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SPATIAL STRUCTURES IN EVENT-PLACE FORMATION

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Abstract. Event-places occupy different physical layouts, but we lack a comprehensive understanding of their structures and arrangements. This study aims to uncover some of these patterns by examining various urban spaces recognized as event-places. By reviewing the research background, a variety of definitions and terms were observed in this field. So, by drawing on existing knowledge and exploring similar terms for event places, six events have been selected for analysis: the Tiananmen Square Protest events, the Al-Tahrir Square Political Event, the Oëral Event, the Bangor Folk Event, the Rio Event, and the 2008 Olympics. In selecting the events, an effort was made to select cases that could cover different interpretations. Through categorizing events as either planned or unplanned, this research demonstrates that decisions concerning selection, alteration, or creation significantly influence the spatial layout of events. The extent of spatial change or the potential for constructing dedicated event venues is directly linked to the size of the event and its impact. Within event places, venues can take various forms, such as expansive areas with multiple entry points (Al-Tahrir Square Political Event and Tiananmen Square Protest events), linear layouts (Rio Event), central hubs (2008 Olympics and Oëral Event), or combinations thereof (Bangor Folk Event).

1. Introduction

The significance and influence of events within spaces have been subjects of study for an extended period. Indeed, this process of place-making can be deemed as consequential as a society's tangible heritage, given its intrinsic link to a nation's history and legacy. In Iran, the notion of an "event place" has been prevalent for over two decades. An event place denotes a location where a significant occurrence transpires within the country, which may not necessarily involve a physical structure.

Event-places are formed through the fusion of two essential components: "events" and "places." The concept of place is shaped by spaces that hold meaning. The individuality of these spaces is defined by the events that occur within them. An event is described as an incident unfolding at a specific time and location, enriching that space with meaning. Through audience involvement, events communicate messages either directly (via audience participation) or indirectly (through event narratives). From a temporal perspective, events that have occurred in various spaces in the past hold significance, warranting preservation due to their social and historical value.

Conversely, events aimed at fostering social, economic, and cultural development in the future necessitate careful consideration of both the event itself and the appropriateness of the chosen space. This research delves into the relationship between events and their respective spaces, examining diverse case studies to elucidate how the spatial structures of event-places evolve. To address this inquiry, an initial literature review will explore existing scholarship on event-places, events, and spatial dynamics. Subsequently, drawing upon the concepts and principles gleaned from the literature, examples from each category of event-places will be scrutinized and analyzed to extract meaningful insights.

2. Literature review

The research background can be approached from two distinct perspectives. Firstly, by examining sources that have explored the influence of events within spaces, emphasizing the significance and importance attributed to such occurrences. Secondly, studies focusing on event-places or analogous terms will be examined, elucidating the processes involved in the creation or identification of these spaces.

From the first perspective, events have the capacity to alter spatial characteristics significantly. Mahjoub Jalali et al. (2020) contend that places derive their meaning from the events that have occurred or are unfolding within

them. These events can transform the spaces they inhabit into meaningful venues for individuals, reshaping perceptions of public spaces and imbuing them with meaning through the formation of impactful and lasting mental associations (Lehtovuori, 2005). Furthermore, events have the potential to cultivate a collective legacy within communities, as shared images and memories contribute to the creation of enduring narratives surrounding public spaces (Simões Aelbrecht, 2010). Walters and Insch posit that events play a crucial role in shaping the identity of spaces, particularly significant gatherings that impart a distinct identity to the broader society. These events foster societal narratives wherein individuals articulate their affiliations and assert their identities, thereby enhancing their sense of belonging (Walters & Insch, 2018). Additionally, researchers argue that events, by intertwining time, space, and audience, generate distinct mental images and qualities within the minds of participants, thereby endowing the experienced space with a profound sense of place (Rebolledo, 2012). Liu (2014) also believes that "events can provide national and international exposure and it improves the image of the city as a tourism destination".

Several researchers have underscored the pivotal role of events in urban spaces, regarding "planned events" as a strategic instrument for urban development and enhancement. Planned events in urban settings have been recognized for their capacity to disrupt the routine utilization of these spaces, infusing dynamism and adaptability into the cityscape while bolstering its cultural and economic vitality. Given this crucial function, the integration of events into ur-

ban spaces necessitates meticulous consideration in design (Behmanesh, 2022). The orchestration of planned events in urban locales has the potential to imbue these spaces with significant attributes. Smith et al. (2021) through an examination of the spatial requisites of various event types, categorize urban events based on audience needs and engagement, asserting that incongruity between events and spatial conditions can undermine the audience's perception of the space and their expectations. Table 1 encapsulates and synthesizes the perspectives of different researchers regarding the impact of events on spaces, elucidating the first perspective of the background study.

Various fields of knowledge, each with distinct methodologies, have explored the concept of event-places and have employed diverse terminologies to describe such spaces. These studies analyze and assess cases through expressions equivalent to event-places, utilizing different frameworks. In the realm of architecture and urban planning in Iran, the term "event-place" was initially proposed by Siavash Saberi in 2001 within the Office of Protection of Historical Buildings and Sites of Iran. According to this definition, an event-place is defined as "a location where a significant event in the country occurred, irrespective of the presence of architectural structures or historical buildings" (Mirdamad Cultural Institute of Gorgan, 2018). Subsequent studies in Tehran Municipality focused on identifying and conserving historical events. One such study prioritized important historical events, such as the closure of the parliament and the execution of Sheikh Fazlullah Nouri, by assessing factors such as location, time, and the

Table 1. Perspectives on the Impact of events on spaces from various researchers

Views of different researchers	Influence of events within spaces	Field of	References
Places derive their meaning from the events that have occurred or are unfolding within them	Deriving meaning	Architecture	(Mahjoub Jalali et al., 2020)
Events can transform the spaces they inhabit into meaningful venues for individuals, reshaping perceptions of public spaces and imbuing them with meaning through the formation of impactful and lasting mental associations	Imbuing spaces with meaning	Urban planning	(Lehtovuori, 2005)
Events can create a legacy for public spaces that is shared within a community through images and memories	Creating a legacy for public spaces	Geography	(Simões Aelbrecht, 2010)
Events give identity to space. This events create narratives in society through which people try to say who they are and what groups they belong to and through this way, make their identity more obvious	Giving identity to space	Tourism	(Walters & Insch, 2018)
Events, by linking time, space and audience, create images and qualities in the audience's mind that distinguish the space for the audience	Distinguishing the space for the audience	Media	(Rebolledo, 2012)
Events can provide national and international exposure and it improves the image of the city as a tourism destination	Providing national and international exposure	Tourism	(Liu, 2014)
Planned Events in urban spaces change the regular use of these spaces and make the city dynamic and responsive and promote the cultural and economic values of the city	Changing the regular use of these spaces	Architecture	(Behmanesh, 2022)
If there is no fit between the events and the spatial conditions, the events can destroy the audience's mental image of the space and the their expectations	Changing the audience's mental image of the space	Event management	(Smith et al., 2021)

Table 2. Diverse terms and interpretations in analyzing the relationship between events and spaces

Terms	Field	Definition	Cases	References
Symbolic Geography	Urban geography	Spaces where events have given them a special character and turned them into symbols	Tiananmen Square Al-Tahrir Square	(Hershkovitz, 1993)
Eventful place	Sociology	Spaces that have continuously been the place of various events and acted as containers for various events	Al-Tahrir Square Zuccotti Park	(Risager, 2017)
Event sphere	Environmental studies	Encompasses the realm of experiences, events, and media associated with a particular event, fostering discourse among these elements	3FM event Oëral event	(Volkmer, 2008)
Event-place	Architecture Urban planning	A location where a significant event in the country occurred, irrespective of the presence of architectural structures or historical buildings	National Folk Festival WaterFire	(Frenchman, 2004)
Event venue	Economy Management	Encompassing a broad spectrum of spaces ranging from temporary and permanent venues to repurposed locations and structures specifically constructed for events, only to be dismantled afterward	2008 Beijing Olympics 2012 London Olympics	(Michelini et al., 2017)
Event-based place	Tourism	Spaces that draw audiences due to their hosting of events, prompting individuals to travel to the city to partake in the events held there, serving as a motivating factor	Venice Carnival the Rio Carnival	(Hershkovitz, 1993)

meaningful connections between a series of events and their context. This research aimed to transform individual memories into collective memory and proposed preservation strategies accordingly (Rahvand Shahr Consulting Engineers and Designers, 2012).

Another study, employing a similar methodology, endeavors to identify and redefine event-places across various districts of Tehran. This research recognizes significant historical events as integral components of society's intangible heritage (Bhavand Mehraz Consulting Engineers and Designers, 2016). Additionally, another study focusing on the significance of collective memories in Tehran and the event's role in memory formation presents event-places as narrative agents of historical events. It underscores the importance of revitalizing the historical-cultural identity of cities through a memory-centric approach (Moazzami et al., 2014).

In 1993, a study focused on Tiananmen Square and Al-Tahrir Square aimed to explore the underlying reasons for the repeated occurrence of spontaneous events in specific spaces. The term "Symbolic Geography" was coined to describe such spaces. This research posited that these spaces possess intrinsic qualities conducive to event formation, and the multitude of events occurring within them has shaped their unique character (Hershkovitz, 1993).

Other researchers, focusing on the concentration of protest events in particular spaces, label them as "Eventful Places." Examining events and activities in Al-Tahrir Square and Zuccotti Park, they posit that, from a social standpoint, the recurrence of events serves as the primary motivation and impetus for their continued existence. They suggest that similar future events are likely to occur in such spaces (Risager, 2017).

In environmental studies, the "event-sphere" encompasses the realm of experiences, events, and media associated with a particular event, fostering discourse among these elements. Within this framework, the event-sphere is delineated as a collection of experiences encapsulated within spatial boundaries (Volkmer, 2008). Research examining the media's role in shaping the event-sphere investigates the Oëral events and 3FM events. The Oëral event originated as a theater and street music festival and has evolved over several decades into one of Europe's most significant events. Similarly, the 3FM event is a charitable endeavor held annually since 2004, aimed at collecting public donations in collaboration with radio networks. Through the selection and definition of a space, radio networks engage their audience, with the event being broadcast live to listeners (Hammelburg, 2020).

Frenchman examines the "event-place" as a gateway to connecting urban spaces to culture and history, examining the National Folk Festival of Bangor[1] and the WaterFire event[2] (Frenchman, 2004).

In economics and management, attention is directed towards the economic and cultural opportunities engendered by events, particularly those of national and international significance. Within this context, the notion of "event-venues" is explored, encompassing a broad spectrum of spaces ranging from temporary and permanent venues to repurposed locations and structures specifically constructed for events, only to be dismantled afterward. The 2008 Beijing Olympics and the 2012 London Olympics serve as paramount examples examined within this framework. Within this perspective, five key components

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[1] National Folk Festival, Bangor, Maine.
[2] WaterFire, Providence, Rhode Island.

are anticipated to inform the planning, study, or evaluation of such events: strategy (based on the event's primary objectives and considerations of ownership or management), marketing (target audience and the scope of outreach), spatial characteristics (including dimensions of space, physical conditions, and others), services (provision of amenities such as facilities for individuals with disabilities, and childcare, among others), and activities (types of events hosted, such as exhibitions, conferences, and others) (Michelini et al., 2017).

In tourism, the concept of "event-based places" is also discussed, referring to spaces that draw audiences due to their hosting of events, prompting individuals to travel to the city to partake in the events held there, serving as a motivating factor (Cudny, 2016). Key examples include the Venice Carnival and the Rio Carnival. These events are expected to imbue the locale with a sense of place through the creation of meaning, potentially leading to economic opportunities, the formation of social capital, and cultural revitalization and transformation, thereby altering the collective perception on both national and transnational levels (Hegde et al., 2016). In Table 2, various interpretations and definitions are synthesized to explore the relationship between spaces and events.

In the literature review, the significance and influence of events in imbuing spaces with meaning, altering people's perceptions, fostering memories, shaping space identity, and enhancing cultural and economic values were underscored. Concurrently, the background review indicates that the relationship between spaces and events has been examined from various perspectives. Acknowledging this diversity, this research aims to establish a coherent link between events and their spatial context. This is achieved by delineating the event and space within event-places and identifying the characteristics and patterns of the space.

3. Conceptual framework

Building upon the literature review, it is imperative to elucidate the theoretical framework of this research by defining and elaborating on two fundamental concepts: event and place, which collectively constitute the event-place. Various attributes of the event, coupled with distinct characteristics of the place, contribute to the formation of a diverse array of event-places. Additionally, this section aims to clarify the meaning and concept of spatial structure.

3.1. Event

Throughout history, urban spaces have served as gathering points for communal celebrations centered around shared beliefs, be they religious or cultural. People have willingly altered their routines and habits to partake in such events. The concept of the event has been subject to exploration from various perspectives and by researchers across diverse disciplines. Smith et al. (2006) define an event as a specific occurrence taking place at a particular time and location. Similarly, Berridge (2020) characterizes an event as a distinct happening within a specific temporal and spatial context, diverging from ordinary and everyday conditions. Harrison and Tatar (2008) describe an event as a meaningful activity occurring within a space. Events embody a fusion of temporal and spatial realities, serving as symbolic, contingent modes of perception that can only be understood within the spatial and social milieu of the event (Finkel & Platt, 2020). In urban planning, events are viewed as specific incidents and programs designed with distinct objectives within urban spaces (Behmanesh, 2022).

Similarly, research in sports development, particularly focusing on major sporting events like the Olympics, conceptualizes events as captivating moments and memorable experiences within a space, meticulously crafted to enhance audience satisfaction (Emery et al., 2016). From a media perspective, events are perceived as particular incidents occurring within a space, which are experienced, shared, and transformed from imagination to image for the audience (Hammelburg, 2020). An event is characterized as an occurrence unfolding within a specific space and time under a set of unique conditions (Getz & Page, 2019). Moreover, an event is defined as a specific incident capable of reflecting enduring realities about society and its structures (Wagner-Pacifici, 2019).

Events can be classified based on their purpose, encompassing cultural, economic, recreational, sports, and other objectives, as well as by their scope, ranging from global events like the Olympics to local micro-events. Additionally, events can be categorized based on how they are managed, distinguishing between planned and unplanned occurrences. Events can either create temporary spaces for themselves or utilize existing spaces (Smith, 2015). Planned events can be further subdivided into four structures: commercial, cultural, recreational, and sports. When events take place in public spaces, they need to be coordinated and harmonized with the urban environment. Consequently, careful consideration must be given to how the remaining space is utilized during the event (Getz & Page, 2019).

Table 3 presents the concept of the event and its definitions as articulated by researchers from diverse scientific disciplines. Different fields have attempted to define the concept of the event through their respective lenses. Nonetheless, a common thread among these definitions is the notion of a distinct and specific occurrence examined within a particular context. These contexts may encompass society, space, or media, with researchers across different disciplines striving to define and refine the concept of the event based on distinct logic and perspectives. Given the focus of this research on space, the event is regarded as a specific incident occurring within a particular space.

Table 3. Definitions of the event by various researchers

Definition	Context of study	Field	References
A specific occurrence taking place at a particular time and location	Space	Event management	(Smith et al., 2006)
Distinct happening within a specific temporal and spatial context, diverging from ordinary and everyday conditions	Space	Environmental studies	(Berridge, 2020)
Meaningful activity occurring within a space	Space	Architecture	(Harrison & Tatar, 2008)
Events embody a fusion of temporal and spatial realities, serving as symbolic, contingent modes of perception	Space	Geography	(Finkel & Platt, 2020)
Specific incidents and programs designed with distinct objectives within urban spaces	Space	Urban planning	(Behmanesh, 2022)
Captivating moments and memorable experiences within a space, meticulously crafted to enhance audience satisfaction	Space	Sports development	(Emery et al., 2016)
Events are perceived as particular incidents occurring within a space, which are experienced, shared, and transformed from imagination to image for the audience	Space	Media science	(Hammelburg, 2020)
An occurrence unfolding within a specific space and time under a set of unique conditions	Space	Management	(Getz & Page, 2019)
A specific incident capable of reflecting enduring realities about society and its structures	Society	Sociology	(Wagner-Pacifici, 2019)

3.2. Place

Place emerges when a meaningful experience occurs within a specific space (Friedmann, 2010). Granting meaning to a space transforms it into a place for its users. It can be posited that "a space becomes a place when we come to know and value it" (Tuan, 1977). Relph characterizes places as the "deep centers of human existence," encompassing our intentions, attitudes, purposes, and experiences (Relph, 1997). According to Escobar (2001), places serve as repositories for thoughts, memories, and objects within a distinct physical entity. Another perspective suggests that "place is the way we comprehend and experience space"

(Cresswell, 2004). Consequently, place is not purely material; it is shaped by various images, associations, memories, and emotions (Hanna, 1996). Place "is conditioned by social communication and negotiation. It involves interactions among various actors, such as people, institutions, and systems that are socially, politically, and economically interconnected" (Coblence, 2021).

Moreover, place is not static; it is a dynamic process that is continuously evolving and "can never be fully realized" (Thrift, 1999), continually "in the process of becoming" (Pred, 1984). New associations, representations, and interactions continually reshape it. In essence, place

Table 4. Perspectives on the process and components of place-making from various researchers

Place making process/components	Field	References
Meaningful experience occurs within a specific space	Urban planning	(Friedmann, 2010)
A space becomes a place when we come to know and value it	Geography	(Tuan, 1977)
"Deep centers of human existence," encompassing our intentions, attitudes, purposes, and experiences	Geography	(Relph, 1997)
Places serve as repositories for thoughts, memories, and objects within a distinct physical entity	Social sciences	(Escobar, 2001)
Place is the way we comprehend and experience space	Urban geography	(Cresswell, 2004)
Place is shaped by various images, associations, memories, and emotions	Geography	(Hanna, 1996)
Place involves interactions among various actors that are socially, politically, and economically interconnected	Geography	(Coblence, 2021)
Place is "in the process of becoming"	Urban studies	(Pred, 1984)
Place constitutes "a specific configuration of social relations emerging within a particular location"—a meeting point	Geography	(Massey, 1994)
Place-making entails a series of social, political, and material processes through which individuals generate and regenerate the lived geography of their environment	Geography	(Pierce et al., 2011)
Place creation is an interconnected and internal process shaped by socio-spatial relations, fostering connections among people within a shared spatial framework		

constitutes "a specific configuration of social relations emerging within a particular location—a meeting point" (Massey, 1994). Place-making entails a series of social, political, and material processes through which individuals generate and regenerate the lived geography of their environment. Place creation is an interconnected and internal process shaped by socio-spatial relations, fostering connections among people within a shared spatial framework (Pierce et al., 2011). Table 4 aims to summarize the features of place creation.

3.3. Spatial structure

The concept of the spatial structure of a city refers to the abstract or overarching description of phenomena in space, encompassing the spatial distribution pattern of various urban activities (Angel & Blei, 2016). The spatial structure of cities constitutes one of the most critical urban components, encapsulating usage patterns, forms, shapes, and designs of urban areas, as well as the distribution of activities, elements, and components comprising the city (Ghalibaf et al., 2009). Within this framework, the spatial structure forms a subset of a broader urban structure comprising diverse components and elements. From a geographical perspective, the spatial structure comprises historical, physical, economic, social, and political processes that delineate how they are established and interact with a certain degree of regularity and functional capacity (Dadashpoor & Tadayon, 2015).

Spatial structure facilitates the necessary capacity for social and activity organization. Through the evaluation of spatial structure, it becomes feasible to discern gaps and requirements in existing conditions, as well as to aspire towards desirable conditions that align with the developmental outlook of each area (Garcia-Lopez & Muniz, 2010). Spatial structure can be defined as the spatial concentration of population and activity (Dadashpour et al., 2015). The urban spatial structure encompasses two dimensions: morphological and functional. The morphological dimension encompasses population distribution, land use, transportation networks, built volumes, and the flow of goods, services, and interactions between people and infrastructure, which collectively signify the functional dimension (Arvin et al., 2020).

4. Methodology

This research is primarily aimed at identifying and elucidating the concept of "event-places" and systematically examining the relationship between events and spatial structures through a qualitative research approach. Data collection is conducted through comprehensive library-based research, including theoretical sources, prior studies, and relevant scholarly documents, while data analysis is performed using a descriptive–analytical methodology.

The methodological framework of the study is based on a comparative analysis of six selected case studies derived from previous related research. The selection of these cases is informed by the diversity of interpretations, theoretical perspectives, and analytical approaches identified through an extensive literature review. These six cases were specifically chosen to address the research question: "How are events related to spatial structures, and do particular interpretations or conceptual frameworks lead to specific approaches in understanding this relationship?" By incorporating representative cases corresponding to each major interpretive approach, the study ensures that the analysis reflects a wide spectrum of perspectives regarding the relationship between events and spatial structures.

While this study does not adopt a single theoretical framework, it draws upon diverse conceptual interpretations of event-place relationships identified in the literature. The research employs a descriptive–analytical and comparative approach to examine the interactions between spatial structures and events, ensuring that a wide spectrum of perspectives is considered in the analysis.
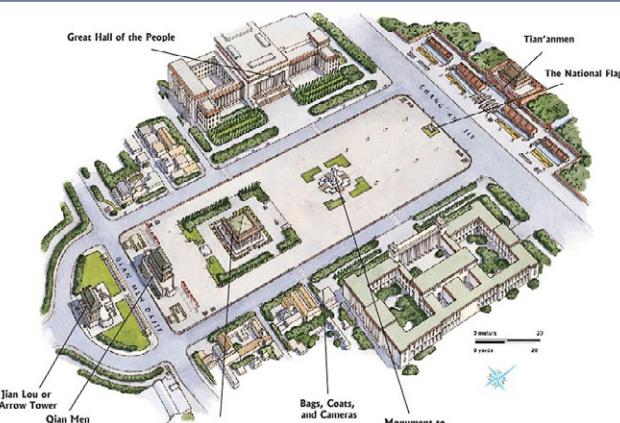
5. Case study

Based on the background review and the exploration of the event-place concept across various disciplines, a total of 11 case examples were scrutinized and extracted from relevant sources, as presented in Table 1. These examples were analyzed using six different interpretations of event-place: symbolic geography, eventful places, event venues, event spheres, and event-based places. This research endeavors to select and investigate a case from each interpretation. Specifically, six examples were chosen for examination: Tiananmen Square protest events, Al-Tahrir Square political events, the Oëral recreational event, the Bangor folk event, the Beijing Olympic sports event, and the Rio Carnival event.

5.1. Tiananmen Square protest events

Two key factors shape the current structure of Tiananmen Square: Firstly, its historical structure is rooted in the political power dynamics of the Chinese government, and secondly, its significance as the site of nationwide protests. Originally established at the end of the 14th century, Tiananmen Square was pivotal during the Ming Dynasty's overthrow of the Mongol Yuan Dynasty. It became known as Beijing or the Northern Capital, with the New Imperial Palace serving as its centerpiece. Notably, the square witnessed a significant protest demonstration led by students from April 15 to June 4, 1989, attracting over a hundred thousand participants. Its prominent features include the expansive size and the presence of palaces and museums. Tiananmen Square also serves as the venue for numerous nationalistic parades and festivals (Hershkovitz, 1993). Table 5 shows different characteristics of Tiananmen Square protest events based on event structures and spatial structures.

Table 5. Characteristics of events and spaces in Tiananmen Square

	Characteristics		Explanation
Event structures	Goal	Political-protest	For political protests
	Period	Unpredictable	Spontaneous popular events
		Predictable	National events with government goals
	Management	Unplanned	1989 protests
		Planned	National celebrations
	Beginning	1989	The most important and influential event in this space
	The main cause of the event	Audience and protesters	The presence of the audience is the most prominent feature of creating these events
	Scale of event	National-International	The event can be reactive across the country or the world
Spatial structures	Space type	Urban Square	–
	Accessibility	Public	Everyone can visit and refer
	Applications	Government-Museum	–
	History	14th century	This square has been established since the 14th century as a government headquarters
	Determination and selection of space	The audience and protesters	In spontaneous events, the audience chooses the space they need, and in national events, according to the personality that is created for such spaces, national events are repeated in these spaces
	Character	Political-National	The repetition of events in this space; It has given this space a political and national character
	The most important feature of space	Scope and use	–
	Plan template	Rectangle	–
	Space dimensions	500×880 meters	The area of this square is 440,000 square meters
	Space capacity	About 440,000 people	One square meter of space is reserved for each person standing
	Space sketch/image Reference: (Globe Hopping with Irma, 2015)		

5.2. Al-Tahrir Square political events

Al-Tahrir translates to "freedom," and following the 1952 revolution, the square's name was changed from Ismailiyeh to Al-Tahrir. In 1977, protests erupted in response to rising food prices in this square. Another demonstration occurred in 2003, protesting the US invasion of Iraq. During the 2011 Egyptian revolution, Al-Tahrir Square emerged as a symbol of the resistance against Hosni Mubarak's regime. In 2013, widespread protests against the ousting of Mohamed Morsi culminated in the military's coup d'état against him, resulting in his removal from power (Salama, 2013). Table 6 shows different characteristics of Al-Tahrir Square political events based on event structures and spatial structures.

Table 6. Characteristics of events and spaces in Al-Tahrir Square

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Characteristics</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Event structures</td><td>Goal</td><td>Political-protest</td><td>For political protests</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Period</td><td>Unpredictable</td><td>Spontaneous popular events</td></tr>
<tr><td>Predictable</td><td>National events with government goals</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Management</td><td>Unplanned</td><td>1952 revolution</td></tr>
<tr><td>Planned</td><td>National celebrations</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beginning</td><td>1952</td><td>The most important and influential event in this space</td></tr>
<tr><td>The main cause of the event</td><td>The audiences and protesters</td><td>The presence of the audience is the most prominent feature of creating these events</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scale of event</td><td>National-International</td><td>The event can be reactive across the country or the world</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="13">Spatial structures</td><td>Space type</td><td>Urban Square</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accessibility</td><td>Public</td><td>Everyone can visit and refer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Applications</td><td>The embassy Museum and Union</td><td>The Egyptian Museum, the headquarters of the League of Arab States and some embassies such as the Canadian Embassy in Cairo are located in Al-Tahrir Square</td></tr>
<tr><td>History</td><td>19th century</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>Determination and selection of space</td><td>The audience and protesters</td><td>In spontaneous events, the audience chooses the space they need, and in national events, according to the personality that is created for such spaces, national events are repeated in these spaces</td></tr>
<tr><td>Character</td><td>Political-National</td><td>The repetition of events in this space; It has given this space a political and national character</td></tr>
<tr><td>The most important feature of space</td><td>Scope and use</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plan template</td><td>Circle</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>Space dimensions</td><td>A circle with a diameter of about 95 meters</td><td>The area of this square is 70,000 square meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>Space capacity</td><td>About 70,000 people</td><td>One square meter of space is reserved for each person standing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Space sketch/image
Reference: (The Globe and Mail, 2011)</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

5.3. Oëral recreational event

The Oëral Festival is an annual cultural and recreational event held in the Netherlands. While the event takes place in Terschelling, officials have determined its precise location within the city. The festival aims to curate a distinctive natural setting for theater, drama, and music. Over the years, events have been organized in various locales, including hills, beaches, forests, and city streets. Originating in 1982, the festival has evolved into a prominent annual event with widespread media coverage, spanning over ten days in June (Frenchman, 2004). Table 7 shows different characteristics of Oëral Recreational Event based on event structures and spatial structures.

Table 7. Characteristics of events and spaces in Oëral Festival (source: authors)

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Characteristics</td><td>Explanation</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Event structures</td><td>Goal</td><td>Cultural-Recreational</td><td>Theater, Drama and Music</td></tr>
<tr><td>Period</td><td>Predictable</td><td>Yearly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Management</td><td>Planned</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beginning</td><td>1982</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>The main cause of the event</td><td>Content</td><td>The content of the event attracts the audiences every year</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scale of event</td><td>National-International</td><td>The event attracts audience from all over world</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="12">Spatial structures</td><td>Space type</td><td>Urban spaces or natural landscapes</td><td>This event allocates different spaces for the event based on the decision of the officials</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accessibility</td><td>Public</td><td>It is possible for everyone to participate and experience the event. Some programs may be managed by ticket sales</td></tr>
<tr><td>Applications</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>History</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>Determination and selection of space</td><td>Event officials</td><td>Event officials try to choose the right space according to the type and content of the event. These spaces are generally surrounded by nature and have the necessary scope to create scenes and spectacles</td></tr>
<tr><td>Character</td><td>Cultural-Entertainment</td><td>This event, in any space it is held, gives the space a cultural and artistic character with the temporary changes it creates in the space</td></tr>
<tr><td>The most important feature of space</td><td>Responsiveness</td><td>Considering the variability of the space of this event, the most important feature of these spaces should be the responsiveness of the space to the expectations of users and officials</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plan template</td><td>Circle</td><td>Based on the pictures of the events of different periods, the plan pattern of selected spaces are circular and central</td></tr>
<tr><td>Space dimensions</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>Space capacity</td><td>Depends on the event</td><td>It varies depending on the event and the content of the event</td></tr>
<tr><td>Space sketch/image Reference: (Oerol, 2022)</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

5.4. Bangor folk event

Since its inception in 2005, this annual event held every August at Waterfront Park has consistently generated substantial revenue for the city. Admission to the festival is free for all attendees. Organized for entertainment and music, the festival's key highlights include local competitions (Escobar, 2001). Table 8 shows different characteristics of Bangor Folk Event based on event structures and spatial structures.

Table 8. Characteristics of events and spaces in Bangor Festival

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Characteristics</td><td>Explanation</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Event structures</td><td>Goal</td><td>Entertainment</td><td>Theater, Drama and Music</td></tr>
<tr><td>Period</td><td>Predictable</td><td>Yearly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Management</td><td>Planned</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beginning</td><td>2005</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>The main cause of the event</td><td>Content</td><td>The content of the event attracts the audiences every year</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scale of event</td><td>National</td><td>The event attracts audience and tourists from all over the country</td></tr>
</table>

Characteristics			Explanation
Spatial structures	Space type	Park	This event is held every August at Waterfront Park
	Accessibility	Public	It is possible for everyone to participate and experience the event
	Applications	Park	–
	History	–	–
	Determination and selection of space	Event officials	This space was chosen in 2005 to hold event and has not changed until now
	Character	Entertainment	–
	The most important feature of space	Space and the plan patterns of park	This park responds well to two functional patterns: 1. It has spaces for gathering; 2. It has spaces with a linear pattern for the movement of carnivals
	Plan template	Linear	–
	Space dimensions	535 meters	–
	Space capacity	About 65,000 people	One square meter of space is reserved for each person standing
	Space sketch/image Reference: (Shadley Associates, 2012)		

5.5. Beijing Olympics sports event
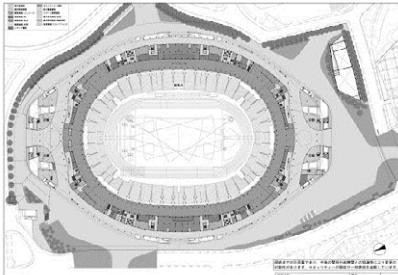
The 29th Olympic Games, held from August 8 to August 24, 2008, in Beijing, China, are officially known as the Beijing Olympics. The games commenced with the ceremonial lighting of the Olympic flame, during which the Chinese government orchestrated a display featuring intricate light and sound effects, visual spectacles, and meticulous management of order. Two iconic structures, the Bird's Nest stadium and the Water Cube, were specially designed and constructed for this event (Berridge, 2020). This research focuses its study on the Bird's Nest Stadium. Table 9 shows different characteristics of Beijing Olympics sport Event based on event structures and spatial structures.

Table 9. Characteristics of events and spaces in the Beijing Olympics

Characteristics			Explanation
Event structures	Goal	Sport	–
	Period	Predictable	4 years
	Management	Planned	–
	Beginning	1896	The first Olympics were held in Athens in 1896
	The main cause of the event	Content and Scale	The content of the event and its scale attracts the audience every year
	Scale of event	International	The event attracts audience and tourists from all over the world
Spatial structures	Space type	Stadium	Stadiums and spaces required for this event are designed and built for each period
	Accessibility	Public	It is possible for everyone to participate and experience the event
	Applications	Stadium	–
	History	–	–

	Characteristics		Explanation
Spatial structures	Determination and selection of space	Event officials	Selecting and building spaces that can be suitable for an event on a global scale is an issue that every country pays the most attention to when hosting
	Character	Stadium	The two spaces of the 2008 Olympics (Bird's Nest and water Cube) were both trying to respond to the functions, but also to display the technology and executive capabilities of the Chinese government
	The most important feature of space	Ensuring audience visibility and mastery	In the design of this space, in addition to meeting the needs of the event, it is very important to provide mastery, vision and satisfaction of the audience
	Plan template	Oval	–
	Space dimensions	294×333 meters	–
	Space capacity	80,000 people	
	Space sketch/image Reference: (Arup, 2010)		

5.6. Rio Carnival event
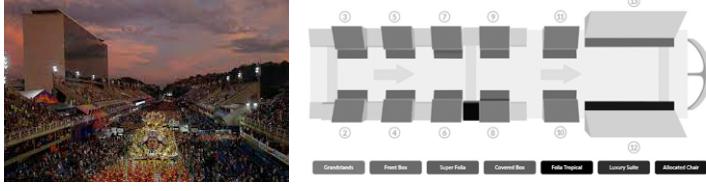
Originating in Portugal in 1723, the carnival tradition was introduced to Brazil by Portuguese colonists between the 16th and 17th centuries. Initially, it was a popular street festival featuring public games and comedic performances. Over time, the carnival evolved to incorporate elements such as masks and costumes. In 1840, Rio hosted its first masquerade event, marking a significant milestone in the carnival's history. In the early 20th century, African cultural influences, particularly samba and batucada rhythms, became integral to the musical programs of the Rio Carnival (Hegde et al., 2016). Table 10 shows different characteristics of Rio carnival Event based on event structures and spatial structures.

Table 10. Characteristics of events and spaces in Rio Carnival

	Characteristics		Explanation
Event structures	Goal	Historical-Cultural	–
	Period	Predictable	Yearly
	Management	Planned	–
	Beginning	1723	–
	The main cause of the event	Content and History	The content of the event and its history attract the audience
	Scale of event	International	This event is known as the most popular and the most profitable festival
Spatial structures	Space type	Street	–
	Accessibility	Public	It is possible for everyone to participate and experience the event
	Applications	Street	–
	History	Portuguese Colonists	This carnival was brought to Brazil by the Portuguese colonists between the 16th and 17th centuries
	Determination and selection of space	Event officials	Due to the nature of the carnival, this event is held in the streets. Today, this happens with the coordination of the authorities
	Character	Historical-Cultural	–
	The most important feature of space	Space linear structure	The most important characteristics of the space of this event, as a carnival, is its linear structure. These spaces should provide both the possibility of moving the carnival and the possibility of watching the audience. Therefore, every year, spaces are prepared for the audience to sit and dominate the view in the streets of the venue

	Characteristics		Explanation
Spatial structures	Plan template	Linear	–
	Space dimensions	–	–
	Space capacity	90,000 people	
	Space sketch/image Reference: (Eatrio, 2017)		

6. Comparison and analysis of cases

Focusing on event-places and their associated definitions, six examples were examined to explore the relationship between their spaces and events. These examples encompass a spectrum from unplanned events (such as the Tiananmen Square protest event) to meticulously planned events spanning several years (such as Olympic events). This diversity is also reflected in the selection of their venues: Some event-places have their locations chosen by the audience (as seen in political events in Al-Tahrir Square), while others have their venues determined by officials (like the Oëral festival). In instances such as Al-Tahrir Square and Tiananmen Square events, the choice of venue is influenced by factors like the presence of government and diplomatic buildings, accessibility, space size, and historical precedents. Conversely, in events like the Oëral and Bangor festivals, the audience, their objectives, and their attitudes play pivotal roles in shaping the space. Here, the venue adapts based on the event's content, goals, and decisions made by event planners and officials.

For another category of scheduled events, a dedicated venue is established, as seen in the case of Olympic events. The creation of space for events, particularly in the context of the Olympics, is primarily influenced by the scale of the event and its global significance. The scale of an event denotes its societal importance, which can range from local to global. Event coverage, on the other hand, refers to the extent of audience participation and media attention garnered by the event. Consequently, as the significance and scale of planned events increase, the spatial requirements may evolve from venue selection and temporary modifications to purpose-built facilities. In Figure 1, an attempt is made to illustrate the relationship between event planning and space selection or construction.

Significant international events like the Olympics inherently have international ramifications. Conversely, other events are primarily national but may still hold international significance. These events can be categorized into three groups based on their scale and audience reach: 1. Events with primarily local audiences but with news that can have international repercussions (e.g., events in Tiananmen and Al-Tahrir Square); 2. Events where the majority of attendees are local, yet their news and imagery can impact an international audience (e.g., the Oëral event and Bangor event); 3. Events that draw attendees and spectators from across the globe, garnering widespread international attention (e.g., the Rio Carnival and the Olympics). International audiences present numerous economic and social opportunities for the host society. Their presence underscores the global significance of these events and places, prompting planners to enhance and fortify spatial structures.

The spatial arrangements for these events can also be categorized into three groups: 1. Urban squares and expansive areas spontaneously chosen by attendees due
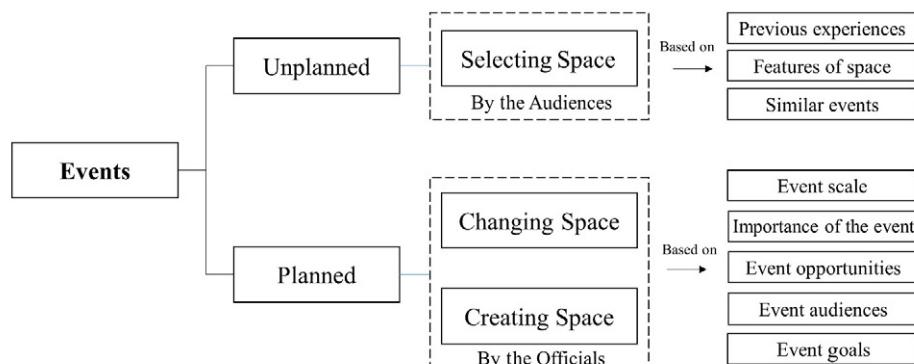

Figure 1. Relationship between events and space selection or creation

to their size and symbolic significance (e.g., Tiananmen Square and Al-Tahrir Square events); 2. Spaces that are modified and repurposed for events based on their specific requirements within the existing urban fabric through planning by authorities (e.g., the Bangor event and Oëral event); 3. Purpose-built venues designed to host special events with specific economic and social objectives (e.g., Rio Carnival or Olympic events). For events in the first category, characterized by spontaneous and unpredictable attendance, the event venue serves as a container integrated within existing platforms. In the second category, where attendees are primarily local, event spaces are adapted from existing venues to suit event needs.

In the third category, where the majority of the audience is non-native, the required space is purpose-built. Consequently, there exists a direct correlation between the scale of an event and its spatial requirements. Larger-scale events necessitate more deliberate planning, thereby increasing the likelihood of spatial alterations or construction (see Figure 2). This trend is driven by the social and economic opportunities that such events bring, capturing the attention of officials and participants alike. These events, owing to their scale and global impact, serve as prime opportunities to showcase the host country, attract-

ing investors and tourists. Consequently, concerted efforts are made to develop suitable event venues. Table 11 aims to illustrate the relationship between events and spaces based on attendee demographics.

Focusing on event venues, four distinct spatial patterns emerge. Spontaneous political protests, such as those seen in Tiananmen Square and Al-Tahrir Square, typically occupy expansive spaces with multiple access points. Events where spectator control is paramount often feature a central spatial structure, as observed in Olympic and Oëral events. Linear spatial patterns are characteristic of events where groups move and perform, exemplified by the Rio event. Events like the Bangor event exhibit a combination of linear and cumulative patterns. Table 12 aims to illustrate these spatial structures across the studied cases, while Table 13 presents potential or suggested patterns for similar events based on this analysis.
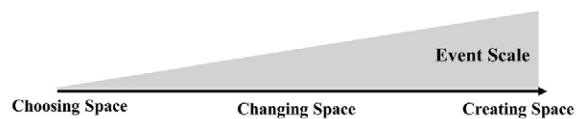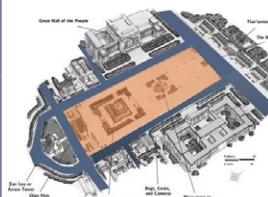

Figure 2. Relationship between event scale and space: choosing, changing, and creating

Table 11. Relationship between event scale and event-space dynamics

Characteristics of event						Characteristics of space	
Scale	Cases	Audiences (Mostly)	Repercussions	Planning opportunity	Predictable	The main reason for selecting or building space	The relationship between event and space
National	Tiananmen events	Native	National and with the possibility of international repercussions	–	No	Acquaintance of the space for the audiences	**Selecting a space** Space is a container in which an event takes place
	Al-Tahrir events						
National	Bangor event	Native	National and with the possibility of international repercussions	1 year	Yes	Responsiveness and Appropriateness to the event	**Changing a space** Space is a container that is adapted to an event
	Oëral event						
International	Olympic	Non-native	International	1 year	Yes	Attracting the attention and enjoyment of the audiences	**Building a space** Space is a container created for an event
	Rio carnival			4 years			

Table 12. Segmentation of spatial patterns in events

Space pattern	Cases	Term	Pictures
Expansive spaces with multiple accesses	Tiananmen Square Protest Events	Symbolic Geography	
	Al-Tahrir Square Political Events	Eventful Places	

End of Table 12
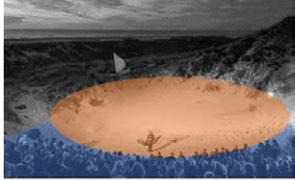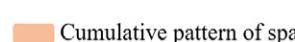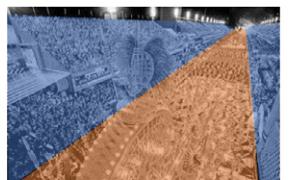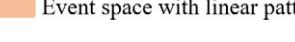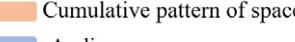
Space pattern	Cases	Term	Pictures
Central structure	Olympic Sports Event	Event Venue	 • Bird's Nest Stadium • Oëral event spaces ☐ Cumulative pattern of space ☐ Audiences
	Oëral Recreational Event	Event Sphere	
Linear patterns	Rio Carnival Event	Event-based Place	 • Rio carnival ☐ Event space with linear pattern ☐ Audiences
Combined pattern	Bangor Folk Event	Event Place	 • Waterfront Park, Bangor Event ☐ Cumulative pattern of space ☐ Audiences

Table 13. Spatial patterns of events and their characteristics
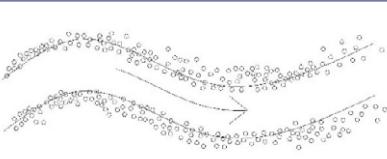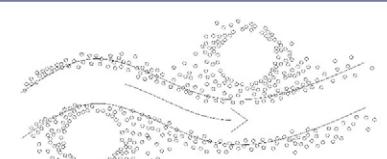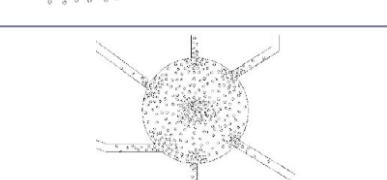
Space pattern	Diagram	Space characteristics	Description
Central structure		Radial gathering of audiences Focusing on event	Spectator platforms or natural slopes can be used to dominate the audience
Linear patterns		Street or longitudinal axis The audiences along this streets	The audiences are a spectator on the side and the events are in progress
Combined pattern		The combination of linear spaces and central spaces	Provide simultaneous movement and stillness, for events that will require both movement and assembly spaces
Expansive spaces with multiple accesses		Wide city square Multiple accesses in the middle of city	Past experiences are effective in selecting such spaces

Table 14. Summary of key components in the relationship between space and event

	Space pattern	Cases	Terms	Predictability	Space choosers	Scale	Reflection	Audiences	Period	Repeatability
Selected spaces	Expansive spaces with multiple accesses	Tiananmen Square Protest Events	Symbolic Geography	Predictable	Audiences	National	National and International	Native	–	Possible
		Al-Tahrir Square Political Events	Eventful Places	Unpredictable	Audiences	National	National and International	Native	–	Possible
Changed spaces	Combined Pattern	Bangor Folk Event	Event Place	Predictable	Officials	National	National and International	Mostly Native	1 year	Repeatable
	Central Pattern	Oëral Recreational Event	Event Sphere	Predictable	Officials	National	National and International	Mostly Native	1 year	Repeatable
Purpose-built	Central Pattern	Olympic Sports Event	Event Venue	Predictable	Officials	International	International	Mostly Non-native	4 year	Repeatable
	Linear Pattern	Rio Event	Event-based Place	Predictable	Officials	International	International	Mostly Non-native	1 year	Repeatable

7. Findings

In previous research, event communication has been examined through the lenses of scale and audience, predictability, and the spatial contexts they inhabit. Table 14 aims to synthesize these investigations. The findings reveal that event-places can be categorized into three groups: selected spaces determined by the event audience, modified spaces overseen by officials and planners, and purpose-built spaces. The structural configuration of these spaces falls into four main categories: open space pattern with multiple access, linear pattern, central pattern, and combined pattern. Selected events such as Tiananmen Square and Al-Tahrir Square typically exhibit an open space pattern with multiple accesses. Conversely, events like the Bangor event and Oëral event, where space adapts to event dynamics, often demonstrate central and combined patterns. Events that construct their space, such as the Olympic event, commonly display central and linear patterns in their spatial organization. Furthermore, certain events like Oëral and Olympic events may utilize different spaces for each iteration, with Oëral altering existing spaces and the Olympic event constructing new ones.

8. Conclusions

In this study, we investigated the relationship between space and events by analyzing six event-places previously studied across various fields of knowledge. We explored both planned and unplanned events, considering three modes of space utilization: selection for unforeseen events, alteration for planned events, and construction for planned events. The event's audience typically determines the selection of space for unplanned events. Given the political and protest nature of these events, audiences tend to choose large spaces with multiple access points. Additionally, repeated occurrences of such events in the same space enable predictions regarding the location of future political or protest events within a city.

Planned events are typically organized with the aim of attracting audiences and fostering economic, social, and cultural development. Consequently, as the scope of an event expands, one can anticipate a corresponding increase in its societal and economic impact, thereby presenting opportunities for the associated space. Our examination of the cases in this study revealed four patterns of event places: wide spaces with multiple access points, linear patterns, central patterns, and combined patterns. The pattern, characterized by wide spaces with multiple access points, often serves as the venue for spontaneous popular events, such as the Tiananmen Square protest event and the Al-Tahrir Square political event, which acts as their gathering place.

Events characterized by movement and performance (such as the Rio Carnival) typically utilize spaces with a linear structure, such as streets, allowing for viewing along the route. Conversely, events requiring focused content viewing (like the Olympic sports event and Orel entertainment event) often utilize central spaces where audiences can view the scene from the periphery. In events like Bangor's popular event, a combination of linear and central patterns is observed due to the event's content. The selection, modification, or creation of event places can vary depending on factors such as the scale and significance of the event, as well as its international impact and audience attraction.

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