



CONFERENCE

Sustainability and resilience of buildings, settlements and the natural environment: Research, practice and support for social innovation

23rd April 2015, 9:30 – 16:45

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

VENUE: James Watt Building, Room 5.04, University of Strathclyde, 73 Montrose Street, Glasgow

CHAIR: Professor Steve Durrant, Director of Knowledge Exchange, Department of Architecture

SPEAKERS

Dr Ueli Moller, 2020 Climate Group

David Wood, Scottish Historic Heritage

Professor Ashraf Salama, Head of Architecture, University of Strathclyde

Professor Mike Radonczyk, University of the West of Scotland

Wesley Roper, Massport Power Architects

Dr Richard Buckingham, Institute for Future Cities, University of Strathclyde

Katherine Lawson, Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Janis Cooke, The Royal Society of Arts

Professor Ian Clarke, Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of Strathclyde

Elizabeth Robinson, Electronic and Electrical Engineering, University of Strathclyde

Paul O'Leary, Future City Glasgow

Chris Cook, Lushipale Natural Ltd, University College London

BOOKING: <http://www.archstrath.ac.uk/>

FREE for students of the University of Strathclyde

Image: Peter Robinson/Getty Images for the World Bank/World Bank

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

Ashraf M. Salama

PHD, FRSA, FHEA, A-RIBA

Professor of Architecture

Head of the Department of Architecture

University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK



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.



Latest News

Links with Cornell University

Neighbourhood Plans: Ahead of the Game!

Professor Simon Daniell appointed as Associate Director of GURU

■■■■

Events

Landscapes, Wilderness and The Wild

■■■■

Welcome to GURU

The Global Urban Research Unit aims to be:

"a globally significant organisation in the research and transformation of cities, place and territory"

The Global Urban Research Unit combines traditional and innovative approaches to the analysis of cities and towns, to better understand place and its potential creative and sustainable transformation.

Our work is theoretically informed but often deeply related to the experience of citizens, policy-makers and other stakeholders. GURU thus prides itself on the ways its work moves applied and theoretical elements to varying degrees.

GURU work is centrally concerned with questions of social and environmental justice in the management and direction of place futures. We are particularly interested in how places are governed and how different governance regimes affect outcomes. These concerns cut across all of our four over-lapping theme groups wherein our work is organised:

- [Cities, Resilience 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:

GURU- Global Urban Research Unit

UNCL #10

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

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.



Latest news

 **Beatrix Mejia** 21 Mar
@BMejiaA

LSE community, this is our @latamise team! pic.twitter.com/PeajQZ7idM
[@LSE_GlobalSouth](#) [@lseideas](#)
[@craigjshoun](#) [@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



Home > Research > Subjects > Architecture > Architecture & urbanism in the global south



Architecture & urbanism in the global south

The Cluster for Research in Architecture and Urbanism of Cities in the Global South (CRACUS) was established in 2014 by Professor Ahmad M. Salama.

Our research is based on the fact that the revolution of information and telecommunication technologies of the 1990s has resulted in what theorists refer to as "time-space compression" and "global flows." In response to the new global order, cities in the global south have experienced dramatic urban transformations that instigate critical questions about regenerating and retrofitting cities, the quality of urban life, health, livability, identity and multiculturalism.

We aim to become a knowledge hub for international scholarship and knowledge transfer on cities in the global south, in line with the University of Strathclyde's Institute for Future Cities (IFC).

The cluster conducts research that focuses on the area of the global south. This is defined geographically to include key capitals, major cities and important settlements within Africa, the Arabian peninsula, the Indian Sub Continent, the Mediterranean and the Middle East, South America, and South Asia.

While our researchers have already explored key cities in these regions, we aspire to develop comprehensive studies, partnerships, and databases on architecture and urbanism of most important cities and settlements. These will enable the development of informed decisions about future developments in the global south.

Research areas



Architectural design & conservation

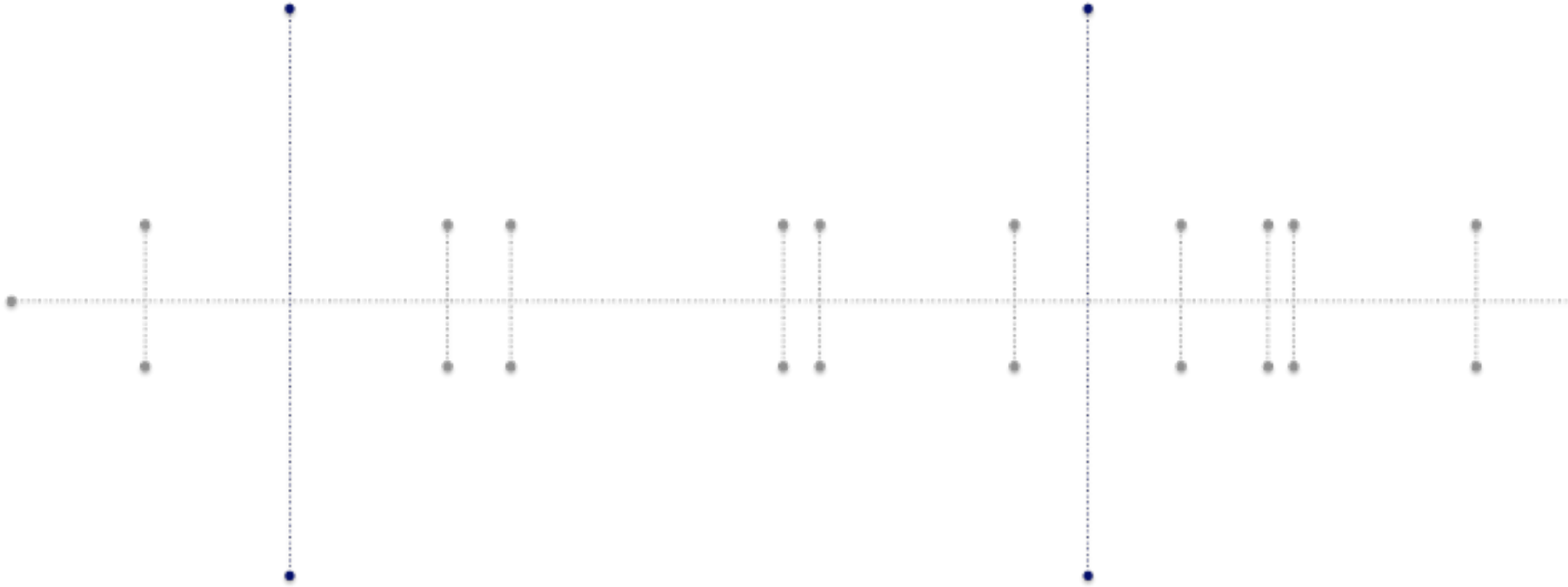


Architecture & urbanism in the global south

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

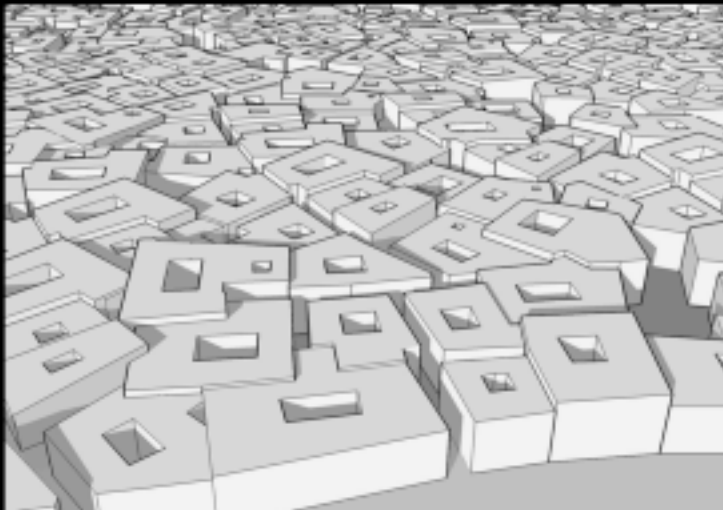
- local techniques: based on the century-old experience of building in the desert
- imported techniques: exchange of construction know-how at harbour settlements and trading hubs

planning + execution

- minor central planning: leading sheikh responsible for the allocation of land and the general zoning in addition to the development and restoration of public buildings
- de-central development: individual homes built by each family



A typical structure of an oasis settlement



A typical structure of a traditional neighborhood

Source: Salama & Wiedmann

Pre-Oil Architecture/City

Desert and Tribal Tradition

building materials

- steel
- glass
- cement

laws + regulations

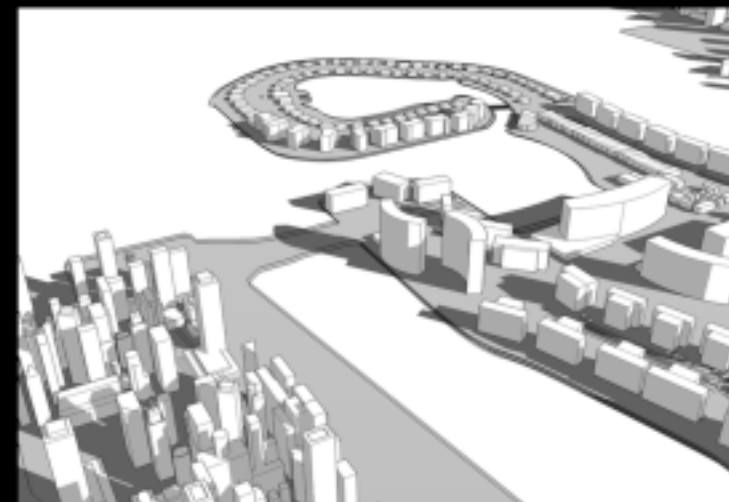
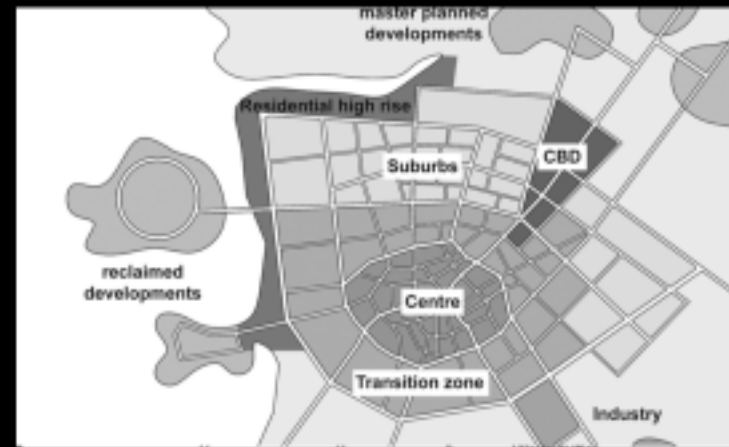
- laissez-faire policies: previous legal frameworks are bypassed in order to attract investments from the private sector
- case-by-case decision making

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

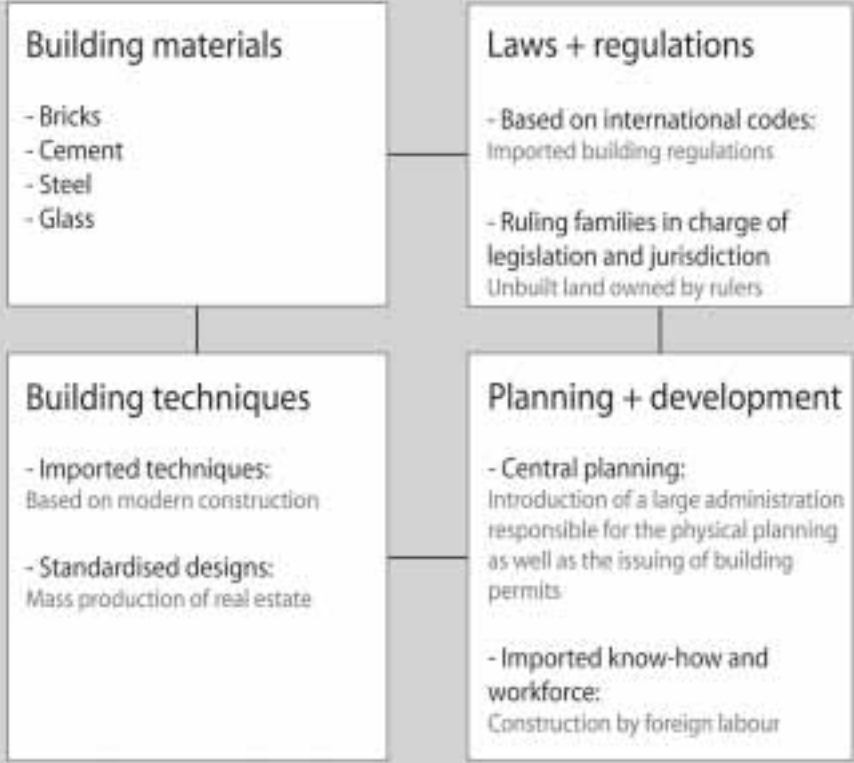
planning + execution

- 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

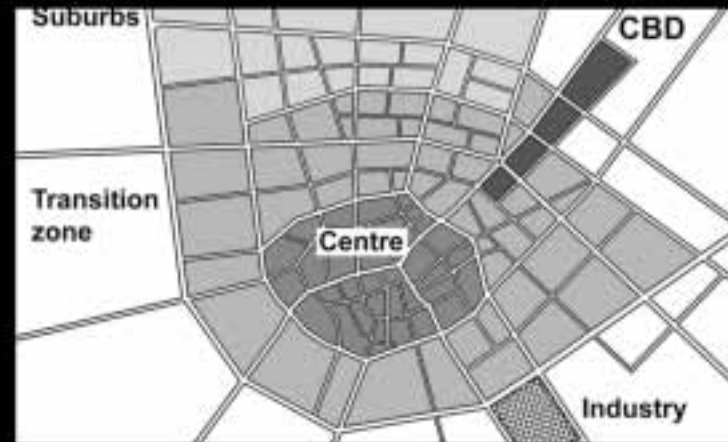


Source: Salama & Wiedmann

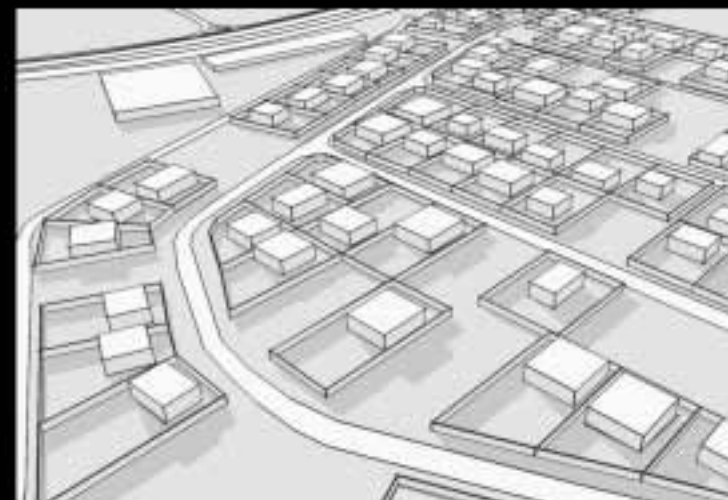
Global Flows - Service Hubs



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 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 Llewellyn-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.



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



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).

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



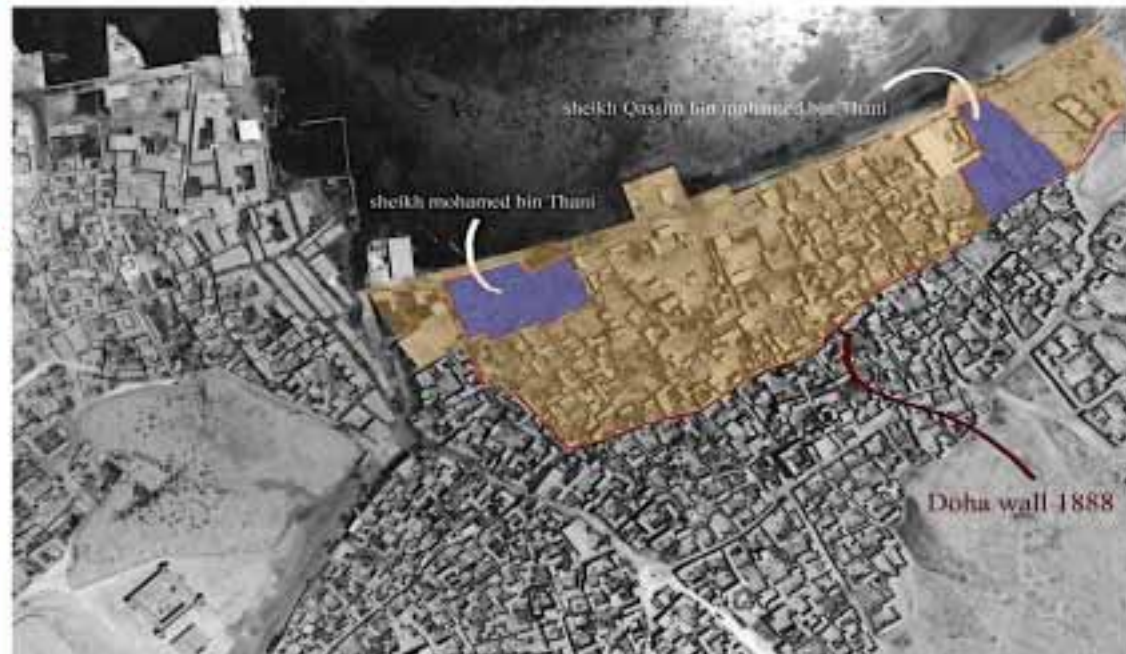
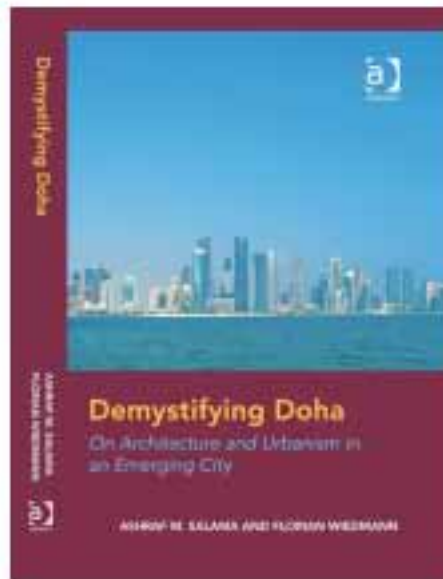
Inappropriate adaptive re-use created vacant buildings and deserted environments. (Salama 2009).



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

Source: Salama

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



Locational / imaginary maps (AKTC 2011).

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



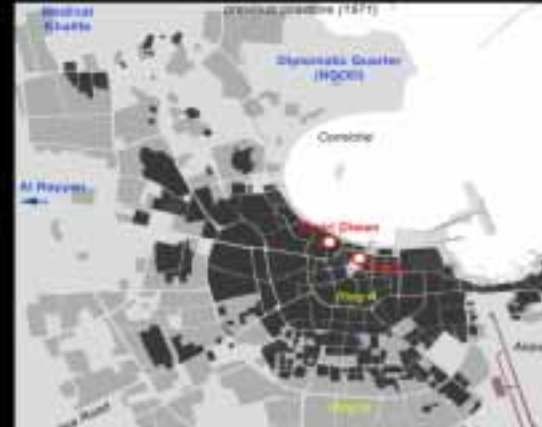
Souk Waqif -- views (AKTC 2011).



Doha's pre-oil settlements in 1947.



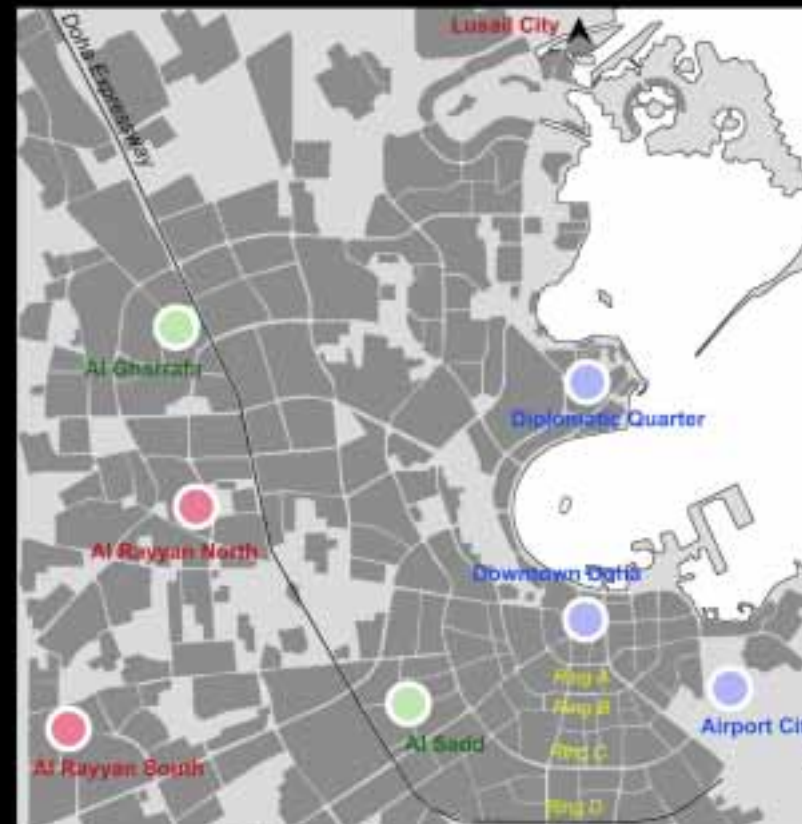
The settlement areas in 1947 and 1971.



Doha's settlement areas in 1971 and 1988.



Doha's settlement expansion -2007.



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

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

- 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*

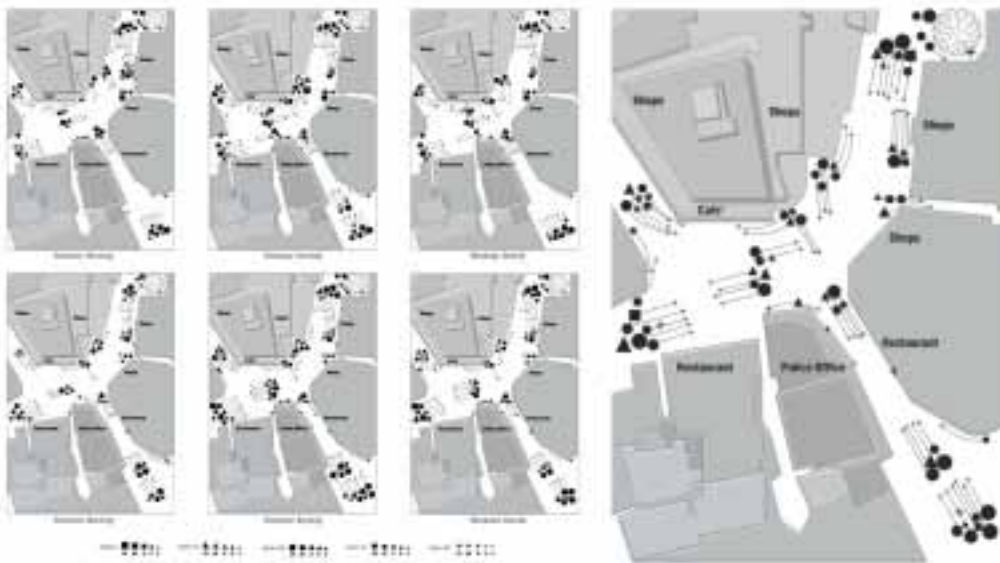
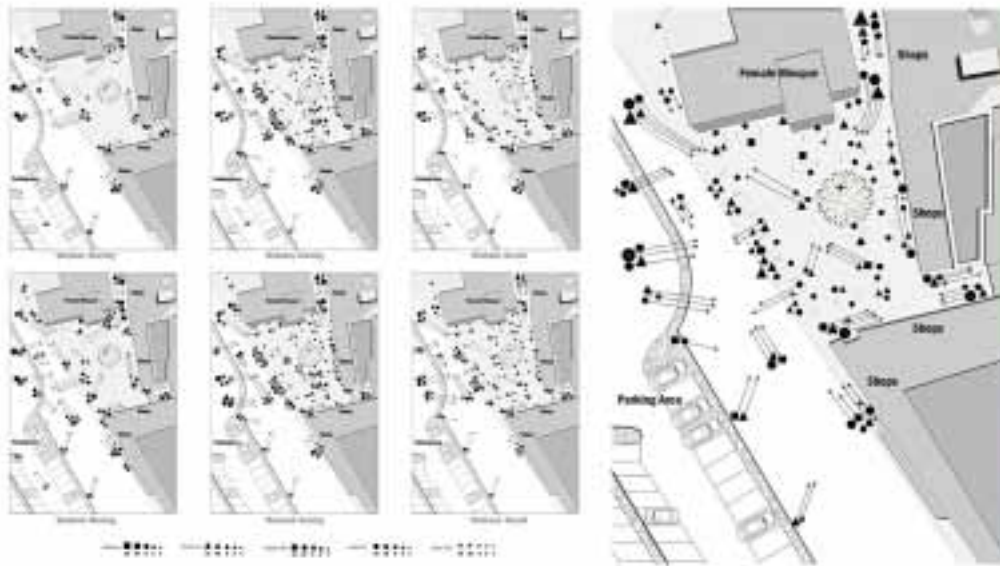


Souk Waqif (Salama, 2013).



Conservation Plan (AKTC, 2011).

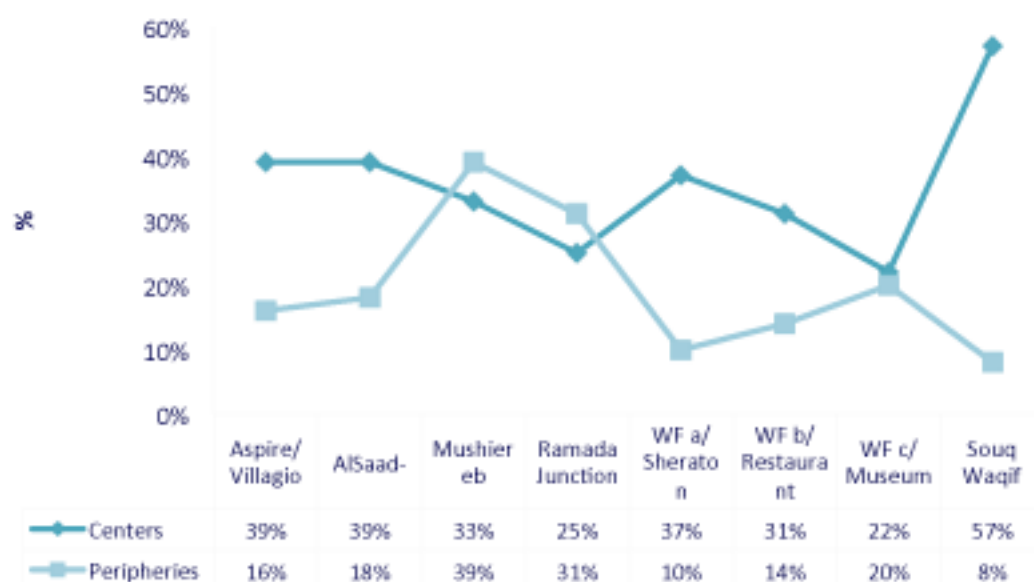
Souk waqif -- a surviving historic marketplace, *Doha, Qatar*



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
-
-
-

respondents' understanding of urban nodes representing centers or peripheries



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.

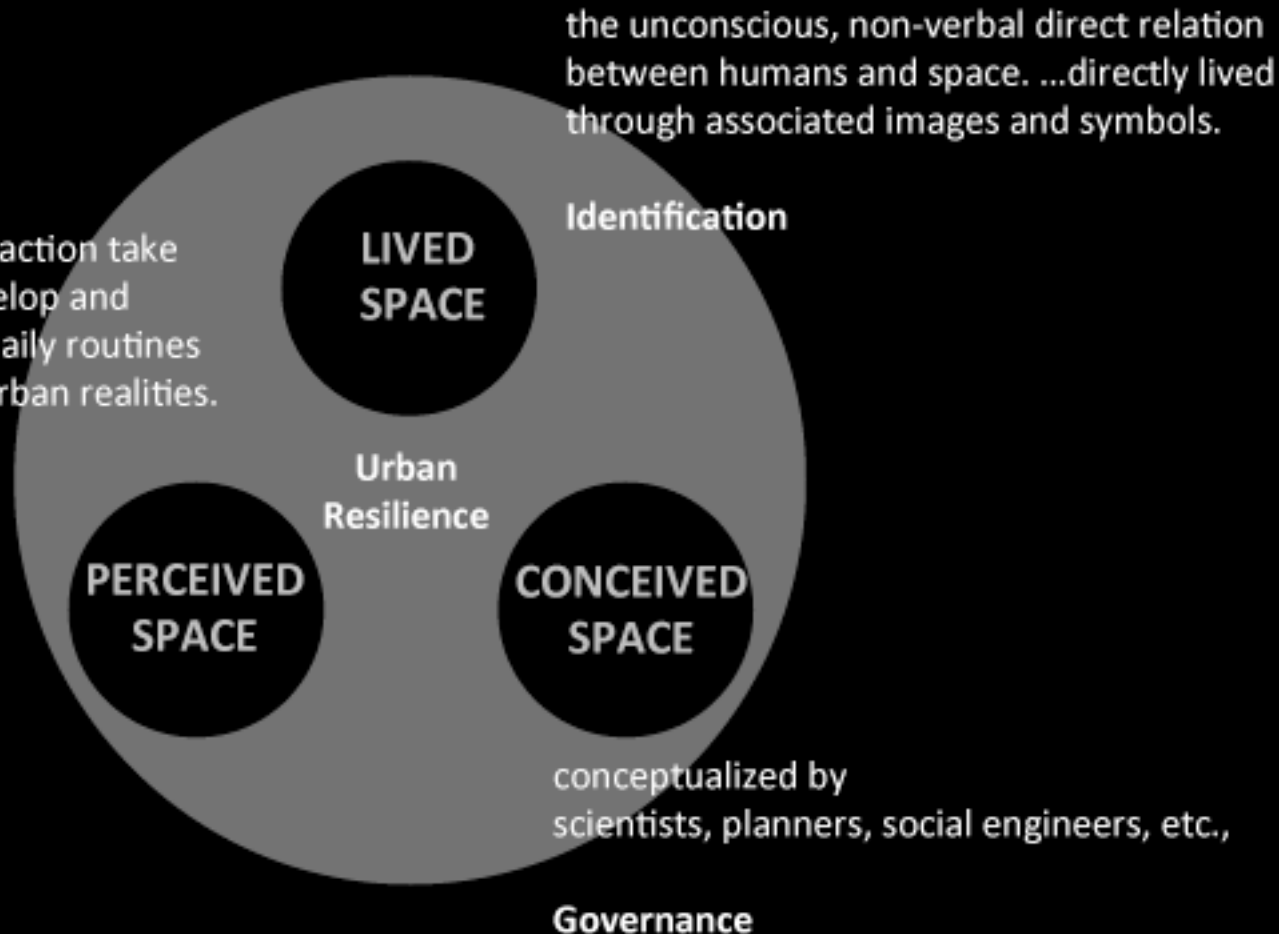
(Kamel 2014)

Building a Framework

Recycling Urban Heritage as Part of Urban Resilience

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

Spatial practice



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

Identification

**LIVED
SPACE**

**Urban
Resilience**

**PERCEIVED
SPACE**

**CONCEIVED
SPACE**

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

Governance

Building a Framework

Recycling Urban Heritage as Part of Urban Resilience

Attitude Surveys/ Participatory Processes
Behavioral Mapping – Cognitive Mapping

Cultural Identity

**LIVED
SPACE**

Network Analysis
Employee Movement Analysis
Investment Pattern Assessment

Urban
Resilience

Economic Growth/Diversity

**PERCEIVED
SPACE**

**CONCEIVED
SPACE**

Urban Governance Models

Planners/decision makers Interviews
Evolutionary Analysis

Urban Structure Analysis
Syntactic Analysis

Ecological Balance/Efficiency

Building a Framework

Recycling Urban Heritage as Part of Urban Resilience

Understanding Resilience

- A given timeframe
- Evolution

