

### **To maintain the space urban form and perception:**

- Avoid large scale open spaces within the city where hot air can collect during the day and which are conducive to dust storms.
- Design buildings at the ground or pedestrian level that express human scale. This can be done by using the appropriate sizing of openings, level of detail, articulation and use of textures.
- Harmony with the natural environment is encouraged. Building should not dominate the land, but conform to the natural landscape.
- Express pedestrian scale features at the ground level, such as planters, benches and textures.
- Project design should consider and integrate all elements of landscape and accessibility.
- Design suitable building forms and clustering to perform closure.

### **Landscaping should be limited to native and desert plants. Design of landscaping should enhance local character, minimize water usage, and provide amenities for pedestrians:**

- Control and moderate the effects of undesired winds by landscape.
- Provide maximum shade in summer.
- Adopt plants to resist desert environment xerophytes that require little or no water, use of local plant materials is encouraged
- Plant materials that require large watering amount such as grass and palms are discouraged.
- To minimize water consumption, plants having similar water use should be grouped together in district hydro zones.
- Caution is needed in selecting plants appropriate based to the climatic, geological and topographical conditions of the site.
- Nature features such as drainage swales should be integrated in the over all space planting designs.

### **References**

- Architecture Sustainable Landscape Design in Arid Climate* (1996). The Aga Khan Trust for Culture.
- Alexander, C. (1977). *A pattern language*, Oxford University Press.
- Ashworth, G. J. & Larkhalm (1994). *Building a new heritage*, Routledge, London.
- Baron, B. (1977). *Psychology: understanding behaviour*, Hol-Saunnders International Editions.
- Bechtel, R., Robert, W. & Michelson (1987). *Methods in environmental and behavioural research*, Van Nostrand & Reinhold company, New York.
- Bruce, V. & Green, P. (1985). *Visual perception physiology, psychology, and ecology*, Lawrence Erlbaum associates, London.

- Booth, N. (1983). *Basic elements of landscape architectural design*, Elsevier Science Publishing Company, New York.
- Canter, D., & Terence, Lee (1974) *Psychology and the built environment*, John Willey & Sons, New York.
- Chidster, M. (1986). *The effect of the context on the urban plazas*, New York: Rizzoli.
- Coccosis, H., & Nijkamp, P. (1995). *Planning for our cultural heritage*, Aldershot, Avelery.
- Deasy, C., & Lasswell, T. (1985). *Designing places for people*, New York.
- Green, B., and Barrie, B. (1981). *Space dimensions of the human landscape*, Yale University Press, New Haven & London.
- Cooper Marcus, Clare and Carolyn Francis, eds. (1999). *People places: Design guidelines for urban open space*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Revised 2nd Edition.
- Girardet, H. (2004). *Cities people planet*, Wiley & Sons Ltd, UK.
- Halprin, L. (1972). *Cities*, MIT Press, NY
- Maclaran, A. (2003) *Making space: Property development and urban planning*, Hodder Arnold, Oxford University Press Inc, New York.
- Ritchie, A. & Thomas, R. (2009) *Sustainable urban design: An environmental approach*, Taylor & Francis, London.
- Semm, K., & Palang, H. (2010). Landscape accessibility: Spaces for accessibility or spaces for communication? *Living Rev. Landscape Res.*, 4, <http://www.livingreviews.org/lrlr-2010-4>
- Tibbalds, F. (1992). *Making people-friendly towns*, Longman Group UK.
- Zetter, R. and R. R. White, eds. (2002). *Planning in cities: Sustainability and growth in the developing world*. London: ITDG Publishing.
- Malone, K. (2002). Street life: youth, culture and competing uses of public space, *Environment and Urbanization*, <http://eau.sagepub.com>

<http://www.denvegov.org/portals>

<http://www.Addendum A: Design Guidelines>

<http://www.pps.org>

<http://www.climate.com>, Climate Responsive Building (skat,1993) three design rules

[http://www.Climate responsive Building- Appropriate building construction in tropical and non-tropical regions \(SKAT, 1993\)](http://www.Climate responsive Building- Appropriate building construction in tropical and non-tropical regions (SKAT, 1993))