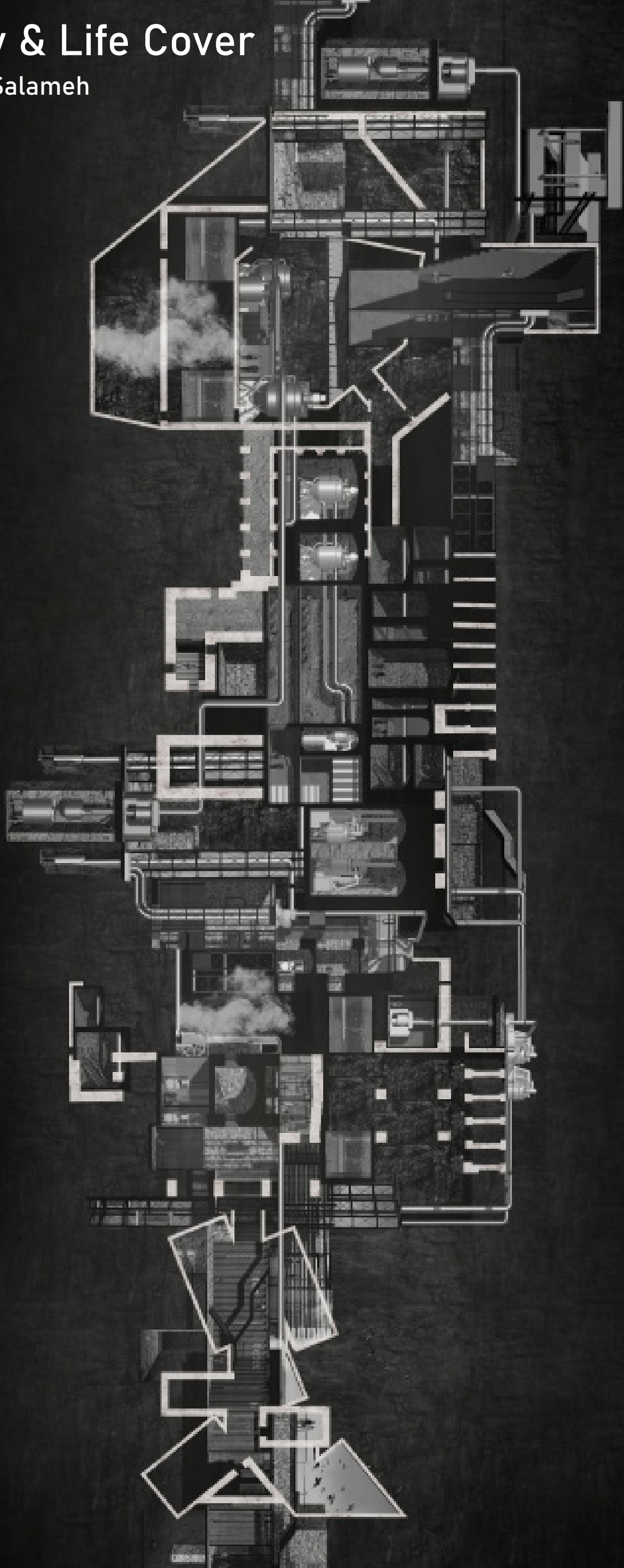


Body & Life Cover

Layan Salameh



1850's Water

1920's Water

1970's Water

Archeology

Surveillance

Settlements

Local Crafts

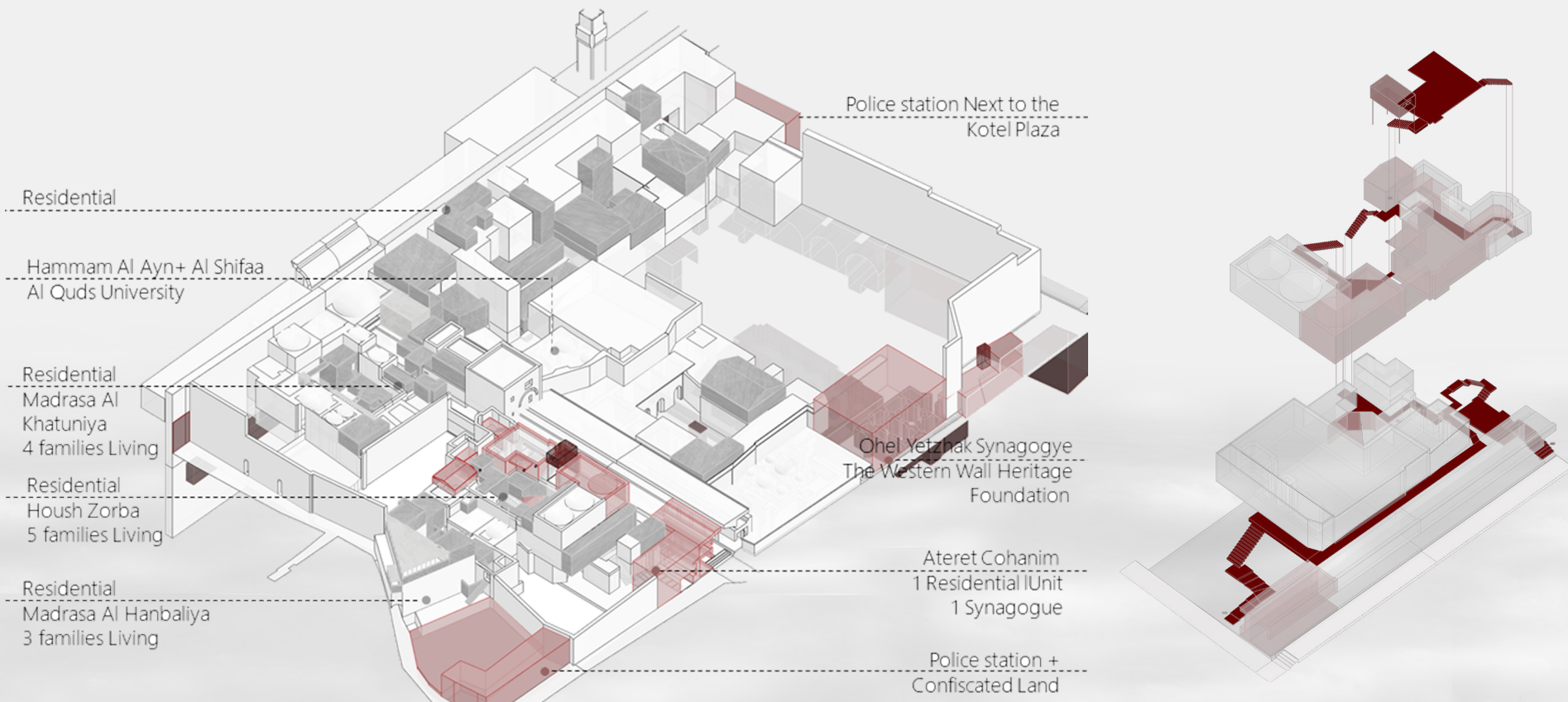
Textile Industry Traces

Since the 19th century, the industrial past and the water resource management have been privatized and made people more subordinated to the power structure of the state.

Thus, based on the Local Knowledge conceptualization; the project proposes an urban textile industry in six previously considered public cisterns, in some of which textile manufacturing traces still exist.

1400's Weaving > 1918 "Local textile industry"  
> 1850 Sesame Oil Mills  
1800's Dyeing > 1902 First class Embroidery  
1900 Tile Factory

1400's Weaving > 1918 "Local textile industry"  
1800's Dyeing > 1902 First class Embroidery  
1948 Second Hand Cloth Embroidery For Refugees > 1967 Israeli "Hakardo Shuk"  
1936 Copper local handcraft > EU textile



Three Power-Knowledge Mechanisms Control the Old City Houses Control by Settlers



In Jerusalem, Israel's planning apparatus oppresses the economic, social and residential development of Palestinians in the Old City (who aren't considered as citizens) by mechanisms of power operation and knowledge production;

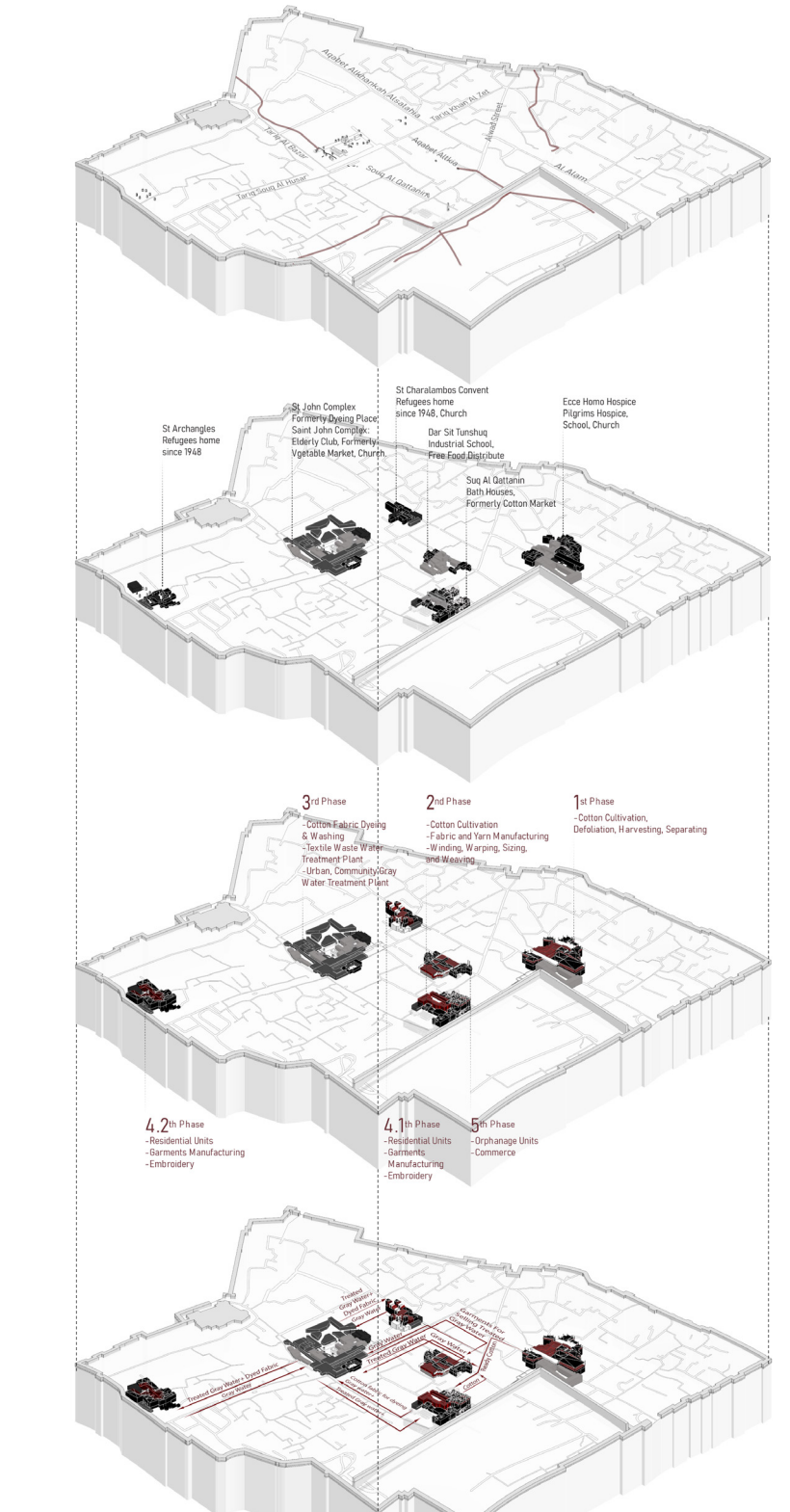




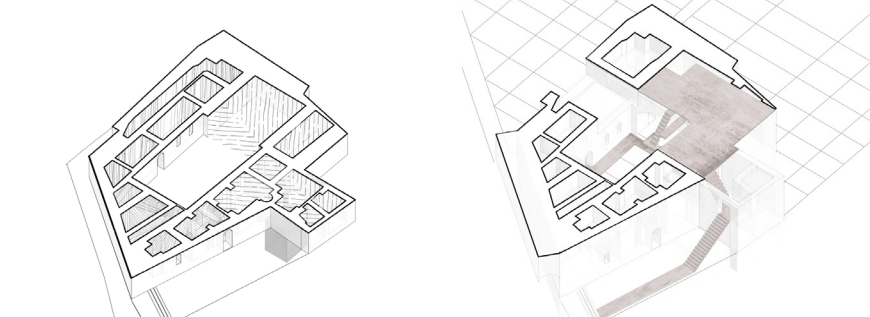


Local knowledge approaches;

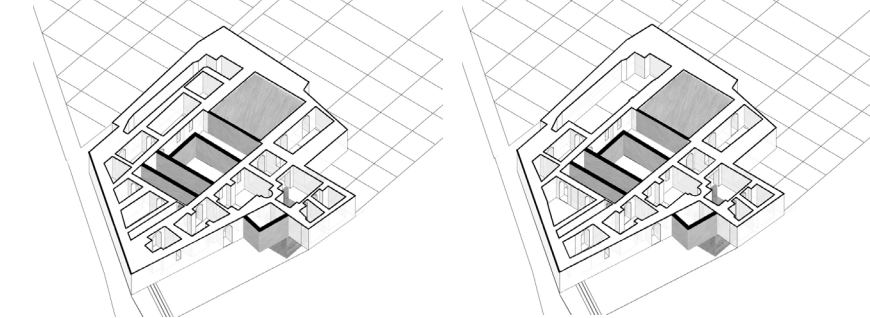
Applying the practices of independent economy and public appropriation of land through water infrastructure



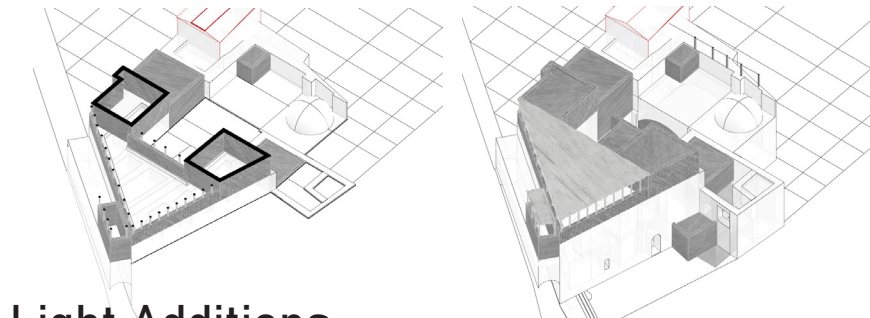
Production Phases



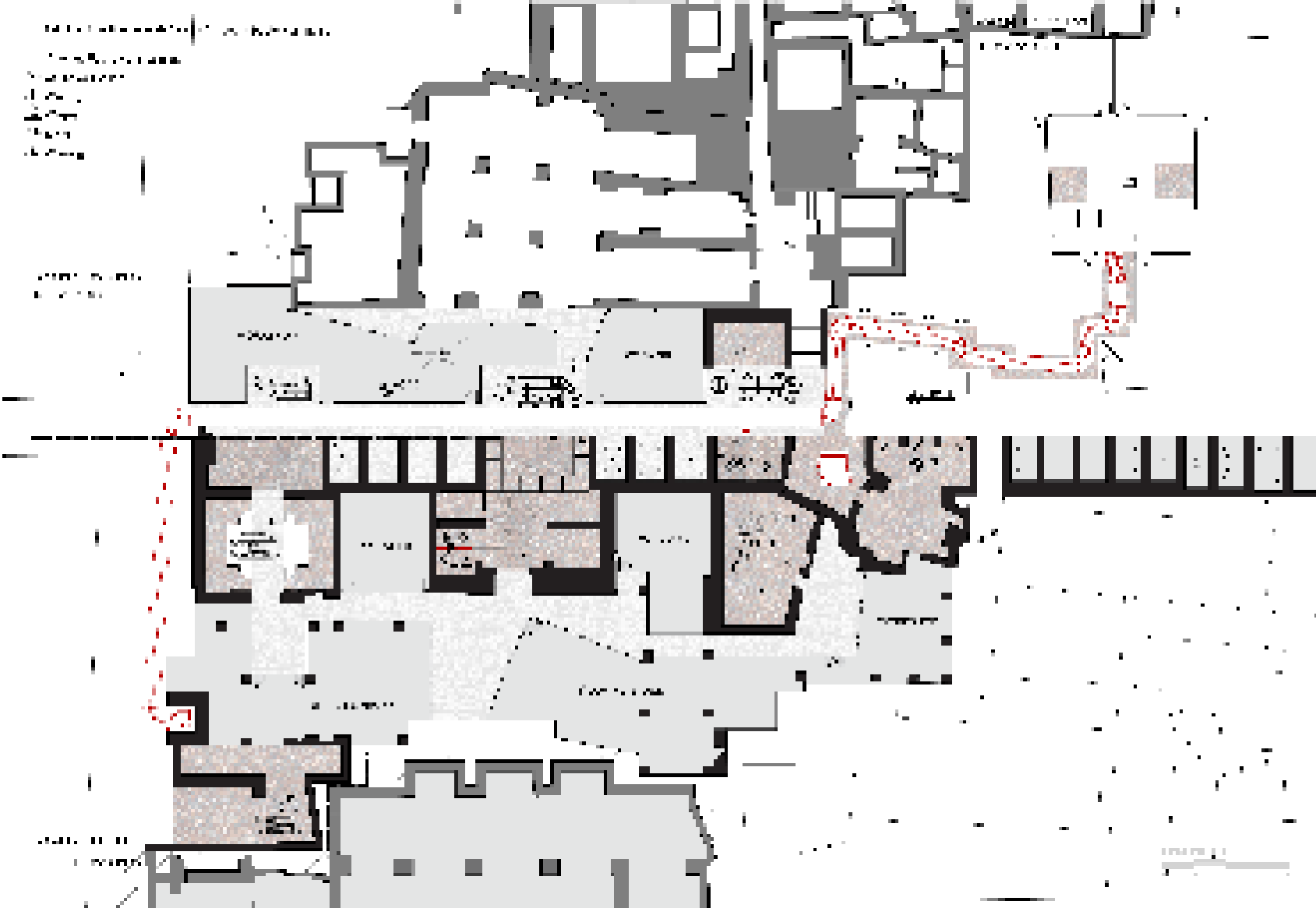
Walls Excavation



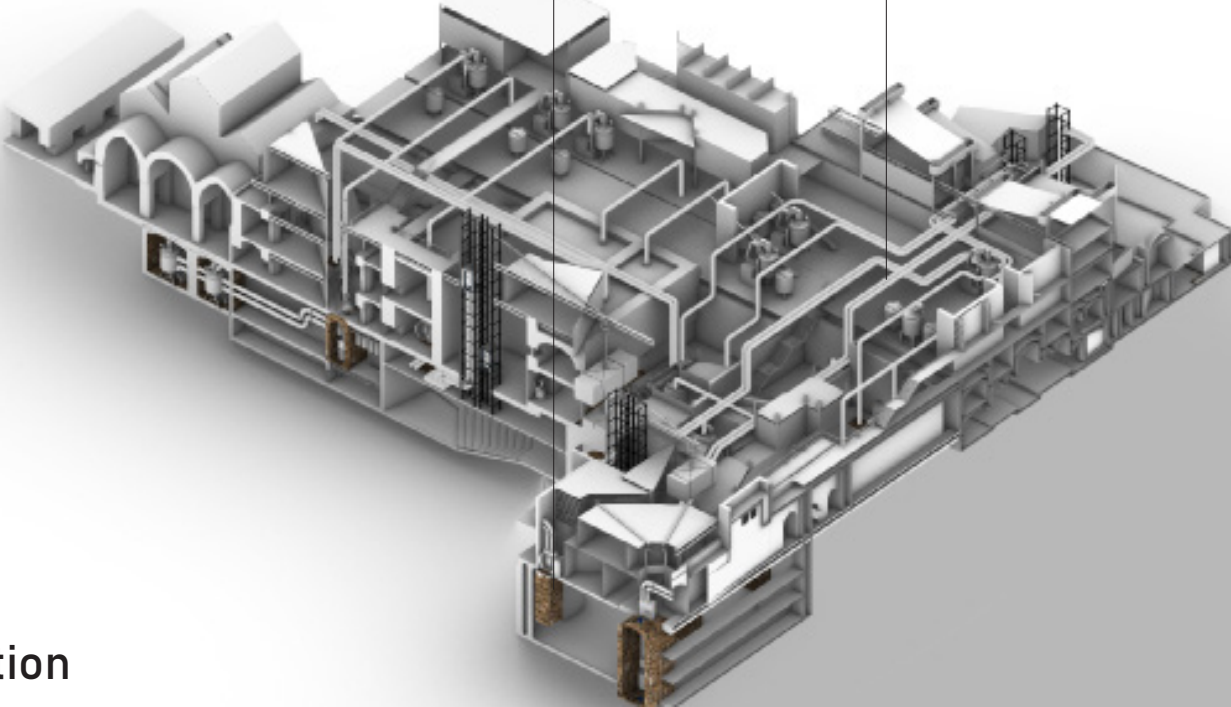
Inside Yard Building



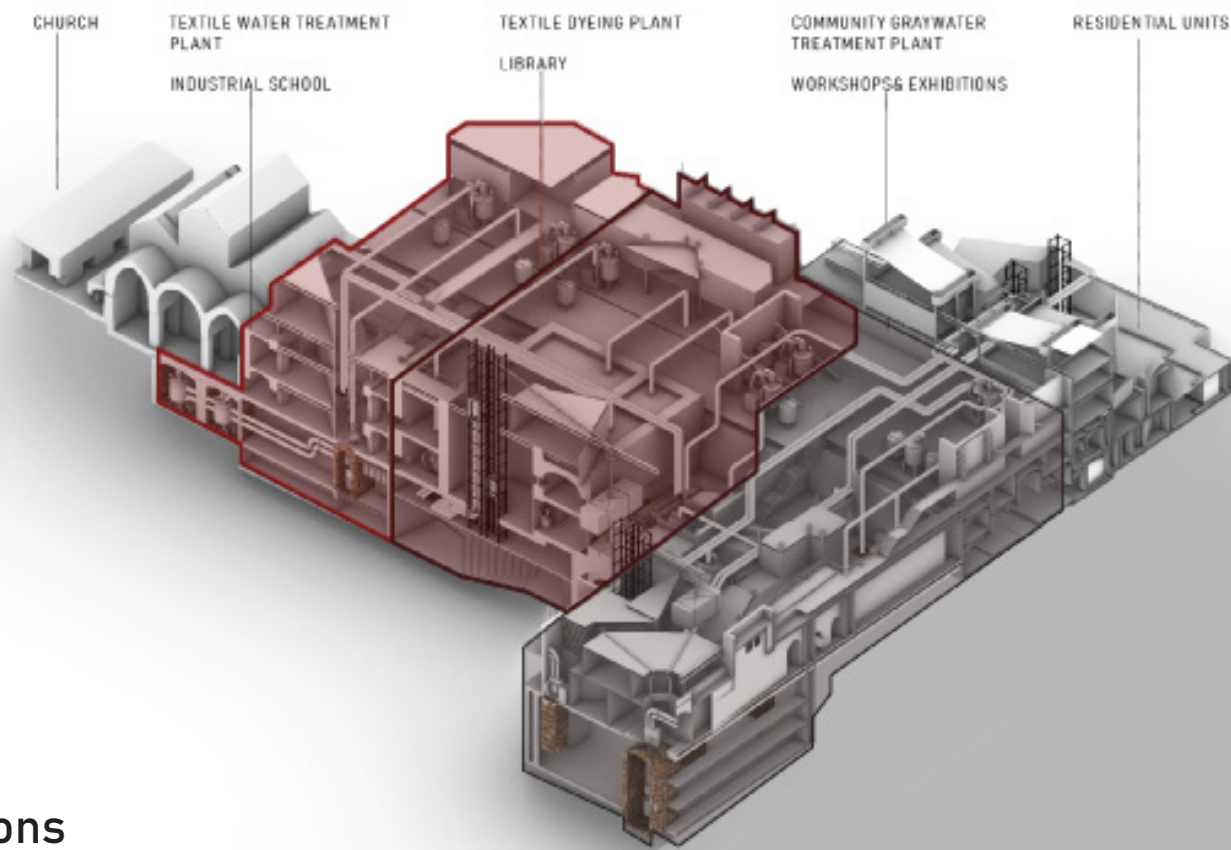
Light Additions



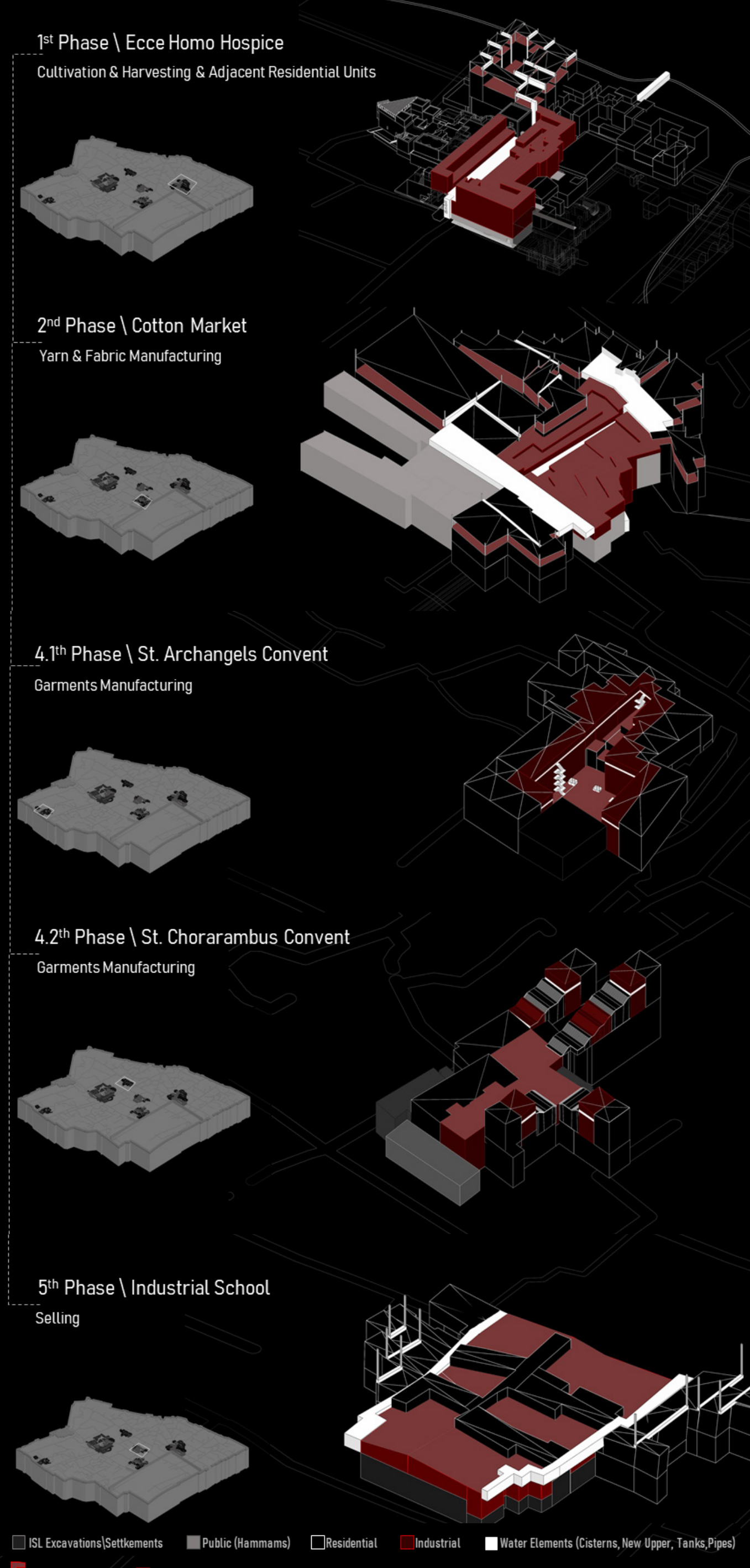
Phase 1 Plan- 2 Bath-houses Existing Cisterns New Pipes



Spatial Organization



Industrial Functions



1st Phase \ Ecce Homo Hospice

Cultivation & Harvesting & Adjacent Residential Units

2nd Phase \ Cotton Market

Yarn & Fabric Manufacturing

4.1th Phase \ St. Archangels Convent

Garments Manufacturing

4.2th Phase \ St. Chorarambus Convent

Garments Manufacturing

5th Phase \ Industrial School

Selling



