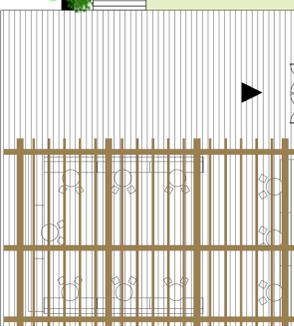
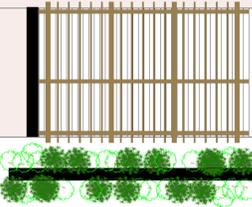
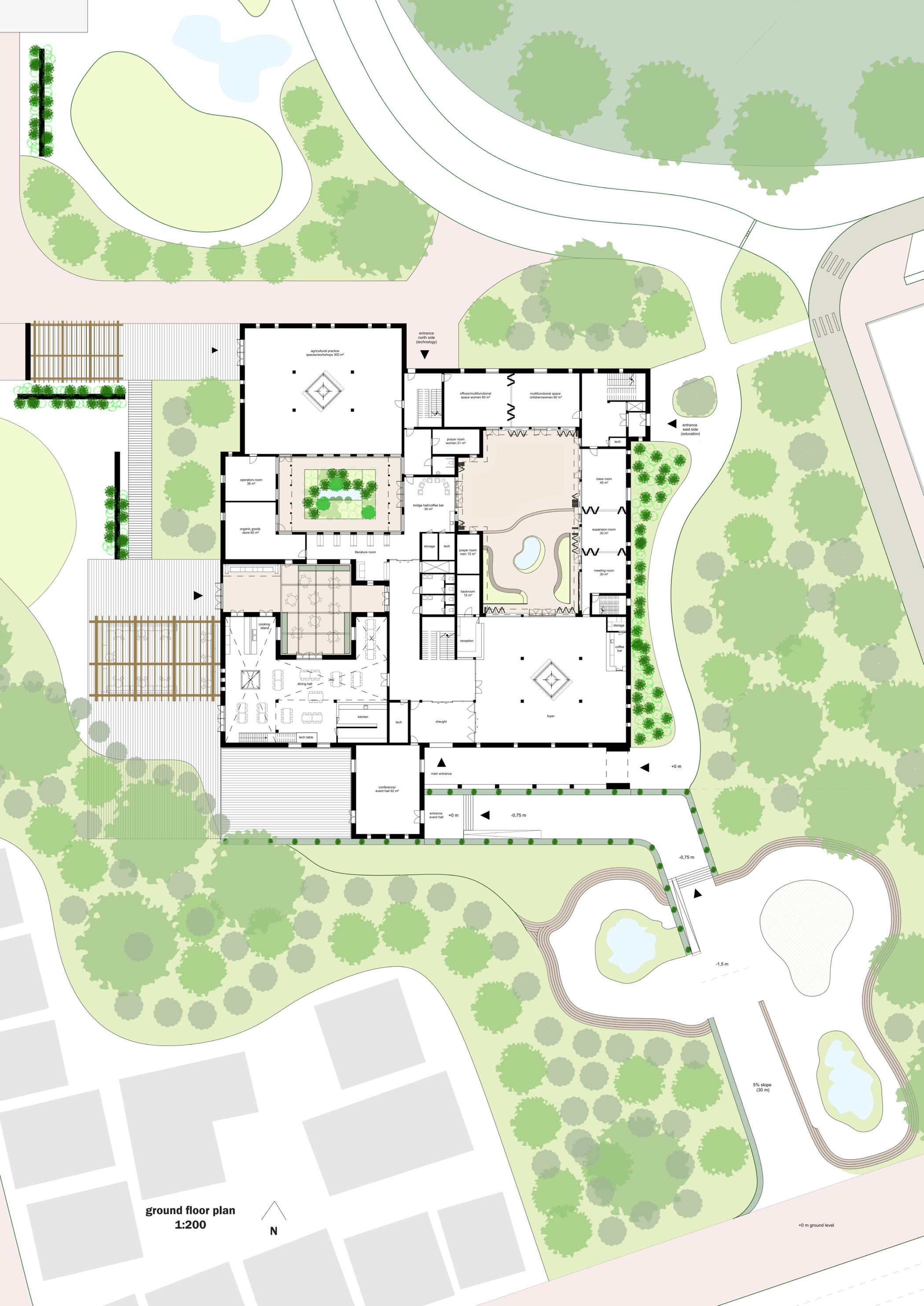




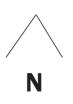
- seasonal green
- seasonal water
- urban gardens
- access for cars
- access for pedestrians
- pathway along the plot accessible for all sort traffic
- housing accommodation
- pavilions along corridors
- traced pathways



site plan
1:2500



ground floor plan
1:200

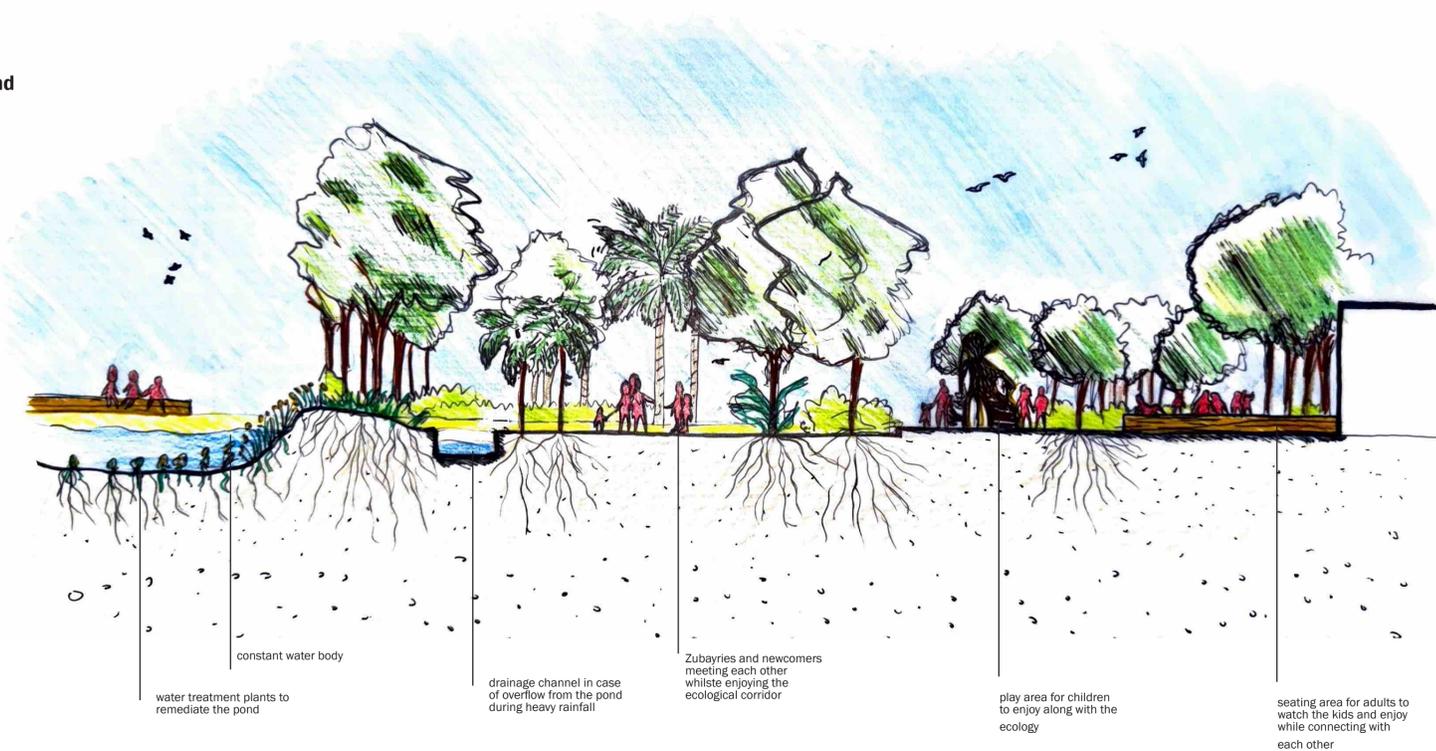


5% slope
(30 m)

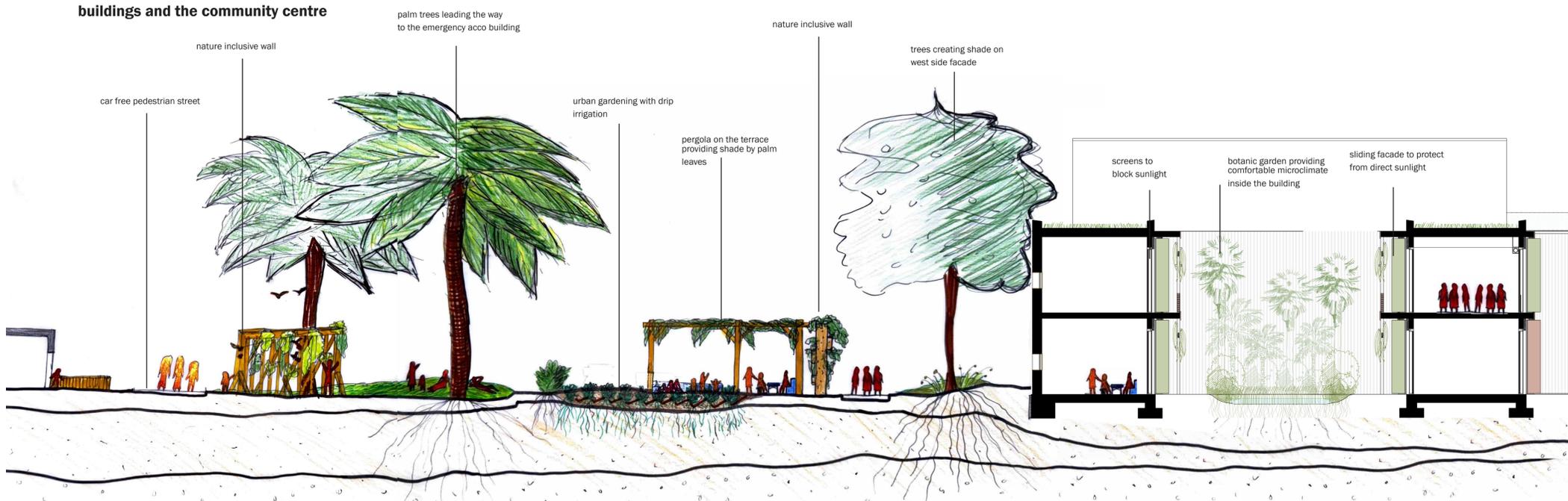
+0 m ground level



**nature inclusive design
along housing by the pond**



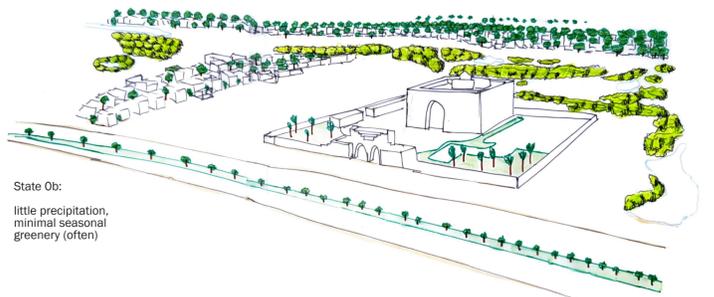
**soft edge creation between existing
buildings and the community centre**



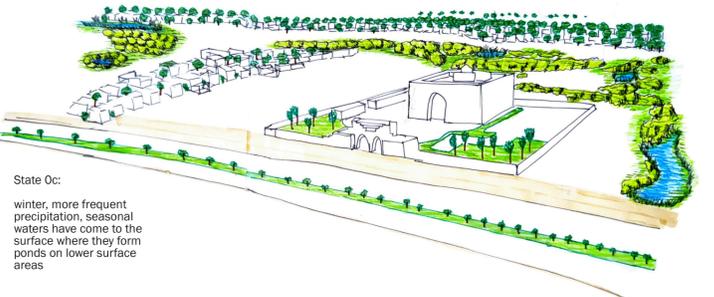
Phasing WADI HAWA



State 0a:
utmost dry season, no wetlands (very rare)



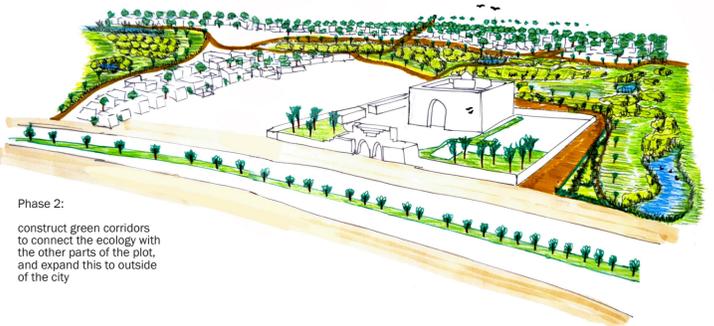
State 0b:
little precipitation, minimal seasonal greenery (often)



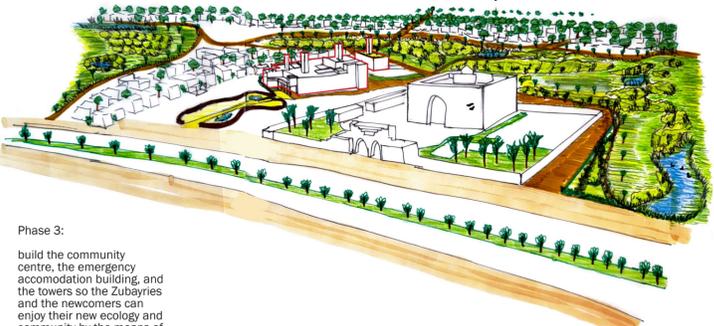
State 0c:
winter, more frequent precipitation, seasonal waters have come to the surface where they form ponds on lower surface areas



Phase 1:
remediate the existing ecology in order to strengthen the soil and protect the greenery from disappearing



Phase 2:
construct green corridors to connect the ecology with the other parts of the plot, and expand this to outside of the city



Phase 3:
build the community centre, the emergency accommodation building, and the towers so the Zubayries and the newcomers can enjoy their new ecology and community by the means of nature inclusive design

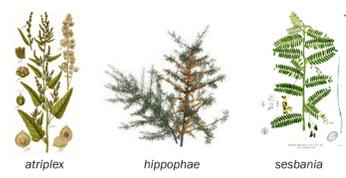


Phase 4:
to enhance the urban gardens around the community centre and the liveability of the area, grow healthy and strong trees and vegetation from local nurseries

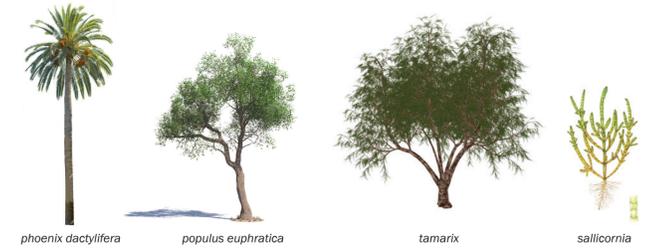


Phase 5:
the urban gardens can be expanded towards other areas of the plot providing more opportunities for the new community whilst enhancing the accessibility of the plot, whilst simultaneously building the housing on the east side of the plot

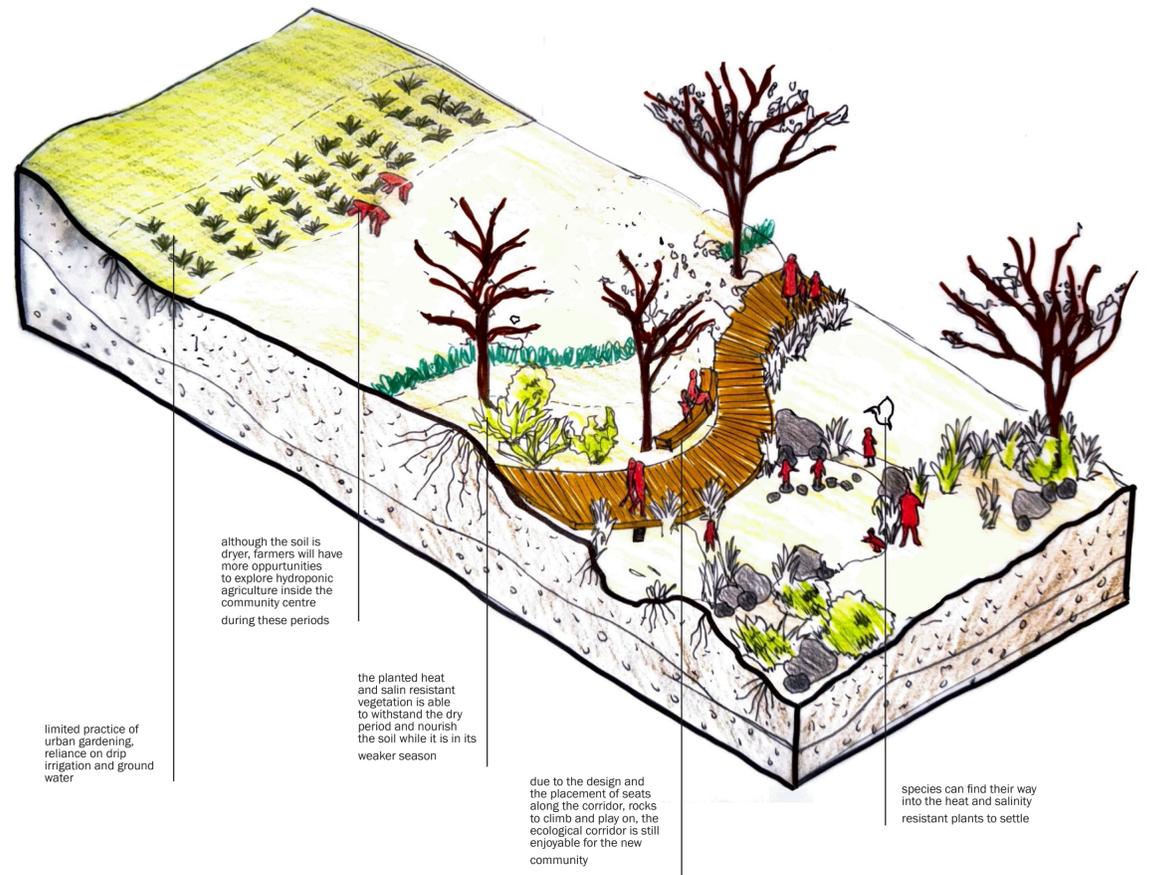
Soil remediation: halophytes and nitrogen-fixing shrubs



tree layer establishment & microclimate shaping



ecological corridor dry period



although the soil is dryer, farmers will have more opportunities to explore hydroponic agriculture inside the community centre during these periods

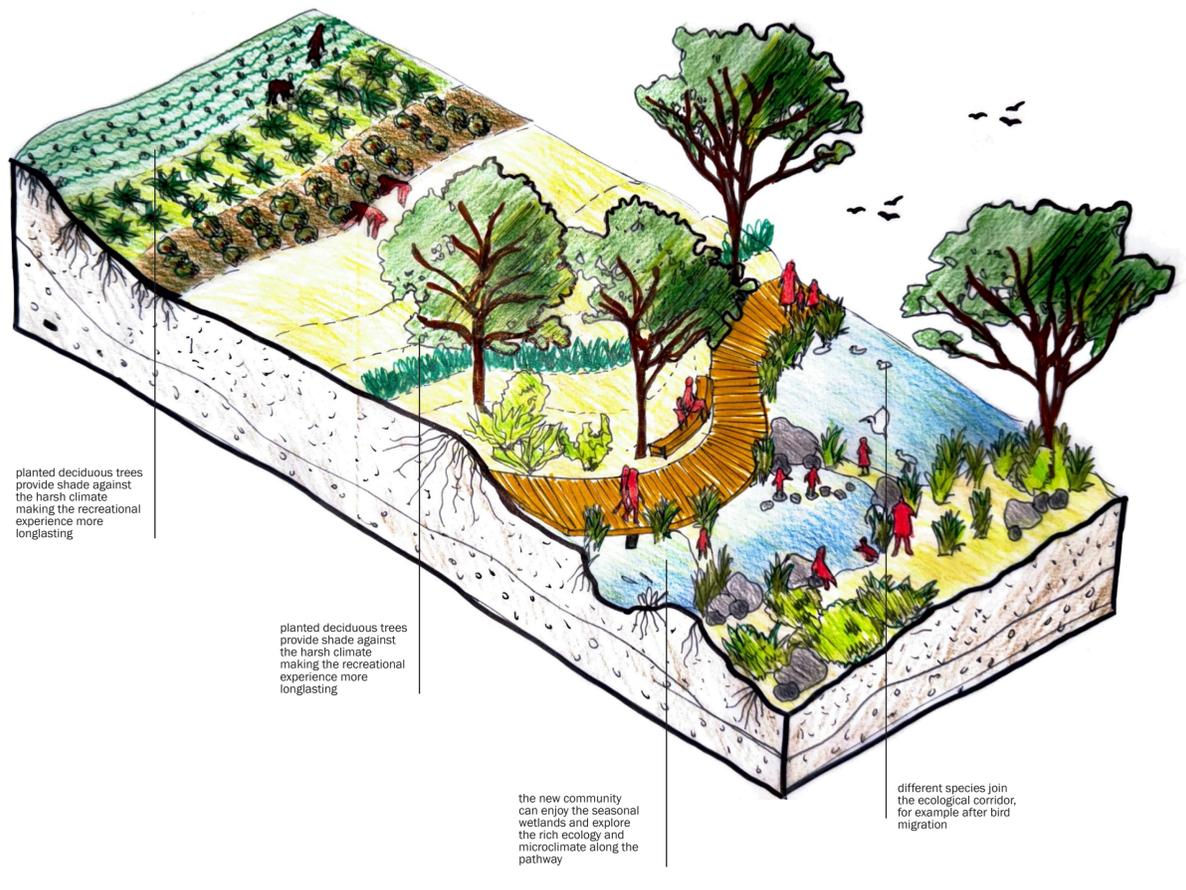
limited practice of urban gardening, reliance on drip irrigation and ground water

the planted heat and saline resistant vegetation is able to withstand the dry period and nourish the soil while it is in its weaker season

due to the design and the placement of seats along the corridor, rocks to climb and play on, the ecological corridor is still enjoyable for the new community

species can find their way into the heat and salinity resistant plants to settle

ecological corridor wet period



planted deciduous trees provide shade against the harsh climate making the recreational experience more longlasting

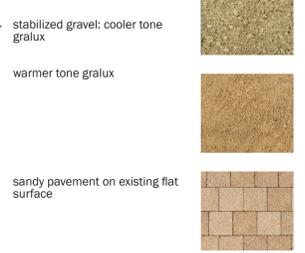
planted deciduous trees provide shade against the harsh climate making the recreational experience more longlasting

the new community can enjoy the seasonal wetlands and explore the rich ecology and microclimate along the pathway

different species join the ecological corridor, for example after bird migration



Phase X:
the need for community space has grown due to increased displacement and uncertain futures, the buildings will be topped with another floor in certain parts of the building which was already considered during the design process



SOLID & VOID
1:20 fragment
scaled down to 1:25

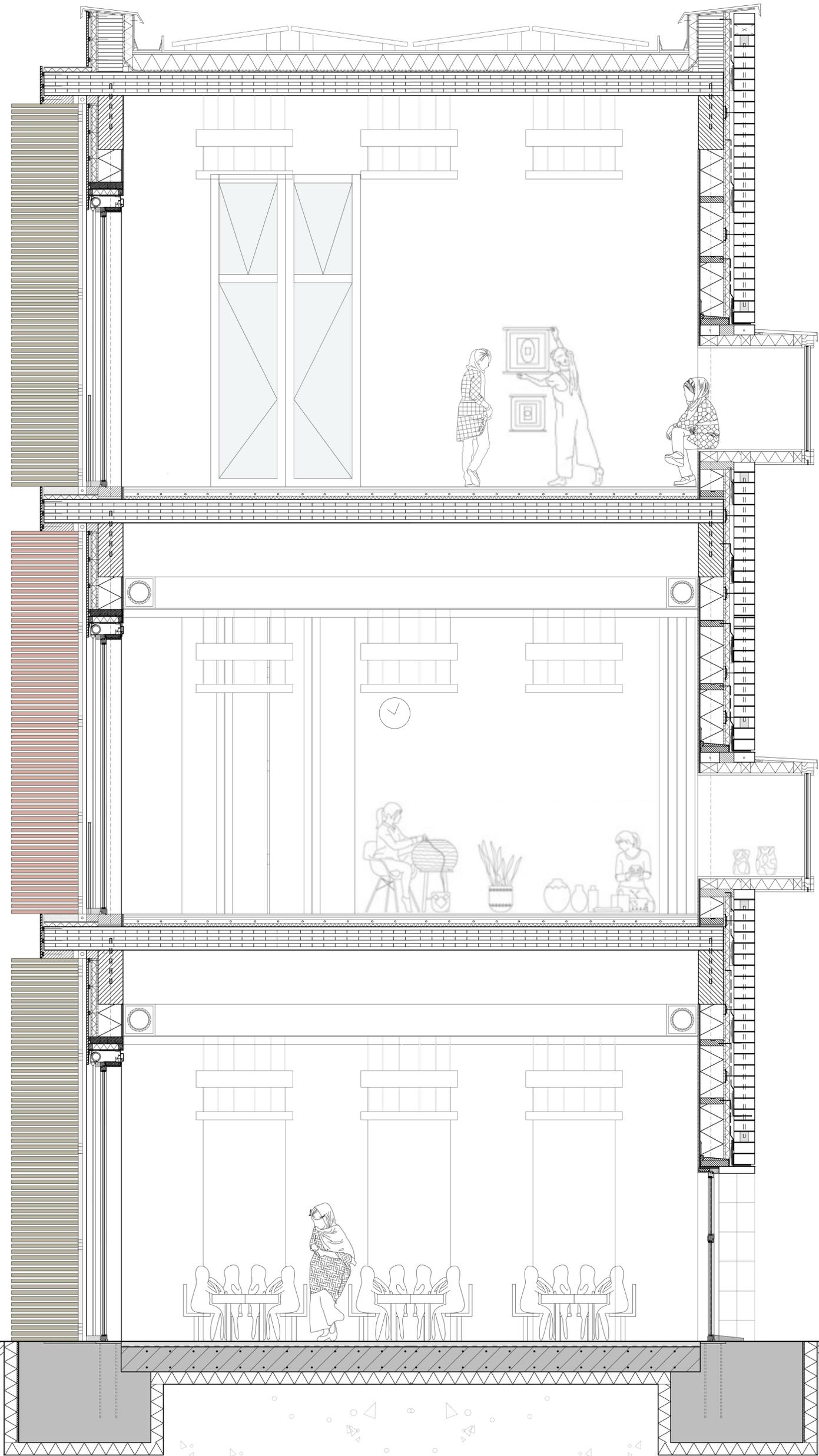
Roof edge: +16100

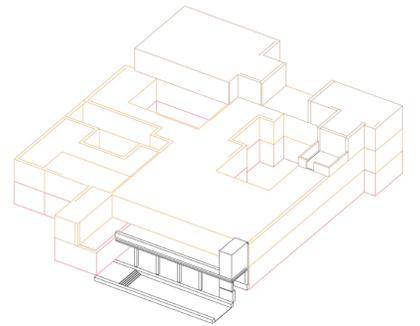
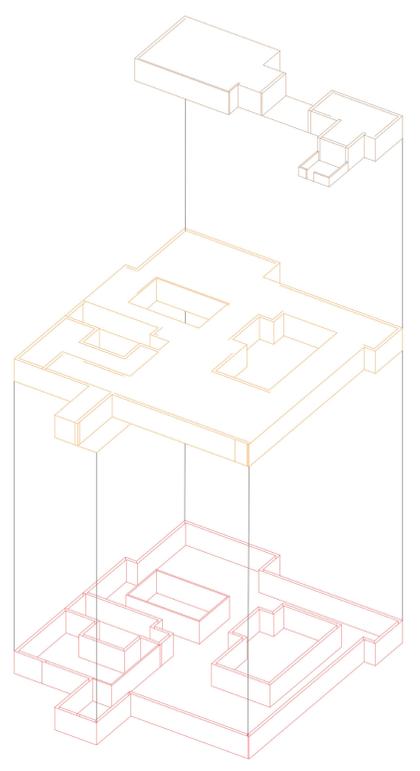
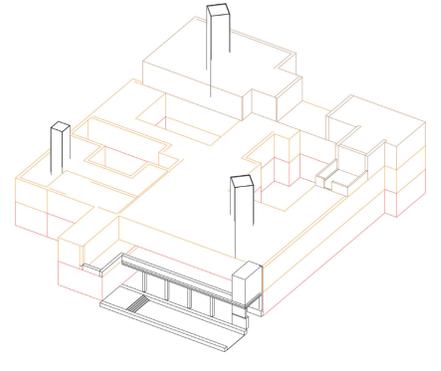
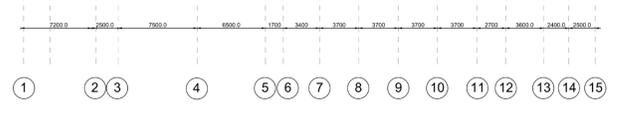
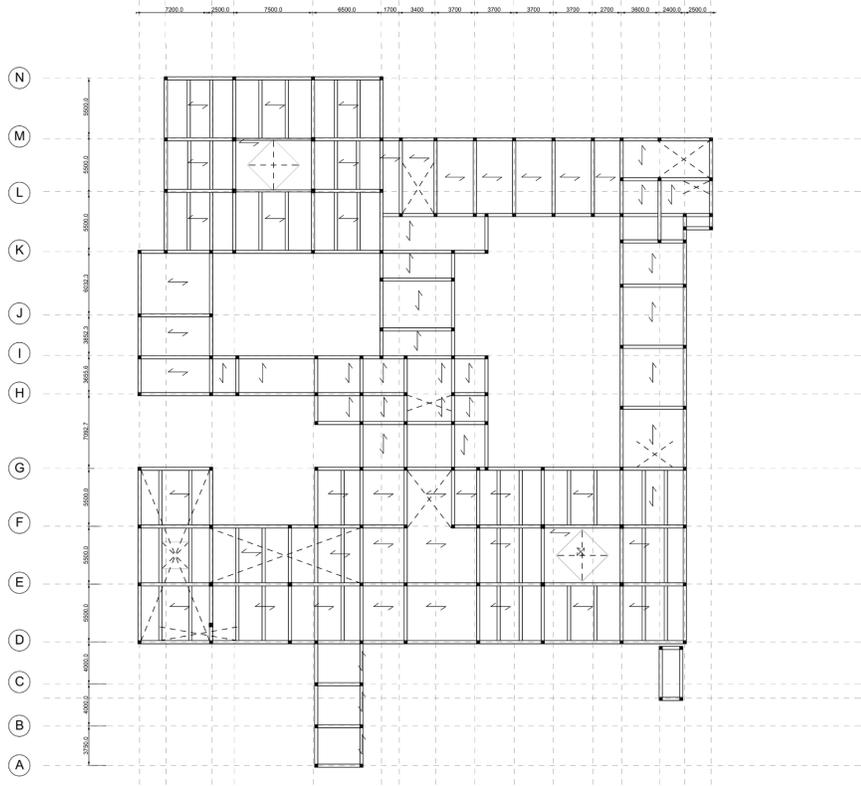
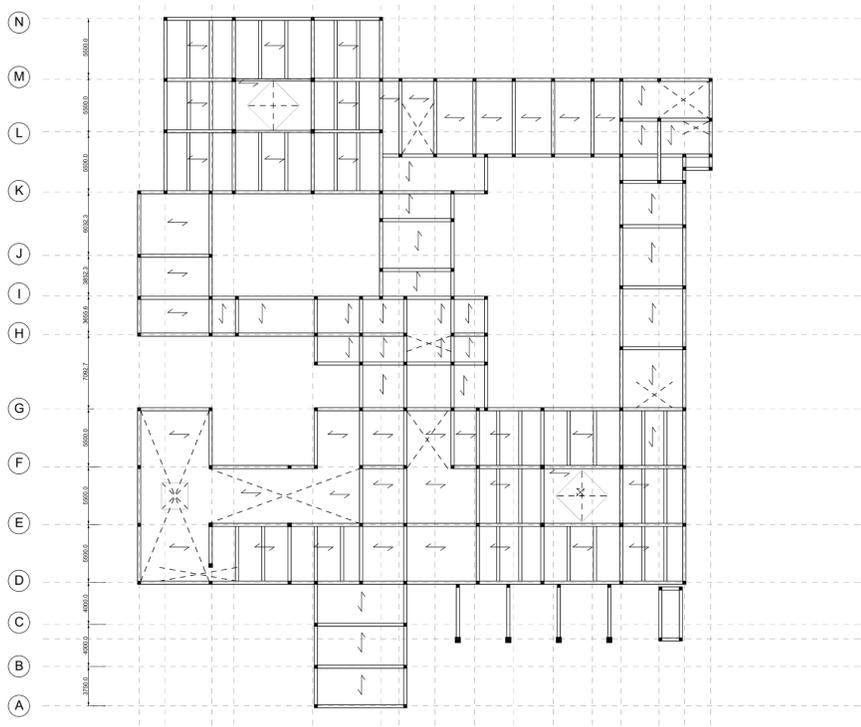
second floor: +10200

first floor: +5100

Ground level: 0

Ground level: 0





Mass development and construction plan

