



Al-Turath



IRCICA



مركز التراث العمراني الوطني
من الازدهار الى الازدهار

Al – TurathFoundation
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi
Arabia

OIC
IRCICA
Research Centre for
Islamic History, Art
and Culture
Istanbul, Turkey

National Built Heritage
Center, SCTHRiyadh,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

In collaboration with:



Arabic Industrial Development and Mining
Organization (AIDMO) Rabat, Morocco

PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC URBAN HERITAGE

Sixth Summer Program

2016

July 16-30, 2016, Morocco



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OBJECTIVE AND OVERVIEW

Following the successful completion of the five Summer Schools that took place between 2011 and 2015 in various cities, a successive Summer Program has been organized for 2016 with the initiative of Al-Turath, IRCICA, National Building Heritage Center in cooperation with the Arabic Industrial Development and Mining Organization and the Assilah Forum Foundation within the framework of their work programs on urban studies and architectural heritage.

The Program, founded in 2010, is an academic program aimed to underscore the importance of preserving, promoting and encouraging the economic, cultural and touristic development of urban heritage in Islamic countries.

It is designed to complement the studies of advanced students as well as young educators and professionals with lectures given by key international experts.

Also, participants will have opportunity to visit important site from the UNESCO World Heritage List in the region.

In conclusion, education and training will be provided through the work in actual projects in architecture, restoration, urban design and planning

The Islamic Urban Heritage – Research, Preservation and Management School will focus on the implementation components: works in studios will be integrated with works on construction sites.

- Technical practice on site, and design of preservation and urban development projects;
- Research, analysis and documentation of urban heritage sites and buildings as a basis for the development of the “IRCICA-Prince Sultan bin Salman Architectural Heritage Database”
- Management, planning and evaluation of the economic and social impact of urban heritage and its conservation, and provision of appropriate financial solutions as a part of Preservation of the Historic Urban Landscape;

MODES OF OPERATION:

- Participants are from the Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Malaysia, UAE, Oman, Bahrain, Portugal, Spain, Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries
- One week workshop in Assilah.
- Introduction and training work with traditional materials for handicrafts
- Study trip to visit WH site of Morocco
- Lodging single or double rooms in the hotel
- Coordination center: Assilah and Rabat

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS AND CREDITS

The program is designed for graduate and undergraduate students and young professionals, who are trained in architecture, urban planning, archaeology, art history, history, civil engineering or project management.

THE PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATE

Participants who successfully complete the program will be awarded a Certificate issued and signed by: Al-Turath Foundation and Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) Istanbul.

THE SUMMER PROGRAM PERIOD AND DATES

The Summer Program will be organized mainly in two weeks plus one, including work in offices, work on sites, evening lectures and panels, and study trips.

First part, a week-long workshop on the City walls and urban fabrics, in Assilah, July 17 and 23, 2016, in the collaboration the Assilah Forum Foundation.

Second part, a short workshop to introduce works with traditional material for handicrafts (stone, mud, wood, glass and textile) in Rabat, in the collaboration with the Arab Industrial and Mining Organization and the Academy of Traditional Arts, from July 24-26.

Third part, a study trip visiting World Heritage sites in Morocco: Fes, Meknes, Marrakesh and Casablanca, from July 27–30, 2016.

An addition week to work in Assilah is possible to be organized for participants based on their interest, with additional fees.

Working languages: English, Arabic

PROGRAM FEE

The Tuition fee for the full Program is \$ 3500 for undergraduate and \$4250 for others per participant.

This includes field trips transportation, daily meals, and fees for instructors, and course materials.

Each participant should cover his/her travel expenditures to reach program entry place Casablanca.

The Program administration can provide all necessary assistance.

VISAS

Needed visas should be provided by each participant personally.

APPLICATION

The deadline for the application and payments is June 15, 2016.

Applying for the Program implies acceptance of the terms and conditions of the Summer School.

Note: Different sequences of the program can be subject to change due to visa regulations, weather conditions.

Day by day

1. July 16 arrival to Casablanca

Continue to Assilah-295km

2. July 17 Assilah

3. July 18 Assilah

4. July 19 Assilah

5. July 20 Assilah

6. July 21 Assilah

7. July 22 Assilah

8. July 23 Assilah

At the evening continue to Rabat -210km, night in Rabat

9. July 24 Rabat*World heritage

10. July 25 Rabat

11. July 26 Rabat

At the evening continue to202km, night in Fes

12. July 27 Fes *World heritage

At the evening continue to Meknes -54km, night in Meknes

13. July 28 Meknes*World heritage

At the evening continue to Casablanca-230km, night in Casablanca

14. July 29 Marrakesh*World heritage

In the morning continue from Casablanca to Marakesh-243km, night in Marrakesh

15. July 30 Casablanca, departure

In the morning arrived to airport from Marrakesh

*e.g. THY flight 15:30 Casablanca-Istanbul

Saudia flight 19:30 Casablanca –Jeddah

22:00 Casablanca Riyadh



Map of Morocco

WORKSHOP IN ASSILAH (July 17-22, 2016)

Assilah (Arabic: أصيلة; “authentic”, Portuguese: Arzila, Spanish: Arcila) is a fortified town on the northwest tip of the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 31 km south of Tangier. Its ramparts and gate works remain fully intact.

Its history dates back to 1500 B.C., when the Phoenicians used it as a base for trade. The Portuguese conquered the city in 1471, but John III later decided to abandon it because of an economic crisis in 1549.

In 1692, the town was taken by the Moroccans under the leadership of Moulay Ismail. Assilah served then as a base for pirates in the 19th and 20th centuries, and in 1829, the Austrians punitively bombarded the city due to Moroccan piracy.^[1]



From 1912–1956, it was part of Spanish Morocco. A major plan to restore the town was undertaken in 1978 by its mayor, MohamedBenaissa. The first edition of an art festival known as the *International Cultural Moussem of Assilah* was launched that year to help generate tourism. It was successful in generating revenue for the city and played a role in raising the average monthly income from \$50 in 1978 to \$140 in 2014. The festival features local artwork and music and continues to attract large amounts of tourists.^[2]

It is now a popular seaside resort, with modern holiday apartment complexes on the coast road leading to the town from Tangier. It hosts annual music and arts festivals, including a mural-painting festival.^[3] The best paintings remain on the Medina walls for the following years.

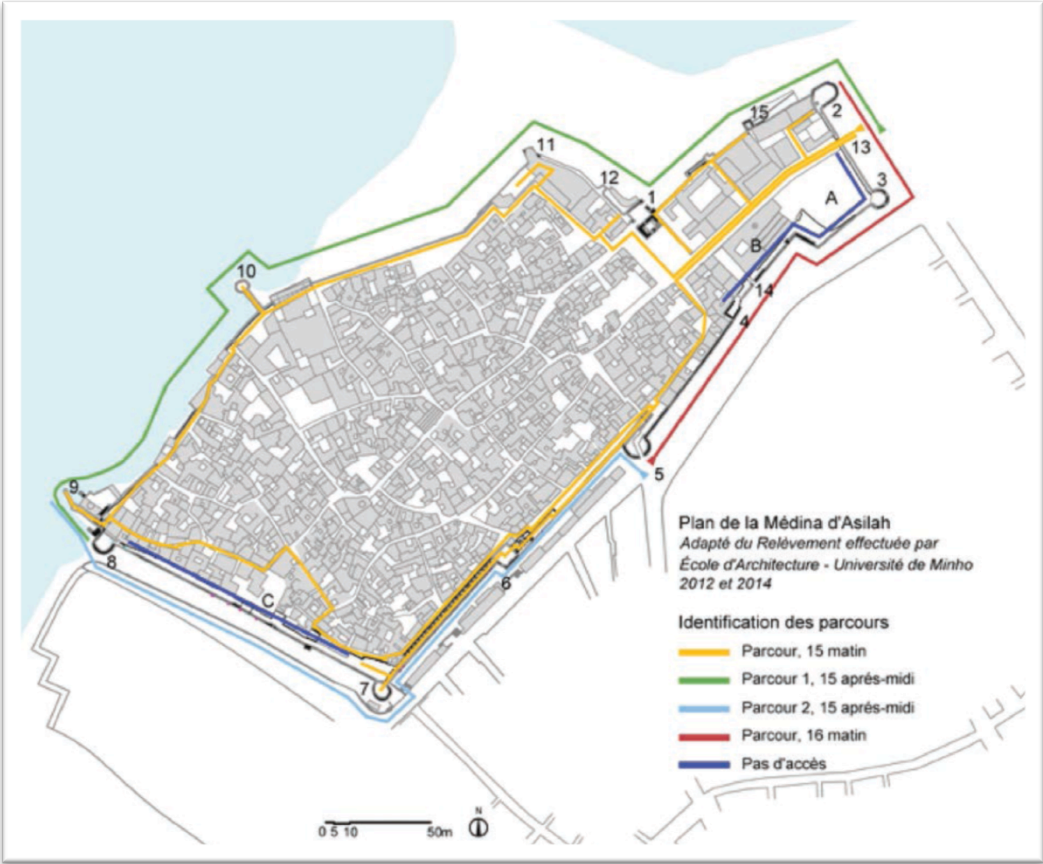
Workshop will focus on the restoration of Assilah city walls, including:

- research of historic data,
- survey focusing on key elements and a state of conservation,
- restitution of original stage and phases
- structural and architectural restoration
- integration of walls with urban structures

Finally, participants will present results of their works on July 22, 2016.

The workshop will start with introduction of geographical and historical contexts of Assilah and Marconian heritage.

Main task of the workshop to the full and effective recovery of Assilah walls, using a methodology of intervention prepared by the **Fundacao Calouste Gulbenkian**, Centrais based on the study of the structural situation and its pathology of the walls through field tests and analyzing the constituent materials.



The workshop aims are to apply key principles in of rehabilitation, following good practices of conservation, by recognizing the existing elements with materials and current techniques and those of recovery, using the same methods and the same materials as those used during the original construction.



Besides the necessary interventions on the walls, the workshop will also focus on a backup area of the walls around their perimeters, and existing urban structures.

These interventions should prevent degradation and ensuring reconstruction based on cultural legitimacy and the moral imperative to defend the values of a significant heritage of national and international interest.

Also, these activities will launch an awareness campaign among Assilah people, especially to those who live in the medina, on the imperative preserving the historical heritage.

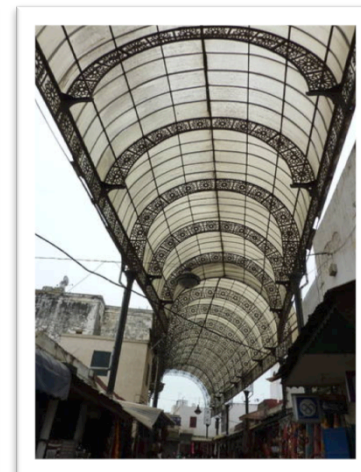
Involving participants of the workshop in the works in the former fortification of Assilah will provide advanced training in the field of conservation education and rehabilitation of the historic heritage, and it can be an initial phase to set up the international research center for the conservation of the historical and cultural heritage.



Workshop AIDMO Rabat, July 24-26, 2016

- The goal of the training will be the use of local materials and types production of handicrafts in building heritage preservation.
- Use of technology and standards in treating raw material for handicrafts
- Practical examples of the use of local material(stone, mud, wood, glass, textile)
- The promotion of handicrafts.

Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage (July 24-26, 2016)



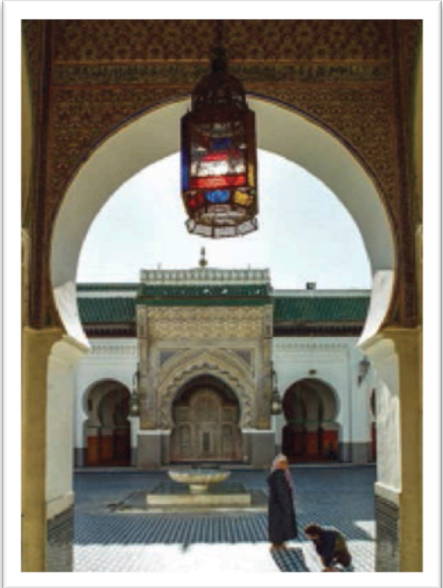
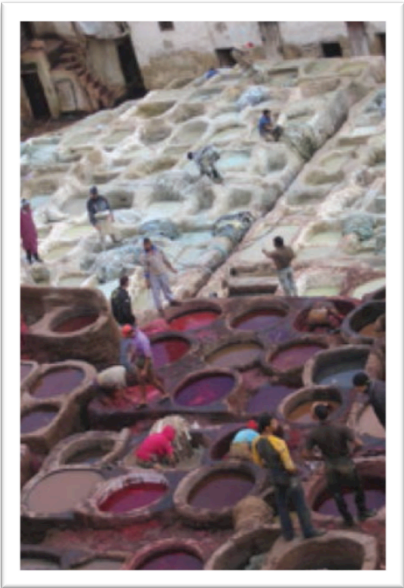
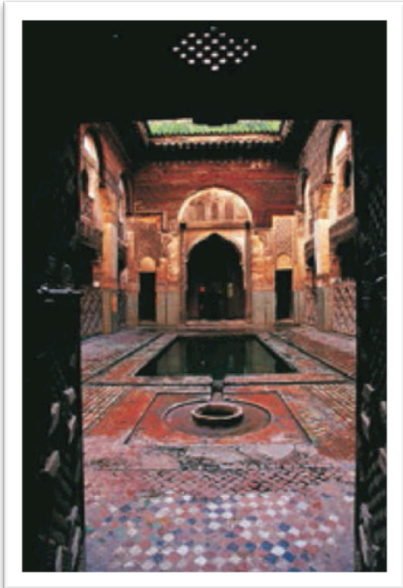
Located on the Atlantic coast in the north-west of Morocco, the site is the product of a fertile exchange between the Arabo-Muslim past and Western modernism. The inscribed city encompasses the new town conceived and built under the French Protectorate from 1912 to the 1930s, including royal and administrative areas, residential and commercial developments and the Jardins d'Essais botanical and pleasure gardens. It also encompasses older parts of the city dating back to the 12th century.

The new town is one of the largest and most ambitious modern urban projects built in Africa in the 20th century and probably the most complete. The older parts include Hassan Mosque (begun in 1184) and the Almohad ramparts and gates, the only surviving parts of the project for a great capital city of the Almohad caliphate as well as remains from the Moorish, or Andalusian, principality of the 17th century.

Medina of Fez (July 27, 2016)



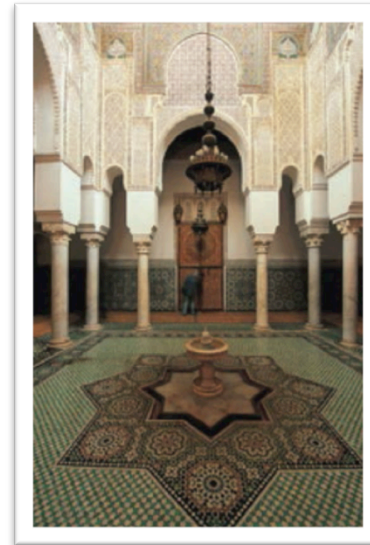
Founded in the 9th century and home to the oldest university in the world, Fez reached its height in the 13th–14th centuries under the Marinids, when it replaced Marrakesh as the capital of the kingdom. The urban fabric and the principal monuments in the medina – madrasas, fondouks, palaces, residences, mosques and fountains - date from this period. Although the political capital of Morocco was transferred to Rabat in 1912, Fez has retained its status as the country’s cultural and spiritual centre.



Historic City of Meknes (July 28, 2016)



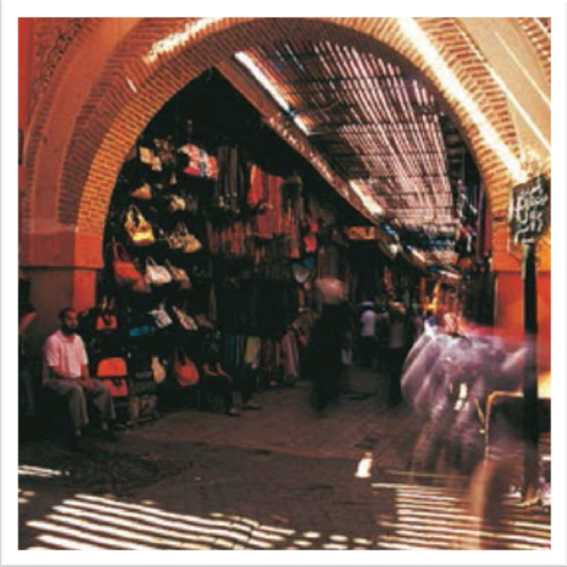
Founded in the 11th century by the Almoravids as a military settlement, Meknes became a capital under Sultan Moulay Ismaïl (1672–1727), the founder of the Alawite dynasty. The sultan turned it into an impressive city in Spanish-Moorish style, surrounded by high walls with great doors, where the harmonious blending of the Islamic and European styles of the 17th century Maghreb are still evident today.



Medina of Marrakesh (July 29, 2016)



Founded in 1070–72 by the Almoravids, Marrakesh remained a political, economic and cultural center for a long period. Its influence was felt throughout the western Muslim world, from North Africa to Andalusia. It has several impressive monuments dating from that period: the Koutoubiya Mosque, the Kasbah, the battlements, monumental doors, gardens, etc. Later architectural jewels include the Bandiâ Palace, the Ben Youssef Madrasa, the Saadian Tombs, several great residences and Place Jamaâ El Fna, a veritable open-air theatre.



Casablanca (July 30, 2016)



Casablanca is a port city and commercial hub in western Morocco, fronting the Atlantic Ocean. The city's French colonial legacy is seen in its downtown Mauresque architecture, a blend of Moorish style and European art deco. Standing partly over the water, the enormous Hassan II Mosque, built in 1993, has a 210m minaret topped with lasers directed toward Mecca.



Medina of Casablanca

CONTACTS

HERITAGE SCHOOL STAFF

Program Coordinators:

- Osamah Al-Gohary, Secretary General, Al-Turath Foundation.
- Amir Pasic, (IRCICA)
- The Assilah Forum Foundation
- CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION
- Walter Rossa, (CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION)
- Jorge Lopes, (CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION)
- Victor Mestre, (CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION)
- Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization

HERITAGE SCHOOL ADDRESSES

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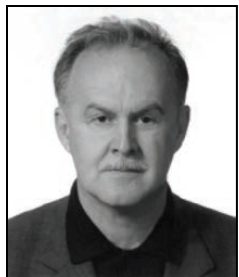
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**DR. OSAMAH MOHAMMED
NOOR ABDALLAH EL-GOHARY**

1984: Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA.
1980: M.A./M.Sc. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA.
1976: M.A./M.Sc. Univ. of Notre Dame, College of Arch. & Planning: South Bend, IN, USA.
1974: M.Arch (Louis Khan Studio) Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA.
1972: B.Sc. University of Riyadh, KSU College of Engineering, Dept. of Architecture. Riyadh, KSA.
Areas of Speciality :
Theory and History of Architecture; Islamic Art and Architecture
Research Areas / Interests :
Traditional Architecture; Mosque Architecture; Islamic Architecture
Manager of the Architecture Studies for Historic Building, corridor and Path way, in Historic Jeddah Municipality (2013 to 2015)



Dr. Amir Pasic

Dr. Amir Pasic Professor of architecture (1999), urban planning (2000), and theory and history of architecture and historic preservation (2009) and the Head of Architectural Department in the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul (since 1993). Also, he was lecturing at more than 30 universities worldwide. He is the recipient of the Aga Khan Award for conservation of the Old Town of Mostar (1986), and five other architectural awards. The author of 67 realized restoration or rehabilitation or reconstruction and contemporary-design projects of different size and four urban preservation plans. The author or co-author of 16 books and 35 articles related to preservation of urban and architectural heritage, and also author of the Nomination dossier for the World Heritage property “Old Bridge Area of the Old Town of Mostar“(2005).



The Assilah forum foundation established in 1978 in a small town called Assilah in north Morocco, and for over 33 years been forming an annual International.



CALOUSTE
GULBENKIAN
FOUNDATION

International charitable foundation with cultural, educational, social and scientific interests, based in Lisbon with offices in London and Paris. The purpose of the UK Branch in London is to bring about long-term improvements in wellbeing, particularly for the most vulnerable, by creating connections across boundaries (national borders, communities, disciplines and sectors) which deliver social, cultural and environmental value.

ABOUT US:

The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation is a charitable foundation established in Portugal in 1956 with cultural, educational, social and scientific interests. The Foundation's Headquarters are in Lisbon with offices in London (the UK Branch) and Paris.

The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (Portuguese: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian) is a Portuguese private foundation of public utility whose statutory aims are in the fields of arts, charity, education, and science. Created by a clause in the will of Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian, a Portugal-based petrol magnate.

Walter Rossa

Graduated in Architecture (1985), master in History of Art (1991), PhD and Aggregated in Architecture (2001 and 2013). He is Professor at the Department de Arquitectura and researcher at the Centre for Social Studies at the Universidad de Coimbra (pt). He has published widely (17 books and 87 papers and books chapters) in Portuguese, English, Spanish and Italian and gave 131 conferences and lectures in 15 countries.

Jorge Martins Lopes

Degree in Architecture from the Lusíada University; Advanced Studies in Management and Evaluation of Projects by the Portuguese Catholic University.

Since 1986 works at Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. Most of his career has been linked to the building's management and technical Infrastructure and to the recovery and reintegration of the Foundation's headquarters spaces in close relationship with various external teams. The main Auditorium refurbishment, and the main Archive deep transformation to provide updated conditions for the preservation of millions of documents and to ensure their accessibility to researchers, are among the most recent works accomplished within his current attributions. He also works on exhibition projects, preparing layouts and coordinating technical experts, collaborating with the Foundation different departments.

In Morocco, in Assilah, in the framework of the Gulbenkian Program for Portuguese Language and Culture, he prepared the project for the works carried out in 2011 aiming at recovering the roof of the Keep; he designed the layout for a set of historical information panels to be installed in the lower room of the Keep; and, in 2015, conducted a survey of all the external and inner part of the fortification's perimeter in order to identify visible pathologies and prepared the respective technical report.

Victor Mestre

Master in Restoration of Landscape and Architectural Heritage by the University of Evora (1998), Advanced Studies Diploma by the University of Seville (2005), is currently a PHD candidate in Architecture and Urbanism in the PhD Program Cultural Heritages of Portuguese Influence, at the Interdisciplinary Research Institute and Centre for Social Studies Of University of Coimbra, on the topic Traditional Architecture of Goa. Between 1994 and 2003, he worked in the Directorate-General of National Buildings and Monuments (DGMIN).



The Arab Industrial Development
and Mining Organization
(AIDMO)

The Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization is an organization endowed with its own legal entity and its financial and administrative autonomy. It has been established as a result of the amalgamation of the Arab Organization of Mineral Resources, the Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology and the Arab Industrial Development Organization. The Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization consists of twenty-one Arab member states.

Objectives:

AIDMO aims to ensure Arab industrial integration and coordination, it seeks as well to upgrade capacity-building in the industry, mining and standardization spheres to promote production, foster productivity and develop joint industrial projects at the national regional level. More to point, and in the context of Common Implementation Strategy adopted by the Arab summits, AIDMO contributes to set Arab standards with a view to improving the quality of products and services, to facilitates their exchange, promote the inter-Arab cooperation and foster cooperation between Arab countries and developed countries and the developing ones in those areas.

Mission:

AIDMO aims at bringing about conditions that could reactivate the industrial and mining development in the Arab countries to achieve member countries targets in this regard through a global inter-Arab cooperation to increase the level of performance of Arab industries while taking account of the internationally approved technological and managerial developments. As such, the organization is particularly responsible to:

1. Conduct studies and researches.
2. Ensure Arab Coordination.
3. Improve the quality of Arab production.
4. Assist Arab countries and institutions.
5. Meet the industrial and mining sector requirements.
6. Reinforce cooperation with Arab investors.
7. Support the establishment of industrial institutions.
8. Harmonize the Arab countries stances.
9. Promote the inter-Arab cooperation and enhance cooperation.
10. Organize training sessions, conferences, seminars and technical meetings for the exchange of information and experience.
11. Collaborate with international institutions.



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The Assilah
Forum Foundation



مؤسسة
منتدى أصيلة



FUNDAÇÃO
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Arabic Industrial Development and Mining Organization
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THANK YOU



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