

October 2020

Architectural Documentation

MZGAWTI GAWRA as a Sample

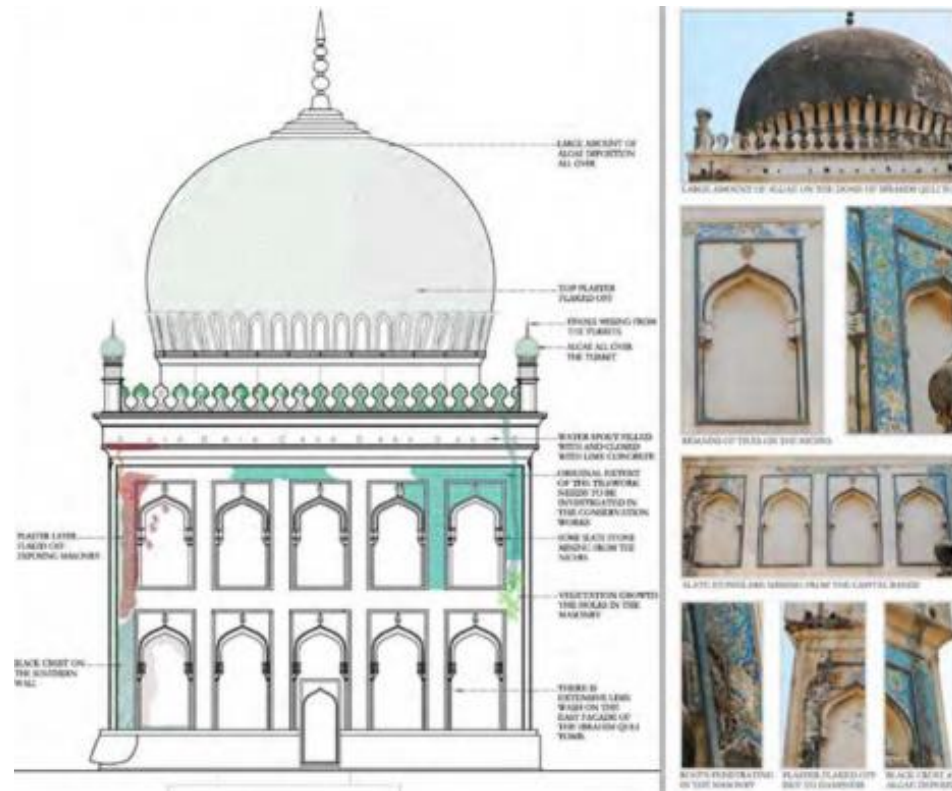
Report Prepared By

Architect: Meran Mahmood Zewar



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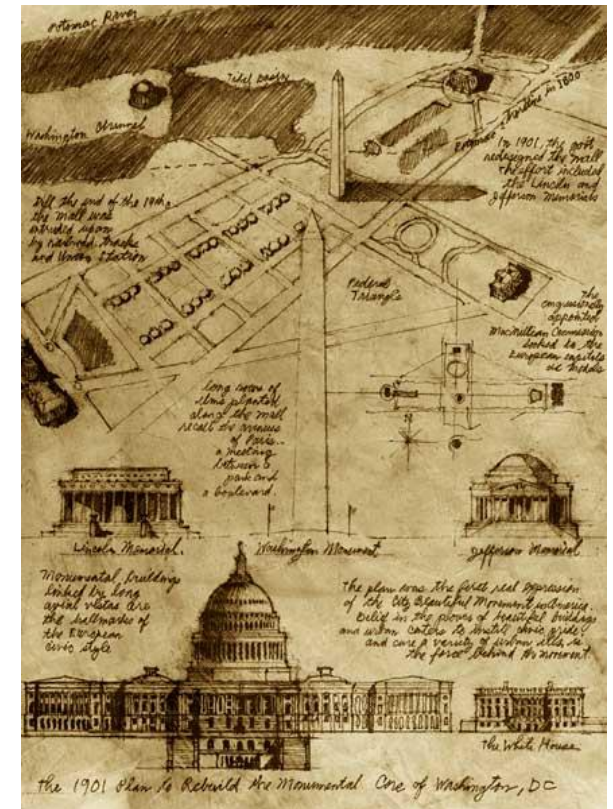
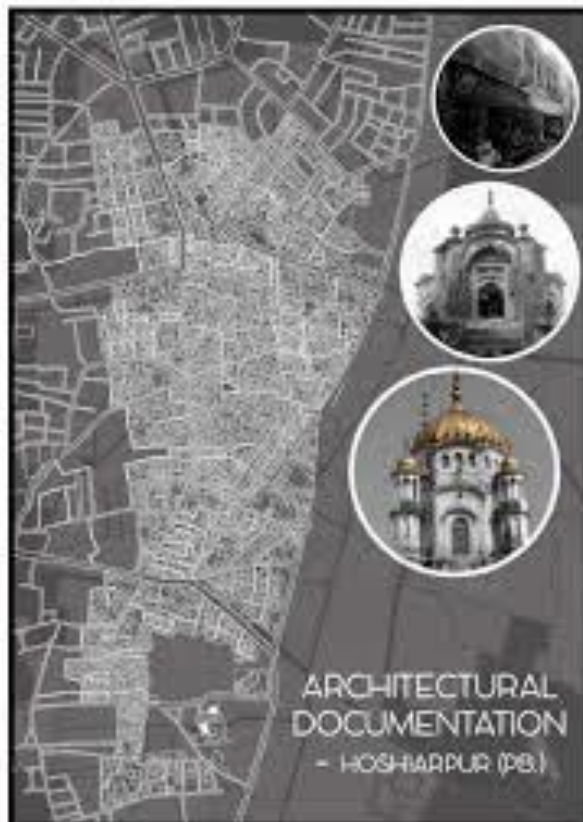
1

Introduction of Documentation

Documentation and Archive matter had history; it started with development of humanity in ancient century when the environment and accident in history effected on human creativity.

It is any communicable material that is used to describe, explain or instruct regarding some attributes of an object, system or procedure, such as its parts, assembly, installation, maintenance and use. Documentation can be provided on paper, online, or on digital media. Examples are user guides, white papers, online help, and quick-reference guides.

Paper or hard-copy documentation has become less common. Documentation is often distributed via websites, software products, and other online applications.



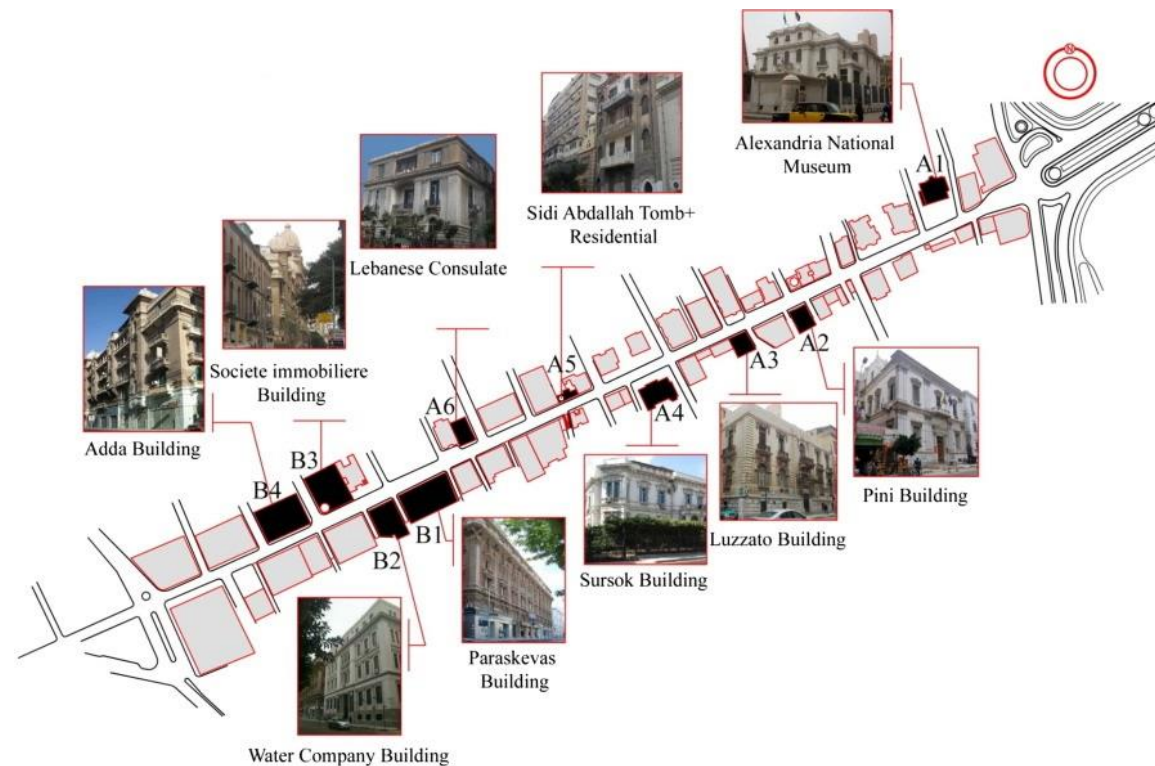
2

The Importance of Architectural Documentation

Preserving heritage buildings and sites is of utmost importance. Because these buildings represent a record of the memory of history, including the cultural and historical values they contain.

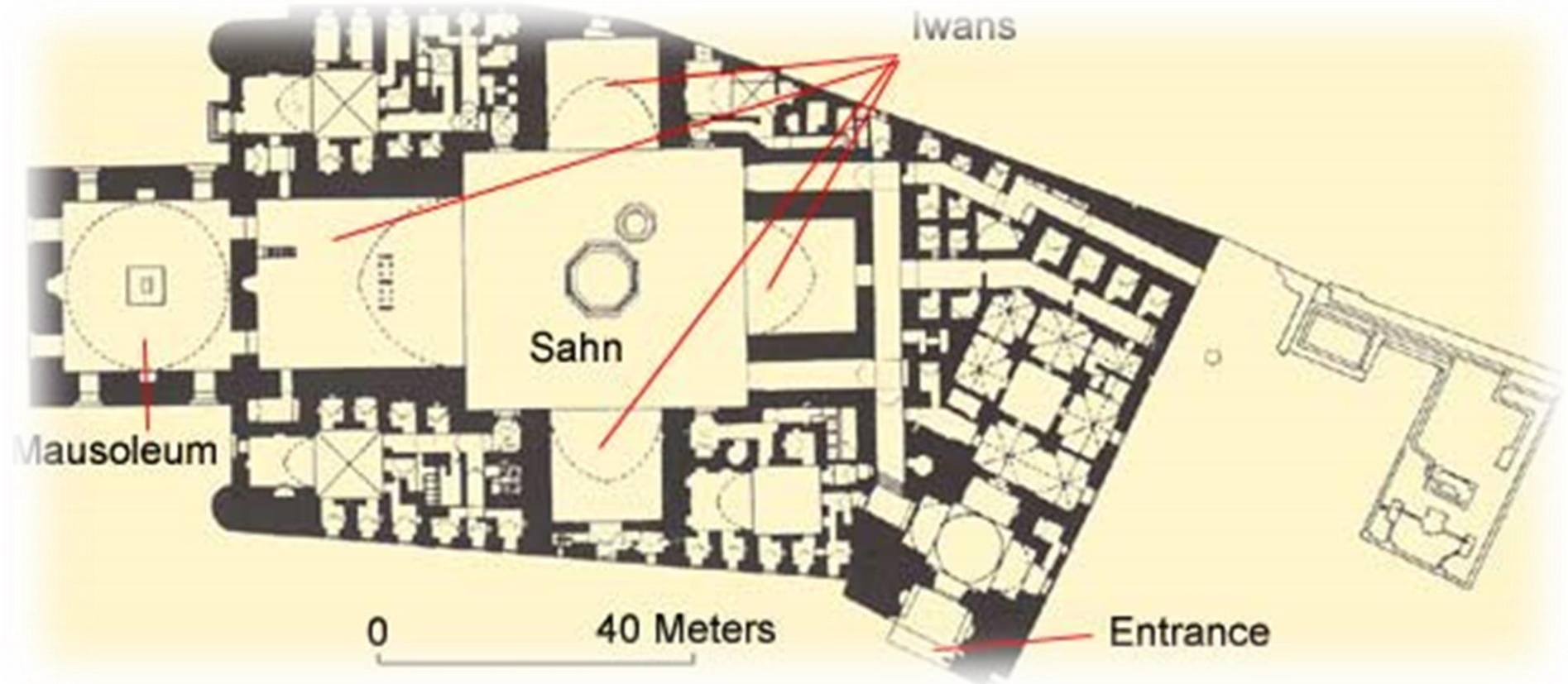
The archaeological buildings varied in terms of their age and condition, strength and weakness, depending on the construction materials and the conditions of the area and most of them need the intervention of the restorer, but this important work must be preceded by a set of preparatory measures that are no less important.

The Urban Heritage Survey is the first important step for other operations, such as providing advice and recommendations for the maintenance and restoration of traditional buildings. Therefore, in the survey process and beyond, the expert needs to adopt an approach that reflects a good understanding of the building, the method of its construction, and the purpose of its construction in the first place. Often, decisions are made that reflect a lack of understanding of the nature of heritage buildings, and instead rely on restoration or conservation methodologies that are appropriate for contemporary rather than traditional buildings.





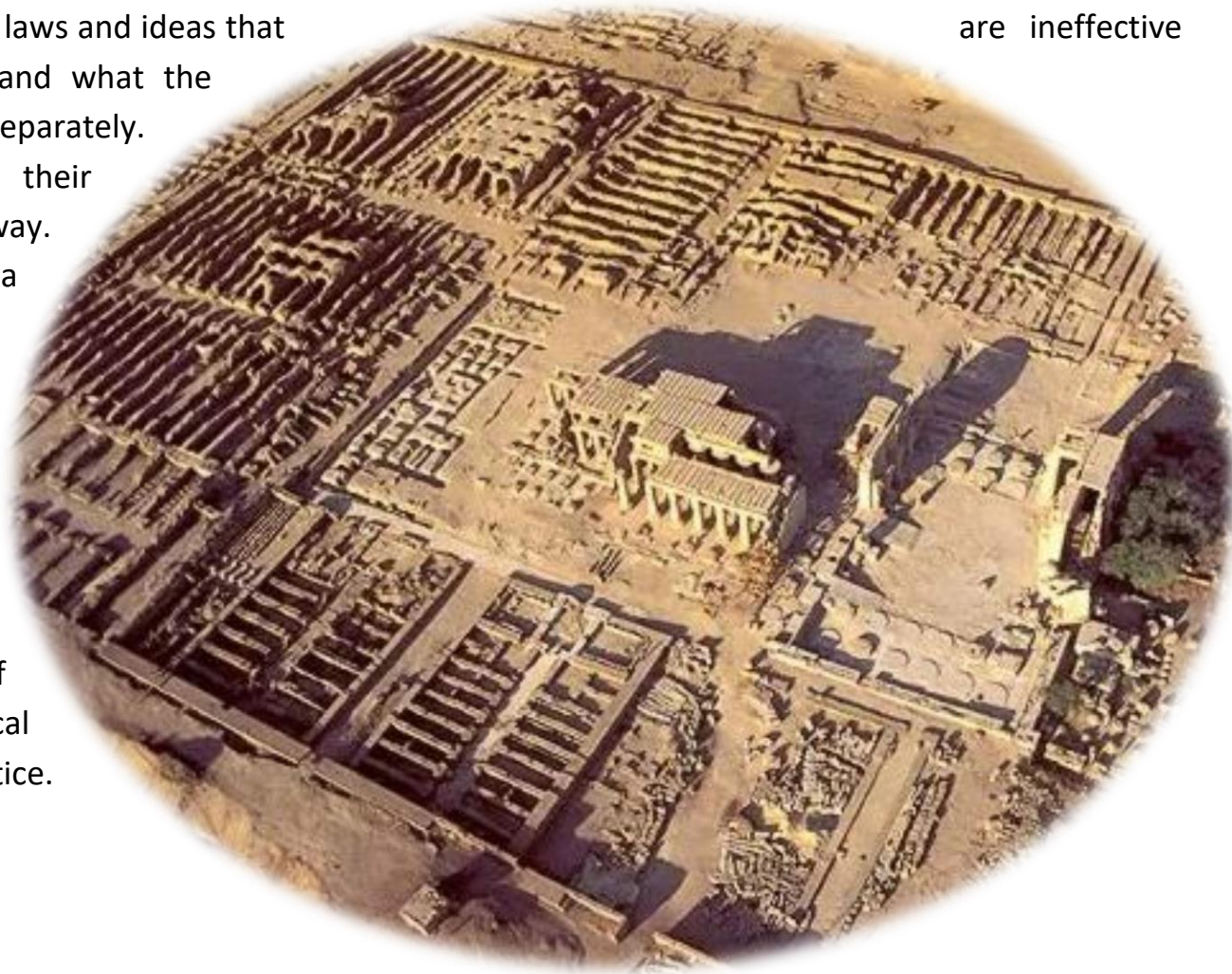
Architectural documentation of heritage buildings is defined as documenting and rooting the architectural and geographical values of heritage buildings and the surrounding area in order to benefit from preserving the spatial memory of the site, and to facilitate the process of rehabilitation, development and future restoration of the site. It also aims to provide a database that helps researchers, planners and policy-makers to make informed decisions. The technical document should have a specific objective, related to the delivery of meaningful information in a few and limited words. This information should be presented in a logical, easy-to-track order. Documentation is one of the scientific research processes through the process of recording facts and information by describing each of the elements that make up the building.



3

Philosophy of Survey and Documentation

Realizing the importance of traditional buildings creates a valid case for philosophical theory that helps in the nature of subsequent decision-making. The philosophical theory is not represented in the processes of preservation and what proceeds or follows it in a set of "silent" laws and ideas that are ineffective in practice, but it is a clear vision to understand what the conservation process must achieve in each case separately. Knowledge of preservation theories and their consequences cannot in themselves indicate the way. Rather, the expert must develop for himself a critical approach and a self-framing of criticism that directs his own mentality that qualifies him to work within the facts through practical and logical data to reach deterministic results that are characterized by their ability to defend and justify the logic based on it. Therefore, the conservation expert must understand and realize a set of basic principles in the processes of preservation and documentation of historical buildings, in addition to the ability to apply in practice.



It is important to realize that the laws concerned with preservation change with the passage of generations and time, and had it not been for the previous generations' attention to some aspects of urban heritage, much of the urban heritage would not have reached the present today. Hence, some buildings may have a lower value in the present than others, but the practitioner, expert and anyone interested in surveying and documenting operations should take into account that this value may and will change over time, and that this practitioner is the custodian and custodian of these national deposits that were handed over to him.

Urban heritage may be subject to removal for many reasons, including natural and forced, which exposes a large part of the nation's memory to loss, but experts must realize that the initiative must be taken to take utmost care and take care of the smallest details when conducting surveys and documentation, as tastes and styles change over time, and so it is necessary Its preservation is not only for its architectural or historical value, but it is more important because it is part of a natural resource and resources that are often no longer available in the present.

There are several types of documentation, including the initial reports: they are illustrated technical reports on the site, which include historical overview, site coordinates, photographs, spatial and functional description of the site, its evaluation and architectural classification according to the heritage sites evaluation forms, which include a number of approved criteria, such as historical importance, architectural importance.

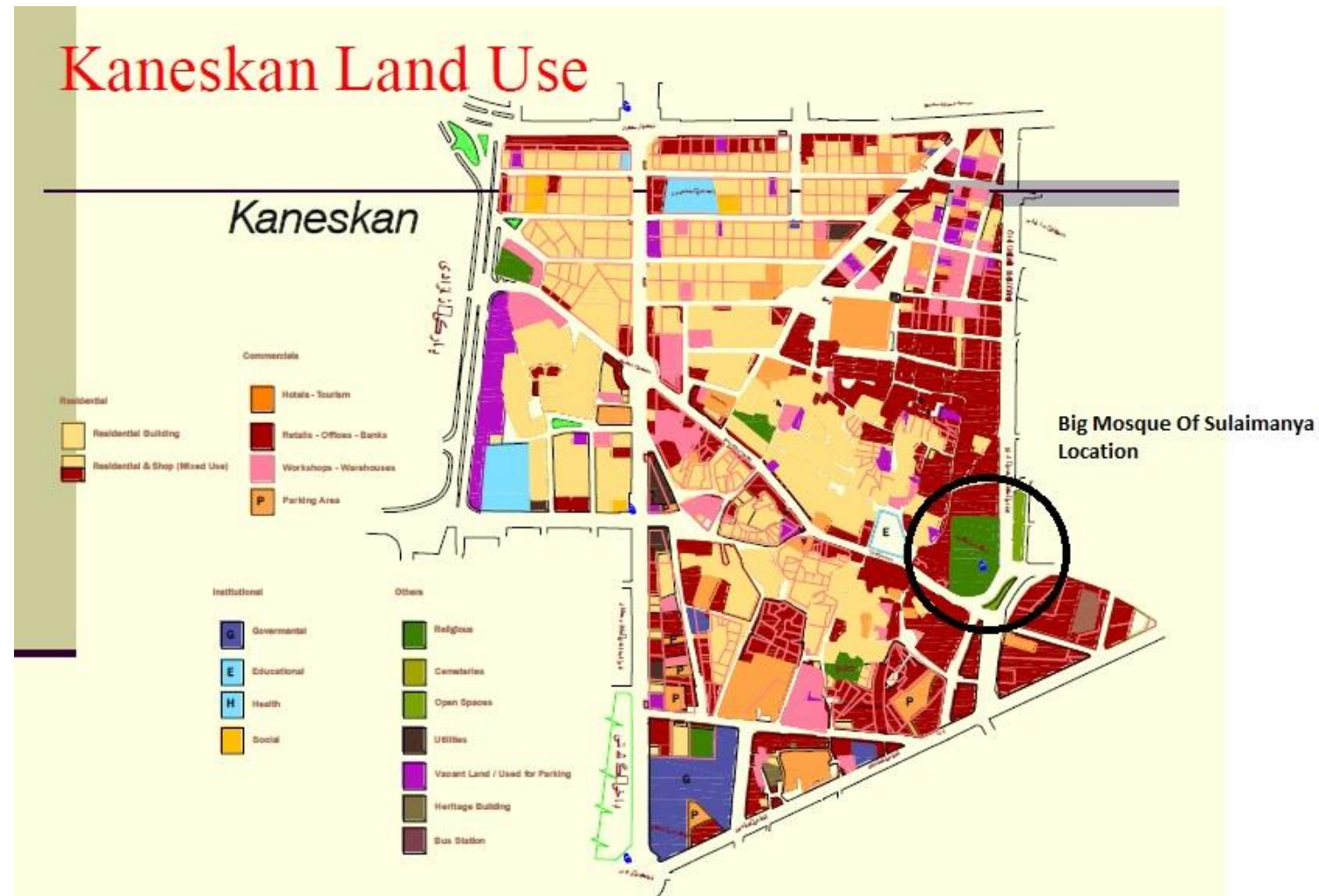
The construction condition and the site's viability for rehabilitation and development. Photography: This includes ground photography, aerial photography, interior photography, photographing the building's interior and exterior details, surveying, determining the boundaries of the site and its relationship to the surrounding area, identifying entrances and exits and their relationships with roads, footpaths, infrastructure, topographic levels and contour lines, and linking it to the city plan and the naming and numbering schemes in the area.

4

(Mzgawt Gawra) Big Mosque as a sample

Historical Brief

The big mosque of Sulamimaya or as known as (Kak Ahmed e Shekh Mosque) was built in 1784 after the city of Sulaimanya was established and expanded, one of the most and necessary services of the city was this mosque. This mosque become a historical part of the city and one of his land marks, the area of the mosque is about 6000 m2, the first religious teacher of this mosque was (Shekh Marf Nodi) owner of more than 50 manuscript of himself, after the school of (Ghazae) transfer to inside this mosque Shekh Marf become the manager of this school and it has 250 students, one of the subtends if this school was (Kak Ahmed e Shekh).





Big Mosque of Sulaimanya become a center and a base for the religious ceremonies and social and religious meetings which had been ran by a group if elders.

The mosque consist of many parts, one of them the room of Kak Ahmed e Shek which after his death it become his grave and later people come to visit it for blessing, Later become a hospice (Takya)of the (Qadriya method).

In order to honor and respect those who saved holy Quran and those who read Quran in ceremonies which they came from other cities and villages , all of them were gathered by Kak Ahmed e Shekh and serve food and drink to them, this habit was on till year 1953, serving food to people become a part of this mosque routine, then in 1998

again after reopening the (Takya) this serving of food and drink start again and anyone who come to pray or enter this mosque were well served and respected.

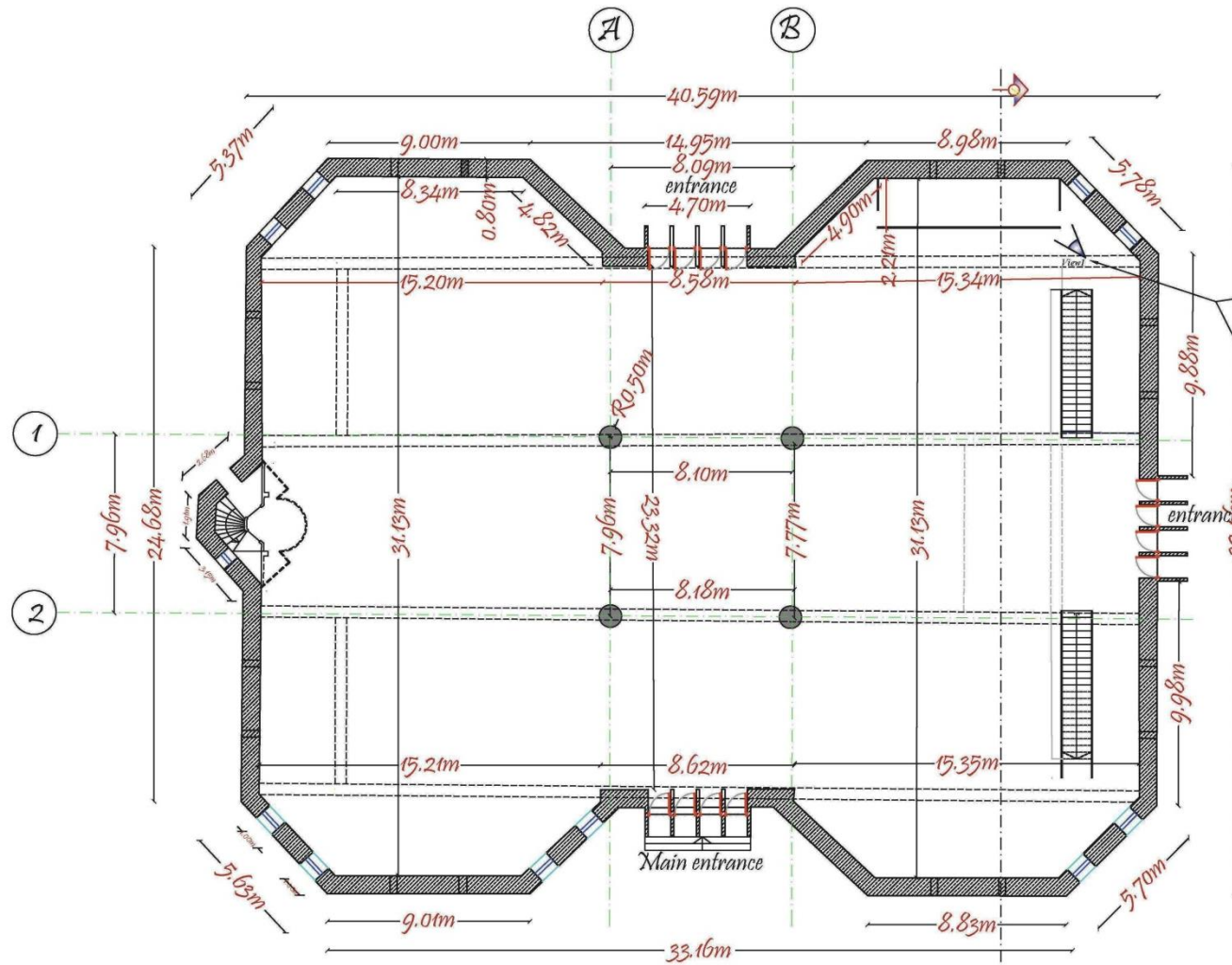


One of the Most important parts of this mosque was it has a special (Library) which included many valuable and historic books, hand scripts which gathered in the time of king Mahmoud , most of those books due to lack of location were transferred to the library of department of endowments.

The Mosque was reconstructed in year 1964 by the government of that time and the Ministry of Endowments, Also in yeas 1994-1995 the mosque war renovated again, later in 2002 it was renovated again by Kurdistan Regional Government, later in 2010 there was a major renovation and re construction for the Mosque which this documentation were done for all the mosque with all its details.

5

Analyzing of the Ancient Building (Mzgawti Gawra)



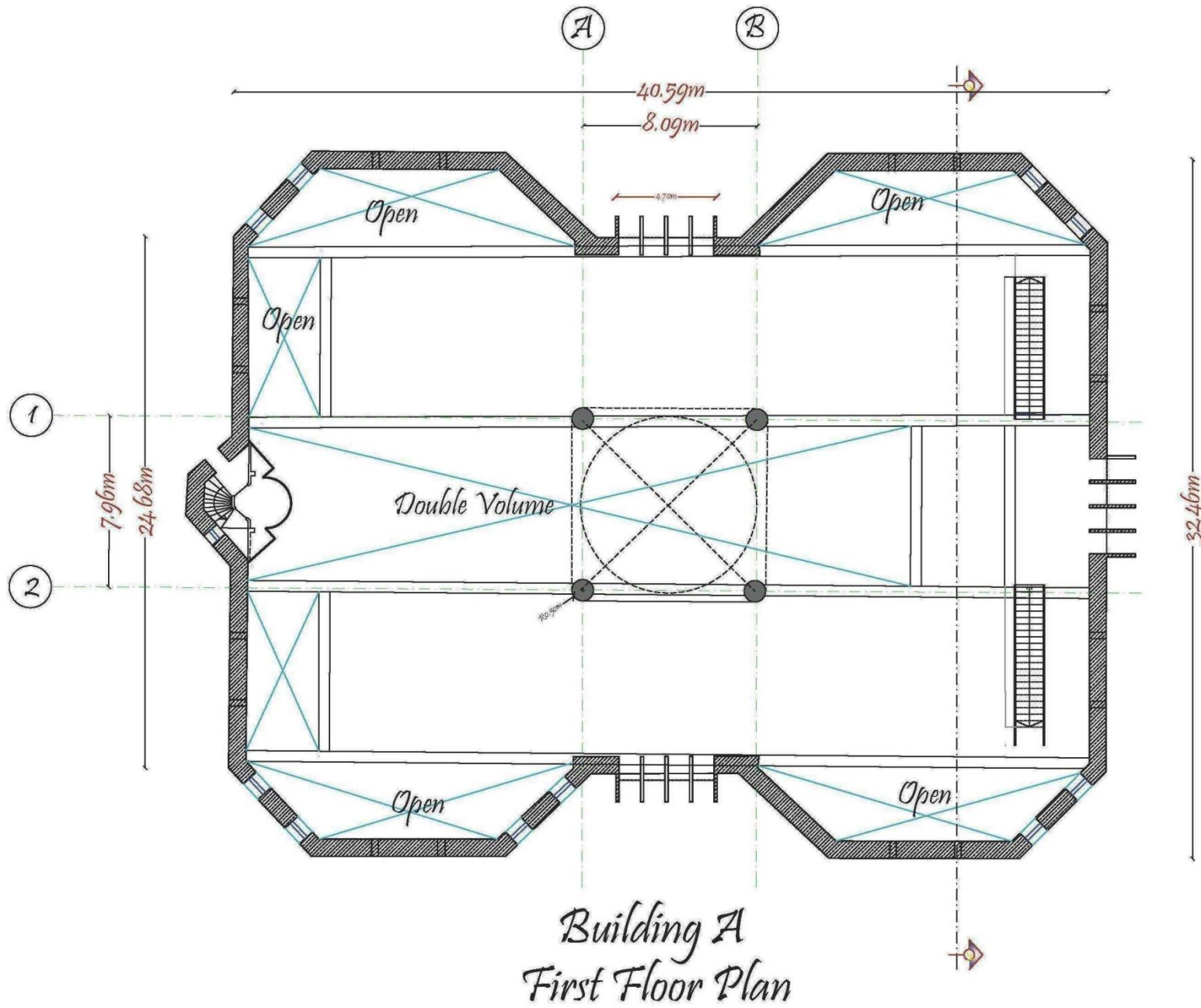
Building A
Ground Floor Plan



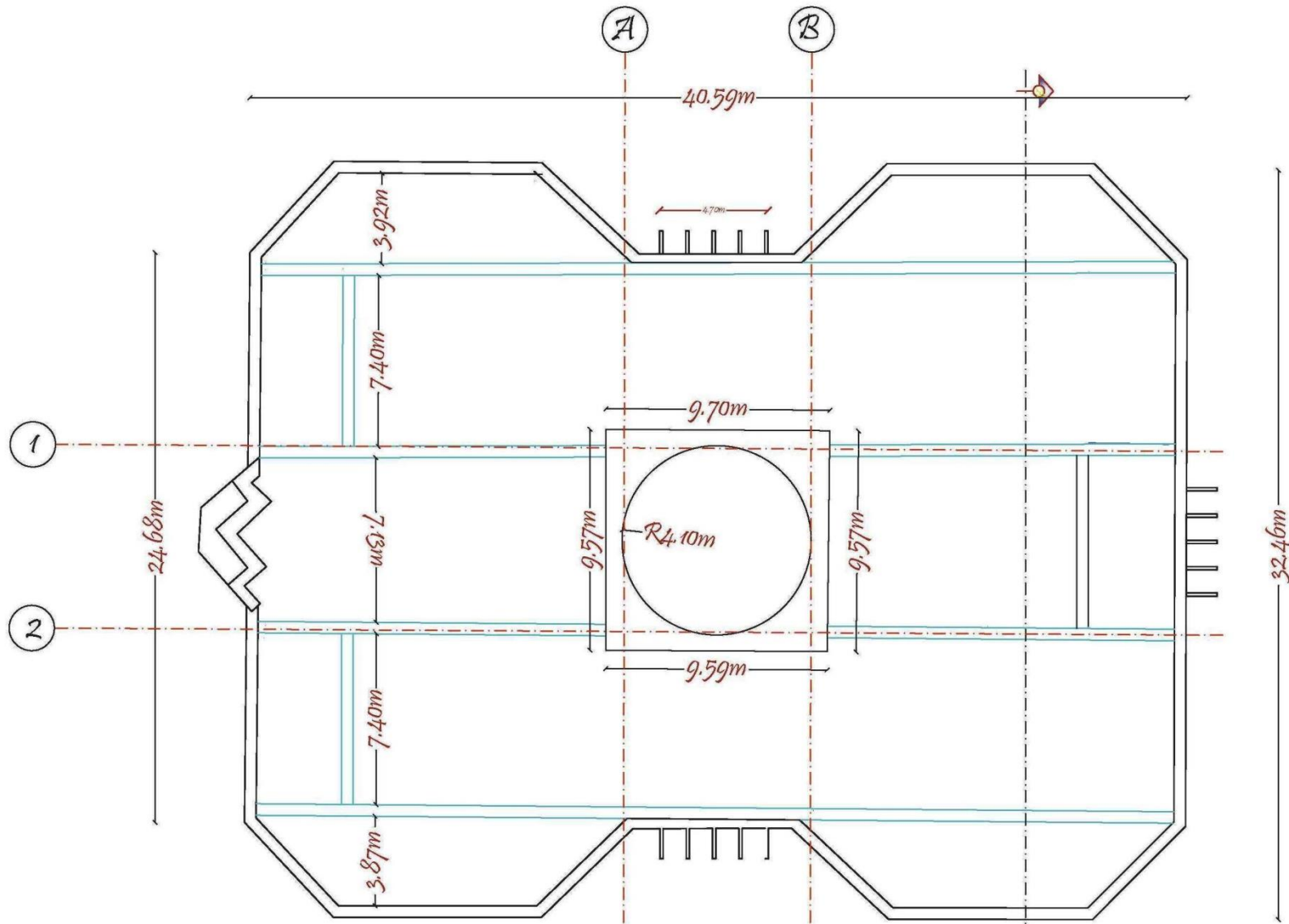
View1 گۆرى مېرەكانى بابان



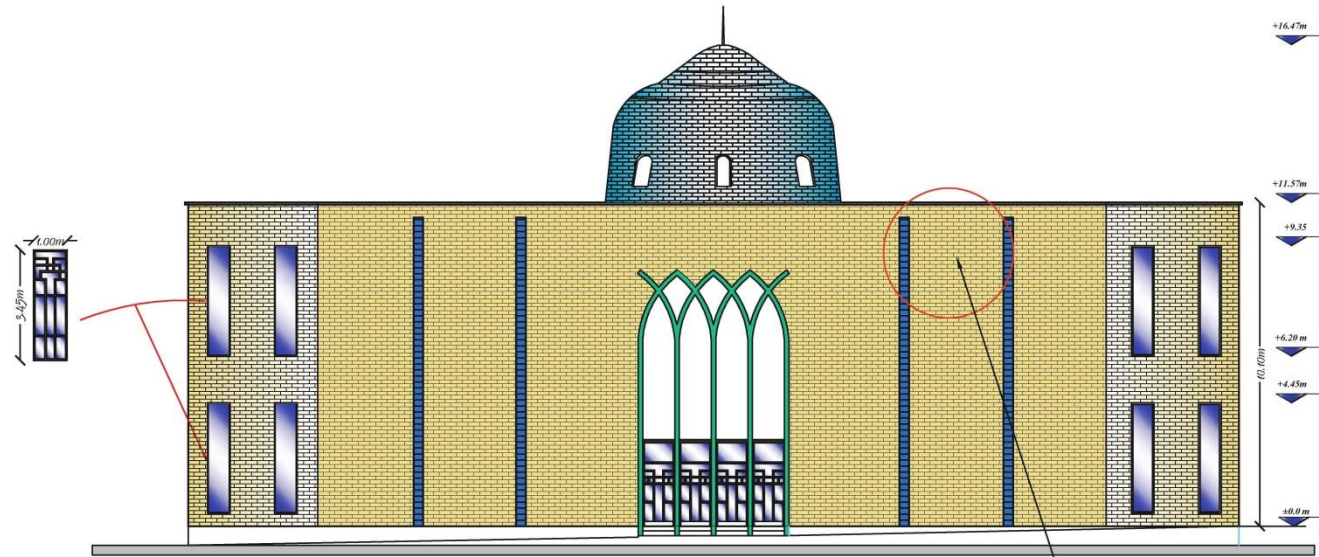
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Building A
First Floor Plan

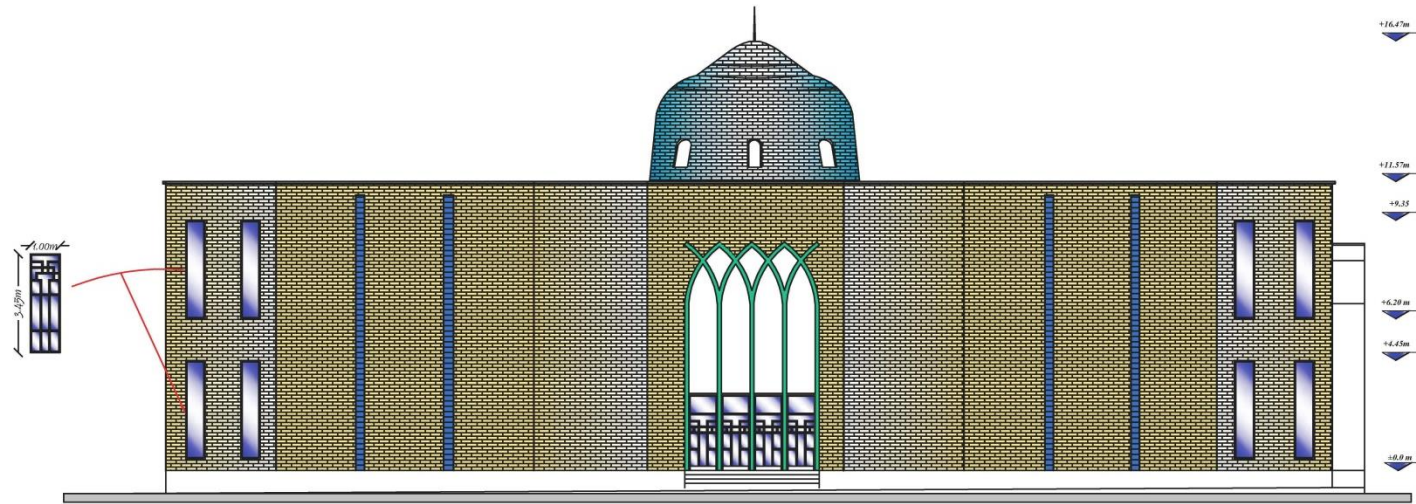


Building A
Roof Plan

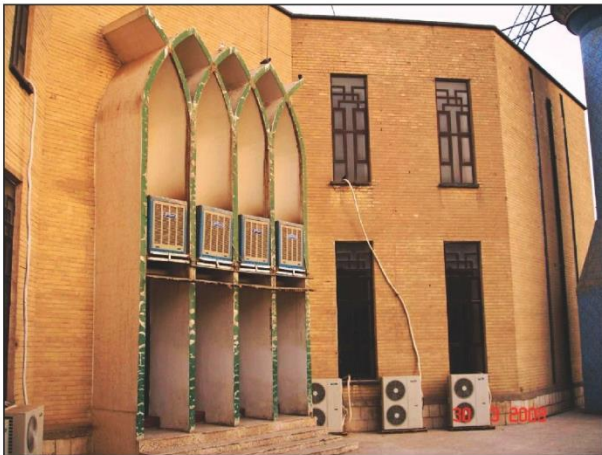


North Elevation

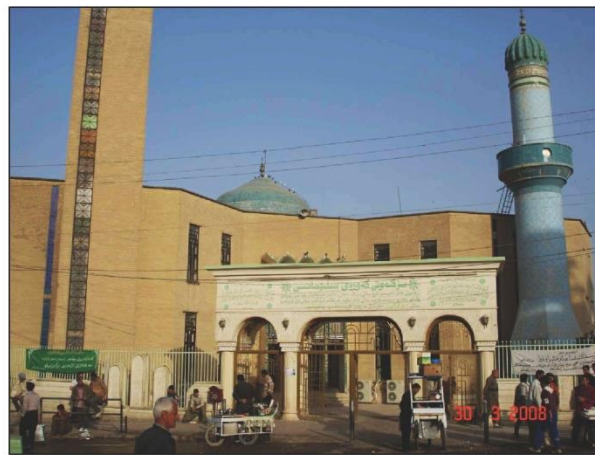




East Elevation



Main Entrance



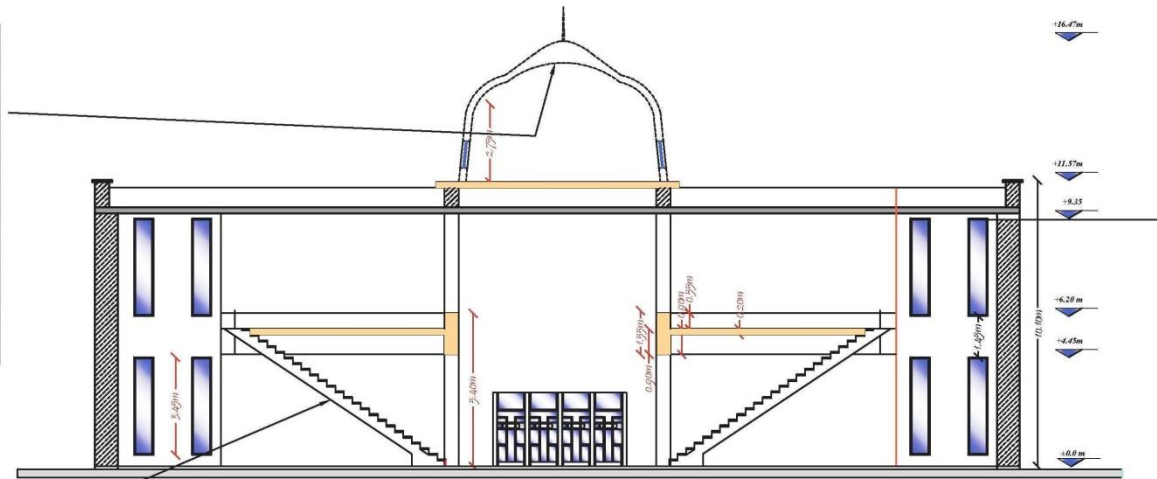
Front Elevation



Main Entrance



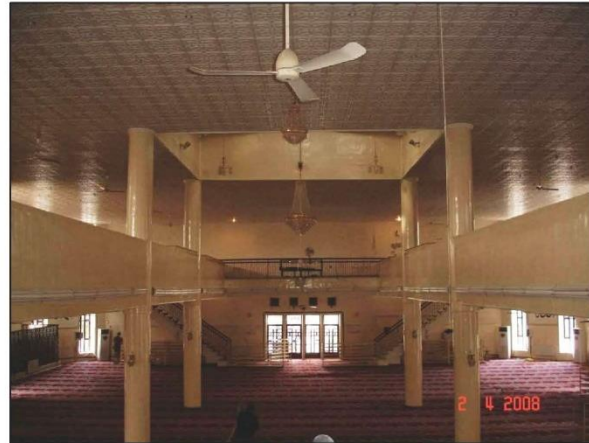
Doom interior



Section A-A



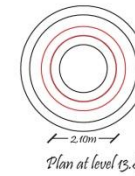
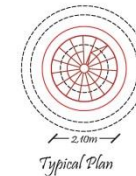
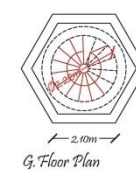
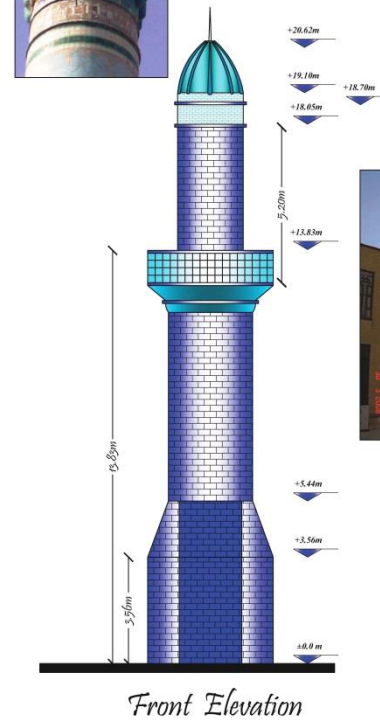
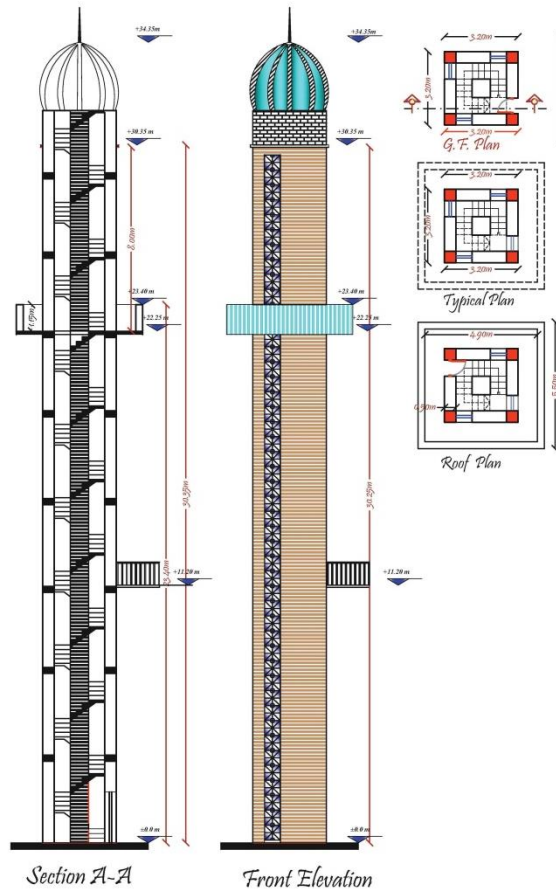
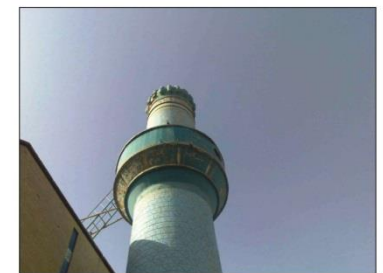
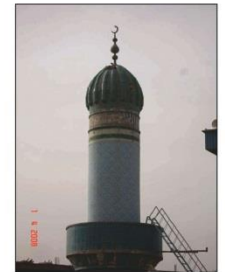
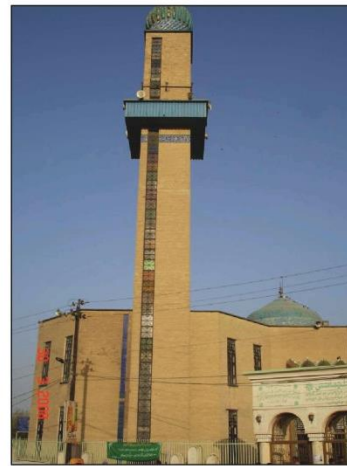
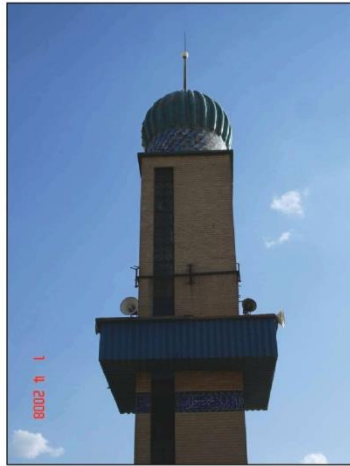
Stairs

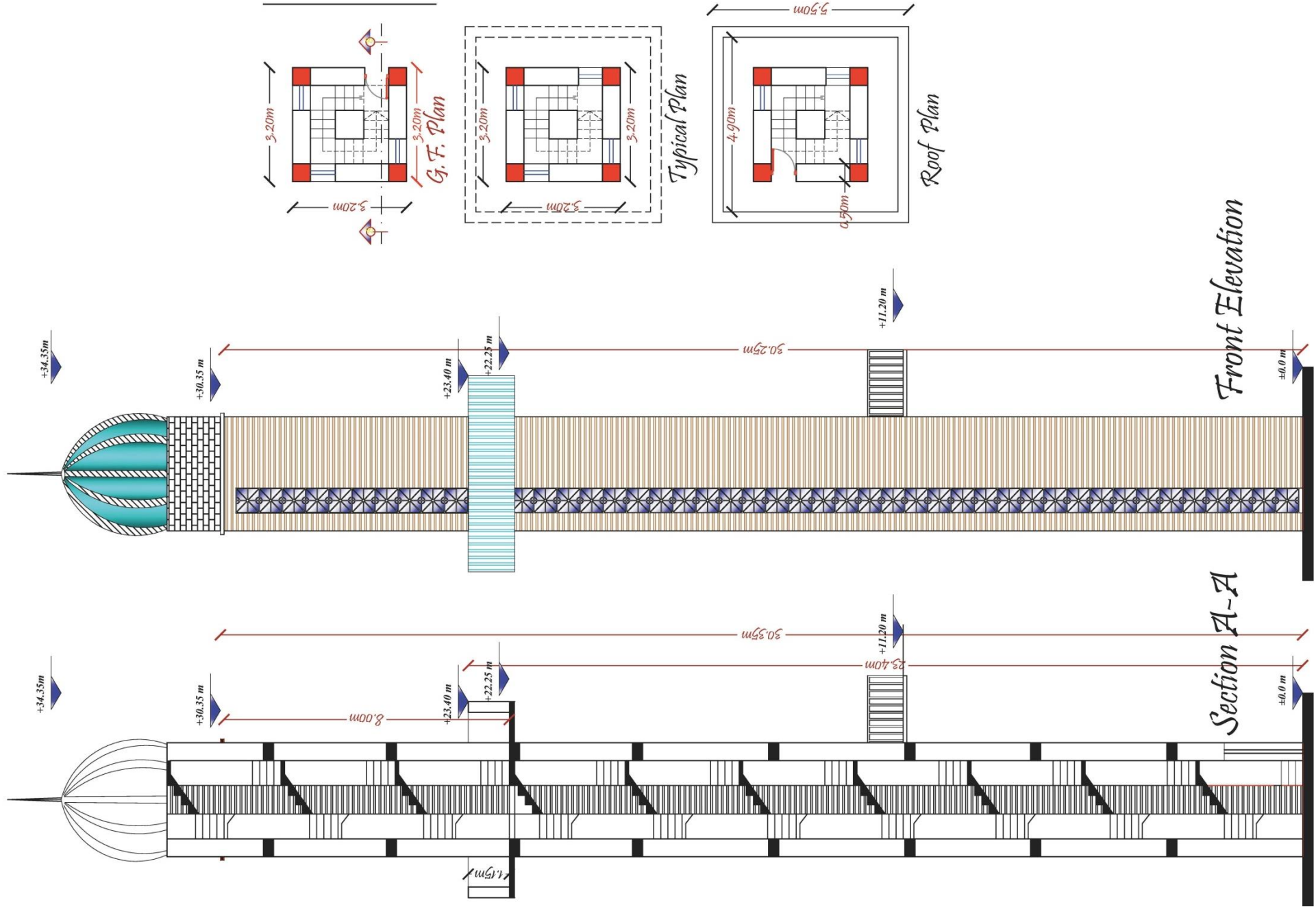


Interior View From Mehrob



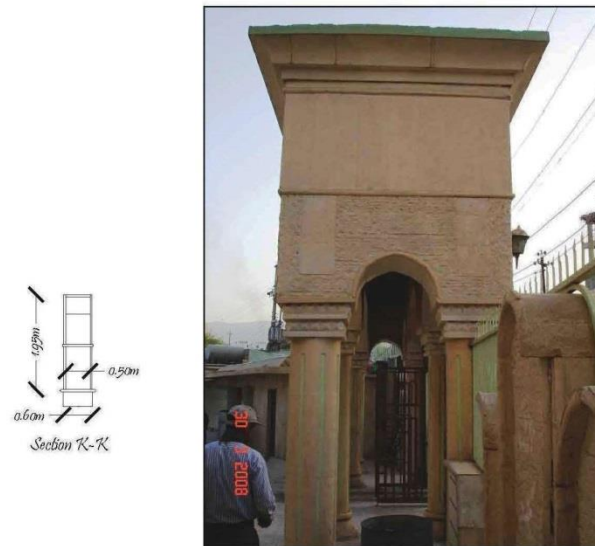
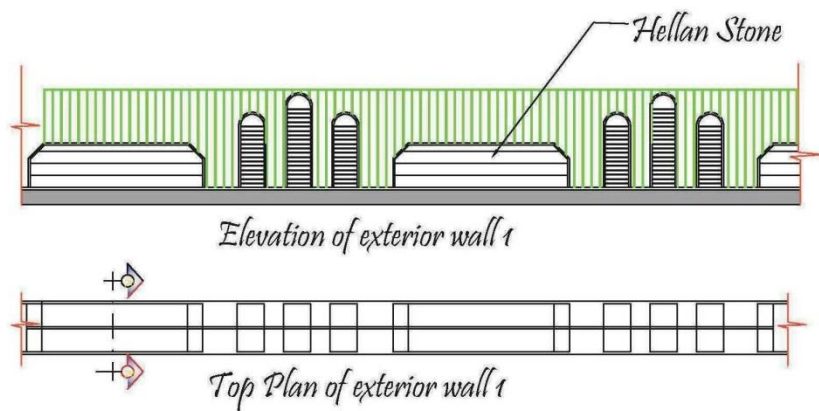
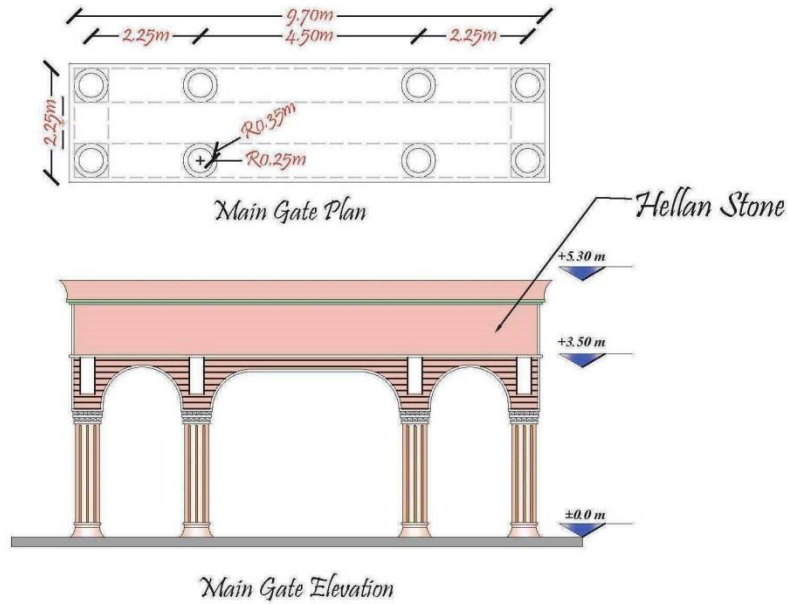
Right hand View From Mehrob

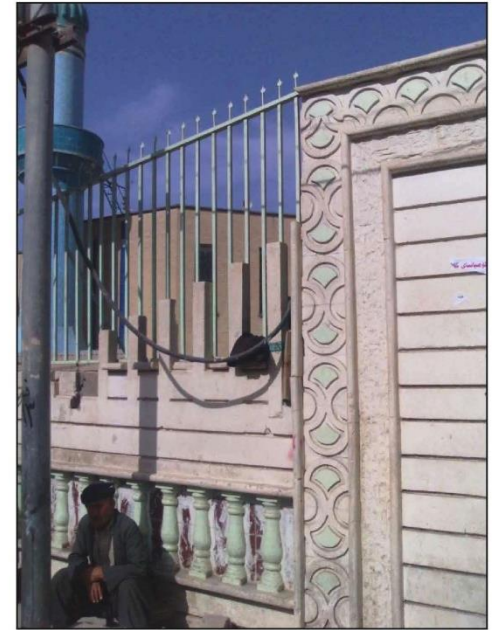
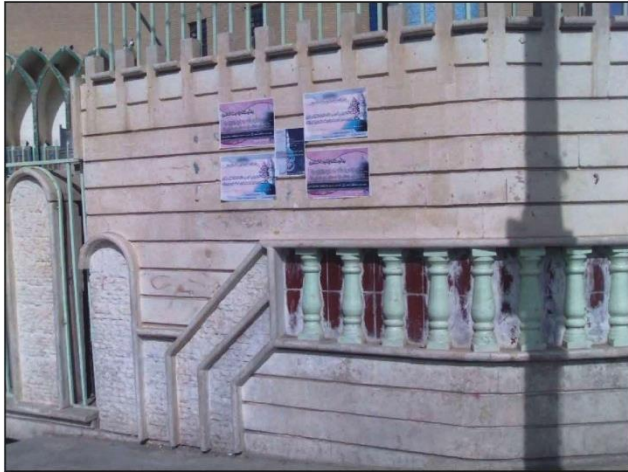




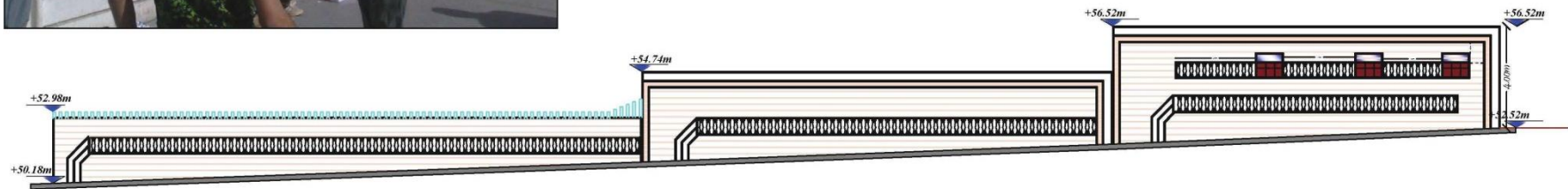
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Details of Documentation of the Project

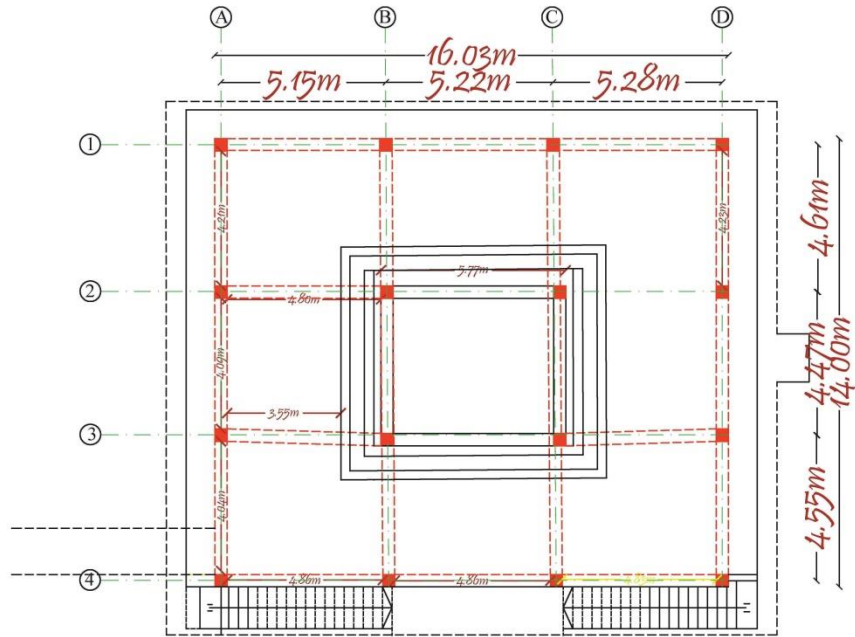




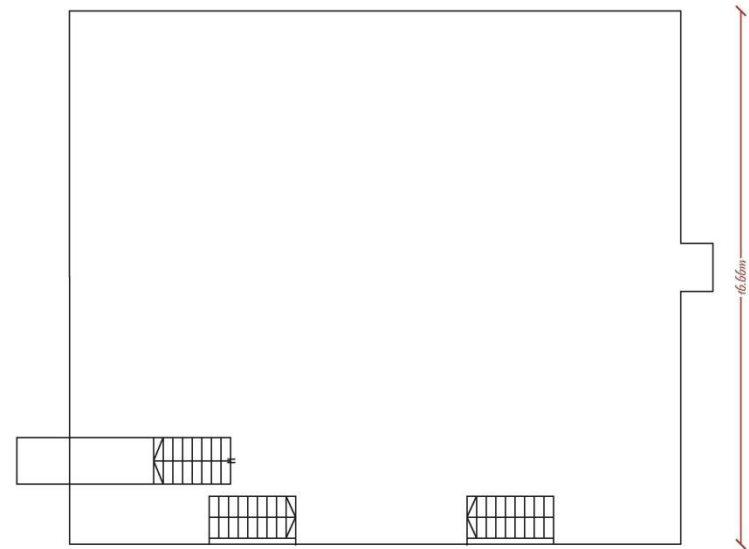
Exterior wall 2



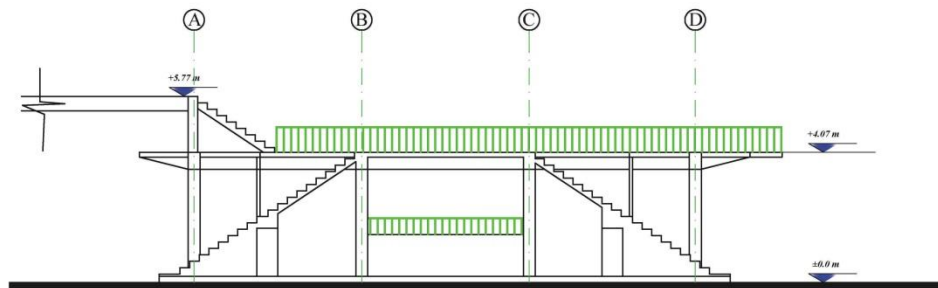
Elevation of exterior wall 2



Ground Floor Plan



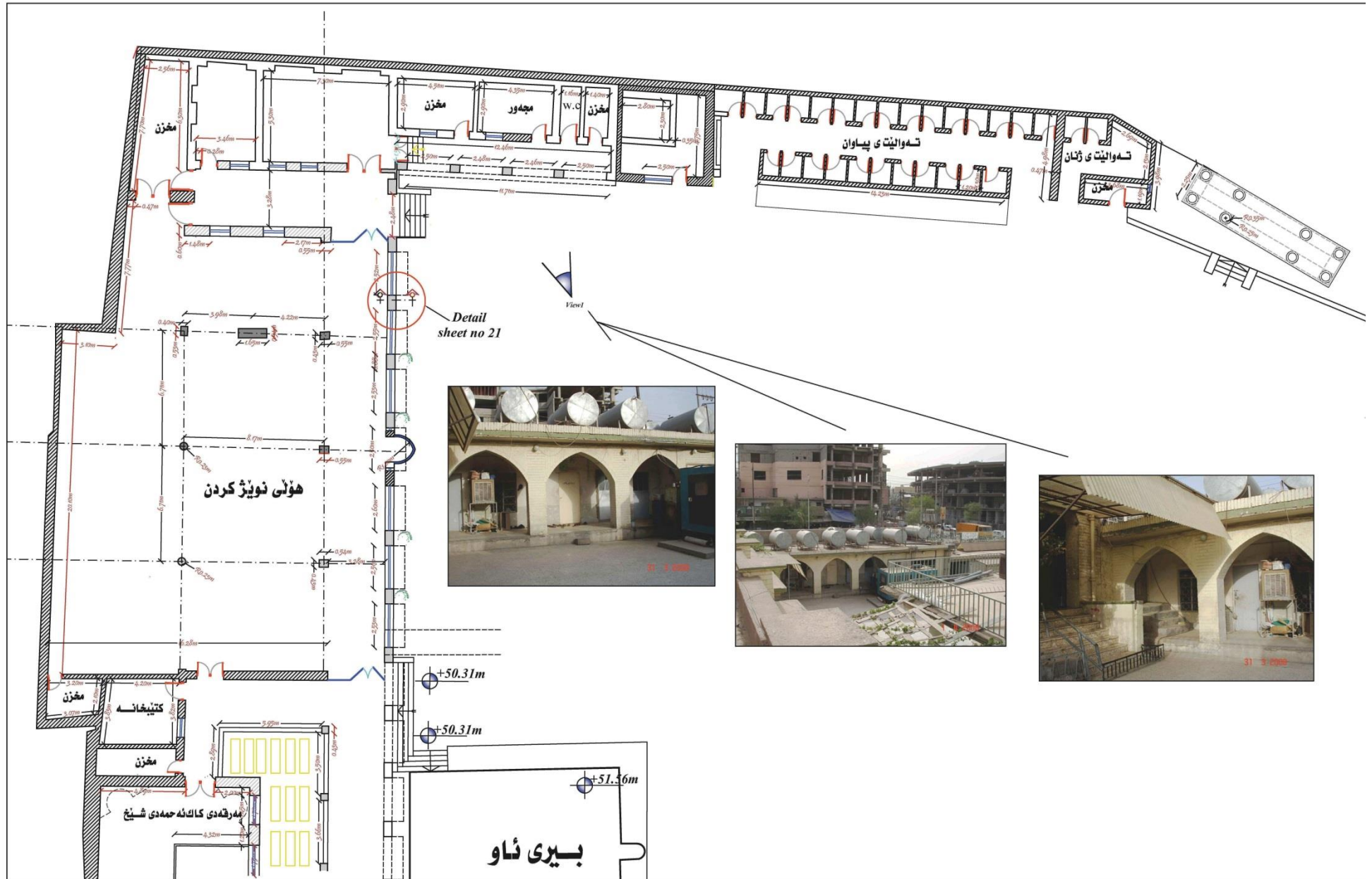
Roof Plan

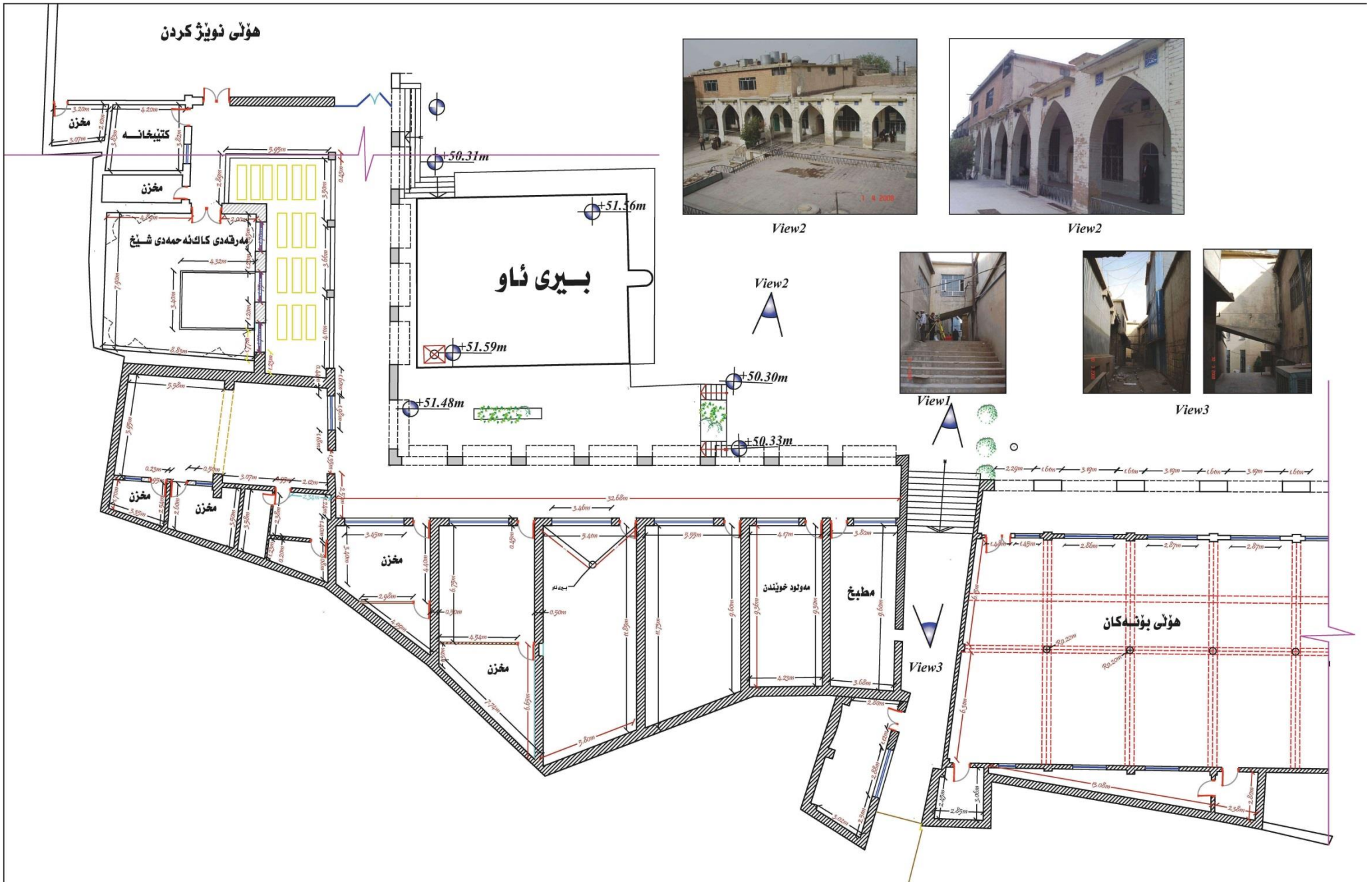


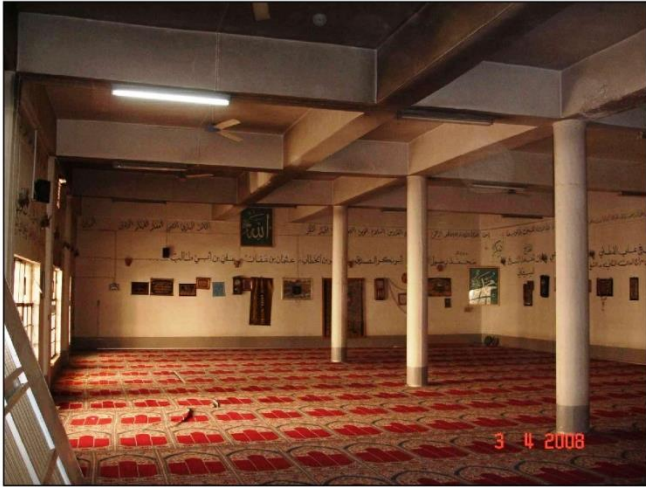
West Elevation



View 1



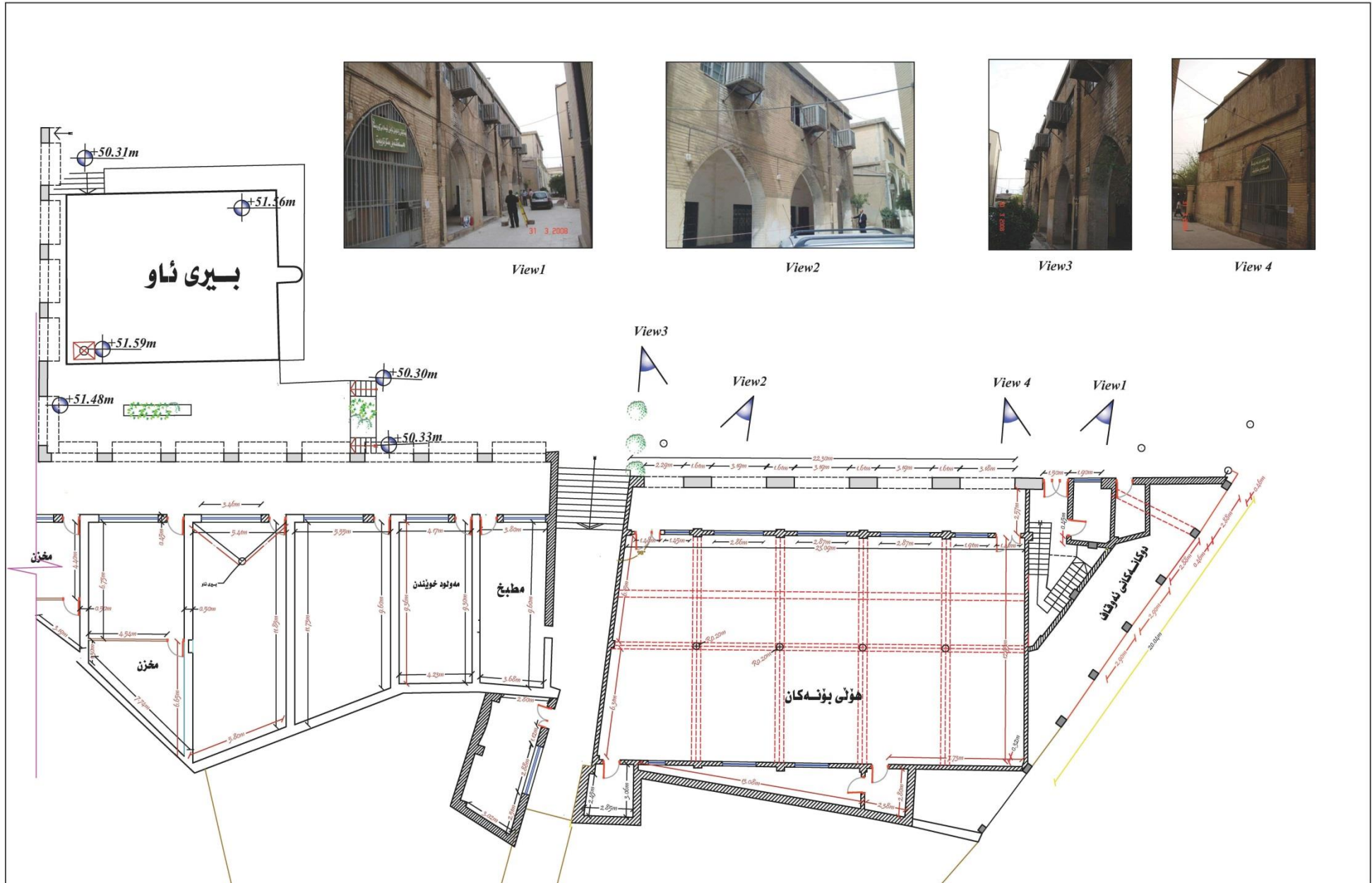


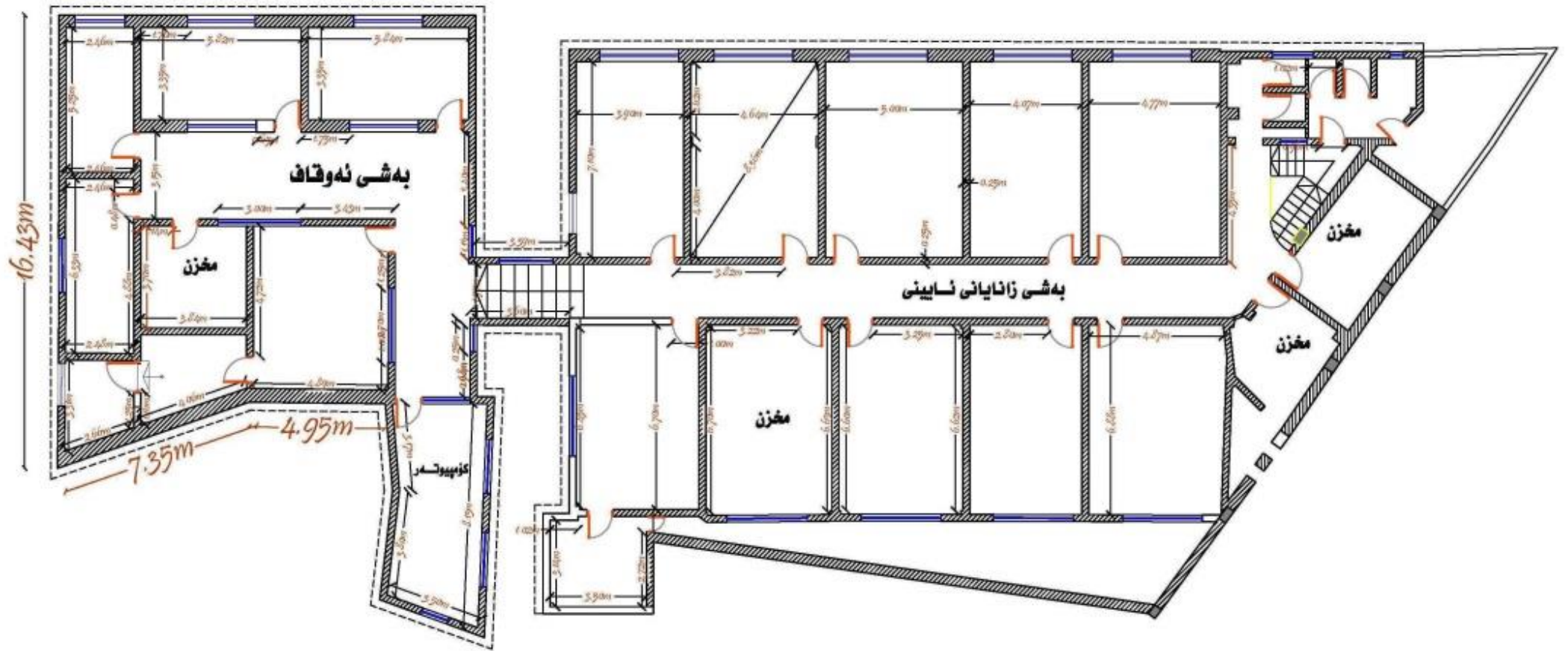


هوئی بۆنهكان

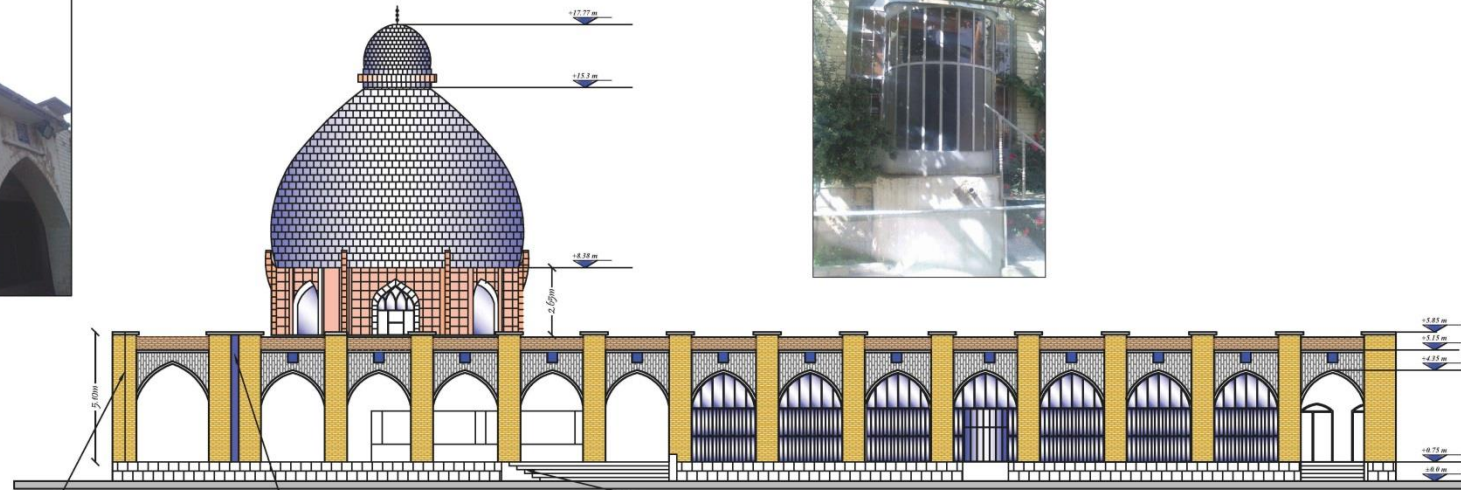


رواقی بهردهم هوئی بۆنهكان

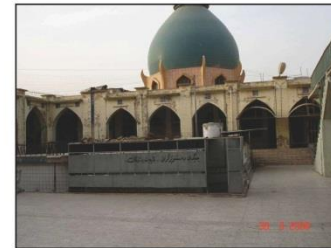
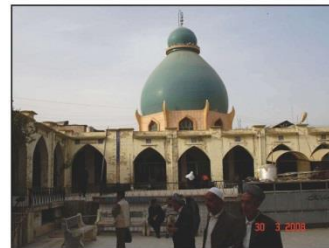


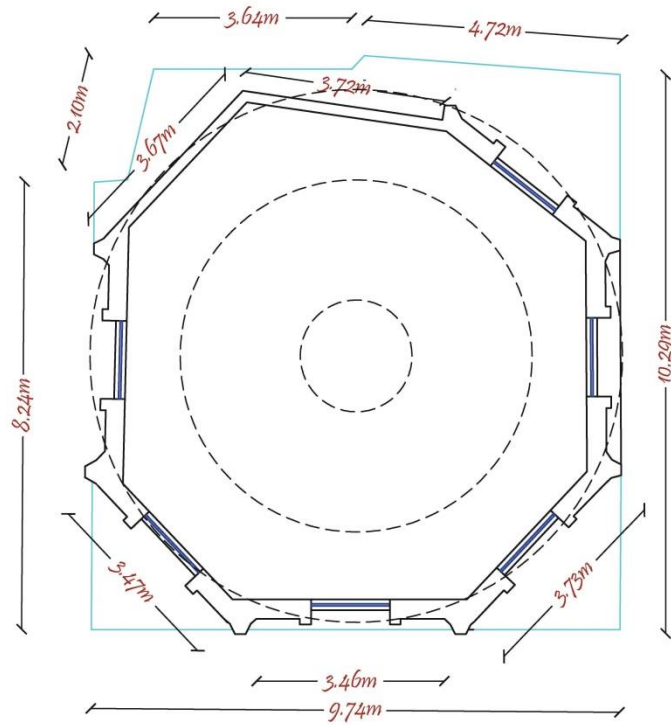


Building C
First Floor Plan

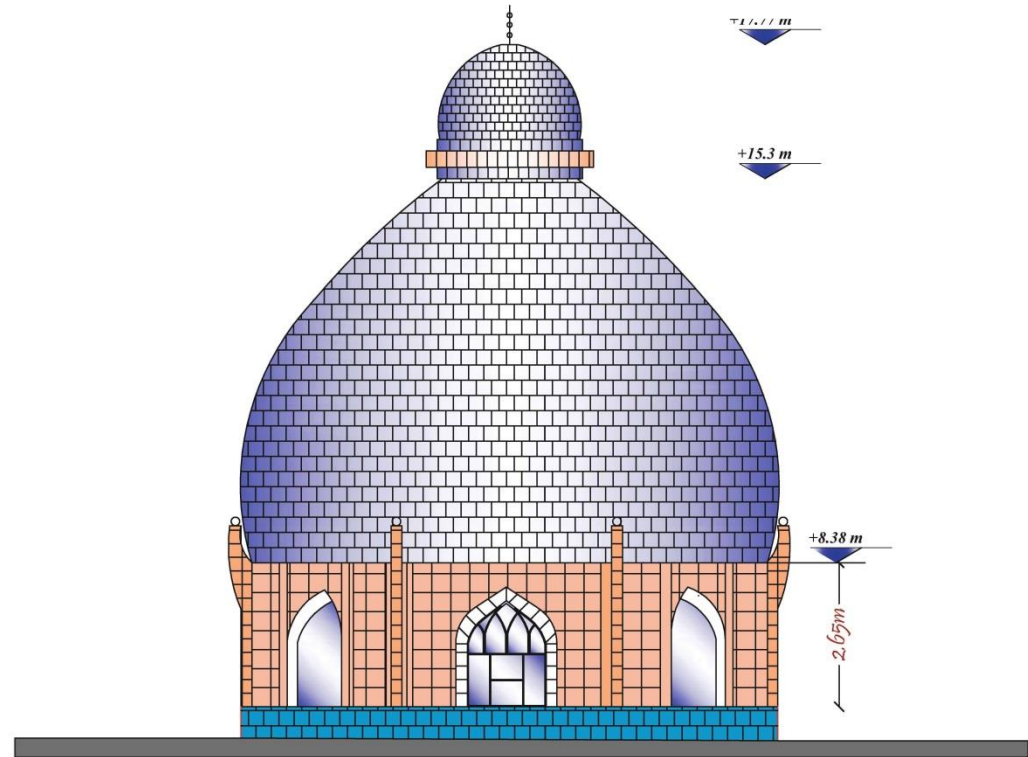


South Elevation (Building B)

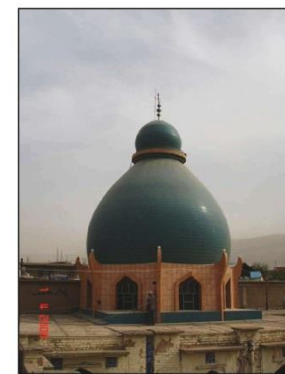
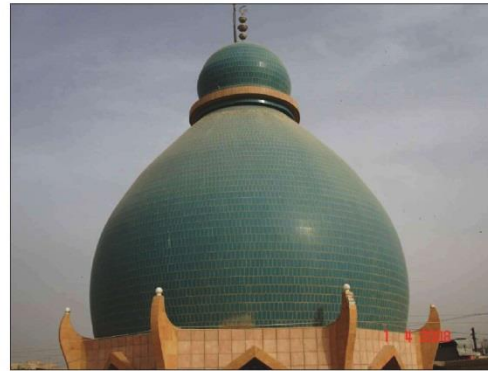
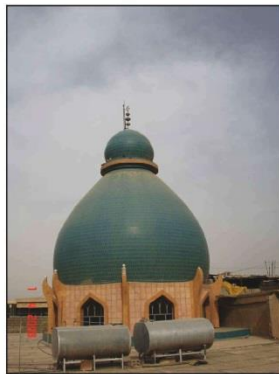


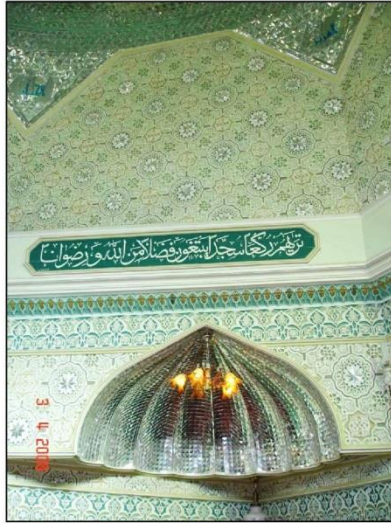


Doom Plan



قبه كاك نه حمدهى شيخ

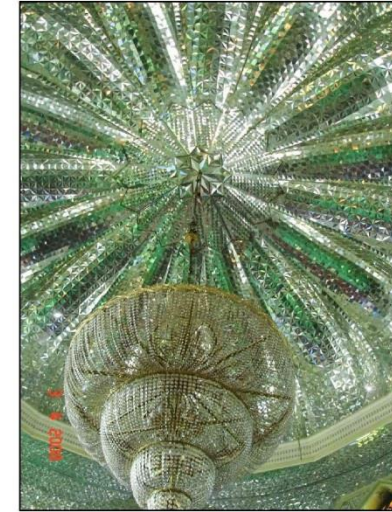




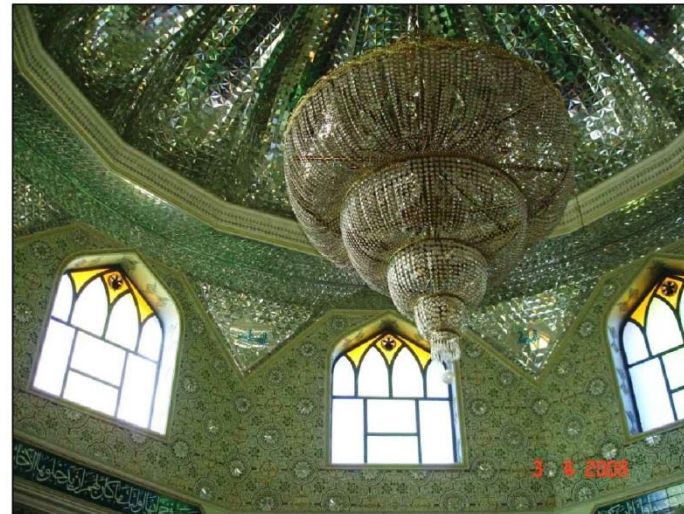
Corner view



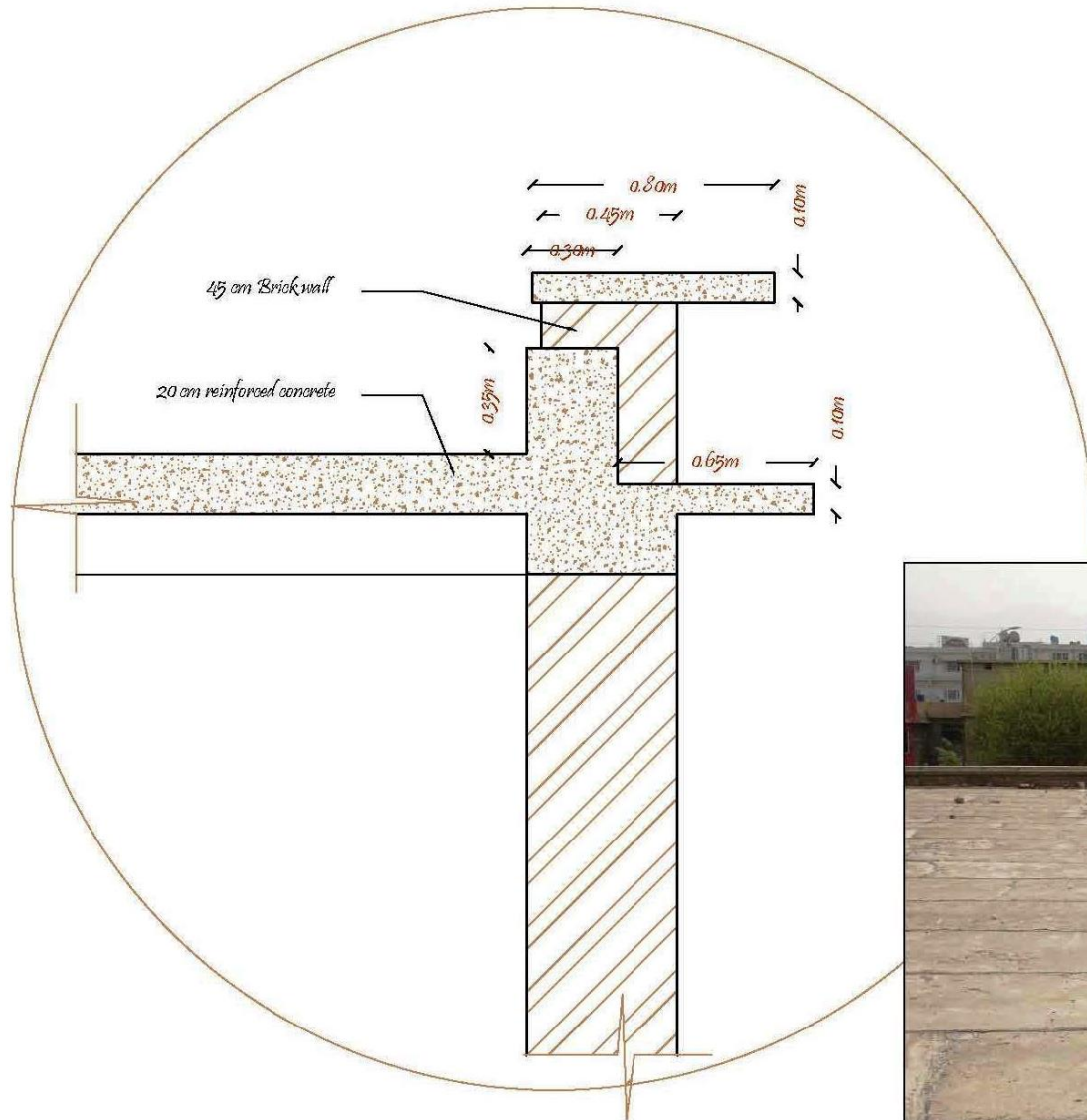
مهرقه دی کاکنه حمه دی شیخ



Interior Ceiling View



Interior Ceiling View





Architect
Meran Mahmood Zewar
October 2020