Evaluation the Economical Outputs of Sustainable Heritage Areas in Metropolis
An Empirical Study Analytical beards Turkish city of Alexandria

Hisham El Shimy
Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering,
Pharos University

paper published at conference First International Graduate Research Symposium On The Built Environment, Ankara ,Turkiye ,October 2010(App 9-14)
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Abstract
The importance of this study, is planning studies to address the analytical areas of architectural heritage with take into account the dimension of the economic side and a common link is restricted to return to the utilitarian perspective of economic development as a specific evaluative Standard and the main purpose of the study is to reach a matrix to measure the economic returns to the development of areas of architectural heritage as an input to the scheme of development of the Metropolis who has a pilot study of the study area.
The aims, parallel with the purpose of the study, are concentrated in defining the future framework for the development of aspects of urban heritage development as part of the city's Turkish and highlight the economic output of the Architectural Heritage
The methodology on the study is the systematic nature, ranging through the stages of research seemed to view the inductive phase of the foundations of planning and development mechanisms for regions
Architectural Heritage Phase inferring through prioritization planning, and focus on the economic dimension as a parameter of the major graphic developmental studies, and phase is applied through the study of the analysis program to measure the economic impact and expected Conclusions that can be out of this reach, the architectural heritage areas are important element can make use in the development of economic resources of the hinterland of the Metropolis and that the economic outputs of a specific development plans

Keywords
Economical outputs - Development- Heritage – Turkish
تقييم المخرجات الاقتصادية للموانئ التراثية المستدامة في متروبوليس
دراسة ميدانية تحليلية لحي مدينة تركيا الاسكندرية

د/ هشام جلال الشيمي
قسم الهندسة المعمارية- كلية الهندسة- جامعة فاروس- الاسكندرية- مصر.

مقدمة
أهمية هذه الدراسة تكمن في استخدام الدراسات التحليلية للموانئ التراثية المعمارية كمدخل للدراسة مع مراعاة الابد الاجتماعي والاقتصادي ودراسة المردود الاقتصادي على منطقة الدراسة بمنظور التنمية الاقتصادية الموحدة خاصة بالعواصم الرئيسية من خلال اخذ مناطق كمشروع تجريبي.
والأهداف العامة للتطوير متوازنة تركز في تحديد الأطر المستقبلي لتطوير الجوانب العمرانية التراثية كجزء من التنمية للمدينة الإسلامية القديمة، والتركيز على المخرجات الاقتصادية والتراث العمراني خاصة بالحي التركي بالإسكندرية.
وتعد المنهجية العامة على التحليل الاستقراضي المعتمد على أسس وآليات التخطيط والتنمية من خلال التخطيط تحديد الأولويات وتركيز على الابد الاقتصادي كمحدد رئيسي لرسم مخططات الدراسات الإنجازية والوصول لبرنامج لقياس الأثر الاقتصادي المتوقع ومن خلال البحث وجد أن مناطق التراث العمراني هي نصر هام وحيوي يمكن أن يستخدم في تنمية الموارد الاقتصادية في المناطق الفقيرة بالمدن الكبرى والعواصم.

الكلمات المفتاحية
العائد الاقتصادي - التطوير - التراث - الحي التركي

El-Shimy H., paper published at conference First International Graduate Research Symposium On The Built Environment, Ankara ,Turkey ,October 2010(App 9-14)
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Keywords
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1- Introduction

The city of Alexandria from the major cities in Egypt depending on the historical background and geographical area and its own distinctive ingredients and size and proportion of population to the area of Egypt's population and This was one of the reasons that directed the country towards the development and the to develop the major cities by searching for new approaches to development based on fundamentals and the possibilities to develop in a grown economic and social resources.

One of the most distinctive ingredients in the city of Alexandria is areas of natural heritage tourism such as the Turkish town so the research depended on empirical study followed by a study of practical and scientific analysis to reach the optimal evaluation of the economic and social feasibility to demonstrate the feasibility of the desired style of sustainable development of the traditional tourist areas in major cities to map the integrated sustainable development.

First: The General Hypothesis:

- The general hypothesis of the research depends on the sustainable development of heritage tourism with the urban fabric of the major cities a determinant essential for sustainable development in the city so as to improve the economic and social returns to the city's population and develop the economic resources of government agencies indirectly, Leading to sustainable development at the level of district, the department and the city and adds and develop in the tourist and economic map of the city.

Second: Goal:

- The main objective of the research is to design economic and social resources for the sustainable development on the traditional tourist areas to confirm the desired benefits feasibility of sustainable development and that as a primary objective to map the integrated sustainable development similar areas in major cities such as Alexandria.
Third: Methodology:
- The general methodology of research depends on a set of sequential and overlapped stages to reach
  A - Phase induction: - includes the study of sustainable development system and axes specified and the concept of tourism development of heritage areas.
  B - Applied phase: - Based on two phases
    The first phase at the level of city planning to study the development plan for the strategic outline of Alexandria 2017.
    The second phase at the level of Urban Planning to study of the Turkish quarter with the vision for sustainable development and develop a proposal for sustainable development consistent with the possibilities and spatial components for the neighbourhood.
  C - An analytical phase: - Through analysis and evaluation of the economic and social yield at the level of (city planning and urban planning).

2-Sustainable development of the major
(2-1)-Dimensional components of sustainable development:
- Sustainable development is one of the methods of modern development that contribute and develop the economic development and raise the level of luxury living including not weaken the ability of the environment in the future to provide food and water mainstay of life for residents.

The general definition of Sustainable Development:
A - The meaning of development: through the basic objectives of development and economic growth and basic needs, rights and duties.
B - Conditions for the process of communication: from the above it is clear the need to ensure that the development process meets the needs of the present without the need in the future for amendment in the concept to meet the needs of individuals depending on the variables in order to achieve sustainable development and the environment must be protected because it is an integral part of the development process and cannot be thought of in isolation and there is who called for the sustainable development that is inflicted on the overall needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs the popular role is important and effective in the events of sustainable development and preserved by a strong self-propulsion of such development and construction and sustainability of the humanitarian efforts of popular participation on one hand and self-reliance. The concept of sustainable development in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and held at Rideau de Janyora in 1992. And called for the third principle "The necessity of achieving the right to development So as to achieve the equal developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations"
[Figure 1] The main objectives of Sustainable Development

The overall objectives of Sustainable Development:
1- Evaluation of the effort to achieve the desired objectives.
2- Identification of obstacles that impede access to objectives which affects the modified path and to continue in the same direction.
3- Determine the extent to which the planned time-frame to achieve the goals and the path that the development paths on it quickly.
4- Compared to the situation of development between different regions internationally and regionally.
5- Benefit from the experiences of the others whether successful or unsuccessful experiences to know the pros and cons of the different experiences.
6- Conclusion indicators and rates of development.
7- Application system of integrated objectives (Ecological - economic - social).

And through the form of 4 overall thought clear for Sustainable Development

(2-2) Axes of the sustainable development in major cities:

Elements of sustainable development (7)

To achieve sustainable development a set of main, interactive and integrated elements must be provided to achieve and these elements vary between several categories (Social - environmental - economic - psychological) Interfere with each other to form a system of sustainable development and are as follows:
1- Stability and the stability of population numbers properly.
2- The availability of new forms of technology helps to provide non-traditional solutions to assist in the development such as technology transfer and employment.
3- The best use of natural, economic resources
4- Waste reduction and pollution prevention and integrated management of ecosystems.
5- Determine the environmental limits for the implementation of sustainable development and improve the market economy in all fields associated with the continuous development.
6- Development of education and principles of thinking including developing a culture of development and developing the public awareness of all strata of people. This by changing the solid intellectual trends and bringing about social and culture changes helps to optimal use in development.

**The direct objectives of sustainable development (7):**

Through the mechanisms of sustainable development can achieve a set of targets directly related to the development process and return that affect the real beneficiaries for sustainable development through:

1- To achieve better quality of life for the population.
2- Respect for the natural environment.
3- Enhancing people's awareness of environmental problems list.
4- To achieve a rational exploitation and use of resources.
5- Linking of modern technology with the community's objectives.
6- Creation of constant changes and appropriate in the needs of the community and rudiments.

[Table 1] Development of the developing and its tools for measuring since the end of World War (12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transactions / evidence</th>
<th>Environmental indicators</th>
<th>Social indicators</th>
<th>Economic Indicators</th>
<th>The concept of development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Indicator of economic growth only (Average per capita GDP)</td>
<td>Development = Economic Growth (End of World War II - the mid-sixties of the twentieth century)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Some indicators of economic and social distribution with Non-exhaustive manner for all social aspects</td>
<td>- Index of economic growth - Indicators of the distribution of economic growth</td>
<td>Development = economic growth, + fair distribution (Mid-sixties - mid seventies of the twentieth century)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor of the quality of life - Social indicators</td>
<td>Some indicators of general environmental</td>
<td>- Some indicators of the distribution of economic And social growth - Social indicators for all sectors Such as: learning, health, housing,...</td>
<td>- Index of economic growth - Indicators of the distribution of economic growth - Indicators of economic dependency and the degree of self-reliance</td>
<td>Comprehensive and integrated development = attention to all economic And social aspects at the same level (Mid-seventies - the mid-eighties of the twentieth century)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stages of the measurement of sustainable development:
Sustainable development measures differ from the standards of traditional development and that are interested in measuring progress on a specific incident. Unlike measures of sustainable development, they measure aspects of (economic - social - environmental) which are main, integrated and overlapping aspects. The measurement process goes through several stages:

The structure of the measuring sustainable development of urban projects.
The construction projects are the catalytic activities of other activities in various development fields because of its link with projects (commercial - industrial - economic) where any construction project is linked to a wide range of activities associated with Stages of implementation. And there is a living example of the link between projects, urban projects (Commercial - industrial - Economics), particularly in urban development tourism that has been in South Sinai Governorate, especially from Sharm El-Sheikh. A commercial movement formed in restaurants and shops to meet the needs of workers in such projects during the stages of preparation for these projects. From the above, we find that it can make a continuous development of different regions in Egypt. Depending on the establishment of urban projects (Residential buildings - tourist) Because of their direct impact and joint between the different activities for Sustainable development to provide sustainability. Especially with the presence of entities represented in the buildings and permanent structures which encourage investment. However, there is a negative factor in the environmental factors and not to create an integrated sustainable development, especially with the waste and depletion of natural and environmental resources in the long term.
3- Tourism development of heritage areas in major cities
A study of urban tourism development in needed to analyze the impacts of tourism in order to determine whether tourism development will contribute to the overall development of the city or not. Moreover, it is necessary to establish a strategy for the development of tourism within an urban context. The development of urban is a cyclic, complex, and multifaceted process. This is because cities are multi-functional and tourism development may conflict with other function in the city.

Stages of urban tourism development
Urban tourism development matures in stages, it develops cyclically. The stages of urban tourism development are:

Launching phase: the city begins to attract visitors, especially day-trippers, from nearby regions. The tourists' resources and facilities in the city are not yet consolidated to make visitors stay overnight.

Take-off of tourism: the local administration invests in promotion campaigns, upgrading the urban environment, infrastructure and encourages investing in tourism attractions and facilities.

Stagnation: the city reaches the stagnation stage as a result of economic exhaustion of the demand. All tourists who could afford to visit the city had done so. It becomes physically impossible to widen the supply of accommodation in the city to absorb more tourists.

Decline: the quality of urban environment is reduced to the minimum, tourism firms abandon the city for more attractive locations, and tourists explore new destinations. The city lacks other economic activities to compensate for the decline in tourism.

The tourist development takes this cycle for several reasons that can be summarized as (1) 1- Changing trends of holiday makers. 2- The paradox that development carries with it the reason for destruction. 3- Changing prices, as a tourist destination becomes popular, its cost will rise as a result of increasing demand, and this makes tourists seek other less expensive destinations.

4- Axes of the sustainable development of the strategic master plan of alexandria 2017
Proposal of the urban development of the city of Alexandria:-

The population concentrates in the current mass of construction of the city of Alexandria, although the availability of areas along the urban and tourism Stretching and the weak link between Alexandrian global space in the direction of the east and the negative shift in the eco-system infringements of green spaces and farmlands, affecting the natural environment (Green areas - Sea).
There is a range of problems and deficiencies:-
From the above, the development strategy can be re-formulated of the city of Alexandria as it requires expansion beyond the limits of the Urban cluster City Which occurs dump within the bloc.

(4-1) Implement of the balanced and population strategy of urban development:
Through the following principles and parameters to implement the strategy. A range of information and statistical data must be available such as:-
A - Expected population growth rates
B - Different rates of increase according to the annual Human Development Report for Egypt 2008.
C - Demographic distribution of the population
D - Proportion of population density
E - Rates of housing development

(4-1-1) the development dimensions of the general outline of the city of Alexandria, 2017:
Main axes of the master plan depends on the availability of development areas outside the city limits in the direction of the west and south-west, as it is one of most attractive regions for urban development located on the main axes of the movement Ways and networks Connectors international (Coastal Road - Road Desert) it also facilitates the supply of essential services and facilities as evidenced by the distribution of administrative and planning parameters for Alexandria Governorate.

(4-1-2) the shortcomings of the general outline of Alexandria 2017:
A - Residential areas accounted for 45% of the total area of Alexandria and cantered in the east of the city what leads a bottleneck in the urban cluster east of the city.
B - Urban development zones proposed for government cantered in the south-west (Burj Al Arab) adjacent to the areas of agricultural development and not linked to other aspects of development either tourism or recreational which reduces the chances of turnout it.
C - The concentration of large residential densities significantly in eastern and central city where the centre of the city where impaired the services and facilities, roads and streets in the city level
D - Slums based in the schematic heart of Alexandria so it is easy to be normally penetrated by the southwest side (Extension in the future of the city) this is considered a major threat to be countered
(4-1-3) The balanced strategic planning dimensions for the development of sustainable urban population of Alexandria, 2017:
Through the application of the balanced strategy as an idea on what is planned and translated in the form of maps and operational procedures to amend the general plan for Alexandria in 2017 in order to achieve better performance and serves the development system in a comprehensive and gradually growing targeted scalable and Development after 2017 in order to achieve sustainable development of the territory of Alexandria at the level of regional planning.

5-An empirical study of the Turkish town in Alexandria, where areas with architectural character
(5-1) Historical background:
- The region's historical research is opposed to Alexandria in the Ottoman period in the centuries (eighteenth and nineteenth century), which were designated in this era of the city's Turkish distinguished it from the Arab city inside the walls, which had become obsolete at that time.
Turkish Town has grown through the urban growth of Alexandria beginning of being a corridor to the island of Pharos to becoming part of urban only inhabited in the city of Alexandria and the beginning of the growth of Alexandria, again from the Turkish city and has research cited this development in a series of maps successive time to clarify the city's urban growth up to the Turkish border to identify the historical city on the current map of the city of Alexandria, which raised the year 1978. Which can determine these limits, as follows:-
- Ras El-Teen Street - Ras El-Teen Palace Street, at North.
- Mr. Mohammad Karim Street - Tahrir Square - St. Algeria, at East.
- Altersana Street - Ras El-Teen Street - Sidi wall street – Ali Bieh Street - Sheikh Ibrahim Mosque, at South.
- Ras El-Teen Palace Street - Sidi Abu Abbas Almorsy Street - Mutc Pasha Street – Om Albhria Street - the Western Wall of the port, at West.
[Figure 3] The historical development of Turkish Town in Alexandria
Classification of the construction situation:

**Good Areas:** Are often modern buildings have been planned and designed either by local authorities (Alexandria Governorate), such as buildings, Nasr Street or project area mosques or economic housing projects (Alseala - Pasha zero) or individual buildings (private sector) these buildings scattered at random without complying with the law or obligation, whether the construction (which is not consistent with the character of the region) or the nature of the region.

**Medium Areas:** These areas are located on major roads, often in the Turkish city, but built in different periods of the establishment of the city and the region often follow ancient and schematic in nature and yet differ in construction materials.

**Poor Areas:** It is bad in terms of their construction to abuse and lack of maintenance, scattered in the inner parts of the region and the population of Tabvat poor and because of this adverse buildings and lack of maintenance: the lower the rental value and a lack of awareness - have endowments for some of them and lack a sense of value - and there is no legislation the legal guarantee them a diaper. There is no people around and able to maintain these buildings, archaeological character.

**Very poor areas:** -These areas are bad in terms of their structural and social situation where there are residents in these areas of crime and is a source of social and health epidemics(and apply these qualities to the community Albelkatrip), where is the focus of the drug trade.

**Communication Network:**- Road networks: The Turkish Town (Department of Customs) have set up in the Ottoman city during Ottoman rule after the decay of the Arab city and planned in the Middle Ages and is characterized by the road network (planned by Islamic) irregularity and the large number of meandering and narrow offers it has several explanations for these systems of roads: (2)

- The first interpretation: - Climatic explain that provides Winding streets and shaded places and preclude the existence of paths wind (either cool or exciting to dust).
- The second explanation: - The desire to achieve security.
- Third explanation: - social life, leading to the adoption of this pattern of streets is of importance given by the Muslim community to protect family life private
Urban development and its impact on the road network in the Turkish city:
The Eastern Harbour (3) is subject to trade the Europeans while confine port Western Turkish ships only increased commercial activity and the inadequacy of the Eastern Harbour moved shipping traffic and business to the port-west and increased depth and INSAT arsenal years old in 1831 and it became necessary to pave new roads to link the port the western heart of the city penetrate through the streets of the old suburbs of the most important of these was the streets: - Nasr Street - Ismail Sabri Street - the victory road (4).
Was to dig a canal Mahmudiyah and commercial activity, and agricultural impact in the prosperity of Alexandria, and modify the road route to be linked to the canal city has created a street door green in 1260 AH in 1843(5) to extend from the east of the city to the canal Mahmudiyah and demolished for is several houses and organized again and was the most important al-Shaykh Ibrahim Pasha and Wkala Muharram Bek and transferred to landfills outside the city.
In 1918, the minister decided to municipal general plan project to improve and expand the city of Alexandria and has made the project Mr MaClean.
And the most important projects by MaClean, which belong to the study area (6):
1- Create a field maneuvers in front of Ras El-Teen Palace Presentations related to street 40 meters to the field of mosques (Sidi Abu Abbas - La Marsa and Sidi Aliusiry - Sidi Sapphire Throne (is not implemented. Figure (5) 2- Create the Corniche Road in 1934 a 20 km, The longest street in Egypt, linking the Sarai Ras El-Teen Sarayat Montazah cost 871 310 pounds. 3- Create public parks and open some important streets in congested areas

[Figure 4] The balanced strategy fundamentals to development urban population (7)
(5-2) General Abilities for the region (economic - social – environmental):

(5-2-1) Economic Abilities:
- The historic commercial areas: Concentrated in the south-eastern part of Turkish Town, and represented in the groups market, the old commercial, which was established near the city wall, Arabic and had helped to survive specialization in the trade of certain types of goods which are complementary to the new centre of the most important markets (goldsmiths – Zankt Elstat – Turk market – Alkhit Market - Moroccan market – Sheikh Mosque market - Altabkhin - fish market) and its proximity to the centre of the city helped the survival of this as a complement to (Mansheya – Mahtat Alrml).

- Commercial areas:- It is professional and business services or wholesale trade (Textiles - woodwork - mode has food - hardware) and serves a set of workshops and warehouses spread across the area as well as shops that serve the needs of deployed daily

(5-2-2) Social levels:
Public Services: Is in the building services such as education schools which covers the region well and health services, hospitals and bite clinics, which often follow the mosques as well as private clinics and religious services are available in the Turkish Town (Algomrk Section) where there are 53 mosques continued to Endowments as well as mosques, community and cultural services (House Culture Anfousy - Public Library - the cultural center of the new complex of mosques) social services is a charitable community and often to different mosques and recreational services do not exist in the region with the exception of some cafes and is considered one of the characteristics of Turkish Town and Anfousy youth Centre (neighbourhood area) (9)

[Table 2]: Comparison table between Algomrk Section and Alexandria, public housing and private:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Hotel</th>
<th>Pension</th>
<th>Rest</th>
<th>Prison</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algomrk Section</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Levels:

- **Ruin areas (land space):** Turkish Town contains a large proportion of Ruin lands, whether empty land or houses dilapidated or houses are empty of people being doomed to fall, this land is frozen on the condition due to property laws) people - the heirs – Endowments), giving a negative impression for visitors to the region and a source of visual and environmental pollution due to the accumulation of dirt and debris out.

- **Ports and Beaches Limiting** the region from the west and the western port used as a port for passenger (terminal), and port business (commercial vessels - tankers), which extended from Ras El-Teen Palace to EL-Max. And from the east there is the eastern port, a port for fishing and sailing, water sports, there was a set of clubs (yacht club - club sailing - Club Scouts) and the Museum of aquaculture. Anfoushy beach is used as beach for summering and entertainment.

- **Water Facility:** Cover most of the study area network of water supply, which was the level of service by not beyond the second round in 1990 was renewed lines of the existing network and maintenance of change parts of dilapidated and improve service by improving the pressure, although the buildings are deprived of water inside the units is supplied through taps free public present in the streets (Harat) such as hot Sidi Massoud and hot Zakaria you.

- **Electric Utility:** Has been providing the region and the renewal of the electricity network high-voltage electricity grid in the form of air, which eliminated the problems of drop and weak electric current but increased the optical distortion and the outer appearance of Turkish Town.

- **Sewer Facility:** The old network updated, but due to poor rain drainage system, which in turn feed in the sewer system leading to the failure of the drainage network, which resulting from misconduct and other problems.

- **The telephone network and wireless communications:** Serving the region, a new network of telephone lines have been updated and updates the Central Mansheya transferred to the central mail to the central computer system. 

- **Garbage collection:** Is garbage collection in the main streets of the study area in four main ways can be summarized as follows - :
  - In the external main streets through garbage collection carts District Customs within a period morning and evening recognized it by the garbage collection boxes or by placing garbage bags on the pavement.
  - The internal streets are served over garbage collection vehicles (minibuses U.S. aid) into the streets to collect garbage in the form of a collage.
  - The internal streets will be serviced by a combination of others through community-based projects in particular (wooden carts pulled by animals).
  - The narrow streets and non-serviced is collected garbage in the streets and the neighbourhood betterment lifting Uploaded(10).
(5-3) Analysis of the Situation of the Current Urban Area of Study:
Field Study:
Divided into the Turkish Town to several communities and the intended local community(11) that consists of (groups of people living in the area of land them in contact continuously, resulting in the interaction between its members, and after them this interaction to work on the unity of this community and cohesion and are characterized by a culture of public and organize a social pattern of activity, and private organizations governing relations among them) on the one hand by Algomrk Section to before Governorate To a group of SHIAKHAT(12) was the 19 SHIAKHA
And reviewing this collection of maps, we can conclude that:
1- The direction of the construction in the Turkish Town to the south over the direction of the beach where it did not attract sea construction at that time.
2- Turkish city is located mostly in the Department of Customs with the exception of a part is located in the Department of Manshia.
3- The loyalty of the Turkish Town was an Arab city, where the walls moved most main streets of the town to the west door and concentrated markets near the old wall.
According to the curriculum followed previous research in the analysis of urban structure of Turkish Town. Has adopted a researcher in this study next to the historical background to:
- Cadastral maps, which were lifted by the Egyptian General Authority of Survey years 1938 to 1940.
- Maps uploaded air from the interest of space, which rose in 1978.
- Field studies and photographs by the researcher years from 1992 to 1993.
- Government bodies: - the customs district executive authority,(Antiquities Authority - Endowments, central authority.), (Residents and users - Public bodies, Socio-political structure).
- Statistics for the Central Mobilization and Statistics 1987 Census final results in 1990
- Final report of the comprehensive planning (Alexandria 2005).
Study of the Physical Form of Turkish Town:
Land Subdivision:
- Land divisions that are intended to block construction(13), which means all the physical and architectural elements and of buildings and structures in all types of antique, whether or not archaeological, and all of use.
- The division of the city to close quarters, to some extent is the organizational form of historic old and often includes these neighbourhoods ethnically distinct groups or to configure a cell has brought social and political basis for easy control of the population in terms of security(14). It was called to these neighbourhoods in Egypt (HARA). These basic planning unit, which represents a social unit (such as community Alsialp) or economic (community goldsmiths).
The shape of the inner city of Turkey:
There are two types of geometry of the formation of clusters built the first solid blocks: Two clusters circle (about yards). Comparing the maps and field studies notes that the Turkish city was dominated by the second system (Circle blocks) and the proof is that the remaining buildings of the era Turkish (agencies - Rabua - some houses) .Follow this order in the configuration geometry. But after the modernization turned most of the buildings to the closed system, which formed features several reasons, despite the reluctance of the shape of the blocks based style characteristic of the city in Turkey and can be summarized these reasons:
1- Architects and planners foreigners and Arabs who have studied in foreign countries and their work in shops of Planning and Architecture (Movement of modernization at the end of thirties and early forties projects McLean) (14).
2- The appearance of the car and use and the need for a road system that is different from traditional methods
3- Laws and Regulations.
4- Population increase dramatically, creating the need for system fast and easy to implement
5- A difference and change the social and economic structure, thus affecting the standard of living and fragmentation of social relations characteristic of the city
Buildings classification:
Terms of it being Archaeological or not:
Archaeological buildings:- Is a group of buildings dating to the seventeenth century and following centuries until the beginning of the nineteenth century and represents the most public buildings, where residential buildings are in continuous transformation which shown in figure[5]
[Figure 5]: The famous Archaeological buildings in Archaeological buildings (7)

1-Ras El-Teen Palace
2-Swedish Institute
3-Greek and Romanian Graves
4-Qaytbay Citadel
5-Fish ring
6-EL Morsy Abu El Abbas Mosque
7-Yakot El arsh mosque
8- Timraz Mosque
9-Sidi Mohamed Halwagi Mosque
10-Terpanah Mosque

The main buildings of this ancient mosques and estimated number of days that the French campaign (6) with 88 mosques, including the mosque of the 36 first-class, 42 second-class,

Of the most famous of these mosques Mosque Abu Abbas Almorsy(15) (the Mamluk era, the first to create and edit more than once, most recently in the reign of King Fouad) and the region surrounding(16) the field of mosques (Sapphire Throne mosque - Mosque El Boseary - Wasta and Rabat and the mosque of Sidi Nasr El-Din (demolished and rebuilt now).

The Ottoman era (Mosque Terpana (17) in 1658 founded the mosque, Abdul Elbaqy AlSerogy 1758).

In addition to the agencies and many of the traditional houses and public facilities (Dar-mail) and a group of housing style mixed (Muslim + European). Along with the neighbouring area ,this includes many historic buildings such as the Citadel Qaitbay - Swedish Consulate - Ras El-Teen Palace - the graves Aleonlnip and Romanian - a fish, and many buildings and homes
Non-archaeological buildings:- Is a group of modern buildings that have established in the late nineteenth century to the present to this day, whether residential or public, is different in height and general appearance, design and construction materials where it can be seen through the outside of the building of discrimination between them and conventional buildings which shown in figure[6]

Division of the roads network:- We can divide the roads network in the Turkish city through four main forms - :

1- main roads is limited to the region: a clear and strong from the eastern side and the North West (Mohammed Karim Street - Ras El-Teen Palace Street – Albhrya Street)

2- main roads infiltrated the region History: North South longitudinal axes that reach the historic city of the modern city (such as France Street - Street market field - Street Ras El-Teen)

Cross cutting themes: a modern road linking the eastern port city's historic port city and the western flashy metal (Ismail Sabri Street and Alnasr Street)

3- secondary roads Association (occasional): the old ways (such as Sidi Halwagi Street Road and the old customs) in addition to many spin-off of the streets, this set out plans residential (neighbourhoods).

4- internal road network: They are in the historic urban fabric of the old lanes and alleys and compassionate circulating in the area, due to ancient times since the establishment of the Turkish city streets as well as the old commercial street budget to market the field.

The most important streets in the region:- Ras El-Teen Palace Street, Mohammed Karim Street, Albhrya Street, Ismail Sabri Street, Alnasr Street, France Street, ElMidan Market Street, AlGomrk Street

Types of buildings and open spaces:
- Turkish style definition (which established the pattern of housing in the neck area or corridor and the surface that formed around a year (1962 to 1778). And described these buildings as residential buildings ranging between rises to four floors of the roles and distinguishes the Ground Floor of vertical openings, which ends contracts of stone and there may be some forms of iron above the wooden door component from two leaves. Sometimes there are two entrances to the house, one of the ground floor and the second for the rest of the roles.
- The first floor and is followed by highlights from 60-80 cm from the ground floor mounted on wooden brackets extension of the interior beams and cantilevers to be a fad propped italic cantilever, or crusted wood component of a quarter circle.
- Openings in the upper floors mainly rectangular and take the vertical direction and end horizontal architrave of wood or stone, and wood and wood windows are made of solar wood that moving horizontally or vertically composed of more than one part.
- Facades are covered in whites and construction materials for walls and foundations of limestone and wood.
- Ceilings made up of wooden beams as mainly beams in the direction of short span often perpendicular to the interface and leading to the outside and beams high, and secondary beams and appear often in the form of slash as the division of land or to correct Mabel plot of land in the upper floors and roof covered with cement mortar or wood floor. Or ordinary concrete, which uses tiles to the surface of the last River, with a tendency for the disposal of rainwater. Has adopted internal walls and interior walls and walls of ALCHUKMAT concur at the ceiling, which followed formations wooden panels flat glass to increase the lighting.
- Ground floor consists of shops, services, home and be the main hall in the first round.

[Figure 7]: Distinctive aesthetic qualities of the spaces in Turkish city (7)
Qualities of aesthetic and functional spaces characteristic of the city, Turkish sequence spaces and they relate to some - with the suit its scale with activity established for him the beginning of the space the private sector within the residential unit is serialized to the spaces inside the cell housing with a small scale which is commensurate with the blocks of buildings overlooking it and also to contain occupants vacuum and its association with sense and conscience, and security of the marked by the users of vacuum (semi-private space) gradient next to the Spaces scattered along the arteries to reduce the volume of traffic to catch their breath and change the direction of motion to the Public Open Space (main squares in front of mosques, often linked to uses other public (school - bathrooms) that increase the area to be commensurate with the use of religious, social, population of its users which shown in figure[7].
(5-4) Linkages between sustainable development themes in the study area:

(5-4-1) The interrelationship between activities (Association Pattern)

The Turkish city since its inception and its development until the nineteenth century, a great example of the interdependence between the various activities, which had functioned wonderfully as evidenced by the residual effects, which gives us a picture of this functional interdependence. We find the concentration of agencies near the market for connections to market money-changers, goldsmiths, and after this area for residential areas, mosques, school link and bathrooms (places of education and social cohesion) and near these areas from residential areas - cafes genesis and its relation to areas markets as well as residential areas and the transformation of social gatherings of the mosque into the cafe.

(5-4-2) Sequence in the activities (Hierarchy):

Turkish Town characterized by clear sequence in the different activities of which serve the basic cell (Warm) and of which serve their communities (Neighbouring), including the port that serves Turkish Town (section), including serving the district or province as a whole, we note this sequence evident in Business services and religious which shown in Figure (8).

[Figure 8] - Diagram shows the hierarchy between elements of the city (7)

Proposed sustainable development of the Turkish town

Tourism development: Tourism development and destination enhancement take many facets. It has to start from the city level in terms of marketing the city, improving its image, destination planning etc.

The responsible tourism authorities have to market the city to national and international visitors. National visitors can fill in the gap where international tourism is low in off-season time.
Economic development: Tourism development in the case study area will provide a well-established economics base. With further care and attention this base will flourish. This essentially will attract more entrepreneurs and investors to the case study area. Members of the society will be employed in tourism and other related services which in turn will enhance their economic state.

Administrative framework: Sustainable urban development plans demand resources that no single institution can supply. The success of the plan depends on the active participation of many parties, as political, business, and community leaders. It is clear that a high degree of coordination and an effective way of communication are required to take the proper decisions. Members of the corporation are representatives from the local authorities, planning department, Ministry of Tourism, Higher Council of Antiquities, and community leaders.

Evaluation of effective economic and social development of the proposed sustainable Financing:
Initiating such a development plan involves - as in any investment project - an initial cost to provide and develop the basics. This seed fund can come from NGO's, international organizations, the local government, community group, local businessmen, and local interested societies.

Tourism impacts:
It is believed that tourism development in the case study area should have an impact upon the residents and the physical setting of the area. This is a natural outcome of any tourism development process. As tourism development is in its early stages, tourism impacts are expected to arise after a considerable amount of time. Therefore, management and carrying capacity analysis and forecasting in arrivals should be initiated as early as the plan itself in order to minimize and control these impacts which shown in Figure (10)
Research confirms that the developing countries, including Egypt. To exploit the tourism sector because it takes into global economic growth and a means to improve their economic situation. At the local level, Alexandria untapped in the field of tourism, despite its Potential and cultural resources. In addition to the bodies concerned with tourism development does not market the attractions of the city and put it on the tourist map of Egypt as a whole and had analyzed the Search Platform for visits, current areas of historical and reach it depends on Short trips are fast due to lack of tourist services in those areas in addition to the built environment degraded, which is located by those shrines. This curriculum leads to reducing the expected economic return of tourism. At the level of maintenance of buildings and historic areas, it is clear that there are organizational problems, administrative, economic, Technology and has inherent in the short term lead to the loss of these archaeological sites, unless there is a solution and a radical new approach to solve such problems is the conversion process of maintaining an expensive material to the process productive. In the field of agricultural development, research concluded that the plans of the current development is often lacking to rely s financial resources to complete as well as lack of comprehensive outlook and future development in addition to the lack of contiguity with deteriorating those areas again as a result there is no economic base to support and maintain the manifestations of development. It is essential that there be comprehensive tourism development plan on the national level by the tourist areas restrict the list, and evaluate performance, and related services. In order to provide diversified tourism product. On the other hand, the city of Alexandria, should...
work to improve its public image as a city tourist diverse. On the other hand, the city of Alexandria, should work to improve its public image as a city tourist rich cultural heritage and civilization. Either in the maintenance of buildings and historic areas, there should be coordination between the official bodies responsible for those areas. And should be to keep more comprehensive so that it identifies the impact of each zone of protection of its own. In addition, you must change the process for maintaining the concept of being a technical process to research as a process of comprehensive care and the concrete manifestations of no concrete culture.

Acknowledgements
And the research recommended that is to identify an area or a historic tourist district in each urban area containing archaeological sites. This proposed area to be autonomous in nature and in particular contains all the tourist services and services needed. And have a special department to be responsible for identifying the primary objectives of the region and the application of policies and laws to maintain and also concerned with the region's financial circuit. And thus be the archaeological area, unit or Economic institution financially independent by the Supreme Council of Antiquities. That institution has sources of income, expenses, and profits. It is also recommended that research be tourism is the economic base of areas of historical. By exploitation of cultural and historical tourism resources can solve many urban problems, and to ensure the continued development plans proposed, the captives population of those areas, and they benefit directly from tourism development to ensure continued physical development plans. From this standpoint, tourism is a tool used cultural resources to achieve the urban development.

Finally, the researcher hopes to have introduced a new addition this research to the fields of science and practice of urban development continued to deteriorating urban neighbourhoods through the exploitation of tourism development and conservation areas in the form of an integrated system. And that access to the recommendations and general strategies through three main axes parallel to the tourism development, and architectural conservation and urban development on three levels of planning in parallel on the national level, city level and district level, to operate at the same time to reach the urban environment better.
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Dear Mouhamed Naser and Hisham Elshimy,

We are pleased to inform you that your paper "Evaluation the Economical Outputs of Sustainable Heritage Areas in Metropolis" has been accepted for presentation at the 1st International Graduate Research Symposium on the Built Environment to be held at the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey; from the 15th to 16th of October 2010.

Yours Sincerely,

[Signature]

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Soofia Tahira Elias-Ozkan
Chair, Organizing Committee
Phone: +90-312-2104236
Fax: +90-312-2107966
e-mail: wwwgrs@metu.edu.tr
webpage: http://www.grs.metu.edu.tr