

Basics and methods of dealing with historical and valuable areas

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Abstract:

To be able to preserve and upgrade the heritage and sites, we must have full awareness of the strategies and methods for preserving and upgrading them. The stamped States make the strenuous endeavors to preserve my uncle Alt Roth in all its elements and in any way the architectural and urban heritage in order to recognize the importance of heritage areas of value, we must learn about the different methods of preservation of heritage sites.

The research aims to study strategies for the preservation and diversity of the cultural heritage of civilization, both with development and with qualitative upgrading. or progressive, or holistic, as well as improving the quality of life in order for us to preserve heritage as a result of awareness of it strategies for improving the impact environment and the urban area as an entry point for projects dealing with architectural heritage, Demonstrating the practical methodology for the preparation of restoration projects, the importance of maintenance and what the Egyptian School of Restoration does in dealing with heritage through international instruments.

Keywords: Preservation - Architectural and Urban Heritage - Urban Conservation Policies - International Instruments for Conservation

Introduction:

The regulation of urban control has evolved "as it has been in the relationships of origin and custom between tribes and under the conditions of environmental control and control, it has evolved considerably in modern times with planning systems" 1. Legislacy and promulgation of laws that regulate societies and control the conduct of their lives "The dynamic of change has become a fundamental and important issue for both developing and developed societies and control of these urban systems has become one of the most important factors in regulating the urban fabric and preserving historical areas." 2 Representative of the authentic urban and architectural character. These areas, defined by Kevin Lynch, are: "The position that expresses the memory of the place as well as the persistent culture, especially the retained and preserved elements of the urban environment, contains the aesthetic, educational and political aspect and means the power of permanent retention of the former greatness and rationality balanced against the new architectural creation." Or as Hazem Ibrahim defined it as: "That area, which contains the largest crowd of historical buildings dating back to different times and has wealth, is not only owned by the country in which it belongs but belongs to mankind, and thus the historic area is a historic building and a distinctive historical urban framework." Indeed, each city has a historic zone representing its identity, memory and authentic urbanization, which resists changes in times and transformations. Since its inception, the city of Algiers has witnessed several changes across the country's various historical stages. All affected the social, economic and cultural components and relationships of the city, and thus the basic elements of life within the historic region. This threatens the remaining cultural and cultural heritage that extends the city's architecture to authenticity and cohesion against the trend of urban absurdity, cultural dilapidation and negative change. Therefore, care must be taken to deal with this type of building, as the methods and policies of intervening in the restoration and preservation of the historic building and archaeological space of the Old City become multiple. These policies are disaggregated by level of interaction.

Means of preserving heritage buildings:

The conservation of heritage buildings is intended to stop the factors leading to their degradation ", such as the damage caused by the inappropriate staffing of the deplorable building, which leads to the physical and architectural degradation of the building, as well as other damage factors such as groundwater, there are other forms of strengthening heritage buildings such as changing the shape and facade of the exterior building as well as adding or demolishing some of the interior walls, Or close architectural openings or make openings that never existed before. So there was a need to have a science that was interested in preserving the pastoral buildings and minimizing the impact of the containment factors on them. The architectural preservation of heritage buildings is the science of preserving building materials and architectural and interior design by setting precise and cautious criteria for the amount of interventions to be exercised on such buildings. We will be exposed to the most important ways of preserving the architecture of the pastoral buildings provided for by international instruments, including the charters (Athens-Florence-Lahore) approved by UNESCO to deal with heritage and archaeological buildings.

Rehabilitation:

Rehabilitation of pastoral buildings is the A.L. taken to treat a peat or the inability of those buildings to perform the functions and conditions expected of them This is done by creating some TGT in the building's interior, architectural or biological design to conform to its new function, Without prejudice to the original value of the building, the rehabilitation process is carried out in order to achieve the requirements of the rest such as adding some services in a harmless manner, Such as adding elevators, as well as fulfilling the requirements of the building's new function, such as strengthening the facades, ceilings and other interior design elements. According to the 1661 Charter, the concept of rehabilitation "is a set of actions aimed at relegating the building to its previous state, after eliminating all degradation at the level of building materials, functional level, hygiene and security that has been built over the years and making it in a better state by modernizing it to reopen its functions and bring it closer to the requirements of modern times. Here, the new usage must

be compatible with the nature of the building in what is known as the compatible rehiring.

The cultural heritage reflects all the cultural and cultural achievements that the peoples inherited from their fathers and grandparents, which have acquired a qualitative value that has proved their value and authenticity in resisting the forces of change. It has become a visual reference that has become one of the pillars of the architectural character and identity of societies. The architectural cultural heritage is exposed to many positive external influences that give it value and damage. These influences have to be dealt with at all formal and informal levels through a dual act that involves maintaining and protecting the heritage's inventory, as well as utilizing that stock and employing it as an effective tool in structural, architectural and urban development and creativity. The policy of upgrading the policy of comprehensive development of heritage ranges across all its axes, which are two main approaches:

Preservation as an entry point for the promotion of heritage ranges.

The research paper aims at a comparative study of upgrading policies and preservation of heritage ranges in a number of countries with cultural heritage stocks and evaluating their upgrading experiences in order to infer and extract factors that have a positive and negative impact on upgrading policies and preserve heritage ranges for their effective role in evaluating similar future experiences. Upgrading heritage ranges and preserving their urban and historical content require an infrastructure of legal, administrative, financial and advertising policies and strategies that ensure the success of upgrading projects and also requires international cooperation to build on successful and leading experiences in different States, The research study shows the effective role of international cooperation in maintaining international programs and the reflection of political, economic and social conditions on those programs and policies in modern life. The research study's approach is based on the complementarity of the Analytical Extractive Approach with the Applied Approach through the integration of three main parts of the paper that follow up as follows:

- Basic definitions of architectural and urban heritage, highlighting the factors and problems encountered and the role and trends of official and informal bodies in dealing with the architectural heritage and its evolution to draw the main factors to shape the features of heritage ranges. Presentation of the most important public policies to upgrade and preserve heritage areas. A comparative analysis of the policies pursued to preserve the architectural and urban heritage of Arab States and the presentation and study of projects implemented in the field of preservation and upgrading of the heritage ranges of these countries, including: the city of Cairo Fatimia.

-The architectural heritage and value:

-The concept and evolution of dealing with heritage: -

Heritage is the common factor among all peoples, whatever the age of their civilization. Heritage is defined as a valuable asset or inventory in a society which is characterized by its resilience, continuity and acceptance by the community, whether of acquisition, technology or otherwise, from this logic, architectural heritage can be defined as all that ancestral cultural monuments of individual buildings or compilation buildings, whether complete or incomplete, characterized by a predominant character and style for the materials or arts used therein. Architectural heritage in a holistic sense is the following elements:

-An inclusive spatial environment: such as an age group or an abandoned city.

-Comprehensive location: containing a set of buildings, spaces and corridors.

-Specific location: As a place containing one or more buildings in a formation with a particular visual relationship.

-Specific building: stand alone.

The area of heritage is known as homogeneous space, which is characterized by a particular form or character. From this point of view, the bands with heritage values are known as homogeneous cultural spaces, which are abundant with a set of heritage vocabulary under the title of the Law on the Protection of Monuments and contain

values indicative of the characteristics of society, such as physical values, architectural characteristics, customs, traditions, etc.

Archaeological buildings.

-Buildings built by some famous architects have become part of the architectural heritage.

-Buildings that represent a crime or stages of value and are regarded as their registration.

-Buildings that reflect the traditional local architecture of an area and represent its own character.

-Buildings with symbolic value as they relate to peoples' history

- Policies to upgrade heritage areas:

The policy of upgrading is the policy of comprehensive development of heritage ranges on all its axes in accordance with the circumstances of each scope and the strategy of upgrading applied therein. This segment will showcase the most important and prominent policies followed, especially for the heritage ranges located

In the heart of the old city where it will be studied:

- Preservation entrance to upgrade heritage ranges.

- Re-use and use of heritage as a hub and an entry point for upgrading.

- Conservation entrance to upgrade heritage bands

The historical preservation aims to preserve the continuity of both the society and the historical image created by its elements s vision of history and enriched our perception of time, between surface preservation and deep conservation, surface preservation aims at the exterior, character and appearance of the historic area, while deep preservation aims at preserving the buildings and components of historic areas as well as improving, upgrading and developing the overall environment. Through this, the concept of preservation can be found as the process that encompasses all the procedures and methods that allow the legacy to survive as long as possible to

play a role in the life of the society with which it coexists. Preservation according to its standard and objectives can be divided into two main levels:

- Architectural preservation:

It is the process of protecting, maintaining and repairing architectural installations and vocabulary with historical, cultural or visual characteristics..... etc. to remove the deformity experienced as a result of the change in the surrounding urban environment.

- Urban preservation:

It means conscious management that defines strategies for the care and maintenance of the urban fabric of a heritage character, consisting of heritage constructions, urban spaces, public squares and site coordination to ensure the effective continuity of the use of the inherited urban fabric. Preservation in general is primarily concerned with preserving heritage ranges with historical and urban values, whether at the urban level or at the level of architectural vocabulary. Concept of historic conservation processes. The objectives of urban conservation on heritage ranges, which can be divided according to the main objective, are as follows:

- Aesthetic and symbolic objectives:

- Protecting heritage ranges from degradation factors.
- Preserve the character of the city in its old areas and buildings.
- Find appropriate solutions for the interrelationships between heritage buildings and contemporary buildings.

- Historical and cultural objectives:

- Maintaining cultural continuity by transmitting cultural and cultural meanings across generations.
- Do not make a gap in the continuity of the city as a sophisticated figure and maintain its historical sequence.

Preserving a distinct urban fabric that represents the accumulations of human creativity throughout the ages.

- Economic objectives:

Development of tourism resources.

Provide a portion of the financial resources necessary to finance maintenance and maintenance programs.

Restore the life of heritage buildings.

Social goals:

-Developing awareness of the importance of historical heritage roots and the optimal way to deal with them.

- Developing grass-roots participation programs and encouraging self-help efforts.

-Keeping in historic areas

- Preservation of civilization and protection of archaeological buildings

- Focus on monuments and other buildings of a distinctive nature

- Dealing with the region in a manner commensurate with its cultural value

- Study architectural elements.

- Study building materials.

- Study restoration and maintenance methods

- Re-employment and rehabilitation of buildings.

- Confirmation of the civilized value of existing buildings.

- A civilized image of the new buildings.

- Selection of economic activities appropriate to the cultural value.

- Study the population and their needs.

- Re-use and use of heritage as a hub and an entry point for upgrading

Economic workers cannot be neglected as one of the most important factors affecting the upgrading of heritage ranges, especially in developing countries, whose budget is unable to provide adequate funding for the upgrading of heritage ranges. It was therefore necessary to find other entry points for upgrading by providing self-financing for these projects by restoring the heritage building to life, whether by reusing it in the same original function or by re-employing it for another use suited to its potential.

Policies of intervention in historic buildings at the international level with the multiplicity of historical cities in the Arab world, many plans and projects have been developed that increase interest in these historic cities such as Damascus and Aleppo, the city of Fez in Morocco, the city of Cairo, Jerusalem, Baghdad and Sana'a, and Algeria... and other tourist and historical cities. It is known that any new must have a strong opposition and rejection of it in the elaboration of schemes and studies calling for the restoration of ancient monuments, where there was a struggle among conservationists as old as it is and advocates of those who want to get rid of everything that is old and as a result of that conflict, many historic cities have lost their historic buildings, in order to preserve and restore these historic cities, the following proposals can be made. Develop a specific strategic plan; In order to establish a distinctive infrastructure, these historic cities provide all the necessary supplies of water, electricity, telephones, and repair all roads and alleyways, cooperation between experts and specialists in architecture, architecture, history, antiquities, writings, meeting, statistics and economics; It is these disciplines that recognize the importance of the historic building, which has full knowledge of the basis of the problems to which the building is exposed, and the historic city; All in order to stimulate tourism and preserve the aesthetic and historical value of the place, while not negatively affecting the value of the cultural and artistic place.

The lack of neglect and abandonment of historical cities and centers, and the need to stimulate tourism; By making use of these buildings, highlighting them and working to link modern life to these historical centers; Through commercial, professional, educational and residential activities documenting all the restoration processes characterized by the historic building, which include: planning processes,

architecture and design, as well as documenting all building materials used in restoration, documenting images, schemes, drawings, writings and other objects used in restoration operations.

Shed light on what is exposed to different historical buildings. This is done through the work of studies. These problems vary between moisture, erosion and the maintenance and restoration of all of this. Connecting unused historical buildings with modern public life, such as: using them for cultural and social functions, these buildings can be used as cultural clubs for children, artists, and used in various cultural activities, which are commensurate with the grandeur and value of the historical place. Establishing rules and controls governing maintenance and restoration, and establishing certain rules; In order to control the passage and preparation of the population, the way of cars and their passage in historical archaeological areas, where housing in the countryside must not be migrated to these archaeological homes, and used as a private residence as this results in damage to them and loss of their aesthetic and historical value.

Work to preserve ancient and historic archaeological buildings; Through continuous restoration and protection, it all stimulates tourism and archaeological buildings must be protected from any potential threat, The need for joint action among all official bodies responsible for the protection of historical buildings, such as archaeological departments and endowments, because many Islamic historical buildings belong to the Ministry of Endowments and the holding of many events calling for the preservation of these buildings, Their value is illustrated by the fact that these buildings are the identity and history of the people, and their status amidst the different names. And it's a proud thing for children to teach their children that

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