

Presentation of the Historic Buildings

(The balance between Presentation and Preservation)

Introduction :

The monumental presentation plays a leading role in the development of the cultural and the materialistic revolution as it provides spreading the message of monuments and showing its components to the crew on one hand and stimulates the tourism promotion programs on the other, besides facilitating ways to study the archaeological heritage, and according to many charters the most important one is The Charter of Lausanne 1990 “The presentation of the historic buildings to the public is the best way to confirm its need for protection”, the presentation itself is considered a support of the monument’s state as it contributes in its retention as a cultural value that is important in forming the identity of the individual and the society so the monuments belongs to everybody and should be displayed, but presenting the monuments may form a burden on it as it may suffer from materialistic or artistic damage as a result of the different categories of visitors or presentation methods and rehabilitation of their environment, although the display can be a tool of examination and observation for early detection of damage indicators that may be caused by the presentation, therefore the monumental display must be accompanied with preservation mechanisms and wouldn’t be the cause of its damage in order to keep the monumental heritage as a reference for the next generation.

Research contents:

The research consists of six axes, five of them specializes the study of research subjects mentioned before, and as for the sixth it is the results reached, such as the following:-

First axis (the importance of the monuments):

Studying the importance of the heritage that became an international issue that institutions are established for, and that indicates its great importance resulting from the fact that the heritage is a witness to the civilization, and many scholars orientalists of the heritage agreed on its role in sending the old intellectual strength and its matrices after forming it in modern developed matrices and this indicates that there is no force that can disarm a nation from its heritage. As considering the monuments is the materialistic cultural heritage that provide us with basic information about the past civilizations and the historical buildings state doesn’t progress to it and the specialists care for it in their own respective domain, the importance of the monuments is crystallized in the fact that it contains a set of values that form the monument message, so its existence is not limited by its materialistic body only but that limitation goes far beyond to other moral and physical implications showing its impact on contemporary human behavior.

The monument message appeared in the study with multiple indications and its interpretation showing its value and increasing the visitors' pleasure who their types varies according to several factors (culture – age – interests – financial level etc.) and consequently representing many negative and positive effects on the visitor's intelligence, as the relationship between what the country dedicates of funds for advertising for the monumental tourism, and the number of tourists whether it was internal or external tourism has been studied, and advertising took many local and international institutions to monumental tourism through spreading the awareness of the heritage locally or internationally and promoting all types of tourism that support visiting and displaying the monuments.

This axes of the study was concluded to recommend paying special attention to the monumental sites and the historical neighborhoods to preserve its integrity, to ensure its sustainability and displaying it on its original condition – because it is our developing roots and we witnessed the old traditions - without falsification to the future generations, as we should carry out its maintenance work and qualify it for display guided by the principles of the protection assessments.

Second axis (The monumental preservation blogs):

Studying the monumental preservation roots, as it was entrenched in the minds of the public and professionals over the years, calling for the protection of the monumental heritage through the development of the necessary legislation to protect it from extinction and loss on all international levels because it is our heritage, which must be transferred to the next generations, and the preservation legislation was presented in three codes forming the reference basis for the integrated preservation of the monuments system which by studying we have come to the following:

1. Law 117 of 1983 for the protection of the monuments.

Where the law is considered an enforceable formal national legislation defines the man's obligations towards the monuments and how to deal with it through four sections (general provisions / monuments registration, maintenance and disclosure / penalties / Final Provisions) applying the legislated substances that works on determining the ownership of the monuments as a prevailing major target to maintain the public interest and as a national concern specified with maintenance and preservation, and despite the inferred output of the study of the materials on the law legislation under action towards the technical aspects and its methods of implementation, but it is still credited with the development of the monumental recording mechanisms where it came accompanied by a detailed explanation to ensure the protection of the public property from distortion and faking.

2. Regulations (Guide to the preparation of the monuments maintenance and restoration projects).

By studying the list we find that it specifies determining the artistic and technical track for ways and means of maintaining the monuments according to the theories of the monumental maintenance and rehabilitation to reduce the causes of deterioration with various scientific engineering solutions and ideas and to deal with risks that threaten the monuments due to dealing with it privately, despite of releasing the Regulations is an important development for the monumental maintenance but it has a limited overview that lacks briefing on all aspects of maintenance.

3. Monuments protection charters (maintenance charters).

The overall composition of the Charter is characterized by the features of the various maintenance elements whether it was physical / moral / symbolic and dealing with the monuments as a heritage, and although it is not presented with the obligated force of law but it derives its strength from its comprehensive technical construction as a marking guide to the overall monuments values to curb the causes of the monumental deterioration, however the ability to maintain is the more flexible charter compared to the ability to obligate to the law and the regulations.

It has been released since the beginning of the twentieth century until year 2000, 13 thirteen international conventions that will be divided in the study into three generations according to their quality, were they complete each other overall, ranging from the interest in technical matters and ways to maintain into determining the exact details of the technical requirements and taking a particular specialization of the monumental beauty or a specific building material.

Emphasized that the monumental presentation is the best way to protect the monument, recommended releasing a number of regulations to strengthen the legislated law, and the completion of the technical and artistic aspects for the maintenance.

Third axis (the monumental presentation system):

By studying the monumental display we have found that it contributes to the retention of the monuments as heritage value which signifies in the formation of the individual and the community identity by spreading the message of the monuments which is represented in its materialistic and moral value, And by the inference of many of the specialists reviews in the monument display, we come to the conclusion that the monument presentation is 'showing the monuments moral and materialistic components and the circumstances of its inception and the date it was available to the public and professionals to spread the monument message and define and highlight its value and clarify its significance under an expert control to ensure its sustainability'. As it should be mentioned that the display plays a number of roles in the national role / cultural role / social and economic role / role of documentary and monuments maintenance relying on
with good documentation / indicative means of the monuments / methods of adopted display / monumental multi-building / strengthen the relationship between the monuments and the audience, with considering the size and guarantee of the Heritage / historic spirit of the monuments / independence of the monumental values / support the development and prosperity

plans / the monument fundamentalist / popular participation is the ingredient that causes the success of any monumental presentation.

The monumental presentation methodology is divided into two phases, the first determines the displayed values priority that meant to be displayed, followed by how to transfer the monument message to the visitor through three theories determining the interaction of the visitor with the monuments.

The monumental presentation levels that form the monument comprehensive presentation system include the basics and preparatory studies level / level of the container / level of spreading monuments information, given the diversity of values obtained from the monuments in its appearance and content in many different ways of displaying the monuments starting from the monument presentation depending on the direct viewing and ending with the Theatre shows (sound and light), and several programs should be done to display the monument to suit the types of public / length of time the visitor it takes in the monument to ensure the delivery of contextual values without distortion or mutilation.

The recollecting is a method of presentation, but the reconstruction is a form of presentation which must be accompanied by the regressing with its reliance on preparatory studies and documentaries which do not convert the values of the monuments to false values distorted to the future generations.

Also many special presentation values which cannot be faked or manufactured appeared in the layer of ancientness / irregularity which is one of the ancientness signs, so all methods of presentation should respect those signs in its various forms, and assert its existence.

We cannot ignore the most important special presentation element which is The Ruins that is one of the most important heritage values that declares turning the monuments from one picture to another because of its historical and aesthetic implications that must be retained.

The study suggests the existence of functional sequence inside the monuments for its care and assume its administration, in addition to a library for publishing its message, depending on the monuments size / its economic resources / the presentation needs and as the study calls for establishing a web site for the monuments on the Internet to broaden the base of the public visitors and publish its favor on all the international levels and promote its tourism.

This axis was concluded that the presentation is the only way to strengthen the genius evidence and delivering the monuments message for the future generations and indicating the importance of recognizing the presentation technologies for the monuments and its surroundings.

Fourth axis (Urban Heritage medium):

When studying the heritage medium and the old urban fabric, we have found that it is characterized by civilian properties that no longer serve mostly to the requirements of its time and according to the possibilities and techniques of its time, the real value of the old urban fabric patterns is in its humanitarian scale and human dominance on the building, this lacking measure is what attracts visitors, and assuming responsibility for preservation and protection.

Time does not stop at a certain period of time or a fixed urban form, but it shifts and turns some of those data in terms of modern life that may require another form of construction which is often considered an odd fabric with the old one.

It is necessary to study the characteristics of the environment and the expression denotations of the blocks and spaces of the monumental urban to learn how to display it in a way appropriate to its artistic values and highlights its originality and the use of good preparation and careful planning for the rehabilitation aspects appropriate to the monuments and its surroundings. We have concluded to induce the materialistic and artistic damage that may result from the development projects and urban improvement and invalid discharge lawsuit conclusion about the monuments, except in certain cases

Fifth axis (the technical supplies of the monuments):

Required for the monuments presentation doing technical supplies that would have prepared for the presentation and maximize the elements of thrill to be attractive and comfortable for the visitors to use, The quality of the equipment necessary for the monuments differs according to the type / importance / value / its scale / its implications / the public desire to visit it / economic returns / refunds that it may produce / compatibility with the monument, taking into account of these facilities, regressive / Periodic maintenance / ongoing supervision / specific requirements for each system / careful study before starting the processing operations / maintenance of the monuments originality, as the historic buildings were not designed to be introduced to these facilities, so therefore each hypothesis must be tested separately according to the emerging requirements and the study of the changes in the structure of the monument and the applicability of its regressive principle.

And the good thought of the designer must be based on (what would the original designer of the building do if he was asked for these facilities, / Would he be sympathetic with the new purpose / what are the grounds that will be designed by the conservative fundamentalism of the structure of the monument and the general character of the place?), which the good successful solutions are not easy to get because of the weak structure of the monuments, and it is as follows:

1. **Electrical supplies:** include both electrical wiring / light fittings with both types of internal and external.
2. **Audio supplies:** and have two voice supplies wired / wireless, with taking into account the geometric properties of the monumental vacuum when designing such a system.
3. **Mechanical supplies:** three systems, cooling / heating / ventilation systems when presenting the monuments, with the need for sound insulation of the devices to control the noise coming out of them.
4. **Supplies to secure and protect the monuments:** intelligence and detection for thefts systems / closed-circuit television, with the presence of continuing supervision of the monuments to reduce abuse of all kinds and especially when dealing with professionals.
5. **Fire-fighting supplies:** include coating surfaces internally and externally with materials to impede the fire / alarm systems installation and control mechanism to save the monumental content and the visitors of the dangers of fire.

- 6. The movement of visitors' regulations requirements supplies:** its aim to provide protection for the monuments elements during the monuments presentation by mechanical barriers / display boxes / tables obstructing movement and touch. Recommendation to guiding considerations for all installations when applied to the monuments, taking into account the experimental method of the monuments presentation is the first step of the presentation success with the possibility of applying the regressive principle, Extrapolation problems that may result from all equipment.

Sixth axis (general recommendations):

The monuments presentation aims to spread the cultural message of the monuments and publicize its significance value and importance which is carried out on three levels: the base, the container and the apply, according to four methods of direct presentation, or through visual or linguistic intermediary, then presenting it in a theatrical form (sound / light), and the urban medium environment forms with the monuments an organic and artistic unit and a component of the presentation.

When presenting the monuments it is introduced to a number of harmful or destroyed influences, including the results from the visiting public, and others are produced from the monuments presentation supplies and preparation for the visit, and the third resulting from the work of forming the medium environment. These damages are measured in two modes: physical damage affects the structure of the monuments and the building materials and artistic damage affects the implications of the artistic and aesthetic values

The Urban development projects have appeared in its traditional image forming a threat on the old physical fabric surrounding the monuments, as it works on changing it and then its extinction, and the proceedings of the monuments editing and unloading around it is not correct in all cases, as it results in mutations and visual gaps that distorts the monuments, and it is met to reconcile between the presentation and the protection of the monuments through two machines that work together that will undertake the monuments preservation legislation and its international and national covenants, is a task of coping the materialistic damage, but for the artistic damage it results mainly from the change of the artistic properties of the environment and the angles of vision of the monuments, or from presentation aids that can be avoided with some organizational solutions and management needs.

As a general result,

it has been shown that the presentation of the monuments to the public is the best confirmation to its need for protection and that the presentation and protection are two coherent non-possessed

forces that follow each other for the survival of the monuments and its durability, so its presentation and review lasts and thus the balance between the systems of presentation and the protection demand can be achieved.