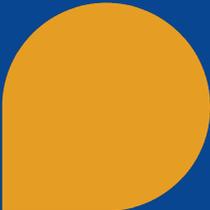


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Contemporary Architecture & Urbanism in
the Mediterranean & the Middle East
— CAUMME —
P —
Projects of Architecture & Urbanism in the
Mediterranean & the Middle East



AGORA CAUMME 2020

AGORA - AUMME

Mediterranean: Between Expansion and Regeneration

Editors:

Jose Manuel Pages Madrigal, Husam R. Husain

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AUMME

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMITTEES	
Scientific Committee.....	07
Organization Committee.....	08
1.GENERAL INFORMATION	10
1.1.AGORA.....	10
1.2.AUMME.....	10
2. AGORA CAUMME 2020	12
2.1.About the Conference.....	12
2.2.Keynote Speakers.....	14
2.3.Session Chairs.....	24
2.4.Abstacts.....	30
3. PAUMME COMPETITION 2020	106
3.1.PAUMME Professionals.....	108
3.2.PAUMME Students.....	128
4. EVENT INFORMATION	148
5. IMPORTANT DATES	149
6. UFM ACTION PLAN 2040	150

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1.GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. AGORA

AGORA is a research platform initiated by the department of Architecture and Urban Design at the German University in Cairo, in collaboration with the University of Palermo. The platform presents an interdisciplinary tool for research cooperation projects. The establishment of the platform is initiated by academics and research groups of the universities aiming at widening the vision of the Mediterranean studies between the three continents; Africa, Europe and Asia.

AGORA studies and reflects on the validity of cities' structures in the 21st century. It provides a refreshing perspective on four main methodological themes: Urban Landscape, Urban History, Technology, and Social Studies; covering, but not limited to, four main agendas; Urban informals, Urban Regeneration, Urban Expansion, and Transformation.

1.2. AGORA CAUMME PAUMME PARTNERS



AUMME



1.2. AUMME

AUMME (Architecture and Urbanism in the Mediterranean and the Middle East) was founded in 2011 to foster a series of international events including symposiums and exhibitions. AUMME is a platform which intends to organize parallel events: CAUMME symposium, PAUMME architectural projects exhibitions, and SAUMME meetings of architecture and urbanism in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

AUMME IMELINE

2011

CAUMME / Contemporary Architecture and Urbanism in the Mediterranean and the Middle East was founded by Prof. Murat Soygeniş, PhD, and Prof. Ashraf Salama, PhD, to foster a series of international events including symposiums and exhibitions.

2012

CAUMME 2012 / 'Global Impacts and Local Challenges' was held at Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul Turkey and chaired by Prof. Murat Soygeniş, PhD and Prof. Ashraf M. Salama, PhD.

2014

CAUMME 2014 / 'Architectural and Urban Research, Education, and Practice in the Era of Post-Professionalism' was held at Girne American University, Kyrenia Northern Cyprus and chaired by Prof. Ashraf M. Salama, PhD, of University of Strathclyde, Glasgow – UK, Prof. Murat Soygeniş, PhD, of S+ Architecture, Istanbul, Turkey and Assoc. Prof. Hossein Sadri, PhD, of Girne American University, Kyrenia Northern Cyprus.

Founding Advisory Board of CAUMME - Architecture and Urbanism in the Mediterranean and the Middle East included Prof. Ashraf Salama, PhD, Prof. Murat Soygeniş, PhD, and Assoc. Prof. Hossein Sadri, PhD. AUMME is a platform which intends to organize the following events: CAUMME Symposiums, PAUMME Architectural Projects Exhibitions, SAUMME Meetings – Schools of Architecture and Urbanism in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

2015

SAUMME 2015 / 'State of Practice and Education in the Mediterranean and the Middle East Region' was held at Bahçeşehir University, Istanbul Turkey and chaired by Prof. Sema Soygeniş, PhD, of Bahçeşehir University, Istanbul Turkey.

2016

CAUMME PAUMME 2016 / 'Migration and the Built Environment in the Mediterranean and the Middle East' was held at University of Naples Federico II, Naples Italy and chaired by Assoc. Prof. Renato Capozzi, Assoc. Prof. Adelina Picone, Assoc. Prof. Federica Visconti, of University of Naples Federico II, Naples Italy.

2018

CAUMME PAUMME 2018 / 'Borders in Architecture' was held at Bahçeşehir University, Istanbul Turkey and chaired by Prof. Sema Soygeniş, PhD, of Bahçeşehir University, Istanbul Turkey.

2020

AGORA CAUMME PAUMME 2020 / 'Mediterranean: Between expansion and regeneration' will be held at German University in Cairo (GUC), Egypt, chaired by Prof. Dr. Paolo Colarossi, Former Director of Urban Planning at the "La Sapienza" University, Rome, Italy and Prof. Dr. Jose Manuel Madrigal, Director of Architecture and Urban Design Program, German University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt.

2. AGORA CAUMME CONFERENCE 2020

2.1. ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The Mediterranean and Middle East regions have long played an integral, if sometimes volatile, role in the urbanization of the world. The Mediterranean littoral has witnessed rapid growth of population between the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, from 281 million to 470 million inhabitants.

The level of urbanization was not limited only to the Middle Eastern region, but it was also witnessed in the whole world, leading to the emergence of new cities, including new urban social, political, industrial, and sometimes cultural factors, and, as a result, over half of the world's populations are now city dwellers. Urban interconnected communities currently contribute to a rapid-growth phenomenon, as witnessed today.

Furthermore, migrations, globalization, wars, post-colonization, new urban communication systems, economic and political activities, have a direct effect on urban forms through the growing demands on infrastructure and services. The new urban parameters in the last decades forced cities to work with expansion strategies to house the increasing population, rather than adjusting the existing structure to overcome the changes. As a result, the existing urban fabric is being neglected, and the population growth has to “cope with the insufficient infrastructure and cities having to manage the lack of planning to meet the needs of all people” (World Economic Forum Report, 2017).

In this context, it becomes clear that the last decades' urban challenges affect the physical and social structures

of cities. On the one hand, the implementation of new projects at new seemingly important locations becomes a necessity, with multidimensional planning approaches. On the other one, inhabitants of what is known as invalid and informal structure become victims of these transitions.

In this regard, the questions that are being raised in the 21st century include the following:

How to address the transformational shift in urban areas?

What are elements to structure the new posturban model?

What is the future for the existing structures?

In order to answer these questions, it must be taken into consideration that—in most cases—the emergence and changes of urban lived-in environments are not only a result of internal changes in cities' social and governmental structures; rather, they are related to the external factors coming from the adaptation to global social, political, and economic agendas.

In view of that, AGORA CAUMME 2020 aims to discuss current cities' structures validity, and to have a refreshing perspective on two main topics: Urban Transformation and Urban Informals, under the umbrella of four methodological perspectives: Landscape, History, Socio-Economic, and Geo-Politics.

2.2. KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Prof. Dr. Ashraf Salama, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK

Dr Ashraf Salama is Chair in Architecture and director of research and cluster of architecture and urbanism in the global south, Department of Architecture, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK. He has led three schools of architecture in Egypt, Qatar, and the United Kingdom, two of which he has founded. His work and research have been focusing on curriculum development and design studio teaching practices, transformative and critical pedagogy, sustainable architectural and urban design, with a strong emphasis on the impact of socio-cultural factors on shaping the built environment. Having authored and co-edited 14 books and published over 170 articles and chapters in the international refereed press, he is the Chief Editor of ArchNet-IJAR and co-Chief Editor of Open House International. Prof Salama is the recipient of the 2017 UIA Jean Tschumi Prize for Excellence in Architectural Education and Criticism.



Prof. Dr. Carola Hein, Delft University of Technology (TU Delft), Delft, Netherlands

Carola Hein is Professor and Head, History of Architecture and Urban Planning Chair at Delft University of Technology. She has published and lectured widely on topics in contemporary and historical architectural and urban planning—notably in Europe and Japan. Among other major grants, in 2007, she received a Guggenheim Fellowship to pursue research on The Global Architecture of Oil and an Alexander von Humboldt fellowship to investigate large scale urban transformation in Hamburg in international context between 1842 and 2008. Her current interest is the study of international networks and the transmission of architectural and urban ideas along these networks, focusing specifically on port cities and the global architecture of oil. She is vice president of the International Planning History Society (IPHS), president of the Global Urban History Project (GUPH) editor of the IPHS section of Planning Perspectives, scientific editor of PortusPlus, and (co)-editor of the European Journal of Creative Practices in Cities and Landscape and Asia book review editor of the Journal of Urban History.



**Prof. Dr. Hossein Sadri, Girne American University
Kyrenia, Cyprus**

Dr. Hossein Sadri is an academic, designer, activist, and writer. In addition to his faculty position at Coventry University UK, he holds a full professor position at Girne American University where he worked as the head of architecture and the dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Design & Fine Arts between 2011-2016. He held academic teaching and research positions at Islamic Azad University of Tabriz in IRAN, National Academy of Sciences in AZERBAIJAN, The American University in Canterbury - UK, and The City University of New York in the USA. He studied undergraduate and graduate courses in the departments of Architecture, Philosophy, and Environmental Sciences and Policy at the Islamic Azad University of Tabriz in IRAN, Gazi University, Hacettepe University, and Yildiz Technical University in TURKEY, and Central European University in HUNGARY.



Dr.H.C Jorge Mario Jáuregui, National University of Rosario, and Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

DR. Jorge Mario Jáuregui is Doctor Honoris Causa (Dr.H.C) at the Faculty of Architecture, Planning, and Design at the National University of Rosario and an architect and urban planner at the Faculty of Architecture at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. He founded the studio Atelier Metropolitano in Rio de Janeiro and won numerous awards including: the Laureate of the Grand Prix of the 4th São Paulo's International Architecture Biennial and the Laureate of the Sixth Veronica Rudge Green Prize in Urban Design at Harvard University, Graduate School of Design. He authored a number of publications, notably: The Favela-Bairro Project, Jorge Mario Jáuregui Architects, The Sixth Veronica Rudge Green Prize in Urban Design (Harvard University Press, 2006); Urban Planning Strategies (Nobuko Editor, 2012); Building from Conflict (Architecture Review, 2004); Public Space–Broken City (Princeton, 2005); and Planning the Informal City (Urbanism Review, 2005).



Prof. Dr. Martha Thorne, E School of Architecture and Design, Madrid, Spain

Martha Thorne is Dean of IE School of Architecture and Design. Since 2005, she has served as the Executive Director of the Pritzker Architecture Prize, popularly known as the “Nobel Prize for Architecture”. Her interests have always focused on international contemporary architecture, cities in evolution and changes in the role of the architect. Prior to joining IE University, she was Associate Curator of the Department of Architecture at The Art Institute of Chicago. Her responsibilities involved curating exhibitions, developing publications, and participating in a groundbreaking study on collecting, archiving and exhibiting digitally created design materials. She is the co-author of the books Masterpieces of Chicago Architecture and Skyscrapers: The New Millennium, editor and author for The Pritzker Architecture Prize: The First Twenty Years, and author of numerous articles for architectural journals and encyclopedias.



Prof. Dr. Maurizio Carta, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy

He's Academic Senator of the University of Palermo and Deputy Rector for Territorial Development and Cultural Affairs. From 2015 to 2019 he was the President of the Polytechnic School of the University of Palermo. He was the Coordinator of the B.Sc in „Urbanism, regional and landscape planning“ and the M.Sc in „Urban and Regional Planning“. He was Deputy Director of the Department of Architecture. He is member of Italian Society of Urbanism (SIU) Steering Committee, member of Italian Institute of Urbanism (INU) Steering Committee and member of Urban Academy (AU) Steering Committee. He is member of the Scientific Committee of the international review TRIA. Rivista internazionale di cultura urbanistica (Università Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico II). He is member of the Editorial Board of the international review Monograph.it (ListLab Laboratorio Internazionale di Strategie Editoriali, Trento-Barcelona). He is member of the Editorial Board of the international review EWT/ EcoWebTown. He is member of the Scientific Committee of the international review Portus Plus Six-monthly online review of RETE.



**Prof. Dr. Murat Soygenis, Bahçeşehir University,
Istanbul, Turkey**

Murat Soygenis, FAIA, a founding partner at S+ ARCHITECTURE, is an architect and a professor practicing in Istanbul. He received his architectural education in Istanbul, Turkey (B.Arch., PhD, ITU) and in Buffalo New York, USA (M.Arch., University at Buffalo). Over the past 38 years, he has served at numerous administrative positions including on the Boards of AIA Europe, and as the Dean of School of Architecture of YTU. His publications focus on his teaching, research and practice, and include 12 books and monographs, over 100 authored writings in books, journals and periodicals, receiving more than 100 citations globally. He has produced more than 150 professional projects, lectured widely to share his views on architecture and urbanism. His professional work has been exhibited at significant venues in Istanbul, USA and Europe including the American Institute of Architects, and received design awards from many institutions including the RIBA - Royal Institute of British Architects. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (FAIA), a member of the Chamber of Architects in Istanbul (UIA), and the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA).



**Prof. Dr. Nicholas Anastasopoulos, School of Architecture,
National Technical University of Athens (NTUA)**

Nicholas Anastasopoulos, PhD, is an architect, and researcher, assistant professor at the School of Architecture, National Technical University of Athens (NTUA). Has also taught at Patras University, Parsons School of Design (NYC) and elsewhere. Research interests concern the commons, urban studies, alternative communities, systems theory, degrowth, ecology, and complexity. Has contributed to the FLOK Society project and conducted research on aspects of Buen Vivir and sustainability as post-doctoral Prometeo Researcher (IAEN, Ecuador, 2014) and since then he has been returning for further research and collaborations, through Erasmus+ projects between NTUA and Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Ecuador (PUCE). The initiator of the MET workshop (Europe and South America) and the Ports in Transition (Habitat III) workshops for spatial policies. Currently an academic representative and senior researcher in charge on behalf of NTUA for SoPHIA, a H2020 consortium research program aiming to create a Social Platform towards a Holistic Impact Assessment of Cultural Heritage.



Prof. Dr. Olimpia Niglio, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

Olimpia Niglio is a professor in Comparative History of Architecture at Hokkaido University's Graduate School of Humanities and Human Sciences; Research Fellow at Kyoto University Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Japan; Professor at Universidad de Bogotá Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Colombia; and Vice President ICOMOS PRERICO. Director of the international postgraduate course "Culture and Management of the Cultural Heritage" at Pontifical Javeriana University, Colombia. Prof. Niglio holds: Ph.D. (University of Naples-Federico II), Executive Master at Business School Rome, and Post-Doc. (MIUR). She is author of many books and scientific article in Italian, Spanish English and Japanese. She is coordinator of international research projects. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5451-0239>.



Prof. Dr. Paolo Colarossi, Former Director of Università Sapienza di Roma, Rome, Italy

Paolo Colarossi, Urban planner, Full professor in "Tecnica e Pianificazione Urbanistica", Faculty of Engineering in Sapienza University of Rome. Past Director of the "Dipartimento di Architettura e Urbanistica per l'Ingegneria", Sapienza University of Rome. Honorary President of the Laboratory "Abitare la Città" developed in the Department of "Ingegneria Civile, Edile e Ambientale (DICEA)" of the Sapienza University of Rome. Member of the scientific committee of the journal *Rassegna di Architettura e Urbanistica*. He has developing research works and experimental projects especially about urban landscape (urban design), urban aesthetics, participated urban projects, and preservation and valuation of cultural and environmental Heritages. Paolo Colarossi has written a large quantity of books, essays and articles.

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**Ph.D. Lecturer, Shaimaa Fayed, German University
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**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Silvia Covarino, German
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2.4. ABSTRACTS

Architecture and Wonder - Past and Future of the Mediterranean

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The canon of Wonders of the World was composed in the Hellenistic age, when Alexander the Great's empire was slowly crumbling. After the death of the Macedonian sovereign in 323 B.C., all the peoples of the Mediterranean and the Near East were confronted with infighting among the Dyads. They were the main pivot of contemporary history that had given rise to a single certainty in historians: the age of prosperity and greatness of the Hellenic world had come to a drastic end. This proposal will analyze the motivations that led intellectuals of the third century B.C. to create the canon of Wonders of the World, following a single thread that is the basis of the choice of the seven Mirabilia: the character of universality. Seeing the disastrous results of the fragmentation that Alessandro had bequeathed, it was decided to remember and hand down as a model of prosperity for the future those architectural works that symbolized the times when the Mediterranean world proposed universal models of integration. It is emblematic that the ancient sources don't speak of the Wonders of one civilization or another; they speak of the Wonders of the World, making this one of the first examples of interculturality in which the protagonist is Man side by side with his History. In the contemporary world, where reference is often made to belonging to a common reality gravitating around the Mediterranean, we are looking for a „global“ culture made of images that can express an idea of universality. The wonders of the world, as primordial archetypes, respond to this need; at the same time they awaken that feeling - of wonder precisely - which has been lost today and which could be the key to recomposing under the common denominator of a glorious past a fragmented reality, such as the Mediterranean one.

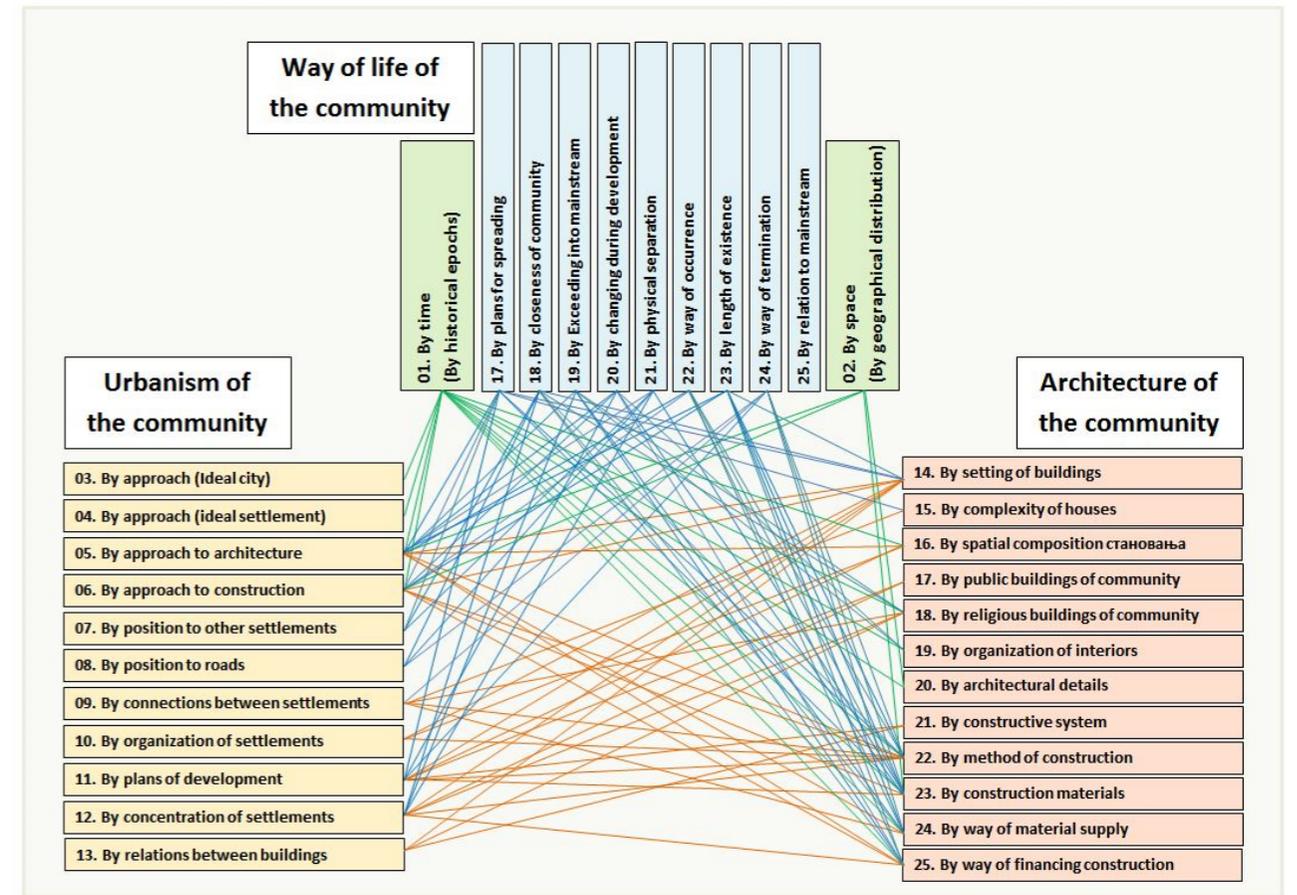


An Alternative Way, Relation Typology of the Utopian Heritage and Built Environment

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From the beginning of the organized world, as we called it civilization, people were trying to live in the best possible organized community. And from the first organized communities, there were theories and attempt to organize it in some other way. Those alternatives were in different forms: ideas, theoretical analyses, developed methods presented in writing, or organized life of a group. We could follow them from the beginning of the civilizations (Heliadors, Aristophanes, Plato, etc.) up to the present days. This way of thinking and acting was named by Thomas More book Utopia - utopianism. During the last three thousand years, it had its ups and downs, but through whole history it was present. It is interesting to highlight that utopianism started in the Mediterranean and Middle East region and it is still present there, even it overspread the whole world. The paper is presenting the results of the research done in 2016-2019, which collected, analyzed, classified, and explained utopian ideas, their principles, realizations in life, and their influence on the architectural and urban development. Due to space limitations (the whole research report has approx. 600 pages, and it is still not published), in the paper are presented only the basic principles of the research, methodology, preliminary results, and final result. After preparing the list of utopian and alternative ideas, literature, attempts, and realized communities, they were analyzed and classified trough typology. This helps to organize a matrix of influence and interrelation between different utopian types and architectural and urban development. As it was a wide area, the research focused on the eight samples which cover the majority of the time periods (from pre-history, Old Ages, Middle Ages, until modern history) and space (Europe, Africa, North America, Asia, with the accent on the Middle East as a connection point between three continents). Two parallel typologies were prepared, one for the utopian ideas, literature, and communities, and another for their architectural and urban forms. They resulted in the relation typology that is giving us interaction and connections between their different types.



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The rural villages in Egypt has a long history and tradition for earth architecture. The mud brick family house was catalyst for an environmentally, socially and economically friendly society. However, throughout the years, villages are expanding due to huge annual population growth rates. These villages are compact and surrounded by intensively cultivated fields so any horizontal extension will decertify the agricultural land. Those agricultural lands are an important food security provider for the Egypt along the history. Accordingly, the vertical extensions were the only option to accommodate the expanding families. This resulted in the gradual disappearing of the earth architecture and the contemporary building materials are taking over the building industry. The villages are to be transpformed into an informal copy of the city and losing its identities Moreover, this change did not bring better performance and quality of life from different perspectives, especially the environmental ones. Earth, on the other hand, is a natural material, which has a very low impact on the environment, when compared to concrete and red brick, which require enormous amount of embodied energy and carbon footprint. After many years of innovations and technologies in the field of earth construction, the material was developed technically and structurally to withstand the current building challenges. However, earth has been socially precieved in Egypt as “poor material” because of different reasons discussed in the paper. The study aims to identify the challenges for creating middle density rural villages in Egypt using earth as a building material. A comparative study was done between historical and current status of a rural Egyptian village according to different aspects, such as: village fabric, population growth, building typologies and materials. Moreover, a review on different Earth potenials, challenges, techniques and technologies was addressed to identify the status map for Earth locally and internationally. The expected result is the identification of the challenges that face Earth to be reused in the rural Egyptian context. These conclusions will be inserted in a broader research about the different earth construction techniques, to maximize results and perceptions through a technique that is rarely applied in the country.

The Culture of the Informal City. Innovation From Within

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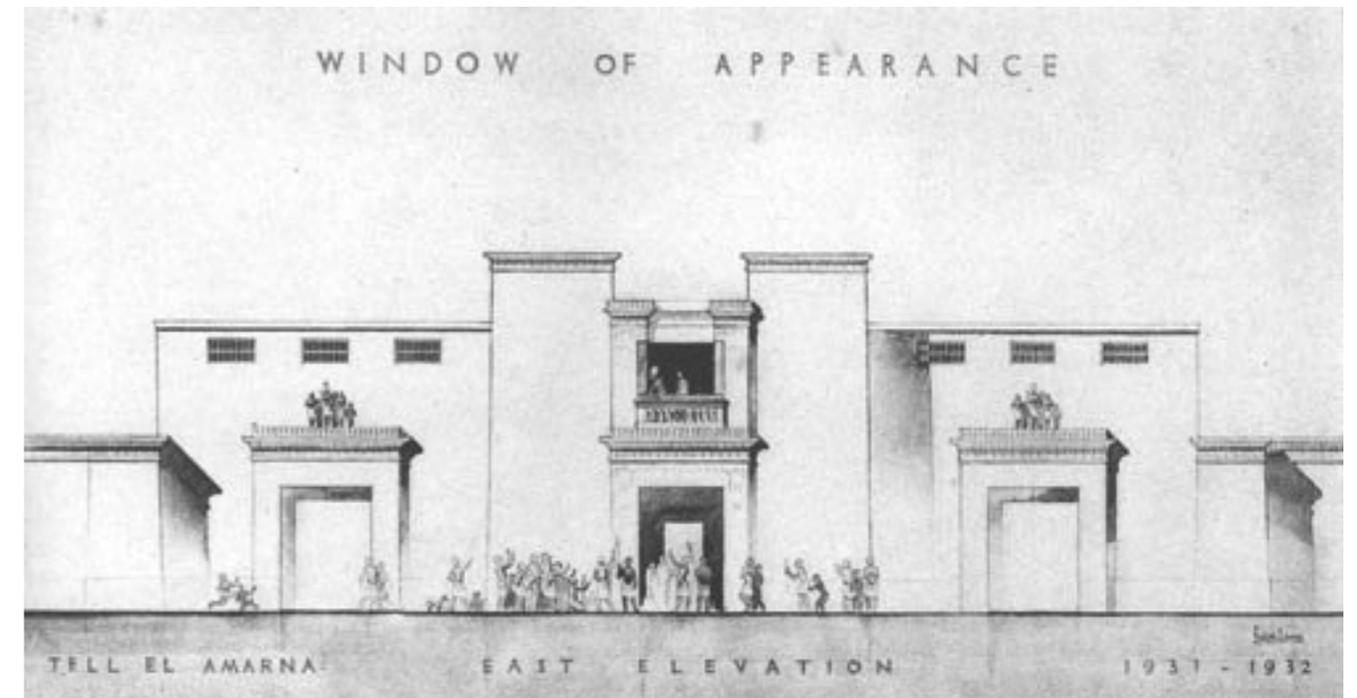
In Latin America, with migration flows from the countryside to the city and the uncontrolled expansion of the urbs, the rural-urban dichotomy has been overcome many years ago. The dominant hypothesis is that of the „penetration -physical and cultural- of the urban world into the rural world“. However, many of the characteristics of rural construction are maintained in cities, but with less concern for the quality of the environment and more attention to income-generating economic activities. An example of this is the „new“ periphery of some cities known also as the informal city. One of the most important features of the informal city is the practice of self-construction of housing. In fact, many of the people that arrived in the big cities find themselves forced to build their own houses, where they can, in the absence of a formal solution by the State, without the skills and time to plan, and the economic, material and human resources to build properly. The aim of the research is to identify the technological potential, the collective capacity and the creative and participatory force that „informal“ architecture and its „popular“ culture offer, when combined with the technical and scientific knowledge of the professional architect who wants to contribute to the eco-compatible requalification of Latin American informal housing. The research is part of the constructivist cultural framework, defined in this study as a „guided bottom-up approach“. It is a transfer of social technologies through the integration of two methodologies: Participatory Action Research (PAR) and Human-Centered Design (HCD). Social technologies, understood as „the sum of total knowledge in which scientific and traditional knowledge interact, complement and enrich each other“ have as actors a case study community in Colombia and a professional architect. Through the „guided bottom-up approach“, it is assumed that the architect will be able to see the practice of „informal“ city self-construction no longer as a problem but as a model of Grassroot innovation, an opportunity for innovation and creativity based on other ways of understanding architecture, landscape and territory.

**AKhenaten, Our Contemporary; Reformist Pharaoh and Some of His
Revolutionary Changes As Our Contemporary Principles**

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Akhenaten and his reform, which many call a revolution because of its comprehensiveness, also included architecture and urbanism. Today, we consider many of its principles not only modern but also the ideals we strive for. Akhenaten's reforms, which occurred in the 1347 BCE, changed almost all aspects of life in Old Egypt, and the most important was the introduction of monotheism. Changes, which he proposed in architecture and urbanism, are the area that is not so much explored. The paper is presenting results of the research on architecture, urbanism, and some customs, as aspects of the reforms, which appear during the rule of the pharaoh Amenhotep IV, more known as Akhenaten, from the XVIII dynasty of Ancient Egypt. Researching, analysing, and comparing archaeological findings at Akhetaten (today Tell el-Amarna), ancient texts, and contemporary architectural theory, the paper offers flow from the idea to realization for some architectural problems and solution given almost three and half millennia ago, and their actuality and potential application today. The focus is on the relationship between residential and public architecture, on the scenic architecture, the complexity of the relation between the leader (the pharaoh) and the common people (mass public), and his dualism - human being and divine creature. Some of the ideas, architectural solutions, and results that were applied at Akhetaten could be used today.



Cultivating Culture in the Lost Portuguese Village in Mumbai, India

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Culture is one aspect which connects everyone actively or passively, though the term culture has various meaning depending on every individual's experience. But with time the term the culture has evolved through generations, and the millennials of this age are contradicting the ways of the olden times. In these times, where the new generations have begun to lose their sense of belonging to their community and place, this paper will understand the concept of 'cultivating culture' which incorporates both the cultures; the past and present. A case study of Ranwar village, Bandra in a suburb of Mumbai, India will be discussed in this paper. The Ranwar village is one of the original villages located within the hustle bustle of the urban city, Mumbai. It is among the twenty-four villages of Bandra, which was also a part of the Portuguese rule. In the seventh century when the British came to take over Bombay, were not able to shake the Portuguese roots of these villages. Even today, there are many houses with Catholic names of Portuguese origin with the colonial-style bungalows and big wooden porches and external staircases and the buildings more than hundred years old, and each one seems to have a story attached to it. The crowning glory here is the village square cross or the town square where all the village activities take place even today. With time the culture of this village is cultivated, that is of a close-knit community with gatherings some from generations and some especially for local community participation, take place in the village square for events. With the help of this case study, the paper will explore that how with time the sense of belonging within the community changes, where the space and colonial houses are either destroyed to build skyscrapers or re-designed to be adapt to the people and space required by the young generation. Overall, this case study will help in understanding how culture is cultivated to protect their 'Portuguese' identity.



Pocket Parks: Urban Living Rooms For Urban Regeneration

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Urban parks are mostly implemented as extensive infrastructural projects of green areas exclusive to recreational activities and their supporting economies. Currently, 54% of the global population lives in an urban setting and is projected to increase to 68% by 2050 (UN). This entails the need for a more sustainable approach towards food production, movement and overall living together in cities. Micro-scale communal spaces could potentially be the right prompt towards achieving such goal. With cities growing and densifying, less emphasis is being placed on open spaces at the smaller neighbourhood-scale. As a result, such densification of vital cities is being met with a growing demand for communal and green spaces. Communal spaces are not necessarily space- or money-intensive developments. They can -and often are more effective when they- utilize abandoned and under-used urban voids already existing within neighbourhoods. Such voids have the transformative potential to be 'pocket spaces'; a type of communal spaces that has proven to improve the socio-economic and environmental dimensions on the neighbourhood-scale. This paper explores 'pocket parks' as an approach towards sustainable urban development and regeneration. One that offers equal access to public spaces -green spaces included- in our modern world driven by capitalist production of grand spaces. The paper investigates pocket parks as an answer to economic crisis, food production pressure, run-down communities and the challenge of lacking development land for communal spaces. It aims to explore the effectiveness of small-scale acupuncture interventions on re-integrating communities in the urban environment. The paper will start by narrating the concept's evolution; highlighting some key attributes and impacts that pocket spaces have. Such attributes will become the comparison criteria for four distinct international projects. This comparison will measure the level of success of these projects in positively impacting the community while analysing how the community contextual needs were considered in the design and implementation. Finally, the paper will conclude with some lessons to be taken towards their implementation to re-generate neighbourhoods with limited space in Mediterranean cities.

Adapting Cities for Mediterranean Migration Influxes: The Arrival City

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Migration was and still, one of the main topics repeated continuously throughout history and studied by scientific communities. Yet, studies have been lacking the relation between migration and the urban fabric of a city, either in terms of preparedness or as an impact. Migration should not be seen entirely as a socio-economic issue, the pressure this creates on land resources and its impact on the urban fabric needs to be as well taken into consideration. In the scope of migration, one would always find two types of cities; departure cities where the efflux arises and arrival cities receiving the influxes. Certainly, both types of cities are positively and negatively affected by migrations. In the Mediterranean basin, the origin of so many cultures based on the mobility of their inhabitants, the current socio-economic and political instability in the MENA region, contributed to a massive influx of migrants to European cities for many reasons, which includes but not limited to its proximity and the relatively high livelihood quality. This particular phenomenon obliges us to question the time-being used methods to deal with the present extensive influxes and to rethink new city planning approaches towards a resilient Arrival city. This paper demonstrates the case of European Arrival cities; definitions, characteristics, as well as the urban, socio-economic and political adaptations for the current overflowed migration influxes. The demonstration and discussion should be primarily seen as a catalyst that does not only promote for a healthier absorption in choked cities impacted by migrations but to intensify the vital role of states, urban planning and resilience in shaping satisfactory conditions for fruitful development impacts of migrations to exist in such cities.

Transforming The Energy Infrastructure. Assessing a New Set of Indicators Through The Case Study of School Buildings

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This contribution presents the main features which characterise the socio-technical organisation of a Distributed Renewable and Interactive Energy System (DRIs) at the local level. This study provides a twofold contribution. Firstly, it promotes the integration of architectural and urban qualities with the cutting-edge concepts of smart-grid by encouraging the environmental and spatial organisation of the DRIs. Secondly, it suggests a new role of Built Environment disciplines in delivering a new generation of buildings as an energy service. This research embraced a Case Study approach, involving primary and secondary sources. The former refers to the case study concerning the school buildings in Rome. The latter draws from the rich array under the auspice of the International Energy Agency's Energy in Buildings and Communities Programme. As a result, a set of new indexes were developed in order to describe architectural and urban qualities of DRIs, among which, Homogeneous Building Group and Homogeneous Urban Units. These two index are expected to have a significant impact on urban transformation. The feasibility of these indexes is analysed with regards to advanced tools and procedures, which are emerging from applied research. In conclusion, a set of interdisciplinary implications which involves Architecture, Engineering, Construction and Planning practices are stressed in order to put DRIs into practice as a reliable and competitive energy system. Thus, a better understanding of the emerging property of DRIs can be useful to contrast homogenisation and vulnerability of urban landscape, which are connected with the obsolete fossil-fuel-based apparatus. In doing so, a further contribution towards a low carbon society is provided.



Mthatha: Transforming the Fractured Capital of The Transkei Bantustan

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The development and planning implemented during various historical periods before and during apartheid have resulted in many former 'Bantustan' and South African cities being fractured, incoherent, and thus characterised by an absence of an equitable economy and effective spatial and infrastructure development. This situation thwarts economic growth and poverty relief. In order to understand the issues and context of the 'Bantustan' city, one of them, Mthatha, is used as a case study. A literature/ desk top review is used to examine the four distinct historical periods to understand the city's current situation. The periods are the pre-colonial period when African life was characterised by farming and pastoral activities, the colonial period (1816–1910) when the kingdom (or chieftdom) of the abaThembu was annexed to the Cape Colony by the British, the apartheid period which began with British-influenced separation (1910–1948) followed by 'high-apartheid' (1948–1994), and the post-apartheid period (1994 to the present). These periods are particularly valuable when examined in succession, as they illustrate their effects on the city planning of 'Bantustan' cities. The planning patterns resulted in many of the problems that thwart efforts at economic upliftment in these cities. It is shown that a strategy is required that will reverse the planning legacies of colonialism and apartheid, by encouraging local aspirations, enabling integration, and stimulating urban opportunity and thereby economic enablement.



Development Opportunities In Egyptian Less-Inhabited Cities; Qaha As a Case Study

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In the last three decades, Egyptian cities have witnessed fast growth in population, which contributed to the continuous expansion and transformation in the urban fabric of both, metropolitan areas and less inhabited cities. Fueled by internal migration, the growth is significantly higher in the former as people often seek job opportunities in destination cities which is better than the ones available in their hometown. This process has led to the creation of formal and informal settlements on the outskirts of metropolitan destination cities and came with a higher price in departure areas, where either large area of prime agricultural lands has been lost, or the urban fabric status has deteriorated. A city transformed by emigration does not naturally need to be a city in decline, however the emigration process itself is indeed a development constraint to a Departure city. Even if the departure of some population groups is a core feature of the departure area, its development cannot be reduced to images of abandoned structures, the absence of city life and deterioration. The urban space and the rhythm of the departure city are similarly influenced by awaiting the gradual return of emigrants and related urban arrangements, as well as the possible consequences that might occur. This paper deepens on the urban and territorial regeneration opportunities in Egyptian less-inhabited cities to grow into new urban centers ending the efflux phenomenon and attracting people away from choked metropolitan cities. To reflect on such opportunities, Qaha will be demonstrated as a case study to analyze both, limitations and probabilities of interventions. Based on the findings, recommendations including the proposal of integral development projects depending on the identified needs of each, the territorial, demographic economics, and social factors in the study area, are made to reverse the negative effects of emigration.

Revitalization Urban Waterfronts and Public Spaces Advancement Towards Sustainable Development, with Reference To Cairo

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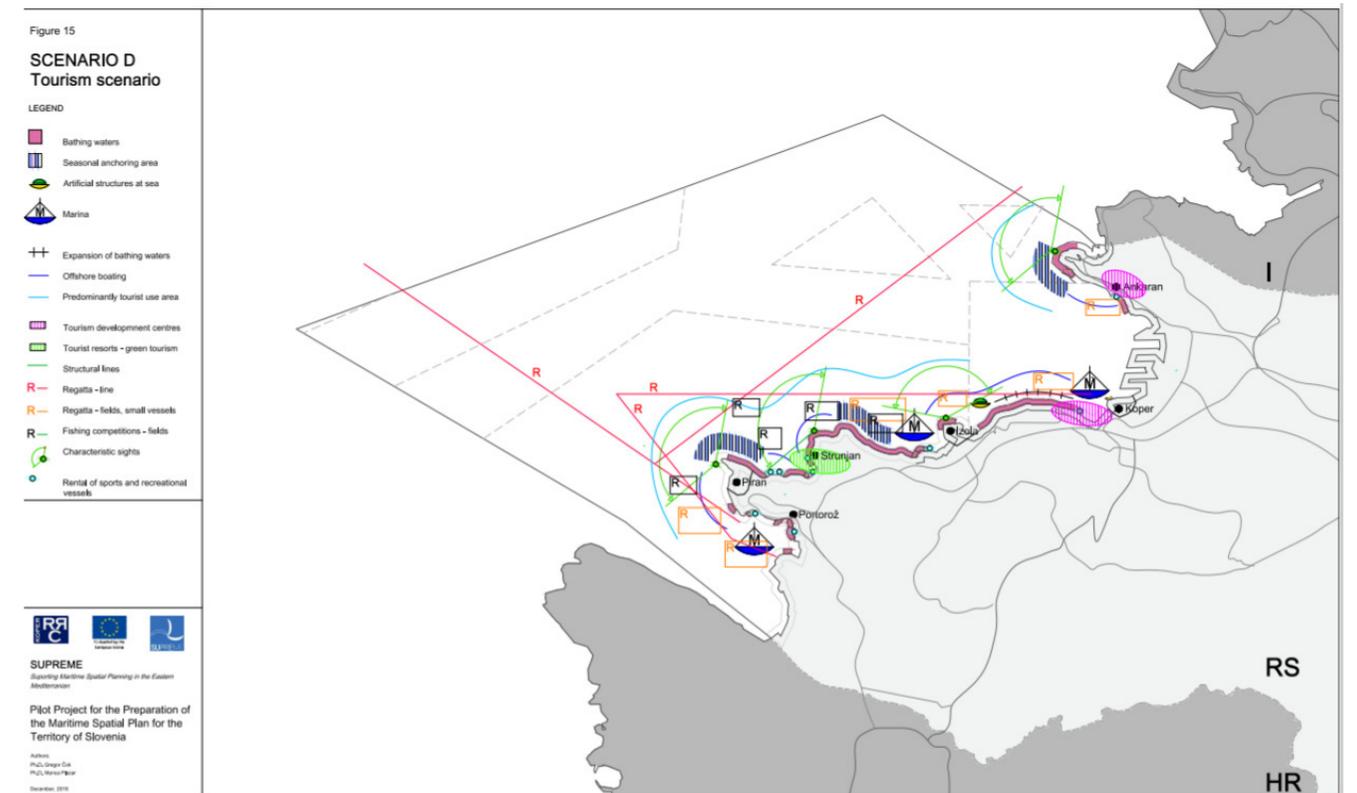
The waterfronts revival started more than forty years ago while they turned into intensive pivots of cultural and social activities. Effective and improving imperativeness is a vital principal to enhance waterfront and might be also utilized to generate more benefits (Shaziman et al., 2010). The existing public spaces are not successful enough for their inhabitants due to lack of utilization and poor improvement. It is contended that the role of these spaces in strengthening the sense of community seems to be less significant in the surrounding context. Thus, users should enhance the sense of community. The research investigates the characteristic of these public spaces, outlines the physical location of the study area, and the endeavors to utilize the waterfront as visions of urban public space in relation to diverse key themes as; their contribution to the overall city image, sustainable development and performance. It aims to explore the relationship between the city and the waterfront through the waterfront public spaces and reconnoiter their viability in creating a sustainable pleasant space. The research proposes a connective vision between the city and its waterfront which creates a new image for revitalization of Cairo's waterfront. This research aims to develop an analytical framework for urban waterfront revitalization through design process and design elements. It focuses on the phenomenon of urban waterfronts redevelopment, the contemporary trends of urban waterfronts revitalization and elements of successful waterfront revitalization. Considering these conditions, this research reconnoiters the tangible and public quality of the urban waterfront in Cairo with regards to the flow urban development forms. Hypothetically, it utilizes a multi-layered procedure in investigating urban public spaces on the waterfront. The utilized methodology in the theoretical part is conducting various literature reviews about urban waterfronts public spaces. Then, the research explores their characteristics through analyzing international waterfronts public spaces in different countries. Meanwhile, the empirical part comprises of analyzing and evaluating two different case studies which will focus on the waterfronts of Cairo that utilize a contextual analysis technique in view of a qualitative research through archival research, site survey, observation, and interviews.

The Role of International Support Projects In Spatial Planning Development In Slovenia's Coastal Zone

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Mediterranean coastal regions are an important spatial entity. A part of this is the Slovenian coastal zone, comprising a small part of the Northern Adriatic coastline, which is nowadays experiencing major structural and administrative transformations. On the one hand, international commitments related to integrated coastal zone management and establishment of maritime spatial planning are being implemented; on the other, a new generation of municipal spatial documents is being prepared, aligning interests at the local level. In practice, spatial planners mostly tackle infrastructure planning for the needs of tourism and maritime transport. In this context, urban design and architectural planning are integrated within a complex context boundary conditions stemming from a wide range of national and international development and conservation documents. This paper presents the results of the analysis focusing on the chronology of developing the current practices in spatial planning and design in the coastal zone. The descriptive research method used in the analysis addressed a wide range of materials developed as reports on completed international development and conservation projects and materials prepared as part of national strategic and implementing spatial planning documents. We identified several support projects that were over the recent 20 years developed for the Northern Adriatic region (jointly with Italy, Croatia, and Greece): CAMP, SHAPE, SUPREME, PORTODIMARE etc.), which contributed some important elements to the current planning and design practice. The key elements are: a) a set of international background documents and targets related to natural resources and cultural heritage protection, and sustainable management of natural resources, b) definition and mobilisation of key stakeholders making decisions about the form and range of developments, c) development of tools for alignment of interests related to the planning of activities and uses at sea and on land, d) implementation of good practices related to administrative powers, project approaches, and implemented spatial solutions. For Slovenia, involvement in such target-oriented and analytically structured projects is of great significance as, compared to the neighbouring Italy and Croatia as major maritime countries, it does not have a well-branched sectoral legislation, methodology, and staff potentials in place related to maritime and coastal management.



Conversion of Natural Landscape By Unplanned Urbanization: Study The Change of Traditional Land-Water Interface In The Eastern Periphery of Dhaka

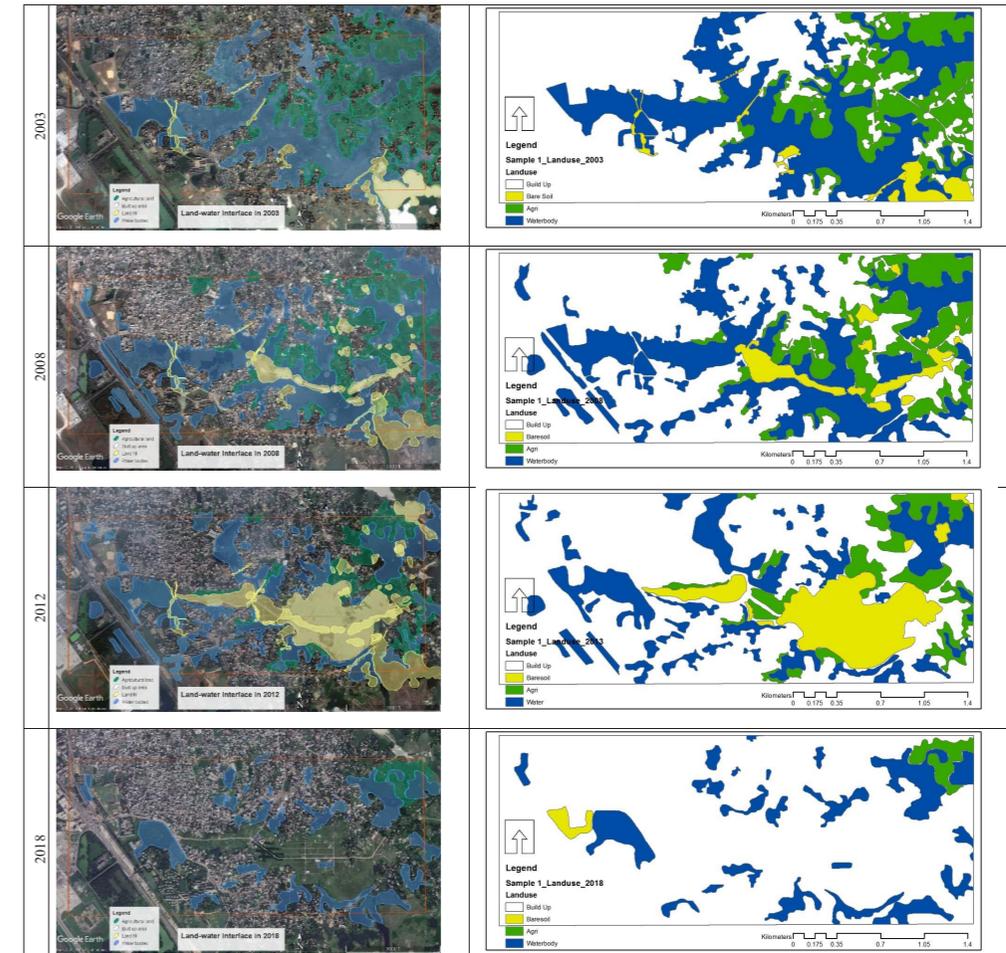
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Dhaka, a low laying city in the world's largest delta system, is rapidly grabbing its mandatory natural landscape into the built-up area. The rich water resources of this deltaic city once played an important role in structuring settlement patterns and maintaining the overall hydrological, ecological, and environmental equilibrium. Eastern Fringe, the essential natural spontaneous territory of the Dhaka Metropolitan Area (DMA) to prevent the city's flooding problems and environmental degradation, is rapidly converting from traditional homestead to urbanized land. To cater the increasing demand for urbanization, the individuals, government and private land developers making these conversions through diminishing natural water bodies, lowlands and agricultural fields. The city's present development activities for this part as well as the entire city do not respect this deep geo-morphological nature of the territory nor consider the traditional land-water relationship with the settlement. Thus failed to protect and integrate these essential natural water bodies with the built environment and creating adverse effects on flooding, waterlogging and other environmental degradation. Therefore, to identify the natural landscaped change for the built-up area, the paper will analyze the landuse conversion in the study area with a particular focus land-water interface. At first, the paper will elaborate on the enriched water system of DMA in the context of the deltaic landscape and its unique local integration in the land-water interface. In parallel, it will explain the importance of natural land-water resources for the city's hydro-ecological system in such a topographical landform and will identify the eastern periphery as an essential urban fringe. Finally, through ArcGIS and Google Earth Image analysis, it will discover the rapid loss of natural land-water resources, its process of conversion and associated environmental degradation due to land-cover alteration in the focus area. As a whole, this paper will give the importance to reinstall the traditional land-water relationship in the rapidly growing urban areas to check environmental degradation.



Historic Gardens of Awadh : A Study on The Origins, Significance, Transformations and Approach for Their Revival

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Along the bounds of river Gomti, lays a popular city: a city known for its “Nazakat” and “Nafasat”, proclaimed and admired worldwide for its profound “Tarbiyat” and “Mehman Nawazi”, a city known as Lucknow. The metropolis, once an abode to the Nawabs (rulers), was a remarkable example of a true cosmopolitan and a universal example of the Ganga -Jamuni tehzeeb. Within the short span of approximately eighty years under the Nawabs (1775-1856), the city became the nurturing host to an extensive patronage of artists excelling in arts and architecture and is considered as the “last example of oriental capital in India”[Jones Llewyn R,2003]. What is unknown to the common knowledge is that Lucknow was a city of Gardens. The 19th c. Nawabi Gardens were a regional version of the late Mughal Garden style in India. Part of palace complexes or suburban pleasure retreats with country houses, they were walled and often opened to the river for views and breezes. The gardens, being more ephemeral than architecture, could not survive the disappearance of royal patronage in the aftermath of uprising and many became part of the colonial public parks and colonies, reshaped in a new image. Gardens which defined almost all of the city in the yesteryears are now lost. As more historic precincts are taken up for conservation the need to approach historic precincts with proper and holistic approach is becoming an urgent requirement. The primary objective of this paper is to study the origin of the gardens and the their transformations to understand the basic design palette and materials used, which would further aid in generation of standard operating procedures when it comes to conservation of these baghs (gardens) by identifying and addressing to the issues. This would aid in formulating a mechanism for community outreach and proposing schemes for the mutual benefit of the heritage precincts as well as us.

Urban Landscape: Essay of Definition of an Algerian Vernacular Style Among Students In Architecture

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This research conducted with Algerian architecture students in a didactic framework aims to demonstrate the process of defining architectural bias in the Algerian urban landscape and, by extension, the Mediterranean. Many Algerian cities have lost their cachet due to unrestrained and uncontrolled self-construction or the mass production of collective housing conditioned by standardized specifications. This is done despite regional, climatic and socio-cultural particularities. The appearance of buildings often depends on the autocratic demands of decision-makers. Subsequently, the old urban fabrics are gradually transformed into areas of precarious housing, concerned by a policy of absorption which disintegrates them, annihilating any historical anchoring in a style which one could qualify as Mediterranean or Algerian. It is in this environment of physical and intellectual impoverishment that we have tried to get students to redefine the local style. Our goal being, beyond identifying this formal choice, to understand the cognitive process which leads the students to reference this or that criterion as being part of the expressionist vocabulary of Algerian architecture. Using a grounded theory approach, we have built up a corpus of workshop observations recorded in logbooks, various student productions as well as selected reference documents and transcripts of formal and informal discussions. We have thus arrived at a framework of formalization criteria of an architectural, spatial, chromatic or sometimes functional order. Thus, some admit the local expression only for cultural or religious buildings while others do not conceive an Algerian style without the presence of symbolic and often stylized or modernized artefacts such as the cloister or the arcade. Attitudes are far from uniform and consensual. The results are unmistakable: the defined style definitively excludes any purist reference to relate entirely to a theoretical vision of what should be the architectural expression of Algeria. The existing urban landscape is rejected by the students in favour of an idealized vision, relating to three main references: Cultural through an Arab-Moorish style with stylized forms, Landscape through a falsified Mediterranean style and finally, Referential through the return to an architect or a movement considered to be of reference.

Wadi Urbanism: Reviving Wadi Cultivation for Agro-Urban Communities Marsa-Matrouh as a Mediterranean Case Study

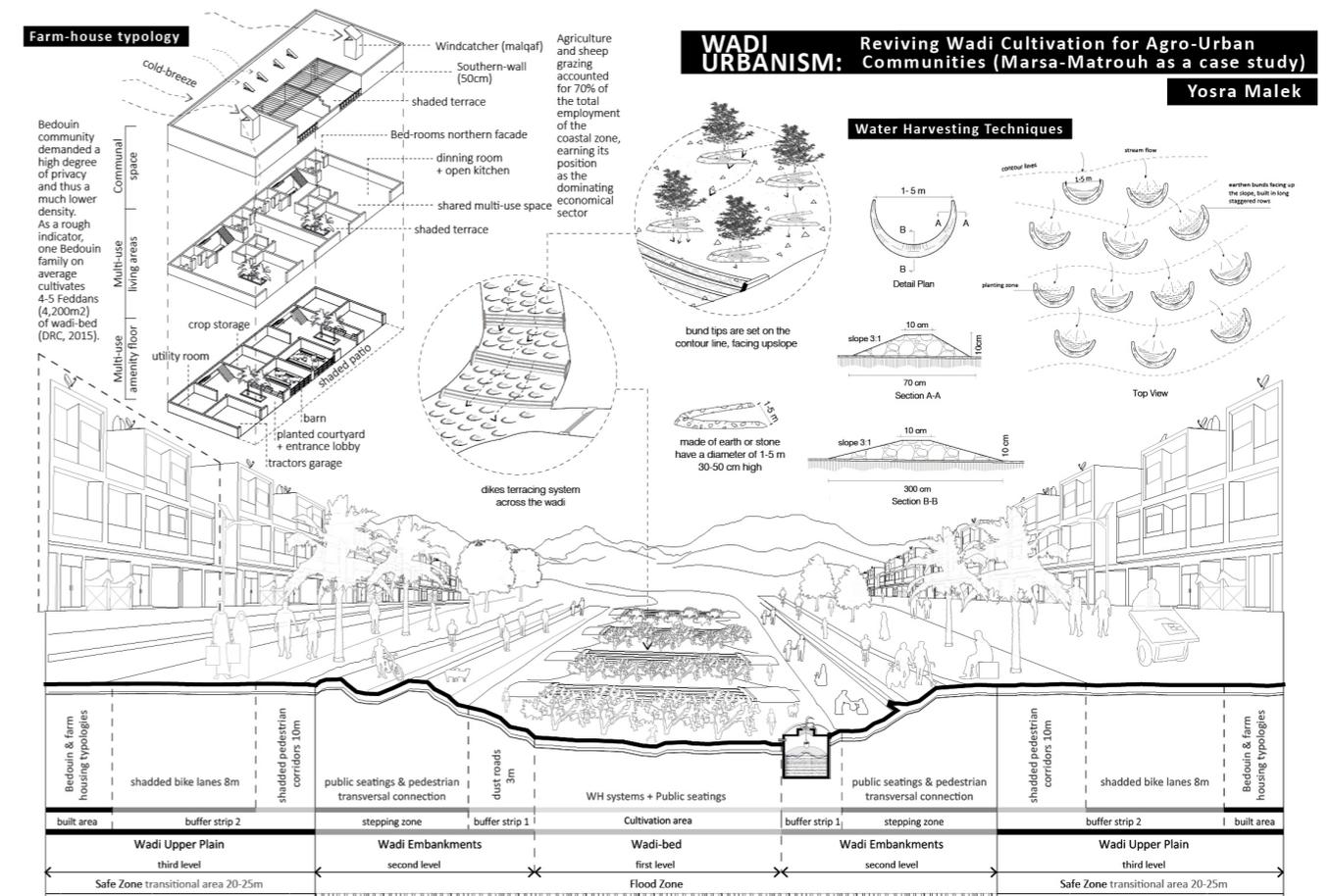
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This research explores the dynamic landscape potentials of Wadis in terms of integrating Wadis within an urban context. Wadis are often perceived as an obstacle in urban planning due to occurrence of flash floods, overlooking the opportunity of adopting these neglected intrinsic potentials and transform it into a unique urban quality. The research introduces an alternative approach to the conventional defensive flood-control solutions. Contextualizing the learnings from theories and practices within a Wadi escape context analysis and case studies. The research integrates international 'Water Sensitive Urban Design' (WSUD) guidelines, along with other spatial urban design strategic tools at regional and architectural scale. These studies informed the proposed 'Wadi Urbanism Guidelines' (WUGs) –a regenerative design strategies used to take the advantage of natural dynamic Wadi landscapes and transform it into a living system. It offers a comprehensive ecological and environmental services including: local food production, flood water management, habitat creation combined in an public open spaces and aesthetic forms. The research then reflects these recommendations on Wadi Kharouba, Marsa Matrouh city, one of the Mediterranean coastal regions. Wadi Kharouba have been chosen due to the realization of 'Wadi Kharouba Rehabilitation Project' developed by a joint collaboration between national and international institutions and the increasing focus of agricultural developments using rain-fed systems in the area. However, so far the initiatives done covered only utilizing fertile Wadi-bed in cultivation through implementing Water Harvesting Techniques. Moreover, future sustainable agricultural expansion demands looking beyond only cultivating the lands it is necessary to develop a cohesive socio-economic and sustainable ecosystems, where Wadis are not just an agriculture backyard but as a holistic urban setting. Therefore, the proposal intends to bridge the gap between Wadi lower level as a productive landscape and its upper plain introducing an integrative urban design approach. Finally, the research concludes with a set of WU guidelines as a proposed alternative model from conventional desert city planning to regenerative desert planning. A model that showcases Wadis as a design tool transforming landscape into different forms such as: productive landscape, leisure parks, green spaces, public spaces and last but not least as a major water resource.



Understanding the Social and Economic Dimensions of Informality. The Case of Manshiet Nasser, Cairo, Egypt

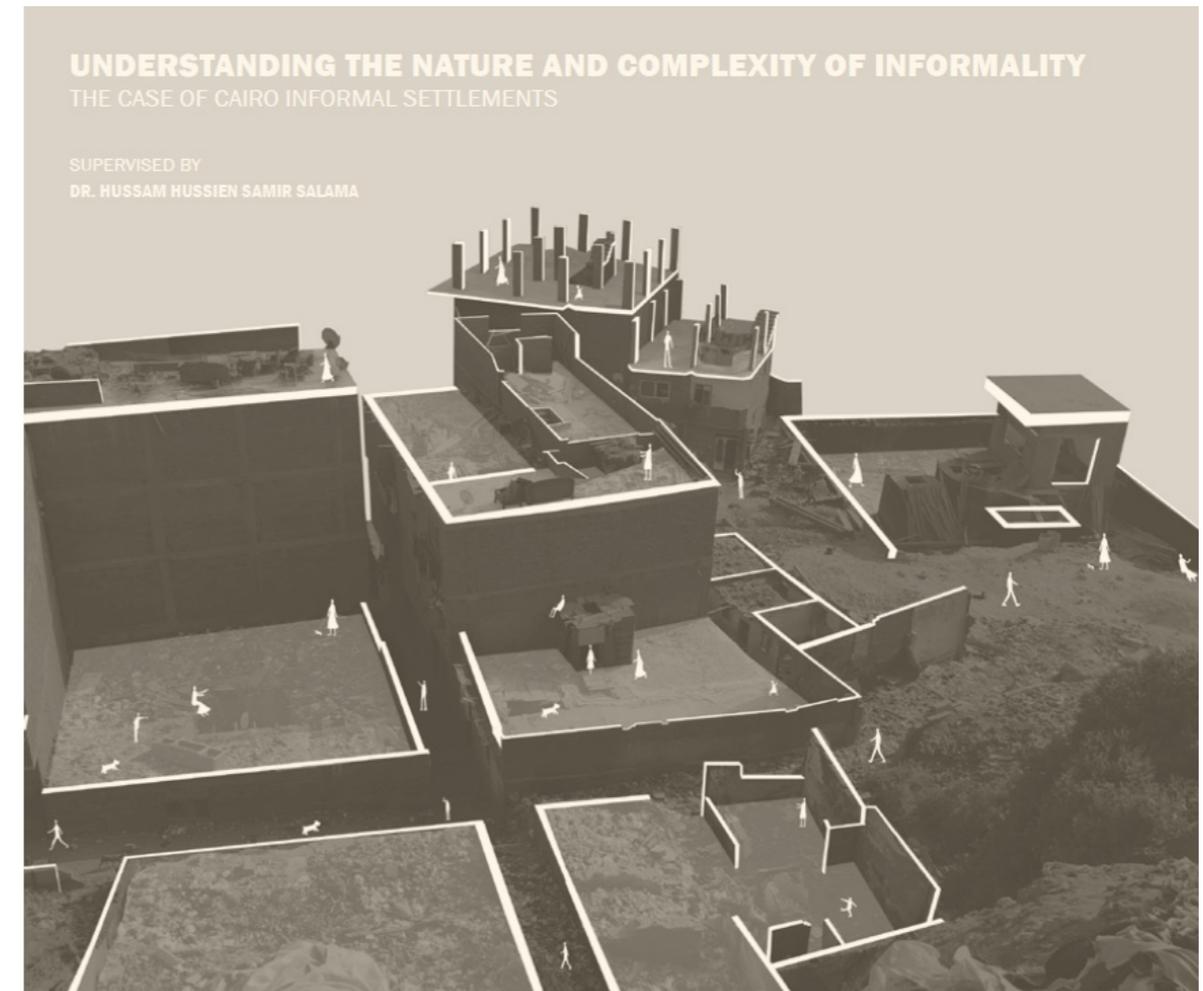
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Informal settlements are usually perceived in a generalized perception. This paper aims to analyze and understand the importance of informality as a complex process. The nature of informal settlements as observed in Cairo is complex, diverse, dynamic and has been arising from perception differences. In order to evaluate the situation of informal areas, it is necessary to analyze the underlying aspects that lead to the formation of informality. Therefore, an Analytical Tool consisting of six dimensions is developed to explore the nature, complex forms and different perceptions of informality to understand the underlying aspects and complexities of informality. The goal of this paper is to highlight two dimensions of the Analytical tool; 1) the Social Structure and 2) Economic Activity of informal settlements. The case study analyzed in this paper is Manshiet Nasser, which is documented to be one of Cairo's largest informal settlements. A comparative analysis is developed between two areas within Manshiet Nasser, which are Ezbet Bekhit and Hay El Zabaleen. The findings of the analysis will demonstrate that each area is diverse and complex in terms of informality. Even though the two selected areas exist within the same boundary, share similar context and geography and thus, are seen as a single community within Manshiet Nasser, yet, they are significantly diverse and demonstrate clear distinctions. Hence, informal settlements should not be tackled by one generic approach, and systems used to address each area should take into consideration the area's characteristics in terms of diversity, complexity and dynamics.



Design - Build Techniques with Building Users and Local Community - The Case of Shagret El Dorr School In Cairo - Egypt

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A design build studio approach is a design process that involves the users, local community, and professionals in the entire development of a project - from the conceptual ideas generation to the implementation phase. This paper aims at analysing techniques of involving the school students - as main users - directly in the process of improving their school built elements performance – with focus on social spaces such as playgrounds - from the design and planning phases to the implementation phase. The main goal is to develop a model to involve the students in the process of realization, which includes not only the satisfaction achieved at the end, but also the problems, difficulties, and compromises that have to be faced in the process. The case study for testing the design - build techniques with building's users and local community is Shagaret el Dorr School in Ibn Tulun district. Shagaret el Dorr School is located in a rich historical district within Islamic Cairo directly in front of Ibn Tulun mosque. The existing housing units around the school are a mix of old residential buildings and new buildings (most of the new buildings are informal housing units within the historical setting). The school is a typical governmental primary school typology. Using the technique of physical models for generating design ideas with students will be tested through this paper. Also the paper will test the efficiency of this technique for filtering and analysing the spatial qualities and intended activities from the children's models and eventually transform these collected data and user's input into design proposals to be built. A survey was done to assess the process and results of the case study and sent to project's participants and professional architects. The results of the survey will be part of a holistic criteria for school design participatory process. The end result will be a matrix of design build techniques and guidelines for working with users and community (phase 01), transferring into designs (phase 02), and building (phase 03).

Improving Passive Solar Housing Design to Achieve Energy Efficiency; Case Study: Famagusta, North Cyprus

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Housing is the most important human's need. Also, the significant aim of architecture is to support every one's need according to different human demands such as social and cultural needs and the most important factor is considered by architectural design is environment issues. One of the environmental issues is the consideration of climatic conditions. Due to the time and season, climate is the only instable factor that has a deep influence on designing to create comfortable indoor spaces and durability in housing. Passive solar energy has been become an important object in housing design to decrease energy consumption inexpensively regards to climate conditions. Also, to a great extent, it is undeniable that socio-cultural structure of the society has deep influence in designing a house. The purpose of the study is to find out how improve the quality of housing design to achieve low cost energy with use of natural or endless energies as a potential point in Famagusta with Mediterranean climate, also the issue is evaluated in different period of Cypriot dwelling as an important strategy in the climate. Various strategies can be applied to improve housing design in order to provide comfortable indoor spaces for living according to passive solar energy.

A New Approach to Urban Developments in Egypt: The Case of the New Administrative Capital

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In this paper, I discuss the model of the New Administrative Capital of Egypt as an example for urban expansion and also a Geo-politics transformation from the old capital “Cairo” to the new one. The Egyptian Government gives a huge concentration to the approach of urban expansion in the last few years to create new communities. Most of the new urban developments in Egypt are under a new generation of new cities which is called by NUCA (2019) the fourth generation of developments. The fourth generation, according to NUCA (2019), consists of about 24 cities as example the New Administrative Capital, and New Alamin. Some of them are there, while others are under construction or understudy. These developments target the global city image and aim to increase investments by providing better quality of life, services & amenities, more privacy, etc, in contrast with the previous generations, as 10th of Ramadan city and Alabour city, which target fulfilling the population demand by providing rational, industrial cities, low-income housing, etc. I investigate three main criteria, which are branding image, urban image and the quality of life, and will address them in the approach of the New Administrative Capital of Egypt. As a conclusion, I show the strengths and the weakness in this approach.



The Power of Individuals In Regenerating Urban Spaces

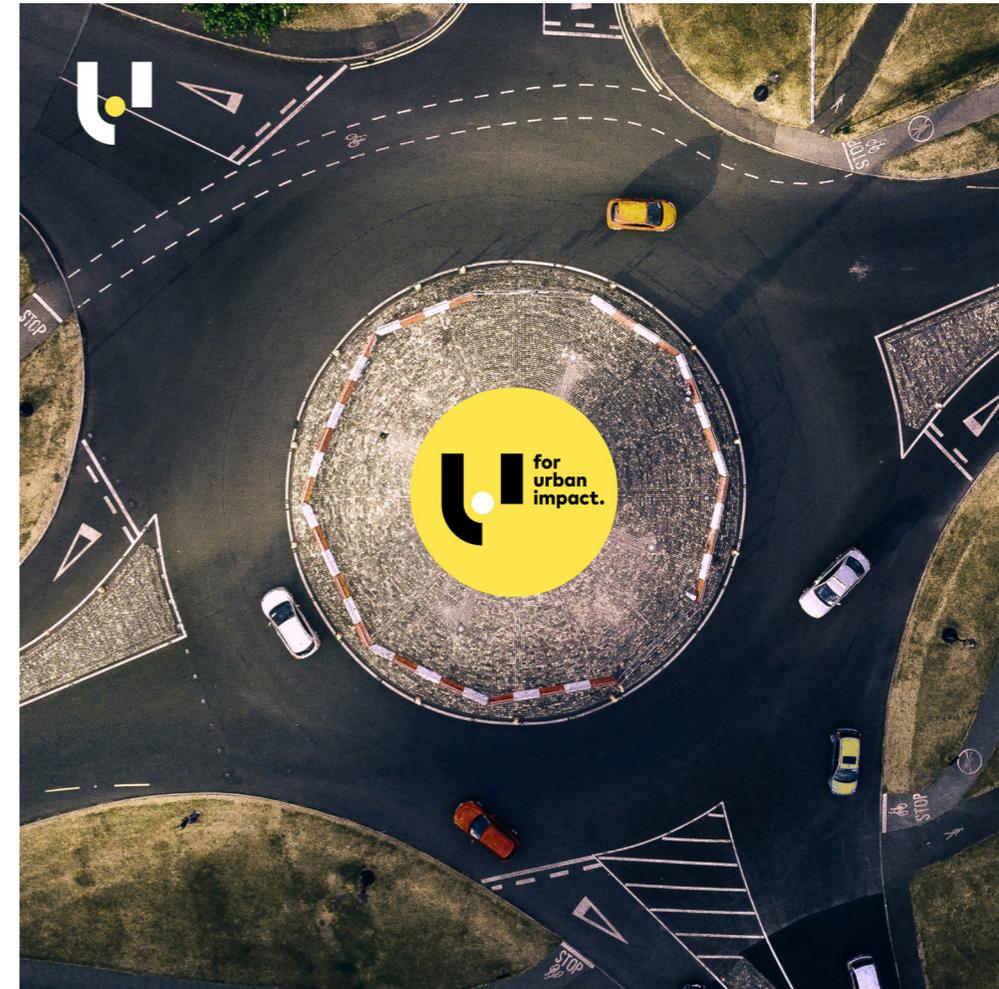
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Our world is currently witnessing unprecedented urban expansions that are increasing exponentially in most of the cities leaving gaps that cannot be neglected. Accordingly, our cities began to face major inequalities in their development in the form of underused and underutilized land, buildings or distressed and decaying urban areas that desperately need intervention. These “underused pockets” weaken the city’s image, livability, and productivity. They keep growing and occupying a bigger percentage of its urban fabric until now it is impossible to turn our backs on them or simply choosing to destroy them and build new ones. At this point, the only way forward is by directing the attention of all stakeholders to join forces and come up with creative and sustainable solutions to tackle these areas with a highly sensitive approach. The participation of individuals, universities, private and public sectors is crucial at this stage for a successful urban regeneration. The paper focus on our prompt responsibility to connect and create an international community that thrives to the most innovative and sustainable solutions for urban regeneration. It also ensures that these solutions envision a circular approach towards solving these urban challenges. In light of this issue comes the idea of “U for urban impact”. It is an urban platform that facilitate the urban regeneration process through putting creative individuals in the center of the process of regeneration. While supporting them with shared experiences, knowledge, and a network of different stakeholders of the urban field. That’s why our core lies in the idea of collaboration for a better urban impact.



A Framework for Participatory Design Process Based on Meta Analysis Approach with Reference to Design Build Social Case Studies In Egypt

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The main purpose of a co-design framework/participatory model is to act as a system for implementing, analysing, surveying, assessing, monitoring, evaluation, and application of any co-design participatory strategy. This co-design participatory framework can address several key factors like: purpose, cost and benefits, privacy and confidentiality, selection, inclusion, exclusion, funding, review, revision, methodological proposal, informing, consent, dissemination, and impact of the participatory process on the involved parties and on the built educational environment within a selected project. The meta-analysis approach helps to shed light on the effectiveness and interrelations of the proposed co-design participatory model key factors by determining if the model's elements decrease or increase the effectiveness of the co-design participatory model. Instead of applying a narrative or a descriptive list, this study uses a statistical meta-analysis to quantitatively assess the qualitative parameters. Meta-analysis procedure: the statistical meta-analysis methodology in this study follows the mathematical analysis suggested by Field and Gillett (2010) and developed by Park, Huang, and Newman (2016) based on Pearson's correlation coefficient. The correlation coefficient is a mathematical form of relation between two variables and it can be defined as a measuring tool of the negative and positive strength of relationship between two variables as explained by Field and Gillett (2010). The correlation factors of different co-design participatory strategy elements will be tested in local case studies in Cairo, Egypt. These case studies have co-design participatory strategy included in the building's design cycle. The end result will be a model called PARTICIPATORY TAG™. It is a system that will assure the control of the implementation participatory process in buildings' design and after design phases (a complete building cycle) with reference to the Egyptian socio-cultural context.

Territorial Development Along the Egyptian Mediterranean Northwestern Coast

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Egypt's geo-demographic nature is often summed up in rapid urbanization and uneven urban concentration that threatens the agricultural land and national food security. Consequently, Egyptian government mobilized desert developments and new cities repeatedly in the national development discourse to attract people out of the dense Nile valley. Accordingly, national urban development corridors, such as coastal frontiers with desert hinterlands, were prioritized. Moreover, the Egyptian Northwestern Coast along the Mediterranean Sea has been of a geopolitical focus, and new cities, touristic developments and expansion of existing urban cores were all included in its regional plans. The research explores these coastal developments, including New Borg ElArab city, the touristic village models built along the coastal stretch and focus on the novel Alamein New City. It employs qualitative and quantitative methods to explore the deviation between implemented and set plans, as well as, to speculate on future progress. New Borg ElArab city, did not meet its target population, moreover, planned public beaches and international tourist resorts were substituted with piecemeal, cookie cutter developments. Despite investments, there were few jobs created, poor international tourism flow, barely existing environmental protection, slow urban growth in settlements and unsustainable development leapfrogging along the coastline, which is depleting precious resources. Recently and in order to rectify this urban disorder, the government announced the establishment of Alamein New City, as an "Eco/Green City" to regenerate the coastline. The city, often branded as an exemplary new 'new city' model, is attached to the existing Alamein city with access to the shore, one of the few remaining unbuilt areas along the coastline. The research paper analyzes the ecologic, economic, social and political development of this mega project, questions its approach and progress and forecasts the future urban development along the coastline. The research concludes that New Cities, as a 'modernist' solution for urban regeneration and expansion along the northwestern coast need a strong political ground, social coherence and a sturdy economic base to build upon and eventually succeed. However, within the current confinements in Egypt, the gradual expansion and densification of existing urban settlements could be a more effective development and regeneration discourse.

Home and Meaning: Widening the Senses of Privacy and Belonging

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Parallel to the contemporary cities in Cairo, specifically New Cairo,, there rises the phenomena of the marginalized informal “Exposed Capsules”. Those capsules formulate in construction sites, inhabited by users known as “ghafeer” (families). The users’ role is to protect the construction site and materials until the building is formed. The research focuses on learning from these phenomenon, which takes us to the radical concept of formulating space instinctively, based on need. It aims to widen the senses of privacy and belonging. As a method to achieve this aim, the research focuses on studying and analyzing 6 case studies based in New Cairo through a qualitative approach. Firstly, an experiential approach is developed to experience the 6 case studies transversally from outside to inside through a graphic visual diary. Then, a physical approach is developed to analyze each case study individually through bones (structure), body (masses) and veins (circulation), to understand the borders of the capsule, and its relation to the outside. Through observing the ghafeer families’ pure process of honest dwelling in exposure, we learn that home is not place-dependent. Home is rather related to place-identity construction. We also learn that privacy does not depend on a physical enclosure, but rather on a high sense of ownership. We also learn that flexible architecture should be offered to users instead of imposed physicality, as a contribution to the process of creating a home out of a house. As flexible spatial solutions inhabit various cultural values affecting shaping space differently.



Towards a National Charter for Conservation In Egypt

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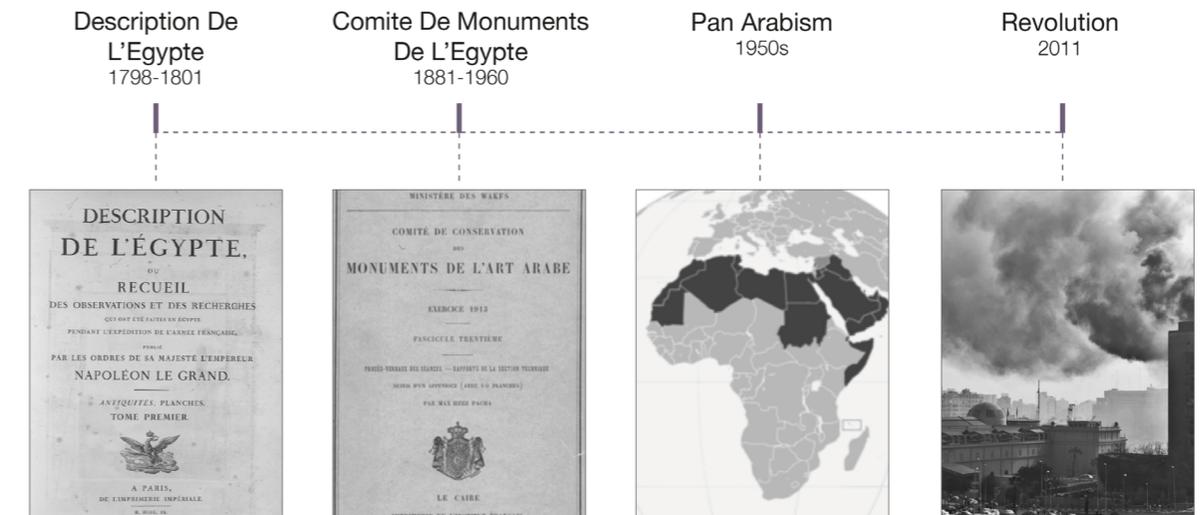
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The idea of “cultural heritage” is relatively modern compared to many other cultural studies, it emerged in the western society over the course of few centuries, and developed slowly till it shaped what we know today as “The Science of conservation of cultural heritage”. The whole concept is strictly linked to the social and economic factors of the society, which can be demonstrated as key tools and indicators in recognizing architectural legacy, and therefore setting up a full plan for conservation. The evolution of this science developed differently in various places in Europe where they share many historical, social and economic aspects. However, the practices of conservation in western societies were highly reflected, appreciated and widely practiced in eastern countries where a whole different context urges us to rethink the accumulated tendencies and practices. The purpose of this study is to find a discipline for a national conservation strategy in Egypt, since most of the commissions and practices were help by foreigners using visions and techniques that don't correspond with the heritage legacy in Egypt. A Fresh methodology of heritage recognition must be formed and supported by tools that can identify true rooted values in each case. A comparative analysis of the evolution of the science between both “various western contexts” and “Egypt” is the initial methodology in this research. Supported by a timeline of the recorded advancement in each phase throughs out the course of time to uncover the origins of heritage conservation. The paper aims at investigating the evolution of conservation by providing analytical reading of history and the philosophies behind each phase of its development, and how it was shaped in a certain context following the changes of the societies and their needs. Followed by an overview of the adaptation of these philosophies and practices in Egypt.

Conservation in Egypt



Seasonal Urbanism: Temporal Changes In the Urban Metabolism of Alexandria, Egypt

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Cities have been studied as places which follow a one-directional development, either growing or shrinking; yet, are there not conditions in-between? Whereas urban planning has traditionally conceived cities from this homogenous perspective, studies on urban metabolism have analyzed their stages of resource consumption and waste production as a way to show and quantify their environmental impact. However, that might be a merely instrumentalist approach to nature (Bakker, 2015) which fails to include both how its metabolism enable and disable socioenvironmental conditions (Swyngedouw & Heynen, 2003) and how complexes of infrastructure mediate every-day life (Graham & McFarlane, 2014). This paper explores seasonal urban changes resulting from the interplay between ecological and socio-economic systems, and their reflection in cities' material flows. It shows that although seasonal city changes are not addressed and are rather taken for granted by urban planning (Jauhiainen & Mönkkönen, 2005) these events reflect crucial and hidden socio-political arrangements in urban settings from which the alteration of the flow of materials is a merely primary outcome. Quantitative as well as qualitative aspects were incorporated into this exploration through mixed research methods in order to analyze more accurately the role of social dynamics as driving forces in the temporal alteration of urban metabolism. The seasonal urban change faced by Alexandria, Egypt every summer was chosen. This selection was based on the dramatic population increase by the Mediterranean coast which results in a seasonal demand overload of utilities associated with several forms of occupancy. Three services were broadly studied: water, electricity, and solid waste. Presumably, Alexandria does not foresee this change, as these utilities present shortages every summertime. So, the higher temporal demand of ecosystem services and the quality of their hinterlands to provide to Alexandrians and visitors were assessed. Additionally, contrasts between perceptions and figures from different sources might allow to discuss their accuracy. Results showed a permanently low capacity in the city's infrastructure to supply utilities, which summer makes more visible. Urban metabolism beyond an abstract concept of material quantification, is also a reaction process to social patterns of demand and consumption of resources.

High-Rise Towers and Their Relation to Context-Sensitive Design Elements In Architectural Education

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Metropolitan Vertical expansion became a main urban and architectural theme of many MENA cities as a vision for futuristic development and globalization through these mega projects. Based on the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat official website, there are existing 387 high-rise structures in different contextual parameters which led to the debate of towers context-sensitive design approaches in the architectural professional and educational community especially in the MENA area in the past few years. This paper studies modern towers' architecture from a pedagogical point of view focusing on elements of towers' impact on context and architecture students' understanding of towers building typology. This paper also tests modern towers' impact on the surrounding context and if it is far greater than the contextual parameters that affect the towers' architecture itself, regardless of the tower's spatial program and main functions. An analytical methodology is followed through the paper that breaks down 20 different student tower design projects in different site locations in Egypt from the 6th semester design studio course in the Architecture and Urban Design program, German University in Cairo - GUC. The selected projects were done in the duration of 6 years (between 2013 and 2019). A series of comparative analysis will be done by proposing a matrix that highlights the interrelations between the different types of towers and the contextual sensitive design parameters. The paper will categorize the selected projects according to their locations within new cities in Egypt, and these locations are: New Cairo, New Capital and New Alamein City. The student's projects cover a range of different samples from the 3 different locations. Each sample is composed of 6-9 projects distributed equally according to the students' GPA. and all collected data and analysis will be compiled and filtered through a proposed matrix of contextual sensitive design parameters based on 3 factors; architecture approach, street and Infrastructure, and public realm.

Mediterranean Territories: A Study of Eco-Political Parallels of Coastal Zones Dynamics

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The Eastern Mediterranean coast has always played a major role in the transformation of the Mediterranean region as a whole. It served as an interface between the concerned cities and the regional political and economic visions, which strengthened the link between these cities through channels and ports, in addition to the role of the Mediterranean islands in the eco-political agendas. Today, new regional development protocols are being integrated to re-form the colonial strategies of the last century through continental visions, which will eventually affect the entire Eastern Mediterranean region, as a consequence of its strategic location and regional wealth. The paper attempts to reflect on the changing role of coastlines over time through highlighting significant transitions of Eastern Mediterranean coastal cities. It provides a comprehensive view of past strategies and current conditions, and provides important insights into the future scenarios of coast lines.



The Dichotomy of Residential Urban Space and Outdoor Activities: An Analytical Study of Zeinhum Housing Area

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This research aims to illuminate the mutual relation between the physical setting of residential urban spaces in low-income housing projects in Cairo and outdoor human activities. The importance of this research emerges from the shortening of the residential urban spaces within developed housing projects provided by the government, in encouraging outdoor human activities. This could be easily observed through the informal additions created by the inhabitants and the modifications made in urban spaces items. This raises the issue of partial responsibility for the physical settings for that. In spite of the existence of a lot of factors and conditions responsible for encouraging outdoor activities to take place, the physical settings are among easily manageable factors that influence the activities to a varying degree and in many different ways. Thus, the research sought to answer these main questions: How do the physical settings of residential urban spaces in Zeinhum Housing Area be related to outdoor human activities? How do the residents use their urban space? What are the informal additions? What are their significance? To answer these questions, a methodology is developed which is divided into two main stages. The first is the data collection stage where desktop research and site visits/ observation (including mapping, photographing, keeping a diary, and interviews) are used as collecting data methods. The second stage is the analysing data stage where the case study is analysed through the developed theoretical framework. Eventually, the research aims at reaching a set of key findings and conclusions. The findings from the research advance our understanding of how the physical settings of residential urban spaces in low housing areas could encourage outdoor human activities. By the end of the research, a set of recommendations and points related to the physical settings of the residential urban spaces is listed to be put into consideration when developing similar areas.



The Nexus of Morphology and Sustainable Urban Parameters as a Common Basis for Evaluating Sustainability In Urban Form

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To improve sustainability in urban design, it needs to consider urban planning and urban morphology as a path. The study aims to build up an understanding of the relationship between the key morphological layers framework and the degree of sustainability in urban form. The understanding of the relationship between morphological characteristics and the sustainable urban form parameters will bring an appreciation of the urban area in terms of sustainability. Based on this hypothesis, the study presents a theoretical model for understanding the potential for a design of sustainable urban form in the city. It explores multiple scales of the urban form elements, from materials level, until reaching territories and city level. The study depends on a typo-morphological analysis of the urban area through the theories developed by both the Italian and British schools of urban morphologists. The theoretical model has assessed by a number of academicians in different universities to evaluate the relationship among sustainable urban forms parameters and morphological elements, through weighting the relevance of this relationship. The results demonstrated the strong relationship between the interaction or the effect of the morphological element with the sustainable urban form elements based on the scale and classification of the layers, starting from the material, and ending with the city scale. Moreover, the result determines the most effective parameters to be considered in the development of sustainability in urban form.

Monitoring and Reading Communities with Reference to Sheikh Zayed City In Cairo - Egypt

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The Egyptian New Communities (ENC) development started in the second half of the 1970s and continued in varied-paces till the present. As they were thought as an effective partial solution for the problems of: encroachment of agricultural land, lack of urban land for development, deteriorating fabric, infra structure and facilities and low quality living. Sheikh Zayed is one of the ENC, ENC were frequently located outside the traditionally populated area away from the limited agricultural land corridor, and it is one of the new communities adjacent to the boundary of greater Cairo that was established by presidential decree (325/1995). The city witnessed major changes in the social classes of the target groups. The presence of various demographic groups that ranges from the high income and gated communities to the low income groups resulted in the appearance of many different services, infills and activities that were not planned in the original master plan of the city. This study will cover the following topics: (a) investigating why the 16th district accommodate a various range of housing and recreational typologies targeting different income-segments of the community, (b) understanding the interrelations between gated community and standard governmental housing units for youth and middle class housing, (c) studying the different housing income categories in site and their impact on the development of the urban fabric, (d) The 16th District allows for exploring the inter-relationship between liveability and urban design - focusing on the socio-cultural dimensions. Research results will cover: (1) analyse the different urban transformations that occurred in the case study through the different urban development phases, (2) propose tools for monitoring the various physical and non-physical urban transformation that occurs in communities, (4) identifying the different communities aspirations and preferences through the different morphological dimensions.

The Role of Pop-Up Architecture In Urban Void Regeneration

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We live in cities that abide by common mindsets and understandings that traditional city planning and master plans are sufficient approaches to plan and develop a city without giving sufficient thought of other additional dimensions that engage the people in the process. Yet the space representations have always been known to be affected by the social and the economic state of the society and accordingly another approach has surfaced in cities in the form of informal temporary uses and is usually generated by the people and the community. These temporary approaches are a way of expression and public engagement between people as well as a means of satisfying certain needs within the city and informal development in an impermanent way. Empirically, this thesis highlights the dichotomy between theory and practice in regard to the planning process and how the norm is seeing permanent as the main while in practice it shows that temporary uses are essential to the city's urban fabric and its development. Focusing on the urban void phenomena which are considered resourceful spaces with enormous possibilities in which this thesis will explore. Furthermore, they are being the main urban catalyst for temporary uses and an integral part of the city's regeneration process. The core of the thesis is then on pop-up architecture as a temporary use approach and how these cultures can act as a form of informal city regeneration within the formal system and contemplate the relationship between users and space with essential regard to the factor of time. It also investigates different aspects to which pop-up architecture can activate an urban space while occupying its voids. Moreover, the impact of pop-up architecture on the context it occupies and the relation it forms with the context and the people. Pop-ups also have a huge role in highlighting the urban spaces and putting light on its hidden potentials in the process. These structures are known for their flexibility, adaptation possibilities as well as being of low cost and taking shorter spans than permanent structures. The core argument then is how pop-up architecture responds to urban voids while regenerating urban spaces and stabilizing precarious urban conditions.



Liminal Landscapes: Creating Digital Archives and Speculative Re-Imaginations of Architectural Heritage Within Conflict Zones

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In the wake of fierce inter-communal fighting, the Cypriot buffer zone was first established in 1964, and then later extended after the ceasefire in 1974. The chinagraph 'Green line' line originally drawn on a map as a temporary measure to help bring a halt to inter-communal violence, still stands today as a spatial divide between the north and south of Cyprus. A physical reminder of the ongoing state of contestation, the buildings and urban fragments within this UN patrolled demilitarized zone have remained fixed in a state of indeterminant stasis. Left to the elements, over the years, much of the heritage architecture within the buffer zone has gradually fallen into decay. Due to the ongoing conflict and highly restricted access to the buffer zone, at present there is little-to-no documentation of the architecture within this divide. This paper explores work currently being conducting within the Cypriot buffer zone to create a 3D archive and documentation of the architecture within this zone. Having been granted access to parts of the buffer zone in Cyprus by the United Nations, we have been utilizing 3D scanning and emergent digital technologies to create a digital record of the architecture and urban fabric within the buffer zone in Nicosia, Cyprus. In addition to the creation of a digital archive of heritage architecture within the demilitarized zone, this paper examines the ways in which these 3D scans and VR technology are currently being utilised within art installation projects and architectural design studio teaching, to explore how we might re-imagine and engage with spaces of contestation. In the context of ongoing division and political tensions, these 3D digital scans, resultant audio-visual installations and speculative re-imaginings of liminal landscapes, provide a mechanism through which to give access to politically sensitive spaces, and explore dialectics of conflict, loss, and the speculative potential of place amid ongoing contestation.



Fast Urban Growth, Human Psycho-Socio-Ecological Needs and 'Enactivism': The Future of Cities

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We are currently facing unprecedented rates of urban expansion almost everywhere in the world. McKinsey, the global consultancy firm, has expected that by 2030, 60 percent of the world's population will have lived in cities (50 per cent today). Furthermore, more than half of the growth in global consumption is expected to come from the cities' middle class, leading to the continuous growth of megacities. Over the past years, many urban concepts, planning principles and movements have been created to face the consequential challenges. Additionally, there has been a noticeable paradigm shift towards psychological sustainability. Authors have proposed various theories of psychological sustainability indicating the link between fulfillment of one's needs and ecological sustainability on one hand and that psychological sustainability is based on transition from egocentric towards altruistic mindframe on the other. Moreover, it has been stressed that whether people's psychological needs are satisfied depends both on the environments in which they live and on the behaviors in which they engage (Kasser, 2009). The current urban sustainable models, often informed by modernism and post-modernism and oriented towards functionality and innovative construction technologies, provide solutions oriented towards physical and environmental aspects but they lack a systematic understanding of human-environment interactions, therefore they neglect important cognitive and behavioral aspects, reducing inhabitants to "disembodied human observers" (Mallgrave, 2013; Pallasmaa, 2011). Such passive approach doesn't aid design of engaging environments in which people learn and grow and where behavioral transformation towards psycho-ecological sustainability could happen. We argue that this misalignment between urban contexts and human needs and behavior could be filled by integration of 'neuroscience' which constitutes an umbrella term for a number of disciplines applicable in architecture and urban design. In this context, the philosophical notion of 'enactivism' could be an important element of the framework guiding studies of the dynamic relationship between the organism and the urban world. This paper aims to emphasize on the foundations of the 'neuroscience-informed design' approach, and further explores its potential to fulfill human psychological and cognitive needs, and to shift human behavior from individual to community oriented values.

Openings Comparison in the Nubian Houses Between Heritage and Displacement Housing

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The constructive product of any society, especially the traditional primitive society, integrates with the place without modifying the built environment. The accumulation of experiences for the previous generations, and the cultural heritage of Nubia has been the most influential in the architectural product through the ages. The government was forced to displace the Nuba people in more than one stage after the construction of dams on the Nile River. The research problem is concentrated in the absence of aesthetic dimensions in formal housing projects stemming from the culture and habits of the individuals who use these projects. This led to the deterioration of the efficiency of the external spaces and the emergence of modifications to meet the personal needs of individuals. In the past, architecture took various forms to meet human requirements based on the available capabilities with building materials and methods, as architecture was influenced by interconnected factors that are considered a mixture of social and cultural influences prevailing through the environmental integration between the available resources and materials, so we find that the human being adapts to all the surrounding conditions and provides himself with shelter. An urban combination that has expressive values stemming from the suitability of the architectural formation and the requirements of living. Therefore, spontaneous architecture is the popular architecture of any society and it aims to reconcile the human needs of society with the civilized form of housing. The research aims to monitor the elements of the façades of the Nubian heritage villages and to drop the use of these elements in government housing for the people of Nubia after the displacement.

'Bricks of Resilience' Bi-Communal Project In Cyprus

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This paper considers the locally made sun dried adobe brick as a tool to think about the potential for adaptation and resilience in Cyprus. It builds upon the findings of a doctoral research project, which entails the author's fieldwork engagement in a community-driven construction project in Ghana, as well as hands-on involvement with locally produced adobe brick in Cyprus through the 'Bricks of Resilience' bi-communal project. The latter aims to gather local knowledge of adobe brick making in Cyprus by bringing together the two communities both sides of the Green Line through their common landscape, heritage and history. In Cyprus, the adobe brick has been used extensively since the Neolithic era up until 1960s, which demonstrates the sustainability of the adobe buildings and ingenuity of both the local building techniques used by our ancestors as well as their construction process. However, in the past 60-80 years the growing globalization, modernization, urbanization, and a war and subsequent division on the island have had an impact on local housing and building patterns as well as the use of building materials including adobe construction. At the same time the industrialization of the construction industry has contributed to the gradual disconnection from the local cultures and resources, and has caused traditional building-craft skills and techniques related to earthen materials to become obsolete. The paper looks at the relationship between the urban built environment, culture, and resilience and rethinks the idea of what is local in Cyprus. Moreover, it discusses how the use of ethnography as part of the building practices facilitates the holistic understanding of the local context and informs the design process. Finally, it demonstrates that the improvement of local building techniques and the transfer of skills may contribute to the resilience of local communities at hand.



Rethinking the Green (W)edges of the Densifying City of Amsterdam 2040

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Cities density in The Netherlands is increasing and land use patterns reflect the change. Planning in these cities means facing the conflict between the need to adapt to the rapidly changing urban dynamics and the need to protect the natural environments from the city extension. As envisioned in the 2040 master plan, the prospective growth of Amsterdam deals with this crucial issue and indicates 7 key topics which the future spatial vision of the city must address. The interweaving of the so-called metropolitan landscape with the city is a core matter in the plan and the green wedges of the well-known Amsterdam 'finger plan' (1934, C. van Eesteren) are at stake. Inspired by the finger model proposed for Berlin (1910, Berliner Großstadt competition), the green wedges of Amsterdam plan were conceived as outdoor recreation areas for the residents' well-being and extended between the new expansion districts of the city. More than 80 years later, it is logical to wonder if the green wedges are ready to cope with the new city challenge. The author will firstly explore the concept of city edge and public parks/green spaces in the transforming city; secondly, she will analyse the proposed transformation of the cultural landscape of the green wedges to highlight the changes in the link between urban planning, public space and wellbeing; thirdly, she will distil from the future city plan those factors influencing the spatial development of nature in the city (in general) and discuss their impact on the various dimensions of public space. This paper is not about 'greening' the city. It is about re-aligning the urban-nature relation by rethinking the space of their interaction. This paper will utilise the proposed transformation of the wedges by Amsterdam 2040 plan so as to arouse a wider discussion on green spaces and public health, nature development, recreation and public spaces in our expanding cities. As a matter of fact, perspective city spatial configurations and the recent pandemic have created a new lens through which to think about public space/urban green space, its meaning and role in the design of the future city, regardless of its geographic location.



An Integrated Public-Private-Partnership-Based Business Model for New Cities in Egypt

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Challenged by the increase in population, Egypt's current 96 million inhabitants are expected to double by 2050. These are currently residing in the Nile valley, which represents only 7% of Egypt's total area. In order to ameliorate the extremely high densities in current cities, the Egyptian government since the 1980s has embarked on the development of new cities. Nevertheless, to date, out of the planned 60 new cities outside the Nile valley, only 21 new cities were realized, the majority of which failed to attract the targeted population due to lack of necessary infrastructure and services which require a substantial upfront investment. Furthermore, the public sector is lacking management skills to allow the successful development and operation of new cities. Nevertheless, private sector residential projects are arguably more successful in developing, managing, and maintaining new communities. However, the private sector is mainly targeting a small segment of society, mainly the higher-income households to be able to maintain their businesses. Therefore, it is crucial for both the public sector and the private sector collaborate to ensure the successful development of new communities for all segments of society. This research adopts a qualitative approach using literature review and content analysis to identify, and synchronize main success factors for new cities development, public-private-partnership, and business model to capitalize on the skills and the expertise of both the public and private sector, and at the same time ensure their needs are satisfied. This research is a summary for a PhD thesis where a public-private-partnership based business model for new city development is developed and validated through domain experts. While the research used Egypt as the case study and is mainly targeting new cities development; the model is flexible enough to be adapted to the specifics of new cities worldwide and/or upgrading existing cities.

Reducing Energy Consumption in Residential Building Using Architectural Low Energy Solutions

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Energy saving is the way for developing countries to achieve sustainable development, in recent decades the energy problem has become more difficult, especially in the residential building sector, which consumes nearly 40% of the total energy in Egypt, while providing new opportunities and pillars for the development of future generations. This research aims to identify best practices and initiatives related to low-energy buildings solutions and to manage them in residential building, as well as to highlight the shortcomings in the development of energy policies and access to ways of saving and managing energy, which is one of the contemporary challenges in Egypt to achieve sustainable development. Also adopts a practical approach based on reviewing existing literature on low energy and efficiency building solutions, and the best ways for energy saving by simulating various scenarios using Design Builder (DB) software for a residential unit in one of the new communities in Egypt, studying the impact of the selected elements used in design according to the low-energy buildings solutions, and analysing the results and discussing the recommendations necessary to achieve the optimal energy saving, Where's that? Energy saving is a developing approach is inevitable to meet the demand of future generations and sustainable development.

Labor, Social Values and the Informal City: The Case of the Garbage City In Cairo

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On the borders of Cairo, a city of more than sixteen million people with no organized trash removal system, lays the world's largest garbage village named Manshiyat Nasser, better known as The Garbage City. It is a very high density, informal city out of control with hard working practice. Moreover, the Garbage City is harsh to handle in terms of social values. By sharing the load of this tough practice with the children, old people and women determined the rising of an immaterial heritage. A common value that is rooted in the courage and the pride of facing such a job by embedding in it the concepts of tradition, belonging, and memory. Thus, this practice became a collective value which constitutes their identity as community. Indeed, as real members of a community they help and support each other by working together according to a strong sense of order, discipline, and diligence. This rigorous approach leads the Zabaleen people to have a sound sense of pride, identified in their work. This paper aims to focus on the daily life of the Garbage City community as case study, and the way they turned a difficult job practice into a high social value. By showing the analysis and results of the surveys conducted by the students of GUC Introduction to Urban Sociology Spring Semester 2020 course, based on the five senses' perception, the study intends to show how they created a shared social value and common memories by blending together the religious devotion, the daily harsh work and the involvement of all the society strata of all ages, despite the inhospitable urban environment.



3d Digital Reconstruction of The Structure and Medieval Frescoes of St. Mary of Carmel (Carmelite) Church, Famagusta

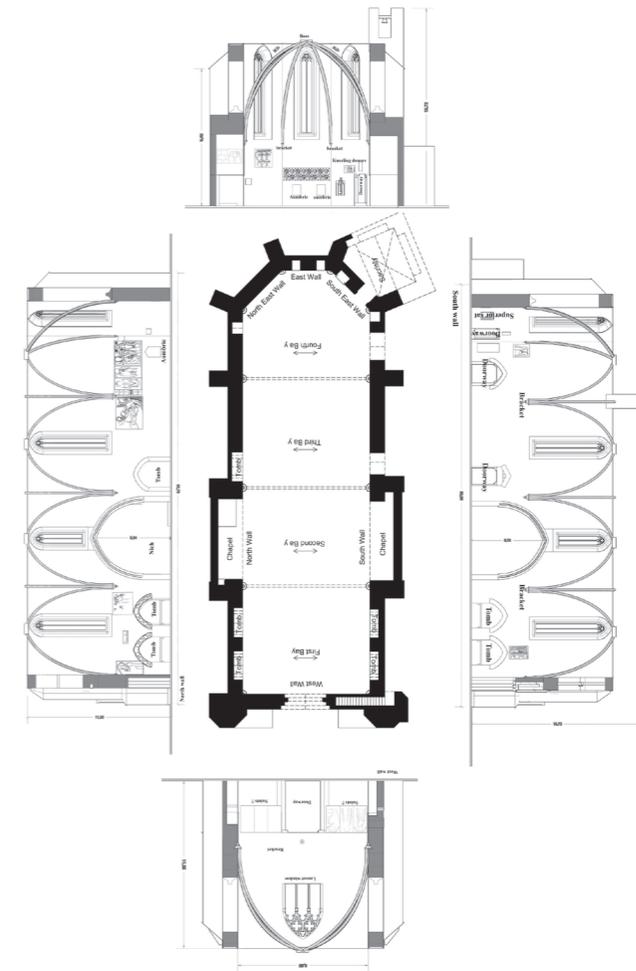
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Famagusta as a harbor city in Cyprus was used by the merchants for their commercial transaction. This position of the city transforms it to a thriving city by the merchants from different regions, each one creates his own specific churches in different quarters of the walled city. Now, these buildings are known as historic monuments of Famagusta. Some of these monumental buildings have been destroyed due to several invasions and the coastal erosion risk of the Mediterranean region. At different periods of time, these buildings were preserved and conserved by the authorities. However, some of the conservation policies often fails to appreciate the complexities of the buildings, which results in conflict and failure. In this study, authors with historical investigation to one the ruined church in Famagusta named as St. Mary of Carmel, tried to represent the three-dimensional modelling of the structure and the medieval frescoes of the church. These processes were done through an investigation method, careful observation to the building's components, measure-drawing, reviewing available historical documents and photos related to the church. The study was along with investigating the similar churches to the St. Mary of Carmel in Famagusta and other Mediterranean region by considering the period of construction and building characteristics.



An Investigation on the Relation Between Architectural Contemporary Façade Design and Outdoor Users' Anxiety: A Survey In the Context of Architecture of Camouflage

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Outdoor users are those people walking and seating in outdoor public areas such as streets, parks, plazas, and squares. The relation of building's façade to the mental behavior of outdoor users has barely been researched. The thesis discusses the relation theory that facade visual message including its five main design elements: shapes, lines, colors, size, and texture (Rawal, 2016) whether it significantly can lead to an unconscious mental behavior reaction such as normal anxiety for outdoor viewers. Normal Anxiety as described by Dr. Timothy Legg (2018), is your body's normal and natural response to stress and also a feeling of worry, apprehension, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome (www.longdom.org). All in all, this research responds to a missing documented and certified data about the visual significance level of camouflaged architecture on outdoor user's mental behaviour anxiety. Putting the factors of location, culture, memory, safety, sound, climate and religion aside, it is hypothesized that viewing architecture of camouflage facades lead alleviating and combating outdoor viewer's anxiety level. Normal anxiety type was chosen between all mental behaviours as it is a natural physiological response but not a disorder (Sewilam, 2013). This area have never been strongly investigated so presenting an identified gap in the relevant literature and is going to be tested through a survey to be done by this research. A multi-method comparative case study approach was used for this investigation. The hypothesized connection is to be tested with surveys on an open number of random participants aged below 70 years old who are asked to be engaged in a quasi-experiment using virtual reality glasses (VR). They will be assigned to experience viewing 3 main different facades categories for an open period of time virtually using VR in an environmental moderated room. Before and after the observation, the anxiety data of the respondents will be identified and measured using a developed questionnaire that is produced by referring to Beck Anxiety Inventory (Beck, 1988).

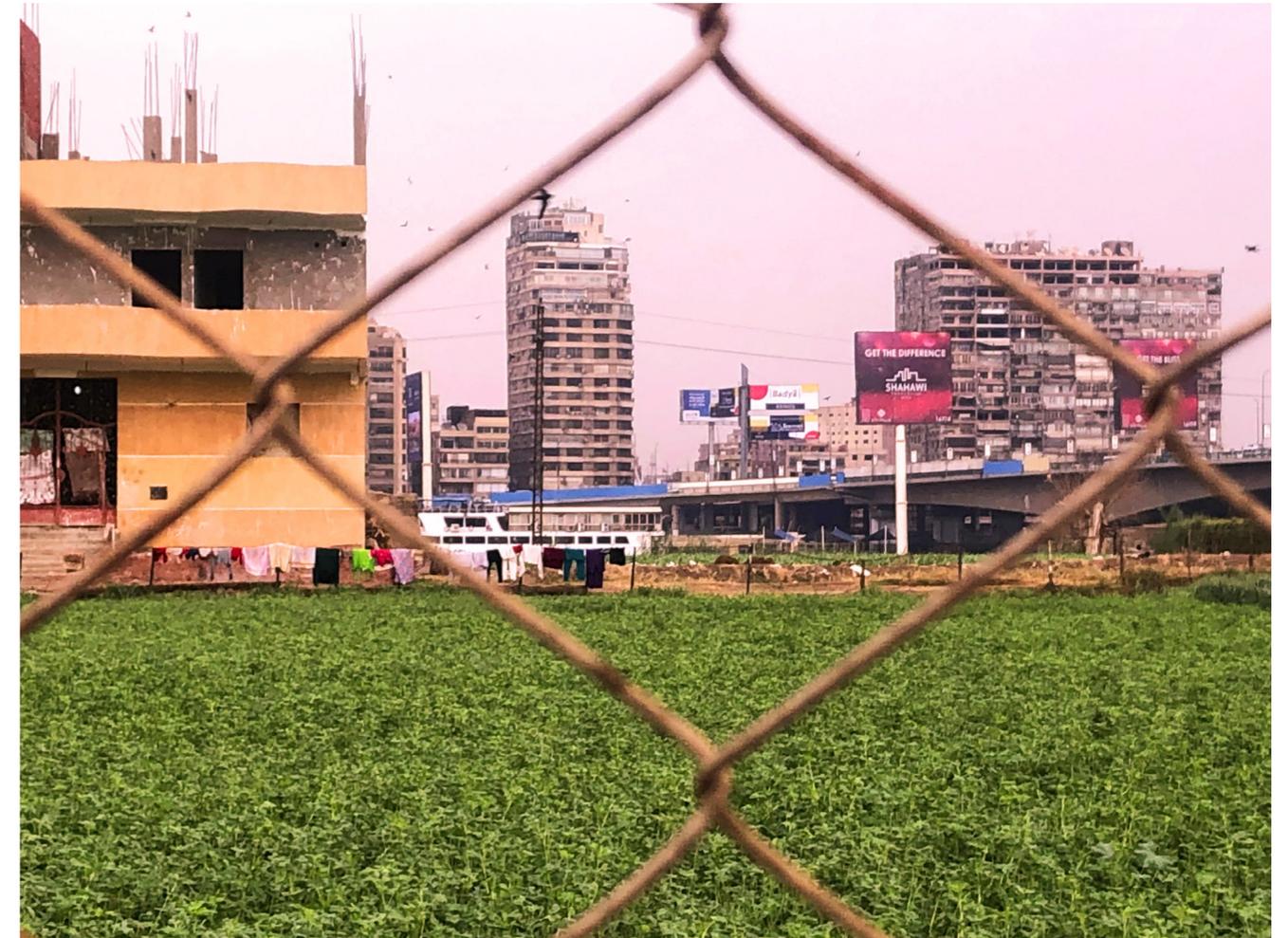


Pandemic's Accentuations: Theoretical Reflection on the Politics of Neglect Within Cairo's Urban Context

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In the 1950s, right after WWII, rapid migration from Upper Egypt and the Delta took place to Greater Cairo. Whereas having massive need of further housing to accommodate these people, slums and informal settlements started evolving till reaching 70% of the city's settlements today, grown in proximity to the formal rich neighborhoods forming great segregation. In the meantime, as these people came to Cairo in search of bread winning, informal laborers grew forming 50% of the city's current economy. When the tragic pandemic of Covid19 hits the ground today, the informal laborers who earn day by day profits are facing an economic crisis. Concurrently, low income families that relied on affordable street vendors also face shortage of necessary food supplies. Not only are the poorer areas of the cities affected, but also the proximate rich neighborhoods are in shortage of the laborer's services. This paper aims to understand the relationship between the spatial and economic informality of Cairo and how they affect each other in the city. Furtherly, adopt the current pandemic crisis to accentuate the effect of informal labor on the city as a whole, and understand how is it used as a junction to reassess the spatial segregation and labour informality in Cairo. The paper includes transitional map analysis of the evolution of Cairo's urban growth, in addition to quantitative data of the percentages of informal labor and local economy along the years, correlating both data together. Besides, as the current lockdown continues, fluctuating actions towards informal laborers will be monitored through daily and weekly announcements, in addition to virtual communication with some informal laborers in Cairo.



Green Footprint Calibration to Addressing Urban Health While Enhancing Outdoor Thermal Comfort

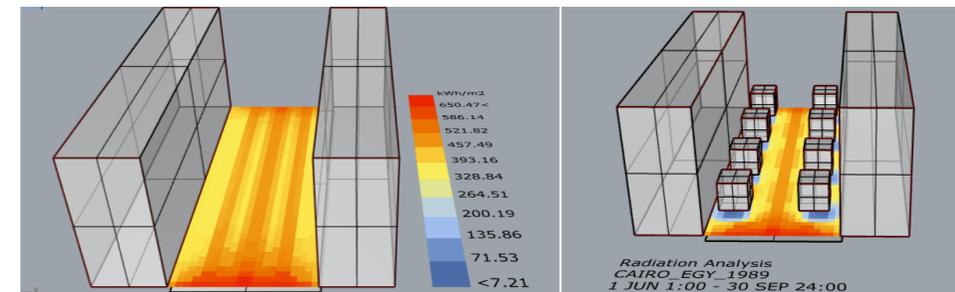
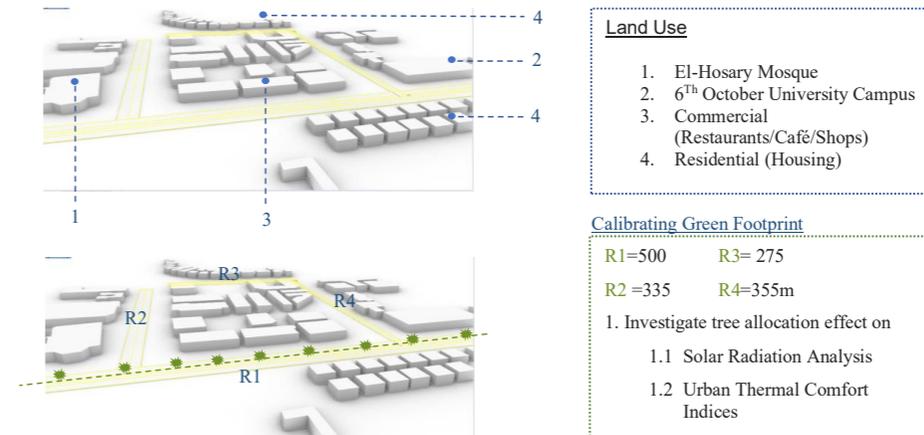
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Over population within urban development has contributed to health issues concerning chronic diseases such as asthma, headaches, and altering body defence systems and immunization. Sustainable development goals; 17 have addressed issues concerning clean environment and urban health. One of urban health factors; natural and built environment can contribute remarkably to improve urban health through using green and blue infrastructure. Green infrastructure is not only landscaping. EPA; environmental protection Agency, has set elements articulating green infrastructure design. Furthermore, integrating water management from rain runoff and treated waste-water shall bring balance to ecosystem while enhancing comfort in urban spaces. Benefits of Green and blue Infrastructure is to support CO2 absorption that mitigates urban heat island in cities through GHG; glass house gases, dissemination. Nevertheless, it enhances walkable cities through providing shades and releasing urban heat stress. Heat stress found in hot arid zones can be enhanced by increasing humidity level, providing shade, and rising surfaces albedos using light paints in addition to water streams and planters. Urban thermal comfort to promote walkable streets through innovative concepts of natural and built environment represented in green and blue infrastructure, uses metrics or indices like UTCI, PMV, PPD, PET, PST, and Out-SET. Conveying these indices by measuring UTCI, Out-SET and PMV for outdoor areas with different ratio of green and blue infrastructure to building blocks of high albedo; inhibits investigating the influence of these elements to release heat stress. Hence, setting design concepts regulating green and blue elements ratio to shape healthy urban spaces.



Heliopolis City, a Cultural Political Interpretation

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Politics, culture and demography played an important role in shaping both the architectural identity and the urban planning of Heliopolis city. Heliopolis was built during the British protectorate over Egypt, a time in which great political events took place. During that time, there was an increasing number of expats flowing to the country. This created an opportunity seized by the Belgian Businessman Baron Empain to build a city targeting these masses and so Heliopolis, the 'oasis in the desert', was born. Among the factors that shaped the new city in the desert was architectural orientalism. A discourse disseminated through colonial international exhibitions and European scholars' writings. Exhibitions shaped European architects' perception of Eastern architectures, and thus impacted their architectural product. Orientalism was not only a factor of influence, but rather a marketing tool for the new city located 12 km away from Cairo's center. The city's urban planning was set upon spatial order and socially categorized divisions; urban strategies commonly utilized in colonial cities. In general, political conditions left a mark on the city's identity, starting from the architectural style, urban planning, till the building functions and typologies. This influence was not confined to the city's phase of emergence, but throughout the city's lifetime.



“Reclaiming the Right to the City” Analysing People’s Appropriation of Spaces In Urban Cairo

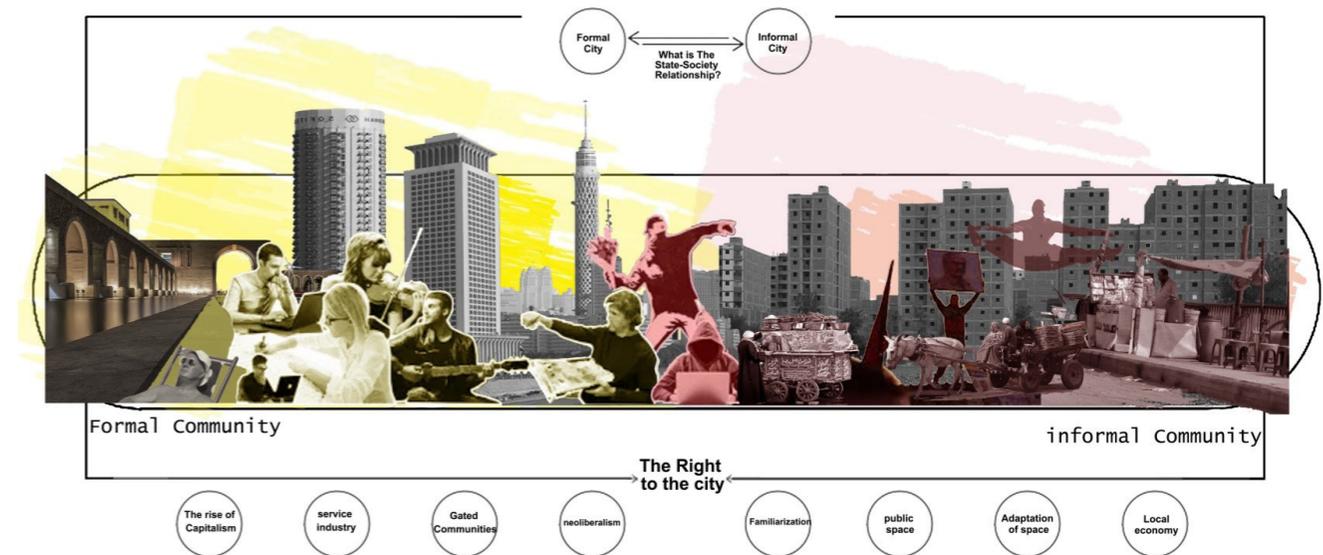
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In between and besides the official planning of Cairo, people of the city produce more quantity and variety of spaces than the authorities and professional planning agencies; they adapt and accommodate existing spaces for their daily activities and cultural practices, so they produce living spaces out of abstract space. Yet we know very little about these basic space-making processes. This master’s thesis aims to acknowledge and ‘understand’ the processes of familiarizing space employed by ordinary people to create an environment that can support their everyday life activities and practices. Relying on the concept of the right to the city and social justice points of critique, it examines the space making processes of the social character in late 19th-century Cairo. Within this study, we will identify the major informal urban transformations since the Arab Spring Revolution. As there have been changes in the terms of practices in the public space; such as newly created walls, public art and graffiti, street vendors, and unruly traffic. And other changes are „intangible“, as changes towards authorities in general and towards the city and public space in particular. As we have referred to this as a „new urban citizenship“ defining the power relation between individuals and communities on one hand and the streets and neighbourhoods, on the other. This shifting balance of power in playing out within the framework of Cairo, as it relates to empowered citizenship that making claims to public space and the right to the city in general.



Role of Urban Aesthetics on Enhancing Vitality of Urban Spaces

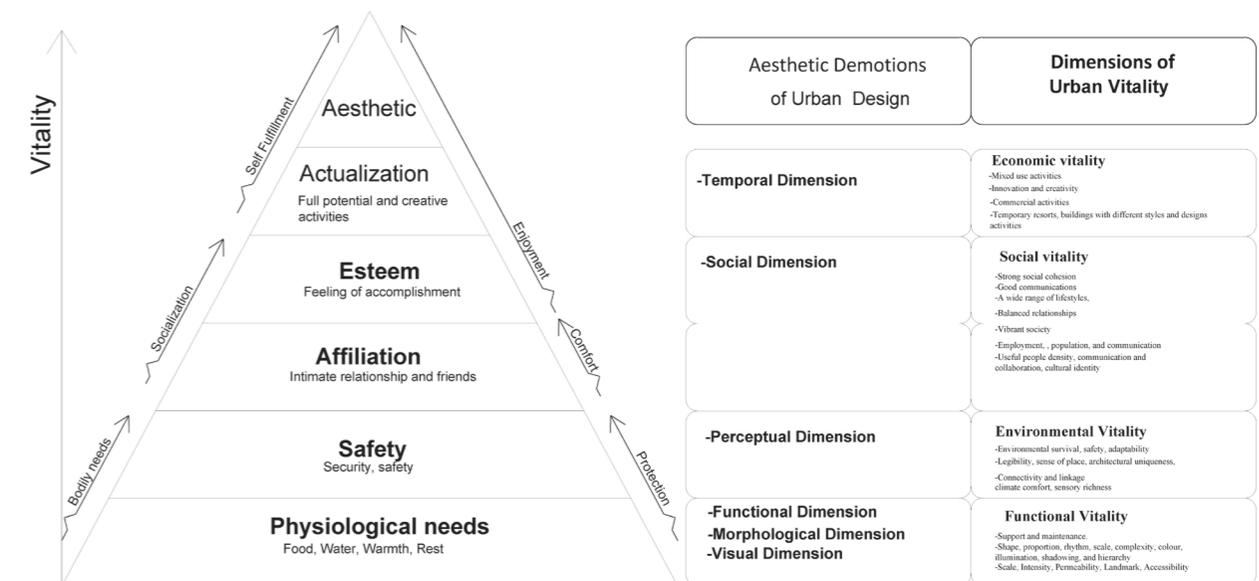
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Several studies have focused on the different approaches in designing convivial urban spaces but literary evidence reveals that the essence of aesthetic quality on the design of urban places has not been adequately researched. This study, by hypothesizing that the quality of urban design leads to a vital urban environment, focuses on urban vitality from aesthetic point of view. Thus, in using qualitative grounded theory as a main methodological tool, five main dimensions of urban vitality, which are necessary to attain a correlation with the aesthetic quality of urban design, were conceptualized. The study concludes that the aesthetic design of an urban setting has a direct effect on the active involvement of its users and that this, therefore has a direct consequence on the level of public urban vitality, which is manifested. Integrating the complexity theory with the five main dimensions used for assessing urban vitality was suggested as a viable area for further research.



3. PAUMME COMPETITION 2020

PAUMME - Projects of Architecture and Urbanism in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Projects of Architecture and Urbanism will hold an exhibition and competition as part of the Joint Event AGORA CAUMME 2020 in German University in Cairo on November 25th – 29th 2020.

The main objective of the exhibition is to foster the integration of Mediterranean and Middle East identities into contemporary parameters of Architecture and Urbanism. It emphasizes and values the role of Architecture and Urbanism as a platform for social cohesion.

PAUMME pursues to highlight and commend the excellence in Mediterranean and Middle East Architectures in creative works which are less than three years old. PAUMME 2020 aims to involve students and professionals, to engage young architects and researchers to interact, and to promote Architecture and Urban quality designs in the region.

3.1. PAUMME PROFESSIONALS

Casa a Tivoli
ITALY

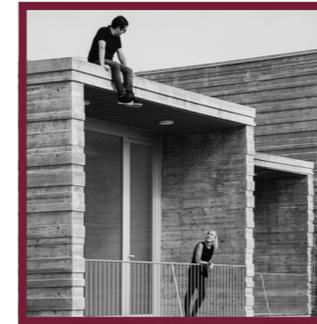
Karolina Studzinska e Daniele Panci
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A residential building for two families in a long and narrow site with problems of detachment from the borders. The view towards the city of Tivoli. The Travertine Quarries are part of the surrounding landscape. The request to obtain private spaces open to the landscape but enclosed. From this the design idea was born: a single parallelepiped, divided in the middle, cut out, rotated and superimposed. .. The building has a solid block, white and apparently hermetic, the tuff draws the ,cut out' surfaces to represent the opening towards the surrounding landscape. Internally, the internal space merges with the external space, and the two apparently similar units are distinguished by the different internal spatial conformation generated by different needs of families: a flexible project in its external rigidity

**Day Care Center for People with Alzheimer's Disease In Benavente
SPAIN**

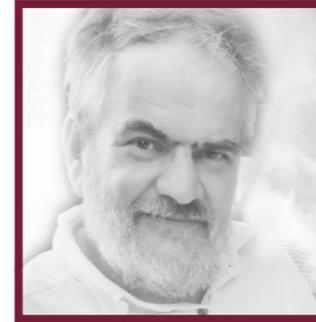
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The new Day Care Center for People with Alzheimer's Disease in Benavente (Spain), arises from the aging of the region's population. When designed, there was no proven scheme for this typology. Therefore, the first task was to understand the logic of this typology and crystallize it into an architectural scheme. Another important starting point was the location of the Center within a double boundary situation (territorial and urban). This situation emphasizes again the conjunction of landscapes in the building. All of these ideas motivated the positioning of the building in the upper part of the plot, in order to facilitate a stratum of it to rotate and tear the slope to create a new plain area. Then, in a second movement, part of that stratum rises another level vertically to protect the building on its urban front. Thus, a new line of the horizon is created, a main subject of the building, which not only symbolizes the synergy of the community in the face of this disease, but also dialogues with the landscape.

**Light In the Mediterranean Sacral Objects - Utopia of the
Illumination, the Second Phase of the Modrica Project
BOSTWANA**

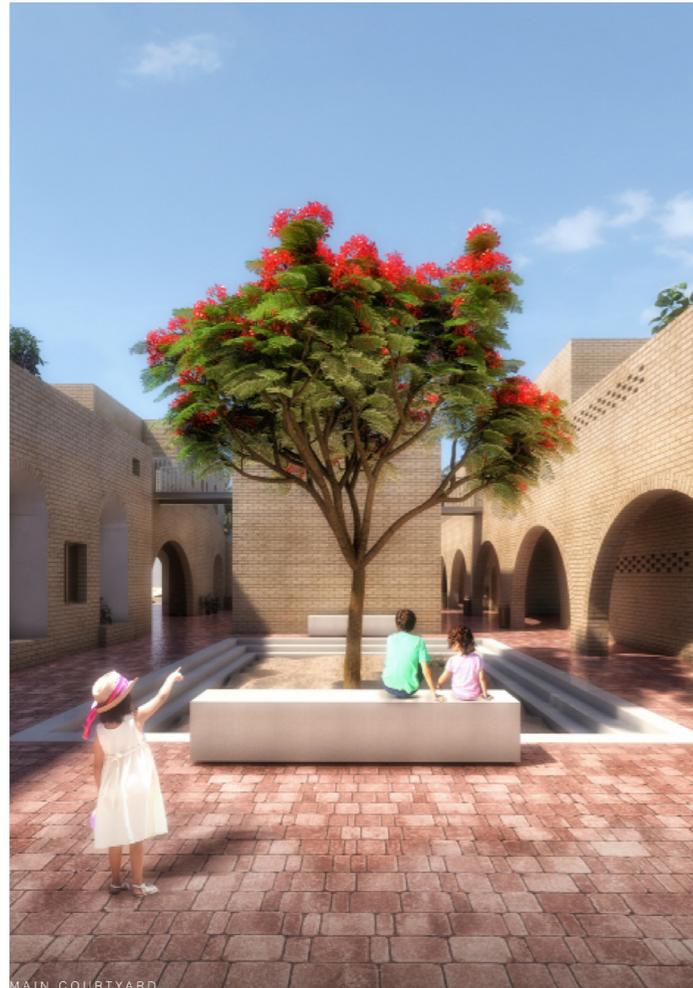
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Lighting is one of the most important elements of architecture. During the past, great masters of the architecture analyzed and designed light not only as a part of architecture but also through its psychological impact and influence. The project is presenting the author's design of the one sacred building, Orthodox Church at Modrica, where the accent was on the illumination which is giving special psychological sentience to the users. The building was designed under the influence of the two great historical sacral buildings from Istanbul, Turkey: Hagia Sophia (designed as an orthodox church, today it is a mosque), and Sultan Ahmad Mosque (also known as the Blue Mosque), but much smaller in scale. The building is located at the village of Modrica, on the Jastrebac Mountain, near the town of Krusevac, Republic of Serbia, former Yugoslavia. All architectural elements and especially light and illumination, are designed as a co-existence of the traditional East Mediterranean architecture V - XVII century (so-called East Romanesque) and modern architecture with the human scale. This dualism came from the dualism of the sacral objects - house of God and house of people.

**Al-Sheikh Hasan Community School
EGYPT**

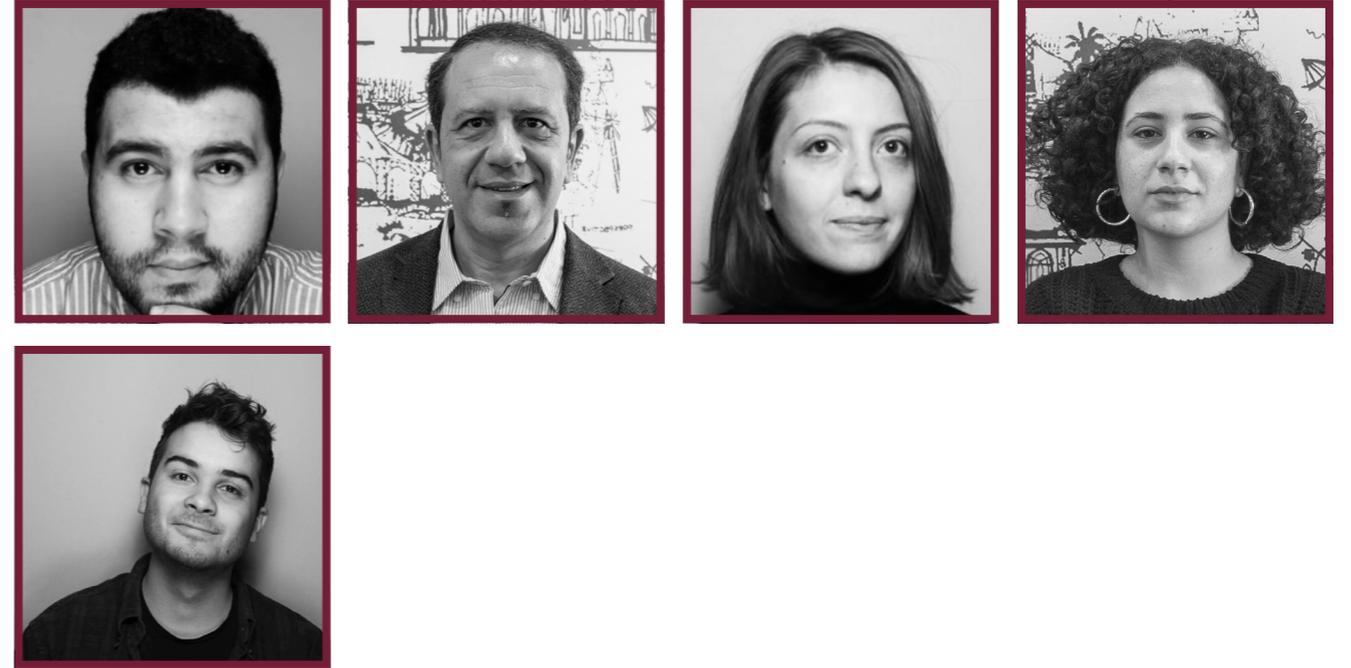
Hand Over
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The purpose of the building is to evoke this long and arduous trip of children between the agricultural fields and transform it into a journey between active, dynamic, and educational spaces. The structure is translated by creating many paths around the building units. It provides a spatial experience for the kids by creating in-between spaces that allow them to through a learning experience journey depending on „unknowing then knowing.“ The design approach relied on design a sustainable structure through knowledge transfer and user engagement. The project deals with parameters including cost, climate, material availability, and construction feasibility and makes a balance between these constraints. Our goal is to create cost-effectively and environment-friendly solutions using locally sourced earth materials. The structure tries to stitch the gap between the local community’s vernacular architecture and the conventional systems in the market by using compressed earth bricks to create an iconic contemporary structure in the form of walls and vaulted roofs. The system has the added advantage of being cheap, easy to produce, and provides thermal protection against the hot climate for both ceilings and walls. Our mission is to design and build a sustainable structure and community through knowledge transfer and user engagement.

**Ta'et Nour
UNITED KINGDOM**

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Ta'et Nour is a mixed-use urban project on the outskirts of Assiut, Egypt. The project is designed as a humanitarian response to the needs of the residents of an informal settlement built under high voltage power; who have developed serious health problems. As a result, this design proposes to move the residents to an empty land at a safe enough distance from the power lines. On the macro scale, the design tries to maximize functionality through the use of the roofs, street corners, and other 'wasted space' to create opportunities for both private and public gatherings in a 'garden' setting, thus making the overall masterplan more pedestrian-friendly. On the micro-scale, the residential units, treats the blocks as stacked 'houses' complete with their own outdoor 'courtyard', as opposed to simple blocks of flats. This is done to fulfil the intricate cultural and functional needs and requirements of the residents. Finally, our aim is transferring the ideals of Egyptian vernacular into the 21st century, by finding a contemporary architectural language that fits Egyptian vernacular to multi-story buildings. While also creating a master plan that acts as a prototype for healthy sustainable rural settlements that still acknowledge all aspects of their users' needs.

„Land_Scape Fluxes“, Salina Park
GREECE

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The project „landscape_fluxes“ was awarded with the 2nd Prize at the Architectural Competition for Salina Park in Larnaca, Cyprus (2020). The central idea derives from the need to create a well-organized area of urban nature in a mutual relationship of ‘osmosis’ between the park and the city. Main objective of the project is the creation of an open, accessible public space, a contemporary urban park with ecological-bioclimate character that gradually leads the visitor from the city’s buzz to an enclosed landscape of recreation. The project envisions a field of landscape fluxes, a dynamic new landscape, a permeable green buffer zone of passages in which osmotic relations can be developed from the city towards the new park. A filter of greenery and an introductory square, lead to the main area of the park – an introverted clearing of recreation for outdoor activities. There the cafe-restaurant kiosk is located and a dynamic scenery is being created which changes during the four seasons. The proposal creates a pole of attraction for local and supra-local uses, in the framework of a holistic landscape eco_strategy. The main objectives are: (a) to create an urban bio_park with ecological and bioclimate character, (b) to emphasize the social dimension (socio_park) of the project as an outdoor space of the city life and expression, (c) to integrate new informative and management technologies (smart_park) by creating a space for citizens sensibility for energy and self-sufficiency, active in recycling and urban resilience, aware of climate change and environmental crisis.

**Fishing Port Strunjan
SLOVENIA**

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The preliminary design of the fishing port was developed as a pilot project under the wide-scale international project SHAPE (Shaping an Holistic Approach to Protect the Adriatic Environment between coast and sea). Its focus was ICZM Protocol's implementation into national legislations and practices. In Slovenia it was implemented as a case study in the Strunjan Bay coastal zone. Planning simulations of various spatial developments, taking into consideration the Protocol in terms of interest coordination, administrative powers, and public participation were prepared. The development comprises the urbanistic and architectural intervention on the coast of the Strunjan salt pans, an area with strict protection regimes and an exceptional landscape identity. The development concept is based on the premise that in this environment it is acceptable to introduce only minimum built structures in order to remediate the degraded state and allow for the conditions to implement traditional activities of fisheries and mariculture. In this sense the urban design of the fishing port and its piers is based on the original geometry of the bay and the mosaic structure of the saltpan fields. The solution underlines the linear contour of the western port façade and establishes the central public and technological platform. In its northern part, in a transparent sequence, three simple service facilities are introduced. The pilot solution was developed in detail and coordinated among the various stakeholders, therefore the competent institutions identified therein revitalisation potential and acquired the support from the European Fisheries Fund

**Educational and Research Hospital
TUKEY**

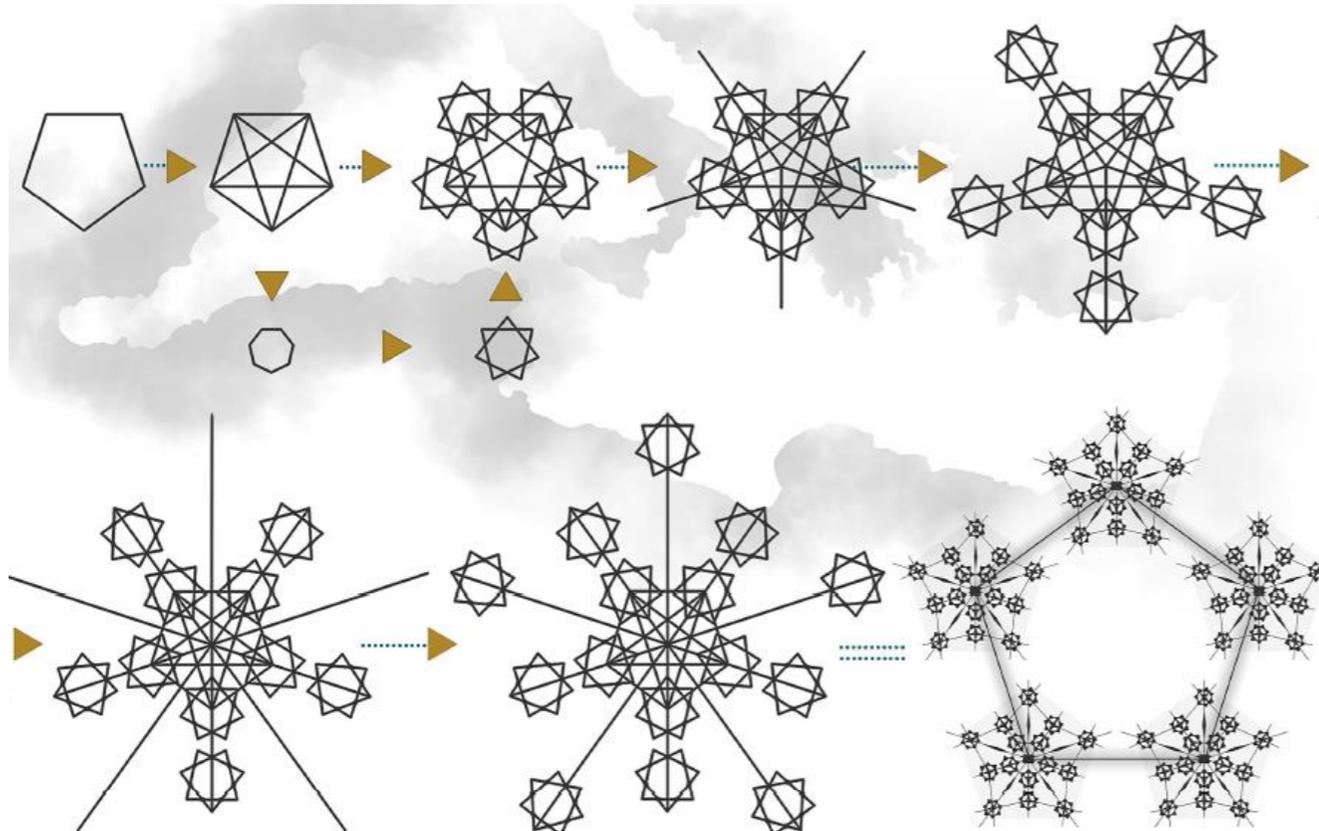
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The interrelation between patient psychology and space organization in designing a hospital has been considered as primary concept of design. Through the SWOT analysis of this project, when the patient's psychology is first examined, three emotions, which are pain, fear and loneliness considered as main indicators which we need to focus to relief them as an architect. The human body, as a complex system in which these emotions are felt, is a whole that contains many systems, and these systems work in a harmony. At the point of origin of the design, the physical structure of the Physiological system in the human body is intended to be reflected in the function and design of the hospital structure. When we look at the Physiological system, we can see that there are arms dispersed from a main center (heart) and these arms spread to every part of the body and work in an organized manner. During the design process, at the stage of applying this system to the design, a main center was first determined and different sized arms were designed according to the functions. These structures coming out of the center touch every point within the boundaries of the given land, as in the human body. In the structure, these arms strengthen the intelligibility while forming social spaces among themselves, At the same time, these arms settle at different levels and reduce hospital density.

Archipelagos Habitat
EGYPT

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Archipelagos Habitat provides a vision on how Environmentally Endangered communities could be saved from 'adapt' and 'prevent' climate changes. It is based on re-use of Oil rigs in the Mediterranean Sea. Oil rigs cost enormous amount of money which can be utilized to build a whole urban cluster and accommodate multi-use of interconnected jobs and living. The Cluster is based on central green parks with both marine and agricultural life to support living. Distributed units accommodate multiple jobs including IT, Fishing, Green power plants, and marine research.

I. Adapt

- 1. Oil Rigs: Using existing oil rigs to accommodate new communities*
- 2. Reuse: Reusing the metallic equipment of the oil rig to create surrounding platforms.*
- 3. Sea-level Rise adaptation: Building floating platforms to adapt to sea-level rise.*
- 4. Renewable Energy (RE): Using sea wave to provide hydro power, sun for PV cells and wind for floating wind farms*

II. Prevent

- 1. Cluster are built from biodegradable materials (Bamboo; light – ETFE – Steel; limited for installation)*
- 2. Green Energy: Decarbonized-energy resources ; Solar, wind and hydro power.*
- 3. Natural cross ventilation due to used materials; ETFE*
- 4. Carbon footprint reduction due to adopted passive techniques*

City Cultural / Media Center and Library
TURKEY

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The project land is located in Antalya which is a city in Antalya province, Turkey. Alanya is a district that meets the tourism potential of the Mediterranean region at a high rate. When the selected project land is analyzed it has been found out that the region continues to be built rapidly due to its crowded population. The intensity of the construction in the region adversely affects people's walking paths, accessibility and circulation areas. The relationship between Atatürk Street and Damlataş Street, which are two important transportation axes in the region, is weak due to construction. From the other side during SWOT Analysis it has been considered that there is no symbolic landmark. Therefore, the transportation axis, which connects to the Atatürk Street and Damlataş Street, was designed as a solution to the accessibility problem in the land. This transportation axis is the backbone structure of the cultural center. Fractured roofs and surfaces add dynamism to the building. An architectural approach and building form that was not in the region were created. The use of white materials in the buildings represents the simplicity and elegance of the Mediterranean region architecture. Glass surfaces make the interior easily noticeable and invite people inside. It is aimed that people can see all the spaces inside the building and the units interact with the gallery spaces in the interior spaces. Within the scope of the project, there is a media center, library and social facility building that feeds the cultural center and serves the region. These places respond to the cultural and social needs of the region.

3.2. PAUMME STUDENTS

PrOpenCity: Where the Common Man Presides
INDIA

Shaurya Chauhan
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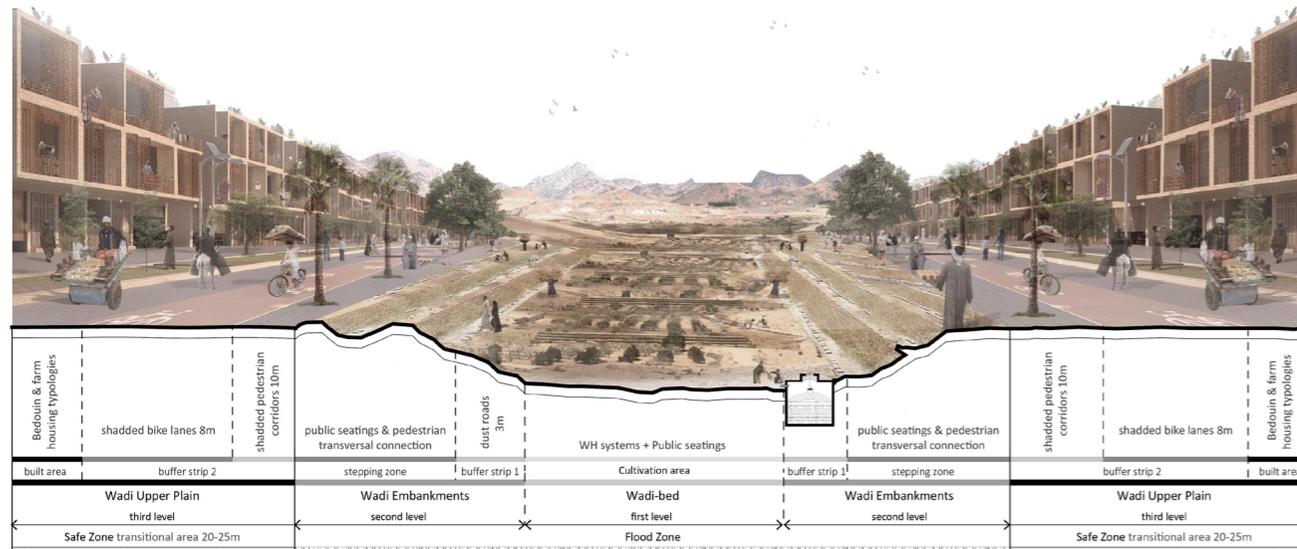
propensity
WHERE THE COMMON-MAN PRESIDES



Prominent urbanizing centres across the globe like Delhi, Cairo or Manila have exhibited that development often faces a challenge in bridging the gap among top-down collective requirements of the city and bottom-up individual aspirations of the ever-diversifying population- resulting in unplanned sprawl, poor planning and low-density development emerging as automated responses. This research advocates a collaborative design method for future development: one that allows rapid application with its prototypical nature and an inclusive approach with mediation between the 'human' and the 'built', purely with use of empirical tools. Building upon the concepts and principles of 'open-sourcing' in design, the project establishes a framework that serves current user requirements while allowing for future citizen-driven modifications. To bring forward specifics, the research looks at a redevelopment proposed in the core of rapidly urbanizing city of Delhi, encompassing extreme physical, demographic and economic diversity. Analytical tools such as Space, Event and Movement by Bernard Tschumi (1994) and Five-Point Mental Map by Kevin Lynch (1960) among others, are deep rooted in the process. Over the process, a rudimentary approach to Open Source in design is formed, that can be adopted and applied, across diverse built fabrics of contemporary cities.

**Wadi Urbanism: Reviving Wadi Cultivation for Resilient Agro-Urban Communities
EGYPT**

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This design proposal intends to throw light on the multiple landscape qualities of wadis as an untapped resource within the Egyptian arid urban context. Wadis are often perceived as obstacles when it comes to urban planning as they are prone to Wadi Flash Floods (WFFs) hazards. This results in prohibiting any building activities to take place within the wadi, making it a “reduced economical value”. In this light ‘Wadi Urbanism’ (WU) proposes urban design guidelines and a methodological framework to attain a resilient planning and integrated design approach to the conventional sectoral and defensive flood-control solutions. The learnings from theory and practice are contextualized in a case study: Wadi Kharouba in Marsa-Matrouh located in the hinterlands of Egypt’s Northwestern Mediterranean coast serves as an exemplary wadi cultivation project that is currently threatened by informal urban development. The design proposal intends to bridge the gap between the lower level wadi as a potentially productive and thus green landscape and its upper plain as an urban silhouette to define an integrative urban design approach supported by a methodological framework taking both constraints and potentials into account. WU approach where wadis appear as site-specific, multi-functional open spaces that serve as productive landscapes, public urban parks, and last but not least as a major water resource as well as evolving questions as to how this integrated approach could be implemented in current practice.

**Townscape
EGYPT**

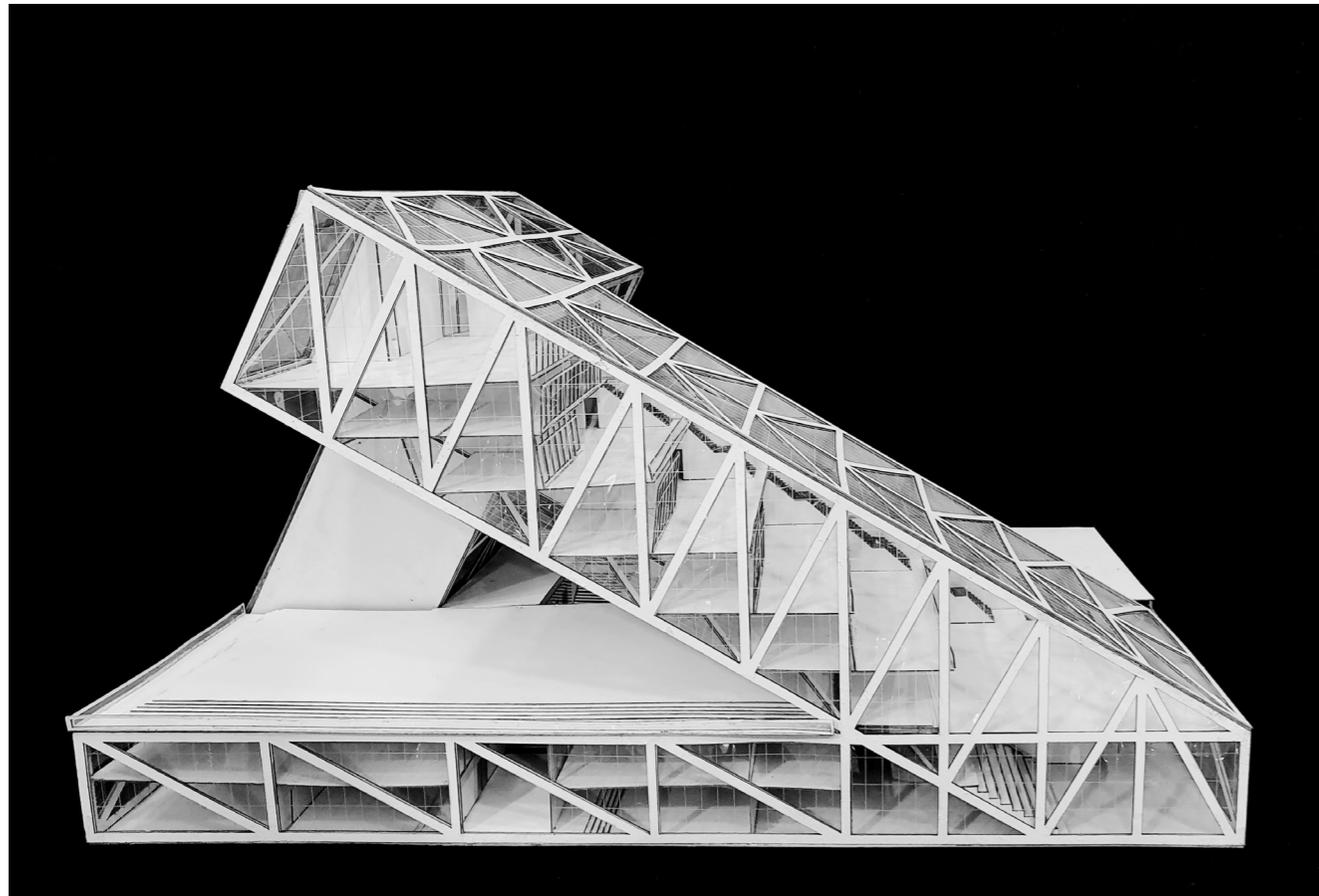
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While new Cairo is known for the quality of its private-public spaces, this design explores the possibility of providing that same quality in its neighbourhoods and public-public spaces to enhance the public realm and townscape. This design is a pedestrian-friendly neighborhood that focuses on the tourists' journey as well as the local residents through visual connection, use of materials and identity-building. It provides the people with accessible, safe and active public spaces that would attract tourism and enhance the social life and interaction of the residents. Public spaces are created with multi-character environment and qualities that encloses different groups of people from children to elderly. The housing units are designed to provide the residents' with their privacy without being isolated and to target several demographics to create a diverse neighborhood.

The Loop
EGYPT

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Our project is inspired by the 4 main planet elements; Sun, Air, Water and Earth. Our Building concept is to signify those elements and help develop a sustainable form. We first started by building sculptured/ symbolic models that expressed each element. Then we transferred these models into a sustainable, functional building (architectural University in Turkey). The final form is an integration between 3 elements; Sun, Air and Earth. It is an integration between sustainability and relation to urban context as the form bonds the 3 elements. The building consists of 3 different parts, 2 horizontal floors that is topped with an extended plaza, 2 towers. The bottom 2 floors is an educational building, 1 tower hosts co-working space overlooking every floor, the other tower hosts the offices and administration building. Both towers are connected with a leisure area and a gym at the crown that helped create a connection between all 3 parts of the building forming our "Loop". The inclination helped to provide sustainable design by using its inclined elevation to position the solar panels towards the sun, orientation of building allowed an ultimate use of air flow between both towers through the extended plaza from the Earth.

**REURBANIZATION OF KOPER CITY CORE: Urban Regeneration of Belveder Area
Slovenia**

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***Koper's historic city center** needs a new urban plan since the last one, made in 1960, is outdated and the city has been, due to its transformations and degradations, losing its recognizable shape of an ex medieval island town.*

***The concept** of the strategic city core re-urbanization identifies the former island, emphasized with the protective green buffer around the walkable city core, which also partly resolves spatial conflicts and offer a sound barrier. Design decisions and its program were followed by inhabitants and professionals' opinions gathered on events of participatory urbanism in Koper in 2019.*

***Urban detail design** focuses on the northern Belvedere area. Due to a new parking garage being built there under Museum square and other parking places planned in the suburbs, the traffic can be removed and transformed into a green and walkable street. The street represents the main connection of the northern squares with a lower coast and a renovated Museum square represents the main northern city entrance. The square and the streets are smartly paved, accessible, and full of innovative urban furniture, including important archeological remains and interpretations.*

***Human-centered planning** will make Koper city center resilient, sustainable, and ready for the future.*

**SAMADHI- A Dialog with Death
INDIA**

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SAMADHI
A Dialog with Death

"In our culture, death is not the end, it is more of a stepping off point."
-Chadwick Boseman(Civil War)

Death on its Social and Cultural fronts, is found to be reflected as a negative phenomenon and a topic of taboo. The very sound of it intimidates us. Thus forming a facade of reluctance around it.

While the phenomenon of death has been profound in its presence, we as a society hardly acknowledge it as part of our lives. At least in the much urbanized cultural orientations, we've found ways to deceive ourselves on everlasting youth by not accepting aging as a process. However, ultimately Death is what gives life meaning.

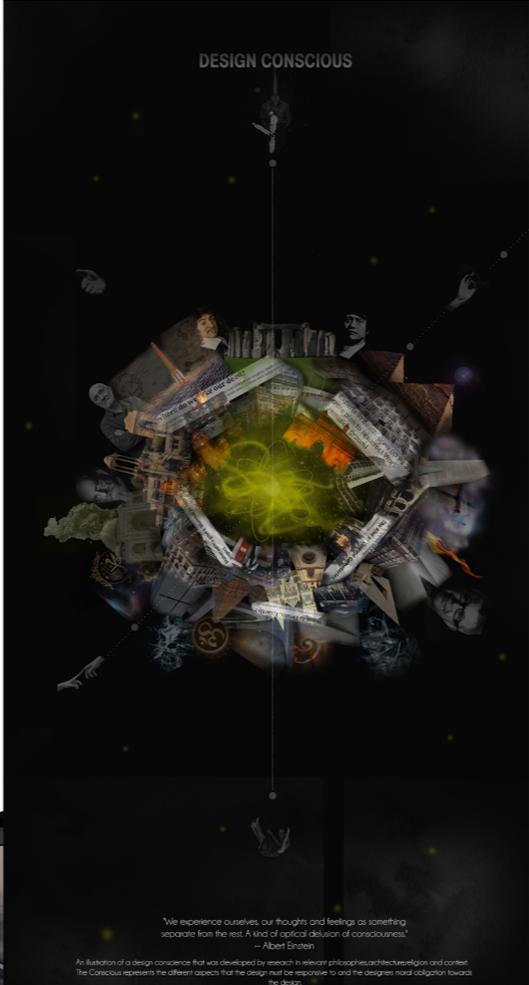
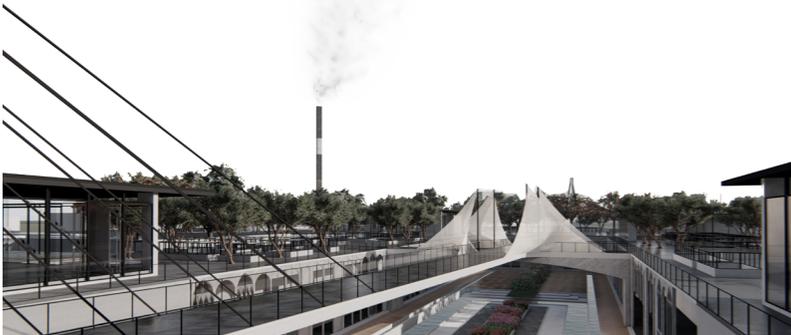
Commemorating the dead has been a vital part of traditions but through time the cultural and traditional prospects are often consumed by ways of modernization especially in the urban front.

The average urban setting in the highest populated country in the world, is on a rapid movement to meet productivity and utilitarian needs, while overlooking the Emotional/Cultural values involved in its Social Infrastructure. And amidst a dire deficiency in infrastructure, the spaces for the dead are among the worst affected, primarily owing to its social negligence.

As a society we are taught to stay away from a cremation or a burial ground and yet it happens to be the last place where we leave our late loved ones.

To depart the dead with dignity is now a task near to impossible, for an average person in the urban context. The Crux of this issue is that the communities that these spaces serve for, find no relevance to them. This leads to these spaces being devoid of public functions and prone to anti-social elements.

Hence discussing death as a monotonous aspect of life, addressing its taboos and finding peace with it, forms an essential part of this thesis.



"We experience ourselves, our thoughts and feelings as something separate from the rest. A kind of optical delusion of consciousness."
- Albert Einstein

An illustration of a design conscience that was developed to search the inherent philosophy, architecture, religion and context. The Conscience represents the different aspects that the design must be responsive to and the designer's moral obligation towards the design.



Humans are believed to be beyond their very life. We are culturally and religiously innate in the belief of death being a transcendence of the soul to another realm. In philosophy, this belief is broadly translated as Substance Dualism, where two entities reside in one being. However in the social context, Death has always been a subject of taboo. As a society we are taught to stay away from a cremation or a burial ground and yet it happens to be the last place where one leaves their beloved. To depart the dead with dignity is now a task near to impossible for an average person in the urban context of India. The Crux of this issue is that the communities that these spaces serve for, find no relevance to it. This leads to these spaces being devoid of public functions and prone to anti-social elements. Thus spaces for the dead barely fight to exist amidst a dire deficiency in infrastructure. What if these spaces could serve an ulterior purpose beyond their utilitarian presence. What if they have a soul that is reminiscent and relevant to the community they belong to. Thus reflecting on the philosophy of dualism, functionally as well as emotionally.

**Delta Museum of Science and Techonology (Everlast Museum)
EGYPT**

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The Main Premise of the project was how to create a building that can last physically by adapting to the predicted threats and Spiritually by fulfilling the needs of the users. For Physical EVERLASTING, we thought of the Global Threat that is Facing this Area and many countries of the Mediterranean basin which is SLR (Sea Level Rise) and it was treated by Raising the Museum Platform, also the Nature of the Location overlooking two Waterfronts so we thought of our Building Material to be Treated Reinforced CONCRETE. For Spiritual EVERLASTING, The Only way that this building can stay in the mind of it visitors and also The residents Near it, Is The Positive impact Caused by this building So According to the Site Analysis Izbt Al-Burg is missing its Portion of Culture Projects Recreational Areas, So First we Created an open public space which can be used by the citizens of the city and also the museum visitors and it has to be outside the borders of the museum. It has to be in the intersection point of the axis connecting Ras-Elbar by the ferries and the main entrance axis to the island which the museum located on.

Poetry of Egypt: Habitat of Vernacular Tales
EGYPT

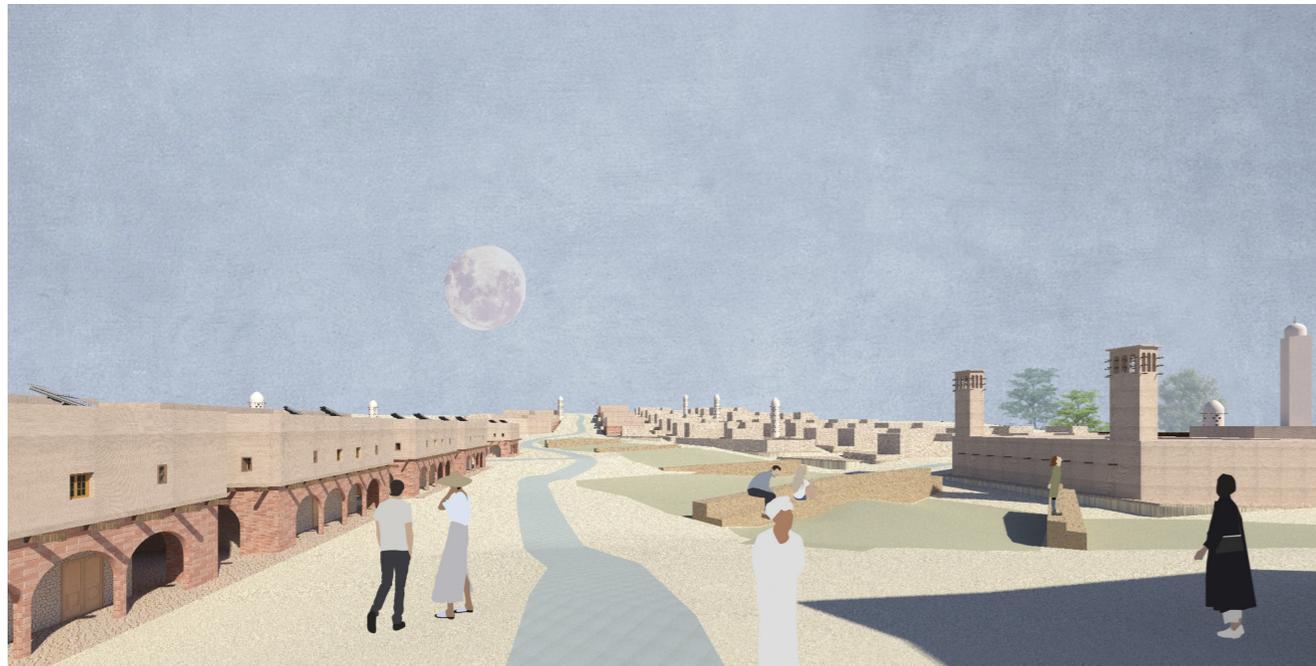
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The main aim of the project is to revive the old-lost Cairo identity in a way that fits the contemporary lifestyle, and give the city the main elements that through time will be developed into "The Egyptian Vernacular Tales"; told and written by people and their experiences. To achieve this, three main aspects were implemented in the project Firstly, improving local public spaces within neighborhoods, courtyards, central plazas and the social bazars, which encourage interaction, and hence break the social segregation witnessed in the new urban neighborhoods of the city. In addition, allowing the informality of the Egyptian lifestyle to merge into the design, which is reflected in social and affordable housing; function and lifestyle, masses and compactness, while keeping the qualities of history and localization in this neighborhood. Finally giving the place a sense of history and localization in the materials and patterns, besides considering environmental impact through the attempt to maintain a healthy and balanced environment.

**AGORA
EGYPT**

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The AGORA is located in the center of Wadi Kharouba, Marsa Matrouh in Egypt, as the initial phase of a larger Masterplan, acting as an Urban Catalyst, motivating further Urban Agglomerations and development along the Wadi. The Bedouin community of the Western Desert is defined by their strong social ties due to their isolation from well-serviced urban centers, relying largely on Social Capital for survival and hence, creating a public space to host, facilitate and encourage these public functions was a top priority. The AGORA connects the different residential neighborhoods of the Wadi and adjacent Wadis, acting as a central public square. Located at the highest topography point of the Wadi, +105 m, it occupies a prime and strategic location and is built to service all of Marsa Matrouh by housing a diverse range of functions; a manufacturing zone, accompanied by a walkthrough market, the biggest in the region, a desert forest, grown using treated solid waste water, from which wood is supplied to the industrial workshops, a solid-waste water facility, irrigating the forest & doubling as an amphitheater, Vertical farms and more, in order to provide sustainable income streams for the locals, less affected by tourism seasonality and water scarcity.

**Adapting to Topography
EGYPT**

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The design is for agricultural land in Moghra oasis, where the owners wanted to create a self-sufficient system, and enhance agro tourism. One goal was to avoid segregation and fencing while providing public and private agricultural zones. The topography was challenging, and from here it all started, from the idea that we wanted to maintain the sustainability of the land, so we “adapted to the topography”. We highlighted the highest points of the topography, and re-sculptured the land according to them. We used the leveling of the land in our favor, first we implemented the concept of terraced farming. Second, we used the natural leveling of the land to create privacy (private agricultural zones for residential units). Hence created privacy and yet maintained the openness and integration of the land. Finally, the topography acted as natural wind barriers. A grey water canal connected all the high points together with the rest of the land. Also, it was the main social spine of the project with shaded sidewalks, seating elements, urban steps and activities. Besides that, it was used for irrigation, grey water was collected and filtered in wetlands. Moreover, solar panels on the sides covered more than 50% of the canal, and decreased water vapor by 70%.

4. EVENT INFORMATION

Audience Registration Opening Hours

Registration will be open starting on November 10th and ends on November 19th, 2020.

Please stay posted with the website to find registration procedure.

Social Media

You can follow the AGORA 2020 Joint Conference via Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram and our Website.

Facebook: @AGORA Caumme 2020

LinkedIn: @ AGORA CAUMME

Instagram: @_agora2020

Website: <https://www.agorasociety.net/>

Language

The official language of the conference is English.

Certificate of Attendance

Upon request, the certificate of attendance will be sent to you by e-mail after the conference.

Please follow the website to stay updated with latest news.

Programme Changes

The organisers will not assume liability for any changes in the programme due to external or unforeseen circumstances.

5. IMPORTANT DATES

Full Paper Submission Deadline	November	01st	2020
Full-Paper Acceptance for Publication	December	18th	2020
Invitations (Opened to Residents in Egypt)	November	08th	2020
Conference Program	November	02nd	2020
Presentation and Posters Submission	November	19th	2020
Conference Launch	November	25th	2020

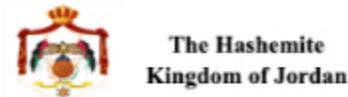
Important Note:

Each submission should have at least one main author who should present during the event.

6. “UFM STRATEGIC URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN 2040 FOR SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT AND INCLUSIVE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN”

November 27th, 2020 15:30PM - 17:45PM

The Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), the German University in Cairo in Egypt, and the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment of the Delft University of Technology (TU Delft) in The Netherlands, have the honour to present the draft UfM strategic Action Plan and its Housing Action Plan to Euro-Mediterranean schools of architecture and urbanism in the region, within the framework of the ongoing consultation process on the draft texts. The UfM is an intergovernmental organization, which brings together the EU Member States and other littoral States in the Mediterranean, along with Jordan and Mauritania. The UfM Co-presidency is shared by the European Commission and Jordan since 2012, representing EU and non-EU Member States, respectively. The UfM Urban Agenda was launched at the Second UfM Ministerial Conference on Sustainable Urban Development, which was held in Cairo in May 2017. Drawing upon all current global and regional policy frameworks, a team of academics from the Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment of the Delft University of Technology (TU Delft) in The Netherlands has devised the UfM Strategic Urban Development Action Plan 2040 as a strategic guidance document for UfM Member States for sustainable, resilient and inclusive urbanisation in the region. In tandem with the UfM Strategic Action Plan, a pipeline of urban projects for potential labelling by the UfM has been evolving. Notwithstanding adverse effects of the current pandemic on global economy and international credit flows, there seem to be considerable opportunities for the co-financing of ‘quality’ and ‘bankable’ projects by national governments, EC, EIB, other IFIs and donors. This meeting also launches a process of consultation and cooperation with academia in the region in line with the UfM Strategic Urban Development Action Plan. The aim of the meeting is the presentation of the Action Plan, and especially of those actions within it involving universities, to Schools of Architecture and Planning of the Euro-Mediterranean region. Universities of the region will have a key role in the implementation of part of the actions envisaged in the Action Plan and this meeting counts of being a first step in creating the necessary links between Schools of Architecture to put them into action. The meeting will pose an opportunity to conduct a first mapping of the existing links, common projects and initiatives, involving EU and non-EU Schools of Architecture in the region, will set the basis for common work and to organize, to this end, a conference of Heads of Schools of Architecture in 2021.



AGORA

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the Mediterranean & the Middle East
CAUMME
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