

Typology : **Three-arch house (Loggia house)**

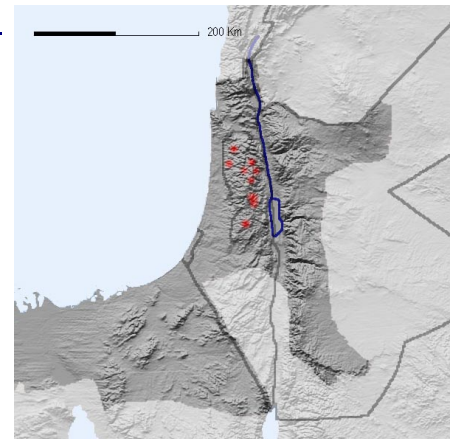
Country : **Palestine**

## CONTENTS OF THE FILE

Synthesis	Analytical group of the typology	Forms of the typology	Inventory of the country's typologies
Current state of vitality and preservation	Transformation process	Capacity for rehabilitation	Lexicon

## SYNTHESIS

This type of house is a development on the square house by which part of the square becomes an open loggia. The loggia house is basically a massive square or rectangular house with a central covered loggia in the middle part of the central aisle, which becomes a veranda.



## ANALYTICAL GROUP OF THE TYPOLOGY

Urban (Environment)	Grouped (Implantation)	Fixed (Character)	Definitive (Origin)	Permanent (Use)	«Seated» (Cultural)	High (Economic level)	Compact (Morphology)
------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	------------------------	--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------

## FORMS OF THE TYPOLOGY



## INVENTORY OF THE COUNTRY'S TYPOLOGIES

Black tent: the Bedouin tent	Qaser farmhouse	Cave	Saqeefeh
Peasant house	Single rectangular house	<b>Three-arch house (Loggia house)</b>	Gallery house (Riwaq house)
Courtyard house (by design)	Composite courtyard house (housh)	Compound house	Jerico mud house

## FORMS OF THE TYPOLOGY

### Implantation

This typology is grouped and implanted in urban environments.

### Use/associated activity

Permanent use as a dwelling.

### Dating

### Altitude

### Orientation

### Ground surface covered

160 m<sup>2</sup>

### Surface area of housing

220 m<sup>2</sup>

### Number of floors

GF or GF+1 with basement.

### Number of homes

One.

### Number of families

One.

### Average number of members per family

Seven.



### Functional outline

This square or rectangular house has a central covered loggia, forming a veranda over which the pitched red tile roof extends.

In front of the loggia there is often a projecting terrace.

The plan of the loggia house is similar to the square house, i.e. three aisles with a living space in the middle aisle, and bedrooms and service areas (kitchen and bathroom) in the right and left aisles.

Urban fabric



Elevation



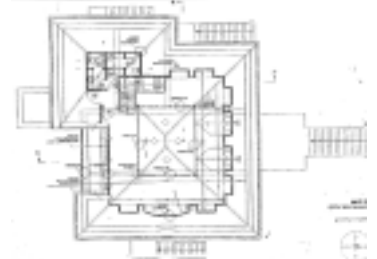
Section



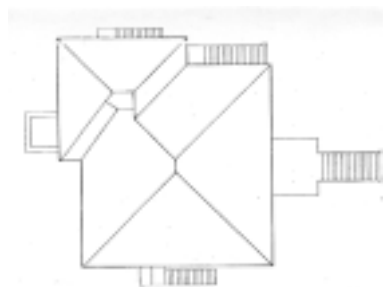
±0



+1



Roof



Three-arch house (Loggia house)

## Walls

Rough-dressed stone.

## Framework

## Roof

Pitched red tile roof.

## Rendering

## Openings and projections in the facade

The main facade with the loggia is symmetrical, with one or two windows to either side.

In front of the loggia there is often a projecting terrace, which is about one metre above ground level when the house is only one floor.

The loggia may have one arch, as in the case of the *Al-Wasiti* building in Jerusalem. More often, it has three arches with highly decorated Corinthian columns. Good examples of this three-arch house are *A'raf El A'raf* and *Abdul Jawad Saleh* houses in Al Bireh, and Shahwan in Jerusalem. The latter is extremely interesting because in addition to the three arches it has the peculiar feature of two windows that open onto the loggia.

## Traditional systems of air-conditioning

## Drinking water supply systems

## Waste water drainage systems

CURRENT STATE OF VITALITY AND PRESERVATIONTRANSFORMATION PROCESS

Effect / Cause

**Typological transformations**

- **Volume**
  - . Enlarged either by horizontal or vertical additions or both.
- **Facades and closings**
  - . Usually covered by cement plaster or by structural additions.
- **Structure**
  - . Not usually affected, but sometimes reinforced to support the new additions.
- **Organisation of space**
  - . The organisation of space is changeable, depending on the users.

**Change in use**

- No specific elements or spaces are being demolished or converted to new uses.

**Change in use of construction materials and techniques**

- **In use, living**
  - . Hewn stone, roughly or finely dressed, lime mortar, lime plaster, red tiles for roofs (Roman tiles).
  - . Double stone wall, regular pointed stone wall, stacked frame for the superstructure, Roman tile roofing and flagstone roofing.
- **Little used, in decline**
  - . Dry quarry stone (rubble or *dabbesh*), quarry stone with lime, sun-dried mud blocks, fired mud bricks.
  - . Rough laid dry-stone wall, unfired mud-brick wall, groined vault and barrel vault for the spanning structure, and groined vault, barrel vault and dome in superstructures.
- **No longer used**
  - . Light-weight quarry stone (*khuffash*), stone stairs (cantilevered), stone posts and lintels, lime mix for flooring, lime mix and mud mix for roof ceiling, mud mix for flooring, mud elements used in groined vaults as light-weight infilling or for building walls, tree elements.
  - . Timber floor and floor arch in spanning structure, stacked frame in superstructure, mud roofing.
- **Recent incorporations**
  - . Cement and reinforced concrete are mostly used in new constructions and frequently interfere with all traditional typologies.

*They are comparatively inexpensive and easy to handle.*

**CAPACITY FOR REHABILITATION****Aspects of the typology***Score from 0 (very poor) to 10 (excellent)*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| . Capacity for sale or rental on the property market                    | 6 |
| . Capacity for adaptation to present-day family and social requirements | 7 |
| . Capacity for adaptation to present-day comfort requirements           | 7 |

*Score from 0 (insignificant) to 10 (major)*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| . Technical difficulty of rehabilitation                  | 6 |
| . Administrative difficulty of rehabilitation             | 0 |
| . Financial difficulty (very high cost) of rehabilitation | 8 |

**Obstacles preventing rehabilitation/causing the user to decide not to rehabilitate***Score from 0 (does not represent an obstacle) to 10 (represents a major obstacle)*

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| . Administrative difficulties   | 0  |
| . Major technical difficulties  | 4  |
| . Irreversible deterioration of the structure                             | 3  |
| . Listed/protected building   | 0  |
| . High cost of rehabilitation   | 8  |
| . Absence of aid/subsidies  | 8  |
| . Cost of the project and permits   | 2  |
| . Status of building/lease  | 7  |
| . Inflation of property prices  | 9  |
| . Social decline (delinquency, ...)                                       | 6  |
| . Poor environmental conditions (absence of minimum infrastructures, ...) | 6  |
| . Desire to change the building for a modern one                          | 10 |
| . Lack of sensitisation/appreciation on the part of the users             | 8  |
| . Not considered necessary (by the user)                                  | 5  |

**Comments****LEXICON**