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SUBMITTAL FORM

THE MEMORY LANE

by

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THE MEMORY LANE

Bikfaya, Mount Lebanon

Raya Nassar- 201300274
FYP Report
Fall 2015
Advisor: Mehran Madani

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all those who gave me the possibility to complete this design and without whom I wouldn't know half of the things I know today about our field of work.

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INTRODUCTION

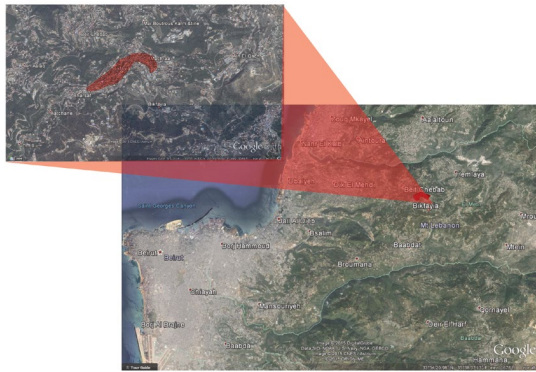


Fig1-Location Map

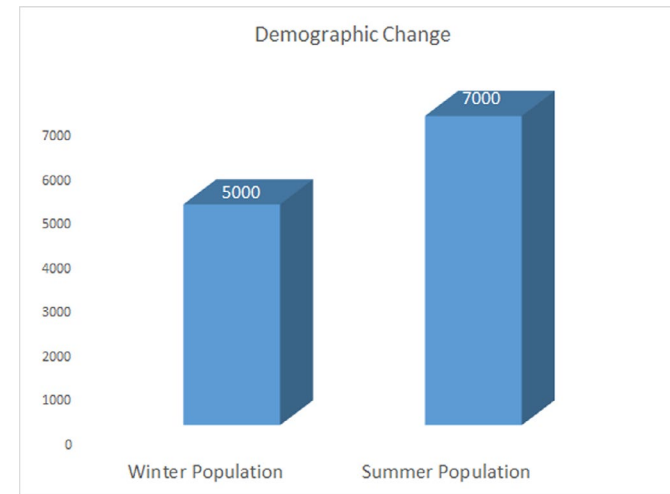


Fig 2- Demographic change

Bikfaya is a small town located in the Metn region, at an altitude of about 800 meters. It is at about 23Km from Beirut. The site is an important hub of the Metn region as it's a center of circulation towards different destination like Dhour el Choueir.

Bikfaya used to be qualified as a village however as it will be shown throuought the inventory of the site it has evolved a lot throuought the years and can not be considered as such today; it's a town. Although the site witness a demgraphic change between summer aand winter it can not be considered as summer town since the difference in population is minimal. In fact due to its strategic location and proximity to the coast and to beirut a lot of the inhabitants find it convinient to live there all year long.

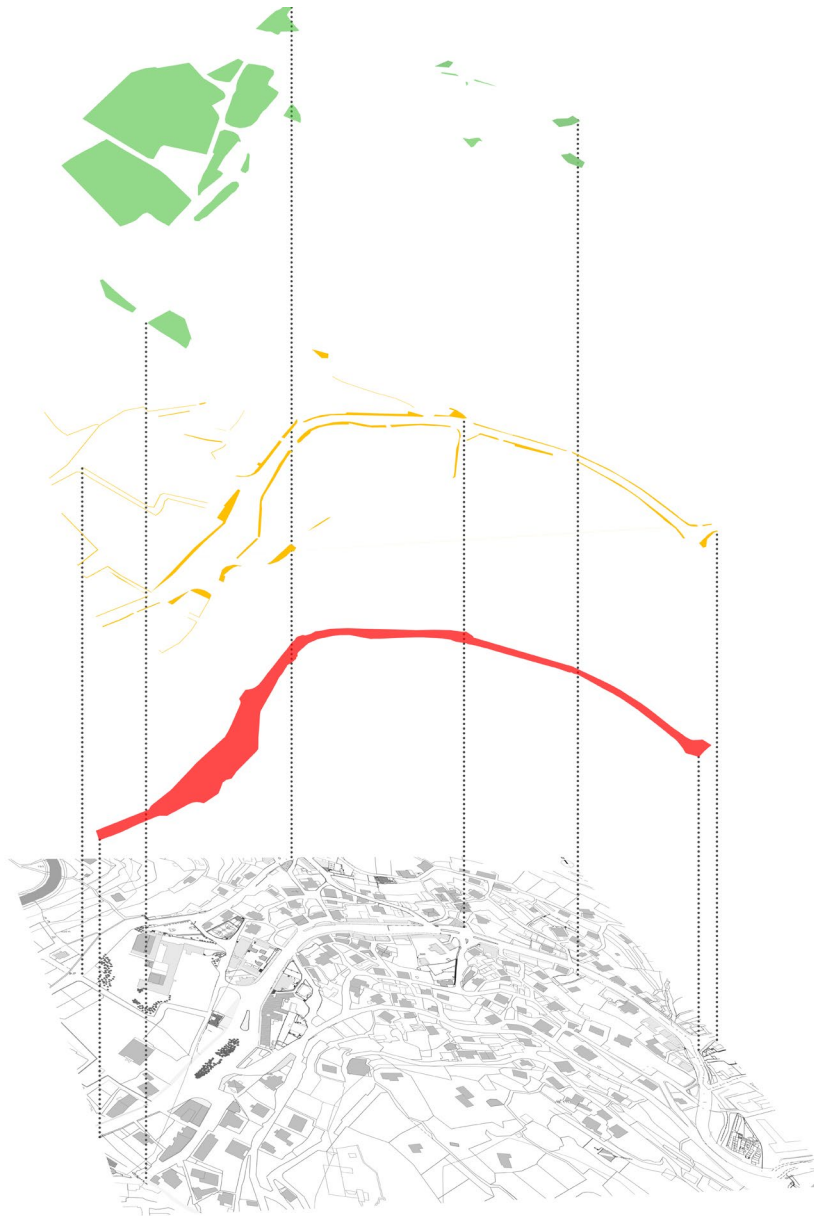
Bikfaya is however, not only known due to its location but also due to its political symbolism as it is the hometown of the "Kateb" party as well as the usage of the serail as the summer house of the president. This town is also known, and visited for its peaches the "babcok" that are one of the main pride of the people there as they were initially imported and they are the only ones to grow them in the country.

This site is also interesting as it has witnessed a fast and important urban growth over the past few years, and although the town has become very modernized it is still surrounded by very green patches on both sides(el Naas & el Wadi).

Bikfaya is a very interesting town as it has both the chracteristics of a village and a city and has a big potential due to its history location and people's attachement to it.



SITE ISSUES & PROJECT STATEMENT



Scattered open spaces



Open spaces closed to public



Discontinuous sidewalks



Highway



Fig 4- Pictures highlighting the main issues

Fig 3- Axonometric highlighting the main issues

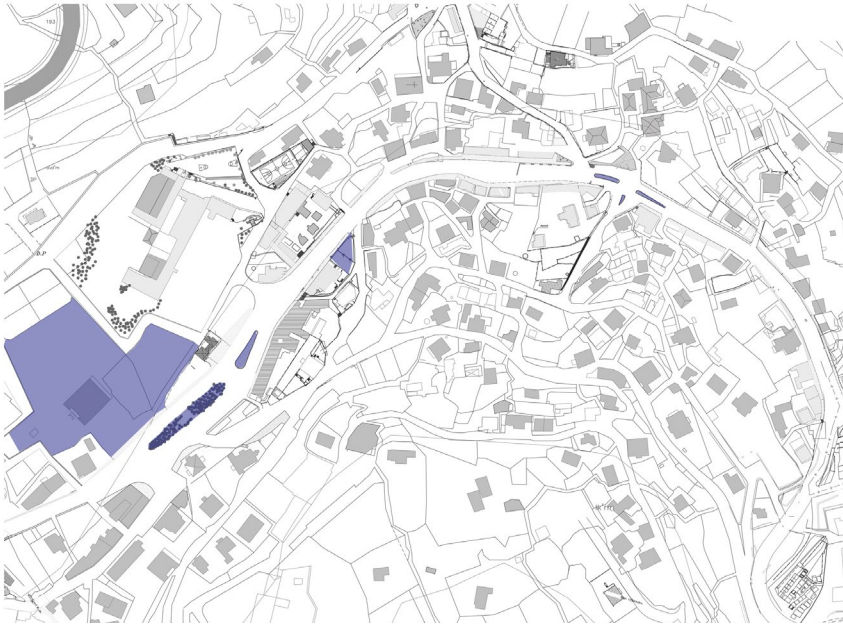


Fig 5- Open spaces closed to the public

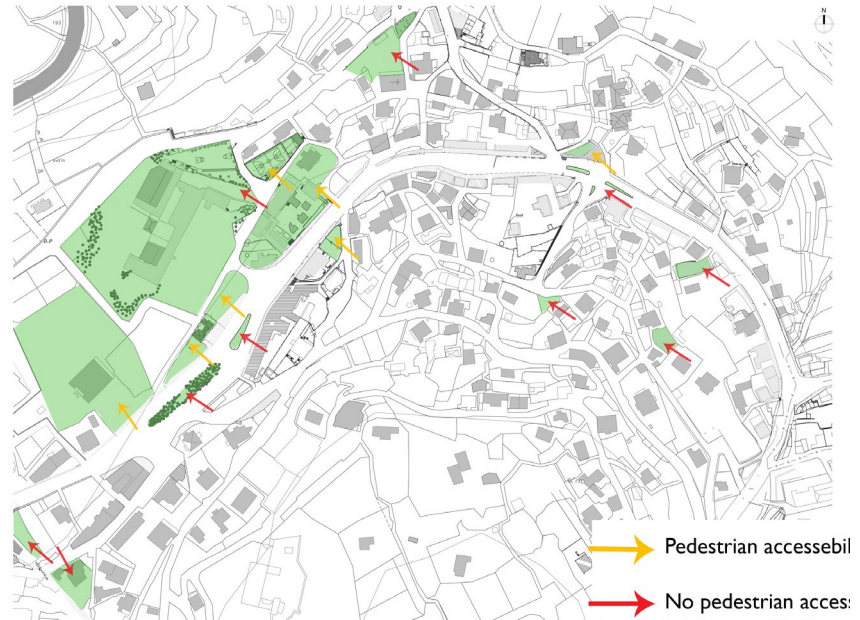


Fig 6- Accessibility to public spaces

Lebanese villages are characterized by the presence of a main square where people gather and where the main events and festivals take place. also when the word village is used the idea of safety, kids running, low traffic load also come to mind.

However, in Bikfaya we have a loss of this identity of the village and this is mainly seen by the division of the village in half by a main large street highlighted in red (fig3) this physical break created a division between people by decreasing the gathering spaces and the easy pedestrian circulation as well as destroying the old traditional character. In fact the public lands are now scattered all over the town and dispersed into narrow unused spaces, also the access to those spaces are very limited making them even less appealing to people. Finally, the town has lost one of its main features the town square that used to be the main area for gathering as well as the symbol of the town, it is important to note that all villages would be defined by the presence of a village square where people can gather, meet and where important festivals take place.

The main objective here is to reconstruct the village mood and feeling the site has lost by rethinking the pedestrian flow of Bikfaya, and redefining the open spaces and their functions as well as rethinking and redesigning the future town square.

THEORETICAL SECTION

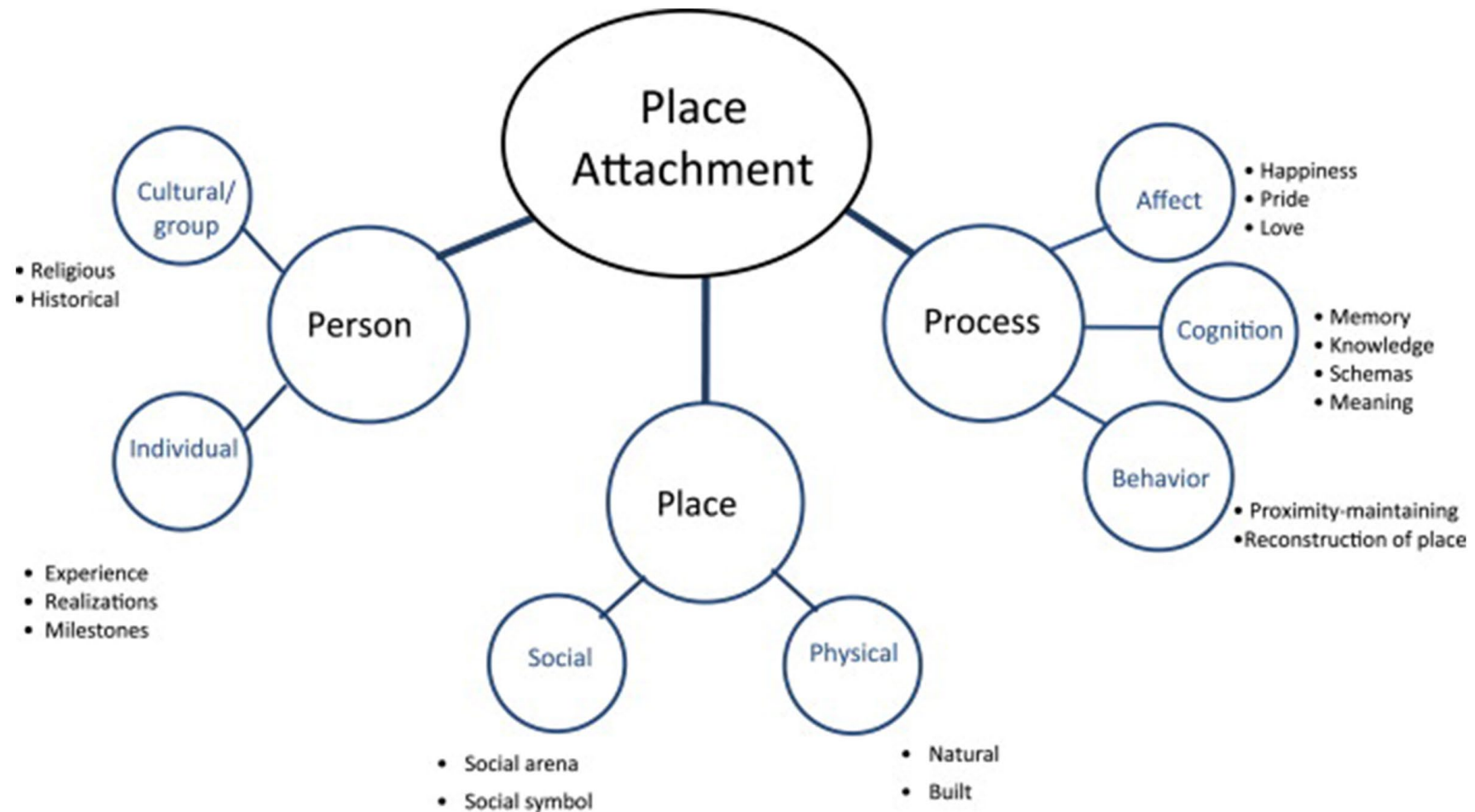


Fig 7-Diagram explaining place attachment

Ref: Chapter 29. (n.d.). Retrieved January 26, 2016, from <http://www.intechopen.com/books/advances-in-landscape-architecture/urban-landscapes-and-identity#exportas>

As shown in fig 7 Psychologist argue that place attachment is mainly formed by three important factors the process the person and the place each subdivided into different subcategories. Therefore in order for landscape architects to achieve a feeling of belonging in the users heart he should keep in mind those three main point. In reality a design is only considered successful if people help it sustain over different generation which is reached when they can have a form of attachment to those designed space.

In Bikfaya's case, the town is a very good example of a site towards which people feel attachment as they can relate different type of memories at different moment in their life to the site. However with time a lot of their behavior toward the site as well as their old traditions have changed, and this is mainly due to the physical changes the town have witnessed.

In fact, the cognition and the behavior as well as the activities are still present in people's memory, however the "place" changed a lot over the year. Therefore two of the main component of place attachment are fulfilled in this town, and only one is lacking which lead to an important change in people's opinion of their hometown.

The main aim here is to understand the relationship of the different spaces as they will serve to reconstruct a new physical space for people to interact and recreate new memories, leading hopefully to a reconstruction of the place attachment.

Finally it is important to note that in Bikfaya's case people are already trying to reconnect with their hometown and increase the community atmosphere as they started an organization "bibikfaya" which aim is to create opportunities for people to gather, reconnect to the past, and help the local production.



Logo of the community based organisation

SITE INVENTORY

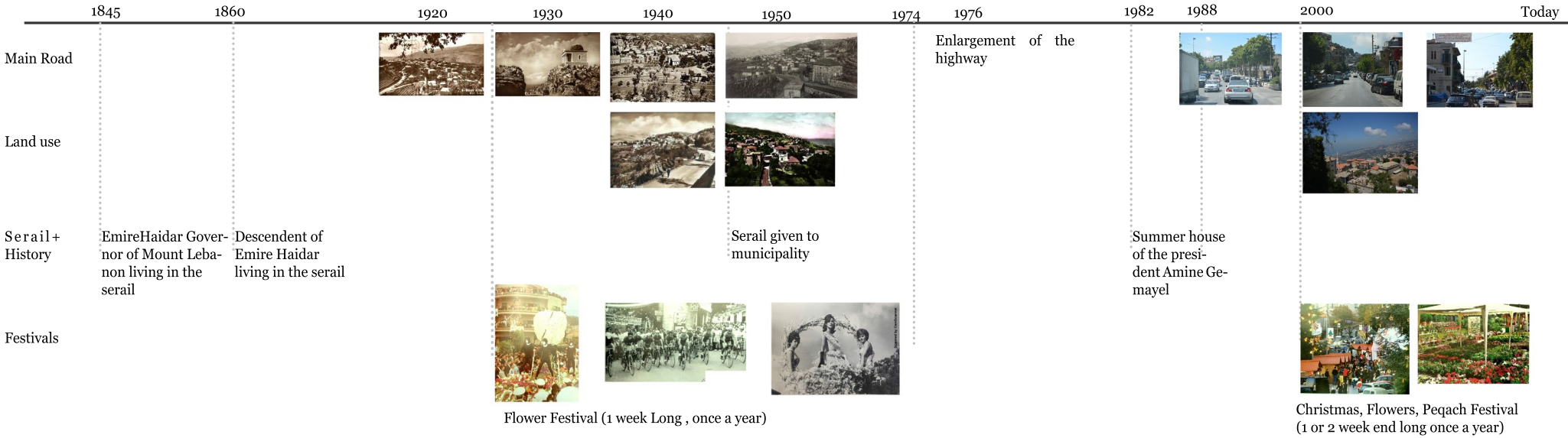


Fig 8- Timeline

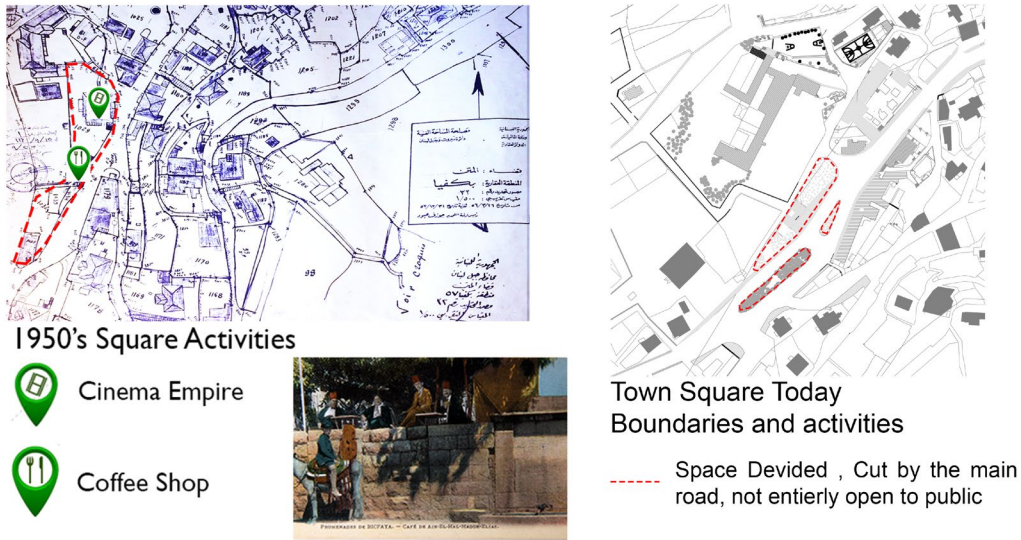


Fig 9- Diagrams comparing the old with the new square

The three figures 8-9-10 show the important changes the town have witnessed over the years. one of the most important one being the change of the main square and its fragmentation into smaller entities, knowing that town's square in Lebanon are very important we can easily understand how this Lebanese town have been losing its characteristic elements. Also we can notice from the timeline how a lot of activities and festivals that used to happen in Bikfaya have stopped over the years but are now booming again as people have a need together and interact.



Fig 10- Pictures of the old and the new Bikfaya



Fig 11-Land use map, Scale 1:3000



Bikfaya's round about










Kataeb memorial



The Serail

Fig 12- Pictures of the three landmarks

Legend:

-  Residential
-  Schools
-  Commercial
-  Municipal
-  Community Buildings
-  Religious
-  Landmark

Most of the town is residential, however after widening the main road the commercial part of the village developed as well. In fact the number of shops grew from 20 to 200 in Bikfaya most of which are located along the main road on both sides. Also we can find a big number of churches in the town, which shows the importance of the religious practice among the residents of Bikfaya. Finally 3 important landmarks are located at the entrance of the village, all of which have an important emotional value to the people of the town.

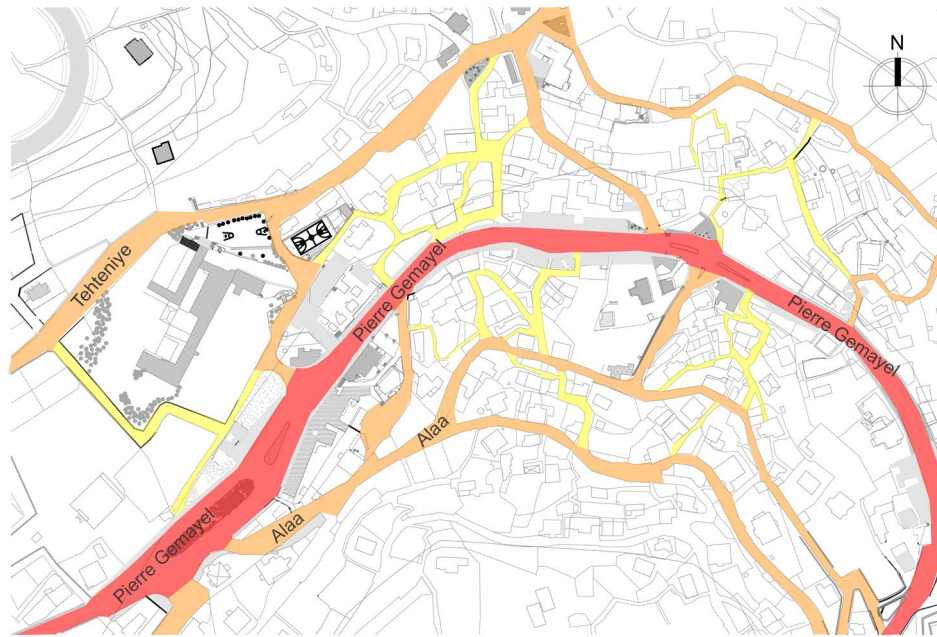


Fig 13-Road map, Scale 1:6000



Fig 14-Road's pictures

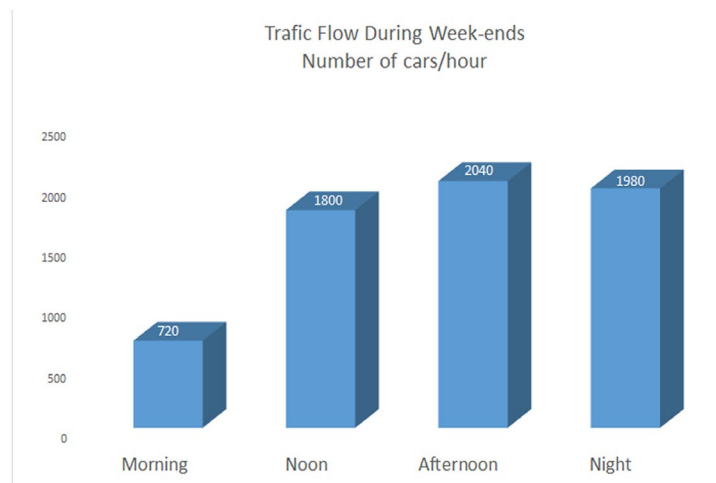
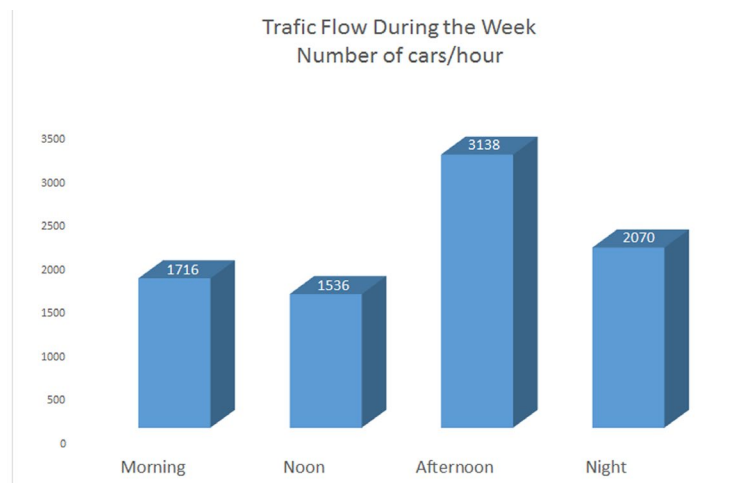
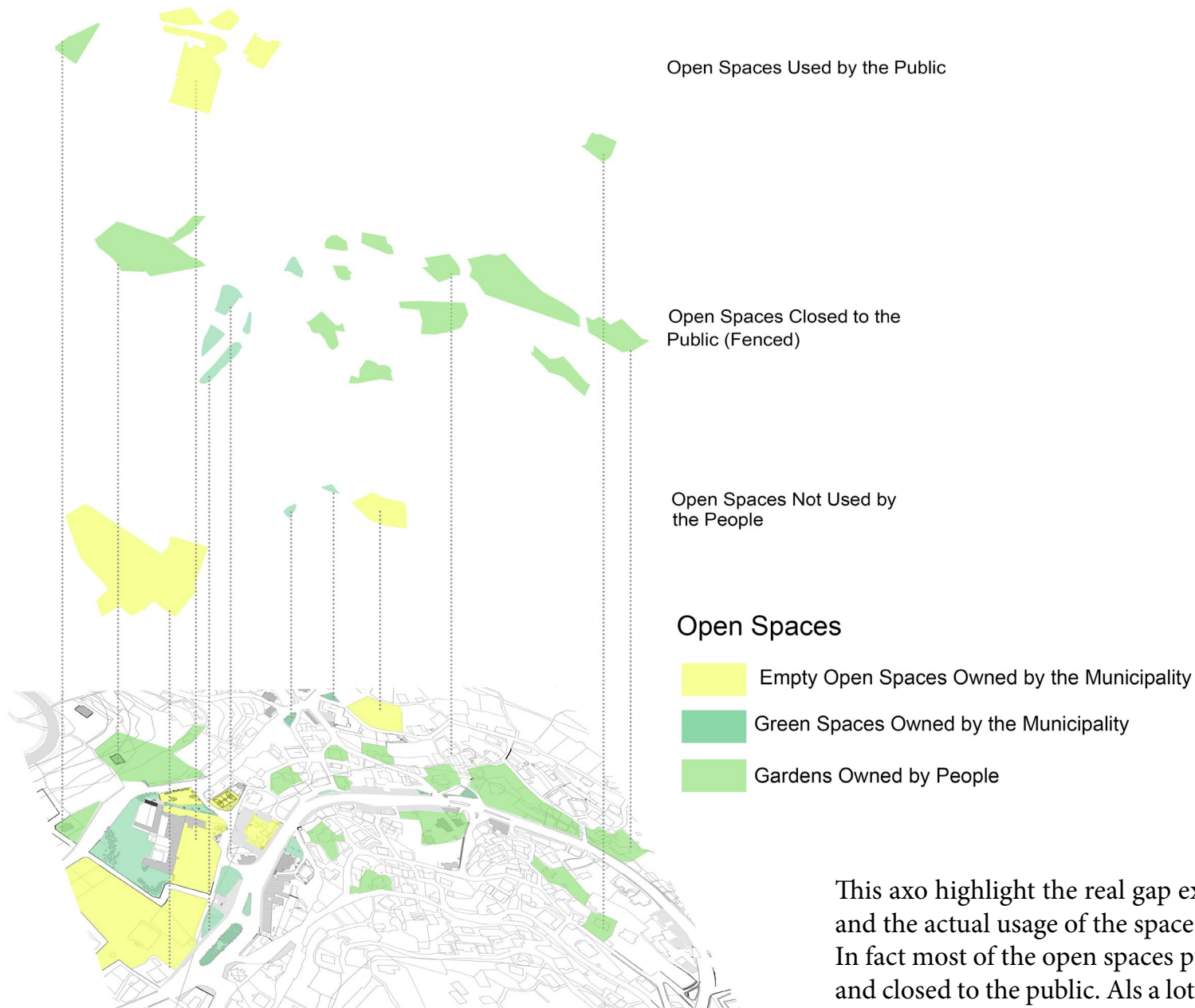


Fig 15-Graph showing the traffic flow on the main road



This axo highlight the real gap existant between the land ownership and the actual usage of the spaces.

In fact most of the open spaces publicly owned in Bikfaya are fenced and closed to the public. Als a lot of land used by the different comunities for public activities are initially privately owned.

Fig 16-Axo of the open spaces,ownership/access

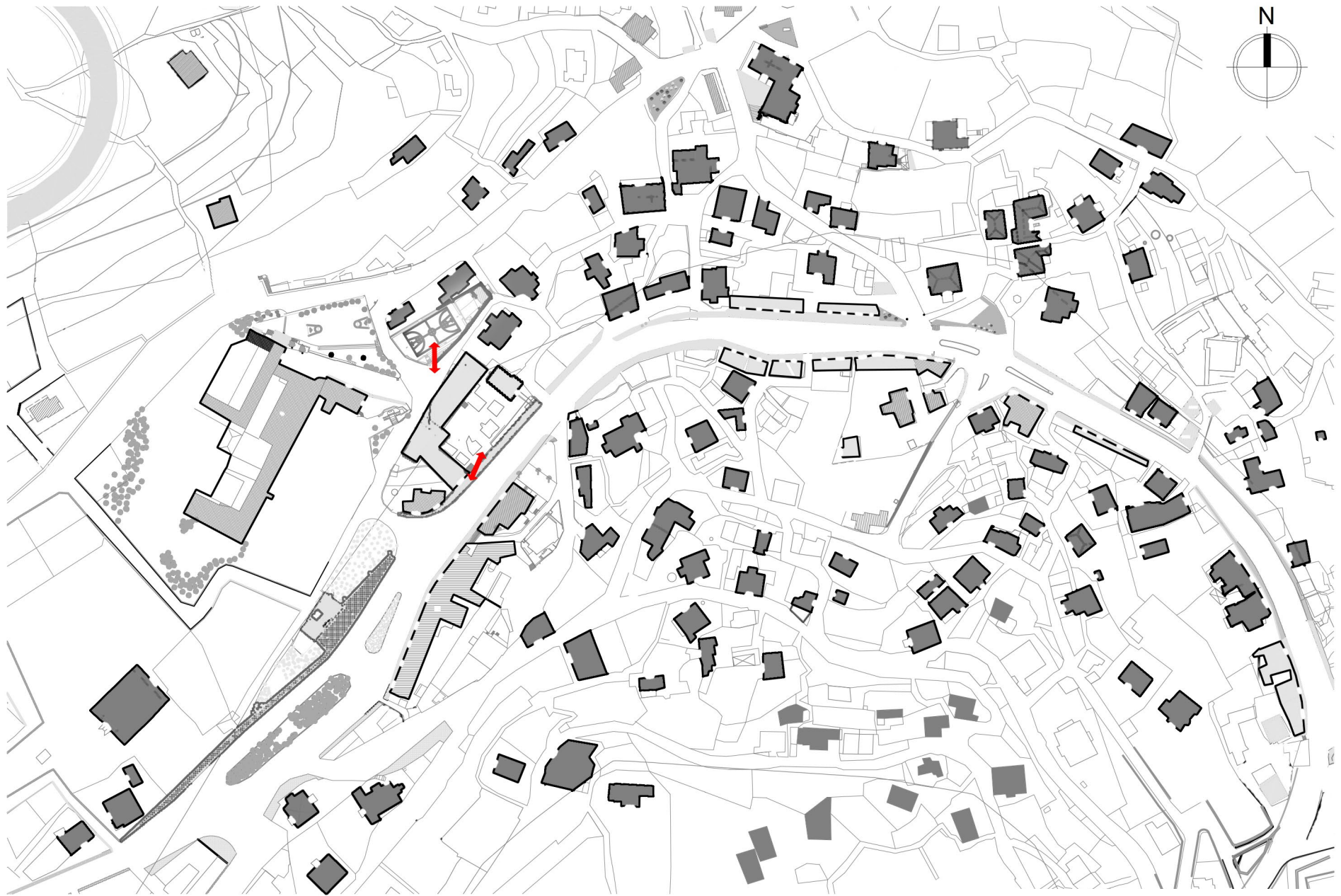


Fig 17-Entrance map, Scale 1:3000

↔ Inaccessible to handicapped people
(stair cases)

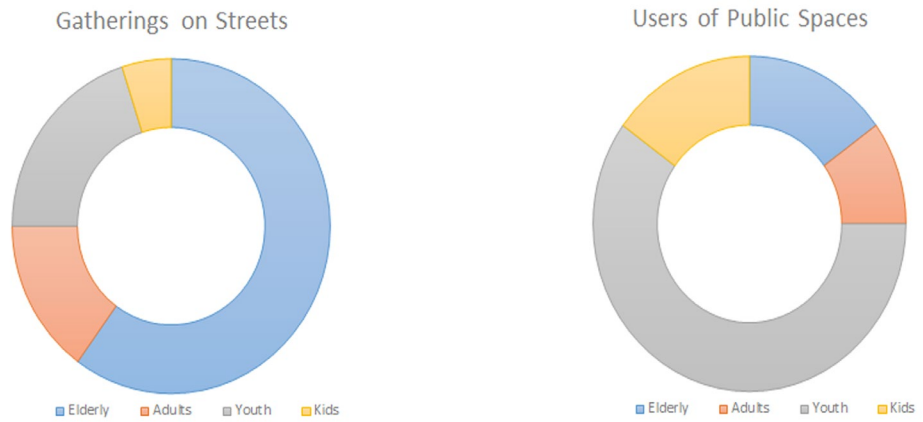


Fig 18-

Most of the buildings located on both sides of the main road are shops and have their access points towards this circulation hub. This high intensity of shops along the main road leads to high density of people and a relatively low traffic speed. In fact, having a lack of public open spaces (fig16) and with this important intensity of shops (fig11) having their openings along the main road we can notice an important usage of the sidewalks as public spaces(fig18). As people take advantage of the shops as a meeting moment among each other.



Fig 19-Collage showing the different shop entrances along the main road

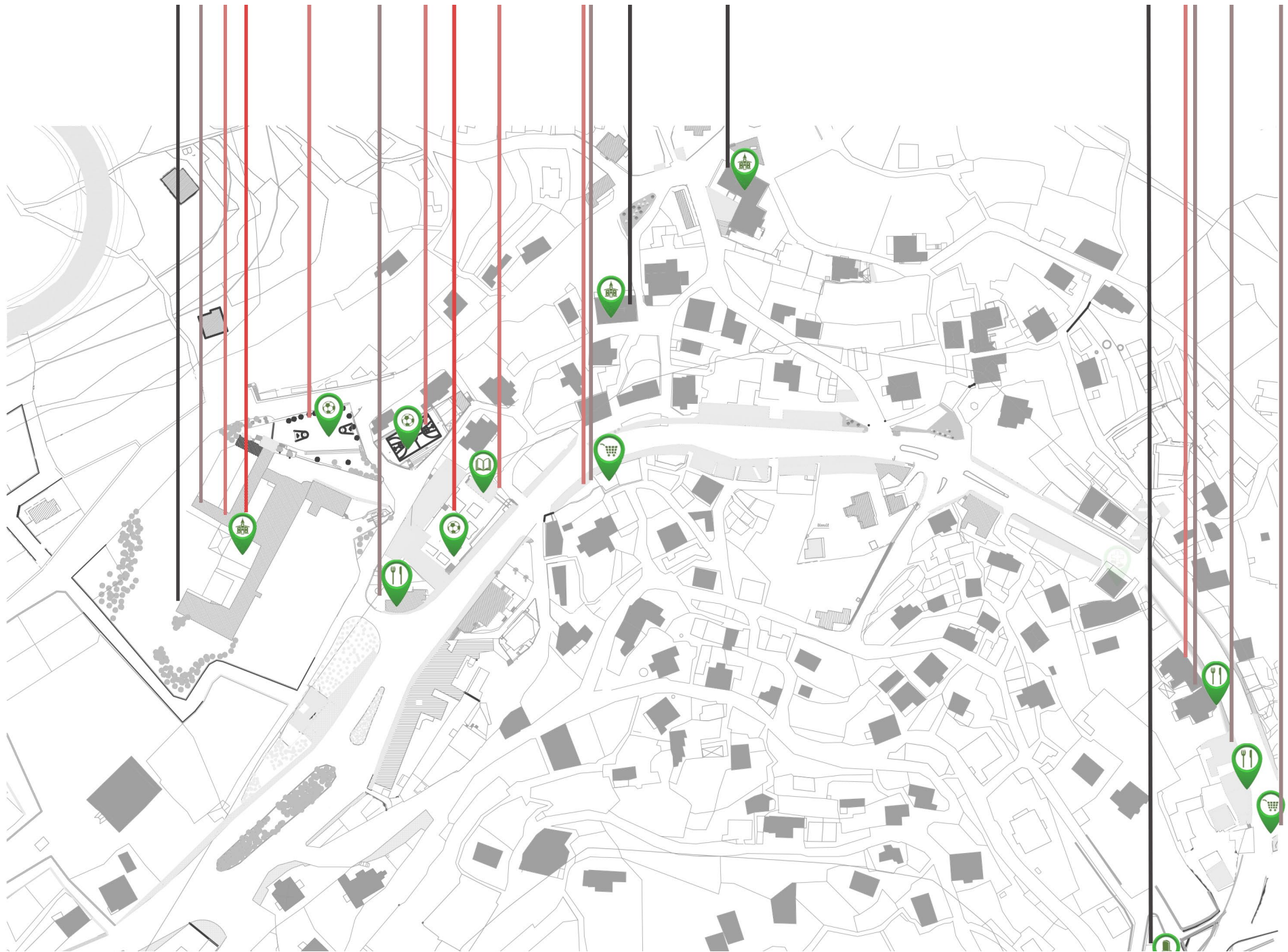


Fig 20- Activities and users map

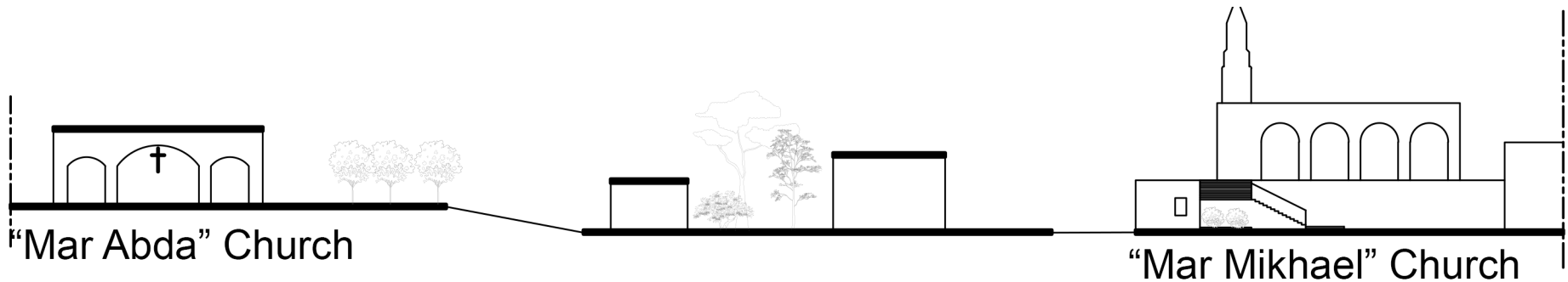








Fig 21-Section highlighting the centralisation of churches, scale 1:500

This map highlight the segregation of users group in the different activities area of the site. In fact, the different users group only meet in few activity areas which are usually the religious part of the site.

Also based on this map we can notice the centralisation of most of the activities of the site. In fact they are mostly located at the entrance of the village and in the lower part of it which is not very representative of what is normally found in typical lebanese villages.

Activities

-  Library
-  Church
-  Restaurant
-  Cemetery
-  Football Court and Play-ground
-  Supermarket

Users Group





-  Elderly (>60 years)
-  Adults (25-60 years)
-  Youth (15-25 years)
-  Kids (<15 years)



Fig 22- Neighborhood map, scale 1:3000

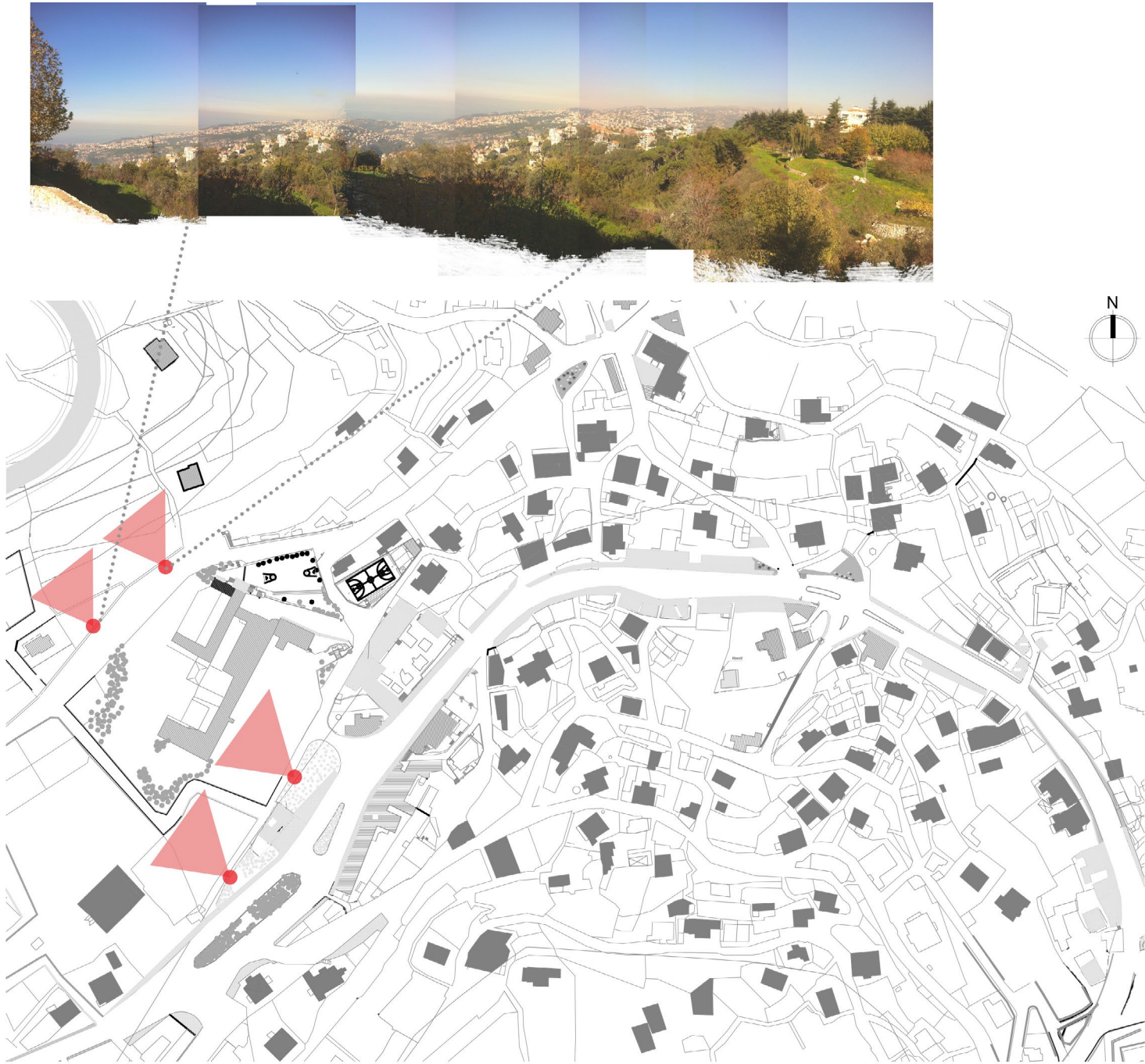


Fig 23- Viewsheds map, and panramique view

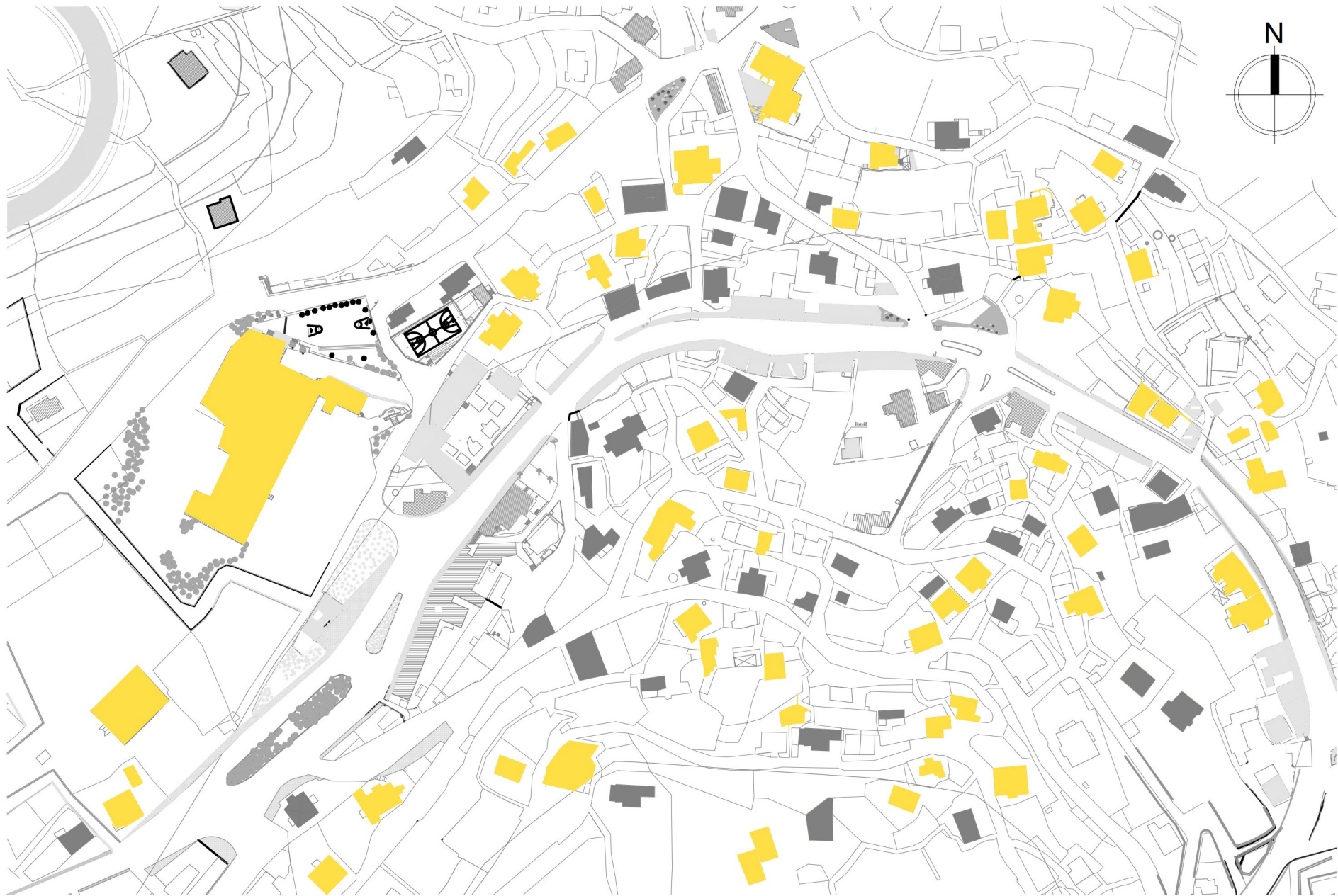


Fig 24-Old buildings map, scale 1:3000



Fig 25- Typical lebanese old house from the gemayel neighborhood

We can notice while looking at a section of the village that a lot of new buildings are being built along the town and that the old houses became scattered all over Bikfaya. Which brings us back to the idea of the lost identity of the town.

These typical Lebanese houses (Fig 24) were a major component of the village character from an architectural point of view giving a certain character to the streets and the pedestrian train all over Bikfaya.



Fig 26- Diagrammatic section highlighting the different buildings typologies

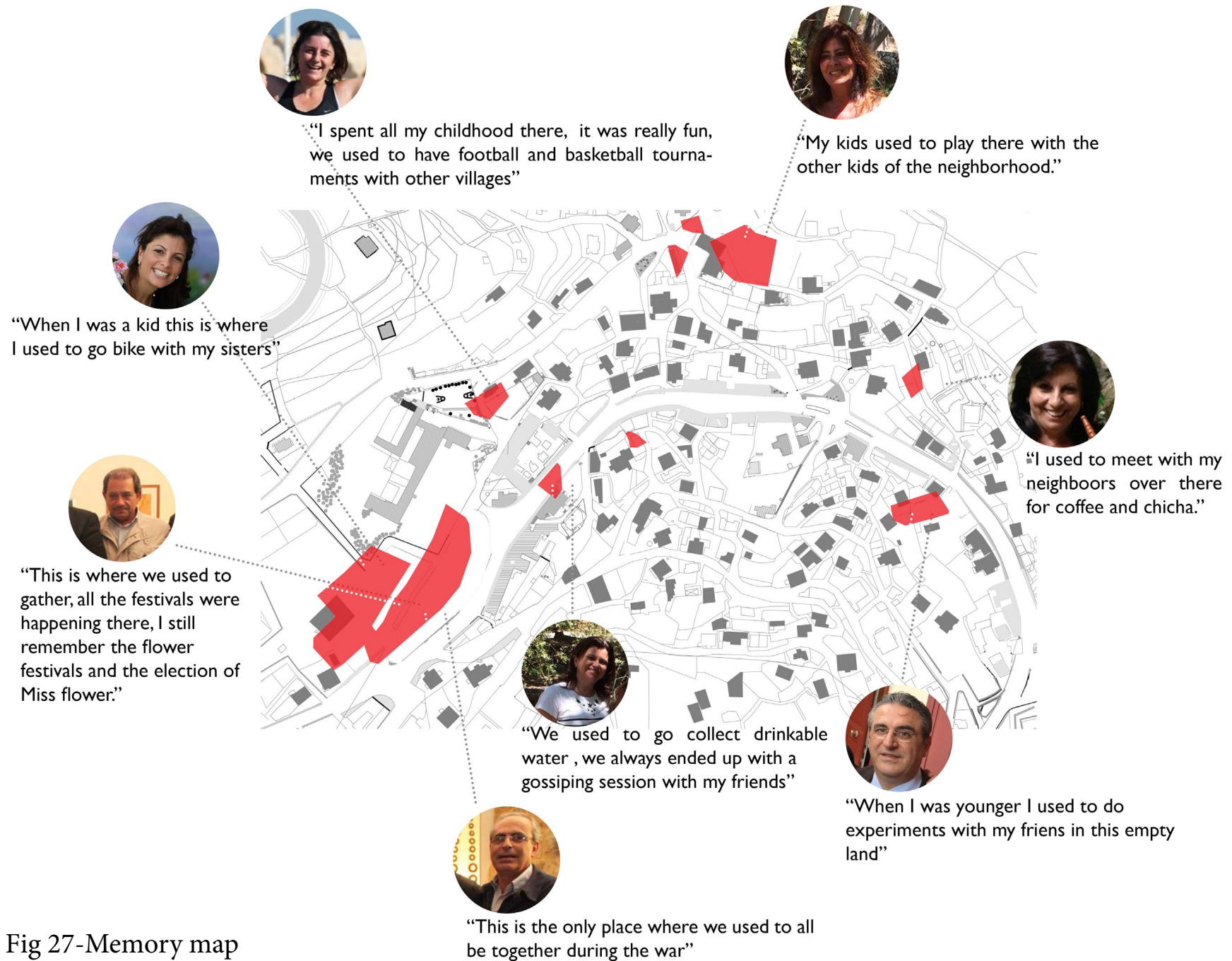


Fig 27-Memory map

When talking to the inhabitant of Bikfaya memories could be map all over the site for different type of activities. Here again we notice a difference between the past and the presence. The passage from a typical and traditional lebanese village to a more modernised town within the matn region.

Also we notice that the different people from the different group age and the different neighborhood have common memories as they used to gather a lot in the past.

Finally we notice that the open spaces used by the people who were interviewed are scattered all over the village, which prove that there weren't any neighborhood that was disadvantaged.



Fig 28-Elements blocking the sidewalks,
scale 1:3000

Shops display

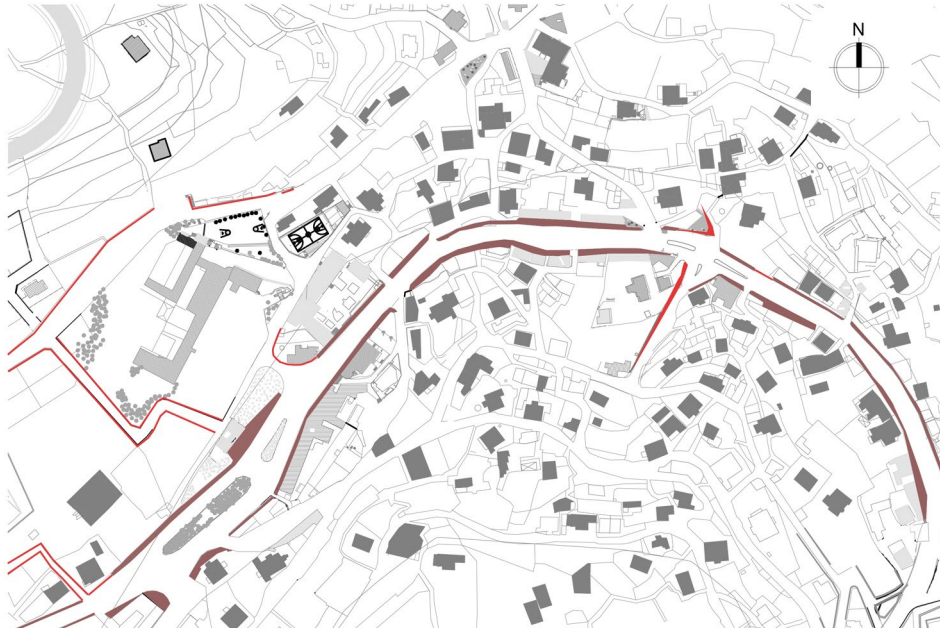


Large trees



Bollards





Narrow Sidewalks
<1m



Wide Sidewalks
>1m



Fig 29-Discontinuous sidewalks, scale 1:6000

The pedestrian flow on the sidewalks of the main road is very disturbed not only by the entrances to the different shops but also by the presence of different elements like shops displays, large trees or even bollards. Also this disturbance and irregular flow will be created by the fact that all over the village the sidewalks are discontinuous as they are inexistant along certain roads, but also by the fact that they have variable width.

Site Analysis



Fig 30-Car speed map, scale 1:3000



Fig 31- Speed limitation sign

Although some speed limitation signs can be found on site they are not really respected as it is shown on the map (fig26). An interesting fact to notice here is the fluctuation of speed on the main road of the town and this is due to the activities happening on both sides, when the commercial activities are high on both sides and the density of openings toward the main road is big the vehicular speed is reduced. Also another striking element here is the fact that the car speed on secondary roads is equal and sometimes bigger than on the main road and this can be explained first by the fact that there aren't any activities happening on the sides of the streets, second due to the large width of those streets and third due to the absence of sidewalks and pedestrian circulation on them.

This speed analysis highlights the unsafe character of the vehicular infrastructures for pedestrian usage on the site.

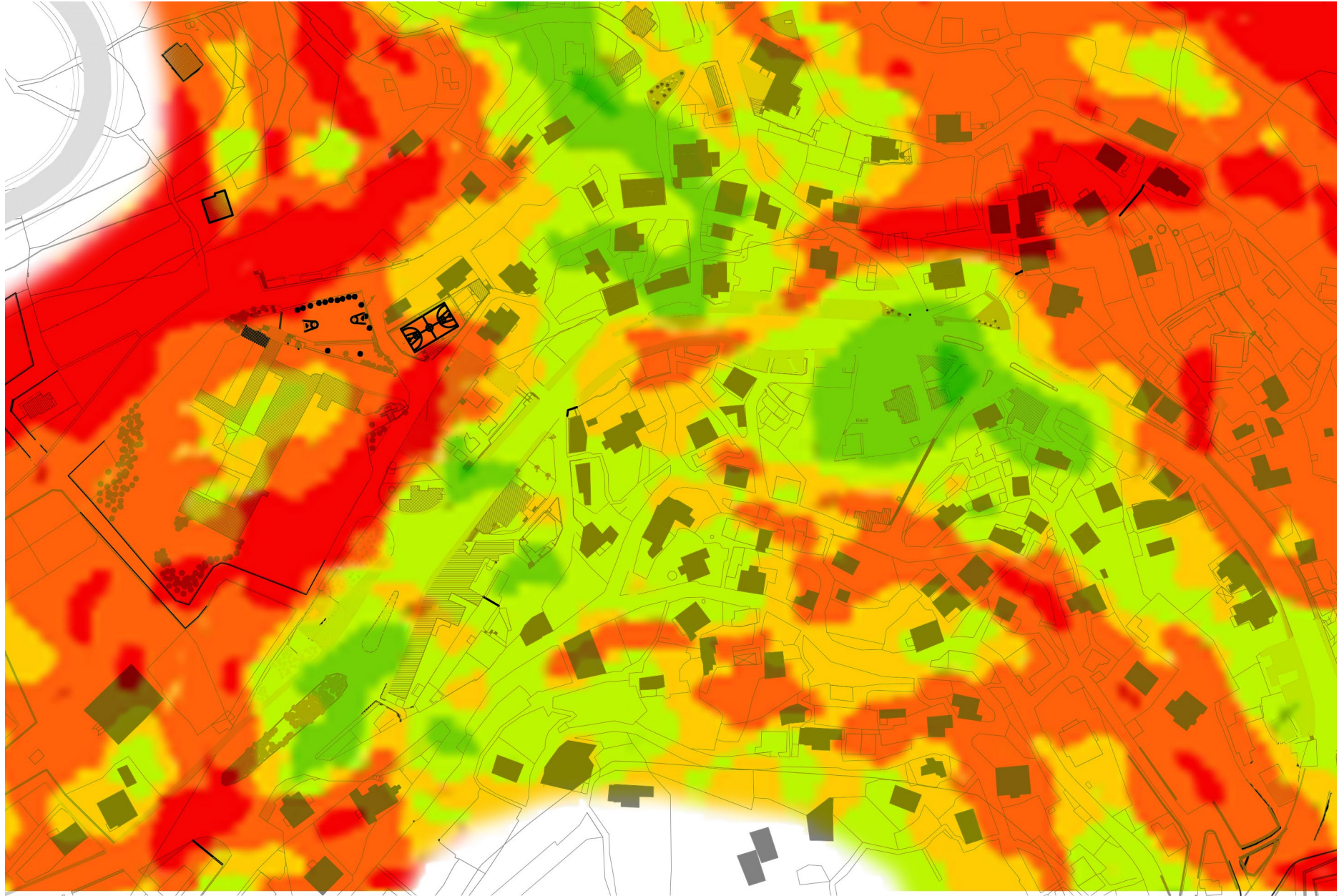


Fig 32-Slope analysis map, scale 1:3000

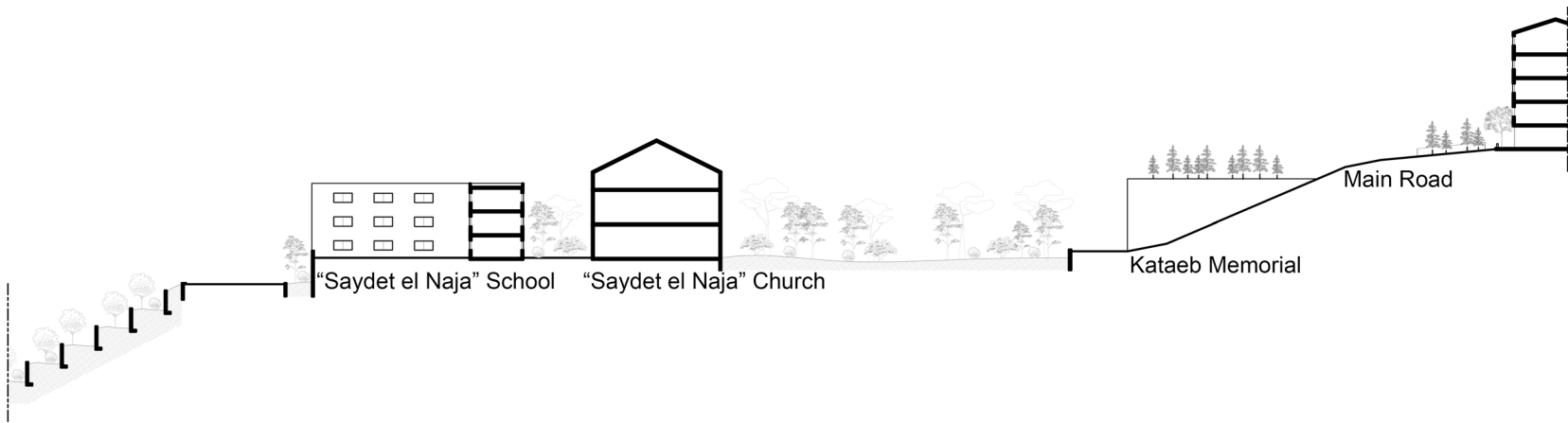


Fig 33- Section highlighting the difference in levels, scale 1:1000

The difference in levels on site is quite important as the town is on a mountain side. Therefore it is important to analysis the different slope percentages to be able to categorize them according to the activities that could take place. Here the slopes are devided according to their bikability walkability as well as forvehicular facilities and wheel chairs.

- 0-2% slope
- 2-8% slope
- 8-10% slope
- 10-16% slope
- 16-22% slope
- >22% slope

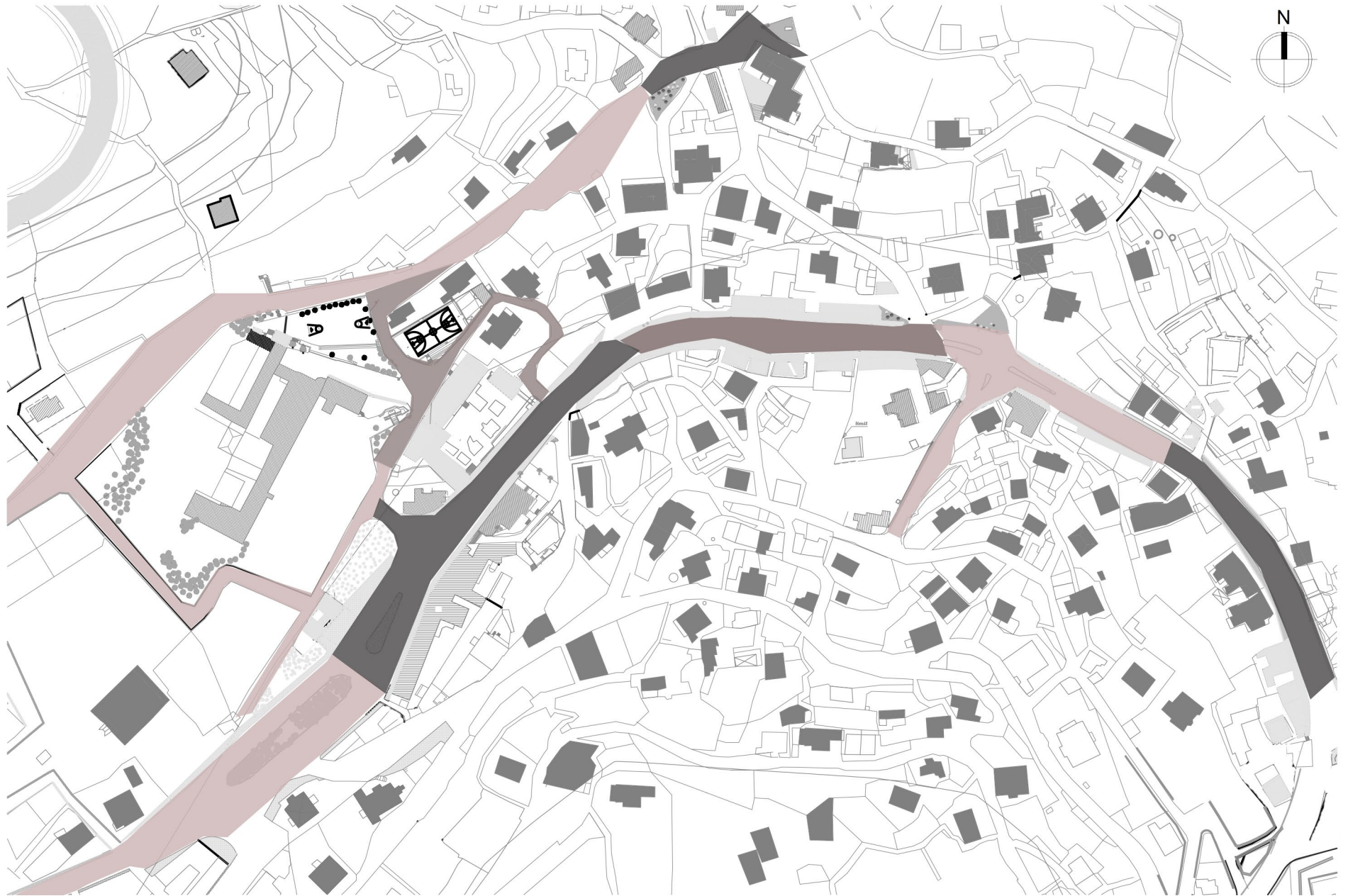


Fig 34-Crossings density map, scale 1:3000

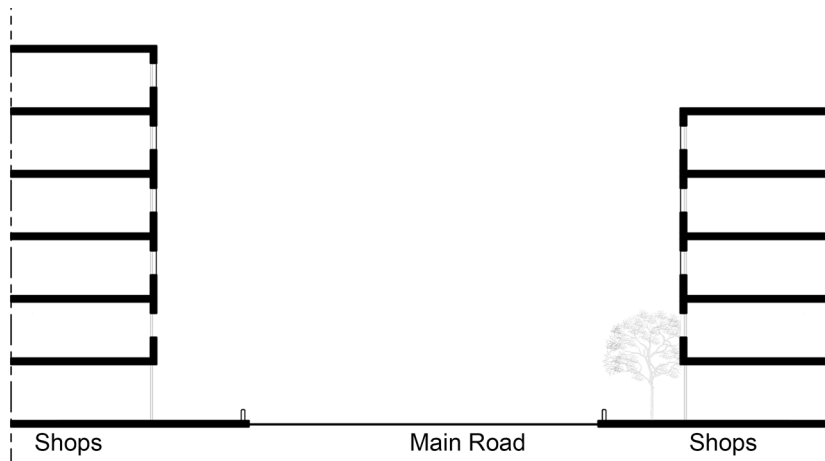


Fig 35-Section highlighting the presence of shop on both sides, scale 1:400

Based on the activities happening on both sides of the road as well as the observations on site a map highlighting the densities of crossings needed at the different part of the main road was created (fig34). In fact, with this high commercial activity along the main road of bikfaya crossings are important as people tend to gather on the sidewalks, do their shopping or simply go for a walk therefore it is important to understand this dynamic and flow of pedestrian in this part of Bikfaya.




-  High Density of Crossings
around 5 people a minute
-  Medium Density of Crossings
3-5 people a minute
-  Low Density of Crossings
<3 people a minute



Fig 36-Crossings safety map, scale 1:3000



Fig 37- Photomontages of unsafe crossings

Along the main road the crossings are mainly unsafe as the road is very wide and no crossings facilities re present, also by looking athe car speed as well as the activities happening on the sides of the street it was easy to establsh the extrem cases of unsafety. The opposite was also eaasy to establish in fact on tertiary narrow road within purely residential part of the town the car speed is much slower which allow for vey safe pedestrian circulation

Unsafe Areas

Safe Areas

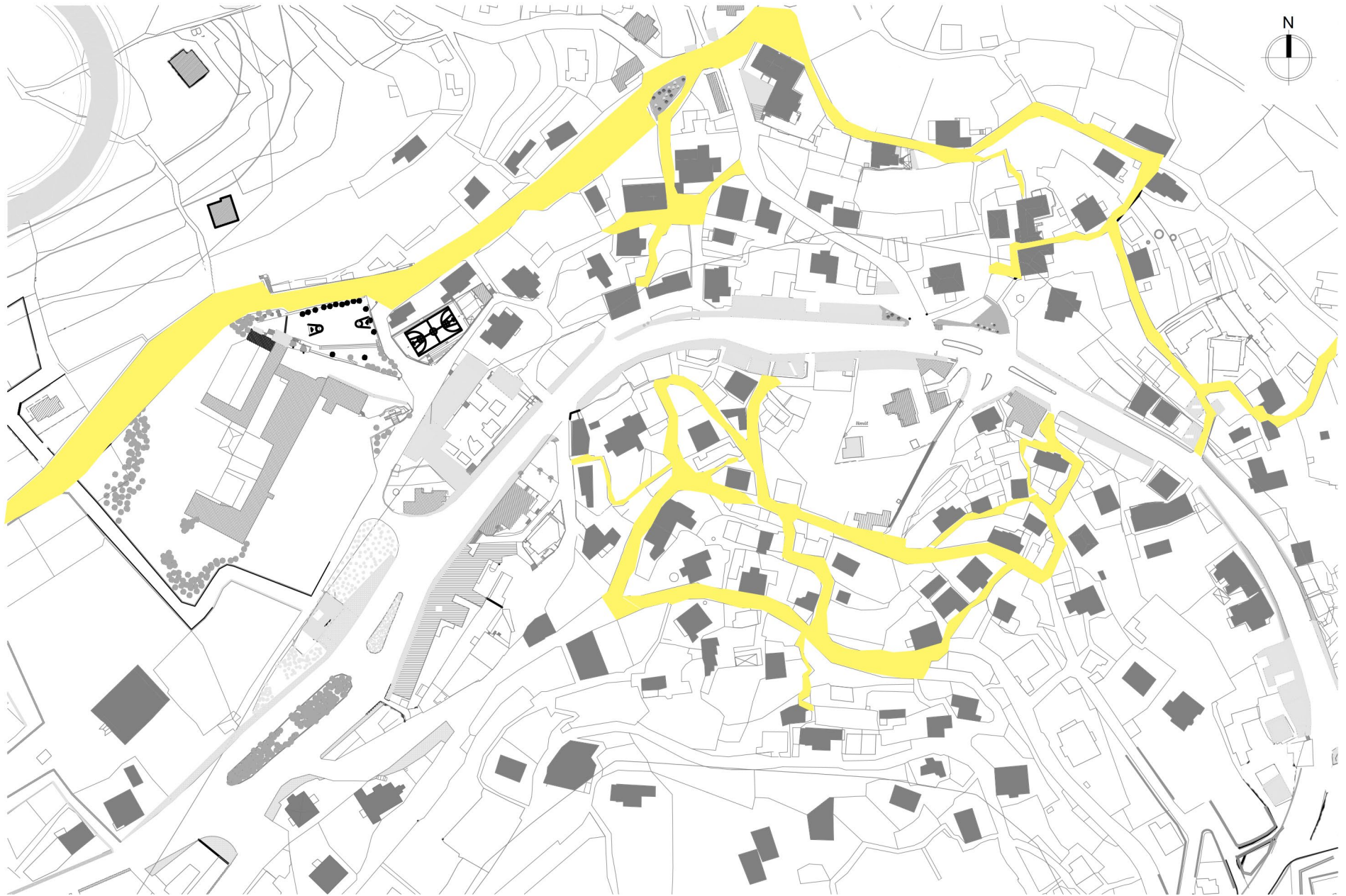


Fig 38-Streets with special character map, scale 1:3000



Fig 39- Pictures highlighting the character of the places

By looking at the location of the old traditional houses as well as the width of the street and the presence of viewsheds the streets with a special character within the town were highlighted. in reality those street will provide the pedestrian with a better setting and an agreeable journey while walking in the streets like they used to do in the past.

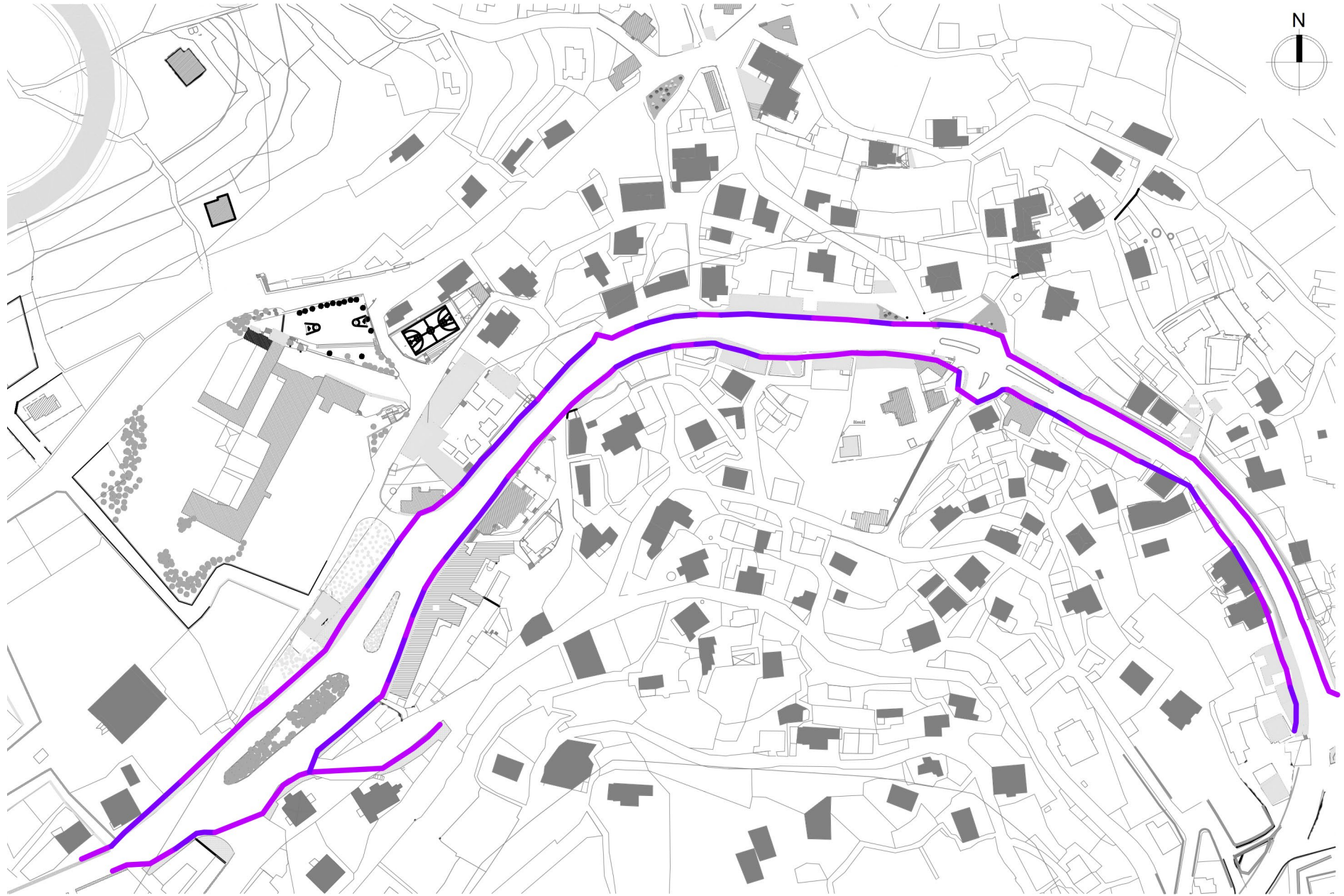


Fig 40 -Pedestrian flow map, scale 1:3000



Fig 41- Photomontages highlighting elements blocking the flow of pedestrian

By looking at the variation of the width of the different sidewalk along the main road as well as the presence of blocking elements or even the activities happening on the sides the flow or speed of pedestrian along the main road was analysed knowing that the narrower the sidewalks or the more blocked the slower the pedestrian the less the activities or shops on the side the faster the flow of people.

Legend

 Continuous walk, fast speed


 Disturbed walk, Lower speed



Fig 42- Axo highlighting open spaces proximal to all the neighborhoods

When looking at the distribution of the open spaces and activities as well as the distribution of neighborhoods we can notice that 3 of the main neighborhood of Bikfaya are “disadvantaged” when it comes to the proximity to the hubs of activities and gathering. Also as mentioned before the main road acts like a physical break not allowing an easy pedestrian circulation from the neighborhoods to the activities area.

Here this axis allows us to locate potential hubs of gathering or small gathering areas that would cater for the different neighborhoods as they will be proximal to them (5 mins walk).

Those will be part of a bigger network including the open spaces towards which the locals have a certain sense of belonging or that used to be important hubs to the inhabitants of the town.

GENERAL STRATEGY

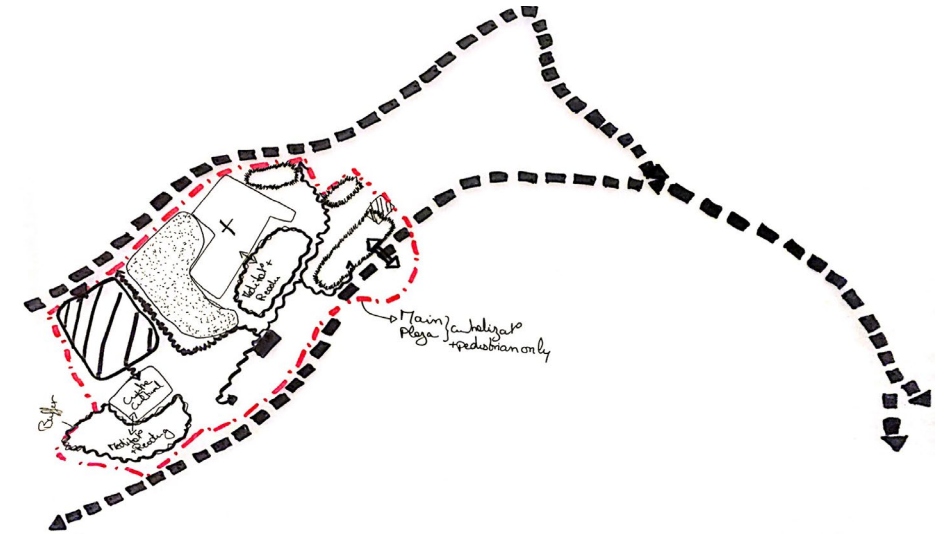
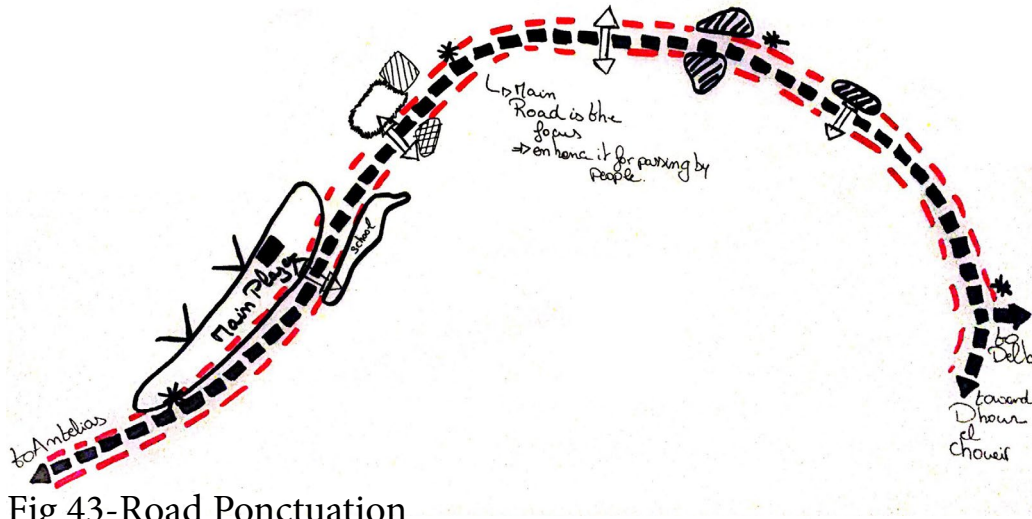


Fig 43-Road Ponctuation

Fig 44- Centralized space, main square

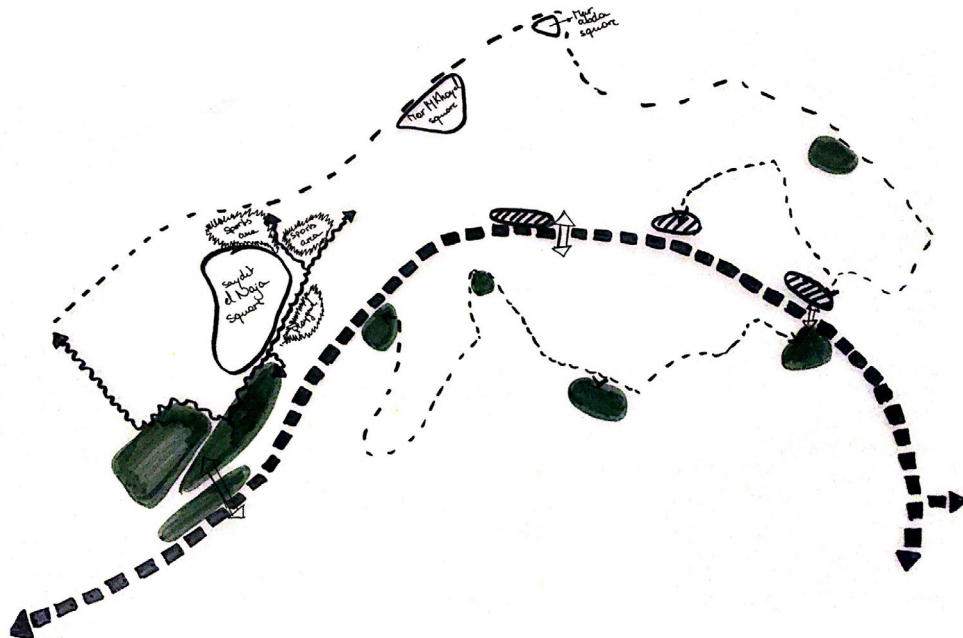
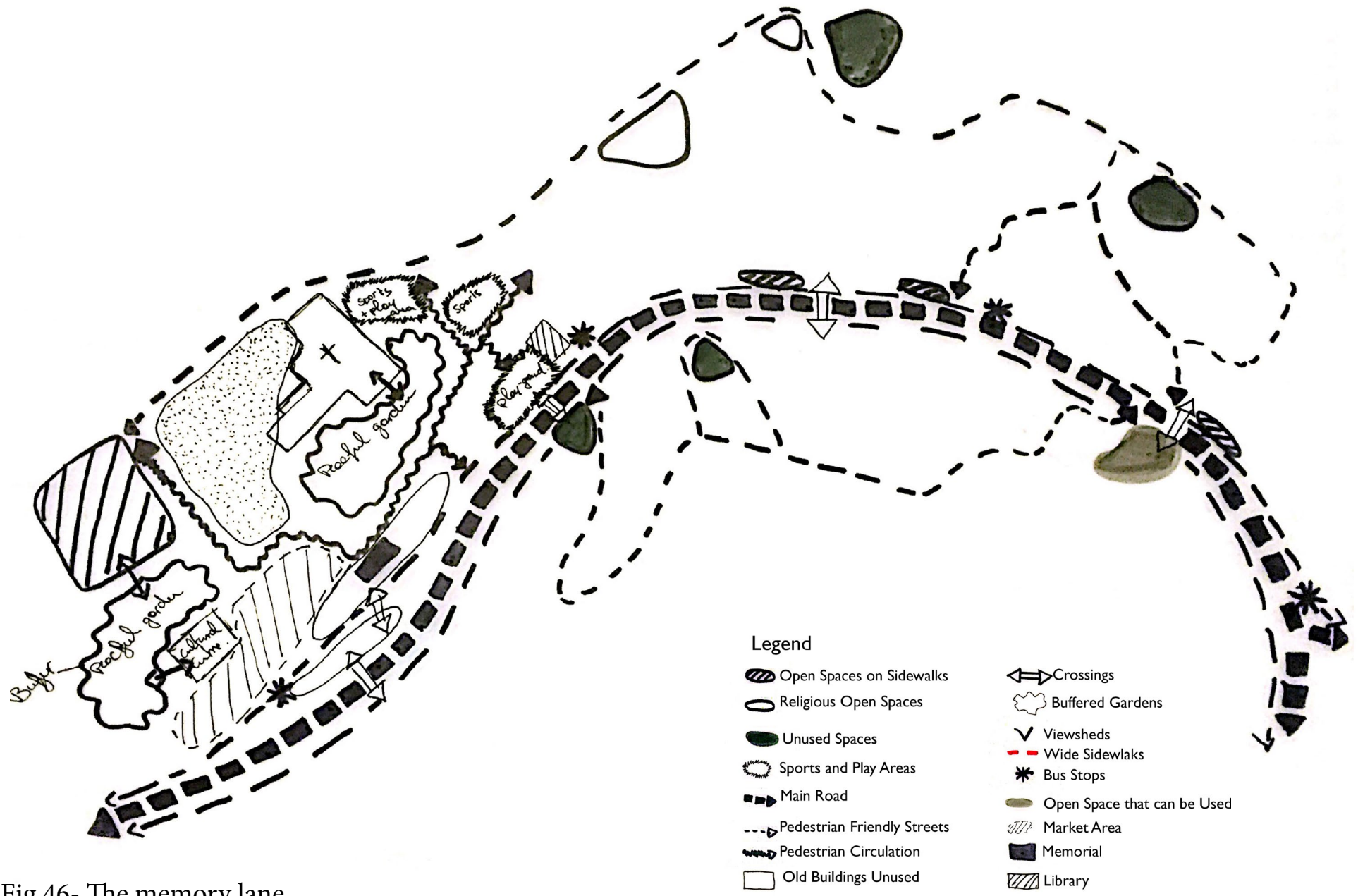


Fig 45- Linking spaces

Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Open Spaces on Sidewalks | Crossings |
| Religious Open Spaces | Buffered Gardens |
| Unused Spaces | Viewsheds |
| Sports and Play Areas | Wide Sidewalks |
| Main Road | Bus Stops |
| Pedestrian Friendly Streets | Open Space that can be Used |
| Pedestrian Circulation | Market Area |
| Old Buildings Unused | Memorial |
| | Library |

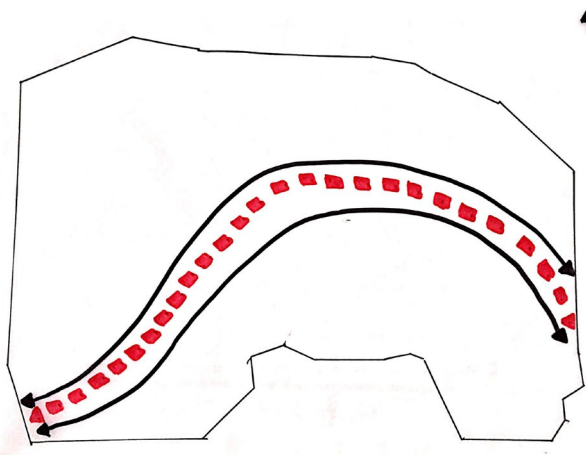
At the beginning of the concept phase 3 different concept diagrams were created : Road punctuation, centralized spaces and linking spaces. Each of this concept aim was to tackle one of the main issues deestroying the village mood and the place attachement of the site. In the first one (fig 42) the aim was to transform the main road from a physical break in the site to an earea fro gathering and connection of the two sides of the village. the scond one (fig 43) aimed to create a central space taht will act like a traditional lebanese village square which will comprise all theactivity and the main meeting area fro the locals, finally (fig 44) the last one aim was to connect the small scattered open spaces all over the village in order to build a network that will be used to reconnect the people all over the village.



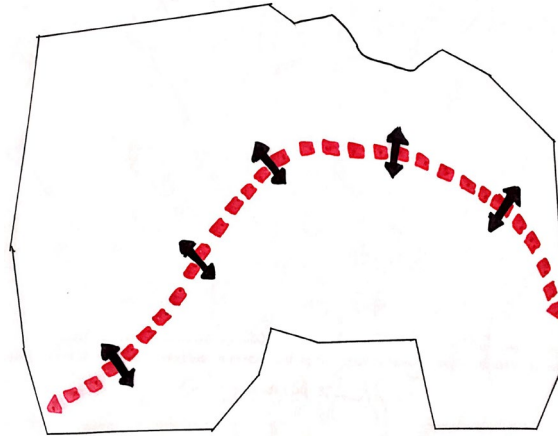
- Legend**
- Open Spaces on Sidewalks
 - Religious Open Spaces
 - Unused Spaces
 - Sports and Play Areas
 - Main Road
 - Pedestrian Friendly Streets
 - Pedestrian Circulation
 - Old Buildings Unused
 - Crossings
 - Buffered Gardens
 - Viewsheds
 - Wide Sidewalks
 - Bus Stops
 - Open Space that can be Used
 - Market Area
 - Memorial
 - Library

Fig 46- The memory lane

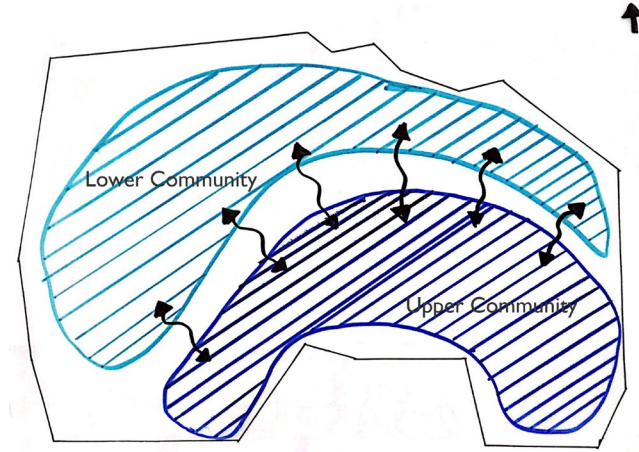
The final concept is a combination of the 3 initial concept diagrams developed. In fact “the memory lane” aim to reconnect the people all over the town by creating a network of spaces with different functions that would push people to gather, meet and perform different types of activities. Also the connection will be across and along the main road as it is an important and imposing element of the site. Also with this concept the pedestrian flow of the village will be reorganized in order to allow free circulation on the site as well as an increase of pedestrian activity as it is an important component of the village mood in Bikfaya.



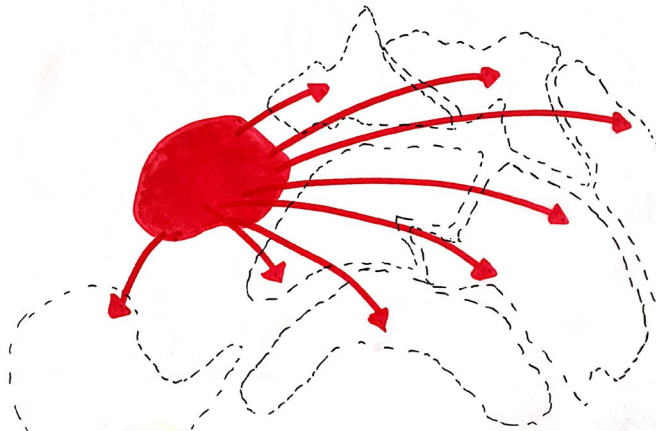
Connection along main road



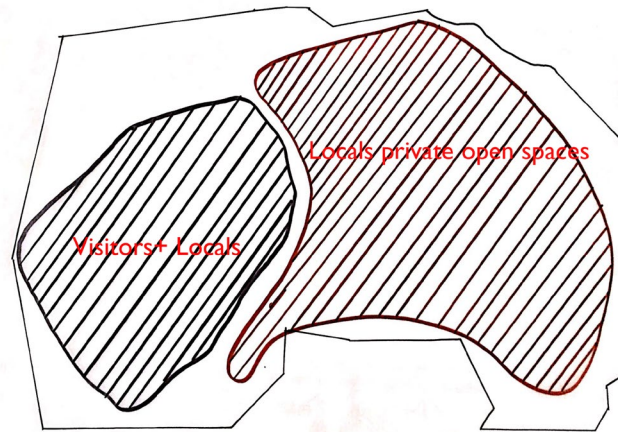
Connection through the main road



Connect the communities



Catering fro all neighborhoods



Separation of users

Fig 47- Master plan concept diagrams

The general strategy will mainly rely on 5 concepts 3 of which are about the connection through the site in order to make it easier for people to circulate in a pedestrian friendly manner as well as to bring back the communities together, also the aim will be to differentiate between the private area that will be used by the locals only and the areas where locals and visitors will interact.

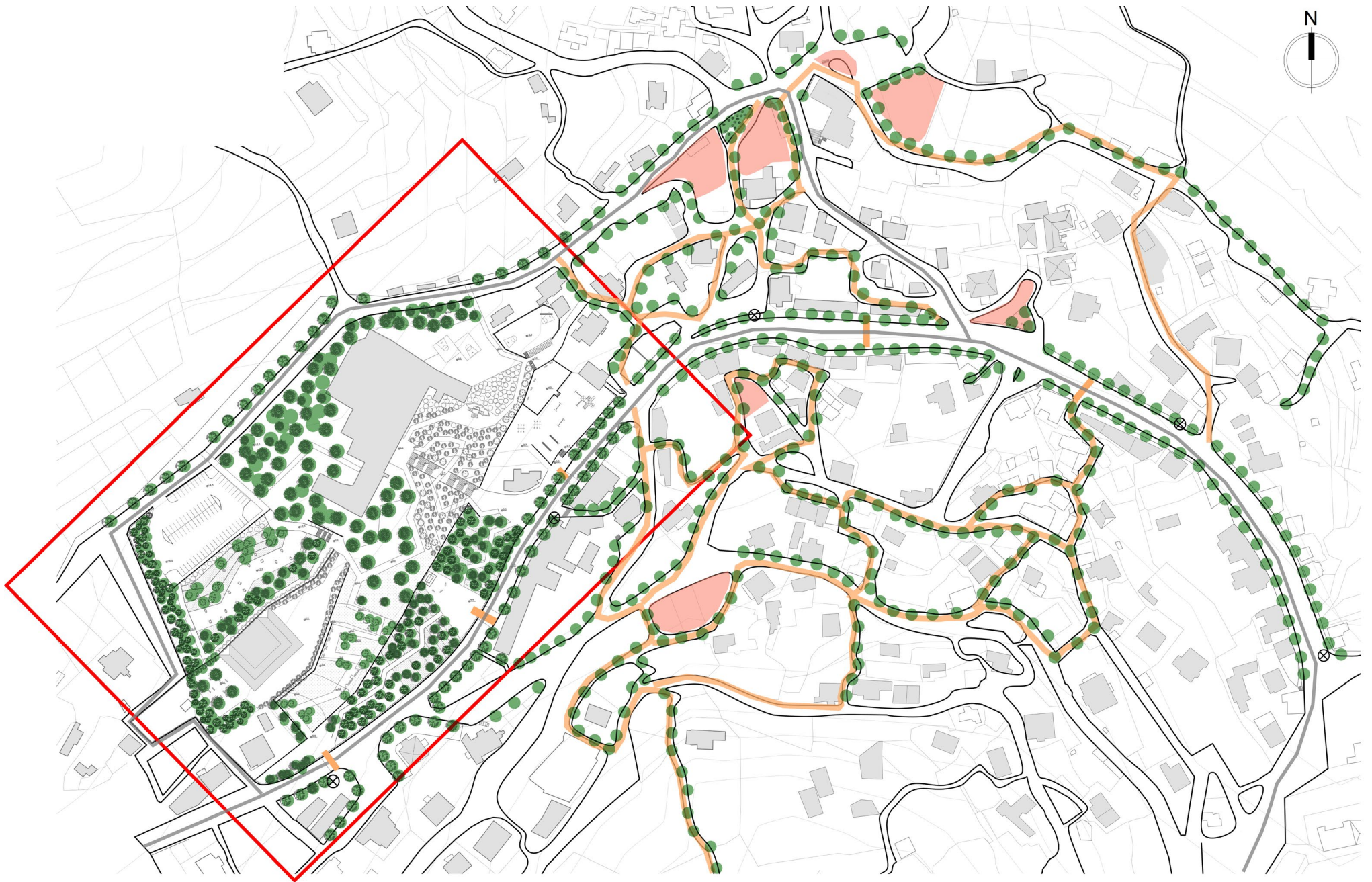


Fig 48- Master plan scale 1:3000



Fig 49- Photomontage of bus stops and community garden festival

As a general strategy different areas were identified according to functions as well as locations. First, pedestrian trails as they are a main feature of the village mood and safety for the locals. Second church squares for gathering and celebration since religion and churches is a main component of their daily life, sports and play areas for teenagers and kids to interact and take advantage of the location of the village in order to play in outdoor spaces. Some seatings along the sidewalks were identified in order to control the activities on this feature of the site. Finally, bus stops were identified in order to facilitate the access to the town from the different areas of the country.

It is also important to highlight the linking elements of the design; the continuous paver as well as the trees along all the streets of the site. The main area of interest will be the new town square as it is one of the most important features of a “village mood” and creating a new version of it will enhance place attachment.

Category	Users	Program	Activities	Status	Size	Location	Analysis Layers	Reason
Visitors	Everyone	Parking		Create	40 Cars; 1340 m ²	On one of the secondary road as it will allow easy access for vehicles and at the edge of the main area catering for the public+2:F:15	Cars density on main road Car speed map	Since there is heavy traffic flow on the main road people will need to park in order to visit or "discover the village"
	Adults and elderly	Memorial	Meditation, seatings and viewsheds	Maintain	1660 m ²	already existing maintain it as it has an important symbolism	Land use (landmark) Usersgroup (activities)	The memorial for the kataeb martyrs already exist and is visited by people
Mix between locals and visitors	Kids	Playground	Swings, slides, climbers, etc.	Maintain	2000 m ²	maintaining its location as it is easily accessible from the main road and it is located next to the sports fields	Land use Usersgroup (activities) Density of users map	It has a very specific character and it will continue bringing people together from any age
	Adults	Market	selling locals products and generating income	Create	3000 m ²	located next to the main church often visited by people from other villages as well as to the parking lots to allow easy access to the people	The presence of Bibikfaya and the festivals Displays on sidewalks	Since the community started producing very local goods and they are selling them all over the country they can promote their production within the village this will also help reducing the displays on the sidewalks
	Youth and young adults	Football & basketball field	All type of sports and scouts activities (football, basketball, tennis, etc.)	Enhance	2260 m ²	creating a new sport field facing the old one to cater for more sport activities. This site is also strategic as it is next to a school and to an open recreational area for scouts and youth	Activities map Usersgroup map Memory map	As the area is known for sports tournament between the different villages, and bikfaya has a good basketball team it will be interesting to enhance the existing terrain as it has a very special character
	Everyone	Sports square	All type of sports activities as well as sports gathering it can also serve as a square for the kids of the school	Create	1900 m ²	Once the 2 sports fields are redesigned and enhanced it will be important to cater for the parents and all the people coming to observe the games	Activities map Usersgroup map Memory map	As this part of the village will become very active and entertaining it is important to organize it in a way to accommodate for the biggest number of people
	Everyone	Cultural center "maison du futur"	Reading publishing and research	Create	2000 m ²	it is newly created by the municipality and its located next to the parking and market which will make it more practical for the visitors to use	Landmarks Futur plans and people's need	There is already a plan of creating this center and this can be an occasion for the town to be known in the region.
	Everyone	Bus stop		Create		Along the main road	Car speed map crossings safety	Having bus stop along the main road will allow a better organization of the traffic and ensure more safety for the pedestrians.
	Everyone	Safe crossings	walking and allowing for easier connectivity on site and commercial activity	Create		Located according to the analysis and the density of activities on both sides of the street	Crossings density Crossings safety Disturbed pedestrian flow Disturbed sidewalks	Having an important commercial area along the main road which create a clear cut in a village people have a need to cross, this safety will increase the connection between the two part of the town
	Everyone	Library	books donation, books rental, reading and research	Maintain		maintained as is as it is proximal to the playground as well as the cultural center and the sports area	Activities map Density of users map	This library is a cultural center for all the region to use
	Elderly	Sacred garden	Praying, meditation etc.	Create	1400 m ²	Located next to wall of gratitude and secluded from the other spaces with a dense vegetation	Based on observation and discussion with locals	Very religious community they have the tendency to use small gardens to pray those should be enhanced and properly managed
	Everyone	Multifunctional space	Backgammon a picnic table, also a space for ephemeral activities like festivals	Create		Located next to the parking in order to allow an easy access for visitors, this space is also large enough to cater for different activities	Based on needs and existing activities that are happening informally	a community oriented town that organize a lot of festivals and ephemeral activities that need to take place in a more proper space
	Everyone	Viewshed platforms	seating, meditation and admiring the view	Create		Located on the different highpoints oriented towards the valley	Based on existing viewsheds to highlight	It's an important feature to highlight for the visitors of the town
Local community	Adults	Gathering on streets	Gathering, interaction between people, seatings	Create		located on existing large sidewalks and proximal to important activities hub	Activities and users group map disturbed pedestrian flow map discontinuous sidewalks (wide sidewalks)	This activity already exist but is not done in an organized manner
	Everyone	Pedestrian friendly street	walking	Create		Chosen according to the special character of the spaces on these roads	Streets with special character Unsafe crossings Disturbed pedestrian flow	This is a major component of the village mood
	Everyone	Small pocket garden	seating, gatherings, small events, picnics etc.	create	around 450 m ²	chosen according to the existing open spaces that are used today or were used by the locals as well as their proximity to the neighborhoods	Memory map Proximity of open spaces to neighborhoods	Locals have a need of meeting in areas next to their houses in order to recreate a feeling of unity and village mood which will enhance the place attachment.
	Everyone	Church square	marriage, funerals, religious festivals etc.	Redesign and enhance	Biggest 3000 m ²	Chosen to be next to the churches	Streets with special character Users group and activities map	There is a need in a village to have open squares along with churches as people gather for happy and sad ceremonies. Today they exist but they are not designed and managed

Fig 50- Programs tables

After looking at specific needs and strategic locations programs were assigned to the site this distribution of programs and functions will allow a reorganization of the pedestrian flow as well as the activities happening on site and the different users group. This tabel didn't only highlight the activities programs and location but also helped organise the programs according to the needs and the results f the analysis making them stronger and more easily to justify later in the design

AREA OF INTEREST : DEVELOPMENT

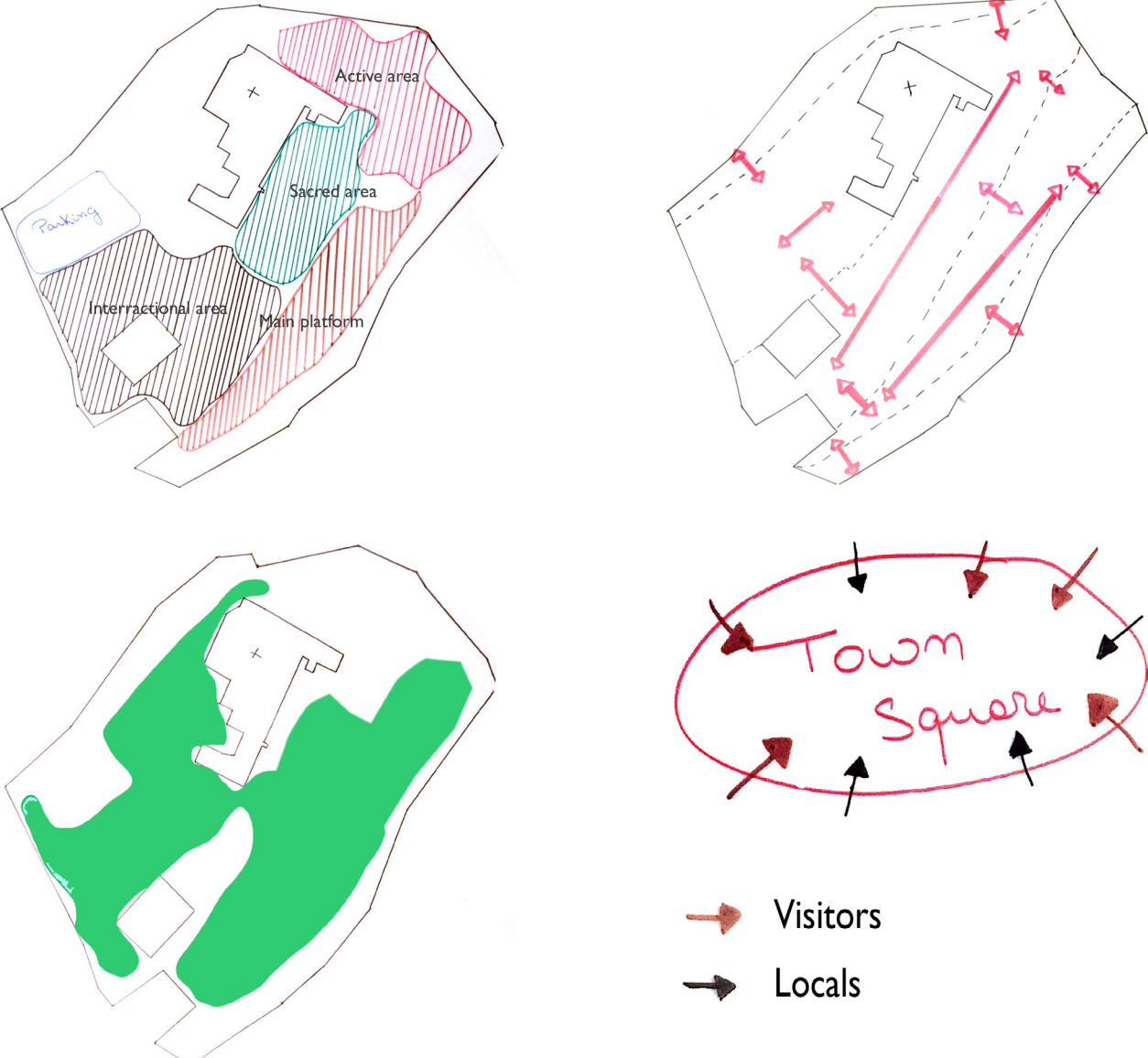


Fig 51- Concept diagrams (areas, connection, vegetation, users)

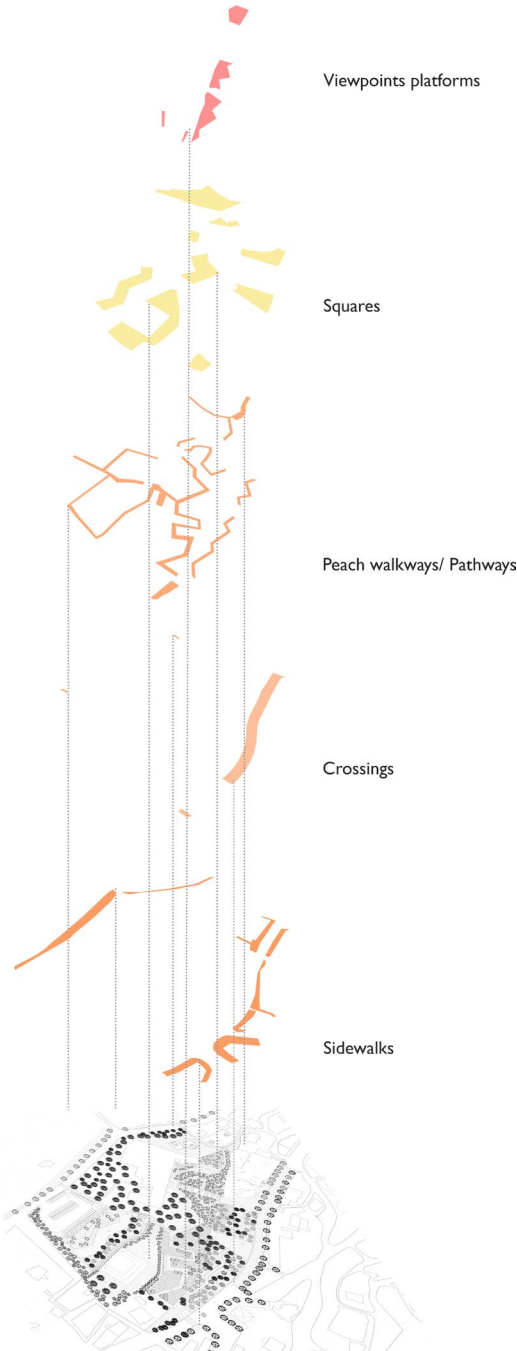


Fig 51.2- axonometric of the design elements

The main area of interest was designed based on the different areas important to create based on the table (fig 50) as well as the importance of connection through the site and the interaction between locals and visitors by creating a main hub of activities. finally the design was divided based on the most important features that are mainly related to the ground materials and colors and that highlight the connection towards the rest of the town (sidewalks).



Fig 52- Design lines preliminary trials

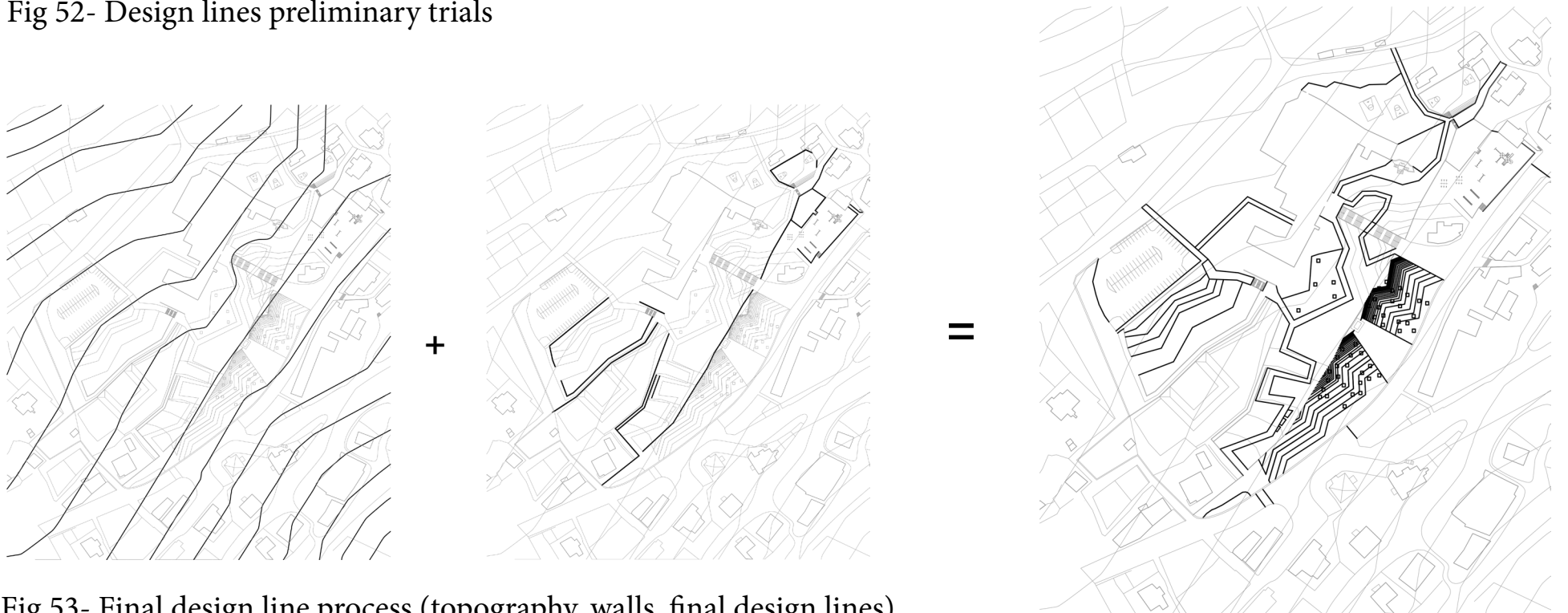


Fig 53- Final design line process (topography, walls, final design lines)

The design lines evolved a lot during the design process as it was hard to take decision regarding the pathways shapes and weather or not to make them curved or geometric, the connection between the different platforms was also hard to achieve but the final design lines were the mix between the existing contour lines directions and the existing geometric retaining walls making them much stronger than they were.

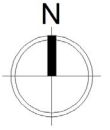


Fig 54- Final design lines scale 1:2000

The final design lines had to adapt to the existing elements of the site and had to differ from one area to the other according to the elements of the site and the programs but the colors of paving as well as the material created a certain homogeneity through the site and its different areas, programs and experiences.

AREA OF INTEREST

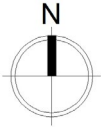


Fig 55- Rendered plan scale 1:2000

The final design of the new town square is about creating a space where locals and visitors can interact on different levels; sports, religious practices, markets and so on. By enlarging the town square and forbidding vehicular access the design offers a large space at the entrance of the town for all the people to meet regardless of their age beliefs or the activities they want to practice. This new village square doesn't only offer a space for gathering and meetings but also a space for people to practice sports retrieve or even religious beliefs.

The design is not only about the different platforms it is also about an easy access to the different part of the design through a very changing floor color as well as material indicating to the visitors of the site the different experiences they can have or the different programs they are entering. Also I took the decision to expand and preserve the existing vegetation of the site in order to preserve its mood and identity and increasing the peach trees as well as the peach color which is the symbol of the town. More modern furniture have been placed in order to create a contrast. It is important to note that in order to enhance place attachment and reconstruct a physical space doesn't mean to recreate the exact place but give the people a physical space to recreate new memories.

In conclusion, this design is a very simple example of what can be done in the different villages of the countries that have lost their identity especially by the creation of large oversized main roads that cut villages in half. In fact, the Lebanese community have a very present sense of belonging and it is relatively easy to create place attachment in the different community however we have a lack of physical spaces and places where people can go meet, and create memories in order to reinforce this feeling.

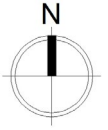


Fig 56- Hardscape plan scale 1:2000

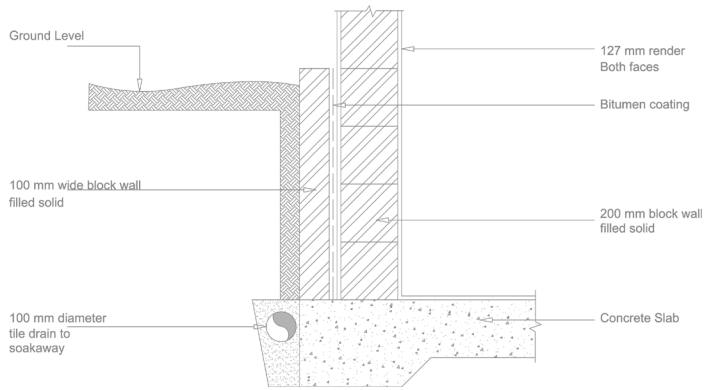


Fig 57.1- Wall detail

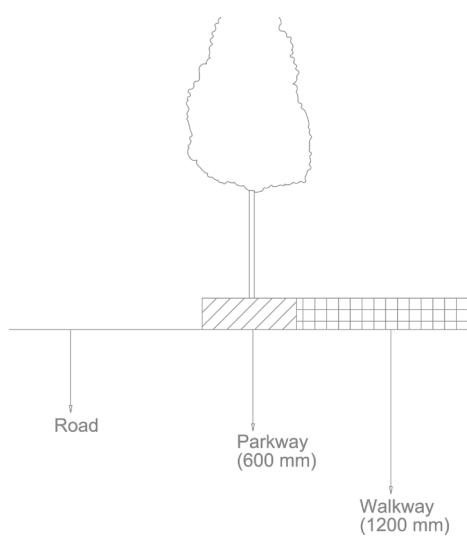


Fig 57.2- Sidewalk detail

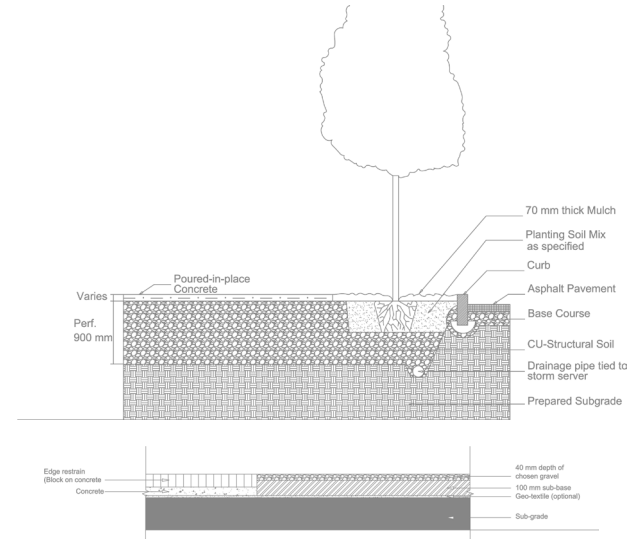


Fig 57.3- Plating on sidewalk detail & link between pavers detail

Legend
Paving Schedule

a	Pathway's Pavers	Peach Limestone	
b	Plaza's Pavers	Beige Limestone	
c	Vegetated Areas	Colored Gravel	
d	Platform's Pavers	Wooden Decks	

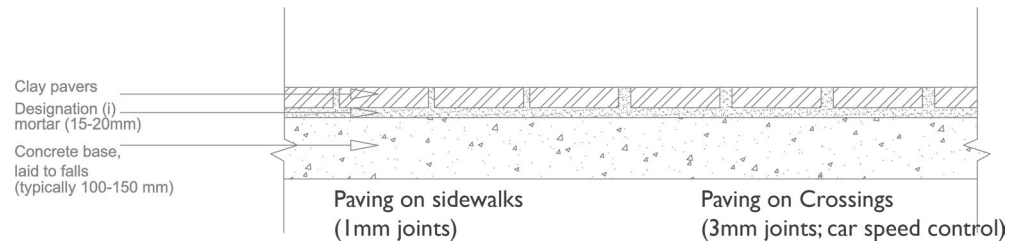
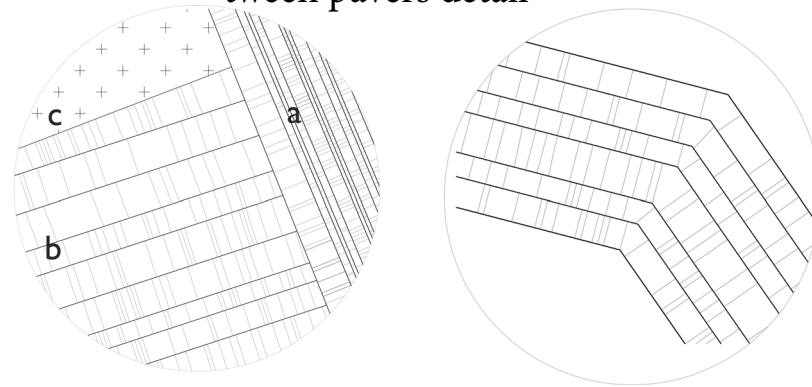
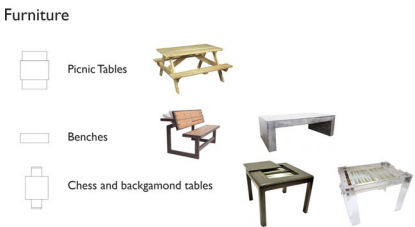


Fig 57.4 - Paving details



Fig 58- Softscape plan scale 1:2000

Active Area

- 1- Recreational space for school + mini basketball
- 2- Sports field "Nadi el aamal"(ping pong, Basketball and mini football)
- 3- Playground

Sacred Area

- 4- Wall of gratitude ,prayer square
- 5- Church entrance platform
- 6- Large square acting like church square and gathering space for the people (religious festivals, weddings, etc)

Arrival Area

- 7- Memorial square
- 8- Connector structure between the arrival area an the interractional area, viewing points with seatings areas

Interactional Area

- 9- Outdoor exhibition square for the Serail (newly the "maison du futue") the new cultural center
- 10- Reading area
- 11- Mutli-usage space dor festivals , concert, birthdays and every day usage (backgamond and picnic tables etc.)
- 12- Parking

Legend

Trees

	<i>Pinus Pineae</i> , Stone Pine and <i>Quercus Illex</i> Oak Forest	Pine 15x8 m Oak: 20x15m				
	<i>Platanus Orientalis</i> , Oriental Plane (existing street trees)	Plane: 30x5m				
	<i>Cedrus Libani</i> , Lebanese Cedar and <i>Juniperus Comunis</i> , Juniper Trees	Cedar: 20x12m Juniper: 10x3m				
	<i>Prunus Persica</i> , Peach Tree	Peach: 5.5x4m				

Shrubs

	<i>Pitossporum Tobira</i> , Japanese Pitossporum	Pitossporum: 10x3m			
	<i>Rosa Rosacea</i> Rose	Roses: 1x2m			
	<i>Rosmarinus Officinalis</i> Rosmary	Rosmary: 1.5x1m			
	Grass				



Elevation

Main square
Sloping down structure
Serail's square
Parking



Section B-B

Parking

Multifunctional platform



Section C-C

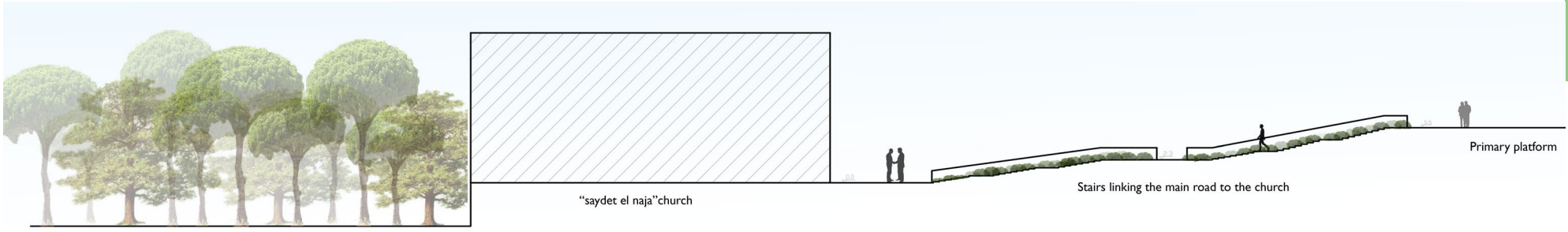
Sports fields

Outdoor pray area

Church access area

Gate

Fig 59- Sections & elevation



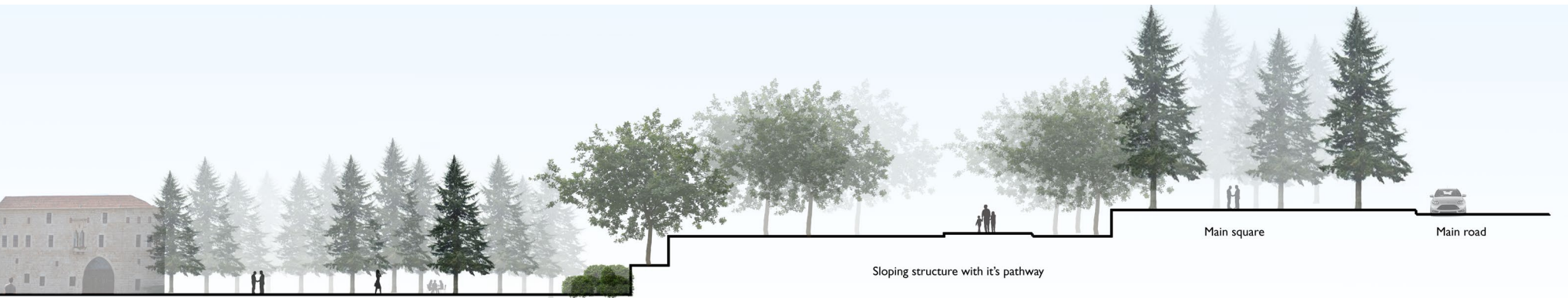
Pine and oak forest

"saydet el naja" church

Stairs linking the main road to the church

Primary platform

Section A-A



Serail's area, outdoor exhibition platforms

Sloping structure with its pathway

Main square

Main road



hering and festival's square

Sloping Structure

Main Square



Outdoor basketball field



Backgamond and chess tables



Pathway through mediterranean vegetation



Outdoor reading area



Pedestrian friendly street

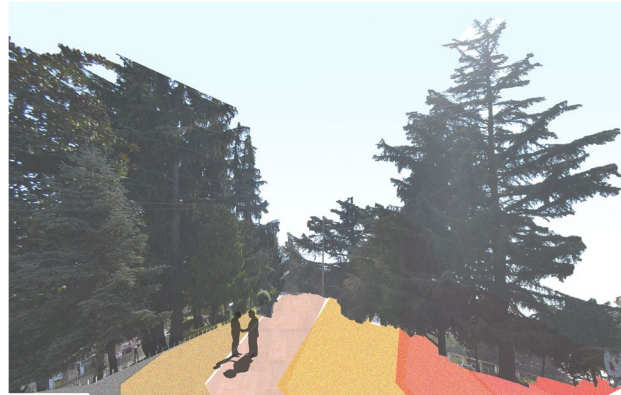


Seating around tree trunks

Fig 60- Inspiration images



3D View of the Sloping Structure with Grass Areas



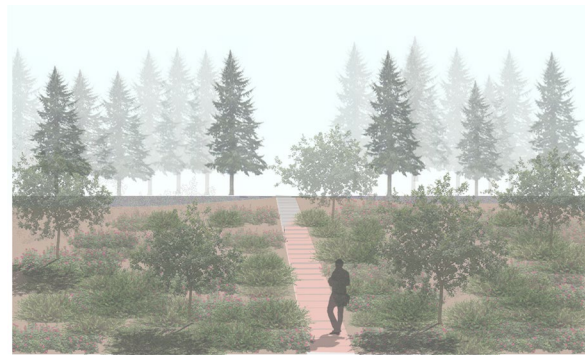
Photomontage of the Arrival Area



Photomontage of the Reading Area



3D View of the Interactional Area



3D view of the stairs leading to the Church



Photomontage of the Sports Square in the Active Area

Fig 61-Design perspectives

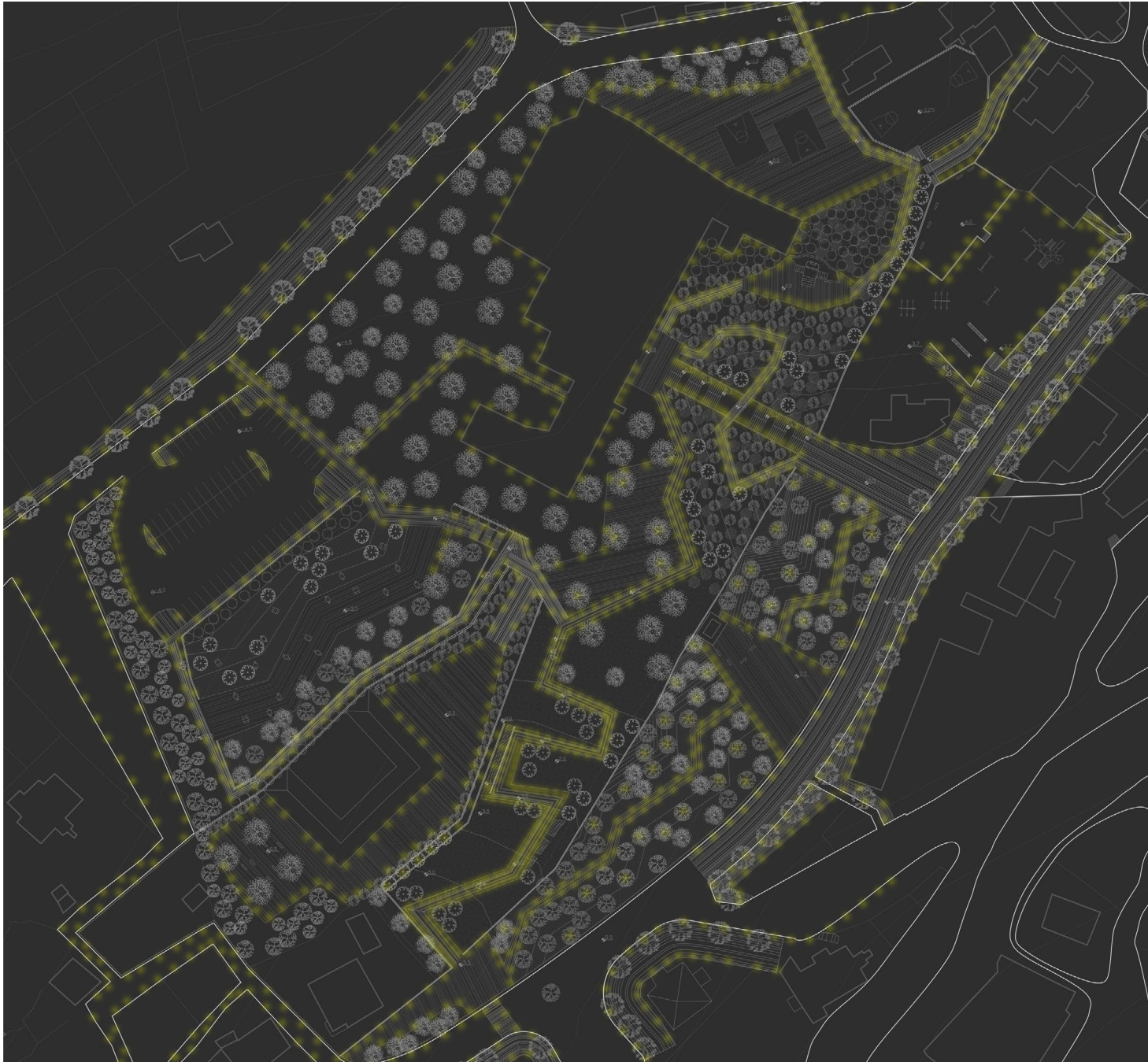


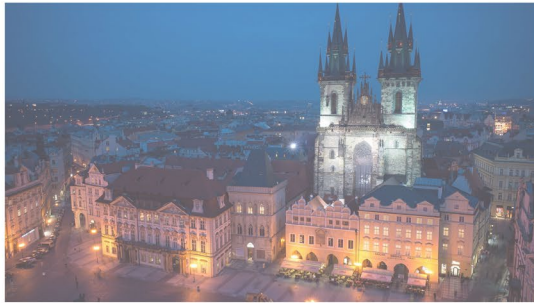
Fig 62-Lighting Plan



Lighting of the main road



Lighting of trees on the arrival area



Lighting of the buildings on site (church and serail)



Lighting for pathways in the area of interest

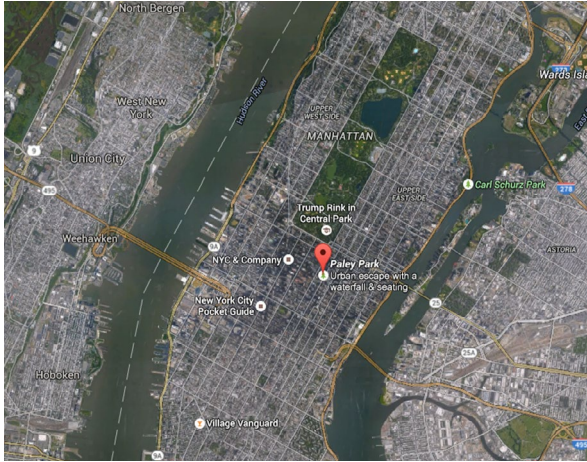


Lighting for pathways in vegetated areas

Fig 63-Lighting Plan

CASE STUDIES

Paley Park



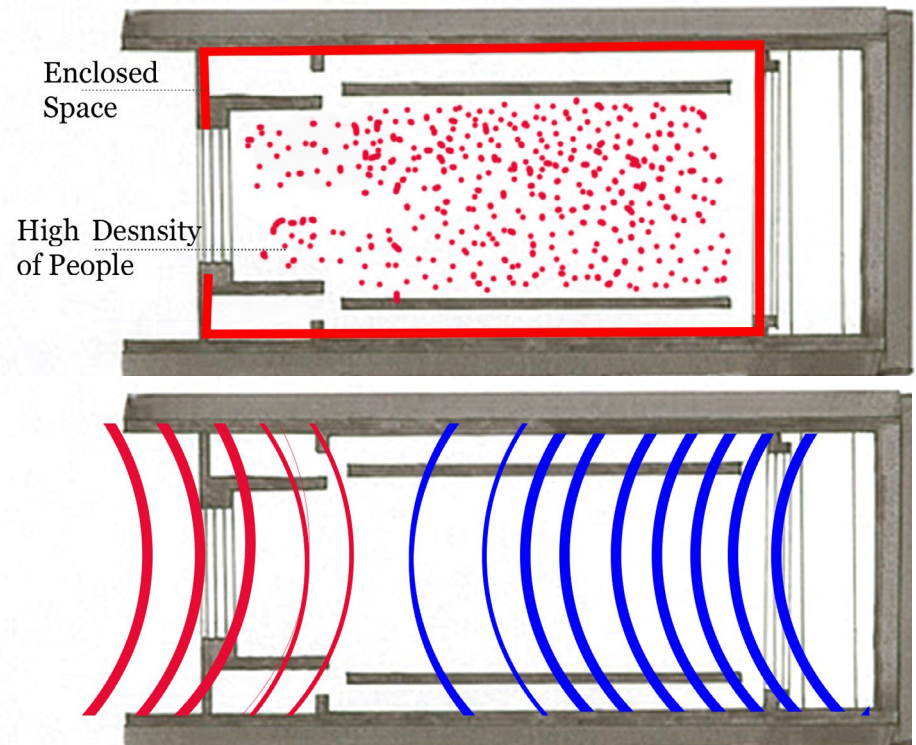
Location: New York City

Designed by: Zion and Breen

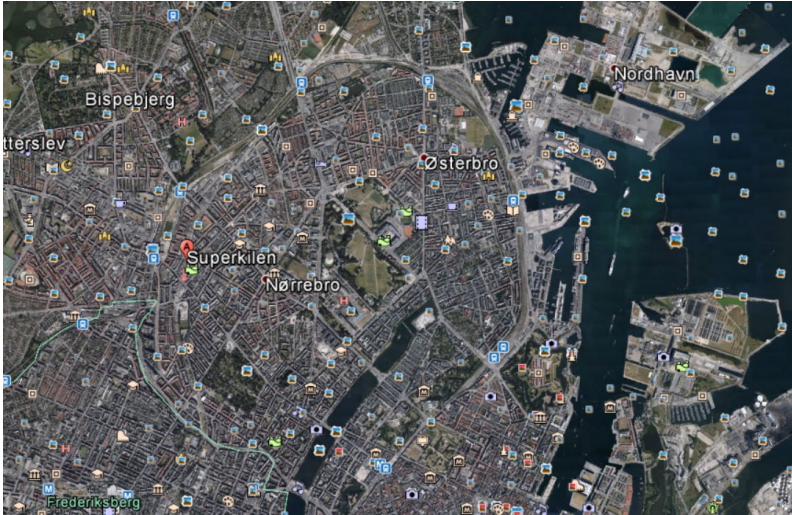
Implementation: Completed in 1967

Size: 4,200 Sq feet

This project is dealing with a small pocket garden in New York City. It's an urban oasis in the middle of tall buildings that was designed with movable seatings as well as fixed seatings integrated with the planters. The location of this garden is interesting as it's right on the street and allow people to have interaction with the people passing. Also the fountain of the garden buffers the sound of the street and allows people to feel in a cocoon and disconnected from the urban life within a very narrow open space.



Superkilen Park



Location: Copenhagen, Denmark

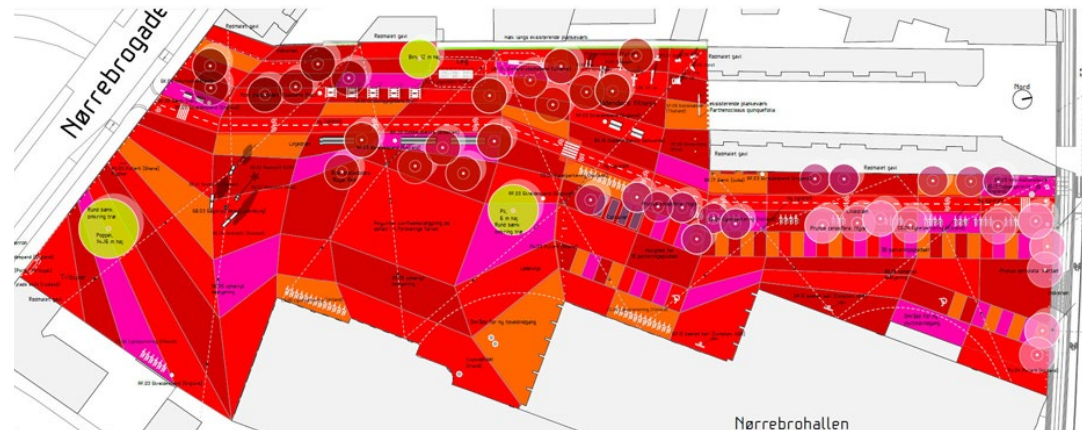
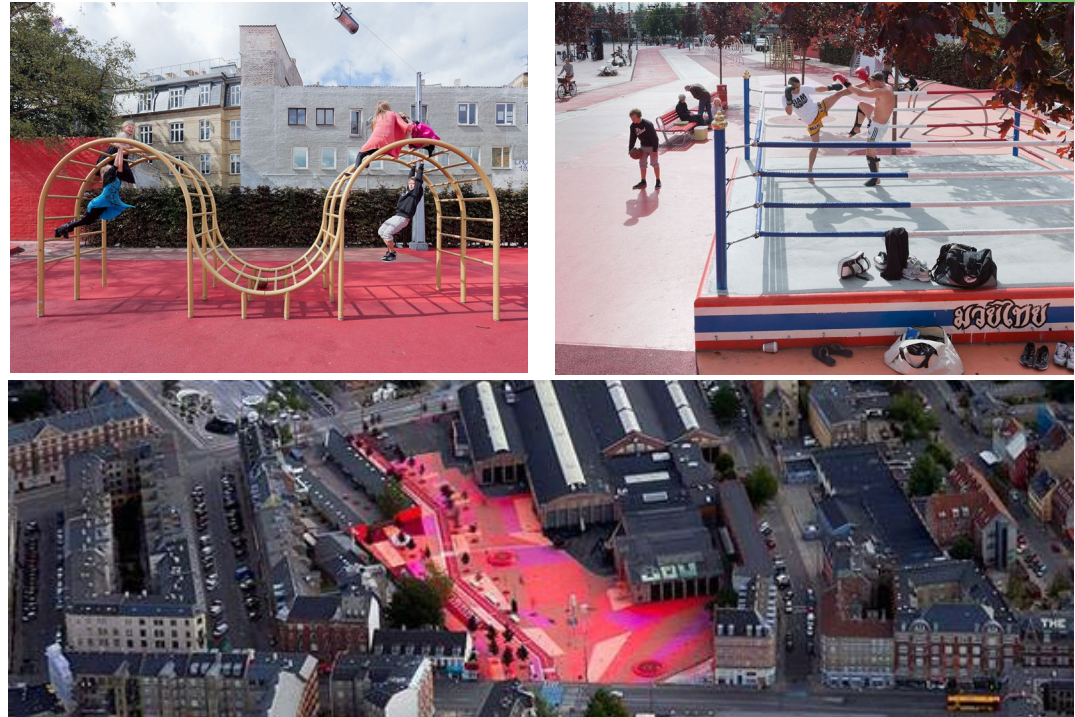
Designed by:BIG

Implementation: Completed in 2002

Size: 355,000 Sq feet

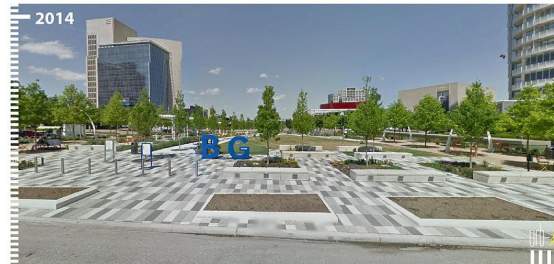
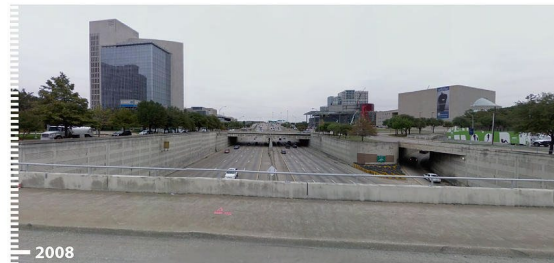
This project was designed through an intense public participation process with the surrounding community, representing the voices of more than 60 nationalities.

It includes a variety of features giving different functions to the spaces and catering for all the different group ages (fig50) The designer was able to create a healthy environment for the whole community to interact far from city pollution and vehicular traffic



Ref: Superkilen Urban Park. (n.d.). Retrieved January 26, 2016, from <http://centerforactivedesign.org/superkilen/>

Before& After



Cities Are built fr human however if you look at most of them you would feel like they are designed for cars, especially in the world's most populated places like Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Seeing that, a brazilian urban planning collective called Urb-i set out to demonstrate that imbalance and showoff examples of more people friendly design.

The results give us hope that our cities are becoming more beautiful places to live in. In fact, by ooking at the evolution of the streets over the year on google street view, one will notice how mre attractive the streets become when they create more pedestrian friendly facilities.

Ref: Before & After: 30 Photos that Prove the Power of Designing with Pedestrians in Mind. (2015). Retrieved January 26, 2016, from <http://www.archdaily.com/773139/before-and-after-30-photos-that-prove-the-power-of-designing-with-pedestrians-in-mind>

Queens Plaza



Location: Queens, New York

Designed by: WRT

Implementation: Completed in 2012

Size: 0.6 Acre Plaza, 2Km streetscape

The site was very dangerous harsh and hostile, it was resigned in order to improve the transportation infrastructure to smooth the flow of traffic and provide a safe and comfortable bicycle and pedestrian route.

It is a very successful example of how pedestrian ecology and vehicles could use the same infrastructure in a sustainable way.



Ref: Thoren, R. (n.d.). Queens plaza. In Landscape of change innovative design and reinvented sites (pp. 37-43). Timber press.