The Impact of Demographic Changes on 19th-Century Heritage Case study (Central Cairo Khedive)

Hagar Taha Mohammed Elnwahy
Tanta University - Faculty of Engineering, hagarelnwhy@yahoo.com

Ayman Abdel Tawab Professor
Tanta University,Faculty of Engineering, ayman.abdeltawab@f-eng.tanta.edu.eg

Wesam Abou El.Haggag Mehanna Dr
Tanta University, Faculty of Engineering, wesam.mehana@f-eng.tanta.edu.eg

Recommended Citation

The Impact of Demographic Changes on 19th-Century Heritage Case study (Central Cairo Khedive)

Hagar Taha Mohammed 1, Dr. Wesam Abou EI.Haggag Mehanna 2, Prof. Dr. Ayman Abdel Tawab 3

¹Department of Urban Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Al-Azhar University
2 Lecturer, Department of Architecture, Tanta University, wesam.mehana@f-eng.tanta.edu.eg
³Professor, Department of Architecture, Tanta University, ayman.abdeltawab@f-eng.tanta.edu.eg

Abstract: Khedivial Cairo has represented an urban and architectural shift since its establishment, and it has become the heart of social life, as it has undergone many demographic changes in several historical periods. This change has negatively affected its modern heritage. Therefore, the research explores the changing demographics in downtown Cairo by limiting the period between the establishment of Khedivial Cairo and post-socialism, studying the most important influential urban strategies, and then analyzing the historical dynamics affecting the transformation of the structure of the heritage society. The research also witnesses the development project in downtown Cairo and knows the extent of its impact on the interests of the individual in society, which leads the study to conclude and formulate recommendations that benefit and enhance the societal structural safety of the heritage of Khedivial Cairo.

Keywords- **Demographic changes, 19th-century Heritage, Conservation, Central Cairo Khedive**

1. INTRODUCTION

The heritage of the nineteenth century has faced great pressures from urban expansion and the demands of modern life, including the shift in political power after revolutions and social mobility due to migration from city centers, in addition to urban development policies that aimed to create new centers away from historical cores, which increased social and urban mobility and most historical city centers lost their social identity **[1].**

This research emphasizes the interest in the intangible aspects of heritage for historical centers such as downtown Cairo, whose future is difficult to predict amidst many conflicts between individuals and companies, as space has turned into a liquid utopia, not only in terms of urban development and traditional spaces but also in terms of functional roles and social permeability, which has encouraged more freedom and opened the door to more unplanned interventions, and alternative forms of behavior and practices have emerged that challenge spatial constraints while preserving urban heritage . Therefore, the research aims to find a delicate balance between the continuous development of the heritage community and its various needs and urban conservation. This includes the basic task of devising and formulating the most effective and powerful plans and strategies that can benefit and enhance the structural integrity of Khedivial Cairo's heritage, and prioritizing the needs of the community and benefiting from previous experiences to create a sustainable heritage community.

2. Research Methodology

The research methodology is based on a deductive approach, which systematically sets the best practices for the community heritage environment to ensure its sustainability.

The methodology consists of three sections: 1 - The historical approach, in which a comprehensive study is conducted to explore the most important main causes of class and urban transformation in Cairo, through European modernity and

1

the colonial period, and how the changing demographic structure

affected modern heritage through:

• Liberal urban policies and their impact on downtown Cairo

• New city policies and their impact on social mobility from the center.

• Popular uprisings and their political impact on heritage and service formations.

• Second, the analytical approach:

• An analytical study of the most famous global and Arab experiences of nineteenth-century centers, and addressing advanced utopia and social roles through changing post-modern ommunity

• Third, benefiting from the mechanisms of the analytical approach to create proposals aimed at enhancing community heritage, protecting the social fabric, and preserving the general heritage character.

2.1 Methodology structure
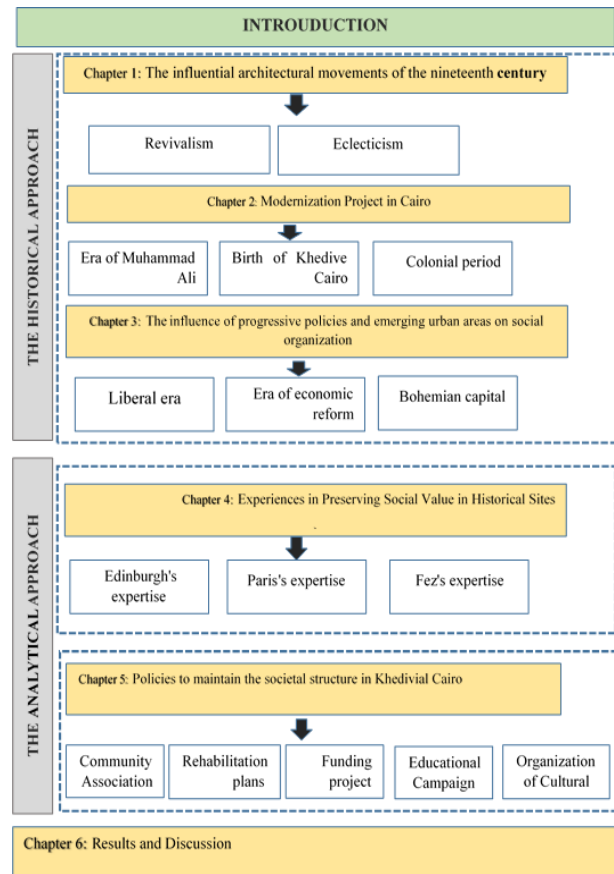
3. The influential architectural movements of the nineteenth century:

The nineteenth century was a pivotal period for the development of modernity and architectural identity, marked by major social, political and technological changes. It saw a tension between tradition and innovation, culminating in diverse movements and the legacy of this period still resonates in contemporary architectural practice and urban development [2].

3.1 Revivalism

Revivalism began in the early 19th century, rooted in 8th-century influences, characterized by the use of diverse visual patterns to revisit earlier architectural styles. This movement, particularly neoclassicism, affected all art forms and eventually expanded to include styles beyond just Classical Greek and Roman. [3]

3.1.1 Neoclassicism

Emerging in the late 18th century and continuing into the 19th, Neoclassicism drew inspiration from the classical architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. Characterized by its use of columns, symmetry, and grandeur, this movement emphasized rationality and order (figure 1).

Figure 1 the neoclassical elements in the four- court model (Source: https://www.harrisongoldman.com/four-courts-dublin-ireland/), Date of access to the website: 26/7/2022

3.1.2 Gothic Revival

This movement sought to revive medieval Gothic architectural styles, featuring pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and intricate

Ornamentation (figure2).

Figure 2 the analysis depicts Villa Strawberry and highlights the Gothic style elements and analysis reveals Gothic elements in the interior design(source: https://www.pinterest.com/pin/516788126004822054/ ,Date of access to the website: 17Jun,2022.

3.2 Eclecticism

Eclecticism refers to the trend of collecting various architectural elements from different historical civilizations and combining them in one building. An architect may gather elements such as roofs, entrances, halls, interior courtyards, facades, arcades, and others and integrate them into the same structure.

There were various forms of eclecticism in the 19th century (figure 3), with some considering it architecture as an alternative to imitating Greek and Gothic styles, while others looked to emulate styles like Islamic and Indian.
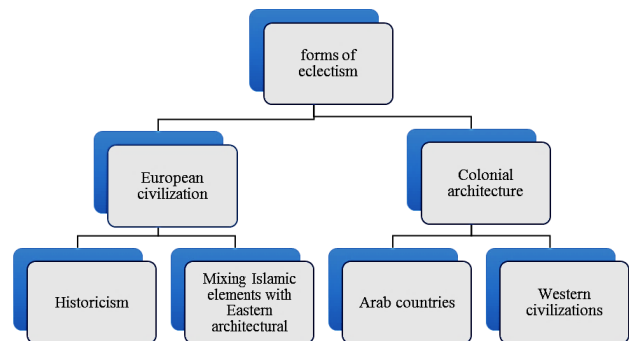

Figure 3: Forms of selectivity Source: Al-Shafi'i, M. M., Hatem, D., Al-Sharqawi, D. (June 2020). Eclectic thought between ancient and contemporary, Journal of Design Sciences and Applied Arts)

3.2.1 Eclecticism in Arab countries

The Arab world began adopting Western architecture and art, this led to an eclectic mix of European styles, overshadowing traditional Islamic architecture during a period of Westernization. Colonialism further spread this eclecticism, eroding architectural identity and imposing foreign authority (Table1).

By the mid-19th century, colonialism symbolized modern industrial capitalism, disrupting the balance in Arab countries, as Middle

3

Country	Colonial impact	Colonial influence on architectural style	Colonial impact on urban planning
Maghreb	French colonial architecture	❖ showcasing Art Deco and colonial Morisco ❖ Integrated traditional Moroccan architecture with contemporary style	❖ cities were constructed in accordance with European policy ,Alarge roads were designed with regular square blocks
Tunisia	French colonial architecture	❖ Used Europe architecture in, particularly the Baroque, Rococo, and Neoclassical styles ❖ Incorporated elements of Fatimid and Mamluk architecture in the facades. Figure 4 Incorporating classical architectural elements(https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13602365.2022.2087713	The rise of a twin city TheEuropean cityboasted systematic planning, a checkered pattern, and straight arterial lines Separate the old city with Arab featurer Figure7 French quarterson the left (source https://twitter.com/reinventdz/status/637206638236200960
Algiers	French colonial architecture	❖ Eclecticism in buildings from neoclassicism, art nouveau and Art Deco Figure 5 theatre of the town of Sidi Bel-Abbès in an Art-Deco style	❖ French colonies adapted in the new Moorish style. ❖ The main streets laid out in the Parisian style.
Syria	French colonial architecture	Baroque and neoclassicism were used in residential architecture Figure 6 Saraya Lattakia (source: From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository	❖ The old city merged with the modern city ❖ Restoration of ports, the renewal of roads Figure 8, Master Plan of Aleppo proposed by André Gutton,

Eastern nations formed their interpretations of modernity, often influenced by European ideologies marked by imperialism. [4]

3.2.2 Eclecticism in Egypt

Eclecticism Style has spread widely in all kinds of Cairo buildings. And whole neighborhoods and streets came by Eclecticism Style especially in the forms of facades and architectural, decorative elements derived from different architectural styles. This style appeared in a different kind of architecture in Cairo like religious, residential and commercial and others Architectural and decorative features of buildings on main streets drew from diverse sources. Some are general oriental elements, while others are geometric shapes without historical origins. **[5]**

Table 1 comparing the colonial impact on the architecture and urban development of Arab nations

4 .Modernization Project in Cairo

The modernity project began in Cairo during the reign of Muhammad Ali due to the need for engineering projects such as roads, bridges, and, canals. Islamic and Ottoman architecture turned into European architecture. Khedive Ismail completed the modernity project and presented a new planning model influenced by Parisian planning thought. He established the Ismailia district. Eclectic and classical styles began to spread in line with the desire of individuals to imitate the West. The new urban area adopted a distinctive style and emphasized separation from the old areas. **[6]**

4.1   Cairo's urban expansion

Muhammad Ali Pasha respected the existing urbanization of Cairo. His plan was not to create a new urban form, so he focused on paving the existing streets, which were extremely congested, and creating new traffic arteries figure (9). These included Citadel Street , Bab Al-Louk Street, and

Al-Sayyida Zainab Street (connecting Al-Sayeda Zainab and Bab Al-Khalq).

The urban development in the state of Ismail has been revitalized, shifting towards the north figure (10), almost mirroring the ancient Egyptian movement from the south to create a sort of urban delta, with growth slowing down Significantly to the brink of stagnation in the south. [7]
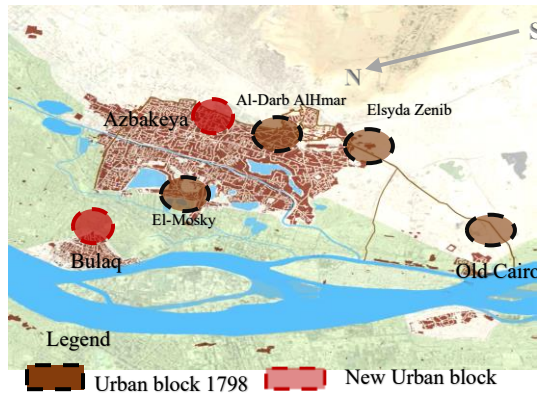

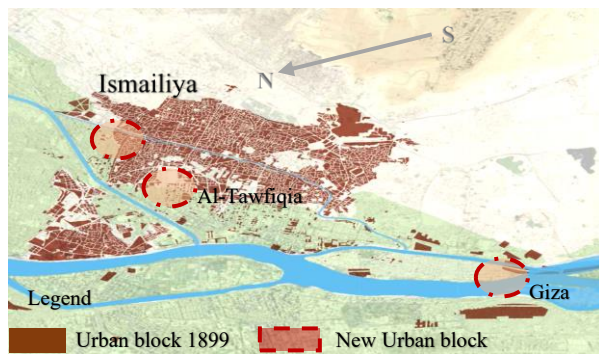Figure 9 The urban block in 1798(source Wali, T, 2020, خرائط القاهرة شاهد على العمران)

Figure10 The urban block in 1847(source Wali, T, 2020, خرائط القاهرة شاهد على العمران)

During the colonial era, urban areas began expanding to the north, encroaching on the outskirts of Shubra, with buildings replacing gardens and trees. To the south, Garden City was developed on a 28-hectare plot, with a private company contributing to its construction. It was designed in a circular English style, with villas surrounded by extensive gardens. Another garden city, Maadi, was established along the rail-

way line, located 5 kilometers from the Helwan suburb(figure 11). The establishment of Helwan Health Resort dates back to the late nineteenth century. [8]
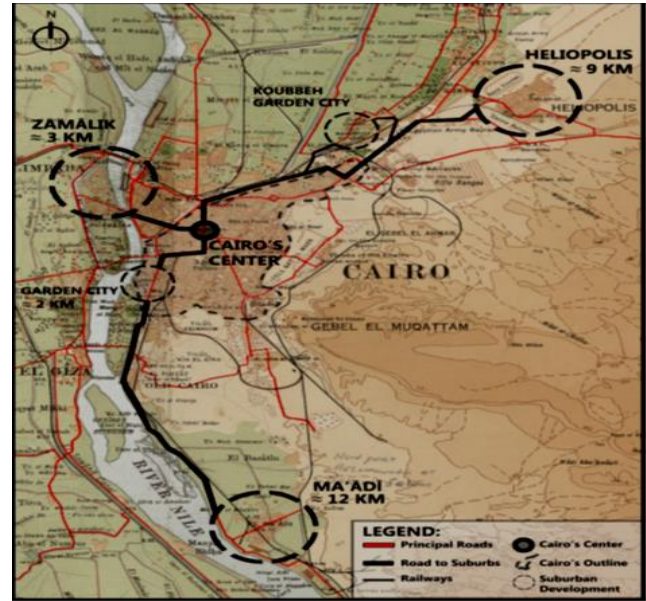
Figure 11 urban land development projects around Cairo in 1920(Source: Adapted from a 1920 map of Cairo from (Library of Congress).

4.2 Social promotion in Modern Cairo

Succumb to the swift expansion of the capital due to the rising influx of foreign communities and the development of exclusive neighborhoods for the elite and affluent, like Garden City and Shubra, known for their European influences. Meanwhile, the impoverished class clusters in the Bulaq district, where the population burgeons, showcasing traditional crafts and historic architecture. [9]

The new Al-Omrani area adopted a distinct style and emphasized the separation from the old areas. As for the common people, including farmers, merchants, artisans, and even the sheiks of Al-Azhar, they did not have the financial ability to create a new society, and they preserved the old customs and traditions.

Foreign concessions resulted in a notable increase in the presence of foreigners in the country (Table 2), with their

numbers reaching 20% and their representation in the administrative apparatus at 5%. This development also led to a social class divide, as the ruling family and senior statesmen showed a preference for residing in new areas like Ismailia, Shubra, and Garden City. Meanwhile, the majority of foreigners were clustered in Bulaq, Azbakeya, and Bab al-Sharia due to the influence of the economic hub. **[10]**

Table 2Types of nationalities and their number in 1879 Source: Ismail, M., 1997. The city of Cairo from the reign of Muhammad Ali to Ismail 1805-1879 AD, Dar Al-Afaq Al-Arabiya, p. 88

Nationality	1879
Greek	30.000
Italians	14.500
French	14.300
British	3.800

The influence and power of craft schools in the fields of goldsmiths and artisans waned, leading to the decentralization of their locations. Consequently, numerous merchants and craftsmen relocated to reside in close proximity to the bustling commercial markets. **[11]**

The artificial dichotomy between the old and the new persisted, even in the allocation of public facilities, especially after   foreigners gained full control of state institutions during the English military occupation in 1882. There was an effort to   establish two distinct urban patterns separated by a barrier,   creating a national identity, leading to discussions of a national or local

City.This division resembled a European city and colonial elitism, with these contrasting styles coming into conflict along a tangent line, creating a non-physical barrier stretching from Sayyida Zeinab and Abdeen to Al-Azbekiya and

Bab   Al-Hadid. Disagreements and tensions arose, fueling   nationalistic sentiments that spurred desires for change and   revolutions, coinciding with the rise of the new middle class (figure 12). **[12]**

This urban expansion began in the early twentieth century, giving rise to suburbs that extended beyond Cairo. These new neighborhoods outside the city were essentially continuations of the elite urban areas, serving as a means to avoid inevitable clashes with the national urban areas. This dynamic represented a crucial aspect of the urban development, characterized by   internal migrations and the societal reshuffling of classes within the city and its neighborhoods. **[13]**

Figure12 Class and societal division in the colonial period (source:https://egyptianstreets.com/2013/09/27/egypt-through-time-photographs-from-1800-2013/) Date of access to the website: 31/7/ 2023

5. The influence of progressive policies and emerging urban areas on social organization

Cairo's skyline changed dramatically in the 1850s when a new structure emerged and developed under a new political era through a coup that overthrew the monarchy and ushered in a republican system. This vision was embodied in the physical form of modern buildings and planned areas that embodied   socialist ideals. **[14]**

The number of foreign residents in Egypt decreased due to the migration of foreigners and Jews outside the country. Buildings, palaces, and villas became vacant. The streets of the city center were completely transformed to reflect Egyp-

6

tian popular culture. The urban fabric became denser, leading to increased traffic. Parking issues were worsened by the lack of public parking. **[15]**

In the 1970s, wealthy, middle-class Egyptians appeared to favor the new surroundings. The relocation of the seat of power from Abdeen to Heliopolis also resulted in another dispersal of the affluent classes, which had been concentrated in the modern center post-revolution, and shifted to the new neighboring cities like Maadi, Nasr City, Mohandessin, and Agouza. Additionally, the old suburbs expanded to include Dokki and Giza (Figure 13). **[16]**

The primary goal of the expansion was to alleviate congestion in Cairo and address the rapid and ongoing population growth. This led to a vicious cycle over time, with a significant divide between Cairo and its outskirts, leading to a notable trend of rural-urban migration. **[17]**

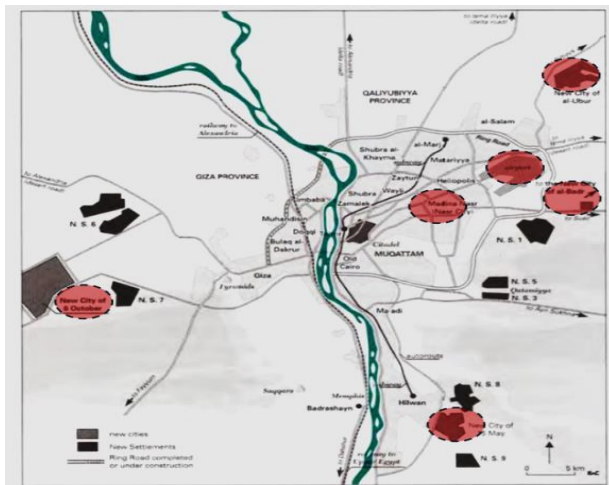

Figure 13 New cities and Settlements (Source: after (Raymond 2001)

5.1 Changing demographics in the downtown area

The social division of the center increased during the period of economic liberalization, whose achievements turned to the benefit of the middle class and the bourgeoi-sie, as the poorest residents resided in the center of the old city and the agricultural areas surrounding the city. **[18]**

Real estate prices increased due to the economic impact, influencing housing policy. The rise of luxury real estate and the growth of informal construction institutions trig-gered a significant social and residential shift from urban centers to the outskirts **[19]**

5.2 Social dislocation

The initial shift involved significant portions of the middle class relocating from the city center to the outskirts, leading to the revitalization of these distant and marginalized regions.

The second shift entailed the departure of affluent and contemporary groups along with a segment of the middle class, abandoning the deteriorating neighborhoods in favor of Dokki, Mohandessin, and Nasr City. **[20]**

6. Experiences in preserving the social value of heritage

The study of experiences aims to identify key mechanisms and ecologies that preserve the community structure of nineteenth-century heritage. It explores strategies to enhance current resident and user activities, examines attraction programs for historical centers, and assesses rehabilitation processes that benefit the community's heritage. Additionally, it investigates vital local government development policies and strategies to attract private sector investment in urban heritage sites.

6.1 Basis for Selecting Study Models

The shared characteristics of experiences in their centers during the nineteenth century resemble the loss of heritage assets caused by rapid urban development and the changing social dynamics of migration, displacement, and class conflict. The examined experiences sought to analyze social factors and offer commercial, recreational, and investment services that benefit users and residents, while also enhancing

community   awareness of the heritage value of the centers**.**

The experiences have sparked long-term investments aimed at enhancing heritage values and integrating them into educational programs, community forums, and the media**.**

6.2 Edinburgh's experience

The city of Edinburgh is located in nsoutheastern Scotland, within the United Kingdom. Its heritage area consists of two distinct parts: the Old Town, known for its medieval castle and charming multi-story buildings from the 16th and 17th centuries that once housed merchant's (figure14).

Figure 14 old own and the new town of the city of Edinburgh source: https://www.pinterest.com/pin/733172014334179656/) Date of access to the website: 31/1/ 2024

The preservation of Edinburgh's historic Centre ensures that the community structure is maintained through the collaboration of all local stakeholders. They have succeeded in creating   a management model that involves all stakeholders, especially those from the private sector and residents**. [21]**

6.2.1   Rehabilitation and Revitalization Plans and Programs

A management plan for the Edinburgh Heritage Center focuses on preservation and resident support. CEC data shows 11,348 homes in EWHS, housing over 22,000 people, a 30% increase, about 5% of Edinburgh's population. Around 71% of EWHS residents are under 45, with 66% in managerial or professional jobs**. [22]**

6.2.2   Community Associations

The population is divided into community and value associations. EWHS has six main community associations, each led by a President, focused on preserving and promoting its cultural heritage. These active associations do not collaborate with other public organizations but work closely with the Edinburgh World Heritage Trust on promotional initiatives. They also fund conservation projects and engage national staff and individuals interested in preservation policies within EWHS.

6.2.3   Financing conservation projects at the heritage site

Edinburgh World Heritage is a charity focused on conservation, having funded over 1500 projects in the city for 50 years. UNESCO's key initiatives include: 1   . A housing grant for the private sector to aid residents of the heritage site. 2. The Novoville Shared Repairs   platform (figure15)   coordinate financing for homeowners' repair projects and streamline fundraising and voting. **[23]**
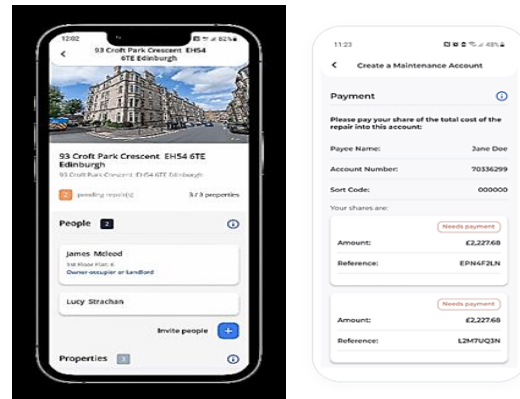
Figure 15 Novoville's explanation of the buildings in the Edinburgh World Heritage Site (source: https://sharedrepairs.novoville.com/pages/post?id=16) Date of access to the website: 7/2/2024

6.2.4   Awareness and Educational Campaign

The Edinburgh Heritage Site's development is supported by local stakeholders through educational campaigns.   EWHS organizes programs for residents, sectors, and tourists using tools like the Internet, brochures (about 50,000

8

printed), and workshops, including special tours for schools**. [24]**

6.2.5 Organization of Cultural and Social Events at EWHS

All activities, festivals (figure16), and social gatherings in the EWHS are arranged with the aim of engaging residents, local community, tourists, and visitors. Furthermore, there are numerous cultural and social gatherings organized directly by local residents and funded by the EWHT.

Figure 16 one of the festivals in Edinburgh source;https://en.ara-vot.am/2021/08/24/288072/Date of access to the website: 12/2/2024

Edinburgh's tourism industry boosts the local economy, attracting around 4 million visitors each year, including 3.2 million domestic and 0.8 million international tourists, generating approximately US$1.56 billion**. [25]**

6.3 Paris's experience

Paris's historic city center in Kentucky is a well-preserved 319-block conservation area that includes Court Square, the commercial district, a warehouse area, and surrounding residences. Covering about one and a half square miles, it features architectural examples from the late 1700s to the Great Depression, including high Victorian and styles like Federal and Greek revival figure (17).
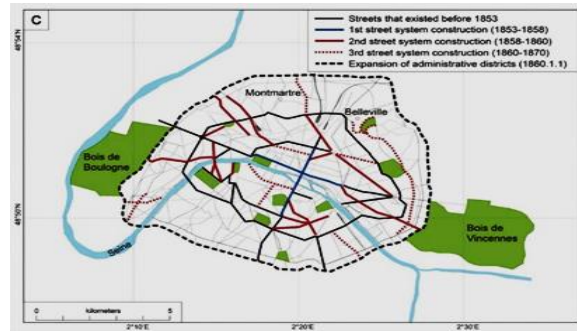

Figure 17 Paris urban planning in the second Empire centered on flat land in downtown Paris source: https://www.tandfonline.comDate of access to the website: 18/2/2024

The preservation of the community structure in Paris was ensured by moving the government from being the sole decision-maker to considering the municipal authority, which facilitated fruitful consultations with the local community, involving them in the implementation of large-scale cultural projects and integrating them into the local reconstruction strategy to promote solidarity between communities. **[26]**

6.3.1 Rehabilitation and Revitalization Plans and Programs

Residents and business owners formed the Forum for the Revitalization of Southern Paris, revitalizing Market Square with a focus on the arts to sustain historic areas. The arts include paintings, sculptures, theater, music, crafts, and festivals. A center for senior services was established in Paris for elderly support (figure18)**. [27]**

Figure 18 Town Map Market Square Area&Involving the elderly group at the service center in Paris (source: Ford, H, 2014, Town of Paris Strategic Plan for Market Square, paris, p6)

6.3.2   Community Associations

In Paris, several key organizations enhance the heritage community, including:

The European Cultural Heritage Information Network (HEREIN), part of the Council of Europe, connects public administrations for national cultural heritage policies.

Europa Nostra bridges civil society and EU institutions to advocate for heritage policies and funding.

The Renaissance Team, based in downtown Paris, focuses on revitalizing heritage with input from stakeholders and design experts.

The Ministry of Housing provides grants to engage residents and preserve heritage in the historic district. [28]

6.3.3   Financing conservation projects at the heritage site

Paris supported the creation of new cultural institutions and events for the city's inhabitants and cultural heritage (figure 19). The total operating budget allocated to culture amounted to €311.7 million. This expenditure was distributed as follows: 53% on "cultural works" (funding primarily cultural institutions), 30% on museums (through the Paris General Museum Fund), 3% on the preservation of cultural heritage, and 2% on libraries and museums. [29]

Figure 19 the current displays at CENTQUATRE-PARIS, a prime instance of 19th-century industrial architecture. (Source: https://www.pinterest.com/pin/351912462761380/ Date of access to the website20/2/ 2024

6.3.4   Awareness and Educational Campaign

The Aimer Paris Association, a non-governmental organization dedicated to civic engagement with heritage, presents the main works of Parisian heritage through guided tours in French, English, German, or Spanish These tours are led by architects, national monument tour guides, journalists, or authors   specializing in architecture. The Association collaborates with the Interkultur agency to offer guided tours led by Paris   enthusiasts covering topics such as the Defense Secrets, Haussmann's Paris, the covered walkways, Le Corbusier's journey, Gustave Eiffel, and the Industrial Revolution.[30]

6.3.5   Organization of Cultural and Social Events

The International Exhibition for Cultural Heritage in Paris is a key event,attracting over 20,000 visitors and featuring more than 300 exhibitors annually at the Carrousel du Louvre (Figure20). It serves as a vital platform for conservators, art historians, and architects to share experiences and connect with buyers. [31]

Figure 20 International Cultural Heritage Fair 2023(source: https://ombresetfacettes.com/en/international-cultural-heritage-fair-2023/ Date of access to the website: July 26, 2022

6.4   Fez's experience

Fez comprises three interconnected areas: the ninth-century Medina, the French colonial Nouvelle, and Fez el-Jdid, or "the new city." (Figure 21) this city showcases a rich history shaped by foreign influences. The Medina features a walled structure with eight main gates dating back to the 13th century, and its layout has largely remained unchanged, preserving its original character. [32]

10

Figure 21 map of fez (source: http://www.nejjarine.co.ma/informationsdeux.htm Date of access to the website: 28/2/, 2024

Efforts concentrated on preserving the built environment, aiding the resettlement of its inhabitants, and rehabilitating community infrastructure projects. Handicrafts were developed, tourism was encouraged, and design competitions for various industries were supported. The government also advanced a cultural project with the local population. [33]

6.4.1 Rehabilitation and Revitalization Plans and Programs

The ongoing rehabilitation of houses began as an experimental initiative and has now evolved into a successful endeavor, carried out by the residents with the support of ADER-Fes and the Municipality. This rehabilitation primarily involves assisting homeowners in renovating their houses by adding sanitary facilities and conducting maintenance work (figure22). While it is not a restoration in the traditional sense, it does honor the typical residential architecture. [34]

Figure 22 Participation of residents in the rehabilitation of Fez city (source: Labadi,S, Giliberto,F, (Mar2021).Heritage And sustainable development goals: Guidance policies for employees, ICOMOS – International Council on Monuments and Sites,p24-25

6.4.2 Community Associations

Fez has garnered support from both the Moroccan government and UNESCO, which promotes initiatives to protect the city's heritage. Collaborating with the World Bank and local officials, they work on projects that integrate cultural wealth with development. ADER-Fès focuses on community involvement, engaging builders and architects to improve residents' quality of life.

6.4.3 Financing conservation projects at the heritage site

The bank supported the Fez preservation project with two loans of U.S. $14 million. The initiative aimed to rehabilitate the city for residents, focusing on improving urban infrastructure, and enhancing residents' quality of life.

An institute was established to train craftsmen in restoration while maintaining the monuments' original artistic qualities. This growth in construction and public works would help address the economic and demographic challenges of the preservation project. [35]

6.4.4 Awareness and Educational Campaign

Awareness campaigns were conducted to promote the intangible heritage of Fez by capturing video clips of the streets, Local shops, businesses, and artisanal skills were documented, with shop owners engaging in recording the stories of craftsmen and the origins of their crafts. Additionally, the digitization of the Medina map was carried out to create an interface with a database using Oracle TM.

6.4.5 Organization of Cultural and Social Events

11

A pilot project was implemented, allowing visitors to stay with residents and experience authentic cultural immersion through a home-stay program.

Handicrafts were developed to boost tourism in Fez by transferring technology for crafting pottery and supporting design competitions for various industries. The renovated khan was turned into a museum showcasing carpentry arts (figure23), which has since become a popular attraction for tourists. **[36]**

Figure 23The Museum of Wooden Crafts and Arts and the Dar Batha Museum in Fez (source: https://safarin.net Date of access to the website: 29/2/ 2024

6.5 Comparison of experiences in preserving the social value of heritage:

The aspect of the social preserve	Edinburgh	Paris	Fez (Morocco)
Community Associations	➢ six main community associations in the EWHS ➢ The planning department of the CEC ➢ ConservationArea Consent (CAC)	➢ European Cultural Heritage ➢ Europa Nostra ➢ The Renaissance Team ➢ The Ministry of Housing	➢ World Bank has collprate with Moroccan- officials ADER-Fez ➢ ADER-Fès provides pioneering programs focused on community participation

Rehabilitation and Revitalization Plans	The plan proposed an approach that focuses on site conservation and restoration, ensuring that local residents are not evicted and that most of them are employed in qualified jobs related to rehabilitation.	The rehabilitation are supervised by the Department of Architectural and Archaeological History of Paris (DH The rehabilitation projects include ➢ The market square The construction of the social and entertainment center	➢ The rehabilitation extended beyond the design process and was shared with the community ➢ Urban documents were drafted and the plan was overseen by a local agency tasked with implementing urban documents.
Funding conservation projects	➢ UNESCO supported local community projects ➢ A housing grant for the private sector that benefits residents	The Ministry of Housing provides grants to draw in local residents : ➢ The Paris Main Street Program, which is supported by private donations. The South Paris Revitalization Forum was established by community members to promote economic growth	➢ ADER-Fes intensification agency to oversee the preservation of Medina UNESCO. ➢ The Moroccan government, along with UNESCO and the World Bank, finance projects ➢ That enhance the local economy and provide rehabilitation for residents.
Awareness and Educational Campaign	EW HS arranges educational programs for community members through: - Internet - Publications - Maps - Introducing an educational workshop for schools	➢ Aimer Paris Association, a non-governmental organization dedicated to civic engagement with heritage ➢ Association collaborates with the Interkultur agency to offer guided tours led by Paris	➢ Awareness campaigns promoting ➢ Heritage street video clips ➢ Digitizing maps and establishing a database ➢ A team of professionals and engineers for technical support
Organization of Cultural and Social Events	**Social Events** All activities, festivals, and social gatherings in the EWHS are arranged with the aim of engaging residents, local community, tourists, and visitors **Festival** ➢ Edinburgh Interactive ➢ Festival of Politics ➢ Festival of Spirituality and Peace ➢ iFest ➢ Edinburgh Comedy Festival	Cultural exhibitions are an important element in Paris and more than 300 exhibitors are allowed to present their shows **Social Events** Paris hosts the most important cultural festivals that support the local population: ➢ Autumn Festival ➢ Nuit Blanche ➢ Rendez-vous de l'Erdre	Implementing a pilot project that allows visitors to stay with local residents **Social Events** Technology transfer to the pottery industry Support design competitions to encourage crafts and employment Converting the khan into a museum to enhance cultural heritage

7   Policies to maintain the societal structure in Khedivial Cairo

After 2011, chaos engulfed all public spaces in the city center, as vandalism transformed the area into a tumultuous zone with heavy traffic on the main streets and street vendors occupying the secondary roads and alleys. This shift significantly impacted social life in the context of Cairo, diminishing as car traffic and informal activities increased. People gradually began to avoid the streets due to noise, danger, and pollution Based on this, the Cairo Governorate initiated collaboration with various national, academic, and private stakeholders to preserve downtown Cairo. **[37]**

7.1 Rehabilitation and Revitalization Plans

Several projects were implemented to rehabilitate streets in various locations and aimed to change vehicles into pedestrian

13

paths, such as Al-Alfi Street, the Stock Exchange, and Tahrir square.

7.1.1   Development of the Boursa Triangle area

The region's demographics have negatively impacted heritage buildings, causing air conditioning units to clutter facades, worsening internal corridors(figure 24), and fewer commercial stores. Public spaces are also suffering, with damaged floors, concrete barriers obstructing streets, and hindrances to pedestrian movement**. [38]**

Figure 24the corridors of the stock exchange area before development source: https://mantiqti.cairolive.com Date of access to the website: 23/7/ 2024

Street vendors are gone, but the buildings stay in disrepair. The Boursa has become a tourist hub for arts, including music and exhibitions. Cultural events on Al-Sharifain Street involve the Cultural Development Fund and the National Authority for Urban Coordination. **[39]**

- Post-Development Failures

There was no coordination between the local authority and the local community. Only Al-Sharifain Alley was given attention, and the facades of its buildings were painted, while the other corridors in the Stock Exchange Triangle were neglected (figure (25). The facades of the shops were not painted, which affected the income of the café owners, decreased tourism activity and declined the popularity of the cafés in the other corridors. **[40]**

Figure 25 neglecting other passages in the Stock Exchange development area source: the researcher, Date of photo, 1/9/2024 at 2:34 pm

7.1.2   Al-Alfi Street

The street was chaotic, filled with vendors and café owners setting up chairs on the roadside. Public seats were replaced with rented ones, limiting pedestrian space and causing frustration among visitors (figure 26). The lack of cleanliness and maintenance led to more homelessness and deviant behavior, Impacting decision-making for residents and shop owners**. [41]**

Figure 26 Alfi Street before renovation (source: Ashour,s, Braker,B,2020

The Governor of Cairo tackled street violations by café owners blocking sidewalks with furniture (figure 27). This led to the formation of a tenants association, fostering community among residents. Inspired, they launched "Take a Book" to encourage reading **[42]**

14

Figure 27development alternatives and projects implemented on Alfy Street source: https://www.wataninet.com Date of access to the website: 24/7/ 2024

- **Post-Development Failures**

The plan ignored the café owners who attract visitors and revitalize the street, which increased encroachment on the street and led to the distortion of conservation operations, in addition to the removal of the "Take a Book" campaign kiosks (figure28) and the breaking of pedestrian benches to force them to sit in the café areas. **[43]**

Figure 28 Encroachments on Al-Alfi Street after its development source: the researcher, Date of photo, 1/9/2024 at 1:34 pm

7.1.3 Tahrir square renovation

Increased pedestrian traffic brought more visitors, but it also made the area dirty and unsafe (figure 29). Graffiti on murals reflects a new way to use public space, showcasing national identity through art
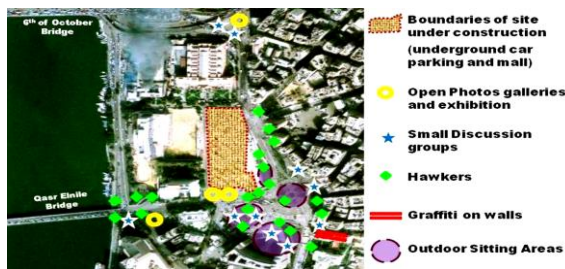

Figure 29 Distribution of activities in Tahrir Square (source: NASSAR, U, 2014. SPACE AND POLITICS: CHANGING OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN TAHRIR SQUARE, EGYPT, p7)

The development project included key elements. First, all Advertising panels were removed from the building facades, shop colors were standardized, the second element focused On enhancing the central square by placing a Pharaonic Obelisk at its center (figure30) creating a unique identity. **[44]**

Figure 30 Development of Tahrir square (https://english.ah-ram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/363690/Egypt/Politics-/Work-almost-complete-to-turn-Cairos-Tahrir Date of access to the website 30/7/2024

- **Post-Development Failures**

Tahrir Square is now fenced off, restricting pedestrian access to a few entrances, which has led to increased foot traffic outside. Additionally, green spaces have low fences to discourage use, resulting in fewer daytime visitors, particularly near metro exits, with reduced nighttime visitors due to security concerns (figure31). **[45]**

Figure 31Fencing off Tahir Square and security intensification. Source: the researcher Date of photo, 1/9/2024 at 3:45 pm

15

8   Analysis of social conservation projects in central Khedivial Cairo

The aspect of the social preserve	Central Khedivial Cairo	Evaluation of the conservation element
Community Associations	➢ Cairo Development Committee ➢ the Ismailia Real Estate Investment Company ➢ The National Organization for Urban Coordination.[46]	Members of the Development Committee were selected solely from administrative entities. Other important stakeholders, such as local residents, urban youth, visitors, and NGOs, were excluded
		The company has sparked community controversy due to its aim of acquiring real estate in the heart of Khedive in Cairo. Approximately 31% of its capital is owned by Egyptian investors, while about 67% belongs to Arab investors
		The projects of the National Coordination Agency focused solely on the external appearance, neglecting the concerns of the local population
Funding conservation projects	The financing project includes financial contributions from the private sector, tenants and companies in the buildings.[47]	Community development projects lack government funding and rely only on the private sector and are described as unsustainable
Awareness and Educational Campaign	A pilot project (cluster) for urban and artistic design was implemented in the city center.[48]	➢ The project included the needs of society and the challenges facing interaction between the public and private sectors. ➢ He held an intellectual workshop that included students, artists, and community members ➢ Direct cooperation between designers and craftsmen Figure 34 Cluster workshop in downtown (source: https://clustercairo.org/2021/12/08/informality-as-creativity-urban-green-workshop/)
Organization of Cultural and Social Events	➢ D-CAF Festival Figure 32 Posters of D-CAF 2012-2015(source: Awatta,H.(May2015). ➢ Dawer Festival Figure 33 one of the events at the Dwyer Cultural Festival (source: https://dardawen.com) ➢ American University Cultural Festival in Tahrir	An interactive approach was introduced at the D-CAF Festival to engage the general public and creative individuals.[49]
		The festival aims to unite diverse cultural groups and offer a variety of activities that meet the needs of different age groups.[50]
		The festival aims to revitalize the intellectual and cultural essence of downtown Cairo, as it includes workshops on Cairene handicrafts, and various artistic performances.[51] Figure 35 One of the events at the American University Cultural Festival (source: https://www.cairo360.com/ar/article)

9. Results

Heritage demographics are an effective and essential tool for achieving sustainability for the heritage process. Therefore, the first attempts to present development policies must be for local authorities and stakeholders. Before starting implementation, accurate studies must be conducted on the needs of the human factor, which achieves efficiency and the highest return for heritage projects and finding solutions based on reality that combine human and material activity and ensure the existence of sustainable consumption patterns through means that include culture and local products. The research concluded that the cultural factor in downtown Cairo is the main pillar for enhancing the development of productive activities. Development goals in downtown Cairo must also be unified between the governmental and private sectors without neglecting the need to conduct in-depth studies and discussions as future outputs.

Through the analysis of previous experiences, a strategy was developed to ensure the participation of local residents in decision-making processes: Designing a pilot web page to serve the heritage community in downtown Cairo.

Page name: Humanization of Khedivial Cairo

Web page URL:

https://sites.google.com/d/1zom_W0Y5kUOyvfuioiisfR3U-Rr-ifCY/p/1lUaT8paqEJnlWxe-HEl7NPr3a5gUkZPnO/edit?pli=1

Page Description:

Find comprehensive solutions for downtown development that consider social dimensions and ensure the preservation of downtown Cairo's community heritage structure.
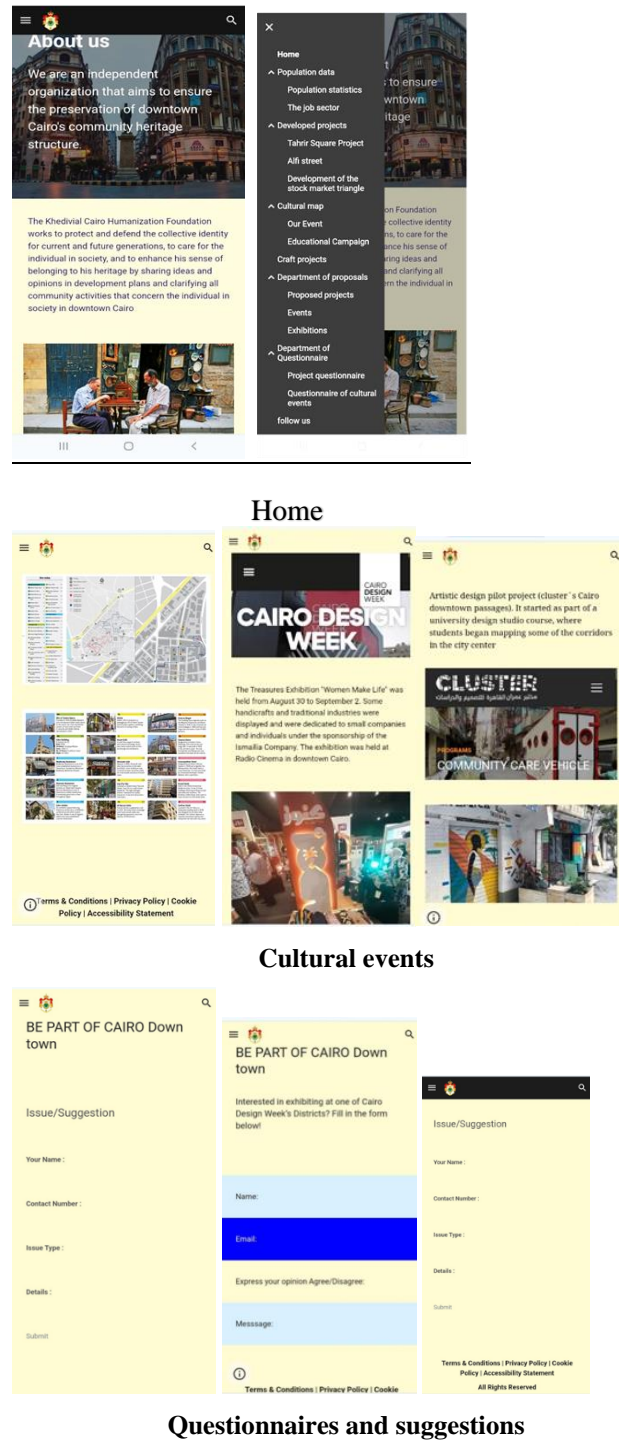

Home

Cultural events

Questionnaires and suggestions

Figure 36 Demo Page Contents (source: the researcher)

9.1   Recommendations

Conducting detailed studies in the downtown Cairo area to determine the basic needs of the population before starting rehabilitation projects to ensure their continuity, with the involvement of local workers and stakeholders in the rehabilitation efforts (Figure (37).
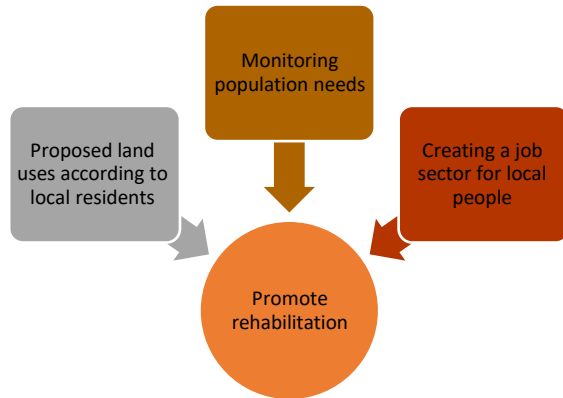

Figure 37enhancing the rehabilitation process in downtown Cairo source: the researcher

- Expanding cultural activity in downtown Cairo by establishing several proposed cultural centers in every urban space in the area as a tool to attract the national and international creative class and thus attract tourists interested in culture.

- Organizing events in central Cairo with locals and stakeholders is essential for balancing interests. Local initiatives should prioritize quick-impact activities such as cultural events and community empowerment, and also focus on developing libraries, training centers, and markets for sustainable economic growth.

- Allocate some pedestrian paths for a nominal fee to display some of the traditional and handicraft products and prepare these paths in an organized manner.

- Investing in vacant properties by establishing commercial and entertainment service centers by increasing commercial activity in downtown Cairo, which increases

the operational aspect for local residents, and the return on investment is allocated to revitalizing the area, which achieves comprehensive urban development.

9.1.1   Recommendations for investors and the private sector

- Defining relationships among stakeholders in the downtown area creates a vision for projects that connect with residents and shape their identity.

- Coordination with public and private entities is essential for establishing responsibilities in financing and implementation, supported by legal frameworks to protect rights.

- The private sector in central Cairo should promote cultural initiatives and support tourism, focusing on skill development without compromising the heritage area's character

9.1.2   Recommendations for the relevant institutions

A specialized body focused on Khedivial Cairo will be created, encompassing several departments (figure 38). One will manage heritage buildings and structural plans, another will serve the local community with grants and educational programs, a third will handle media to raise awareness via digital platforms, and a tourism authority will oversee projects in downtown Cairo.
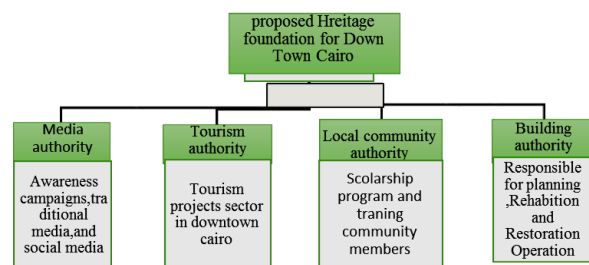

Figure 38 Proposing committees for community organization in the city center (source: The researcher)

REFERENCES

[1] Nineteenth century architecture, https://www.hisour.com/ar/19th-century-architecture-33577/amp/.2020.4.52.

[2] Balogh,A.G.(2017).Architecture of the 19TH century and the Turn of the century. PHD, p2.

[3] Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, Classical Revival Style 1895 - 1950 History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,(March2020).

[4] Zavodni,S, Architecture in the Middle East Cultural identity, sustainability, methodologies, https://www.re-searchgate.net/publication/344340673, 14 /0 5/ 20 2 0.

[5] Enab,M, (March 2018) .EC LEC TIC ISM STYLE IN ARC HITEC TURE O F KHEDIVIAN CAIRO, JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE,p86

[6] AlSayyad, N. (2011). Cairo: histories of a city. Cambridge, Mass: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press..

[7] Mahmoud, T, (1995). دراسة تحليلية مقارنة للشكل العمرانى "وﺍلمعمارى لمدينة القاهرة بين عصر محمد على وعصر اسماعيل p.101.

[8] EL KADI,G,(2012),Le Caire Centre in movement, Marseille,p58.

[9] Ismail, M, 1997."1805-مدينة القاهرة من ولاية محمد على الى اسماعيل p88Factor Effect on Structure Design,1879م,دار الآفاق العربية and Efficiency," *Math Probl Eng*, 2021.

[10] Fathi,M, العمارة الاسلامية فى مصر خلال القرن التاسع عشر –اسرة محمد على بالقاهرة,PHD, Cairo university,cairo,1985,p177. 1899-1805

[11] Raymond, A,1994,القاهرة تاريخ حاضرة,Cairo, دارالفكر للدراسات p276,والنشر والتوزيع

[12] Janet Abu Lughod, Cairo, 1001 Years of the City Victorious, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1971), p. 117.

[13] Raymond, A,1994,القاهرة تاريخ حاضرة,Cairo, دارالفكر للدراسات p280,والنشر والتوزيع

[14] Ryzova, L, (2015). Strolling in Enemy Territory: Downtown Cairo, its Publics, and Urban Heterotopias, Divercities: Competing Narratives and Urban Practices in Beirut, Cairo and Tehran,p7

[14] Libchaber,B, (April 2019). Building from Scratch: Egypt's New Cities, from the Colonial Era to the Present, Department of Geography McGill University Montreal, Canada,p33.

[15] Nowier, M, (2014). Urban Space and Politics of Transition in Contemporary Cairo, Ain Shams University,Cairo,p55.

[16] Dorman,J,(2018). THE POLITICS OF NEGLECT THE EGYPTIAN STATE IN CAIRO, 1974-98, p45.

[17] Salem,E, Monir,M, Policies, Strategies, and Mechanisms of New Cities in Egypt, The International Conference: Cities' Identity Through Architecture and Arts (CITAA), p3.

[18] Nowier, M, (2014). Urban Space and Politics of Transition in Contemporary Cairo, Ain Shams University, Cairo, p55.

[19] The City of Edinburgh Council. 2005. "Old Town Conservation Area CharacterAppraisa l.

[20] Rojas, E, (2011). CITY DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES IN THE PRESERVATION OF TEN WORLD HERITAGE SITES, Washington, p192.

[21] Organization of World Heritage Cities. 1991. "Creation of the New Town Conservation Committee," Management Guide of Historical Cities. Québec, Canada.

[22] Edinburgh World Heritage. 2005. The Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site Management Plan. Edinburgh .

[23] MANAGEMENT PLAN (2017 – 2022). OLD AND NEW TOWNS OF EDINBURGH WORLD HERITAGE SITE, p37,ewh.org.uk/management plan

[24] The City of Edinburgh Council. 2006. "Edinburgh Statistical Summary, Key Data for Edinburgh and the Lothians - City Center & Tourism, Issue 2.

[25] The City of Edinburgh Council. 2006. "Edinburgh Statistical Summary, Key Data for Edinburgh and the Lothians - City Center & Tourism, Issue 2."

[26] Rodgers, D. (2012). Haussmannization in the tropics: Abject urbanism and infrastructural violence in Nicaragua. Ethnography, 13(4), 413–438, https://doi.org/10.1177/1466138111435740.

[27] Martin, L, (28 NOVEMBRE 2016). PARIS FROM 1945 TO TODAY: THE PORTRAIT OF A CULTURAL CAPITAL. INITIAL REFLECTIONS FOR A FURTHER STUDY. HTTPS://CHMCC.HYPOTHESES.ORG/2450

[28] EU. (n.d.). Expert group on cultural heritage. Culture and Creativity,https://ec.europa.eu/culture/cultural-heritage/eu-policy-for-cultural-heritage/expert-group-on-cultural-heritage

[29] THE COUNTY OF BRANT, July 2022. DOWNTOWN PARIS COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, p13.

[30] K. Bassett, (1993). Urban cultural strategies and urban regeneration: A case study and critique, Environment and Planning.

[31] UNESCO headquarters, (December 2011) .The Paris Declaration On heritage as a driver of development Adopted at Paris,p4.

[32] EI-Ghazaly,S,(2007). Reclaiming Culture: The Heritage Preservation Movement in Fez, Morocco. University of Tennessee Honors Thesis Projects,p1

[33] Radoine,H, (August 2008). Urban Conservation of Fez-Medina: A Post-Impact Appraisal, Global Urban Development Magazine, Volume 4, https://www.globalurban.org/GUDMag08Vol4Iss1/Radoine.htm.

[34] EI-Ghazaly,S,(2007). Reclaiming Culture: The Heritage Preservation Movement in Fez, Morocco. University of Tennessee Honors Thesis Projects, p1.

[35] Cernea, Michael M, 2001."At the Cutting Edge: Cultural Patrimony Protection through Development Projects, pp67-88. Washington.

[36] El-Ghazaly,S,(2008). Reclaiming Culture: The Heritage Preservation Movement in Fez, Morocco, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, p21, https://trace.tennessee.edu/utk_chanhonoproj/1176

[37] El Dorghamy, Y.2010. ISMAIL'S CAIRO REBORN, RAWI' Egypt Heritage Review, ISS UE 1, https://rawi-publishing.com/articles/cairo_ismailia/.

[38] My Region, (2017).Photos and Maps | This is what will happen in the "Stock Exchange" after 3 months, https://mantiqti.cairolive.com**.

[39] The Paradoxes of Reviving Downtown Cairo (2020), Fanak.com, https://fanack.com/ar/egypt/culture-of-egypt/archeology/paradox-at-heart-of-cairos-city-centre

[40] Attia, S., Shafik, Z., ElHalafawy, A., & Khalil, H. A. (2016). Urban regeneration of public Space – Al Alfi Street – Downtown Cairo. In C. A. Brebbia, & A. Galiano-Garrigos(Eds.). E. London.

19

[41] Shamekh,E, Ashour,S,2022. Temporary Appropriation Practices and Spontaneity in Public Spaces: The Case of Downtown Cairo Passageways. The Barcelona Conference on Arts, Media & Cultur, p5.

[42] Alshenawy, H. (2018a). Mantiqti | Al-Alfi Passageway. Retrieved August 16, 2018 (In Arabic), https://mantiqti.cairolive.com/, tag Al-Alfi Passageways.

[43] Alshenawy, H. (2017b). The development of Al-Alfi Street. Egyptian Media Development Program (EMDP): Mantiqti.

[44] Abdel Hady, M, 2020, **Pharaohization" of Tahrir Square in Cairo distorts itsrevolutionary appearance,** https://alarab.app**/,**1-3-2024,5pm

[45] NASSAR, U, 2014. SPACE AND POLITICS: CHANGING OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN TAHRIR SQUARE, EGYPT, p7

[46] Zakaria, M., & IIUD (2010). Revitalisation strategies for areas in Khedivial Cairo Atlas, Al-Ismailia for Real Estate Investments, Cairo.

[47] Awatta,H.(May2015). Whose Downtown is it anyway? The Urban Transformation of Downtown Cairo between State and Non-State Stakeholders, The American University in Cairo, p105.

[48] CLUSTER. (2015b). Cairo downtown passages - philips passage,http://clustercairo.org/cluster/design/cairo-downtown-passages-philips-passage.

[49] Saleh,I,(oct2023). 30 performances at "Downtown Contemporary Arts" in Egypt. https://www.alkhaleej.ae/2023-10-04/30.

[50] Don, d, July2023, Cultural festivals...between personal efforts and trying to create new horizons for creativity, https://dardawen.com.

[51] Al-Ruwaini, A, July2023. 22 events with the participation of 25 Egyptian and Arab publishing houses "Dwyer Festival"... restores the glow of culture to downtown, https://akhbarelyom.com