Recycling Urban Heritage in Globalizing Contexts

Two cases from emerging cities in the Middle East

ME as part of the global south
G5 momentum
Major factors producing cities/settlements
Case 1 - Dubai
Case 2 – Doha
Outlook

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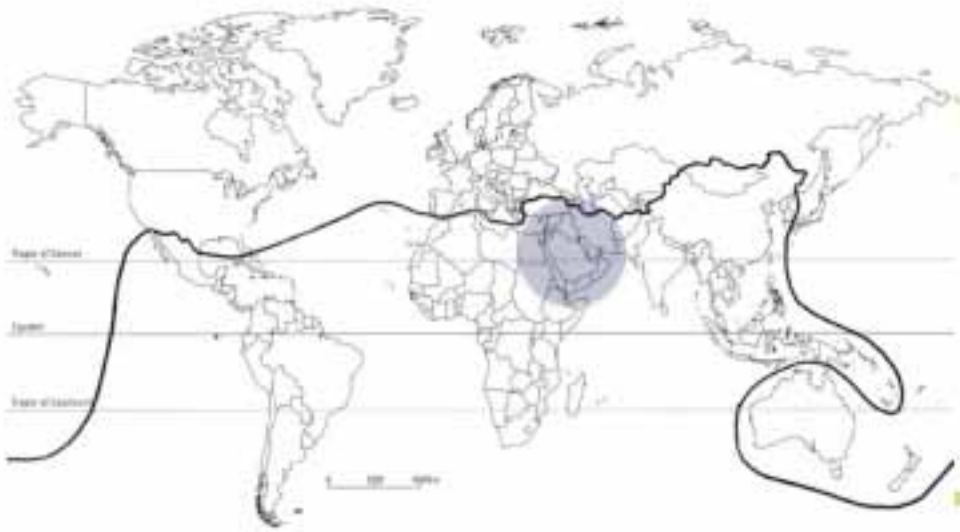
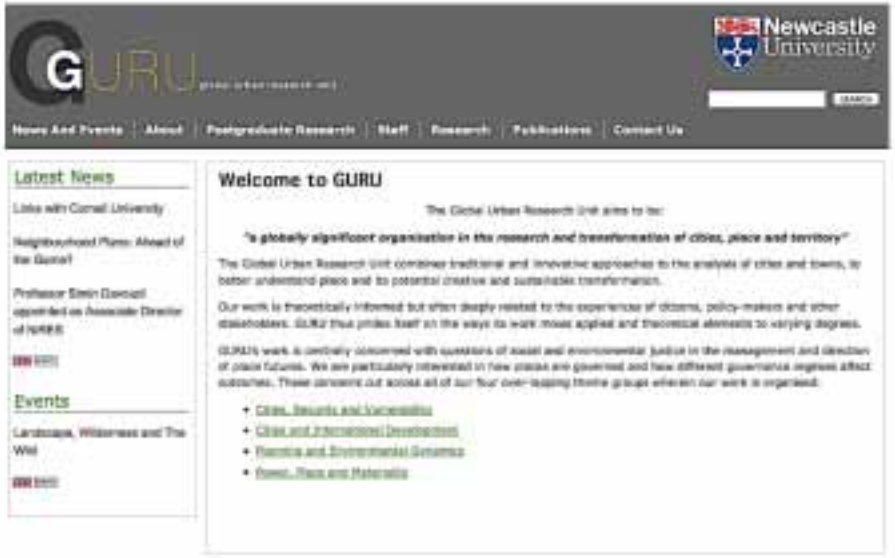


Infrastructure for the urban poor in the Global South

Rapid urbanisation in the Global South has often occurred without adequate investment in infrastructure and basic services. Research by the UCL Development Planning Unit has generated improved tools for infrastructure planning and management.

Building climate resilience in the cities of the Global South

Research on how the views of residents of the great cities of the Global South can be integrated into efforts to plan for the effects of climate change has led to new forums for the most marginalised citizens.



GURU- Global Urban Research Unit

UNCL #10

Cities, Security and Vulnerability
Cities and International Development
Planning and Environmental Dynamics
Power, Place and Materiality

The Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff University

PRASADA is a centre devoted to the architecture, visual arts and material culture of South Asia and its diaspora. The centre aims to integrate academic research with creative practice through research projects and publications, design consultancy work, teaching and postgraduate research programmes. Founded in 1995 by Adam Hardy, PRASADA has been based at the Welsh School of Architecture since 2004. It is one of the research groups of the British Association for South Asian Studies (BASAS) http://www.basas.org.uk/research-groups/prasada/ and is linked to a wide network of scholars, artists and designers.

PRASADA - Practice, Research, and Advancement in South Asian Design and Architecture

Cardiff #13

History
Theory
Commissioned Design Projects

Help create a prosperous Global South that will pioneer sustainable and responsible approaches to social and economic development.

Chris Alden, LSE

Global South Unit

Page Contents > Second Annual CAF-LSE Global South Conference:

The Global South Unit (GSU) is a **research and teaching initiative** based in the International Relations Department of the LSE. It is a decentralised ideas hub aimed at investigating the changing role of the South in shaping the global order. The unit was co-founded by Professor Chris Alden and Dr. Alvaro Mendez from the International Relations Department.

We aspire to lead the debate through our **research, analysis and innovative ideas**. Our network of academics, practitioners, policy-makers and business leaders are from, and embedded in, the Global South.

Our remit is, and always shall be to take the **perspective of the Global South**. We aim to 'de-centre' the study of International Relations and refocus it on the emerging dynamic of South-South cooperation. We achieve this through a combination of original academic research and an active outreach programme of events and publications.

Our work is not based on theory alone; contributors have real experience of social and economic development in the Global South and feed these learnings back into their work and to the wider academic community. We capture and accurately analyse the **shifting global landscape** of economic ties and political relations now in process of re-constituting the structures and institutions of the international system.

Through established links in Africa, China, India and Latin America, the GSU is creating a global network that will serve as a virtual and substantive centre of excellence on South-South Cooperation. **Our vision and mission is to help create a prosperous Global South that will pioneer sustainable and responsible approaches to social and economic development.** The unit is led by Professor Chris Alden.

LSE GLOBAL SOUTH UNIT

Latest news

Beatriz Mejia 21 Mar
@BMejiaA

LSE community, this is our @latamlse team! pic.twitter.com/PesjOZ7idM @LSE_Globalsouth @lseideas @craigjcalhoun @LSEnews @lseenterprise

Retweeted by Global South Unit

Architectural and urban identity, spectacles and global city image

Culture, lifestyles, and transformations in housing typologies

Ecological urbanism / landscape urbanism

Liveability, diversity, and quality of urban life

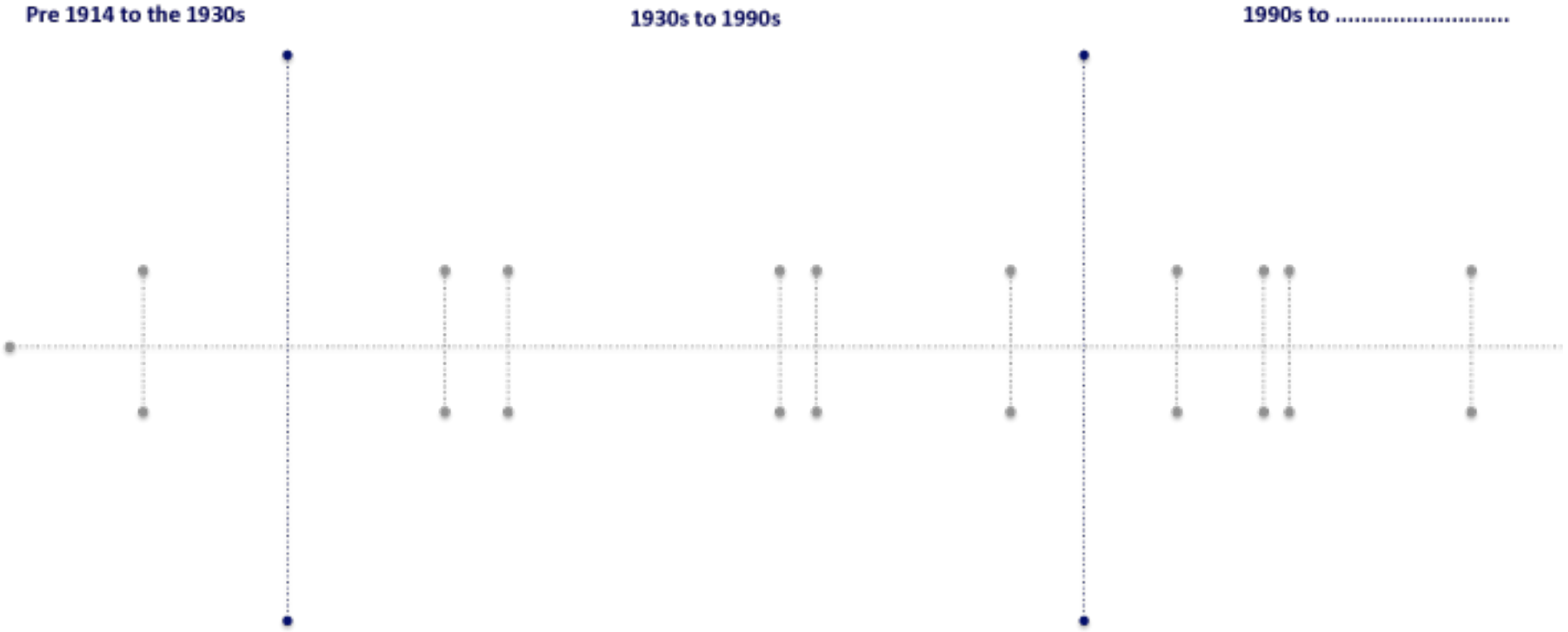
Regeneration and sustainable urban conservation

Socio-cultural/socio-economic sustainability and the right to the city

Squatter settlements and informal urbanism

The phenomena of gated communities and cities within cities

The spatial practice of migrant communities and comparative urbanism


Pre 1914 to the 1930s
1930s to 1990s
1990s to .....
Desert and Tribal Tradition
Oil Settlements – Western/Intl trends
Global Flows - Service Hubs

evolution

building materials

- stone bricks
- adobe
- palm trunks and fronds

laws + regulations

- based on Islamic laws:
restricted building heights in order to protect the privacy of families

- tribal sheikh as judge

building techniques

- local techniques:
based on the century-old experience of building in the desert

- imported techniques:
exchange of construction know-how at harbour settlements and trading hubs

planning + execution

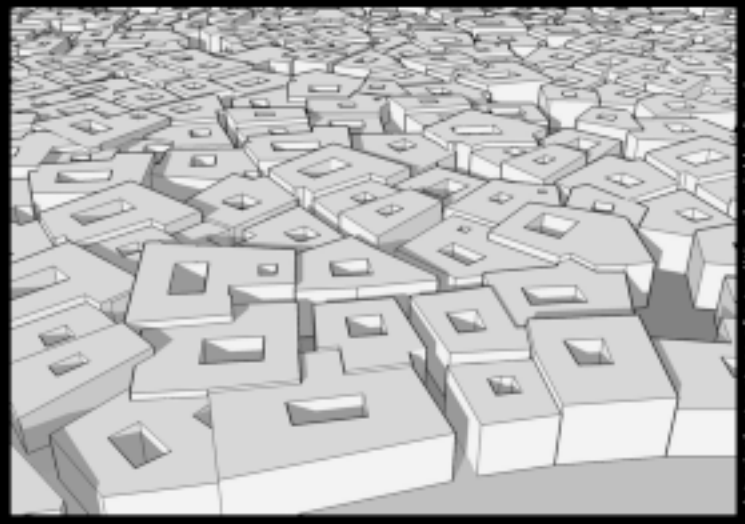
- minor central planning:
leading sheikh responsible for the allocation of land and the general zoning in addition to the development and restauration of public buildings

- de-central development:
individual homes built by each family

Major factors producing pre-oil settlements

Source: Salama & Wiedmann

A typical structure of an oasis settlement



A typical -structure of a traditional neighborhood

Pre-Oil Architecture/City

Desert and Tribal Tradition

building materials

- steel
- glass
- cement

laws + regulations

- laissez-faire policies:
previous legal frameworks are bypassed in order to attract investments from the private sector

- case-by-case decision making

building techniques

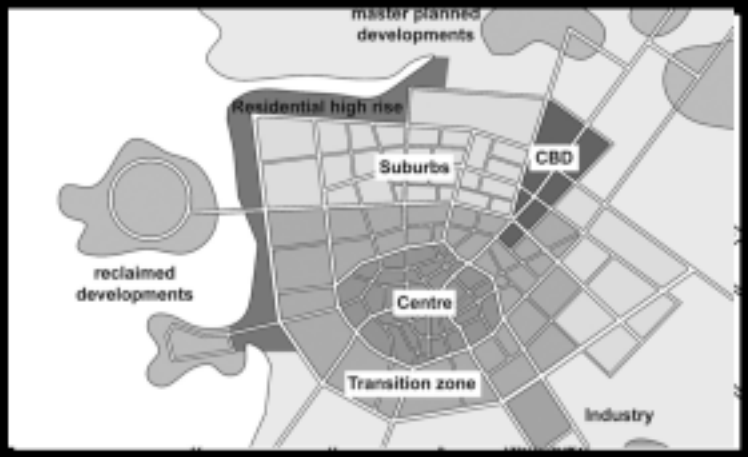
- mass production of real estate:
Due to the high demand on housing contractors compete in producing masses of modular buildings

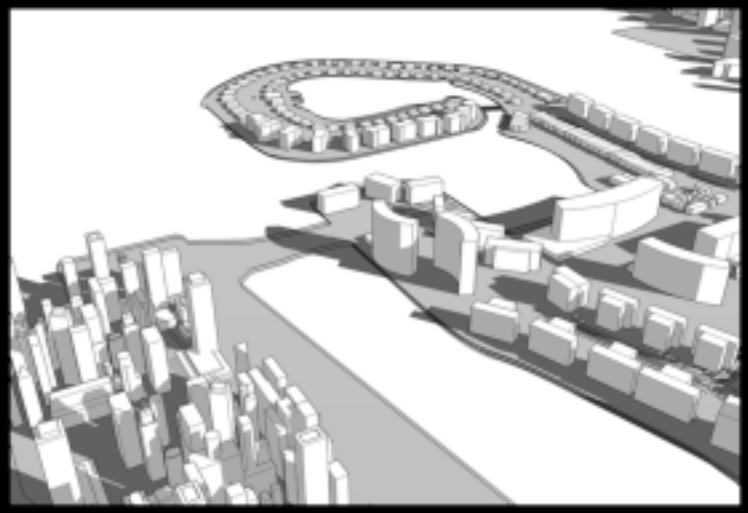
- construction superlatives:
The newest techniques of land reclamation for man-made islands and the development of high rises

planning + execution

- de-central planning:
the introduction of semi-public holdings and new government agencies led to the decentralisation of planning

- de-central development:
developers carry out projects with hardly any central coordination





Major factors producing post oil city/settlements/architecture

Source: Salama & Wiedmann

Global Flows - Service Hubs

Building materials

- Bricks
- Cement
- Steel
- Glass

Laws + regulations

- Based on international codes:
  Imported building regulations

- Ruling families in charge of legislation and jurisdiction
  Unbuilt land owned by rulers

Building techniques

- Imported techniques:
  Based on modern construction

- Standardised designs:
  Mass production of real estate

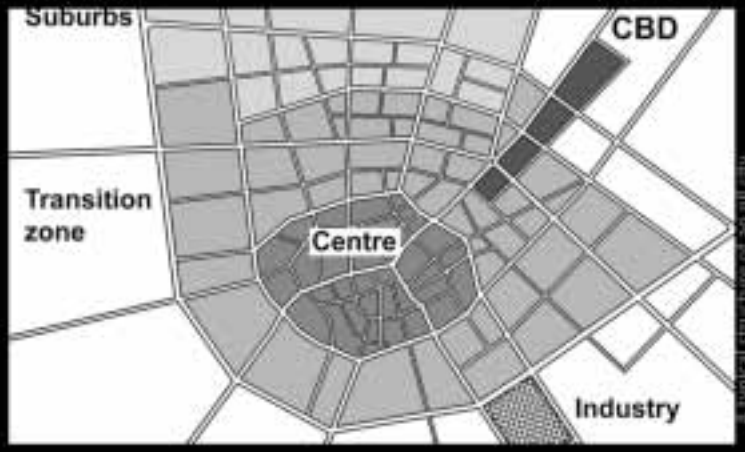
Planning + development

- Central planning:
  Introduction of a large administration responsible for the physical planning as well as the issuing of building permits

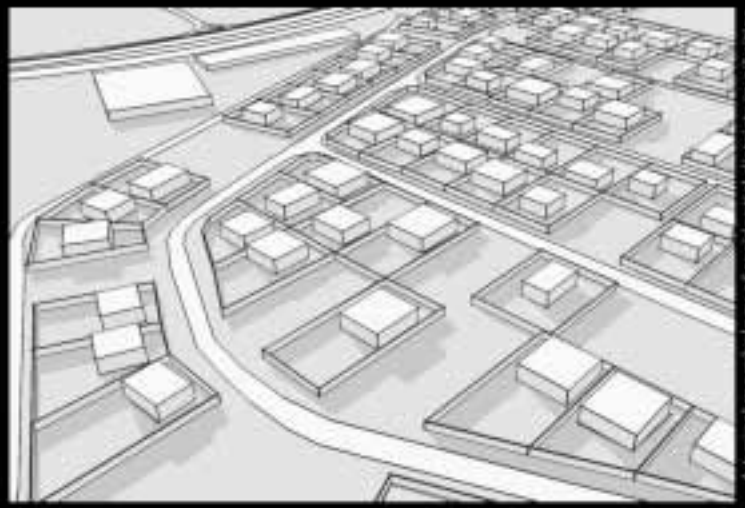
- Imported know-how and workforce:
  Construction by foreign labour

Major factors producing oil settlements

Source: Salama and Wiedmann



A typical structure of an oil city



A typical morphology of residential districts in oil cities

Oil Architecture/City

Oil Settlements - Western trends

Fareej al-Bastakiya - a surviving historic urban settlement, *Dubai, UAE*

Fareej Al Bastakiya lies on the southern side of Dubai Creek, just to the east of Dubai old *souk*.

Sits on an area of 300 m length along the creek with a 300m depth to the southern direction.

Originally, it was mainly residential; in addition to a storage space for the rich merchants owning shops in the *Abra Souk*.

Most of the dwellings had at least one *barjeel* (wind tower) breeze catcher.

Dwellings were built during 1890-1950 by a group of Iranian builders called "ustadh", who migrated from the Bastak village in the south of Iran to settle in Dubai.

Aerial View Al Bastakiya today (Courtesy of Map Info Company in Sharjah, UAE).

A sequence of external landscaped open-air *sahas* (gathering places), created a pleasant outdoor environment. In 1975, there were about 50 wind-tower houses built of solid coral stones.

The area is characterized by a dense pattern of one and two storey courtyard dwellings planned to form a compact layout.

Despite the level of destruction that occurred during the 1960s and 1970s, there still remains, a number of houses capable of retaining a distinctive identity and image, and most importantly to maintain the physical characteristics of a traditional urban settlement.

Traditional pattern consisting of a compact layout of courtyard houses (Gray, 1995: 106).

Sikka (Alleys - Narrow Street) in Bastakiya (Salama, 2007).

1994,
Llewellyn-Davies consultant was commissioned by Dubai Municipality to undertake the Bastakiya Conservation Project.

A Conservation Study

1. A survey of buildings to assess their architectural quality, value and suitability for future use;

2. A site appraisal to determine the opportunities and constraints, city context and linkages;

3. Research and analysis on the future realistic use in Bastakiya based on market demand;

4. Consideration of potential physical development options.

Stage 2 of the Bastakiya conservation plan designed by the Llelwyn-Davies consultants in 1995 (Gray, 1995)

A grading system was developed to give scores/points to each element; points were also awarded for each building's contribution to the overall townscape of Bastakiya. When added together this produced a total point's value for each dwelling; which were then classified into four categories:

Grade I: Buildings of exceptional architectural merit - retained and restored, using original materials with only minor modification.

Grade II: Buildings of great architectural merit -- should be restored in the same manner as grade I buildings with a slightly higher degree of modification.

Grade III: Buildings of minor architectural - should be retained and restored where possible;

Grade IV: Buildings of no architectural merit that can be demolished.

Al Bastakiya in 2009 (Courtesy of the Historical Buildings Section, Dubai).

Dubai Municipality's plan for the Bastakiya area envisaged the rehabilitation of all historic buildings in the area by opening more museums, galleries, restaurants and traditional markets.

In 1996, the Historical Building Section started to implement the restoration work.

To achieve their target of sustaining Bastakiya, the consultants proposed to retain and restore as many as possible of the buildings and find suitable future uses for them

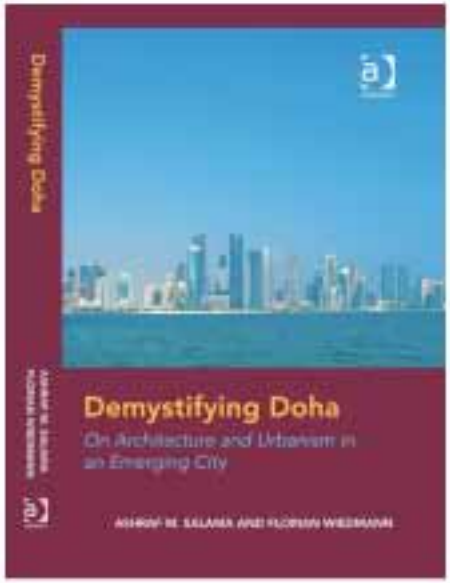
This option could reinforce the cultural significance of the area to the local inhabitants and visitors, while strengthening its tourism potential.

Appropriate adaptive re-use created a vibrant environment in certain areas of the quarter and relatively attracted tourism and cultural activities. (Salama 2009 and Courtesy of AKTC).

Inappropriate adaptive re-use created vacant buildings and deserted environments. (Salama 2009).

Souk waqif – a surviving historic marketplace, *Doha, Qatar*

Souk waqif -- a surviving historic marketplace, *Doha, Qatar*



Locational / imaginary maps (AKTC 2011).

Souk waqif -- a surviving historic marketplace, *Doha, Qatar*





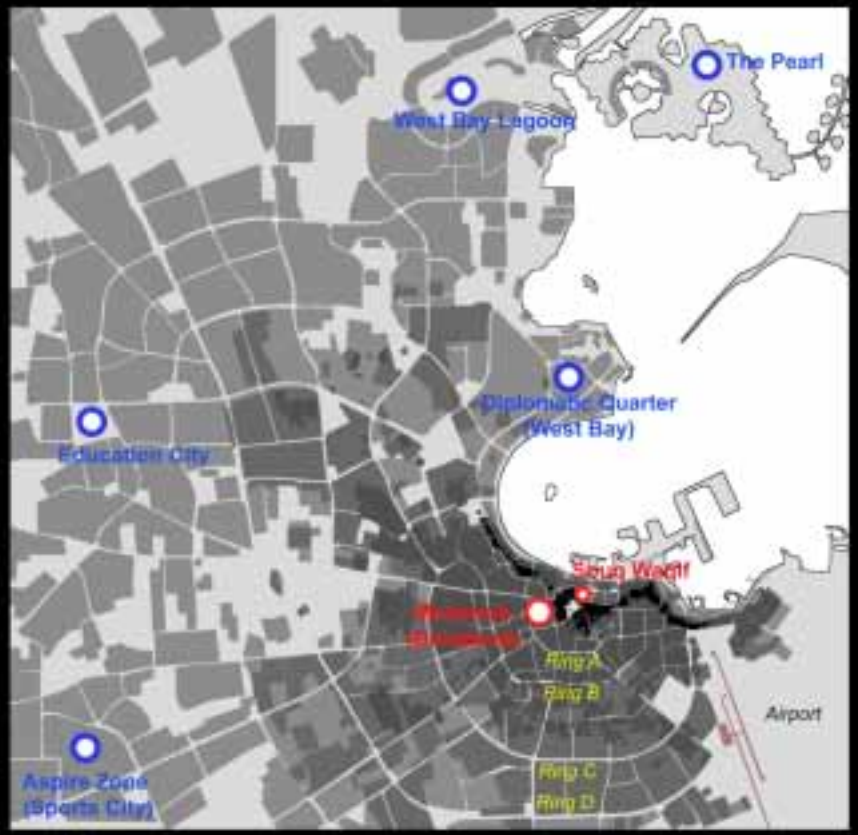



Souk Waqif – views (AKTC 2011).

Doha's pre-oil settlements in 1947.

The settlement areas in 1947 and 1971.

Doha' s settlement areas in 1971 and 1988.



~~Doha~~ 's settlement expansion –2007.

Future centers (blue) and sub-centers (green & red)

- Reconstruct the lost image of historic Doha through the rehabilitation of its authentic
- Souk Waqif.
- Protect the area of the souk and its surrounding from real estate development.
- Create an open air public area totally pedestrianised.
- Establish a vibrant souk with its original layout and goods.

This urban renovation project had to resolve the following issues:

- Augment the human dimension and users' experience.
- Conserve the activities of the souk and distribution of its specialized areas.
- Activate the social memory.
- Update and modernize its services.
- Maintain an authentic environment.
- Restore the dilapidated buildings.
- Remove alterations and random additions.
- Reconstruct the lost parts.
- Create organic pathways and alleys.
- Provide maximum shaded area.

Conservation Plan (AKTC, 2011).

Souk waqif -- a surviving historic marketplace, *Doha, Qatar*

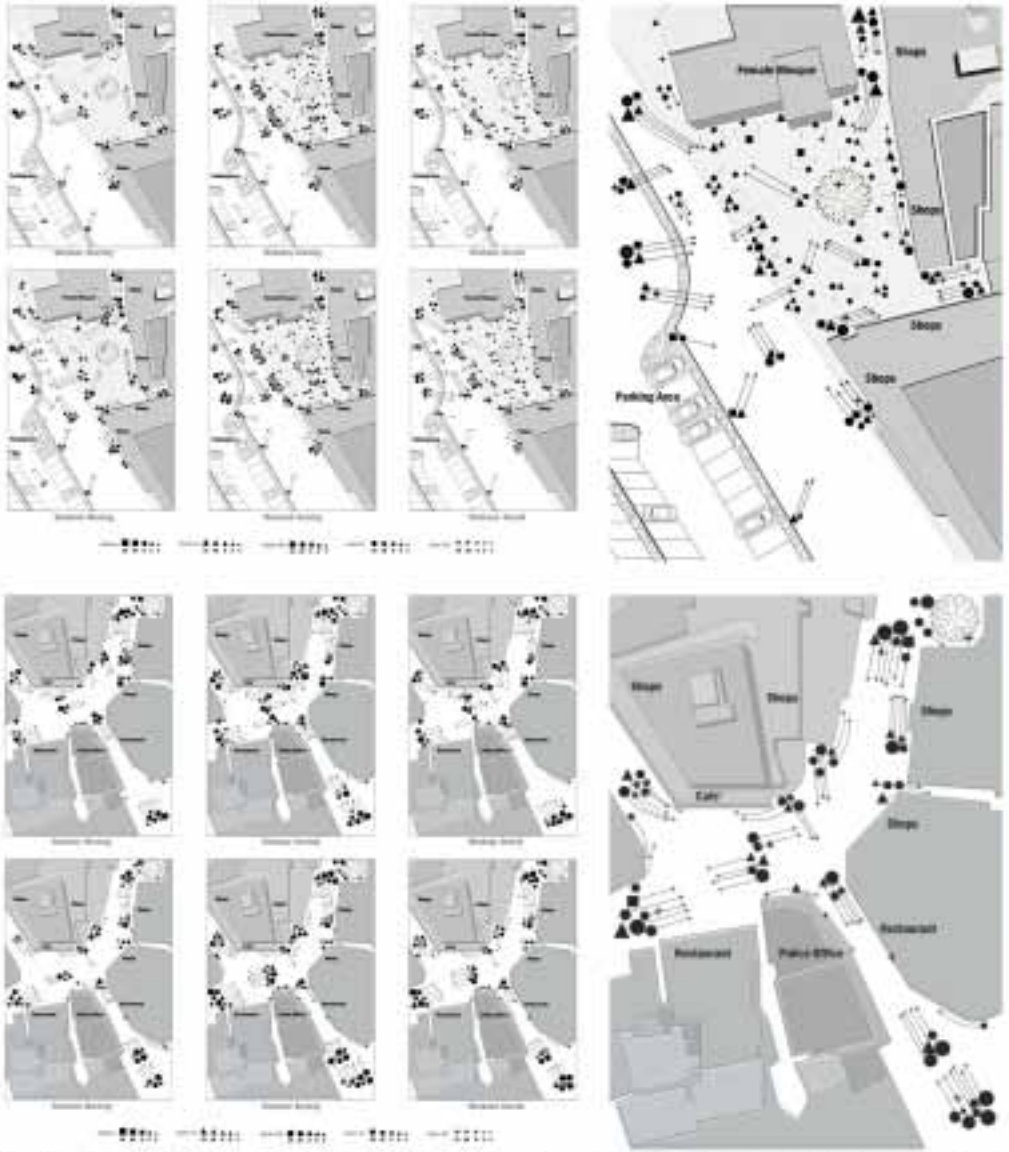
Souk Waqif views (Salama, 2013).

Souk waqif -- a surviving historic marketplace, *Doha, Qatar*

Souk Waqif (Salama, 2013).

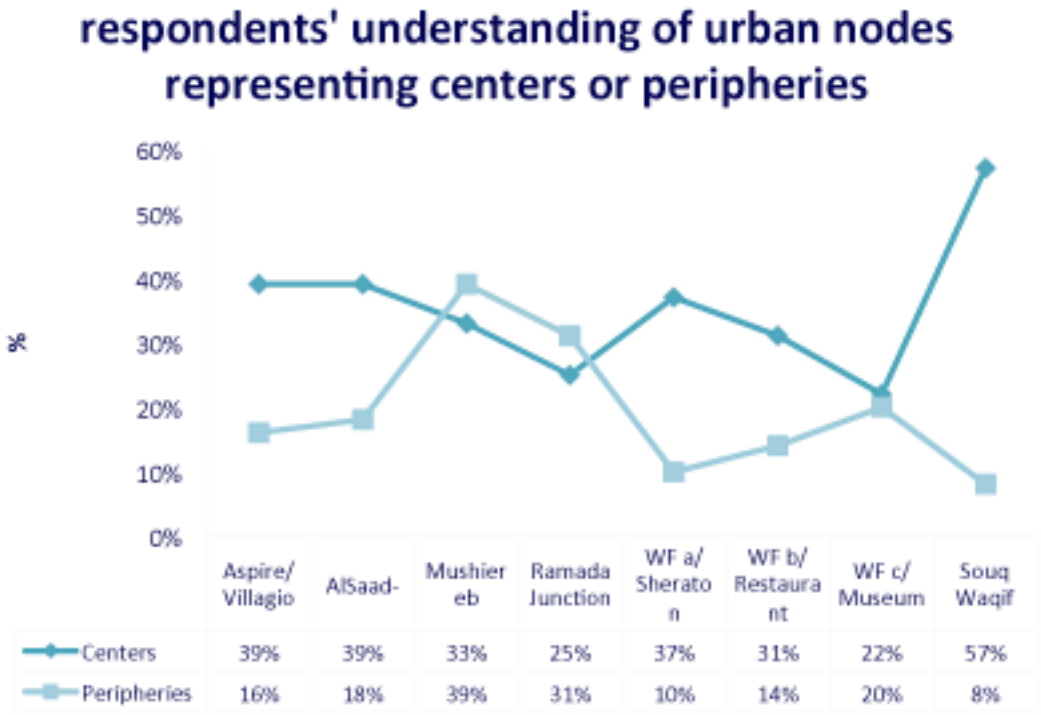
Conservation Plan (AKTC, 2011).

Souk waqif -- a surviving historic marketplace, *Doha, Qatar*



Behavioral mapping revealing diversity/access in various areas of the souk (Salama & Wiedmann, 2013).

- Relative success as a tourist destination
- Lack of diversity –access to specific social groups
- Absence of children activities
- Poor signage system
- ……
- ……
- ……



Polarization

Social
Culture-led regeneration is often accused of contributing to the phenomenon of social polarization, as cultural flagships are often set up to attract mostly outsiders or high-income residents, and therefore they do not represent the prevailing values and taste of local residents.

Spatial
Culture-led regeneration projects are often concentrated in specific urban areas primarily based on profit potential, such as city centers or waterfronts, exacerbating the differences between various parts of the city and causing the phenomenon of gentrification.

Heritage is not just a thing or a place, but rather cultural processes of social activities that include remembering, memory-marking, as well as a continuous meaning-making and re-making through certain socio-cultural patterns that differ from one place to another and from one time-frame to another.
(Kamel 2014)

Building a Framework

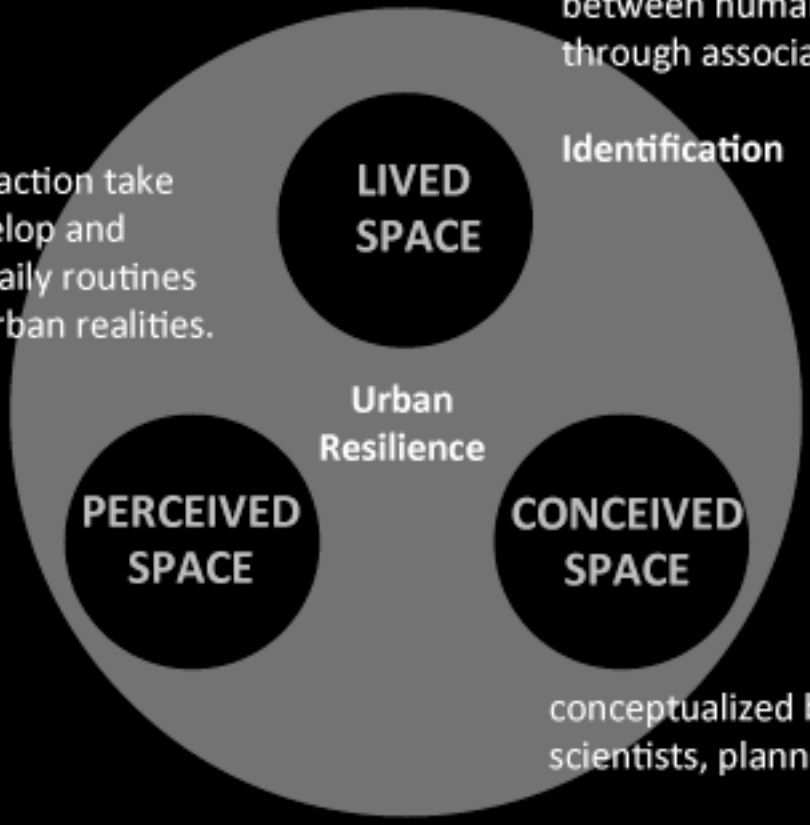
Recycling Urban Heritage as Part of Urban Resilience

the unconscious, non-verbal direct relation between humans and space. …directly lived through associated images and symbols.

Identification

where movement and interaction take place, where networks develop and materialize. includes both daily routines on an individual level and urban realities.

Spatial practice

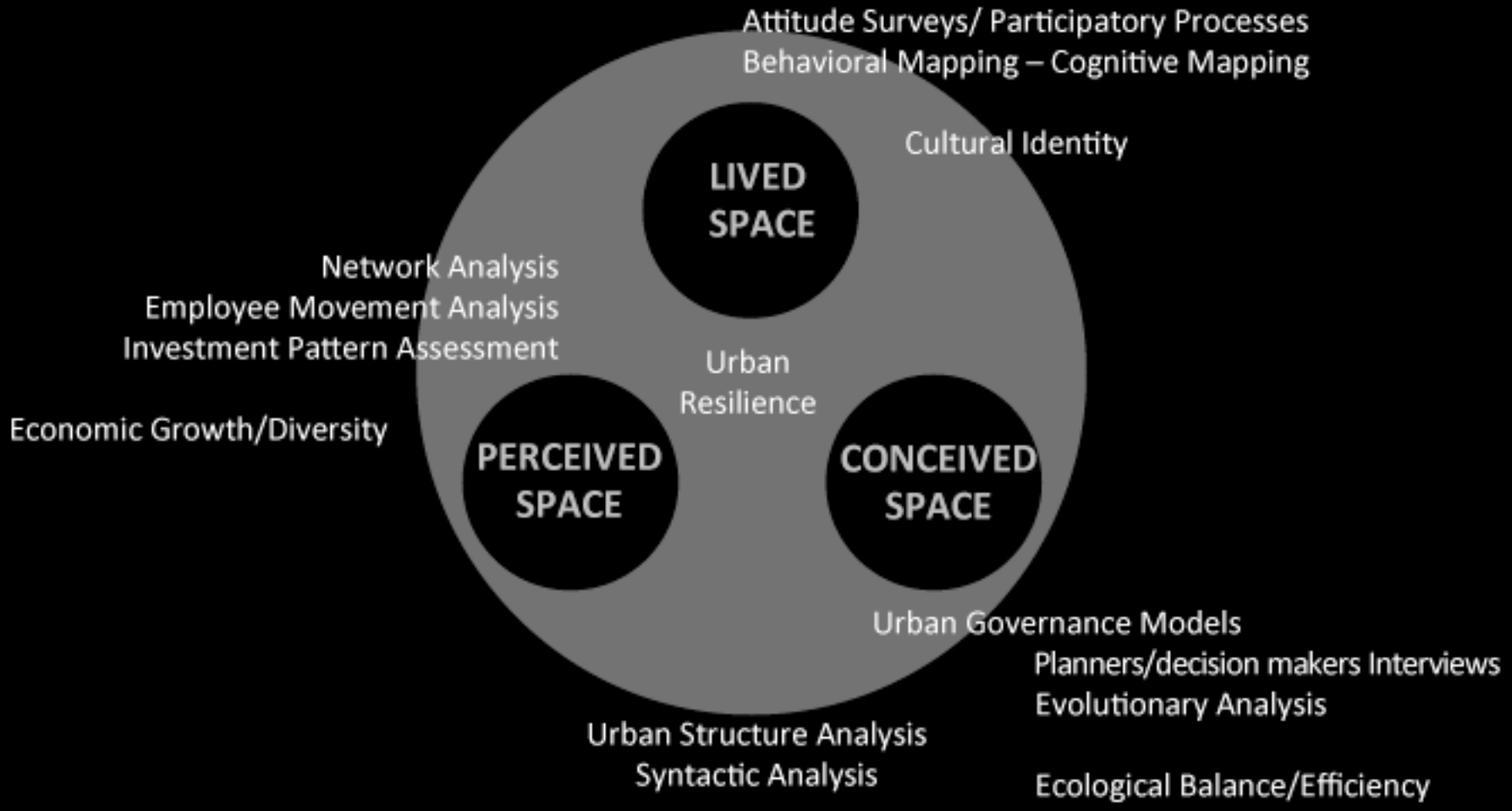


conceptualized by scientists, planners, social engineers, etc.,

Governance

Building a Framework

Recycling Urban Heritage as Part of Urban Resilience



Building a Framework

Recycling Urban Heritage as Part of Urban Resilience

Understanding Resilience

- A given timeframe
- Evolution