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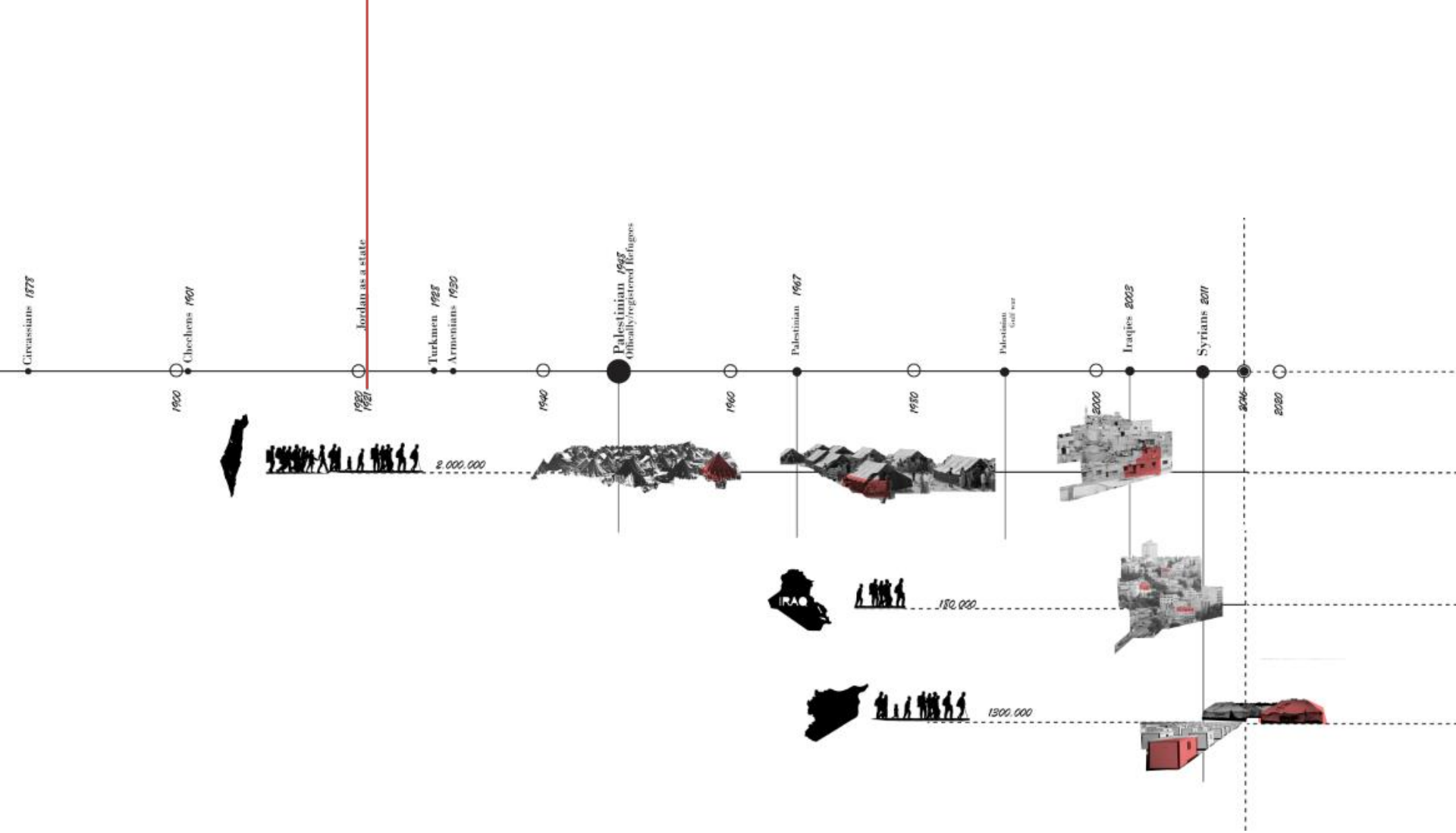

Circassians 1878
Chechens 1901
Jordan as a state
Turkmen 1928
Armenians 1930
Palestinian 1948
Officially/registered Refugees
Palestinian 1967
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Gulf war
Iraqies 2003
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2000
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2020
2.000.000
IRAQ
180.000
1300.000

Al Jazeera English

October 4 ·

10 countries host 50% of the world's refugees. These countries are hosting the most.

2.2M Views

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Syria war: UN resumes aid to Syrians on Jordan border

22 November 2016 | Middle East

Syrian civil war

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The refugees - mostly women and children - live in dire conditions in two makeshift camps

The UN has announced the resumption of aid to some 85,000 Syrian refugees stranded on Jordan's border - the first such deliveries in months.

The UN says the aid includes food, winter clothing and blankets as well as hygiene kits.

Syria's war

Syria rebels set up camp for IS defectors

Top Stories

Attack on Shia pilgrims in Iraq kills 77

A truck bomb in Iraq kills 77 people, most of them foreign Shia pilgrims, police officials say.

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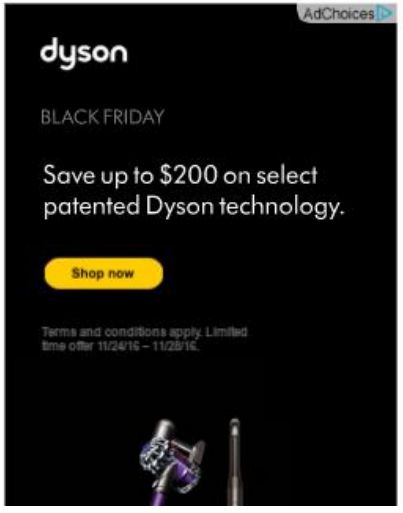


Rapid Growth Urbanism

Urban Design in the Refugees` Settlements in Jordan

- Understanding the factors play different context.
- Exploration of the settings <u>"NOT singular solution, Opportunities of options"</u>
- Framework to analyze and response to different areas investigation of its operations are accruing within the refugees settings

Who has the power? How refugees are socially and economically powered?

UNHCR

Who affects the context? The situation of Us as surrounded community and Others as Refugees. Who defines “Us” and who is “Other”? What fixes boundaries of us and others?

Who fixes the boundaries? Who constructs it?

Literature review

- **Introduction and 2 main sections:**

- Definitions

Basic understanding of the situations

- Human system

Social dynamic structure and refugees life

- Built-environment system

Dynamic urbanism and architecture of the setting

Definitions

Refugees
/ˌrefyo͡oˈjē/
The blanket term that is described the displaced population who has assistantship from the humanitarian organization(UNHCR)

Refugee`s Settlement
/ˈsedlmənt/
Begin with Camps definition which is a large grouping of shelters for the displaced populations (Refugees). The grouping is not less than 50 households. The refugee`s camp is an extreme form of urban and architectural practice. It is a component of institutional, formal, and design procedure which influenced to form the result of the refugee settlement. The camp regulations shall stand at least at some distance from the host community, not considered integrated and it is not a place of permanence (Kennedy 2008). There are three categories of the durable solutions in the case of refugees, voluntary repatriation, and integrations within the host community and resettled in a third country (UNHCR 2007a:44-45).

The human system is highlighted the refugees system in Jordan and the mandatory practice of the UN institutions and states that agreed by providing protection, durable solutions, protracted refugee situations besides the protection and solutions as political, politics of asylum to face the refugee's waves and conditions(Loescher, Betts et al. 2008).

Human system

Dynamic of Refugees` in Jordan

Throughout the history Jordan accepted refugees, the waves already started before the region of Transjordan become an official state, and these waves changed the social fabric of the country and changed the urbanism of the contexts. This section highlights the social structure of the dynamic fabric of refugees where some became Jordanians and have the full citizenship rights.

Palestinians

In Jordan, there are thirteen refugee camps; ten of them are official which mean that UNRWA provides the physical infrastructure and the social services. The Jordanian government manages the unofficial camps(Alnsour and Meaton 2014).

Iraqis

The Iraqis are considering Jordan and the neighbor countries as translocating destinations to transit to become asylum seekers to the developed countries(Saltsman 2011)

Syrians

The Syrian is now 20% of the population of Jordan who is having the situation of temporary permanence. They are dependent on the aid provided, and the Jordanian government sees the refugees as an uncertainly source. The government faces the complexity of hosting the refugees meanwhile maintaining the security and the stability of the resources(Davidson 2015).

Refugees' life

Mostly vulnerable people tend to protect themselves and conscious about their surrounding and their areas. (Lammers 2007).

The state of refugees:

- Very little information about themselves
- Insecure
- Feel of Fear
- Memories of wars
- Lack of peaceful environment

The man-made surrounding for the refugees context, it provides the general aspects of the public health, sanitation and constructions engineering of the short need of shelters. The design of the context neglects to rethink social and economic of the fabric for long term(Kennedy 2008).

Built-environment system

Resilient Urbanism

What are the scales to measure the resilience of the cities?

Reform the cities to be more resilient:

- Absorb, adapt, transform and prepare for the past and future shocks and stresses to ensure sustainable development, well-being, and inclusive growth.
- Adaptation: solving problems, manage to provide a solution and take a benefit from the past experiences.
- Absorb: find the gap and provide well design system to absorb the impacts.
- Redundant: Spare systems to capable of serving in front of the unexpected changes
- Flexible: the rapid response.
- Resourceful: find essential and new resources to make the systems, and the services functioned.
- Inclusive: The system that is inclusively designed to ensure the diversity in the communities are consulted and empowered in the process of developing the policies as possible.
- Integration: a co-operation and collaboration.

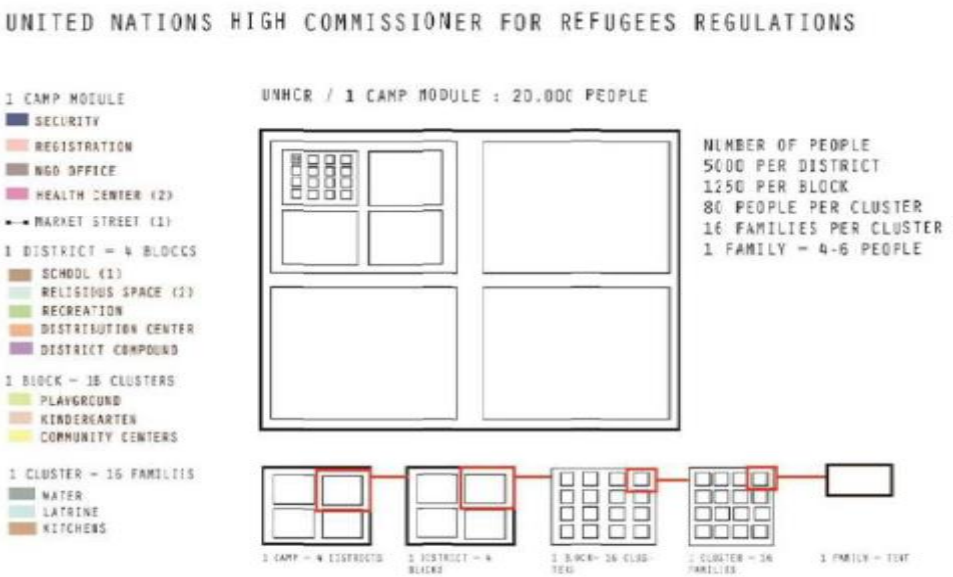
Dynamic Refugees Urbanism

The factor: diverse urban populations. The population is the both displaced and host communities.
Types of long-term stressors:(Sigmond 2016)

- Demographic shock, the continued refugees' influx. The pressure will continue on the services, housing, and labor market.
- An Economic shock, disruption, and loss of the activities of trades, agriculture, and industry by the refugees' crises as well as the conflict is happening in the surrounding.
- Social and political conflict.

The organizations of a settlement are the accessible housing, transportation, education, community service health care and political process beside the social network of refugees.

A general formal hierarchy of principles, concepts and procedures gives the built environment the products of systematics and initial indications of the sequential actions. The planned camp is divided to **residential shelters** and **non-residential** of communal spaces for sanitation, cooking, and places of worship. Finally; the product of the built environments is a multidimensional design of interventions that evolves multitude of hand(Kennedy 2008)

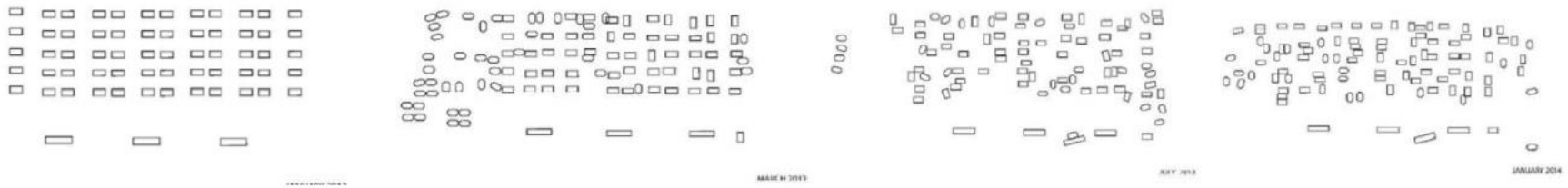


Modular, content and the populations for the planned camps

Module	Content	population
Family	1 family	4-6 persons
Community	16 families	80 persons
Block	16 communities	1,250 persons
Sector	4 blocks	5,000 persons
Camp	4 sectors	20,000 persons

Services and infrastructure organizations

Service	Per population
1 water tap	1 community (80-100 person)
1 latrine	(6-10 person)
1 health center	(20,000 person)
1 referral hospital	(200,000 person)
1 school block	(5,000 person)
4 distribution points	(20,000 person)
1 market	(20,000 person)
1 feeding center	(20,000 person)
2 refuse drums	1 community (80-100 person)



Changes in the Clustered of the refugees` shelters(Chaudhry 2015)

Finally; the product of the built environments is a multidimensional design of interventions that evolves multitude of hand(Kennedy 2008)

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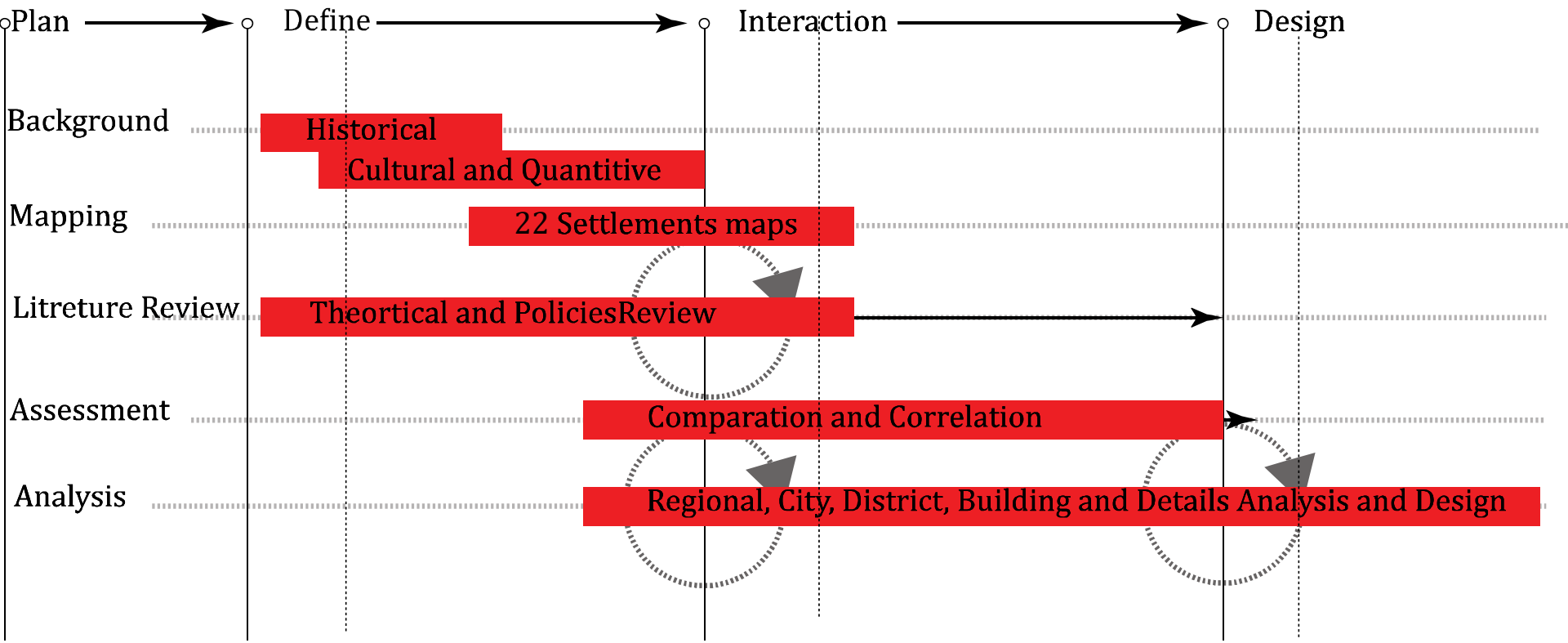
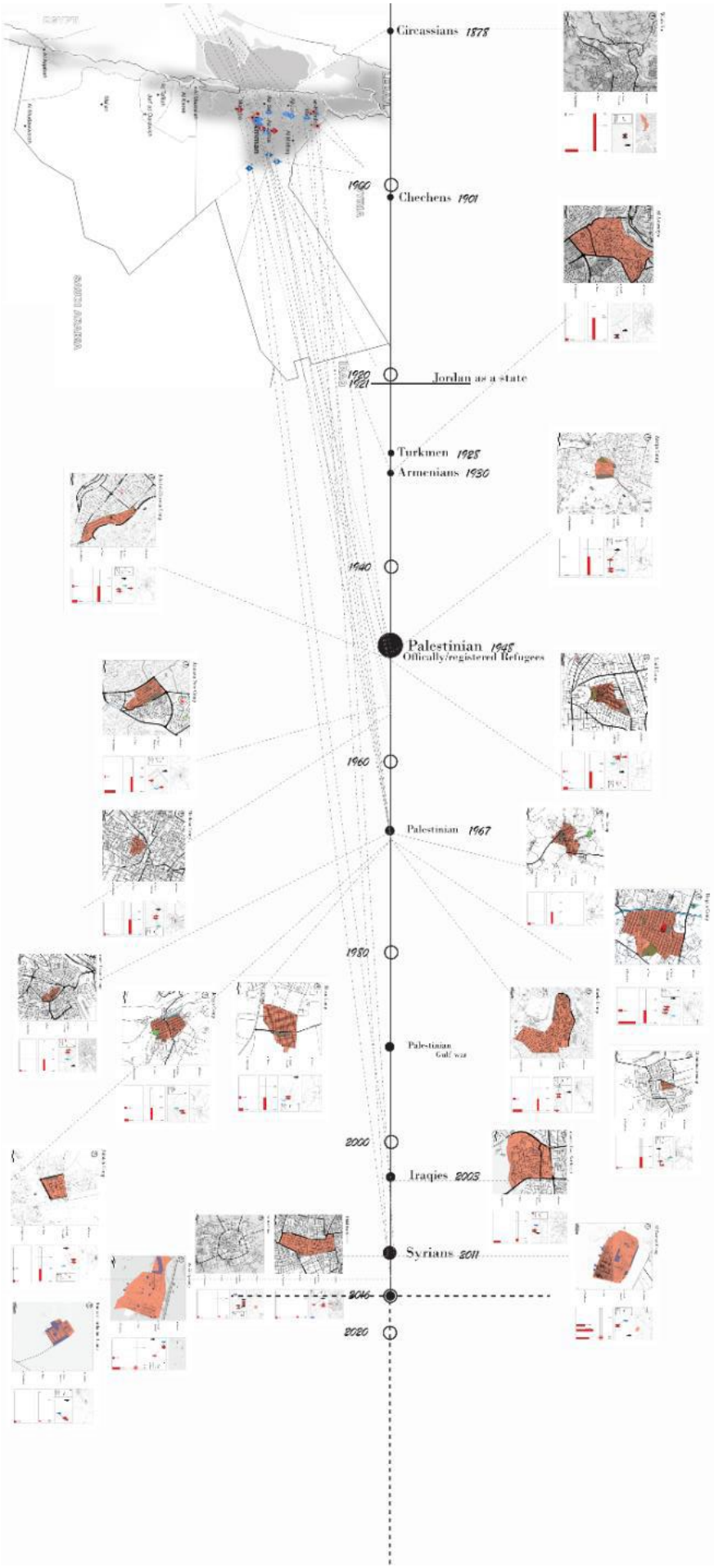
- Books
- Reports
- Articles

Methodology

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.

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Syrians 2011
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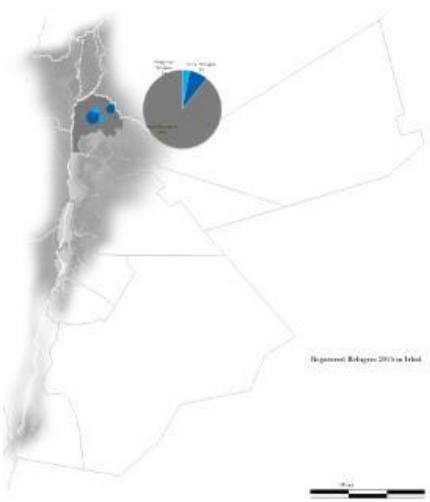
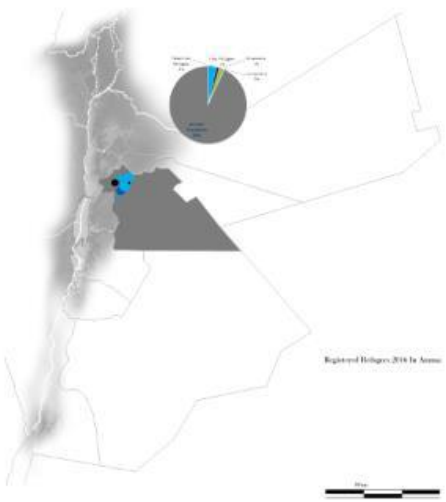
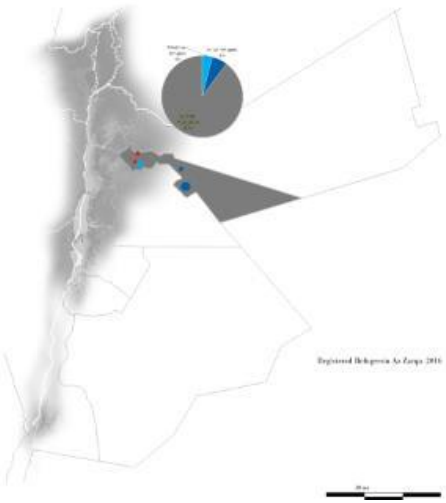


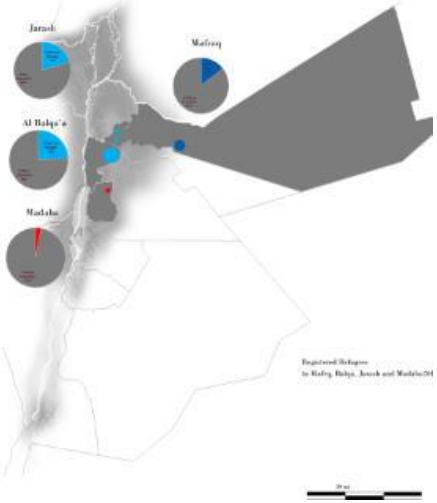
Registered Refugees 2016 in Irbid



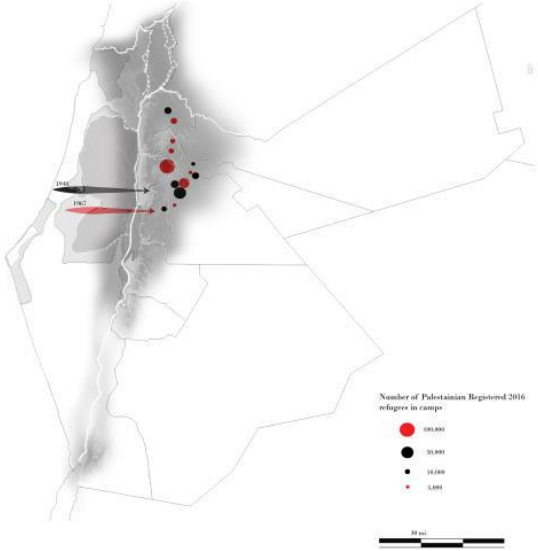
Registered Refugees 2016 in Amma



Registered Refugees in Az Zarqa 2016

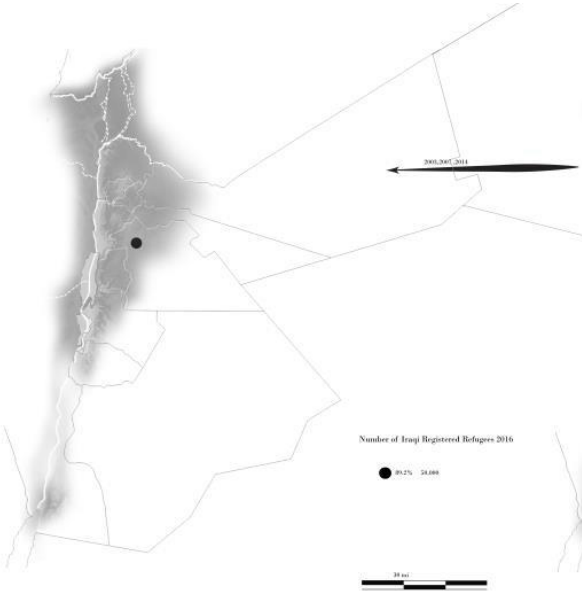


Registered Refugees in Madba, Balqa, Jerash and Mafraq 201



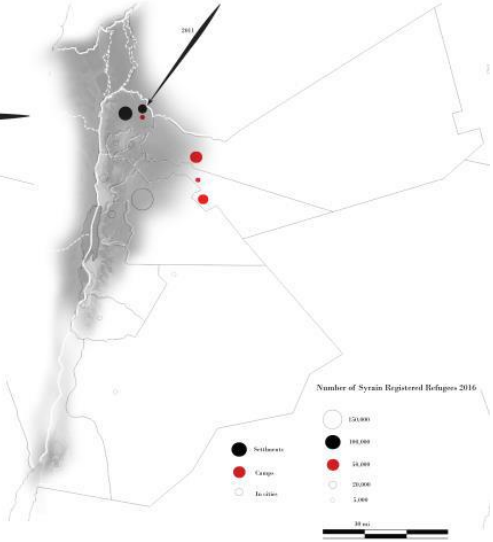
Number of Palestainian Registered 2016 refugees in camps

100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000



Number of Iraqi Registered Refugees 2016

89.2% 54,000



Number of Syrain Registered Refugees 2016

150,000
100,000
54,000
20,000
5,000

Within cities1951
Within cities2011
New identity2011
Form new city2014
Form new city1968
Form new city1967
Form new city1968
Form new city2011
Within cities1949
Form new city1968
Within cities1967
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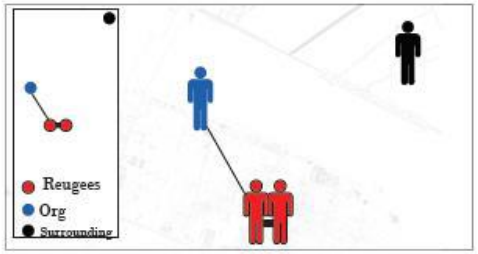
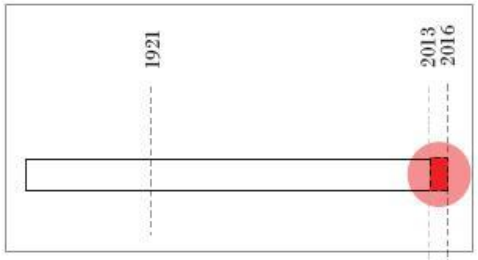
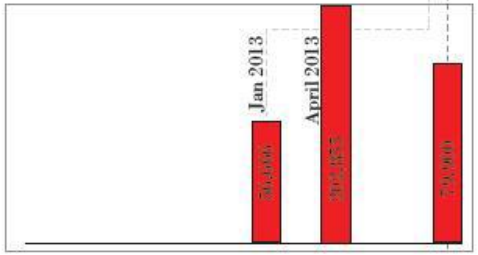
Al Zaatari Camp

- Context
- Social Network
- Time
- Population

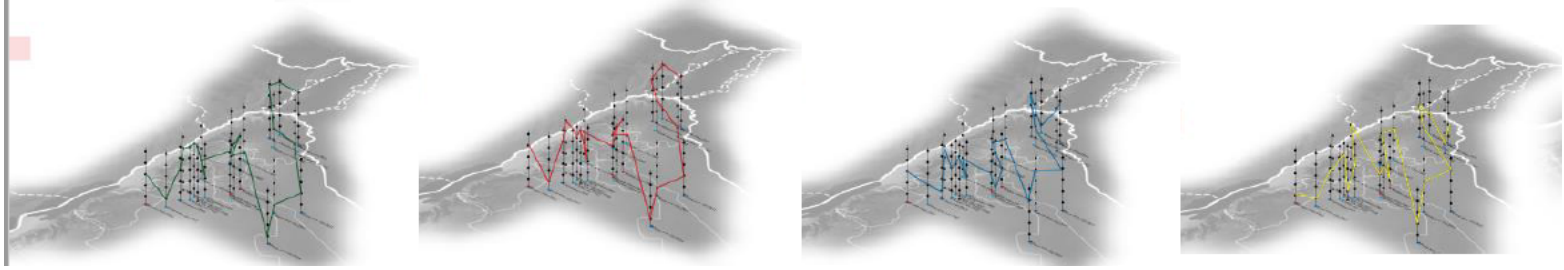


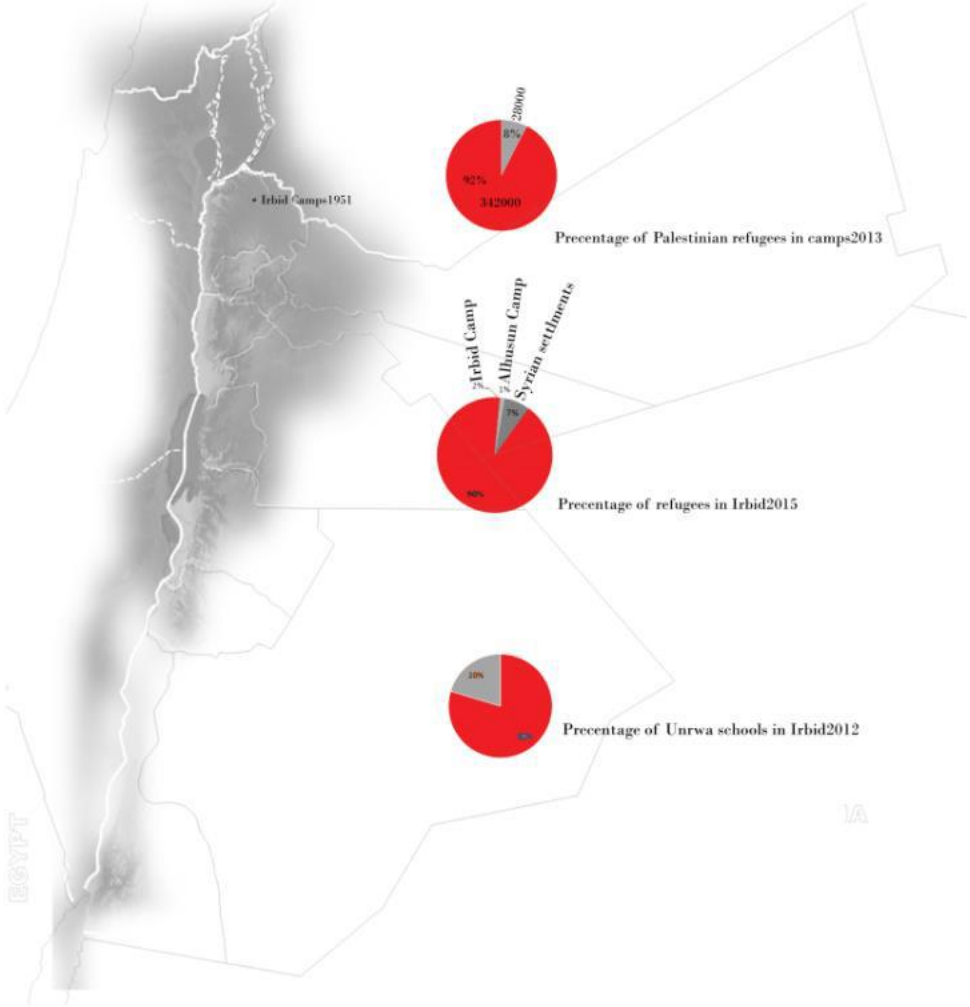




Settlements	Location	Social network	Time	Population	Density
Wadi-Sir	*****	*****	*****	***	*
Ashrafeeh	*****	*****	*****	**	**
Azarqa Camp	*****	****	****	***	***
Irbid Camp	*****	****	****	***	***
Amman new Camp	*****	****	****	****	****
Jabal Hussein Camp	*****	****	****	***	***
Baqaa Camp	***	**	***	*****	*****
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.

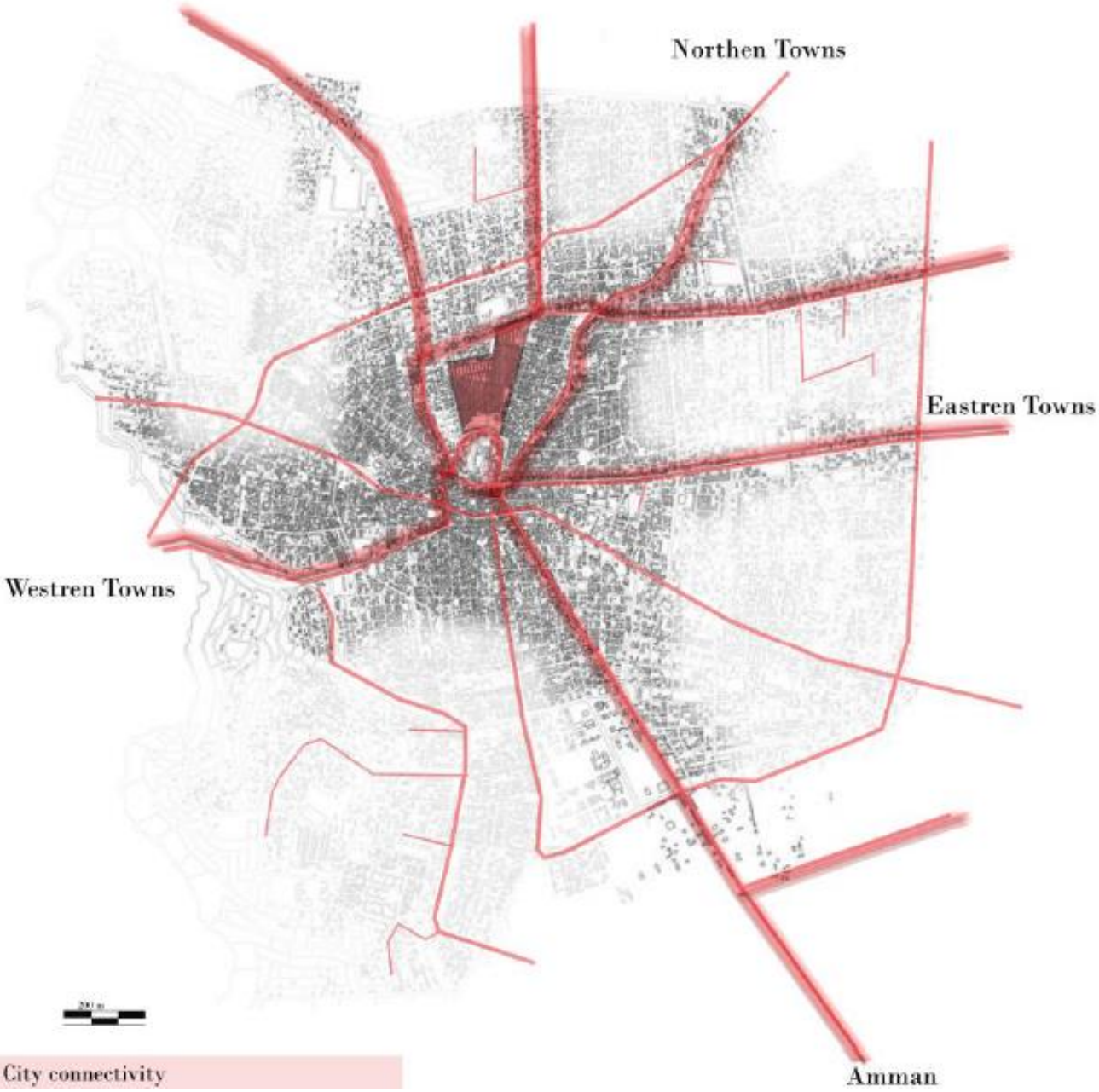




Source : © United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNHCR - syrport@unhcr.org,
Ministry Of Education

Population and UNRWA schools

30 mi



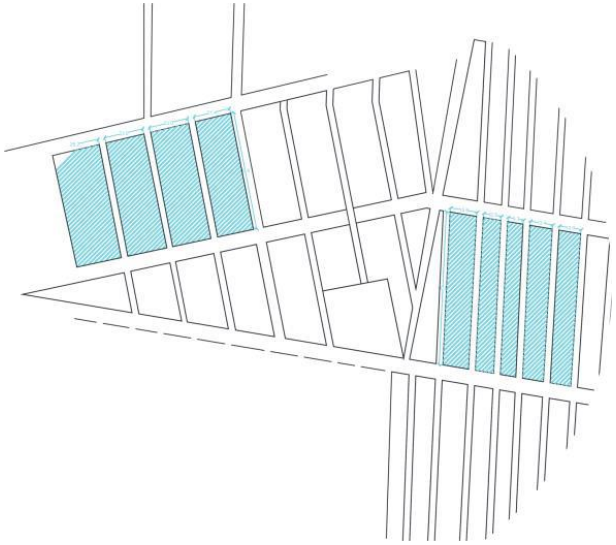
City connectivity

Main features of camp district

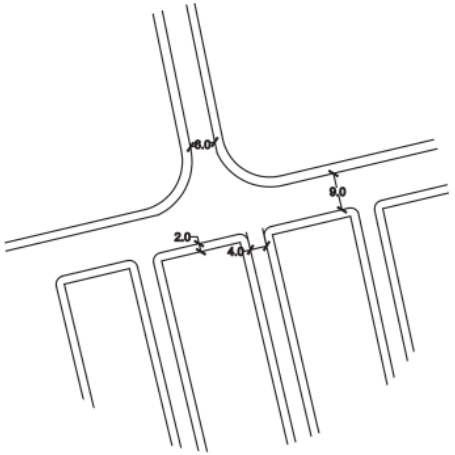
Irbid Refugee Camp الاردن, مخيم اربد

Irbid Refugee Camp الاردن, مخيم اربد

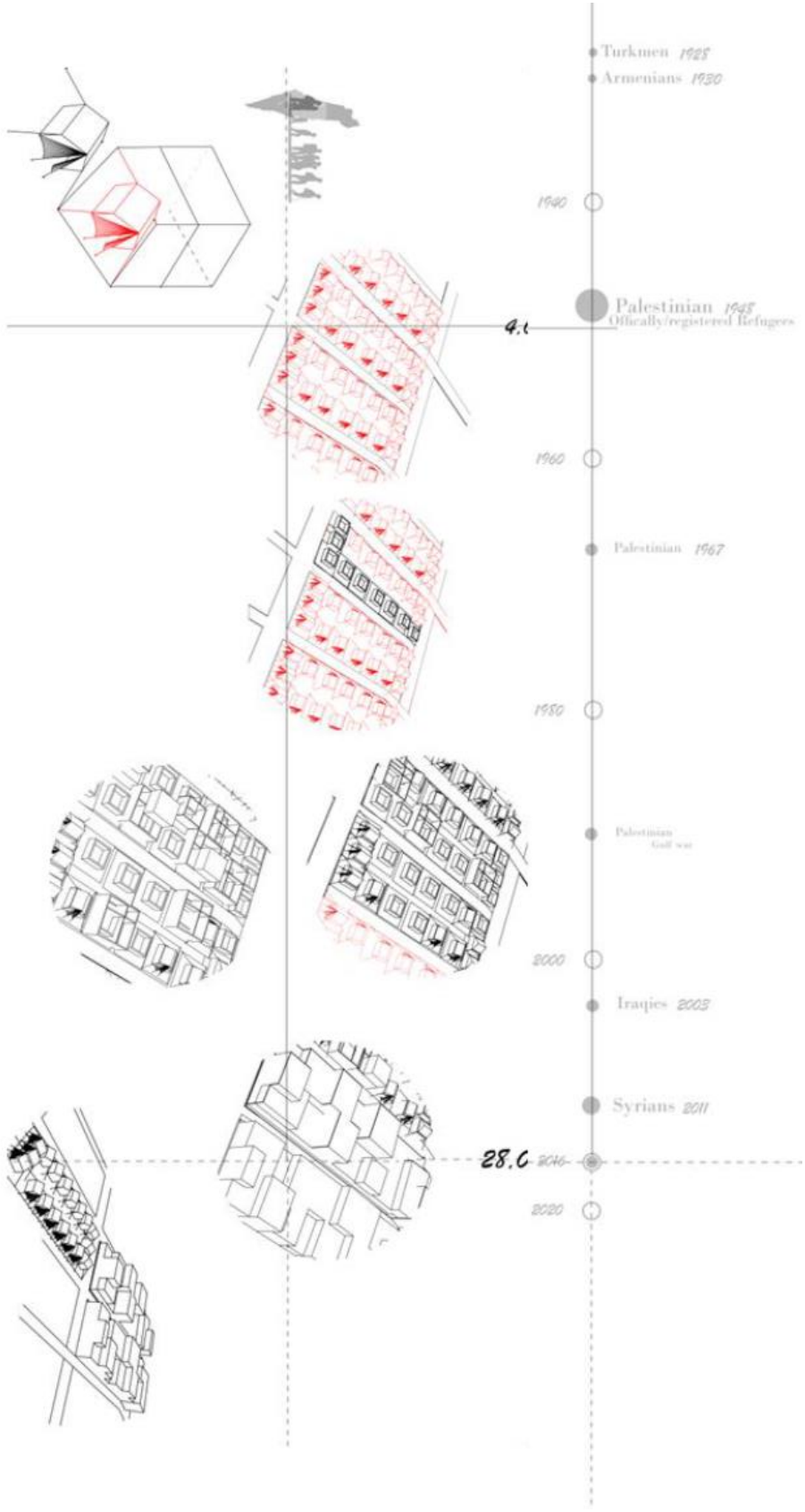
Irbid Refugee Camp الاردن, مخيم اربد



Irbid Refugee Camp الاردن, مخيم اربد



Streetscape and camp development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Officially/registered Refugees
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Syrians 2011
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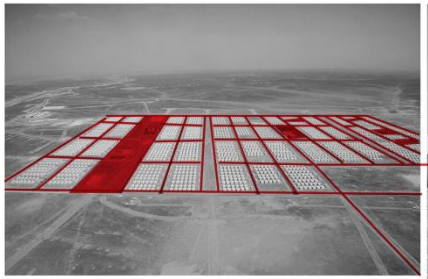
Result

The goal of this thesis is to explore alternatives approaches to rethink and remark the urban design in the refugees' settlements. The specific territory for the urbanism 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.



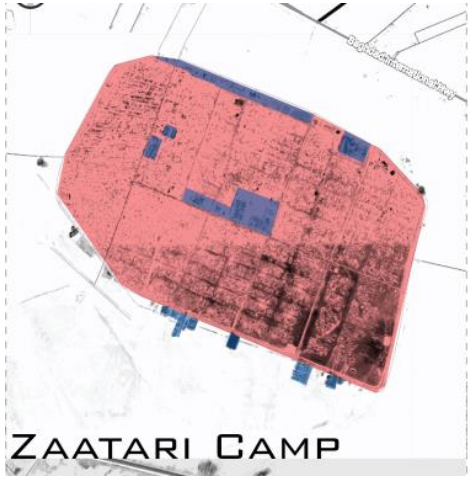
Zaatari camp
Location: Mafraq city
Year: 2013
Origin: Syrian
Organization: UNHCR

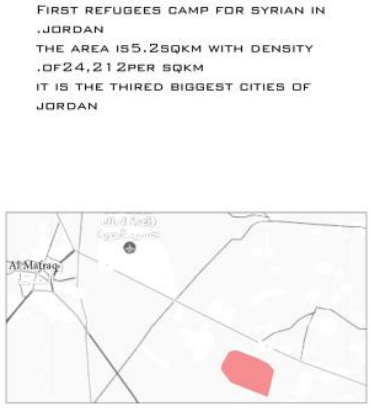
In July 2012 Zaatari camp was established with 15,000 refugees and reached 56,666 refugees in the beginning of 2013. Since then, the camp came through regular fluctuations because of temporary and permanent movements. In a very short time, the number increased to reach more than 200,000 in its first year then declined to nowadays 79,979 registed refugees. The number of women headed the household is 1-5. Average of 80 births per week

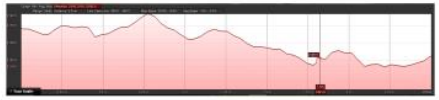
The Zaatari camp located to the east of Mafraq city, it is in the boundary between the Hauran plateau and the Syrian Desert. The camp is the largest camp that accommodates Syria refugees. At the beginning the shelters were tents with harsh weather in the Jordanian desert, UNHCR provided 500 portable caravans as a shelter for over 2,500 of the most vulnerable refugees during 2012-13.

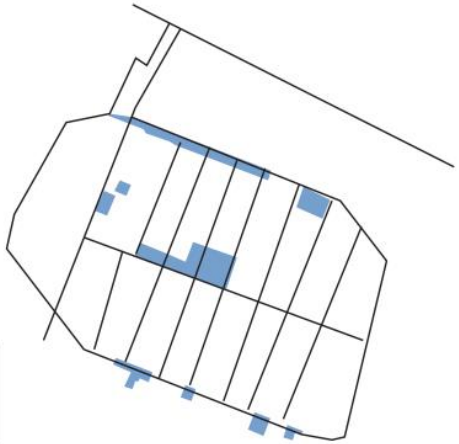
The Zaatari camp is the fifth largest city in term of population, and it evolved more as a community. The 3,000 markets and shops of a wide range of food, household goods, and clothes have appeared, it is called 'Champs Elysees' and 2,500 refugee-operated shops and businesses. In addition approximately 6,500 labour opportunities are provided. The families started to personalize their shelters in many ways, they planted flowers and trees. The people changed the built environment in many levels, in order to have more comfortable and colorful surrounding. Zaatari is divided into 12 districts, with representatives chosen from each district. The first two district called "Old city" which the densest area and it is closer to the services and hospital.

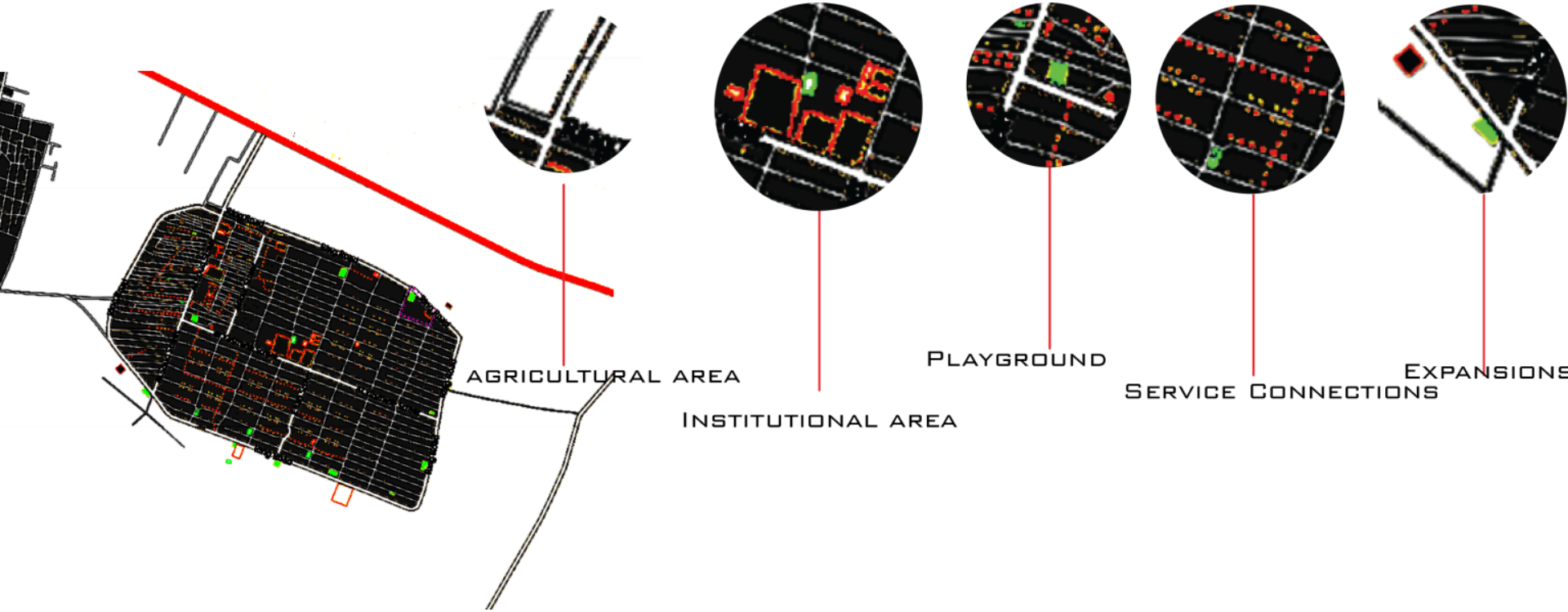
The camp administrates by the Jordanian Government and UNHCR. The camp has 30,000 shelters and other administration building, it has 3 hospitals, 3 schools. Nearly, 55% of refugees are under the age of 18, making the provision of basic education to school-aged children extremely difficult. It has low attendance rate.

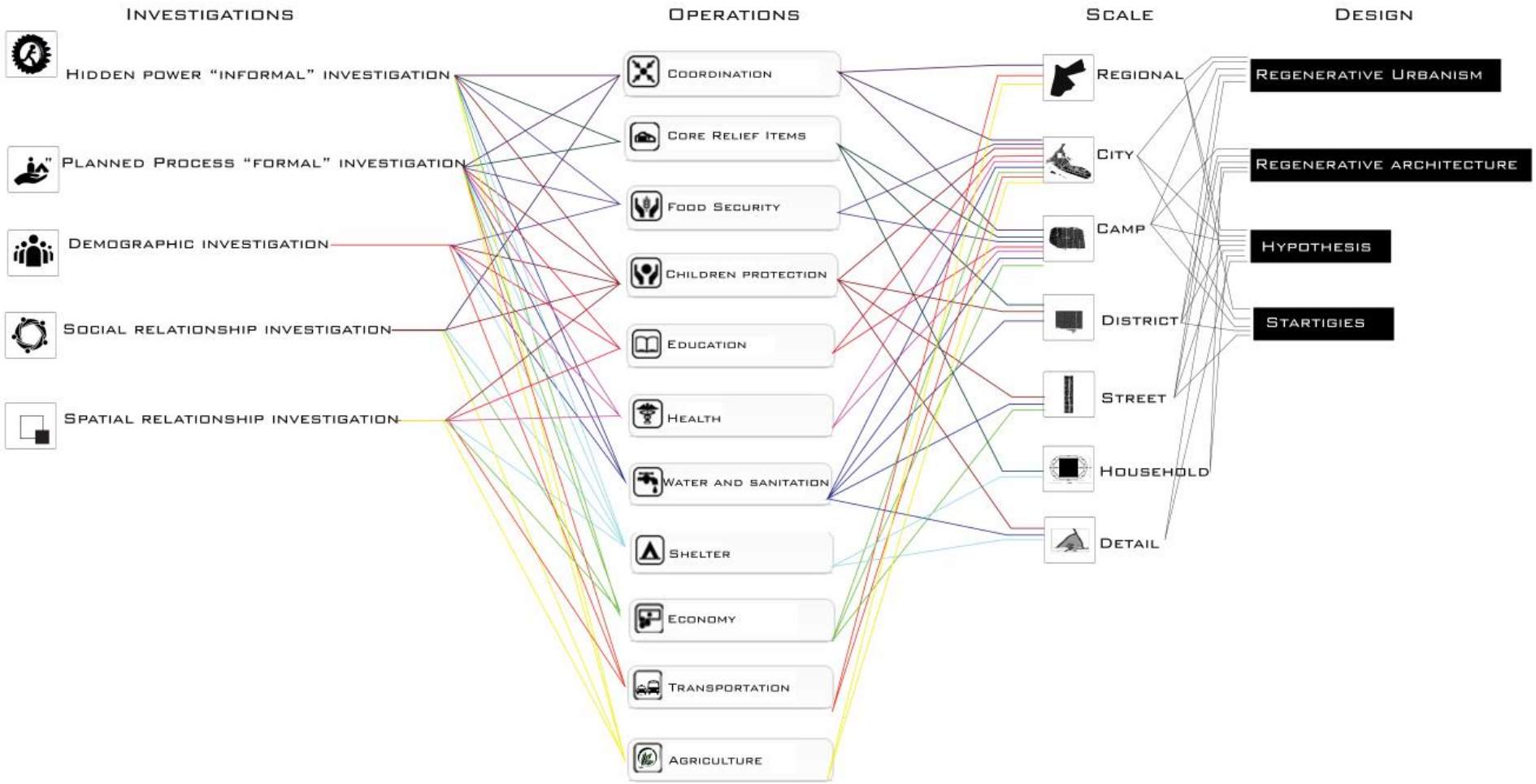








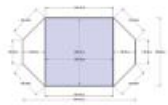

AGRICULTURAL AREA
INSTITUTIONAL AREA
PLAYGROUND
SERVICE CONNECTIONS
EXPANSIONS

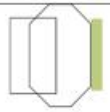

INVESTIGATIONS
OPERATIONS
SCALE
DESIGN
HIDDEN POWER "INFORMAL" INVESTIGATION
PLANNED PROCESS "FORMAL" INVESTIGATION
DEMOGRAPHIC INVESTIGATION
SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP INVESTIGATION
SPATIAL RELATIONSHIP INVESTIGATION
COORDINATION
CORE RELIEF ITEMS
FOOD SECURITY
CHILDREN PROTECTION
EDUCATION
HEALTH
WATER AND SANITATION
SHELTER
ECONOMY
TRANSPORTATION
AGRICULTURE
REGIONAL
CITY
CAMP
DISTRICT
STREET
HOUSEHOLD
DETAIL
REGENERATIVE URBANISM
REGENERATIVE ARCHITECTURE
HYPOTHESIS
STARTIGIES

CORE RELIEF ITEMS

DETAIL

REGENERATIVE ARCHITECTURE





ECONOMY

STREET

REGENERATIVE URBANISM

REGENERATIVE ARCHITECTURE

66%

OF THE WORKING AGE REFUGEE POPULATION
.EARNS SOME FORM OF INCOME

CHILDREN PROTECTION

CAMP

REGENERATIVE URBANISM

STARTIGIES

80BIRTHS PER WEEK

1,100,000 USD

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION
SERVICES SUCH AS
INFORMAL, NON-FORMAL
EDUCATION, AND
.BASIC LIFE SKILLS ACTIVITIES

FIND SOCIAL PLACES TO HAVE VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION AND AWARNESS CENTERS

COORDINATION

DISTRICT

REGENERATIVE URBANISM

REGENERATIVE ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY SPACES

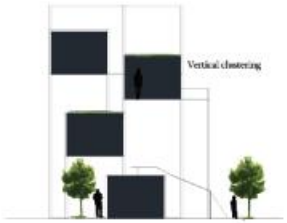
ACTIVITIES
WAY FINDING

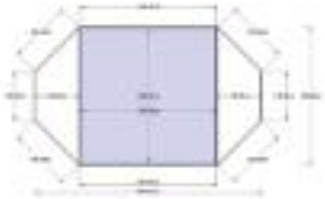
SHELTER

HOUSEHOLD

REGENERATIVE ARCHITECTURI

HYPOTHESIS





THE RESILIENT SQUATTER SETTLEMENT IN DAMASCUS, SYRIA :

Planning for the public spatial needs of women for conservative backgrounds

Ayla Abiad

2012

Committee Chair: Prof. Martha Bohm

Committee Member: Prof. Hiroaki Hata

The thesis is about Identification of the architectural forms of assistance that it will improve the use of the public spaces in the location of Kassion mountain in Damascus city, Syria.

Purpose:

- The purpose is clear by defining the terms of these forms as Appropriate which means that it is related to the cultural and social "belief".

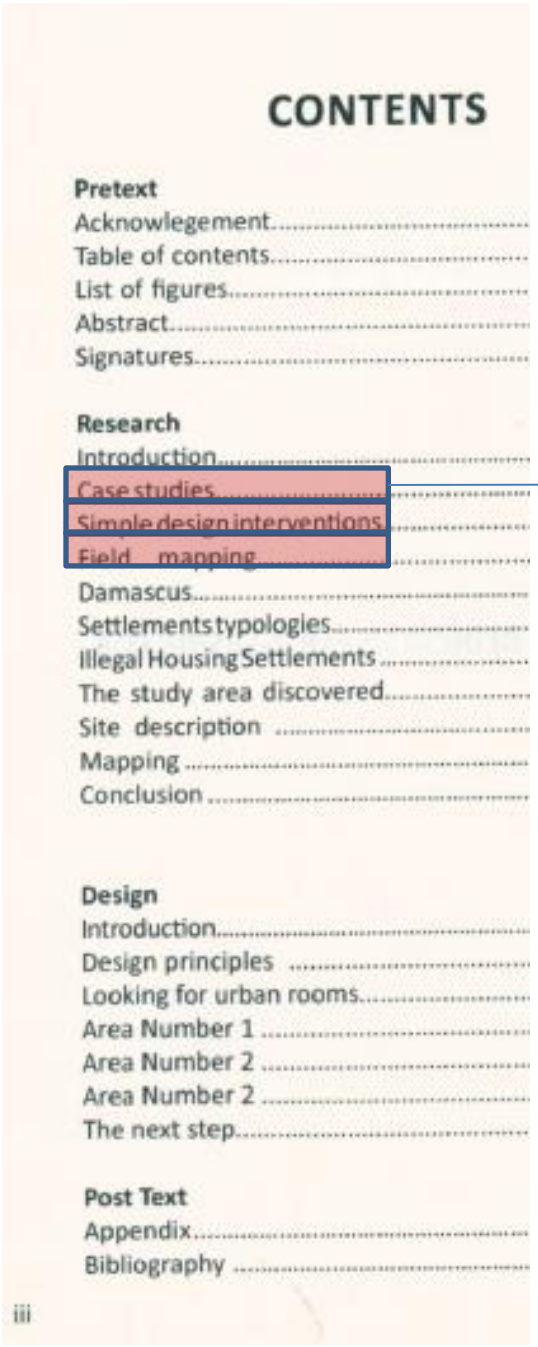
Location:

- The public spaces is measured in vacant areas, Narrow pedestrian, Walkway, stairs, and paths.

Data collections:

- Informal interview with residents and professors in Damascus university
- Photos.
- Site sketches
- Videos

The purpose is to gain information about the public space and understand the behaviors of the users.



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- Vague Headlines for the contents
- Misunderstanding the sequences of these chapters

The research started with the housing and the conditions of the poor neighborhood in terms of infrastructure, materials and its conditions.
She mentioned the governmental solutions of these housing problem in the squatter settlements.

The cases was varied in the location and the culture aspect.

She emphasized on it is contemporary solutions that provided without affecting the social and physical fabric.

It was about the housing or community of low income or isolated in place.

Case studies

World map showing the location of case studies 1.0

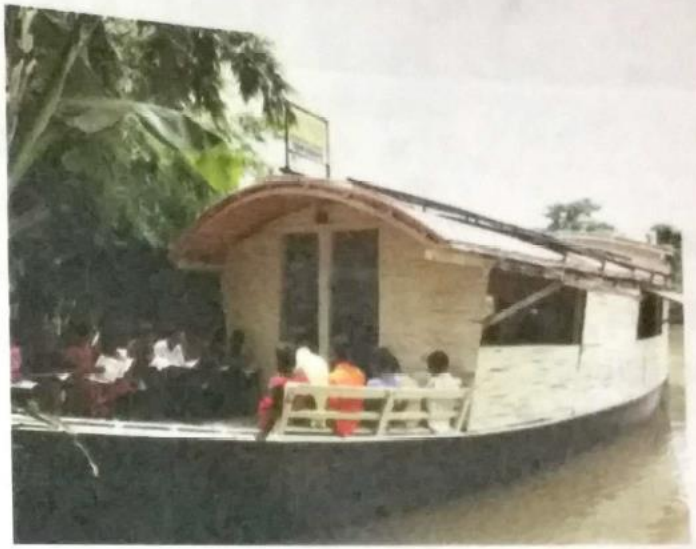
1- Villa Tranquila Buenos Aires Argentina (public spaces improvement)
2-Caracas Venezuela (-Vertical Gymnasium on 1000m2)
3- City of Bogota Colombia (Equalizing Mobility)
4- Cairo, Egypt Alternative housing
5-Damascus, Syria Alternative housing
6-Pune India (schools come to the students)
7- Bangladesh (floating community lifeboats)
8- Bang Bua Thailand(residents are helping to design cleaner places to live)

Project location	The problem	Who started the work	Strategies, steps, interventions
Caracas Venezuela ***Vertical Gymnasium*** **Cable cars**	The larger metropolitan has a population of about 4.7 million 1,930 square kilometers. 60% of the population (3.2 million people) live in barrios. slums occupy about a third of the metropolitan district.	The Caracas firm Urban-Think Tink	-weekly meetings in cafes and homes in 1996 -formalized not- for-profit in 1998 -In 2001, it was reorganized as both a design practice and research institute. -UTTs initial activities included lectures and walking tours of **Vega.** **-in 2002 it** intensify its activities (The grant **brought an international team) to help** develop strategies. -*Vertical Gymnasium on 1000m2 (*prototype for similar cases -composting toilets -orphanage ,a playing field, and a woodworking shop -modular stairs/ pedestrian bridges to - vertical "growing house" (building up instead of out) -providing infra**structure** -cable cars

- Cultural aspect is different

- Insufficient information about the project.
- This section should be expanded more than others

Another example is in Bangladesh, where sea levels are rising. Nearly 20 percent of the land there is predicted to be under water by 2050. The low-lying Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta, the most densely populated area in the world, will flood. Mohammed Rezwan, a local architect, has designed "community lifeboats" that serve as floating schools, libraries and health clinics. Working with native boat builders Mr. Rezwan adapted the traditional flat-bottom bamboo to create the riverboats.



1.3

BANGLADESH: One of Mohammed Rezwan's floating community lifeboats that serve as schools, libraries and health clinics.

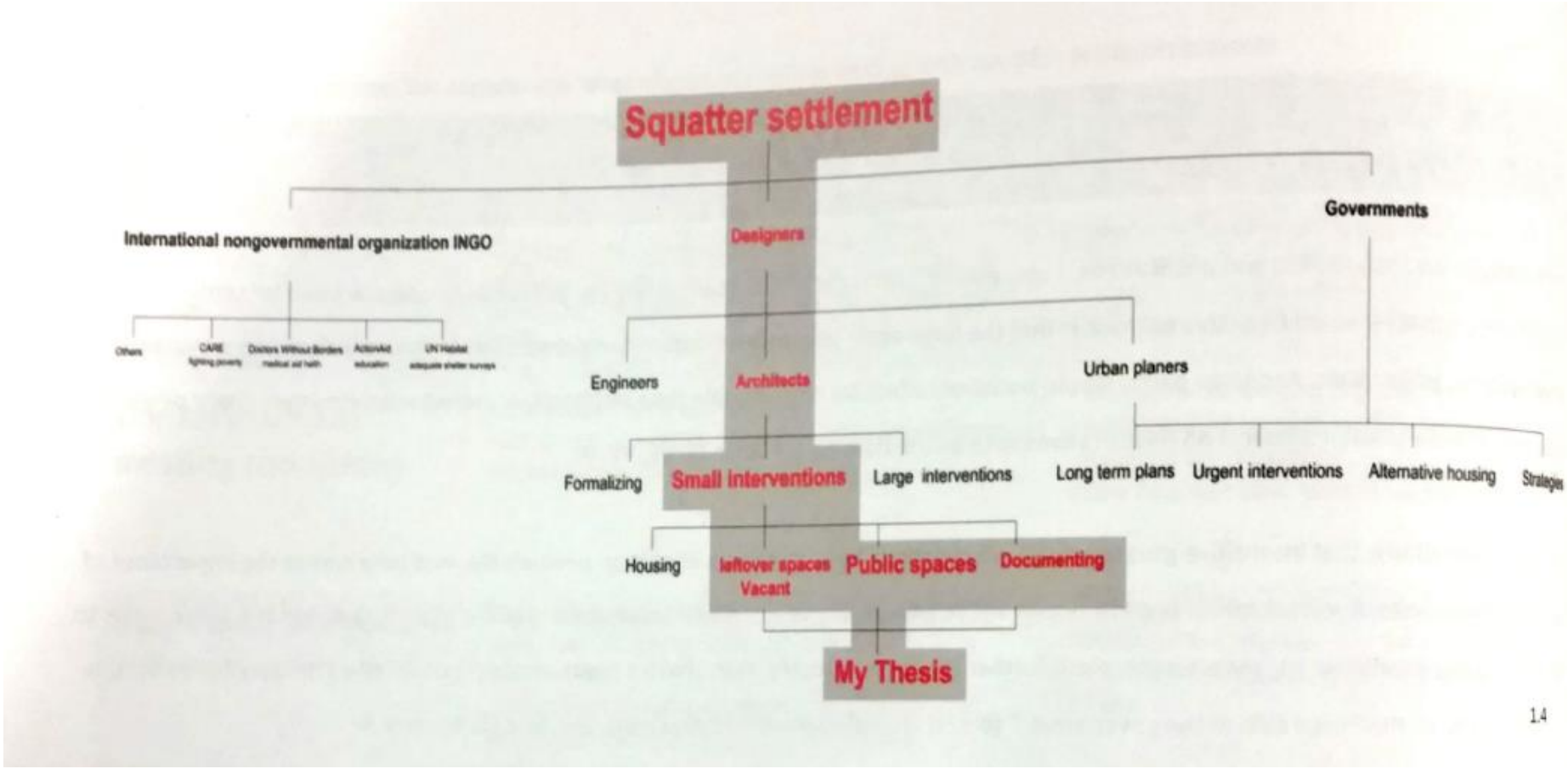
Simple design interventions

Politics	Negatives	Positive
Clearance of squatter settlement	- Reduces the housing stock in the city. - Emergence of squatter settlements in other areas. - Superficial solution to the problem, doesn't address the root.	- Removes the visual pollution caused by slum settlements. - Transforms the physical environment of an unhealthy environment to healthy.
Conservation of existing conditions	- The problem as it was persists. -Continued population pressures in the provision of infrastructure, facilities, and services.	- Maintains the existing physical structure. - Maintains the housing stock in the city. -Stabilizes the population in the neighborhood without displacing the.
Upgrading of squatter settlement	-Encourages the population to encroach land of the government or the private sector in the future. - Increased rates of overcrowding and population density because the neighborhood has become formal. - Raises land prices and rent.	- Renewal of the neighborhood and the stability of the population in the same area. - Transforms the neighborhood from informal to formal.
Provision of alternative housing	-The lack of appropriate housing alternatives for the population in terms of family size, income, and family needs. - All housing alternatives are not derived from the development of the features of squatter settlements so it will not succeed.	- Reduces the burden on the government to provide housing alternatives. - An option to accommodate poor people and reduce the emergence of new squatter settlements.

A research about how the government deals with squatter settlements.

Highlight the important polices and expand more to get well structured design interventions.

Diagrams is missed



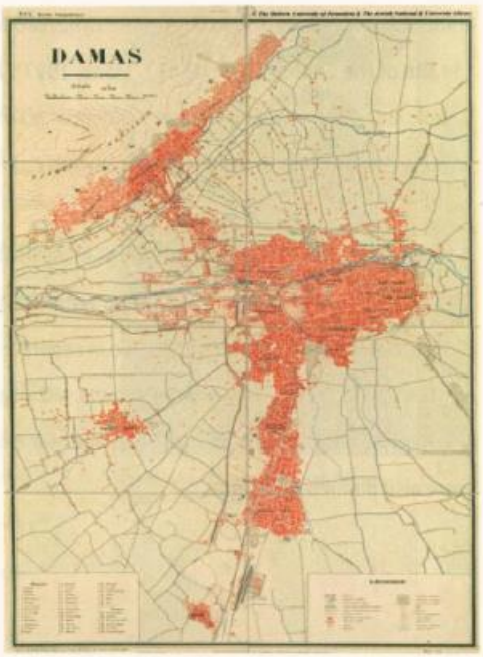
This clearly explains the path of the thesis and highlight its territories of research and design.

The section is identifying the city by:

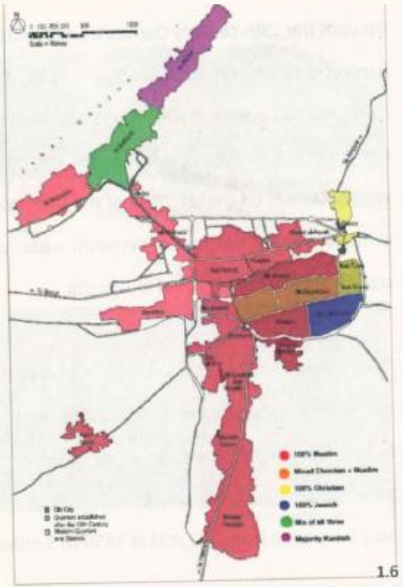
Location
Geography
Demographics
History

No current maps, graphics, pictures of the city

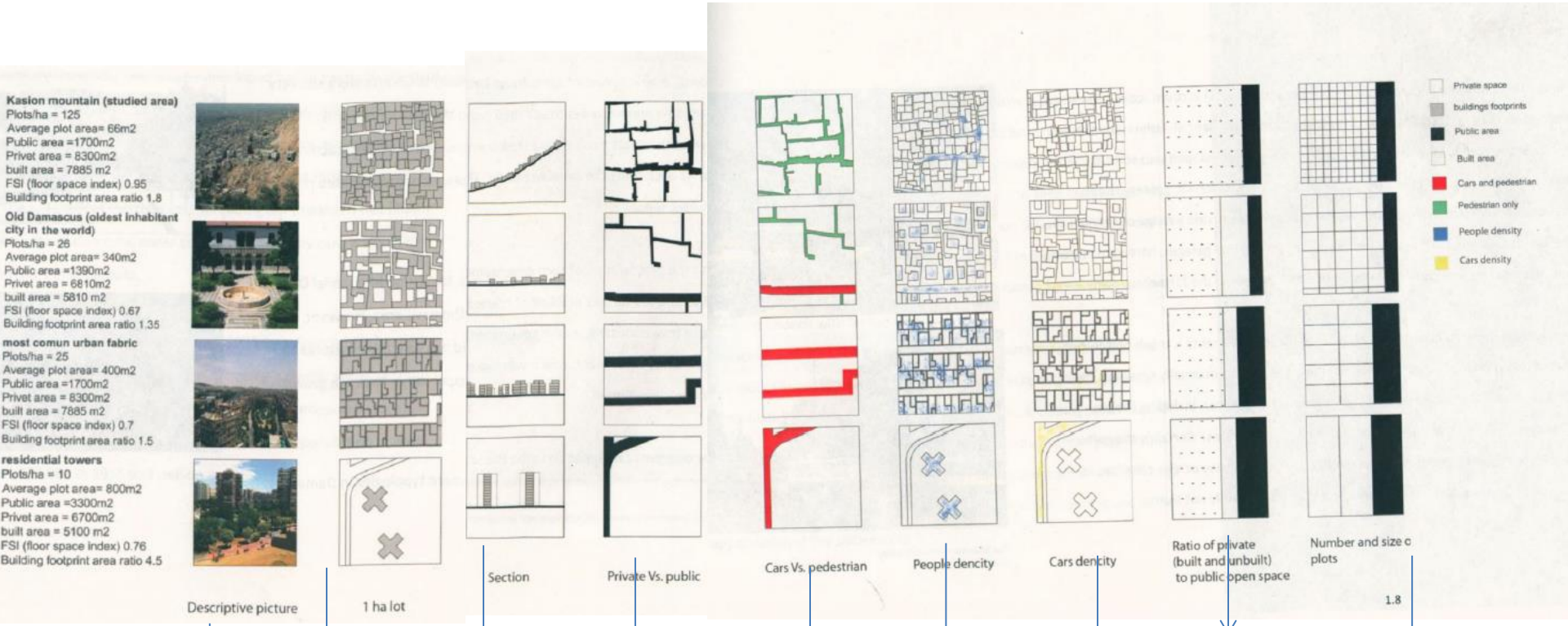
Damascus



Damascus City 1929 17
Source: Bureau Topographique des Troupes Francaises du Levant (1929)



1.6
Damascus: The residential quarters and their inhabitants, circa 1936
Map from Al-Qattan, (2002). Religious data adapted from Khoury.



Descriptive pictures

1 ha lots

Section

Private vs Public

Cars vs pedestrians

Density

Car density

Ratio of private to Open public space

Number and size of plots

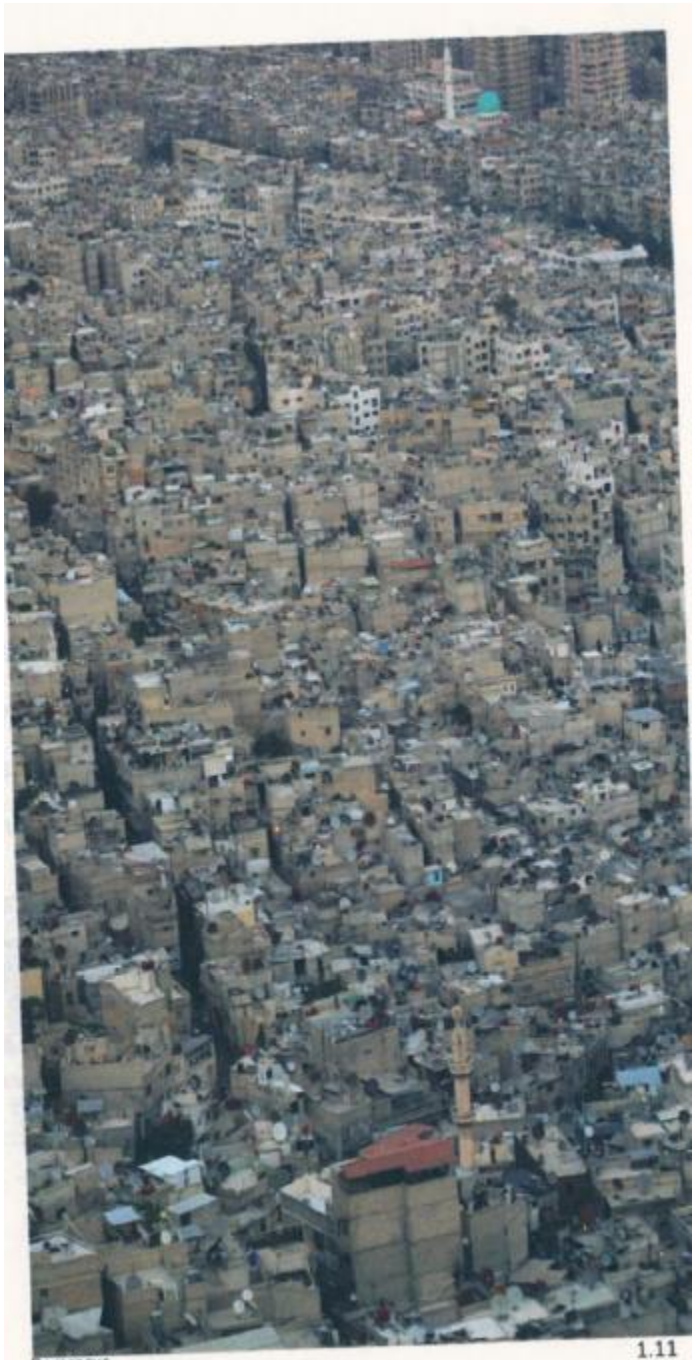
Settlement typologies

Illegal is different from settlement that doesn`t follow the city regulation

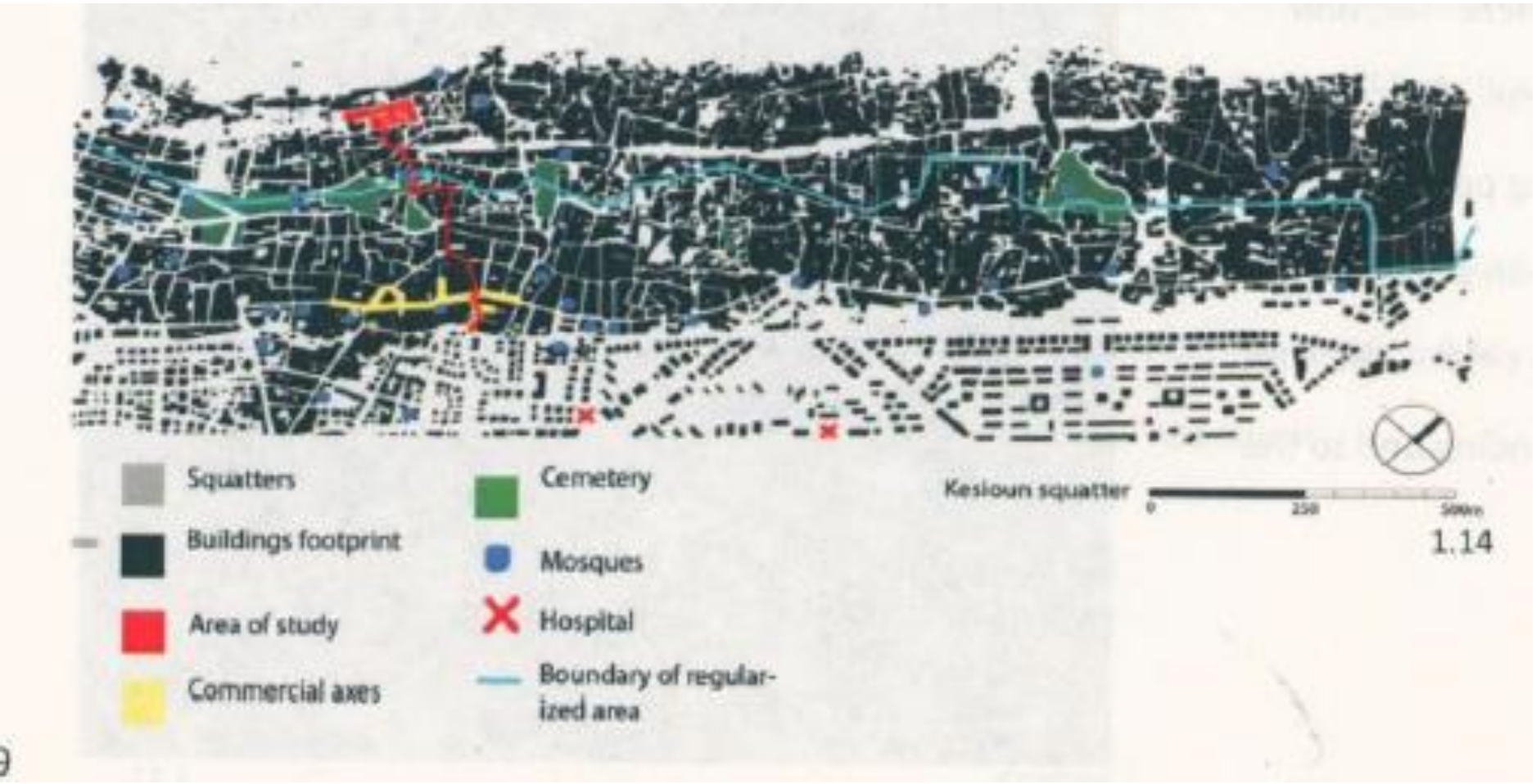
Illegal means the land is not belong to the inhabitants like slums.

It is informal settlements that is self- sufficient.

<u>Illegal</u> Housing Settlement

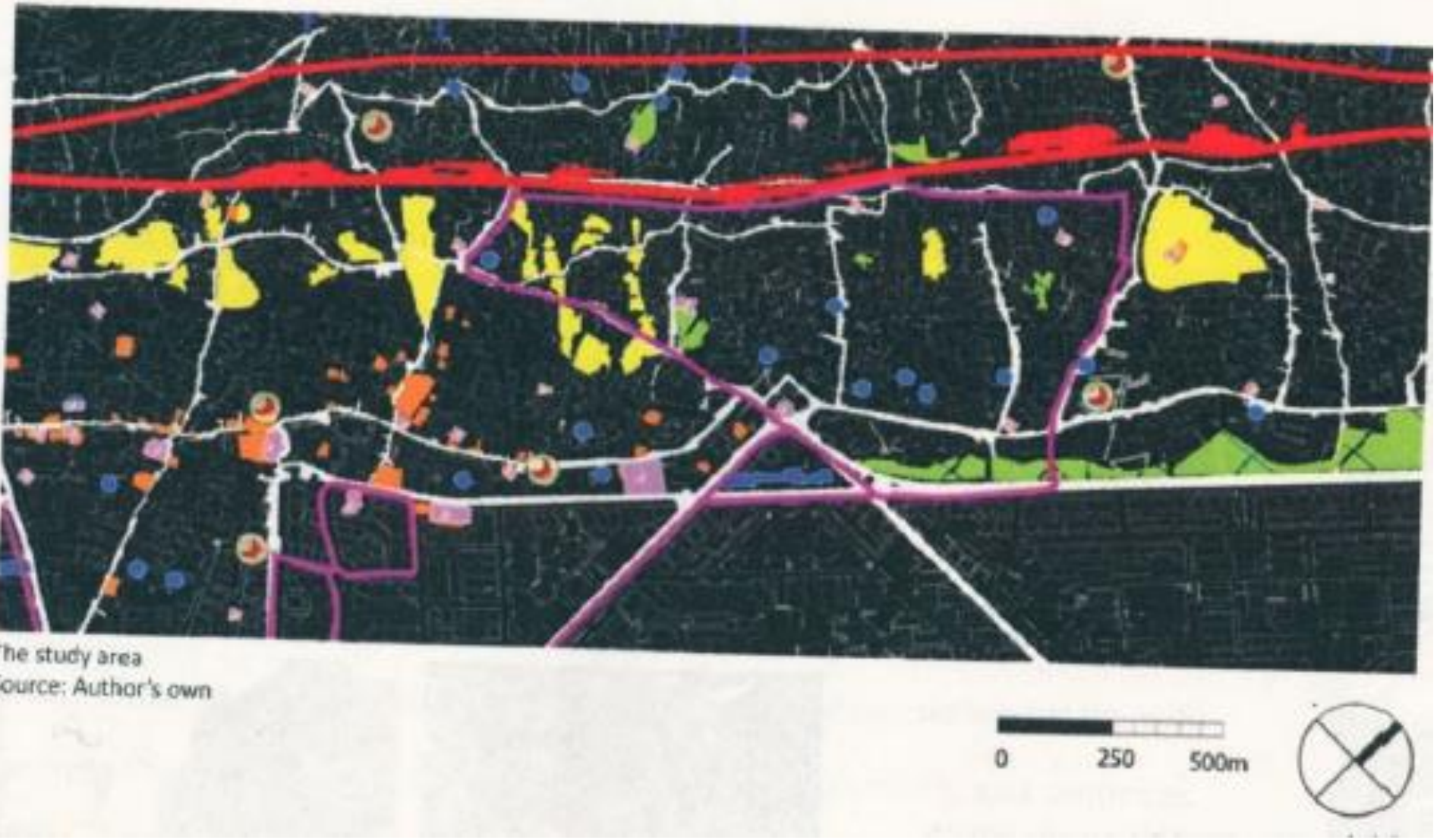


1.11
Damsacus
Source: Author's own



Here area of study is located in the boundary of the city.

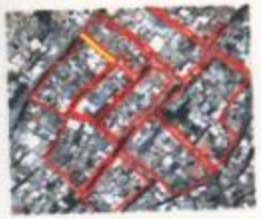
The populations are refugees, this is different case of study and the users and their culture is important in this term.



he study area
ource: Author's own

The area of study is divided by the connections:
Primary streets; Secondary narrow streets, alleys and secret passageways.

Aspect of the Middle Eastern culture are the <u>private, semi private, semi public and public.</u>



Tracing the satellite image

- A staircase as an example of the the work process spotted by interviews

+

Hand drawing for staircase

+

Video for the staircase

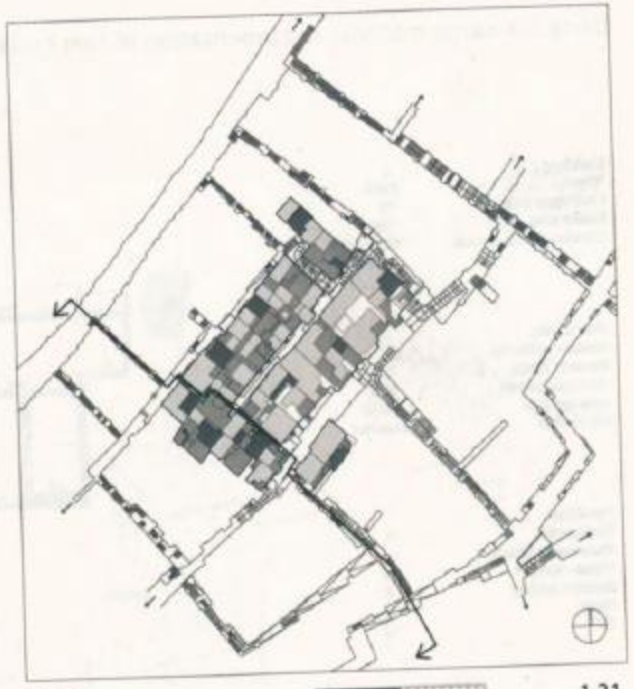
= CAD drawing for part of the map with targeted areas.

1.20

Work Process
Source: Author's own

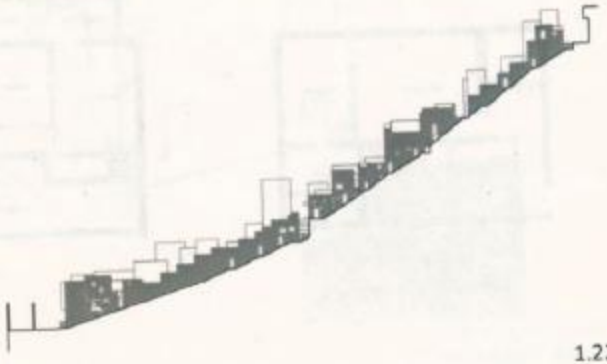
1.Why mapping?
In the 1970 Syrian Corrective Revolution, better known as the Syrian Corrective Movement, which was a military-pragmatist faction's takeover within the Ba'ath party regime of Syria on November 13, 1970, bringing Hafez al-Assad to power. To increase his popularity he started to use maps drawn by students in Damascus University for the lower part of Kasioun mountain to improve and provide this part of the Kasioun squatter settlement with infrastructure (sanitation, electricity, street pavements ...)

OUTPUT



Site plan
Source: Author's own

1.21



1.22

Section
Source: Author's own

Site mapping

Building :

Year	1975
Land area (m2)	79
Floors area (m2)	104
Construction materials	Clay, brick

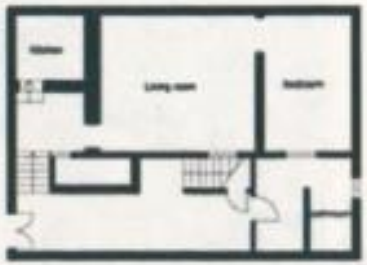
Residents:

Number of family	2
Person / family	4/5
Area per person	8/12
Average age	18/19
Profession	carpenter

Facilities:

Refrigerator	0
Washing machine	0
Video recorder	0
Satellite (cable)	0
Radio	0
TV	0

Section



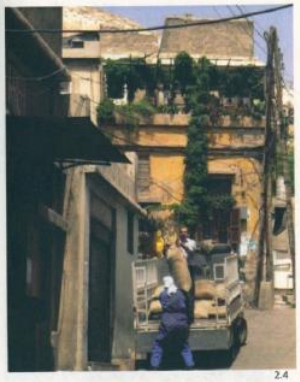
0

1

House -1- description
Source: Author's own

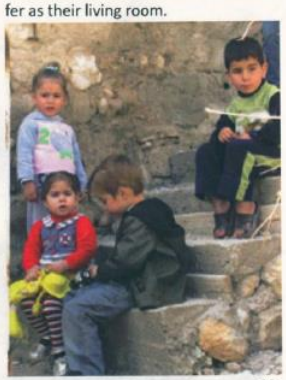
Houses documentations

2- Dwellers use vegetation and ivies on the roof for its cooling effect .



2.4

3- Due to the tidiness of the house, sometimes families use the buffer as their living room.



2.5

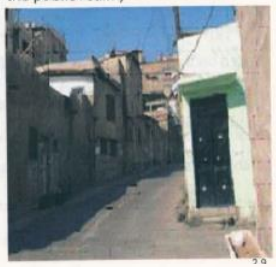
4- Scenic areas are widely available in the site

2.6

5- Teenagers have interest in foreign cultures.

6- Dwellers use the cantilever to gain space.

7- When the space occupied by the family is insufficient, they add living space through encroachment on the public realm,

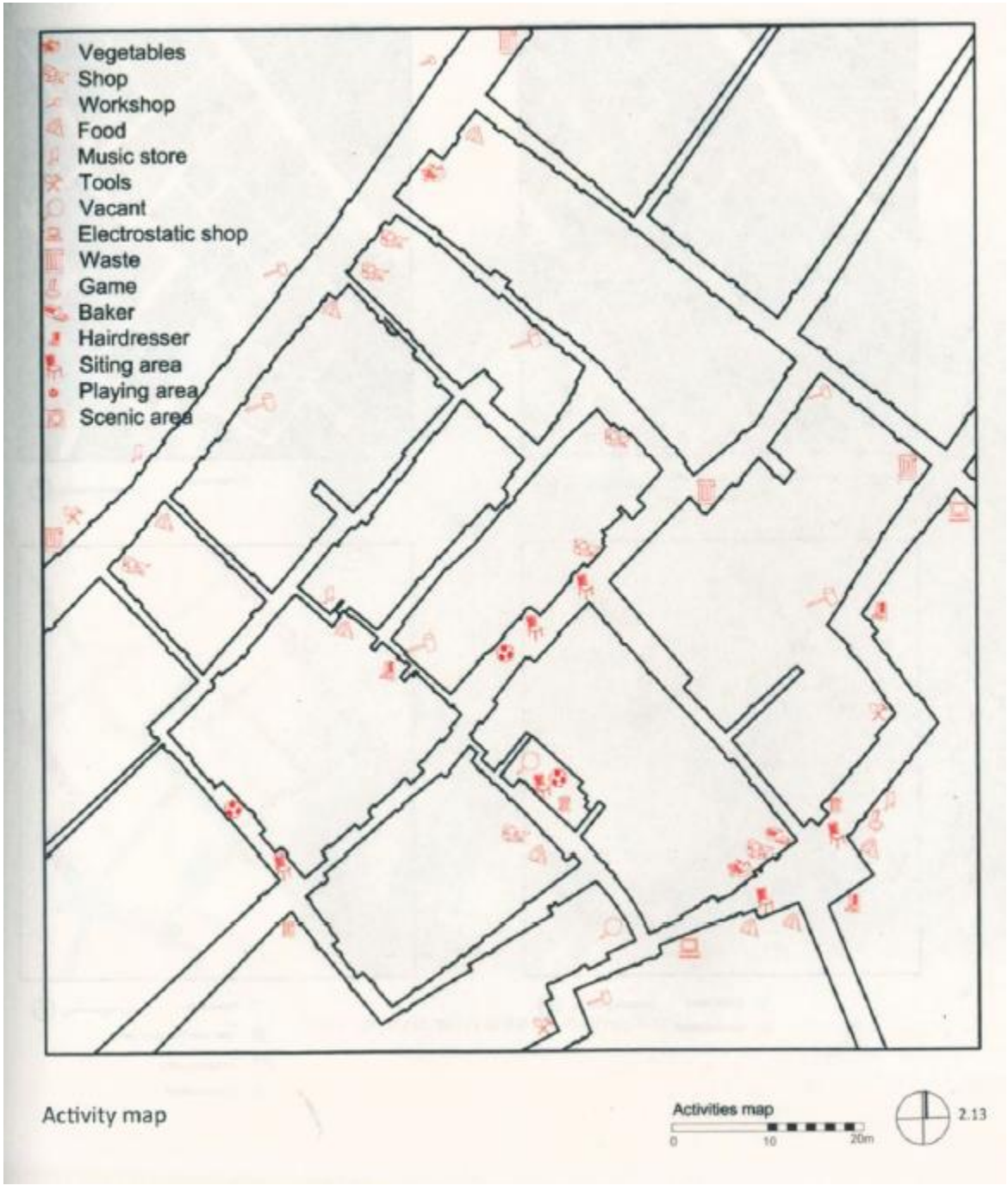


30

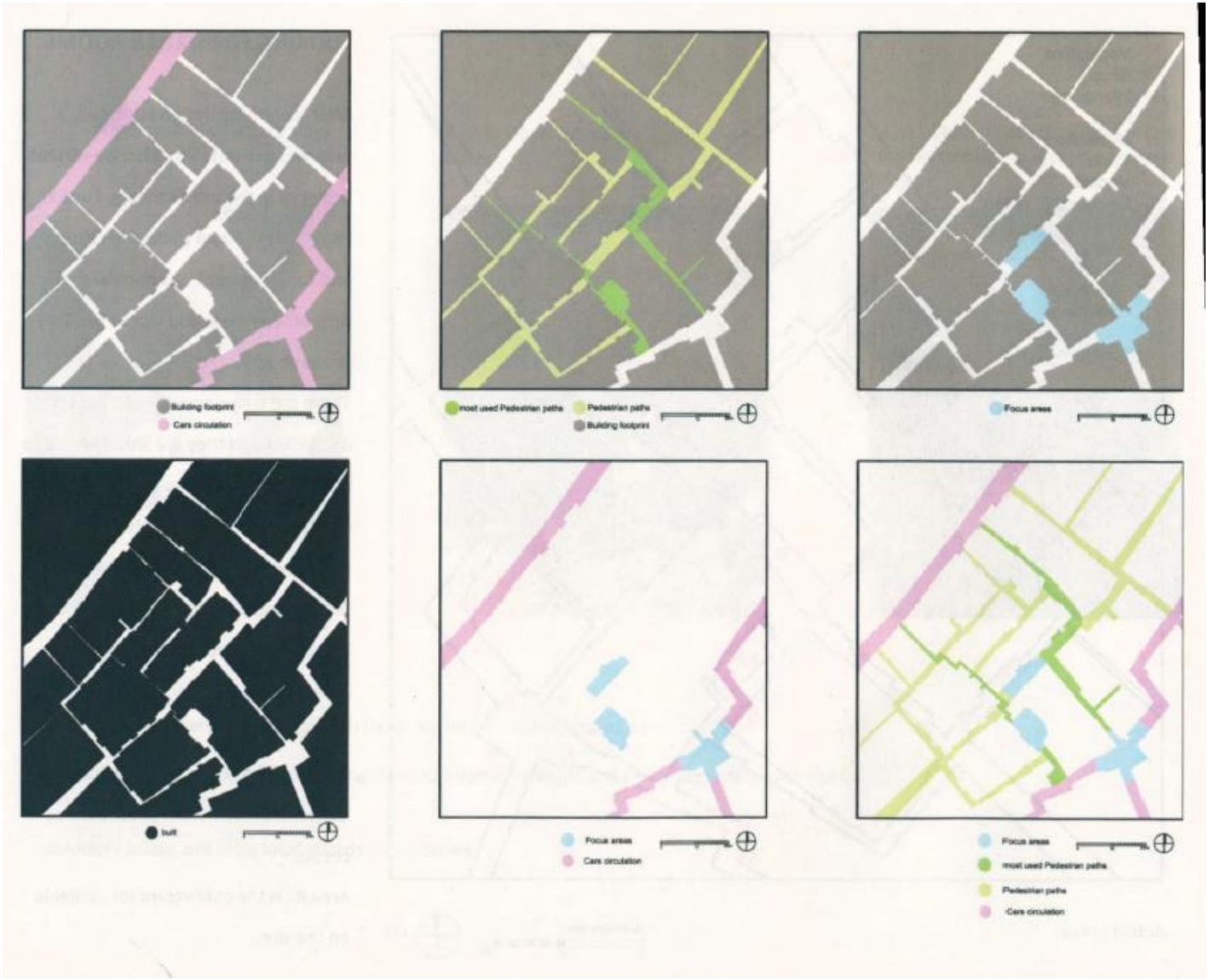
2.0

Observation method

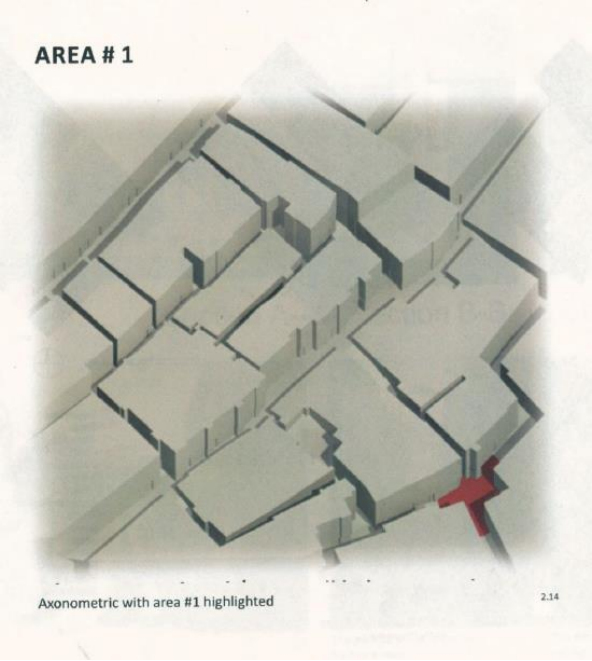
Design

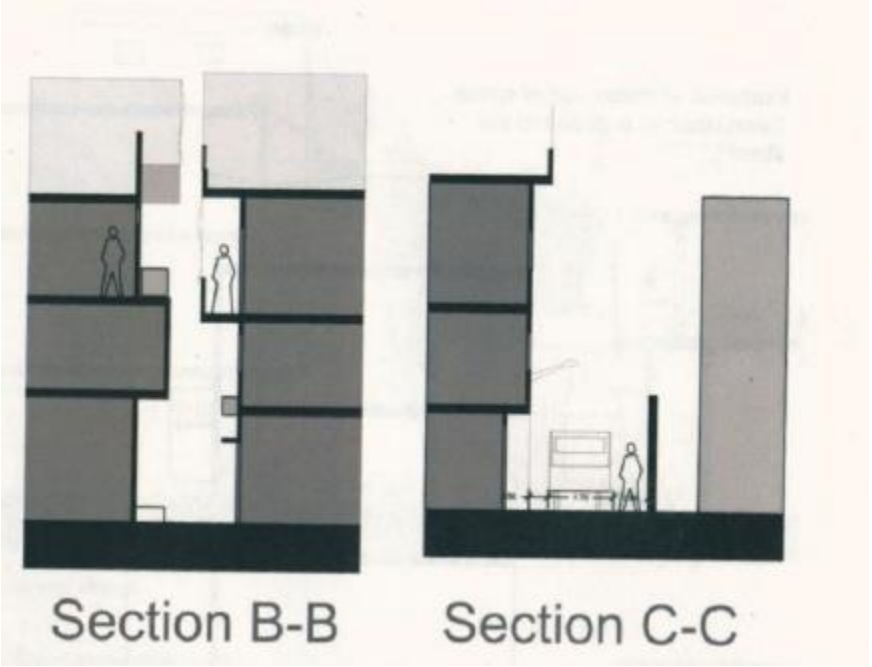


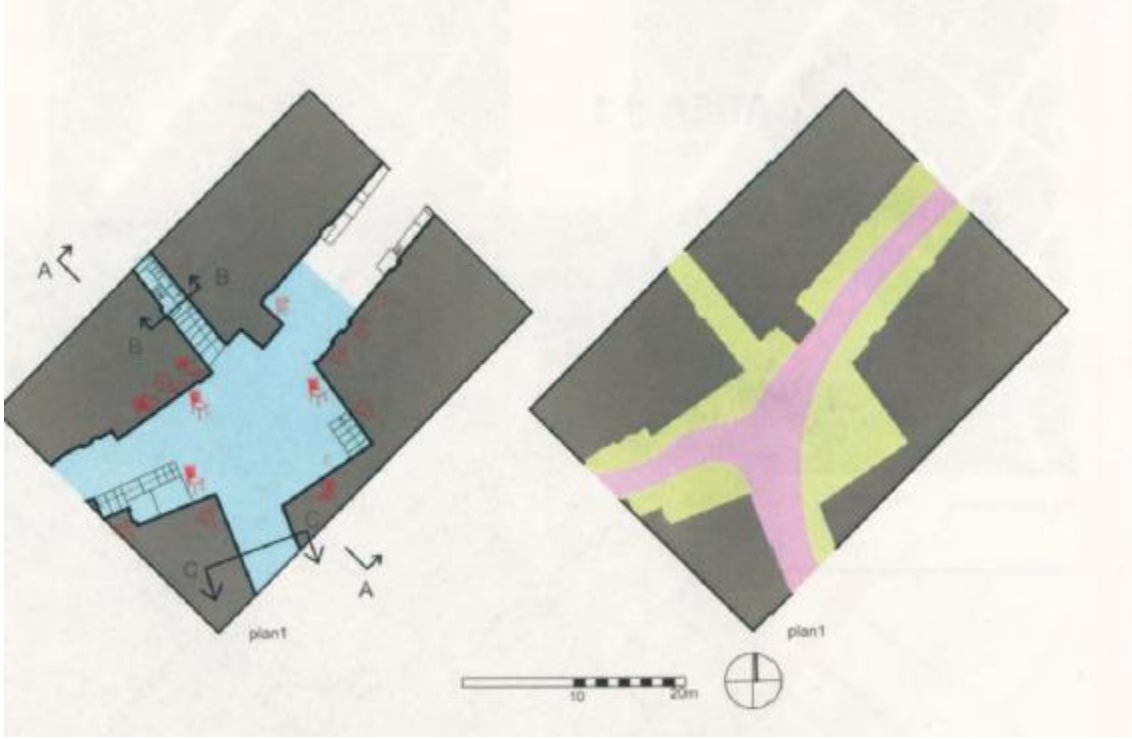
Looking for urban rooms



Highlight the opportunities







Various type of site analysis

Spatial location
Spatial section
Functionality
Materials

Analysis

MATERIAL ANALYSES

Old cloths and fabrics

Concrete and stones

Twigs

Concrete cast

Plastic bottles

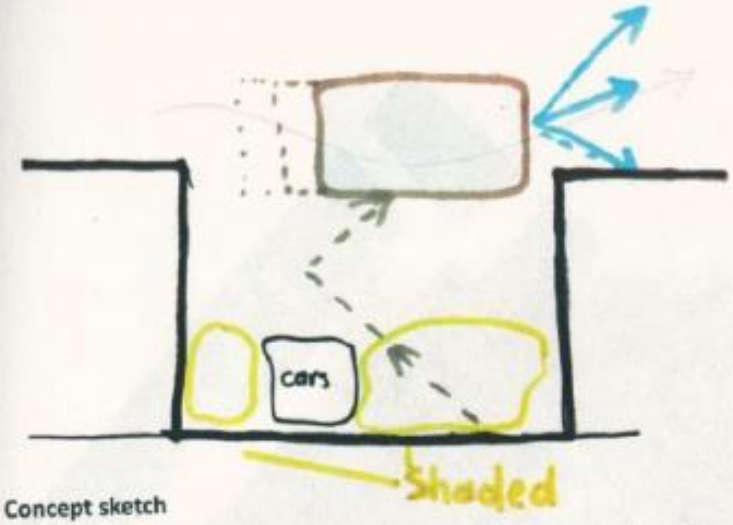
Old wood

Tanks

CMU

Plants

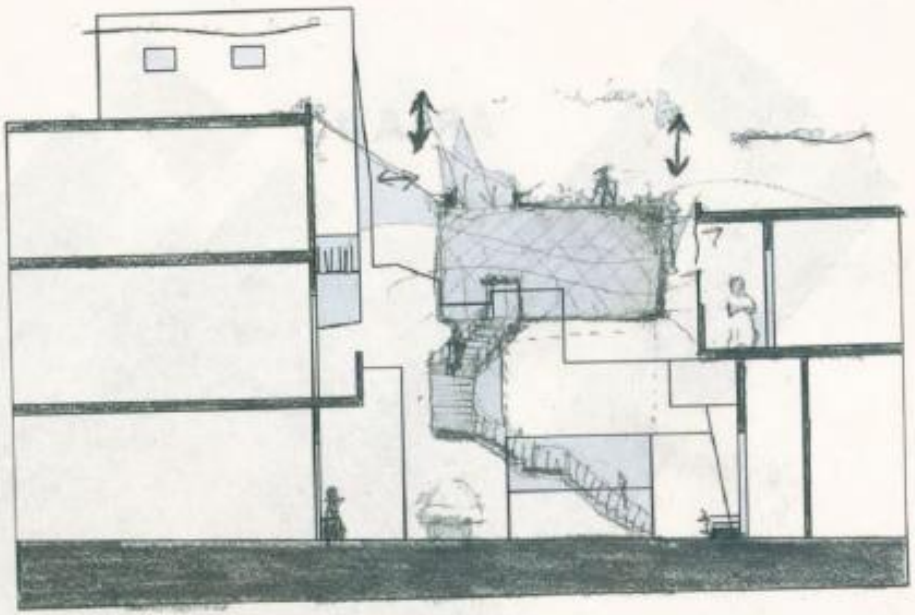
Raw material



Concept sketch

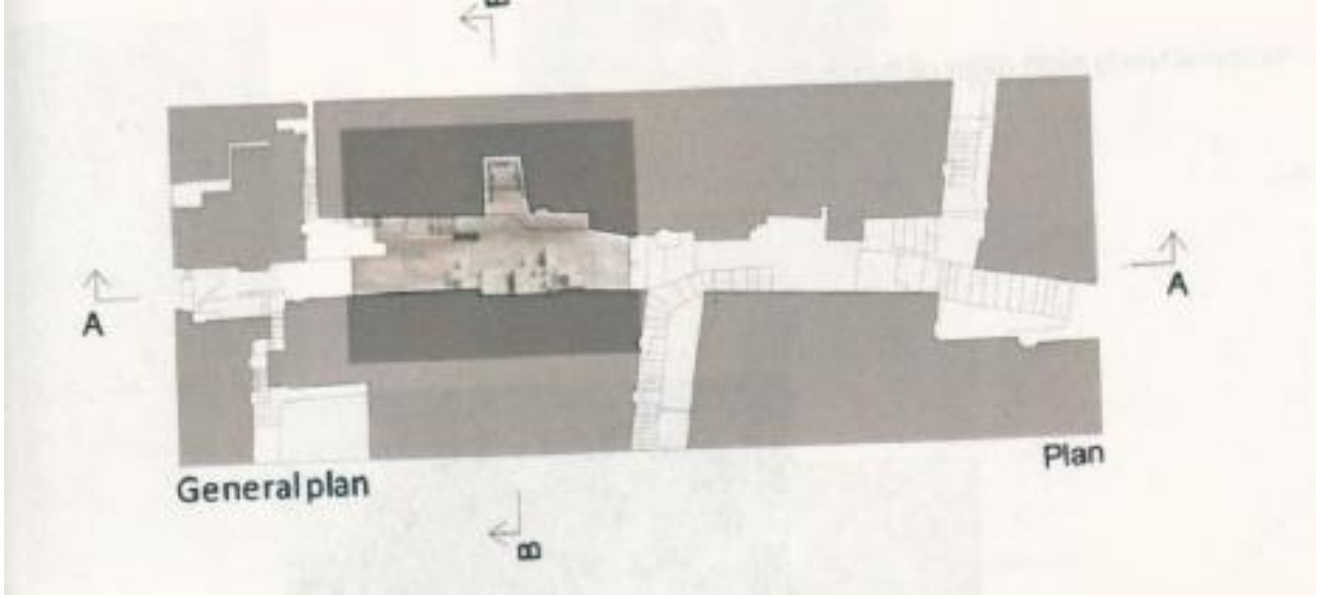
•Some balconies have curtains and blurry glass which refer to women's presence.

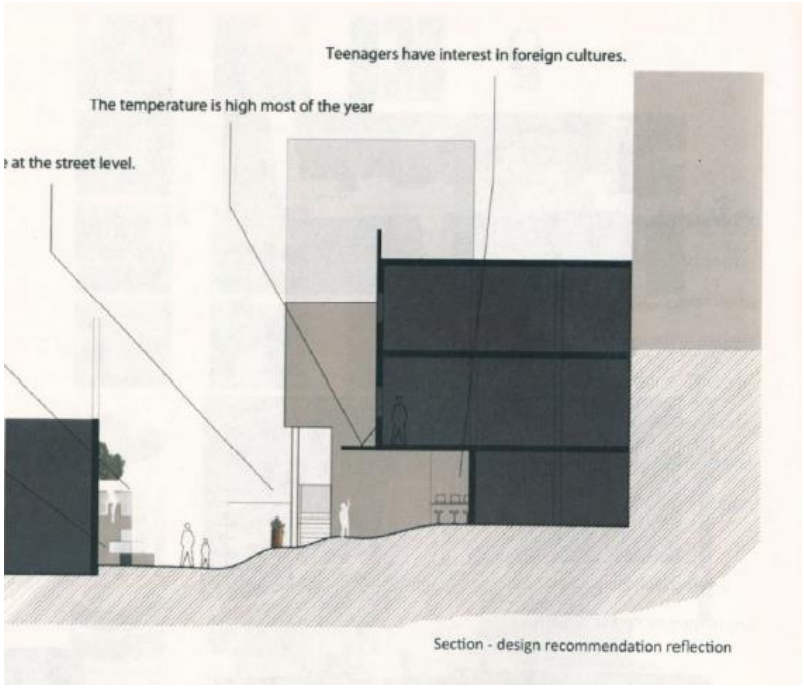
•Different step heights around the site refer to different usage,



Concept sketch

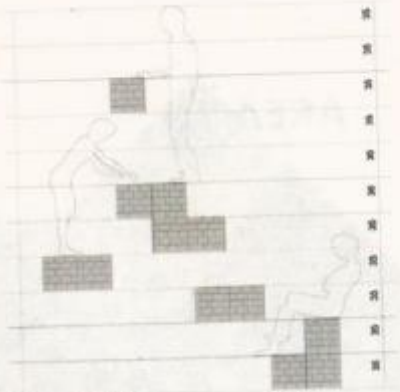
Design interventions



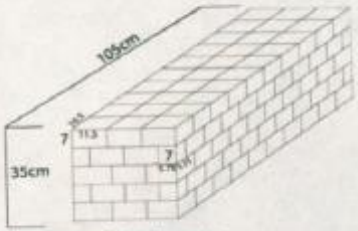


Section - design recommendation reflection

Sketch for the interactive wall 2.26



Dimension study 2.27



Concrete cast/unit dimension

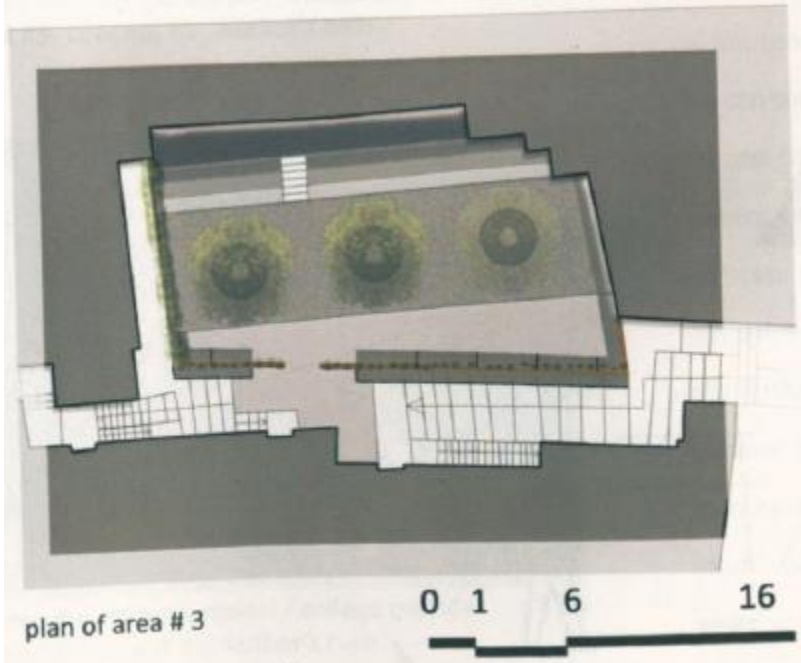
wall in section and elevation

collage for area #2 2.28

Before - Three dimensional model for area #2 2.29

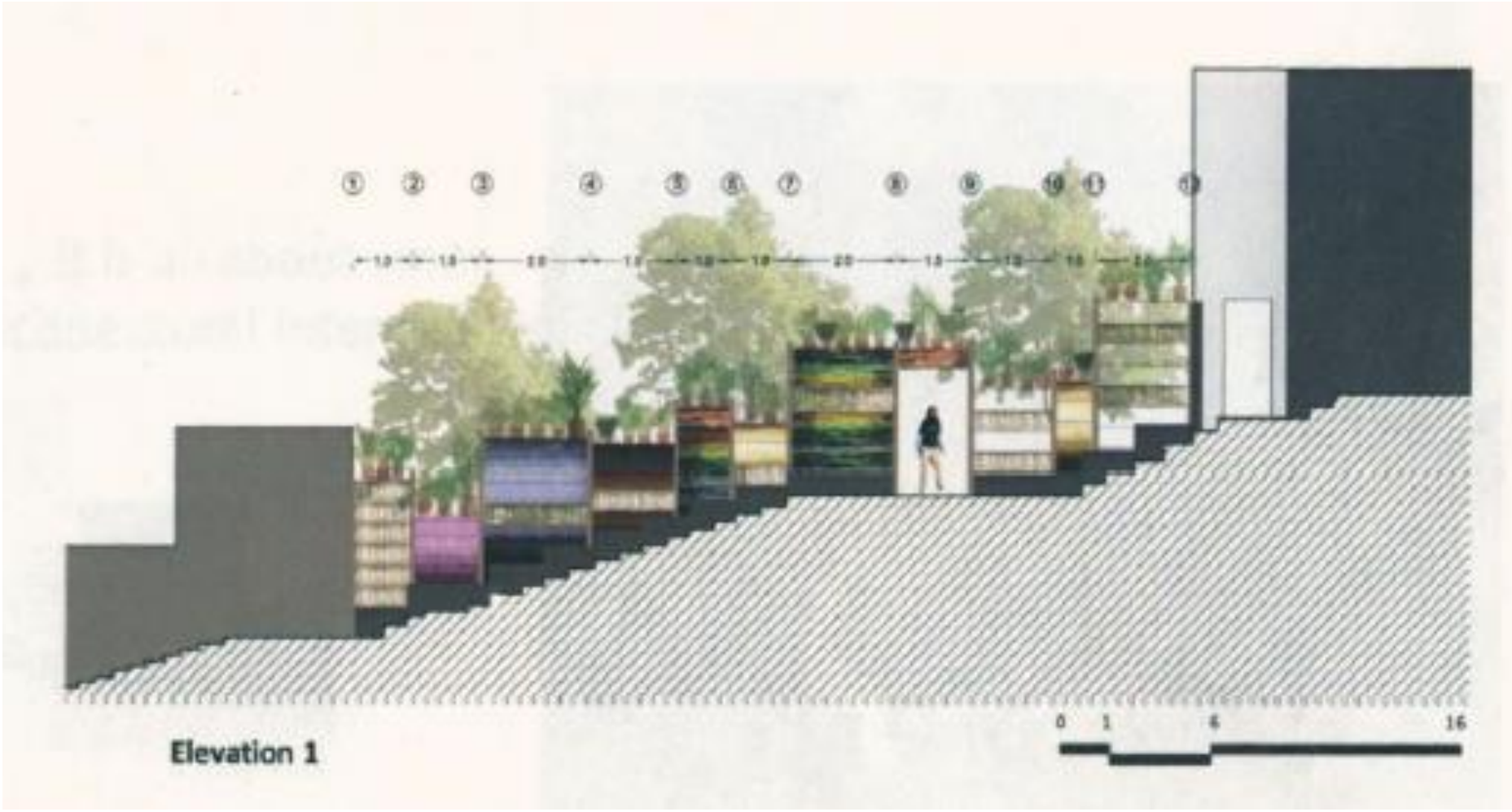
After collage for area #3 2.28

Polymorphic installation – A kinetic double sided bench 2.34



plan of area # 3

Section B-B



Elevation 1

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Conclusion

Critiques:

- Sequence of contents
- Cases related to the topics
- Critical Phrases
- Focused Research

Potentials:

- Certain types of methods and investigations

Interviews, observation, videos and photos.

- Various types of analysis: Comparative and comprehensive.
- Various types Design intervention