



Politechnika Śląska
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PRACA DOKTORSKA

Dom jednorodzinny na wsi jordańskiej
Charakterystyka rozwoju form i funkcji
wewnątrz budynku

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ABSTRACT

Brief

This study includes eight parts; Introduction and seven chapters. The most important points raised herein are:

How the old villages turned into city centers (Chapter three), Describing the change occurred in the family home (Chapter four), Analyzing the elements of the home, internal activities, identity, and construction defects (Chapter five) and Outcomes (chapter six)

This study assumed that the concrete houses and districts in the centers of the new rural cities that replaced the traditional clay extinct villages, are not classified as an accepted level in terms of constructional, architectural or urbane planning. Therefore, this paper paid much attention as to such issues via systematic study leaned on collecting historical & statistical information as well as field inspections. Description, analysis and extraction method was followed to identify the causes and define the defects.

Jordan rural districts witnessed four types of houses; the traditional clay home symbolizes successful organic social architecture which has expired during the 2nd. Half of the last century, and followed by 3 species of contemporary houses took place in 3 periodical stages in 3 different areas. The first one represents our research subject Which focused on the centers due to the multiplicity of disadvantages

The study found that the houses and districts of such stage proved to be descending technically and architecturally and differs greatly if not totally from the following two stages. Such problems is ascribed to its random formation which was carried out by unqualified manpower, lacking of superintendence or non observance as to laws and regulations.

This study concluded that such centers form negative environment; socially, healthily, culturally and aesthetically, as it is full of architectural, constructional and urban defects, as well as it is far away from the bright standard of the Jordanian pioneer architecture in the region.

Whereas this research objective is to raise such houses and districts level, the researcher herein offers some recommendations, suggestions and solutions in a way to reviving, developing and supplying quantitative and qualitative housing that suit our heritage, modernization, materials and methods of current buildings which take into account public safety conditions and the rapid population growth Jordan.

The **Aannex is not part of this thesis, It includes 3 other incomplete researches presented for comparative purposes. The **DISSERTATION** dealt with one stage of architecture.*