

REAL CITY LAB

*Alda(her)itage:
an Urban
Perspective*



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Aldabra(her)itage: WORK- an Urban Perspective SHOP2

16th February -
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Omar Nagati, Beth Stryker, Ahmed AbdelGhany (Eds.)

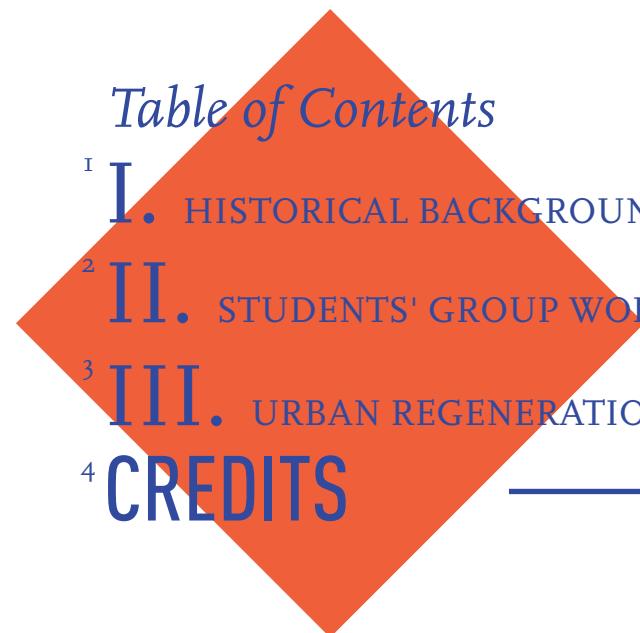


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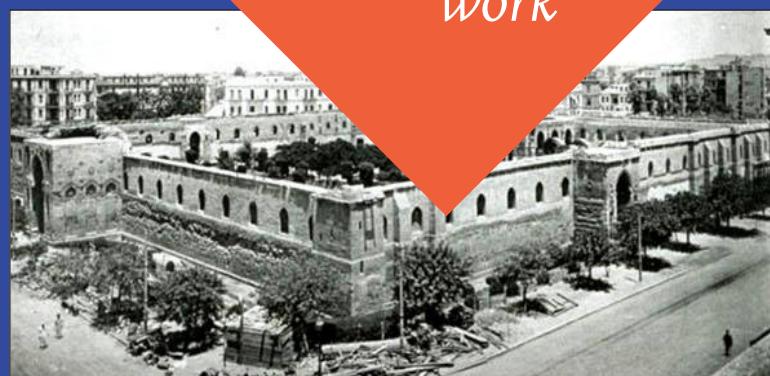
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GREATER CAIRO © SEJOUME & SIMS, 2009

PART ONE

*Historical background
& course
frame-
work*

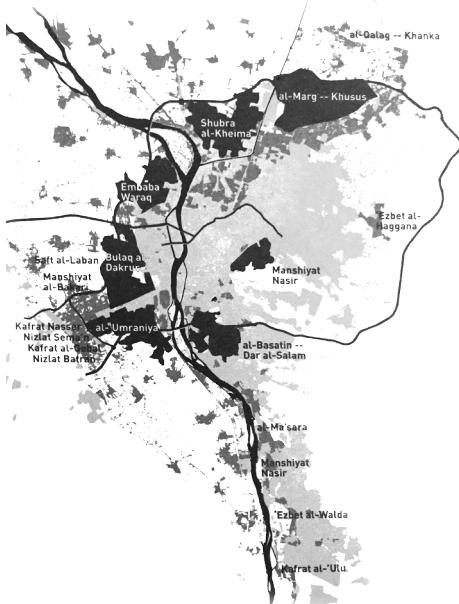


AL-ZAHIR MOSQUE, 1926 © CRESWELL

PART I: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND
COURSE FRAMEWORK
INCLUDING:
A. URBAN AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT
B. ALDA(HER)ITAGE: COURSE FRAMEWORK
C. REPORT STRUCTURE AND OUTLINE

Al-Zahir

Urban and Historical Context



GREATER CAIRO © SEJOUME & SIMS, 2009

Geographical and administrative boundaries

Al-Zahir (al-Daher) is part of al-Wayli District which is considered one of the most important districts to the east of Cairo governorate. It includes Ayn Shams, al-Zahir and Manshiyat Nasir. The latter area was sub-divided in 1981 into two aqsam: al-Waili and al-Zahir, each of which includes multiple shiyakhat. Al-Wayli covers a total area of 13.940 km square, with an approximate population in July 2013 of 174,135 inhabitants. Al-Zahir is bounded to the northeast by Ahmad Sa'id Street through its extension to al-Firdaws Street. To the northwest it runs through al-Jad Street, Kamil Sidqi Street, and al-Zahir Street until it reaches Yusif Wahba Street. To the east it borders al-Wayli district,

while to the west al-Azbyya district, and to the north al-sharabiya and Hada'iq al-Qubba districts.

Historical background

In 1290 during the rule of the mamluk Al-Malik Al-Zahir Baybars al-Bunduqdari, commonly known as Baybars, only a few mosques were open for Friday prayer, other than al-Azhar. This led Baybars to issue a decree that all mosques should be available to the public during the Friday prayer. The construction began a year later of what is now known as al-Zahir Baybars Mosque, which was completed in 1269. Throughout the 18th century the area around the mosque went through numerous changes. The Mosque has been subject to a number of transformations, as it shifted from being a place of worship, to a fort by Napoleon Bonaparte, to an army storehouse by the Ottomans, and a bakery during the rule of Muhammed Ali. By 1882 Al-Zahir Mosque came to be known as al-Madbah al-Injilizi (The British Slaughterhouse) remaining in the hands of the British for quite some time. During the 19th century, the area

witnessed the beginning of religious diversity and the prosperity of its ethnic communities as manifest in the construction of synagogue Neve Shalom followed by that of Nessim Eskenazi in 1894. During the first few decades of the 20th century, two new synagogues, and five new churches were built, representing what could be termed the golden age of tolerance and coexistence. By the end of the 19th century an enthusiastic entrepreneur named Gabriel Habib Sakakini, who worked in the Suez Canal Company upon arriving to Egypt, began building himself a palace, designed in Rococo style. A bus-line established along the new tramline, which ran adjacent to the al-Zahir Mosque and around the borders of the district, was one of many factors that led to an increase in population during the early 20th century – the century of mass urbanization.

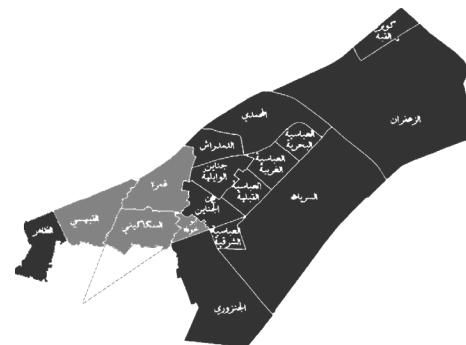
Urban Characteristics

Al-Zahir covers an area of 2 km square, with a population of 72,278 inhabitants. Recognized by the national organization



SELECTED AREA OF STUDY IN AL-ZAHIR © CLUSTER

of Urban Harmony, for its diversity and distinctive heritage. Al-Zahir includes 124 registered buildings, listed for their heritage value, 12 of which are located in the Sakakini neighborhood. This list includes three remaining synagogues, six active churches and countless mosques. Today, al-Zahir stands as a witness to its former glory, yet it lacks its historical diversity as many of the original inhabitants have left. On the other hand, due to the neighborhood's centrality and connectivity, new merchants from neighboring commercial areas, such as al-Muski and al-Sharabiya, have gradually replaced the original inhabitants.

AL-WAYLI DISTRICT INCLUDING THE STUDY AREA
(IN GREY) © G.I.S

EXAMPLE OF A RESIDENTIAL BUILDING © CLUSTER



AL-ZAHIR MOSQUE © NOURHANE WAHABA

SPRING 2017 FACULTY OF FINE ARTS
ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

Aldah(her)itage Urban Design Course framework

Mapping of urban issues and proposed design interventions



EXAMPLE OF COMMERCIAL USAGE © CLUSTER

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The historical neighborhood al-Zahir, located along the northeastern extension of 19th century Cairo, has traditionally been a neighborhood for the rising Egyptian middle class and characterized by diverse and multi-ethnic communities. Similar to other neighborhoods within the historical core, al-Zahir suffered over the past few decades from a range of social-economic and physical factors contributing to its gradual deterioration, and leaving an array of empty apartments and vacant sites. The mix of residential, commercial, semi-industrial as well as religious and institutional uses of this district contributes to its continuous vibrant street life in its public spaces.

As part of the RealCityLab frame work, this course was conceived to introduce students of Fine Arts University to urban regeneration methods, through critical mapping tools to develop urban intervention projects in partnership with the Cairo Lab for Urban

Studies, Training and Environmental Research (CLUSTER) team. The latter has devised and implemented similar approaches in Downtown over the past few years.

The Course was structured into three phases:
a) field visits and critical mapping;
b) urban strategies and development vision through group work on a superblock level; and
c) individual design interventions in public space in specific sites.



FIELD VISIT 18.2.17 © A.F.SAEED

Phase 1: Critical mapping: Identifying challenges and site opportunities

The class was divided into 11 groups, made up of 12 to 15 students each. Each group was assigned to what has been termed a 'superblock' – an urban segment surrounded by main streets with rather homogenous urban characteristics. The two-week exercise involved site visits, photo documentation, mapping of heritage fabric, urban sketching and interviews with stakeholders, as well as the identification of sites for potential interventions. This exercise concluded with case analysis of the challenges and opportunities in the superblock, as well



EXAMPLE OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS © CLUSTER

REALCITYLAB

as the identification of three to five sites for potential interventions.

Phase 2: Urban strategies and development vision

In the second phase each group was asked to develop a scenario for their superblock to promote alternative networks for pedestrian mobility, capitalizing on side streets, passageways, dead-end alleys, courtyards and empty sites. On a 1:500 model, the 11 superblocks were assembled together to explore an overall urban regeneration vision through parallel network of greenways, courtyards and bike lanes. This exercise concluded with locating sites for interventions within each superblock as part of an overall urban regeneration strategy.



AL-ZAHIR MODEL 1:500 © A.F.SAEED

Phase 3: Individual design interventions public space in specific sites.

After mid-reviews, large groups working on a superblock level were sub-divided into smaller teams of 3-5 students. Each team was responsible for proposing concept design interventions within the broader vision of the previous phase. On a scaled model 1:50/1:100, each proposal aimed to promote a more diverse accessible and safer public space in response to the pre-identified challenges as well

as the feedback from the stakeholders in the neighborhood, which constituted the design brief for each site. The final presentation included detailed plans, sections of the site plan and 3D visualization, such as axonometric drawings, collage and digital models. Some groups were able to develop design details of selected urban furniture on a scale of 1:20 or 1:10.



WEEKLY REVIEW © A.F.SAEED



FINAL REVIEW © A.F.SAEED

In Conclusion, a total of 35 design interventions were presented within an overall vision of an urban regeneration strategy of al-Zahir. The grounded experience of field research, critical mapping and stakeholder analysis, were complemented with design tools using physical models and working in teams to foster group effort for the whole neighborhood, whereby each small team would contribute a building block within the broader framework.

WORKSHOP II

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REPORT STRUCTURE AND OUTLINE

This report is organized into three parts, offering background and contextual issues; summary of the work produced by students; and overall urban strategies for al-Daher neighborhood.

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The work produced by the whole class (203 students) offered a large pool of research and design examples with varying quality of drawings and analysis. Therefore, a process of critical selection was developed to include a fair representation of each stage, including primary field research, urban and stakeholder analysis of each site, and design interventions as shown in figure 1, 2 and 3. A total of 17 projects were selected and are featured in this document, based on the following criteria:

- Completion of field research
- Fair amount of stakeholder analysis
- Clarity of concept design phases
- Informative set of drawings
- Examples of 3d visualization
- Availability of model photos
- Substantial narrative description



FIGURE I: FIELD RESEARCH © GROUP 6

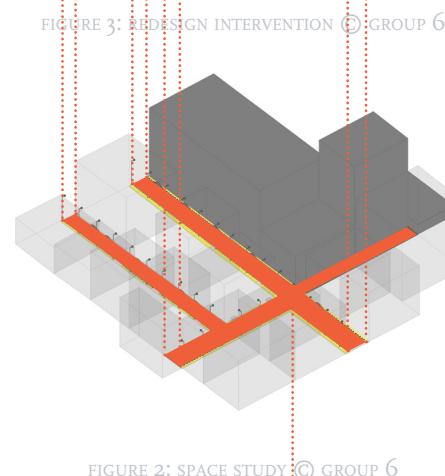


FIGURE 2: SPACE STUDY © GROUP 6

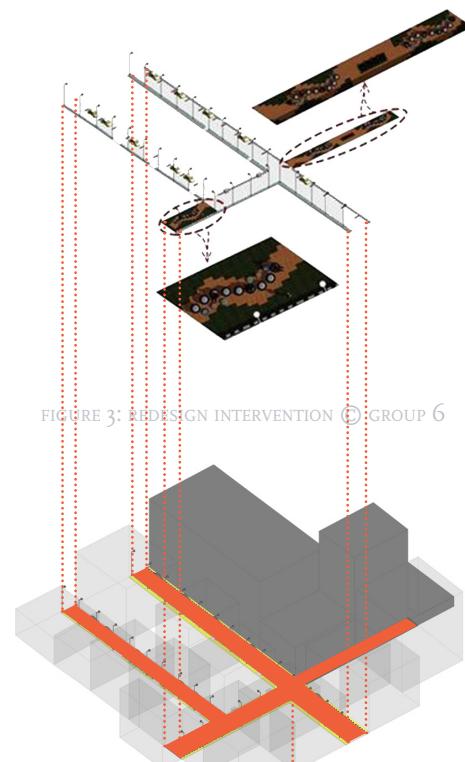


FIGURE 3: REDESIGN INTERVENTION © GROUP 6

Al-Zahir

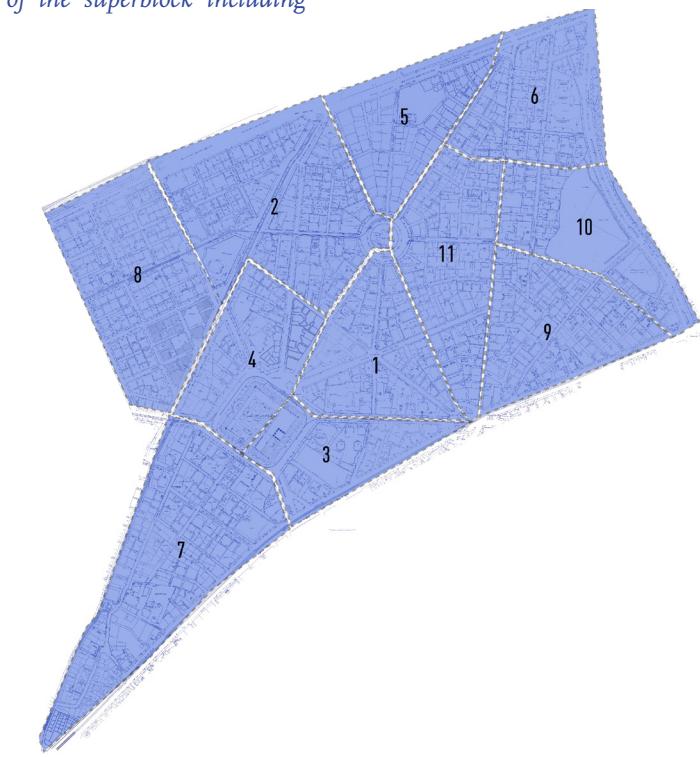
Group organization and subdivision of Al-Zahir district

The selected study area (223.025 acre) was sub-divided into 11 superblocks – an urban segment surrounded by main streets with rather homogenous urban characteristics – as shown in the map below. Each superblock was assigned to a group of 15 students. Reconnaissance field visit was organized into 3 main teams each led by an instructor/professor, covering 3 to 4 superblocks. During the visit the students were asked to pay attention to the main characteristics of the superblock including

challenges and opportunities, engaging with stakeholders/key community members and preliminarily identifying sites for potential urban intervention. These sites were selected as interfaces between private property and public space, within which potential urban interventions were intended to negotiate the blurred boundaries and competing interests of local stakeholders, using spatial tools and design elements.

The following section offers representative samples of student work, highlighting their research and analytical methods, as well as design and visualization tools that the students learned throughout this semester.

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WORKSHOP II

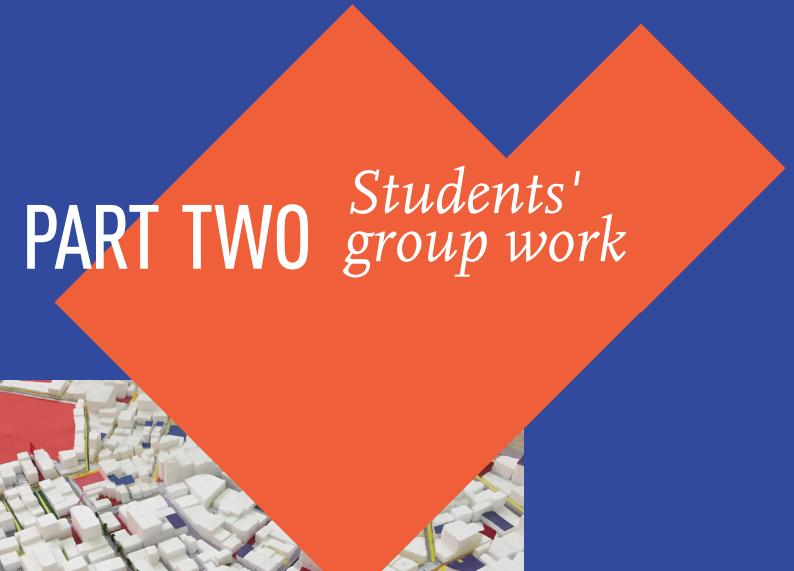


SELECTED AREA OF STUDY IN AL-ZAHIR © CLUSTER

PART 2: STUDENTS' GROUP WORK

ONLY 15 GROUPS WERE SELECTED TO FEATURE IN THIS FOLLOWING SECTION ACCORDING TO THE STATED CRITERIA ABOVE, INCLUDING:

- A. FILED RESEARCH
- B. SUPERBLOCK VISION NETWORK
- C. CONCEPT DESIGN



EL-ZAHIR MODEL 1:500 © FINE ART

group 2

Under Bridge

- Poor Paving
- Garbage is disposed in it
- Poor Lighting
- Disorganized functions



OVERLOOKING FROM PORTSAID STREET © GROUP 2

Qubaisy St.

- Interlock flooring: damaged, poor paving
- Buildings are in poor condition, and replaced with unauthorized high-rise residential towers lacking any architecture style
- Poor lighting
- Most of the space is used for parking and garbage disposal

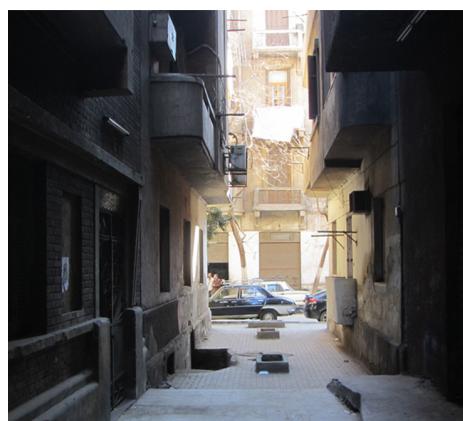
17



PASSAGE CURRENT STATE © GROUP 2

Passage

- Shops occupy most of the passage
- Garbage is disposed in the passage
- Unpaved flooring, damaged stairs
- Unused planting spaces
- Poor lighting
- Old buildings are in a very poor conditions



PASSAGE CURRENT STATE © GROUP 2

Field Research



Commercial/residential area, overlooking Ramsis St. and el Sakakini palace.



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SELECTED PUBLIC SPACES FOR INTERVENTIONS (IN ORANGE) © ESA, EDITED

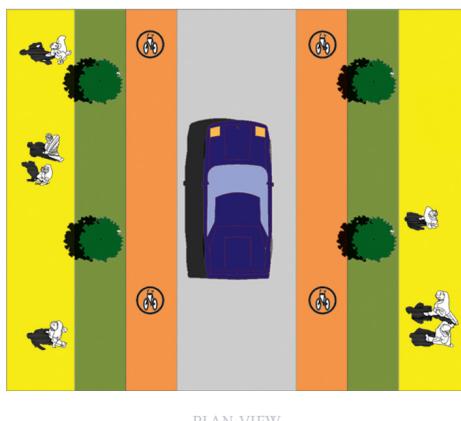


PROPOSED PLAN FOR TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN LANES

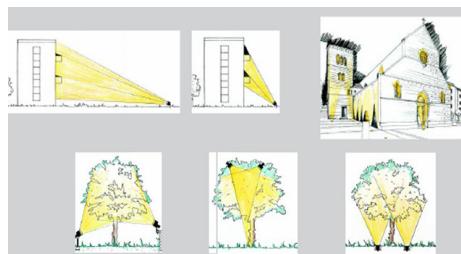
Idea

The network was redesigned in order to enhance the traffic in the area, it was done by forming 3 layers.

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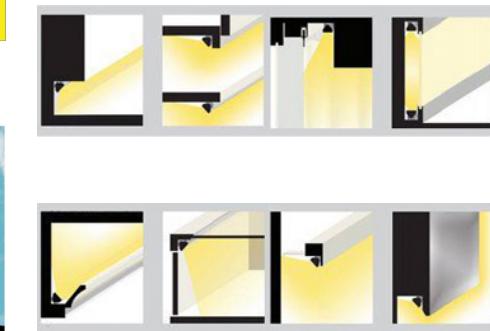
PLAN VIEW



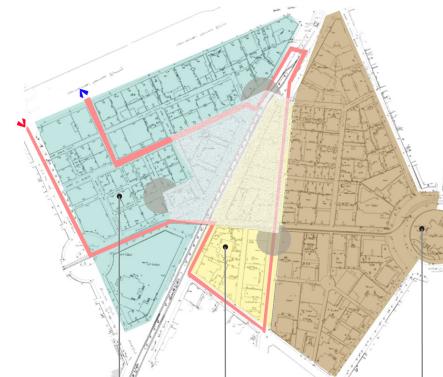
SKETCHES OF PROPOSED LIGHTING FEATURES



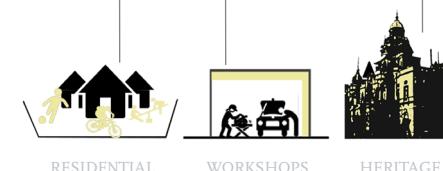
SECTION VIEW



REALCITYIAB



PROPOSED ZONED PLAN FOR ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA



RESIDENTIAL

WORKSHOPS

HERITAGE



ILLEGAL PARKING UNDER THE PORTSAID BRIDGE

First layer is the general network showing the traffic, dividing the street lane into 3, and these streets containing these lanes were chosen carefully according to the activities in the area (as shown in the 2nd layer) and the historical sites in blue and our areas were chosen to make interventions through (magenta) in 3rd layer



OVERALL NETWORK FOR AL-DAHER SELECTED AREA WITH GROUP 2 AREA IN GREY © FINE ARTS

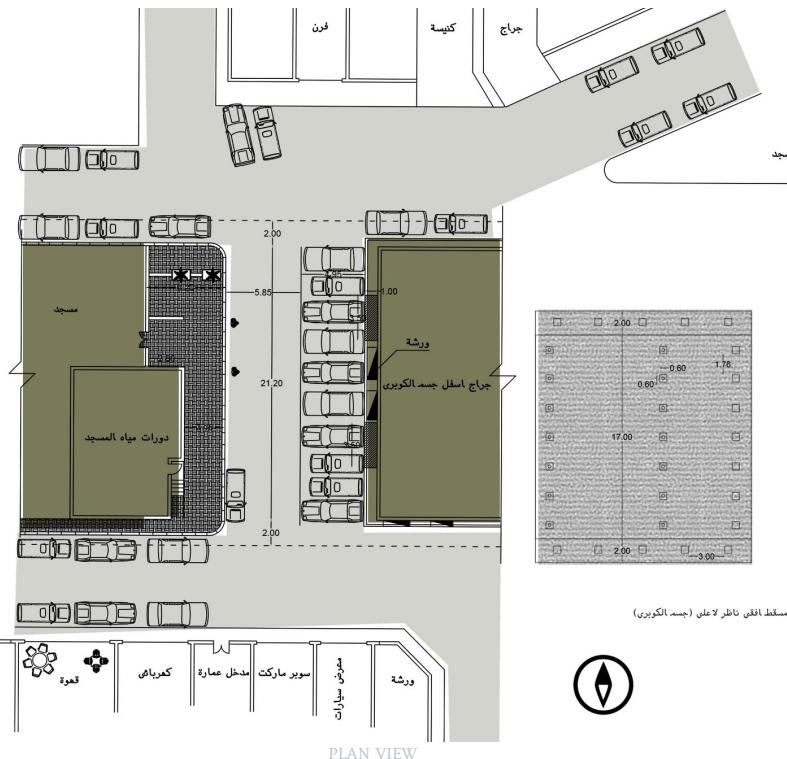
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- ◆ OPEN SPACES
- ◆ HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
- ◆ GREEN ZONES
- ◆ BIKE LANE
- ◆ PEDESTRIAN LANE
- ◆ CAR LANE

WORKSHOP II

Under Bridge Studies

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Issues

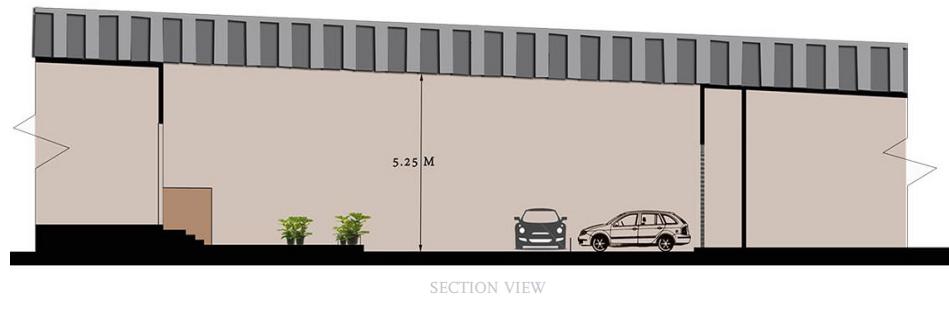
- Inappropriate acts at night
- Unsafe for women/children
- Visual pollution

Intervention possibilities

- Paving
- Creating a pedestrian/carfriendly space
- Adding more light and seats

Strengths

- Current storage
- The area of the space



Under Bridge Studies

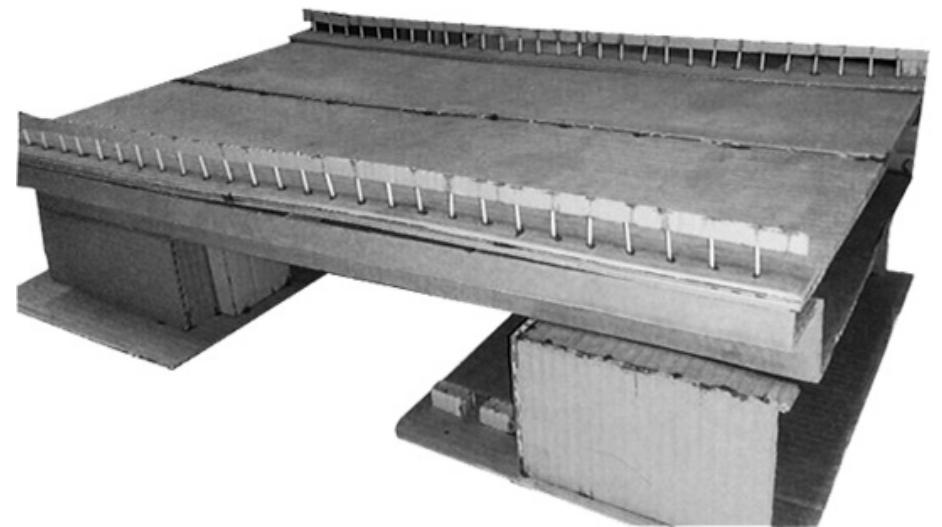
22



Stakeholders

- Parking owners
- Mosque Users
- Workshop owners
- Pedestrians-District Authority
- General organization for physical planning

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS



AXONOMETRIC

WORKSHOP II

Under Bridge Redesign

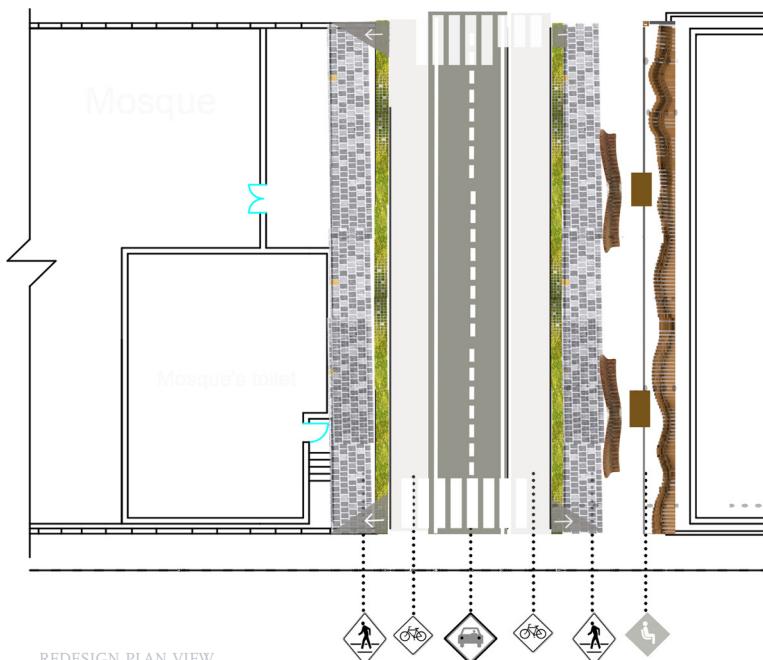
Creating an art work that will involve the area's workers. Introducing to El-Daher community digital art and the idea of Fabrication. Thus applying the principles of participatory design.



ART WORK VISUALIZATION

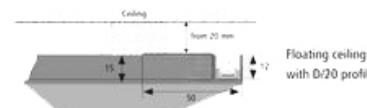


MODELED IDEA

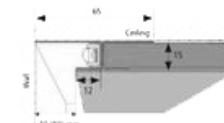


REDESIGN PLAN VIEW

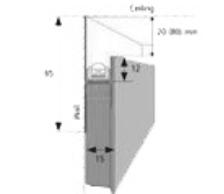
Under Bridge Redesign



Floating ceiling with D/20 profile

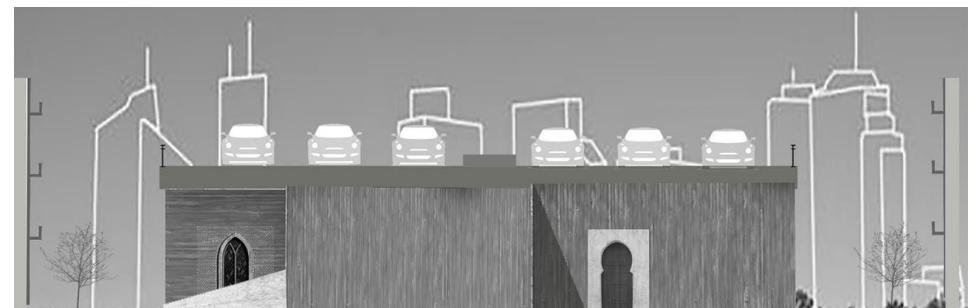


Ceiling lighting with U/20 or U/80 profile Ceiling Mounting

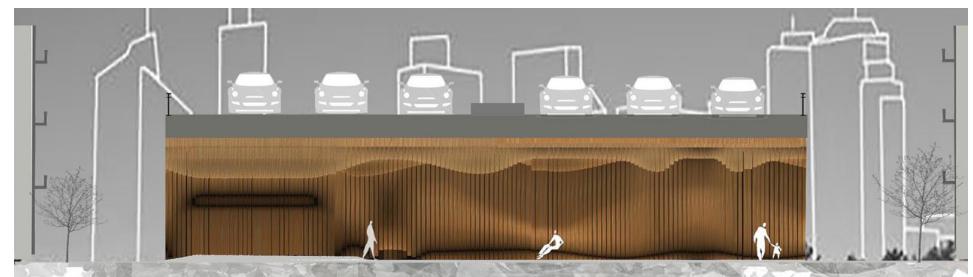


Ceiling lighting with U/20 or U/80 profile Wall Mounting

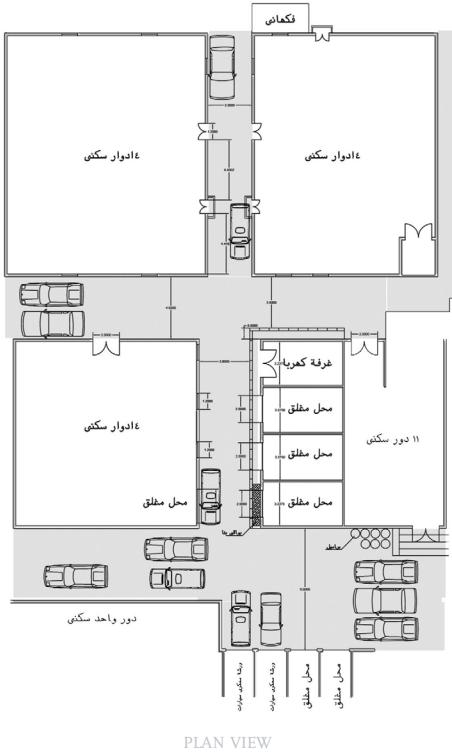
PROPOSED LED LIGHT FEATURE



SECTION VIEW A-A



ART WORK USED AS AN OPEN SPACE FOR EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES - SECTION VIEW B-B

**Issues**

- Dark at night
- Poor maintenance
- Lack of garbage bins
- Random car parking

This resulted in

- Inappropriate acts at night
- Nasty odor due to garbage
- Not suitable for pedestrians

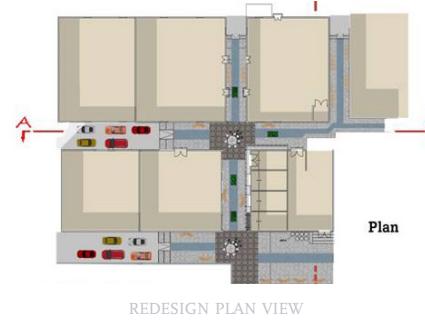
Strengths

- Stakeholders support
- Inhabitants need for a change

Weaknesses

- Inappropriate behavior from some inhabitants
- Poor maintenance by authorities/companies

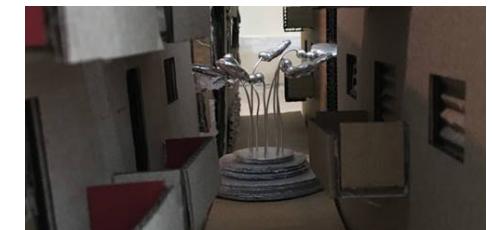
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**Concept**

Solar Tree is a light fixture, combining an innovative design with the technical performances of LED lighting systems. Using solar energy supplied from a photovoltaic system, this project aims to combine the reduced environmental impact, especially driving from a low absorption and expected light performance. The operation of this light fixture is not influenced by weather randomness and project change due to the winter period (e.g. number of panels, accumulator dimensioning). These changes, effecting dimensions and weights, would imply higher costs, nevertheless would ensure continuous function as hybrid

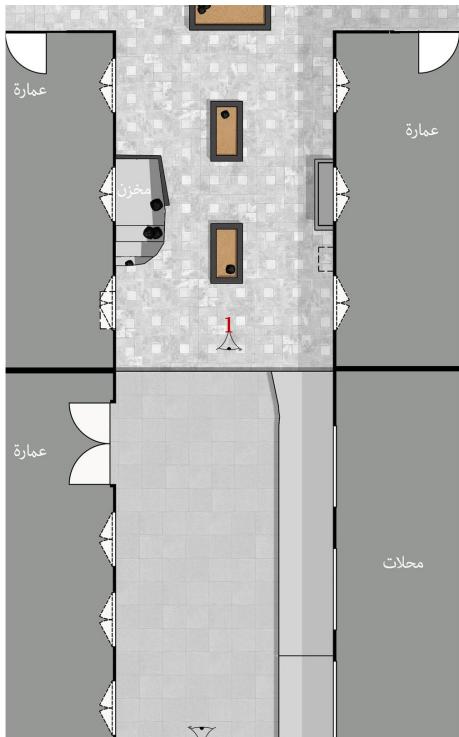


PROPOSED SOLAR TREE FEATURE



MODEL DETAIL © GROUP 2

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PLAN VIEW



REDESIGN QANTARET GHAMRA STREET VIEW

- Issues**
- Lack of garbage bins
 - It's dark at night
 - Shop owners occupy most of the passage

Possibilities

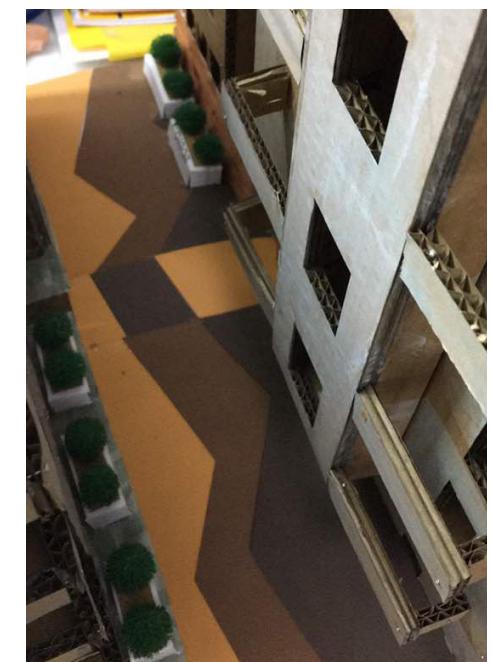
- Can be used to establish a connection between the two streets for social/entertaining activities
- Shops area can be organized, and help revive the passage

Challenges

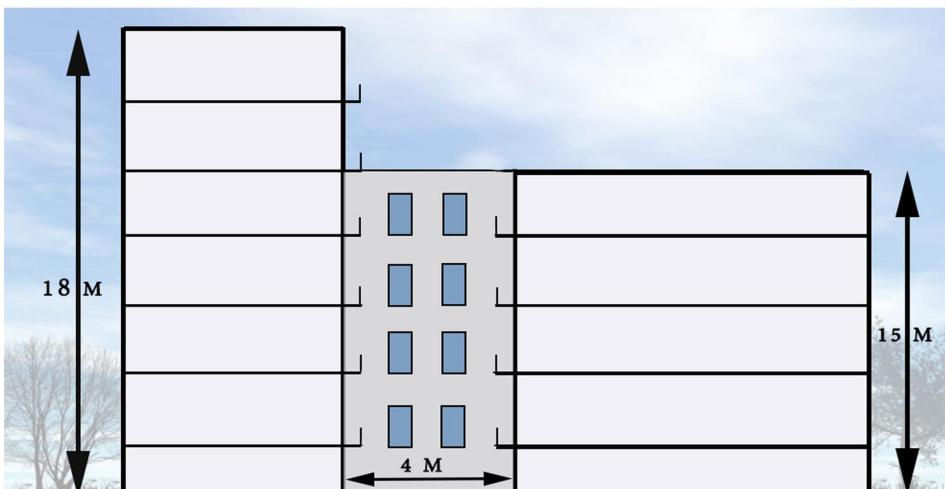
- Convincing shop owners to cooperate
- Convincing stakeholders to redesign the passage
- Reviving the passage commercially



PROPOSED MATERIAL

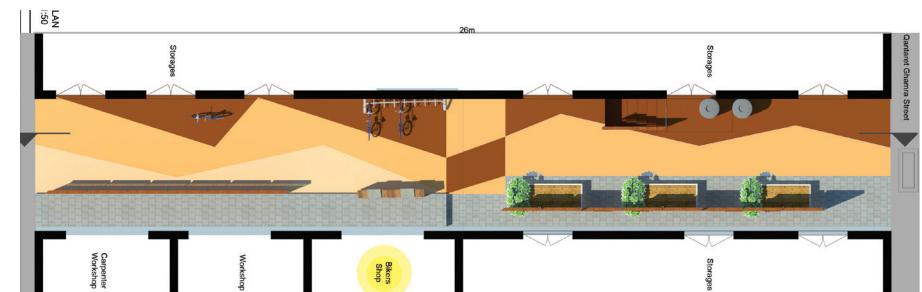


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SECTION VIEW

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REDESIGN PLAN VIEW

WORKSHOP II

group 3

Public space overlooking el-Jaysh square

- The paving is in poor condition
- The ramps are not suitable for use
- The building elevation is not renovated
- The existed shops facade don't fit with the building architectural style



EL-JAYSH SQUARE VIEW © GROUP 3

El-Abasya street passageway

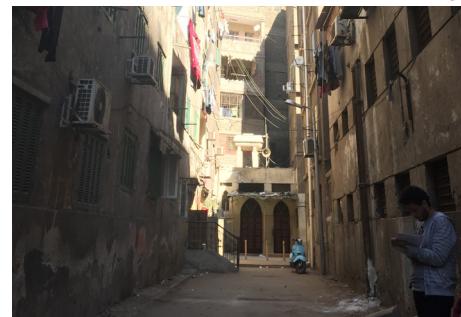
- The ground is paved but needs some maintenance
- The corridor is shaded by the surrounding buildings
- There is a small café at the end of it, which during noon and night uses the passage as a sitting area
- There are three planting elements



EL-JAYSH STREET VIEW OF THE PASSAGE © GROUP 3

Off al-Qwisni street

- Unpaved passageway.
- Lack of garbage bins
- Insufficient street light features
- Inconsistent circulation flow due to the presence of drainage openings
- Used as a dump site for building materials by the residents



ALAA HASSAN STREET VIEW © GROUP 3

Green public space

- Irregularity of its shape
- Traffic accidents
- Used for garbage disposal, and plants need maintenance
- The usage of the public area may cause problems and illegal activities



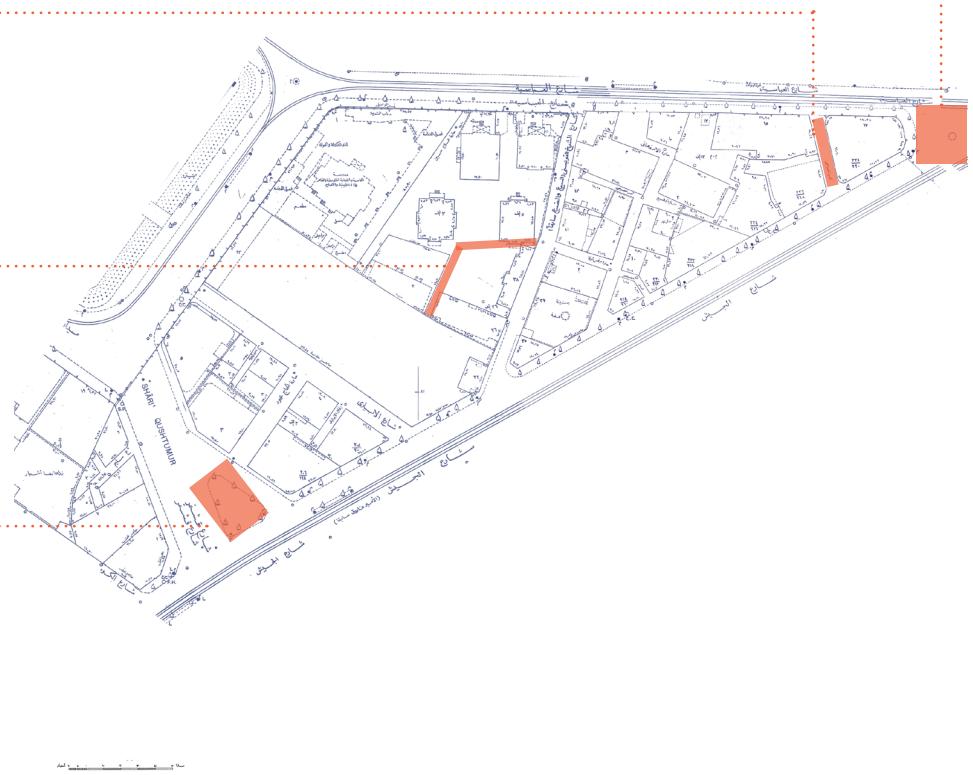
EL-JAYSH STREET VIEW © GROUP 3

Field Research

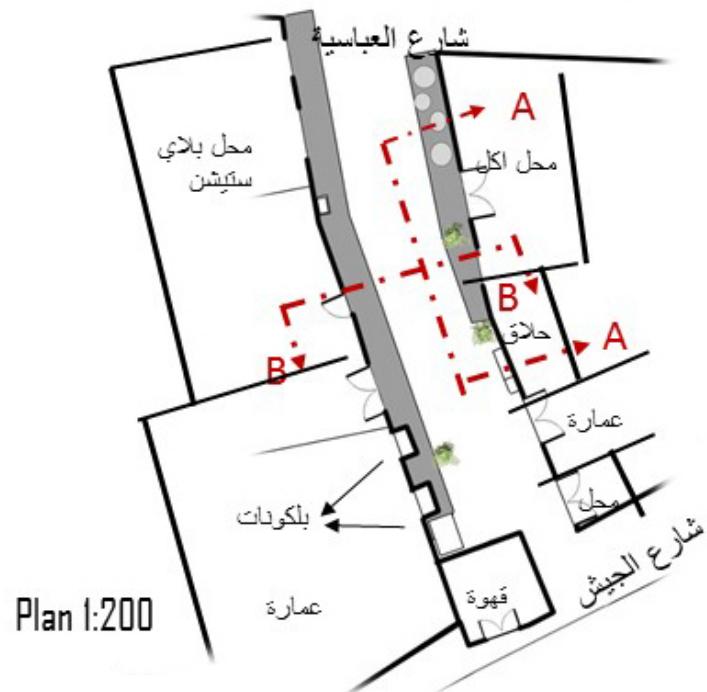


Area Borders

- El Jaysh St.
- El Abbaseya St.
- El Qowa St.
- Portsaid St.
- El- Zahir Square

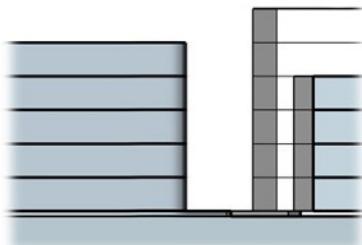


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PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW B-B



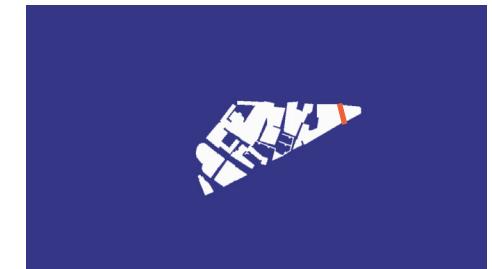
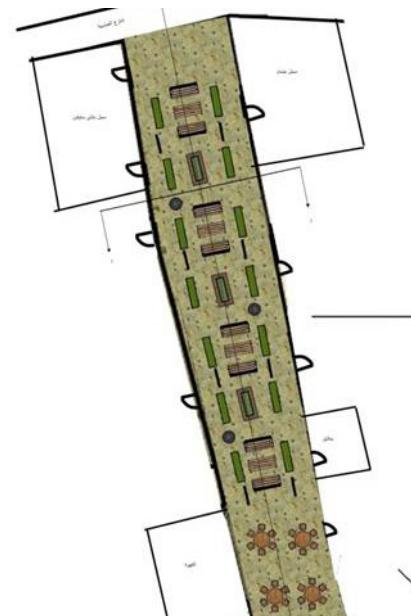
SECTION VIEW A-A

Problems

- There is an electrical distribution board which is dangerous
- Ruined pavements
- Two terraces at the Ground floor
- Low water tap
- It becomes crowded at night because the cafés use it as a seating area



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

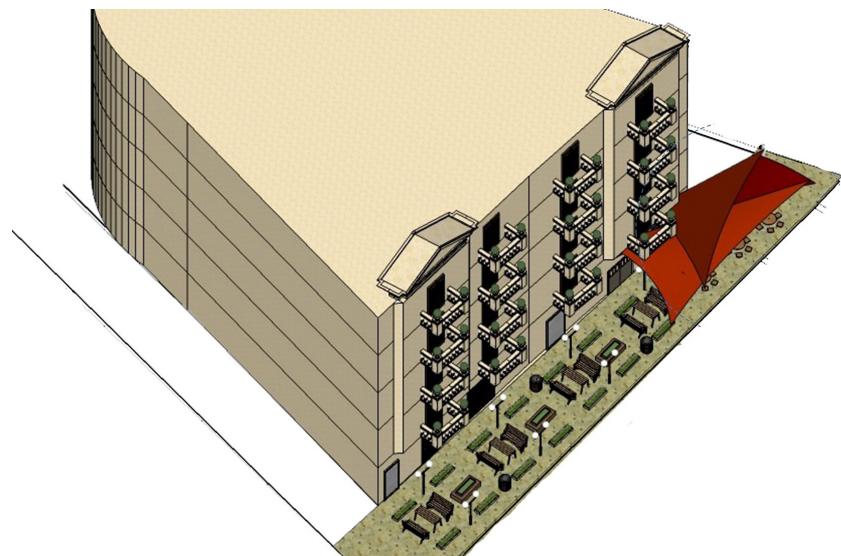


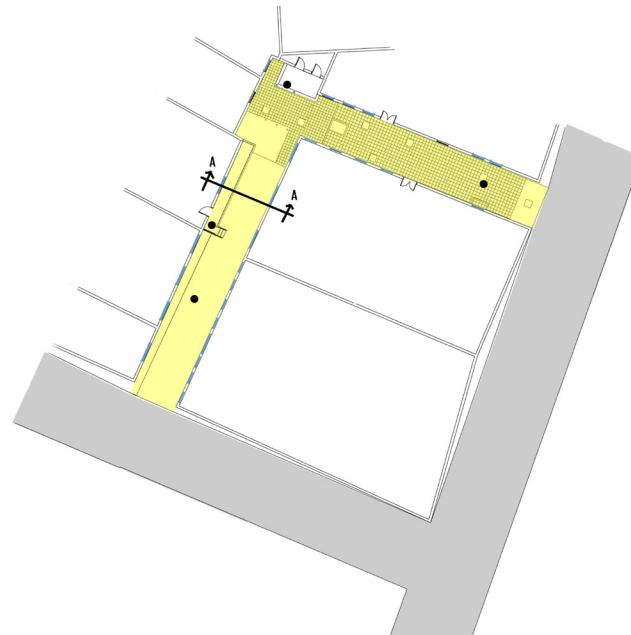
Concept

Use this passage as an interactive zone for pedestrians, containing sitting areas, food shops and offering more green zones based on the stakeholders request.

-Provide a shaded area based on the shop owner request, in the addition to setting more light features.

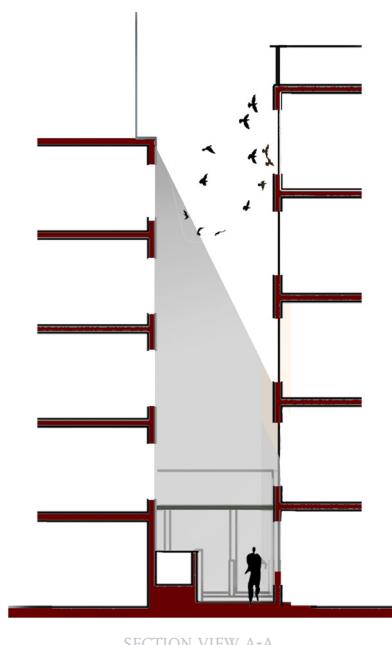
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PLAN VIEW

33



Issues:

- Unpaved passageway
- Lack of garbage bins
- Insufficient street light features
- Inconsistent circulation flow due to the presence of drainage openings
- Used as a dump site for building materials by the residents

Possibilities:

- Renovated as a pedestrian social passaway, between seating areas and potential kids play area.
- Increase the vegetation in the passageway, creating a view for the residents.

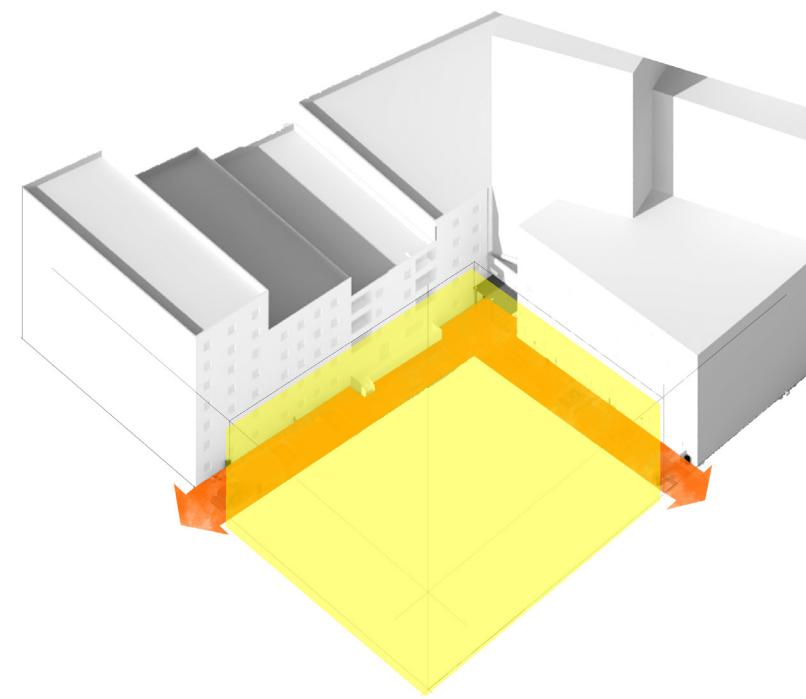
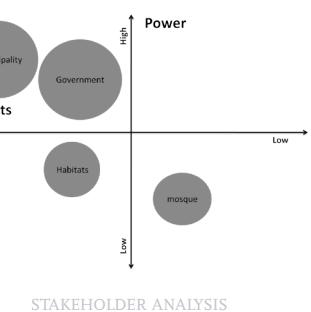
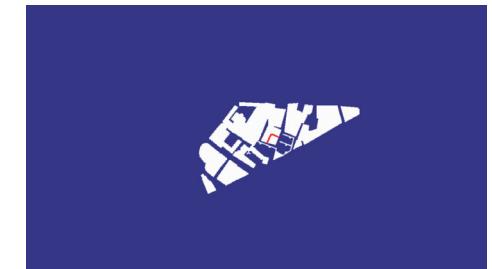
REALCITYLAB

Challenges

- Narrow passageway
- Convincing elderly residents about the redesign of the passageway, as it may result in noise
- Lack of privacy for the ground floor residents

Stakeholders:

- Main contributing stakeholders will be the residents of the clusters overlooking the passageway



AXONOMETRIC VIEW

34

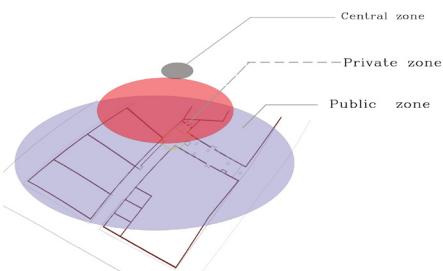
WORKSHOP II

Off al-Qwisni Redesign



35

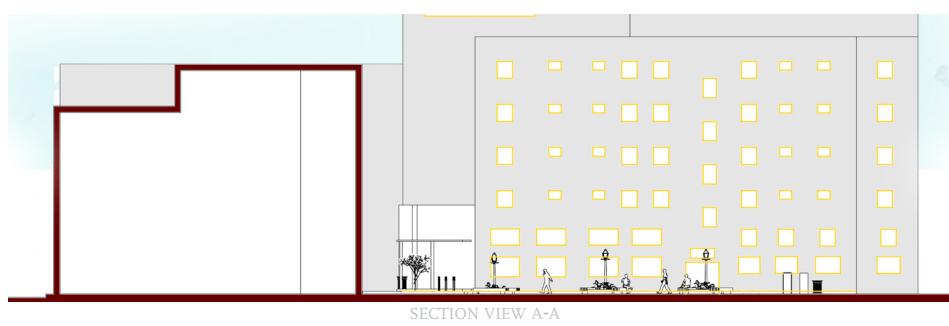
REDESIGN PLAN VIEW



ZONING DESIGN PLAN

Ideas

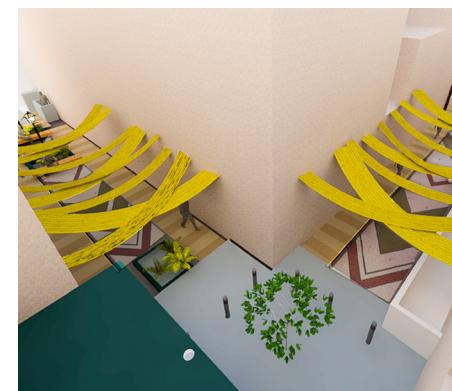
- Use the area as two walking alleys in both directions, and in the middle a playing area suits children of all ages
- Plant trees
- Create seats for parents observing their children while playing
- Use the old storage as snacks food shops to serve the inhabitants



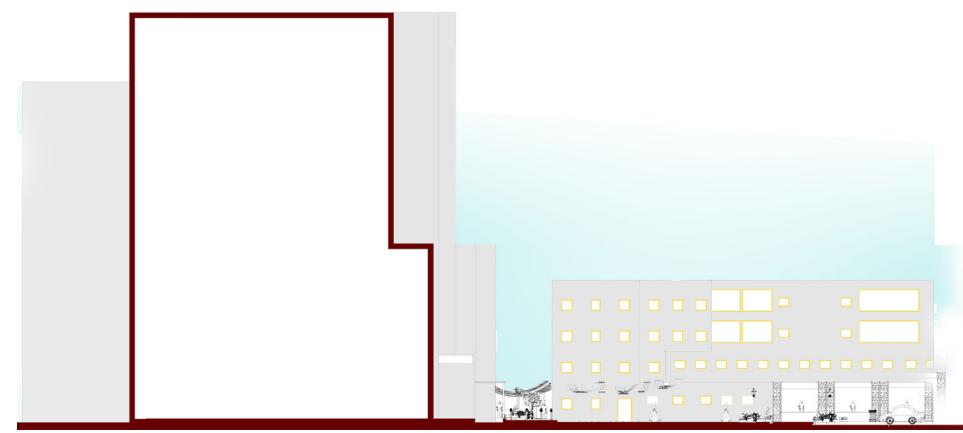
REALCITYLAB



REDESIGN AXONOMETRIC VIEW



AN OVERALL BIRD EYE VIEW OF THE PASSAGE



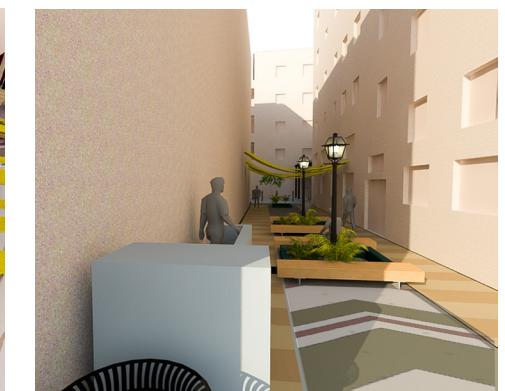
WORKSHOP II

Off al-Qwisni Redesign

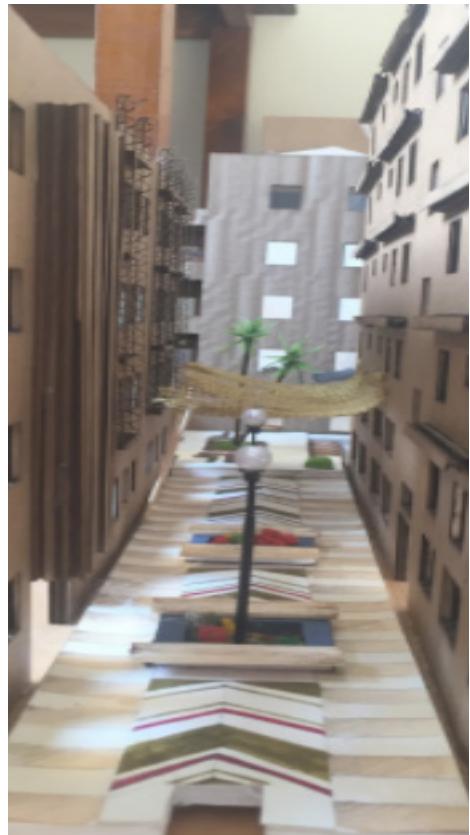
Case

We set a field visit, where we got the chance to have an audience with several residents of the apartment building overlooking the alley. We set-off with several strategic questions, to get to know what they want. On the other hand, one of our major concerns was the mosque. At first it was assumed that they use the space in front for Friday prayer, however when we asked, they mentioned that the residents actually prohibit the mosque to get any use out of it.

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VIEW FROM EL-QWISNI STREET



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MODEL VIEW FROM AL-QWISNI STREET



LAYOUT MODEL VIEW

Conclusion

After our brainstorming, we sat down to have a discussion with the stakeholders, and we made an assessment of their basic needs. From the lack of greenery, new lighting features as the old ones aren't functioning, leaving the alley engraved in darkness at night; making it a perfect spot for gangs which result in lack of safety for them especially the girls coming late at night. The most controversial issue among the residents was should we place benches in the alley or not, as a couple of them stated that it will only attract more gang members and homeless men. Nonetheless, through our observation, we came upon a situation where we saw an elderly woman coming from the market; searching for somewhere to sit while waiting for someone, it took a while until one of the shop owners across the street offered her a seat. In the end, we reached a compromise to achieve privacy for the residents and at the same time prevent any unauthorized acts we shall keep the benches to the minimum.

Through the latter we decided to split the alley into three zones:

- A central zone in front of the mosque to act as a buffer zone with greenery in the centre.
- A private zone in both alleys because through our observation kids draw all over the floor games to play, and the presence of a private terrace on one of the alleys, of which its residents didn't want to be disturbed.
- A public zone at the end of the alley where there is an abounded storage area so we choose to use them as fast-food shops to serve the residents and the surrounding area.



AN OVERVIEW OF THE WHOLE PASSAGE

38

group 4

Portsaid Courtyard area

At first it was a public garden until the residents acquired the space and converted it into parking area. In addition, some commercial shops took over a part of the space, and converted it into a private business.



© GROUP 4

Qantaret al-Zahir quarter

It is a connection between al-Zahir Street and Portsaid Street, on the other hand a sub-alley leads you to Atefet Bashaat quarter. It mainly has residential buildings with workshops in its ground levels and ends from Portsaid Street side with space overlooked by shops.

39



© GROUP 4

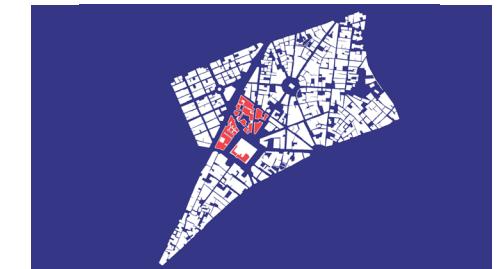
Atefet Bashaat quarter

Atefet Bashaat quarter is a closed unused alley overlooked by residential buildings. Its ground levels are mostly workshops and storage areas. Situated in front of al-Zahir Mosque with a view of al-Zaher Square Street. It is also connected to Qantaret al- Zahir quarter by a sub-alley.



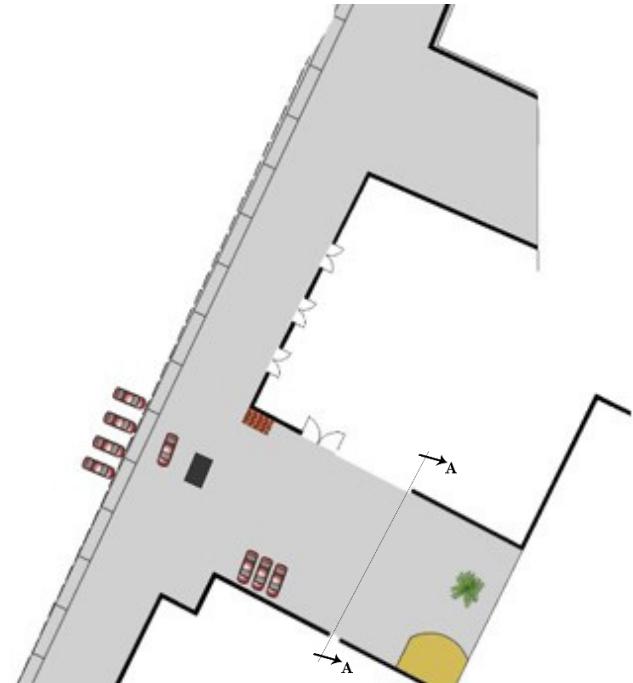
© GROUP 4

The region is bordered to the west by Portsaid Street, to the north by Ahmad Said Street, and to the east al-Sakakini Street. In addition, to the south al-Zahir Square.



SELECTED PUBLIC SPACES FOR INTERVENTIONS (IN ORANGE) © ESA, EDITED

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PLAN VIEW

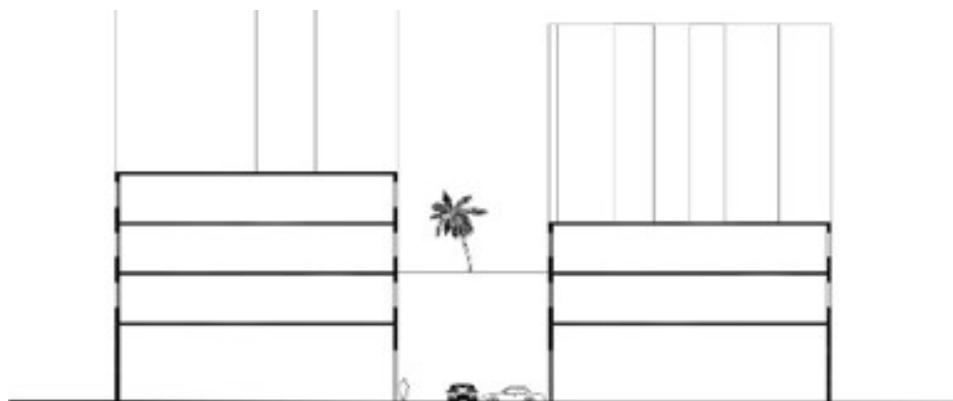
41

Potentials

Entrances: the courtyard area views a main street which is Portsaid.
Human Resources: the residents desires the change and are willing to participate.

Challenges

To convince the stakeholders to improve the current situation.



SECTION VIEW A-A

Case

At first it was a public garden until the residents acquired the space and converted it into a parking zone. In addition to that, some commercial shops took over a part of the space, and converted it into a private business.

Stakeholders

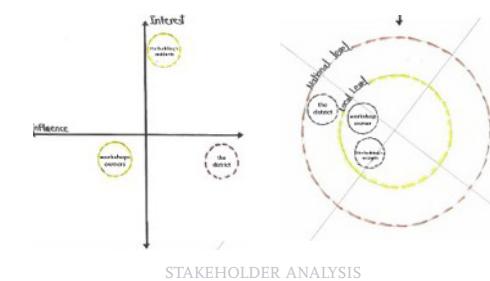
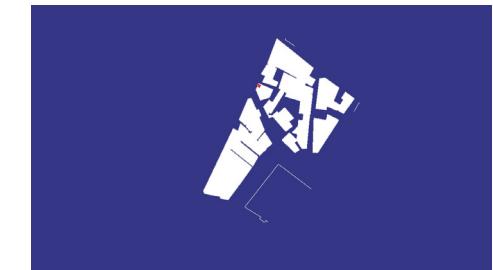
They are on a local scale, including residents and the owners of the workshops.



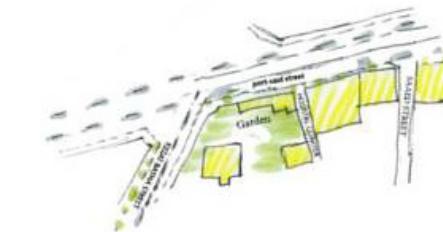
THE COURTYARD ENTRANCE FROM PORTSAID STREET



SPONGE AND CEMENT WORKSHOPS LOCATED ON BOTH EDGES OF THE COURTYARD



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

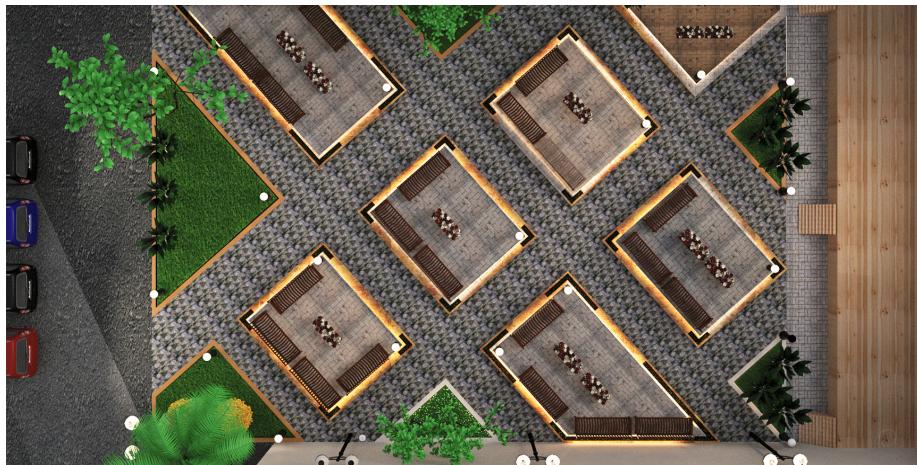


A SKETCH OF THE COURTYARD PREVIOUS SITUATION



42

Courtyard Redesign



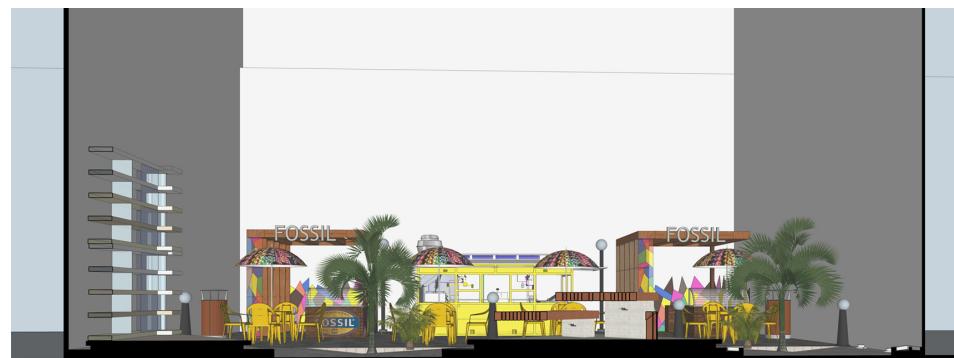
REDESIGN PLAN VIEW

43

Since the courtyard area was once before a workshop space, and is now a parking zone, with the benefit of viewing a main street, we thought about reviving this place for tourists. This will be done by dividing the space into a seating area/theater for the residents for their important occasions. In addition, green areas are used to revive this space, also the flooring is meant to suit the function for which it is designed, whether for the residents' movement, the users of courtyard area, or the created parking area. We thought of providing a shaded, theater, which would have multiple uses. The space would serve residents for their



DAY MODEL VIEW



REDESIGN SECTION VIEW

REALCITYLAB

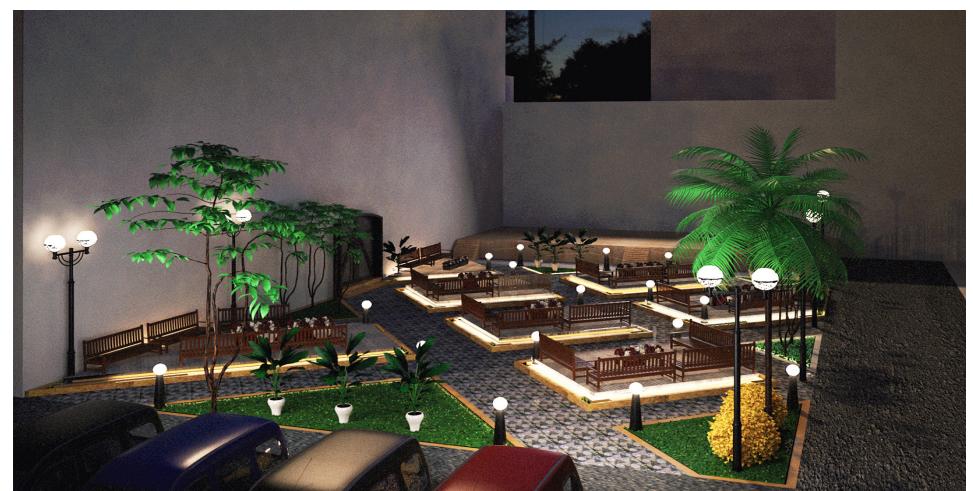
Courtyard Redesign

important occasions when open space is needed, or as a theater where historical revival sets of events could take place to attract tourists. In the seating area, the seats are movable and can be stored in any custom way depending on the kind of event taking place, and the amount of people invited. The store next to the theater is rentable and can be occupied by any use depending on the occasion, along side the green areas on the two sides. The flooring was designed to make it easier for the movement of the building's residents and the users of the courtyard area, with a parking zone.



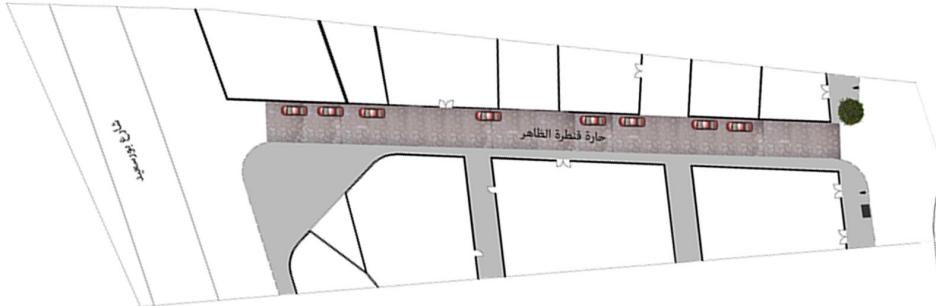
MODEL

BIRD EYE MODEL VIEW OF THE THEATER



NIGHT AXONOMETRIC VIEW

WORKSHOP II

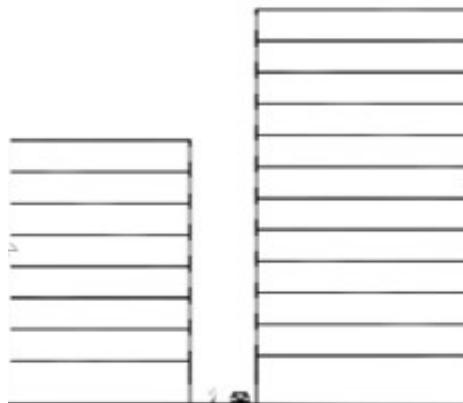


45

PLAN VIEW

Case

It is a connection between al-Zahir Street and Portsaid Street, on the other hand a sub-alley leads you to Atefet Bashaat quarter. It mainly has residential buildings with workshops in its ground levels and ends from Portsaid Street side with space overlooks by shops. The quarter also views a heritage area "al-Zahir Mosque", which is currently neglected by the residents.



SECTION VIEW

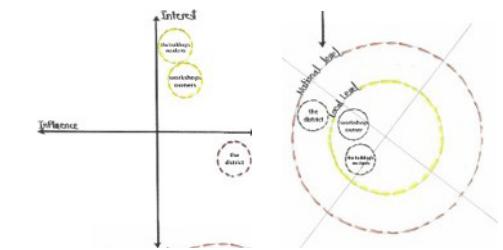
Potentials

- Entrances: It has two entrances one from al-Zahir Square and the other from Portsaid Street.
- Human resources: the residents desire the change and are willing to participate.



Stakeholders

Stakeholder are on a local level, including residents and the owners of workshops.



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS



QUARTER VIEW FROM PORTSAID STREET © GROUP 4



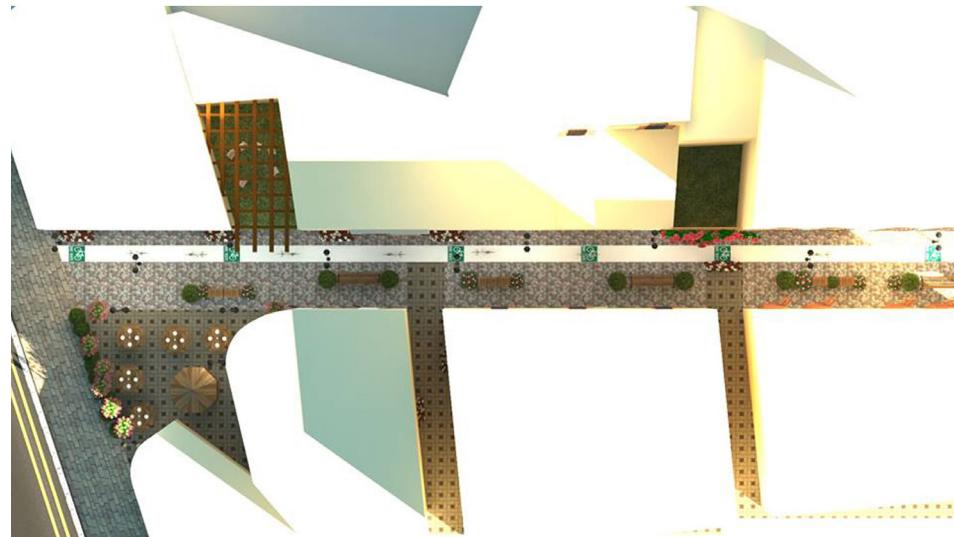
VIEWED FROM AL-ZAHIR SQUARE © GROUP 4



EMPTY PLOT INFRONT OF PORTSAID ST. © GROUP 4

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ALDA (HER)ITAGE
Qantaret Al-Zaher Redesign



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REDESIGN PLAN VIEW



REDESIGN AXONOMETRIC VIEW

REALCITYLAB

PART 11: STUDENTS' GROUP WORK
Qantaret Al-Zaher Redesign

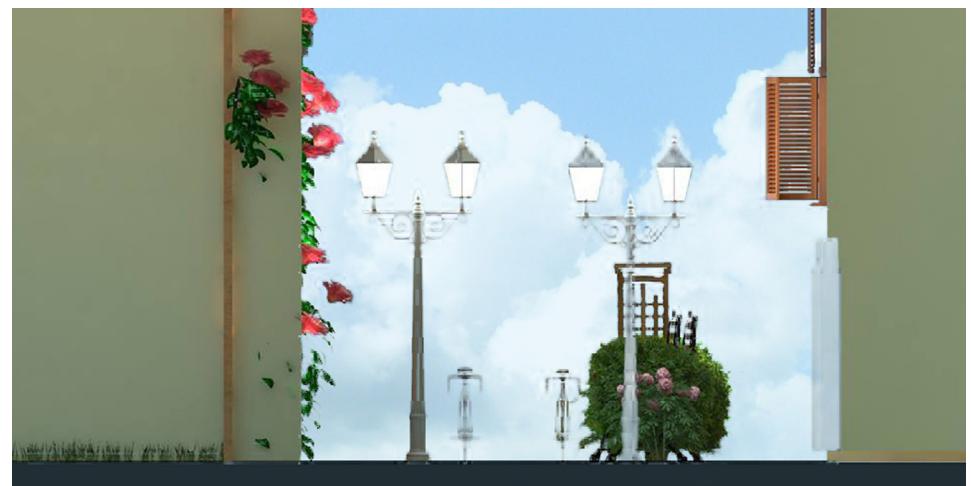


QUARTER ENTERANCE FROM PORTSAID STREET

Concept

Qanteret al-Zahir quarter connects between Portsaid Street and al-Zahir Street, views al-Zahir Mosque and also there are two connected

48



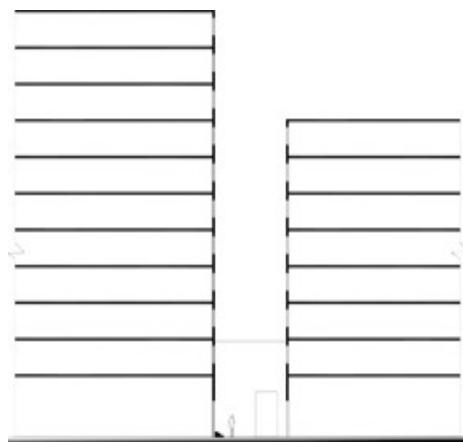
SECTION VIEW

WORKSHOP II



PLAN VIEW

49



SECTION VIEW

Case

Atfet Bashaat quarter is a closed unused alley overlooked by residential buildings. Its ground levels are mostly workshops and storage areas. It is situated in front of al-Zahir Mosque and overlooks al-Zahir Square Street. It is also connected to Qantaret al-Zahir quarter by a sub-alley.

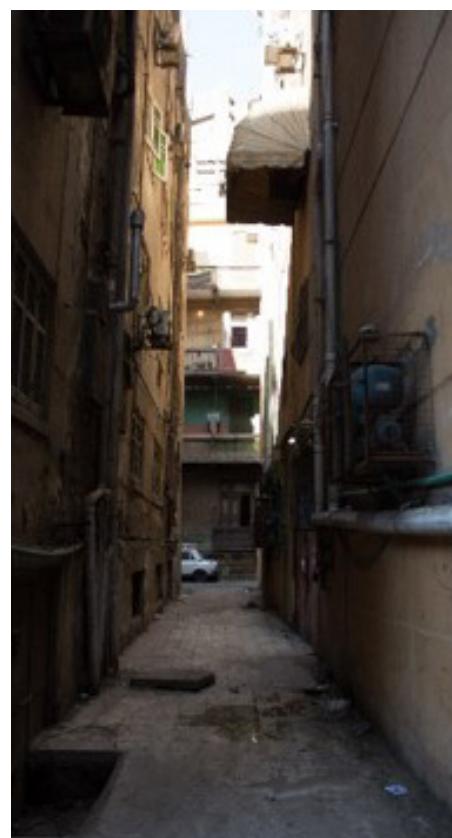
Challenges

To convince residents to improve the current situation.

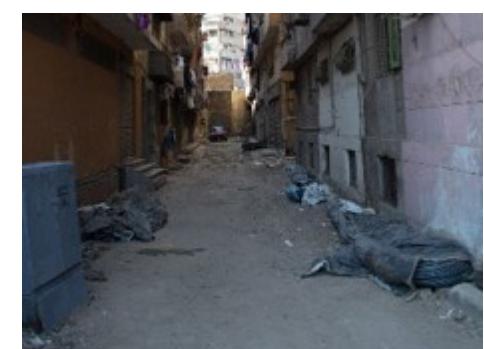
Potentials

Entrances: the quarter overlooks a main street which is al-Zahir Street.

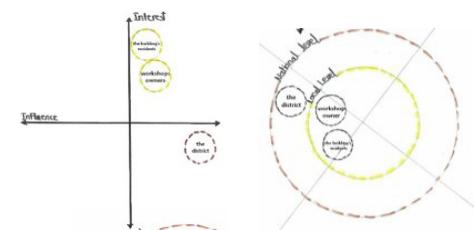
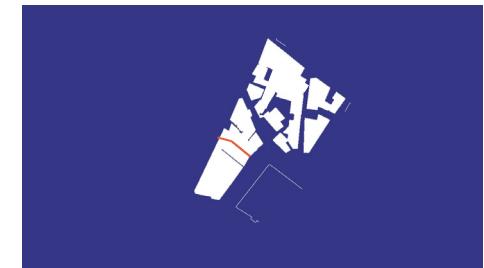
Human resources: the residents desire the change and are willing to participate.



PASSAGEWAY CURRENT SITUATION © GROUP 4



EMPTY PLOT AREA © GROUP 4



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS



PASSAGE VIEWED FROM AL-ZAHIR STREET © GROUP 4



WORKSHOP II © GROUP 4



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RENDERED REDESIGN PLAN VIEW

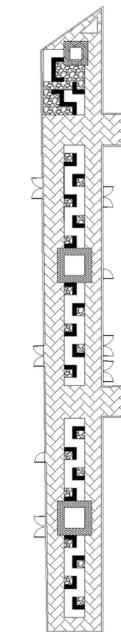


REDESIGN AXONOMETRIC VIEW

REALCITYLAB

Concept

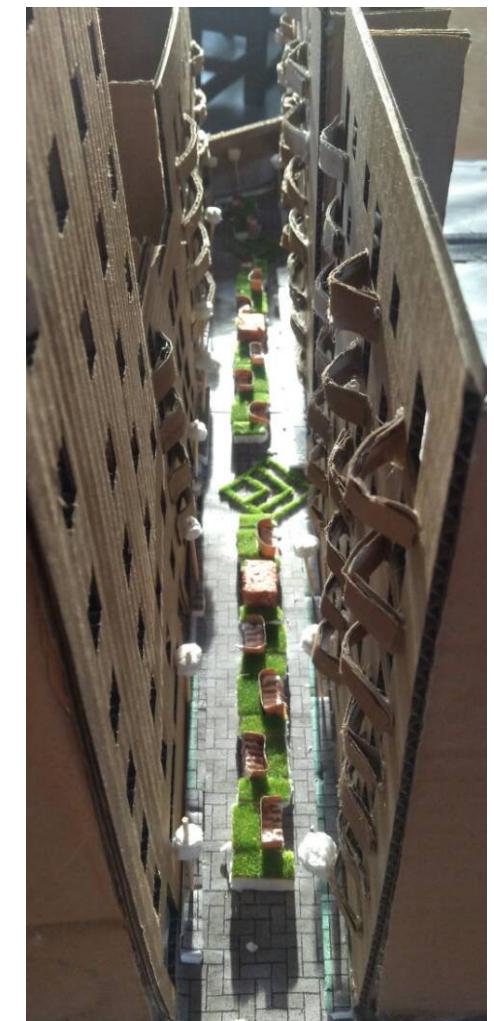
The reason why we decided to choose this quarter is that it is an attraction point, located beside al-Zahir Mosque. It has many unused workshop spaces, and from the other side residential buildings' entrances and some stores. Through the latter, we decided to change these shops to crafts or souvenir shops targeting tourists. In addition we created a seating area at the center, separated by different flooring, or by a bookstore for example, broadening the region's vision and at the same time providing an income, which will help with the maintenance in the long run.



DETAILED REDESIGN PLAN VIEW



PLAN VIEW



MODEL VIEW FROM



RENDERED SECTION VIEW

WORKSHOP II

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group 5

Off Ramsis Street

It is a narrow passageway off Ramses Street, commonly used as a garbage disposal area, and unmaintained. It is overlooked by back facades of the surrounding buildings.



PASSAGEWAY VIEW FROM RAMSIS STREET © GROUP 5

Omar Karam Street

This passageway is unexploited, especially at night since it has no lighting features, and in the morning it is only used as a parking area. At the tip of the street, there is a mechanic who utilizes the area for his workshop.

53

Sakkini Street

It is an L shaped passageway. At one of its entrances, there is a Mosque, very narrow around 80 cm wide. The other entrance is currently blocked with a locked door, some plants can be seen from behind it.



ALLEY VIEW FROM MUSTAFA ALAM STREET © GROUP 5



PASSAGEWAY CURRENT STATE © GROUP 5

Mahmoud fahmy & Sheikh Amar street

It has an unusual curved shape, narrow passageway, linking between Mahmoud Fahmy and Sheikh Amar Streets. Exploited mostly by industrial crafts workshops.

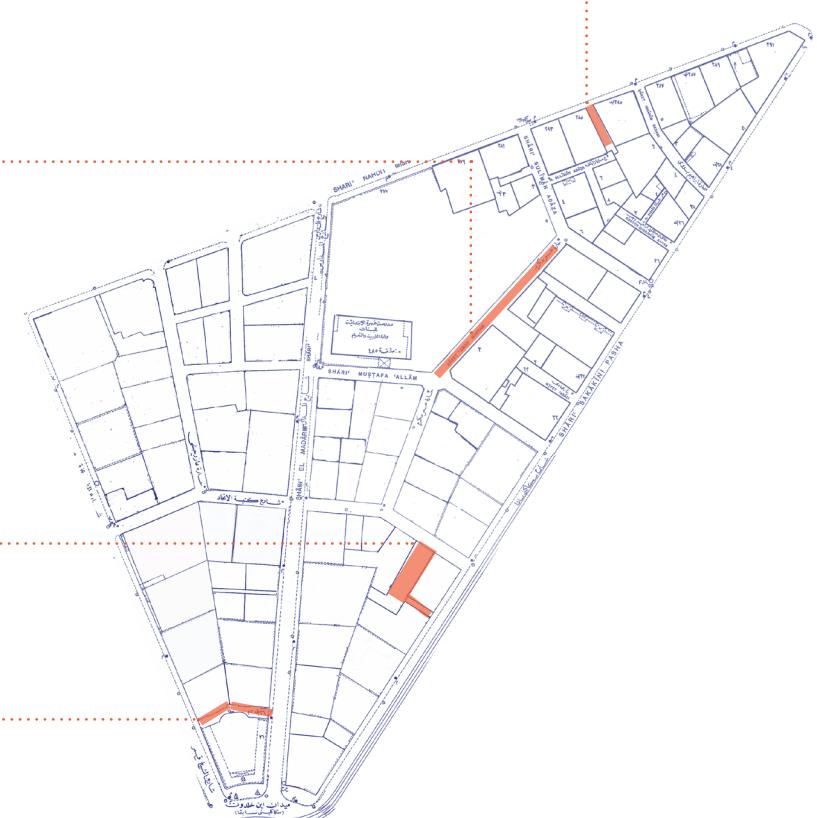


© GROUP 5

Main Streets :

- Ramses Street
- Sheikh Amar Street
- Mahmoud Fahmy Street
- El-Sakkakini Street

Field Research

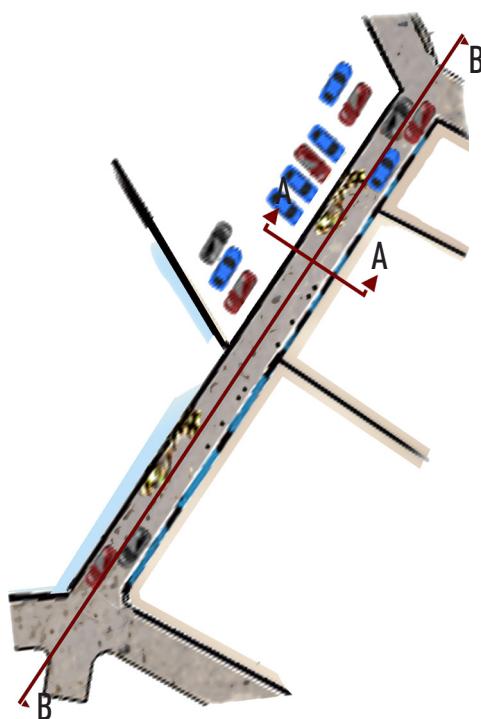


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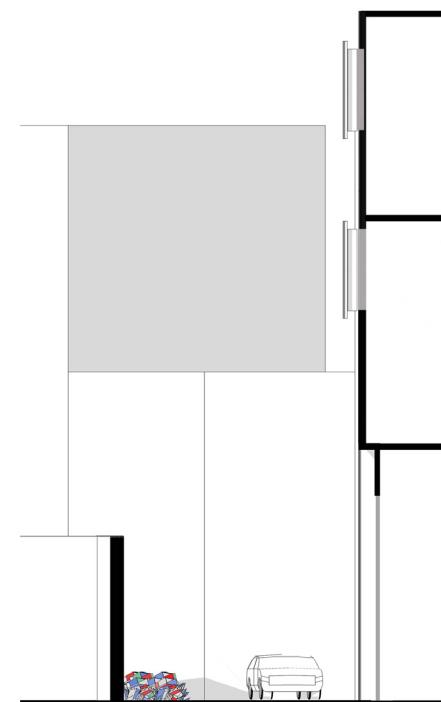
SELECTED PUBLIC SPACES FOR INTERVENTIONS (IN ORANGE) © ESA, EDITED

WORKSHOP II

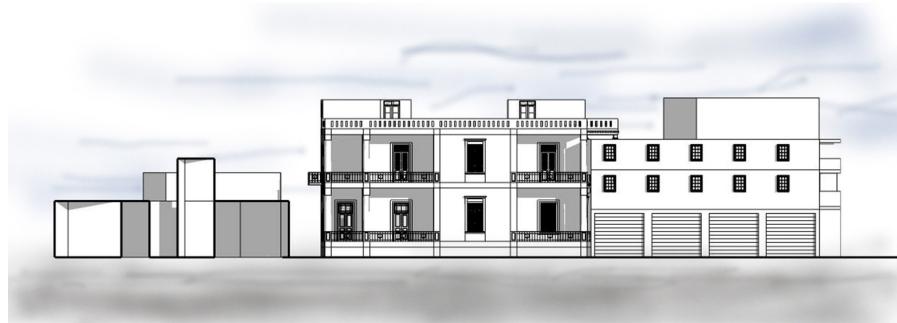
55



PLAN VIEW



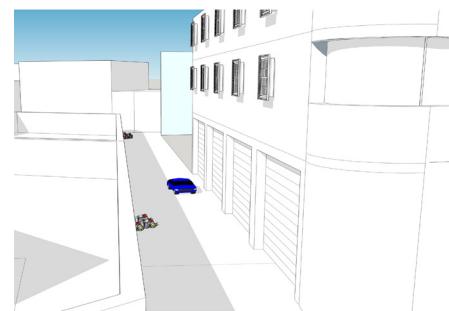
SECTION VIEW A-A



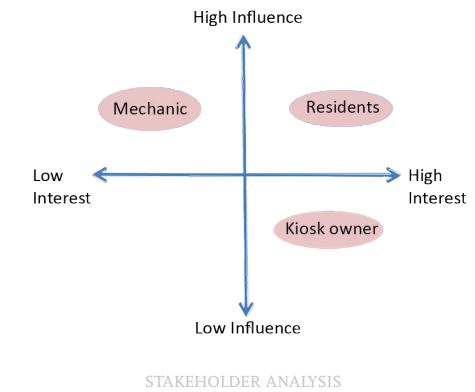
SECTION VIEW B-B

Challenges

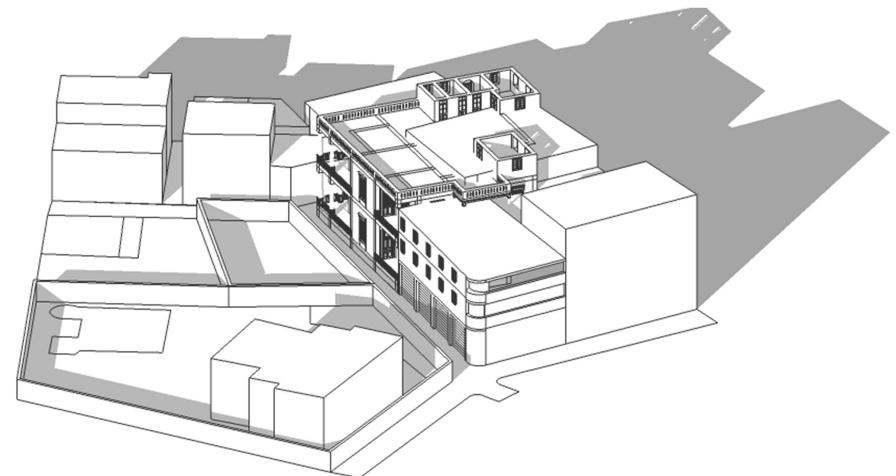
- The passageway is unexploited
- Used as a parking area in the morning
- Exploited by a mechanic who uses part of the street for his work
- At night, the street is engraved in darkness from the insufficient lighting features
- The street is not qualified for pedestrians or vehicles
- There are an untapped factory and warehouse



BIRD EYE PERSPECTIVE



STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

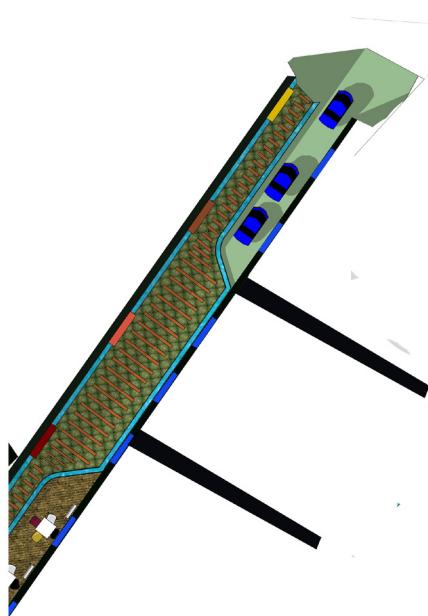


AXONOMETRIC VIEW

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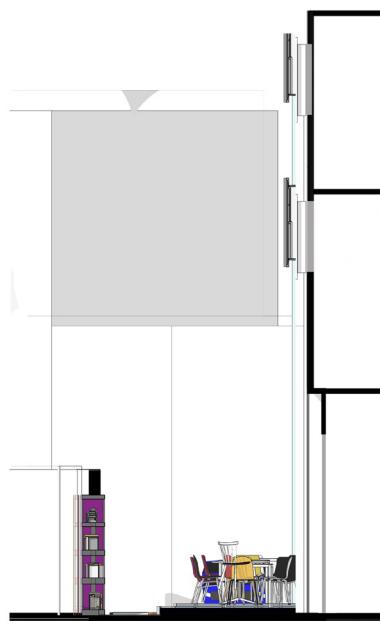
Concept

- Specify part of the street for the mechanical workshop.
- Make a showcase gallery for residents of the region who have handicrafts or products for sale, to bring profit and take advantage of the empty unutilized space.
- Graffiti on old buildings that are neglected.
- Open the stores as cafeterias to service the space, converting it into integrated cultural street, attracting poets, musicians and painters. The latter can be achieved by paving the street and providing it under the auspices of any responsible body, with a mechanical space and a place for a garage.

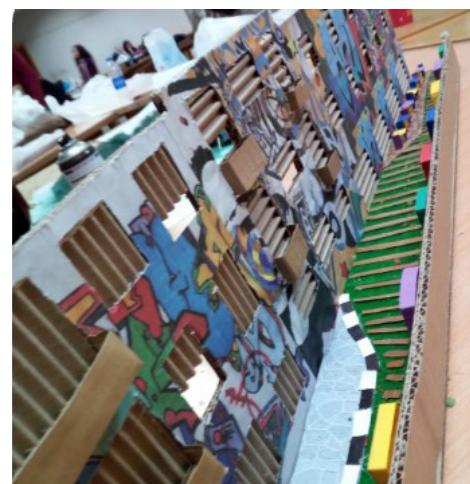


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REDESIGN PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW A-A



REALCITYLAB



RENDERED BIRD EYE PASSAGeway VIEW



GRAFFITI MODEL WALL DETAIL

58

Main Objectives

- Showcase gallery for residents of the region who have handicrafts or products for sale to bring profit
- Repaint graffiti on old buildings that are not interesting and neglected
- Converting the space to an integrated cultural street



LANDSCAPE MODEL DETAIL



SECTION VIEW B-B

WORKSHOP II

group 7

El-Sahar Passage

El Sahar passage is a small sub street connecting between Saket al-Zahir Street and Portsaid Street, it is overlooking from the two sides by residential buildings, in lower floors there are different activities like workshops and restaurants.



PASSAGE FROM SEKET EL-ZAHER STREET © GROUP 7

Koth & Khatab Passage

There are two entrances to the passage from Seket al-Zahir Street, one is called Harat Qutb and the other is Khattab. Most of the surrounding buildings were once residential, however it was destroyed, and then it shuffled from being a factory to a store. It is very narrow so it is only accessible to pedestrians and small cars.



EMPTY PLOT USED FOR PARKING © GROUP 7

Saied Jalal Hospitals' Passage

The passage is located between Sekket el-Zahir and Portsaid Street. It overlooks residential buildings and two shops, one of them a storehouse and the other is a tailor. It is mainly used by pedestrians, sometimes there is encroachment from the storehouse owner during the unloading of goods.



THE PASSAGE GATE FROM PORTSAID ST. © GROUP 7

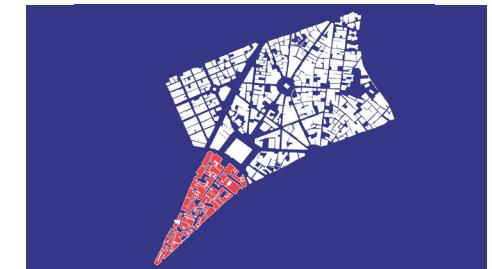
Al-Mastahy Passage

It connects between two important streets el Jaysh Street and Za'farani Street. The buildings are low in height, which helps with ventilation and lighting. On the other hand, it suffers from public and private spaces overlapping, due to the fact that some workshops in the passage exploit the space in front of them, which results in crowded areas.



MAIN ACTIVITY IS CAR MAINTAINANCE SHOPS © GROUP 7

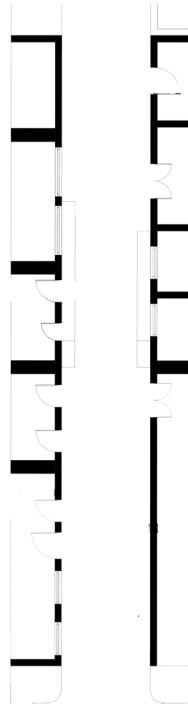
Field Research



It is surrounded by two main Streets, el-Jaysh Street in the southwest, Portsaid in the northwest and a sub-street named el-Qouha in the northeast.

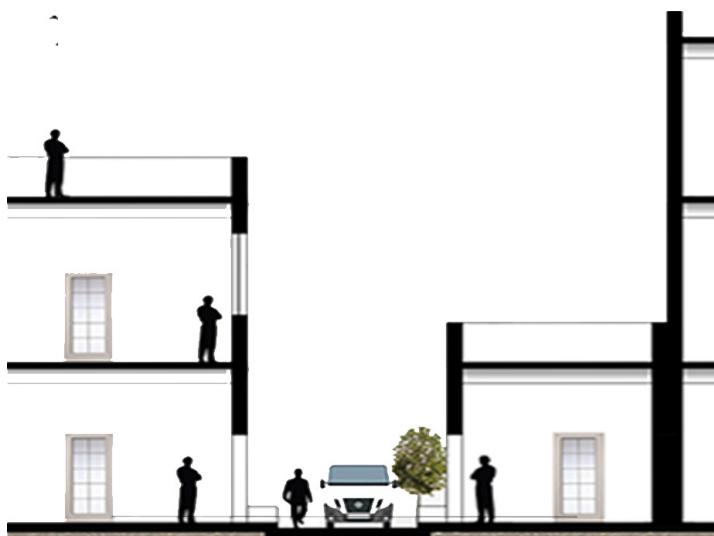


SELECTED PUBLIC SPACES FOR INTERVENTIONS (IN ORANGE) © ESA, EDITED



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PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

Case

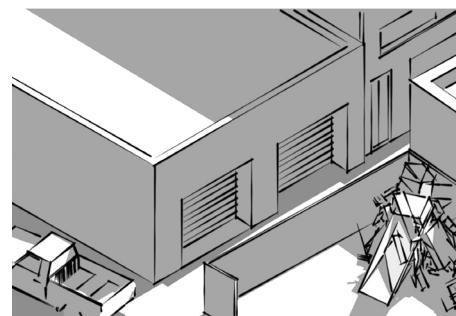
El Sahar passage is a small sub-street connecting between Saket al-Zahir Street and Portsaid Street, it is overlooked from the two sides by residential buildings, in lower floors there are different activities such as workshops and restaurants. There are many violations from workshops' owners and the restaurant.

Challenges

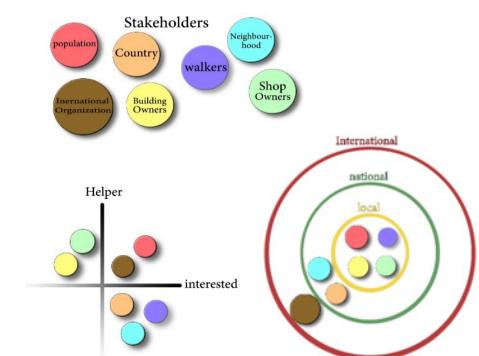
- No official supervision preventing the motorcycles from taking shortcuts through the passage
- The unwillingness of the stakeholders of the passage to improve the current situation because of their exploitation

Potentials

- The diversity of the existing activities inside (mechanic - residential - restaurant - storage space)
- The corridor is characterized by continuous movement axis, as it's a link between Sket el-Zahir and Portsaid Streets



BIRD EYE VIEW OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

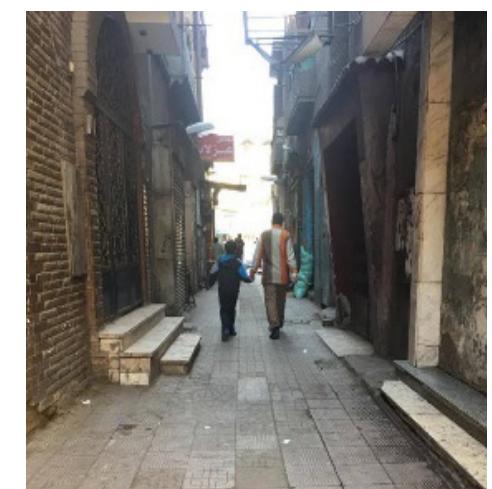


62

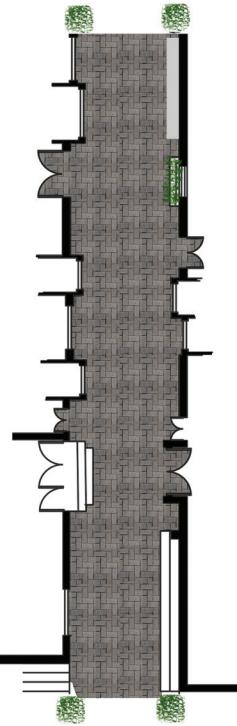
STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS



RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS VIOLATED ON THE PASSAGE



THE PASSAGE VIEWED FROM SEKET EL-ZAHER STREET

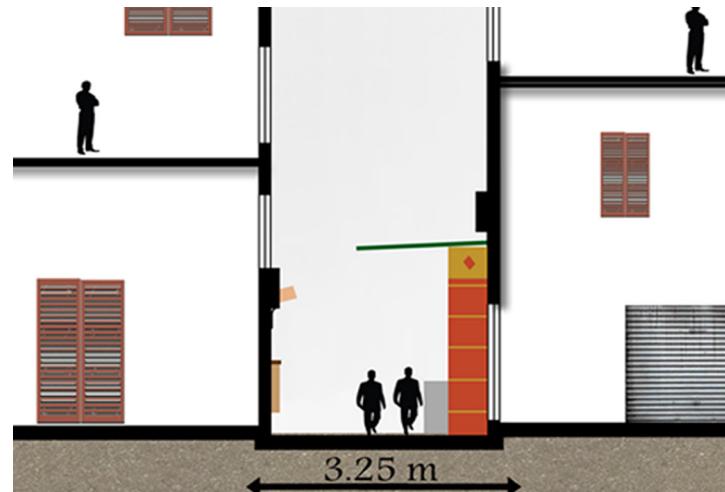


63

PLAN VIEW

Concept

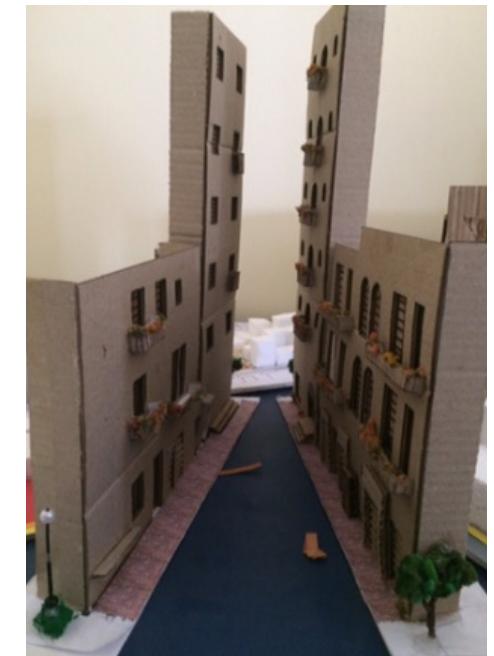
- Create a waiting area next to restaurants to reduce traffic congestion
- Specify an area to make a variable activity every week like graffiti
- Prioritize the paving of the passageway and renewal of the elevations
- Increasing the vegetation in the passage, to insert the aesthetic element



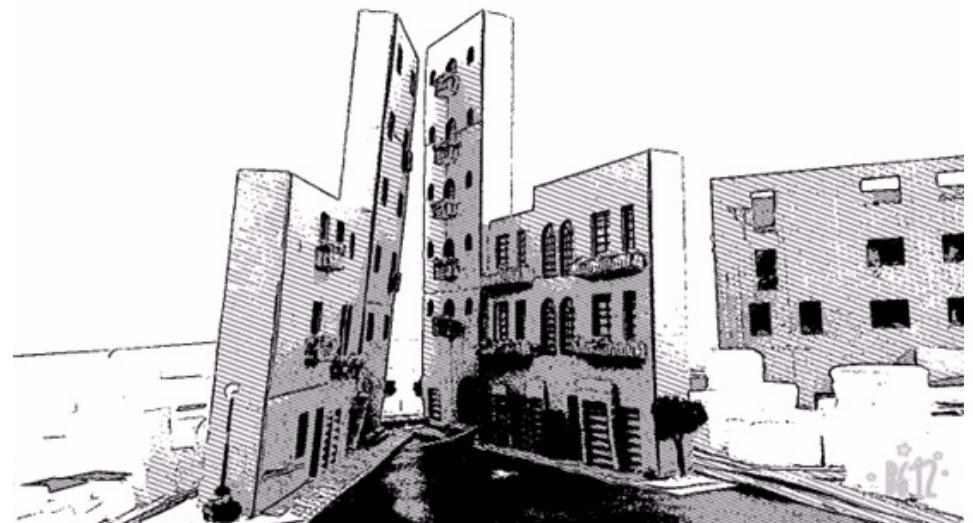
SECTION VIEW



MODEL ELEVATION VIEW OF THE GRAFFITI AREA



MODEL ELEVATION VIEW OF THE GRAFFITI AREA



AXONOMETRIC VIEW

group 8

Passage I

-This passage can be reached from Idriss and Hamdi Streets.
-It is within the area of the Fakry field, which makes its location suitable for many social and cultural activities.



THE PASSAGE GATE FROM PORTSAID ST. © GROUP 8

Passage II

This passage has been chosen because it overlooks two streets, which helps to create two spaces connected to one of them service and another entertaining or two related spaces

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THE PASSAGE GATE FROM PORTSAID ST. © GROUP 8

Passage III

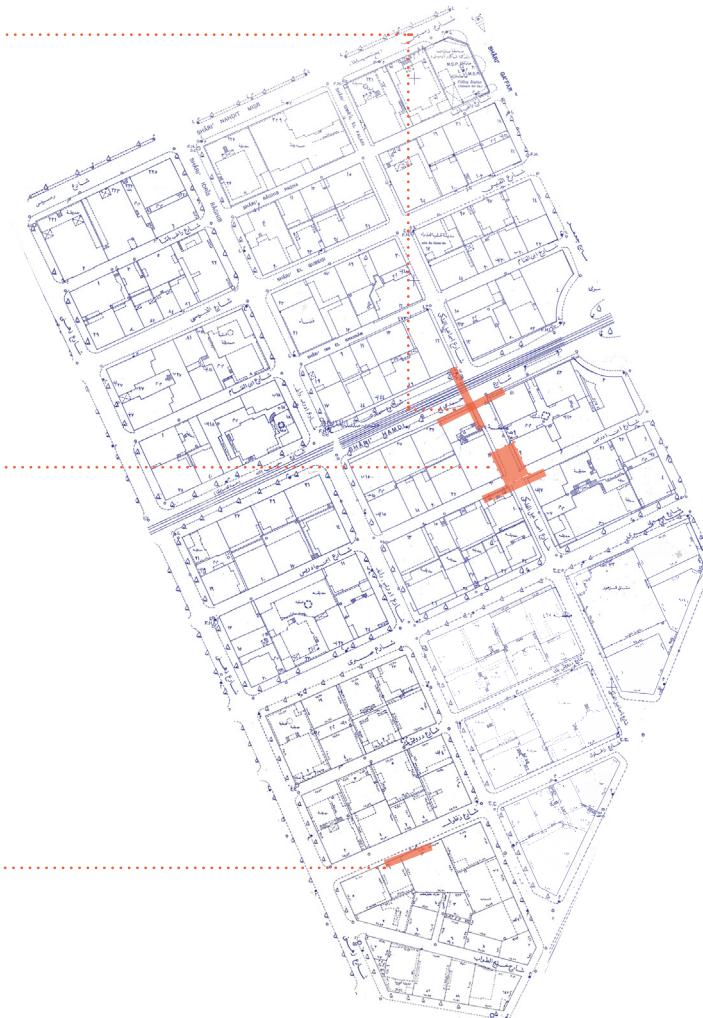
This passage was chosen because its location is located on Main Street (Idriss Ragheb), close to Portsaid Street and its location is suitable for many social and cultural activities also result from the heritage value and the good condition of the passage and the destinations of the buildings



THE PASSAGE GATE FROM PORTSAID ST. © GROUP 8

Field Research

The first passage serves the elderly, second alley serves the children, and the last for women, and they are linked to different movement paths. Through these tracks, the user can see the area, including old buildings of high value, and move between the three passages simply and easily.



SELECTED PUBLIC SPACES FOR INTERVENTIONS (IN ORANGE) © ESA, EDITED

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Idea

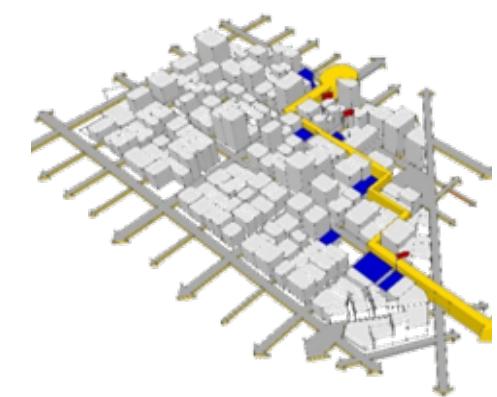
- The main objective of the project is social/cultural
- The proposal relies on capitalizing human resources through community participation from different generations, residents and common users in the following areas

Through the following tools:

- Showcasing the residents with crafts by showing their work in organized exhibitions, events, and others
- The knowledge transfer from elderly citizens to women and children would promote a community development framework that consequently contributes to public space regeneration
- Organizing regular development school workshops would help attract different residents of the Zahir region

-In addition, this proposal will provide the necessary budget for the maintenance and expansion of the region's overall advancement.

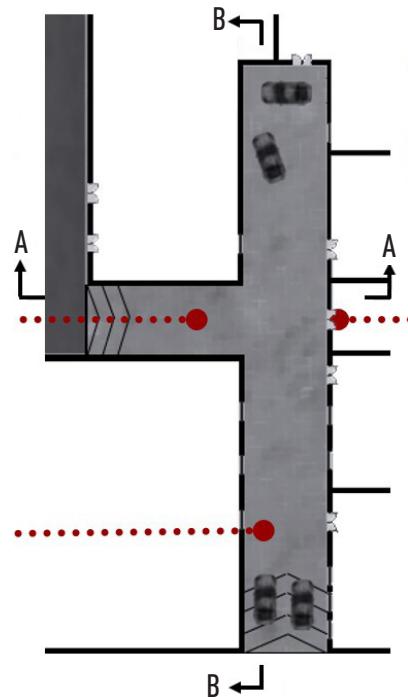
-Three basic passages were selected based on the main idea of the project and each passage for different users. The first passage serves the elderly, second alley serves the children, and the last serves women; they are linked to different movement paths (pedestrians, cars and bicycles). Through these tracks, the user can see the area, including old buildings of high value, and move between the three passages simply and easily.



TOUR THROUGH THE DESIRED INTERVENTION SPACES



OVERALL NETWORK FOR AL-DAHER SELECTED AREA WITH GROUP 8 AREA IN GREY © FINE ARTS



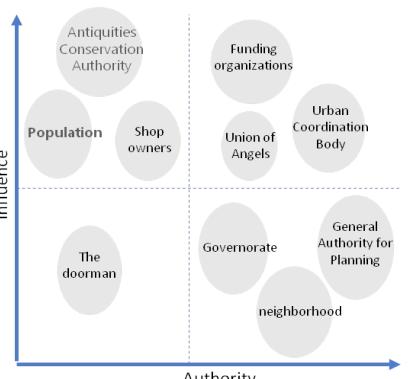
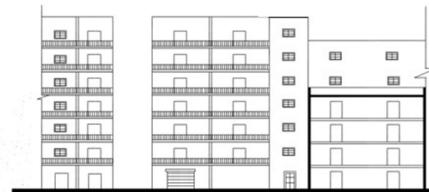
69

Potentials

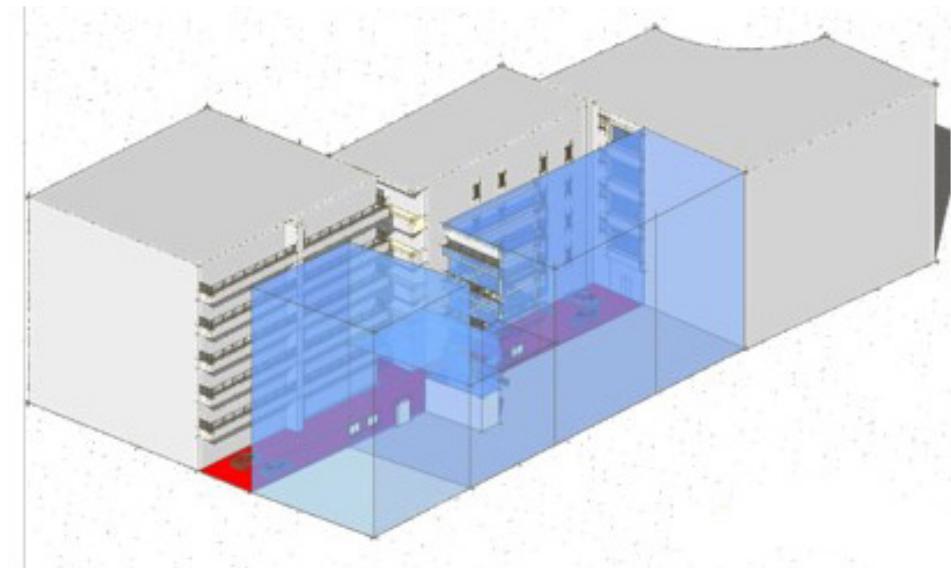
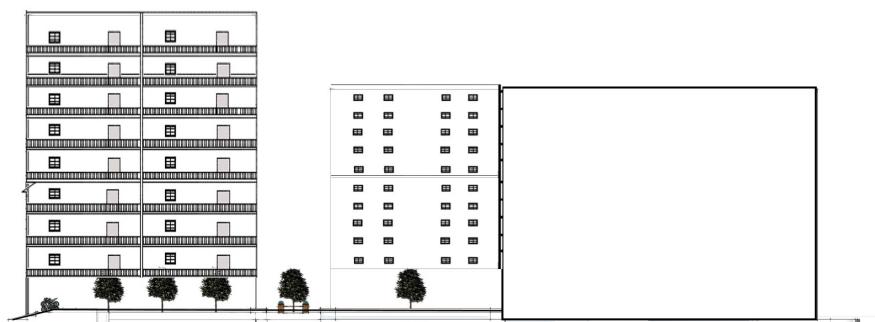
- Wide, paved despite the land
- It has plant elements that exist and are cared for
- The fountain had previously been previously located in the center, but no longer existed
- It is irregular. Create blanks that can be used for a variety of uses
- Users are cooperating and welcome to improve the place for the better
- There is an antique building in the passage

Challenges

- Provision of a space suitable for the various uses currently in place (car garage for the population-venue for the motorcycle repair shop/shops) with the desired new uses (socio-cultural/recreational)
- The ground is non-standard and somewhat unpaved (the curve may be dangerous for seniors and people with special needs)



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Passage I Redesign



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REDESIGN PLAN VIEW

Concept

- Creating a place for women that promotes leisure and social interaction as well as fostering economic opportunities in response to the daily necessities.
- Creating safe green space including seats that allows them to participate and interact.
- A weekly exhibition is organized displaying products which are produced in the workshops overlooking the passages.

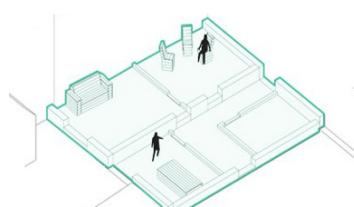


RENDERED MODEL DETAILED SHOTS

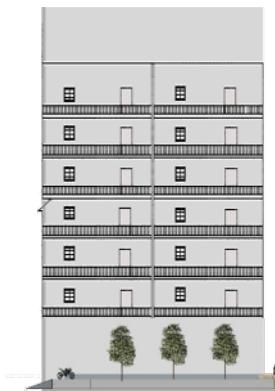
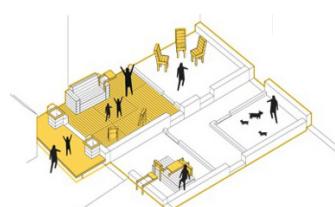


BIRD EYE MODEL VIEW

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SEATING VISUALIZATION MODEL

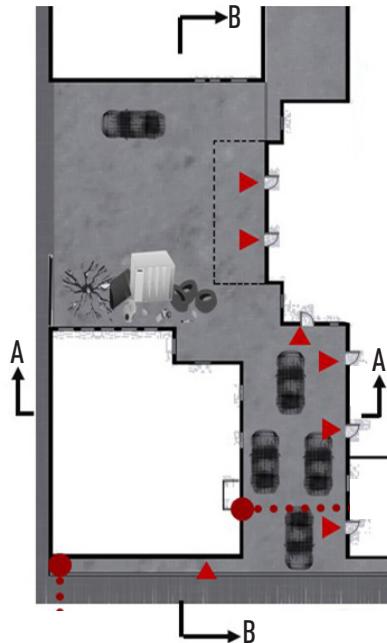


SECTION VIEW



REDESIGN AXONOMETRIC VIEW

Passage I Redesign

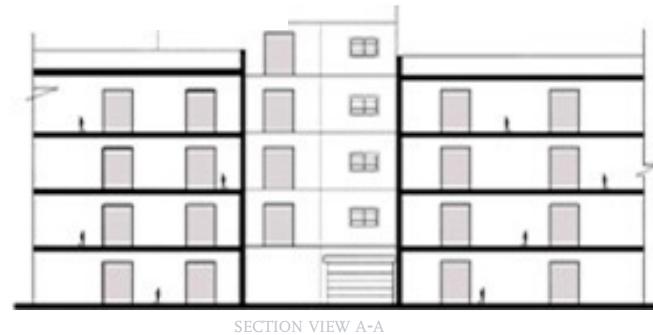


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PLAN VIEW

Challenges

- The archaeological property is neglected and distorted, in addition to that, the heritage building is in the state of neglect and deterioration due to the succession of heirs
- Provision of a space suitable for various uses currently in use (plumbing workshop/motors workshop/presses)
- The provision of more garbage cans
- The ground is not paved and the facades of the old building need to be repaired
- Residents dispose garbage onto the street by throwing them and leaving them piling everywhere



SECTION VIEW A-A



SECTION VIEW B-B

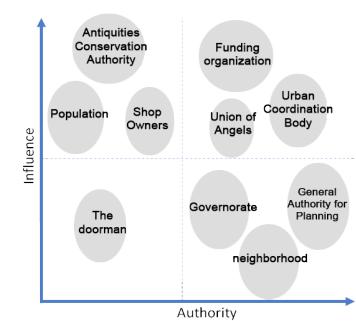
REALCITYLAB

Potentials

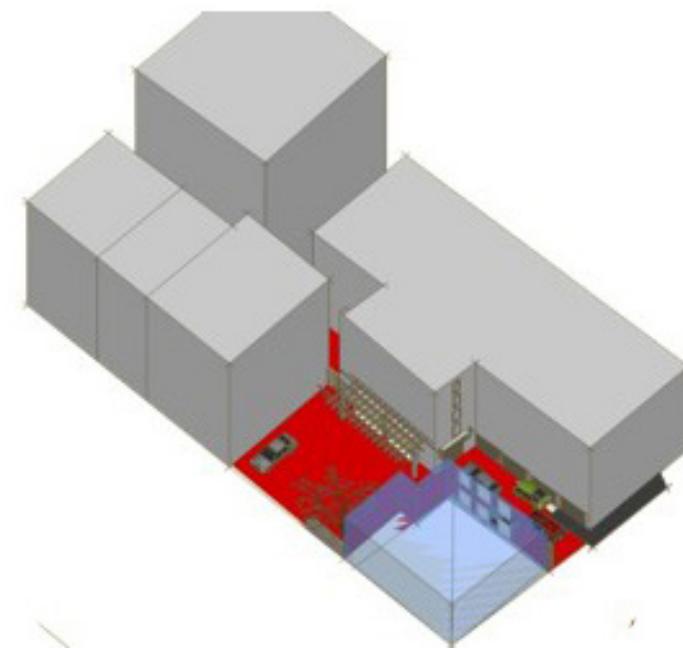
- Users are cooperating and welcoming to improve the place for the better
- An antique building that limits one side of the corridor with beautiful, distinctive interfaces
- The extension of the passageway has the potential to be redeveloped



PASSAGE CURRENT SITUATION © GROUP 8



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AXONOMETRIC VIEW

WORKSHOP II

Passage II Redesign



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REDESIGN PLAN VIEW



SEATING VISUALIZATION IDEA

Concept

It is the creation of a public space that will become a cultural center for the rest of the project, and will have a greater focus on children in different stages of their study, and the presented cultural training workshop and empowerment will also offer performances and concerts in a regulatory framework aimed at raising the cultural level of the region comprehensively.

Passage II Redesign



BIRD EYE MODEL VIEW

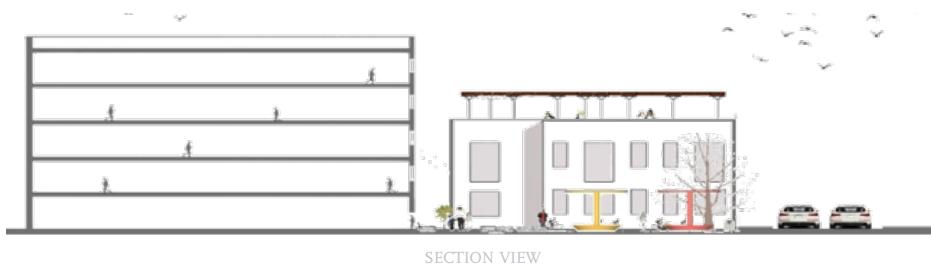


RENDERED BIRD EYE VIEW



DETAILED MODEL VIEW

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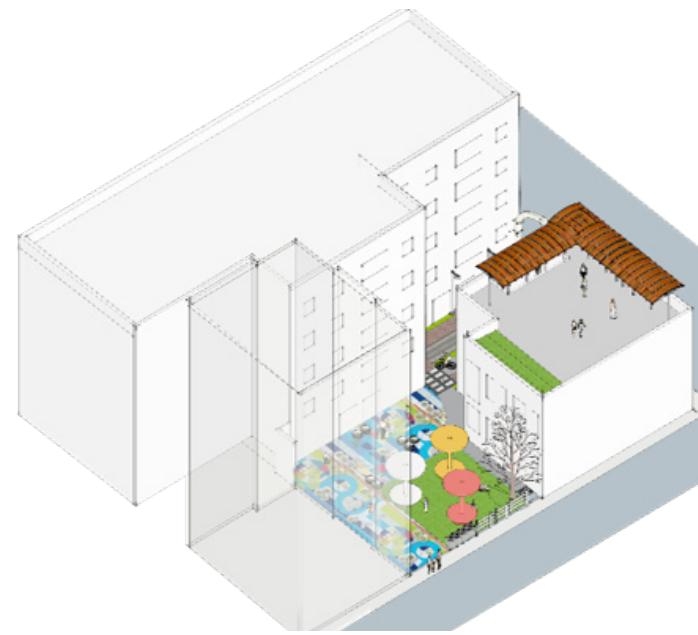


SECTION VIEW



SECTION VIEW

REALCITYLAB

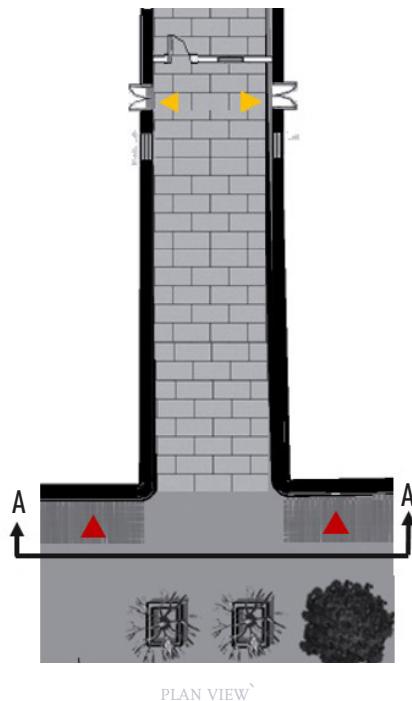


REDESIGN AXONOMETRIC VIEW

WORKSHOP II

Passage III Studies

Passage III Redesign



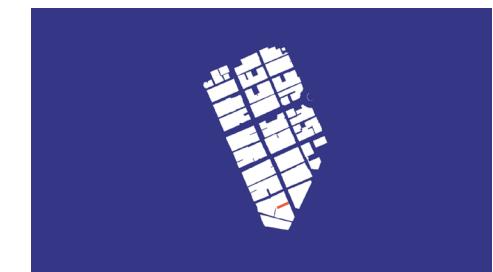
Potentials

- Clean, paved, limited vegetation
- Suitable for various social and cultural activities
- Locked, underutilized and unsafe
- The building's location is an asset, with historical value

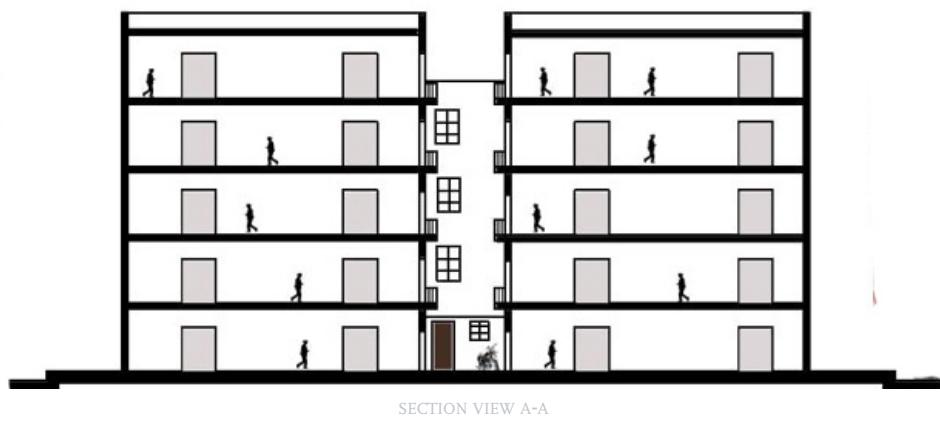
Challenges

- Persuade people and stakeholders to rehabilitate the space for general purposes and cultural activities
- Paving the pavement and re-tiling the vacuum for easy use by the elderly

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WORKSHOP II

group 9

Atfa As'ad Shahen

- There is no commercial infringement due to lack of shops
- Used as a storehouse for some population properties
- Inaccessible for cars to pass through, however there are some parking slots alongside the pavement.



© GROUP 9

Second Passage

- Misplaced lighting columns; some are installed next to window openings and shops.
- Poor paving.
- Existing rain water drainage system.
- Inaccessible for people with special needs.

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© GROUP 9

Third Passage

- Shop owners dislike the parking spaces in front of their shops, as they prevent spectators passing by from viewing their products.
- Insufficient parking slots for the residents.



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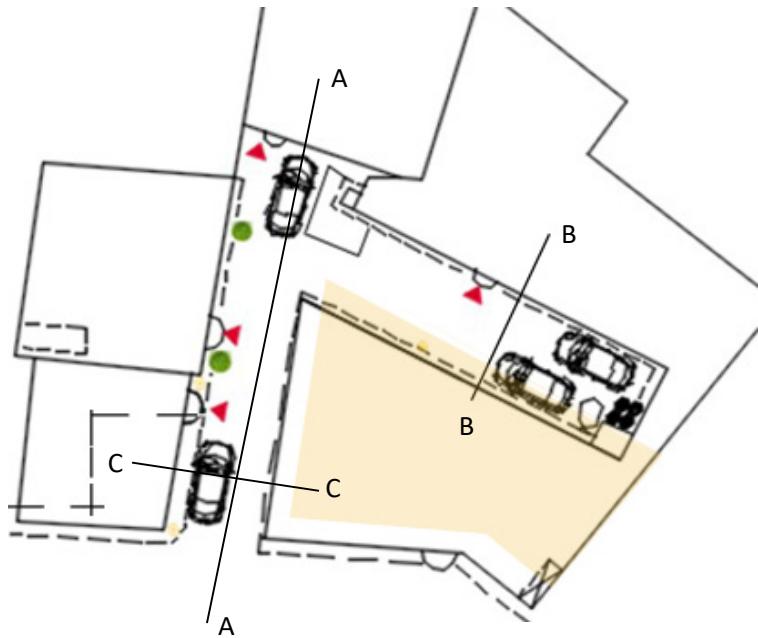


The area does not contain archeological buildings, but it contains some of the buildings with great heritage value.



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SELECTED PUBLIC SPACES FOR INTERVENTIONS (IN ORANGE) © ESA, EDITED



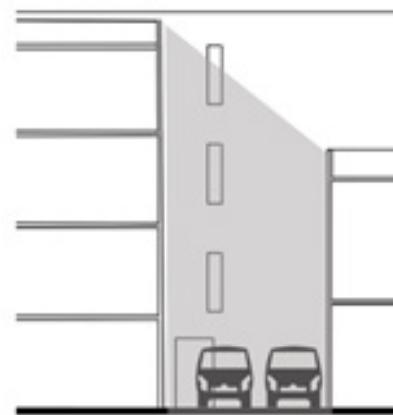
81

PLAN VIEW

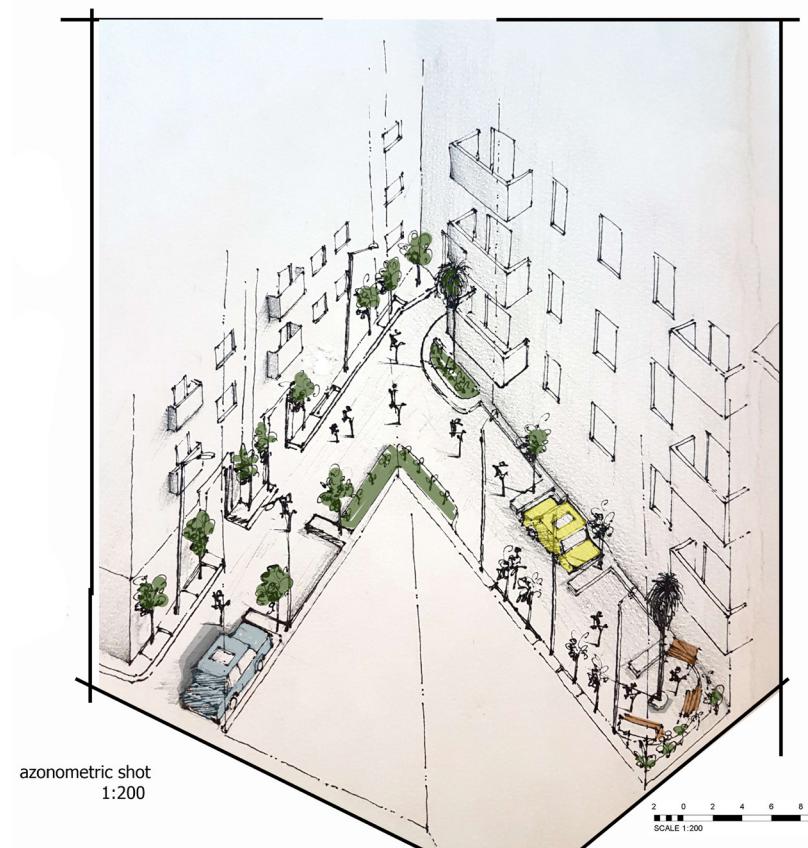


SECTION VIEW A-A

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SECTION VIEW B-B



axonometric shot
1:200

AXONOMETRIC VIEW

WORKSHOP II

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ALDA (HER)ITAGE
‘Atfa As’ad Shahen Redesign

Issues and ideas

- There is no commercial infringement due to lack of shops
- Used as a storehouse for some population properties

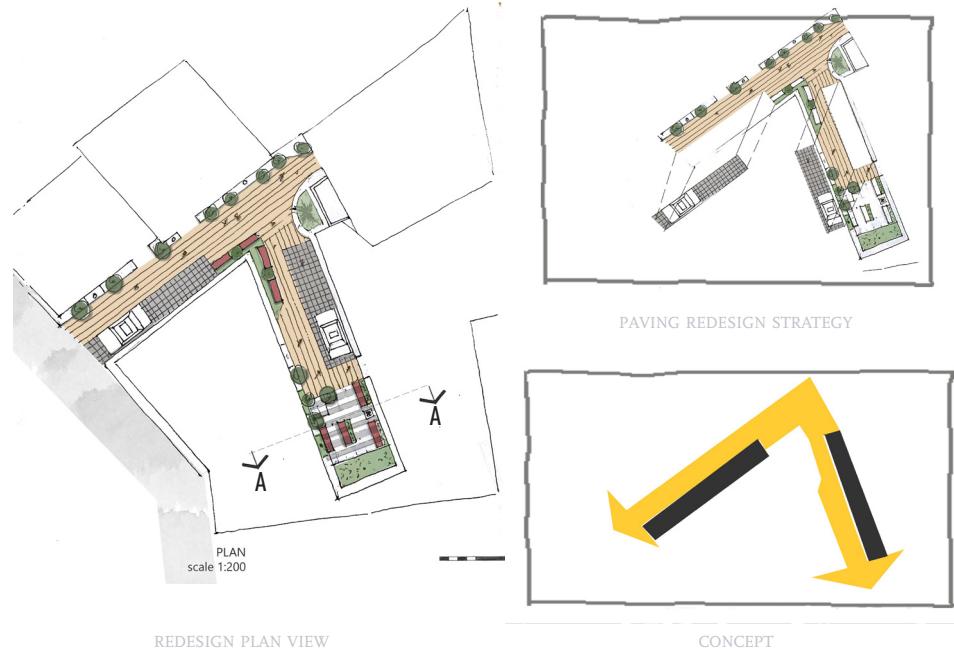
Possibilities

- There is an abandoned building that can be exploited for commercial activities
- A social place for the inhabitants of the area

Challenges

- Authorization
- Finance
- Implementation
- Sustainability

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REALCITYLAB

PART 11: STUDENTS' GROUP WORK
‘Atfa As’ad Shahen Redesign



Stakeholders

- They are the owners of residential buildings overlooking the void
- There are no problems among the concerned parties on the space
- Aspire to improve the space

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WORKSHOP II



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REDESIGN MODEL VIEW



BIRD EYE MODEL VIEW OF THE PASSAGEWAY

Concept

- The main concept was to create a social hub, where all the surrounding neighborhood could gather, have a seat, read, and enjoy the privacy the L shaped area provided.
- The space is paved, with two different indicative materials each for a different function:
- Grey paneled paving for car parks.
- Orange paving for a walk way.
- The whole space could be later on used as a Ramadan gathering place for fasting or El-Eid prayers.

Improvement of the state of the corridor through the following:

- Determining the entrances of buildings with pavements in each residential building.
- Waste baskets.
- Seats for residents.
- Increasing afforestation.
- The abandoned building.
- Capitalizing the potential of the passageway.
- It can be utilized for social and commercial purposes including shops and cafes.
- It can be demolished and used as a green spot for the residential neighborhood.



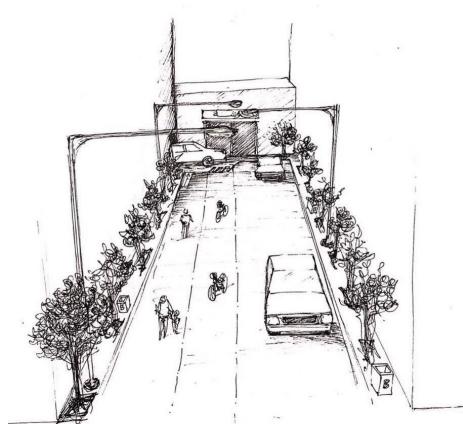
LAYOUT MODEL VIEW

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PLAN VIEW

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SKETCH OF PASSAGEWAY CURRENT SITUATION



MODEL VIEW OF THE PASSAGEWAY



SECTION VIEW

REALCITYLAB

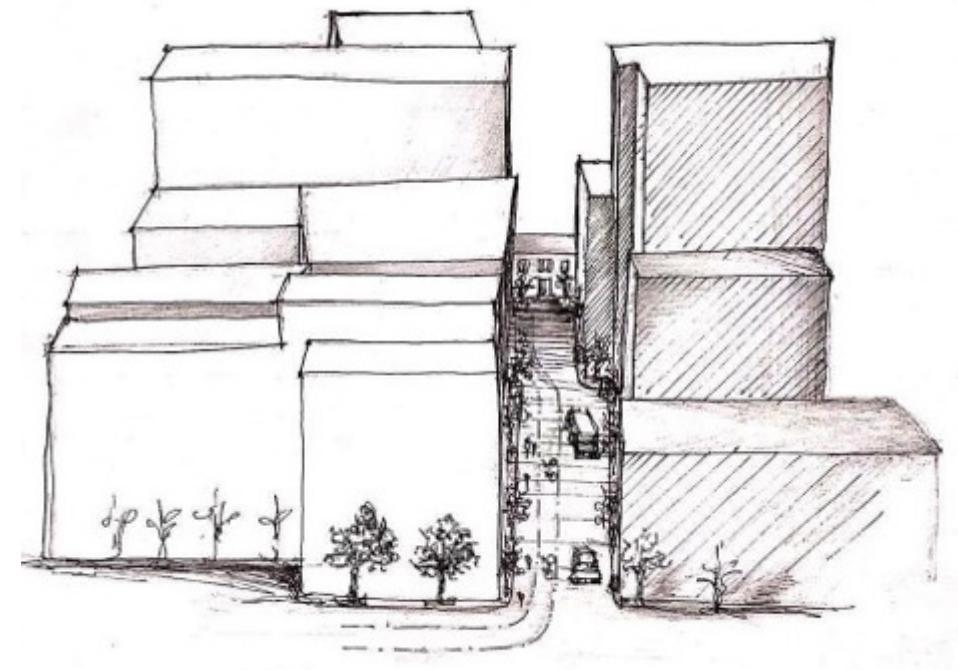
Potentials

- The tendency of the street in the direction of drainage places to increase the speed of disposal.
- Provide a ramp for people with special needs.
- Design lighting columns with suitable distance from window openings and shop doors.
- The use of closed store space in commercial and social activities by the residents of the region.
- Re-paving the street, while identifying between the pedestrian and car lanes.
- A working rain water drainage system on one side of the street.



RENDERED SHOT OF THE PASSAGEWAY

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SKETCH AXONOMETRIC VIEW

SCALE 1:200
2 0 2 4 6 8 10
m

WORKSHOP II

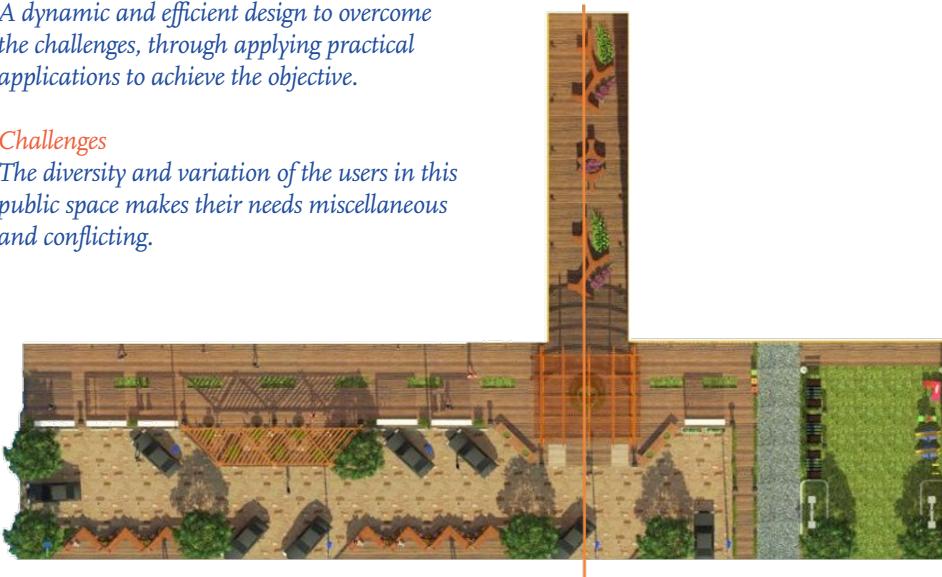
Passage Redesign

Concept

A dynamic and efficient design to overcome the challenges, through applying practical applications to achieve the objective.

Challenges

The diversity and variation of the users in this public space makes their needs miscellaneous and conflicting.



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PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW



SECTION VIEW

Passage Redesign

Objective

To make this public space serve the various needs of the users and design it to be a user friendly and durable.

The various needs

- Shop owners dislike the parking spaces in front of their shops, as they prevent the spectators passing by from viewing their products. They would like to have a more aesthetic view in front of their shops.
- Flat owners like having private parking spaces in front of their buildings, but they dislikes that the parking slots aren't organized, are chaotic, crowded, and insufficient in number. Moreover, they would like for their entrances to be more appealing and more user friendly for the elderly and disabled people.



MODEL VIEW

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AXONOMETRIC VIEW



© GROUP 8

PART 3: URBAN REGENERATION VISION
A CONCLUSION INCLUDES:
A. OVERALL VISION
B. SELECTED INTERVENTIONS
C. TEAMS AND CREDITS

PART THREE

*Urban
regeneration
vision*



AL-SAKAKINI PALACE © CLUSTER

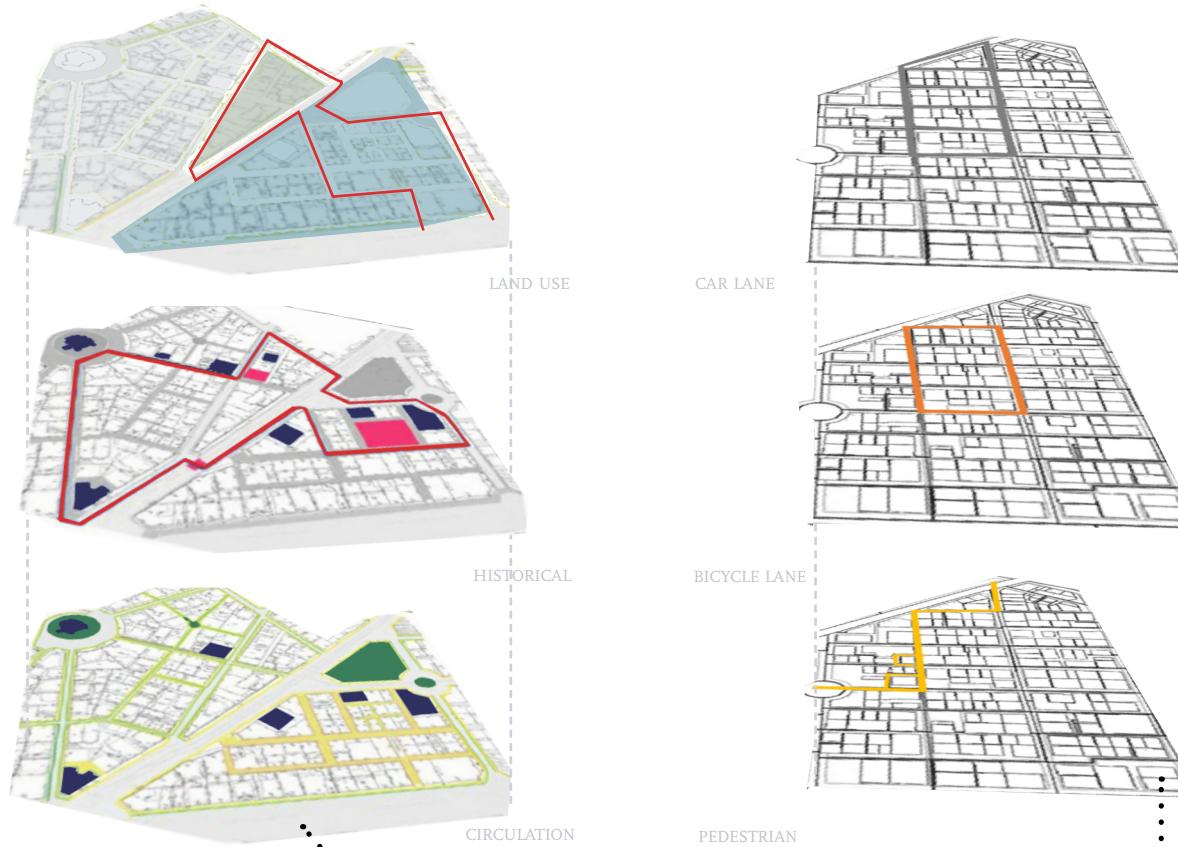
Overall Urban Regeneration strategy

This strategy was developed incorporating proposed interventions by all groups which is illustrated in the model below. Some of these examples are detailed in the top right axonometrics.

Three patterns of landuse and activities, historical buildings and sites, circulations and mobility are overlaid. The mobility network was redesigned in order to enhance the traffic in the area by proposing

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3 layers of movements. The first layer is a general network showing traffic and mobility, dividing streets into 3 lanes. The historical sites were highlighted in blue and the chosen areas for interventions are highlighted in magenta in the third layer.



Three basic passages were selected based on the main idea of the project and each passage designed for different users. The first passage serves the elderly, the second alley serves children, and the last serves women. They are linked to different movement paths (pedestrians, cars and bicycles). Through these tracks, the user can see the area, including old buildings of high value, and move between the three passages simply and easily.

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Overall Urban Regeneration strategy

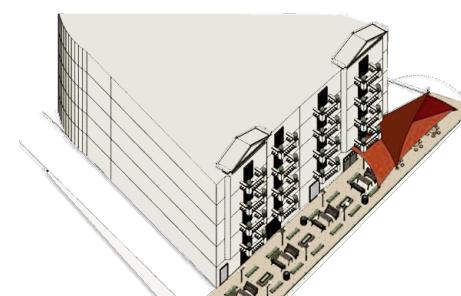
Including five examples of proposed interventions



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AXONOMETRIC VIEW © GROUP 9

The idea was to create a social hub, where all the surrounding neighborhood could gather, have a seat, read, and enjoy the privacy the L-shaped area provided. The space is paved, with two different indicative materials each for a different function.



AXONOMETRIC VIEW © GROUP 3

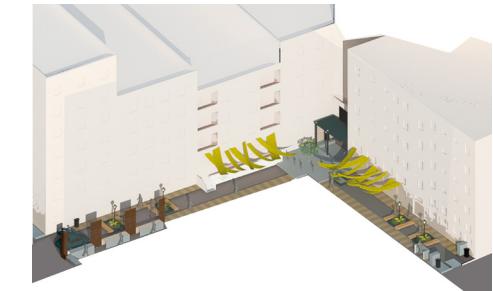
- Use this passage as an interactive zone for pedestrians, containing sitting areas, food shops and create more green areas based on the stakeholders' requests.

- Provide a shaded area based on the shop owner's request , in the addition to providing more light features.



AXONOMETRIC VIEW © GROUP 8

Creating an entertaining and economical area for women to promote leisure and social interaction as well as to foster economic opportunities in response to the daily necessities.

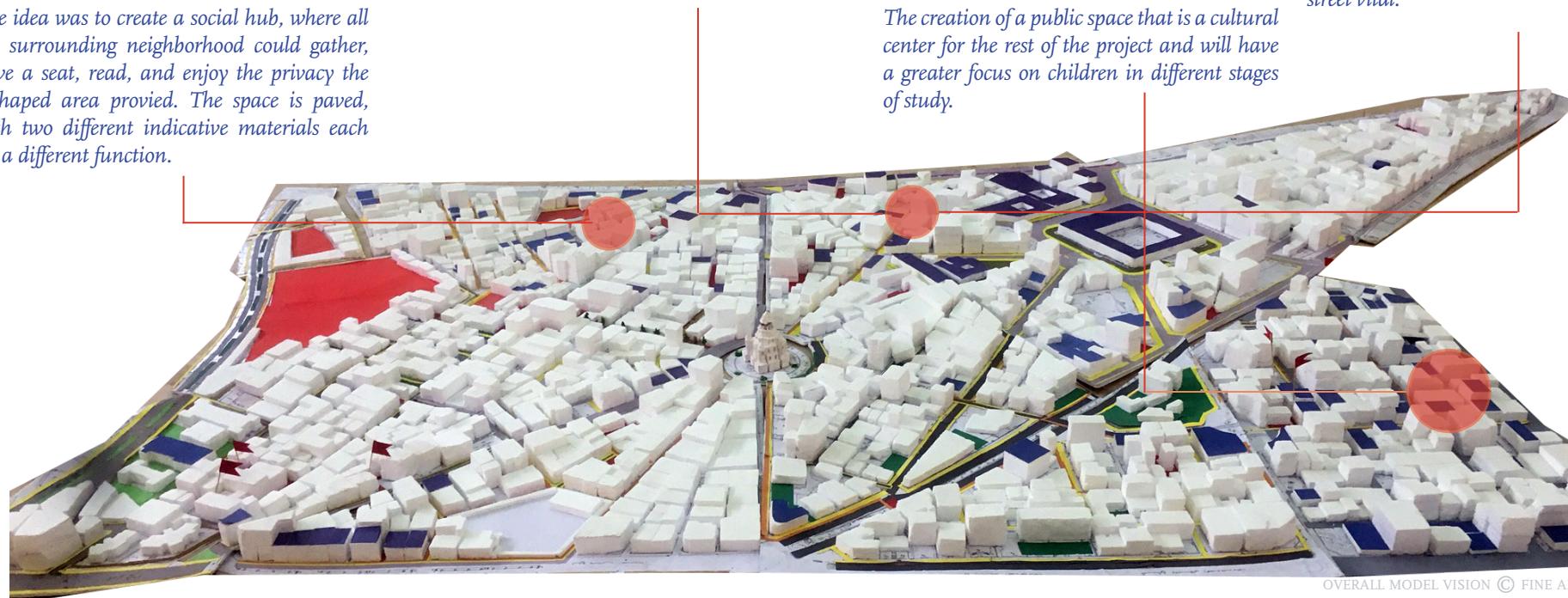


AXONOMETRIC VIEW © GROUP 3



AXONOMETRIC VIEW © GROUP 8

The creation of a public space that is a cultural center for the rest of the project and will have a greater focus on children in different stages of study.



OVERALL MODEL VISION © FINE ARTS

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WORKSHOP II

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Ahmad Khaled Ali

Ahmad Sabry Mohamed

Ahmad Salah Ali

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Ahmad Tarek Mohamed

Ahmad Abdelkarem Hassan

Ahmad Mohamed Abdelyaman

Ahmad Foad Aokla

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Asmaa Zakria Mohamed

Asmaa Abdallah

Alaa Hasam Mohamed

Alaa Sherif Mohamed

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Amira Aaa Eldeen

Amina Khafaga Ibrahim

Amr Hamed Mahmoud

Amr Hossam Mohamed

Amr Mohamed Ahmad

Aya Ashraf Ali

Aya Gamal Abdel'al

Aya Metwaly Abdelfatah

Aya Mohsen Mohamed

Aya Mohamed Shabana

Aya Mohamed Moktar

Aya Nabil Wahba

Bassant Mahmoud Ashry

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Doha Amgad Abdelman'em

Diana Atef Yusif

Dina Adel Mahmoud

Dina Abdelba'y Mohamed

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Esraa Shabaan Emam

Esraa Abdelnasser Kamal

Eslam Mohamed Adel

Eslam Mohamed Ali

Fatma Ezzat Mohamed

Fatma Yousry Kamel

Farida Yusif Farid

Hagar Salah Mohamed

Hatem Amr Farouk

Habiba Ahmad Gamal

Hadeer Alaa Eldeen

Hadeer Magdy Mohamed

Hadeer Mohamed Alaa

Hams Hessin Mohamed

Hesham Mohamed Abdelsalam

Hossam Ahmad Shoukry

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Karim Emad Mohamed

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Maritchia Ashraf Fakhry

Marina Osama Edward

Marina Adel Ramzy

Micheal Nagy Yusif

Mohamed Ahmad Abdelghafor

Mohamed Osama Mohamed

Mohamed Hamdy Mahmoud

Mohamed Khaled Abdelghany

Mohamed Salah Ragheb

Mohamed Adel Ryad

Mohamed Abdelrazek Helal

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Mohamed Abdelkarim Bassem

Mohamed Mohamed Eltab'ey

Mohamed Nadeem Mohamed

Mohamed Hany Mohamed

Mohamed Ahmad Khalifa

Mahmoud Gamal Sa'id

Mahmoud Hassan Mohamed

Mahmoud Khaled Ateya

Mahmoud Ali Galal

Mahmoud Mohamed Khafaga

Maram Abbas Ezzat

Marwa Ahmad Eid

Marwa Reda Ahmad

Mariam Ahmad Kamal

Mariam Ismail Abdel'azez

Mariam Taha Mohamed

Mariam Mahmoud Abdelwahab

Mostapha Ahmad Mostapha

Mostapha Sa'id Mostapha

Manar Mohamed Abdelrahman

Mennatullah Atef

Mennatullah Mohamed Abdelhamed

Mennatullah Mostapha Ali

Maha Mohamed Ahmad Rafa'y

Maha Mohamed Ahmad Abdellatef

Mahira Amr Abdelghany

Mo'men Ahmad Abdelhamed

Mo'men Alsa'id Mahmoud

Mirna Ehab Adel

Mirna Essam Ibrahim

Mirna Walid Nour

Mirette Mohamed Elsa'id

Mina Atef Abdelra'of

Mina Magdy Nabih

Nariman azez Mostapha

Nancy Osama Mohamed

Nagwa Ibrahim Sa'id

Nada Alaa Eldeen

Nada Alaa Mahmoud

Nada Mohamed Saad

Nada Mohtady Khatab

Nada Nasser Ehsan

Noha Osama Mokhtar

Noha Tarek Abdallah

Noha Fo'ad Abdel'azem

Nouran Gamal Elsa'id

Norhan Ahmad Abdelmotelb

Nourhan Elsa'id Gom'a

Norhan Sadeq Mohamed

Norhan Gamal Mohamed

Nourhan Hamdy Mahmoud

Nourhan Sa'id Salah

Nourhan Mohamed Kamal

Norhan Mohamed Mohamed

Nivine micheal Milad

Omar Atef Kasem

Omar Ashraf

Omar Mohamed Mohamed

Omar Mostapha Abdelhalem

Omar Mostapha Mohamed

Omnia Yosry Gohar

Rania Khaled Fo'ad

Rania Maher Mohamed

Rabab Alaa Eldeen

Radwa Sherif Shaker

Raghad Mamdouh Mohamed

Rana Ehab Samy

Rana Hassan Helmy

Rana Reda Mohamed

Raneem Ahmad Hasen

Reem Ali Kamal

Reham Hamdy Mohamed

Sara Ahmad Abdel'alem

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Sara Ashraf Farouk
Sara Hamza Mohamed
Sara Khalil Morsi
Sara Nabil Mohamed
Sara Yasser Abdelhamed
Sara Mounir Abass
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Serag Eldeen Adel
Saad Mostapha Saad
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Salma Ibrahim Mohamed
Salma Abozeid
Salma Ashraf Hamed
Salma Abdelhalem Mansor
Salma Mohamed Abdelman'em
Samah Ahmad Rasly
Samah Adel Elsa'id
Samar Labib Abdelmotelb
Samar Mohamed Hussin
Somya Hesham Mohamed
Sondous Ashraf Ahmad
Shady Sa'id Hassan
Shady Samir Abdelfatah
Shady Yusif William
Shourok Abdehnasser
Sherif Ashraf Hussien
Shams Eldeen Mahmoud



FINAL PRESENTATION CLASS '18

Shahd Ayman Saad
Sherine Hesham Ahmad
Shaimaa Mohamed Abdelrab
Salah Eldeen Hesham
Toaa Ibrahim Desouky
Toaa Essam Abdelhady
Taky Eldeen Abdelazzez
Wessam Mohamed Abdelwahab
Wesal Mohamed Samy
Wala Wael AbdelKhaly
Yasser Mostapha Mohamed
Yasmin Ahmad Abdelrazek
Yasmin Alaa Eldeen
Yasmin Mahmoud Kamal
Yehia Mamdoh Mohamed
Zeinb Mohamed Awad

30 EL-SAKAKINI STREET AT AL-ZAHIR WAS SELECTED AS A SITE FOR THE NEXT SEMESTER:
HISTORICAL REHABILITATION ADAPTIVE REUSE, LED BY: KREKELER AND CLUSTER IN PART-
NERSHIP WITH FACULTY OF FINE ARTS IN THE FALL OF 2017.

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