

# Towards Regenerative Urban Landscapes: Integrating Soft Mobility as a vector for health and ecology

**Yacine Mansouri**

yacine.mansouri@doct.uliege.be

Unité de recherches en architecture (URA), Faculty of Architecture, University of Liège

## RESEARCH CONTEXT AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

Rapid urbanization and the intensification of human activities are profoundly altering the urban landscape, contributing to environmental degradation and climate change, particularly through the increase in greenhouse gas emissions associated with excessive use of motorized transport. These transformations of the urban landscape lead to public health issues, such as physical inactivity, and exacerbate thermal and noise discomfort, affecting the well-being of city dwellers (World Health Organization, 2022). In this context, walking in the city, as a direct interaction with the urban landscape, becomes essential for enhancing quality of life, promoting public health, and encouraging sustainable urban development.

How the characteristics of the urban landscape influence pedestrian perception and experience of walking in the city.

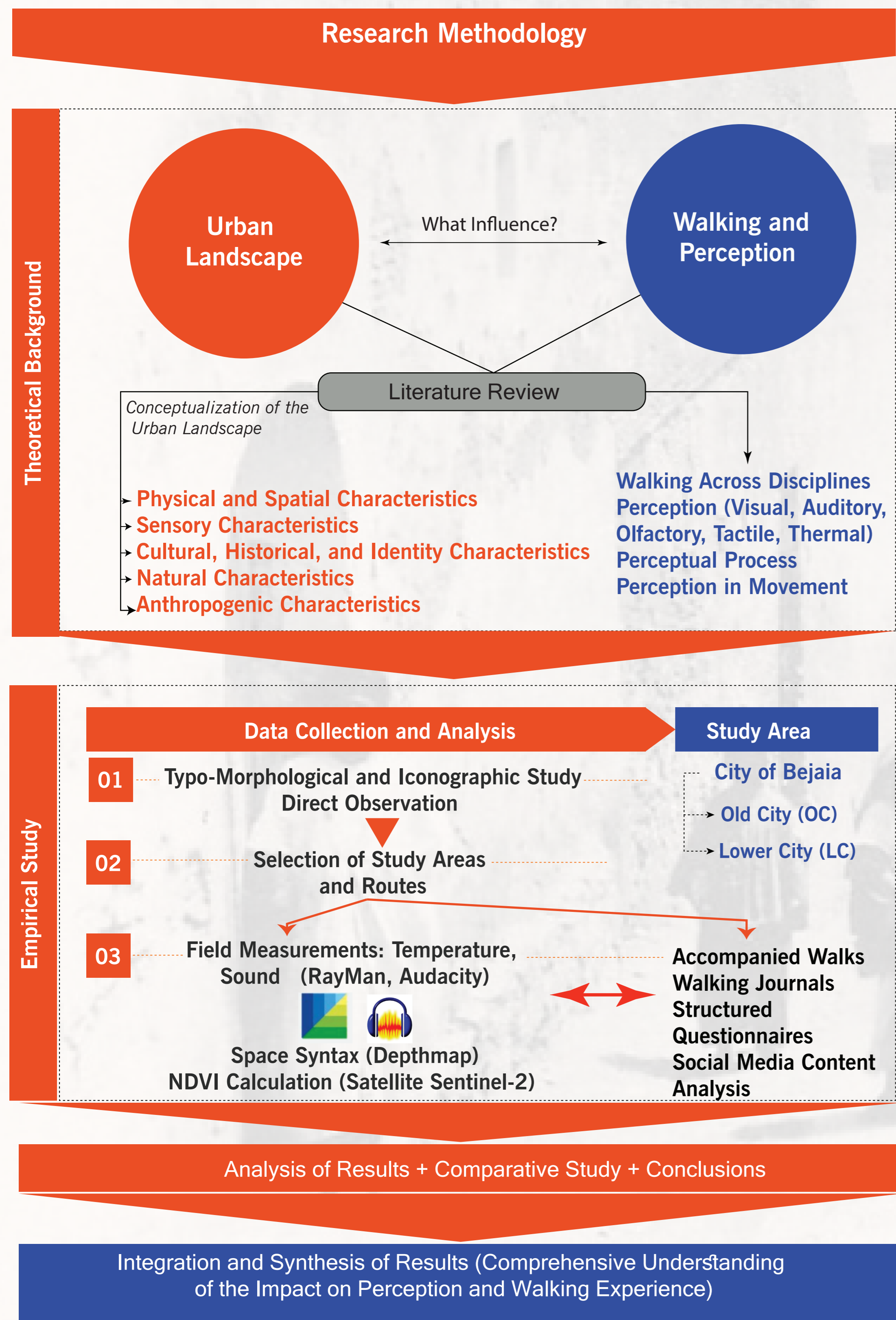
## CASE STUDY



Lower City of Bejaia

Old City of Bejaia (Medina)

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



The selected case study for this research is the city of Béjaia in Algeria. The study focuses on two distinct areas of the city: the old town of Béjaia (the Medina), characterized by its ancient urban fabric, and the lower city, which represents a more modern area.



Photos taken in the old city of Bejaia. Source: Taken by the Yacine MANSOURI, 2023

## EXAMPLES OF FIELD DATA AND RESULTS

