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However, being so far away from the bank loan to renovate the house in Barja and put it up for sale on several occasions. When paid to Joumana’s family was extremely modest where they were born and raised and moving "I’ve come to meet the competition and put up a new building no connections other than our new home”.

Since leaving the house in Abou Shaker Square... Tariq El Jdideh... joumana returns to Tariq El Jdideh...

“Since leaving the house in Abou Shaker Square in 1969, Joumana and her seven-strong family have suffered. The family was forced to leave their ‘historical’ home and relocate to “an area where we have no connections other than our new home”, the property firm which bought the old house decided to demolish it and put up a new building in its place. The compensation the company paid to Joumana’s family was extremely modest and did not permit them to rent or buy a house inside Beirut.

Ten years ago, the family had purchased a house in Barja, but unable to commit to living there had put it up for sale on several occasions. When they had to leave Beirut, the family obtained a bank loan to renovate the house in Barja and make it fit for habitation. However, being so far away from the environment they grew up in, the customs they were raised with, and their neighbours and friends, left Joumana and her family "feeling like they were in exile... an estrangement we couldn’t come to terms with," not to mention the distance they had to travel every day to reach their workplaces in Beirut, enduring the traffic and the cost of transport.

After a year in Barja, Joumana decided to leave the family home in Barja and return to Beirut. She rented out a room in an apartment that she shared with several other young women. The decision to live in a shared flat was not an easy one for her to take, but given the high rents and the impossibility of buying a house for herself, it was the simplest and most practical solution.

Joumana’s family continued to feel unsettled and out of place, especially her mother, whose health has declined and who had to be admitted to hospital on several occasions. "Sadly, all our neighbours have been subjected to the same pressures and problems," says Joumana: "They have been forced to move to places like Jiyeh, Jadra, and Sibline."

Mapping Tariq El Jdideh, Palestinian organisations had a strong influence in Tariq El Jdideh, particularly between 1969 and 1982 had guaranteed the provision of water and electricity to Tariq El Jdideh, and when it eventually withdrew in the state was almost absent, leaving it to civil society associations, particularly those with Islamic charters, to provide services and aid to families in need. In Tariq El Jdideh, most of these groups were founded by local residents.

A large number of schools are located in Tariq El Jdideh, some of them demolished over the years. In 2005 the Nana Rouh and Al Akhr schools were replaced with luxury tower blocks. In the case of the Nana Rouh School, an investor purchased a house that surrounded the school and pooled them into a single property. In August 2011, a survey of a total of 381 buildings standing in Tariq El Jdideh, and recorded that 72 families had been evicted, with 88 more threatened with eviction. There were 27 buildings either demolished or scheduled for demolition, while 88 buildings in the area had been built on the rubble of demolished properties over the course of the previous twenty years. Having to move from the home or neighbourhood where one has lived all one’s life, and to relocate someone away from their place of work and the social networks that sustain them.

Joumana, El Hajj Wafaa, and El Hajj Bader Soue lived in Tariq El Jdideh their entire lives. Each was left to deal with the process of forcible displacement in their own way, driven by the urgent ties of friendship and community that characterise this neighbourhood.

The current population of Tariq El Jdideh is around four million. The area is famous for its cultural heritage and is home to Beirut’s largest social and educational institutions and a range of cultural landmarks from historic cafes and buildings to the Beirut Municipal Stadium. It is also famous for its souks, such as the生成 Souk, the al-Eid el Tish Souk, and the Sabra Souk, which is the largest popular market in Beirut.

As we get to know the streets and alleys whose residents have witnessed significant changes in the architectural and social environment, we pose questions about heritage and the housing market. We explore the impact of the displacement of communities. The Another City Series sees local history through the lens of the community's cultural and social character of the environment, which gives us space to reconsider both dominant models of urban development and the policies which shape the housing market.

This series of pamphlets is associated with the Housing Monitor, an online platform which collates research, lays the foundation of an alternative database, and provides an alternative approach to housing. The Housing Monitor seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of housing in the country, identifying that housing is more than just shelter, and encompasses social networks and access to other resources available in the local environment. In response to studies of residential patterns and changes in land ownership, in particular the changing status of elections and vacant units and buildings in Beirut’s residential neighbourhoods, not to mention the difficulty residents have in getting access to affordable and appropriate accommodation, the Housing Monitor was launched with the purpose of advancing a reading of these phenomena as symptoms of wider systemic processes at work in the city, and to transform individual initiatives to fight for housing rights into a issue of public interest.
Yehoudi, or the Jewish Quarter. Sources suggest that Tariq El Jdideh to this day.

Al Sabil movements.

Abou Shaker Square

with lakes. Residents of Tariq El Jdideh developed

Watah Al Msaytbeh

in Tariq El Jdideh. Historically a high-income

Hamad Street

Ramleh Prison by the Bir wa Ihsan Society in 1960. The university was founded on the site of the old Al

Tariq El Jdideh, and the most vibrant and visited by

The Municipal Stadium

Tariq El Jdideh, or the Jewish Quarter. Sources suggest that

Horsh Beirut

A historical woodland area with which residents of Tariq El Jdideh enjoyed a long and close association, its pine trees merging with the lanes and alleys of the neighbourhood. At Ed Al Firr and Ed Al Adha, the Al Arba family played a central role in arranging entertainments in the Horshe, selling up savings and seavves and selling food. In 1956, during the presidency of Camille Chamoun, the construction of a new arterial road divided the forest from the neighbourhood. “Chamois stole the Horshe from us!” was a commitment at the time. The Horshe was closed to the public at the end of the civil war and remains so to this day.

The neighbourhoods of Abus Shaker and Tamameh are among the poorest in Tariq El Jdideh and are mostly comprised of low-rise buildings. However, over the course of the years, most of the old structures have been replaced by new buildings.

Historically, the squares and surrounding streets were a hub of political activism and Palestinian guerrilla movements.

Al Sabil

The area got its name from the salt or public fountain, constructed by Abd al-Rahman al-Salih in the 1460s. The quarter remains a landmark in the area of Tariq El Jdideh to this day.

Haret El Yehoudi

An old quartier of, Tariq El Jdideh, known as El Yehoudi, or the Jewish Quarter. Sources suggest that

the original landowner was a Jewish man who asked an accountant to show him where he might build a house. The accountant directed him to a plot of land owned by the farming family of Tariq El Jdideh. By 1910 the new landowner brought Jewish workmen from Turkey and constructed the building adjoining the Asfour Inn in Nourrin School. The building was destroyed by Israeli raids during the invasion of Beirut in 1982.

The Beirut Arab University

The university was founded on the site of the old Al Ramleh Prison by the Bir wa Ihsan Society in 1960. Prior to the civil war, it attracted large numbers of students from across the Arab world to the neighbourhood, where they stayed, contributing to the diversity of the local community.

Sabra Street

Sabra Street runs from the Sabi intersection down to the Aiko Hospital and Kuwaiti Embassy in the south. The Sabra Sport makes it one of the busiest streets in Tariq El Jdideh, and the most vibrant and visited by the city’s inhabitants.

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Al Sabil

The Municipal Stadium

The Municipal Stadium was built by the French army in 1906 to host celebratations and games matches. It is currently owned by the municipality of Beirut. It suffered extensive damage by Israeli forces in 1982, and has been renovated and expanded to host the Arab Cup. In 1981, Today the stadium is closed to the public and remains under the control of the Lebanese Army.

Al Hay Arab

According to local stories, the Al Arab family were first to settle in al-Harja district, and Ramla was formerly known as Plaisant Al Arab. The family were descendants of Arab tribes who had travelled from Iraq and the wider Arabian Peninsula to Beirut via Akkar. Al Hay is one of the older quarters in the neighbourhood, with a number of its traditional buildings still intact. It was once more like a village, with houses no higher than two stories and surrounded by greeneries on all sides. Before the state built the arterial road that cut the neighbourhood off from the pine forest, the residents of Hay Arab had close ties with the Horn. There was a café set up facing the trees, called Dassiq Café after its owner, who was from the Dassiq family. The café became famous after it was sheltered in the war and the area around it became known as Dassiq. Hay Arab is currently undergoing demolition as a result of contracts between property developers and landowners. Informed by local property developers, some of them engineers from the Al Arab family.

Aff Jihb Street

A street comprised of residential blocks with shops on the ground floor. Residents are a mixture of tenants paying old rent and apartment owners.

Rawsat Street and its environs

The majority of residents here were once tenants paying old rent, but in the last decade the area has undergone radical changes. Only a few of the old buildings remain: most were demolished as a result of partnerships between landlords and investors, and replaced with new tower blocks, some of whose occupants were among the old owners.

Major landmarks with evictions and buildings scheduled for demolition

### Sabra Street

The original line of the street, before demolition, is what is regarded as the oldest residential neighbourhood in Tariq El Jdideh. Historically a high-income neighbourhood, in the aftermath of the civil war it came to house a proliferation of middle-income families. Architecturally, it is considered one of the most important neighbourhoods which has managed to preserve the greatest number of old buildings in good condition.

Watah Al Msaytbeh

Prior to 1960, when Watah Al Msaytbeh was established as an anachronistic residential settlement, residents of Tariq El Jdideh used this area as an essential site for ways and alleys, rainwater, and a rest with lakes. Residents of Tariq El Jdideh developed close links with the inhabitants of the facing Hay Al Sakhour quarter.

Abus Shaker Square

The northwestern part of Abus Shaker and Tamameh are among the poorest in Tariq El Jdideh and are mostly comprised of low-rise buildings. However, over the course of the years, most of the old structures have been replaced by new buildings.

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