

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT
UNDERGRADUATE CAPSTONE PROJECT
IN
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
SUBMITTAL FORM

THE HISTORICAL TIES

by

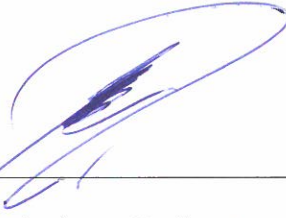
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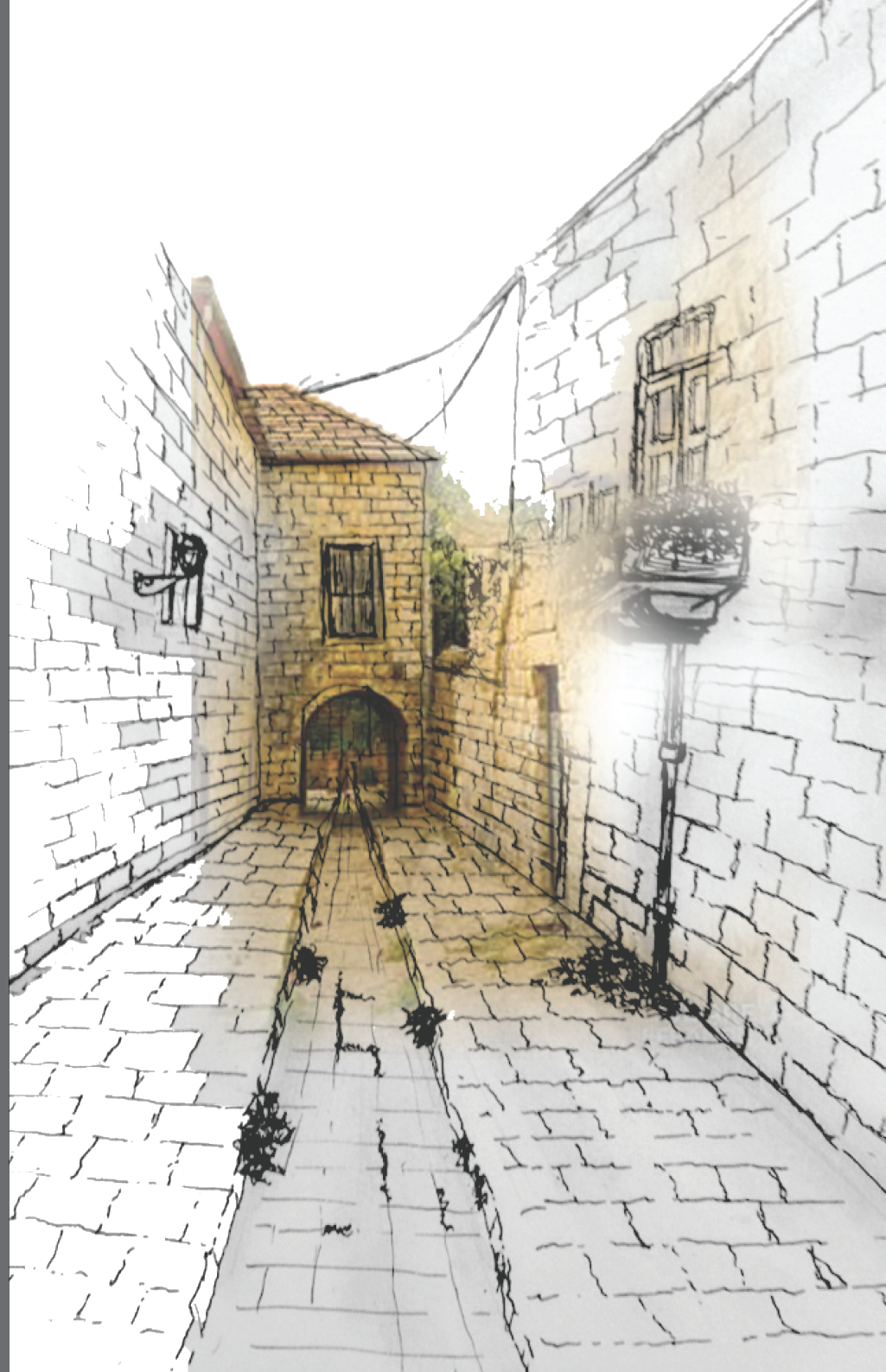


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INTRODUCTION

*"Life is more important than architecture."
Oscar Niemeyer*

THE WORK PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES THE EFFORT DONE DURING THE FIRST SEMESTER OF THE FINAL YEAR PROJECT (FYP). DURING THE SEMESTER WE HAVE PASSED THROUGH SEVERAL PHASES STARTING BY A WARM-UP EXERCISE DURING WHICH WE HAVE PROVIDED INITIAL IDEAS ON OUR POSSIBLE THEMATIC FOCUS AND POTENTIAL SITES; AND ENDING UP BY ONE FINAL SCHEMATIC DESIGN. MY FYP WAS ABOUT DEIR EL QAMAR VILLAGE BEING MY ORIGINAL HOMETOWN WHERE I SHARE LOTS OF MEMORIES FROM MY CHILDHOOD.

DEIR EL QAMAR IS A VILLAGE LOCATED ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF CHOUF DISTRICT OF MOUNT LEBANON, WITH AN AREA OF 3 KM² AND SITUATED AT 850 M ABOVE SEA LEVEL. IT IS FOUND 16 KM AWAY FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST AND 40 KM AWAY FROM BEIRUT. THE REGION COMPRISES VALLEYS AND MOUNTAINS OF THE WESTERN SLOPES OF CHOUF HILLS. TODAY, DEIR EL QAMAR COUNTS ABOUT 10,000 INHABITANTS WHO INTEND TO PRESERVE NOT ONLY ITS ARCHITECTURE, WHICH DATES BACK TO FEUDAL TIMES, BUT ALSO ITS COBBLED STREETS, WALLED GARDENS

AND PICTURESQUE SECLUDED CORNERS. IN THIS PROJECT, I AM EXPLORING MORE CLOSELY THE TOWN AND ITS HISTORY IN ADDITION TO ITS CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS. BY FOCUSING ON ITS HISTORY, I REALIZED THAT IT WAS A MAIN INDUSTRIAL SITE (BACK TO FAKHREDDINE I REGIMEN) EXPANDING IN AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURE AND COMMERCE, AND NOWADAYS DEIR EL QAMAR IS ONLY KNOWN FOR ITS HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE WITHOUT TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION ITS LANDSCAPE NATURAL LAYER.

THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS WILL EXPLORE THESE IDEAS THROUGH PROBLEMATIC, THEORY, LITERATURE AND CASE STUDY ASSESSMENT, A DEEP ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED SITE DIVING INTO SCALES OF TOWN, NEIGHBORHOOD AND ALLEYS, PROPOSING DESIGN IDEAS AND REFLECTION OF THE PROCESS.

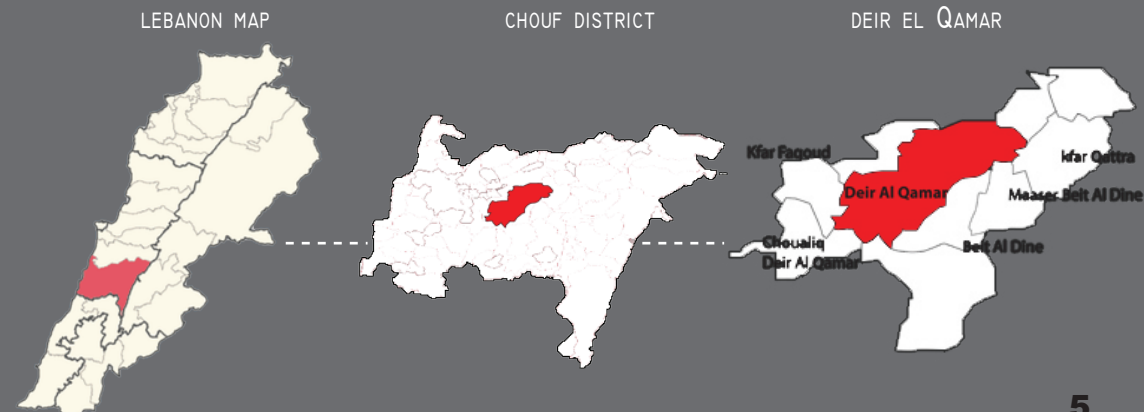


FIG 1: MAP SHOWING DEIR EL QAMAR ON MAP

PROJECT STATEMENT AND PROBLEM

DEIR EL QAMAR IS A TRADITIONAL LEBANESE TOWN, WITH A UNIQUE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND. IN THE EARLIER YEARS, DEIR EL QAMAR PROSPERED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AND WAS PARTICULARLY KNOWN FOR ITS TRADITIONAL LEBANESE ARCHITECTURE: THE TOWN STAIRS AND ALLEYS. NOWADAYS, THE CHARACTER OF THE TOWN IS SLOWLY FADING AWAY, AND SHOULD BE REINFORCED AND EMPHASISED BY REVIVING ITS HISTORY THROUGH A SIMPLE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE HISTORICAL LANDMARKS THAT HAVE ALWAYS SURROUNDED THE MAIN STREET AND REMAINED UNSEEN IN THE ALLEYS FOR SO MANY YEARS.

BY LINKING THE MAIN STREET WITH ALLEYS AND HIGHLIGHTING THE HISTORICAL LANDMARKS, THE REVIVAL OF DEIR EL QAMAR'S NARRATIVE CAN BE ACHIEVED.

CURRENTLY, THE TOWN IS SUFFERING FROM ECONOMIC AND TOURISTIC CRISES GIVEN THE FACT THAT NUMBER OF TOURISTS IS DECREASING, LEADING TO DISPLACEMENT AND IMMIGRATION OF PEOPLE. IN ADDITION, AFTER INTERVIEWING PEOPLE LIVING NEARBY THESE ALLEYS, AND ASKING ABOUT THEIR MAIN PROBLEMS AND ISSUES, IT TURNED OUT THAT THE AREA IS NOT GIVEN THE SAME ATTRACTION AS

THE PUBLIC SQUARE EVEN THOUGH IT IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE TOURISTIC AND HISTORICAL REGION AS SPECIFIED BY THE MUNICIPALITY. CONSEQUENTLY, THEY ARE FEELING AS IF THEY HAVE LOST CONNECTIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE AND HAVE DIFFICULTIES IN MOVEMENT SPECIFICALLY FOR ELDERLY AND HANDICAPS.

THROUGH RESEARCH AND EVALUATION, I CREATED THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM (FIGURE 2) TO SHOW THE MULTIPLE TYPES OF USE AN ALLEY CAN MAINTAIN. I EVALUATED THE DAILY FUTURE AND POTENTIAL USE OF AN ALLEY, NOTING THE "DAY IN THE LIFE" ACTIVITIES THESE SPACES COULD INCORPORATE. IN DOING THIS WORK, MY GOAL IS TO DESIGN WITH THE FLEXIBILITY OF ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE DIVERSE MIXTURE. FOLLOWING THIS PRINCIPLE WILL LEAD TO A SUSTAINABLE ENGAGEMENT IN PLACE AND A DESIGN THAT CAN CHANGE OVER TIME AND INCORPORATE MANY USES, CREATING A COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PEOPLE, PLACE AND BY DESIGNING THE POCKET SPACES FOUND ON THESE ALLEYS IN A WAY THAT ALLOWS LOCALS TO LEARN FROM HISTORY AND GENERATE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS THAT MATCH WITH THE EXISTING LANDMARKS, WE ARE CREATING CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE LOWER (AGRICULTURAL LAND), MIDDLE (PUBLIC SQUARE) AND UPPER (WOODLAND) PART OF THE TOWN.

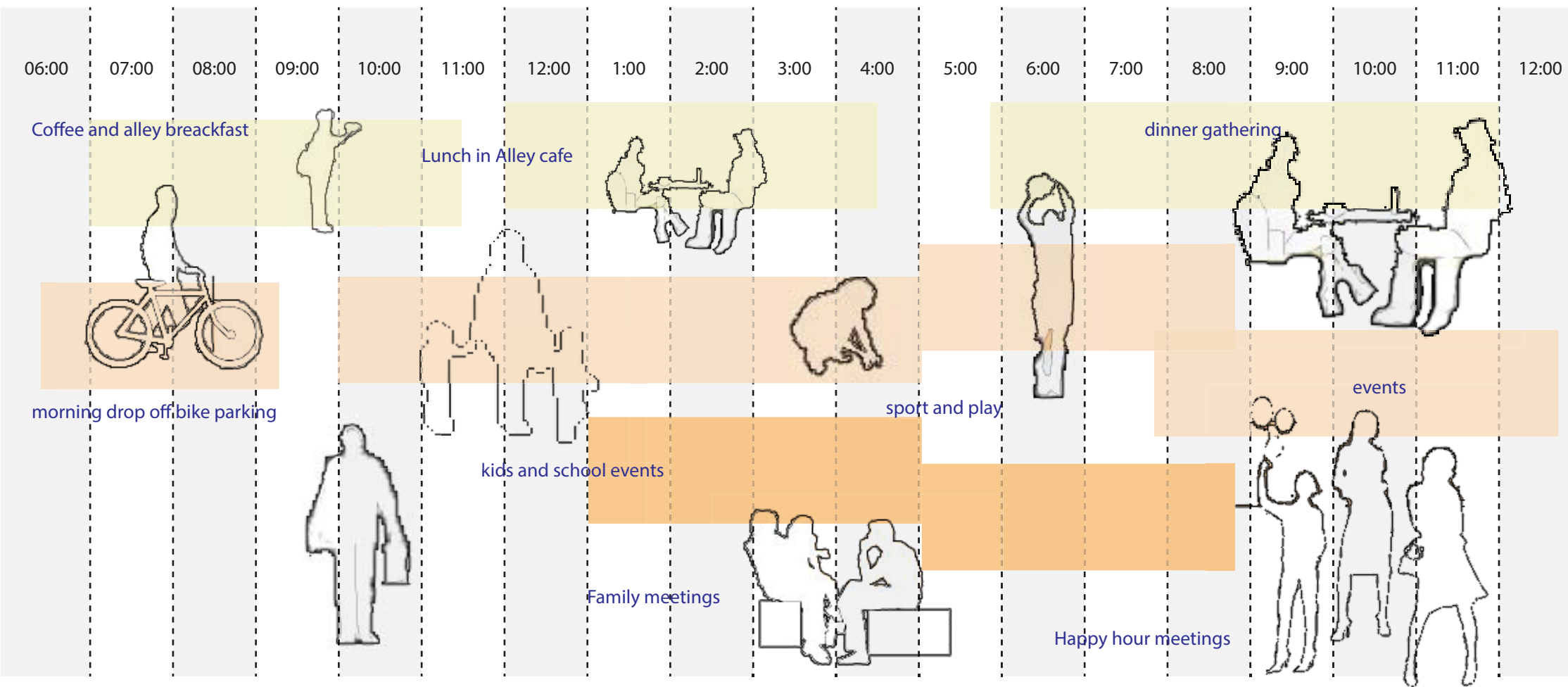


FIG 2: DIAGRAM SHOWING THE MULTIPLE TYPES OF USE AN ALLEY CAN MAINTAIN

THEORY

"We live within worlds of stories, and we use stories to shape those worlds."
Matthew Potteiger & Jamie Purinton

ACCORDING TO THE OXFORD CONCISE DICTIONARY, "NARRATIVE IS A SPOKEN OR WRITTEN ACCOUNT OF CONNECTED EVENTS IN ORDER OF HAPPENING", OR "THE PRACTICE OR ART OF NARRATION". NARRATIVE OR STORY TELLING IS A LINGUISTIC FORM WHICH PEOPLE USE TO UNDERSTAND THE WORLD ABOUT THEM (POLKINGHORNE, 1995). FOR THESE REASONS, NARRATIVE IS WIDELY USED IN EDUCATION AND HAS PROVED TO WORK EFFECTIVELY IN LANGUAGE LEARNING AND SCHOOL EDUCATION. FOR SCHOOL LEARNING STUDENTS ARE EXPOSED TO LITERATURE IN THE FORM OF THE STORYLINE IN NOVELS THAT DEAL WITH TOPICS RELATED TO COURSE CONTENT AND THIS PROVIDES A USEFUL METHOD OF INSTRUCTION (KOSTELECKY AND HOSKINSON, 2005).

AS POTTEIGER AND PURINTON (1998) STATE, THE TERM 'LANDSCAPE NARRATIVE' DESIGNATES THE INTERPLAY AND MUTUAL RELATIONSHIP THAT DEVELOPS BETWEEN LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND NARRATIVE. LANDSCAPE NOT ONLY SERVES AS THE BACKGROUND

SETTING FOR STORIES, BUT IS ITSELF A CHANGING, EVENTFUL FIGURE AND PROCESS THAT ENGENDER ITS OWN STORIES. THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO TURN LANDSCAPE NARRATIVE INTO REAL DESIGN PRACTICES. THE NARRATIVE CAN USE EXPLICIT STORYTELLING LANDSCAPES TO CONVEY MESSAGES AND TO CREATE OR CONSTITUTE THE LANDSCAPE EMBODIMENT OF COLLECTIVE HUMAN MEMORY, OR IT CAN BE ALREADY IMPLICIT IN LANDSCAPES AS INSCRIBED BY NATURAL PROCESSES AND CULTURAL PRACTICES (POTTEIGER AND PURINTON, 1998; RAKATANSKY, 1992). LANDSCAPE NARRATIVES ARE CLASSIFIED INTO SEVERAL TYPES SUCH AS 'NARRATIVE EXPERIENCES', 'ASSOCIATION AND REFERENCES' AND 'MEMORY LANDSCAPES' (E.G. INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPES AND STORYTELLING LANDSCAPES) (POTTEIGER AND PURINTON, 1998). ASSOCIATION AND REFERENCE NEED NOT NECESSARILY BE MEMORY LANDSCAPES, BUT SOME ELEMENTS IN A LANDSCAPE SHOULD BECOME CONNECTED WITH EXPERIENCES, EVENTS, HISTORY OR OTHER FORM OF NARRATIVE. HOWEVER, INTERPRETIVE LANDSCAPE IS A LANDSCAPE THAT HAS ELEMENTS AND PROGRAMS THAT TELL WHAT HAPPENED IN A CERTAIN PLACE. STORYTELLING LANDSCAPES ARE USUALLY PLACES

THEORY

DESIGNED TO TELL SPECIFIC STORIES WITH EXPLICIT REFERENCES TO PLOT, SCENES, EVENTS CHARACTERS, ETC. (POTTEIGERAND PURINTON, 1998). THEORETICALLY, PEOPLE SHOULD BE MORE MOTIVATED TO LEARN IF THEY BECOME CURIOUS ABOUT THE ISSUES AND ARE PLACED IN AN ENVIRONMENT WHICH IS RICH FOR LEARNING. IN ADDITION, CURIOSITY-AROUSING SCENES THAT CONNECT WITH VISITORS THROUGH EXPERIENCE, EVENTS, HISTORY, OR RELIGIOUS ALLEGORY COULD BE REFERRED TO AS ASSOCIATION AND REFERENCE TYPE OF LANDSCAPE NARRATIVE. THEY ALSO ENHANCE THE VISITORS' PERCEPTION, COGNITION AND EXPERIENCES. IT WOULD BE BENEFICIAL FOR LANDSCAPE DESIGNERS AND EDUCATORS, IN CREATING THEMATIC DISPLAYS, IF A POSITIVE INFLUENCE OF NARRATIVE LANDSCAPE ON LEARNING COULD BE SCIENTIFICALLY DEMONSTRATED.

SITE INVENTORY

TIMELINE

FAKHEREDDINE WAS FIRST IN BAAKLINE WHERE THERE WAS WATER SCARCITY AND THEREFORE RELOCATED TO DEIR-EL-QAMAR WHERE THERE WAS AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER. DUE TO THIS WATER ABUNDANCE, HE TRANSFORMED THE AREA INTO AGRICULTURAL TERRACES WHICH COVERS THE ENTIRE MOUNTAIN.

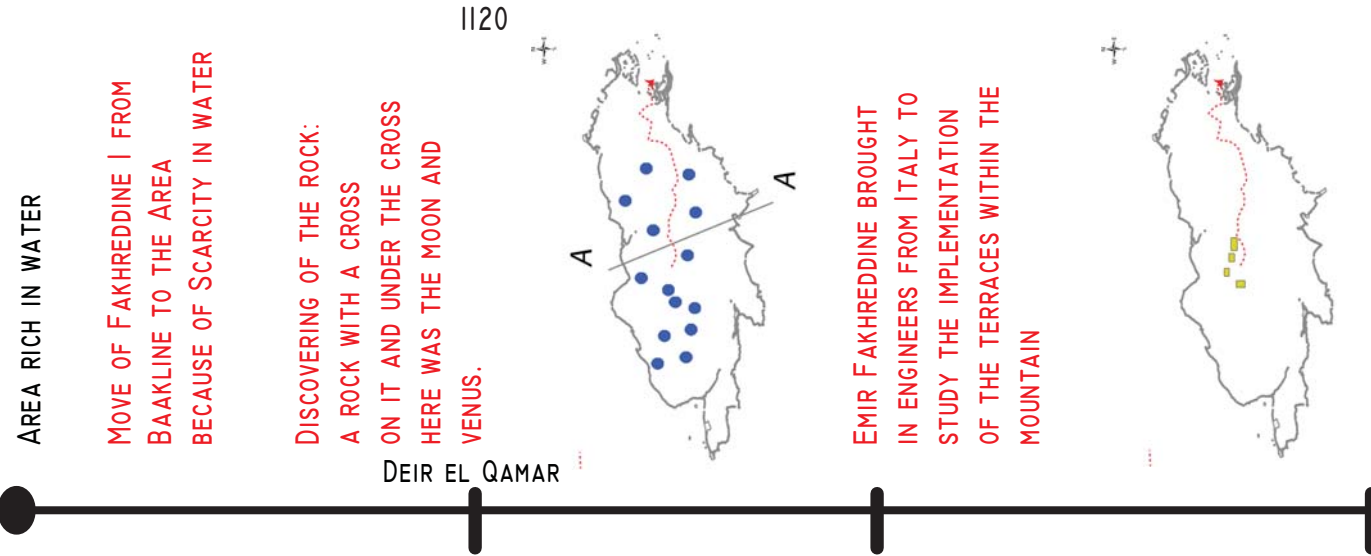
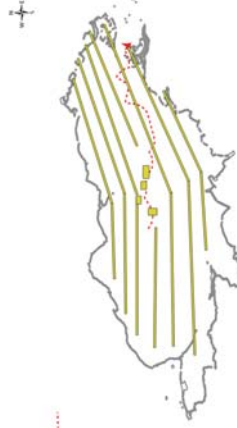


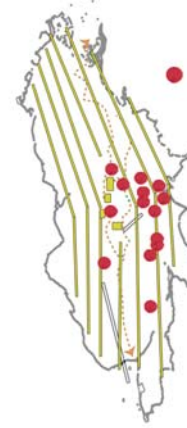
FIG 3: DIAGRAM SHOWING THE HISTORY OF DEIR EL QAMAR

TIMELINE

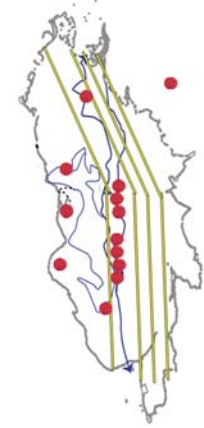
1100 TO 1700



1700 TO 1900



1900 TO 2000



BUILD OF WINDING COBBLED ALLEYS WITH STEPS AND VAULTED PASSAGES.

21ST CENTURY

DeirElQamar becomes the capital of Mount-Lebanon 1518

End of the Maan dynasty and succession of the Emirs Chehab 1697

Government of the moutassarifats 1861 to 1914.



TIMELINE

SECTIONS SHOWING THE HISTORY

IN 1500, THE AREA WAS COVERED WITH WILD VEGETATION AND GRASSLAND SUITABLE FOR PASTURAGE.

IN 1618, WITH THE MOVEMENT OF FAKHREDDINE TO THE REGION AND AFTER STUDYING THE MOUNTAIN TOPOLOGY, HE USED THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN FOR AGRICULTURAL PLANTATION SINCE ALL SUITABLE CONDITIONS ARE AVAILABLE (WATER, WIND DIRECTION, RELATIVELY FLAT LAND DUE TO TERRACES, ETC.) WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN HAVING A STEEP SLOPE.

NOWADAYS, WE STILL HAVE REMAINS OF AGRICULTURAL TERRACES THAT ARE STILL BEING USED. AS WE CAN SEE THE URBAN FABRIC IS SPREADING AND TAKING OVER THE TERRACES.

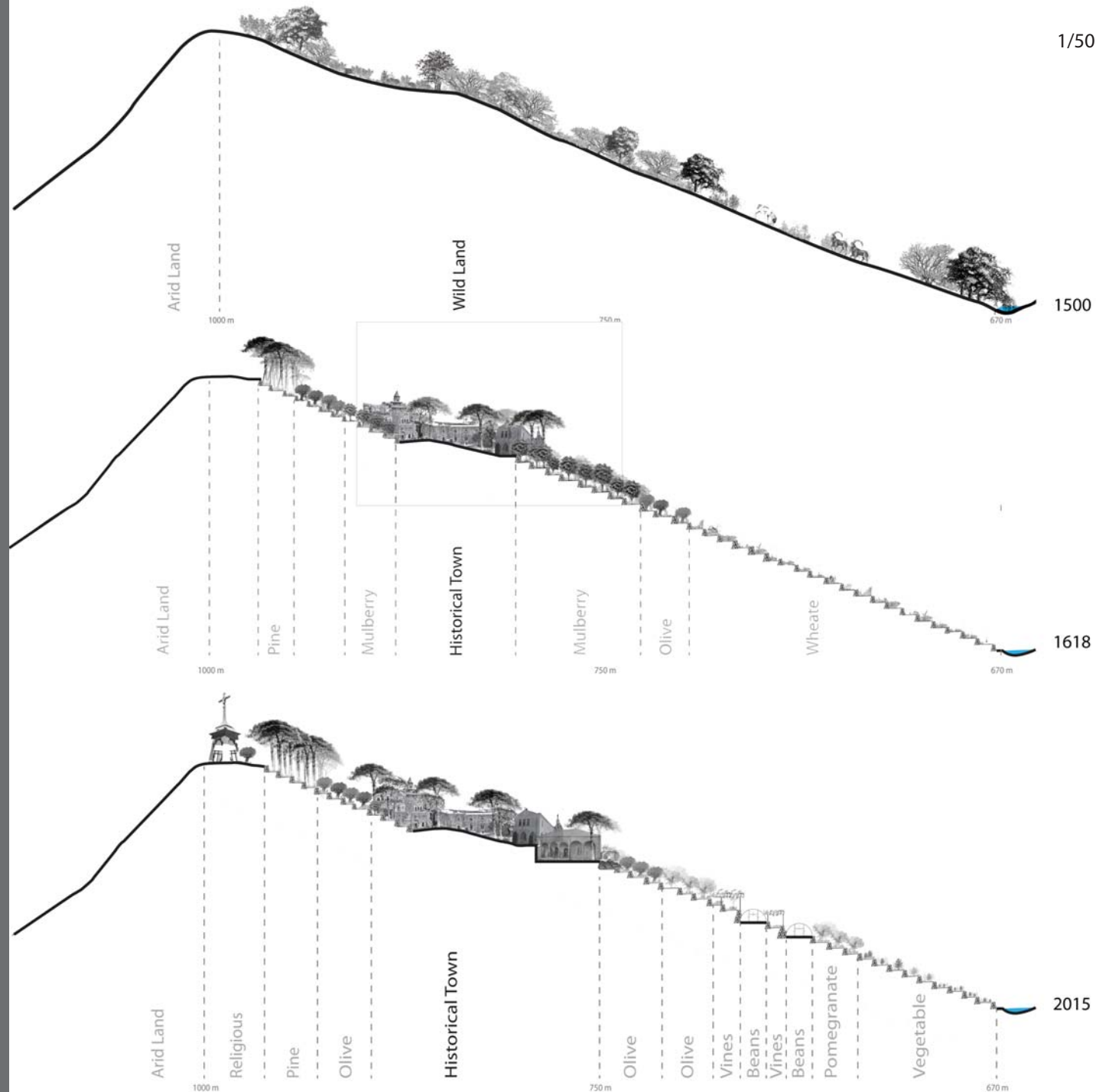


FIG 4: SECTIONS SHOWING DEIR EL QAMAR THROUGH THE HISTORY

TIMELINE

TABLES SHOWING THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HISTORY

YEAR : 1618















Agriculture In Deir el Qamar and Products in 1618			
Trees	Fruit	Product	No. Products Kontar (1 kontar= 143.8 kg)
Fig		Dried Fig 	30 per year
Olives		Olive Oil and Soap 	1250 per year
Pine		Pine Seeds 	—
Mulberry		Silk 	—
Wheate			—
Grap Vines		Wine and Arak 	250 per year
Nicotiana Tabacum Petum		Cigaret 	

FIG 5: TABLES SHOWING THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HISTORY IN 1618

TIMELINE

TABLES SHOWING DOMESTIC ANIMALS PRODUCTION









Agriculture In Deir el Qamar and Products in 1618			
Animal Name	Animal	Product	No. Products
Cow			100 per week
		Tanning	
Sheep			200 per week
		Tanning	
Horses			300
Silkworm			30000 per year

FIG 6: TABLES SHOWING THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HISTORY IN 1618

TIMELINE

TABLES SHOWING THE PRODUCTION HISTORY

YEAR : 2015













Agriculture In Deir el Qamar and Products in 2015			
Trees	Fruit	Products	No. Products
Apple		Apple Vinegar 	
Olives		Olive Oil and Soap 	
Pine		Pine Seeds 	
Bean		Bean 	
Pomegranate		Pomegranate Syrup 	
Grape Vines		Wine and Arak 	
Other Vegetables			

FIG 7: TABLE SHOWING THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HISTORY IN 2015

SITE INVENTORY

EXISTING ZONES

WOODLANDS

THIS ZONE REPRESENTS ONE OF THE PRESERVED WOODLANDS IN DEIR EL QAMAR REGION. AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 8, THESE WOODLANDS ARE LOCATED ON THE MOUNTAIN HILLS ADJACENT TO THE URBAN LANDSCAPE WHICH INCLUDES THE HISTORICAL ZONE IN INTEREST.



WOODLAND



HISTORICAL ZONE

FIG 8: PERSPECTIVE SHOWING WOODLANDS IN DEIR EL QAMAR



FIG 9: PICTURES SHOWING DIFFERENT WOODLANDS IN DEIR EL QAMAR

SITE INVENTORY

EXISTING ZONES

URBANIZED ZONE

THIS AREA SURROUNDS THE HISTORICAL ZONE BY FORMING AN URBAN BELT AROUND IT (FIGURE 10). IT IS WORTH TO BE NOTED THAT THIS AREA COMPRISES MANY HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AS WELL. THIS CAN EXPLAIN THE URBANIZATION MOVEMENT TOWARDS THE PERIPHERIES OF THE TOWN.



● **URBANIZED LAND** ● **HISTORICAL ZONE**
FIG 10: PERSPECTIVE SHOWING URBANIZED ZONE IN DEIR EL QAMAR



FIG II: PICTURES SHOWING DIFFERENT LANDMARKS IN DEIR EL QAMAR

SITE INVENTORY

EXISTING ZONES

AGRICULTURAL ZONE

THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY THE DOMINANT PART OF THE TOWN ARE NOWADAYS RESTRICTED TO A LIMITED AREA TOWARDS THE LOWER PART OF THE MOUNTAIN (FIGURE 12). THE UPPER PART STILL CONTAINS SOME AGRICULTURAL LANDS BUT NOT AS DENSE AS THE LOWER PART DUE TO THE URBANIZATION PROCESS.



● AGRICULTURAL LANDS ● HISTORICAL ZONE

FIG 12: PERSPECTIVE SHOWING AGRICULTURAL ZONE IN DEIR EL QAMAR



FIG 13: PICTURES SHOWING DIFFERENT AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN DEIR EL QAMAR

SITE INVENTORY

EXISTING ZONING PLAN

ZONES

IN FIGURE 14, THE 4 AFOREMENTIONED ZONES ARE REPRESENTED ON THE GENERAL MAP OF DEIR EL QAMAR IN A WAY THAT SHOWS THE DIFFERENT REGIONS (WOODLAND, URBANIZED, AGRICULTURAL AND HISTORICAL ZONES) WITH THEIR PROXIMITY TOWARDS EACH OTHER.

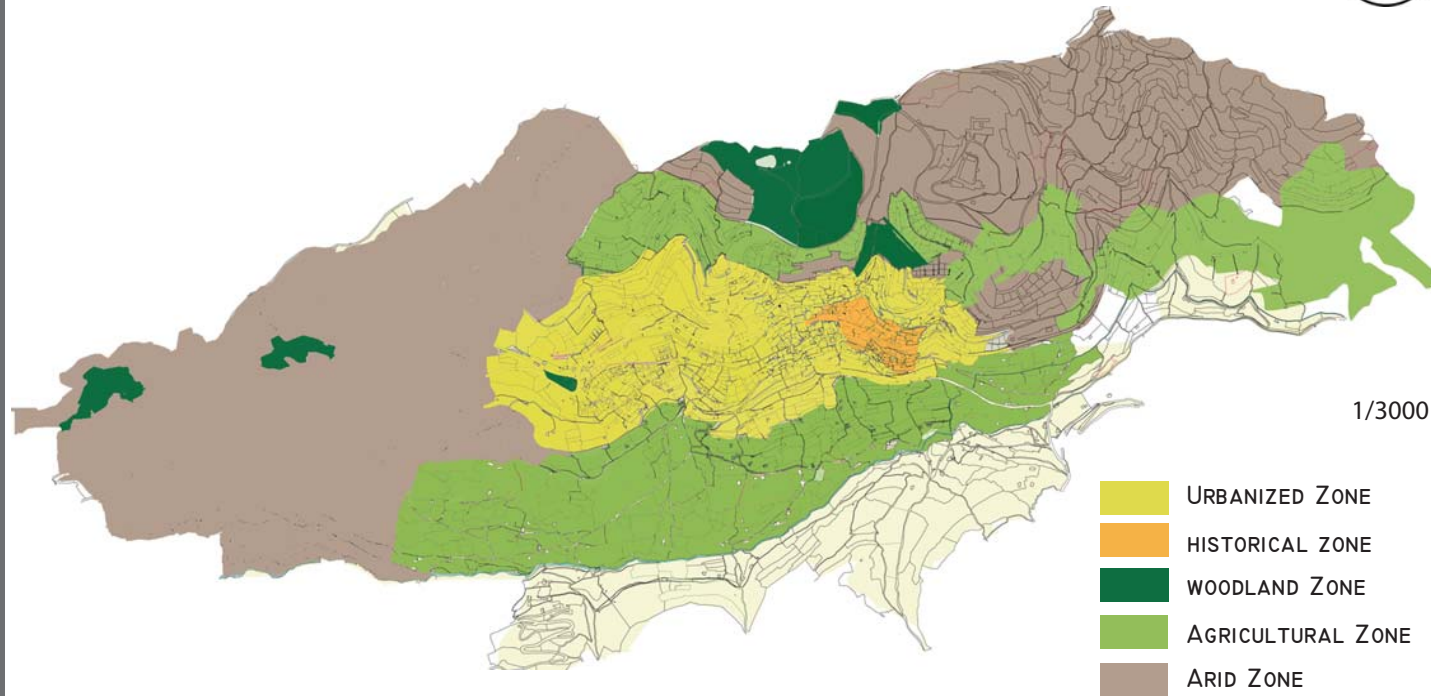


FIG 14: MAP SHOWING THE DIFFERENT ZONES OF DEIR EL QAMAR



FIG 15: PICTURES SHOWING THE DIFFERENT ARID ZONES OF DEIR EL QAMAR

SITE INVENTORY

FUTURE PLANNING

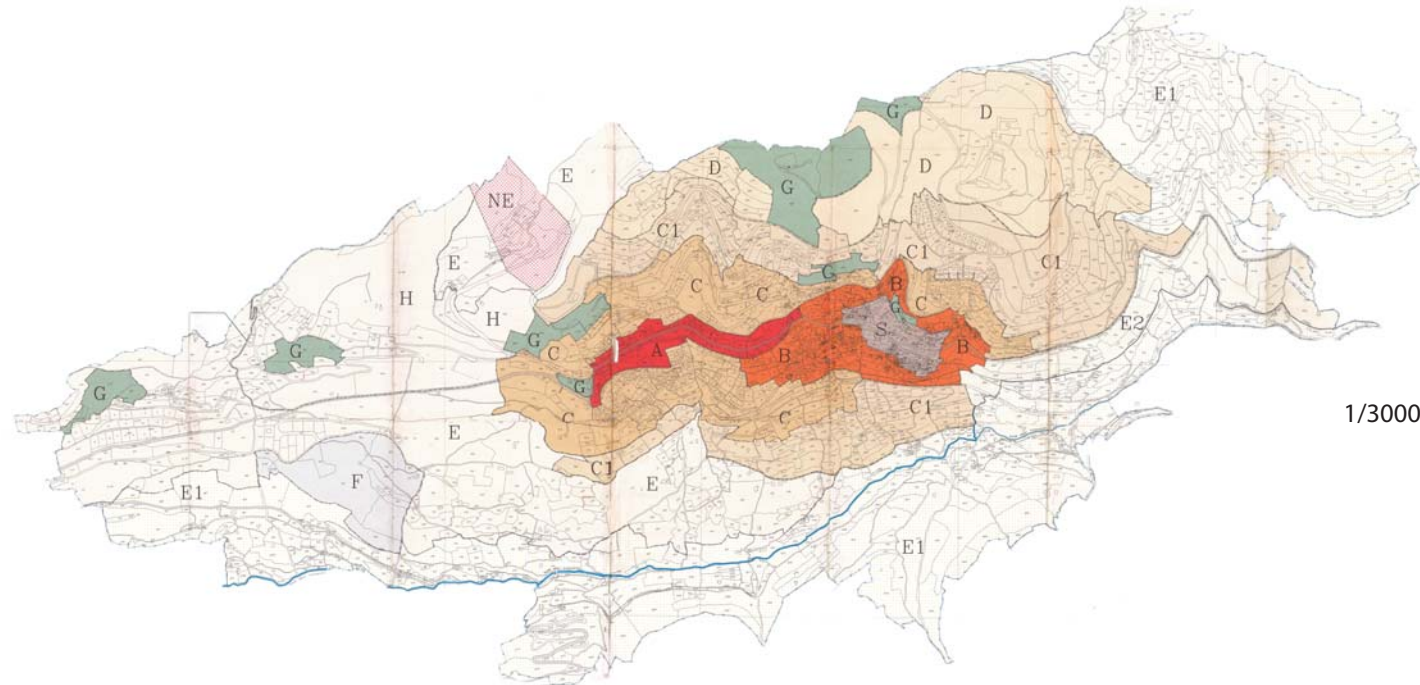


FIGURE 16 SHOWS CLEARLY THE FUTURE ZONE PLANNING OF DEIR EL QAMAR REGION AS PROVIDED BY THE MUNICIPALITY. IT IS NOTED THAT THE MORE FAR FROM THE CENTER OF THE TOWN THE LESS ARE THE HEIGHT AND SURFACE OF THE RESIDENTIAL AREA. THIS STRATEGY IS IMPLEMENTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY TO ALLOW MORE SPACE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL LAND IN SOME PARTS AND TO WOODLANDS IN OTHER PARTS.

FIG 16: MAP SHOWING THE DIFFERENT FUTURE PLANNING OF DEIR EL QAMAR

- A COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL ZONE
- B MAIN RESIDENTIAL ZONE
- C RESIDENTIAL ZONE MAX HEIGHT 6.5 M
- C1 RESIDENTIAL ZONE MAX HEIGHT 6.5 M
- G GREEN ZONE
- H LEISURE ZONE
- E RESIDENTIAL ZONE MAX HEIGHT 7.5 M
- E1 RESIDENTIAL ZONE MAX HEIGHT 6 M
- E2 RESIDENTIAL ZONE MAX HEIGHT 7.5 M
- S HISTORICAL ZONE
- F INDUSTRIAL ZONE

SITE INVENTORY

LAND USE AND LANDMARKS

DEIR EL QAMAR IS A HISTORICAL TOWN WITH MANY CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS LANDMARKS WHICH ARE MAINLY LOCATED AT THE TOWN CENTER AND GIVING LITTLE ROOM FOR GREEN SPACES.

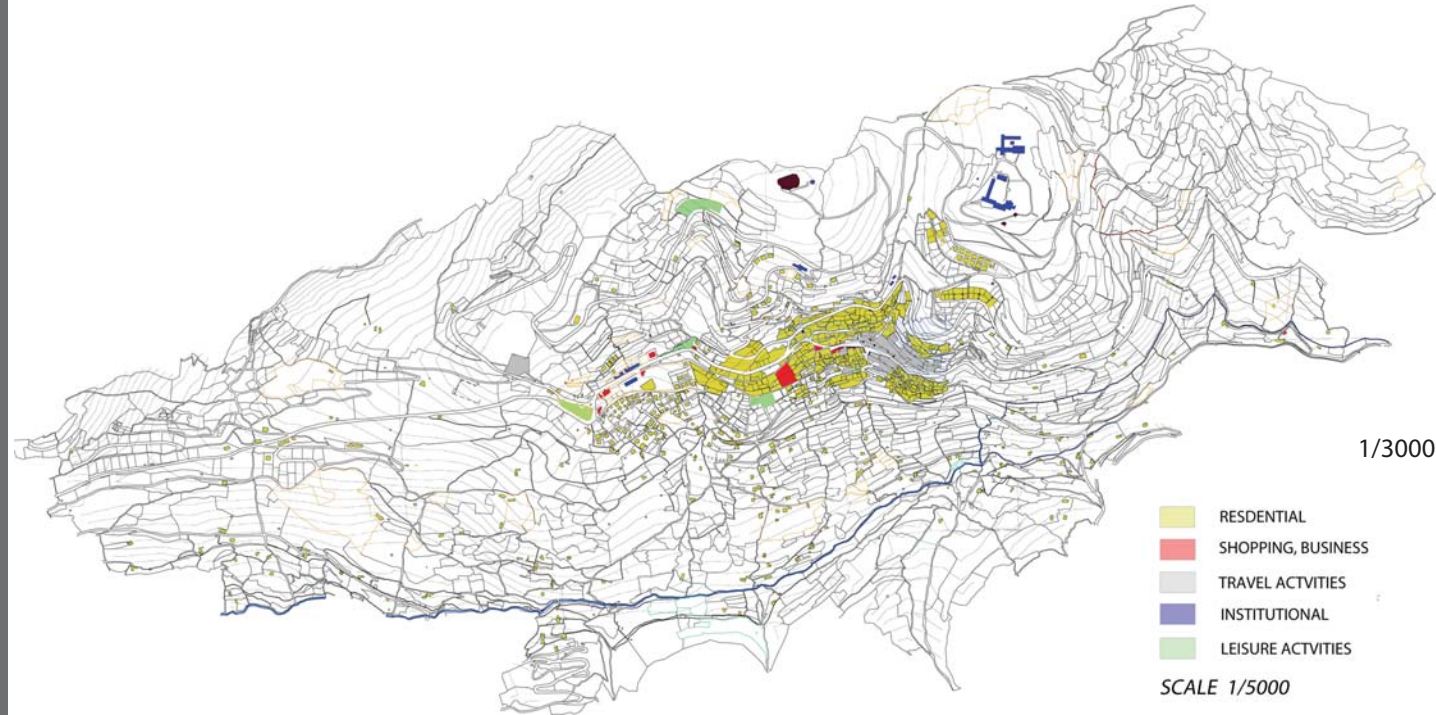


FIG 17: MAP SHOWING THE DIFFERENT LAND USE AND LANDMARKS IN DEIR EL QAMAR



FIG 18: PICTURES SHOWING THE DIFFERENT LANDMARKS OF DEIR EL QAMAR

SITE INVENTORY

WOODLAND IN DEIR EL QAMAR

AS WE MOVE AWAY FROM THE CENTER, MORE GREEN PATCHES ARE FOUND WHICH ARE THE PRESERVED WOODLAND OF DEIR EL QAMAR. THE RESERVED VEGETATION INCLUDES PINE, OAK AND CYPRESS TREES WHICH ARE ONE OF THE OLDEST TREES IN LEBANON .THE RESERVED VEGETATION INCLUDES PINE, OAK AND CYPRESS TREES WHICH ARE ONE OF THE OLDEST TREES IN LEBANON.



FIG 19: MAP SHOWING THE DIFFERENT WOODLAND IN DEIR EL QAMAR



FIG 20: PICTURES SHOWING THE DIFFERENT RESERVES OF DEIR EL QAMAR

SITE INVENTORY

WATER WAYS

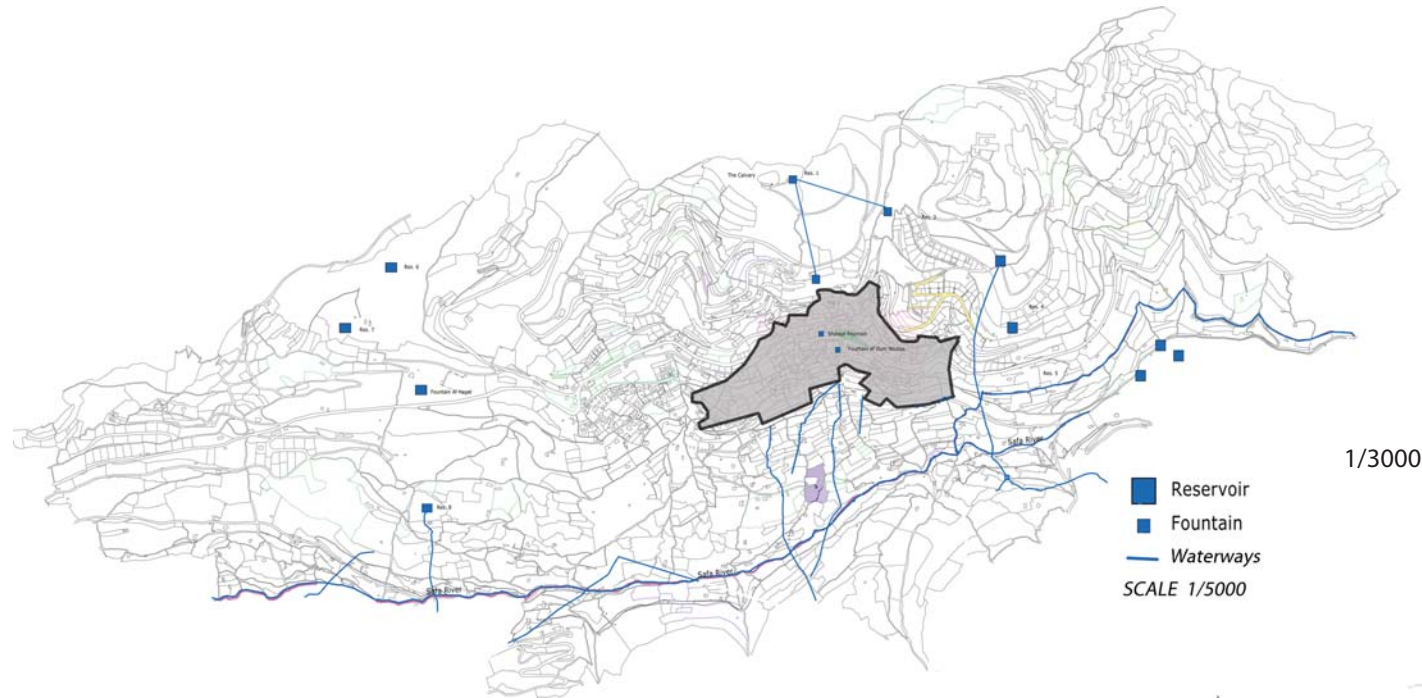


FIG 21: MAP SHOWING THE DIFFERENT WATER WAYS IN DEIR EL QAMAR

THIS MAP SHOWS THE WELLS SPREAD ACROSS THE TOWN. AS YOU CAN SEE THESE WELLS ARE LOCATED WITHIN THE GREEN BELT SHOWN BEFORE. AT THE TOWN CENTER, THERE ARE TWO HISTORICAL FOUNTAINS BUILT AT THE TIME OF FAKHER EL DIN.



FIG 22: PICTURES SHOWING THE DIFFERENT HISTORICAL FOUNTAINS OF DEIR EL QAMAR

SITE INVENTORY

PRIMARY ROAD HIERACHY

THERE IS ONE MAIN ROAD PASSING THROUGH THE HISTORICAL AREA OF DEIR EL QAMAR. THIS ROAD LEADS ALL THE WAY TO BEIT EL DEIN. AS YOU CAN SEE, THERE ARE A LOT OF SECONDARY AND TERTIARY ROADS WHICH CONNECT ALL THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL LANDMARKS,



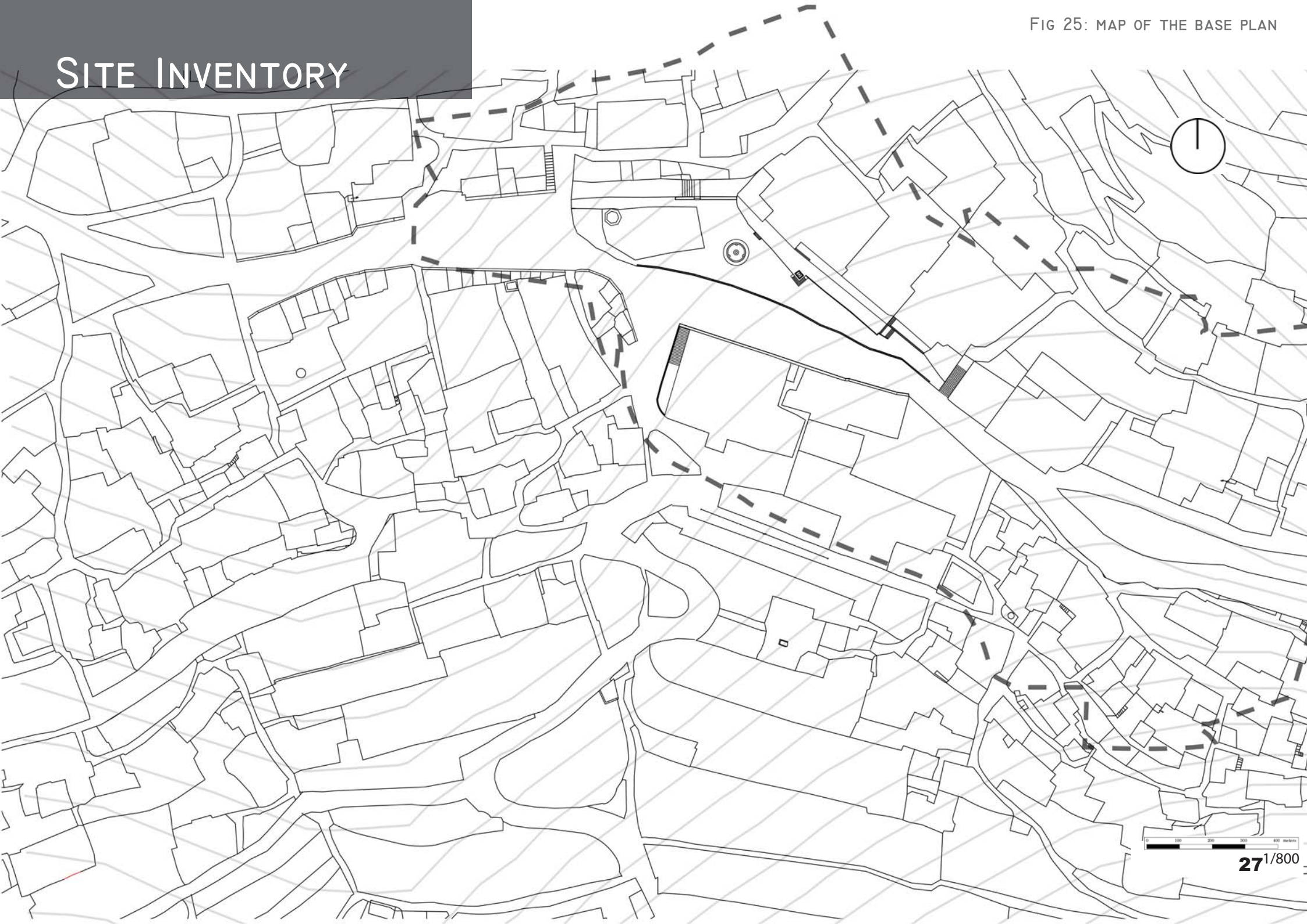
FIG 23: MAP SHOWING THE DIFFERENT ROADS IN DEIR EL QAMAR



FIG 24: PICTURES SHOWING THE DIFFERENT ROADS OF DEIR EL QAMAR

SITE INVENTORY

FIG 25: MAP OF THE BASE PLAN



SITE INVENTORY

EXISTING VEGETATION

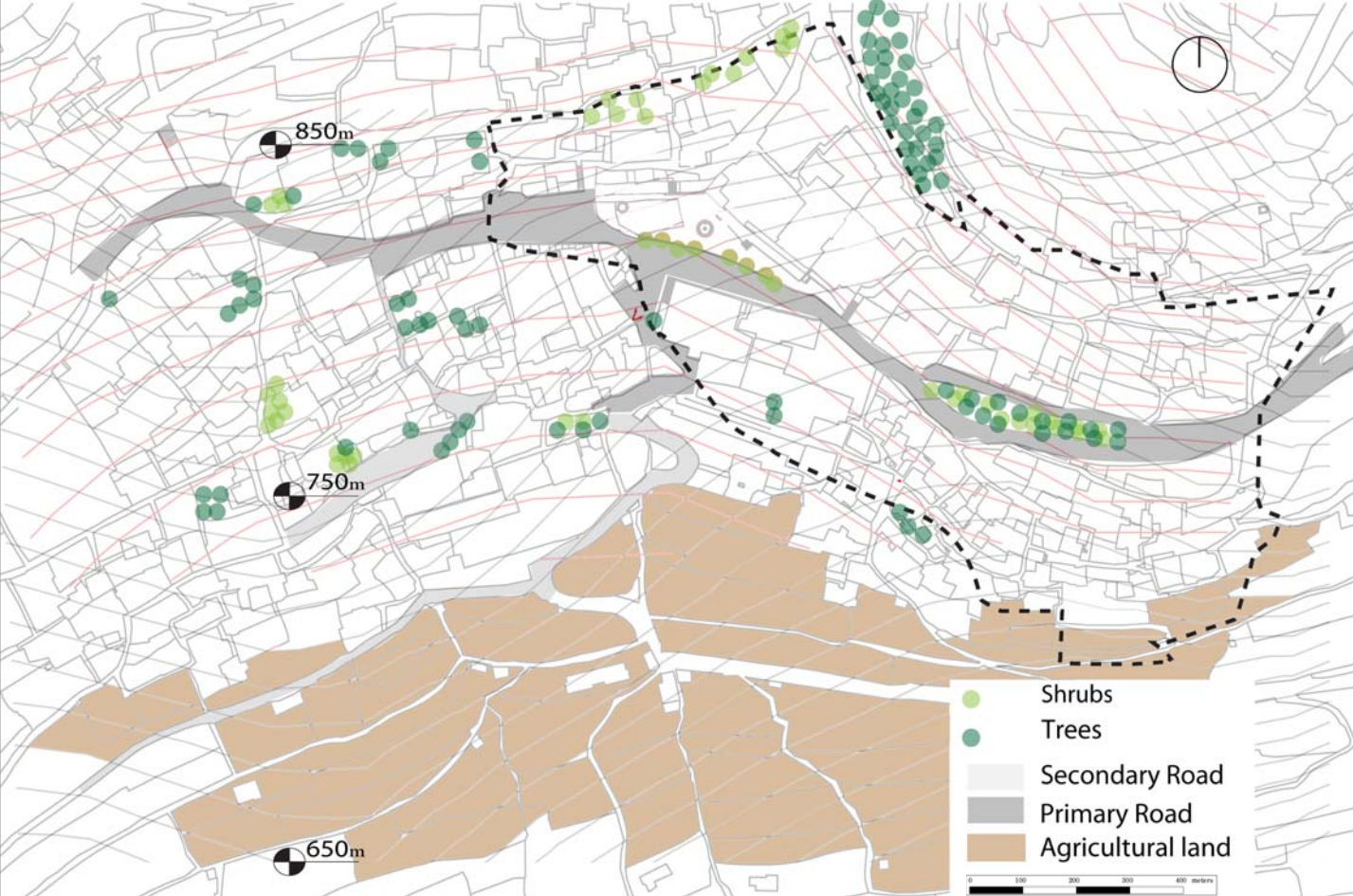


FIG 26: MAP SHOWING THE EXISTING VEGETATION NEAR THE PULIC SQUARE AREA

1/500

SITE INVENTORY

PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

AS I ZOOMED INTO THE HISTORICAL AREA, I STUDIES THE ALLEYS AND REALIZED THAT THERE ARE TWO TYPES: FLAT AND STEPPED ALLEYS. I LOCATED THE POCKET SPACES SITUATED ON THESE ALLEYS AND CALCULATED THE WALKING PROXIMITY FROM THE TOWN CENTER TO THESE SPACES AND BACK.

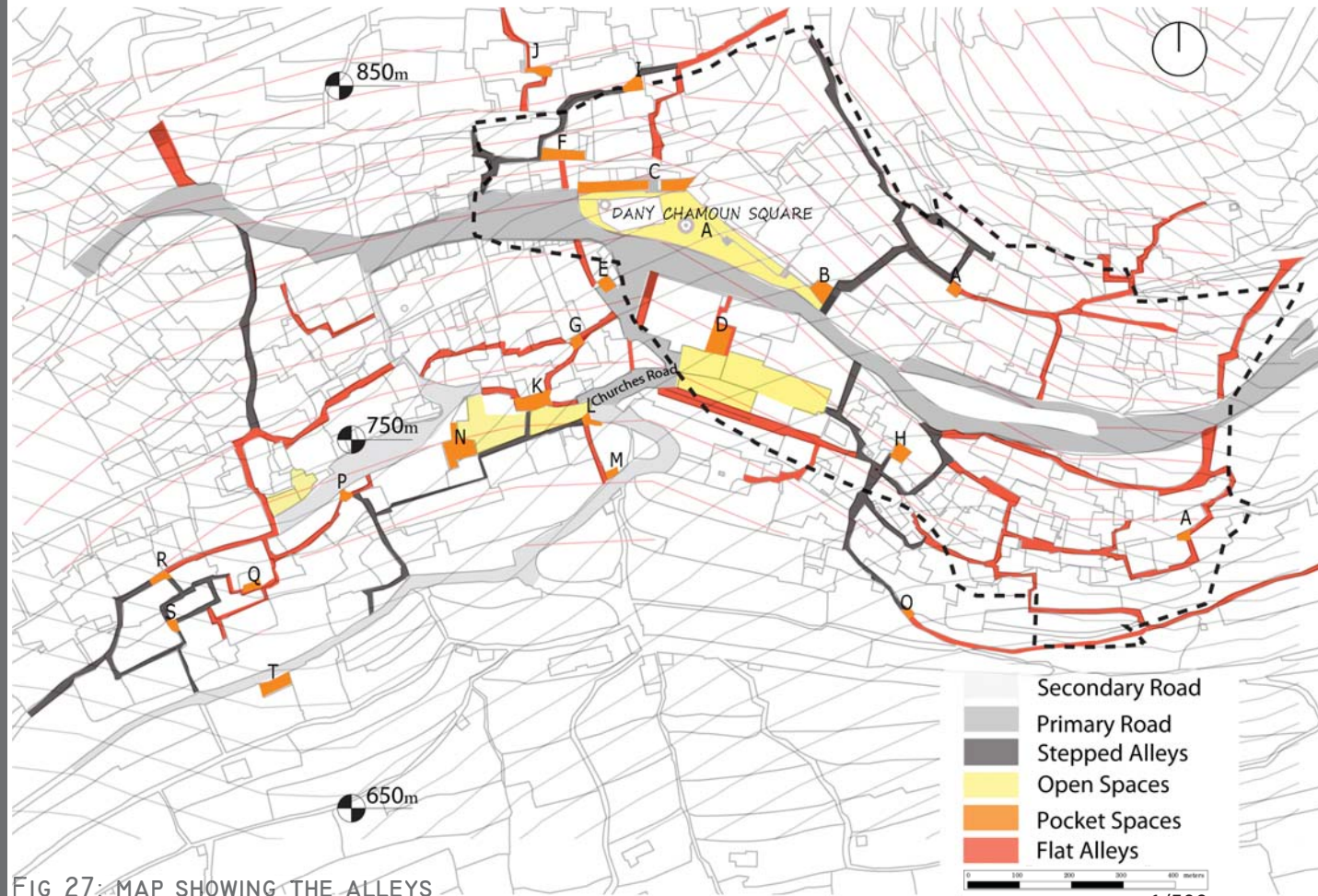


FIG 27: MAP SHOWING THE ALLEYS

Locations	Min.	Locations	Min.	Locations	Min.
A> B>	1	A> L>	15	B> A>	0.5
A> C>	1.5	A> M>	16	C> A>	0.5
A> D>	2	A> N>	20	D> A>	3
A> E>	2	A> O>	23	E> A>	3
A> F>	3	A> P>	31	F> A>	2
A> G>	5	A> Q>	35	G> A>	7
A> H>	7.5	A> R>	38	H> A>	10
A> I>	8	A> S>	38	I> A>	7
A> J>	10	A> T>	43	J> A>	8
A> K>	13			K> A>	15
				L> A>	18
				M> A>	20
				N> A>	21
				O> A>	25
				P> A>	32
				Q> A>	38
				R> A>	39
				S> A>	39
				T> A>	45

FIG 28: DIAGRAM SHOWING THE WALKING PROXIMITY

SITE INVENTORY

STORMWATER NETWORK

THESE STAIRS ARE NOT ONLY FOR PEDESTRIAN USE BUT ARE DESIGNED TO DIRECT THE WATER FLOW DOWN TO THE RIVER,

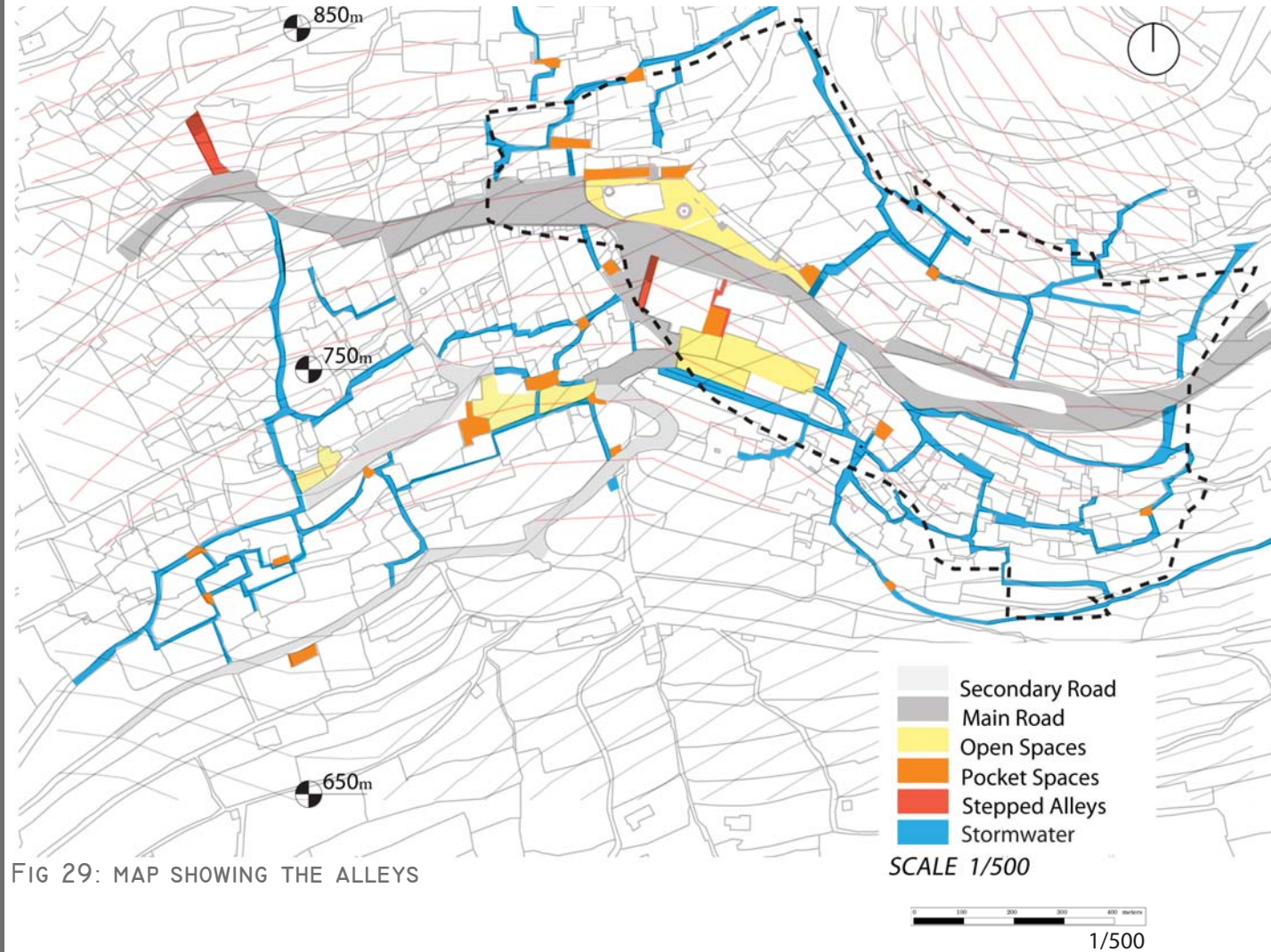


FIG 29: MAP SHOWING THE ALLEYS

SITE INVENTORY

PEOPLE AND VEHICULAR DENSITY

I STUDIED AT THESE ASPECTS MORE IN DETAIL BY CREATING THESE ANALYTICAL CHARTS. DIAGRAM, THREE MAIN LAYERS WHICH ARE AGRICULTURAL LANDS, RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, WHAT WE CAN ALSO NOTICE, WHERE WE HAVE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, WE HAVE MORE WIND REFLECTION DUE TO THE DIFFERENCE IN ELEVATION.

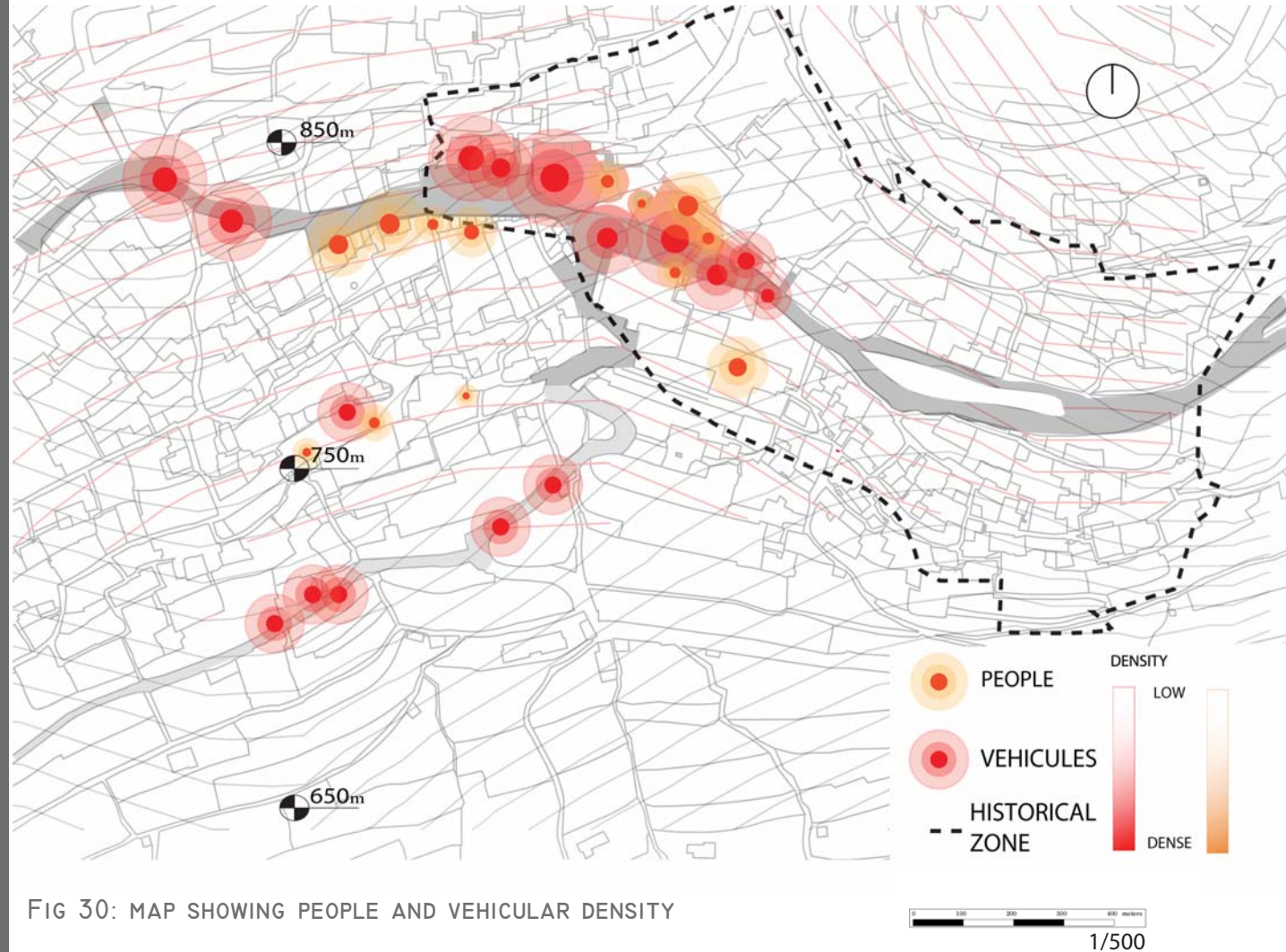


FIG 30: MAP SHOWING PEOPLE AND VEHICULAR DENSITY

SITE INVENTORY

ACCESS POINTS

ALL ALLEYS ARE ACCESSIBLE FROM THE MAIN ROAD.

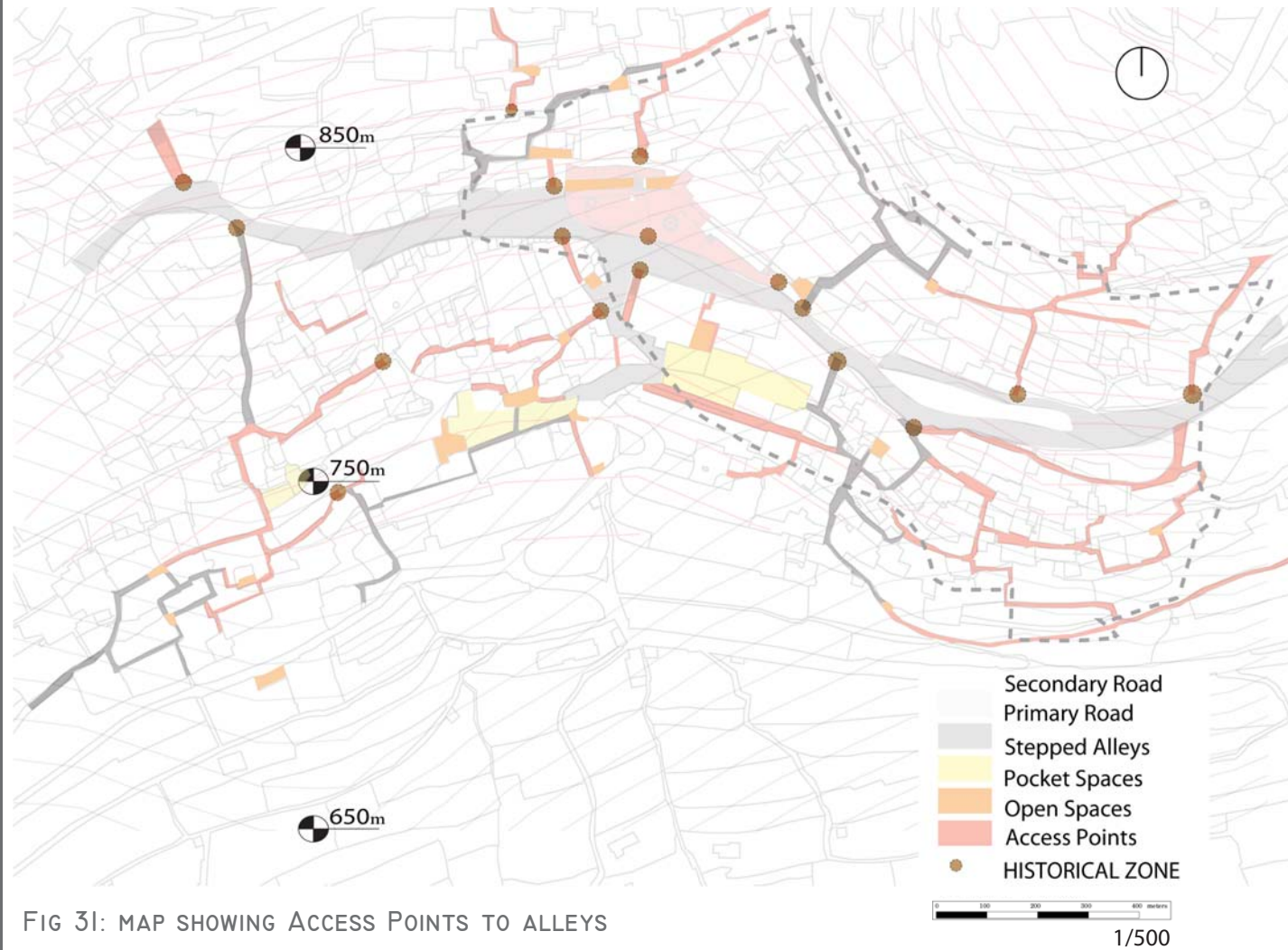


FIG 31: MAP SHOWING ACCESS POINTS TO ALLEYS

SITE INVENTORY

WIND DIRECTION AND SUN EXPOSURE

I STUDIED AT THESE ASPECTS MORE IN DETAIL BY CREATING THESE ANALYTICAL CHARTS. DIAGRAM, THREE MAIN LAYERS WHICH ARE AGRICULTURAL LANDS, RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, WHAT WE CAN ALSO NOTICE, WHERE WE HAVE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, WE HAVE MORE WIND REFLECTION DUE TO THE DIFFERENCE IN ELEVATION.

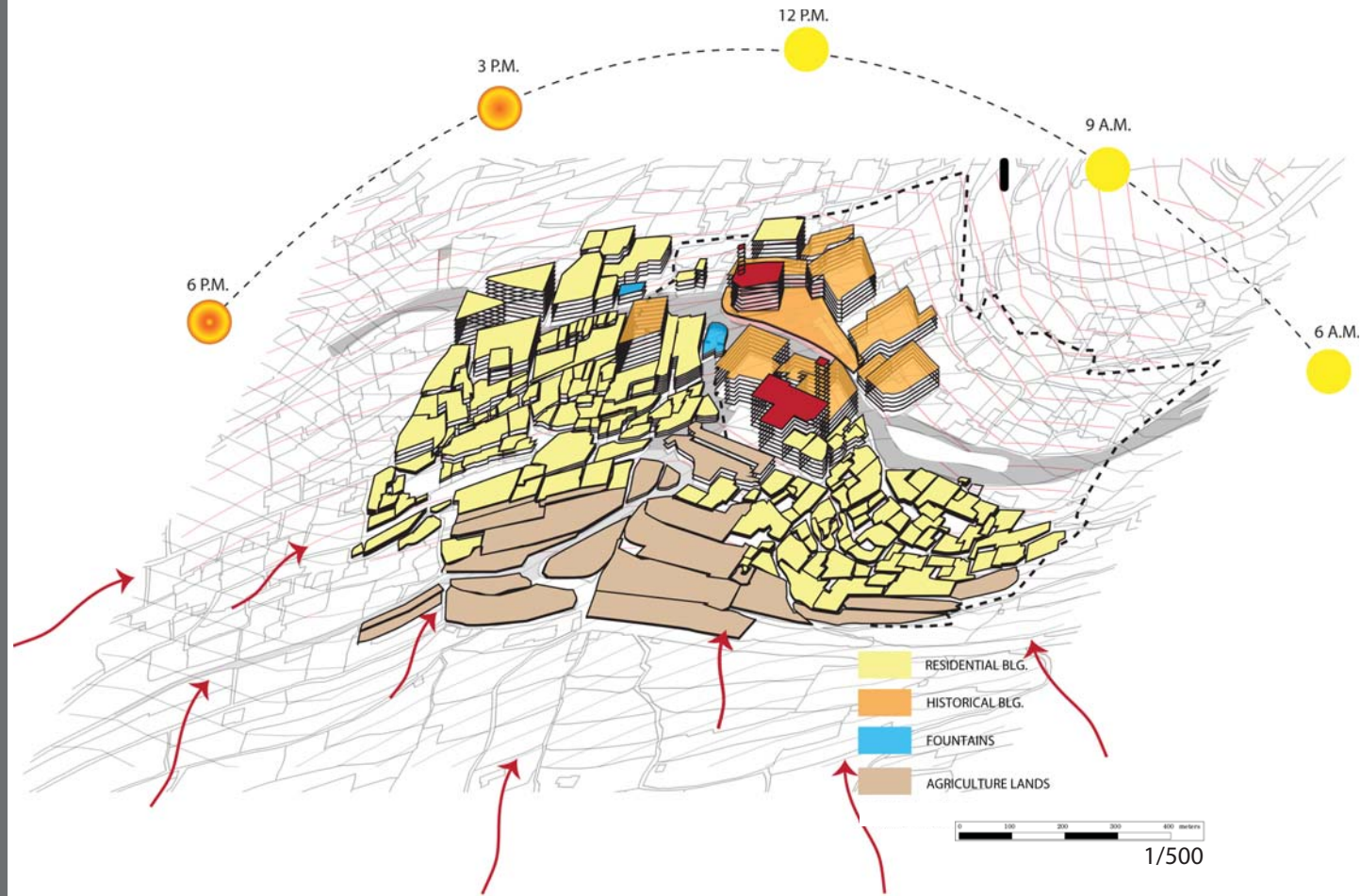


FIG 32: MAP SHOWING WIND DIRECTION AND SUN EXPOSURE

SITE INVENTORY

ANALYTICAL GRAPHS

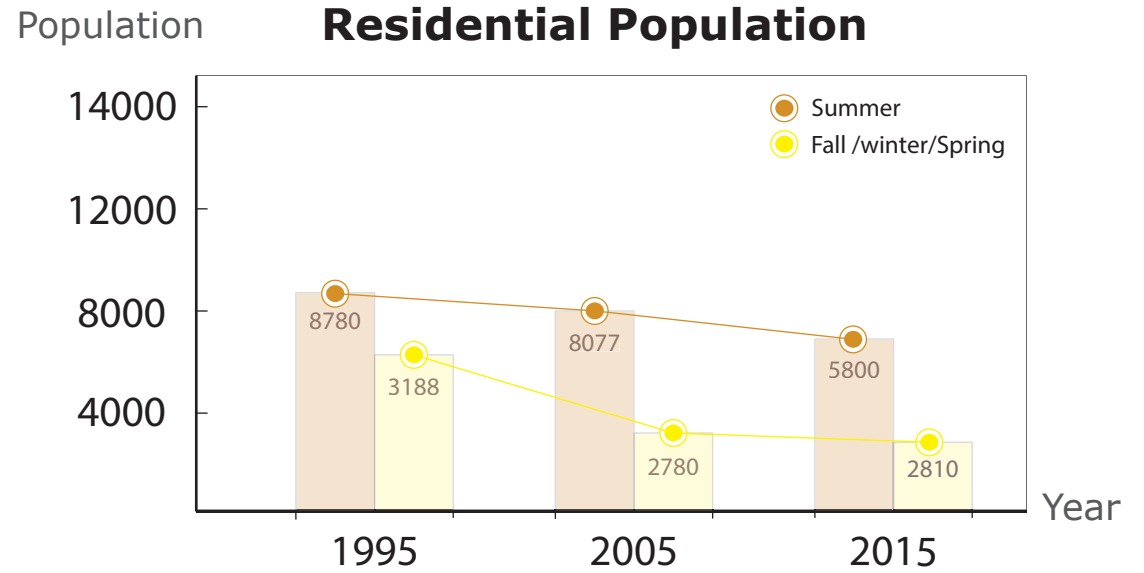


FIG 33: GRAPH SHOWING RESIDENTIAL POPULATION IN DIFFERENT SEASONS

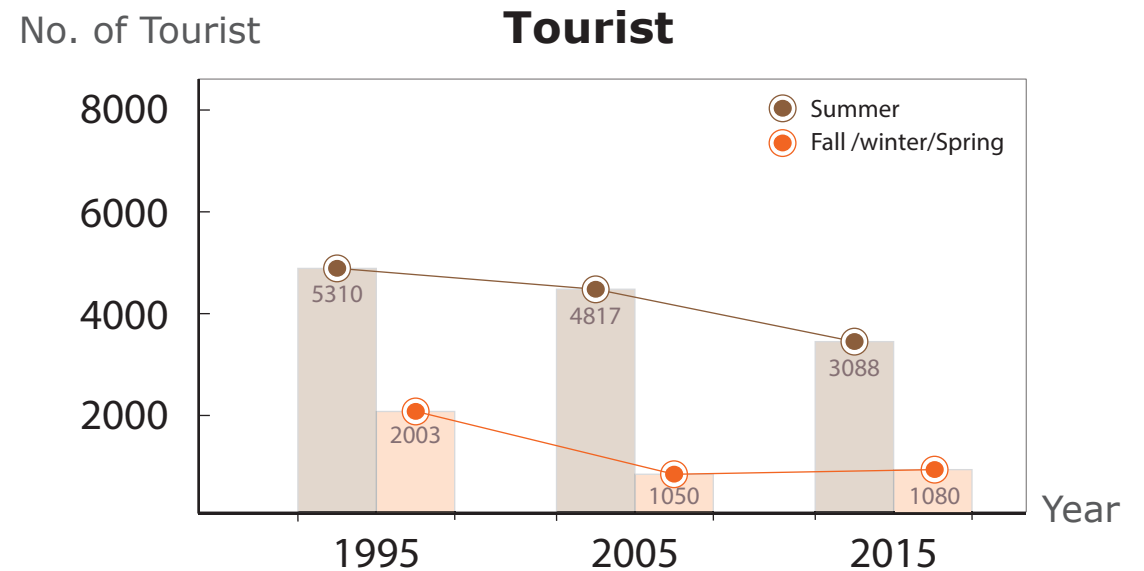


FIG 34: GRAPH SHOWING NO. OF TOURIST IN DIFFERENT SEASONS

SITE INVENTORY

ANALYTICAL GRAPHS

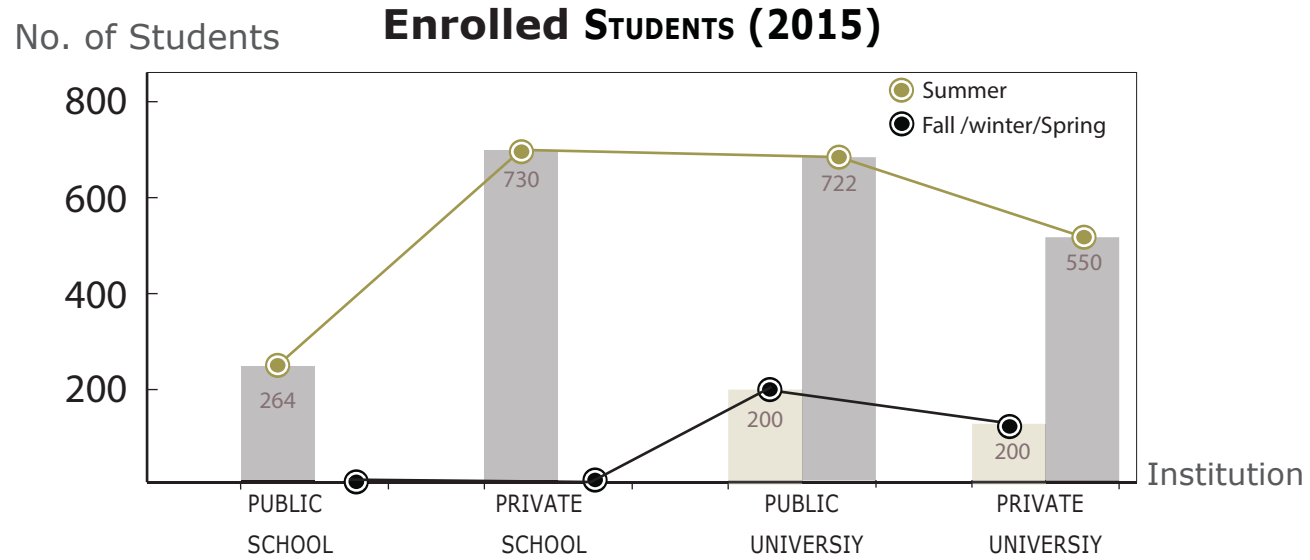


FIG 35: GRAPH SHOWING ENROLLED STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT INSTITUTION

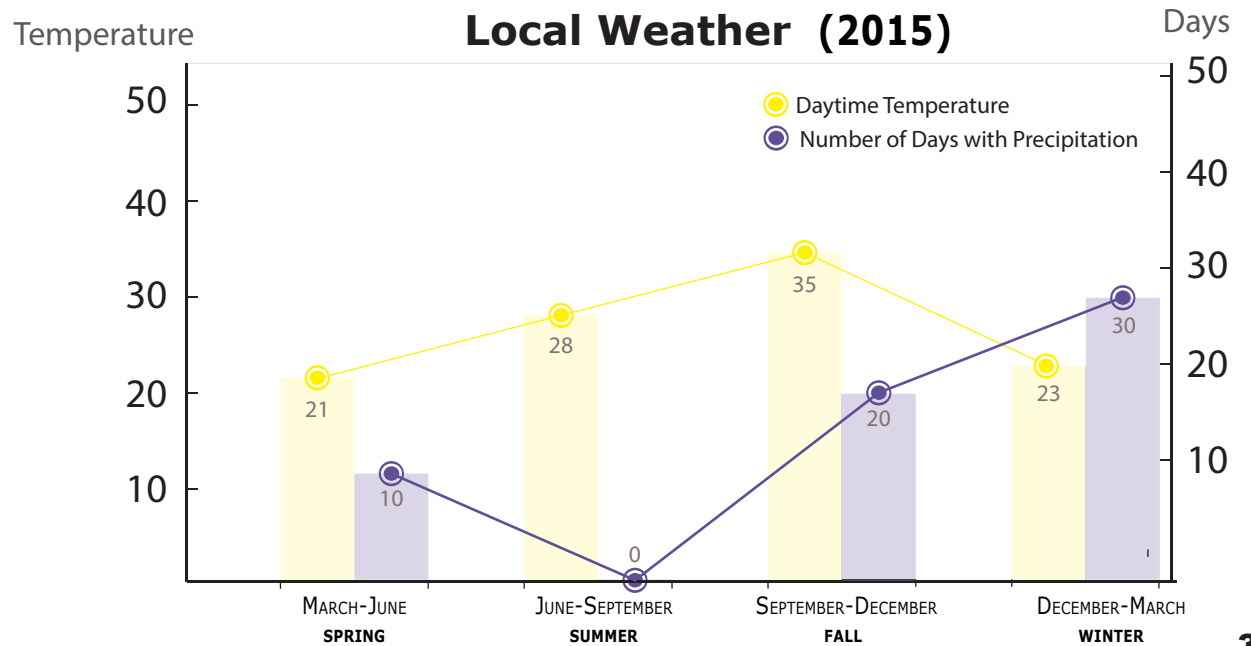


FIG 36: GRAPH SHOWING LOCAL WEATHER IN DIFFERENT SEASONS

SITE INVENTORY

ANALYTICAL GRAPHS

No. of People **Community occupation**

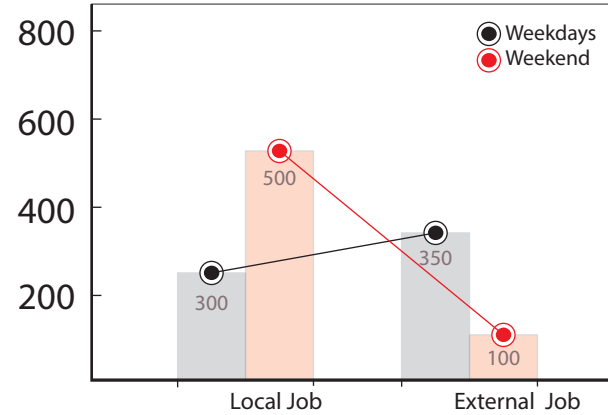


FIG 37: GRAPH SHOWING COMMUNITY OCCUPATION

No. of People per Week

Tourist Movement

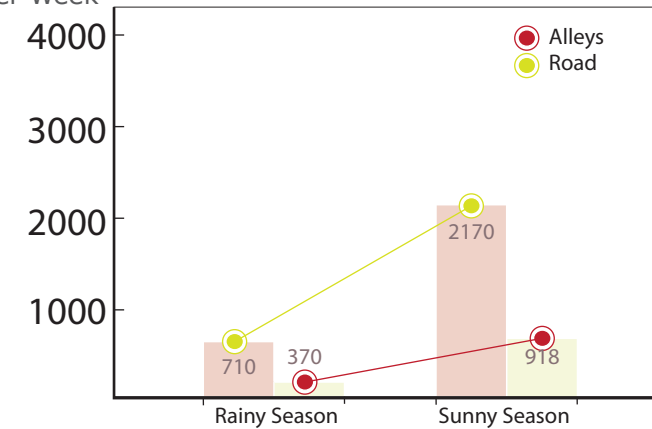


FIG 38: GRAPH SHOWING TOURIST MOVEMENT

No. of People per Week

Community Movement

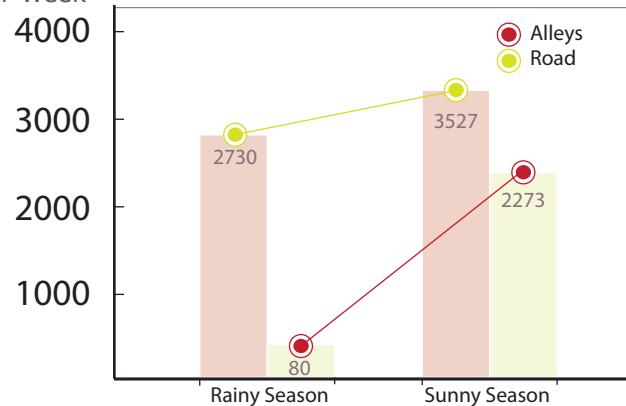


FIG 39: GRAPH SHOWING COMMUNITY MOVEMENT

SITE ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS

SECTION SHOWING TOPOLOGIES

THIS SECTION SHOWS THE DIFFERENT TOOLOGIES BETWEEN THE UPPER AND LOWER AREA OF THE SITE

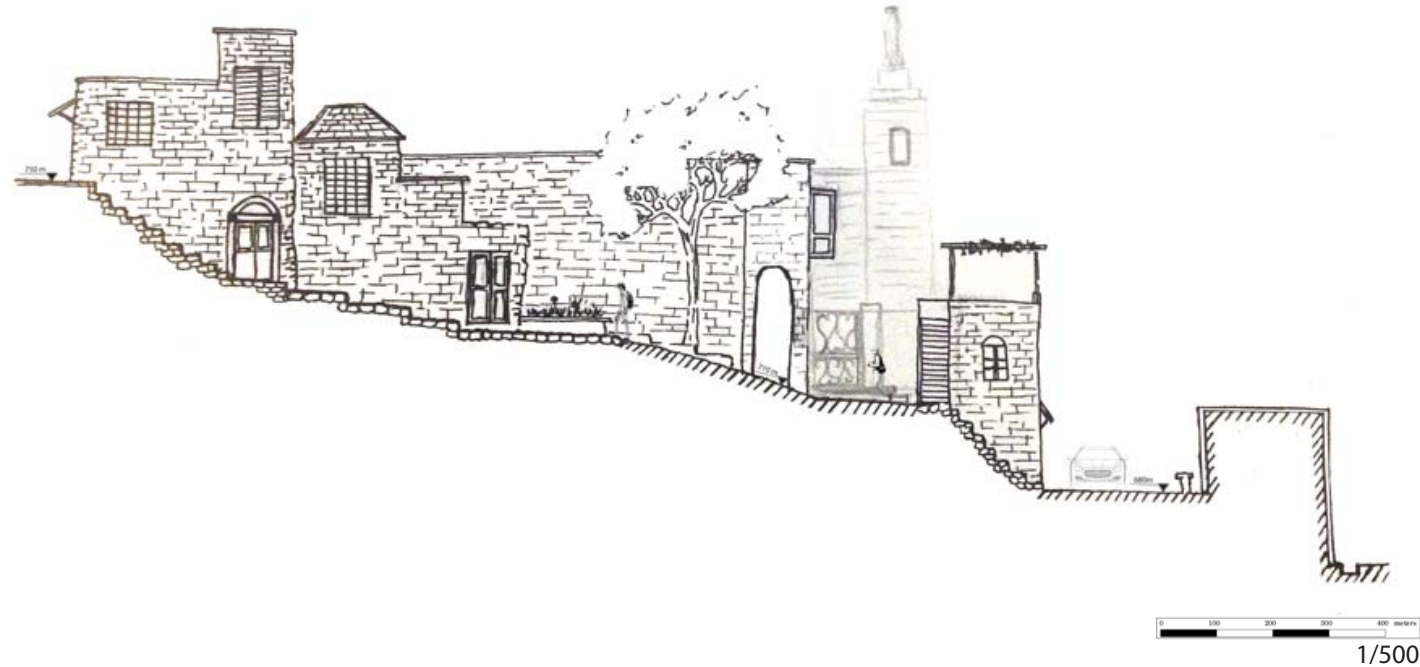


FIG 40: SECTION SHOWING TOPOLOGIES

ANALYSIS

PEOPLE AND VEHICULAR DENSITY DURING WEEKENDS

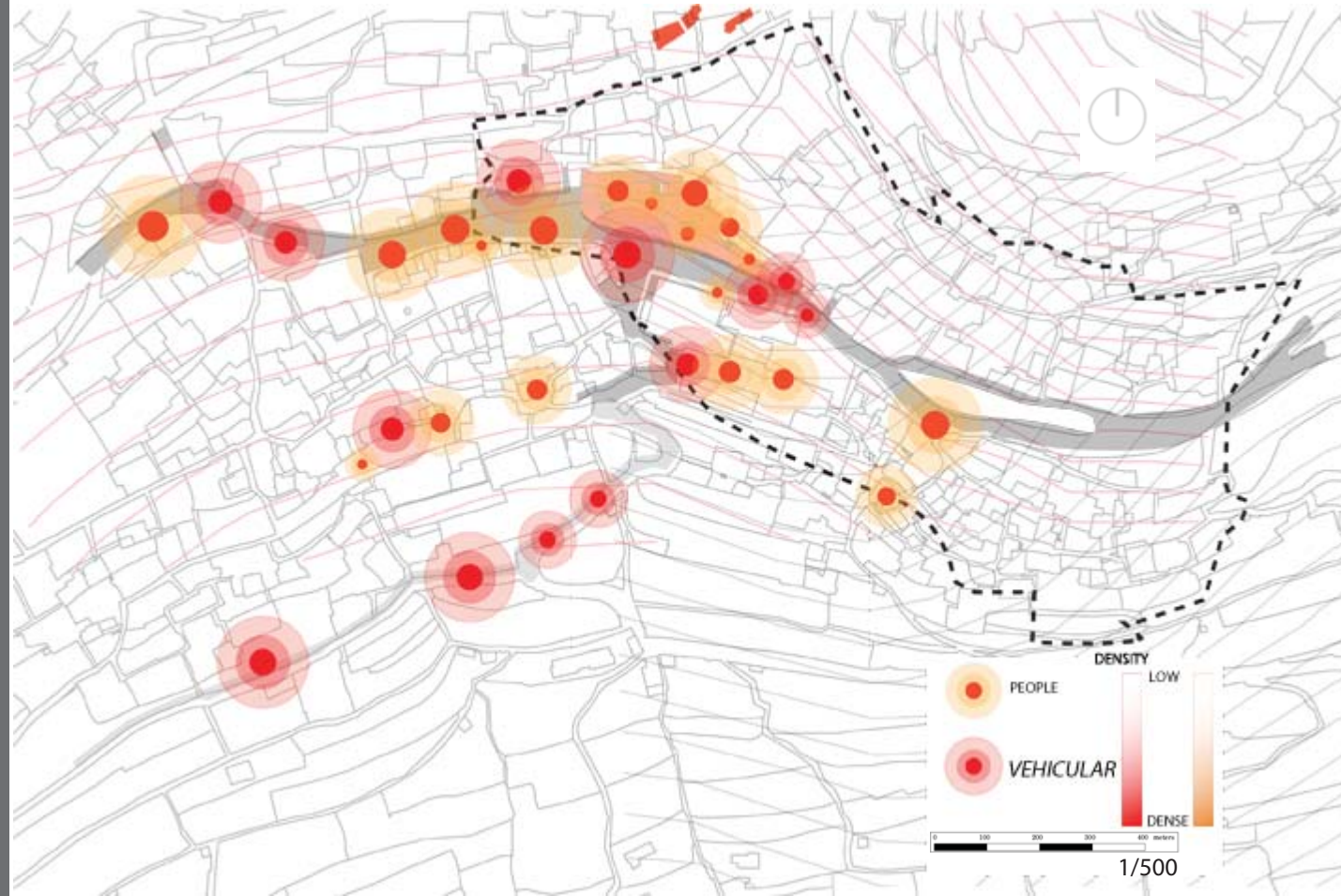


FIG 4I: MAP SHOWING PEOPLE AND VEHICULAR DENSITY DURING WEEKENDS

ANALYSIS

PEOPLE AND VEHICULAR DENSITY DURING WEEKDAYS

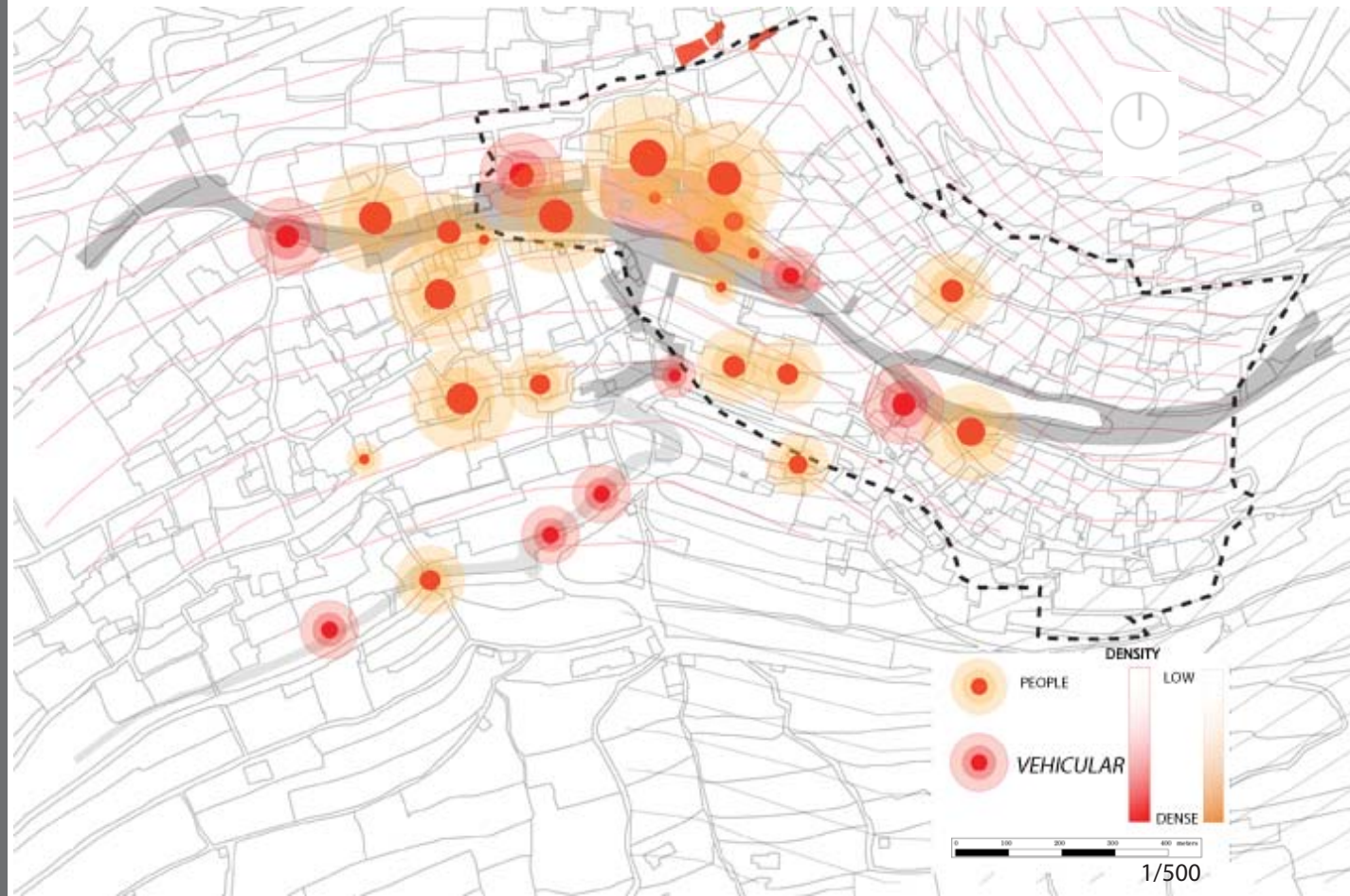


FIG 42: MAP SHOWING PEOPLE AND VEHICULAR DENSITY DURING WEEKDAYS

ANALYSIS

PEOPLE AND VEHICULAR DENSITY

WE MOSTLY HAVE DENSE VEHICULAR CIRCULATION ON THE MAIN ROAD AS IT IS SHOWN IN THE DIAGRAM, THIS IS WHY THE PEOPLE USUALLY GATHER IN AVAILABLE OPEN SPACES. THE DISTANCE FROM THE MAIN SQUARE TO THE DIFFERENT ENTRANCES OF THE ALLEY VARY AND ARE SHOWN HERE.

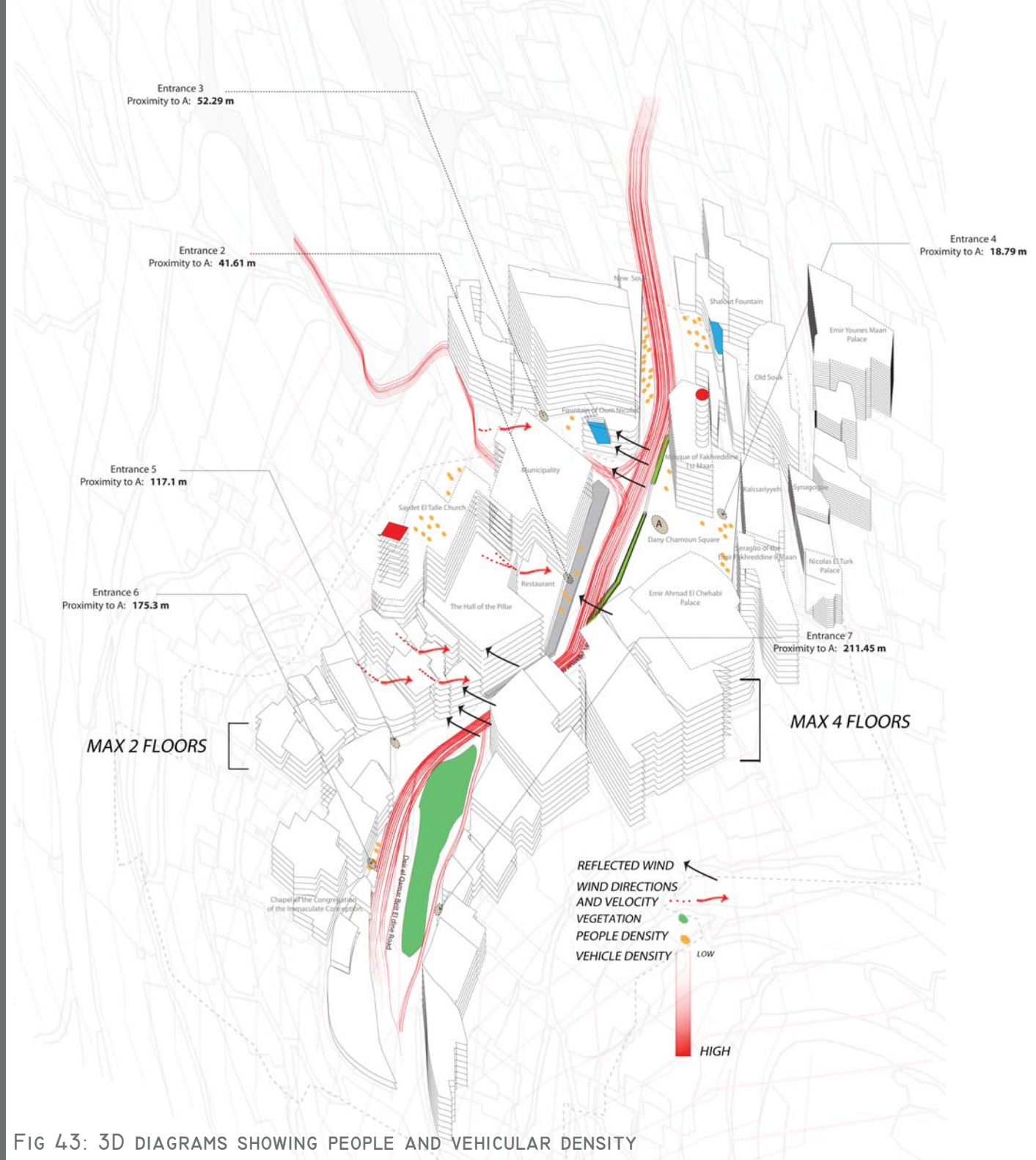


FIG 43: 3D DIAGRAMS SHOWING PEOPLE AND VEHICULAR DENSITY

ANALYSIS

WHERE WE HAVE STEEP SLOPE WE HAVE STAIRS AND WHERE WE HAVE FLAT AREAS WE HAVE STRAIGHT PATHS

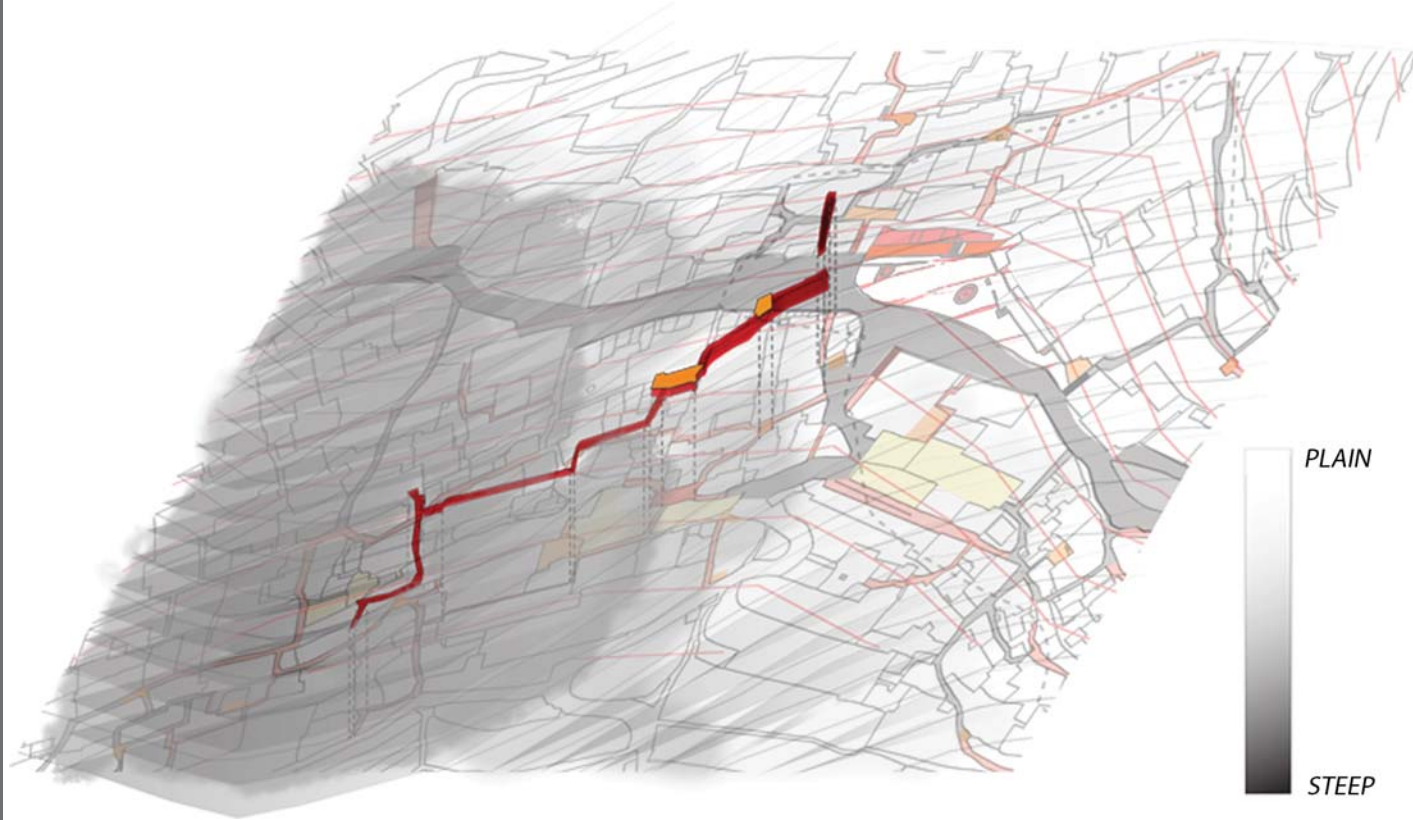


FIG 44: MAP SHOWING ALLEYS VARIATION WITH SLOPE

0 100 200 300 400 meters
1/500

ANALYSIS

SITE ACCESIBILITY

THE PRESENCE OF STAIRS HINDERS THE MOVEMENT OF ELDERLY AND HANDICAPS.

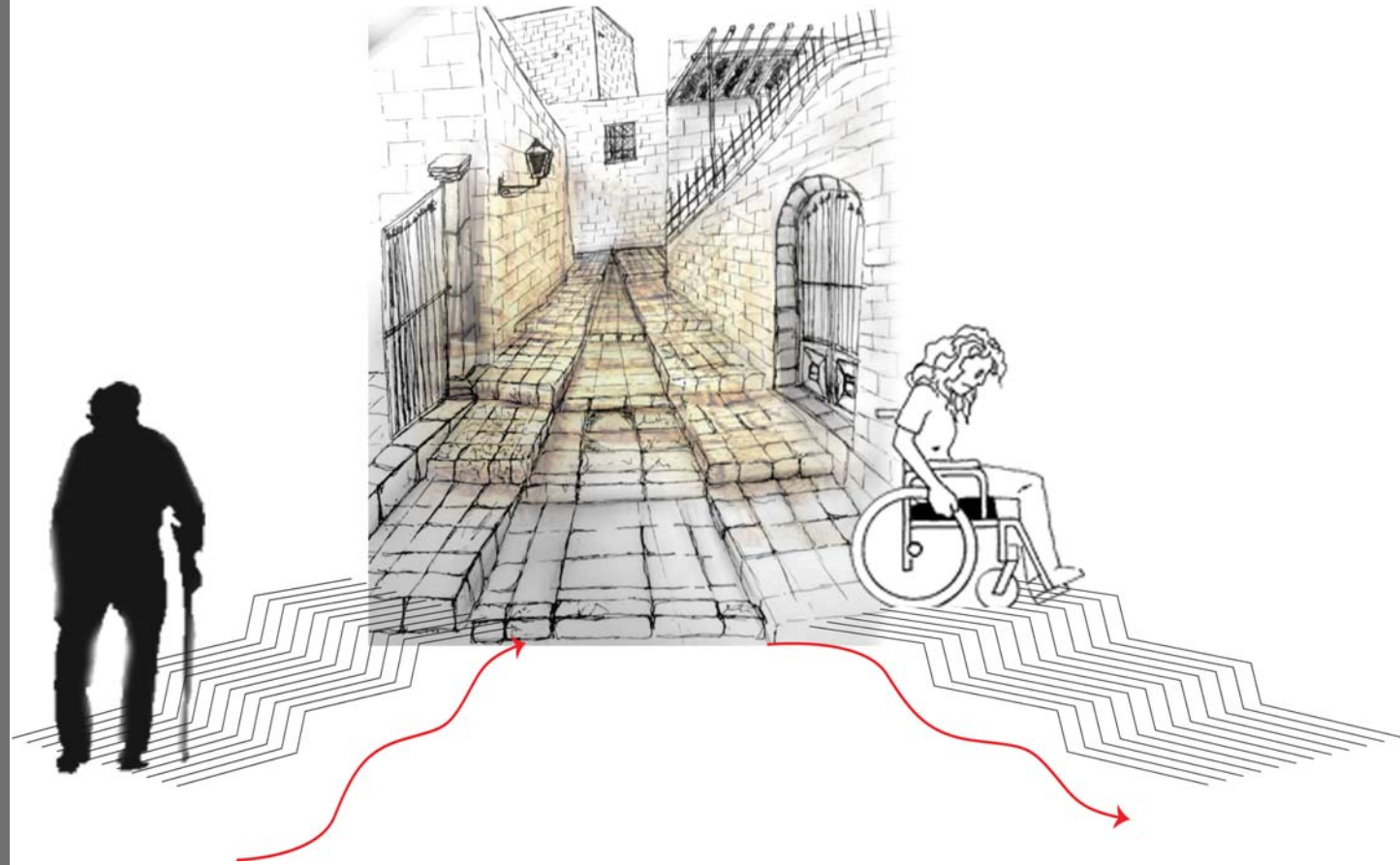


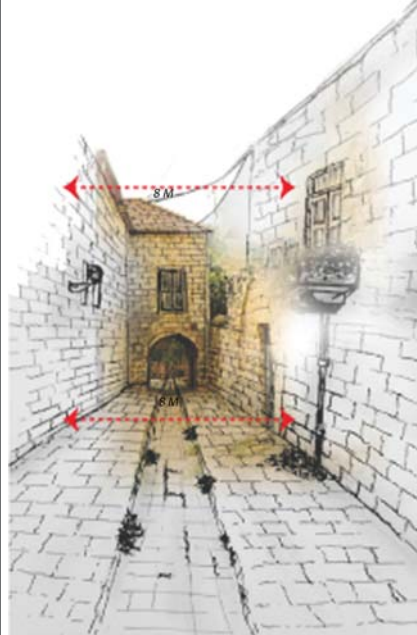
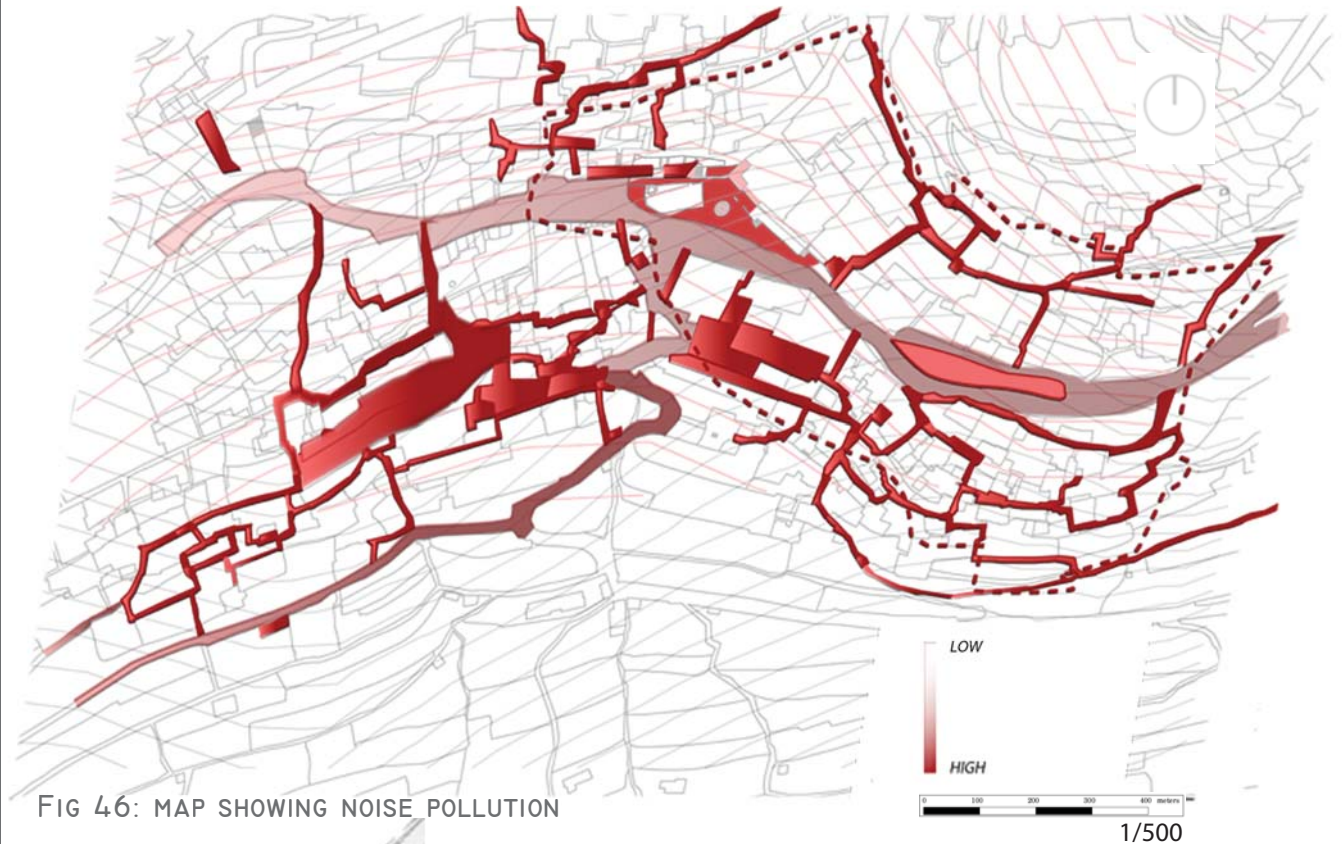
FIG 45: 3D DIAGRAMS SHOWING SITE ACCESSIBILITY

ANALYSIS

NOISE POLLUTION

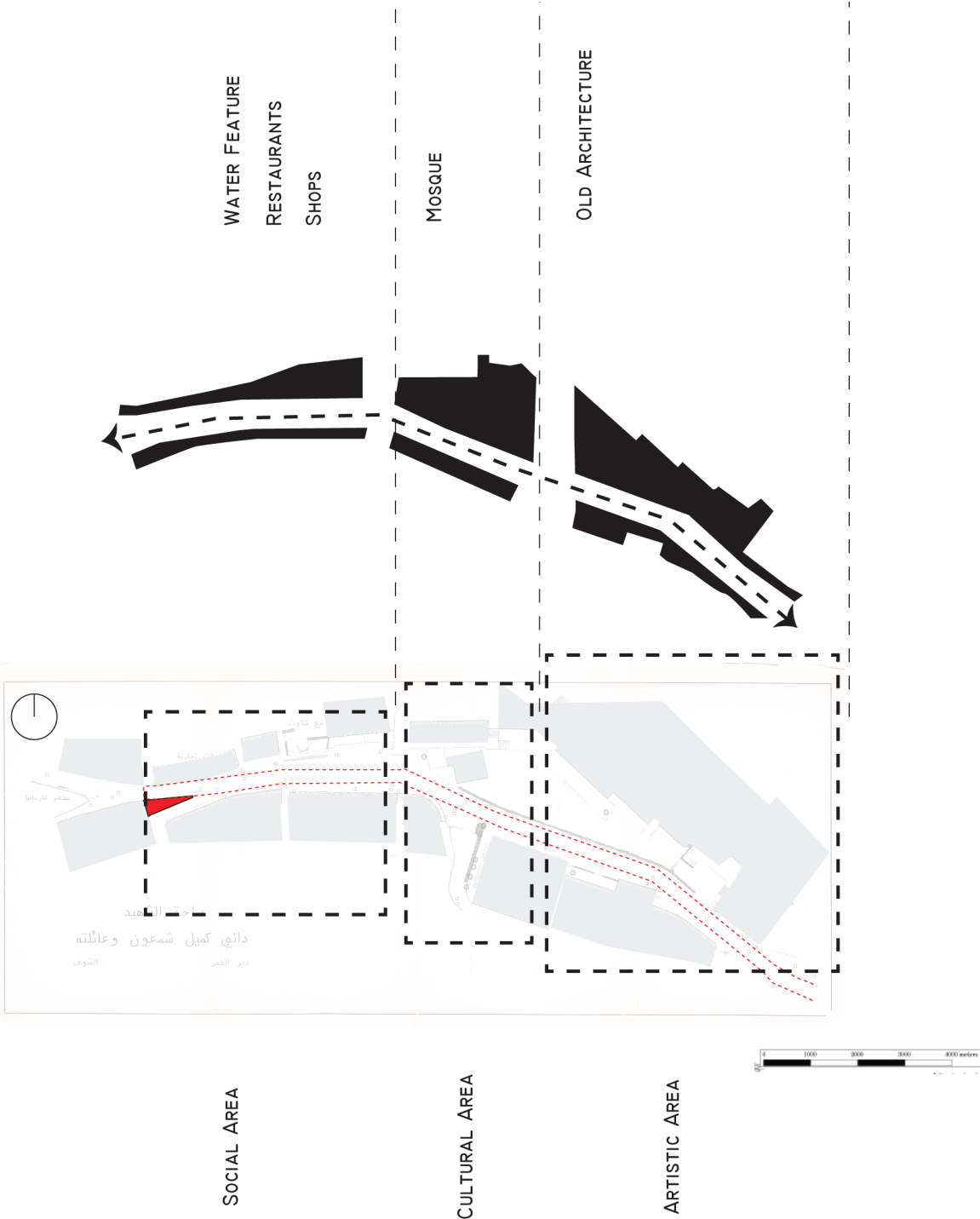
THE MAXIMUM WIDTH OF THE ALLEYS IS 8M. THIS IS WHY THERE IS IMPORTANT NOISE POLLUTION BETWEEN THE BUILDINGS.

ALLEY WIDTH



SITE INVENTORY

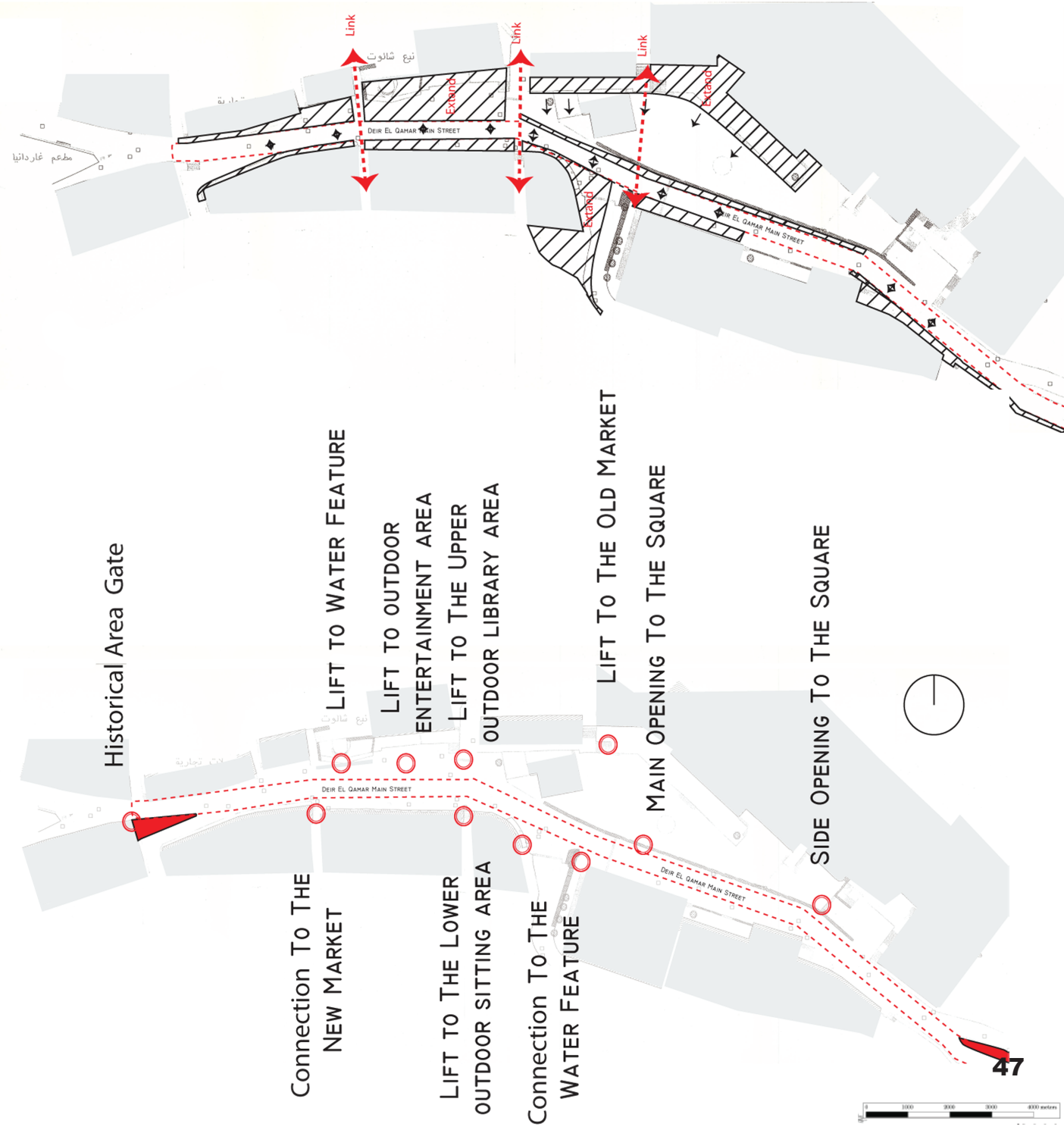
CONTEXT



SITE INVENTORY

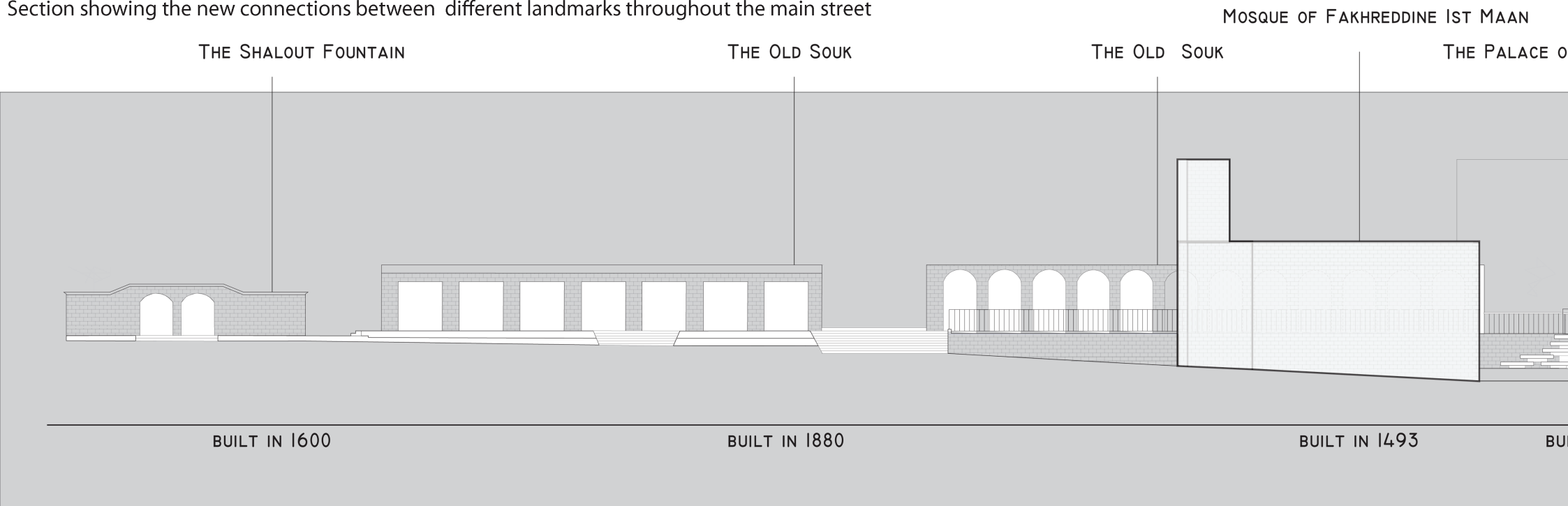
NEW CONNECTIONS

FACILITATING NEW PEDESTRIAN CONNECTION



SITE INVENTORY

Section showing the new connections between different landmarks throughout the main street



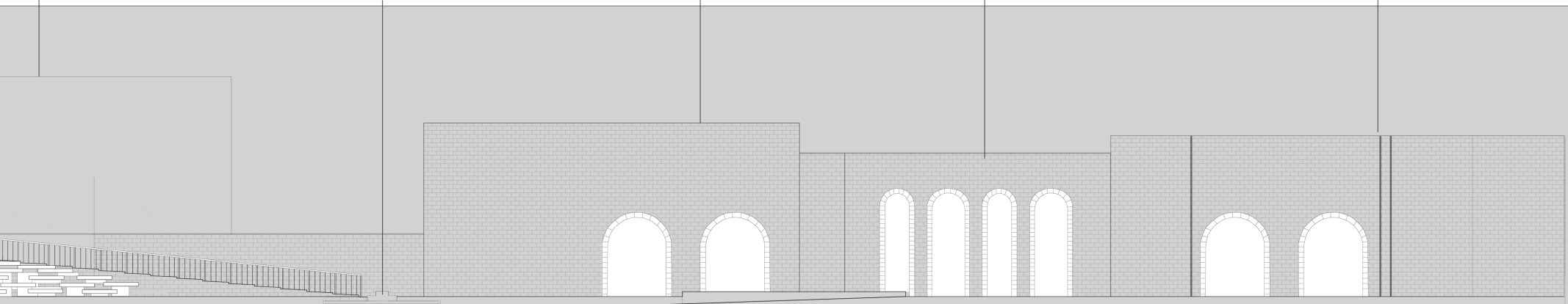
F THE EMIR YOUNES MAAN

THE 19TH CENTURY FOUNTAIN

THE KAÏSSARIYYEH

THE KHARJ

THE SERAGLIO



BUILT IN 1613

BUILT IN 1718

BUILT IN 1595

BUILT IN 1616.

BUILT IN 1616.








MASTER PLAN



SCALE 1/800



-  Green connection
-  Agriculture Lands
-  Roads
-  Open Paved Areas
-  Alleys



CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDIES

LOCATION: CALTAGIRONE/SAN MICHELE DI GANZARIA (CT), ITALY
 TYPE OF SCHEME: SPORT & RECREATION
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE: STUDIO NOWA-MARCO NAVARRA

CLIENT: COMUNE DI SAN MICHELE DI GANZARIA (CT) COMUNE DI CALTAGIRONE (CT)
 COMPLETION DATE: 1999

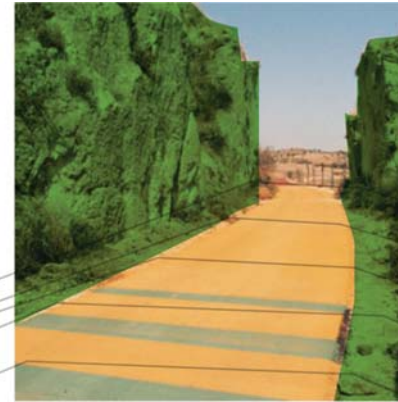
PATH LENGTH: 14 KM

PROBLEMATIC: MISSING OF ANCIENT AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES IN AN AREA

OUTLINE BRIEF:

THIS IS A LANDSCAPE PROJECT AND IT IS ABOUT, IN DETAILS, THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ANCIENT AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES IN AN AREA OF SICILY IN THE THRESHOLD BETWEEN EREI AND LB LEI, THROUGH THE BUILDING OF A NEW LANDSCAPE.

THE PROJECT IS PART OF A GENERAL HYPOTHESIS OF RE-USE OF THE FORMER NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD THAT USED TO CONNECT CALTAGIRONE TO PIAZZA ARMERINA AND DITTAINO, PASSING VIA THE MICHELE DI GANZARIA AND MIRABELLA LMBACCARI AREAS. IT IS ABOUT THINKING OF THIS EQUIPPED NATURE TRAIL AS A NEW DESIGN "LIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE", SPREADING IN A LINEAR PARK DEVELOPE OVER THE RAILWAY SOLID, MADE UP OF A ROW OF CYPRESSES AND THE COMPACT AND VARIEGATED SURFACES OF THE BUSHES PLANTED ALONG THE INCLINED PLANES OF RELIEVES AND TRENCHES



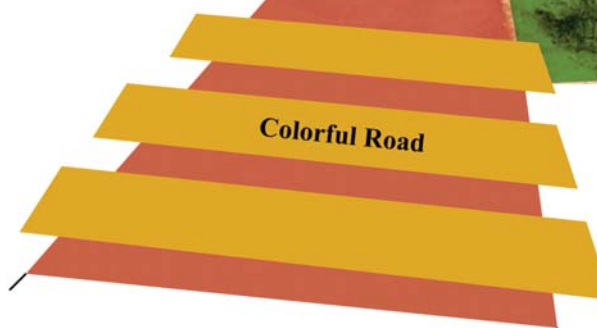
Appreciating The Landscape



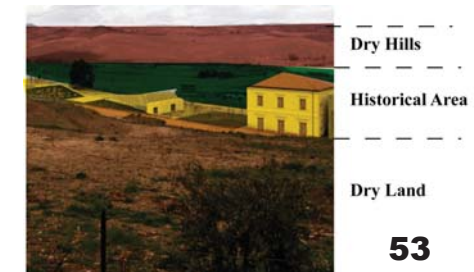
Colorful Road



Contrast Between Nature and Elements



Track overlaid with existing Road



CASE STUDIES

Location: Cumbria

Type of scheme : Town square

Size :7000m2

Lead landscape architect : BCA Landscape

Client: Allerdale Borough Council,
Cockermouth Partnership, Cumbria County

Council, Cockermouth Town Council

Contract value: Â£1.1m

Completion date : May 2008

OUTLINE BRIEF:

THE SCHEME AIMED TO CREATE A NEW AND VIBRANT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COULD ACT AS A CIVIC SPACE FOR THE TOWN AS A WHOLE; TO INCREASE 'FOOT-FALL' AND DRAW NEW VISITORS AND SHOPPERS INTO THE AREA THROUGH THE CREATION OF A STRONG, DYNAMIC NEW IDENTITY; TO CREATE A SPACE WHICH ENABLES THE EXISTING BUSINESSES TO MAKE BETTER USE OF THE PUBLIC REALM AND ENABLES A WIDE RANGE OF EVENTS TO BE HELD; TO REVERSE THE FEEL OF A VEHICLE-DOMINATED SPACE AND ALLOW ACCESS FOR ALL; TO MAKE THE AREA SAFER TO NAVIGATE FOR CHILDREN ON THE MAIN ROUTE TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.



CASE STUDIES

LOCATION : CROYDON, UK

TYPE OF SCHEME: PUBLIC REALM ENHANCEMENT

LEAD LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:

SIZE :8650 HECTARES

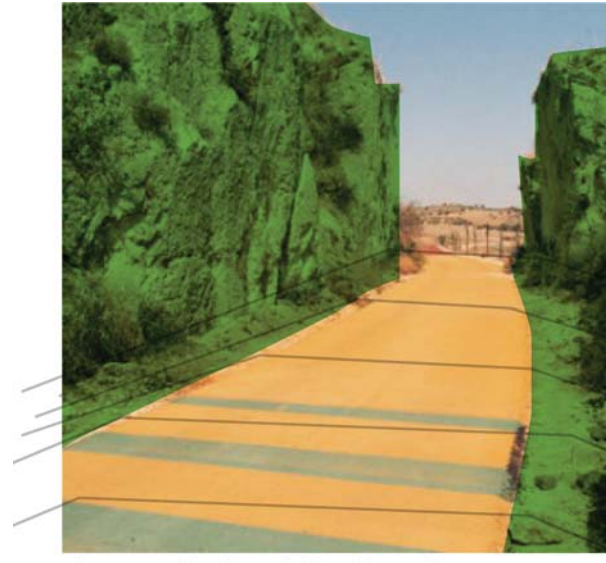
OUTLINE BRIEF:

THE LEGACY OF CAR-DOMINATED 1960S INFRASTRUCTURE AND A LACK OF INVESTMENT HAVE RESULTED IN A DISJOINTED, DANGEROUS AND UNATTRACTIVE PUBLIC REALM IN CROYDON METROPOLITAN CENTRE (CMC).

TO RESOLVE THIS, COMPONENT PROJECTS FROM EACH OF THE MASTERPLANS HAVE BEEN JOINED-UP TO CREATE A PROPOSED PUBLIC REALM NETWORK CALLED 'CONNECTED CROYDON'. THIS CO-ORDINATED PROGRAMME OF PUBLIC REALM PROJECTS AND TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENTS WILL TRANSFORM CMC AND PLACES ACROSS THE BOROUGH INTO MORE WALKABLE AND LIVEABLE PLACES THROUGH INVESTMENT IN THEIR STREETS, SQUARES AND SPACES.'

PROBLEMATIC : CAR-DOMINATED 1960S INFRASTRUCTURE AND A LACK OF INVESTMENT HAVE RESULTED IN A DISJOINTED

CLIENT : CROYDON COUNCIL CONTRACT VALUE: 50 MILLION COMPLETION DATE: NOVEMBER 2009



Appreciating The Landscape



Unattractive Centre



Walkable and Liveable Places



Connected Croydon

CASE STUDIES

Location :Ecuador,Cotopaxi,Zumbahua,Quilotoa, Shalala

Type of scheme: Look-outs

Architect: Jorge Andrade Benitez I Javier Mera

Luna I Daniel Moreno Flores.

Area: 616,16 m2

Contract value: 158.531,06 USD

Client : Shalala

Comunity

Completion

date: 2013

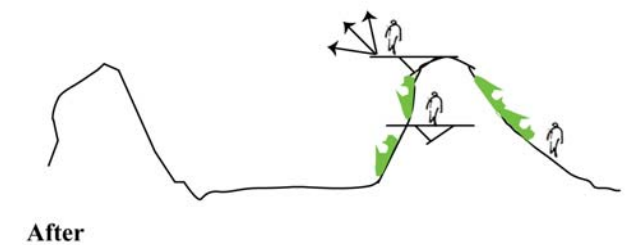
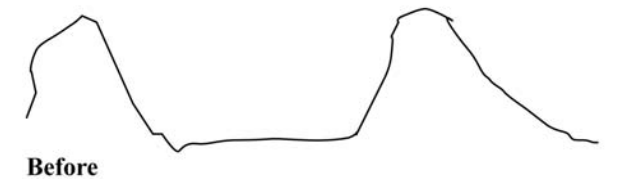
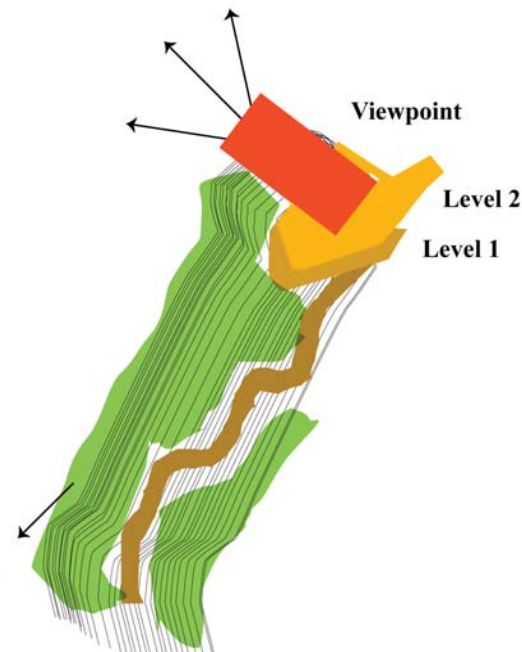
Sponsor: Ministry

of Tourism of Ecuador

Outline brief :

This Project starts with the acknowledgment of a conceptual challenge which structures the idea that generates the proposal:

Which characteristics could an overlook have to be attractive even when all its natural surroundings offer interesting (and similar) views? This is due to the fact that the project is located in the top edge of the crater of an active volcano that has a lake inside of it, which creates multiple viewing opportunities along its surroundings.



CASE STUDIES

LOCATION : BACKWELL, UK

TYPE OF SCHEME: PUBLIC REALM ENHANCEMENT

LEAD LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: GRAHAM MARSHALL ,
DAN GREENWAY

SIZE :8650 HECTARES

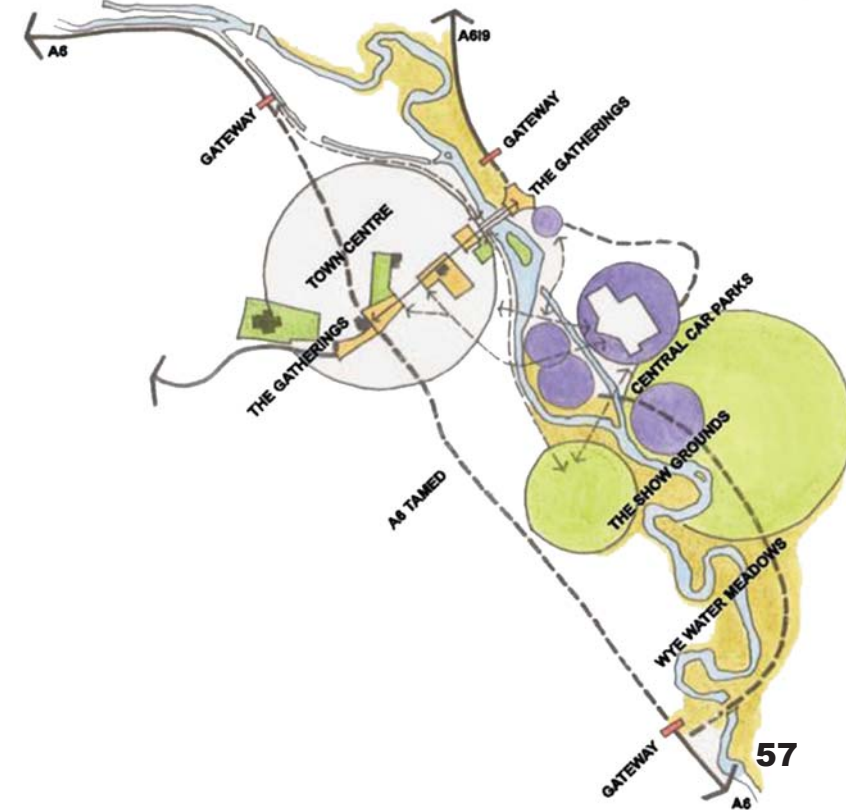
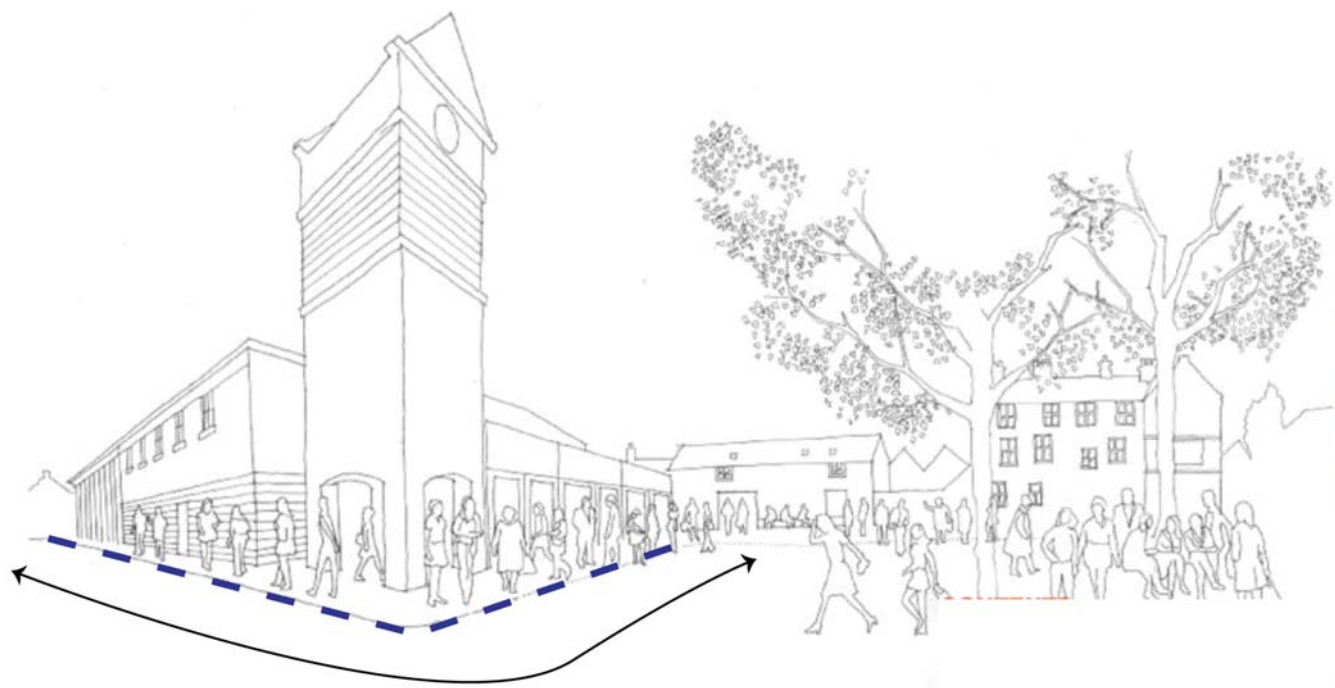
CLIENT :BACKWELL COUNCIL

OUTLINE BRIEF :

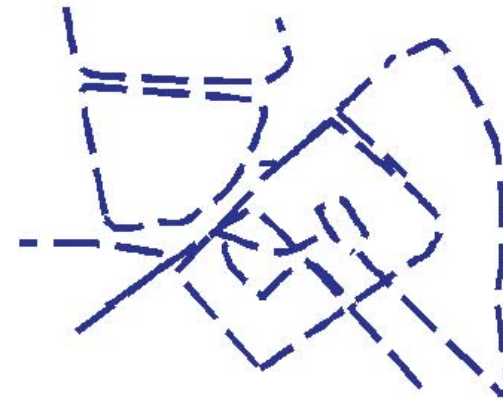
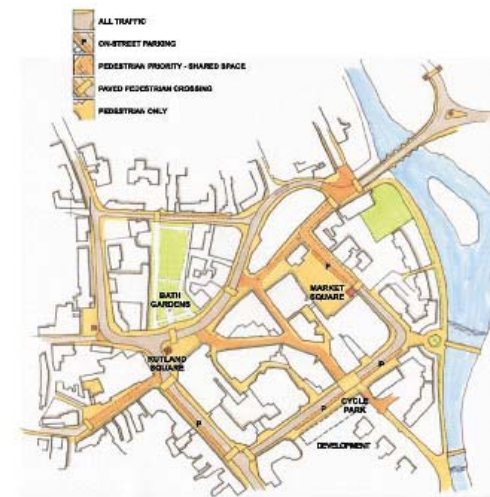
THE PREPARATION OF ANY URBAN DESIGN STRATEGY IS A JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY AND TO BE OF VALUE IT MUST BE AS UNIQUE AS THE PLACE AND ITS COMMUNITY. THROUGH OUR WORK WE HAVE DISCOVERED THAT BAKWELL HAS SURRENDERED ITS PUBLIC REALM TO THE DETRIMENT OF BOTH ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HEALTH. THIS HAS BEEN AN INCREMENTAL PROCESS, AND OFTEN FOR GOOD REASON TO SOLVE AN IMMEDIATE PROBLEM.

HOWEVER, A PROBLEM SOLVING APPROACH OFTEN PROMOTES A SHORT AGENDA.

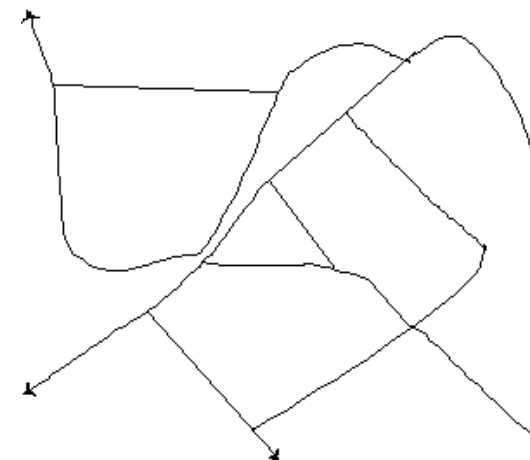
THIS FRAMEWORK PRESENTS AN OPPORTUNITIES LED APPROACH THAT ENGAGES WITH A WIDER AGENDA TO ENSURE THAT WE DO NOT CREATE FUTURE PROBLEMS WHILST SOLVING CURRENT ONES. IT IS A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH BASED ON INCREMENTAL IMPROVEMENT TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN BAKWELL.



IT IS NOT A MASTER PLAN, BUT A VISION AND ACTION PLAN THAT ALLOWS THE WHOLE TO WORK TOGETHER ON DEVELOPING AND DELIVERING POSITIVE CHANGES. THE CONCEPT OF THE GATHERINGS IS AN IMPORTANT ONE. FOR EVERYPLACE THERE IS A GENUS LOCI SPIRIT OF THE PLACE AND IN BAKEWEL WE BELIEVE THIS SPIRIT IS THE GATHERING OF PEOPLE. FROM EDWARD THE IN 920 THE PRESENT DAY. IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTION IN BAKEWELL. IS MORE SO THAN MOST TOWNS AS THEY HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO EXPAND AND TO SOME EXTENT BECOME DONE TOWNS.



Pedestrian Alley



Roads

CASE STUDIES

LOCATION :BAROUK MOUNTAIN, LEBAN POON

AREA: 550 KM2

CLIENT : LEBANESE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

COMPLETION DATE: 2005

OUTLINE BRIEF :

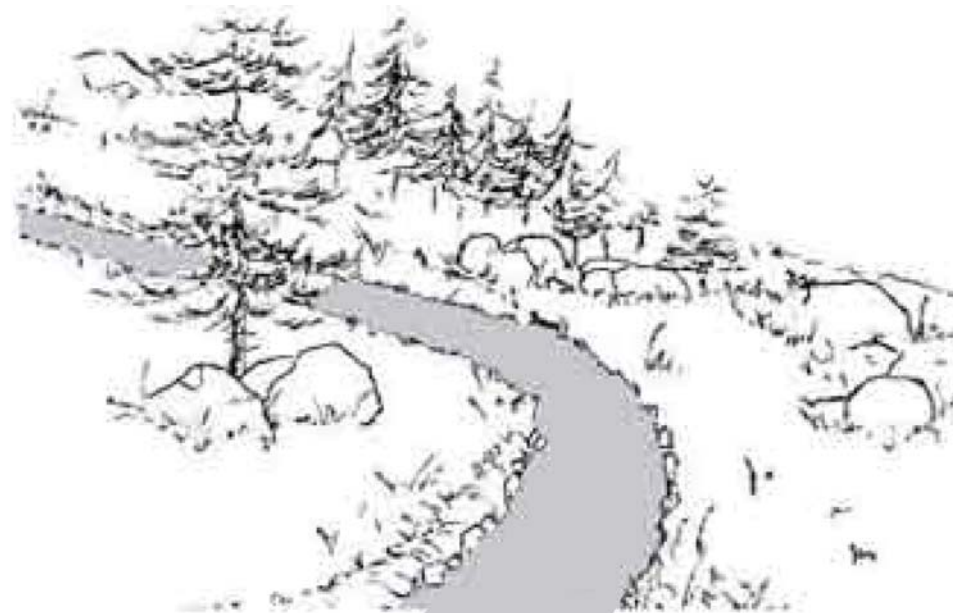
THE TRAIL NETWORK IN THE RESERVE INCLUDES 250 KM OF OLD CLEARED WALKING TRAILS YOU CAN ENJOY ALL LEVELS OF TRAILS:

1. SHORT TRAILS MAINLY IN THE CEDAR FORESTS, NIHA FORTRESS, AND THE SURROUNDING VILLAGES (VILLAGE CULTURAL TOUR)

2. MEDIUM TRAILS THAT CONNECT THE CEDAR FORESTS WITH EACH OTHER AND LINK THE DIFFERENT SIDES OF THE RESERVE (NORTH/SOUTH AND WEST\EAST) SUCH AS THE PANORAMIC TRAIL THAT CONNECTS BAROUK AND MAASSER CEDAR FORESTS AS WELL AS AIN ZHALTA/BMOHRAY AND BAROUK CEDAR FORESTS

3. LONG TRAILS THAT LINK THE VILLAGES WITH EACH OTHER PASSING BY THE CEDAR FORESTS AND THE RICH NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE SURROUNDING VILLAGES SUCH AS THE SECTIONS 17,18 ,19, 20, 21 OF THE LEBANON MOUNTAIN RIVER VALLEY TRAIL HANDICAP TRAIL

EVERY INDIVIDUAL SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE SHOUF CEDAR RESERVE REGARDLESS OF HIS/HER FINANCIAL, MENTAL AND BODY ABILITY NOW THE RESERVE IS ACCESSIBLE OR EVERYONE INCLUDING THE PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS (HANDICAPPED, BLIND, OLD, ETC...).



Bike Trail



Handicap Trail



Walking Trail

CASE STUDIES

AN APPROPRIATE TRAIL HAD BEEN MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE HANDICAPPED IN THE BAROUK ENTRANCE CHARACTERIZED BY:

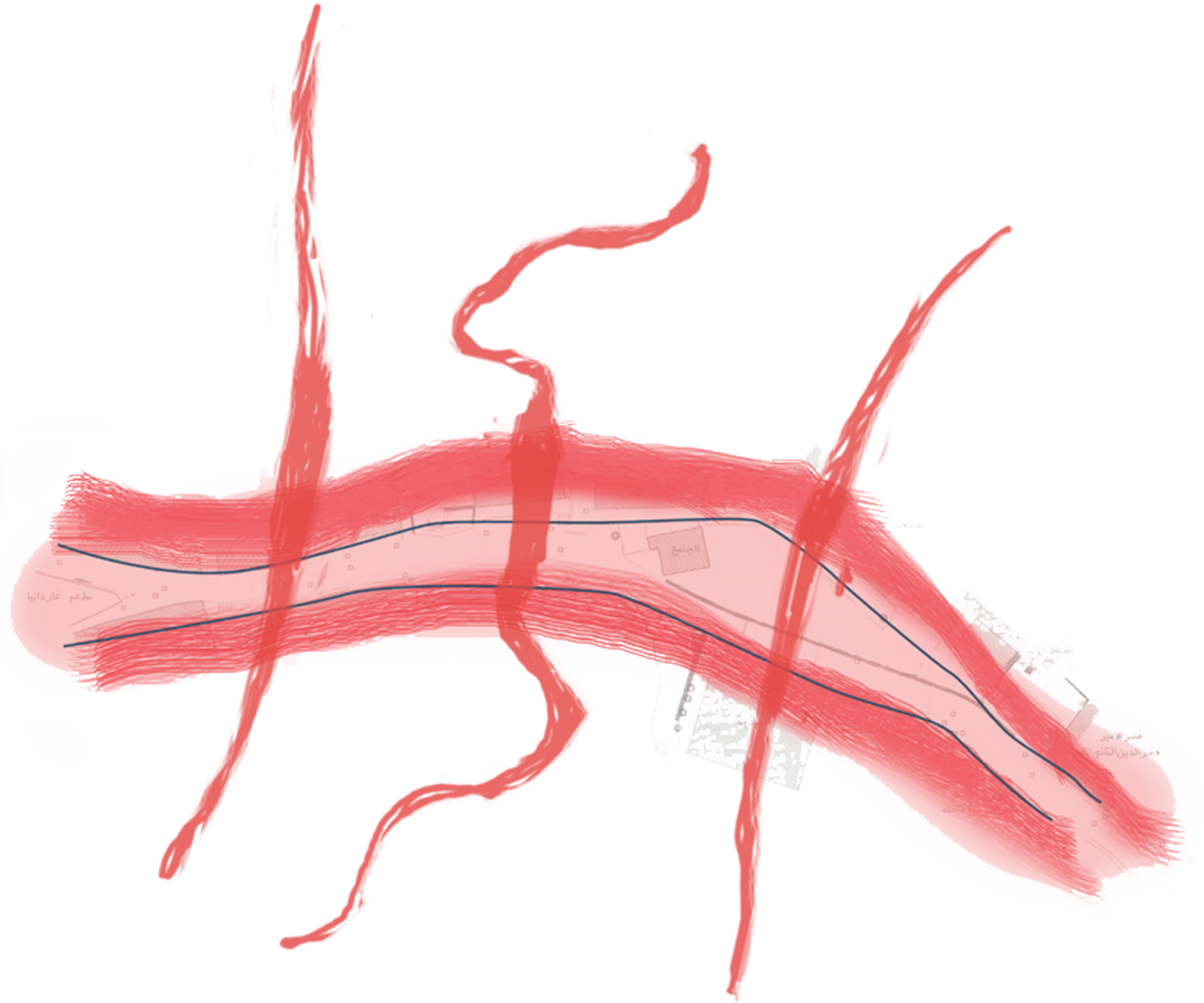
- TOTAL LENGTH OF THE TRAIL: 300M
- NUMBER OF POLES: 12 (ALONG THE TRAIL) + 6 (REST)
- MAXIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN EACH POLE: 3M
- MAXIMUM SLOPE: 8%
- MARKERS TO SHOW THE REST POINT, THE INFORMATIVE POINT AND THE DANGEROUS POINTS.



CONCEPT/ PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

CONCEPT

THE AIM OF THIS CONCEPT DIAGRAM TO SHOW HOW DISTANT AREAS CAN SHARE HISTORICAL TIES BY PROVIDING A SIMPLE CONNECTION BETWEEN THEM ,AND THE REST OF THE HIDDEN AREAS AROUND THE TOWN BY CONNECTING TEH ALLEYS



PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

DESIGN OBJECTIVES

DESIGN INFLUENCE AND INSPIRATION CHARACTER AND IDENTITY BRAINSTORMING

I HAVE THREE MAIN OBJECTIVES WHICH ARE SUSTAINABILITY, CONNECTIONS AND IDENTITY OF DEIR EL QAMAR. STARTED TO BRAIN STORM AND WRITE DOWN KEY WORDS THAT CAN HELP IN MY DESIGN. WAS INSPIRED FROM DIFFERENT COLORS AND FORMS FROM THE EXISTING SURROUNDING.



SUSTAINABILITY

THE INTERVENTION ORBITS AROUND PROVIDING A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT BY PROVIDING SPACES FOR LOCALS AND TOURISTS TO BE ABLE TO FORM ECOLOGICAL ACTIVITY- LANDSCAPE BEING ONE OF THEM



CONNECTIONS

THE SITE IS DESIGNED IN SUCH A WAY THAT FACILITATES PEDESTRIAN PHYSICAL CONNECTION ALL AROUND BY CONNECTING THE CENTRAL SQUARE TO ITS LESSER KNOWN PARTS SUCH AS AGRICULTURE LANDS AND ITS HISTORY AND FOREST AND ITS HISTORY



IDENTITY

THE UNIQUE IDENTITY OF THE PROJECT IS TO HILIGHT THE LANDSCAPE IIDENTITY OF DEIR EL QAMAR

GARDEN EDUCATIONAL SILK PUBLIC
STUDENTS GARDEN SCHOOLS TOURISTS
CONNECTIONS RECYCLE VEGETATION LOCAL
GROUP ECOLOGY **WATER** COBBELED NATURE
NETWORK LANDSCAPE CITIZENS STEPS
UNIVERSITY **WOODLANDS** GREEN **STORY**
FLORA **NARRATIVE** LIFE ACTIVITY
AGRICULTURE WINE LOCAL ORGANIC **HISTORY**
STREET MARKET **CHURCH** BYCICLE **MEDITATIONAL**
INFRASTRUCTURE WEB LANDMARK **MOSQUE**

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

DESIGN INSPIRATION

COLORS AND FORMS INSPIRED FROM THE EXISTING SURROUNDING REFLECTING THE UNIQUE IDENTITY OF DEIR EL QAMAR



FIG 46: PICTURES SHOWING DESIGN INSPIRATION

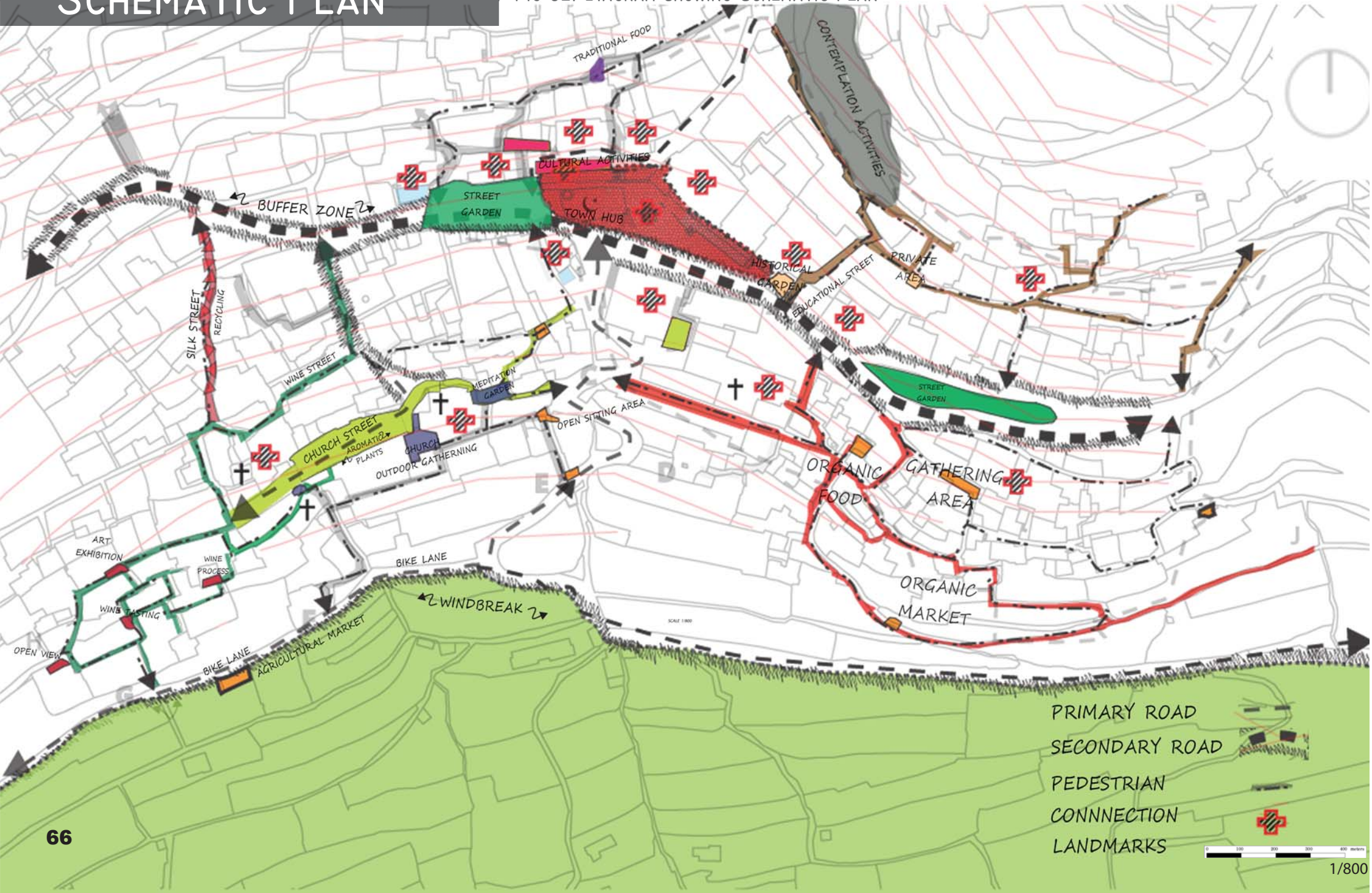
GENERAL MOOD



FIG 47: PICTURES SHOWING GENERAL MOOD

SCHEMATIC PLAN

FIG 52: DIAGRAM SHOWING SCHEMATIC PLAN



PROGRAMS DEVELOPMENTS

MY DESIGN IS DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL PARTS/PHASES. THE FIRST PHASE IS TO DESIGN THE PUBLIC SQUARE OF DEIR EL QAMAR TOWN IN A WAY TO CREATE A NETWORK THAT LEADS TO THE EXISTING HIDDEN ALLEYS. DIFFERENT PROGRAMS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED INTO EACH ALLEY DEPENDING ON THE EXISTING LANDMARKS.

I. THE DOWNWARD ALLEYS:

"THE SILK STREET" IS DIVIDED INTO TWO MAIN ACTIVITIES: RECYCLING AND ART INSTALLATION OF RECYCLED MATERIAL, REFLECTING ON ALL TYPES OF HANDMADE INDUSTRIES THAT WERE HIGHLY PRACTICED IN THE TOWN THROUGH HISTORY. RECYCLING ACTIVITIES BENEFIT THE COMMUNITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT. SOME PARTS OF THIS STREET WILL BE COVERED WITH SILK MESH OF DIFFERENT COLORS REPRODUCING THE IMAGE OF SILK PRODUCTION.

"THE WINE STREET" COMPRISES A SECTION FOR WINE TASTING AND SELLING, AND ENDING WITH AN OPEN VIEW REST AREA. IN ADDITION, FAMILY GATHERING AREAS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED THROUGHOUT THE ALLEY. PARTS OF THIS STREET WILL BE COVERED BY VINE PERGOLAS.

"THE CHURCH STREET" INCLUDES SEVERAL HISTORICAL CHURCHES. IT WILL INVOLVE AROMATIC GARDENS AND OPEN SPACES FOR OUTDOORS CHURCH ACTIVITIES. THESE GARDENS WILL BE DESIGNED IN INDIVIDUAL PLANTERS SO AS TO MATCH WITH THE EXISTING AREA. THIS SETUP WILL PROVIDE A SENSE OF REVERENCE TO THE AREA.

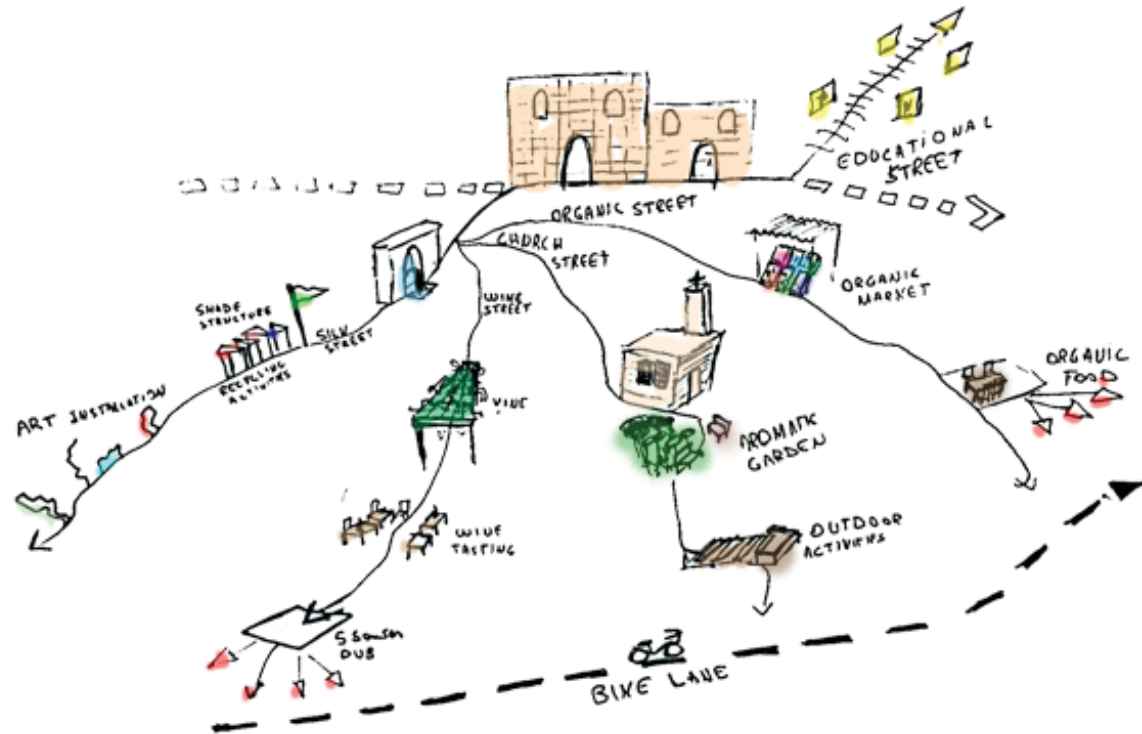


FIG 53: DIAGRAM SHOWING PROGRAMS DEVELOPMENTS

DESIGN

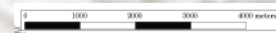
RENDERED PLAN



Scale 1:250

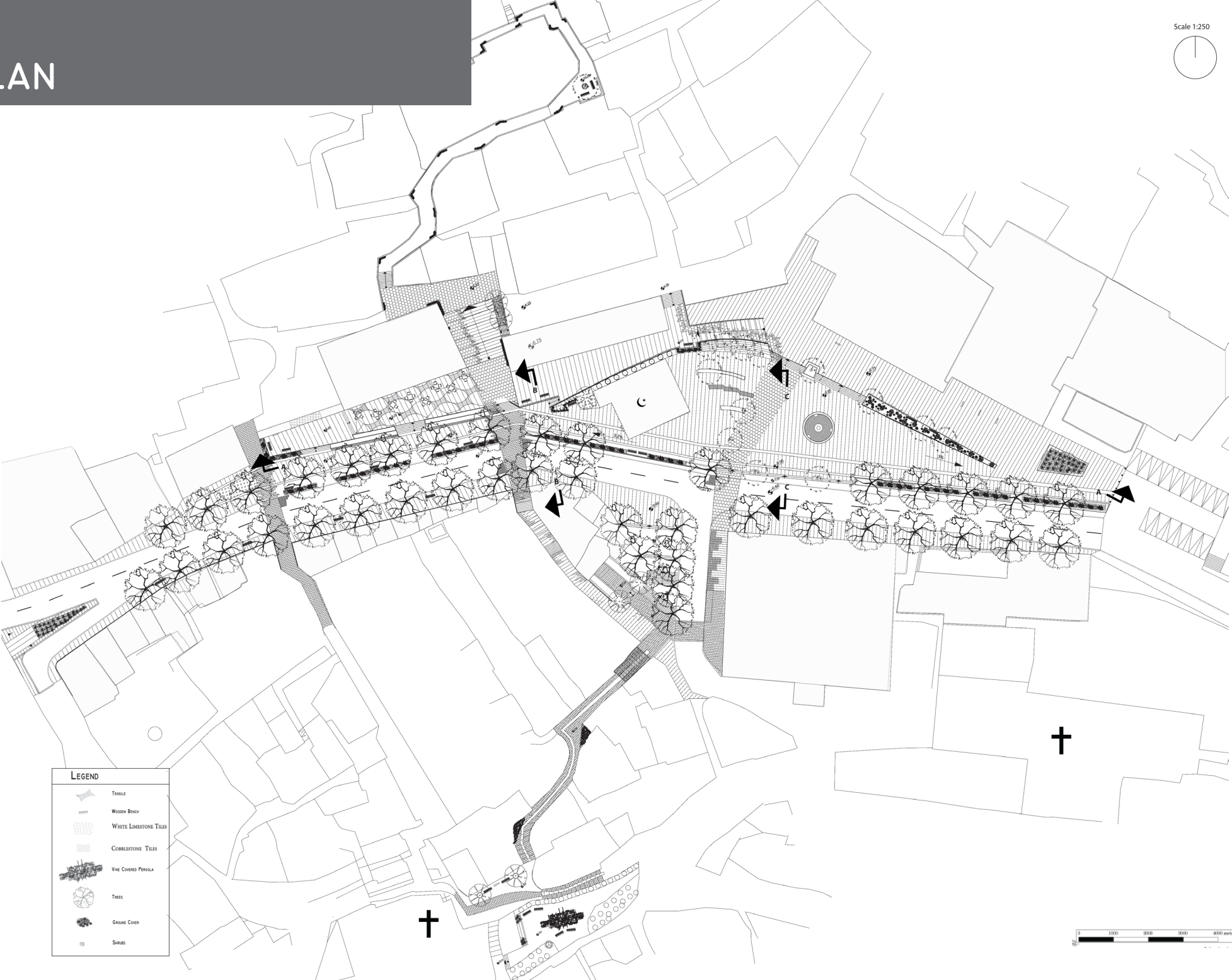


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Image © 2016 CNES / Astrium



PLAN

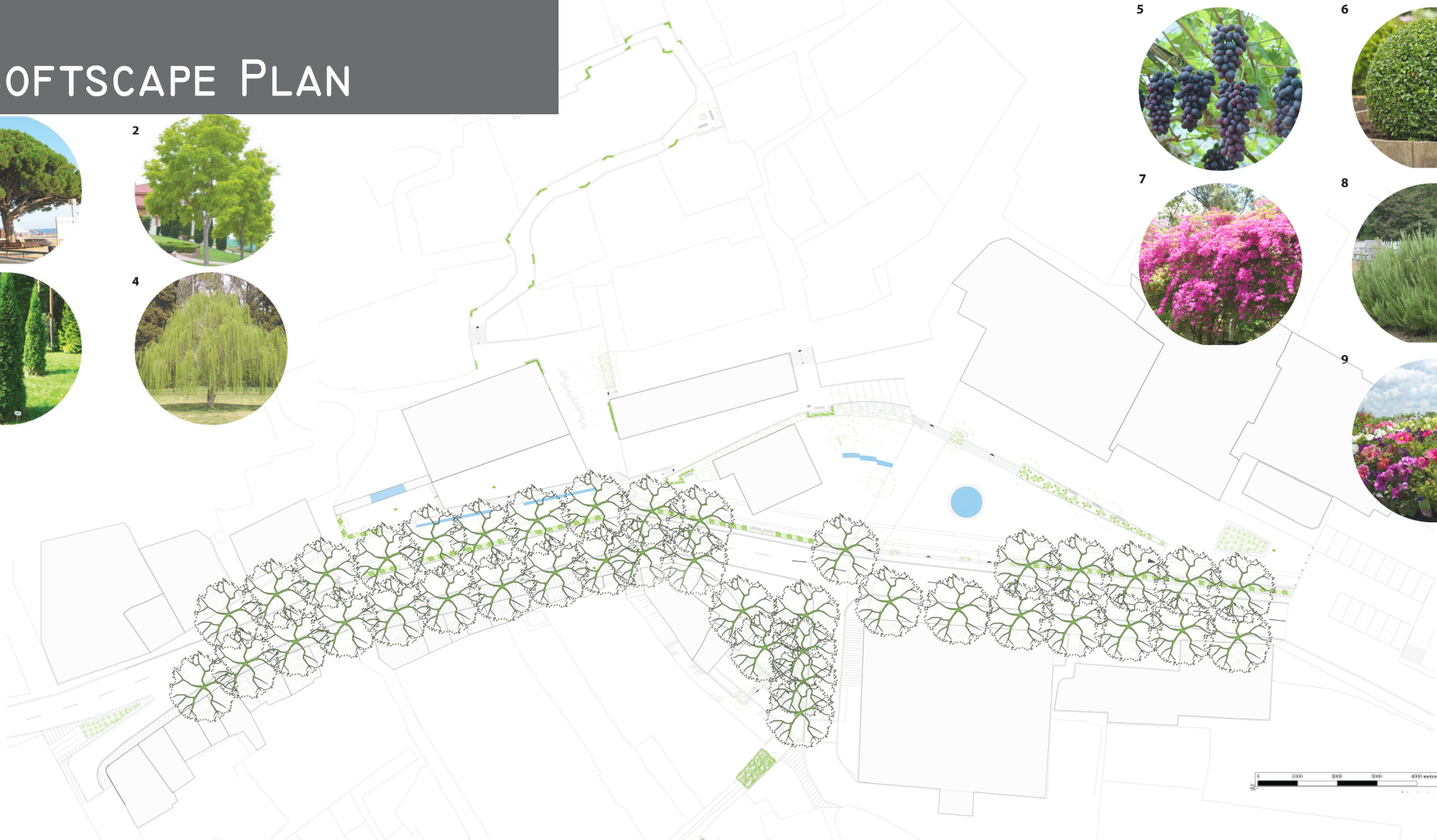
Scale 1:250



LEGEND	
	TANGLE
	WOODEN BENCH
	WHITE LIMESTONE TILES
	COBBLESTONE TILES
	VINE COVERED PERGOLA
	TREES
	GROUND COVER
	STAIRS



SOFTSCAPE PLAN



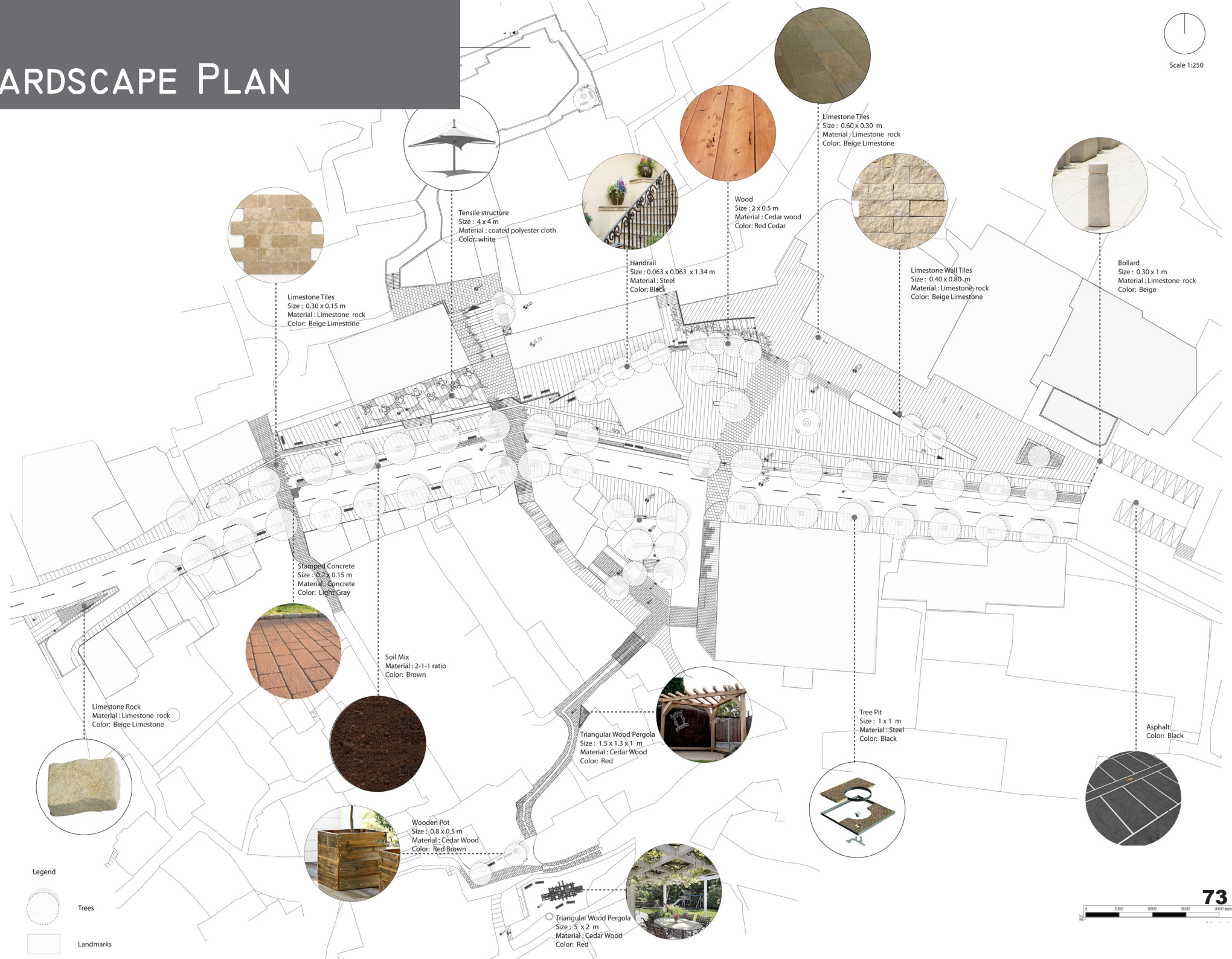
TREE PLANTING LEGEND						
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	Size	Height /Width	Growing Patterns	Picture nb
	PINUS PINEA	STONE PINE	30-48m	+25 metres	Vase Tree	1
	ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	BLACK LOCUST	21.3 m	2 x 3m	Accent Tree	2
	SALIX BABYLONICA	BABYLON WILLOW	20-25 m	9.1 m	Weeping Tree	3
	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	EASTERN WHITE CEDAR	20-25 m	10-20 x 0.4 m	Accent Tree	4

SHRUB AND VINE PLANTING LEGEND						
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	Size	Height /Width	Growing Patterns	Picture nb
	VITIS VINIFERA	COMMON GRAPE VINE	35 m	5 to 8 m	Climbing Shrub	5
	MYRTUS COMMUNIS	MYRTLE	20-25 m	4.5 m x 3 m		6
	BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA	PAPER FLOWER	3 to 5 m	1.5 to 3 m	Climbing Shrub	7
	ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS	ROSEMARY	3 m	1 m	Groundcover	8
	FLOWER BEDS					
					WATER FEATURE	
					ANNUAL FLOWERS	9

HARDSCAPE PLAN



Scale 1:250



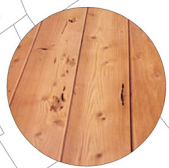
Limestone Tiles
Size : 0.30 x 0.15 m
Material : Limestone rock
Color: Beige Limestone



Tensile structure
Size : 4 x 4 m
Material : coated polyester cloth
Color: white



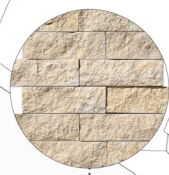
Handrail
Size : 0.063 x 0.063 x 1.34 m
Material : Steel
Color: Black



Wood
Size : 2 x 0.5 m
Material : Cedar wood
Color: Red Cedar



Limestone Tiles
Size : 0.60 x 0.30 m
Material : Limestone rock
Color: Beige Limestone



Limestone Wall Tiles
Size : 0.40 x 0.80 m
Material : Limestone rock
Color: Beige Limestone



Bollard
Size : 0.30 x 1 m
Material : Limestone rock
Color: Beige



Stamped Concrete
Size : 0.2 x 0.15 m
Material : Concrete
Color: Light Gray



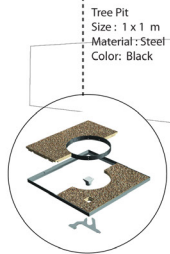
Soil Mix
Material : 2-1-1 ratio
Color: Brown



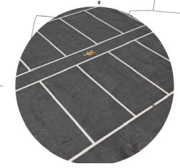
Limestone Rock
Material : Limestone rock
Color: Beige Limestone



Triangular Wood Pergola
Size : 1.5 x 1.3 x 1 m
Material : Cedar Wood
Color: Red



Tree Pit
Size : 1 x 1 m
Material : Steel
Color: Black



Asphalt
Color: Black



Wooden Pot
Size : 0.8 x 0.5 m
Material : Cedar Wood
Color: Red Brown



Triangular Wood Pergola
Size : 5 x 2 m
Material : Cedar Wood
Color: Red

Legend



Trees

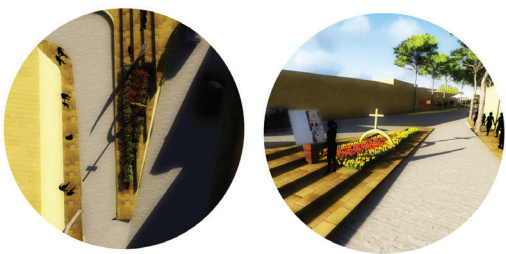


Landmarks



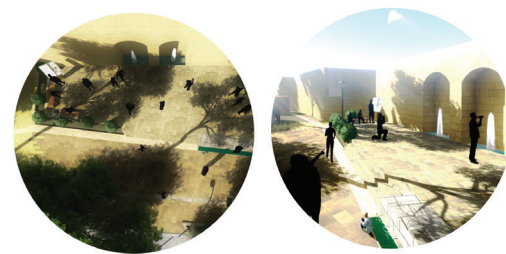
1 مدخل الضيعة الاثرية

This is the welcoming area
People will gather here and have a glimpse about the other stops along the rest of the area



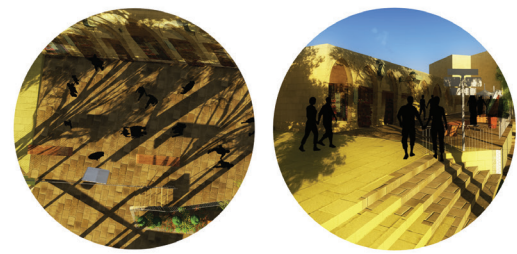
2 بيع الشالوت built in 1600

This will be to provide people with Glimpse about the history of the water feature and its relation in the town development stages; this is besides showing the traditions of the people there.



3 السوق القديم

A Glimpse About The 19th century Leather-workers' Souk, where a great experience for anyone looking to be immersed in Deirist tradition.



4 قصر الامير يونس معن built in 1613

A Glimpse About The 19th century Leather-workers' Souk, where a great experience for anyone looking to be immersed in Deirist tradition, where handmade industries.



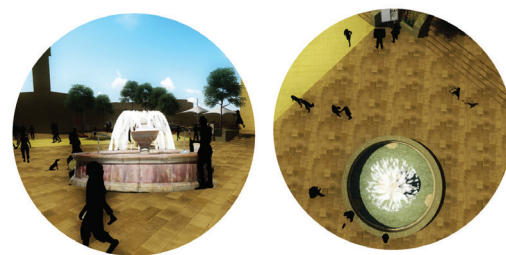
5 جامع فخر الدين معن الاول built in 1493

People will have a glimpse about the old Mosque built by Emir Fakher El Dine and about the religion that was present in these days.



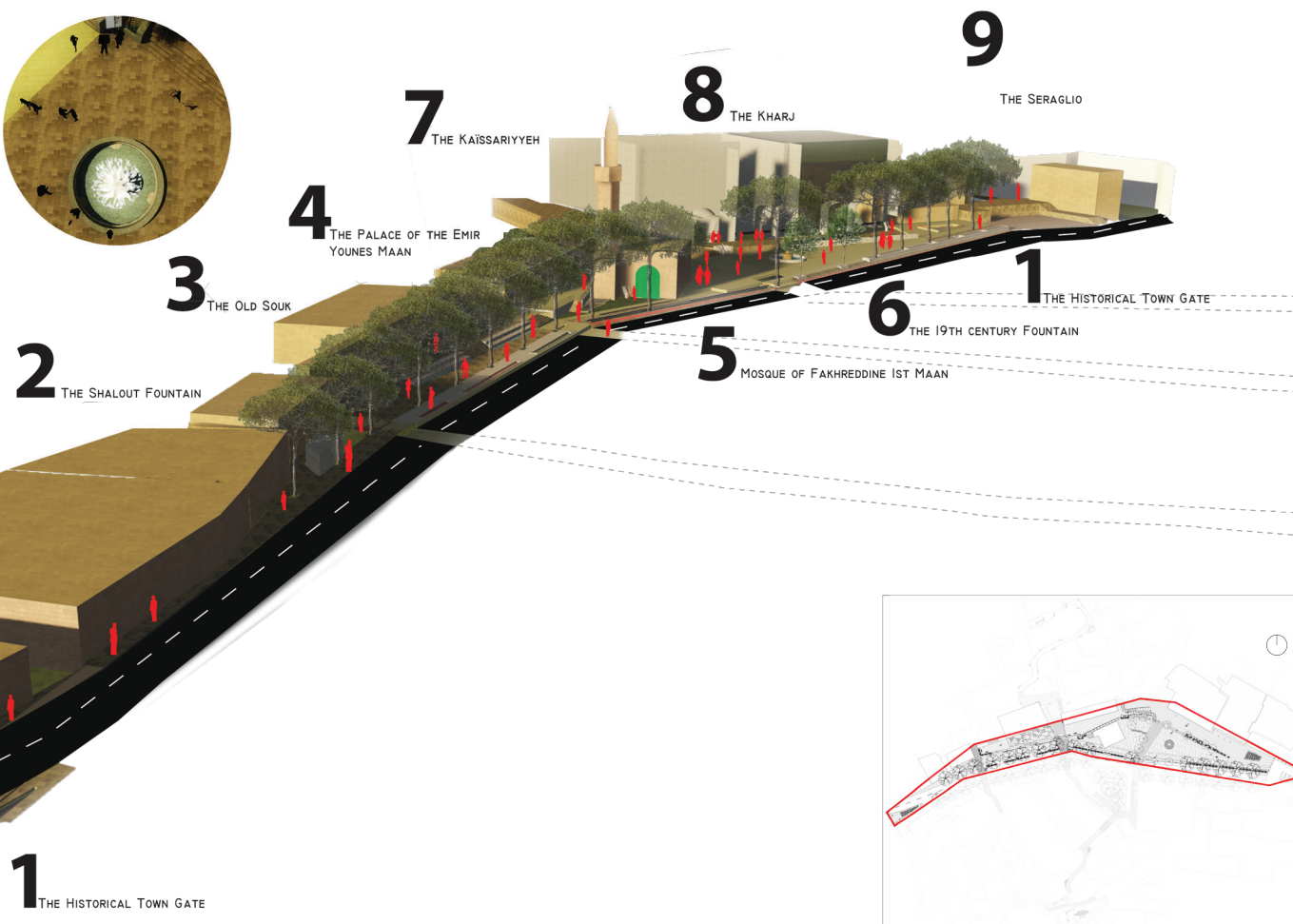
6 البركة الاثرية built in 1718

People will have a glimpse about the old fountain built by Emir Fakher El Dine and about the religion that was present in these days.



7 القيصرة built in 1595

People will have a glimpse about the classical khan, was originally used as a public market place for jewelry and for silk. Today the khan makes a unique setting for cultural activities



8 الخرج

People will have a glimpse about The Kharj a massive structure built by Fakhreddine II as a munitions warehouse and barracks.



9 قصر الحریم

People will Take a walk through Lebanon's history in the wax museum that features the country's most significant figures during key moments in the nation's history.



10 قاعة العامود

A glimpse and some boards about Emir Fakhr el-Dine Life Story, the lives of "great man" the founder of modern Lebanon

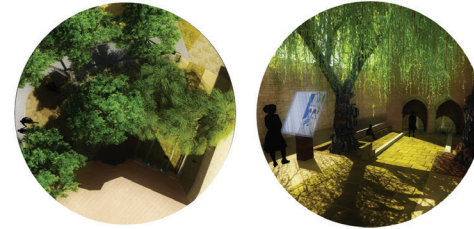


11 قصر الامير يوسف

People will have a glimpse on various historical phases of Deir al-Qamar, its first municipality in Lebanon, and about many well known personalities, such as artists, writers, and politicians.

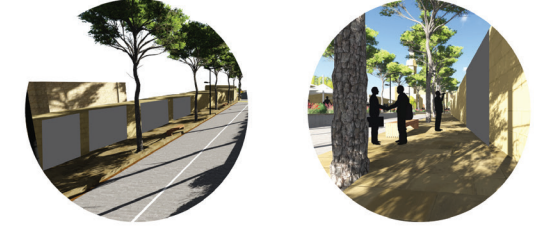


12 نبع أم نقولا



13 السوق

People will have the chance to know more about Deir al-Qamar traditions, industries, food. With its many restaurants, snack bars, souvenir shops and hotels, Deir al-Qamar is well prepared to welcome tourists



10 THE HALL OF THE COLUMN

11 THE SERAGLIO OF EMIR YOUSSEF CHEHAB

12 OUM NICOLAS FOUNTAIN

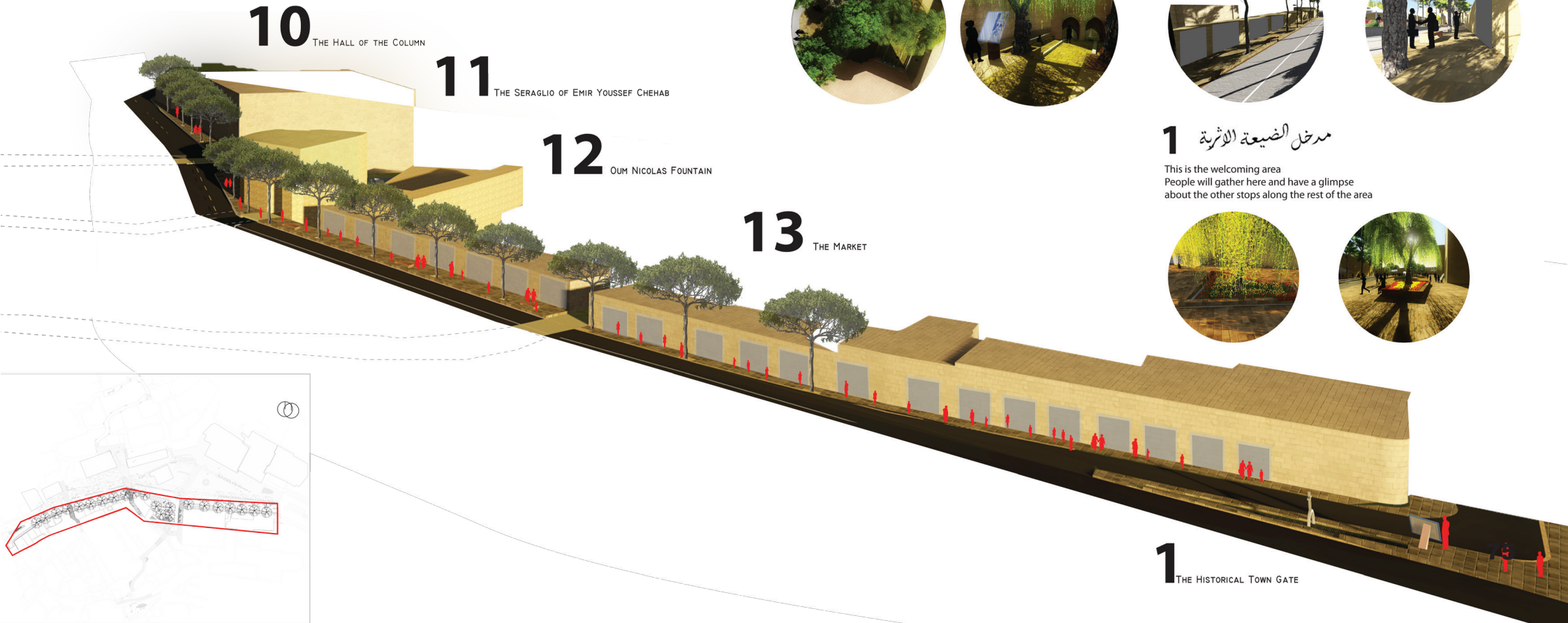
13 THE MARKET

1 مدخل الضيعة الاثرية

This is the welcoming area. People will gather here and have a glimpse about the other stops along the rest of the area



1 THE HISTORICAL TOWN GATE



NARRATIVE THROUGH Alley

14 PEOPLE CAN HAVE GLIMPSE ON TOWN STORY WHILE LOOKING ON OLD TOWN PICTURE



15 PEOPLE CAN FIND BOOKS ABOUT THE TOWN'S HISTORY AND SPEND TIME READING THEM



16 PEOPLE CAN READ ABOUT THE TOWN'S HISTORY WHILE ADMIRING THE VIEWPOINT THAT OVERLOOK THE TOWN



16 OUTDOOR READING AREA

15 OUTDOOR LIBRARY

14 A GLIMPSE ON THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN



17 PEOPLE CAN HAVE GLUNPSE ON OUM NICOLAS FOUNTAIN AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN SERVING AGRICULTURE



18 A GLUNPSE ON THE WINE PRODUCTION PROCESS AND ITS RELATION WITH THE TOWN HISTORY



19 THE USE OF VINE COVERED PERGOLA TO LET PEOPLE AND DISCOVER WHAT THEY ALREADY SAW IN PICTURES



20 PEOPLE CAN HAVE A SIT IN THE SAYDEH GARDEN NEAR A WATER FEATURE UNDER A VINE PERGOLA WHILE ADMIRING THE VIEWPOINT THAT OVERLOOK THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS



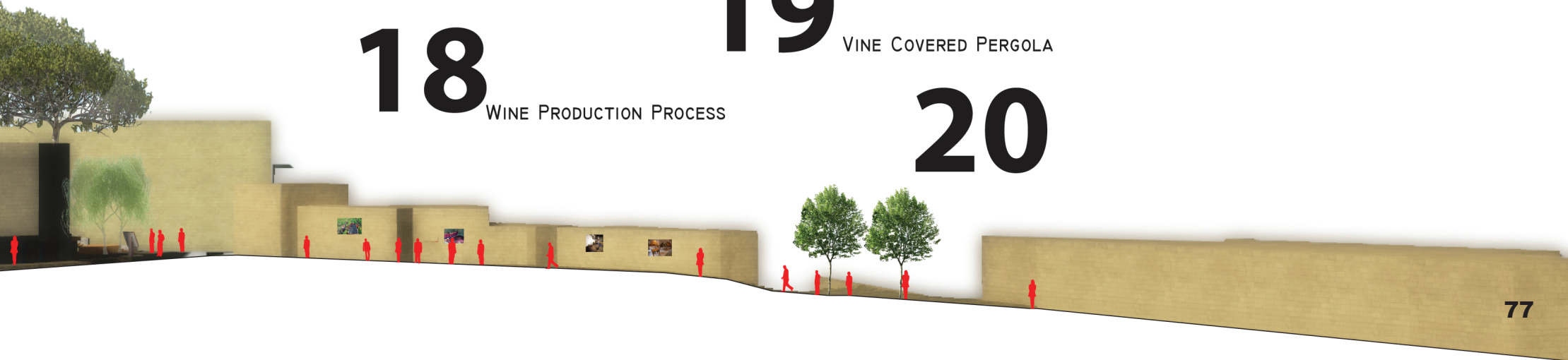
Section B B
Scale 1/100

17 OUM NICOLAS FOUNTAIN

18 WINE PRODUCTION PROCESS

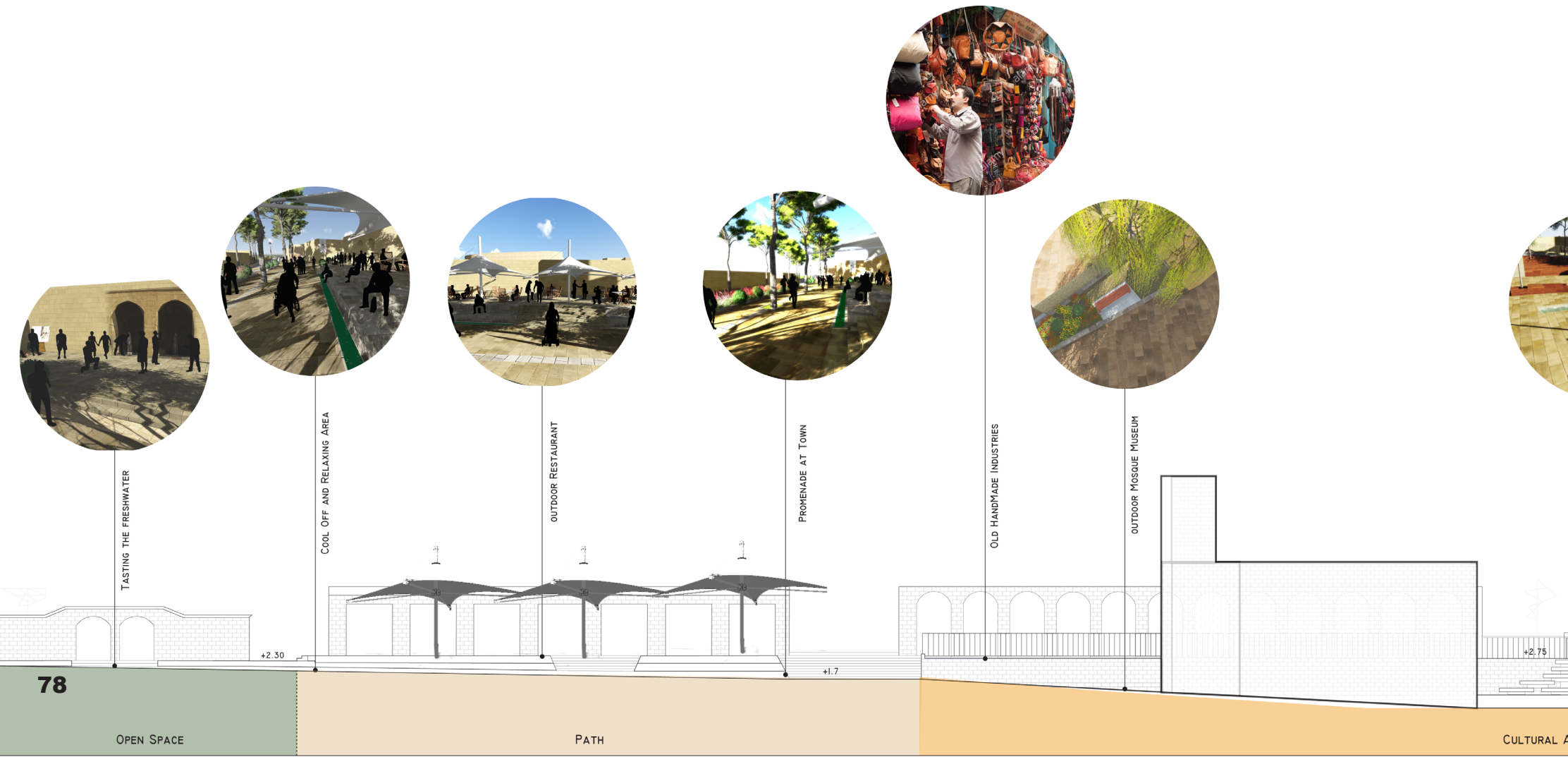
19 VINE COVERED PERGOLA

20



SECTION A A

Section showing the activities throughout the Street





OUTDOOR SITTING AREA



TOWN FESTIVALS



Multifunctional AREA



FARMERS MARKET

OUTDOOR EXHIBITIONS: ART
CLASSIC CARS



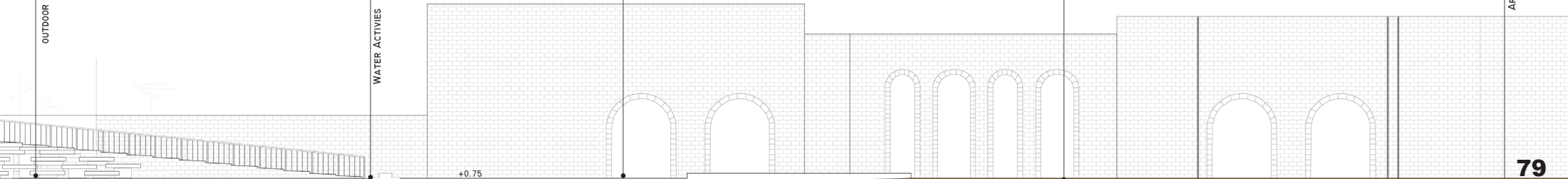
ARCADE SOUK



ARCADE INDOOR CAFE



WATER ACTIVITIES



SECTION B B



SIDEWALK WITH UTILITIES
(3.5 M)

CURB

PERVIOUS CONCRETE (3.5 M)

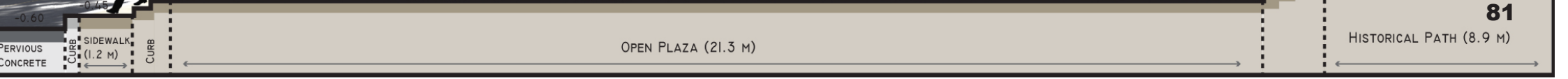
CURB

RAIN GARDEN
(1.10 M)

SIDEWALK WITH UTILITIES (5.5 M)

SIDEWALK WITH UTILITIES (8.3 M)

SECTION C C



CONCLUSION

IN CONCLUSION, THIS PROJECT AIMED TO REVIVE THE HISTORY OF DEIR EL QAMAR AND THIS WAS ACHIEVED BY REVIVING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN DIFFERENT HISTORICAL ELEMENTS BY TELLING THE STORY BEHIND EACH LANDMARK AND ALSO BY THE EXTENSION OF THE EXISTING ACTIVITIES.

TWO TYPES OF CONNECTIONS WERE ESTABLISHED: VISUAL, BY ADDING THE GREEN ELEMENTS SUCH AS VEGETATIONS, AND PHYSICAL CONNECTION BY EXTENDING AND CREATING A SIMPLE CONNECTION THAT LINK THE MAIN STREET AND ALLEYS TOGETHER.

THOSE SIMPLE DESIGN LAYERS THAT WERE ADDED TO THE TOWN WERE SUFFICIENT TO CREATE NEW SPACES FOR ACTIVITIES THAT WERE NEEDED BY PEOPLE AND WOULD HELP TO SAVE THE HERITAGE OF THE TOWN.

FINALLY THE PROJECT WAS ACCEPTED AND APPRECIATED BY THE FINAL JURY MEMBERS AS WELL AS BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF DEIR EL QAMAR .

THANK YOU,
ROY NASSIF

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