Field Study: The Engagement of the Local Community of Al- Husseinieh District, in the Maintenance of the Cairo Northern Wall From Bab Al Futuh to Darb Al Bazazrah

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Abstract

Local community participation in cultural heritage management is essential for sustainable development. To ensure that all different points of view are considered during the heritage management, representatives from the local community should collaborate with the stakeholders. Achievement of the needed goal of cultural heritage development, could be only reached by combining the efforts, professionals working in the field of heritage management should work hand in hand with the local communities.

From a long time, there were a miss understanding between the governmental stakeholders and the local communities here in Egypt, and that miss understanding leads for many problems for the monuments, the local community and the development states for the country. Through this thesis, I would like to highlight why communities are not engaged in the maintenance of heritage sites? There are many reasons that we need to know them in a way of trying to solve them. To avoid the miss understanding between the governmental stakeholders and the local communities here in Egypt. This could be accomplished through realizing the important role heritage plays in community development that is why cultural heritage needs to be more than simply conserved. It will be a direct message for professional workers in the heritage sector - archaeologists, architects, art historians, etc.

-   you are a community, but just one community of interest among many others, and the local community is one of those other interested communities.

Introduction

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Achievement of the needed goal of cultural heritage development, could be only reached by

combining the efforts, professionals working in the field of heritage management should work hand in hand with the local communities.

Research Problematic:

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There are many reasons that we need to know them in a way of trying to solve them. To avoid the miss understanding between the governmental stakeholders and the local communities here in Egypt.

This could be accomplished through realizing the important role heritage plays in community development, that is why cultural heritage needs to be more than simply conserved.

It will be a direct message for professional workers in the heritage sector - archeologists, architects, art historians, etc. - you are a community, but just one community of interest among many others, and the local community is one of those other interested communities.

Hypothesis:

Through the thesis, I will try to test some hypothesis that may lead to this gap. Those hypotheses are:

Hypothesis One: There are some problems in the Protection of monuments law or in the ways of the enforcement of the law.

Hypothesis Two: The governmental stakeholders are worried about the community engagement because it may cause some damages to the heritage sites.

Hypothesis Three: The communities are not interested in the conservation of the heritage sitesnor their engagement in the maintenance of these sites. Also, the governmental stakeholders are not interested in the local community engagement.

Hypothesis Four: The defected relationship between the governmental employee and the beneficiary from the community due to the sense of insecurity on both sides.

Hypothesis Five: The government does not have a plane that targets the development of thelocal communities using the heritage sites, and the all trials of the community engagement in the different aspects of the heritage conservation are personal individual trials from the stakeholders, which is not supported by an official governmental plan.

Methodology:

This thesis project will depend upon the following research methods for gathering results, through performing afield work survey including: The questionnaire survey for the local community points of view, the governmental stakeholders will be targeted by questionnaires and interviews and personal semi-structured interview with an open-ended question will be conducted with specialists. But first we should know some definitions.

Definition of Heritage:

Our major theme is the diversity of heritage, from archaeology to museums and from built heritage to memories, daily life and habits, that is why a lot of scholars sought out to achieve a wider presentation of the heritage field. The global diversity of heritage meanings creates a variety of engagements. Heritage is the features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions, languages, or buildings, (tangible and intangible), that were created in the past and still have historical importance (1).

Definition of Community:

Community can be defined as a self-contained collection of people living within a specificgeographic area or particular place, sharing common ways of life (1).

Definition of Maintenance:

Maintenance defined in dictionary as; Activities required or undertaken to conserve as nearly,and as long, as possible the original condition of an asset (2).

Types of maintenance concerning heritage:

When maintaining heritage, there are 4 types of maintenance:

Corrective maintenance:

The set of tasks is destined to correct the defects to be found in the different buildings even structural or materials that are used during the construction.

Preventive Maintenance:

Its mission is to maintain a level of certain condition of an entity (buildings, artifacts… etc.), scheduling the program and the methods of interventions for their vulnerabilities in the most opportune time.

Predictive Maintenance: It pursues constantly know and report the status and the condition of the entity's materials by knowing the values of certain variables, which represent such state and usageability.

Periodic maintenance (Time Based Maintenance TBM): the basic maintenance of an entity ismade by its users. It consists of a series of elementary tasks (data collection, visual inspection, cleaning… etc.) for which no extensive training is necessary, but perhaps only a brief training. This type of maintenance is based on TPM (Total Productive Maintenance), in which local communitiescan be involved perfectly.

(1)Waterton, Emma, and Steve Watson. Heritage and Community Engagement: Collaboration or Contestation?. NewYork: Routladge, 2011.
)2(http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/maintenance.html

The Case Study:

The case study approach has been chosen to mobilize this study to answer the research question and to test the research hypotheses through tasting the engagement of the local community of Al Husseinieh District, in the maintenance of the Cairo Northern Wall from Bab Al Futuhto Darb Al Bazazrah .

This case study is to reflect on both justification and research problems, in order to determine thesoundest research strategy for this study and throughout we will set the direction of this research towards the exploration of the local community involvement in cultural heritage maintenance.

Results:

Hypothesis	Stakeholders views	Community views	Specialists views	conclusion
Hypothesis one	Correct	_____	Correct	Correct
Hypothesis two	Correct	_____	Correct	Correct
Hypothesis three	Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Hypothesis four	Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
Hypothesis five	Correct	_____	Correct	Correct

Conclusion:

To judge from the case study presented in this research, it seems that the involvement of the localcommunity in maintenance processes is still at a very fragile stage in heritage sites in Egypt.Certainly, this is due to limitations in the community ability to voice their opinion or be heard by the government .

Apparently, the government has limited access to understand the nature of community attachment towards heritage resources. Therefore, this research suggests that the relationship between the government and local community is not yet at the stage of maturity. In particular, it requires a longer process of understanding for the 'needs and wants' to be delivered and agreed between both government and community, in order to manage and mobilise the heritage sites.

Recommendations:

- There are some problems in the Protection of monuments law and in the ways of the enforcement of the law need to be reconsidered.
- The governmental stakeholders are worried about the community engagement because it may cause some damages to the heritage sites can be solved by raising the local community awareness.
- The communities are interested in the conservation of the heritage sites and their engagement in the maintenance of these sites. Also, the governmental

stakeholders are interested in the local community engagement.

- The defected relationship between the governmental employee and the beneficiary from the community due to the sense of insecurity on both sides should be solved by many ways.
- The government does not have a plane that targets the development of the local communities using the heritage sites. So, they need to put a plan for Cultural Heritage Management (CHM) including local community engagement.