Abstract

This study treats the subject of “Rehabilitation” as one of the most famous architectural methods of conserving historical buildings in our world today. It presents the situation of rehabilitation projects in Palestine especially in the city of Nablus, by shedding light on the local institutions of labor in the domain of Architectural conservation, and their important projects since the agreement of Oslo until now.

This study aims basically at explaining the experience of Palestine in general and that of Nablus in particular in the field of rehabilitatating historical buildings as a Palestinian city during the mentioned period, and analyzing that experience to build the primary bases needed for future evaluation. This will direct politics of rehabilitation in Palestine for much better results.

The main result of this study proved that there was not a complete or extensive project of rehabilitation in the old city of Nablus, during the mentioned period, but only small projects of maintaining and optimizing the old destroyed buildings. Moreover, there was a very limited number of
Rehabilitation projects for some separated but important historical buildings. This led us to know the reason of random preservation in the historical buildings of Nablus.

To reach a high level in the field of architectural rehabilitation in Palestine, this study recommends to discover the potentials of the ordinary people and private institution and involve them in the conservation operation. This will maintain a sustainable finance for the projects and solve many problems, such as the unplanned rehabilitation projects.