



Urban morphology and climate change: Isobenefit Urbanism evolutions for future human habitats

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Luca D'Acci, coordinator of Urban Environment and Climate Change at IHS in Erasmus University Rotterdam, shows his thoughts about future human habitats.

After a brief introduction about the relation between urban morphology and climate change, in terms of both mitigation and adaptation, D'Acci presents the Isobenefit Urbanism approach.

It mixes soft top-down planning with the complexity spontaneously emerging from bottom-up evolutions in relation to local contexts and times. He indicates an urban genetic code to generate Isobenefit Cities that are low carbon, adaptive, connected, compact, multifunctional settlements throughout nature, with unplanned forms and unlimitedly extendible, in which one does not need cars and can feel both urbanity and nature.

He also proposes a way to think about cities and visualize them by flow lines which relate the benefits one receives when one is directly enjoying amenities, services, or other 'urban objects', and how these benefits flow throughout the city.

References:

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