



Cities of The World

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What is a City?

- A place where people live, work and relax
- A place with a particular number of people
- A place of a particular size



What creates cities?

- Transport
- Extraction/Manufacture
- Market/exchange
- Administration
- Defense



What shapes cities?

- Roads



- Physical features

elevation, slope, orientation, ..etc.

They include berms, mounds, hills, cliffs, valleys, rivers, and numerous other elements

- Land value



- Legislation



What makes good Cities?

- What are the “good” characteristics of a city?
- Should all cities have these qualities?
- Are some cities “not good”?
- Are parts of some cities not good?

What makes Cities Grow?

- Population
- Economic Activity
- Good Governance
 - Security
 - Tolerance
 - Opportunity
 - Equality
- Are large/growing cities desirable?



NEW YORK (USA) EVOLUTION – (1876 – 2013)

What is a Plan?

–A “document” indicating

- **Where** we are now
- **Where** we want to be
- **How** we will get there



What is Urban Planning?

–A process of Locating and Allocating Resources to achieve a defined outcome for an urban area (City)

What is the Vision for a city?

Cities have started, grown and developed without urban planning

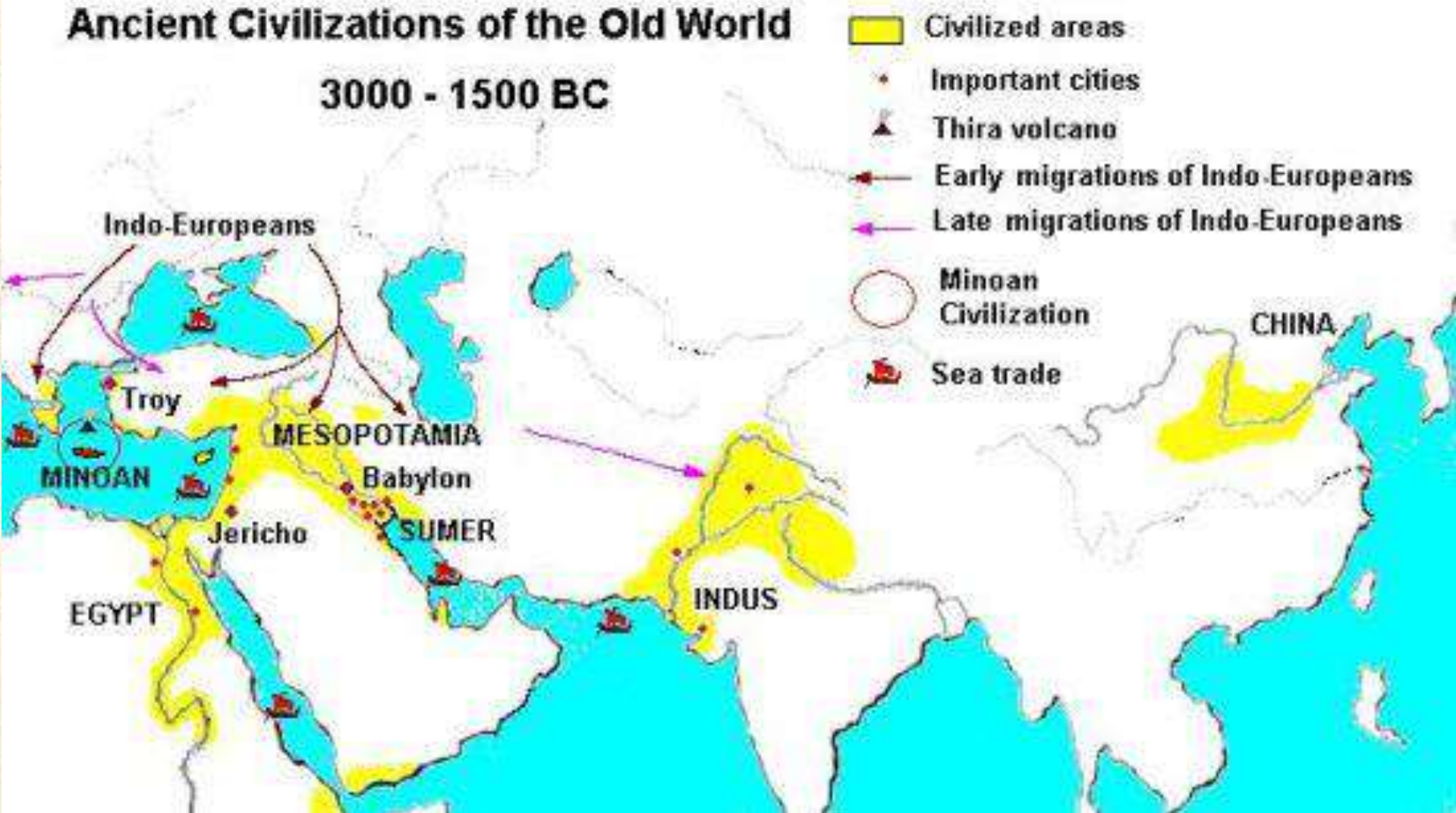
What aspects should be included in a vision?

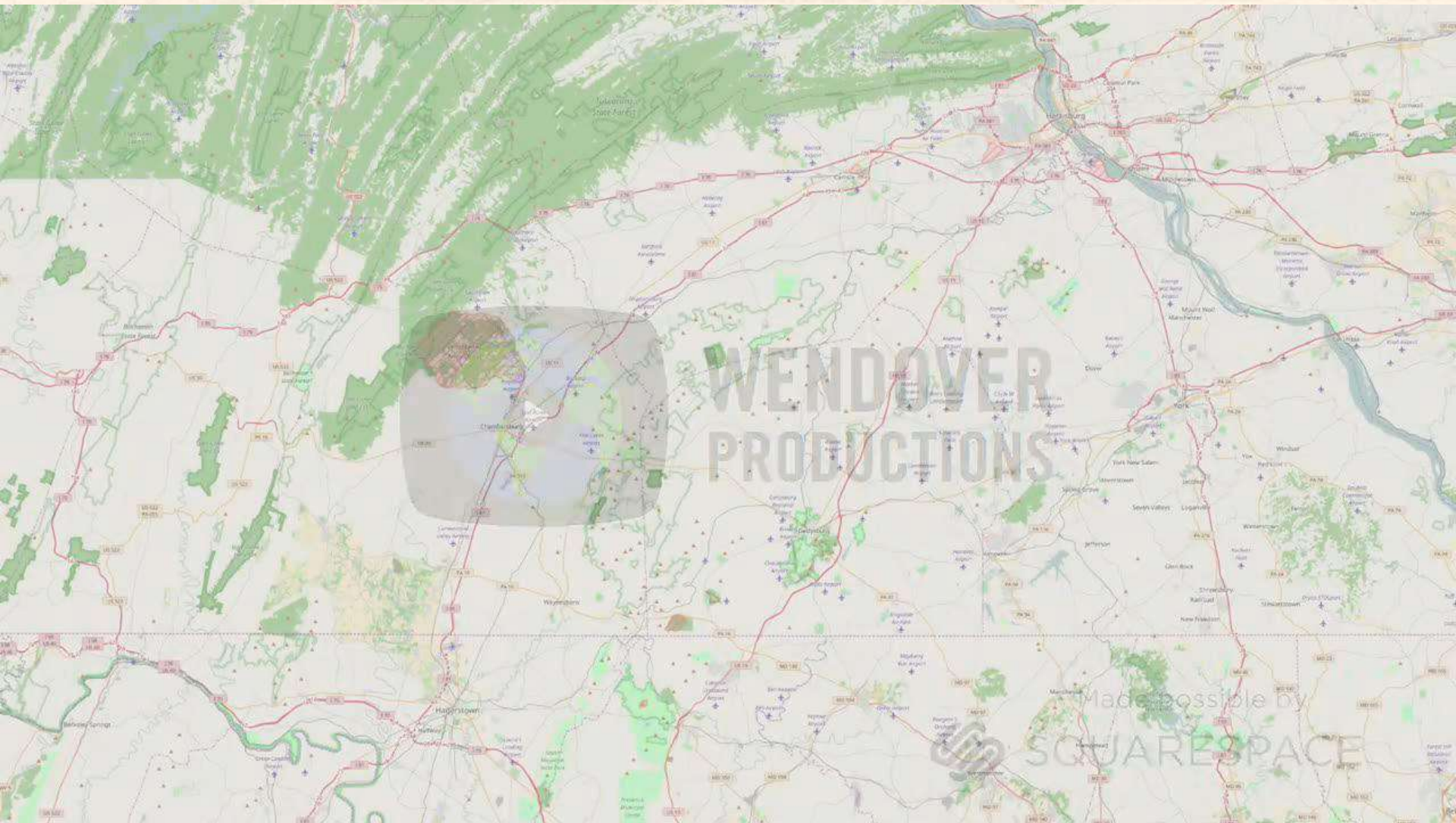
- Size/extent
- Population
- Economy
- Transport
- Housing
- Environment
- Finance
- Land Use



Ancient Civilizations of the Old World

3000 - 1500 BC

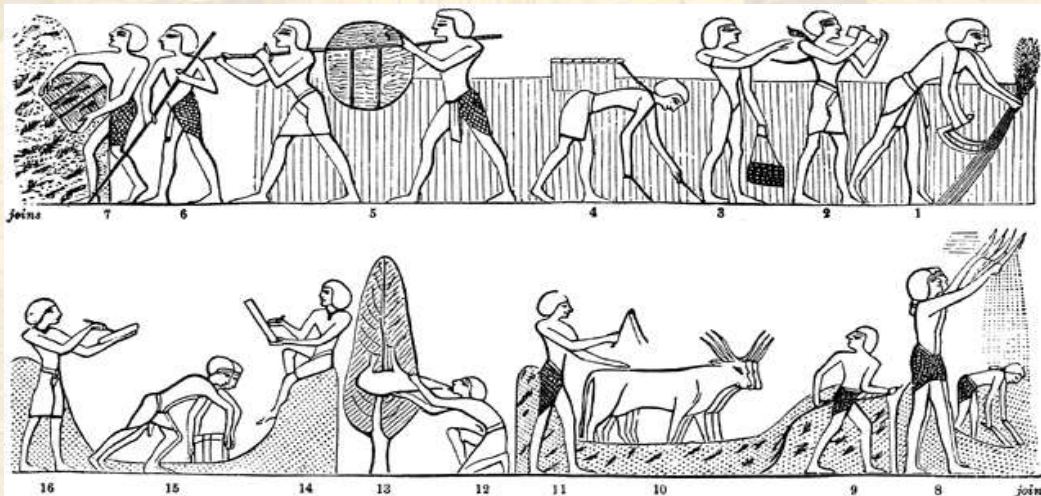




WHY CITIES ARE WHERE THEY ARE ?

The First Agricultural Revolution

- The Neolithic Revolution, Neolithic **Demographic Transition**.
- Wide-scale transition of human cultures from a lifestyle of hunting and gathering to one of **agriculture** and **settlement**.
- Making an increasingly **larger population**



The Second Agricultural Revolution

British Agricultural Revolution (17th–19th century)

- Unprecedented increase in agricultural **productivity** in Great Britain.
- Increase in agricultural production in Britain due to **increases** in **labor** and **land** productivity.
- Agricultural output **grew faster** than the population.
- productivity remained among the **highest in the world**.
- This increase in the food supply contributed to the **rapid growth of population** in England and Wales.
- This turned sleepy cities like **Manchester** and **Liverpool** into bustling cities.



The Green Revolution (Third Agricultural Revolution)

- Set of **research** and **technology** initiatives between 1930 and the late 1960s, that increased agricultural production worldwide.
- particularly in the **developing** world
- After the Second World War, increased deployment of technologies including **pesticides** and **fertilizers** as well as new breeds of high yield crops greatly increased global food production.



Laid Out Cities

From the earliest times, it is evident that the form and structure of cities has not happened by accident or by chance

- Most cities have been deliberately ordered and organized
- However, historically, it was mainly that cities –or parts of cities – were “laid out” rather than being “planned”

Alexandria Founded: 331 BC

Famous Egyptian city with a great library and a lighthouse (one of the 7 wonders)



Uruk (Ancient Sumer, Mesopotamia)

- Uruk was inhabited by 50-80 000 people.
- Zikkurat was the most impressive building in the ancient Uruk.



Jerusalem: 4000 BC

- Jerusalem is city of King David and Solomon with his Temple.
- Jerusalem is Holy city of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.



Beijing

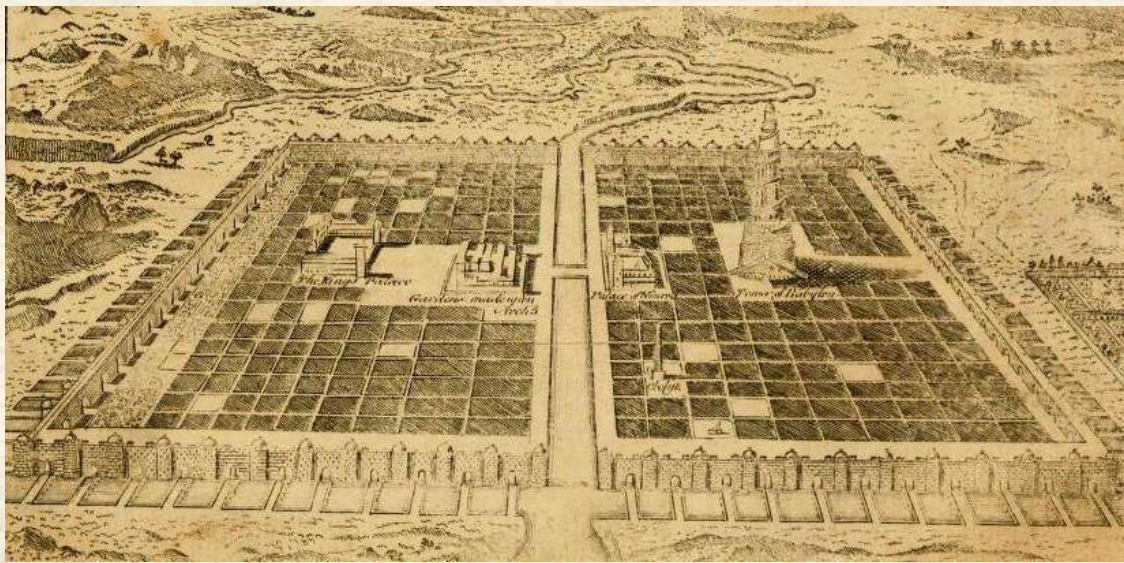
- Ancient Beijing (Peking) served as capital of China in various Chinese periods.
- Beijing is famous by its Forbidden city: Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties.



Rome: 753 BC.

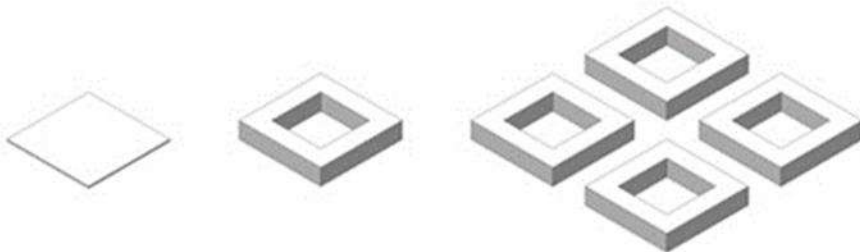
- Rome had over million habitants in 3rd century.
- Other European cities reached these numbers 1500 years later! Rome is one of the birth places of the modern western civilization.





The City of Babylon

«Sumerian Civilization (Present Day Iraq) is regarded as the inventor of Courtyard Housing and Gridal Urban Planning»



CONCEPTUAL REFERENCE

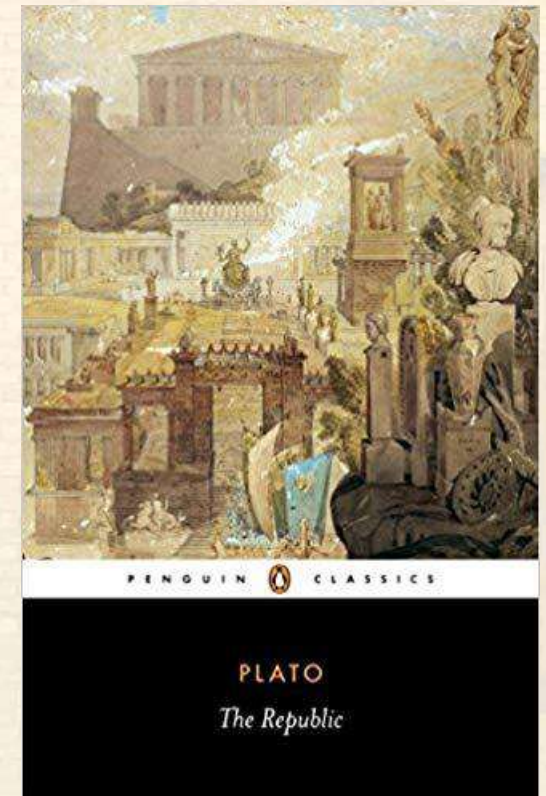
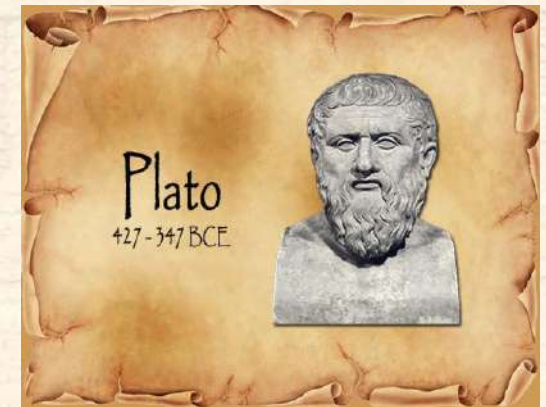
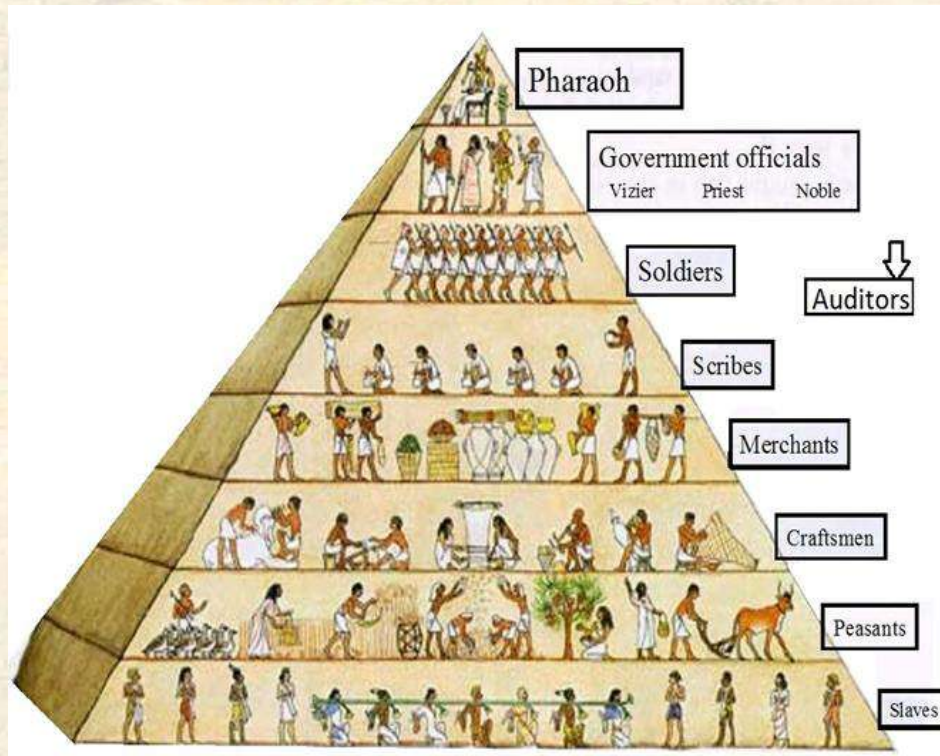


CENTRAL PLANNING: MIDDLE EASTERN CITY CENTER

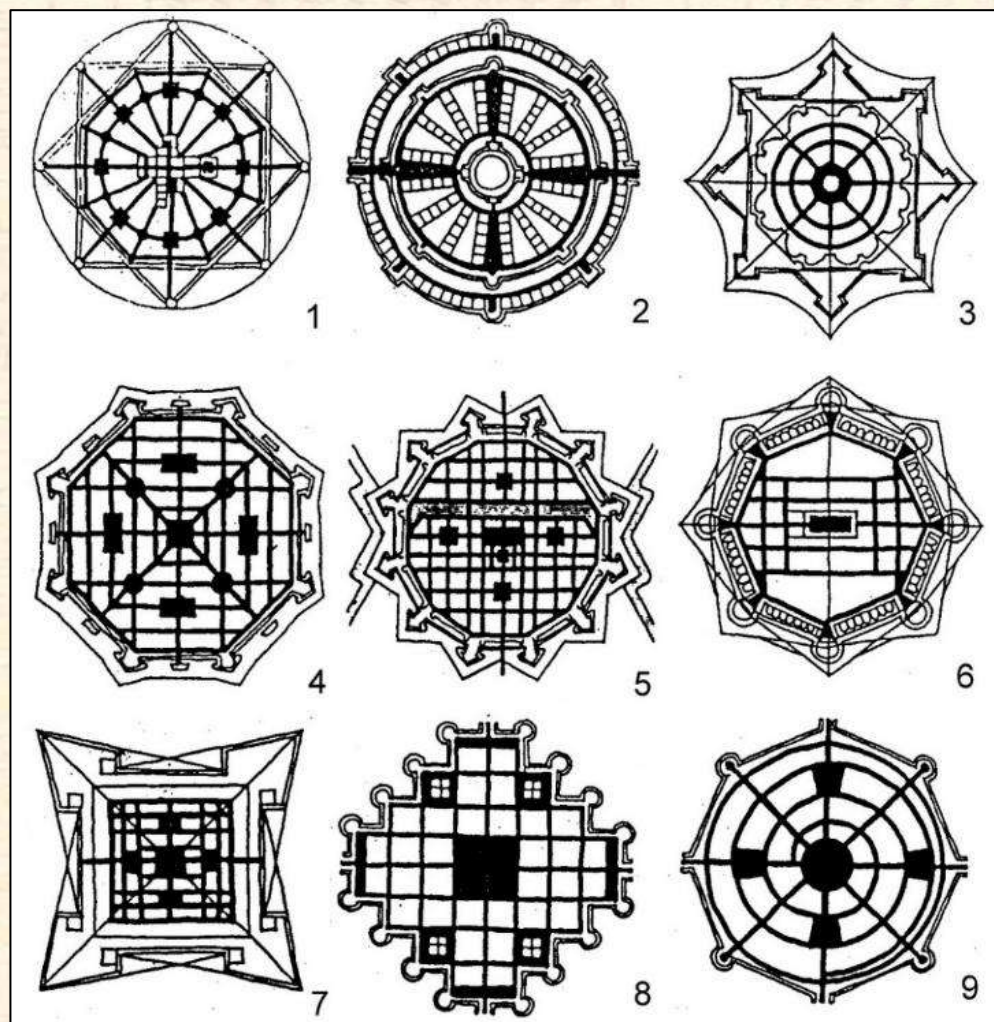
Utopian City:

“where people are happy and safe”

Plato



Ideal cities from the Renaissance with the emphasis on defense (city walls).



Palma nova 16th century:

was built following the ideals of a utopia. It is a concentric city with the form of a star, with three nine-sided ring roads intersecting in the main military radiating streets.



Nicosia Walls 1567–1570:

The first city walls were built in the Middle Ages, but they were completely rebuilt in the mid-16th century by the Republic of Venice.



Outdated Cities

What transformed cities?

- Introduction of **wall-breaching cannon**
- Greater emphasis on **trade and commerce**



URBAN REVOLUTION

- Agricultural revolution –surplus labor
- Industrial revolution –(1750-1850) organized labor
- Governance revolution –enforceable contracts, banking
- Scientific revolution –spurred by personal pursuit of wealth
- Transport revolution –Sea and Land = markets, food

CHANGING CITIES

- Shifting of populations from rural areas to the cities (urbanization)
- Breakdown of traditional production –crafts guilds and apprenticeship
- Transfer of the means of production
- Development of workhouses, factories
- Increased availability of material goods



Growing Cities

*The sudden and massive growth of urban population led to **new problems** that cities were not prepared for*

- HOUSING

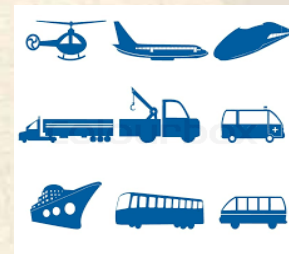


- HEALTH

- SERVICES (water and sanitation)



- TRANSPORTATION



Reviving Cities

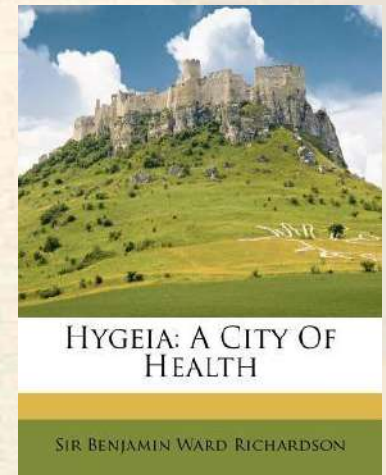
Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson City of Health (1876):

British physician, and a writer on medical history

Proposing:

- air pollution control
- water purification
- sewage handling
- public laundries
- public health inspectors
- elimination of alcohol & tobacco
- replacement of the gutter with the park as the site of children's play
- Motivated the **Parks Movement** in the USA

It was thought that parks could be a levelling ground where the working classes could learn from the upper classes



Garden Cities of To-morrow by the British urban planner Ebenezer Howard.

Published in 1898, In 1902 it was reprinted as *Garden Cities of To-Morrow*. The book gave rise to the garden city movement.



Nº 4. The Vanishing Point of Landlords' Rent.

RENT & LOCAL RATES
of an average population,
equal to that of
GARDEN-CITY
working under present
conditions are about

AVAILABLE FOR
LANDLORD'S
RENT
£80,000.
Municipal Purposes £64,000.

£144,000
— per annum
being £4.10s per
head of population, and
— with a constant
— tendency to rise.

By migrating to **GARDEN-CITY**
rents and rates are at once reduced to
£2 per head.

out of which a
Sinking fund
is provided
for the gradual
extinction of
Landlords'
Rent.
This end being

ON COMPLETION
AVAILABLE FOR
LANDLORD'S
RENT
£2,000.
Municipal Purposes
£44,000.

AFTER 10 YEARS
AVAILABLE FOR
LANDLORD'S
RENT
£6,514.
Municipal Purposes
£44,000.

AFTER 20 YEARS
AVAILABLE FOR
LANDLORD'S
RENT
£8,625.
Municipal Purposes
£44,000.

attained, all
the funds
hitherto devoted
to that purpose
may be applied
municipally,
or to the
provision of

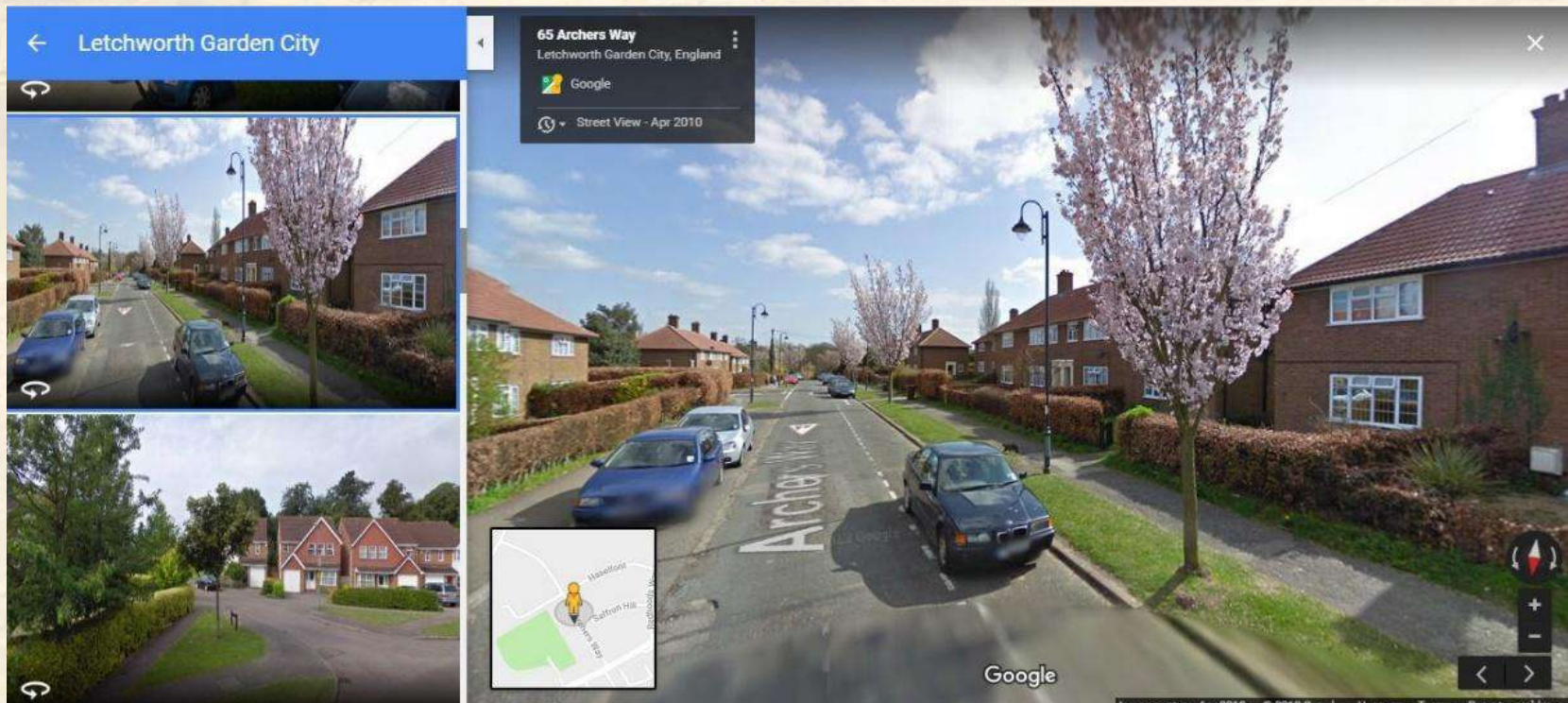
AFTER 25 YEARS
AVAILABLE FOR
SINKING FUND
£7,750.
Municipal Purposes
£44,000.

30th YEAR
AVAILABLE FOR
SINKING FUND
£9,600.
Municipal Purposes
£44,000.

THENCE-FORWARD
AVAILABLE FOR
OLD-AGE
PENSION FUND
£14,000.
Municipal Purposes
£44,000.

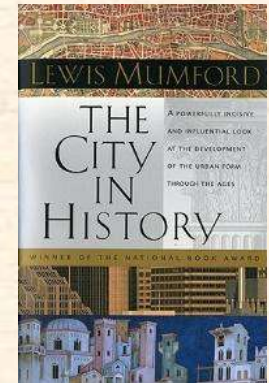
Old Age Pensions.

- ❑ *Separated from central city by greenbelt*
- ❑ *Ideal, self-contained community*
- ❑ *Bring together the economic and cultural advantages of both city and country life*
- ❑ *Discouraging metropolitan sprawl and industrial centralization*

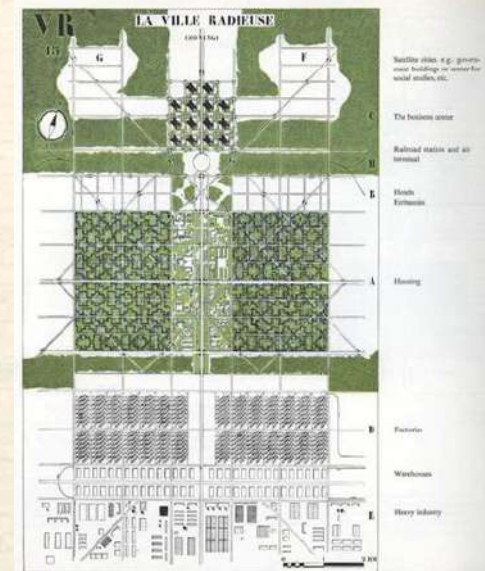


Planning Visionaries

Lewis Mumford (October 19, 1895 – January 26, 1990) was an American historian, sociologist, Harshly critical of urban **sprawl**, Mumford argues that the structure of modern cities is partially **responsible for many social problems**



Towers in the Park; Le Corbusier was trying to find a fix for the same problems of urban pollution and overcrowding, but **unlike Howard**, he envisioned **building up, not out**.



New Urbanism

Planning and development approach based on the principles of how cities and towns had been built for the last several centuries:

- **Walkable** blocks and **streets**.
- Housing and shopping in close **Proximity**.
- Accessible **public spaces**.
- New Urbanism focuses on **human-scaled** urban design



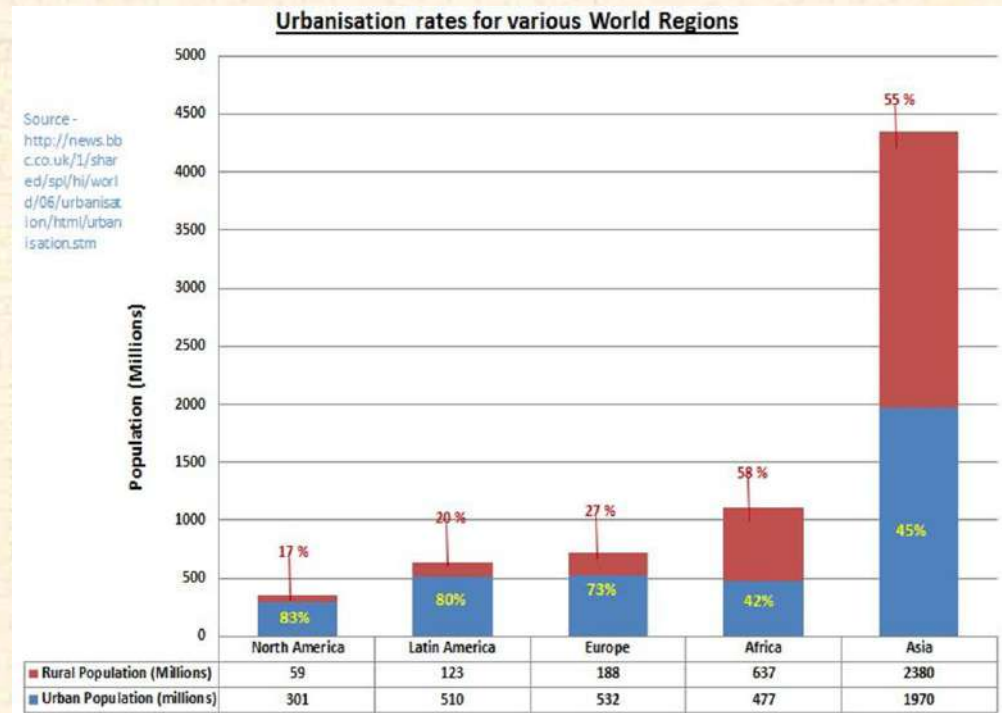
PRINCIPLES OF NEW URBANISM

- The neighborhood has a **obvious center**.
- Most of the dwellings are within a **five-minute walk** of the **center**, (0.40 km).
- There are a variety of **dwelling types** .
- **Sufficient shops** and offices, at the edge of the neighborhood.
- **Garage** apartment is permitted within the **backyard** of each house.
- Elementary **school** is in a **walkable** distance.
- The **streets** are relatively **narrow** and shaded by rows of trees.
(This slows traffic, creating an environment suitable for pedestrians and bicycles).



URBAN DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

- Since 2008 over 50% of the world's population lives in urban areas.
- 2050 projections: 70 % urban.
- Population growth requires cities to expand.
- Inability of governments to provide keep up with **urbanization** rates and generate sufficient revenues to fund **services and infrastructure** (challenge).
- One billion people now lives in slums.



- *Urban sprawl is basically another word for **urbanization**.*
- *Migration of a population from populated cities to low density over more rural land.*
- *In other words, it is **low density** residential and commercial development on undeveloped land.*



Causes of Urban Sprawl

Rise in Population Growth: As number of people in a city grows beyond capacity, the local communities continues to spread farther and farther from city centers.

Lower House Tax Rates: The taxes in the outer suburbs are usually lower than they would be in other situations.

Improved Infrastructure: There is increased spending on certain types of infrastructures, including **roads and electricity**.

Rise in Standard of Living: There are also increases in standards of living and average family incomes, which means that people have the ability to pay more to travel and commute longer distances to work and back home.

Consumer Preferences: People in high income groups have stronger preferences towards larger homes, more bedrooms, bigger balconies and bigger lawns. This also causes urban sprawl as this option is not available in crowded cities.

HOW TO CURB URBAN SPRAWL?

- 1. Physical containment:** By introducing greenbelts, ring-roads and low-density zoning. *Not always the solution !? often developers **leapfrog** over it to further out areas, making sprawl even worse.*
- 2. Economic containment:** By eliminating the subsidies to urban sprawl and **introducing impact fees** on new developments.
- 3. Quality of life containment:** Makes the city a more attractive place to live and work: better transit, security and services.



COMPACT CITY MODELS

Increase built area and residential population densities.

Concentration of urban functions



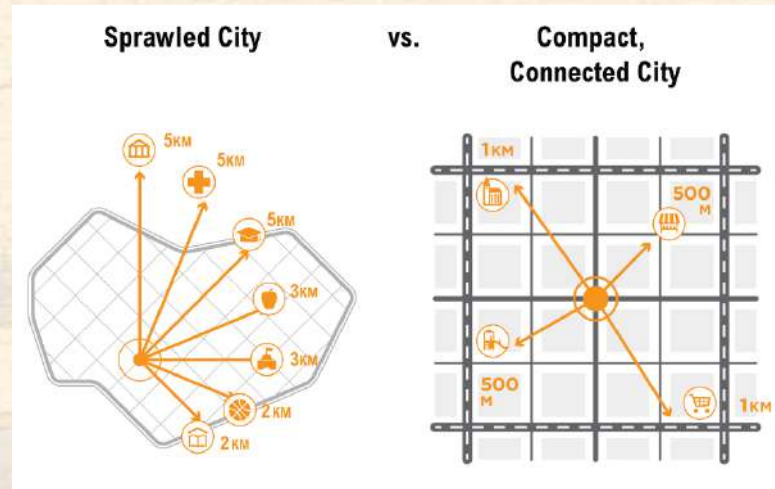
Intensify urban economic, social and cultural activities



Manipulate urban size, form and structure



Environmental, social and global sustainability benefits



KURDISTAN (Kurdland):

Kurdistan is the homeland of the Kurds where around 40 million Kurds inhabit a mountainous region straddling the borders of Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Iran and Armenia.



Kurdistan Region:

Officially called the Kurdistan Region by the Iraqi constitution, the region is officially governed by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG).



Population:

Estimated by 5.3 m in 2016.

Geography:

The Region is largely mountainous, with the highest point being a 3,611 m

Located in an area with a semi-arid climate.

Rainfall is limited to the period between October and May, averaging 543 mm annually.

Climate:

Most areas in Erbil governorate fall within the Mediterranean climate zone. However, the summer in south part is hot reaches around 40°C in August while during the winter is around 10°C in average and below freezing in some areas.

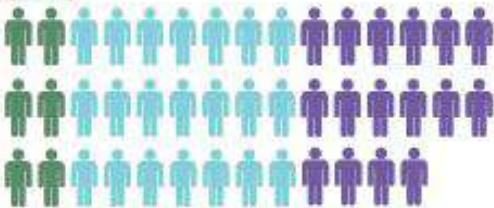


Economy:

The Kurdistan region's economy is dominated by the oil industry , agriculture and tourism.



EMPLOYMENT (2012)



6%
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

1.1MILLION
LABOR
FORCE

50%
UNDER THE
AGE OF 21

GDP PER CAPITA (2011)

\$4,452

The Kurdistan Region's GDP
per capita has increased by
1400% since 2003.

POPULATION

5.3 MILLION



NET POPULATION
GROWTH RATE
(2012)

Agriculture:

A great variety of grains and vegetables have traditionally been grown in Kurdistan, with wheat and barley among the most common, as well as variety of fruits.



Tourism:

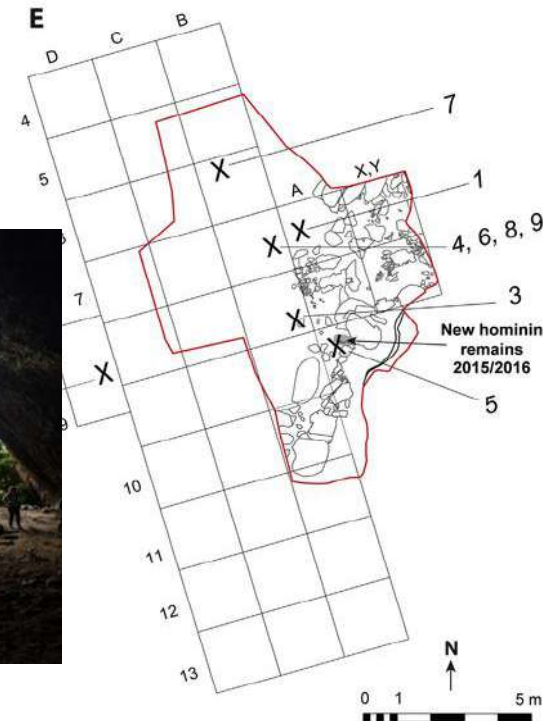
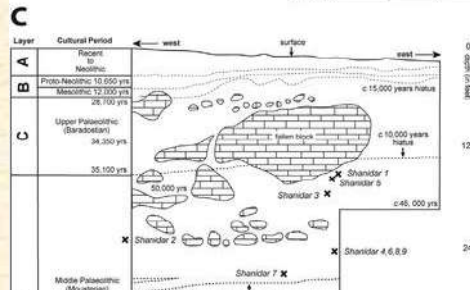
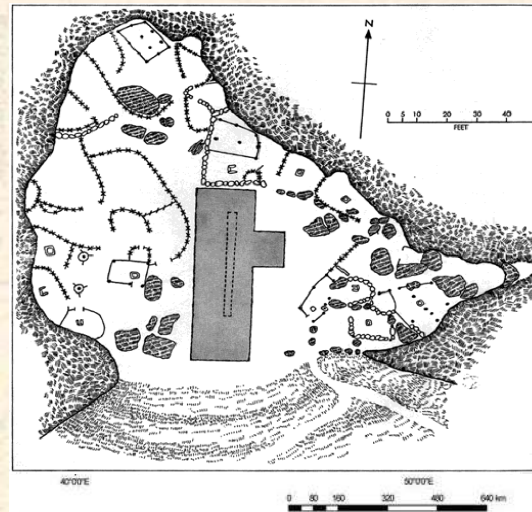
Kurdistan is known for having valleys, mountains, forests, as well as rivers.

Tourists can enjoy mountain hiking at Halgurd, Pera Magrun, Korek, Bradost, Sheren, and Safen mountains. Also there is great number of caves across the region, many of which are still unexplored.



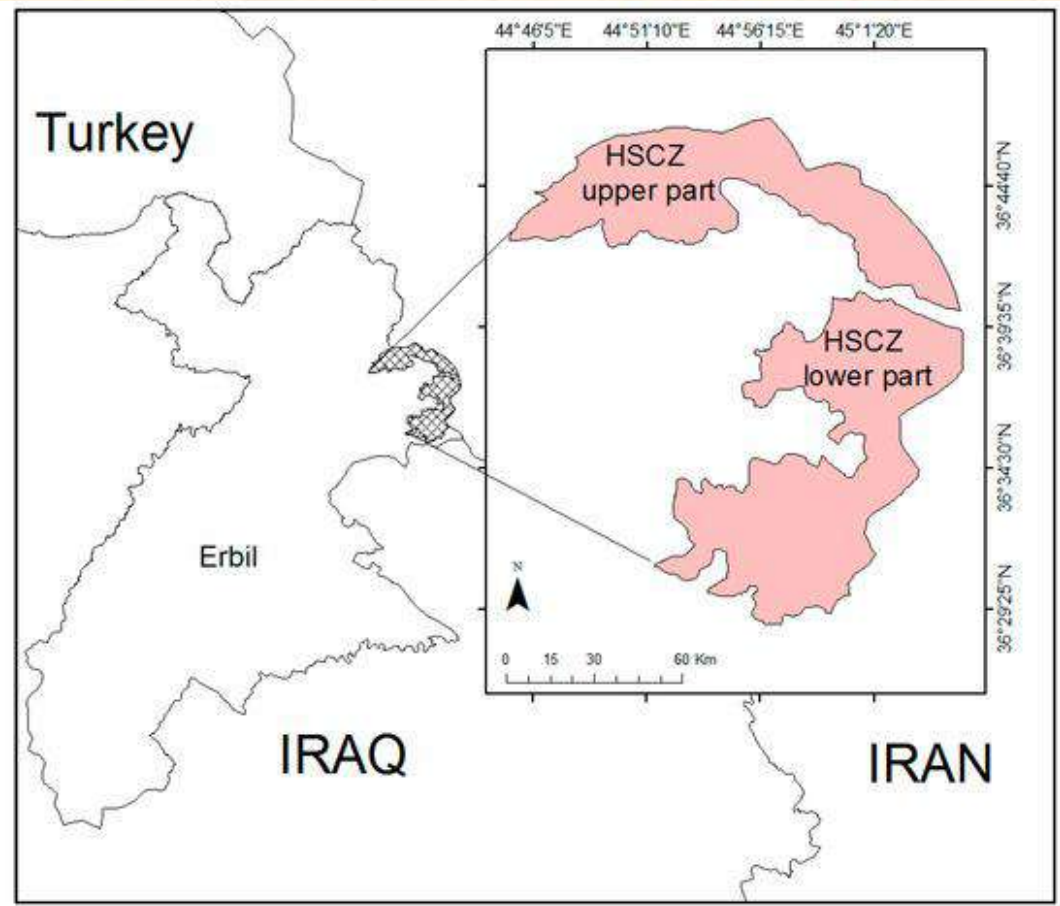
There are more than 3,500 archaeological sites in the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

Shanidar cave: where Neanderthal skeletons, dating back to 60 thousand B.C., have been found.



Halgurd Sakran National Park (HSNP):

It is the first National Park in the mountains of Iraq. HSNP is situated in Erbil Province, 120 km north-east of the capital city of Erbil and located on border triangle of Iraq, Iran and Turkey.



The National Park covers more than 1100 km² with a height of 900 m up to 3,611 m at Halgurd Peak, which is famous for the spectacular and impressive rock formation, beautiful valleys and mountain meadows with multitude of wild flora and fauna.





Culture:

The Kurdish culture is a legacy from the various ancient peoples who shaped modern Kurds and their society. Among the neighbors, the Kurdish culture is closest to Persian culture.

Perhaps the main Holiday in Kurdish Culture is **NEWROZ** which means the new day, which is celebrated on **March 21**. It is the first day of the month in Kurdish calendar and the first day of spring.





Narcissus flower



Partridge (kew)





Types Kurdes. I.

NO. 6 Editeur Max Fruchtermann, Constantinople

Kurdish costume, 1889

Kurdish Textile





FULL CAST AND CREW | TRIVIA | USER REVIEWS | IMDbPro | MORE  SHARE

+ El clásico (2015) ★ 7.2/10  Rate This

1h 35min | Drama | 26 February 2016 (Norway)



Two Kurdish little people in Iraq risk their lives to fulfill their dreams and that is to meet football hero Cristiano Ronaldo.

Director: Halkawt Mustafa
 Writers: Anders Fagerholt, Halkawt Mustafa
 Stars: Ahmed Adel, Wrya Ahmed, Dana Ahmes
[See full cast & crew »](#)

[+ Add to Watchlist](#)

Reviews
 1 user | 4 critic



*Cristiano receives his very own costume made, **kurdish klash***

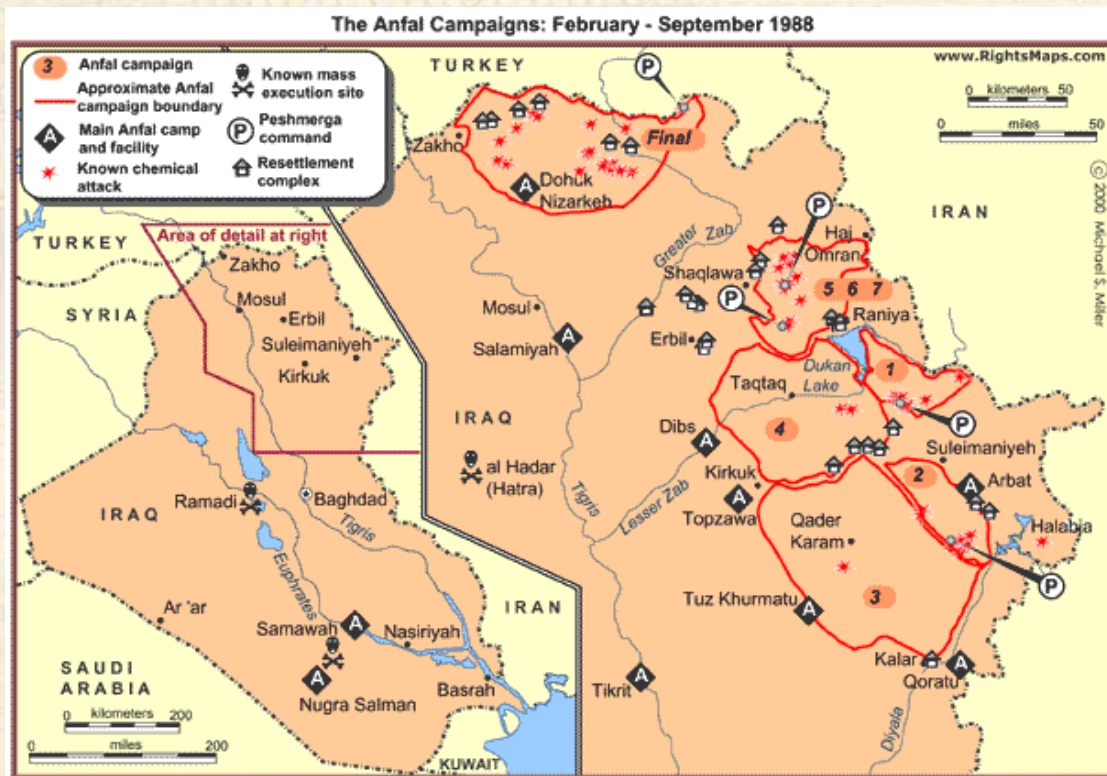
Anfal, the Holocaust of Kurds

The campaign began in 1986, and lasted until 1989.

The genocide campaign Resulted in:

Destroying 4,500 Kurdish villages

182,000 Civilian deaths





History

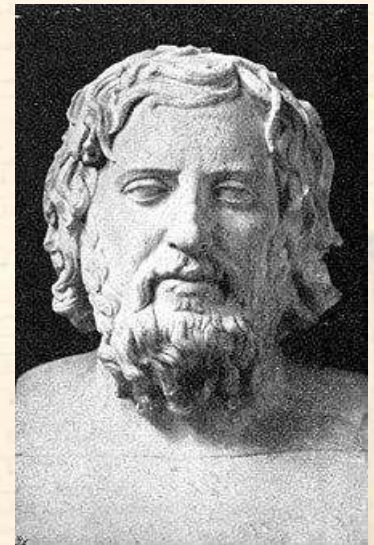
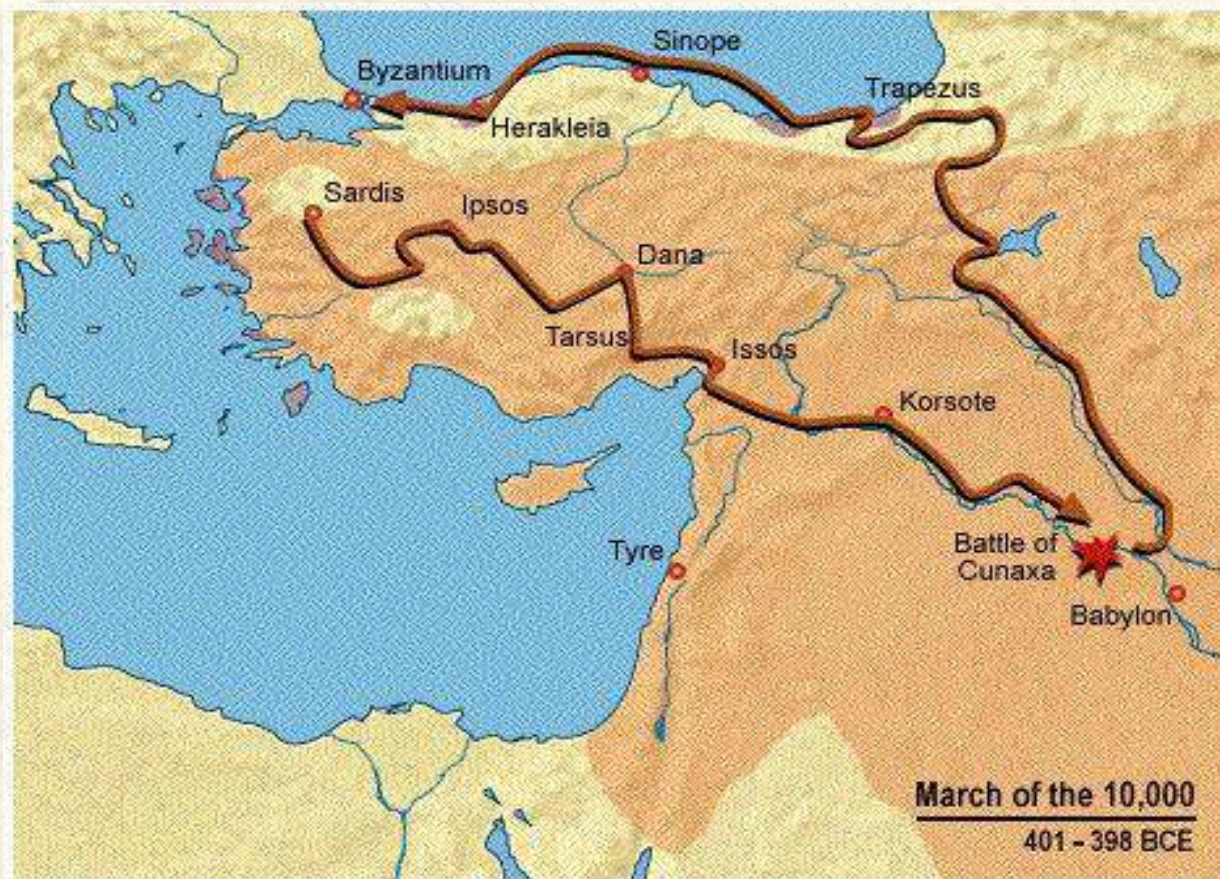
The origin of the name Kurd;

*Some historians believe that Kurd is related to the Sumerian **Karda** which was found from Sumerian clay tablets of the 3rd millennium B.C*



Xenophon of Athens (born 431 BC): was an ancient Greek philosopher, historian, soldier, mercenary, and student of Socrates.

A people called the ***Karduchoi*** are mentioned in Xenophon's *Anabasis* during his expedition. They inhabited the mountains north of the Tigris in 401 BC.



Xenophon of Athens



Location of Amadiya in Iraq

Coordinates (Amadiya):  37°05'33"N
43°29'14"E

Country



Iraq

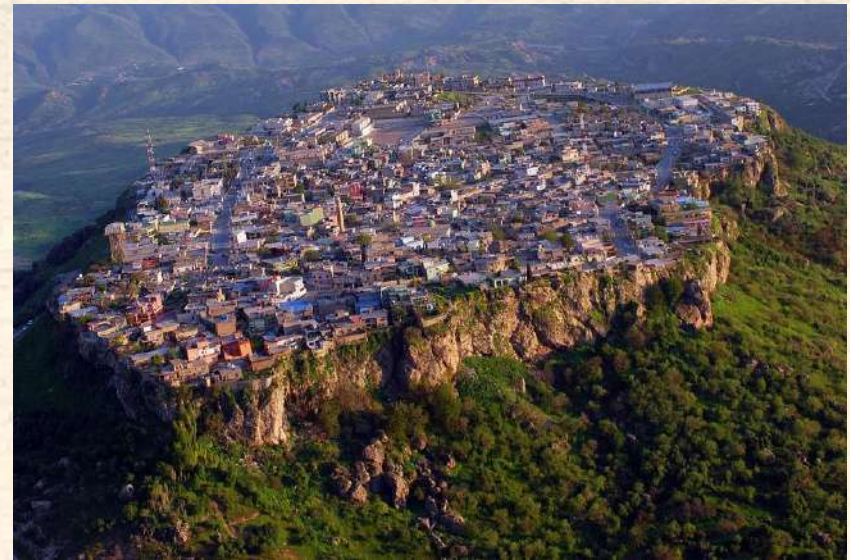
Region



Iraqi Kurdistan

Governorate

Dohuk

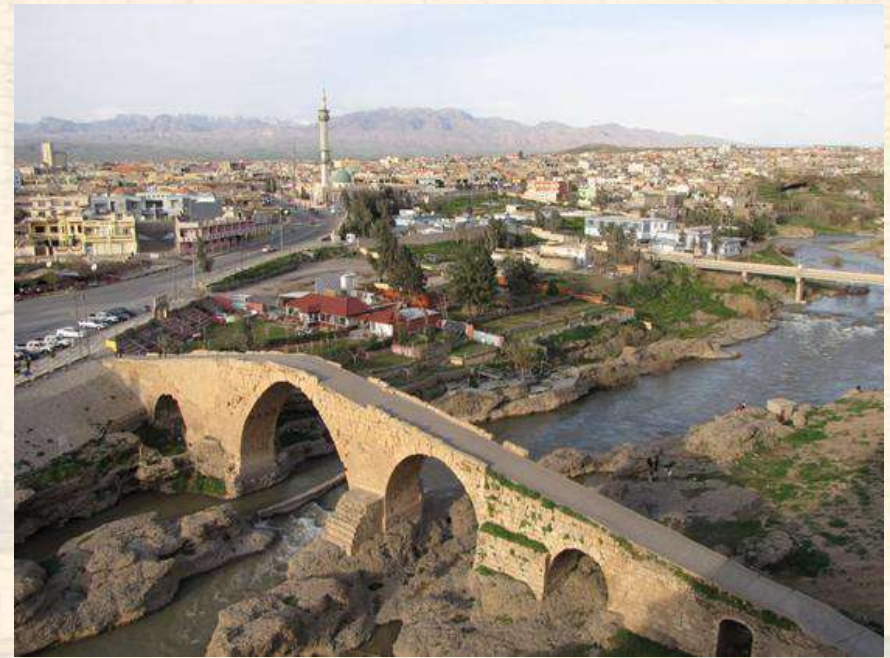


Amedi, it is history approaches the unbelievable. It is estimated that there was a stable settlement at this site thousands of years ago, It is also said to be the birthplace of ***the Three Wise Men***, who made a pilgrimage to Bethlehem to bring presents to Jesus Christ upon his birth



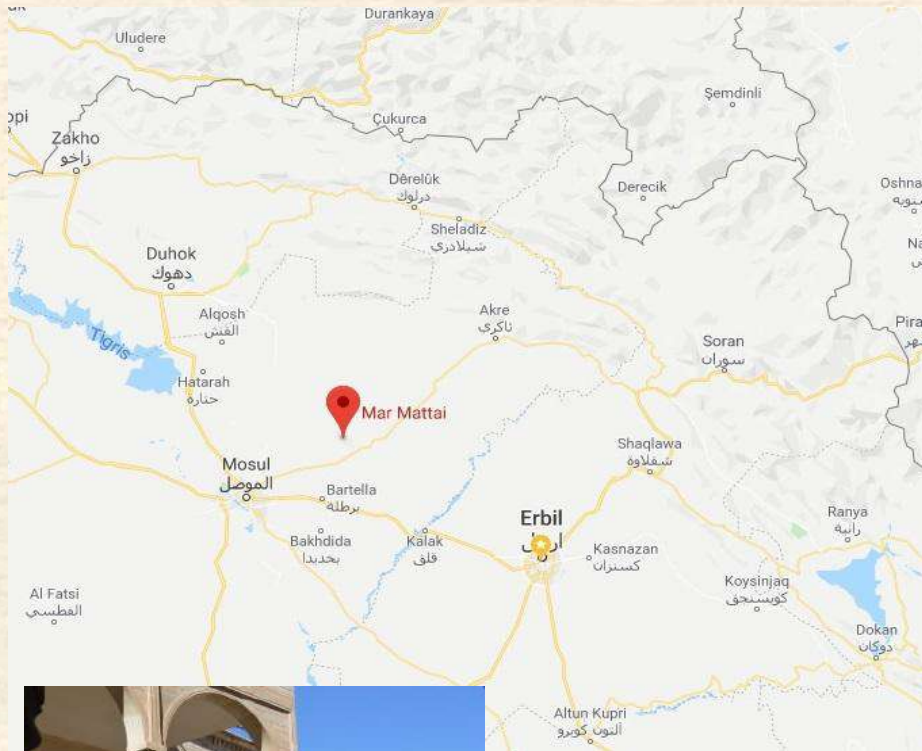
Bahdinan Gate

On Oct /17/1935 it was announced as an archaeological site, It is called (Sipna gate and Mosul gate). It is not clear which period it belongs to inspite of having many pre - Islam mottoes like the three statues which belongs to the Ashkani period(the second century B.C to the first century A.D). There are also pictures of the sun, fighter, and snake in addition to the Islamic charts.



***Dalal Bridge,
Zakho***

Mar Mattai Monastery (St. Matthew)

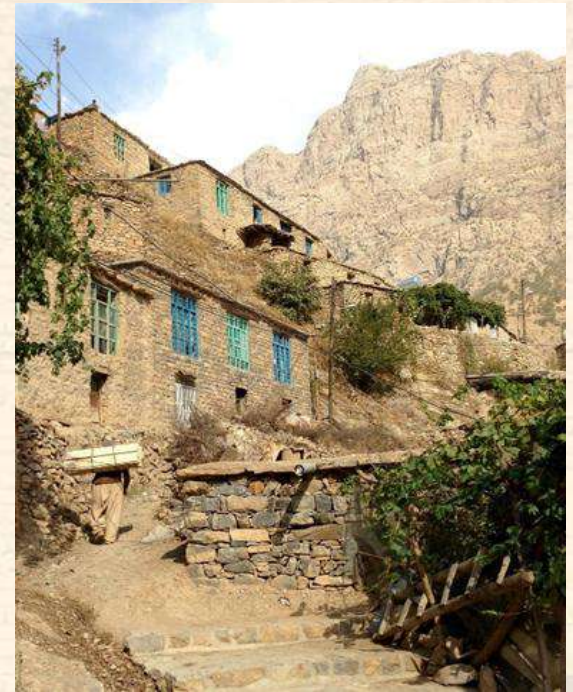


Founded in 363 by the hermit Mar Mattai who had fled persecution in Amid under the Roman Emperor Julian the Apostate.



Kurdish Architecture in Mountainous Areas

- Houses were constructed **facing southwards** so that they would receive the maximum amount of sunlight.
- **Windows** of these houses are so **small** to prevent any form of heat loss
- Their structure is in the **form of a stairway** to overcome the contour layout problem.
- Stone building are prevailing It was easily **available material** and offered a protective environment for the habitats.



ERBIL CITY

Erbil is the capital city of Kurdistan Region in northern Iraq. It is believed to be one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world and the citadel is in the UNESCO's list of world heritage sites aged between 3000 and 6000 years old.





Erbil Citadel, 2018



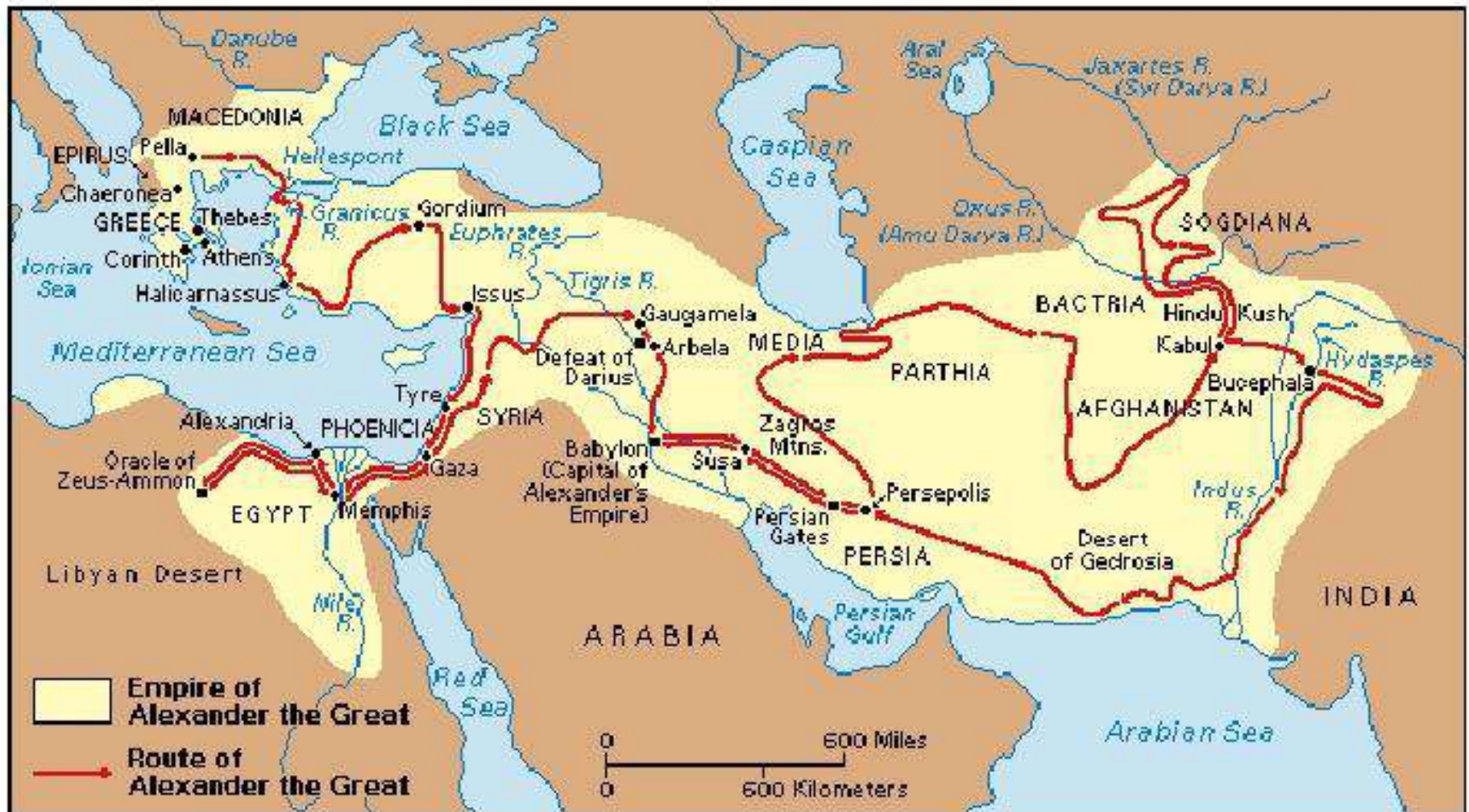
- *Erbil has been home to numerous civilizations in the history, therefore it is a significant cultural heritage.*
- *The Citadel is an epitome of the unique sample of towns that nest in the prestigious and central parts of the city.*



The miniature of the Mongol siege to Erbil's citadel (1258/1259)

Source: Adapted from (National Library of France, Eastern Division. Persian Supplement)

Empire of Alexander the Great





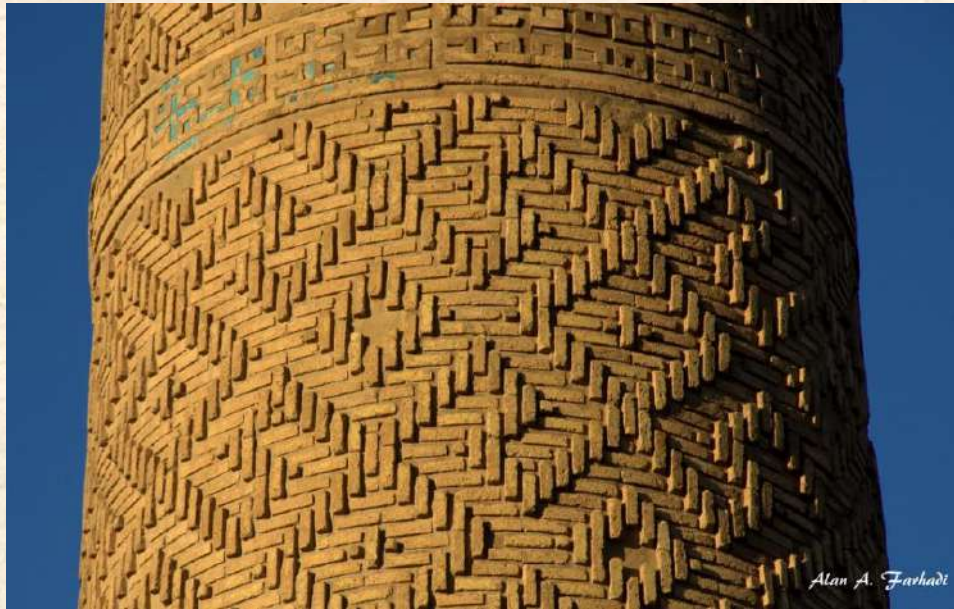
The **Battle of Gaugamela**, also called the **Battle of Arbela**, 331 BC

Alexander the Great vs Darius III

Arbela's formidable walls and arched gate are depicted in a seventh-century B.C. stone relief found at Nineveh.







Mudhafaria Minaret, Erbil
Built: 12th century
Height; 36m (originally was 45m)

The Citadel:

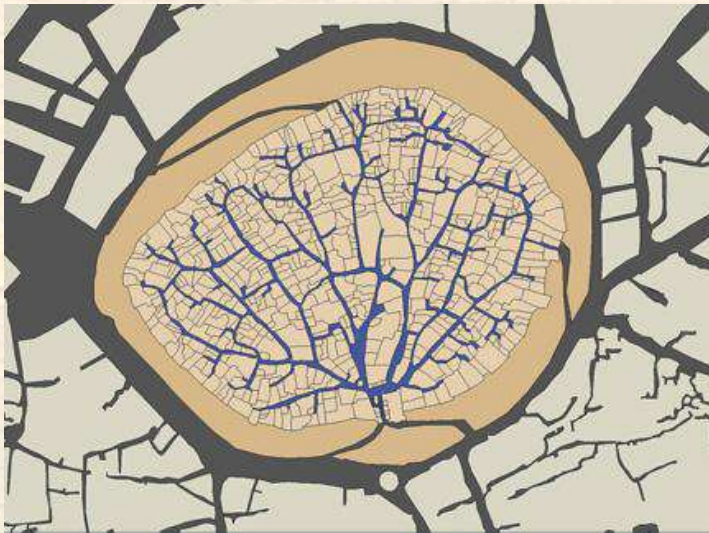
It is a castle which lies in the centre of the city. Its area is around (60000 m²) with a height of 32m, and is visually dominating the view of the city.

Because of its past fortifications and steeply inclined mound, which is at some locations nearly 45 degrees, it has managed to survive numerous sieges and fierce attacks.





Erbil, 1938



The existing fabric of the city goes back to several centuries and is of extreme vernacular architectural and urban interest.

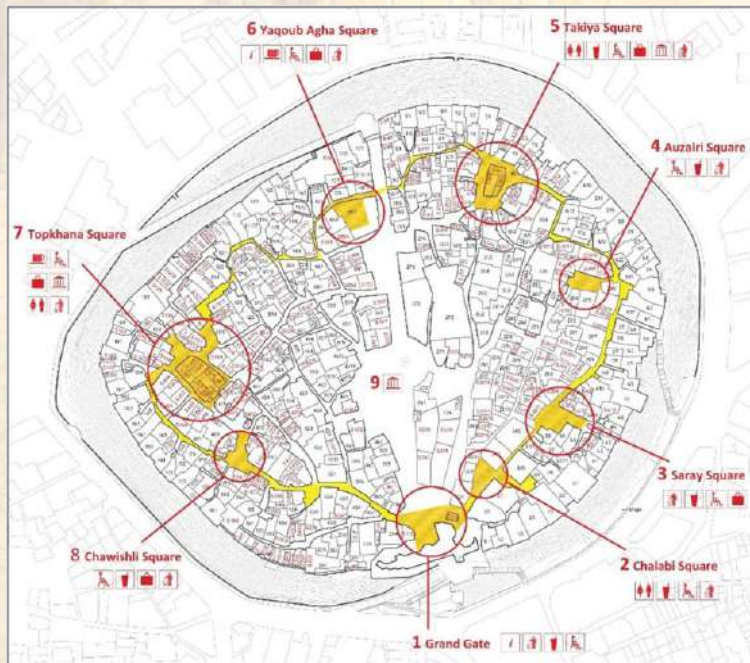


Erbil/ 1951



High Commission for Erbil Citadel Revitalization(HCECR) in collaboration with (UNESCO)

The (Conservation and Rehabilitation Master Plan) provides a comprehensive program for bringing the Citadel back to life as a center of culture, recreation and tourism



The form of the building and houses is characterized by colors, patterns and materials.



VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

- The traditional buildings of Erbil are surrounded by high walls with ***open courtyards***.
- Windows are arranged in specific directions to allow for ***ventilation*** since the city is hot and of an arid climate.
- Most of the houses in Erbil citadel contained a basic two floors only. The ***basement*** was beneath the courtyard at a distance of ***1 to 1.5m***



The Benefits Of The Open Courtyards

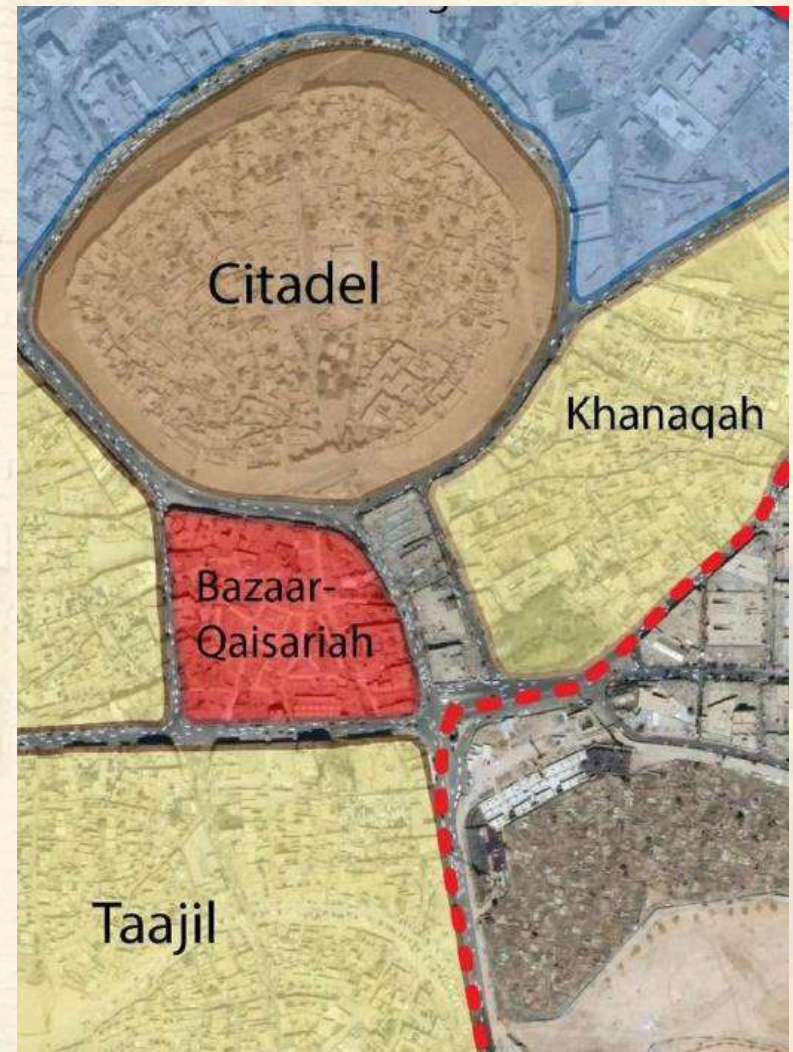
- Avoiding hot or cold air-currents.
- The courtyards raise the self-dynamic air movement.
- Providing a space for socializing.



❖ *The earlier houses were demolished and new houses were built over the old foundations over many times. In other words, **the urban fabric was continuously regenerating itself.***



Qaysari bazaar is a type of covered bazaar south of the citadel in the city center of Erbil

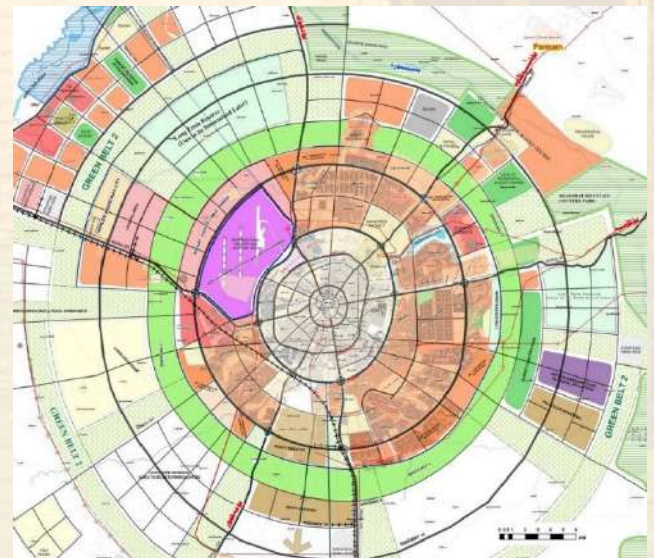




- The stable security situation and laws **supporting foreign investment** attracted a lot of foreign capital.
- In December 2003, an **international airport** was opened in Erbil.
- Despite these economic successes, the city has problems such as; **Unemployment, deficient public services** and **Urban sprawl**.

*Kurdistan urban region includes 130 cities and towns, around 80% of the total population of Kurds living in the urbanized area, while only **20% living in the rural**.*

Erbil city master plan which was approved in 2009.



Due to the fast economic growth, Kurdistan region has seen a rapid development.



Since 2003, the housing sector has developed significantly in Erbil. **Housing prices** have risen anywhere from 400% to 1,000% in the last decade.

The vast majority of the population of the Kurdistan Region lives in their own homes.

in total, **79%** of the Region's residents live in houses.





The growth of Erbil city:

1. **Early 20th:** the city comprised of the citadel and three neighborhoods surrounding it.

*Vernacular architecture and **organic urban fabric** were dominant.*

2. **Mid 20th:** new technology emerged + **new materials** + **cars** that demanded wider and straight streets.

*as a result grid urban patterns appeared + **changes in housing typology** (new housing design substituted the open courtyard houses).*

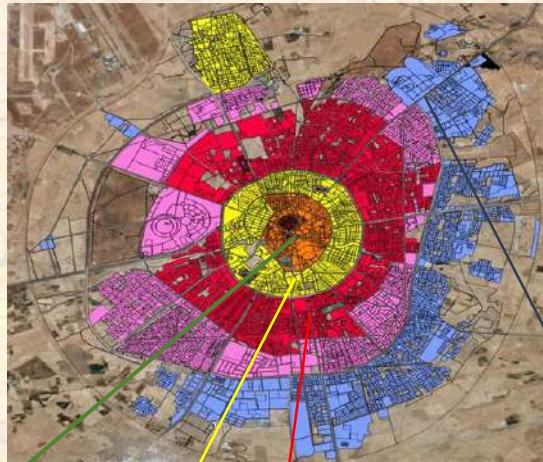


Morphology, Patterns & Sustainability

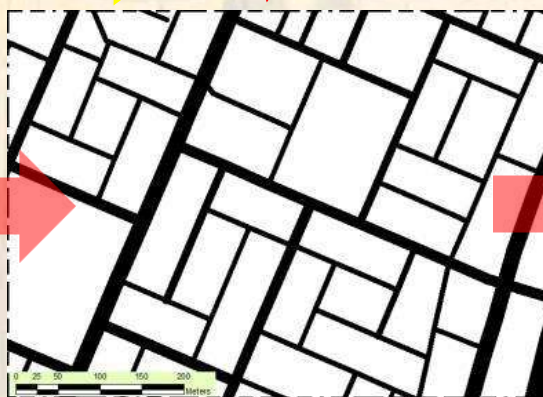
3. Early 21st:

economic booming + dramatic increase in population.

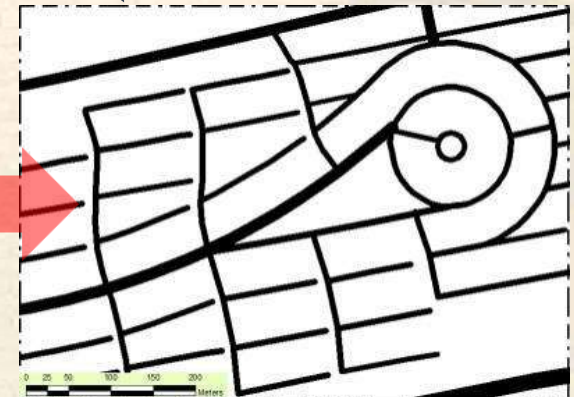
- ⇒ urban sprawl
- ⇒ gated communities
- ⇒ Increase the demand of using private cars
- ⇒ Reduce in the social interactions that was exist in old traditional organic fabric



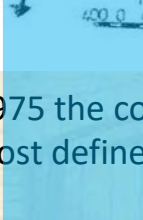
Organic, narrow, unplanned, irregular, and closed end routes



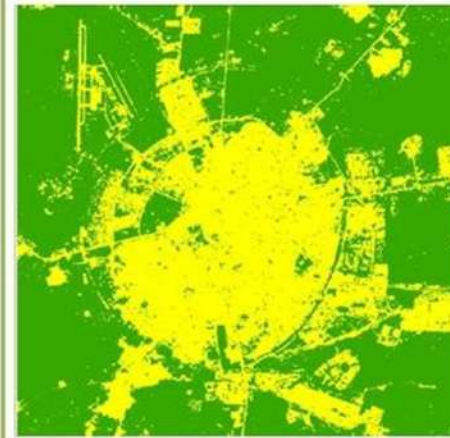
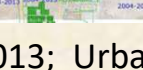
T-junctions



Curvilinear with Cul-de-sac pattern.



ost define

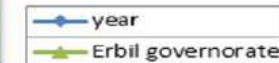


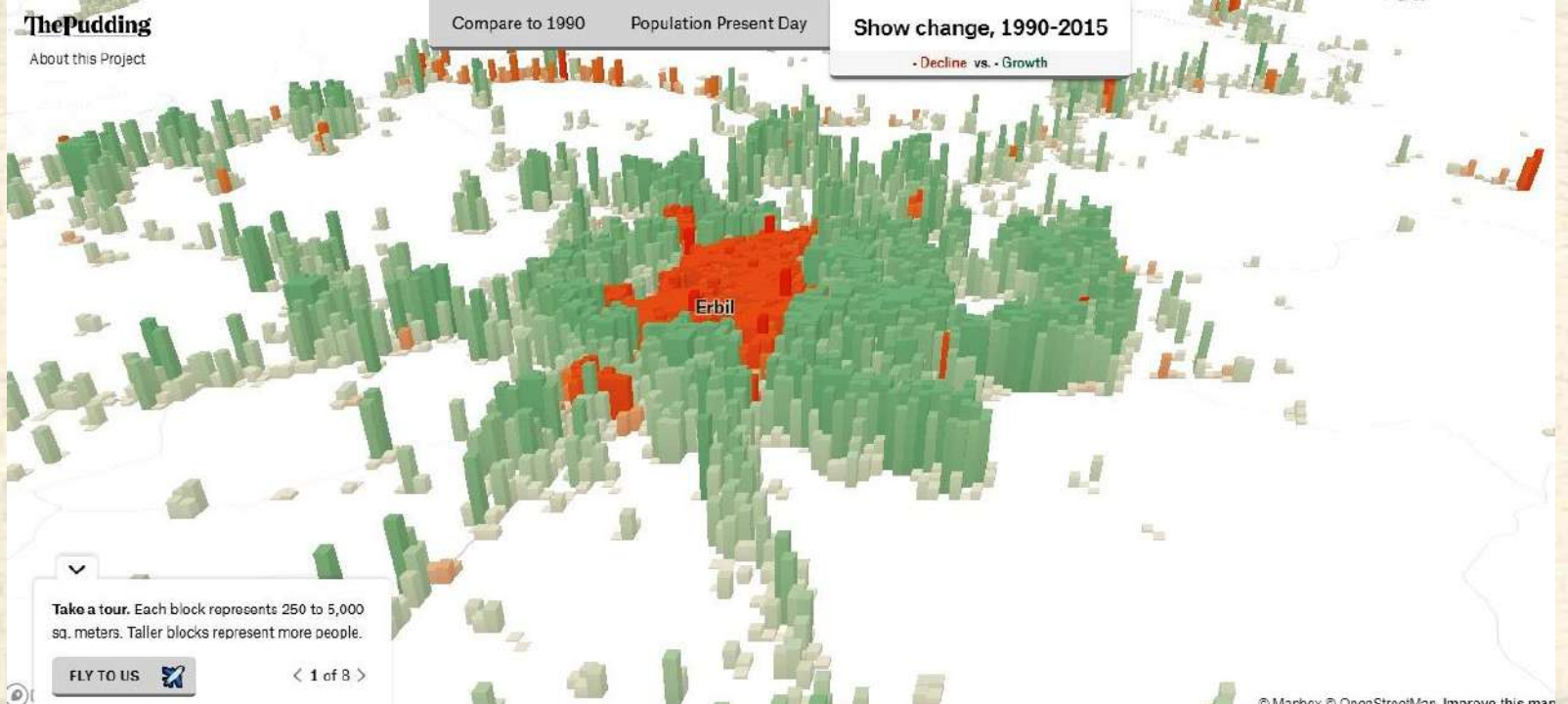
2011



Re-classification

 Built-up area

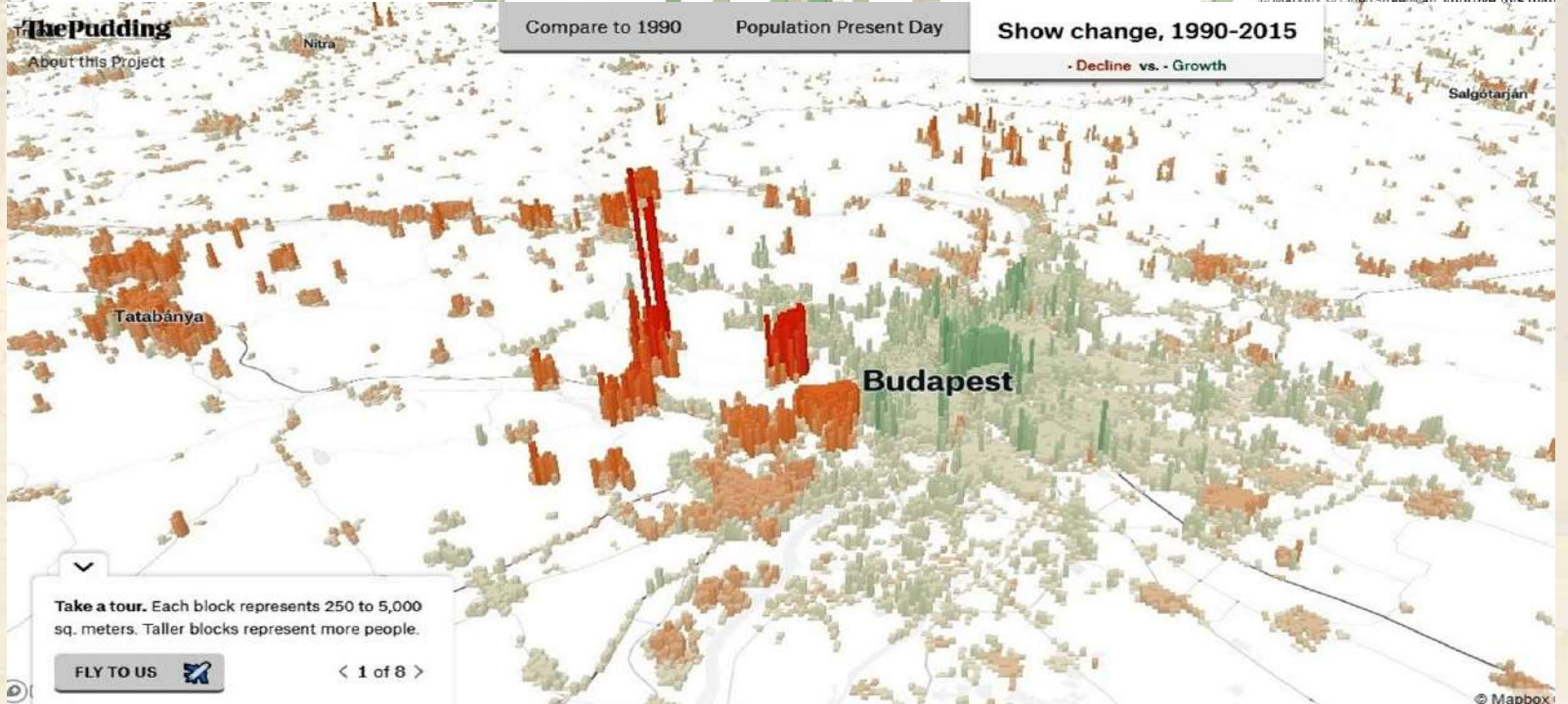




Take a tour. Each block represents 250 to 5,000 sq. meters. Taller blocks represent more people.

FLY TO US

< 1 of 8 >



Take a tour. Each block represents 250 to 5,000 sq. meters. Taller blocks represent more people.

FLY TO US

< 1 of 8 >

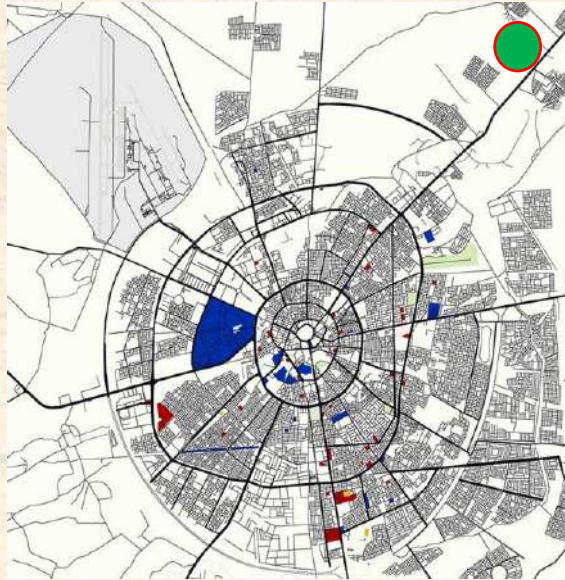
Kurdistan Museum by Daniel Libeskind:

*Situated at the base of the Citadel, in the center of Erbil, the **14,000 m²** museum will feature exhibition spaces for both permanent and temporary exhibitions, a lecture theatre, multimedia educational resources, an extensive digital archive of Kurdish historical assets, as well as community center and landscaped outdoor spaces for public use.*



The new US consulate building will cost \$600 million, and will be built on 200,000 m² on Erbil-Shaqlawa Road. It is the largest US consulate complex in the world.

Architecture Firm:
EYP of Albany, New York



This unwell - planned development has led to a confusion in architectural forms and is causing an argument between the modernity and the traditional identity.





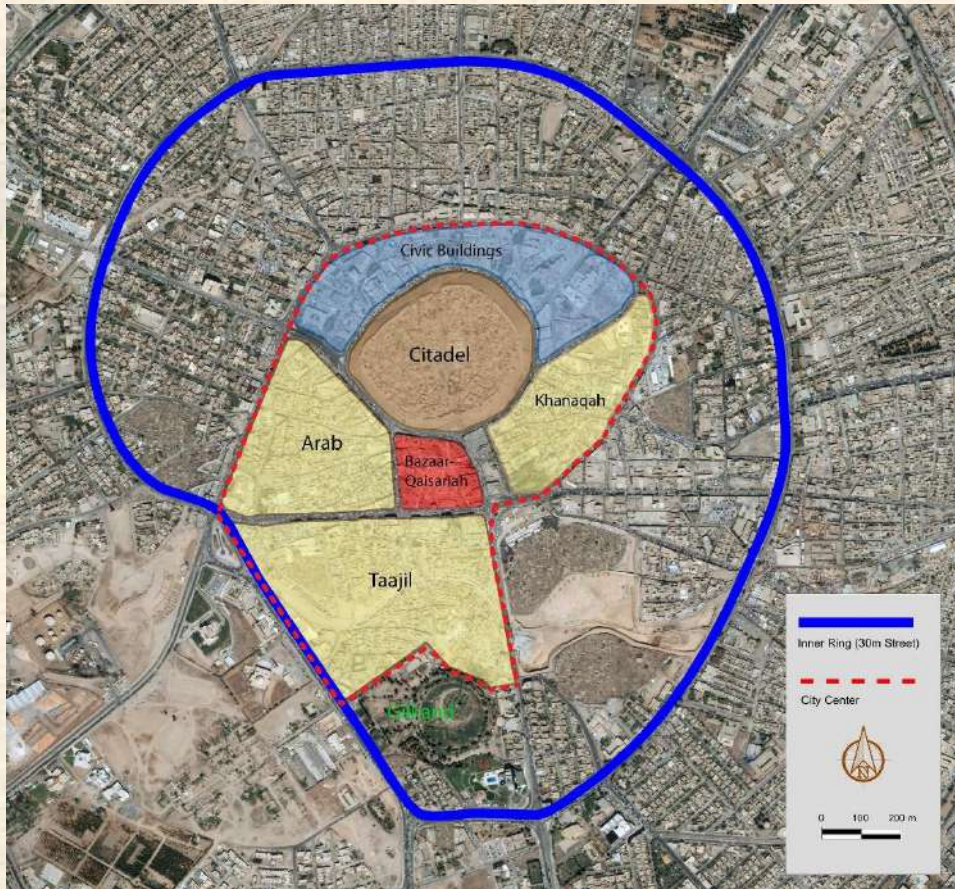




REHABILITATION & MANAGEMENT

Proposal for The Historic Quarter Of TAJEEL.

Tajeel is a historic quarter located near the citadel with a distinctive historic urban fabric. This area is facing a deterioration because of years of neglecting.



Aims of the project:

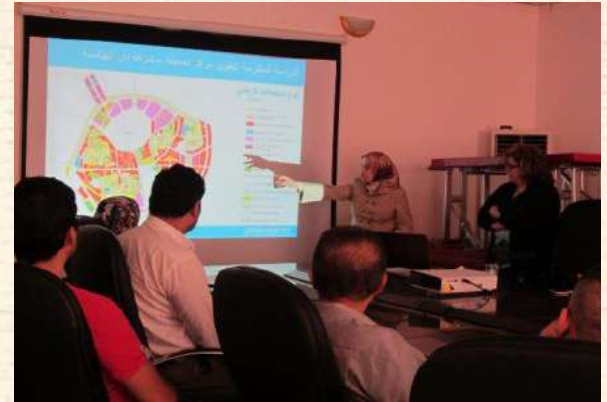
- Create a vibrant neighborhood that realizes the full potential of its proximity with both the citadel and the busy traditional bazaar.
- Protect its cultural heritage and its mixed-use vernacular fabric to achieve the wider aims of socioeconomic regeneration.



The historic building overlooking the street that once was a canal that once have been used as a Jewish educational facility.

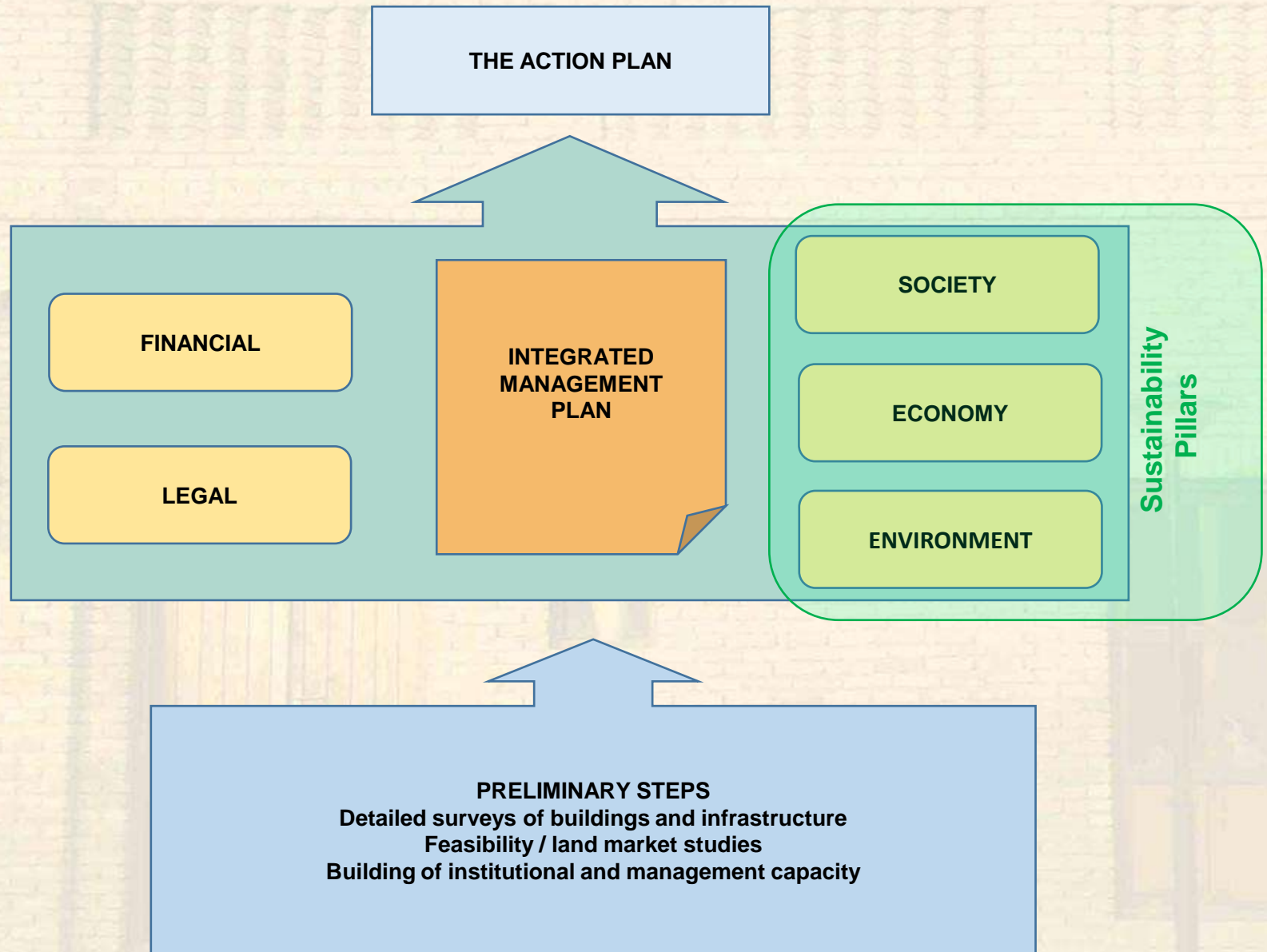
Planning steps:

- Gathering of historic information.
- Overview of the existing planning and legal framework provided by the 2006 Master Plan.
- SWOT analysis.
- Legal changes required.
- Design Proposals.



THE THREE SCENARIOS

1. **Do nothing and allow nothing**, i.e. maintain the current building freeze and do not invest, that will ultimately lead to the loss of all historic buildings.
2. **Give developers and citizens free rein to build what they desire**, which will lead to a total construction anarchy in terms of heights, plots ratios, typologies etc., mostly devoted to commerce and storage.
3. ***Plan, invest and manage.***



CHALLENGES:

- Recreate the social and cultural richness fabric that was eradicated from these areas.
- The **vibrant commercial development** that is “biting” the perimeter of the historic areas risks creating a **physical edge of segregation** isolating the residential quarters.
- The expropriation have voided the buildings and left them to endure a rapid deterioration caused by the weather, lack of regular and day-to-day maintenance.
- The financial crisis of the local government making it imperative to find alternative and innovative funding solutions.

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Maintain the original ‘mixed-use’ character of the historic quarters which would ensure 24/7 activities and a solid residential base.
- Reuse some of the larger heritage building for the hospitality industry, public amenities and events planning.
- The physical rehabilitation of buildings and infrastructure upgrading would provide hundreds of local jobs.
- Creation of ‘tourism route’ through the neighborhood which to concentrate amenities and attractive shops / hospitality services for visitors and tourists.
- The narrow streets offer safe open pedestrian spaces and the area is not far from two large public parks.

DEVELOPING AN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN AND REALISTIC IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY



Legal

Explore legal avenue for cross-subsidization of rehabilitation works.

Financial

1. The burden needs to be shared between the government and private owners or leaseholders.
2. Establish a Seed Fund to start its survey work and feasibility studies.
3. Cross-subsidize through a set up fund financed by the lease of selected parcels of commercially viable land.

Socio-Economic

1. Promote small-scale commerce and hospitality activities that can ensure 24/7 life in the streets.
2. set obstacles to storage and warehousing activities (through the high taxation).
3. Encourage cultural and creative industries, performing arts (Libraries, exhibition spaces, cultural events, theatre, etc.).

Environmental

1. Discourage vehicular transit by limiting road width and car parking opportunities within the historic area.
2. Promote secure multistorey parking facilities outside the area.
3. Increase the overall walkability.

Introduce tree shaded walkway “promenade” that connects all the pedestrian streets.



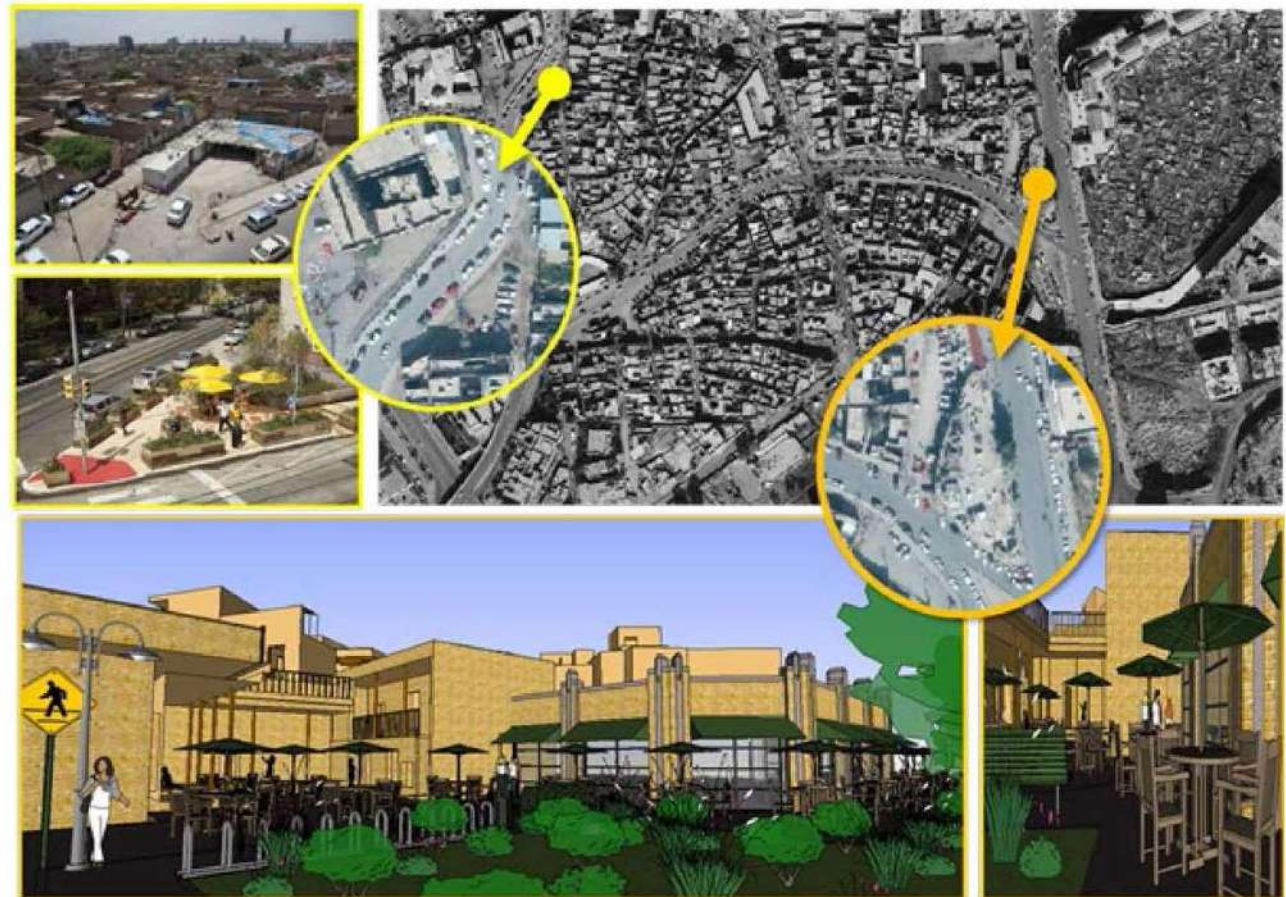
Proposed design solutions for the redesign of the open spaces located at the edges of the area.

Open dead-end passages to improve the 'permeability' of the area, i.e. its connectivity with surrounding areas.

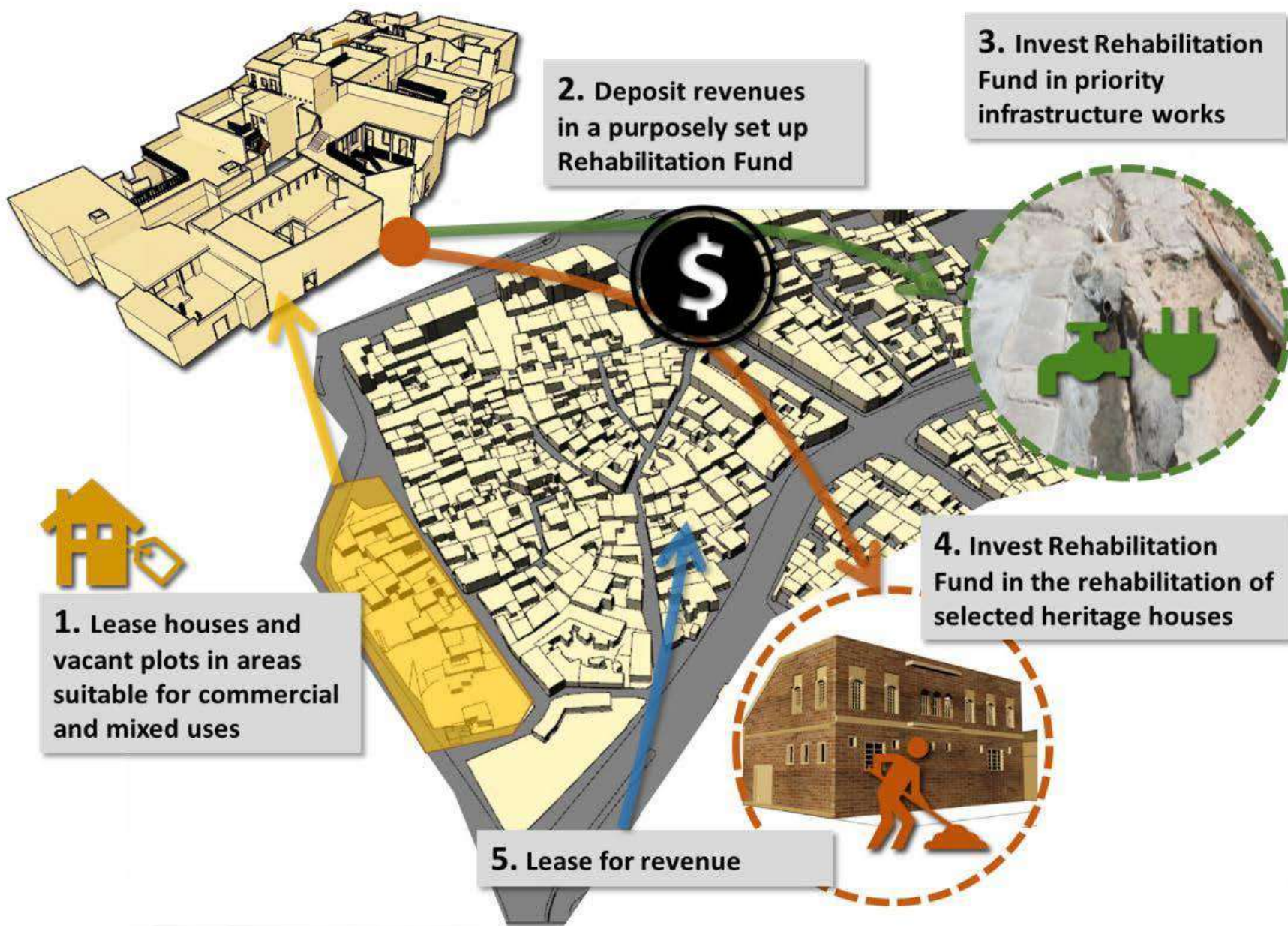


Proposed design solutions for the redesign of pedestrian walkways and narrow alleys

Provide spaces that can host activities among different communities and individuals, to reinforce social cohesion.



Proposed design solutions (pocket intervention) for selected areas





A scenic view of a mountain valley. In the foreground and middle ground, there are dense forests of trees with vibrant autumn foliage in shades of yellow, orange, and brown. A small village with several buildings, including one with a prominent blue dome, is nestled in the valley. The background features steep, rugged mountains with patches of green and brown vegetation. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and picturesque.

THANK YOU ..