

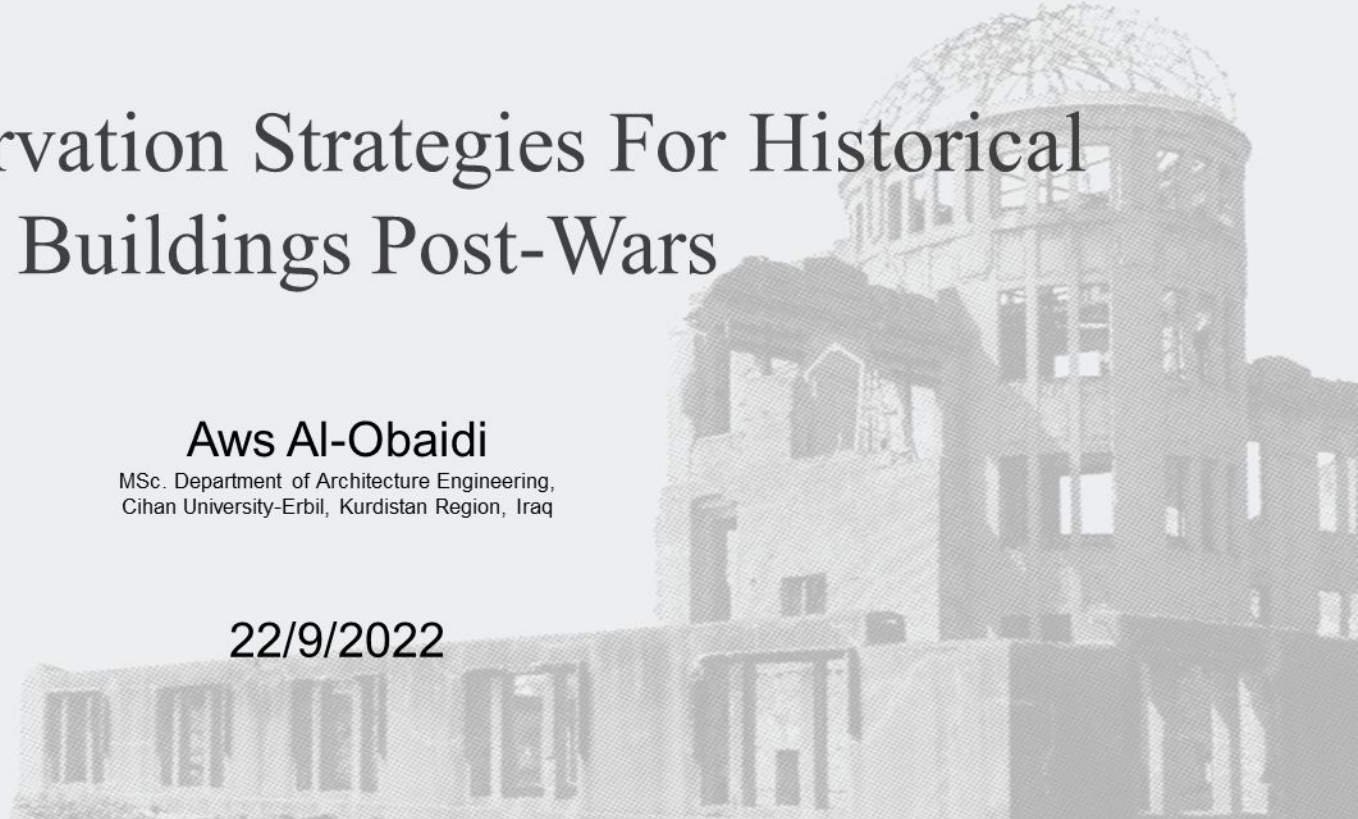


# The Preservation Strategies For Historical Buildings Post-Wars

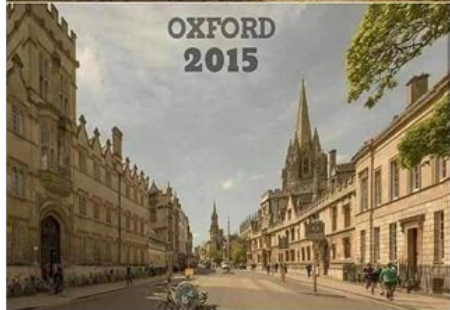
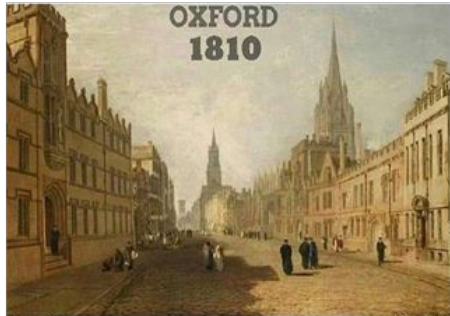
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Developed countries try to preserve their local heritage following international criteria to prevent the disappearance and loss of these critical landmarks for countries, as the country's tourist front and cultural identity. What enhances the importance of heritage and historical monuments is that they are on the UNESCO World Heritage List, In order to confirm the continuity of its maintenance and preservation, as they are considered a global property and not only for the country in which are located.



Arch of Constantine in Rome 1943 AD and now



Normandy region in France

## Intervention mechanisms

- Reconstruction
- Restoration
- Renovation
- Reproduction

## The Preservation Strategies Post Wars

1. symbolic direction, witness to events – no change.
2. The direction of Revivalism the revival of the old;
3. An evolutionary strategy that mixes old and new;
4. Modern strategy

- **Reconstruction**

The reconstruction process is one of the most essential and precise operations of restoring the lost heritage due to the recovery of the survival of those buildings while continuing their performance of their construction or use function.

Reconstruction does not necessarily mean re-creating something as it was previously (a replica). (Jokilehto, 2013), where the reconstruction is valid when it meets the present issue. More so, when reconstructed properties take into account the continuity of practices and use and re-establish a sense of place and identity, they will be 'valid contributions' (Khalaf 2017).

"Reconstruction of historical buildings using new materials, may be necessary due to disasters, such as fire, earthquake, or war. Reconstruction must be based on accurate documents and evidence, not on conjecture." (Article 9, ICOMOS).

## The full reconstruction of monumental buildings:

This is in case of the collapse, the complete destruction of the archaeological or historical building, or the survival of a small part of it relative to what was destroyed. It is also possible to relocate the archaeological buildings when they are exposed to great danger, or because there is an urban necessity for that.

## Partial reconstruction of monumental buildings:

Partial reconstruction may also be resorted to, in the case of dismantled buildings, the parts discovered during archaeological excavations.

1. The necessity of having documentation for retrieval as the original,
2. The possibility of using new materials, in case the original materials are partially or completely lost.

- **Restoration**

The restoration process involves accurate artwork in which the building materials and original components are returned to their original condition when damaged. The replacement of corroded parts and the missing parts are supplemented as little as possible. "Restoration of a place to a previously known state by removing the accumulation, or by regrouping the existing elements **without introducing any new materials**" (The Burra Charter, 1999).

- **Renovation**

It is the production of a new building within the framework of an old building, and its goal is to build new rather than repair the entire one. Usually involves replacing the roof and repairing, or replacing, exterior elements (Coffey, 1994). Materials, construction methods, historical significance, Or the period are not critical or crucial factors in the regeneration process. Therefore there are much fewer constraints on the work to be done (Bjorneberg, 2019).

- **Reproduction**

This process involves making a replica of the building in a second location as a result of its loss.

- I. Appropriate survey, historical documentation (including iconographic, archival, or physical evidence) is available.
- II. The overall urban context or landscape is not offset.
- III. Not damaging the current important historical fabric.

### **Arc de Triomphe of the Palmyra**

The Romans built the Arch of Triumph in Palmyra in the third century AD., and in 2016 the series of the destruction of archaeological icons began. A replica of the Palmyrene Arch was made in Square in London after the completion of a 3D digital model of the arch by the Oxford Institute for Digital Archaeology. The process of copying lies in preserving the features of the effect and emphasizing on its importance.



# Intervention and preservation mechanisms

## Preservation Mechanisms

Recover lost

Reconstruction

Restoration

Renovation

Reproduction

Conservation the existing

Rehabilitation

Redevelopment

Adaptation

Consolidation

Lost Architectural Heritage

Existing architectural heritage

# The Preservation Strategies Post Wars



In post-disaster reconstruction projects, there are many directions, some focus on functional and practical aspects, and some are more symbolic, concerned with collective memory and national identity. In general, each reconstruction case has its application strategy, particularly in detail.

# The Preservation Strategies Post Wars

## 1. symbolic direction, witness to events - no change;

This strategy focuses more on the symbolism of the case than the importance of the building, as it works to preserve the condition of the building as it is evidence of the damage done without compromising it. This strategy is valid only in some buildings with special symbolism, but at the same time, it deteriorates over time if left without maintenance.

**The railway station Anhalter Bahnhof of Berlin / Germany / 1831 AD,**

It was considered one of the largest railway stations in the world, in 1945 had burned and the roof collapsed, it was reused as a station (without a roof), then it was closed because it lost its purpose, so the building became abandoned. We note that there is no mechanism for intervention, as the remaining after the war has been preserved, as a monument and a visual memory for the community in avoiding the dangers of war on the city and its society.



# The Preservation Strategies Post Wars

## **2. The strategy of Revivalism - the revival of the old;**

This strategy is concerned with rebuilding the historical buildings that were destroyed due to disaster or war as they were in the past to preserve their existence, memory, and identity of the place. Furthermore, this type of reconstruction needs comprehensive documentation of condition and appearance before the destruction.

# The Preservation Strategies Post Wars

## the Stari Most Bridge (Mostar) / Bosnia and Herzegovina

This Ottoman-style bridge has built in 1566 AD. It is approximately 30 meters long and four meters wide. The bridge has destroyed in 1993 during the war. It has reconstructed similarly, using the same technology and building materials, as divers recovered many of the original bridge stones that fell in to the river, which were partially damaged. To return many of the used initial blocks and reuse them.



before the destruction



The process of collecting the original stones



After the reconstruction

# The Preservation Strategies Post Wars

## Reconstruction of the Old Town in Warsaw

It is an outstanding example of an almost complete reconstruction covering an era from the 14th to the 20th century. During the War of 1944, more than 85% of Warsaw's historical centre was destroyed. After the war, its citizens launched a reconstruction campaign that restored the old city with its churches, palaces and markets. Consequently, it was listed by the WH Committee in 1980 as "an identical and exceptionally successful reconstruction of a cultural property associated with events of great historical interest". Here, two guiding principles have been followed:

first, the use of reliable and accessible archival documents,  
and second, the goal is to recreate the appearance of the historic city in the late eighteenth century.





The reconstruction of archaeological remains or historic buildings or districts is justifiable only in exceptional circumstances. Reconstruction is acceptable only basis on complete and detailed documentation and to no extent on conjecture."

The first exception was in 1980 for the historical center in Warsaw, was appreciated by UNESCO as a symbol of "the inner strength and determination of the nation", which brought about the reconstruction of the heritage on an unprecedented scale in the history of the world (Jelenski 2018)

# The Preservation Strategies Post Wars

## 3. An evolutionary strategy that mixes old and new;

This direction is an attempt to mix the identity and the ancient heritage by adding the imprint of contemporary time and adding the appropriate development that clarifies the evolution-taking place in architecture without affecting the identity and the actual memory of the place.

### **KaDeWe Department Store Berlin / Germany 1907**

In 1943 an American plane bombed the store.

In 1956 the store was renovated and expanded to seven floors.

In 1976 it expanded again, and the renovation of this mall became a symbol of Berlin's economic growth.

Another renovation in 1991, in which another floor and a new restaurant were added, and the sales surface was expanded.



# The Preservation Strategies Post Wars









# The Preservation Strategies Post Wars

## 4. Modern strategy

This strategy is concerned with creating a new architectural identity that has unrelated to history, the identity of the place, and its heritage that was destroyed. This type of building, which follows the style of modern architecture, is often used in the aftermath of wars and disasters to meet the needs of efficient, rapid, and affordable housing to accommodate the homeless. Which was happened to Frankfurt after World War II.



# WORLD HERITAGE

Site	Location	Picture	Year	Type	Criteria	Description	P.S.
Hatra	Nineveh governorate		1985	cultural	(II) (III) (IV) (VI)	It is a large, fortified city, subject to the influence of the Parthian Empire and the capital of the First Kingdom of Arabia. Hatra resisted the Romans twice, in the years 116 and 198, thanks to its wall fortified with towers. As for the ruins of the city, especially the temples, where Greek and Roman architecture are mixed with ornamental elements with oriental roots, they really bear witness to the greatness of their civilization.	In Danger List
Ashur	Salah ad Din governorate		2003	cultural	(III) (IV)	The city arose in the third millennium BC. Between the fourteenth and ninth centuries B.C., this city, as the first capital of the Assyrian Empire, became a state city and an international trade crossroads. It was also the religious capital of the Assyrians, after the god Ashur. Then the Babylonians destroyed the city, but it rose from the ashes in the Parthian era in the first and second centuries.	In Danger List
Samarra Archaeological City	Salah ad Din governorate		2007	cultural	(II) (III) (IV)	It was the seat of a mighty Islamic capital that extended its influence over the territories of the Abbasid state, which spanned a century. It contains engineering and technical innovations that were developed locally, before being transferred to the regions of the Islamic world and beyond. Among the many prominent and prominent monuments found at the site is the mosque, its spiral minaret, built in the ninth century AD.	In Danger List
Erbil Citadel	Erbil governorate Kurdistan / Iraq		2014	cultural	(IV)	Erbil Citadel is a fortified settlement on top of an imposing ovoid-shaped tell. A continuous wall of tall 19th-century façades still conveys the visual impression of an impregnable fortress, dominating the city of Erbil. Written and iconographic historical records document the antiquity of settlement on the site – Erbil corresponds to ancient Arbela, an important Assyrian political and religious center.	
The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities	Dhi Qar / Mesan / Basra / Al-Muthanna governorate		2016	Mixed	(III) (V) (IX) (X)	This place includes six sites: three archaeological sites, four wet areas and swamps in southern Iraq. The Uruk and Ur archaeological cities, in addition to the archaeological site in the city of Eridu (Tel Abu Shahrain) are part of the effects of the Sumerian cities and buildings that were established in Mesopotamia between the fourth and third millennia BC on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The marshes of southern Iraq are unique regions where the largest inland delta in the world is located in a very hot and dry environment.	
Babylon	Babylon governorate		2019	cultural	(III) (IV)	It consists of the ruins of the city, which was, between 626 and 539 BC, the center of the modern Babylonian Empire. These monuments - the city's inner and outer walls, doors, palaces, and temples - offer a unique testament to one of the most influential empires in the ancient world. The city's association with one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World - the Hanging Gardens of Babylon - affected the forms of artistic, popular, and religious culture worldwide.	

Source: By author

# Thank you

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