potential in the context of a historical and deteriorating urban center, which is the case of downtown Port-au-Prince.

The Making of Architecture: The First Unitarian Church of Rochester.

Dogan, Fehmi and Zimring, Craig (Georgia Institute of Technology).

The image of the solitary, heroic architect persists. In historical accounts of buildings, clients and designers are often relegated to specific roles: the client provides requirements, approval (and funding); the architect develops form. As opposed to a linear progression from programming to design, however, even buildings celebrated for their form are often the result of much more complex discussions about programmatic issues, design specifications and form. In this paper we examine the programming and design of the First Unitarian Church in Rochester, New York. Often cited by both the architect and critics as one of the best examples of Louis I. Kahn's approach to form-making, an investigation of original sources such as reports prepared by the client, letters written between the architect and the client, and Kahn's different design proposals shows that clients played crucial roles in design and deserve significant amount of credit for their contributions to the result. The client's ability to contribute to the process was enhanced by its ability to gather data and to openly confront conflict within the congregation and with the architect.

Theme 1 Posters

Street Capitalism In The Philippines: Relationships Between Formal And Informal Businesses And Their Effects On The Use Of Urban Spaces.

Akers, Mary Anne Alabanza (University of Georgia, GA).

Various forms of capitalism (e.g. vendors, ambulatory peddlers, small businesses) are manifested in many Third World streets. These businesses may either be formal or informal (unregulated and unregistered) but they physically co-exist with each other. The relationships between them are interesting because they can be competitors and symbiotic partners as well. This paper will discuss the impact of these unique relationships on the use of urban spaces. Specifically, the following questions will be answered: What activities do formal and informal businesses engaged in and how are these manifested in the landscape? What types of formal and informal businesses co-exist the best and what types tend to generate conflict in the use of urban spaces?, and What lessons can be learned from these relationships that are applicable in the

United States? Urban street spaces, culture, economic landscapes.

Checking On Place-Independent Communities With And Without Technology, Towards Reconsidering Space Issues For Isolated Human Settlements On Islands.

Mitropoulos, Mit (Researcher, Environmental artist).

Mail Art is not art as you know it, because it is more about community than art. Mail artists are more participants than artists. Their exchange of visual cultural objects shows more intention for that interaction than the objects themselves, not unlike participatory interactive cable TV examples of citywide scale. This is an open-ended community the cohesion provided by the postal services they use, and the photo-trade pleasure of communication. In terms of privacy, access, and network behavior they have preceded by a full decade the on-line communities of today. They use the much cheaper logistics of envelope and stamp (although this financial comparison is steadily being reversed). Within this international ever-changing community, smaller groups operate in more intensive exchange of higher quality. This goes down to the scale of two people, as Mail Art-Performance, taking the artist-model relationship over the long distance. All the above scales are place-independent. They could prove useful to examine, when considering the sustainable development of islands, using distance as a tool.

Old World Places In New Spaces: An Ethnographic Study Of A Hindu Temple In Southern California.

Mazumdar, Shampa (University of California, Irvine, CA).

This paper focuses on the material and symbolic transference of "Old World" ideals by immigrant communities to the creation of "new" religious spaces. It takes up the issue of socio-spatial accommodations, which forms the basis of the transplantation process. It argues, that in response to a changed environment, the immigrant community retains some of its religious practices and spaces, modifies many, suspends some and deletes a few. Once re-created, these "new" sacred spaces help foster community identity and become the settings for the socialization of second generation children into their religious identity. Through an ethnographic study of a Hindu temple in Southern California we present three patterns of socio-spatial accommodations namely, spatial accommodations,

institutional accommodations, and ritual accommodations. We conclude with a discussion of how the process of physically establishing a temple and installing deities in “their new home” (Clothey 1983; Fenton 1988) the Hindu immigrant community legitimized their own presence in territories outside of India and created a new “home” for themselves, their gods, and their religion.

Application Of Land-Use And Environmental Analysis To A City Center In Transition

Arapkirlioolu, Kumra (Bilkent U, Turkey), and Guzer, Belemir (Bilkent U, Turkey).

To Recall Harmony Between Old And New Through Infill And Redesign. South Eastern Anatolia Development Project (GAP) is one of the most important multidimensional transformative projects in the Republican period of Turkey. The major aim is to change the fate of eastern Turkey towards regaining economical and social balance between east and west. This project is supported by a series of social projects and urban development schemes. Gaziantep, a city in Eastern Turkey, and an important actor in GAP finds herself within this big dream and in a rapid transformation process. Gaziantep, being accepted as one of the oldest cities by Unesco, and important cross roads of silk road of once, is now being transformed to a city of no identity. As a regional center the city faces the complexity of urbanization, industrialization, migration, and globalization processes. On the other hand the remarkable old town center accommodates a Bizantain Castle, Ottoman inns, Moslem theological schools, mosques with a very rich local retail. The major aim of this project is to find gaps of city center and infill them with proper design elements. So that while conserving the overall character and scale, the theme is to bring a new definition and meaning to existing open space, to harmonize old and new together with peace. To be able to state local change, the project focused on the center area, to underline the effect of GAP, the research and observations were based on regional scale. With this purpose the trip was extended to South East Anatolia including Mardin, Urfa, Zeugma and Halfeti as well. Student groups of three are required to prepare a detailed land-use analysis of the specified project area in the center and submit a research on a specific topic concerning environmental, social and economic factors on regional basis. During the fall semester each student is expected to produce 1/2000 scheme for the project area and 1/500 and 1/200 design project for one of the 5 different focus areas that is set before hand. The students are expected to infill the empty plots as the theme sets and redesign the adjacent open space of this chosen area.

The Role of Design in Fostering a Compromise in the Papal Cross/Auschwitz Controversy.

Luecking, Stephen J. (DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois)

This submission it comes on the heels of recent breakthroughs on the negotiation of the Papal Cross controversy. It is also conditional on the state of the negotiations at the time of the conference). On the skyline surrounding Auschwitz a large Christian cross detracts from the Jewish experience of a key Holocaust site. This cross, erected by his countrymen to honor the current Pope’s triumphal return to his native land, has become the focus of controversy. International Jewish groups argued for its removal, while Polish catholics argued for its retention. A former US ambassador to Poland crafted a compromise, accepted by both groups, that required environmental design support, which I provided. Pending the outcome of the final negotiations and permission to make a public presentation I would like to present the design concepts and their role in the negotiation.

Knights Landing: A History Through The Eyes Of The People.

Robinson, Gerri, University of California, Davis, CA

“Old World - New Ideas” What does that mean to a community? Knights Landing, California, is a small community with a rich history. There is much to learn from and share with those who have experienced it. This study seeks to retrieve this history by using the youth of the community to gather the stories, research the places, and photograph the people and historical sites of Knights Landing. It is hoped that by understanding cultural and historical aspects of the community through the histories of those that have lived there, an on-going sense of community will develop for the young people. This interaction between community members of all ages and cultures will, in turn, provide a basis for exchange of ideas, future planning and building, and knowledge that will help produce a better future for the community and its inhabitants. Preserving their history will not only bridge the gap between the ages and cultures of Knights Landing, but should provide a commonality and structure for togetherness, communication, and understanding that will filter through the county, state, and perhaps, beyond.

A Graduate Design Project for a Central Metropolitan Corridor

Maller, Alexander (University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska).

This graduate design project explores options intended

to revive a central metropolitan Corridor. The process, whose theory is taught in a parallel course focused on the fundamentals of urban design, is initiated along two study paths: (a) review and discussion of relevant case studies and inspiring ideas; and (b) analytical study [descriptive and normative] addressing questions such as: What are the key characteristics and significant issues [physical, cultural, socio-economical and political] pertinent to the Corridor? What are the primary and secondary components of the Corridor, their spatial dimensions and their main perception attributes? What is the significance of the findings in terms of concentration, density, intensity and pattern formation? What identified and missing factors can be instrumental in achieving an exciting and sustainable strategy for the revival of the Corridor? The overall strategy is explored and tested by a series of interrelated anchor team projects. Evaluation of projects addresses questions such as: How can architectural interventions catalyze the process? What urban morphologies suit the design intentions? Research and proposals are conveyed in a mixed media format expected to inform the audience and invite it to actively respond to the proposals.