TC
İSTANBUL KÜLTÜR UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES & ENGINEERING

URBAN PREDICAMENTS IN DERNA CITY
Past and present

An M.Sc THESIS

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İSTANBUL, TURKEY
February 2007

ABSTRACT

During the past two decades, most Arabic cities have witnessed a conflict in the building structures of old and new urban structures, as this expansion has taken on various building characteristics which led to the creation of a gap in the integration of the old structures and the new.

This created special problems within each structure so this study trying to focus on the city of Derna as studying the old structure and the new structure as well as the problems accompanying the various periods of development which the city underwent.

Thus, this study has been divided into a special study of the problems related to the old structure following a descriptive presentation of the old building

Structure based on similar issues in other Arab countries.

This is done with the aim of achieving a clear picture of the building structure and its most important problems, in addition to the most significant theories, both old and current which call for the preservation of this unique building structure as it is considered globally a cultural heritage which must be protected from loss.

The second part of this study begins with a presentation of the urban planning process in Derna which will be utilized as a preliminary introduction for the study of the urban problems found in the new structure, this part briefly presents the first and second stages of urban expansion that occurred in the city of Derna .this aids in giving a clear view of the modern city. Then and before specifying the city's main predicaments, a general view of the planning problems found in Libyan cities has been presented, as well as similar issues found in other Arab countries.

This, in turn helps in pinpointing the main predicaments and reaching the results that this study hopes for, namely identifying the causes of these problems and their increase over time and through that presenting several recommendations which might limit these problems or lessen their occurrence.

ÖZET

Geçtiğimiz yirmi yıl boyunca, birçok Arap ülkesi eski ve yeni şehir yapılarının bina yapılarında uyuşmazlık yaşamıştır ve bu büyüme eski ve yeni yapıların entegrasyonu arasındaki farkın oluşmasına neden olan çeşitli bina karakteristiklerinde kendini gösterdi.

Bu bütün yapılara özel sorunlar yarattı. Bu çalıma, Derna şehri ve eski ve yeni yapılar üzerinde ve aynı zamanda şehrin geçirdiği farklı gelişim dönemlerinde takip eden sorunlar üzerinde odaklanmaya çalışmaktadır.

Bu nedenle, bu çalışma eski yapıyla ilgili sorunlar üzerine özel bir çalışmaya bölündü ve devamında diğer Arap ülkelerindeki benzer noktalara dayalı eski binaların tanımlayıcı sunumu yapıldı.

Bu, açık bir bina tablosunu ve en önemli sorunlarını ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla yapıldı. Bununla birlikte, kaybını engellemek gereken kültürel bir miras olarak kabul edilen bu eşsiz bina yapısını korumaya çağıran eski ve mevcut en önemli teorileri ortaya koymak amacındadır.

Bu çalışmanın ikinci bölümü, yeni yapıda bulunan, şehir sorunlarına giriş olarak kullanılacak olan Derna'daki şehir planlama sürecinin sunumu ile başlamaktadır. Bu bölüm Derna şehrinde meydana gelen şehir gelişiminin ilk ve ikinci aşamalarını kısaca sunuyor. Bu çağdaş şehirlere açık bir bakış sunmaya yardımcı oluyor. Arap ülkelerinde de benzer noktalara rastlanan Libya şehirlerinde bulunan planlama sorunlarına genel bir bakış, şehrin temel çıkmazlarını belirlemeden önce sunuldu.

Bu, çalışmanın umduğu sonuçlara ulaşmaya ve temel çıkmazları belirlemeye yardımcı olmaktadır. Yani bu problemlerin nedenlerini, zaman içerisinde artışını belirleyip bu sorunları sınırlandırabilecek veya meydana gelişlerini azaltacak bazı tavsiyeler sunmaktadır.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all my thanks go to god, for a great help to me during my work on this thesis.

I would further like to thank all the teachers in my university, during last three years, Thanks to all of them for their expertise, friendship and support.

In particular I would further like to thank my supervisor pro. Dr. Koray gokan, department for his advice, encouragement, assistance, and valuable guidance over the period of my study

Also I would like to express my deep gratitude to my husband Nedal, for all his help, insight and encouragement, despite our busy years with this study and my son Fathi for inspiration to me throughout my life.

I wish to thank my all family ; I would like to express my deep appreciation to my brother Yousif for a great help to me during my work on this thesis, my brother Osama my brother-in-law Nader and sisters for all their help, insight and encouragement.

Finally, Very special thanks go to my dear mother -in -law and my dear father -in -law for their endless patience and continuous support.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Cities are the materialization of human life with all its richness and diversity, human life, in our modern age as well as in future , requires many necessary elements and urban planning should be prepared to provide them all so man can live his life free of crises.

“Aristotle defines the city as the place in which people live communally for noble purpose” and Le croboise states in the Athena convention that “the city should provide spiritual, material and personal freedom for man” (Gefri, 2001)

Urban planning’s mission is to provide all the future needs for the city inhabitants this is achieved through dividing the city ground into previously

Known uses and which are expected during economic and population growth and development.

1.1. LI MITATION OF THE STUDY

The city of Derna which is the subject under study derives its importance from unique location, its commercial port and the abundance of its natural resources .the city underwent many stages of major development connected to historical events and periods and each period had its own cultural type which left its special mark on the city, as we shall see later.

Due to the available space at that time ,the city extended beyond its walls and the growth of the old city was only curbed by the arrival of colonization ,as new neighborhoods appeared on the west side and the city developed at an unusual pace.

However, this development worked in the favor of the Italians during that period. After the 1943, independence, the city found itself facing a crisis in the from of a large a mount of contradictions both architectural and structural as neighborhoods next to villas, this contradiction and uncoordinated growth is due to the existence of colonization’s and foreign influence which lasted for along period of time .the Libyan cities found themselves struggling under the burden of expansion problems and random Growth. as a result of the confusion in the growth of old cities caused by the colonization’s, fast solutions were set in place such as seeking the assistance of western resources and consultants to make all inclusive planning for the Libyan cities

.through these, plans for the first generation of cities for the period of 1968-1980 were made as well as plans for the second generation of cities for period of 1980-2000,and regardless of the partial execution of the plans ,this in turn helped create building organization methods which differed from the local method ,thus dividing the city into two cities . Architectural ratio's and sizes changed as well as planning measurements and standards. There appeared a clear repel lance between the root and the branch. this modern growth reflected negatively on the city in that time and it started to suffer from various predicaments which caused discomfort for the inhabitants of the city .thus these plans did not fulfill the true needs of society as will be seen later . The city of Derna is currently in need of care and attention, study and observation especially in the light of the delay of the execution of the second plan and the preparation for the third generation plans.

1.2. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study is due to the fact that it presents vital and complicated issues which need attention, observation and study such as the

Deterioration of the situation in the Derna`s old city and the increase of planning problems under the lack of execution of the second proposed plan, in addition to other issues which will be presented later.

Attracting the attention of specialists in this area and aiding the creation of similar studies in this field.

The significance of the study for the city's society:

Increasing the awareness of the city's society to stop certain acts which have negative affect on the city

1.3. THE AIMS OF THE STUDY

This study aims to identifying:

The most important urban planning problems for the city of Derna which accompanied the periods of growth and development be it natural or planned and is summarized in the following:

The most significant problems which led to the deterioration of the old building structure

The most significant problems that facing the city today due to the lack of execution of the second generation plan

The most significant stages of growth and development that the city went through accompanied with important explanatory maps (several these maps which have never been published before).

1.4. MATERIALS AND METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

The literary study;

The stage of data collection which serves the main factors of the study the most important libraries and architectures' offices that helped in this process were:

Derna municipality office

AL Rfaey office

Derna university library, Derna

Derna library, Derna

Garyounis University library, Benghazi

Post graduate studies library, Benghazi

Tripoli library, Tripoli

Through the coverage procedure of the topic using libraries, there was a great difficulty on getting information related to Derna city in such as urban problems in modern city, The internet sites were also used to collect information which was greatly helpful to the study.

The field studies:

The study includes the on site study which is based on the actual inspection of the real problems of some sites in both the old and new city this included taking pictures of the real situation of the problems that have disturbed the residents. The study also included visiting some engineering companies which in turn aided the completion this work.

1.5. THE PAST STUDIES

The city under research lacks scientific studies in this area as there are no studies on the scientific arena that have given the city its urban importance that history has shown as it was the capital of the eastern region for a long time. Thus the larger Libyan cities have had the lion's share of study and attention and the studies did not refer to the problems smaller cities have as a consequence of being subservient to larger cities. The city has also never been studied with regards to the stages of its

urban development from 1711 to 2000 and other topics from which we mention the most important.

The stages of development in Derna from 1711to 2000

The problems that the city faced as a result of the delay in the execution of the 2nd generation plans (1980- 2000)

1.6. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Chapter One: introduction.

Section I: The old city in Derna city

Chapter two: presents the unique building structure of the city from a general view point focusing on the following: its significance a description of the major elements compiling it, factory affecting its planning and its special characteristics.

Chapter three: is a study of the natural growth and development of the city from 1711 to 1969 focusing on the following: a historical view of the old economy which the city went through and the four important stages of natural growth which a description of the city under the rule of the Andalucía dynasties, the first and the second.

The second phase is a description of the city under ottoman rules, both the first and the second.

The third phase is a description of the city under the control of the Italian colonization the fourth phase is a description of the city under the control of foreign rule in 1943. This chapter presents important information which gives a clarified picture of the most significant stages of natural growth.

Chapter four: the most significant problems of the old city are pinpointed by identifying the problems of the deterioration of the building structure of old cities in general and the first and second problems of the gap between the old part of the city and the modern part of the city. This helped me to define the most important factors causing the deterioration of the old city.

Chapter five: this chapter takes look at the most relevant theories which call for the prevention of the deterioration that is taking place which are the preservation and restoration movement and the reanimation movement: the latter aims at reanimating old cities and giving them roles in modern day life. In addition to that, the most significant movement calling for the utilization of the foundations of old city in

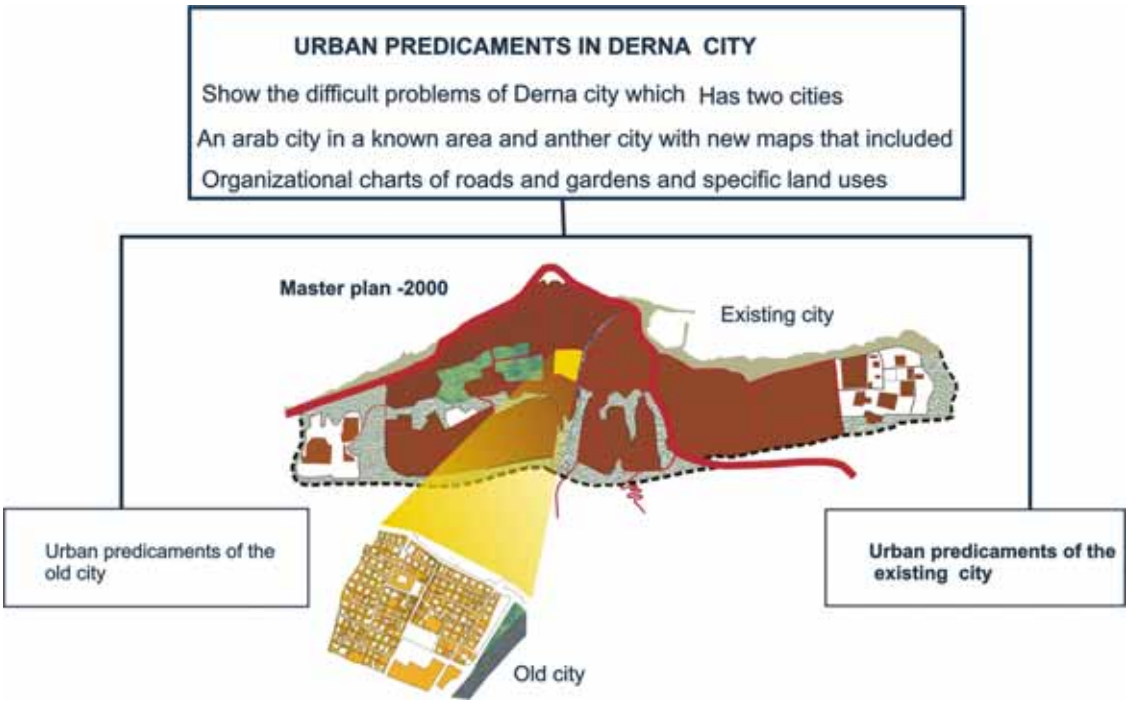
building new once have been mentioned .This movement aims to develop old cities fulfill the needs of modern societies.

Section II: The Existing city

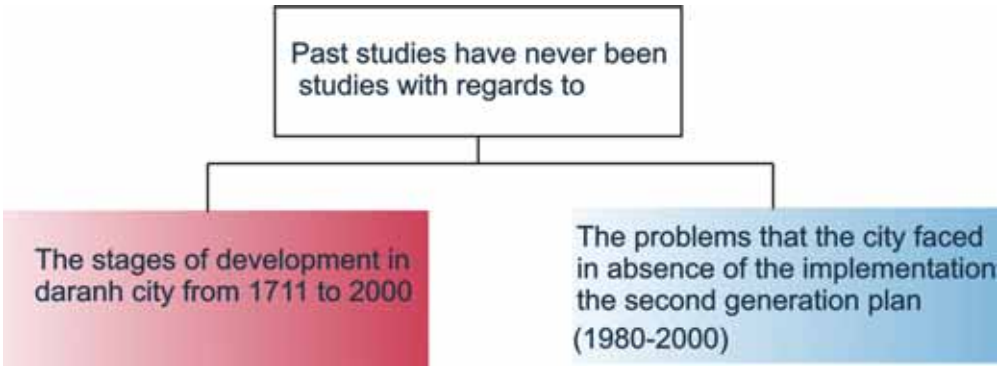
A study of the most important problems of the city: it is further divided into three chapters:

Chapter six: this chapter studies the first and second urban expansion from 1968-2000 by studying the following: an explanatory introduction and a study of the reality of the city's situation before planning, a description of the city and its problems in reality, the direction of the first and second expansion and the goals of both the first and second suggested plans.

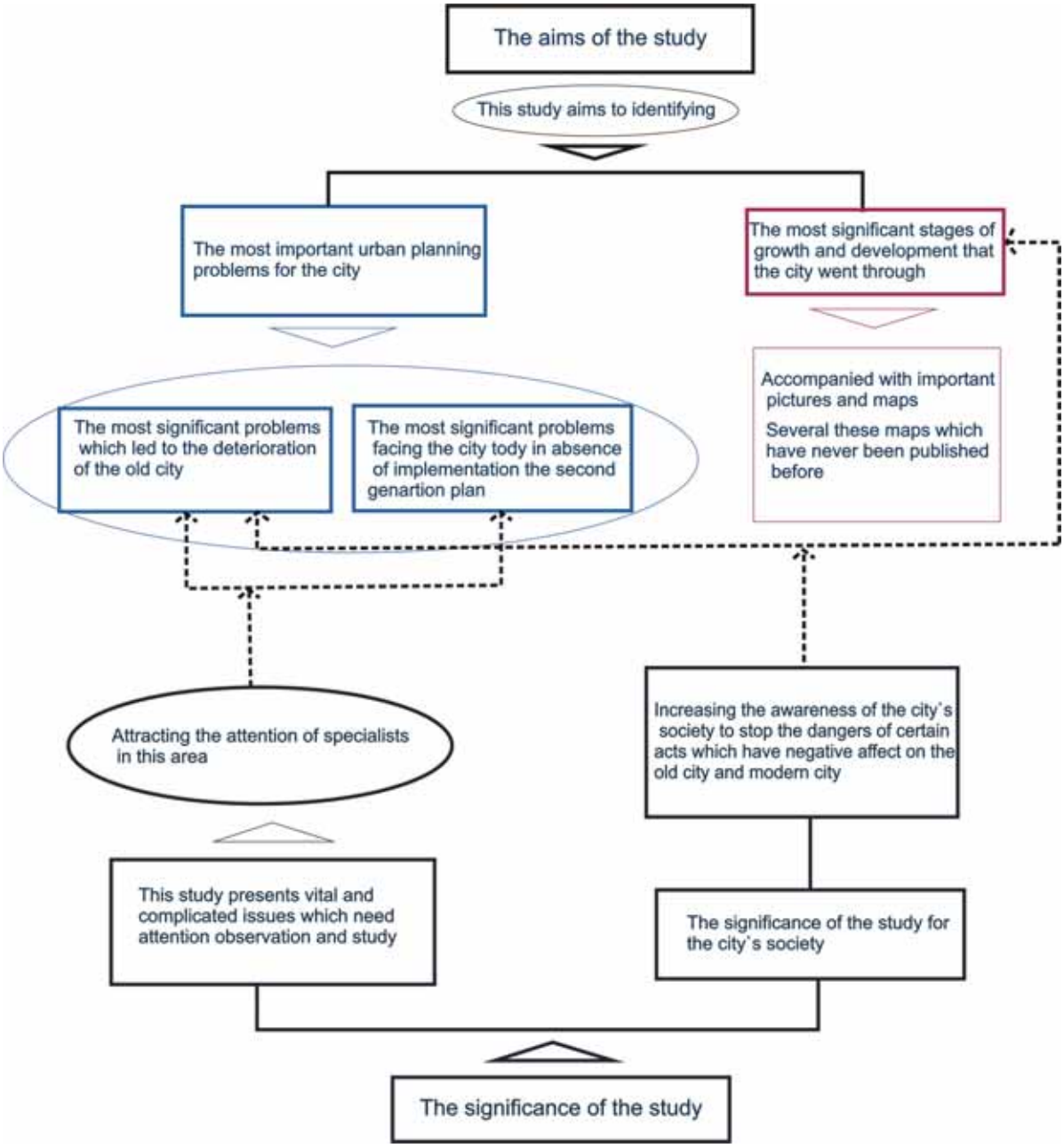
Chapter seven : defines the most important problems facing the city by defining the urban problems facing the country in general ,as they are considered the root of the problems which the city under study is subjected to: the historical problem have been presented as well as the factors which confounded the building process in the sixties and the natural problems that affected urban planning in Libya .the economical problems that related to the economical balance in the country .have also been presented in addition to that ,the most significant predicaments facing the Libyan cities have been highlighted ,namely; the problems of residential districts in Libyan cities such as randomness and visual building and architectural pollution. This chapter also discusses the problematic issues resulting from applying western theories in Arabic countries and in Libya. The final part is focused on the most significant problems the Libya society has with existing planning after this extensive study the most important problems facing the city of Derna were defined, it stopped on the study of topographical problems and the problems arising from them as well as the problems that obstructed the execution of the modern proposed plan and the current real predicaments which flourish in the state of a lack of execution of the proposed plan. Based on this the outstanding problems have been defined which led to finding out the cause of these problems which in turn led to the compilation of proposed recommendation for this study.



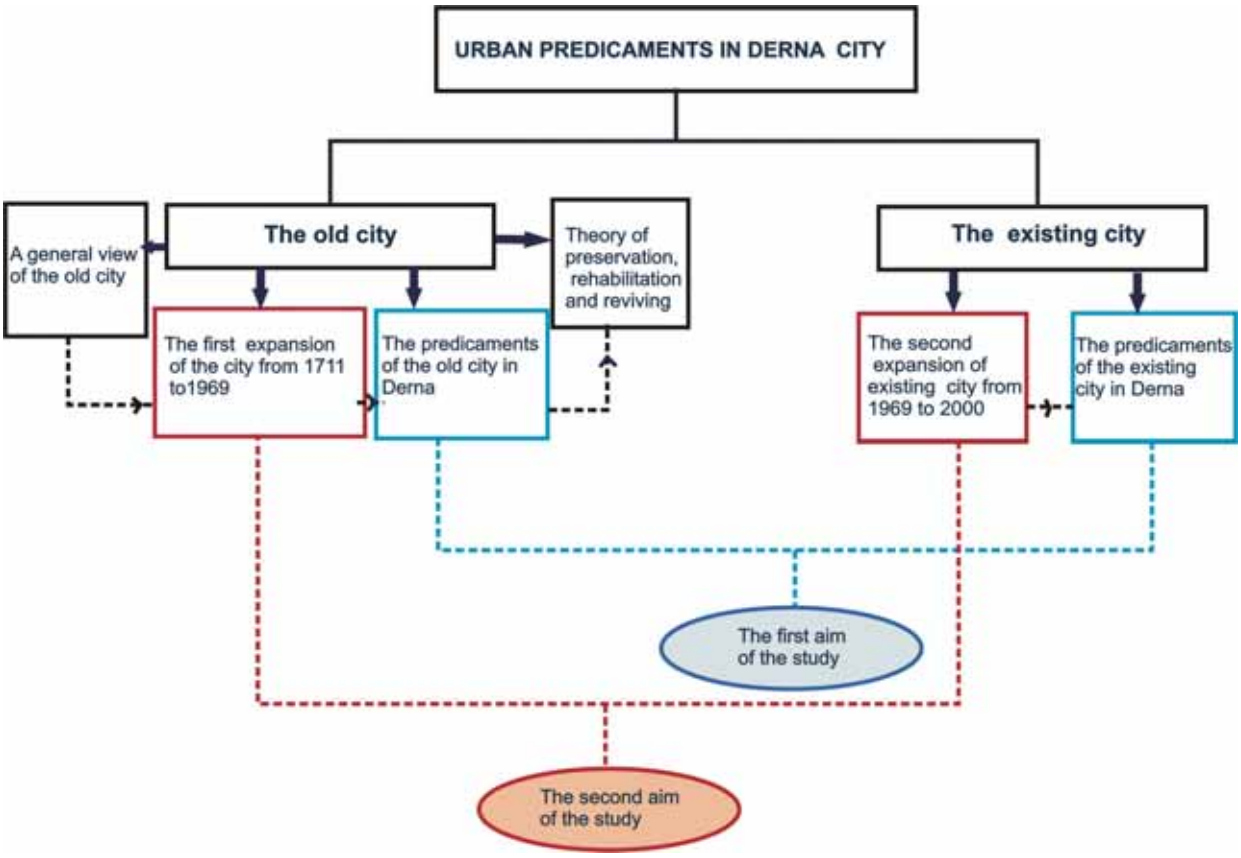
(Figure 1.1) Urban predicaments in Derna city



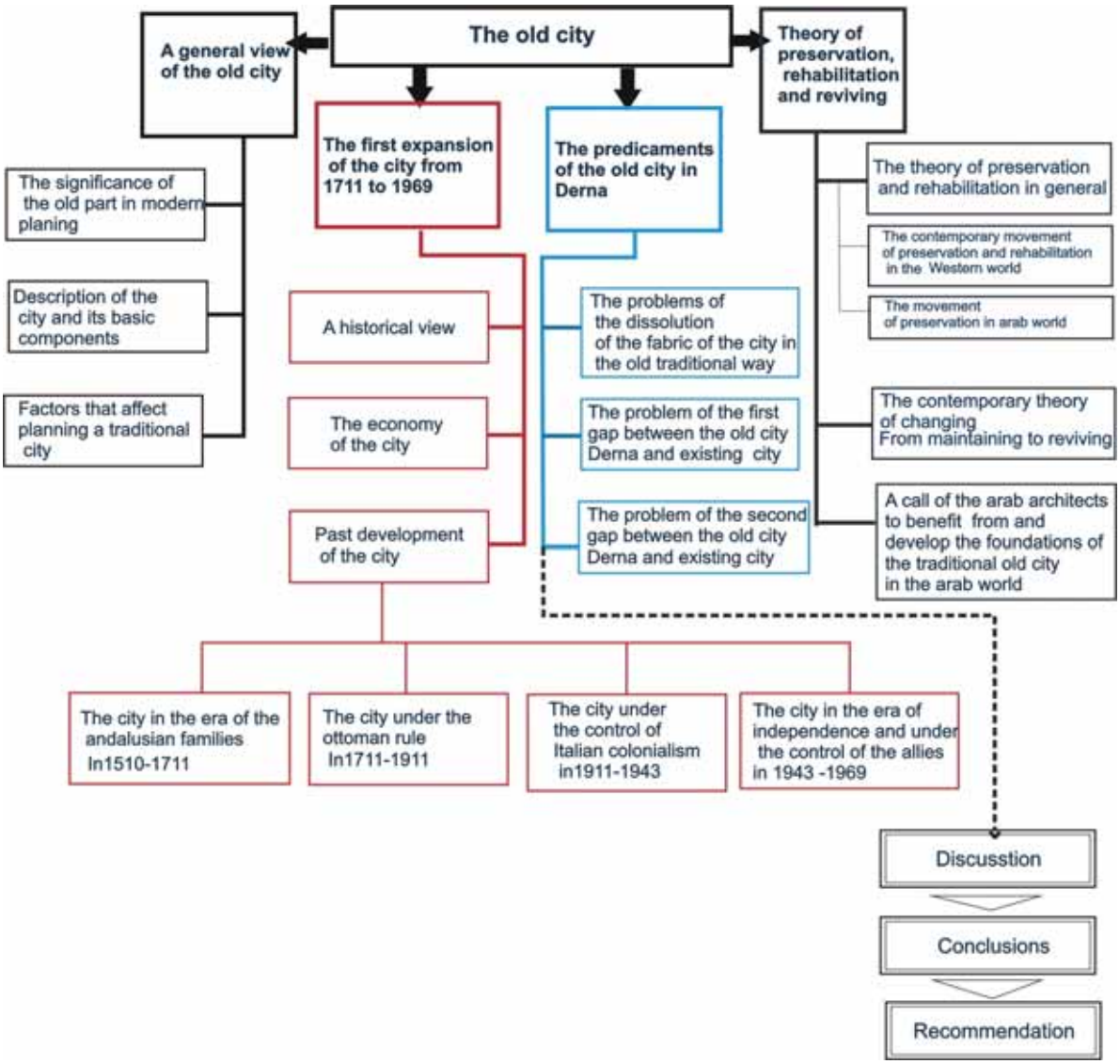
(Figure 1.2) Past studies in Libya



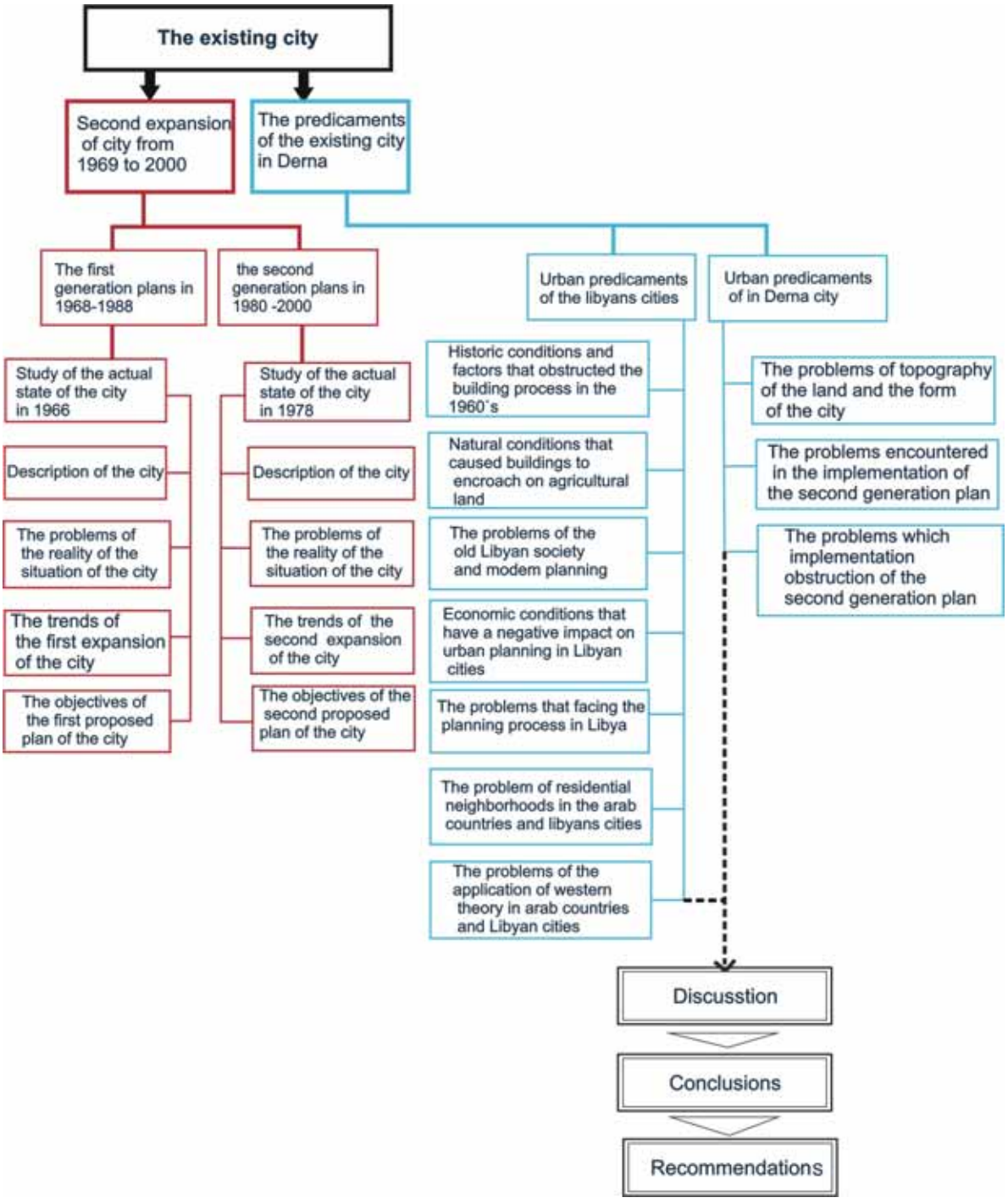
(Figure 1.3) Aims of the study and the significance of the study



(Figure 1.4) The first and second aims of the study



(Figure 1.5) Urban predicaments of the old city



(Figure 1.6) Urban predicaments of existing city

SECTION I
URBAN PREDICAMANTS OF THE OLD CITY
CHAPTER 2
A GENERAL VIEW OF THE OLD CITY

Generally, the city of Derna is similar to other Arabic cities, in the fact that it is divided into two parts; the old part which is usually represented as the traditional city and the modern part represented as the current, modern city. This direction has been emerged because Arabic countries share the same history, the Islamic conquests, the Ottoman rule and then colonization and the long term existence of foreign communities on their lands. The traditional city will be studied from the following view points so that it will be an important introduction for understanding the subsequent chapters.

Note**:** the roots of old cities can be traced back to two main groups: The first group existed before Islam and were later included into Islam's scope, the evolved over time gaining elements, facilities and adjustments. This includes many cities such as Damascus, Aleppo, Alexandria, Tripoli, Derna and many more. The second groups are cities that were created and built during the Islamic era .The most significant examples of these are the city of Basra, AL Koufa, Baghdad, Cairo, AL Kayrawan, and AL Mahdya, Fas, Marrakesh and others

The significance of the old part in modern planning: The issue of old and new cannot be ignored and forgotten during planning. This is because the old part was created in past ages according to accurate architectural rules and characteristics which have their own sanctity .The new part, on the other hand, is a result of population growth, urban expansion and economic development for the cities' functions. The old part imposes itself on the people with its historical features and soft-lined shapes and decorations which are at perpetual odds with the new part which has dry, harsh, geometrical shapes and huge reproduced products.

The beauty of this struggle is that it affirms the need for the new to highlight the old and vice versa (architectural mixing or artistic blending). This blending in the same style or neighborhood is not considered contradictory or defacing; on the contrary, it creates a beauty by which the development of a society can be measured.

For example, a piece of antique furniture or a historical work of art placed in a modern apartment, add taste and happiness to a person's life.

Ultimately, the old part not only highlights the valuable points of the new, dispelling the monotony of the modern city's architecture, but in fact reveals the historical aspect of the city and the community's identity which can be utilized in religious, political and social occasions to support tourism.

"Architectural heritage is a symbol of mankind's development over time; it is an expression of the abilities attained by mankind in overcoming his surrounding environment. The word 'heritage' indicates that which is handed down from one generation to another; it is a word that has vast meaning but it refers to the social, cultural, political or religious significance of the inherited entity .Thus, architectural heritage is a continuation to cultural, social and religious experience and values between generations**,** The conservation of architectural heritage does not only mean the preservation of the old architectural heritage, but continuing the old design and planning foundations and standards in the modern architectural styles and types." (www.arch.arab.com)

2.1. A description of the old city in general

The mosque was considered the heart of the old Arabic city around which residential buildings were erected. The open courtyard of the mosque acted as the city's public square in which social meetings and cultural and informational exchanges took place. The markets were used for commercial and marketing exchanges. Baths were built next to the mosque and not far from the residential areas as they are closely linked to the concept of purity in Islam. As for the roads, their width and accommodation were suited to the modes of transport used at that time; camels and horse-drawn carts. The expansion of buildings at that time was horizontal; the only vertical building that cut across the city skyline was the mosque's methane which is a tower like struction that was used to call to prayer and was the highest building in the city. The other buildings in general did not exceed the height of 2-3 floors. The open indoor courtyards in private homes were a reflection of the privacy that is essential to life in an Arabic Muslim society. These courtyards were like small havens with arranged trees and plants as well as water; they provided suitable ventilation and moderate weather conditions in the hot summer.

An onlooker might at first believe so, however; the study of the ways the city is used and the philosophy behind its building planning and the lifestyle shows that this far

from the truth .The organization is not random or geometrical; it is an organic organization.

2.2. The basic architectural elements of the old city

The Mosque: Which is central in the Islamic community as it are the Religious, educational and social centre and an inseparable unit of society. The school, the educational facility, was part of the mosque and had and an interior courtyard with a fountain.

The Houses: were conjoined buildings of no more than two floors height, interlaced with open courtyards that were lavish with water and greenery. The houses fulfilled necessary social needs at that time, such as privacy and social class equality.

The Market: located in commercial squares and specialized in one type of commerce.

The Streets: were mostly crooked and narrow and ranged from public to private.

The Outer Courtyards: were external green squares used in religious, national and commercial festivals.

Other Features: the gate, the fort, the roads, and the Judge's house. Safety and protection standards were used, thus the need for walls and gates.

2.3. Factors that affect planning old city

The Climate: Cities were planned in a way that took in consideration the natural conditions of their location. For example, cities built in hot desert or semi-desert areas were closed with houses close to each other and narrow streets and closed passageways to maximize shad and coolness.

"There is no doubt that climate plays a controlling role in the traditional planning of a city; so it is observed that there is a unity in the urban material in all hot, dry regions. The traditional urban planning in these areas is characterized by two things:

Narrow streets, wide open squares and interior gardens" (www.arch.arab.com)

Religion: Religion and places of worship have affected urban planning as they

Have a prominent place in a city, such as the mosques and the open squares in front of them which are used as gathering centre's for the cities' inhabitants.

Arabic Traditions: these have affected the composition of a city by the distribution of residential areas and the creation of independent which are connected via a network of roads mostly with dead ends to achieve privacy, closeness and familiarity. (Asem Alden, 2001)

Political Conditions: These had the effect of making safety and security goals after a period of instability and so walls, forts and wide, heavy gates and windows appeared.(Adjoined houses also provided protection.)

In addition to that, the conquests that the area was subject to led to each governor feeling the need to leave his mark, thus increasing the building and construction activity (as the governor was free to dictate the construction of cities and the application of rules and laws.)

Economical Conditions: there was a marked absence of the division into rich and poor neighborhoods in residential areas. This absence was characteristic of the entire city and is considered the main line of movement inside cities from which secondary movements branch out in the general residential areas.

Constructional Conditions: the primitive method decreed that they must use the construction materials that were available around the city such as rocks, bricks, clay and wood. In addition to that, the buildings had a limited height which had clear effect on the city's appearance, giving it a unified, unique look.

Modes of Transport: their effect on planning was making the roads and street suitable for their uses thus, the main roads were suitable for primitive modes of transport while the side streets in residential areas were narrow alleys and streets that did not have enough space to allow modes of transport.

2.4. Characteristics of the old City

The Religious Aspect: the strong connection between the mosque and all educational, cultural, health and commercial activities as it is the main gathering point and acts as a religious and social unit.

The Economical Aspect: The theory of varied, specialized collections of trade and workmanship as well as the concept of covered markets with the provision of open spaces. It also expresses the type of trade collection.

The Social Aspect: The proximity and closeness of buildings facilitates communication between families and highlights the importance of neighbors and social connections which are all issues encouraged by Islam. The proximity of the buildings also worked as a barrier against heat and created coordination and balance between the units of constructional design, using them both complementarily in creating one thing. The inner courtyard is considered asocial nucleus which

strengthens family ties while providing social privacy and environmental and aesthetic benefits.

Providing privacy: The windows of the house's rooms are open onto this courtyard for airing and light instead of opening them onto the street these windows also have wooden blinds that allow those inside to see out side but not vice versa .Entrances do not open directly onto the inner courtyard but take one or more turns before doing so.

The aesthetic factor: Inside these court yards water and vegetation in addition to some forms of sculpture are used in a way that helps fresh the air, minimize light and improve the weather conditions.

The environmental factor : The inner courtyards work on keeping the air cold for the longest period of time during the day and as a result of exposure to direct sunlight , there appear differences in areas of pressure which lead to the movement of air inside building masses .

Thus appears the social and climate role played by the courtyard inside a house and for a replacement must be found.

Hygiene and Safety: Islam encourages the cleanliness of public property; there was a law mandating that market workers sweep the markets and keep them free of dirt. The streets of Baghdad, for example, were swept daily and the garbage was taken outside the city. There were also some streets that were restricted for pedestrian use; even the governor had to walk if he used them. This can be found in the most recent planning theories for modern cities as the city's centre is made car-free to provide the highest level of safety for shoppers and pedestrians.

Providing the General Necessary Services for the City's Streets: Baghdad, for example had 20,000 baths with five people working in each one to ensure the required level of cleanliness (AL Trapolci, 1999)

The Importance of Light and shade in Architectural Organization: This can be seen in open spaces which are considered an integral part of a building. The internal and external spaces in architectural design complement each other.

Simplicity: the simplicity and organic quality of shape and the connecting of buildings and space as well as material and details.

It is praise enough for the quality of this architecture that it caught the attention of the best architects and modern creative geniuses through its uniqueness and beauty. One of today's leading architects, Michael Graves believed that "The way to architecture of varied looks is traditional architecture." He even saw that it was an opportunity to

avoid boredom and repetition. His view is that as traditional buildings are made with natural rocks and bricks, they would therefore have a very interesting variation of shapes and sizes." (www.arch.arab.com)

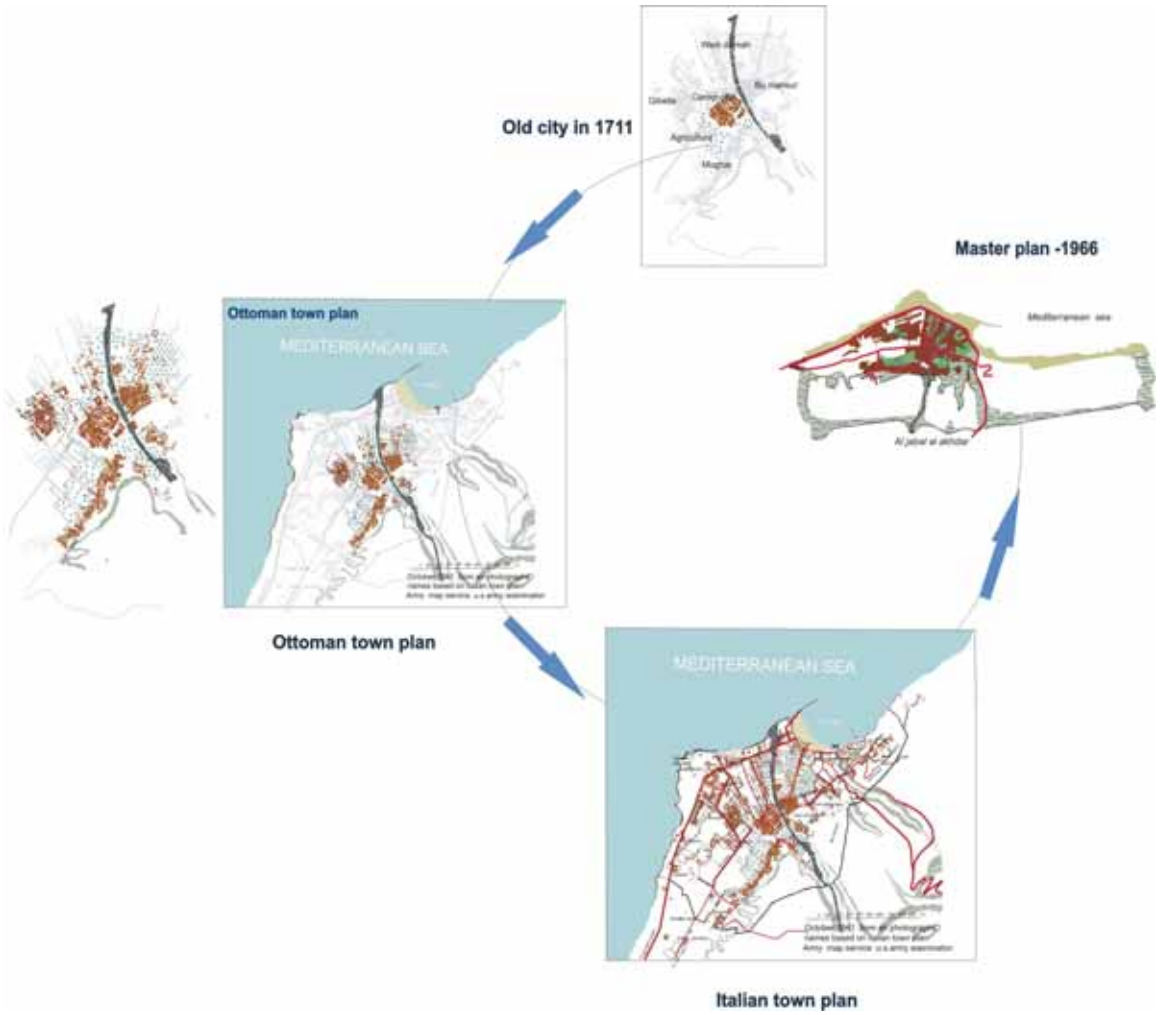
Construction: Moslem was careful to clearly show the elements of construction in their culture; in the shape of columns, domes, arches, cubby holes and protrusions. This image gives a feeling of connection between the buildings and the land which in turn promotes a sense of security. Thus we can view all the constructional units in plain sight from the inside and the outside. The available modes of construction were always included without any decrease in the quality of the design.

The Human Factor: the old design of cities took into account the human factor as the height of buildings was related to that of humans. The relationship between man and his surrounding society was taken in consideration as there is an inclusive connection between housing, religious, educational, commercial, health and entertainment units, with man as the centre of focus and feeling in all these buildings.

The Street Network: The most significant planning characteristics found in the streets of an old city are: The streets were made narrow and crooked to get the most shade and to obstruct unwanted wind movement. The streets range from private to public as well as dead-end streets which with locking gates in residential areas provide security and privacy. Streets were lit by kerosene lamps.

CHAPTER 3

THE FIEST EXPANSION OF THE CITY FROM 1711 TO 1969



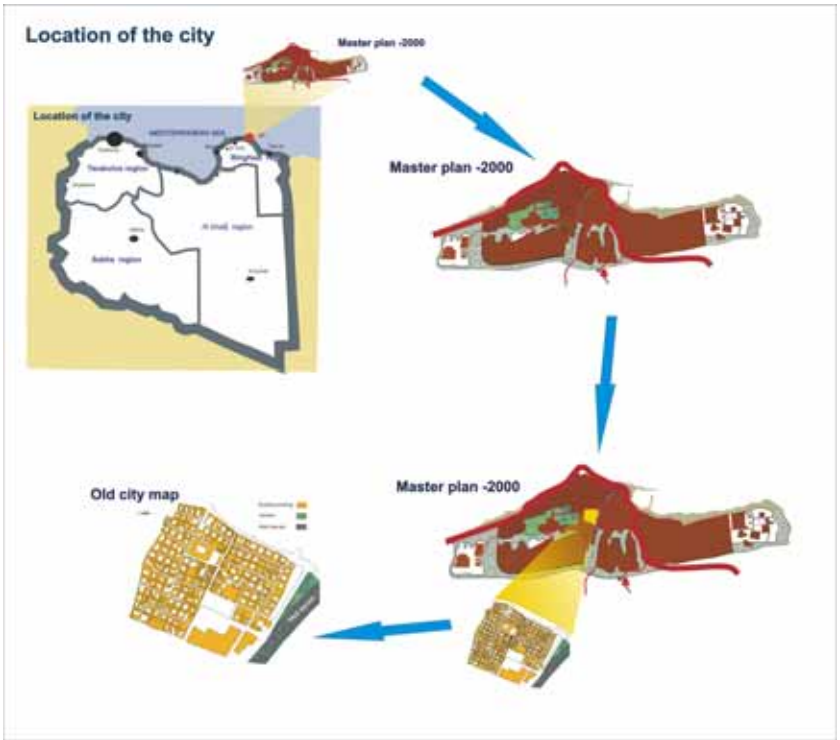
(Figure 3.1) The first expansion of city from1711to1969

3.1. A Historical View:

Libya is the third largest African country after the sudden and Algeria .it has along coastline as long as a long dessert line. Derna which is the subject of our study is located on the eastern coastline, this location has long been a strategic and important one .historical studies stated that it has been inhabited by human from the dawn of history this was further confirmed by archaeologist as their studies show that the layers of Derna's earth relics of past ages and cultures which are found in the caves in the high sides of the valley. In this chapter a brief historical city's establishment as well as its various historical stages of development will be provided:

The city of Derna was known during the Ptolemaic Era as Darnus until the date 96 B.C when the city fail under the roman empires rule .the used the city's caves for warship and the port for this era lasted for more than 5 centuries. From the time the Romans were forced to retreat as a result of falling under the force of the Wondal's in 439 A.D until 535 A.D. During this period Christianity was eradicated and Roman temples were pulled down. After that came the Islamic conquests Era (643 A.D), in which the city grew inside the walls and mosques were built, the number of houses increased as did the shops and Arabic markets which in turn led to an increase in trade then the Spanish occupation took over the city of Tripoli and the Andalucía families settled in the city of Derna from 1510 to 1711 and the Andalucía style of construction appeared. The city inhabitants were trained by the Andalucía families in construction. The next major event was in 1711 when the Ottoman armies entered and immediately began settling many planning strategies for the city during the first and second ottoman eras (1711-1911).

In these periods were the marked by the growth and the development of the city and the contribution towards building and mosques as well as pay attention and creating shops and covered markets. This era ended with the Italian occupation from 1911 to 1943 which took on job of building development outside the walls of the old city. The built main stets parks…….etc, thus the modern city of Derna appeared after the period of independence (1943) the city saw an increase in population and the spreading of random areas in the absence of urban planning. The advent of the revolution in 1969 brought about the real planning of the city which will be discussed in the second part of this chapter. (AL Trapolci, 1999)



(Figure 3.2) locations of Derna city

3.2. The old economy of the city

The city of Derna depended on agriculture which was the main factor for stability. This was due to the city's special location, the availability of water and good farming soil. The city grew and developed along with the cultures that lived on its land; canals were made which helped increase the family area and after being only self sufficient, production began to stockpile. With the excess production, the city began having trading relations with local nearby cities, which with the aid of port began to expand to include trade relations with nearby countries during both the Ottoman and Italian eras. After the independence ,a water network was made from Derna to the city of Toburk which caused the water to become notably scarce , the farming area decreased and buildings appeared on what had been cultivated , land and farming canals , putting an end to the period of agricultural blossoming .

All this lies inside the city. However; there is -outside the city and behind the second slope – a farming area of 1500 Hectares divided into 270 farms.

The city was classified in the past as agricultural, in the ottoman and Italian eras as agricultural trading.

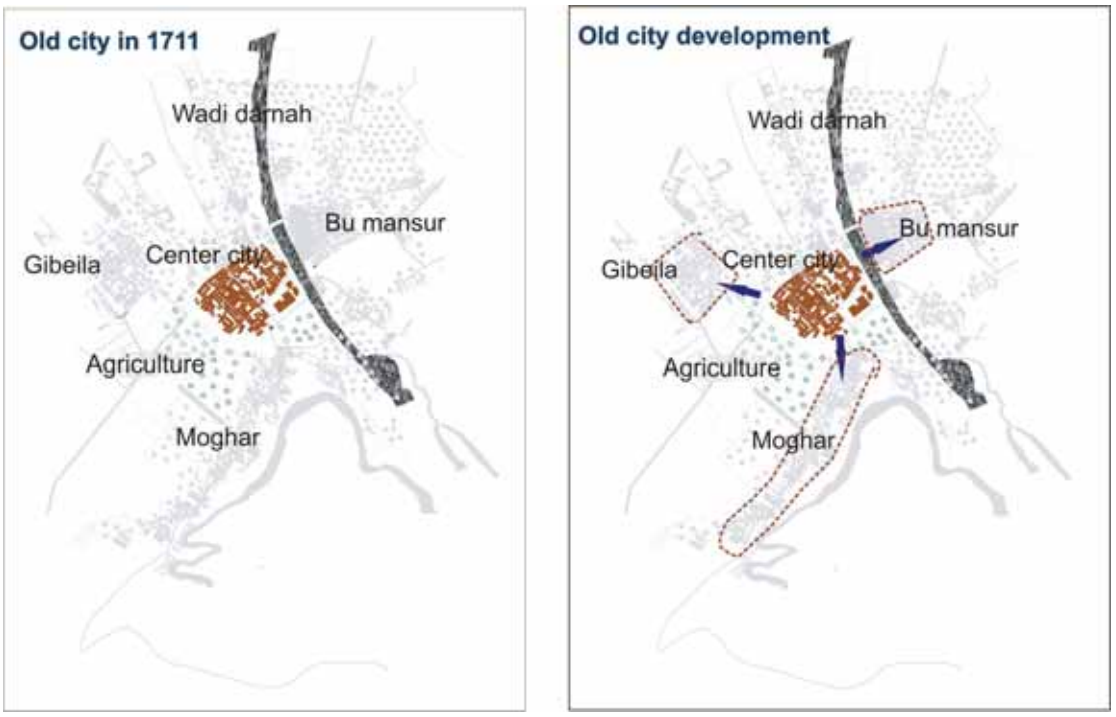
3.3. Past Development of Derna`s city:

During the Ptolemaic era 69 B.C, the city was known as the capital of the eastern region .Thus Derna was the capital of Libya which included all lands of the east of Derna until the boarders of Alexandria including the Seyouah oasis.

Derna also shone before the advent of the Andalucian Families when AL Marij was considered the main centre for the western part of the Green Mountain and Derna developed into a corresponding centre for the east of the Green Mountain and was qualified with stable sources of water and an appropriate port. The two cities also shared economic dominance of the mountain and its southern extensions. Derna has integrated capabilities, both in terms of its proximity to water or its port or proximity to the main roads east and west, both coastal and in the southern desert. In addition to the evolution that happened at the same time as the migrations of some Andalusian families in the early seventeenth century and their settling in Derna as a result of the forcing of Christianity on the remaining residents of Andalusia. These migrations of the Andalusia's as well as migrations from some of the areas of western Libya to Derna helped in the development of both Derna and Benghazi, making them the two major cities in the eastern region.

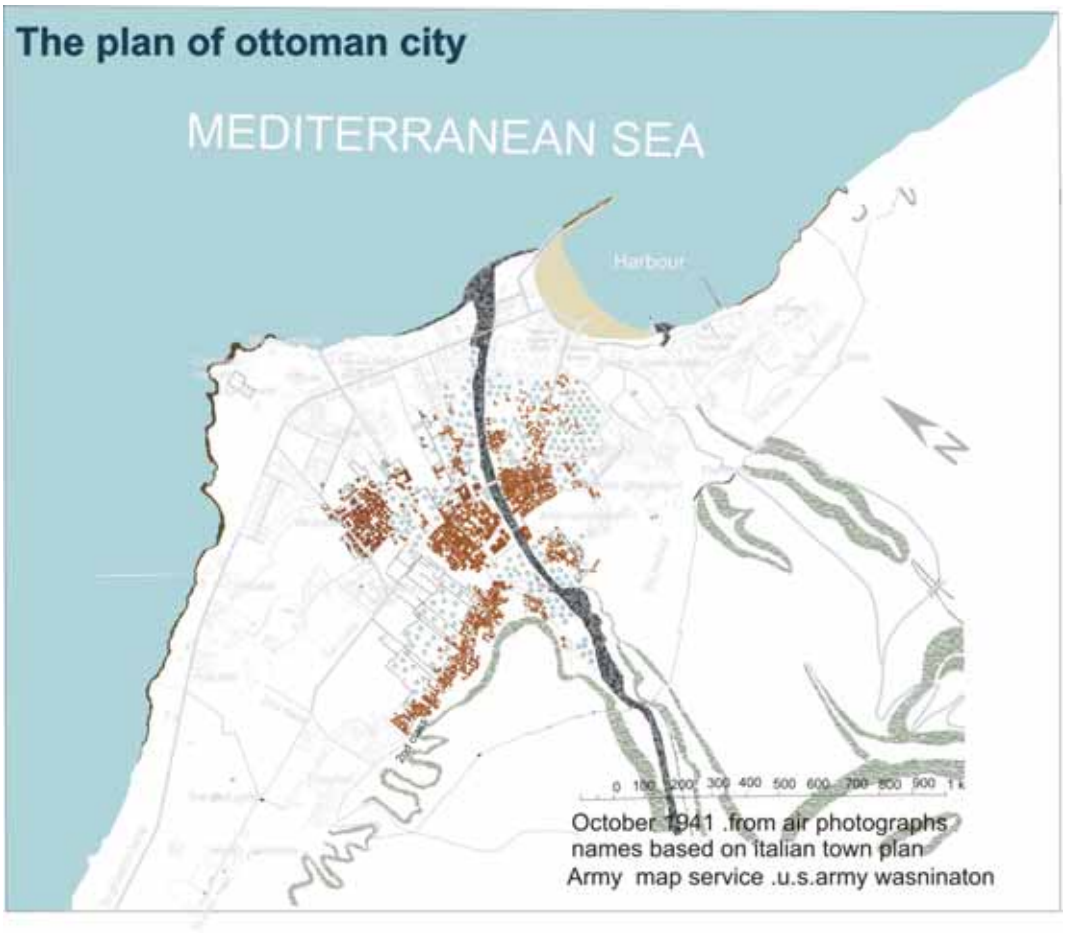
The control of the Ottoman State over the east of the Mediterranean gave many cities a new start along with some building activity, which resulted in the emergence of many of the major outstanding landmarks in these cities that were constructed mostly during the Ottoman period the most important of which is the great Derna Mosque constructed in 1689 .It is the most historic mosque in Libya. After such a long period of growth, the city came under the control of Italian colonialism which replaced the Ottoman Administration in 1911 .As a result of this, the features of the Islamic city appeared on the Old City of Derna, giving it a unique character which is important as its presence is a symbol of a the identity of society which can be employed for religious, political and social events. It is also one of the important factors encouraging tourism. This chapter attempts to review the most significant periods undergone by the Islamic Old City until the beginning of the Revolution.

3.3.1. The city in the era of the first and second Andalusian Families: 1510 - 1711.

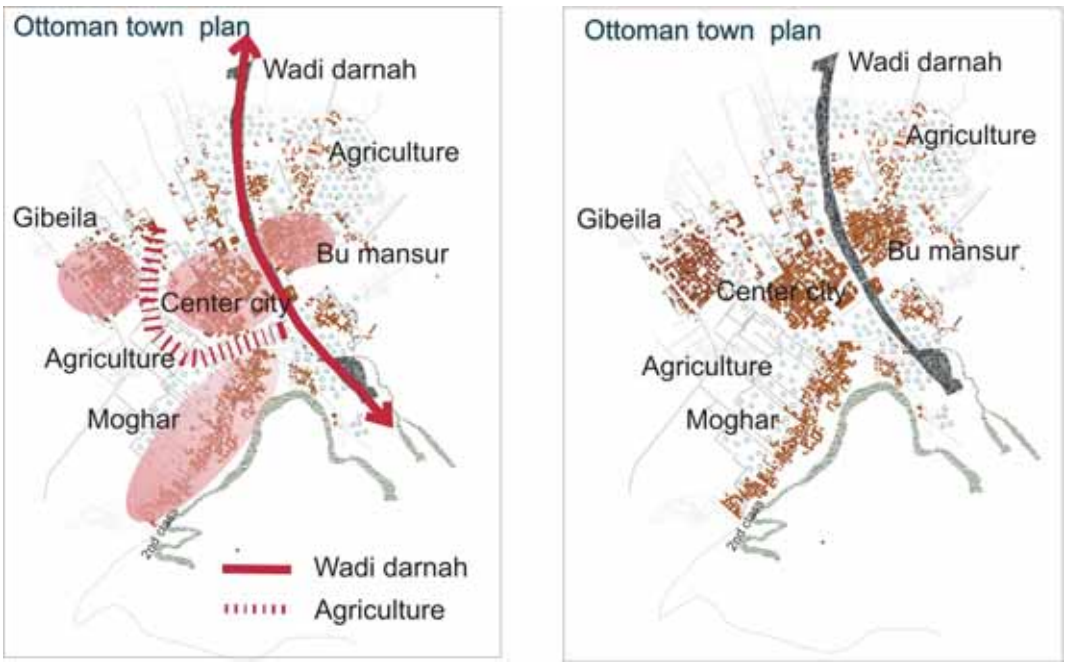


(Figure 3.3) The city in the era of the first and second Andalusian Families

During the advent of the Andalusian families; the first in the year 1510 and the second in the year 1530 Tripoli fell into the hands of the Spaniards. So Derna became the station for the Andalusian immigrant families to settle in. This was the first period of prosperity for the city because they helped to cultivate its land and dug canals and constructed residential buildings that had an Andalusian pattern. This period was marked by the construction of domes and arches; they also built a wall to protect the city and established mills for the harvests. (AL Trapolci, 1999)



(Figure 3.4) The plan of ottoman town



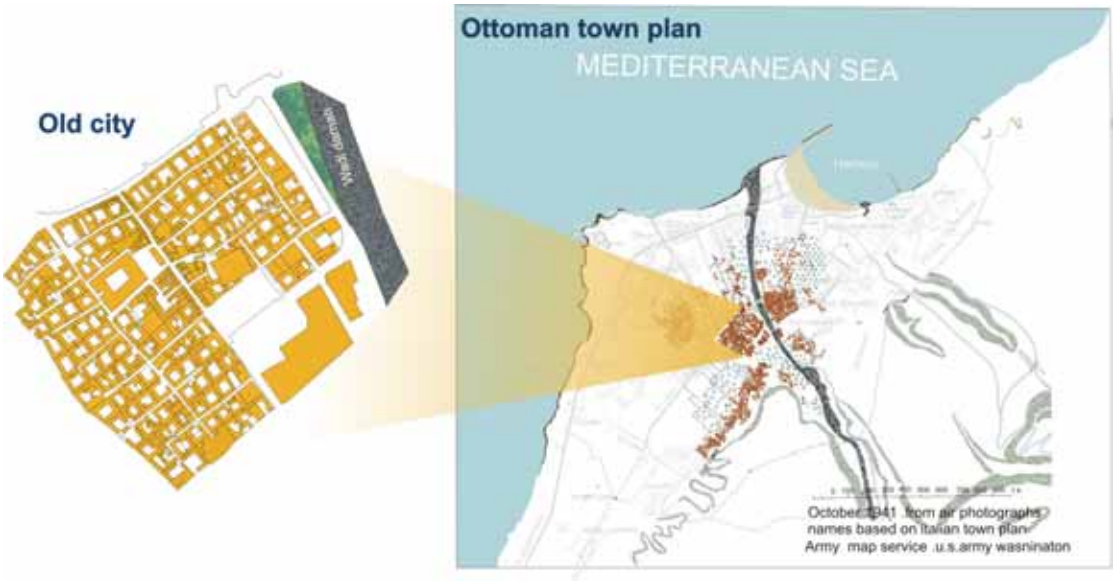
(Figure 3.5) Ottoman town plans

3.3.2. The city under the first and second Ottoman Rule (1835 – 1911)

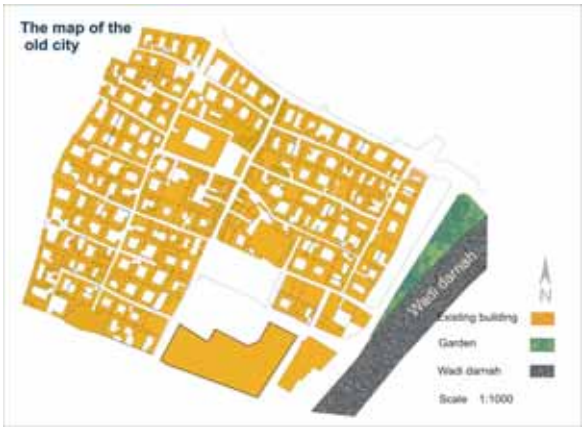
The Turkish control of Libya lasted from 1551 to 1911 which is about three and a half centuries. The Turkish Administration took control of many of its cities such as Tripoli, Benghazi, Derna, Misratah, AL Khems, Jaddoo and Mirzik in addition to border points. The second Ottoman period in Libya was known as the period in which the Ottoman authorities went back to governing through Turkish (governors) and prefects .This period was from 1835 – 1911; after 1911, the Italian colonialism replaced the Ottoman rule, and this was a period of urban development in Europe as a result of the application of many of the new discoveries such as trains in transport, cars in the cities, electricity and telephones. This was accompanied by evolution in the cities and their parts in Europe and ideals and theories of city planning started to appear. This was embodied in the removal of old cities' outer walls, the use of circular roads, the spreading of cities outside the old outer walls and the emergence of longitudinal cities that were suitable for the railway system as well as garden cities and others. The Ottoman plan was to establish municipalities in the crowded areas; they entrusted the task of development to these municipalities which were controlled by the governor or the prefect in terms of making decisions and funding. The founding of the municipalities began in the 1870s. It was accompanied by development of the national regime, such as providing public hydrants and the establishment of telephone lines between the major regions and providing a telegraph system as well as some forestation. In addition to that, the municipality's mission in the area of planning was related to operations of construction and identifying growth trends outside the outer walls, and this stage can be considered to be more about administration of municipalities and the advancement of some services than the understanding of urban planning. The actions carried out by municipalities did not exceed organizing and directing development and the organization of building permits, there was no legislation to specify various facets of urban planning except in delegating the responsibility of building and its follow-up to the municipalities. The maps of the city were considered military secrets and were not circulated. In the city of Derna in particular there emerged several distinctive building landmarks during this period, for instance, in the era of Mohamed Bey the Grand Mosque was built and water canals were made thereby increasing the scope of agricultural land as has been mentioned. In the second Ottoman period 1865 Derna became one of the cities which were linked directly to Istanbul and made a wide range of reforms including a creating a

commercial sea port , building mosques and focusing on establishing covered markets and meeting squares.

The city expanded outside its walls as a result of the population growth so it became the Old City plus three other neighborhoods, but not with the same density of the original nucleus; AL Jubelh, AL Maghar and Abu Mansour which were also affected by the building trend at that time as well as the north side of the valley and the building trend was compact and regular. (AL Trapolci, 1999)



(Figure 3.6) Location of the old city, Derna



(Figure 3.7) Plan of the old city, Derna

(Figure 3.8) Form of the old city, Derna

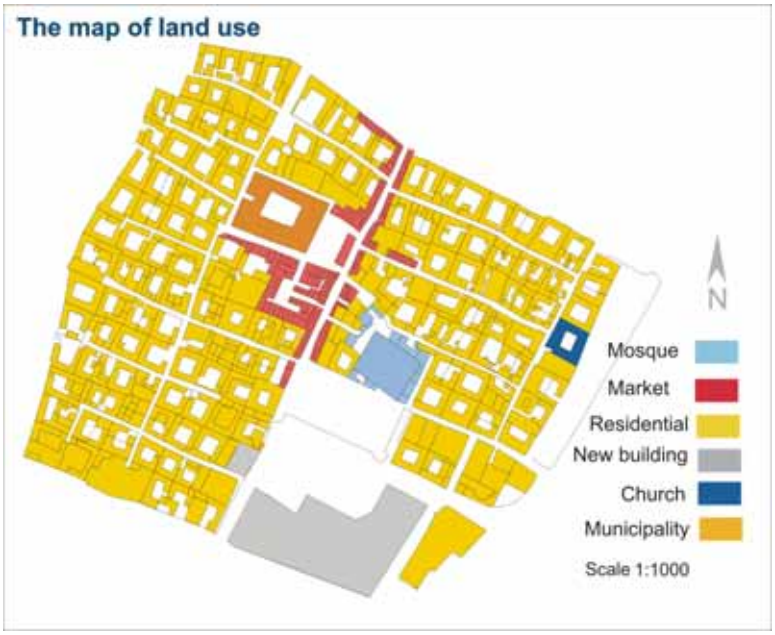
(Figure 3.9) West gate of old city. , Derna(Www.trables.com)

(Figure 3.10) Old city street , Derna(Www.trables.com)

(Figure 3.11) East gate of old city,Derna

(Figure 3.12) Deep valley,Derna

Description of the City: The city retains a unique nature dictated by the natural conditions and economical capabilities. The city is located on rocky ground on one side and fertile land suitable for cultivation on the other side. It is bordered by the sea from the north and a relatively deep valley from the east and the Green Mountain chain from the south. The city acquired from traditional factors and environmental advantages dimensions rich in simplicity and beauty .Like other Islamic old cities, it is formed around a nucleus in the form of a central mosque, a place of leadership and meeting in which the educational assemblies are held and the market, which provides the a place for transactions and exchanges, and the Turkish ruler's house, which was a symbol of justice among the people. This nucleus is the vital center of the city where there is alongside the Great Mosque a number of shops and commercial premises, located in beautiful spaces and organized depending on the types of crafts and goods they hold. As for the internal roads, they were characterized by being alleys, narrow pathways and semi-straight. Since the road were narrow we find that the plan consists of a group of adjacent cells connected by internal routes, which have houses with contiguous walls, which depend on the internal courtyard for lighting and ventilation.



(Figure 3.13) Land use of the old city, Derna

(Figure 3.14) View of the market,Derna

(Figure 3.15) Side entrance of the market,Derna

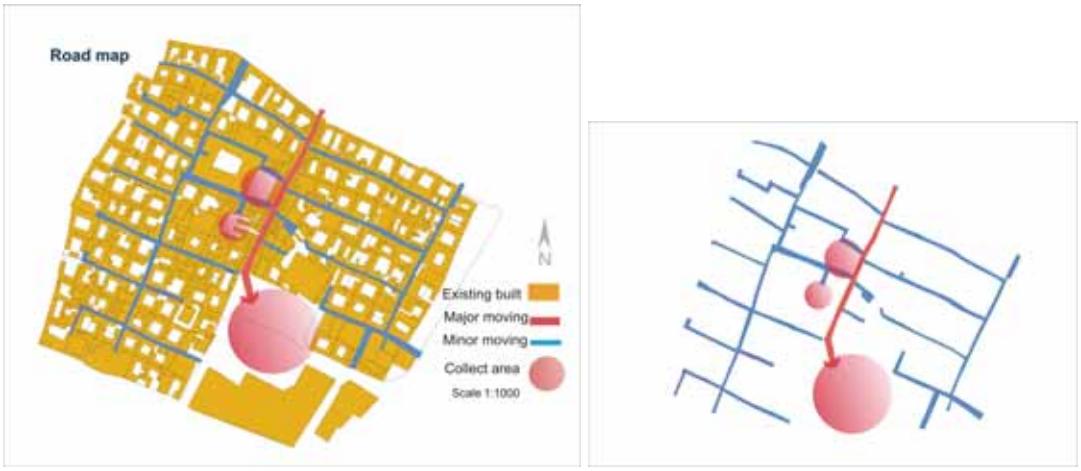
(Figure 3.16) Main entrance of the market

(Figure 3.17) Main entrance of the market,Derna

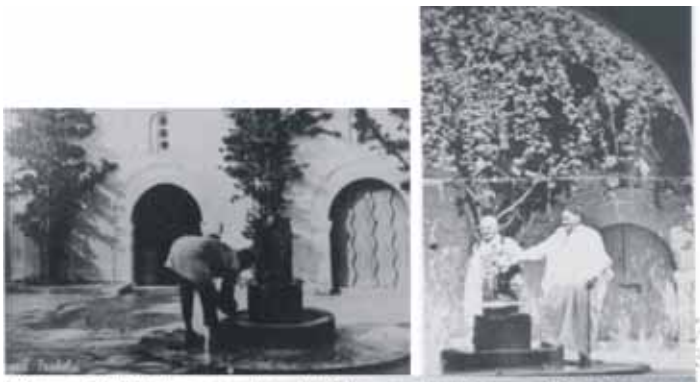
(Figure 3.18) Side entrance of the market,Derna

The most important landmarks in the Ottoman era:

The market; The market was the only main one in the city with two extra small branches the cobbler market and the herbalist market. Also connected to the market were two squares containing shops and stores which were separated by another small market for and leather and tanning.

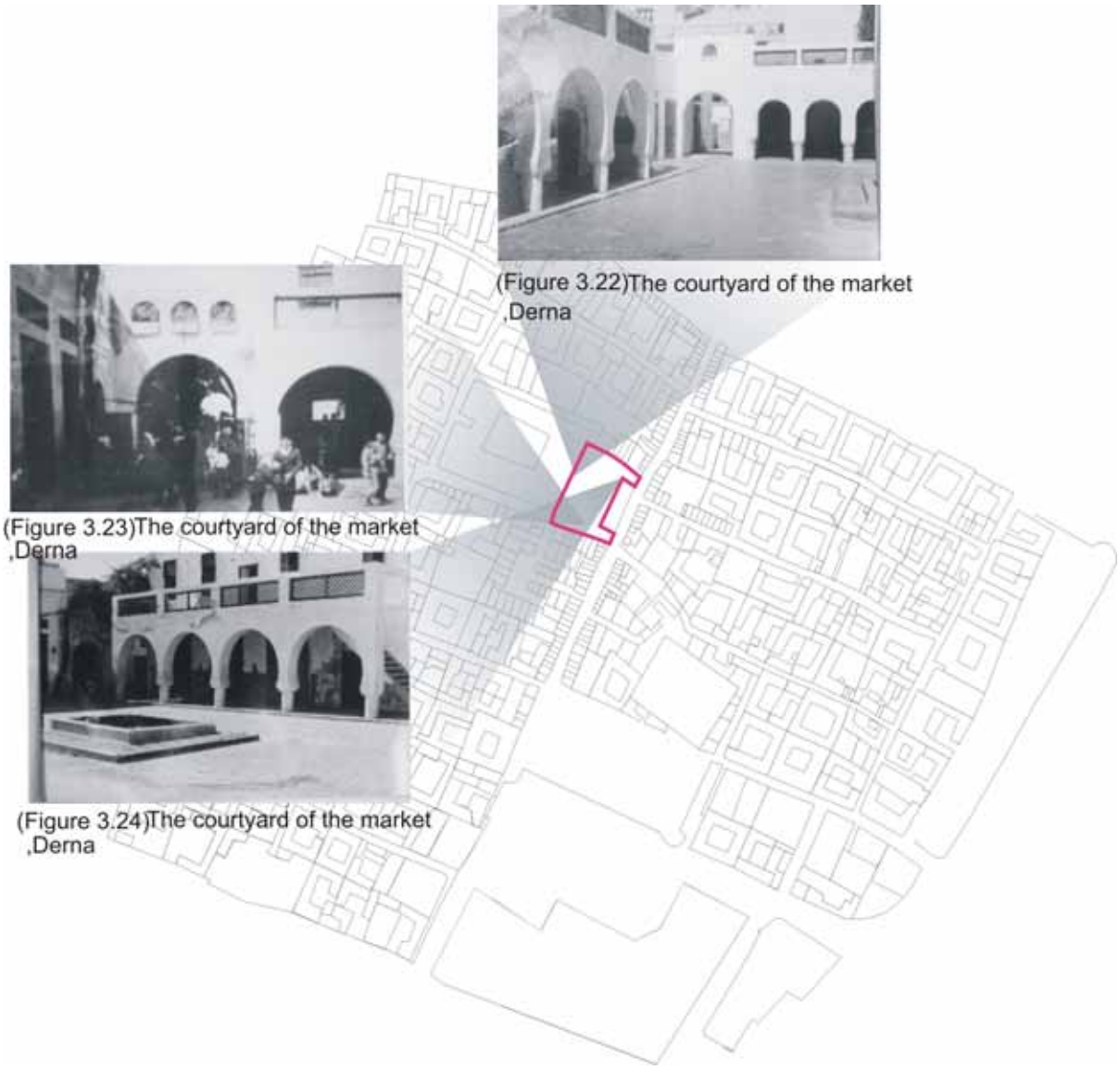


(Figure 3.19) Road map of the old city, Derna



(Figure 3.20) The courtyard of the market ,Derna (Www.trables.comr)

(Figure 3.21) The courtyard of the market ,Derna



(Figure 3.22)The courtyard of the market ,Derna

(Figure 3.23)The courtyard of the market ,Derna

(Figure 3.24)The courtyard of the market ,Derna

AL Rashid Mosque: It is an old mosque which was built more than 400 years ago. The Turkish governor Rashid Pasha renovated the mosque at its own expense in 1887.

Renovating the Mosque: The structure of the mosque which had cracked walls and roof and was near collapse was renovated. It was named after Rashid pasha who ordered the renovation using collected stones from the ancient city wall.

The Governor's Building (also for the Turkish troops and garrison): It was built in the municipal square and surrounded by a constructed wall with installed towers that were equipped with two old-fashioned cannons. This building was considered the official administrative headquarters of the Governor and was known as palace .It remained until after the Italian occupation and became their headquarters and the

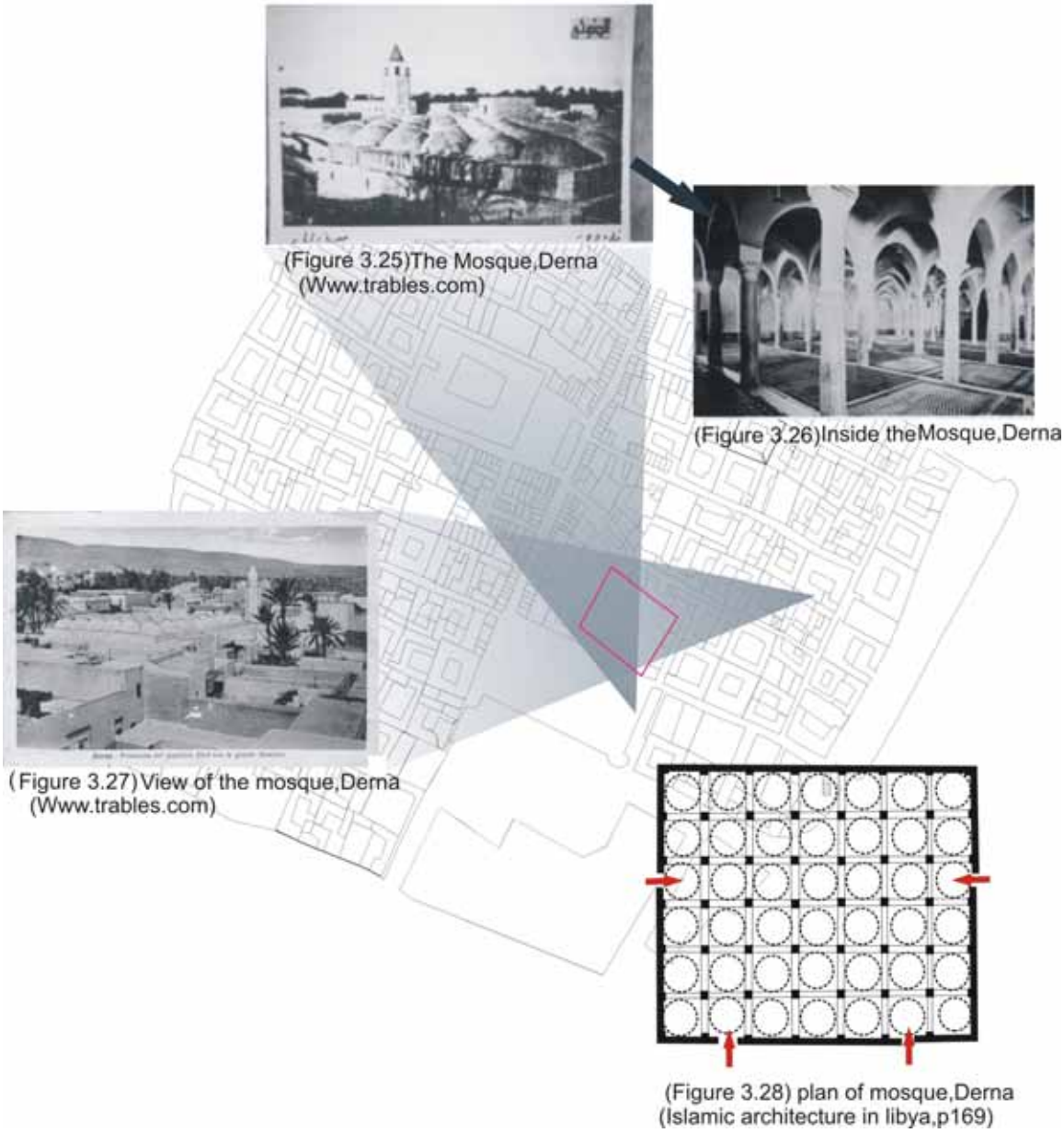
police were known as the royal carbineri .It was later removed and was replaced by a hotel.

The Municipal Building: This had the responsibility of cleaning squares and roads and lighting streets with kerosene lamps as well as supervising markets: the animal and grain markets, etc...

This building remained during the entire Italian era removed until 1968 when it was replaced by a large building of four floors.

The Post Office: The creation of the Post Office and of the wireless line which was established on the western side of the city near the beach under the supervision of German experts meant that radio signals could be received and sent to Istanbul via the island of Malta.

The Great Mosque: the largest mosque of the city and its most prominent landmark left by great reformer Mohammad Bey and consists of marble columns built on arches and domes about which there are two opinions: the first is that they were found by Muhammad Bey inside mountain caves and were the remnants of temples and second, is that they were brought in from the towns of Sousse and Shehat and had drawings of Greek origin. This mosque remained until the 1960s one of the largest and most beautiful mosques in Libya.



(Figure 3.25)The Mosque,Derna
(Www.trables.com)

(Figure 3.26)Inside theMosque,Derna

(Figure 3.27) View of the mosque,Derna
(Www.trables.com)

(Figure 3.28) plan of mosque,Derna
(Islamic architecture in libya,p169)

A description of the mosque: The solidity of architecture, the accuracy of engineering and the artistic beauty of Ottoman architecture are manifested in this building, which has a ceiling of 42 domes with geometrical arches-borne on 30 polished marble pillars surrounding its four corners .It also has a teak Minbar (the place where the Imam stands to deliver the Friday Sermon). The Minbar has exquisitely carved corners and sides. There is also by its side an eight- sided minaret which has a height of around twenty meters. Rooms were added. The length of the mosque from the inside is 29 meters and the width is approximately 23 meters with four doors; two on the western side, the third on the southern side and the fourth on the northern side. It can accommodate approximately two thousand worshipers (this

mosque was built by two engineers who came from the city of Istanbul, one died and was buried in the mosque)It was constructed in 1679 with the participation of the inhabitants of the city of Derna who inherited the skill of the Andalusian people and learnt from the Ottomans the art of architecture and construction, they contributed in the construction of domes and the establishment of masts and pillars as well as the ornamentation of the Minbar and the front gate. (AL Trapolci, 1999)

Canalization of water in the Ottoman Era; In the late 16th century AD channels were dug for the first time at the hands of the Andalusian families. Also at the hands of great reformer Mohammad bey, the Ottoman canalization extended considerable distances and included a large territory. The waterfall of Derna which lies eleven kilometers and 170 meters away from the city gives an average of 160 liters of water per minute and an electrical power valued at one hundred and two (watts per second) . The water originating from the city Derna in general is 350 liters per minute.

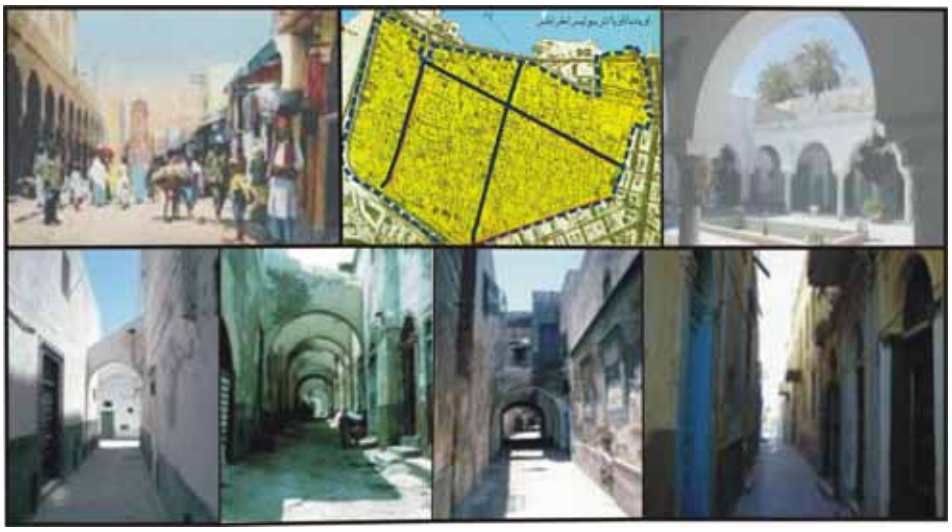
Handicrafts: Handicrafts and local industries such as shoe making, cloth weaving and metal trades were in addition to agriculture and trade the inhabitants' occupations.

Trade in the Ottoman Era: trade was lucrative with the Greek islands, particularly the island of Khania and used to promote the local garment trade, grain and sheep trade, particularly that which was exported to Alexandria and Greece in the spring of each year as the number of cattle exported was more than one thousand.

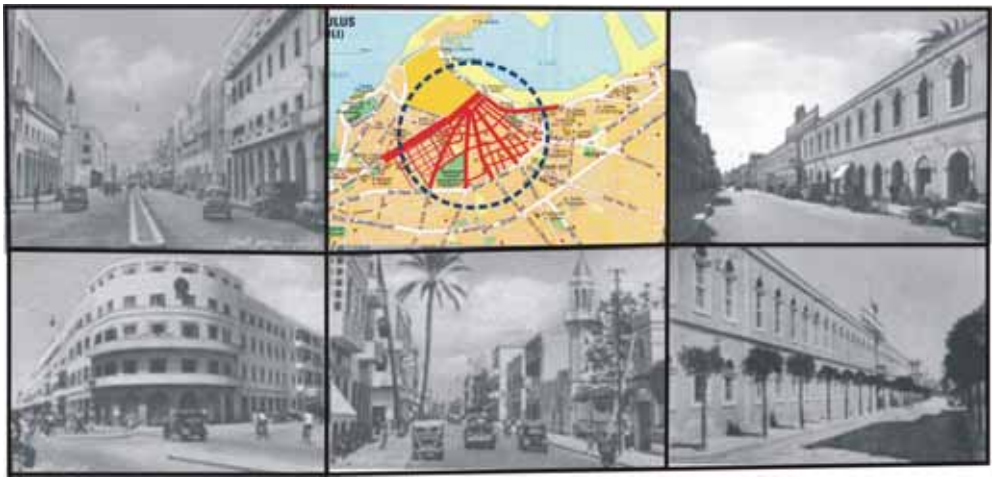
(Figure3.29) Derna city under the control of Italian colonialism in 1911-1943

3.3.3. The city under the control of Italian colonialism in 1911-1943:

"the city of Derna in the Italian era became two cities; an Arab city specified, whether within the walls or in a known area and another city with new maps that included organizational charts of roads and gardens and specific land uses .It can be noted that this system can be found in most Arabic cities of the west of north Africa i.e. two cities. Italian planning was clearly seen in the city of Tripoli in 1936."(Amaora, 1998)



(Figure3.30) Tripoli- old city urban character (www.tripolitania.com)

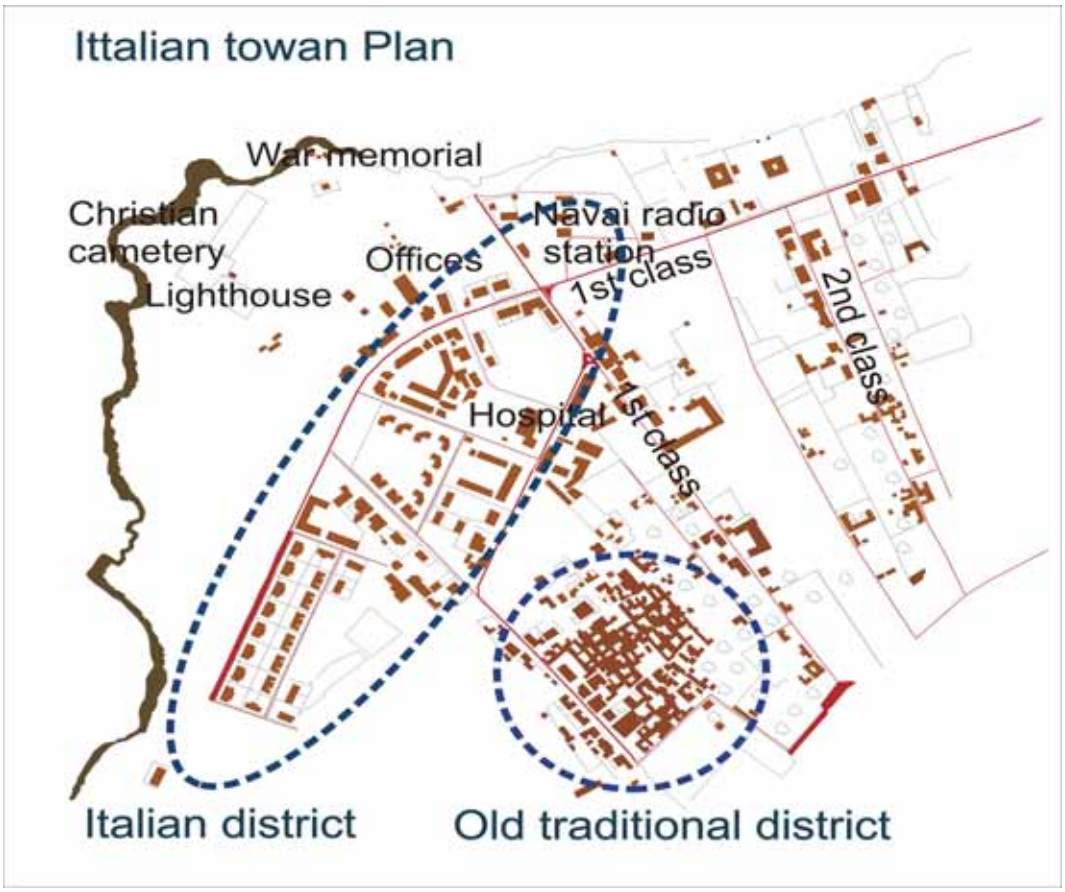


(Figure3.31) Tripoli- Italian urban character (www.tripolitania.com)

Italian colonialism was removed from Libya completely by the end of the first month of the 1943 and was replaced by the British Administration in both Burka and Tripoli with the French administration in the region of Fazan in the south, both extend ding for a period of ten years but they were military administrations adopting the existing system without adding anything new except officials. Thus the Engineering Department in the Green Mountain was British \Egyptian, French in Fazan, and Italian in Tripoli and that was due to the lack of the Libyan Arab architects or technicians. The period of the rule of these departments extended until 1952 and development in the expansion of cities was limited, the only change was the return of Libyans to their towns either returning to their homes or to share in the existing houses or replaces Italians who had left Libya. (AL Trapolci, 1999)

(Figure 3.32) Italian districts in Derna city, Derna

Description of the city in the Italian Era: The Italian colonialism had a strategy in architecture and urbanization; namely working on obliterating the landmarks of civilization and consequently obliterating the architectural identity as AL Jubelh district was changed, for the first time, to vertical premises to absorb the highest number possible of Italian colonialists. The local population was forced to move to the poorer areas which led to the emergence of tin shacks and huts on the outskirts of the valley .The new modern road network was played down for the first time and vertical buildings were constructed, the most important of which was the Municipality House. The city in this period combined together ancient and modern so that differentiation between divergent neighborhoods in terms of their social and population structures was possible. The manifestation of this duality is a phenomenon which was wanted and imposed by colonialism to create separation between two cultures; the old and the new, the modern and the traditional. There also appeared a difference-clearly – between old city neighborhoods and modern neighborhoods set aside for the colonists and some Jews .There also appeared random and tin shanty neighborhoods for the poor .In addition to that some parts of the old city which lay outside the outer city wall were demolished to build the broad roads needed to use cars as a new means of transportation.



(Figure 3.33) Compare between Italian district and old traditional district, Derna

(Figure 3.34) Old city building,Derna
(Www.trables.com)

(Figure 3.35) Italaian building,Derna

(Figure 3.36) Old city road,Derna

(Figure 3.37)Italian district road,Derna
(Www.trables.comr)

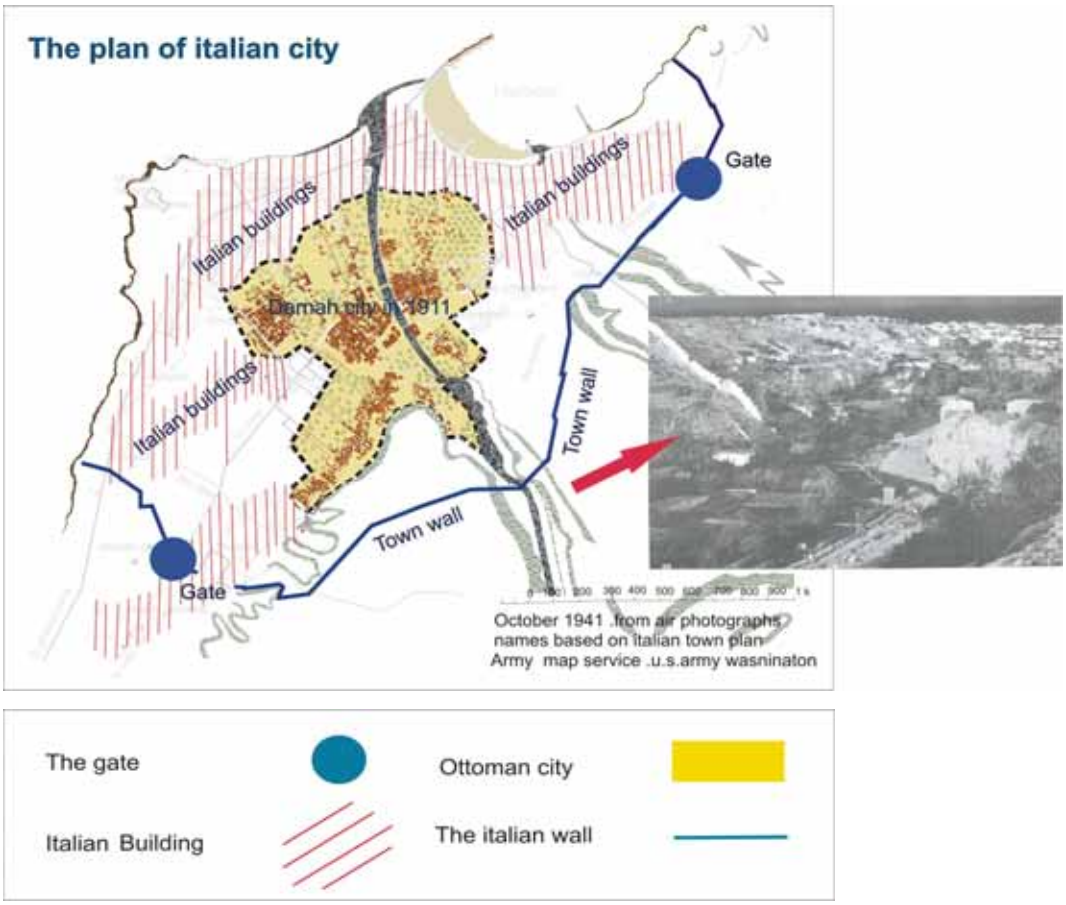
A description of the Italian neighborhood: The Italian houses were characterized by their externally decorated appearance, facades open to the outside, wide balconies and apartments with rooms separated by corridors. Villas were widely used by the occupier. They were huge sophisticated forms which architects had artfully decorated on the outside surrounded by a green area or garden. The neighborhood also had wide streets and low population density. It was also the biggest pattern in the city at that period. (Tafer, 2001)

Italian neighborhood	Traditional neighborhood
wide roads	narrow streets, some times they are covered
high- measurements Wide balconies and high windows, Italian construction was characterized with high measurements even in the doors and windows	low- measurements
separated buildings were built with decorated facades that open outside	dense buildings were built with decorated facades that open inside on the internal courtyards

(Table 3.1)Compare between Italian neighborhood and traditional neighborhood

Features of the Italian Era:

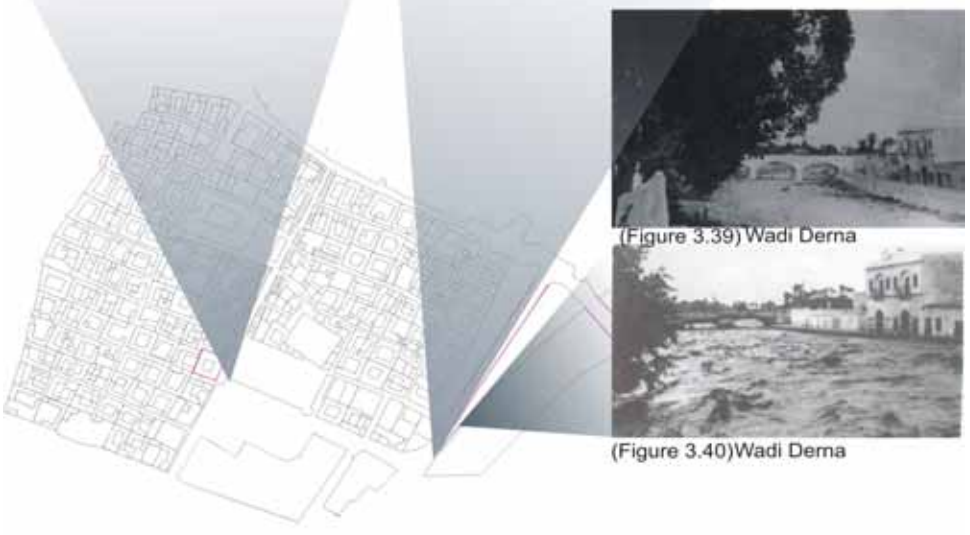
The construction of the outer wall: The occupation authorities began constructing the rock wall after the first years of their advent to the city .With a height of about three meters and a length of about three kilometers, it had several small apertures for observation and four doors, each door had a small castle used as a residence for guards .The guards exaggeratedly watched everything that entered or left. It should be noted that the city of Derna is the only city that the Italian occupation authorities fenced with a wall which indicates its connection to the resistance (Mujahedin). (AL Trapolci, 1999)



(Figure 3.38) Analyses of Derna city under the control of Italian Colonialism, Derna

(Figure 3.37) Italian building

(Figure 3.38)Side street of old city ,Derna



(Figure 3.39) Wadi Derna

(Figure 3.40)Wadi Derna

The Bridge: It linked the opposing sides of the valley in the middle of the city Construction began in 1914 and ended in 1916. It was built of stone and has three openings for cars and both sides there are pedestrian sidewalks.

The Civilian Hospital: It was established in 1914 and had an Italian doctor and a number of nurses (Catholic nuns).It was located on the east side of the beach.

The Telephone and Post Office: Also established in 1941, it consisted of two floors; the ground floor was for the post office and telephones and the upper floor was the headquarters of the City Court, with an Italian judge presiding. It was known as the Trbionar building.

Agricultural Service centre: established in the early 1920s on a large area of land in AL Jubelh and was divided into several sections ; Italian agronomists staff office, and there is a post with two vertical cranes each with a cylindrical fan revolving with the wind to withdraw groundwater and irrigate plants.

A new anchorage for the port: It was established on the eastern side of the city Derna and the Ottoman port was canceled which was established in the second Ottoman era .The transport institutes prospered and the city had six institutions for marine transportation.

Italy seized many of the lands and properties under the pretext that they belonged to the Ottoman Empire and have devolved to the Italian Administration. During the years before the World War the city of Derna witnessed a wide renaissance in building and construction the forefront of which was the establishment of a building especially for the Italians in the western part of the city and the establishment of a military barracks known as Sabatini. In addition to that, there was construction and expansion of roads, and paving of squares and the renewal of some of the old institutions. There was also active trade movement and increased marine modes of transport specifically those linking the towns of Derna and other Libyan ports and the Italian cities, bearing in mind that this revival was confined to the colonizer, with the sons of Libya used as hired help and workers only.

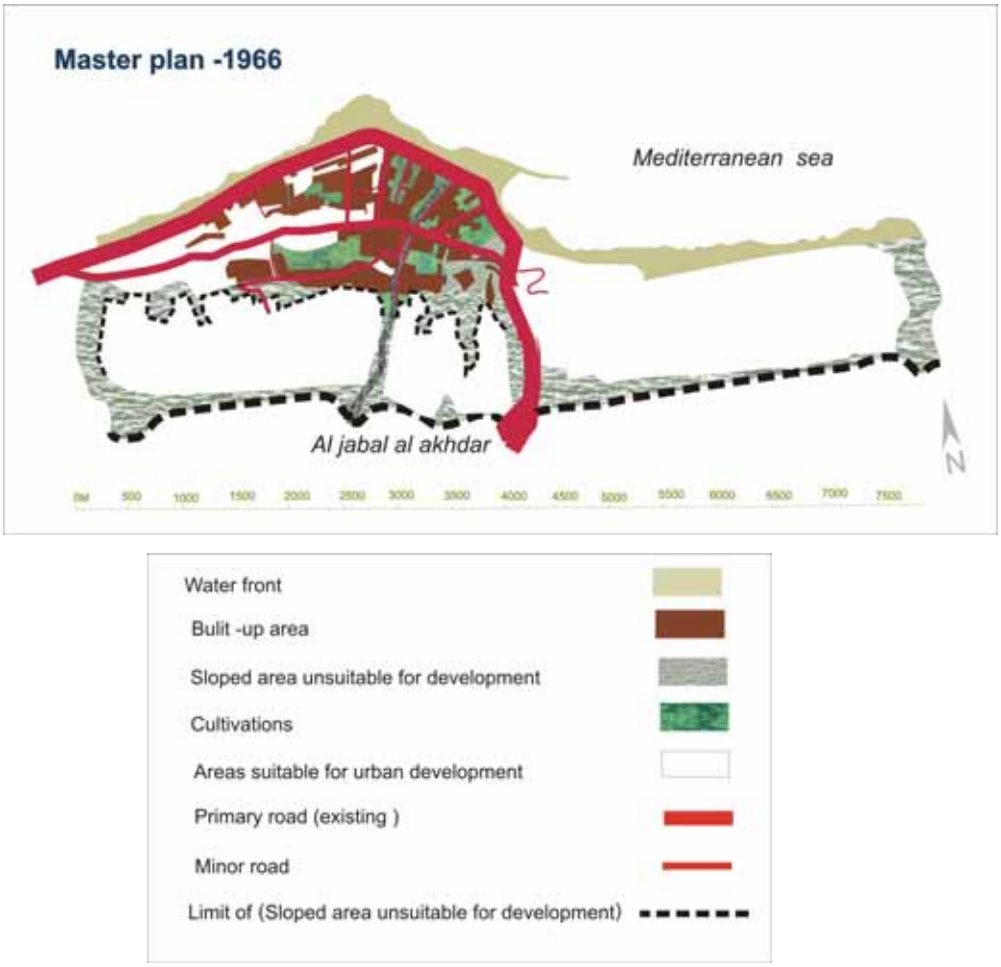
Agriculture in the Italian Era: Farming in Derna was located in the 160 hectares of orchards rich with date palms, bananas, fruit trees, vegetables and pulses which were watered by three springs (Ayn Derna, Ayn AL Bilad, Ayn Bo Mansour) also on the eastern side behind the slope, there is AL Fatyeh area which is a uniformly flat area over five thousand hectares of the most fertile land and surrounded by fountains of

water. As for the western side of the city, it has good soil and abundant waters from underground springs. The southern regions are interposed with valleys, gorges and forest with the finest types of fruit. This is a quote from an Italian writer about the town of Derna (These crops will double, notably good pulses and fruits which are exported to Italy) and he also says "the ideal location as well as pure, clear water and springs throughout the year and the proximity of a glorious beach, makes the city of Derna a unique location unequalled by Central Europe and Algeria nor Egypt". (AL Trapolci, 1999)

Trade in the Italian Era: There were shops for food, clothing and tools and shops of different types in addition to the Italian company for import and export. The port of Derna was very active and the number of marine institutions was six which specialized in ships which linked the city of Derna with other ports. There were ordered fortnightly vessels, linking the city with Alexandria, Izmir and Tunisia in addition to internal ships, which connected Derna to Tripoli and Benghazi .There were also boats and Greek ships, which came to the port of Derna in the spring and autumn, to buy fruits and local goods. All those shops and businesses, however, were in the hands of Italians, Jews and members of the Greek communities.

Digging canals in the Italian Era: The municipal government under took the job of fixing many of the canals and supervising the irrigation for a fee .They also delivered for the first time, drinking water to factories institutions and Italians' residents and the established water fountains in squares to provide water for the population.

3.3.4. The city in the era of independence, and under the control of the Allies 1943 – 1966

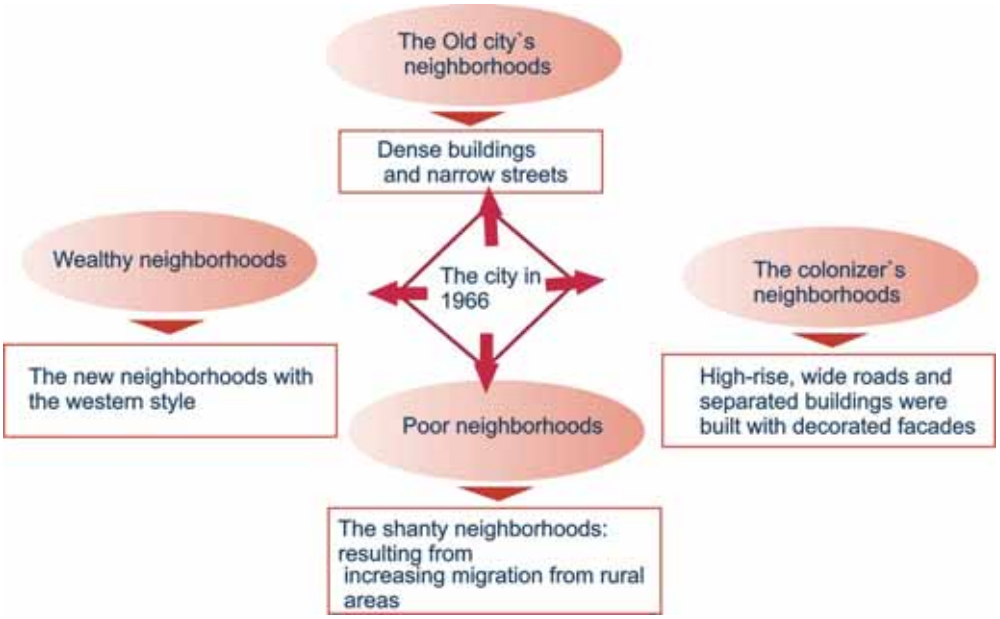


(Figure3.43) Derna city in 1966

The period of Italian colonialism's exit and the period of the presence of the British Department in Libya was that in which new neighborhoods emerged on the eastern and western outskirts of the city. The movement of construction during that period was over parts of the old town that emerged from the walls of the city and important parts of the fertile agricultural land which were renowned for their palm trees and banana trees. The walls which were built by the Italians and that surrounded the city were demolished; there also emerged a road network to connect the various neighborhoods together. Construction in this period was characterized by the imitation of the western style to some extent and the emergence of wealthy neighborhoods and poor neighborhoods.

After the departure of the colonialists, the city's original inhabitants abandoned the Old City for the colonial houses, leaving their homes leased to people who had migrated from the countryside. As for the very poor classes; they lived in tin shacks which become one of the features of the city during the time of Independence.

The city's characteristics: The migration of the rural population to the city led to an increase in the number of the population, which led to the phenomena of chaotic residences, and the spread of tin shanties.



(Figure3.44) Neighborhoods of Derna city in 1966

(Figure 3.45) View of the city
(Www.trables.com)

(Figure 3.46) View of the city
(Www.trables.com)

(Figure 3.47) Agriculture
,Derna(Www.trables.com)

(Figure 3.48) View of
wide Derna

(Figure 3.49) View of street,Derna
(Www.trables.com)

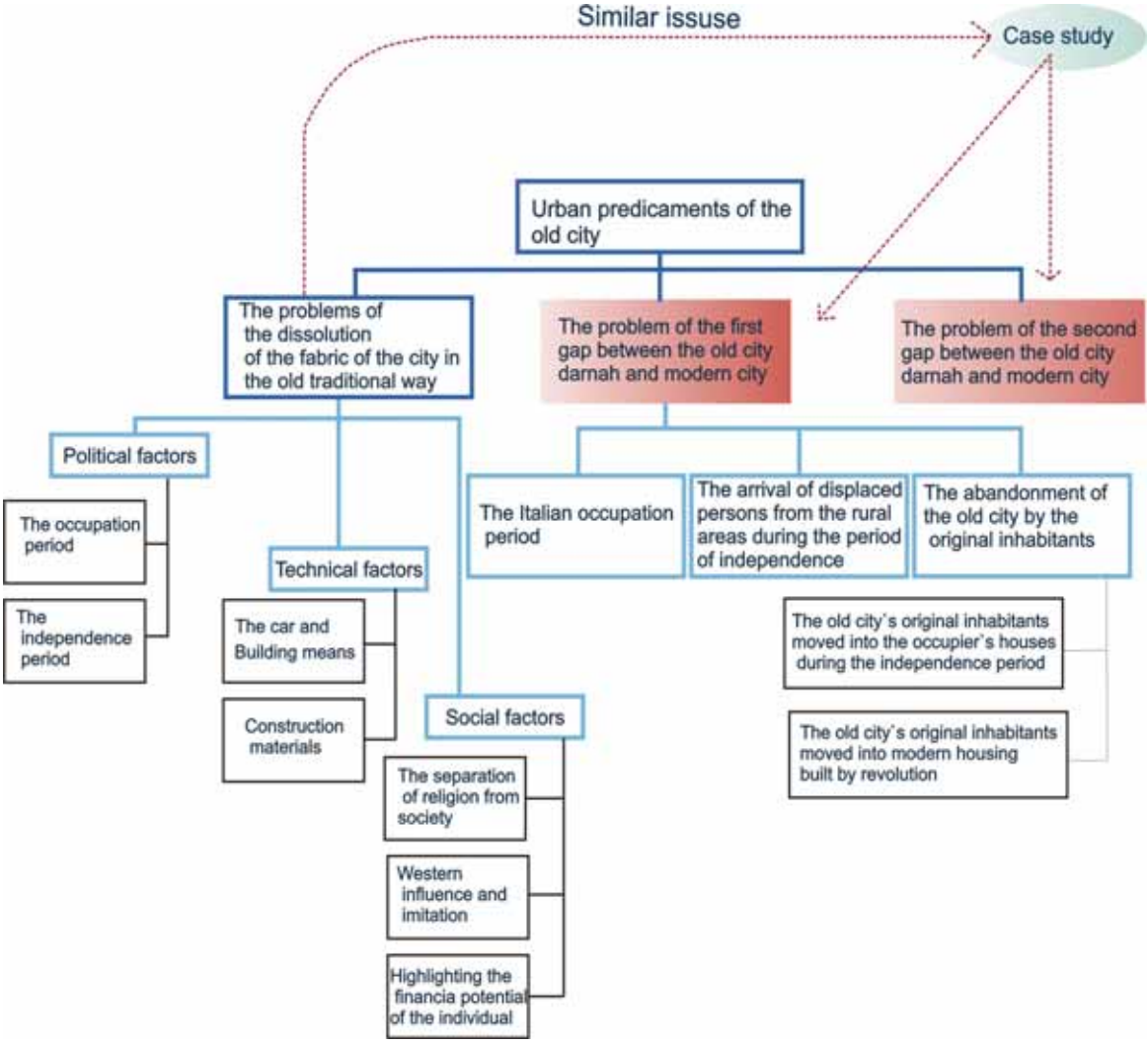
(Figure 3.50) Waterfall of the city .
,Derna(Www.trables.com)

Water in the Independence Era: The British Administration dominated the scope of irrigation and drinking water, new architecture began invading the farms and orchards and throwing aside fruit trees, palm trees, grains, pulses and even the river canals themselves. In 1968 part of the city's water was diverted to the city of Tobruk through a pipeline extending approximately 170 meters over the houses (Mansan German Company).(AL Trapolci ,1999)

That resulted in the shortage of irrigation water and the steady increase in private pipeline extensions to hundreds of homes and modern installations in both Derna or in the city of Tobruk, which led to a severe shortage of water in Derna in general. Today, the palm and banana trees, which were a feature of the city and in particular in the valley, side roads and yards of houses, all that wealth is lost forever.

CHAPTER 4

THE PREDICAMENTS OF THE OLD CITY



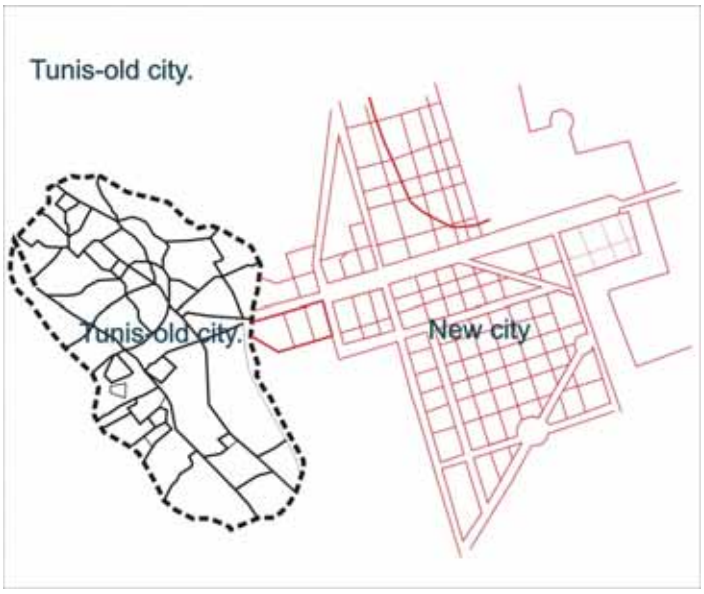
(Figure 4.1) Urban predicaments of the old city

The traditional city has elements and constituents which contributed in the composition of its distinctive characteristics and in defining its character. Some of these elements exist and are fixed throughout the ages. The Arab world was exposed to several new factors some of which had a superficial and slight impact society, while others could be regarded as major factors that influenced the change of the features of the traditional city the most important of which are:

4.1. The problem of the disintegration of the fabric of the old city

Political factors:

Arab civilization started and expanded with the beginning of the Spread of Islam which contributed to the innate evolving of the Arab city and which honestly reflected the values and concepts of the Arab Muslim society at that time and despite the absence of unified direction on the method of reconstruction and urbanization of cities in old Arab cities, they all were similar and identical in the East and the West in Asia and Africa with the exception of superficial differences linked to the local materials and financial capabilities and the external accents that were gained before Islam.



(Figure 4.2) Tunis-old city (AL Shahen, 1989, p48)

The occupation or foreign influence period: the Islamic State weakened and other forces emerged that were able to divide and control the Arab region. Those foreign powers aimed to impose their culture and civilization on all parts of the Arab world, each in their corresponding section; the British influence can be seen in some areas and the Italian and French in others.

The Period of Independence**:** The stability in security led to the migration from the country to the cities which created chaotic suburbs and overburdened the old parts which were left to collapse and be abused, and Governments were forced to resort to different methods for the establishment of suburbs and new cities in a state of urgency, borrowing from foreign sources to manufacture houses and develop urgent housing plans, etc. They borrowed ideas and planning capabilities through the

assignment of foreign advisers .And since those advisers were known for their pioneering in the area of planning and urban development , cities lost human involvement with its instinct, needs and a new element was added ;the foreign consultant.

Technical factors:

The car, means of construction and building materials:

The most important characteristic of the modern era is the speed and steadiness in the technical progress and the ease of its transition from one country to another. The transition of modern means such as means of transport, construction and manufacturing materials and multiple imports led to the loss of urban identity specific to each society. The world's major cities became similar in planning and construction. Arab cities were not exempt from this phenomenon as the Arab capitals have become duplicate models of American cities.

The Car: the car was given priority in the design considerations so that highways, parking spaces and entrances of houses were linked and set up to serve the car and facilitate its movement and thus the Arab city lost its humanitarian appearance in providing movement for the population of pedestrians and houses diverged from each other to give the car space and ratios between heights of building and the width of roads were different , shadows that protected pedestrians disappeared as did the wind, which with the existence of roads and alleys had previously cooled the streets.

Means of Construction: Modern technical methods marked the character of the city and facilitated the rapid removal of the old buildings and encouraged the construction of new types of buildings of varying heights and forms so the balance between architectural blocks in the city was disrupted and the line of the horizon changed and became a crooked line without regularity or stability.

Building materials: building material affected in the change in the Arab city .buildings with reflective glass and shining marble facades and smooth and painted concrete .Thus the Arab city became a myriad of disparate buildings, which each separately had its own distinctive beauty .Losing consistency and coherence between the city's buildings created an appalling building distortion.

Important Note**:** The above analysis does not aim to make modern technology redundant or to call for the prohibition of the car or the use of modern building methods and the return to the use of mud and other local primitive construction materials .Progress and making use of what others have reached in modern technology

is a fact of life and a tool of civilization. What we are calling for is to identify the real causes behind the dissolution of the urban fabric as well as that there may be a real benefit behind the knowing the reasons of the dissolution and discovering the old foundations which helped to build modern cities. This has been made clear by previous studies on the existence of the original foundations underlying the traditional cities which can be used to build the contemporary city. (And here we draw attention to contemporary technology which imposed its logic on modern architecture, and produced such reactions as it did from the pro-conservatisms is the same contemporary way that led to the emergence of awareness of the need to restore the previous results and facilitated the possibility of retrieving them.

For example : the car :the role of the car in the city is defined by the service it provides for the inhabitants, not as an overpowering element in the city and so that gives the priority in planning to pedestrians and their needs, as well as by estimating distances appropriate for the centers of attraction that fulfill people's needs and ensuring that buildings face the road for pedestrians while their service sides are connected to the rods used by cars instead of the current situation when buildings face the roads for cars and facades and pedestrians are neglected.

Construction: Taking care to organize heights and height ratios as well as construction ratios and their relation to pedestrian roads and roads reserved for cars to ensure proportionality between architectural blocks, their connection to the land and their ratio to a human's size.

Social factors:

A brief look at connection between the city and religion in the old cities: As a result of the fact that the Arab society is an Islamic society , cities exist within the framework of the teachings of the Islamic religion and the traditions of the Arab society and this is reflected in the sizes and the height of constructions , the quality of finishes ,respecting neighbor's buildings, maintaining privacy for the owner of the house and his neighbors and preserving the place of the mosque and facilitating access to the mosque which is visited five times a day .A square is also allocated for gatherings at the Feast prayer as well as the concept of trade and markets and other concepts.

The separation of religion: the concept of correlation between Arab cities and religion changed and the city became linked to the state and its urbanity.

Western influence and imitation: planning concepts borrowed from foreign advisers were not relevant to the real Islamic religion and the customs of the community; they stemmed from Western theories and experiments that have nothing to do with Islam and the result of that has led to two things: the mosque lost its position in the city and the balance between buildings was upset.

The Financial potential of the individual: every individual aimed to highlight his structure to overshadow the adjacent building without regard for the neighbors and also the change that came over the individual potential for the members of society and the social differences and layers that developed between them reflected on the creation of neighborhoods specific to each class. the concepts of individuals changed and led therefore to each individual trying to show their economic and social position, by showing off in construction and the use of building materials which reflect their abilities and capacities without regard to the neighbors .In fact sometimes going to great lengths to be different to preserve for themselves the special status in society as they imagine it. In the past, each neighborhood contained various groups of society and there were no looking down on the poor, no craving for distinctiveness and houses were close to each other and similar in building and materials.

The renunciation of manual professions and crafts and a desire to rise to office occupations **:**the availability of education and the industrial revolution changed the view of community trades and crafts, which were the basis of building a city and the Arab community has begun to look down on the trades and the city lost the source of its composition with the extinction of individuals who were able to use conventional construction materials and the traditional building movement waned despite its originality and compatibility with the prevailing climate and despite its availability.

4.2. The problem of the first gap between the Old City and the existing city of Derna

The city of Derna ,in spite of the difficult conditions it suffered, experienced a flourishing in architectural renaissance in a manner unprecedented for cities of the east coast of Libya .It was considered the second of old coastal cities in importance after Tripoli when the city of Benghazi collapsed totally. This is without considering the desert cities that have private wealth and still maintain their environmental standards, like the city Ghadamis.

The city experienced an architectural renaissance during the first Islamic conquest and the arrival of the first and second Andalusian families to the city, as well as the Ottoman period and the accompanying reconstruction of the city and the building of distinguishing and wonderful features present to this day .All that led to the area becoming rich in cultural treasures in addition to its natural wealth.

But talking about the city today is like talking about a missing treasure after the collapse that has occurred outside the city's walls and is still occurring inside its walls due to several factors:

The colonialism created an estrangement with the city's past, halted growth and civilization and re-planned the city according to a model of their original country's neighborhoods.

1. The advent of immigrants from rural areas during the end of independence and early of revolution led to the increasing growth of the population of the old city

2. The abandonment by the Old City's inhabitants:

The first migration: was during the period of independence when the city's original inhabitants moved into the occupier's houses

The second migration: was during the Revolution when the original inhabitants moved to new houses that build by revolution

Led to: advent of poorer strata of foreign workers and their moving into the old city houses

4.3. The problem of the second gap between the Old City Derna and the existing city

Modern planning and its negative effect on the old city which helped to:

1. Isolate the old city from modern life.

2. Created a two cities system within one city (Amaora, 1998)

Because changing the planning standards from what they were before in the sense of changing the foundations of modern planning from measures of man to the measures of the car also the broad street became the basic element of the urban planning today.

Old city today

The migration of the original inhabitants from their homes

The advent of poorer strata of foreign workers and their moving into the old city houses

Owners failed to provide maintenance due to the difficulty of doing so, (in the absence of appropriate revenue) and this lease helped in the deterioration of the situation and all these evidence of:

A lack of awareness of the importance of the Old City,

The lack of focus from responsible parties and even if there was any attention it is underscored by the first problem; lack of funding.

The lack of specialists in this field (Case study, Derna municipality)

CHAPTER 5
THE THEORY OF PRESERVATION, REHBILITATION AND REVIVING

5.1. The theory of preservation and rehabilitation in general

After mentioning the fundamental factors that had impacted the Old City and the emergence of other factors which increased loss and destruction in the fabric of many Arab cities and were exacerbated for many reasons related to the continuation of large planning and urban projects and the emergence of economic and social crises and their impact on the artisan and local production. The sense of the value of its architectural and civilization heritage rose and strengthened the fear of losing the remaining part of it. This was accompanied by increased activity from leading institutions in this area and in the forefront of which was UNESCO, which expanded its activity globally and regionally. Thus the call to preserve the fabric and constructs of those cities gained an objective element, becoming in the eighties of this century a major factor impacting the policy adopted in the renewal and development of these cities.

It is known that reviving an old residential area or part of an old t city is due to the traditional value of this area and to society's consciousness and awareness of the importance of highlighting its identity, therefore many countries try to maintain the old, which is always the past with its great features, hope for the age and sense of value inherent in the nature of its architecture and the preservation of the old. If resolved with high level solutions, this shown the community's awareness and its connection to its heritage and the continuity of its features. Hence we define maintenance as the renovation and maintenance processes, which are carried out on a building of archaeological or heritage value to preserve it from demolition and disappearance. It is a process aimed at preserving the past of those buildings.

The contemporary movement of preservation and rehabilitation in Europe and America:

In the eighth century, there was a widespread, high level of respect for the premises of the past and in the nineteenth century they became intellectual nourishment for middle class travelers. In the same decade in Europe there appeared, specifically in England and France as well as the United States organized movements for preserving public historical landmarks; the calling for the protection of the historical legacy in England began about 1770, France devised its international agency for the Conservation of Historical monuments in 1831 and in America, the movement of preservation played a

role in the formation of the Mont. Irion Ladies' association in 1831. Prizing the remnants of pre-industrial society's culture increased in the Western world, where the movement of manufacturing was increasing in intensity and force with a growing attention in particular by the most sensitive educated sectors in Western society to historical monuments. At that time, a new architectural generation, The Bughouse appeared throughout the Western world calling for the liberation of construction and organization of gardens from the bondage of the past methods, and with the emergence of means of establishment and the development of demolition methods in an unprecedented manner, there also appeared sorrow and regret for the destruction of old high -quality structures for new development. However with the first and second world wars enhance the fear of losing the past was enhanced either gradually or immediately; during the First World War there were attempts to write about the destruction of some old buildings of London. Influential applied practices appeared like building new housing on the outskirts of cities and neglecting the rehabilitation of existing urban centers, while the land in those centers, which began to include offices and shopping centers, escalated. The re-operation of an old fabric requires high intensity of work and increasing cost. It was increased by the presence of tax support that allows wasting money on the demolition of buildings and prevents new construction. Here the principles of economic forces played a role as due to economic inflation ,it was found that reusing historical buildings to contain the contemporary activities was more beneficial socially and economically in the area of urban renewal and the preservation of the characteristics of their cultural and historical civilization and at the same time as the planners and city officials recognized the failure of many programs of urban renewal and the evacuation of slum dwellers in the 1950s and 1960s and mid 1970s , the preservation of the urban environment became the umbrella for many development programs and communities. The devastation wrought by the two world wars had an effect on the feelings of awareness of the importance of monuments and sites with historical and artistic values to human civilization and thus the need to preserve it and respect its existence. This was further crystallized with the promulgation of laws and regulations such as the International Charter of Venice in 1964, which is considered the most important and influential document in the international plan to set up the principles for dealing with topics such as historical buildings and sites and discrimination for maintenance and preservation work, as well as conventions and the recommendations of UNESCO which were internationally

validated in Paris in 1972. Several international organizations and agencies dealing with the issue of conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of neighborhoods and historic monuments were formed in the West, both in Europe and America .This was driven by the economic impact from the benefits to tourism in addition to the cultural motives. The interest in reviving entities is part of a movement of restoration with more comprehensive civilization dimensions and seeks to make the most substantial benefit and at the same time demonstrate its commitment to its own identity. It is a shift from rehabilitation to contemporary maintenance so that it can take its role in contemporary life.

The preservation movement in the Arab world:

The informed principle of preservation of architectural heritage in Arab countries is coupled with the establishment of departments and institutions and organization of various national preservation laws and legislation, since the beginning of and during the 20th century, especially in the last quarter.

The preservation movement in Egypt: It can be said that Egypt was the first among the Arab countries in this regard as the first institution for preservation emerged there in 1880. The Egyptian Antiquities Authority and the Society for the Preservation of Egyptian Architectural Resources are responsible for preservation in Egypt today; the latest heritage protection law that they made was in 1983, carrying the No. 117.

The preservation movement in Iraq: As for Iraq, it has expanded the duties of the old Antiquities departments which have existed since 1923 with the enactment of the Public Antiquities and Heritage law in 1979 while continuing working with the old law passed in 1924 and amended several times, most recently in 1974.

The preservation movement in Morocco: attention to architectural preservation started in Morocco at the beginning of the century in 1910 as some French enthusiasts of Moroccan architecture were attracted and were interested in developing planning and architectural policies in order to preserve some of the cities and it crystallized into what is known as the Fine Arts and Monuments Department that took care of preservation.

The preservation movement in Syria**:** As for Syria, the first legislation passed in this area was the Antiquities Law No. 39 in 1974 this law was only about the old side, and in 1966 law No. 222 was issued which protected the more modern side on condition that it possesses urban, historical and artistic distinction as well as providing protection for urban and historical areas and calling for their designation. The

responsibility of preservation in Syria is shared by four government bodies; the Department of Antiquities, the Ministry of Religion, the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Planning. The Syrian government set aside an area for loans and subsidies for the purposes of maintenance work and the preservation which accounts for 50% of the cost.

The preservation movement in Saudi Arabia**:** the Antiquities law of 1962 authorizes the Department of Museums and Antiquities in the Ministry of Education with the responsibility of preservation and protection of monuments and heritage.

The preservation movement in Tunisia**:** There is significant interest in the preservation of historic buildings, schools and mosques walls, and so on.

To understand the process of maintaining, its specific recommendations should be mentioned:

1) Repair, maintenance and preservation of the buildings by isolating them from the modern city.

2) The use of traditional materials identical to the original materials and the restriction of any modern processes that blur the original features.

The problems of preservation's current situation:

The problems are divided into defects in the process of preservation itself and other problems impeding the implementation of preservation.

The defects of the process of preservation:

The process of isolating and preserving buildings:

A restored archaeological building, home or neighborhood could no longer be something confined without links to the active centre of the city and the city's extended outskirts which were crowded with rural immigrants and many of the achievements of preservation became memorial buildings and museums, isolated from the vital context of civilization both in and out of cities and confined to being symbols and themes for the scientific study of the researchers and historians.

Analysis **:** the world is made up of relationships rather than things and there is no importance in the application of each element in any given case itself and this nature is determined by the relationship with other elements of the relationship in that situation. In short, we cannot realize the full importance of any entity or experience except on the basis of its interaction with the structure that it is a part of, and on this basis the concept of isolating heritage sites from the surrounding environment on the pretext of preserving them is understood as it loses the relationship with its

surrounding environment, thus losing their role in the present society. Consequently, no unit has any importance except through the relationships it creates with other units.
- The type of relationship :the relationship between the restored building and the outside and the inside, public and private as well as relations specific to pattern and style and functional relationships , aesthetic relationships , environmental relationships and formative relationships ; some of which fall within the internal relations of the structure or unit.

The process of preserving the building or the locations from change:

No building or site can remain as it is and move through the ages untouched by change.

It must be noted here that there are clear indications that show no building can freeze in time and remain untouched by change :What the laws for maintenance, renovation and preservation of archaeological sites and heritage have stated on the basis that there is no room for deviation from the limits of the law as errors often occur during maintenance and repair work and these mistakes, both simple or gross, are an indication of the inability to restore the building to its original state.

The second issue arises from the operations of addition, deletion or replacement of parts of the structure to be preserved which are parts that possess real documentation and information about their origin. The issue is to establish the extent of the replacement, addition or deletion and the lack of access to materials identical to the original material of the building, which is a controversial situation as no new material however precise its characteristics can be identical to the original.

The third problem is that these historical parts do not possess information, documents or designs to confirm how they were and therefore are subject to guesswork and then necessarily laws are needed in restoration in the traditional practice of keeping the building from change.

Other problems impeding the process of maintaining:

1) The lack of required financial and human resources.

2) Inadequate administrative units and competent, trained personnel to apply these processes.

3) The division of responsibilities among several different parties with different points of view as well as the lack of registration and documentation regulations for the special legislation sufficiently able to protect the heritage of civilization.

4)More importantly, there is the problem of a sense of responsibility and awareness on the overall level of communities that do not comprehend in many cases such plans in this area and this is due to the failure of the competent authorities to raise community awareness through the media.(AL Muhdi, 1997).

5.2. A contemporary theory of the transformation from preservation to revival

-Revival: is the revival of architectural products and reinstating their role in life i.e. the relationship of the past with the present and future .Revival refuses to separate the past from the present.

Rehabilitation:-represents the side of modern society and its relationship to the building and is not limited to just giving a simple limited function to the building and not according special laws to preserve.

Preservation: is the process of preserving all the historic maintenance work aimed at preserving the past of those buildings or sites.

Revival is the process between the preservation and rehabilitation as it absorbs renovation work to integrate these architectural structures in contemporary human society, regardless of the engineering and construction processes which range from but does not exceed the two processes.

Analysis: the building or site where maintenance is preserving those features through an architectural and historical study. On the other hand, rehabilitation works on a contemporary architectural study and functional uses whose nature may require certain dealing with the structure in question. This function might be, in fact, cultural like temporary cultural activities, such as tourism or cultural festivals exhibitions or certain trades suitable to the nature of the building. This is usually the case when the building is distinguished by artistic and historical value; if the building has modest value, it can be used to contain office jobs.

The aims of revival**:**

1) Any product subject to revival turns out to be a modern product, more or less different from its past entity and therefore, this contemporary production and not others would be the future heritage.

2)Historic buildings are today part of the cultural and civilization human properties with their artistic and architectural designs .The question of involving monuments, historic buildings and sites falls within the contemporary and vital functions of society and the best way to protect them. In the process of reviving the old parts of the

city modern architectural solutions become acceptable and sometimes necessary, these solutions come under revival.

Transformation: Changing from the perpetuation of buildings, heritage sites, archaeological and maintain them and stopping with them at this limit, made those buildings sacred hallmarks sanctified ,eternal and untouchable while all the problems are subjective imposed by the movement of change, which is also called factors of the deterioration inherited architectural production its various aspects caused firstly and lastly by those inept rigid calls to sustain architectural heritage forgetting that buildings or sites cannot be (cultural heritage) unless it has had a participating presence in its community.

Revival does not agree with preservation in: Revival does not agree with the issue of making the least possible changes on the urban product or the question of sticking to construction materials and techniques similar to the original, because Revival is governed by the new laws that fall between the distinction between the removal or addition in favor of the continuation of the building in the future and demolition, sabotage and distortion.

Revival agrees with preservation in:

1) The imposition of sanctions that would contribute to preventing the demolition of those buildings or sabotaging or deface them.

2) Creating of units of control to oversee the application of this system.

3) Controlling the manipulation of the documents of those buildings.

4) Raising community awareness through mass media for the protection of buildings and sites through acts of sabotage and loss. (AL Muhdi, 1997)

5.3. A call to benefit from and develop the foundations of the Traditional Old City

As we have stated previously, people can not be directed to live in a way they believe to be a relic of the past. The needs and the potential of society have changed and evolved and noting the new has become a feature of this age. Therefore we do not advocate copying from the past literally and without discrimination because what was good for the conditions of the past might not necessarily work for the requirements and aspirations of the current age .The repetition of formal qualities from past monuments may lead to the opposite of what we hope will be a confirmation of the

sophistication of the past civilization. We advocate the study of the bases that previous cities have been formed on and the secret of their success at that time and their responsiveness to the needs of their societies.

Two important points must be focused on : that the foundations of old towns can be exploited and developed in a way that would fit our societies today , not putting the past behind our backs with its pros and cons on the pretext that it is a relic of the past. "The old city may be more developed or civilized than the modern cities; the fact that a city is planned on scientific bases does not mean that it is sophisticated." (AL Shahen**,** 1989)

For example: the Gulf states are full of outstanding works that are characterized by their traditionalist, in fact some of them received global prizes such as Al Kindi Square by the famous architect Ali AL Shaaybi .Another example that employs traditional ideas in modern enterprises is the neighborhood of the Laborers' City in Damman that has proved after almost five decades, the possibility of absorbing and employing traditional ideas ,principles and elements together to provide modern architectural requirements and programs .In a study of the city of Dammam by Ali AL Najm, the following questions were asked :

Could modern projects absorb traditional ideas? Should the traditional idea be copied literally to provide originality in the modern enterprise? Will providing traditional ideas in modern enterprises be a form of sabotage?

"Traditional principles did not have the status of sabotage, backwardness and old-fashioned thinking while employed in modern enterprises, but rather provided the future projects with better performance and continued use. So modern projects (to some extent) ably absorbed the traditional principles and made the best use of them to support their functions and the requirements of their modern architectural programs." (www.arch.arab.com)

Identifying the traditional elements of the city and advocating their utilization: to identify and develop the traditional elements of the Arabic city and ensuring their position on sites that are suited to the traditional importance and to the relations with each other (these elements were mentioned earlier).

1) The mosque and its school which is a learning religious center of the city.
2) The public square of the city which is a place of convergence and assembly.
3) The shaded markets.
4) The home as the basic unit of the city

5) The shaded alleys which are the life lines of the city and the links between its various components. These elements can be benefited from and developed in line with the needs of society.

Taking into account population compatibility: Through benefiting from the manner in which traditional planning city achieved this goal through the creation of neighborhoods that promote harmony and friendliness among people and had a square suitable for people meeting and children playing.

Pedestrians:-Old cities used pedestrian pathways, separate from cars, leading off to the main and ancillary services that take into account the measurements of man and are shaded by trees with shading side walls in some places and the provision of simplified rest areas.

Traffic: Giving cars a separate network from the pathways while maintaining the grading of importance for the roads with the necessity of avoiding motorways' going through housing groups and only allowing the roads to pass along them and then branch out into service roads and making sure that motorways are linked with housing and public buildings through service entrances and not the main facade. Status: Making sure that the facades of residential and public buildings face inside so that they are enjoyed in environmental conditions associated with the person who is using them.

The relationship between buildings and roads: linking the main entrances and facades with the movement of pedestrians, not cars to confirm this movement and support it.

The points of convergence: Taking care to set aside areas for gatherings, festivals and group activities and giving them importance in their development, which ensures the availability of means of comfort and protection from various weather conditions.

The merger between the different groups in society: One of the foundations of Arabic city planning is the mix of economic levels among residents; there is no specific area for high classes and another for middle classes and a third for poor or low classes, but a single region or neighborhood combines these diverse categories but with homogeneity and coordination. And this is what made Lockerbouzay review the anarchic conditions in the cities of the 1920s and 1930s of the last century in order to justify his idea of the functional city .He highlighted the uneven distribution of land, population and resources in the city and he said that the anarchic situation was due to the negligence of one of the fundamental democratic principles of contemporary civilization: the principle of equality of human beings. The uneven distribution of land

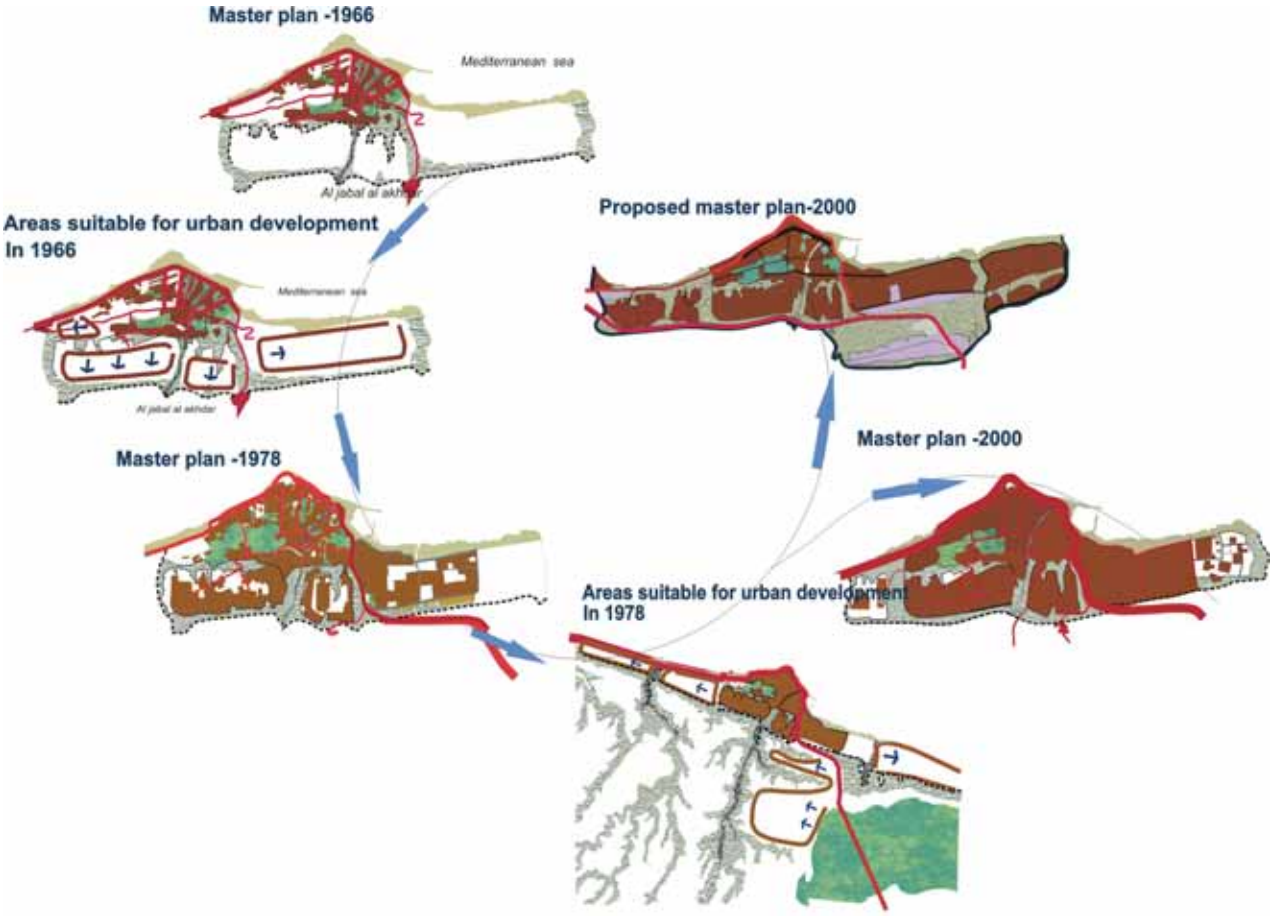
and resources is unjust and a reflection of social injustice and he said that the areas that are the most populated in cities are in the worst parts - (bad guidance, exposure to the smoke and gases of industrial waste, exposure to the hot sun ... etc.) As for good housing, which has fresh air (wealthy homes) it is in the best areas, protected from inappropriate winds.

SECTION II

URBAN PREDICAMANTS OF THE EXISTING CITY

CHAPTER 6

THE SECOND EXPANSION OF THE DERNA CITY FROM 1966 TO 2000



(Figure 6.1) The second expansion of Derna city from1969 to 2000

6.1. The first generation plans in 1968-1980

The Ministry of Planning and Development in Libya during the period of independence entrusted in March 1966 the Greek company Dioxides with the mission of studying Derna and other cities. (Doxiadis, 1984)

The city in 1966

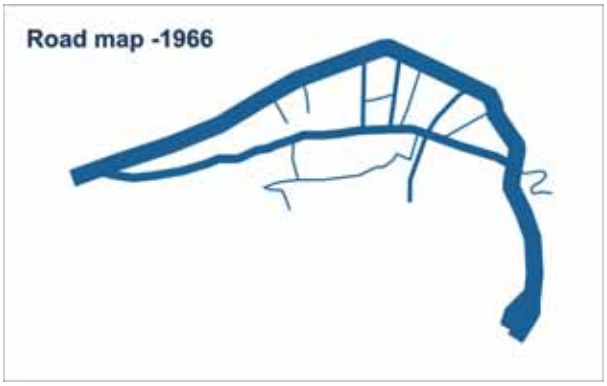
The area of the city was 463.27 and the city limits were AL Makar from the south, the sea from the north, the Muslim cemetery from the west and the military barracks from the east, large tracts of agricultural land were located within the city fragmenting

its structure. There is also a clear difference in the structure of its neighborhoods as a result of the different periods of reconstruction and development of the city. There is also a weak network of roads from the remnants of roads built by the colonial power. (Doxiadis, 1984)

The problems of the city in 1966

Chaotic city neighborhoods: in the absence of real urban planning in the city, it is natural that the city's expansion was chaotic. After the colonizer's departure, who had stopped the development of the city for a long time-except for his own modern neighborhoods , chaotic neighborhoods appeared in AL Makar and Abu Mansour, while modern buildings were constructed in the western section of AL Jubelh.

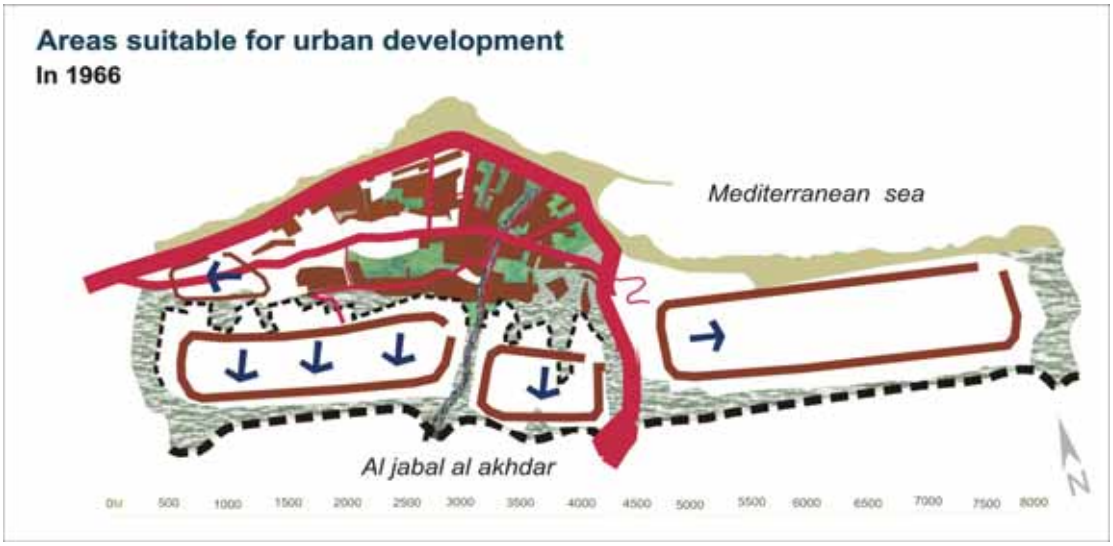
Fragmented structure of the city: The city surrounding by a number of the valleys, two more along the two parties eastern and western parts of area and important valley is the valley which is in the center of it. (Doxiadis, 1984)



(Figure6.2) Road map -1966

The absence of a real network of roads: it accounted for 3.14% of the area of the city, i.e.14.50 hectares. (Dioxides, 1984)

Poor city services: the city lacks modern industrial services except for good handicrafts which accounted for 1.29% of the area of the city. There is also a lack of parks and playing fields which only make up 0.39% of the city's area. (Doxiadis, 1984)



(Figure 6.3) Areas suitable for urban development in 1966

The trends of the first expansion of the city:

The institute limited the city's expansion to beyond the first southern slope to set up Lawanda and Sheena neighborhoods .he other expansion was to the east and the west, to provide wide open spaces that could be built on outside the city limits. There is also an empty space inside the city equaling 29.18%of the total city area.

The objectives of the first proposed plan of the city (the first generation plan)

1) Pooling the main administrative, commercial and cultural functions in the centre of the city facing the sea.

2) Setting uses for the recreational and social areas facing the sea.

3) Preserving wide agricultural lands.

4) The expansion of the city in the form of new residential neighborhoods in the first southern slope and towards the east.

5) Establishing a new industrial zone in the eastern region to attract the population.

6) A proposed network of roads for the city: the city requires a road network covering 155.5 hectares.

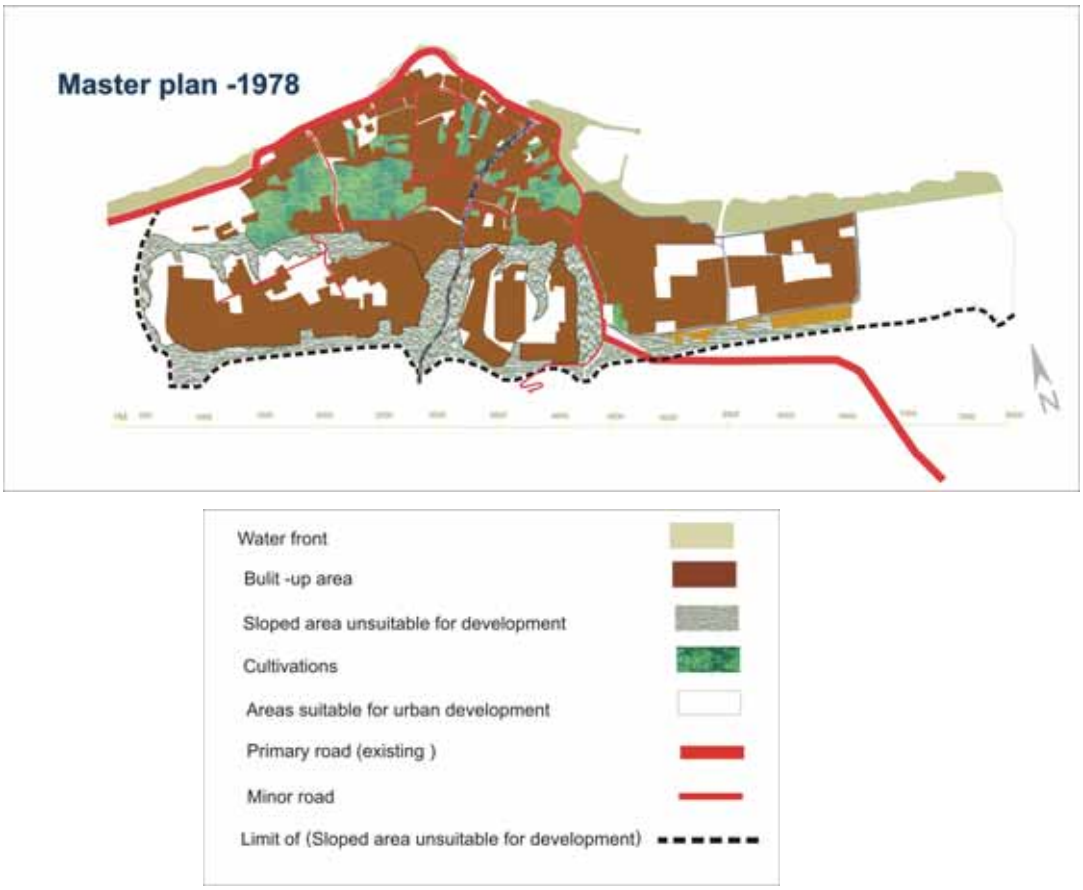
The Main Coastal Road: running parallel to the coast of the sea in the north, creating a boundary separating the city from the sea and the proposed regional road links between the towns of Tobruk and Benghazi and will remain the main road of the city later. (Doxiadis, 1984)

The Main Interior Road: the existing road extends from east to west passing through the centre of the city as is illustrated by the map.

The Main Southern Road: it is a proposed highway that will be the southern boundary of the city which separates it from the second slope behind AL Wahda and Sheeha neighborhoods, and also connects with the regional road to ease the pressure on the coastal road.

6.2. The second-generation plans 1980 - 2000:

When the preparation of the first plans for a group of Libyan cities were made by the studies of consulting offices during the period 1966 - 1970 the consulting offices did not expect the extent of the evolution that can happen from the social change of the Libyan Arab community as a result of the development of oil production, and another conditions , which led to a re-consideration of these plans and replaced the first generation plan by the new plans, known as second generation plan (AL Seewi,2001) (Naji,1992)



(Figure 6.4) Derna city in 1978

The city in 1978

Population: 47.300 The area of the city: 1225.6 Hectares The constructed environment of Derna has many elements of importance seen in the diversity of its neighborhoods and the times of its growth from the old city's dense buildings and narrow streets to the colonizer's neighborhoods and high separate buildings, wide streets and finally to the new neighborhoods with their relatively scattered buildings.

The city also expanded quickly on a wide scope according to the first generation plan and the city limits reached the first slope on which the neighborhoods of AL Wahda and Sheeha were established southward and a small part of the eastern coast. Architecture also covered many of the fertile agricultural lands, and constituted an area of almost 122.6 hectares. The most important landmark of the evolution of the city is the network of modern roads such as the main coastal road and linking it to the regional road as well as the establishment of key internal roads which helped to connect the city's parts to each other (they formed the proportion of 130.2 instead of the 155.5 hectares proposed by the first generation plan).There also emerged residential neighborhoods on extensive areas of the city whether old fashioned districts in the east coast in Sheeha or high condominiums in wide areas the most important of which lies on the coast of the sea and thus the housing crisis in the city was solved . The problems that resulted from this type of housing only appeared later. (Dioxides, 1984)

(Figure6.5) Neighborhoods of Derna city in 1978

The problems of the city in 1978

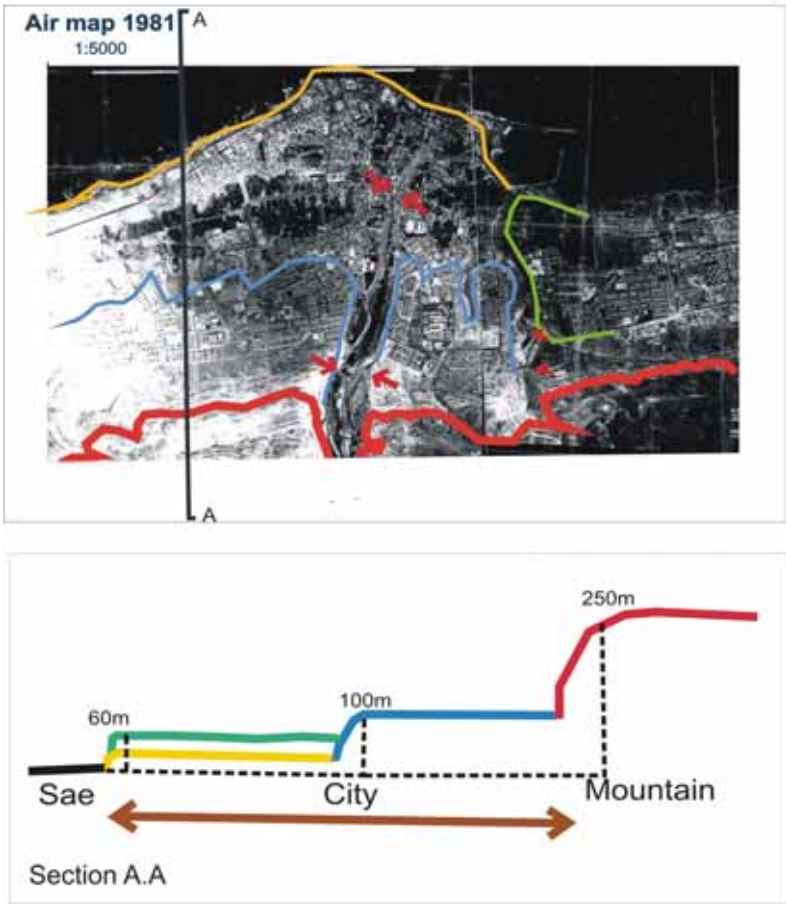
(Figure 6.6) Road networks in 1978

The city suffered, after the partial implementation of the first generation plans, several problems including: Pre-existing residential neighborhoods that were there before the plan and new residential neighborhoods created after the plan suffered a shortage of essential public services which forced the population to resort to the center of the city to obtain such services or settle for unsuitable services provided by shops located in their areas. The paradoxical situation before and after the plan reflected in the presence of large areas of empty land on one hand-and large areas with intensive construction on the other. The apparent contradiction in the big difference between the old neighborhoods with dense buildings and the surrounding outer neighborhoods with relatively scattered buildings. (Separation of the Old City from the surrounding newly planned city). The green areas consisted mostly of privately owned farms except for two public parks which are not enough to meet the needs of the city.

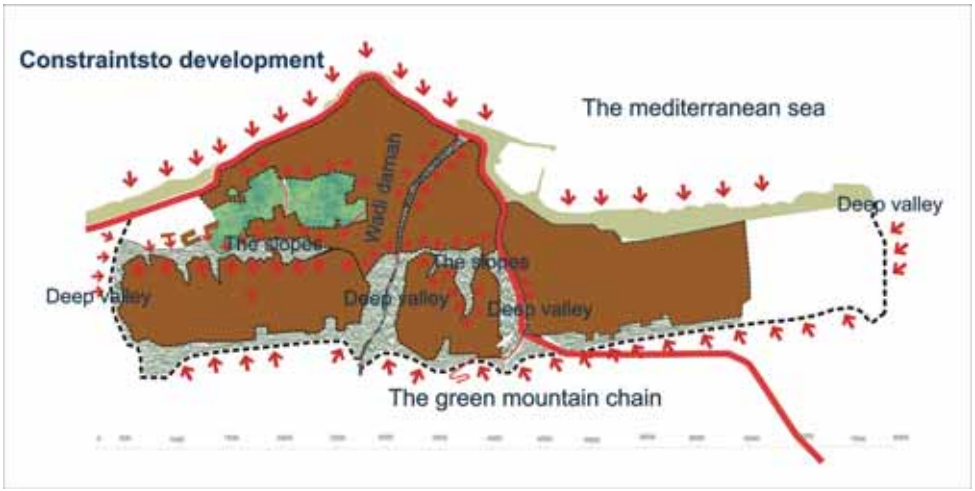
The problem of the formerly planned main road network:
The town is an important center of transportation on the coastal road that runs the full length of the territory. Currently this road enters the city from its western end and extends along the sea front, alongside the city centre and then turns east for its incursion into the city before it begins to rise over the slope. Therefore the course of this road causes many problems that are expected to grow more acute in the future, for two main reasons:

The heavy traffic on the coastal road passes through the city and practically separates the east coast area from the rest of the city.

Transit traffic, which includes trucks and other heavy vehicles use the Derna line at a time when it must be used for recreational purposes (Doxiadis, 1984)



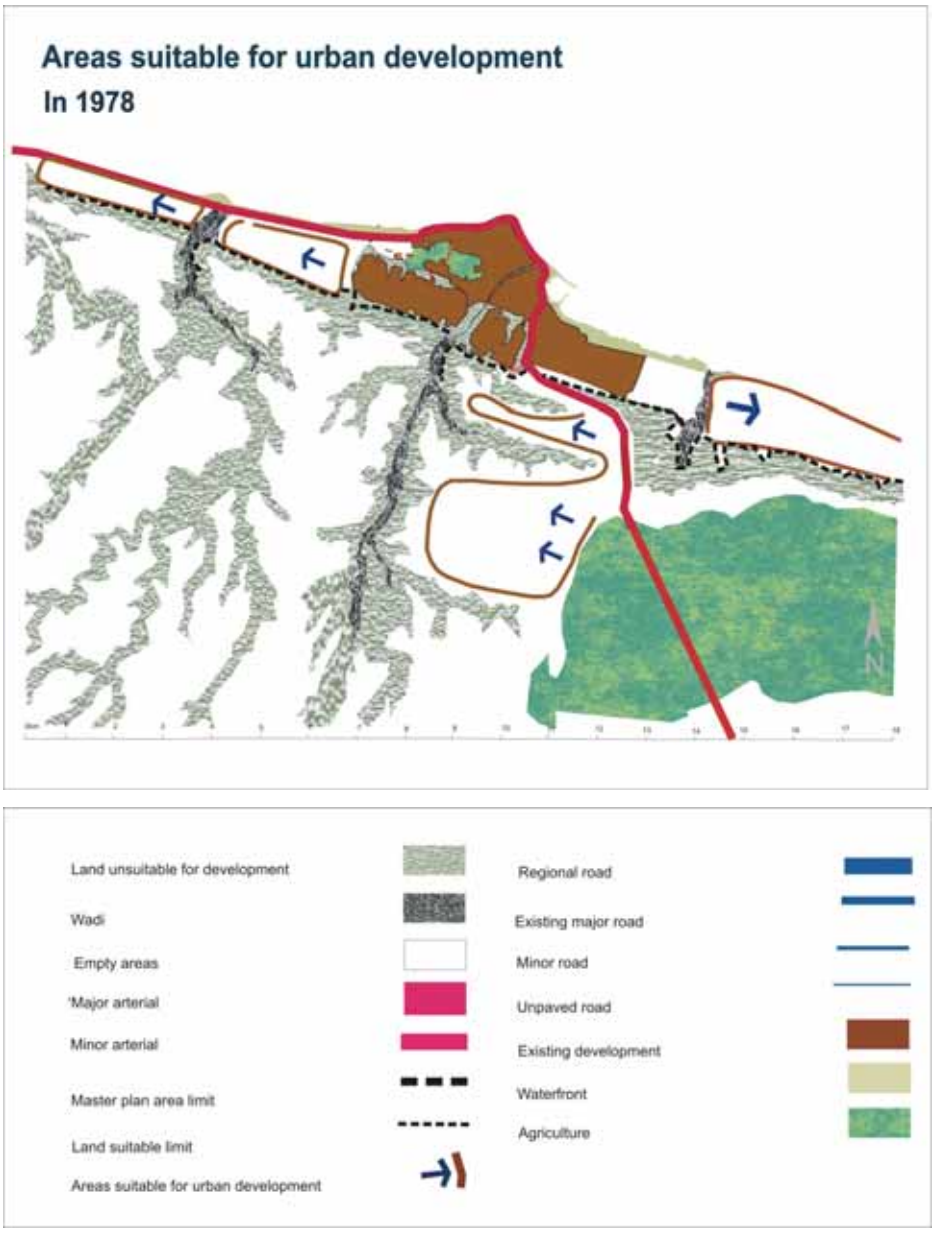
(Figure 6.7) Air map in 1981(Darnah municipality office)



(Figure6.8) Constraints to development

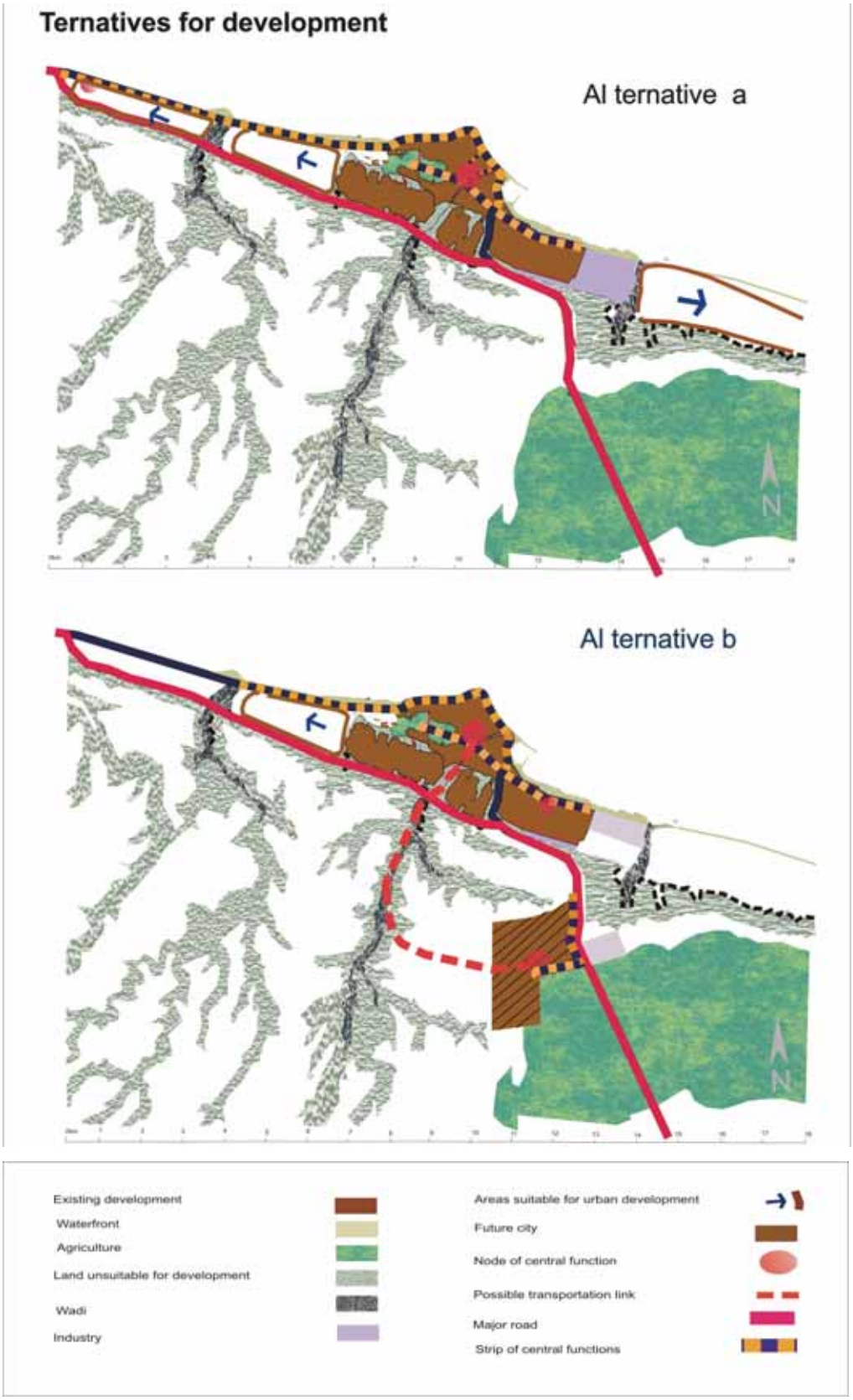
Different trends of the second expansion of the city:

Impediments to the growth of the city: The city is limited from the north by the Mediterranean Sea and from the south by the slopes, which constitute obstacles to the growth of the city and renders the need of additional areas for urban expansion, and there are also tracts of agricultural land in the western part of the city that should be maintained. There are also two valleys that limit the city from the east and the west and constitute separating lines between the areas of the proposed future city.



(Figure6.9) Areas suitable for urban development in 1978

Suitable land for the second expansion of the city: It is clear that the expansion of the city in both the eastern and western directions will give it an elongated form which is ineffective to some degree. The valleys are not a great obstacle for the growth of do not exceed being separating line. The difficulty is in the topographic situation for the eastward area .As for the possibility of expansion towards the south beyond the slope; though it provides entirely new room for the growth of the city and its expansion but in fact will take the form of the affiliated city and will not constitutes an integral part of the current city . Moreover, such a city will have to be provided for a number of its own independent functions, which in turn will be at a high cost.

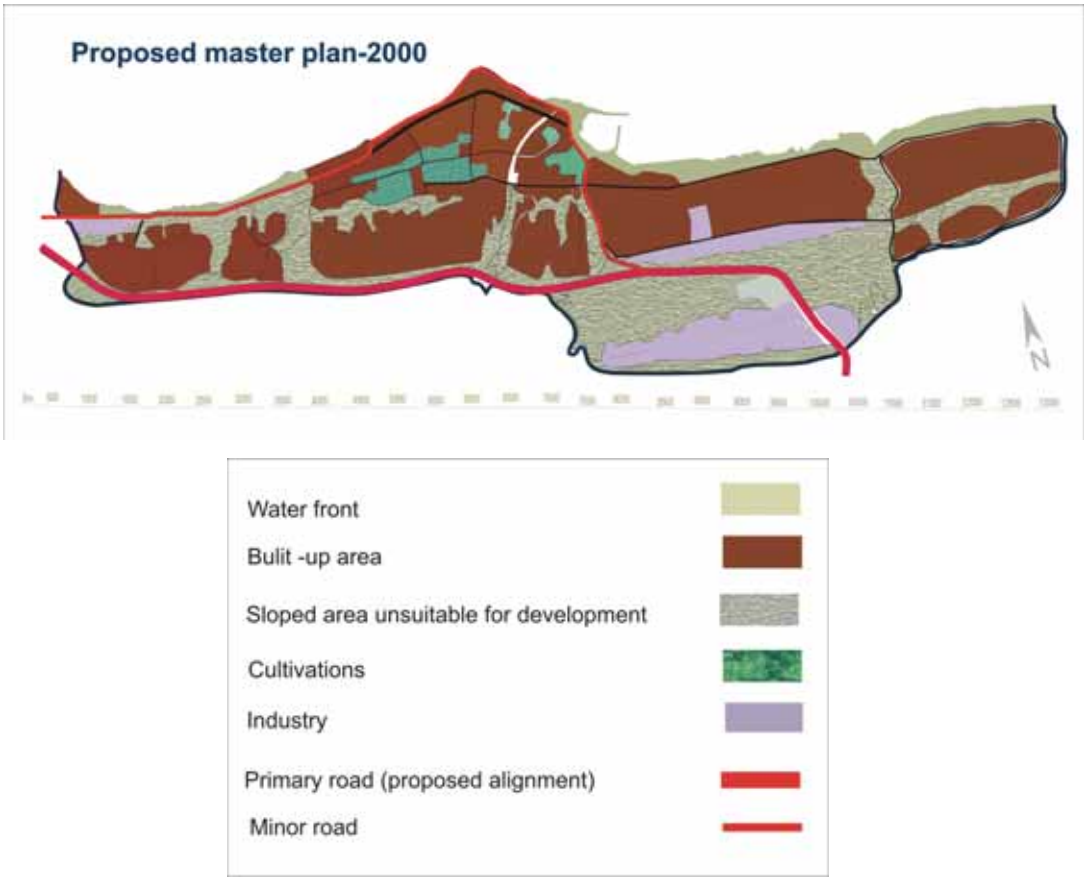


(Figure 6.10) Tentative for development

The probabilities of the city's expansion; It is an earlier study for the prospects of the city's expansion carried out by the Dioxides Foundation, which looked at two alternatives for the growth of the city in the future. The first involves the expansion towards the east and the west along the coast after crossing the valleys located there. The second choice is about a slight expansion in the westerly direction, with the establishment of a secondary affiliated town behind the slope .The two alternatives also differ from each other with respect to the location of the industrial zone as the second alternative advocates its transfer to the secondary affiliated town to constitute an attraction to contribute in its growth and evolution. In both alternatives, the coastal road is relocated which makes it run parallel to the city from the south.

The possibilities were evaluated on the basis of several considerations represented in; the structure of the city's components, the location and function of the central region, the site of the industrial zone, and the effectiveness of the transport system and how agricultural lands and other areas of space are treated. As a result of that, the first alternative was chosen for its ability to fill the city's needs while laying the foundation stone for the future city, with the establishment of the industrial zone at the top of the slope ,while examining the possibility of providing better correlation between the two areas.

The objectives of the second generation plan

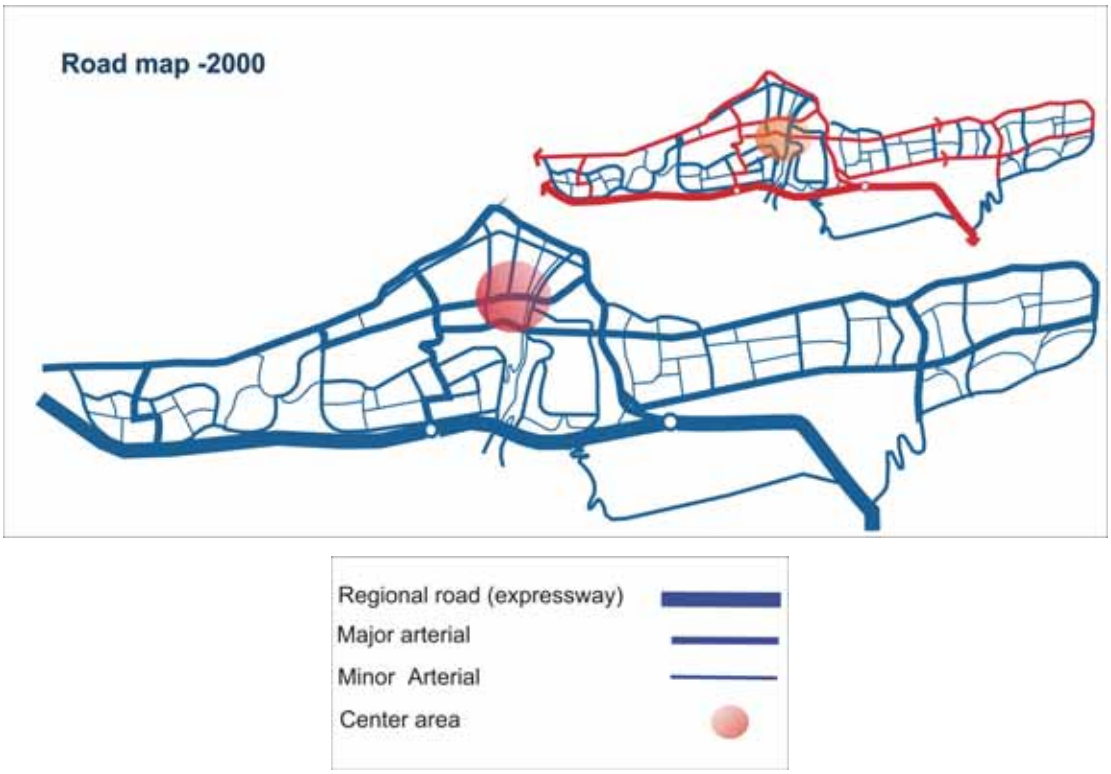


(Figure6.11) Proposed master plan -2000

Road network:

The proposed network covers 247 hectares for the year 2000.

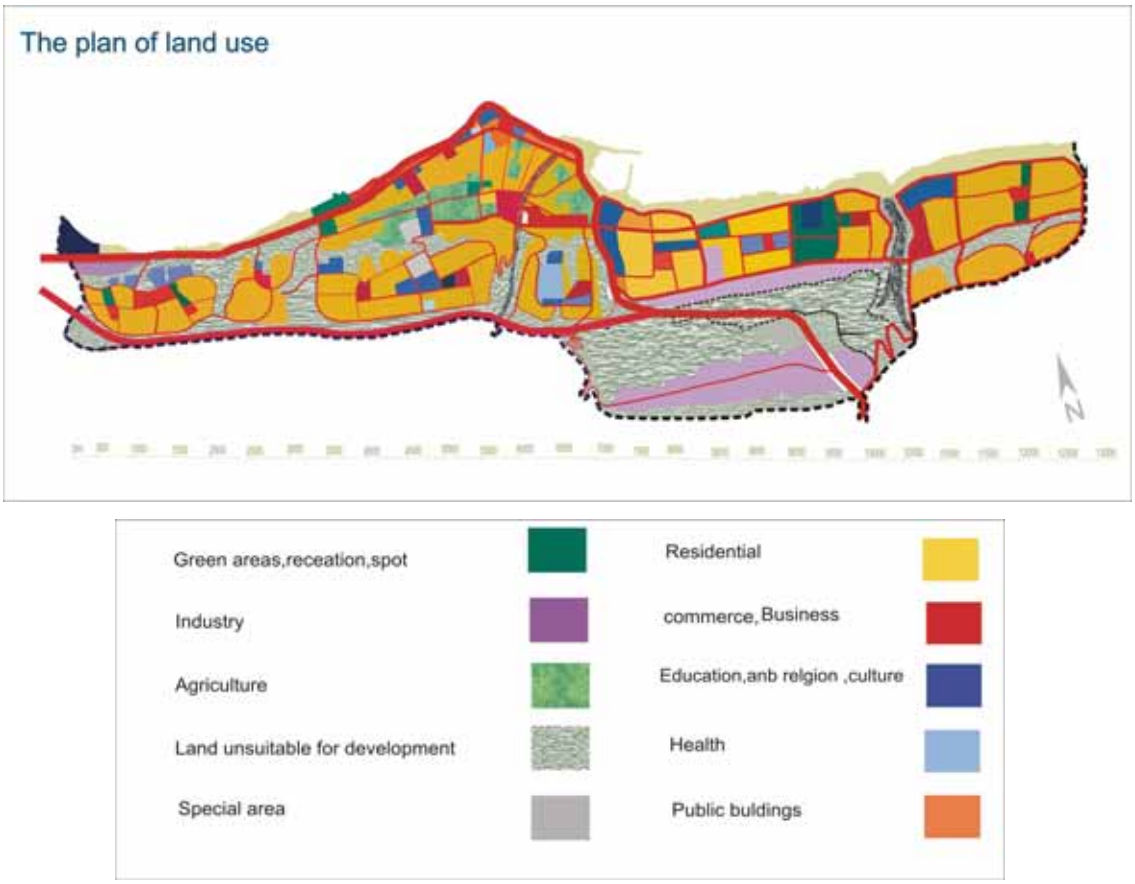
The main coastal road: The plan proposes the relocation of the regional line to behind the first slope; this plan was proposed before the first generation plan but was not implemented. This road constitutes the southern boundary of the constructed area; it also converges with the current road that goes up the second slope and it extends to the west, parallel to the city's extension in the same direction, meeting the coastal road in the West. To maintain the high speed of traffic on this road, points of access to it from the city must be kept to a minimum.



(Figure 6.12) proposed road networks of Derna city in 2000

The new proposed neighborhoods network of roads: The western circular road : It has critical importance due to the lack of topographic communication in the city .It surrounds the proposed western neighborhoods extending from along the coastal road then going downwards and following a valley to then become one of the main routes going through the city center.

The eastern parallel road: On the eastern side, there is a proposal to secure access to the new neighborhoods by extensions of two parallel roads on both the northern and southern sides of the east coast area so that they surround the whole new area. It is also proposed that another arterial road be extended on the slope to meet with the coastal road at the top of the slope.



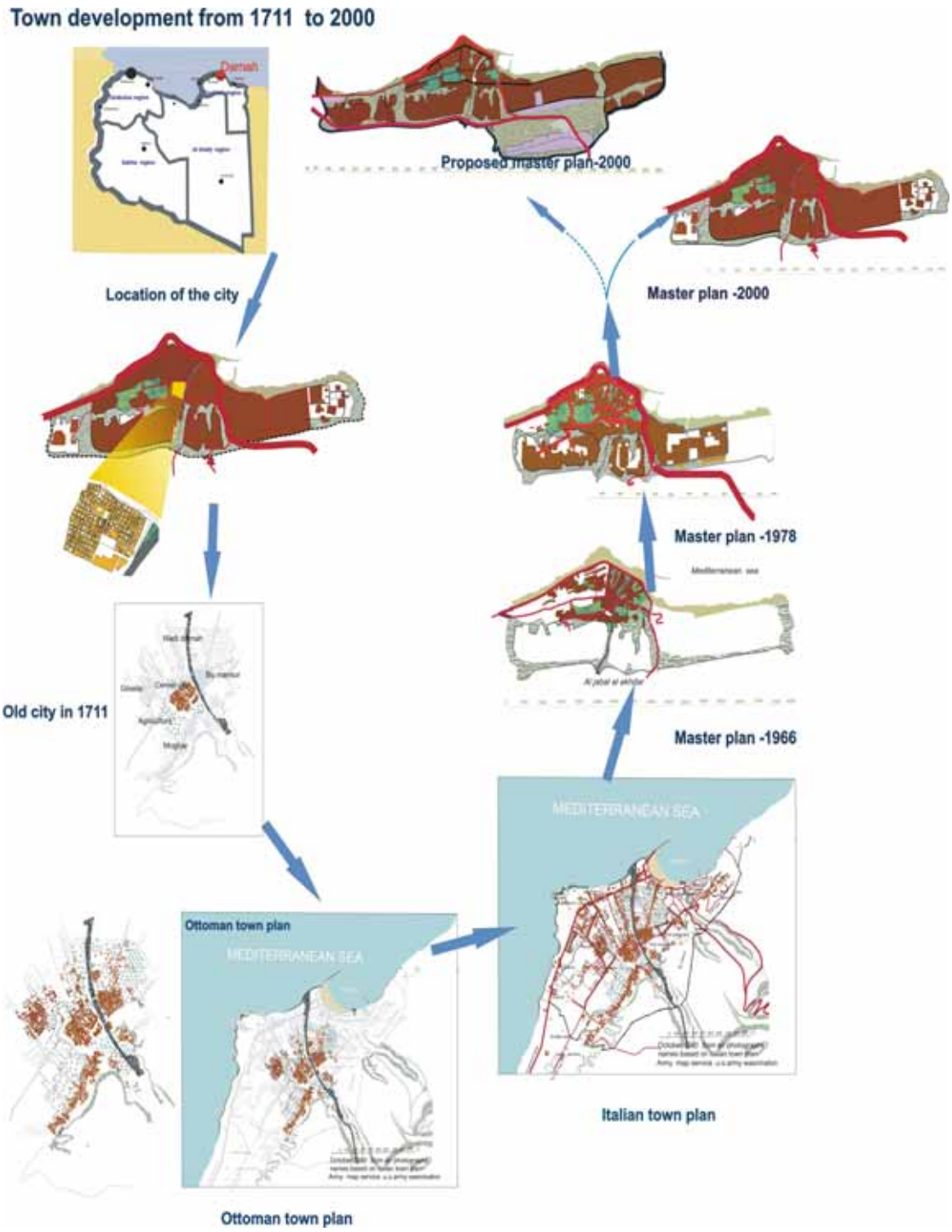
(Figure 6.13) Land uses -2000

(Figure 6.14) The objectives of the second generation plan

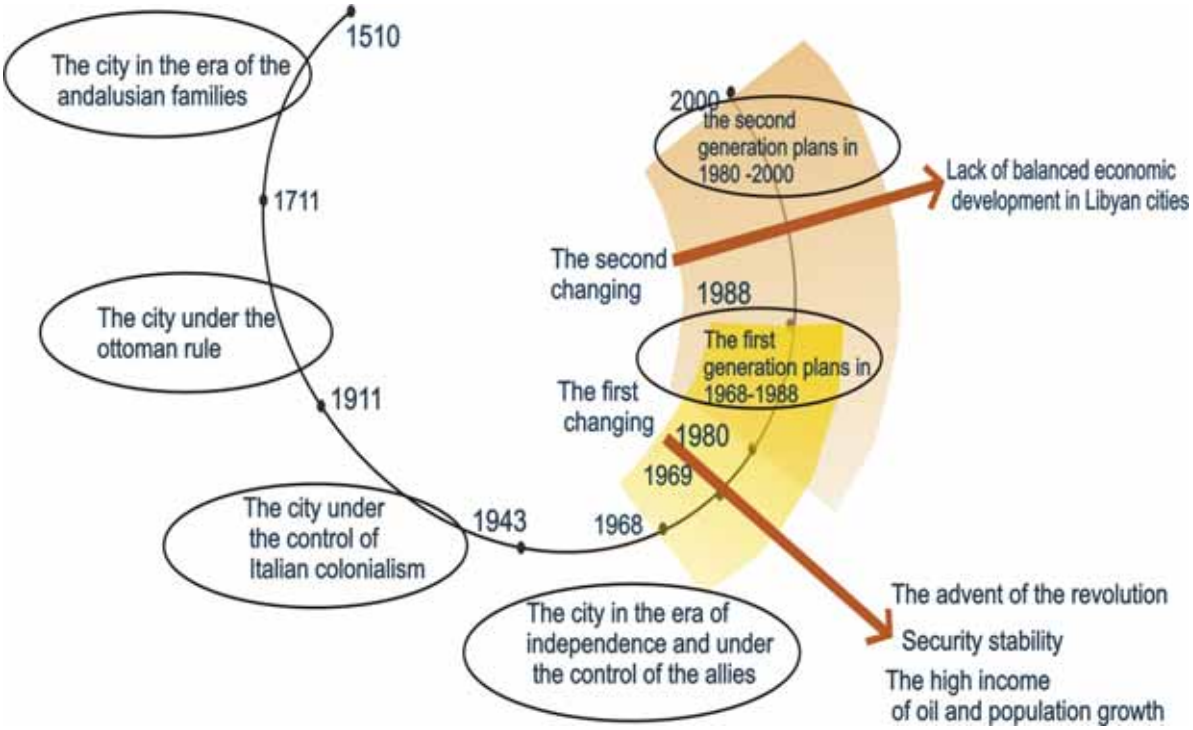
Residential neighborhoods:

Clearly, it is not possible to organize the city Derna into neighborhoods in the traditional sense, because of its rugged topography, which fragments it into smaller units. The proposed plan divided residential neighborhoods into three neighborhoods:
The First Quarter: the old section of the city, and includes administrative posts and installations, important commercial and agricultural land in addition to the city center.
The Second Quarter: the eastern area and includes the proposed industrial zone.
The Third Quarter: the western area, and includes central educational and social uses.
Parks and green areas: To meet the need for open public spaces, two proposals were made within the plan; the first requires the distribution of a number of local small parks in new residential areas either at the level of quarters or on the level of neighborhoods with a proposal to create green spaces around public buildings such as administrative buildings, organized in a way that allows them to be used for recreational purposes. The plan also proposes that valleys and sloping land are converted from separating components creating a gap between various sections of the city to positive elements ensuring city communication and linkage between different areas.
Industry: comprehensive plans have decreed that an industrial area be established at the eastern edge of the city. The application of this proposal is represented in a number of small-scale industries and a number of large stores on the edge of the lower slope in that area. The proposed plan confirms that small industries do not create any problems and it believes that this location is favorable in terms of providing employment opportunities near residential neighborhoods, with the establishment of a new industrial zone behind the second slope will be the cornerstone of the affiliated city's future.
Important note: the second generation plans have only been partly carried out; some internal roads have been made and residential districts have been constructed, whose location was set by the plan but without a network of roads and without any service utilities serving these neighborhoods.

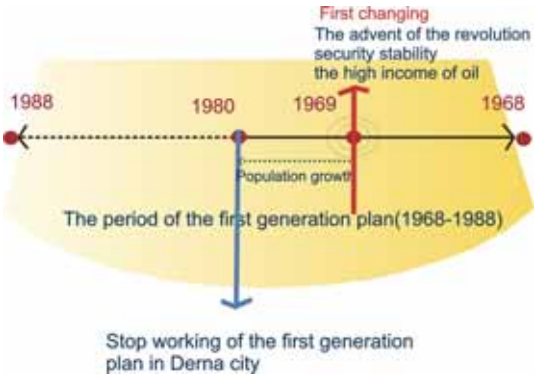
The factors occurred that outstripped the expectations of the first and second generation plan

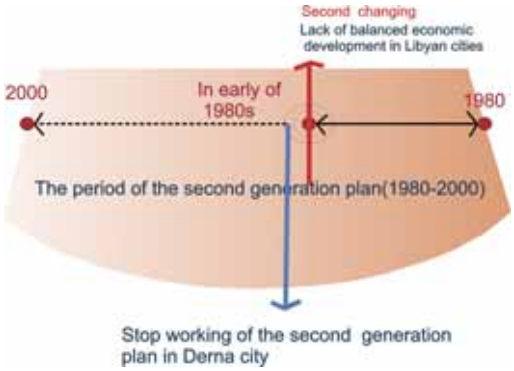


(Figure 6.15) The development of Derna city from 1711 to 2000



(Figure 6.16) The factors occurred that outstripped the expectations of the first and second generation plan





(Figure 6.17) (Figure 6.18)

The factors occurred that outstripped the expectations of the first and second generation plan

Derna city suffered many events that obstructed the construction process during each period

After the discovery of oil, movement of construction started in 1966.

But many factors occurred that outstripped the expectations of the first and second generation plan

First changing:

1. The advent of the Revolution
2. Security stability
3. The high income of oil and population growth.

All these were unexpected by the Dioxides studies or their proposed.

which led to a re-consideration of these plans and replaced the first generation plan by the new plans, known as second generation plan (AL Seewi,2001) (Naji,1992)

Second changing:

Lack of balanced economic development in Libyan cities led to inadequate funding. (Abu Grarah, 1992)

CHAPTER 7
URBAN PREDICAMANTS OF THE MODERN CITY

7.1. Urban Problems of the Country in General:

7.1.1. Historic conditions and factors that obstructed the building process in the 1960s

Libya saw all standards of poverty and suffered the scourges of wars and the Italian colonialism which destroyed everything. It then, began recovering gradually after the end of the Second World War, and with the start of the sixties, the State-building movement started to take its course, after the discovery of oil. However; this outset was too slow and random" because the reins of the country were in foreign hands (Britain and France) and the policy of the state was made for their benefit and there were elements that obstructed the construction process during this period:

1) The lack of development allocations.

2) Lack of basic infrastructures and facilities.

3) The lack of the necessary experts and technical cadres who can take over designing plans and planning programs and overseeing their implementation.

4) The start of a large scale internal migration from the interior areas to the cities to improve living as well as a result of a drop in the agriculture sector and the weakness of its infrastructure, which led to increased migration from the countryside to the city.

5) The return of large numbers of migrant Libyans who had sought refuge in the past to neighboring countries to escape the tyranny of the Italian occupiers.

As a result of internal and external migration several problems emerged:

The proliferation of shanties in amazing numbers around the cities

The proliferation of slums in cities, which have become a chronic situation, and those responsible were not able to eliminate them entirely (this picture was prevailing in the Libyan cities of the 1960s and until the mid-1970s). (AL Hatab, 1992)

7.1.2. Natural conditions that caused buildings to encroach on agricultural land

“Although Libya has an area of 1.775000 kilometers, the area of arable for living does not exceed 2% of the total area and the rest is arid desert and thus the areas of attraction are small and are only on the coastal strip” (AL Hatab, 1992)

The coastal strip has special importance in terms of agricultural activity, in particular the east coast of the country where there is the Green Mountain chain. The high population density which is estimated as about 85% of the total population still only covers the narrow space mentioned above of the total area of Libya. “The population is concentrated in the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi with a percentage of 40% of the population of Libya's 6,000000 according to the statistics of the year 2000” (AL Hatab, 1992)

As a result, the problem of architecture expanding at the expense of farmland appeared and at the expense of the limited water resources of this area, which have become less as a result of human use and the fact that the subterranean waters of most cities on the coastal strip have overlapped with sea water and agricultural activity in the region began to lose its most important element; water.

7.1.3. The problems of the old Libyan society and existing planning

affect the Libyan society the old clan system and the rules of Bedouin’s, the regime, and in which controlled tradition and traditional values on the social life Value individuals of the family, clan and tribe more of loyalty to the profession or the government, and to stand out clan leaders about each other reputation good and descent and wealth and power, and have appeared clear during the royal ruling, and such leadership transmitted from generation to generation and coexist families have and contiguous shapes with each other either the rules of Bedouins’ They social structures live in the countryside and the tents living in tribes Bedouin and a half Bedouin, both of the Staff feels very proud membership of tribalism and remained strong in Libyan society, and was an obstacle large for the Modernization and evolution in the country.

Description of the city under the control of the clan:

Before the arrival of the colonizers; Divided into specific areas called quarters and the city composed of several Quarters each one includes a number of the families that lived on the site of several generations governed by the leader of the clan and its spirit of solidarity and strength.

After the arrival of the colonizers : was disturbed by the traditional division of the city did not want it and built on the traditional residence houses for himself new neighborhoods characterized by broad streets and homes of high separate, and as a

result, and after a long period of the presence of imperialists took Libyan families occupying Union in dress, habits and the use of the products manufactured in large quantities in the construction and housing has become an interesting Union and desirable neighborhoods and become gradually quarters bad, The true image of the city bilateral contradictory to revive the old and new neighborhoods.

After the departure of the colonial power: at the exit of the colonial power and the discovery of oil there internal and external migration as a result of the stability of security and the search for work and the attractiveness of city life and as a result the deterioration of neighborhoods quarters and built immigrants poor revive framed cities and some families have moved into the homes of colonial residence after his release.

Climate change:

The old society first before the revolution: affected Libyan society in the first three pressures: the presence of the Italian colonial period and the presence of Independence, the British discovery of oil and economic improvement and the emergence of industrial action. This caused a political pressures impact on the community, clan and the Bedouin and helped to brake the clan structure and rural areas in a gradual and slow, you lured to the western tradition and lured the villagers lives and the lives of city housing in modern houses and availability of water and electricity, and the temptation to leave from their respective rural traditional work in the industrial sector.

The second change after the Revolution: Despite the efforts of the revolution to change society, but it was very slow and the country remains one of the most resistant to change in the country. Here, we recall attempts revolution to change society, the old, the Libyan government to tribes and tribal leaders and uniformed clan and the Bedouin to be serious obstacles to modernization, and wanted the government to break the links between the rural population and the leaders of the traditional focus on the new elite educated, and divided the rural areas crossed clan old integrating different tribes in the joint to separate tribes in a weakening of traditional institutions and the strength of kinship local presences in the same area assigns each other. The government tried to abolish the clan, but they retain the allegiance clan.

According to a study made in 1977 for the community, clan found more than three quarters of them collected votes are still proud of their tribe and their leaders. The Revolution attempted to eliminate migration from the countryside to the cities and

land reclamation for 10 years is an ambitious plan to resettle farmers and the plan began in 1972 aimed to restore one million hectares of land and sufficient accommodation for thousands of rural families to encourage them to return, but farmers stipulated that these farms in the areas of clans result interdependence clan, regional and this make things more complicated and therefore no longer effective plan. But the plan to provide the necessary facilities villages more effective schools for the first time in villages hospitals and the delivery of the infrastructure of the villages.

The society of the former today **:** broke the kinship the Old society rural, and resolved by tribal system does not appear clearly only on social occasions either the role of the leader of the tribe had been diminished to the role of solving the problems of FAMILIES the tribe and the problems of tribe with the presence of its special called a sheikh the tribe, as that dissented educated youths and independent very with their extended the Special in the marriage instead of living with their parents and exit of women and the provision of job opportunities for women in the framework of the values of Arab and Islamic-based society today have a great effect on strengthening relations as near and social and the preservation of family relations addition to the obligations social for weddings and funerals, non-visits in the festivities and occasions and holidays weekly well as religious customs and values that isolate the men from the women in the House appears in the House the Libyan today the Pavilion of the men and the Pavilion of women .

The problems of society today

Resorted to Libya for urgent solutions which use plans western clothes to solve the housing crisis and resulted in several problems:

Inadequate housing of Libyan society and the inadequacy of Western techniques of a climatic cost prohibitive for the Modern House compare with the traditional home. Abstract to the foregoing the Libyan society more than any other people governorate nor compatible much with the striving towards openness large to provided by the houses modern broad balconies and windows extensive experience and for consistent with him small houses which do not achieve social communication in wedding is opted much to build tents in front of duel nor sheds so only if the closed off the street, traffic and because he lived with the natural environment in the countryside and cities even and because the number of population of Libya few proved such experience and knowledge that the families have Jamahiriya (number of family members 7-9) not

consistent never in the housing apartments high and that its most successful housing projects appropriateness of is the villas surrounded by with walls two meters high also are consistent with horizontal expansion to the availability of spaces has not been spared never system the garden foreign, that do not represent privacy visual who represented him in the past the internal courtyard of the Libyan women. If forced families to housing apartments they changes internal and external to meet their needs.

Examples: the city was Jamahiriya the Old embodies the requirements population and their economic For instance residential units traditional represented social habits prevailing to the family of Arab Some of them were the vicinity some of the families live relevant kinship together and constitute entity one social in solidarity also linked by marriage internal and habitation miscellaneous But, today the emergence of planning to talk about and the Modern House and verticals construction the form of obvious inconsistencies with the needs of the Libyan society, and we mention here some examples

Example**:** One of villages after the Revolution distributed dwellings popularity on the population of this village but did not receipt of acceptance of villagers therefore rejected the transition to it the pretext that such housing not commensurate and the social situation of these populations because they are accustomed to live under the shadows of the trees of Palm and Sleeking shadows while the housing built of cement did not provide them with these characteristics. . (AL Hamali, 1992)

Example: While distributed revolution housing and villas for families in the town of Lawn affected by the effects of the earthquake in 1963, these buildings are constructed on third-usual pattern timely example, have wide windows overlooking the street and when the population of those houses had to close the windows and painting the concrete stone balconies glass windows. (AL Hamali, 1992)

Note: lack of comprehensiveness of the planning laws and the inability to keep pace with the objectives of the society and the changing needs of planning law currently in force issued in 1969 is fixed has not changed despite the dramatic change in the community and its objectives and its needs and characteristics, and emphasizes social scientists such as the Mansfield in writing (uses sociology) that “sociology is used in population studies and urban planning and this was confirmed by modern science. Because the urban development of the community but to a large extent influenced by the culture and traditions of society in addition to the social background knowledge in terms of whether the urban tribal villager etc. shells and culture community is about

past and its relationship to the comity and his future ambitions". It is clear evidence of the lack of coverage plans offices Advisory Bank of Libyan society and the value and customs. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/cate.gory:libyan-society)

1) Lack of society's awareness of the importance of urban planning: The average citizen does not consider the issue of the spatial plans comprehensively but from his personal situation and the impact of such plans negatively or positively on him personally. Although the spatial planning must be the subject of attention of every citizen to achieve improvement of the environment and raise the standards of living and working conditions of citizens, but many of these goals can only be achieved over the long term and citizens only see this development in limited degrees and expects personal benefit, direct and quick and the impact of the plans, negative or positive on his property, or land.

2) The problem of land access: The problem of obtaining the land is the primary obstacle in the safety of the implementation of any spatial plan as the land is the resettlement place of the residential planning projects. The difficulties lie in the acquisition of land by the owners and the lack of alternative to reach compensation. The problem of land has emerged from land located within the plans because of the presence of the municipalities that are growing outside the plans and giving permission to build outside the plans for industrial and housing projects and the emergence of the so-called build outside the plans system without adherence to the plan. (AL Hlmi, 1992)

7.1.4. Economic conditions that have a negative impact on urban planning in Libyan cities

1) Population growth exceeded foreseen expectations for the first generation plans:

Population growth exceeded foreseen expectations for the first generation plans which were prepared in1968 to cover the planning range from1968-1980 and were unable to absorb the sudden growth of population as a result of (the Revolution-the emergence of oil as an economic factor-internal and external migration) and the natural consequence therefore was, the unforeseen growth expectations made the plans unable to face the requirements of this growth.

For example: “population statistics are conducted in Libya every 10 years and the first census was in 1954 .Three following statistics were carried out during the years 1964-1973-1984; the fact must be noted that the statistics covered the demographic position as well as much information on manpower and cultural levels.

For example, the rate of population growth between (1964-1973) was about 7.6%; the rate of natural increase during this period was 3% and migration contributed in excess of 4.6%” (AL Hamali, 1992)

The results of statistics were often delayed and not used in recent planning studies Example: “The results of the statistics of 1973 were initially used after five years from the date of the census i.e. they became available in 1978.” (Hamali, 1992)

The example of Tripoli: public utilities were unable to accommodate in addition to not being able to perform the functions required by the increasing number of the population benefiting from the services of such facilities as the population had exceeded the expectations and forecasts of the authors of the planning studies on the basis of which the size, type and number of such facilities was decided.

Example: The municipal branch Abu Salim exercise has been conducted which is of high population density section of the city of Tripoli administratively while authorized planning studies completed in the past identified population size for these section with the beginning of the 1990s within the limits of 14.000 inhabitants and consequently all health and service facilities were created and implemented on that basis. The results of these studies showed that the volume of the population in the section in the mid-1980s reached nearly 19.000. This means that 50.000 were benefiting from those services at the expense of the original number for which those facilities were founded. (AL Hatab, 1992)

The result was;

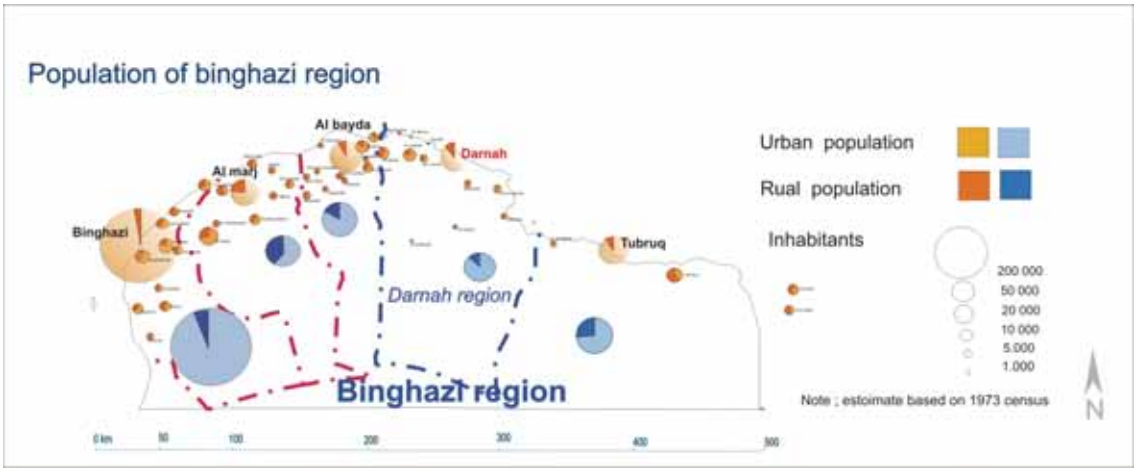
The deterioration of health facilities’ conditions and their inability to provide good service, over crowdedness on the roads and the educational facilities were overwhelmed

2) Lack of balanced economic development in Libyan cities;

Suffering Small towns and affiliated cities suffer from the focusing of urbanization and economic growth on major cities because the process of city development is focused only on the main cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, especially as their history and experience in commercial and industrial activities was a strong incentive for their continued development rater than other cities.

“With the ratio of the population in the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi is 40% of the total population of the country”. (AL Hatab, 1992)

The proportion of civility is low in small towns, which is called the false urbanization as it is not connected with the required economic development necessary to maintain an adequate standard of living for the population. These small towns suffer from the low levels of services and the weakness of economic activity. This is what happens in small towns; as for rural areas, they have been neglected, which led to a migration from the countryside to the neighboring cities. (Abu Grarah, 1992)



(Figure 7.1) Population of Benghazi regions

Example: the city of Benghazi-the capital of the region, where all the industrial services and economic activities are concentrated except agriculture, leading to poor service in the rest of the cities of the province. The lack of interest is evident in small towns and rural areas within the province and in particular agricultural activity and infrastructure, seen as development areas and providing the necessary services, and converting them into attraction points.

Example, about 43.6% of the total populations of the territory live in Benghazi, the capital of the region, as for the secondary Benghazi region it has about 53.6% of the total population of the province, and therefore it provides services to at least 27% of the population of Libya. (Abu Grarah, 1992)

Inadequate funding and competing priorities:

All Libyan cities depend, in the financing of planning projects, on funding received from the central treasury, whose source is the oil income .Therefore; cities face several problems particularly their ongoing dependence on this single source and

therefore any shortfall or delay in the source causes a delay in spatial plans executive programs. This system of funding spatial planning projects has been frozen for a period to find other local sources of funding, as it is important to provide local funding for each city so that it would reduce the burden on the public treasury.

Also, the works of implementing of the spatial plans projects are implemented at the discretion of one of the executing levels. As a result differences in the locations, capacities or levels can be noted as well as conflicting project priorities, which depend on benefiting from the existence of other preceding projects, such as roads and services. We therefore note the implementation of many of the housing projects without the existence of facilities for them or intensifying some social and health services in some quarters rather than others. We also note the intervention of local bodies from individuals, officials and tribal currents in changing the project sites whether for the purpose benefiting from them or keeping them away from their lands. The central departments' shortcomings in the follow-up of local administrations can also be noted. (AL Hamali, 1992)

Other problems: As a result of the opening of the borders with the Arab countries as decreed by the Leader of the Revolution in 1988, a large numbers of Arabs came to Libya in search of work but the social, economic and service institutions within cities have not done their part in organizing these numbers and distributing them to areas of work or even securing housing for them ... so they built shacks and unplanned buildings that distort Libyan cities. (AL Hamali, 1992)

7.1.5. The problems facing the planning process in Libya

1) The difficulties and impediments to the application of planning standards

A type resulting: from defects in the same standards as a result of their invalidity for the economic and social conditions of the community or they were once appropriate, but the situation of society changed without the development of these standards.

The problems of Libyan standards:

The standards currently in use were issued in 1969 and remain unchanged despite the passage of three decades, and despite the changing needs and economic possibilities. Hence ask the following question:

Are the standards established at one time suitable for all times?

The standards are in response to the needs of the population and if these requirements have continuously evolved with the passage of time, many of the basic needs in the

past are no longer modern needs, for example : women going out to work in Libya after the 1960s led to the need to provide nurseries for children; the proliferation of computers and electronic games led to the need to provide computer clubs and games galleries and with the spread of the Internet today, Internet cafes are becoming more common and a feature of the times. Thus, developing these standards is necessary as a result of economic and social changes in society. And recently calls emerged to develop Libyan standards because of their inability to suit the natural changes in the needs of society and the economic potential.

"This led to the f housing official issuing resolution no. (189) for 1999 on the adoption of a list known as the list of designated use and zoning application of the plan, in spite of the great effort being made, but the result was not at the desired level as the new regulation was almost a copy of the old list, despite the time between the two lists, and the passage of three decades, despite the radical change in economic and social conditions". (AL Seewi,, 1992)

Are the standards established at one place suitable for all places? The standards were set for the city of Tripoli, such as population density, high buildings, the area of pieces of land and other detailed criteria and despite the fact that the above-mentioned list was made for municipality of Tripoli only, the other municipalities, as a result of the lack of technical personnel capable of making special regulations to suit local conditions, have been forced to adopt the Tripoli list and commit themselves to it. Hence the question, are the standards established at one time suitable for all times? Planning standards are not valid for all places; living conditions differ in the same country between the city and the countryside and between developed and undeveloped areas.

On the other hand," these standards lacked a lot of the foundations of the healthy growth of urban agglomerations in the regions with different environments; such as coastal, desert and mountain cities. The currently existing planning regulations and standards in Libya are one and the same for the capital and for all towns; large and small, desert and coastal and even the countryside. As a result, all this led to non-compliance with many of the environments of a different nature which led to the emergence of problems and their aggravation over time." (AL Shukri, 1992)

The problem of classification of the use of the areas inside the city Darnah; problem caused by the Classification Act land within the outline is that the list of classified

land use as it is adopted in the plan of the city are not in conformity with the reality of the situation in Walden small.

Since, for instance Licenses are granted agricultural to build the land area is less than 5000 square meters means that the classification remains agricultural not be classified as agricultural, residential It is well known that small towns in the agricultural and especially after the screening quotas for the heirs within the family and one resulting in much of the agricultural land length inside the city, whose area is less than 5000 square meters in spite of the non-granting of building permits within the land that the residents building inside without a license and indiscriminately resulting in the plan of the city from the approved outline of the city. Not granting of building permits for residential land within the city, whose area is less than 180 meters despite the existence of many of these lands within the plan resulting in the following owners of these lands to build without permits, which led to the building randomly unregulated and this would affect the planned urbanization of the city.

"Not granting of building permits for residential land within the city, whose area is less than 180 square meters in spite of the existence of many of these lands within the plan resulting in the following owners of these lands to build without permits, which led to the building randomly unregulated and this would affect the planned urbanization of the city." (Municipality of Derna)

The problems of Libyan standards:

1)The standards No,(5) Set in 1969 remains unchanged despite the passage of three decades, despite the evolving needs of the community and economic potential. **(**The standards established at one time are not suitable for all times)

2) the application of certain standards in the capital which were applied to all small towns and villages with their different circumstances. (Urban standards established for one place are not suitable for all places)

3)The development of standards by the 1999 Report No. 189 came as a carbon copy of the (No. 5) standards of 1969 despite the efforts made .(a shortcoming of the relevant technical administrative bodies charged with the development of these standards)

2) The difficulties and barriers that were faced by the plans through the stages of study, practice and implementation

Two important factors can be mentioned that had an impact on the process of planning in Libya, namely:

1)**"**the absence of elements scientifically and academically qualified in urban planning in sufficient numbers so that they can cover all levels of planning capabilities left many of the planning offices administered persons unqualified in this area, which in turn left them incapable of taking in the functions of planning and follow-up". (AL Shukri, 1992)

2) "The dearth of information centers containing statistics, facts, information, studies and references required for planning, development and urban growth, which led to most of the plans not being based on the facts and objectives for the future." (AL Shukri, 1992)

As a result of these two factors, other problems appeared including:

1) Irregularities and the lack of legal deterrence: The State, through its public projects is found to be one of the top violators of the plans and the legislation. It has the freedom or the power. As well as the intervention by local individuals, officials and tribal currents who dominate the land and changing the project sites whether for the purpose benefiting from them or keeping them away from their lands. And the population's irregularities themselves; exceeding height limits, departing from the specified uses and raising the population density in a single house .We also find that citizens, after licensing a properly modeled building plans, adjusted in the execution, according to their tastes without license. Even if a range of penalties were in forced in the end, they do not represent a significant unplayable amount, and they are not deterrents because demolition was applied only to buildings that were outside the plans.

2) The problem of officials' shortcomings: "That irregularities in the area of urban planning in Libya are not treated as legally punishable offenses resulted in weak, slow- paced procedures, and the absence of legally empowered bodies to implement those penalties and the lack of these bodies' awareness of their responsibilities made them limited in executing their duties. Most of the people working in these bodies are ignorant in this area" (AL Shukri, 1992)

Lack of follow-up and develop and updating plans:

"Planning offices in their current condition are more administrative than artistic in nature, which is its very backbone led to their lack and their inability to follow-up and develop and update plans". (AL Shukri, 1992)

Following-up spatial plans takes several forms including:

Following-up development and comparing it to the expectations of the proposed plan; is there progress or delay for the specified time period? Making any adjustments required by the plan when the need arises. Following the appropriateness of services attached to the neighborhoods with housing and economic growth within the plan, maintaining to the possible extent the essential bases of the road network plan and land uses for public enterprises.

The study of the presence of irregularities and the absence of follow-up and the lack of a legal deterrent:

In a study of a new neighborhood and an old neighborhood in Benghazi to know the rate of offenses and the adequacy of the new neighborhood in the 1990s and the old neighborhood in the 1970s:

AL Mukhtar neighborhood: 100 houses (villas): the educational level of the heads of the households 60% were illiterate (23% workers) family size 9 persons. The average of income is 120-200 Dinars. size of the dwelling 102 m-201 m problems: poor services in the district and pollution more than 44% exceeded the roofed area limits and this is considered a high percentage of irregularities more than 42% of the sample exploited the by building in them to make up a deficiency dispatch and meet the needs of the neighborhood.

More than 62% responded that they were not subject to technical follow-up and supervision when they were building or adding. 12% made changes in the internal design. 4% made changes in the facades. 38% increased the height of their premises 72% confirmed the house's inadequacy to meet the needs of the family general impression more than 56% are not comfortable in the neighborhood. The Al-Salam district 100 dwellings (villas) the educational level of the heads of the households 40% illiterate family size 8 individuals the average income 200-350 dinars size of the dwelling 450 m-600 m problems the weakness of services and roads, more than 32% of the neighborhood exceeded the roofed area limits.

More than 40% exploited the by building. More than 68% of the sample voiced the absence of follow-up. More than 48% confirmed the house's inadequacy to meet the needs of the family "This gives a clear indication that these plans can not meet many social needs of the population or adapt to their economic characteristics and natures reflecting a negative impact on neighborhoods experiencing a marked increase in the rates of different kinds of irregularities, whether old or new neighborhoods" (AL Shukri, 1992)

7.1.6. The problem of residential neighborhood in the Arab countries and Libyans cities

1) The problem of slums

Slums in the Arab cities: As the study conducted by the Arab Institute for Urban Development in 1997 explained that about 60% of the uncharted areas of Arab society exist on the outskirts of towns, and 30% outside the cities, and there is only 8%, the center of the capital.

The study also revealed that 70% of those slums were built individually and 22% constructed in a collective way. Rented buildings in slums are only 70%. The study also indicated that most of the slums in the Arab countries lack sanitation services, clean drinking water and food shortages and have rampant unemployment, crime and drug abuse as well as attacks on properties (the Arab Institute for Urban Development, 1997

Slums due to population inflation in Egypt: The numbers of slums in the Arab Republic of Egypt are estimated at 1034 areas, including 903 that are required to be developed and 82 that are to be removed. About 12.6 million people live and in the slums, representing about 46% of the total population centers

Slums due to migration in the city of Aleppo: A study, conducted in the city of Aleppo in Syria, found that most of the slum dwellers were displaced from the countryside, representing 47% of slum dwellers. This is in addition to the 34% that had migrated from neighboring cities or from the city center to its outskirts. %these slums are a poverty belt around the city of Aleppo, rife with crimes. Slums in Aleppo are characterized by the size of the family, which amounts to about 7.2 individuals

Slums due to the governmental projects in the city of Riyadh: The opening of recruitment in the government bodies attracted many people to the city of Riyadh, and the establishment of government and private projects such as the establishment of the Military Academy, The establishment of the Ministry of Defense. The establishment of the Division of Communications, the construction of some large companies; electricity, gypsum, cement, and others, these projects needed employees, workers and guards. These new comers did not find ready housing in the city of Riyadh, and if they did find it would not be rental, so they were forced to establish slums around government installations and companies. These dwellings also attracted the relatives

of the workers in those bodies, creating random areas, including around the Military Academy, communications facilities, the military hospital, the cement company and the company of gypsum and the National Guard

And when development in the city of Riyadh began and the city widened it enfolded these areas, which are now inside the city.

Slums because of poverty in the Arab Maghreb: The phenomena of slums spread in the Arab Maghreb countries, as it became clear that about 50% of the urban population in Morocco live in slums. It was also found that about 6% of the Algerian capital's population live in slums lacking the necessary services for human life, and rampant with crime.

The problem of slums in the Libyan cities: the phenomenon of shanties and the shantytowns and the existence of backward and chaotic regions emerged in many of the world's cities that went through a stage of rapid migration from the countryside to the cities, Libyan cities have gone through this in the 1950s and 1960s and in particular at the time of oil service activity and the resultant focus of economic and administrative activities in the two main towns, in Libya (Tripoli and Benghazi) such slums covered vast regions and large areas inside those cities in and around also spread in the rest of other cities for other reasons and represented actuation cities but through eradication policy Libya was able to eliminate the cities of shanties and shacks by burning the last one in 1977.

The reasons for the emergence of shanty towns and slums and underdeveloped areas in the Libyan cities: The reasons for the emergence and the presence of these neighborhoods were due to several factors, most notably the economic causes of acute migration from the countryside to the city and we summarize the reasons:

to search for work opportunities for the deficiencies of the rural provision, the lack of economic, social and health activities in rural areas and the deterioration of the infrastructure for agriculture. Here, we recall the main reason for the increased migration in the regions but not in others which is the relative focused attention of most of the construction the infrastructure of artistic and social facilities in these cities and a limited number of other cities whether it be motivated by the urgent need for improvements in the appearance of the main cities or by tradition. other cities were also singled out with limited administrative services, relative Attention was paid to Tripoli, Benghazi, and Al Bayda and to building new towns the most important of which was Al Bayda chosen as the administrative center and for which an integrated

plan was prepared in 1965 with a capacity of population of 50.000, another plan was made for AL Marij city as an alternative for the old city of AL Marij that was hit by an earthquake in 1963 and a plan was prepared in the same period with a Capacity of about 40 thousand souls.(Amaora, 1998)

Types of slums in the Libyan cities:

1) Divided into old Slums: they are neighborhoods carved during the period of the fifties and sixties in the absence of planning legislation and their causes are many: They were constructed by their owners by improvised methods, and without maps or licenses or the technical supervision in most cases. The majority were built on Indiscriminate exploitative dichotomies with standards less than the suitable technical level and was not organized by sound laws or regulations Many of them were constructed on spare land owned-in-common by many of the family members one or landlords such as farms and inherited agricultural land or and consequently these buildings lack facilities and organization methods or communication and often dependent in the access to it in the traditional narrow corridors ,routes and alleys,. All this has led to the emergence of a group of buildings on the dichotomies below the decent level?

In to the narrowness of roads, differing levels and the lack of organization As well as the impossibility of social facilities due to a lack of spaces in suitable regions for the provision of parks, playgrounds... Etc. The level of these residences can be described as backward as and closer to ruins than to apartment buildings. (Amaora, 1988)

2) Modern Slums: these neighborhoods emerged after the partial implementation of the first generation plans and stopping the implementation of the second generation plans due to a lack of expansion regions the inhabitants resort to increase the intensity of one floor per building to three-storey or more without licenses this is for the single habitations either in the case of housing collective residential apartments

For example the facades and colors of the apartments are changed according to the owner's imagination and it is common also to take advantage of the roof of a building for building anew flat or at the presence of a free area in front of the building it is inevitably exploited as a building and another set of violations that can not be mentioned. All these irregularities are in the absence of legal deterrence .In the absence of follow-up we cannot identify these regions because it includes a majority of the city. (Amaora, 1988)

Types of slums in Arab cities:

The Slums in Egypt Due to:	Population Inflation
The Slums in the City of Aleppo Due to:	Migration
The Slums in the Arab Maghreb Due to:	Poverty
The Slums in the Libyan Cities Due to:	The Irregularities
The Slums in Derna City Due to:	In The Absence Of The Implementation Of The second generation plan

(Table 7.1) Types of slums in Arab cities

2) The problem of visual pollution for the residential neighborhood in Libyan cities

Visual pollution : is the lack of manifestations of beauty in the city and in turn leads gradually to the corruption of taste and making people accustomed to ugliness .The serious danger of Visual pollution is being linked in the first degree to the loss of a sense of beauty and the collapse of aesthetic values and the acceptance of ugliness and proliferation of it to a degree that it becomes both customary and legally present, and sources of Visual pollution could be monitored and its manifestations can be seen in the streets and alleys and suburbs in the city through some displays of constructions and is divided into two types :

Architectural Visual pollution: It is every change in the inherent attributes of the building, arising from : omission of aesthetic components when designing buildings such as to overlook the functional aspect in the horizontal view ,meaning the inefficiency of the building's functional performance which results in indiscriminate amendments and additions ,ruining the beauty of the facades, Visual pollution due to architectural over-decoration by which aesthetic creativity and simplicity are lost, Visual pollution resulting from borrowing from Western models.

Urban Visual Pollution: Lack of attention to coordinating the urban empty spaces or ignoring the outer spaces and leaving them functionless and without the appropriate form .This leads to a lack of clarity on public and semi- public property, with half the neighborhoods losing their privacy and unique look and different neighborhoods

overlap. The result is also different functional elements overlapping such as the indiscriminate setting up of shops, car mechanics and wood shops in residential areas in the absence of the law.

visual pollution in collective neighborhoods (apartment blocks): collective apartment buildings and especially – pre fabricated ones witness some remarkable changes both inside and outside, like excluding some architectural elements such as closing balconies and dryers and transforming most ground floor rooms into shops scattered here and there and every individual alters depending on his needed; colors and construction materials and methods of work would vary. The merging between the scattered methods leads to changing the original architectural features for the building. As for the outer spaces that are left without a function, individuals use them indiscriminately; some are turned into dryers and others into walled gardens and others become neglected garbage dumps

visual pollution in Individual residences: The implementation of facades contrary to the facades, which have been adopted by the municipality ;the architectural designer presents with the project a perspective of the main façade which is certified by the municipality. But at implementation the owner implements a totally different facade from what was adopted in either form or of colors brings without study thereby distorting the building and affecting surrounding premises., "each individual started using color and materials of construction so different un homogeneous methods are mixed which leads to changing the original architectural features .As well as the problem of the lack of attention to coordinating the Urban spaces and ignoring the outer spaces of buildings thus eliminating manifestations of beauty in neighborhoods gradually leading to the corruption of taste and making a habit of Ugliness"

Visual pollution in The Old neighborhoods: change reached traditional buildings as walls that were isolated from the outside world are also undergoing change opening windows in a variety of ways that corrupt the traditional home and the Old City in general, or the empty spaces left by demolishing some houses some became parking spaces.

The reasons for the architectural and urban pollution:

1) The role of finance in determining the cost of the finishing touches that gives the final look:

Sometimes the owner is a barrier to the adoption of certain materials that give a building beauty and prefers other less expensive materials that may distort the beautiful building and here lays the role of architectural design in persuading the adoption of the building materials by the owner to verify the beauty and elegance of the design.

2) Implementation of the building facades violating the facades that have been adopted by the municipality.

3) The absence of aesthetics in Modern designs: in the facades and giving the broader area of the building materials to highlight the facades of buildings and adoption of an architectural designer to get such materials in the building facades without an effort to highlight the building architectural niceties.

4) The absence of the physical character and distinctive architectural character of the city (loss of identity):

leads to the loss of the sense of unity and common values between the buildings where that character is the outcome of the external features of restructuring the prevailing somewhere to give it a personal uniform to distinguish it from other buildings. It supports the viewer's ability to be aware and know its source.

Resulting specifics: "one of the things that draw the attention when visiting any country in the world is the quality of construction and architecture prevalent in the country and expressed by the architectural identity. Architecture in Kuwait nothing is quite what we said, as it is a chaos that does not reveal any clear architectural identity of the or even historic, as what happens on the ground is to give each person what they want, and believe that he is being helped by everything without clear bases, and this is what explains the chaos and subjectivity in many buildings, which shows a corrupting influence of the taste and conceals the identity, which is unrelated to urban beauty" (www.arch.arab.com)

The lack of oversight, but the lack of which encourages making the changes and land use and foreign employment

Importing Western models: the main reason for the changes in the collective buildings is its narrowness which is designed for the Western families of limited number while Arab families double the intended number for apartments and makes this area inadequate, forcing the deletion of some of the spaces, such as the expansion of the balcony .

The negative visual impact of pollution on man and the city:

1) The lack of beauty and poise in the shapes, colors and harmony of construction

2) Resources which are annoying and the individual lose the architectural taste. Lack of green areas, but the lack of criteria for example, the United States gives the green spaces of 30 m / inhabitant or France standards of 25 m / inhabitant.

3) Failure to address the external space between the buildings which is left empty. (Hussiba, 2001)

3) The problem of housing and sharing houses

the architectural character is the most important feature of modern neighborhoods, which lacked the sharing of houses, in its example, the shift in the facades of a Gulf city's neighborhood (less sharing between the inhabitants) in a short period of five years is estimated around three quarters (72%), Turning from facades of various colors to facades of white, as a result of the transformation process. Even in a number of floors, it has changed from a neighborhood of the least sharing to a neighborhood of the ratio of 89% to 51% by the addition of the second floor 38% of the units while a neighborhood of more sharing and close to the first, which was set up in the same period (between 1980 - 1983) was originally predominately two floors high (78%), and maintained the same character as the original colors.

Example: public housing in Libya, which the State constructed with a design typical repeatedly noted that the users of housing and after the transition to the change in the visual composition of the house and in conformity with the united ideas, formations and opinions of the user.

4) The problem of repeated neighborhood in the Libyan cities

Technical standards and characteristics lead to the manufacture of the same aesthetic sense, or one of the planning or design. While people, races, groups and individuals are governed by the laws, customs and cultures and different values each category is different from the other and fits their lifestyle and requirements and comfort, away from unilateral solution... Amos Rappaport says "we see the imposition of the technical and economic considerations, such considerations become the principal determinant of urban planning and therefore could not respond to the cultural and social aspects" (Akbar, 2003)

, Because the expected outcome of the application of technical considerations are economic plans - to-duplicate similar neighborhoods. Because of the economic

technical standards are easy to apply, it believes that the use leads to the application of solutions of the standard specifications and standardized uniform Standards, At the same time requiring solutions to the complex dimension of an appropriate socio-cultural diverse, Multiple specifications. And therefore felt that it would not now have a standard house but can be produced in bulk.

This is not commensurate with the traditional solutions of different societies, which not only highlights the diversity of solutions and the relationship in the life of a society and even identifies any component that can be easily eliminated; any element or organization can be more beautiful, "without the human touch to enrich it the city will not live, city living is shared by all people in decision-making with the passage of time.

That is why Turner notes, "There are projects (that lacked such a touch) did not succeed, such as Pruitt-Igor and Fergus Leigh Park. Even removing from the presence did not change the neighborhood, but eliminated it entirely. This is very expensive and goes against the economic objectives of standard specifications" (Akabr, 2003)

(Figure 7.2) The Phenomenon Of Violations (Site visit)

(Figure 7.3) The Phenomenon Of Violations (Site visit)

5) The problem of the lack of basic facilities for residents in the Libyan cities:

It is to be noted that the plans initiated in the implementation of residential areas were used rapidly without the synchronized implementation of other uses (educational services, healthy, green areas, experiences) for any urban community and this leads to the phenomenon of violations to address this shortage, for example: note that the non-implementation of the service in urban agglomerations forced the population to convert irregularities homes for those services to meet that need. (AL Shukri, 1992)

7.1.7. The problems of the application of western theory in the Arab countries and Libyan cities

the Arab country considered from more the country friction the West Union for historical reasons and therefore it was natural that reflected the impact of this relationship in our contemporary times on contemporary Arab construction and I have tried of Arab States after independence and the evolution of was unsteady that adopting a State assets in the same manner as the States European industrial particularly those States which colonial zed taken for example, the highest fervent a unified Arab position in the various areas was one of the reasons introduced planning policy and reconstruction modern and entered with this policy concepts on development and evolution and development of ambitious in order to obtain the western techniques. This phenomenon has increased during the 1970s, both benefiting from the oil revenues or foreign loans, however, this has led to economic growth and social counterweight, The pattern of development in a tangential one hand and falling into more dependency traps economic and non-economic on the other hand, the results that opened the doors to import which destroyed many forms of domestic production and the production of traditional industries and small communities. It was accompanied by a stage of extensive migrations from the countryside to the city in spite of the attempts made to develop agriculture and to reform their systems has required cities Population and swelled and expanded in trends to Have Indiscriminate, which forced the boy to rebuild the urban centers and pursue housing policies confrontation of mitigate the effects of the consequences of that Fake assuming in the city, Western and abandon traditional approach on the level of planning the city and in the framework of design and construction which led to a coup d'état in the planning debris of the city traditional Arab relevant blocs of pressurized and buildings related gaps the Interior and the shift to the global planning known as the separate buildings for new ways quick and the replacement of the plan of the traditional home relevant the internal courtyard Open separate become the preferred pattern for habitation and became the constructive vertical and the residential compounds one of the elements to distinct and accompanied the demolition of revive the traditional allowing for making evolution architectural. Those factors led to the creation of Arab cities burdened with the problems and developments so chaotic created aware that the combination of Arab cities and cultural needs of the occupants.

The problem of the adoption of many of the Arabs planners on the experience of Western and the hiring of consultants Westerners : they came plans architectural implementation of the theory of Western and proven inability to harmony with the Arab and Islamic societies, the meaning of appropriate and civil meant by this ability to express their interdependence and human relations and concepts of social and economic enjoyed by the Arab and Islamic world, and attributes the adoption plans Arab experiment Bank to a number of factors, primarily : first to the presence of imperialists for quite some time now the Arab lands which built revived seriousness of adversity the surrounding environment.

Second after the Arab States of colonization for a long time after independence, found itself facing cities burdened urban problems, he resorted to solutions planning clothes without looking at the roots of the ideas and theories, and as a result developed standards and subsidiary legislation for many Arab communities theoretical problem of Western clear contradiction with the requirements of environmental Arabic. The third is to influence the experience of the Western world through the stages of study in universities and institutes, which derived much of Western ideas and concept" "standards in the planning of the city in the light of Islamic curriculum as many engineers and planners he gone to adopt everything that is in the west of architecture and planning to become a prevailing trend is the year. And that, we find that the current boom in many Arab cities have no assets of heritage planning and architectural addition to the one of the values of society and its components will not bring the needs and requirements of environmental and humanitarian assistance to the population and this continued invasion of intellectual as it is will inevitably lead to the changing values and therefore needs to cope with the new situation and thus lose the Arab Muslim cultural value and eliminates the personal characteristics".(Asem,2001)

Examples of the problems of applying the theoretical Bank in the Arab countries are:

roads the broad and without light of protects the people from the sun leads of course does not in line with the environment of desert and semi desert, as well as what's proposal for the use of glassing, oversized glazed in the Land of the sun leads and Use of building materials contribute to the narrow airspace and temperature, the inside of the house as The cement bricks, ready-mix concrete for the walls of building in the desert areas all this also reflects the palaces Western standards in coping with our environment

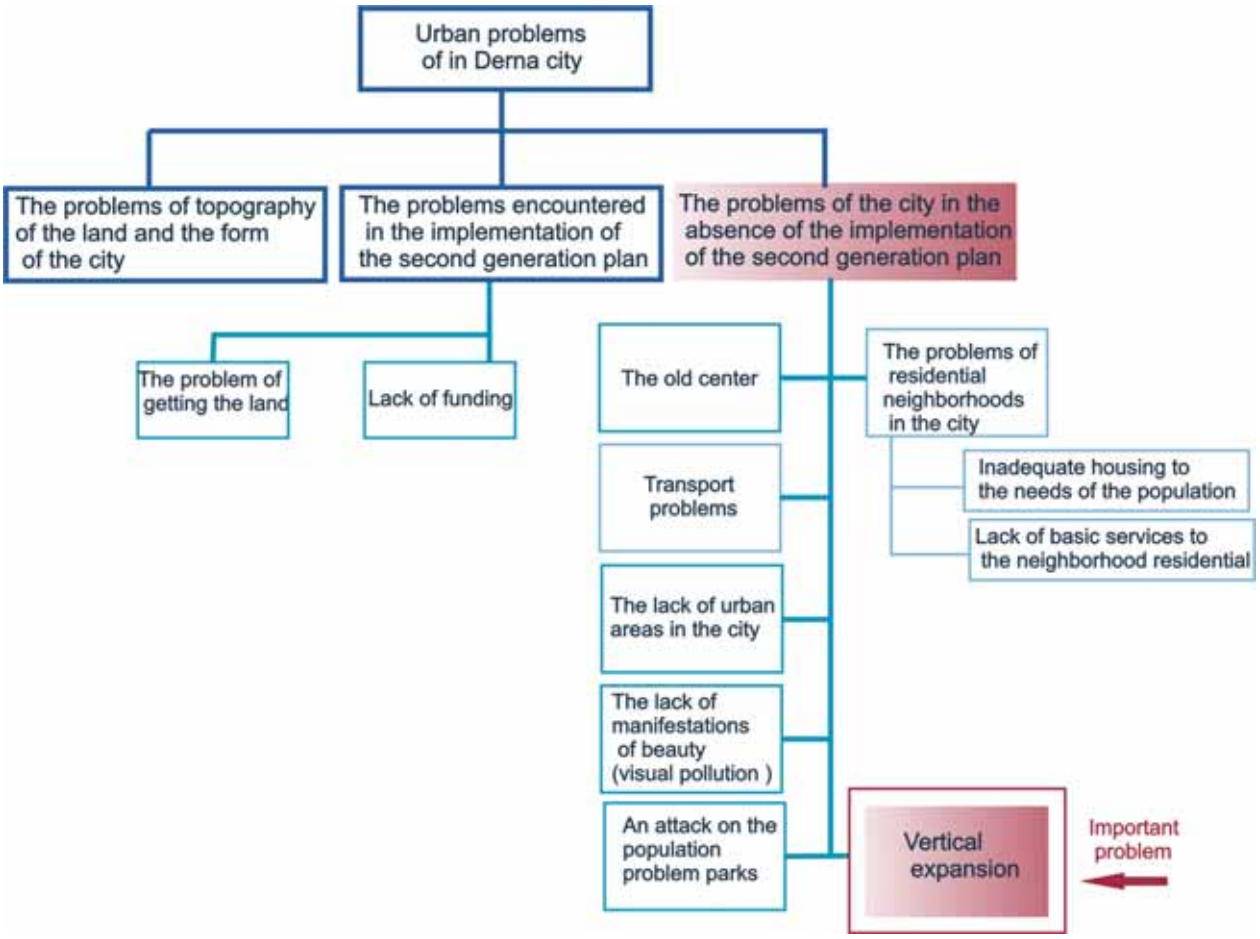
Example of energy consumption : the housing ,office and commercial buildings which have cover glass, and glass windows which insolating to the sun and implemented more than 70% of the temperature enough to know that the of shadow contributes to the energy savings up to 30% or more. In a study of King Saud University on multiple models in one of the Saudi cities example one model rose convection seeks to 33651 kJ / hour, with the shading dropped to 23135 kJ / hour with a nearly one-third provided 31.2% of the energy. The increase in the consumption category of urban energy in the summer is the main reason behind the increase in the maximum loads to the large numbers of more than 8000 megawatts because increase in the demand for energy in the summer to 86% or more are due to category and this increase is to Abba great importance to the electric sector, four hours per day as the cost electricity sector, but millions of Saudi riyals. “After the thought came to the local architectural design to protect the building from the heat of the sun rays and extreme heat and cold to provide Waft on the outskirts of the building, patterns of thought about looking for the sun and the design and relies on mechanical means of ventilation and refrigeration, serious setback to the environment. The foundations of the design environment built on the ideas of Mies, which see the least is the most glass and thick and large, but sometimes covering the entire surface is the solution and gradually turned into residential neighborhoods, as well as the path of the buildings, some outward orientation frankly even closed all the way to natural ventilation and covered the freshly glass openings closed, which is trying to commercial office buildings or commercial in orientation, Turning environments amenities rights to live and work in the home and even to the homes of glass Greenhouses Effect burn and burn rights as a result of the accumulation of heat loads”. (www.arch.arab.eng.com)

Example: planning engineer designed Bulgaria in the spare housing in Damascus platform in the European tradition and the development of the masses of residential buildings without walls, without any special garden construction, the municipality was forced Damascus to amend the plan in addition to the walls of buildings around the region to narrow corridors for pedestrians and vehicles. (Gefri, 2001)

The problems of the application of western theory in Libyan’s cities; chief engineer urban planning at the level of Libya in the writing in the overall framework to maintain the values of a might quoted to us "modern theories of which we have conveyed for these theories inculcate the values and the heritage of our societies and therefore including impressed by the Western civilization is and what he have reached

progress and we are in. from the delayed this led to the existence of a distance of we seek to curtailed and did not we try to look for other tracks could be even more useful us and thus had our Lebanese product copies from the production of the West, , we have not attempted to the implantation of and the integration of our values and our heritage within this quotation and transport did not allow this journey was short-evaluation of each therefore to collect the our heritage such as markets closed privacy in the housing and the use of a technique in the Arab house.(Amaora,1998)

7.2. Urban predicaments of the Derna city



(Figure 7.4) Urban predicaments of the Derna city

7.2.1. The Problem of Topography of the Land and the Form of the City Today

city falls on the eastern coast which is Coast narrow is 3 kilometers long and 800 meters on average In the south inseparable easy to the slope of from the Golan rocky at an altitude of 60 meters from the sea surface Takes the city from the south gone, leaving behind a its sides along the coast produced two Zoning from the Earth presentation 300 meters on average and advanced further towards the south extends the pavement parallel to sea the slope of another with a height of 100 meters from the surface of the sea for has increased to 250 meters in the direction of internal the city also permeates the both the debtor e and the uplands surrounding by a number of the wadies the most important of led Derna that traverses the region built in the center and religions Two more along the two parties eastern and western parts of area planned the consequent this coast the narrow of the city the problem of comes building on the

fertile agricultural land and above water sources. The topography helped to give form prolonged Inefficaciousness of the city which have other problems (figure 7.6)

The Problem of the Form of the City: the city an urban environment characterized by a degree of non-communication skills, because of the valleys and slopes high and low form of the city lacked cohesion as they show fragmented into a number of small areas because of the valleys during which the direction of the South to the North On the other hand, because of the slope of the rise less than previously divided to the high and another low. (Figure 7.7)

The Problems of Expectations for First and Second Generation Plans

Expected First-Generation Plans For 1988

Town	1969	1980	1984	1988 Expectation
Derna	24.2000	52.500	60.9811	47.300

(Table 7.2) Compare with Population of Derna between 1988 and1984

(Doxiadis, 1966) ((Doxiadis, 1984, p56)

First generation expectation 1988:

The number of inhabitants of expectations for first-generation plans was unexpected because of internal and external migration for reasons stated previously

Second-generation plans for 2000:

A reduction in the number of invisible population of expectations for the second generation plans because of the budget and economic interest in the relative major cities.

Another example: As a result of the economic imbalance, the population was concentrated in development areas in search of industrial work after the decline of agricultural work. Derna was the fourth major coastal city before the establishment of AL Bayda and the following table shows a comparison between the major coastal cities from 1911 and projected 2000:

City	1911	1936	1968	1980	1984	Expected 2000
Tripoli	29.869	981.664	99.145	268.700	784.000	1.600.000
Benghazi	16.500	48.500	109.700	387.000	449.849	743.000
Derna	9.500		24.200	52.500	60.981	119.000

(Table 7.3)Compare with Population of Tripoli, Benghazi and Derna between 1984and 1911) (Doxiadis, 1984, p56) (AL Grem, 1992, p196)

As we see from the table the rate of population doubled in major cities between 1911 and 1984 with high rates as follows:

Tripoli 32 times Benghazi 27 times Derna 7 – 4 times it is noted that Derna has not doubled the number of its inhabitants, like other major cities, although it was the fourth city prior to the establishment of AL Bayda. The developmental delay of Derna is due to several reasons:

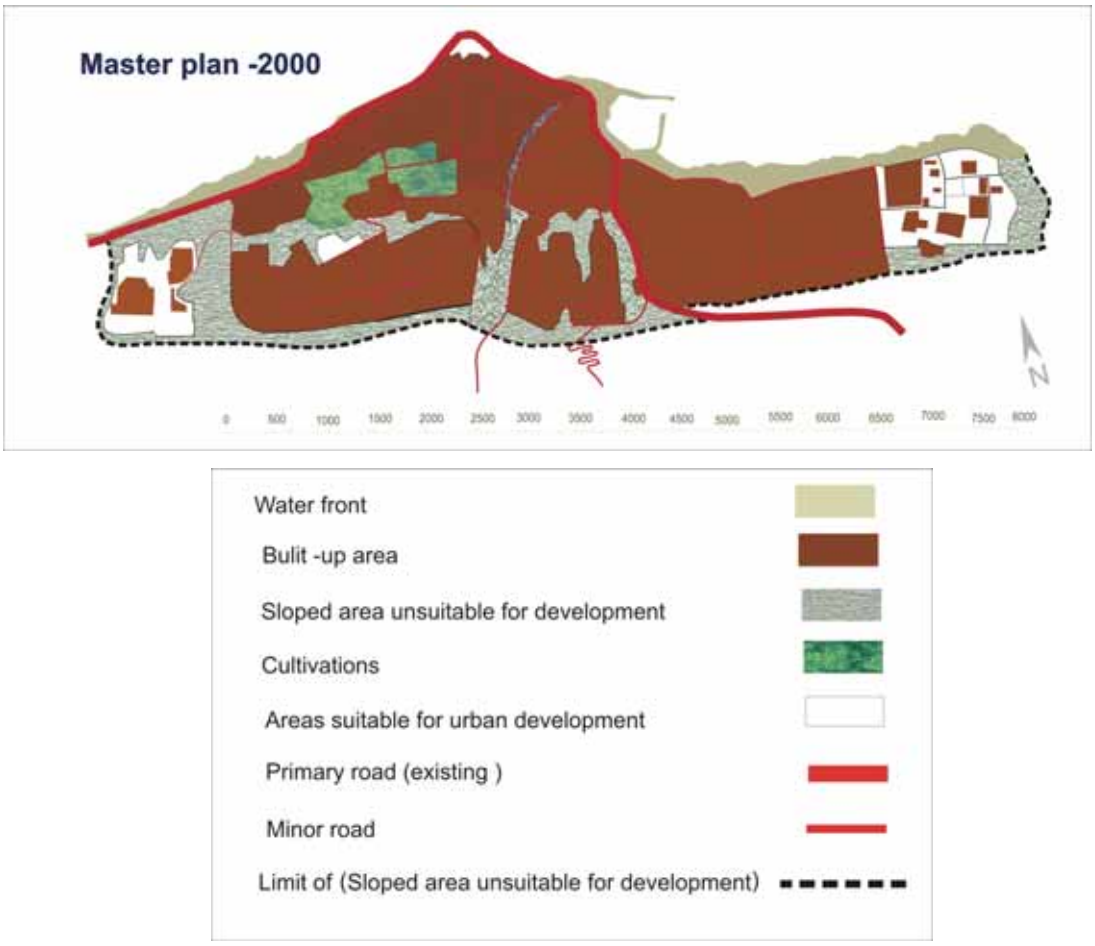
1) Focusing on the unbalanced economic development of the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi.

2) The establishment of the city of AL Bayda which replaced the city of Derna gradually.

3) The emergence of the strategic importance of the city of Tobruk.

4) Exploitation of its sea port and the freezing of Derna's commercial port.

5) The industry that was a goal of the proposed plan was not implemented in the eastern region nor in the affiliated; Industry in not worth mentioning in the city, regardless of the cement plant and furniture factory in the AL Fatyaeh area outside the city limits.



(Figure 7.5) Derna city in 2000

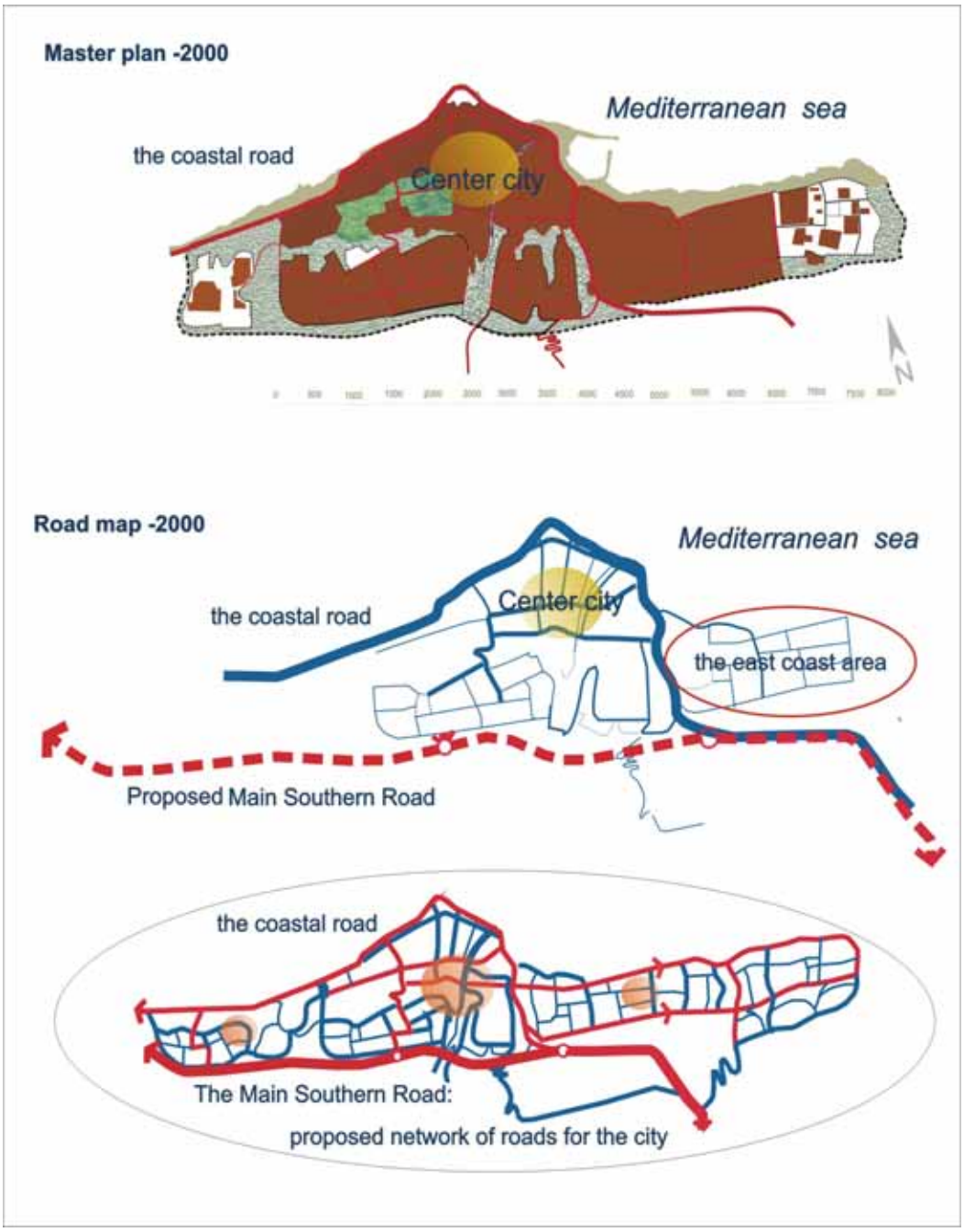
7.2.3. The problems encountered in the implementation of the second generation plan

1) The lack of funding: first place, and the lack of local funding for the city to help implement plans for the future, and rely solely on funding from the central treasury.

2)The problem of getting the land: In addition to what was mentioned earlier the problem of the land, the lack of awareness of the land ownership and non-delivery of their land for the establishment of the plan is attributed to the fact that Libya still suffers from tribal communities dominated by the fate of the occupied. For example : the ownership of the land and pass it on from generation to generation, or that the orbit one more than the scion is left abandoned to the longs to solve the dispute between the heirs, or to be one of the officials sympathizes with the owner of the land goes out the outline of the character set or suspend planned for implementation in some of the land owned, and the main reason that the average citizen does not consider the issue of plans spatial inclusive as content as seen from his personal

situation and the extent of their impact negatively or positively by the people or the land.

7.2.4. The problems of the city in the absence of the implementation of the second generation plan:



(Figure 7.6) The old Center in Derna city

1) The old Center: That reliance on the vital center and an old one for (administrative services and the commercial and financial movement) which causes heavy traffic in the center of the city. (Case study, Derna municipality)

2) Transport problems: The heavy traffic on the coastal road passes through the city and separates the east coast area from the rest of the city. (Old problem by Dioxides, 1984)

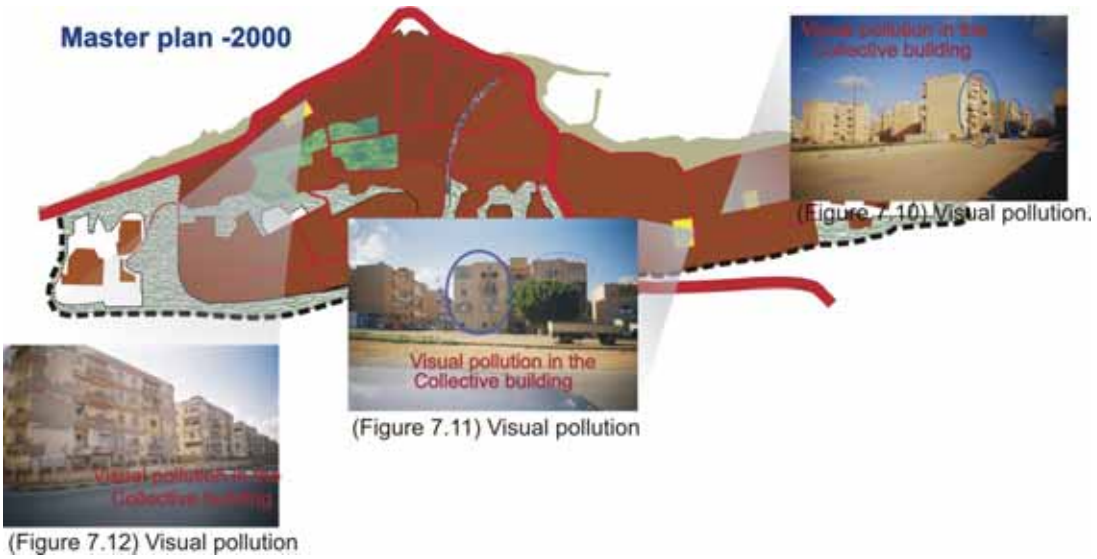
3) The lack of urban areas in the city: The cultural field's milestone in the history of cities and urban view of the expansion of others have been organized to dismiss these fields and become traffic intersections and lost urban spaces of the city. The buildings became, and its relations with gathering spaces of buildings in an unstudied and not know what label composition urban and became the first dominant car in the process of planning and lost their fields.

The loss of the place is the loss of important urban environment interaction public places no longer accommodate the pedestrian sidewalks sudden growth of the city and become a modern buildings encroach on the freedom of the street and sidewalk.

(Figure 7.7) View of Derna city (site visit)

(Figure 7.8) View of Derna city (site visit)

(Figure 7.9) View of Derna city (site visit)

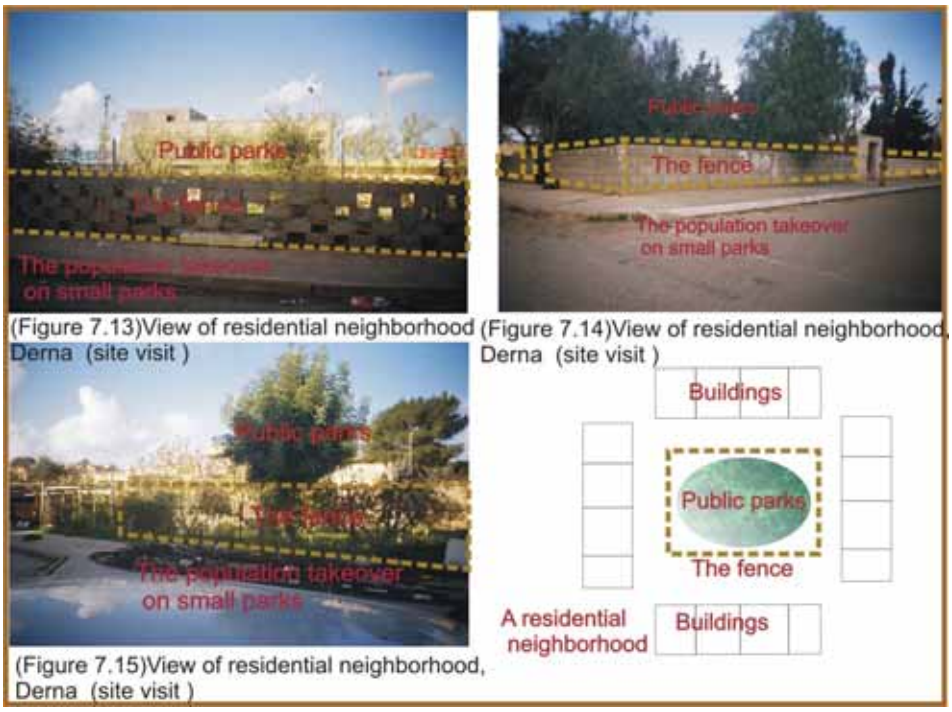


(Figure 7.10) Visual pollution.

(Figure 7.11) Visual pollution

(Figure 7.12) Visual pollution

4)The lack of manifestations of beauty (visual pollution): The problem of the lack of attention to the coordination of architectural spaces and ignore areas of the buildings, also lack of external manifestations of beauty in the neighborhoods gradually lead to corruption taste and familiarity Ugliness. (Case study)



(Figure 7.13)View of residential neighborhood Derna (site visit)

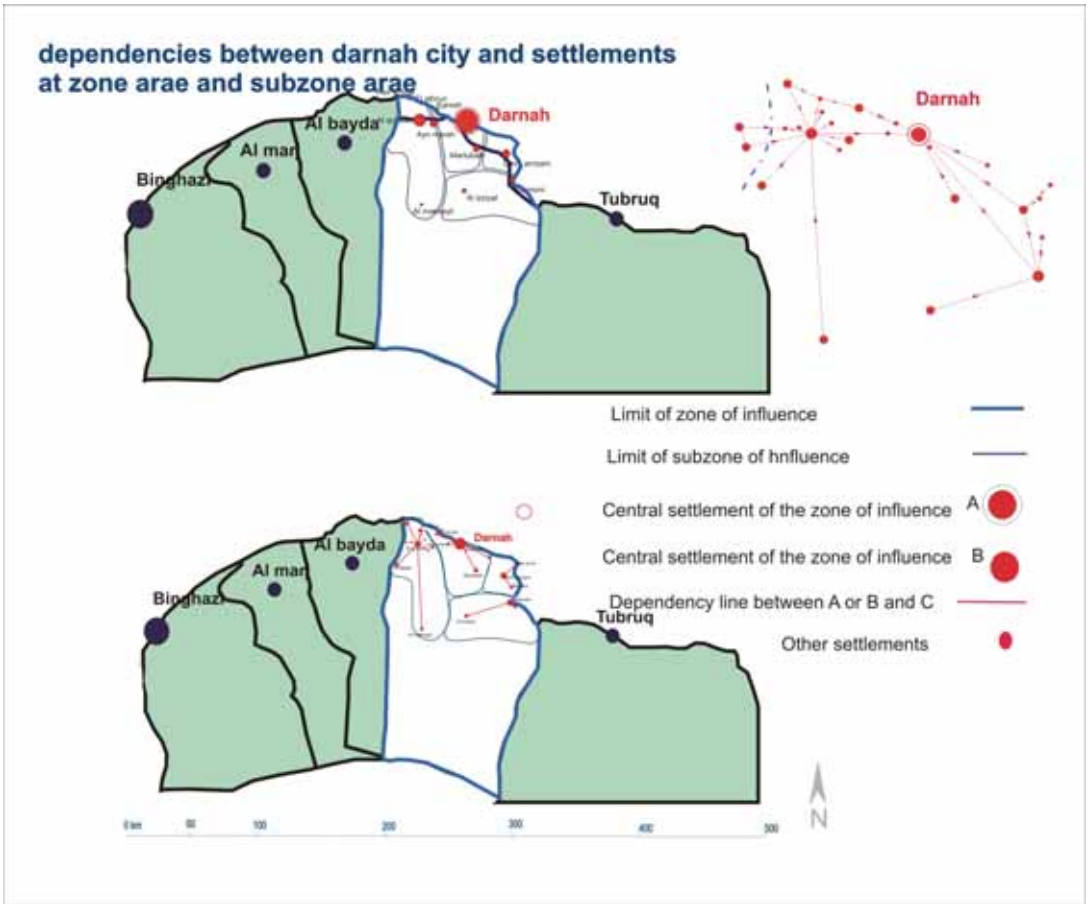
(Figure 7.14)View of residential neighborhood, Derna (site visit)

(Figure 7.15)View of residential neighborhood, Derna (site visit)

5) An attack on the population problem parks: (building on the park) popular act became is the population takeover on parks which are adjacent to residential neighborhoods and they build upon the parks the fence and Agriculture in them and they forgetting that the parks are public ownership. And that "this phenomenon constitutes 70% of the gardens seized". (Derna municipality)

6) The population takeover on the coast and small valley:

7) The problem of migration: The problem of increasing migration from the countryside to the city Derna due to deteriorating services and the infrastructure of the agricultural areas in the countryside.



(Figure7.16) Dependencies between Derna city and settlements at zone area and sub zone area (Doxiadis, 1984, p30, 122)

8) Problems resulting from the fact that the capital of the territory sub : Derna city administrative offer its services to the city's population in addition to the population of small towns this means that providing services to residents of the sub-region with all this increased pressure on these services. Such as;

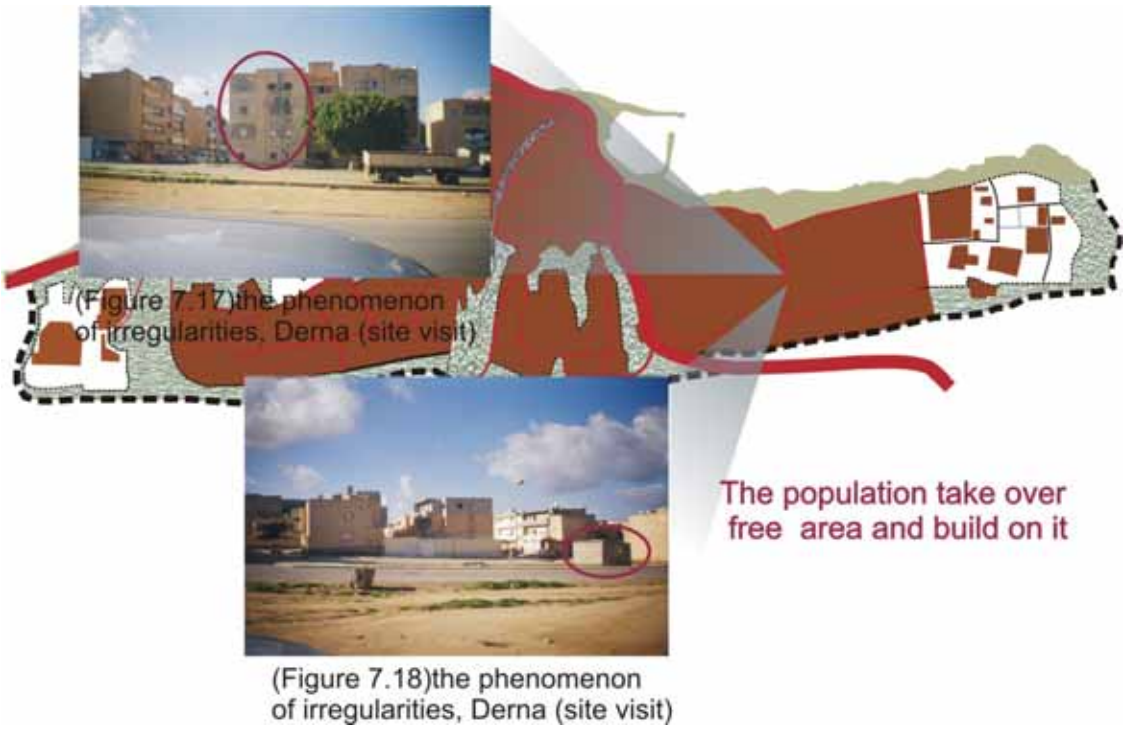
The deterioration of sanitary conditions

A lack of ability to provide good service

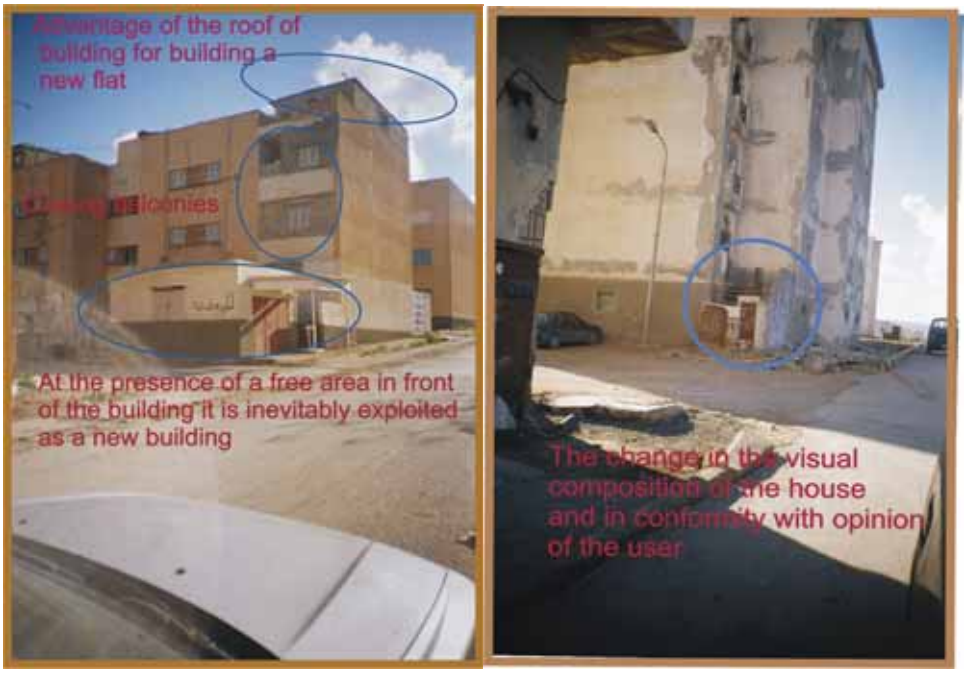
Congested roads

A lack of understanding of educational facilities

9) The problems of residential neighborhoods in the city of Derna



(Figure 7.18)the phenomenon
of irregularities, Derna (site visit)



(Figure 7.19) (Figure 7.20) Phenomenon of Irregularities in Derna city (site visit)

Inadequate the housing to the needs of the population (In collective neighborhoods) led to;

Making some great changes inside and outside, such as closing balconies and dryers and transforming most ground floor rooms into shops and every individual change depending on his needed

All these because lack of oversight, which encourages making the changes and outer employment for land.

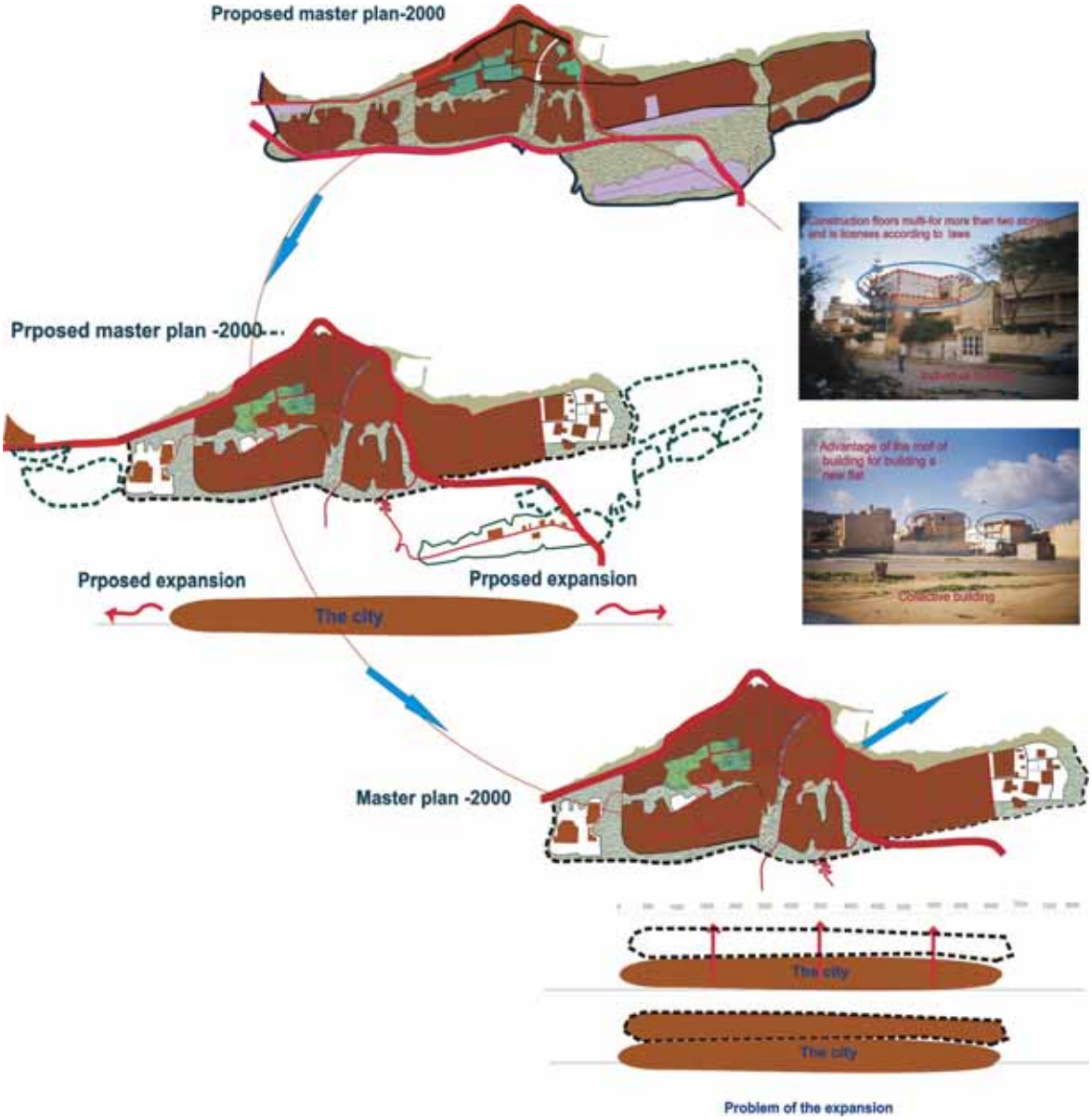
Lack of basic services to the neighborhood residential:

This has led to the correlation the new suburbs by the services of Central Area This also led to the problems of the transition from the suburbs into the center of the city and heavy traffic in the streets and their markets.

Resulted in changes to the ground floor such as the use of shops and small markets

Case study of the city depending on similar issues in Libyan cites. **(**AL Shukri, 1992)

10) The problem of vertical expansion as a result of the lack of new areas increasing the expansion of the city



(Figure 7.21) vertical expansion

absence of a the work of planning for plans enlargement futuristic of the city and the opening of residential areas futuristic exceed from the expansion of the plan of the town : non-granting of clearances for construction of the houses for more than storey and 25% from the concourse for some regions with low population densities (the east coast, the door Tobruk, the door Sheeha) and despite the fact that the population densities increased considerably during the past years and the failure to open the new plans for the expansion population such as (AL Hseen era, AL Mkrkf in AL Fatyaeh, Ambk in the west coast) which resulted in overcrowding in population the pilot plan

and construction floors multi-for more than two stories and is without licenses according to existing laws physical planning, thus impacting on water and sanitary drainage and other services which has been founded on the certain criteria and carefully studied within the intensity of overdose of the permissible and without future enlargements, and the non-implementation of and the opening of the expansionist designs of the city.

So the vertical expansions as a result of the lack of new areas witch lead to:

1. Affecting the building and urban appearance of the city (visual pollution).
2. Pressure on the infrastructure facilities, (water, electricity...)
3. The over crowding of the plan and the confusion of services

(Case study, Derna municipality)

The new future plan for the city (the third generation plans)

the key problem the city is facing today is the beginning of the third generation plans while the second generation plans have not been completed until now and this may cause it to stand with tied hands in front of natural expansion problems ; this is the problem of the increasing number of the population, the natural requirement for shelter ,the water problem ,the pollution problem, the problem of the encroachment of the cities on agricultural land, the problem of the disposal and treatment of solid waste, the problem of transport and communications within cities and the resulting air and noise pollution and a significant increase in the area allocated to the movement and parking of cars and the problem of the deterioration of old towns . In addition to these, there are social problems.

At present the Architecture Office of Consultancy is carrying out integrated planning studies for the third generation plans. The process is of examining the results of the second generation plans and inventorying all the planning problems in the city and conceptualize new planning to solve environmental problems for example, such as protecting the city from pollution from power plants, dumped garbage, sewage and cement factories and others that have a negative impact on the environment and choosing the sites for these facilities so that they do not contaminate parts of the city.

CHPTER 8
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusion and proposed recommendation for this study are presented, in this part.

The city of Derna has evolved over the years like any changeable product under new circumstances' as it has extended outside its walls and the methods of building organization differed from local to imported in her modern extended? .the architectural ratios and sizes changed as well as planning measurements and standards and there appeared a clear distance between the root and the branch, the old city as a root and the new city as a branch. This development had a negative effect on the city's appearance and caused it to suffer from many problems which affected the inhabitants comfort. From this view point the study has been divided into a preliminary study of the unique building structure of the city with the aim of pointing out its importance, calling for the revival of its role in modern life and discovering the most important problems that helped put the city in its unsatisfactory state and their causes.

In the second part, I have made an initial presentation of the urban planning process in Libya in general and the most significant problems of the first and second urban planning for the city specifically.

I also presented the most important problems facing Libyan cities as an introduction to defining the problems facing the city under study, thus discovering the causing factors and reaching the results that this study aims for and making proposed recommendations for solving these issues .

8.1. DISCUSSION

8.1.1. The old city

according to what was men mentioned in the previous study about the importance of the unique building fabric of the old city and which is considered a symbol of the city's society's identity, this also in accordance to what came in (Doxiadis, 1984) as description of the old city "old, well-designed building with a highly organized urban environment, so many of these building should be preserved, renewed and upgraded"

Through this we can sense the size of the problem resulting from their deterioration through the studies that I have made in the problems of the reality of the city's

situation to day, I have found the reasons for them as well as the main factor that had a divest impact on the deterioration of the situation i.e.

Modern planning and its negative effect on the old city which helped to:

1. Isolate the old city from modern life
2. Created a two cities system within one city

This supports what was mentioned by (Amaora, 1998)

" it is observed that Tripoli ,Benghazi and other Libyan cities such as Derna and AL Marij have two cities an Arabic city limited by walls or by being in a known area that remain unchanged and anew city with plans that ordered roads, parks and specified land use within it"

8.1.2. The existing city:

Libyan's standards

By conducting the previous study of the problems of the new city, was able to find the root of problems in Libyan cities, i.e. Libyan standards and the lack of qualified cadres. For example (AL Seewi, 2001) said "the flaws of Libyan standard are of two types in general one that is a result of the flaws in the standards themselves being unsuitable for the social and economic conditions as they are of a foreign origin created to meet the needs of the western society, and we in our Arabic countries took these standards and colored them in away to make them look as if the went with out Arabic society and another type which is a result of the condition of society changing despite the fact that these standard their were suitable in the past remained unchanged"

1. From this study as well as previous studies it is prove that Libyan standards do not meet the need of the Libyan society and thus are unsuitable for the social and economical conditions of the Libyan society.
2. Even if the standards were suitable initially, society changed as (AL Shukri, 1992) stated "the currently used planning law created in 1969 has remained unchanged despite the great change in society's goals policies and features and despite the great ware of building seen in all urban societies."

Thus, these standards must be researched and studied to develop them or change them in concord with the society's need and economics as (AL Seewi, 2001)

Said a bout studying to develop Libyan standards:

Libyan society witness view economic and social changes which made developing standards to suit these changes a necessity. The calls for doing this especially in: Real estate ownership, the commercial areas, the city centre, the industrial areas, and standards of residential areas to suit the tastes of the Libyan society.

From this, I see that after 3 and half decades that these standards are fixed despite study have and trails proving their unsuitability. This might be due to the lack of qualified cadres to develop these plans which made them inefficient. This is proved by the failure of developing the standards for the use and categorization to areas for the execution plans mentioned by (AL Seewi, 2001). "The minister for housing made the decision no.189, for the year 1994 about adopting a list knows as the list of use and categorization of areas for the execution on plans despite the great efforts made; the results were below par as it was the old list despite 3 and half decades."

This is what a highlighted in the study, the absence of qualified cadre's lead to the absence of specialists which they able to follow-up and develop plans according to changes.

The cadres

This is in agreement with what (AL Shukri,1992) said when there are plans the specialized cadres do not pay constant attention to reviewing, following –up and adjusting which leads to a high level of law-breaking acts as well as not reviewing the plans when unexpected events occur which are contrary to the original factors under which the plans were prepared the absence of cadres also leads to the lack of follow –up and the lack of applying rules an regulation in areas that are rife with law-breaking acts as (AL Shukri,1992) said " law-breaking irregularity appeared as a result of the specialist bodies not understanding their jobs and responsibilities which makes them inefficient in doing their jobs as most of the people working in there are know ledge less in this are as the planning law under use should include all the points and be able to cape with the society's goals and needs"

The Doxiadis studies

Studies have also proved that the Doxiadis studies do not match expectancies, for example, from (Table 8.2) it is clear that expectancies do not match reality as they do not take into account sudden changes resulting from the economic changes that come from the discovery of oil or the increased country to city migration they do not also include public participation i.e. (planning with the people for the people) and adoption of these plans by the people (AL Seewi, 2001) said "keeping the people informed and

up to date with any propose adjustments, increasing trust between the people and the specialists will provide more suitable conditions for the application of the plans according to acceptable standards"

So I be live that good urban planning must included public participation as the individual is the main affecter and the affected in these plans and their results this is in agreement with what (Naji, 1992) said it is necessary to focus on public participation in discussing what they want in urban plans before adopting them officially and before implementing them"

He also stats "Libya participated in the Vancouver conference about human gatherings which called for the focus on public participation in urban planning as it helps correct planning concepts and in the method of public plans preparation in Libya.

Old studies in 1969 as well as modern studies in 1992 have proved that modern planning does not meet the needs of the Libyan society as it lacks intrusiveness.

1. From studying an old neighborhood executed in (1969) after the revolution according to a plan adopted by Doxiadis as a swift solution to the difficult housing situation at the time of the revolution this plan was created in isolation of social and economical studies of the inhabitants, thus (AL Shukri, 1992) confirms me appearance of a rate of law – breaking irregularities very quickly in these neighborhoods' which is a sign of there inability to fulfill its inhabitants needs.

In the same study (AL Shukri,1992) conducted a study on an old crowded neighborhood and another neighborhood with a low population density in Benghazi which has the same planning features of the old neighborhood ,the result was that law –breaking irregularities had high rates in both the old and the new, growing neighborhoods' .(AL Shukri,1992)states, Through his previous study that these plans cannot fulfill many of the inhabitants social needs or adjust to their characteristics and social natures

Which has a negative impact on the situation of these neighborhood which are witnessing an increased level of law-break irregularities

2. According to what the study directly after the 1969 revolution proves (AL Hamali, 1992) said that one village after the revolution gave out public houses to its inhabitants but they were not accepted by them as they said that they were used to living under palm trees and enjoying them where these new houses which built from cement did not provide this. The Revolution handed out houses and villas to the

families who were victims of AL Marj's earthquake in 1963. These buildings were built what was at that time an unusual manner with wide windows and balconies on the street.

When the inhabitants moved in houses and villas they closed these windows with rocks and cement and painted the glass balcony windows

From the past two examples, (AL Hamali, 1992) says this is another sign that sign that the city planning did not take into consideration the tastes of the inhabitants and their directions about the typicality of suitable housing for them and from here appears a basic issue; the relationship between building planning and human behavior. Thus I believe that good building and architectural planning should include public participation.

-The problem that has the most impact on the society of Derna, as we have mentioned previously, remains the delay in the execution of the 2nd generation plans (1980-2000) which in them caused the appearance of many problems of which we mention in the following:

The problem of vertical expansion as a result of the lack of new areas increasing the expansion of the city

As I have mentioned previously, the delay in the execution of the plans led to crowding in the plan and building multiple stories or floors in an excess of tow floors and without licensing according to the building planning laws lead to:

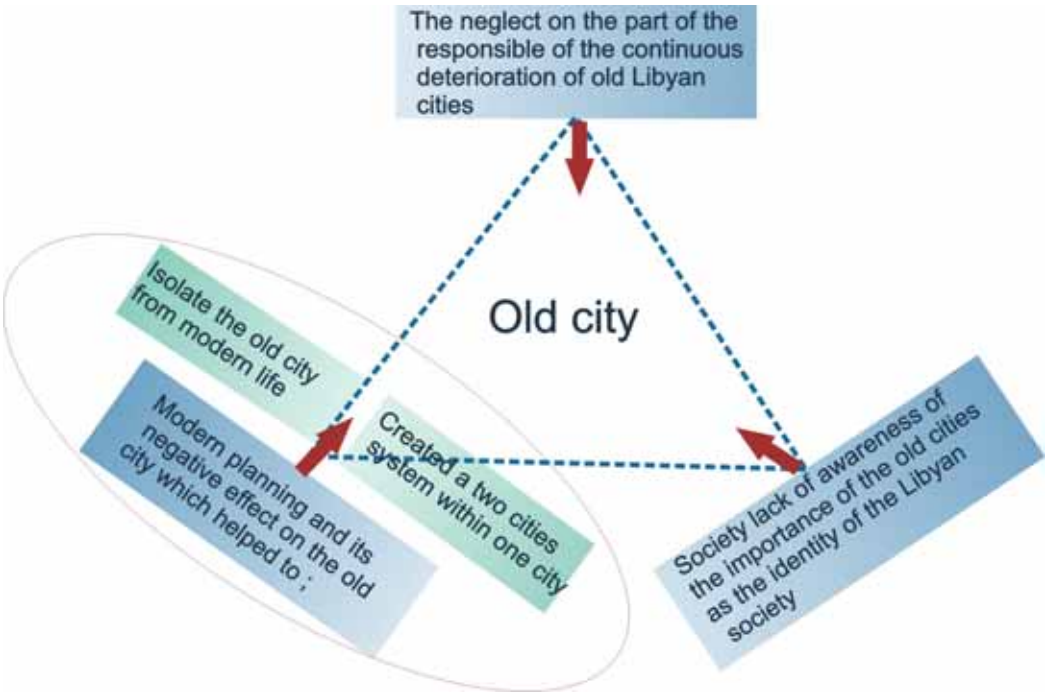
1. Affecting the building and urban appearance of the city (visual pollution).
2. pressure on the infrastructure facilities such as water networks, sewage system and other services which were established according to certain studied standards within population densities limited by land use defined by building planning as these densities are excessive and without future expansions
3. The over crowding of the plan and the confusion of services (the lowering of the entire city's facilities such as blackouts, water shortages and sewage blockages).
4. as well as not executing or opening new ways inside the city according to the existing official ways of the city plan, such as the circular road project, Ibn seena street and bridges inside the city which led to traffic jams and confusion in the streets, roads and the city centre which is considered a major problem.

Thus, through this study I see that from the most important problems of this city which had a direct impact on the inhabitants comfort was the delay of 2 and a half decades in the execution of the plan. It is necessary to encourage the fast development

of these plans to suit the inhabitants tastes and their participation to improve the city situation in accordance to people's needs.

8.2. CONCLUSIONS

8.2.1. The old city:



(Figure 8.1) Results of The old city

1. The neglect on the part of the responsible parties of the continuous deterioration of old Libyan cities.

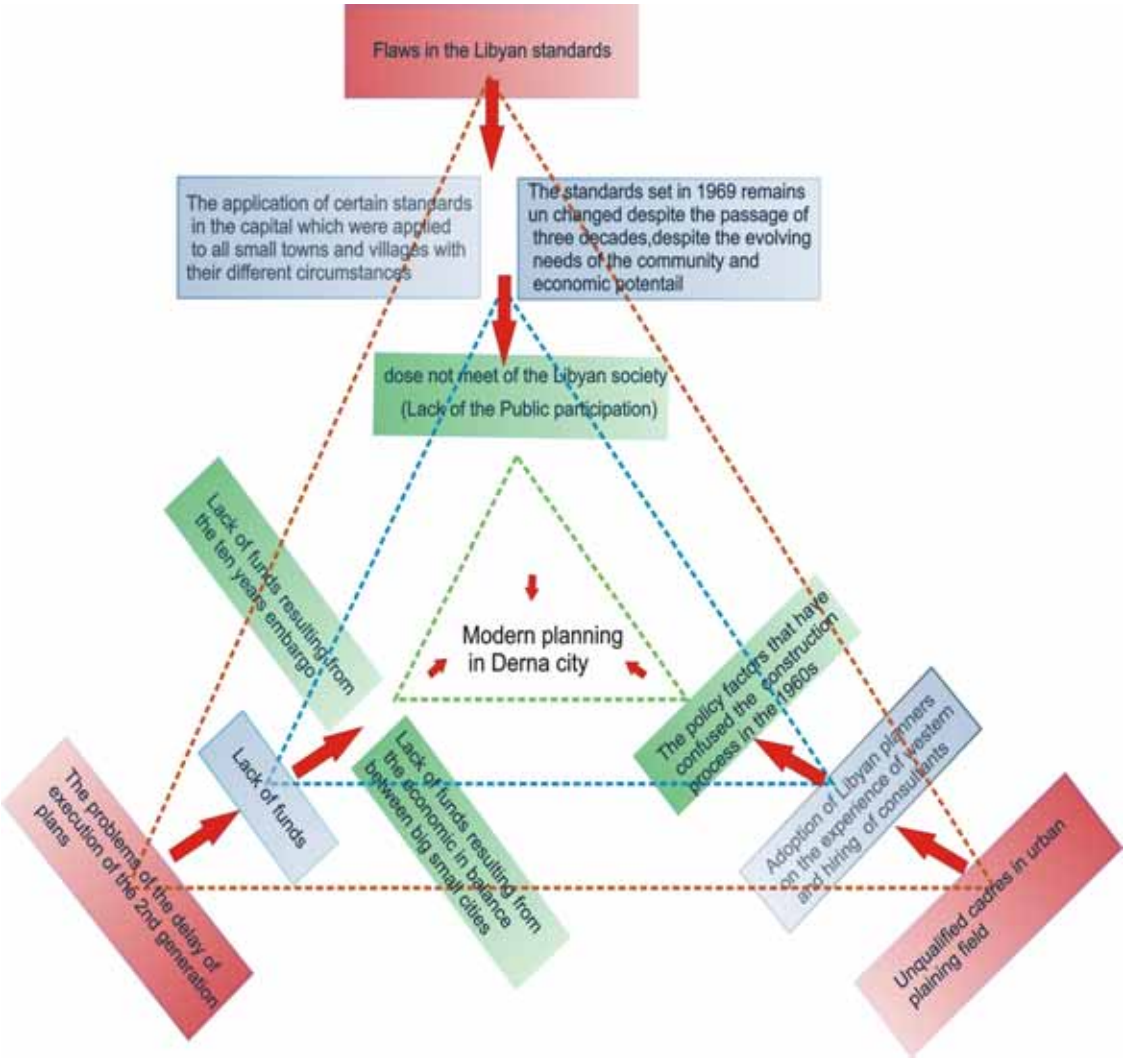
2. Society lack of awareness of the importance of the old cities as the identity of the Libyan society.

3. Modern planning and its negative effect on the old city which helped to:

3.1. Isolate the old city from modern life. Case study of the city depending on similar issues (AL Muhdi, 1997)

3.2. Created a two cities system within one city. (Amaora, 1998)

8.2.2. The existing city



(Figure 8.2) Results of The existing city

1. Flaws in the standards themselves as they are unsuitable for Libyan society and its states.

2. Unqualified cadres who do not do their job of developing plans to suit society's needs and desires or observing and following-up on law breaking irregularities, ending and preventing them.

3. The problems of the delay of execution of the 2nd generation plans which are due to the lack of funding which in turn is due to;

1. Lack of funds resulting from the ten years embargo.

2. Lack of funds resulting from the economic in balance between big and small cities.

The problems of the city in the absence of the implementation of the second generation plan

Led to traffic jams and confusion in the streets, roads and the city centre which is considered a major problem:

The lack of manifestations of beauty (visual pollution)

Lack of basic services to the neighborhood residential

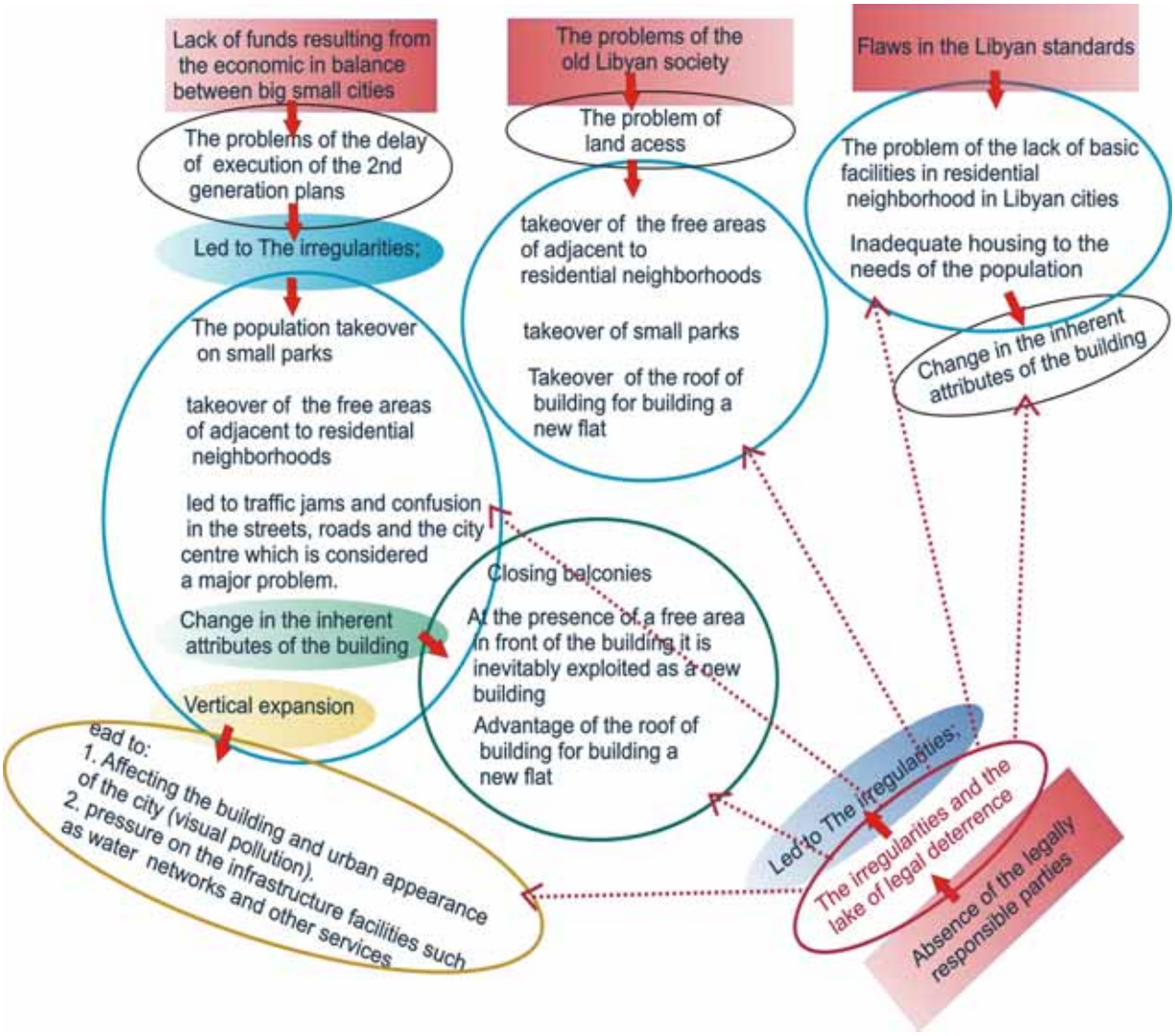
The population takeover on small parks, the coast and small valley as a result of the lack of new areas

Vertical expansion as a result of the lack of new areas witch leads to:

5.1. Affecting the building and urban appearance of the city (visual pollution).

5.2. Pressure on the infrastructure facilities, (water, electricity...)

5.3. The over crowding of the plan and the confusion of services



(Figure 8.3) Compare between results of this study and past studies

8.3. RECOMMENDATION

8.3.1. Recommendations of the Old city:

The concept of the Islamic city is not limited to a time or place or as an ancient static city, but must be submitted as a global flexible viable theory. We recommend training unqualified cadres to seek knowledge through studying traditional cities and working to revive them and encouraging citizens to continue living in the old city, as well as to return by dealing with the existing problems by means of proper planning suitable to the fabric of the city and the requirements of modern life due to opening up to the outside world .Also providing services, facilities and discouraging private ownership by the traditional city's population outside towns and working on the development of traditional cities to contain population growth and diversification of economic activities there. The rehabilitation of urban architectural heritage items which meet humanitarian needs and the environment in the planning of new towns and urban communities in general and in the cities in particular, as has been mentioned previously.

Identity: laying the foundations required for the expansion and renovation should take into account the history of the country and the Arab and Islamic identity, which is the image that will be passed on to future generations, which will develop in accordance with the conditions that would prevail. Otherwise, we will continue to live in building disarray and we will have unknowingly condemned the architectural spirit to death and knocked the last nail in the coffin of our country's architectural identity.

8.3.2. Recommendations of the modern Town:

Before the planning (the third generation plans 2000-2020)

Libyan standards; Developing Libyan standards to suit changing of social and economical factors for the Libyan society

Cadres: the centerpiece of urban planning is the specialist in this field therefore these specialists must be qualified so they can cover all levels and all planning stages. Training and qualifying of national cadres to manage the execution of plans to enable them to participate effectively in the implementation phases, as is happening today in the preparation and implementation of third-generation plans.

The Western theory: Delving in and understanding the imported experiences before applying them in the field in order to preserve the character of our buildings, which

combine material and spiritual aspects and respecting human values such as reconsideration of prefabricated or manufactured buildings because they do not fit the pattern of the Arab individuals lifestyle and are incompatible with the most elementary functional and aesthetic and lack creative values. Reinstating heritage and benefiting and inducting from its characteristics, highlighting technologies and standards that could be used in modern applications.

The role of universities: University and research centers should be given the task of establishing field studies. We recommend constructive cooperation and ongoing coordination between international organizations and Arab organizations that are concerned with the affairs of Arab cities, like the Islamic Cities and Capitals Organization, for instance. There also has to be cooperation and dialogue between academic institutions such as architecture institutes and colleges and between scientific research centers on one side and the engineers' unions and management who control the building process on the other and therefore working on a national policy to ensure the expansion of cities in a studied manner that will have a positive reflection.

At the planning (the third generation plans 2000-2020)

Making citizens aware of the importance of spatial planning: As we have stated previously the ordinary citizen does not look at spatial plans comprehensively but from a personal viewpoint and the impact of these the plans negatively or positively on him personally. The problem in front of the Arab Muslim plan is no longer to guide the growth of the city towards the correct Islamic curriculum but its basic problem has become that of creating the social and natural conditions that will help to connect the population emotionally with their cities so that they can interact with their future plans and grow their proper organic growth .This matter calls for the need to invite citizens of all different cultural levels to participate in one way or another in the activity of Spatial Planning and the adoption of the principle of planning by the people, for the people and adopting plans by the population and informing them of step-by step of any intended modifications . ... In short, consolidation of trust between the people and between the planning cadres will provide more favorable conditions for the implementation of plans in accordance with acceptable standards.

Planning and community we agree with Amos Rapport in that "we need to analyze the socio-cultural aspects to build urban planning for our cities and to analyze our

heritage backgrounds and their suitability for our contemporary realities and try to reconcile them."

Residential areas, to reduce the problem of inadequate housing for the Libyan community:

The design of housing and neighborhoods that maintain the social relations and traditions of families and the sense of security taking into account the appropriate taste of the community and the social and climatic conditions and developing models of this housing development and the progress of society**.**

Basic facilities: maintaining a balance in the implementation of plans in all land uses and especially uses directly related to the population's needs so that they do not have to resort to indiscriminate ways of compensation, which negatively affects plans in the long run.

Green areas: Paying attention to green open spaces between buildings Setting a strict monitoring system on the field in order to prevent building on green spaces,

Increasing awareness of the importance of green spaces and their role in improving the environment by purifying the air, providing air and relaxing colors…….etc. as well as their aesthetic, artistic and even economic roles .

Agriculture: Working to protect and preserve agricultural land, by the application of Law No. 3 of 1970 on the protection of agricultural land and working on creating civilized service centers in agricultural areas.

The center of the city: because Derna is longitudinal, decentralization is preferred, with the provision of assistance centers in the Eastern and Western areas in order to save the inhabitants from always having to resort to the center of the city.

Recommendations about the phenomenon of indiscriminate and random construction:

The creation of low income housing projects in cities and promoting cooperative housing projects, Providing suitable land for housing for the low-income category. Activating the role of municipal monitors in construction legislation to be more efficient to reduce the continued construction of buildings in violation of the provisions of regulation and licensing requirements, Implementation of legislation for the protection of lands from encroachment and indiscriminate development, using new punitive measures for punishing offenders, Creating an efficient unit able to address and counter squatters, Encouraging reverse migration by creating attractive

developmental projects in the provinces and rural areas. Committing to the plan and its legislation as well as increasing the legal punishment and finding legal grounds to deter violations of spatial planning by considering them some sort of economic crime and eliminating the causes of irregularities, Strict laws governing the treatment methods and the facades and heights of buildings in each region depending on its type, Setting a special planning program for irregular areas which depends on the entire regional planning. This program works on taking advantage of the existing infrastructure in the areas of irregularities, rehabilitating and developing the good parts and eliminating the others.

To reduce visual pollution which tarnishes the beauty of our towns and gives the viewer a false impression of our urban and architectural renaissance this is in fact great. The concerned parties from different groups of society must cooperate in order to show our cities in a special civilized appearance that reflects the distinguished, advanced level we have reached in all areas and I believe, from my point of view, that the following points may help in curbing

The visual pollution of the city:

1) Increasing monitoring by the municipalities of the contractors and landlords to ensure their commitment in implementing what plans, facades and colors have been adopted. For example This has been implemented in some Gulf States by the Departments of Licenses in municipalities after study and scrutiny and taking into account the numerous architectural and construction factors. And the contractor or owner is not entitled to change what has been adopted until they go back to the municipality to take further consent for the new proposal to be implemented.

2) Raising the technical level of architects responsible for the architectural design, especially facades designs and the colors and finishing materials.

3) Determining the general framework of freedom of choice given to the owner of the building in choosing facades, colors and materials to preserve the general aesthetic taste of the city.

Technical, social and religious specialists must set the general framework to determine architectural and building personal freedom given to the owner of the facility ,defining its borders so that they can work within the scope of those limits not exceed them in order to preserve the aesthetic taste of the city's appearance and to preserve the neighbors'' rights and that such a framework limits the extent of the

freedom accorded to the owner in the selection of facades for the building, color, vents and new construction work that shows above the roof of the building and could be seen from outside and what can be used in front of the building such as car shelters, sidewalks and decorative plants, as well as the height material and appearance of the fences, such as the fences separating the residential units and which are usually set to shield the residents within from onlookers.

Forcing contractors of the construction, repair or renovation work to use a false facade of reinforced plastics in front of facades to be worked on : so that it stands at a distance of three meters from the original surface with the final appearance of the façade is painted in color and shadows and all the details on the surface of the fake facade and to preserve the overall look of the city and to cover up what passers-by could see of construction metal and the remnants of the work and to prevent visual pollution and this fake façade would be removed after the completion of the work on the building.

To reduce migration: We recommend the importance of working to improve the reality of rural service and the living conditions of the population through agricultural support in order to curb migration to the city and to control the trend of urban migration to create social and economic conditions and the establishment of cultural and hygienic facilities for the reconstruction of villages in order to curb the exodus to some cities.

After the planning (the third generation plans 2000-2020)

Providing good funding for the execution of the 3rd proposed plan:

Easing the administrative burden for the major cities and capitals, particularly Benghazi and Tripoli through the transfer of institutions and industries to other cities in order to avoid a population explosion, Consideration should also be given to sources of local funding depends cities instead of total reliance on what is conferred by the Public Treasury for the implementation of projects.

Balancing between Libyan cities: Lightening the managerial burden from large cities and capitals Benghazi, Tripoli by moving some institutes and industries to other cities to avoid population explosion

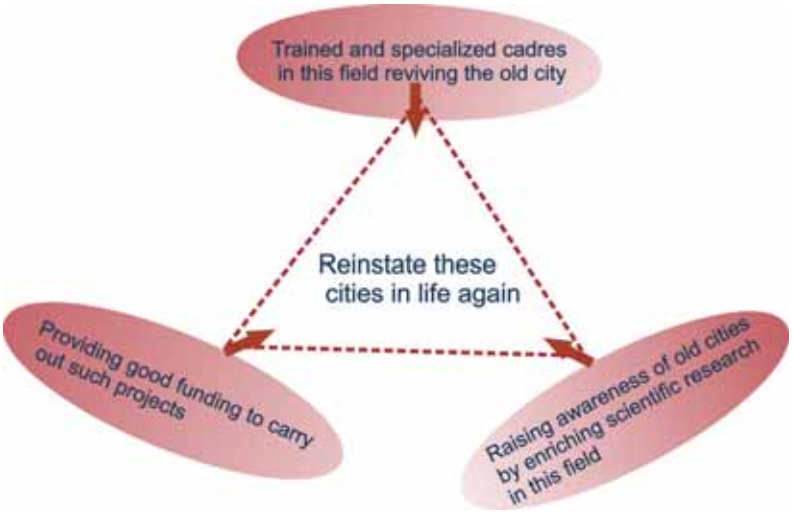
Through must also be put into local funding sources that cities can depend on rather than depending completely on what the central treasury to execute their urban plans.

The continuing need for follow-up and developing plans to update them: following- up the implementation of the plan, its goals and its compatibility with the perceptions of the plan and the preservation of the foundations of the planned implementation; such as land use, the network of roads, the sites of public projects and the adequacy of implementation services with the growth of population and the economic realities within the planned area. And after that : reviewing the progress and the follow-up and comparing it with the plans expectations and to follow the progress or delay in the implementation of the plan for the time period set for the end of the plan. More importantly, however, is making any plan amendments required when the need arises, or there are problems or difficulties, or the sudden development of the community of the city or the delay in the implementation of the plan.

Expansion of information centers to provide offices and urban planning specialists with all the required information and statistics that are indispensable in the field of urban planning.

Ensuring the application of technical reviews and follow-ups of plans in use and set for every five years to cope with any changes or modifications may have been made in the policies and strategies on the basis of which, the plans were developed.

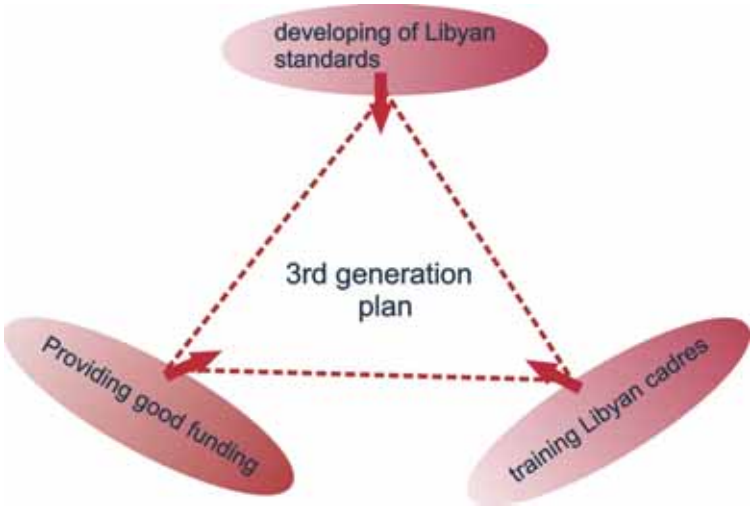
Summary of Recommendation



(Figure 8.4) Recommendation of Old City

Old City

1. Thought must be put into providing trained and specialized cadres in this field (reviving the old city)
2. Raising awareness of old cities by enriching scientific research in this field.
3. Providing good funding to carry out such projects which would reinstate these cities in life again.



(Figure 8.5) Recommendation of existing City

Existing City

Swift execution of the 3rd generation plans by providing good funding on the following of;

1. Developing Libyan standards to include public participation;
2. Training Libyan cadres to prepare the 3rd generation plans.

8.4. PROPOSITIONS

Enriching scientific research

1. The important of public participation in urban planning in Libya.
2. Modern planning and its negative effect on the old city.
3. The call to revive the role of old cities in modern's life.
4. Defining the flaws of depending on the Doxiadis plans in the current time in Derna.
5. Defining the flaws of Libyan standards and calling for their development.

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APPENDIX

Urban planning: fulfilling the needs of the residents in the most possible way that allows them to live their human lives free of crises and making the best use of land through many factors foremost of which are planning standards.

Planning standards: are a group of rules, basics and measurements which are related to urban planning and process of execution of urban plans and transfer mechanisms from existing state to desired state.

The Follow –up: The Follow -up: is the field follows-up and applying and observation the process of urban planning as observing are they going according to plan or not, defining the problems and obstacles facing the applying of the process of urban planning.

Slums; Slums; in these Neighborhoods appear buildings without licensing from the law, as well as social factors for example inheriting, And dividing a piece of land without referring to the urban plans and under the absence of punishing laws.

Revival: is the revival of architectural products and reinstating their role in life i.e. the relationship of the past with the present and future .Revival refuses to separate the past from the present.

Rehabilitation:-represents the side of modern society and its relationship to the building and is not limited to just giving a simple limited function to the building and not according special laws to preserve.

Preservation: is the process of preserving all the historic maintenance work aimed at preserving the past of those buildings or sites.

The lack of economical balance ;an increasing population growth that is not accompanied by economical growth, which is needed to develop cities this results in a low level of service and weak economical activity.

The proposed secondary city ; the separation of the new growth from the mother city which has complete ,intact environmental and urban services as well as a building system parallel with technical and material developments in services ,materials and building techniques. These were aided by the private owning of cars, modern road networks and the techniques structure

Such as water, network, electric…etc

First generation plans; urban plans for Libyans cities made by the Doxiades Company from 1968 to 1988.

Second generation plans; urban plans for Libyans cities made by the Doxiades Company from 1980 to 2000.

3rd generation plans; are plans that are currently being prepared by local cadres they are a development of the 2nd generation plans.

Defining social conditions: They are the conditions in society such as occasions and weddings in which members of the family traditionally get together as well as in the holidays and the celebration of the seventh day of a baby's birth. The architect does not fulfill his or her role unless taking in consideration the society's culture, values and thus the preparation of an architect must include studying urban sociology, the psychology of cities that serve the architect in his or her work.