

## **Textile development of archaeological facilities and their role in demographic growth in Historic Hebron**

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**Textile development for archaeological facilities and its role in demographic growth in historic Hebron**

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### **Abstract:**

The buildings in the old of Hebron are considered a model of Islamic architecture, which is dominated by the Mamluk and Ottoman character, despite the town's exposure to two earthquakes in 1837 AD. And 1927 AD. However, the continuous reconstruction operations preserved its original style, which allowed the preservation of the identity and the architectural, social, cultural and economic values of its historical center.

According to the decisions of the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), the Old City of Hebron and the Ibrahimi Mosque is the fourth Palestinian city that enjoys international protection, which is theoretical protection because UNESCO does not have the power to stand up to the repeated attacks of settlers on the city and its sacred precincts for Muslims. It needs a supportive resolution from the Security Council, which is controlled by the United States of America.

On July 7, 2017, UNESCO included the ancient city of Hebron and the Ibrahimi Mosque in the World Heritage List, a decision supported by 12 countries in the World Heritage Committee, while 3 countries rejected it, and 6 others abstained from voting. The Old City of Hebron became the fourth Palestinian cultural site on the World Heritage List after Jerusalem (the old city and its walls), Bethlehem (the birthplace of Christ: The Church of the Nativity and the pilgrims' path) and Battir (Palestine, the land of grapes and olives: the cultural landscape of southern Jerusalem).

For all of the above, the city has become a global tourist landmark, visited by visitors and pilgrims from everywhere, and the tourism movement has become active, so that it is necessary to take care of the buildings and lanes and reuse them for housing, in addition to providing a valid and organized service environment in addition to what is available, because what is available within the scope of the old town is not enough. This is on the one hand, and on the other hand, and because means of transportation are not allowed to enter the lanes and alleys, it was necessary to search for auxiliary service facilities outside the town and close to it directly, so that there are parking lots for cars and buses, places for food, toilets, and so on, which are needed by visitors to the old town, all of that It falls under the so-called heritage fabric of the facilities that make up the historical domain.

### **Keywords:**

Hebron – Historic – Demography – heritage