
RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE CASE STUDY: TEL BASTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

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Abstract

The List of World Heritage in Danger is funded by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1972. The list is an essential element in protecting world heritage and in increasing international awareness with the importance of risk management. The list includes 38 cultural world heritage sites all over the world. They are suffering from many risks which may lead to loss their historical and cultural values, that require a study to classify and analysis those risks from information presented to the World Heritage Bureau and World Heritage Committee, and within ICOMOS Mission and Evaluation Reports, between 1980 and 2018, then identifying suitable strategies to address the various types of risks and place them within a specific classification which will be applied on the study area: Tel Basta archaeological site in Sharkia Governorate in Egypt. The region is suffering from many threats and risks that may cause huge deterioration to it. The research based on combined strategy between analytical method and case study method, to reach a good understanding of various types of risks and strategies and placed them within a specific classification, in addition to help professionals and stakeholders to choose the suitable strategies to manage risk effectively, and to conserve cultural property to next generations.

Keywords

The List of World Heritage in Danger, Cultural Property, Risk Classification, Risk Management Strategies, Tel Basta Archaeological Site.

Introduction

The main objective of the research is “producing risk management strategies to address the various types of risks and place them within a specific classification for helping professionals and stakeholders to choose the suitable strategies to manage risk effectively”.

Cultural heritage is suffering from many threats and risks that may cause huge deterioration to it, in addition to historical and cultural values loss, So there is a need to understand and analysis the various types of risks to give the ability to choose the suitable risk management strategies.

The research methodology consists of combined strategy from Two-Phase Mixed as following:

First: Following analytical method to classify and analysis those risks from information presented to the World Heritage Bureau and World Heritage Committee, and within ICOMOS Mission and Evaluation Reports, between 1980 and 2018, then identifying suitable strategies to address the various types of risks and place them within a specific classification.

Second: Following case study method by using Linear Analytic to apply the proposed classification on the case study area.

The number of hazards is increasing around the world every year, according to the 2009 Global Assessment Report for Disaster Reduction (Unisdr, 2009, p. 5), and there are many heritage

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sites that are more vulnerable; Due to its inherent vulnerability factors, or to rapid economic development, especially in the most vulnerable areas, as well as mismanagement and deterioration of ecosystems. This prompted many international organizations interested in preserving heritage, such as the International Council of Monuments and Sites ICOMOS 1, the International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property ICCROM 2, the International Committee of the Blue Shield 3 ICBS 3 and others, to emphasize the importance of preparing for risks and developing effective strategies to deal with and reduce them; As a result, a number of international agreements were reached in this regard, whereby UNESCO developed the World Heritage Convention in 1972 in which it was stated that the organization is entitled, through the World Heritage Committee, to include threatened World Heritage sites that require great assistance in the list of World Heritage sites in danger, according to Article 1104 of the Convention (UNESCO WHC, 2007). This is to raise awareness among managers of sites and local communities about the challenges that heritage sites face from the dangers. Guidelines are also given to prepare for risks in cultural heritage sites and how to take the necessary preventive measures to preserve the state of heritage and ensure Safety during and after the occurrence of danger (Stovel, 1998, p. 112). The selection of the most appropriate risk management strategies depends on several factors, namely the nature of the risk, the resources available, and the cost of the risk management process (Thaheem, 2014, p. 32). If the various risks affecting the heritage site are not well understood and understood; Intervention decisions are based on an incomplete and incomplete picture that becomes less effective (ICCORM, 2016, p. 111); It is therefore important to have a good understanding of the types of priority risks to heritage sites. Then thinking begins to define effective procedures and measures to prevent the site in order to ensure the preservation of site integrity (The MITRE Institute, 2014, p. 628). From here, the research deals with studying the possibility of monitoring and analyzing the risks to which the endangered world cultural heritage sites are exposed to reduce the impact of risks of all kinds by making a detailed classification of all types of risks that these sites are exposed to and the global strategies that have achieved success in addressing each type of risk according to For several levels represented in the manner of dealing with the risk, the level of dealing with the risk, the stage of time and the length of time in which the intervention strategy is applied; This is to help decision makers and site managers to make more effective and systematic decisions.

Conculsion

The research monitored the dangers to which cultural heritage sites are exposed in the List of World Heritage in Danger. In order to make a specific classification of all the risks faced

by the heritage sites, which were divided into natural hazards and human risks, then the global strategies that achieved success in addressing the risks in cultural heritage sites were monitored, which were based on the strategies contained in each of the risk management guide in cultural heritage issued by UNESCO. 2012, the World Heritage Disaster Risk Management Manual issued by UNESCO in 2016, and the Risk Management Manual for Cultural Heritage issued by ICOM in 2016, to be analyzed into four basic determinants: the method of dealing with risk, the level of dealing with risk, the time stage, and the time range. In which the risk prevention strategy is applied, and placed within a specific classification to facilitate the risk management process, and to benefit from that classification in its application to the study area "Tal Basta area in the Sharqia Governorate" and choose the strategies commensurate with the nature of the area and the risks it faces in terms of following a common approach consisting of a curriculum Analytical research and case study approach to arrive at a proposal that helps area officials choose effective strategies to confront each type of risk. The area is exposed on a systematic basis. The research revealed in its results the necessity of achieving integration between preventive and reactive methods of dealing in order to achieve the best possible results, and to ensure the success of strategies to address risks in the region. And the necessity to implement these strategies in a short to medium period of time ranging from 3 months to two years to address the growing development pressures on the region, and the necessity of preparedness and preparedness for risks as one of the effective tools in dealing with administrative failure and the negative impact resulting from the rise in the level of groundwater, and the detection of future threats expected from The area is exposed to air pollutants, high relative humidity, and solar radiation. The research recommends taking into account the choice of intervention methods that are appropriate to the type of risk and the nature of the area and the possibility of adding a determinant of cost and benefit to the proposed classification to assess the effectiveness of the strategies chosen and determine their priorities and expected results, which the research suggests for future studies.

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