

Course Title	<b>SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE II</b>			
Course Code	<b>SAR 402</b>			
Course Type	<b>Compulsory</b>			
Level	Undergraduate			
Year / Semester	Year 4 / Semester 8			
Teacher's Name	Maria Skouloudi, Eleni Linaki			
ECTS	6	Lectures / week	3	Laboratories / week
Course Purpose and Objectives	<p>The course aims at the analysis and synthesis of the knowledge of the previous years in combination with the new knowledge that will be acquired in specialized issues of sustainable construction. Each place or the world is divided into three main expressions of resources, natural resources (flora, seas, hills, etc.), man-made resources (buildings, roads, schools) and intangible resources (customs, folklore, myths). Through these three expressions, there is a common way of setting all the goals, priorities and decisions for each society's future. They are the initial components for the evolution of the future. For its smooth operation, the world, through the natural, human and intangible resources sustain the continuation of the transmission of a movement, in the sense that they are preserved today, only if they are in an endless relation with their perpetual creative force. They are not self-propelled, but they are moved and move each other, creating a chain of sequential movements until the end. These resources must be passed down from generation to generation to continue the sustainable development of the world, environment, society and humans. After all, sustainability and sustainable development are set in a new form of continuously created and redefined relationships.</p> <p>Relationships are a constant state of bonds that change, creating analogies, similarities, affinities, interdependencies, poles, etc., as they are articulated and arranged in the world. Their main expression comes from three successions: 1. They are born of each other, 2. They are attracted to each other, 3. They balance. One relationship breeds the next and , in turn, they attract each other to an equilibrium state. Relationships between people, man-nature, nature-society, society-culture, etc.. Interrelated, continuous, new or older, are related to man, nature and culture. These relationships create natural and human ensembles, places, landscapes, societies etc.. The destruction of the relationship equates to a loss of balance and a separate function of each actor, causing a disturbance to the system. From the kind of the relationships happening in the world, begins the euphoria or</p>			

	<p>pathology of the system. This means that each system-place, from time to time will balance or be disturbed, without this meaning total collapse. This disorder may be intermediate in giving birth to something new, advancing the system, rearranging it, or bringing new relationships. So, the whole system will balance again in a new form of relationships, creating resilience</p>		
<p>Learning Outcomes</p>	<p>The course will provide detailed knowledge in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus on landscapes, cultural heritage and forms of relationships in place. Students have the opportunity to apply what they have been taught in Sustainability and Resilience I, which concerned basic principles, into practice. The course is supported by advanced textbooks.</li> <li>- Further knowledge about resilience (smart resilience, cultural resilience, carrying capacity) and sustainability (smart cities, EU goals etc)</li> <li>- Understanding of the places through the study of a resilience and sustainable city</li> <li>- Ability to gather and interpret relevant data to formulate judgments involving reflection on related social, scientific or ethical issues.</li> <li>- Communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialized and non-specialized audiences.</li> </ul>		
<p>Prerequisites</p>	<p>Sustainability and Resilience I</p>	<p>Required</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Course Content</p>	<p>The main themes of this lesson can be the correlation of place with sustainability and resilience as an effort to identify sustainable and resilient cities, through bibliographic and practical research. The students will be called to first create teams and then select a case study. The case study will include a resilience and sustainable city. It also empowers students to critically address the concept of sustainability, formulate critical views on contemporary sustainable design, and envision practices for a more sustainable future.</p> <p>The lesson will be divided in the below steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction to examples of sustainable and resilience cities and new knowledge (smart cities, carrying capacity etc)</li> <li>2. Representative case studies of resilient and sustainable cities</li> <li>3. Selection of the case study: Bibliographic research</li> </ol>		

Teaching Methodology	The course is based on illustrated lectures, oral and case studies. Students engage in critical discussions and group dialogue
Bibliography	<p>Abaza, H., Bisset, R. &amp; Sadler, B. (2004). Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Towards an Integrated Approach. Report issued by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Retrieved from: <a href="https://unep.ch/etu/publications/textONUBr.pdf">https://unep.ch/etu/publications/textONUBr.pdf</a></p> <p>Adger W. N. (2000), "Social and Ecological Resilience: Are they related?", <i>Progress in Human Geography</i> 24: 347-364.</p> <p>Council of Europe (2005). Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention). Council of Europe Treaty Series - No 199. Retrieved from: <a href="https://rm.coe.int/1680083746">https://rm.coe.int/1680083746</a></p> <p>EU Commission (2009). Study concerning the report on the application and effectiveness of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), pp. 99-108. Retrieved from: <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/study0309.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/study0309.pdf</a></p> <p>European Union (2017). Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report. Retrieved from: <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA_guidance_EIA_report_final.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA_guidance_EIA_report_final.pdf</a></p> <p>Fiksel at all , 2012, 'A Framework for Sustainability Indicators at EPA', Available online: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/risk/framework-human-health-risk-assessment-inform-decision-making">https://www.epa.gov/risk/framework-human-health-risk-assessment-inform-decision-making</a></p> <p>Foster K. A. (2007α), "A Case Study Approach to understanding Regional Resilience", IURD Working Paper 8.</p> <p>Foster K. A. (2007β), "Snapping Back: What Makes Regions Resilient?", <i>National Civic Review</i> 96 (3): 27-29.</p> <p>Foster K. A. (2011), Resilience Capacity Index: Data, Maps and Findings from Original Quantitative Research on the Resilience Capacity of 361 US Metropolitan Regions, <a href="http://brr.berkeley.edu/rci">brr.berkeley.edu/rci</a>.</p> <p>Foster K. A. (2012α), "Ready to be Resilient", <i>Crisis Response Journal</i> 7(4): 30-31.</p> <p>Foster K. A. (2012β), "In Search of Regional Resilience" στο Pindus N., Weir Holtorf C., 2018, Embracing change: how cultural resilience is increased through cultural heritage, <i>World Archaeology</i>, vol. 50, no. 4, pp. 639–650</p> <p>Holling C. S. (1973), "Resilience and Stability of Ecological Systems", <i>Annual Review of Ecological Systems</i> 4: 1-23.</p> <p>Holling C. S. and Gunderson L. H. (2002), "Resilience and Adaptive Cycles" in Gunderson L. H. and Holling C. S. (eds), <i>Panarchy: Understanding</i></p> <p>Kai Erikson, ICOMOS (2011). Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties: A publication of the International Council</p>

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	<p>Σερράος Κ. και Μέλισσας Δ., 2019, 'Φυσικές καταστροφές και χωρικές πολιτικές', Σάκκουλας, Αθήνα</p> <p>Σερράος Κ., 2020, 'Ανθεκτικότητα, αστικός χώρος &amp; ασφάλεια έναντι φυσικών καταστροφών', Σάκκουλας, Αθήνα</p>
Assessment	50% Final multiple choice test (Main themes of the lesson) 50% Short paper (team of 3 or 4 students) Case study
Language	English