

URBAN CONTRAST



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Khedive Cairo, Downtown Area

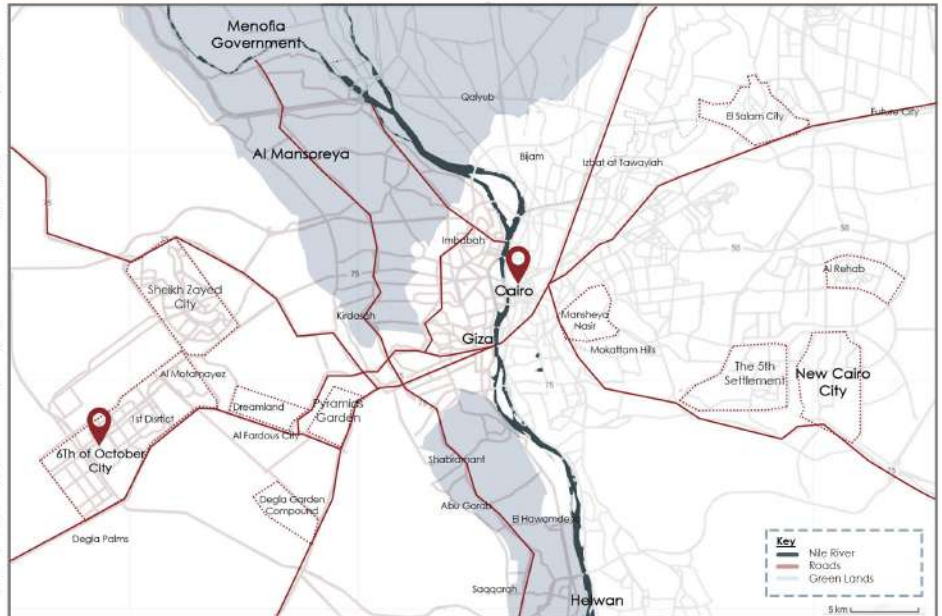
AIM:
Khedive Ismail aimed to transform Old Cairo to Paris of the East, he wanted to Europeanize his capital and his country as a continuity for his grandfather Mohammad Aly project of modernizing Egypt.

METHODOLOGY:
The new city built by Khedive Ismail, became the center of Cairo, including the most political, social, cultural and commercial activities, and at the same time a historical feature for a lot of sociopolitical changes happened in Egypt all over the modern history of nationalization.

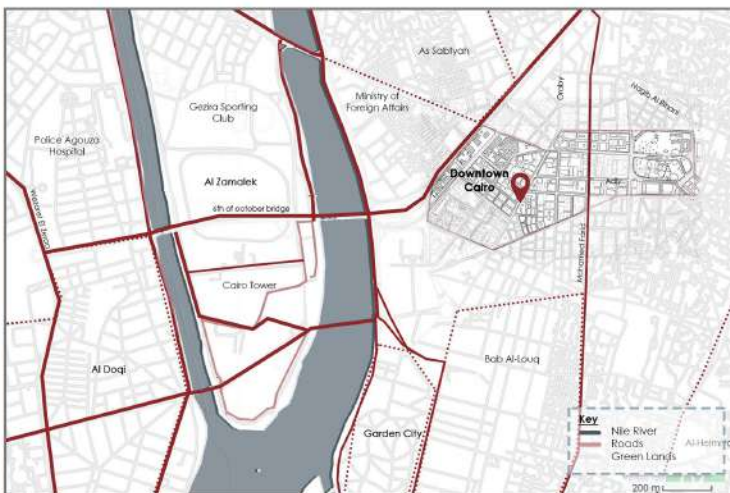
6th Of October, Hossary Area

AIM:
One of the new Egyptian cities that was built to reduce the population density of Cairo and to ease the burden placed on Giza the city was named after the victory of the Sixth of October 1973

METHODOLOGY:
It is considered one of the most successful industrial cities in Egypt, and one of the most modern cities in terms of urbanization, as it includes 12 neighborhoods within the city cordon and expanded further in a few years, as well as numerous private urban communities, and most of its neighborhoods are distinguished by good architectural organization and paved roads



Khedive Cairo, Downtown Area



Zoomed Out

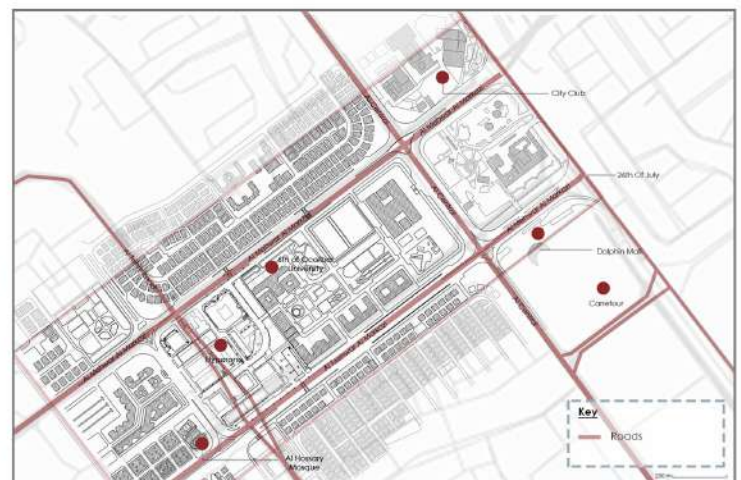


Zoomed In

6th Of October, Hossary Area



Zoomed Out



Zoomed In

Khedive Cairo, Downtown Area:

Currently : Now, most of the historic buildings within the area were renovated by the ministry Of housing, utilities and urban development. dictionary can be traced back to Britain and Ireland.

6th Of October, Hossary Area

in April 2011, in the wake of the Egyptian revolution, it was reincorporated into the Giza Governorate, to which it had originally belonged.

Downtown-October

the Cairo city was at that time extended between the citadel from the east side till Al Azbakia cemetery and Al Ataba from the western side , most of the area was urban deteriorated and surrounded by ponds
And In few years Khedive Ismail could be able to transform Old .Cairo to Paris of the East

Cairo fire and the revolution led by gamal abdel nasser. Whom led to the demolishing of the uppercla

The revolution creating more law violations

Preserving the heritage buildings and reestablishing the harmony of the commercial signs and visuals , enforcing law by clearing street vendors

the degradation of social class caused many informal adaptations to the current buildings for example the informal reuse of the roofs

Gridded plots of land occupied by modular buildings

A new city mostly deserted

due to this ongoing increase in the traffic flow streets are made wider to accommodate more cars making this area dependent on cars and almost impossible to be walkable

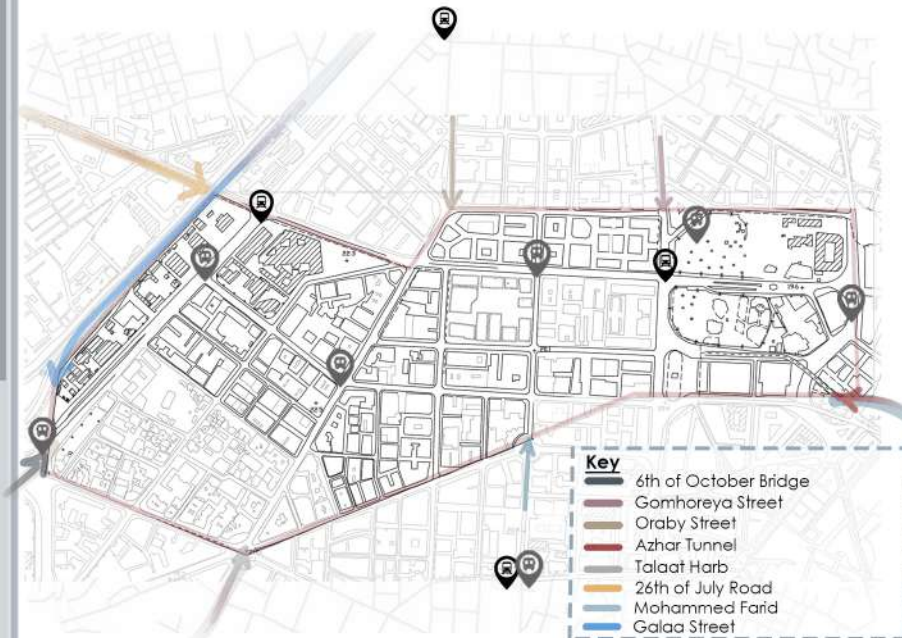
With the Egyptian revolution and the syrian refugees crises many refugees started to migrate and start their business in this area causing many law violations in terms of street and parking usage and increased the car flow to this area

Both areas were designed to a specific image that was prevalent in their own era , were both tend to amend to their weaknesses caused bey law violations and in adequate human behavior, downtown appears to be more of a walkable city with a certain harmonious identity while 6th of october city tend to be more on the functional side with no specific identity it only promotes its functional characteristics while ignoring any urban life experience

Accessibility

Khedival Cairo, **Downtown Area**

Downtown has much more main accessible points than secondary to the site
Accessible by pedestrians, cars, buses and metro from many stations.



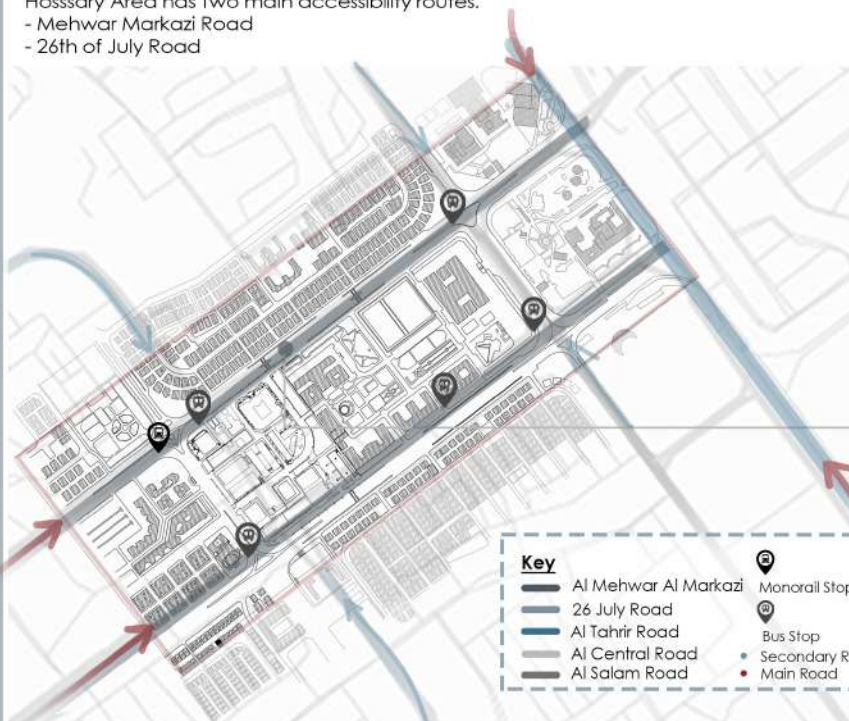
- Bus Stops
- Metro Stations

- 1 Attaba
- 2 Orabi
- 3 Gamal Abd Nasser
- 4 Mohamed Naguib

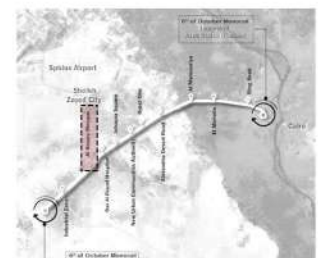


6th Of October, **Hossary Area**

Hossary Area has Two main accessibility routes.
- Mehwar Markazi Road
- 26th of July Road



Monorail Route



Construction of Monorail, to be finished by 2023.

Accessed by monorail in future plans



All roads are accessible to cars and buses either public or private.



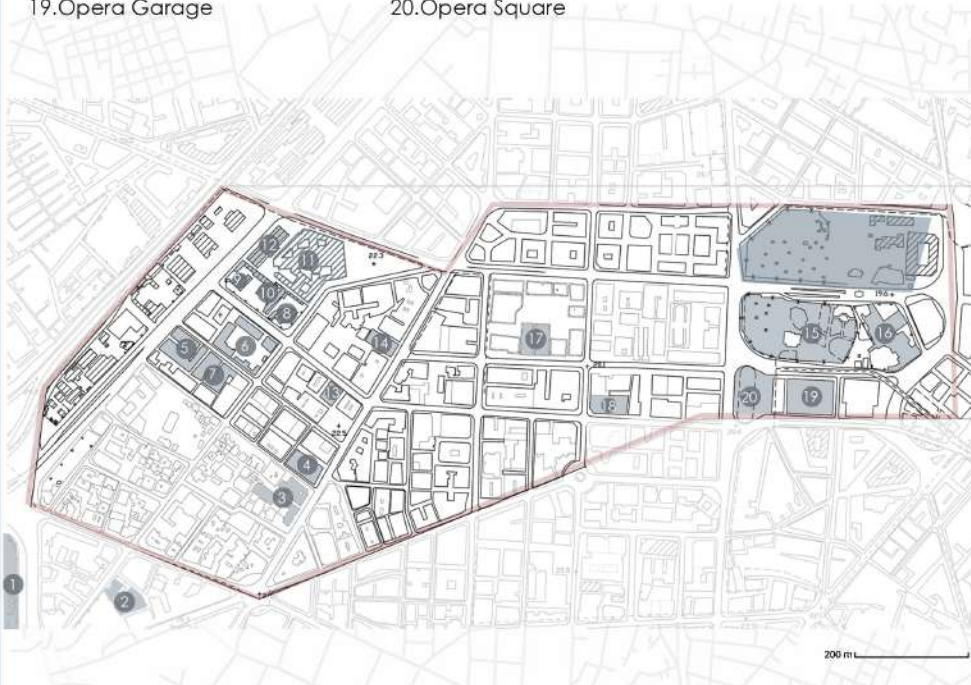
Conclusion:

- As Downtown is in the center of the city it has much more accessible points than Hossary.
- Both locations are easily accessed with variable means of transportation like buses, cars and metro. Although Al-Hossary doesn't have a metrostation but, there is a monorail underconstruction which should lead to better accessibility.
- Both sites don't have any bicycle lanes.



Khedive Cairo, Downtown

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Egyptian Museum | 2. Steigenberger Hotel | 3. Ambiance Cairo Hotel |
| 4. Cinema Radio | 5. Helal Ahmar Hospital | 6. Public Transport Authority Hospital |
| 7. Aswan University | 8. Journalists Syndicate | 9. Lawyers Syndicate |
| 10. Judges Club | 11. High Court | 12. Real estate registration office |
| 13. Odeon Cinema | 14. Miami Cinema | 15. Azbakeya Garden |
| 16. National Theater | 17. The Jewish temple | 18. Groppi |
| 19. Opera Garage | 20. Opera Square | |



6th of October, Al-Hossary

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 6th of October Authority | 2. 6th of October Club | 3. 6th of October Hospital |
| 4. 6th of October University | 5. Diamond Mall | 6. Gad |
| 7. Al-Hossary Park | 8. Al-Hossary Mosque | |



Conclusion: -Downtown is rich with many major landmarks including political, religious, recreational, touristic & educational. Those landmarks target people from various levels. Presence of those landmarks makes Downtown a well serviced urban-area.

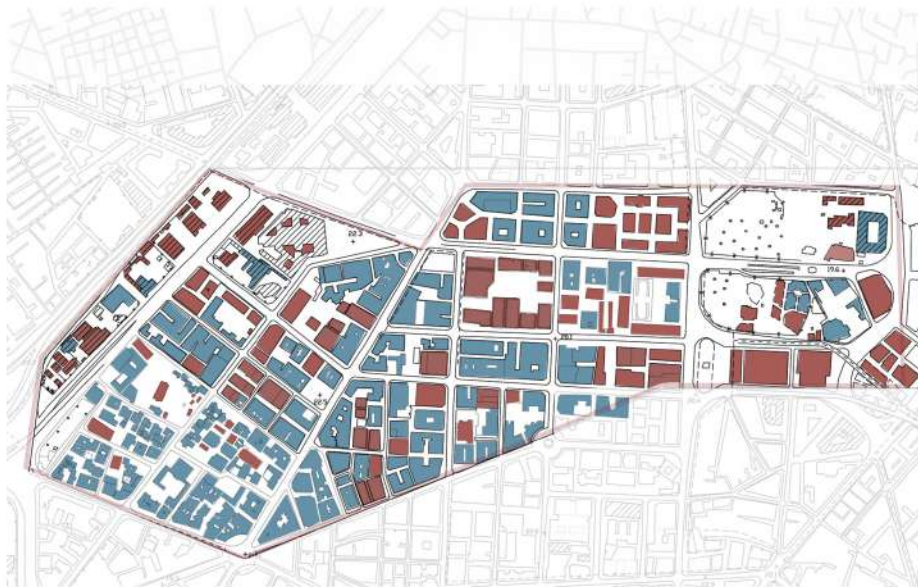
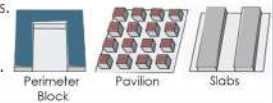
-Al-Hossary Has major landmarks as well as minor landmarks that create an engaging environment for the user



Building Typologies

Khedive Cairo, Downtown area

- The most widespread & commonly existed typologies are the perimeter block (V & U shapes), few linear slabs & pavilion blocks.
- This typology was inspired from Paris urban fabric.
- The open space in the middle is used either as commercial area or a courtyard for the building.
- Multiple of pavilion blocks or perimeter blocks in a row form shaded & walkable pathways mainly used for commercial usages.
- Less privacy & trespassing the territories of the buildings due to presence of mixed use in those pathways.



Perimeter Block



Pavilion



Slabs

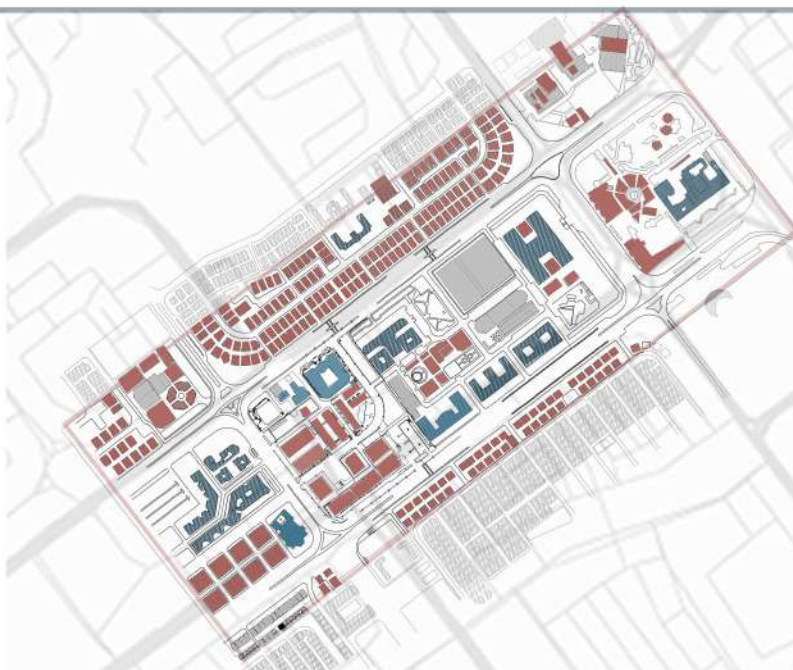


Key

- Pavilion
- Perimeter Block
- Slabs

6th of October, Al Hossary Area

- The most widespread & commonly existed typology is the pavilion blocks.
- The perimeter typology (U Shape) is the least typology used in Al Hossary, & mainly for the universities buildings.
- The pathways between the buildings are used for commercial use.
- Less privacy & trespassing the territories of the buildings due to presence of mixed use in those pathways.



Perimeter



Pavilion

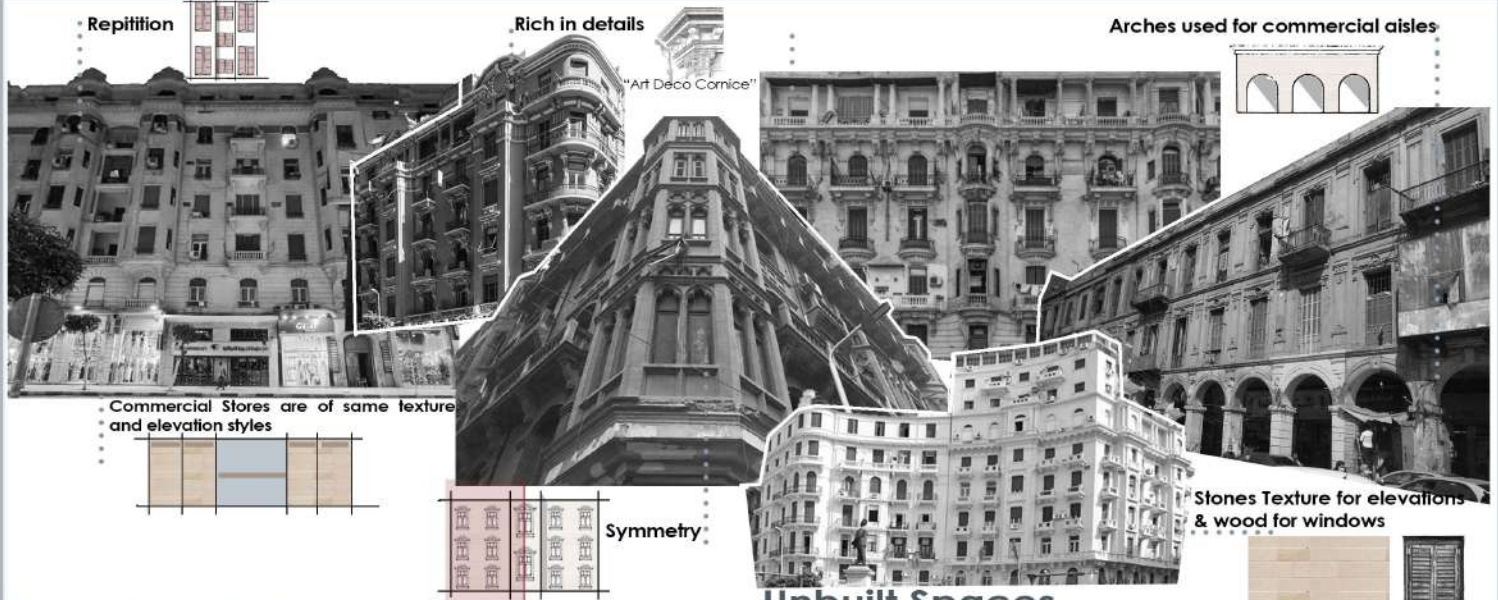


Conclusion

- Both areas have pathways within the blocks used for commercial usages.
- Downtown buildings have more sense of enclosure due to their perimeter typologies.

Texture Mapping

Khedive Cairo, Downtown Area

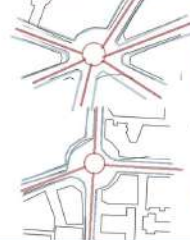


Floor Area Ratio

| | | |
|-------------------|------|--------|
| Plot Area | 3664 | 4086 |
| Building Area | 5382 | 2749.2 |
| Floor Area Ration | 1.4 | 0.67 |



Unbuilt Spaces



Talaat Harb Square

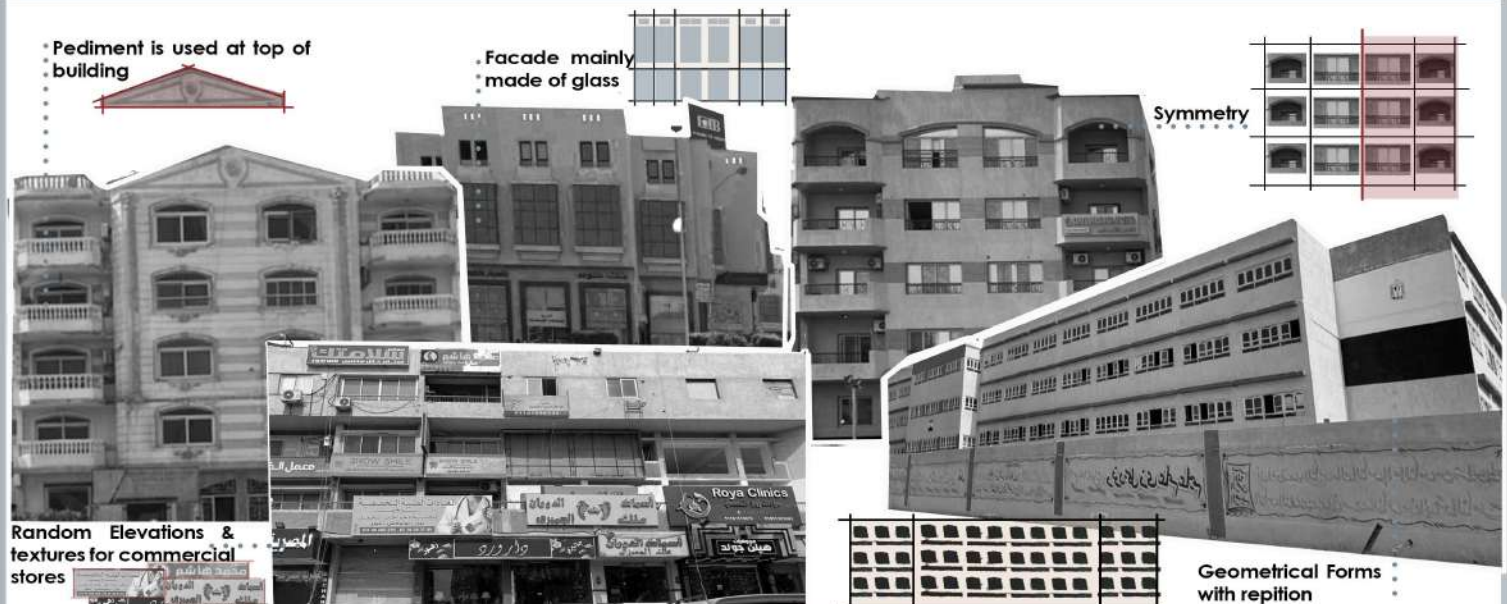
Subtract

Mustafa Kamel Square

Subtract

Unbuilt Spaces consist of circular nodes that have been subtracted from buildings to form a square.

6TH OCTOBER, Al Hossary Area



Floor Area Ratio

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|------|
| Plot Area | 9566 | 8420 |
| Building Area | 985 | 1476 |
| Floor Area Ration | 0.102 | 0.17 |



Unbuilt Spaces



Subtract

Subtract

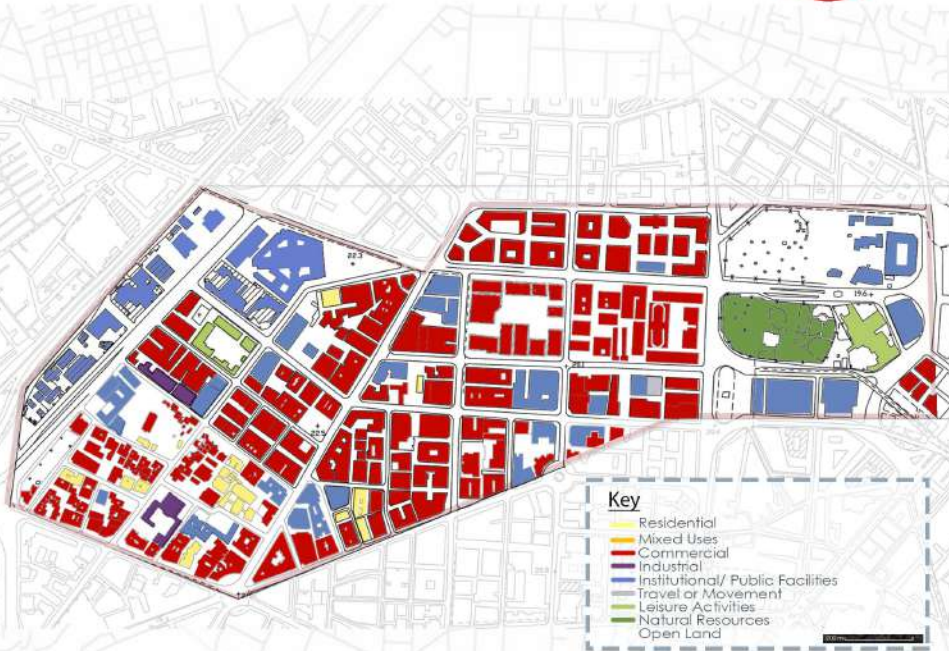
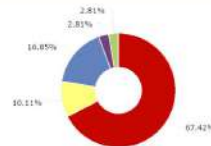
Unbuilt Spaces consist of circular nodes that have been subtracted from buildings to form a square.

DOWNTOWN: - Downtown has unique architecture style that outstands it.
 - Various elements as cornice, ornaments, wooden windows & arches are used.
 - Repetition is used to emphasize on those elements.
 - Geometrical & bold shapes are used.
 - High urban density.
 - High ratio of built up area creating walkable, street dimensions and public coherence.
 - High built up area ratio, does not provide further occupation within the area.
 - The high density reflects a high rate in growth pattern of the area.

AL HOSSARY: - Al Hossary has no specific architecture style that out-stands it.
 - No ornaments or rich details are used in the facades.
 - Each building type has different textures & elevation styles.
 - Repetition & symmetry are mainly used in the facades.
 - Low urban density.
 - Low ratio of built up area gives an excessive space for streets and roads making it inadequate for walking.
 - Low built up area ratio, reflects the area's capability for further occupation.

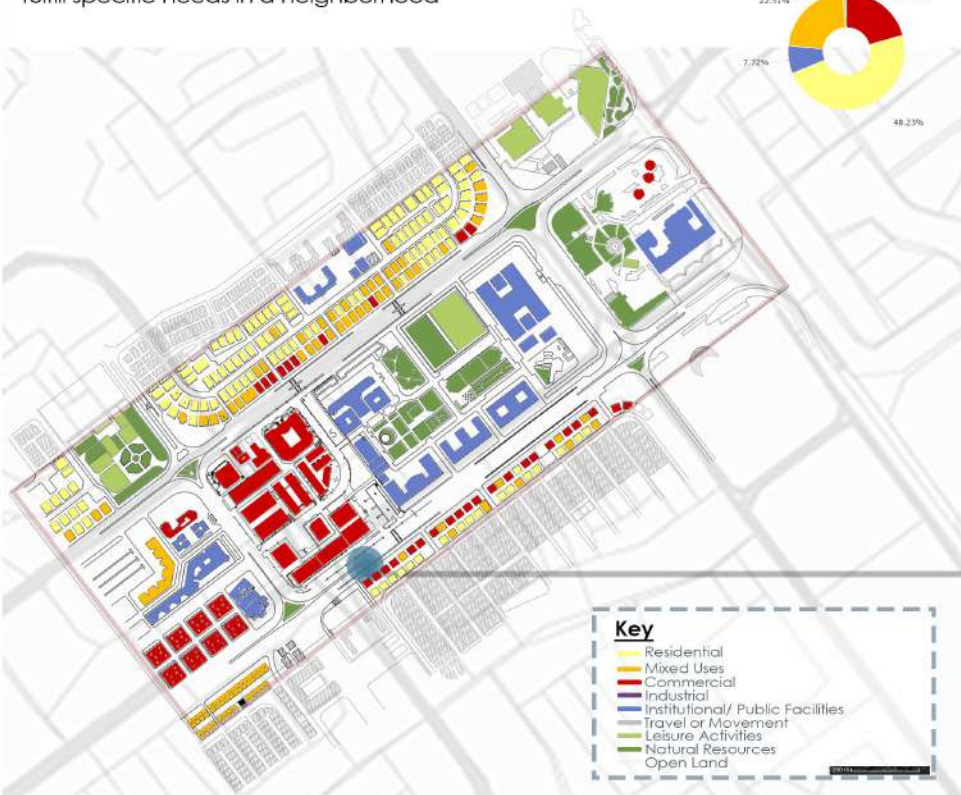
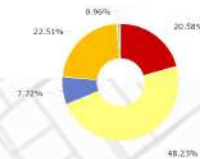
Building Typologies Ground Floor Khedive Cairo, Downtown Area

As noticed, the majority of the ground floor landuses are commercial uses and public facilities



6th Of October, Hossary Area

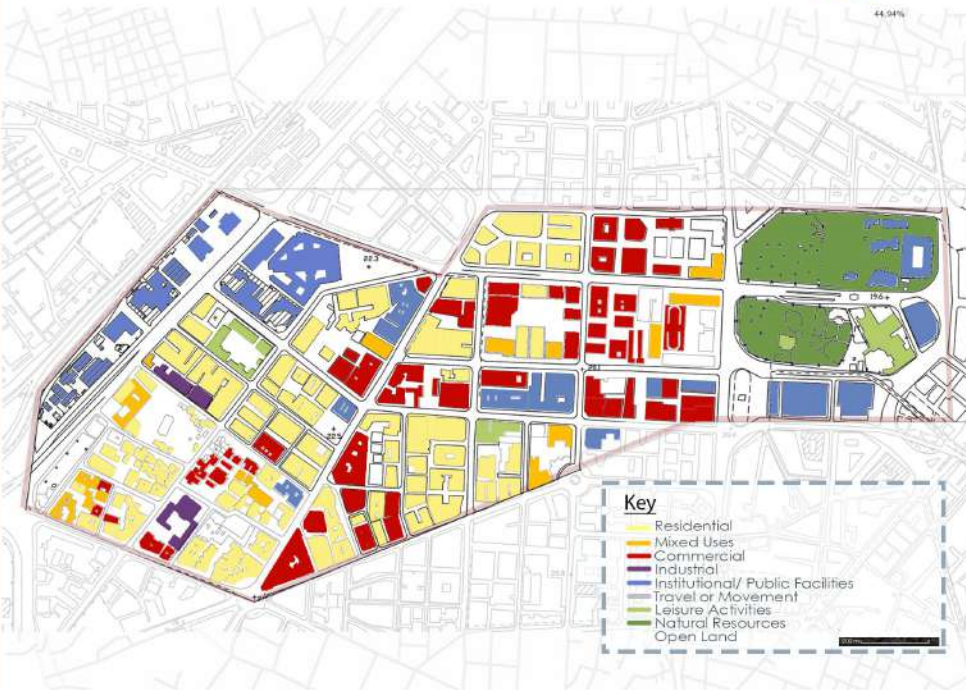
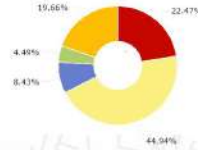
Unlike Downtown, Hossary is divided into districts that fulfill specific needs in a neighborhood



Conclusion: The difference in designing both sites can be visually recognized through the two maps through the way of distributing each ground floor. It is noticed that Downtown has mostly most of the map commercial uses while Hossary map is divided into districts with services in the middle, surrounded by residential units which may be unsafe for residents as the residential zone is very quite and dangerous

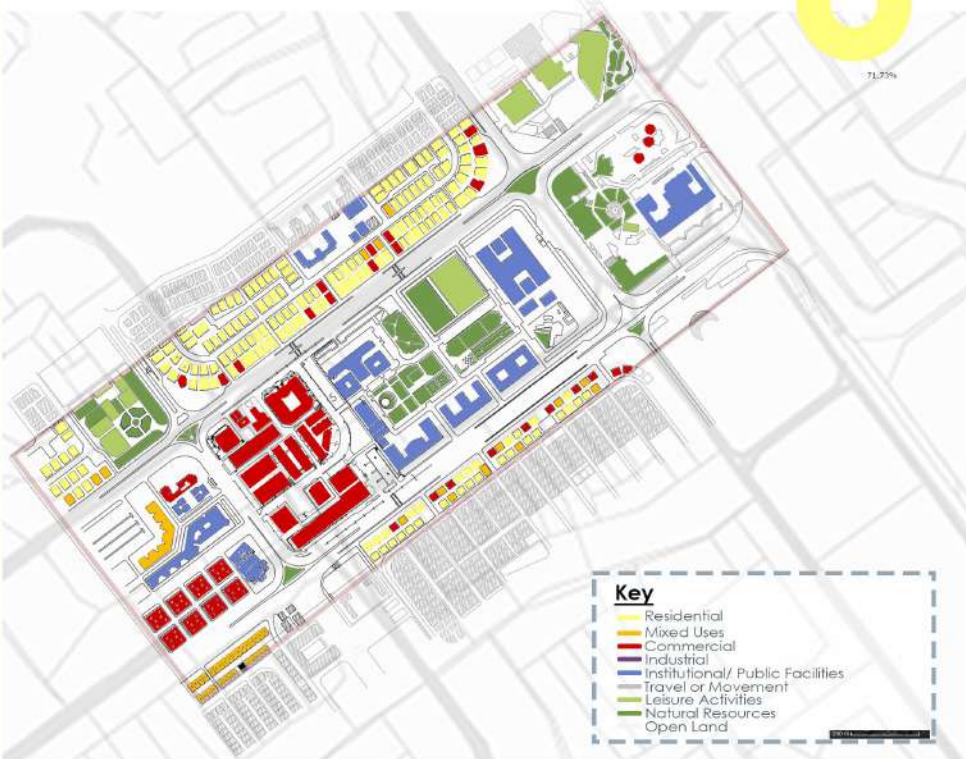
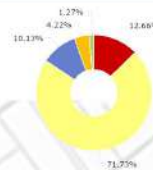
Land-Use Maps First Floor Khedive Cairo, Downtown Area

Going up, the first floor in Downtown started to become more diverse in its uses and more residential started showing up.



6th Of October, Hossary Area

On the other hand, Hossary remains the same as a whole building could be commercial or residential depending on its location and district

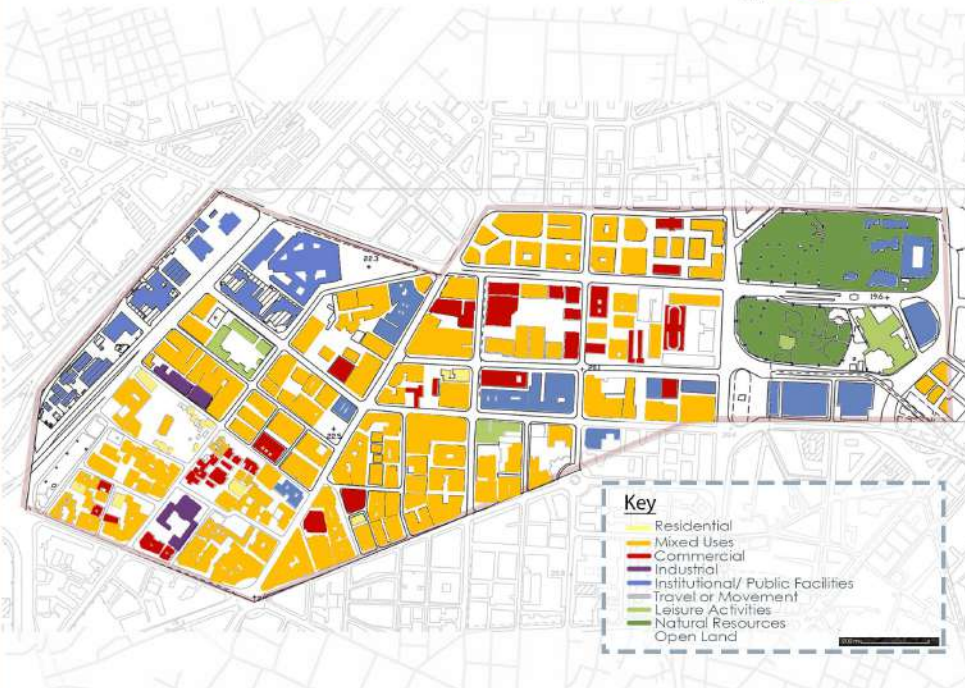
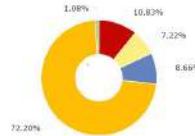


Conclusion: The two maps share almost average distributions but with different densities where in downtown uses are distributed in a manner where many uses are found in one block. Unlike Hossary, commercial zones are in a district and residential areas are in another. This may have its pros and cons in each site. The distribution in Hossary may be quieter for the residential neighborhood but may not be helpful to users where some area may lack commercial zones. The same idea for Downtown as it may be very crowded but services are near any residential areas.

Land-Use Maps

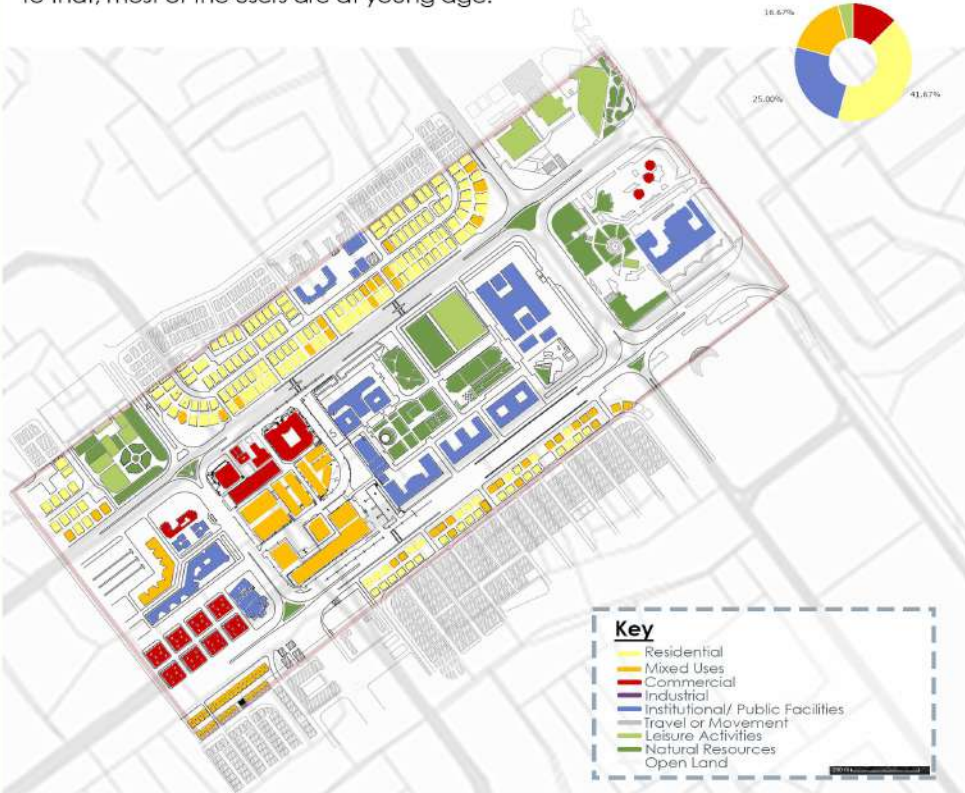
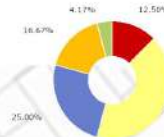
Khedive Cairo, Downtown Area

Having this massive amount of mixed uses makes it easier for residents to fulfill the needs but also makes it very crowded.



6th Of October, Hossary Area

The Hossary district has many institutional facilities and due to that, most of the users are at young age.

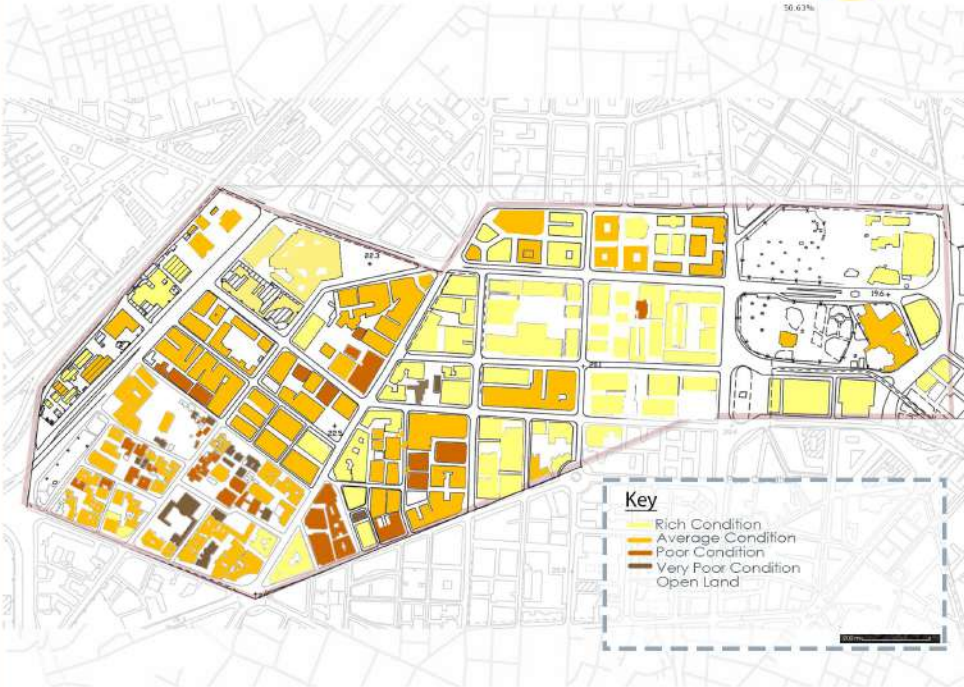
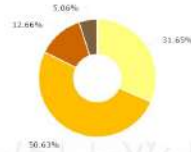


Conclusion: These two land-use maps give a clear image on how the social behavior may be. Less people will be walking in the Hossary due to its large streets and undistributed commercial zones. People only get to the services district to fulfill their needs. Unlike Downtown, more people will be walking as the landuses are distributed on a larger scale.

Conditions Maps

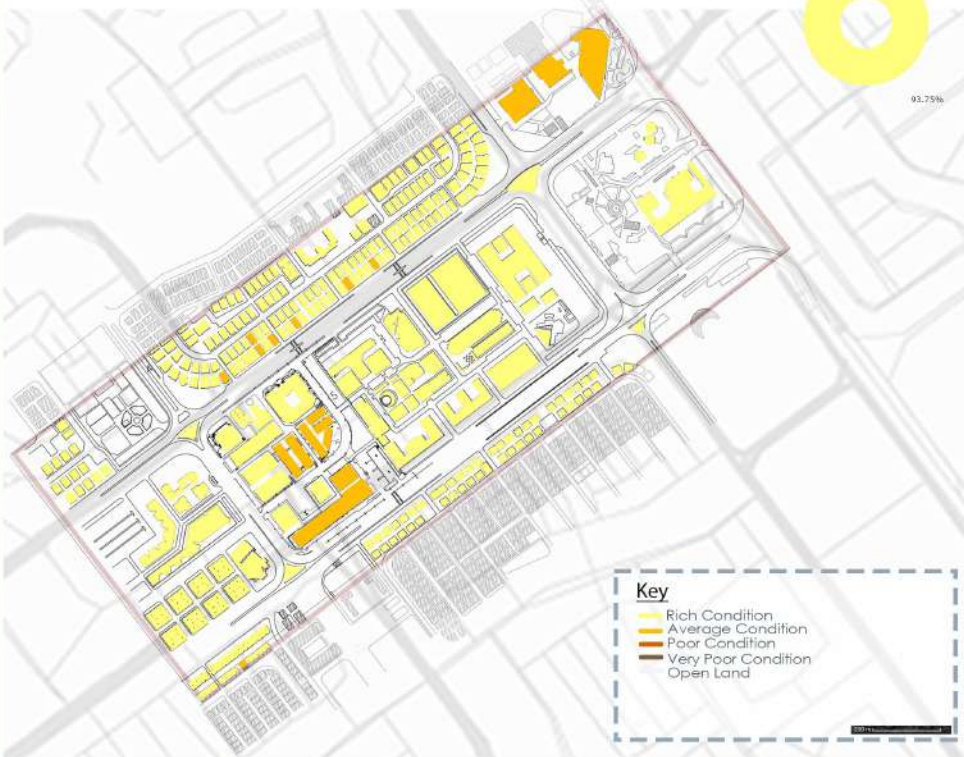
Khedei Cairo, Downtown Area

Although the city is old, it has managed to be in an average condition and it is still renovating due to its importance.



6th Of October, Hossary Area

The majority of the buildings are new and in rich conditions, only few of them are in average conditions, they tend to have cracks.

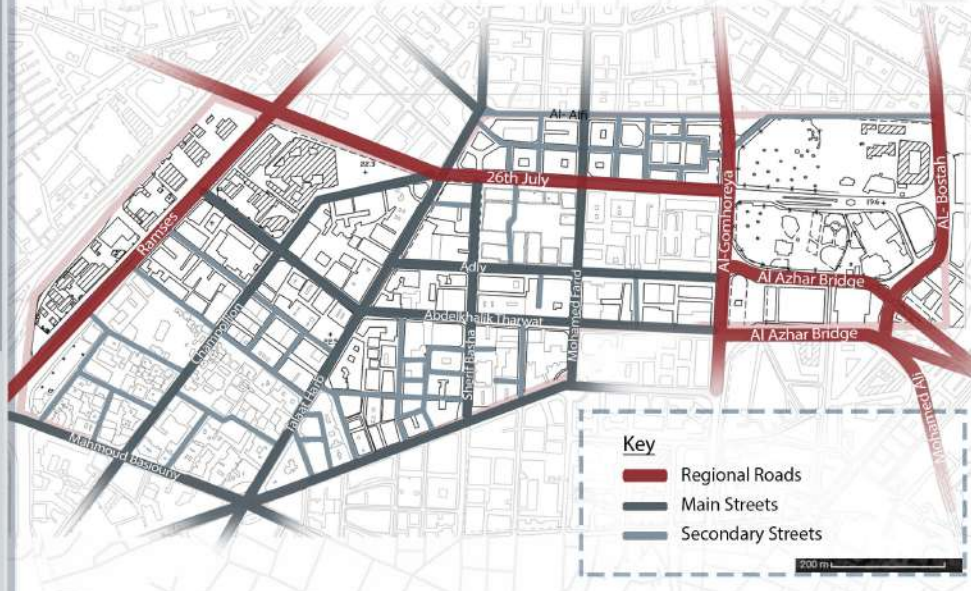


Conclusion: Most buildings in Downtown were old but due to the renovation, the city is now considered historical and is visited by tourists. On the other hand, Hossary has very recent buildings however, it tends to have lack of maintenance.

Streets Networks Khedive Cairo, **Downtown**

A) Streets Hierarchy

- The streets network in Downtown area is divided into 3 categories according streets' widths, it's role and where it go.
- Maximum width in main streets is 9m



6th of October, **Al-Hossary**

The streets types in Al Hossary is categorized according to the districts there, where regional roads are the ones that leads to the area, main streets divide the districts and the secondary ones inside the zones themselves



Conclusion:

- Streets width in Downtown makes it safe for pedestrians and walkable, while streets in Al Hossary are mainly Highways and there widths make it unsafe for pedestrians.
- In Downtown streets were designed to accommodate horse carriages, now it's a nightmare to move with a car there during rush hours. In Hossary, it was designed to be functional and accommodate the largest capacity of cars.

Streets Networks Khedive Cairo, **Downtown**

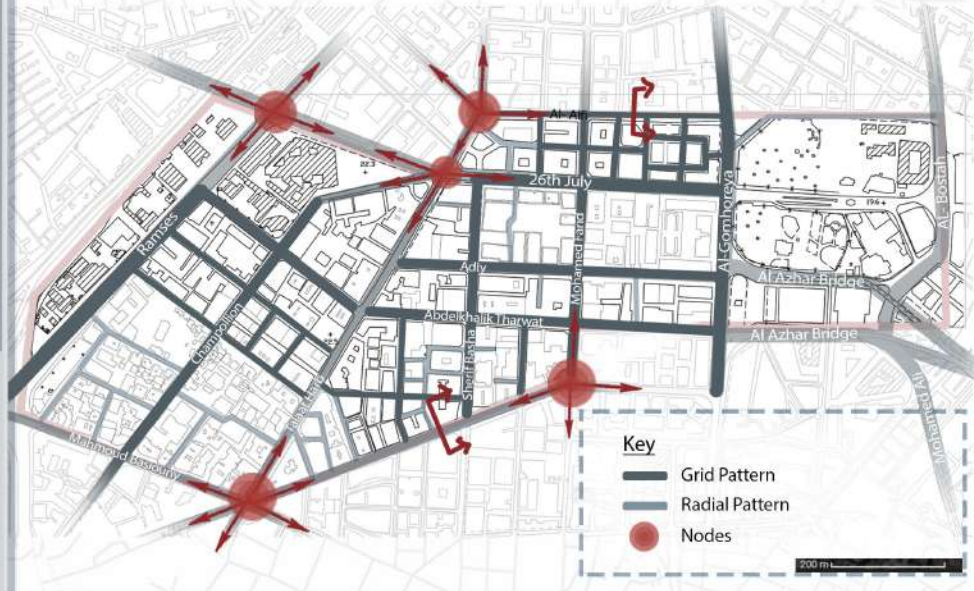
B) Urban Fabric

Radial

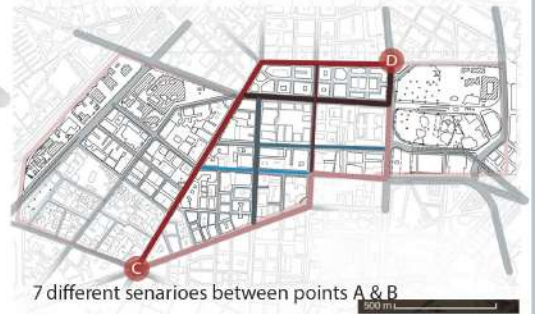
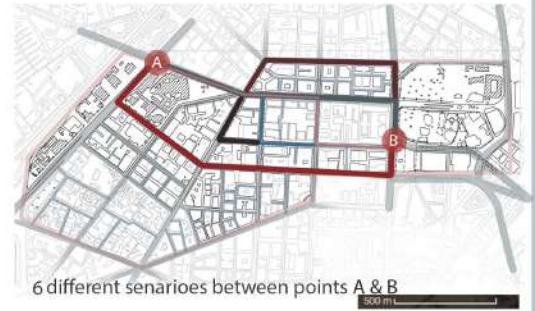
- Urban Fabric in Downtown, Cairo is radial
- Nodes squares from which streets get out radially
- A single node vary according to the sizes of streets and their number

Grid

Although nodes and radial urban fabric can be obviously noticed, Downtown's urban fabric also contains grid like street network can be seen mainly in the secondary streets



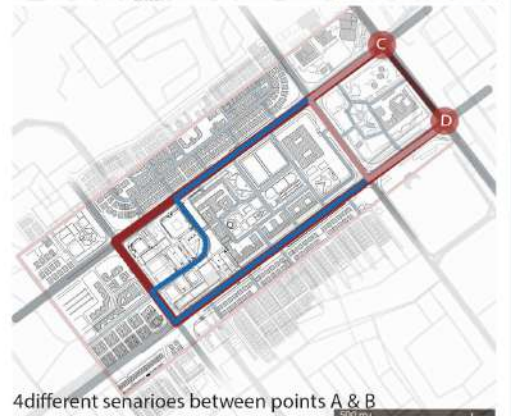
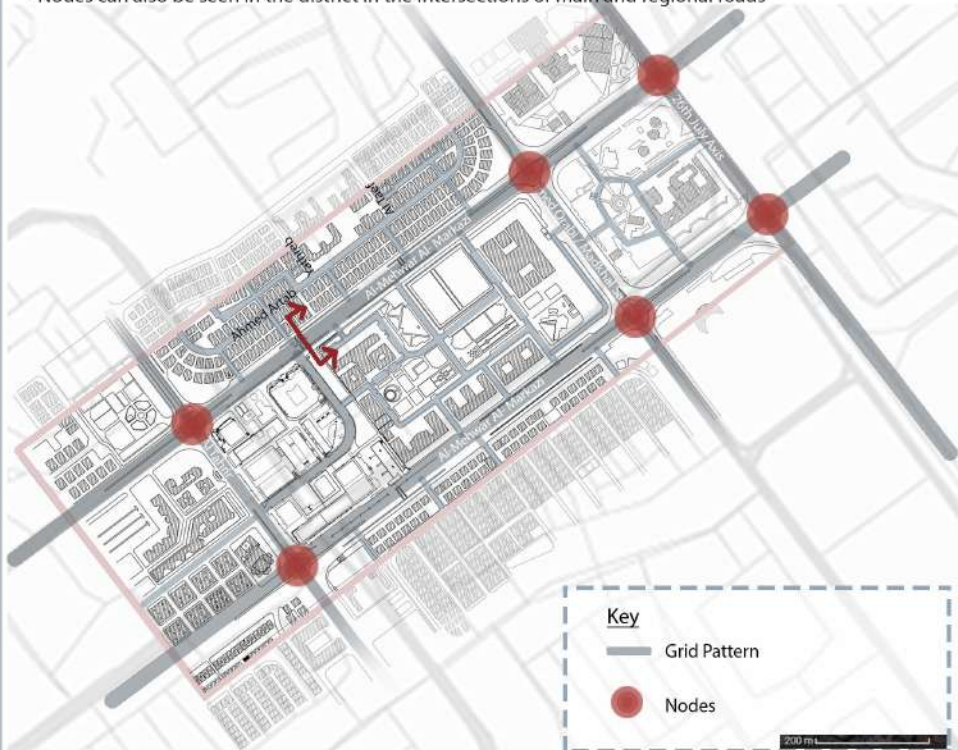
B) Permeability



6th of October, **Al-Hossary**

Grid

- Urban Fabric in Al Hosary district is made on a "grid", where all streets are perpendicular on each other
- Some curves can be noticed but they are only in turns and still part of the grid system
- Nodes can also be seen in the district in the intersections of main and regional roads



Conclusion:

- Permeability in Downtown is higher than Al Hosary due to the urban fabric, where the grid network limits the possibilities of various scenarios of accessibility.
- Urban Fabric in Downtown is a mix of Radial and Grid pattern, while in Al Hossary it's only Grid

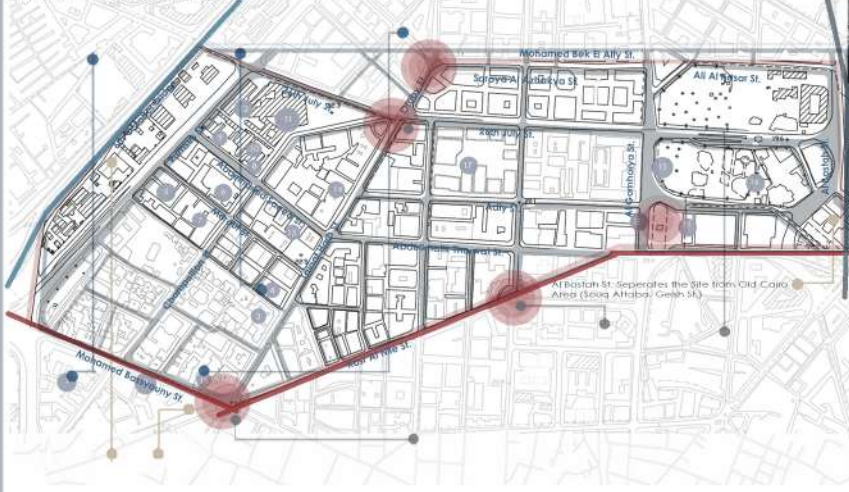
MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Kevin Lynch

KHEDIVE CAIRO, DOWNTOWN

Districts

1. District consist mainly of historical buildings like Yakoubian building & Groppi building.
2. Unplanned haphazard single story structure occupied by garages and car mechanics. Few residential buildings none of which are historical.
3. High rise commercial buildings with almost no residential uses.
4. High-rise residential and commercial buildings. Buildings on the main street (Talaat Harb) are historical while the other buildings are mostly built in 1970-1980.
5. Historical buildings with many pedestrian streets dividing the building blocks.
6. Mostly high-rise commercial buildings, occupied by banks.
7. Large block historical buildings with courts in the middle of the buildings. Grid distribution of districts.



Landmarks



Nodes



Edges

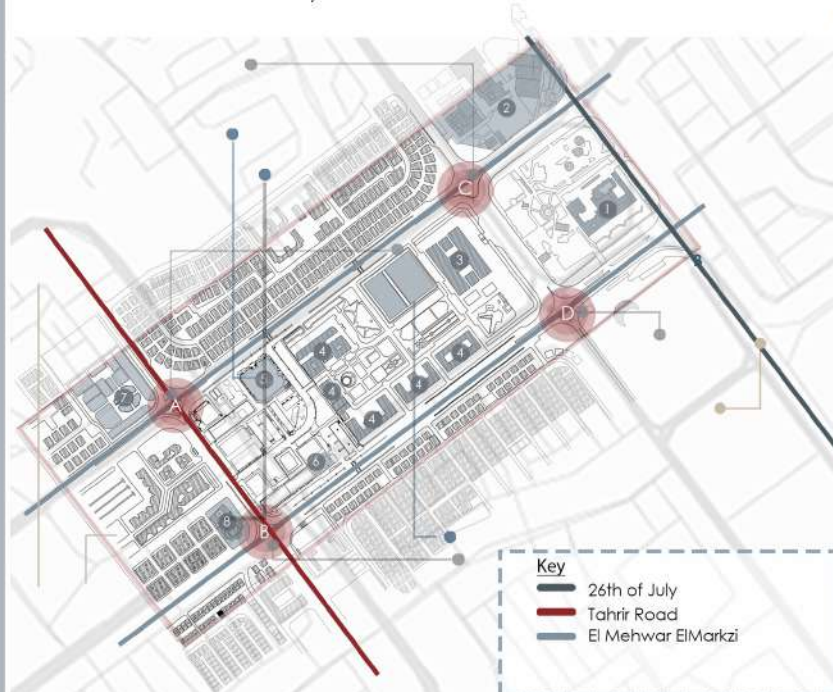
Kasr Al Nile St. separates between the site & Nile Corniche and Tahrir Square

6th October Bridge separates between the site & Maspero and Egyptian radio &

6TH OCTOBER, AL HOSSARY

Districts

- No districts identified in Hossary as areas dont have similar characteristics.



Landmarks



Nodes



Edges

26th of July separates 6th of October area from West Soud area

Key
 — 26th of July
 — Tahrir Road
 — El Mehwar ElMarkzi

Conclusion: - Kasr Al Nile St. separates between the site & Nile Corniche and Tahrir Square

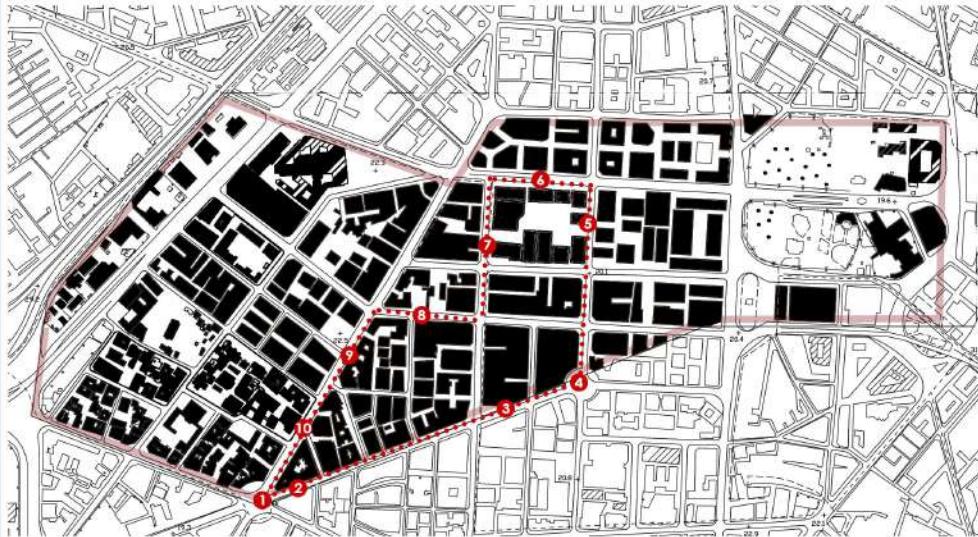
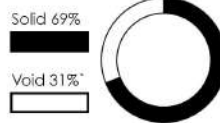
-6th October Bridge separates between the site & Maspero and Egyptian radio & television union area

-Hossary area has minor landmarks compared to Downtown

Khedge Cairo, Downtown Area

Morphological Analysis , Solid and Void

Downtowns solid to void ratio is more denser however it create walkable environment by providing shading for resistance. Most of the void areas are public garden and parkings . The streets is narrow width compared to The other e side



Visual Sequence



Social and Functional



Human Scale
Buildings are 4-5 floors which make the experience of the streets more hosting for a human being

Active Fotage
Buildings facades are occupied with many activites and shops

Transition
The Transition between the public and private areas

Floorscape and landscape



Floorscape

Landscape

Street Furniture



Electricity boxes

Recycle bins

Recycle bins,Electricity boxes

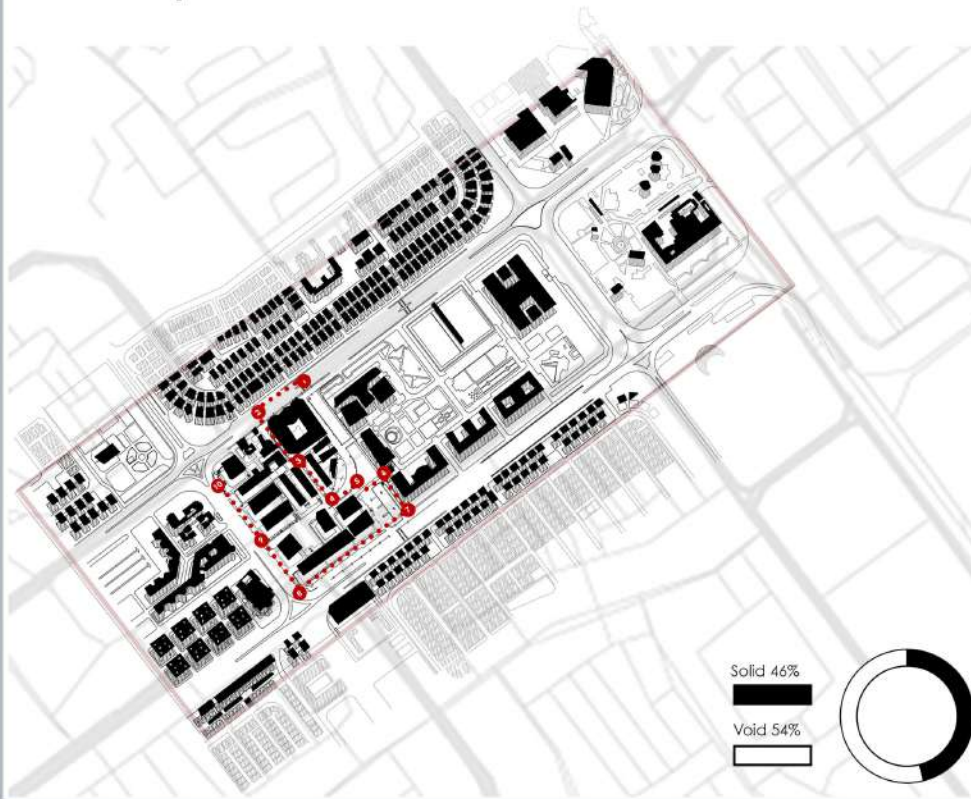
Recycle bins

Signs

Conclusion:

Downtown Cairo's streets are full of active frontage and interesting sceneries. Also, the streets are more hosting and welcoming for people due to the buildings heights ratio to human. "Human Scale" Streets are full of recycle bins and trees every 4-5 meters on both sides of streets.

Visual Sequence



Floorscape & Landscape

using pavement for street
venders and commercial use

Small pavement for
side walking

Floor used
Patterns to
articulate the
setting area

side walk

Shop
boundry

landscape found rarely
and mainly used as cafe



Floorscape



Landscape

Street Furniture

There is a few number of
public setting areas

Metal wall to stop people
from crossing street at
certain areas

recycle bins
are grouped in
some areas

recycle bins on
light column

recycle bins



Conclusion: Al Hosary Solid and void map shows large spaces between buildings. it has large voids to solid ratio however most of the voids are private spaces and for large wide streets witch create a non walkable environment and does-not provide shading

Khedge Cairo, Downtown Area

Facade Design

1. Create a sense of place & Have character and coherence



Downtown Cairo has its own distinctive style which give character and coherence

2. Mediate between inside and out & Have compositions that create rhythm



The Transition between the public and private areas

----- Rhythm -----

3. Have windows suggesting the potential presence of people



Building Facades have plenty of windows which integrates the inside of the building with the presence of people on the outside.

4. Have substantial, tactile and decorative materials.



5. Integration of building facade with the surrounding buildings



Conclusion:

Complexity and architectural character is one of the key features shown in the Downtown Cairo's Building facades that can affect people's activities. This includes façade articulation, scale and rhythm, and human scale. Façade complexity can be seen through richness of details and articulation of façades through details easily seen by the human eye. This includes texture, size, color, façade irregularity and shape

Al-Hossary (6th of October)

Facade Design

1. Create a sense of place & have character and coherence



Al Hossary area doesn't have its own distinctive style or coherence

2. Mediate between inside and out & have composition that creates rhythm



Transition between public and private

3. Have windows suggesting the potential presence of people



4. Have substance, tactile and decorative materials



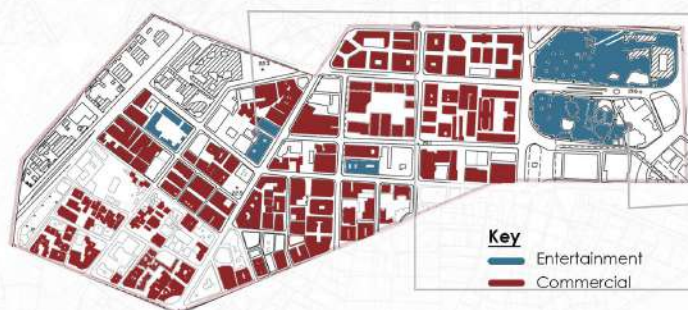
Most of AL Hossary buildings don't have substance, tactile and decorative materials because they follow the functionalism

5. Integration of building with the surrounding buildings



Conclusion: Most of 6th October (Al-Hossary) buildings were built based on function only; they don't have a distinguished architectural style. Some buildings have a few decorative elements or different colours on the elevations, while others; buildings are covered with commercial ads or shops use them to present their products.

SOCIAL ACTIVITY MAP

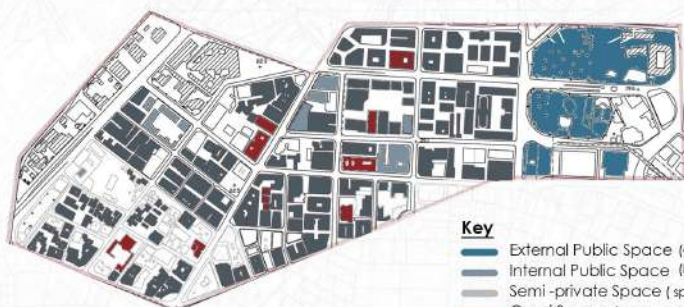


- Old cinemas and a theater
Many shops on the ground level of buildings offering products at a variety of prices
- Azbakya garden as a quasi activity zone
- Alfey street is a quasi activity on pedestrian street



Alfi Street

SPACE CONTROL MAP



- External Public Space (Outdoor public spaces open to every one)
- Internal Public Space (Indoor public space open to every one)
- Semi-private Space (spaces open to a certain group of people)
- Quasi Space (spaces open to public for a fee)
- Private Space (spaces non accessible to public)



Opera Square
(External Public Space)



Caro Palace Cinema
(Quasi Space)



Azbakeya Garden
(external Public Space)

PUBLIC SPACE ACTIVITY



- Healthcare
- Educational
- Food
- Green Areas
- Religious

- 2 public hospitals in the area



CTA Hospital

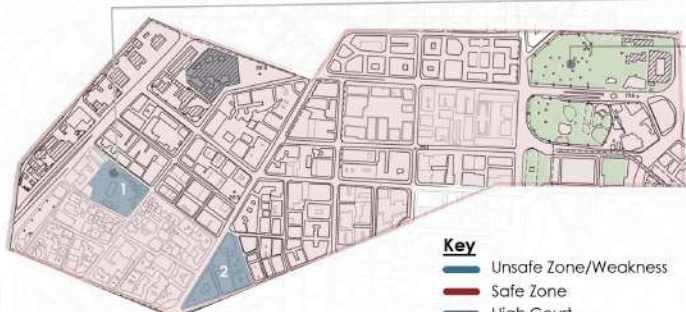
- Many affordable street vendors and restaurants.

- Two schools in the zone, one private and one public



Food Area

EQUITABLE ENVIRONMENT & SAFETY AND SECURITY MAP



- Unsafe Zone/Weakness
- Safe Zone
- High Court
- Strength

- Weakness unsafe area for women, areas have car shops
- Green Areas and pedestrian streets are good for elderly and children



Slums Area

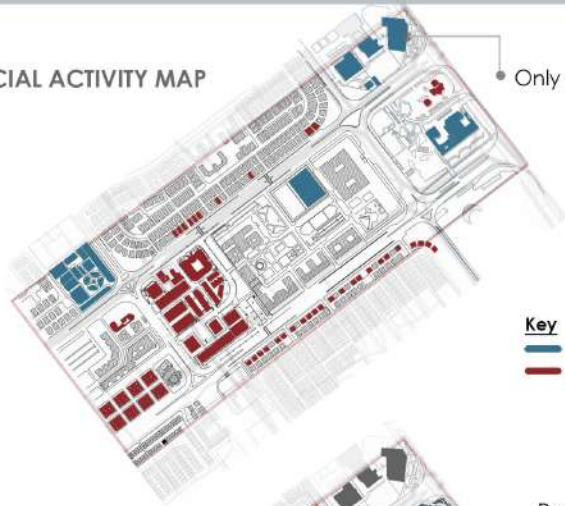
- Unsafe zone 1 is a slum area, harassment from some outlaws. Some buildings in the area are too old as Sayed Halim Basha Palace, may collapse at anytime which is a major danger for the residents.
- Zone 2 is a dense and compact area consisting of highrise complexes with narrow streets making it unsafe for women, children and disabled to roam free through them as theres no monitoring and awarness of who resides those streets and the building's voids.

Conclusion:

Although The majority of the site is safe for women children and the disabled to roam free in, The area lacks public entertainment zones

The area satisfies the public human needs in terms of affordability of food services, availability of public health care and education

SOCIAL ACTIVITY MAP



Key

- Entertainment
- Commercial



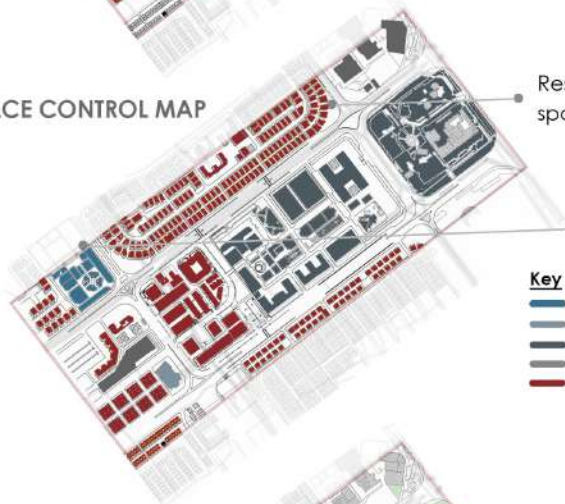
Commercial



Diamond Mall
(Commercial)

- Concentrates mainly on one zone for Commercial activity.

SPACE CONTROL MAP



Key

- External Public Space (Outdoor public spaces open to every one)
- Internal Public Space (Indoor public space open to every one)
- Semi-private Space (spaces open to a certain group of people)
- Quasi Space (spaces open to public for a fee)
- Private Space (spaces non accessible to public)



6th October University
(Semi-Private Space)

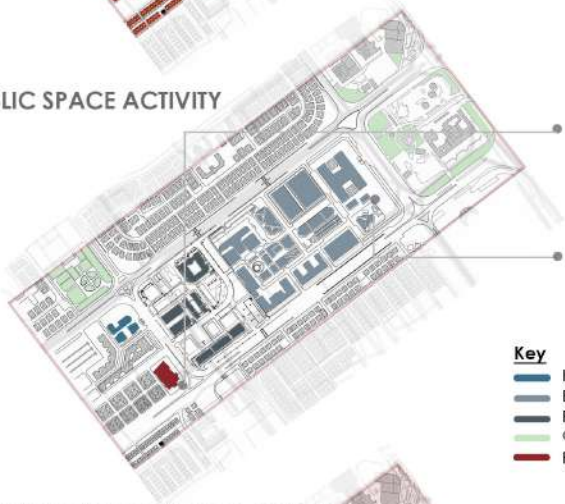


6th October University
(Semi-Private Space)



6th October Club
(Quasi Space)

PUBLIC SPACE ACTIVITY



Key

- Healthcare
- Educational
- Food
- Green Areas
- Religious



Nabulsi Konafa
(Food)



Hossary Mosque
(Religious)



Koshary Tahrir
(Food)

EQUITABLE ENVIRONMENT & SAFETY AND SECURITY MAP



Key

- Unsafe Zone/Weakness
- Safe Zone



Inappropriate Behavior

- Un-attended commercial spaces evokes an inappropriate human behavior as it is a 90% commercial zone so their is no sense of belonging to these spaces

Conclusion:

As hossary area is planned in a zoning manner this created a secluded commercial area that is not attended to during varies times throughout the day making it very unsafe for women , children and elderly Also the wide streets made it unsafe for walkability and the absence of adequate public spaces for everyone decreased the potential for elderly and children to enjoy living in this zone

Khedival Cairo, Downtown Area

SQUARE TYPES

According to Sitté

- The buildings compositions form the negative space (the squares)
- The positive space form the negative space.
- Sense of enclosure by the surrounding buildings
- The void space is less than the buildings (ratio not more than 1:3)
- Presence of a monument that articulates the square.



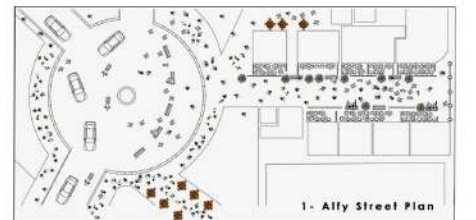
Moustafa Kamel sq



Talaat Harb sq

According to Zuccker

- Squares in Downtown, Cairo are made after Zuccker's nuclear type.
- The square acts as a node (nucleus) from which streets radiates.
- A vertical nuclei (monument / statue) that acts as a focal point and controls the movement through the square.



6th Of October, Hossary Area

Square Types Conclusion

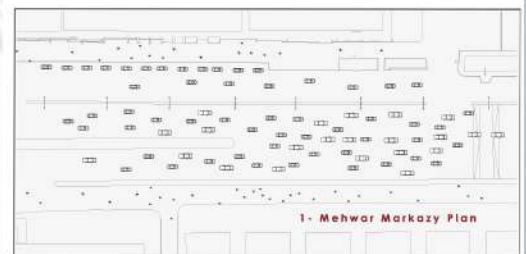
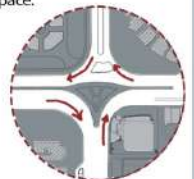
- Downtown Cairo's negative spaces function efficiently as it contains both theories of Sitté and Zuccker's.
- Referring to Sitté's principles and the necessity of considering the visual aesthetics, Downtown Cairo's squares created better sense of place.



SQUARE TYPES

According to Zuccker

- The streets and their intersections are the ones that form the square making it "Amorphous"
- The squares are formless and undefined.
- Lack of enclosure within the surrounding space.



Activity Conclusion:

In downtown area Due to traffic problems and to add more cultural diversity to the area many streets were converted to pedestrian streets, on the other hand in hossary area due to the same traffic problems they resorted to the opposite solution which is making the streets wider so the area should be more functional eliminating the possibility for walkability in this area . In downtown area the Narrow streets were perfect place for the traditional street coffee shops for the workers and the residents. But in hossary area the wide streets made it unsafe for pedestrians to use , therefore street coffee shoppes resorted to using the parking lots as a space of their own creating un planned nodes .

PROBLEMS

Khedive Cairo, Downtown Area

Lack of shading devices in some of the streets

- Downtown lacks the presence of shading devices in some of the streets which makes it hard for people to walk.



Misplanning for street vendors

- Street Vendors in "Soor Al-Azbakeya" area cause crowding in the sidewalks
- Also, throwing garbage in the streets in this specific area are pretty shown.



Neglection of some buildings

- There are some buildings that are totally neglected, not occupied or not used by people there.



6th Of October, Hossary Area

Misusage of parkings

- Parkings are occupied by people due to the lack of seatings for certain food services.

Breach of Public Ownerships

- Breach of public ownerships by extending local shops to pavement.
- Throwing garbage in streets.
- Since there is a breach of public spaces as sidewalks, therefore streets there are not walkable.



Usage of unsustainable materials

- Usage of curtain walls in the buildings elevation.
- Usage of unsustainable materials
- Increasing the usage of air conditioners
- Therefore, presence of unsustainable environment.
- Buildings have no identity



Streets are not walkable for people

- Main Streets are nearly 28 m wide which make it unsafe for pedestrians.
- Ratio of the building heights to the street width, makes the area unwalkable for people due to the constant exposure to the sun.
- Lack of interesting sceneries



Air pollution and Sun Exposure

- Ratio of the building heights to the street width, makes the area unwalkable for people due to the constant exposure to the sun.
- This increases the usage of air conditioners which cause air pollution.



Conclusion:

Downtown Cairo is more walkable for people due to the ratio of building height and width of streets while Hossary Area is the opposite to Downtown.

Also, Downtown has a lot of interesting sceneries and active footage for people to enjoy.

Khedive Cairo, **DownTown**

(A) Identity Of Place

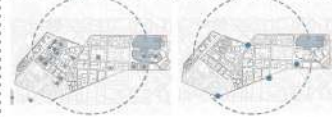
(A) 1) Historic FootPrint

Architecture Belongs to Renaissance & Islamic Era



(A) 2) Elements of legibility

It Has Major Landmarks which can be easily observed as well as nodes



(B) Building heights & population density

(B) 1) Building heights

Varied But Majority around 6 Floors



(B) 2) Denser Urban Areas

It has moderate population density except for people who come for shopping



(C) Diversity & Mixed Use

(C) 1) Mixed Use

It is Varied & has mixed use



(D) SideWalk

(D) 1) Availability of footpaths

Sidewalks with adequate width are available



(D) 2) Safe walkable paths

Permanent residents in the area keep their eyes on the street so the area is safe



(E) Linkage through built environment

(E) 1) Sizes of blocks

Small Blocks or Short Blocks



(E) 2) Pattern of Streets

It is a Radial, nodes like squares from which the streets gets out radially

6th of October, **Al-Hossary**

(A) Identity Of Place

(A) 1) Historic FootPrint

The Site doesn't have a specific identity



(A) 2) Elements of legibility

It Has Minor Landmarks not as major as downtown, Nodes are easily observed



(B) Building heights & population density

(B) 1) Building heights

Varied But Majority around 5 Floors



(B) 2) Denser Urban Areas

It has Low population density except for people who come for shopping & University so it would be moderate



(C) Diversity & Mixed Use

(C) 1) Mixed Use

It follows the zone concept which sets aside district areas for separate uses



(D) SideWalk

(D) 1) Availability of footpaths

Not Available Enough as Ratio Of Building Heights to the street width makes the area unwalkable



(D) 2) Safe walkable paths

Most of The area is Commercial use as well as width of the street is 28 m which makes the area not safe for residents



(E) Linkage through built environment

(E) 1) Sizes of blocks

They Are Considered Big Blocks

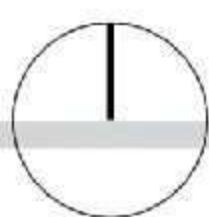


(E) 2) Pattern of Streets

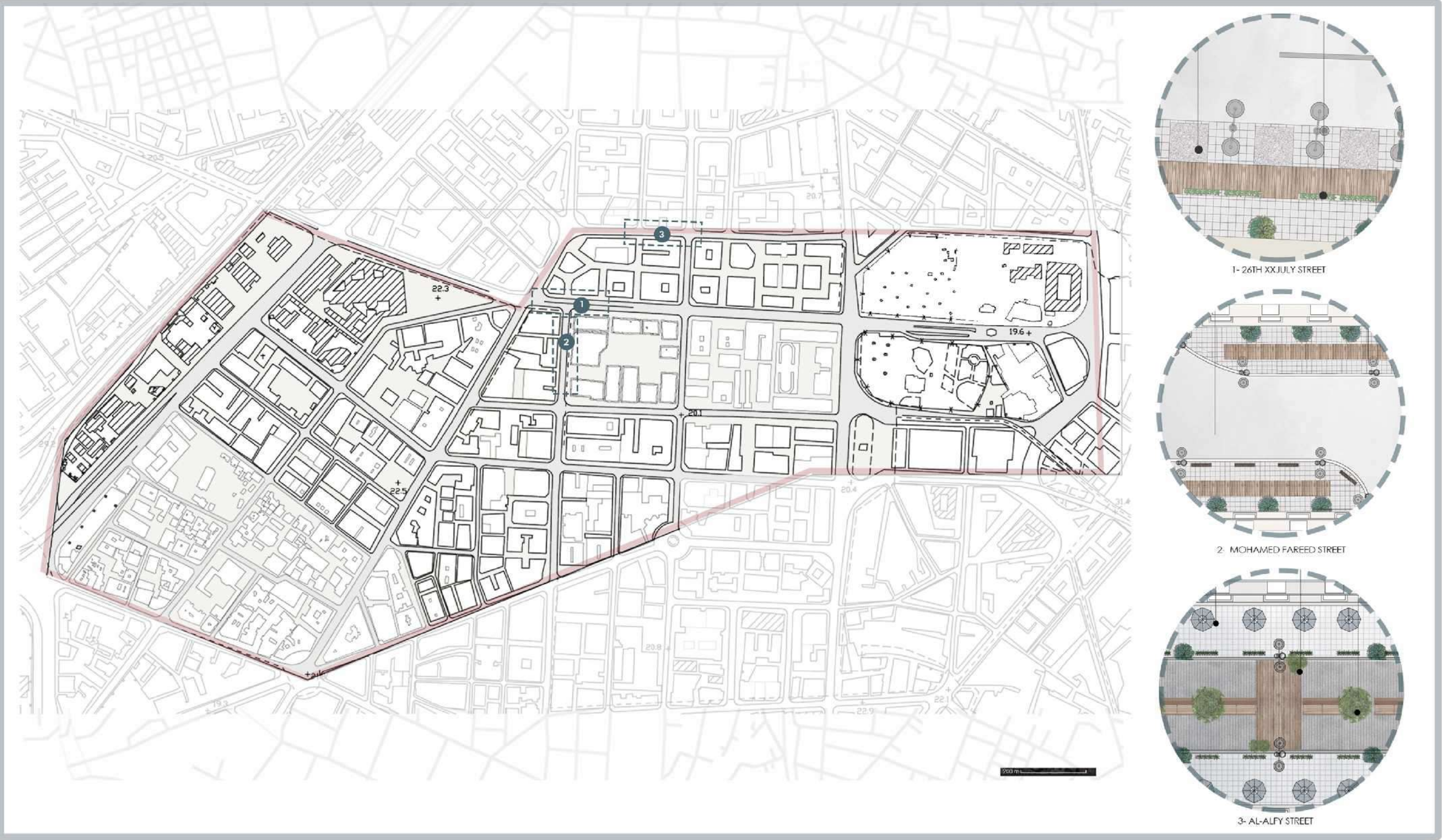
It is a Grid, where all streets are perpendicular on each other



Conclusion: Due to different eras and intentions each of the two areas applied the theory that goes along with its eras beliefs and with governmental vision. Both cities succeeded in achieving their own vision using different theories



Khediye Cairo, **Downtown Area**

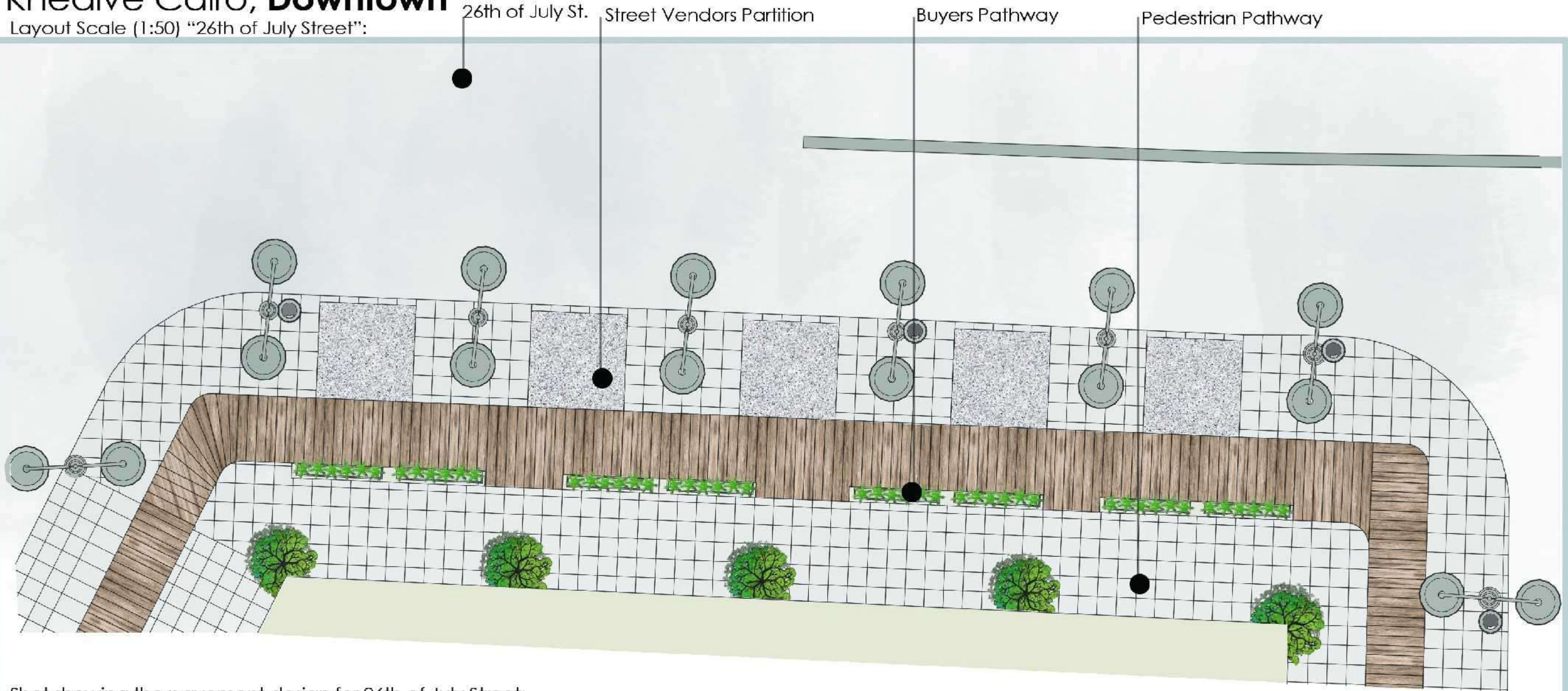


6th Of October, **Hossary Area**



Khedive Cairo, Downtown

Layout Scale (1:50) "26th of July Street":



Shot showing the pavement design for 26th of July Street:

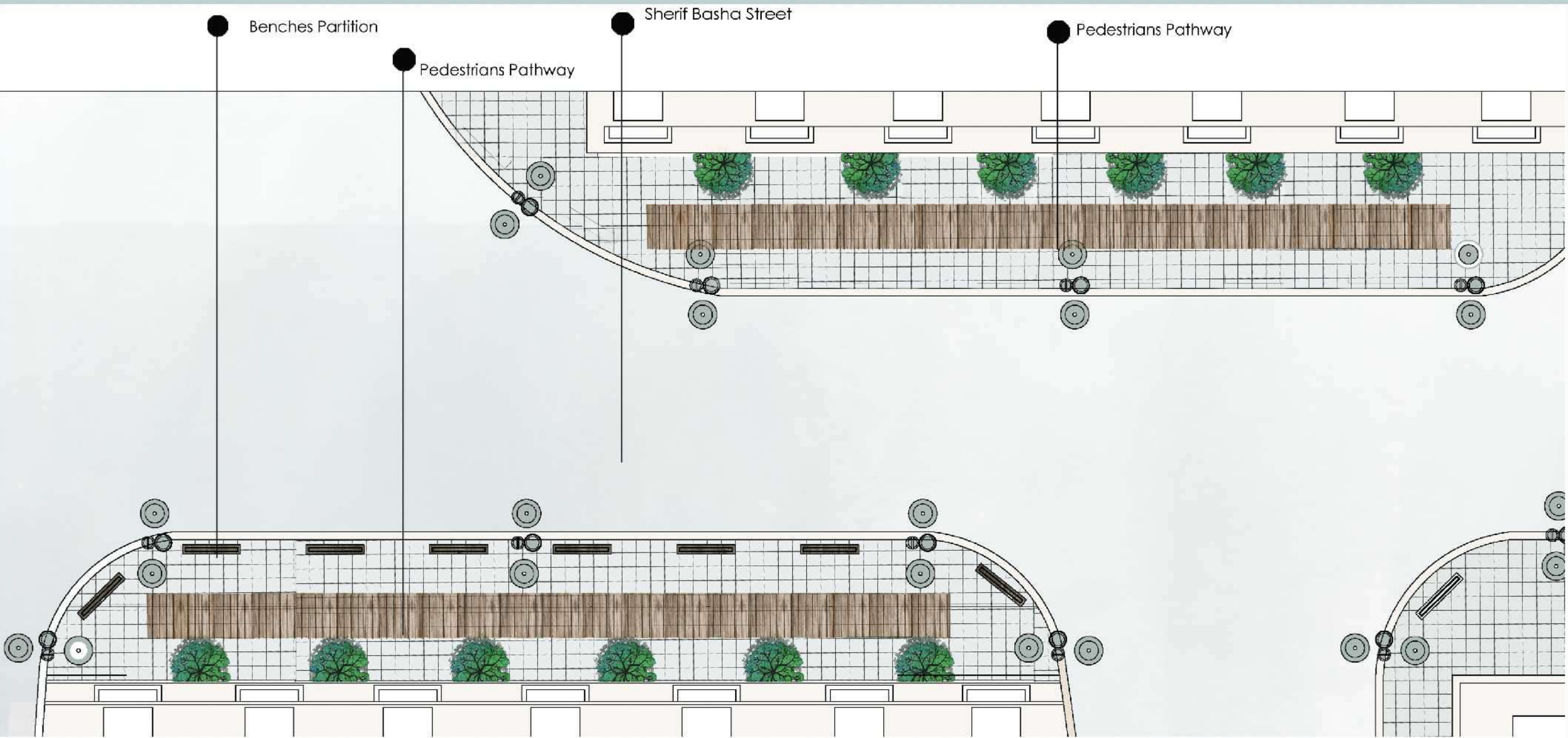


Street Section Scale (1:200):



Khedive Cairo, Downtown

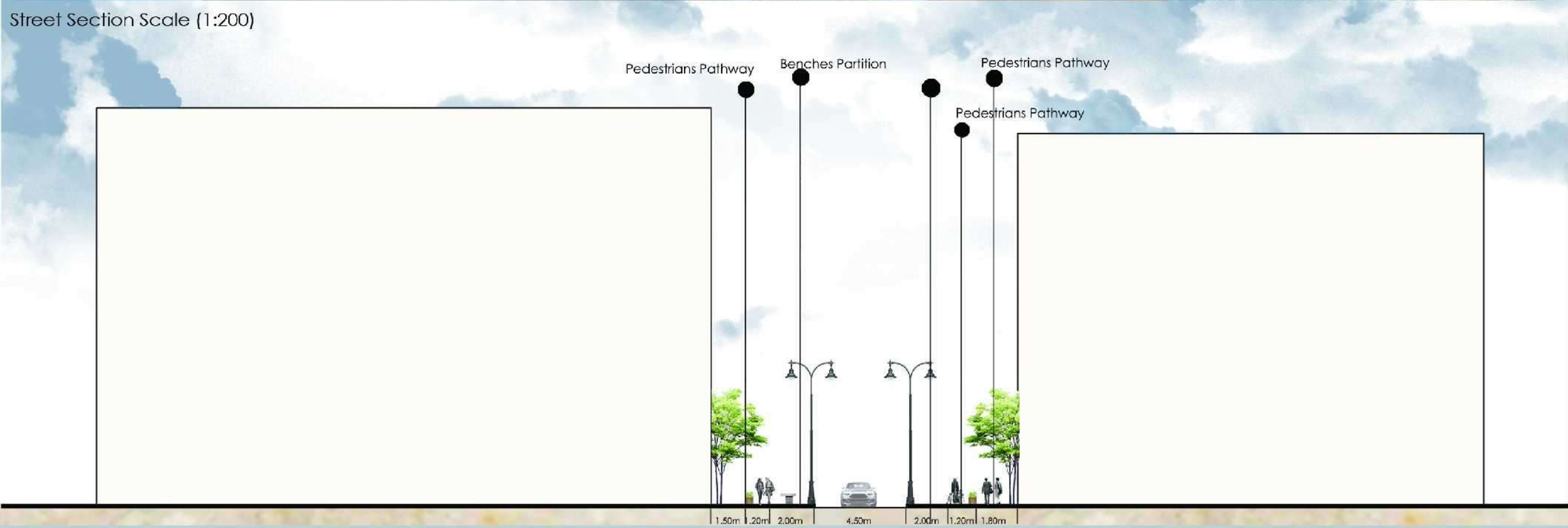
Layout Scale (1:50) "Sherif Basha Street":



Shot Showing Sherif Basha Street



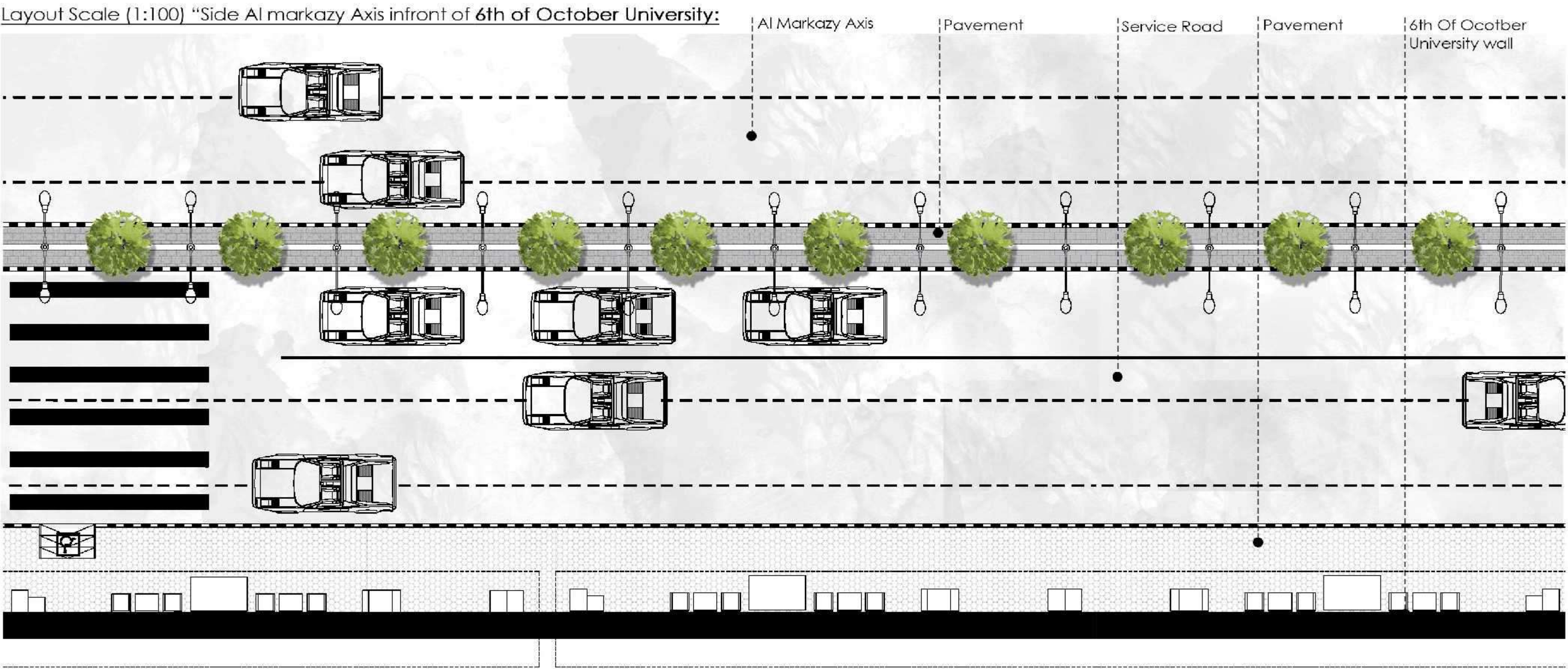
Street Section Scale (1:200)





6th Of October , Hossary Area

Layout Scale (1:100) "Side Al markazy Axis infront of 6th of October University:



Shot 1 showing the wall of 6th of October University:



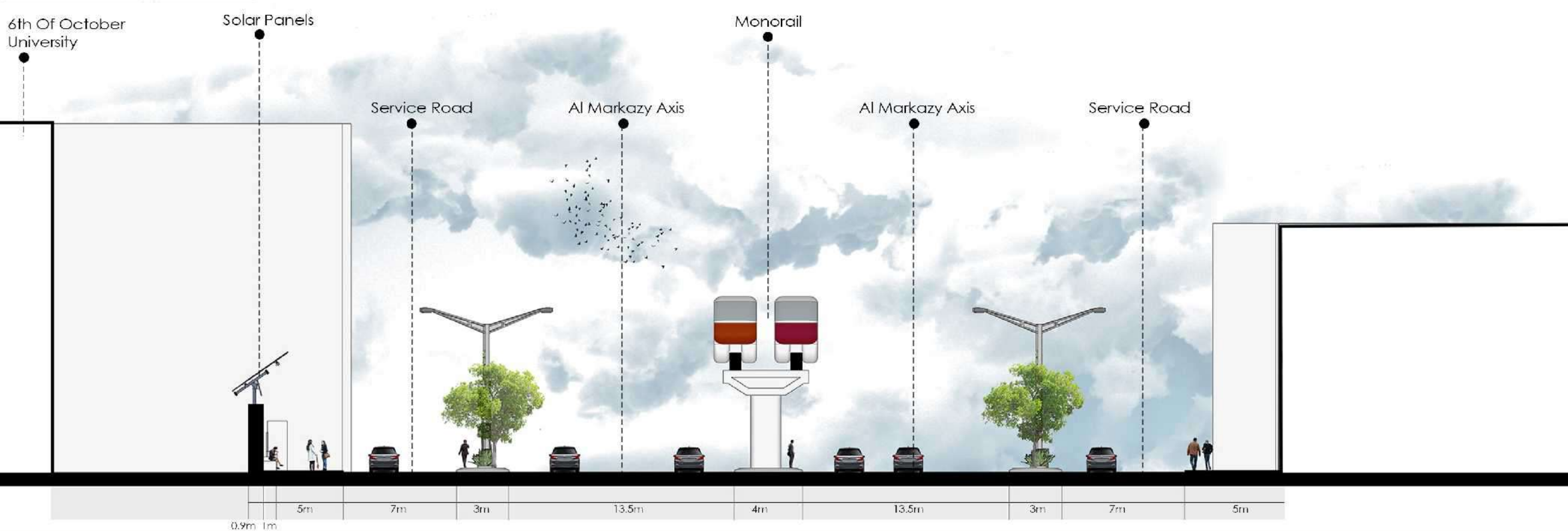
Shot 2 :



Elevation of the wall:



Street Section Scale (1:200) :



6th Of October , Hossary Area



Layout Scale (1:100) "Al Tahrir Street ":



Shot 1 :



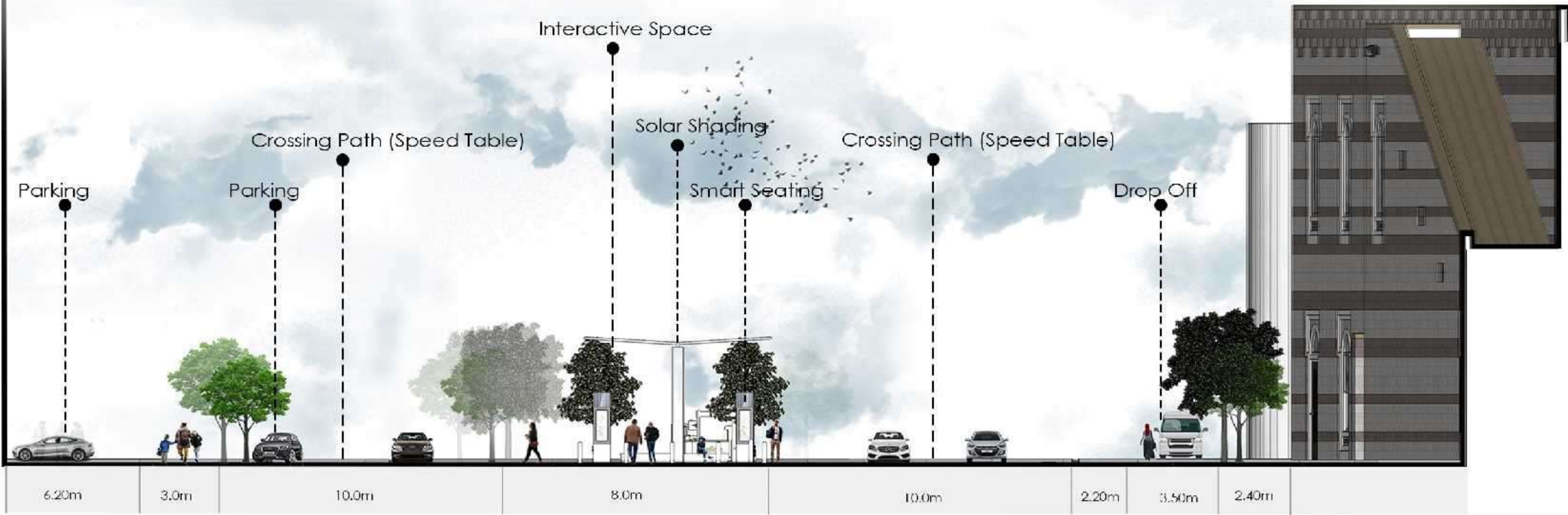
Shot 2 :



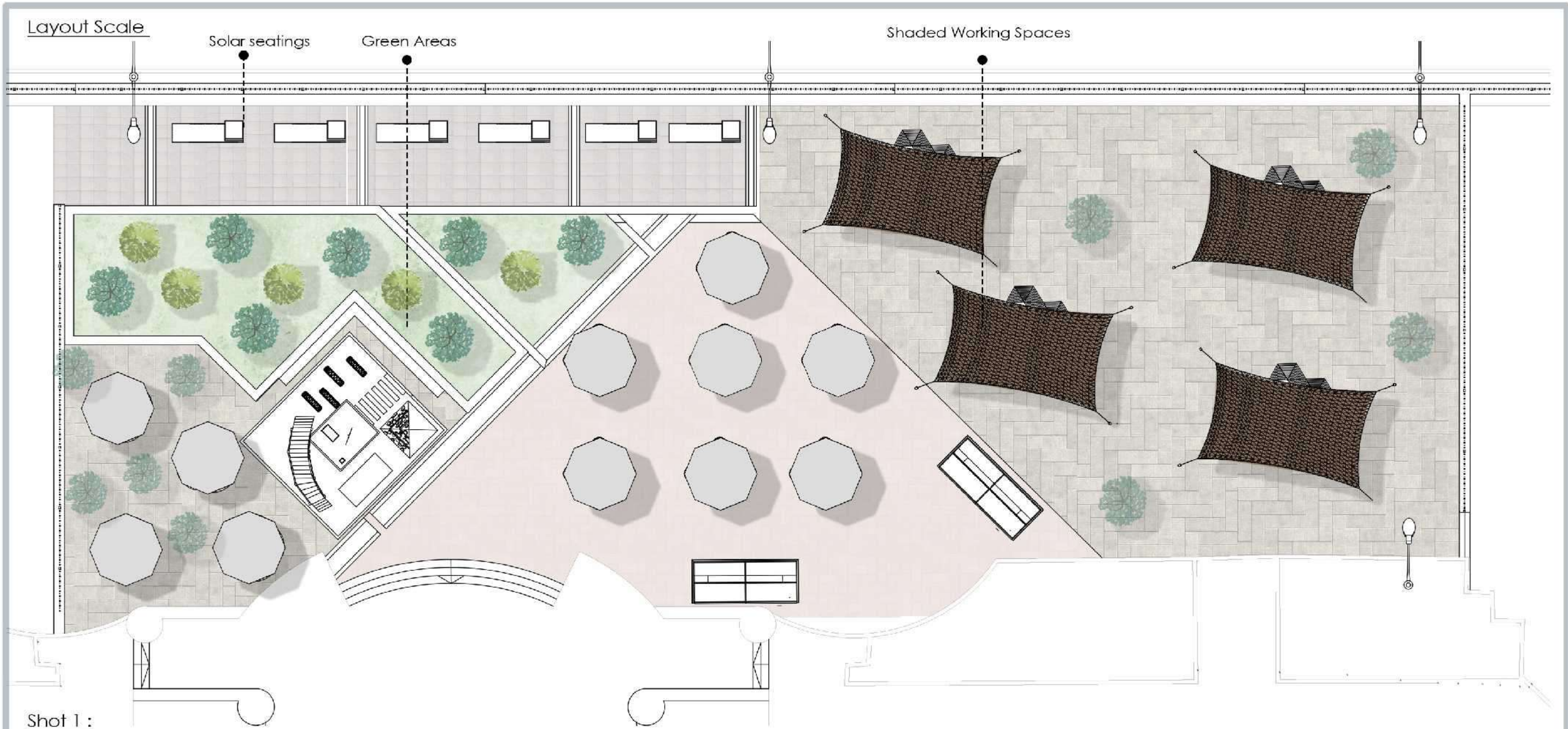
Shot 3 :



Street Section Scale :



6th Of October , Hossary Area



Shot 1 :



Shot 2 :



Shot 3 :



Street Section Scale (1:200):

