

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT
UNDERGRADUATE CAPSTONE PROJECT
IN
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

SUBMITTAL FORM

BEINI W BEINO

by

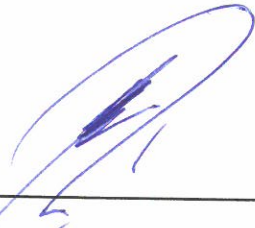
TINA EL CHAER

LDEM 242 - Advanced Design – 6 Credits
Spring 2015-2016

Capstone Project Coordinator: Yaser Abunnasr

Primary Advisor:
Imad Gemayel
Secondary Advisors
Mehran Madani, Yaser Abunnasr

Approved by:



Dr. Yaser Abunnasr, Assistant Professor
Department of Landscape Design and Ecosystem Management

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

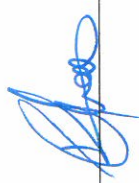
THESIS, DISSERTATION, PROJECT RELEASE FORM

Student Name: EL CHAER Last TINA First FACEZ Middle

- Master's Thesis Master's Project Doctoral Dissertation
- Cap stone Project

I authorize the American University of Beirut to: (a) reproduce hard or electronic copies of my thesis, dissertation, or project; (b) include such copies in the archives and digital repositories of the University; and (c) make freely available such copies to third parties for research or educational purposes.

I authorize the American University of Beirut, **three years after the date of submitting my thesis, dissertation, or project**, to: (a) reproduce hard or electronic copies of it; (b) include such copies in the archives and digital repositories of the University; and (c) make freely available such copies to third parties for research or educational purposes.



Signature 13-05-2016 Date

This form is signed when submitting the thesis, dissertation, or project to the University Libraries

بيني و بينو

Beini w Beino

Rural Tourism for Sustainable Development in Beino, Akkar

Tina El Chaer

Landscape Architecture

Final Year Project 2016

CONTENTS

1	THE VILLAGE	4
1.1	Overview	4
1.2	History	8
1.3	Landscape Character	10
2	THE COMMUNITY	12
2.1	Neighborhoods	12
2.2	People	14
2.3	Activities	16
2.4	Market	18
3	THE STREAM	20
3.1	History	20
3.2	Experience	22
3.3	Sections	24
3.4	Connectivity	28
4	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	30
4.1	Issues	30
4.2	Project Statement	31
4.3	SWOT Analysis	32
5	REFERENCES	33
5.1	Theory & Case Study I	34
5.2	Theory & Case Study II	35
6	THE DESIGN PROPOSAL	37
6.1	Concept Proposals	37
6.2	Concept Design	37
6.3	Design Development	37
6.4	Design Details	37

Figure 001	Context Maps	4	Figure 029	Master Plan 1:2500	44
Figure 002	Longitudinal Section 1:2600	4	Figure 030	Design Development Sketches	45
Figure 003	General Base Map 1:6500	5	Figure 031	Rendered Plan 1:1000	46
Figure 004	3D Topography	6	Figure 032	Design Concept	46
Figure 005	Zoning Map 1:65000	7	Figure 033	Concept Diagram	47
Figure 006	Beino History Timeline	9	Figure 034	Hydrological Flow 1:1000	47
Figure 007	Landscape Typologies 1:9000	11	Figure 035	Hard and Softscape Plan 1:1000	48
Figure 008	Neighborhood Density 1:12000	12	Figure 036	Lighting Plan 1:1000	50
Figure 009	Neighborhood Noise 1:12000	13	Figure 037	Elevation BB 1:100	52
Figure 010	Community Activities 1:7000	17	Figure 038	Section DD 1:100	54
Figure 011	Market Timeline 1:3000	19	Figure 039	Section AA 1:100	56
Figure 012	Stream Timeline	21	Figure 040	Section CC 1:100	58
Figure 013	Stream Landscape Typologies 1: 10000	22	Figure 041	3D Digital Model	62
Figure 014	Longitudinal Plan & Section 1:1500	24	Figure 042	Channel Detail 1:20	63
Figure 015	Section A-A 1:350	26	Figure 043	Bench Detail 1:20	64
Figure 016	Section B-B 1:350	26	Figure 044	Stair Detail 1:10	65
Figure 017	Section C-C 1:350	27	Figure 045	Tiling Detail - type A 1:100	66
Figure 018	Section D-D 1:350	27	Figure 046	Tiling Detail - type B 1:100	67
Figure 019	Roads Map 1:12000	28			
Figure 020	Connectivity Map 1:12000	29			
Figure 021	Schematic Diagram	31			
Figure 022	Schematic Concept for Hima Ebel es Saqi	33			
Figure 023	Ecological Landscape Character Zones	34			
Figure 024	System of Definitions in Rural Tourism	36			
Figure 025	Concept Diagram I 1:4500	37			
Figure 026	Concept Diagram II 1:12000	38			
Figure 027	Concept Diagram III 1:12000	40			
Figure 028	Concept Plan 1:5000	42			

1

THE VILLAGE

1.1

Overview

My hometown Beino is located in the uppermost northern extents of Lebanon; 124 km from the city of Beirut and 40 km from the city of Tripoli in the province of Akkar. It sits at the foothills of the northern Lebanese mountain chain then slides down to a valley between two mountains.

The higher mountain being the natural reserve of the Deputy Prime Minister Issam Fares at an altitude of 700 meters and the lower mountain at an altitude of 650 meters that holds the Orthodox Monastery of the area and the grave yards of the village. The neighborhoods and the houses stand at an altitude of 550 to 650 meters.

The location of the village, with two mountains guarding it from the east and west, has helped shelter the village from strong winds, winter storms, heat waves and so on.

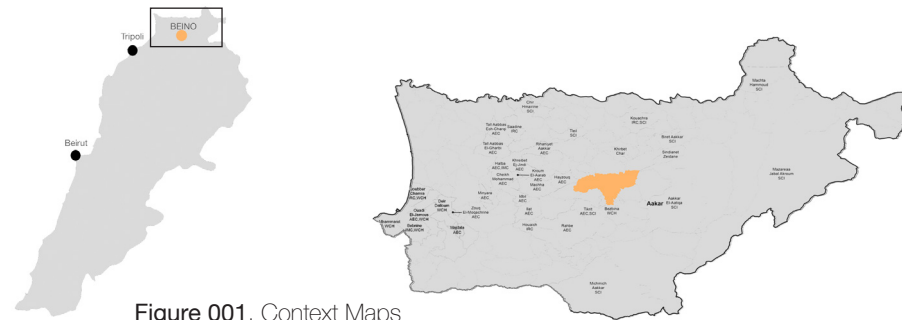


Figure 001. Context Maps

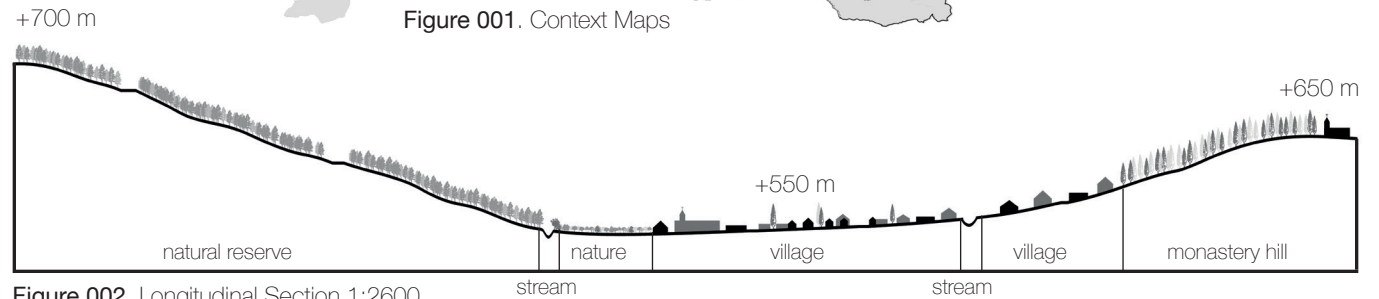


Figure 002. Longitudinal Section 1:2600

1

THE VILLAGE

1.1

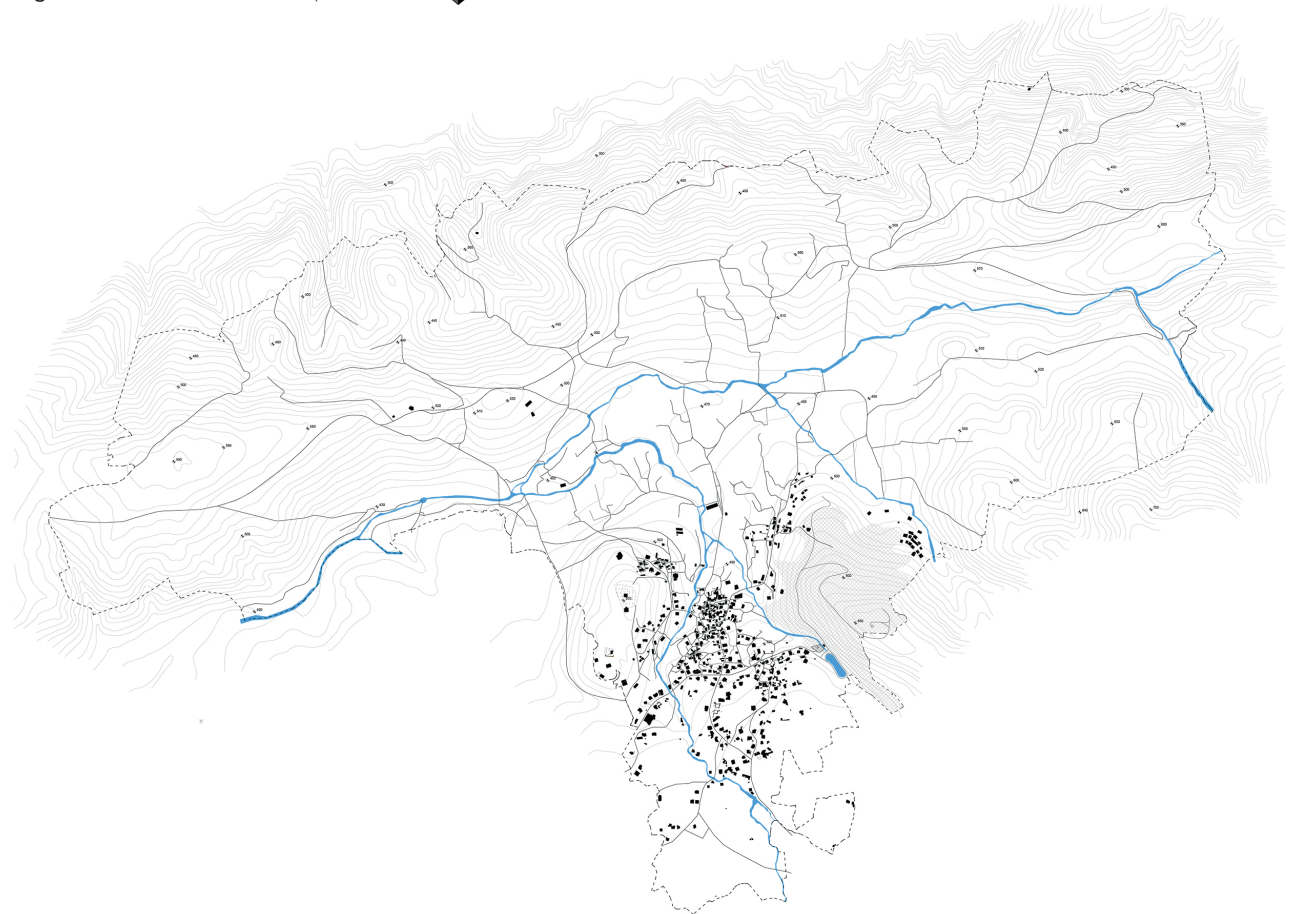
Overview

Two streams pass through the village to later meet and continue their flow in the valley's river, "Nahr El Ostwein", "نهر الاسطوان". The location of Beino along with these conditions, gives it a moderate climate in both winter and summer.

Beino occupies an area of about 9 square kilometers where only 20 percent of it is built as residential space. The remaining 80 percent is divided between forested areas and agriculture. The village overlooks a series of hill tops outlined by the agricultural fields and the agricultural terraces.

Beino is a perfect-picture example of how man and nature can intervene in a manner that allows each to grow and prosper, giving each their needs, with enough personal space for both to live in co-existence.

Figure 003. General Base Map 1:65000



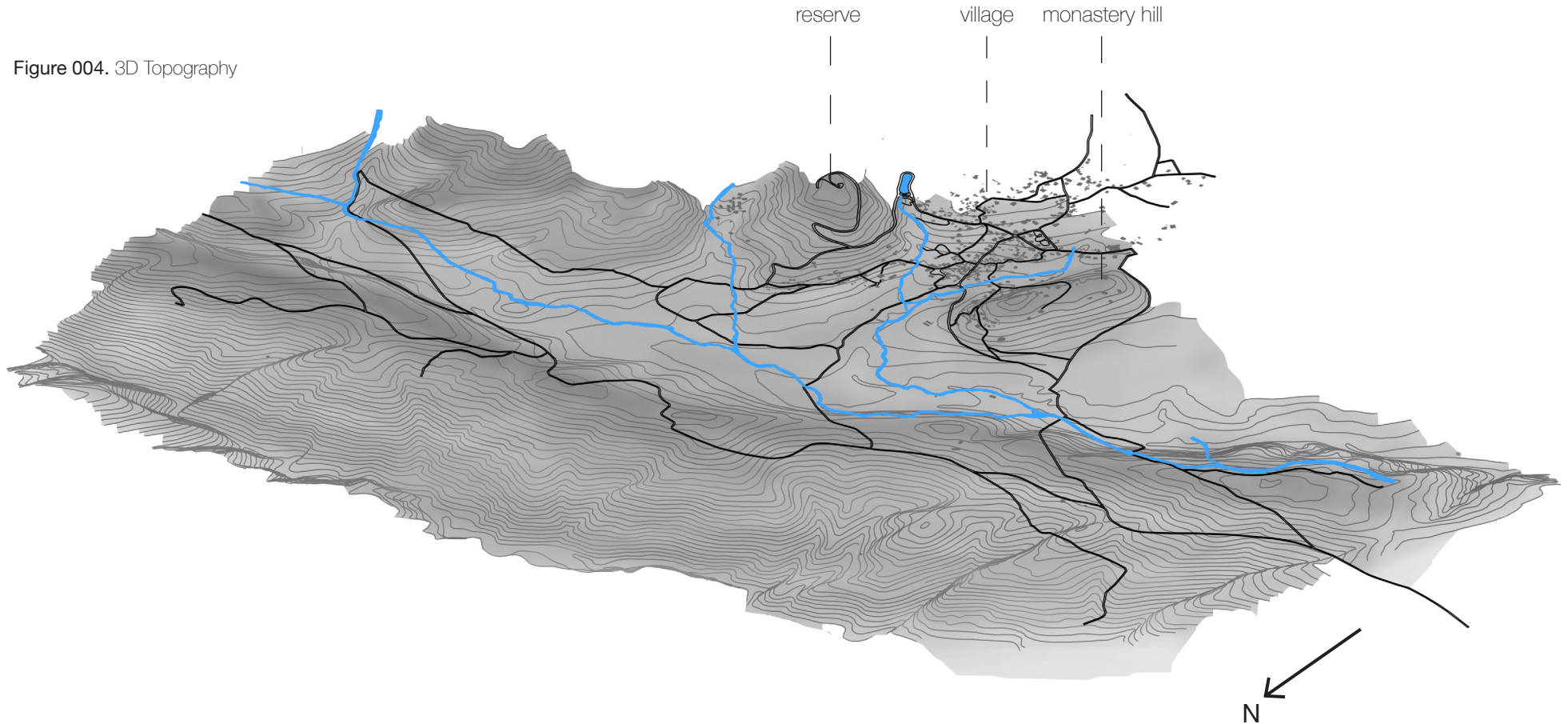
1

THE VILLAGE

1.1

Overview

Figure 004. 3D Topography



1

THE VILLAGE

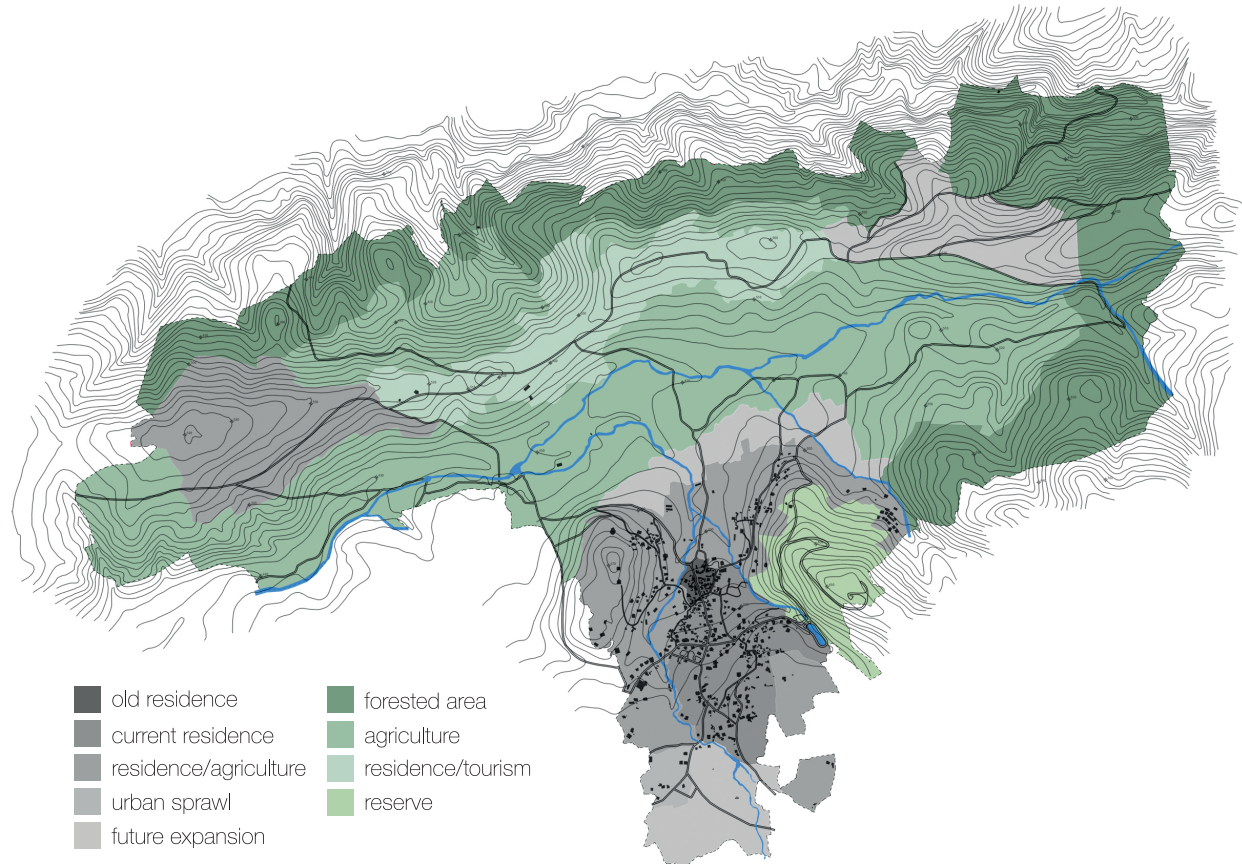
1.1

Overview

Beino's first settlements are found next to the streams in the southern part of the village and expanded outwards through time. Nowadays Beino holds around 600 to 700 residents distributed between various neighborhoods still in the southern outskirts.

Future expansion is expected to be on the northern hill tops due to the construction of The University of Balamand - Issam Fares Faculty of Technology that gave hope to the villagers to stay and invest in their own village.

Figure 005. Zoning Map 1:65000 



1

THE VILLAGE

1.2

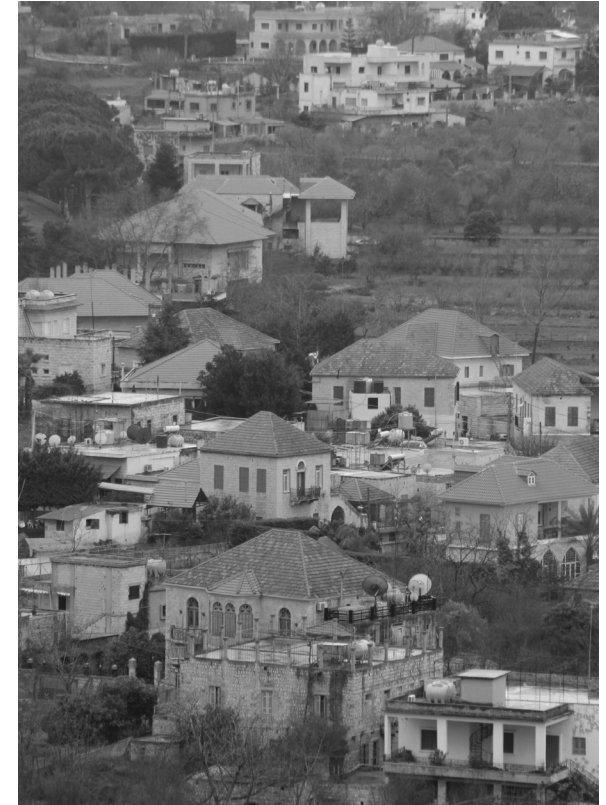
History

Beino was established in the Phoenician Era where its name refers to «the goddess of beauty». The village then increased in population during the Roman Period and evolved to become the center of wheat storage in Akkar because of the abundance of wheat plantation. Beino continued to prosper in time until it had its first upheaval in architecture in the 1600s, dominated by the Lebanese Central Hall Villa also known as “بيت قريميد”. It also grew in wheat production where agriculture constituted the main economic income.

The village reached its golden age in the early 20th century where the population reached almost 5000 residents that were exposed to various professions such as carpentry “نجارة”, silverware “تبييض”, and tailoring “خياطة”. The economy was still based on agriculture and a 1.5 kilometer market developed through the village. It was considered as an international commercial and industrial market in the area that was based on wheat and wool production, vegetable and fruit trading, and artefacts manufacturing. In addition to the market, there were different activities along the stream from coffee places, picnic places and restaurants.

The village continued to progress until the start of the 1975 civil war that changed all circumstances and let the people live in fear. Beino then witnessed a high immigration rate. The streets and houses were drastically abandoned and the market started shutting down gradually. The streams were drying because of upstream drilling of wells consequently agriculture practices decreased and the remaining villagers depended on their migrated family members for income.

Beino remained this way until the establishment of Fares Foundation in the early 2000s that gave hope to the people by constructing a medical center, and giving out donations. The Foundation also at that time launched the natural reserve and the lake in order to distinguish Beino as a touristic attraction. Since then the village rejuvenated until it reached around 700 residents today. Another reason to keep the people in their hometown and take care of their homegardens as main sources for food is The University of Balamand - Issam Fares Faculty of Technology that was established few years ago. Unfortunately, they still depend on



THE VILLAGE
Timeline

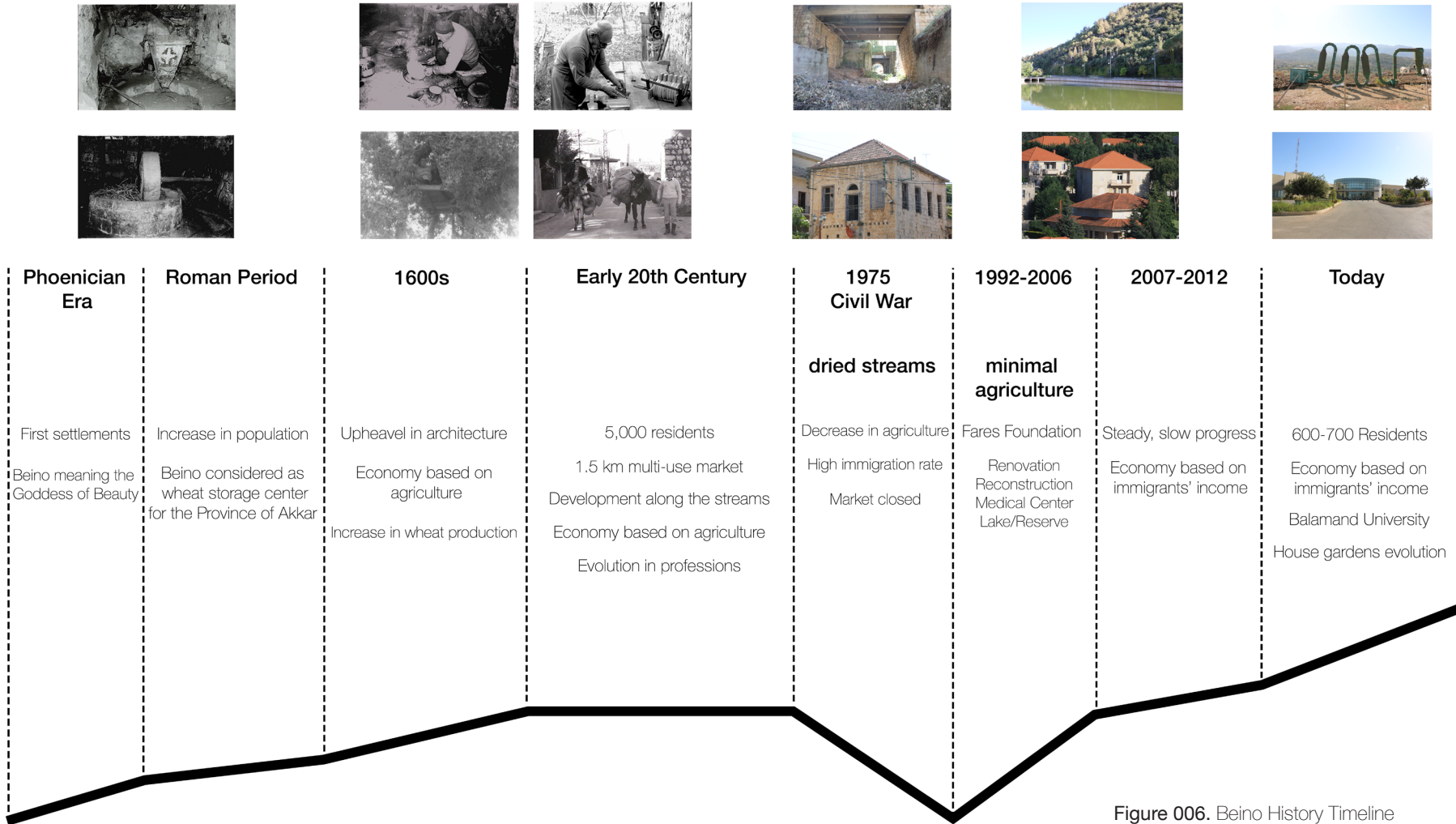


Figure 006. Beino History Timeline

1

THE VILLAGE

1.3

Landscape Character

The landscape in Beino mainly includes two forested areas, the natural reserve and the monastery hill. The two hills hold the living spaces in between and slide down into terraces for olive tree plantations. Further down the hill sides, the landforms change into an easier and much flatter slope making it suitable for agriculture and additional olive groves.

Along the eastern stream there is minimal human intervention hence the landscape remains intact and preserves its natural form and diversity. The vegetation around the stream is the only remaining riparian vegetation in the village due to close construction on the western stream.



olive & almond terraces



agricultural fields



natural vegetation

1

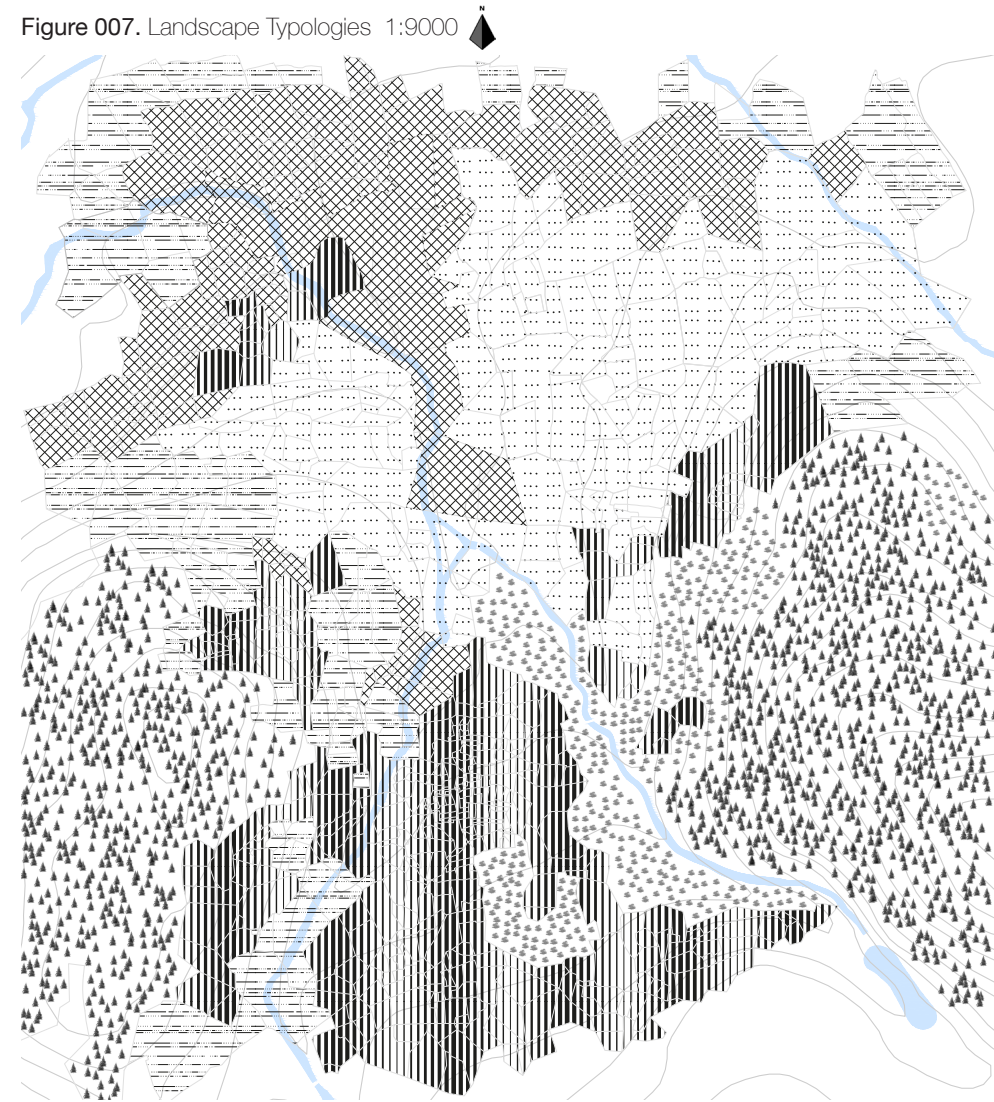
THE VILLAGE







1.3

Landscape Character



Figure 007. Landscape Typologies 1:9000



- | | |
|---|--|
|  groves |  natural vegetation |
|  built areas |  forest |
|  terraces |  agriculture |

2

THE COMMUNITY

2.1

Neighborhoods

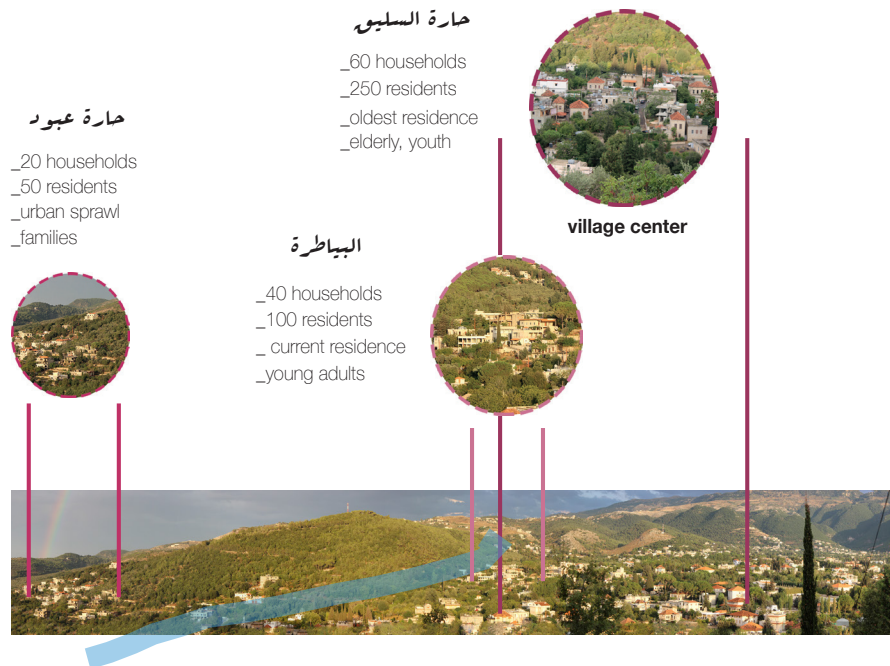
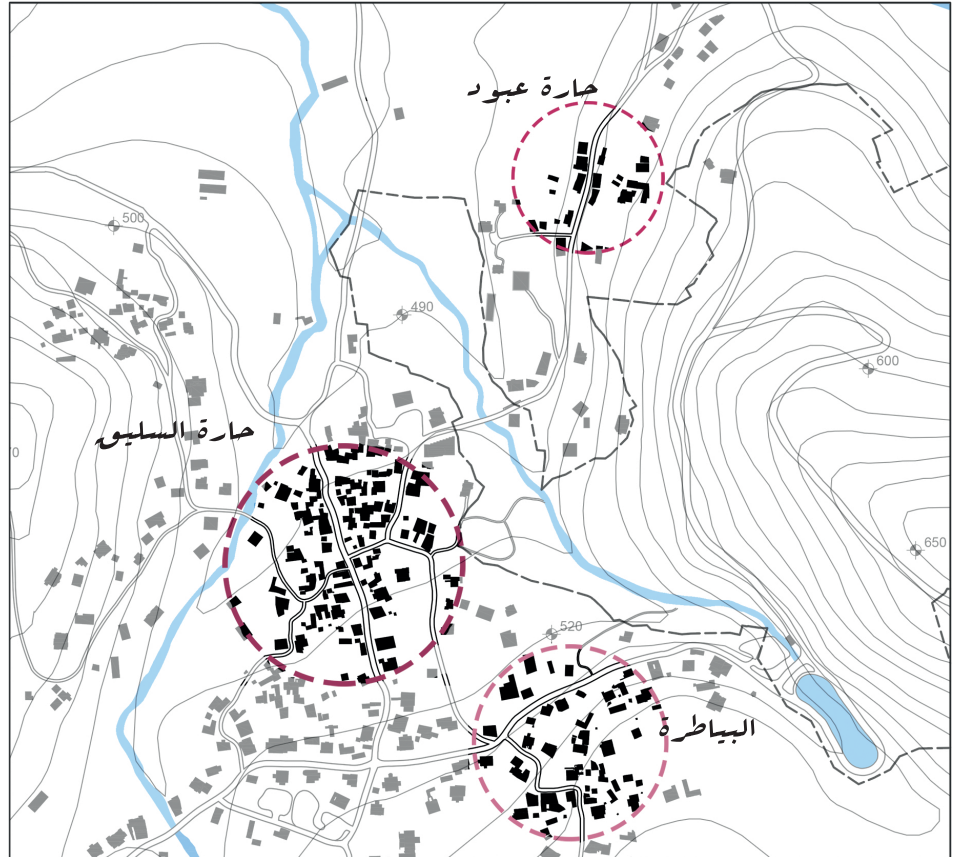


Figure 008. Neighborhood Density 1:12000



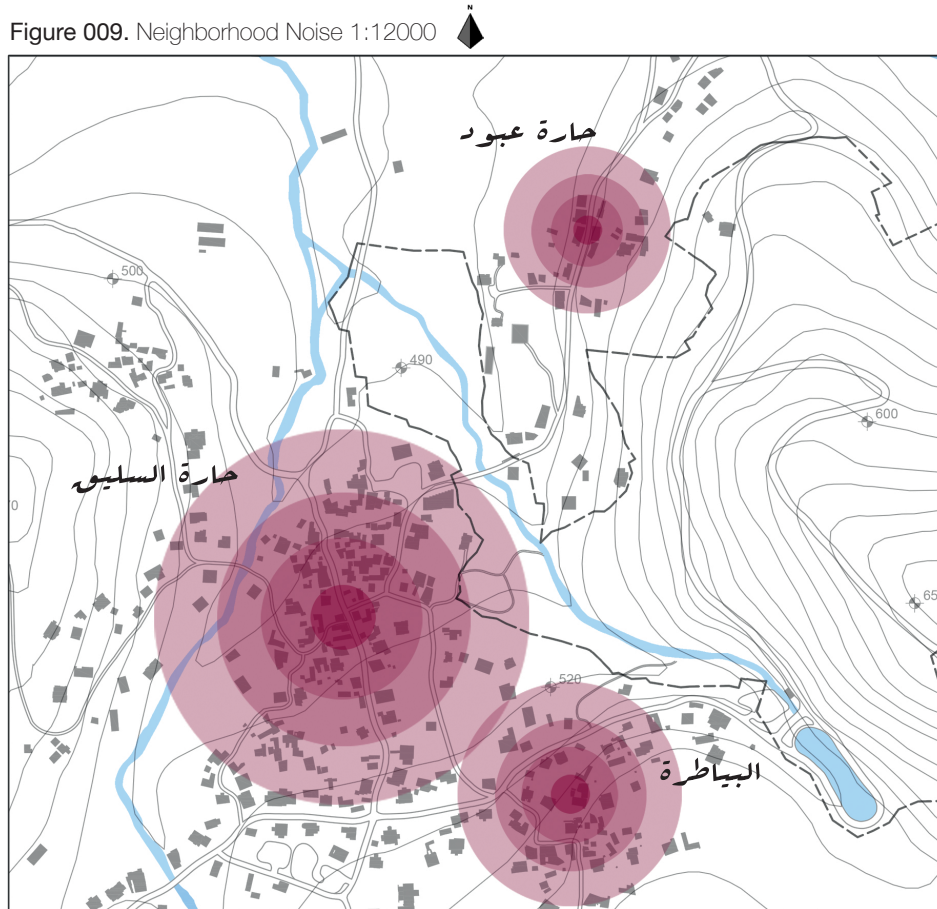
2

THE COMMUNITY

2.1

Neighborhoods

Figure 009. Neighborhood Noise 1:12000

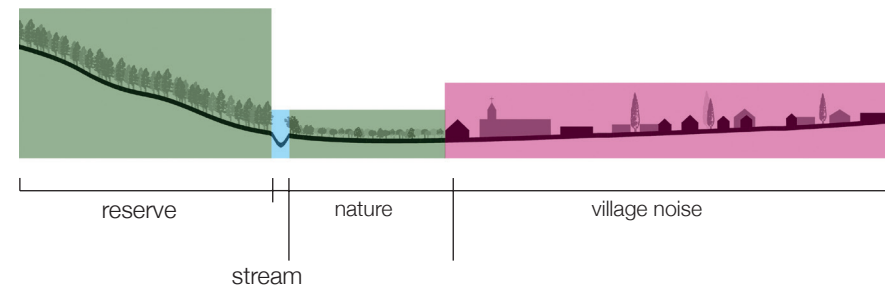


There are three main neighborhoods in the village. "Haret El Slik", "حارة السليح" being the oldest and the largest residence. It is considered as the village center because it intersects with the old market, holds almost all the recent activities in Beino, and lies between the two streams. It has around 60 households with 200 residents; mostly the elderly and the youth.

The second largest neighborhood is "El Biyatra", "البيطرة" that is located upstream and is closest to the lake and the reserve. It has almost 40 households with 100 residents and considered as the recent living space for young adults such as the professors for the Faculty of Technology.

"Haret Abboud", "حارة عبود" with 20 households and 50 residents is characterized as the urban sprawl in the village for current families.

Noise in the village is propagated depending on each density but the area around the stream remains buffered because of the natural reserve and the natural vegetation that surrounds the stream.



2

THE COMMUNITY

2.2

People

Immigration formed the most important factor in the advancement of Beino both economically and socially. The huge income earned by expatriates enabled them to own land in the village, and increase interest in the education of their children. The immigrants then grew up to become doctors, lawyers, engineers and business men.

The locals, on the other hand, resumed with their traditions from cultivating olive trees. This plantation and cultivation became a great financial support for the people of Beino, where they started investing in olive oil mills and presses.

Today, production still exists but has decreased in comparison to the old days, due to the lack of care and investment in the olive tree plantations that surround the village or infestations that had raided the fields without ever being cured.

People live on what they produce in their own gardens from fruits and vegetables to later produce home products such as pomegranate molasses, jams, dairy products, etc. They also work on simple hands-on jobs like sewing or cobbling.



people from Beino

2

THE COMMUNITY

2.2

People



olive picking



herb grinding



bread baking

2

THE COMMUNITY

2.3

Activities

Beino villagers spend their time doing different activities depending on their age group. After school, children spend their afternoons studying and playing at home as there are no appropriate outdoor spaces in the village for children to gather and play together.

Young locals spend their free time hanging around the neighborhoods, on the streets and around the unused village square, which is mostly used as a parking. The reason these young locals have remained in Beino is the presence of the University of Balamand nearby, which they attend.

Older villagers spend their extra time taking care of household chores and making preserves. For example, they look after their home gardens and farm animals, and make products such as pomagranate molasses, olive oil, jams, etc.

The only remaining church goes, on sundays and during the week, are the eldest villagers who are still rooted in their religious beliefs.



village square



2

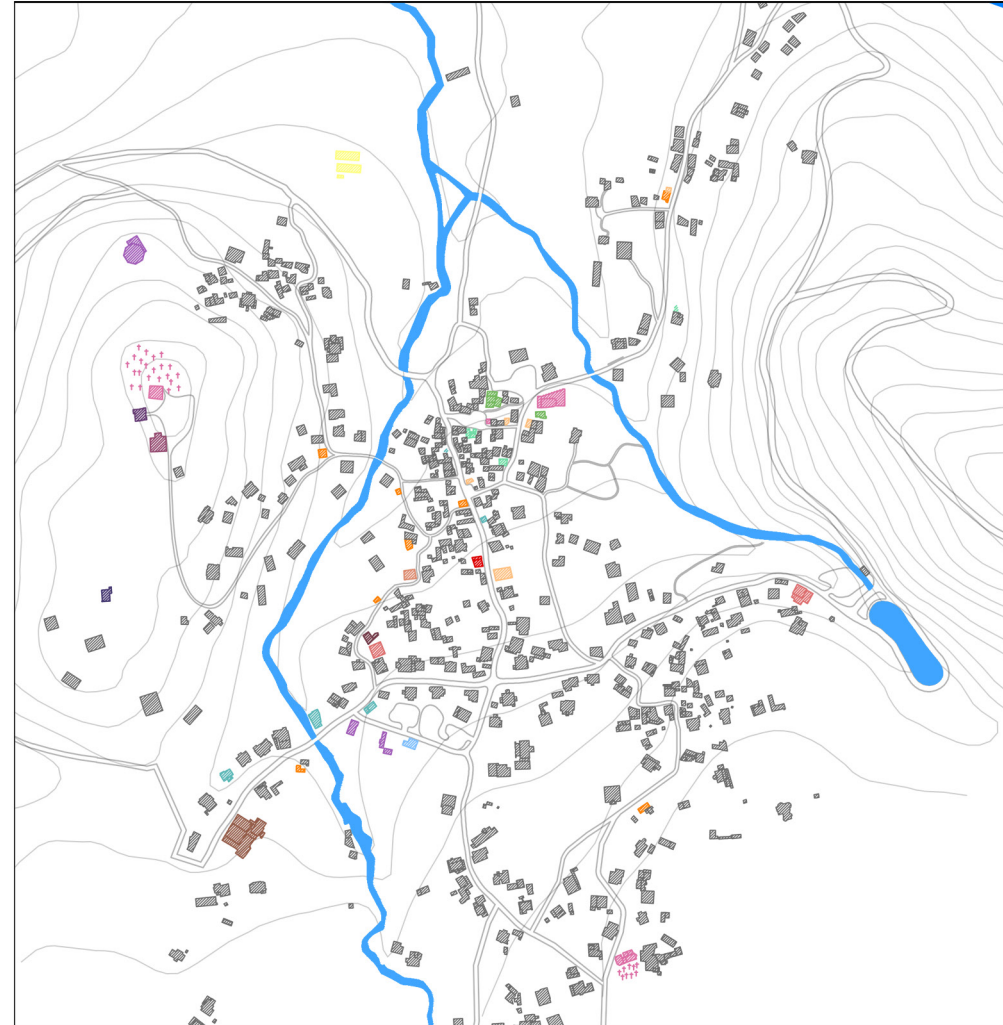
2.3

THE COMMUNITY

Activities

- | | |
|--|--|
|  medical center |  residence |
|  restaurants |  police station |
|  industry |  municipal buildings |
|  oil presses |  farms |
|  school |  barber shop |
|  social clubs |  social clubs |
|  mosque |  mini market |
|  monastery |  communication center |
|  churches |  clothing shops |

Figure 010. Community Activities 1:7000



2

THE COMMUNITY

2.4

Market

Historically, Beino's market emerged from the meeting point of the two streams that run through the village. It was a 1.5 kilometer space that was considered as an international commercial and industrial market in the area that was based on wheat and wool production, vegetable and fruit trading, and artefacts manufacturing.

Before the 1975 civil war, the market was a dynamic and successful space of exchange that generated an important income for the village. However, after the civil war, most shops had closed down, leaving only a handful still running. Therefore, the village's economy started depending on foreign income instead of the market and with less communication between the villagers, their relationships started breaking down bit by bit creating a disconnection between families. Nowadays, as the village is rehabilitating, there has been a shy attempt at reopening the market, with only a few shops up and running.



— souk — streams ● meeting point

2

THE COMMUNITY

2.4

Market

Figure 011. Market Timeline 1:3000 



3

THE STREAM

3.1

History

Until the 1960s, because of the abundance of springs, the two streams that run through Beino were considered as the main water source for the village. The water was used for agriculture and for generating the wheat mills, hence contributing to the economy. There were also some interventions along the river that generated income.

During the 1975 civil war, different villages upstream dug wells due to the fear of lack of water, what made the streams dry up, as previously mentioned. As the streams dried up and faded away, so did the vibe and pulse of the village and its residents.

The construction of the lake in the 2000s brought back some hope & income by attracting tourists; the villagers then got back to some simple daily activities like opening minimarkets and bakeries.

The two streams remain till now seasonal; dried up in summer and flooded in winter; which makes it hard for the people to use the water on daily basis or for agriculture. Instead, the people use water provided by the municipality to manage their house gardens. Some water traces still do exist like little ponds and springs running in the main stream bed.



stream remnants



THE STREAM

Timeline

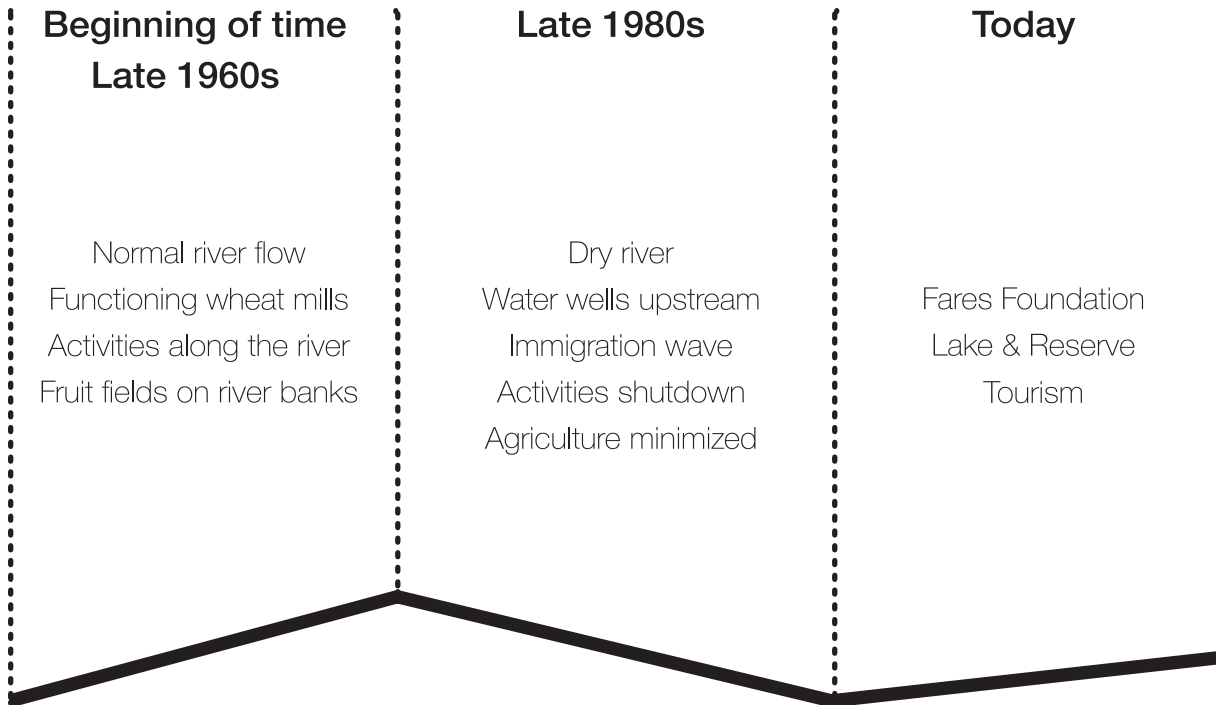
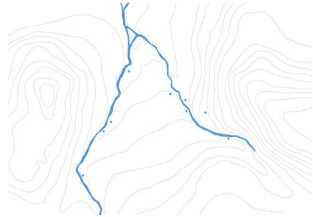


Figure 012. Stream Timeline

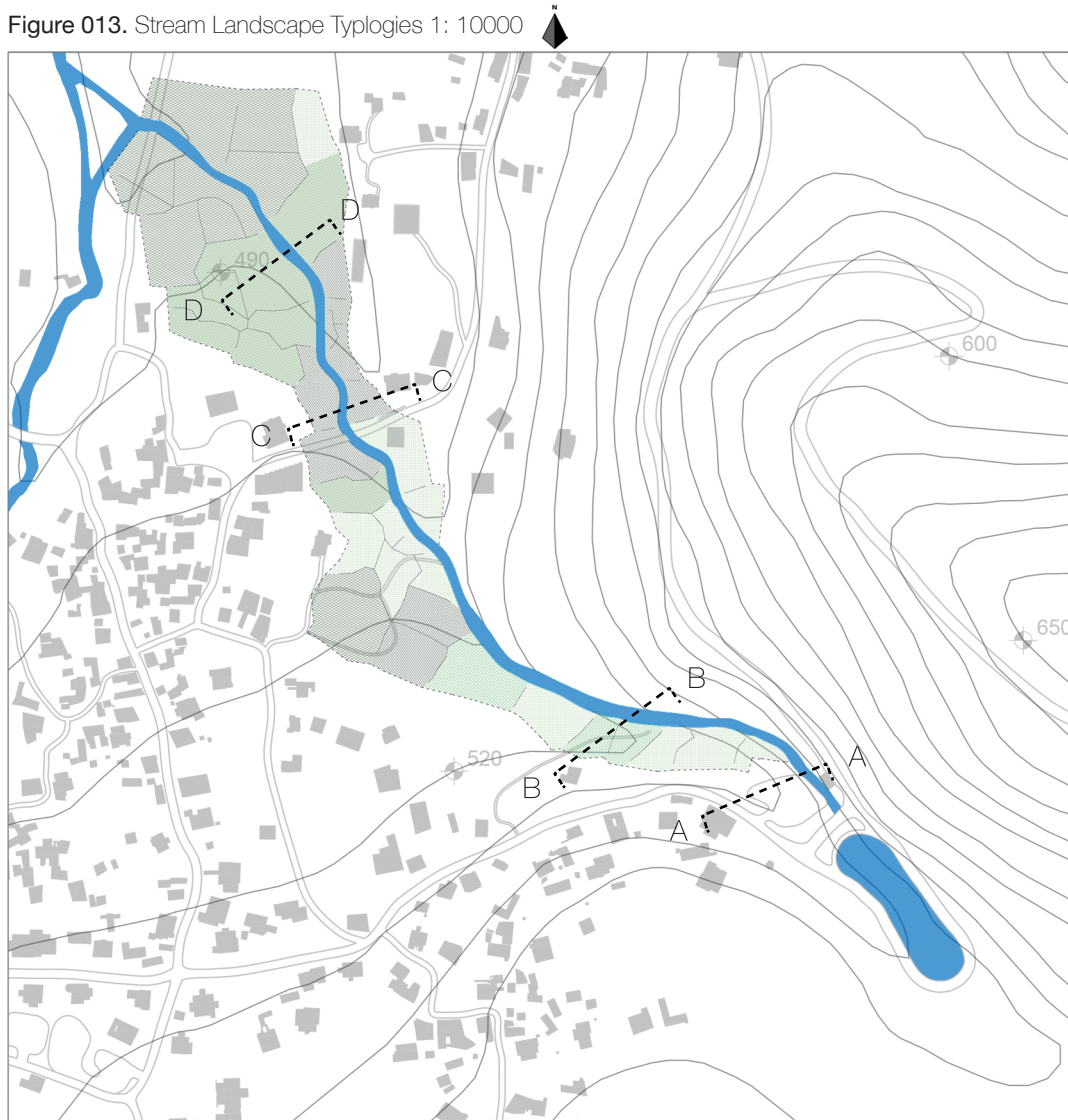
3

THE STREAM

3.2

Experience

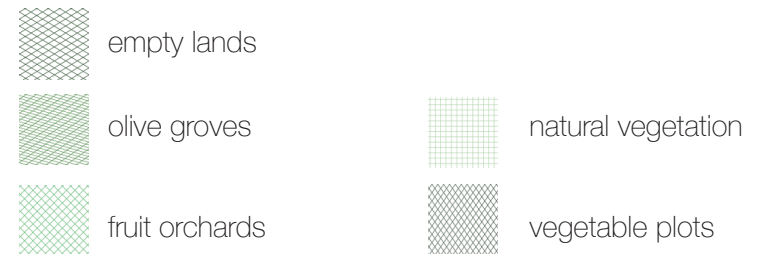
Figure 013. Stream Landscape Typologies 1: 10000



lake & reserve



olive groves



3

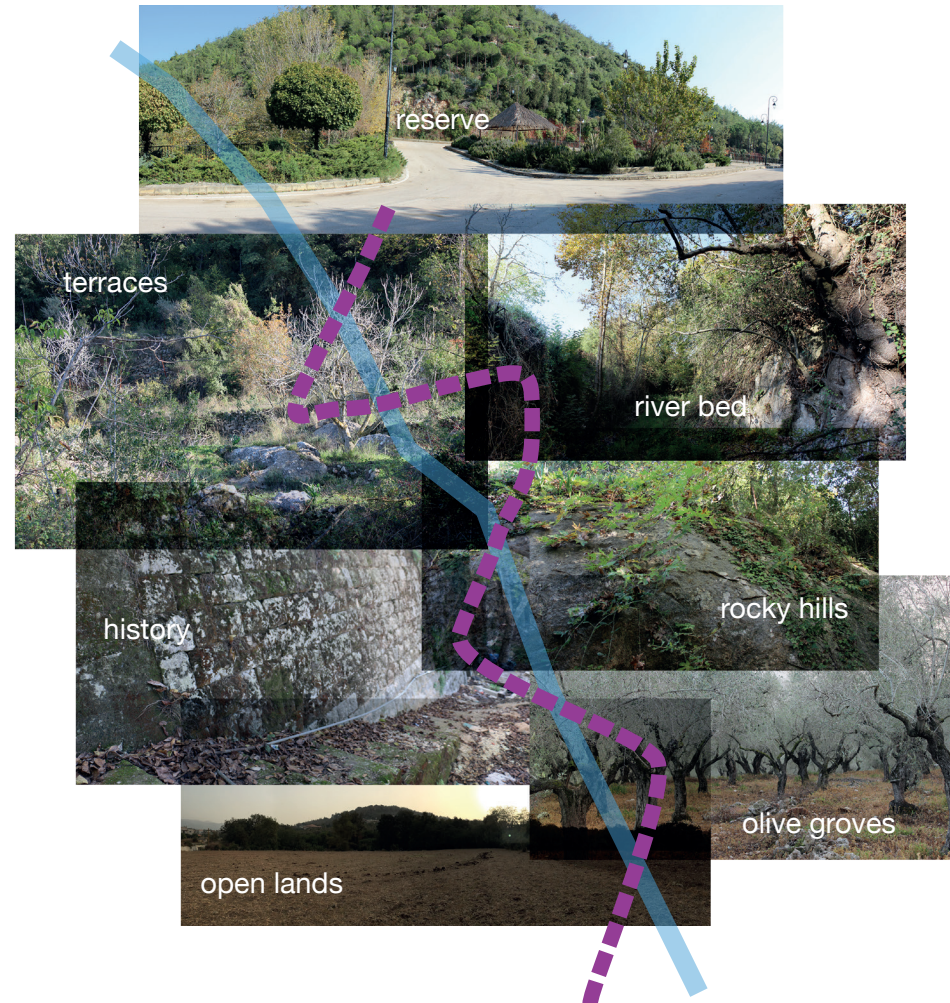
THE STREAM

3.2

Experience

The walk along the stream is a diverse experience. It starts at a man-made space, the lake, where one can workout or just walk around it while observing the reserve from down low. Further down the stream, the experience changes into a natural atmosphere where one can enjoy the planted terraces on the left side of the stream while walking inside the stream bed.

The rocky hills on the right side in addition to the richness of the vegetation, give the feeling of enclosure and seclusion. Continuing the walk, one can get to observe historical elements along the stream such as ruins of old mills, swales carved inside the mountain that were used to divert water for irrigation, and an ancient wall that is used as bridge connecting the village center, "Haret El Slik", "حارة السليق" to "Haret Abboud", "حارة عبود". At the end of the experience, one gets to olive groves or open fields that were previously used for the wheat plantation.



3

THE STREAM

3.3

Sections

The stream is around 550 meters long and drops 80 meters to occupy a slope of about 14 percent. It flows in the northwest direction to meet the other stream passing through the village.

The stream varies in width and depth from one part to another. The canalized parts range between 4 to 6 meters in width, 3 to 6 meters in depth and change between rock or concrete material. On the other hand, the natural parts range between 4 to 8 meters in width and 4 to 6 meters in depth.

The lake is 128 long and 16 meters deep. The water is let occasionally into the stream when the lake overflows. The lake also contains a variety of fish.

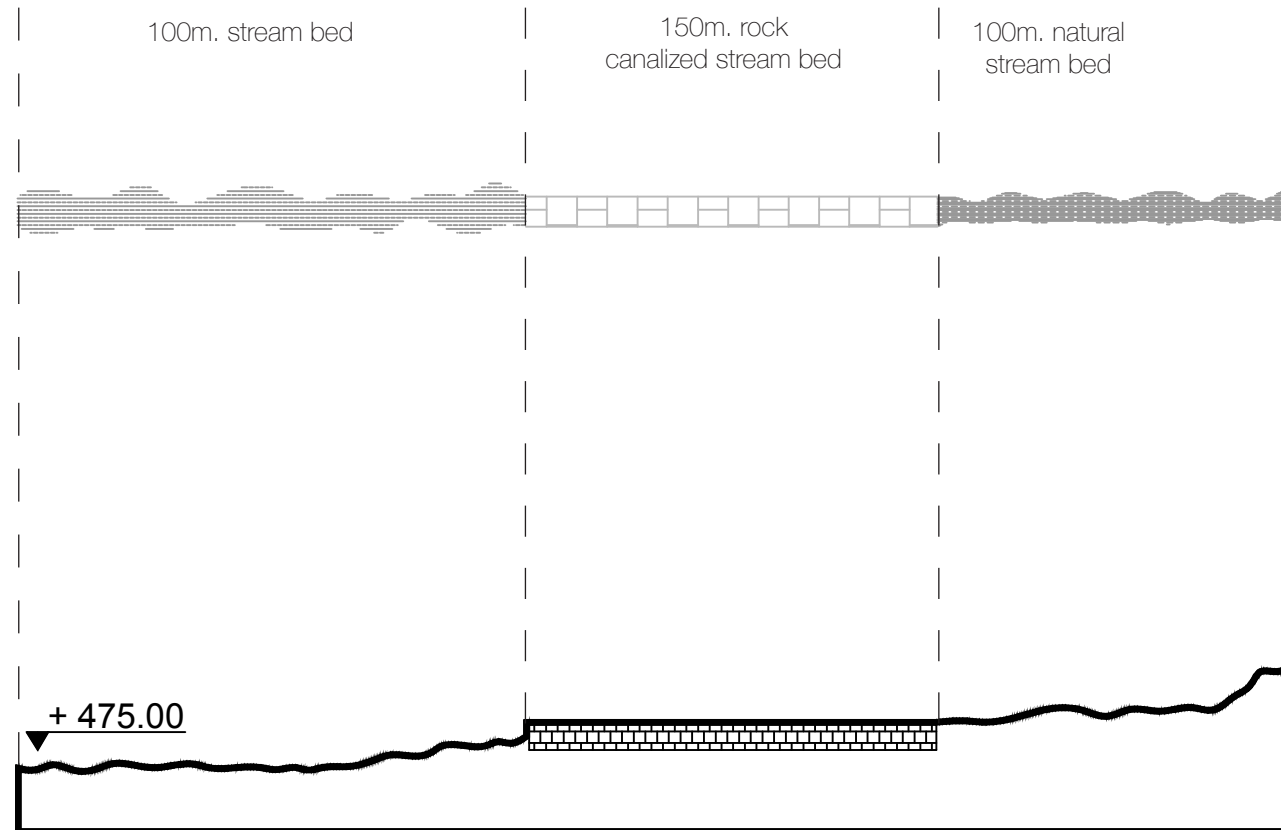


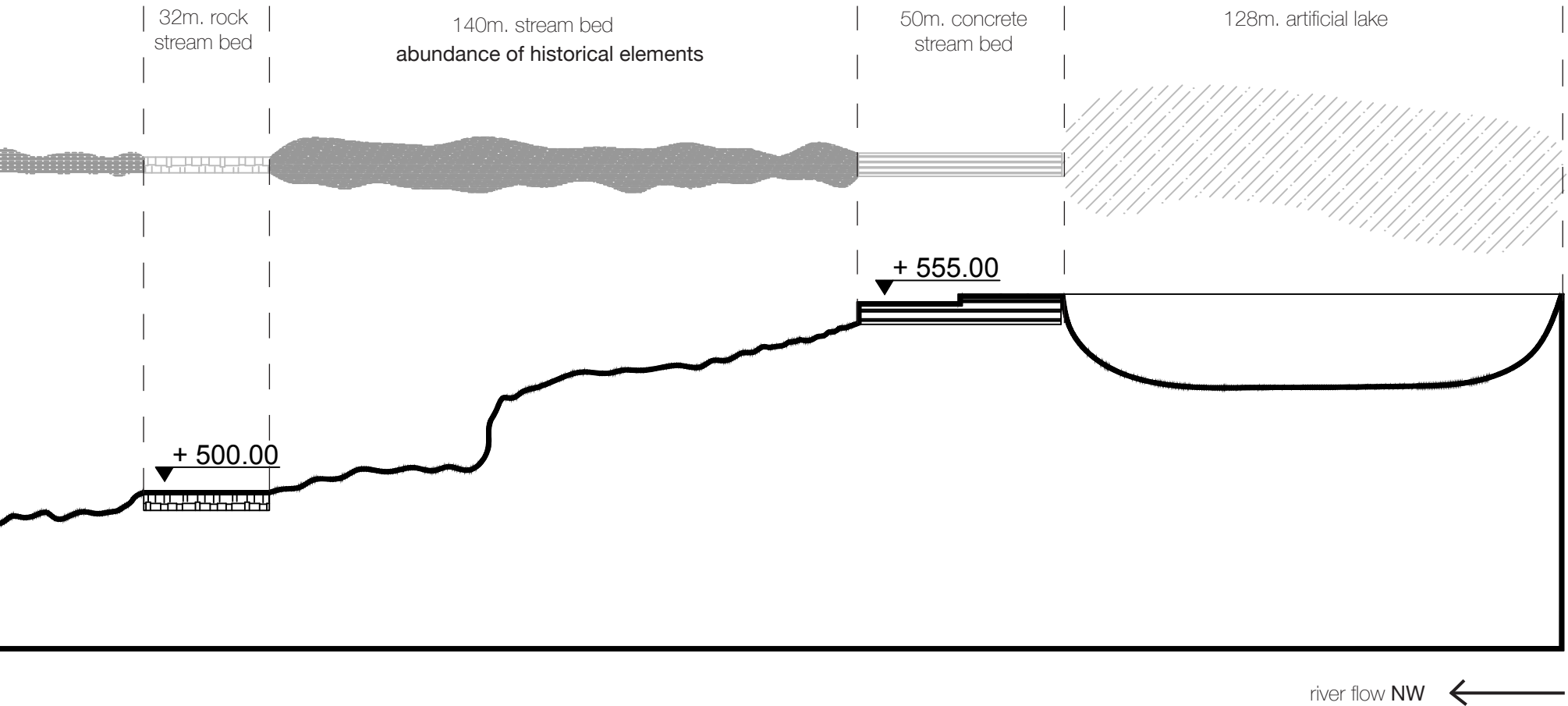
Figure 014. Longitudinal Plan & Section 1:1500

3

THE STREAM

3.3

Sections



3

THE STREAM

3.3

Sections

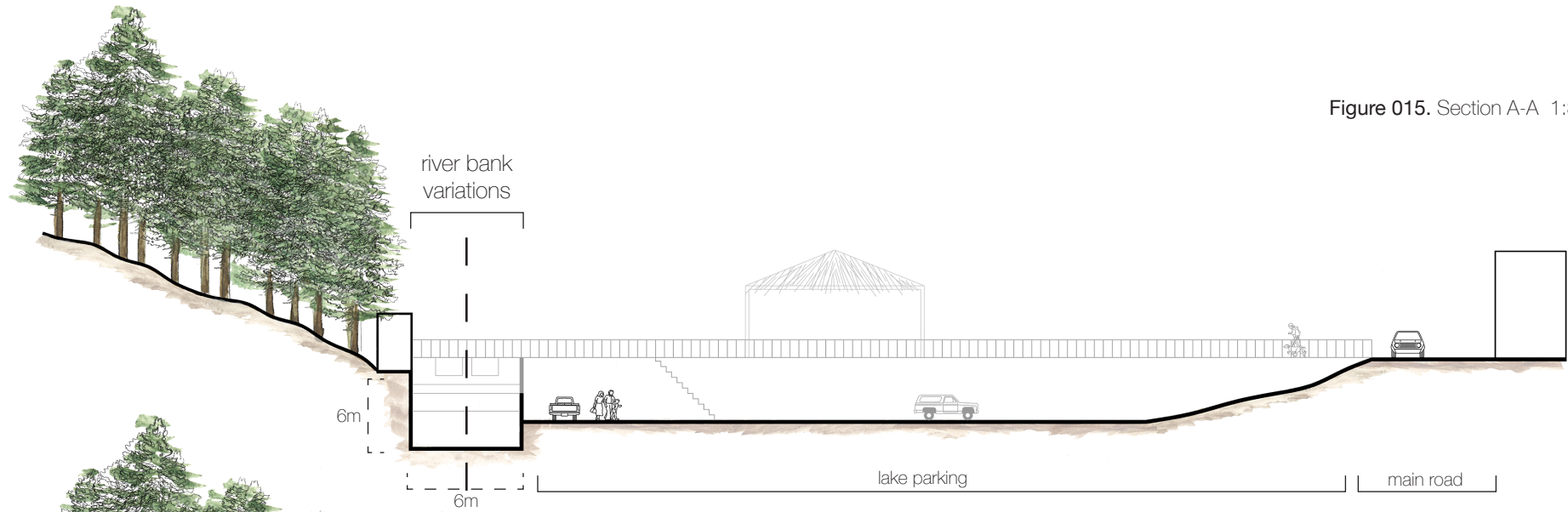


Figure 015. Section A-A 1:350

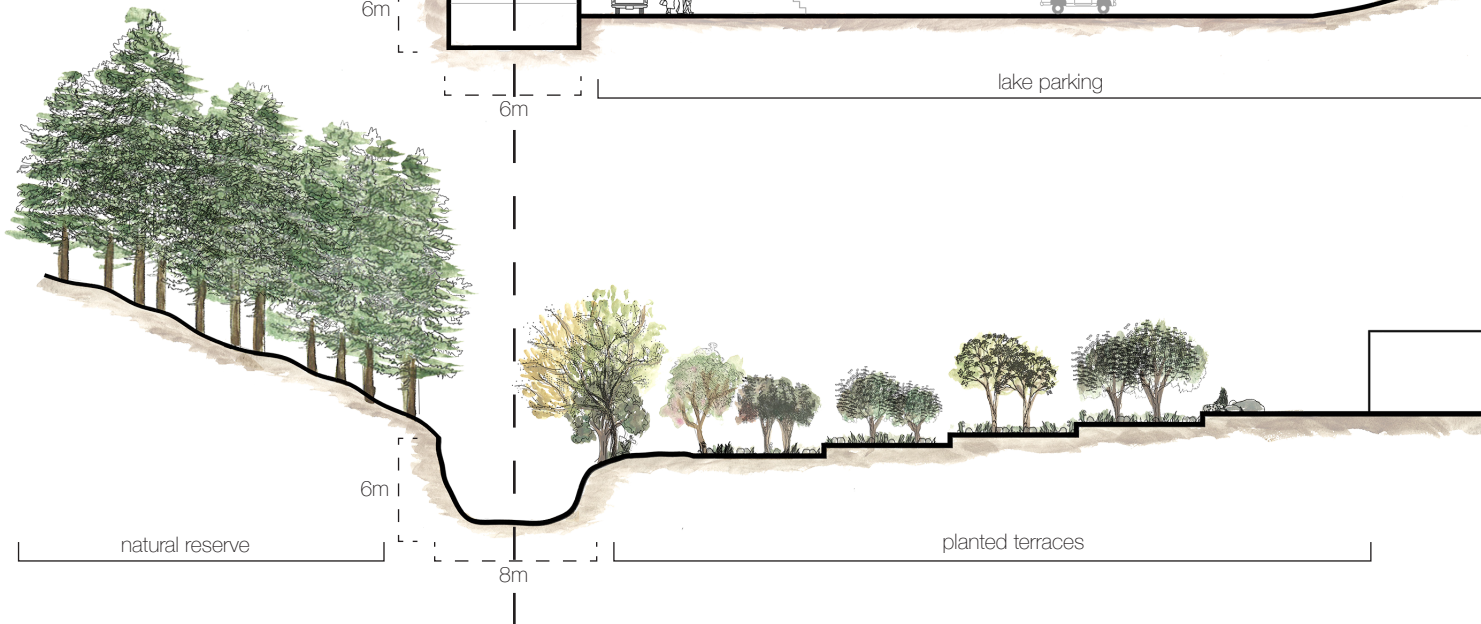


Figure 016. Section B-B 1:350

THE STREAM

Sections

Figure 017. Section C-C 1:350

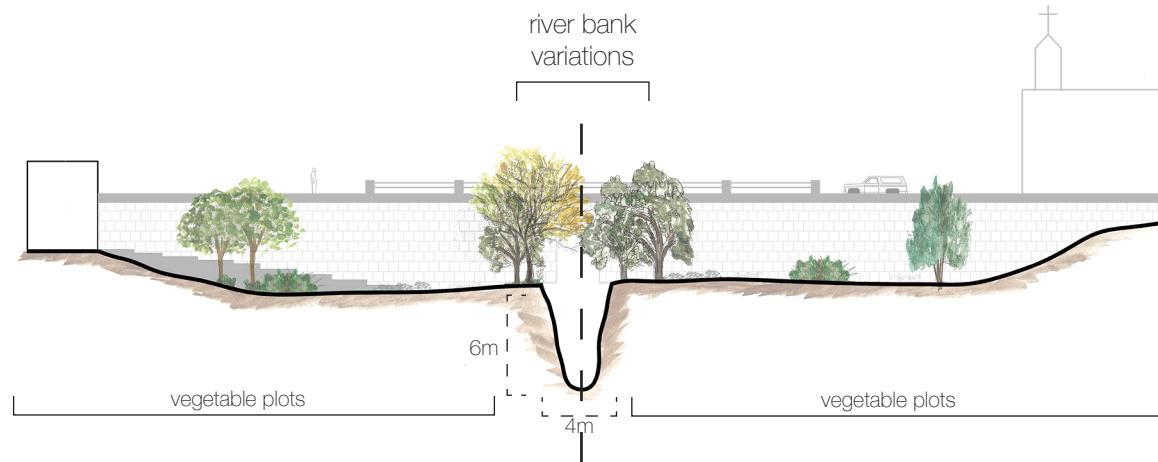
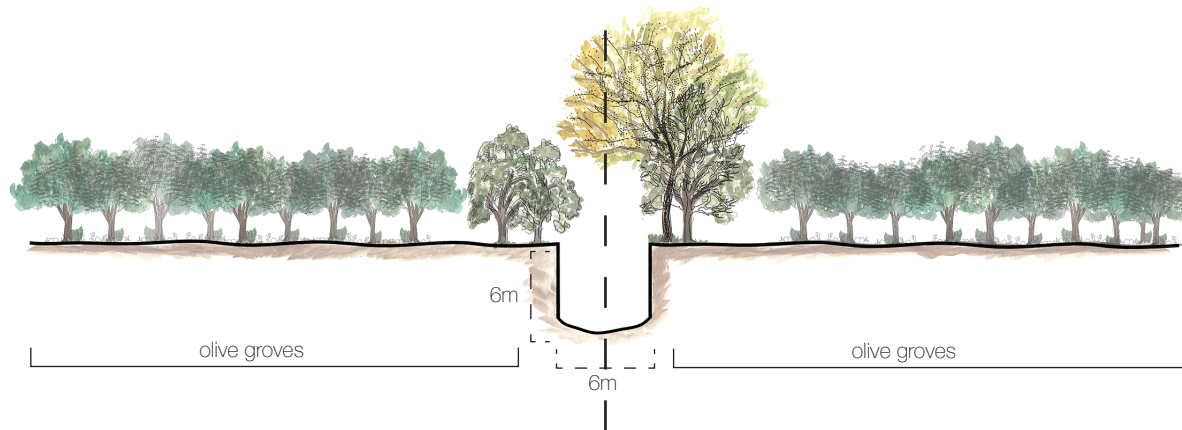


Figure 018. Section D-D 1:350



3

THE STREAM

3.4

Connectivity

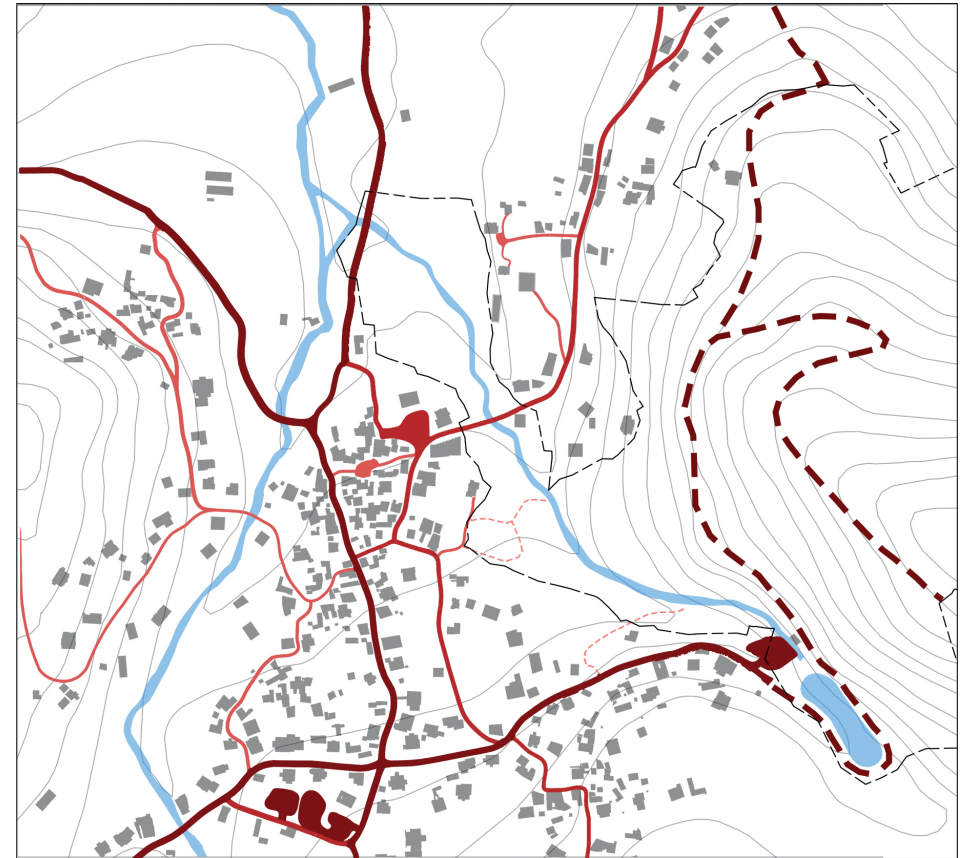


road connecting lake to village center



road connecting north neighborhood to village center
bridge over the stream

Figure 019. Roads Map 1:12000



- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| primary road | tertiary road | reserve road |
| secondary road | pedestrian path | |

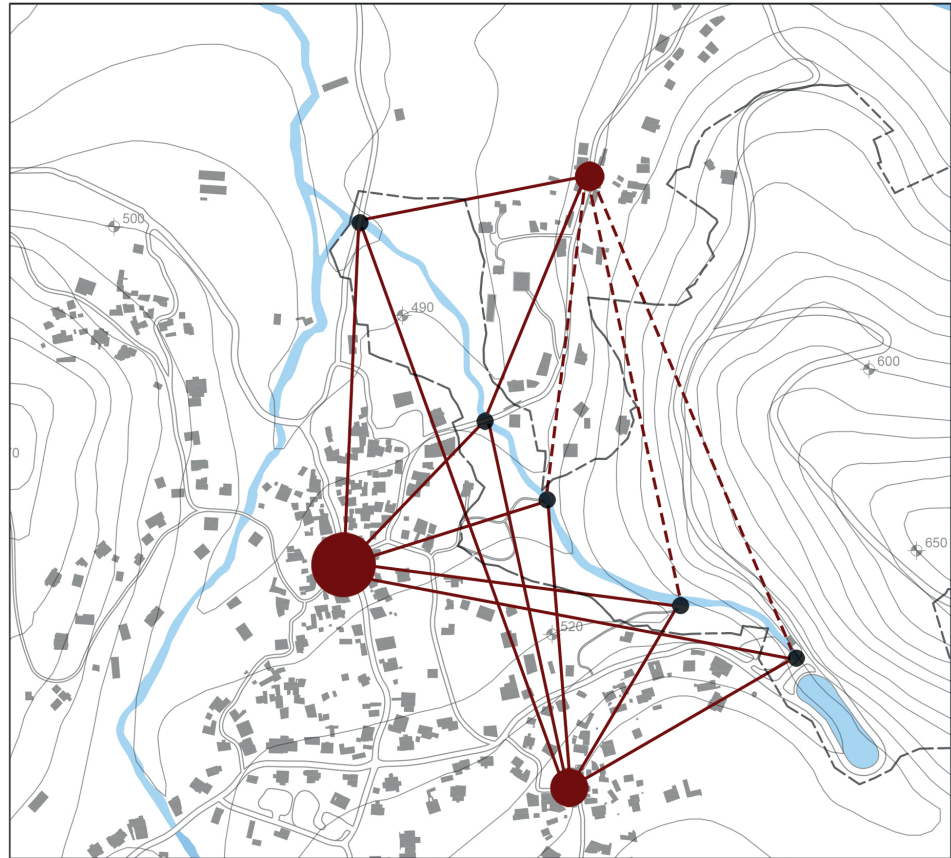
3

THE STREAM

3.4

Connectivity

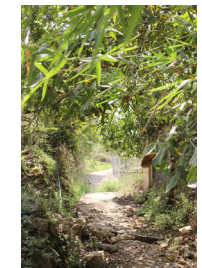
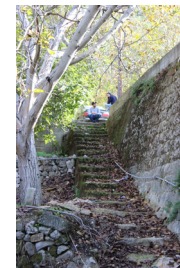
Figure 020. Connectivity Map 1:12000



- حارة السليوم**
village center
- البيطرة**
south neighborhood
- حارة عبود**
north neighborhood
- direct connection
- indirect connection



indirect vehicular connection



direct pedestrian connection

There are several issues concerning the changes in Beino. The main ones are summarized as the following:

1 Immigration

Ever since the 1975 civil war, an immigration wave appeared in the region where villagers left their hometowns to pursue a better future either in the city or in foreign countries. This led to a huge decrease in Beino's population: 5000 residents pre-war to 600 residents post-war. Since most of the facilities shut down during the war, people had no more future in the village itself and instead of staying there to bring it back, people decided to leave.

2 Less Income Generation

As a consequence of this immigration, Beino lacks the consumer profile for the villagers to sell their products to. The people of Beino depended on their home-made products from reserves to artefacts in order to receive income and survive. The market shutdown affected this aspect since the villagers started depending on the income of their migrated family members. The shutdown also affected the people's mood and connection towards the village.

3 Weak relationships

Under the circumstances of the abandonment of the market, relationships between the people decreased. Lack of trading and marketing between the villagers led to a kind of disconnection in the village. People had less common interests and less mutual relationships to maintain. Thus creating a kind of individual living. Families taking care of their own homes and own homegardens disregarding other families.

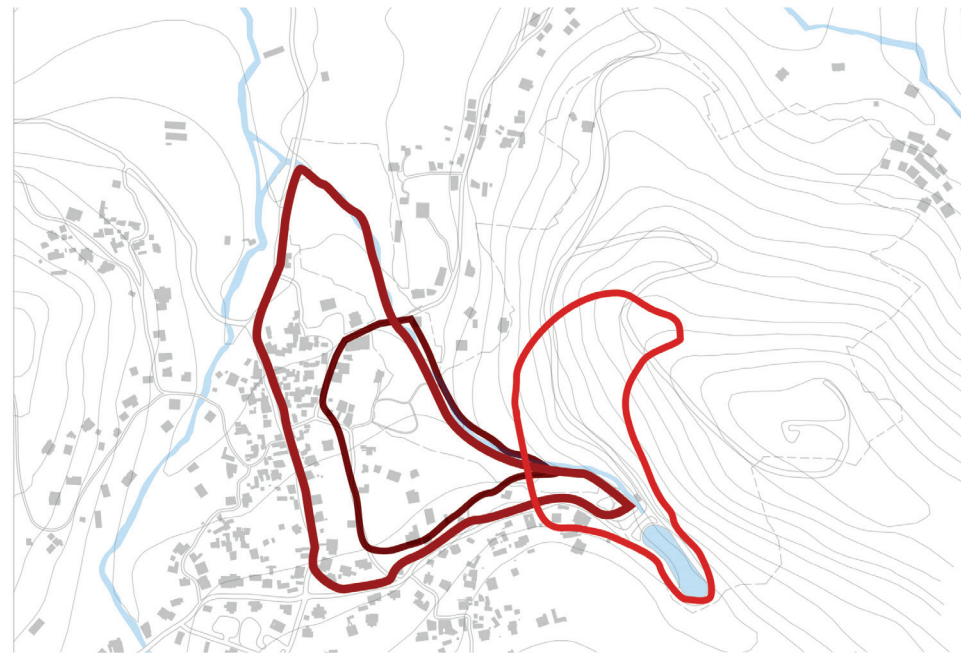
The aim of this project is to revitalize Beino as well as the livelihood of the people by changing the village into a touristic attraction.

Integrating tourism with this project will draw people into the village; thus opening doors for economic uplift and regeneration by marketing the local products already present but hidden in the village.

In order to attract the people, different paths will be designed, each with a different experience. Hiking and biking trails, walks through nature and even through the village will be organized.

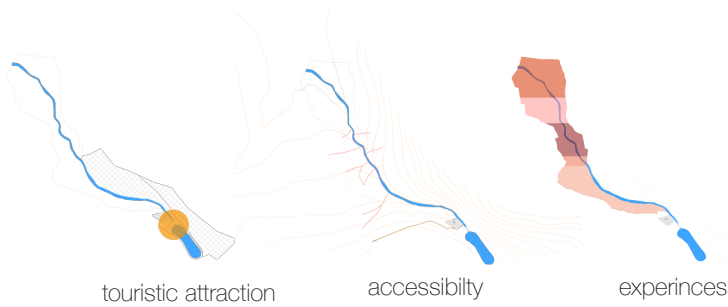
The different events passing through the reserve, the stream or through the market will open opportunities for the tourists to discover Beino and the part of its remaining history, as well as enhancing the sense of belonging of the villagers.

Figure 021. Schematic Diagram 



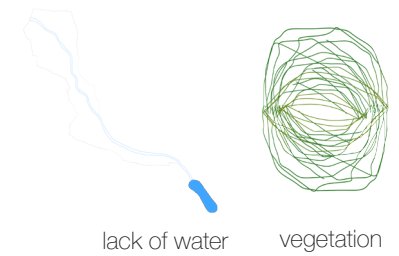
STRENGTHS

presence of lake & reserve
easy accessible slope along stream
varied experiences along stream
presence of industries & production
presence of market structure



WEAKNESSES

lack of people
seasonal stream
hidden stream by vegetation



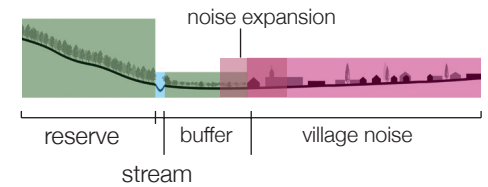
OPPORTUNITIES

economic generation
job opportunities
agriculture practices
tourism
sustainable living
investment
decrease migration



THREATS

nature vandalism
noise pollution

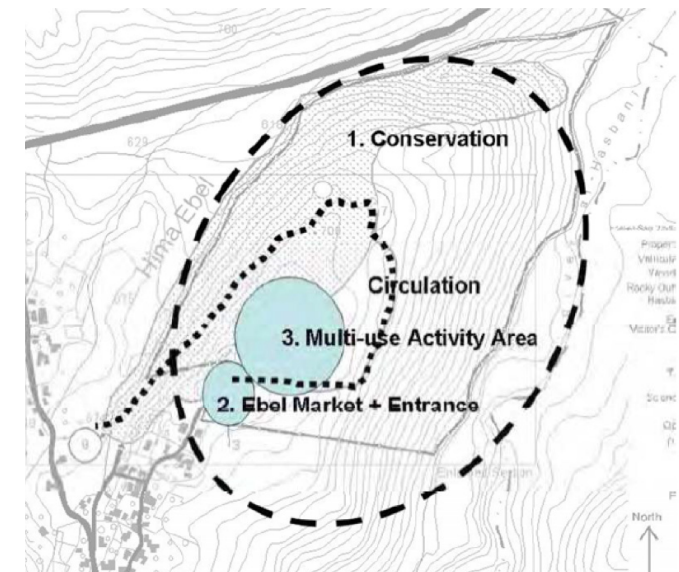


I HIMA

The Arabic term “Hima” signifies the land in which grazing and tree-cutting is prohibited. Dating back to the pre-Islamic era and practiced by Arab tribes, it is a traditional system of preservation and management of particular lands. The concept of “Hima” changed according to areas; while some prohibited grazing, others were only designated to protect trees and water catchments. (Rhea Henri Salwan, 2005) Nowadays, the term “Hima” is also recognized as an “embodiment of community-based conservation” (Makhzoumi, 2012). It involves efficient management and sustainable practices by the community; ensuring nature preservation. The concept of “Hima” acts as an alternative approach to state- owned landscapes. The revival of this concept reestablishes the dialogue between the people, their rural heritage and their right to ownership.

For example, the community of Ebel-Es-Saqi, a village in Southern Lebanon, has raised the issue of the woodland protection to international organizations, such as ESCWA and UNIFEL, along with landscape architect; Jala Makhzoumi. The pine woodland is described as the most important landmark of Ebel-Es-Saqi, composed of a diversity of tree species, such as *Pinus brutia*, *Pinus halepensis*, *Pinus pinea*, an oak species and gum. Historically, the woodland belonged to the community; however, the Ministry of Agriculture presently manages it. As a landscape architecture project, it was essential to preserve the pine woodland as a wildlife habitat in and to improve the local community's economy by integrating activities; encouraging local awareness of environmental issues (Rhea Henri Salwan, 2005).

Figure 022. Schematic Concept for Hima Ebel es Saqi (Jala Makhzoumi, 2012)

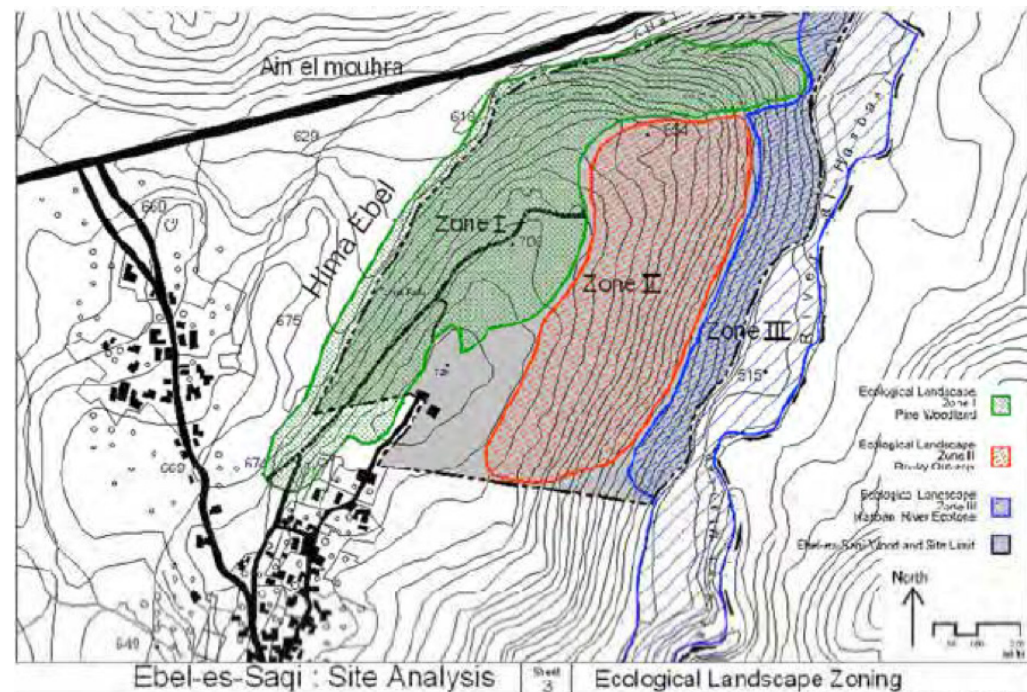


This holistic approach includes an Ecological Park master plan, aiming to develop the local inhabitants' economy and to enhance their appreciation to their land.

Hima Ebel el Saki holds three significant zones identified as important landscape character zones. The zones (figure 1) are characterized respectively by a pine woodland, a rocky outcrop and the Hasbani riparian ecosystem (Jala Makhzoumi, 2012).

While promoting sustainable management, the Ecological Park master plan includes an "Ebel Market" and a multi-use activity area; promoting Ebel El Saki's traditional and rural heritage, while also enhancing the engagement of the local community to the Hima (figure 05). Therefore, the "Hima" approach considers ecological appreciation, promotes economic opportunities, and re-connects the local inhabitants to their cultural heritage.

Figure 023. Ecological Landscape Character Zones (Jala Makhzoumi, 2012)



II RURAL TOURISM

Rural, touristic attractions exist as multidimensional programs which highlight the cultural, ecological and/or historical heritage of small-scale settlements; primarily populations maintaining low densities of less than 10,000 residents. Towns or villages associated with rural tourism generally characterize cultures inclined towards traditionalism; being strongly correlated with conventional heritage. (Kiper & Zdemir, 2012) While rural tourism plays an important role in the preservation of ecological and/or historical heritage, cultural values are essential in the expression of rural tourism. The relationship between natural settings and cultural values is prevalent in rural areas; being revealed through slow-growing, organic processes.

This natural-cultural relationship may be evoked through different methods within the scope of rural tourism, such as eco-tourism, recreational tourism and farm tourism; each portraying different aspects of the rural landscape and people. Programs and activities, which may exist as touristic attractions in rural settings, include farmers' markets, festivals, farm accommodation, catering, education, campsites, walking trails and cultural displays. (Kiper & Zdemir, 2012)

Rural Tourism as Community-led Initiatives

Since rural peoples distinguish superior knowledge of their customs and exhibit close ties to their land, tourism in such areas should ultimately exist as community-led initiatives. Locals being highly involved in the establishment and management of their town's touristic sites is necessary with regard to the impact of such programs on community development. (Kiper & Zdemir, 2012)

Rural Tourism as Economically Beneficial

Locally-led, touristic sites of rural settlements endorse community development not only by further relating people to the cultural, ecological and historical values of their landscape, but also by presenting economic benefits. Rural tourism, especially in the context of areas which have experienced the decay of agrarian practices and resulting marginalization of the landscape, provides job opportunities for locals in the management of the sites, and also produces revenue through site entry fees and the promotion of local businesses. Development of touristic attractions in rural areas should be based upon capabilities of the locals to make use of their potentials for the betterment of their community. Once rural tourism adopts the methodology of integrating socio-cultural, bio-environmental, legal-political and economic aspects; sustainable community development may be accomplished. (Kiper & Zdemir, 2012)

Figure 024. System of Definitions in Rural Tourism Taken from (Kiper & Zdemir, 2012)

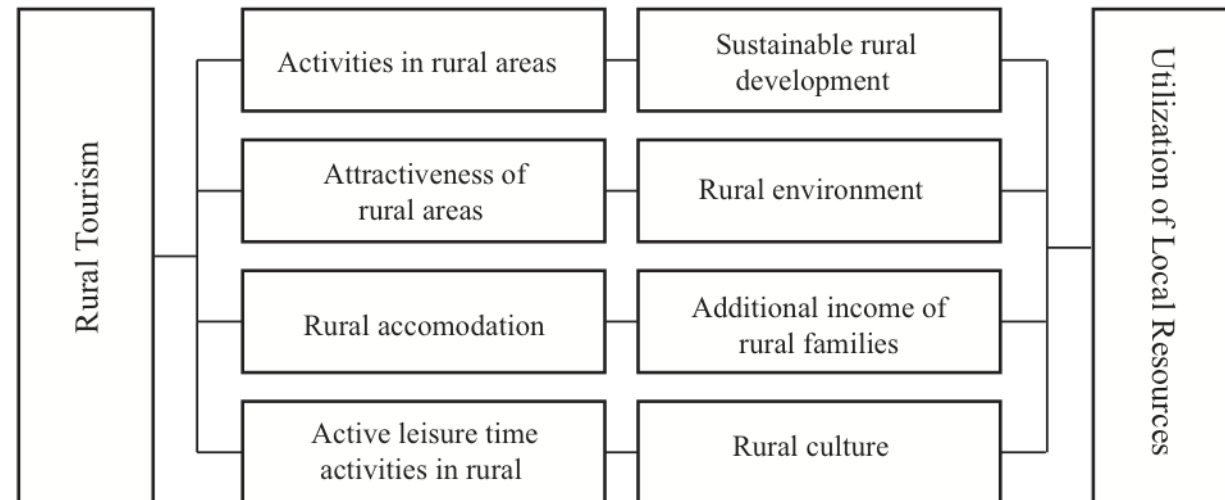
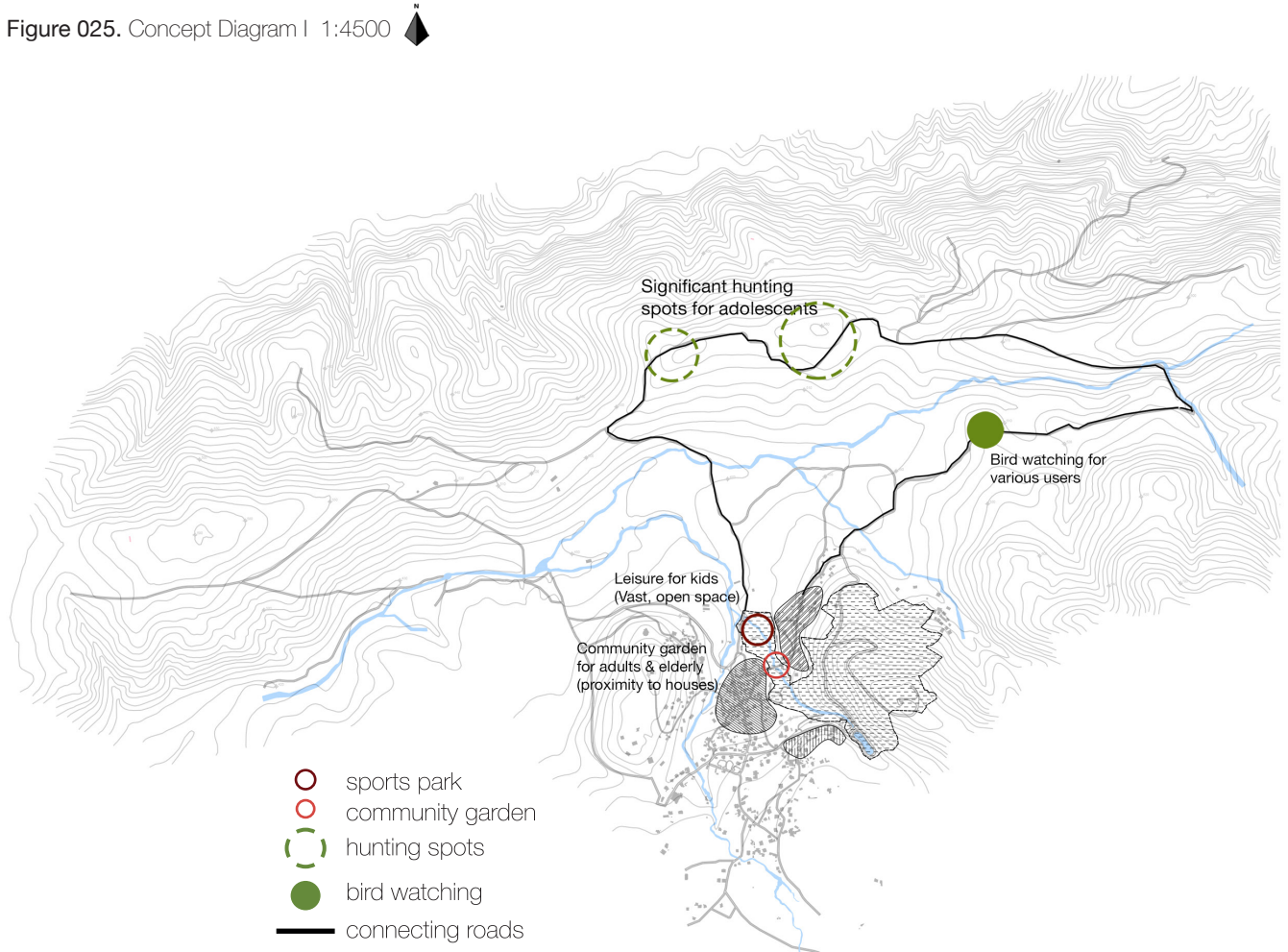


Figure 025. Concept Diagram I 1:4500

SOCIAL NETWORKING

This concept targets different age groups by creating activities along the river and expanding this network to the larger context.

Each activity location will be based on the user group and their corresponding interest. The concept can transform the village into a touristic attraction, contributing to its future economy.

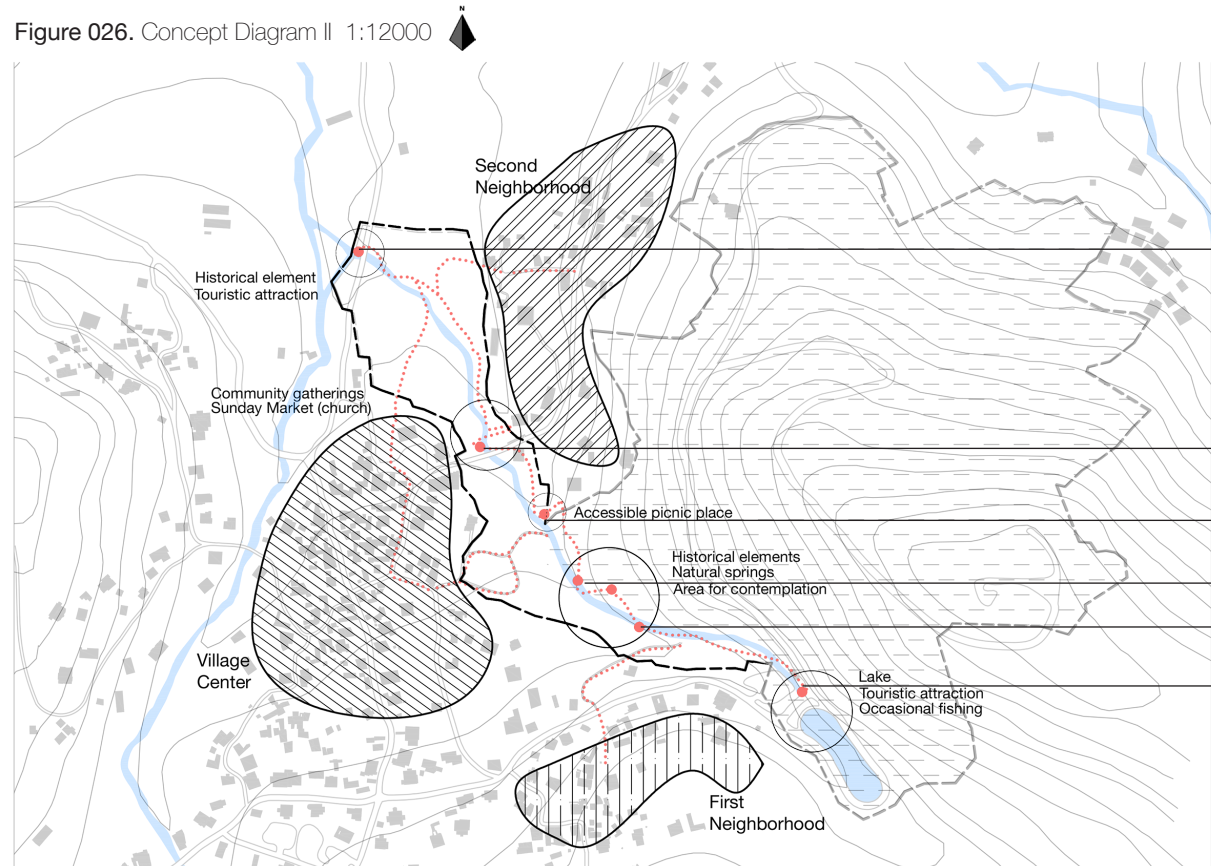


CREATING A PLACE

This concept aims at celebrating the story of Beino by highlighting historical and cultural elements located along the river. Each area will be transformed into a place that people can access from multiple entries to admire and learn about the village.

The different nodes will also have multiple functions based on the seasonality of the river and the proximity to the residential areas.

Figure 026. Concept Diagram II 1:12000



6

6.1

DESIGN PROPOSAL

Concept Proposals

7

6

5

3-4

2

1



1
 start/end of walking & biking trail
 reserve entrance
 ticket booth

2-3-4
 trail along historical elements
 water remnants

5
 accessible outdoor picnic place
 access into village
 water spring

6
 access to village
 historical wall

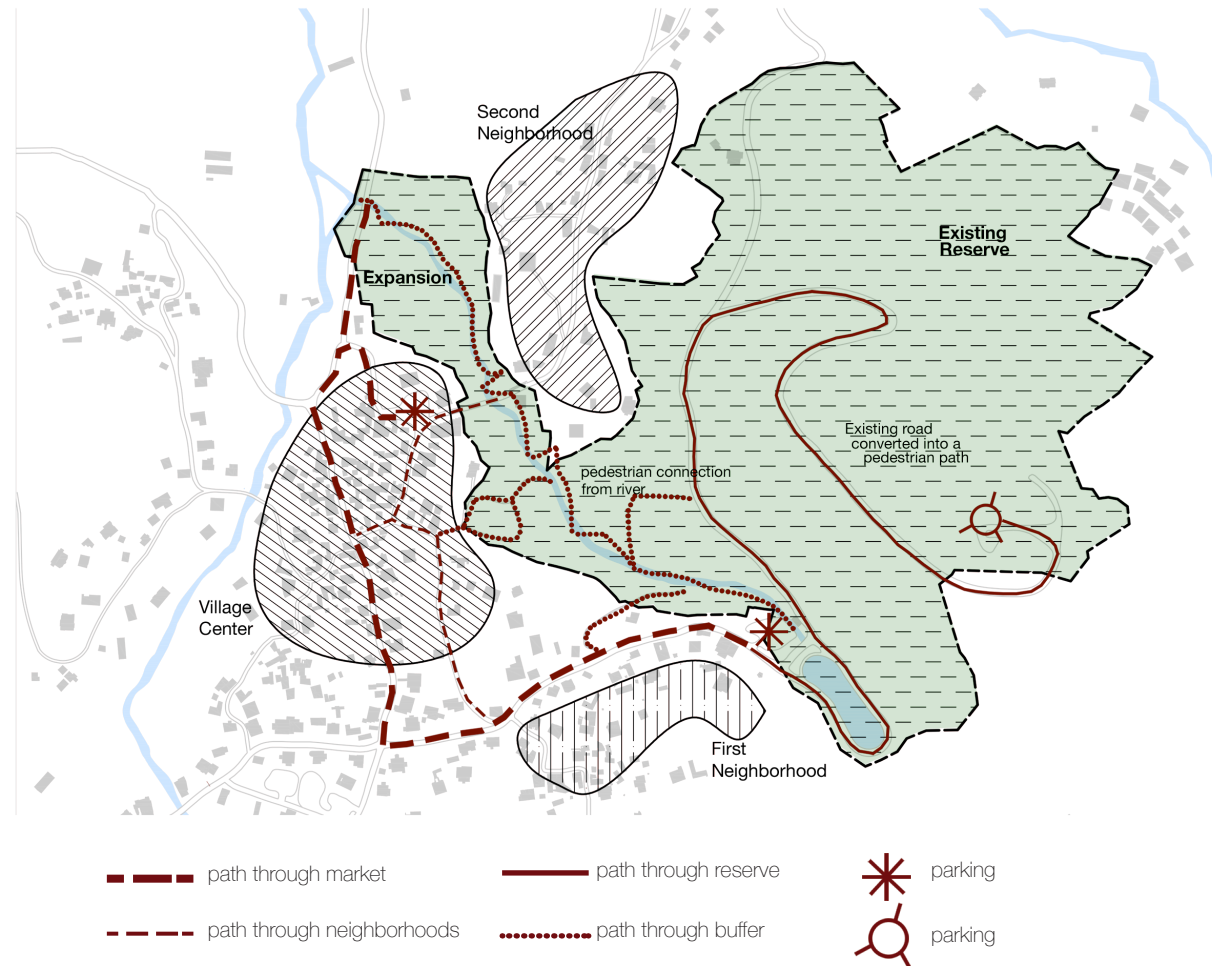
7
 start/end of walking & biking trail
 reserve entrance
 ticket booth
 historical bridge

ECOLOGICAL EXPANSION

This concept aims to expand the borders of the nature reserve already present in the village, to include the riparian habitats surrounding the stream, and opening up the whole area to the public but keeping it as a buffer from the village. Access to the newly joined areas will be provided via pedestrian paths linked to the village's neighboring residential areas.

This approach will also enhance the touristic experience which was previously limited to the area around the lake. Expanding the touristic path to integrate with the village; passing inside the old market; will also help rejuvenate the activities.

Figure 027. Concept Diagram III 1:12000

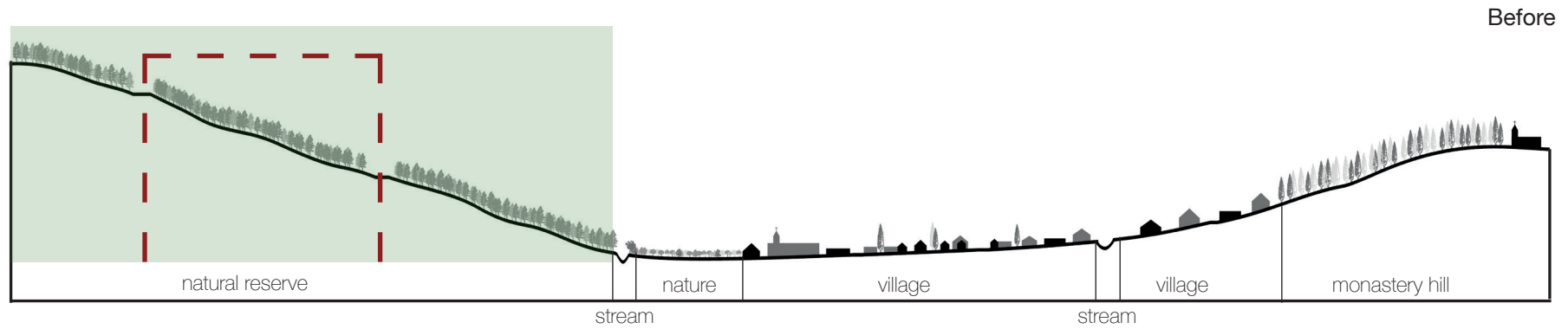


6

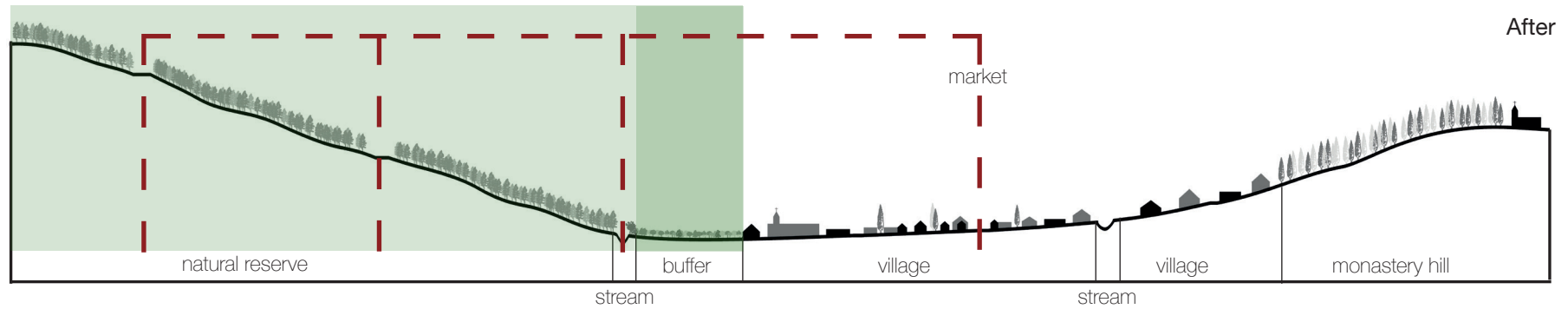
DESIGN PROPOSAL

6.1

Concept Proposals



- walking experience
- natural reserve



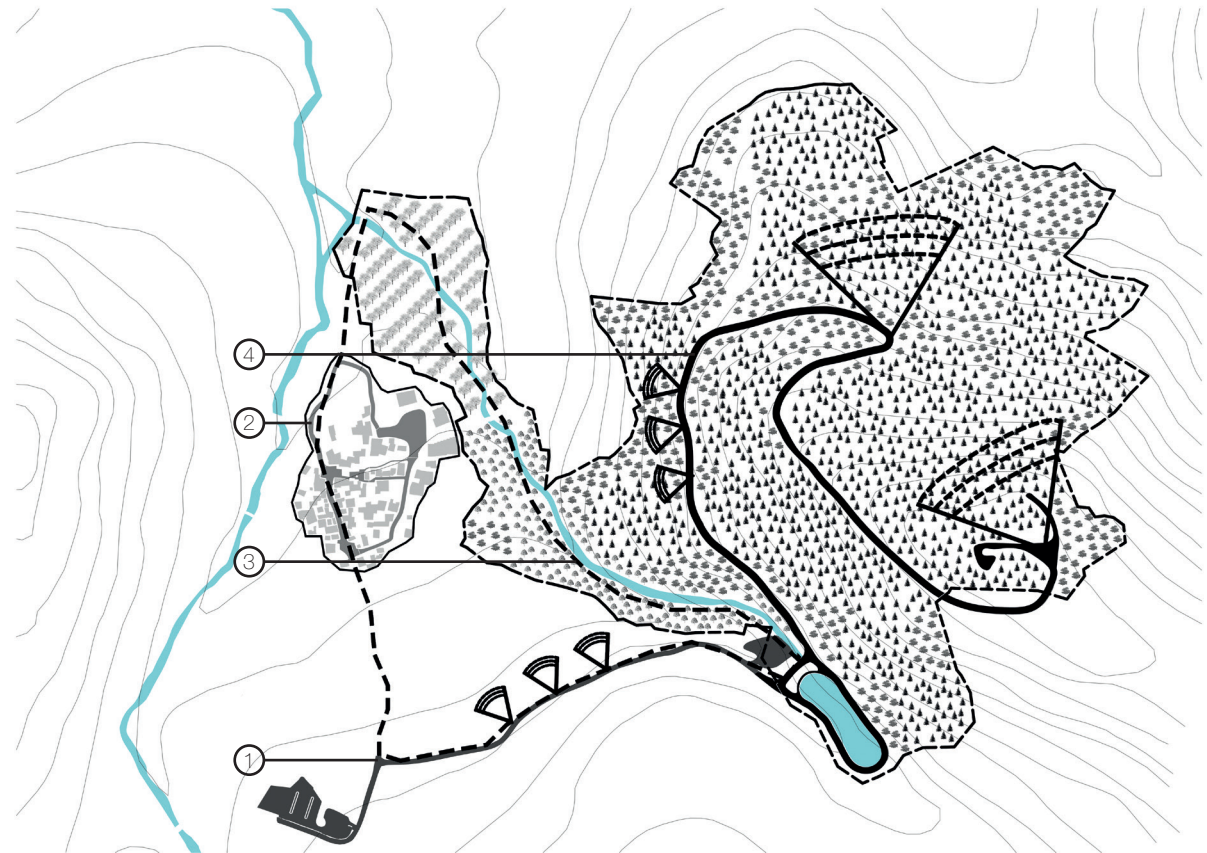
Under the tourism umbrella, the visitor will arrive to the entrance parking to then have the choice to either rent a bike or take a shuttle that would take him around the village, he will also have to choose which tour to take, the reserve, the stream or the town or even have a package.

The reserve trail mainly consists of a hike in a pine and oak forest to reach areas with beautiful viewpoints for the village. And also bird and animal watching at the top of the hill.

The stream trail is a combination of historical elements from old mills and dams that were used to divert water for the agricultural fields. It also contains remnants of the several springs that existed long time ago.

In the town trail the visitor will experience the busy part of the village from the oil presses to the village squares and market also observing the cultural part of the village because it is the oldest settlement.

Figure 028. Concept Plan 1:5000 



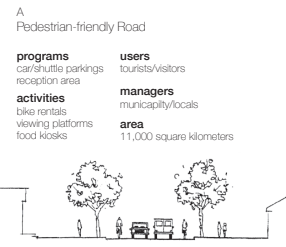
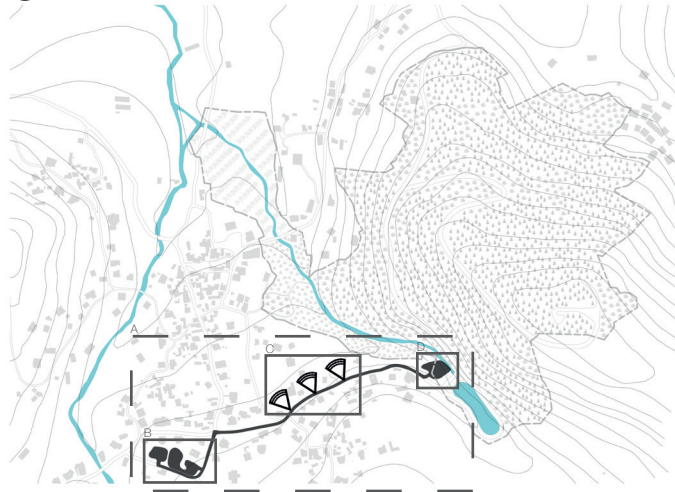
6

DESIGN PROPOSAL

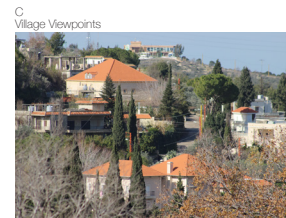
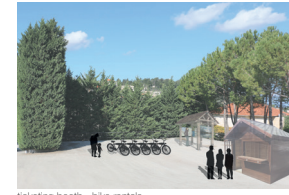
6.2

Concept Design

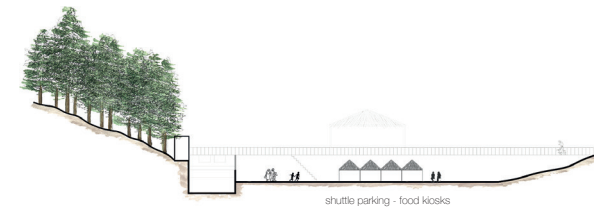
① Amenities 1:10000



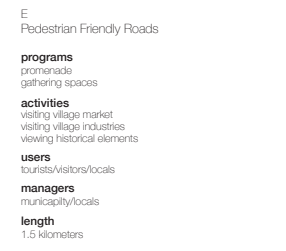
B
Starting Point



D
Intermediate Stop



② Town Trail 1:10000



Industrial Area



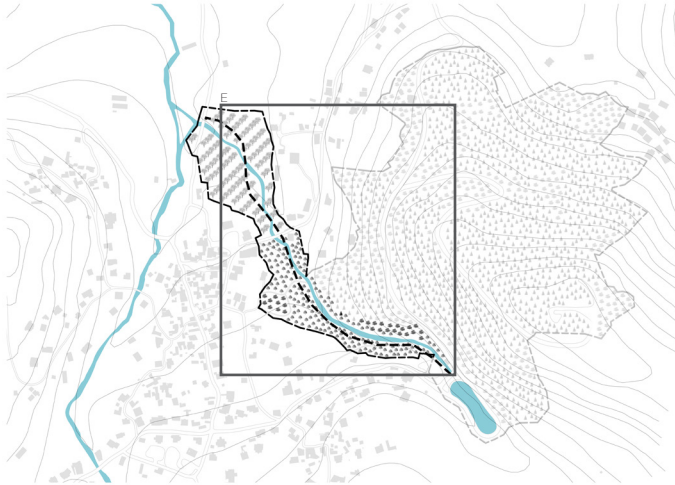
6

DESIGN PROPOSAL

6.2

Concept Design

③ Stream Trail 1:10000



E Purely Pedestrian Trail

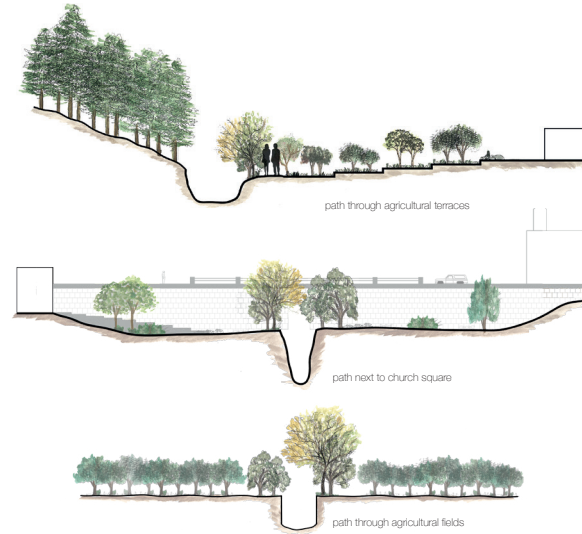
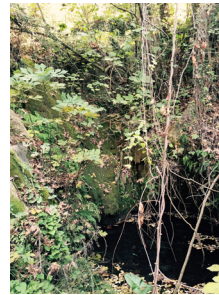
programs
nature walk

users
tourists/visitors
locals

activities
viewing historical elements
contemplation

managers
municipality/locals

length
2 kilometers



④ Reserve Trail 1:10000



F Pedestrian/Service Road

programs
nature walk

users
tourists/visitors/locals

activities
contemplation
village watching
bird/animal watching

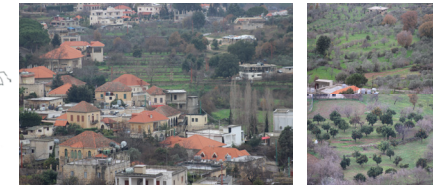
managers
municipality/locals

length
1.2 kilometers

reserve area
40,000 square meters



G Village Viewpoints



H Larger Context Viewpoint



J Lake & Surroundings

programs
eco pool
pool periphery

activities
swimming
occasional fishing

users
tourists/visitors/locals

managers
municipality/locals

area
8,000 square meters



Figure 029. Master Plan 1:2500

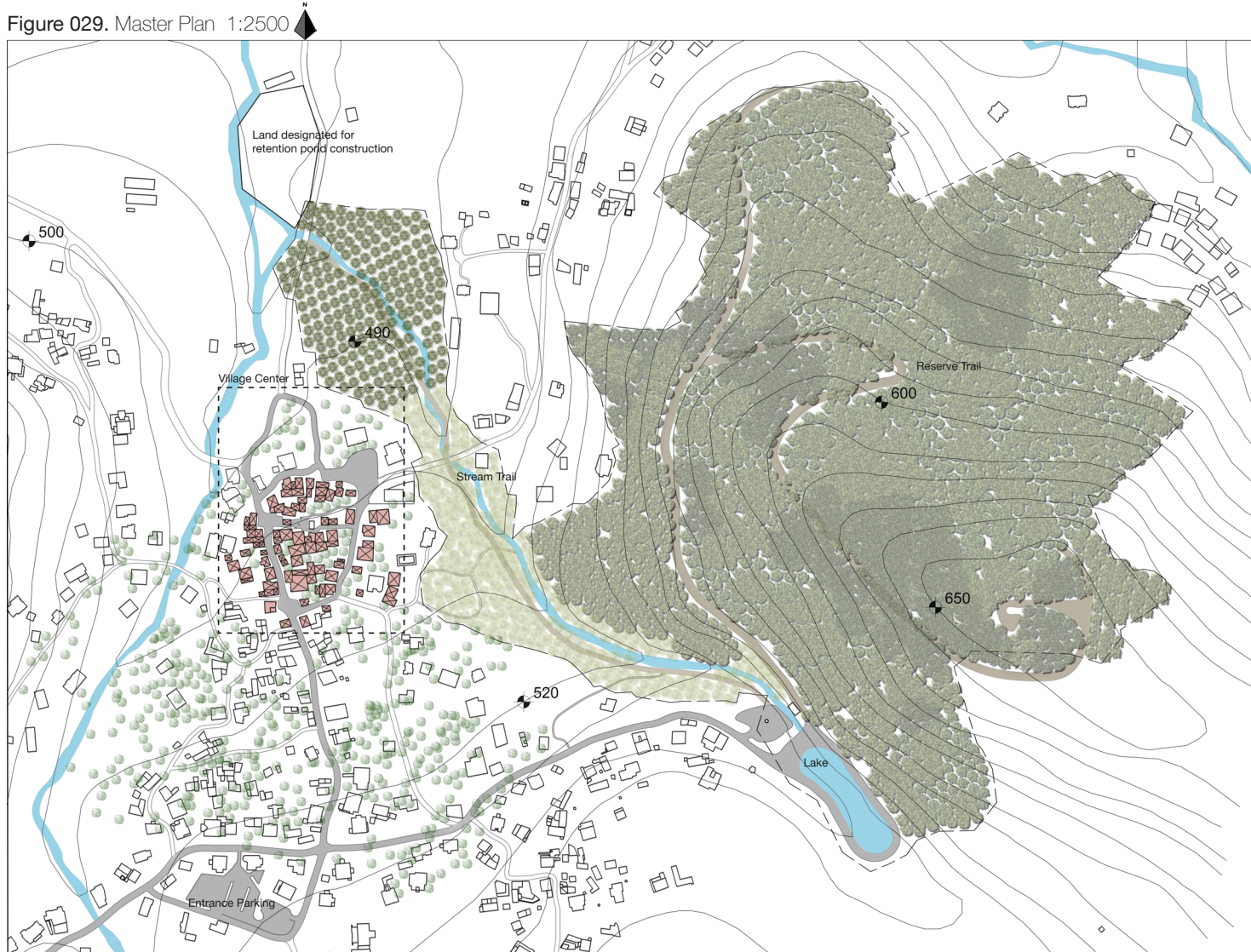


Figure 030. Design Development Sketches

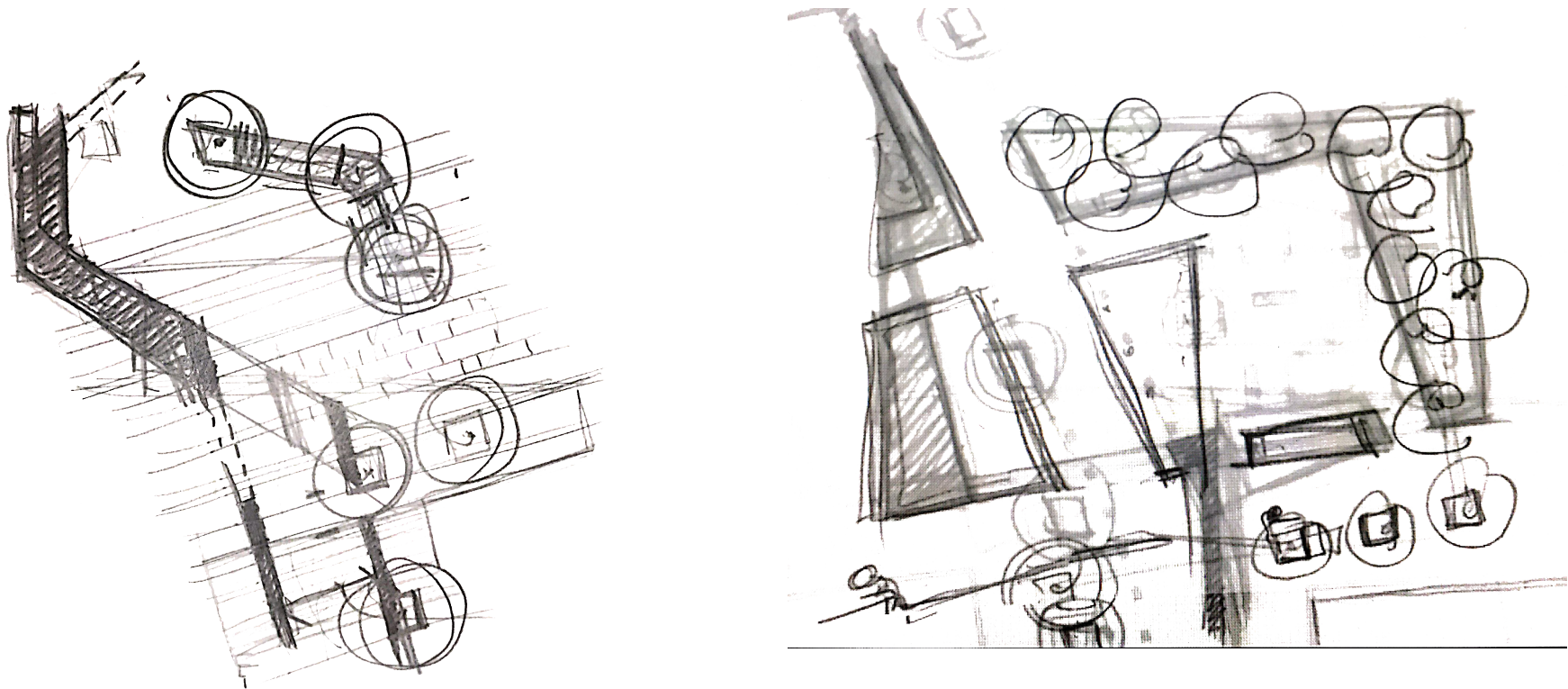


Figure 030. Design Development Sketches

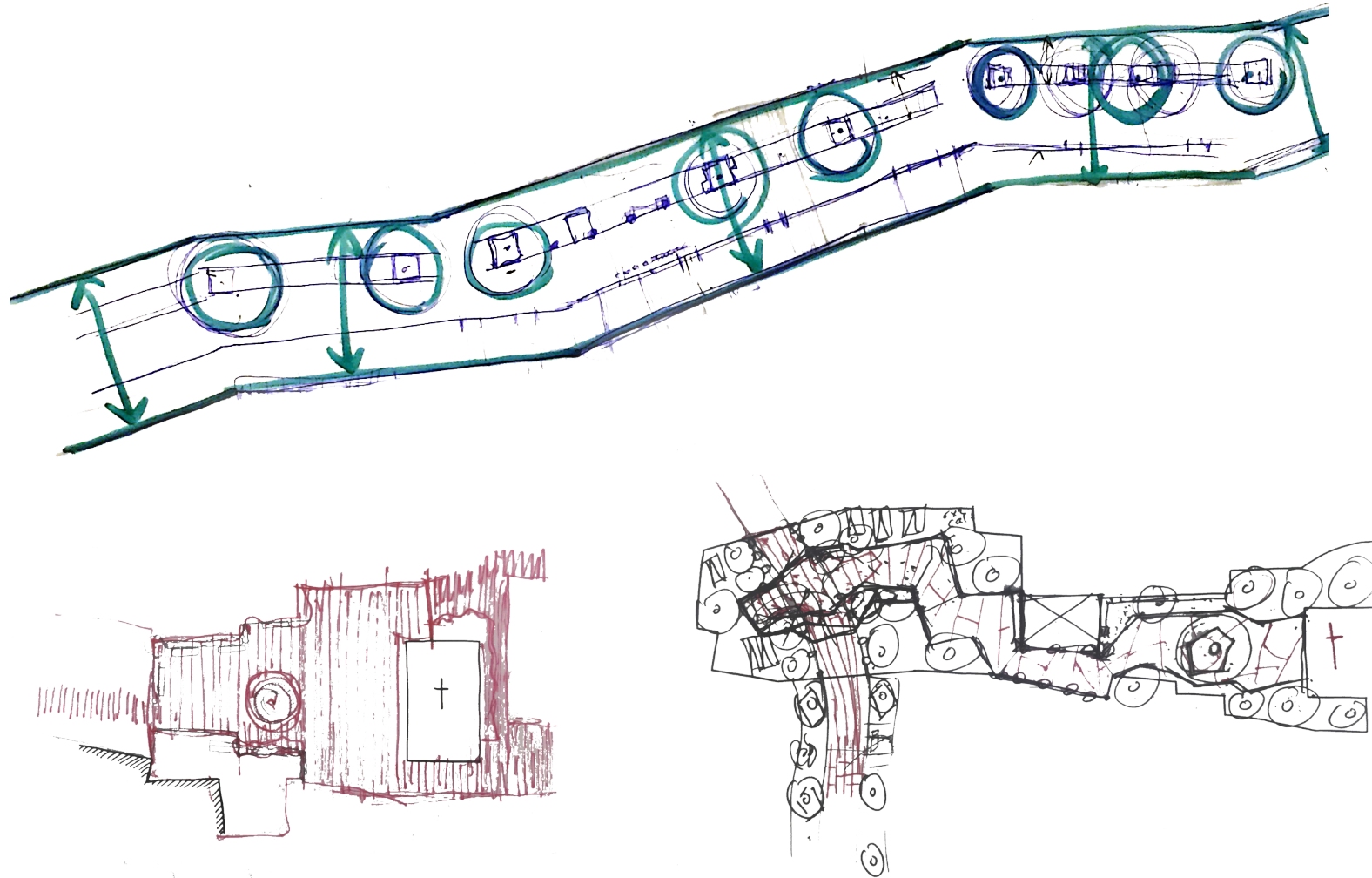
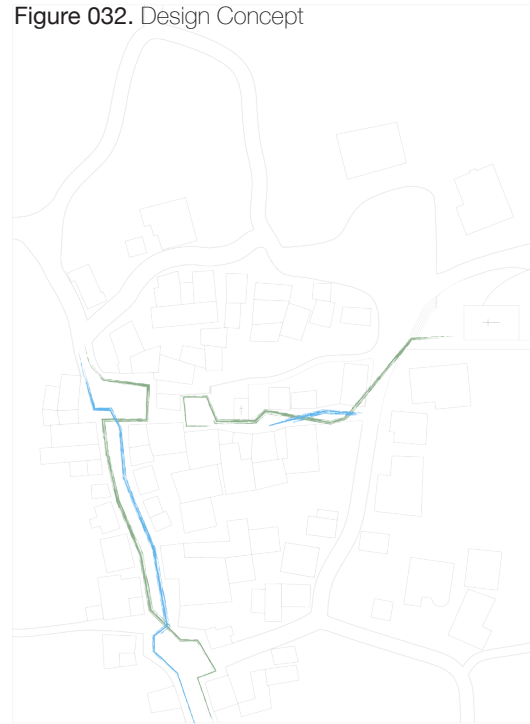


Figure 031. Rendered Plan 1:1000 

Figure 032. Design Concept



The focus of the design is based in the village center where the streets will change into one way pedestrian friendly roads connecting the different village squares, church squares and market. The design consists of collecting rain water from rooftops and streets in visible channels all connected through underwater pipes to be collected in a retention pond next to the meeting point of the two streams to be later used for agriculture. Now the visible channels on the streets represent the streams that once served as Beino's main water source and that is to highlight the element that was of great importance to the people. The water channel will become wider in the squares for people to interact with and gets smaller again in the market. These channels appear and disappear representing the seasonality of the streams running across Beino now.

Another element of my design is vegetation since its one of the driving elements that will attract the visitors to Beino (reserve, agriculture) so the streets will also be planted along the opposite side of the channel where the water and vegetation meet in the squares, the gathering point, and meander along the market to represent the movement and circulation of people.

Figure 033. Concept Diagram

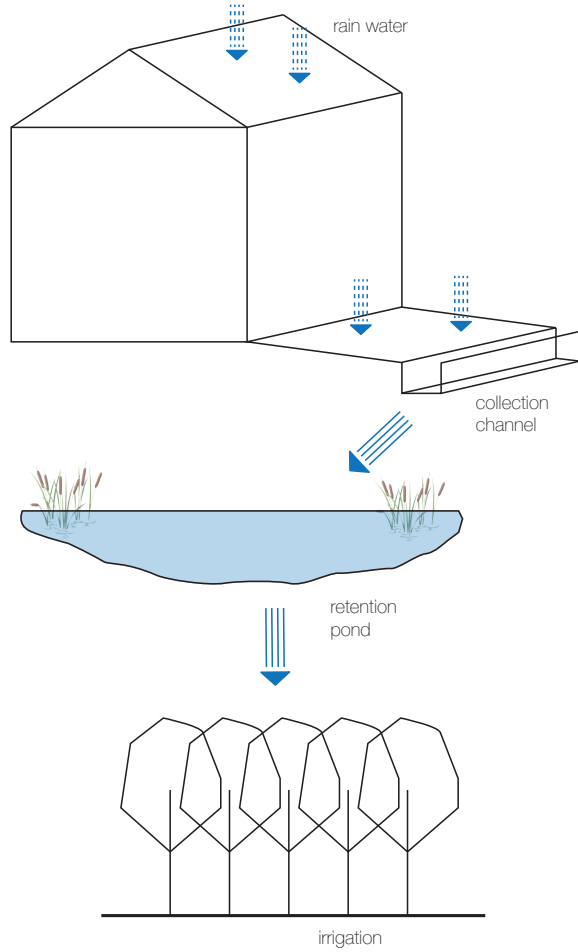


Figure 034. Hydrological Flow 1:1000

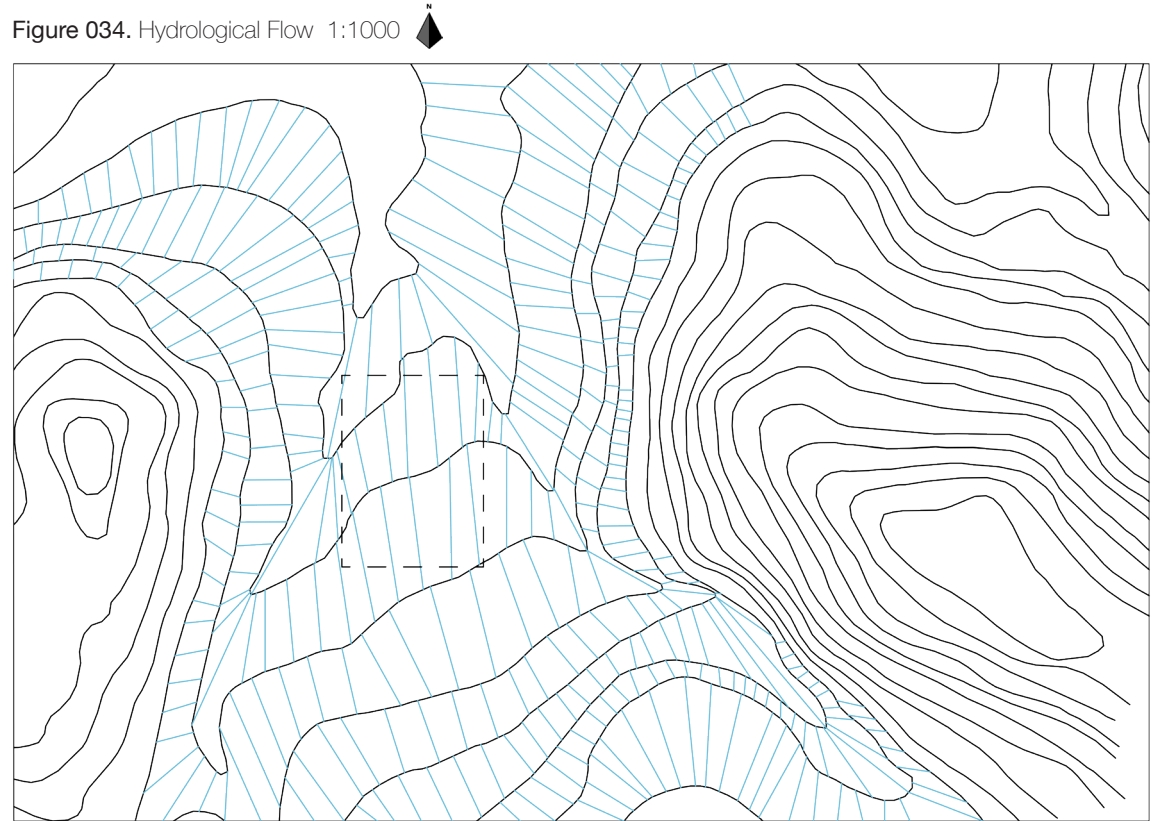


Figure 035. Hard and Softscape Plan 1:1000

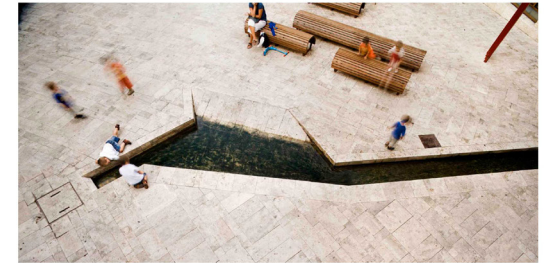


The choice of trees is based on what is used by the villagers to produce their local products from olive oil, molasses, herbs and many more. Each part of the design is planted with a certain type so it can be highlighted as a landmark.










For example, there is first the Zaytoune Square that extends into the Almond and Pomegranate Market that later connects to the Orange Square.

The other part of the design is kept quieter because it is considered as residential hence it is treated differently and calmly. A parking is also provided for the locals but that is also considered as an extension for the church square. Supporting the concept of rain water collection, a rain garden will be formed to collect all water running from the hardscape of the parking to seep into the ground and feed the water table.



Banyoles Old Town Refurbishment



TREE PLANTING LEGEND

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height/Width
 Citrus aurantium	Orange Tree	5m/3m
 Punica granatum	Pomegranate Tree	5m/5m
 Prunus dulcis	Almond Tree	5m/5m
 Olea europaea	Olive Tree	5m/5m
 Melia azedarach	China Berry Tree	8m/8m
 Quercus suber	Cork Oak	15m/10m
 Cupressus sempervirens	Mediterranean Cypress	15m/10m
 Fraxinus angustifolia	Narrow-leafed Ash	15m/10m
 Populus alba	White Poplar Tree	15m/10m

SHRUB PLANTING LEGEND

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height/Width
 Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	0.5m/0.5m
 Origanum syriacum	Wild Marjoram	0.5m/0.5m

GROUND COVER PLANTING LEGEND

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height/Width
 Juniperus horizontalis	Creeping Juniper	0.5m/1.5m

HARDSCAPE LEGEND

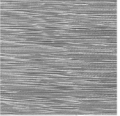



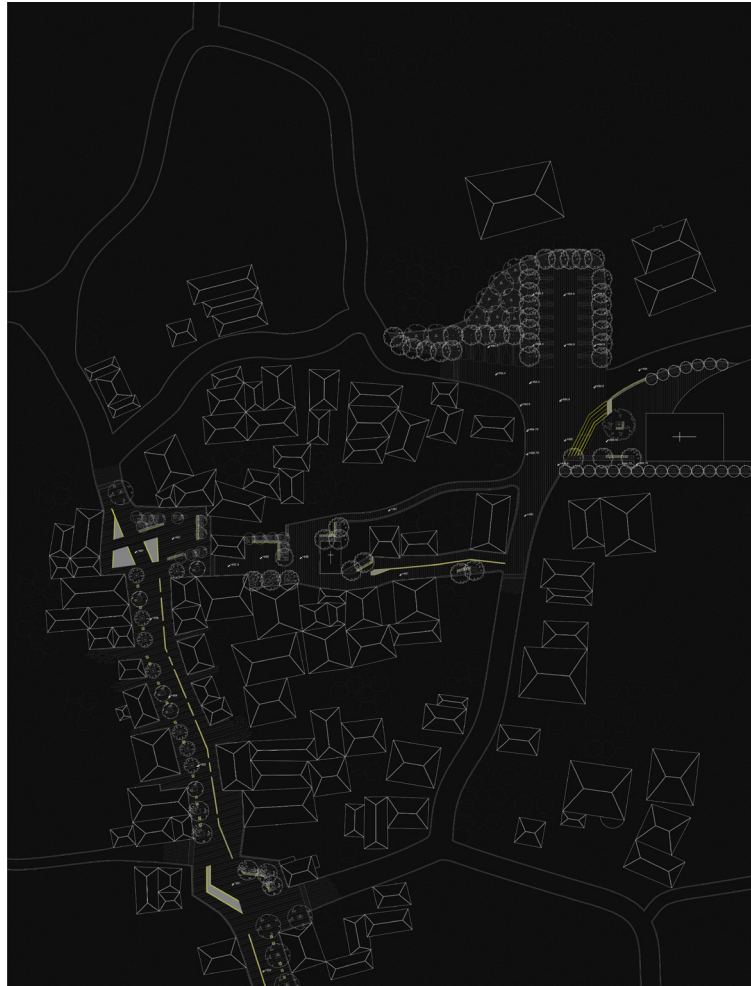
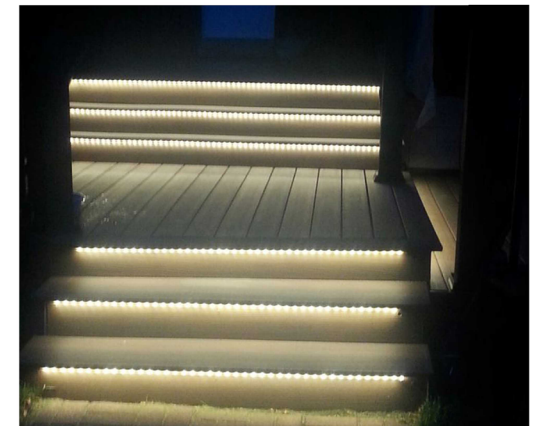
Label	Name	Description	Reference Image
TA	Basalt Tiling - Type A	carved and smoothed	
TB	Basalt Tiling - Type B	antiqued	
LBS	Loose Basalt Stones	big remnants of pavement	
WB	Wooden Bench	oak wooden beam cladding	

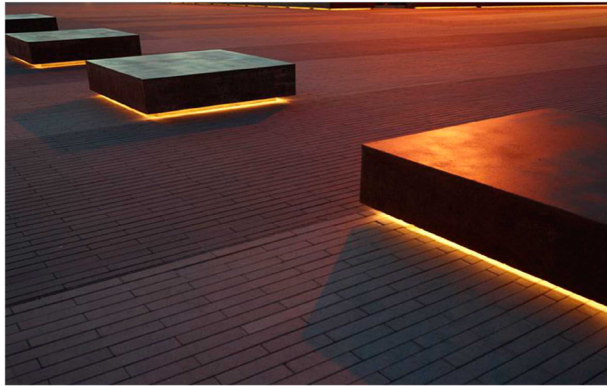
Figure 036. Lighting Plan 1:1000 



Linear LED warm light



Lighting on stairs



Lighting around benches



Suggested lighting along market



Key Plan

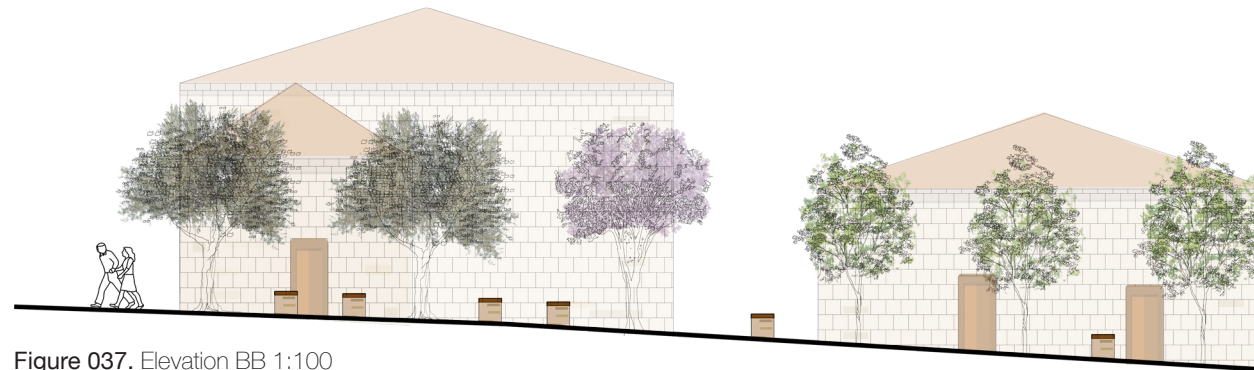
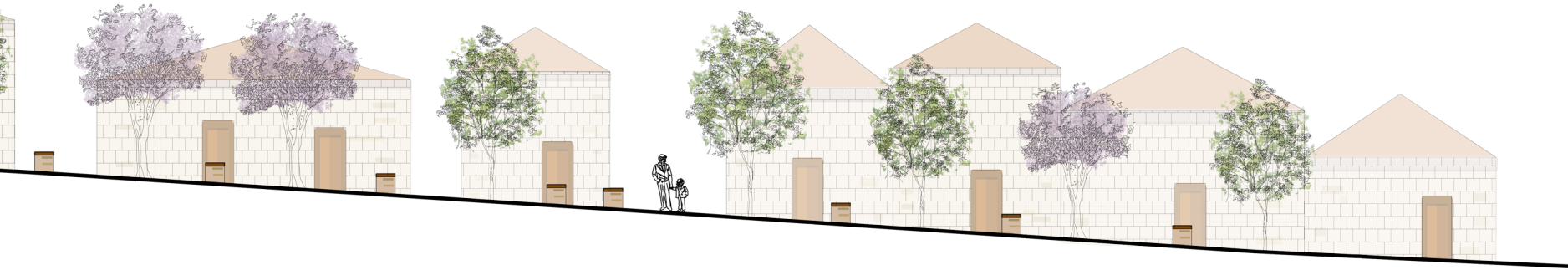


Figure 037. Elevation BB 1:100



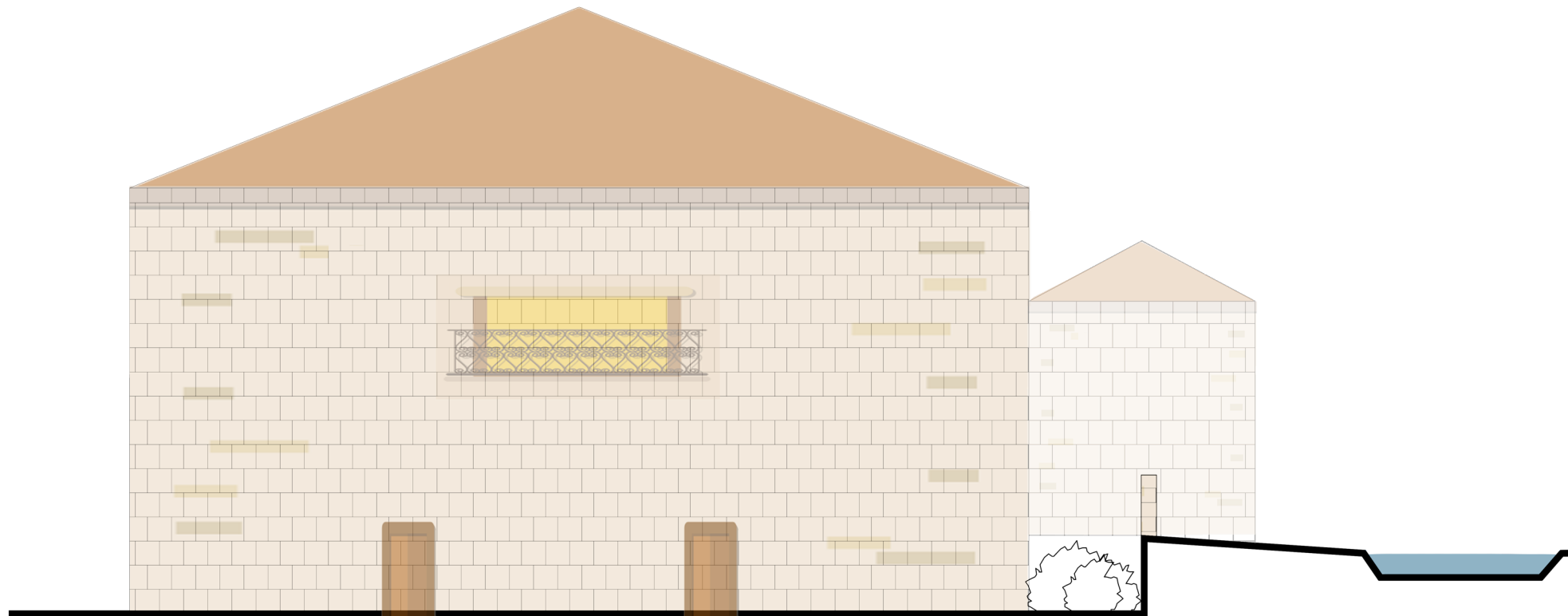
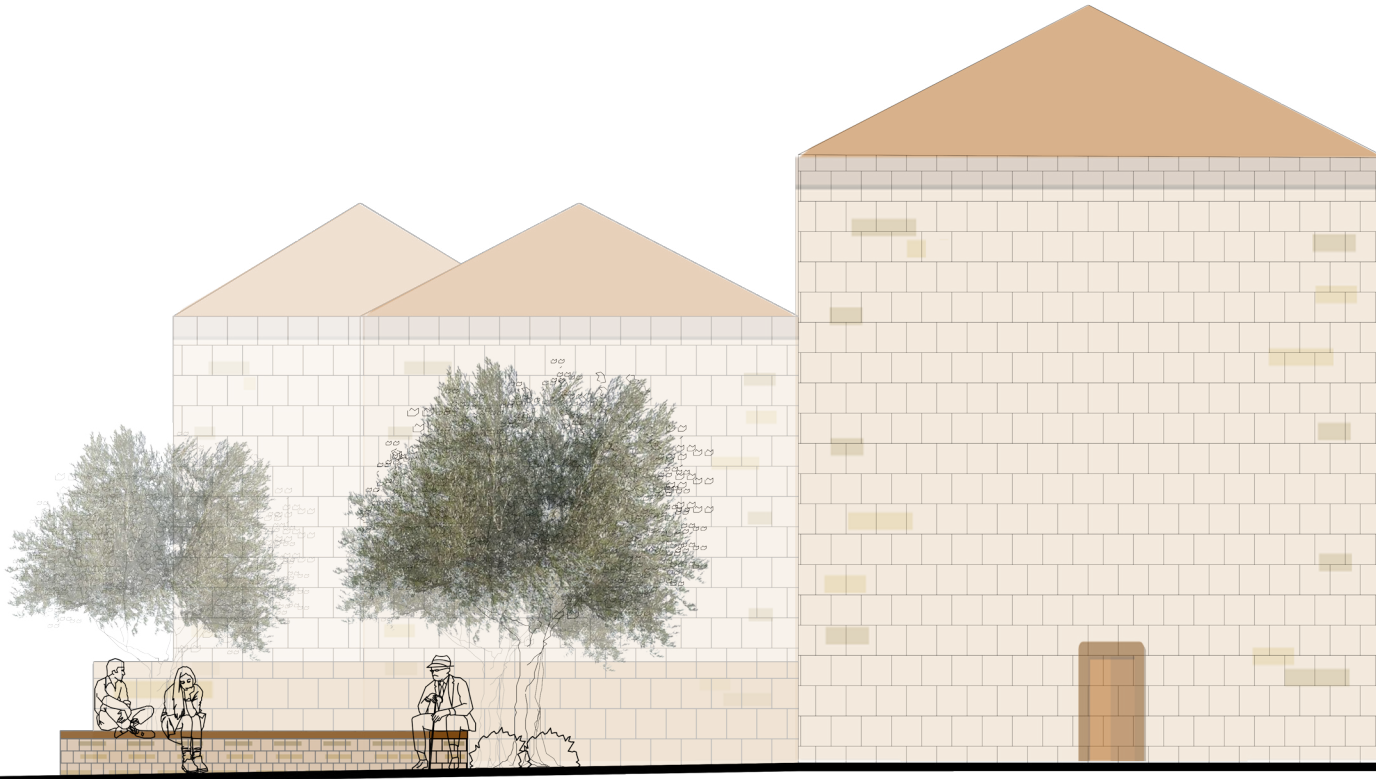


Figure 038. Section DD 1:100



ساحة الزيتون Zaytoune Square

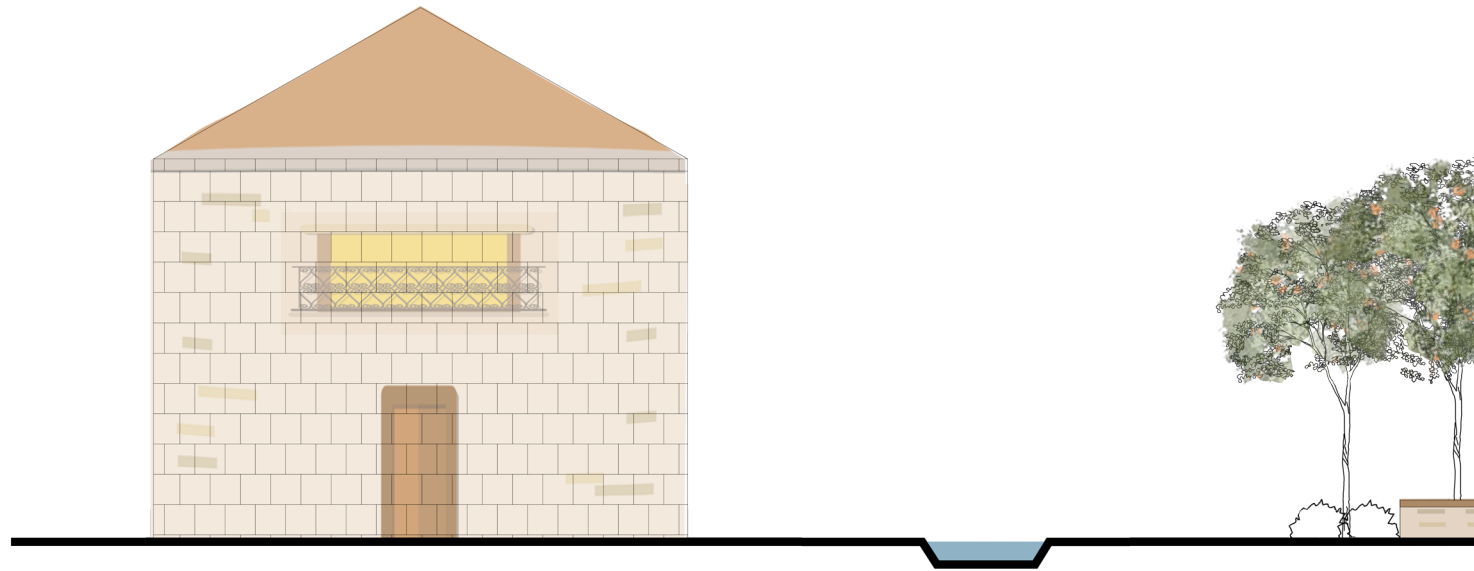


Figure 039. Section AA 1:100



ساحة الليمون Orange Square

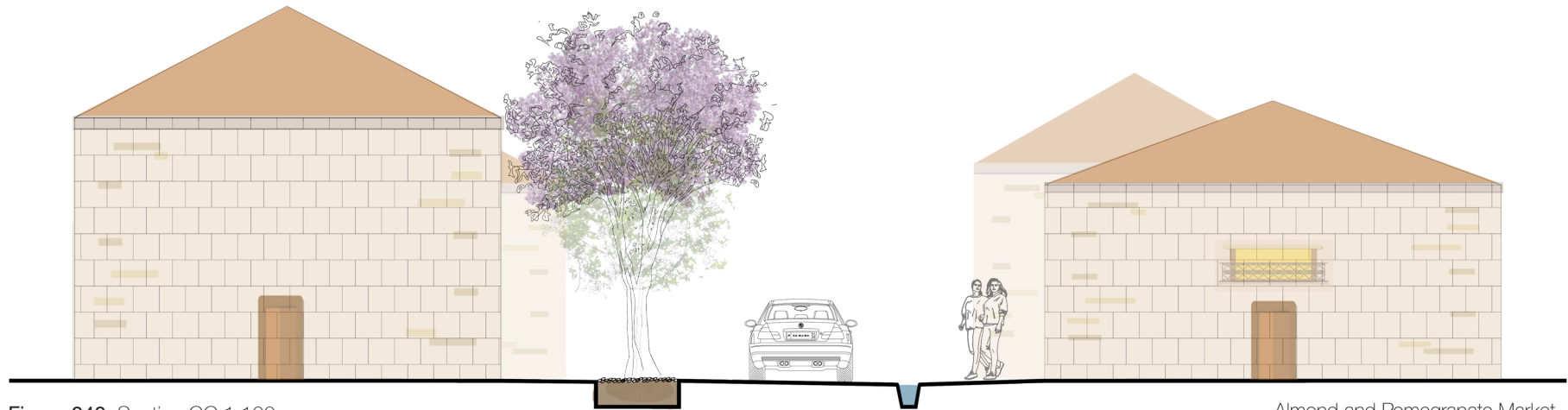


Figure 040. Section CC 1:100

Almond and Pomegranate Market
سوق اللوز والرمان



Almond and Pomegranate Market
سوق اللوز والرمان

DESIGN PROPOSAL

Design Development

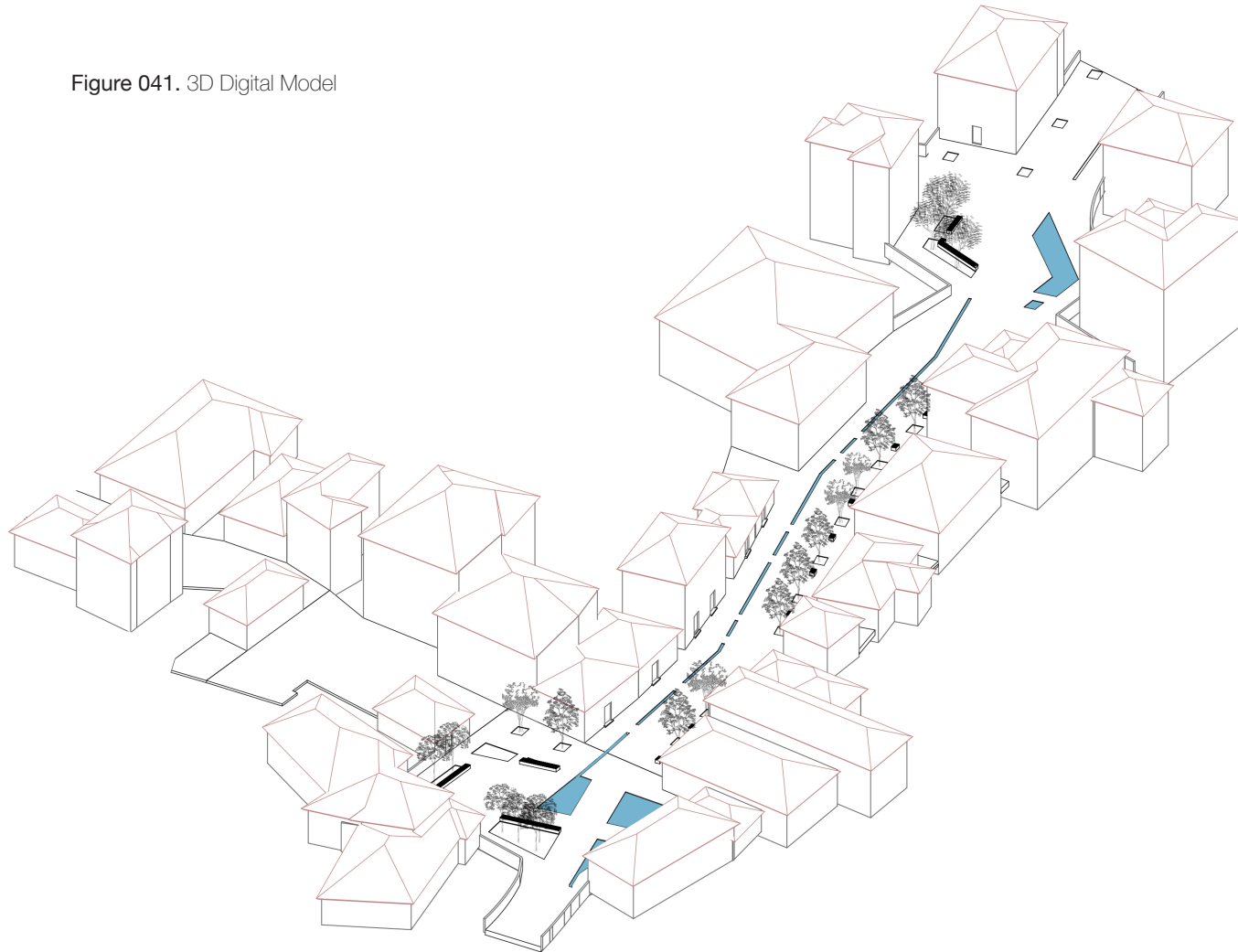


ساحة الليمون Orange Square



ساحة الزيتون Zaytoune Square

Figure 041. 3D Digital Model



DESIGN PROPOSAL

Design Details

Figure 042. Channel Detail 1:20

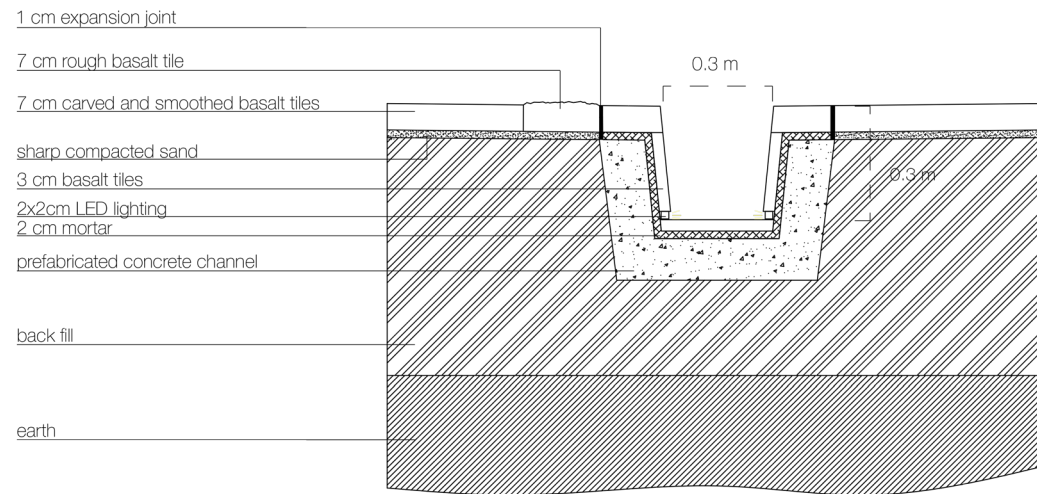


Figure 043. Bench Detail 1:20

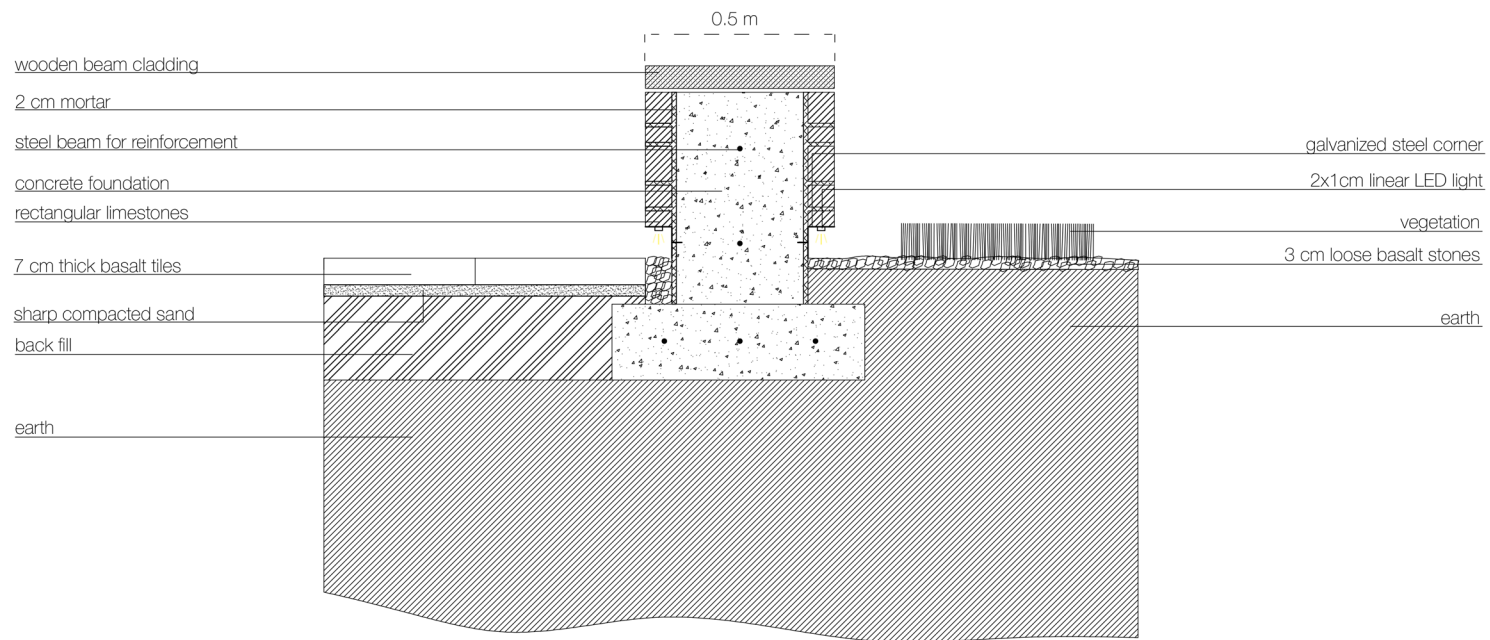


Figure 044. Stair Detail 1:10

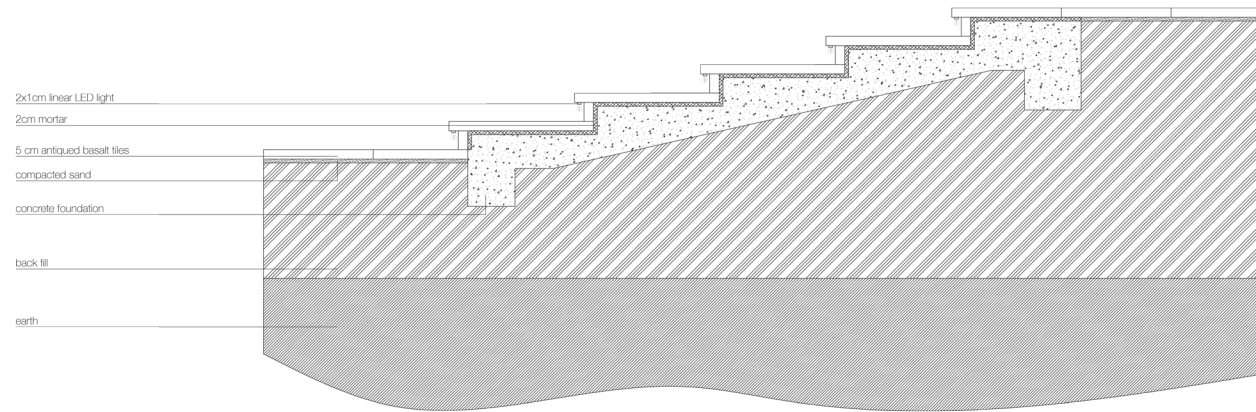


Figure 045. Tiling Detail - type A 1:100

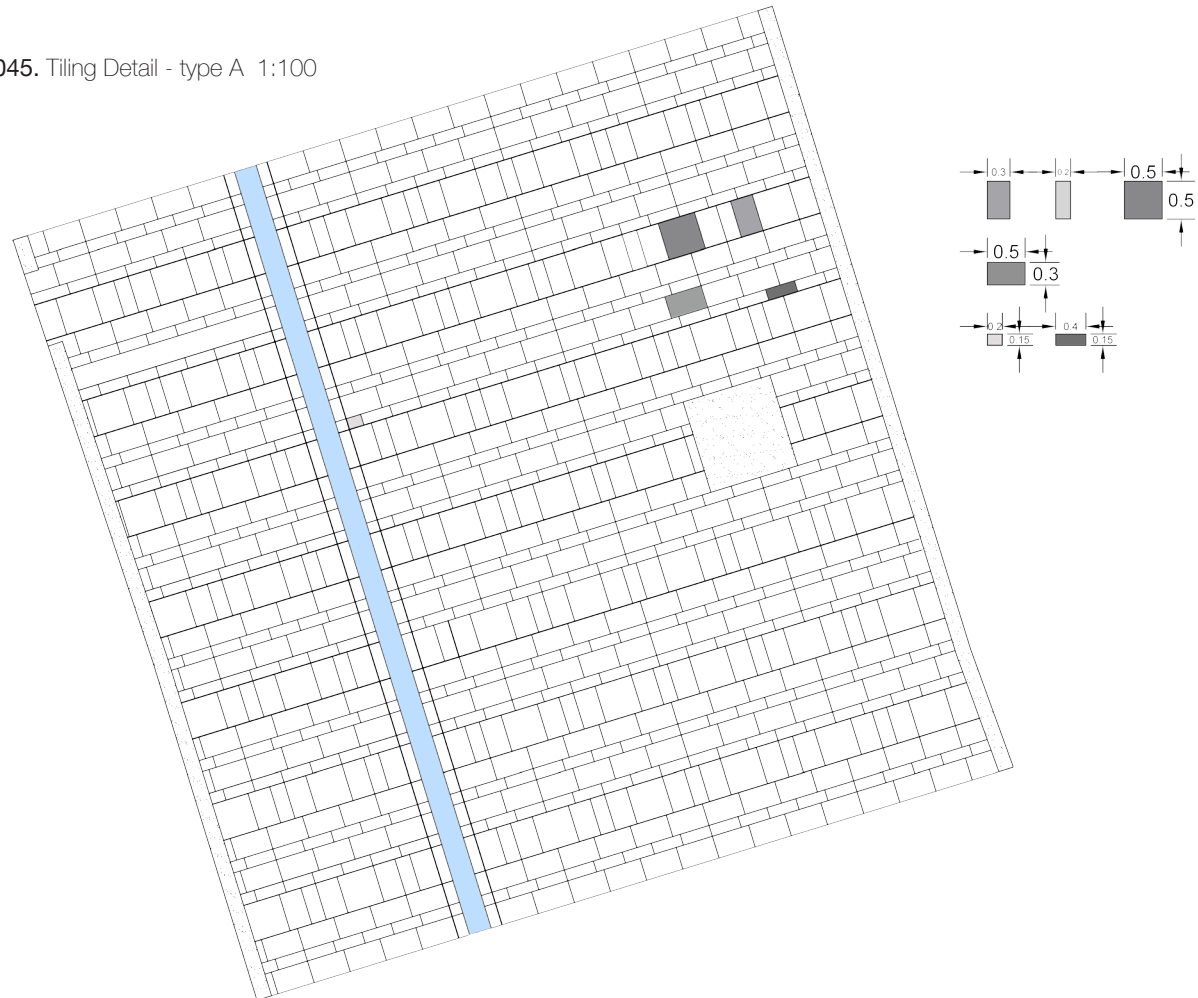


Figure 046. Tiling Detail - type B 1:100

