

Inscribed World Heritage in UNESCO List Between Past and Present for Shaping Sustainable Future

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ABSTRACT

Due to the fact that "Our cultural heritage" is both a modern or postmodern reflection of the past, it helps to shape local, national and regional identity. UNESCO inscribed world heritage by three categories (cultural, natural, mixed) depending on specific criteria for selection. Heritage, that many communities around the world have received from past generations and passed down to their current and future generations.

This paper will discuss the sites and elements in UNESCO world heritage lists that related to architecture and studying its transformation from past to present by using it in modern building but in same of different shape, material, for, and color with conservating on its international or local identity and properties. An analytical study will apply on four cases study in different countries (Oman, Syria, Egypt, Iran) that related to various culture and identity, and create a comparison among them according to the elements that have been transferred from architectural buildings, and sites in ancient heritage to modern buildings with their various functions.

Finally, reach a list of recommendations that organize to encourage architects and urban designers for using heritage elements in different projects with conservation on local identity.

Keywords - Heritage, UNESCO, Tangible, Sustainable, Identity.

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I. INTRODUCTION

World Heritage is important in many ways, which can be mentioned in its cultural, historical, educational, and economic aspects. Heritage sites typically demonstrate the cultural identity of a society and nation. They show the values and customs of society over time. These heritages often have a tangible connection to the past, allowing current and future generations to be proud of their past and their ancestors.

Heritage sites provide people with many opportunities to learn. In addition, these sites protect the region's architectural and natural values. UNESCO list includes natural and cultural heritage sites and sites with outstanding human characteristics. These sites will be identified and protected for future generations[1]. UNESCO's choice is based on outstanding international

characteristics and respect for human cultural values. It is very important to gain ideas, learn from world heritage, and use them in contemporary architecture, which can be related to cultural expansion, aesthetic richness, concepts and narratives, cross-cultural meaning concepts, sustainability practices, protection of crafts, participation of community members and Respect for the diversity of cultures is mentioned[2]. Even mixing and creating a new design using historical elements can lead to the formation of a new design with traditional and cultural architectural backgrounds, allowing designers to maintain their connection to traditions and history from a new perspective.

This research aims to examine the ideas derived from the UNESCO-inscribed cultural heritage in contemporary architectural projects. Meanwhile, it first presents the most important cultural heritage

registered in four countries (Syria, Oman, Egypt, Iran) worldwide and then presents contemporary projects. The main objective of the research is to recall and document the cultural heritage in these four countries and to examine the selected projects in them.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This paper divide in two parts: first, theoretical part include definition of heritage and the transformation from heritage to modern architecture, and the role of culture heritage in sustainable development, second, practical part includes pervious cases over the world in the field of shaping historical elements from buildings classified in UNESCO list, and analysis study for world heritage site focus of four countries (Syria, Oman, Iran, Egypt), and analysis study for some cases for shaping modern building from culture heritage elements in these countries, finally reach to some of recommendations for concerns bodies and NGOs to follow and achieve the sustainable developments.

I. *The Definition of Heritage:*

The term "heritage" derives from the Latin root 'hereditagium,' meaning 'inheritance' or 'property passed down by inheritance.' It encompasses not just property but also the conditions, lot, or state inherited from ancestors[3]. The concept of "heritage" has broadened over time, encompassing monuments and cultural property. It shifted from a strict definition to one based on societal values, not solely on materiality. This shift led to recognizing intangible cultural heritage, long overlooked, as something worth protecting[4]. "Cultural Heritage," within the broader scope of "Heritage," signifies the inheritance from past generations, encompassing various aspects of culture such as social organization, customs, traditions, language, arts, and more. This inheritance involves the transmission of diverse cultural elements across generations[5].

II. *The transformation from heritage to modern architecture:*

The use of traditional architectural elements and cultural heritage in the design of modern architecture can help balance modernity and cultural and historical values. Here are some tips for getting inspiration and using these elements:

- Research in history and culture: To understand the elements of traditional architecture and cultural heritage, it is necessary to study and research the fields of history, art, and local culture. Information obtained from contemporary and traditional organizations and sources can serve as a source of inspiration for architectural design[6].
- Transferring concepts and symbols: Architects can transfer spiritual and cultural concepts and symbols from traditional architecture to modern architecture. For example, using local symbols, rituals, or art forms can help design a deeper connection with the local community and culture[2].
- Experience traditional spaces: by visiting traditional buildings and spaces, architects can gain a deeper understanding of these spaces from personal experiences. This experience can help design modern spaces using these traditional experiences[7].
- Use of local materials: The use of traditional and local materials in construction can help design a more direct relationship with the environment and local culture. This practice creates more connection with the local community and preserves the cultural heritage[7].
- Technology Integration: Using modern technology along with inspiration from traditional elements can help create contemporary designs with historical and cultural values.

Using these guides can help architects to establish a stronger relationship with cultural heritage in their contemporary architectural design and benefit from the beauty and traditional cultural values.

III. *The role of cultural heritage in sustainable development*

Culture is acknowledged as a priority component of architectural strategies especially when it comes to planning strategies such as master plans, zoning guidelines, building codes, and strategic development policies that safeguard a variety of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and landscapes[8]. As such, it is essential to "protect architecture from potential harmful impacts of urban development." Additionally, some international organizations emphasize the critical role that culture plays in achieving sustainable development, such as UNESCO and ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) [9]. Throsby emphasizes that

all aspects of the economy, society, culture, and environment are "interconnected" (principle of interconnectedness rather than separate[10]. Cultural heritage serves as the "glue" that connects the many aspects of sustainable development[11]. The study of ancient architecture shows a close relationship between the structures, traditions, and cultural activities of the era. Ancient cultures' buildings evoke amazement and frequently inspire respect and adoration.

Every culture advanced its unique architectural forms and styles. For example, the Roman Empire exhibited creative engineering when it created domes, vaults, and arches. The Mayans displayed amazing mathematical accuracy in their stepped pyramid. The Indus Valley Civilization, on the other hand, constructed well the efficient drainage systems and so on. Modern architecture is increasingly heavily focused on sustainability due to environmental concerns and the need to reduce carbon emissions. Reexamining the lessons learned from ancient architecture can help us create more sustainable design. For example, ancient cities demonstrated efficient use of space and urban planning[12], the idea of passive cooling from traditional Middle Eastern architecture is being revived to save energy. Furthermore, the utilization of organic materials like stone and timber to give priority to energy-efficient designs and renewable materials, such as the incorporation of solar and wind power. Due to environmental concerns and the long-standing recognition of the importance of cultural heritage to sustainable development, sustainability has become a primary focus in modern architecture, and articulated in the global discussion and primary program documents that accompanied its designation as the "fourth pillar of sustainability" [13]. Since the UNESCO recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape of 2013 conclusions of May 2014[14], on cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe[8], there has been widespread recognition of the strategic role that culture plays in the sustainable development. Cultural heritage plays a vital role for achieving sustainable development in the 2030 Agenda. The New Urban Agenda (NUA) acknowledges cultural heritage as a crucial component for urban sustainable development and highlights the need to make cities and human settlements "inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable" through "inclusive and

sustainable urbanization, planning and management" and increased "efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

IV. World heritage list inspired by UNESCO:

UNESCO always searching for new sites to be nominated to add the list for all countries around the world, and encouraged countries to submit their tentative lists, for inscription on the World Heritage List, then UNESCO perform developing and revising world heritage tentative lists, and these sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria (six cultural and four natural criteria until 2004, then one set of ten criteria till now), which are regularly revised by the committee to reflect the evolution of the world heritage concept itself [15].

- to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.
- to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius.
- to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning, or landscape design.
- to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living, or which has disappeared.
- to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.
- to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.
- to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.
- to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.
- to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.

(Figure1.) UNESCO selection criteria for world heritage sites[15]

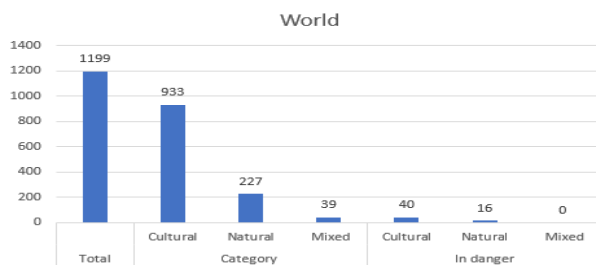


Figure2. UNESCO world heritage sites [15]

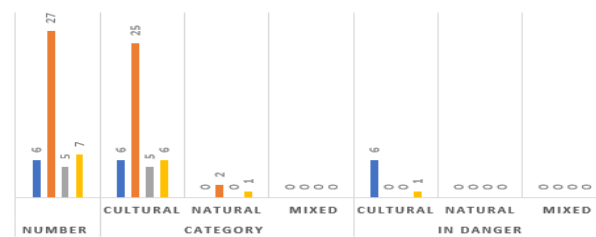


Figure3. UNESCOW world heritage sites in (Syria, Iran, Egypt, Oman) [15]

III. PERVIOUS CASES (LESSON LEARNED):

In the beginning, before starting the analytical study of the four case studies, will introduce and analysis many previous global, regional, and local experiences in the field of shaping historical elements from buildings classified in UNESCO list, these cases will constitute a theoretical and practical prelude to the analytical study by knowing the pros and cons of each case and identifying the points learned from them according to the following points:

- Clarity between the concepts of heritage and local identity of each case.
- The strategy followed in each country in the field of transmitting ancient heritage in a contemporary building.
- The concern bodies which are responsible for organizing the transmitting and shaping.
- Previous cases are selected from multiple countries and with different functions.
- Role of UNESCO in conserving world heritage in different countries.

Table1: Previous cases study (international, national, regional)		
Name	Description	Picture
The Institute du Monde Arabe (IMA) French for Arab World Institute. It is an organization founded in Paris	-The South façade, featuring 240 mashrabiya, features classic Arab geometric patterns. Mashrabiya are intricate and sophisticated. Natural light can be controlled according to the amount of sunshine using photoelectric cells and mobile apertures.	
Abu Dhabi Central Market which is in United Arab Emirates[16]	-using mashrabiya in modern style - designed with a strong sustainable agenda - with layers of internal shading on the towers to control glare and regulate solar gain	
Residential villas [6]	Decorative use of Barajeel in modern buildings with different functions and scales.	
Oman Pavilion Expo Dubai 2020	- The shape of Frankincense tree -The use of smell of Frankincense inside and out side the building	
Bab Al Shams Desert Resort, UAE, DUBAI & ABU DHABI	-Arches -Fortification features -Traditional materials -Rectangular openings	
Barzan Towers, Qatar, Umm Salal Muhammed	-Fortification features -watchtowers -Rectangular openings	

IV. CASE STUDY:







I. World Heritage sites:

UNESCO classified heritage site in the world depends on selection criteria, some countries reused these sites with its elements in modern buildings, this paper focus of four countries (Syria, Oman, Iran, Egypt), that selected as a cases study depending on:

- Different heritage culture.
- Various forms and styles.
- Different local identity.
- Important heritage sites in UNESCO list.

- Different categories in UNESCO list.
- Some of these countries site in danger.



Table2: world heritage sites in (Syria, Iran, Egypt, Oman) & World [15]





Country	Number	Category			In danger		
		 Cultural	 Natural	 Mixed	 Cultural	 Natural	 Mixed
Syria	6	6	0	0	6	0	0
Iran	27	25	2	0	0	0	0
Oman	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	7	6	1	0	1	0	0
World	1199	933	227	39	40	16	0

II. UNESCO world heritage list (Syria):

Syria full of ancient historical site and building especially in Damascus and Aleppo, UNESCO listed six sites in Syria within inscribed list, and in the period 2011-2017 because of the war many sites in the list damaged or destroyed partly or completely and UNESCO classified it's in danger, especially in Aleppo city (old city, Umayyad Mosque, souqs, citadel.....), and in 2017 UNESCO visited Aleppo to evaluate the damage in sites and issued report about Aleppo after war with result Aleppo sites damaged 65-70%.

Table3: Description analysis for world heritage sites in Syria[15]









Site Name	Description	Picture
Ancient City of Damascus Syria Damascus	-The center of a flourishing craft industry, specializing in swords and lace. -Great Mosque of the Umayyads, built on the site of an Assyrian sanctuary.	
Ancient City of Bosra Syria Bosra	-Roman province of Arabia -Roman theatre, -early Christian ruins and several mosques are found within its great walls.	


Site of Palmyra Syria Palmyra	-contains the monumental ruins of a great city, -the art and architecture of Palmyra, standing at the crossroads of several civilizations, -married Graeco-Roman techniques with local traditions and Persian influences.	
Ancient City of Aleppo Syria Aleppo	-citadel, -12th-century Great Mosque and -various madrasas, palaces, caravanserais and hammams -all form part of the city's cohesive, unique urban fabric	
Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din Syria Aleppo	-Two castles represent the exchange of influences and documenting the evolution of fortified architecture, -both in terms of the quality of construction and the survival of historical stratigraphy.	
Ancient Villages of Northern Syria Syria	-40 villages grouped in eight parks. -the villages, feature a remarkably well-preserved landscape and the architectural remains of dwellings, pagan temples, churches, cisterns, bathhouses etc.	

III. UNESCO world heritage list (Iran):

Iran Has a lot of heritage in different parts of the country, as it was a big empire for a long-time during history. These heritage sites are scattered in different parts, especially in the cities which were capital cities in the past. UNESCO started to record some of these valuable and remarkable heritage sites in 1976 to conserve them better for the future. 27 sites have been recorded already but there are a lot of heritage sites that need more consideration. This table shows just some of these heritages that are closer to the idea of this research.

Table4: Description analysis for world heritage sites in Iran[15]




Site Name	Description	Picture
Soltaniyeh Iran Zanjan	-The building, with its eight minarets, features a turquoise-blue faience dome that stands 50 meters tall. It is the earliest example of a double-shelled dome in Iran that has survived.	
Sheikh Safi al-din Khānegāh and Shrine Ensemble in Ardabil Iran Ardabil	-place of spiritual retreat in the Sufi tradition -multi-function, mosque, school, mausolea, hospital, .. -it's divided to 7 segments based on Sufi mysticism, involved 8 gates that shows the 8 attitudes of Sufies.	
Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex Iran, Tabriz	-important commercial center in silk road -The Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex is a collection of covered brick structures, buildings, and enclosed spaces interconnected for different purposes.	
Masjed-e Jāmē of Isfahan Iran, Isfahan	-First Islamic building with 4 courtyards -Inspired by Sassanid palace. -double-shelled ribbed domes -detailed decoration	
Golestan Palace Iran, Tehran	-combination between earlier Persian architecture and Western architecture -inspired ornaments from 19 centuries of art.	
Historic City of Yazd Iran, Yazd	-Contain traditional areas, Ghanats, Badgir, traditional house, Bazar,	
The Persian Caravanserais Iran	-Roadside shelter for the traveler -Stylish architecture based on climate conditions, and local materials. -Has a central yard for the Caravans.	
Persepolis Iran Shiraz	-capital of the Achaemenid Empire -Unique archeological site -Stones' ornaments	



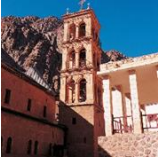

	- Meaningful ornaments based on ancient Iranian beliefs	
The Persian Garden Iran	-Adopted to different climates. -Involve 4 parts. -Using water playing in the middle -Using the four elements: soil, wind, water, fire	





IV. UNESCO world heritage list (Egypt):

Heritage is what we have left behind from the past, what we use in our daily lives, and what we provide for the next generation. This is a list of Egyptian World heritage Sites that have been recognized by UNESCO as having exceptional cultural and natural values. There are seven sites in Egypt as of 2021. These seven golden wonders, recognized as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, found across Egypt, and can reveal some of the most amazing facts and mysteries while showcasing the amazing history, art, and culture of an ancient civilization that remained significant for almost 4000 years. These seven wonders of the UNESCO World Heritage Site can provide a new perspective into the beliefs of the ancient Egyptians across the ages.

Table5: Description analysis for world heritage sites in Egypt[15]

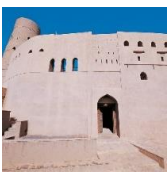
Site Name	Description	Picture
Abu Mena south of Alexandria,	The location is an excellent representation of a significant early Christian pilgrimage and monasticism center with a unique artistic quality, combining Egyptian architectural traditions with those of Europe and Asia Minor to promote Christian practices.	
Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis - It is located about 700 km south of Cairo	It is considered to be one of the most authentic known monuments from ancient due to its form, design, materials, and content, all of which are derived from temples, tombs, and villages.	
Historic Cairo	-Cairo is one of the world's oldest Islamic cities and is home to some of the most famous mosques, madrassas, hammams, and fountains in the world. -Historic Cairo still retains its intricate "medieval"	

	architecture, which was preserved and refined in later centuries to reflect the city's status as a political capital, as well as to accommodate population growth	
Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to	-It contains the first complex monumental stone buildings in Egyptian history. -One of the most important monuments in the world, the Great Pyramid of Giza, was founded in Memphis. Its architectural design remains unprecedented.	
Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae lies in the Governorate of Aswan.	Recognized as masterpieces of the creative human spirit, such as the rock temples of Abu Simbel	
Saint Catherine Area Stands at the foot of Mount Horeb.	The architecture of Saint Catherine's Monastery, the artistic treasures it houses and its integration into a rugged landscape make it an exceptional example of human creative genius.	
Wadi Al-Hitan (Whale Valley) Egypt's Whale Valley	-Wadi Al-Hitan is the most important site on the planet for demonstrating one of the most iconic changes in the history of life on Earth: the evolution of whales.	

Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn Oman, Ibri	-The site of Bat located near a palm grove in Oman. -It represents the most comprehensive 3rd millennium B.C.	
Land of Frankincense Oman, Salalah, Wadi Dawkah	-Wadi Dawkah's trees -Shisr/Wubar's oasis -Ports like Khor Rori and Al-Baleed -Showcase a major ancient & medieval frankincense trade	
Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman Oman	- Five Aflaj irrigation systems in Oman represent around 3,000 systems. - Dating back possibly to AD 500, these systems may have existed since 2500 BC according to the archaeological evidence. - Uses for agriculture and daily needs. - The communal management and sharing of water rely on mutual dependence and traditional values, guided by celestial observations.	
Ancient City of Qalhat Oman, Qalhat	-Qalhat, an ancient city, features necropolises and inner and outer walls. -It flourished as a significant port from the 11th to 15th centuries under Hormuz princes' rule. -It is a unique archaeological site reflecting trade connections between the east coast of Arabia, East Africa, India.	

V. UNESCO world heritage list (Oman):

Oman has a lot of heritage sites in different parts in the country. Most of the historical sites were in the northern part of Oman. There were 5 sites listed in UNESCO, but there are a lot of heritages buildings that need more consideration, especially the old settlements.

Table5: Description analysis for world heritage sites in Oman[15]		
Site Name	Description	Picture
Bahla Fort Oman, Bahla	-Bahla oasis prospered under the Banu Nebhan tribe during the 12th to 15th centuries. -The fort's ruins display impressive unbaked brick walls, towers, and stone foundations.	

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:









The paper discusses the shaping that means, transforming elements in the world heritage site in UNESCO list to reuse in modern or contemporary buildings in same or different styles, colors, and materials.


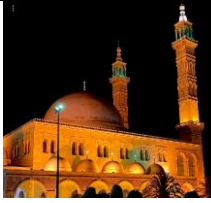
I. Shaping cases in (Syria):

There are many modern building Syria take the way of its design based on the heritage elements (dome, arc, columns, materials, courtyard, mashrabia, malqaf, minarets.....), that existed in UNESCO world site list, the architects tried to reusing traditional elements in different building and

in external or internal elevations or in interior decoration.

Table6: Description analysis for shaping cases in Syria [20]





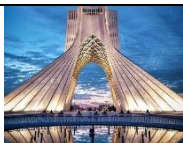
Project Elements Description	Picture	UNESCO list related
Sheraton Hotel Syria Aleppo -Semicircular Arc -Coloumn -Alternating rows -Inner courtyard -Tradional Stone		Ancient Aleppo Ancient Damascus
Government building Syria Aleppo -Pointed Arc -Tradional Stone		Ancient Aleppo Ancient Damascus
Alrahman mosque Syria Aleppo -Dome -Alternating rows -Pointed Arc -Minaret -Tradional Stone		Ancient Aleppo Ancient Damascus
Prime Minister's Building Syria Damascus -Rectangular window -Tradional Stone -Decoration stones		Ancient Aleppo Ancient Damascus
Central bank Syria Damascus -Columns -Square window		Ancient Aleppo Ancient Damascus
Afamia Alsham hotel Syria Hama -Inner courtyard -Green elements -Fountains -Hallway		Ancient Aleppo Ancient Damascus
Police leader center Syria Hama -Alternating rows -Semicircular Arc -Decoration frame -Decoration stone -Tradional stone		Ancient Aleppo Ancient Damascus
Alzaeem Mosque Syria Aleppo -Alternating rows -pointed Arc -Tradional stone -Uammayad Miarets -Columns		Ancient Aleppo Ancient Damascus




Alrawdha Mosque Syria Aleppo -Fountains -Ummayad Miarets -Columns -Tradional stones		Ancient Aleppo Ancient Damascus
Alabbas Mosque Syria Aleppo -Fountains -Ummayad Miarets -Columns -Tradional stones -Decoration stones -Decoration frame		Ancient Aleppo Ancient Damascus

II. Shaping cases in (Iran):

There are lots of elements in Iranian heritages that architects and designers inspired the ideas for modern design. This inspiration sometimes is direct and sometimes is indirect, based on the design style. Some of these elements are (Badgir, Persepolis column decoration and proportion, dome, arch, brick ornaments, ...) that are available in the list. The designers have used these elements in interior and exterior design.

Table7: Description analysis for shaping cases in Iran[20]

Project Elements Description	Picture	UNESCO list related
Bank Mellim, Iran, ehran -Hakhamaneshi Columns -Perspolise ornaments -Perspolise dimensions.		8
Tehran contemporary art museum, Iran, ehran -Yazd Badgir -Cortyard -Traditional houses spaces		6
Khayyam monumental Iran, Neishabur -Abstracted Dome -Inspired by ornaments from Sheikh Safi al-din Khānegāh		2,5
Kahrizak residential complex, Iran -Ornamental traditional pattern -Using brick in the elevation		6
Azadi square and monument, Iran, Tehran -Iranian Garden -Iranian traditional arch -Traditional ornaments		9,5,

<p>Kamal al molk monument, Iran -Transformed traditional arch -Traditional ornaments</p>		1,3
<p>City Theater, Iran, ehran -Classical column -Dome -Ornaments with brick and ceramic</p>		4,8
<p>Museum of Ancient iran -Classical column -Dome -Ornaments with brick</p>		1, 8

III. Shaping cases in Egypt:

Two types of buildings are designed in the style of ancient Egyptian architecture: the first attempts to replicate exactly the architectural formation of ancient Egyptian temples, excluding any modern influences; the other, on the other hand, tends to renovate and reformulate the elements of ancient Egyptian architectural formation, occasionally integrating them with other architectural styles.

Many attempts are made worldwide to bring back the architectural styles of ancient Egypt, but with different construction materials. The design of modern architecture maintains the triangle form of the Egyptian pyramids. Another reason for using symbols with philosophical meanings related to life and rebirth was the sun is born every day from the East after hiding in the West. Its voyage to illuminate the other world, which it does in two vessels—one for the day and one for the night—was the reason for its absence during the night. All these beliefs contributed to Egypt's modern revival of ancient Egyptian architecture within the context of knowledge and awareness of ancient Egyptian architectural philosophy.






<p>the Pyramid, which exudes a powerful and inspiring essence.</p>		
<p>The Constitutional Court of Egypt, located in the Cairo suburb of Maadi. by architect Ahmed Mito Cairo, Egypt It is a unique example of Egyptian Revival architecture in the modern era. - Like the design of ancient Egyptian walls, some of the building's corners have walls that are very thick at the base and get thinner as we move upward.</p>	 	<p><u>Luxor Temple</u></p>
<p>The Grand Egyptian Museum, Egypt Cairo, Egypt A sizable stone facade that transforms from day to night and three visual axes—one for each backdrop pyramid—define the design. Additionally, the building is divided into three primary zones by these axes, from which the museum's program is presented. - Evoking the development of Egyptian civilization itself, its design seamlessly combines traditional and modern elements. This museum, which is close to the Giza Plateau, was inspired by the famous pyramids for its exterior design.</p>	 	<p><u>The Great Pyramid of Giza.</u></p>

Table9: Description analysis for shaping cases in Egypt [20]

Project Elements Description	Picture	UNESCO list related
<p>Think tank (smart village, Cairo, Egypt) - For a midday lunch break or even a fine-dining experience, The Think Tank is the perfect option because of the architecture of</p>		<p>The Great Pyramid of Giza</p>

IV. Shaping cases in Oman:

In Oman, many new buildings incorporate fortification and historical elements reminiscent of UNESCO-listed sites like Bahla Fort and the Ancient City of Qalhat. As Bourdier and al Sayyad mentioned, “tradition must not be interpreted simply as the static legacy of the past but rather as a model for the dynamic reinterpretation of the present” [17]. The symbolic feature deeply resonates, fostering a

profound sense of belonging among Omanis. This symbol embodies the country's identity and strength, creating a link between their present and illustrious history[18]. Mohammed Al Zubair termed this style "Sultanian Architecture" in his book "Oman's Architectural Journey[19].

Iran, Oman, and Syria—as well as worldwide. It should be greater coordination and cooperation between the World Heritage Centre and other sectors of UNESCO with the civil society partners such as NGOs for the implementation of its activities and programs. Therefore, the preservation of national identity should not involve copying the past, but applying the historical elements into a modern key that also addresses sustainability issues by incorporating sustainable features to ensure that the modified spaces satisfy the needs of contemporary architecture.

Table10: Description analysis for shaping cases in Oman[20]

Project Elements description	Picture	UNESCO list related
Royal Opera House Oman, Muscat -Pointed Arc -Fortification features		<u>Bahla Fort, Ancient City of Qalhat</u>
Omani National Museum Oman, Muscat -Pointed Arc -Fortification features		<u>Bahla Fort, Ancient City of Qalhat</u>
Sultan Qaboos Grand Mosque Oman, Muscat -Dome -Pointed Arc -Fortification features		<u>Bahla Fort, Ancient City of Qalhat</u>
Al Shoumoukh Fort Oman, Manah -Pointed Arc -Mushrabia -Traditional Stone -Fortification features		<u>Bahla Fort, Ancient City of Qalhat</u>
Rozana Restaurant Oman, Muscat -Fortification features -Traditional Stone		<u>Bahla Fort, Ancient City of Qalhat</u>

VI. CONCLUSION:

Cultural heritage refers to the way communities have changed throughout time and passed on from one generation to the next through customs and traditions. It encompasses cultures, architectural elements, beliefs, and values. The paper aimed to establish connection between the past and present by integrating historical elements with modern architectural buildings and continuity between past and present through the search for identity without being “identical” to tradition. This strategy of blending may encourage planners and architects to integrate modern and traditional features to develop a new architectural language that can be used in each one of these countries—Egypt,

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