



Preserving of the heritage markets in historical cities - Najaf grand bazaar as a case study

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Abstract

The research investigates the wealth and richness of the heritage markets in the center of old Najaf city, which considers one of the most prominent urban landmarks and the tissue cells that make up the city and an essential element in its emergence. An attempt to explore whether, (the market) as cultural heritage is deteriorating or the processes of development and change are compatible with its historical value, thus knowing the extent to which its richness and urban spatial value have been preserved in the city. Hence the idea of research in defining the vocabulary that contributes to maintaining the richness of the heritage markets in general and the great Najaf market as a special case study and to identify how to preserve the richness of this landmark through time, hence the problem of research in “the lack of knowledge about identifying the mechanisms of preserving the richness of this landmark over time. Heritage markets and the diagnosis of the appropriate mechanisms and procedures to reveal the extent of maintaining their urban wealth “. Studies dealt with the promotion of needs either or not, and the application of these terms to the great market of the city of Najaf. The research concluded that enhancing wealth and preserving the value of markets depends on in two basic words, namely (the formal level) to highlight the urban language of the place and (the morphological level) to confirm structural interconnectedness, which is considered the basic bases for managing wealth and enhancing its historical and heritage value within urban city centers.

Keywords: Historical cities, heritage markets, vibrant heritage, Najaf Grand Bazaar, Najaf city

1. Introduction

Historical commercial areas are considered the structural structure that represents the heritage of cities and their urban centers, as they have a distinct urban and architectural character and are compatible with the cost of environmental, functional and human requirements, as markets were represented in the past by dealing with all available natural ingredients, which makes them an integrated environment that works as cells connected to each other that provide all needs Humanity, and this is what made it an important axis in cities and a basis for its success and development, but these commercial areas began to be exposed to a set of continuous contemporary changes that negatively affected their urban, environmental and aesthetic value, which made the research shed light on the importance of preserving these markets by working to enhance their richness The vital, which depends on the two principles of highlighting the language of the place, confirming the structural interdependence of the urban tissues, preserving the spatial, urban, and textile values of those markets, rehabilitating their damaged parts, exploiting the available resources, and meeting the specific needs of the markets, which makes their structural value constant, as it was associated with a high social and environmental reality.

2. The concept of richness in language and architecture

Word richness comes in language and dictionaries (Richness) in the sense of richness or abundance, and the adjective (Rich) is used in the sense of possession of a high-quality, influential value or characteristics, a high-quality and efficient product,

meaningful, important and distinctive, alluding to something, fertile [1], As for architecture, it has a set of meanings, and they are defined by: Cullen. The richness and visual attraction refer to the interaction with the built environment achieving uniqueness, continuity, contradiction, and containment [2]. Venturi (Venturi) defines visual richness as the effectiveness and vitality of the scene that can be achieved through complexity and contradiction that achieves ambiguity and diversity [3]. The vertical and horizontal emphasis, structural interdependence, and manipulation of blocks, patterns, materials, and colors [4]. components of the urban landscape. He also showed the importance of adding details of a human scale in the facades to achieve visual richness [5].

3. Getting rich in the city

And because the richness of cities depends on the special language of their urban places, which makes them unique in their products, this will make the city enjoy distinct and multiple urban areas that give it a clear identity and language, and this language consists of a total The urban elements that compose it, the city is based on three basic features in achieving its richness: 1- The language of the original places 2- The uniqueness 3- The originality that makes it develop itself in a way that preserves its distinctive personality [6]. It is related to three dimensions: place, reality, and history, and the mechanisms of highlighting the language of the place depend on how the organizational units are distributed and the dynamics of the structural interdependence of its parts of the fabric as it reflects the nature of the social reality in it and thus access to urban structures characterized by integration and heterogeneity in one distinctive language [7]. These integrated urban structures depend, in highlighting their urban richness and distinctive language, on two basic levels: the semantic (implicit) and the structural (formal) levels. It is between the elements of the structure of the place and is related to both the substance of the content, which is the intellectual and emotional elements of which the signification consists, and the image of the content, which is the formal organization of the signifiers, which depends on the presence or absence of the semantic character), and that the language of each place is formed through semantic forms, which are physical formations It carries a set of implications, which Hegel expresses by symbolic representations that carry a set of spiritual meanings and express local (privacy) values, and as (Pontá) indicated, it is related to the customary aspect of the meanings of the forms, whose connotations and reading differ from one society to another [8], and secondly The meaning responsible for generating a sense of place and belonging. The urban structure is a unified system that carries a set of rules that govern the language of each place and define its identity, making this language understandable through the sum of symbols and signs. T it holds, which makes the place have a language that expresses the product of a particular civilization and society and carries a distinct amount of cultural specificity, despite the possibility of common aspects between one language and another. [9] The structural level (formal) represents the physical entity and includes the physical elements of the physical form and the relationships that link them, thus reaching a clear and distinctive urban language for the city by continuing to preserve the essence of the inherited textile system and connecting it to new urban systems and confirming the continuity of the flow of elements and their relationships, and the preservation of structures Achieving richness based on structural interdependence depends on knowledge of spatial relationships and characteristics of the language of urban spaces, exploration of elements, decoding their architectural codes, and understanding their structural elements. Divide them into three main groups: built structures; Spatial structures, inclusive elements, and institutional elements represent the actual, tangible quality of the relationships through which the essence of each system can be understood. They are essential factors for understanding the nature of the urban structure of the system [10].

This compositional structure is linked with impressionistic feelings and expressive connotations raised by the patterns of plastic relations between mass and urban space, whose understanding leads to human beings reaching the stage of responding to the surrounding environment through their sense of aesthetic values and their sense of integration with the components of forming the urban fabric as an integrated unit that dissolves in it. The part - the urban formation - forms the whole - the urban fabric. [11]

And because the markets are one of the main parts of the city with which the identity of Arab cities arose and expressed the patterns of spatial relations that stem from the privacy of values and social customs, which made them the most important element in the city after the main mosque because of its interconnected structures on the structural and semantic levels, and due to its importance, often When the market and the mosque are intertwined and adjacent, the mosque is in the middle of the market or at its end, embodying the interdependence between the material and spiritual sides in the life of the residents of the Islamic city.

Markets have played a major role in economic, social, and sometimes even political life, as they are considered one of the most important places in which the different sectors of urban society interact with each other, and the structure of the markets depends on the principle of organic integration (based on the similarity between the cellular formation of the Arab-Islamic city and the anatomy of the human body), whose minarets rise to the sky and from which an urban fabric crystallizes that has a formal relationship with the human scale, in terms of the height of the building blocks and the capacity of urban spaces. It is also related to the concept of (local), which is what the markets create from urban formations that touch the feelings of the recipient and give him a sense of money. The cascading system of the movement axes is an important part of the strength of the structural fabric of the markets in particular and the fabric of the old city in general in creating the local privacy of visual perception associated with the local concept of the formation of the urban fabric And related to the movement axes of that city and the facades of its alleys, which depend on finding a cascading system of

movement axes, in which the market represents a central location for street spaces and public squares, and a group of alleys and squares is linked to it [12].

As for the visual sequence, its importance lies in enriching the images of the urban landscape, during movement and movement within the movement axes and the streets of the markets in the traditional urban environment. Specific, harmony in colors and displayed goods, sensory and perceptual effects, diversity of scenes and treatments of the edges of the covered market street space, in achieving the visual unity enhanced by the unity of roofing methods and treatments of lighting and natural ventilation, in addition to the contrast in shade and light along the paths of movement in traditional markets, where the transition from The roofed markets to the open courtyards of the neighboring khan, agencies and squares, next to the space of the mosque, which constitutes a major space at the level of the traditional Islamic city, and thus the visual sequence was affected by the essential and accidental urban characteristics alike in the urban landscape of the traditional markets in the Islamic city [12]. It is also specialized, which expresses the specialization of shops with the same type of goods or crafts so that a single craft is in its market, usually known as the commodity or craft, while the directionality represents the dynamic bar shape of the markets in the Islamic city, which gives a sense of directional high, which highlights its importance as a linking artery of economic and social life in the city [12],

Hence the importance of research in evaluating and presenting the most important vocabulary for how to preserve the richness of heritage markets and preserve and enhance their value within the urban fabric of the city, and as a result, the research aims to develop a conceptual model that clarifies the vocabulary that can be worked on in preserving the richness of heritage markets and preserving and enhancing their value within the urban fabric of the city.

4. Research Methodology and steps

1. The research will depend on an analytical and descriptive approach to extrapolate the most important vocabulary effective in preserving the richness of historical urban spaces in general and markets in particular, and to clarify the most important characteristics of markets that enhance their value and strength within the urban fabric of the city and indicate the possibilities of building a conceptual model.
2. A set of previous studies that dealt with preserving the richness of historical elements and heritage markets, how to preserve them, the mechanisms used to develop them, and indicating the most important concepts and special treatments in enhancing their value and preserving the richness of urban spaces will be addressed.
3. Applying the vocabulary of the theoretical framework to the selected school case (the big market in the center of the old city of Najaf) and knowing the amount of wealth that he possesses.
4. Draw results, conclusions, and recommendations

5. Research objective

- 1- Explanation of how to preserve wealth in traditional markets.
- 2- Reaching a more effective vision in meeting the current needs and ensuring the development of these areas on the one hand and working to respond to future requirements within the two mechanisms of confirming the structural interconnection with other parts of the fabric and highlighting and emphasizing the language of the place model.

6. Studies dealing with methods of preserving heritage markets

All The two researchers (Everard, A.J. & Pickard, R.D., 1997.) emphasized the need to preserve the richness of heritage places, especially markets, which express the identity of traditional urban places and define the boundaries and relationships of the place, as they express the nature of social relations and how to employ them in the urban fabric as well as the economic value Which is owned by the heritage and historical market, which makes the places associated with it with special competitive and aesthetic values, and its richness comes through the development of conservation strategies and initiatives that preserve the basics of the emergence of those places and their social and textile interdependence, not only preserving urban facades or buildings, but the study suggests that the contribution to the management Thoughtful and intelligent change that responds to those environments, and that the solutions are sustainable and adaptive, which depend primarily on strengthening the social environment and creating economic opportunities for the place while maintaining the pattern of those markets, which enhances their integrated value [15]

In his study of the importance of heritage markets in African cities, the researcher (Yusuf 2005) referred to the richness of these historical and archaeological monuments in general, which made them persist during previous periods and became linked to society and the identity of cities. This value stems from a set of considerations, which are as follows: First / on The level of the urban fabric and includes ((the historical dimension) its connection with the historical stage of the emergence of cities and the formation of its basic identity, or (its historical value) its connection with religious or political events, (the homogeneity of the site) and represents the harmony between the inherited architectural unit and the architectural environment directly surrounding it and the urban environment of the city as a whole, (efficiency functional), (compatibility and harmony) between the inherited human and architectural element, secondly / at the level of the individual building (the aesthetic and architectural value) that the buildings carry in that historical fabric, the (historical value) of a particular building or group of buildings, (the social dimension) its connection to a social heritage and events

Important social or cultural, (exclusivity) may represent the only remaining model that embodies a particular style, the importance of preserving the historical urban content and heritage. It enhances the understanding of the character of the place and is represented by understanding (architectural style, building materials and texture, age of buildings, function associated with the area in the past and present, sensory experience of sounds, smells, lighting, etc.) that helps highlight the language of the place and enhance its privacy, and identifies the key points to improve the richness and richness of urban structure by respecting the aesthetic and historical values and the physical integration of distinctive heritage qualities. The study also emphasizes the important role of individuals in the process of architectural preservation on the material and moral values that each building, fabric, or historical or heritage structure, and the need to understand and realize the context and to emphasize the classic preservation of the form with the least possible intervention to provide a minimum level of compatibility and harmony between the human element inherited architecture [16]

While the researcher (Oranges in 2009) stressed the need to activate and strengthen heritage markets because of their important role in strengthening tourism, as they are the main attractive factors that contribute to preserving heritage and its richness by maintaining the continuity of these markets as a product that carries high cultural heritage values and a witness to its authenticity. The heritage of urbanization is a result of the close connection with the customs and the privacy of each city from the others, so it has become bearing a richness and richness that comes from the structural, visual, and material elements that it carries. The study identified three directions for preservation, which are (finding the preservation of the old and reviving it without change - an integrative direction characterized by flexibility and re-planning and reconstruction of some parts - a traditional romantic direction indicated by an interest in buildings that bear important historical values). Conservation - Lack of a database showing the age, importance, or value of the heritage and market details - Failure to follow technical methods in construction and restoration work - the absence of mass culture in the importance of preserving these markets) [17]

(Oxford in 2013) referred to the historical covered market in Oxford and its richness stems from the architectural values that date back to different periods. It is continuous and is still in use today. It consists of shops that specialize in certain things related to certain occasions and rituals. It also gives a sense of complete containment and familiarity through the design of its corridors and doors and its links with other important axes. The visual permeability of the street is high through the possibility of seeing it from other streets, which confirms its importance. And the desire to enter the market, and the study depends on the new sustainable development that creates a balance between preserving the heritage and keeping pace with the present and the changes of society to protect and enhance the historic environment, taking into account the historical privacy and the environment - preserving the richness of buildings - and giving a sense of the spirit of the place. Historical markets must be developed to preserve their spiritual value and richness stemming from their historical elements and parts that have preserved their identity over time. And something new should be introduced to the region to maintain its continuity. [18]

The researchers indicated (Istijabatul Aliyah, Bambang Setioko, Wisnu Pradoto, 2014) in their study that dealt with the importance of traditional and historical markets in the city of Surakarta, with a focus on how to preserve the value and richness of these markets as they contribute to enhancing the urban spatial value in the city. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve the richness of the material and moral aspects in it, including revitalizing the market interface, its restoration, and comprehensive development, while preserving the original language of the place and the professions and crafts in it. Maintaining the richness of the market enhances the strength of the cultural, economic, social, and cultural activities of the city as a whole. Possess a richness that is a brand for friendly cultural cities ready to be tourist cities whose importance comes from strengthening and enhancing historical and archaeological monuments, which depend on evidence that has reached our time without modification or change that affects their essence or damage or distort them, which makes them give the true image of cities and the richness and richness of their material urban elements. In addition to being related to the sensory values of individuals and memory. It gives a sense of familiarity and belonging through the language of the place and its privacy and the level of structural structures that deal with human standards and the privacy of each community from others [19].

It is evident from the above that the importance of the heritage markets in the city comes from two main aspects, namely, the special urban spatial language that it possesses, which expresses the heritage and identity of the original city, being urban patterns that emerged with the cities and expressed their social fabric, and the other side is their distinctive textile patterns and interconnected structure that gives. For months with familiarity and containment, the studies emphasized the preservation of these two terms and through various aspects, all aiming to preserve the richness of these markets and enhance their value within the urban fabric of the city.

7. Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework describes the most important effective vocabulary for determining the richness of heritage places and how to preserve it and its role in enhancing the value of urban spaces and preserving the heritage image of urban places in general and markets in particular, and as in Table (1):

Table 1: Illustrates the vocabulary of the theoretical framework for enhancing wealth in heritage markets, the source of the two researchers

Urban Wealth Management Level	main vocabulary	secondary singular	Mechanisms of getting rich		
formal level	Highlight the urban language of the place	Preserving the special urban character Determining	The direction of the province, which depends on preservation mechanisms on the old and reviving it without change		
			the type of preservation	on the old and revive it without change An integrative trend characterized by flexibility mechanisms and the re-planning and reconstruction of some parts	
			Preserving urban content	A traditional trend characterized by any interest in buildings that carry important historical values Rehabilitation of the infrastructure of the streets surrounding the area while strengthening the infrastructure of the place	
		Enhancement of general spatial richness	Maintain functional and formal efficiency	Preserving the value of the inherited buildings, in whole or in part, as a witness to the richness of the place Emphasizing the axes that achieve harmony with the environment, activating them, and emphasizing their importance	
			Revitalization of the urban market interface	Activate new business activities that contribute to the development of the place Adding promotional elements that stand out from the market value and its marketing position	
			Respect for the historical environment	The clarity of the building pattern used and the absence of major interventions that change the value of the urban heritage Mixing and diversity that carries visual contrasts within the buildings and facades increase the general urban value	
	structural level	Confirmation of the structural connection	Strengthening the urban structure of the market	Preserving the textile structure as it reflects the nature of the social structure of the place Not to include urban elements interfering with the identity of the place within the urban facades	
				Highlight the existing landmarks as urban signs	Emphasis on the spiritual data of the place that strengthens and enhances the heritage and opens the kinetic axes towards it Rehabilitation of places or landmarks that suffer from neglect and enhance their spatial value
				Activate sustainable development	Preserving the natural environment within the urban fabric and making it more satisfying for individuals Increasing social cohesion and communication by activating urban centers and nodes within the market or within its surroundings
			Activate containment and space intimacy	Preserving the traditional urban structure	The diversity of user categories for the area allows for mixed versatility Preserving the hierarchy of histological patterns and the nature of their structure
				Activation of neglected motor axes	Preserve the signs that emphasize the depth and urban richness of the place Emphasis on the clarity of the skyline and the axiality within the fabric, as they are two basic terms in the textile structure of the traditional markets that lead to activating the dynamic relationship between the axes
				Maintain optical transmittance	Connecting kinetic axes, especially those that are linked to endings that represent spatial signs The clarity of the axes of movement and their orientation toward a central point
			There is a break in the axes when changing career or changing privacy Promoting traditional activities that enhance identity and enrich the place		
			The land uses are compatible with the nature of the traditional center The presence of spatial cues that provoke individuals temporally and spatially, enhancing collective memory and motivating them to the place		
			Create places for social interaction Providing attractive foci to enhance social relations between individuals		

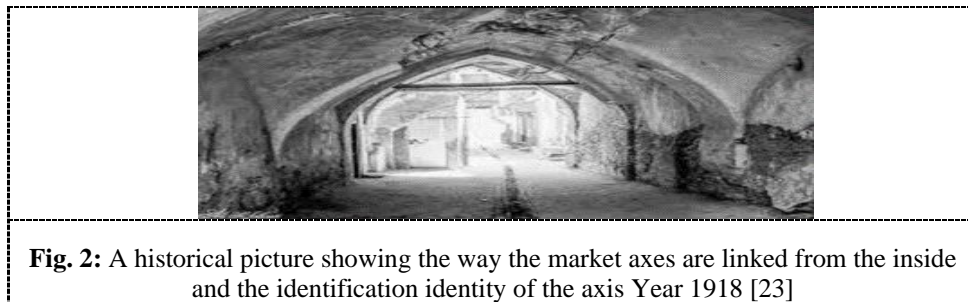
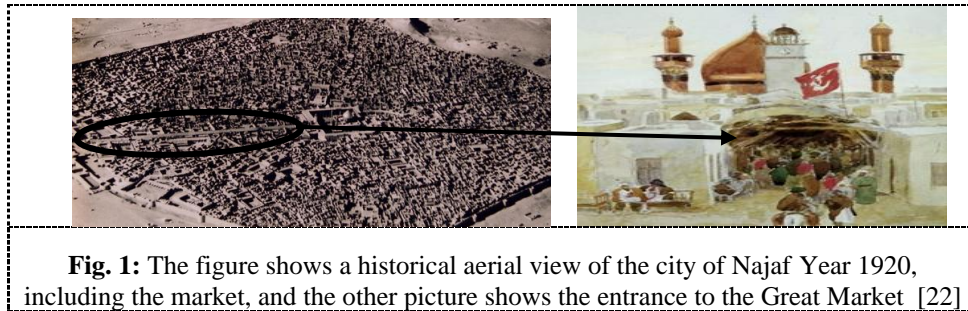
8. Theoretical framework

It is the oldest market in Najaf and represents the main axis coming from Kufa towards the shrine of Imam Ali (peace be upon him), which represents the visitors' journey in the old city. It is a covered market that contains shops on both sides. The Great Market is one of the oldest markets. It is bordered on the west by the Al-Haydari Court, and on the east by the square; It is shared by two localities: the locality of Al-Mishraq from the north, and the locality of Al-Buraq from the south [20].

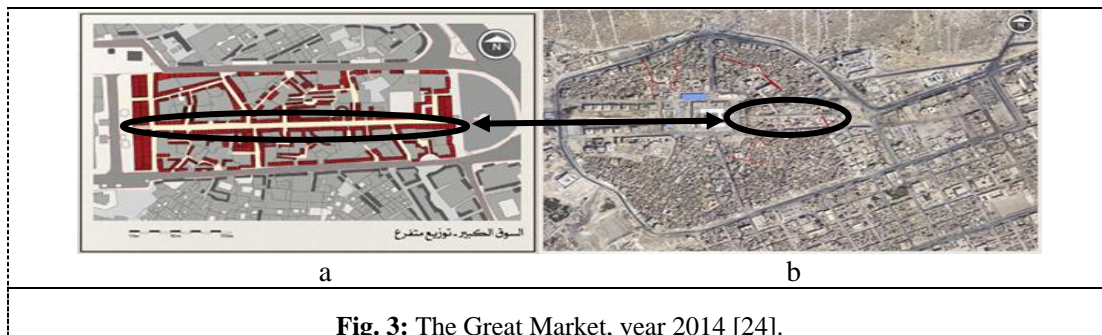
The great market (Najaf City center) The great market of Najaf, as seen by Ibn Battuta in the year 770 AH. From it, the goldsmiths, al-Bazzaz, al-Saffarin, butchers, plumbers, carpenters, and perfumers, and the sale of perfumes (Abu al-Riha market), and the sale and embroidery of gowns and embroidery (Abaychi) and hanatine branch out. The length of this market is approximately 550 meters, and it has eight branches on both sides, and each of these branches represents a specialized market:

- 1- Akd Al-Seef, which is the market of the beavers (Al-Saffarin) and the blacksmiths, as well as the sewing of tents.
- 2- Aked (the Jew), who specializes in the manufacture and sale of shoes. Today, it is called Akd Al-Shabibi.

- 3- Butchers market, which is specialized in butchery shops and the sale of meat.
- 4- The goldsmith market, which is the market for gold and its manufacture.
- 5- The merchant's market, where the sellers of different fabrics and shrouds are.
- 6- Al-Abayjia Market, which is a market specialized in the manufacture of men's abaya and headbands.
- 7- The swimming pool market, which is specialized in spices and spices shops, and there were previously shops for molasses, Rashi, and other food industries.
- 8- Abu Al-Riha Market (Perfume Market) specializes in selling all kinds of perfumes. It is also distributed on both sides of the market with what is called Al-Qaysiriya (Qaysari), which is a group of shops that have one entrance from the big market and also have different specialties. They were previously khans and an example of those multiple Caesareans (Caesarea Ibn Maaleh) (And Caesarea Ibn Shamsa) (Qusairiya Abd Ali Naji) and other Caesarea among others, which constitute small markets on their own [21].



The Grand Bazaar was officially opened by Shah Abbas the Great Safavid when he visited Najaf in 1032/1623 and was called "The Great Street." Almost two centuries after its establishment, it turned into the Great Market. Souk al-Kabeer Tijan and Aggada were from Al-Bawari Al-Qasab. During the time of Nazim Pasha, the governor of Baghdad in 1326 AH / 1908 AD, the roof was made of gables and a cover of plates, and the roof of the Al-Kabeer market was pyramidal, covered with a grille. Therefore, the market public is considered a combination of the old and contemporary styles, but its presence near the tomb of the Imam Ali, peace be upon him, gave it another luster and beauty, and it seems that its construction is somewhat similar to the construction of the Ottoman markets, as its roof is covered with metal panels and a structure that was previously made of wood, but it was renewed more than once. Also, the main market stores are distributed today and along the market between goldsmith shops, bags stores, leather industries, electrical appliances stores, mobile phones, luxuries, men's and women's fabrics, perfume and watches stores, in addition to valves, silver rings and precious stones with fat stores spread in the market. There are also specialized branches for money exchange and sale. And buying currency, so today it constitutes an economic nerve for the city because it attracts Iraqi and foreign visitors, who visit the market and buy from it when completing their visit to the holy shrine of Imam Ali, peace be upon him [23].



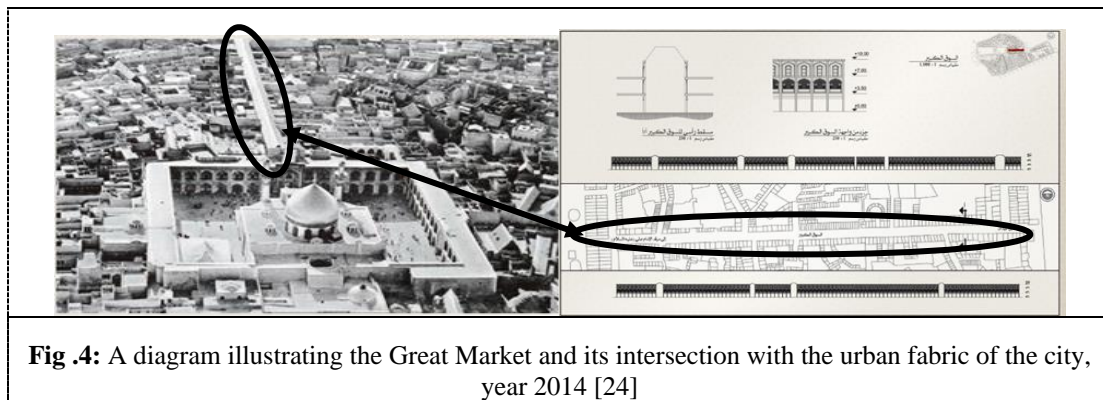


Fig .4: A diagram illustrating the Great Market and its intersection with the urban fabric of the city, year 2014 [24]

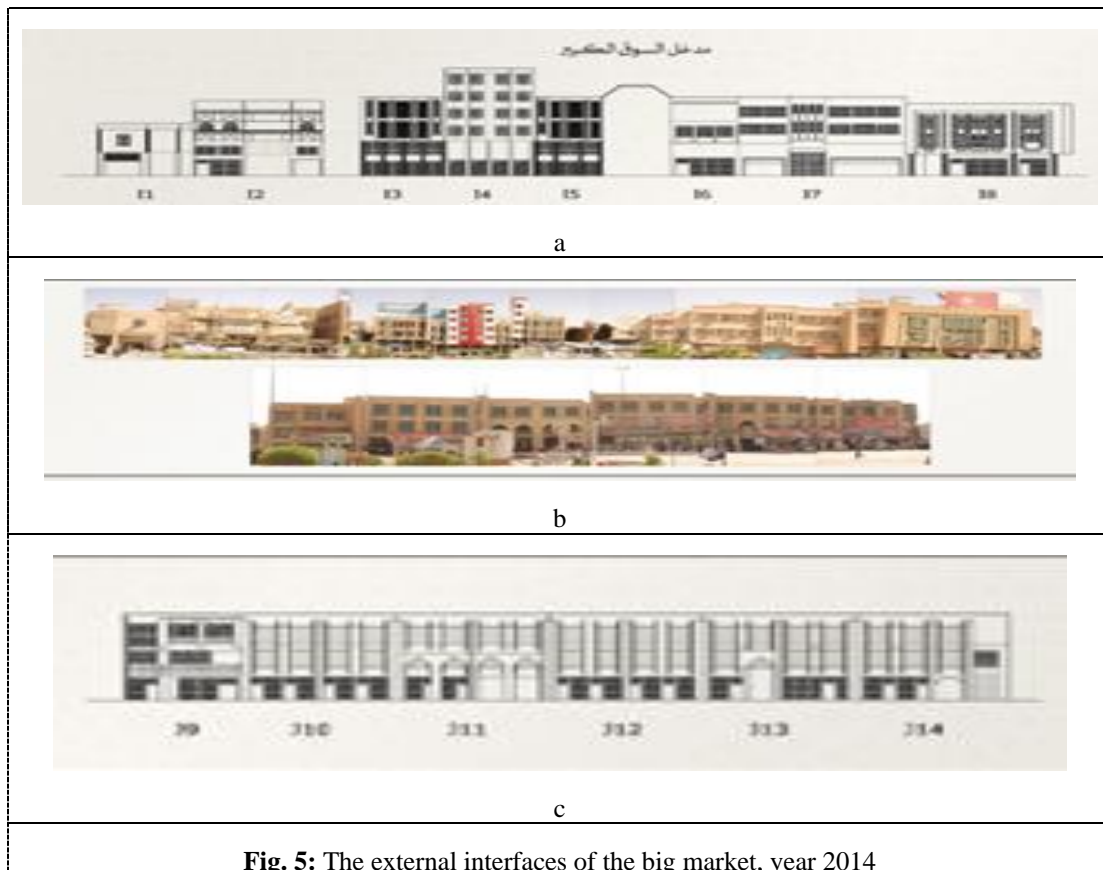


Fig. 5: The external interfaces of the big market, year 2014

9. Measuring method and tools

The information required for the case study was collected using the following methods:

1. Data, pictures and maps of the Grand Bazaar were collected by reviewing reliable books on the history of the holy city of Najaf and reviewing the maps of Diwan's office as it is one of the architectural companies contributing to the development of proposals for developing and preserving the market
2. Observation through a direct visit to the market site and knowledge of the most important values and characteristics of the texture and formality that the market possesses and which enhance its richness. The theoretical framework variables were measured and several pictures were taken. The data collected was analyzed within the presented theoretical framework
3. The data was processed through descriptive analysis of richness vocabulary, using information obtained from surveys and field interviews in addition to charts and pictures

Results and discussion in light of the extracted framework vocabulary

The two researchers analyze the case study (Enhancing the Richness of Heritage Souks - Souk Al Kabeer Case Study) to find out the effective vocabulary affecting the results, through visual observation and interviews.

Through monitoring and field surveys, it was identified that the market contains many rich landmarks and spatial values that need to be preserved, and they are clarified in the following table:

Table 2: Illustrates the vocabulary of the theoretical framework for enhancing wealth in heritage markets

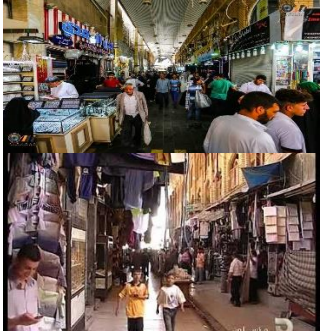
Urban wealth management level	main vocabulary	secondary singular	Mechanisms of getting rich
formal level	Highlight the urban language of the place	Determine the type of preservation	<p>Two main approaches were relied upon in preserving the character of the first urban market, which is the re-planning and reconstruction of some parts, especially those that have reached the stage of decay or erosion, with a traditional trend that depends on preserving buildings and fabrics that carry important historical values.</p>
		Preserving urban content	<p>The infrastructure of the streets surrounding the area was rehabilitated, with the infrastructure of the place being strengthened, and the worn-out tissues were removed, and the value of the distinctive urban landmarks in the place was highlighted.</p>
		Maintain functional and formal efficiency	<p>The market still enjoys the correct spatial and economic employment as a result of the operational efficiency of the place and the presence of various activities that contribute to raising its functional value in addition to the heritage value, taking care to activate new commercial, service and cultural services to keep pace with spatial changes and meet the needs of users, which makes it an active focus of events</p>
		Revitalization of the urban market interface	<p>Despite the developmental processes and changes that took place on the urban fabric of the market and its urban facade, it still enjoys the clarity of the building pattern used and the highlighting of the urban heritage on its urban identity, despite the presence of some distortions, but the general character still has the same previous spirit</p>
structural level	Confirmation of the structural connection	Enhancement of general spatial richness	<p>The fabric structure still retains its structural structure and spatial and spatial specificity, which is related to the nature of the social structure of the place.</p>
		Highlight the existing landmarks as urban signs	<p>Due to the market's association with more than one important figure, the Imam Ali shrine is the most prominent among them. Therefore, it is considered the direct axis that enjoys high permeability towards this important landmark. The market is also linked to heritage houses and archaeological sites that can become active landmarks that enhance the value of the market and the place as a whole.</p>
Strengthening the urban structure of the market	Activate sustainable development	<p>The market still retains the traditional methods of lighting and ventilation, with an emphasis on the sustainability of the fabric in terms of social privacy and refractions that enhance the strength of the axes and that the diversity of events leads to the diversity of the satisfaction of the visitors to the place and increase their attraction, thus achieving high economic values, which is one of the important pillars of sustainable development</p>	



The researcher, year 2022



The researcher, year 2022



The researcher, year 2022 [24]



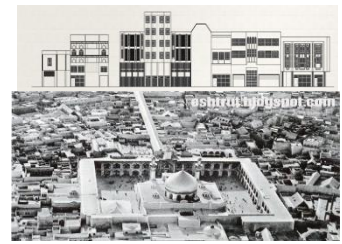
Year 2022 [23]



[25]

Preserving the traditional urban structure

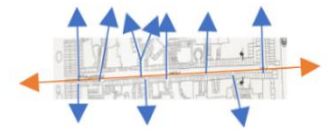
Preservation of the hierarchy of tissue patterns and the nature of their structure, in addition to the preservation, restoration or re-use of many urban features.



[24]

Activation of neglected motor axes

Emphasis on the clarity of the skyline and the axial line within the fabric, as they are two basic terms in the textile structure of the traditional markets, which leads to activating the kinetic relationship between the axes by linking the kinetic axes with each other, especially those linked to ends that represent spatial features.



[24]

Maintain optical transmittance

The clarity of the movement axes and their orientation towards a central point, with an emphasis on the visual and kinetic axial refraction when changing the spatial specificity or the type of job in the market, which suggests to the user kinetic and visual transitions that give him pleasure and a smooth understanding of the place



[26]

Activate containment and space intimacy

Promotion of traditional crafts

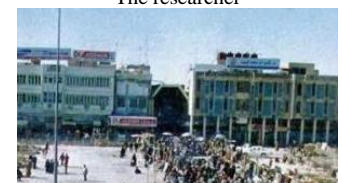
This market is characterized by traditional crafts and activities that are not found in other places in terms of weaving, pottery, handicrafts and many other exclusive jobs and professions, which are considered a magnet for tourists to get acquainted with or acquire such valuable things, in addition to the presence of special places and shops specialized in selling religious and cultural matters. Which is in keeping with the general nature of the place



The researcher

Create places for social interaction

There are many places for social interaction, including the middle nodes in the market, in addition to a central plaza that represents a place for the main social gathering in the city, which is the entry point to the market, in addition to the presence of restaurants, cafeterias, recreational places and hotels that enhance space containment.



[26]

10. Results

Najaf Grand Bazaar is one of the most important heritage places that carry a great material and moral heritage for the people of the city in particular and the surrounding areas in general. Its importance comes from many aspects, the market bears great richness at the level (of material, moral and synthetic), and the market bears the standards of sustainable development by emphasizing the spiritual data of the place and preserving traditional crafts and social structures. The moral and the structural, which depend on two levels, namely (the formal level, which is related to highlighting the language of the place urban) and (the morphological level, which is represented by confirming the structural interdependence), and each of them carries a set of mechanisms that emphasize how to preserve the value of the heritage. The findings of the researchers on how to preserve the urban wealth of the market, which is represented by both two main approaches were relied upon in preserving the character of the first urban market, which is the re-planning and reconstruction of some parts, It is also The market still enjoys the correct spatial and economic employment as a result of the operational efficiency of the place , it still enjoys the clarity of the building pattern used and the highlighting of the urban heritage on its urban identity, despite the presence of some distortions, but the general character still has the same previous spirit , The fabric also retains its structural structure and spatial and spatial specificities, while retaining the traditional methods of lighting and ventilation, and the sustainability of the fabric in terms of social privacy and refractions that enhance the strength of the axes and the existence of a hierarchy of tissue patterns and the nature of its structure, and the pivotal force of the market appeared in terms of emphasizing the clarity of the horizon and the axial line within the fabric With the clarity of the axes of movement and its orientation towards a central point, and the focus on optical and kinetic axial refraction when changing

spatial privacy or the type of job in the market, all of these things led to the necessity of preserving the richness of this historical landmark.

11. Conclusion

It is clear from what was previously discussed in the research that the Najaf Grand Market is one of the places that still preserves its urban richness, and despite the great developments that the market has gone through, it still takes into account the urban privacy and preserves its material, linguistic and structural richness, and this indicates that urban development processes and changes have not affected The urban value of the market, but rather preserved it, and what helped in that are the many spatial values that this market holds and its connection with the shrine of Imam Ali, peace be upon him, as a direct main movement axis, and the presence of many important landmarks in the place, educational roles and religious references, in addition to commercial, recreational and cultural services and all heritage roles Contributed to the non-manipulation of the urban values of the place and therefore it is still a landmark that enriches the city as a whole. He maintains them as unique core values that give him a high spirituality and a distinctive language not found in other places.

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