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Urban Reloading Philosophy Adequate to People-Place

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Abstract

The paper introduces a new philosophy, Urban Reloading, as a compatibility effect in the great cities. The main goal is unloading the metropolitan cities from carrying extra densely inhabitants and structure. It aims, firstly, listing the percentage of high structural loaded, the conflict vector with surrounding conditions and the negative influence. Secondly, the injunction in taking decisions related to the inhabitants that move in and resettle outside the additional onus cities. Thirdly, it studies the new design that appropriates the city reloaded areas and how to resettle these inhabitants taking into account the city formation experience with significant financial returns.

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Keywords: Urban design paradigm; livable cities; urban reloading; urban infill

1. Prologue: Renewal by emptying

Today, in some great cities, the citizen suffers from the inability to live in his built environment; it seems in aspects of people and place, the morphological structure and the human behavioral settings. The city's inability to recover duties is a result of the mess providing a comfortable life, safe places and flexible requirements. In addition, throughout time, the accumulative order of the built environment has the greatest impact in overburden on the indigenous of the mega cities. These elements of the ruling for the humans' appropriateness not only to meet the physical requirements, but also absorptive capacity loads exceed normal ratios achieved by those rates. The research problematic revolves around making the Great Egyptian cities get the highest value from the urban design paradigm researches. It concentrates on different architectural movements, design approaches and theories, across the previous era or within

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develops a new way to get the metropolitan cities manage their problems in addition to, see the Great cities as livable cities. The research hypothesis expects some issues. Firstly, If the urban designer enables applying the urban design principles gained from the analysis of the intellectual paradigms as a scientific art, focusing on the re-distribution of understanding of the demographic and structural loaded within the major cities, it will surely meet the requirements of livable cities at the level of interaction between people and place. Secondly, if the inhabitants living in the greatest cities embrace the idea of reloading cities from the extra load, it will create livable cities, taking into account; the most livable cities meet the stipulations of "Quality of life" that comes with the Post Urbanism movements.

The slogan is 'renewal by emptying'. The goal is to create a new way to retrieve the Great Egyptian cities being a livable city, not only at the level of the built features, but also in human beings' lives. Focusing on a new technique called 'Finding Extra Load'. It will cover in the Egyptian metropolitan cities. Taking into account, the city reload is not contiguous with the principles of urban rehabilitation, restoration and preservation. For one, it has the same concerns of the first one movements is the urban renewal, towards removing the built areas. On the other side, it moves against the purpose of conserving the buildings just for passing a decade of time. The contribution is not only dealing with the built environment, but also with people; the original inhabitant, city visitor, or worker. It, also, extends to developing unique solutions to solve the everyday problems of the informal housing sectors; in the Great Egyptian cities.

1.1. On concepts

The research deals with some concepts deduced from the literature review such as the lost space, peri-urban interface and brown field. In 1992, the term Brownfield emerged for the first time at a US congressional candidate. It convened the first comprehensive guidelines on the issue through a pilot project in the following year (Agency, 2006). Commonly, the Brownfield sites come in the abandoned industrial, commercial or other previously polluting sectors in the city or town. On the other side, the residential areas may contain a small brown field. For example, some oil stations found levels of surfaces during the last decades, and the land they lay on might still pollute and unused for decades as brown field. The redevelopment of Brownfield sites is a significant part of the New Urbanism movement. New Urbanism gives a way to change some Brownfields as green spaces for recreational uses (Gordon, 2005; Montgomery, 2011).

The oscillating attempts to formulate a plan of the urban environment on the city's outskirts in developing countries. Some international organizations responsible for development plans in the third world countries recognize definitions for the areas, in developing countries, on the outskirts of cities to name as Peri-urban interface (Bakker, 2000; Briggs, 2005). Firstly, Peri-Urban Interface considers the village and the city linkage contain a mixture of characteristics of the village and the city as well as the activities of municipal facilities. Secondly, it is the area in the city limits and outside the approved metropolitan area untapped to improve infrastructure and facilities available within the urban space usage (Arnis, 2012). The previous definition is close to the nature of the Cairo environment.

In the cities, whereas the large gaps or lost space exists, distort the overall continuity of the city's form. Puspitasari gives an explanation for the urban space as the container to the human activities and the actualization of mental content (Popi Puspitasari, 2012: 36). Reversely, the lost spaces as anti-spaces are the annoying urban areas that are in need of a redesign. In addition, they make no positive contribution to the surroundings or users (Trancik, 1986: 3-4). They are ill-defined, without measurable boundaries, and fail to realize elements in a coherent way (Carmona, M. T., 2010). In other words, Trancik explain reason generate the lost space as the mutual continuity between the solid and void within the city (Trancik, 1986: 106). The breakout or fragment in the harmony of the urban mass affects negatively perception and

spatial network. The fragments in both solids and voids happen in modern architecture generate the lost space. The current research tries to follow a certain concept for the term extra load within the great cities. It supposes that the extra load areas are the areas inside the city hold activities, and population density exceeds the maximum. This makes overloading on the infrastructure and services in the way affects the Justice between individuals negatively. It is worth mentioning the extra load concerns the cases taking place due to both the physical structure and individuals.

2. Great Egyptian cities today

Today, overcrowding and informality is a remarkable phenomenon in Egyptian cities, but is most evident in Cairo. Cairo the Capital city, geographically, located in the Greater Cairo Region. That region is home and attracts value to almost 25 percent of all Egyptians (UN-Habitat, 2011: xix, 13). The majority of the country's main activities huddles in the city or pass through it. The great majority of services; media outlets, hospital and universities, centralize in Cairo. In addition, this centralization makes Cairo suffers from overcrowded congestion. The worst is the increasing sprawl that happened to the greatest Egyptian cities with the cognizance of authorities. A recent report from UN-Habitat mentioned that, in 2006, Cairo, hold 65 percent of the population in informal settlements (UN-Habitat, 2011: 16; Sims, 2011). At the end of 2012, The growth rate in that informal area, which is higher than the formal sectors, makes the services inadequate resident population (Sims, 2011). In addition, the informality in Cairo, as other prominent Egyptian cities, comes vertically and horizontally. Vertical informality spreads in all Egyptian cities create a burden on the adequate service equally among all citizens. On the other hand, the practitioners in the Egyptian cities still bear the built features as a priority instead of the human needs. Particularly speaking, the non-indigenous dwellers receive a daily massive displacement to get access to services, and the city still provides for rural and nomadic roaming what they need.



Fig. 1. The chaos in the urban environment in Sayeda Zeineb on 2013

Source: Photography by Ibrahim El-Sheivi

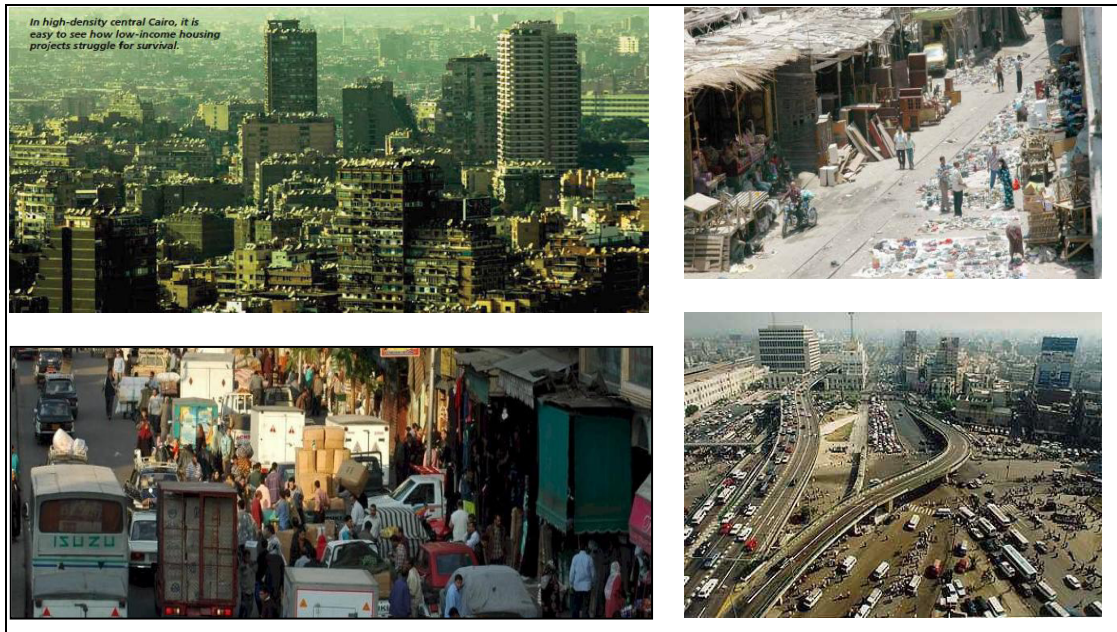


Fig. 2. The urbanization in Cairo in the last few years
Sources: a (UN-Habitat, 2011), b, c and d (the author)

2.1. Hidden reloading thought in Egyptian readings: Content analysis

The content analysis aims to identify the articles discuss ideas for dealing with Cairo as whole. Firstly, a certain species in Cairo addressed as 'Cairo From Below' represents some ideas done by students and younger researchers in 2012 (Dkardo, 2012). This compilation explores some ideas concerns Cairo future as the greatest city. The research focuses on two proposals. One discusses the concept of reload the features around the Nile by reclaiming the site and stepping the built features backwards. Another one gives a slogan 'Out of Cairo Box'. It depends on saving Cairo comes from outside by breaking the tough centralization of the capital. It, also, gives six action plans as freeze, invite, attract, extend, discuss and mange, Fig. 3.

Different articles indicate to the transforming of the governmental buildings from inside the Cairo to resettle in the new towns sprawl (El Kodsi, 2005; El Dahshan, 2013). It mentions that the benefit comes to the traffic problems and overcrowding, but it does not disclose the circumstances residents gain access to that service. In addition, Mutiny, the Egyptian minister of the transportation plans to reduce the private car moving inside Cairo by the end of the fourth underground metro line (Abdel- Rahman, 2012). The Cairo Governor and NGO aim to develop new lightweight design shops for vendors in the new cities in order to vacate the packed in four locations. The first with an area 2000 meters square behind El-Hussein Hospital. The second place is in Port-Said Road for 1000 meters² uses as a land belongs to a former grain mill. The third one is in El Derb al-Ahmar Street with 1000 meters square. The last one on Souk El Selah Street in a vacant land within an area 1200 meters square (Raouf, 2012). From the other side, this declaration meets some obligations. Egyptian inhabitants hardly stand the thought of leaving their places. The responsible persons have anonymity about the citizen needs. Thus, the matter requires the urban designer and those who understand the cities situations to develop solutions to reach consensus among citizens.

NILE


**STEP BACK
RECONNECT
RECLAIM**

RECLAIMING THE NILE FRONTAGE BY STEPPING BACK AND PROVIDING ITS SERVICES IN ITS "BACKYARD", ESTABLISHING VISUAL PERMEABILITY THROUGH VISTAS THAT BRING THE NILE INTO THE CITY, AND OPEN UP THE CITY TO THE NILE







PEDESTRIAN



GREEN NETWORK



ROADS



BUILDINGS



NILE



BEFORE PROPOSED



BRINGING THE NILE INTO THE CITY

OPENING UP THE CITY TO THE NILE

OUT OF CAIRO BOX

SAVING CAIRO FROM OUTSIDE

THE ISSUE العيش
الحرية
العدالة الاجتماعية

CAIRO SUFFERS FROM:

- SPREAD OF SLUM AREAS WITHIN THE CITY
- OVERALL DETERIORATION IN QUALITY OF LIFE
- ABSENCE OF THE MOST BASIC CITIZENS RIGHTS
- LACK OF GREEN AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES

THE MAIN REASON FOR THE ISSUE

THE EXTREME ATTRACTION OF THE CAPITAL WHERE PEOPLE LIVE AND WORK DUE TO LACK OF SERVICES AND JOBS OPPORTUNITIES IN OTHER EGYPTIAN CITIES. THIS MADE CAIRO INFRASTRUCTURE CANNOT AFFORD MORE PEOPLE

BREAKING THE EXTREME CENTRALIZATION OF THE CAPITAL STRATEGY

1 FREEZE

- FREEZING ALL NEW INVESTMENTS IN CAIRO.
- NO NEW CAR LICENSES IN CAIRO.
- NO NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

2 ATTRACT

CREATING ATTRACTION POINTS IN ALL EGYPTIAN CITIES ACCORDING TO A NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN TO ATTRACT PEOPLE FROM THE CAPITAL

3 DISCUSS

INVOLVE CITIZENS IN DECISIONS MAKING USING PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

4 INVITE

INVITING CAIRO INHABITANTS HOLDING COUNTRY SIDE ROOTS THROUGH A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO RETURN BACK TO THEIR ORIGIN IN ALL EGYPTIAN CITIES

5 EXTEND

INDICATE THE DIRECTION AND THE AREA OF THE EXTENTION OF THE CITIES ACCORDING TO THE PLANNED FUTURE BOUNDARIES

6 MANAGE

IPUT STRICT RULES AND REGULATIONS ACCORDING TO A STRATEGIC VISION. MONITOR AND MODIFY THE PLANS

Proposed by : Ahmed Hassan Abayazeed...

Fig. 3. Some proposal presented in the competition
Sources: Tantawy (2013; Abayazeed (2012)

2.2. Exploring The Khedive's Cairo site

In the prior century, the Khedive's Cairo was the city center. In the layout by Ismail Pasha, in the late 19th Century, the Khedive's Cairo was a physical manifestation of the governmental and societal transformation that the Khedive envisioned for Egypt. Like many cities, time and intense pressures of population growth have caused these extraordinary cultural and business issues; people lose much of the luster that once characterized Cairo's influence globally.



Fig. 4. The selected location marked by dotting line and the valuable buildings and historic appeal record in black

2.3. The findings towards a new approach

From the field survey, the selected site has some constraints, potentialities, and problems (CPP). The triple-analysis (CPP) adopts a way to get out three findings; finding valuable assets settings as constrain, finding lost spaces as a potentiality and finding the extra load as a problem. Fig. 4 and 5 Show some historical buildings and historic attractions as assets on the site through the two transition phase. On the

other side, the field observation classifies the extra load areas as the area comes from some cases explained in Fig. 6. The manuscript can organize them into two groups; one happens because of unplanned urbanization, the other happens because of the switched crumble sprawl. The first is a change in the city towards squatter housing (Dundar, 2001). These make burden on the city services and infrastructure. Carmona describes the following issue in Latin American cities through the own dynamic adaptation to capitalism and rapid growth (Carmona, 1990, 6). The hidden point on both two groups is people. Public must take part in shaping the surroundings whether in renewable or/and empty. Thus, redevelop the leftover space between the districts at their boundaries by transforming them into opportunities of development.

The process of finding lost-space revolves around understanding the problems that lead to creating lost spaces due to the current state of Khedive Cairo, disclosure requirements, the perspective of architects of the Modern Movement toward open space, in addition, dominance of private over public interests. It sometimes deals with the change in functions needs that lead to the change in land use of some areas. Fig. 7 describes the Typology of lost space on the site.



Fig. 5. The urban transformation through the Khedive Cairo, the photo shows the transition zone
Sources: ANA3 (2010) and photography: El-Sheiw, (2013)

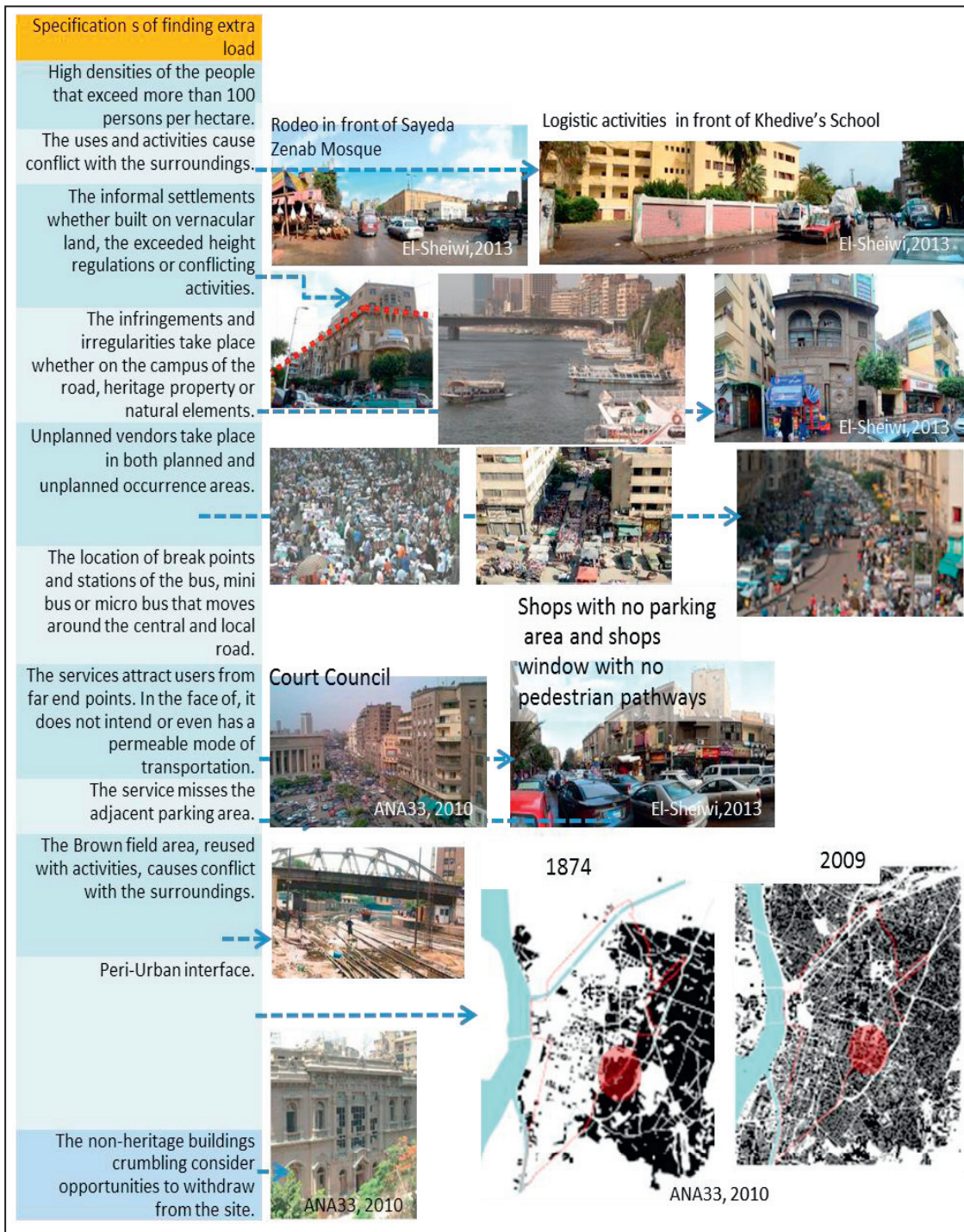


Fig. 6. The classification of the extra load areas within the selected case study

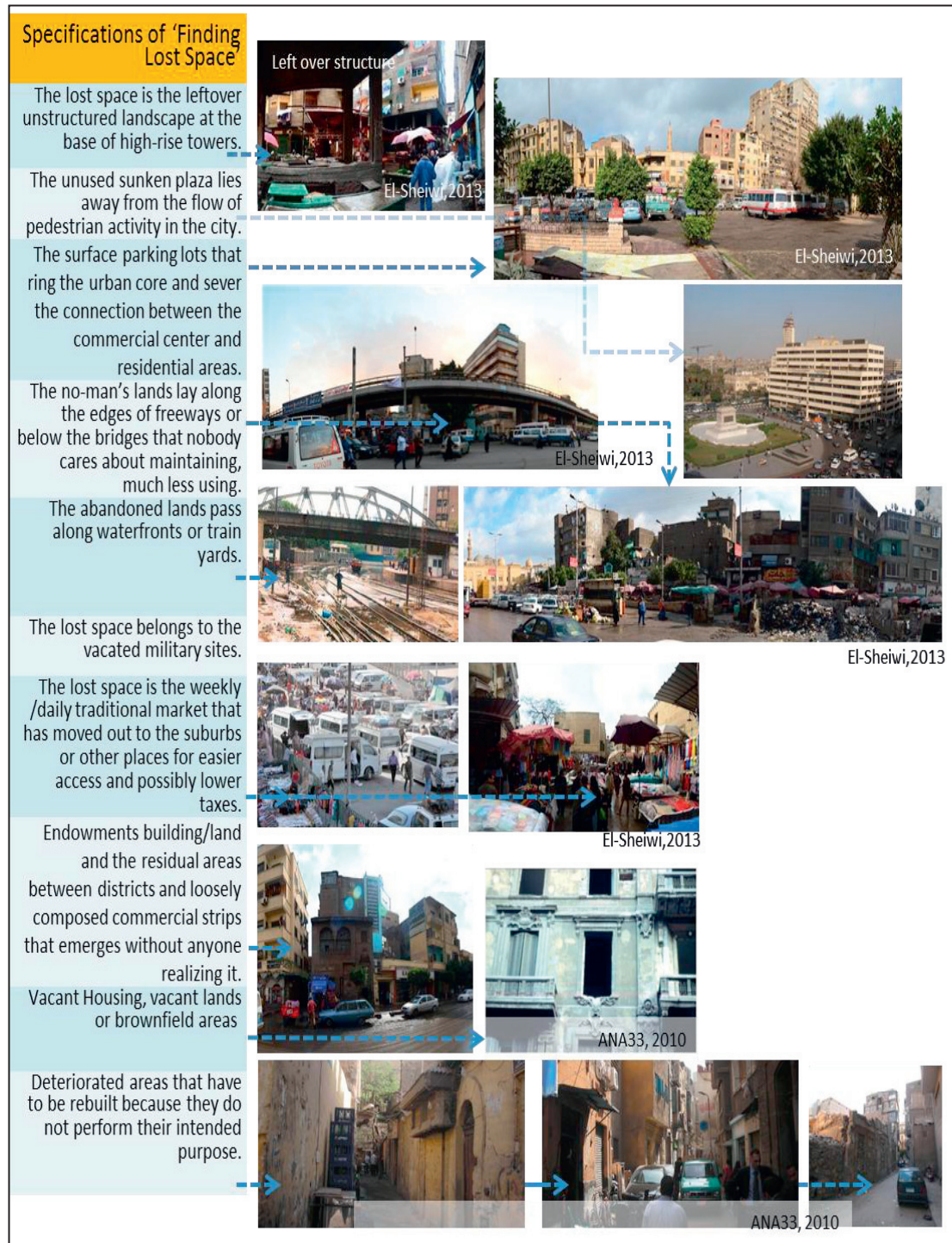


Fig. 7. The classification of the lost space within the selected case study

3. Urban Reload-ism Theory

Some few concepts can be discussed as to develop the proposed theory. Firstly, the theory lies between two debated issues that are the most overloading, the more inability of the residents to stay. Secondly, the theory considers the city gasping not only because of metropolitan transformation, but also the transformations in displacement caused by rural, day after day, to live in the city or obtain the benefits of services. Thirdly, it believes that the low level of urbanization done by individuals and constructions is the deciding factor of the quality of services (efficiency as well as robustness) while the deterioration in the level of behavior daily reality for residents of the yield displacement forced in the direction of negative all necessary facilities, and almost quit working together.

3.1. *Urban design paradigm redux: Historic enrollment*

During the middle of the last century in the period of transition from modernism to postmodernism, the western cities resemble the Egyptian cities nowadays. They summoned back to take advantage of the urban design paradigms that have not applied the thought in Egypt at all. Taking into account, the cities' experts need to redux these paradigms propose a method suit the Egyptian context. Therefore, the present work presents a new approach tangential with different movement, theories and methods in the field of urban design. The Urban Reloading quotes some principles from two movements (Contextualism and New Urbanism), finding lost space approach, three methods (Design in context, Cumulative Order and Urban Infill) in addition to theories (Collage City and Figure/ Ground, (Fig. 8).[†]

[†] Pre sixties, there was a significant architectural movement aims to revival trend takes into account the resident's social life of the city. The contemporary movement crystallized in Contextualism, Fig. 9. The movement plan is to create morphological structure, in basics depends on the city synthesis characteristics. It discusses abandoning the traditional means to promote the city dividing into different areas and domains leads by the planning grids either rigid or loose (Green, 2011). That leads necessarily to control the traditional urban centers that expected the human life considered as dictated by the surrounding environmental conditions. Crucial to this appreciation of urban patterns is the gestalt double-image of the Figure Ground (Copper, 1969: 43-52). This contemporary idea establishing on the urban design method that are clearly emerging in building cities with a significant respected of Contextualism. Schumacher mentioned the built environment must match with, respond to, and reconcile surroundings (Yoshinobu, 1979; Shumacher, 1971). Implicit, this matching comes to complete street typology or morphology a new one. That movement came against the urban renewal (Shane, 1976: 676- 679). It knew through the terms of urban protection and preservation, rebuilt/rehabilitation, reuse, and Urban Infill. Whereas the ideas of thoroughly removing are no longer welcoming, that emerged at the beginning of the era of modernity, after the Second World War specifically, but that the valuable asset protection. Starting with it in a related city environmental context has become the basis of dealing with the urbanization.

Morphological approaches have used to understand the evolution of the urban space. Beginning from 1960's Colin Rowe have studied with figure-ground diagrams to describe buildings not just as an object, but also background in the urban space. (Rowe and Koetter, 1978: 50-85) describes the spatial predicament of Modern city as one 'object' and 'texture' objects are sculptural buildings standing freely in space, while texture is the background matrix of built for defining space (Carmona, 2003: 69).

In the seventies, the urban Infill emerged as an urban design method within Contextualism when Colin Rowe has invented the Collage city thought. It aims to fill the city's cultural fabric through accumulative more layers and keeps the rest of the fabric after removing deteriorated and collapsed from decaying blocks. Therefore, the collage city is the overlap between urban renewal sites and the potential of Contextualism. Gaylord gives the three key actions; context, communication and connections, to create a metamorphosis in the character, function and social environment (Gaylord, 2004).

In 'Finding Lost Space' approach, the problems solved by proper redesigning of the lost spaces as an opportunity (Trancik, 1986). To retrieve, experts must firstly research historical precedents and the way in which a certain area has evolved. Secondly, it has to develop an understanding of the underlying theories in spatial design and thirdly develop skills of synthesizing in the design process.

طريقة	اتجاه	مذهب	نظرية	مدرسة	تيار	حركة	علم	عربي
Method	Approach	Ism	Theory	School	Trend	Movement	Science	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> التفريغ الحضري الماء الحضري تصميم ضمن السياق 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> استكمال النضالات الضائعة المدخل السكاني الركب البنين كل يوم النضار تجديد كوكبي؛ المدينة علم 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> الإنشائية الجديدة ما بعد النضار التفكيك ما بعد بعد الحداثة النضار كل يوم ما بعد الحداثة الحداثة المتأخرة النضار السياقية الحداثة 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ما-بعد البنائية: التفكيك لغة الأساق، التوليدية/التراكم المنظم، الطبقات المضافة، المدينة المصنفة، المكان، التراطء، الفاخص والحلقية. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> جسطلاب، التفكيك، Deconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> علاء وعصمان عظماء Green Architecture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> المدن ما بعد المدن المدن الجديد Urbanism Post Urbanism New Urbanism Modern Late Modern Post Modern Post-Post Modern Deconstruction Contextualism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> الاسميائية/الدلائية الظاهراتية/الظواهر التشكيلية مقابل التطقية الجالية Typology VS. Morphology Phenomenology Semiology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English

Fig. 8. It shows the multitude of urban design philosophy. The bold letters enrolled with the research problem

3.2. What is the Urban Reloading Theory?

The main source of Urban Reloading is to make the cities livable cities. The early beginnings of the theory were as a direction in the schools of Architecture. It aims to improve the perception of ridding cities' burden caused by humans and buildings. Then it tries to find the extra load areas. Taking into account, the Reloading comes without unfair on the rights of residents displaced or even to house arrest intermittently for a visit or a long domestic migration. The principles of urban reloading emerged for the first time through the ceremony of an international conference QOL 2012, Cairo. In the conference, a research, in Arabic, addressed as "Cairo the Capital Is It Preferable City or Unlivable?" gives a future research for improving the quality of life by swapping the overloaded area. The main objective was towards reclaiming the relationship between man and the urban environment. This highlights certain concepts: firstly, the nostalgia versus alienation. Smaller cities and towns should meet the needs of their citizens equally, not more than the capital cities. This aims to lessen the burden of running alienation by visitors in order to make them stay in their birthplaces. The second is leaving with pleasure versus evacuation. Most citizens prefer to return to their birthplace in case of providing the same services, may be more than, they have in their current residence. Third is the suffering versus welfare. Inhabitants will get vastly suffer financially and incorporeal in a while to choose to leave for other places where less fuss. Fourthly, cut versus urban infill. The uses that built out of the context have to be excluded out of it. Putting regulated law concerns with stage innovating uses that contrast with the urban reloading in Cairo. Taking into account, the cut concept is for the elements that cause conflict with the context.

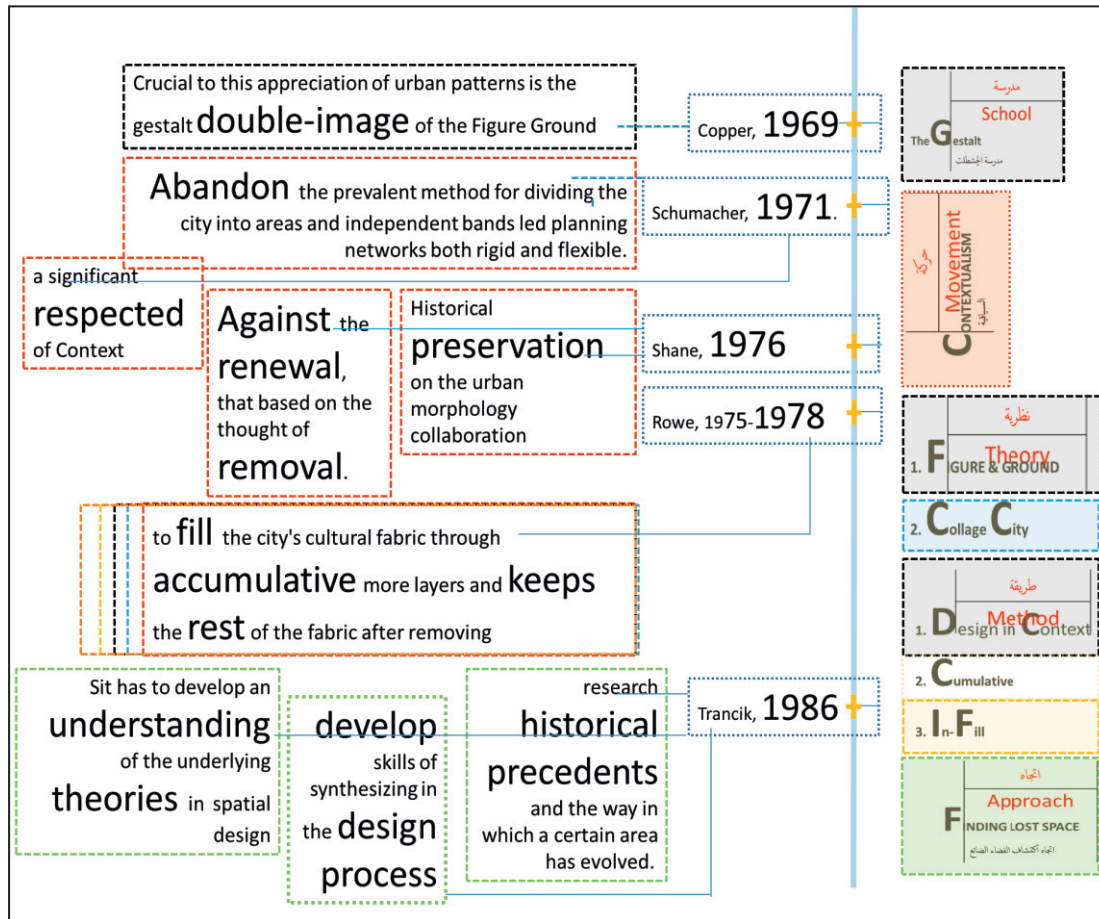


Fig. 9. The significant enrollment explains the urban design paradigm

Urban Reloading is a new theory, an approach and an urban design practice. The main goal is unloading the most metropolitan cities from carrying extra densely inhabitants and structural condition uploaded. The interest is in studying some of most metropolitan areas in the cities that are most densely populated with other building structural loads. It aims, in the first step, starting find the percentage of high structural loaded, the conflict vector with surrounding conditions and the negative influence, which helps in solving the problems of housing, business, transportation and recreation. The next step caution in taking decisions related to the inhabitants that leave and resettle outside, in other areas, in other towns or cities. The third step in studying the new design that the appropriateness the urban areas that have been already unloading and how to resettle these inhabitants more than adopted with reducing the overcrowding, taking into account the city formation experience with significant financial returns.

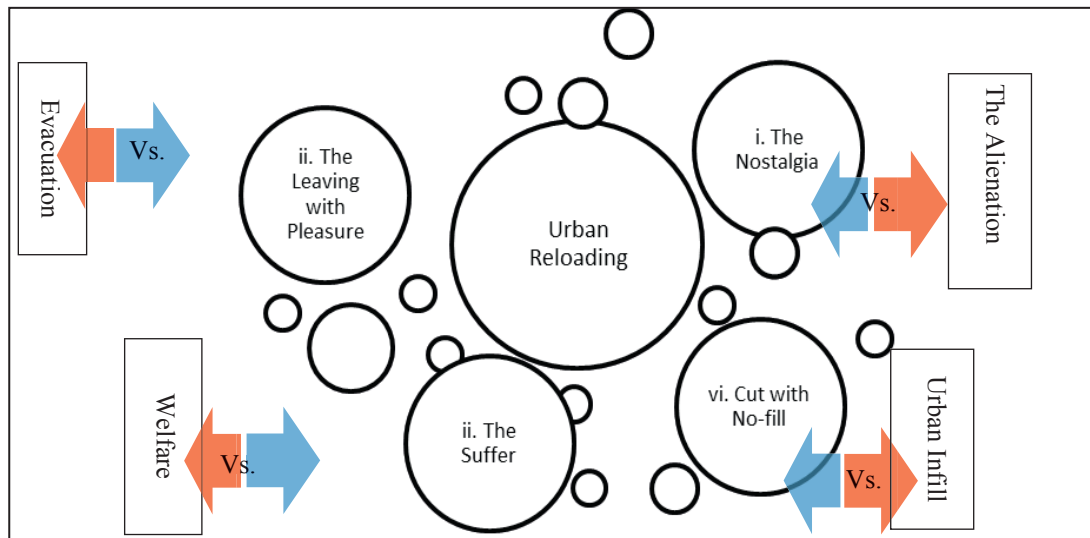


Fig. 10. The four concepts of the proposed theory

3.3. The theory as a methodology

The research proposes the theory as a design methodology utilized within the small and medium size sites, starting from the city center to the neighborhood units. It appreciates some sequenced principles. Firstly, supplement the lost spaces within the city according to the vital role. Secondly, convey the meaning of the urban areas by enhancing changing environments according to the citizen behavior. Thirdly, reuse all the city elements to create Semiology model within the city context. The fourth delimits by making a clear form of the negative spaces in order to highlight the main problems. Fifthly, reuse the urban design elements; groups of buildings, urban space and urban corridors, to restore the principles of good city form. Thus, the principles require the missing roles of urban design elements, discard outdated ideas, and offer alternative ideas, design places for recreation and satisfaction and finally finding out current trends towards fostering contemporary urban design theories.

3.4. The theory as a professional practice

The Urban Reloading can provide some trends in both levels of urban planning and urban design. The urban planning process provides for management plans develop policies. The principles at that level class into eight principles. The first principle namely that the safe exit of indigenous residents in a metropolitan city is the most crucial factors in the trend towards urban discharging. The discharge based on dealing with constructions conflicting with activities in the certainty context of the level of land use. The second principle guides planners to avoid making greatest cities as points of attraction, crossings or transit traffic from one place to another. This may build cities safe, healthy cities, and automatically reduce the glut of mobility inside them. The third principle concerns the laws and regulations that govern a certain place. These forewords to perform activities of the cities greater than the ability of visitors afford, social - cultural, economic and legislative (laws governing municipal: building and construction) make it unattractive cities but repellent. Conversely, the fourth law provides for small cities or town adjacent to the greatest city more facilities to accommodate their homeowner to return to their birthplace. These facilities are with lower cost than larger cities do. The fifth idea comes to end, for a period not less than

10 years or more, construction on the vacuum land in the large cities beginning from government-owned until endowments and up to individual sectors. The sixth principle tries to compensate property owners either purchase, or other lands outside, like to market price at the time of the swap, either by turning to low investment projects with densities contribute to solving the problem of transportation and communication pedestrian movement, parking and environmental vegetables. The seventh principle concerns the effects on the land with respect to real estate investing enormous benefit. The construction does not exceed 20% of the land area with multi storey height, with a requirement to provide basement parking and green open spaces. In addition to, fostering the walking can reduce the problems of pollution and climate change. Finally, the eighth principle follows the codes of the doctrine of New Urbanism, Post Urbanism and Every Day Urbanism.

The proposed theory gets attached to urban design as professional training in order to get some principles. This concerns both the building blocks and urban areas. The building block appreciates four principles. Firstly, develop typology documentation for all urban design elements as inventories of buildings crumbling, the buildings that are inconsistent with the theme and activities that aggravate the severity of problems. The second puts a way to replace all prior activities either by making compatible uses with the current theme or transforming them into public spaces; for the concept of the public realm and urban backfill. Thirdly, reload the densities to differ from 100 to 150 persons per hectare. In addition to, the urban designers should expand the size of open space per capita to differ from 15-25 m² in the neighbourhood unit and the town centres. Fourthly, activating of theories such as Contextualism, Urban Infill, Accumulation Order and Patterns Language while dealing with the idea of unloading and urban refill. The metropolitan district gets some principles. The first is listing all spaces in the city which not used prominent gated effects or involve activities do differently with the adjacent building in the place. The second is listing all types of life benchmark in public places. Thirdly, Conceiving to take advantage of those lands and the first floor of the adjacent property (without the altitude of the whole building) to solve some problems; transport, traffic parking, movement mechanism, pedestrian movement, street vendors, squares and public squares and points of convergence and even parks.

4. Urban reloading philosophy adequate to people and place: Concluding remarks

The paper introduces a new tool to explore and analyse the problem of Egyptian cities. The idea of reloading revolved around the dump of the accumulation of both the individual and the physical elements. It focuses on the urban design paradigms dealt with the problems of extra load areas from the morphological point of view. These can be done by: Planning leadership positions at the level of city planning, innovative methods and techniques in the city design, putting and activate laws and management issues. Firstly, the enhancing working outside to reach the decentralization and making the small cities attracting and covered by services places. Conversely, it deserves to make the greatest cities repellent and firm against the aggression. In addition, it makes the greatest cities unattractive and firm against the urban sprawl in order to strengthen the global investments. Secondly, work on the redesign of the greatest cities considering the urban environment to achieve liveability for residents and visitors alike. Thirdly, the regulatory framework does not tolerate infringing on the territory of the State, provides an integrated community support for those who want to leave the city and devise a strategy for damages based on the large metropolitan investment. Prospectively, the new coined terms; extra loading, urban reloading and Reload-ism will need certain future research projects. These tests whether over the present case study or elsewhere in the level of application. In addition, the research should prepare socio-cultural studies to look for innovative solutions, which enable stopping the internal migration bleeding between provinces. On the other side, this follows how residents' nostalgia can play the role in the proposed theory.

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