



“Governance and Public Awareness” Dilemma in the Conservation of Heritage and Cultural Parks in Egypt.

Mennatallah Said Tawfik¹, Sara Essam Ali²

¹*Instructor in architecture and urban design program in GUC (German University in Cairo)*

²*Lecturer Assistant in Menia University*

Abstract

Dealing with heritage in all of its forms is a complex process and comprises many dimensions. Heritage’s scope is wide and folds more than one layer. At the national level, it was found that sharing of interest to heritage is not widely alarmed, especially for historical parks as it faces many challenges related to policies and regulations, management and evaluation systems, and the operation process. In spite of working as both, open urban areas, historical and valuable cultural spaces; and accordingly the appearances of neglecting the historical and cultural parks are varied, even though it could strongly reflect the community quality of perception and level of interaction with these urban spaces, which is represented as one of the most important and essential public-spirited aspects.

The paper is tackling the argumentation of urban conservation’s objectives and principles; thinking of public perception and observations, in relation to public and governance awareness can be considered as two sides of the same coin. The research methodology is focusing on public awareness concern; monitoring and measuring public awareness remains a challenge as it is an intangible phenomenon, and to be raised is vital in heritage conservation plans as it ensures the continuity and sustainability of the urban conservation process.

Public awareness is hypothesized as non-physical vicious loop phenomena, which interacts and is influenced by both tangible and intangible aspects elements. Therefore, the public awareness to be measured and evaluated can be used as a tool to assess the success of current policies – if exist- in dealing with the current condition of heritage parks and to indicate the variables that could be used to measure, and affect the public and governance awareness with priorities management. Finally, a multi-dimensional assessment method for urban planners, landscaping architects, historical conservation experts, and decision makers could benefit from the outcomes of this study in controlling and defining the management systems and policies to move headed for the conservation of the valuable historic and culture parks in Egypt.

© 2018 The Authors. Published by IEREK press. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of ESSD’s International Scientific Committee of Reviewers.

Keywords

Heirtage conservation; Historical parks; Governance role; Management policies

1. Introduction

Public parks that have a heritage cultural values have a huge impact in city infrastucure, natural environment, public life and make cities mor attractive for the peole to live, work, communicate in and improve the physical and sychological health. They are representing the metropolitan city public spaces , green and infrastructure,

and worthily speaking about the their evolution, how they impact the city and affecting the social awarness of the community with the complexity and difficulties of the goverence polices and management system for the planning development and conservation of these historical and cultural parks. Currently, these park are suffering from the poorly condition, protection, and the initiatives to save such valuable parks. There are list of historical public parks and gardens in Egypt as; Orman botanical gardens, Giza zoo, Prince Mohamed Ali Palace garden (Manial) Azbakeya Garden, Shubra garden. . .etc. El-azbakeya garden is chosen to be studied and analysed in the reserch. It is quit important to review its history, why it is chosen , how the garden is radicly transformed through history with creation of several public squares that still up there .

1.1. Methodology

In order to investigate the level of public awareness through the public interaction, three stages of the study were shown in figure 1. The first stage is doing the site survey to understand the current situation of El-azbakeya garden as a valuable historical place, and then the illustartion of the historical transformation of the park due to many driven factors that need remedies. On the other hand, this couldn't be bridged or become understandable without the park visitors feedbacks as their awarness and consequantely their interaction is intangible and challenging to be measured, at that end, a questionnaire is structured with qualtitative interviews to assess the level of interaction. Moreover, the assessment method is reached according to the combination of diverse attributes of the questionnaire, policies and regulations situation and level of implementation, then, the physical and non-physical conditions of the park. Lastly, reaching the disscutions and results according to the data collection and analysis as it is illustrated in Figure 1.

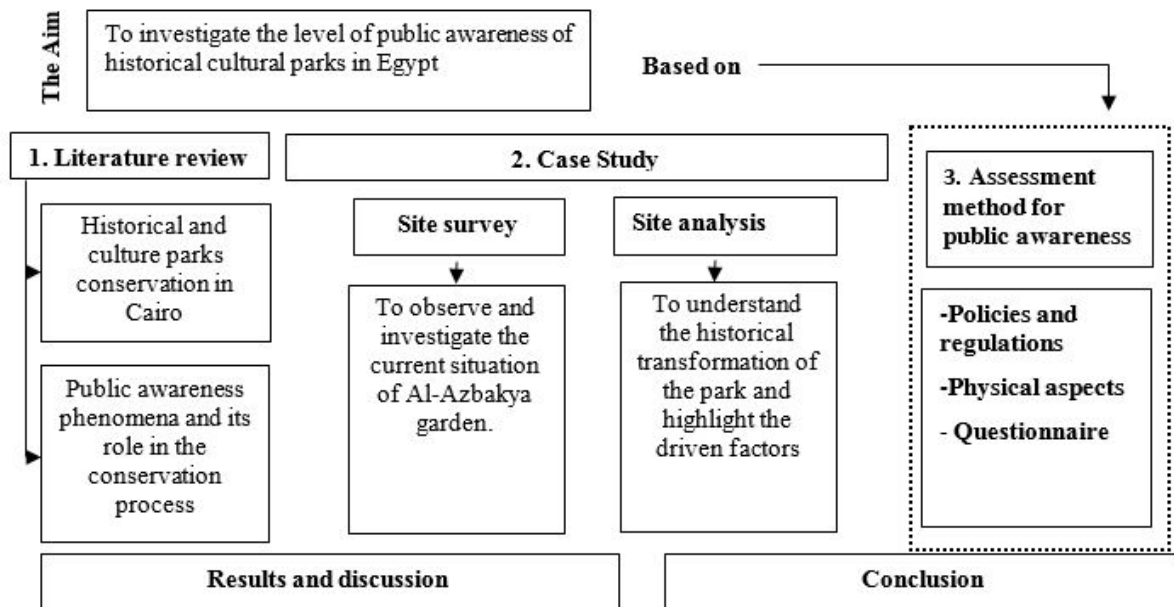


Figure 1. Research Methodology. Source: Authors

2. Historical and culture parks conservation in Cairo (Literature review)

2.1. A recent overview of historical and culture park in Cairo

Parks that have valuable historical and culture ingredients should be conserved for its impact in the people consciousness and recalling the heritage, such parks aren't only sceneries or chronological landscape evolution in infrastructure, order, and land use, but also it represents social and culture container There are many difficulties in the conservation understanding and process of the historical and cultural parks, due to the social transforma-

tion in terms of needs, changing lifestyle, and the public awareness of such values. People mostly use the parks as escapism condition from daily life stress, interacting in with recreational activities and relaxing. On the other side, the insufficient legislation, and the absence of regulations and policies are challenging and complex in the conservation process (Thani, Ibrahim, Mohamad & Rodzi, 2015).

The current situation of the parks in Egypt suffers from maintenance, regulations and policies, and then there are depletion of the funding resources to be oriented for these parks. The main issues and problems of the parks in Egypt generally are mentioned in (Abdel-Rahman, 2016) based on Abdelaziz 2012as; there is shortage in the quantity of open green spaces per person which always doesn't exceed the 1.2 m²/ person, there is also poor distribution and poor quality of parks that starts to appeared in the late 20th century till the present as " prototypes designs" with ignorance of the social needs, interactive environments and ecological considerations which ends up with many abandoned parcels of greenery with nobody.

Accordingly, the situated conditions of parks in Egypt is drastically losing the importance and people frequency on such places, and comparable to the historical and culture park , it is even worse, as people always attracted for the places where they can interact, enjoy and having leisure of services and activities. For the valuable historical parks and with all the misplaced synergies, and the absence of social awarenesss, there should be initiations to serch for the urgencies that could make the change or even the deep understanding of the main contributors in the existential and vibrancy of these parks that should be considered and evaluated according to the main driven factors of the conservation polices, resources, people interactions and awarness of these values that directly affect the conser- vation practices. Then questions have been raised as what are the challenges to make people that have nowadays daily routine to engage with the historical parks, what are the significant values of the park to be reconsidered in terms of tangible and intangible dimentions? , and then the main goal of this paper is to introduce all the conflicts in the conservation process and look for the deficiencies to make-up the gaps.

2.2. Public awareness and participation

World Heritage convention conference1972 of UNESCO has been arguing the communications as it plays an important role in the heritage process, and could be considered as an important tool of raising the public awareness, this was adopted in 2002 Budapest declaration form in the world heritage committee, and how to get communities more aware of the conventiones objectives. These strategic objectives is basically concerning how the people interact with nature and how to preserve the connection and to preserve the balance between the



Figure 2. Strategic objectives Source: Budapest Declaration 2002, the five CS (2007)

two, these strategies are shown in the figure 2. Additionally, the World Heritage is listing the sites that need to be conserved and this gives more elaboration and implementation for a comprehensive management plan that always helpful and complementary to settle the adequate preservation measure and to control and monitor the mechanisms, this reflecting and stimulating the public awareness with more engagement and interaction (UNESCO, 2010).

Public awareness in the conservation process has wider scope based on different scholarly literature and arguments and it is essential to understand the term of "Public Awareness" and how to identify its limitations. Public awareness is an intangible phenomenon, and it needs an understanding of the factors and the variables that directly or indirectly affect it. Accordingly, the researcher is introducing the public awareness as a combination of both public knowledge that presents in the amount of the individuals knowledge about the historical parks, the socio-cultural values and the public attitude which can be defined throw the actions that have been taken by individuals in regards to their behaviors and choices towards the historical and valuable places, figure 3 shows how the public awareness

is the main cause of public interaction.

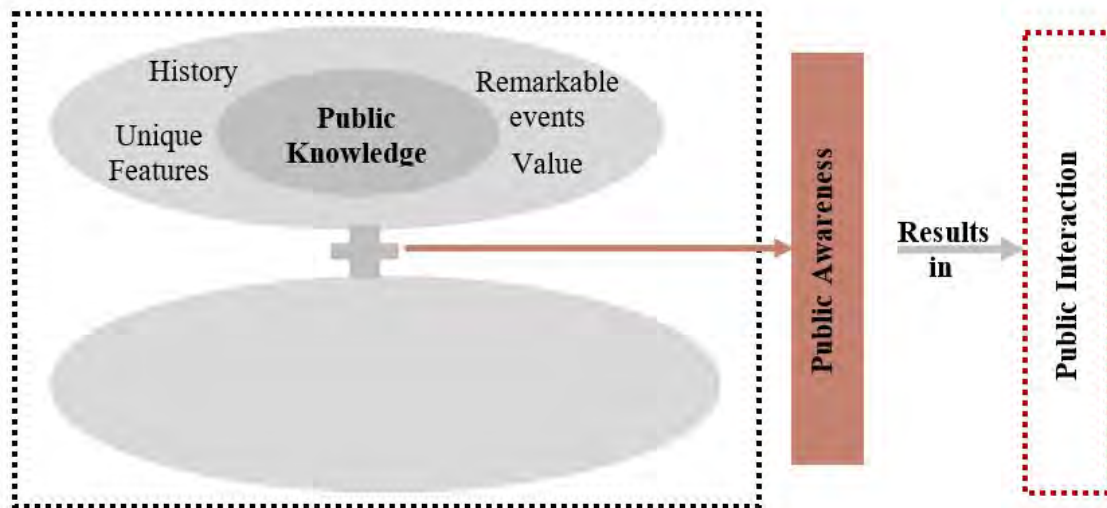


Figure 3. The relation between public interaction and public awareness. Source: Authors

Presently, the major of Egyptian historical gardens are facing public dis-appreciation on its historical and culture values which interlinked to the public awareness and at this end, it comes to the obvious question of what are the other factors to be highlighted to understand the situation, how to make the people more engaged and connected with such valuable places, is there certain level of conservation management plans that agreed upon actions or services to generate interest and more frequency there, and how to advocate the need for change. The research hypothesizes that public level of awareness directly linked to the level of governance, thus this study is looking for investigate the level of both public and governance awareness of historical parks value in the current environment, by analyzing and measuring the variables that influence the public awareness, and finally to propose suggestions in promoting public awareness in such conservation processes.

2.3 Governance rule in the public parks conservation process

Central and local governments, NGOs, entrepreneurs, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and others take part and have influence on the awareness, through the operations, practices and policies that stimulate the "capacity development", monitor the state of society and all of these parties could be named as "public" (Abe & Didham, 2013). Additionally, the public knowledge and attitude are important in raising approach, but to make the process of raising awareness more achieved and to be on practice, the governance rule should be conducted and considered. Governance definition which is always misused for "government" is nor the traditional dichotomy of "state and people, government and community..etc" nor the institution of government, it is representing more a dynamic process of functions and responsibilities of the society to accomplish the organization mission, to this end, good governance is motivating for people involvement and participation in the conservation process. Shipley mentioned the principles of the UNDP -United Nations Development Program 's list of good governance and characteristics- specific to Canada's heritage conservation sector with their references to "protected areas". These references consist of six specific criteria,

- The existence of a Supportive Democratic and Human Rights Context of a multi-party system.
- Appropriate Degree of Decentralization in Decision Making with necessities to the local people in policies, standards, and constraints.
- Collaborative Management in Decision- Making that needs effective representatives' involvement.
- Citizen participation to be involved in the decision-making process.

- Existence of civil society group and an independent media, to make the balance with the forces and power of the political conditions.
- High level of trust among all the participants and parties from the governmental, non- governmental, national state and local actors (Shiple, 2005).

Practically speaking, and based on the keylines of what mentioned above from the UNDP program of heritage conservation, there should be clear a conservation management plan of the historical and culture places that gardens are one of these to set policies and regulation in the institutional framework that respect the values of places, give a call for people integration to be part of the conservation practice and raise the public knowledge and awareness.

2.2.1. The establishment of Conservation Management Plan (CMP)

A CMP from the is prepared under section 173 of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 on five stages; understanding the culture heritage significance, assessing the culture heritage significance, identifying issues, developing polices and developing an action plan. It is always updated from 5-10 years based on the different variables that could be considered for the future as prediction with full understanding of the place; it's history and significance, the physical nature of the place and its components with clear identification of the threats, operational requirements and different issues that could be taken int considerations in the stages of ' identify issues' and the conservation policies development as the following :

- Management process of the conservation requirements as restoration, repair, and maintenance as routine of how and when this could be sustained.
- Introducing new uses and activities if the space needs based on changing the people attraction devices, and the shift in needs and requirements.
- Safety requirements, security, vandalism.
- Monitoring and how actions and management strategies could be established and implemented among the different parties (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2015).

Based on the previous literature, there are many pressing issues on the conservation process of the places and nature that have historical and culture values, and there are still gaps in practice and implementation that remain problematic in such process. There are main cores of shaping these forces; the governance rule and management process and the social awareness of these values that compiling the knowledge, behaviour as main aspects.

Social change is also a factor that has a major impact on the historic urban pattern and needs an understanding of the physical variables that has an influence of the civil society and on the other hand intangible forces that all together affect the public awareness of significant urban areas, and their active involvement in the communication, and interaction (GCI, 2010). To take the topic into practice, El-Azbakeya garden is a historical garden that boldly assertive as a place that have conservation challenges and needs to be addressed, social ignorance to the garden, and many driven forces that cause the current vulnerabilities and raise the necessity to look for promises in the future.

3. El- Azbakeya Garden

El-Azbakeya garden has historical, morphological and functional importance. It represents part of the collective memory of the Egyptians but the momentous events starts are passed down form period to period and from generation to generation. There are many stories that have been told about Azbakeya from the Fatmid period, passing by Mamluks and it becomes a place for pleasure at the time of Amir azbak and excavated Berkat El Azbakeya that

starts in 15th century, and was fed from al-Nasir's western Canal. The garden has witnessed the period of great transformation from 1798 to 2006, when the decisive moments of urban development has been evolved. In 1798, azbakeya still large recreational lake , and from 1845 and 1868, the lake disappeared. It shaped in octagon form as central park with one third of the lake area (Elkadi, 2012).



Figure 4. Axes and nodes around El- Azbakeya in 1874 Source: (Elkadi, 2012)

The morphology of the Azbakeya garden changed completely in 1874 in Khedive Ismail period, it became in octagon form but in different shape and new design. It composed of large trapezoidal and rectangular new squares with mixed use buildings that overlooking the garden. There are several axes that connect the garden with the other dominant places in the area as shown in figure 4. Later on, the garden was transformed again by the densification of the urban fabric and the advent of the commercial and residential high rise buildings (Elkadi, 2012).

El-Azbakeya Garden was occupying 20 Feddans at that time of reconstruction, and now it is reduced to 10.6 Feddan, which is great loss for its significance and history. Architecturally speaking, there are different landmarks and floral compositions. One of these are; the artificial grotto with water falls, a small mountain cultivated with Agave and some cacti, the marble fountain decorated with botanical motifs, the water from the fountain runs in a short canal ending with a small lake. At its left side there is a Royal rest topped by an iron ancient crown (Hamdy, Abd El-Ghani, Youssef, & El-Sayed, 2007).

This transformation of El-Azbakeya garden and green loss is shown in figure 5 and 6.

Currently, El-Azbakeya garden lost most of its greenery valuable species, historical and social value and what becomes remnants now is around 20% from its total area. This urban deficiency followed by the metro construction line 3 that cut across the Park, the construction of the metro line starts from 2006 and opened to the public in Attaba station at 2012. The park now is featuring the shown green area in figure 7, with few seating elements, lack of management, and less frequency on the park with missing activities that got used to have. Figure 8 is summarizing the turning points timeline of the garden.



Figure 5. Historical map shows the structure and landmarks of Ezbekiya garden, published by the Survey of Egypt, Scale 1/5.000, 1927. Source: (Elkadi, 2012)



Figure 6. The Google satellite image shows the decreased area in El-Azbakeya garden 2007 Source: (authors, 2017)



Figure 7. The Google satellite image of El-Azbakeya garden with metro line 3 impact on its area 2017. Source: (authors, 2017)

3.1. Driven factors of the lack of Public Awareness towards Al-Azbakya Garden

3.1.1. The changed life style:

Many of the social experts has discussed the changes that the Egyptian communities has witnessed in the last 60 year including Jalal Amin's analysis of the characteristics and interests of the community (Amin, 2000), authorities referred theses changed to a lot of factors that affect the social classes and lifestyles and mainly globalization (Salem, 2011). Even in cultural preferences and appreciation of historical values, the spatial preferences for recreation and entertainment purposes differed according to the social level class. Thus, the changed lifestyle of the present society has changed their view towards historical value which become more depreciative, as (Wanas & Samir, 2016) argued that the recent huge spread of shopping malls, and coffee shops in comparing with public gardens and landscapes are the reflections of globalization in the lifestyle that caused the transformation of the urban green open spaces physically and non-physically. That resulted from adopting a new lifestyle, which affected Egyptian culture and identity (Abaza, 2006), and it is considered as one of the most challenging issues of preserving the historical values of places generally.

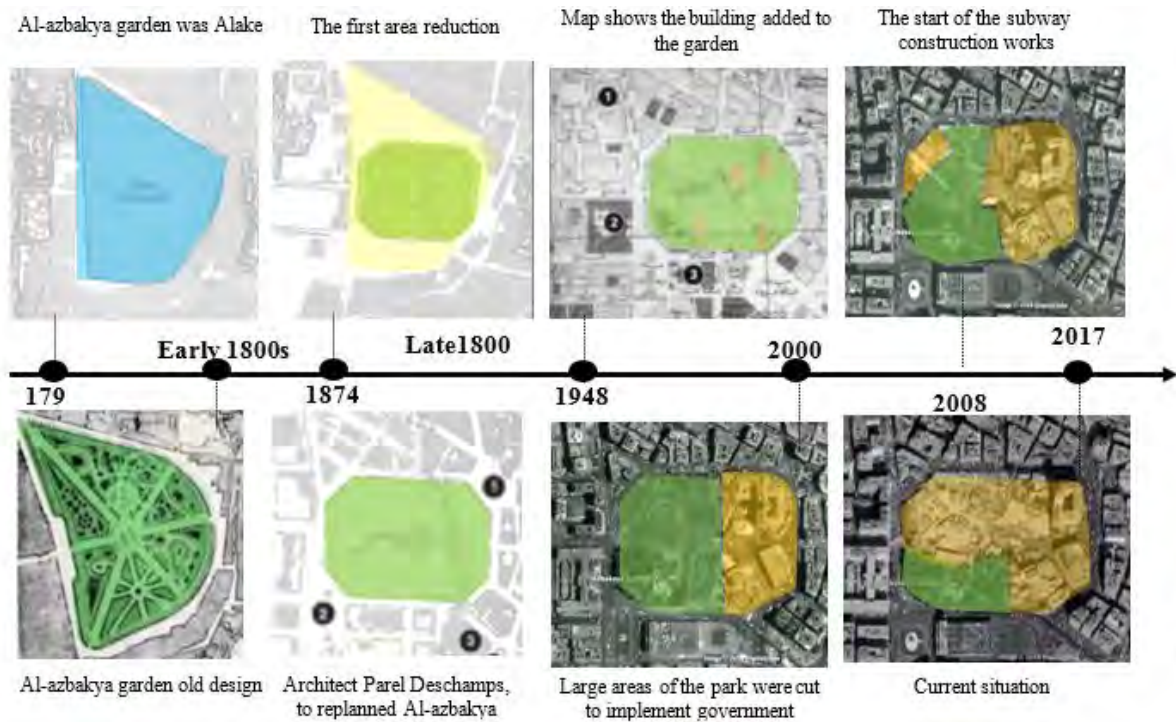


Figure 8. Al-Azbakya Garden Historical Turning Points Timeline Source: (El-Kadi.2012 – Abdelrahman.2015–Developed by authors)

With regard to Al-Azbakya, people used to go to the park for cultural purposes and recreation where the park was a meeting place for all those interested in arts and literature in the city, and due to the site visiting and interviews with visitors and workers in the park, it was found that the number of visitors there is almost 170 persons per day and the number rises in official occasions and holidays. People nowadays use the park as escapism from crowded streets and for simple and quick gatherings and meetings as it locates in a central point in Downtown Cairo.

3.1.2. Transformed Context

Al-Azbakeya Park is adjusted to both opera and Al- Attaba squares, in Cairo Khedive, which was considered the time of the establishment of the park as one of the largest squares in the capital and the smoothest traffic and high accessible square with a crossing Tram line. Now, the area surrounding the park is congested with traffic jams, street vendors leaning around the fence of the garden, formal and informal markets which wasted the appearance of the garden.

3.1.3. Transformed Appearance & structure

The park itself has witnessed a physical transformation and vandalism, starting with its area that decreased from 20 Acres, to 5 acres with a loss of 40% of its green area (Nassar, 2013), on the other side, the park contained valuable cultural buildings like the musical booth, Al -Azbakeya theater, republic and arts theater, theater of Jacob Sinu, theater of the aristocratic class and two private theaters; the Pioneer theater, and the puppet theater and national theater. With regard to the Softscape, there are unique features that the park contained with rare plants from India, Brazil, and America, Lakes, hill and there is nothing left from them today except few of the rare plants and the green hill. The park also contained hardscape unique features as it had the first gas lighting elements in Egypt but now it only contains the historical fountain of Khedive Ismail. All the previous transformations have an effect on the park value perception.

4. Community interaction and governance rule interrelations in the conservation domain

As there are many variables and attributes that operate the interrelations between the community interaction and the governance rule and gives a reflection of Al-Azbakeya garden as a historical value which has many urgencies that need to revisit. Thus, an assessment method is followed to understand the constant change in the conservation process and the historic fabric that needs ongoing thinking of an overarching mechanism of short-term actions and long-term initiatives. The key factor in this process to be robust and manageable is the public awareness that shows how the gardens is functioning and figure 9 shows the other factors have an impact on the park and compose the public awareness which will be assessed and evaluated in the next part.

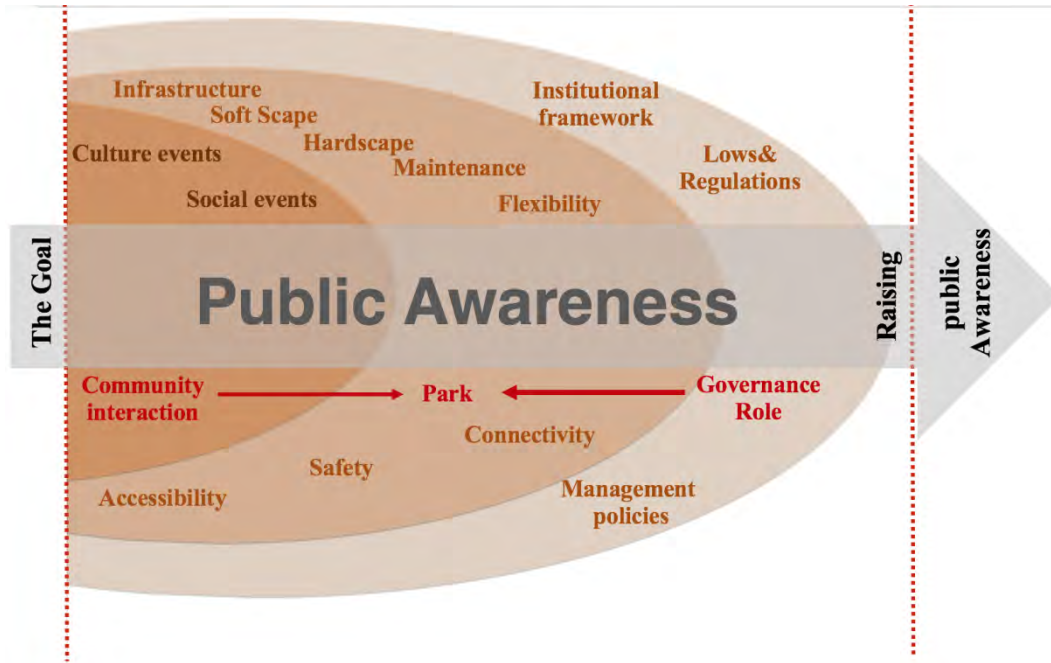


Figure 9. Public Awareness key factors. Source: Authors

4.1. Public awareness variables assessment method

The assessment method of El-Azbakeya garden is to understand the public awareness as an area between the tangible as the physical structure of the park either the softscape or the hardscape, flexibility, accessibility, connectivity and on the other side the governance role that has an influence on multitude acts in the park as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. Al-Azbakyagarden Assessment method Source: Authors

Accessibility	The garden is high accessible as it locates in important node in Downtown Cairo and located near to Al- Attaba metro station. There are also public transits lines pass through Al-Opera Square and there is informal transportation hub near to the garden.
Connectivity	The garden entrance is directly connected to three main axes that connect the garden with the surrounding context and the important nodes. Figure 10

Continued on next page

Table 1 continued

Flexibility		The Garden after the reduction of its area due to the metro line construction hasn't enough space to be equipped with different functions and activities .It contains also many physical barriers due to the buildings fences inside it which produces irregular spaces. Figure 11
Maintenance		Most of the maintenance works carried out in the garden is related to the maintenance of lighting pillars and electricity without giving much consideration to the other qualities inside the garden. This is also reflecting the unmaintained hard and soft scape features of the garden even for the remained valuable historical elements .Figure 12
Soft-scape	Land Cover	The proportion of green cover has been decreased significantly and currently suffers from negligence and non-maintenance. Figure 13
Hard-scape	Trees and shrubs	Most of the rare trees and species were removed and what are still remaining have lack of maintenanceFigure 14 .
	Paths ways	Some areas of paved paths aren't maintained and even walkable. Figure 15
Management policies	Seats - Lighting pillars- Trashes	In general, the elements of the furniture are considered in low condition. The garden lacks the existence of trashes, the seats are available only along two paths in the garden and the lighting pillars aren't efficient in its target. Figure 16
	There are some initiatives of management policies implementation and proposed protection measures for the conservation of landscape and nature, and promoting the world heritage property for awareness camping proposal and still in El-Azbakeya garden there weren't clear development plan, and in 2017, the governorate of Cairo and the National Authority for the Coordination of Civilization set up an open theater, cultural and artistic squares and book exhibition, and turn the entrances of theaters.	
Institutional Framework		There are many stockholders that are involved in the process of heritage conservation and protected areas as; NGOs, ICOMOS (the international union on monuments and sites), UNESCO, World Heritage Convention and other involved institutions but still the strategies and policies isn't considered in El-Azbakeya garden and not taken into practice. Media as well hasn't directed effort to raise the people awareness or other initiatives to enhance the relationships between the visitors and the garden.

Secondly, a questionnaire has been done to assess the community interaction as it measures how the people are aware with the garden historical value; it gives a sign of Public Knowledge and Public attitude in this social interview as an important fragment that should be taken into consideration.



Figure 10.



Figure 11.



Figure 12.

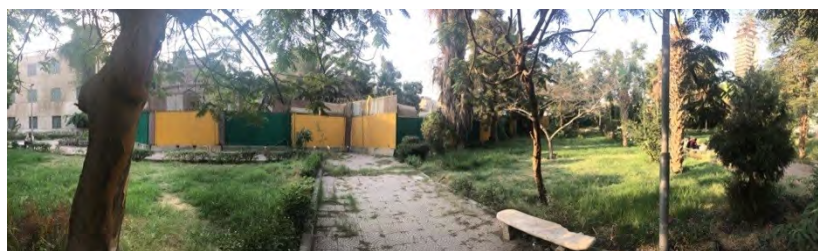


Figure 13.



Figure 14.



Figure 15.



Figure 16.

4.2. Public knowledge and attitude / Al-Azbakya garden

4.2.1. Public knowledge and attitude / Al-Azbakya garden

A four sectors questionnaires were applied to the respondents in the park, the first section (5 Questions) investigates the demographic profile of the visitors, it consists of the questions about the gender, the age, the educational level, in order to form a general overview about “who visits the park?”, the two upcoming sections aim to determine the level of interaction between the visitors and the park, the second section (6 Questions) investigates the average frequency on the park, the purpose of visit and the uses of the park. The third Section (6 Questions) assess the general knowledge of the Park’s historical Value as it surveys to what extend does the respondents know about the history of the Park, the fourth section of the questionnaire (5 Questions) aimed to investigates to what extend are the respondents satisfied of the park in terms of safety and security, soft and hardscapes, services, level of cleanness etc., and then the questionnaire ended by asking visitors what they expect from the garden in order to raise the level of interaction with it and their suggestions to enhance the garden general condition specially in terms of returning it back to its cultural position. The questionnaire was applied to a random sample of visitors 27 person that various in gender and age in three different times a day and for two days.

4.2.2. Questionnaire Findings (Level of Public Awareness)

4.2.2.1. Purposes of visiting El- Azbakeya garden

It was found that the major portion of the visitors (almost 60 %) comes to the park to meet someone and none of the visitors come for the historical or cultural appreciation as shown in figure 17.

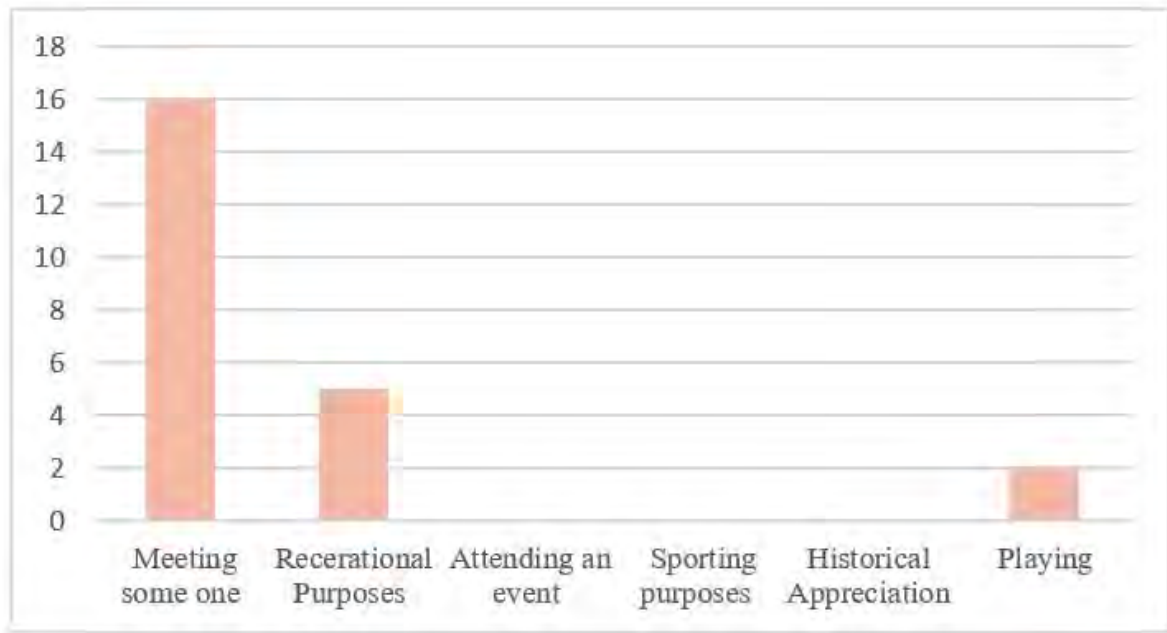


Figure 17. Questionnaire results about visitor’s Purposes ofvisiting Al-Azbakeya Garden. Source: Authors

4.2.2.2. The value of the garden knowledge

The major of the visitors doesn’t know the park value and they mentioned that the park doesn’t have noticeable historical characteristics, and this shows there is a shift in the social recognition to the place, lack of knowledge and social change in perceiving the space and define the priorities as illustrated in figure 18.

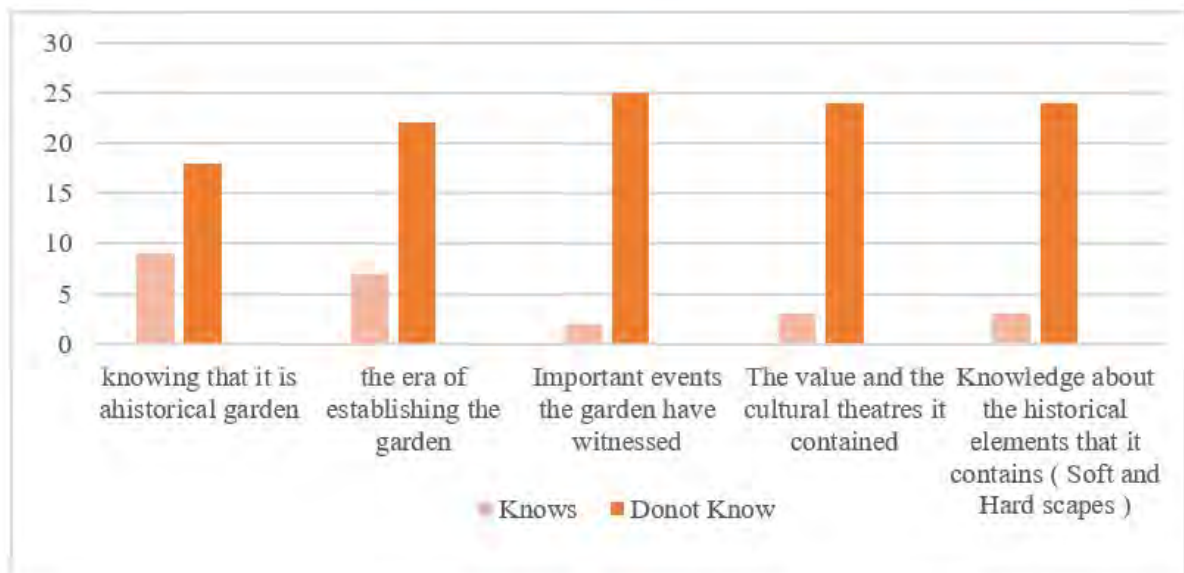


Figure 18. Questionnaire results about visitor’s knowledge with the history of the garden Source:Authors

4.2.2.3. Level of General satisfaction about the garden

The results of this part showed a various results of the satisfaction level as the majority of visitors were satisfied with the level of safety inside the park, and they referred to its location in congested area that full of people and vibrant. The lowest results of satisfaction went to the level of services as it is mentioned that the garden lacks to

any kind of services.

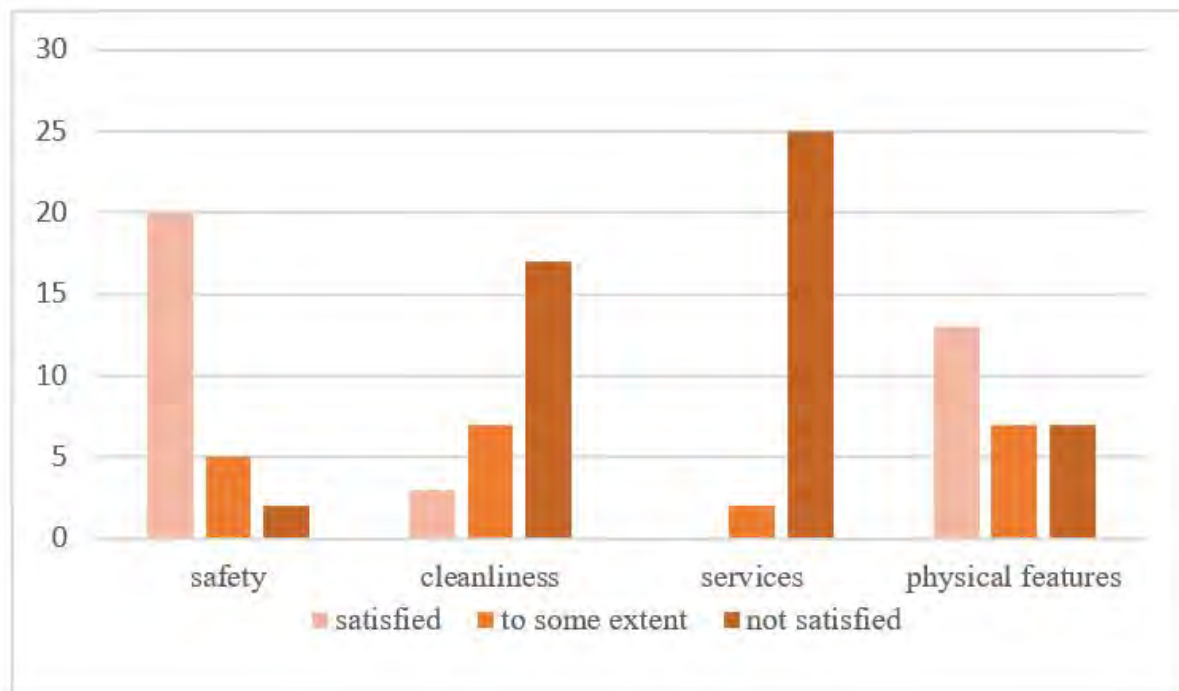


Figure 19. Questionnaire results about visitor's Satisfaction with garden's general condition Source: Authors

5. Discussions and conclusion

Despite the fact that El-Azbakeya garden is not highly attractive for the people to come and visit, and there are some visitors expressed that they don't feel any special characteristics that uniquely identifies the garden as a historical place in comparing with other gardens as El-Azhar park for example. Accordingly, 18 persons have agreed that it is important to raise the historical awareness of the place and to be developed in sense that can give services provision and raise the physical structure quality. This could improve the inappropriateness condition of the garden significance. On the contextual accessibility, the garden needs more efforts to give the feeling that it is walkable, inviting and this needs restrictions and policies to control the street vendors' scattering around the park. Moreover, the lack of adequate furniture and events inside the park does not give the space performativity and accordingly the perception of the space unresponsive, which affect the behavior and then it is recognized that public awareness is not highly integrated.

At this end, the above-mentioned variables and attributes that have been showed in the analysis needs more reflection to the place attractiveness and social needs, respecting the past and acts in the present, with the capacity for more development in the future. This needs insight to the key factors that have their impact on raising public awareness; this needs key objectives as well as; promote the value of the park, management policy plan that can incrementally increase the economic viability and enhance the social interaction. Finally, the garden needs a local and international institutional framework and involvement from the governmental authorities to raise the public awareness, protect the historical sites, maintain and develop the garden contextual zone. It could be concluded that, parks that have values in Egypt needs to prioritize as a target for its history, and culture representation and identity with clear operations, systems, management policies that make such parks to be on the map again.

6. References

1. Abaza, M. (2006). *The changing consumer cultures of modern Egypt, Cairo's Urban Reshaping*. Cairo, Egypt: The American University in Cairo Press
2. Abdel-Rahman, N. H. (2016). Establishing a Process for Handling Valuable Landscapes: A Comparative Analysis for Managing Historical Parks in Egypt. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 225(November 2015), 376–390. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2016.06.085>
3. Abe, N., & Didham, R. (2013). *Measuring public awareness and actions for 3Rs*. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
4. Amin, G. A. (2000). *Whatever happened to the Egyptians? Changes in Egyptian society from 1950 to the present*. Cairo: American University in Cairo Press.
5. Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (August 2015). *Guideline Heritage Conservation Management Plans*. Queensland Government. Retrieved from: <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/assets/documents/land/heritage/gl-conservation-management-plans.pdf>
6. El-kadi, G. (2012). *Cairo, Centre In Movement*. Marcella: Institute of Development Research.
7. Hamdy, R., Abd El-Ghani, M.M., Youssef, T.I. & El-Sayed, M. (2007). The Floristic Composition of Some Historical Botanical Gardens in the Metropolitan of Cairo, Egypt. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 2(11) 610–48. Retrieved from: <http://www.cabdirect.org/abstracts/20083062741.html>.
8. Ma, J. K. (2005). Principles for the Governance of the Heritage Conservation Sector in Canada : Lessons from International Experience, (March).
9. Nassar, A. (2013). 'Being' in Al-Azhar Park: Public Spaces in Cairo. *Open Urban Studies Journal*, 6(1), 65-74.
10. Salem, S. (2011). *Egypt Rises Up-The 2011 Egyptian Revolution: Bread, Freedom, Dignity*. The Netherlands: International Institute of Social Studies.
11. Thani, S. K. S. O., Ibrahim, N. K., Mohamad, N. H. N., & Rodzi, N. I. M. (2015). Public awareness towards conservation of English landscape at Taiping Lake Garden, Malaysia. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 168, 181-190. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.10.223>
12. The Getty Conservation Institute. (2010). *Historic Urban Environment. Conservation Challenges and Priorities for Action - Meeting Report*. Retrieved from http://www.getty.edu/conservation/our_projects/field_projects/historic/experts_mtg_mar09.pdf
13. UNESCO Report (2010). *The Significance of World Heritage: Origins, Management, Consequences*. Conference presented in Sweden 2010. Dalarna university. Retrieved from: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/>
14. Wanas, A. & Samir, E. (2016). Social Mobility and Green Open Urban Spaces with Special Reference to Cairo. *Global Built Environment Review*, 10(1).
15. Wanas, A. (2013). Political Drifts: Implications upon urban space and place with special reference to Cairo, Egypt. *Proceedings of the International Conference on 'Cities, People and Places'*- ICCPP-2013 Colombo, Sri Lanka, October 15th -16th, 2013. Sri Lanka.