



Heritage Borders of Engagement Network

Mobilising cultural heritage for building partnerships and institutions for sustainable and inclusive peace

1st International Research Seminar and Workshop

Middle East Regional Hub - Launch Event

Book of Abstracts

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR HUMANITARIAN HERITAGE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Engagements, Opportunities and Regional Challenges

University of Baghdad & University of Wasit, Iraq
Thursday 20 August 2020





Heritage Borders of Engagement Network

Mobilising cultural heritage for building partnerships and institutions for sustainable and inclusive peace.

ENGAGE REGIONAL HUB - LAUNCH EVENT

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR HUMANITARIAN HERITAGE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Partnerships, Opportunities and Regional Challenges

20th August 2020, University of Baghdad, Iraq
10.00am-17.30pm (Iraq) / 08.00am-15.30pm (BST)



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IRAQ HUB Workshop Programme

Thursday 20th August 2020

10.00am – 17.30 pm IQ/ 08.00am-15.30pm BST

Honorary Opening Session (10.00-11.00am IQ/ 08.00-09.00 BST)

[Click Here to Join](#)

Honorary and Keynote Opening Speeches

HE Dr. Nabil Kazem Abdel-Sahib

Minister of Higher Education and scientific Research, Iraq

HE Dr. Hassan Nazim

Minister of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities, Iraq

Prof. Mounir Al Saadi

Chancellor of University of Baghdad

Prof. Mazen Al-Hussany

Chancellor of University of Wasit

Prof. Nigel Wright

Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research & Innovation), Nottingham Trent University

Prof. Sabah Mushatat

Senior Advisor, Prime Minister Office

ENGAGE Network Introduction

Prof. Mohamed Gamal Abdelmonem

ENGAGE Network Principal Investigator, Director of CAUGH,
Nottingham Trent University.

Dr. Sabeeh Farhan

ENGAGE -Iraq Coordinator and Co-I Investigator, University of Wasit

Parallel Sessions Programme

Research Panels

Research Panel A1

[11:00am- 13:00pm IQ/ 09:00-11.00am BST]

Preserving Heritage in Middle East- Post-Conflict Approach

[Click Here to Join this Panel](#)

Chair: Professor Mike Robinson, ENGAGE Co-Investigator; Director, Ironbridge International Institute for Cultural Heritage, University of Birmingham, UK

Co-Chair: Dr. Sabeeh Farhan, ENGAGE Co-Investigator; Dept. of Architectural Engineering, University of Wasit, Iraq

Speaker 1: Dr. Asseel Al-Ragam, Vice Dean, College of Architecture, Kuwait University
Heritage practices in Kuwait: A review of the opportunities and challenges in the

<i>conservation of mid-twentieth century modern architecture</i>
Speaker 2: Dr. Gehan Selim, ENGAGE Co-Investigator, University of Leeds Engaging citizens with cultural heritage: Reflections and Insights in Community Heritage Protection in the Middle East
Speaker 3: Professor Ghada Al Slik, Department of Architecture, Baghdad University Place, Image of the place, Absence and presence of people and Place: Tangible and intangible heritage in Iraq
Speaker 4: Dr. Monther Jamhawi, ICOMOS-Sharjah & Jordan University of Science & Technology, Jordan
Open Discussion (20 min) <i>Prioritising communities and their livelihoods in heritage preservation</i>
Lunch Break [13:00-14:00pm IQ/ 11:00am-12.00pm BST] [Click Here to Join Collective Lunch]
Research Panel A2 [14:00- 16:00pm IQ/ 12:00-14.00pm BST] Humanitarian Heritage – Building Peaceful Collaborations across border of conflict [Click Here to Join this Panel]
Chair: Dr. Gehan Selim, ENGAGE Col, University of Leeds, UK Co-Chair: Dr. Sahar Basil M. Al-Qaisi, Department of Architectural Engineering, Koya University, Kurdistan, Iraq
Speaker 1: Dr. Mahmood Ahmed Khayat, Architecture Department, University of Kurdistan, Hawler Neglected Heritage: Traditional and Vernacular Architecture of Erbil city are not the core of interest of majority of intellectuals living in Erbil city
Speaker 2: Dr. David Leite Viana, (ISTAR-IUL), ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute, Portugal Vernacular heritage: engagement lessons
Speaker 3: Dr. Saba Sami, Architecture Department, Nahrien University- Iraq Symbolic Values and the Regaining of Lost Heritage Buildings after War: a case from Mosul
Speaker 4: Dr. Carole Palmer, Director, Council for British Research in the Levant, Jordan
Open Discussion (20 min) <i>Rewriting the research agenda of heritage preservation in the Middle East</i>

NGOs & Stakeholders

<p>Stakeholders Panel B1 [11:00am- 13:00pm IQ/ 09:00-11.00am BST] Working with Heritage Communities in the Middle East [Click Here to Join this Panel]</p>
<p>Chair: Dr. Mohammed Qasim Abdul Ghafoor Al Ani, Department of Architecture, Nahrain University, Iraq Co-Chair: Dr. Dhirgham M. Alobaydi, Chair of Architecture Department, University of Baghdad</p>
<p>Speaker 1: Mr. Ms. Anusha Chandrasekharan, Praxis India, Delhi, India.</p>
<p>Speaker 2: Dr. Omar Mohammed, Founder of Mosul Eye, Mosul, Iraq Reclaiming the History: Suqs of Old Mosul - The complexity of time and space</p>
<p>Speaker 3: Dr. Mohammed Qassim AL-Hasani, Baghdad Downtown NGO Saving Baghdad Heritage: Empowering the Social Activities (Baghdad Downtown Tour Experience)</p>
<p>Open Discussion (30 min): <i>Engaging heritage community stakeholders in humanitarian heritage</i></p>
<p>Lunch Break [13:00-14:00pm IQ/ 11:00am-12.00pm BST] [Click Here to Join Collective Lunch]</p>
<p>Stakeholders Panel B2 [14:00- 16:00pm IQ/ 12:00-14.00pm BST] Working with Heritage Communities in the Middle East [Click Here to Join this Panel]</p>
<p>Chair: Dr. Andrea Nicholson, ENGAGE Co-Investigator; Research Fellow, The Rights Lab, University of Nottingham, UK Co-Chair: Mr. Tom Thomas, Director, Praxis India, Delhi, India</p>
<p>Speaker 1: Dr. Shatha AL-Amiri, Department of Architecture, University of Baghdad; National Architectural Heritage Preservation, Ministry of Higher Education</p>
<p>Speaker 2: Dr. Hamed Hyab Samir, Department of Architecture, University of Basra, Iraq <i>The Crisis of Local Identity Of Basra City</i></p>
<p>Speaker 3: Dr. Jaafar Jotheri, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Diwaniyah, Iraq <i>Building bridges between Iraqi young archaeologists and international organisations</i></p>
<p>Open Discussion (30 min) <i>Learning from heritage communities and local NGOs</i></p>

Policy Makers Sessions

Policy Makers Panel C1

[11:00am- 13:00pm IQ/ 09:00-11.00am BST]

Governing Heritage in Conflict and Unstable Areas

[\[Click Here to Join this Panel\]](#)

Chair: Abbas Al-Anburi, Senior Adviser of the Foreign Relations Committee, Iraqi Parliament

Co-Chair: Dr. Ula Abd Ali Khalel Merie, Architecture Department, College of Engineering, University of Babylon

Speaker 1: Mr. Ahmed Naeen Gharbawee, UNICEF Baghdad
The Role of International Institutions And Organizations In Building The Resilience Of Post Disaster: War Cities

Speaker 2: Dr. Mohammad Mohsen Al Sayed, General Director of Regional and Local Planning, Ministry of planning, Iraq

Speaker 3: Dr. Oday Alchalabi, Department of Architecture, University of Mosul.
The Second Skin of the heritage Cities, the integration of tangible and intangible cultural heritage

Speaker 4: Dr. Hussain Mahdi, University of Diyala, IEEE Region 10 Humanitarian Activities Committee Adviser to The Governor of Diyala, Iraq
Sustainable Engineering Ethics

Open Discussion (20 min)

Policy making for resilient communities - Working in partnerships in Iraq

Lunch Break

[13:00-14:00pm IQ/ 11:00am-12.00pm BST]

[\[Click Here to Join Collective Lunch\]](#)

Policy Makers Panel C2

[14:00- 16:00pm IQ/ 12:00-14.00pm BST]

Working with Heritage Communities in the Middle East

[\[Click Here to Join this Panel\]](#)

Chair: Dr. Ali Naji Attiyah , University of Kufa, Nehrien Network project – University College of London

Co-Chair: Haider I. Alyasari, Department of Architecture, The University of Kerbala

Speaker 1: Dr. Mohammed Mahdi Hussein, Director of Studies and Research, Department at Mayoralty of Baghdad, Iraq

<i>A Synergy between the Major Infrastructure Projects and Heritage Conservation with a view to Revitalizing Social Sustainability in Historic Centres of Baghdad City</i>
Speaker 2: Dr. Salahaddin Yasin, Architecture Department Salahaddin University, Iraq <i>Traces of Cultural Heritage in Erbil City</i>
Speaker 3: Dr. Emad Hani Ismaeel, University of Mosul. Iraq <i>Criteria for Significance Assessment of Buildings of Mosul Old City: Based on the Heritage Value</i>
Speaker 4: Dr. Sadiq K.Abid, consultant, Prime Minister Office, Iraq
Open Discussion (20 min) <i>Revitalising Historic cities in Iraq - Preserving disappearing heritage</i>

<p style="text-align: center;">OPEN FORUM [16:00- 17:00pm IQ/ 14:00-15.00pm BST] Iraq Regional Hub Team The Middle East Chapter of ENGAGE Network Click Here to Join this Panel</p>
Speaker 1: Prof. Mohamed Gamal Abdelmonem ENGAGE Lead, Director of CAUGH & Lead of Global Heritage Research, Nottingham Trent University
Speaker 2: Dr. Sabeeh Farhan ENGAGE-Iraq Hub Coordinator and Co-I Investigator, Vice Chancellor for Scientific Affairs, Wasit University
Speaker 3: Dr. Dhirgham M. Alobaydi Chair of Architecture Department, College of Engineering, University of Baghdad
Speaker 4: Dr. Ula Abd Ali Khalel Merie Architecture Department, College of Engineering, University of Babylon
Open Discussion (30 min) <i>Role of partners in shaping a Humanitarian Heritage agenda in the Middle East</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">Closing Session: What Next?? ENGAGE-India Hub Invitation [17.00-17.15pm IQ/ 15.00-15.15pm BST]</p>

Research Panels

Research Panel A1

Preserving Heritage in Middle East- Post-Conflict Approach

Speaker Name

Dr. Asseel Al-Ragam, Associate Professor & Vice Dean, College of Architecture, Kuwait University

Paper Title

Heritage practices in Kuwait: A review of the opportunities and challenges in the conservation of mid-twentieth century modern architecture

Biography

Asseel Al-Ragam is an associate professor of architecture. She is the director of the Graduate Program and the Vice Dean for Academic Affairs, Research and Graduate Studies at the College of Architecture at Kuwait University. She received her PhD from the University of Pennsylvania in 2008. She joined as a faculty member in 2008 and presently teaches seminars on modern architecture history, criticism, heritage conservation and research methods. Her research focuses on urban and architectural development in Kuwait, the history and conservation of modern architecture, housing and public space, drawing links between these subjects and the broader debate on socio-cultural modernity. She is the author of the award-winning paper "Denial of Coevalness: Discursive Practices in the Representations of Kuwaiti Urban Modernity." Her most recent article is "Kuwaiti Architectural Modernity: An Unfinished Project" published in The Journal of Architecture. She is currently completing a policy paper on public space use in Kuwait's residential neighborhoods funded by the LSE Middle East Centre. She was a visiting researcher and guest lecturer at the École nationale supérieure d'architecture Paris-Malaquais in Paris, France. Contact: asseel.alraqam@ku.edu.kw , alragam@gmail.com

Abstract

One of the major challenges that face building conservation in Kuwait is the absence of a heritage framework that aligns with urban development. This absence sanctions urban renewal policies that threaten architecture of outstanding value. Mid-twentieth century buildings are particularly under threat. The fact remains that Kuwait is urbanizing at a rapid pace that threatens to destroy built heritage. The presentation explores these challenges and arrives at recommendations by way of a historical review of Kuwait's modern architecture. This analysis exposes a cycle of acceptance followed by rejection of modern heritage that, at first, supported new socio-cultural norms and that later contributed to retrofits and demolition. This cycle of innovation

and destruction has also contributed to our present engagement with the built environment and the absence of efficient conservation policies. However, falling oil prices and a global pandemic are opportunities to revisit the potential of modern heritage and end this cycle of destruction. Conservation policies that recognize the inherent problems of modern architecture, that build an economic argument and that allow people to participate directly in the making of their surroundings are ways that challenge demolition arguments. Maintaining the existing building stock rather than new build development also lessens financial burdens, increases the life cycle of modern buildings and offers an alternative method of engagement with the built environment. In parallel, the talk explores the potential of grassroots campaigns that are raising awareness on the value of modern heritage. In the absence of an effective watchdog, these initiatives exert public pressure and step in as the public safeguard of our shared heritage. This talk contributes to this debate and explores recommendations that best respond to Kuwait's unique context.

Speaker Name

Dr. Gehan Selim, Associate Professor in Architecture & Urbanism, University of Leeds

Paper Title

Engaging citizens with cultural heritage: Reflections and Insights in Community Heritage Protection in the Middle East

Biography

Dr Gehan Selim is an Architect and Associate Professor at the University of Leeds. She was Fellow of The Senator George Mitchell Institute for Global Peace, Security and Justice (2017/18). She holds a PhD from the University of Sheffield and held permanent posts in several schools of Architecture in the UK. Dr Selim is leading the Architecture and Urbanism Research Group at the University of Leeds with her research covering interdisciplinary methods bridging between Architecture, Urban Politics and Sustainable Heritage. Dr Selim is leading several AHRC/GCRF funded research projects with extensive fieldwork experience in the Middle East and conflict zones (Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Kosovo & Northern Ireland). She is the author of 'Unfinished Places: The Politics of Remaking Cairo's Old' (Routledge, 2017) and 'Architecture, Space and Memory of Resurrection in Northern Ireland Shareness in a Divided Nation' (Routledge, 2019). g.selim@leeds.ac.uk

Abstract

Societies across the globe have different ways and relations to connect with the past. The term Heritage often refers to the built historic environment or culturally influenced landscapes, or what we term 'historic environments'. 'Heritage', in this sense, resonates with people both as a label and as a concept. However, we collectively interrogate 'heritage' differently, as we understand it as a concept that incorporates far more than just the physical features, which could be identified, deemed significance, managed and controlled as the historic environment in a professional sense. We promote the value of heritage as a cohesive resource from which future generations discover 'where they come from' and can navigate the future. This is the underlying idea behind various awareness raising programs that aim to secure a wide degree of social protection for heritage by citizens. However, these ideas of moral duty interwoven with the notion that the legacy of heritage has a certain intrinsic value – an idea that today is being challenged on numerous fronts. This presentation looks at the global path towards implementing new trends in engaging with cultural heritage at risk from theoretical and practical perspectives. It is central to the mission of all cultural heritage institutions, and yet resources for proper engagement and interpretation are often sorely lacking, and public awareness of and support for raising this awareness is not as strong as it should be. I will introduce the basic qualities of heritage interpretation and the most recent findings

about the wider public engagement. I also offer recommendations on how to engage citizens with lost and destructed cultural heritage. We anticipate the advances in conservation, participation and civic engagement research and preservation technologies are offering new solutions and strategies for addressing these needs.

Speaker Name

Prof. Ghada Al Slik, Department of Architecture, College of Engineering, Baghdad University

Paper Title

Place, Image of the place, Absence and presence of people and Place
Tangible and intangible heritage in Iraq

Biography

Ghada Al Slik: Professor, (previous head of) Department of Architecture, College of Engineering, University of Baghdad, research and supervision of thesis on the topics of theory and conservation of architecture. Author of the book (City of Stories). Founder of Docomomo Iraq 2016, Chair of Iraq Docomomo International. Member of the Higher Committee of the Basic Design of Baghdad City, Mayoralty of Baghdad and consultant 2008-2018. Excellence Award, (Tamayous) Iraqi women architects, 2013. Founder Member of the Makyia foundation for the development of Baghdad, 2015. Editorial member of The Iraqi Journal of Architecture, since 2000, Journal of Iraqi Engineers Society, and other academic and professional committees.
Ghada.alslik@coeng.uobaghdad.edu.iq , ghadamrs@gmail.com

Abstract

Through time kingdoms rise and fall, events of different kinds happen in place, people live, practice their activities and might move, but place persists. In cities and places of long history, layers of material traces constitute tangible heritage, yet the intangible traces of life stay as images related to place, which are preserved and transferred through generations by rituals, public art and stories. Facing the importance of preservation of physical heritage, ways of interventions are suggested, forgetting most of the time that the spirit of that heritage is mainly in the images and memories linked to it, and their wide range of meanings to people which link them to their long history through writings mixed with legends and glorious past of their culture. In the same way images of recent heritage and buildings facing decay, others destroyed, are kept alive in those images. This presentation shows kinds of those images related to places in Iraq Focusing that they are main guidelines to acts of conservation and also of new designs.

Research Panel A2

Humanitarian Heritage – Building Peaceful Collaborations across border of conflict

Speaker Name

Dr. Mahmood Ahmed Khayat, Assistant Professor, Architecture Department,
University of Kurdistan – Hawler

Paper Title

Neglected Heritage: Traditional and Vernacular Architecture of Erbil city are not the core of interest of majority of intellectuals living in Erbil city

Biography

Dr. Mahmood Ahmed Khayat B.Sc. M.Sc. PhD. Architecture Chair for UKH Architecture Program Ifpo Associate Researcher (Institut français du Proche-Orient) Consultant Architect Kurdistan University Hawler. Dr. Khayat is Chair for architectural Engineering and sustainability programme at University of Kurdistan Hawler. He acted as head of Department of Architecture (2013 - 2018), cofounder of architecture post graduate programs, and cofounder of Erbil forum for sustainable development at Salahaddin University-Erbil. He was awarded the title of (IFPO associate researcher) in 2019 by French institute for the near east for his collaborative research efforts for preservation of cultural and built heritage in a sustainable manner. Dr. Khayat acted as a visiting Professor for limited periods at Local universities (of Technology, Sulaimania, Dohuk, Koya, Gihan, Ishik, and American University at Dohuk), he has published articles acted as a speaker in several local and international conferences and events including a conference at UMASS Boston Centre for Rebuilding Sustainable Communities after Disasters (CRSCAD), Examined and supervised PhD. And M.Sc. local students and co-supervised and examined one M.A. Student at Brandenburg Technical University Cottbus-Germany. Dr. Khayat research concentrated on defining the vocabulary and grammars of the local Architecture language, this was adopted as a theme of design by making use of perception laws in re calling the architectural vocabulary saved in the deep mental data storage to create an Environment Friend Architecture that can communicate with the audience . dr.m.khayat@gmail.com

Abstract

In the period from 1970 to 2003, Kurdistan Region - Iraq passed through conflicts and wars led to social, economic and cultural changes, some of them can be regarded as positive cultural developments, but architecture as a sub-culture especially vernacular and traditional part of Erbil city reached to a status that can be regarded as a critical one on physical and cultural levels, a status that needs serious reforms. The paper objective is to detect the rate of deterioration of perception of the symbolic value of

traditional architecture elements as part of the cultural identity of intellectuals living in Erbil city.

The goal of the research is to detect the factors that led the status of the vernacular and traditional architecture in Erbil city to the status of neglected ness by the concerned intellectuals living in Erbil city. The Research covers the Traditional and Vernacular houses in the old sectors of Erbil city including the Citadel and the surrounding three traditional zones. The methodology of the research uses perception survey using semantic differential scale on a group of concerned intellectuals represented by architecture department teaching staff and professional architects living in Erbil City. The research finds that the survey outcome support the proposition that traditional and vernacular architecture of Erbil city are not the core of interest of majority of intellectuals living in Erbil city. The research reaches to a conclusion that the status of the vernacular and traditional part of Erbil city can be regarded as a disastrous one both physically and perceptually. The research also concludes that the rapid development, change of population, and change of pattern of living led the old sector and related heritage to be a minor part of the city as area and memories. The research recommends that the concerned authorities need to support campaigns that high lights the importance of cultural heritage as a premise for future development.

Speaker Name

Dr. David Leite Viana, (ISTAR-IUL), ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute, Portugal

Paper Title

Vernacular heritage: engagement lessons

Biography

David Leite Viana is post-doc. in Urban Morphology/Civil Engineering (FEUP), PhD in Urban and Spatial Planning (IUU-UVa), DEA in Modern Architecture and City: Theory, History and Design (ETSA-UVa) and Dipl. Arch. (ESAP). He develops his professional activity in the Municipal Urban Planning Department (DMPU-DMPOT) at the Oporto City Council (CMP) and as an independent expert for the European Commission. He develops his research activity in the Digital Living Spaces Group (DLS) at the Information Sciences, Technology and Architecture Research Centre (ISTAR), Lisbon University Institute (ISCTE-IUL). He also collaborates in the Centre for Communication and Spatial Representation (CCRE) at the Research Centre for Architecture and Urbanism (CEAU), Faculty of Architecture of the University of Oporto (FAUP), in the Landscape, Heritage and Territory Laboratory (Lab2PT) at the University of Minho (UM), and in the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism (FAU) at the University of Brasília. He is co-founder and chair of the International Symposium Formal Methods in Architecture. He is scientific councillor of the Portuguese-Language Network of Urban Morphology (PNUM) and editorial board member of the journal Revista de Morfologia Urbana (RMU). He co-edited the book Formal Methods in Architecture (Springer, 2020) and the book Formal Methods in Architecture and Urbanism (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2018). He authored the book Maputo: (auto)organização e forma-dinâmica urbana (University of Oporto Press, 2019) and he was guest co-editor of the Special Issue 'Formalizing Urban Methodologies' (Urban Science Journal, 2018). david.viana@iscte-iul.pt

Abstract

It is known people's everyday life is being challenged with increasing ways to set networks that can unfold individual enrichens, social relations, collective knowledge and working opportunities. However, it is possible to recognize that existent and emergent networking possibilities are still not leading to higher standards of solidarity between individuals and communities, emotional comprehension toward the other, tolerance regarding what is different and a shared sense of belonging. Several reasons can explain this situation. Nevertheless, the common ground concerning most of those reasons might be a detached notion of the self and a disruptive idea of globalization. As such, it is necessary to revisit three main pillars of vernacular settlements: i) the systemic engagement between individuals, community, and the built environment; ii) the awareness that places and ways of living are a continuum; and iii) the collaborative procedures adopted in everyday life. The remaining pillar is

also relevant: iv) the correlation between production and local resources. These four pillars complement each other and the platform they stand is the context of seven meaningful lessons to confront today's segregated ways of living. The lessons are: (1) nature, people and settlements are a system; (2) to engage means commitment, perseverance, endurance and permanent dialog; (3) to work with the memory is to engage tradition operatively; (4) to correlate body and space is to embody everyday life; (5) to integrate the social dimension of spaces in co-creation processes is valuing contextual built environments; (6) complementarity is more useful than competitiveness; and, the final lesson, (7) engagement provides a broader set of shared paths. These lessons summarize the "intelligence" of vernacular heritage to sustainable and embodied living spaces. Based on the lessons mentioned in the previous paragraph, the presentation within the 'Heritage Borders of Engagement Network Workshop: ENGAGE – Middle East Launch Event' will focus on the role vernacular heritage can play in facing nowadays overall issues (social, cultural, environmental and economic) concerning the built environment and the way people are clustered in non-metabolic ways of living.

Speaker Name

Dr. Saba Sami, Assistant Professor, Architecture Department, Nahrien University-Iraq

Paper Title

Symbolic Values and the Regaining of Lost Heritage Buildings after War:
A case from Mosul

Biography

Saba Sami Mehdi Al Ali is assistant professor at the Department of Architecture, Al Nahrain University, Iraq. She got her PhD. Degree in History and Theory of Architecture 2010, University of Baghdad, Iraq. Her field of interest is Architectural heritage, History of architecture and Urban History. She joined academic teaching in 2003, since then she taught Architectural Design, History of Architecture, and Architecture of Mesopotamia in addition to Theory of Architecture. She is also supervisor for the thesis of several students of Masters in Architecture. She is recipient of the Tamayouz Award for excellence of architecture teaching in 2016, and the BISI visiting Iraqi scholarship 2017. project title: Collection of Archival Material available in the UK for the Documentation and Preservation of Prestigious Buildings and Infrastructure built during British Colonial Rule. Saba Al Ali had several professional affiliations as below: A founding member of the Iraq chapter of DOCOMOMO. (The International Committee for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighborhoods of the Modern Movement) since 2016. Member of the editorial board of Al-Nahrain Journal for Engineering Sciences (NahJE) 2013-2018. Member of the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH) 2016- 2018. Beside academic work, Al Ali had also been a practicing architect in Baghdad, since 1988. Her work includes a number of private residences, and commercial buildings, as well as the rehabilitation of several hospitals in Baghdad and other Iraqi governorates for the French NGO Premier Urgence 1997-2005. sabaalali65@gmail.com

Abstract

Architectural heritage endures damage and loss due to the violence that accompanies wars and conflicts inside cities. These violent events and experiences might also remain in the memory of the city's occupants, and thus attribute to heritage buildings symbolic meanings. This phenomenon raises the question about the impact of such fierce periods on the decision of how to regain a lost heritage building related with it. The paper aims at investigating this relationship, and clarifying the peculiarity of symbolic values in the architectural heritage as a reflection of the collective memory of the community. After identifying the values of architectural heritage, the research, moves to explore the theoretical basis for the associations between architecture, violence, collective memory and the mechanisms of regaining heritage buildings upon loss. Thus a case study from Mosul is examined,

represented in the building of “the National Insurance Company”, a modernist building, by the Iraqi architect Rif'atChadirji. The Building was damaged during the period of violence (2014-2016) under the control of ISIS on Mosul and the liberation war that followed. The case is investigated through a questionnaire/ sample survey from the Mosul community (public and professionals in Architecture and Heritage) on the values they cherished in the building and their preference for the mechanism of its regain. The research found that negative symbolic values deposit in such architectural heritage due to the community's collective memory influences public opinion towards restoring lost heritage with renovation projects rather than faithful reconstruction, despite its recognised significant original architectural values.

NGOs & Stakeholders

Stakeholders Panel B1

Working with Heritage Communities in the Middle East

Speaker Name

Dr. Omar Mohammed, Founder of Mosul Eye, Mosul, Iraq

Paper Title

Reclaiming the History: Suqs of Old Mosul

The complexity of time and space

Biography

Omar Mohammed is a historian from Mosul, known until recently only as the anonymous blogger 'Mosul Eye'. Through Mosul Eye, Omar set out to inform the world about life under the Islamic State in his city. He is currently teaching Middle East History and Cultural Heritage Diplomacy at Sciences Po University. His focus has now shifted to the advocacy of social initiatives for the people of Mosul, including the international effort to re-supply Central Library of the University of Mosul. At the intersection of media, academia, and civil society, Omar is motivated to develop new networks of collaboration and innovations in humanitarian action. As a historian and lecturer at the University of Mosul, he focuses his scholarly work on conceptual history and research dealing with local historiographies and narratives, micro-histories, and Orientalism. Omar is a regular media commentator on Iraq, has an MA in Middle East History from the University of Mosul, and was named 2013 Researcher of the Year by Iraq's Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. His doctoral research explores history and historians in the 19th and 20th century Mosul. He now lives in exile in Europe. omar@mosul-eye.org

Abstract

The Old suqs (bazaars) of Mosul, the heart of its social identity, were severely damaged during the battle to retake the city from ISIS. For centuries, the Old Suqs played a crucial role in developing and preserving a socio-economic system that facilitated coexistence in Mosul. It not only served as the economic core of the city but brought all the different groups of Mosul society together in a very complicated but solid social structure. In the markets, throughout the history of Mosul, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim communities lived together and contributed to the shaping of Mosul's identity. This was also the area where the Mosuli dialect, oral literature, and proverbs were created a brief look at the collection of Mosul's proverbs reveals thousands of proverbs related to the markets.

Speaker Name

Dr. Mohammed Qassim AL-Hasani, Baghdad Downtown NGO

Paper Title

Saving Baghdad Heritage: Empowering The Social Activities
(Baghdad Downtown Tour Experience)

Biography

Dr. Mohammed AL-Hasani (Architect, urban designer), Dr. AL-Hasani did his master in planning center in Stuttgart University and Ph.D in technical Brandenburg university in Germany regarding the conservation strategies for Old Iraqi cities. He worked within the Brandenburg University to establish a cooperation program within Iraqi Universities from 2010 up to now

He practiced Architecture and Urban design in Architectural offices in both Germany and Baghdad for 15 years. He worked with the UBERBAU German office in the coemption of the rehabilitation AL-Adhamiya city and worked in developing planning strategies for old Baghdad as a team member of both Al-Farabi University and the planning institute in Baghdad University

He was a former academic staff in Architectural Department in AL-FARABI University for 5 years and working now in the developing and training center in the ministry of housing and construction. He is also a member of Iraqi heritage conservation committee and has several published and unpublished articles regarding the conservation of Iraqi cities. He is the founder of Baghdad downtown committee that work to raise the public awareness regarding Heritage.

Abstract

After severe unstable political conditions, the heritage of the old city of Baghdad loss its role in dominating the urban scene for the whole Baghdad city associated within severe physical destruction that was done by the state itself and locals who were not committed to achieve the valid regulations which need also to be updated in order to provide more restrictions and flexibility at the same time in achieving more adaptive reuse. Baghdad downtown is an experience started 3 years ago arranged by the presenter for free of charge where group of people were arranged to visit the heritage sites and old monuments. Many people they don't know about the old heritage sites in the city especially the young people. Weakly guided tours were organized associated with full detailed explanations about the historical monuments in Baghdad. The idea was to bring the people to the neglected old buildings and to push anew life inside the old city.

The people's attitude and values were always under investigation in term of exploring the urban contexts within people reactions, expectations and actions. Baghdad downtown started to motivate the acts of the Iraqi non-state actors

represented by the social participations and their activities in revitalizing the physical and cultural heritage in the old city. People knowledge regarding the historical building typologies were increased in addition of raising their attention regarding the destruction and the loss that affected the old city core. Baghdad downtown paid attention to the politicians about the destruction in heritage buildings showing the power of the society regarding heritage saving. Baghdad downtown started to share public events and remind the society of their intangible heritage and cultural events. University students have the benefits of this tour by having many scientific events where they started to organize their own trips and activities.

Community involvement in reactivating the old city after years is the main target of this activity that may put the first cornerstone regarding the heritage recognition, protection, and management. Community's motivation and their role in revitalizing the Iraqi heritage considered after this experiment an effective decision maker and a main partner in saving heritage in any prospective interventions.

Stakeholders Panel B2

Working with Heritage Communities in the Middle East

Speaker Name

Dr. Shatha AL-Amiri, Department of Architecture, University of Baghdad National Architectural Heritage Preservation, Ministry of Higher Education

Paper Title

The multiplicity of authorities responsible for managing heritage sites and its impact on loss (The shrine of the Prophet of Tho Al Kifl / Babylon / Iraq)

Biography

AL-Amiri Specialist in History of Architecture and Conservation of Heritage Building, an academic Visitor in University of California San Diego, Member of Mesopotamia Observatory of Urbanization (MOU). Deputy of Present of Iraqi Architectural Heritage Preservation Society (IAHPS). She Has Published Many Researches in the Field of Architecture And Historical Cities And The Mechanism For Their Rehabilitation, for example: Effect of Colonial British Architecture in the Iraqi Modern Architecture in the 3rd international conference on preservation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of historical building and structure REHAB2017 Portugal. She Authored (Mesopotamian Architectural Space). She Documented Most of The Historical and Heritage Sites and Buildings In Baghdad With Her Students. Shatha.a.h@coeng.uobaghdad.edu.iq

Abstract

All heritage and historical sites have suffered from the multiplicity of agencies responsible for managing, maintaining and operating these sites, which has clearly negatively affected the continuity of the ability to preserve these sites from loss, damage or change of features.

The reason for failure of multiplicity of authorities responsible for heritage and historical sites is due to several reasons, most important of which is the difference in the nature of work of each institution than the other, and consequently difference in its priorities and objectives in managing these sites, in addition to the difference in the financial and technical capacity according to size of each of these institutions, for example, a section of these institutions it has a large engineering apparatus, but it lacks experience in dealing with heritage sites, there are institutions that have adequate financial capacity, but the limited validity of their work in some sites is restricted, while we find that some institutions have very good experience in dealing with heritage and historical areas, but at the same time they do not possess the financial and engineering resources to maintain the sites, for example the shrine and tomb of the Prophet of Tho Al Kifl in the province of Babylon in Iraq. This shrine belong to the Modern Babylon period, so it is has rebuild many times, last building dates back to the Seljuk period (1150-1200) AD, as it is distinguished by its unique

dome, whose uniqueness comes from the difficulty of its construction and the small number of similar ones in the whole world as it does not exceed the number of fingers, in addition to the presence of a minaret that studies have proven its return to the period of Ilkhani periode (1258 - 1338) A.D. The responsibility for managing the site belonged to the General Authority for Antiquities, the Real Estate Directorate, the Shiite Endowment, which the ability of each of these institutions varies in experience, priority and goal. All this reasons made the engineering works on locations caused change of its features and loss of many important elements and symbols, also effect on historical value and the absence of responsibility for the offender without any extensive study on this topic. Many parts were demolished, and other parts were added, including a dome and two minarets of inconsistent designs or inconsistent with the site, in addition to removing a group of symbolic graves to the site. The site is important at the level of the collective memory of the city and its surroundings, and is a development polar for the region, also the economic activities were concentrated around the shrine for many visitors to this place, especially and it has symbolism and significance at the level of the Islamic and Jewish religions. Therefore, we seek to place such areas and sites under an international convention that prevents dealing with them without a clear and announced plan. So may could be under the responsibility of UNESCO in the absence of the ability to place all these sites under one authority.

Speaker Name

Dr. Hamed Hyab Samir, Department of Architecture, University of Basra, Iraq

Paper Title

The Crisis of Local Identity of Basra City

Biography

Dr. Samir holds a PhD Degree in Urban Design from Salford University, Manchester, UK. Former member in committee for assessing the projects of Basra governorate, and committee of Basra Development Plan (2012 - 2015) with the Ministry of planning. Participated with HOOPS + HILGENDORFF international German Consultant Office in Abu Dhabi and in 2006 he participated with Saleh ALQalaf Architectural Engineer Consultative Bureau in Kuwait.

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Abstract

The long history of Basra leads to it been classified it as a city rich in cultural heritage. In particular, the canals are a very specific feature of the city. Many canals cross Basra, which holds the nickname of "Venice of the East", embed its distinctive architectural identity. However, the three big wars in Iraq -1980, 1991 and 2003- greatly affected the architectural identity of the city. During these wars, Basra was under attack from bombs and grenades every day and as a result of this, most of the heritage and architectural landmarks were lost. Moreover, these wars had also forced most of the original residents of the city to leave and look for a safer shelter away from Basra. Thus, after the end of the war, new people from other cities moved to Basra, bringing with them a different culture. Following the last war, many developers carried out different projects in Basra adopting foreign and alien designs, which reflect their ideological culture, far from the city's spirit and not respectful of the city's history and identity. Due to the lack of care for the cultural heritage of the city, the reconstruction of Basra has been put forward disregarding the history of the city, thus threatening the authenticity of the urban landscape and the collective memory.]

To identify the main features of the architectural heritage in Basra city and assess the threats to the heritage during the city development process, data have been collected from different sites in the city. Evidence from primary data collected shows that lack of awareness among local people exists about the value of the heritage, especially among young people. Improving social awareness and understanding of the heritages value of Basra is an essential route to create a cultural resistance against the transformation processes. Failure to address the local knowledge also depends on a lack of documentation on the tangible heritage of the city. This raises a serious question about what needs to be done to preserve the city heritage and what strategy needs to be taken into consideration for the future of the city.

Policy Makers Panels

Policy Makers Panel C1: Governing Heritage in Conflict and Unstable Areas

Speaker Name

Dr. Ahmed Naeen Gharbawee, UNICEF Baghdad

Paper Title

The Role of International Institutions and Organizations In Building The Resilience Of Post Disaster: War Cities

Biography

Dr. Gharbawee holds a PHD degree from University of Baghdad/Centre of Urban and Regional Planning for Postgraduate Studies – 2019, BA of Civil Engineering, university of Al Mustansirieah 2001 Current Job: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Specialist at UNICEF – Iraq- Baghdad, 17 years of managing different program including project management, projects rehabilitation/construction, development programs, capacity building , relief and emergency with international NGOs. Email: agharbawee@unicef.org anaeem2000@yahoo.co.uk

Abstract

Within the framework of the role of international institutions and organizations, there has been an increasing interest of the importance of international expertise in the planning and organizational aspect and fund-raising at the post – disaster /war time. They also appear to have a role in disseminating experiences and concepts and supporting local institutions.

It also became clear that the role played by international organizations is very important and influential in the absence of administrations and the lack of local funding, these organizations provided important assistance to the displaced communities and supported public services in the cities and neighboring villages, trained government officials and staff of local organizations and provided consultations for social cohesion and small jobs in the context of rapid return and supported the efforts of heritage reservation and rehabilitation .

However, this role seemed – at a certain point- to be hindering the role of formal government institutions as they stoop performing their role even after things gradually improved.

On the other hand, international organizations rely on grants from traditional donors and developed countries who may suddenly stop granting because they are not convinced by the continuation of this role and that the local official institutions should

take their role especially in the presence of elected government structure, ministries, local governments and budgets. The breakdown in grants, services may collapse again and renewed conflict again, especially in light of the continued deterioration of electricity, water and energy services, which has become a spark of political change. There is a relative familiarity with the role of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and knowledge of the strategic dimensions of the subject of aid and loans provided by these two institutions. Although these resources are heavily acknowledged for post-war countries and the possibility of benefiting from these grants and loans, there are concerns about the burdens and requirements associated with them, which may lead debtor countries to change economic strategies without prior planning, a situation that many countries have suffered due to the constraint of grant restrictions.

Speaker Name

Dr.Oday Qusay Abdulqader, Architectural Engineering Department, College of Engineering, University of Mosul, Iraq

Paper Title

The Second Skin Of The Heritage Cities : The integration of tangible and intangible cultural heritage

Biography

Dr. Oday Qusay Abdulqader Alchalabi, Lecturer in the Department of Architecture at the University of Mosul. He holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Mosul - Department of Architecture, Mosul, Iraq in 2003. He obtained a master's degree in Architectural Design and Form Rules from the University of Mosul - Department of Architecture, Mosul, Iraq in 2006. He obtained a doctorate. He received his PhD in Design Theory in Interior Design from Sains University Malaysia, College of Housing and Planning, Penang, Malaysia. Director of Training and Technical Support, Department of Quality Assurance, Presidency of the University of Mosul. Presented more than 30 research papers in scientific conferences and workshops in Italy, Germany, Turkey, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and also a national conference. He has published more than 25 articles in scientific journals. Attending training courses in documentation and restoration in Italy and Malaysia. Dr. Uday's current interests are in heritage architectural interior design. odaychalabi@uomosul.edu.iq

Abstract

The body without soul is a dead object, the spiritual elements are related to the intangible cultural heritage. Therefore, the integration of tangible and intangible elements is the key to preserve the second skin of the city. Second skin in the virtual skin that involve the local to live and attached to the place. Cultural heritage has an important role in the contemporary developments of the city. The tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements of heritage cities that have a unique architectural heritage must be preserved and conserved to enhance the quality of the heritage value. Heritage cities faced crises and war disasters which dramatically lead to extinct of the cultural heritage, such as the heritage Mosul city. The old Mosul city contained famous heritage streets that included tangible and intangible elements which developers facing difficulties in protecting the heritage value of the city during the process of reconstruction and urban development. Therefore, the urban development processes demand a strategy and recommendation for reconstruction and rehabilitation to preserve the cultural identity of the city. The inattention to the intangible elements leads to creating an empty city (dead city). Therefore, the problem is "the urban development and restoration processes in the Old Mosul City drop out the tangible and intangible elements of the cultural heritage in achieving the liveable city principles". The question is "what are the tangible and intangible cultural heritage components of the heritage streets that can be enhancing the quality of life to achieve the liveable city". The aim is "to determine the tangible and intangible components of the heritage streets in the old Mosul City". It is to highlighted the most important factors in the practical revitalization of the city. Moreover, to shed light on the intangible and tangible elements of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Mosul. These elements include (cultural activities - festivals - heritage elements - urban

landscape - and interior design of streets and alleys). A theoretical framework was built based on the review of previous studies related to vital cities, which highlighted the importance of these elements and their neutralization of environmental factors. The theoretical framework revolved around the characteristics of "Belonging to place" and "Attached to place". Therefore, the study used a mixed methodology (Qualitative and Quantitative) to reach the aims. Survey technique used to find the answer from the users of the place, also in-depth interview with architectural and heritage experts, also local people from old generations. The methodology using visual observation for the case study and survey for the pedestrians in the case study. Results showed that facades details, symbols, and materials are the important factors of the tangible elements. The intangible factors are, organizational urban structure, activities, and traditional art crafts, which are the key elements of reviving the street and the city to be liveable city and avoiding the Old Mosul City to be a dead city. The primary results show that the second skin of the city depends on the intangible element more than tangible. Therefore, urban elements have a giant impact on the image of the place. The conservation processes should focus on the elements that can sustain the skin of the city as a heritage.

Speaker Name

Dr. Hussain Mahdi, University of Diyala, IEEE Region 10 Humanitarian Activities Committee Adviser to The Governor of Diyala, Iraq

Paper Title

Sustainable Engineering Ethics

Biography

Hussain Mahdi is a lecturer at Computer and Software, College of Engineering, University of Diyala, Iraq. He received the PhD from university of Kebangsaan Malaysia. He is IEEE Region 10 Young Professional Committee South-East Asia coordinator (2017-2019), IEEE Region 10 Humanitarian activities committee (2017-2020), IEEE PES Young Professional Committee academic lead (2017-2020), IEEE IAS Chapters Area Chair, R10 Southeast Asia, Australia and Pacific (2018- 2019), and IEEE Region 10 PES students Chapters Chair (2019-2020), IEEE PES Day 2019 Global Chair , and IEEE HAC Event committee member 2019-2020. During serving under IEEE he won the Student Leadership Award 2014 & 2015 from UKM, IEEE Malaysia student leadership award 2015, Best Social Activity Award 2015, IEEE Malaysia Section Outstanding Student Volunteer Award 2015, 2016 DARREL CHONG AWARD winner Silver category for project entitled Asian School on Renewable Energy, and winner Bronze category for project entitled Flood Relief Missions ,IEEE MGA Young Professional Achievement Award 2017, and 2018 Young Professionals Hall of fame Award for IEEE PES Young Professionals committee. hussain.mahdi@ieee.org

Abstract

Engineering is the application of scientific and mathematical principles for practical purposes such as the design, manufacture, and operation of products and processes, while accounting for constraints invoked by economics, the environment and other sociological factors. Many technical advances are brought about through engineering. Engineering activities are significant contributors to economic development, standards of living and well-being of a society, and impact its cultural development and environment. Engineering is continually evolving as a profession, and engineering education is correspondingly continually changing. Sustainable development is increasingly becoming a goal to which numerous countries throughout the world aspire. Overall sustainability has been defined in many ways and is often considered to have three distinct components: environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and social sustainability. These three factors when considered separately usually pull society in different directions (e.g., economic sustainability may be achieved at the expense of environmental and social sustainability). Overall sustainable development in general requires the simultaneous achievement of environmental, economic and social sustainability. Achieving this balance is indeed a challenging task. Although engineering is not directly one of the three components of sustainability cited above, it is indirectly linked to each. That is, engineering uses resources to drive much if not most of the world's economic activity, in virtually all economic sectors, e.g., industry, transportation, residential, commercial, etc. Also, resources used in engineering, whether fuels, minerals or water, are obtained from the environment, and wastes from engineering processes (production,

transport, storage, utilization) are typically released to the environment. Finally, the services provided by engineering allow for good living standards, and often support social stability as well as cultural and social development. In our personation will focus about: Sustainable engineering is the process of designing or operating systems such that they use energy and resources sustainably, in other words, at a rate that does not compromise the natural environment, or the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Engineering Guiding Principles for Sustainable Development. Sustainable ethics is a new discipline that analyses the issues regarding our moral obligations to future generations with respect to the environment. What's Sustainable Engineering Governance.¹⁰ technology trends during COVID-19 pandemic.

Policy Makers Panel C2

Working with Heritage Communities in the Middle East

Speaker Name

Dr. Mohammed Mahdi Hussein, Director of Studies and Research, Department at Mayoralty of Baghdad, Iraq

Paper Title

A Synergy between the Major Infrastructure Projects and Heritage Conservation with a view to Revitalizing Social Sustainability in Historic Centres of Baghdad City

Biography

Dr. Mohammed Mahdi Hussein the Director of Studies and Research Department at Mayoralty of Baghdad , also a Visiting Senior Lecturer at the Engineering Architectural Department -University of Technology- Baghdad- Iraq. I am an architectural and urban designer with more than twenty five years of consultancy experience. I have worked extensively on a wide range of research and professional consultancy projects for many Iraqi city , including: strategic city planning, urban regeneration, large- scale urban master planning, urban conservation & revitalization of historic centers, regeneration & upgrading of informal settlements, urban inclusive , rural settlements development, public realm design and pedestrian movement planning. I have maintained my teaching and research activities in parallel to my key role in leading professional consultancy projects. In recent years, I have been developing advanced methods for urban resilience through an urban design lens, and the effects of urban codes of formalization (urban upgrading regulations) for adaptation and resilience, and spatial justice of Baghdad historical centers and informal settlements in Baghdad conurbation.mmhussein3000@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Middle East has long been one of the most unstable regions in the world, as a result of ongoing wars, conflicts, tensions and divisions. This unstable has been negatively affected on the cities especially the deteriorating circumstances of the historic centers in these cities, through: outdated infrastructure and relative lack of infrastructure (transport, sewer, water distribution and other networks),lack of public amenities, neglected built heritage leading to its demolition, thus expediting transformation from residential to commercial activities. All these circumstances have led to the migration of inhabitants (their original residents) and then others are dwelled by cheap expatriate labour, and then the transformation of the historic centers in the evening into ghost towns deserted from their inhabitants and places for the spread of crime. Whilst inhabitants have undertaken to modernize their homes and workplaces, they tend to harm the historic environment and often to the detriment of previous architectural heritage. This paper discusses a currently increasing phenomenon, witnessed at several historic centers in the cities such as (Baghdad, Damascus, Istanbul and Sanaa, Isfahan....). It is represented in the neutralizing and exclusion the social aspects of the historic centers from all planned and unplanned urban interventions process. In contrast, all local planning policies, the World Heritage Convention, as well as the United Nations

Organizations seeking to achieve social sustainability as a condition or a basic factor for urban revitalization of historic centers. This paper aims to present one of the possible solutions for the problems (mentioned above) through the notion of incorporating heritage conservation into major infrastructure projects with a view to support the overall goal of revitalization, significantly increased satisfaction of historical centers Residents and the quality of life. So this paper will address future planning policy drawn by Mayorality of Baghdad, which is utilizing the synergy of major infrastructure projects with the Heritage Conservation of four historical centers (Al-Rusafa, Al-Karkh, Al-Kadhimiya and Al-Adhamiya) in Baghdad city with a view to revitalizing social sustainability of these historic centers. These major projects try to use heritage as an entry point for opening up opportunities for local economic development, with focusing on sustainable development and poverty reduction. Where combining the conservation of heritage assets and improving infrastructure services provides more livable and dynamic environments that directly impact the ability of poor communities to take advantage of the opportunities for a better life.

Speaker Name

Dr. Salahaddin Yasin, Architecture Department Salahaddin University, Kurdistan Region, Iraq

Paper Title

Traces of Cultural Heritage in Erbil City

Biography

Dr. Salahaddin Yasin Baper is head of Architecture department /college of Engineering at University of Salahaddin- Erbil, Kurdistan Region, IRAQ. He obtained his BS in Architecture from University of Technology, Baghdad Iraq with Honors. He continued his M.Sc. in architectural technology at University of Technology, Iraq. He earned his PhD in theory of architecture in School of Housing, Building and Planning-USM Malaysia. He works as a Consultant Architect and designed several important projects in Erbil city like supplementary buildings in Erbil International Airport and Sami Abdurrahman Park. Further to his duties He is acting as Director of Salahaddin University New campus project. salahaddin.baper@su.edu.krd

Abstract

The physical aspects of cultural heritage buildings are evidence of past civilizations which have a significant architectural and historical value. Erbil city is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. At the heart of the city is the ancient Citadel of Erbil. Based on ministry of municipality regulations, (Urban Design Guidelines) for the Buffer Zone of Erbil Citadel have been elaborated to ensure that building development within this area respects the visual integrity of the citadel and its relationship with its setting. However, ICOMOS notes that the effects of development pressure already visually affect the nominated property and the buffer zone with inappropriate and out-of-scale constructions. Recently, we noticed that the regulation of buffer zone is not applied properly in the urban corridor UC1 which affected visually the architectural cues oh its cultural heritage. The Citadel is a protected site under the legislation of the Kurdistan region. But the buffer areas of the Citadel are under the responsibility of Erbil Municipality.

This presentation will focus on urban corridor UC1 (muzafariah street) to the concept of heritage at risk. Heritage and historical buildings are the sources and physical references of past cultures and settlements. It is 'valued things such as historic buildings that have been passed down from previous generations'. Heritage at risk is term for cultural heritage assets that are at risk as a result of neglect, decay, or inappropriate development; or are vulnerable to becoming so. It is most often

applied to architectural works already protected to some extent through a legal designation process, such as listed buildings and scheduled monuments. Meanwhile Buffer Zone is a concept introduced in the literature of heritage conservation as an important tool for conservation of artifacts or sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. The buffer zone is defined as the area surrounding a world cultural site where legal and/or customary determinants are imposed on utilizing and developing it to give additional protection layer to the site. This domain is identified in relation to the world cultural site and next to it, it is meant to be a tool to facilitate the protection, management, perfection, originality and to sustain the exceptional world value of the world cultural

Speaker Name

Dr. Emad Hani Ismaeel, Assistant Professor, University of Mosul. Iraq

Paper Title

Criteria for Significance Assessment of Buildings of Mosul Old City:
Based on the Heritage Value

Biography

Dr. Emad Hani Ismaeel holds a Ph.D. in Design & Technology for Exploiting the Built Heritage, 2010, Politecnico di Milano, Italy. Entitled: "Meta Modelling For The Conservation Of The Cultural Heritage" . Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, Germany, Visiting Scholar in a research project grant, 7/2019-10/2019. Dr. Ismaeel published many significant research in Heritage studies , 'Architectural Synthetic Characteristics Of Traditional Historic Houses Entrances In Old City Of Mosul' and 'An Assessment of the Impact of Extension on Preservation of The Heritage Mosques in Mosul Old City' and 'Augmenting The Hadba Minaret Role As A Landmark In The City Of Mosul, Evaluation study of the election strategy of the thematic routes in the urban renewal project for Mosul old town. emad.hani.ismaeel@uomosul.edu.iq

Abstract

The study was prepared by the speaker as an expert advice in the "Reviving Mosul and Basra Old Cities Project" which is supervised by the World Organization for Education, Science and Culture – UNESCO. The study is about a historical overview of Mosul Old City with focus on urban and architectural heritage, including:

- Brief history of the city including its geographical position, development through centuries, significant remains from different periods.
- Description of the fabric including style, size, construction, color and decoration, and materials used in different historical periods as well as the present condition.
- Criteria for significance assessment of buildings and grading of external and internal architectural elements
- Brief summary of heritage value and significant characteristics of the Old City.

There are many buildings and houses in Mosul old city, so having criteria for their evaluation and selection for future reconstruction would be very helpful. The key Objective is

- To have a briefing on the history of architecture in Mosul Old City, to understand heritage value of traditional buildings and what criteria should be used to assess and evaluate traditional buildings and houses.
- To offer a method for dividing buildings and houses in couple of groups according to their typology, heritage value, age, their use etc.

Guidance for Speakers and Participants:

- The Event is conducted via Virtual Platform Microsoft Teams, run by Nottingham Trent University in Partnership with Wasit and Baghdad Universities in Iraq. Each Session/Panel has a pre-arranged Virtual Conference Room that is open to the Public.
- Participants in each session needs to Click on the **Provided Link** and it will take you directly to Admission Lobby of that conference room, where our team will admit you. Only Speakers will be allowed to talk, and the rest will be on mute with Camera Off.
- The Chair will manage the Session, talks and remind speakers of their time with 5min & 2minutes reminders. Chair will advise audience to switch their cameras off and put their mics on mute.
- Each speaker will have 20 minutes, and by the end of each session, the chair and the co-chair will run the discussion. Questions will be invited via writing a text in the chat box. The questions could be written in the chatbox and the chair would read them based on priority and time available. We are keen for open and respectable debate. Whilst we welcome public participation and audience, no derogatory or out of context comments will be allowed to maintain the focus of the session.
- Audience can move from one conference room to another, to hear another talk of interest. To do that, you need leave the first room and click on the link for the other session, where admission process will be the same.
- The Collective Lunch Break will be an optional open Virtual Hall for participants to have a break, or to bring a sandwich and join an informal chat or a follow up on conversations with speakers. You can join it by clicking on the provided link.
- All Sessions will be video recorded for research purposes and some clips/elements of sessions may be displayed on the ENGAGE Network Website at a later date. If you do not wish your talk/interventions to be displayed on the ENGAGE Network Platforms, you need to tell us in advance.
- The International Seminar and Workshop Programme will be available online on the Website and our Social Media Outlets, to allow for others and public audience to join. No Live Broadcast will be available, however.
- If you have any enquiries or wish to get in touch with The ENGAGE-Middle East Team, Please visit the Network website: www.humanitarianheritage.com; or e-mail the Iraq-Hub team on: engage.regional.hub.iraq@gmail.com



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