**Publications Template**

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| **#** | **Research Title** | **Field** | **Abstract** | **Year of Publication Publishing** | **Publishing Link “URL”** |
|  | **Residents’ Attitudes Toward Supporting the Heritage Sites Using the Structural Equation Modeling (Sem), Case Study: Mansoura Culture Palace, Egypt** | **Heritage** | **Supporting heritage sites through local communities to protect and develop them is one of the most complex issues due to the multiplicity and overlapping of its variables. To improve the performance of the population in supporting heritage sites, the research discusses a methodology to discover the relationships and correlations between the extent to which the local population is affected by the heritage site and their participation in decision-making, and their negative or positive attitude toward the site, which ultimately affects their support for the survival and development of the heritage site or its disposal. The study was conducted by adopting a theoretical model for the components of population support for the site and development of Mansoura Culture Palace in Egypt. A questionnaire survey was conducted and the structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to check the validity of the relationships and discover the correlation between the elements of the model that included dimensions (population’s satisfaction with the way of dealing with heritage sites and their sense of place, and the involvement of community members in the decision-making action), and between the two variables of the positive or negative attitude of the population, as well as support the heritage site. The methodology was clarified and its statistical indicators were presented using CFA, SPSS, and AMOS software, with the aim of determining the extent to which theoretical models of measurement match with field data, to reach a real development to support heritage sites through the local community. The paper concluded that the residents' support for the survival and development of the heritage site was positively affected by the residents' positive attitudes toward the site, vice versa. Both positive and negative attitudes were affected by residents' satisfaction and their sense of place, while positive attitudes were affected only by participation. These results can be considered a catalyst for the sustainable development of heritage sites** | 2022 | Engineering Research Journal  the Faculty of Engineering-Mataria-Helwan University,  Vol.174, June 2022  <https://journals.ekb.eg/article_242291.html> |
|  | **Sustainable Indicators Framework for Strategic Urban Development:**  **A Case Study of Abu Teeg City in Assiut, Egypt** | **Heritage** | **A fruitful approach to the sustainability of cities is described through criteria and indicators that measure the effectiveness of urban operations. To create a sustainable urban environment, an effective strategic approach must be developed that achieves sustainability criteria and indicators. It is difficult to evaluate sustainability strategies due to a sheer number of indicators or the heterogeneity of evaluating options and their relevance. In this context, the research is concerned with reviewing the previous literature for sustainable standards and indicators by specialized international organizations. For achieving a proposed structure of indicators that is easy to implement and includes the essential aspects of sustainability to serve as a priority setting support to propose a sustainable strategic approach. The analytical approach was used in the current situation of Abu Teeg City in Assiut using SWOT technology to examine the internal and external factors through questionnaires and discussions with experts, then applying the AHP method to prioritize the factors to make them measurable. Hence, an effective approach to city sustainability can be discussed using TOWS matrix. The proposed approach relates to the promotion of heritage tourism, infrastructure, environmental development, agriculture, economic and social development of the population, sustainable management, and the housing sector.** | 2022 | International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning,  Vol.17, No. 1, 2022, pp. 91-107  <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijsdp.170109>  Q2/ Scopus |
|  | **Toward Sustainable Urban Development of Historical Cities**  **Case Study of Fouh City, Egypt** | **Heritage** | **This article aims to propose an approach for preserving and improving urban heritage while maintaining environmental, social, cultural, and economic sustainability. Heritage conservation seeks to a distinct position. This is partly due to unresolved contradictions that might arise between conservation and sustainability goals. The conclusions are based on study done in Fouh, Egypt, after a study of the definitions and the pillars of sustainable development. The current state of Fouh was determined using a SWOT analysis. The results show the importance of providing an approach for the protection of heritage cities as a lively unit is the incorporation of protection and sustainability purposes, strategies, and tools to guarantee a "historic living city," able to develop and progress in a sustainable manner within time according to the principles of sustainable development and circles of sustainability** | *2022* | *Ain Shams Engineering Journal,* [*Vol. 13, Issue 1*](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/20904479/13/1)*,2022*  <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asej.2021.06.006>  *Q1/Scopus - Q2/ Web of science* |
|  | **A Multi-Criteria Decision for Touristic Revitalization of Historic Waterfront Based on AHP Analysis: A Case Study of Ezbet El-Borg City, Damietta, Egypt** | **Heritage** | **This study presents a multi-criteria strategic approach of decision-making in sustainable adaptive reuse by evaluating cultural heritage assets and identifying potential alternatives. For effective preservation, adaptive reuse of heritage buildings is a strategic decision. Whereas adaptive reuse decisions are based on several, sometimes contradictory criteria, in addition to decisions from multiple parties and stakeholders are potentially inconsistent. This research finds that the reuse process should consider many important criteria to expand and enhance the knowledge base. This paper presents a systematic application and analytical method in decision-making for adaptive reuse of heritage Cordahi complex in Alexandria, Egypt. The A'WOT analysis application was used as an analytical tool to obtain results through the integration of a SWOT matrix and an Analytical Hierarchy (AHP) process. The SWOT technique was used to examine the internal and external factors and identify the important strategic factors, then apply the AHP method to prioritize these factors to make them measurable. Then, SWOT priority factors were used to formulate strategies using the TOWS Matrix. The proposed strategy relates to protecting and promoting the importance of heritage and the context, enhance the tourism potential, economic development for the population, interpretation strategy, community engagement, sustainable management, partnerships.** | **2021** | *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning,*  *Vol.16, No. 8, 2021, pp. 1437-1448*  <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijsdp.160607>  Q2/ Scopus |
|  | **Empowering Criteria for Effective Adaptive Reuse**  **of Heritage Buildings in Egypt** | **Heritage** | **This study identifies a list of effective criteria for the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings in Egypt. Adaptive reuse is one of the most important conservation strategies. The qualitative nature of this approach and its reliance on many diverse and often conflicting heritage factors and values has made decision-making complex, difficult, and fragmentarily supported in a way within the framework of sustainability. The research examines the factors influencing the adaptive reuse of buildings to determine effective and influencing criteria in Egypt for changing resistant perspectives. Criteria from previous studies were reviewed and evaluated for their potential use through a questionnaire tool targeting professional and non-professional, then analyzed by the SPSS statistics program. The results showed five empowering criteria for effective buildings adaptability in Egypt. Based on the analysis for principal components, identified criteria are grouped into seven principal components; heritage value management, integration with the demand of development, environment adaptivity, environmental performance and sustainability, public intervention, adaptation Plan, and financial and investment. The identified empowering criteria and principal factors are considered as a reference for stakeholders and governments to get a clearer vision of adaptive reuse to achieve better and more sustainable planning, and management.** | 2021 | International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning,  Vol.16, No. 6, 2021, pp. 1061-1070,2021  <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijsdp.160607>  Q2/ Scopus |
|  | **Multi-Criteria Decision Making of Sustainable Adaptive Reuse of Heritage Buildings Based on the A'WOT Analysis: A Case Study of Cordahi Complex, Alexandria, Egypt** | **Heritage** | **This study presents a multi-criteria strategic approach of decision-making in sustainable adaptive reuse by evaluating cultural heritage assets and identifying potential alternatives. For effective preservation, adaptive reuse of heritage buildings is a strategic decision. Whereas adaptive reuse decisions are based on several, sometimes contradictory criteria, in addition to decisions from multiple parties and stakeholders are potentially inconsistent. This research finds that the reuse process should consider many important criteria to expand and enhance the knowledge base. This paper presents a systematic application and analytical method in decision-making for adaptive reuse of heritage Cordahi complex in Alexandria, Egypt. The A'WOT analysis application was used as an analytical tool to obtain results through the integration of a SWOT matrix and an Analytical Hierarchy (AHP) process. The SWOT technique was used to examine the internal and external factors and identify the important strategic factors, then apply the AHP method to prioritize these factors to make them measurable. Then, SWOT priority factors were used to formulate strategies using the TOWS Matrix. The proposed strategy relates to protecting and promoting the importance of heritage and the context, enhance the tourism potential, economic development for the population, interpretation strategy, community engagement, sustainable management, partnerships.** | *2021* | International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning,  Vol.16, No. 3, 2021, pp. 485–95  <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijsdp.160309>  Q2/ Scopus |
| **1** | **Adaptive re-use and sustainable development for existing historic buildings – case study: buildings of racetrack horses in sporting club, Alexandria, Egypt.** | **Heritage** | **The old buildings are now being seen as art treasures; they have intrinsic values and are reminders of a city's culture and complexity. One of the ways of keeping the old buildings is by adaptive reusing them to contemporary uses. Adaptive reuse has been successfully applied to many types of buildings. The adaptive reuse of historic buildings is considered as central importance to comprehensive state strategy and sustainable development in nations. Through the built heritage adaptive re-use development, countries can respect and conserve the prominence of the historic buildings meanwhile adding economic value both for the current and the future. This paper proposes a preservation and reusing project for one of a historic sports facility in Sporting club, one of the most important clubs in Alexandria, Egypt. The historic structure was part of the ancient city. This paper stresses that the practice of using the old buildings can save them from being replaced by new buildings. This practice also helps to preserve the identity of a place. The paper involved literature review of adaptive reuse, international conservation examples, and principles. Finally, we can learn from the international experiences of other countries to present a proposed principles of well adaptive reuse through the case study** | 2017 | <http://inpressco.com/category/ijcet>  <http://inpressco.com/adaptive-re-use-and-sustainable-development-or-existing-historic-buildings-case-study-buildings-of-racetrack-horses-in-sporting-club-alexandria-egypt/>  E-ISSN 2277 – 4106, P-ISSN 2347 – 5161 |
| **2** | **Risk Management Strategy for Protecting Cultural Heritage** | **Heritage** | **Egypt has a countless heritage of mansions, castles, cities, towns, villages, industrial and manufacturing sites. This richness of heritage provides endless and matchless prospects for culture. Despite being famous worldwide, Egypt's heritage still is in constant need of protection. Political conflicts and religious revolutions form a direct threat to buildings in various areas, historic, archaeological sites, and religious monuments. Egypt has witnessed two revolutions in less than 60 years; both had an impact on its architectural heritage. In this paper, the authors aim to review legal and policy framework to protect the cultural heritage and present the risk management strategy for cultural heritage in conflict. Through a review of selected international models of devastated architectural heritage in conflict zones and highlighting some of their changes, we can learn from the experiences of other countries to assist towards the development of a methodology to halt the plundering of architectural heritage. Finally, the paper makes an effort to enhance the formulation of a risk management strategy for protection and conservation of cultural heritage, through which to end the plundering of Egypt's architectural legacy in the Egyptian community (revolutions, 1952 and 2011); and by presenting to its surrounding community the benefits derived from maintaining it.** | **2017** | <https://publications.waset.org/10007914/risk-management-strategy-for-protecting-cultural-heritage-case-study-of-the-institute-of-egypt>  [doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1132188](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1132188) |
| **3** | **Assessment in Architecture Design Education / Case study: First-year students at Pharos University.** | **Architectural education** | **Effective assessment is inseparable from good teaching and learning. Just as a good tutor would practice different techniques of teaching, an assessor would usually use different strategies of assessment. Moreover, the different activities of assessment, such as teaching, are additionally executed at various times during the semester, thus, we can know in which way the student is learning. An assessment strategy lays out a well thoroughly considered choice of assessment methods that are aligned with the aims and learning outcomes. Because align the assessment with a specific kind of learning outcome, the tutor needs to choose a suitable technique of assessment. This paper draws upon a case study of the first year architectural design at Pharos University as another way to deal with realizing “how to design your assessment plan”. Throughout the form of criteria based assessment, assessment can help to review the students and instructors feeling and reactions. Finally, we can learn to assist towards enhancing student learning through assessment. So, we can attract the consideration regarding the advantages of reviewing current assessment practices, and of accepting different ways to deal with assessment methods, in this manner profiting together student and tutor.** | **2016** | <http://www.davidpublisher.org/index.php/Home/Article/index?id=28124.html>  DOI:10.17265/1934-7359/2016.09.005 |
| **4** | **Technique Eco-tech As A Tool To Evaluate Design And Urban Design Process In Neighboring Residential In Tenth Of Ramadan City, Egypt** | **Urban design** | **Urban design has a larger scale of groups buildings, streets and public areas make functional, appealing, and sustainable city areas. Outdoor thermal comfort in urban spaces is known as an essential contributor to pedestrians’ health. The urban microclimate is also important more generally through its effect on urban air quality and the energy use of buildings. The purpose is to evaluate the neighborhoods Master Plan in light of pre-defined Principles sustainable neighborhood planning. These evaluations are covers the moderation elements that built environment’s impact at the weather, for the purpose of optimizing degree of the thermal comfort. The literature covers using simulation equipment to be expecting out of doors environmental situations with specific knowledge on Eco-tech as a simulation device measuring outside thermal comfort. The yield result may be assessed toward recent simulation of the microclimate computer procedure concerning illustration a profitable help for choice. Making to neighborhood tasks so as with provide new furthermore superior results as stated by the warm caliber from claiming according to the thermal quality of open spaces that leads to reducing energy consumption. General population spaces that more diminishing vitality utilization by making and selecting as a better microclimate territories. Keywords: Neighborhood Design, urban forms, sustainability assessment, thermal comfort, Egyptian community.** | **2016** | https://www.ierek.com/events/-parallelism-in-architecture-engineering-computing-techniques-third-edition#participationprocedures |
| **6** | **Green Architecture: A Concept of Sustainability** | **Sustainability** | **In recent years, sustainability concept has become the common interest of numerous disciplines. The reason for this popularity is to perform the sustainable development. The Concept of Green Architecture, also known as “sustainable architecture” or “green building,” is the theory, science and style of buildings designed and constructed in accordance with environmentally friendly principles. Green architecture strives to minimize the number of resources consumed in the building's construction, use and operation, as well as curtailing the harm done to the environment through the emission, pollution and waste of its components. To design, construct, operate and maintain buildings energy, water and new materials are utilized as well as amounts of waste causing negative effects to health and environment is generated. In order to limit these effects and design environmentally sound and resource efficient buildings; “green building systems” must be introduced, clarified, understood and practiced. This paper aims at highlighting these difficult and complex issues of sustainability which encompass the scope of almost every aspect of human life.** | **2016** | <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042815062552>  <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.12.075> |
| **7** | **Land for Poor: Towards Sustainable Master Plan for Sensitive Redevelopment of Slums.** | **Urban Planning** | **Slums are considered as illegally occupied houses and creating a nuisance of environmental pollution and degradation of urban living conditions. The presence of slum as a part of urban habitat refers to a condition of defective physical, social and economic environment. During last two decades; migration from villages and small towns to metropolitan areas has increased. This leads to the degradation of urban environmental quality and sustainable development especially in the metropolitan cities. The problems faced by the people living in the urban areas have become major concerns for the government. Slums are considered to be the major issue within many urban areas; particularly problems related to transportation, population, health and safety.**  **The Egyptian government has adopted a range of policies and legislation to slow or halt the growth of informal settlements, but successes in improving or removing informal areas have been limited to specific communities and have done nothing to reduce the overall growth of informal areas. The present study is for two slum areas. One is of Egypt (Ezbet Aljama, Alexandria) and the other in India (Dharavi, Mumbai). Since all the slums are not lying at same level of infrastructural development, it is necessary to know about the basic services and facilities like drinking water, electricity, sanitation, education and health services etc between and within the two slums. Therefore, this study was stresses to compare the living conditions and variation between the two slums. The major finding of the study is that learning from the experiences of other countries to help in “improve the quality of life and public health” in informal areas. And throughout the national and international experiences that took place about the slums, we can determine a number of recommendations to deal with the slums, which will create a balanced and sustainable master plan for sensitive redevelopment** | **2016** | <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042815062369>  <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.12.056> |
| **8** | **Using Mixed Reality as Simulation Tool in Urban Planning Projects** | **Urban Planning** | **Nowadays, urban design faces complex demands. It has become a necessity to negotiate between stakeholder objectives, the expectations of citizens and the demands of planning. It is desirable to involve the stakeholders and citizens from an early stage in the planning process to enable their different viewpoints to be successfully expressed and comprehended. Therefore, the basic aim of the study was how the MR (mixed reality) application is designed to encourage and improve communication on urban design among stakeholders and citizens? In this paper, we discuss new approaches to visualize urban building and environment alternatives to different stakeholders and provide them with tools to explore different approaches to urban planning in order to support citizen’s participation in urban planning with augmented and mixed reality. The major finding of the study is that learning “how these participatory technologies may help build a community of practice around an urban project”. And throughout the different experiences, we can learn to assist towards development of a methodology to use the mixed reality as a simulation tool in the enhancement of collaborative interaction in real-Egyptian project. So, we can determine a number of recommendations to deal with new participatory design tools for urban planning projects.** | **2015** | <http://www.davidpublisher.com/Public/uploads/Contribute/55b0578fe0b3e.pdf>  doi: 10.17265/1934-7359/2015.07.009 |
| **9** | **Strengthening Alexandria Urban Fabric by planning urbanism’s walkable area** | **Urban Planning** | **In Alexandria, residents are in real need of having walkable areas especially in the center of the city and in crowded places. In the new sustainable design of the city, the quality of the urban space is equally important with the effiecency of the space. The previous research project is an attempt to solve a major aesthetic and functional problem that Sidi Gaber, a major terminal in Alexandria, is facing and will be elaborated with the new extension. The research discussed the prompt and accurate solution, especially with the high increase of population in the city. Once the mall at the train station will be opened a real traffic jam will occur in the center of the city.** | **2013** | <https://www.corp.at/archive/ppt/CORP2013_SLIDES15.pdf>  DOI:[10.17425/WK50ALEXANDRIA](https://doi.org/10.17425/WK50ALEXANDRIA) |
| **10** | **Coastal & Submarine Archaeology: Non-traditional Museum** | **Underwater Cultural Heritage** | **Authoritative and legitimizing; museums' messages can be powerful tools for changing or reinforcing public opinion. By regarding maritime terrestrial and underwater archaeological resources as museums in non-traditional settings, resource managers can use museum method to transmit a message of preservation and protection rather than consumption and exploitation. This paper will analyze the underwater cultural heritage experience focusing on two aspects: 1) the importance of the management in-situ of this heritage as a first option, and 2) the importance of implementing 'non-traditional' methods for protecting and exhibiting valuable submerged sites. The cultural significance of such type of museum application is presented and discussed in the course of defining of the term " museography " It is concluded that a significant attribute of archaeological resources exhibited in situ is never " finished, " a condition some museologists argue constrains displays in traditional museums. Because of their location in ever-changing environments and changes wrought by natural influences, particularly for submerged resources, displays of archaeological sites are not finished or static. Also nothing could better describe shipwrecks and other maritime sites in their original contexts. Finally, In situ resources provide a context of meaning often missing in static displays of objects behind glass in a traditional museum**. | **2009** | <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/1795?show=full>  [www.medcoast.org.tr](http://www.medcoast.org.tr) |
| **11** | **Underwater Cultural Heritage: Historic Site Presentation & Public Education.** | **Underwater Cultural Heritage** | **Since the end of Second World War, the world has witnessed the birth of interest in new kinds of cultural resources, namely "Underwater Cultural Heritage". Acknowledged by the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, these underwater cultural resources became an integral part of the cultural heritage of humanity and a particularly important element in the history of peoples, countries, and their relations in terms of their common heritage. This paper aims at exploring and highlighting the importance of underwater cultural heritage as valuable cultural and touristic resources. It discusses the importance of implementing ‘non-traditional’ methods for protecting and exhibiting submerged valuable sites. The cultural message of the museum is presented and discussed through the term of “museography”. It is concluded that by regarding maritime terrestrial and underwater archaeological resources as museums in non-traditional settings, resource managers can use museum method to transmit a message of preservation and protection rather than consumption and exploitation of underwater cultural heritage** | **2008** | [*www.csaar-center.org*](http://www.csaar-center.org) |