



DOWN TOWN TRANSFORMATION

(RAMSEES-ALATABA-ALTAHREER SQUARES' ZONE)

SKYLINE AND HEIGHTS

GROUP :

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- 2.AHMED SARHAN
- 3.YOUMNA ELTALLY
- 4.HEBA MOHAMED
- 5.MENNA MORSY

COURSE INSTRUCTOR: DR.KAMAL MAHMOUD ELGABALAWY

TAs: ENG.DINA

FALL 2018

1900

1950

1970

1980

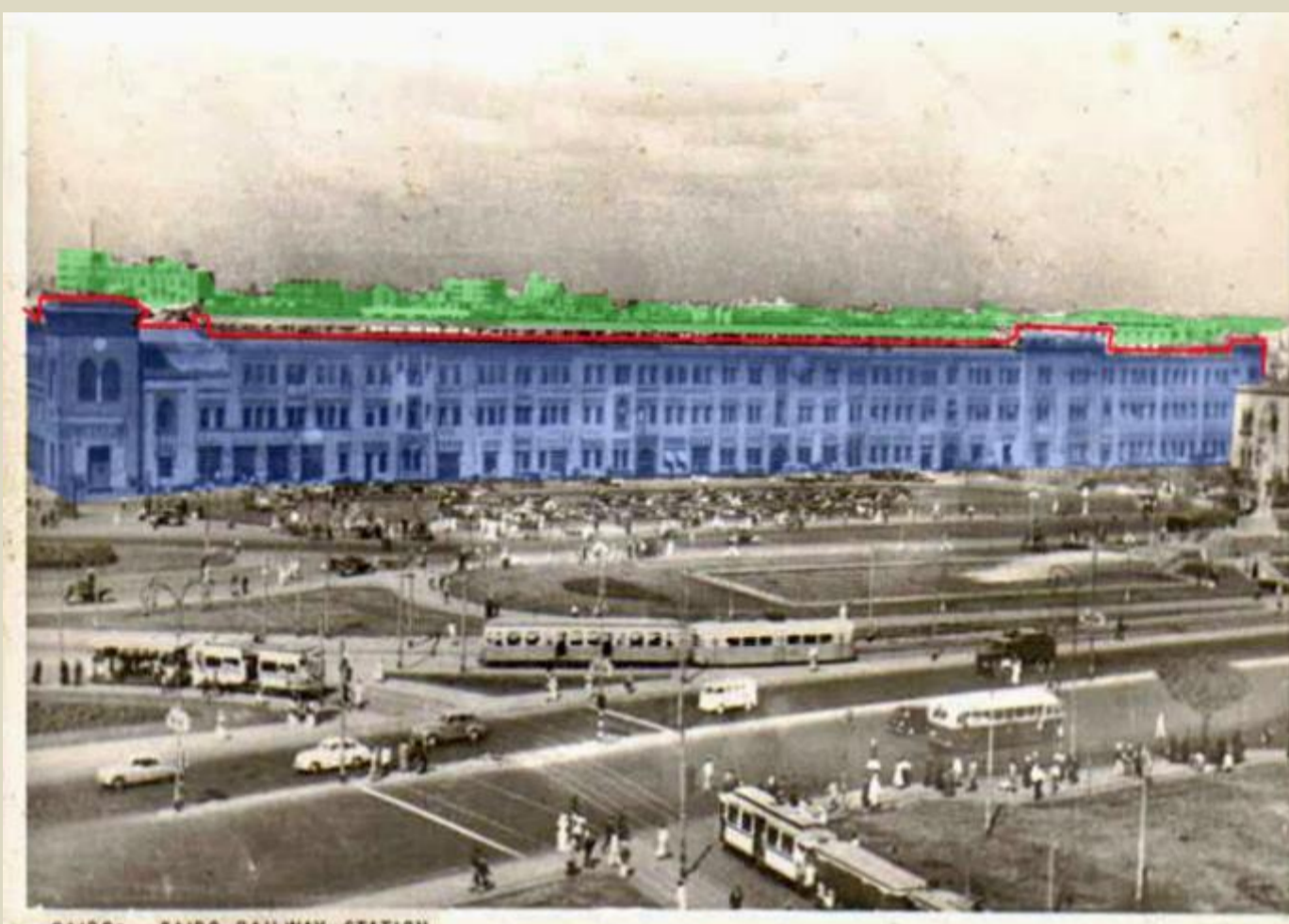
1990

2010

NOW



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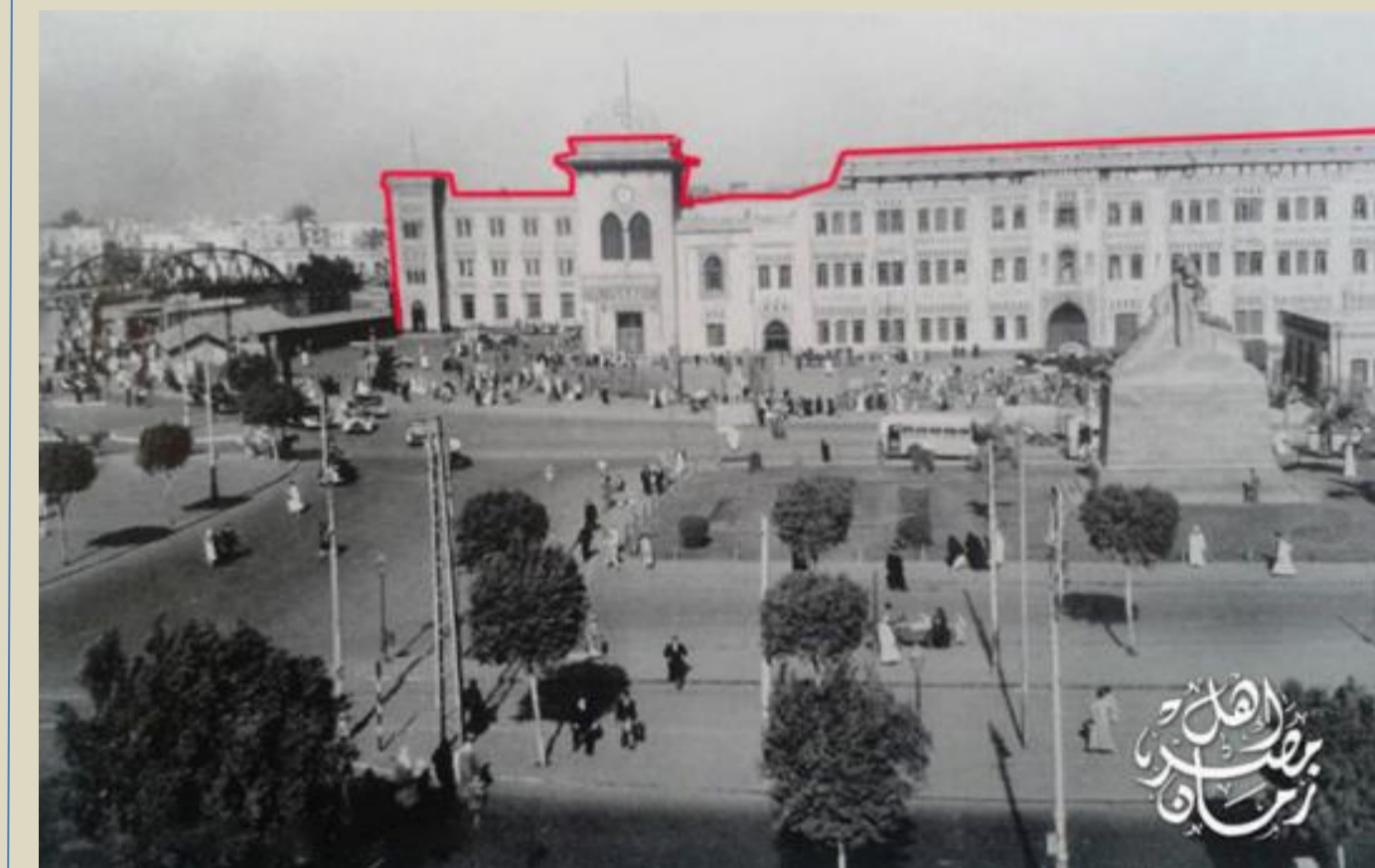


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EGYPT RAILWAY
STATION



1977

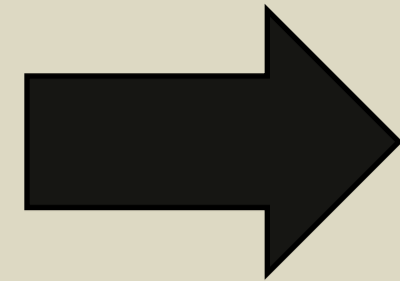


1960

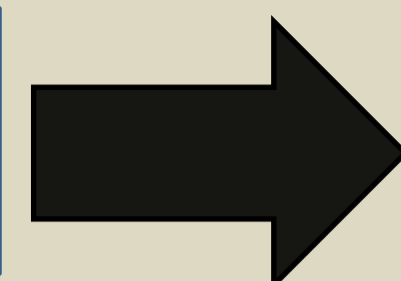


- EXTENSIONS happened as the percentage of people using the station increased.
- Although extensions were horizontal but affected the skyline as it blocked some views.

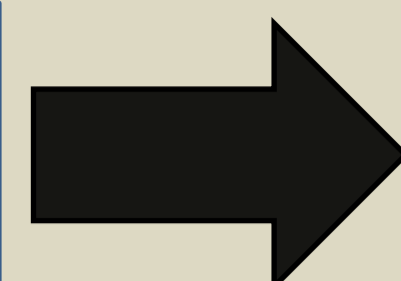
1900



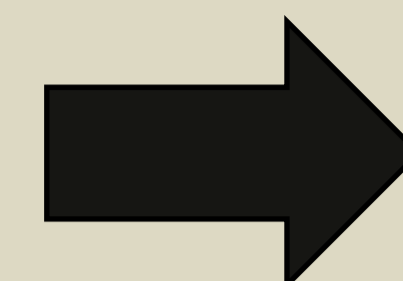
1950



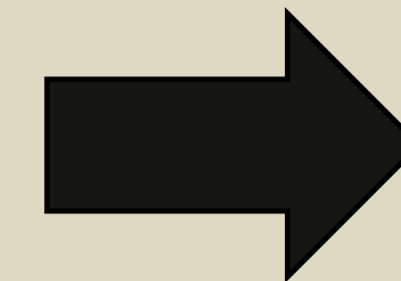
1970



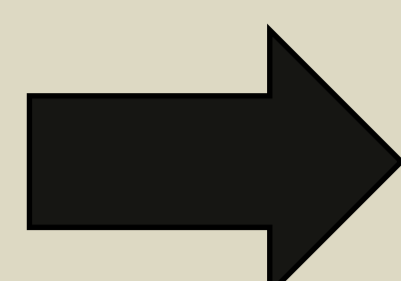
1980



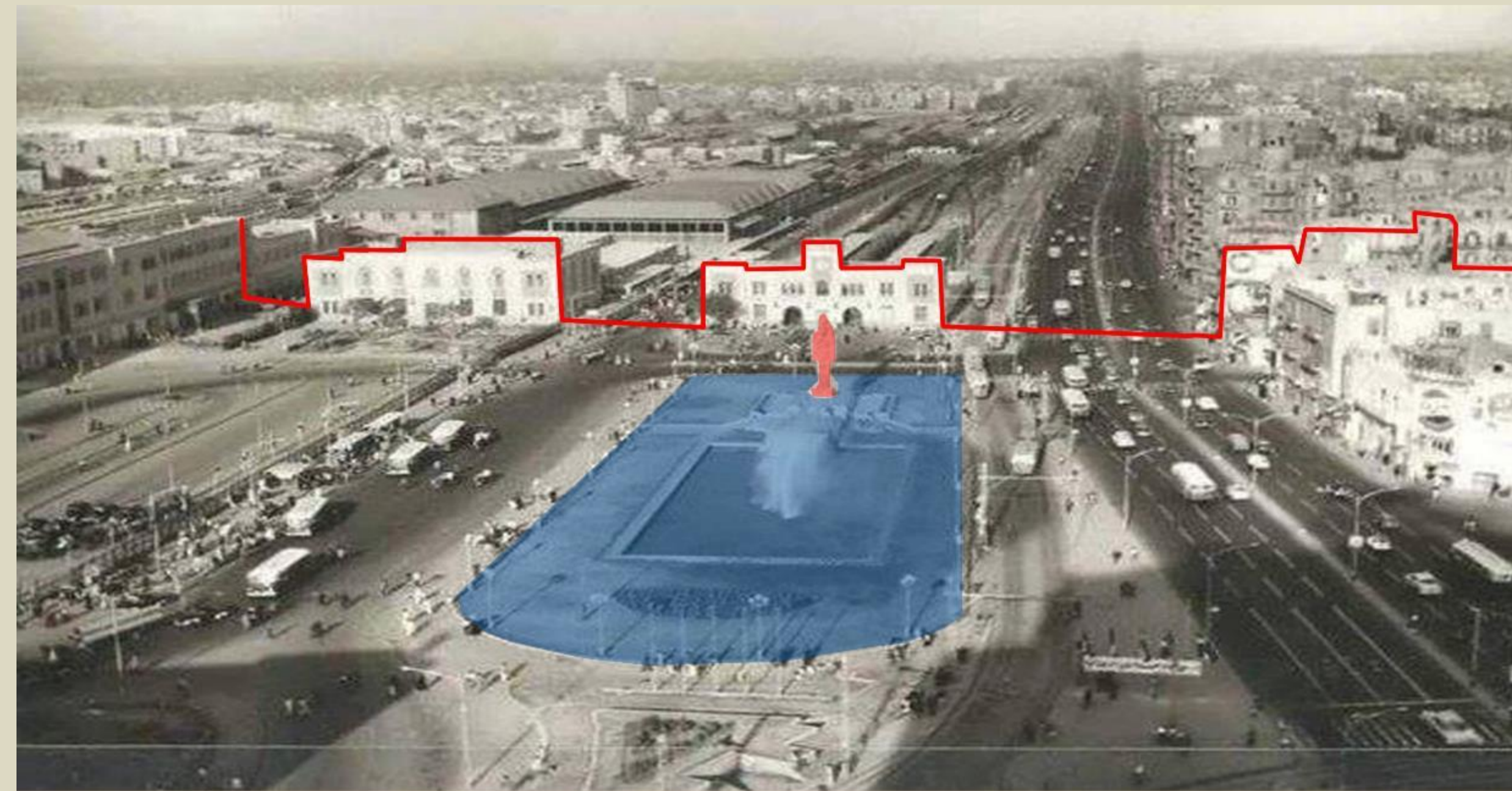
1990



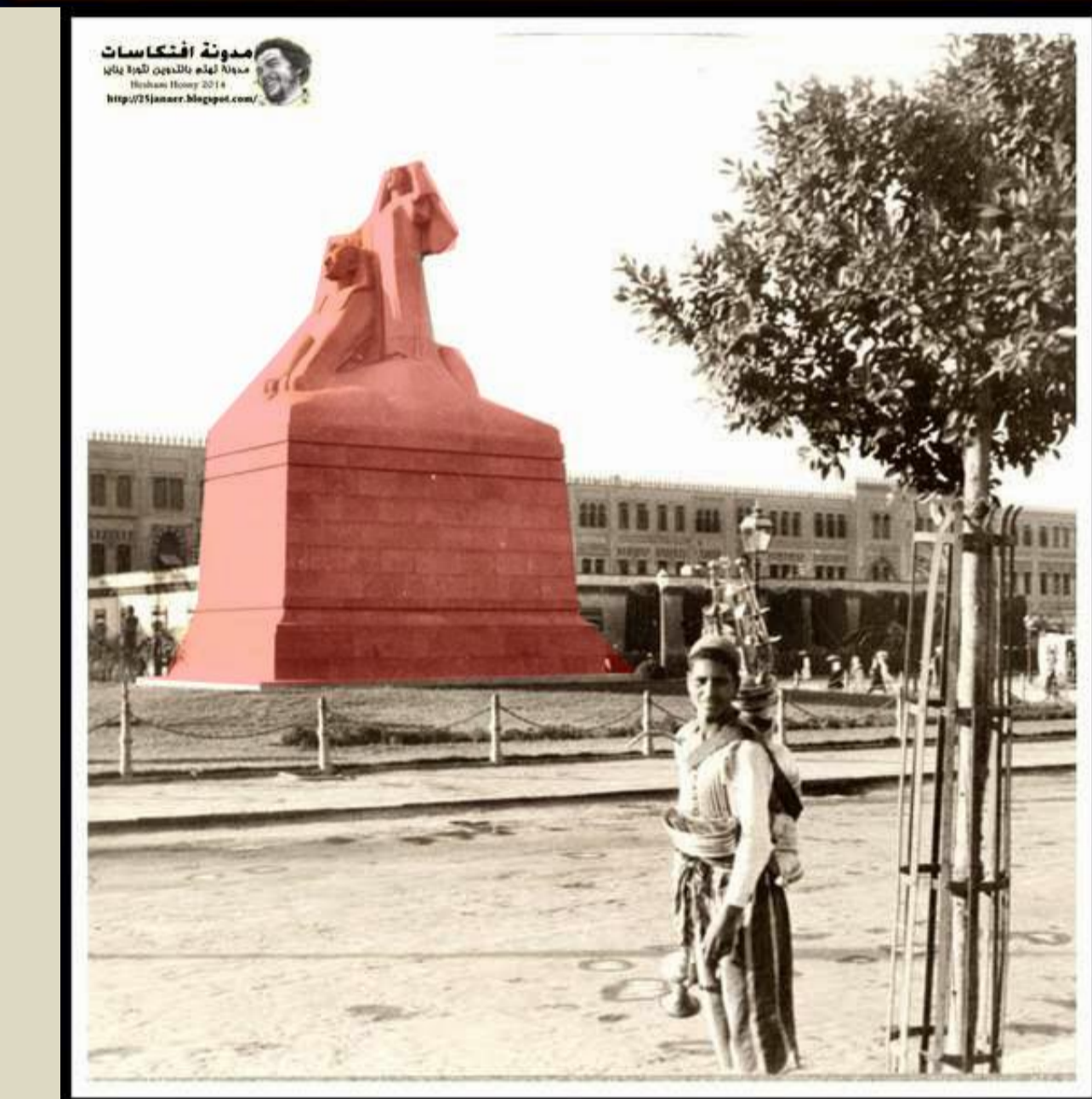
2010



NOW



6 October bridge



Nahda square
۱۹۲۸

- REMOVING & AND ADDING SCULPTURES(RAMSEES-ALNAHDA) CHANGED PLACE CHARACTER AND CHANGED THE SKYLINE ANG VISUAL ACCESS.
- The October Bridge cuts the visual void now and distorts the urban space, the skyline and the vision of heritage buildings. As well as barriers that positively affect the lack of transportation but also negatively affect the field.

1900

1950

1970

1980

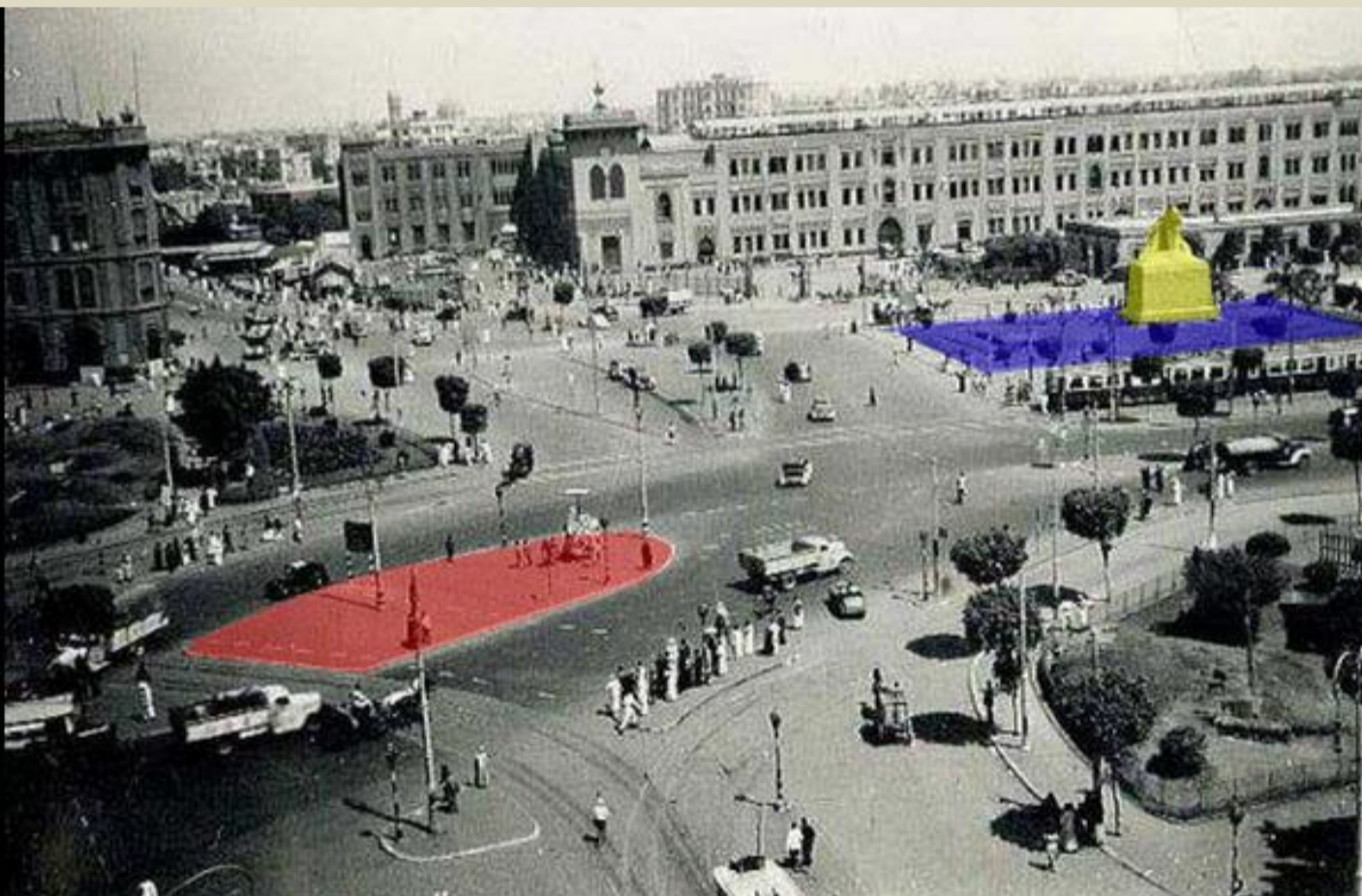
1990

2010

NOW



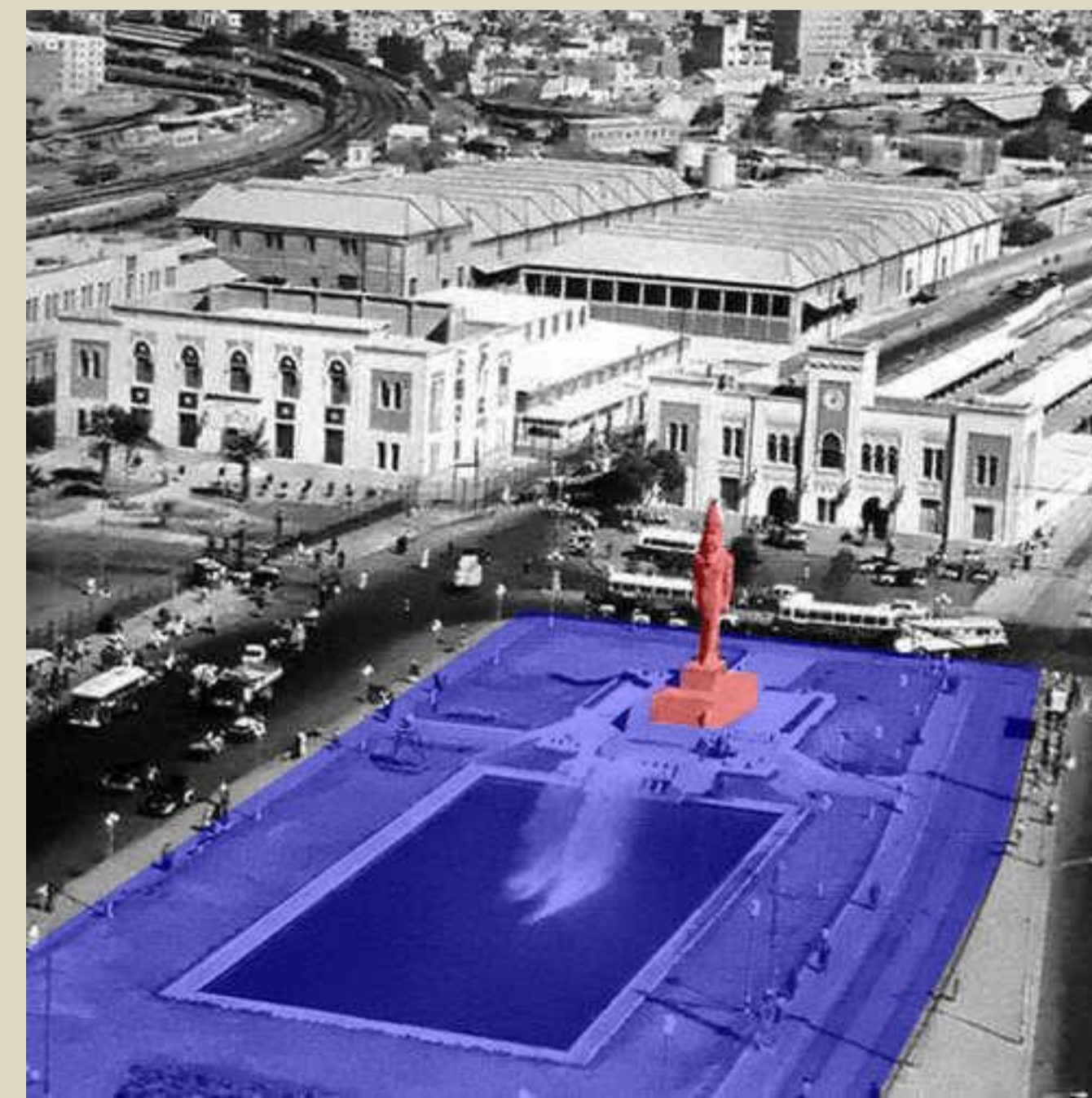
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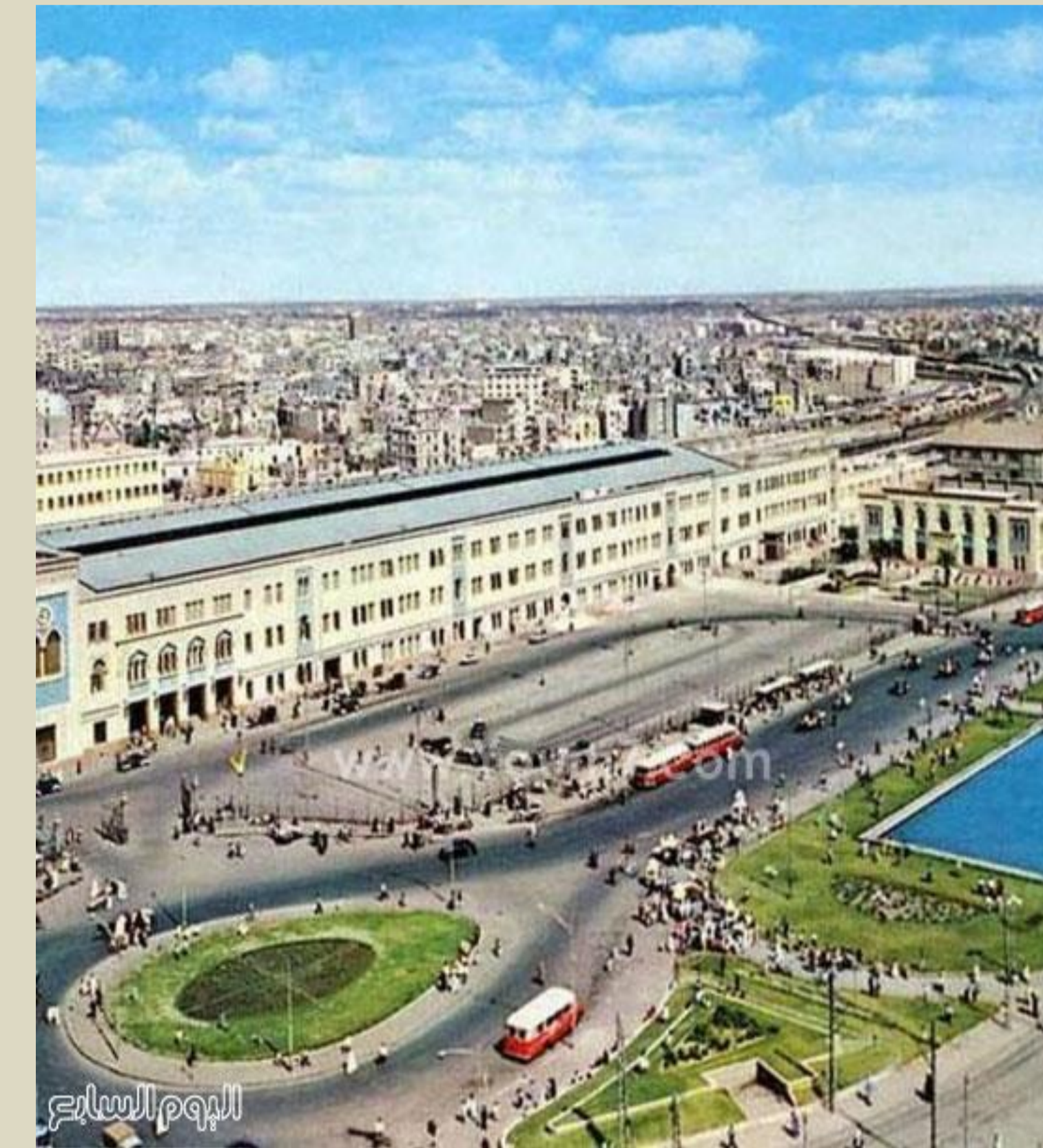
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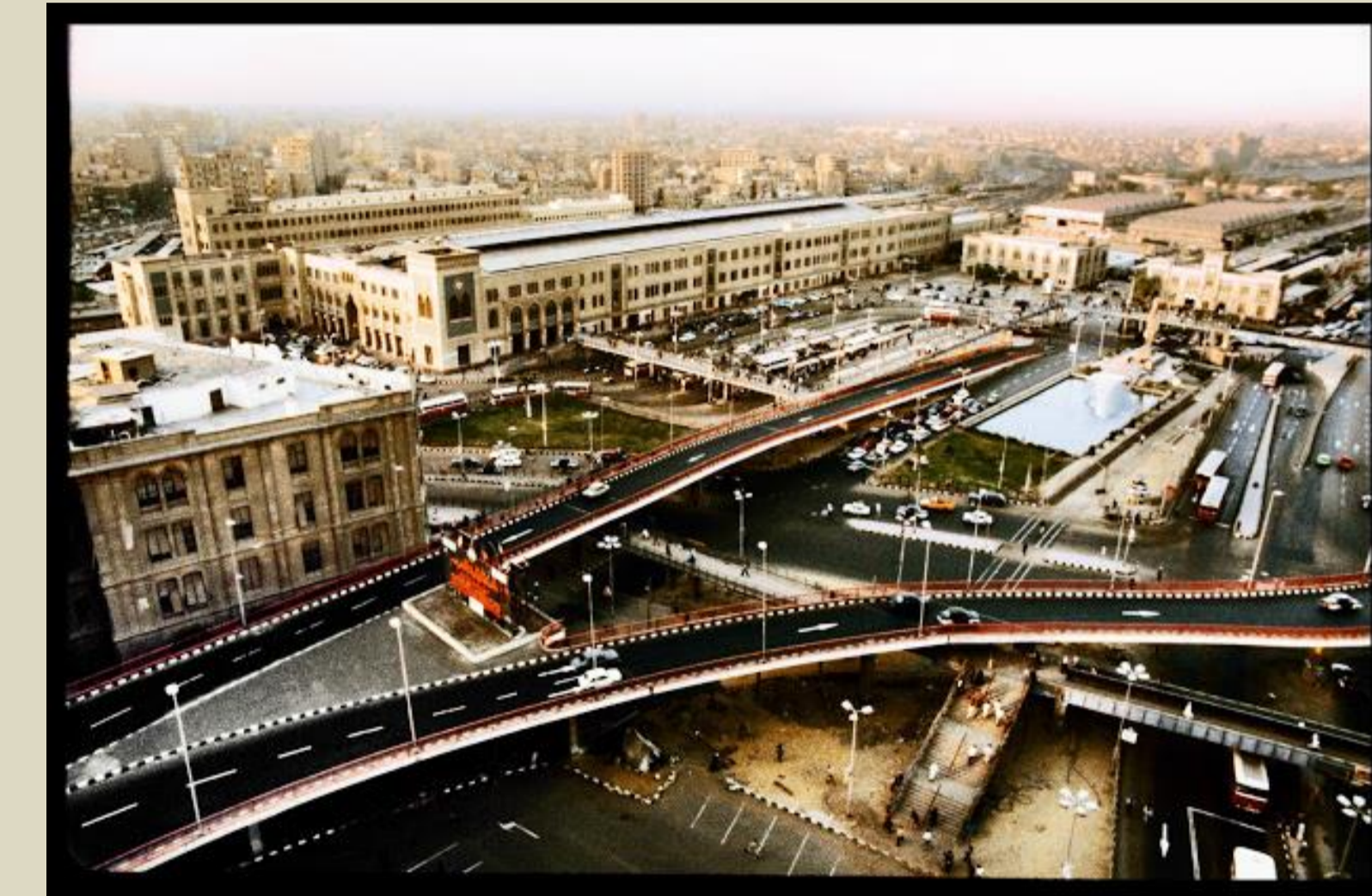
1954



1972



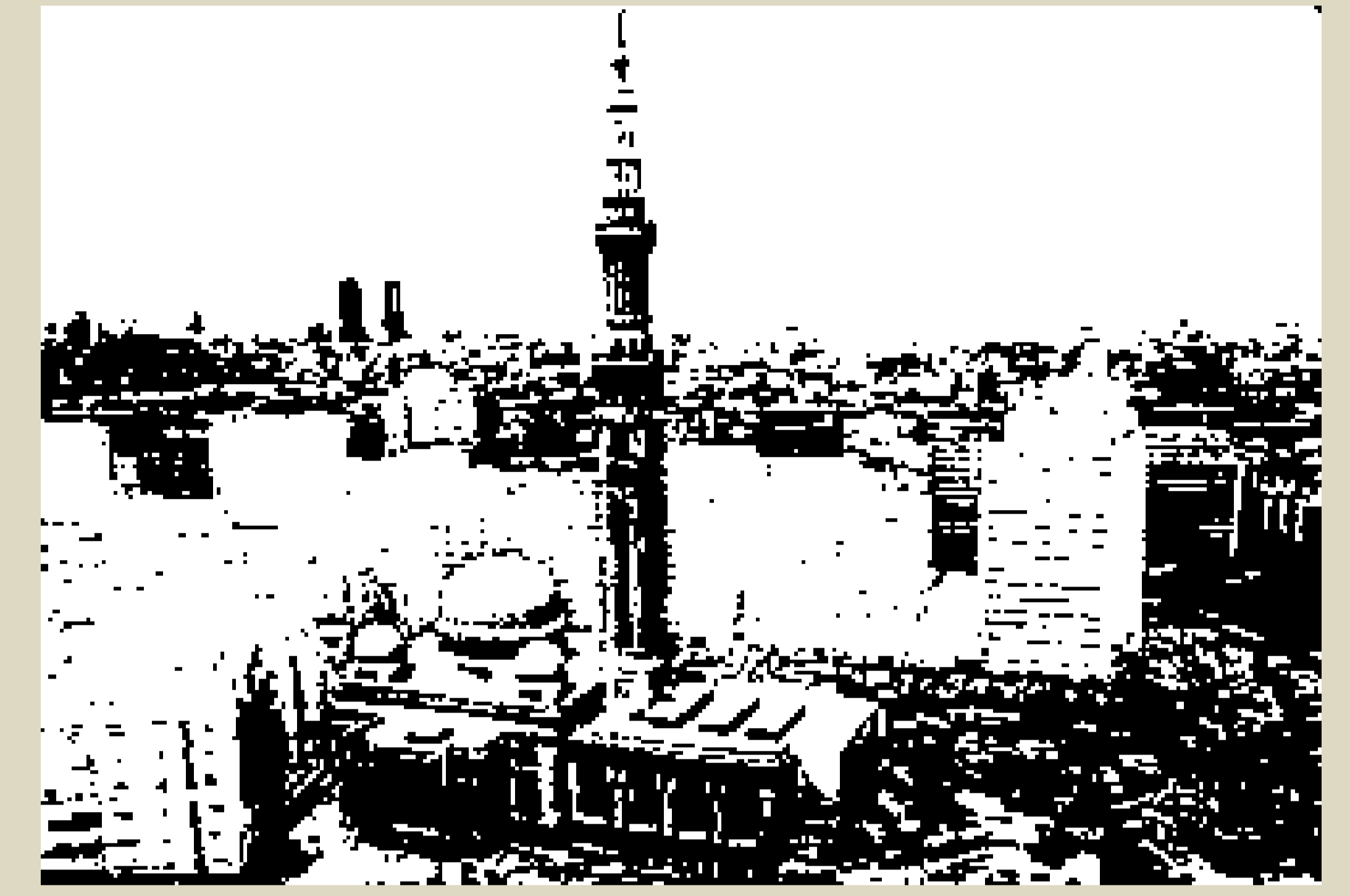
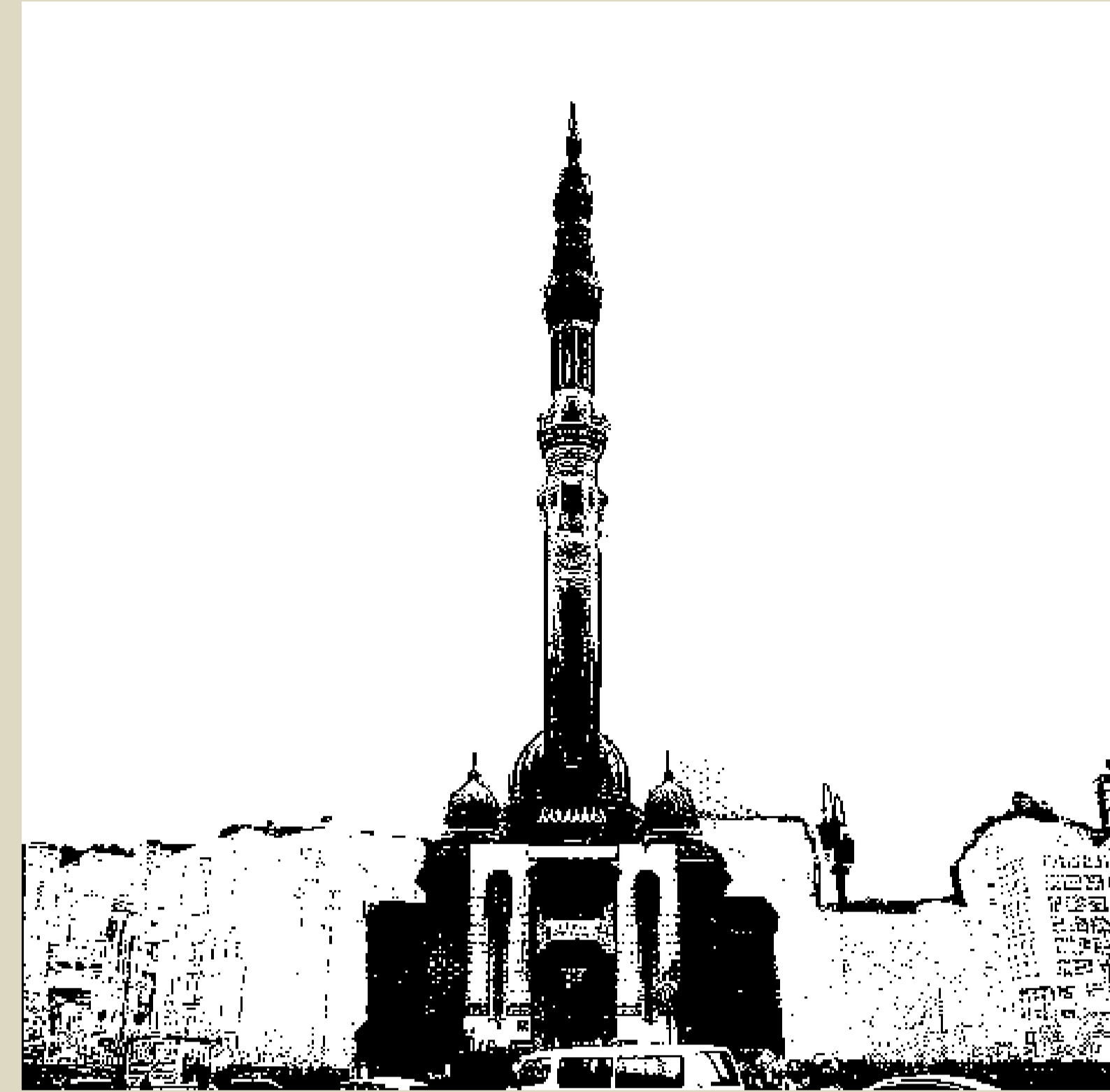
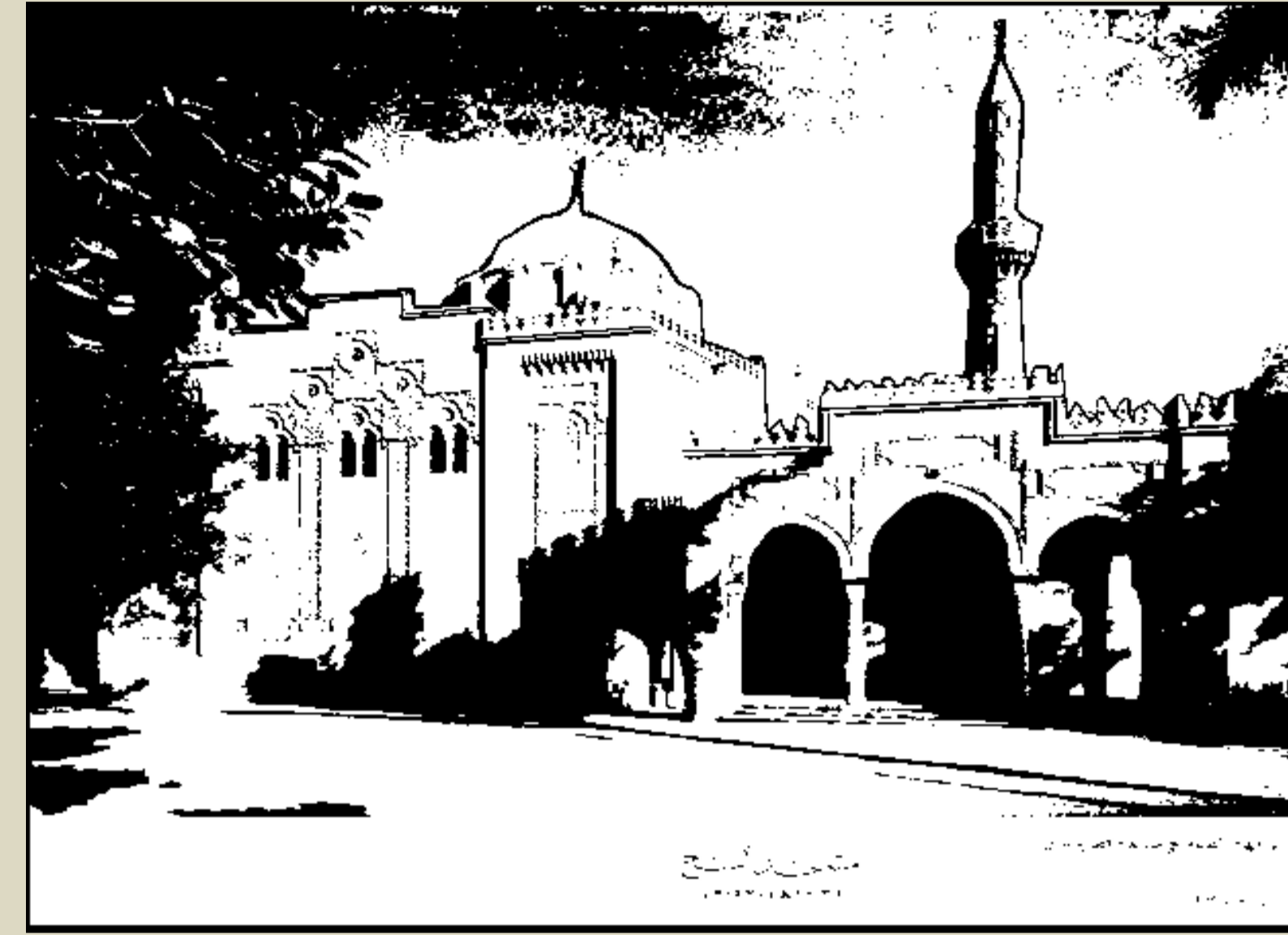
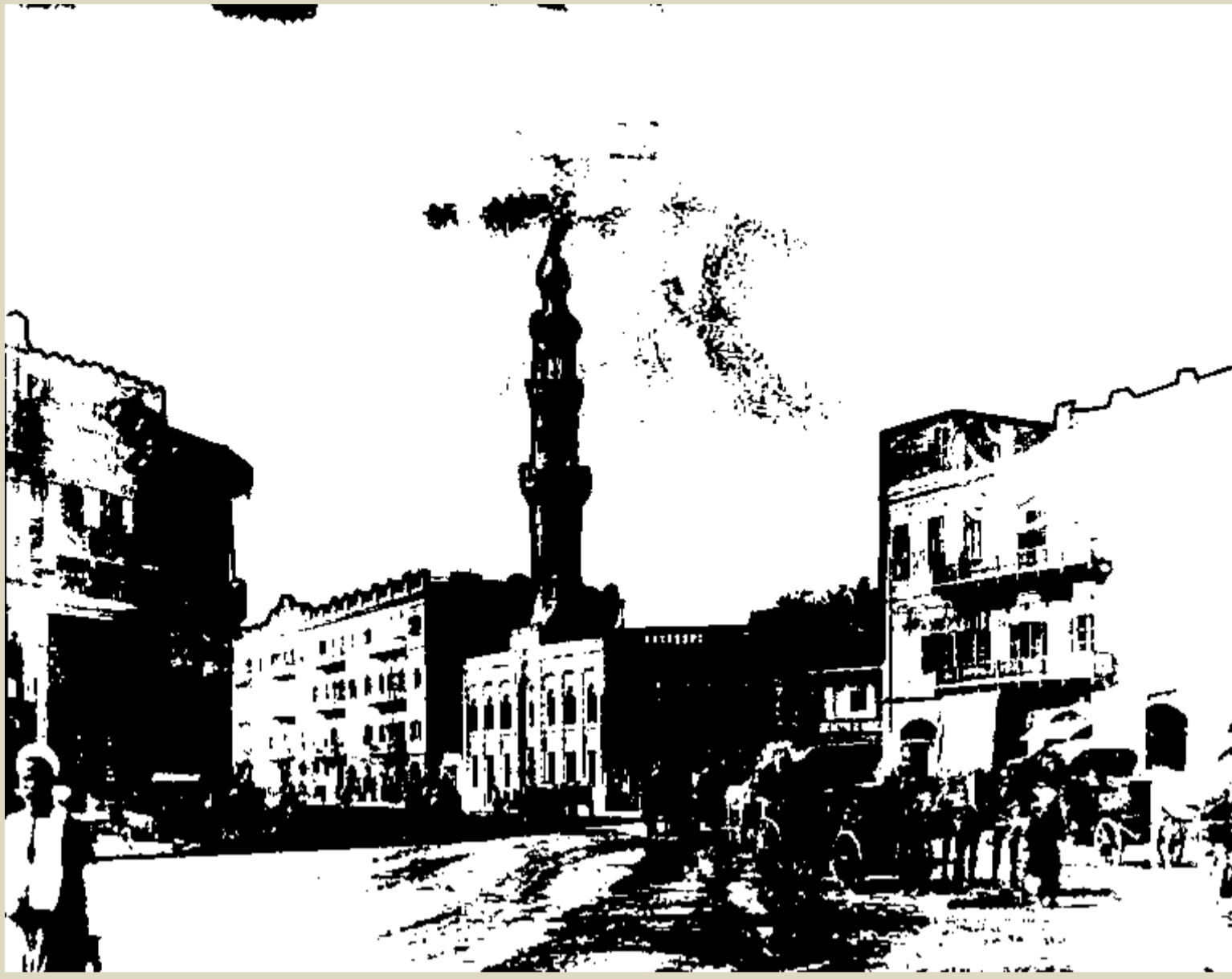
1983



- WHEN SPACES WERE DECREASED AND BUILDINGS TOOK PLACE INSTEAD THAT AFFECTED THE SKYLINE SPECIFICALLY IN THE SQUARE AND DOWNTOWN GENERALLY.

STUDY ON THE SCALE OF A BUILDING

• ALFATH MOSQUE



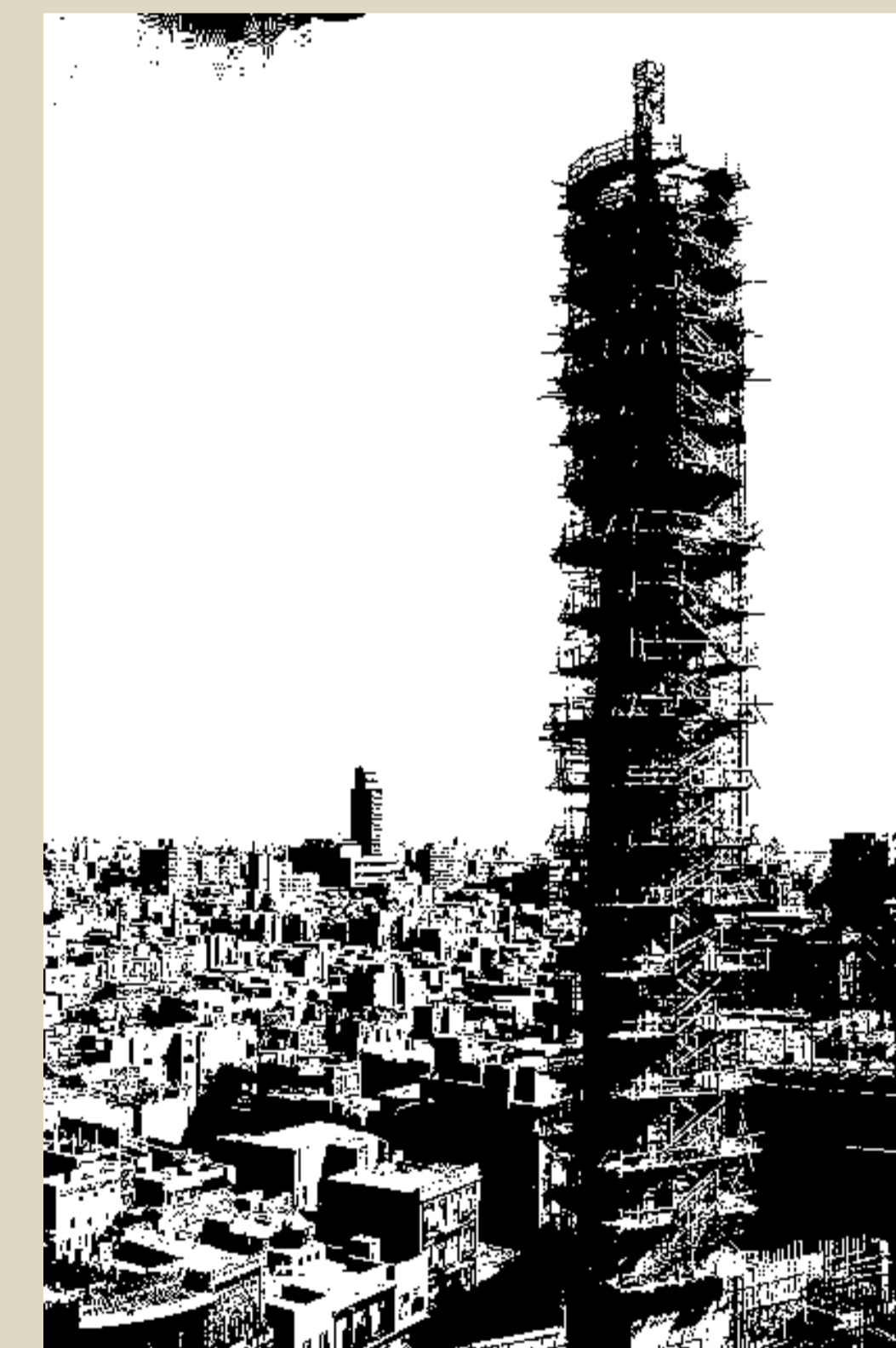
It was located next to the mosque in the era of Khadidoy Ismael, a large area free, established Nubar Pasha by his own house, I knew the distance from Ramses Street to the street and Wak Baraka (Najib Rihani now) Nubar Pasha Street.

In 1969, the Mosque of Anan Sons was disassembled and stoned.

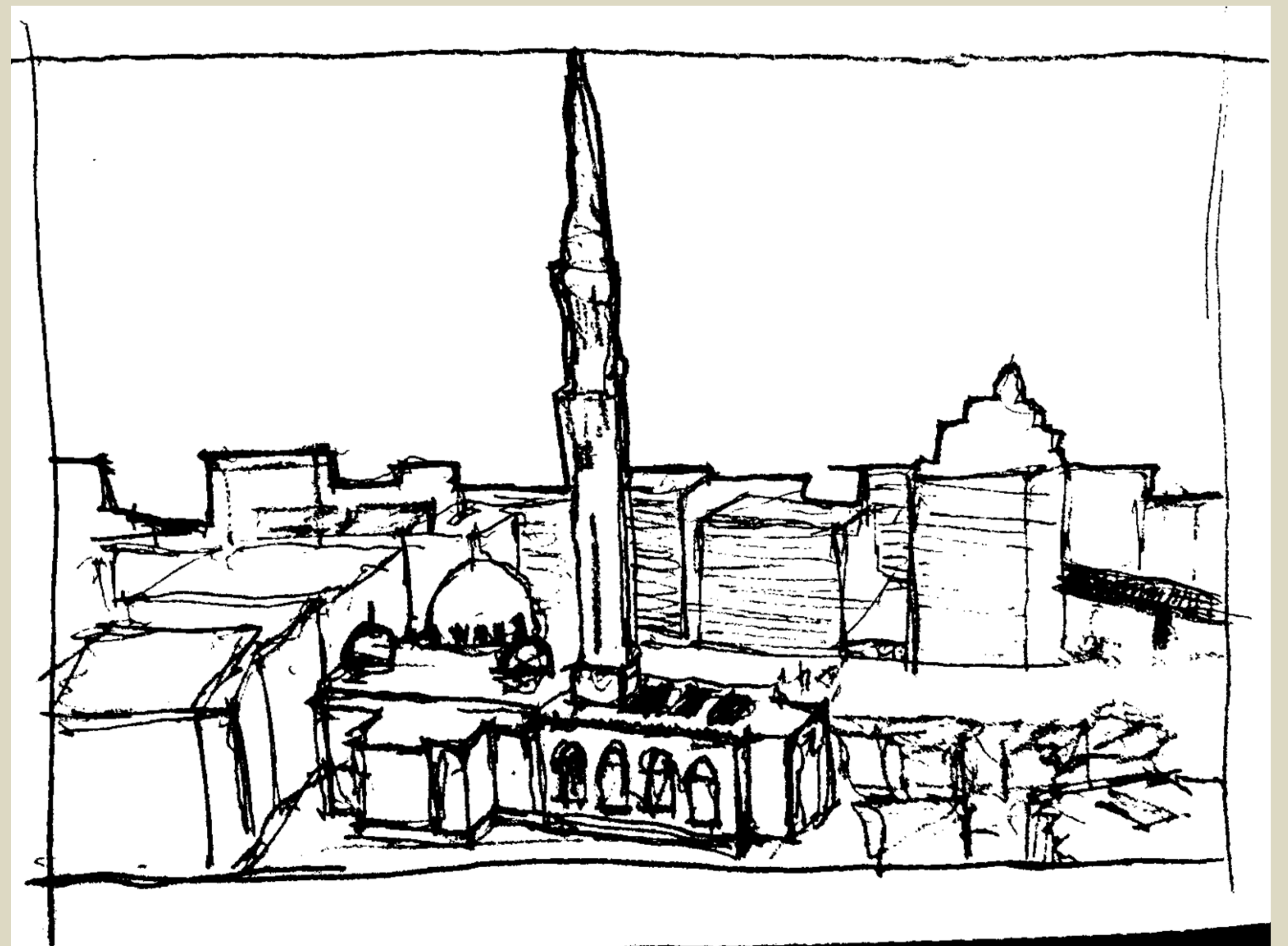
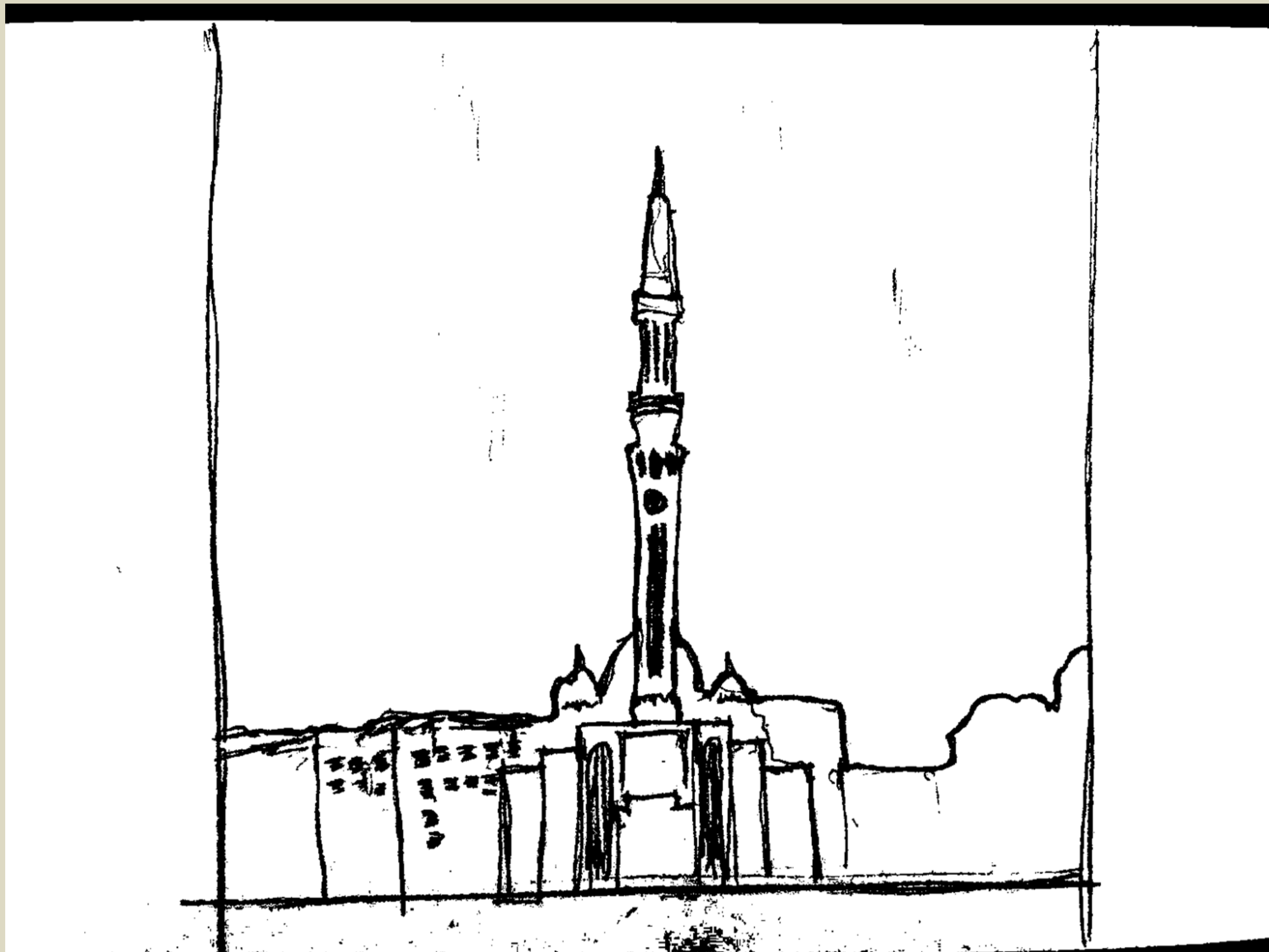
In 1970 a decision was made to establish a new mosque and two houses were evacuated on the ground and their land was annexed to the mosque to reach 2000 square meters.

Mosque of the conquest in 1990.

The mosque was rebuilt in the era of Hosni Mubarak and has remained in place until now.

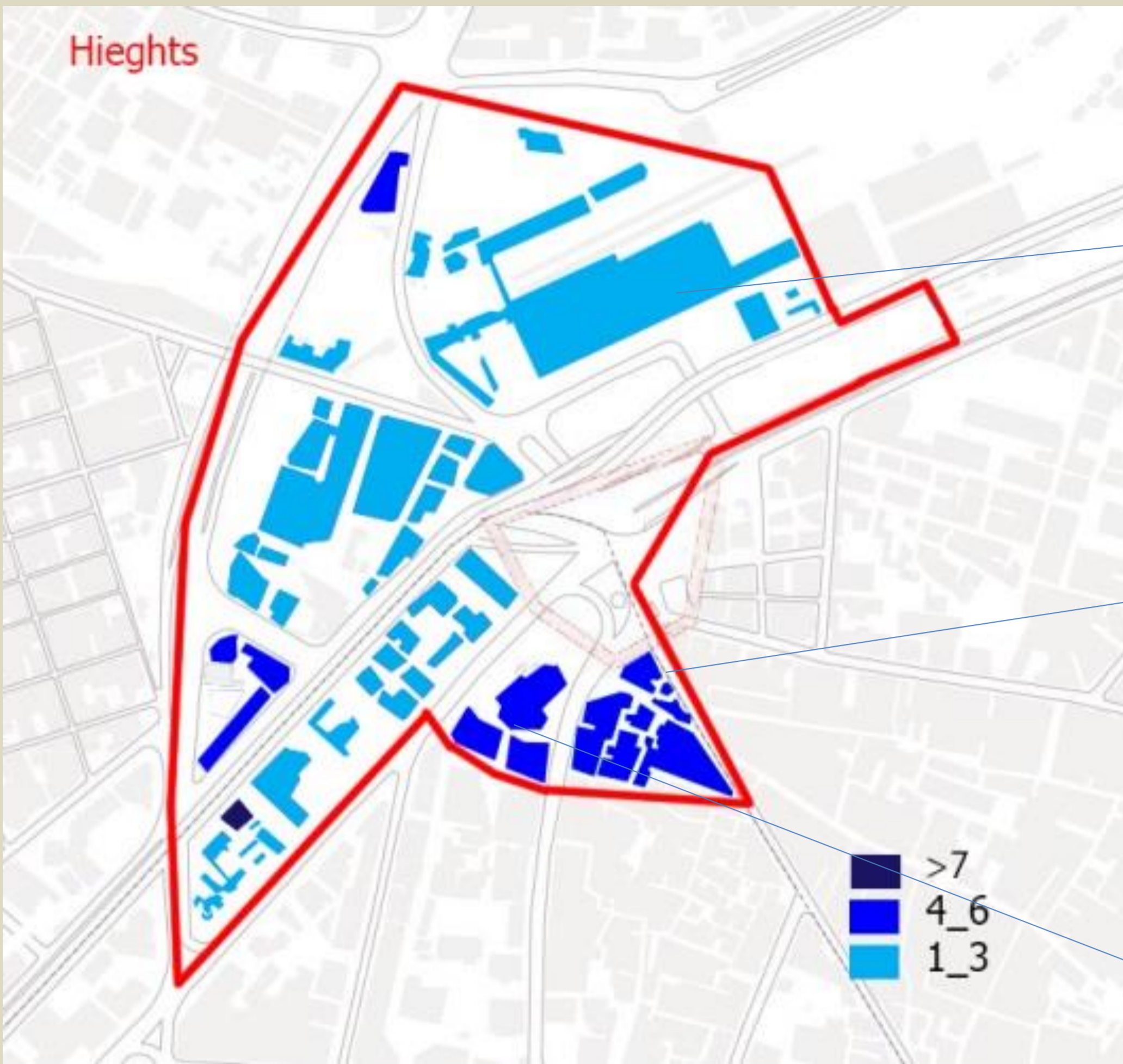


El Fath mosque in 1990 during its reconstruction. It was the tallest minaret in Egypt at this time its height is 130



Heights

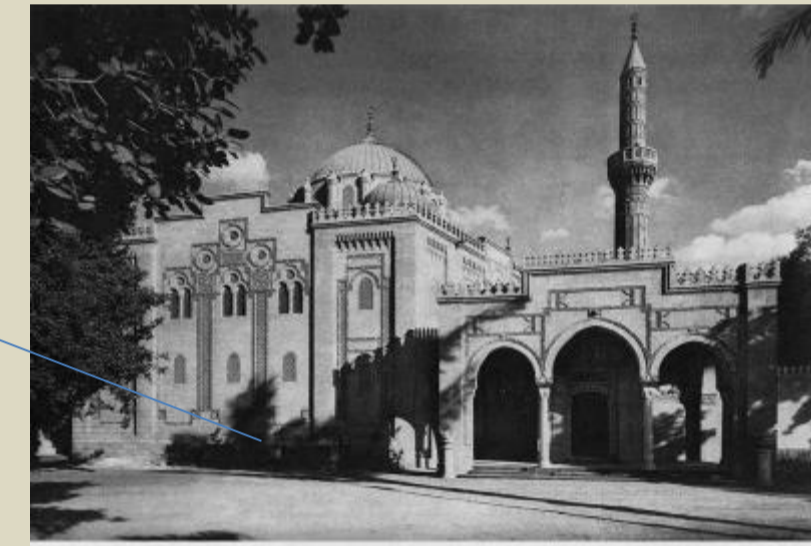
1900 → 1950



Egypt rail way station

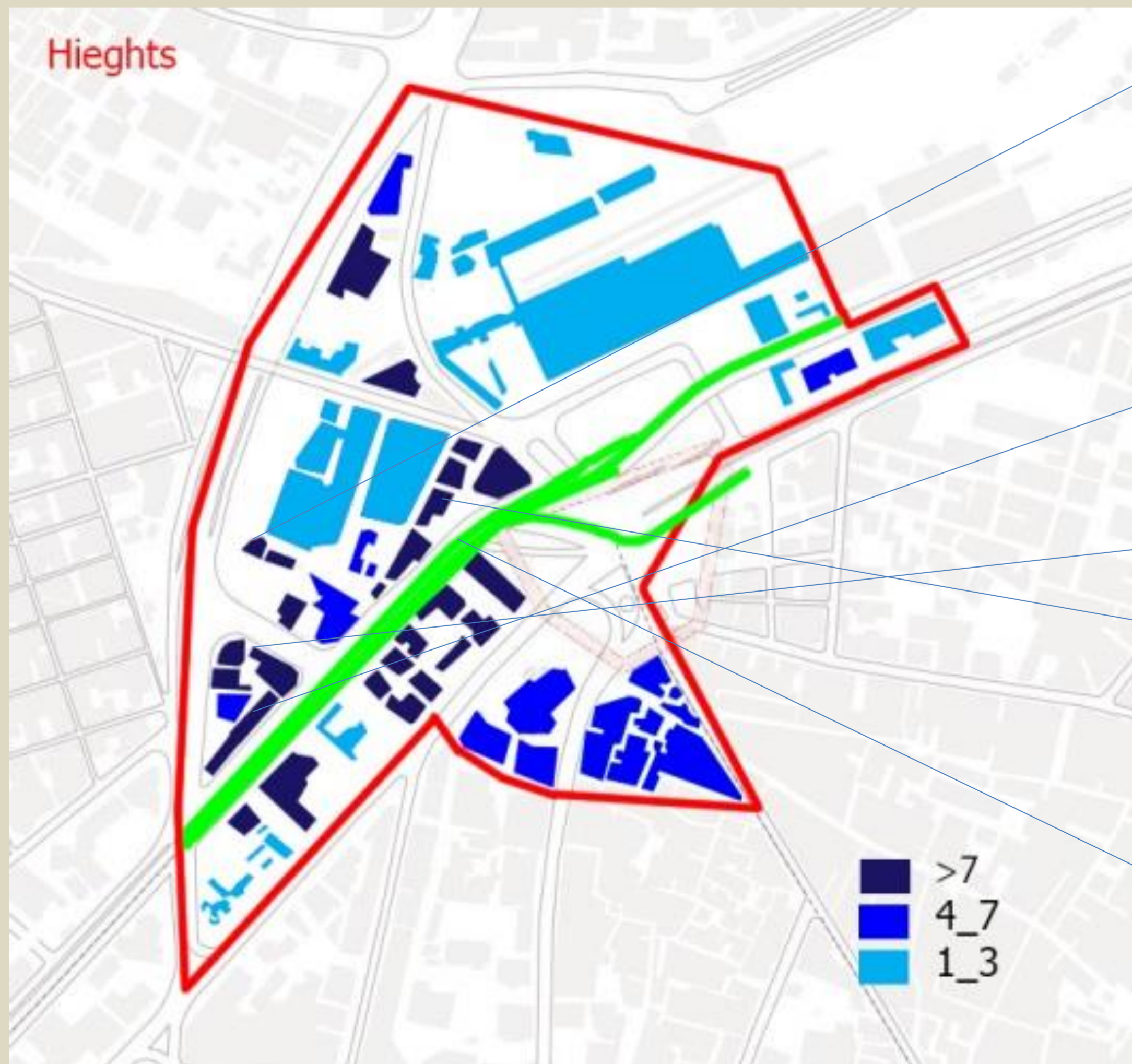


Sabeil om Elamer MOHAMMED ALI



El-Fath Mosque

1990 → 2010



Residential



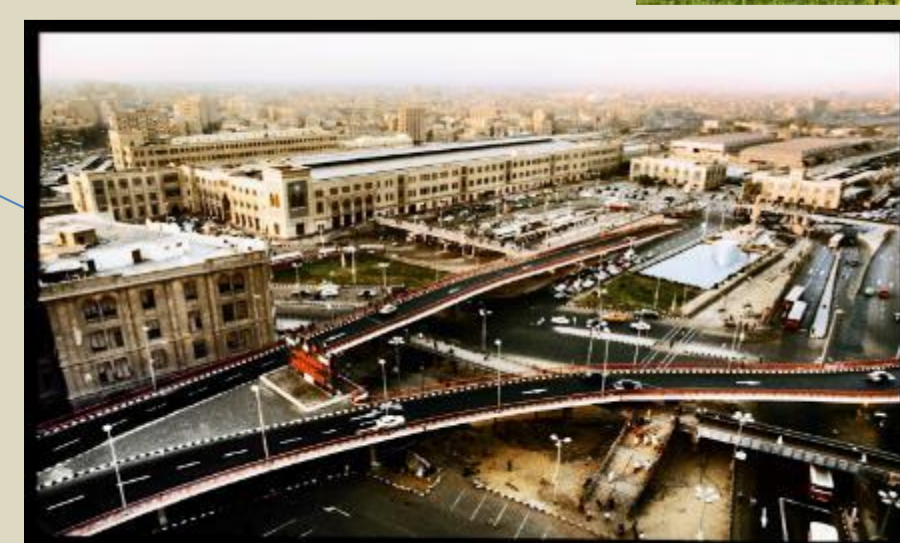
Industrial development bank



Tawhied wel nor building

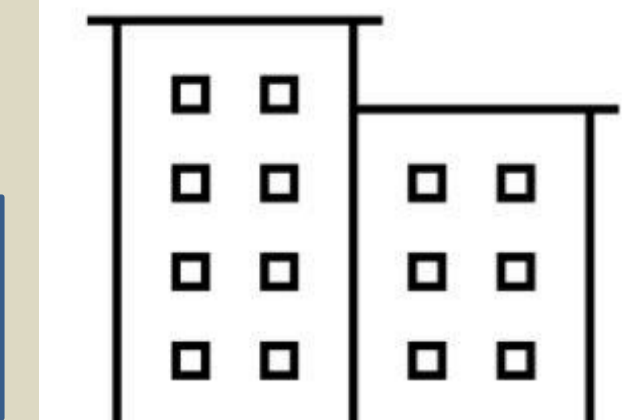


Residential building

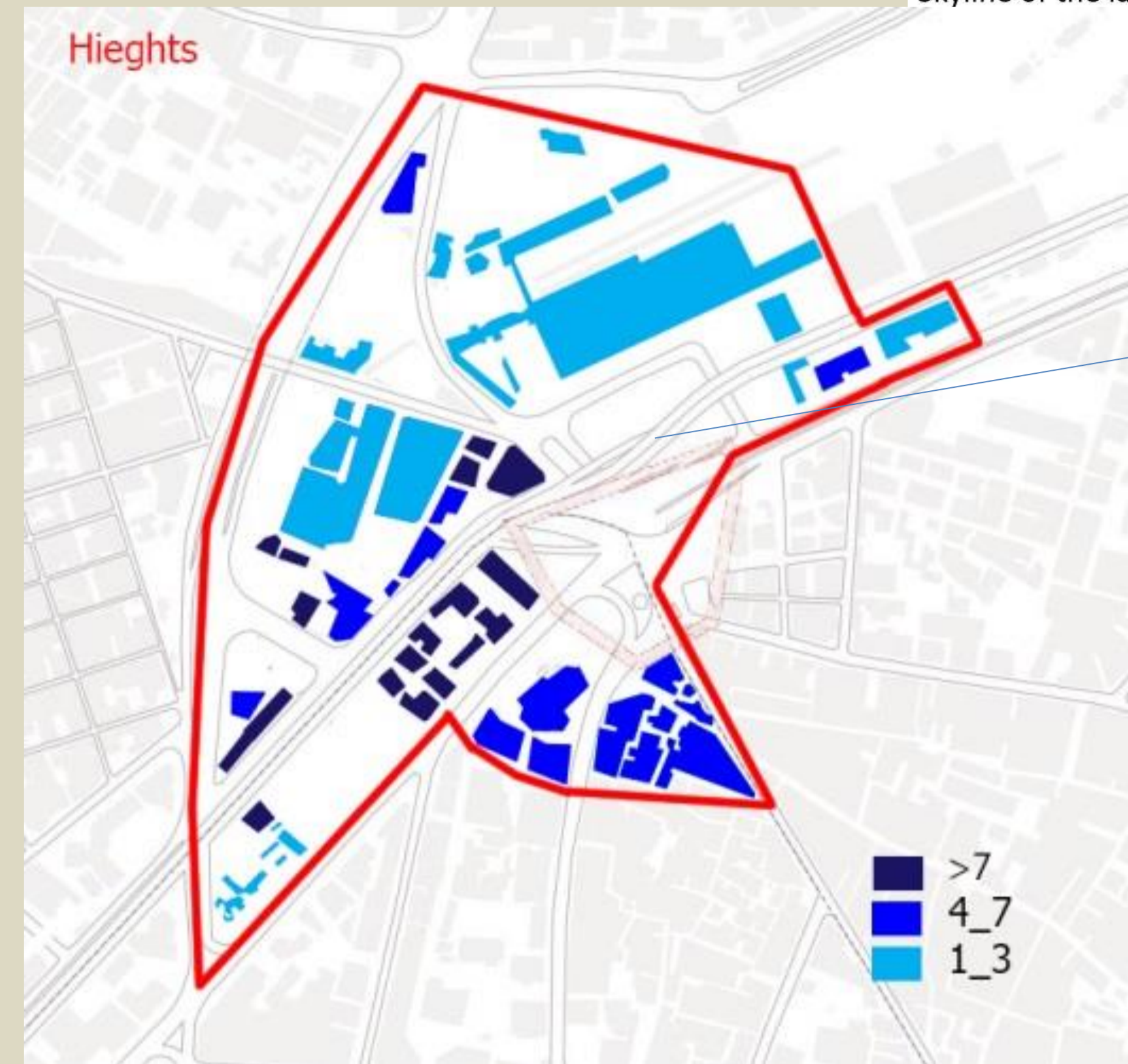


6 October bridge

1970 → 1980

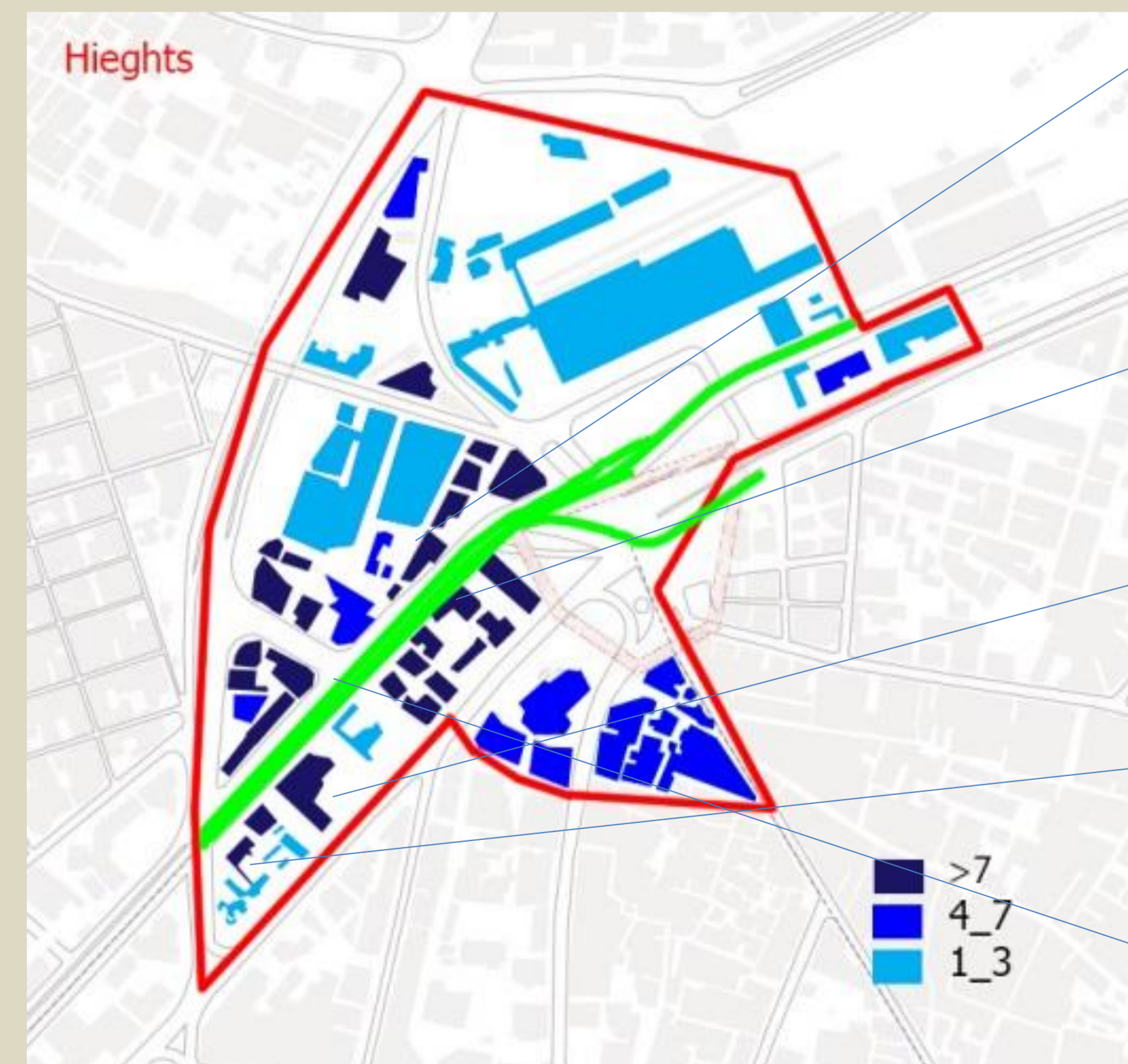
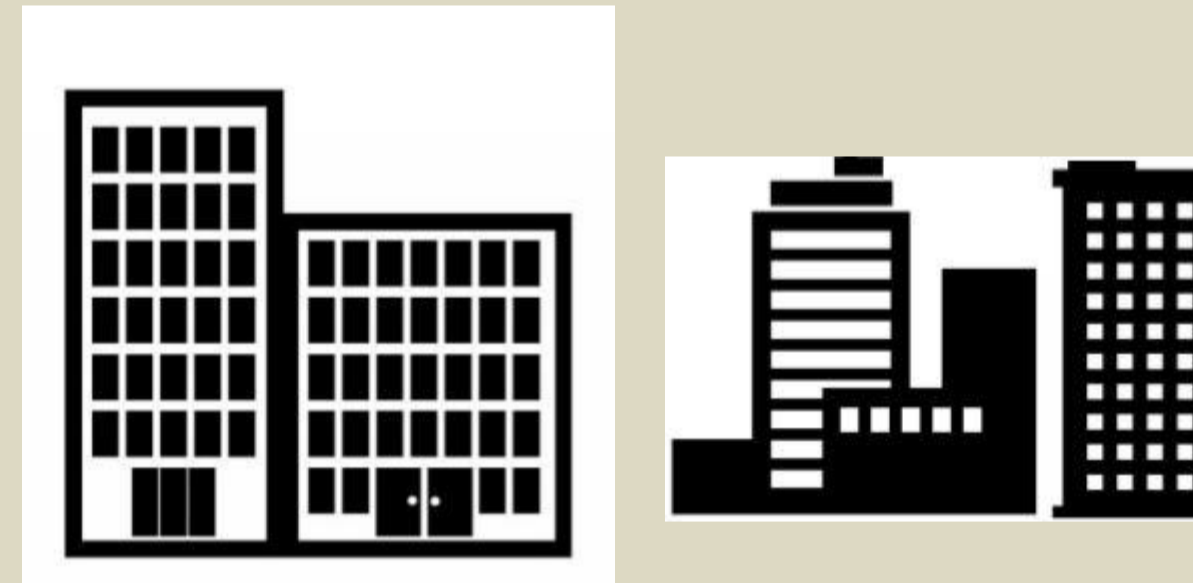


Skyline of the labour housing



Ramsis square

2017



Residential



Residential



Helal Hospital



Sanitation company



6 October bridge



CONCLUSION

1. At the architectural level:

The change of political thought and the shift from the monarchical system to the republican system have directly affected the change of architectural thought which must be adapted to the requirements of new political thought at the time.

2. At the citizen level:

The Egyptian citizen's thinking changed due to the difficult political and economic conditions he experienced, which affected the architectural product in order to meet the needs of the society.

3-City level:

The lack of legislation or precise building regulations in the center of the country directly affected the appearance of the existing architectural output.

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Some PDFs and researches

Diversity downtown Cairo

Historical Cairo