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**أثر التصميم العمراني على تفعيل دور المساجد في قطاع غزة
باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية (GIS)**

**The influence of Urban design on revitalizing the role of mosques
in Gaza strip by Using Geographical Information System (GIS)**

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(GIS)

Abstract

The poor distribution of public services is considered one of the most problems and challenges that face Gaza Strip, particularly the religious services, thus losing part of their civilized impact and influence. The non-observance of planning standards in the distribution of mosques to cope with population growth and urban expansion and the needs of the population on the one hand, and the surplus in number of scattered mosques on the other hand, which benefit only a little, led to a planning problems that affect on the role of mosque in community.

This research will address the sequence of mosque emergence and its previous role, and the factors that lead to recover this role, in addition to studying the important elements that should be available in mosques to realize design criteria. The study also investigate the mechanism of spatial planning of mosques by GIS techniques. The Analysis and evaluation of the current spatial distribution of mosques was undertaken by comparing the planning standards of mosques in case studies of other countries.

This research aims to find factors which strengthen the role of mosques in the urban fabric through the analysis of the current spatial distribution of Gaza mosques and their suitability for spatial planning standards that meets the needs of the community in Gaza City, as well as providing a proposal for a better and efficient spatial distribution of religious services in the study area that could help directors and decision makers to take appropriate steps to develop this vital service, which may help in solving current and future problem.

The methodology of study followed historical approach to determine the past role of mosques and how this role declined, and followed the descriptive and analytical approach based on the available information from the census and field survey of Gaza mosques and the reliance on the master plan as a basis for determining the study area. The researcher also inquired the opinions of researchers and specialists in planning and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) field to reach the best decision on the status of the request criteria.

This research shows the importance of urban design and its significant impact on the role of mosques as well as their relationship with the community. It also shows the importance of the use of (GIS) in planning and urban design through selecting the best places to establish new mosques in the future within the design and planning criteria that has been formulated as an outcome of dozens of studies in this field. These standards are applicable anywhere in Gaza Strip and even outside Gaza Strip. Finally, this research shows the possibility of establishing Grand mosque (Jame'a) in each residential neighborhood to unite Muslims and strengthen social relation between them, taking into consideration the future expansion.

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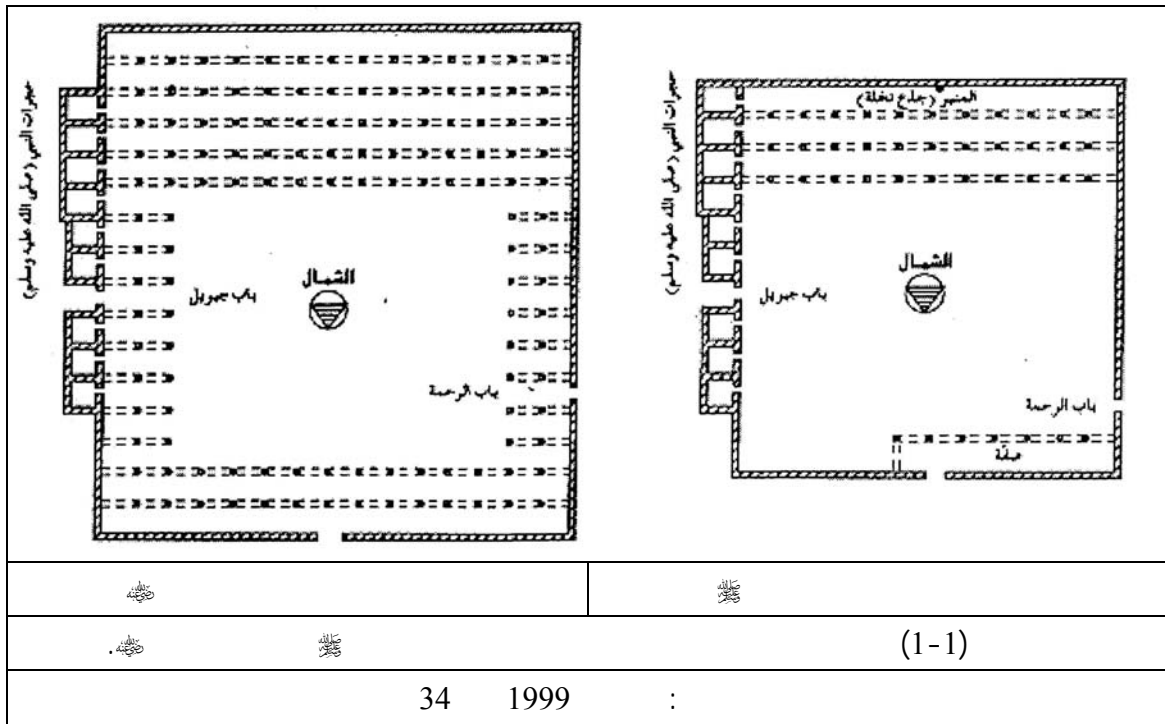
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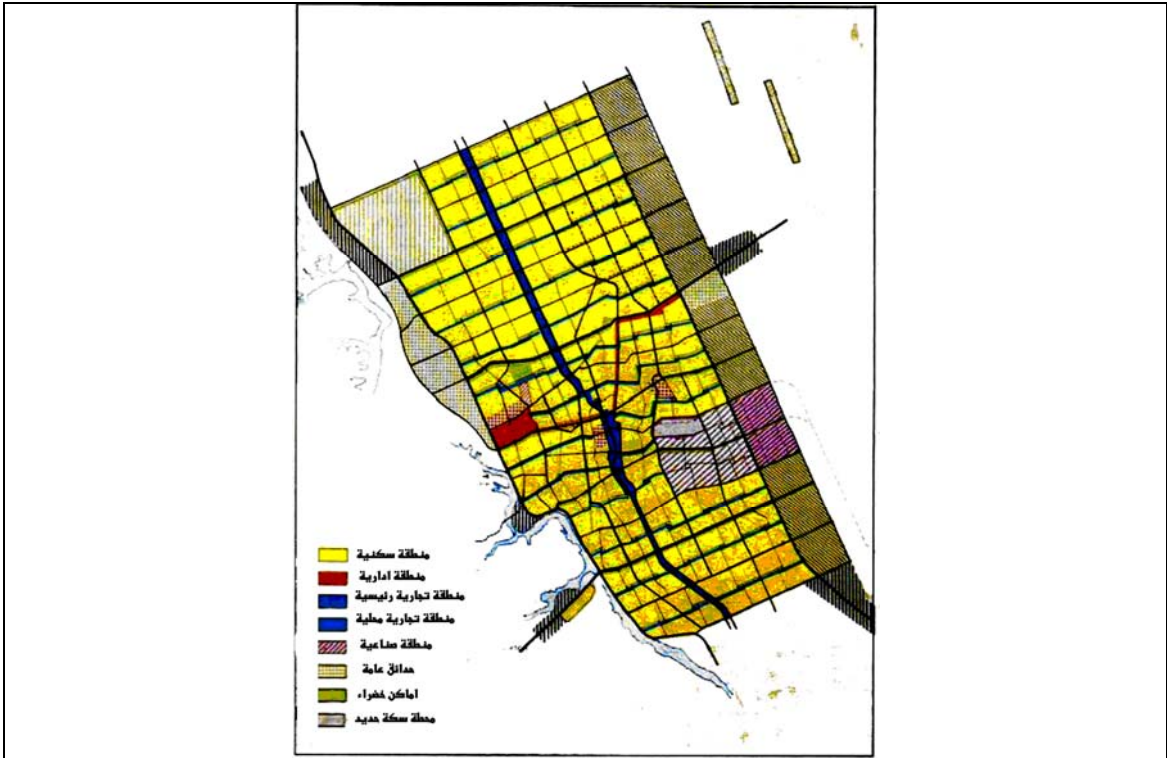
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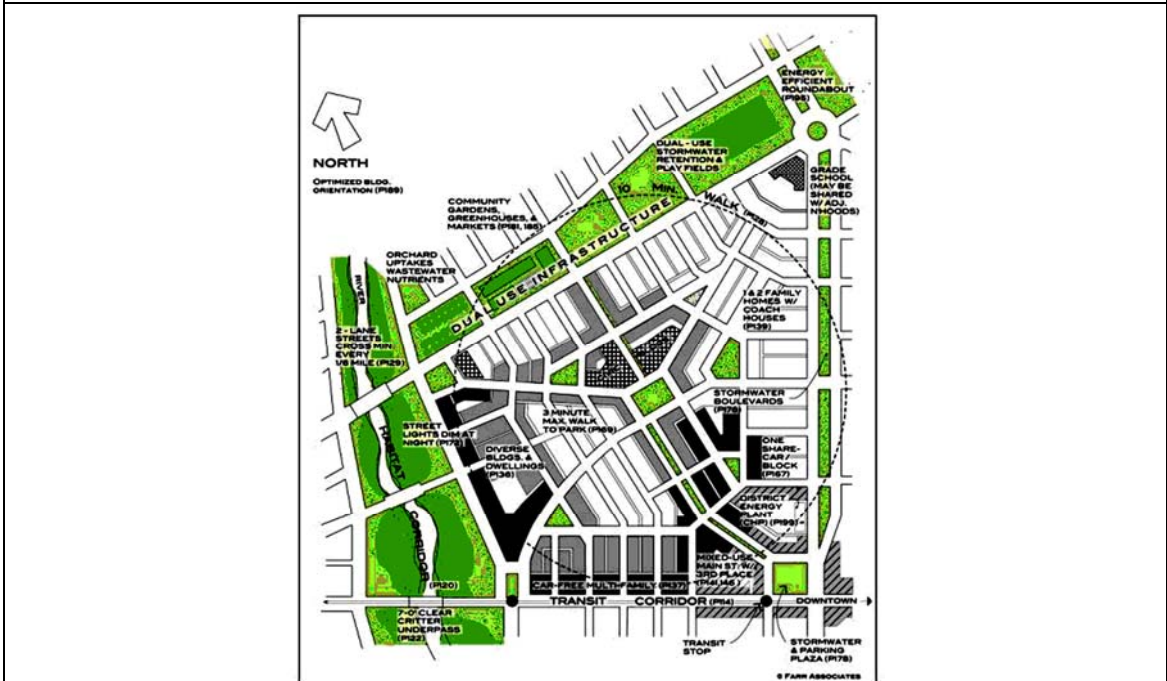


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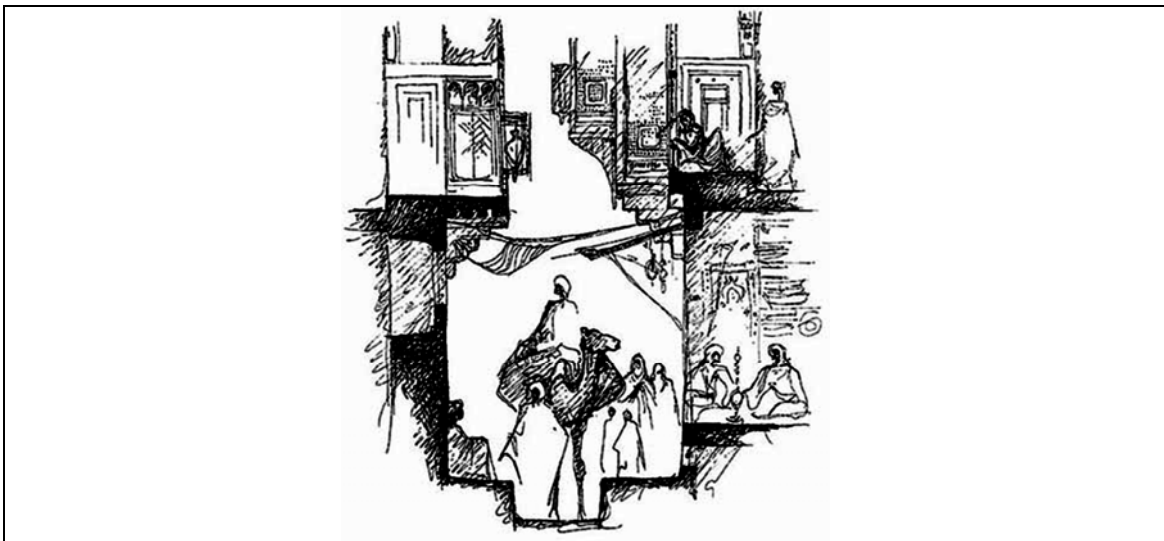
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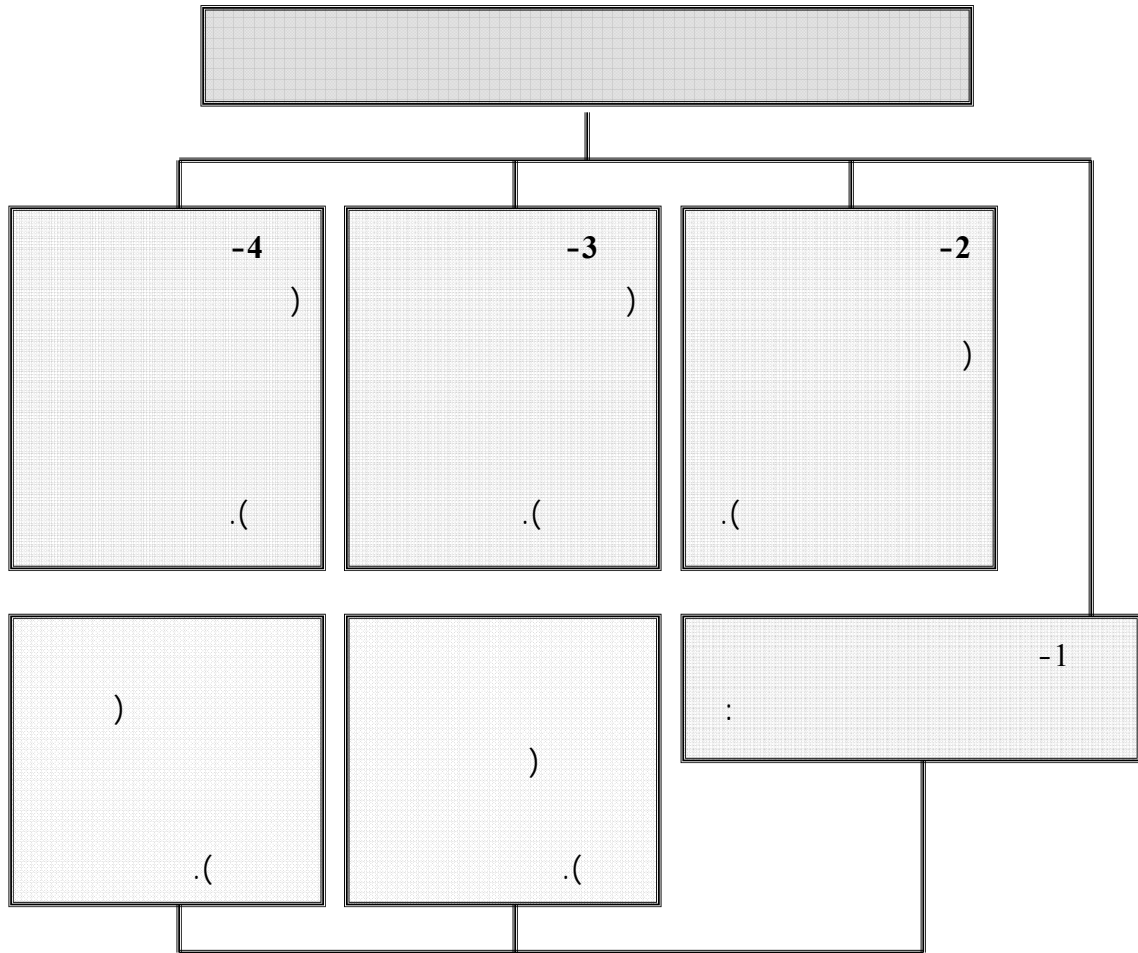
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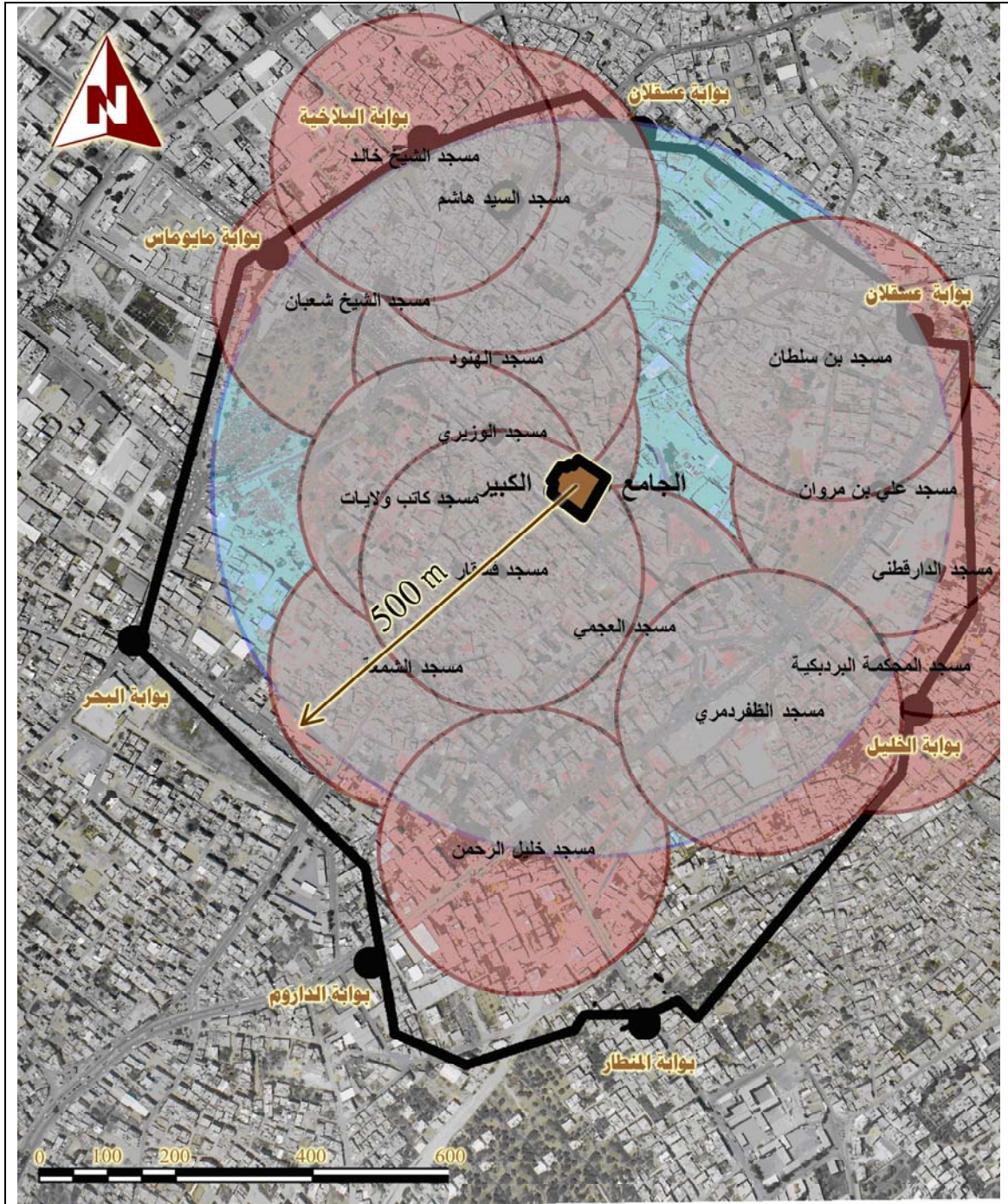
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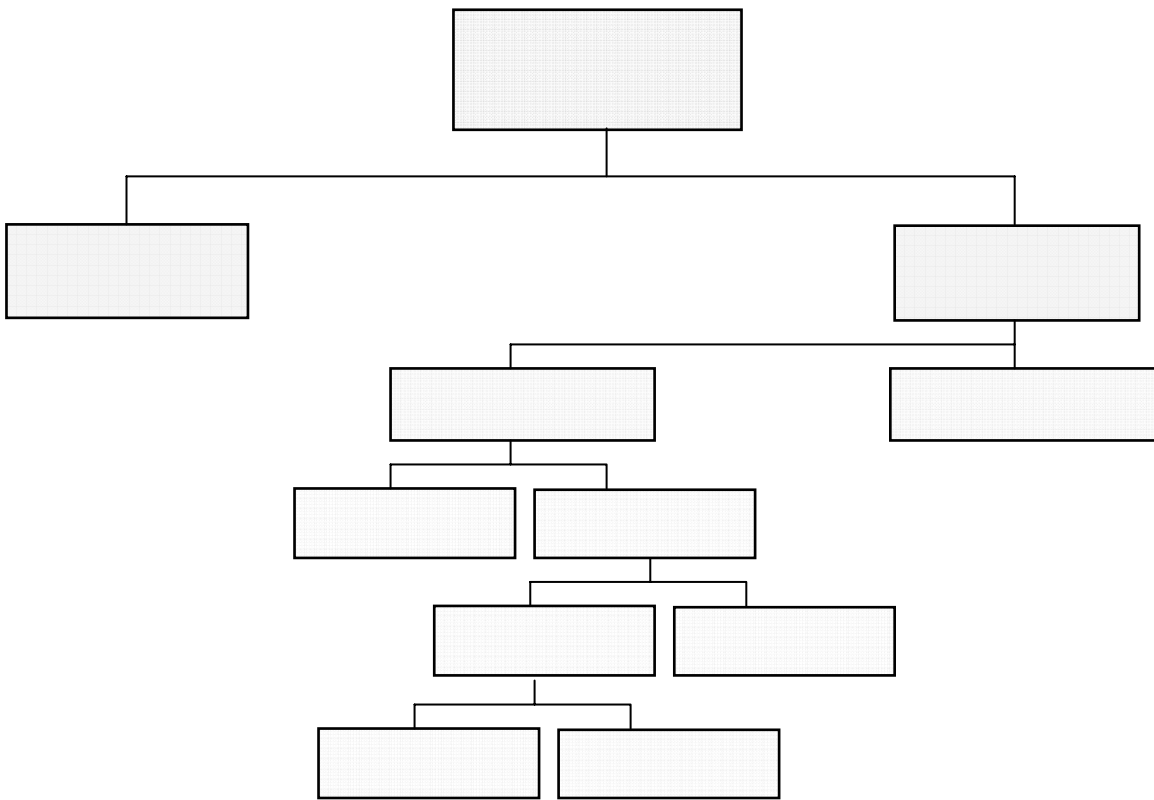
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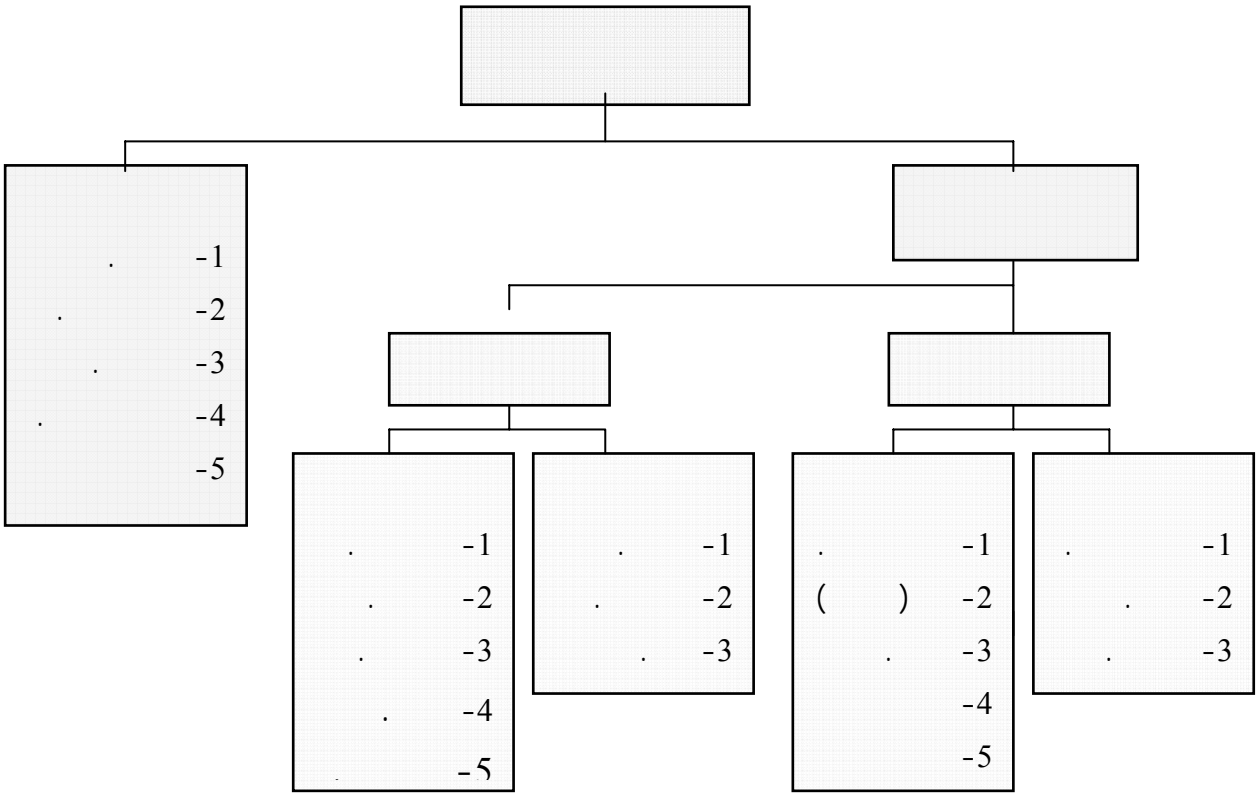
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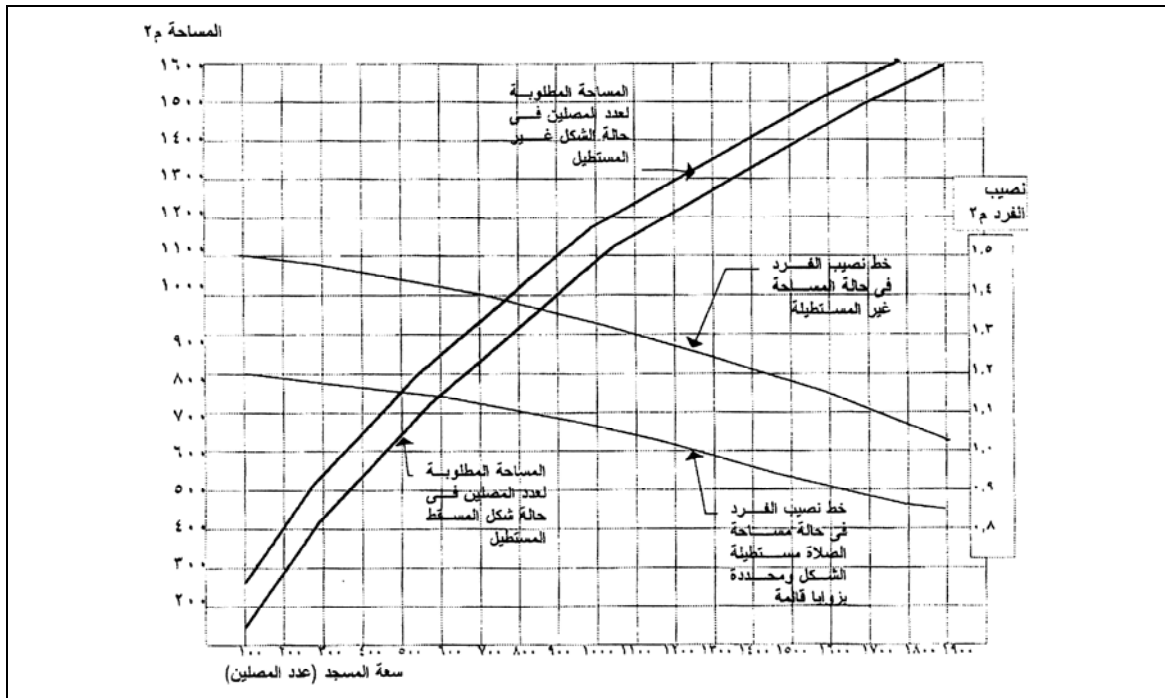
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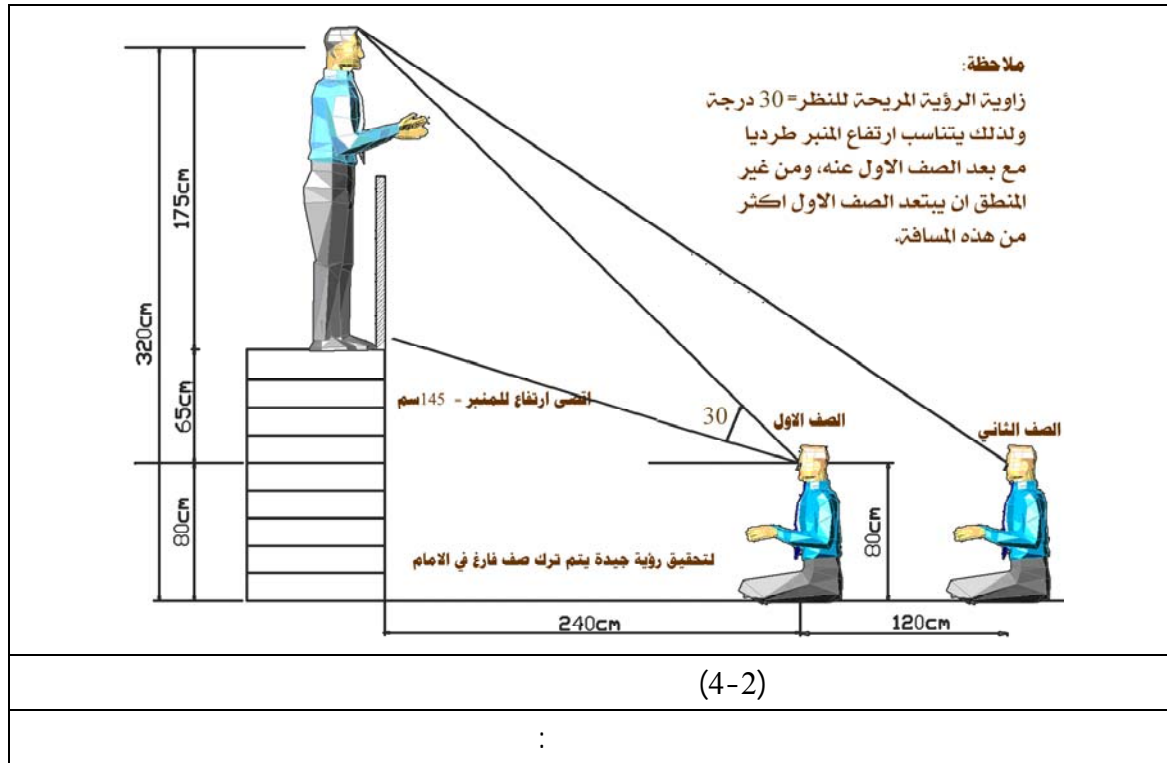
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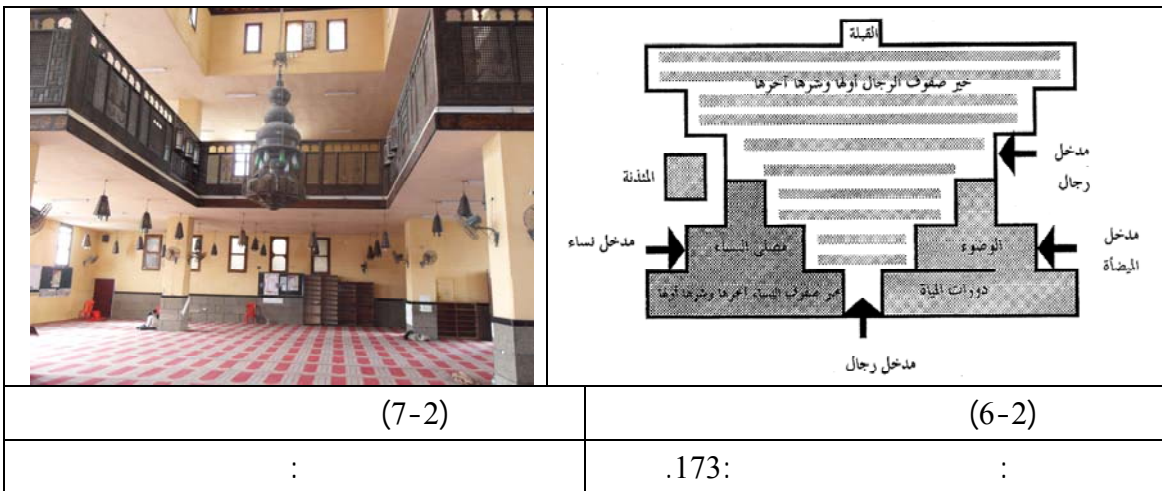
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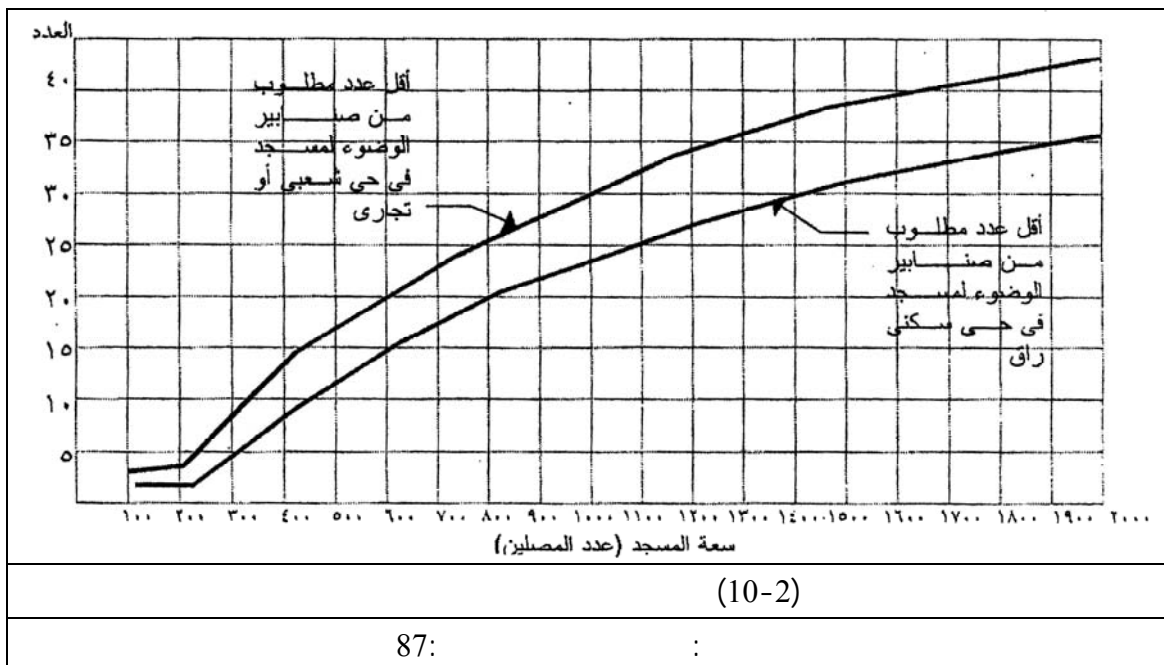
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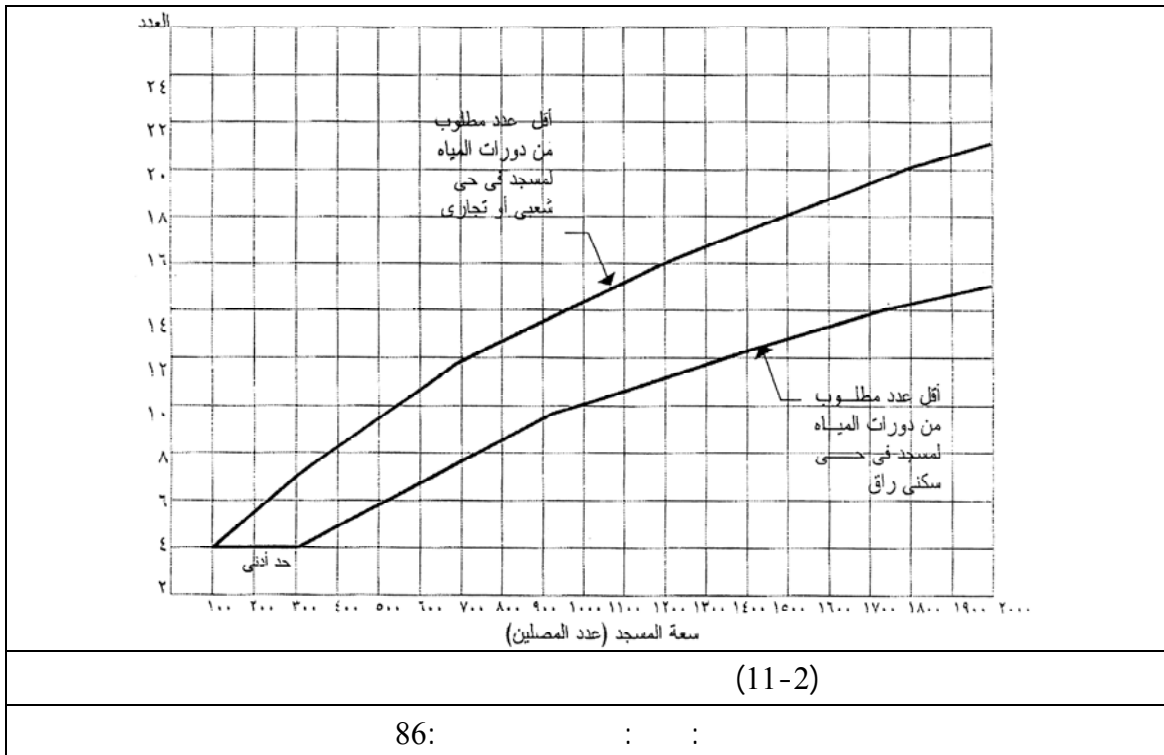
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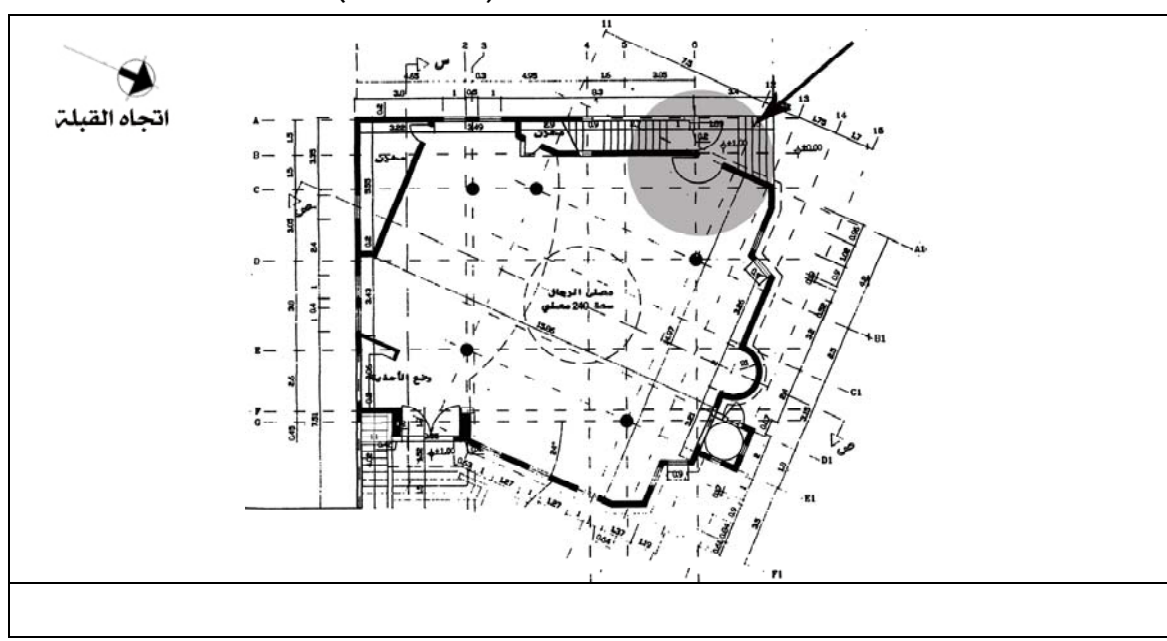
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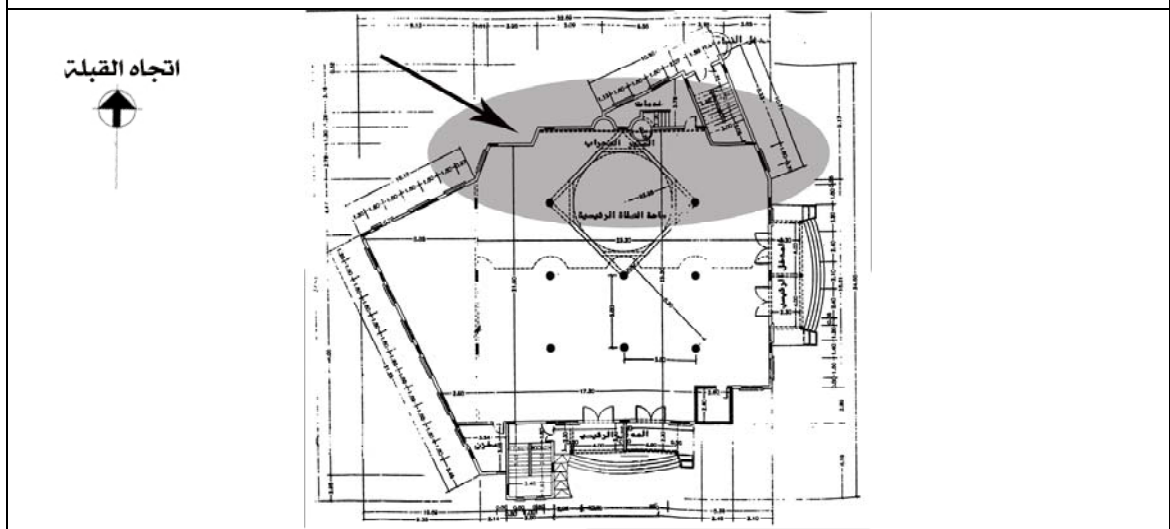
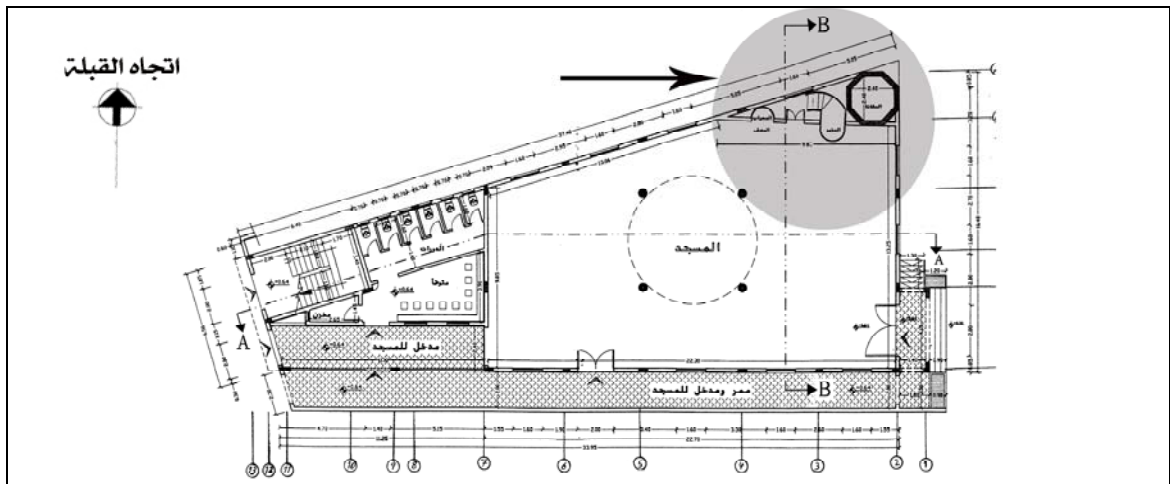
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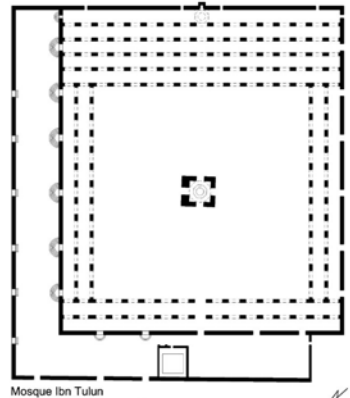
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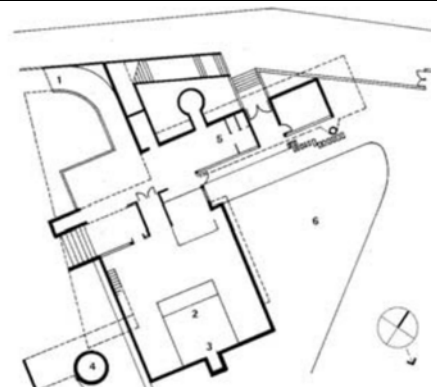
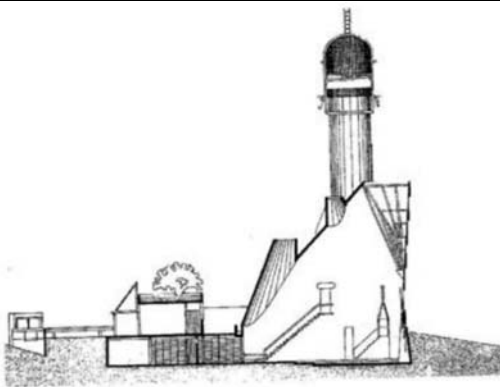
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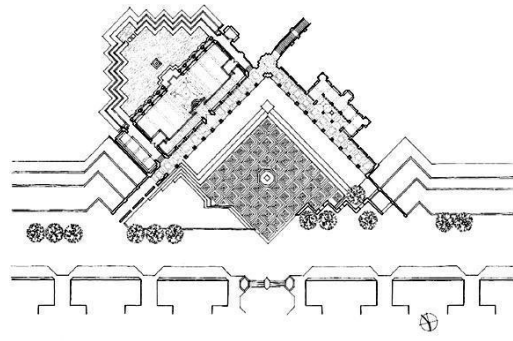


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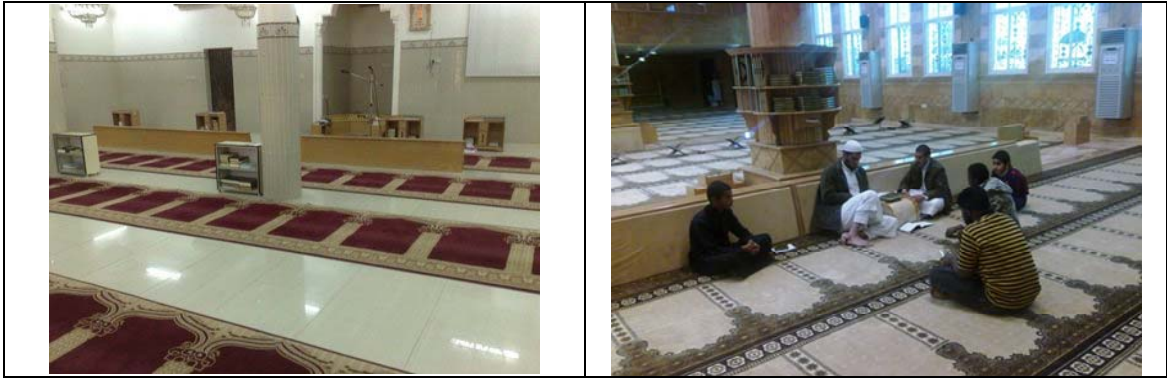
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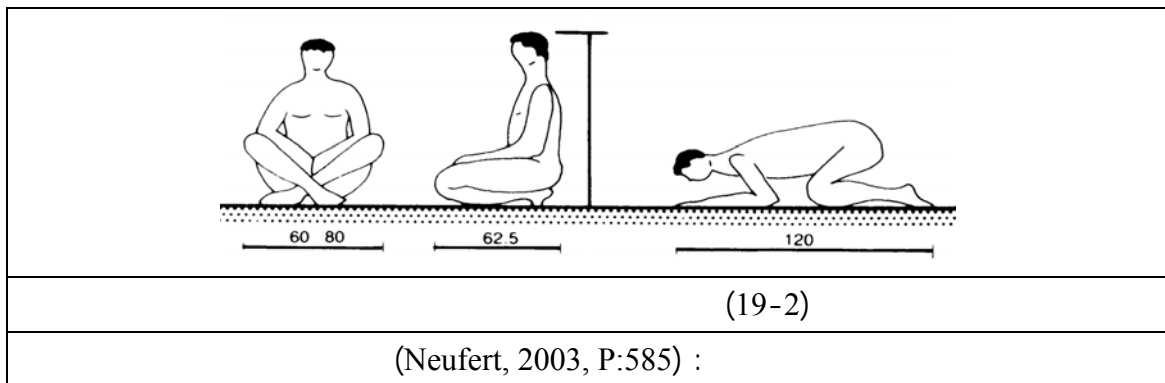
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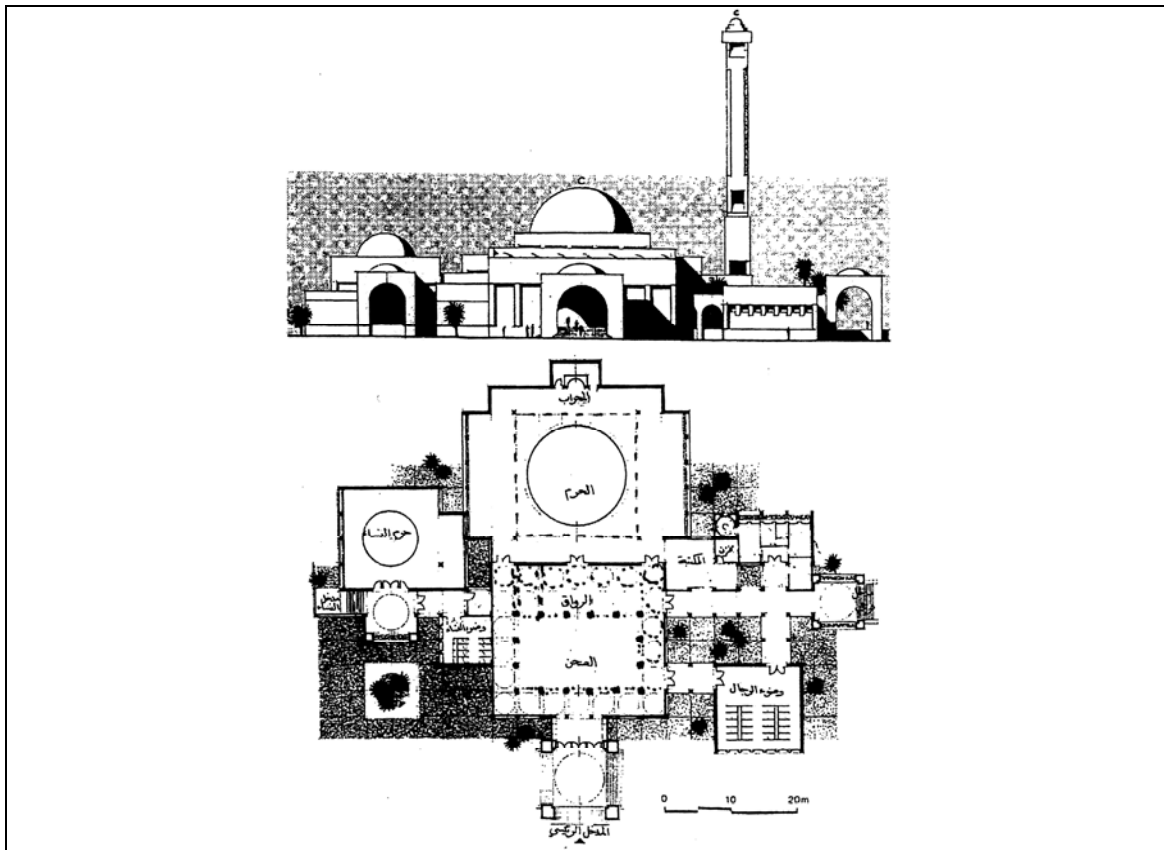
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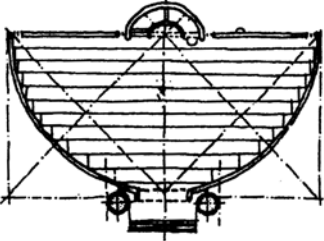
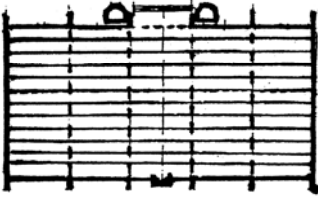

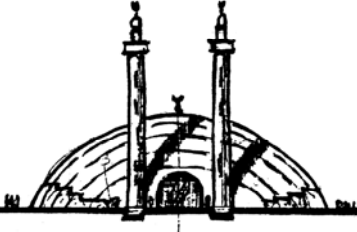
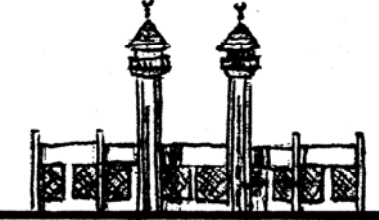
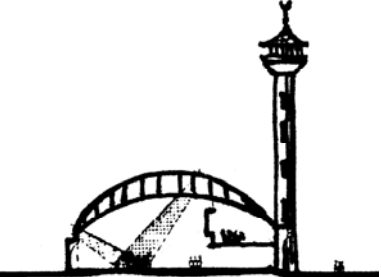
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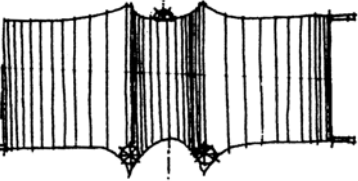
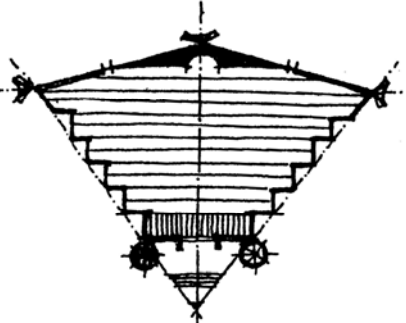
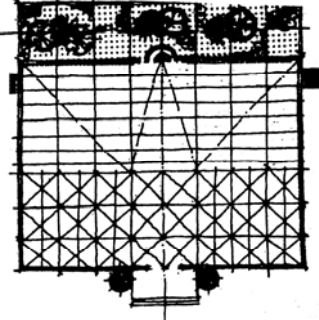


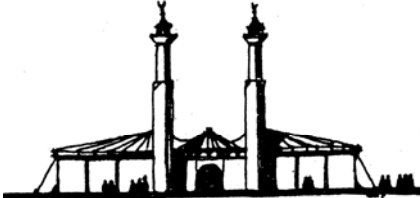
(C 21-2) .

(Members

(C)	(B)	(A)
		
		
(21-2)		
612: 1990 :		

(A 22-2)

(B-C 22-2)

(C)	(B)	(A)
		
		
(22-2)		
35: 84 1987 :		

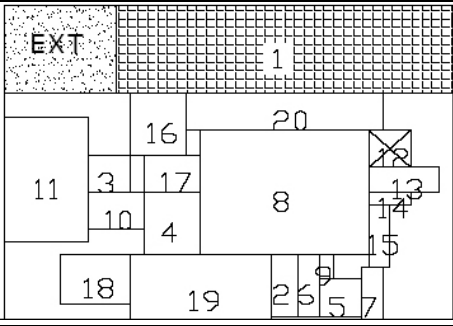
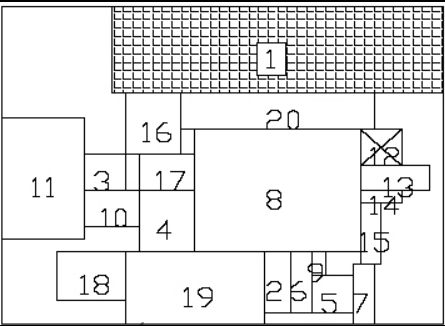
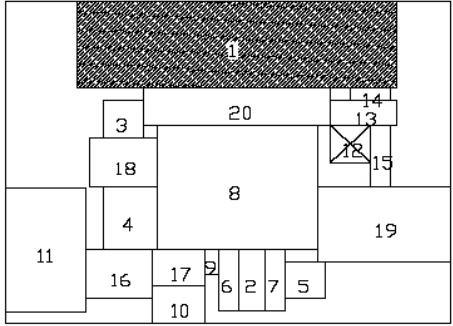
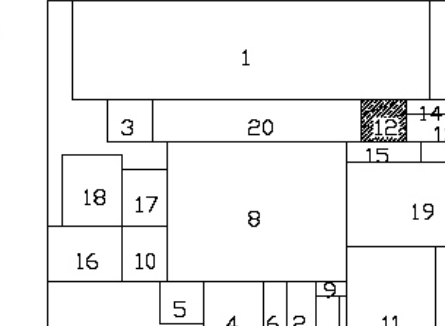
(57:)

(1)(VIP-PLANOPT)

(23-2)

(24-2)

	16		11		6		1
	17		12		7		2
	18		13		8		3
	19		14		9		4
	20		15		10		5

	اتجاه القبلة ↑	
(23-2)		
	اتجاه القبلة ↑	
(24-2)		
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(59-58: :		

(PLANOPT)

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.(United Nation, 1981)

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(71:)

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%32

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(218-217: 2004) :

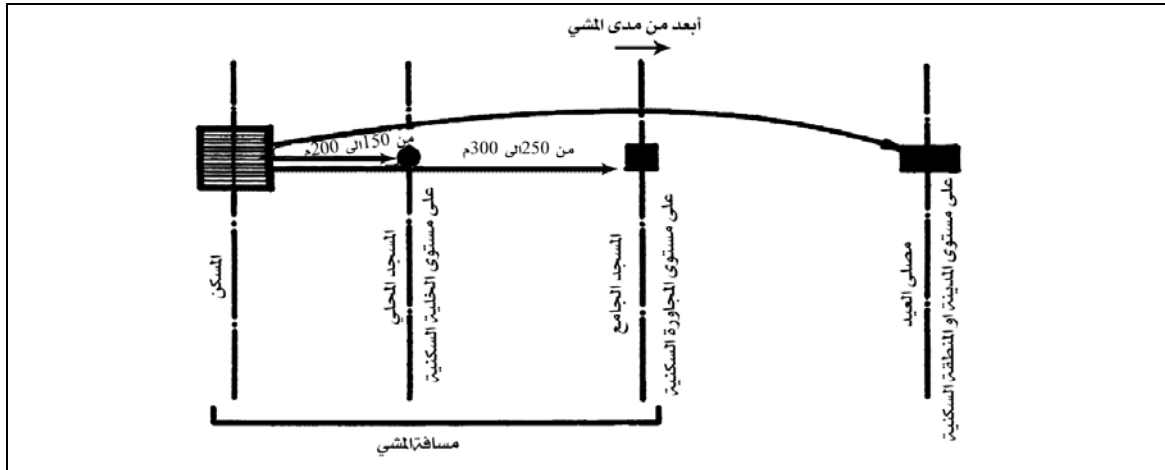
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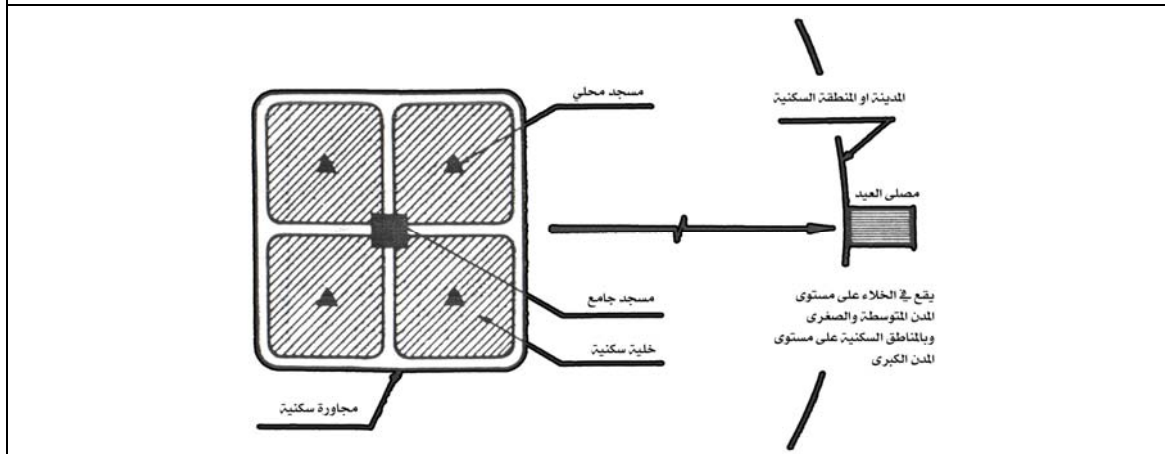
100.000

(26-2).



(25-2)

6: 1979 :



(26-2)

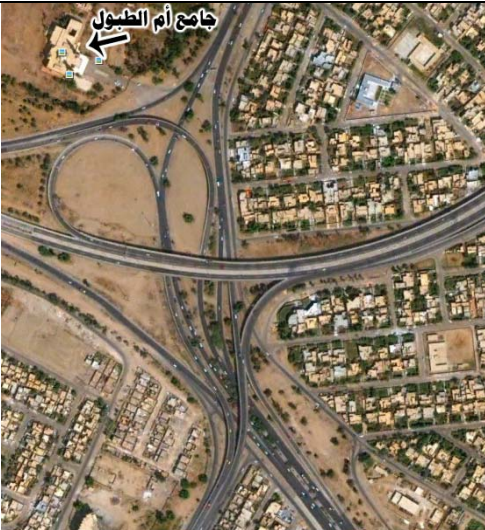
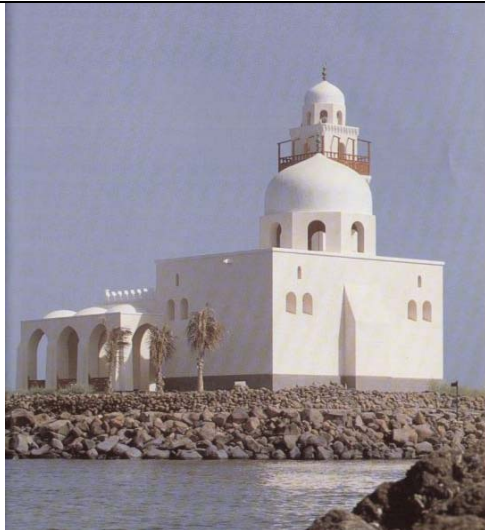
159 : 1990

(27-2) .()

(2: 1999) .

(151:) .

(28-2) .

	
(28-2)	(27-2)
2009 :	2008 :

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(12: 1999):

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(160: 1985) .

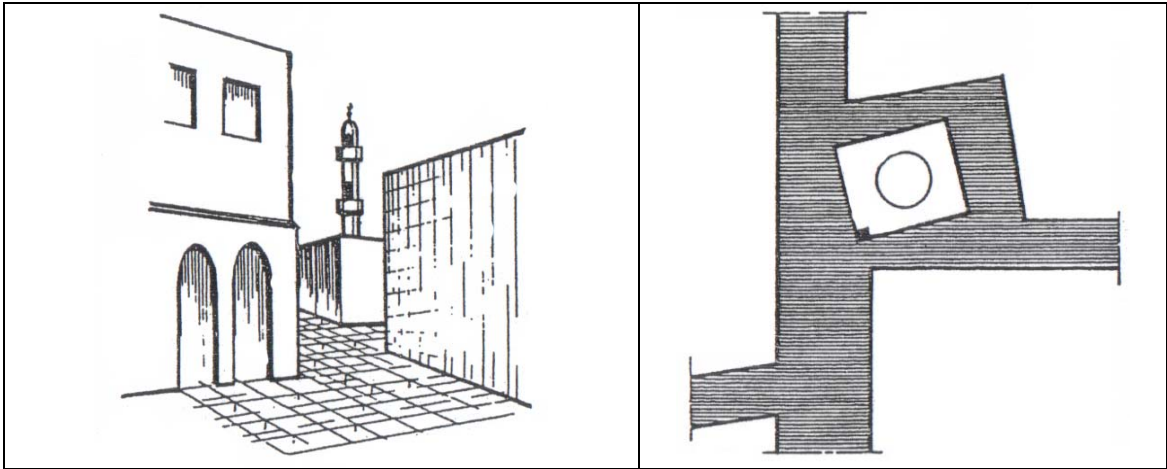
.5

(164:).

.6

.7

(29-2).(Land Mark)



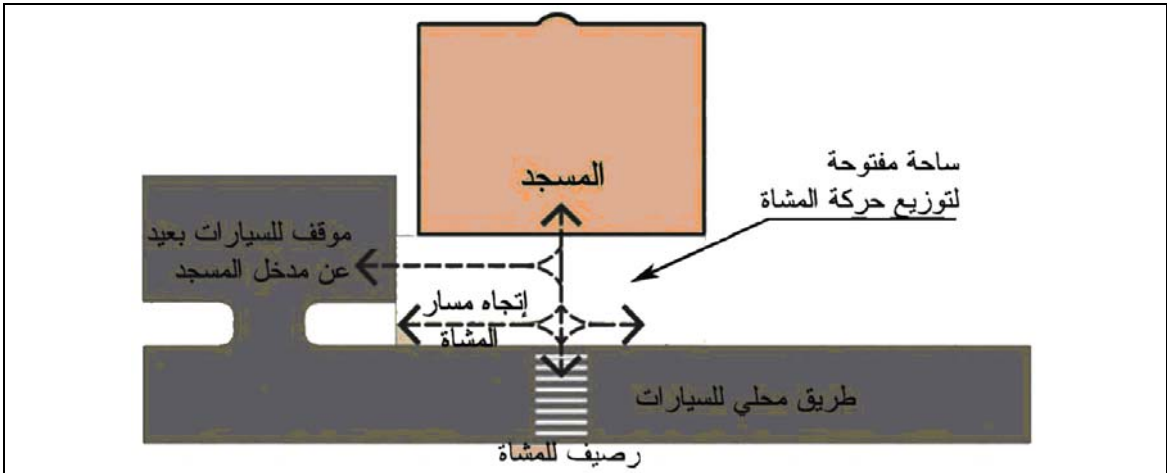
(29-2)

45: 38 1983 :

.8

.9

(30-2)



(30-2)

.5 : 2005

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GIS

.	1-3
.	2-3
GIS	3-3

(GIS)

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(Descriptive)

(Spatial)

Layers

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(35: 2003).

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1-1-3

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(52: 2004).(Human Development)

2-1-3

(8: 2004)

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1-2-3

°34 25 °34 20 °31 45 °31 16
 2 365 . 12-6 45 %1.33

(10: 1997) .

2007
2,285,601

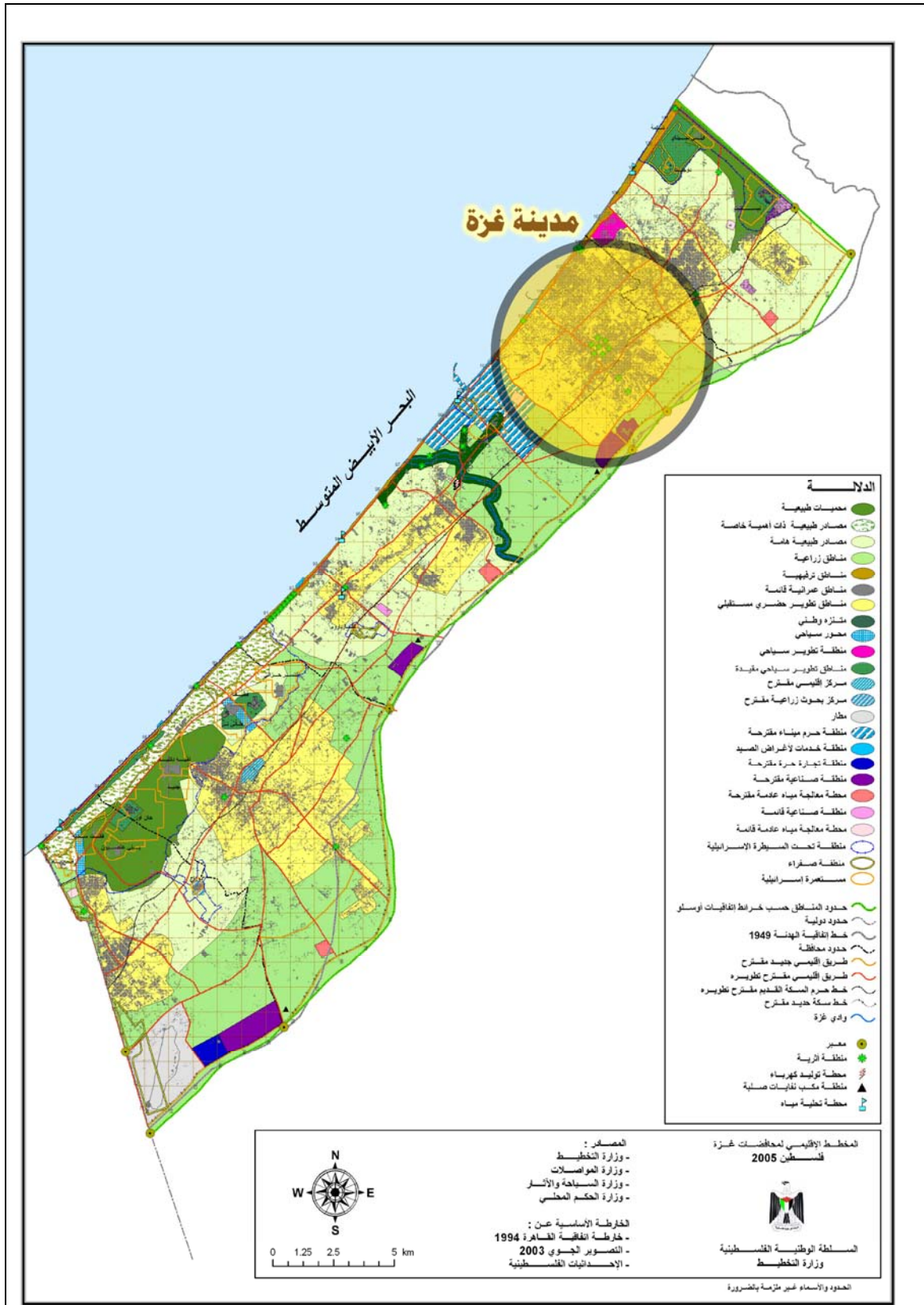
1,527,785

. 2020

2005

(1-3)

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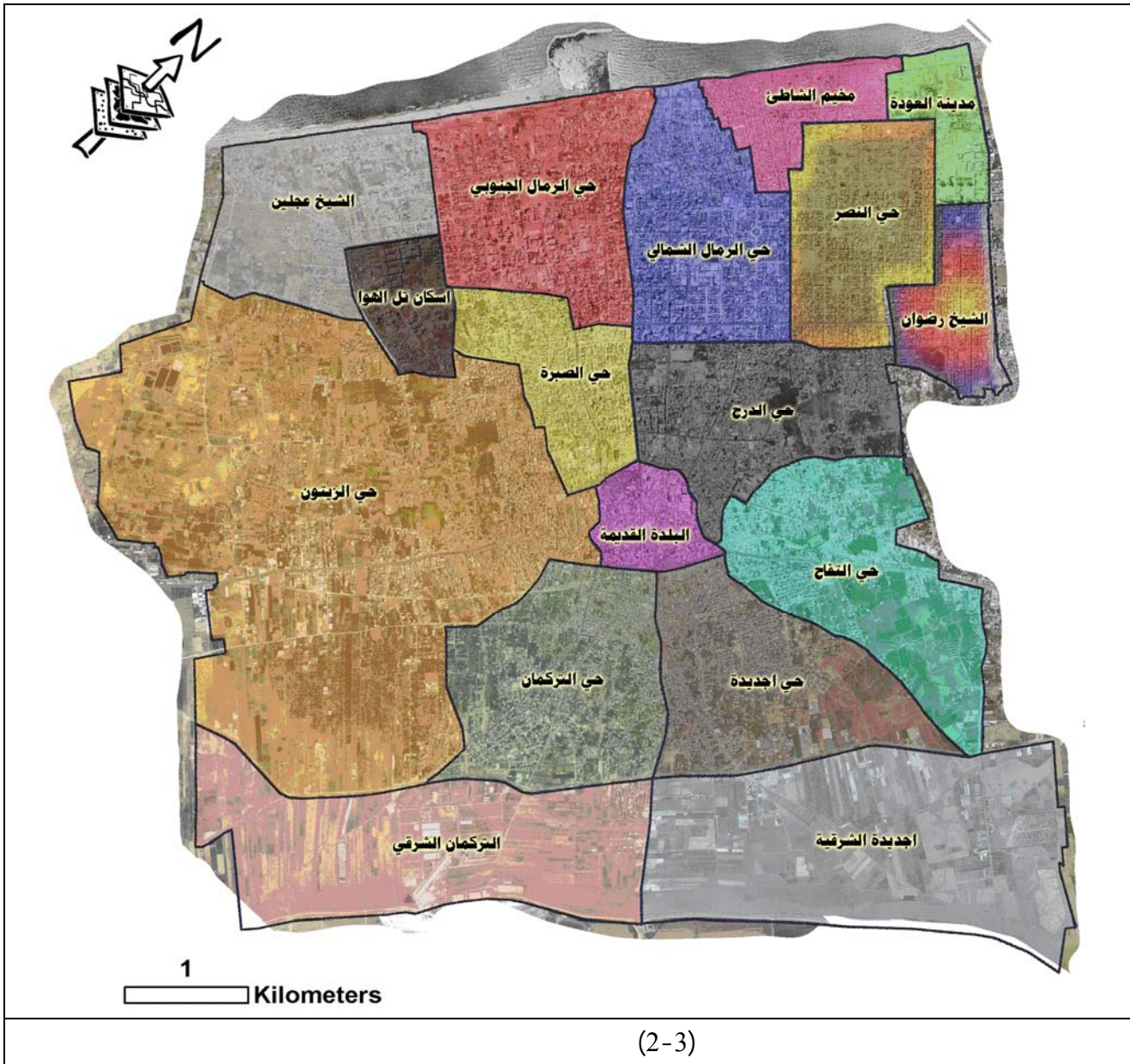
2005

(1-3)

38 : 2007

(ArcGIS)

(2-3) .(GeoReferencing)



GIS

3-2-3

(GIS)

(ArcGIS)

(Buffer Zone)

(Polygon)

(Data)

(1-3)

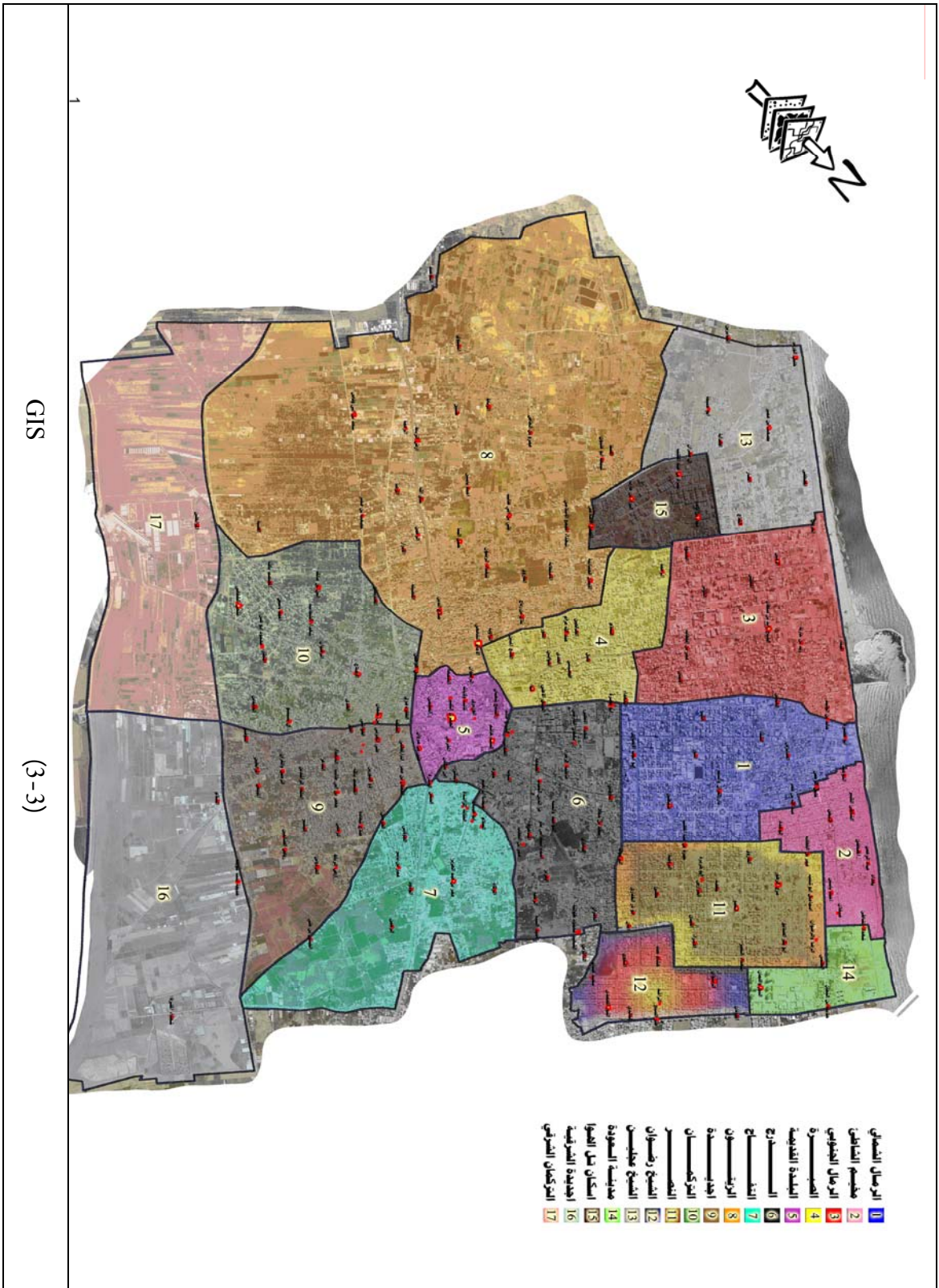
22

220

(1-3)							
:							
3	10		10	-----	1		1
-----	11		11	-----	3		2
-----	14		12	-----	3		3
4	17		13	-----	3		4
-----	17		14	1	8		5
1	24		15	5	8		6
1	25		16	4	8		7
2	28		17	1	9		8
22	198			-----	9		9

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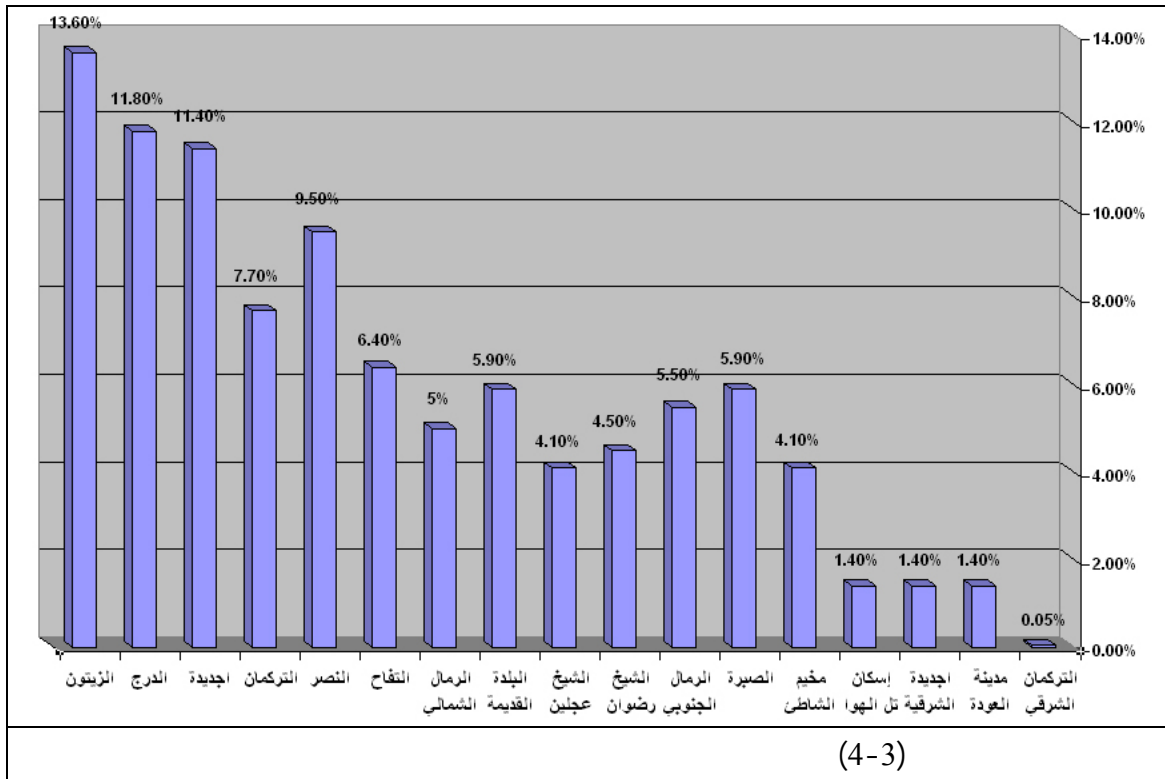
(3-3



(4-3)

%13.1

%0.5



(4-3)

4-2-3

250

200

46341

(2-3)

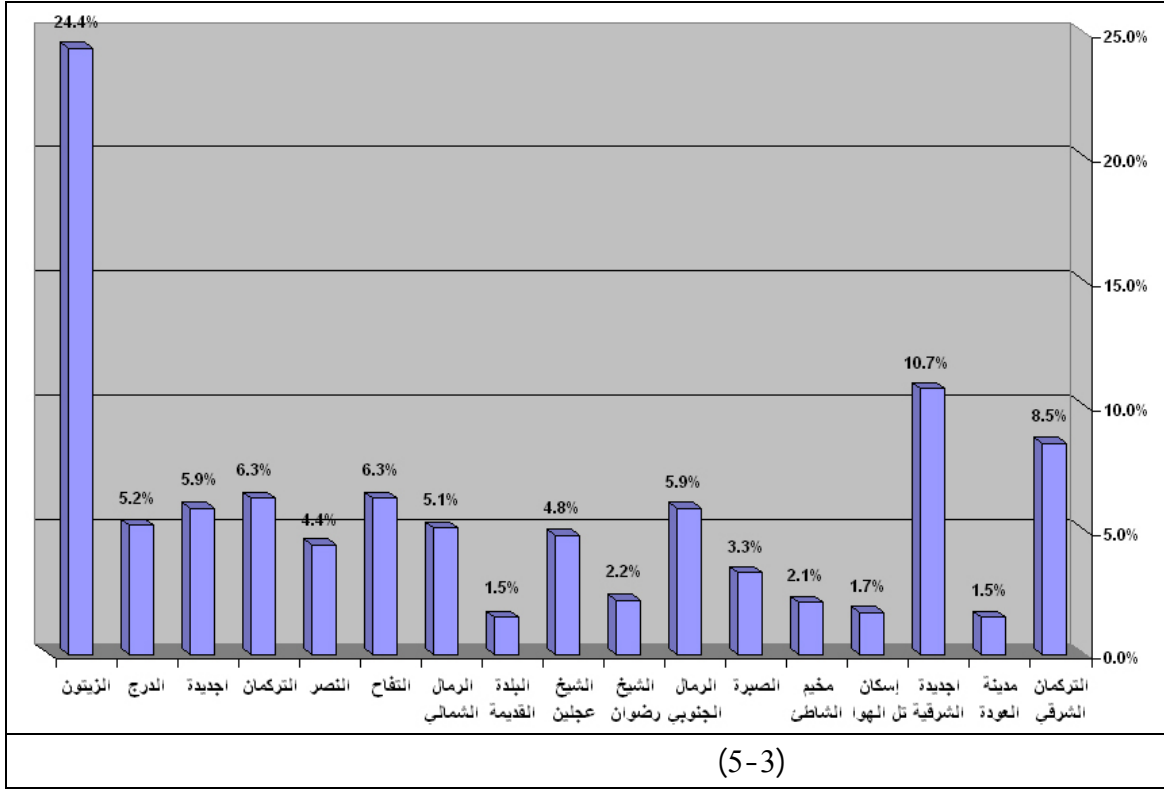
(2-3)				
:				
()				
53.9	701	13		1
93.5	2430	26		2
97.3	2044	21		3
103	1025	10		4
108	975	9		5
110	2754	25		6
117	1516	13		7
171	2899	17		8
207	2898	14		9
216	2379	11		10
230	2754	12		11
238	714	3		12
247	2219	9		13
265	794	3		14
378	11329	30		15
1653	4958	3		16
3952	3952	1		17
210.6	46341	220		

² 25.3

(249: 2009

) 2007

(5-3)

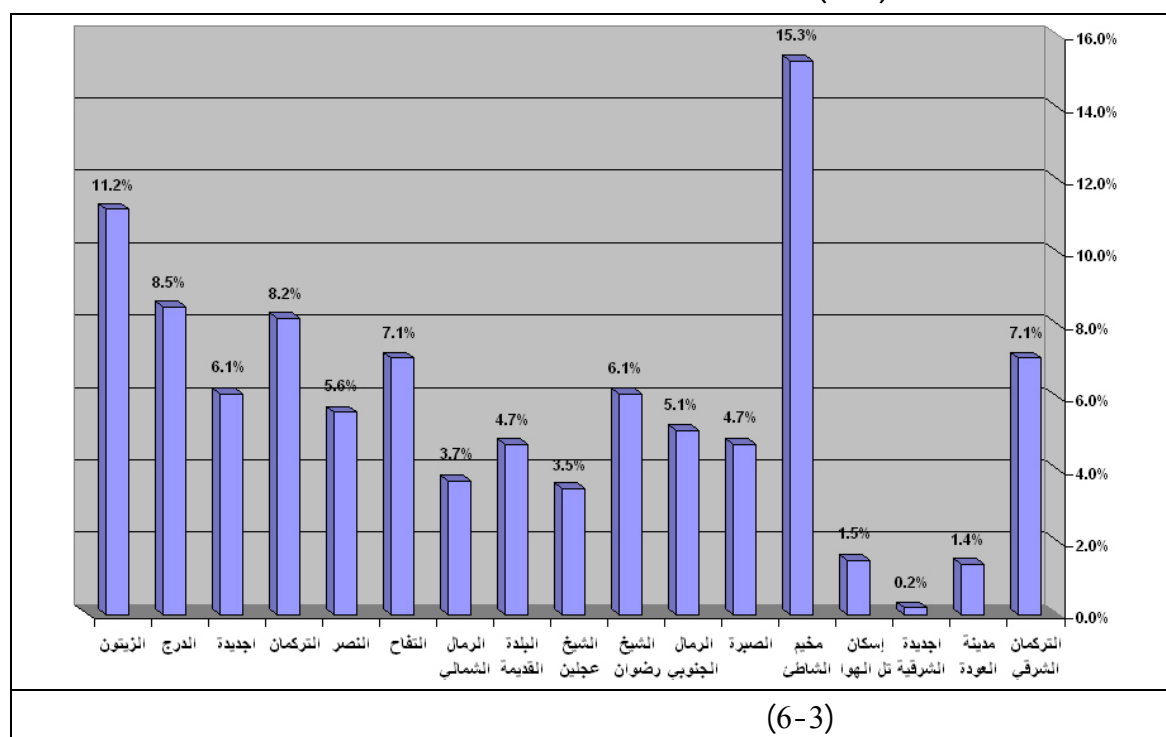


5-2-3

(3-3)

(3-3)				
2008 :				
166.7	500	3		1
715	17875	25		2
785.7	16500	21		3
961.5	25000	26		4
1000	11000	11		5
1058	13750	13		6
1058	13750	13		7
1100	33000	30		8
1131	10175	9		9
1260	15125	12		10
1375	4125	3		11
1412	24000	17		12
1467	4400	3		13
1482	20750	14		14
1800	18000	10		15
5000	45000	9		16
21000	21000	1		17
42770.9	293950	220		

(6-3)



(6-3)

%50

42000

21000

900

333

. 500

GIS

3-3

(Nearest Neighbor)

:

Nearest Neighbor) ()

(Method

(13: 1986).

()

() ()

(222: 1999).

(203: 2002):

$$R = 2D \times \sqrt{N/A}$$

R:

D

N

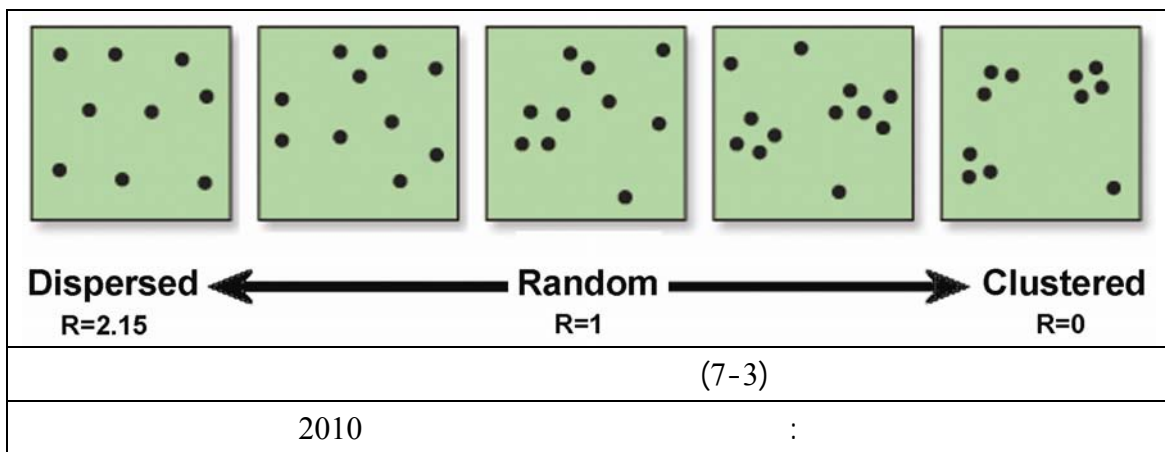
A

(7-3)

(4-3)

(2.15-0)

(4-3)		
38: 2009		
()	(R)	
	=R	1
0.5	$1 < R < 0$	2
()	$1 = R$	3
1 ()	$2.15 < R < 1$	4



(Standard Value)

(Z)

) Z (Z)
 0.95
 (2) ()
) . %5 0.05
 Z .(

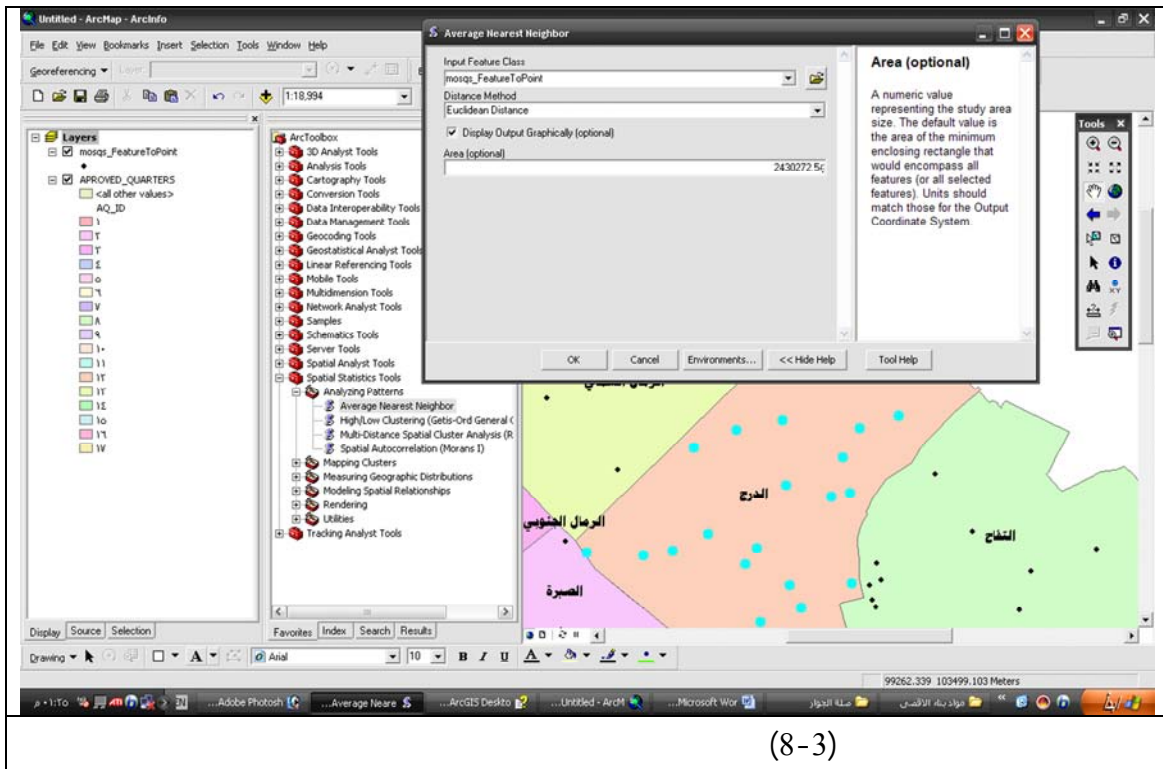
(65: 1979) .

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 . .1
 . .2
 () .3

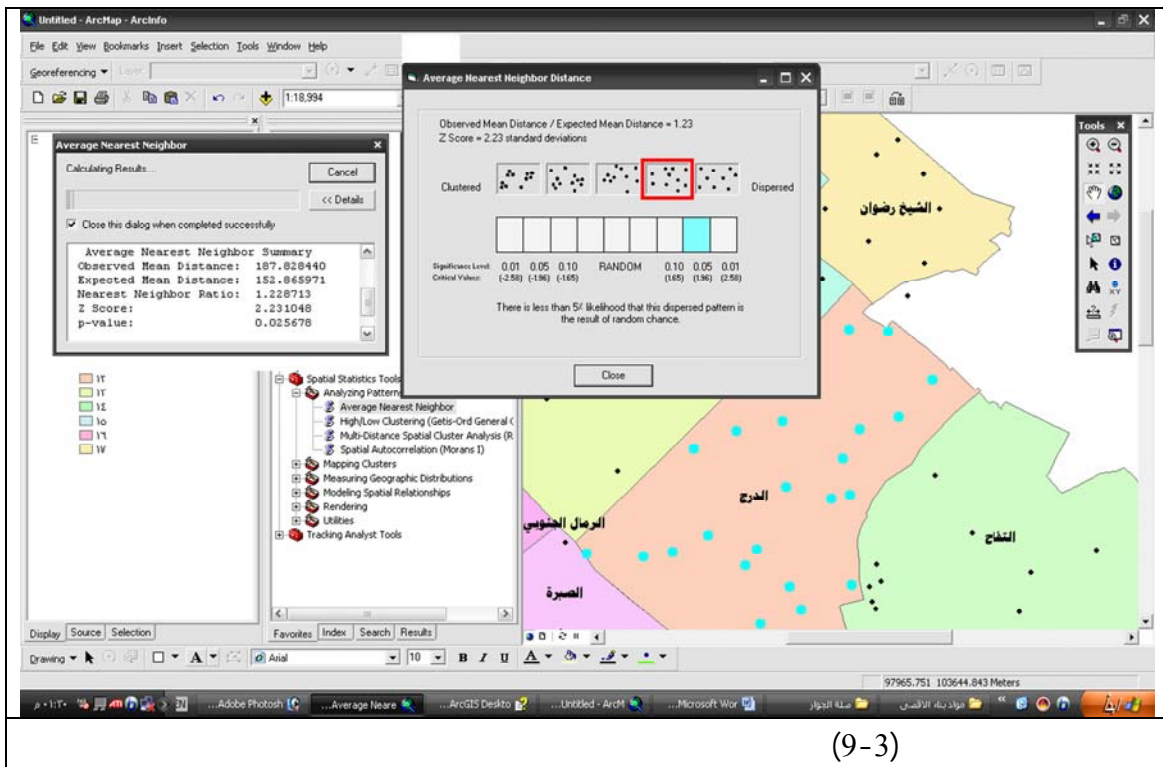
(GIS)
 . (ArcGIS)
 (ArcGIS)
 (Average Nearest Neighbor)
 (Analyzing Patterns) (Spatial Statistics Tools)

(Euclidean Distance)
 Manhattan)
 (Distance
 :(9-3) (8-3)

0.01 0.05 (2)



(8-3)



(9-3)

:(5-3)

(5-3)								
:								
			()	()		(²)		
6.16	↑	2.86	244	689.3	3	714847.22		1
4.58		1.79	248.3	446.7	9	2219981.69		2
2.55		1.76	257.3	455.4	3	794827.50		3
4.37		1.63	116.1	189.7	13	701073.51		4
3.96		1.62	232.2	377.3	11	2374204.41		5
3.56		1.59	160.11	254.59	10	1025413.12		6
1.74		1.52	642.8	980.5	3	4958502.11		7
3.94		1.44	156	226.1	21	2044692.74		8
3.02		1.43	170.8	245.7	13	1516805.11		9
2.24		1.39	164.6	229.1	9	975992.51		10
2.8		1.35	206.4	280	17	2899328.08		11
2.02		1.3	239.7	313	12	2759672.19		12
2.23		1.22	152.8	187.8	26	2430272.54		13
0.72		1.1	227.5	250.5	14	2898560.90		14
0.5		1.04	307.2	322.2	30	11329580.75		15
0.13	()	1.01	166	168.3	25	2753563.36		16
0	0	0	1121	0	1	3952298.73		17
		1.50	283.11	351.01	220	46349616.47		

(Z)

- -

(Z)

(12-4)

(Z)

(1.645- 1.645+)

0.05

()) 13

(R) (0.05 %95

(Standard Deviation)

()

(144-143: 1989)

(4) (3)

: ()

± = %68 .1

×2 ± = %95 .2

(±)

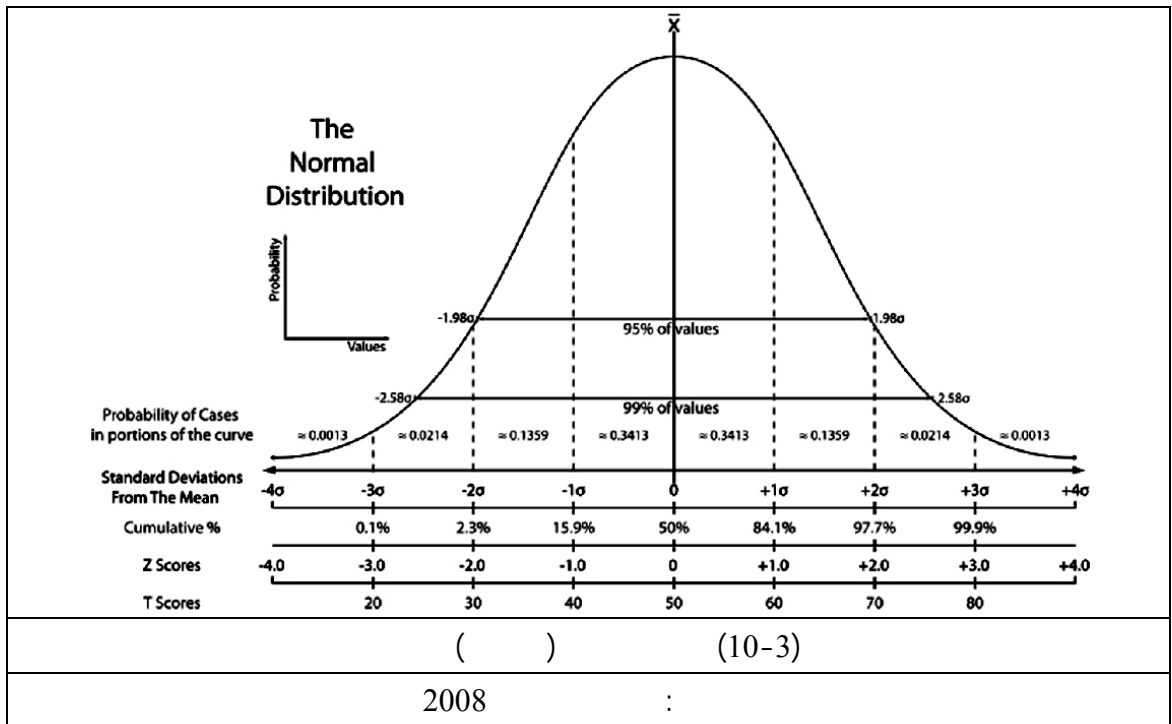
×3 ± = %99 .3

(±)

(10-3) (Normal Distribution)

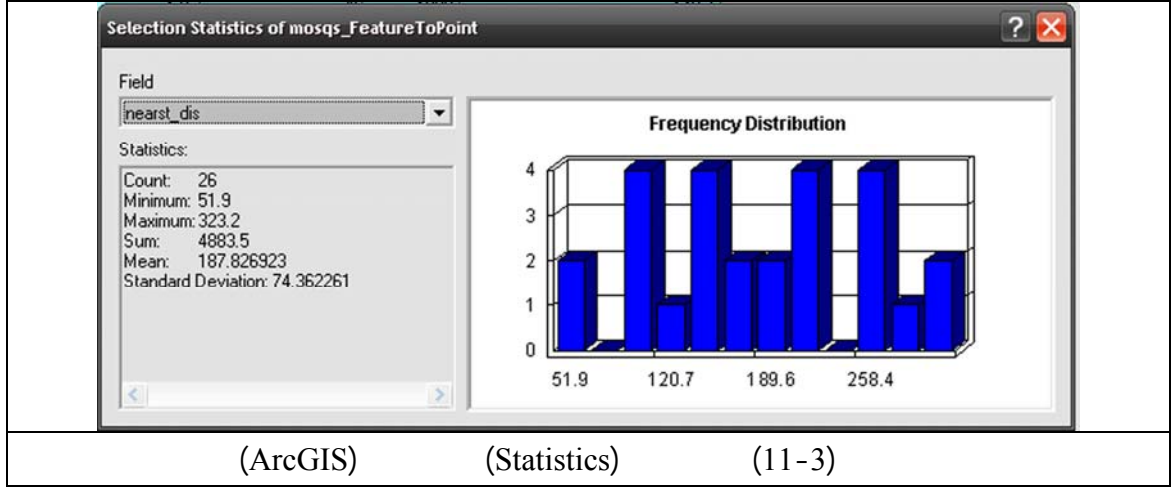
(³)

(⁴)



ArcGIS

(11-3) (Statistics)



Microsoft Excel

(6-3)

.356.4

(6-3)					
:					
		()			
0	0	0	1		1
7.2	32.6	455.4	3		2
36	60.9	168.3	25		3
39	73.9	189.7	13		4
40	74.4	187.8	26		5
12	85.5	689.3	3		6
34	87.6	254.6	10		7
34	106	313	12		8
47	107	229.1	9		9
29	108	377.3	11		10
48	108	226.1	21		11
43	121	280	17		12
31	136	446.7	9		13
59	189	322.2	30		14
78	191	245.7	13		15
78	196	250.5	14		16
36	356	980.5	3		17

(6-3) (5-3)

(1000 1000 1000)
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Mean Center

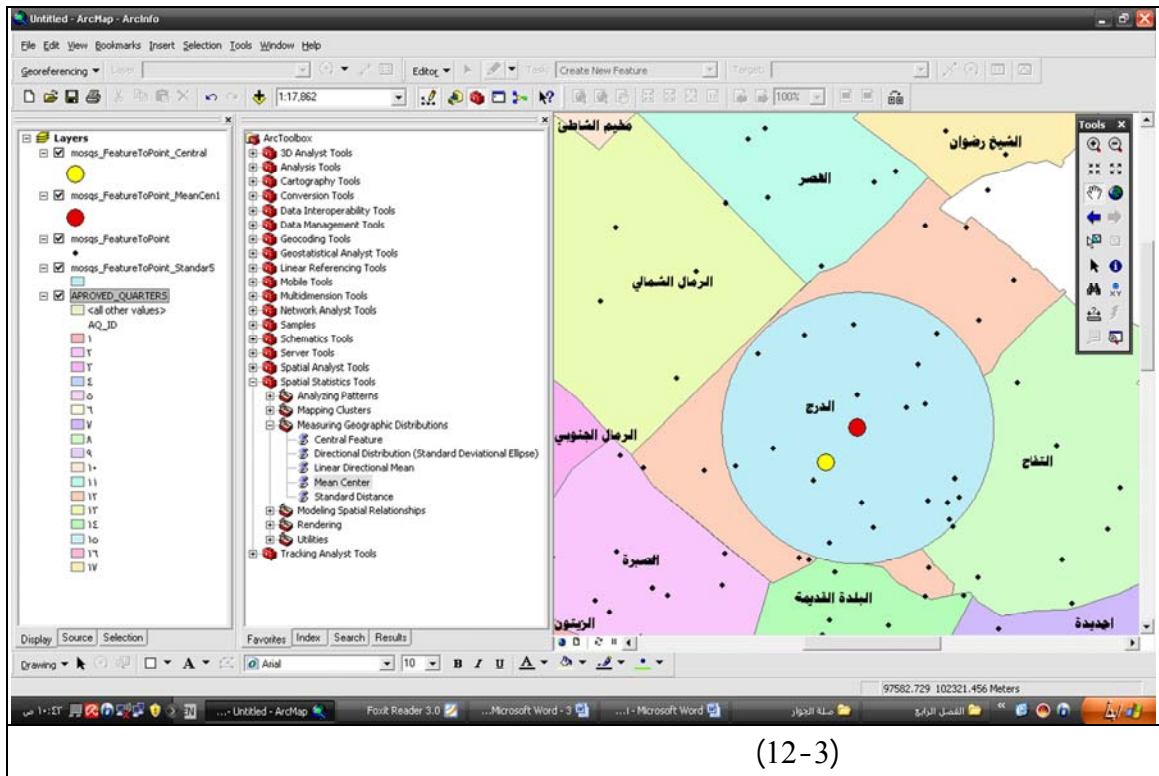
(12-3)

(26

16)

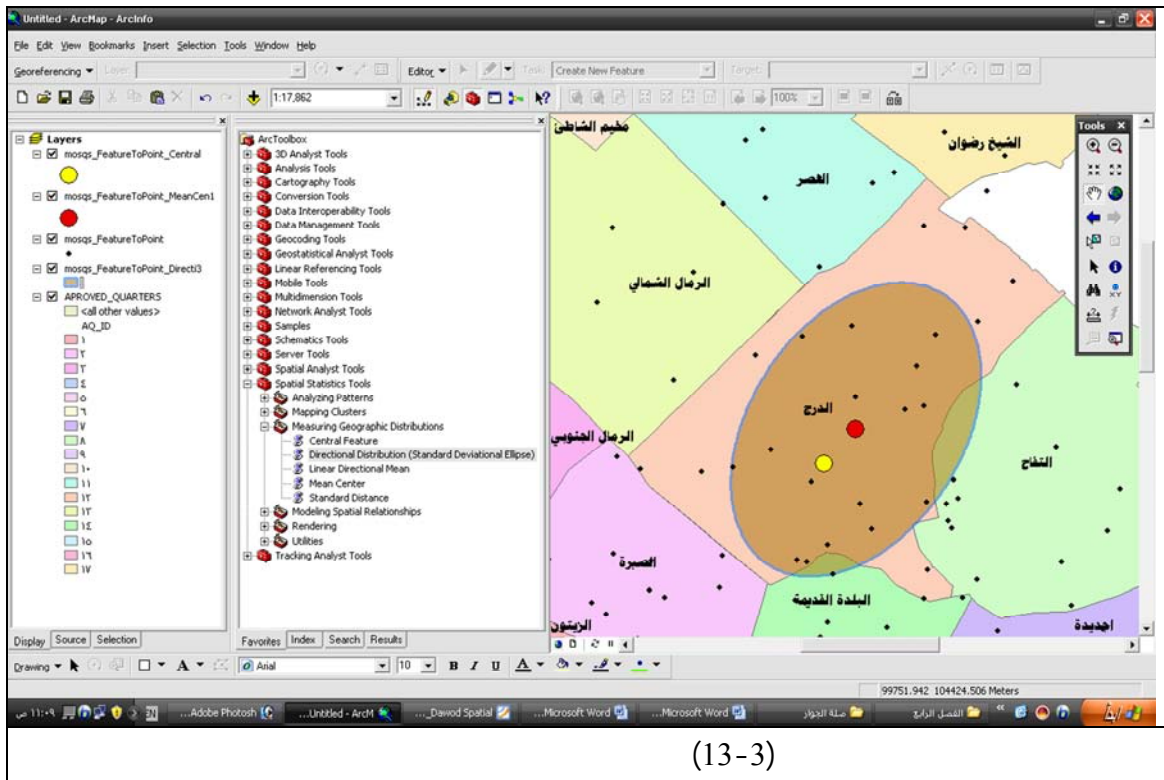
Central

(12-3)



(13-3)

(Standard Deviational Ellipse)



(13-3)

(Kernel)

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Simple)

(ArcGIS)

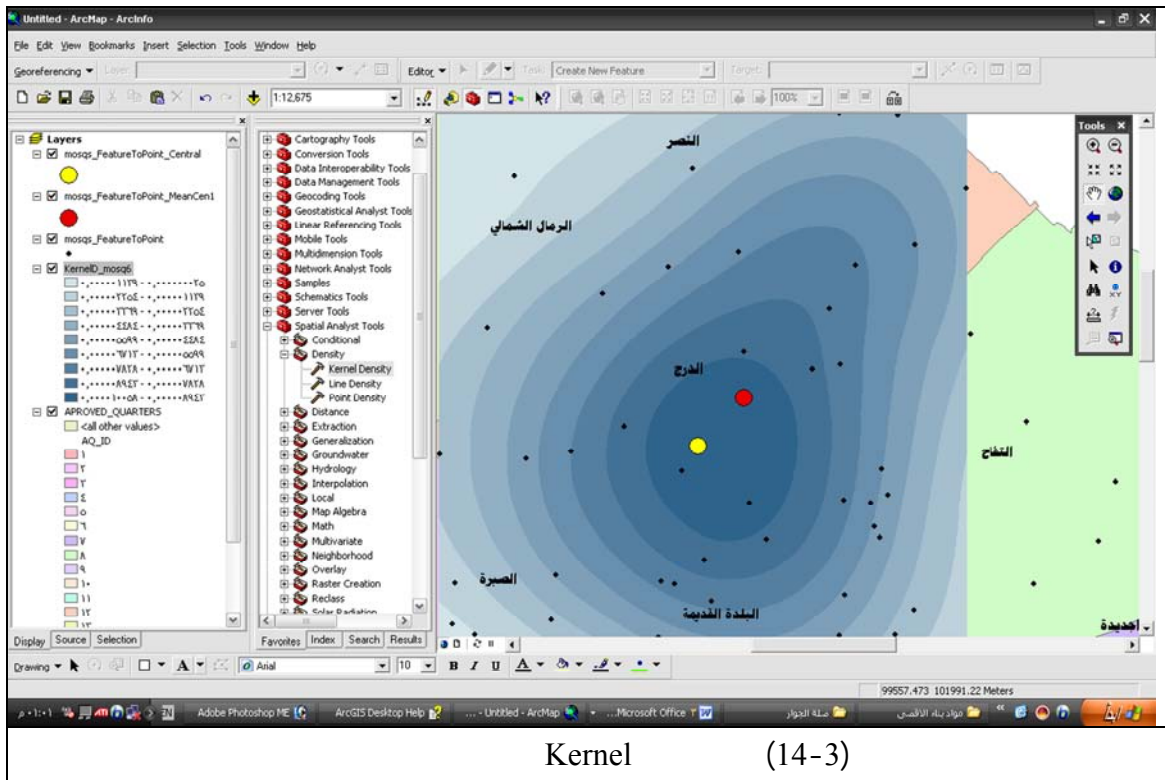
(Density

(Raster)

(14-3)

Kernel

.(Trend Surface)



Direction

9

(Buffer Zone)

:

(Feature)

-1

(7-3)

(7-3)					
:					
(/)			(/)		
0.2		10	11.5		1
10.6		11	35.1		2
5.8		12	16.1		3
18.1		13	92.3		4
39.2		14	9.2		5
10.9		15	20.5		6
11.0		16	14.3		7
9.1		17	12.9		8
12.68			16.5		9

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 (×)

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700

(4000-200)

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%70.7 (333:)

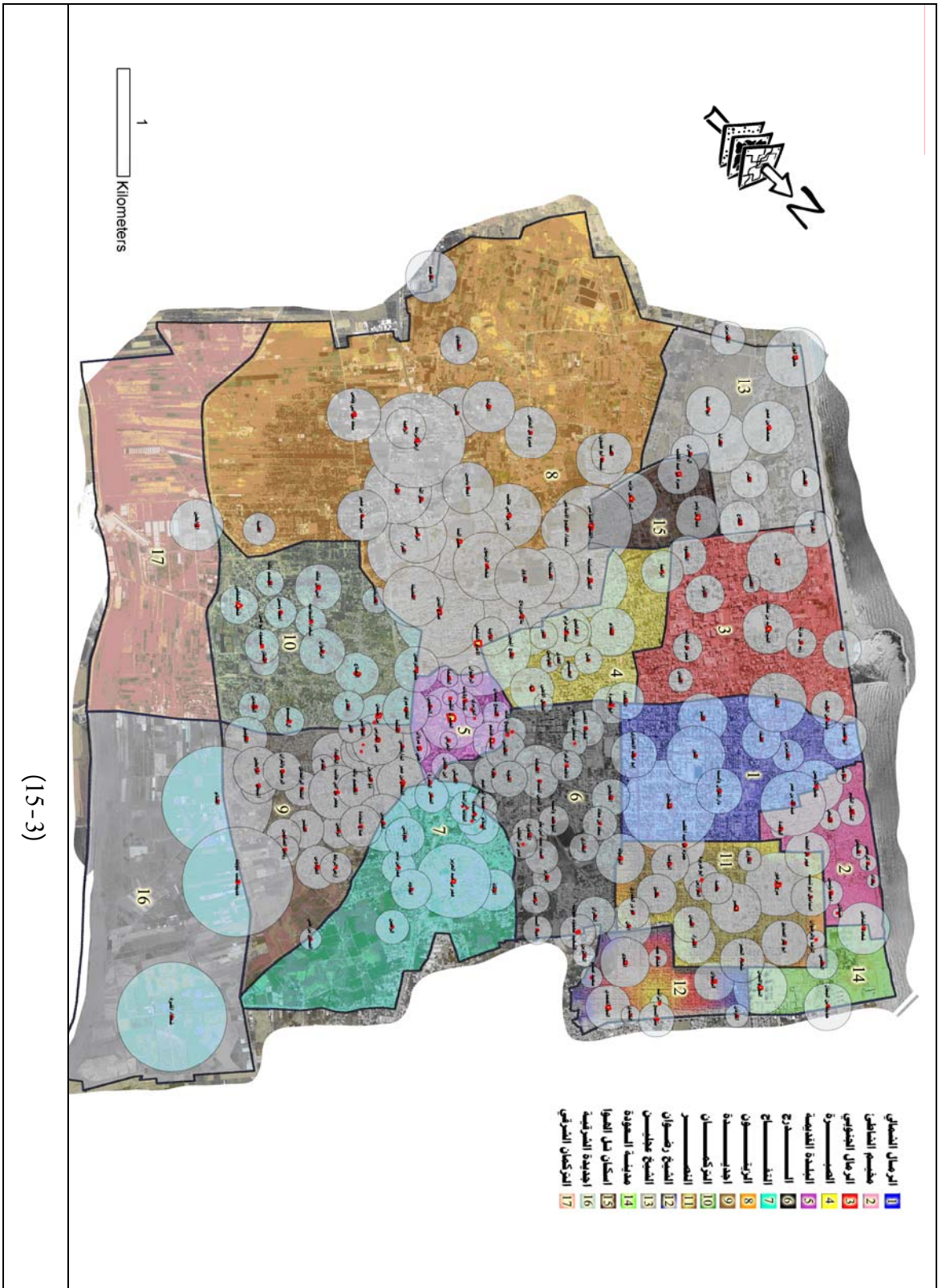
%100

-4

(πR^2)

(Microsoft Excel)

(15-3)



(15-3)

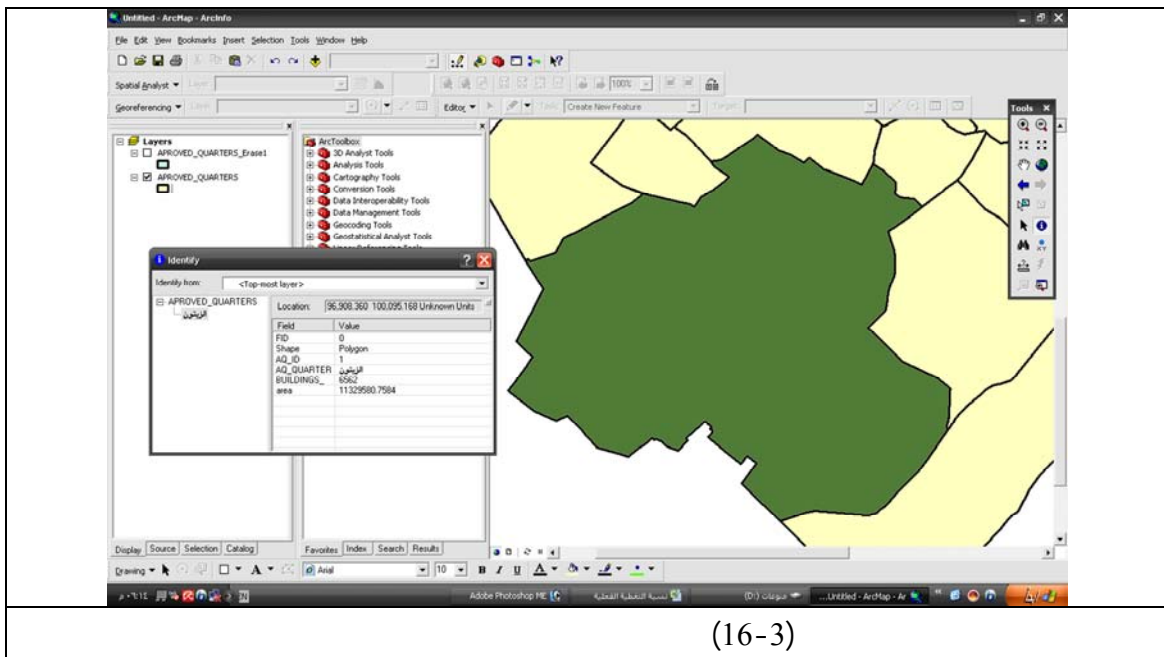
500

(8-3)

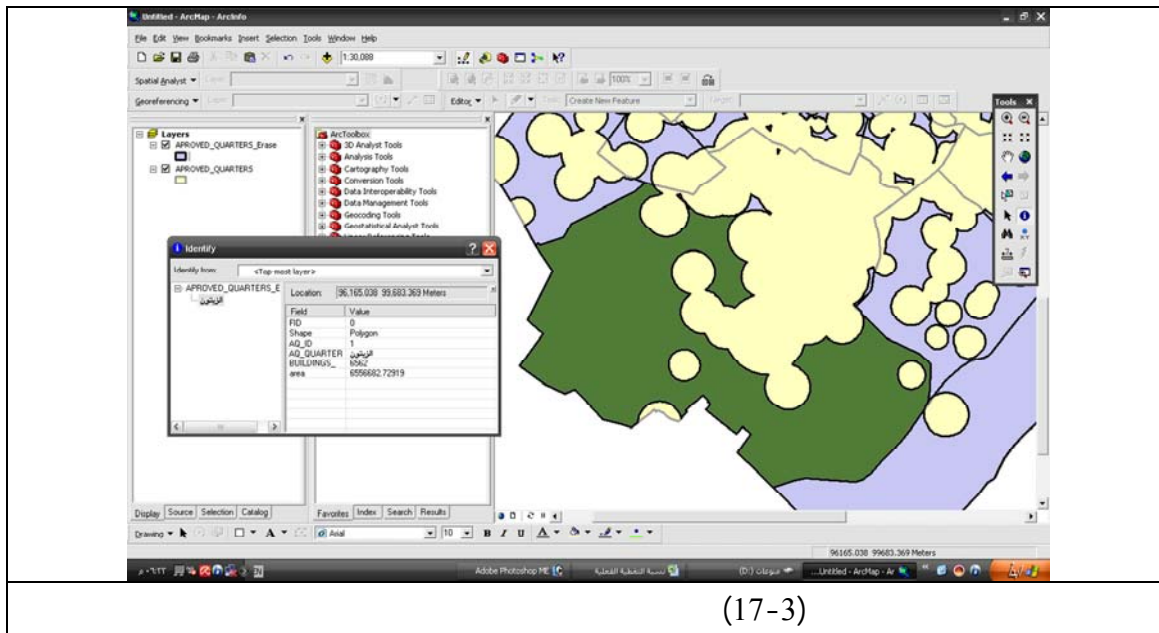
100 ×

ArcGIS

(17-3) (16-3)



(16-3)



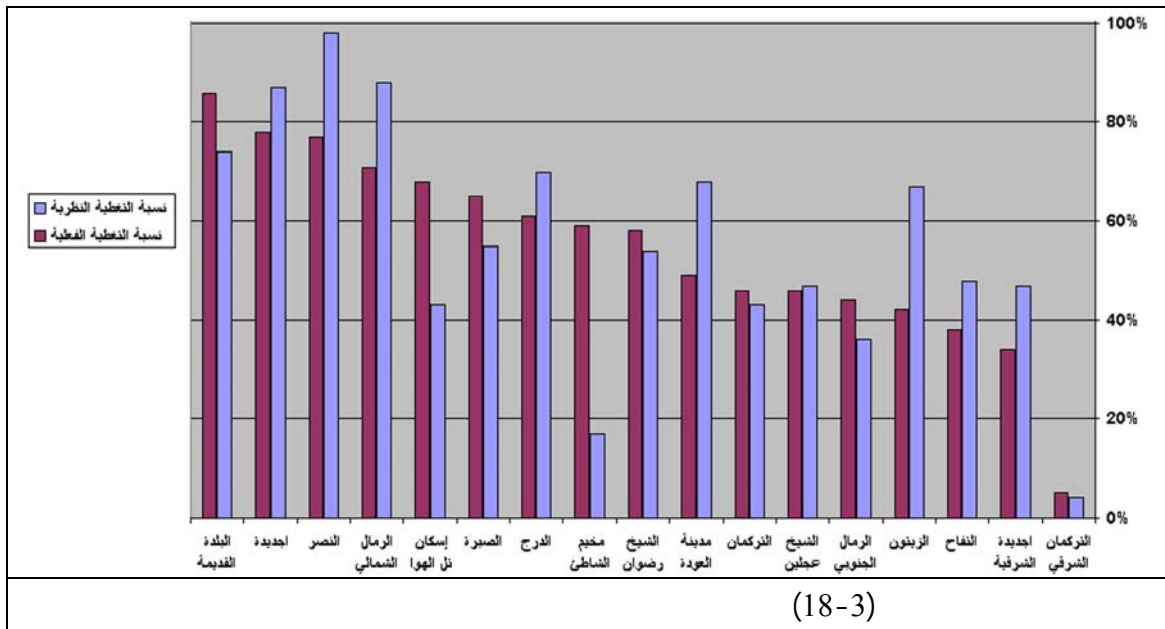
(8-3)

(8-3)

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5%	4%	21000	900		1
34%	47%	500	1850		2
38%	48%	20750	10050		3
42%	67%	33000	22050		4
44%	36%	15125	5400		5
46%	47%	10175	4750		6
46%	43%	24000	10300		7
49%	68%	4125	2800		8
58%	54%	18000	9700		9
59%	17%	45000	7650		10
61%	70%	25000	17600		11
65%	55%	13750	7570		12
68%	43%	4400	1900		13
71%	88%	11000	9700		14
77%	98%	16500	16200		15
78%	87%	17875	15550		16
86%	74%	13750	10150		17
	52%	293950	154120		

(18-3).



%95

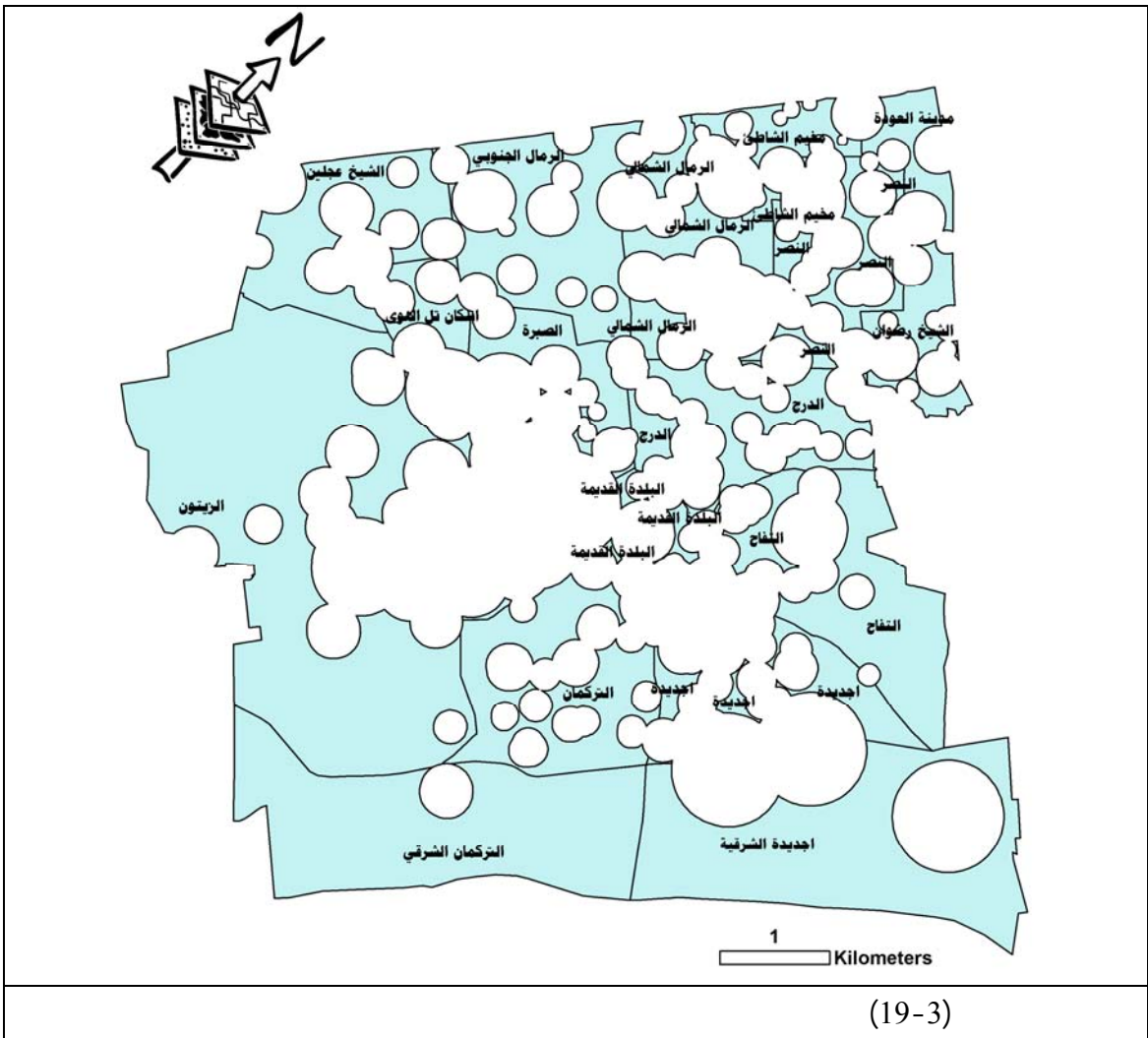
%14

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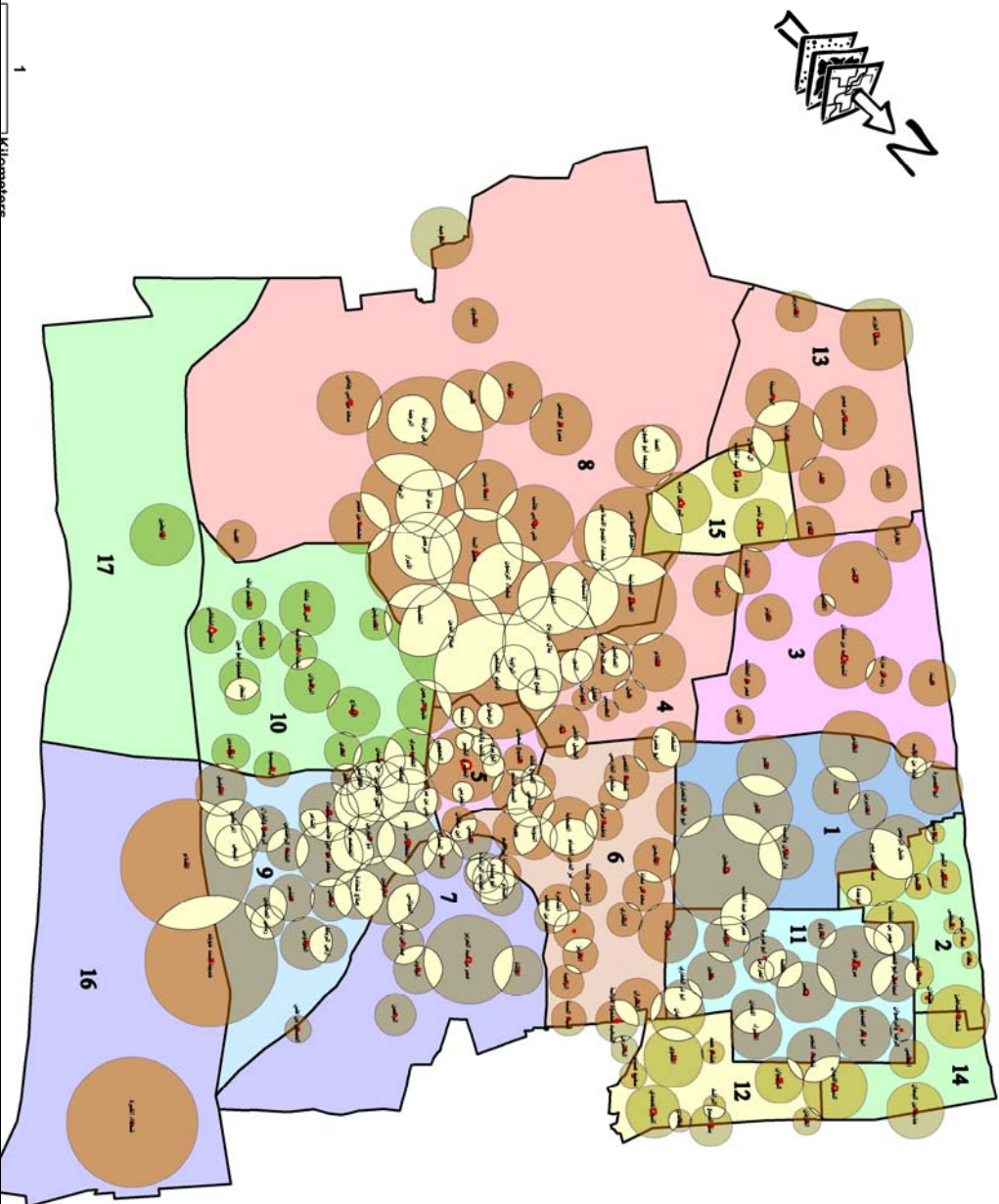
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(20-3)

(19-3)



(19-3)



- 1 اليرموك الشمالي
- 2 مظهر الشمالي
- 3 اليرموك الجنوبي
- 4 الصليبية
- 5 البلدة القديمة
- 6 الشاذلي
- 7 البرية
- 8 الخديجة
- 9 الخديجة
- 10 الخديجة
- 11 الخديجة
- 12 الشاذلي ورسولان
- 13 الشاذلي ورسولان
- 14 مدينة السويدية
- 15 سكان بل العوا
- 16 احياء اليرموك
- 17 اليرموك الجنوبي

(20-3)

$$100 \times \frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}} = \text{---}$$

(9-3)

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(9-3)					
:					
	()	(²)	(²)	(²)	
-95.28%	0	3765600.53	0	3952298.73	
-53.07%	0.054819196	1549574.36	84946.42	2759672.19	
-45.20%	0.105509539	361224.97	38112.68	714847.22	
-58.68%	0.114183378	3284890.37	375079.88	4958502.11	
-36.03%	0.121688562	400320.04	48714.37	975992.51	
-44.37%	0.176557158	1196330.48	211220.71	2219981.69	
-34.39%	0.190609162	435691.91	83046.87	1025413.12	
-41.62%	0.223307096	1553700.29	346952.3	2899328.08	
-21.38%	0.331697228	254290.94	84347.6	794827.5	
-37.01%	0.404604089	1801789.65	729011.46	2898560.9	
-8.18%	0.766582732	531702.18	407593.71	1516805.11	
-10.53%	0.817990648	6556682.72	5363305.15	11329580.75	
-0.91%	0.969092668	697531.26	675972.43	2374204.41	
-0.12%	0.997008667	945260.85	942433.26	2430272.54	
+19.60%	1.86459606	463472.26	864188.55	2044692.74	
+48.85%	3.183949616	615914.85	1961041.85	2753563.36	
+50.69%	4.742802905	94951.85	450337.91	701073.51	

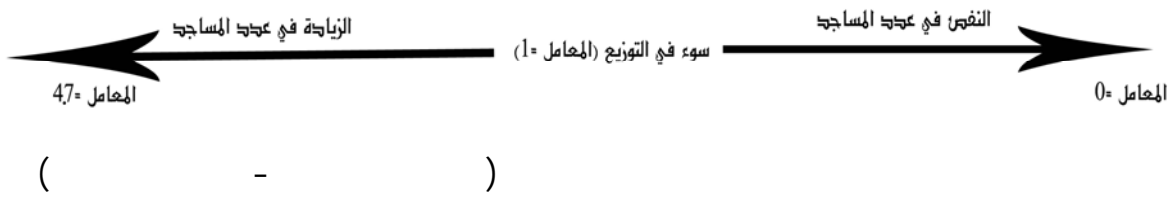
(9-3)

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(2008)

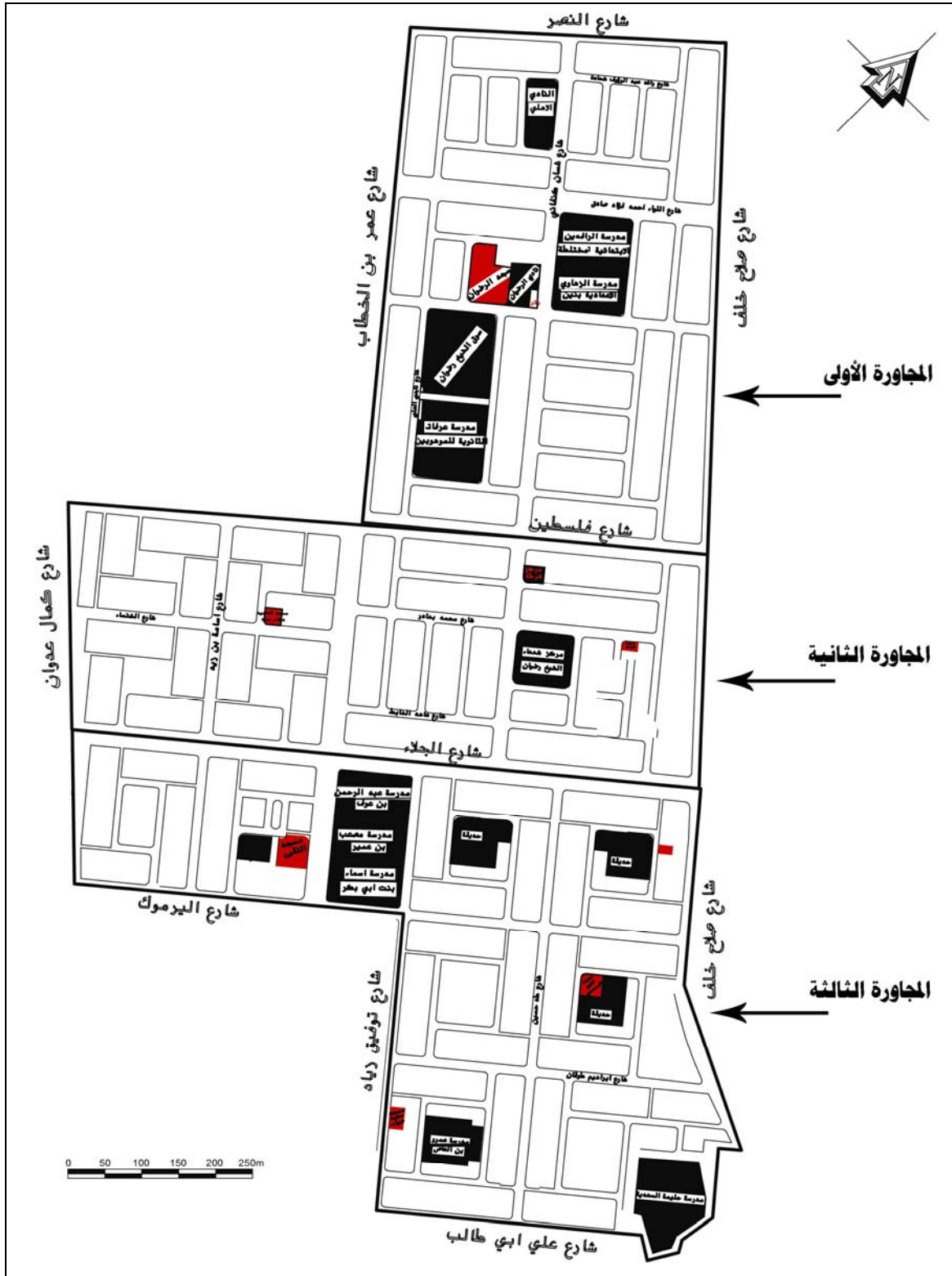
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(Grid System)

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2-3-4

(Blocks)

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: .5

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² 850

) 1500

² 40

.(² 0.85

%10 %40 %40)

10700

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4280

(1-2-2)

%70.7 (333 : 2009)

3026

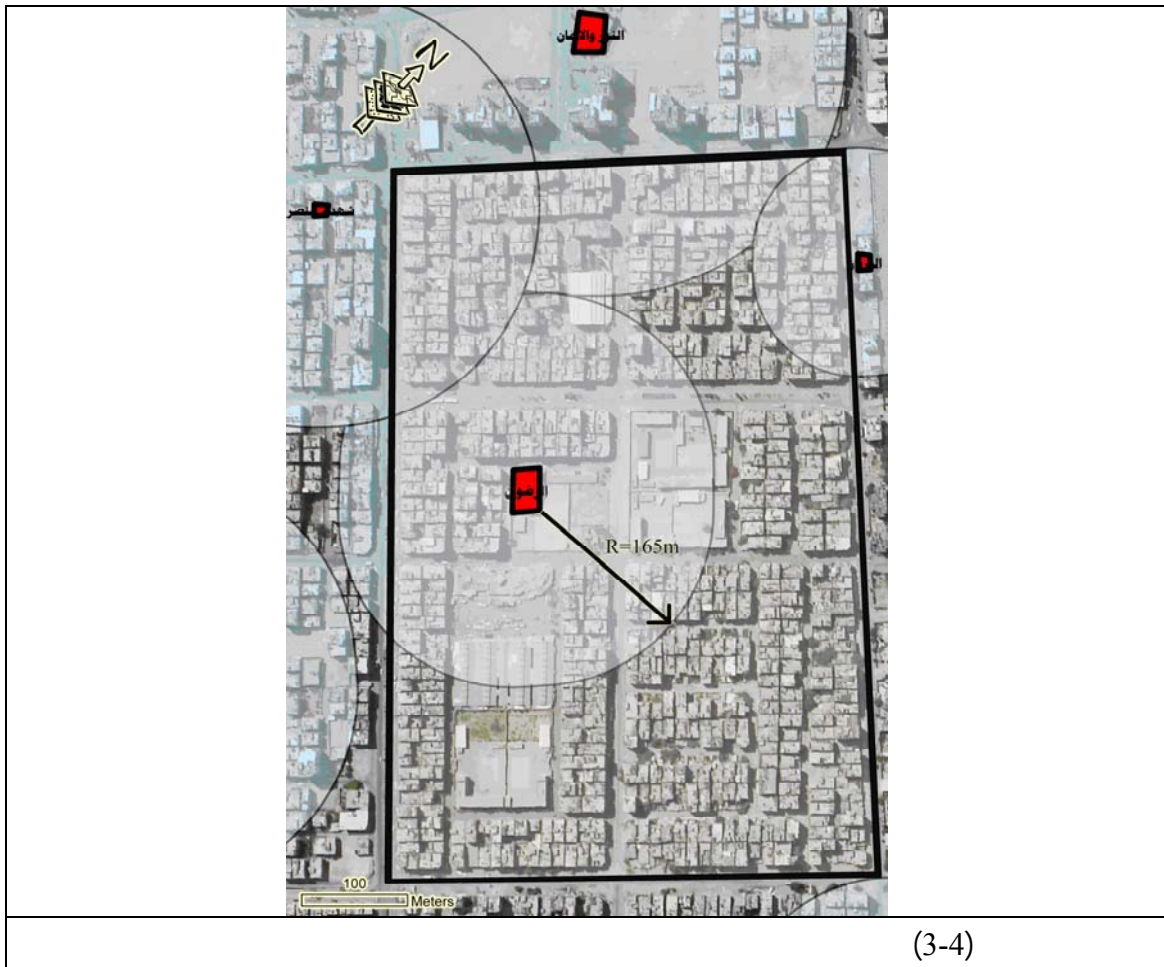
2025

3.3

6052

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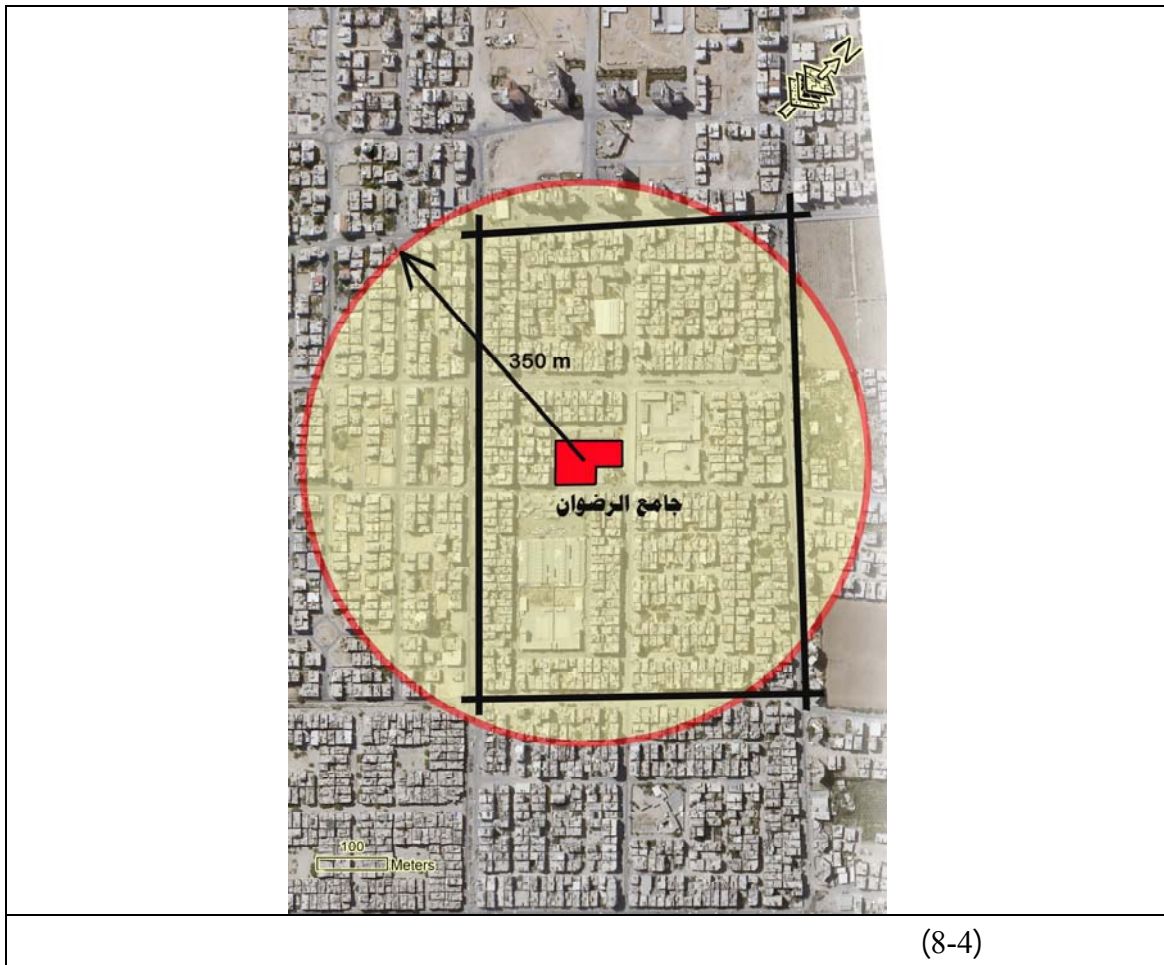
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⁽⁵⁾ هناك معايير أخرى فرعية؛ كأن تكون الأرض المراد البناء عليها في مكان تجوز فيه الصلاة، وان تكون التربة صالحة للبناء، والموقع مجهز بتمديدات المياه والكهرباء والصرف الصحي، ومكان مخصص للسيارات، ومحاطا بغطاء نباتي .. الخ، إلا أن الباحث اكتفى بالمعايير الأساسية لان البيانات غير متوفرة رغم اجتهاد الباحث في الحصول عليها.

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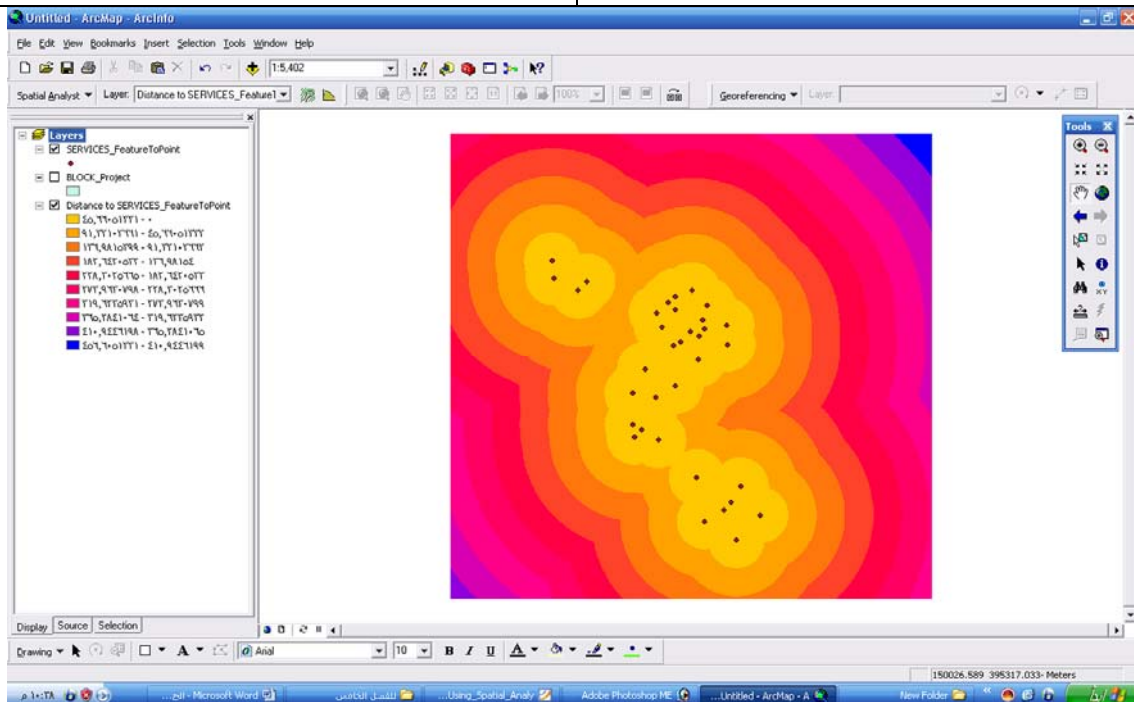
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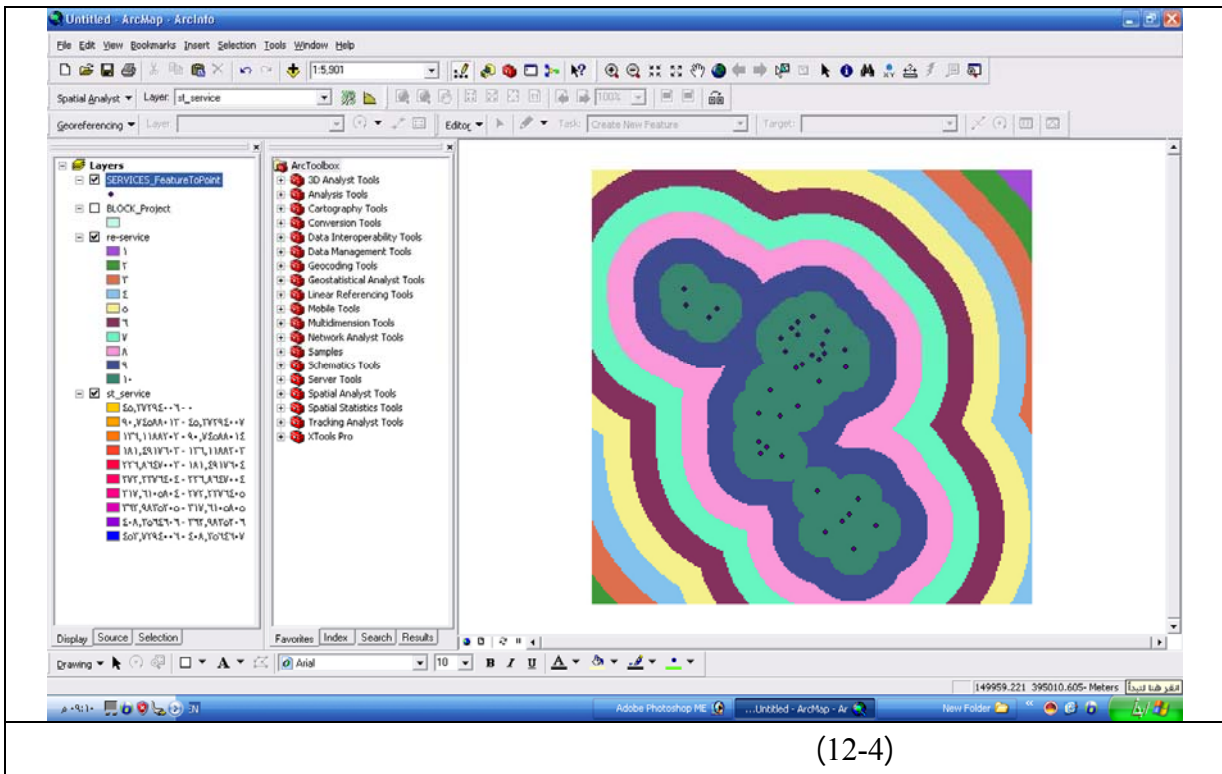
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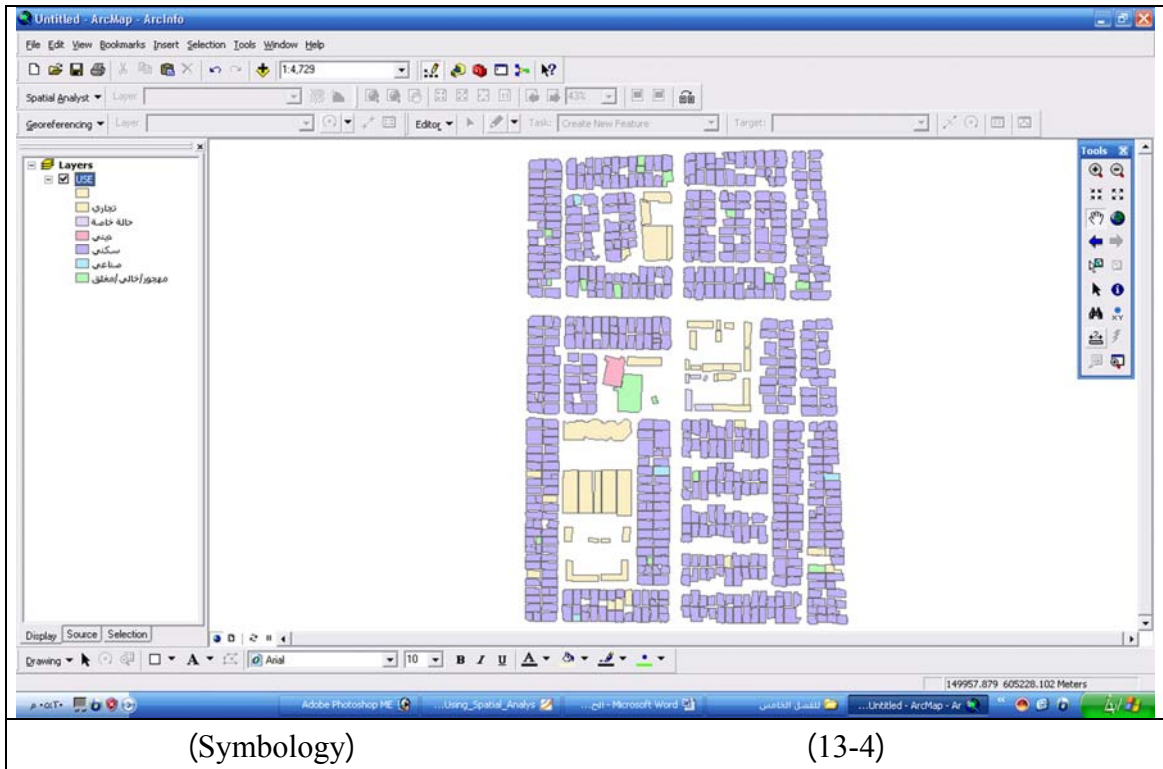
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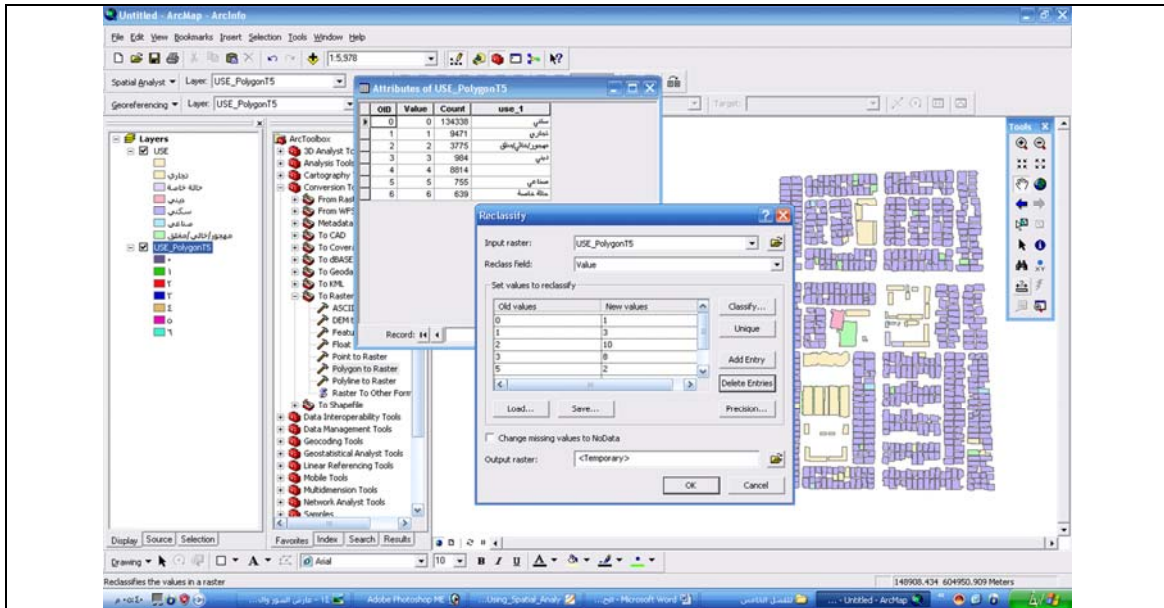
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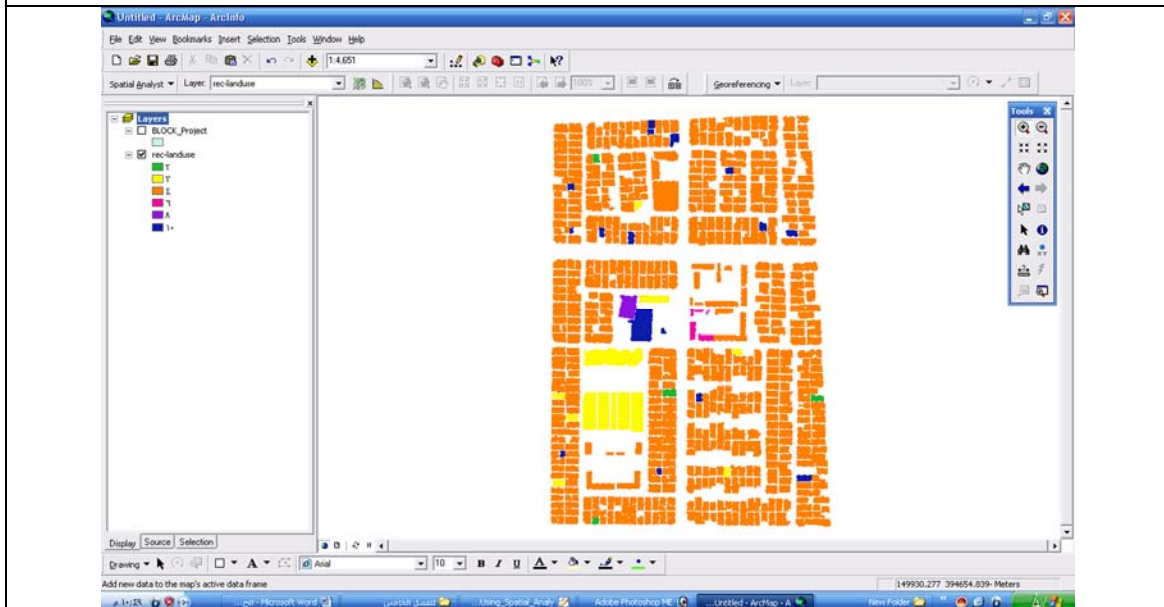


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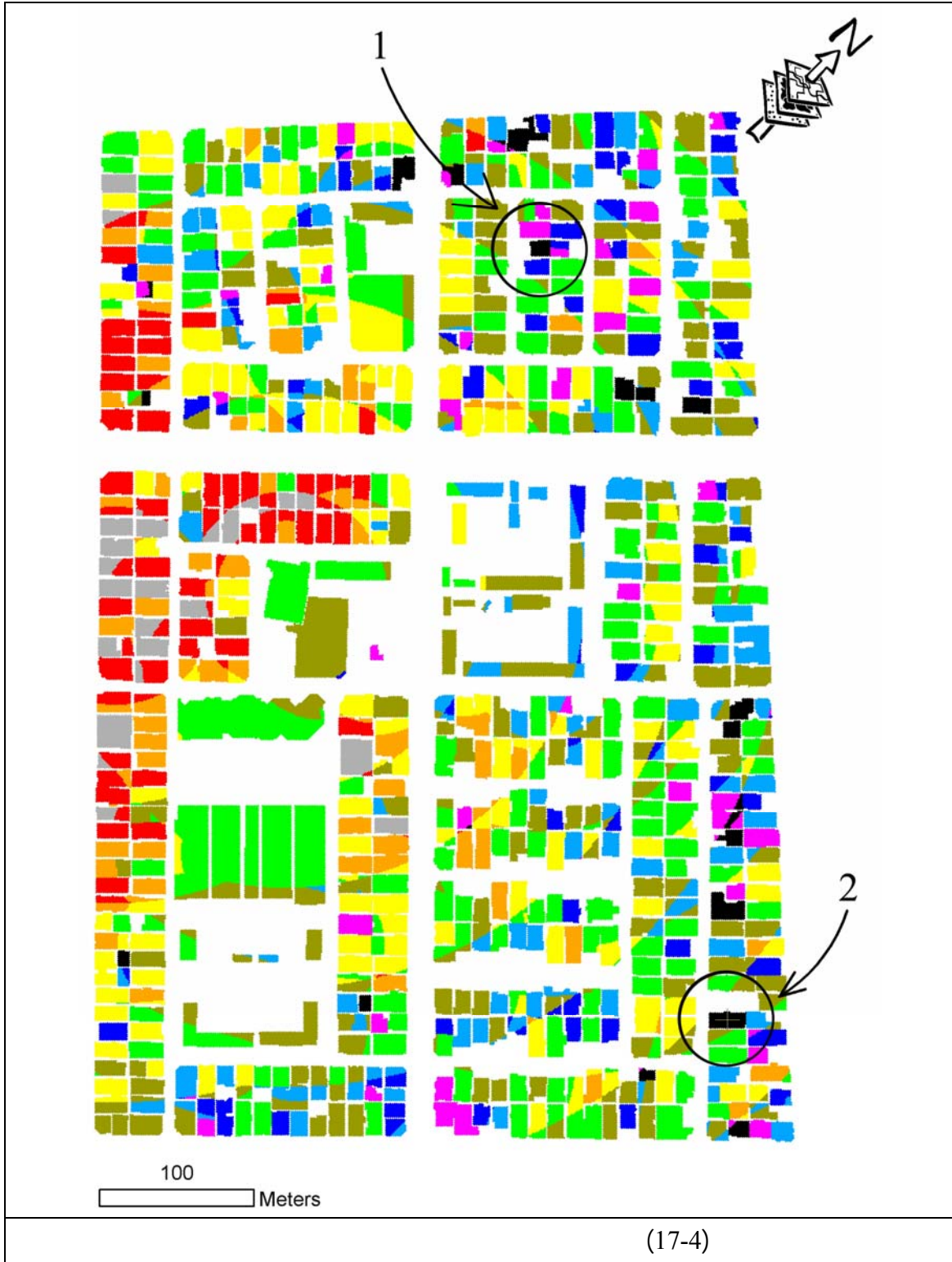
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- 1- Ernst, & Neufert, Peter, 2003, **Neufert architects' data**. Blackwell Science Inc, 3th edition.
 - 2- United Nations, **Popular Participation as a strategy for promoting community-level action and national development**, report for the meeting held at United Nations headquarters, 1981

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In the name of Allah



Islamic University of Gaza
Faculty of Graduate Studies
Engineering Faculty
Department of Architecture

The influence of Urban design on revitalizing the role of mosques in Gaza Strip By Using (GIS)

**Summary of thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirement
for the Degree of Master in Architectural Engineering**

**prepared by:
Zeyad M. Shehada**

Dr.Farid Sobeh Al-Qeeq

Supervised by:

Dr.Alaeddinne El-Jamassi

Discussion date (1431AH- 2010 AD)

Abstract

The poor distribution of public services is considered one of the most problems and challenges that face Gaza Strip, particularly the religious services, thus losing part of their civilized impact and influence. The non-observance of planning standards in the distribution of mosques to cope with population growth and urban expansion and the needs of the population on the one hand, and the surplus in number of scattered mosques on the other hand, which benefit only a little, led to a planning problems that affect on the role of mosque in community.

This research will address the sequence of mosque emergence and its previous role, and the factors that lead to recover this role, in addition to studying the important elements that should be available in mosques to realize design criteria. The study also investigate the mechanism of spatial planning of mosques by GIS techniques. The Analysis and evaluation of the current spatial distribution of mosques was undertaken by comparing the planning standards of mosques in case studies of other countries.

This research aims to find factors which strengthen the role of mosques in the urban fabric through the analysis of the current spatial distribution of Gaza mosques and their suitability for spatial planning standards that meets the needs of the community in Gaza City, as well as providing a proposal for a better and efficient spatial distribution of religious services in the study area that could help directors and decision makers to take appropriate steps to develop this vital service, which may help in solving current and future problem.

The methodology of study followed historical approach to determine the past role of mosques and how this role declined, and followed the descriptive and analytical approach based on the available information from the census and field survey of Gaza mosques and the reliance on the master plan as a basis for determining the study area. The researcher also inquired the opinions of researchers and specialists in planning and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) field to reach the best decision on the status of the request criteria.

This research shows the importance of urban design and its significant impact on the role of mosques as well as their relationship with the community. It also shows the importance of the use of (GIS) in planning and urban design through selecting the best places to establish new mosques in the future within the design and planning criteria that has been formulated as an outcome of dozens of studies in this field. These standards are applicable anywhere in Gaza Strip and even outside Gaza Strip. Finally, this research shows the possibility of establishing Grand mosque (Jame'a) in each residential neighborhood to unite Muslims and strengthen social relation between them, taking into consideration the future expansion.

1- General Introduction to Mosque

Mosques are a Muslims' place of worship, and have multiple messages including: spiritual, educational, social, medical, judicial, military message, and others messages. Mosques are classified according to (Hassan, 2002, P.: 15) to:

1. **Small mosque (*Mosalla*):** has a capacity for forty worshipers at least, and is used for praying by Muslims who are in an institution, factory or school.
2. **Mosque:** is a nucleus of communities with a walking distance preferred to be (150-200m) and a capacity not less than 200 worshipers.
3. **Grand mosque (*Jame'a*):** The largest of all mosques, in which all five daily prayers are prayed, in addition to the Friday Prayer (*Jumu'a*). It is considered the most important facility in an Islamic city, with a walking distance not exceeding (500m)

1-1 The Islamic Methodology in Planning

It represents the derived rules from *Shariah*, by scientists, judges and *Faqeeh* to regulate the built environment. (Akbar, 1991, p. 19)

These rules are similar to building laws followed these days with significant differences, the provisions of Islamic architecture had been carried out by Muslims according to their wishes because it is derived from the Islamic law and practice; to meet customer needs, while the contemporary Building Law is formulated isolating the needs of people, imposed by force and doesn't respect the environment or customs and experience. This explains the encroachments that are carried out by the people. (Azab, 1997, p.: 42)

The overall structure of an Islamic city can be understood through land use, architectural elements and urban fabric. *Jame'a* set in the center of neighborhood and surrounded by markets and public services, then houses. The neighborhood is shown around the main movement axes in the *Casbah*, and it can be shown the least divisions (*Hara*) about the movement axes and its branches. (Planning and Architectural Studies Center, 1990, p: 650). (see figures 1-1 &1-2)

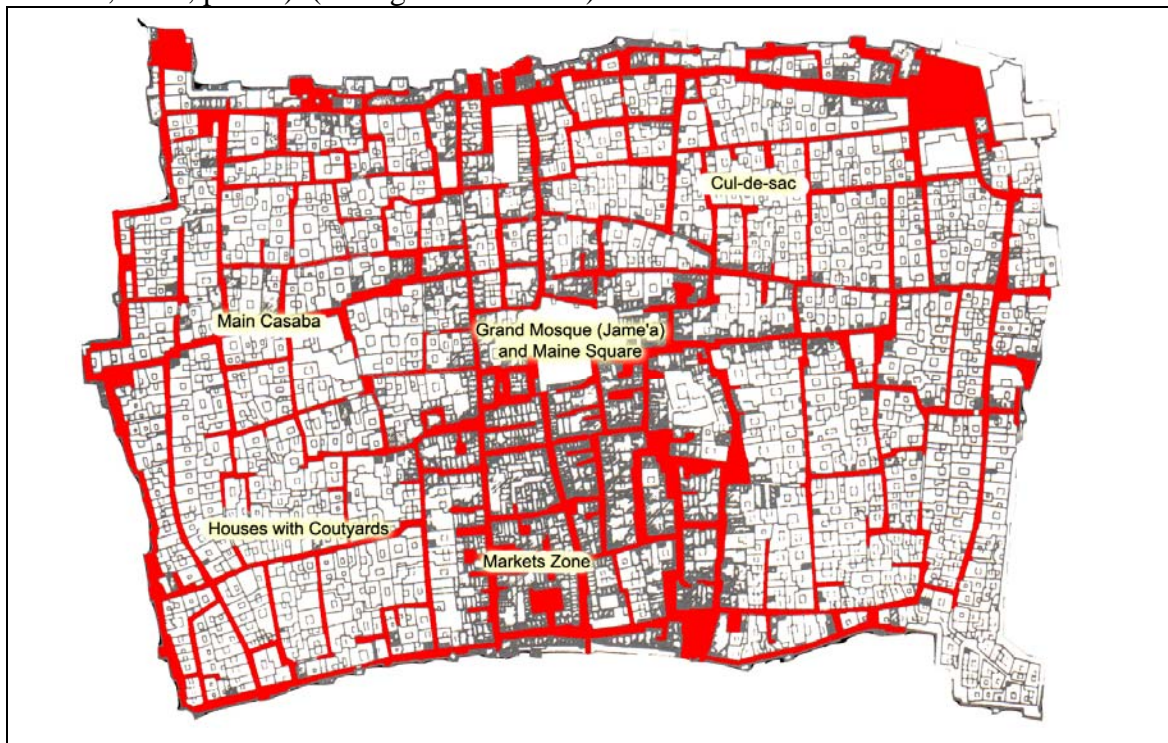
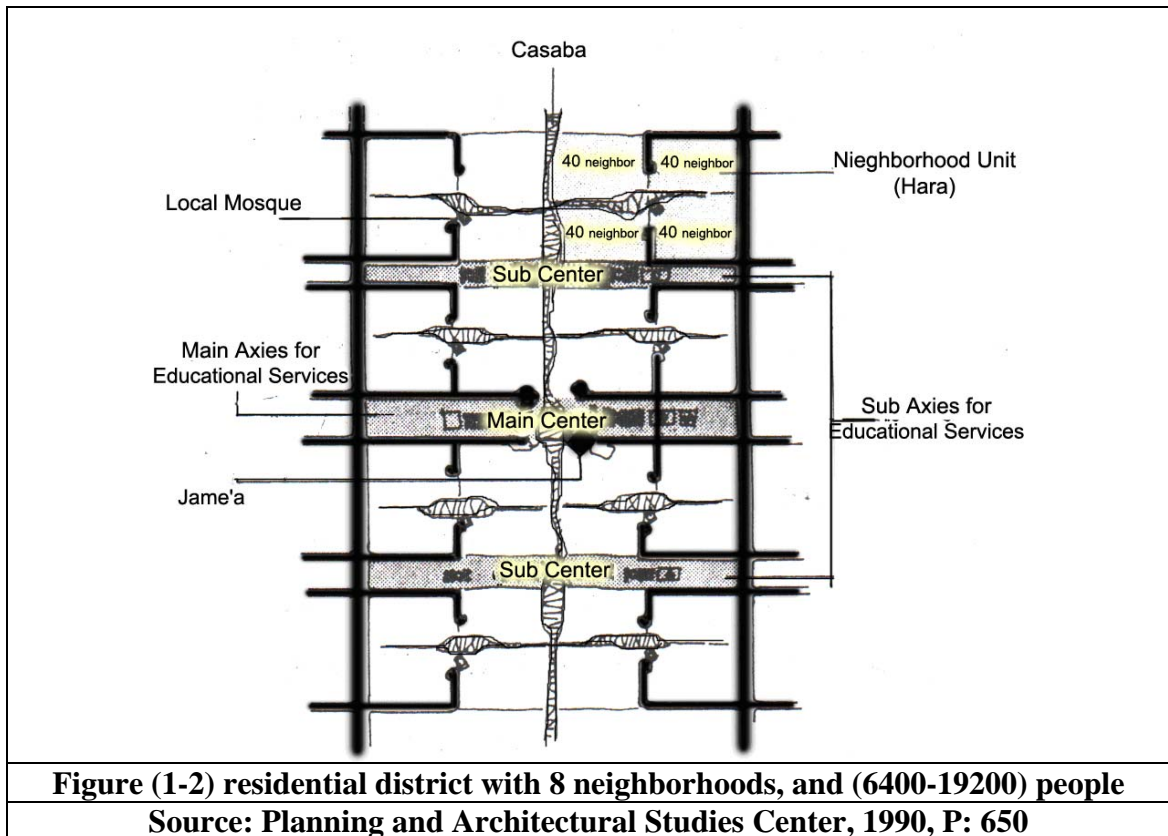


Figure (1-1) Site Plan for *Safaces* city in Tunis, that appears different services

Source: Akbar, Jameel, land revitalizing in Islam, 1991, P.: 19

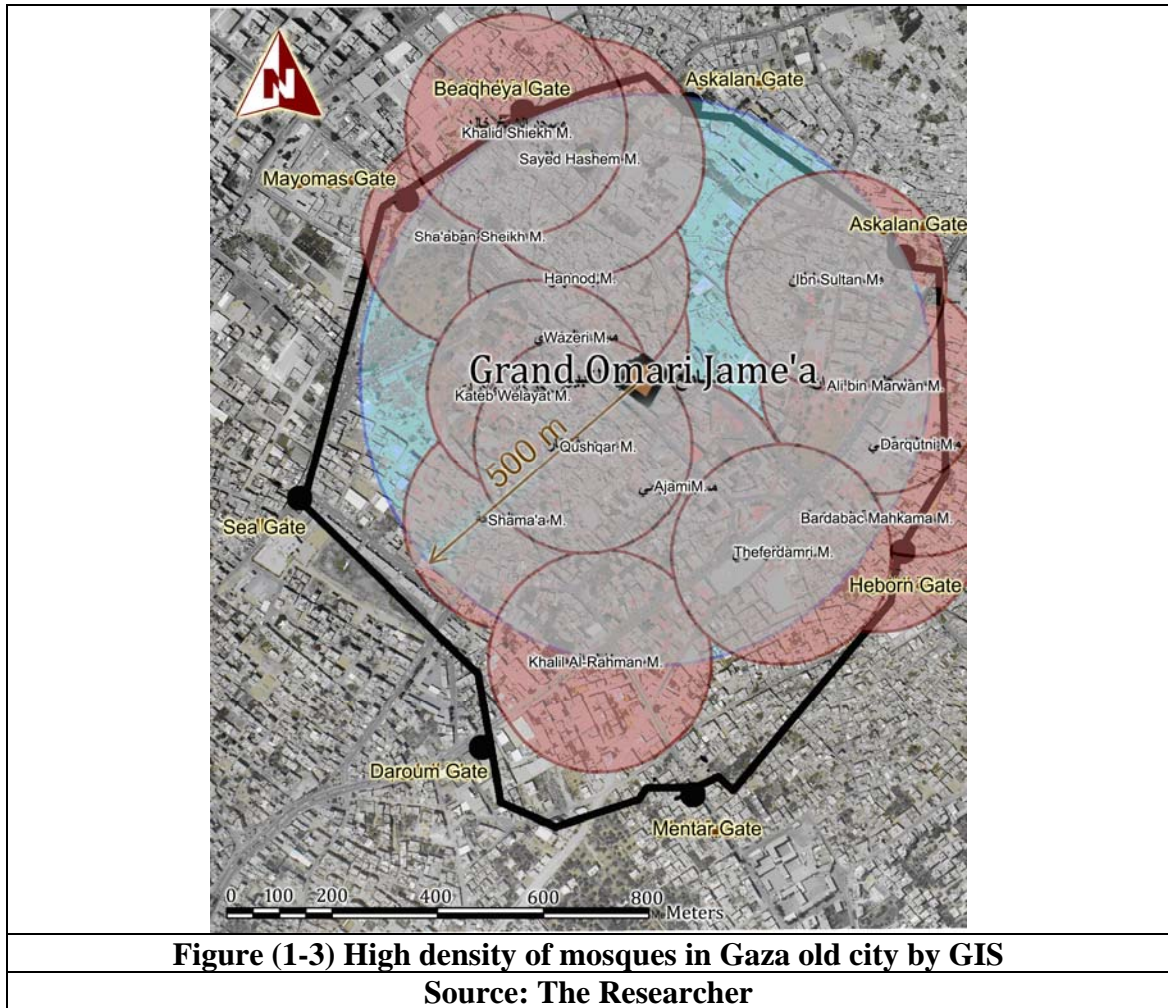


1-2 Absence of the mosque role in a contemporary city

The current planning standards is established from requirements, determination and criteria according to the foreign theories. For example, the residential neighborhood idea of Clarence Perry depends on the elementary school as the main element in a city (instead of a mosque in the old Islamic city), this obliges any Muslim Architect to try reviving the role of mosque in the formation of urban fabric as a future planning priority and to treat current errors. (Ali, 2001, p.: 2).

1-3 The relationship between the mosque and public services in Gaza old town by using GIS

When studying the public services of the old town of Gaza, and its relationship to mosques, the researcher concluded that the planning of the old town was in accordance with the Islamic instructions; the Old City planning started from *Jame'a* in the center and a large public square in front of *Jame'a*, with distance 57m approximately, *Basha* Palace was around *Jame'a*, by distance 158 m, and the market was near too. Furthermore, *Khan Al-Zait* was on the other side of *Jame'a* by distance 82m, the public services which serve this town as *Hammam Al-Samra* is 100m far from *Jame'a*, then *Refaiya Sabeel* who was contributing in charitable work of the city, a distance of 169 m from *Jame'a*. It is also concluded that the mosque had enough capacity for all males in the city (about 4350 worshipers until 1922). (<http://www.palestine-info.info>); since the area of *Jame'a* is 4100 m² (assume that 1m² per prayer). (see figure 1-3)



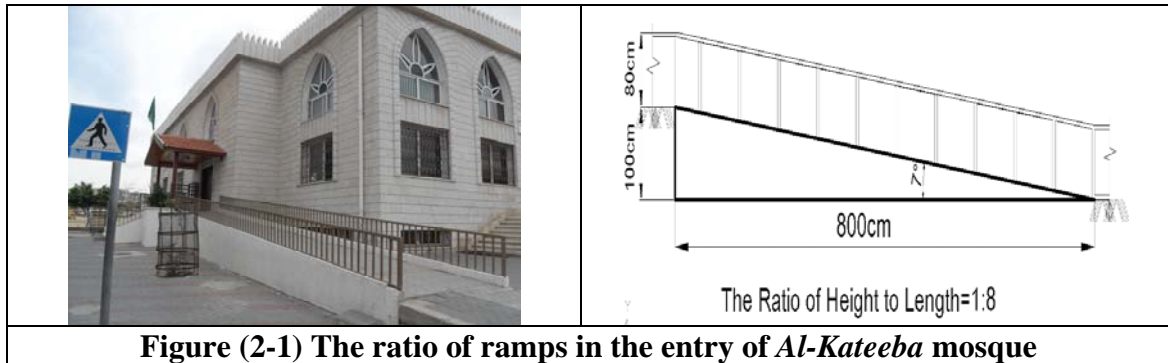
2- Design criteria of mosques

The success of the architectural design of mosques depends on the commitment of design determinants, the compatibility of the criteria with *Shariah* and to provide necessary functional and aesthetic elements.

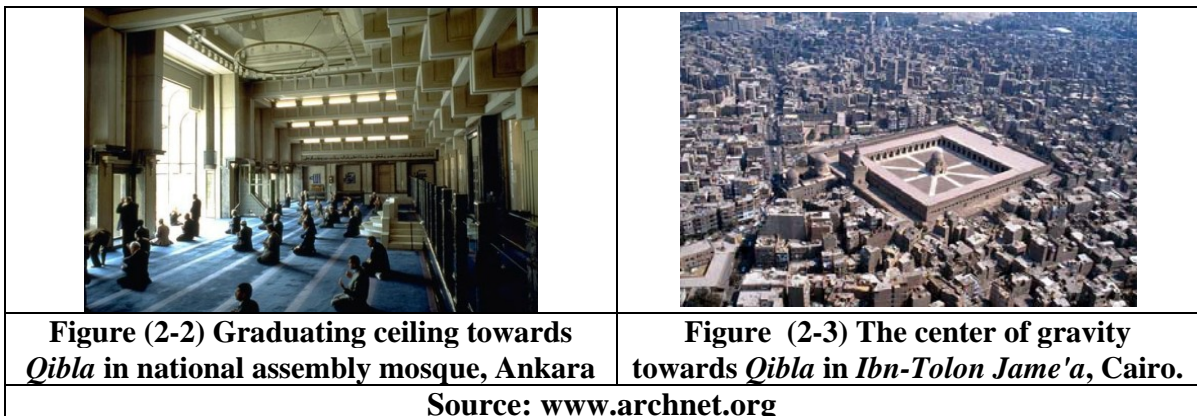
2-1 Architectural elements

There is many architectural elements that should be founded in mosque as:

- 1) **Landscaping:** Preferable because of its benefits in controlling privacy, isolation, strengthening the design, resistance to erosion and air pollution.
- 2) **Prayer Hall:** The architectural designer must choose specific forms of the mosque to realize length of the first rows.
- 3) **Minbar:** Its height must be directly proportional to the distance between it and the first row, the angle should not be less than 45 degrees; so as not to cause stress to worshipers.
- 4) **Entrances:** the best entrance is located in the back, then entries are placed in the lateral walls, and it is hated to put entry in *Qibla* wall. (Hassan, 2002, p: 65). It Should also be considered to provide a ramp for a disabled to facilitate their entry to the mosque, according to the internationally ratios. (<http://www.handiramp.com>). (see figure 2-1)
- 5) **Women Mosalla:** The best shape is a rectangular because of its benefit in increasing the first row. According to (Ibrahim, 1979, P:11) women represent 40% of the total population, but only 20% of them pray in the mosque, and the required area per women is 1.30 m².



- 6) **Mosque Courtyard:** It is used for praying or to collect worshipers when the climate is suitable, and it is used as a source of light and air and helps conserving energy. The study of (Najem, 1999, P.: 1-12) shows the Courtyard minimize 1/3 of the energy used in mosque conditions, The courtyard area must be at least 1/2 of small mosque and 1/3 of grand mosque.
 - 7) **Minaret:** It became a non-functional element with the increasing the use of microphones, but still have a firm place in the Islamic tradition, and is used as landmark to guide, lightning rod and as construction element to hang cables. (Hisham, 1999, p:170)
 - 8) **Niche:** A place that refers to the direction of *Mecca*. Its width should not be less than (3-4)m, and its depth should not less than 1.5m, decorations should be avoided in order not to distract *Imam*.
 - 9) **Dome:** one of the aesthetic elements in the mosques, and plays an important climate role, and has other benefits as sound amplification and lighting ... etc.
 - 10) **Decoration:** Faqeeh hate to use it, because it distract worshipers in prayers, it include walls painting by eye-catching colors, writing Quran verses or beautiful names of Allah, and different patterns. (Alsadlan, 1999, P.: 22-23)
 - 11) **The place of ablution:** it is needed to be suitable for the number of worshipers, and should not be put at the *Qibla* wall. It should have a good ventilation and lighting. In general, mosque needs four taps per 100 worshipers, taking into account the environment surrounding the mosque, culture and quality for worshipers.
 - 12) **Bathrooms:** it should not be in perpendicular to *Qibla*, also they take into account non-existence in the upper floors, as well as it does not contain urinals because it violate the dignity of worshipers. Generally the mosque need one bath per 100 worshipers, taking into account the specificity of place and visitors.
- **The mosque form:** it must be characterized by a simply architectural exterior and interior design, and directing toward Mecca in three dimensions, with a ceiling height not less than of 3.5 m to achieve proper ventilation. (Muqrin, 1999, P.:33) (see figure 2-2 and 2-3)



Also quiet colors must be selected, proper sound properties, natural ventilation and lighting and furniture that would serve the worshipers as back Cushion.(see figure 2 -4).



Figure (2-4) Back Cushion can be used in Gaza Strip for comfort.

Source: Muqrin, 1999, P.:71



Figure (2-5) The numerous columns impede the suitable vision .

Source: The Researcher

There are other important elements which should be provided like library, halls, *Quran* Centre and others, and there are other elements less important like storages, footwear shelf, *Imam* and *Muethin* room and house for servants and employees. The researcher excluded those elements and shouldn't be used in Gaza Strip.

2-2 construction elements

This paragraph discusses some of the structural elements that are constituting the structure of the mosque. The inadequate understanding of these elements weakens the impact of the mosque rather than strengthening these elements as:

1. **Building Materials:** all used materials in mosque building must be clean, even water, and Islam did not determine specific materials for mosques architecture, but gave freedom for designers and engineers in selecting any material as it deems fit, but not inconsistent with the *Shariah*.
2. **Ground:** it is hated for *Imam* to stand in a level higher than the worshipers, while the opposite is permissible, especially if the mosque has multiple floors, then the worshipers must not stand in front of *Imam*, and it may be necessary to put a hole near *Imam* to hear his voice if the power goes out. (Jadeed, 1999, P.: 157)
3. **Columns:** it should be reduced as much as possible so as not to cut the rows, nor block the view (see figure 2-5), but the presence of it has architectural specifications as helping in visual drawing for worshipers rows, used as a Cushion and used to set the *Quran* shelves.
4. **Ceiling:** The natural form for ceiling is a horizontal, and it is considered an appropriate psychology for human, because of the ease of sensory perception and equitable distribution among its parts.

2-3 Estimating the size of a mosque

According to (Jeddah Municipality, 2009), it is clear that there is 400 per 1000 people which are imposed to pray in mosque. Children act about 20% of the total population. Although the prayer in mosques is not imposed on them, but we assume that (5-20)% of the total children are going to prayer, especially on Friday prayer (*Juma'a*). The required area for each worshiper is considered a rectangular of 1m² area, and services area (20-30%).

2-4 Some Ideas for Contemporary Mosque

It is Necessary to search of new styles for the mosque design, and this provides an infinite architecture solutions depending on Islamic architecture theory of the mosques. We can benefit of structural alternatives and technological progress in the construction field, for example: it is possible to use the minaret to be a constructed pillar of the mosque, as well as the recent coverage method of the Architectural space.(see fig.2-6)

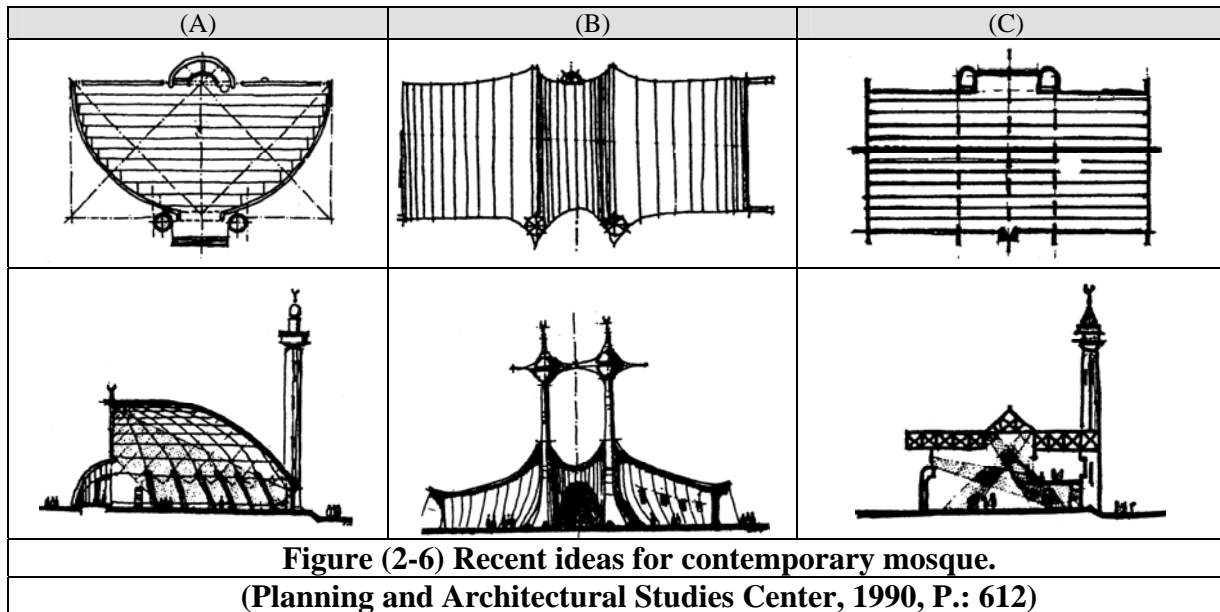


Figure (2-6) Recent ideas for contemporary mosque.
(Planning and Architectural Studies Center, 1990, P.: 612)

It is possible to use variable software program in finding design alternatives of mosques. The researchers (Omari, and Yosef, 2006, P.: 57) conducted a study to develop the design of mosques by using (VIP-PLANOPT) program to produce design alternatives within the variables and constants that are fed by the program, The result of this study are multiple design options. As shown in Figure (2-7), and (2-8).

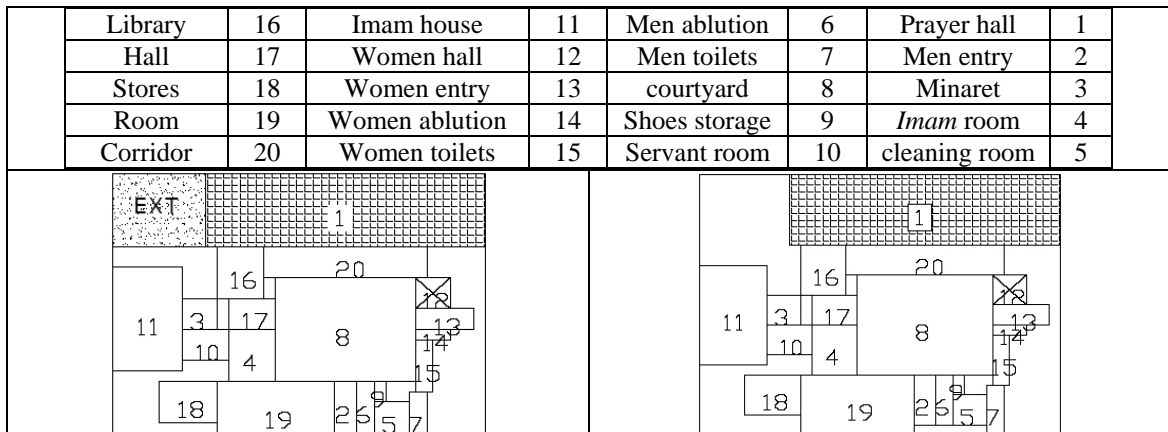


Figure (2-7) Determination of future expansion for prayers hall and its direction

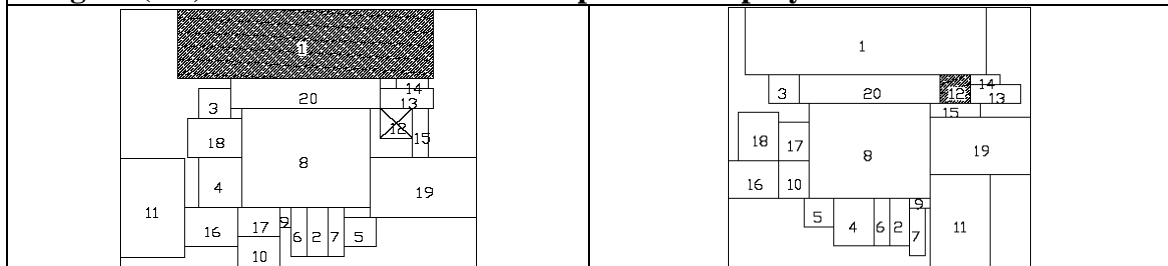


Figure (2-8) The produced design alternatives by fixing some elements
Source: (Omari, and Yosef, 2006, P.: 58-59)

2-5 Importance of community participation in mosques design

Community participation is known as "creating opportunities to enable all members of society to participate actively and influence on the development process to participate fairly and equitably in the development result". (United Nation, 1981). Today, It has become urgently needed for the following reasons:

1. The members of the community are aware of the region, and the existing problems in the traditional environment more than external experts. When we put them into a project, planners and designers would benefit from their help and information, and the work would be developed and improved, thus increasing the chances of success.
2. Community participation shows that there is a potential human capacity, or expertise and competency in the community can be invested, which will contribute in reducing project costs.
3. Community participation is important in achieving the appropriate solutions to the needs of users, to sustain the projects and not to lose sources. Participation is a process based on dialogue with the community and to determine problems and decide how to solve them.
4. Communities valued the mosque as a central and civilization place only if they know its importance, and feel during the discussion that they stand in front of a social, cultural and economic center, not just a place to pray. This reinforces the main concept of activating the role of mosques.
5. To avoid encroachments that may occur in using the phase (after implementation) by the surrounding community to achieve their wishes and needs, which have been overlooked by the designer. This encroachments affects on the reverence and awe of the place, in addition to some *Shariah* violations.
6. To give the users (worshippers) skills related to specific methods and construction techniques, and to illustrate the mosque maps for them. This give them an ability to carry out maintenance and follow-ups.
7. It's necessary, particularly in Gaza Strip, to activate the residents participation and cooperation to volunteer financially and technically; because there is a need to establish new mosques continuously as a result to population growth, and the difficult economic situation, so mosques need incorporeal and substantial support from society categories to achieve the desired aims.

3- Planning criteria for mosques

The planner should take into account some of the major planning considerations that raise the mosque position and strengthen it in the hearts of Muslims. The researcher summarizes the most important considerations for mosque planning in the following:

1. The mosque's location should be away from noise, pollution, smoke and other environmental hazards.
2. It must be located centrally, and follow to the specific criteria for the neighborhood centers design.
3. The mosque site must integrate with the built environment and urban fabric.
4. The Site must have safe pedestrian paths to be easily accessed without hardship or suffering, and it is preferred to provide them the shade and trees.
5. The Site must be founded in a permissible location in *Shariah* to pray, not in graves, unclean, occupied, and public use land. (Khudairi, 1999, P.: 2)
6. The selected land to establish new mosque must be not adjacent to another mosque, which cause a dispersion of Muslims.
7. The mosque site must be supported by good roads to link the mosque with its scope of service.

8. The Mosque must be compatible with the neighborhood planning, so that it is not a discordant for the Building Environment.
9. Caring of the mosque neighbors rights: that means to determine certain height and remain the height to the minaret only.
10. The mosque must be located in the heart of the organizational fabric of public services.
11. The exploitation of the mosque as attraction point of the visual aspect, and the minaret as a distinctive sign.

4- Geographic Information System (GIS)

It's Defined as: information systems for the collection, entry and processing, analysis, presentation and output of spatial and descriptive data for specific objectives. GIS helps in planning and decision making with respect to agriculture, urban planning and the expansion of housing, in addition to reading the infrastructure of any city through establishing layers. The system can treat with spatial data (maps, aerial photos...etc.) and descriptive data (names, tables), and revision of the error, storage, retrieval, inquiry, spatial and statistical analysis, and display data on a computer screen or on paper in the form of maps, reports, charts, graphic or through the website. (Halabi, 2003, P.: 35)

Through the definitions above, the geographic information systems is designed to achieve one or both of the following two objectives:

- To find appropriate locations that accomplish some goals depending on specific conditions and criteria, such as finding the best location for a new mosque, or any other services.
- To query about the characteristics of map features, such as knowledge of population density of a region, or allowed vehicle's speed on the road, or the property owner name and others.

4-1 The distribution of mosques in Gaza City by using GIS

The researcher treats with Gaza City as a sample that can be used as guideline in all Gaza Strip, so he overlap the maps (obtained from Ministry of Local Government and Municipality of Gaza) with updated aerial photograph (obtained from Google Earth web site) to get a correct coordinate image.

In a recent Gaza Municipality division, Gaza City consist of Seventeen residential districts. The researcher determined the border for every district and identified each of them by a certain color, then he projected the mosques on the map as a polygons by using (Arc GIS 9.3) program, this is to facilitate the process of calculating buffer zone of each mosque, and the researcher added a lot of data and images for each mosque to obtain easily when needed.

The number of mosques that are registered by Ministry of *Awqaf* and Religious Affairs in Gaza City alone are 220 mosques (*Masjid*), including 22 *Musalla*. The resulting image is shown in figure (4-1).

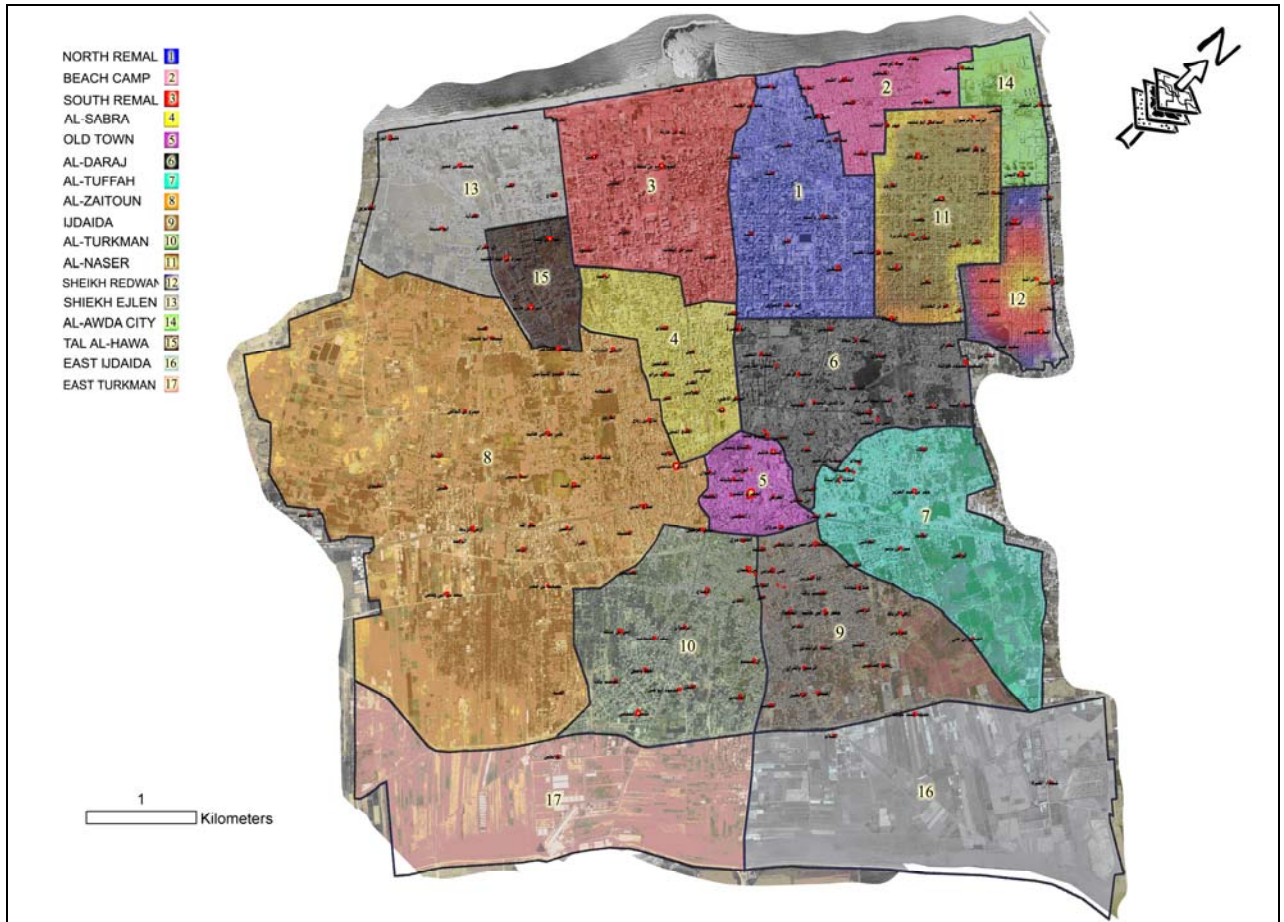


Figure (4-1) The distribution of all Gaza mosques

Source: The Researcher

4-2 Methods of Analysis using the GIS

The researcher used many of analysis and statistics methods, tests and assumptions to arrive at a clear definition of the problem which helps in drawing a true picture of reality.

1. Average Nearest Neighbor method

it is a percentage of the average distance between each real point (mosque) and the nearest point that is adjacent to the site in the study area to the average expected distance (theoretical) between the same number of points (mosques) if they were distributed randomly in the same area. (Fawzan, 1999, P.: 222). The value of the coefficient indicated to the distribution pattern, which is between (0-2.15) according to t figure (4-2):

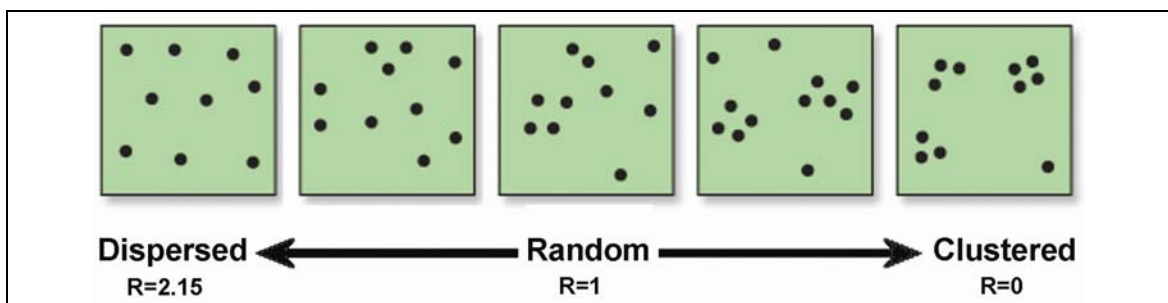


Figure (4-2) The Indication of points distribution in district area

Source: www.esri.com

This analysis has been applied on Gaza City districts, and the results are shown in the table below:

Table (4-1) The result of Neighbor coefficient and Distribution Pattern in all Gaza districts								
Source: The Researcher								
N0.	District name	Area (m²)	Mosques NO.	Average Real Distance (M)	Average Theoretical Distance (M)	Neighbor coefficient	Distribution Pattern	Standard Value
1	AL-Awda city	714847.22	3	689.3	244	2.86		6.16
2	Shiekh Ejleen	2219981.69	9	446.7	248.3	1.79		4.58
3	Tal Al-hawa	794827.50	3	455.4	257.3	1.76		2.55
4	Old Town	701073.51	13	189.7	116.1	1.63		4.37
5	Northen Remal	2374204.41	11	377.3	232.2	1.62		3.96
6	Skiekh Redwan	1025413.12	10	254.59	160.11	1.59		3.56
7	Eastern Ejdaida	4958502.11	3	980.5	642.8	1.52		1.74
8	Al-Naser	2044692.74	21	226.1	156	1.44		3.94
9	Al-Sabra	1516805.11	13	245.7	170.8	1.43		3.02
10	Beach Camp	975992.51	9	229.1	164.6	1.39		2.24
11	Al-Turkman	2899328.08	17	280	206.4	1.35		2.8
12	Southern Remal	2759672.19	12	313	239.7	1.3		2.02
13	Al-Daraj	2430272.54	26	187.8	152.8	1.22		2.23
14	Al-Tuffah	2898560.90	14	250.5	227.5	1.1		0.72
15	Al-Zaitoun	11329580.75	30	322.2	307.2	1.04		0.5
16	Ijdaida	2753563.36	25	168.3	166	1.01	0.13	
17	Eastern Turkman	3952298.73	1	0	1121	0	0	
	Total		220	351.01	283.11	1.50		

After analyzing the table, it's clear that the distribution pattern of mosques in Gaza City is dispersed moving towards random, and this pattern means that the distribution of mosques is irregular, where the range graduated from *Al-Awda* city which represent the peak of mosques dispersion, and *Ijdaida* district, which the coefficient is near to 1, this mean that the mosques in this district are distributed randomly.

2. Analysis by calculating Standard Deviation

Standard deviation has a great importance, where the Mean + Standard Deviation gives statistical imagination for the distribution of phenomena items according to the following equation: (Abu Radi, 1989, p. :143-144)

- ❖ In 68% of cases, phenomena items fall in an interval (Mean \pm Standard Deviation).
 - ❖ In 95% of cases, phenomena items fall in an interval (Mean \pm 2 \times Standard Deviation).
 - ❖ In 99% of cases, phenomena items fall in an interval (Mean \pm 3 \times Standard Deviation).
- This is called the normal distribution curve.

The researcher has calculated Standard Deviation by using Statistics command, and resulted in the table (4-2), which shows that the variable values are not less than zero (but equal zero only in eastern *Turkman* because there is one mosque only), and the values in Gaza districts increase directly until it reached a peak in Eastern *Ijdaida* district by a value of standard deviation = 356.4.

Table (4-2) Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variation for Average Real Distance (M) in all Gaza districts					
Source: The Researcher					
N0.	District name	Mosques number	Average Real Distance (M)	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
1	AL-Awda city	3	689.3	85.5	12
2	Shiekh Ejleen	9	446.7	136	31
3	Tal Al-hawa	3	455.4	32.6	7.2
4	Old Town	13	189.7	73.9	39
5	Northen Remal	11	377.3	108	29
6	Skiekh Redwan	10	254.59	87.6	34
7	Eastern Ejdaida	3	980.5	356	36
8	Al-Naser	21	226.1	108	48
9	Al-Sabra	13	245.7	191	78
10	Beach Camp	9	229.1	107	47
11	Al-Turkman	17	280	121	43
12	Southern Remal	12	313	106	34
13	Al-Daraj	26	187.8	74.4	40
14	Al-Tuffah	14	250.5	196	78
15	Al-Zaitoun	30	322.2	189	59
16	Ijdaida	25	168.3	60.9	36
17	Eastern Turkman	1	0	0	0

When we compare between the two tables (4-1), and (4-2), we conclude that the concept of standard deviation means a convergence or divergence of actual distance values between the mosques, if the values are large and convergent, the standard deviation will give a low indication, while the neighbor coefficient will give a large value that indicate to the divergence between the mosques, and if the values are small and convergent, standard deviation will also give a low value, as well as neighbor coefficient indicate to a convergence between the mosques.

3. Mean Center Method

To understand this analysis, any district should be selected as a sample, here we select *Al-Daraj* district to apply this method. The analysis shows that the gravity center of the mosques in this districts is in the South, where the center of mosques. The program has determined the actual center called Mean Center, which acts as the focal point or actual axis of total districts mosques, and the default center called Central. This analysis shows the convergence shape between mean center and central with the deflection of default center to the Western South, and this points are staying without exiting the district limits, this means that the mosques in *Al-Daraj* district is near to the geographical center of and basic residential collections.(see figure 4-3)

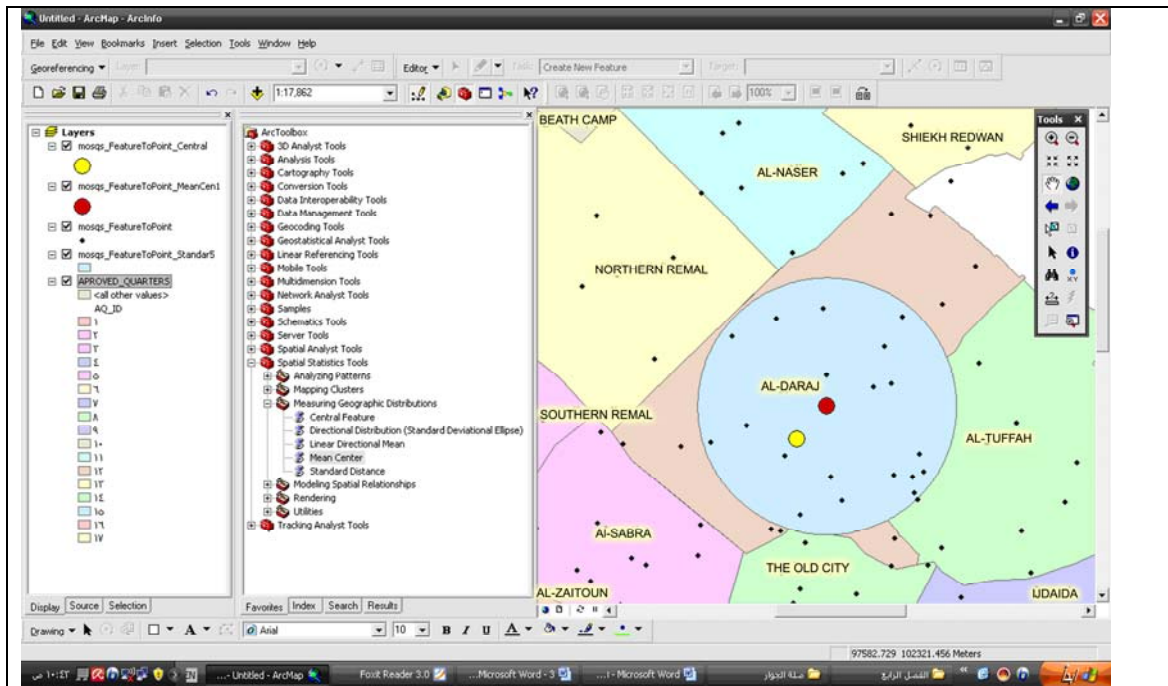


Figure (4-3) Mean Center And Central for Al-Daraj district

4. Standard Deviational Ellipse method

The researcher also determined the actual direction for mosques pattern in the same previous district, where the direction of distribution takes an ellipse form extending towards Eastern North and Western South. It is noted that the longitudinal axis of the ellipse takes the same direction of the district urban shape. (figure 4-4)

The eastern north extension of mosques distribution pattern is associated largely with surface quality in *Al-Daraj* district: the Northern region of the district is described as agricultural areas, and has low population density, while the district center has a high population density, and thus increase the number of mosques. The South part direction of ellipse means large number of mosques because it is near the Old City and the nature of intergenerational transmission throughout history.

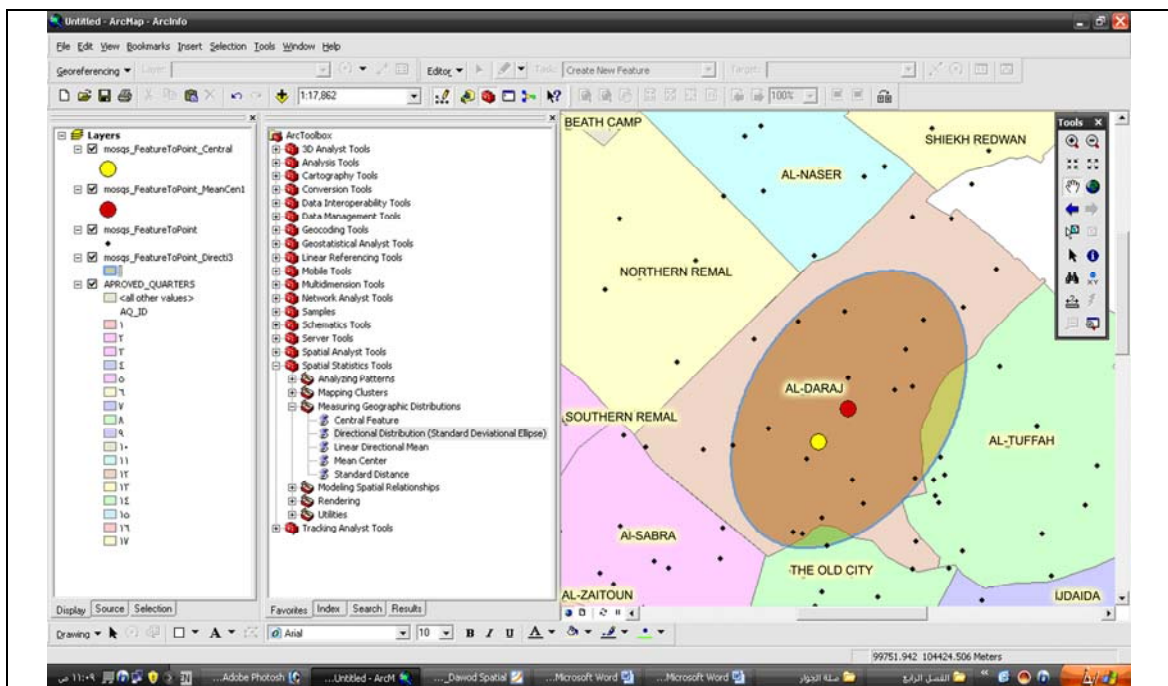


Figure (4-4) Distribution pattern direction in Al-Daraj district

5. Kernel Analysis

This cartographic and statistical test can calculate the density of mosques in the geographical area of *Al-Daraj* district by calculating the points' density about the center point. The value is higher at the center, and decreases to stay away. The results of the Kernel analysis in Figure (4-5) shows circular forms similar to rings that mean mosques density in each range. It also shows surface directions, which are wide in areas with high density of mosques, and waning in areas with low density.

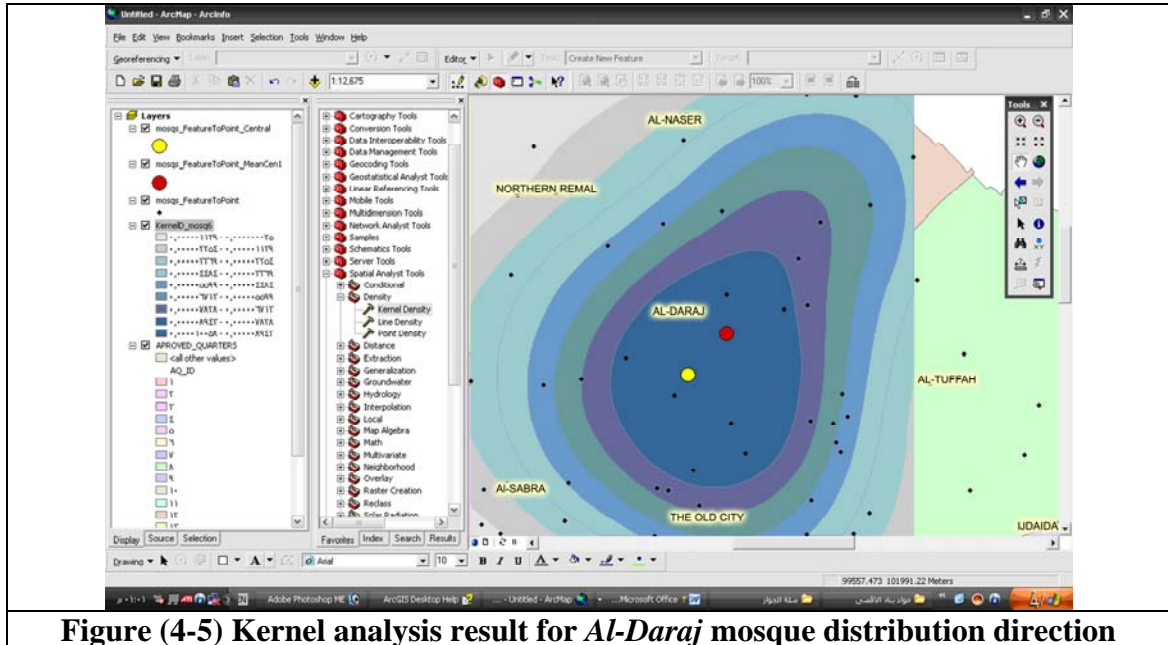


Figure (4-5) Kernel analysis result for *Al-Daraj* mosque distribution direction

The previous five analysis methods give a general impression for the mosques spread pattern and its distribution in different districts, but deal with mosques as a Point without taking into account their buffer zone, otherwise they are dealing with mosques distributions without any consideration for the area of mosque (great or small), or the number of worshippers who pray in.

6. Buffer Zone method

It is considered the most important characteristic of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). It defines a circle around each element that represents the scope of its impact, and then may be inferred positive distribution or not, at the beginning it is needed to calculate the radius of buffer zone theoretically by:

- Knowing the population density: This differ from district to another.
- Finding the maximum number of worshippers, (mosque capacity): $(1m^2)$ per people.
- Taking into account the proportion of males and females: calculated by 50% for both genders.
- Covered area by the mosque: dividing the mosque capacity on the population density, and the result is circle area, then we can obtain the required radius, and feed the program with resulting data.

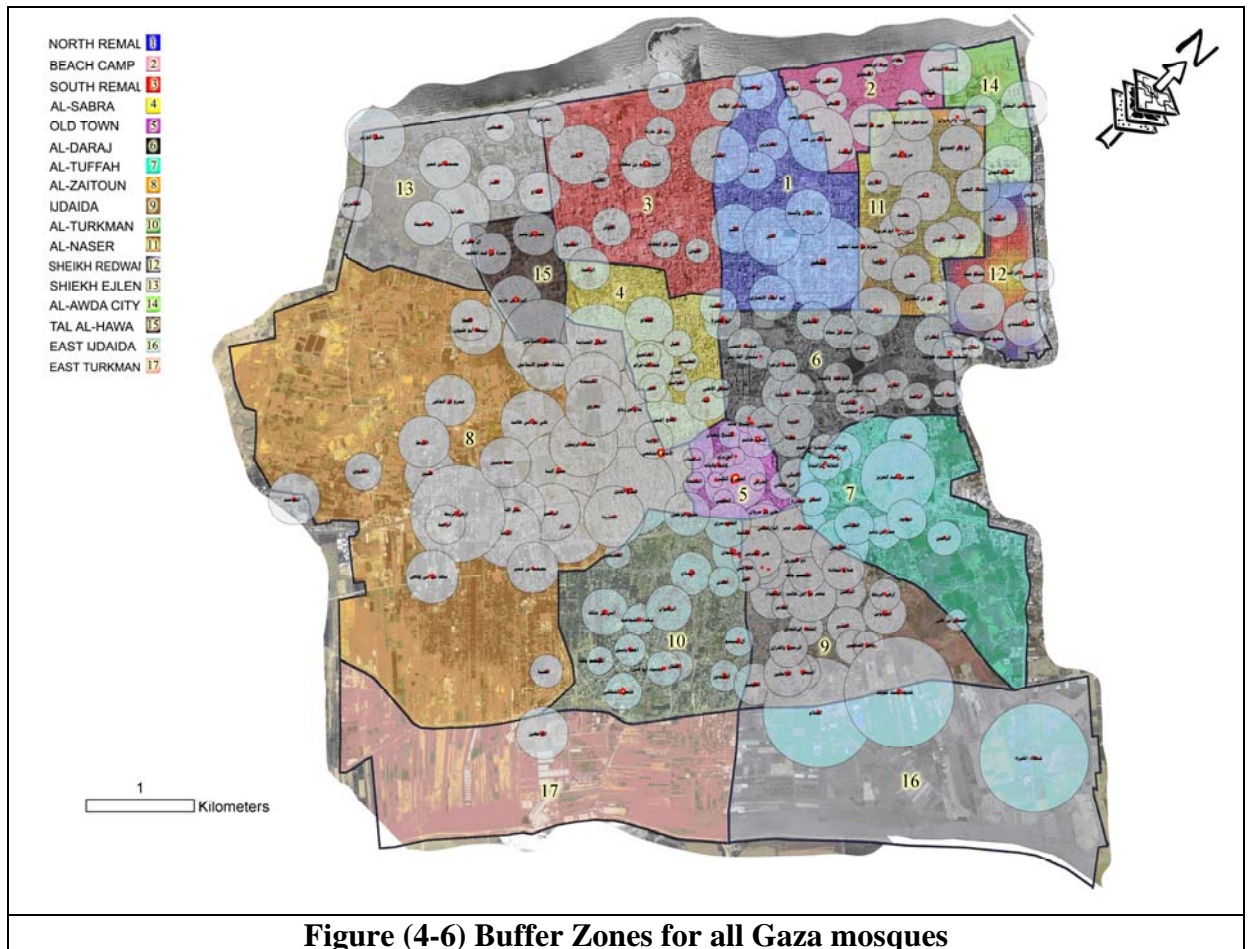


Figure (4-6) Buffer Zones for all Gaza mosques

It is clear from analysis figure (4-6) that the majority of Gaza mosques have a radius less than 500 m, (a suitable distance for walking), this mean a surplus in the number of mosques, and dividing the grand mosque (*Jame'a*) into more small mosques (*Musalla*), which reduces the reliable chances on it as a center for neighborhood.

Also the planner can be aware of the places that are covered by the mosques from others which are not covered. The locations which need new mosques to be built, and the crowded areas to find appropriate solutions.

7. Distribution justice Analysis

The benefit of this test is to know if the mosques in the district are regular distributed or not taking into account the area of buffer zone. In Gaza mosques, there is a lot of intersections, the presence of it means injustice in this distribution. The researcher calculates the empty areas of each district, which does not fall within the scope of the impact of any mosque, and has determined intersected areas, and calculate its area, then calculate the coefficient of distributive justice (calculated by dividing the intersected area on the empty space), as in figure (4-8).

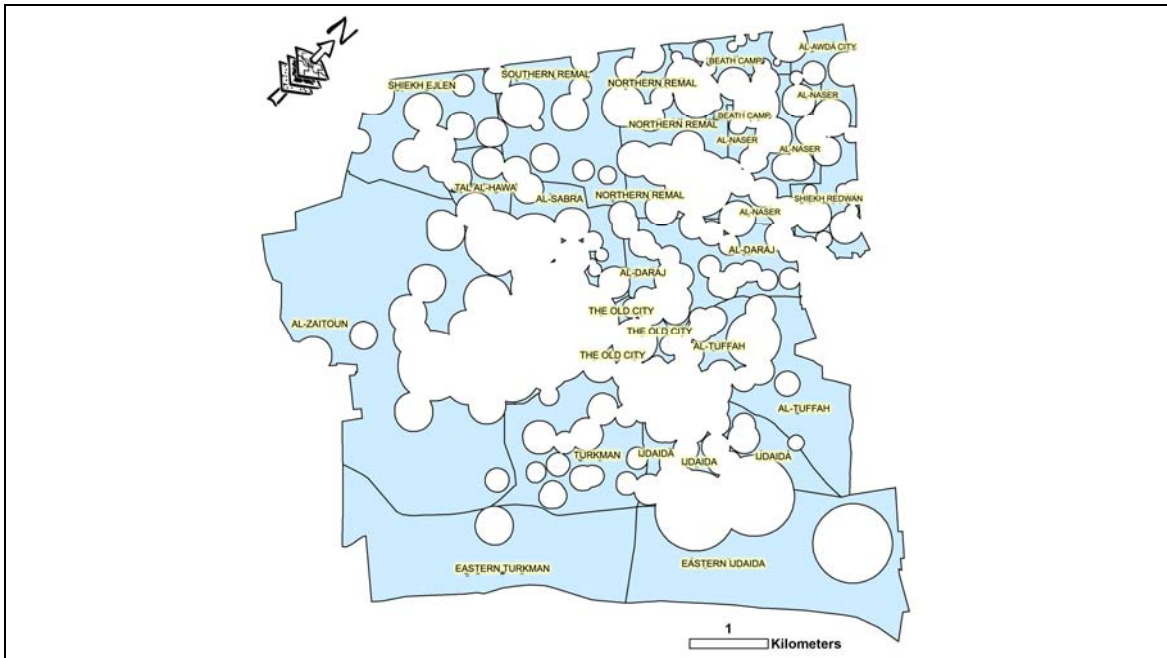


Figure (4-7) Empty Areas don't fall into any scope of impact of any mosque

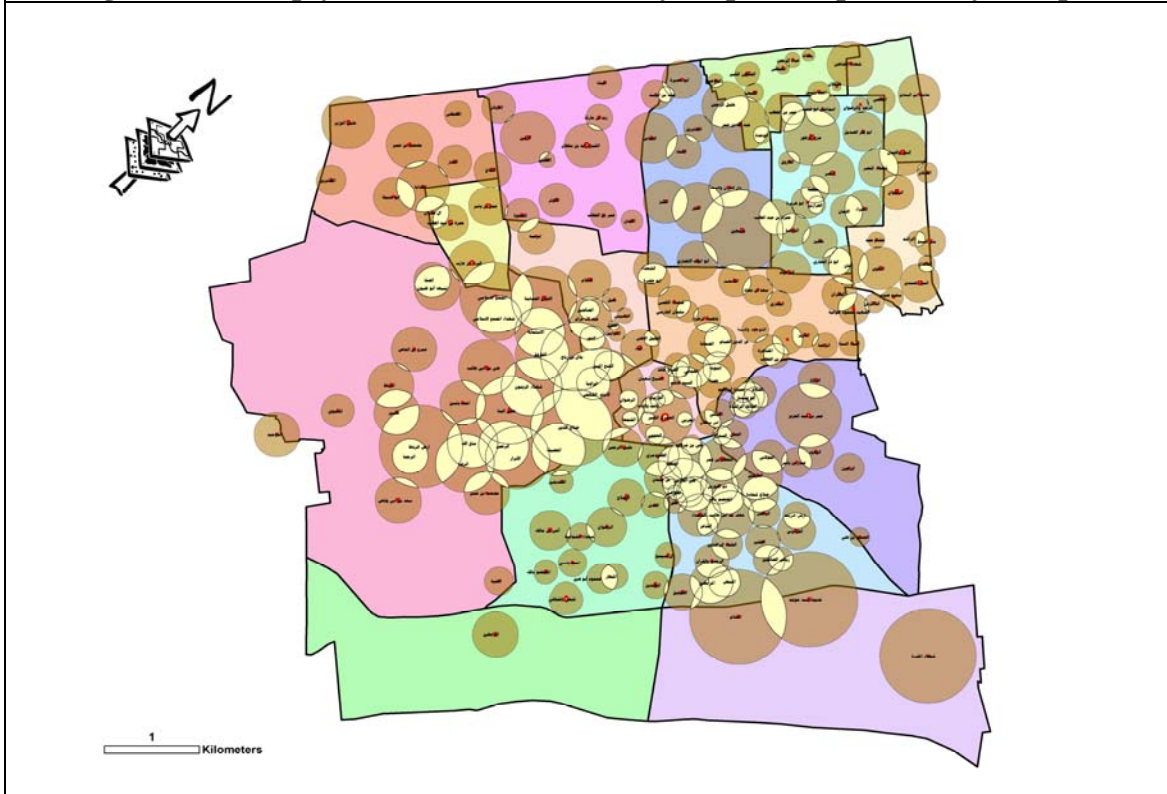


Figure (4-8) Intersected Areas between Gaza mosques

Although the poor distribution problem increases or decreases according to the justice coefficient, but that need to link this coefficient with district's area, because the coefficient may be equal to 1 and has been interpreted as increase in empty area and increase intersections, which gives a negative impression from the district.

However, The researcher calculate the decrease or increase ratio according to the following mathematical equation:

$$\text{Decrease or Increase ratio} = \frac{\text{Area of Intersections} - \text{the empty space}}{\text{whole Area}} \times 100$$

Table (4-3) Illustrate Distribution justice coefficient**Source: The Researcher**

N0.	District name	Whole area (m ²)	Intersection Area (m ²)	Empty Area (m ²)	Distribution justice coefficient	Decrease, Increase ratio	Intersection Ratio	Empty Ratio
1	Eastern Turkman	3952298.73	0	3765600.53	0	-95.28%	5.33%	50.53%
2	Southern Remal	2759672.19	84946.42	1549574.36	0.05	-53.07%	8.10%	42.49%
3	AL-Awda city	714847.22	38112.68	361224.97	0.10	-45.20%	42.26%	22.67%
4	Eastern Ejdaida	4958502.11	375079.88	3284890.37	0.11	-58.68%	4.99%	41.02%
5	Beach Camp	975992.51	48714.37	400320.04	0.12	-36.03%	28.47%	29.38%
6	Shiekh Ejleen	2219981.69	211220.71	1196330.48	0.17	-44.37%	38.78%	38.90%
7	Skiekh Redwan	1025413.12	83046.87	435691.91	0.19	-34.39%	25.15%	62.16%
8	Al-Turkman	2899328.08	346952.3	1553700.29	0.22	-41.62%	71.22%	22.37%
9	Tal Al-hawa	794827.5	84347.6	254290.94	0.33	-21.38%	11.97%	53.59%
10	Al-Tuffah	2898560.9	729011.46	1801789.65	0.40	-37.01%	7.56%	66.25%
11	Al-Sabra	1516805.11	407593.71	531702.18	0.76	-8.18%	0.00%	95.28%
12	Al-Zaitoun	11329580.75	5363305.15	6556682.72	0.81	-10.53%	47.34%	57.87%
13	Northen Remal	2374204.41	675972.43	697531.26	0.96	-0.91%	26.87%	35.05%
14	Al-Daraj	2430272.54	942433.26	945260.85	0.99	-0.12%	64.24%	13.54%
15	Al-Naser	2044692.74	864188.55	463472.26	1.86	+19.60%	3.08%	56.15%
16	Ijdaida	2753563.36	1961041.85	615914.85	3.18	+48.85%	10.61%	31.99%
17	Old Town	701073.51	450337.91	94951.85	4.74	+50.69%	9.51%	53.89%

Table (4-3) gives important indications for the current status of each district; If distribution justice coefficient equals 1, this means that intersections area equal empty area, so the problem is injustice in mosque distribution without need for more mosques (as in *Al-Daraj* district), then the values oscillate by increase or decrease about number 1. The least intersected areas are in *Eastern Turkmen* district (= 0), which indicates a lack of intersections, it means that the problem is in the small number of mosques not in poor distribution, while the largest value is found in Old Gaza City which intersected area is a lot larger than empty area, and this means a surplus in mosques number.

In the decrease or increase ratio column, if the ratio was negative it means a shortage in mosques number in this district. For explanation; even if we assume there is no intersections or we distribute Intersections on the areas of the district area, it also will stay lacking in the areas that have been covered by the mosques. If ratio is positive, this means that the area of intersections is greater than the empty areas (surplus in the number of mosques), and if the ratio is near to zero, means empty areas equal to an intersection area, then the problem is in poor distribution only not in the mosques decrease or increase.

Despite the advantage of this method and its benefits in calculation relationship between intersections and empty areas, it still deals with each district separately without linking it to others. In other words, if there were a mosque in a district and its buffer zone in another, this method would not treat with it because it does not fall within the district mosques. The researcher can overcome this problem in previous buffer zone method by calculating the proportion of actual coverage and the real decreasing rate.

5- General Concepts for Residential Neighborhood:

The first idea for residential neighborhood appeared in 1923, when Clarence Perry suggested the residential neighborhood as a social and population basis, and considered it as a basic unit in re-planning cities.

The neighborhood is a region with an estimated area 798 donums, and its population is about 5000 people, It is bounded by main streets from outside, and from inside by sub streets which provide quiet and safety for its inhabitants. It has a school that can be suitable for 300-400 pupils, and the school is located in the center of the

neighborhood, near to a park, public buildings, commercial shops, worship places and social centers. The neighborhood design does not allow for children to walk more than 500 meters. (Allam, and Ghaith, 2000, P.: 4-5)

5-1 The Mechanism of District Division into Neighborhoods

The process of dividing the region into neighborhoods aims to facilitate the distribution of service centers at neighborhood level. The criteria in division of districts into neighborhood, according to (Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, 2005, P.: 17):

- A. Compatibility with neighborhood names that is recognized in district, and at the same time maintain the cultural and heritage of the city.
- B. Homogeneity of all neighborhoods in urban, economic and social case, where this provides high development of the neighborhood.
- C. Have clear boundaries that can be defined by collector and arterial streets, or some natural features, especially the neighborhoods which are founded in the outskirts of the neighborhood.
- D. Taking into account population of neighborhood with range (3-6) thousands peoples, according to the circumstances of each region.

5-2 Case Study (Sheikh Radwan district)

Sheikh Radwan district Has been selected as a case study to apply the neighborhood concepts for several reasons: It is a new district and well-planned, has clear boundaries, local and collector streets are clear too, international planning criteria are taken into account in its design, on the other hand, and this district came in an intermediate position between other *Gaza* districts according to the previous analysis (see section 4-2), and does not represent extreme cases. These causes qualifies Sheikh Radwan district to be valid for application to all districts and neighborhoods in *Gaza* Strip easily.

Sheikh Radwan neighborhoods

The researcher has divided the district into three neighborhoods, to focus the study, then to apply the idea of grand mosque (*Jame'a*), and to choose the best locations to build new mosques. this division was based on the scientific basis that we discussed before. (See paragraph 5-2)

The researcher chose the first west neighborhood, because of its characteristics; it has a clear urban center and a variety of services, the mosque is located in an important position, has a regular shape that can be dealt with more easily than other shapes, as well as contains availability primary school in the middle. All of these elements in the integration framework of public services that make an urban focus in the neighborhood center.

The total area of the selected neighborhood is 305 donums, and the number of inhabitants is 10700 peoples approximately, it is bounded by clear collector streets (*al-Nasser* St. at the west, *Falasteen* St. at the east, *Salah Khalaf* at the north, and *Omar bin al-Khattab* at the south). Its shape is shown as a rectangle and the lengths of four sides respectively (425, 693, 467, 673) m.(see figure 5-1)

Study of Urban Fabric of the Neighborhood

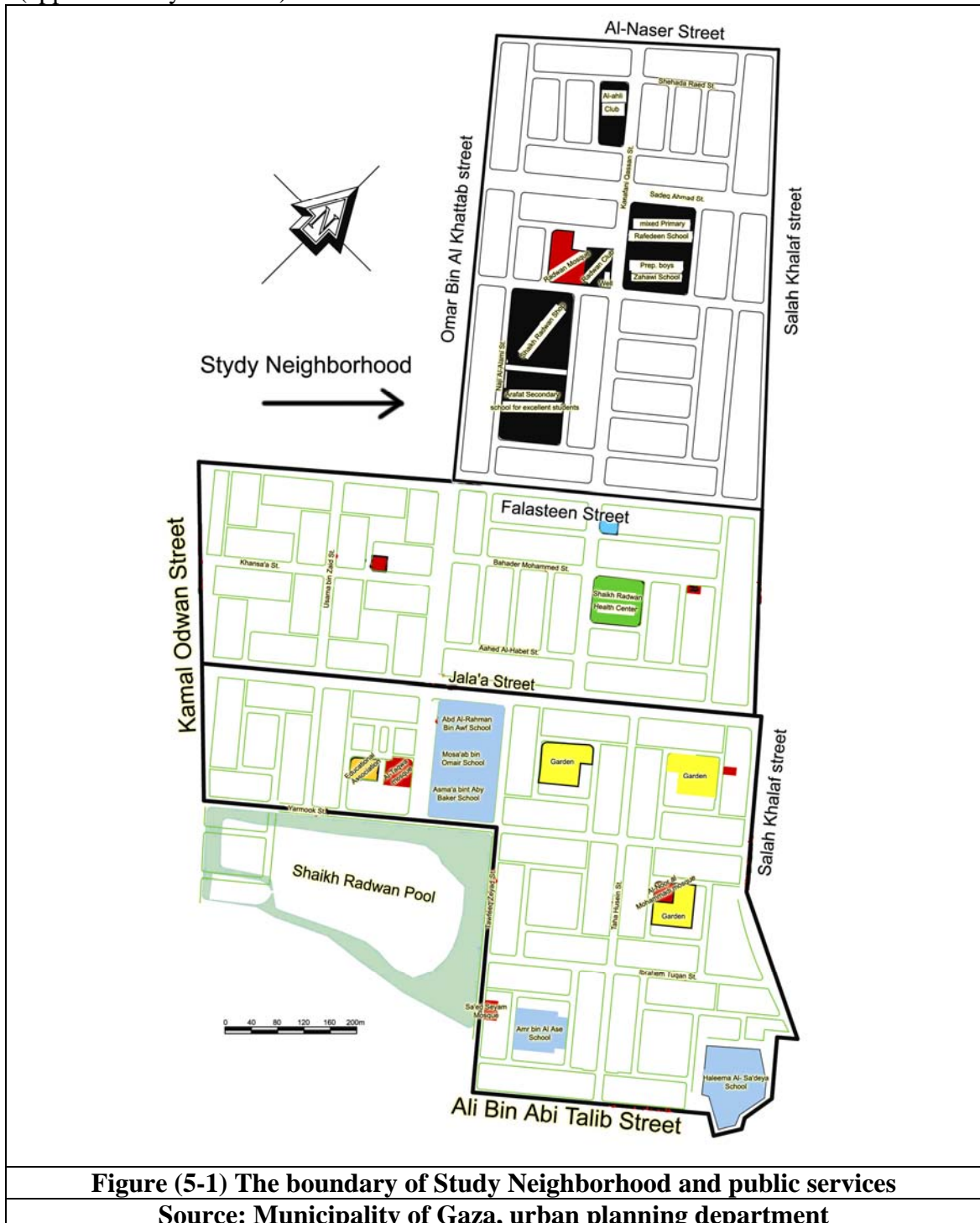
The researcher has studied the current physical structure for a neighborhood through the identification of buildings status, heights, construction materials and land use, so as to know the strength of current physical structure of buildings. The researcher also studied the available public services and their buffer zones, and relationship with mosques and the strength of relationship, which make up the valuable urban center.

Mosques in the neighborhood

After studying neighborhood, the researcher found that it Contains of only one mosque (*Al-Radwan* mosque), which is not enough to accommodate the neighborhood

worshippers, mosque area = 850m² in the ground floor, 350 m² in mezzanine floor, while the area of other facilities= 40m², this means that the mosque capacity is approximately 1500 worshippers (minimum area for every one = 0.85 m²).

The number of males that must pray in Mosques of neighborhood is 4280 peoples, according to (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2009, P: 333), 70.7% of males in Gaza Strip go to the mosque, which means that there is only 3026 worshippers that need to provide area in the mosques. The same source said the future population growth in Gaza Strip is 3.3, and it is expected to double by 2025, so the researcher take the future increases into account, which means that we need area to 6052 worshippers (approximately 6000 m²).



5-3 Application of the Idea of Grand Mosque (*Jame'a*)

When creating a new residential neighborhood, it is needed to plan the place of *Jame'a* before any other element, depending on required planning specifications, but in a study of an existing neighborhood, the matter is different; the mosque must be selected, then converted into *Jame'a*, this requires enough area for all neighborhood inhabitants, especially on Friday. Also it is necessary to select the mosque site in a centralized place to be reached easily, supported by good roads network for cars and pedestrians. The distance to the farthest house should not exceed 500 m, and should also be linked to public services, which strengthen the neighborhood focus and center, and distinguish with architectural design that qualifies it to be a grand mosque as a good ventilation, proper lighting and the accepted form and audible voice ... etc).

Most of these criteria has been founded in a Radwan mosque, so the researcher collected adequate information on the mosque area, the nature of land, area and land use, then develop variable solutions according to available data, as follows:

1. Upon inquiry from the Land Authority and Gaza *Awqaf* Department, it is shown that the allocated area to the mosque is 5000 m², mosque was built on 850 m², and the rest is taken advantage of a sports playground area of 4150 m², which means the possibility of exploiting the available space for a mosque.
2. The land on which the mosque and playground set in is owned by government, and the Government can dispose of it in an appropriate manner and use, this means the possibility of changing the use of club land from sports to religion, and allocate plots for establishment of the club, taking into consideration that the Ministry of *Awqaf* has a lot of unused land.
3. Shariah Faqeeh give a permission for building mosque with multi-story. (Jadeed, 1999, P.: 157)

Based on previous information, the researcher designed and discussed two proposals to convert the mosque to *Jame'a* as follows:

5-3-1 First Proposal

The researcher proposed to move the club to another place, and then make use of the space which is allocated originally to the mosque, so he suggested to remove *Qibla* and North wall, and expand the mosque in these directions, the new dimensions of new mosque would become approximately (50×80)m instead of its present dimensions (25×35)m. The new part is designed to arise on two stories, and thus the ground floor become about 4000 m², and the second floor area is 2000m², this mean the new capacity of *Al-Jame'a* is 6000 worshipers, in addition to allocation the Western North part to exploit it as services and public facilities zone like storages, ablution place, toilets and others on the ground floor, and above as library and *Quran* Centre and meeting rooms that take advantage of the time of need. It can be also opened a door between *Jame'a* and the garden beside (garden area=1390m²) to get a natural Air, plant some trees, and work various activities that strengthen the role of mosque. The Eastern North part of mosque consist of well and water pump which serve the mosque and neighborhood residents, and this area is difficult to be exploited, there is a buffer zone fall between well region and mosque to reduce the noise and inconvenience for the worshipers, and Figure (5-2) illustrate an expansion method, its style, direction and new areas.



Figure (5-2) First Proposal for mosque extension

5-3-2 Second Proposal

The old mosque has been demolished altogether, and replaced by a new mosque. The idea originated because of the mosque disadvantages; it is old (built before 35 years), suffer from poor ventilation and moisture increase, erode some of its stones, the entrances are founded towards small subset corridors. It is not supported by clear architectural elements, has a lot of columns that impede many of the worshippers to see *Imam*, and other reasons made the demolishing and re-establishment an issue on the table. All of this to build *Jame'a* with functional, beautiful and modern design.

The proposal will lead to build the new *Jame'a* on 3000 m² area approximately, and consist of two floors too. The ground floor capacity is about 3000 worshippers, while mezzanine floor capacity is 1500 worshippers, this capacity is enough now not in the future, so the researcher proposed to design a courtyard with area 1600 m² as expansion area at the back of *Jame'a*, and to give a good ventilation and filter the air. Figure (5-3) illustrates the new and expected mosque planning.



Figure (5-3) Second Proposal for demolishing old mosque and establish new one

The researcher thinks that the first solution may be less expensive and less effort, and preserve the heritage of the old mosque to stay in the memory of the faithful, who always make reservations to demolish the mosques because it is God Houses, and hate to get out of the place that educate and thrive in it, these are considered as psychological requirements that must be taken into account by the designer.

6- Spatial Analysis to choose the best location For Mosque

The researcher get the current physical and urban structure studies for the neighborhood from Municipality of Gaza - Department of GIS, in addition to the field survey to the area, these studies include (building height, land use and condition of the construction, etc.). It is clear that the study area does not contain any empty land, either governmental or private, so the researcher resorted to apply alternative ideas by searching for abandoned or old buildings with few floors and poor condition to demolish them and establish new mosques in their place. We can also search for places down apartment buildings to be used as a small mosque (*Mosalla*), it is used for the performance of five prayers only. The work was in five phases:

- 1) Determine the mechanisms for selecting the suitable location and the importance of each mechanism.
- 2) Provide the required information.
- 3) Derive the required data from the available data.
- 4) Reclassify the data and give appropriate values.
- 5) Give the appropriate weight of each mechanism and the collection of data.

The researcher put the most important criteria that can be based upon by any planner in the future, to create new mosque in the neighborhood, and then gave all the standard special weight according to its importance in terms of planning, after he consulted specialists in planning and public services distribution, and according to the opinion of Ministry of *Awqaf* and Religious Affairs, which was giving the importance for each criterion, both from the religious aspect (as a spacing preference between the mosques in Islamic *Shariah* terms) or in terms of planning. The researcher also made a questionnaire for the workers in the engineering office of the *Awqaf* Ministry about the importance of each criterion, The process of drafting the weights of each criterion represent the most important stage in spatial analysis, the researcher classified these criteria and gave a percentage for every one, and the total of it must equal 100%.

No.	Criteria	Weight
1	To be as far as possible from existing mosques	30%
2	To be near to public services	12.5%
3	To be near to the center of the residential group	10%
4	To be easily accessible through the streets	7.5%
5	Building should be abandoned or unused	12.5%
6	Building situation is bad construction	10%
7	To be building up one floor or less	10%
8	Building area Should not exceed of 200 m ²	7.5%
Total		100%

To apply these criteria, the researcher input the necessary data as layers form, then treated and derived it to obtain the required data as follows:

At The First three criteria, which depend on the distance (near or far), the researcher converted data from polygons to points, then derived a distances Map and reclassified the data, where he divided distances into Intervals and gave specific values for near and far distances, If ($X = 10$) this means the best location, and the value reduce to reach ($X = 1$) means bad location. For example; in the public services criteria, the near site is the best, but in the criteria of neighboring mosques, the far is best, in other

word, if the new location was near to other mosque this is the worst location, these steps can be repeated for every criteria.

For other criteria which is unrelated with distance, the researcher deal with it by converting it into raster, and then re-classification, and give a value for each number so that (X = 10) is considered the best value. For example; Building Use layer has been divided into categories (residential, Commercial, abandoned, industrial, religious, special cases) and give value for each number according to its importance.

After treatment of all layers, reclassification and weighting them with the commensurate data for planning, environmental conditions, needs of users and the design considerations, then the final stage is merging all reclassified layers to realize the input weights.

The map can be explained as follows: if the number values on the left of screen were much larger, the place will be more suitable and valid, this means that the black color with a higher value represents the best places to set up local mosques or *Mosalla* in this neighborhood, and the researcher has selected two places between suitable places (which are considered enough for achieving the purpose), and these places are located in the center of the residential group in the northern and eastern direction of neighborhood as in figure (6-1)



Thus, the program of (Arc GIS), which works as a GIS software, could be merged into eight reclassified layers -within the criteria established by the researcher - and gives each of them special weight and provides the best locations and value graduation in few minutes. These is the advantages of the system in addition to time saving and data accuracy. And thus, we can activate the role of mosques when designers and planners apply the above-mentioned criteria as required area, vital streets, central, near to public services and others. Then mosques will regain its role as a part of civilization and urban influence, unite Muslims in one place, strengthen weak social relations, at this time restore the love and goodwill among all Muslims.

Conclusion

The result of this study is the following:

1. Islamic *Shariah* did not determine neither the form of the mosque nor the architectural character or method of construction nor materials used, but the Muslims assimilated its functions, and subjugated them to create a modern and contemporary mosques.
2. Islamic city planning is based on the central of mosque in the city, the public services, and housing are around it, the old city of Gaza has been characterized by that the Islamic regime in the chart.
3. There is no detailed reference to a set *Shariah* planning and design criteria that the engineers and designers must follow in designing of mosques.
4. To calculate the radius of scope of impact for any mosque, it is necessary to know the three variables (population density, capacity of the mosque, accepted walking distance), taking into account future population growth and rates of males and females in society.
5. There is no regular distribution of mosques in Gaza City, it was noted that a large concentration of mosques exists in some areas and low density in other areas.
6. There are many methods of analysis that deal with the distribution of geographical phenomena, including:
 - A. Average nearest neighbor: that resulted in the pattern of spread and distribution of mosques in Gaza City districts, and the extent of harmony with the ideal situation.
 - B. Analysis using standard deviation and coefficient of variation: the resulting knowledge of the near of the values of the actual distances from each other and gather around the arithmetic average.
 - C. Mean center & central method: Specifies the compatibility of the center of gravity of the mosque with the center of default gravity if distributed properly.
 - D. Analyzing the pattern of distribution: results in an ellipse shape that gives an impression of how the emergence of mosques and how to reach to and distribution pattern and its relation to the format for the district.
 - E. Kernel Analysis: it is benefit in determining the intensity and the concentration of mosques in the center of the district and deployment.
 - F. Buffer Zone Method: put a circle around each mosque refers to the space covered by this mosque, and therefore see the need for the establishment of mosques in the district.
 - G. Distributive justice factor: give a comparison between an intersections area and the empty spaces, which determine the problem if they were in the need for more mosques or in poor distribution.
7. The idea of grand mosque (*Jame'a*) can be applied for each residential neighborhood, and this has an important role in strengthening social relations between people.

Recommendations

The study recommends the following:

1. Activating the role of worshipers in community participation, and express their opinion, and advise the designers, planners and workers in the Ministry of *Awqaf* to serve their needs and requirements.
2. Contact with the Shariah *Faqeeh* and ask them about their opinion on the issues of construction.
3. Development of a particular and comprehensive detailed reference in planning and design standards of the mosques.
4. Using modern technology and its benefit to produce and test contemporary design alternatives.
5. Applying of the residential neighborhood theory because of their increased social relation, and depend on the mosque as a basis for planning, not the elementary school.
6. Applying the idea of grand mosque (*Jame'a*) for each neighborhood, to unite Muslims on Friday in one place, thereby increasing the intimate relationships between residents of the neighborhood.
7. The adoption of Geographic Information Systems software (GIS) as a basis for future planning of mosques, because of its characteristics (speed of performance, data accuracy and keep abreast of developments and technology).
8. Establishment of more local mosques in Gaza Strip, but without intersection with the scope of the impact to current mosques and the walking distance must be not more than 200 m.
9. Establish a special unit of GIS for developing the technological performance, and take advantage of the various applications of GIS, and for use in various related fields.
10. There is a need to follow up and supervise the current mosques through raising their efficiency and provision of their requirements, as well as control of new mosques.
11. Developing a comprehensive and clear plan for expansion of the religious service in Gaza Strip and activate its role and provide the necessary requirements.
12. Development of a database of Gaza Strip mosques that contain engineering information and technical elements needed by the worshipers, and the disadvantages which they suffer from, in order to facilitate access to information as soon as possible.

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