

Rethinking,
Reinterpreting
and
Restructuring
Composite Cities

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Edited by

Gülsün Sağlamer,
Meltem Aksoy,
Fatma Erkök,
Nurbın Paker,
Pelin Dursun Çebi

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PREFACE

GÜLSÜN SAĞLAMER

Initiated in 2004 and aimed at proposing and establishing an annual symposium for those involved in research in topics related to architecture and urbanism, the EURAU (European Union Research in Architecture and Urbanism) project was designed to establish a platform that could enable confrontation and discussion between researchers concerned with European architecture and the city. Since then, the various symposia have been organized and led by different European schools of architecture, and have involved the coordinated efforts and participation of a broad group of academics and researchers.

The seventh edition of EURAU, *EURAU 2014*, was hosted in Istanbul by the Faculty of Architecture of Istanbul Technical University. Structured in continuity with the previous editions, this symposium focused on discussions related to the theme of “Composite Cities.” This subject gives recognition to the fact that during the past several decades, dwellers of many inner-city geographies have been trying to comprehend and adjust to the particular new notion of “the city” that is an inevitable outcome of rapid globalization. The resultant transformation of cities in a multitude of local to global perspectives is giving rise to the invention, importation and/or reinterpretation of new models of urbanism, and to the creation of new kinds of actors in decision-making, intervention, mediation and initiation processes. These are combining to introduce new modes of spatiality (www.eurau.org).

The theme “Composite Cities” refers to this complexity of our cities, a complexity that is ever-increasing through new urban emergences being layered onto the existing urban environment, thus continuously redefining our urban experiences. To this end, the conference was aimed at enabling a medium in which participants could discuss the complex relationships between urban form and urban experience. Here, the composite character of our cities has been classified into four major headings summarizing the possible states of composite being: hybrid city, morphed city, fragmented city and mutated city (URL 1).

The topic “Composite Cities” proved to be both meaningful and timely thanks to the fact that the city of Istanbul is a living/live laboratory that proved especially amenable to the discussions raised by the symposium topics and subtopics. Because differing regions and neighborhoods of the metropolitan city of Istanbul reflect their own unique characteristics, this urban center meets the definitions of what we mean by a hybrid city, morphed city, fragmented city and mutated city. While these categories are also the selected conference sub-themes, it is recognized that there are many other city identifications, including those of the emerging city, crowded city, planned city, historic city, sanitized city, eco-city, visionary city, global city (Williams, Donald, 2011), imperial city, well-managed city, smart city, growing city (Glaeser, 2012) and so on, but the EURAU2014 organizers preferred to limit the discussion by structuring the topic around the physical formation of the cities.

Why Istanbul Technical University?

A group of academics from the Istanbul Technical University Faculty of Architecture has established close relationships with several architectural schools in the Mediterranean Basin, and in Europe in general. This group also joined academics from the Faculty of Architecture of Federico II in Naples in 2011-2012 to focus on the harbor area transformation of Naples within the organization of one of the Diploma Projects. During this collaboration, both sides exchanged their opinions on, experiences in and approaches to transformations of former city elements that have been stripped of their functions and importance by the changing conditions. This very fruitful process, which served to heighten the outcome of the diploma projects, was outlined in a book entitled *Urban Hub Naples* published in 2013 by ITU (Saglamer et al., 2013). This experience catalyzed the idea of organizing the next EURAU Conference in Istanbul, a city that has itself through the millennia hosted different cultures and witnessed constant change throughout its history.

Ranked as one of Turkey's oldest and leading universities, for more than two centuries ITU has served as an academic center that has been continually functioning in the same city and environs. Founded in 1773 during the time of Ottoman Sultan Mustafa III, Istanbul Technical University has become renowned for its engineering and architectural specializations by providing strong technical and academic education delivered within a modern educational environment by an expert academic staff. To this end, ITU has assumed pivotal roles in the reconstruction, modernization and administration of the country. ITU is also renowned for

its outstanding female participation among its academic staff and students; 34 percent of the students and 42 percent of the academic staff of ITU are women. Women have also been represented at top management and decision-making positions in the university (Saglam, 2016).

Not only has ITU consistently ranked as one of the leading universities in Europe, it has also demonstrated a capacity for change when needed. In 1969, at a time that preceded the Bologna Process, the university took the historic decision to transform its programs from a five-year “Diplomingeniuer” to a four-year B.Sc. degree and a two-year M.Sc. degree program. Changing the core structure of education was a challenge but the institution deemed it necessary and implemented it with great resolve. In 1988, ITU started to offer a voluntary English Supported Instruction Program. This paved the way for the historical inclusion of bilingual education, which started in 1997. ITU has firmly established a long-term objective to be an agile learning institution with the ability to redefine itself, thus allowing it to remain at the forefront of knowledge creation. ITU is an active member of many global associations and takes part in developing new visions, strategies and programs to adapt to an ever-changing world while preserving the cultural and traditional aspects of the university (Saglam, Karakullukcu, 2004).

The acceptance of ITU's initiative to host and organize the EURAU 2014 conference at its Faculty of Architecture led to an almost 18-month-long period of concentrated effort and cooperation between the ITU Group and EURAU organizers with the conference scientific committee. And while the resulting conference was aligned with the general format of EURAU, it also highlighted some additional features that reflected both ITU and the city of Istanbul itself.

Why Istanbul?

Why was Istanbul an appropriate setting for hosting the conference on “Composite Cities”?

Istanbul served as the capital city of the Eastern Mediterranean basin for almost 1600 years, from the establishment of the Eastern Roman Empire until the end of Ottoman rule, and throughout its long existence it has enjoyed a unique geographical location and a diversity of cultures, which the city hosted for centuries with tolerance and great pride (Çelik, 1993). It has served as the capital city of three empires, representing different eras, different cultures and different religions, and at each of these times witnessed broad transformations to the shape of the city. These

transformations were sometimes radical, sometimes inter-embedded, and sometimes continuations of the previous transformations. The visible signs of each era within one environment – sometimes incongruously but mostly coexisting harmoniously – have made Istanbul an even more attractive and vibrant city. Istanbul is a city where continents and seas form an outstanding geography. People, cultures, religions and languages have blended over the centuries to create a unique civilization with a great tolerance of diversity (Saglamer, 2012).

According to Zeynep Çelik (1993),

Istanbul has had to face two major transformations in its history because of its unique location. The first of these took place after the conquest of the city by Mehmet II in 1453, and the second took place in the nineteenth century. In this second, government-sponsored transformation, modernization efforts recast traditional urban policies based on Islamic law, and replaced the urban administration, institutions and organizations with new ones.

Since the 1960s, Istanbul has grown into one of the most vibrant cities in the world, an urban center in the midst of a rapid transformation process with a population that now tops sixteen million. While the city has witnessed two major transformation processes since the 15th century, this latest process of great change began to emerge in the 1950s, spurred on by rapid population growth and immigration from rural areas to big cities. National governments, local authorities and even universities found themselves unprepared to deal with such a rapid urbanization process. This uncontrolled process brought huge structural changes to Turkey's big cities, especially Istanbul. This transformation was followed by a third – and perhaps the most radical – transformation; one that started in the 1950s when Istanbul started to attract migrants from all over the country.

This third transformation can be analyzed according to several discrete phases: In the 1950s and 1960s, public housing, mass housing production and housing cooperatives were the main developments, but these mainly government-funded projects failed to keep pace with the demand, especially in big cities like Istanbul. As a result of massive migration, illegal housing developments began to emerge on green areas or empty lands near the center, and then spread to the outskirts of the city as the number of migrants kept growing. The need for accommodation was overwhelmingly satisfied by the mushrooming of squatter housing (Saglamer, 1993; Saglamer, Dursun, 1999). Parallel to these developments, the municipality began to transform existing city structures. Urban density rates were increased, and at the initiative of the private sector, existing

low-rise housing units were allowed to grow into 5- or 6-story apartment buildings (First Phase).

The 1999 Kocaeli earthquake also had a serious impact on new developments. In this case, it was not only the central government but also the inhabitants themselves who started to question whether their environment, the communal facilities and the houses and flats in which they lived were earthquake-resistant. This new phenomenon, which was accompanied by a newly emerging economic dynamism, gave birth to another transformation process. This process, which has only appeared in recent years, may be classified as the second phase. Since the year 2000, Istanbul has been involved in a transformation process made up of urban transformation projects, transportation systems, international investments, land policies and mega projects. Housing demands and provisions in Turkey have been re-shaped, with both the public and private sectors now involved in urban transformation projects that have been spurred on by legal developments enacted by national and local government bodies (Second Phase).

Some of the projects currently in the government's pipeline are leading architects, urban planners and urban designers to voice their worries and concerns about the future of this beautiful city and the Marmara region as a whole. These worrisome projects include such major-scale projects as the construction of a new bridge and an accompanying transportation network that is both expanding over the Bosphorus Strait and swallowing up the city's northerly and most important forested area; the opening of a channel between the Black Sea and the Marmara Sea; and the construction of a third airport for Istanbul on an unsuitable land mass, a project in which geotechnical investment will almost double the cost of the construction.

A closer look may reveal the main mechanisms behind these transformation processes. The first and second transformations were top down processes, orchestrated and funded by the state. These transformations were successful in terms of physical transformations. They were also discrete processes as they related mainly to physical entities such as building new religious buildings, bazaars or providing trams, sea transportation, infrastructure, etc. The associated social and cultural transformations, however, did not accompany these physical changes at the same pace. Over the centuries, Istanbul has suffered from this mismatch between physical and social/cultural transformations and it has been seen that at times these provisions of infrastructure or new components have not been integrated into the system in an efficient and effective manner.

Although there were some limited government-funded mass housing initiatives in the beginning of the first phase, the first phase of the third transformation can be characterized as a people's initiative, one that was created directly by and mostly funded by those people who immigrated to Istanbul from rural areas from the 1960s onwards. Therefore, this was a bottom up process, and one, ultimately, that the state or local authorities were at a loss to control or monitor for many years. The main drivers for the first phase were the desire for better job opportunities, better living conditions, freedom from the traditional cultural constraints and better educational and health services and security. These all combined to pave the way for a major invasion of land in and around the big cities by the newcomers. Istanbul was not prepared to absorb such a huge influx from rural areas. Therefore, the only real solutions offered were those created by the migrants themselves (Saglam, 2012).

The second phase of the third transformation was funded by the private sector (both national and international) and, in part, by the state (TOKI). Since the close of the 20th century, the private sector has become an active player in building investments. The main driver for the second phase was economic growth: an increase in the GDP, global real estate mechanisms, suitable conditions offered by the private sector to people who would like to own a house within an environment where they had more facilities, better security and a pleasant landscape. Yet another important parameter should be mentioned here: the earthquake risk in Istanbul. Both past and potential earthquakes have given rise to the construction of many gated communities, residences, condominiums and shopping malls, offices, cultural centers, etc. While earthquake-resistant developments initially tended to be "vertical," the Greater Municipality started to change the then-current land use patterns and allowed the construction of high-rise buildings in many parts of the city, a development that has resulted in dramatic changes in the city's skyline. Clearly visible in different parts of the Istanbul metropolitan area, these new developments are creating different types of transformations, most of which are fraught with a multitude of potential economic, social and cultural risk factors for the future.

Conclusions

At the global level, all big cities – especially those in the developing world – are very vulnerable in terms of future uncertainties. These uncertainties pervade all aspects of life, with some offering challenges and others possibilities. Modern man now faces such uncertainties as natural

disasters, economic crises, political crises, wars, the scarcity of natural resources, terrorism, security, technological developments, the information society, climate change and energy. It has now become our responsibility to determine what constitutes the best strategies to deal with these threats, if they are actually threats, since the world is so interconnected and “super-complex.” In which areas might such uncertainties create serious problems and in which excellent opportunities?

Rem Koolhaas explains his ideas about the uncertainty rising from future urban developments: “If there is to be a ‘new urbanism,’ it will be the staging of uncertainty; it will no longer be concerned with the arrangement of more or less permanent objects, but with the irrigation of territories with potential” (Williams, Sharro, 2011). How can we prepare our cities for these uncertainties? It is under these circumstances that decision-makers have to join forces with stakeholders to develop flexible policies and suitable resources to meet the emerging needs and demands. Alan Hudson (2011) has tried to explain this phenomenon by means of the triangle of state-citizen-market: “The mutual interaction between a globalized economy, cultural diversity, and human artifacts gives rise to urbanization, the sociology of the city, and the making of public policy as the relationship between the state, the market and the citizen. This is not a linear or one-dimensional relationship because it applies simultaneously at global, national and local levels.” This triple helix may create a strong commitment among stakeholders to handle the problems in a holistic and efficient way.

The term “Composite City” includes a host of conflicting features and components. In itself it has a complex structure full of uncertainties. Therefore, every big city has to craft and design its own flexible, but at the same time, conceivable and perceivable approaches that will allow it to sail safely in such a rapidly changing world by prioritizing the happiness of its citizens.

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INTRODUCTION

FATMA ERKÖK, MELTEM AKSOY,
NURBIN PAKER, PELIN DURSUN ÇEBİ

This book is based on the outcomes of the seventh international EURAU conference held in Istanbul in 2014. Based on the EURAU's purpose of enabling a confrontation between researchers concerned with the relationship of 'architecture and the city' on the European scene, the now ten-year-old initiative includes the organization of international conferences organized around a particular and unique theme selected within the framework of the main purpose. It was parallel to this EURAU framework that the Istanbul conference drew its aim of discussing the "today and tomorrow" of cities worldwide and selected the theme of "composite cities," a subject that refers to the ever-increasing complexity of our cities, engendered by new urban emergences that are adding to existing urban environments and continuously redefining our urban experiences.

Relative to this main theme, the sub-themes of "hybrid city", "morphed city", "fragmented city" and "mutated city" were selected with the thought that they could perform as the triggers and amplifiers of all the conference discussions. Obviously, this selection could include a host of other city features or identifications but as a means of deepening and better focusing the discussion, it was decided to structure the general topic of the conference around the physical formation of the city. To this end, the organization committee identified two axes. The four sub-themes mentioned above constitute the horizontal axis and the three activity types form the vertical axis. The aim of the three activity sessions was to prompt a discovery and understanding of the composite character of our cities and its effects on urban existence and experience. These activities were delineated as: "confronting the composite city" (which mainly covers research activities), "learning from the composite city" (which is directly related to learning processes) and "articulating the composite city" (which includes all sorts of physical contributions as "practice").

In light of the main aim of this conference, prominent keynote speakers originating from both academia and practice were selected to elicit a discussion focusing on the current issues of the city and the effects of these issues on architectural practice. Three renowned architects from the United States, Netherlands, and Turkey (Eric Owen Moss - FAIA, the principal and lead designer of Eric Owen Moss Architects; Caroline Bos, the co-founder and principle urban planner of UN-Studio; and Murat Tabanlıoğlu, partner of Tabanlıoğlu Architects) provided participants with insights about their personal thoughts on the current situation of cities and architecture and how they personally respond to this in their own practice. Speaking from the academic world were Prof. Dr. Murat Güvenç of Kadir Has University and Prof. Dr. Nuran Zeren Gülersoy from the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at the ITU Faculty of Architecture. These two, highly-respected academicians provided their perspectives on the urban aspects of the city of Istanbul. The final keynote speaker was Süreyya Ciliz, the CEO of Turkcell, Turkey's leading mobile communication company, who touched upon the technological aspects influencing city life.

During the conference preparatory efforts, the scientific referees accepted a total of 115 papers to be included in the conference program. The conference program was organized to cover three full days, which consisted of three daily parallel sessions conducted over three time slots and totaling 27 sessions. These sessions were chaired by members selected from the scientific committee: Arzu Erdem, Conall O'Cathain, the late Giorgos Papakostas, Handan Türkoğlu, Ipek Akpınar, Marta Oliveira, Roberta Amirante, Rui Fernandes Póvoas, Vilma Hastaoglou-Martinidis and Zeno Bogdanescu, all of whom chaired the sessions and evaluated the papers to be proposed to the editorial board of the book. These scientific committee members also carried out a preliminary evaluation aimed at selecting those papers to be included in the published book. This selection process was followed by a second evaluation that reduced the number of selected articles to the 19 outstanding papers published here.

The 19 articles have been classified into four sections that represent the sub-themes of the conference: hybrid city, morphed city, fragmented city and mutated city. The decision as to which sub-theme under which to classify each article was made by considering the authors' preference of sub-themes as well as the editorial board's content examination. This differentiation was not always completely clear-cut for most of the papers fell into areas of more than one sub-theme. Despite this, each paper had a focal point that appeared to best fit one of the sub-themes, but the reader should be aware that this thematic differentiation process was often flexible.

“Hybrid City”, one of the sub-topics of the main theme of “Composite Cities”, refers to the kinds of urban conditions that emerge through the interaction (crossbreeding, merger) of at least two politically, culturally or socially distinct entities. Whether having occurred perchance or through intentional manipulation, the emergent urban condition — the perfect breed— generally imparts the kinds of qualities of urban space and experience that neither of the original entities can do in and of themselves. Ranging from the mixed-use development of the urban fabric to the merged, virtual and physical spatiality of today’s city, this wide range of hybrid conditions serves to enrich our urban experience. In all likelihood, these kinds of hybrid cities will probably continue to dominate the urban state and building industry, and these kinds of cities will look and function quite differently from those we consider conventional or traditional, with distinctions that are inherent in physical and social functioning, and with a presence of private and public entities that work in conjunction with each other for organization and governance.

In the conference, the theme “hybrid city” was viewed as a product of these hybrid urban emergences with the aim of exploring different hybridization processes and their contributions to urban experience. Five chapters are included the “Hybrid City” section of the book, each of which touches upon diverse aspects of the theme.

In Chapter One, Trachana and Castillejos question the relationships between the concepts of Internet, participation, proactive citizenship, public space and hybridization. This chapter examines the concept of hybrid city in the information society as it integrates the physical and the virtual in an “augmented” reality.

These authors conclude that digital technologies are radically changing the way in which we organize and interact with our environment, thus giving rise to a new kind of “hybrid space” that is emerging from the integration of digital technologies in the physical space. In the hybrid paradigm that the authors explain, we simultaneously live, learn and produce in both digital and physical environments. The frequent use of ICT and virtual social networks influences the perception of reality in a manner that injects new properties into enriched physical environments. As a result, we see the creation of new types of spaces that are quite different from established and purely disciplinary channels of architecture and urbanism. Thanks to the resulting interoperability and the use of the Internet and different web applications, we may even view this change as being a kind of social revolution. This new generation of hybrid spaces is usually created on the border between the needs and the creativity of their “users” and integrates people within their formation through their opinions

and their particular utilizations of information technologies. In this chapter, the aim is to study the new emerging hybridization phenomena that are currently occurring in urban spaces.

Chapter Two focuses on the analysis of a very interesting case study, one of the most complex and contradictory “composite cities” in the world: Delhi. For Guerrieri, this city has been able to preserve its ancient past, assimilate and transform its British heritage and question American culture while also offering alternatives. Delhi has always shown a great ability to absorb foreign influences and let itself be hybridized while maintaining and sustaining its own unique character. Delhi provides an excellent understanding of cultural hybridization as it demonstrates how foreign elements are reinvented and reinterpreted by local culture.

The author describes how the greater city has almost been built in separate “cities”, in completely or nearly autonomous parts. The author believes that the colonies of Delhi (originally British and reinterpreted by the Indians after 1947) are very interesting elements when studying the development and characteristics of the megalopolis. These people-oriented neighborhoods represent imported elements that are being reinterpreted and readapted. Colonies have demonstrated a number of positive coping mechanisms for the city, like providing feasible alternatives to zoning, integrating residential and work areas, safeguarding against urban sprawl, drawing attention to open spaces, considering sustainability and adopting imported elements into local cultures. Therefore, the author asserts that these kinds of solutions can provide valuable insights for the future megalopolis.

In Chapter Three, Nobile criticizes the fact that urban transformation is generally imposed on the city from above, by regulatory plans and projects, and that these transformations arise more from political choices rather than the needs of the city and its citizens. This essay suggests that a different approach is needed. Another criticism is that the kind of standardization engendered by globalization disregards the aspect of identity. The question here is: “What can be done to promote the variety and identity of our cities?” Focusing on architecture as a tool useful for the city and its citizens, Nobile proposes a reflection on different European experiments of urban regeneration through the reuse and transformation of urban areas.

Nobile uses two case studies that are part of a USEAct project funded in the framework of the URBACT II program: Naples in Italy and Østfold County in Norway. She describes these two different cases that are products of different solutions related to different contexts. While Naples is focusing on the reuse of existing spaces and abandoned buildings inside the city centre, the Østfold County Council in Norway is working on the

development of a planning tool designed to reduce urban sprawl. The commonality of these efforts is that both cities are seeking the kinds of high quality interventions that can be used as solutions for urban development.

In Chapter Four, Buonanno and Piscopo examine the concept of hybridity with a focus on the concept of “rural-urbanism,” the integration of agricultural areas in urban spaces. This focus has grown out of the global renewed interest in rural living and farming/food production. The term “rural-urbanism” was advanced at the 12th Venice Architecture Biennale, 2016, by Aldo Cibic as, “the city entering the countryside and the country entering the city.”

Buonanno and Piscopo mention the increase in the demand for food, the decrease of fertile lands and the eventual impoverishment of agricultural areas as phenomena creating several current crises. The solution that the authors propose for these newly developing problems is to transform potentially fertile urban areas in terms of food production, subtract the urban voids from the processes of traditional urbanization, and turn them into habitable and arable landscapes and public and productive space at the same time. As such, the aspect of hybridity is investigated in the integration of the agricultural void and the construction “full” in new forms. The concept is explored in the case area of the former NATO area in west Naples, Italy, which was occupied by the US Army for 50 years and then abandoned in 2013. The project of an agricultural natural park for the area proposes that the land will revert to cultivation by settlers and will be made accessible to the citizens of Naples.

In Chapter Five, Baron first briefly summarizes the definition of the urban state and the housing needs that have arisen in France since WWII. He asserts that the early 1980s saw the appearance of a new deal that included the establishment of innovative urban renewal programs supported by public investments. In this approach, architects are charged with redesigning a pre-existing city while considering social and physical rehabilitations as equal. To this end, the author asks how and with which tools architects should re-plan the city over the city itself. The article intends to shed a light on the various strategies practitioners have to develop for such urban renewal projects. Baron presents two projects from his own practice as models of separate strategies interacting with composite cities. One is a proposal for the last session of the EUROPAN competition, regarding a decayed garden-city of the 1980s (Saint-Herblain, FR), while the second project is a specific public program currently under development in a Parisian suburb of the 1960s (Mantes-la-Jolie, FR). The target of this project is the renewal of private joint-ownership. The author

asks whether we can consider the composite city as an unprecedented strength, one that invites both citizens and actors to build an integrative process involving them equally in the future of their environment.

Today, the world's cities are being forced to face unprecedented social, economic, political and cultural change transformation processes that are being spurred by globalization. This development is also driving an architectural debate related to the never-ending processes of physical and social remaking of the city space. The chapter of this book entitled "Morphed City" focuses on the questions related to the motives and mechanisms underlying these urban transformation processes and discusses the physical and social transformation of city space as a manifestation of the kind of global, economic and political conjunctures that are resulting in a worldwide urban homogeneity.

Monllor explores this transformation process by concentrating on the design process evidenced in the city of Nagele, a Dutch modernist settlement designed during the post-Second World War period by the internationally recognized group of architects De 8 en Opbouw: Rietveld, VanEesteren, Merkelbach, vanEyck, Bakema, Stam, Ruys et al. The city has unique territorial characteristics as it is located on a large extension of agricultural land that was entirely reclaimed from the sea. Based on drawings and especially on the writings of Aldo van Eyck, Monllor discusses how his theories apply to the urban planning process instituted in Nagele. He suggests that the driving force behind the design process is the incorporation of human scale, green design and social co-existence.

Saura, Pakseresht and Beltran concentrated their work on the relationship between culture and urban form in their investigation of selected remodeled historic courtyards in the cities of Barcelona, Spain and Kermanshah, Iran. Their research also aims to provide data relative to the effects of certain architectural practices (e.g., that of the architect Enric Miralles) on the transformation of urban fabrics, especially the open-air courtyard formations evidenced in these cities. These researchers utilized a scientific and analytical tool, space syntax, in order to decode the intrinsic nature of the built environments of both cases and also carried out post-occupancy evaluations of the sites. Their spatial analyses and post-occupancy evaluations mainly address the quality of life of the children residing in these cities by focusing on how they use open spaces.

Olmo and Garbayo focus their study on the urban development programs that were developed in the city of Madrid in the 1990s. The stated aims of these programs were to expand the affordable housing supply in the center of the city and promote the recovery of the housing market as a solution for boosting local economies. By analyzing the

different factors/actors involved in their creation, the researchers intend to reveal the failures of these programs in terms of created public space. They draw attention to the necessity of moving towards the kind of comprehensive metropolitan planning that involves both management tools, is designed to perpetuate the existing organization of property and land use, and the need for programs oriented towards ensuring “a city capable of increasing relationships between human beings.”

Lameira concentrates on the transformation process in the city of Porto and points out that the specific morphological long-term bond between the city’s public space and its buildings preserved during the early 1940s and the late 1960s was somehow disregarded in later urban residential interventions. Using as case studies the residential areas designed in Oporto’s city center and peripheral expansions since the 1940s, the intent of the researcher is to explore the degrees of their integration from a strictly morphological point of view. The work discusses why some of these designed environments manage to be integrated into the urban fabric while others do not. As a conclusion, Lameira suggests that the issue of integration is independent of the location of the built environments and the architectural quality of the buildings themselves. He suggests, instead, that integration is more related to such design strategies as the adoption of strong urban concepts to guide the proposed city models, the promotion of the design of open collective spaces, the privileging of the pre-existence’s articulation, and considerations related to ground-floor occupancy and design.

The section of the book entitled “Fragmented City” refers to those urban conditions and experiences that emerge as reflections of the social disintegration resulting from significant societal, cultural, economic, political and occupational, among others, differentiations. The Latin root word *fragmentum* literally means “a piece broken off,” or a fragment, while “fragmentation” describes the separating of something into pieces. Depending on the urban form it takes, fragmentation occurs either as a promoter of enormous variety in urban experience or as a generator of discontinuity within the city space. Ranging from immigrant or illegal communities occupying their own urban territories to gated communities and to certain sectorial agglomerations, fragmentation is an ongoing tendency to create fragments of space as homogenous patches within the heterogeneity of urban space. Thus, while maintaining urban heterogeneity, the major challenge turns out to be the achieving of the same heterogeneous quality in urban experience. Pursuant to the various forms of fragmentation engendered by different social mechanisms throughout the urban world, “Fragmented City” aims to discuss the effects on the city

space and urban experience by each of those fragments, either as integrated pieces of, or cut-offs from, the urban tissue. This section also aims to explore strategies as to how we can re-integrate each individual entity of urban life into one heterogeneous whole.

Nourrigat explores this urban experience by concentrating on a model for the kind of logical thinking demanded by an architectural urban future in which “*déliance* /disconnection” (which comes from the translation into English of this French concept as “re-binding” or “re-linking”) is at work. She sets out to delineate the tools that will help build a new urban order. Her proposed urban strategy is then set to benefit from the establishment of an open urban device called “intensity clusters.” She suggests a distributed network, one that provides a flexible connection between the intensity clusters and requiring interrelationships. The aim of the model is to establish a territorial equilibrium that is created by the need for territories to form a whole. In this new network structure, each node is linked to several other nodes, allowing information to be transmitted via several different paths in the event that one node is removed. This mechanism demonstrates the value of, on the one hand, *déliance*, which allows us to build urban figures on scales that up until now have been difficult to identify (hyper-environments), and on the other, the introduction of fluctuation into the structure, which makes it possible to conceive of a dynamic city. As a conclusion, Nourrigat suggests an attempt to establish new possible urban figures that are based on the way a network operates. To this end, he evokes a specific research work established for the project Campus Montpellier South of France.

In their work, Kyriacou-Petrou and Hadjisoteriou concentrate on the value of “city voids” as spaces of opportunity that instigate the use of adaptive urban strategies. The paper examines the concept of “in-between” and “liminal” spaces, which act as tools for reconstructing how the fragmented city can be defined and reinterpreted. The paper also focuses on the potential that can emerge from the heterogeneous qualities that occur in a discontinued urban fabric. Based on the idea of the “temporary city”, the authors argue the concept of adaptive strategies and the prospective role of temporary inhabitation scenarios that allow development to occur in layers over time. The concept of the temporary city identifies how urban strategies can build closely on knowledge gained through existing urban ecosystems. The temporary city recognizes the potential of a flexible master-planning strategy, where city development occurs in layers over time. Consequently, the paper reveals how research identifies existing conditions on site by mapping the unseen activities and events. The thematic discussion is based on the site analysis of the Oil