

**URBAN MANAGEMENT OF HISTORICAL CITYCENTERS BETWEEN
THE OLD AND THE MODERN(AL-KHULAFAA STREET:(THE
MOSQUE OF THE CALIPHS)A CASE STUDY)**

Hadeel Mowafaaq Mahmood¹ , Ahmed Ouf² , Heidishalaby³

^{1,2}University of Caero, Architecture Engineering Department/Iraq.

³University of Zagazig, Civil Engineering Department/Iraq.

**Hadeel Mowafaaq Mahmood , Ahmed Ouf , Heidishalaby , Urban Management Of
Historical Citycenters Between The Old And The Modern(Al-Khulafaa Street:(The
Mosque Of The Caliphs)A Case Study) , Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of
Egypt/Egyptology 18(7). ISSN 1567-214x.**

ABSTRACT:

The civilizations and their concentration have emerged in the Arab countries and is one of the most contained countries for the civilization of thousands of years including Iraq, and the city of Baghdad, because of the establishment of its unique historical center and the presence of the largest and most rare urban design It is one of the historical cities ,and the existence of some of the city's landmarks highlights its status and its studied architecture in all its aspects, Knowledge, culture and Give of urban identity.

In this study, attention has been paid to its historic status and study a street of the caliphs that extends within an urban fabric that includes a number of archaeological and historical monuments, dating back to the Abbasid state and beyond, including the Mosque of the Caliphs. / 902-908m when ordered to establish it, andstudy the Mosque and role of urban management of the site and meet the needs and compare the current reality, and thestudy region suffers from the erosion And daef the administration of urban areas only with the support of organizations or other bodies of government cooperation requires development and legal and financial support to promote the reality of the region, and preserve its cultural identity and highlight the historical legacy unique of its kind as a design event linking the modern and old and a message to generations of the time of composition with the urban identity and distinguished in this site ,and Taking advantage of the international experience and what it went through to promote its

landmarks by achieving what it has gone through to elevate the existing landmarks in the city, especially its historic centers and activating the role of urban management and its objectives, and centered on these monuments for future generations.

Search Target. Discovering the role of urban management in historical city centers by clarifying the factors of the urban context that affect the maintenance and preservation of the design event represented by the Mosque of the Caliphs.

The hypothesis of research. Urban management provides the realization of the urban context and the confirmation of the urban identity of the street of the caliphs and highlight the most important features and maintain the mosque of the caliphs and development.

Research Problem . There is no clear perception of the role of urban management in the spatial context factors of historical city centers swaminhajamiealkhlfa.

INTRODUCTION:

Most of the Arab cities include a number of historical and heritage landmarks, including Baghdad, highlighting the urbanization of the city by signing a number of landmarks that give an idea of the urban identity of the region and its history and knowledge in the construction, where it was recently discovered "lack of a heritage plan for development and preservation of heritage, Urban management and its activation in the conceptual and cognitive perception of the nature of the mechanism or factor influencing the spatial context factors in the maintenance and design of the design event, which is located in an urban fabric both of the effects and history that boasts of it and its location. It requires an architectural study of all aspects that serve the society and an example that is the Mosque of the Caliphs)A Case Study "enlightened to the present time by its originality and highlighting the identity of the city by providing and offering environmental solutions that have preserved this legacy to the present time, but requires activating the role of urban management in it as it was taken in the old era and activating it for its protection and periodic maintenance continuously and permanently for these sites as a message and an example for future generations..

1- Urban management.

Is about policies, plans, programs and practices that seek to and infrastructure services and what the city and its community need to keep up with population growth and urbanization (2). Urban management is a process of follow-up, maintenance and provision of requirements for a number of sectors (public and private) and for multiple facilities in cities. They serve as policies and methods of urban planning. They emphasize important dimensions of urban management and highlight the need and consider the capacity of local authorities, In addition to focusing on identifying the problems of cities and developing optimal solutions for them, especially the new trend of urbanization, and that the existence and provision of urban management means urban balance between the social, economic and environmental needs of current and future generations, which generates the advancement and protection of the city and its components and the development of the planned achieve the dimensions planned to make the site improved and expected to be the best possible study and planned strategic planning with optimal planning and urban dimensions (3). By applying the following(4).

1- Developing the administration by dealing with the urban land and exploiting it according to priority and studying and controlling in favour of all the conditions that improve its reality.

3- Development and interest in the development of private sectors and activate their role in solidarity with government agencies to raise awareness and study to highlight the status of the land and urban development and conservation.

4- Preserve and develop the urban environment of the city and activate the requirements for its advancement to achieve the main objectives of urban management.

2- Historical and Heritage Cities.

Cities were established, civilizations emerged, cities expanded, and cities surrounding them containing historical sites and the emergence of urban heritage, where urbanization is the basic component of cities, and urbanization is the most prominent element of the basic heritage in any city, so the city highlights through it the civilizational and social values that it went through(5) For this reason, the preservation of the urban heritage requires that it is considered a symbol that shows the extent of development throughout the history that these societies have gone through. Of those in charge of it in the governorate and maintenance of it and its neighborhoods to remain a symbol highlighting the identity and urbanization of the site contained (6).

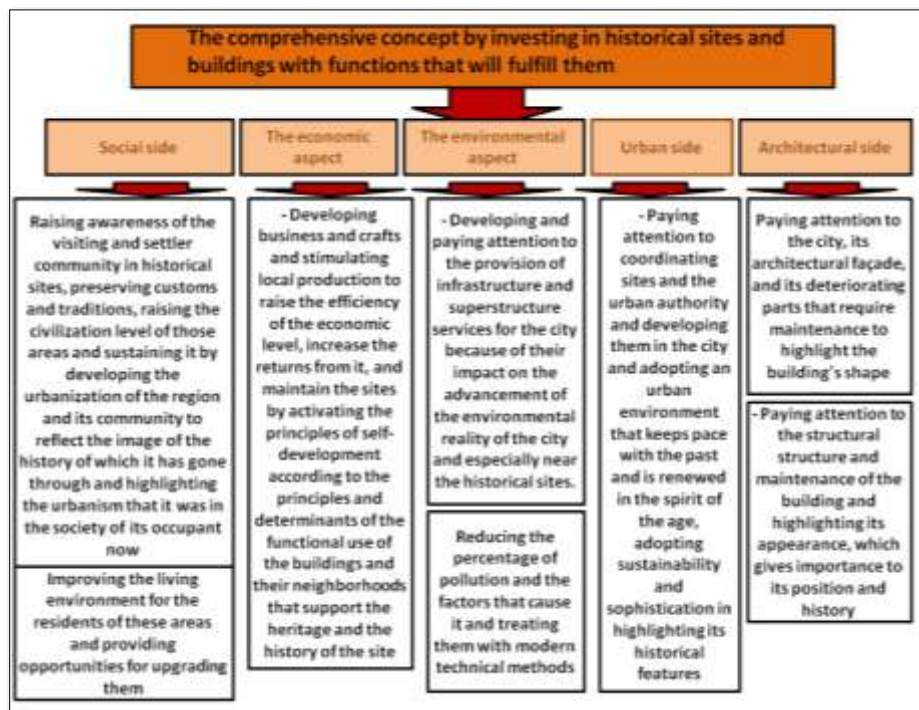
2-1 Problems of urban heritage in the centers of historic cities.

The cities are affected by a number of problems that generate the negative or positive effect of these sites, which observes the visual scene in a tangible physical form or visual form, thus generating loss of inheritance and loss of the current and long range, It requires first "to identify the problem and identify its main causes in order to preserve and protect the heritage, The basic problems are the human being, the extent of his treatment or his use of inheritance or neglect of him or other dealing with the existence of man and not follow the ways to preserve the inheritance, and other environmental problems are like groundwater or atmospheric factors or natural phenomena such as earthquakes and others(7). The most important problems in recent times are the political and legal problem in the absence or permissibility and non-enforcement of the laws of maintaining or deterrent to the users of these landmarks and protection. This problem is growing in most countries, The other problems are the lack of recourse to specialists to express opinions to invest and determine the type of jobs, ie, re-packaging of buildings that damage the buildings or The monuments occupied by these jobs or their neighborhoods are organized by a technical and proper use that preserves and develops the heritage, Through these problems, they are identified, reduced and processed in the centers of historic cities and cities, especially in order to preserve the cultural heritage.3-2 Policy for Upgrading Historical Center(8).

3- Historic regions and their elevation policy.

The historical areas in most countries are located in their centers, require development, and most heritage domains have a comprehensive development. This generates the policy of upgrading which is in existence and activating the policies of the conservation portal, ie, how the community interacts with the historical heritage and communication with it and how to preserve it in an urban context of the temporal and spatial level Which gives an impression on the value of this legacy by activating the preservation of the building and maintenance or other and called architectural conservation and this is complementary and is within the preservation of urban fabric and continuity since its formation to the present time to maintain and protect the urban context and then do the urban management And how to provide and protect the heritage of these sites with administrative technology that protects historic areas with urban preservation and

ensure the continuity of this visual landscape for future generations(9). And one of the ways to promote the policy of upgrading also "is the employment of historical sites and the optimal use, which gives an economic return to improve the reality because most developing countries do not allocate enough sites to all historical cities to qualify or keep them this legacy This method, which generates self-financing provided a job gives the status of inheritance And its historical value depends on the identification of these specialized functions in cooperation with the authorities concerned with the protection of antiquities in the country and the following outline shows the most important aspects that promote the historical reality and maintain it in the historical areas of cities, creating jobs worthy of his place this legacy and The historical motto that highlights the urbanization of the site and its society and transfer to future generations and maintain the urban context, which joins within the urban environment, which maintains the link with the neighborhood and the urban landscape of the city and what it was(10) .



A plan showing the upgrading of historical areas and their buildings with basic components that support the upgrading of their presence. Source / Researchers

A study The countries that rise and elevate their heritage as a means to transfer civilization and its place in the city features for future generations and to highlight the historical place and the roots that have been built and the wealth of these cities increased by the presence of these landmarks and sites that have increased the city's position and value since its formation and to the present time. The preservation of its historical heritage through support or participation of other parties to support this achievement and knowledge of the success of this work and a return to the study site in this research and how to solve the problem and avoid it to promote reality and preserve it.

4- Use International Experiences to Improve the Status and Landmarks of Historic Areas.

1 - Italy (City of Venice).

It is One of the European countries with a number of historic landmarks and a special "in the city of Venice was elected Patriarchal Church Basilica of St. Mark and named the square in the name of the church and is St. Mark's Square is one of the unique archaeological and artistic monuments of Roman styles Byzantine architecture and one of the main landmarks in Venice The church was influenced by a tower adjacent to it, the church which is located in the center of Piazza Giovanni XXIII, which is a central square and an important link in the city.(11) Where the rehabilitation of the tower after the war that the country passed, where the tower lost in 1902 and parts of the facade of the church where it was rebuilt again in 1906 because of the impact and evaluation of outstanding and give beautiful memories and an impression of archaeological and historical important, the study of the church and the tower in all its and design and compare with existing After the specialized studies and with the assistance of government agencies and heritage organizations, it was recommended to re-establish it and confront it as it was, and the spirit of the heritage of the place and highlight the unique artistic heritage of the square as it was and better 1963 NH, and the spread of a number of services of restaurants, cafes and other buildings service etched character and keep up with the historical scene with visual interconnected historical symbol dominant on the scene and as a site Crowned this unique heritage of the region to the present time .(12).

- Pictures showing the tower before the collapse in 1900 and after the collapse of the tower and the effect of the façade of the church resulting from the aftermath of the 1902 war

- As for the other, it shows the tower, after construction and rehabilitation of the facade and parts of the church, which are prominent landmarks in Italy, and it is a unique historical legacy in the region in its past and present time.

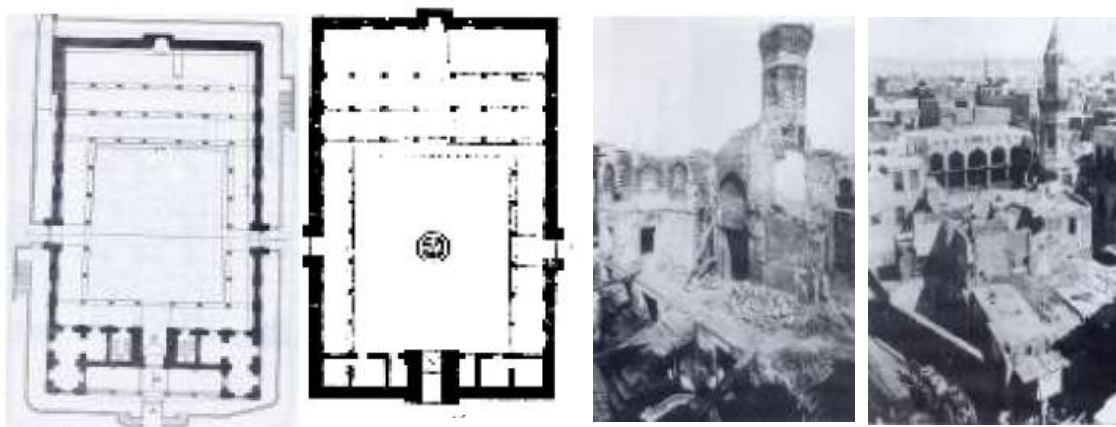
Source / Bassam Mohamed 2005,
9/18/2018
<https://images.search.yahoo.com>



2- Egypt - Cairo.

It is one of the Arab cities that emerged in the civilization of the heritage and the heritage of a flourishing spread in the top of its cities a number of archaeological sites and historical important and time-sensitive and transmitted generations to highlight the urbanity of this country and the historic sites and important mosque Saleh Talai in historic Cairo of the Fatimid era features located in the field of Zuwaila It is an important monument and most of its parts were lost in the 1870s.(13) In the 1920s, the Committee for the Preservation of Arab Antiquities and with the help of decision makers in Egypt, removed the effects and the excesses that have been on the

mosque by the people and exploited the front and back road and the recovery as it was limited and reconstruction after the removal of the mast and a number of parts that are difficult to rehabilitate and the survival of the gallery The Qibla from its old parts, and re-create it with materials and designs identical to the one before it had been demolished. It was expanded and constructed in 1932. It was distinguished by the construction of architectural styles in keeping with the symmetry of the architectural style and the characteristics of the Islamic architecture with contracts and zugharf. The façade was characterized by stone and the precision of its engineering elements, which were known at the time of its creation and reconfiguration. (1986) in a historical style, a renewed religious and a distinguished Islamic architectural style(14).



- Pictures No. 1 showing the mosque and before the loss of unique urban landmarks in 1917, and the other after the emptying of influences, to restore its solution that corresponds to what it was in 1922. The other is a horizontal project that shows the mosque by imagining one of the cadres who participated in the preservation committee, the architect Brace Devin, before the mosque was demolished and the other after a reconstructive restoration / on the authority of the Arab Antiquities Preservation Committee, and the last mosque with an architectural design in an Islamic architecture that had a modern renovation Source / 9/18/2018 <https://images.search.yahoo.com>, Abdel Moez Shaheen, 2002.



Through the study of the Arab and European experiences shows that the heritage and historical landmarks are the basis of the formation of cities and landmarks, which are known civilization and civilization through which the country as an identity to highlight the impression that was at the time, but the presence of a number of influences that did not take into account the preservation of it requires the return to what has been, or better techniques and methods of specialized scientific works to preserve the fabric of urban and urban area and highlight these features visual scenery processions of the teacher and adjacent and give the historical impression that passed by these features, parallel to the context of urban compatible time

Through the study of the Arab and European experiences shows that the heritage and historical landmarks are the basis of the formation of cities and landmarks, which are known civilization and civilization through which the country as an identity to highlight the impression that was at

the time, but the presence of a number of influences that did not take into account the preservation of it requires the return to what has been, or better techniques and methods of specialized scientific works to preserve the fabric of urban and urban area and highlight these features visual scenery processions of the teacher and adjacent and give the historical impression that passed by these features, parallel to the context of urban compatible time "And a place for the heritage and transport" for the current generations, what is the past, and highlighted in this picture has been preserved and rehabilitation and Abraza by governmental or non-governmental organizations concerned with conservation of monuments and heritage as in the studies that have been addressed and the use of roads One of the landmarks in Baghdad is the Mosque of the Caliphs, which is one of the historical and heritage sites and is organized within the list of the protection of monuments and unique historical monuments in the world. Through the study and the identification of the experiences that have been seen to know the role of urban management taken by the cities in order to highlight the monuments and archaeological sites and heritage will be seen on one of the landmarks of Baghdad, which is considered a gem of the jewels of the Abbasid era and identify the role of urban management in its composition at that time and what passed To the present time and to be considered a design event and an urban identity of the region must and maintained this historic legacy, namely the Mosque of the Caliphs.

5- Studying the street of the caliphs and the composition of the design event signed by the Mosque of the Caliph.

Khulafaa Street is one of the main streets and the first in the composition of the new urban , after the construction of roads after 1916 and a different composition than the fabric was compact, which was known by the city of Baghdad, "which is located parallel to Rashid Street, which is one of the oldest streets and the first in Baghdad It is after him and starts at the door of the great and ends at Al-RasheedStreet at Al-Midan Square near the Ministry of Defense by way of a link between them. Al-Khulafa Street is one of the first streets to be built after the removal of a number of monuments and buildings of the urban fabric, known as the Old City. That the fabric and the area of Sbabig al-B The Old Dada includes a mosque which is one of the oldest and historic mosques in Baghdad(15). It is located in the heart of the old city and on the middle of a street named after it, Al Khalafa'a Street, which was built during the reign of the Caliph al-Maqtafi Allah (289-295 AH / 902-908). Although the site where it was built known as the largest monasteries and Jewish monuments and a number of buildings and their own housing and extends to the shrine of Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-Kilani (Quds Sarra), and faded due to migration and expansion and declined in the present time and this site of the important sites and known in the square adjacent to the mosque, Built at the time of the deceased Caliph almstanserGod being one of the three most prominent mosques in which she was staying Friday prayers at his time and this field, the fact that because of the emergence of poets and considered a social forum in a timely and still presenttoin our time spinning market the name of the minaret of the spinning, which was called at the time (15)

After the destruction of the mosque (Mosque of the Palace (Mosque of the Khalifa) previously) because of the circumstances and events that occurred in Baghdad from the invasion of the Mongols and burned and re-established and restored by Alaa Al-ddinJouini was then the owner of the Diwan, which governs the town during the reign of the King, son of the son of HulakuIkhan after the invasion of the Mongols Baghdad at that time, after the collapse of the mosque and the fall of parts of the ear in Ramadan after he prayed in the mosque Taraweeh was not affected by one of the height of 35 m, the highest in Baghdad at the time, and next to the

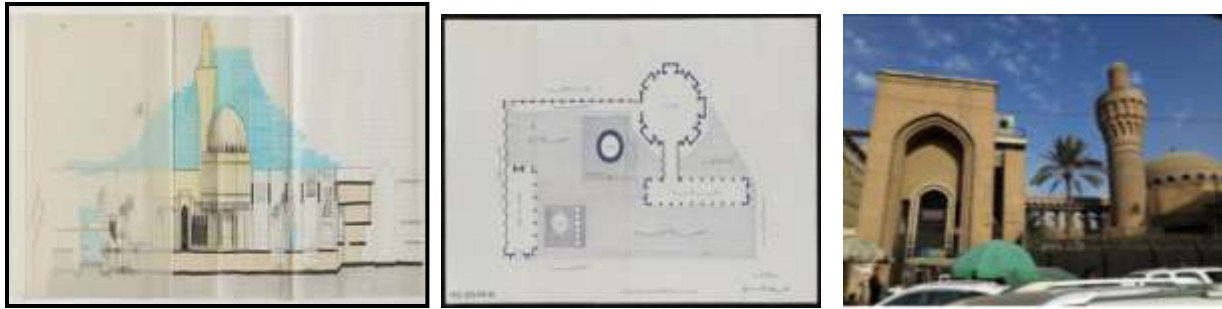
mosque established a school to teach jurisprudence and religion and science doctrinal order built by the governor Solomon Pasha era of the Ottomans And I knew the gathering of scientists in Baghdad at the time and their eyes (). The region was known as a social, religious and commercial gathering. The center of the flag was built in the name of the market, and because of the existence of these markets, which were built during the reign of Wali Suleiman Pasha, the section of the mosque square, the textile market, cotton textiles and others were transformed into a commercial market. Rare (animals and valuables such as stones and others) and continued to this day(16).



Pictures showing the minaret by the German lens Interested in History and Heritage in 1911 AD / Source (16)

A chart showing the uses of the land, Al-Khalifa Street and Al-Rashid The Parallel / Source: Study of the Development of the Rusafa Center (J.C.P

In the time of the Ottomans, the governor ordered , he ordered the demolition of the mosque and the school, except for parts of it and a parallel road to Al-Rasheed Street. The largest market in old Baghdad is the Shorja market, which is divided into two parts. In 1961, the Department of Antiquities and Heritage of Architectural Conservation commissioned the architect Mohammed Makiya to redesign and build the mosque according to the models and the Islamic Riaza, which was built at the time of its formation because it is an important historical heritage and features a unique element of the composition and structure of the buildings of the Islamic architecture during the Abbasid period Of the mosque built in his time, all elements of architecture and the link between the new and old composition and maintain the architectural composition to achieve the required historical integration, despite the changes and the past, influenced by its architectural features and the link between modern concepts and historical modern urban development tells the story of his civilization continuous to the present day historical integration linked between the concepts of modern architecture and ideas in the past highlights the planning heritage and then the study of architectural design, which is characterized by the characteristics of architecture that stems from his time and place(16). And the study of all design considerations to form a multi-image to achieve the concept of the Baghdadi environment and the characteristics of the area and civilization and the heritage of the original and architectural expression that depicts the era of time and is considered a design event, where the adoption of the presence of the ear as a key factor derived from the structure and urban communication and continuity of architectural heritage and link between the preservation of the heritage of the region and The character of the regional format



A picture, plan, and the southern facade of the mosque. The site is currently "in Al-Khulafa Street. Source / researchers, a field visit to the site".

The mosque is characterized by the Abbasid style and the expansion and distinguished three corridors and an eight-shape hall topped by a dome of 7 m and a total height of 14 m from the ground characterized by its color and the outer surface of the procession, which characterized the building of the pay only and with inscriptions surrounding the cylindrical shape and the line and the different shapes and shapes of the circular shape and continuous body and model The architecture is crowned in a balanced manner and gives a picture of the spirit of the times and the time of its formation , in the middle of the street is a site , where it represents one of the most prominent streets, which includes a number of important administrative and commercial buildings, which is increasing movement in it from morning to sunset and represents the Mosque of the caliphs crowned street with this unique religious landmark and gives the urban identity that passed In this area(17).



Pictures showing the minaret's inclination towards the east in a clear way, closing the mosque and announcing it with an announcement indicating the presence of maintenance in the mosque and the other showing the urban scene and the presence of the spinning market and the mosque in the early morning hours. Source Researcher

- Urban management between yesterday and present and symbols of historical heritage in the heart of Baghdad (Street Caliphs).

The city of Baghdad contains a number of symbols and monuments, historical and archaeological, including the focus of the Mosque of the caliphs because it contains the oldest architectural monument of the Abbasid caliphate, although it was rehabilitated and maintained, but the passage of the area a number of conditions that kept the characteristics of urban fabric

few and The role of urban administration the few in historical location of the Almaznh direction and axes showing the lighthouse in various directions and create a consensus in the architectural composition of the place and highlight the identity of the urban, and although a number of campaigns sought by the Department of Antiquities and Heritage and with the assistance of UNESCO and maintained the mosque until 2003 But has emerged in recent times, especially "in recent years neglect and lack of consideration of the status of the site and the disappearance of the plan to protect the historical teacher of multiple sellers and bypass the mosque as is in excess of the church and the mosque and shown in the images as most of the neighboring professions Lagra

But the Sunni endowment took responsibility for it and vacated the place and took care of the mosque and returned some of its status, but stopped praying and made it a place to raise ears only because of fear of the collapse of the mausoleum that caused the formation of the mosque today what , Which is threatened by the deviation from the original axis of 16 cm to the east because of the growing groundwater in the region, and this comes from the inability of the role of urban administration and service departments and urged the importance of this milestone and to emphasize the urban identity of the area, but the intervention of some interested in heritage and organization UNICEF put partial solutions in the treatment of the problem with the suction of special suction pull the groundwater

That features historical location ofand the Almaznh direction and axes showing the lighthouse in various directions and create a consensus in the architectural composition of the place and highlight the identity of the urban, and although a number of campaigns sought by the Department of Antiquities and Heritage and with the assistance of UNESCO and maintained the mosque until 2003 But has emerged in recent times, especially "in recent years neglect and lack of consideration of the status of the site and the disappearance of the plan to protect the historical teacher of multiple sellers and bypass the mosque as is in excess of the church and the mosque and shown in the images as most of the neighboring professions, But the Sunni endowment took responsibility for it and vacated the place and took care of the mosque and returned some of its status, but stopped praying and made it a place to raise ears only because of fear of the collapse of the mausoleum that caused the formation of the mosque today what , Minaret affected Which is threatened by the deviation from the original axis of 16 cm to the east because of the growing groundwater in the region, and this comes from the inability of the role of urban administration and service departments and urged the importance of this milestone and to emphasize the urban identity of the area, but the intervention of some interested in heritage and organization UNICEF put partial solutions in the treatment of the problem with the suction of special suction pull the groundwater , that affected the ear and made the Milan stops and less is something that support the presence of organizations because of the lack of material support that qualify conservation and protection of this site despite the emergence of the campaign to preserve archaeological sites and heritage in the city Baghdad, since it was chosen as the Cultural Capital Center in 2013, but most of the sites did not receive this support except in a few ways, and this deficit of decision makers to preserve the historical sites will generate loss day after day as in the mosque of the caliphs, activating the plan to protect the heritage and develop the protection of identity Heritage,

It requires the activation of the principles and laws of urban conservation and heritage in the old cities, especially "to support and activate the role of urban management and interest in the management of urban heritage in its historical sites" and to benefit from

international experiences in supporting the preservation of heritage in cities and taking into account to promote the reality of urban heritage in the country.

- Evaluation of urban management of the study site.

The location of the study and the mosque of the caliphs from the sites that give the status of the city and its surroundings. The most important tasks of the urban administration are the interest in the site and its surroundings and the increasing study by reducing and limiting the environmental or other influences on the estate and protecting this heritage, and not freezing the important and closing the mosque, And remove the excesses and expand the arena surrounding it and employ it to serve the site, and the interest of institutions and services service to this legacy is greater and follow the experience of Venice and authorize the site and adjacent to the benefit of the religious teacher and re-employment of the place and rehabilitation of the mosque and activate the role of the institutions concerned in providing services in this site and activate the role of laws and legislations for conservation and heritage. This is one of the priorities and mechanisms used to activate the scientific, practical and professional activities to reduce the environmental impact and benefit from the place and its features to serve the heritage and renewal of the spirit of history and employment of the place. Its main activity is suited to the civilization of the site and the history of the city's identity.

- CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The process of revival and restoration or maintenance of buildings is a renewal of the spirit of the place is one of the achievements that generate continuity and the existence of inheritance and transfer characteristics and image from generation to generation.

-Restoring the rehabilitation or restoration of historic or archaeological sites shall be in accordance with the determinants of implementation and laws that help preserve the old traditional character and its characteristics and requires attention and activation - .Lack of a program for the development of the area (Al-Khulafaa Street) at present and the lack of cooperation of the relevant parties in the uses of the service land for the city and to give a place for the monuments and protection.

-The interest in the urban context of the city and the historical sites are special "linking the building with its surroundings with a harmonious and somewhat continuous view that gives a picture of the identity of the place and its civilization.

-Taking advantage of the experiences taken by the countries and their impression on how to preserve and highlight the historical heritage and its professionalism in professional and high-quality ways and use them to preserve and rehabilitate archeological and heritage sites in the country. .

-- Because of things that did not take into consideration anything that is not apparent the heritage is lost by the effects of environmental impact, including groundwater that caused the collapse of a number of buildings surrounding the mosque and the rest of the other must consider the environmental factor and its effects and reduce its effects.

-Attention to the comprehensive vision that combines the reality and the future to maintain and develop, and the existence of a vision in accordance with future policies to achieve a guarantee for the continuity of preservation of buildings and archaeological and historical landmarks.

References:

- 1- - Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)- Sustainable urban development: A Regional Perspective on Good Urban Governance – Electronic Version- United Nation –New York-2001.pp 12- 14
- 2- Abu Dhabi Urban Planning Council, Abu Dhabi Vision 2030, International Regional Planning Center, United Arab Emirates, Research Paper, 2007, www.ivsl.org.
- 3- Al-Sultani, Khalid, Baghdad Al-Quran 21 (historic city), 2017, Dar Al-Kutub, Amman.
- 4- Ashraf Abou El-Oyoun Abdel-Rahim, Development of Urban Complexities with Urban Value as Planning Systems to Achieve the Stability of the Urban Entity of the Egyptian City, published research, King Saud University, 2009.
- 5- Claudio Aquiloli, architect and urban planner specializing in housing management and urban management at the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies in the Netherlands, head of the research team on the Training and Housing and Urban Development (TRHUD) project, Urban Development and Management Study, 2016.
- 6- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)- Sustainable urban development :A Regional Perspective on Good Urban Governance – Electronic Version- United Nation –New York-2001,pp 12- 14.
- 7- Fadia Hani, «Heritage Footprint» Initiative to preserve the heritage and national identity, article, statement, July 12, 2012.
- 8- FahimaSaad El-Din El-Shahed - Urban Development and Urban Management:Urban Management as an Effective Tool in Urban Development Projects, PhD Thesis, Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University, 1999.
- 9- Giovannoni, G. "IL Restauro dei Monumenti Roma".1945,p24-26.
- 10- <https://www.almrsal.com/18/9/2018>
- 11- Ida Karlsson, (Environment: Swedes Going Green in Emergency) Inter Press Service (IPS), July 28, 2009,pp31-33.
- 12- Kriswell, K. I. S. (1952): "Islamic Architecture in Egypt - The Echidids and the Fatimids", translated by: Dr. Abdel WahabAloub, review and presentation: Dr. Mohamed Hamza El Haddad, Zahraa El Sharq Library and Cairo House, 2004, Cairo.
- 13- Muhammad Shukri al-Alusi, History of the mosques of Baghdad and its aftermath, Dar es Salaam Press in Baghdad, 1346 AH / 1927 AD.
- 14- Mustafa Jawad, Ahmed Sousse, book guide to the detailed map of Baghdad, the Iraqi Science Academy Press, 1958.
- 15- Mustafa, Bassam Mohamed, "The relationship between restoration and conservation of archaeological buildings and urban development of its surroundings - Towards a holistic approach developed - applied to one of the buildings of Kasbah Radwan and its surroundings (the region of Khayamiyah)", PhD research, Faculty of Archeology, Cairo University, 2005.
- 16- Soraganvi,Seemantini,"Transforming historic city centres-an integrated approach of urban design and historic preservation" 5th international urban design conference, Melbourne,2012,p31-27.

- 17- Soraganvi, Seemantini, "Transforming historic city centres-an integrated approach of urban design and historic preservation" 5th international urban design conference, Melbourne, 2012: p.p. 25-27.
- 18- St. George's House, Windsor Castle Consultation , New Frontiers in Good Urban Governance, Electronic version , Building and Social Housing Foundation , June 2000, pp. 6-8.
- 19- The Secretariat of the Capital of the Rusafa Report "Study on Conservation and Reconstruction of the Historic City Center of Baghdad" Key Japanese Advisors / Dr. Ihsan Fathi (J.C.P) in 1984.
- 20- UN-Habitat & Transparency International – Tools to Support Transparency in Local Governance – Urban Governance Toolkit Series- Nairobi , Kenya, March 2004 , pp 6-10.

Biographies



- Master of Urban Management and Urbanization from the University of Baghdad My interest in urban planning and urbanization, my teaching work at the University of Technology and Architecture in Iraq, and now a PhD student at Cairo University, Department of Architecture Engineering



Professor Dr Ahmed Ouf, Ph.D. in urban and regional planning and A.M. from university of Pennsylvania, M.Sc. in Urban Design and B.Sc. Architectural Engineering from Cairo University. Widely published internationally and in the MENA region.



- Ph.D. in Architectural Engineering from Cairo University and now Assistant Professor at Zagazig University, teaching in the Department of Architecture and Supervisor of the Civilization Coordination Department at the Citadel in Cairo and has interests besides preserving antiquities and heritage.