



*Alexandria University Faculty of Fine Arts  
Architecture Department*

**Regeneration Of Urban Spaces**

A Thesis submitted to Faculty of Fine Arts in  
Partial Fulfillment of the requirement of  
The Master Degree of Architecture

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**Declaration**

***I declare that no part of the work referred in this thesis had been submitted in support of an application for another degree or to any other university***

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# Structure

## Chapter 1 : Historical background

- **Background**
- **Definition**
- **Introduction**

## Chapter 2: South East Asia urbanism growth

- **Asia Guide lines of urbanism growth**
- **Urbanism features**

## Chapter 3 Urban social trends and examples

- **The SEA (south East Asian development)**
- **Urban trend**
- **Examples of social economic growth**

## Chapter 4 : Strategic methodology of regenerating the space (Case study and Analysis)

- **Methodology**
- **Santa Dhrama case study**
- **Analysis**
- **Criteria**

## Chapter 5 : Conclusion

- **Strategy**
- **Conclusion**
- **Recommendations**

## **Dissertation Structure**

### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

This chapter introduces the study as a whole, setting the scene for the intended research. The background, research problem, research question, study objectives, selected study areas and the methodology follow in chronological order.

### **Chapter 2: Literature Review**

This chapter presents information on the approaches to urban regeneration carried out in Asia and abroad. It effectively gives an indication as to what has been successful and ineffective in the field of study, by looking at a collective body of knowledge that has been built up around the subject matter. The guiding policy and legislation that surrounds and influences regeneration practice in South East Asia is also looked at in great detail.

### **Chapter 3** explores the theories,

Within which the study is contextualized. An in depth discussion on longstanding theories and models relating to urban regeneration are presented. The Framework is expected to provide theory based knowledge to enable to establish where key concepts have originated from and the interrelations of the field study.

### **Chapter 4: Urban Regeneration growth**

This chapter presents the data collected , making comparisons on what had previously existed to what is currently existing in each of the study areas. Concurrent ideas and informant responses are captured in this section in addition to the information gathered during the study areas.

### **Chapter 5: Summary of Research Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations**

Chapter 5 covers a thematic presentation on the researcher's summarized findings and conclusion as to whether the study's objectives were met.

The conclusion is based on the researcher's major findings.

The findings and conclusion ultimately guide the researcher's recommendations on the possible actions and approaches that could improve urban regeneration practice

## I) ABSTRACT

Urban spaces are society's centers of human interaction, creativity, knowledge, diversity, culture, commerce and economic creativity so,

The impact of culture on shaping our urban spaces which seems like the reflection of human footprint on their own living spaces, culture which came from traditions and surrounding environment the adaption and mind set of group of people living in one place have similarities and own style that is reflected to their living spaces, creating the different types of architectures styles and spaces which make people from every continent have their own unique so the need to study about this moving factor which effect the spaces elements often as it known the urban spaces 5 element

are ( streets – nodes – edges – squares – plaza ) all of this urban elements shaping and modified due to the culture of the human living in current area according to their adaption of the surrounding factors

As example concept of being close and socials at public spaces in one culture means open wide urban public spaces, in different culture different area different people it means the habitats need privacy and be more close to each other it mean the every area and place have its own features, so shaping the places needs more understanding about the living people and their adaption due to undersetting the circulation and forming their spaces.

So to have a good closer understanding about the factors which shapes the living urban spaces according to the mindset of living human in current areas around the world .we need to know more about those factors and the relations between both of which are (*Space and Culture* ) that brings together dynamic, critical interdisciplinary theory and research on social spaces and specializations, everyday rhythms and cultural topologies at the interface of urban geography, sociology, cultural studies, studies of time-space, architectural theory, ethnography, media and urban studies, environmental studies. Space and Culture's unique focus is on social spaces, such as retail, laboratory, leisure spaces, suburbia, virtual spaces, diasporas spaces or mordancy, or the home and everyday life.

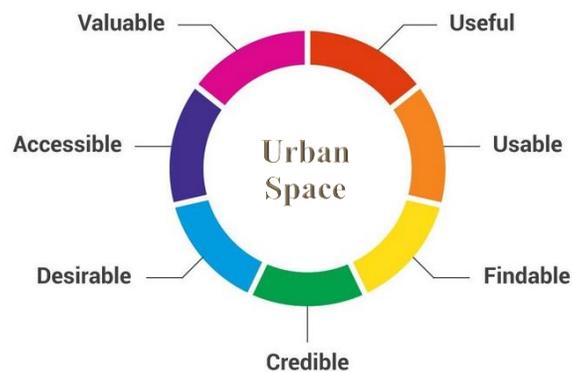
In every issue, Space and Culture explores and critiques everyday life in contemporary cities, environment, and new media. The Tables of Contents of recent issues illustrate some of our changing discussions.

This develops a post-humanist account of urban public space. It breaks with a long tradition that has located the culture and politics of public spaces such as streets and parks or libraries and town halls in the quality of inter-personal relations in such spaces.

Instead, it argues that human dynamics in public space are centrally influenced by the entanglement and circulation of human and non-human bodies and matter in general, productive of a material culture that forms a kind of pre-cognitive template for civic and political behavior. This explores the idea of ‘situated surplus’, manifest in varying dimensions of compliance, as the force that produces a distinctive sense of urban collective culture and civic affirmation in urban life. The right to the city is becoming, in theory and in practice, a widespread, effective formulation of a set of demands to be actively thought through and pursued

**Keywords**

Urban space \_ Culture urbanism \_ Civic culture \_ Heritage architecture



*Figure : 1 : urban space elements*

Space elements :

At fig 1 : is the key elements of the space which is

Findable –useful \_ accessible \_ usable \_ desirable \_ creditable

## **I\_Hypothesis:**

This empirical study has enabled it not only to generate specific knowledge on the model of cultural intervention prevailing in sector organizations, but also to identify features that might be generalized to describe a wider phenomenon. Case studies are useful not only for conducting descriptive exploratory investigations or generating hypotheses; they also allow for the analysis of social objects and processes. The conclusions are valuable because they produce knowledge about a portion of social reality, specific objects of study, and other objects that share similar characteristics so it can be divide to three parts like:

Objectives studies: study the previous studies and concept background

Observation: survey the case study

Analytical way and collective that analysis the date and consumption the data found

Will be defined as these:

- The modernization process accelerates transformation that generates continuity and discontinuity of the dwelling culture in Asia
- Asian spatial concepts in terms of cosmology, spatial production and spatial consumption are continuously collapsing and leaving the remaining domestic settings as cultural heritage monuments which, in turn, are negotiated and revitalized in dealing with modernity. The distinction amongst the patterns of spatial transformation is determined by the differentiation of transformative capacity and capability of the changing agencies (local inhabitants including their socio-cultural and spatial settings, as well), from which emerge specific characters/patterns of spatial behavior in the process of transformation

## **II) Problem statement:**

How the culture factor influence the urban space forming?

How should we encapsulate the rhythm of daily life in urban public spaces, the resonances of collective repetition and endurance?

To answer, we should look for public spaces come in many forms:

\_How can we shape this space, is the culture and tradition shape the space or its us who shaping the space, the issue is the mind set of group of living people in one area is like a mirror it reflect on their architecture style and their living places so it create the urban space as we know it with its elements and uniqueness as culture is changing form places

\_How regeneration strategy impact the quality of societies and urban spaces ?

\_ So, The question is how to measure it?! How we can understand the urban form from one place to another? , what criteria we can use it to form one urban space?