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INCLUSIVE SPACE FOR CHILDREN IN VERTICAL HOUSING

Pandelaki, Edward Endrianto ; [Firmandhani, Satriya Wahyu](#) [Save all to author list](#)^a Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

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This paper aims to explore forms and types of space in vertical housing in order to support the creation of inclusive living environments for children, through observing children's activities and the available spaces and facilities. The field observation was carried out in vertical housing and their surrounding environments in Indonesia and Japan. Housing is currently in high demand in Indonesia, but land availability in cities is limited whereas children population in Indonesia has reached about one third of total population. Vertical buildings, thus, become one of feasible solution. Meanwhile Japan, as a developed country, has implemented vertical housing for a long time to meet society's needs in various places and forms. Housing as a living environment which is suitable for children sometimes receives little attention, especially when there are challenges of limited resources. Therefore there are not many spaces that designated to accommodate various children activities. On the other hand, spaces in vertical housing have their potential to support a child-inclusive living

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Keyword : inclusive space, child-inclusive, child-inclusive space, vertical housing, inclusive design, spaces for children

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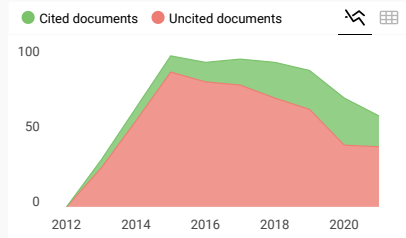
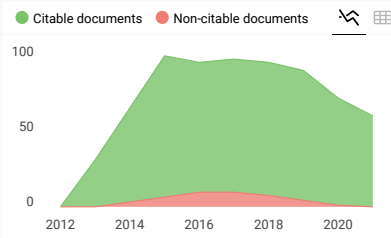
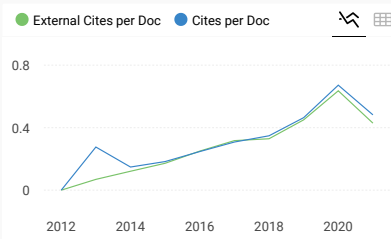
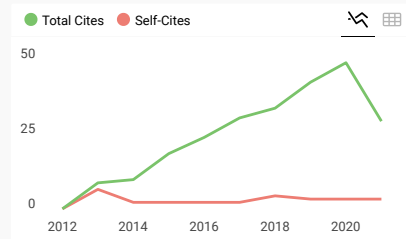
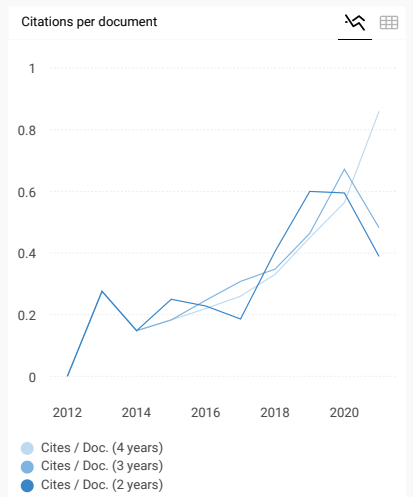
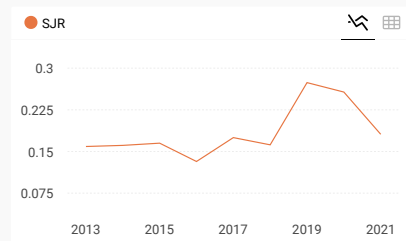
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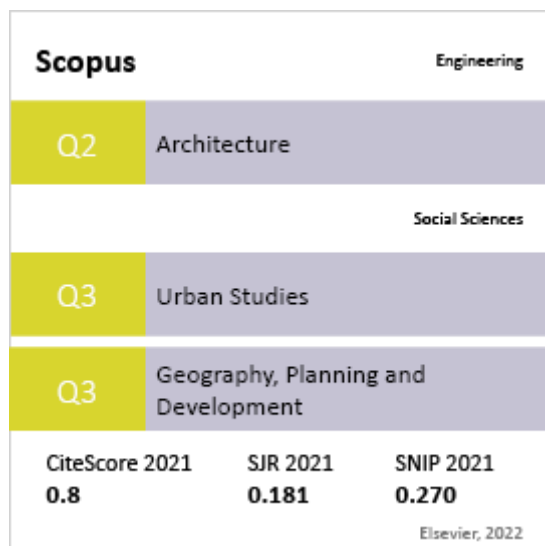
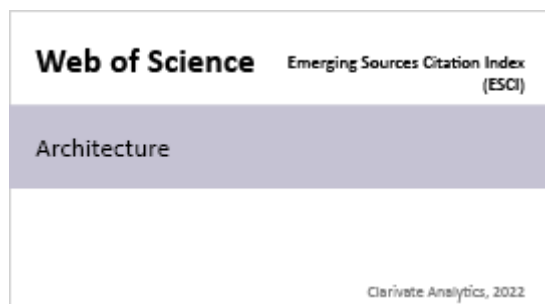
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MEASURING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPATIAL CONFIGURATION CONCEPT VARIABLES AND FLEXIBILITY COMPONENTS

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Abstract. Flexibility has been one of the valuable concepts in architecture due to the emphasis on the formation of a variable space to meet the needs of users and their peace and comfort over time. The main components of flexibility in a space system are multi-functional space, seasonal and daily displacement, and component separation and aggregation. Overall flexibility is a structural and conceptual concept that means the ability to make internal changes in a spatial system. On the other hand, the concept of spatial configuration emphasizes that space is the main factor and core of how events occur. To understand and explain the spatial configuration, one should look for a suitable method that responds to the environmental characteristics, one of the most important methods for understanding the spatial configuration is the space arrangement method. This method determines the configuration of a spatial system with the help of its variables, which are: coherence, depth, space difference, isovist, and visual accessibility. The main goal of this research is to know the relationship between spatial configuration variables and flexibility components in the spatial system of traditional houses in the Sufian neighborhood of Borujerd. This research is of applied type and has been done through correlation strategy and space layout method. The tool for collecting information in this research is documentary and library research and a survey through a questionnaire. To evaluate the variables and components of spatial configuration and flexibility, the relationship between the components and variables is first measured using the correlation method and spss software. The statistical population for measuring the relationship between flexibility components and spatial configuration variables is 25 experts and university professors. In the next step, five houses from the traditional houses of the Sufian Borujerd neighborhood will be measured and evaluated using specialized space layout software to determine the variables of the concept of spatial configuration and their relationship with flexibility components. The results of this research show that the multi-functional space component in flexibility with depth and visual accessibility variables in the concept of spatial configuration, the seasonal and daily displacement component in flexibility with interconnected variables, space difference and isovist in the concept of spatial configuration and the component of separation and aggregation in flexibility is related to the interlinking variables, depth, and difference of space in the concept of spatial configuration.

Keywords: flexibility, spatial configuration, space arrangement, correlation method, Borujerd Sufian neighborhood.

Introduction

One of the topics that have attracted the attention of many architects today is the issue of flexibility. In general, flexibility means the ability to make internal changes in the space system, which makes it more responsive to changes over time and will lead to a more desirable and appropriate function for each space (Kiaee et al., 2019, p. 61). On the other hand, the basis of spatial configuration theory is research on the relationship between the spaces of a set. This theory believes that space is the main factor and core of how things happen. Thus, it can be concluded that any change in the arrangement of spaces will cause changes in the overall space system and spatial configuration. To quan-

tify and understand spatial configuration more concretely, there are various methods, most of which rely on visual and physical aspects, metric distances, and geometric aspects of configuration. One of the successful theories and methods that study the structure and configuration of urban and residential spaces is the theory of spatial arrangement (Mohareb, 2009, p. 254). Spatial arrangement is a theory and a tool for analysis in architecture and urban planning. This attitude was founded by Hillier in London in the early 1980s (Montello, 2007, p. 10). Spatial arrangement is a set of techniques, methods, and theories that with the help of its variables study the theory of spatial configuration at the scale of architecture and urban planning to get the effects of how spatial configuration. This is a technical method for

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POETICS OF REUSE OF THE HISTORICAL HERITAGE: THREE CASE STUDIES OF EPHEMERAL ARCHITECTURE IN VENICE

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Abstract. The archetype of the vessel, declined ontologically as heterotopia and etymologically as *trait d'union* of a community, becomes the pretext to propose the restoration of Venice's citizenship through a "poetics of reuse". The relationship between ephemeral architecture and historical heritage is analysed according to the three criteria identified by Pierre Pinon. The concept of *reutilisation* is declined through building materials. *Reconversion* is identified through examples of radical change of use of historic military buildings. *Reappropriation* is associated with the temporary expansion of the potential of public space through architectural installations. Case studies corresponding to each category are identified, and from the primary sources the three-dimensional redesign of these projects is contextualised in the historical surroundings, in order to deduce considerations regarding the relationship between the two frameworks. Since the case studies are very extensive and rather heterogeneous, the novelty lies in the transversal reading approach that returns the Biennale's magnificent centenary activity directly to the city and its inhabitants, subverting the negative connotation that cultural tourism has acquired on the island. The research aims to create an atlas of ephemeral architecture, define a taxonomy and draw up a document containing guidelines for future experiences of ephemeral architecture in the city.

Keywords: reuse, regeneration, heritage, Venice, ephemeral, Biennale, atlas, taxonomy, ethics, manifesto.

Introduction

The research scope focuses on the historic centre of Venice, a city known for its architectural heritage and the ephemeral events that unfold there, but also subject to a phenomenon of progressive abandonment by its citizenry in favour of mass tourism. Thus, the city is ceding its human heritage, that of the residents, in exchange for a population composed of ephemeral inhabitants, an antinomy already denounced in the book "Se Venezia muore" (If Venice Dies) by Salvatore Settis. In order to counter this phenomenon, the author introduces the idea of a "poetics of reuse", basing himself on the Plutarchian legend of the continuous regeneration of Theseus' ship. This takes place contextually to the degeneration of its component parts, by virtue of the "operational bonds" that preserve the unity of the community involved in the reconstruction of the vessel. Venice is therefore seen as a great shipyard that can only be maintained by the operational creativity of its inhabitants (Settis, 2014).

Leaving aside the binomial logic between residentiality and tourism, it is interesting to investigate the nuances that bind and separate these two apparently opposing and contrasting realities. A common ground can be found in the heterotopia of ephemeral architecture, which plays a temporary but fundamental role in the regeneration of the city's historical-architectural heritage. In the same way as another ship, namely the one theorised by Foucault and defined as the "heterotopia par excellence", ephemeral architecture is also the repository of the creative impetus that the philosopher defines as a "reservoir of imagination" and concurrently an "instrument of economic development" (Foucault, 2018). These concepts will be examined in depth hereafter through some virtuous examples.

The reference by both authors to the archetype of the ship to validate their theses gives rise to a dual interpretation: on the one hand the ship returned to port after a legendary adventure as a narrative for the regeneration of the

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AN OVERVIEW OF THE URBANISM STYLE DURING THE ITALIAN ERA IN BENGHAZI DOWNTOWN, LIBYA

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Abstract. Axiomatically, urban fabric is the result of civilizations and ideas overlapping rather than being bound to a single civilization or culture. Benghazi, like many other Arab cities in developing countries, retains relics of its past in the old city core. This urban fabric's visual character is created by reflecting the underlying cultural background, practices, beliefs, and climatic conditions in its content. Therefore, it is necessary to assess the concepts that have been used to develop Italian urbanism before trying to rebuild the damaged urban fabric.

This study presents the urban pattern of old Benghazi in order to understand the values inherited from the past and the impact of the Italian urban expansion. A second part of the research provides an overview of the extension of the urban fabric, starting from the Italian square, located within the old city. As a final point, the discussion and conclusion presented the concept and relationship of formations in Italian architecture that achieve a unique transition by experiencing architectural principles, their basic components, and their comfortable surroundings at the moment.

Keywords: urbanism, evolution, fabric, voids, compaction, identity, hierarchy, diversity, continuity, city image.

Introduction

“The design of the city must be compatible with the customs of the citizens, their traditions, environment, religion and needs ...and this all gives in the end a special character to the city...But unfortunately, the rapid growth of Arab cities did not consider these issues, especially if we take into account that the technical planners are from foreign companies which are ignorant of our traditions and they also aim to achieve the greatest amount of profit ... Unfortunately, this matter is reflected on the reality of our cities that have thus fundamentally lost their personality” (Hasan, 2021).

A characteristic of the traditional town in the heart of each Libyan city, Benghazi in particular, represents the picture of the past, as it does in most places. In spite of this, it is generally acknowledged that our contemporary cities have largely failed to provide a satisfactory built environment where urban patterns have been rapidly reshaped and have decreased social structure and aesthetic value for modern society.

At the urban design level, public spaces need to be considered holistically in urban planning and urban de-

sign, and a system of public spaces must be established. In the 20th century, notable squares with architectural value, parks, open spaces that served many functions, and urban spaces within which city dwellers could readily access and where urban furniture was densely employed began to appear. In this regard, it is critical to reconcile the past with the present, as well as to provide a cultural continuum based on current circumstances (Şatir & Korkmaz, 2005).

In this regard, Massey (1994) demonstrated in his book “Space, Place, and Gender” how the terms “space” and “place” have long histories and carry multiple meanings that have repercussions in other debates and aspects of life. In this context, “space” can refer to either the realm of the dead or the chaos of simultaneity and multiplicity. In structuralist thinking, it may be used to depict the n-dimensional space of identity or to refer to the synchronic systems of structuralists. Accordingly, the discussion, however, will focus on some key morphological elements identified in relation to four key attributes of resilience, “change”, “diversity”, self-organization, and “learning”

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IMAGEABILITY AND LEGIBILITY: COGNITIVE ANALYSIS AND VISIBILITY ASSESSMENT IN GALLE HERITAGE CITY

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Abstract. The concepts of imageability and legibility are important aspects of urban design. Many scholars use the terms “imageability” and “legibility” interchangeably, usually examining one concept and applying the implications to the other. This research explores the relationship between these two concepts by answering the research questions: 1. how do people perceive the saliency of landmarks (imageability) and 2. how does the spatial configuration facilitate the visibility level of landmarks (legibility)? The Galle Heritage City in Sri Lanka is considered as the case study. The first part of the empirical study is to assess the level of imageability of urban space users by completing 100 cognitive maps and producing a composite cognitive map that indicates the structural landmarks’ salience or the level of imageability. The second part is the level of legibility of the landmarks by employing the visibility assessment process and the third part compares the two results with a concurrence matrix. The findings highlight that there is a positive relationship between people’s perception (imageability) and level of visibility (legibility). Further, imageability mostly depends on semantic properties than legibility, but legibility predominantly depends on structural properties and visual properties are almost equally important to both concepts.

Keywords: cognitive studies, heritage city, imageability, landmarks, legibility, visibility assessment.

Introduction

Cities are external to the human mind but internally represented in the human mind. Visual, haptic, auditory, olfactory and kinetic sensory inputs determine the environmental perception of people. The common understanding is that out of all senses, visual perception is dominant (Szczepańska et al., 2013). When people collect the city elements into their cognition through their senses, they can imagine the city which is important to the successful functions of the city. Moreover, it is commonly agreed that the comprehension of the visual perception of urban users is important for urban planners in making a more vivid and memorable city. Lynch (1960) is the pioneer in explaining imageability and legibility. Lynch (1960) suggests the imageability of the city and legibility of the physical context to be preconditions of the visual quality of the city environments. Nevertheless, Taylor (2009) claims, that legibility is not necessarily a significant criterion of the perceptible quality of a townscape. He argues that there can be townscapes that are legible but from the point of urban design would be judged to be of poor quality and vice versa. Meanwhile, Google Scholar search results show

that many scholars use the terms “imageability” and “legibility” interchangeably (Berleant, 2012; Abel, 2013; Monk, 2019). In that context, it is important to understand the similarities and differences between imageability and legibility and what makes such similarities and differences if one concept is criticized, the criticisms may apply to another if it is unknown the exact relationship.



The legible cities contain five main imageability heightening elements: paths, nodes, districts, landmarks and edges and out of these, landmarks are prominent in an urban environment and facilitate its visual identification and structuring. The landmarks provide important way-finding assistance in urban areas, particularly in touristic heritage cities. As same as the other urban elements, landmarks also have three main properties: visual, structural and semantic. Visual means the distinctive quality that a particular element has from the rest of the urban elements in terms of façade, color or form; structure means the relationship to the larger pattern of other urban elements and semantic denotes the intangible and emotional value for the observer (Damayanti & Kossak, 2016). Visual and structural properties are visible, but semantics comes after

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Building new heritage for the future: investigating community architecture paradigms in contemporary architecture of Iran (1978–2020)

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REVIEW ESSAY

Architecture, water and well-being in Islamic culture and beyond

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 Almantas Liudas Samalavičius

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