

## City architecture after war: a study of the impact of the war event on the architecture of the city of Mosul

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**Abstract.** The research discusses the impact of the events represented in the act of war that occurs on the urban system of cities, which leads to a forced shift in its morphology due to the collapse of important landmarks after the end of the event. The urban programs work with cities destroyed by wars with them in terms of commitment and liberation in a way that restores the identity to the place and is restore the life that was lost due to the war. Or urban programs work to forge new relationships whose basis is the new positions that emerged after the war, and which constitute a new history for the city. The new urban positions carry a double architectural value, because they express two important events: the first in considering it a distinctive landmark that was essential in the emergence of the city, the second, considering this landmark was affected by the war, which led to its demise or losing a large part of its elements. The research problem arose in the presence of the need to activate and revive the landmarks and sites on which the city was formed and the places affected by the act of war, in a way that the recipient can read the event of the war in the city's architecture, and the research aims at reading the war event in the city's architecture and the strategies that integrate the archaic sites with the sites produced by the event of the war.

**Keywords:** event (the act of war), city of event, positions of the event, urban development.

### 1. Introduction

The events that occur in cities affect their morphology and urban features, where the event here is the act of war that occurred in the urban system of cities, which led to forced transformations in their morphology, the reason for that transformation is the absence of urban features after the end of the war event.

Architectural studies have dealt with war cities from different axes, some of which emphasized that their historical centers were destroyed and most of their urban features disappeared, so new centers must be built to meet contemporary requirements and differ from the past, as in the experience of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the other hand, other studies stressed on the need to revive these cities while preserving their local identities and relying on the basic plan of the city, as in the experience of rehabilitating Beirut. The last group of studies emphasized on the preservation of what remained of the centers of those cities while using the policy of dictation and urban addition to the rotting parts of the cities' urban fabric by using advanced thinking to find a kind of acceptable opposition between the old part and the modern part as a distinct vision in the rehabilitation of war cities.

However, the war event and its impact on the reconstruction of the city and its role in the architecture of those cities were not discussed in a way that achieves the presence of the principle (represented by the main city landmarks and cells present before the event) in its derivatives, i.e. in the formation of the product of the city's architecture in a way that considers the city's past and present.