

Preserving heritage treasures in the city of Al-Hillah Al-Fayhaa

الحفاظ على الكنوز التراثية في مدينة الحلة الفحاء

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Abstract:

The local cultural and social heritage must be revived among our current generations, and citizens must be introduced to the preservation of these heritage houses, which is still the original heritage for which the city of Hilla was known in the past, by drawing the features of the local identity to this day to support the cultural movement in the city of Hilla, in line with the vision Cultural bodies and the Scientific Center seek to strengthen their position as a global center for culture, an incubator for creativity, and a meeting place for talents. They also seek to stimulate the interaction of community members with the cultural sector, document their relationship with cultural activities, and facilitate their access to cultural experiences and benefit from Including stimulating active participation and making culture everywhere and for everyone.

The city of Hilla is one of the rich provinces of Iraq. The ancient city of Hilla is among the largest traditional urban fabrics in the world, with its cultural heritage, and a large part of the ancient and heritage areas still enjoying the beauty of the ancient building and its remaining artistic effects. It is painful to witness the deliberate demolition of many of those The ancient regions, including: the locality (Jibran, Al-Taees, Al-Mahdiya, Al-Jami`, Al-Akrad, and Al-Jabawi) To be replaced by commercial markets or landfill areas.

And that the rehabilitation of heritage houses in Hilla must be subject to controls and specifications, so there must be engineering and architectural institutions that have experience in the field of heritage architectural rehabilitation, that is, they are exclusively concerned with the rehabilitation of cultural buildings.

The city of Hilla remained calm, proud of what it preserved in its heart of antiquities, scientific centers, libraries, mosques, and very old manuscripts, despite the efforts of scholars, researchers, librarians, and intellectuals who believed in the value of historical manuscripts of various sciences. This ancient city of Hilla represents an exceptional architectural and urban heritage that has preserved its special character. Through the ages,

despite the various manifestations of cultural change that all societies of the world are experiencing.

The urban heritage in the city of Hilla is a great wealth that represents a civilized value, and the maintenance and protection of this heritage wealth is one of the important steps to preserve its civilized value and call for the protection of heritage buildings that were built from the ancient bricks of Babylon, repairing, restoring and renewing them, as half of these houses were built from land Babylon.

The level of community awareness about preserving the heritage buildings in the city of Hilla has witnessed an increase in recent years, as it came from the belief in the importance of this heritage, which reveals the extent of our deep-rooted relationship with the history of the city of Hilla and the conditions that this city went through, which we can read from the nature of the designs and decorations that characterize it. Old houses and shops.

No matter how many religions and sects, this urban legacy must be taken care of, because it is not for a particular nation or religion, but rather for humanity as a whole

Keywords: houses, rules, Protection of ornamental heritage

. Introduction :

The city of Hilla is replete with the presence of ancient heritage houses dating back to multiple historical eras and times. Such houses give clear indications of the period in which they were built, as they demonstrate to the student and researcher of the beautiful Hilli heritage the daily life of its residents. The rehabilitation of heritage houses in Hilla has historical and cultural importance because of its connotations and cultural considerations. While the Ministry of Culture saw that it must be repaired and rehabilitated so that it can once again be a witness to Iraqi civilization in general and the ornamental heritage in general..

The local cultural and social heritage must be revived among our current generations, and citizens must be educated on the preservation of these heritage houses, which continues to be the authentic legacy for which the city of Hilla was known in the past, by shaping the features of the Hilla identity to this day, to support the cultural movement in the city of Hilla, in line with the vision of Cultural bodies and the scientific center in

strengthening its position as a global center for culture, an incubator for creativity, and a forum for talents. It also seeks to stimulate the interaction of community members with the cultural sector, strengthen their relationship with cultural activities, and facilitate their access to cultural experiences and benefit from them in stimulating active participation and making culture everywhere and for everyone.

The rehabilitation of heritage houses in Hilla must be subject to controls and specifications. There must be architectural and engineering institutions that have experience in the field of heritage architectural rehabilitation, that is, exclusively concerned with the rehabilitation of cultural buildings.

The city of Hilla remained calm, proud of the antiquities, scientific centers, libraries, mosques, and very ancient manuscripts it preserved in its heart. Despite the efforts of scholars, researchers, librarians, and intellectuals who believe in the value of various historical manuscripts the sciences .

The urban heritage in the city of Hilla is a great wealth that represents cultural value. Maintaining and protecting this heritage wealth is one of the important steps to preserve its cultural value and calling for the protection, repair, restoration and renovation of heritage buildings that were built from ancient Babylonian bricks, as half of these houses were built from mud. Babylon.

The settlement with the citizens who own heritage houses cannot be resolved easily because of the difficulty of pressuring the people to sell them, and if he thinks about selling them on his own, the prices will be very expensive.

Whoever is proud of these heritage houses, the house is registered in the state and can be converted into a museum. The nature of the ancient buildings in Hilla and their designs contributed to knowing and discovering the secrets of the place, in addition to the

nature and environmental conditions that people lived in at that time. Historic buildings have become an important source of tourism, so it is very important before starting to restore any building My heritage.

Heritage houses demonstrate the social and economic level of the community and the progress of building engineering and its success in being environmentally friendly. For example, the building called (Al-Akkada) succeeded in reducing the scorching summer heat, as well as the Shanashil. In addition to its beauty, decorations, beautiful balconies, and their proximity to one alley, it prevents the July and August sun from reaching their homes, and such houses. The narrow alleys were a refuge from the cooling summer temperature, and there are many of these traditional ornamental houses. Unfortunately, now, thanks to the prevailing chaos, we have seen houses and heritage buildings being demolished and being divided into small residential houses, or a commercial complex being built in their place. As a result of neglect and indifference, heritage sites have diminished Hilla.

Heritage reflects the level of civilization of people, which imposes the necessity of preserving and developing it. The Iraqi national heritage in general, and jewelry in particular, is considered one of the components of the cultural identity of the country and the governorate, so it is our duty to protect and develop it..

It allows us to imagine the circumstances and events experienced by the predecessors. It remains that no matter how much efforts are made to save the urban heritage from oblivion, a day may come when these heritage collections and cultural properties will be forgotten and disappear over the years, either due to the cruelty of nature or the cruelty of humans towards them, so that generations will be deprived of what these times touched, even in the remembrance of memories. With the development of modern

technologies, the shift in recent years in developed countries has been from the traditional methods used in the heritage preservation process to electronic preservation systems, or in its contemporary term, the digitization of heritage through the adoption of high-precision and high-quality technical applications.

Architectural heritage is the cultural value that affects, in one way or another, successive generations. It is the embodiment of cultural and civilizational values that reflect a specific social, economic, and political structure, and illustrate the extent to which different generations contribute to the advancement of human civilization of society. Come.

The issue of intangible cultural heritage is an important issue facing the community, international in general and national in particular, which needs to be addressed urgently and effectively due to globalization and the increasing electronic development that threatens it given its fragile, intangible nature. For Iraq, intangible heritage is also of great importance in preserving the cultural identity of society, which requires increased attention by the Iraqi legislator and competent bodies with the aim of establishing a comprehensive legal framework for its preservation and preservation through documentary study and preserving the human context in which it was created and preserved. In integration with the components of material heritage, as they are essential components for the existence and sustainability of society.

A large symposium was held in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, under the auspices of the European Union and Advisory Mission in Iraq.(EUA entitled (Legal aspects of protecting cultural heritage) on March 1, 2022 AD.

The European Union Advisory Mission to Iraq was the first CSDP mission to be granted a mandate to protect cultural heritage. The European Union established its advisory mission in Iraq in October 2017 in response to the Government of Iraq's request for advice on how to implement sector reform until April 2024. At the core of the mission's

mandate is the provision of civilian security, and the mission's mandate currently extends advice to senior officials in the Ministry of Interior and the Office of the National Security Adviser in Coordinated implementation of the civilian aspects of the security sector reform, and for this purpose the European Union has dispatched experts in various fields in the reform components.

Urban heritage constitutes an important part of people's reality due to its importance in building national identity, in addition to its well-known economic, social, cultural and spiritual role.. It is a spatial space for the life of an important part of the population of Arab cities, and the relationship between urban heritage and its residents has become strong, which has contributed to preserving it in many cases and accelerating its disappearance in other times. Hence, most of the local areas lost their heritage and historical impact.

The ancient houses of Hilla are windows to a luminous past in Hilla. We did not find projects to preserve the urban heritage at the level of a single building or an old neighborhood carried out by some different parties, in addition to the built heritage (such as monuments, decorations, and inscriptions).., the scientific method used to preserve archaeological and heritage buildings, as most of them rely on the method of trial and error in the method of restoration, and this research aims to preserve the architectural heritage in Hilla and the importance of these historical buildings, as we set out to preserve heritage buildings and so that we benefit from the restoration work that we carry out on these Buildings so that these buildings are not just a masterpiece for viewing only and we waste money on them without living with them and in them.

The researcher chose some heritage buildings in Babylon Governorate in Iraq as a model to study their current reality, which are still standing without any interference by government agencies on them, some of which are owned by the state and some of which are

owned by citizens who are not interested in these buildings. The researcher concluded that the ways to preserve some of these buildings are: The buildings are still below the required scientific and technical level, and the process of preservin these buildings is due.

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Heritage is everything that children inherited from their previous ancestors in terms of customs, traditions, antiquities, and material or moral values that have accumulated over the years. UNESCO defines cultural and natural heritage at the national level of each country as heritage. It is considered a distinguishing feature of each people from others, and it is the roots that link the present of this people to its past and future. It is also a source of pride and pride for peoples, and the history of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is filled with many different types of heritage, between tangible and intangible, which depict its history and ancient civilization over the years. Preserving this heritage has become a goal for everyone, as heritage is the best way. To preserve identity, personality, belonging, and authenticity derived from society's values in light of successive changes.

It is also known, as those interested agree that heritage, as understood in the past, means transmitted culture. This is not very different from the contemporary concept of heritage, as it is what the predecessors left behind. It is the summation of knowledge, feelings and experiences that each generation presents to the generation that follows it.¹⁾While others went to define heritage as only that effective part of what the predecessors left behind, and it is only that part of it that is valid and required to adhere to ⁽²⁾Others also

⁽¹⁾(Ahmed Al-Jabali, Globalization and Identity in Yemen, research presented at a symposiumResearchUnity and Globalization, Center for Studies and Research, Yemen, Sana'a,2002, p. 27

⁽²⁾aUNESCO, research and discussionsNadoraTechnology development of the Arab society in

Light of identity and heritage, the centerRegionalArab Center for Research and Documentation in SciencesSocial-Cairo, Nafi' House for Printing and Publishers, 1985, pp. 29-46.

went on to say that the concept of heritage is not the legal and moral rules regulating people's behavior, which differ from one environment to another, but rather it is the fixed values from which these rules emerged and which are difficult to change over time and the development of circumstances.³⁾.

As for the concept of heritage:

It is something that is inherited across generations, and it is a word with a broad meaning, but it gives social, cultural, political or religious importance to the thing that is inherited. Therefore, urban heritage is a succession of cultural, social and religious experience and values between generations. Urban heritage is the mirror that reflects the cultural identity of man in all that he has built. Cities, villages, neighborhoods, buildings and parks of archaeological, architectural, urban, economic, historical, scientific or cultural value (⁴⁾If heritage, in constructing its linguistic vocabulary, means: inheritance in the sense of what the ancestor leaves to the successor, such as the father to the children, or it means the origin, which is the old thing, or it means bequeathing the fire and keeping the embers of its burning alive, and this is the meaning that the writer (Nabil Al-Shimi) sees as the closest, as it links fanning the fire and the civilizational and cultural revival. As for the technical jurisprudential level, heritage within this definition has a broad meaning. It is the inheritance of the past with which we interact and pass it on to future generations. World heritage is the property of humanity and of exceptional value. Therefore, in 1972, UNESCO chose in many agreements to protect heritage, especially the convention for the protection of heritage. The world cultural and natural heritage, and the preservation of the cultural

³⁾Dr. Aoun Al-Sharif Qasim, *The Battle of Heritage*, Dar Al-Qalam, Beirut, 1980, p. 67

⁴⁾(Kamouna Haider Abdel Razzaq, employing local environmental resources in constructing housing units that make up the urban fabric within the framework of preserving urban heritage, Hassan Fathi's experienceAn example, *Planning and Development Magazine*, No. 22, 2010, p. 3.

diversity of ethnicities and minorities that have their own culture and heritage. With the sum of this diversity and cultures accumulated through a historical process of coexistence, the heritage value that the organization seeks to preserve is formed as it is part of the world heritage. World heritage is divided into:

A - Immutable heritage: It includes the archaeological heritage of archaeological sites and ancient sites, and the urban heritage represented in cities, heritage buildings, traditional neighborhoods, historical centers, monuments, architectural works, and works of sculpture and photography on those monuments, including caves, inscriptions, elements, groups of elements, or formations of special value from From the historical or artistic point of view, the chronological age of the heritage was set at less than (200) years, and the artistic, literary, religious and historical values produced by humanity are one of the most important tributaries of the material heritage.

. **B- Movable heritage:** This is a heritage that includes museum artifacts, as well as stone inscriptions, paintings, seals, and pictures.

C- Urban complexes or landmarks: groups of buildings that are isolated or connected to each other and that, due to their urban characteristics, consistency, or integration into the natural environmental content, have special value from a historical or artistic point of view.

Hence, protecting heritage means protecting human history and the works and innovations of peoples in their times. In this context, researchers point out that “historical structures and sites embody the events that they have experienced, the crises that have befallen them, and the level of development they have achieved.”⁵⁾.

⁽⁵⁾428.p, 2007, Dulgerler. & Gulec, Yakar, Yilmaz

In addition, there is a criterion used by the Iraqi legislator to distinguish between antiquities and heritage, and this criterion is that if the period of time that passed since the object was (200) years or more, then the art of that object falls within the scope of antiquities, but if that period was less than 200 years, the art of that object falls within the scope of heritage⁶⁾.

Even before the issuance of the current Antiquities and Heritage Law, Iraq was among the countries that had not enacted legislation specific to heritage, but after the issuance of this law, the Iraqi legislator provided, through its texts, the necessary criminal protection for heritage, as it is no less important than antiquities in that it must be provided with the necessary protection through legislation. Laws guarantee this⁷⁾.

Archaeology:

Effects on language: Plural of the word trace, which is what the predecessors left behind, and trace is one of the ancient things (What is known, and what is known is what a successor inherits from a predecessor)⁸⁾ He also knew: The origin of the ta has a waw in it, and heritage and inheritance is what is inherited, and heritage is what a man leaves behind to his heirs, and he has a ta in it instead of the waw ⁹⁾.

⁶⁾a. Anas Mahmoud Khalaf Al-Jubouri and others, Theft crime Archaeology Heritage is an analytical study in light of the provisions of the law Archaeology Iraqi Heritage No 55 Las Nah 2002 - Mosul University Journal, College of Law. Tikrit University Law Journal 2010, Volume 2, Issue 5, pages 118-144

⁷⁾Y Consider paragraphs (seventh and eighth) of Article (0) of the Iraqi Antiquities and Heritage Law, No. M55 for a year 2000.

⁸⁾ Dr. Ibrahim Anis and others, Al-Mu'jam Al-Wasit, Volume One, 2nd Edition, Dar Al-Ma'arif in Egypt, 1179, p. 5.

⁹⁾ (Muhammad bin Makram, Manzur al-Ifriqi al-Misri, Lisan al-Arab, vol. 2, 1st edition, Dar Sader, Beirut, Lebanon, without year of publication, pp. 241-244; See also Ahmad bin Ali Al-Qayyumi, Al-Misbah Al-Munir fi Brib Al-Sharh Al-Kabir, vol. 2, Al-Maktabah Al-Ilmiyyah, Beirut, year of publication, p. 950.

As for the jurisprudential sideThe term “traces” refers to all the tangible, hand-made materials left behind by man from the past since God created Adam, peace be upon him, and these traces may be permanent. Such as dwellings, forts, temples, and dams, and they may be mobile or movable, such as pottery, stone, and jade vessels.. ⁽¹⁰⁾

It must be noted that there is a science specialized in studying archaeology called archaeology (Archaeology), as this science specializes in studying man’s intellectual and material heritage and his ancient experiences.

At the level of legislation, the Iraqi legislator defined the term “antiquities” in Art 4 Seventh (of the effective Antiquities and Heritage Law, which states: “Antiquities are movable and movable property that were built, made, carved, written, drawn, or photographed by humans and are not less than 200 years old, as well as human, animal, and plant structures.”)¹¹⁾

Referring to the current Antiquities and Heritage Law, we find that the Iraqi legislator has adopted the second approach, as he specified in Paragraph 7 of Article (4) of this law the time period necessary for it to pass over the object so that it can be described as an antiquity, and specified this period as (200) years or more..

Ms. Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, said: “World Heritage is a building block for peace, sustainable development and dignity. It is a source of identity and

⁽¹⁰⁾–Dr. Shawqi Shaath, Historical Monuments in the Arab World and Means of Their Protection, Maintenance and Restoration, an article published on the Internet at the website: <http://www.awu-dam.org/trath/104/turath/104-019htm..>

⁽¹¹⁾Law Archaeology Iraqi Heritage No. 55 of 2001.

dignity for local communities, and it is a source of knowledge and strength that will be shared.” ⁽¹²⁾

Mr. Koichiro Matsuura said- Former World Director of UNESCO: “Without the understanding and support of the general public, and without respect for local communities and providing daily care for them, which are the true custodians of the world’s heritage, no amount of money or an army of experts will be sufficient to protect heritage sites.” ⁽¹³⁾.

John Warren says: “Traditional Muslim life is characterized by complete separation between their public and private lives, as well as between men and women((.

UNESCO and Heritage:

Organization(UNESCO) had a major and clear role in preserving and protecting cultural heritage, and it was the Convention “For the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,” which was approved by the General Conference of UNESCO at its seventeenth session of cultural heritage, which includes : Paris 11/16/1972, I provided a definition (Monuments: These are architectural works, sculptures, and paintings on buildings, elements or formations of exceptional universal value from the point of view of history or archaeology, inscriptions, caves, and a group of monuments that all have the status of art or science. Complexes: A group of isolated or connected buildings that, due to their architecture, symmetry or integration into a natural landscape, have outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science. Sites: These are human works, or joint works between man and nature, as well as areas, including archaeological

⁽¹²⁾(World Heritage Resource Guide,Management of world cultural heritage,18th session of the General Assembly of States the partiesIn the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, 2016, 24.

⁽¹³⁾(World Heritage Resource Guide,Management of world cultural heritage,18th session of the General Assembly of States the partiesIn the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, 2016, 55.

sites, that have exceptional universal value from a historical, aesthetic, anthropological or anthropological point of view.¹⁴⁾

It was stated in Article 1 of the Hague Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural Heritage in Cases of Armed Conflict of Permanent Significance of 1954⁽¹⁵⁾ Defining cultural property (in general) as ((ownership of movable or historical property, religious or civil, and major places or artistic heritage of peoples, such as archaeological architectural buildings, and groups of buildings that together acquire historical or archaeological value, as well as groups Scientific and important book collections and other things Of artistic historical value aAnd archives and copies of the previously mentioned properties ((.⁽¹⁶⁾

Vandalism, destruction, damage, defect, and demolition:

1- Definition of ruin linguistically: It is derived from the word khārāb, the opposite of urbanization, and the plural is khārāba, and khārba means the place of ruin and the plural.

⁽¹⁴⁾SubjectThe firstFrom the UNESCO Convention (for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage). Date of visit: 3/1/2022convention-heritage-world-1972-the-of-texts-basic/publications/ar/org.arcwh.www <https://https>.

⁽¹⁵⁾aThe Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, established in the 1899 and 1907 Conventions, includes thisThe agreementIt was dated 5/14/1954 and entered into force on 8/7/1956..

⁽¹⁶⁾Dr. Walid Muhammad Rashad, Protection of Antiquities and Elements of Cultural Heritage in Private International Law, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiyya, Cairo, 2008, p. 26. French jurisprudence was also considered.international angle>I sous culturels biens interétatique restitution la sur remarques Quelques: "Culée. F 373-p), 2000, (PIDGR), public

Ruins, and vandalism: demolition and the vandal has destroyed it(Defect and corruption in religion) (17)

2-- Definition of destruction linguistically: - And by destroy means: destruction, eradication, destruction, destruction. The people destroy with destruction: they perished, and destroyed them -: hated them, as in the Almighty's saying: "Then We destroyed the others," and "destruct" means burying the place, and what is meant is the lessons of the place and the removal of its effects.18)

3- Definition of harm linguistically: Harm in the names of God Almighty, beneficial is harmful, harm is the opposite of benefit, and harmful is the opposite of benefit. Worship is the opposite of prosperity and harm: deficiency enters into a thing, so it is said that harm has occurred to its wealth.19)

4- Definition of defect linguistically: - defect: games, shame, and blemish: stigma, and the plural is defects, and the thing is defective: it has become defective.. He is criticized for exaggeration (a great disgrace to people.)20)

5- Definition of demolition linguisticallyDemolition: Demolition is the opposite of building; demolishing it destroys it. Houses, and demolition - by moving: the demolished

⁽¹⁷⁾(Al-Zubaidi Muhammad Mortada Al-Husseini, The Bride's Crown from Jawaher Al-Qamoos, Part 2, edited by: Ali Hilal, Kuwait Government Press, 2004, pp. 340-34; Good morning, Sami Daoud, Criminal protection of Iraqi cultural heritage, College of Law / University of Baghdad, Baghdad Legal Symposium 2022 AD.

⁽¹⁸⁾AnsarYJamal al-Din Abi al-Fadl Muhammad bin Makram bin Manzur, Lisan al-Arab, vol. 1, Dar Sader, Beirut, 1955, p. 347.

⁽¹⁹⁾aBy Zubaidi Muhammad Mortada Al-Husseini, The Bride's Crown from Jawaher Al-Qamoos, vol. 12, edited by: Mustafa Hijazi, Kuwait Government Press, 1973., pp. 633-634

⁽²⁰⁾aBy Zubaidi Muhammad Mortada Al-Husseini, The Bride's Crown from Jawaher Al-Qamoos, Part 3, edited by: Abdul Karim Al-Gharbawi, Kuwait Government Press, 1972, pp. 349-350.

building, and demolition by breaking: the patched created garment)²¹

Iraqi Heritage Protection Law:

Law No. 55 of 2002, called (The Antiquities and Heritage Law), specified three conditions on the basis of which these buildings were classified. There are three types, and each of these types has its own specificity in the maintenance or restoration process. The first type prevents damage to the building, its decorations, or its designs, and does not allow tampering with them, except for maintenance work. As for the second type, changes can be made inside the interior without tampering with the external decor, and the type can be maintained. The third is from the outside and inside according to the heritage perspective of the building and returning it to what it was.”

- The main feature of this law is the combination of antiquities and heritage as a duality that expresses the cultural identity of Iraq, which is what was stated in the first chapter, which was entitled (The objectives of the law and the means of achieving them), where Article (1) states: (This law aims to do the following:
- Preserving antiquities and heritage in the Republic of Iraq as they are among the most important national treasures.(
- Uncovering antiquities and heritage and introducing them to citizens and the international community in order to highlight the distinguished role of Iraqi

⁽²¹⁾Al-Ansari Jamal al-Din Abi al-Fadl Muhammad bin Makram bin Manzur, Lisan al-Arab, previous source, volume 12, pp. 603-605..

civilization. The aforementioned law did not address the preservation of heritage areas as one of the solutions to the housing crisis.

- Preserving antiquities and heritage as they are among the most important national treasures.

The Iraqi legislator has defined heritage materials in Article (4/8): as: movable and immovable property that is less than (200) years old and has historical, national, ethnic, religious or artistic value and is announced by decision of the Minister. Thus, the chronological age of heritage is determined by a higher ceiling. If it exceeds it, it goes out of the scope of heritage into antiquities, and heritage is different from antiquities. The fact that heritage can be an intangible heritage in addition to its material nature as well, which does not apply to antiquities that are a permanent, tangible physical entity. Even human and animal remains are considered antiquities.

The most important reasons for issuing the law are what it states (in order to preserve archaeological and heritage buildings in the Republic of Iraq as a cultural and scientific heritage that represents the cultural identity of the people and is directly related to the emergence and advancement of their civilization throughout the ages and its effective role in providing human civilization with its first basic components, which necessitated recording this heritage, protecting it, preserving it, and preventing its infringement or sabotage, so that its features remain unique to the eyes of the people, telling the story of the distinguished role of the Iraqi person in laying the first building block for the construction of human civilization since its inception.

The growing feeling among the community in Mosul of the necessity of preserving the heritage environment must be encouraged, especially since Hilla is the civilized city of Iraq. Hence, it must receive its share of attention from the state.> Saving what can be salvaged from the expertise in ancient construction. Everyone knows that ancient

construction techniques were simple and different from current techniques. Roofs were built without the use of iron, and local alabaster was also used to surround window and door openings, make arches, etc. They are building materials that are compatible with the climate, which is characterized by cold winters and hot summers.

Most of the traditional buildings of heritage value, most of which were residential, have now been transformed into modern buildings, most of which are commercial

What was mentioned above makes us suggest that the state expedite the activation of Law No. (55) of the year 2002, especially the article related to immovable heritage property, as Article (23) thereof states the following:

Firstly-The Antiquity Authority is committed to investing in documenting heritage buildings and areas in order to complement its scientific approach and implement the duties assigned to it in protecting the cultural heritage in Iraq..

Second - The participating entity maintains a special register in which heritage buildings and residential neighborhoods with a heritage architectural character are recorded due to their historical or heritage importance or their architectural features, as the Antiquity Authority deems appropriate and announces it in writing.

From the above, it becomes clear to us that the aforementioned law included most of the aspects that we consider essential for preserving heritage residential areas, but the most important thing to be taken into account is that what is 200 years old is considered heritage, while what is less than that is not considered heritage, as many old dwellings The city of Hilla, which has an Arab and Islamic heritage character, was built after this date.

International laws for the protection of antiquities and heritage:

Heritage is a cultural wealth for all nations, as it reflects the history and originality of nations. From here, peoples and international organizations set out to search for the

concept of heritage and how to preserve it. There are many international conferences and conventions that called for the preservation of human heritage in general, among which we mention:

1-The Athens Charter 1931

2- The Venice Charter 1964 AD

3- The Bora Charter in 1990, which was attended by the ICOMOS Subcommittee in Australia.

These scientific conventions and bodies continue to exist, led by the International Council on Monuments and Sites(ICOMS) and the American Institute for Heritage Preservation are concerned with the issue of the importance of preserving heritage and hold seminars, workshops and research that review the heritage buildings found in the country in general and Al-Hillah in particular, and discuss extensively the methods of preserving these buildings and how to benefit from them.

While we hope that this research will contribute to the preservation of the local urban cultural heritage in particular and the Iraqi cultural heritage in general, we are all confident that this research will provide a model for educating those interested and decision-makers about the necessity of following international methodologies and conventions in preserving and restoring heritage properties for future generations. In this way, we achieve what the Babylon Center for Historical and Cultural Studies aspires to achieve in achieving its goals, which is to preserve what remains of the heritage houses.

Preserving heritage homes is one of the biggest challenges facing society, and this prompted the researcher to delve into studying and documenting heritage homes in general, with a focus on architecture and historical engravings in particular.

Preserving heritage houses:

Heritage protectionAl-Omrani andcultural forPeoplesIdentity protectionSania WIn order to preserve heritage and homesMaintenance of heritage houses(protect and maintain it)²²)And management of historic houses,We present the researcher's suggestions in this regardBernard Feilden, in his book “Conservation of Historic Buildings (2003), divided the levels of intervention in preserving urban heritage into seven levels, arranged in ascending order according to priority and the building’s need for action, as follows:

- protection And you know protection Possessor Cultural That he is Type from Species Intervention not Direct on road control With the environment surrounding In the building like Monitoring And maintenance Standing To avoid Occurrence Etiology Damage Such as control in Humidity And degrees the heat And lighting inside Building And do By cleaning the permanent And control in Vibrations Resulting on a movement Vehicles And monitor Water And others.
- Maintaining the building's internal and external structure.
- Strengthening the columns and the original monument material: Which practical application Adhesives or Material Supportive or Material Strengthening Complete Inject it inside material Impact Original For heritage houses with a view a guarantee Her safety, It is considered Use Material And methods Traditional An order very important, As for if Proven non Its ability And its suitability To challenge Circumstances Futurism And it is done seek refuge to Methods Modern, tracking Standards Globalism and that Be any Extras Modern Featured on the old

²²(Protecting the cultural heritage of peoples... protecting identityHumanity, Al-Insani Magazine, Issue 47, 2009–2010 AD, Iraq, p. 9.

And endure a stamp modern And based on documents Historical And it must that stop any Business.

- **Qualification And you know re Qualification With procedures that Complete Take it like Repair And changes Interior or External To make available Use Appropriate For the building whether With his job Previous or job New It fits with him, with Preservation on Features The main one that Cross on value Cultural Historical and architectural.**
- **Transporting works of art, decorations and stones to museums.(23)**

Characteristics of houses in Hilla:

- **The houses of Hilla are connected to the branches and closed doors and have wonderful artistic characteristics of beautiful doors, columns and windows with extremely beautiful decorations.(24)**

Some of the railings can barely accommodate one or two people, and some of the railings have a closed end for the following reasons:

1-Security reasons: defensive purposes, as the ancient city cannot be penetrated by invading forces or thieves from horseback or vehicles.

2- Climatic reasons: The narrowness of the old shops and their railings prevents the sun's rays from entering them, making the temperature lower than the outside environment. In addition, they prevent the sun's rays from reaching the front walls of the houses, thus protecting them from the heat of the sun. When I walk around Mahdia in the summer, the weather temperature Sometimes it reaches more than fifty degrees Celsius at

⁽²³⁾Feilden, Bernard. (2003). Conservation of historic buildings (3 rd ed.). Elsevier: UK

⁽²⁴⁾Appendix No. (1)

noon. I can walk without stopping and you will not feel the effect of the sun's heat. I take shelter in walls and narrow spaces, unlike the new houses and neighborhoods in my city. If you are thinking about walking during the hot weather in July or August, you will not resist walking for more than ten minutes. Due to the intensity of the sun's rays, it became clear that the local builders were fully aware of engineering, architectural and artistic affairs and were not limited and limited to building alleys in a close and winding manner.

These old shops in the city of Hilla gave birth to many scientists, engineers, writers, infiltrators, doctors, journalists, and many national symbols. They were raised in those old, humble houses and small shops. They were lit by candles and lived on barren bread for long days, but they were happy.

1-The open inner courtyard (the courtyard).(Open Courtyard Heritage houses in the city of Hilla are characterized by planning, construction and aesthetic characteristics with one architectural character, which is represented by replacing the open internal courtyard, which is colloquially called (the courtyard), the first place in the planning, and the residential rooms and the rest of the facilities, entrances and corridors come to take their place around that courtyard. It is quite clear that this planning is an ancient Iraqi building tradition whose beginnings go back to the period of the Old Babylonian era (the beginning of the second millennium BC), when the remains of residential houses were found in one of the neighborhoods of the ancient city of Ur in southern Iraq, with the open central courtyard appearing at the forefront of the design elements.

Despite the clear influences left by the traditions of Persian, Turkish, and Indian architecture on ornamental homes, and the characteristics of Arab and Islamic homes that are in harmony with social traditions, as John Warren describes it in Ur magazine, published in Baghdad in 1983: "The traditional life of Muslims is characterized by a

complete separation between their public and private lives, as well as Between man and woman((.

Rehabilitating heritage homes is the light that illuminates the darkness of neglect and renews the conscience and spirit of every artist who has solid roots and hopes to preserve them. Restoration does not stop at heritage buildings only, but rather is a restoration of artistic thought from despair and surrender to the reality in which we live, and a new motivation to give and continue with artistic works, and thus it will reflect New optimistic concepts that participate in reforming the culture of an entire society.

In many cases, it has been shown that the residents of these homes, in good faith and with a desire to...They are repaired and maintained by using cement to cover their interior walls to preserve them. They are ignorant of the nature of the clay material mixed with sand, which constitutes the basic building material for these houses, which requires continuous ventilation to get rid of moisture, and their lack of knowledge of what cement does in blocking ventilation and trapping moisture inside the walls, which causes corrosion. And its cracks, not to mention the concealment of the shape of the heritage building and the loss of its traditional features, making it look like a modern building in an old style. A short while ago, I saw that one of the walls of the heritage houses in the Mahdia district was removed, demolishing parts of the walls that were built with ancient Babylonian bricks and adobe (25)

From my experience in the history and heritage of Hilla, I feel that the scent of the past fills all the corridors of the place prepared by me as my daily companion, which

(²⁵)It is one of the most common building materials used in building old houses in the city of Hilla and all cities in Iraq. It is made of clay andMix it with dead grass and dry grass (hay), or burn it until it is dry and strong, and add stones to it.,Leave the clay mixed with hay in the sun until it dries completely.

reminds me of the history of the seminary in Hilla, in addition to the fact that it connects me to my roots through which I renew, produce, and continue. Words cannot describe my feelings, as this can be determined by the percentage of belonging. For this place.

The central courtyard is considered an open hall and hidden from view at the same time, in addition to the role it plays in distributing natural lighting to the surrounding rooms. The wide windows of these rooms overlook the central courtyard, so in this case they serve as facades to the first floor rooms, through which natural lighting and ventilation are achieved. The floor of the open inner courtyard is usually paved with flat bricks known as (Farshi). The residence is isolated from the street or alley in such a structural configuration, which achieves, within a few spaces, sufficient facilities for multi-person family housing..

The most important heritage buildings:.

Through field visits to some heritage buildings in several areas in the city of Hilla, including buildings in Mahdia, Al-Jama'in, Jubran, Al-Jabawin, and Al-Tais. There are many neglected heritage buildings that have not been documented in a proper scientific manner through the archaeological registration process.²⁶). The process of registering an antiquity is the first step in protecting an antiquity. Registering an antiquity means transforming it into a set of documents that can be referred to in the future. And use it in all scientific aspects, whether it is to study the monument historically, culturally, or when developing programs for the restoration and maintenance of the monument itself. There must be a general framework concerned with defining the current condition and image of the building, which is necessary for making the appropriate restoration decision, in

⁽²⁶⁾Color photo, Appendix No. (2).

addition to a special framework for defining the elements and inclusions of valuable value that constitute the building. in another meaning

The registration process for archaeological buildings deals with the various components that constitute the available areas of value. It requires everyone to stand up to their responsibility and work hard to preserve heritage homes.

Abandoned heritage houses must be identified with heritage-style fences and equipped with signs indicating the date of construction of the house, its ownership, and its current ownership.

Most of the houses in the city of Hilla were built with baked bricks or sun-dried bricks in which bitumen was used. From our field visits to the old shops in Hilla, especially the shops of Al-Jabawiyin, Al-Mahdiya, Al-Jami'a and Al-Ta'is, when the houses in these old shops were demolished, either by an active act or for the purpose of rebuilding them by the owners, we found On many Babylonian red bricks engraved with Babylonian inscriptions and decorated with animal drawings in destroyed houses or ruins (27)In the destroyed walls, broken pottery is clearly visible and has become a building material along with Babylonian bricks. It must be noted that most of the walls in the city of Hilla are very wide, approximately 6-15 centimetres. This was confirmed by the German traveler Niebuhr, who visited Hilla in 1766 AD during the reign of Omar Pasha, and the tourist (Dieulafoy) also pointed out. The woman who visited Hilla in 1881 AD said that the houses were built with old materials and the bricks had the name engraved on them (Bakhtanezzar. They built those buildings from bitumen instead of plaster, as was the custom of the ancient Babylonians.)28)

(²⁷)Color photo (3)

(²⁸)M 46, p. 17;Amira Jalil Ahmed and a group of researchers Architectural styles of models of heritage houses in the city of Hilla) A field study(Babylon Center Magazine, Volume 7, Issue 1, 2017, 10

Nebuchadnezzar says in one of the writings engraved on the wall of the Ishtar Gate: “I (Nebuchadnezzar) am the builder of these walls and gates, and I am the one who brought them to the waters beneath them, and I am the one who placed in it are the pure blue stones, and I am the one who built them. [the rooms](#) Inside the wall, and I am the one who engraved images of bulls and dragons in the wall and I am the one who decorated them with these beautiful shapes so that humanity could enjoy the vision of “This majestic sight.”(29).

In neighboring countries, attention has been paid not only to heritage houses, but also to markets, traditional crafts, trades, and jobs that the ancient city has acquired over time (30)

From our extensive study of the ornamental houses, we found “places near the ornamental houses that resemble a stable for horses to rest in front of the ornamental houses that used horses as a means of transportation or for work (31).

Architecture of ancient ornamental houses:

The task of restoration and maintenance is arduous because we have made great efforts to convince the people living in the old heritage buildings and compensate them in order to vacate them. In addition to the restoration operations, the “Urban Heritage Administration” undertakes the reconstruction operations, which are no less meticulous than the restoration operations..

⁽²⁹⁾[\(Nebuchadnezzar\) laid the foundation of the gates down to the ground water level and had them built out of pure blue stone...](#)“Saved copy”04 January 26 on the website [Wayback machine](#).

⁽³⁰⁾Nadia Taher, Munther Jamhawi, Arif Maqsood, Evaluation of urban heritage preservation projects in the Old City of Damascus from the perspective of international conventions and standards, Journal of Arts, Volume One, Issue 142, September 2022 20.

⁽³¹⁾Appendix No. (5)

The construction process is carried out with old materials that were used at the time, and we do not take new materials into account. For example, we use old stone extracted from the demolished house and do not use new building materials.

I visited most of the old areas and shops that contain these mud buildings, and I noticed the extent of the threats facing residents and passers-by alike, due to the many, clearly visible cracks on the walls of these houses. This requires urgent intervention by the concerned authorities to rehabilitate and restore these kasbahs to protect the lives of citizens and the local heritage and encourage heritage tourism to ancient areas..

Historical buildings should not be left without maintenance or restoration for a long time, because they are quickly affected by natural factors and climatic conditions. Heritage houses constitute significant financial revenues for the country, and we do not find follow-up, restoration, or maintenance on them on a regular basis, so that they are not obliterated by erosion factors and weather changes..

The styles of building local houses were distinguished by a form that embodied the nature of the social and economic life of the people of the Mahalla. We find similarity in the area, shape and map, as well as the construction materials used in construction, and often limited the area and number of the Mahalla's houses. In both cases, population density played a distinct role. Between the size of the houses on the one hand, and their architectural appearance on the other hand.

Basements were built in the old city to accommodate between (1-9) individuals or more, and we found basements in the Mahdia area, as large as the house.

The locality consists of a number of old houses overlooking small alleys (arches, driveways, or bypasses), some of which exit to the main street and some of which do not. The area of the ornamental house ranged between (40-200) square meters, or more or less.

Despite the small area, it included rooms, halls, and basements, with an average of two or three floors.

The locality consists of several houses overlooking small alleys (akoud, paths, or bypasses). Some of these alleys lead to a place, colloquially called (yakhraj), and others have a closed end (mikhraj). The width of the alley does not exceed three meters, and it is built in a manner Not straight, the brief description of the parts of the ornamental house consists of:

Some of the main doors (decks) are preceded by means of climbing into the house, whose level is higher than the level of the alley or street. These (decks) are built in a rectangular or semicircular shape. As for the interior doors to the rooms and facilities in the house, they are smaller in size than the main doors.

The most famous houses are:

Ajam House is located at the beginning of Akkad, the house of Sayyid Muslim and the shrine of the scholar Sheikh Bin Al-Qattan Al-Hilli. The house contains shankhil and the facade of the house is arched, carved and decorated with floral and animal decorations (32).

- The house of Kazem Alloush (Al Mahdia district) is located in the Mahdia district. It was built in 1920 AD and was added to it in 1942 AD. It is one of the beautiful heritage houses. The building consists of two floors, the ground floor is made of sheet metal, and the first floor precedes the ground floor from the outside. It consists of two chinchulins that adorn the facade of the house, and in the middle they are surrounded by a circular iron frame. Inscriptions These chanashils are beautiful

⁽³²⁾Appendix No. (6)

and made of wooden panels with beautiful floral designs.)³³) The houses of Hilla, which are made up of archaeological shishnasheels, are considered historical places since the founding of the city of Hilla by Sadaqa bin Mansour Al-Mazidi in the year (490 AH). This heritage is considered to have a distinctive character since the first civilizations in Iraq, but today it suffers from neglect and deterioration. (34).

Accordingly, laws must be activated to preserve them, as they are the memory of generations and the history of a nation, and peoples pay great attention to their heritage and history, especially their heritage buildings, because they are the identity of a nation and the history of a people, at a time when we see that most peoples pay great attention to such buildings and prepare them to receive foreign and non-foreign visitors and tourists.

We notice that many of the houses in Al-Hilla, especially in the Mahdia area, are close together, while the paths and alleys leading to these houses are most of the time crooked and winding, and may end in dead ends with no exits. The main reason for this is due to a purely security measure or other reasons for this planning at that time - as it seems - the depth of social ties and the preservation of the city's security from robberies and assaults, as well as the prevention of extreme cold and heat..

We found signs or signs at the beginning of the alleys similar to an artistic painting divided into (3-6) sections resembling a beehive. We found this feature and signs in the shops of old Hilla and when we visited the old houses in the holy city of Najaf, especially in the shops close to Imam Ali, peace be upon him, the same signs and decorations. At the beginning of the alleys, there are signs for the people of the city or the number of houses inside the alley or for other purposes, but we found this sign completely different in the

⁽³³⁾Appendix No. (7)

⁽³⁴⁾Ali Abbas, *The Eight Princes*, magazineAcademicHALgerian, quarter issue, volume two, 173-176.

Abu Hawad Mosque and School. We found it inside the mosque. It seems that the entrance to the mosque has been changed or it had two entrances from the Imam Ali Street side and the other side. The other side of the locality (35)

The house of Sayyid Mahdi al-Qazwini in the Al-Taq district near the Al-Qazwini Mosque, which was established by Sayyid Mahdi bin Ahmad al-Qazwini in the year (1253 AH / 1837 AD) and he made it a school for students of knowledge until his death. Close to it is the Dayu Khana in which the Husseini slogans were held in the past century. The people urge me to The house of Sayyid Mahdi Al-Qazwini contained a library containing many books, and the library was looted.

Now it has been demolished, and when you look at the demolished building, you will find dozens of Babylonian engraved bricks, and the flags of the Shiite Endowment Directorate in Babylon have been erected.

The keys to Mr. Al-Qazwini's house are currently in the hands of Sheikh Haider Muhammad (36) We hope that the responsible authorities will take care of the place

It was transformed into a museum of ancient jewelry heritage and a collection of collectibles, including clothes, furniture, tools and documents that lived through a period of time in the lives of the people of Mahalla, to tell the history of the country across generations and give the visitor a comprehensive picture of the history of this country..

- Ibn Hefzi's house is at the beginning of the Blacksmiths Market and close to the Al-Musqaf Market.**

⁽³⁵⁾Color photocopy No. ()

⁽³⁶⁾Interview with Sheikh Haider Muhammad Hilal, supervisor of a mosque. Oh God, Mr. Mahdi Al-Qazwini, Mr to Energy Day 19/6/2022.

- **Hadawi House, which contains basements and has clear features, is located in the Mahdia district.**
- **The house of Karim and Jawad Hadawi in Mahdia, near the shrine of Sheikh Ali Al-Shafhini, contains distinctive wooden balconies known as “shanashil” that reflect the ornamental heritage, overlooking from the front of the house.**
- **Ali Al-Ahmad’s house in Mahdia**

Houses at the beginning of Al-Hattabat Street are on the verge of collapse and need to be restored. They contain old curtains, basements, carved doors, and the facades of the floors are carved with beautiful decorations.

Houses in the Mahdia district, near the shrine of Ibn Nama al-Hilli, have beautiful shawls and old carved doors.

Houses in the Mahdia district near the shrine of Sayyid Izz al-Din, which is characterized by a beautiful architectural style that blends eastern and western construction.

house in Shop unfortunate that Contains Its walls on a lot from Bricks Mangoosh And when Pass from The alley Performer To the house You look to Bricks the Red Mangoosh With a picture Clear.

A house in the Al-Jami’in neighborhood, closest to Sayyid Ahmad bin Musa Al-Kadhim, peace be upon him (peace be upon him).³⁷.

house in Shop unfortunate You find in Bricks Babylonian thrown up on the earth Brick Babylonian engraved And face door the house Manqousha With decorations

⁽³⁷⁾Ali Abis, *Revealing the Hidden Signs Hidden by Graves*, 30.

beautiful. It was completed Destruction Dar: house Near from Detective Ornaments And I watched Bagrat big in The ruins Demolition.

Yards that have become a rubbish dump in the Mahdia district contain red, Babylonian-patterned bricks.

Al-Jama'in neighborhood opposite Shatt Al-Hilla, including Al-Qazwini's house

The house of Alloush and the house of Bahia, opposite the Al-Falluji Mosque in Mahdia, the houses are very close together, the house is three meters away from the other, and near the shrine of Izz al-Din (38) Inside the houses, there are many rooms, doors and windows that draw a careful look, made of Burmese wood. We notice that these houses lack permanent maintenance because the collapse and cracking of the buildings is the result of accumulations over the years. This contradicts the Washington Charter of 1987, which stipulates that monuments must be preserved and maintained in a proper manner. Venice Patrol and Charter 1964, Article 4, which stipulates the permanent preservation and maintenance of monuments.

Beit Al-Helou in Al-Jabawiyyin.

Ali Al Shala House: Al-Jabawiyyin area, which was built in 1937 AD and restored in 2010, and is now used as a house for cultures, arts, and media. There are many ornamental houses near the house, which It has beautiful chinas, but it suffers from neglect.

Ajam's house near Alloush's house in Mahdia.

Sharara House, which was formerly a Jewish settlement in the Mahdia district near the Al-Falluji Mosque (39)

⁽³⁸⁾Ali Obayes, *Revealing the Hidden Signs Hidden by Graves* 52.

⁽³⁹⁾Personal interview with Haj Imad Abdel Rahim at Al-Falluji Mosque on 15/7/2023.

Houses near Hammam Al Watout, near Shatt Al-Hilla, have shankhil. One floor is abandoned, and the second house is inhabited by a family. (40)

house Mohammed Salman Amygdala(Unhappy)from Buildings Heritage in Mahalla a It represents Embroidery The turn The ornament In Era The twenties From the last century From Two floors With A courtyard My middle It comes out On him The rooms And the rest Accessories Ingredient From Two floors : The floor the first About The ground From Abroad At a distance It's a problem Shanashil Wooden With decorations geometric and botanical, And who The inside It stands out About Floor Ground component Tarma It depends On Columns Wooden Beautiful as for the materials Construction She is Article The reward And plaster And iron, and palm branches, and palm trees And wood either The floor The ground Knotted With chiliman And the floor the first Knotted With trunks Palm trees.

- The former house of Abu Amer and currently the house of Sabah Abu Nour in Mahdia, approximately 300 meters away from the shrine of Izz al-Din and near the shrine of Ibn Nama al-Hilli. The house contains beautiful shawls, and in the front of the house is a small shop that sells food supplies to the owner of Sabah Abu Nour.
- A house opposite Abu Amer's house in the Mahdia district has a beautiful ornate door and windows that are about to collapse. It is difficult to enter the house because it is destroyed from the inside.
- A house near Al-Allamah Al-Qutayfi. The house contains large rooms. It is two floors and was built with old bricks. The second floor had a roof built with palm trunks, wood, reed mats (Al-Bawari) and other things. The people in the city of Al-

(⁴⁰)A color photograph. Appendix No. ()

Hilla and the neighboring governorates used parts of the palm tree in the various parts of the building. The trunks are in the main roofing structures. The fronds are in the secondary roofing that precedes the layer of heat-resistant clay. Iraqis in general and the people of the city of Hilla in particular have roofed their homes this way since previous civilizations.

- Houses in Al-Jameen neighborhood are demolished.
- A Jewish house of worship in the Mahdia and Al-Tais neighborhoods, where religious rituals were held, is threatened with demolition, and some of its parts are destroyed and need restoration.
- There are houses in the Mahdia district in Akd al-Ajam, including an old house with shankhil belonging to the house of Karbal and a house (dawla). These houses are abandoned and need great care before they are demolished.
- **Khastkhana"Or Qastkhana: in general1917when entrance The English to Iraq..He was Building Khan Back For the pilgrim Hussein Khawaja" In the Mahdia district of Hilla,Still a traceHprominentaWith its beautiful china and its large wooden door, it remained resistantIn the development that happened to the neighboring houses and During the Ottoman era, specifically in the seventh decade of the nineteenth century, Hajj Hussein bin Redha Al-Khawaja began building a medical edifice after completing the relevant papers and with the approval of the Sublime Porte administration in Turkey. The hospital building was constructed, but the Ottomans refused to make this edifice a (hospital) or What is called (Qastakhana) or (Khastakhana) or (Bimaristan)... So they left it equipped with medical supplies and providing it with the necessary furniture, which led Hajj Hussein bin Redha Al-Khawaja to use it as a warehouse for grains and a commercial place from which he lived...Haj Hussein rented the building to the British to build the first hospital in the**

city of Hilla, which is currently suffering from neglect. With the British entry into Iraq, some epidemics were transmitted through the Indians arriving to the country. The cholera epidemic (Al-Haydha) swept through the city of Hilla in 1917, then the plague in 1919, which prompted the British to send Doctor Sanderson Pasha to Hilla (to organize an isolation hospital outside the city consisting of British military tents) and for the need. Desperate to provide a special center to treat the sick and injured, the British military governor, Polley, and the doctor, Campbell Peck, made this place a health center and equipped it with medical supplies. Campbell Peck, the commander of the British military field hospital, was leading a group of English and Indian doctors with a group of Their assistants supervised the establishment, organization, and equipment of this center.

The people of the camp said: "It exists." A small and major operating theater, an outpatient clinic, and a section for filtration, isolation, and vaccination against smallpox. The hospital continued to provide its therapeutic and preventive services for more than ten years (1922 - 1932). The building had been used as a grain store (Sifa) before that, and it consisted of two floors. "Now it has become a carpentry shop, and I visited it with the researcher Ahmed Nazr Al-Hilli, and it needs great care and restoration from experienced people.

Near the hospital was located a unique monument in the history of Iraq, dating back to the house of Al-Khawaja, which was the first headquarters of an Iraqi party, the National Brotherhood Party, headed by Prime Minister Yassin Al-Hashimi, from where rulings were issued to all parts of Iraq..

- As for Al-Taq, So I visited Mosque Y It was known as the Al-Qazwini Mosque, which was established by Mahdi bin Ahmed Al-Qazwini in the year (1253 AH / 1837 AD) and he made it a school for students of knowledge until his death. Nearby is the Dayu

Khana, where the Husseiniya slogans were held in the last century. It was also a scientific school to which students from all over traveled. Imam al-Hujjah, peace be upon him, visited it and was honored. Mr. Mahdi Al-Qazwini in Hilla in His house in council His research⁽⁴¹⁾.

- **House of Abbas Maarouf I (Mahalla Al-Taq).**It is located in Al-Taq district, near Al-Hindud Bridge, opposite Shatt Al-Hilla, one of the old heritage houses containing
- **It is also found in MahallaMahdia**Two temples of the Jewish community, the first Torah, which is nearFrom the Al-Masqaf market in Mahdia, which is on the verge of collapseAnd the second Torah isinAl Rai Street.
- **As for the Kurdish locality, many heritage houses were counted by Professor Dr. Ibrahim Sarhan Al-Shammari.** He counted many houses in the Kurdish locality and recommended taking care of them, but we did not find a listening ear for him to preserve the heritage in the city of Hilla and the homes.Meettomy handHThe Shanasheel House StoMan gunpowderNassif Jassim's house is registered in the Heritage Department⁽⁴²⁾
- **house Instantaneous Frankincense In an area(Kurds)From The buildings Heritage Featured It represents Embroidery The turn The ornament In Era The thirties or The twenties He excels The layout is beautiful And the yard The middle one It takes a long time On him The rooms And the rest Accessories Ingredient From Two floors stands out Floor the first on Ground from Abroad At a distance(1M)Almost Problem Shanashil Wooden With decorations Vegetarianism And engineering, And who? The inside It stands out About The floor The ground Ingredient Tarma It is**

⁽⁴¹⁾Al Majlisi, Seas of Lights,

⁽⁴²⁾(The existing heritage houses in Al-Krad area in Al-Hamma, between the Shanashil style and the edificesArchitectH)A field study(,magazinecollegeLiterature /University of Babylon ,Issue 125,June, 148-157.

based On Columns Wooden Article Construction From Article The reward And plaster And iron And wood either The floor Ground: Knotted With shellman And the floor the first Knotted With trunks Palm trees.And interfaces Interior The view On The yard The internal From Wood And it contains On Windows Done He opened it From The highest And knotted With brackets Pointed Inside it Decorations Vegetarianism And Entrance The house With a door Wooden And in it Decorations Vegetarianism And engineering Above it A bow Pointy Includes Inside it Decorations fresco Vegetarianism Written On her(It was Misha God)And higher the bow Motifs Vegetarianism within shapes Beautiful decorative.And he suffers from Lack of interest And there Mixing Clear For model Babylonian Mixed Embroidered Islamic Ottoman From During Use Style Construction And also Use For bricks Babylonian And use Arches Babylonian And existence A well In Middle The yard And details The doors The wooden one Mmmm He points out To that The house He comes back To Beginnings The century The twenty But There Additions For construction In Time Later If it is done Packaging The walls In Al-Jafqim(Connectivity English)as It was completed Use Alkashi Cement The colorful one And use Iron With Details The doors And the windows And the quarries The one Noon After Period Occupation The Englishman And develop Industry Iron And wood And some The doors Self A bow Pointy And he Mamiz Architecture Arabic Islamic And used A lot in Mosques And the turn. (43)

- **housefamilycoral** :It is located in the city center and on the banks of the Shott Al-HillaThe house is owned byOwned by Hajj Abdul Razzaq Morgan, it is one of the heritage housesBeautiful andBuildyear1941MBeforeCylinders andSyrian and

(⁴³)Amira Jalil Ahmed and others,Architectural styles of models of heritage houses in the city of Hilla(A field study, Babylon Center for Studies Journal, Issue 1 – Volume 7, pp. 359–361, 2017 AD.

Lebanese workers And Iraqis It has an area of 1200 square meters and is 2 meters high from the ground. The house is entered via a wide ladder. It consists of several layers Then another door opens to enter a large hall. In general, the areas of the interior spaces are large and reflect the status of the owner of the house, as shown in the attached plans. It currently contains beautiful antiques and collectibles and has become more like European museums.

- **Abu Hawad Mosque, which Haidar Al-Hilli sought to establish in 1910 AD, and built it using bricks and palm trunks. It was given this name because there were basins in its courtyard, from which they took water from a well in the middle by intermediary. We found the beehive that we found in the old Hilla shops at the beginning of the alleys and branches, but the strange thing is that we found it inside the mosque. It seems that the mosque has changed its facade and landmarks, and it had doors on the main street of Imam Ali Street, peace be upon him, or a second door on the side street that currently exists.(44).**

While we were walking around the old city, we found houses that dazzled the viewer with their beautiful decorations, and in Mahdia, we found rooms with many decorations.

house

- **Located in Mahdia It was built by Hajj Hamadi Al-Hassan, one of the grain merchants and landowners. It was built by the master Al-Baghdadi architect, Fahd Al-Baghdadi, on an area of approximately one thousand square metres. Work began on it in 1935-1941 AD. It has wonderful artistic touches, square and octagonal decorations, and more than 100 engravings. When we visited the house, we saw that the house is composed of two parts. It is connected to the north for guests and to the**

⁽⁴⁴⁾Appendix No. ()

south for the family. It includes several spacious rooms, a basement and two floors of siding, built of brick. The house is a mixture of several beautiful decorations dating back to different periods. The house was built in the forties of the last century and was influenced by the Babylonian style and the ornaments. The quarries were made of iron and wood, and this indicates that The house was built in the forties The inscriptions on the treads are inspired by Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions, and when you walk around the house, you find it an architectural masterpiece that occupies the mind in architectural creativity. The people of the house have allocated a place for making coffee.

The people of Mahalla spoke to me about the house and the occurrence of many political events there, including the reception of the Iraqi tribes that participated in the Rashid Ali al-Kilani movement and many political events.

Specifications of the ornamental house:

1- The main sections Small doors or large doors made of benzoin wood, sheet metal, or iron engraved with small and large circles. The color of the doors is often black, or the doors are decorated with large nails arranged in a geometric shape, with a bronze or iron hammer in the middle at the top that has several shapes. The door is usually surrounded and decorated. With floral and brick decorations. See photo no

In some houses, we found benches in the main doors through which one can enter the house, either going up or down from street level.

The direction of the doors towards sunrise and other customs are chosen in choosing the day of construction, the quality of the soil, etc. Through my research on architecture in Indonesia, we found that customs are not and traditions are a general culture, and we found

customs in Indonesia, in the city of the archipelago, we found a manuscript called the Crown of Kings.⁽⁴⁵⁾ It contains beliefs and culture similar to the Iraqi local culture, including the choice of building the house, the day of construction, the materials used, the location of the main doors, and the direction of the wind the customs of the people of Hilla that they do not start building houses in the month of Safar and Muharram and welcome their new neighbors or new residents. Before moving to the new house, one asks about the neighbor. An old Iraqi proverb says: (Buy the neighbor before the house). The citizen wanted to investigate the neighbors before asking about them. The house is the same, and the neighbors welcome the new residents, prepare food for them, and help them move the furniture and bring them into the new house.

When I was walking around the old city By chance, I found that door inside one of the old houses in Msuit Mahdia I thought a lot about whether we could restore these decorations in a literal way and turn them into facades in a heritage building or in the Iraqi Museum, so that they remain an archaeological witness to the mastery, greatness, and professionalism of the Caliph and the ornamental carpenter in the old days, so that they remain an urban legacy for generations in their name before the house is demolished.

2-Metaphor:-

It is the corridor that connects the main door to the courtyard (courtyard) of the inner house. It may be straight, or winding (it contains many turns). These turns are of great

⁽⁴⁵⁾ The Taj al-Muluk manuscript contains 148 pages, from pages 90–116, and talks about ancient houses in Indonesia, similar to Iraqi and Arab customs in general, and ornaments in particular, which is an Islamic heritage. It states the following: Y: 1– House designs facing the rising sun 2– Building a house on Wednesday is the best and worst on Thursday 3– The unit of measurement is the cubit instead of the meter because the meter is a harbinger of danger 4– Strange customs for maintaining the building 5– It is necessary to sleep facing the Qiblah so that the people of the house are not exposed to harm 6– Even The windows are carefully constructed. 7– Choose new wood and the best type is wood that grows in a humid environment. 8– Building the house depends on universal values, customs and symbols.

benefit, because they preserve the sanctity of the house and protect it from the person entering the house, who takes time to reach the inner courtyard and was in My grandfather's house in the al-Jami'in neighborhood is an altar with a length of more than 6 meters and a width of one and a half metres. We found houses in the old places of Hilla (Mahdiya, al-Ta'is, al-Jami'in, and Jubran) with many corridors. The length of the altar ranges between (4-6) meters and its width between (1-2) meters. The roof of the altar is decorated with decorations of the same type. Various shapes, in the form of a dome whose corners are decorated with pillars, or with palm trunks and mats, which are considered one of the oldest types of roofs..

3-The

Iwan:-

A covered space with three walls, the front side of which is open to the courtyard, preceded by an arched arch above the level of the courtyard. It usually includes one or more rooms, and one house may contain more than one iwan. It is one of the main distinctive configurations of ornamental houses. If it is built facing the north, it provides shade and coolness, but if it is built facing the south, it allows sufficient sunlight to enter for heating in the cold winter. The researcher found several ions in one house and saw houses being demolished by an active shooter or the rebuilding of commercial buildings or houses. New, especially in Mahdia.

4- Al-Tarmah: One of the basic elements in the design of the house is the ornaments, and the tarma is used in the ground floors for sleeping in the summer in the absence of a basement, as well as for eating meals and drinking tea. The ornamental house is not without one, two, or more tarma, and the tarma directly overlooks the open courtyard on the ground floor and the first floor, and the tarma is of great importance in protecting the people of the house from the volatile weather conditions,

as the rooms are in front of the ground and upper floors.⁴⁶).

In the locality of Mahdia, we found many houses built in Al-Tarmeh from palm trunks and mats. As for the modern houses, they were built with iron and brick. When you walk around the Al-Hilli House, you find the ceilings in Al-Tarmeh supported on columns of brick or wood, and most of the wooden columns are long and slender. Its capitals are decorated with various decorations.

5- Rooms: Ornamental houses have several rooms designated for living, resting, and sleeping. These rooms are decorated with several small windows, some of which are Abbasid, decorated with colored glass. Wooden doors are an important decoration and their colors are different. They are among the basic elements inside the ornamental house. You are always the focus of attention of builders, from a decorative and aesthetic standpoint. Before that, it was an area for something intangible that expressed a moral value that meant protecting the family and keeping their secrets from others. Wooden windows also work to warm the place and have many colors, including brown. Wooden windows are healthy and work more to renew the air. The windows in the house are distinguished by their ornaments. Only one bank or two banks.

The rooms are decorated and from the inside, there are many windows that surround the rooms from all directions. In addition, the materials from which these houses are built are made of clay and straw, and they help to air condition the houses from the inside. In extreme cold, you find the house warm, and in the heat, you feel cold..

As for the ceilings of the rooms, most of them are wooden, made of palm trunks or wood, decorated with some heritage samples in the middle, or they are made of iron sheets decorated with floral patterns, and some ceilings are decorated with plaster and floral

⁽⁴⁶⁾Sadik AlMKhazoumi Heritage Houses in Najaf Al-Ashraf, Al-Najaf Magazine, pp. 22-24, Issue 183, 1441 AH.

decorations..

The room's floor is made of small brushed or decorated bricks, and it has one or more doors that directly overlook the tarma or open courtyard.

6-The courtyard (the open courtyard) or (the courtyard of the house:
It is the main and important structure present in the traditional Al-Hilli House. It is the source of light and air in the house and its other facilities. Its shape is square or rectangular, and its area varies according to the financial ability of the owner of the house. The courtyard floor is covered with bricks, carpets, or bricks. We note the scarcity of the central garden in the Al-Hilli House, and it is decorated. The interior facades overlooking the courtyard are curved and covered with brick decorations in various shapes.

7-Al-Rawazine:

It is more like shelves, which are a place to store small home necessities or used for other uses. My grandfather, may God have mercy on him, had many shelves in the collector's quarters because the walls of the house were thick and large, so he used the space, and he used to store his shaving tools in the shelf.

8-Pedicure:

These are openings inside the wall that are like drawing air from the high roof to the ground floor and are covered in the winter.

The air is transported from the top through these openings to a lower level on the floor of the house and is called locally (badkir), which is a Persian word composed of two syllables (bad), meaning ha, and (kair), meaning bringer or drawer.

Preserving Hilla's heritage houses:

The old mud houses in the city of Hilla still have a distinctive and beautiful heritage and historical character, represented by wonderful heritage forms. The city of Hilla is one of the ancient scientific universities that included many scholars, writers, and poets. It contains the palace of the founder of Hilla, Sadaqa bin Mansour, but unfortunately this lofty edifice, which included The graves of four scholars. It was one of the most magnificent buildings during his reign and included a library that included thousands of volumes. It is noteworthy that no picture of this wonderful building was found for him, but this palace was removed.

The mud houses in the city of Hilla were decorated from the inside with engravings and colors that put those who saw them in confusion before these beautiful engravings and designs and these striking colors, but with the passage of time, some of the old houses collapsed and fell, and most of the houses here were built of clay and bricks that were brought from ancient Babylon. Most of the ornamental houses in the old city, but all of them, are interconnected

Hajj Ismail Al-Qayyim said: ((In Akkad... there is a house whose outer fence includes Babylonian bricks engraved with Babylonian symbols. When we were young, 14 years old, in the sixties of the last century, we used to play in the alley in the Gibran neighborhood. We used to see and point to the Babylonian symbols in The outer wall of the house, and we found several drawings on the walls of the houses, but we did not know their meaning.)⁴⁷)

I excelled Houses in Hilla In the past That she is Made from Fronds (Sarif) And trunks Palm And mud , And it has It was completed Build it without Use a nail iron but

⁽⁴⁷⁾Personal interview at his art bookbinding shop on Imam Ali Street, on 3/4/2023 AD.

Constructivists may be Use them quantities big from Aljarid And ropes And palm leaves Palm Which Raw materials that She was Available in the environment Trinket In abundance.

And from features That Houses that it He was Self Atmosphere cold from Inside because Houses She was Depends on Pedicure Which Slots ventilation Extended from Surface the home to inside The house .

Many families visit these homes for the comfort they find inside these homes and to commemorate the memories they spent when they were young.

However, it is believed that some of the old houses are dens of miscreants and an uncivilized view during the time of the previous regime, before 2003 AD. Many houses were removed, and this heritage must be revived and cared for, not for housing, but rather to revive the memory of the history that our fathers and grandfathers lived through. Clay has historically proven to be the best building material in the environment. Hot and dry, so it was used in construction.

It was built of clay and red bricks, and its appearance is considered more attractive and beautiful. We call on the responsible authorities to pay attention to this heritage, maintain dilapidated houses, and use the same material that makes up it in the process of maintaining it, which is to preserve the cultural and historical identity..

1-Maintenance:

Maintenance linguistically: from safeguard, which is to protect a thing or a garment and maintain the thing carefully, maintain it, and maintain it. Maintenance is the vessel in which it is maintained.⁴⁸⁾ Maintenance is all the executive procedures for the work of...To

⁴⁸⁾(Ibn Manzur Abu al-Fadl Jamal al-Din Muhammad bin Makram al-Ansari, Arabes Tong , 8/310.

keep on houses and protect it from damage and destruction. In order to perform its function perfectly for the longest possible period of time, there is what is called maintenance instead of restoration.

2-Restoration:

Restoration in the language of (Rum) means stoning something and throwing it away: repairing it while some of it has spoiled, and it is said: ram the house, restore it: throw it away, and throw the thing: follow it up by repairing it, and bury the thing: it is time for it to be thrown away and called for it to be repaired, it is said bury the wall.⁴⁹⁾

Restoration is any intervention process aimed at preserving the cultural landmark and broadcasting it to the future and facilitating its reading. Restoration is based on respect for the ancient material and the original documents that make up those works (Alian, 2005). (Restoration is defined as a response to one of the human needs associated with rebuilding or shaping according to previous data and according to a present need (Omran and Daboura, 1979). and that The term preservation is more general and comprehensive than the term restoration, even though the term restoration is considered older in use than the term maintenance in the field of restoration and maintenance. Archaeology⁽⁵⁰⁾ .

Demolition of heritage houses:

Heritage buildings are those that were formed in a certain area and have historical value acquired from their architectural, artistic, and aesthetic excellence, or from a religious, economic, political, or social aspect.

⁽⁴⁹⁾ (Ibn Manzur Abu al-Fadl Jamal al-Din Muhammad bin Makram al-Ansari, Arabes Tong , 8/310; Al-Zubaidi, Crown of the bride, 16/302; Intermediate dictionary Author: [A group of authors](#), 1/374.

⁽⁵⁰⁾ (Abdul Hamid Al-Sayed Al-Kafi, "Study of preventive maintenance techniques to preserve buildings." Archaeological Islamic "An Application to Some Buildings from the Ottoman Era in Cairo" Doctoral Thesis. Department of Antiquities Restoration – Faculty Archaeology– Cairo University 2012, –78/74.

Fielden defined them in writing: “As buildings that make us admire, make us long to know more about the people who inhabited them and their culture, and carry aesthetic, architectural, historical, archaeological, economic, social, or political values” (51)

The residents of the heritage areas in Hilla are accustomed to renewing their homes to prevent their collapse and to preserve them from natural factors. On the other hand, methods have been demonstrated in restoring historical buildings for the purpose of preserving cultural properties since the nineteenth century in Europe in order to preserve the urban heritage of those peoples (52)At the scientific levels, at the beginning of the twentieth century, UNESCO and the ICCROM Center were formed in order to preserve, maintain and restore heritage places.

Demolition and rebuilding: This is done if the building is bad, has a defect that cannot be repaired, or repairing this defect is expensive, and thus the repair process becomes useless. Therefore, rebuilding is allowed according to the building lines and taking into account the technical and aesthetic aspects..

And restoring the buildings to their archaeological character, through permanent restoration work to preserve the building and return it to its original state. Protecting archaeological buildings means protecting the visual image, as well as protecting the social and economic environment surrounding it. It must be preserved in its original form, and includes preserving the social structure and emphasizing the character of the place. And the local community.

A comprehensive survey of all heritage areas in the city of Hilla must be conducted, documented, and the time dimensions to which these places belong are

⁽⁵¹⁾Fielden, Bernard M: Conservation of historic buildings. London: Butterworth Architecture 1994.,p111

⁽⁵²⁾Kurdish, Fatina, Urban Heritage between Authenticity and the Requirements of Modernity – Interpol Conference – Cairo 6–18–2005.

determined. Preserving some heritage areas and removing dilapidated and dilapidated ones.

Carrying out some modifications and maintenance work on heritage houses without affecting their urban character and architectural elements without affecting or changing their general appearance.

The problem of demolishing habitable heritage houses in old neighborhoods in Iraq is exacerbated (53)

One of the elements of this heritage is the urban heritage, which is one of the most important sources of heritage for the city of Hilla, as it represents a major source and provides a fertile ground from which to start for development and creativity. "When the artist designs his work, he achieves himself by expressing his feelings and achieving a goal that he seeks."

The Hilla heritage houses were distinguished by their diverse architectural styles extending and spreading throughout all regions of Hilla, with diverse and numerous formal elements and visual vocabulary depending on the region to which they belong, in terms of their tangible, material heritage nature, as well as their expressive characteristics.

The experience of the city of Hilla in paying attention to heritage houses and environmental architecture styles represents a unique model in caring for urban heritage. After years of care, these houses turn into tourist destinations in Hilla in particular, because they play the role of "small museums."

⁽⁵³⁾(Samar Abdel Nafie Raouf, A study on the demolition of heritage houses in the city of Mosul (Socio-economic study, Development of Mesopotamia Faculty of Administration and Economics Issue No. 97, Volume 32, 2010, pp. [257-271.

The first steps to take care of these houses were initiated by informal civil initiatives, before they became part of the city's cultural policies. Some areas of Hilla appear to their visitors closer to a cultural district and a heritage reserve, and the heritage houses project includes

They are adjacent to heritage houses that preserve the memory of the place, and play a role in reviving heritage and social practices, starting with embroidery, decoration, and tanashil in them.

Through the beautiful and distinguished architectural style, and the beautiful geometric diversity that attracts the viewer and attracts the visitor, the houses of Hilla appear in a state of elegance as a witness to history, nobility, and civilization. Mostly, the ornamental architectural styles and geometric shapes, as much as they expressed a specific culture, came in response to the needs of the population. Climate and security.

Also, for climatic reasons, some of these houses were built of blind walls with no windows in some directions, to prevent cold from creeping into the halls of the house in the winter..

Houses historically:Islam appeared in the Arabian Peninsula, which was inhabited by Arabs in tents, and historians dealt with the Arab house, and we will review our group of them:

Through the field study, it became clear that this important site did not receive any attention to preserve it.

1. There is no fence to protect this important archaeological site and it has become a dumping ground for waste and rubbleThe historian Al-Maqrizi (d. 845 AH/1441 AD) explained the most important names related to houses among the Arabs, in which he said:And the house , Specialize from not Buildings that she The secret

house , And collect the house Verses And Ababit , And houses And homes , And the house Specialize from The house , So all Dar: house house , no Reflected.And why Be Arabs to get to know the house unless The hidden , then when They settled down Villages And the cities And they built Balmadr And milk They called Their homes that They inhabited it Dora And houses , And it was Persians no It is permissible Sherif The structure , as no It is permissible Sherif Names unless For family Biots "(54)

2. Either Muhammad bin Saad (d. 230 AH/845 AD) - in 'Al-Tabaqat Al-Kubra' when he described the Prophet's chambers by saying: " He was Of which four Verses With milk she has to forbid from Grid And it was five Verses"(55)
3. Ibn Khaldun (d. 808 AH/1406 AD) described the construction industry by saying, " This is amazing Industry first Crafts Urbanism Urban And the oldest one Which knowledge the job in Take homes And houses But And shelter Forever in the cities And that that Human when Mount it from Thought in consequences His condition no Bad that He thinks While Pay about him Harm from Heat and cold As a take Houses Shrouded With the ceiling And the walls from Walking Its directions And humans Different"(56)Roofs are built in the city of Hilla and the materials used in building house roofs are wood from the palm trunk or sidar, and palm leaves are placed on top of it with the addition of another layer of clay mixed with straw, until the roofing process is completed..

⁽⁵⁴⁾Sermons And consideration in male Plans And the effects(i Beirut), C3, Al-Maqrizi, s97

⁽⁵⁵⁾8/167.

⁽⁵⁶⁾1/406.

The ornamental architecture, with its distinctive characteristics, represents an ideal model of what environmental architecture should be, which is good at dealing with the multiple and varying environments surrounding it. It is also a prominent witness to the ingenuity of the beautiful architect and a reflection of his understanding of the basics of urbanism.

Perhaps the simplest and most prominent evidence of the importance and value of traditional ornamental architecture lies in its long life and the amazing steadfastness and magnificence it has demonstrated for two centuries or more.

Whoever sees the old ornamental houses cannot help but take him back in time dozens of centuries and live with history and smell its scent in its streets and alleys in the areas of Mahdia, Gibran, Al-Tais and Al-Jami', in addition to the beautiful view drawn by the houses of the Kurdish locality, as we find in Al-Hilla, which is wonderful with the characteristics of heritage architecture, as an example. Another witness to the splendor of architectural heritage

The city of Hilla is also unique in having a system of decorating the walls of the house with gypsum in the prominent parts, door and window frames, and the facades of the house and basements.

The basements have small windows overlooking Al-Tarmeh at the level of its floor, and their purpose is to allow light and air into the basement.

The types of houses in Al-Hilla are divided into three sections: complete houses in basements, a one-story house, and finally two-story houses, and Al-Hilla is distinguished by the combination of the three types, especially the last one, which is characterized by unparalleled beauty and splendor.

The building materials used in building ornamental houses do not differ from the local materials used, such as clay and stones brought from ancient Babylon.

The use of these local materials over hundreds of years has led to a great and distinctive homogeneity and harmony in the general appearance of the city's homes.

. The traditional houses in the city of Hilla are distinguished by their Islamic characteristics, including architecture, such as the winding entrance to cover and blocking the women in the house from the eyes of those entering the house, as well as the separation between the men's and women's spaces and the presence of the inner courtyard, which the traditional houses and cities of Iraq are famous for, as this courtyard works to provide a vacuum. It is special for the residents of the house to connect with the external environment and through it the required lighting and ventilation reach the spaces surrounding it, in addition to the presence of air passages (buckets), which start from inside the rooms and rise to the top parallel to the walls to end at the top of the roof wall in a way that is divided into one or four openings to be more like central cooling. During the hot summer.

. The ancient residential houses in the city of Hilla are exposed to imminent dangers that threaten to destroy them, sever the connection to the past, and obliterate cultural landmarks of an important era in history. The extent of the danger to them increases in light of the ongoing demolition, in addition to the lack of awareness of their residents about the necessity of preserving them.

Demolition of heritage houses:

We must review the reasons for demolition and its repercussions and causes:

-1 Neglecting repair and maintenance operations This is a major reason, as the aging of the building, the impact of the climate, and misuse sometimes lead to rapid

deterioration of the building's condition, but continuous and correct maintenance helps to mitigate the severity of this factor. Unfortunately, there is no law in Iraq that stipulates the preservation and protection of old houses of heritage value.

-2 Opening streets and building huge projects The construction of government projects, such as building banks, buildings, and bridges, often causes the demolition and destruction of ancient places. This factor is very clear in the city of Hilla, as a large portion of the areas of Hilla with heritage value were demolished and are still being demolished constantly: the Mahdia area, Jubran, Al-Jameen, Al-Tais,...) and others are clear examples of the deliberate demolition of heritage by the people.

-3. Educational programs must be established through the media that encourage citizens to sympathize with this idea.

5 - The continuous encroachment and demolition of houses of heritage value despite the issuance of Law No. (55) of 2002, especially the fifth paragraph regarding immovable antiquities (see Law No. 55 of 2002) which specifies the height conditions for buildings adjacent to archaeological areas and the necessity of obtaining the approval of the Department of Antiquities. However, This law was not implemented in the city of Hilla. Anyone looking at the skyline of the city of Hilla will see that the modern high-rise buildings dominate the floors with their height, while the old buildings have low heights, so that the view is completely inconsistent.

7.-Loss and demolition of heritage homes, theft and vandalism of heritage homes. On the other hand, we find that in the markets (especially the used furniture market) there are many pieces that belong to old buildings and homes, such as windows and doors. This will help increase the demolition of old homes and buildings.

Factors and manifestations of damage to old building materials:

The most common damage factor in Iraq in general, Hilla in particular, is the damage resulting from the crystallization of ground water salts, as a result of their evaporation due to winds and high temperatures..

The historical monuments in Hilla were studied, taking into account the climatic conditions affecting the construction method and wall construction materials. We found that salinity and humidity play a major role in the deterioration of old building materials.

Exposure of wood in historical buildings to high temperatures leads to partial decomposition of the wood, including cellulose(57)

Exposure of the surface of wood to direct sunlight leads to a change in its surface, but at a slow pace.

The continuous changes in temperature and humidity daily and seasonally and the subsequent expansion and contraction, in addition to the continuous changes in relative humidity, are among the most important factors of physical and chemical damage to building materials, including

Preserving Hilla's heritage houses"

There are many reasons to preserve heritage, including::1. Social and historical reasons: the need to continue the social function and link it to the memories of the occupants of ancient areas, the embodiment of historical and personal events and periods that have an impact on events, and the translation of special living phenomena that give

(⁵⁷) ArticleCarbohydrateComplex, which constitutes 15–60% of plant waste, and its percentage increases inMembersPlant life increases with plant life, so plant waste is considered the most important source of carbon and energyFor the livingminuteAndArticle sLilooseThe compoundBasicincellsPlants, especially in the wallcellVegetarianism. Asim Hassan Muhammad Hassan,Solubility improvement studyFiberAliceallelocytic,the universityTechnology, Issue 22, 2016.

continuity to the cultural spring throughout the ages². Economic reasons: The tourism function of urban heritage is considered an important source for the state in supporting its economy.

3. Political reasons: By preserving heritage, we learn from the past, and narrating history with its events is an expression of the political situation in those eras of time, and it also expresses the values of governance, its consolidation, and the strength of its stability.

4: Religious and ideological reasons: represented by placing religious values in urban communities such as houses of worship, housing, markets, and others.

Iraq has a large heritage reserve that expresses the extent of its many experiences and links its past to its present. It is evidence of its nobility and authenticity. Baghdad and the rest of the provinces contain different traditional architectural forms..

In a study conducted by researcher Samar Abdel Nafi Raouf from the University of Mosul entitled (Demolition of heritage houses in the city of Mosul: a socio-economic study) in 2010, she identified the most important reasons that led to the demolition of heritage houses:1- Neglecting repair and maintenance operations: The aging of the building, the impact of the climate, and misuse sometimes lead to the deterioration of the building's condition. According to the knowledge of the researcher who prepared the study, there is no law in Iraq that stipulates the perpetuation and protection of old houses of heritage value. 2- Opening streets and building huge projects: The construction of huge government projects, such as building airports, establishing railways, and constructing huge government buildings, often leads to the demolition and destruction of old places. 3- Demolition of old houses and buildings on both sides of the new street: The demolition is often sudden and unjustified for commercial reasons, and most of the old heritage houses are destroyed. To be replaced by modern buildings. 4- Loss of old buildings as a result of attempts to copy Western architecture. 5- Loss as a result of unwanted interference in the space of floors of heritage value, as the construction of modern high-rise buildings

dominates the floors and old buildings whose heights are so low that the view is inconsistent. Completely. 6- Loss as a result of harmful maintenance and repair of the building or its surrounding environment. Some old buildings were incorrectly maintained and repaired, such that the result of the replacement was to change the building's features and change its use, or change the features of the entire area. 7- Loss as a result of theft and vandalism, and this happens on sites. You will find many antiquities belonging to old buildings and homes, such as windows and doors, being sold (in the used furniture market), and this helps increase the demolition of old homes and buildings. 8- Loss as a result of laws and instructions: Municipal laws and instructions encourage the demolition of homes and the lack of maintenance.

Conclusions and recommendations

First: Conclusions

1 There are a number of laws and instructions that address the issue of ancient Iraqi architecture or address the housing problem before and after 2003, but they did not do so and did not address the issue of maintaining and renovating old housing as one of the measures that alleviate the housing problem, such as Law No. (55 of 2002, which requires that the age of no less than The property is 200 years old so that it can be restored and preserved.

2 An anti-housing idea has crystallized in the old heritage areas, directing society to build housing in the new, open areas that are far removed in form and design from the Arab and Islamic heritage.

3. The large number of cars of various types and the narrow alleys in the old areas, especially Gibran, Mahdia, and Al-Tais, helped cause the population to migrate to these areas and move them to live in other areas..

Second - Recommendations

The state and local government must have a role by increasing oversight and follow-up to ensure that its residents do not demolish them in isolation from the responsible authorities, and this is what actually happens and they are demolished, and their residents' desire to invest them in creating commercial complexes and investment projects that generate income for them, especially since these buildings are located mostly in the center of the city. Near Al-Masqaf Commercial Market.

- a) - Environmental factors such as wind and rain that directly affect heritage buildings and cause the demolition of parts or all of them.**
- b) And in way Maintain Our heritage civilized, Keen researcher on Use Technologies digital And wipe Sites Antique New on the earth It abounds Hilla In houses Heritage Back date Some of them to Toward five Centuries.**
- c) And off from interest Safely Its history And keep up age in his techniques, He should Accreditation on Technologies Advanced in Measurements digital To restore Its effects historical, Most notable Use Laser in Scanning Ground)And known With technology TLS (with the aim of modeling engineering construction methods for its archaeological collections).**
- d) Encouraging students to engage directly with their heritage and learn about its role in understanding society, its history and heritage.**
- e) confirmation on interest Continuous By heritage Ornaments And benefit from His data Multiple.**
- f) the job on alive Heritage Ornaments In implementation to see governorate Babylon from during His study And employ him in Arts General**

- g) Benefit from data Technology Modern Like printing digital Than Contribute in to provide the time And the effort. •**
- h) There is a need to encourage and deepen awareness of the importance of this heritage that expresses identity, encourage building with mud and disseminate its advantages, improve technical methods for maintenance and restoration of buildings, and train cadres in it and in its traditional crafts.**
- i) Failure to maintain homes and take care of homes, and as a result, over time, damage occurred, such as plant growth on the walls, ceiling, and floors, which leads to cracks that increase with time.**
- j) Many heritage houses have been used as warehouses to store merchants' goods or converted into commercial stores, which exposes them to damage as a result of modifications to the building or the addition of new building materials that do not suit the nature of the heritage building, especially in the houses near the Al-Masqaf market in the center of Hilla city.**
- k) We note the makers the decision And their convictions With importance This is amazing Buildings And necessity Governorate on her, what shares a lot in to lift rate Awareness Community.**
- l) There must be initiatives to spread awareness among current generations, and among various sectors of society, about protecting the ancient ornamental heritage.**

Activating laws related to the reconstruction of heritage areas, especially Law 55 of 2002 (AD).

. 2. Paying attention to the old shops of Hilla, especially Al-Tais, Jubran, Al-Akrad, Al-Jami', and Al-Mahdia, paying attention to them, maintaining them, and restoring them.

3. Continuous coordination between the Municipality Directorate, the Roads and Bridges Directorates, and the Antiquities Departments, to work within a team to ensure that heritage houses are not demolished.

4- We need teams whose mission is to continuously monitor and survey the heritage houses in Hilla and register them, if they are private property, or houses belonging to a civil society.

5-Rehabilitating heritage buildings and occupying them with cultural and artistic entities

6- The city's heritage structure and general appearance must be preserved through the interrelation between heritage and modernity and the mutual relationship between them, through standards and policies that combine the preservation of the historical urban structure.

4. Cooperation between Babylon Governorate, the College of Fine Arts, University of Babylon, and the Hilla Municipality to raise awareness and draw beautiful heritage drawings on walls in ancient areas.

5Constructing a special building to collect and store engraved Babylonian bricks taken from buildings of heritage and historical value, so that a list of these pieces can be made to explain and photograph them for the purpose of redesigning them or as a historical source for the future. Note that the heritage houses in the ancient city were taken from ancient Babylon, and many of the houses were photographed.

6- Opening workshops and courses for learning Old construction methods and materials used in them.

7- In view of the importance of the heritage monuments in the city of Hilla, a maintenance campaign must be carried out for these signs and make them tourist outlets

that reflect the social and service image of a century ago. Prayers are directed to the Iraqi Prime Minister and work to maintain and perpetuate them and turn them into a museum of medical sciences and old medical devices used in Hilla.

8- Residents and visitors must be aware of the importance of heritage and carry out maintenance work

-5-Suggestions researcher in location house:

Do not begin the restoration and maintenance of any building with an architectural cultural heritage without committing to registering and documenting the building.

This step includes all study and documentation work for the building, which consists of studying the history of the building through various sources and through archaeological excavations, as well as providing an architectural description of it, and diagnosing building materials, problems, and manifestations of damage in it.

Classification of buildings with architectural cultural heritage in terms of their importance and historical, architectural, or national value...etc

Expansion The project To include all Sections house Deer after Transfer My concern sections The other , So I stayed home Deer he house

Evaluate and determine the extent of the damage to the building, whether from the structural aspect, which the restorer must calculate, or the aesthetic aspect.

Search for any sources causing damage to the building and eliminate them

4Study the parts of the building and determine the places where supports, whether iron or wooden, need to be made until the restoration is completed

Integrated no maybe Divide it , And the job Selected For process Replay
Qualification require Many from the rooms And the spaces no Sima

With existence Plans To expand The idea And develop it via Years Investment.

Historical and architectural study: - Location: The house is located...- History: This house was built

-study practical Qualification Museum on level complete Spaces the house And complete It fits To include:a moving in via Different The levels from during Sections the house perfect With a suggestion Paths tourism Multiple serve Slices Different , And it helps in that door And entrances the house Multiple in abbreviation some Tracks , C-Possibility distribution Events on Blanks In a way Ideal in Status It was completed more space And number Blanks And lengthening Some of them The other.

B Expansion in Bezel Memories that It will be done Show it And an addition Technologies different on all memory As a supply all Of which smile an offer , exposure Velma Soon eats That memory, And it is done renewal this the film between all when Invested For display.

Dr-Possibility to provide some Services that He needs it the museum Which no maybe Secure it Easily in Status She was His space Small , As rooms Warehouses And rooms Maintenance And generative electricity And rooms Control And monitoring.addition to Rooms For studies And follow up Engineering Continuous that Supposedly that Be in the sitee-Approval Technologies And equipment Modern in practical the offer Because she Contribute in receipt The idea With the best road And hurry time , And it can camouflage some Appearances Modernity or Hide it on road Dress her up With materials Traditional or Hide it

within Furniture Archaeological.

-4-2-Qualifying the site And employ him As a museum

To serve all Slices the society the local And the Arabic And the western, To be An edifice Culturally For tourism And researchers from Different Categories there group from Foundations that It will be done Launching from During it in practical Qualification Museum she:

1-Track Tourist:It was completed suggestion more from a path tourist inside the house passes on Most Blanks And the rooms

Mostly The levels

2-to set Type Memories that It will be done Show it:It was completed to set Type Memories on road Workshops a job Different

-distribution Events on Blanks:It was completed suggestion distribution Events on the rooms according to space the room And its value Artistic

4-mechanism the offer:Benefit from all details the house And harness it To serve an idea the offer , Accreditation on Latest

Technologies And equipment Modern To show an idea Exhibits.

Positives phase Qualification Lie in:a a job several Workshops a job on level group from Senior the book And intellectuals in city Aleppo To put mechanism the job And visualization The first on value Exhibits.B Benefit from project Restoration in a job all Extensions And the structures Infrastructure And hide it In a way Technical lowest

Flooring And behind Wooden Walls that It was completed Untie it Completely.

As for cons phase Qualification So you lie in:

a-did not Complete a job studies perfect And detailed For qualification But It was completed Accreditation on Suggestions And ideas B no There is finance Adequate For

process Qualification , And therefore no There is program My time adjusts Finish from
This is amazing the operation

4-4-3-Renewal Frequent For the museum.

in order to no He is A museum Rigid but rather on The opposite For possibility shed The
lights on Periods Historical Longer(Starting from the most recent to the oldest).

Historical data that established the city of Hilla:

Despite the different types of buildings in the old city of Hilla, a significant number of them
have been reused for long periods of time, without change and maintaining the old heritage
form, due to the preservation of ancient building materials and techniques, which have
become a major factor in the merging of ancient and modern architectural elements. , from
the founding of the city until the beginning of the twentieth century.

It also reflects everything related to the cultural characteristics, social life, and types
of economic activities of the population (the network of roads and narrow lanes covering
various parts of the city of Hilla, similar to most ancient Arab-Islamic cities, is a complex
road network that appears from its general appearance to be... It is in the form of a maze,
and is composed in a hierarchical manner that includes three Main types of courses:

1-Main public roads.

2- Twisty and winding roads.

3- Impermeable roads.

The various main main roads were extended in a smooth manner to facilitate the
movement of people. In contrast to these roads, which are also distinguished by their
wideness and the scarcity of buildings covering their upper space, the blind alleys came to
meet the needs of Satisfied with privileged housing or the illusion of strangers or enemies.

The principle of preserving the social privacy of residents contributed to the development of a precise method for developing the impermeable alleys and secondary roads that penetrate residential neighborhoods, away from all types of economic activities.

The concern for security protection of the city of Hilla was not absent in drawing the map of the road network within the city. Rather, it was present from the first days of neighborhood planning for ancient cities, and its effects remain to this day through the multiple cuts of the main roads.

There were many doors at the neighborhood level, paths and entrances to homes. Some of these markets are spread along the main main roads that connect the city center to its main gates. While there are some buildings and other spaces of a commercial or craft nature (food trade and some leather tanning workshops), the residents of the city of Hilla preserved most of the religious monuments that their ancestors had built in the city center and its residential neighborhoods, and they also restored them. Sometimes they expanded it, adopting the local tradition of implementing tiles parallel to a wall. The Qibla inside the prayer halls of mosques.

In view of the technique of its completion and its decoration with floral and epigraphic forms, a group of local characteristics imbued with Islamic artistic influences, other decorations that surrounded the opening of the mosque's mihrab and covered some of its ceilings (residential spaces: it can be seen that Al-Atiq, the next The protection and interconnection between its various architectural components, especially at the level of residential spaces that are spread As appears in the form of construction of most houses (around an open inner courtyard), in all regions, with a difference in their degree of density. The organization of residential areas within the city is linked to the structuring of its economic structure. Whether it is located in the heart of the ancient fabric, or next to the main streets, or also Within the spaces designated for housing, the dwellings were adjacent

to types of urban facilities that facilitated the residents' living conditions and responded to their various needs (social, economic, cultural, and others). The large houses in the city were preserved in The foundation of Antique during the Alaouite era (until the beginning of the twentieth century) was based on the Marinid tradition in construction. Which in turn represents a great similarity to the characteristics of the houses of Granada in Andalusia during the period of Ben Nasrid rule. These houses are characterized by their arrangement around an open inner courtyard, which is a type“Very ancient (as it was widely spread in the cities of the ancient East and in Greek cities

Urban renewal is: the process of restoring buildings and adapting them to a new style, and a qualitative shift from an old phase, as it works to renovate dilapidated buildings under the influence of rapid social and technological change. It is also: the comprehensive demolition of old areas in a way that leads to the removal of a large group of buildings and residential homes and allows planning And the construction of modern buildings, roads and open spaces, the site and location have become a factor and represents a comprehensive planning process in which all components of the urban body are evaluated according to a requirement, which is also: Program S (1) Setting a time limit for the stages of its implementation related to achieving the social changes that will be currently controlled “or those based on future assumptions about the changes that can be achieved,” which in one of its definitions is: “Creating a change in the urban aspect of the city in a way that can replace the old structures and facilities of the present at a time when the city as a whole has changed in response to economic pressures that are no longer appropriate.” “Urban regeneration represents a decisive impact of the repercussions of the urban environment from social and urban variables, and represents the present and expectations through a planned organization on a large and large scale of the current city areas according to the future outlook in terms of urban living standards, as well as being a set of social, economic and urban measures whose purpose is Including the formation of the mini-planning

structure of the city or region on the basis of governing the region to ensure the best environmental and urban conditions

It has been suffering for several years from various manifestations of deterioration due to several factors, the most important of which are:

Lack of maintenance, and sometimes its absence, or carrying out work that is not consistent with the principles of preserving the original character of buildings (whether at the level of designs or materials and techniques of construction and decoration). It was initially intended for housing only one family, until it was settled. Four or five families, with the resulting internal divisions and change of the original decorative elements. - Decline in the practice of traditional crafts and associated commercial activities and a shift towards marketing hybrid manufactured and tourism products. - Art An increase in the number of collapsing and demolished buildings (ruins). - Deterioration of the functions of some Public and commercial facilities and the ancient water system were among the prides of this city and witnessed the prosperity of its construction and industries over the past several centuries.. In addition, the obsolescence of laws protecting the historical domain poses additional difficulties in activating the city's rehabilitation process. In 1981, "Law 22-80" was issued in Morocco, which contributed to protecting the ancient fabric of the city of Fez and an important number of its monuments, which are classified as antiquities. However, we notice a significant decline in the interest in restricting and arranging procedures for city landmarks after the issuance of this law, because it does not allow the intervention of the sector supervising the management of cultural heritage affairs in order to implement them directly. And smooth. To overcome this situation, the Ministry of Culture prepared a draft law related to the preservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage. It is expected that initiatives will be taken to issue it after the completion of its requirements by the concerned parties. It is also expected that the provisions of the new law will allow the

expansion of the “nationally” protected historical fabric to include historical segments dating back to the first half of the twentieth century.

- Lack of maintenance, and sometimes its absence, or carrying out work that is not consistent with the principles of preserving the original character of buildings (whether at the level of designs or materials and techniques of construction and decoration). - Converting many houses that were In the beginning, it was intended for housing only one family. Until then For a settlement of four or five families, with the resulting internal divisions and change of the original decorative elements. - Decline in the practice of traditional crafts and the commercial activities associated with them and a shift towards marketing hybrid manufactured and tourist products. - An increase in the number of collapsing and demolished buildings (ruins). - Deterioration of jobs Some public and commercial facilities and the ancient water system were among the prides of this city, and a witness to the prosperity of its construction and industries over the past several centuries.

In recent years, the ancient city of Fez has received great attention from the state, as huge budgets have been allocated to restoration projects and to restore respect to its landmarks and historical spaces. The people of the old city are proud of their residence within it and in

Urban heritage is exposed to a number of influential factors that threaten its survival as human heritage and expose it to destruction or distortion as a result of human and natural activities. These factors take multiple forms, including human factors, which represent human dangers as a major factor that has effectively contributed to exposing many urban heritage sites to destruction and loss.

The local heritage houses in the old city of Hilla have been exposed to many dangers and violations, including misuse, demolition, and abandonment of these ancient houses over many years.

Many old houses with a local touch have disappeared, and Iraqi society has lost the features of its historical architecture that reflect the history and identity of the Iraqi people. Thus, the local architecture in this city has been subjected to loss, extinction, and loss of identity..

This study addresses the problem of reconstruction after intentional demolition

It deals with reconstruction projects and attempts to formulate a proposed strategy that suits the situation in the city of Hilla by benefiting from the experiences of others in the field of reconstruction after demolition from natural disasters and directing them to obtain the best results, in order to preserve human history and identity..

The most important international laws to protect heritage buildings and houses:

that first attempt To subtract Vision Knit And logical For defense on Buildings Historical And preservation on her I applied With it"association protection Buildings Old"(Society for the Protection of Ancient Building'sgeneral1877.And that on appearance statement Be Basically from Call to situation principle Protection place Restoration , And in a period short relatively He was Statement a point Starting For many from data suffix that appearance Its subject Basic statement SPABthat It was completed Adopt it And developed without adjustment big(58).

1-Conference Athens-(The Conference (1931), organized by the International Bureau of Museums, established basic principles for formulating an international code of conservation practice.

2- Charter Venice-(Venice Charter) emerged from the Second International Conference of Architects and Those Interested in Historical Monuments held in Venice in May 1964, forming an international charter for the preservation of monuments and sites, which

(⁵⁸)-m-Tuun Anthony: Preserving The World's Great Cities.p: 139

replaced the Athens Charter and was adopted by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). 1956 and published in 1966.)⁵⁹)

may be Confirm Charter Venice on Importance Fabric the original , and on Documentation Flour for any to intervene , and on Importance Role all Periods in identification Building, And preservation on Buildings Historical With a purpose statement the society. And specify Charter The basics And doctrines And approach in Dealing with Buildings historical)⁶⁰)

Follow Charter Venice Many from Standards And charters And agreements And recommendations Official Related In the governorate on Buildings I saved instructions a task For employees in area Maintenance And a frame Essentially For practice in area Protection And improvement the environment

Historical And I acted While Next:

1- Charter Florence(Flurance Charter relating to historic gardens (1982): (61)

2-Charter Washington)Washington Charter for the Preservation of Historic Cities and Districts (1987). A useful document for general principles in the planning and protection of historic urban areas.

3- Charter To protect And management Heritage The archaeologist)Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage in 1990. He puts the subject of

⁽⁵⁹⁾ICOMOS she organized International not Governmental Working on to encourage the study the theory And methodology And technology And its applications in save Archaeology and historical areas And websites.

⁽⁶⁰⁾maybe examining on Text The complete For charter Venice And others from documents Hinge in Sites ICOMOS And UNESCO.

⁽⁶¹⁾Which foot Definition For the term"the garden Historical And formations Architectural that form the scene Historical(historical landscape).Stress on the need to to set existing For gardens Historical , foot Guidance about Maintenance Preservation and restoration And replay Building, And it depends on Charter Venice in a lot from His principles.

archeology under various headings, including: survey, maintenance and conservation, presentation, and reconstruction.

4-Symposium on beginning Architecture Contemporary in group from Buildings Old(Seminar for the beginning of contemporary architecture in the group of old buildings (1972).⁶²)

5- Charter Dubai-2004-It is considered first Charter Arab Takes care of And he cares With buildings Historical.

Charters And standards that I got on consent ICOMOS:

-resolution about Preservation on the cities Small the size(Decision on maintaining small-sized cities (1975).He notices Threats potential For example This is amazing the places, And it is grounded on Points next:(advertisement Amsterdam(Amsterdam Declaration): And the importance Heritage Architect The importance of conservatism on her And to merge Preservation on Heritage Architect in practical Planning Urban The most prominent charters are (Charter Bora(Burra CharterCharter ICOMOS Australian To preserve on the places Cultural(1981)And The Historic Tourism Charter for the Preservation of Historic Sites and other charters to protect the heritage of New Zealand and America and small settlements.

⁶²)He stresses on necessity the use the appropriate For mass , For sizes , For pattern And appearance , And avoid traditionMemory and Identity: Citizen Perception in the Processes of Heritage Enhancement and Regeneration in Obsolete Neighborhoods—The Case of Polígono de San Pablo, SevilleJune 2023,[Land](#) 12(6):1234, [Gina M. Núñez-Camarena](#) .[Julia Rey-Pérez](#)

6 general recommendations 1

-1 Highlighting the cultural and architectural role of heritage sites and working to improve the condition of the building.

2 - Encouraging academic studies to expand studies and conduct field research related to heritage houses.

3 - The necessity of counting and recording heritage houses and photographing them using modern techniques to support and assist maintenance and restoration operations.

4- Relying on advanced and modern programs and technologiesSuch as Geographic Information Systems (GPS) technologies.

Using international expertise in preserving heritage buildings:

6- Benefiting from the experiences of developed countries in preserving heritage houses. It is necessary to present the experiences of international organizations in protecting and developing heritage houses, the European Association for Historic Houses.European Historic Houses
Its goal is to preserve the cultural and historical heritage of the houses, either the Historic Houses AssociationHistorical Houses Association (HHA) is an association whose goals are: (Providing support for historic family-owned homes, attracting visitors from all over the world, generating job opportunities, providing spaces for relaxation and enjoyment, hiring technicians and specialists, providing support, and establishing seminars and

information networks for property owners.

**Either the Irish Society of Historic HousesIrish Historic Houses Association
IHHA**

**The association was founded in 1990 and is a member of the European
Federation of Historic House AssociationsUEHHA aims to: protect historical
homes, gardens, and collectibles for current generations, and provide
assistance and advice to stakeholders in order to preserve heritage and homes,
maintain, protect and preserve heritage homes, manage historical homes, and
provide assistance.**

Proposals:

**1- Issuing a specialized guide that includes standards, principles and directives
applied globally in the restoration, maintenance and rehabilitation of ancient
heritage and historical buildings.**

**2- Establishing a heritage and historical museum that includes models of the
types of stones, wooden pieces, windows, decorations, colors, engravings, and
others used in ancient times in construction, along with placing pictures of the
ancient areas, their alleys, houses, mosques, churches, etc.**

**3- Benefiting from specialists' studies on the maintenance and restoration of
heritage houses, as they are among the prominent landmarks in the city of
Hilla.**

4- Holding forums, conferences, seminars and cultural events in heritage houses.

5- Raising awareness and educating the people of the old city of Hilla, especially







