

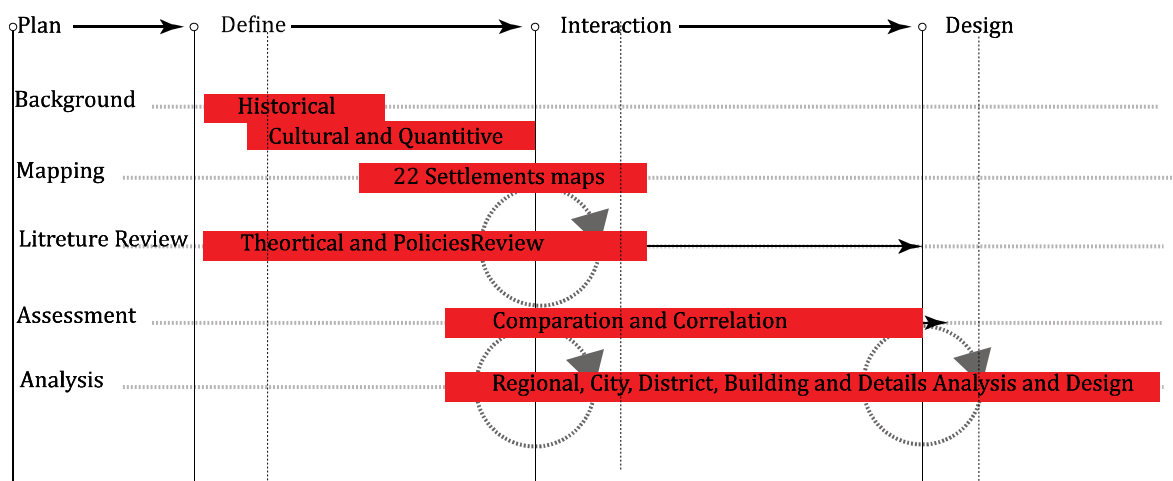
Research Methodology

The research methodology is exploring the multilayers of the conditions in Jordan refugees' settlements; it tries to understand the refugee's systems within the built environment. The objective of the methods is to understand the underlying of the cities practice, analysis the settlements` operations, analysis the disciplines that affected transformation or creation of the cities, reach the hidden resilient components and inclusive urbanism that the host country the international organization can obtain a general plan for the refugee's settlements. The phases of the method process are:

- Historical, quantitative and cultural background research.
- Mapping of the settlements.
- Literature review.
- Analysis photographic, statistics, and recorded videos.
- Design alternatives.

It is an indirect suggestion of a relationship between Research and Design the potential options of urbanism within the complexity of the urban condition of refugees settlements. The methodology seeks to make a connection of components in the analytical process. The sequences of the process led to objectives which make arguments of the issue and the importance of a collective set of the settlements within Jordan. The comparative and correlated analysis of the cases is by making a particular set of criteria such as context, social network, time, and population. The assessment process is that gives the ranking for the selection of the most cases by it is spatial, formal, social, historical, and statistics background that has variation and similarly beside its potentials and gaps of the human system and the built-environment system. The previous process gives the results of the correlational assessment by making deep analysis by for each selected case by scales which is started with Regional, City, District, Building, and materials. In the design, products can be embedded within the last process by making interventions in each scale for the different cases.

Research Methodology Diagram

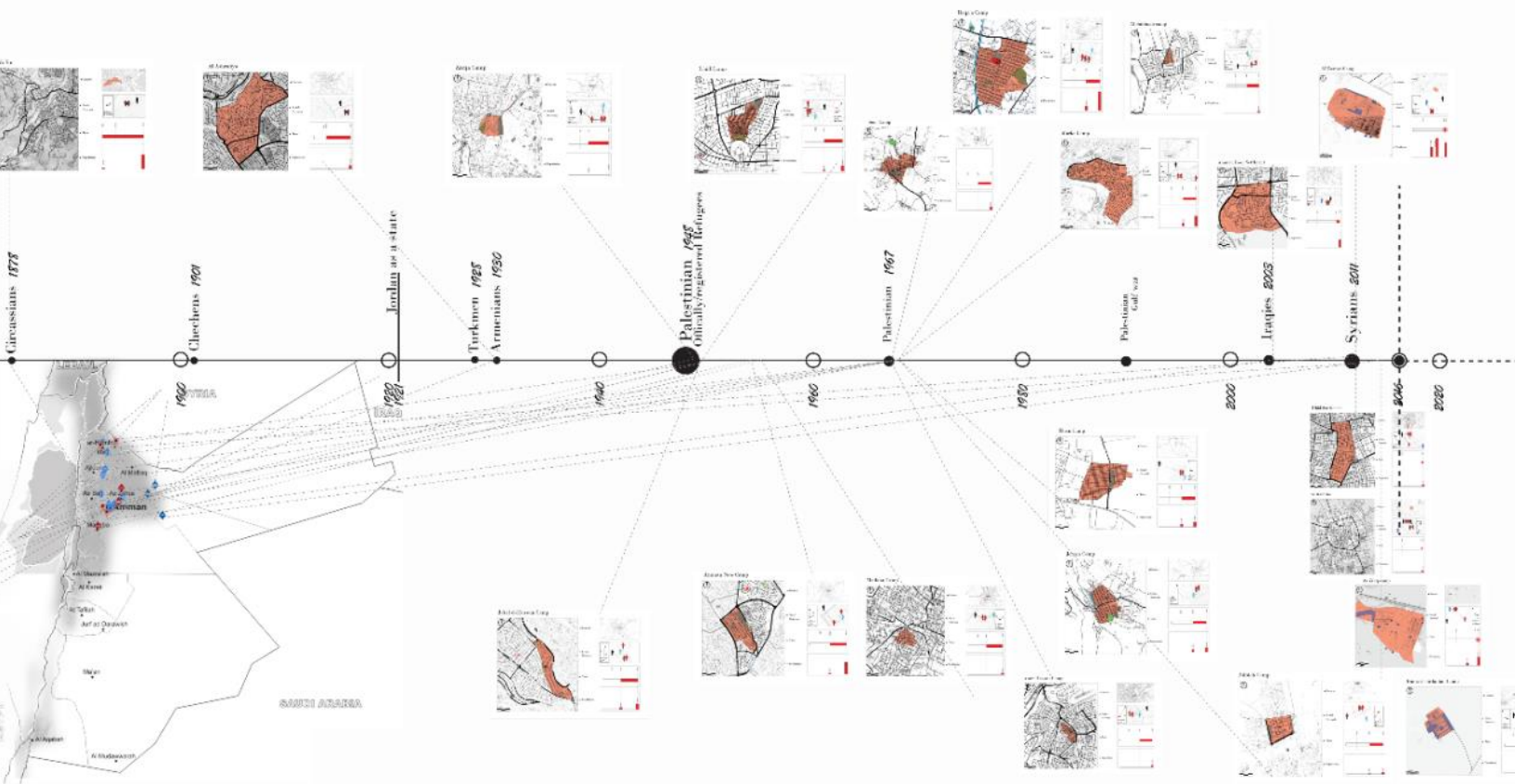
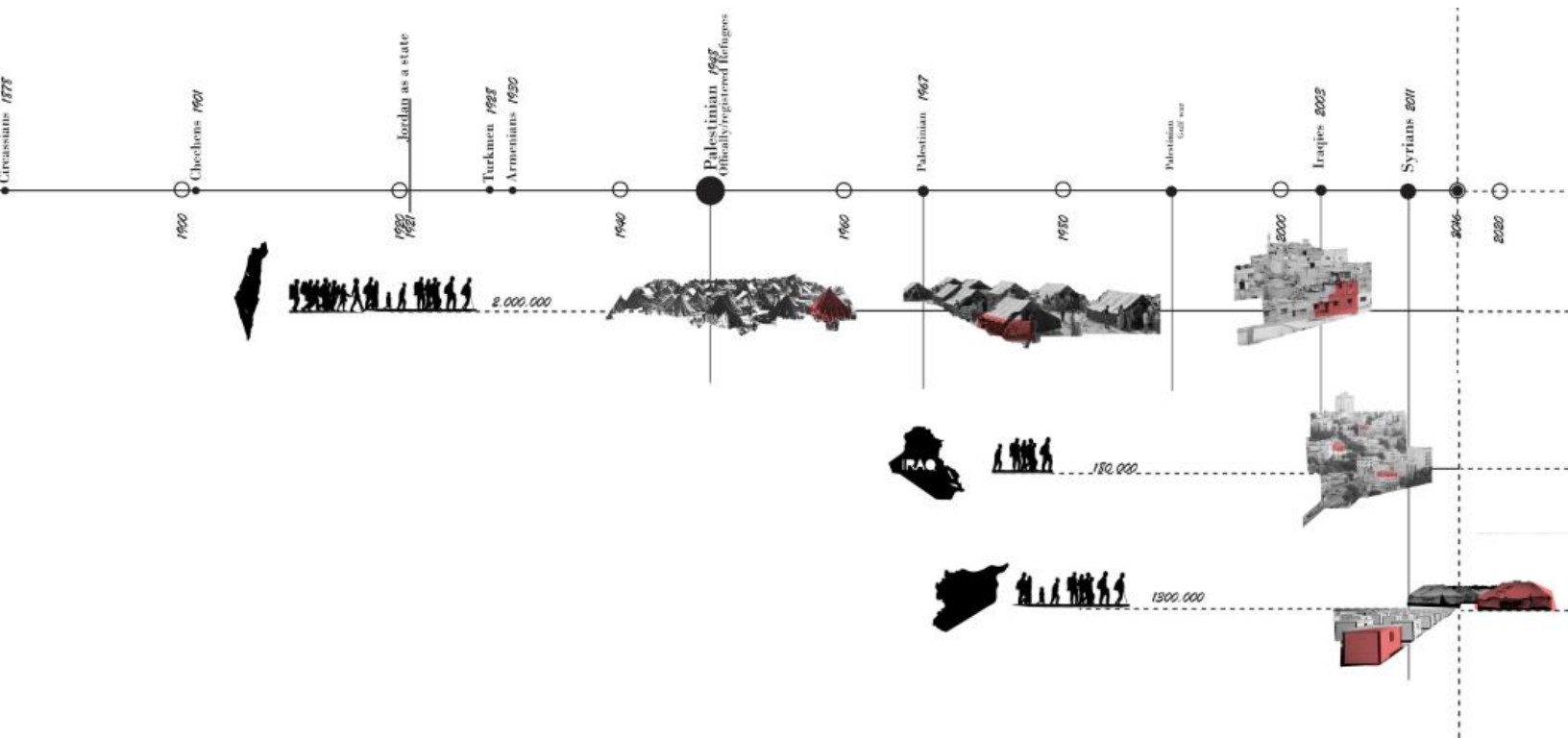


Historical, quantitative and cultural background research

The Historical documentation clearly is the traditional method to use in the research in order to understand and have engagement with existing of the refugees settlements in the context of Jordan. The following chart is clarifying all the cases of the settlements with the information of location. Beside the background information, the historical and current photos are collected to build up archival library to enhance the understanding of the condition and its process.

Settlements	Location	Time	Population
Wadi-Sir	Amman	1878	60,000
Ashrafeeh	Amman	1930	6,000
Azarqa Camp	Azarqa	1949	20,000
Irbid Camp	Irbid	1950	28,000
Amman new Camp	Amman	1951	57,000
Jabal Hussein Camp	Amman	1955	32,000
Baqaa Camp	Balqa	1968	119,000
Souf Camp	Jarash	1968	19,000
Jarash Camp	Jarash	1968	25,000
Amir Hassan Camp	Azarqa	1968	10,000
Madaba Camp	Madaba	1955	5,500
Asukhneh Camp	Azarqa	1968	6,000
Alhusun Camp	Irbid	1968	25,000
Talbeih Camp	Amman	1967	8,000
Marka Camp	Amman	1968	53,000
Dir ghbar	Amman	2003	48,000
Zaatari Camp	Mafraq	2013	79,900
Azraq Camp	Azarqa	2014	54,000
Emarites Camp	Azarqa	2014	7,730
Irbid Settlement	Irbid	2011	5,700
Ramtha	Irbid	2011	7,700



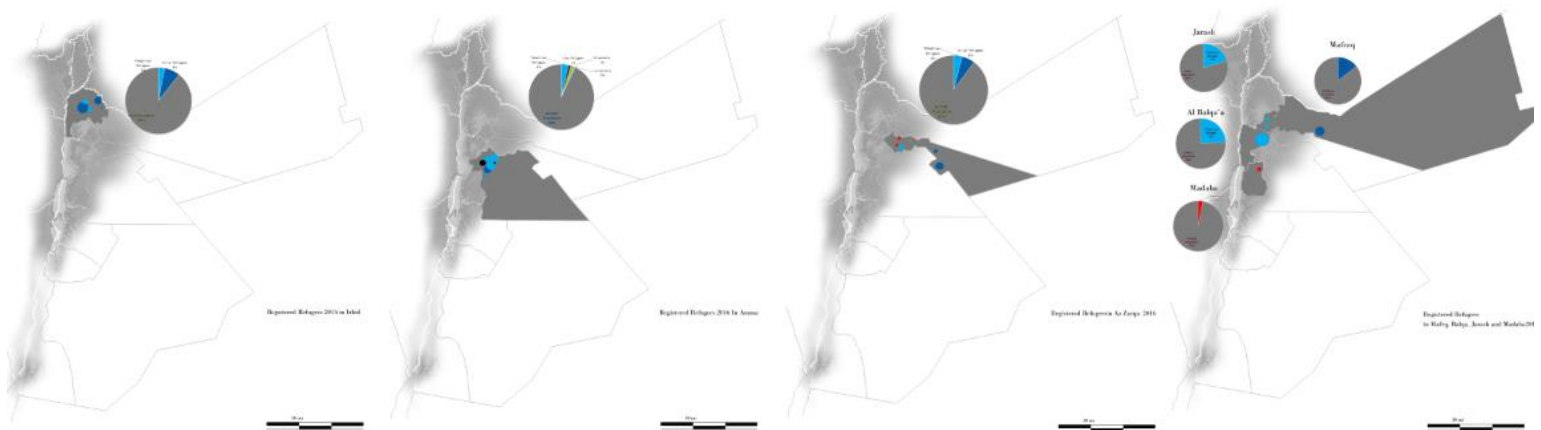


The Timeline indicates the origins of the refugees and the time of its establishments. Jordan map has the locations and its identification as camps or urban settlements.

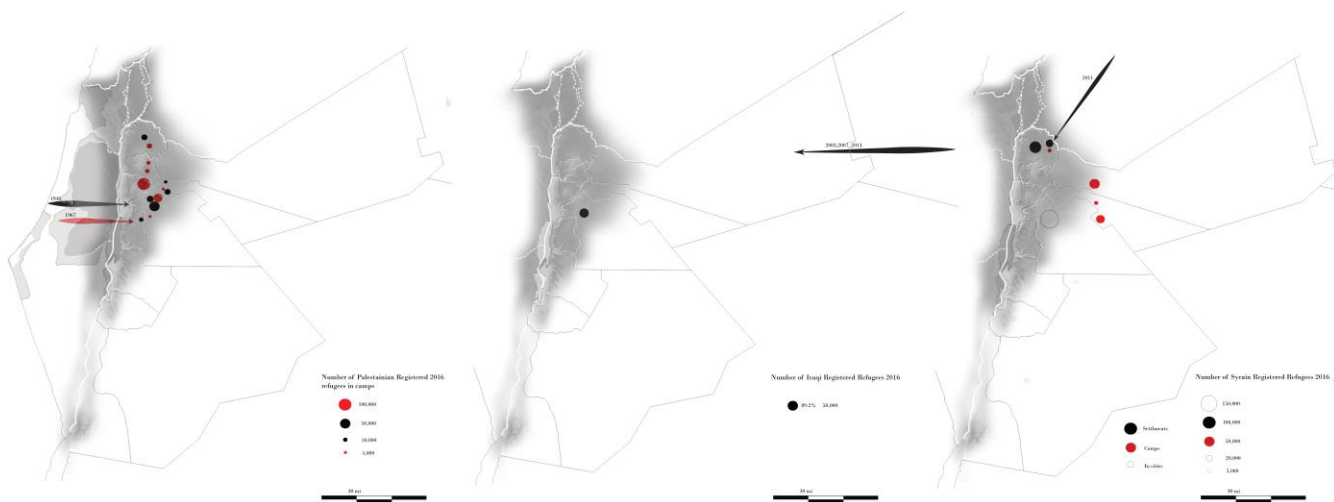
Mapping of the settlements

The mapping is used as method to display information about the settlements within the cities and its location and demographics of both refugees and host communities. The other type of mapping in the regional scale is classifications by the origin country of refugees. Other classifications are the social aspect of refugees' locations and the formation of the wave's existence:

- The extension of cities: is creating new neighborhoods that need new infrastructure with the cities services.
- Revive neighborhoods: is changing the city identity by an existence of the new arrivals.
- Form new cities: The genuine cities are produced by the existence of the social fabric to habitat certain location and have a new social infrastructure.
- Integration within cities: unexpected increscent of social fabric within the urban fabric formed



in a certain way to meet the new social needs of these waves.





Official Orgnizations

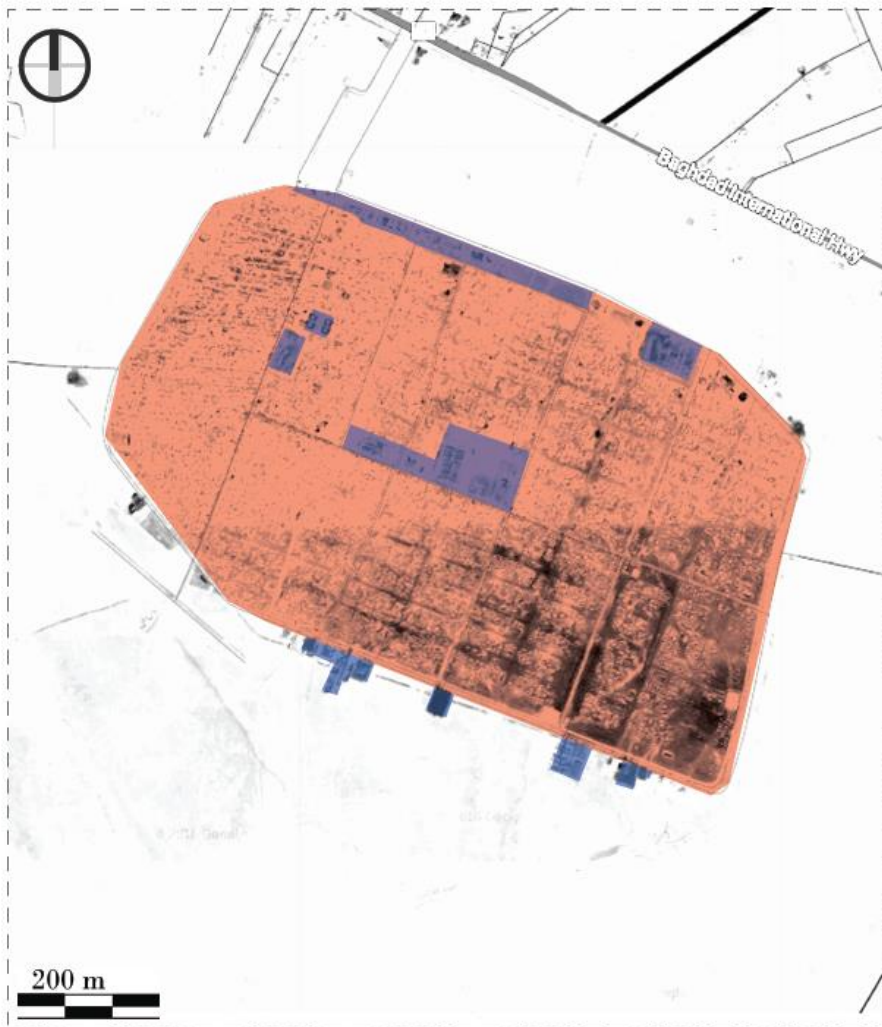
- UNRWA Camps 
- UNHCR Camps 
- Unofficial Camps
- Settlements



The mapping of the following settlements and within the timeline of the Jordan history and this comes in scale in order to have the sense of the area and to have the assessments for the settlements in the criteria of location, social network, time and population.

This is an example of one of the camps. The heading title of the name and the analysis is divided into five parts the maps is giving the area of the territory of camp and it highlights the institutional location. The four categories of the analysis are context, Social network, time and population within the timeline of the camp.

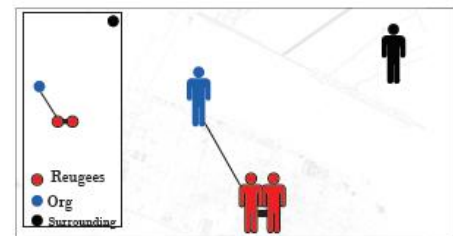
Al Zaatari Camp



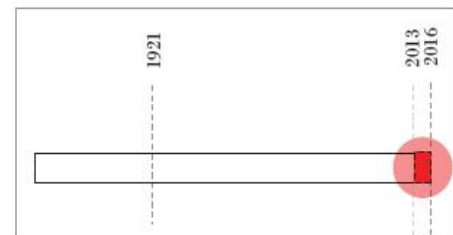
● Context



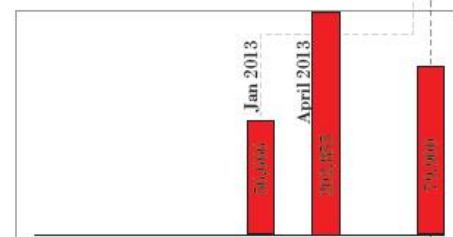
● Social Network



● Time

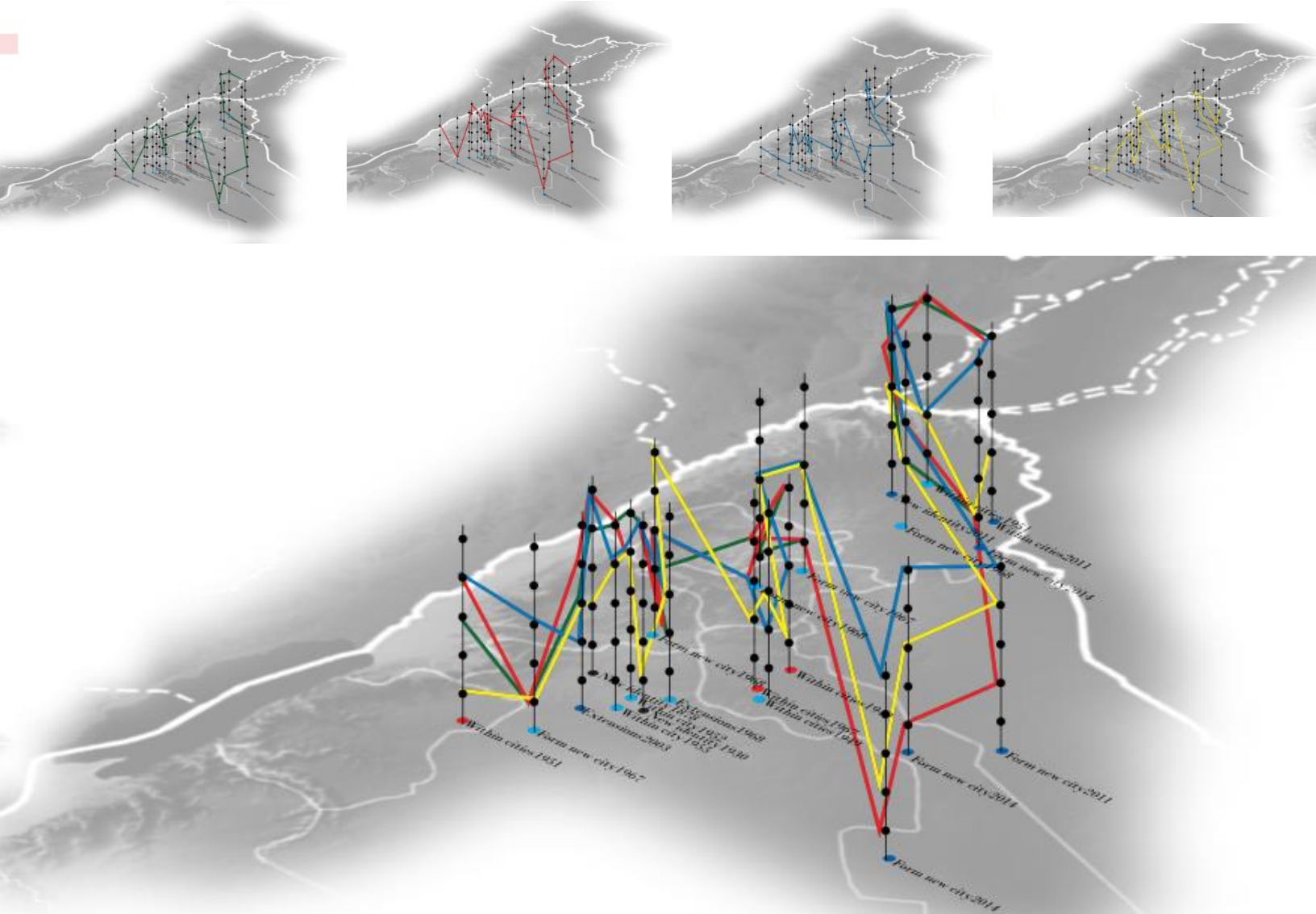


● Population



Settlements	Location	Social network	Time	Population	Density
Wadi-Sir	*****	*****	*****	***	*
Ashrafeeh	*****	*****	*****	**	**
Azarqa Camp	*****	****	****	***	***
Irbid Camp	*****	*****	*****	****	****
Amman new Camp	*****	****	****	****	****
Jabal Hussein Camp	*****	****	****	***	***
Baqaa Camp	***	**	***	*****	*****
Souf Camp	*	*	***	**	**
Jarash Camp	*	**	***	**	**
Amir Hassan Camp	*	**	***	*	**
Madaba Camp	****	***	****	*	**
Asukhneh Camp	*****	***	***	*	*
Alhusun Camp	**	*	***	**	***
Talbeih Camp	*	*	***	*	*
Marka Camp	**	*	***	***	***
Dir ghbar	*****	****	**	**	*
Zaatari Camp	**	*	*	****	***
Azraq Camp	*	*	*	**	**
Emarites Camp	*	*	*	*	*
Irbid Settlement	*****	*****	*	*	**
Ramtha	*****	****	*	*	*

The table is the camps assessments for the selection of five cases to go through analytical process for the conditions.

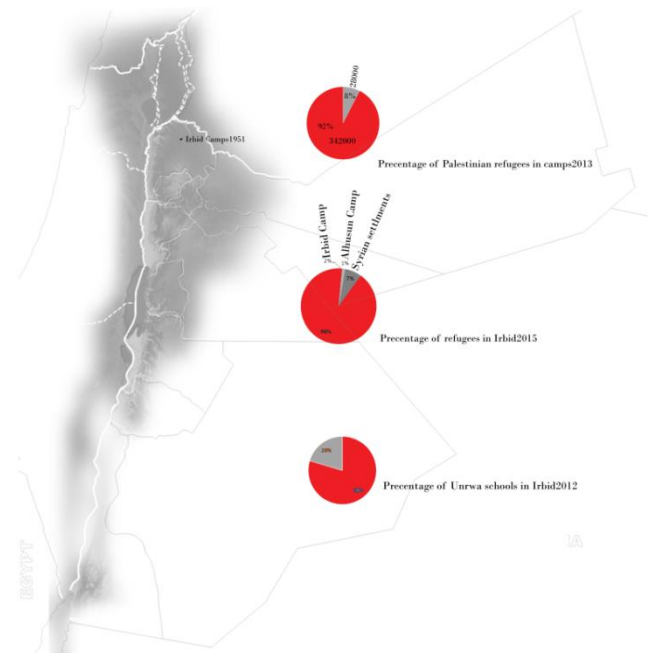


Analysis photographic, statistics, and recorded videos.

The scale will start from the regional point of view of the areas of camps and settlements in Jordanian cities, the cities are the major cities in Jordan where it is located in the north and the middle of Jordan.



International Airports



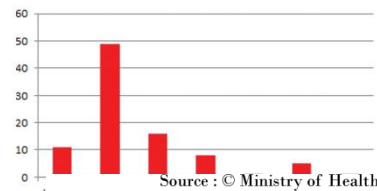
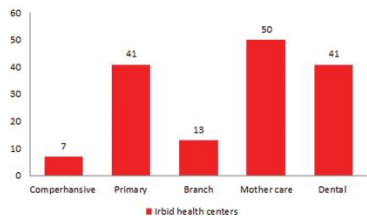
Source : © United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
 UNHCR - syrport@unhcr.org,
 Ministry Of Education

Population and UNRWA schools



The three biggest cities in Jordan capital Amman, Az-Zarqa and Irbid beside Jarash and Baqa`a . The second scale is the city itself where it is searching in sectors the educational system and the statistics of the city and the refugees of it and the location of the educational and health and transportation existences.





Source : © Ministry of Health (MoH)

Health center location and numbers



- Hospitals
- Centers
- Clinics

The third scale is the District scale where it is generating several maps for the neighborhood by analysis the main routes, Street types, social routes, analysis the edges the precedents of education and health and the number of the refugees with their statistics of gender and age. The looking for an amount of money that is entering into the refugees' settlement. Statistics of the people housing refers to the number. Besides the topography of this scale, the employments and the area of working, and the economy and the WASH.

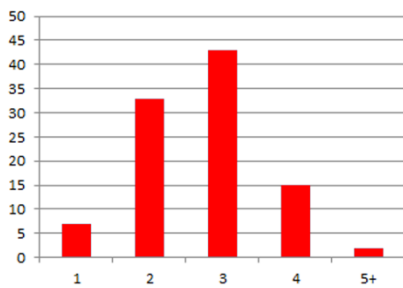


Units 2153

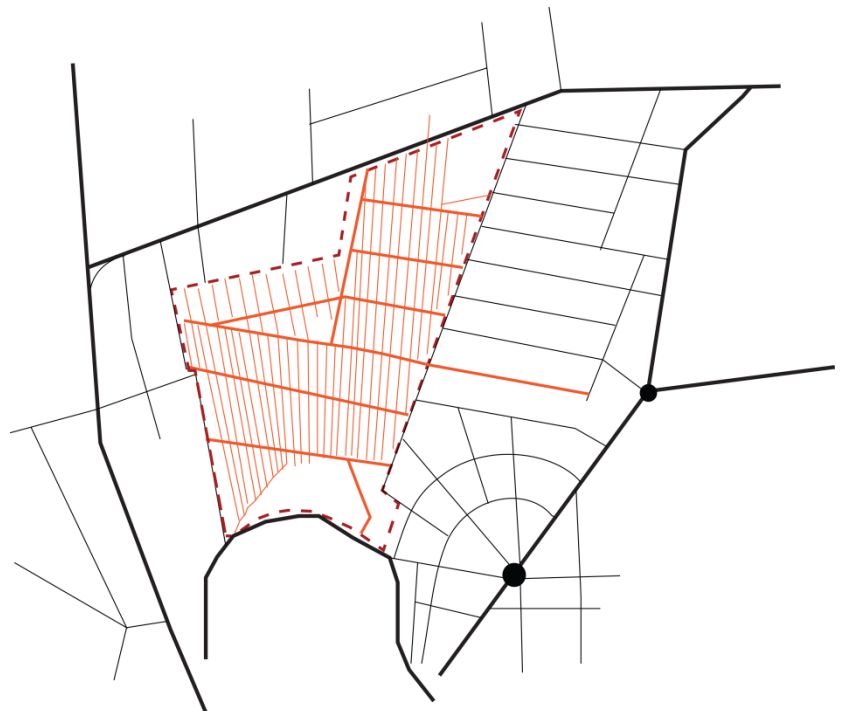


Average sqm 19

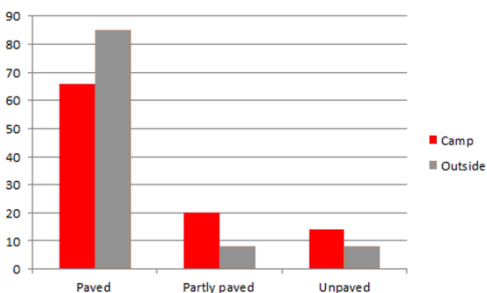
% Irbid camp units



Main features of camp district



District streets types



The scale becomes more architecture and physical features. the building scale, this is dealing with the prototype of the block where it is varied from the place to place with it is physical features. The types of the buildings refer to its functions. The last scale is the details scale where is the type of materials, elements, façade, streetscape, visual interaction and social acts within the building “Sections”



1:02 / 6:19



Irbid Refugee Camp الأردن, مخيم اربد



0:28 / 6:19



Irbid Refugee Camp الأردن, مخيم اربد



5:29 / 6:19



3:41 / 6:19



Irbid Refugee Camp الأردن, مخيم اربد

Irbid Refuqee Camp الأردن, مخيم اربد



4:22 / 6:19

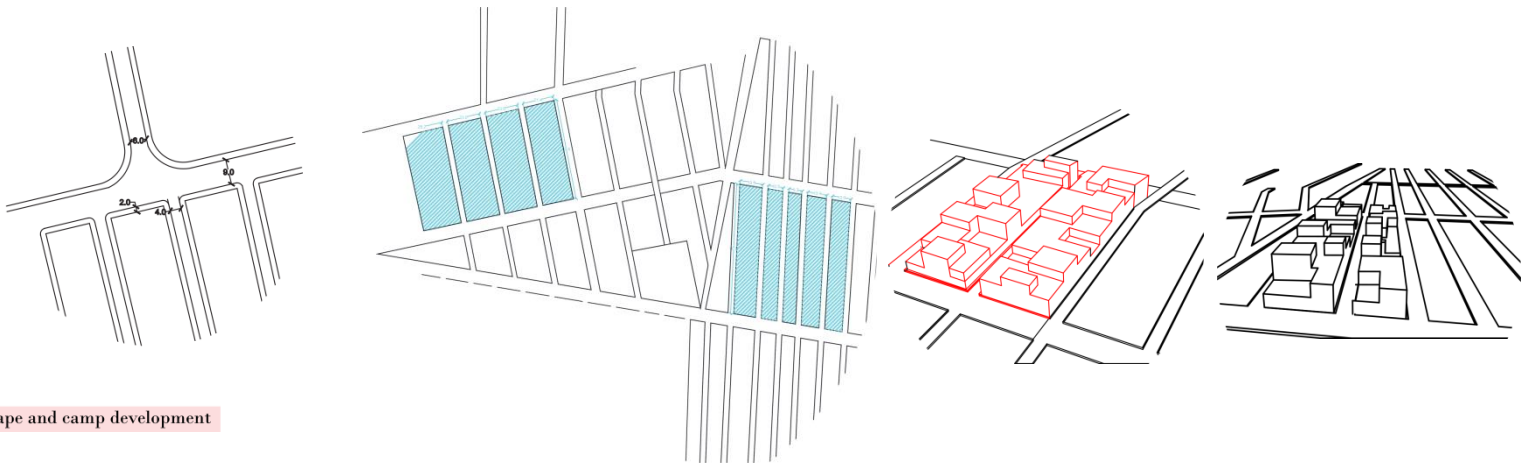
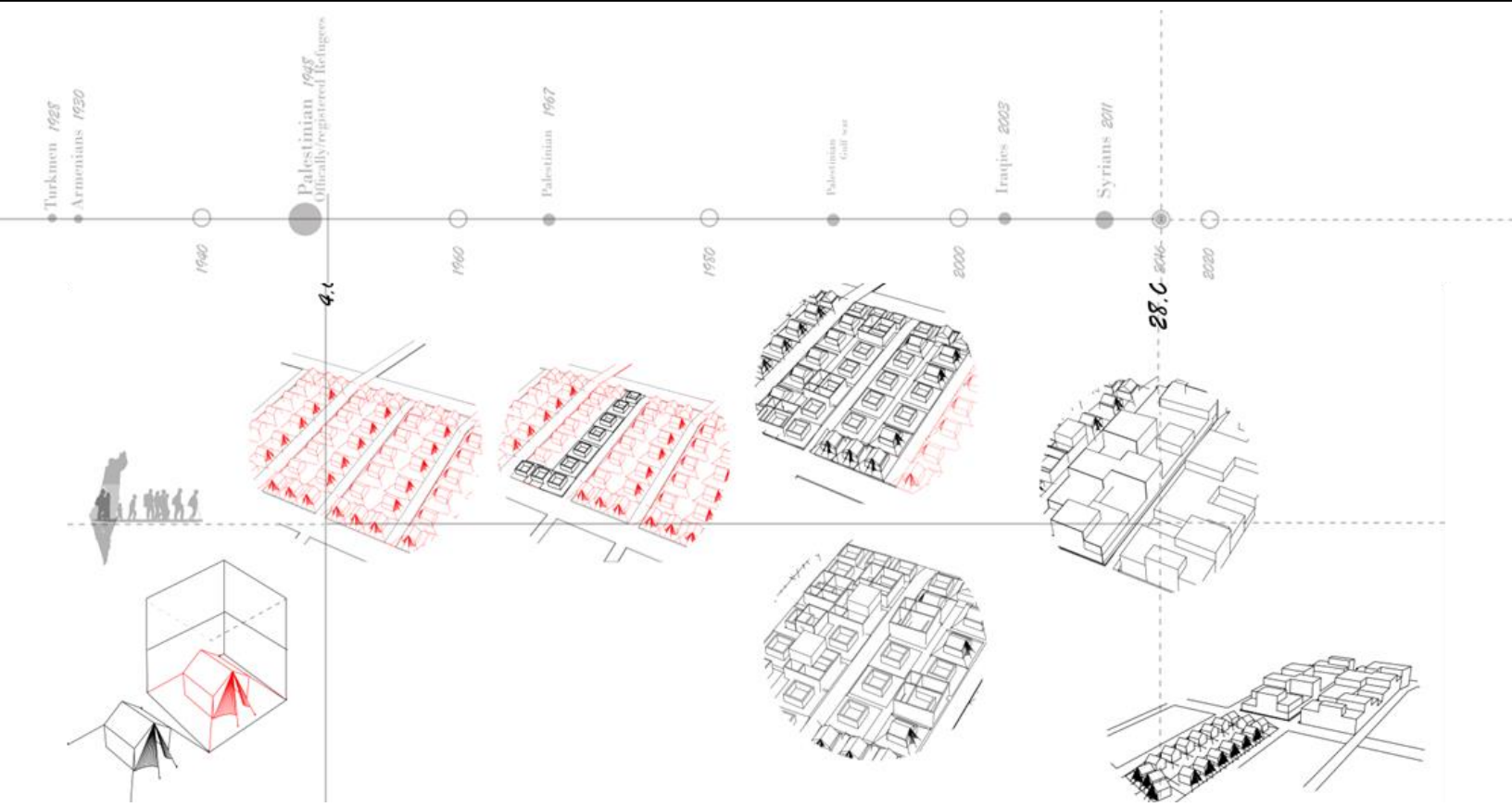


5:17 / 6:19



Irbid Refugee Camp الأردن, مخيم اربد

Irbid Refugee Camp الأردن, مخيم اربد



Streetscape and camp development

Design alternatives

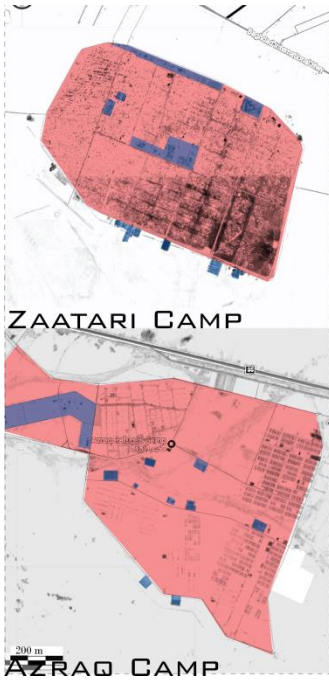
Defining a specific territory for the urbanism is by graphics and maps. It is to approach the self-sufficiency which is short term solutions in order to reach the long term integration. It will be applicable assumptions within the sites of refugees by targeting multi- disciplinary to sustain durable economic, political and social factors by the built environment to inclusive response of how the host countries can act to the current situation and to the rapid influx of refugees. This means rethinking resilient strategies and management of social changes by reorient the cities towards a vision of responses within its context by the refugees.



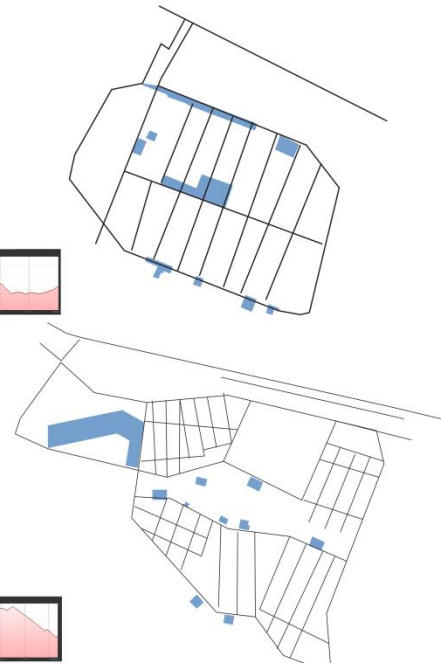
LOCATION

TOPOGRAPHY

URBAN DESIGN



FIRST REFUGEES CAMP FOR SYRIAN IN JORDAN
THE AREA IS 5.25QKM WITH DENSITY OF 24,212 PER 5QKM
IT IS THE THIRD BIGGEST CITIES OF JORDAN



IN 2014 AZRAQ CAMP ESTABLISHED. THIS STRETCHES TO 15KM LONG
ORIGINALLY IT WAS USED FOR THE IRAQIS AND KUWATIES CAMP IN THE GULF WAR
NOW IT HOLDS 32000 REFUGEES



SPACES OF POSSIBILITY

