## Itay Aviram

The characteristics of the “Israeli family” have changed, manifesting not only as a fixed and defined nuclear unit, but as many diverse and dynamic familial configurations. The project views this growing phenomenon, shared in every ethnicity and built environment in Israel, as the rejuvenation of local traditions and values, and as a mechanism to withstand current social and economic challenges.

Despite its prevalence and contributions, the phenomenon is yet to be addressed by the local planning authorities, who follow design paradigms which view the nuclear family apartment as the exclusive building and social unit. The proposed project seeks to challenge this approach and view the family, in its broad sense, as a social resource, providing a foundation for a new local residential and architectural urban entity.

Through examination of both traditional residential complexes, suited for extended families, and contemporary local typologies, the project derives principles for designing diverse familial dwellings.

These principles are implemented in an urban context through a proposed residential complex located in southern Tel Aviv. The design forms the residential block as an open urban system, connecting communal amenities and housing, and providing conditions for long term community and occupancy for its varied social groups.

## Doreen Abu Nassar

In the Holy Land, Christianity was born. In it there are different regions of Christian significance which attract hundreds of thousands of tourists and worshippers annually from all around the world. Most of these religious sites are managed by international ecclesiastical institutions, which are detached from the local Israeli population in general and the Christian population in particular.

Christian sites in the state are embody different types of tension: power struggles between the various ecclesiastical institutions that control the holy places; economic interests of various bodies- who see the holy places as a source of income by being a focal points and attractions for worshipper-tourism alongside maintaining their sanctity; and cultural conflicts within the local Christian population, stemming from its complex identity which entails being part of the Arab society, Israeli society and international society at the same time.

The Christian holy sites are separated from the local space. They are distinguished and detached from it at the physical and territorial level, and especially from the self-identification of the local Christian community and its daily life. The project reexamines the sacred Christian sites Northwest of the Sea of Galilee and views them as having great potential in creating a Christian-local space which formulates its intersections, activities and places alongside the dynamic border between the free waterfront line and the holy sites’ borders.

## Ofek Raz : Enhanced Reality

The technology behind virtual and augmented reality has developed remarkably in recent years, and with Facebook's recent announcement of the development of the Metaverse, it is likely that we will spend more time in virtual spaces. Although today a huge amount of thought, efforts and resources are invested in creating comfortable environments for us, the existence of virtual material in the space can meet some of our needs and therefore parts of the built physical material are redundant. When the space is reduced due to the existence of the virtual material, it is possible to plan in a way that allows for a precise balance of the physical and virtual material in the space. This principle enables the creation of optimal and healthier environments, as well as equal opportunities for all. This project will examine the expected changes in the future of the physical world, considering new virtual material, spread upon the physical space, while understanding that the balance between them is subject to change and the boundaries between them blur.

## Dima Abdu : Under De-construction

The project examines the environmental and spatial impact of construction and deconstruction of buildings in cities. Introducing a shift from the traditional linear approach to a circular, sustainable model.

Clal Center in Jerusalem was selected as a case study, being one of many megastructures that create a gap in the city fabric. This gap stems from the strict form and immense footprint of the complex preventing adaptivity to any change occurring in the city.

The project aims to negotiate a form of living between the ‘temporal’ and the ‘permanent’ by proposing a flexible system of a prototype that adapts and changes. Benefitting from the block’s central location, and transforming the building’s specific vision into a dismantlable model that offers varied scenarios and guarantees multiple lives for the building.

## Yonatan Bell : De-assembling the retail experience

The commercial street is the back-bone of the modern city evolution. The project emphasize on upheavals that takes occurrences in the present times, and may dramatically affect the urban public spaces and its uses

in the future.

Within those upheavals: Urbanization and urban-dense; The uprise of

E-commerce; Changes in the urban logistics chain; Differences between generational behaviors; zoning and suburbanization that assimilated in the modern planning, and didn’t got a second observation. Through re-examining the all known commercial street typology and the wanderers motivation to leave the virtual word; The project sees an opportunity enriching our public realm, that makes our cities and street vibrant, social and experiential. It presents an universal step guide for designing urban commercial street and the developed “Cluster-Scattering” typology.

Neot-peres b’, Haifa, got picked as a case-study for the new typology and guides and principles testing.

## Lauren Blumenthal : Metro’Pole

As a response to sustained population growth, thousands of new housing units are built every year in Israel, changing constantly the urban topography. Notably unthought-of in current development plans, streets are often not envisioned as public and social spaces. Moreover, private cars are the favored means of transportation, further fueling a vicious circle wherein streets are deserted by pedestrians. The new metro lines and the associated public works in the center of the country offer an invaluable opportunity for a reset in our approach to the design of streets. In this work, I put forth a vision of walkable streets, integrated in their neighborhoods, and contributing to the social fabric of the cities. I also propose a way to harmoniously integrate into the city other clean means of transportation, such as bicycles.

## Nardeen Elias : Core-existence

The concept of coexistence, which is sometimes used to embellish the situation in the country, remains in the headlines and does not take part in the daily lives of the residents. The education system is separated and different from one nation and one religion to another, the residential areas are also sometimes separated even in mixed cities, and in most cases the languages ​​also do not mix and the second language is not used especially during childhood until adulthood. These are only some of the reasons that cause distance which affects the understanding of the other, many of us are not exposed to the other side at all and receive most of the information by the media.

Many advantages lie in the need to realize coexistence, exposing each of the parties to the different language and culture from a young age encourages a different life experience and can reduce the existing complexity. The berm between the village of Jesir Al-Zarqa and the city of Caesarea was chosen as a case study for a physical mental barrier which, when viewed from a different angle, can become a critical experiential space.

## Noga Zajfman: PNEU-MATH-TICS

There are many examples of interesting combinations of science and art with mutual contributions. In the past years, a flurry of research focused on the impact of exact sciences and technology on architecture.

This project focuses on the process of basic research, which dives into different scientific fields out of curiosity for discoveries. What started as an interest in non-Euclidean geometries expanded into the world of pneumatic structures and continued into a technological integration of the field of exact sciences into the world of architecture.

Unlike many projects, the beginning of the process did not start by finding a solution to an architectural problem but rather a problem that would fit the advantages of non-Euclidian geometries as expressed in inflatable structures.

The result is a technology that allows for quick, simple, and efficient production of pneumatic structures that produce architectural elements in the urban space.

As part of the research, experiments at a reduced scale have been carried out to prove that the technology is viable.

The resulting technology allows creating and locating of temporary buildings with rich geometries in cities to host various events while minimizing damage to the land and the environment.

## Nuha Kawar : Practice Makes Culture / The Case of Kafr Biri’m

The third generation of the uprooted community of Kafr Biri’m realizes their grandfathers’ hope by regularly returning to the village. The ascendance towards a collective culture, follows a mental imagining of a memory they inherited, beholding the remaining facades and the history they mirror. Feeling the ground with their footsteps, they lead their pilgrimage to the top of the hill, where the church stands.

The young Birimites resort to their acquired cultures in order to celebrate their tradition. The project seeks to offer an accessible steady ground that hosts the community’s cultural practice, while creating new roofed spaces for the lively functioning network of evolving programs. Based on a structure of careful conservation, it marks an important moment, preserving the tangible and preventing additional regression, while preparing the remains to be a key stone for generations to come.

## Siran Ordekian

Usually when you think of schools, it still conjures up visions of classrooms with blackboards and teachers up front doing their best to make the children facing them a little wiser. We think of small narrow concrete hallways, repetitive classrooms, strict rules and a big wall that disconnects you from the outside world.

And as the interest in more individual based education continues to increase, so does the spatial complexity of school buildings. The school must be an ever changing, simulating environment where there is a lot going on and there are choices to be made, as in a shop where everything is laid out waiting for you. Not only that, but children also must contend with other children, learn to do things together, take another into account and work things out between them.

When entering the school, young children are confronted with a lot of new phenomena in what is for them is a new environment and community, that works as a model of a miniature city, and thus a potted version of the world, the world in a nutshell.

Not only does the school become like a city, with learning expanding beyond the school curriculum, it important that our entire environment is educational. Then not only does the school become a small city but the city becomes an exceedingly large school.

## Adan Farhat : Re-destruction

Reconstruction is often imagined as the counterpoint to destruction. In the reality of The Gaza Strip, an ongoing conflict area, these moments are linked in a cycle. Even when reconstruction is done, which is supposed to conjure images of safety and stability, there is no guarantee that it won’t get destroyed again in a vicious circle of strikes, destruction, ceasefire, reconstruction – then war and destruction all over again.

However, this re-destruction has the potential to produce a new cultural **social identity** and a different sense of local collectivity. With every cycle of destruction and reconstruction, an identifiable context is erased by the re-composition of urban space and the accumulation of debris in the cityscape which in turn negates and fragments the **collective memory** among the people.

In such cases, in an area that faces the imminent threat of another war,

*How can the collective memory and social identity be sustained in the cycle of daily life reconstruction?*

The project aims to mitigate the suffering of the Gazans and prevent another cycle of unthoughtful residential reconstruction by rearranging the power dynamics and giving Gazans dwellings for them and accelerating the speed and quality of it.

A new mechanism can be an opportunity to take control and shape a new social structure of their own community which will lead to reclaiming independence and dignity through the agency of space. The reconstruction will preserve a sense of community and social identity, sustaining the collective memory of people, even when resources are scarce.

## Reut Ben-Tuvia : The Urban Vertical Farm

I It’s the beginning of the third decade of the third millennium and humanity took God’s command a bit too literally. Earth’s population is more crowded than ever and barring any huge disaster, it is likely to keep growing. As humans “progress”, there are more people and each one uses more natural resources, it’s more than the planet has to offer. One such resource is land and particularly arable farmland. We are reaching a point where there will not be enough farmland to feed the world’s population.

Vertical farms are no longer science fiction. In the last decades, the concept has been discussed not only in the fields of architecture and urban planning but also sociology, economics, and, of course, ecology and sustainability. These farms can greatly increase the yield compared to the same area of traditional farming. The ability to control the environment inside buildings combined with new technologies that free plants of their habitual required conditions like soil and sunlight, gives freedom in designing a stacked farm and maximizing the yield for area.

As a country girl, with constant dirt under the fingernails, currently experiencing city Tel Aviv city life, the departure of plants from the ground and transfer into buildings gets my imagination running. It allows for plenty of opportunities regarding the farm’s location and the urban advantage it has. Reduced food miles, new jobs, creating a green lung in the city and a self-sustaining city are tempting enough to consider and this project will test that idea.

The project will focus on how to plan optimal vertical farms by using computer tools to analyze and take advantage of natural sunlight and other environmental resources. The advantages of an urban setting will be explored, other usages that the building can house, ones that may benefit from it, advantages that activities in and around the building have and the way it connects to the urban context allowing the farm to produce while allowing urban dwellers and the building’s users to enjoy it.

## Joseph Dahoud : Levitating Den-City

Family ties in the Arab communities are strong, they are evident in their way of life and their way of providing shelter and housing for the immediate family. Intimate family life called for smaller spaces, and adjacent living situations differentiated by the different entrances for each home, while preserving the feeling of living together with the immediate family by preserving common open spaces for meeting up.

The building process was need-driven rather than form or function, the need to live next door to the immediate family in Arab communities has led to the densification of villages and towns, minimizing with each addition the open public spaces of the neighborhood, creating the now-existing natural structure of the urban fabric.

The case of Kafr Kanna is no different but is more unique. On the one hand, the village has vast open lands, but on the other hand, they are agricultural lands that serve the citizens’ economic and cultural wealth. Kanna also incorporates a broad main street that expands on a substantial portion of land intended for vehicle transportation and splits the town in two, limiting pedestrian circulation from one side of the village to the other.

A proposed new housing typology offers an experimental highly densified residencies with little to no parcellation while providing inhabitants with private and shared open spaces. The new housing typology soars above the existing road, coalescing the former into the existing urban fabric and utilizing the latter as a site for residential development without using any farmlands.

The project aims to meet the need for residential development while preserving the existing agricultural lands from future building developments due to insufficient building lands. In addition, reducing vehicle circulation through the main road to serve as a public and financial spine for Kafr Kanna is also a crucial element that the project seeks to meet.

## Gal Ela Levy : Asea

Water, as the source of life for humans, agriculture and transit, were humans first settlements, hence significant events in human evolution occurred near the world’s water sources. Until the 20th century, the synergy between human and ports developments led to optimization of their relationship and mutual enrichment between port and urban activities. Changes emerging in the 20th century led to a gradual decline in the reliance of maritime trade and transportation, causing many enclosures and abandoned facilities in the port area due to large migrations to the suburbs. This phenomenon drastically changed the way ports were perceived: historical port areas turned from a symbol of prosperity to economic deterioration.

While pre 19th century ports shared a common space with the urban fabric, the industrial revolution caused ports to evolve off the city’s borders, developing a direct relationship with heavy industries and expanded operational areas. All of which require parceling massive domains and demarcation.

Nowadays, it’s been concluded that the idea of removing these domains out of the city is an archived approach which doesn’t justify it’s environmental, social and economic consequences, thus many cities choose to embrace a conversion model to touristic and retail functions, as a tool for reputation improvement, leveraging the industrial and port areas economic resources. However, power struggles between landowners mostly cannot be reconciled and by that carrying out urban renewal projects is nearly impossible.

As a port city pre urban renewal, Haifa is in this state precisely. As one of the only port cities in the world with no boardwalk along its harbors, the administration’s lack of power, and the Failure of the current situation led to a need for a new planning approach.

By positioning at the seam line between the city’s east side and the industrial bay, while embracing the conversion model of the industrial and port areas, the project seeks to examine the ability of the shoreline revisioning to generate an Interface between the city and the sea and creating a spatial and perceptual transformation in a modern port city.

## Danielle Peled : De-terio[AIR]tion

The constant changes of a skyline is a symbol of progress and pride, and one of the main signs of growth and renewal of a city. These past few years, we witness the vigorously rate of development among large cities in Israel. The intensive development rate is one of the by-products of the population`s growth rate and its role, among other things, is to provide infrastructures such as residentials, work places and leisure for the residents. Befitting any progress, human or technological, the growth of the construction industry brings positive and negative charges. The most negative aspect, aside of the monotonic developed landscape, is the impact of our construction industry on our air quality, especially among dense cities.

In Tel Aviv, the extensive construction processes in the urban centers harm the life quality of nearby residents. The public space shifts into a destruction scene by reducing the green areas and emitting large amounts of dust and noise. These nuisances have become the involved residents` soundtrack over time. The project focuses on the processes of dismantling and building residential buildings within dense textures of residential neighborhoods. It offers as an alternative a new typological construction method that aims streamlining the construction processes on the site in order to execute our right for clean air!

The proposal includes the development of a method that allows the dismantling and construction of a building within a closed environment. I developed a shell, built from hollow cubes, using precast fabricated constructive elements. Each cube has a connection mechanism to a membrane which makes it airtight, and stacking them one on top of the other provides us with a protective shell which is built around an existing building and allows it to be dismantled within its boundaries in order to act as a buffer protecting the outside from the inside. The concept is to use the pre-constructed shell as the constructive infrastructure for the next planned building. The height of the shell depends on the height of the desired building, and it can also be thickened according to housing necessity. After the building is dismantled, the membranes must be dismantled from the construction. At the end of the anchoring, we can bring the pre-cast apartments to the site and start assembling them.

## Daria Manor : Across The Road

Israel’s rapid population growth has led to the unrestrained spread of urban sprawl and to the acceleration of suburbanization processes. Meanwhile, the central business district in Gush Dan kept growing, which resulted in increased commuting and private car dependency. These processes led to a significant expansion of transportation infrastructures, which is reflected in the growing number of both roads and vehicles. Private car dependency causes far-reaching spatial implications as a result of road paving. These include taking over green spaces, damaging ecological systems, creating urban barriers and composing visual interferences. Despite the transportational connection that roads create on a national scale, the way they meet spaces in a human scale demonstrates a phenomenon of separation – due to their linear nature. In addition, their spatial layout creates a continuous space of suburbs "fortified" by asphalt and acoustic walls.

The project encourages a renewed observation on how transportation infrastructures meet urban spaces and seeks to respond to the phenomenon of separation roads create. It examines the architecture of the road – its linearity and the space it creates, in order to find opportunities for intervention. The project aims to change the space in a way that weakens the road's place in the spatial hierarchy and to obscure its unequivocalness – both morphologically and programmatically. The project perceives the road as a “wound” in its surroundings and tries to heal the damaged urban fabric.

The project deals with route 531, an east-west suburban highway in the Sharon district that connects the national highways 2, 4 and 6. The highway was paved on agricultural land and has led to a spatial disconnection between Ra'anana, Givat Hen and Herzliya – this is due to its excavation in the ground and the construction of acoustic walls along both of its sides. Consequently, the purpose of the project is to renew the connection that was cut off, while still allowing the road to exist. In order to do this, the planning strategy includes the crossing of the main axes on both sides of the road, so that the contour lines created for the intervention "stitch" the wound. The vertical shifting of these lines creates three-dimensional ground folds that compose new surfaces above the road that alternately cover it.

The planned composition serves as a new public space comprising of varying slopes, which on the one hand distorts the space and on the other hand provides a rich and diverse experience. The upper parts of the ground folds function as green roofs and their inner parts contain a sequence of excavated and hidden spaces used for public programs, which echo the linearity of the road. Along the new environment there are several interface points that allow the passage from one side of the road to the other – which enables the healing of the damaged urban fabric, both physically and metaphorically. The spatial change deriven from the action of creating ground folds that cover parts of the road, reflects the desire to weaken its presence in the space and the result resembles a scar. The design changes the movement patterns, use and experience the space dictates, and serves to change the perception of the road’s identity.

## Tal Zernik : Line 210 (+)

It seems that the most distinctive human creation city of all is almost always detached from nature. The processes of urbanization have led to an increase in the distance between man and nature. However, population growth and increasing density have led to the spread of cities at the expense of open spaces. These areas, due to their proximity to the urban area, are today perceived as areas in which "urban nature" takes place.

Urban nature embodies an internal contradiction that stems from changed circumstances and not from the declared planning intentions of urban planning. The lack of planning reference to the interface between the city and nature has created a meeting between two elements that there is nothing clear that connects them. This has caused the focal points of urban life to move away from the urban nature in its vicinity. These areas remained abandoned and neglected, and with them the connections between man and the environment weakened, causing missed opportunities.

The project uses the Haifa Carmel case study alongside the wadis and offers an urban structure based on a line that establishes a clear boundary between the city and urban nature and relates to its various sides with an emphasis on the space of the between.

This line is elevation line +210, which serves as a continuous route that passes through the Carmel neighborhoods and connects them to the wadis and to each other, when the character of the line and the intervention in it changes according to the different situations.

## Yifat Rozenshein : Rainduct

When rain starts to fall over the city, it feels like the urban vitality disappears. How can architecture evoke the city during rainy days?

My base point is changing the terminology of the common regularity towards rain; instead of using words which have only negative relation to rain, implant the term of rainwater harvesting as an alternative relation to rain. Out of that, an urban infrastructure will collect the rainwater from the rooftops, without reliance on topography conditions. The idea is based on the ancient roman infrastructure, the aqueduct, and the translation of it to modern design. The rainwater will be collected into a water collective reserve which can supply water for public uses, according to the limitations of the water law in Israel.

The site based in Hatikva neighborhood in Tel Aviv, which is located in the east side of the city. This area dealt with flooding events often during history. In addition, Hatikva has a low reputation in comparison to other areas in Tel Aviv, and the dwelling’s lands of it aren’t registered properly and during a process of re-parcellation nowadays. Therefore, the project relays on the urban unique structure of that neighborhood, as a permanent base.

The path of the rainduct will provide sheltered walking road, which will also function as a modern boulevard, with climber plants. The edge point of the rainduct at the water reserve, includes a public square in order to function as an attraction point. The project aims to create an urban special experience during rainfall, in which the rain will revive the city instead of threating on it.

## Lior Hudesman-Shitrit : ?How to bury a building

Like a living organism, the city develops and changes as its textures. Alongside this, the fear of the disappearance of historical and cultural properties is increasing along with the acceleration of development processes. The project examines the processes of urban renewal in Haifa's lower city, and how historic buildings are being preserved.

In the same way that significant archaeological finds reveal the extent of an excavation, the project covers the buildings with a burial structure made from crushed construction waste that comes from the construction site of the central business district that is emerging in front of them. By filling in the atmospheric layer on the site, it creates a protective cover for the existing buildings. Using this conservation-critical tool, I add geological changes, revealing the unique structures and allowing for last looks before the final covering.

## Michael Vedenichev : Haifa’s holy trinity

## Sivan Levy zafrani : FORM FOLLOWS INFECTION

## Rawd Jaber : Rural Level

Adolescence is an intermediate state characterized by the realization of an active process that aims to form a personal identity. This active process is expressed with the demand for a sense of anonymity that allows the adolescent to act and think freely, engaging rebelliously, the search for spaces unsupervised by adults in general and family members in particular as well as their preference to exist and socialize with their peers. The mutual connection that exists between the individual and social environment in which he lives emphasizes the importance of the physical environment and space in the eyes of the adolescent.

The needs of the youth explain their presence and gatherings in the public spaces which are relatively disconnected from the private environment such as the neighborhood and the residential block, and generally mixed with a variety of different people. From the adolescents point of view, the public space is a potential and suitable environment to implement their active process.

In the Arab villages in particular there is a serious lack of public areas as a result of their development. These villages are gradually moving from a distinct rural texture to a dense urban texture and most of them in an organic manner that is not accompanied by prior planning or a guiding hand.

In order to meet their spatial needs, free and unguided interventions are made by the residents in their private spaces, a phenomenon manifested by illegal structures. This situation led to blurred boundaries between public space and private space and gave these localities the appearance of a built-up and dense continuum on the one hand, and eliminated the potential space for the development of public space on the other hand. As a result there is a shortage of public spaces in Arab villages.

The spatial composition created in the Arab villages directly affects the active process of adolescents. The blurred boundaries between the public and private spaces reduced the sense of anonymity throughout the village, as a result the public spaces in the village became monitored and overlooked by the private spaces.

The project aims to examine how it is possible to plan public spaces that meet the needs of adolescents in an Arab village with a built-up and dense continuum.

## Shani Kenzie : Conservational Genet[h]ics

The preservation of built heritage aims to protect selected properties and their values. We do so to ensure their perpetuation in full authenticity and richness for future generations, as tangible evidence of past traditions and common cultural heritage. It is a valuable asset in terms of aesthetic, spatial, cultural, and social aspects. Based on 19th-century theories, preservation is expressed in a hierarchy that creates an attempt to transform objects from the past into those with supratemporal presences. The practice of conservation deals with consecrating monuments, restoring them and giving the illusion that the laws of time do not apply to them. This requires the preservationist to play God. As the action is typically done from the front inward, it ignores the surrounding ambience and creates either preservation or destruction binary space.

Tel Aviv is the city with the largest concentration of buildings for preservation (about 2300) in Israel, of which about 400 buildings are designated for strict preservation, on which no construction additions or other changes are allowed. Therefore, it can be argued that the conservation practised in Tel Aviv is akin to museum conservation, keeping objects in space and frozen in time while removing them from the urban story of change and development. On the other hand, in the view of the Tel Aviv Municipality, designating a building for preservation, and especially for strict preservation, imposes excess financial costs on the developers, and for that reason, the municipality offers economic incentives in the form of additional construction rights and possibilities to move construction rights to another site. To justify the economics of the preservation operation, towers are often constructed above the objects that are to be preserved, which is permissible to divert/lift/dismantle/destroy the protected object and return it to its place after the tower has been constructed. Actions like these, which conflict with accepted international conservation standards, are the result of pure economic constraints, produce absurd spatial situations and thus disrupt the conservation message.

In the project, which focuses on conservation action in Rothschild Boulevard, the epicenter of Tel Aviv's conservation, an alternative method for identifying properties for conservation is explored, as it examines how new boundaries for conservation action may change the spatial qualities of the urban environment. It involves mapping the city's genome at different scales and designing a random scheme that is imposed on the space and sample fragments for preservation. Fragments of these genomes, which have been pulled from their original location, are repositioned in the space as a random conservation field that pursues the idea of hierarchy and sanctity.

## Gali Vardi : Resilient Path| Strategic Planning for Wildfires in Jerusalem Mountains

Due to the climate crisis, extreme fire incidents are increasing all over the world. In August 2021, a destructive wildfire erupted in the Jerusalem mountains. This fire caused thousands of people to evacuate their homes.

From the analysis of the fire, it shows that the firefighters could have stopped the fire from progressing towered the settlements if they had used the existing forest buffer zones. This emphasizes the need for a systemic evaluation of the buffer zones. The project strategy is to design a new resilient path which will raise awareness to a sustainable forest rehabilitation process.

The resilient path will connect the settlements around the forest and integrate the buffer zones into a structured system. In case of a fire, the path will function as a buffer, using fire resistant vegetation and connection points for water supply. On ordinary days, the path will be implemented as a hiking trail that will expose its travelers to the forest restoration process. The restoration will be ecological by promoting a transition into a sustainable forest, and historical by revealing ancient terraces that were once covered deep under the pines. The path will pass through four observation towers, which were used in the past to detect fires. By walking in the path and through the observation points, the visitors will reconnect to their surrounding landscapes. They will learn about the transformation of the forest- a mosaic of forest formations that creates a resilient system to preserve our nature from fires.

## Tal Shulman : Disappearing Habitats

Saadia Creek is one of the last natural resources in the Haifa Bay industrial landscape, and yet, performs as a freshwater ecosystem, containing unique habitats. The Creek is confined by highways, train tracks, and industries - suffers from severe pollution, and is threatened by future development. The project offers a holistic approach for Saadia Creek as an integral part of the city and turns a vulnerable space into a harmonious landscape that benefits both the city and nature. This will be done by recreating connections to ecological corridors, preserving and restoring the complexity of the creeks channel, and creating vital public spaces. The health of the ecosystem will be controlled through constructed wetlands with local vegetation functioning as a bio-filter and preventing pollution of the creek’s vicinity. In addition, a new proposal for future development will be suggested, combining employment and commerce to produce daily urban activity around the restored creek. The Saadia area will be transformed from a detached and hidden place into a public, diverse, and complex natural scape - bringing man closer to nature and strengthening urban resilience in the face of tomorrow’s challenges.

## Yuval Ophir : Re-Fill: Revitalization strategy for Zalmon stream & the Kinneret shoreline

Lake Kinneret, the only natural freshwater lake in Israel is drying out due to an increased demand for fresh water and climate change. As a mitigation strategy, the Israeli government designed the 'Reverse Water Carrier' - an innovative project to prevent the decline of water levels at Kinneret. The goal of this project is to pump desalinated water from the Mediterranean Sea and direct it through the dried-out channel of Zalmon stream to re-fill the lake. The main challenge of this action is the unknown influence of desalinated water on the Kinneret ecology. Also, the Zalmon stream should be redesigned to accommodate the new flow volume and velocity.

The vision of my project is to take advantage of this unique opportunity by utilizing the proposed water flow to rehabilitate the Zalmon stream and the Kinneret shoreline. The site plan and the re-designed Zalmon stream will allow investigation of the effects of desalinated water on the environment and will establish resilient habitats. In addition, the interface of the stream estuary with the proposed shore development will be a key point for research, nature, and tourism.

The design framework will be divided into stages. First, redesign of Zalmon stream channel and estuary, next, create connections to and from the new shoreline, then redesign the future hotel development on Migdal beach while considering its environmental and social impacts. the redesign of the stream channel will focus on preparing it for the flow volume and will develop from an investigation of the current situation. For example, expanding the stream channel will prevent flooding and soil erosion. In addition, the restored stream will provide new recreational spaces for the surrounding communities and will allow ecological connection to the local landscape. The new suggestion for the hotel’s location and design on Migdal beach will transform the coast from being vulnerable to human impacts and climate change into a harmonious space, where nature and public thrive next to each other Through landscape architecture planning and design, this project aspires to restore water balance in the Kinneret, rehabilitate surrounding habitats, create a new and healthy ecosystem and it ultimately strengthens social values and embraces its cultural heritage.

## Maya Cohen : Re-Defining the Good Life / Sustainable living in Haifa’s waterfront

The Haifa port is nestled between the city and the shoreline, disconnecting the coast from the downtown area. Soon, a part of Haifa port will be evacuated, presenting an opportunity to reconnect the neighborhoods with their shoreline and create a vibrant urban waterfront.

This project suggests a new urban space designed for a small carbon footprint lifestyle, utilizing different planning models, such as the kibbutz and the 15-minute city. The goal of the design is promoting good health and well-being. The daily routine of the community is planned to encourage connection to nature and a sustainable lifestyle. Creating a public park, car-free zones, shared spaces, implementing green and blue infrastructure, and reusing existing materials and buildings are few of the strategies used. Nature-connectedness, togetherness, personal growth, sustainable programs, and physical activities are another design layer. This project aspires to transform the Haifa port into a model for sustainability and urban good life.

## Miriam Sankovsky : Designing Water in Ashdod/ Harnessing floods to mitigate water stress

As climate change accelerates, scenarios indicate a reduction in annual precipitation, causing more severe water stress. Precipitation is predicted to be scattered across fewer rainfall events, increasing their intensity. Ashdod, a densely built coastal city, suffers from urban flooding each rainy season.

In my project I will focuses on the oldest of Ashdod’s residential quarters, “Quarter Alef”, as it is the most prone to flooding due to old and lacking drainage infrastructure and relatively complex topographical structure.

The project mitigates flooding events and harnesses the rainwater by reinforcing and expanding the existing infrastructures (drainage and green spaces), creating filtration, and detention infrastructures. These strategies form a set of spatial tools including green roofs, additional parks and a dense net of street trees planted in infiltration trenches.

By solving the flood mitigation issues the neighborhood faces, not only will the project allow for water filtration and collection, but create new recreational spaces, connecting between well-established unique neighborhood sites.

## Noa Weinberger : Seeing The Sea | Creating a Resilient Coastline in Netanya

The sandstone) Kurkar) cliffs and the sand dunes are unique landscape typologies that exist in the Israeli coastal plain. However, the climate crisis and the intensive urban growth along the coast, and on the cliffs are causing the coastal environment as we know today, to change. This process has recently been accelerated, due to the climate crisis, including rise in sea level and ocean temperature, changes in wave regime and decline in sediment transport, causing drastic coastal environmental changes.

Netanya is one of the most sensitive cities experiencing these problems, its long and narrow shaped, stretches along most of the Sharon cliff and the coast has various uses. Current urban and tourist development in Netanya further threatens the dunes and cliff reducing the remaining natural habitats and limiting public access. To protect the shoreline, the city of Netanya suggests imposing the artificial structures such as walls and breakwaters. These solutions lack integral approach and can potentially harm the surrounding areas. Artificial beach widening occurred in the breakwaters area increasing the rate of erosion in another one. Protecting walls at the cliff base will help the cliff stability but increase coastal erosion.

My vision is to create a resilient coastline that responds to climate change and the growth of Netanya, while allowing ecosystems to thrive by creating a new relationship between the city, people, and the sea. What will happen if we restrict construction close to the cliff and the beach and allow natural processes to take place? My framework suggests shifting the approach from engineered to nature-based, generating holistic solutions to mitigate climate change impacts on the coast of Netanya.

## Amit Seren : Beat the Heat: Designing a framework for climate-resilient Beersheba

Adaptation to excessive urban heat is especially relevant to arid cities, where local

climate further aggravates heatwave intensity and length in comparison to temperate

environments. Beersheba, Israel’s largest arid metropolitan area, exhibits a 1950s globally-dominant design paradigm that lacks any consideration of local climate characteristics.

Focusing on the case study of neighborhood “Dalet”, a low-income area that serves as

the main city entrance and is home to several distinct demographics, this project offers a

new urban system that is based upon existing underutilized open space and architecture,

simultaneously considering future densification efforts. By making use of shading

patterns within the urban fabric and enhancing them, this system suggests a different

set of connections between major neighborhood locales, aiming to better everyday life

for the area’s inhabitants while securing the continuous functionality of community and

personal affairs during consecutive days of unbearable heat conditions.

## Ran Zagagi : Breaking the firebreak – community wildfire protection plan

Wildfires have shaped the Earth's landscape for millions of years, but their severity and frequency increase as climate change makes areas warmer and drier. The fire season, which was previously limited to the summer months, now continues most of the year, causes large emissions of CO2 and damages to the natural and to the built environment. As the problem getting worse, more communities find themselves under immediate fire danger.

In Israel alone, there are about 450 cities under fire risk. This project will focus on Kiryat-Tiv'on, which has about 20 km of contact line between the urban area and the open areas, including areas of Mediterranean forests, natural oak forests and planted pine forests. Past attempts to propose a fire protection plan for Tiv'on failed. They were made accordingly to the regulations of the National Fire and Rescue Authority and proposed a uniform solution for the entire town's edge without considering the characteristics of the various areas, while focusing on massive trees removal. Tiv'on's residents, a strong community with a high environmental awareness, opposed the plan and managed to prevent it.

As part of the project, I will examine the Israeli regulations for protecting communities near forests from wildfire, and the factors that influence the development of a fire. Accordingly, I will offer a renewed look at the concept of "firebreaks" and the planning of the town edge, in a way that combines fire protection considerations with considerations of nature, landscape and community aspects. The challenge leading the project is developing different strategies to deal with fires in different areas around the town, in accordance with their physical characteristics, their vegetation type and their social situation. The proposed firebreak will be used by the area's residents both in times of routine and emergency, and will play a dual role: fire protection as well as a place for public programs. The proposed plan will strengthen the connections between the town and the open areas through a network of roads, connecting the town's public spaces with the forest around it. Success in the implementation of the project can be a model for planning the edge of cities near forests.

## Alona Lachmish : Renewable Spaces

In the last years the old neighborhoods in Israel, which were built in the years after the establishment of the state, are undergoing a process of urban renewal. The process mostly has a limited toolbox that focuses on increasing the number of housing units in a building or a single cluster of buildings, and thus it ignores strengths that exist in the old neighborhoods, such as the abundance of open public spaces in them. The planning of these areas was influenced by models which aspired to create a natural and communal environment, in contrast to the alienation of the industrial city. These ideas ultimately failed due to their incompatibility with the climatic conditions in Israel and the need for intensive maintenance.

Today, these areas are often neglected and do not fulfill their social and environmental potential. The project examines the Kiryat Nordau neighborhood, one of the oldest and largest neighborhoods in Netanya, which was established in the 50s to accommodate immigrants and has since expanded. Its condition today is often neglected and perceived as a poor enclave in the heart of new and strong neighborhoods, and apart from being disconnected from its environment, the neighborhood is not cohesive within itself. The project focuses on open public areas in the heart of the neighborhood and offers spatial renewal that creates access to the open public area and includes mixed-use facades that offer a diverse mix of housing combined with the open public area to create a heart that captures the neighborhood and reconnects it to its surroundings. The landscape design is adapted to the existing mature trees and active urban facades directed to the open public space.

## Amara Sabag : Flexible Borderline

The word “border” speaks of an edge or an end, and can be embodied in a physical, spatial or mental way. The mere creation of physical borders affects its environment and in turn creates conflict because of its dichotomy, stemming from habitants of the environment or a different political power. It’s hard to predict what the reaction towards this border will be, nor how much it may enhance the feeling of conflict in the environment. This project addresses living environments in the margins of or near a political boundary, and poses the question; how can day-to-day architecture redesign a physical-political boundary?

The state of Israel is surrounded by political borders which are physically embodied due to territorial-cultural and military-related conflicts. As a case study, this project explores the town of Majdal Shams, located North of Israel’s border with Syria. In the North-Eastern part of the town, a metal barbed-wire and high fence was built after the Israeli occupation in 1967, alongside which the town was built and has grown. In between the town and the metal fence was a deserted strip of land which the town turned its back to and continued to develop West, turning the political conflict into a territorial conflict. As a resident of the town, I don’t feel that that land is part of town, especially since that all daily, cultural and social needs are met in the West part of town.

The project proposes an intervention in this area of conflict, in which the border is redesigned and reconstructed into a three-dimensional entity which encapsulates within it public functions that meet the residents’ daily needs on one hand and provides cultural and touristic aspects on the other. The proposed built environment clings the existing border and withdraws in a way which frames clear and uninterrupted views from Majdal Shams to Syria. The proposal is similar in proportions to the volume and height of the surrounding built environment but differs in technology and construction methods.

The linear intervention which accompanies and echoes the border line creates an active commercial and touristic front, which inevitably turns the once-deserted road tangent to the boarder – into a lively avenue in the neighborhood. As a result, the current residential front turns into an active commercial facade due to its connection with the intervention site.

The project functions dually, contains open balconies to the breathtaking view of Syria’s famous “Shouting Hill”, provides a flexible physical-spatial border which differs in the ways it reacts throughout the intervention sites between the border and the society it attracts. The other side of the three-dimensional façade which faces Syria has the ability to change and morph - to be flexible – in the town’s timeline and to generate a front on its Syrian side - therefore addressing the fact that borders are not permanent and perhaps the future could bring that change.

## Dana Taub: Sweet Dreams and Green Fields

Maintaining our plant’s natural resources raised challenges, cities are taking over open landscapes as part of the accelerate urbanization process our world experience. Open landscapes are limited resources that are essential for preserving biodiversity and reducing the ecological damage caused by construction and urban development. Israel is part of this global urbanization phenomena and acting to enlarge cities by spreading over natural landscapes. This method of enlarge urban area at the expanse of open landscapes is easier to achieve in comparison to the method of densify built areas, and it has been at the foundation of Israel’s way to develop since the beginning of its establishment. Through the years, till this day, cities expand over nature without preserving it or its quality. The standard solution to prevent the loss of open landscapes is by densify inside the built area and limit the expand of it. However, this action intensifies the disconnection between the city’s population and nature and deepen the fundamental separation between the inside of the city from the outside

I believe that the urban development could be the foundation of the connection between nature conservation and man, as a way to integrate nature as part of everyday city life. Therefore, the project suggests preserving natural landscape alongside strengthening the relationship between the city’s population and nature. My case study is an area around the main road that stretch from my hometown, Rehovot, to the proximate town, Ness-Ziona. The area is a braking point between city centers, between business district and green fields furthermore it priorities motor vehicles over pedestrians. Today, the area characterized as urban and human wilderness with future plans to expand the construction over the open landscapes. The project addresses urban development needs while maintaining significant and sequential natural open areas bordering the urban life area. The project based on encouraging foot traffic – Naturebility – which is a stroll between the city’s landscape and the nature while creating a new kind of experience by planning green landscapes as part of the city with accessibility by a few minutes’ walk from every area inside the city.

## Tal Arkind : Market station

As part of the urbanization process and the lack of free spaces, many cities are forced to build essential infrastructure underground. Among these, the high-passenger transportation infrastructures function that will undergo significant changes with the introduction of the metro and light rail. These infrastructures create both engineering and legal difficulty due to their passing under built structures, which raises the need to rethink the multi-layered urban space.

The project examines the impact of building an underground infrastructure in an existing built structure while focusing on the metro system that will be built in Gush Dan. The metro is a continuous underground train that will meet the ground level only around its stations. For this purpose, the construction of the station sometimes requires the destruction of old built tissues and the destruction of the scenic space. But is it possible to use the process of destruction for the benefit of the city? The project examines the station that will be built in Magen David Square in Tel Aviv, which will lead to the destruction of the historic Bezalel Market and an avenue of buildings on the side of King George St. The project claims that the construction of the station contains diverse opportunities for renewing the existing fabric and creating a local station that integrates with the uniqueness and character of the place

## Miryam Srour: A Civic Center Reconstructed

Centers of Arab towns and villages in Israel currently present a spatial and planning challenge because they suffer from spatial disorder, which stems from historical and social reasons such as informal development of the towns, a lack of comprehensive planning in the development of the towns, and a policy of demarcating the towns after 1948 designed to limit their spatial expansion. Before 1948, traditional centers in Arab towns were (usually courtyards) centers surrounded by buildings, simple for walking and an integral part of the village that gave a sense of place.

Today, one can easily notice the spatial disorder in the centers of the Arab settlements, which is expressed in high building density and a lack of variety in the type of construction, these characteristics are particularly noticeable in the civic centers that usually formed around or along a main commercial axis in the town - an area usually characterized by a density of residential buildings with a commercial ground floor, lack of public parking and open public areas, these are factors that lead to disorder that creates a space that does not encourage walking.

The project therefore asks how planning principles that encourage walkability can help in the reconstruction of Arab village centers in Israel?

The village of Eilaboun is located in the northeast of the country and contains about 5000 inhabitants, on mountainous hills and is characterized by a changing mountainous topography. The village`s civic is center spread over two main streets: - one is the commercial axis in the village, and the other is a street containing several public functions, however, there are many unplanned areas in the street.

The second street is a serious challenge in terms of walking because of its sloping topography that varies about twenty meters, in addition, a lack of commercial facades that can establish contact with the street, there are several high retaining walls that divide the space, and also a significant lack of public open areas and street shading. With the expansion of the village to the north and east, the importance of this civic center has increased and it must be designed and condensed according to the needs of the public. The focus on the site was in the lower part - in the vicinity of the square of the second street and the square was defined as 0.00.

The project deals with how to build a significant public space that knows how to bridge a problematic topography, be a walkable space and offer a real public-civic space to the residents of the village.

## Noy Lasry : Tikva in the neighborhood: a unique urban renewal in the Tikva neighborhood, Tel Aviv.

Tel Aviv was announced this year as the most expensive city in the world. The supply of apartments that do not meet the demand in the city causes housing prices to rise and the big city gradually becomes a city of the rich. Alongside the existing shortage and the expected population growth, there is a need for urban renewal in the built-up space to expand the housing supply and adapt the area to the population growth. Urban renewal as it is carried out today in Israel has become an economic engine that is driven by the profitability of the project entrepreneur. Profitability is the incentive that determines decisions regarding the potential location for renewal, the type of construction, and even who will be the population that will inhabit the project. Such renewal is sometimes contrary to the needs of the place, its character, and the local population, which in many cases is pushed out by the renewal process. The project asks - how can urban renewal enhance the diversity of the city's population, given the rising cost of living there?

The project focuses on the Tikva neighborhood in Tel Aviv, which the market forces have not yet taken over due to bureaucratic barriers caused by the "Musha" [joint ownership of large areas]. The neighborhood is not financially sufficient for investment and renewal and as a result, has suffered from stagnation and neglect for decades. Today the municipality is promoting a process of re-parcellation in the neighborhood, which will solve its obstacles and make it economically viable for renewal. The question is what will happen in the neighborhood the day after the subdivision, and how the neighborhood, which could become a real estate gem, will maintain its character and allow for a variety of populations in a city that no longer allows for diversity.

The project generates hope in the Tikva neighborhood for a different kind of urban renewal. A renewal adapted to the place, its characteristics, and its contemporary needs while creating human diversity and integration between populations. The project adds to the neighborhood a green layer of open spaces in a built-up and dense area that suffers from a lack of vacant spaces. In addition, the project creates a condensation that significantly thickens the existing building and still maintains the human scale that characterizes the building in the neighborhood in its current state. The residential block unites populations, the local population, alongside a new population in shared housing, with minimal affordable apartments and long-term rentals. The block produces a mix of uses that allocates the ground floor and the underground to public functions, commerce, and employment, with the aim of revitalizing the space and enabling an incentive for the entire project. The project is an engine for the renewal of the neighborhood space and is a focal point that makes sure to keep a place for everyone in a city that is becoming only for the rich.

## Amit Damari: UpDown Town

The housing crisis in Israel and worldwide started all the way back in the industrial revolution with the accelerated urbanization and the re-thinking of the city as an urban planning issue, that created new urban models that tried to combat the problems the cities posed - density and morbidity; models that created generic and repetitive cities that separated work and living; a separation that brought up the importance of the vehicle, and made asphalt roads the main importance. With the development of contraction technologies - and especially the elevator - the skyscraper was invented in the USA: a building that allowed to multiply the site upwards, with every floor being a new, virgin site; thus creating a city-within-a-city. However, the massive size and the functional flexibility created a conflict with the ground floor and the connection to the city.

The conflict brought up criticism, a re-thinking of the city and the understanding that a city isn’t just living, but it is the diversity and flexibility that the street offers for urban actions, things that the modern city wasn’t able to create. However, due to the ever growing need for buildings the skyscraper continue to be the main solutions, and the post-modern cities continue to lose the connection between the person and the street.

Tel Aviv was created as a horizontal city with low buildings and vibrant street life, but in the last few decades Tel Aviv is transforming; with a new “Tower City” rising on the Ayalon sides: rows of skyscrapers with uneven distances and an undefined street front and wasted land in between that help create an abandoned ground floor that isn’t able to create a proper urban street. Terminal 2000 has a unique location, connection Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Givataaim, and is in the heart of the Tower City of Dan on the one hand, and near the horizontal city on the other. The site has multiple public transportation methods in it, and existing plans for the site connects them all in one big transportation center, along side skyscrapers that will continue the Ayalon wall of towers - with the ground floor continuing to be abandoned. The project sees the site as a potential to reconnect the two cities with the need for urban densification due to the transportation center.

The connection is done by building a “Vertical City”: a building that combines many urban functions, and multiplies the ground floor upwards. This is done by creating an Urban Podest: seven public floors that connects to the transportation hub and to the existing horizontal city, and above it housing and office towers. Thus, the roof becomes a second ground floor with public functions and a park that allows the urban flexibility and re-connects the towers with the ground floor.

## Abed Atamna : RESAMPLING OF FUTURE -PAST

Following the wars, thousands of people are forced to leave their homes in search of a safe haven for themselves and their children, leaving behind ruins of memory.

Consciousness is erased, history is written by the strong victor, and over the years the truth becomes one-sided, the denial and commonness of the other is premeditated.

The moment when the war ends and people will want to return to their homeland and the place where they grew up interests me. This is a moment of meeting after a long time of separation and longing. Here there should be a sentence that describes such an abandoned place in general and attributes to its spatial-environmental-architectural aspects.

And the question is asked; How do you revive a destroyed place, and how do you bring back the spirit of the past?

The village of Lifta, at the northwest entrance to Jerusalem, was destroyed and abandoned after the Nakba of 48 and is therefore a suitable precedent for the answer to this question.

Lifta today is an abandoned Arab village that largely preserves the integrity of its rural texture. It is located on the Jaffa-Jerusalem axis, and in 1948 contained about 2500 residents who worked in agriculture and construction work. The houses in Lifta are mostly built of stone and vaults and over the years they have adopted concrete and iron construction methods, the village symbolizes a capsule while you can see a history of development both in the style of construction and in the way of life within walking distance.

The village has gone through several incarnations in the past, deportation, settlement, was defined as a nature reserve, and in 2006 they wanted to destroy it and turn it into a rich neighborhood of villas and hotels!

The ruins of the village still stand and tell the story that will not be forgotten, the story that will be passed down to the generations, a story of a people who were expelled day and night, a story of removal and of being forgotten.

My project proposes to plan Lifta as a heritage and memory space of the Nakba in front of Yad Vashem and the Israel Museum and thereby produces a narrative fabric of the Palestinian place on the Israeli side. In the project, I propose a path of consciousness that begins with an upper entrance at the historical entrance, passing through a long and darkened canal that symbolizes the exit from darkness to light and from the past to the future. The route passes through the historic spring, which is opened, which turns into a public garden, and from there we walk through the spaces of destruction and memory further down the road.

The project is divided into areas, the reception and accommodation area, the heritage center area, the ruins and destruction area, and the hotel area.

Due to the unique language of the village and its sensitivity, I decided to preserve the buildings and pour life into some of them, an operation of renovation and reconstruction is done on the spot, and through the programmatic division I introduce an intervention in the language and material of the past. And in the area of ​​the ruins I emphasize the destruction even more and make it stand out by using corten steel which indicates the wear and tear of a material over time just like Lifta. Reorganization, renovation, reconstruction, preservation of the village and strengthening the aspect of the walkability .

## Roni Galinka : Tel Aviv / 6000

The accelerated population growth of human society in recent decades has led to a significant acceleration in human activities that require energy production, where the cheapest and simplest process is through the burning of coal and fossil fuels. These processes emit various greenhouse gases, which accumulate in the atmosphere, trap heat in the earth and lead to its warming (the greenhouse effect), while the urban space being a major cause of warming (about 75% of the emitted greenhouse gases are emitted from the city).

The rapid rate of population growth in Israel and the need for densification led to a process of urban renewal and massive densification. The renewal process that exists today is driven mainly by the economic aspect and the interests of real estate entrepreneurs and the private market, when the main goal is the densification of the existing urban space and the addition of housing units, when thinking about the ecological and environmental consequences of the city's development are pushed aside and do not form the main basis for urban planning.

the project deals with the issue of how it is possible to re-plan and repopulate the center of an existing city, which responds to the terrain conditions and the changing data, and proposes an "urban acclimatization plan" that outlines new principles for the city's long-term urban planning, which includes multi-system climate thinking as a means of leverage for the urban renewal that exists today. The project focuses on Ibn Gvirol Street in Tel Aviv, which is a main transportation artery in the city and will undergo urban renewal, where almost all the buildings on the street will undergo a process of demolition and reconstruction. The demolition of all the buildings on the street is a wonderful opportunity, which we must take with both hands and examine a new planning, which places the environment and the person at the center, with the aim of creating a sustainable urban space in the center of Tel Aviv

## Hana Awwad : Acre – Redefining the People-City-Sea Relationship

Acre’s timeline dates back centuries, and - regardless of era - has always been a resilient stronghold. The sea surrounding the old city peninsula is an integral part of the urban fabric, the citizen’s lifestyle and culture and has always been the key to Acre’s role in each era. However, the people’s relationship with the sea undergoes constant tension and attempts to sever it.

This project poses the question: How can the people-sea relationship be redefined and embodied in a way that preserves the city’s heritage and also carves a new path of sustainable and regenerative design for the Old City of Acre’s future?

Acre’s old city is uniquely built - a city on top of a city, layer upon layer. The completely obscure and now-underground Crusader city, atop which the Ottoman city lies and has used as foundation after the Mamluks period, atop which more and more layers have been added since the British Mandate period until today. This project suggests what the next layer to the old city fabric could be.

To the best of my ability - alongside the complexity which accompanies the Old City – I wanted to explore the act of preservation and try to take it a step further into regeneration. Part of my intention is wanting to critique the current commercialization of Old Acre as a tourist city, which inevitably is turning its raw beauty into an artificial type of aesthetic, which causes the city to lose part of its identity.

The citizens livelihoods and homes are under constant threat, and future plans for the Old City are tourist-oriented rather than benefiting the people of the city. This project offers a community-oriented program in strategically chosen sites throughout Old Acre, which utilizes, stores and distributes wave-power that fully sustains the intervention points’ energy needs and the buildings surrounding each site – while turning it into an attraction.

My hope for this project is that it might suggest a new perspective when looking at Old Acre. Changing the norm might make us sceptic in its ability to succeed, but our responsibility, in my opinion, is to try. This new vision offers programs curated specifically to the needs of the city’s citizens, to which they have a say, resolidifies the city’s identity and attracts visitors that will hopefully get to know the real Old Acre.

## Hala Rabi : Women Building Society

Palestinian women had played a significant role in the society’s resistance through the years by conserving the Palestinian culture, passing it to their children, their faith in God, and being part of the family’s economic development. Furthermore, women’s traditional role as socializers of children was infused with new significance in the Palestinian community. Specifically, for Palestinians, identity emerged, and memories were highly valued. In this aspect, the project will examine two different spaces, the Balata refugee camp, and the old city of Nablus, affecting women’s lives and their families differently. It will discuss how the public-built space can form a narrative that enhances women’s status and role by expanding it from the refugee camp to an urban scale. Therefore, the project will discuss the opportunities in the architecture of the refugee camp and the old Arabic-Islamic City. It will dive into details about how it can provide a suitable environment for an economical, multicultural, and social women’s network.

Through the Stronger Women, Stronger Nations, women break the isolation of war, conflict, and gender discrimination to realize their own power. As they form connections in class, women learn to save, build businesses, understand their rights, improve their health, and change societal rules. They pass this knowledge on to their families and communities — creating a ripple effect for generations.

In this aspect, the project focuses on how the camp's architecture has affected women and their families over the years. It will also shed light on the camp's growth, emphasizing the women's impact on today's resilient community. On the other hand, it will focus on the old Palestinian cities' typology that was shaped according to local needs, culture, patriarchy, and religion, in addition to geographical factors. These elements and their interaction have contributed to determining the dominance in women's lives in the city. The project examines the Balata refugee camp in Nablus as a critical study, knowing that it is the largest populated camp of its kind on the West Bank. As a result of the overcrowding and poor infrastructure. And the old city of Nablus.

It will discuss how the public-built space can form a narrative that enhances women's status and role, expanding it from the refugee camp to an urban scale of Nablus old city.

## Yehia Aburaya : InfraCitizenship

Reimaging a new form of community governance, led by the social practices and infrastructures, as the center of urban politics, forming an InfraCitizenship in Kufr Aqab.

In places where a physical separation wall is engaged, dividing ethnically different communities, it affects the very life of the population hence It cannot be ignored and must be experienced by the civilians on a daily life basis. However, this physical form of conflict can be used as a tool for revolutionary planning.

Kufr Aqab lies Within the jurisdiction of Jerusalem yet it is alienated by a wall, obtained from the city rights, and not provided with infrastructure and services. This situation of discrimination left the neighborhood with governing void, letting the economic powers shape the urban fabric.

The project wants to break into Ramallah-Jerusalem Street, destruct its monolithic façade, and manifest new urban citizenship. It determines the spatial relations among the urban built mass fragments. The program is based on the commune center services and transforms it into a productive program, integrating the population with infrastructure in order to create inner metabolism of waste and water management as a tool to achieve sustainability and accessibility followed by values of social collectivity.

## Maya Levin : Making a Neighbourhood

We live in times where cities and neighbourhoods are planned and built as a single unit while completely ignoring its development capabilities and the future needs of the city and its inhabitants. The israeli bureaucratic system and common planning methods make use of overstated building annexes along with mass planning and marketing of lots. This forces a strict, inflexible urban space that is impossible to develop and cannot regenerate over time.

These methods place the focus on the private space and alienate it from the public realm by considering it merely as a pass. Public areas are remains as an afterthought of program constraints and exists as leftover areas between the private lands.

Thus, and antiurban neighbourhood is created. It is centralized, alienated, inaccessible, and unwalkable. A fragmented area in which cars are sacred and humans are neglected.

What does the future hold for these spaces? How can we interrupt and reprioritize their value, meanwhile accepting their existence?

The project is located in the Modi’in neighborhood of Moria which represents the current Israeli urban planning doctrine. The project deals with creating a new typology of life in a homogenous, repetitive neighborhood while confronting the existing reality and extracting its potential. This is done by augmenting and developing small living residences and supporting facilities in existing retaining walls and transforming a dysfunctional public space into a living neighborhood.

The project wishes to rethink the current urban hierarchy and place in the center a public space that is fed from the private realm and enriches it back.

## Marian Bsharat : Uprising – Reviving the village of Lifta

Architectural ruins created by bombings following a conflict, plus the effect of time in abandoned places, serve as a striking reminder of warfare and violence through materiality. Usually most of the ruins are restored, destroyed or returned to nature. This study examines another yet unusual category of reservation: a ruined site in a state of freezing - the village of Lifta in the northwest of Jerusalem which it's evolution has been hindered since it was destroyed (1948). The village is facing plan 6036 which proposes the demolition of the ruins and the construction of a new prestigious neighborhood, as part of proofing that Lifta can rise and grow again, but the project on the other hand offers the revival by a different method: the right of return to the original owners. The revitalization of the village's original and new residents, in the remained building, and in addition maintaining the village as an open linear museum that connects us and reveals to us the village's assets, such as: architecture, agriculture, the water system and a picturesque view of the ruins among the mountains. In order to allow the village to exist in the 21st century and to deal with the existing difficulties of the topography and the ancient construction. preservation was done to the buildings and the roads system in order to prevent the buildings from crumbling. With the help of new technologies and materials, it was possible to connect to the existing structure and build: within it, on top of it and around it without damaging the ruins

## Neta Argaman : Groundification

## The project is in the midst of the sizzling city of Tel Aviv in Florentine - a highly dense neighborhood which is located in the southern part, going under major urban renewal processes as well as an echoing gentrification. In that realm, the project seeks to provide a new sense of public space, considering the future underground metro. The underground is being taken as a new approach to public space and to its unfulfilled potential, as it can provide not only more land to build on, but rather quite unique spaces holding qualities that would otherwise require taking additional measures, thus leaving the defined neighborhood at its recognizable human scale.

## Anat Moderer :Health meets City

This project discusses the connection between city and medicine, considering current changing trends in health care systems that concerns the economy, community, and technology.

Throughout history, facilities where patients undergo treatment changed. However, the distance between the medical environment and the day-to-day life of the patient remain to this day.

Recent technology enhancements, and more recently the COVID-19 virus, accelerated processes that better define the connection between health, home and community. Hence, the human capacity to embrace medial patients in their communities grew stronger.

Although Israeli Healthcare Services are considered among the best in the world, we can clearly see how Private Healthcare offers better services in contrast to Public Healthcare, thus surpassing it in growth and public perception. Due to this, we chose to discuss the necessary paradigm shift in the integration of healthcare in the city.

This proposal relies on the development of more intensive intermediate spaces in medicine, specifically the Ichilov Hospital in the city of Tel Aviv. This system suggests breaking the barrier between medicine and city, and integrating medical residence and public spaces.

## Fady Masarwa : Taybeh | The multi-layered city

The Arab town of Taybeh was declared a city in 1990, the town developed over the last few years from a village to a city and spread over almost the entire planned jurisdiction. Today there is a great shortage of planned land for housing, open spaces, public buildings and employment spaces in the town.

My project seeks to respond to the development of the Arab town through the growth and renewal of the historic city center. The center, which was abandoned in the process of urban growth, deteriorated and became empty and is now inhabited mainly by a weak population; It has a lack of infrastructure and public services and the difficulty in planning this is mainly due to the land ownership structure.

Taybeh is a case study for other towns in Israel that share the same story and try to deal with common issues in a broad context. The town is considered one of the largest Arab towns belonging to the Sharon region in the center of the country, currently 45,345 residents live in the city. In recent years, the residents of the settlement have witnessed a change in the appearance of the city led by the local authority. But these are steps that are implemented without in-depth planning for a long time; There are still missing elements that create deep urban processes that can bring about economic prosperity and especially reforms related to land, planning, public spaces, infrastructure, employment and social and personal security.

## Shaden Khoury : UOTOPIA: A Wome’s City

The urban scene in the Arab city is devoid of an occupational expression space that supports and incubates women, so the city has clear characteristics that formulate an unequal vision and form in opportunities dictated by patriarchal authority. The city of Nazareth is considered one of the ancient cities that is an overlapping case in terms of how socialgender construction reflects and affects a built-up area. Today even though the city is incapable of allocating and producing non-gendered spaces of action and employment within its urban fabric. However , recently, there have been echoes of the development and weaving of new commercial and employment spaces by female entrepreneurship in the Old City of Nazareth. The project identifies this action within the Old City as a starting point for developing a system of women-employed women who grow, develop and serve the broad female cross-section. With the aim of strengthening and giving the necessary background and professional basis to every woman in order to ensure her future and life.