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## DETECTING A NEW APPROACH TO REVIVE DYSTOPIAN PARANOID SITES

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## DETECTING A NEW APPROACH TO REVIVE DYSTOPIAN PARANOID SITES

### Abstract

Until the nineteenth century, space delineation was tied only to the architectural norm, and even now, space is considered as a fundamental area that provide a safe and shelter for its user. Architecture historically has evolved significantly, altering the way people perceive space. Anciently, world civilization used to pay great attention in portraying semiotic of spatial experience in their architectural practices. Back when reflecting moods in architecture was part of utilization of the function. Moreover, Civilization has revolutionized the means of spatial delineation due to new trends in technological evolution. Therefore, to comprehend this association, the studies can distinguish how the remaining physical remnants of advanced civilizations are reflecting the social and scientific development of an era. In our contemporary world, this trail of thinking is replaced by architecture that do not connect with the user's psychology. Hence, politics in architecture has sustained to be that major womb for dystopian psychologic paranoia between user and space. The problem is that the architectural spatial composition has been subjected to obsolescent acts of war and deterioration, nullifying the presence of user's psychology, and turning them into "paranoid spaces", which become a major source of social and psychological disruption to its surrounding context. The aim of this paper is to produces a new spatial experience with which users can be injected, as a new approach in the amelioration to scarred spaces within paranoid cities. This Paper will use a scientific methodology that starts by investigating paranoid scarred places and infrastructure in a socio-political analysis of a case study, Starting by. Seeking for a design strategy that confronts the regeneration of a new spatial delineation ideology of amelioration in a new contemporary trend, that would polarize the sanctuary equating a new paradigm of architectural and transcendence to the lives of its habitants.

### Keywords

Paranoid Architecture, Spatial delineation, Retopology, Healing process Amelioration, Paranoid sites

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Space encompasses the volume of a structure, the parts of a building we move through and experience. But space can only be created by forming the area in between, which has no visible mass, is what we refer to as space. Architecture occurs at the point where form and space come together. Space is a spatial delineation that refers to the way people perceived a space where it's bounded by the vertical, horizontal element, corners, and virtual borderlines.

Initially, the purpose through composing was the creation of a fragmented unit in some parts of a single entity to promote a decent living in any project so far presented in architecture form follows function, as a result, the concept of “Amelioration’ ideas was distinct, a practice that proceeds the continuation of inhabited composition to be felt, weaving a spatial narrative across the transcendence of space.

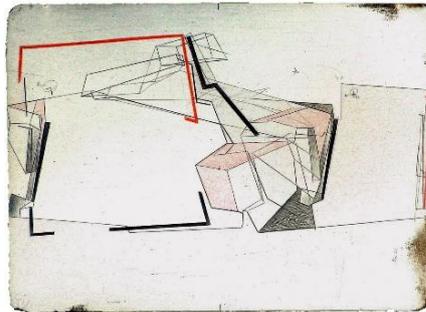


Fig.1: Lebbeus Wood's representation of space as form of psychologic

*“In order to see an object, we must be separate from it. A space must exist between us and the object. Therefore, we imagine a space around the object, and around ourselves, because, at some stage in our mental development, we realize that we, too, are objects. Space is the medium of our relationships with the world and everything in it, but, for all of that, we do not experience it in a palpable, physical sense. We must think space into existence.”- Lebbeus Woods.*

In this research, narrative space plays an important role in the retopology of these obscured plots. Hence, the interpretation of different volumetric compositions as individual “organs” in a very complex tailored “organism” functioning together to create a system the communicates well between its inside/out.

And nowadays, what the ministerial view has offered to future architecture is paranoid infrastructure in need of articulation. The spaces became affiliated by permanent congestion, with great pessimism of hope found scattered around the urban fabric, desperately standing there waiting to be confronted with what the architecture of paranoia has brought to our cityscapes.

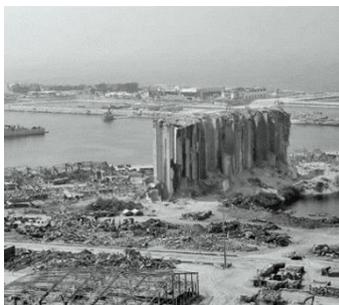


Fig. 2: A paranoid person always thinks the worst of what is unknown, he does not trust anything and anybody. What if a space secretes constant paranoia?



Fig.3: Inside is very dark, except for some filtered light coming from little colored holes, to distort the view of the space.



Fig. 4: Two walls are made for touching while the other one provides you a visual experience.

Therefore, the problem attempted is that the architectural spatial composition has been subjected to obsolescent acts of periodic norms and deterioration, nullifying the presence of user's psychology, and turning them into "paranoid spaces", which become a major source of social and psychological disruption to its surrounding context.

The main aim of this research is to propose guiding principles with which it can assist architects in space healing, as a new approach in the amelioration of scarred spaces within paranoid sites. As a case study, the paper will analyze and survey the existing state of the paranoid spaces, identifying their key challenges and attempting to propose all revivalism contingencies in terms of spatial delineation, down to futuristic one through suggesting a futuristic solution that guaranteed a well-defined transition in architecture. The research hypothesizes the injection of new interventions with a focus on technology, functionality, and physical dimension as new approaches to regenerate paranoid sites. The methodology used in this paper focuses on analytical research, theoretical review, comparative methods, fieldwork and interviews, collection of study evidence through following a descriptive and analytical approach to study the factors influencing the future of the subject. First, through a fieldwork visit, take photos, and interviews with the concerned institutes. Secondly, all information collected to be analyzed, complemented with one case study of the selected concern and similar examples.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Outlining paranoia in architecture involves certain challenges for architects to ameliorate. To this instance healing architecture was not tied to fixed standards nor was it deliberative, However, all forms of healing architecture were deliberate to physically rehabilitate as space for reuse, not as an instrument to communicate between its past and present. Therefore, rehabilitation should be keen to address the psychological existing paranoia of the site that is secreting tissues of mental fear to its context.

### 2.1 Definition and values of "Paranoid Sites"

Paranoia as the cliché has it is a state of form that has been absurd by the cerebral triviality of plausibility. This type of disorder is seeking cancer that continues to pose its hermeneutical faculty. Causing it to enlarge and impose itself everywhere. Hence it constituted deep rationalization and vibrates as a sense of futility. This kind of thinking has pruned to create an impenetrable fortress of depression, repelling all compounded efforts to reestablish its existence as a different form of life.

A "Paranoid Sites" has ceased to fail to perform its architectural functions, has become incapable of sustaining any form of life. It is a structure no longer suitable for domestic and agricultural purposes holding unspoken metaphoric meanings of war or failing political crucial ideologies (e.g., Buildings, dams, factories, train stations, and quarries). These failing structures have been voiced as dystopian future to their context. These dystopian scenarios are yet being portrayed in films, yet the impacts of paranoia are starting to be found in flow cities. (Bayley, 2007)

### 2.2 Typological detection of Paranoid Sites

Paranoia in its place was always the product of a certain deficiency. It was never attached to a certain typology nor a ubiquitous settlement. Any space that has encountered a trauma disrupting anticipating the potential of its design is considered a paranoid typology. The building, infrastructure, and landscape are major settlements for a potential future paranoid scenery (Wright, 2018)



Fig.5 (A): A paranoid building scarred from witnessing the conflicting war events.

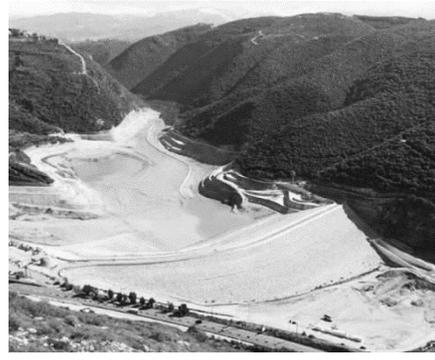


Fig.5 (B): Paranoid landscape of a dam, decapitated as an environmental traumatic scenery after failing to attain its purpose



Fig.5 (C): Paranoid infrastructure an example of an old rail station slaughtered by the obsolescent acts of war.

### 2.3 Historical Background detecting the origin of paranoid architecture

The origins of paranoia in the form of architectural elements and innovation are obscure, however, it is believed its appearance was by the year 1930. Salvador Dali aimed to address the first pinnacle of paranoiac critical town, motivated by the work painted by Giorgio de Chirico. Remarkably, the paranoia allured by Chiro works was featured in the Dali work especially in the painting of a little girl skipping, evocative of the teenager in de Chirico's *Mystery and Melancholy of a Street* (1914).

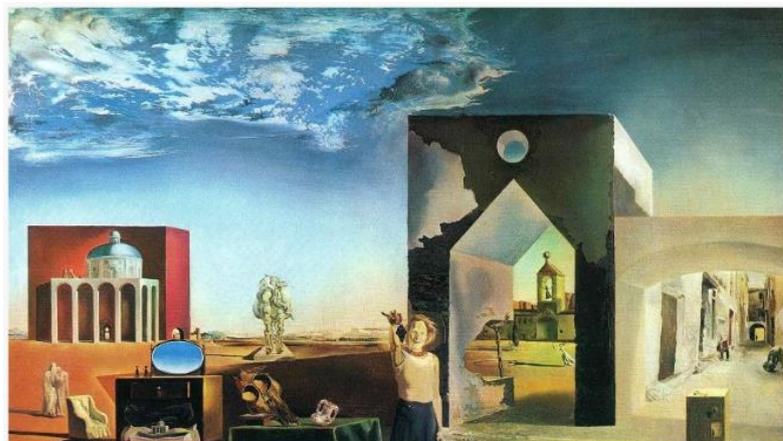


Fig.6: The suburb depiction of a Paranoiac Critical Town, 1936 by Salvador

The 'paranoiac critical method' of Dali was centered on the works of the psychologists Georg Kraepelin and Eugen Bleuler, who started to develop hypotheses about Paranoia and schizophrenia. Earlier in the 20th century, Dali's special concern was the argument that madness

leads to the development of certain errors, that made the patient is ardently attached. It was defined by Dalí himself as "irrational knowledge" based on a "delirium of interpretation". In other words, it constitutes around the injection of new artistic forms to influence its surrounding world. In Dalí's work, his 'paranoid critical method, which was envisioned to urge reality, encouraged him to propose artifacts with hidden symbols that alter the perception of the spectator. (Dali, 2008)



“On day one, we will begin working on an impenetrable, physical, tall, powerful, beautiful, southern border wall.”

Fig.7: Tony de los Reyes, Paranoid Architecture 2, 2018 on the Trump wall between America and Mexico

Recently, the definition of paranoid architecture has been embraced widely by artists secreted from the artwork of president Trump in tumbling a wall between America and Mexico. Defining paranoid architecture as an emerging blunt power of massive, geometric artworks, and their ability to bear immense weight upon the undistinguished landscape injected carefully in Land art and sculptural works whose aesthetics seek to resolve psychological tension between the viewer and site/object. (Reyes, 2020)

## 2.4 Theoretical Approaches of Spatial revivalism

### 2.4.1 Evolving Scars Theory

Bernard Khoury's projects are keen to evidence his deliberative theoretical approach to exit the quiet parameters of healing architecture. Within his work, Khoury developed the evolving scarred theory, a theory derived from the famous works of Lebbeus Woods. A recognition of using the power of architecture to examine the ideas of replacement and time, healing and deepening the wound. Focusing on post-war remnant structure, Khoury always addressed the wound from a societal and technological perspective.

Despite Khoury's work being located mostly on highly conflicting referenced sites of the Lebanese war, but most of his work was in deep rejection to their setting. Khoury believes that the site should have no reflection on the design process, only in its perception. But the real healing process is happening in the reuse of these sites. Arguing, that any building designed in these places will have the same effect. hence, the building cannot erase the memories of the site, therefore, it is not the architecture that is responsible for the healing process. (Plagemann, 2010)



Fig.8: B018 project Bernard's application of evolving scar theory by replacing a former quarantine with an underground pub. Reference: Plagemann, G. R. (2010). "An Architecture of Amelioration." Master's Thesis. TRACE: Tennessee Research Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange.

#### 2.4.2 Koolhaas Theory

Koolhaas while studying under Dali's work has developed his theories of amelioration. Koolhaas sequenced two consecutive operations to deal with paranoid sites.

- a. The synthesis of new light shadowing from the reproduction of paranoid sites in terms of analogies and patterns depicted from the site.
- b. The healing process should maintain the same existing speculative aroma of the plot.

In architecture, there are two ways to address an architectural problem first to try to fix the problem through design and the other is to intensify the problem representation through architecture portraits. Hence, Koolhaas in his work upon paranoid critical method says "Architecture is like uranium, it can be conceptually recharged, reborn and recycled, by creating a fresh new start to an abolished site rather than reshuffle the original composition as if shuffling a deck of playing cards " Using the architectural representation of synthesizing analogs to recreate a "definitive catalog" of memories that confronts the unsolvable problem of finding in sites that equally grandiose total representation of the originality of the site. (Koolhaas, 2015)

#### 2.4.3 Perspective of a pioneer towards healing paranoid spaces

There has consistently been huge cooperation among architecture and the human sciences, such as philosophy, psychology, and sociology. Lebbus Woods concentrated on the concepts of radicalization and disruption. Lebbeus Wood's drawings disorientation in the work without the concept of relating it to the conventional revitalization of space.

As annoying as a scarred building was to inhabit, Woods was able to constantly remind the users of the architecture around them and how it affects their lives. He pioneered in the work of resurrecting structures not only as a habitat but as work of art, changing the priority of both so that function followed the art. (Woods,2009)



Fig.9: From War and Architecture, 1993 Colored pencil and pastel showing Wood's theories of radicalization of war. Reference : Woods, L. (2009). THE QUESTION OF SPACE. America.

#### 2.4.4 Types of Intervention to liberate the space

Depicting the following literature on theories and work of rehabilitation, the science of amelioration was concise to three major approaches to architectural liberating space from its paranoia.

First: The additive approach focuses on a radical embodiment of an instrument or extension that manipulates the outer surface of the composition.

Second: The subtractive approach inspired by the work of Gordon Matta Clark of splitting and cutting buildings that serves the constructive and destructive verbal spatial liberation.

Third: The digging approach this intervention constitutes on the architect's ability to reconstruct a new composition instead of the existing one while portraying various analogs of the previous anatomy. (Matta-Clark, 2018)

## 2.5 Examples of Application

Many buildings are formed based on significant spatial shapes, codes, functionality, materiality, and identity. The conceptual outcome of amelioration is an anti-design of these disciplines that incorporates abstractions of its identity, therefore, at once, both a gesture of memory-forgetting and healing, as building design and bodily processes are shown to parallel. Presented in Figure 10, in Eisenman's reflection of a metaphoric image of the past as shown in Figure 11, in the exterior structure of building as a landmark as presented in Figure 12, or even a symbolic element.



Fig.10: The museum purports to make no apologies for its unorthodoxies; quasi-historical quotations reference architectural tradition only to boldly reject it. - Wexner Center for the Arts



Fig.11: Manipulating the existing structure through major cuts and opening help ameliorate the space - Silos 13 / VIB Architecture



Fig.12: The addition of a radical extension to the existing structure relinquish it to its past -The Electrical Management Building in Sarajevo, Bosnia



Fig.13: The Light Pavilion by Christoph a. Kumpusch



Fig.14: The Light Pavilion extension

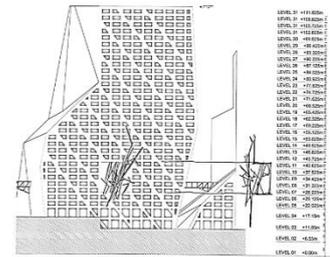


Fig.15: The Light Pavilion elevation



Fig. 16 (a): Silos 13 / VIB Architecture model

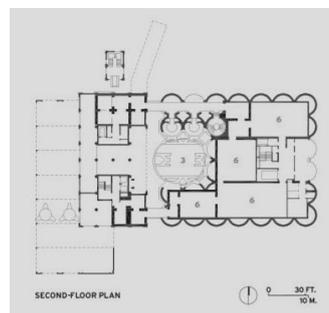


Fig. 16 (b): Silos 13 Plan

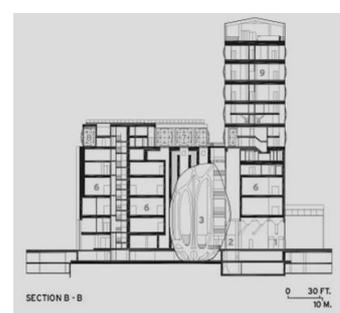


Fig. 16 (a): Silos 13 section

## 2.6 Parameters of Analysis

These parameters are depicted as prompt to be discussed throughout the paper; to distinguish the language that should be incorporated as a new approach design to revive dystopian paranoid sites.

Table 1: Parameters of analysis. Reference: The author

Parameters	Means
<b>Design Approach</b>	-Promoting new activities to be injected into the site. -Rehabilitation of paranoid site in a disruptive manner. (Additive/Subtractive /Morphosis)
<b>Physical Dimension</b>	-Addressing scale of intervention within the site parameters. -Proportion of intervention incompetence to the number of users, allowing the maximum amount of people to interact within the site.
<b>Proposed Intervention</b>	-Allowing the intervention to structurally sustain the mean of power and revitalization. -Proposing new ecological corridors to regenerate the deteriorated biodiversity.
<b>Color</b>	-Color Identity with personalization of a new rebellious movement of emerging paranoid sites back to the society.
<b>Materiality</b>	-Using materials that complement the overall theme of the site and amelioration

### 3. METHODOLOGY

This research uses in its investigation numerous types of methodologies to examine a critical solution to paranoid sites. Incorporated using four specific methods. Starting with the inductive method that focuses on gathering data, that documents the ecological changes that occurred from the implementation of "Mseilha Dam ".Secondly, the field method by which photographic shots and interviews has been taken, followed by an online questionnaire to be filled by near residents and non-resident to portrait two contradictory perceptions on how political sectarian relevance has a great influence on its occupant perception of the dam as a paranoid site or being seen beneficial to its residents alongside addressing all existing problems perceived and probable developments to the dam. Third, all data gathered from the previous method undergoes the analytical method that will encounter in-depth analysis of the material collected. Fourth, the deductive method, reaching critical strategy to convey a feasible intervention upon the dam surface, helping to retrieve this site from its paranoid states achieving both ecological and sociological regeneration. This research will present the four mentioned methodology respectively incoherence to the research's format.

#### 3.1 Introducing the Case Study of 'Intervention on Mseilha Dam in Batroun, Lebanon'

Lebanon a small country on the map, housing numerous political parties more powerful than the government, that have sanctioned segregation and fragmentation to the Lebanese communities. This political regime has overpowered the cities institutional decision of centralization turning around to decentralization polis that spreads in its map with each constructing its political empires around the map of Lebanon, each party using its political supremacy has fought to construct ecological service to serve their empire only, having minimal concern on what this intended project has from environmental and sociological problems. And Mseilha Dam located in Batroun, Lebanon sits there to portrait great evidence of a site that has been an issue as non-feasible project constructed, that damages the sites there turning it to a paranoid site held to portray the power of part there.

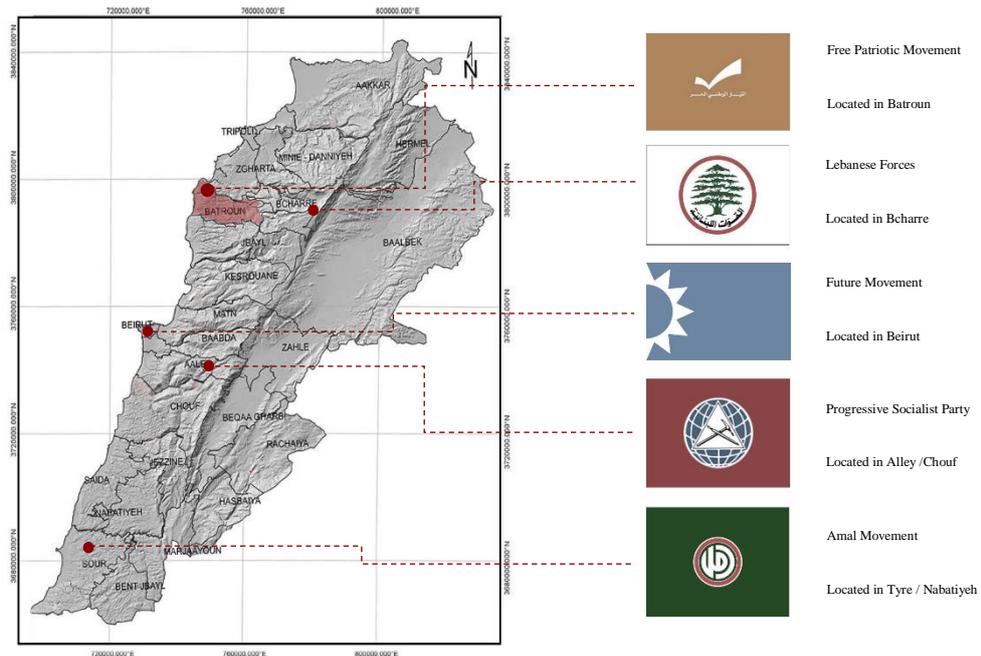


Fig.17: A map showing the location of Mseilha dam within Lebanon alongside the cotangent representation of political empires on sites Reference: The author. Access date:26 November 2020.

The Masilaha dam erected on the Jawz River, to provide water for people living there, with an amount of 30,000 cubic meters per day, as additional needs for between 2035 and 2040, and irrigation of an area of 1,500 hectares on the coast of Batroun and Koura, and the supposed capacity of the dam is six million cubic meters.

### 3.2 Timeline of Mseilha Dam

Mseilha has been historically recognized as one of the Phoenicians empire, a place that contains a diverse set of archeological monuments that Phoenicians held as their headquarters. Being in a strategic location made it a formidable gateway that guards both cities of Batroun and Tripoli. Alongside being suitable fertile land for agricultural use.

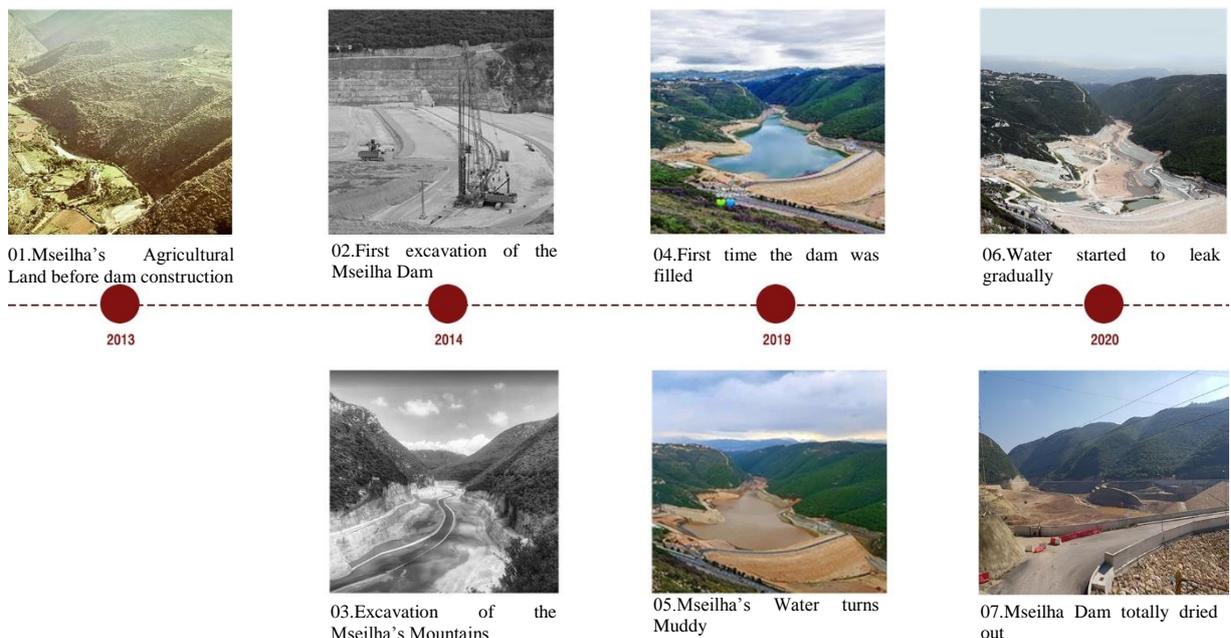


Fig.18: Timeline for Mseilha implementation of the dam from 2013 to 2020 Reference: The author. Access date:26 November 2020.

In 2014, Sounds of bulldozers and quarrying machinery affiliated this generous land, attacking a huge area of virgin land giving no means to the environmental concerns under the government decision of transforming this site into a water dam.

Soon after the project's end, this dam started to portray semiotic sceneries of political corruption, with which the site has pruned failure in containing clean water followed by major leaks pores that constituted to the failure of this structure, costing by that the government of around 65 million dollars. Thus, turning the site from a visionary of life into a paranoid site.

### 3.2 Urban Analysis of 'Mseilha Dam'

Mseilha's location was prominent in history due to its tactical location near the Jawz rivers. Thus, housing a contiguous set of land uses. Conveying three major sectors: the archeological sector, the agricultural sector, and the industrial sector. The following analysis will demonstrate Mseilha's various activities

#### 3.2.1 Sector one: The Archeological Zone

Located adjacent to the dam is Lebanon's most iconic archeological fortress dating to the 17th century, this land abodes a distinct amount of historical monument built followed by a historic fort carved on a hill by Emir Fakhreddine II. The site encapsulated various amounts of headstone that has been either flooded or demolished by the work constituted to the dam's construction

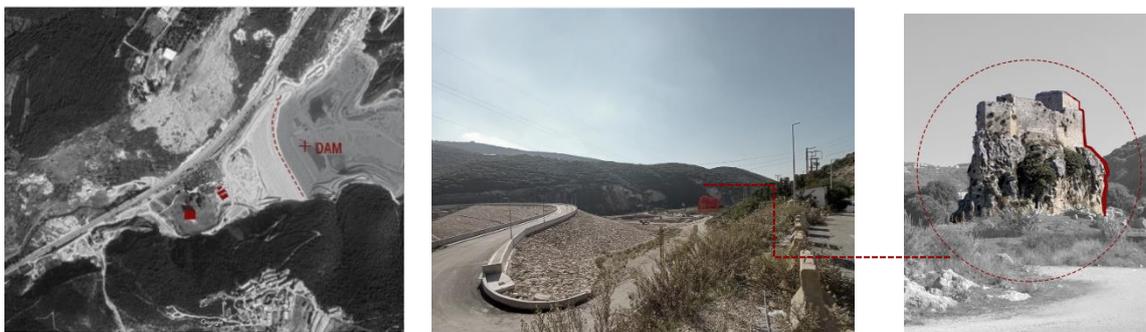


Fig.19: Archaeological analysis of Mseilha Dam - left to right (a): Map showing location of archeology near the dam (b): Perspective showing visual connection between dam and Mseilha Fort (c): Mseilha Fort

#### 3.2.2 Sector two: The Agricultural Zone

Unfortunately, Nahr el Jawz river was a great feature to which this area evolved. This river had great dominance in forcing agricultural spread. It can be noticed that both side of the river's sloping surfaces within this area spreads by stretching agricultural land especially in nearing villages such as Hamat.



Fig.20: Urban analysis of Mseilha Dam – Map showing the distribution of land uses in Mseilha

### 3.2.3 Sector three: The Industrial Zone

As shown in figure 20, Mseilha's economy is dependent on its allocation of an industrial avenue held upon a wide area of the site that is planned for future development as a "free trade area". These industrial zones channel the highway of Batroun portraying different forms of agoras to visitors crossing this 11.5km highway reaching Tripoli and adjacent districts.

### 3.3 Identifying Problems of 'Mseilha Dam'

In the "scandal" of the Mseilha Dam in Batroun, as environmentalists call it, the head of the Environment and Heritage Protection Committee, engineer Pierre Abi Shaheen, explained that "the mud swept away by the Jawz River torrents led to large deposits in the dam lake. In addition to that, another problem appeared in the dam." The place where the towns of Batroun are adjacent to the course of the river pours their sewers into the Jawz River from Tannourine and Douma, down into the inventory, to the villages of the center and the coast. Hence, the dam turned into a sewage swamp that smelled of foul odors as shown in figure 21. Alongside pictures showing the approximation of the fracture of Batroun, which sink pulled all the water and mud from under the dam towards the sea. (Zaatiti, 2012)

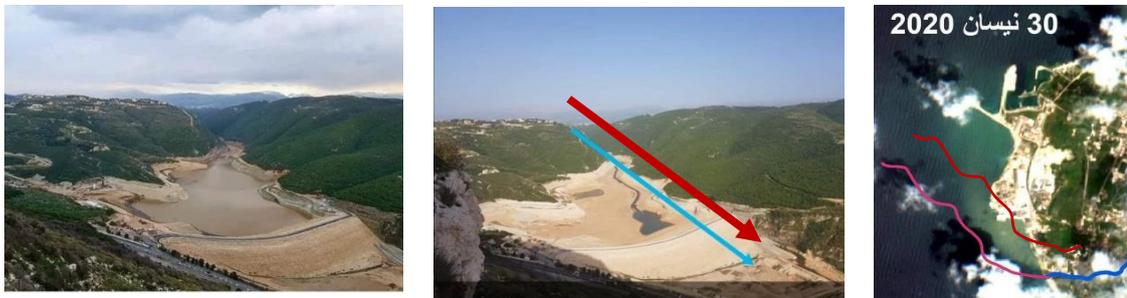


Fig.21: Polluted muddy water in the reservoir of Mseilha dam

Reference: <https://diifewww.lebanon24.com/news/lebanon/669485D8/> Access date:26 November 2020.

### 3.4 Selection of a Specific Area in 'Mseilha Dam'

To tackle the study sorely, Figure 17 will present the chosen selected lots nearing the dam, which will hold the core of the research. It is in the transitional zone between the archeological and agricultural zone, 'The Mseilha Dam Wall' that structure that turned the native land into a heterogeneous mixture of scarred landscape and scarred archeology. Moreover, this intervention will be the first phrase toward confronting these paranoid sites reconciling both its paleologist performance and environmental restoration.

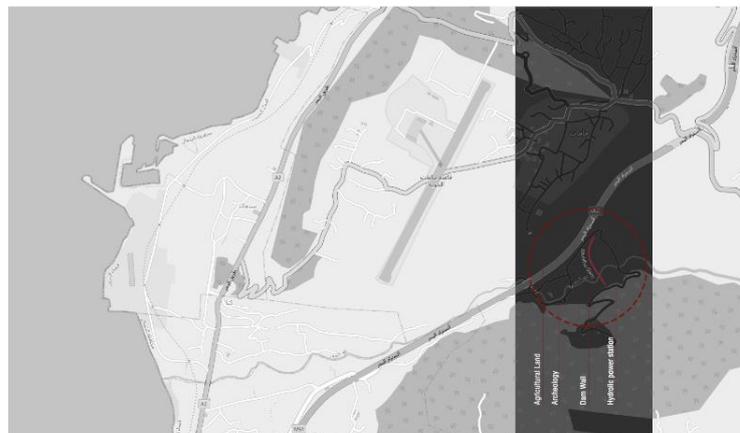


Fig. 22: Selection of a specific area in 'Mseilha Dam'

Reference: The author. Access date:26 November 2020

### 3.5 Different Perspectives of the Public on ‘Intervention on Mseilha Dam’

A meeting was held with a sample from the public who inhabited the vicinity near the site of the Mseilha dam of Batroun, Lebanon. To achieve credibility of the research.

To reach tangible findings, the author preferred to meet samples of site's inhabitants to recognize their opinions, a different point of views, future visions, needs, and recall memories through straightforward field methods, holding interviews and questionnaire forms are presented followingly.

#### 3.5.1 Holding Interviews

On 23 November 2020, an interview was made with two groups of people :3 the elderly who used to live in villages nearing the dam lot, seeking interests of memories with space, and three youth who protested the dam's failure. During interviews, five questions were asked:

- a. Are you committed to any political party in Lebanon?
- b. What memories do you recall from Mseilha's Dam site before implementation (cultural, Archaeological social, lifestyle, ecology)?
- c. Do you consider the dam a winning state for your region?
- d. Was its failure a resultant monumentality as a political figure or the ensuing of the poor implementation (environmental analysis)?
- e. Are inhabitants perhaps overemphasizing the role of the Mseilha Dam as a political paranoid space, that should be regenerated to break its metaphoric political background?
- f. (Demolish the dam's wall and building a new typology, or keep the existing wall as a political perverted site and overlay a new layer above that conveys metaphoric meaning inspire by Lebbeus Woods work)

The answer depicted from this face-to-face interview were quite similar in opinion. A sample will be presented in the following quotations:

Amer Zraika,62 years old, lawyer:

*“All water dams are a source of energy, electricity and are environmentally friendly. However, the Mseilha dam, every citizen who passes by is naturally electrified, insults smell, and activates his memory with the picturesque nature of the systematic looting scene (Being sarcastic).”*

Tarek Karam,47 years old, producers:

*“Do you remember the Mseilha dam during the era of the dams? At the right of the Batroun highway, a distinctive concrete landmark blocking all what can you see whether it is summer or winter because it is simply was a failure, and the mountain fell to the right of the road, and instead of the water dam, Mseilha was turned by the oligarchy into deserted land and it emptied landscapes.”*

Samir Zaatiti,72 years old, hydrogeologist:

*“Just look at Mseilha Dam, it was the heart of agricultural life in Batroun. Now it is just a diminished blocking site lost in nature. Why not develop new water strategies than these failing dams? we need a different vision for all environmental ideologies. Days and years have gone, we have grown old, and so has the country. The country is sagging from these politicians... for the past 30 years everything has served their mentality of building territories.”*

Wafaa Khayrallah, 39 years old, accountant:

*“The Mseilha dam did not conserve water because its lime nature does not preserve water. They implemented the dam without studying the environmental impact with their only purpose of posing political power to our beloved Batroun, but we are the ones who reaped the results of their failure.”*

Francois Nassir, 25-year-old, landscape architect:

*“The Mseilha Dam was a total failure, its water leaked from under the dam, as it's evident by the environmental spokesman. The dam is left in the area, slumped. Also, the feasibility of it is not equivalent to the damages that the environment paid from the loss of the Mseilha heritage! And vegetation! And biological life! It does not matter whether the dam is full or not anymore! It is useless.”*

### 3.5.2 Questionnaire

The research used a closed questionnaire divided into seven questions. The target group was random engineers, architects, doctors, environmentalists, NGOs, and protestors ages between 18 and above because it's tackling the future of the upcoming generations. The questionnaire was filled by fifty persons to ensure several opinions and to reckon what facilities can assess the quality of life. This questionnaire was tendered in nearing villages of Mseilha dam in the form of direct, simple, and specific questions as follows:

- a. What do you rate the current state of Mseilha Dam?
- b. For whom was the dam constructed?
- c. What is your opinion of the Mseilha dam as a paranoid site?
- d. What is your vision of reclaiming this space?
- e. What is your vision of an intervention to be constructed for the dam?
- f. What is your vision for the razed landscape behind the dam?
- g. What is your vision on activity types along the dam wall?

Once the field methodology has been achieved, the paper analyzes the outcomes and finding in a clear conclusive dialogue.

### 3.6 Analyzing the Parameters of the Case Study

- a. Parameter 01: Design Approach – Mseilha Dam after failing to maintain its infrastructural function, turning to a monster that keeps nullifies its site character. Promotes new alteration of addition and subtraction within its barrier to allow the incorporation of new public space for recreation and leisure.
- b. Parameter 02: Physical Dimension – The dam is of huge scale and tackling part of it won't attain the overall message of retribution. Hence, tackling the site between a balance of construction and deconstruction would convey the rebellious message the site wants to protrude.
- c. Parameter 03: Proposed structure – In the peripheries of Mseilha, there are lots of archeological and agricultural land uses that the dam destroyed. Thus, piercing the intervention upon these pillars will attain huge engagement by occupants of this area.
- d. Parameter 04: Color – Mseilha dam is certainly land that needs to be reclaimed back to the people. Color theories discuss the theme of solidarity and retribution mostly using bright colors such as red, blue, and white. Conveying hidden meanings of independence and land reclamation.
- e. Parameter 05: Material– Mseilha falling in peripheries of industrial use alongside the concept of recovering land. There is a tendency to design using recycled materials as strategic features to promote sustainability.

## 4. Findings

Through using an analytical methodology, the results of answers can be presented in form of sketches and charts.

### 4.1 Findings of the interviews; checklist of the needs in Mseilha Dam

From answers to interviews, the research can deduct a checklist of needs that can effectively improve the use of leveling in reviving the area.

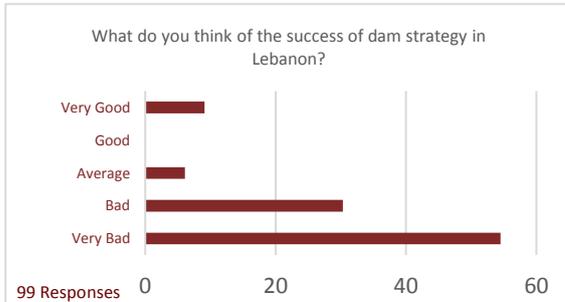


Chart 1: Chart showing the findings of the questionnaire about people's vision of dam's success. Reference: Author.

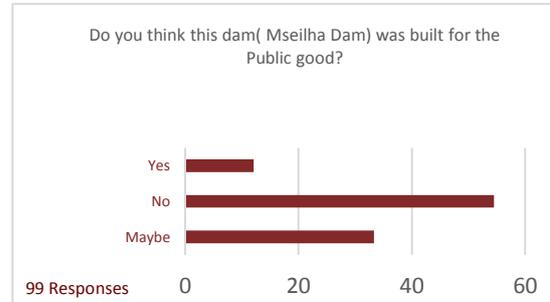


Chart 2: Chart showing the findings of the questionnaire about dam's purpose (specific). Reference: Author.

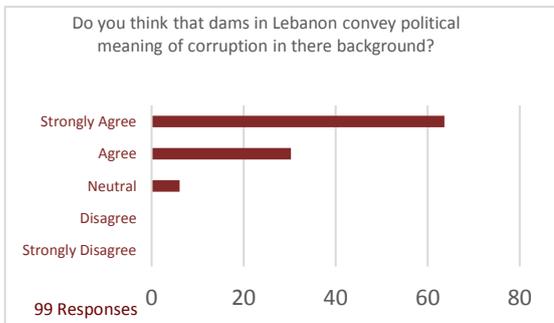


Chart 3: Chart showing the findings of the questionnaire about dam's political background. Reference: Author.

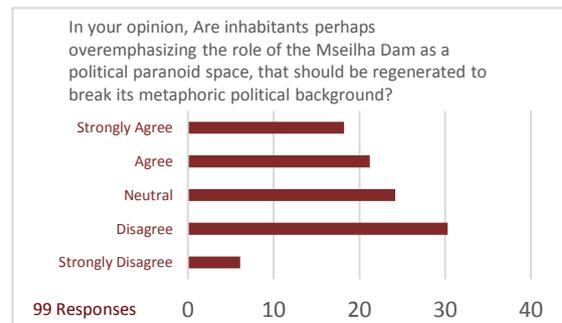


Chart 4: Chart showing the findings of the questionnaire about people's vision of the dam's future. Reference: Author.

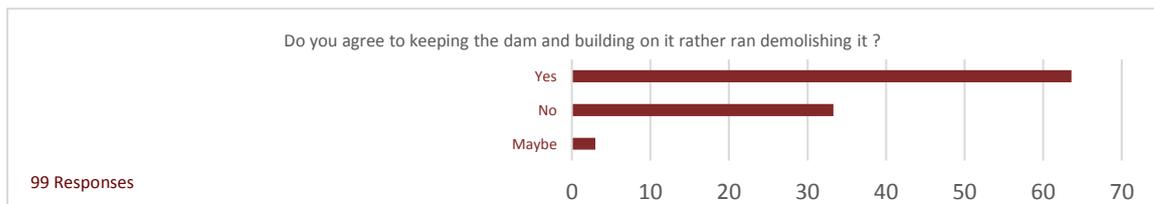


Chart 5: Chart showing the findings of the questionnaire about people's vision of morphosis or demolition. Reference: Author.



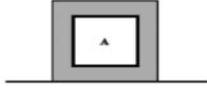
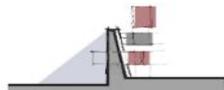
Chart 6: Chart showing the findings of the questionnaire about people's vision of possible intervention. Reference: Author.

## 5. DISCUSSION

According to the studies held in this paper revivalism of paranoid sites must emphasize defying a physical space that incorporates a new initiative for rehabilitation while preserving its political value. hence, the intended platform should convey great significance on sectors of the economy, ecology, and social interaction providing a new open space that could revive these abandoned scapes. As a strategy of urban space planning to be developed to paranoid sites, this paper proposes the following guidelines.

Table 2: Spatial delineation guidelines to reclaim paranoid sites.

References: The author

Design Approach	Lebbeus Woods - Parasite	Gordon Matta-Clark - Subtractions	Thom Mayne - Morphosis
Physical Dimension of Intervention	Irrelevant 	Relevant 	relevant 
Proposed Intervention	Additive 	Subtractive 	Kinetic 
Colors	Solidarity /Rebberious 	Liberty 	Regeneration 
Materiality	Recycled Metals 	Shattered Glass 	Recycled containers 

- Creating an urban platform that stubbles the physical architecture as a “living elevation” for occupants’ habitation while sustaining essential activities pruned to delict new uses to these paranoid sites.
- An innovative intervention to contrast the corrupted political value found on-site with a radical composition (parasite) that manifests rebellious rehabilitation using kinetics.
- Alongside the chaotic site the dedicated intrusion should architecturally interact with its consecutive wasteland in completion to the overall image of metamorphosis.
- The intended intervention should not be singled functioned. Hence, taking into consideration all cultures and entrainment approach when designing, to maintain all the user’s activities.
- The ecological framework of the proposed structure should be designed precisely to integrate the diverse landscape of the intervention as an overall utopian approach. Thus, achieve maximum life span towards Ecocity.

These solutions represent various strategies of revivalism to secure the revitalization of these sites while standing out as a message of metaphoric political retribution meaning in service of preserving its historical identity in seek of future development.

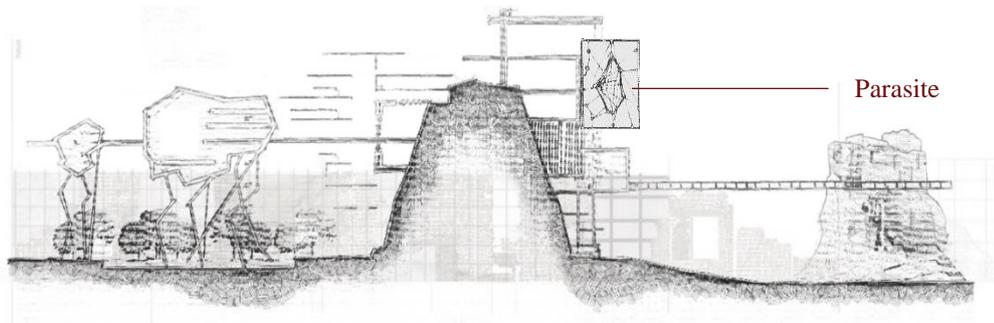


Fig.20: Sketch of the section on dam by the author presenting implementation of intervention on wall.



Fig.24: Constructing Living elevation on the wall of the dam. Reference: Author

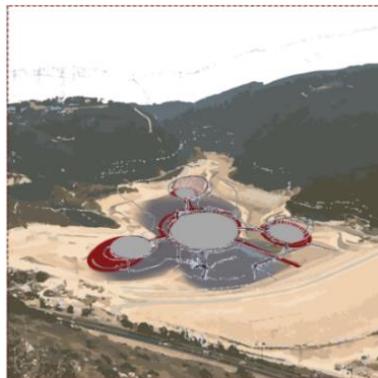


Fig.25: Creating a new vision of the deteriorated land in an ecological framework, turning wasteland to wetland. Reference: Author

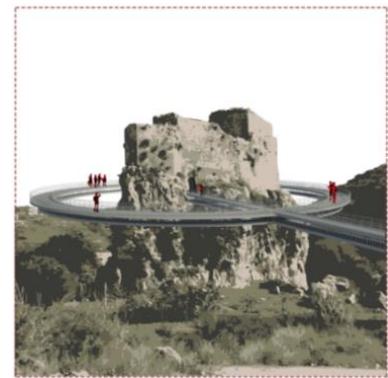


Fig.26: Archaeological and cultural elements can be added to the dam as a responsive design. Reference: Author

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

Finally, this research settles on a set of conclusions as follows.

- A. The proposed intervention is set to convey a symbolic iconic feature added to the existing remnant of the old political ideologies which will be part of our history. Thus, to revive its contextual heritage and remembrance, it must demonstrate a new assembly that expresses a deep reflection of the “protopian approach”.
- B. Mandatory Elements: the concept of revivalism of paranoid sites must tackle preliminary three essential guidelines to clearly reflect amelioration:
  - Achieving means of responsiveness to the specific site while preserving a rebellious identity, catalyzing future intervention together that reconnects the community to those paranoid sites.
  - Physical dimension; the proportion of the intervention should be demonstrated incompetence to visual appearance giving great impact as the political message conveyed first.
  - Multifunction’s: that the interference should not be single functioned (as a reconstructed). Thus, it must house all the essential activities to acts as a motif to the fulfillment of spatial revivalism.
- C. Flexible Element: Local material, Colors, and identity are the essential contributors of a successful metamorphosis of paranoid sites with great focus given to nearing occupation and conserving their attributes.

