# Urban spaces as catalysts for collective memories: a study of events' influence

**Rabee Jameel Al-Shammari[a]**

*[a]University of Wasit, Dep. of Architectural Engineering*
*\*Corresponding author E-mail: rabee.jameel@uowasit.edu.iq*

## Abstract

An event always refers to something that is often important, and in cities it refers to special spatial actions that play an important role in the future of the city and the formation of its physical entity. Cities without events live between contradictions based on the physical dimension and the search for identity within the repetitive activities of daily life. Given the importance of the relationship between individuals and the nature of the urban spaces, the event has the most important impact in understanding the nature of the differences coming from human intervention in urban spaces. The research problem comes from the focus of those interested in the material aspects more than the activities of individuals and institutions within city centers. To understand the relationship between the event and the effectiveness of architectural design, an important urban space in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad (Tahrir Square) in an important period characterized by increased social interaction was selected as part of the case study. If the event effectively affects the value of buildings and urban spaces.

Three main indicators and eight secondary indicators were extracted from the literature related to the research topic. These indicators were tested on a case study (a Turkish restaurant in Baghdad, the World Trade Towers) by a group of urban and architectural design experts to determine the feasibility of achieving the indicators. The research has arrived. It is the effectiveness of individuals within city centers that adds qualitative value to physical structures, and the culture of values takes on a collective character that represents the constants that society maintains within its moral, religious, and customary systems within cities. therefore, That Actions Qualify Spaces as Much as Spaces Qualify Actions.

*Keywords*: *Architecture Actions, Collective Memories, Creative Production, Urban Event, Urban Spaces.*

## 1. Introduction

Values and social thought play the main role in architectural ideas and the engine that gives freedom of interaction and through which physical data works and interacts. It can be considered that the issue of identity is subject to factors that are mainly due to factors responding to different contexts. including religious, cultural, civilizational, ethnic, and linguistic elements [1]. They are also named according to the level of polarization that occurs between the self they represent at the time and the other who is rallying to them.  Also, the moral elements and values of society represent the constants that society maintains within its moral, the set of religious, customary [2] and cognitive systems imposes a pattern of perception that plays an important role in shaping the urban spaces of city centers. In some respects, the nature of cultural change has a collective character because cultural change at the individual level is not enough to make an impact without economic and social changes that have a major role in directing urban form, with the availability of technical and material developments. capabilities within it. The scope of the physical built environment, or urban environment. for this, man has had to confront and deal with the difficulties, risks, and hazards in his environment to maintain his being and existence. There is ample proof of his ongoing efforts, dating back to ancient times, to observe, think about, and comprehend the world around him. Out of constant fear of what had happened or might happen in the unknowable future, he had to constantly comprehend his surroundings to form opinions and adopt a stance from which to act [3]. Even if unintentionally or ignorantly to his thinking at times, and at other times to his imagination, conscience, or feelings. Depending on the scale, duration, and setting of the event as well as the goals and priorities of the associated architects, urban planners, and stakeholders, the effect of events on architecture might vary [4]. Because the kind of event and its effects can vary depending on the civilization level of the era or one above it, certain occurrences can continue for several eras until they find a setting that accepts them. The factors that lead to the event are unquestionably influenced by some system, whether it be visible or

hidden, a social system, a system of a thing, or a system of an idea. Those causes are likewise subject to an event reaction. Therefore, the following paragraphs can focus on the event and its connection to architecture and urban design.

## 2. Research methodology

Depending on the importance of the event on urban spaces, it was decided to study the connection between collective memory and what is related to daily activities. The research problem was identified, the theoretical and practical aspects of the topic were studied, and a case study was chosen. Three main indicators and eight sub-indicators were extracted from previous literature. These indicators were tested by experts on two buildings associated with an important urban event (a Turkish restaurant in Baghdad and the World Trade Tower building) to reach results.

## 3. Event and architecture

### 3.1. Event in language and terminology

The concept of the event in the tongue is mentioned as "taken from the source of an event that causes an occurrence and our occurrence [5]. This is what achieves the act of being out of nothingness or from the non-existent into reality, and the same meaning came in Ibn Faris's Language Measures, so the event according to him is "the fact that something did not exist, it is said that something happened after it did not exist" [6]. The event is a transitional stage between stillness and movement to prove the existence of the thing [7]. François Dos traced the roots of the word event as it was used by the Latins, and found its origin confined to the vocabulary of evening, meaning to go out or have a result, happen, or accident [8]. Michel Doserto believes that "the event is what will come to it," as it is always "what will come to it," making it impossible to control its consequences and extensions; It is in perpetual motion, and it cannot be determined or controlled [5]. It is expressed by Michel Foucault, who paid attention to the presence of the event everywhere, defining the event as always dispersion, multiplicity, it is what happened here and there, it is multi-headed [9]. From the foregoing, the event is what a system or system will become when it is brought out of nothingness or non-existence into existence by the act of being to break a state of stagnation, and to give it permanence due to the ability of the event to multiply and extend.

Balashlar defines an intellectual or physical act that occurs at a specific time, and this action affects the actions that come after it, and what is important is the reaction that the action requires [10]. It is formed and developed over time as the effect of a series of actions that translate the movement of the elements, and its unity is not achieved unless it fulfills an explanation of how it occurred, the place and time [11]. We can define an event as a chain subject to the logic of cause and effect. Or a set of positions that constitute facts [12]. It is clear from the foregoing that the response to the event as a reaction towards it is either on the physical level or the moral (intellectual) level at a specific time, leaving an impact that extends to the future time. That is, what becomes a product to him is the result of his response to an event at a specific time and a specific place, the reason for which it was established, and the manner of its occurrence. It can be determined through the following points:

- The originator of the event - the first logical layer -: senses the truth and represents this fact as an event message, so the information collected from this variety of sources turns into one unified model for evaluation.
- The event channel - the second logical layer -: Is a mechanism for spreading the information collected from the generator to the event engine.
- Event processing engine: It is responsible for reading and identifying the event and processing it by selecting and executing the appropriate interaction.
- The results layer, which is in many ways and forms [13].

As a result, the event is linked to the action on the one hand and to the meaning and interpretation on the other hand. This connection is often organic in the sense that the event grows and is linked to the collective memory and thus enhances the value of the event.

### 3.2. The event in architecture

Events can have a significant impact on the existence of architecture in different ways, as the event technique is an observation of facts whose cohesion and sequence leads to the formation of matter, in the way of weaving and the method of sequential linking [14]. is inevitably linked to two important levels by adopting the chronological order: the arrangement of events or time segments and the system of arranging these events in the production, as the creator relies on the first level on an aesthetic or doctrinal perception that makes him act in organizing events contrary to reality, unlike the time of production [15]. It is subject to the logical sequence of events throughout the course. The structure here, according to Roland Barthes' perspective, means succession, logic, or succession and causation. As the events are established and take their course in the text in a regular or oscillating manner, it creates several temporal paradoxes in which the sequential objection of events takes place to provide an opportunity to present previous events to them, and the paradox can be a retrieval, that is, a return to the past, which can be touched in the transitions between the past and the future to proceed Events according to the logical structure of the production to be organized and take a pattern to be a coherent form [16].

What distinguishes the event are the characteristics of ambiguity and renewal, which leads to other readings that require new tasks, the first of which is to preserve the openness of the event, which remains surrounded by several questions, as the

events remain enigmatic, according to Foucault's expression. The ambiguity that accompanies the event continues and remains with it until it disappears from the facade, leaving behind many traces, and so the event returns non-stop to play its spectral presence again with new roles in successive events, and it may cause unprecedented phenomena, and here it can be said that there are a few Many of the events that we can count have already ended, because events are always liable to reappear and float to the surface again, no matter how ancient they are. as shown in Fig. 1
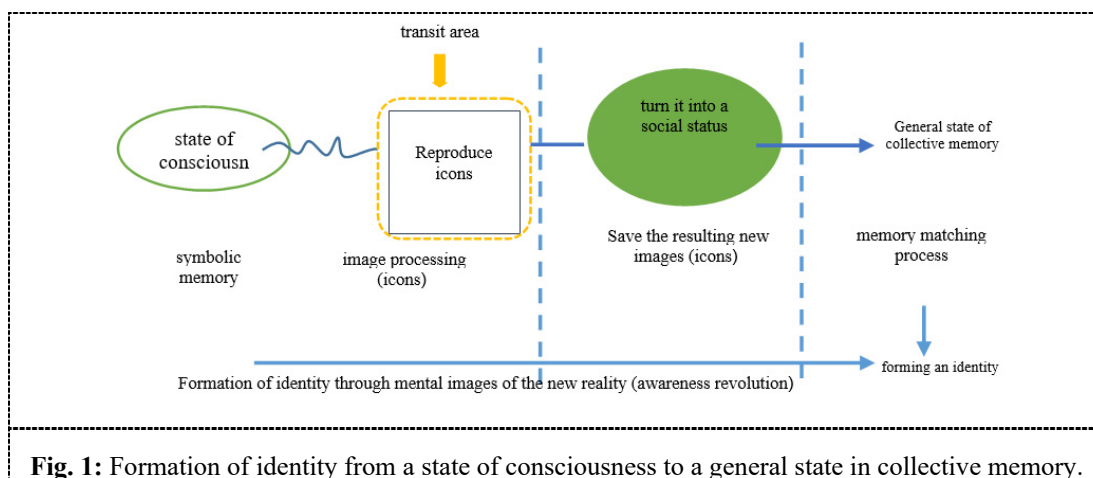


**Fig. 1:** Formation of identity from a state of consciousness to a general state in collective memory.

It is clear here that the permanence of the production and its ability to serve the man of his time are related to two types of elements, The first type is at the level of the physical formation of the mass, while the second type is at the level of how these elements relate to the environment, and that it can have the ability to influence the user of the product only after a while, The integration of these two types is what guarantees the permanence of the production, because it satisfied the material or moral human need at a given time.

The action is called the change that carries a message called -event notification-, not the event itself, the term event is therefore used metaphorically for the message itself, which leads to some confusion, which is because event-based structures are often corrected over message-based structures [17]. Every system is under the influence of external factors forced (events) usually consists of event emitters, where the emitter is responsible for discovering, collecting, and transferring events, event consumers where event consumers do not know its source or how to use and process it, and event channels that transfer events from emitters to consumers event and is responsible for the correct distribution of events based on traditional components.

## 3.3. Mental perception of events and adaptive behavior

Architecture ended with it after passing through stages many times. Accordingly, the architecture achieves its adaptation and organization across the space by responding to the change in production requirements. Evidence of the existence, the ability to progress, and the ability to adapt according to Marx's belief that "without conflict, there is no progress," emphasizing the omnipresence of conflict and its organizing relationship to all systems and contexts [18]. From the foregoing, if the message of an event becomes an identity, here the distance between the principle and the self-fades away. Objection to the principle will be considered aggression or a challenge to the self. The conflict here is tantamount to defending the existence of this self. In place and time only, the mind and conscience enter the making of the event by taking a specific and clear position. The type of event and its impact can be determined according to the level of civilization of the era or beyond, and it is possible for some events to extend to more than one era until they find a context that embraces them. Those causes are subject to response as an event also. Sensation is the third source of thought, and the source of sensation is external. This process does not depend on the mind, but on the soul, and it only increases a false perception that does not exist. The power that creates this perception is the power of imagination, and this power is one thing in the mind and another thing outside. The correct extension: It reveals the actual cause of a specific incident, and it is not subject to mental perceptions but is based on experience. The mind plays two roles in transforming sensation into science:

- Orienting the limbs correctly, fixing their sensations, and comparing different sensations.
- Comparing sensation, (previous) mental judgments, and past experiences, and securing the right leap from sensation to science. But how do compound ideas form from simple ideas (events)? The association between ideas follows certain laws, which are: (Similarity: an idea that evokes a certain idea that is like it, Juxtaposition in the time of occurrence or its place: that the two ideas occurred in two consecutive moments, or occurred together in one moment, or occurred in one location of the place, or two close locations).
- The association of cause and effect: calling an idea another idea if it has a cause or an effect of it. And that the interconnected meanings derived from sensory impressions form complex ideas. The thinking process is based on: (As for linking an idea with an idea that requires it, either link an idea to its external origin).

That is, it is either deductive or purely certain, where the conclusion is deduced from valid premises, and this is pure mental thinking. Event processing patterns are either simple or directly related to specific, measurable changes to the state, where the event is observable, and processing is in real-time [19]. The production responds to events at times directly and strongly, other times the response is indirectly in response to another event. Rather, acceptance itself may create other events, and thus the sequence of events in a particular context determines the response that varies between individuals and groups. it differs from one society to another but rather differs in one society according to the era, and several different attitudes towards the same event may meet, and several similar attitudes towards the same event may differ. In the case of major events that are related to the customs and traditions of society, responding to the event requires more than just responding.

## 4. Literature Reviews

The architectural event represents a fundamental concept in many architectural books by critics, architects, and urban designers, because it is linked to the essence of the daily life of city residents, and is also linked to their collective memory, which strengthens their connection to the urban spaces in which they live. Author (Brian McGrath) explores the architectural impact of events on architectural design, offering a multidimensional view of events and their role in shaping architecture. Events can be an important starting point for architectural design, can enhance interaction and communication between people and place, and can also be a catalyst for change in cities and communities. An example for you is the venue for cultural festivals, sporting events, major exhibitions, and conferences. It also shows how events can bring about change in architectural design and open new horizons for thinking and innovation. Here event has the power to shape architectural spaces and contribute to creating unique and meaningful experiences for people [20].

Events in the architectural field can shape urban relations and public spaces. (Basma) deals with the architectural impact of events and the role of events in shaping cities and architectural spaces. The range of events here are tools for social and cultural communication and interaction in the architectural field [21]. Christine discusses the importance of sustainable architecture in improving the quality of life and the relevance of events to the way architects design buildings and cities. The study covers initiatives that promote innovative research in the sector, thus encouraging an emerging generation of environmentally conscious architects and city planners to enhance the relevance of the events. Here the author discusses environmental, economic, and social sustainability, and how buildings can reduce environmental impact and save energy and resources. The author believes that enhancing the value of the event is one of the architect's priorities, along with achieving comfort, sensory experience, and communication between people [22].

Tsushumi presents his theory about events and how they can influence architectural spaces and cities. Explores the relationship between events and architecture and the role of events in shaping cities and architectural spaces. It offers a bold vision of how to design cities and buildings in ways that enhance events and improve urban life. It reviews the concept of (event city) and how to use events as a tool to activate architectural spaces and make them livelier and more interactive. The importance of the event lies in creating unique and meaningful experiences for users that are linked to collective memory, through which architects can benefit from them in stimulating human feeling and experience within urban spaces within cities [23]. Benedict also points out the importance of the event in architecture based on its response to social and environmental changes, which is at the heart of the architect's work. A good understanding of events can contribute to improving the quality of life and creating the necessary balance between humans and their built environment.

 Here he believes that improving the urban environment and creating spaces that enhance communication and social interaction can only be achieved through attention to events related to the collective memory of the place [24]. Al-Saadi's study refers to the role of the event in creating the opportunity to create a nucleus and foundations for development in all its physical dimensions (urban) and functional (social, economic, cultural), and it shows the difficulty of the challenges it faces in the post-event stage. The study dealt with the event directed to the development of the urban context in the planning processes and urban design in contemporary Iraqi cities, as the study investigated the relationship between the event and the urban context and the nature of the impact between them. Functional) is the main engine for urban context operations, which works to evaluate cities, reveal their strengths and weaknesses, and make them an opportunity to host the event as a driver for implementing the urban development plan. And that the urban event can influence its surroundings, and this influence may extend temporally and spatially. They have meanings that are consistent with that idea, representing the first catalyst for generating that energy (Table 1).

The importance of the event in all studies here lies in the fact that it is an important catalyst for architectural work, in addition to that it contributes to creating collective memory, and thus architectural works can be interpreted through it. The paramount importance is that the event is what shapes the importance of outdoor urban spaces through the values of communication and interaction between individuals, in addition to other physical requirements.

**Table 1:** Explains the most important concepts from the theoretical framework.

| MAIN INDICATORS | | SECONDARY INDICATORS | | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Event Action* | 1-1 | Urban Symbolic Values | Urban transformation of events as an engine and catalyst, |
| | | 1-2 | Urban Location Context | evaluating cities and revealing their strengths and weaknesses. |
| | | 1-3 | Collective Memory of Place | Indirect: acceptance is a direct response to an event |
| 2 | *Event Importance* | 2-1 | Interpretations Of Collective Memory | The importance of architectural design in improving the urban |
| | | 2-2 | Urban Usage Change | environment and creating spaces that enhance communication |
| | | 2-3 | Renewal Of Urban Spaces | and social interaction. |
| 3 | *Event Impact* | 3-1 | Attention To the Urban Context | spaces that enhance communication and social interaction, the |
| | | 3-2 | Enhances The Quality of Urban Life | influence of human elements in architectural design, |

# 5. Case study

The connection of the production with its surroundings to satisfy the material or moral human need at a certain time with the technology of the event, which guarantees its continuity and permanence, and it is two dimensions of external time, which is the time of the occurrence of the event, and it is uncontrollable because it is action outside the will of the designer, perhaps in a time other than his time, and internal time, which is a distance Determined by the details of the production, and therefore each internal time can be extended to more distant distances by the action of the event, and this, in turn, depends on the details of the event structure such as the name of the event, its timestamp and its type.

## 5.1. The Turkish restaurant building and the garden of the nation in Baghdad / Iraq

The October demonstrations are a series of demonstrations and protests that took place in Iraq in October 2019. They had a significant impact on the country and many buildings and facilities, including the Turkish restaurant building in Baghdad. The impact of the October demonstrations on the Turkish restaurant building in Baghdad could be multifaceted. Tahrir Square is in the Eastern Gate area in central Baghdad and contains a large monument to the artist Jawad Selim, established in 1961, and turned after 2003 into a gathering place for protesters and demonstrators supporting and opposing the government. Iraqi. It is of the same historical and cultural importance as the Freedom Monument and Tahrir Square, as cultural, and artistic symbols, in addition to being a component of the architectural identity of the city of Baghdad. The construction of the 14-storey building dates to the eighties of the last century, as it was supervised by an Indian company and opened in 1983. It contains a spacious car garage on its lower floors, and its other floors are filled with shops to form a large shopping center. The building took its name from a restaurant that occupied the highest floor and was distinguished by its balconies that offer a panoramic view overlooking the city of Baghdad and was known at that time as the Turkish Restaurant [25].

As the "Turkish Restaurant" in Baghdad has turned into an "icon of the Iraqi revolution", the "Turkish Restaurant" building is no longer just an abandoned building damaged by an American bombing that targeted it in 2003. Last month, every party is trying to control it because of its strategic location. The building is in the center of the Iraqi capital and overlooks "Tahrir" Square on the one hand, the Republic Bridge, and the Tigris River, which bisects Baghdad into two halves, and on the third hand, the heavily fortified Green Zone. This building is one of the main buildings in central Baghdad. It consists of 6 floors and has been abandoned since it was damaged by a US air strike in 2003. It was known as the "Turkish Restaurant" because its last floor had a Turkish restaurant. The building of the "Turkish Restaurant" was not only a point of contention between the security forces and the Iraqi demonstrators in this wave of protests, as it was present in all the demonstrations that Iraq witnessed in the past years [26]. All of the above can be included in the following points:

1. Damage and misuse: The use of materials and protection methods in the facades close to the event site is important to accommodate the general movement of people in anticipation of vandalism and trespassing on buildings, especially those buildings that lack privacy and adequate means of protection, which reflects negatively on the collective behavior of people in public urban spaces.
2. Safety and security: The need to enhance safety and security measures is a priority for the use of urban spaces interacting with the event, and this aspect can be included as an essential element in strategies for improving public urban spaces.
3. Economic aspect: Events can have a negative impact, as happened in the Turkish restaurant and its neighbors that stopped working, which indicates the importance of adopting flexible strategies that take this aspect into account.
4. Emotional impact: For the importance of the event, it is necessary to consider the emotional impact on people's connection to the place. This factor may be variable and end with the end of the event unless it is linked to the memory of the place (Fig. 2).

The World Trade Center complex, also known as the WTC, is a group of commercial and office buildings in Manhattan, New York, United States. One of the most prominent buildings in this complex is the former World Trade Center, which was subjected to terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 [27]. The World Trade Center consisted of a group of distinguished office towers, most notably the Twin Towers, which are one tower and two towers with a height of more than 400 meters. These towers were among the most famous landmarks in New York and a symbol of economic and urban strength. The events of the crash of the World Trade Centers in 2011 and their collapse from the roof of a passenger plane led to huge material and human losses. After this event, a new building was designed on the scene to announce the challenge with its towering height, making it the tallest building in the United States. This rise carries a symbolic dimension of challenge and recovery and reflects people's desire to continue life despite all the threats [28].

It should be borne in mind that the symbolism of the World Trade Center varies from person to person and from culture to culture. Some may see it as a symbol of defiance and steadfastness, while others see it as a sign of pain and loss. In the end, it leaves each person with an individual interpretation of the symbolism and impact that the World Trade Center buildings have [29]. Discussion of samples according to the extracted indicators (table 2).
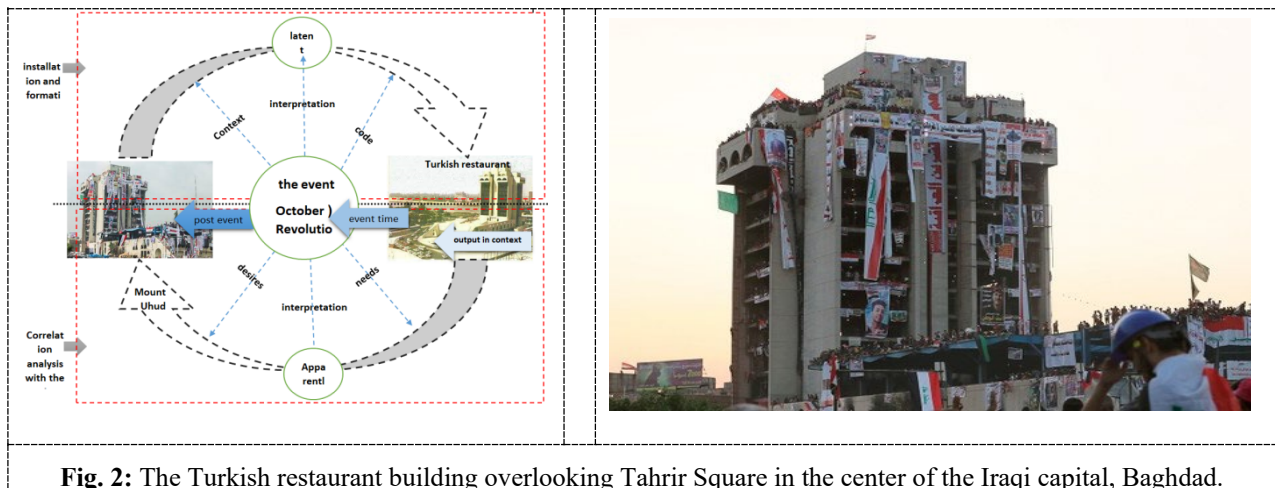
**Table 2:** Explains the discussion of vocabulary extracted according to the samples.

| the sample | Before the 1983 event | During the event 2019 | After the event 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Turkish restaurant building and the nation's garden | One of the main buildings in central Baghdad. It consists of 6 floors and has been abandoned since it was damaged by a US air strike in 2003. It was known as the "Turkish Restaurant" because there was a Turkish restaurant on its last floor. | Tahrir Square has gained a prominent place among Iraqis, as it is considered the center of the demonstrations and the "October Revolution" 2019, and dozens of protesters were killed or injured near it, calling for political and economic reforms and improving living conditions. | After Tahrir Square in Baghdad was a center for protests and demonstrations against the political situation, the park has become one of the few green spaces in Baghdad that bring visitors for entertainment and picnics. |



The square reopened after its restoration, and perhaps the most prominent landmark in the place is the Freedom Monument, showing the "Nation's Garden" which is now full of palm trees and flowers, and a water fountain that lights up at night, and has become a space for youth activities in the garden, such as art exhibitions, concerts and bazaars. The garden is one of the few green spaces in Baghdad, the city suffocated by cement and traffic jams. As for the building of the Turkish restaurant near the square, it reminds of the stage of the protests. It was the main headquarters of the protesters, and since that time the building has not been restored, and the security forces monitor anyone who enters it. As for its walls, they are still It is covered with drawings reminiscent of the "revolution." That "the square, the garden, and the building of the Turkish restaurant are part of the history of the Iraqis" because of their "importance of the site because of the symbolic significance it carries in the conscience of all Iraqis, especially the youth who consider Tahrir Square and the Freedom Monument an embodiment of the struggles of the Iraqi people, It is a front for freedom of opinion and expression, and a remembrance of the martyrs who sacrificed themselves for the sake of freedom and reform." The restaurant building retained its old name, which is the "Turkish Restaurant," as it used to house one of the most famous tourist restaurants, but today, it is called by other names, including "Mountain Uhud Tahrir Square." , and "Stalingrad Baghdad," as well as naming it the "Tuktuk Heroes Building" after the demonstrators succeeded in preventing the security forces from storming it.

| the sample | 1973 before the event | 2001 during the event | 2014 after the event |
|---|---|---|---|
| World Trade Center | The project consists of a group distinguished office towers, most notably the Twin Towers, which are one tower and two towers with a height of more than 400 meters. These towers were among the most famous landmarks in New York and a symbol of economic and urban strength | New York City was shaken by an explosion targeting the World Trade Center towers in Manhattan. The infrastructure near the building was affected, and the incident had a major impact on global markets. | Numerous memorials have been erected in connection with the event, including the National September 11 Memorial and Museum in New York City. |



The impact of the events of September 11 extends to society and culture in general. Immediate reactions included an emphasis on home life and spending time with family, increased church attendance, and increased expressions of patriotism. The incident also affected the religious faith of many individuals.



**Fig. 2:** The Turkish restaurant building overlooking Tahrir Square in the center of the Iraqi capital, Baghdad.

## 6. Results

The results of the event analysis result: The event act of the World Trade Center was distinguished by being the highest because of the capabilities it achieved in terms of constructing buildings in the complex to be of a modern design and include commercial and cultural facilities and offices, and its influence extended beyond geopolitical considerations to reach society and culture in general. To provide easy access and integration with the main transport network of the city (figure 3).
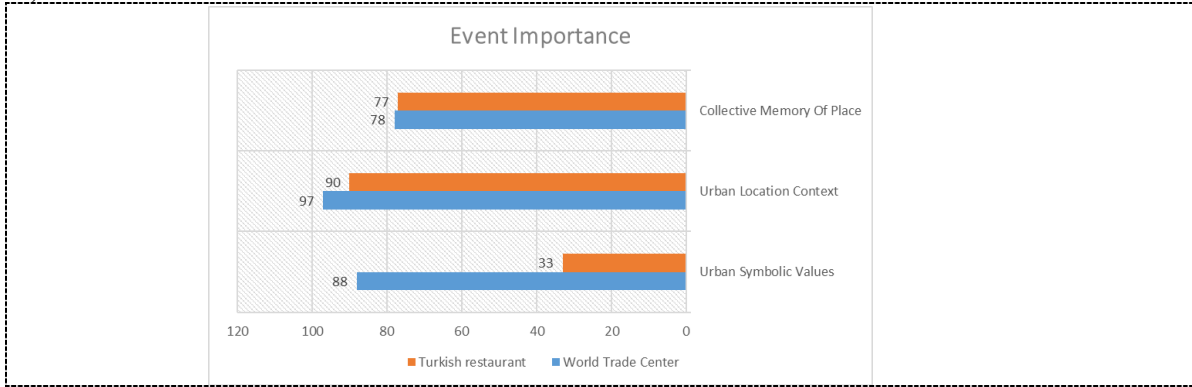


**Fig. 3:** Event importance results of the comparison between the two projects according to experts' opinions.

The results of the event and architecture analysis: The event and architecture of the Turkish restaurant building, and the nation's garden were distinguished by being the highest because of the production response to the event. And a water fountain that lights up at night, has become a space for youth activities in the park (figure 4).
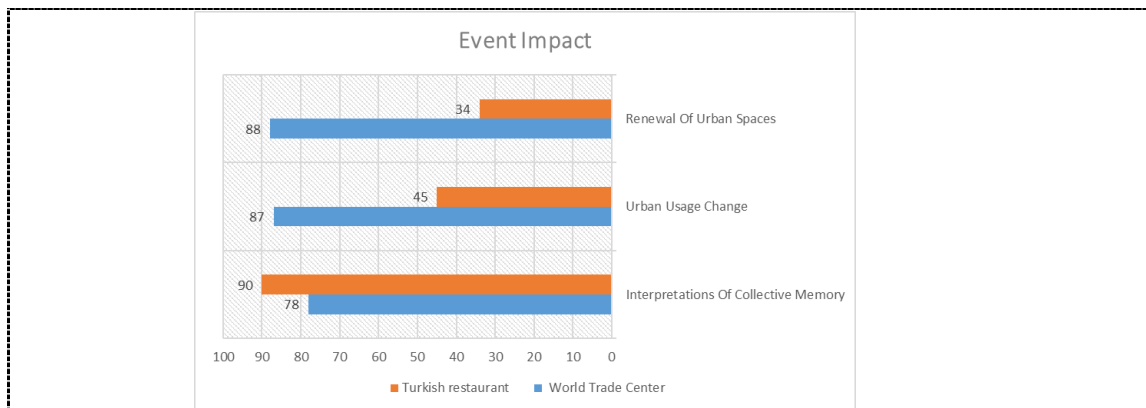


**Fig. 4:** Event impact results of the comparison between the two projects according to experts' opinions.

Results of analyzing the relationship between events and architecture: The relationship between events and architecture was uneven in the building of the Turkish restaurant and the World Trade Center, both of which bear the symbolism of memory and remembrance of events. However, the World Trade Center building reflects its new structures, and man's ability to overcome difficulties and continue to build and develop (figure 5).
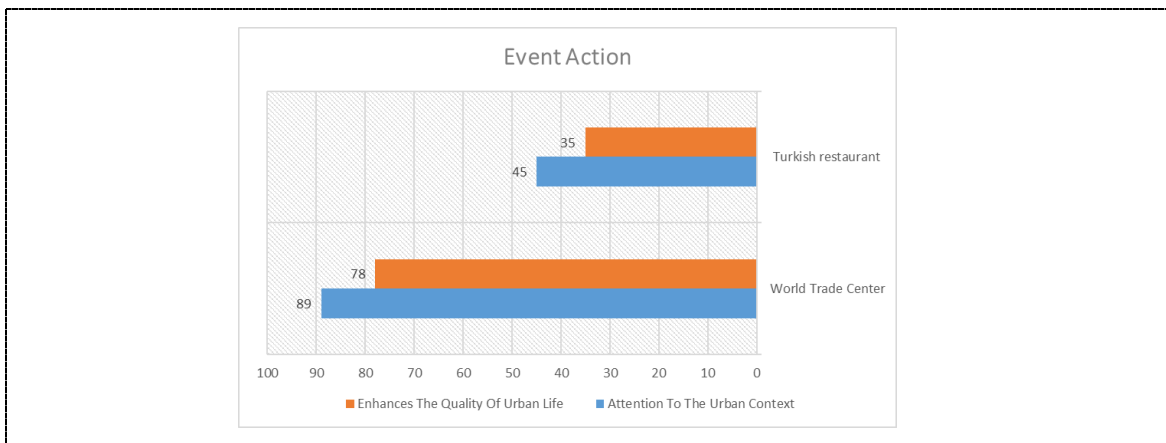


**Fig. 5:** Event action results of the comparison between the two projects according to experts' opinions.

Compared to the two projects, World Trade Center shows greater interaction with the event, despite being outside the context of the site, while Turkish restaurant building shows a greater impact on the collective memory of the users of the space. This interaction in Turkish restaurant building does not reflect well on improving the urban environment, and this reflects the nature of interest on the part of the government in interest in the event. From the results you can find out the following: event value for urban spaces, the importance of the event is demonstrated in World Trade Center through the great interest in the location of the event by launching a competition for the same building within the urban context, with a focus on the importance of the event in the design work. This demonstrates the government's desire to make the most of the impact of the event. This effect is relatively small in Turkish restaurant building, especially after the event has ended. Impact of the event on urban spaces, the event adds different values and interpretations to the collective memory in both projects, indicating that the event contributes to the formation of urban identity, and this interest enhances interest in the material compositions of urban spaces.

Both projects seem to have equal opportunities to improve their impact on the urban context, but the continuity of impact comes from success in paying attention to detail after the event and working to enhance the value of the building in the urban context, in which case World Trade Centre is more successful (figure 6).
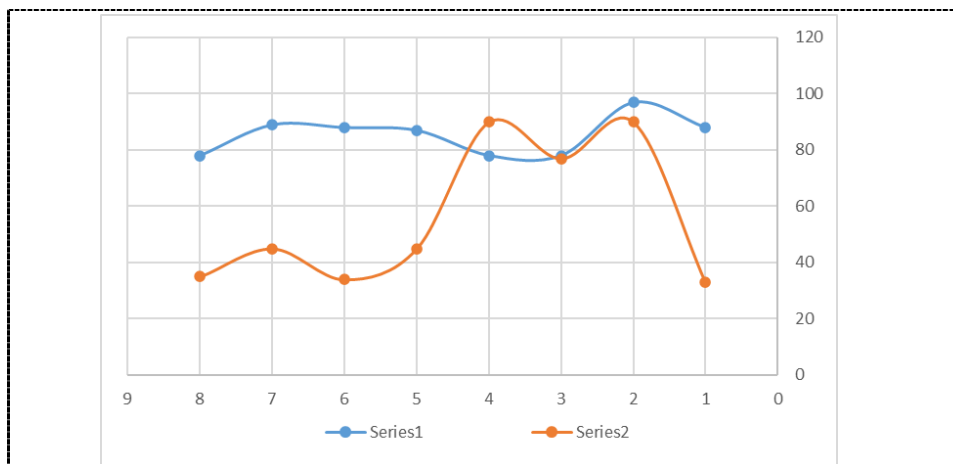


**Fig. 6:** Stability of variables between the two projects according to experts' opinions.

## 7. Conclusion

Events can make a difference in architectural design by directing attention towards new functional needs, promoting cultural and heritage symbols, encouraging design sustainability and technology, and providing unique and meaningful experiences for users. The most important conclusions reached by the research are as follows:

1. event or occasion has a great impact on the design of the building and its aesthetic appearance. It could be about a unique exterior design or the use of distinctive materials and colours that reflect the meaning of the event or symbolize the aesthetic values of the community.
2. That all that occurs in terms of change in a specific system is the result of a difference in self-awareness (designer, receiver, product), which is directly proportional to the process of time according to the diversity of patterns of change.
3. The event merges with time according to two external dimensions characterized by independence, continuity, and realism, which cannot be controlled, and an internal dimension, which is determined by the distance of production according to its details.
4. The event is linked to understanding architecture, and here the role of the urban designer is highlighted in focusing on events. As important as the event is, so is the importance of the space.
5. When adding buildings to an urban space, the value that it can add to the place must be studied, along with its social impact, as it could affect the architectural spaces and the quality of life in them.
6. Architect's response to the type of event is important and at the heart of her work because it is the means that meets the temporal and spatial needs of society in urban spaces within cities.

## 8. Recommendations

1. Interest in learning about local events and extrapolating important events in shaping the event can be a powerful resource in the process of designing and interpreting urban spaces.
2. The focus on recognizing the importance of the urban event and the cultural event of the area and integrating it in a creative way symbolic dimension that can increase over time to become an urban attraction for the place.
3. Every time and place have a set of architectural styles that carry different symbols and messages that are linked and change with events, and this is what the urban designer can focus on when designing urban spaces.

4. Urban design cannot be done without considering the social aspect because of its impact on the interconnectedness of urban spaces within cities.
5. Focusing on events, their change, their meanings, and their connection to collective memory can be of great importance in activating innovation and creating creative urban districts within cities.

## Acknowledgement

## References

[1] W. Liu, J. Yang, Y. Gong, and Q. Cheng, "An Evaluation of Urban Renewal Based on Inclusive Development Theory: The Case of Wuhan, China," ISPRS Int J Geoinf, vol. 11, no. 11, p. 563, Nov. 2022, https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi11110563

[2] E. Lucchi and A. Buda, "Urban green rating systems: Insights for balancing sustainable principles and heritage conservation for neighbourhood and cities renovation planning," Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, vol. 161, p. 112324, Jun. 2022, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2022.112324

[3] Alshamari, H.A., Ismael, N.T., Adelphil, H.S.O., Hamza, S.M. (2022). Promoting the social cohesion in the traditional cities. International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning, Vol. 17, No. 6, pp. 1855-1864. https://doi.org/10.18280/ijsdp.170620

[4] Senah , Husam Sachit, & others, The Threshold of Urban Sustainability within the Traditional Cities: Traditional Alnajaf city as a case study, IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 2021. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.13983.078433

[5] Ibn, M. Lisan Al-Arab, Vol.

[6] Behani, H. (2016). "Construction of the event in the short story collection al-Qurabin" by "Issa Shari". A memorandum submitted for obtaining a master's degree, University of Colonel Akli Mohand Olhaj, Algeria, University of Bouira, pg. 72.

[7] Ibn,F. (2002). Standards of Language, Part 2, Dar Al-Fikr for Printing and Publishing, Lebanon, 2nd Edition, p. 36.

[8] Michel, D. C.( 1975 ). L'écriture de l'histoire, Paris, Gallimard , p.46-47.

[9] Michel, F.(1986). Excavations of Knowledge, translated by Salem Yavot, Casablanca - Beirut, Arab Cultural Center, p. 5.

[10] Bachelard, G. (1984). "Aesthetics of Place", translated by (Ghaleb Halasa), second edition, Lebanon.

[11] Shreibet, A. C. (1998) The Development of the Artistic Structure in the Contemporary Algerian Story, Publications of the Arab Book Union, DB, DD.

[12] Abdul, K. J. (2002). Theatrical technique, National Foundation for Typographic Arts, Algeria, 2nd edition.

[13] Al-Askari, A. A. (2015), "The Impact of the Event on the Context and the Response of Architectural Action," University of Baghdad - Urban and Regional Planning Center for Postgraduate Studies, p. 362.

[14] Abdullah. R. (2006). The astonishment of the small details (the structure of the short story), the literary position magazine, the Arab Writers Union, Damascus, issue, March 419.

[15] Saeed, Y. (2001). The openness of the fictional text, the text and the context, the Arab Cultural Center for Publishing, Casablanca, Morocco, vol.2.

[16] Faiza, S. P.(2015) The Narrative Structure in the Novel "The Ashes That Washed Water" by Izz al-Din Jalawji, Master's Note, Khemis Miliana University, p: 15.

[17] Ibrahim, J. K. (2014). Integration in the Product and Movement of Architecture, University of Technology / Department of Architecture, Baghdad, Iraq, p. 27

[18] Marx, K. and Friedrich E.( 1975). Gesamtausgabe (MEGA), Berlin, 1975–.——, Collected Works, New York and London: International Publishers.

[19] Haider, L. M. Al. (2023). The development of the urban context in cities after the sporting event, a dissertation submitted to the Council of the College of Engineering / University of Baghdad, Iraq.

[20] McGrath, B. ed.( 2013). Urban design ecologies. Hoboken: Wiley.

[21] Pallasmaa, J. (1996). The eyes of the skin: architecture and the senses. London: Academy Editions.

[22] Kristin, F. Lukas, F.( 2008). Architecture of Change: Sustainability and Humanity in the Built Environment Hardcover – Illustrated, April 24.

[23] Tschumi, B. (1994). Museum of Modern Art (New York, N.Y.) . Event-cities : praxis. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

[24] Derek, Th.( 2002). Architecture and the Urban Environment: A Vision for the New Age Paperback – June 15.

[25] Siwar, A. (2022). Tahrir Square, the center of the protests in Baghdad, has become a destination for entertainment and picnics, https://www.kurdistan24.net.

[26] Ahmed, Al . (2019). "Mount Uhud Baghdad"… a building that demonstrators and security forces are competing to control,https://ar.iraqicivilsociety.org/?p=6906.

[27] Hind, M. (2021). September 11... iconic images of the event that shaped the course of American politics, https://www.aljazeera.net/.

[28] Susan, K. and Nicholas, F.( 2003 ). Implications of the World Trade Center Attack for the Public Health and Health Care Infrastructures. Am J Public Health. March; 93(3): 400–406.

[29] Johnson K. (2002 ).In bereavement, pioneers on a lonely trail. New York Times. 8September:A28.