

ABSTRACT:

This study concerns with the relation between the modern expectances, which influence the social life and the cultural components, and the transformations that take place on the urban form. The study aims to understand the transformations on Jerusalem Old City urban form under this general idea, in order to achieve a framework of enhancing the quality of the place on the city. Jerusalem Old City affected deeply by various transformations in the social and cultural structure and the urban form, in a way influenced the level of livability and the heritage value of the city. These transformations appear as a result for many factors, between social, economical, environmental, and political, however, the study aim to understand the transformations through the social and cultural approach under the modern influences. The study leads to clarify the transformations on the urban form with its relations to the modern expectances; the factors produce that, determine the place congruent to modern expectances, and the influence of these transformations on the city physical and social structure.

The analysis of the study heeded under the assumption of the *human on environment relation*, which considers a deep influence for human behavior and built environment and vice versa. The method to understand the problem depends in analyzing the maps and the figures. The analysis passes through three stages, firstly using the theory about the modern expectances on the place, and the influence of that on the urban form transformations. Secondly, the use of cross

reference approach that clarifies the factors that lead for the urban transformations in Jerusalem Old City in addition to the place congruent to modern needs. And finally, the questioner approach, that shows the users expectances and evaluations. The different levels of analysis lead to conclude that the modern social and cultural expectances drove the resident to transform their surrounded urban form under the un-self conscious design aspect in order to meet their needs. The political conditions, through its different components challenge the affordability of these modern needs; the city suffers from the Israeli leaders policies toward the Judization of the city through the rapidly growth of the Jewish population and to force the Arab resident to make their homes elsewhere (Taraki, 2005). Accordingly, the study demonstrates that this political attitude influence, through the urban and social life transformations, the city social mechanism in a way leads for the deterioration of the city life standards and heritage value.