



Long Live Historic Cities



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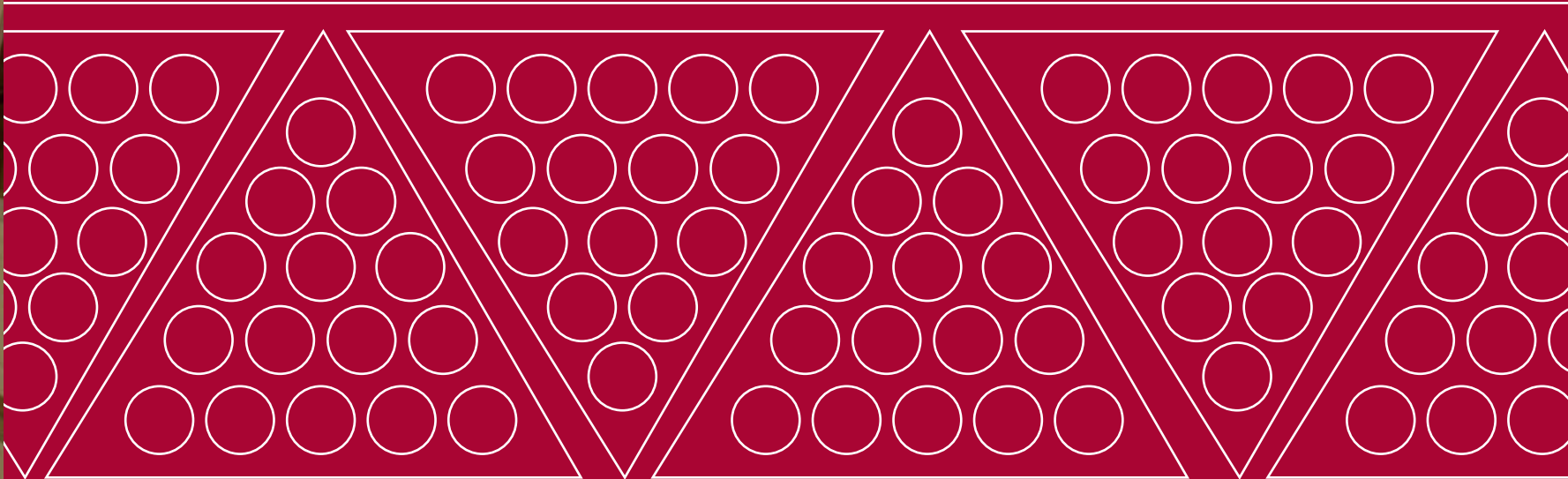
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Introduction



WALLS WITHIN WALLS: THE UNIQUE CASE OF THE BESIEGED OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM

While sharing many of the characteristics of regional historic cities such as Cairo, Damascus and Aleppo, the Old City of Jerusalem is distinguished from any other historic city for its universal value, as it holds within its famous outstanding walls the most sacred religious shrines in the world, including al-Aqsa Mosque, the Dome of the Rock and the Church of the Holy Sepulcher as well as a number of mosques, churches, convents, zawayas and mausoleums revered by many believers and worshippers worldwide. The Old City of Jerusalem is well recognized by its spectacular urban composition enriched with a variety of Mamluk and Ottoman buildings and structures including the city's magnificent Ottoman walls and gates, palaces, madrassas, hammams, khans and traditional markets, "muqarnasat" - decorated facades and exquisite architectural features, as well as its intricately designed historic residential neighborhoods connected through an elaborate network of narrow streets, alleyways and stone steps.

The designation of the Old City of Jerusalem as a UNESCO "World Heritage Site" in 1981 and its listing as "World Heritage Site in Danger" in 1982 constitutes a recognition of its unique and valuable historic, religious and cultural assets that were skillfully built over centuries demonstrating the confluence of diverse urban and architectural

styles developed over its remarkable history. UNESCO's 1982 listing of the Old City as "Site in Danger" indicates the International body's concern over the conditions threatening the integrity and survival of this World Heritage Site.

Israel occupied the eastern part of Jerusalem in 1967, including the Old City, and unilaterally annexed it in contravention of international law. The Old city of Jerusalem is a less than one-square kilometer walled area within East Jerusalem. The estimated Palestinian population in the Old City in 2010 is 38-40000 (an estimated increase of 3-5.000 in the previous five years). Meanwhile, the Jewish extremists residing in the newly constructed "Jewish Quarter" which replaced the original Moroccan "Maqharbeh" Quarter and other areas, and in individual outposts all over the Old City, are estimated to be 2800 settlers (around 7%).

Before 1967, Palestinian Moslem, Christian, and Armenians comprised virtually all of the Old City population. They owned and used most of its properties. After the occupation and subsequent destruction of the Moroccan Quarter, al-Maidan and Sharaf neighborhoods and part of the Armenian Quarter, it is estimated that roughly 87% of the built up area in the Old City remains populated by Palestinians in Christian, Armenian



and Moslem neighborhoods. The newly expanded “Jewish Quarter” constructed on the ruins of Moslem and Armenian neighborhoods, in 1967 occupies 13% of the total Old City area.

Palestinians living in East Jerusalem; inside or outside the Old City are not benefiting from the same level of municipal services as Israelis living in the modern built and expanded “Jewish Quarter” in the Old City or in Jewish settlements, built illegally on Palestinian land in East Jerusalem.

According to the 2007 Census by the PCBS (Palestinian Bureau of Statistics), 363,650 Palestinian Jerusalemites live in the Jerusalem Governorate (as defined by Palestinians), of whom, around 276,000 live within Jerusalem’s Israeli defined “municipal boundaries”. Furthermore, due to the housing shortage in the city, many thousands of Jerusalem ID card holders are living in the Jerusalem Governorate and in the West Bank, outside “Jerusalem’s Israeli municipal borders”. These are threatened with the permanent loss of their residency rights unless they are able to register a residence within Jerusalem borders as recognized by the Israeli authorities.



As a consequence of the occupation, and the illegal unification of East and West Jerusalem, the Palestinian population has become a minority in the city. According to the Jerusalem Institute of Israeli Studies in 2009/10, the total number of residents in Jerusalem is around 774,000 of which 276,000 are Palestinians (around 35.7%). These are only the Palestinians still allowed to live within “Jerusalem Municipal Boundaries” mainly in East Jerusalem, while Jewish settlers living in illegal settlements in East Jerusalem are 192,800 settlers.

The Israeli government and municipality policies in Jerusalem since 1967 are restricting new housing construction for Palestinians, systematically reducing land in Palestinian-populated areas within the “municipal boundaries” and applying more rigid regulations affecting the residency rights for Palestinian residents. The vitality of the Old City of Jerusalem is seriously impacted as many Jerusalemites residing in suburbs, recently separated from the central areas of Jerusalem by the Separation Wall, are threatened with loss of their Jerusalem identity cards and subsequently their right to stay in the city, while Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza residents are denied access to the city. The closure and isolation of the city, is exacerbated by increased Israeli control over the daily life of the population. Additionally, the imposition of high taxes on Palestinian residents, and public and private sectors is adversely affecting businesses and services. Moreover, the traditional

client base is shrinking thus contributing to the economic decline of Jerusalem.

The increase of the harsh Israeli measures and the restrictive policies imposed on Palestinians in Jerusalem, as well as the consequences of the Separation Wall have resulted in an influx of Palestinian Jerusalemites moving back to areas within "municipal boundaries" in East Jerusalem. However, housing shortages in East Jerusalem neighborhoods have forced many to try to find residence within the Old City walls to protect their residency rights despite poor and often unhealthy physical conditions of the available houses. This trend has aggravated overcrowding in the Old City and further overloaded the services affecting the physical shape and condition of buildings, often inflicting irreparable damage on the historic and cultural value of the historic fabric of the Old City.

The need for social, educational and community services is increasing, so is the need to provide adequate spaces for such functions as well as for cultural and recreational activities. Consequently, in addition to the political, social and economic implication of the Israeli policies and practices, these measures are also directly and indirectly threatening the cultural identity, heritage and architectural characteristics of the Old City.

Today Jerusalem presents a unique case where a population is seeking "shelter" in a historic city for different and unusual reasons than simply

trying to find a home. The shelter Palestinians in Jerusalem are seeking may also help them protect their national and human rights to live in their own land in a place that holds all the symbols and manifestations of their identity and heritage.

The Old City of Jerusalem is today surrounded by two different walls, a beautiful wall and an ugly wall erected at two different historical periods and for two different objectives.

Within the magnificent Ottoman stone walls embracing the architectural and cultural treasures inside it, the city and its residents are trapped fighting alone for their survival and for the protection of their heritage, the World's heritage, Humanity's heritage.

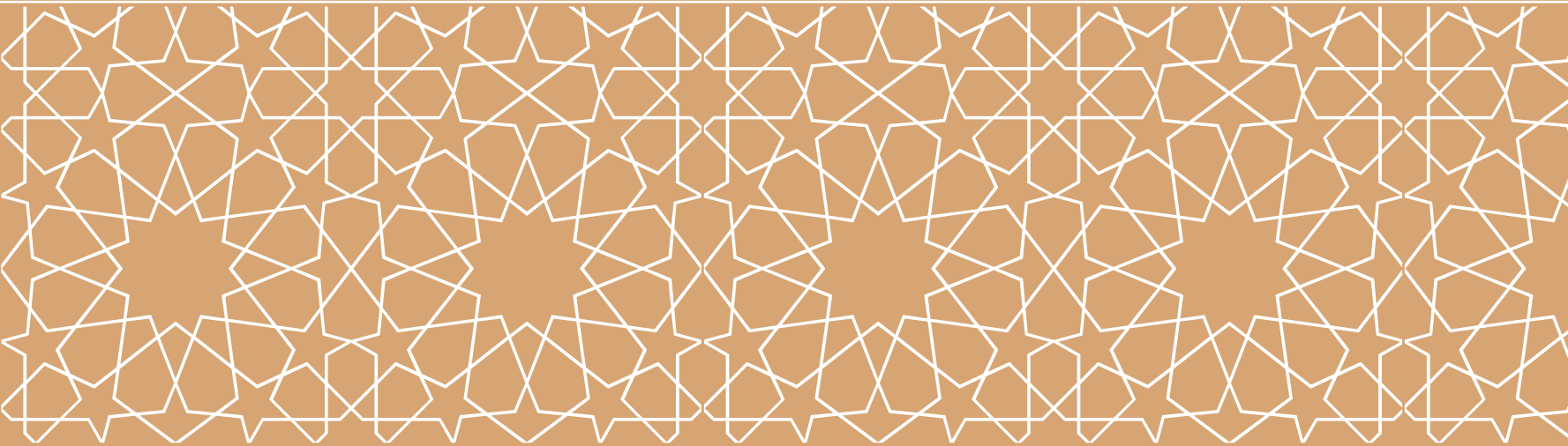
Meanwhile, the city is also burdened by the damaging effect of the ugly concrete segregation wall surrounding and suffocating it with the rest of Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem and separating Arab Jerusalem from the rest of its Palestinian body. Thus the Palestinian population of Jerusalem is sheltering within the Old City walls to protect itself from the disruptive effect of the newly constructed segregation wall which turned it into "Wall Refugees".

Shadia Touqan

October 2011



OCJRP Approach to Revitalization



2.1 OCJRP PHILOSOPHY

The Welfare technical team's philosophy for the revitalization of the Old City of Jerusalem is based on an assessment of the Historic City's needs from a comprehensive developmental angle. This is founded on a dynamic approach that takes into consideration, the physical as well as the socio economic priorities in the city. The same approach is used in the OCJRP's recent intervention in the Old City of Nablus.

The Team has a dynamic approach to historic cities, based on dealing with them as living, developing cities, echoing the change and progress in the rest of the adjacent modern areas while protecting their special and valuable historic fabric.

OCJRP believes that revitalization of historic cities and centers encompasses both the conservation needs of the historic buildings and monuments as well as the regeneration requirements of their social and economic sectors. Thus the programme covers all issues related to various projects' categories and preservation techniques including restoration, of individual buildings, housing renewal and adaptive reuse of historic structures while encouraging and supporting local institutions to improve and expand the level of their social and cultural services in the city.

Projects vary from restoration of small housing units to renewal of whole residential complexes. The team works with local institutions and

community leaders to determine priorities and needs. The community outreach programme, which was established in 2000, is now inseparable from the restoration efforts of OCJRP in the Old City. In addition to working with youth groups, schools and women, housing projects are now implemented with residents' participation in the process. Starting with a pilot project in 2003 in one of the most deprived quarters in the Old City, the team conducted a social survey and a number of meetings and workshops with families living in both the Ribat 'Ala el Din al Basir and Ribat al Mansouri (35 families). The participation of families benefiting from the projects' three implementation phases ensured that the final product was based on the users own definition of their needs and priorities and sense of ownership which contributed to the sustainability the project.

The Revitalisation Plan for the Old City of Jerusalem, was prepared by OCJRP over a 3 year period, and was based on extensive surveys, research and multi sector studies in every development field. In the meantime, a comprehensive historic recording survey of every single building, and monument was carried out by a team of researchers and entered on a GIS system to create a data base for the Old City to support the Plan's findings and recommendations. The Plan outlined the development strategy and its recommendations

and provided the guidelines for the revitalization process.

Since the completion and publication of the Plan, restoration and rehabilitation projects are selected according to the Plan's recommendations for each sector and are directed to fulfill the developmental needs of the Old City. This Plan is used by the OCJRP team as the development compass that leads to the selection of appropriate projects and activities aiming to achieve the revitalization of this most valuable historic core. A similar Plan is under publication for the Old City of Nablus and should be completed before the end of 2011.

The OCJRP's work in Jerusalem and Nablus is conducted in a complex and sensitive environment socially, legally and politically. The varied and diverse projects present daily challenges to the Team and require a high level of professional and technical skills. However, the Team recognized, from the start, the need to involve all stakeholders in the implementation of its various components. The participation of local institutions, formal and informal bodies contributed to the realization of the Programmers' objectives. Over the years, the programme established successful networks and partnerships with local, regional and international organizations working in field of heritage preservation as well as other relevant fields.



2.2 INTRODUCING THE OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM REVITALISATION PROGRAMME (OCJRP)

Recognising the exceptional and universal value of the Old City of Jerusalem and the urgent need to protect its unique heritage, while improving the living conditions of its inhabitants, the Welfare Association initiated a special programme that could contribute to the preservation of the city's outstanding architectural assets and the regeneration of its social and economic sectors while offering the residents a healthier and better living environment. Accordingly the Welfare Association established a Technical Office in 1995 to implement a comprehensive programme for the revitalisation of the Old City of Jerusalem.

The original programme had four main components:

1. Restoration and Rehabilitation:

The implementation of this component follows international standards, laws and conventions for conservation of architectural heritage and includes the following types of interventions:

- a. Housing renewal of residential units and complexes including;
 - Comprehensive restoration for houses and residential complexes,
 - Emergency Housing Rehabilitation
 - Fast Track, preventative restoration and maintenance







- b. Adaptive Reuse of historic buildings and monuments: Either to improve / upgrade existing functions in buildings already used by institutions, or restore, and rehabilitate abandoned buildings and adapt them to enable the use of institutions, or change the existing use of an historic building for a different function.
2. Documentation and Information Centre: Documentation is an integral part of the preservation process that should be based on thorough research, physical and analytical surveys. The original OCJRP "Project Document" included the establishment of such a centre that would create a comprehensive data base for the old City of Jerusalem as well as carry out the publication of books, booklets and documents that would support the training of professionals in the field. The Centre will publish and implement the carefully prepared revitalization plan for the Old City of Jerusalem based on developmental needs and components required for its renewal. The OCJRP's approach to other historic cities in Palestine is the same and once its work expanded to cover the Old City of Nablus, a comprehensive database / GIS was prepared together with sectoral studies for its developmental components that also established the base for the Nablus Revitalization Plan. Both plans catered for the social and economic regeneration of each historic city while focusing on the protection of their historic built environment.
3. Community Outreach Programme: Awareness raising of the community and its participation in protecting heritage are now acknowledged as main tools for successful preservation programmes. The community's involvement in the process will encourage the various local groups to appreciate the value of their heritage and give them a stronger sense of ownership and motivation to safeguard it. Thus the community becomes the best custodian of its own heritage.
- Therefore, a sub-programme was established during the early years of the OCJRP's establishment to engage the community in Jerusalem's Old City in the restoration process and encourage the residents - particularly youth and children to participate, through special activities, in the protection of their surrounding historic built environment.
4. Training Programme: The training programme has been, from the outset, an integral part of the OCJRP's original components aiming to build the capacity of architects, engineers, contractors and practitioners in the conservation field according to international laws and standards for restoration of historic buildings. The programme includes conducting short specialised courses, networking and partnership with similar local and international experts and institutions and an internship programme for new graduates as well as an apprenticeship for young workers to develop their skill in restoration and traditional building techniques.



Utilizing trained and skilled manpower in conservation of historic buildings will improve the conditions and presentation of monuments and historic buildings in the Old City while creating jobs and contributing to human and community development.

Establishment of An Institute for Preservation of Architectural Heritage in Jerusalem:

More recently and after many years of accumulated experience in restoration of historic buildings and monuments in Jerusalem, the OCJRP team found that there was a need to enhance and expand the training component by establishing a specialized body that would provide a wider and more varied “applied” training directly linked to the quality of the restoration projects. Thus, in 2007, a new project was launched to develop an Institute for architectural heritage preservation, funded by the EC and implemented in partnership with UNESCO and in collaboration with a number of international and local experts and organisations.

Training needs for conservation, reuse of historic buildings and monuments and revitalisation of historic centres are varied and diverse. Thus they require the collaboration and combined resources of various specialised individuals and institutions to provide and support capacity building for professionals and practitioners in the field. The establishment of such an Institute aims to institutionalize training in conservation for practitioners and professionals in the field,



offer capacity building and applied training for engineers, architects, contractors and skilled labour involved in conservation. Furthermore, the project intends to engage and cooperate with universities and colleges to encourage the inclusion of heritage preservation within their education programmes.

The first phase of the project was completed early in 2011 and the second phase to consolidate the achievements of the first phase and finalise the establishment of the Institute is expected to start before the end of 2011.

Expanding to the Old City of Nablus:

In 2006, OCJRP/Welfare Association started expanding their activities to safeguard the architectural heritage of the Old City of Nablus. The intervention is similar in essence to the Old City of Jerusalem programme as it includes the restoration and rehabilitation programme focusing on housing renewal, adaptive reuse with the added new component for war damage reconstruction of historic buildings that were completely or partially damaged during the frequent Israeli bombardment and incursions in the Old City since 2002. A revitalisation Plan for the Old City of Nablus is under publication based on extensive sectoral studies in every developmental field in the Old City. A comprehensive data base was also created for all buildings and monuments in the Old City. The intervention in Nablus also includes a training programme for professionals and practitioners in the field of conservation.



2.3 THE TEAM

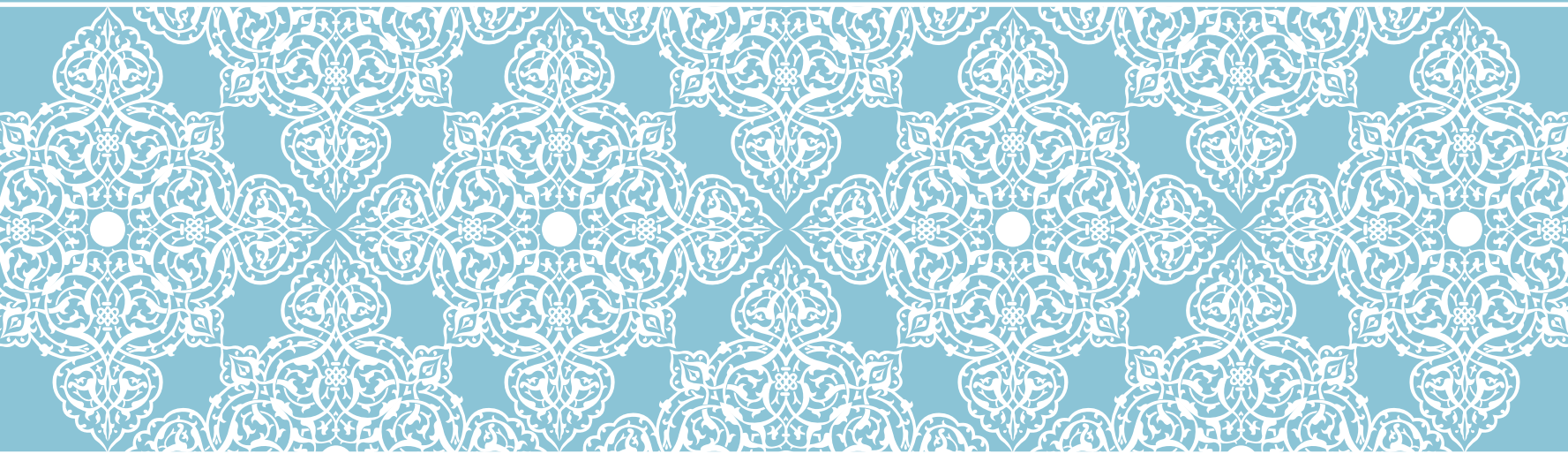
The multi disciplinary team of the Technical Office (OCJRP) is comprised of architects, urban planners, engineers, historians and community experts. The team of OCJRP coordinates with local institutions to determine the restoration priorities as well as the community's social needs. The understanding of these needs helps the team to select and carry out careful restoration and adaptive reuse of the buildings and monuments occupied by these institutions and provide them with modern facilities and technology. This also helps build their capacity and improves their services to the community while protecting the cultural heritage value of the properties they use. The team also coordinates with various agencies working outside the walls to encourage them to move some of their activities to the Old City. Through the knowledge obtained from the data base and networks, abandoned or under utilised historic buildings are converted to modern uses to offer space for much needed services to the community.

The OCJRP team believes in combining its mission to preserve the cultural heritage of historic Palestinian cities and sites with the mission to serve the community living in them and see no conflict in meeting the two interrelated objectives. The team work on the basis that the two are complementary to each other. The challenge is to achieve both without comprising either of these interconnected objectives.





Major OCJRP projects and sub-programmes



RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

A. Jerusalem Projects:

1. Adaptive Reuse for Institutions:

The reuse of existing buildings can revitalize a community. In most cases, the buildings that are intact can be less expensively rehabilitated than creating new structures.

Reuse also helps to preserve the historic fabric of a community, but adaptive reuse is the core of revitalization. The key to continued preservation is the active use of a structure. Once a resource is identified as historic, and special to the community, the action can then begin to encourage its reuse.

Examples:

Centre for Social and Health Care

The building is located in al-Sa'deyya neighbourhood in the Old City of Jerusalem, located in a traditionally designed house consisting of two floors surrounding a small open courtyard with another adjacent yard on the 2nd floor.

The Centre for Social and Health Care started using the building since 2006, after it had been abandoned for several years.

The building suffered from severe structural problems, and deterioration of its physical condition and infrastructure. The restoration and



rehabilitation work was carried out in 2010. It included the following:

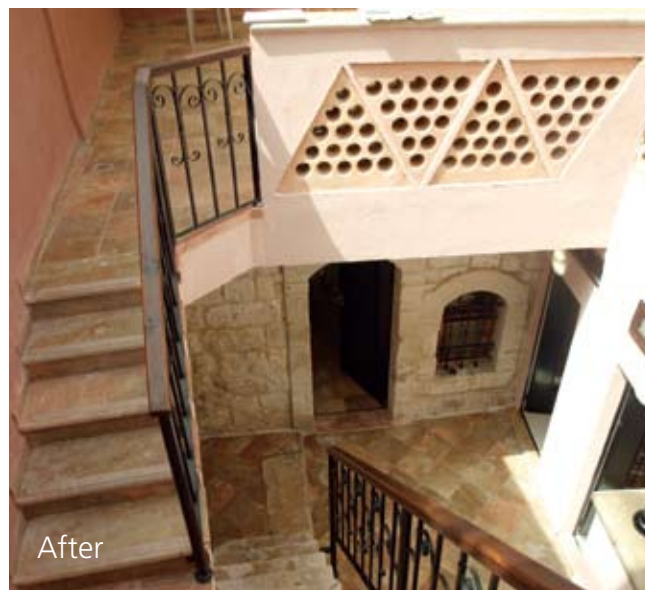
Special consolidation of structural elements solution using hydraulic lime and metallic tie rods, in addition to the restoration of the deteriorated roof tiles.

Complete rehabilitation of the building, replacing cement plaster with traditional lime plaster, re-pointing exterior facades, installing light covering in the external court and retiling the floors with stone tiles. Upgrading the Infrastructure, including sewage, water, electrical and drainage networks

The Centre now serves the Arab Community.



Before



After



Al- Hilal Club

The Jerusalem Hilal Club is located in the heart of the city of Jerusalem a few meters away from the walls of the City and near the Palestinian Museum. There is no accurate information about the building's historical period, but it seems that it was built in the early twentieth century.

Al-Hilal Club consists of an administration room, a sitting room, a scouting room, a changing room, bathrooms, a mosque, a warehouse, showers, a buffet, a boxing training room, a room for celebrations to accommodate about 150 people, and a basketball court.

The restoration work was completed in 2010 and included: re-plastering the deteriorated walls with traditional lime plaster, re-pointing, and re-tiling the rooms with stone tiles.

Roofs were treated to prevent water damage, and timber doors and windows were installed for the whole building. The ancient infrastructure was upgraded while the sewage, water, electrical and rain drainage networks were rehabilitated.

Besides all these works, the play ground area was rehabilitated, provided with all the needed infrastructure and covered with a special material which is used for playgrounds



Burj Al-Laqlaq

The four- dunum space is located at the north eastern edge of the Old City of Jerusalem, surrounded by the famous Old City Ottoman walls. It is the largest open space offering the Palestinian population a much- needed amenity for sport, recreation and social activities. The Welfare Association supported the activities of Burj al-Laqlaq Society over the years. WA, through its OCJRP team, also implemented a number of projects for this site including rehabilitation of a basketball court and upgrading a soccer court according to international standards.

Additionally, they had implemented a number of other projects for this site including landscaping, the provision of a children’s playground, a nursery and a library.

The project First phase was carried out in 2000 while the other three phases were conducted in 2009, 2010, 2011



Palestinian Counseling Center

The Palestinian Counseling Centre is housed in a rented Ottoman period historic house in the Old City of Jerusalem to provide social services for the community. The three-level building was adapted for its new use. Walls and floors were cleaned, and old slabs and plaster removed. Dressed stone was re-pointed and kept exposed. The original flooring in the first level and the geometric design floor tiles and "carpet" toned tiles on the second floor were restored. The roof was treated, and wooden doors and windows were installed. The completion date of the project was in 2005.

Spafford Children Centre

The Centre was established 80 years ago by an American resident, Bertha Spafford Vester, as a charitable institution to improve the health of Jerusalem's children. The Centre occupies a complex of attached buildings inside a northern section of the walled Old City, in Haret al-Sa'diyya. The original buildings in the complex date from the late Ottoman period, and other structures have been added over the past 100 years. The project was implemented in 5 phases.

The first phase (1) of the project involved the upgrading and rehabilitation of the infrastructure and service networks. The project included provision of new sanitary facilities as well as electrical, mechanical and air conditioning services. Some additions were reconstructed to provide music rooms and a library. This phase was carried out in 2007

Phase (2) focused on restoration and rehabilitation work for the historic part of the complex which will be used for administration, and the Centre's archives. Part of this building will be used for the psychology department. Restoration of a hall for training and cultural activities was included in this phase which was completed in 2007

Phase (3) of the project was carried out in 2008 which included restoration and rehabilitation of the computer rooms, the cultural department and part of the psychological and educational





department as well as the open yards in the eastern part of the complex

Phase (4) focused on the rehabilitation of the most modern parts of the complex to be used as clinics for the Medical Department. The courtyards at the northwestern part of the complex were also rehabilitated as well as other parts that will be used for community cultural activities. The rehabilitation work was carried out in 2008

The last phase (5) was completed in 2009 included rehabilitation of the Medical Centre (vaccination & children's clinic) which was carried out in the fourth phase of the project. The building comprises two floors and in Phase R4 the spaces were redesigned to suit the current needs of the Centre and provide space for medical services, with ventilation and AC. The work also included retiling the open space.

Community Center/al-Quds University

This historic structure, possibly used as a Crusader church, tannery and carpentry at one time, had been closed and abandoned for decades. It required major restoration and heavy structural consolidation as it suffered from humidity and physical deterioration. Located near the entrance to Suq al-Qattain in Aqabet al-Khaldiyya, the building was adapted to be used as a Community Center for social work and counseling for Old City residents. It is operated by al-Quds University. The center was opened in late 2003; it provides much needed services to the community of the Old City.





College Des Freres

The school is located in the northeast side of the Old City adjacent to the walls near New Gate.

The school consists mainly of two main buildings and three small buildings adjacent to the Old City walls in addition to the yards and playgrounds.

The project implementation was divided into two main phases; the 1st phase was carried out in 2009 and covered 3 main areas: separating the kindergarten from the areas used by older children; installation of amenities such as a cafeteria, a canteen and toilets located in the ground floor; and implementing the 1st phase of the Student Museum for Science and Culture located in the historic basement. The 2nd phase conducted in 2010 included the restoration of the 2nd phase of the Student Museum, rehabilitation of the multipurpose hall, and other infrastructure work.



The Young Women's Moslem Association School

The school is located outside the Old City of Jerusalem, specifically in Wadi el-Joz Neighborhood at a distance of almost 300m from Herod's Gate.

The school is composed of two separate buildings, as well as a number of outdoor separated rooms, outdoor toilets, a playground and an external roofed space used as a multipurpose hall. The physical condition of the school buildings and external facilities suffered mainly from severe structural problems, deterioration of their physical condition and infrastructure. The restoration of the school was implemented in 2010 as well as 2011 through conducting works in two different phases through different donors.

The restoration project involved a comprehensive reuse of the internal and external spaces, restoration of some rooms and rehabilitation of others, installation of new facilities as well as the instalment of a new staircase. The physical implementation of the project was divided into two phases; the 1st one was carried out in 2010 and included the restoration of the 1st building with strengthening of its structural elements through using reinforced hydraulic lime. The 2nd phase included the rehabilitation of the playground, multi-purpose hall and the building infrastructure and was completed in 2011.



al-Huda Kindergarten

The kindergarten was established by al-Aqsa Charitable Society and is located in an Ottoman period historic building at Aqabet al Tikkiyya. The kindergarten consists of two floors: the ground floor has three classrooms and the administration office while the first floor has one classroom. The restoration of the kindergarten was implemented in 2006. A new stairway was constructed, and courtyards were rebuilt and secured by handrails for better safety.



Dar al-Aytam al-Islamiya (Industrial & Academic School)

The comprehensive restoration of the 600-year-old Mamluk and Ottoman complex was undertaken in six phases beginning in 1999; it was completed in 2004. The \$3.5 million project, was financed by private donations raised during the Sharja festival in 1998, and by grants from the Islamic Development Bank and from Welfare's own resources. Project implementation was based on the results of extensive technical surveys, a historic analysis study and needs assessment study.

The complex occupies an area of 4500 m² and its built-up area is almost 10.000m². Its architecture shows the transition in architectural styles from the 14th century Mamluk era to the early Ottoman period. Today it houses a boy's academic school, an industrial vocational school with a print shop, bookbinding and carpentry workshops, a boarding dormitory, a traditional Islamic soup kitchen and a small mosque.

The comprehensive restoration and rehabilitation project included infrastructure upgrading of all interior and exterior services, as well as stone restoration of the monumental carved and mosaic facades, and introduction of modern facilities, machinery, furniture and equipment for both the academic and vocational schools, including a computer laboratory.





This rehabilitation project also included the administrative and technical facilities' upgrading for both schools and was implemented in 6 phases.

- Phase (1) of the project involved complete rehabilitation and upgrading of the infrastructure and service networks in both schools. Upgrading of the ancient infrastructure included renewing the sewage networks, water lines, electricity and communications network and rain drainage system. The project included provision of boilers and a generator.
- Phase (2) included the restoration of main parts of the Industrial School. This included replacing existing windows and doors by timber window and door treatments, re-pointing and plastering, and re-flooring of the administration offices and workshops (printing press, book binding, paint and upholstery and carpentry shop). The kitchen and cafeteria as well as all open spaces and courtyards were also restored using traditional materials and methods.
- Phase (3) Restoration of the Academic School. Total Restoration of the academic school involved complete rehabilitation of the classrooms, courtyards, roofs and passageways. Stairs, walls and niches were cleaned, re-pointed and plastered. Roofs were treated to prevent water damage, domes were retiled and stone drinking-water fountains were remoulded and repaired. Timber doors

and windows were installed and courtyard areas and stairs were landscaped and finished, with some iron and stone detailing added. The "Takiyya", a traditional Islamic soup kitchen located in the Academic School, was also rehabilitated with re-pointing of its vaulted roof. New tiled flooring and stainless steel facilities were installed.

- The Mamluk facades were restored in Phase (4) of the project. The restoration of Stone Facades was accompanied by professional training in "Stone Restoration". The three decorative Mamluk portals and facades of Dar al-Aytam, renowned for their stalactite sculpturing and pink-striped stonework, had been affected by severe deterioration and pollution. The portals were restored with the technical assistance of stone restoration specialists from the institute of Venice. The Venice team completed the materials analysis at an on-site laboratory and trained 20 local engineers and contractors in stone restoration principles and practical methods using Dar al-Aytam as the training site.
- Phase (5) involved the restoration of Industrial School Dormitory and adjacent rooms. The Industrial School is located in buildings that had been the original Mamluk Palace and dormitory dating from 1390 and had occupied a spacious vaulted dome room. The domed ceiling was repaired and restored; while removing old plaster from the walls, a Mamluk



prayer niche was uncovered. The large room was re-pointed, retiled, and windows, doors and services rehabilitated. The main hall was adapted for use as a multi-purpose room for cultural and educational activities for the school and community.

- Restoration of the Kitchen and Cafeteria was completed in Phase (6) as well as all open spaces and courtyards in the environs. They were restored using traditional materials and methods.

Additionally, the component for human resource development was carried out including procurement of furniture, equipment, and training for both schools as well as the creation of two computer labs for both schools. A Multi-purpose Room for Community Use was also established in the main hall of the Mamluk Palace as part of this component.





Armenian Museum:

Located within the Armenian convert in the west side of the Armenian Quarter, this museum occupies a u- shaped two floor building surrounding a large courtyard and garden.

This large structure of exceptional architectural and historical value, comprises cross vaulted rooms and arcades on both floors overlooking the beautiful garden.

The project was selected by OCJRP for the historical and architectural value of the building as well as the importance of its function for the Armenian community as a museum recording their rich history and culture.

The project implementation was divided into two phases. The implantation of phase (1) was completed in 2008 and included rehabilitation of infrastructure and restoration of the rooms and arcades of the



upper floor. The work also included replacing the floor tiles by stone tiles, cleaning the stone facades and preserving the original lime plaster. Most of the wooden and metal elements were restored and maintained, while few were replaced with similar material and design.

Implementation of Phase (2) started mid 2009 and includes the roof rehabilitation, restoration of the lower floor and the courtyard.



Al-Madrassa al-Ashrafiya:(Centre for Restoration of Islamic Manuscripts)

The “third jewel” in al-Haram al-Sharif, this Mamluk structure underwent a first phase of restoration in 2001 to house the rare manuscript library at al-Aqsa.

A Fund in Trust agreement was signed with UNESCO to train the staff and purchase the specialized equipment needed for the establishment of a restoration laboratory, to be arranged by UNESCO. Five Palestinian technicians were trained in Italy in restoration techniques over three years; UNESCO funded the first two years of the course while WA funded their third year, completed in 2002. The roof rehabilitation, including the delicate restoration of the original Mamluk tiles, was completed in 2003. After two years of delay due to the prevailing political conditions, the first stage of restoration of the main halls was completed in 2004, including special tiling design and wooden partitions. A complete mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning system was installed to ensure environmental control for this delicate work. The equipment for the restoration lab was recently installed after several years’ delay. The centre started functioning in 2008.





Islamic Museum

The Islamic museum occupies the southwest corner of al Haram al Sharif compound. It comprises 2 major halls, a wide front courtyard overlooking al Aqsa mosque, and a back court and garden overlooking al Buraq wall, in addition to a number of rooms and storage facilities. The restoration project was implemented in 6 phases beginning in 2003 and was completed in 2005. The first two phases were preparation, drying and ventilation phases for the two main halls, the total rehabilitation, insulation and tiling of the roof, the consolidation of the western wall which suffered major structural collapse, and the restoration of the main halls and adjacent rooms, using traditional materials and methods but according to international standards. The project also included upgrading the infrastructure and service networks.





The National Music Conservatoire (Edward Said)

The Shihabi family building located in al-Zahra Str. In East Jerusalem was last owned by the late Zuleikha Shihabi who was a renowned Palestinian women's rights activist. It dates back to 1900-1920. This residence delineates a particular and important period in the social, cultural, economic and political development in Jerusalem. It has historic aesthetic, technological and documental value. After its restoration and adaptive reuse it will house the Edward Sa'eed Institute for Music, which is affiliated to Birzeit University.

Aesthetic Value

The building is situated in a business district at a close distance to the northern city wall of Jerusalem, particularly to Herod's Gate. It occupies around 350 m. sq. in an 800 m. sq. lot. Although there are three other historical buildings on the same street, it is the only significant building in terms of its authenticity, lot size and recess off the street. Its scale within the lot and the outstanding southern façade imply an old classical residence. The passer by notices the building due to the significant front yard and the ancient eucalyptus trees; the first impression indicates ultimate classical symmetry of the front façade that has elegant ornamentation above the front door and each pair of windows.







Restoration Works

The restoration works started at the beginning of 2011, but they were preceded by a number of studies since the building will be used as a music academy. Therefore, it was essential to take acoustics into consideration within the reconstruction design. The renovation was used as a model within the third training course on the management and renovation of historic buildings as there were many specialized studies related to it before implementation, which helped the students learn a great deal.

The restoration and adaptive reuse will take place in three stages. The first included rehabilitation of the infrastructure. All electrical installations were renewed and the mechanical aspects were dealt with, especially the technical considerations for acoustic requirements.

A floating floor was added, as a form of insulation to the second floor of the building. Additionally insulation was added to the walls, the doors and the windows to cover the acoustics requirements. Furthermore, all the wood and iron works in all the floors were dismantled and then fixed or maintained. The missing parts were replicated and then replaced. The internal courtyard was covered with a polycarbonate covering that has windows that open and close electrically; and a hanging bridge was placed above the covering.

The second stage, which will be mainly electromechanical installations, started in October 2011 and the third, which is the landscaping stage for the area around the building will commence in 2012.



Silwan Charitable Society Kindergarten:

The building is located in the heart of the densely populated and sensitive Silwan neighborhood south the old city of Jerusalem.

It consists mainly of two separated buildings connected with outdoor stairs and yards, in addition to a separate hall used for social activities. Both buildings have two stories, with one main outdoor playground, playing spaces and yards.

The building probably dates back to the late ottoman period, and was built originally as a residence, several additions were added later. The Silwan Charitable Society bought the whole complex in stages during the last 4 decades.

The following people use the facilities of the complex:

Kindergarten: 70 children, 4-6 years old (the number of the students may be increased after future extension of the building).

There are 5 teachers, a supervisor and 2 other employees in the KG.

Complementary Courses for High School students (60-180 students yearly).

Social activities for the whole Silwan community.

The building showed signs of lack of maintenance and urgently needed rehabilitation, so as to provide an adequate safe and healthy environment for the students of the kindergarten, and to reverse





the trend of constantly decreasing students and hopefully attract some new students in the coming years.

The project faced many challenges and obstacles, such as the intervention of the beneficiary, lack of skilled workers and difficulty of purchasing materials from the West Bank. In addition to that the infrastructure in Silwan in general is very old and it was difficult to connect the drainage and sewage system. Also an old stone staircase was discovered and restored (hidden behind a cement block wall) which connects the first floor with the second.

The work included restoration work of the historical part of the building, and reorganizing the spaces of the new additions, outdoor spaces in coordination with the KG administration. The rehabilitation work is supposed to finish by the end of 2011.

2. Housing renewal

The housing renewal component has been a major part of OCJRP activities in the Old City since programme establishment. This component includes rehabilitation and restoration of individual Housing units or comprehensive restoration of residential complexes (AHWASH).

The OCJRP team carefully restores the historic parts of the building or complex according to International standards for conservation and replaces the unsuitable additions by modern spaces compatible with the historic fabric to respond to the residents' needs for additional space and facilities.

The projects also include upgrading and rehabilitation of the infrastructure and networks, in addition to provision of sanitary facilities for each family. The team is careful to achieve a balance between responding to the resident needs and improving their living conditions while preserving the historic urban fabric carefully and professionally.





Examples:

African Quarter (Rabat Ala' al-Din al Baseer)

This historic Mamluk complex is one of the oldest pilgrims' hostels in the Old City of Jerusalem and has been the home of the Palestinian African community since the late Ottoman period. It was selected for comprehensive restoration based on its important historic and architectural value, its proximity to al Haram al Sharif, and the needs of the community for improved living conditions. This was the first OCJRP project implemented with full community participation. The project included rehabilitation of infrastructure for the whole complex, restoration of the mosque and the attached mausoleum, restoration and rehabilitation of historic elements and a new addition of fifteen housing units within the complex. The project was implemented in 3 phases.





Phase 1 included rehabilitation and upgrading of the infrastructure and networks as well as restoration of the historic parts of 5 residences; it also included the rehabilitation of the modern additions and provision of sanitary and kitchen facilities for each unit.

Phase 2 included restoration of the historic parts of 6 residences; it included rehabilitation of modern additions and providing sanitary and kitchen facilities for each unit.

Phase 3 of the project included restoration of the historic parts of 5 residences including rehabilitation of modern additions and providing sanitary and kitchen facilities for each unit. This last phase included adding stone tiles and landscaping to the open courtyards.

The implementation of the restoration works took place in 2004-2006.







B. Nablus Projects:

1. Adaptive Reuse for Institutes:

Examples:

Technical Office Unit

Located at the centre of the Old City of Nablus in Salah Street, the two-storey abandoned and physically deteriorated building was restored and rehabilitated to fit its new function, as the location for the Technical Office for the conservation Unit for the municipality and the office of the Local Committee of Nablus Governorate. The work which was conducted in 2008 included restoration of the internal spaces, protecting the original geometric coloured tiles and replacing the damaged tiles by new ones of traditional design. Most of the wooden work, including screens, mashrabiyyat and original windows, were restored and maintained. The work also included cleaning of the stone facades re-pointing and installing new sanitary facilities.





Sharaf Building

The Sharaf building is located in Harat al-Yasmeeneh, near Masjid al-Satoon at the north-western side of the Old City in Nablus.

There is inadequate information about the historical period of the building's establishment, but we know that it was originally used to house many families. However, from the survey and the site analysis it could be said that it dates back to the late Ottoman period and is over one hundred years of age. This can be clearly seen from the arches, facades and other architectural elements in the building.

Nablus Municipality has recently bought the Sharaf building for public benefit. After the completion of its restoration and rehabilitation a few months ago, the municipality is preparing to utilize this building as a centre for cultural and social activities. At present, part of the building is used as a clinic.

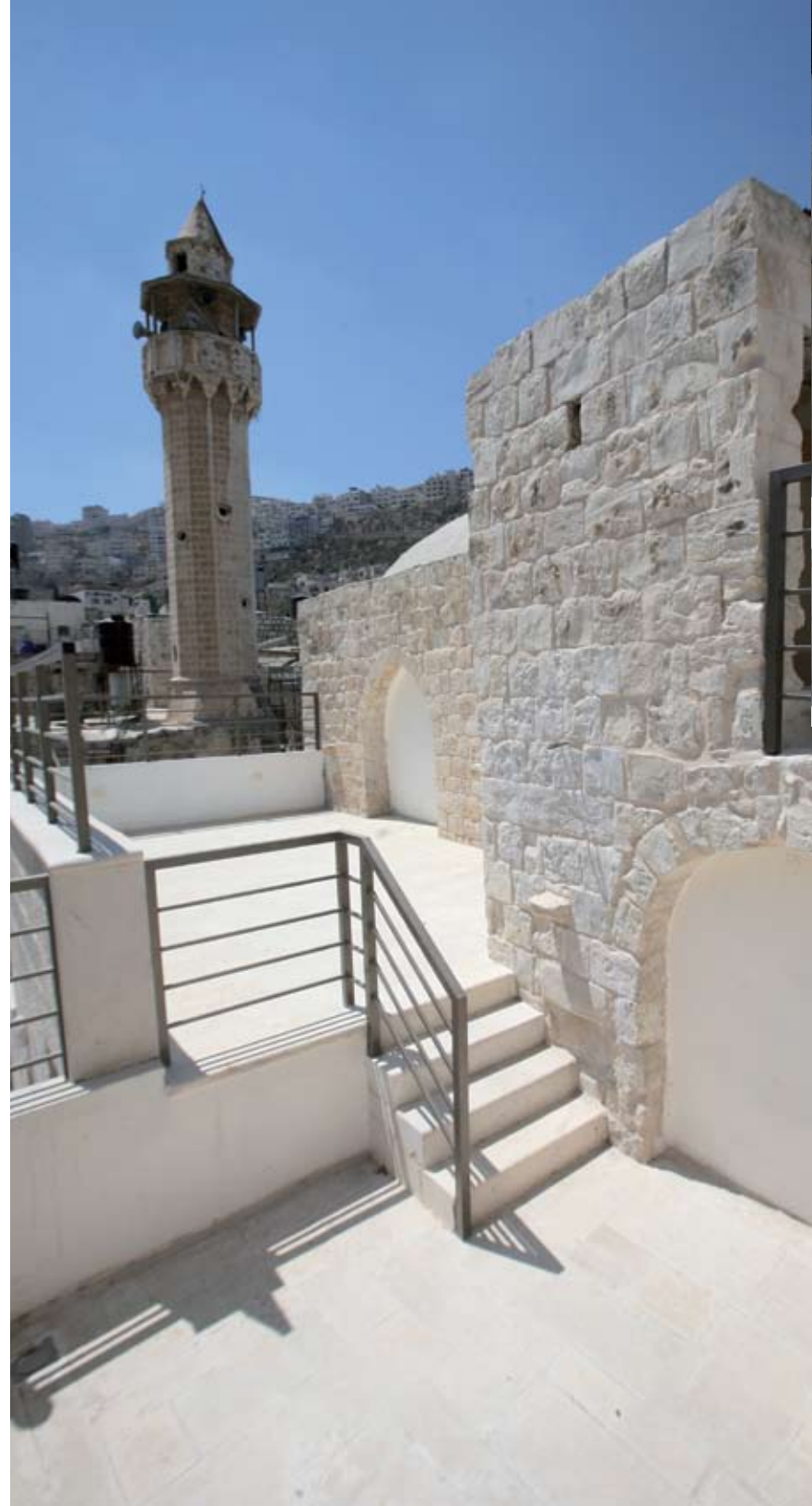
The building consists of three floors distributed on various levels. The ground floor is located at street level and has two barrel vaulted rooms that were discovered during restoration works. The first floor consists of four large cross vaulted rooms, two open yards to be used for cultural activities, and



three service rooms and one big room that were added in the mid-late 20th century. The second floor has two big modern rooms reconstructed during the recent restoration works on the remains of the older structures.

The building was left unoccupied for many years causing poor physical condition of many of its parts. In 2002, during the invasion into Nablus' old city, many vaults and outer walls were damaged due to the bombing of the structures. It was also noted that more problems were found, like leaking of rain water through the walls, causing increased moisture and salts. The absence of natural ventilation, as well as plants' growth on the facades, that badly affected the historical value of the building.

Major restoration and rehabilitation works were carried out in the building in 2010 including improvement of the electricity and sewage system and connecting them with the public network, re-plastering the old rooms using traditional lime mortar and tiling the floors and the passage ways leading to the place. It could be said that most of the building's original value and shape was restored, in addition to adapting it to a new use that will benefit residents in the old city.





Al-Nabulsi Building and Courtyard

The building and the courtyard are situated near Thafer al-Masri School, which is located in the Old City of Nablus.

Al-Nabulsi building is a large building consisting of three floors and a roof, in addition to the existence of an open courtyard in front of it that had been developed into a landscape. The physical condition of the building was very bad. Thus, it was restored and rehabilitated to function as a social centre. The project first phase was completed in June 2011 and the second phase in November 2011.





2. Housing Renewal:

Examples:

Reconstruction of al-Shobi Residential Complex

A whole residential complex (Hosh), where 18 families lived, was completely destroyed in 2002 during the Israeli invasion of Nablus.

The Technical Office implemented a comprehensive reconstruction project including a phase to remove debris & remains and 2 phases for reconstruction of the destroyed parts, provision of new infrastructure and restoration of the remaining historic parts.

This project is in a neighbourhood called Qaryoun, in the West side of Nablus, where 16-17 families lost their homes and eight people died under the rubble during the Israeli incursions. Only an elderly couple who had miraculously survived the trauma in a space under the debris were extricated by rescue workers. Another survivor in the neighborhood is a quince tree that was subsequently called "The Tree of Life" as it had remained unscathed under the rubble. Many of the abandoned buildings that were restored were rehabilitated for use by public institutions such as clinics and educational centers to serve the inhabitants. The Nabulsi building, for example, is



currently being used by a women's center and we encourage the university to enter the Old City in order to instigate its further revitalization.

As the Sho'bi complex was totally destroyed and had been bombed by airplanes and tanks on the ground it needed total structural consolidation that uncharacteristically utilized concrete since the two first floors were very weak. The buildings are mainly built on three levels clinging to the steep mountainside. As there was no previous documentation of the buildings, cooperation from the inhabitants was needed. The neighbourhood was then rebuilt according to a 3D model prepared after interviewing the survivors about their memory of the previous contours and location of the buildings. Skilled workers from Hebron were employed to rebuild the whole area in the traditional method. The aim was to show that there was no camouflaging but building in an architectural style that remained in harmony with its surroundings, while clearly indicating that it was rebuilt in a different era. Most of the original stones remained on the site; so during the first phase, while clearing the debris, they were reclaimed and reutilized. There was an eight year gap between the destruction of the site and its rehabilitation so only half of the inhabitants came back.

Project implementation started in 2006 and was completed at the end of 2009.



Before



After





Hosh Obaid

Located in al-Qisariyyeh neighborhood (Harah), in the Old City of Nablus, Hosh Obaid or al-Jibali as many residents prefer to name it, is considered one of the poorest and most marginalized communities in the old city. At present, it stands as an example of a comprehensive housing renewal project that was important for the city's urban improvement and preservation of its architectural heritage.

The project's main objectives were to improve the living conditions for more than 20 families living in six neighboring complexes – (ahwash), and to create common spaces for shared activities and a children's playground. The project also involved improvement of the infrastructure for the entire neighborhood.

Housh Obaid has been transformed from an abandoned and forgotten neighborhood into an important part of the city's context and a focus for the old city housing renewal attraction. It has combined physical conservation of the historic fabric with youth and residents' engagement, a unique approach that shows how architectural interventions can play a role in advancing social cohesion in society.

The project was sponsored and implemented by the Welfare Association technical office. The funds were provided by the Arab fund through the Islamic Development Bank completion date would be Dec 2011 for 5 complexes, the last complex might finish in June 2012.





The Darwazeh Complex (Hosh Darwazeh)

A large part of this complex had been destroyed as a result of the main Israeli incursions of 2002 and those ensuing. Five families who had been forced to leave the area at the time were able to return after the WA team completed its rehabilitation intervention in 2010.

This was considered an emergency intervention, as the buildings and destroyed part of the complex constituted a hazard to the surrounding inhabitants, which needed an urgent solution. Rehabilitation of the buildings was implemented in a number of phases, starting with careful removal of all the rubble, after experts had inspected the site to make sure that there were no bombs or gas cylinders. In addition, a study was carried out to assess the structural status of the foundations and main walls, whereby advanced form scaffolding was introduced to support the buildings. Later, extensive meetings were held with the inhabitants to delineate the contours and exact locations or borderlines of the buildings. The buildings were re-designed to heed the memory and perceptions of the interviewed inhabitants. The rooms were rebuilt according to the traditional cross-vault style, utilizing traditional materials. Skilled and technical laborers from Hebron were employed to carry out the traditional construction work in the initial phases. Meanwhile, local laborers from the Nablus area were trained in these traditional methods of building.

Finally, coordination with the municipality took place in order to facilitate the return of previous inhabitants to their housing units.









3. Open and Public Spaces:

Examples:

The al-Jitan Square

The Jitan square can be considered a quasi-public area as it constitutes the entrance to an area including tens of housing units. It is surrounded by commercial venues and shops, such as metal scrap shops and washing-machine servicing shops within the Old City of Nablus. It was in a deteriorated state as there was tarmac only on parts of the area while the rest was covered with dirt. The whole square was thus, stone tiled to facilitate the inhabitants' entrance to the three or four storey housing units surrounding the plaza. This was, of course implemented after the complete rehabilitation of the infra-structure, electrical and mechanical systems within the houses. The coloured stone tiling, the ornamented wooden and iron seats, and the potted plants installed in the square have given the area a relaxing atmosphere that has contributed to altering the inhabitants' psychology and attitudes towards life. In addition, this neglected square has been transformed into a meeting space for the community in general and for the children in particular, who have been provided with an outdoor play area.

The rehabilitation work for the project was completed in 2011.





Rehabilitation of Habaleh project

Habaleh is one of the old city of Nablus neighbourhoods; the other two are (Yasmeeneh, and Qaryoun,) which experienced intensified sieges and incursions in 2003.

After examination of the site, it was found to be full of dirt and waste and was causing social and environmental problems to the population in the old town. After all the studies were prepared , it was decided to work on-site on a project that would serve the local residents and make the amphitheatre a centre for recreational activities, the project was completed in 2010.

The improved landscape has helped make an aspiration to build an attraction for local residents that will increase visitors' numbers to the old city. The amphitheatre area offers a good location for youth and visitors for recreation and social activities. It is also now a place where schools and other groups are able to learn about the rich archaeological history that marks the old city and particularly underneath the Habaleh landscape and its surroundings.



DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION CENTRE

The original OCJRP programme included the need to create an information and documentation centre based on research, studies and relevant surveys. A comprehensive GIS database for the Old City was established in 1999. The database is continuously updated based on a comprehensive field survey of over 3,726 buildings and sites within the city walls, covering architectural styles, historic periods, building use and physical and structural conditions of the buildings.

The Technical Office Team prepared and published a number of publications and leaflets over the years. The most important was the preparation of a comprehensive Revitalisation Plan for the Old City of Jerusalem based on extensive studies in all relevant development sectors. The Plan was first published in Arabic in 2001, and was updated and published in English in 2003.

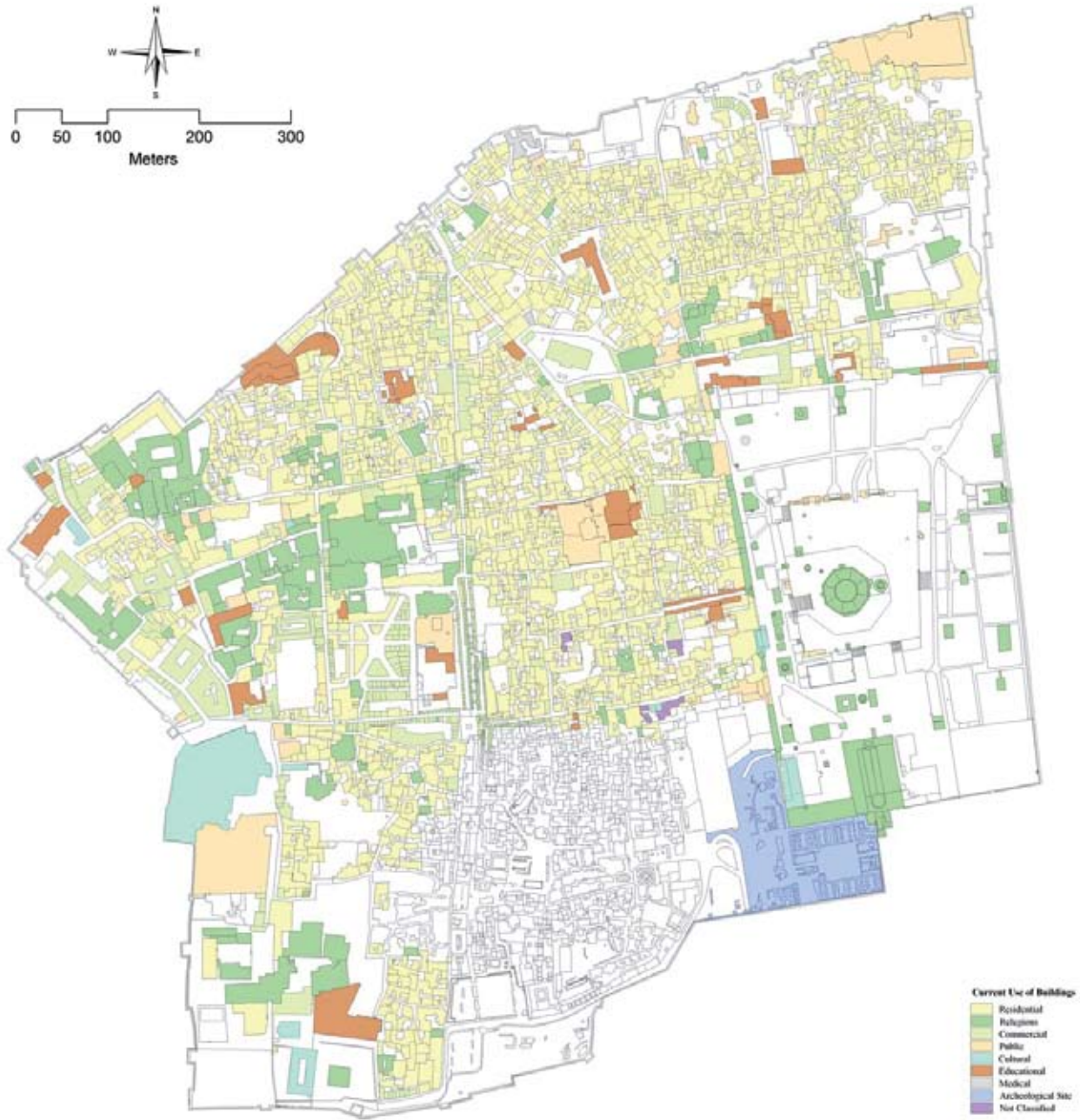
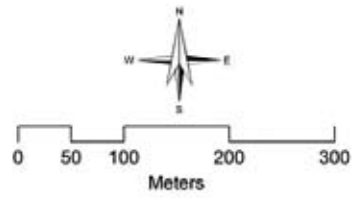
A comprehensive field survey of the Old City of Nablus was also completed in 2008 and a database / GIS was established. Studies of various sectors were also completed and will be used for the preparation of a Revitalization Plan for the Old City of Nablus in 2009.

2.1 Jerusalem GIS

A comprehensive GIS database for the Old City was established in 1999. The database is based on a comprehensive field survey of over 3,726 buildings and sites within the city walls, covering architectural styles, historic periods, building use, and physical and structural conditions of the buildings and other characteristics of each building. The database is continuously updated and detailed information about projects implemented by OCJRP is regularly added to it.

2.2 Nablus GIS:

A comprehensive field survey of the Old City of Nablus was also completed in 2008 and a database/GIS was established. Studies of various sectors were also completed and will be used for the preparation of a Revitalization Plan for the Old City of Nablus in 2009.



2.3 Publications

The Technical Office Team prepared and published a number of publications and leaflets over the years. The most important was the preparation of a comprehensive Revitalisation Plan for the Old City of Jerusalem based on extensive studies in all relevant development sectors. The Plan was first published in Arabic in 2001, and was updated and published in English in 2004.

2.4 Old City of Jerusalem Comprehensive Revitalization Plan (Arabic & English):

Welfare Association published the 179 page large-format Arabic language Master Plan for the revitalization of the Old City of Jerusalem, entitled "Jerusalem: Heritage and Life", in 2002. An updated English version was published in December 2003. The plan is based on historical, physical, social and economic surveys of the Old City that were carried out by a multi-sector team of Palestinian experts, taking into consideration current political, legal and administrative constraints. It focuses on the need to preserve and protect the cultural heritage of the Old City, to upgrade its services and utilities, to regenerate the economy and improve the living conditions of its inhabitants.

2.5 Old City of Nablus Revitalization Plan

In 2007, the OCJRP started developing a comprehensive revitalization plan for the Old City

of Nablus. The project aims to identify needs and priorities in the Old City from thorough needs assessment studies in various developmental sectors based on research and surveys. The research findings help decision makers to develop their future plans.

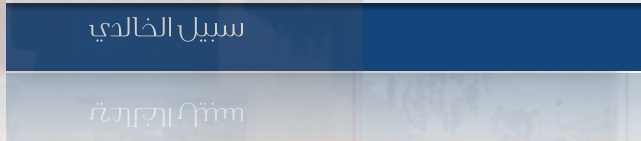
The studies include urban development, economic and tourist sector, infrastructure, transportation and housing, and social and institutional sectors as well as a study of the historic development of the city. A number of experts in various fields participated in the study in coordination with Nablus Municipality. The plan will be published in Arabic and English in 2009.

2.6 Booklets

Many monographs concerning the cultural relevance of specific historical sites are published and distributed to schools and community organizations to promote architectural heritage preservation and cultural identity within various groups of the community.

2.7 TURATH

Turath, a technical newsletter devoted to architectural preservation and produced by OCJRP, was launched in 2001 with a grant from the Ford Foundation. The newsletter, printed in English and Arabic, combines features on restoration projects in Palestine, with technical information on restoration techniques and information about other heritage sites from other cultures around the globe.





COMMUNITY OUT-REACH PROGRAMME

The Cultural Heritage Community Education Programme is a main component of the OCJRP comprehensive Revitalization Programme. It was initiated in 1999 with the support of Ford Foundation. During the 8 years, the programme developed and matured and greatly assisted the OCJRP team in its work in the Old City of Jerusalem.

The community of protecting the city's cultural heritage, encouraging different groups to be involved in various activities related to heritage preservation, as well as encouraging residents to participate in the restoration/rehabilitation of their own houses. The programme involves social activities such as tours, workers, competition and summer camps for youth and children. It is implemented through social outreach programme aims to encourage the community to participate in the protection of cultural heritage in the Old City. This component is implemented in collaboration with local community institutions to develop activities aimed at increasing community awareness of the importance institutions and clubs focusing on children and youth and recently developed a special project for women's participation.





TRAINING PROGRAMME

Training and capacity building in Architectural Conservation has been an integral part of OCJRP since its inception. The original training programme was funded by the Arab Fund as part of the original establishment fund and included several short courses in restoration techniques and methodology.

The scope of the training programme was later extended to include an internship programme for new graduates, and short and long fellowships to internationally recognized centres and institutes which was funded by the Ford Foundation. Recently the Training Programme has been funded by SIDA and also includes support for formal and informal education and training. In 2008, OCJRP started to implement an apprenticeship programme for young people in Jerusalem and Nablus (funded by the Swiss) to be trained as skilled workers in restoration projects.

1.1 Courses and Workshops:

Workshops are carried out as part of the Training Programme to discuss issues related to application of international standards in architectural conservation. A number of short courses in restoration techniques and methodology (2 weeks to 6 months) are held with the participation of international and local experts. The training generally focuses on practical (on-the-job training) as well as theoretical aspects .

1.2 Internship Programme:

This programme aims to give opportunities to new graduates in architecture and civil engineering to train with the OCJRP team for 6 months in various aspects and phases of restoration projects. The programme was originally funded by Ford Foundation (from 2002-2006) and later by SIDA (2007-present).

1.3 Staff Training:

As part of OCJRP's commitment to the continuing education of its staff, a grant from Ford Foundation partially supported three OCJRP staff in obtaining their Masters degrees at various universities locally and abroad. Grants were obtained to support attendance in international courses implemented by specialist international organizations such as ICCROM.

LAUNCH OF THE PROJECT FOR THE "DEVELOPMENT OF AN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE INSTITUTE" IN JERUSALEM



إطلاق مشروع إنشاء معهد التراث المعماري في القدس





ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE FOR PRESERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IN JERUSALEM:

Based on years of experience in preservation of architectural heritage in the Old City of Jerusalem, including implementation of hundreds of restoration / rehabilitation projects, training many professionals and practitioners in the field of architectural conservation, the Technical Team of OCJRP / Welfare Association launched, in 2007, a project for the establishment of an Institute for preservation of Architectural Heritage in partnership with UNESCO and with funds from the EC.

The project was developed to satisfy the need to institutionalize training in the field of Heritage protection, to provide a programme for applied training in conservation with the related activities to support the training.

The project implementing partner is the Technical Office of the Welfare Association. The project's progress is followed by a specialised steering Committee comprised of members from UNESCO, Welfare Association and Leuvan Institute.

The project included two main components:

- a. A Training Programme, offering theoretical as well as practical training.
- b. An Information Centre providing professionals, practitioners and researchers with access

to information on conservation methods, references, and tools for learning

a. Training Unit:

Main Components of the unit are:

- Curriculum Development for an architectural conservation course.
- Hold stakeholders meetings with community organizations, donors, partner organizations, etc.
- Establish an integrated training programme including classroom and on-the-job training for the identified target audiences.
- Implement the training programme including: Developing and preparing the training materials, training new trainers, and carrying out training courses (both theoretical and practical).

b. Information Centre:

Main components of the unit are to:-

- Establish the project specific database and gather documentation related to historic buildings and monuments in the Old City of Jerusalem.



- Establish a documentation and information center for the Old City of Jerusalem Heritage that includes
- Publishing books and periodicals regarding restoration techniques, historical and physical analysis of major monuments and landmark projects to support the education process.
- Producing simple manuals for restoration techniques and maintenance that can be used by users and residents of historic buildings.
- Manual for training in conservation completed.
- Training library for Architectural Conservation established.
- Project specific data base completed.
- Publications of two books (Dar al Ayatm al-Islamiya Complex, and al-Madrassa al-Ashrafiya) on architectural preservation completed.
- Seminars for specialists on restoration issues were held.
- Website established.

Towards the end of the three year project (2007-2010) the most of the original outputs were accomplished including

- Curriculum Developed in cooperation with ICCROM.
- 3 core Training Courses for the (The Conservation and Management of the Built Heritage in Jerusalem) were carried out.
- 2 Training of trainers courses were conducted.
- 6 short intensive courses in specialized subjects were carried out.
- 128 professional trained (architects, engineers, contractors ...)
- Eight professional trainers trained.
- Pool of Experts established (16 international +7 local).

Credits:

Writers:

Part One: Dr. Shadia Touqan.

Part Two: OCJRP Architects and Engineers.

Technical Editing and Review: Dr. Shadia Touqan

Editor: Mrs. Zahra Khalidi

Photographs:

OCJRP archive

Steve Sabella

Partners and Donors:

The work of OCJRP can only be implemented through partnership and collaboration with various local and international institutions and funding agencies.

Technical Partners:

International

- UNESCO - www.unesco.org.
- ICCROM, International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome, Italy, 2007 to present - www.iccrom.org.
- Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation (RLICC), www.sprecomah.eu/rlicc

Local Specialist:

- Dr. Yousef Natsheh, Ph.D. in History of Islamic Architecture, SOAS, London University.
- Dr. Khalid Qawasmi , Expert in Conservation and Consolidation of Historic Structure

Consulting Partners:

- Istituto Veneto per i Beni Culturali, Renzo Ravagnan, Venezia, Italy, 2002 to present.
- Centre for Conservation & Preservation of Islamic Architectural Heritage (CIAH),
- Giorgio Croci Professor of Structural Engineering, La Sapienza", University of Rome, UNESCO Expert, President of the "International Scientific Committee (ICOMOS)
- Professor Engineer Dr. Saleh Lamie (from 1997 to 1998). www.ciah.biz
- RIWAQ, Centre for Architectural Conservation, Ramallah (from 1998 to 2000). www.riwaq.org
- Michael Burgoyne , Conservation Expert, Scotland, Uk
- Naseer R. Arafat, Architect, BZU, Conservation specialist , IoAAS, York; MSc Building and Urban Design in Development, BUDD, UCL.

Main Local Partners:

Jerusalem

- Dept. of Islamic Waqf
- Christian Institutions & Churches
- Al - Quds University
- Dr. Khalid Qawasmi , Expert in conservation and Consolidation of Historic Structure

Nablus

- Municipality of Nablus
- Civil Society of Nablus Governorate
- Munib AL- Masri Development Doundation
- Al- Najah University
- Ministry of Tourisem and Antiquities

Funding Partners:

- Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development:
- <http://www.arabfund.org/>
- European Commission:http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm
- Ford Foundation: <http://www.fordfound.org/>
- Islamic Development Bank: <http://www.isdb.org>
- SIDA - The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. <http://www.sida.se>
- Arab Mnetary Fund
- Welfare Association \ UK

Community Outreach Partners:

- Palestinian Vision. www.palestinianvision.org
- Saraya Centre for Community Services, Jerusalem.
- Spafford Children's Centre, www.spafford-jerusalem.org
- Burj Al Laqlaq



مسيرة مستمرة من الدعم التنموي والإنساني في فلسطين

**A Continued Commitment to Sustainable Development
& Humanitarian Assistance in Palestine**



