

Evidence-based design and planning: Space Syntax

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Cities are big, complicated and slow to build.

Governments change over years

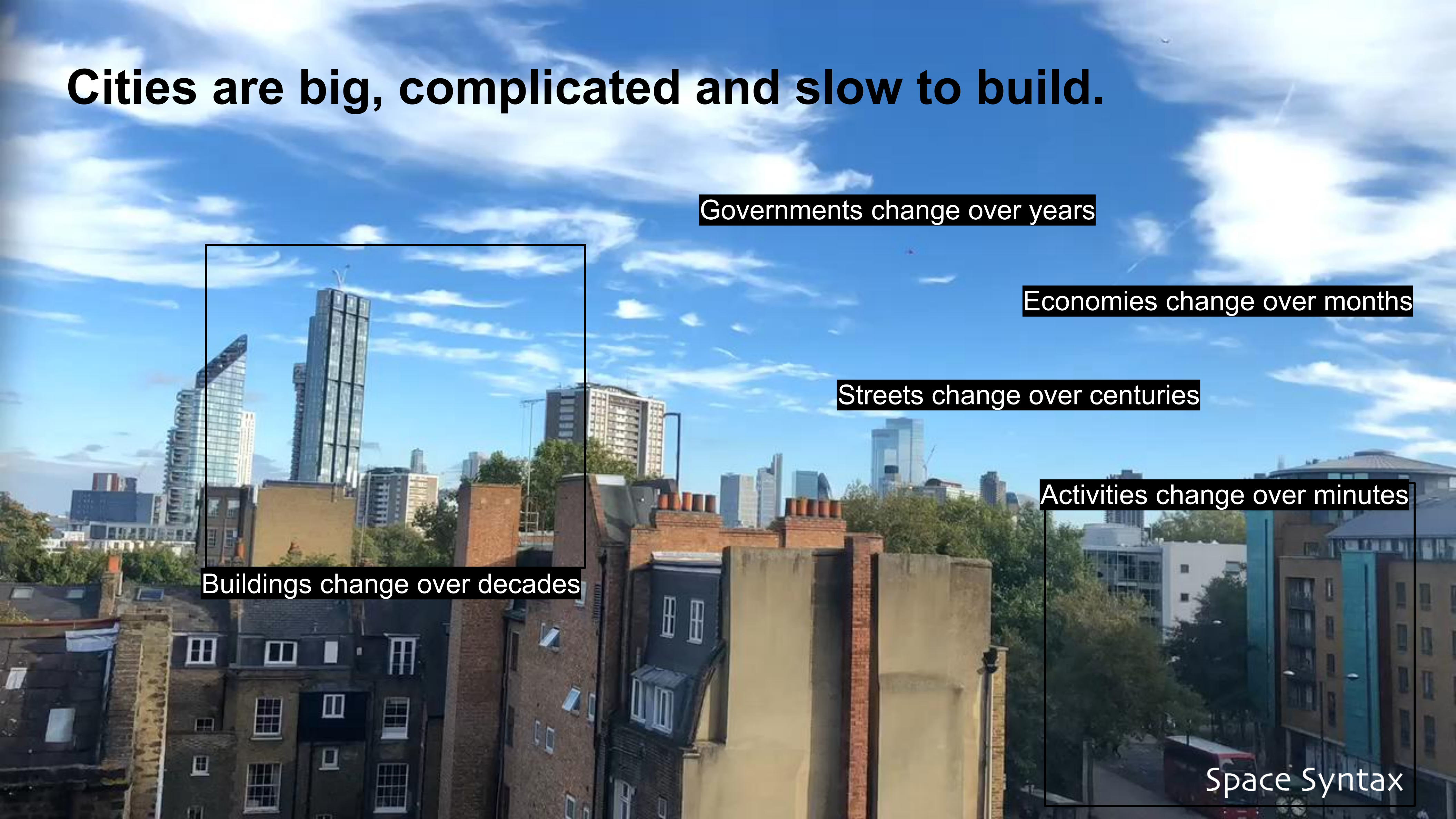
Economies change over months

Streets change over centuries

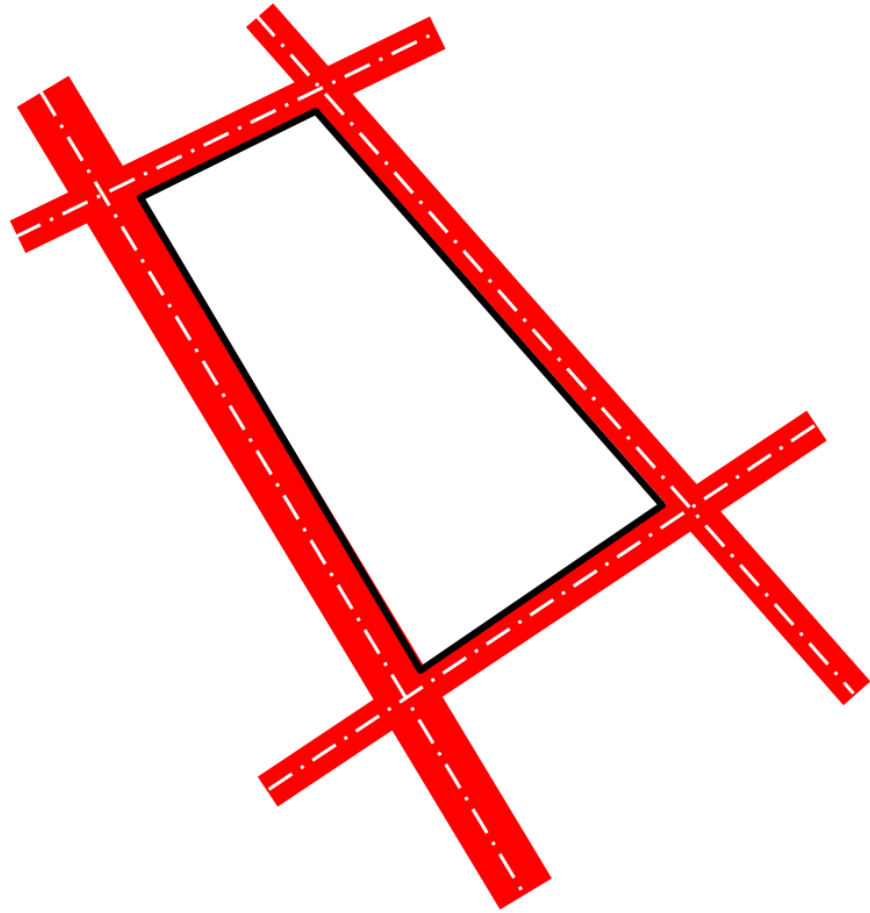
Buildings change over decades

Activities change over minutes

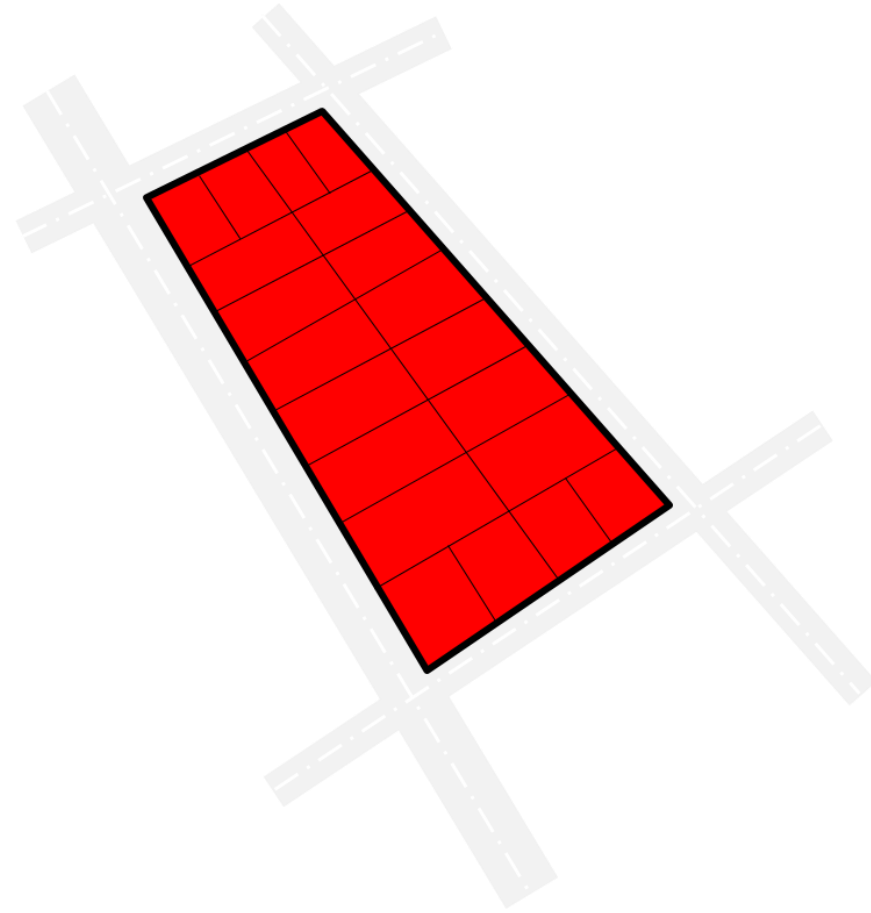
Space Syntax



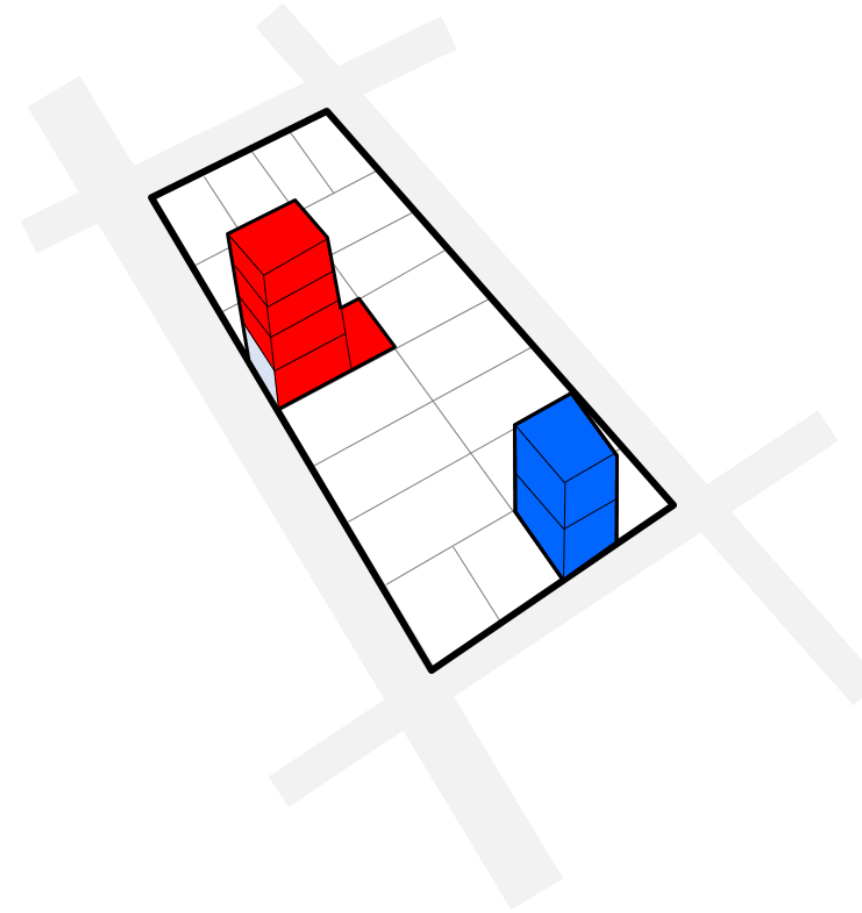
We should therefore design the fewest, most influential elements:



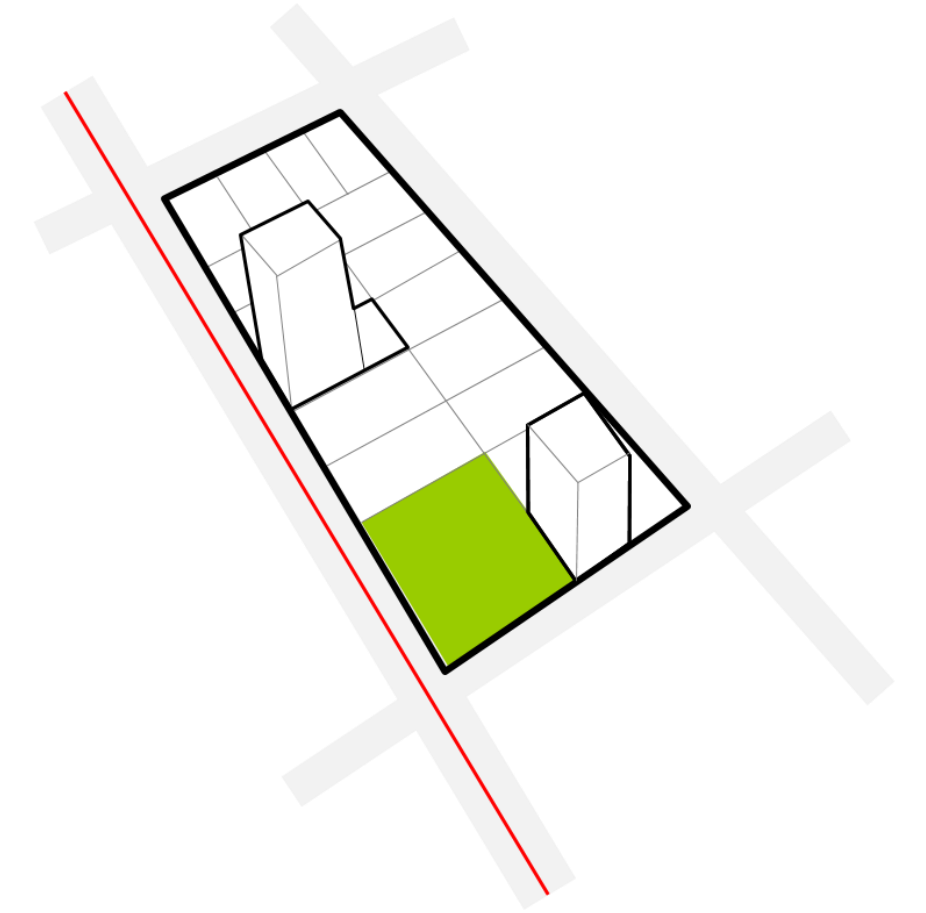
Spatial network
Hierarchies
Street typologies
Infrastructure



Plots
Ownerships
Security
Finance



Plot Typologies
Activities
Densities
Interfaces



Services
Public Transport
Schools
GPs
Parks

Space syntax

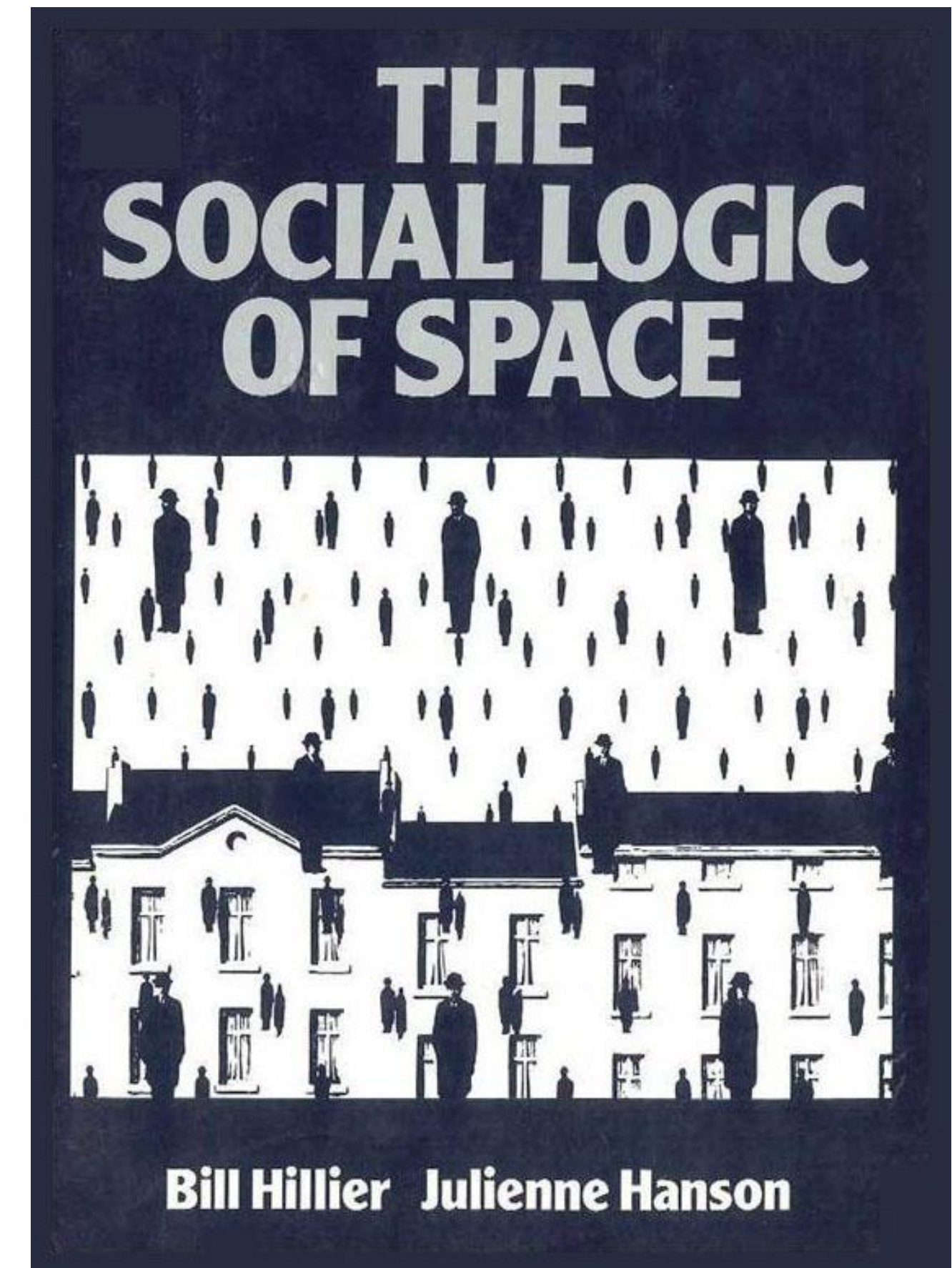
Space is not a background to human activity but is **intrinsic** to it.

Space syntax is a theory and a method for quantitatively describing patterns of spatial layout and relating these patterns to social activities such as movement, behaviour, and even social meaning and interpretation

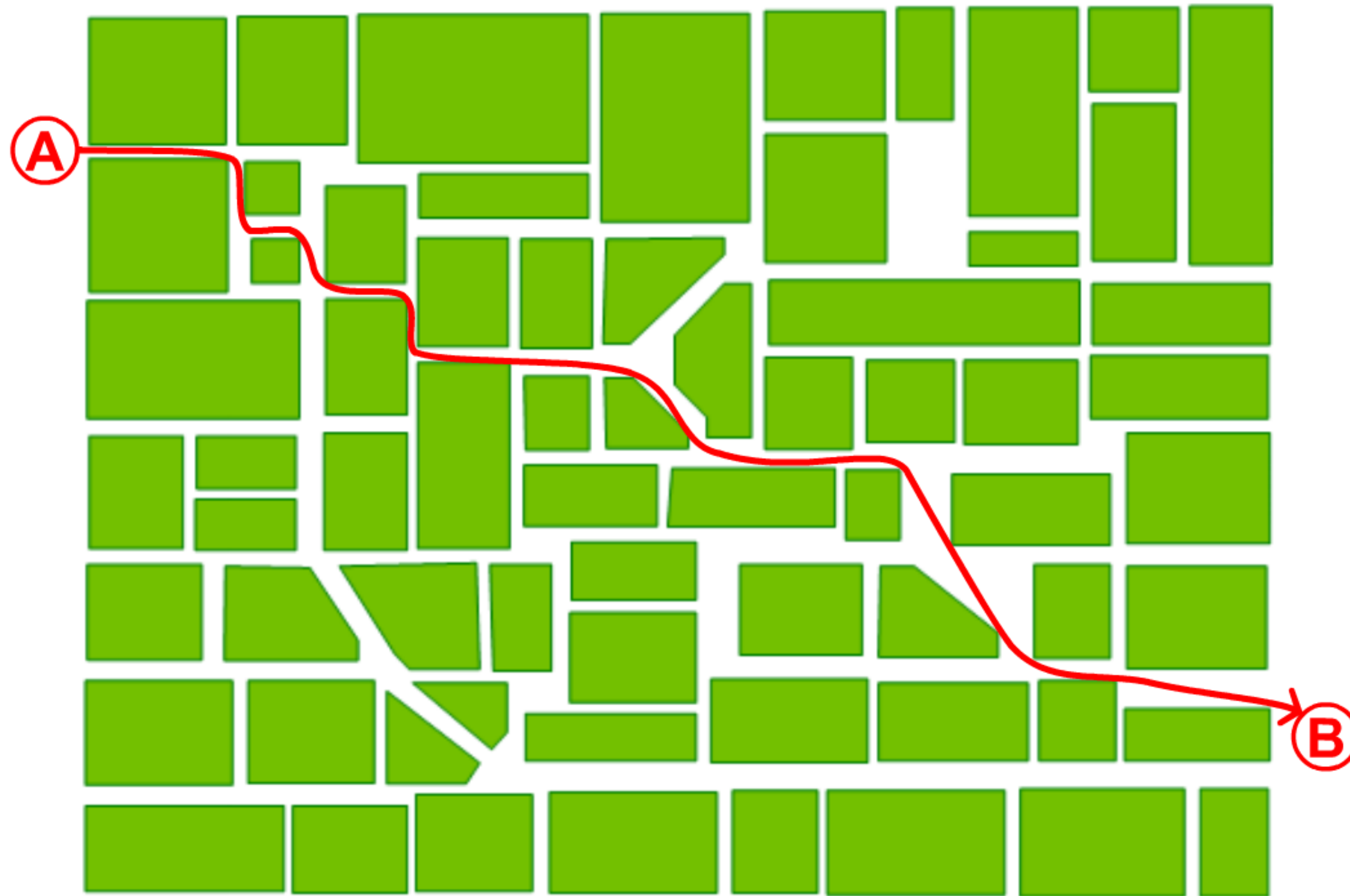
- to understand and simulate the social effects of design.

Space is first and foremost **configurational**

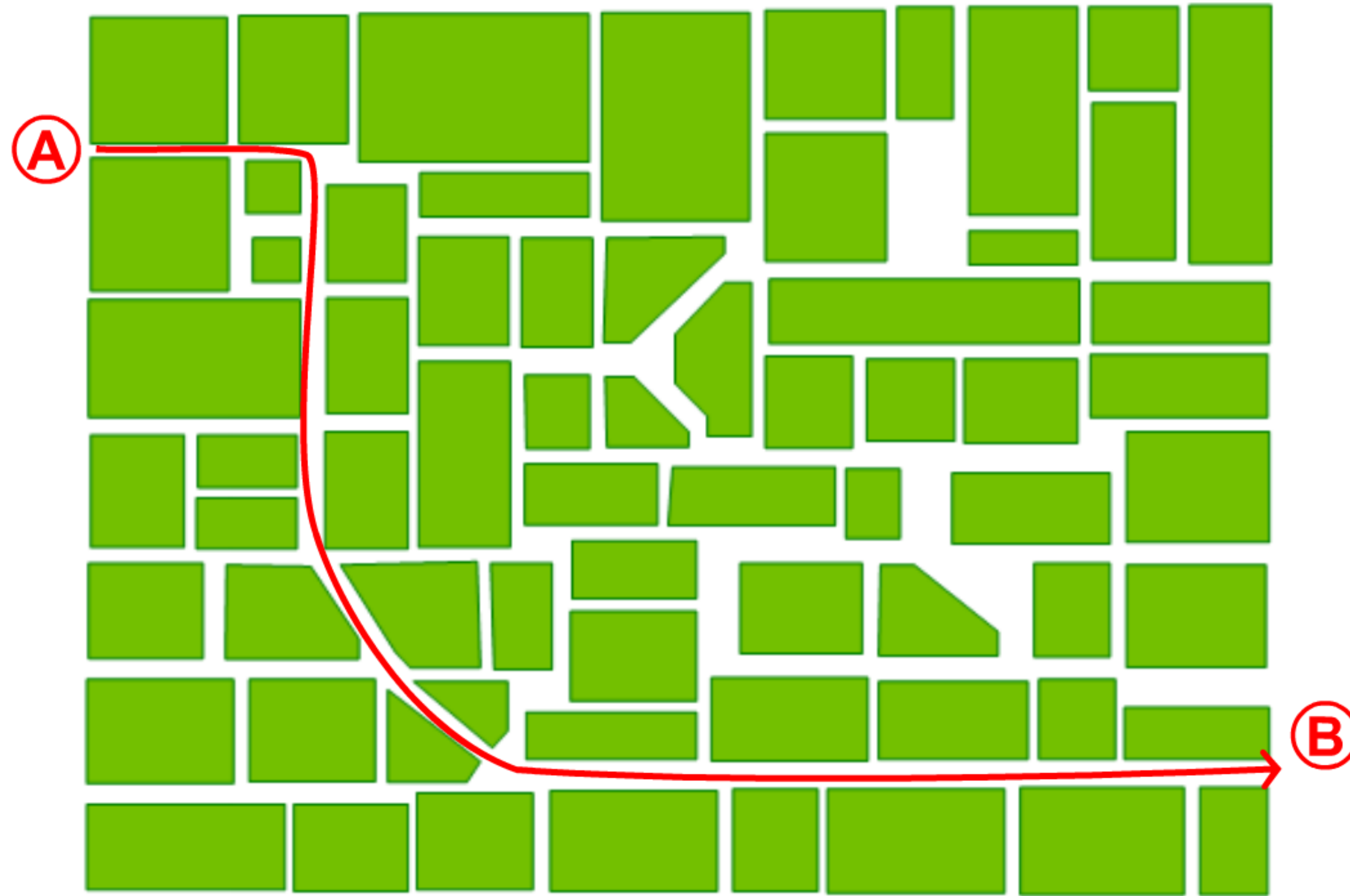
- what happens in any individual space is fundamentally influenced by the relationships between that space and the network of spaces to which it is connected.



Shortest path / least metric distance

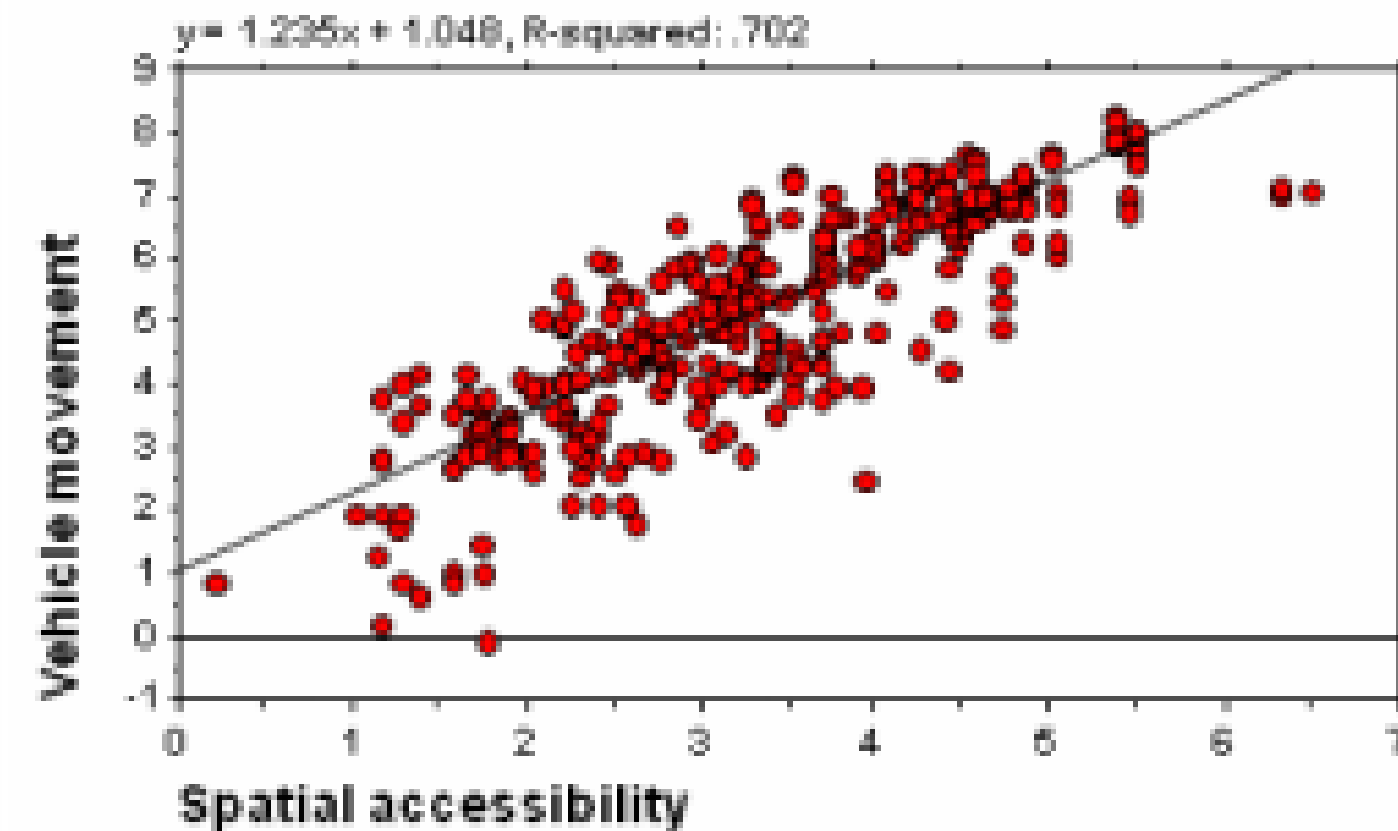
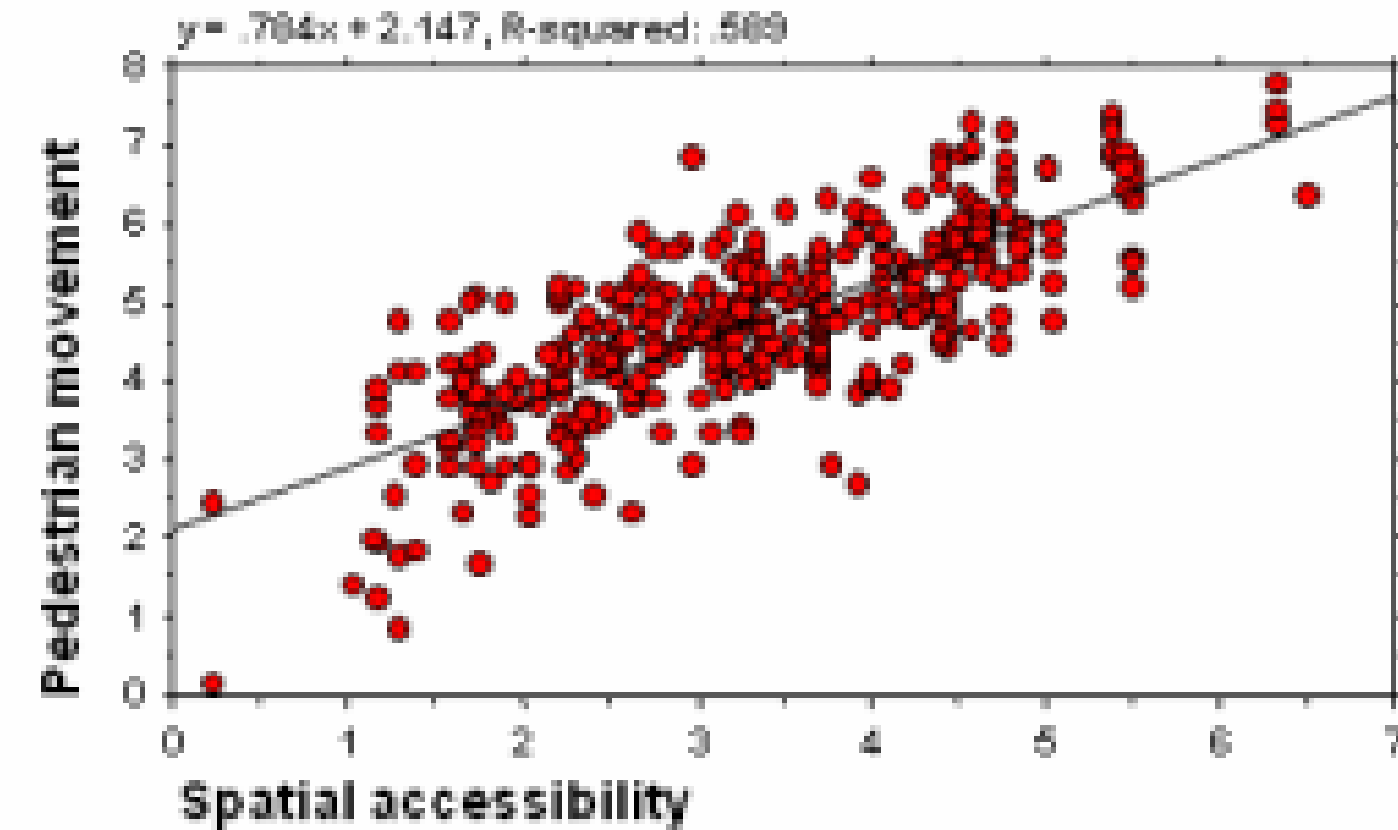


Simplest path / least angle change



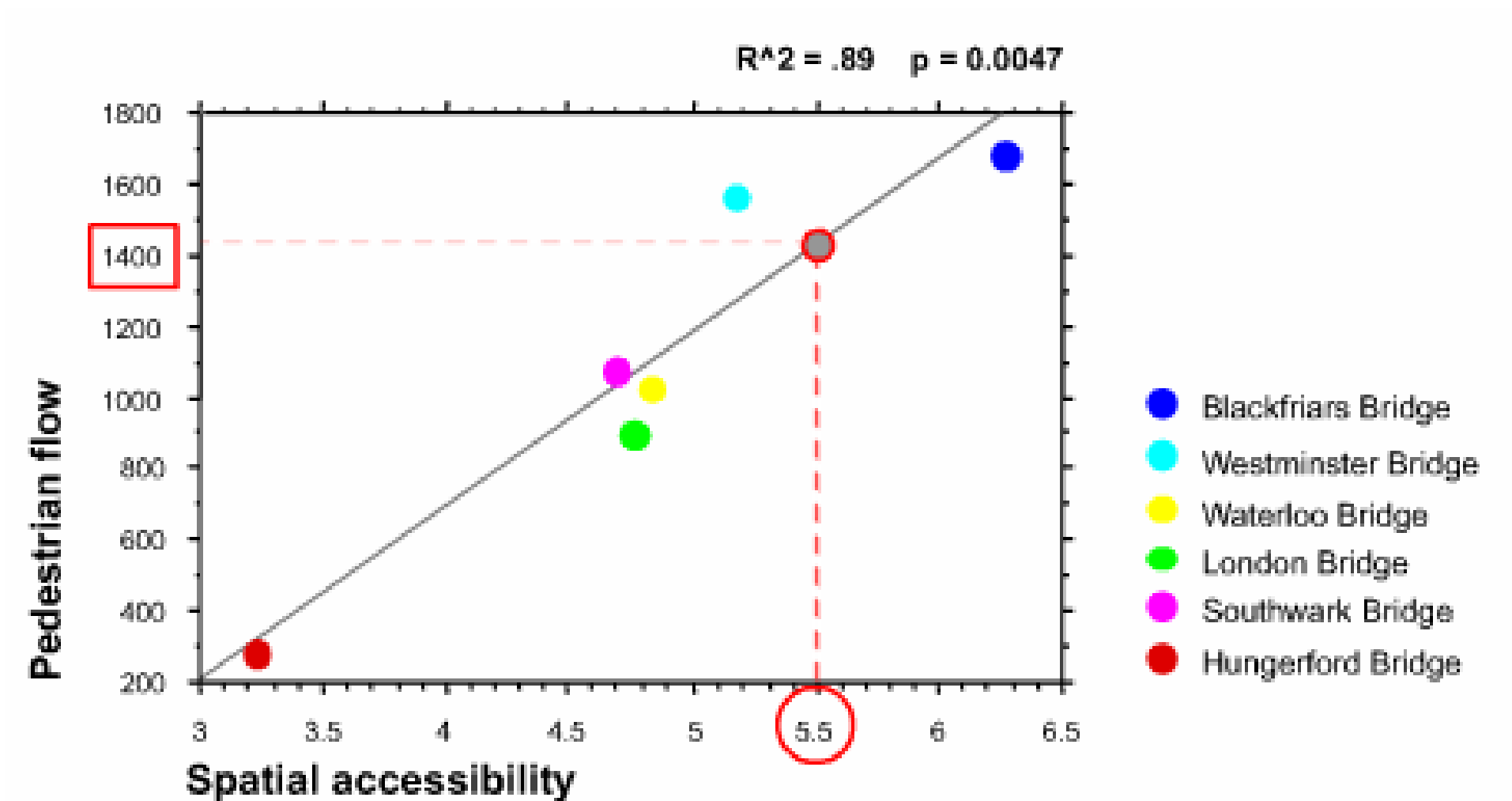
Spatial layout organizes movement

- 60–80% of movement flows are due to the structure of the network – more accessible places get more movement
- The volumes of movement are mostly determined by density – the distribution of movement is mostly determined by the relative accessibility of the network
- To predict movement there must be a correlation between flows and accessibility values in the given context

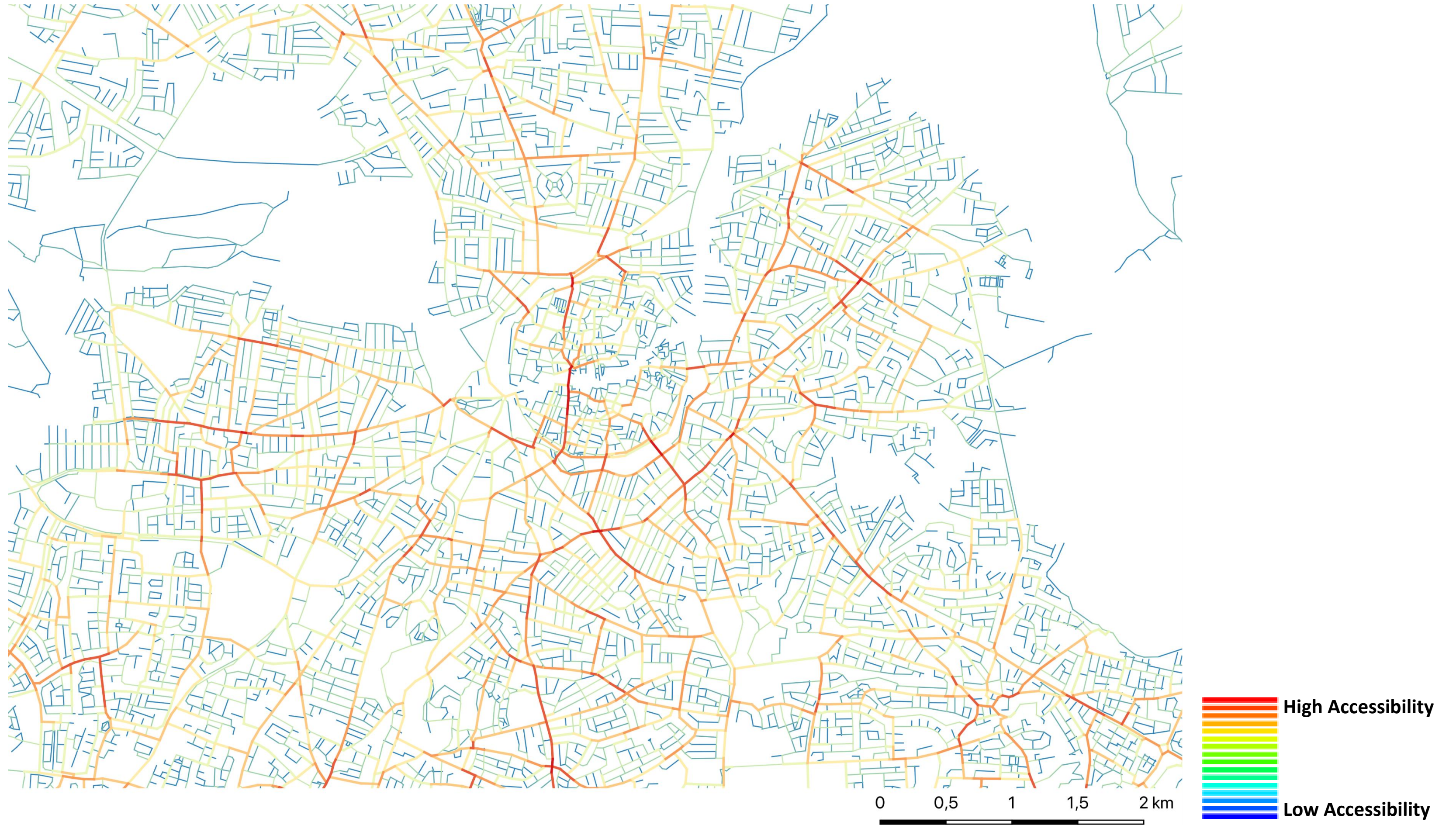


Workflow for predictive modelling

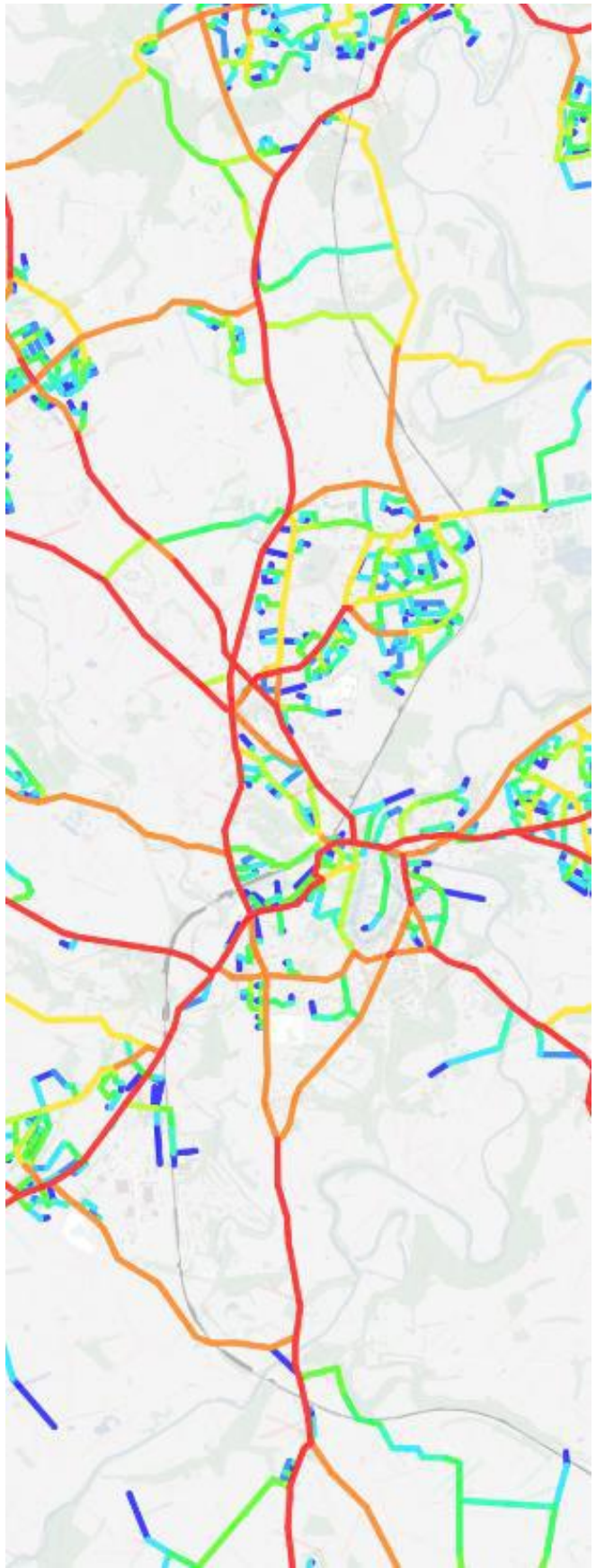
- Data collection on pedestrian movement across Larnaca
- Find the best correlation
- Evaluate volumes in relation to density
- Estimate density within the masterplan
- Project pedestrian movement values onto masterplan street network
- Different scenarios can be evaluated [indicating economic potential of different layouts]



Betweenness centrality



Key relationships



Urban form



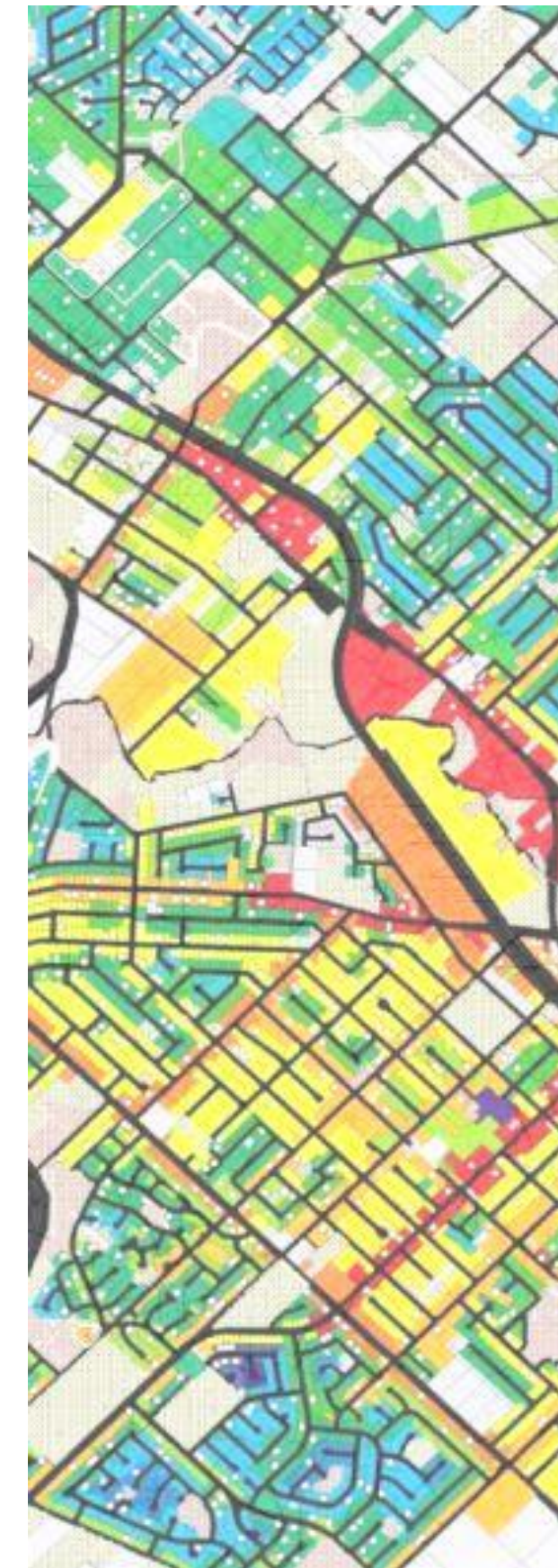
Movement



Land use



Economy



Crime



Sustainability

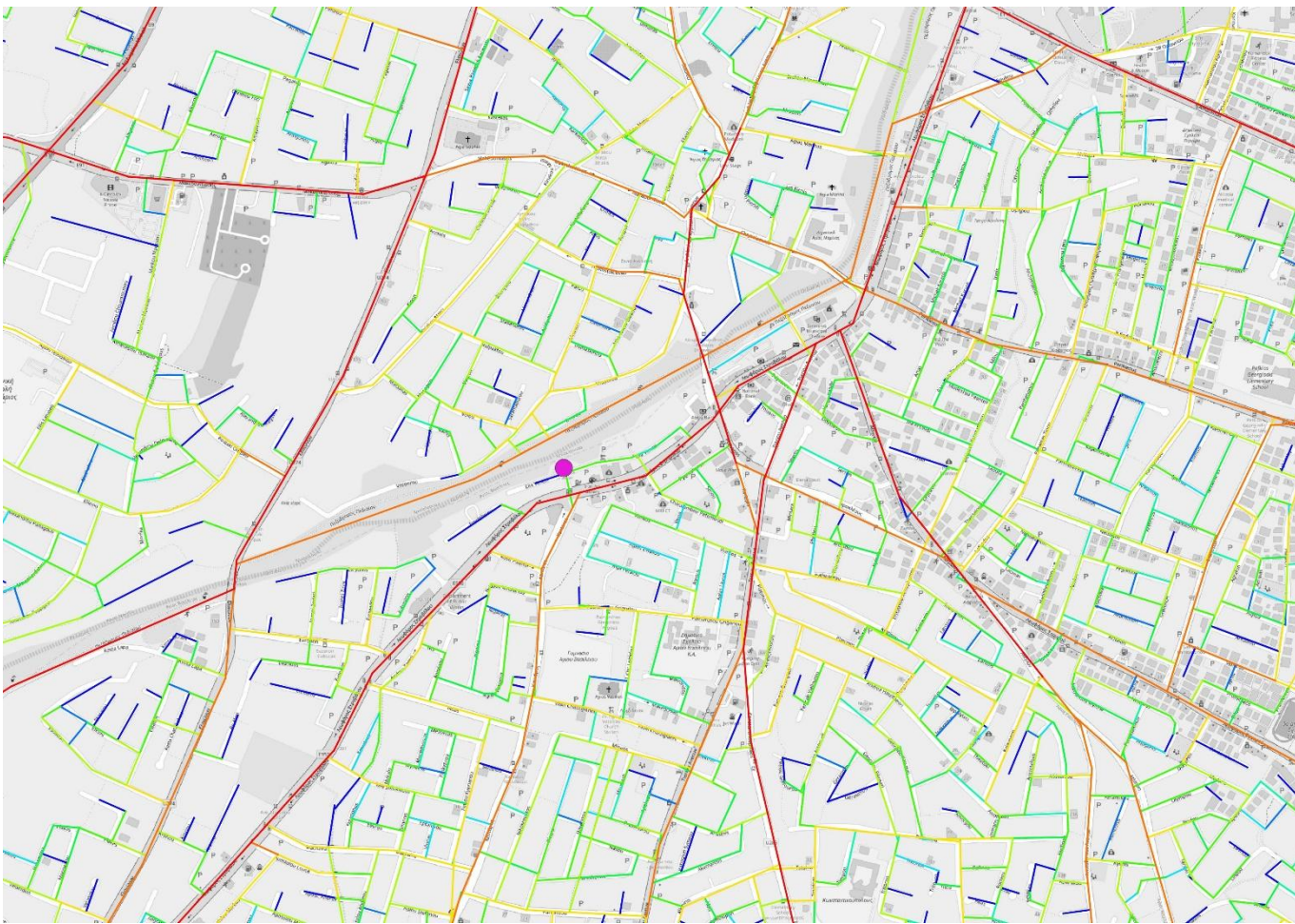
applications in cyprus

a predictive tool of design impacts

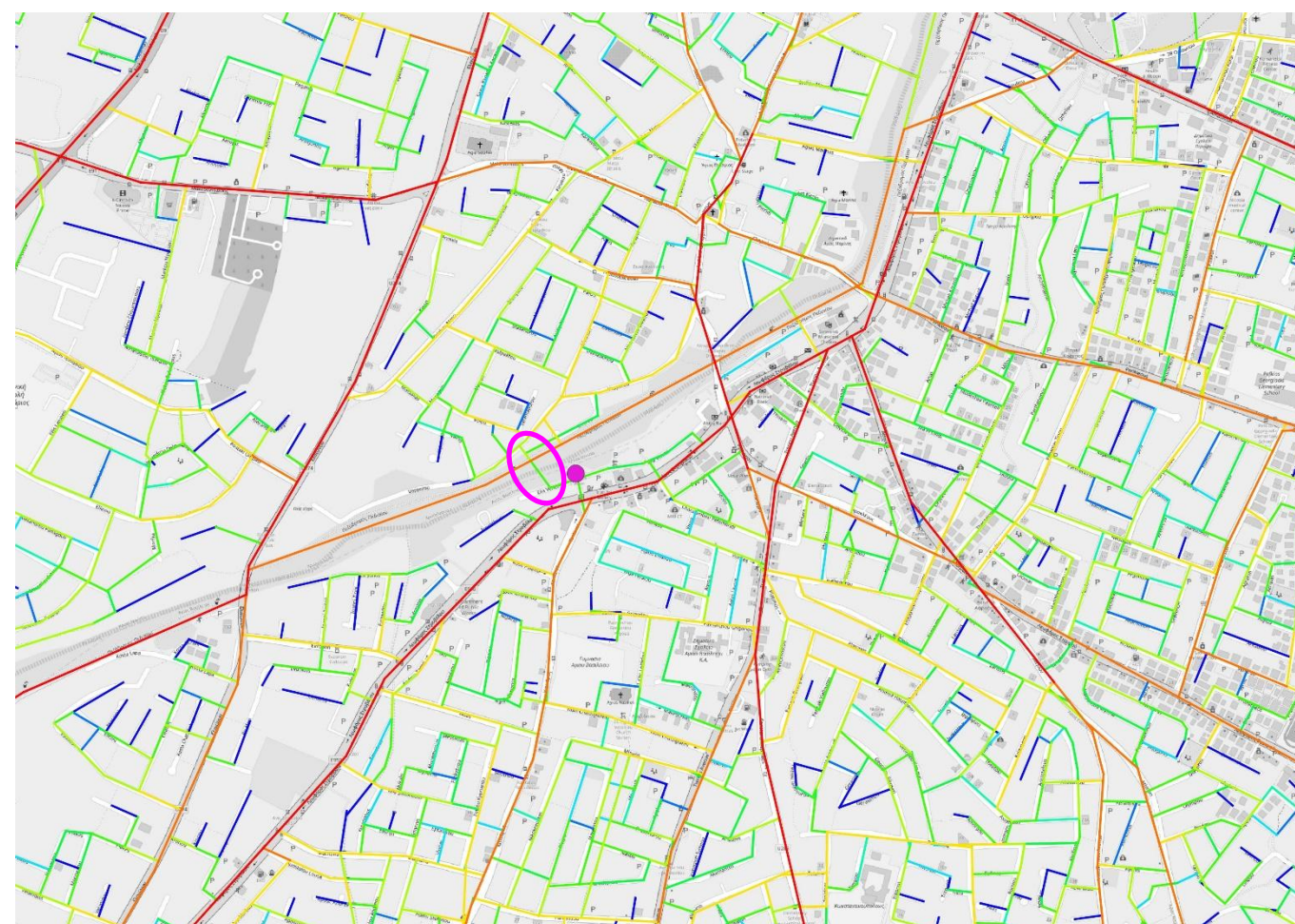
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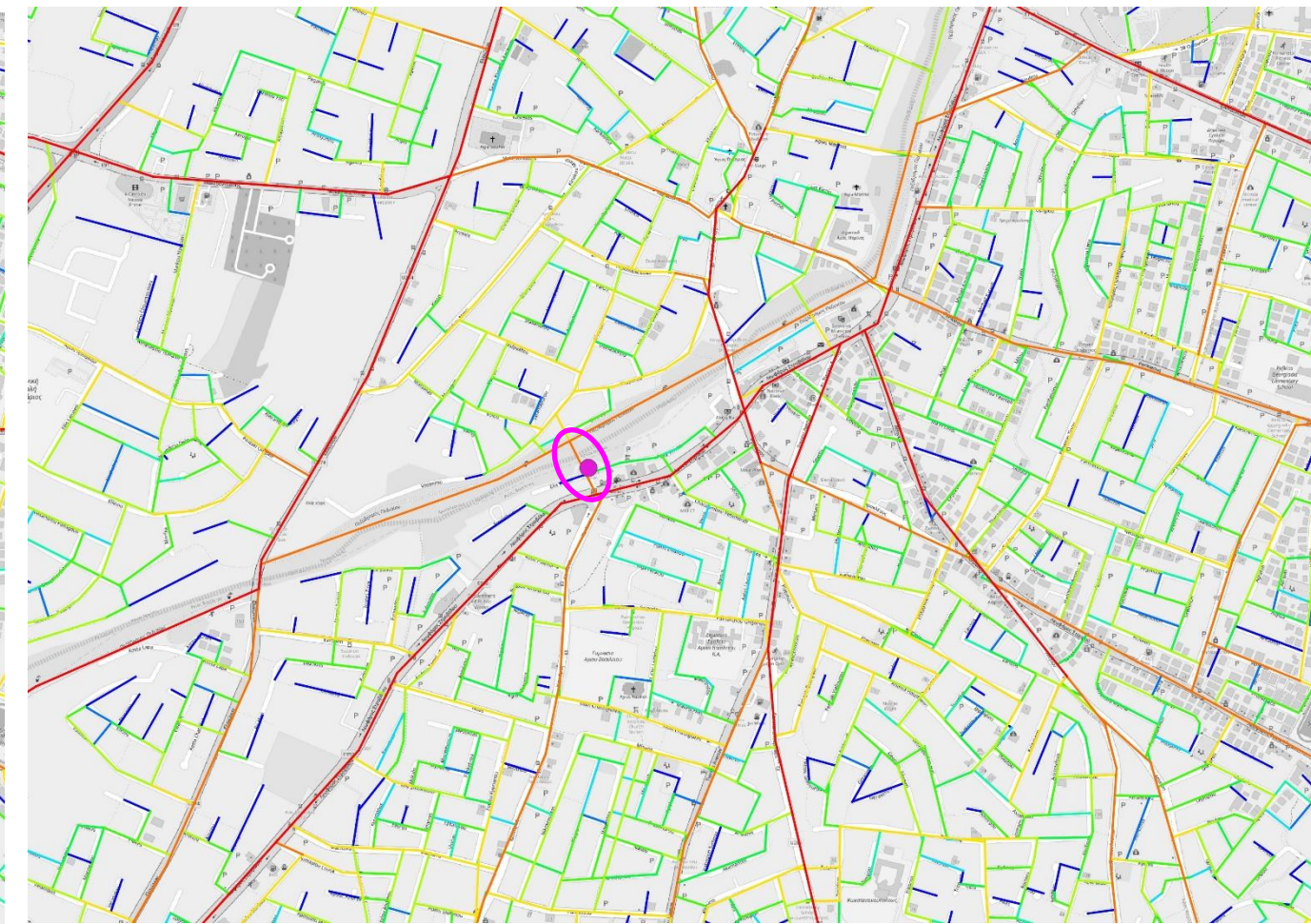
Connecting places to other places across the whole city



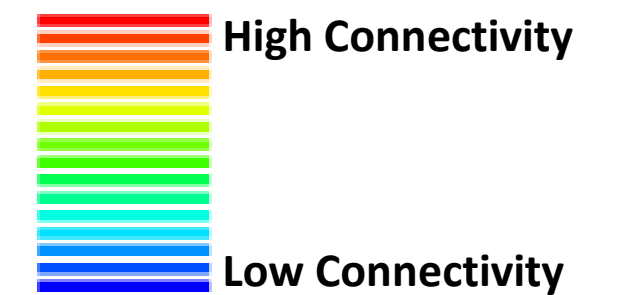
Existing



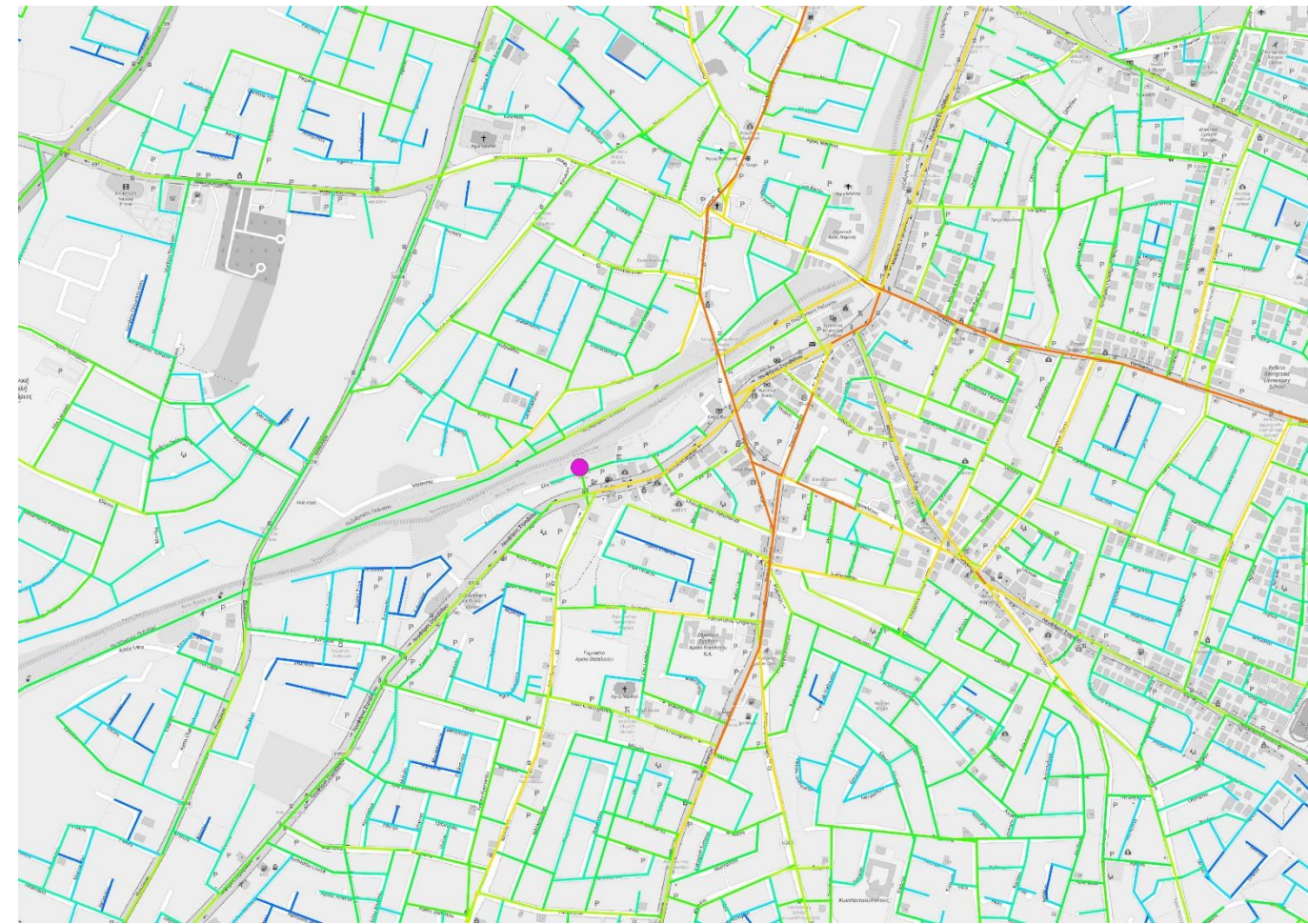
Masterplan Bridge connectivity value: 0,878



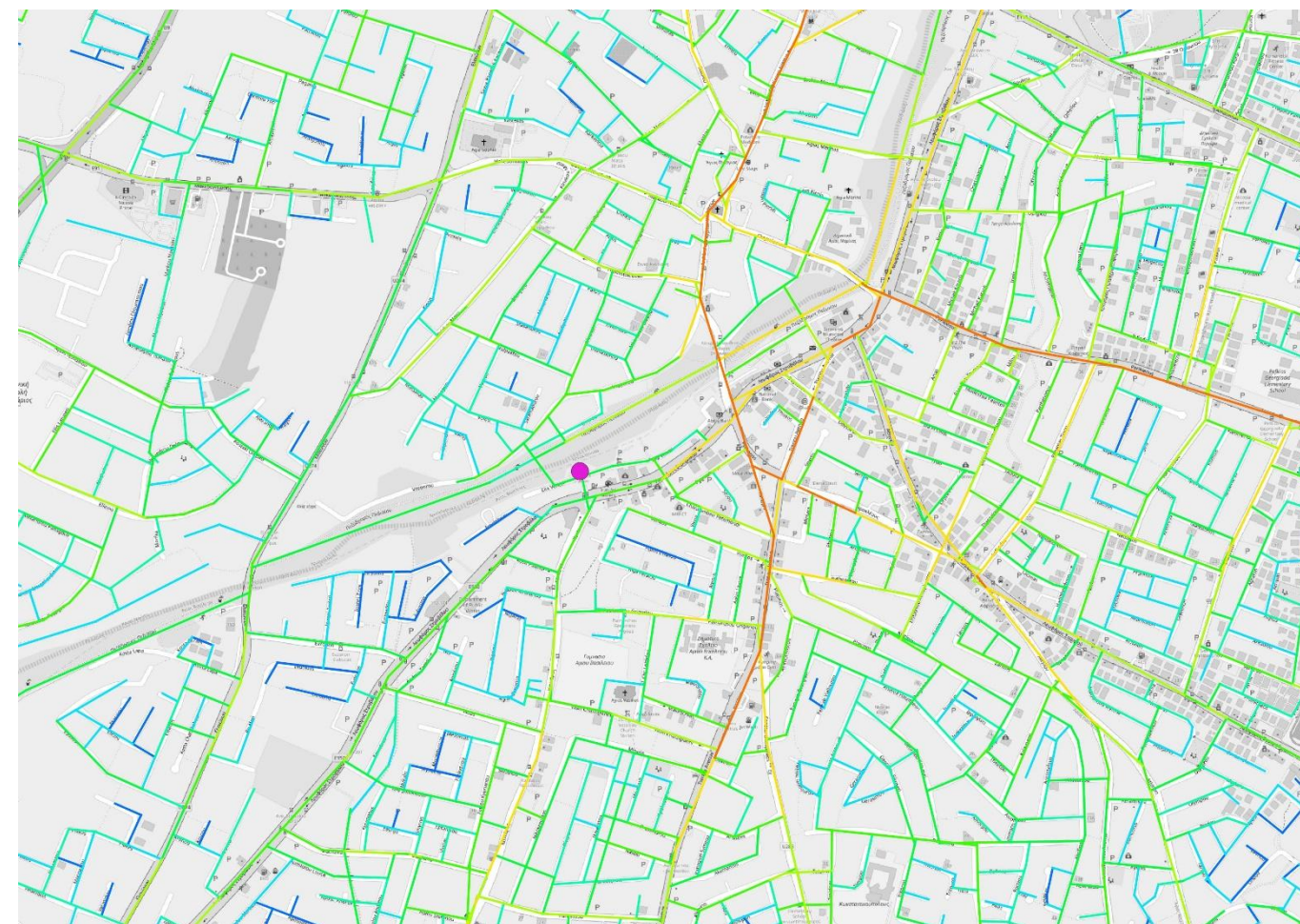
Alternative Bridge connectivity value: 1,458



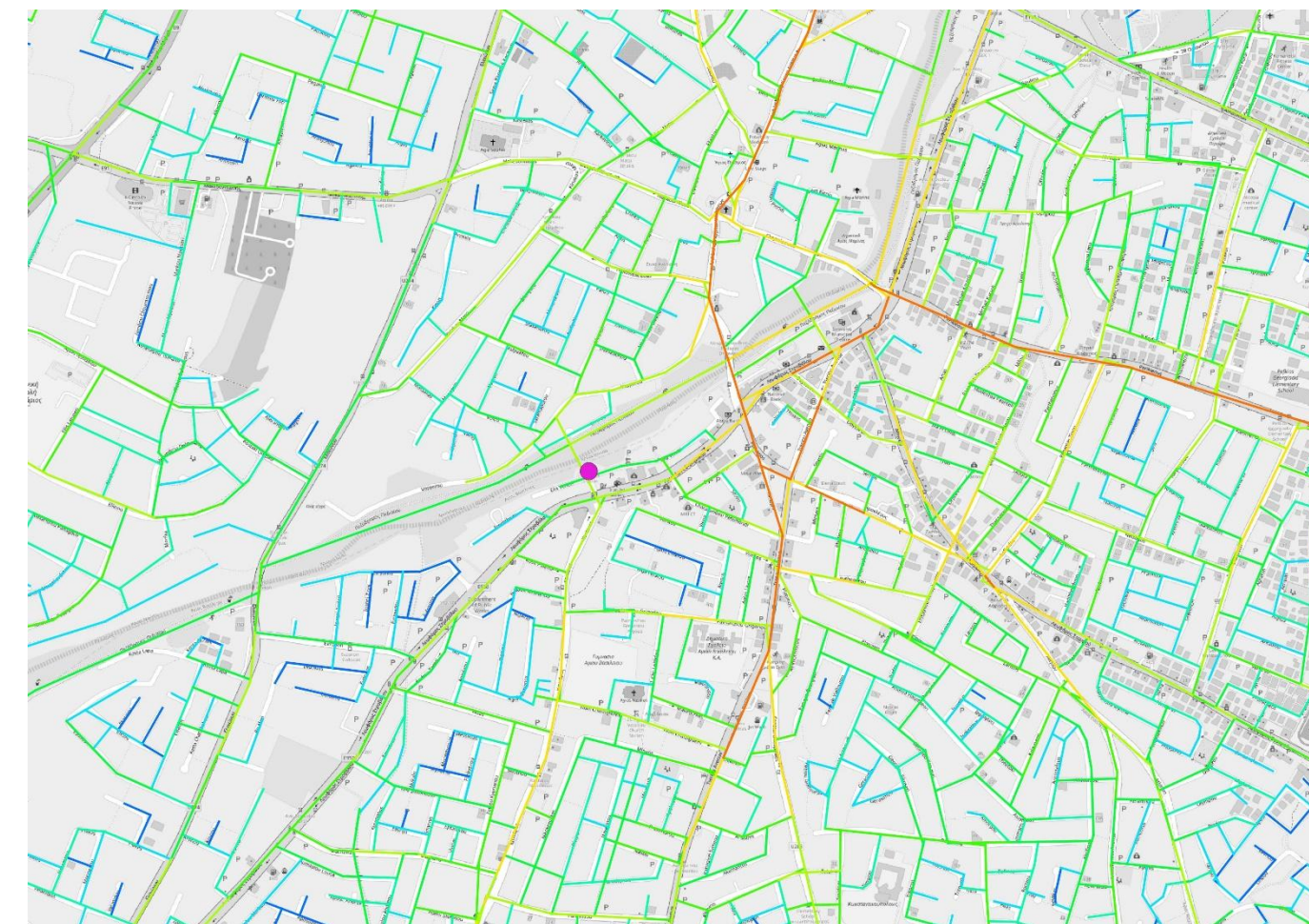
Easy to reach from places within 800m



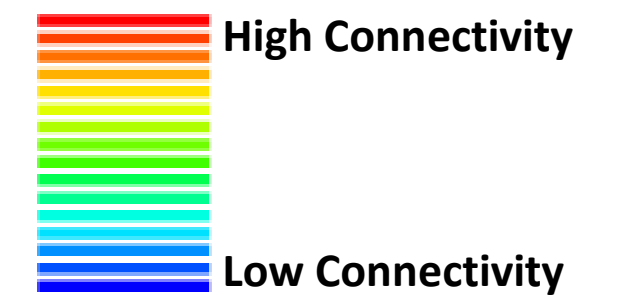
Existing



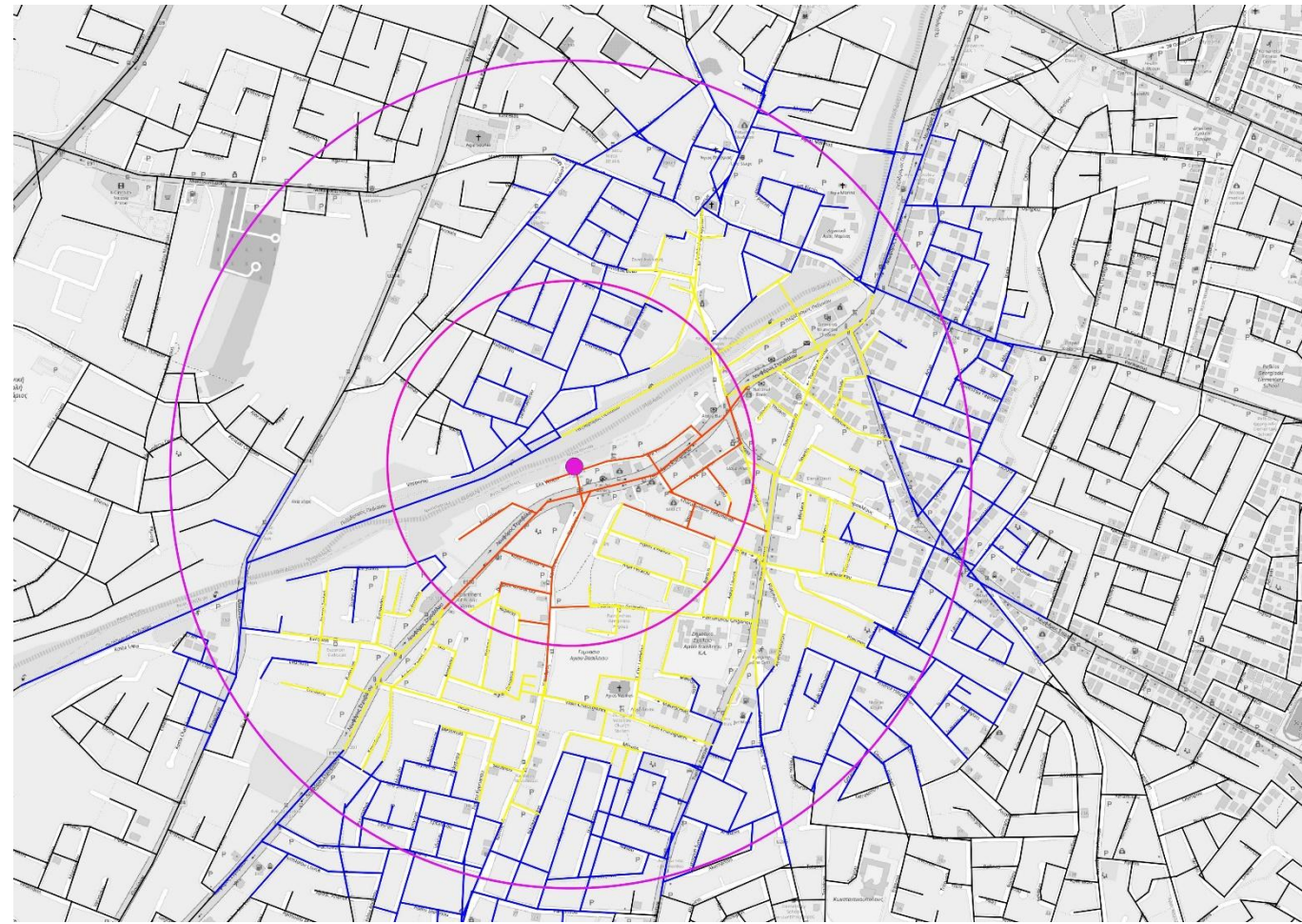
Masterplan Station accessibility value: 0,991



Alternative Station accessibility value: 0,980



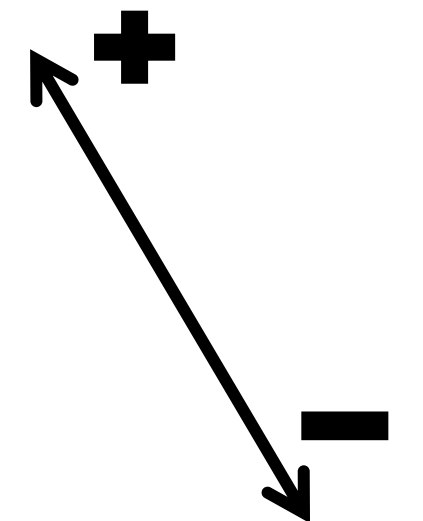
400-1200m network distance from bus station



Existing

Masterplan

Alternative



-  Within 400m
-  Within 800m
-  Within 1200m

applications in cyprus

evaluating service provision

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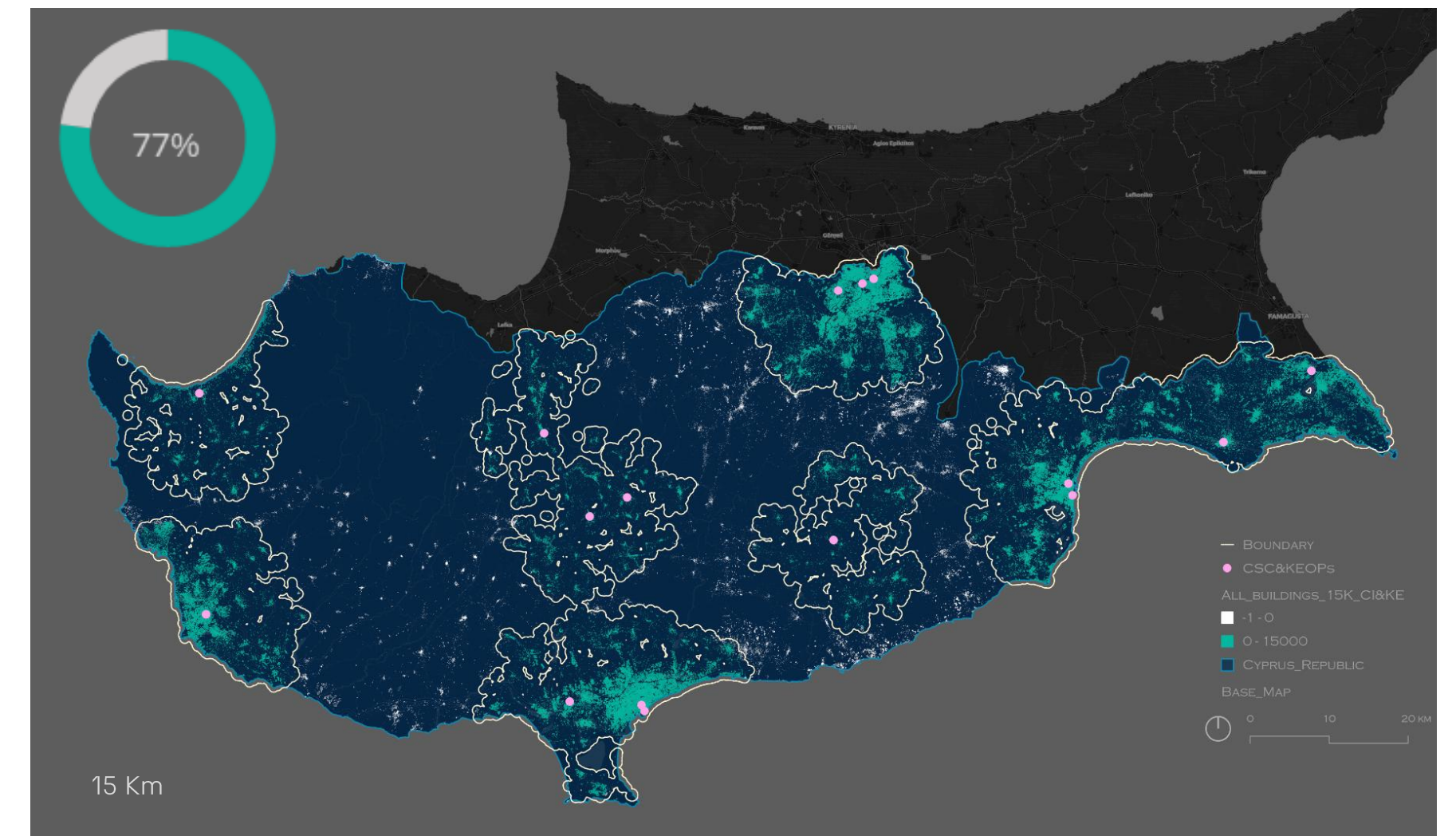
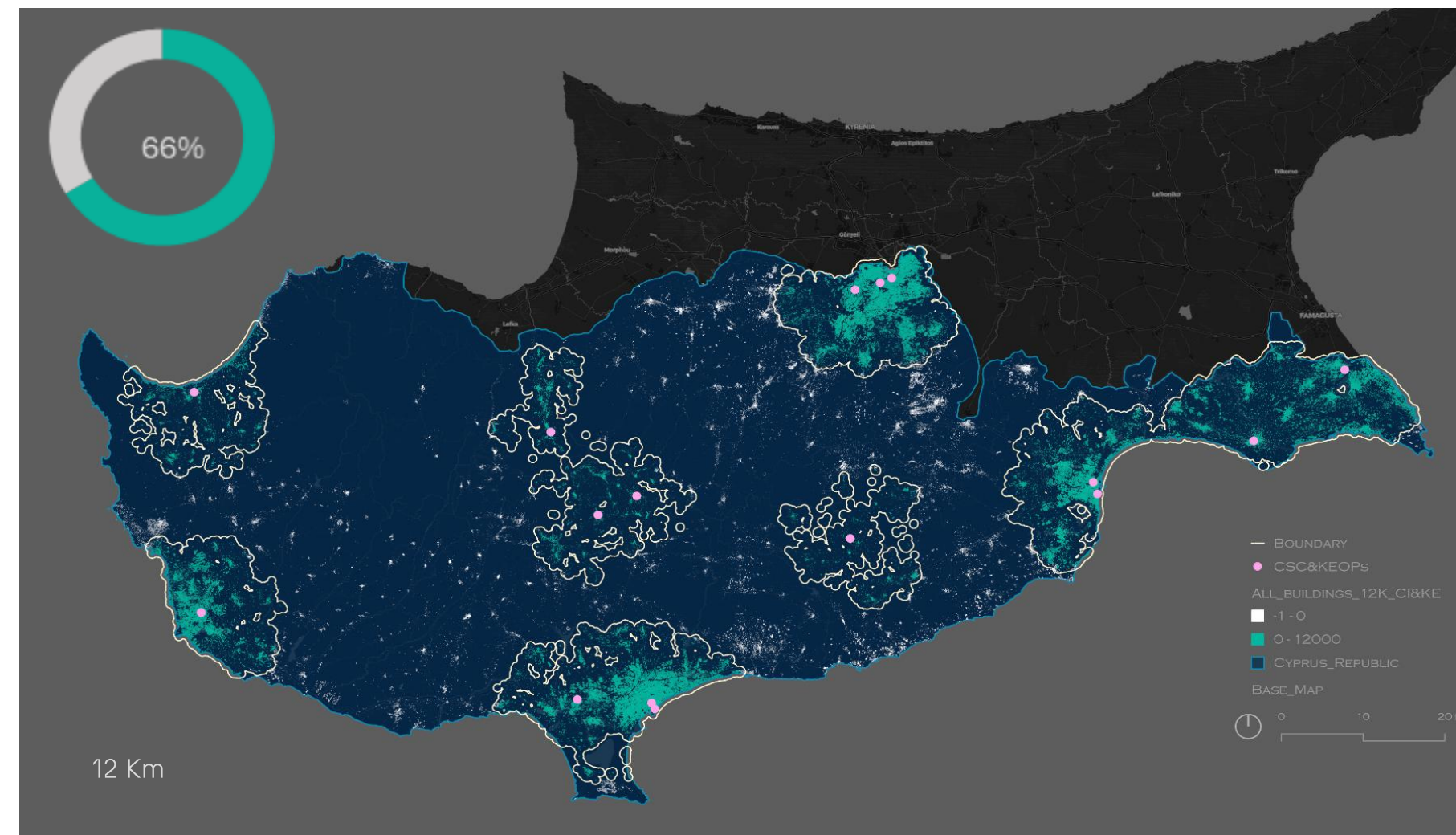
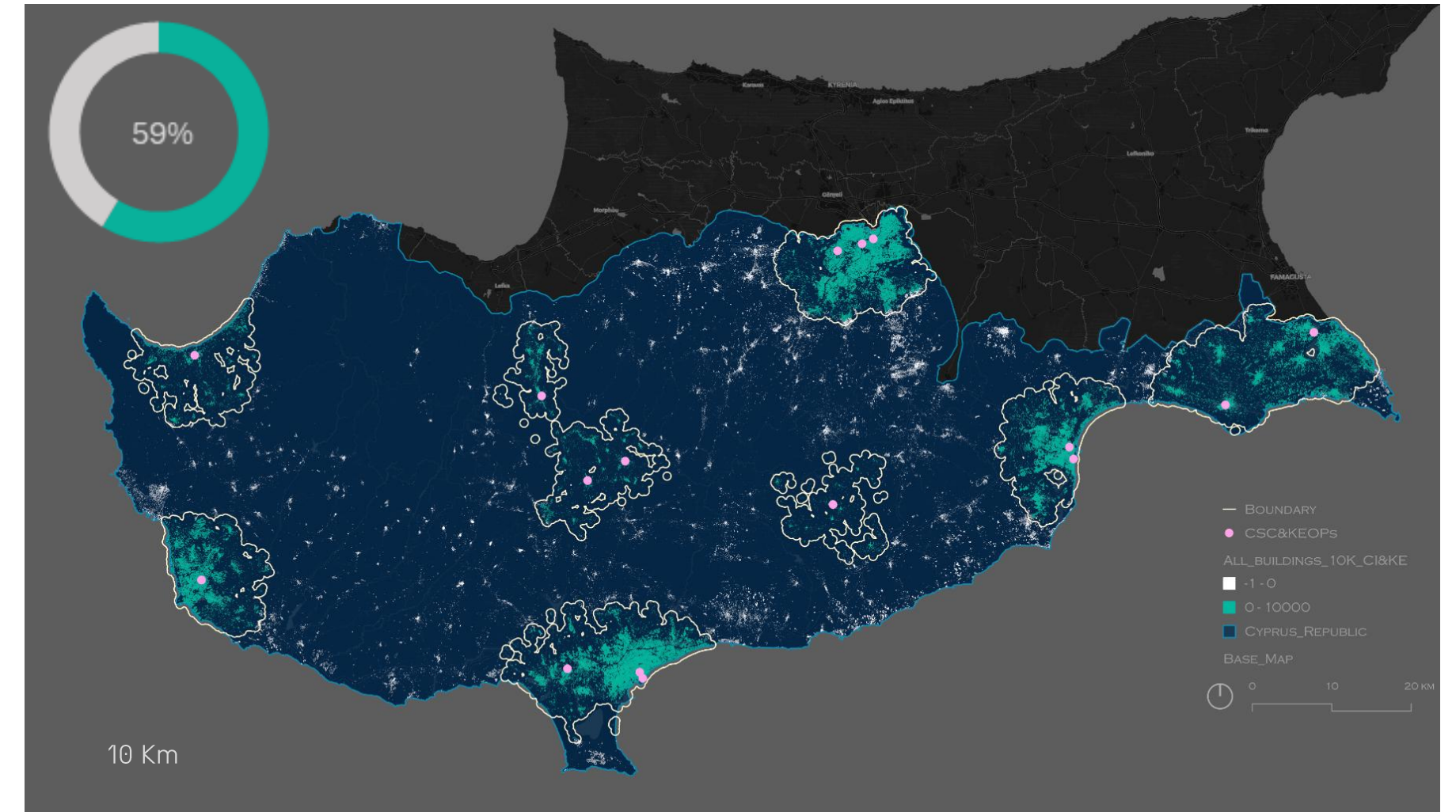
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National scale: KEPs and KEPOs

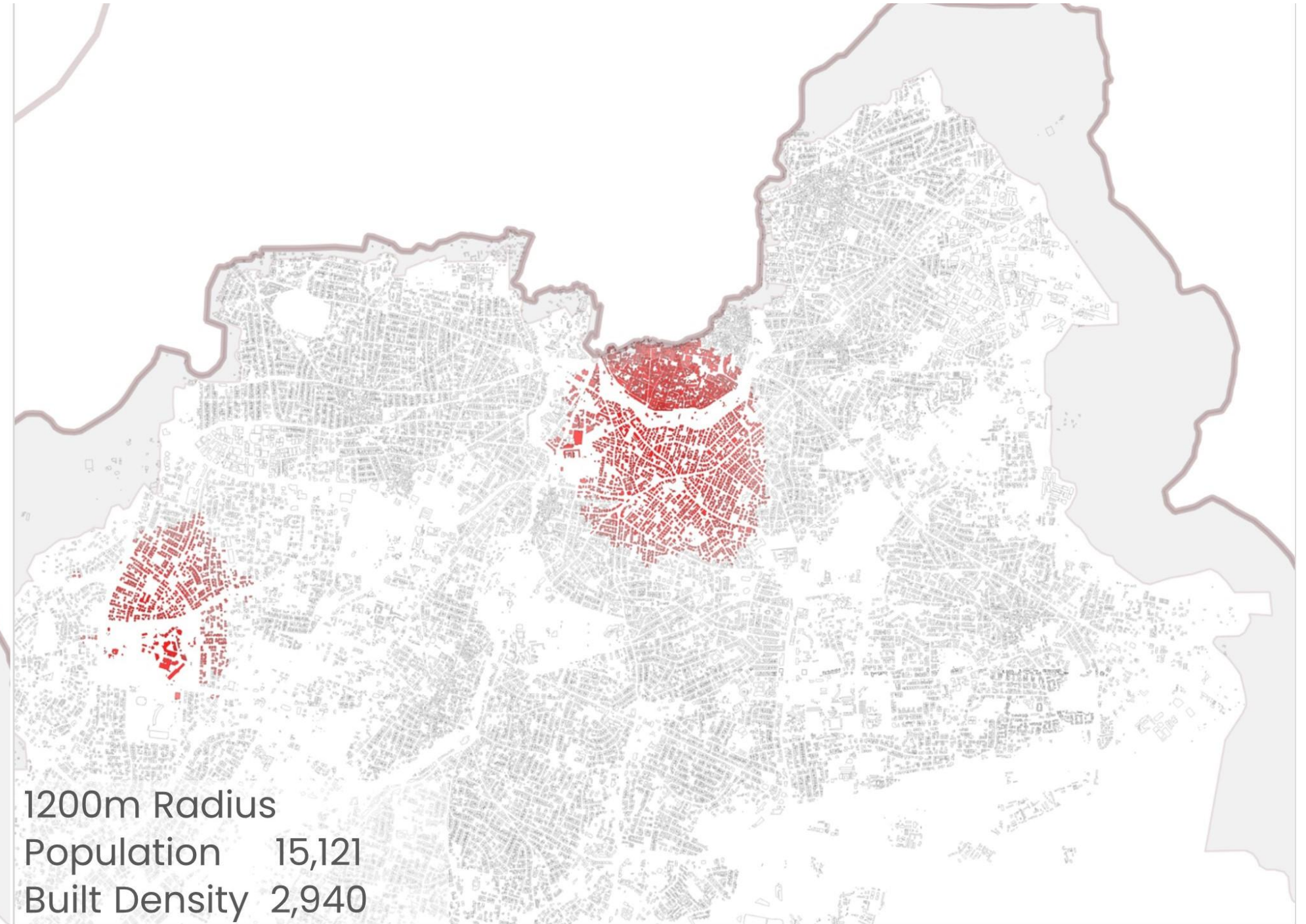
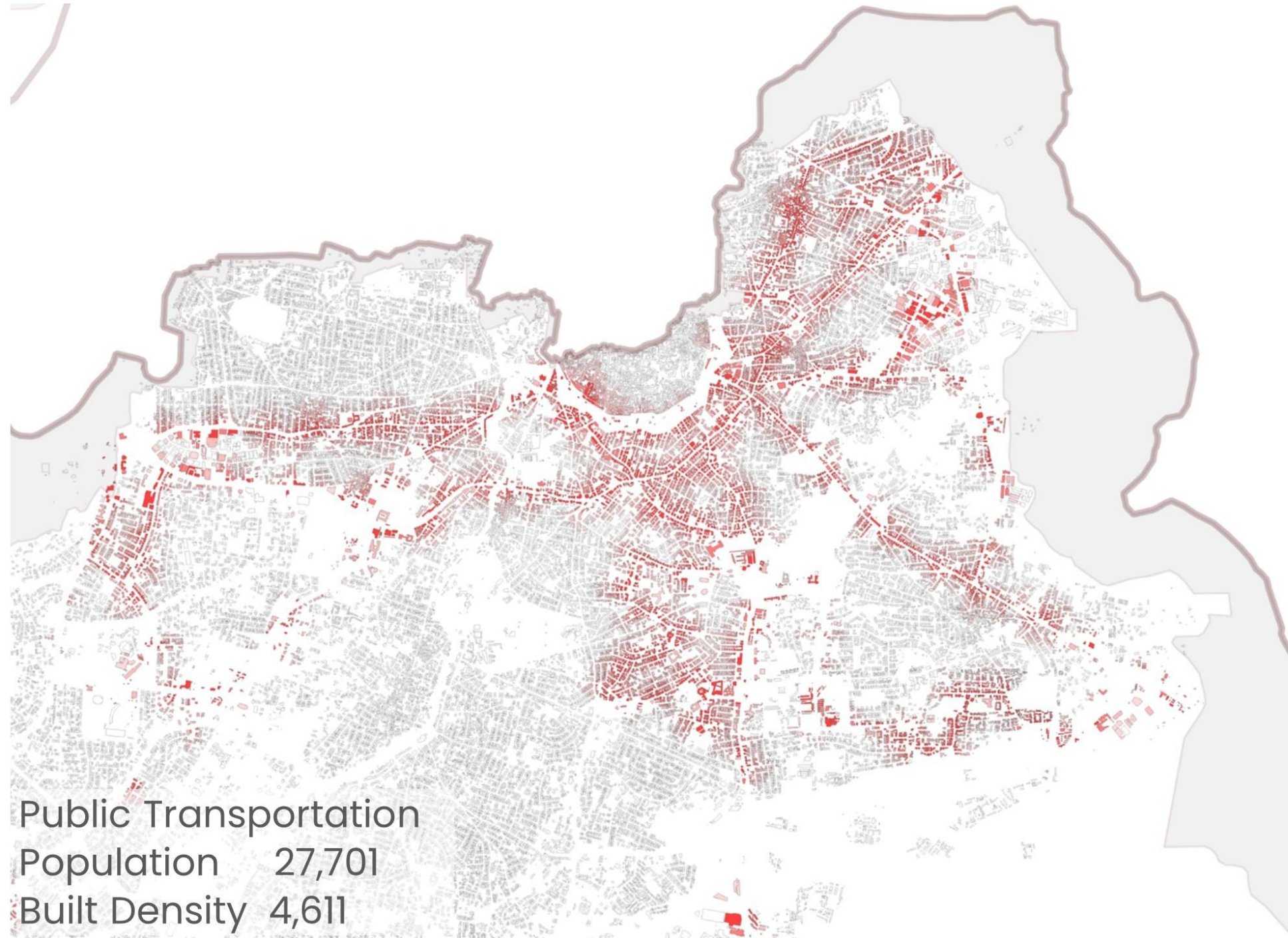
The national scale analysis reveals that the KEPs and KEPOs together serve:

- **59%** of the population at a 10Km distance
- **66%** of the population at a 12Km distance
- **77%** of the population at a 15Km distance

Underserved areas are identifiable in the maps even at a 15Km radius.



Urban scale: KEPs



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TWIN2EXPAND is a project funded by Horizon Europe. It aims to enhance research capacities in evidence-based urban design and planning (EBDP) as a field of critical importance in the R&I of integrated approaches and technologies for effective spatial planning and sustainable urban governance.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No. 101078890



This project has received funding from the UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) under the UK government's Horizon Europe funding guarantee under grant numbers 10052856 and 10050784.

What are the challenges and barriers of applying existing spatial models, KPIs and tools focusing on social-economic performance in *data challenging urban environments*?

Generating lightweight models from open datasets. Uses python scrips, costumized

1 Download Extents

2 Download network

* can use custome boundaries

"raw" network

"clean" network

Algorithmically clean a network,
(requires some time to experiment
with the underlying parameters)
Finally, edit the network directly in QGIS

Primal and dual street network representations

The primal representation of street networks_ intersections are represented by nodes and streets by links.

Dual representation_ nodes correspond to streets and links correspond to the connections between them

3

Compute centrality

There are three network centrality methods available depending on whether we're using a node-based or segment-based approach, with the former available in both shortest and simplest (angular) variants.

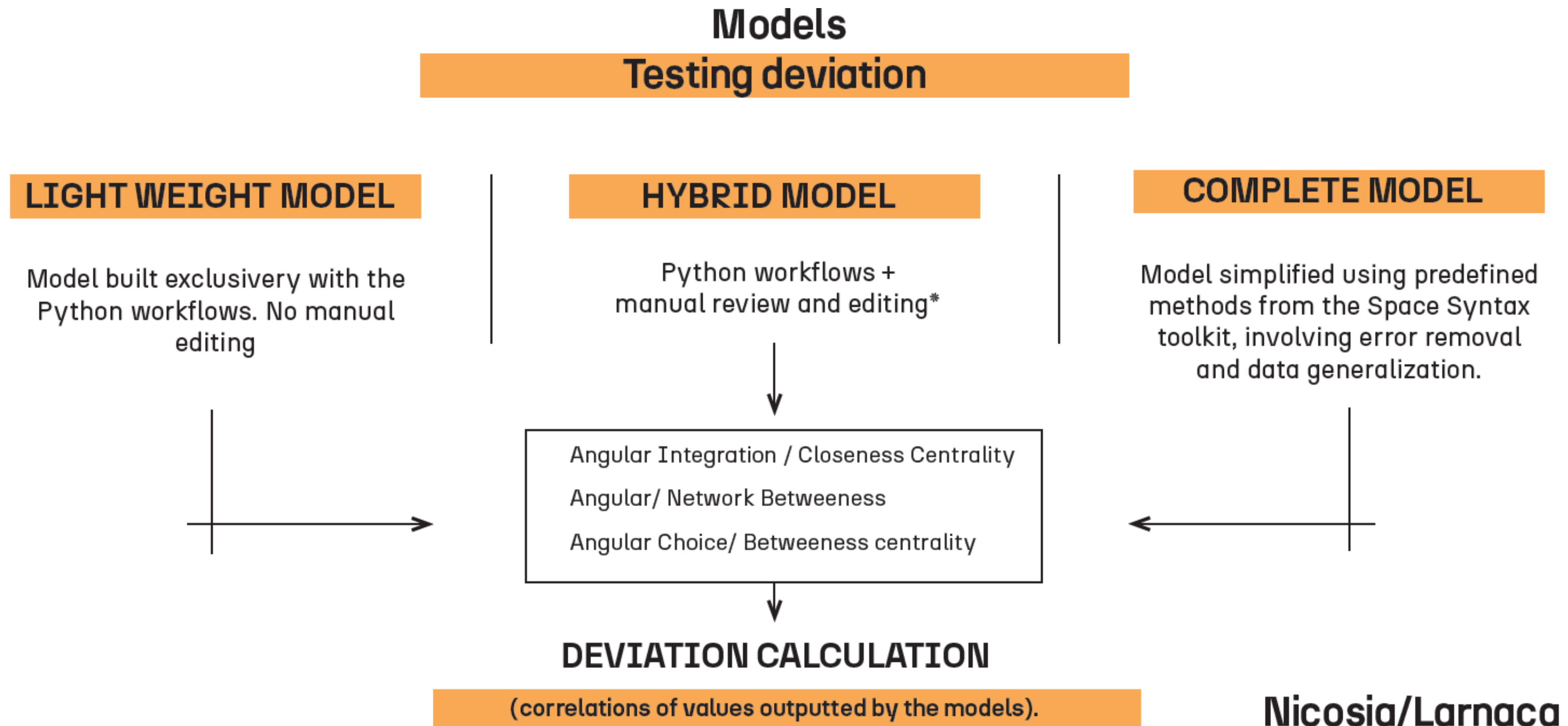
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Compute accessibility

Landuse Schema that includes POI

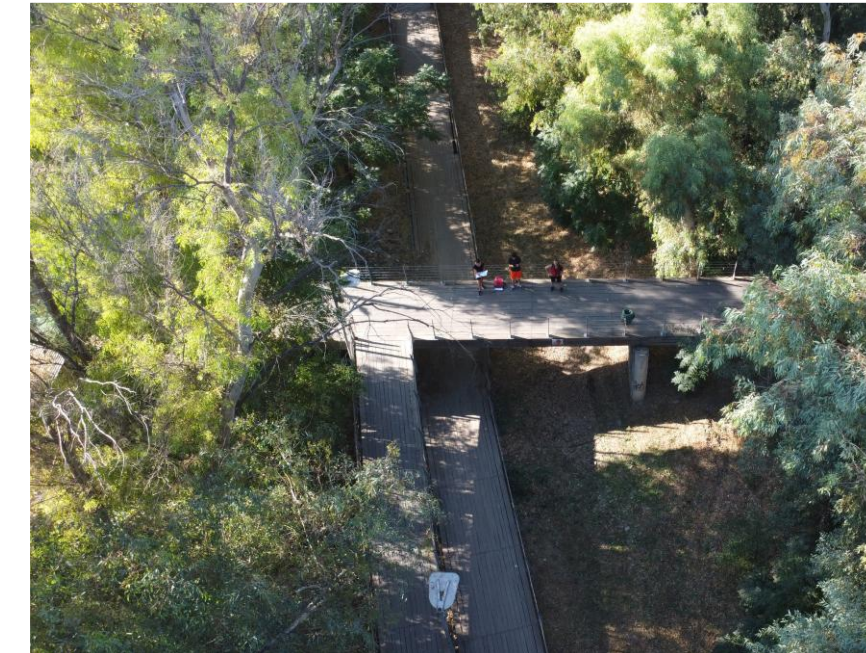
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research excellence
in evidence-based planning
and urban design



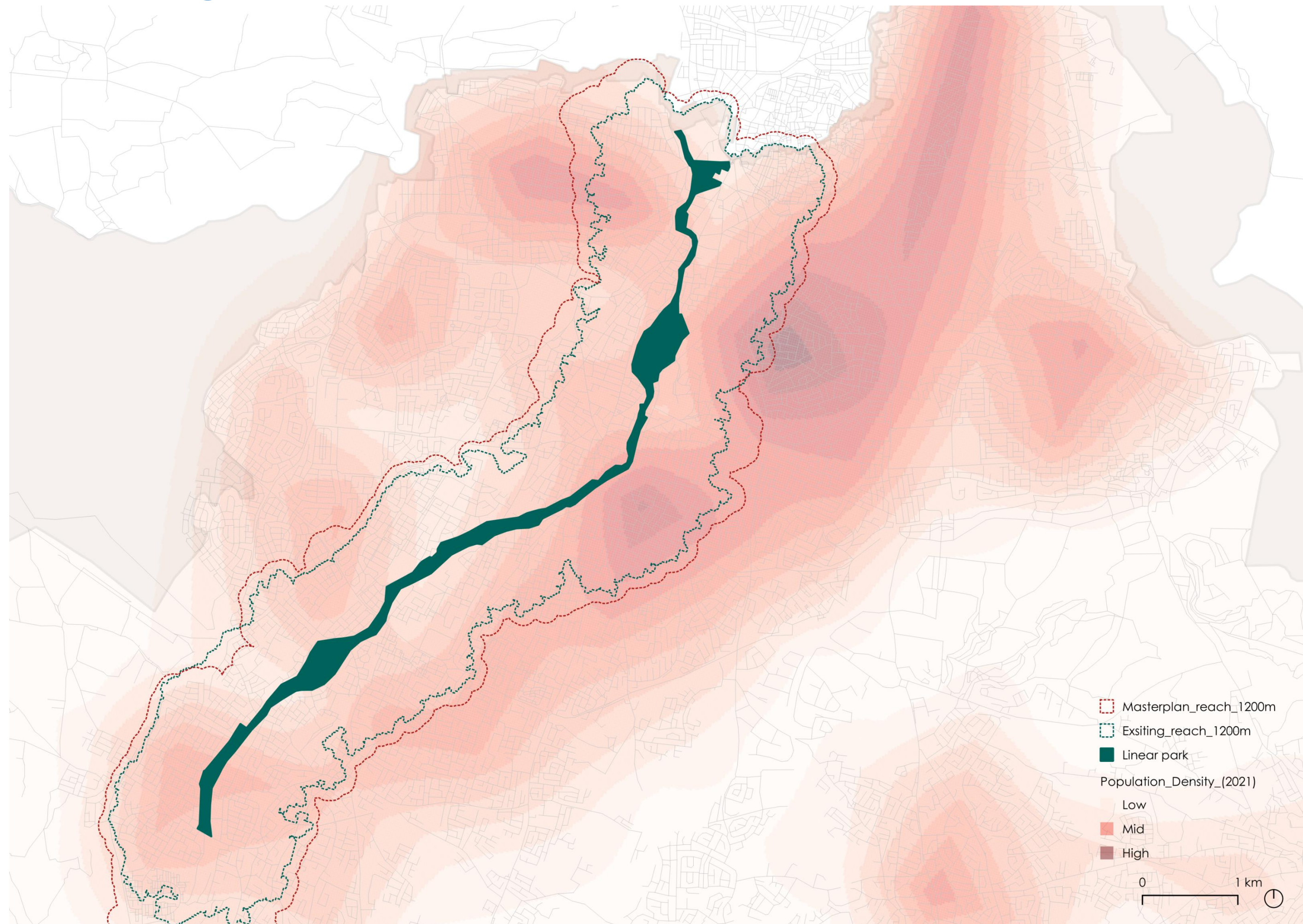


* time spent, protocol

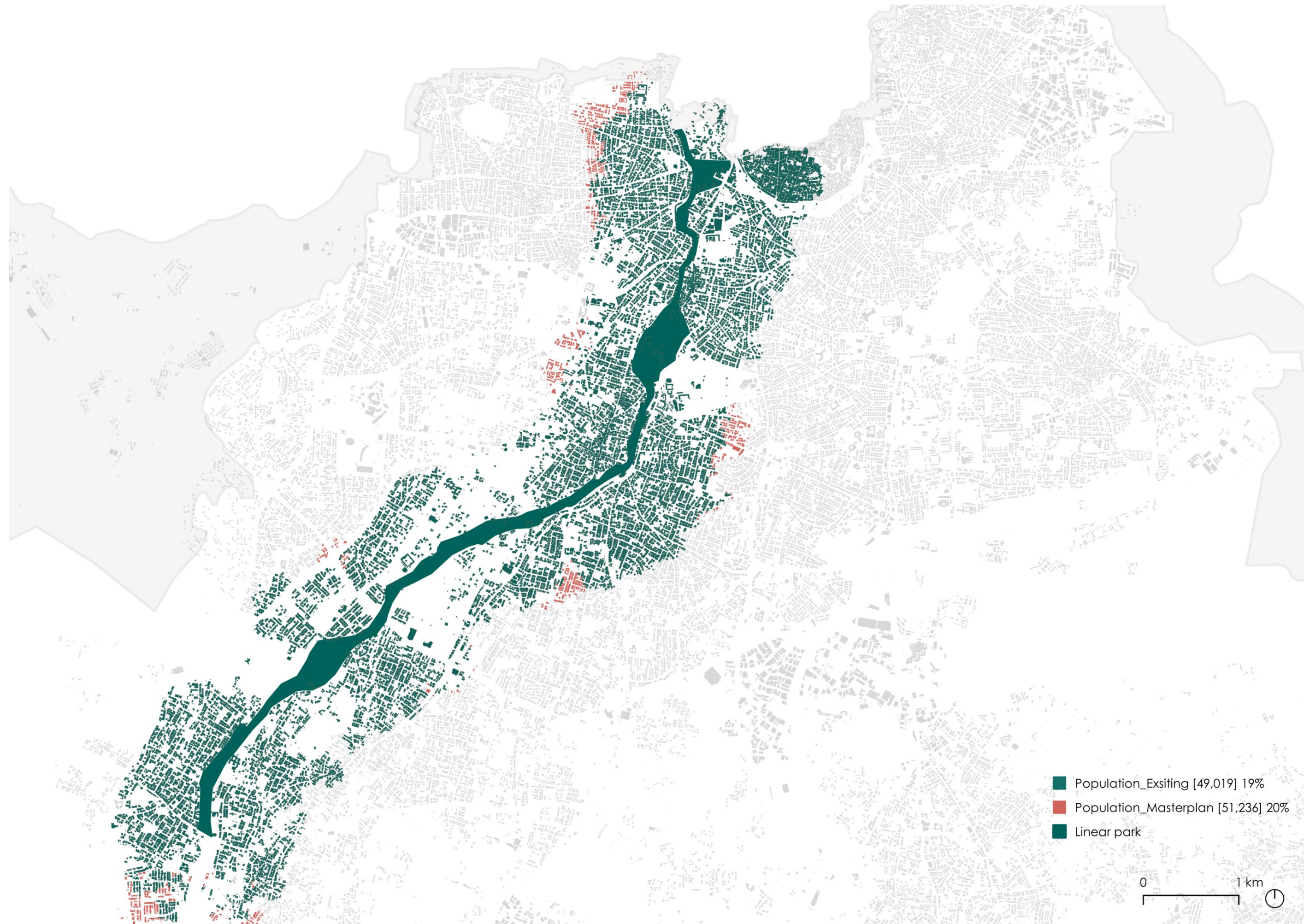
Research question	Description	Scale
R1	Assessing the viability of <specific locations> based on population density that they will serve and their accessibility by different transport modes.	Urban
R2	What is the accessibility of amenities and services from and within Pedieos linear park [existing + masterplan].	Project
R3	What is the accessibility of the masterplan's waterfront / amenities and services from the waterfront.	Project
R4	What is the accessibility of green public spaces in relation to tree coverage [Nicosia].	Urban
R5	What is the accessibility of intercity bus stops + rural bus stops in relation to key services in the area between Larnaca and Nicosia.	Territorial
R6	What is the accessibility of heritage and cultural sites from cycling routes.	National



Pedieos: existing and masterplan. Density reach.



Pedieos: existing and masterplan. Population Reach.





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