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Mitoula, R., Oikonomou, A.

Η Προστασία της Φυσιογνωμίας των Παράκτιων Πόλεων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (The Protection of the Physiognomy of the Coastal Cities by the European Union)

Tech. Chron. Sci. J. T.C.G., ΙΙ, Jan. – Dec. 2003, vol. 23, no 1-2, pp. 9-18, 32 ref.

This paper aims to research whether European Union policies for coastal regions focus their interest on the physiognomy of coastal cities. The paper studies the direct and indirect basic policies of the Union which refer to the coastal urban environment. The placement of the cities on the coast gives them some special characteristics and shapes their physiognomy. Given that their cultural and historical past has been connected with their place on the coast, numerous monuments or cultural activities, customs and traditions are a natural extension of their coastal character. In light of the above we understand that any European Union activity and intervention in coastal areas affects the life and the image of their constructed surroundings.

(Authors)

K-W: Environment, Coastal Areas, Protection of the Physiognomy of Cities, European Union, Environmental Protection.

Petrakos, G., (Univ. of Thessaly, Fac. of Technology, Dept. of Planning and Regional Development, Volos), **Psycharis, Y.** (Univ. of Thessaly, Fac. of Technology, Dept. of Planning and Regional Development, Volos)

Οι Περιφερειακές Ανισότητες στην Ελλάδα: μια Εναλλακτική Μέθοδος Υπολογισμού (An Alternative Estimation of Regional Inequality in Greece)

Tech. Chron. Sci. J. T.C.G., ΙΙ, Jan. – Dec. 2003, vol. 23, no 1-2, pp. 19-33, tab., diagr., map, 14 ref.

The aim of this paper is to provide a new methodological framework for the estimation of regional inequality in Greece. Based on the assumption that regional distribution of GDP per head fails to reveal the reality of regional inequality in Greece, it suggests an alternative estimation which is based on a more complex welfare and development index. According to this methodology many social, economic and demographic parameters along with GDP per head are included in the measurement of regional inequality. By applying this methodology it seems that regional inequality in Greece is not only much higher than was estimated by GDP per head, but is also more persistent over time, despite the fact that regional development policies have been applied systematically during the last two decades.

(Authors)

K-W: Regional Inequalities, Regional Convergence, Regional Analysis Indexes, Regional Problem.

Stefanou, J. (N.T.U.A., Dept. of Architecture, Zografou-Athens),

Stefanou, J.

Χαρακτηρισμός και Ποιοτική Αξιολόγηση της Εικόνας- Εντύπωσης ενός Τόπου ως Ποιοτικού Αντικειμένου (Characterization and Qualitative Evaluation of a Place's Image- Impression as a Qualitative Object)

Tech. Chron. Sci. J. T.C.G., ΙΙ, Jan. – Dec. 2003, vol. 23, no 1-2, pp. 35-50, pict., 23 ref.

The qualitative aspect of objects, images and impressions has been an object of investigation since antiquity. An object's qualities can either be seen as "intrinsic" characteristics of the object that coalesce and coincide with an object's form, or as a set of unique values of categorization. In this second sense, quality is linked with the notion of the "good" as an aspiration of forms. But are forms measures? What we require in attempting to identify a "good form" is essentially the concretization of a set of values that can define and evaluate "good" as a property. But can a measure ever, provide a rate, a measurement, of its own presence?

A place is inextricably involved with the life of the forms that simultaneously generate it and are contained by it. The forms which humans perceive, interpret, define and also create. Thus, a place constitutes a prototype of the qualitative framework within which our lives unfold. The image of a place constitutes an impression that breathes life into the place itself, through the interaction of forms with their creator, their observer and their user. The creation of forms, as well as their definition and, crucially, the necessity to experience and communicate a sense of "good place", urge us to investigate the relation between value and quality. Such an investigation is attempted in the present study.

(Authors)

K-W: Image of Place, Philosophy, Psychology, Theory of Aesthetics.

Tsoukala, K., (A.U.TH., Fac. of Technology, School of Architecture, Thessaloniki), **Daniil, M.**

Κινητικότητα και Κατανάλωση ως Οργανωτικές Αρχές του Σύγχρονου Δημόσιου Χώρου. Το Παράδειγμα της Euralille, Δομημένο Περιβάλλον και Συμπεριφορά (Mobility and Consumption as Principles of the Organization of Contemporary Public Space. The Example of Euralille; Built and Behavioral Space)

Tech. Chron. Sci. J. T.C.G., ΙΙ, Jan. – Dec. 2003, vol. 23, no 1-2, pp. 51-59, pict.

This paper examines new forms of public space in the contemporary urban center, within the wider frame of economic and cultural transformations, observed during the last decades. Phenomena such as consumption, mobility, digital reality, new forms of communication and complexity of activity networks, are considered as the most important factors of the city mutations and the new identity of its public space. As an example of configuration of these new urban conditions, the European city of Lille is being chosen. During the '90s, big scale projects were applied to this urban

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center; within the frame of the Euralille program. These projects are directly connected to the new European and international reality, which breaks down traditional national dominations and introduces the concept of Euro-areas and Euro-cities, as well as new forms of flows and networks. This paper attempts to objectively and subjectively read these new spatial forms, in other words, it attempts to make a double approach: On the one hand, an approach through the comprehension and interpretation of the constructors' intentions and on the other, through the individuals' and groups' experiences, reactions and behaviours, since they are the ones who move and act within these new spaces.

(Authors)

K-W: Euralille, Built Space, Globalization, Urban Space, Urban Innovation.

Theodoraki-Patsi, J.

«Νεο-παραδοσιακό Σχέδιο» Οικισμοί: Μετά τις «Ανοικτές Πόλεις»

(“Neo-traditional Design”: Beyond “Open Cities”)

Tech. Chron. Sci. J. T.C.G., ΙΙ, Jan. – Dec. 2003, vol. 23, no 1-2, pp. 61-68, 19 ref.

Neo-Traditional Design is a neology for design standards introducing cohesive, small size settlements with easy walk destinations and services to inhabitants. N.T.D. postulates development in exploring and consuming built vernacular heritage. In Greece the existing settlement's design patterns present a traditional (physical) or neo-classical (systematic) setting which is offered for N.T.D. Especially rural settlements are authentically designed for such a development. It would be appropriate to proceed to N.T.D. instead of the “open city” proposition that current legislation initiates.

(Author)

K-W: Urbanism, Settlement, Neo-traditional Design.