**Toumadher Ammar-2019-Combining Syntactic and sensitive analyses Case study of a waterfront district in Sousse**

***ABSTRACT***

Through this paper, we suggest that crossing Space syntax and Sensitive approaches (ambience study) may enhance the effectiveness of the syntactic analysis to predict and guide the conceptual choices of architects and planners. It allows, as a design tool, to test different hypotheses during the process of planning design. It also makes it possible to establish a diagnosis and a detailed analysis of the different visual configurations characterizing an urban or architectural space. It focuses on the degree of visibility, on the fluidity of the traffic, on the accessibility of the place and on the connectivity between one space and another ... Once this diagnosis is carried out, it is possible to improve visual, urban or architectural characteristics of the designed artefact.

通过这篇文章，我们认为通过空间句法和敏感方法(环境研究)可以增强句法分析的有效性，以预测和指导建筑师和规划师的概念选择。作为一种设计工具，它可以在规划设计过程中检验不同的假设。这也使得对城市或建筑空间的不同视觉形态进行诊断和详细分析成为可能。它关注的是可视性，交通的流动性，场所的可达性，以及一个空间和另一个空间之间的连接性……一旦进行了这种诊断，就有可能改善视觉、城市或建筑特征的设计人工制品。

The syntactic analysis focuses on the visual dimension of the built space However, it carries limitations in forecasting precisely the space uses and the sensations provided by the built space. The case study that we put forward combines syntactic and sensitive analyses in order to lead to the implementation of a conceptual model and lead to development guidelines.

空间句法分析侧重于构建空间的视觉维度,它在准确地预测空间使用和内置空间所提供的感觉方面具有局限性。我们提出的案例研究结合了空间句法和敏感分析,以实现概念模型的实现,并导致发展指导方针。

Our study area is the district of Bhar Ezzebla. It is located in the centre of the city of Sousse, Tunisia. It forms a point of intersection between the sea, the Medina or the historical centre and the tourist zone. The district in its current state is an obstacle to the opening of the city centre on the sea and in particular the Medina and the Farhat-Hached Square. It is at this point that we have introduced the syntactic analysis. At first, it enabled to establish a diagnosis of the current state of the urban fabric of the district. In particular, it gave a clear idea of the degree of visibility and connectivity with the sea and the immediate urban environment. In a second step, we used the method of “commented journeys” or trips (in French: “Parcours commentés”) to report on the uses as well as the ambient characteristics of the neighbourhood in question. We have been able to draw up a map of the ambient environments highlighting the relationship between the built form and the sensitive characteristics of each area of the neighbourhood.

我们的研究区域是Bhar Ezzebla地区。它位于突尼斯苏塞市的中心。它是大海、麦地那或历史中心和旅游区的交汇点。该地区目前的状况是向海洋开放市中心的一个障碍，特别是麦地那和法哈特-哈奇广场。在这一点上，我们已经介绍了空间句法分析。首先，它能够对该地区的城市肌理现状进行诊断。特别是，它明确了能见度和与海洋和直接城市环境的连通性。在第二步中，我们使用了“评论旅行”或旅行的方法(法语:“Parcours comments”)来报道用途以及相关社区的环境特征。我们已经能够绘制出一幅周围环境的地图，突出建筑形式和邻近每个区域的敏感特征之间的关系。

Once the analysis was made, we sketched out a proposal for development trying to fit in with the guidelines chosen for the first phase of the work. We then proceeded to verify by syntactic analysis whether the conceptual choices retained in the conceptual process do or do not meet the desired objectives.

分析一开始，我们就草拟了一个开发建议，试图与第一阶段工作中选择的指导方针相适应。然后，我们通过空间句法分析来验证在概念过程中保留的概念选择是否符合预期的目标。