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Modernity Growth and Heritage Design in UAE

Abstract: In the Middle East, there are many valuable heritage sites that provide great potential for linking the past region with present and future. Despite of globalization, the environment can be still considered significant and relevant in the Middle East and many other regions of the world, especially in countries with less technological and economic resources. Madinat Jumeirah is a real and significant stylistic task for the whole urban landscape of modern Dubai. The task is an example of the traditional urban features of Dubai in the new urban design scene.

Key words: Middle East, globalization, environment, technological and economic resource, Madinat Jumeirah, stylistic task, urban landscape, modern, Dubai, traditional urban, new urban design.

Overview:

Despite a little attention to heritage design along with the distinguished success of modernity boom in the United Arab Emirates, the paper is keen to explore, identify and compare and pay special consideration to the diversity of heritage environments with their framework of unique natural and human vernacular architecture. The objective of this paper is to illustrate their significance of heritage design in modern time and to explore the possible integration of new and old significant characteristic of architecture and design.

The author has realized that heritage environments is facing a global challenges for their survival. Heritage diversity with its significant characteristics can be. Despite its significance, it is found today that there is a heavy increase from the new development in the region which has put more stresses on heritage environments in the Middle East.

In this situation, ancient resources of *UAE* and Middle East could contribute to economic and sustainable development perceptions. However, the objective of this paper is to describe, review and analyze heritage diversity with its architectural setting which combines both a natural and human heritage in terms of

environmental, historical, architectural and cultural significance. The paper aims are to promote understanding, appreciation, conservation and sustainable use of world eco-cultural landscapes and its heritage.

Rational:

The built heritage environments were historically known with their unique urban planning and vernacular architecture quality which confirmed outstanding ecological persona. A study of the process of development of buildings through the years provides us with the means to find more appropriate solutions for our buildings today. Primitive builders used various building design and construction techniques along with locally available building materials to create a comfortable indoors environments.

It is found that the use of dense or heavy weight materials, which have a very high heat-storage capacity, is of great advantage in the Middle Eastern African climate. The function of the heavy structures is to regulate the passage of heat in order to maintain the comfortable indoor conditions. Since the thick walls and roofs have a high capacity for the absorption and retention of heat, they make possible a time lag between the absorption and the transmission of heat to the interior. At present, most of the traditional villages in the Middle East are being left to ruins, a result of population migration from these villages. Nowadays the increasing importance has been given to modern/international living standards. Many heritage villages and buildings which were designed with local styles and made of traditional materials are no longer being lived in and are rapidly falling into disrepair.

Consequently, this paper is presenting modern design of case examples with heritage style of UAE such as Madinat Jumeirah, The Old Town in Burj Khalifa site and the Royal Mirage Hotel and Resort in Dubai and the desert Resort of Qasr Al Sarab, Liwa, Abu Dhabi.

The context:

Despite the growing interest in heritage architecture development in many countries of the world such as in North America and Europe, recent urbanization in the Middle East has led to a rapid decline of indigenous urban forms. Many heritage cities and towns such as Ghat, Tripoli, Derna, Nalut, Kabaw, Suknah, Ghadames, Waddan and Murzuq in Libya, Kairawan, Sousse, Munastir, Tunis,

Sidi Bousaid, Sfax and Matmata in Tunisia, Sa'ada, Thula, Sibam, Zabid, Hudaida, Taz, Jibla, and Radaa in Yemen, Liwa, Um Zumoul, Qasr Asarab, Al Muzairaá, Hatta, and Musandam in UAE, Nizwa, Buriami, Bahla, Muscat and Mutrah in Oman, Tangier, Tetouan, Meknas, Rabat, Marrakesh, Essouaira, Safi, Fez. Emgona, Ouerzazat and Aiet Ben Haddoo in Morocco many others, which once had strong indigenous values, cultural aspirations, and adequate historic resources for promoting tourism and atmosphere, are now giving way to modern forms of development. Heritage towns and cities in the Middle East are gradually deteriorating. This is because of negligence, poor maintenance and excessive emphasis on modernization. The new modern cities and towns ignored the richness of the indigenous architecture which was built and based on an understanding of aesthetic, climatic, social, cultural, economic, geographical and other environmental aspects of each area. The beginning of this century was marked by the construction of cities and towns close to heritage cities and towns. The new cities have grown rapidly and, as a result, the heritage towns have ended up losing most of their physical, socio-cultural and economic opportunities.

The authenticity:

In contrary, several modern cities in the Middle East such as Abu Dhabi, Doha and Dubai have grown rapidly with their large scale urban explosion and have become famous urban centers in the region and in the entire world. These cities were constructed and developed their infrastructure with very advanced world class lodges, skyscrapers, commercial spots and tourism and hospitality projects and related infrastructure facilities of most sophisticated scenery. Over a period of the last 20 years, these cities such as Dubai explosion showed that it is the only city in the Middle East and around the world that might be able to produce a high class of a speedy amount construction. Dubai has in fact accomplished so many wonders including the tallest tower in the world “The Burj Dubai Complex”, the new Metro system, Mall of the Emirates, Dubai Mall, and man-made islands such as the World Island and the Jumairah Palm Islands.

Searching for new design with heritage in the case of Dubai:

The past Dubai people engaged in fishing, pearl diving and commerce with other countries in the region. The old activities were

placed mainly in the Bastakia, old district of Dubai along the creek. The Bastakia is located along the creek which was the emirate's fishing village and trading centre origins. The pleasing water taxis ferrying are nearby along the creek. The Bastakia is generally distinguished with a charming architectural heritage. The old marketplace or souk is also remarkable feature of wooden arcaded style. The Bastakia has currently become a very interesting district and as an interesting tourism place (Valeza, 2005).

The Newest attempts of Heritage Design in Dubai have appeared suddenly across the desert sands with its fastest urban growth and huge transformation. Dubai's projects which are dominant with the deconstructive international style, it is found the Madinat Jumeirah case that design concept of modern architecture in Dubai can be inspired and bears a resemblance of the heritage style such as the Madinat Jumeirah. For example, Madinat Jumeirah with its location as a desert waterfront element in Dubai reflects a historical perception with its entire modern heritage landscape significance of Dubai and the Middle East. It interprets and illustrates the Dubai's traditional style in the area. Madinat Jumeirah is a real and significant stylistic challenge to the entire urban landscape of modern Dubai. The challenge is exemplifying the Dubai's traditional urban features in the new urban design scene.

Special design elements were considered to include adobe style of traditional houses, twisted/zigzagged pedestrian lanes and lively boutiques of the soukis designed to remind us of a habitual spice souk. It is noticed that the wind towers of Madinat Jumeirah are enforcing strongly their traditional character through the modernized skyline of Dubai along the Jumeirah beach. It is also found that the heritage style of Madinat Jumeirah contradict the neighboring monument of Burj Al Arab with its urban innovation.

Summary:

Despite the lack of newest heritage design, there are few projects which planned and designed to reflect heritage culture in UAE such as Madinat Jumeirah, The Old Town in Burj Khalifa site and the Royal Mirage Hotel and Resort and Qasr Al Sarab which is located in Liwa, The Empty Quarter, Abu Dhabi.

The newest heritage design in modern cities such as Dubai and Abu Dhabi should be aimed to educate people with heritage

enthusiasm and to gain knowledge the cultural history, desert wildlife and experience both ancient and modern times. The newest heritage design can provide the exceptional opportunity to take an educational journey through guiding tours to wonder around the traditional architectural style, heritage of both urban and natural landscapes such as desert wildlife by riding camels or driving caravans. The resort has become one of holiday dream destinations.

However, the paper addresses modernity and cultural landscapes issues and focuses mainly on architectural diversity settings and interaction with cultural and natural environments. The objective of this paper is also to describe and review built environment modernity and multiplicity of development in terms of architectural terms, history and cultural landscape environments in Dubai. Dubai, with latest design milieu of unique devise, is of special interest to the author in terms of urban explosion, new design challenges, aesthetic morals, heritage values, tourism opportunities and economic development. The focus of this paper is Dubai's and its distinctive design resources that have extraordinary design potential.

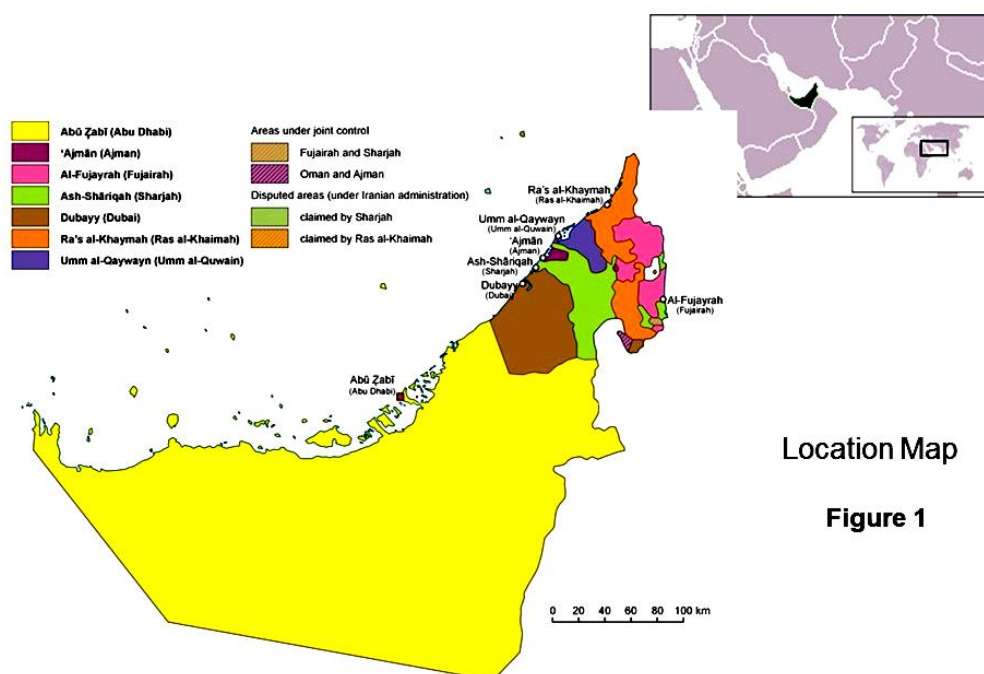
Consequently, it is noticed that most of modern architecture in Dubai and the Middle East does not bear cultural and environmental influences. The booming architecture and planning illustrate a strong global character. Currently, the new urban explosions in many cities of the Middle East such as Dubai, Doha and Abu Dhabi lack historical aspects and heritage identity of the place. In this concern, a distinct lack of Islamic culture and heritage values will be a real jeopardy on the urban landscape identity in these cities and many others in the Middle East.

Review and analysis for solutions:

Despite globalization, I think heritage environments are still could be considered significant and relevant in the Middle East and many other regions around the globe, especially countries with less technological and economical resources because it is very simple technology to achieve and maintain, economically cheap, aesthetically beautiful, and environmentally relevant, renewable and sustainable. The Middle East has many valuable heritage environments that offer great potential to link the region's past to its present and future. Also, heritage in the Middle East possess important environmental and aesthetic characteristics. Both local people and visitors alike can

experience and enjoy these sites and most significant architectural values, design, style, building materials, skilled workmanship, beauty and uniqueness. A variety of buildings and other features of these sites serve to remind people about the past, providing insight into the culture and history of previous generations. They show the different activities of people who lived and worked in heritage sites of the Middle East for many centuries ago. These sites still host many special, long-standing cultural events and celebrations throughout the year that also link people with their distinguished heritage.

A concentrated and extensive research on heritage design and architecture is needed to create better heritage standards suitable for physical environments in the Middle East. In this regard, research is needed in order to develop technical projects that relate to the specific needs of the individual countries and regions of the Middle Eastern area. Research should be done in every region so that the designers' knowledge and understanding of the various problems, is increased. A great deal of research with full experimentation is necessary for solving the technical and thermal building problems. The industrial production of building materials should be done locally.



Location Map

Figure 1

Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/73/UAE_en-map.png



Figure 2
The 21st Century Urban Growth in Dubai and the Face of Current Trend of Modernity



Figure 3 – Burj Al Arab, Dubai



Figure 4
Modern Growth of Dubai is Dedicated to Two Choices of Design Styles “Old and New Faces”

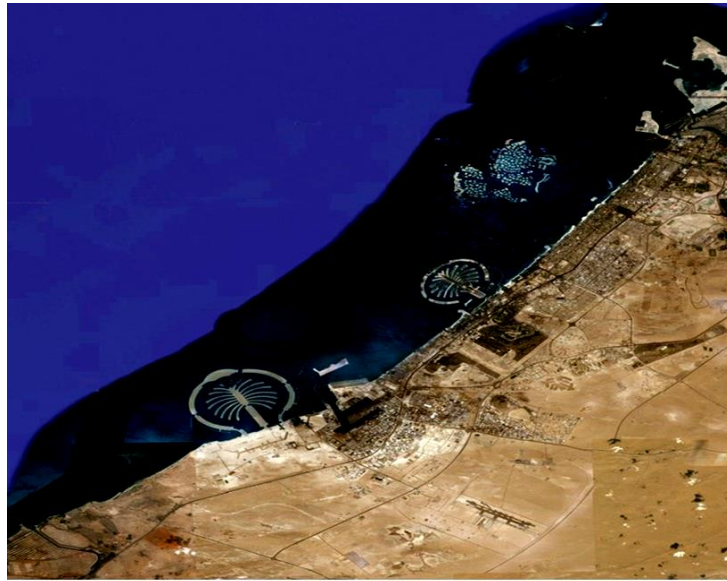


Figure 5: Man-Made Islands, Dubai Palms and the World Islands in Dubai



Figure 6: Dubai Palm



Figure 7: Dubai Marina



The Urban Growth of Dubai 1990 - 2003

Figure 7



Abu Dhabi Downtown Shoreline

Figure 8



Figure 9
Dubai Metro Part of The Ongoing Urban Growth with modern transportation in Dubai



Figure 10
The Urban Landscape of Burj Al-Arab and The Mina A' Salam Urban Resort at Madinat Jumeirah, Dubai

Recommendations:

Some of the important requirements to ensure better consideration of bridging the gap between heritage and modern architectural environments are to:

1. Provide support for technical studies on heritage architecture and sustainable environments, project proposals and implementation.
2. Establish special training centers and to improve educational programs of architecture, building materials and civil engineering and providing necessary research equipment.
3. Increase awareness and information about heritage design of architecture for better sustainable environments as part of a holistic sustainable development approach.
4. Study the needs of inhabitants of heritage architecture communities.
5. Develop infrastructure and tourism support facilities to help protect major attractions including heritage areas. Tourism support facilities should include:
 - (a) security;
 - (b) appropriate transport;

- (c) rest areas, specialty restaurants and theme shops;
- (d) information centers and museums;
- (e) and nearby accommodations.

Take immediate actions to conserve neglected heritage areas before it gets too late, which needs to include environmental marketing and technical strategies to encourage practitioners to act on their own behalf wherever possible.

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Амер Рей

Рас-Аль-Хаймадагы Америка университеті, Біріккен араб эмираттары

БАӘ-дегі заманауи өсу мен дизайнерлік мұра

Аннотация: Таяу Шығыста өткен аймақтың бүгінгі мен болашағын байланыстыратын үлкен әлеуетке ие көптеген құнды мұралар бар.

Жаһандану жағдайына қарамастан, қоршаған ортаны Таяу Шығыста және әлемнің басқа да аймақтарында, әсіресе технологиялық және экономикалық ресурстары аз елдерде маңызды деп санауға болады. Джумейра Мадинаты - қазіргі заманғы Дубай қаласының, қалалық ландшафты үшін маңызды стилистикалық міндеттің атқарады. Жаңа қала құрылысы сахнасында Дубайдың дәстүрлі қалалық ерекшеліктерінің үлгісінің міндетін атқарады.

Кілт сөздер: Таяу Шығыс, әлеует, мұра, жаһандану, қоршаған орта, технологиялық және экономикалық ресурстар, Джумейра Мадинаты, Дубай қаласы, қалалық ландшафт, стилистика, қала құрылысы, қала үлгісі.

Амер Рей

Американский университет Рас Аль Хайма, Объединенные Арабские Эмираты

Современный рост и наследие дизайна в ОАЭ

Аннотация: На Ближнем Востоке есть много ценных объектов наследия, которые предоставляют большой потенциал для связывания прошлого региона с его нынешним и будущим. Несмотря на глобализацию, окружающая среда по-прежнему может считаться значительной и актуальной на Ближнем Востоке и во многих других регионах мира, особенно в странах с меньшими технологическими и экономическими ресурсами. Мадинат Джумейра - это настоящая и значительная стилистическая задача для всего городского ландшафта современного Дубая. Задача является примером традиционных городских особенностей Дубая в новой городской дизайнерской сцене.

Ключевые слова: Ближний Восток, наследие, регион, глобализация, окружающая среда, технологические и экономические ресурсы, Мадинат Джумейра, стилистическая задача, городской ландшафт, Дубай, дизайнерская сцена.

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