



**7TH  
INTERNATIONAL  
ACADEMIC  
CONFERENCE ON  
PLACES AND  
TECHNOLOGIES**

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**Proceedings**

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EDITORS

**Aleksandra Djukić  
Aleksandra Krstić-Furundžić  
Eva Vaništa Lazarević  
Milena Vukmirović**



# KEEPING UP WITH TECHNOLOGIES TO ACT RESPONSIVELY IN URBAN ENVIRONMENT

**PLACES AND  
TECHNOLOGIES**  
2020

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**7th International Academic  
Conference on Places and Technologies**  
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DOI: 10.18485/arh\_pt.2020.7

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PUBLISHER

**University of Belgrade  
Faculty of Architecture**

FOR PUBLISHER

**Vladan Đokić**

DESIGN

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Danira Sovilj**

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

**Branislav Antonić  
Miloš Tomić**

PRINTED BY

**University of Belgrade  
Faculty of Architecture**

SUPPORTED BY

**Ministry of Education, Science and Technological  
Development of the Republic of Serbia**

PLACE AND YEAR

**Belgrade 2020**

ISBN: 978-86-7924-240-2



## WORD OF THE CONFERENCE DIRECTOR

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This Proceedings from the 7th International Conference Places and Technologies: Keeping up with Technology to act Responsively with Urban Environment, which was held in Belgrade in October 2020, contributes to the discussion about the future of society and places and the role of technology in it and discussions with respect to strategy for responsive quality environment. More than 70 papers from 18 countries were presented during the conference. The organizers of the conference were: University of Belgrade (Faculty of Architecture) and Professional Association Urban Laboratory (UrbanLab). The aim of the conference was raising the questions about the future of our cities and environment, understanding from the critical aspect, the importance and role of technology in designing creative ideas to improve places. The stated general objectives point to the necessity of a multidisciplinary approach to this matter and comes under the framework of different disciplines: engineering and technical sciences, humanities and social sciences that share the same visions and goals. However, new urban and building concepts have been created mostly relying on ICT. Furthermore, the main focuses of the articles are related to what extent the technologies could provide responsive development of built environment. In contemporary progressive practice, urban environments have been designed to act responsively to climate change, energy efficiency, protection of heritage, identity, and the main goal of successful urban development is to provide responsive urban plans and urban designs supported with new technologies as the most powerful tools for their implementations.

The Proceedings is organized into the five parts: responsive urban and territorial planning, responsive urban design, responsive architecture, responsive heritage protection and responsive technologies in architecture.

The part with the papers debating about responsive urban and territorial planning is dealing with: shrinking cities; the position of towns in digital construction technology environment; public transport; potential of maker movement on sustainable development; the impact of economic factor on transforming the urban form; segregated neighbourhoods and their integration attempts; physical planning information system; relationship between changes in technological cultures and spatial development of cities; improvement of life quality using nature based solutions and design of cultural trails.

The part dedicated to responsive urban design is dealing with: re-invented water-related spaces in the built environment; urban form evaluation; shared spaces; the sustainable construction of the old communities; spaces that stimulate innovation and creativity and provide a sense of community; pedestrian mobility and visual integration; street co-design; inspiration and cultivation of ideas in urban design; identity and resilience of open public spaces; security aspects of urban planning and design; an urban design technique regarding active aging in outdoor spaces; the challenges of dockless cycling; the use of digital technologies in creating the places of collective memory; transitioning the public space; the restorative effects of multi-sensory open space design and urban living labs for sensitive city.

The part about responsive architecture has the collection of the papers arguing about: regionalism and low-tech in contemporary vernacular architecture; temporary accommodation facility for asylum seekers; BIM based project and digital building model management; rethinking a public institutes of assistance and charity; cultural, methodological and economic aspects of the laboratory; dwelling with the water; architectural analysis of therapeutic canters for drug addicts; human comfort in artificial place; collective housing as new identity in rural areas the architecture-machine origins and frameworks of machinic line of thinking in architecture and challenges of designing remote communities.

The fourth part, responsive heritage protection is dealing with: digital design techniques to assist in the composition of traditional urban buildings; visualization of architectural heritage; systemic approaches in revitalization of old city heritage site; future development of former fortress; a responsible approach model for regeneration of spatial identity; heritage perceptions; preserving the material authenticity; sustainability and resilience in rural areas and revitalisation of the industrial heritage along waterfront.

The fifth part, responsive technologies in architecture is dedicated to: application of veneer based panels in exoskeleton architecture; raising climate resilience in buildings; digital planning, construction submission and approval processes; integration of architectural and structural aspects through the design process; indoor environmental quality; models for contemporary exploitation of balneological potential; nearly zero energy building co2 emissions; open BIM for citizen engagement in sustainable renovation projects; new technologies of construction on Serbian waters; evolution of technologies for construction of apartment buildings; origin of citizens and impact on city; conventional vs prefabricated buildings; computational method to assess the impact of urban climate on the buildings' energy performance simulations and algorithm-based BIM model analysis methodology at urban level.

The significance of this conference lies in the pressing need for the integration of smart technologies and contemporary urban concepts which provide sustainable city development. Different problems in the domains of urban design and planning, architectural design, building technologies, urban sociology, ICT, transport and traffic studies, resilience of place, climate change, adaptive reuse, cities and health, landscape architecture, identity, heritage etc. are presented and discussed in more than 70 conference papers made by professors, researchers and PhD students from all over Europe and the world.

We are committed to our initial goal to improve the level of scientific status of Serbia and the region. Places and Technologies conference become traditional international event gathering researchers all around the world and has provided an opportunity for them to advance their positions in the academic hierarchy, to build their research networks and to develop new scientific projects. Presentation and the quality of the papers that are results of new studies, debates and research strengthen our ambition to keep the importance of our conference among many European ones.

# CONTENT

## /// COMMITTEES

- 11 SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
- 12 ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
- 10 TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

## /// KEYNOTES

- 13 THE NEXT GENERATION OF SMART CITIZENS: EXPERIENCES AND INSPIRATION FROM THE +CITYXCHANGE PROJECT  
\_ **Alenka Temeljotov-Salaj** \_ **Bradley Loewen**
- 23 DESIGN-DRIVEN RESEARCH ON PHOTOVOLTAIC TECHNOLOGIES – SYSTEM PERFORMANCE AND SOLAR INTEGRATION IN BUILDINGS, MOBILITY AND OUR ENVIRONMENT  
\_ **Angèle Reinders**
- 24 MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS: TECHNOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT ON CONDOMINIUM LIVING  
\_ **Dr Nir Mualam**
- 25 SPACE AND TECHNIQUE  
\_ **Dražen Juračić** \_ **Jelena Skorup**

## /// RESPONSIVE URBAN DESIGN [URB]

- 28 RE-INVENTED WATER-RELATED SPACES IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT  
\_ **Gábor Heckenast** \_ **Marcel Ferencz Habil** \_ **András Tibor Kertész**
- 35 MASS HOUSING ESTATES IN CSEPEL, BUDAPEST: URBAN FORM EVALUATION IN RELATION TO SUSTAINABILITY  
\_ **Hlib Antypenko** \_ **Melinda Benko**
- 43 SHARED SPACE IS HUMAN TECHNOLOGY  
\_ **Pieter de Haan**
- 49 THE SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD COMMUNITY IN BEIJING NO.72 OF TIANQIAO AS AN EXAMPLE  
\_ **Xue Kang** \_ **Yufang Zhou** \_ **Gabriella Medvegy**
- 57 SPACES THAT STIMULATE INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY AND PROVIDE A SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND PLACE – THREE CASE STUDIES FROM ZAGREB  
\_ **Bojan Baletić** \_ **Kristina Careva** \_ **Morana Pap**
- 64 INFLUENCE OF VISUAL INTEGRATION AND PEDESTRIAN MOBILITY ON EVERYDAY EXPERIENCE OF PUBLIC SPACE  
\_ **Stefan Škorić** \_ **Aleksandra Milinković** \_ **Dijana Brkljač** \_ **Milena Krklješ**

- 72 THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUNGSTERS' RESPONSIBLE ACTION IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT: AN EXPERIENCE OF STREET CO-DESIGN  
\_ Lucia Martincigh \_ Marina Di Guida
- 80 THE CULTIVATION OF IDEAS  
\_ Aleksandra Djukić \_ Admir Islamčević \_ Dubravko Aleksić
- 87 SECURITY ASPECTS OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN: "THE EUROPEAN MODEL"  
\_ Milos Tomić \_ Jovana Dinic \_ Elena Priorova
- 95 THE ROLE OF IDENTITY IN SHAPING RESILIENT OPEN PUBLIC SPACES SURROUNDING SMALL URBAN STREAMS  
\_ Aleksandra Djukić \_ Višnja Sretović Brković
- 104 AN URBAN DESIGN TECHNIQUE REGARDING ACTIVE AGING IN OUTDOOR SPACES  
\_ Fernando Brandão Alves \_ Lara Mendes \_ António Brandão Alves
- 112 SAFE COMMUNITIES THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN  
\_ Giovanni Sergi
- 119 THE CHALLENGES OF DOCKLESS CYCLING IN THE CITIES OF SE EUROPE: THE EXAMPLE OF BANJALUKA  
\_ Mladen Milaković \_ Aleksandra Stupar
- 131 SKOPJE PUBLIC SPACES EVALUATED: ANALYSIS AND TYPOLOGIES  
\_ Divna Penchikj \_ Jasmina Siljanoska \_ Dana Jovanovska
- 139 THE PLACES OF (NON)REMEMBRANCE - THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN CREATING THE PLACES OF COLLECTIVE MEMORY  
\_ Milja Mladenović
- 145 TRANSITIONING THE PUBLIC SPACE - THE CASE OF BELGRADE SHOPPING MALL  
\_ Marija Cvetković \_ Ivan Simić \_ Aleksandar Grujić
- 155 THE RESTORATIVE EFFECTS OF MULTI-SENSORY OPEN SPACE DESIGN – THE EXAMPLE OF JAPANESE GARDENS  
\_ Eva Vanista Lazarevic \_ Tena Lazarevic \_ Jelena Maric
- 165 URBAN LIVING LABS FOR SENSITIVE CITY CULTURAL HERITAGE REGENERATION  
\_ Jasmina Siljanoska
- 173 OBSERVING THE CITY'S USERS BEHAVIOURS: PRODUCTION OF A SOCIAL CYCLE LEADING TO A SPACE OF COMMUNICATION; CASE OF SIDI-BOUSAID  
\_ Ons Ben Dhaou \_ Norbert Vasváry-Nádor

### //// RESPONSIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN ARCHITECTURE [TECH]

- 180 APPLICATION OF VENEER BASED PANELS IN EXOSKELETON ARCHITECTURE  
\_ Neda Sokolović \_ Ana Kontić \_ Andrej Josifovski
- 188 RESEARCH ON ENERGY SAVING PERFORMANCE AND PROMOTION STRATEGY OF WATER PURIFICATION PLANT IN NORTH CHINA –  
– CASE OF WATER SUPPLY SUPPORTING PROJECT IN SHENYANG  
\_ He Jin \_ Bálint Bachmann
- 196 RAISING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN BUILDINGS ON THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN COAST – MERGING PASSIVE AND ACTIVE NATURAL VENTILATIVE COOLING TECHNIQUES  
\_ Nikola Pesic \_ Adrian Muros Alcojor \_ Jaime Roset Calzada



- 208 DIGITAL PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL PROCESSES IN AUSTRIA  
 \_ Kurt Battisti \_ Markus Dörrn \_ Christoph Eichler \_ Jacqueline Scherret \_ Torsten Ullrich
- 215 INTEGRATION OF ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL ASPECTS THROUGH THE DESIGN PROCESS: INDIVIDUAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING  
 \_ Dimitar Papasterevski \_ Toni Arangjelovski
- 223 SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT BY MEANS OF GREEN WALLS  
 \_ Budimir Sudimac \_ Aleksandra Ugrinović \_ Radojko Obradović
- 232 IN-SITU MEASURING INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IN PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN IN SLOVENIA. A CASE STUDY  
 \_ Vesna Lovec \_ Miroslav Premrov \_ Vesna Žegarac Leskovar
- 241 MODELS FOR CONTEMPORARY EXPLOITATION OF BALNEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IN VOJVODINA  
 \_ Nataša Čuković Ignjatović \_ Dušan Ignjatović
- 248 NEARLY ZERO ENERGY BUILDING CO2 EMISSIONS  
 \_ Marin Binički \_ Zoran Veršić \_ Iva Muraj
- 255 OPEN BIM FOR CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT IN SUSTAINABLE RENOVATION PROJECTS  
 \_ Coline Senior
- 263 NEW TECHNOLOGIES OF CONSTRUCTION ON SERBIAN WATERS  
 \_ Tijana Jacovic Maksimovic \_ Aleksandra Krstić-Furundžić
- 270 EVOLUTION OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF APARTMENT BUILDINGS – A TEMPORAL PERSPECTIVE  
 \_ Ivana Brkanić Mihić \_ Matej Mihić \_ Zvonko Sigmund
- 279 ORIGIN OF CITIZENS AND IMPACT ON CITY  
 \_ Nikola Z. Furundžić \_ Dijana P. Furundžić \_ Aleksandra Krstić-Furundžić
- 289 CONVENTIONAL VS PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS: PURSUING THE GOAL OF SUSTAINABILITY  
 \_ Katerina Tsikaloudaki \_ Theodore Theodosiou \_ Stella Tsoka \_ Panagiotis Chastas
- 297 ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPUTATIONAL METHOD TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF URBAN CLIMATE ON THE BUILDINGS' ENERGY PERFORMANCE SIMULATIONS  
 \_ Stella Tsoka \_ Katerina Tsikaloudaki \_ Konstantia Tolika
- 305 ALGORITHM-BASED BIM MODEL ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY AT URBAN LEVEL  
 \_ Olivér Rák \_ Ágnes Borsos \_ Péter Iványi

### **//// RESPONSIVE HERITAGE PROTECTION [HER]**

- 314 DIGITAL DESIGN TECHNIQUES TO ASSIST IN THE COMPOSITION OF TRADITIONAL URBAN BUILDINGS  
 \_ James Dougherty
- 322 SYSTEMIC APPROACHES IN REVITALIZATION OF SEMARANG OLD CITY HERITAGE SITE: FROM NEGLECTED AREA TO TOURISM DESTINATION  
 \_ Bintang Noor Prabowo \_ Alenka Temeljotov Salaj
- 330 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF FORMER PULA NAVAL FORTRESS  
 \_ Lea Petrović Krajnik \_ Ivan Mlinar \_ Damir Krajnik

- 336 THE "ART FORTRESS" AS A RESPONSIBLE APPROACH MODEL  
FOR REGENERATION OF SKOPJE'S SPATIAL IDENTITY  
\_ Meri Batakoja \_ Jovan Ivanovski \_ Goran Mickovski
- 345 HERITAGE PERCEPTIONS: AN APPROACH FOR THE REVITALIZATION  
OF THE URBAN EXPERIENCES AND THE FRENCH CHECKBOARD IMAGE  
\_ Barbara Hiba \_ Molnár Tamás
- 353 PRESERVING THE MATERIAL AUTHENTICITY:  
A METHOD OF PRESERVING THE TRUTH  
\_ Jovana Tošić
- 363 LOST AND FOUND: A QUEST FOR SUSTAINABILITY  
AND RESILIENCE IN RURAL AREAS  
\_ Nataša Ćuković Ignjatović \_ Dušan Ignjatović \_ Nikola Miletić
- 370 REVITALISING THE OLD INDUSTRIAL MOVE ALONG DANUBE WATERFRONT  
\_ Milena Vukmirovic \_ Marko Nikolic

### //// RESPONSIVE ARCHITECTURE [ARCH]

- 382 ENHANCING EAGLE PASS – PIEDRAS NEGRAS INTERNATIONAL  
BRIDGE DESIGN TO FUNCTION AS A TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION  
FACILITY FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS  
\_ Chang Lu \_ Ons Ben Dhaou \_ Shaha Mazen Maiteh \_ Tianyu Zhao
- 390 BIM BASED PROJECT AND DIGITAL BUILDING MODEL  
MANAGEMENT: APPLICATIONS AND EMERGING STANDARDS  
\_ Igor Svetel \_ Nenad Ivanišević \_ Dušan Isailović
- 397 A PROJECT OF LABORATORY CIRCO IN ROME: RETHINKING A PUBLIC  
INSTITUTES OF ASSISTANCE AND CHARITY (IPAB) IN ROME  
\_ Francesco Careri \_ Fabrizio Finucci \_ Chiara Luchetti \_ Alberto Marzo  
\_ Sara Monaco \_ Serena Olcuire \_ Enrico Perini \_ Maria Rocco
- 405 FROM RECEPTION TO HOSPITALITY: CULTURAL, METHODOLOGICAL  
AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE LABORATORY CIRCO IN ROME  
\_ Francesco Careri \_ Fabrizio Finucci \_ Chiara Luchetti \_ Alberto Marzo  
\_ Sara Monaco \_ Serena Olcuire \_ Enrico Perini \_ Maria Rocco
- 413 DWELLING WITH THE WATER  
\_ Michele Montemurro
- 421 ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF THERAPEUTIC CANTERS FOR DRUG ADDICTS  
\_ Sadoud Nesma \_ Erzsébet Szeréna Zoltán
- 428 HUMAN COMFORT IN ARTIFICIAL PLACE  
\_ Ramos Gonzalez, Nicolas \_ Medvegy Gabriella \_ Borsos Ágnes  
\_ Zoltán Erzsébet Szeréna \_ Gazdag Gábor \_ Noori Pooya
- 436 VAPOURABLE SUBLIME: AQUATECTURE  
EXPERIMENT AND PROJECT REVIEW  
\_ Miloš Stojković
- 444 COLLECTIVE HOUSING AS NEW IDENTITY IN RURAL AREAS  
\_ Miloš Arandjelović \_ Aleksandar Videnović
- 450 ARCHITECTURE-INSTRUMENT: THE ARCHITECTURE-MACHINE ORIGINS  
AND FRAMEWORKS OF MACHINIC LINE OF THINKING IN ARCHITECTURE  
\_ Dragana Ćirić

- 467 CHALLENGES OF DESIGNING REMOTE COMMUNITIES  
IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA: OKOLASSI EXAMPLE  
\_ Dejan Vasović \_ Ruža Okrajnov Bajić \_ Darko Pavičević \_ Goran Gogov

**//// RESPONSIVE TERRITORIAL PLANNING [PLAN]**

- 476 ARE SHRINKING CITIES A COMPLETELY NEW PHENOMENON  
IN POST-SOCIALIST SPACE? URBAN SHRINKAGE IN EASTERN  
EUROPE BEFORE AND DURING SOCIALISM  
\_ Branislav Antonić \_ Aleksandra Djukić
- 485 THE POSITION OF TOWNS IN DIGITAL  
CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT  
\_ Velimir Stojanović
- 494 TRIP GENERATION AND TOUR DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC  
TRANSPORT TRIPS IN THE CITY OF SLAVONSKI BROD  
\_ Ljupko Šimunović \_ Julijan Jurak \_ Božo Radulović \_ Matija Sikirić
- 501 POTENTIAL OF MAKER MOVEMENT ON SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT OF REMOTE CROATIAN ISLANDS  
\_ Rene Lisac \_ Morana Pap \_ Roberto Vdović
- 508 THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC FACTOR ON TRANSFORMING  
THE URBAN FORM OF ERBIL IN KURDISTAN REGION-IRAQ  
\_ Rebaz Khoshnaw
- 515 SEGREGATED NEIGHBOURHOODS AND THEIR INTEGRATION  
ATTEMPTS: PARTICIPATORY SLUM-UPGRADING IN THE MAKING  
\_ Tímea Csaba
- 523 PHYSICAL PLANNING INFORMATION SYSTEM OF CROATIA: OVERVIEW  
OF THE CONTENTS AND CURRENT STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT  
\_ Sunčana Habrun
- 530 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGICAL  
CULTURES AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES  
\_ Dmitrii Klimov \_ Sofija Feofanova
- 536 IMPROVEMENT OF LIFE QUALITY USING NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS -  
CASE STUDY SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH-EASTERN SERBIA  
\_ Milica Igić \_ Petar Mitković \_ Milena Dinić Branković \_ Jelena Đekić  
\_ Ivana Bogdanović Protić \_ Milica Ljubenić \_ Mihailo Mitković
- 547 DESIGN OF CULTURAL TRAILS - AS A RESULT OF  
BELGRADE'S GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CONCEPT  
\_ Suzana Gavrilović \_ Nevena Vasiljević \_ Boris Radić \_ Dejan Skočajić \_ Nevenka Galečić

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**[KEYNOTES]**

## THE RESTORATIVE EFFECTS OF MULTI-SENSORY OPEN SPACE DESIGN – THE EXAMPLE OF JAPANESE GARDENS

DOI: 10.18485/arh\_pt.2020.7.ch18

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### ABSTRACT

The primary health issues of modern urban lifestyle are stress-related and can lead to serious damage to both physical and mental wellbeing. In this context, the topic of restorative effects of natural environments and multi-sensory design of public open space is rather significant. This particular paper aims to expand the knowledge base regarding different relations between the characteristics of urban design, sensorial aspects of space and their therapeutic and healing effect. Focusing on users' multiple sensory dimensions, sensory parks emphasize the stimulation of various senses, enhancing human communication with others, and positive emotional responses. Multi-sensory perception in a rehabilitation garden is closely related to the users' sense of existence, emotions, and physiology and it could establish a wordless "communication", which is beneficial to realize an extended emotional and existential awareness and increase the mental restorative effect accordingly.

The methodology is based on the focused literature review regarding theoretical concepts such as Environmental psychology, Attention Restoration Theory, Place Attachment, Restorative gardens, etc. Also, this paper will present the case study analysis, including expert observation of good practice examples of Japanese gardens and open public space. Therefore, this paper will examine theories and practical examples that show the therapeutic impact that the multi-sensorial approach in design has. As a result, through the methodology mentioned above the specific set of spatial guidelines for successful urban design of sensory open space will be presented.

KEYWORDS \_ *multi-sensory, public space, urban design, healing space, wellbeing, Japanese gardens*

### INTRODUCTION

In the modern era of everyday life, one of the most critical resources is public health. According to the salutogenesis based approach and the principles of Constitution of WHO health is defined as: "a state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" and it is a right, and as such it underpins all other fundamental rights, which belong to

all people" (WHO, 2010d; Antonovsky, 1979). The initiative of the World Health Organization - Regional Office of Europe began, in 1987, with the launching of Healthy Urban Planning Initiative, which integrated the concept of health and wellbeing into sustainable development. Today, main health issues regarding urban lifestyle in city areas are stress-related and can lead to serious damage to both physical and mental wellbeing. In this context, the topic of restorative effects of natural environments is widely recognized as important for individuals as well as for public health in general. Urbanisation is connected with serious problems regarding public health. In developed countries, people spend the majority of their time in densely built environments, thus weakening the opportunity for people to interact with the natural environment (Cleveland, 2014; Kaplan, 1995). With the new millennia, urban theory, as well as urban design throughout the world is returning to the issue of open spaces usage, particularly regarding public open spaces. In this context, open public space is understood not as streets, alleys, buildings, but as the green environment with elements of natural setting that act as "lungs" of the city (WHO, 2017). Health and wellbeing of urban residents can be enhanced through the adequate usage of these well designed open green spaces. Therefore, urban planners and landscape architects have a complex role in the design of open space in order to transform them into restorative and healing environments and provide for this growing number of urban residents.

In this paper, in particular, we are dealing with the design guidelines for therapeutic environments. Good design of open space in cities worldwide is critical and multi-sensory design is considered a new paradigm for wellbeing design, which is rather significant. The aim of this paper is to expand the knowledge base regarding different relations between the characteristics of urban design, sensorial aspects of space and their restorative and healing effects. Based on the good practice examples, regarding natural and built characteristics of restorative spaces, we will try to define the set of urban design guidelines for open public space in order to increase the quality of urban life in the city.

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The theoretical background of this research is focused on multi-sensory design principles that can transform open space into healing environments with restorative effects. In the last few decades, more and more researchers, theoretical concepts, declarations and organizations are connecting the open space characteristics, such as greenery, fresh air, sunlight and natural settings with positive health outcomes. However, this topic is not new, in past centuries, these open spaces were seen as essential components of healing in settings ranging from medieval monastic infirmaries to the variety of gardens (Djukanovic, 2016). Aside from these natural settings, built characteristics of open space can influence people behaviour and in that sense have a positive restorative effect on people (Ulrich, 1993; Ulrich et al., 1991). One of the main objectives of the healthy city concept is to provide a physical environment that supports health, recreation and wellbeing.

### The "restorative healing environment"

There is growing recognition for the role of open space, focusing on green infrastructures, such as gardens and parks in overall physical and mental health and wellbeing. The therapeutic effect of open space has been a crucial topic of many scientific types of research in the last few decades. Different theories and theoretical concepts, which are dealing with the subject of restorative environments, are based on environmental psychology and psycho-evolutionary theories. Based on these two theories, different scientific concepts are developed. Psycho physiological stress reduction theory proposes that exposure to natural stimuli triggers a parasympathetic nervous system response leading to a more positive emotional state and mental health (Franco et al., 2017; Ulrich, 1983; Ulrich et al., 1991). On the other hand, well-known Attention Restoration Theory (ART) suggests that there are several components of restorative environments that are derived from nature: 1. being away, 2. soft fascination, 3. extent and 4. compatibility.

Regarding restorative effects of natural environments Olmsted (1865) stated that: "it employs the



mind without fatigue and yet exercises it; it tranquilizes and yet enlivens it; and thus, through the influence of the mind over the body, gives the effect of refreshing rest and reinvigoration to the whole system" (Olmsted, F. L. (1865). p. 22, cited in Kaplan, 1995). A range of authors from psychologists and sociologists to landscape architects and urban planners are contemplating the role of nature and open space in public health and wellbeing, on different levels. Firstly, natural characteristics can contribute to physical and mental health. Restorative environments, natural views, ambient, colours and sounds can have a soothing and calming effect and influence stress reduction, which directly affects the heart rate and blood pressure (De Vries, 2010; Ulrich, 1984). Apart from natural qualities, built characteristics of open space can engage people in physical activity, sport and recreation as well as socialization and communication (Thake et al., 2017; Tyrväinen et al., 2014). These activities are strongly connected with positive behaviours that have restorative outcomes on people. Urban green spaces particularly offer health benefits for citizens in dense urban areas. In the current modern era where we are either exposed to the social distance in open public space or staying in our homes away from the natural environment, we learn to cherish restorative open spaces with their crucial significance for normal and healthy everyday living.

World Health Organization has released important publications in 2016 and 2017 (WHO, 2016; WHO, 2017) where they list and explain in detail all of the positive effects that open green space can have. In addition, the variety of studies and researchers agree that overall benefits of natural settings on people are: improved mental health and cognitive function improved functioning of the immune system and improved physical health (Thake et al., 2017; Tenngart & Hagerhall, 2008; Tyrväinen et al., 2014; Ulrich, 1984; Ulrich et al. 1991). When speaking about the specific restorative environments, one of the main concepts that emerged from theoretical research were different kinds of gardens, such as healing gardens, which are often connected with healthcare facilities (Cooper Marcus and Barnes, 1995) and Japanese gardens, as a representation of multi-sensory natural environments.

### **Multi-Sensory Experience of nature and its impact**

While strolling down the forest, one can, according to Echart Tolle, experience the sacredness of nature that connects us to the stillness within. In his video "a walk through nature", he talks about the acute alertness, which happens when we slow down and just observe what nature has to offer. It is essential to educate people on how to stop and to focus on the environment. According to him, what happens is the connection to the present moment while we are listening to the subtle sounds and watching the environment around us. Throughout history, the natural environment has been believed to be very beneficial for mental restoration, mainly because it stimulates all our senses, in a harmonious way, while not seeking direct attention. In the aforementioned Attention Restoration Theory, or ART, developed by Stephen and Rachel Kaplan (1989) the mental fatigue recovery stage starts, when the thoughts, concerns and worries, demanding our direct, effortful attention start flowing away, and leave some quiet space for the mind to relax. Sensory elements of open green space have been recognized firstly as an aid in the tuberculosis treatment. Also, only visual stimulants have been proven to have great healing "power" regarding studies from the early 20th century (Ulrich 1984).

### **Sensory gardens**

Focusing on users' multiple sensory dimensions, sensory parks and gardens emphasize the stimulation of various senses, communication with others, and positive emotional responses. Multi-sensory perception in a rehabilitation garden is closely related to the users' sense of existence, emotions, and physiology and it could establish a wordless "communication", which is beneficial to realize a widespread emotional and existential awareness and increase the mental restorative effect accordingly. The following good practice examples of traditional Japanese gardens will try to explore the restorative effect of designing a space while incorporating various senses into space planning. This type of gardens has been chosen due to their unique approach regarding sensory design, that thrives from Buddhism and Zen concepts.

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this particular paper is based on the critical and focused literature review regarding different theoretical concepts and case study analysis of good practice examples. Regarding the topic of urban design of healing and restorative environments, most used contemporary methodologies for research are Evidence-Based Design and Post-Occupation Evaluation. These are both collaborative techniques that put the focus on people, on individuals, on users (Ulrich et al., 1991). This research process is divided into several steps that are chronologically listed below:

- \_ Theoretical background research;
- \_ Good practice examples - expert observation research;
- \_ Developing a unique set of design guidelines and recommendations to be implemented in the next future to legislation.

Theoretical background research is crucial for understanding the subject of restorative and healing environments, trying to answer the questions such as: How do people perceive the environment; What makes any environment restorative; Why do we choose natural over urban spaces; How natural settings can improve overall physical and mental health and wellbeing. The answers to these questions we found in theoretical concepts, such as: Environmental psychology, Psycho-evolutionary theory, Psycho physiological stress reduction theory, Attention Restoration Theory and different theoretical concepts, mentioned and explained earlier. In addition to the theoretical, this paper will present the case study analysis, including expert observation of good practice examples of Japanese gardens, seen as multi-sensory gardens and therapeutic environments in open public space. The focus of the research is on the specific design principles and guidelines that are represented in these gardens. Through the generalization of the data, by connecting the theoretical and practical solutions, we tried to develop a unique set of design guidelines and recommendations for the multi-sensory design of open space. In the next chapter, we are going to systematically present some of the results of this research.

## RESULTS - CASE STUDY

In this paper there is the intention to show one of most significant case study as Japanese row model, already mentioned as pioneer activists in this topic, we are going to present the overview of our observation regarding restorative, sensory types of environments. We will analyze ways in which different senses are stimulated and planned, using landscaping tools.

Japanese gardens are traditional gardens deriving from Japan, designed to unfold the essence of nature. They are a perfect combination of the natural landscape and man-made scenery, constantly changing and evolving over time and different seasons. They are meticulously planned sanctuaries that integrate all the senses, creating a calming atmosphere that aims to clean the mind and awaken the soul.

Visual elements of Japanese gardens: The visual side of Japanese garden design highlights transience and imperfection following the dynamic essence of Zen philosophy. This system could be related in historian difference between French gardens, perfectly organized in symmetry and an English one, known for its natural imperfection with intent. Since there are many visual elements we will focus here only on a few, most distinguished ones, such as: (1) The balance and asymmetry; (2) The fractal composition of Ryoanji temple; (3) The Borrowed Landscapes (Shakkei): Travelling through space and time;

(1) The balance of a-symmetry: This concept is derived from the dynamic philosophy of Zen and Tao. After the Japanese civil war in the 15th century, and the rise of Zen Buddhism, the idea of experiencing the garden as a dynamic process brought the idea of asymmetrical balance. In the Book of Tea, Kakuzo Okakura writes that only the one who completes the incomplete can discover true beauty. For him, the power of life and art is in their (dynamic) ability to grow. According to ART by Kaplan and Kaplan, such an environment restores the mind by stimulating effortless attention,

followed by a sense of mystery and continuous motivation for discovery, valuable for avoiding the feeling of boredom (Kaplan & Kaplan, 1989). Several design elements are part of this concept: Asymmetrical composition of garden elements (rocks, shrubs, trees, water features); The elements would form compositional triangles, with uneven sides, always guiding the eyes to different parts of the garden. This would enhance the sense of the depth of space, leading the eyes to zig-zag along with the garden; The rocks, the bone structure of a Japanese garden, are always placed in groups of odd numbers - 3, 5, 7, emphasizing the sense of incompleteness; In order to obtain the sense of harmony and serenity, a general rule of golden ratio was used for the spacing and rhythmic play between elements.

(2) The fractal composition of Ryoanji temple: Kyoto's Ryoanji Temple, is one of the most famous zen gardens consisting of a composition of 15 rocks spread across a gravel field. Esther Sternberg, in her book "Healing Spaces", explained that only recently the researchers from Japan, discovered using a technique called medial-axis transformation, the fractal pattern behind the rock cluster composition. According to this research, the rock clusters, when observed from a slight left point of veranda (where visitors sit), form the fractal contour of a tree, growing into branches as the vision flows down the garden (the total thickness of the branches at a particular height is equal to the thickness of the trunk). Ary Goldberger, a professor of cardiology at Harvard Medical School, suggested that when we gaze at fractal structures ("porous" holiness, carved-out appearance, the repetition of various shapes in nature or gothic churches), our mind responds to the complex, repetitive, increasing-decreasing patterns. Freed from rigid boundaries of scale, the mind can move inward or outward, up or down, at will. (Sternberg, 2009). In addition to the fractal composition, the absence of sensory stimulation is considered a very powerful meditation tool of the abstract Zen gardens. The whiteness of vast gravel fields in between the very few rocks, calls for an unfocused, meditative gaze.



\_ Figure 1: Kyoto's Ryoanji Temple: source: [www.japan-guide.com](http://www.japan-guide.com)

(3) The Borrowed Landscapes (Shakkei): Travelling through space and time: Shakkei or Borrowed Scenery is a design principle where the background elements such as mountains or trees are integrated into the landscape, manipulating the viewer's perspective. In this way, the boundary between interior and exterior disappears. The famous scenes similar to postcards (like Mount Fuji) were scaled and reproduced by precise positioning of stones, gravel, and other greenery, in relation to the background. Therefore, the promenade through the garden allowed an imaginary time and space travel through all these different environments. According to ART, when facing mental fatigue, a great rescue and restoration tool could be travelling to the other worlds, where we discover beautiful, serene places that foster a sense of awe.

**Sonic elements of Japanese gardens:** The landscape appeals to all senses. The shape of gardens and chosen materials create specific aural environments – scenes.

The setting of Japanese tea house gardens (*rojiniwa*) developed in the 16th century with the tea master Sen no Rikyu and the first independent tea house. It combines the elements of gardening and serving tea. In order to reach the tea house, one needs to cross the *Roji* (path) through inner and outer gardens. The outer garden serves as a sonic buffer zone, with more controlled landscaping. The inner garden is a place for quietness, positioned to be away from the outside noise. There, a more natural arrangement of plants occurs, with deep tree shades, a carpet of moss and lightly trimmed to follow a natural look. One can be in the middle of the city and yet feel as if they are in the woods, Kakuzo Okakura writes in the book of tea. The idea behind the *Roji* path leading to the tea house is to represent a break from the everyday thoughts and worries. In the other types of gardens, like stroll gardens, different sonic interventions occur. Michael D. Fowler, in his book called *Sound World of Japanese gardens*, explains how visual and aural elements are intertwined. He calls this phenomenon an acoustic horizon: "Waterfalls are obvious design features that provide an aural content that can focus attention locally, or equally mask the exterior, or articulate a particular region in the garden through an auditory zone or acoustic horizon" (*Sound World of Japanese gardens*, page 35). He further explains that the tuning of the sound produced by water is done by different placement of rocks and variation of drop depth. In addition, in order to plan various acoustic zones, special attention is paid to positioning the greenery in the gardens: different atmospheres emerge according to places where birds are feeding, roosting or crickets singing. Berry trees or shrubs invite birds. The bird sounds are particularly important as a restoration tool, because their presence, subconsciously, represents the lack of danger in a natural environment.

**Textures:** Along the *Roji* path, the rustic, naturally looking stepping-stones are carefully chosen to slow down the movement of the visitors. As visitors walk into the peaceful, natural environment of the inner tea garden, they should get the feeling of travelling long distances: out of the hectic everyday life in the city into the serene, far away forests and mountains. Thus, while walking slowly across the stepping stone path, there is enough time to calm down and release the mind chatter, before arriving restored to the tea house. Sometimes the water is poured over the stepping stones, making it slippery, so one would walk even more slowly and carefully, watching every step.



\_ Figure 2: *Roji* path, source: <https://learn.bowdoin.edu/>

Often, as well as other sensory cues, textures are chosen to manipulate viewers' perception of reality. Rocks symbolically represent different natural elements: rivers, sea, mountains, lakes, evoking the feeling of distant landscapes. When representing mountains, for example, rocks have pyramid shapes, with jagged or stepped edges. When they represent rivers and shorelines, their shapes are smooth rounded or flat. Since their role is just to sparkle imagination and open a mental space to

different worlds, they are planned only to be viewed from a distance and meditated upon. Plants can also affect the sense of scale in the site. For example, fine detailed textures of moss or juniper on the rocks enhance their size, shrubs and groundcovers evoke fields or forest floors, creating a very relaxing sensory ambience. Wildflowers like irises, or ferns, bring a sense of grace to the overall atmosphere.

**Smell:** Fragrance is not always necessary in Japanese gardens. The natural feel calls for subtleness, freshness (of forest pines and moss) and delicacy, unlike modern sensory gardens which are very intense. But sometimes, fragrant plants are still planted, such as: Winter Daphne, Common gardenia or *Rhaphiolepis umbellata*.

Within this chapter, we have identified some of the most distinguished features of Japanese gardens in the context of unique sensory design. In the following table, we summarised some of the aforementioned design principles as recommendations and guidelines for gardens in order to transform them from mere green space to restorative or healing environments.

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Once when the importance of healing places are implemented as a most needed element in the new organization of public spaces in the years to come, it would be wise to insert those guidelines in booklets or manuals for their design or even as the parts of legal obligations and official guidelines. Only when inserted in legislation, new investors and/or city councils will have to use them and fully implement in. These regulations are already, fully or partially implemented in countries such as Holland of France.

\_ Table 1: General design recommendations for sensory gardens and healing spaces, source: author

<b>A) General recommendations</b>
Assemble a team of experts before the beginning of the design project
Enable the participation of users / evidence-based design
Use natural potentials of the location/greenery, sunlight, fresh air, etc.
Respect the context and identity of the place
Enable a sense of control and peace and comfort
Engage all the senses

\_ Table 2: Design guidelines for sensory gardens and healing spaces, source: author

<b>B) Design suggestions:</b>
Use natural, rustic materials; Pay special attention to positioning the greenery in the gardens
Use the balance of a-symmetry / asymmetrical composition of garden elements
Design curving and bending paths, using various natural textures that would speed or slow the movement, for intimacy and mystery ("the beauty lies in the tension of the unknown")

Design curving and bending paths, using various natural textures that would speed or slow the movement, for intimacy and mystery ("the beauty lies in the tension of the unknown")
Use the principles of the golden ratio
"Imitating the principles of nature" with the fractal composition of key landscape elements in the garden
"Borrowing the distant scenery or the context beyond the garden", gradual positioning of elements from smallest to biggest in the background; emphasize the sense of depth with colour: blue, dark green and grey for the background, yellow and white for the foreground
Design quiet places deprived too much sensory stimulation, such as Dry Zen gardens, for meditation, sensory breaks. Combine the elements of gardening and serving tea, such as designing a viewing shelter or a tiny house in the garden where people can pause and rest, drink a tea.
Design several sound devices: -Discrete dripping or murmuring water for tranquillity -Waterfall insulates exterior noise and generates good sound - the water barrier -A water pond or a hard surface such as stone reflects environmental sounds -Plan the bird sounds, by planting shrubs that attract them and water basins
Design space with subtle smell, freshness and delicacy.
Plan the smells, sounds and foliage colours throughout different seasons

## CONCLUSIONS

In the era of increased stress and health-threatening issues that surround us, the main focus regarding our habitat and living environment should be on preserving natural resources and increasing overall public health and wellbeing. A paradigmatic shift towards an integrative understanding of the determinants of health and wellbeing extended the health preservation beyond the healthcare institutions and emphasized the role of the environment.

We, as people, are drawn to natural environments and open space. This paper summarised the existing evidence of significant positive effects of urban open spaces and natural green surroundings on people. Therapeutic environments offer many public health benefits, such as psychological relaxation and stress reduction, enhanced physical activity, immune system elevation and overall physical health.

Urban planners and landscape architects have a complex role in the design of urban open space in order to transform them into healing environments and provide for this growing number of urban residents.

There is a strong connection between multi-sensory environments and restorative or healing spaces. Traditional Japanese gardens are a great example of a multi-sensorial space, portraying the Universal laws on a subconscious, bodily level, through various visual and aural scenes, as well as smell and touch. Therefore, every single bush or flower is planted carefully, every stone positioned with a precise function. While slowly moving through the garden, one gently gets to explore different times and places. The most intense restorative effect comes from shifting the focus from the self-absorbed mind to the bodily sensations, leaving

Isabelle Stengers much space for rejuvenation and restoration of mind and body. Planning this kind of complete and complex experience can be a great inspiration for today's architects and planners, who often neglect the importance of various senses in the design process of restorative places.

These sensory values of gardens and natural settings are recognized on the national level, promoting green urban re-use of old industrial and infrastructure heritage, such as "Highline" project in New York, or similar ones in Paris and other parts of Europe. Even the "common men", intuitively, understand the impact of nature, with the example of urban community gardens that are developed inside the living area by the inhabitants themselves.

Overall, the main contributions of this particular paper are expanding the knowledge base regarding restorative effects of open public space on our health and wellbeing and defining a set of universal recommendations and guidelines for multi-sensory open space with restorative effects.

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**CIP - Каталогизacija у публикацији  
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд**

711.4.01(082)(0.034.2)  
711.4:005.591.6(082)(0.034.2)

INTERNATIONAL Academic Conference on  
Places and Technologies (7 ; 2018 ; Beograd)

Keeping up with technologies to act responsively  
in urban environment [Elektronski izvor] : conference  
proceedings / 7th international Academic Conference  
on Places and Technologies ; editors Aleksandra Djukić  
... [et al.] . - Belgrade : University of Belgrade, Faculty  
of Architecture, 2020 (Belgrade : University of Belgrade,  
Faculty of Architecture). - 1 elektronski optički disk  
(CD-ROM) ; 12 cm

Sistemske zahtevi: Nisu navedeni. - Nasl. sa naslovnog  
ekrana. - Tiraž 150. - Bibliografija uz svaki rad.

**ISBN 978-86-7924-240-2**

1. Đukić, Aleksandra, 1964- [urednik]  
a) Градови - Мултидисциплинарни приступ - Зборници  
b) Урбанистичко планирање - Технолошки развој  
- Зборници

COBISS.SR-ID 27113481

ISBN: 978-86-7924-240-2

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