

Urban sustainability in Old City Centres, a Comparison Between the City of Najaf in Iraq and Italian Cities Experiences

Dr. Sabeeh Lafta Farhan

Engineering College, University of Wasit / Wasit.

Email: sabehlafta48@gmail.com

Dr. Ihsan Abbass Jasim 

Engineering College, University of Wasit / Wasit.

Ahmed Naji

Engineering College, University of Wasit / Wasit.

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the current situation in old cities of Iraq, which is not commensurate with the high prestige and sanctity of what it contains and what it represents of rarity and typicality. The aim of the research is to build a base of knowledge about the urban sustainability in development of the historic city centers and in particular city of Najaf, the center of Najaf. The research also explores the possibilities of benefiting from the Italian cities experiences to reach a state of consistency and harmony between the various planning dimensions, to keep the functional, structural and spatial sustainability and cultural heritage, and to create a sustainable environment for the occupants, visitors and workers.

Theoretical part of the paper includes definitions for methods of dealing with historic cities then displays the treaties and conventions, which are important as they represent the gist of schematic scientific thought on the global level, Iraq is committed to (such as Athens Conference, the Hague Act 1954, Gobineau Conference in 1960, UNESCO 1962, UNESCO in 1962, the Kyoto criteria in 1967, the Paris meeting in 1968, the Rome Conference in 1972, the Rome Declaration in 1983, etc.)

Then, second part studying Italian cities experiences of the historic centers, for example (Florence, Venice, Bologna), It is important to have a precise analysis according to the approved urban sustainability criteria.

In the third part, the paper presents the condition of the old city of Najaf through the available information and field work, which included obtaining information on the structural, demographic, economic, administrative, religious, cultural and environmental aspects and the infrastructure in the old city of Najaf to diagnose the strengths and weaknesses.

After comparing with the Italian cities experiences, the paper proposes plans for the restructuring of the old city of Najaf Ashraf and then recommendations.

Keywords: urban sustainability, Iraq, the city of Najaf, Florence, cultural heritage, the Rome Declaration

INTRODUCTION

Italy is a leading country in protecting the historical heritage. The public policy in Italy has always exhibited a vast interest for heritage in the cultural sector. Italian wealth of monuments and artistic assets inherited from multi-layered civilization which concluded by Renaissance

gave modern Italy an unparalleled experience in heritage conservation and restoration during urban development (Stubbs & Makas, 2011). However, it burdens Italy with a sizable maintenance cost (Bodo & Bodo, 2015)

Methodology

This paper discusses some of the important example-cities in Italy by addressing the four features of the success in protecting the historical heritage for each example. Then, a comparison is made between the discussed examples. These features are:

- Objectives:

Discuss the intended goals that sought by protecting and/or restoring the monuments in each of the studied cities. The goals are limited to include economic, social, and cultural—religious goals. Some of the have taken all of the aforementioned goals to achieve.

1. Procedures and solutions:

Discuss the plans and the practical solutions that are put into effect to achieve these goals. By turn, this can be also narrowed down into the following categories:

i) Structural—spatial: it is the repairs and the physical intervening to the urban spaces directly and indirectly.

ii) Accessibility: it is the solutions applied to ensure the comfortable access either by opening new baths or enhance the traffic and the connective axis.

iii) Infrastructures: In some of the examples appears that it is necessary to construct, repair and deliver services.

iv) Plans and regulations: Some of the solutions come as instructions and regulations regulate the changes to the urban development of an ancient city.

- Properties:

There are for every example properties that make it different and the properties that are at the point of interest in this paper are:

i) Potentials—constrain—points of strength: they are dependent of the time and place constrains.

ii) Type of intervening: this depends on the adopted thoughts and the philosophy in every one of the examples.

- Area of intervening:

The paper also discusses the examples from

i) a physical perception as buildings and,
ii) from a cultural perception.

2. Italian cities (Venice, Bologna, Florence) in restoration of the ancient cities

International Conventions and Italian Cities' Experiences

Conferences - Conventions - international resolutions

We must review the international resolutions on restructuring the planning of the ancient cities and perhaps the negligence of such documents may lead to a significant loss of the human's World Heritage and the world's cultural identities. The reason is that the historical heritage, including ancient cities is a subject of accumulating historical memories of peoples and cultural succession.

Athens conference1 1931 (M.falamki, 1976)

Conferences for preserving the heritage began in the past century. One of them is the Athens Conference in 1931; the conference is also recognized as "The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments". The deployment of its proceedings was done by Le Corbusier in 1941. This conference represents the wave of modernity and the view of modernist architects, the reason

that led to be criticized later by many.

Articles concerning the urban heritage are from Article 65 to Article 70. These articles identify three trends in determining the preserving value: historical memory, the documentary dimension and the value of heritage and the above statement are determined by the antecedent cultures and public preferences and relations.

Rome conference 1972

It is one of the periodic conferences of (CIAM). It aims to contemporariness with paying attention to cultural centers of the city and the community (Icomos, 1975).

Resolutions of Rothenburg 1975

It was the fourth Meeting of the ICOMOS and according to this announcement: The small towns often have taken close to the farmland, and these cities have expanded outside of its centers, although such centers are already social and economic centers, where much of the population, but most of these cities witness a large reverse migration. So the announcement is designed to pay attention to the positive aspects of ancient cities' (Congress on the European architectural heritage 1980)

The declaration of Amsterdam 1975

European countries agreed that the European architecture is a common wealth of all peoples in Europe. Therefore, these countries undertook to cooperate and work with each other to keep the European architecture as a symbol of their history and common destiny which include all the apart ancient buildings and the surrounding spaces, and to improve the quality of old suburbs without significant changes in the social composition. (Congress on the European architectural heritage 1980)

Declaration of Rome 1983

It was issued by the Italian Committee for UNESCO and the goal was to interest in multi-disciplinary and science in the process of preservation and renewal and to necessitate the participation of the government and the private sector, citizens, universities, art institutions and specialized executive. Icomos, (The declaration of rome 1983)

Lausanne charter 1990

It was announced at the general meeting of the UNESCO and was titled "management and protection of historical heritage". It sought to bring the help of specialists in different disciplines and cultural participation of local communities and to deliver information and circulation among the people and specialists and upgrading the educational reality about the preservation and renewal' (Icomos,archaeological heritage management, lozan)

Maastricht treaty 1992

The European Commission agreed to increase community participation in order to a sustainable development of cities and the preservation of historical and cultural heritage. It synchronized between sustainable development and the preservation together (Maghsud)

Colombo declaration 1993

It was announced at the tenth meeting of the ICOMOS in order to upgrade education and training reality in the preservation of historic buildings and collections. This announcement sees the preservation depends on the quality of the educational standards and fabrication preservation with

economic, social and tourist targets to reach the sustainable development and management (Icomos, guidelines for education and training in the conservation of monuments, ensembles and sites, Colombo)

The declaration of San Antonio 1996

American States confirmed the result of the Kyoto meeting, maintaining the authenticity and management of cultural heritage and historical collections contain rich moral messages and social values. It emphasized the preservative trends and the sustainable development of cultural frameworks. This announcement severely opposes the transfer of residents and population and considers it a tool for reducing the real value and authenticity of the heritage fabric' (Icomos, The Declaration of san Antonio, 1996)

The Stockholm declaration 1998

It was announced in the silver jubilee of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It confirmed on the show and the restoration of cultural heritage rights to reach the sustainable development. It also called to the participation of the people, the preparation of legal regulations and terms, harmony between development and preservation. It approved the following rights for communities with a cultural heritage - historic:

The right to show the heritage and cultural heritage, the right to declare the identity and culture of each nation and the people, the right of understanding and identifying their heritage or others', the right of the smart use of inheritance, the right to participate in decision-making to save the heritage and values, the right to form aggregates relevant to ascend and heritage protection' (The Stockholm Declaration 1998)

City of Najaf has these rights as it city of inveterate cultural and historical context. It has the right to show, impart and use this it. We need various groups to work on and support that.

Mexico City declaration 2000

The goal of the announcement was to maintain the proper management of local architecture and consider it as a part of the cultural perspective of contemporary life and historical document. It also confirmed that they are in serious condition and needed to be in a comprehensive and continuous care by the society using diverse disciplines of financial, administrative, and technological aid from governments, making plans for education and paying attention to the exchange of information and experiences between countries. (Icomos, charter on the built vernacular heritage, mwexico, 2000)

(Najaf Architecture -knowledge, features, characteristics and variations therefrom, fractions-needs to a specialist and detailed architectural study that diagnoses the Iraqi, the Eastern and Al-Najafi person. And what distinguishes it from the other cultures is also required to be found through multiple architectural characteristics that we find in the old city of Najaf).

The international conventions, committees and treaties on the restructuring of the ancient cities are expressed in a form of table show the main objective of the document, the proposed assets and interference pattern submitted. Some points are listed in details, especially the part of the proposed asset. Table 1-1.

The re-development of old Italian cities (Florence, Venice, Bologna)

Italy is considered the most prominent country that focused on heritage and kept it. The tremendous number of Roman monuments and the Renaissance monuments gave Italy a great and universal value of fame. Italy also gained a long history in the urban conservation' (John H. Stubbs & Emily G. Makas, 2011). Therefore, some of the important and successful experiences of Italian historical cities conservation are listed in this paper and four advantages of each experience

are addressed. Then a comparison is made between them. These features are:

1. Objectives: What the concerns of all the experience are. The inquest objectives are the economic, social and cultural - religious objectives. Some cities took from some or all of the objectives to achieve.
2. Solutions and working methods: there are many and varied practical solutions employed to achieve the desired objectives. They depend on the nature of the project, its objectives and ideas built upon. However they can be divided according to the primary groups as follows:
 - a. Structural - spatial: the physical reforms and interventions in urban areas, directly and indirectly.
 - b. Accessibility: is the solution to secure easy access, building roads, traffic repairs and connective links.
 - c. Urban infrastructure and superstructure: interest in the repair and delivery and the creation of services and infrastructure appears in some experiences.
 - d. Plans and legislation: Some solutions come from some of the rules and regulations that are concerning in changing the urban landscape in the old city and help to solve many of the problems.
3. Project Properties: are what distinguish a project and an experience and it is one of its characteristics and can be classified as follows:
 - a. Possibilities - limitations - strengths: they vary according to the project depending on location, time and place and the characteristics of the community.
 - b. The method and type of intervention: it is according to experience that have been through and ideas and philosophy adopted by the project.
 - c. The proposed activities: the important tools in planning the restructuring of old cities are changing and replacing events.
 - d. The proposed principles: there are principles on which the basis of urban projects was built to act in the historic fabric. These principles are either evident to the working team and officials or subtle, so they can work according them.
4. Ground of intervention: The project works and interests in the physical or non-physical aspects, tangible or intangible, and they are divided into:
 - a. Structural.
 - b. Non-structural such as working on culture in the old city, or ways of living for the people.We will present the details of international experiences in Table 2.1 For the purpose of indexation and analysis of the differences between the different experiments.

Venice

It is a beautiful city well-known for its special nature and famous for its culture and trade. The industry was brought to Venice (for the exploitation of the ports and the road network and labor) which affected other aspects that lead to weaken the harmony between structure and effectiveness of social and structural environment.

This city has faced many problems from the beginning of the last century with the introduction of automation in factories in everything affecting all its joints. Air and water polluted by the byproducts of the factories and the foundations of buildings were affected by the movement of cargo ships. In addition, the city has affected by people migration to the land seeking work. Particularly, soon after some traditional small businesses such as fishing, trade were declined due to the pollutants of factories. The construction of industrial units affected the water levels resulting in damage to the ancient city dramatically (Flamaki, 2005). Attention was given to these problems after UNESCO intervened and recorded Venice within the World Cultural Heritage. With help of other countries a project for restoration of Venice was adopted (UNESCO, 1969).

This successful example of heritage conservation can be analyzed according the four-features-of-success scale as follows:

- 1) The primary objective is to improve living criteria along with conserving the old city

- 2) The followed procedures to achieve the objectives were as follows:
 - a) On the structural—spatial aspect, a decision was taken to preserve the exact buildings through rehabilitation and renovation of damaged buildings. *
 - b) The transportation in Venice has remained with no alteration dependent on waterways (canals) and on foot the same methods that served the function of roads for centuries. However, the access into the old city has developed to include railways and air transport.
 - c) The infrastructure was improved to a level that adequate to the tourism demand.
 - d) Planning method is by obtaining cultural role on the regional level through the revival of the academic statue and the preservation of traditional and cultural values of the city.
- 3) Constrain in this vivid example was the large number of tourists during the year.



Figure (1) the influence of water baths on the architecture of buildings in Venice.
(Source: www.toddadams.net)

Perhaps the most important points for this studied example, is that the infinite number of visitors did not make an obstacle the conservation and improving the ancient city (M.Flamaki, 2005 ,62-66). Even the alleys that turn into commercial use remain extremely narrow Venice's nowadays is regarded by many as a "living museum" (Denis E. Cosgrove, 44) .

Bologna

This city contains the historic monuments have been registered in the World Heritage. The contemporary life style requirements are pressing heavily on the old city. This demand found because of Bologna took an important regional position as it was the center of the region. Therefore it has an administrative and service role that burden the city especially after the Bologna regional projects in the mid-sixties of the last century.

To resolve this issue, the Japanese architect (Kenzō Tange) was consulted; He introduced a proposal to establish an administrative-service-center near the old city. After many scientific studies, the work started in all aspects of the restructuring planning and design of this city. (Flamaki, 2005).

The major two objectives for Bologna reviving project are:

- 1) Spatial—structural conservational works in the city center of Bologna are employed to transform it to one of the most beautiful old cities in Italy. The works plan is to keep the valuable architecture units and the beautiful historical spans, remove all empty spaces and adopting new activities.
- 2) Protect the culture of the place as well as the relation of the people with their urban environment and improve them in terms of encouraging the people to not migrate.

The followed policies to achieve these goals are:

* An observation of the Author

- 1) Prevent and eliminate the policy of compensation, which emptying the area of the indigenous population and implementation of development projects (Flamaki, 2005). This policy can be seen in Iraq.
- 2) Create a new architectural groups outside and near the old city
- 3) Rely on people in taking decisions regarding restoration.
- 4) Pay special attention to housing problems and find solutions to the need for property acquisitions but give the right to use. As a result the houses have to be built (with the help of the municipality and the province) and then are given to the residents of the old city (Feilden, 2003).

Structurally, the steps that are followed are as follow:

- 1) Restoration must be very conservative and highly regulated
- 2) In the middle sectors of the reform process is a double process which preserves the precious units and if there were buildings without any cultural and historical value are rebuilt at the same level and pattern of neighboring buildings (Ashworth, 2012).



Figure(2) the historical city center of Bologna the amount of monuments. (Source: www.flicker.com)

To provide ease of access to the old city, the solution is to rely on public transportation. Services, superstructures and infrastructure have also been renewed. All the above steps are espoused with imposing legislation and regulations for any intervention in the old city on all urban and regional levels (Flamaki, 2005). It is a very important point for not getting lost in the planning process and the lack of interference in the permissions and thus prevents any violation of the law.

Florence

The beginning of the Renaissance was in this city. It is important cultural and artistic center worldwide. The city is famous for its large number of monuments large and lavish church and museum (Uffizi) that is rich of art works, including sculpture of David for the famous great artist Michelangelo. It is noteworthy that half of the Italian artistic artifacts found in this city

The main objectives of restructuring planning:

- Raise the security of the city after coming under fire, explosions, and the existence of the vast amount of valuable
- Promote a sense of citizenship between the citizens and make them participate in urban development

It is important to mention that this city role in community participation in urban renewal and reform, where in the fourteenth century after the old palace was torrent the shop owners and citizens agreed to repair and re-build the palace. Florence's historic center was record in the World Heritage of UNESCO in 1982.

- Planning for harmonious urban spaces such as the use of brick and arches in the elevations of the reconstructed building (Habibi, Pourahmad, & Meshkini, 2007).

- The attention of pedestrians and make motor-vehicle free zones
- Deliver public transportation close to the city entrance.
- Make markets for the global brands and goods in the main streets of the old city.
- Allow street vendors to work near the historical and crowded places
- Scatter a large number of statues in the old city†.



Figure (3) a general view of Florence, showing the church. (Source: <http://www.distancecities.com/italy/florence/>)

Of the most important points learned is to create a global cultural hub of art includes the cathedral and the museum, sculptures and mixes them with fine commercial.

By comparing the examples Bologna is one of the best models and the most powerful and most successful because it has been implemented on the long-term.

An Najaf City

Before the martyrdom of Imam Ali, Najaf did not exist. It was a high place, desert area close to City of Kufa. The city started to reform and increase in the proximity of Imam Ali Shrine due to the migration of people for religious proposes. The diameter of the ancient city was 2500m and started to increase to accommodate the ever increasing number of pilgrims. This lead city to witness the early appearance of urban and Islamic architecture in the city.



† An observation of the Author

Figure (4) map of Iraq showing the location of Najaf combined with a satellite image to the old city

The old city of Najaf is very crowded close to the shrine in the radial direction. The city is divided into four irregular and indistinct regions by narrow alleys and paths. These regions are Alula, Alomara, Alhwesh and Alburaq. The city has a cemetery that is not far from a Christian cemetery for the Christians from the middle of the fourth century AD. Christian cemetery is full of the potteries scattered in the cemetery, which is broken pieces and remains of coffins made of mud. It is located with 2km from the shrine of Imam Ali (peace be upon him)



Figure (4) A

Urban environment of Najaf

There are four main types of land use dominate the urban structure of the city and determine the features of its distinctive character. They are religious and scientific uses of the land, commercial, residential and transportation

The historical (old) part of the city suffers from immense pressure. The city is destination for pilgrims who increasing the demand to accommodate with their needs.

Figure (5) land use in the old **city of Najaf** presents current land use in the old city where a large part of the old city is still residential. The building is built with bricks.

There is an increasing demand for the time being for the construction of new hotels to accommodate visitors to the city, where most of the hotels that have been built on tracts of land facing the main roads and lanes. , Uses sales at the Grand Market, which is located on the eastern side of the Imam Ali Mosque although there are rows of shops along some main roads are concentrated. The old city to suffer in the present time of tremendous pressure due to a combination of the urgent requests of the city being a magnet for visitors, there are a number of disparate uses that include mosques, libraries and religious schools throughout the city and there are a good number of empty spaces that include mosques and libraries and religious schools throughout the city, there are a number of good Not from the devastating buildings that create opportunities for new development or renewal of a design appropriate to assist in the renewal of the city Housing and visitors.



Figure (5) land use in the old city of Najaf

The current statue of the historic area in Najaf

Old parts are still in Iraqi cities lacked any real programs for the rehabilitation and urban renewal, including the holy city of Najaf. Although several studies to revive and develop the old part of the city of Najaf has been prepared, but those studies did not find its way to the implementation of the Living situation experienced by the country, and I've done to this city during the last four decades various forms of damage and vandalism. The most prominent of what happened during the uprising in 1991, as was the destruction of large areas in the city center under the pretext of expansion and development of this region and without the development of a scientific study to re-planned and designed. It is certain that the absence of proper solutions and remedies and lack of interest of governments, led to the loss of these holy for many of the landmarks of Islamic distinctive and distort its image of urban city.

The study of the current reality of urban focused on Najaf's city center, which includes the area around the upper threshold of the Holy These were areas surrounding the upper threshold of the Holy in terms of urban structure before destruction and removal of a large number of buildings and maim others in the former regime as a unit urban integrated centered the upper threshold of the Holy. It represents a vital city center and it is important, in which all relationships and interactions unclear, though this relationship and interaction seems clear in all social, cultural, economic and urban areas

Also suffered shrine Al-Sharif and the surrounding area of negligence, because do develop maintain and develop studies of Western attitudes and decisions of the planning confinement led to the result of many problems large and demolition of the area around the shrine and isolate them, and this led to the loss of the region for most of the Islamic characteristics, which requires the study of the development of spaces surrounding Sharif shrine holy city of Najaf to draw the required directions to revive this important architectural heritage.

The works of urban renewal and expansion that took place recently in the holy city of Najaf in general and in the shrine Al-Sharif, in particular, the results were negative on the architectural style

of humans and the traditional fabric of the holy shrine and at the same time as it was demolished Sobat. As well as roofing Hadra

DISCUSSION

The historic center of the city of Najaf, suffers from many problems, notably, not to preserve the historical pattern of the city changes in the population structure changes with the low standard of living of the population. Lack of maintenance of public services in the field of infrastructure for the region. Lack of public investment in the modernization of the infrastructure of the area. Extension of industrial activity to the old residential neighborhoods. The difficulty of access and transport to the area. Difficulty absorbing the enormous momentum for large numbers of visitors to the shrine of al-Sharif during the multi-religious events.

There is a very big difference between Italian cities and the city of Najaf from the nature of the challenges of the areas where the historic nature of the climate, which is cool wet for dry-warm climate city of Najaf. The nature of the materials as well as the establishment of heritage buildings. In Italy we note that contributed to the solid stone relics preservation reverse Najaf adopted bricks and wood preservation process of the toughest

That most of the terms of the agreements to save the world is not applied in Najaf Ashraf old area and the result was the loss of a lot of relics and get overrun and deformation of the other parts.

The spiritual side has dominated the historical side of the city. So should strengthen the historical role of the city in order to be in support of development and strength and add added to the balance of the city and its cultural heritage not be broken developmental activities of the urban fabric of the traditional and cultural heritage and historical specificity. Noting remove a large section of the old city to the holy city of Najaf, which is located in the west of the Imam Ali Mosque (city visitors currently) to be developed into a range of hotels, some of which is still under way and the rest subjected to mass

Through field visit, we note that the historical area of Italy has been preserved and maintained its identity was to curb abuses by different and this is what lacks his city of Najaf. So we should take advantage of the cities to maintain the traditional environmental processors that make up the identity of the city experiences and re-employment of those solutions used in line with the historical role of the holy city of Najaf

Community participation: the most important thing can be maintained by the old city and the success of the restructuring projects in all international experiences and it sees the need to search and involvement of parents and families who are interested and who are present every day in the Old City of Najaf (such as shop owners, students and ..) and through the effective presence in all stages of planning and approval and implementation

Laws and instructions: either the laws relating to the heritage fabric of the Antiquities Law and heritage of 2000 and its application or development of the cities of the holy shrines in particular, and the implementation and application of these laws, which must be inspired by the universal laws to preserve the heritage (material and non-material) as well as global and instructions issued to preserve the sacred heritage. As well as the issuance of the old city of Najaf private and bind all laws to implement it.

Social structure reform: to prevent migration from the old city stimulus policies g restoration of the old city and prevent the demolition of houses to build hotels, and support the participation and involvement, and that the opinions of people and involve them in their ancient city administration and attention to indigenous people in the holy city of Najaf.

Services and tourism potential, we must improve what exists and fill the rest of the facilities in the spaces available Old City of public services for tourists, such as rest areas and shopping etc. The services similarities especially for tourists, such as use of the hotel outside the old city and the

mobilization of heritage hotels on the style house of Najaf and the exploitation of its facilities for the use of the hotel.

Executive and technical management: should a special interest in developing a transparent administration of the ancient city and a very high level of participation and the level of canthus all the relevant authorities and led by good reference where she was and is still the true conservative on Najaf and its uses and its population and its character and ident

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Table (1) Comparison between the International Conventions in the old city , Source: researcher

| Table 1-1 Comparison between the International Conventions in the old city | | Source: researcher | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Title, location, Date, organizer | Goals | Proposed use | Intervention limits | Intervention a way | Approach to intervention | Suggestions |
| 1 | Athens Conference 1980 Fourth Conference of the modernist architects | improve the use | Museum-functional | individual buildings | Rebuilding | progressive | - The value to the technical evidence and not historical - Save architectural values, while preserving use in the city |
| 2 | Rome Conference 1972 | improve the structure of urban space | Creation of uses in the traditional fabric | City | rehabilitation - Renewal - Rebuilding | cultural | - Save originality, overall personal and organizational ancient cities - Save urban infrastructure |
| 3 | Stockenberg Declaration 1975 UNESCO | emphasis on the positive aspects and quality of ancient and historical cities | Moderernity | City | rehabilitation - Renewal | cultural | - Provide the necessary programs and criteria to strengthen - Round the Sweden's heritage of city |
| 4 | Amsterdam Declaration 1975 The Committee of Ministers of Europe | improve the structure and efficiency | Moderernity | City | rehabilitation - Renewal - Rebuilding | Postmodern within comprehensive urban design | Introducing the reform and urban renewal projects within the last - Upgrade responsibility when the decision-makers and executive of government and the population to save the positive aspects and value in the fabric: traditional - Encourage local innovations in the field of strengthening the traditional fabric - Provide laws and regulations actions |
| 5 | Rome Declaration 1984 Italian National Committee UNESCO | Coordination and harmony between the public sector and the private sector, parents, universities and technical executive and specialized institutions. With paying attention to the multidisciplinary and rehabilitation and renewal process | The viewpoints are consistent with the various groups | All regional, national and international levels | rehabilitation - Renewal - Rebuilding | Location-objective | - Unamination of technical sciences and associated theories - Facilitation of force renewal and reform, finding a close relationship between theories and business |
| 6 | Ljubljana Declaration of 1985 UNESCO | Preservation and management of the local archaeological heritage | Moderernity | -City - countryside | rehabilitation - Renewal | Location-objective | - The participation of local community - Maintain heritage education - Exchange of information |
| 7 | Maastricht Agreement 1992 European Commission | Sustainable development of the city for preserve the historical heritage - cultural | Moderernity | -City | rehabilitation - Renewal - Rebuilding | Location-objective | - Promote sustainable growth - The participation of people |
| 8 | Colombo Instructions 1992 ICOMOS | improve the educational reality in maintaining | Moderernity | -City | rehabilitation - Renewal - Rebuilding | Location-objective | - Upgrade educational criteria - The preservation of cultural heritage through sustainable Administrative Development |
| 9 | ACTS Antonio Declaration 1996 ICOMOS | The importance of originality in the preservation and management of cultural heritage | Moderernity | -City | rehabilitation - Renewal | Location-objective | - Originality relationship and social values - Rooting effects of heritage within the old fabric: naturally and self - Cultural tourism reception according to the Kyoto Declaration - awareness of the community about the value in - Rtg Raising the level of awareness and - Prevent local residents switch their places within the old fabric - Not to accept the economic tourist standards as a benchmark to maintain a dominant |
| 10 | Declaration of Stockholm 1998 ICOMOS | - dependence on Human rights to confirm the right freely to participate in the cultural heritage: - confirm the right of cultural heritage as part of human rights | cultural | Global | Rehabilitation And renewal Rebuilding | Location-objective | - Prepare the way to develop reasonable and participation - The need for international coordination of the preparation of laws and legal details - Create a framework for intervention |
| 11 | Declaration of Mexico City 2000 | reservation and proper management of the local heritage as part of the contemporary urban life and scenery and historical document | Moderernity | Local | rehabilitation | Location-objective | Education to maintain and applicable with the requirements of contemporary life - The establishment of its territory network for the transmission of information and experience - Comprehensive and extensive preservation - diversified disciplines benefit - Taking financial and administrative assistance from the government |

Table (2)The main aspects of international experience in the restructuring planning processes in the old city , Source: researcher

| Title | The main objective | Objectives and economic notes | Objectives and social notes | Objectives and cultural notes | Policies and structural solutions | Transportation and traffic policies | Infrastructure Planning | Planning a way | Intervention a way | Method of intervention |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Venice Italia | -Improve urban living criteria -Maintain of the historic city | -Self-sufficiency -Create jobs in the old city | -Save the residents - Improve the quality of urban life | The preservation of traditional and cultural values of the city | -The removal of the buildings had lost value with documentation -Preservation valuable buildings | Emphasis on water transport | The preparation of the old city to welfare tourists | Imparted cultural role of the city within the region | improvement renewal | Objective-site Intervention |
| Bologna Italia | - Preservation of fabric of the old city - Improving urban life criteria | -Prevent foreign investment in the old city to reduce the costs to parents - Only investment through non-governmental and public sites such as municipalities, | Keeping residents and improve urban life | Preservation the role and the cultural identity of the old city | Mix Between medium and very precious value of buildings in the group - Vandalized buildings, individual non-value -Documentation of buildings defunct Value | Emphasis on public transport | Provide the old city as much as possible. | Planning the Urban and Regional level | Rebuilding And renew | Objective-site Intervention |
| Florence | - Improving safety and security - Promote the role of citizenship and civil administration in the city | - Make it good areas - powerful motion for tourists | - Public Squares Forces - Community participation of ancient traditions | - Create sculptures reproduced from the museum and decorate the streets | -Unification the interfaces with stone and toxoplasmosis - Maintain the buildings, | - Pavement all pedestrian roads with stone Prevention of vehicle access to the center of the historic district - the public transport near the historic area | ---- | long-term strategic | improvement Renewal of rebuilding | Objective-site Intervention |