

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE
URBAN REGENERATION OF HISTORIC CAIRO PROJECT

VALORIZATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE PLAN FOR THE AREA OF BAB AL-`AZAB AREA

The Citadel, Historic Cairo Final Report



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Valorization and adaptive reuse plan for the area of Bab Al-Azab

Final Report. Cairo, date

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This report was produced in the framework of Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo – UNESCO, World Heritage Centre

The study develops an adaptive reuse and valorization plan for the area of Bab Al-'Azab in the Citadel taking in consideration the social, physical and economic potentials of the site.

The study is based on the understanding of the historical background of the site, the socioeconomic profile of the surroundings urban areas, and the existing conditions of the site. It reflects the perceptions of different stakeholders and includes a documentation of the current conditions of the site based on previous drawings of the area updated by the study team through digital surveys.



Cairo has been a dominant political, cultural, commercial and religious capital throughout history playing a prominent role during Fatimids, reaching its golden age during Mamluks, and sustaining its cosmopolitan significance during Ottoman times. Due to its unique peculiar skyline, it has been known to scholars and historians as “City of the thousand minarets”.

Historic Cairo was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979 recognizing its “absolutely unquestionable historical, archaeological and urbanistic importance.” Upon ICOMOS recommendation, the inscription was based on the following criteria:

1. Several of the great monuments of Cairo are incontestable masterpieces;
2. The historic centre of Cairo groups numerous streets and old dwellings and thus maintains, in the heart of the traditional urban fabric, forms of human settlement, which go back to the middle Ages;
3. The historic centre of Cairo constitutes an impressive material witness to the international importance on the political, strategic, intellectual and commercial level of the City during the medieval period.

URHC Goals and Objectives In July 2010, UNESCO-WHC launched the Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo (URHC) in the framework of a larger program of technical assistance to the Egyptian Government concerning the management of the World Heritage Site, focusing on the following objectives:

1. The preparation of a Conservation Plan for Historic Cairo’s “Core and Buffer Zones”, which would include the Management Plan required by the WH Operational Guidelines;
2. The establishment of an institutional framework to undertake and develop a sustainable urban conservation policy, promoting coordination and collaboration amongst different institutions, administrations and agencies concerned with the management of the World Heritage Site;
3. The creation of an appropriate and shared information platform for urban conservation.

To achieve these goals, an interdisciplinary team of local and international consultants are collaborating with the concerned bodies to develop a set of protection measures in order to uphold the site’s Outstanding Universal Value, to prevent further decay of the historic urban fabric and to enhance the socio-economic conditions of Historic Cairo.

This report was prepared by Kareem Ibrahim in the framework of the program Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Egypt, in consultation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, responsible national authorities and project team of "Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo" (URHC project).

Cairo, 2014.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site Identification

“With a wall I will make the two into a unique whole, so that one army may defend them both; and I believe it is good to encircle them with a single wall from the bank of the Nile to the bank of the Nile.” That is how Salah al-Din launched his project "The Citadel" according to Imad al-Din al-Isfahani, his secretary and historian. In 1176 Salah al-Din ordered the building of a citadel southeast of al-Qahira that would be a keystone in a wall encompassing the cities of al-Qahira and al-Fustat.

The Citadel sits on a rocky spur projecting outward from the Muqattam Hills which, a later quarry, dug into the flank of the mountain behind the Citadel, divides even more sharply from the surrounding terrain (Raymond, 2000). Salah al-Din's Citadel is a gigantic complex of walls and towers to which all periods of Cairo history have contributed. The Citadel was built with limestone quarried from the Muqattam itself and large blocks supplied by the small pyramids at Giza. The interior structure of the Citadel has been changed continually as the ground level is a result of the process of erecting new buildings on top of older ones. The Citadel originally faced the city of Cairo in the east and northeast, and city of Misr (al-Fustat) in the south. The Citadel is located in Qism Al-Khalifa and is surrounded by many socially and economically vibrant neighborhoods of Historic Cairo such as al-Khalifa, al-Sayyeda Eisha, and al-Darb al-Ahmar. But paradoxically, the Citadel currently sits in almost complete disconnect from these neighborhoods. The Citadel is surrounded by Salah Salem Road from the south and the east, Arab Al Yasar from the south, Midan Salah al-Din and Sekket al-Mahgar from the northwest, and Al-Hattaba from the north.

The site of the study, Bab Al-'Azab, is one of the three interlocking enclosures of the Citadel. It occupies an area of almost 13.4 feddans (56k sq. m.). The lower part of the Citadel is completely unused, except for some workshops and storage areas, and lays in an evident condition of physical decay. It represents a fundamental attribute of the O.U.V. of the Historic Cairo World Heritage Site but also, at the same time, a huge, incredibly neglected asset awaiting urban regeneration and development.

The Citadel is located in (Zone1A- pre-modern protected urban areas with higher heritage value) according to URHC's proposed conservation zoning for the World Heritage Site which includes the “pre-modern” urban fabric that has retained its historical characteristics, i.e. monuments are preserved, the street pattern is largely unchanged, “pre-modern” or “modern” buildings of architectural interest are present, and community-oriented activities and uses of the urban space demonstrate the persistence of intangible heritage values.

All of these elements clarify the importance of the study area's location and the heritage value of the site itself and the context it is located within, and it clarifies the social, economic and physical potentials of the area to the city and its surroundings.

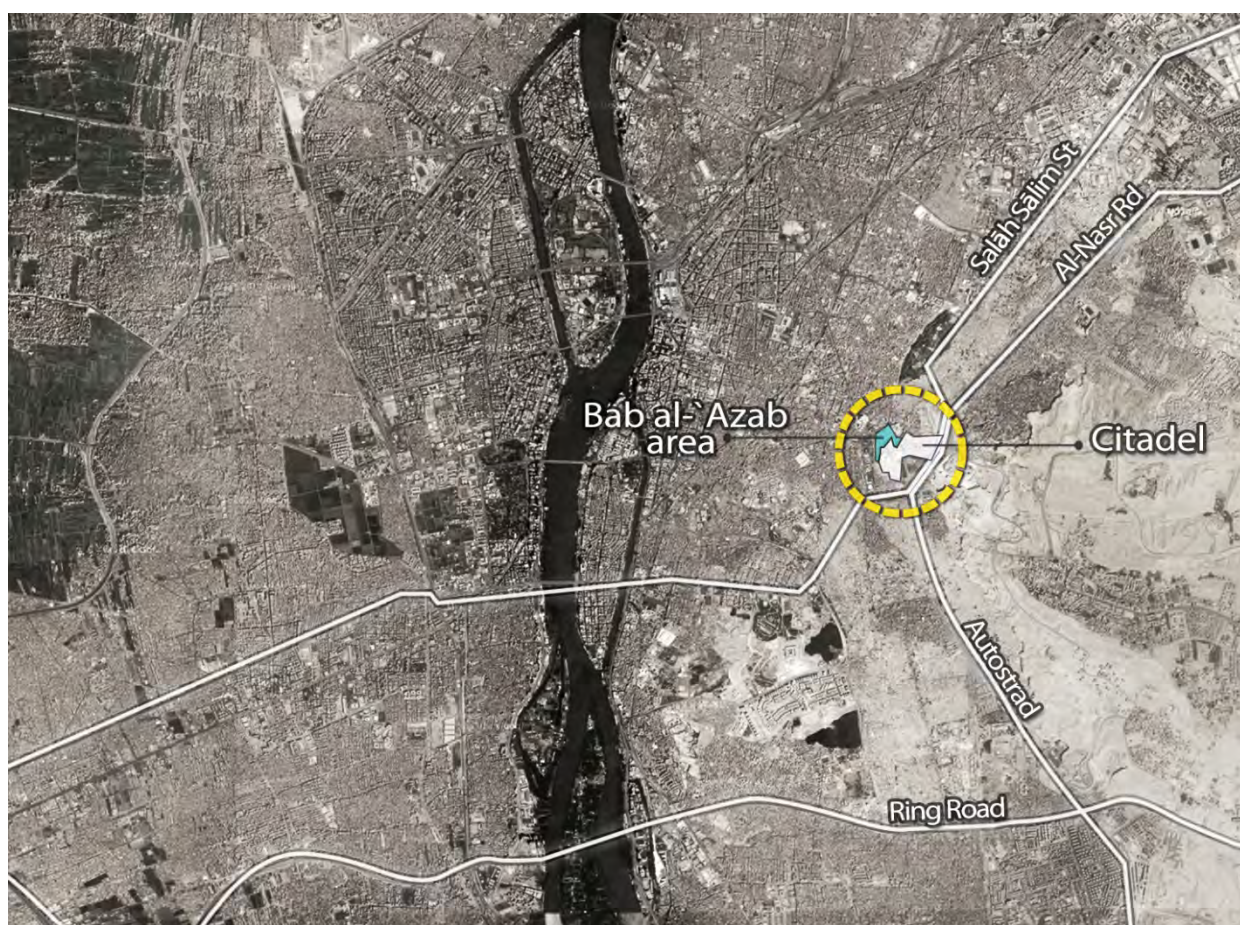
1.2 Description of the Consultant's Role

The main role of the consultant is to develop an adaptive reuse and valorization plan for the area of Bab Al-'Azab in the Citadel taking in consideration the social, physical and economic potentials of the site. The study is based on the understanding of the historical background of the site, the socioeconomic profile of the surrounding urban areas, and the existing conditions of the site. The study also reflects the perceptions of different stakeholders of the site and how it can be best utilized through interviews and focus group discussions with relevant governmental actors, local community members for the surrounding areas, and visitors of the Citadel (both foreign and domestic).

This study includes a documentation of the current conditions of the site based on previous drawings of the area updated by the study team through digital surveys. The documentation also incorporates the drawings produced by the Conservation Architect appointed by the WHC to document buildings with heritage value within the site. The product of this effort is a map (scale 1:500) identifying the

boundaries and locations of all the buildings and open spaces in the site and the different levels with altimetry data concerning pathways and roofs. The survey also identifies the buildings to be preserved at any extent, partially or totally and the recent structures to be demolished (i.e. makeshifts, provisional shelters).

The study also focuses on tourist activities and the re-establishment of the visual and pedestrian connections with the historic spines in the surroundings and it also takes into consideration the needs and requirements of the local community surrounding Bab Al-'Azab area. Finally, the study explores possible conservation and adaptive reuse scenarios, leading to exploiting the potential of the site for a mix of compatible activities, also as a driver for the regeneration of the surrounding neighborhood, assuming the reopening of Bab al-Azab. To this end, the study identifies the priority actions and the types of interventions required on the site's buildings and open spaces, including the legal and institutional aspects.



Location of the Citadel and the area of Bab Al-'Azab

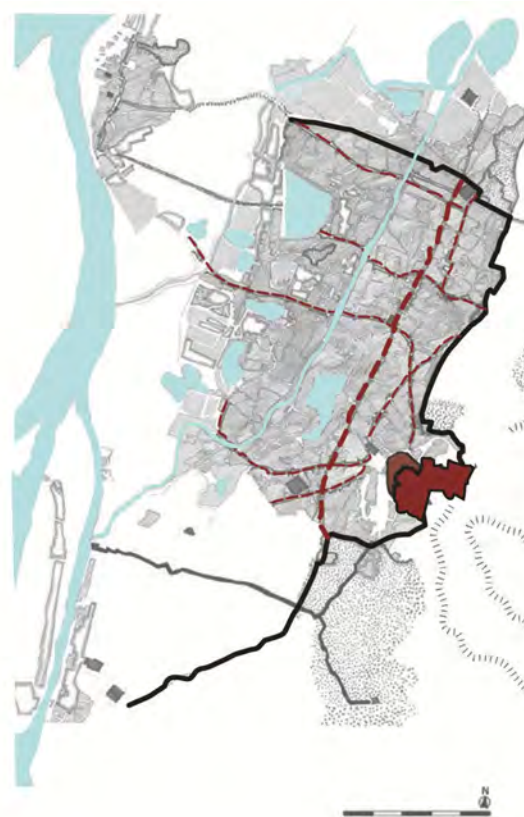
2 Historical background

2.1 Evolution of Cairo and the Citadel



1176

Salah al-Din became the Sultan of Egypt after the fall of the Fatimid in 1171. He decided to surround the previous Arab capitals of Egypt (al-Fustat, al-Qata'e, al-Asaker, and al-Qahira) within one wall. This attempt to unify the cities into one big central capital failed as the living Fatimid city kept growing concentrically while the southern cities of al-Qata'e and al-Fustat stayed in a state of deterioration (Raymond, 2000). Salah al-Din had to choose a strategic location for his new seat of power. Given the internal threats of the Fatimid uprisings and the external threats of the crusaders, he built the Citadel over the Muqattam Hill to safeguard his grand city. It was designed to be the centre of Egypt's official, political, administrative, and military life. This decision completed Cairo's transformation into a gigantic city. The shift of power from the centre of the Fatimid walled city to the spur of al-Muqattam, the residence of the royalties and emirs followed it. This transformation was a catalyst for a rapid urban growth to the southern periphery that soon became the centre of the city. Al-Mu'izz Street, Cairo's main spine, was extended southwards to the Citadel and the new area of al-Darb al-Ahmar was born and the Saliba spine was revitalized (El Rashidi, 2004).



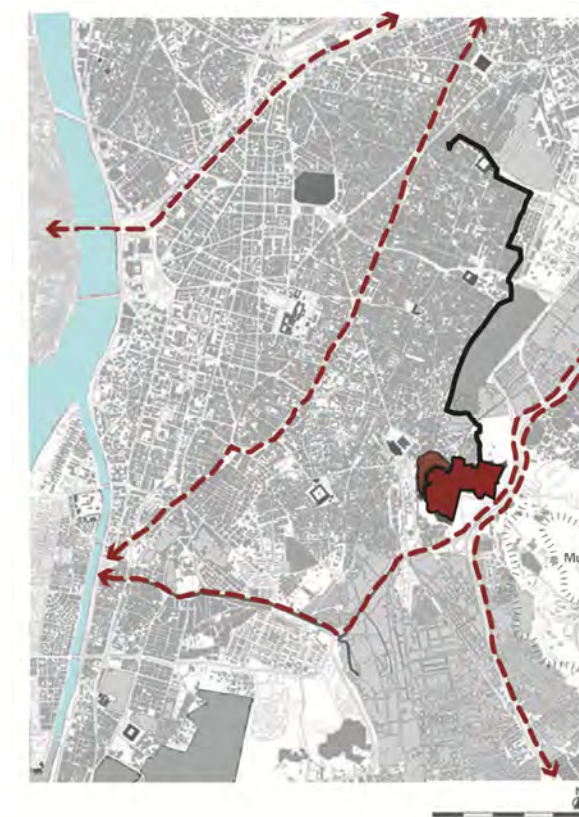
1807

The city of Cairo continued developing at the foot of the Muqattam Hills, far from the Nile stream which moved slowly to the west over time, thus providing land for urban development. By the time of the French Expedition the city was still bordered to the north and east by Salah al-Din's fortifications and the Citadel, beyond which extend the large cemeteries. The western part was still partially empty if compared to the northern area. The Fatimid city found its legitimate extension to the south. Al-Mu'izz Street was extended to al-Megharbelin and al-Sorogiyya areas. Thanks to the presence of canals and lakes that facilitated the vertical mobility in the city, a smooth merge of the city of Ibn Toulun and the city of the Mamluks occurred. By this time the Citadel kept its position as the seat of power and the centre of urban development in the city. It was still capable of maintaining its primary function as the safeguard of the city in spite of the vast urban agglomeration. Other horizontal spines were formed perpendicular to the main spine of al-Mu'izz and specific crafts inhabited the streets close to the Citadel like al-Seyoufiyya and Souq al-Selah.



1888

In 1873 Khedive Ismail moved the seat of power from the Citadel to the newly constructed Abdin Palace. This shift of power was one of the greatest milestones in the city-citadel relationship. As a result a road was proposed to cut through the dense urban fabric to connect the two royal facilities. The vertical and horizontal growth of the city that was a result of its topography and fortifying walls was suddenly interrupted by the diagonal axis of Muhammad 'Ali Street. A new radial road network was proposed that made Abdin Palace a central node that was connected with the old city through that street. The Khedive's plans to modernize Cairo changed the direction of growth towards the waterfront in the west. The Citadel then started its purely military era. It hosted the British army during the World Wars and later became the headquarters of the Egyptian army and the Secret Police. The Quramidan prison, located near the Citadel, was enlarged. Meanwhile most of the civic governmental facilities were moved to Abdin, except Dar al-Mahfozat. The neighbourhoods surrounding the Citadel maintained their vibrant and dense character; they even witnessed a significant increase in their number of inhabitants until the 1940s.



2006

The inevitably growing city is hard to be controlled or guarded by the walls and the Citadel of Salah al-Din. The urban agglomerations extended to beyond the Citadel over the Muqattam Hills and further more. Instead of surrounding Cairo, it is now surrounded by the vast growing city. Surrounding historic neighbourhoods, once vibrant with life and activities, started to rapidly fall into decay and lose their population between the 1940s and the 1970s.

The Citadel is known as a major tourist attraction, a place from where one can see a panorama of the city. In the beginning of the twentieth century maps indicated the infill of al-Khalij al-Masri and the presence of an electric tram instead. Later, the tram was moved to construct Port Said Street that was found in the maps of 1962 to cut Muhammad 'Ali Street connecting al-Sayeda Zeinab with Ramsis Street. The presence of Salah Salem and the Ring Road isolated the Citadel from its desert backer. The Citadel that once overlooked the city to control it is now looked upon from different parts of the city as a main landmark.

2.2 The Area Surrounding Bab Al-`Azab

2.2.1 The history of Al-Rumeylah Square

The now called Maydan Al-Qal`a is one of the oldest public spaces in Cairo. It was once two separate maydans; a royal one where the Sultan and the emirs played polo and watched the equestrian exercises of the army and, later, a public one where the horse market was located. Rabbat argues that maydans became essential urban open spaces in Cairo under the Ayyubids and the Mamluks due to the fact that the power was always in the hands of the equestrian military elite. There were almost eight maydans in Cairo, although they were large, open and covered with grass, none of them were meant for the use of the masses (Rabbat, A Breif History of Green Spaces in Cairo, 2004). The maydan that stands still to this day was designed along with the Citadel itself by the Ayyubid Sultan Al-Kamil Muhammad (1218-1238) for military parades and training.

On the same site a parade ground was built by Ibn Tulun around 876 A.D and later, in the times of the Fatimids, the horse market was established in the same spot after the decline of Al-Qata'e` - the Tulunid capital (Rabbat, A Breif History of Green Spaces in Cairo, 2004). When al-Kamil moved the seat of power and the royal residency to the Citadel he ordered the horse market to be moved there too. The horse market was not a necessity for the equestrian emirs only but also a major attraction to many Cairenes and even merchants from all over Egypt as well. This resulted in the presence of both the emirs and the public in two adjacent maydans, separated by a gate that can be seen in the maps of Cairo after the French Expedition.

It is logical that all the major developments inside the Citadel were echoed in the maydan. The great builders of the Citadel; Al-Kamil Muhammad, Al-Zahir Baybars, Al-Nasir Muhammad, Qansuh Al-Ghuri, and up until Muhammad `Ali in the 19th Century, all were concerned with the development of the royal maydan. Al-Nasir Muhammad had palm and fruit trees planted in it, presumably along the edges, and a number of wells dug and equipped with waterwheels for its irrigation. He even filled it with a special kind of rich black soil (called *al-ibliz*) (Rabbat, A Breif History of Green Spaces in Cairo, 2004). This rich black soil that Al-Nasir brought to the maydan is one of the popular assumed reasons made by historians for the naming of the maydan as Quramaydan later on during the Ottoman period (the Turkish translation of the Black Maydan, or the Black Square). Prof. Inas Hassan, however, attributes the naming to the history of disputes and killings that took place in the maydan under the Citadel between the emirs of the Mamluk era (Metwalli M. H., 2007).

Originally, before Quramaydan was established as the maydan below the Citadel, it was part of the remains of the maydan constructed by Ahmad Ibn Tulun for the city of Qata'e`, so it became known as Maydan Ahmad Ibn Tulun (Metwalli M. H., 2007). Other names established for Quramaydan over history are Maydan Al-Qal`a, Al-Maydan taht Al-Qal`a (meaning the maydan below the Citadel), Al-Maydan Al-Sultani, and finally, Al-Maydan al-Akhdar (or the Green Maydan – denoting the extensive landscape greenery that covered it during its prosperous development (Metwalli M. H., 2007). Finally, today, the area that was called Quramaydan in the Ottoman era is known today as Maydan Salah Al-Din. As for Al-Rumeylah Square (Muhammad `Ali Square today), the name came about because of its location between two hills; the Muqattam hill on which the Citadel was built to the East and Jabal Yashkur on which Qal`at Al-Kabsh was built to the West (Metwalli M. H., 2007). According to the drawings of Fromentin (1869), Al-Rumeylah Square and Quramaydan were connected from as early as 1869 and for three years later.



The two Maydans - Plan Du Kaire Ancien (1878)



principal square in Cairo, the Quramaydan with Murad Bey's palace in the back 1801 by Luigi Mayer.

2.2.2 Power struggles over the Maydan

The maydan witnessed several uprisings due to its location. Being placed between the Citadel and the city, the maydan was a place of great tension. In 1297 a revolt against Al-Nasir Muhammad led by Prince Kutbugha was staged in this area from where the Citadel was besieged. This was probably the first time for the maydan to witness such a confrontation and a struggle over power. The prosperous reign of al-Nasir (1293-1341) was interrupted three times due to these struggles (Raymond, 2000). The Citadel that controlled its safety from its location above the hill had to secure its connection with the city or else it will be secluded. The Mamluk emirs who lived around the Citadel were not always in good terms with the Sultan.

Sultan Hassan, the son of al-Nasir who took over the country in the turbulent times when Egypt was recovering from the ravages of the black death (1357), decided to build his great mosque on the site of a palace that was pulled down, overlooking the hippodrome and the horse market (Behrens-Abouseif, 1989) (Al-Harithy, 2001). It became the centrepiece of the panoramic view from Al-Qasr Al-Ablaq in the Citadel. Researchers refer to the mosque's gigantic rough military character in an attempt to make a political statement against the party opposing the Sultan. Al-Harithy believes that the placing of the mausoleum between the complex and the Citadel represents the Sultan as standing between the people and the Mamluks (Al-Harithy, 2001). Yet the Sultan was never buried in the mausoleum.

The state of unrest of the maydan was back in the reign of Sultan Barquq when the rebels occupied the mosque of Sultan Hassan and fired the Citadel from its roof. The Sultan destroyed the staircases of the mosque in order to prevent any repetition of that rebellion (Behrens-Abouseif, 1989). Later on, the Sultan sent his soldiers to occupy the mosque and prevent rebels from controlling it. If it was not for the severe criticism of the public and the religious figures of Cairo, Sultan Janbalat (1500) would have demolished the mosque entirely. According to Behrens-Abouseif, the mosque was involved in warfare again in the Ottoman era. The minarets collapsed and the dome was pierced by the bullets fired during the battles.

2.2.3 The end of the Horse Market

It was only in the eighteenth century when the mosque was reopened after being closed for half a century for security reasons. It was probably during the Ottoman period when the Al-Rumeylah Square lost its function as the main horse market in the city (Metwalli M. H., 2007).

The Al-Rumeylah Square became Hai Al-Qal'a, and it housed soldiers from different origins and different forces. These facts can help us deduce that life in the maydan throughout these times seemed to be vibrant and active given the stability of power. The maydan became a residential quarter for the soldiers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Most of these Mamluk soldiers originally lived inside the Citadel (like the 'Azab troops) and were moved when the Ottomans arrived. Each group moved to a specific area; the Inkishariyya (Janissaries) to the North of the market, the 'Azban created the 'Azab alley, etc.

Thus, the new neighbourhood of the Citadel was ethnically divided, which increased the state of tension and unrest in the area. It is worth mentioning that the Ottomans who suffered from a security paranoia that pushed them to build a fortified Citadel within the Citadel to protect them from the Mamluks, ordered the Mamluks to stay within the Citadel (to keep them under their control and supervision). It was the Mamluks who disobeyed the commands, and preferred living in the city (Metwalli M. H., 2007). The maydan in this era witnessed several celebrations, among them was the celebration of the new Pasha appointed by the Topkapi Saray in Istanbul.

2.2.4 The Relocation of Al-Refa'i Mosque and the modernization

Before 1869 when the mother of Khedive Ismail commissioned the architects to build a new mosque close to Sultan Hassan, the mosque and mausoleum of al-Refa'i were already built and used in the same area. The Walda Pasha wanted to move the body of the beloved Muslim Figure to her new mosque in

which she wanted to be buried. The mosque was not completed until 1911 in the reign of Abbas Helmi. Max Herz (1856-1919) described the site of Al-Refa'i Mosque to be surrounded by relatively narrow streets on the three sides and the spacious Sultan Hassan mosque on the fourth western side. The Madrasa of Sultan Hassan was initially a part of the tight urban fabric as it was located at the culmination of Souq al-Selah Street. The construction of Al-Refa'i Mosque in 1869 and the creation of Muhammad 'Ali Boulevard between 1872 and 1874 radically changed the area and disconnected the Madrasa from its urban fabric (El Shishtawy, 2006). Although realized only during the reign of Ismail Pasha, the Muhammad 'Ali Boulevard was originally planned by Muhammad 'Ali himself, the goal of which was to connect Al-Azbakiyya to the Citadel directly. According to Raymond, its creation resulted in the demolition of about 700 dwellings as well as the severe damage of Qusun Mosque, a registered monument that lay along the path.

In 1874, Pierre-Louis Grand – who was commissioned by Khedive Ismail to propose a new master plan for Cairo with the addition of Muhammad 'Ali Boulevard and the new 'Abdin Palace – completed his work. The proposed plan also showed a new design for the area of Al-Rumeylah Square and Quramaydan, both merged together in one rectangular strip, with two circular roundabouts at the extremes. The map was reprinted in 1894 which indicates either the realization of the project or the insistence on realizing it.

There is no evidence, yet Jean-Luc Arnaud assumes that the 1874 map by Pierre Grand was a project not an actual description of the place (Arnaud, 1993). The most striking evidence of Arnaud's assumption is that of a square which, according to Grand's map, was to be located at the south end of Muhammad 'Ali Street, recently opened through the old town. This square was to clear the facades of Sultan Hassan's and al-Refa'i's mosques whose upgrading were on-going. The realization of this square would have needed the expropriation and the demolition of more than 3 hectares of old urban fabric, thus it is presumed that it was never implemented.

2.2.5 Activities and celebrations in the square

According to Maqrizi, it was Al-Kamil Muhammad (the second Ayyubid Sultan) who first moved the animal markets to the vicinity of the Citadel. He also built royal stables (presumably in the area of the current Bab Al-'Azab enclosure), and it was also noted that he had 'planned' a maydan for military parades and training, though it is insinuated that it was during the later eras that the maydan was actually established.

From as early as the Bahri Mamluk period, the maydan, in general, was used for military training, polo playing by the Sultans and emirs, as well as celebrations such as feast prayers. Other special activities that took place in the maydan during the Bahri Mamluk era include the artillery performances issued by Sultan Al-Mu'ayyid Sheikh, who especially loved festivity displays.

During the Burji Mamluk period, an Arms Market (Souq Al-Silah) and a Tent Market (Souq Al-Khiyam) also took their places under the Citadel, close to the horse market – extending and proliferating the commercial activity in the Al-Rumeylah Square. Sultan Barquq is reported to have built newly-founded architecture surrounding the maydan (Metwalli M. H., 2007). It was also recorded, during the reign of Sultan Barquq, that he – himself – played ball in the maydan for political purposes, and set up tents for public dining, serving food to the people of the general public (Metwalli M. H., 2007). Barquq had also prayed the 'Eid prayer in the maydan under the Citadel. However, after being threatened with assassination following a scheme composed by Prince Ali Bey Al-Khazander inside the Citadel, Barquq stopped praying in the open public and began praying the 'Eid prayer in Al-Nasir Muhammad Mosque inside the Citadel, paving a tradition for the Sultans to follow. Al-Rumeylah Square had also become a venue for soldier performances during Barquq's time, and a battlefield later on following several plots against his rule. This led to a constant military presence in the square from here on. During the reign of Al-Ghuri, however, when the maydan was developed into sumptuous gardens with water streams, special occasions were celebrated at the site of Quramaydan (or the hippodrome) such as embassy

receptions and the Prophet's birth – at which point the pool designed in the gardens would be filled with roses in celebration.

During the Ottoman period, Egypt had become renowned for producing the *kiswa* (covering) of the *Qa'ba* in Mecca, and having been produced at the Citadel during the Ottomans, *Quramaydan* became the site for celebration of sending the *kiswa* to the Hijaz States. According to Metwalli, the *mahmal* (the loader on which it is carried) would traditionally leave *Diwan Yusuf* (the *Iwan* of Al-Nasir Muhammad) in the southern enclosure of the Citadel embellished in decorations and surrounded by soldiers and thousands of people amongst which are *Hajjis* (pilgrims), until it reaches the *mastaba* (platform) inside *Quramaydan*, where the Pasha's administration head, the soldiers of Emir Al-Hajj and the religious leaders of Cairo would set up their tents to spend the night. The Pasha himself would then arrive and bless the *kiswa* in ritual, and provide tents for the general public (referred to as the poor of Cairo) who also spend the night in the *maydan* bestowing prayers and performing *Zikr* on this special night until dawn when the *mahmal* begins its journey to Mecca. Because all the tents that night are lit up with lanterns of various types, the *Quramaydan* on that night is called the White *Maydan* or the *Maydan al-Nur* (Maydan of Light), in contrast to its otherwise-known reputation of blackness. In addition to the grand celebration of the *kiswa* production, the *Quramaydan* was used as a reception area for messengers coming from Istanbul when the Sultan himself would go down to the *maydan* to welcome them, and there would ordinarily be a military display of sorts in celebration. The two feasts were also celebrated in *Quramaydan*. On the first day of the feast the grand emirs would go up to the Citadel to pray with the Sultan and would be greeted by the people on their way to and from the Citadel, while on the second day, the Sultan would go down to *Quramaydan* himself to greet his followers. That tradition halted, however, after the year 1766 when an incident with the *Sanagiq* emirs ended up with the demolition of the palace in the *maydan* and destructured the vast gardens, too. As for Al-Rumeylah Square, celebrations took place there as well, most prominently, the celebration of the new Sultan's entrance to the Citadel, but the overall use had changed from its commercial market dominance to a residential area for the soldiers at the time – as described previously.

2.2.6 Development/evolution of the public space

As previously mentioned, it is documented that it was Al-Kamil Muhammad who first showed interest in the public space surrounding the Citadel, having introduced the horse market to what is now known as *Maydan al-Rumaylah* or Muhammad 'Ali Square, and also built royal stables in the then open area beyond the southern enclosure (now the third enclosure of the Citadel).

The Bahri Mamluks, following, served a great role in the development of the square. During this era, the *maydan* was directly accessible to the stables, which were arranged in such a way that the Sultans could view them from the *Qasr* (residential palace) – emphasizing the importance of equestrian activities to the Sultans of the Mamluk era. A *loggia* (or *maq'ad*) was also built and was used for ceremonies. According to Metwalli, however, the earlier Bahri Mamluk era, during the reign of Al-Malik Al-Mu'izz Aybak Al-Turkuman, saw to the neglect and demolition of the *maydan* (1252-1253 A.D), the waterwheels and gardens built in the *maydan* were destroyed. Baybars Al-Bunduqdari and his son even built *maydans* elsewhere in Cairo, which emphasizes the neglect by of the *maydan* under the Citadel. *Maydan Al-Rumeylah*, however, remained as a horse market, and Baybars built a bath for his son there (Metwalli M. H., 2007). In 1313, Al-Nasir Muhammad made significant changes to the *maydan*. He brought in new rich soil for the *maydan* and planted trees and palms, wells were also dug, and waterwheels installed, and a stone wall was built to encircle the *maydan*, reviving its sumptuous and grandiose.

The Burji Mamluk era saw to further developments in and around the *maydans*. Markets and rental buildings were constructed during the reigns of Qaytbay, Barsbay and Al-Ghuri in the area near the Citadel. It is also noted that the Arms Market (*Souq Al-Silah*) and Tent Market (*Souq Al-Khiyam*) were also added to the area, close to the Horse (or animal) Market. Sultan Barquq also made his own set of developments, having renewed the *maydan* after it had become ruins, by running water to several areas in the *maydan*, and setting up tents to serve food to the general public. Sultan Al-Ghuri also made

massive changes to the maydan. Metwalli notes that he spent around 80,000 Dinars on the entire development from start to finish. During his time, the wall encircling the maydan was raised and two palaces were erected (one at the south end of the maydan and one in front of the north end). A belvedere, pavilion and platform (dikka) were also built, and the entire complex was closed off possibly by two iron gates (Metwalli M. H., 2007). In 1507, a great garden was planted there, with trees and water streams. Behrens-Abouseif notes that belvederes and loggias surrounded a 40-cubit long pool that was filled with roses on important occasions such as the Prophet's birth. The water was brought in from an aqueduct and flowed all the way down to irrigate the hippodrome gardens.

During the Ottoman era, the Bab Al-`Azab enclosure of the Citadel, the maydan, as well as parts of the southern enclosure were utilized as residence for the locally-recruited troops called "al-`Azab". Khayer Bek (1517-1522 A.D) was one of the Ottoman rulers who took initiative in upgrading the maydan. He maintained the border walls of the Quramaydan and built a garden for the exclusive use of the Pashas (Metwalli M. H., 2007). Biram Pasha revitalized the gardens after that (1626-1628 A.D) , as did Muhammad Pasha (1700-1701 A.D) along with building two mastabas, a bath, a mosque – known as Game` Al-Hajj Muhammad Basha – and the residence of Amir Akhur inside Quramaydan (Metwalli M. H., 2007). As for Al-Rumeylah Square, its function had changed, as described previously, to housing quarters for soldiers during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

2.2.7 The Quramaydan Prison

The exact date of the construction of the prison of Quramaydan, known as Al-Manshiyya Prison, is unknown yet it was first spotted in the English maps of 1916. The Citadel became the base of the Secret Police and the main military facility after the seat of power was moved to Abdin. Since then, the prisons inside the Citadel were used for political detainees. The people of the surrounding areas claimed that the Manshiyya Prison was for civic criminals and it had nothing to do with the Secret Police. The reputation of the maydan radically changed in this era; it turned from a royal maydan where celebrations take place into a complex of prisons known for torture and enforcement. The Manshiyya Prison is seen in several maps to come, in varying degrees of space detailing, up until the governmental map of 1962 (Figure:4). The maps of 1978 (the following maps retrieved) show a green area in the location of the prison, leading to the assumption that it was President Sadat who demolished it among the other prisons he demolished.

2.3 History of the Citadel and Bab Al-`Azab

2.3.1 Introduction to the Citadel

What we see of the Citadel of Salah Al-Din today is only what survived the massive accumulative layers of construction and demolition. Maqrizi mentioned in his Khitat that the site of the Citadel prior to its establishment was a serene mountain on which tombs and mosques were scattered that, when lit in the night, one can think of them as stars in the sky. Myths relating the Muqattam Hill to the hills of heaven, according to Maqrizi, made it a place where many religious figures in the Fatimid era were buried.

According to Raymond, several reasons could be cited to explain why Salah Al-Din decided to build a Citadel on a projecting spur of the Muqattam Hills, one kilometer from the southern wall of the Fatimids, and encompass all of Al-Qahira and Al-Fustat within a newly extended wall protected by this Citadel. The most evident reason is the desire of Salah Al-Din to establish a new seat of power independent from the later ones like al-`Askar, Al-Qata'e`, and Al-Qahira. The second reason was related to the security of the new state especially with the presence of the constant exterior threat of the Crusaders during the Ayyubid era. There was also a threat to internal security, as Salah Al-Din was reasonably expecting the partisans of the fallen Fatimid dynasty to mount a hostile reaction and revolt against him (Raymond, 2000).

Thus the Citadel, established by Salah Al-Din in 1176, became the seat of power for the Ayyubids and the following dynasties of the Mamluks and the Ottomans, until Khedive Ismail built 'Abdin Palace to be the new seat of power of modern Egypt in 1874. The Citadel dominated the elevated land on a spur that was higher than Jabal Yashkur, chosen by Ibn Tulun as the location for his mosque and city. The location had a military advantage since Salah Al-Din's time, as no artillery area was capable of bombarding the Citadel.

During the reign of both the Bahri and Burji Mamluks, the Citadel faced many changes; most of them took place in the southern residential enclosure, while renovations and additions of fortifications took place in the North. Great builders like al-Nasir Muhammad, Sultan Barquq and Al-Mu'ayyid Sheikh left their marks on the Citadel. The fact that every ruler preferred to bring down the buildings of his predecessors to erect his own monument left us few of those massive gigantic buildings mentioned in the books of al-Maqrizi and Ibn Fadlullah.

The struggle over power and the feeling that the Ottomans were unwelcomed rulers of the country encouraged Sultan Selim I, who conquered Egypt in 1517, to construct a Citadel for himself inside the Ayyubid Citadel (Metwalli M. H., 2007). The Citadel of Selim I that was located at the edge of the southern enclosure with the northern enclosure incubated a Maydan, a mint and an arsenal inside it.

The three pillars of the Ottoman administration of Egypt all took place within or around the Citadel; the governor, the judge and the Janissary militia (that was located either inside Bab al-'Azab or the surrounding urban fabric). It was only during the French Expedition that the Janissary troops were forced to leave the area of Bab al-'Azab (Al-Jabarti, 1879).

Rulers or Pashas were appointed from Istanbul to govern the country, and since the conquest of Selim I in 1517 and till the French Expedition in 1798, 110 Pashas governed Egypt. This was a time of turbulence and weakness of Egypt, the Pashas exercised supreme power and forced high taxes that were sent annually to Istanbul to maintain their seats of power.

They established residence in the Citadel, following the Mamluk Sultans, while the public outside was in a state of upheaval. This instability in the administrative system made the addition of buildings or the renovations of the Citadel hard to sustain. Most of these constructions took place in the northern enclosure to serve military and defense purposes. Yet it was Katkhuda, the leader of the Ottoman Janissaries who governed Egypt from 1743 to 1754, who renovated the gate of the stables and constructed dorms for his troops in the area that housed the gardens and stables.

It was in 1798 when Cairo first revolted against the presence of the French Expedition. The French army responded by setting up cannons in the different parts of the city and firing Al-Azhar Mosque (the birth place of the revolution) and the areas around it. Between both the first and the second revolutions of Cairo the city lived in horror that was captured by al-Jabarti when describing the Citadel. The seat of the throne that housed the powerless Ottoman ruler and the French army became one of the greatest fears of all Cairenes.

Later the Citadel faced other major horrific events like the Massacre of the Mamluks in 1811 that took place during the rule of Muhammad 'Ali in the Sultanic sloping rock-cut road located inside Bab al-'Azab, within the study area (Rabbat, The Citadel of Cairo, 1989). The Citadel was radically restructured in the first half of the nineteenth century during the reign of Muhammad 'Ali (1805-1848). He rebuilt most of the walls and changed the interior organization of the enclosures and built his famous visually dominating mosque on top of Al-Nasir Muhammad's former structures, radically changing the Citadel's skyline. Muhammad 'Ali also built a mint, a powder house, a huge terrace and numerous barracks for his troops.

During the British colonial occupation, the Citadel became the headquarters of the British army until 1946, when it was turned over to the Egyptian army. In subsequent years, it was slowly acquired, one section at a time, by the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA), with the last army personnel leaving the

premises in the late 1980s. Its layout was reshaped again in recent years by the SCA to accommodate tourist movement around the remaining monuments (Supreme Council of Antiquities).

2.3.2 The Northern Enclosure

The northern enclosure was the first construction on site; it was the military part of the Citadel that was built directly into the rock, forming a vast irregular four-sided polygon with four gates. Raymond mentions that the northern section was completed during Salah Al-Din's lifetime while the southern section had only been sketched by the time of his death. This enclosure passed through layers of transformation from being the main defensive fort with towers composed of several impressive halls large enough for several hundreds of soldiers in the Ayyubid period to a royal residential quarter with a Haramlek for many residents (Behrens-Abouseif, 1989). Moreover, the northern enclosure expanded gradually from the Ayyubid times till the reign of Muhammad 'Ali. This area originally had two main gates; Bab al-Mudarraj and Bab al-Qarafa. The west gate Bab Al-Mudarraj, faced toward the city was once the main entrance to the fortress. This gate is no longer directly accessible from the outside since it was incorporated in the walls and the new gate built by Muhammad 'Ali – Bab Al-Jadid (Behrens-Abouseif, 1989). The other gate, Bab al-Qarafa or al-Jabal was closed probably around the Ottoman times when it was used by the Imam of the mosque of Sarya al-Jabal as a constant residence.

This indicates that the direction of the expansion of the Citadel was south-western towards the inhabited city and not towards the cemeteries; the topography played a major role in this direction as well. Due to the vertical sharp edge of the Muqattam hills from the side of the cemeteries of al-Imam al-Shaf'i it was almost impossible for a route to be created. The northern enclosure stands as a witness of the development of the military defense techniques adopted from the Ayyubid times till the 1980s. From the homing pigeon post introduced by al-Malik al-Kamil named Burj al-Matar till the canons and the pistols that came with the French Expedition up until the new garrisons and fortifications developed by Muhammad 'Ali.

2.3.3 The Southern Enclosure

The southern enclosure was only sketched by the death of Salah Al-Din, it was his successor al-Malik al-Adil (1199) who completed its construction and added the royal residential section. Creswell argues that a wall much smaller than those in the North was built on the Southeast to surround the area where the Mamluk Sultans would later build their palaces complex overlooking the city (Creswell, 1924). Meanwhile, Abouseif argues that the architecture of the southern enclosure could be described as extroverted, luxurious buildings overlooking the city, in contrast to the introverted nature of the military forces (Behrens-Abouseif, 1989). Yet little is known about these buildings except their location in the southern and western sides of the Citadel overlooking the horse market (now known as Maydan Salah Al-Din). The Mamluk palaces did not survive; probably due to the continuous erection and destruction carried out by the successive dynasties.

Both the southern and the northern enclosures were connected by Bab al-Qulla or the gate of the tower built by Sultan Al-Zahir Baybars and destructed by al-Mansour Qalawun to build a dome instead and then restored by Muhammad 'Ali (Behrens-Abouseif, 1989). The importance of that gate is derived from the value of the two functions it is connecting; the fortified military city on the north and the royal residential city to the south.

One of the most important establishments in the southern enclosure was the Iwan or the Great Hall in which most of the ceremonial activities took place. Between 1260 and 1335, the Iwan was demolished and built four times; none of these Iwans remain today except the remnants of the one beneath the mosque of Muhammad 'Ali that was probably rebuilt during the reign of Qalawun (1279-90). The Iwan that lies within the area of this project consisted at the time of the French Expedition of thirty-two columns of red granite 8 meters high and a marvelous dome (Raymond, 2000). The Iwan usually incubated three primary functions; a hall of justice, a reception hall for ambassadors and important guests, and the ceremonial site.

Among the other major establishments in the southern enclosure was the Hall of Columns or the Haramlek built by Shajaret el-Dur, the widow of the last Sultan of the Ayyubids. The Haramlek remained in constant use for several centuries until the reign of Muhammad 'Ali who built a new Haramlek in the large existing building in the northern enclosure (now used as the military museum).

The Mosque of Al-Nasir Muhammad is another great construction in this area. The mosque, built in 1318 and renovated dozens of times since then, houses columns from Pharaonic and Ptolemaic temples. In 1814, the southern area was occupied by al-Jawhara Palace built by Muhammad 'Ali to be his constant residence. This royal palace with its hybrid Turkish Baroque style remained the seat of power till the opening of 'Abdin Palace. The palace verges the Palace of Justice (constructed 1830) to the southeast (Warner, 2005).

2.3.4 The Lower Enclosure: The Area of Bab Al-'Azab

This enclosure is the central scope of this study; it constitutes almost 22% of the area of the whole Citadel. The fact that it was divided between the royal maydan for equestrian activities and the royal stables, caused its existence to remain under the direct influence of the southern royal-residence enclosure. For hundreds of years, Bab al-'Azab served as the main entrance to the Citadel, until the construction of al-Bab Al-Jadid by Muhammad 'Ali.

The gate itself was probably first built by Al-Mu'ayyid Sheikh around 1415 (mentioned in the books as Bab al-Silsila) yet the earliest known reconstruction was by Al-Amir Radwan Katkhuda Al-Jilfi in 1754. Nowadays, this approach to the Citadel is no longer in use and the area is entirely abandoned except for a few reused buildings and newly erected warehouses by the authority of antiquities and the armed forces. The area begins with Bab al-'Azab, which was once the main entrance to the southern enclosure that encompassed the Sultanic stables at some point.

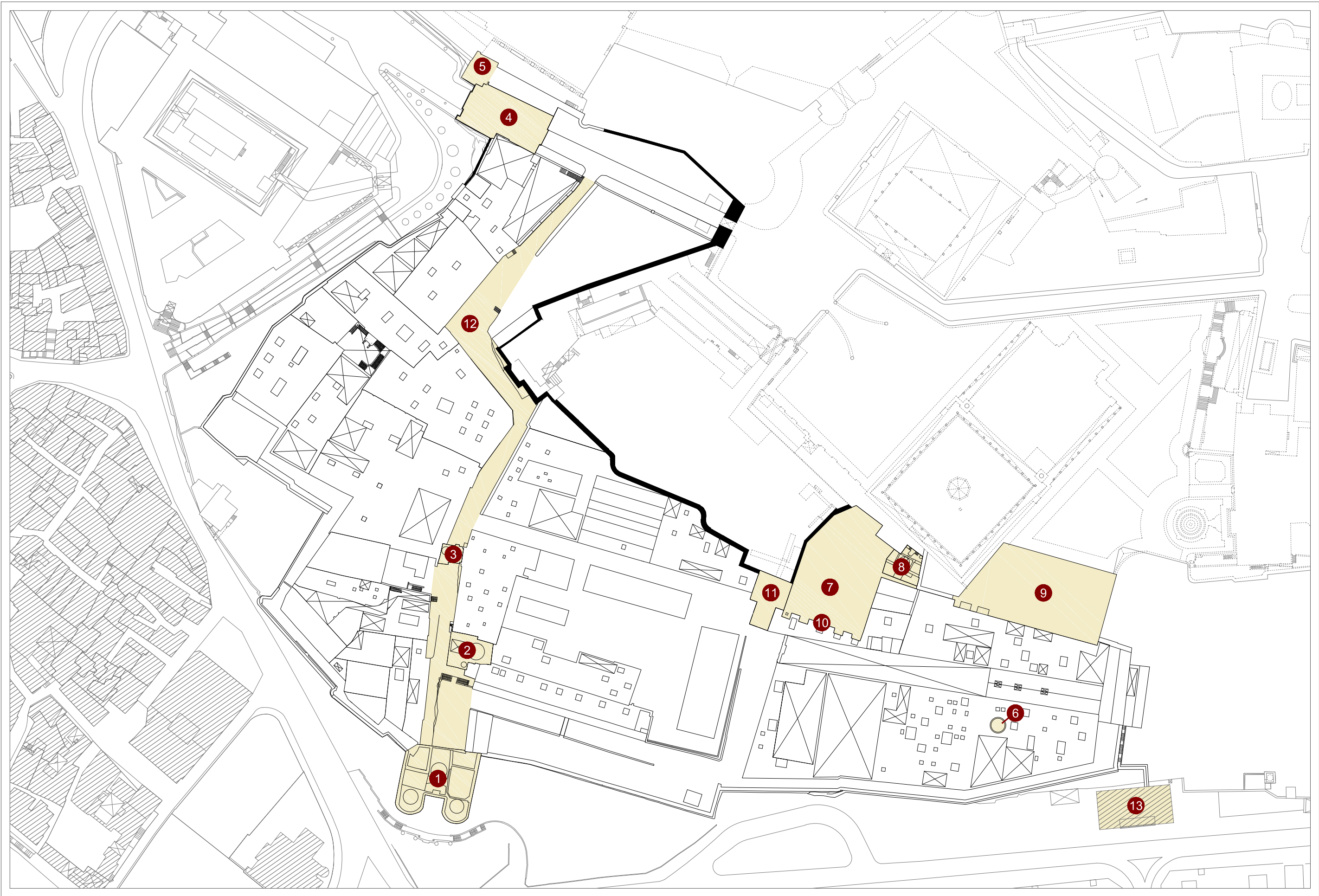
For centuries, horsemen played a prominent role; the stables and the hippodrome were a physical manifestation of the interests of the military state of the Mamluks. The stables were arranged in such a way that the Sultan could observe them from his palace that was normally located on the edge of the spur overlooking the city. For some time the stables were outside the main walls of the Citadel, yet connected to it through two main staircases.

The significance of the site was clearly observed in times of restlessness when the main access to the Citadel was cut off. Later, the walls surrounding the stables were connected to the walls of the Citadel. Al-Nasir created a loggia (*maq'ad*) in this area to watch the horsemen training in the Quramaydan square. The site of the study was not connected to the southern residential enclosure through the Stables Gate (or Bab al-Silsila in other references) only; a crypt was discovered lately that connects the remains of Al-Ablaq Palace with the private stables of Al-Nasir Muhammad that was lately used as a coining mint in the Ottoman times.

During the Ottoman era, the function of the lower enclosure started to change. The area became the residence place for the Ottoman 'Azban troops whose primary mission was to protect the Citadel. The map of Cairo in the Description De l'Egypte shows the Bab al-'Azab in the early nineteenth century as a heavily developed quarter full of barracks for the 'Azban troops, in addition to some religious buildings.

The area of Bab al-'Azab witnessed an ascent in its importance and significance in the reign of Muhammad 'Ali. He realized that in order to have a strong army, this army must be self-sufficient with weapons and armors. Thus, he established Dar al-Sena'a, the area in which all the killing devices of the Egyptian army were manufactured. The choice of the site in the area of Bab al-'Azab has a major significance as the army that once depended on equestrian troops had to develop its weaponry to become an artillery-based army.

In 1820, Mohamed Ali decided to build the arsenal of the Citadel that kept expanding along time. The arsenal consisted of several parts; areas in which the heavy metal weaponry was produced, a powder house and other areas where swords and equestrian devices were manufactured. Unfortunately, most of the resources and the archeological researches that studied the Citadel focused more on the



PROJECT

**Valorization and Adaptive Reuse Plan
For Bab al-'Azab Area
The Citadel, Historic Cairo**

LEGEND

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Bab al-'Azab | 4 Bab al-Jadid | 7 The Double-Cross Hall | 10 The corbeled façade | 13 The Khedive Ismail Kiosk |
| 2 Mosque of Ahmad Katkhuda al-'Azab | 5 Bab al-Mudarraaj | 8 Industrial area | 11 Burg al-Rafraf | |
| 3 Bab Ahmad Katkhuda | 6 Qubbat al-Biraqdar | 9 Remains of the palace of al-Nasir Muhammad | 12 The Sultanic sloping rock-cut road | |

History of the Citadel and Bab al-'Azab

The Lower Enclosure

SURVEYED & DRAWN BY:

**Mahmoud al-Sawy
Mohamed al-Biblawy
Rehab Sobhi**

DATE

July, 2014

SCALE

1 - 1,500

SIZE

A3



northern (military) enclosure and on the southern (royal residential) enclosure. Most of these arsenal workshops stand today in Bab al-'Azab area, yet it is hard to deduce the function of every building separately due to the changes made during the British occupation from 1882 to 1946, and the Egyptian army from 1946 to 1984 (Azab, 2006).

Since the late nineteenth century, the area of Bab al-'Azab faced several undocumented changes. Only the cannon's factory and the mint of Muhammad `Ali are the buildings with labels of specific time. The scarcity of references discussing the area may be due to the consideration of the enclosure as a service zone for the Citadel. The area of Bab al-'Azab still maintains several historic buildings and spaces of important heritage value, which include:

2.3.4.1 Bab al-'Azab (1754), monument no. 555

The Gate of al-'Azab was rebuilt, not constructed, during the Ottoman period, at which time it was the main gate to the Bab Al-'Azab enclosure. Jabarti attributes its original construction to Radwan Katkhuda (of the Burji Mamluks); which had – in turn – been erected on the site of an earlier Mamluk gate (Rabbat, The Citadel of Cairo, 1989). The gate is composed of a huge wooden gate, flanked on both sides by two identical semi-circular towers, built primarily of limestone (Hampikian, 2014). Its interior is composed of two levels and includes guards' rooms and meeting rooms as functional spaces (Hampikian, 2014). According to Rabbat, the gate's interior face was renovated in a pseudo-gothic style in the khedival period.

2.3.4.2 Mosque of Ahmad Katkhuda al-'Azab (1697), monument no. 145

When built, the mosque served as the congregational mosque for the `Azab troops in their area of the Citadel (Rabbat, The Citadel of Cairo, 1989). The mosque houses a Turkish inscription that attributes its building to Ahmad Katkhuda in 1697. However, Rabbat argues that Katkhuda had only renovated the mosque, the Ottoman-type minaret being his only addition. The flat dome covering the prayer hall (a unique Cairene mosque feature), as well as the stone-carved decorations in the sahn's walls 'unmistakably' belong to the Burji period, according to Rabbat. The mosque also exists on the same site where once stood the Zawya and Sabil of al-Mu`ayyid Sheikh in 1420, of which some stone works still exist. Rabbat presents Faraj ibn-Barquq as a possible prior attributor to the mosque's initial erection. In spite of its deteriorating condition, the mosque still retains beautiful colored ornaments on its walls.

2.3.4.3 Bab Ahmad Katkhuda (19th century)

Bab Ahmad Katkhuda is the gate that lies along the Sultanic carved path within the Bab Al-'Azab enclosure, located a mere, approximate 80m east of Bab Al-'Azab. Jabarti attributes the gate's construction to Radwan Katkhuda al-Jilfi al-'Azab in the year 1685. According to Hampikian, the site of Bab Ahmad Katkhuda is the original site of the Mamluk Bab al-Silsila, although most historical references liken the location of Bab al-Silsila to the current Bab Al-'Azab, as based on historical writings. The gate is currently composed of two arched gateways, on which a cross-vault rests. A carving of awliya' al-salihin (saintly figures) is made on one of the walls, causing the alternative naming of this gate as Bab al-Arba'in (in reference to the forty walis mentioned in Islamic writings) (Hampikian, 2014).

2.3.4.4 Bab Al-Jadid (1826)

The Bab Al-Jadid, built by Muhammad `Ali in 1826, stands just west of the Ayyubid Bab Al-Mudarraaj, and is an exterior gateway for the Bab Al-'Azab enclosure, connected directly, through a processional route, to Bab al-Wustani, which leads to the Southern enclosure, also a Muhammad `Ali construction. The gate is composed of a rectangular, vaulted passageway flanked by guards' rooms and composed of two storeys, and its frontal segment blocks the remains of the Bab Al-Mudarraaj, having been built on top of the upper section of the mudarraaj or steps (Rabbat N. O., 1995). According to Hampikian, the Bab Al-Jadid was meant to replace the Bab Al-Mudarraaj in order to accommodate Muhammad `Ali's carriage to pass through.

2.3.4.5 Bab Al-Mudarraj (1183-1184)

It was built during the reign of Salah Al-Din. It was named after the daraj or the steps, carved in the rock, which led to it from the end of the road ascending from the house market (some of those carved steps have been uncovered in the excavation of 1988). The gate and the barbican behind it are easily debated to attribute to the period of the Citadel's first building on stylistic grounds, and also based on the foundation inscription fixed in its center. The shape of its arch, and the disposition of tripartite carved columns on the sides of the three alcoves inside its bushara are all characteristic of early Ayyubid architecture (Warner, 2005). Casanova proved that the stone beneath this painted surface is undoubtedly Ayyubid.

2.3.4.6 Qubbat (Mausoleum) al-Biraqdar (17th Century)

In spite of its unique structure, it is only mentioned by Warner in 2005. No specific use is known for this dome that has a stone inner shell but a plastered brick outer covering. Warner regards the domed tomb as a relic of the earlier occupation of the lower enclosure of the Citadel that dates back to the late seventeenth century. The name "al-Biraqdar" was mentioned in the SCA plans and in the French Expedition's map where a Sabil in the Bab Al-'Azab enclosure is named "Sabil Bab Al-'Azab al-Biraqdar". The mausoleum itself is located inside one of the warehouses in the industrial area lying in the southern section of the Bab Al-'Azab enclosure.

2.3.4.7 The Double-Cross Hall (1290-1314)

The Double-Cross Hall lies in the area below the Mosque of Muhammad 'Ali in between Burj al-Rafraf and what is identified as the Industrial area of Muhammad 'Ali. Unregistered as a monument, its date of construction is unknown, although the architecture points to it being a part of a building of Bahri Mamluk origin. It is a massive structure composed of five great crossing vaults, the two middle vaults flanked by iwans on each side. There are many arguments towards identifying this hall as part of the stables area, but no actual evidence, according to Rabbat. Rabbat doesn't denounce the theory altogether, but proposes that the greatest likelihood of the theory's actuality is if it is the qa'a built by Amir Yalbugha al-Nasiri in the last quarter of the fourteenth century, possibly the same one as that known as al-Harraqa (the official residence of Amir Akhur, the grand emir of the royal stables). The hall's western end is bordered by a strange structure called the corbeled façade, which is discussed separately following.

2.3.4.8 Industrial area (19th century)

The industrial area dates back to the time of Muhammad 'Ali's reign, and it has been suggested that it was possibly originally intended for metal working. Currently, the area is composed of several workshops and storage areas which were utilized by the Egyptian military during the British occupation and later. The Cannon's factory and the Mint of Muhammad 'Ali are also part of the industrial zone, and were both built by Mohamed Ali to be of the main constituents of his vast arsenal. The Cannon's factory still exists from the area below Al Ablaq Palace to the site of Burg Al Rafraf. The factory had a rectangular open court that was covered lately. (Azab, nd) The molding area (where the liquid metal was poured into mold) is located in the western side of the court is divided into three unequal spaces. In the third section an arched opening (now closed) that leads to the space in which fuel was put to melt the iron needed to make the cannons. This opening has a chimney above that is structurally supported by a dome Figure 18. The Foundry or the factory for melting the metal needed in the cannons is located to the east of the molding area. This building was probably renovated in the reign of Ismail yet the facades belong to the era of Mohamed Ali. The floor of the factory still has the tunnels in which the melting metal was poured (Azab, nd).

2.3.4.9 Remains of the Palace of Al-Nasir Muhammad (1314), monument no. 549

What is referred to as the remains of the Palace of Al-Nasir Muhammad is in fact the structure that lies currently below ground level in between the courtyard of the Muhammad 'Ali Mosque and the

industrial zone of the Bab Al-`Azab enclosure. Although a great multi-leveled structure, the function and origin of the structure is not yet historically determined. Theories vary; historians have attributed the set of qa`as (halls) to the al-Ashrafiyya Palace, the Al-Ablaq Palace and even as an extension to the structure of Burj al-Rafraf. What is affirmative, however, to a considerable degree is that it dates back to Bahri Mamluk era (Hampikian, 2014). The discovered structure is composed of three levels of a number of connecting cross-vaulted halls, accessible through a spiral stone staircase located on the southern wall of the courtyard of Muhammad `Ali Mosque (Hampikian, 2014).

2.3.4.10 The Corbeled Façade

The corbeled façade that stands to the west end of the Double-Crossed Hall mentioned previously, is composed of five huge stone corbels, separated by four pointed tunnel vaults, made of nine quarter-round moldings. It is assumed that these protruding corbels supported another structure originally, which experts have reasoned as various structures dating back to various times. Although assumed by Warner to date back to the structure of a wikala from the late 17th or 18th Century, Hampikian, for example, believes that it might date to a much earlier time period, possibly from the Mamluk period, in relation to its structural integrity and form.

2.3.4.11 Burj al-Rafraf

According to Warner (2005), the tower attached to the walls of the southern enclosure was constructed by Sultan Al Ashraf Khalil between 1290-1293 (Warner, 2005). Yet the reliable historian Mohi El Din Ib El Zaher mentioned this tower in his writings about the siege of the Citadel in 1279. It was when the Sultan Al Sa`eed, the son of Al-Zahir Baybars, was imprisoned there by the princes of the Mamluks to force him to give up the throne to them (Ibn Abd El Zahir, 1983). This indicates the presence of this tower before the reign of Al-Ashraf and probably dates back to the time of Salah Al-Din (Azab, nd).

The tower that was rebuilt by Al-Nasir to overlook the city gained its significance after the exterior military threats were reduced while the internal conflicts between the Mamluk princes sparked (Al Maqrizi, 1439). This was the spot from which the Sultan was able to see the movement from Al-Saliba spine all the way to the tombs. The name of the tower literally translates into the Tower of the Canopy; it was so-called because when it was first constructed, it provided the base for a domed pavilion. Al-Nasir Mohamed later added an enclosed staircase to the West of Al-Ashraf's tower in order to provide access to the stables area. A relation can be drawn between the tower and the Double Cross hall close to it, both have the same corbels projecting from the body (Warner, 2005).

2.3.4.12 The Sultanic sloping rock-cut road

It starts from the present Katkhuda Gate (which was probably Bab al-Silsila) all the way until it meets the wall of the southern enclosure near the present-day Bab Al-Wustani. It was probably carved between the reign of Salah Al-Din and that of al-Kamil, as the method of construction is very much similar to that used to build the Northern Enclosure of the Citadel (the spur is cut away from the Muqattam Hill using a ditch) which dates back to that time (Rabbat, 1989). According to al-Jabarti the infamous massacre of the Mamluks took place in the Sultanic path (or the Road of the Sultan) in 1811.

2.3.4.13 The Khedive Ismail Kiosk

The Khedive Ismail Kiosk, still standing today, stands just beyond the boundary of the Bab Al-`Azab enclosure, on the eastern edge of the Salah Al-Din Square. Although an unregistered monument, the kiosk is said to preserve historic precedence when the kiswa of the qa'ba was produced in the Citadel to be transported to Mecca. Also known today as Mastabit al-Mahmal, the kiosk is said to have been built by Khedive Ismail in 1280 A.H. for the purpose of displaying the kiswa for celebration before the transportation to the Qa'ba in Mecca. Historically, the kiosk stands in the vicinity of Mastabit al-Basha previously in the Ottoman era (as documented on the French Expedition map), possibly the one where the kiswa had been displayed in Quramaydan centuries before. The Khedive Ismail Kiosk is marked in the Egyptian Surveying Authority's 1946 map as the Egyptian Army's Weaponry and Gear Institution's

headquarters, indicating its adaptive reuse at the time. Later usage in the 1970's included the headquarters of the Ittihad al-Ishtiraki and the Hizb al-Watani political parties. Unfortunately, this kiosk was burnt during the 2013, January 25th uprising – possibly because of its political significance, leaving it in very poor condition today.

2.4 Previous Projects and Proposals for the Area

Over the past centuries, the Citadel site and its surroundings witnessed constant changes and developments mostly driven by the rulers of Egypt given the importance of the site as the seat of power until the end of the nineteenth century. However, in the twentieth century, most of these changes took place in the adjacent maydan and surrounding areas, not in the Citadel itself. In the early 1980s the Citadel witnessed a major restoration project driven by Dr. Ahmad Qadry - the then head of the Egyptian Antiquities Authority. The project followed a unique approach where major numbers of Egyptian youth were involved in the restoration process, especially for the Muhammad 'Ali mosque. The project managed to reclaim the importance of the Citadel, which remained open for public visits and a major tourist destination till today.

Since then, the Citadel witnessed continuous archaeological excavations, restoration, and adaptive reuse projects all aiming at maintaining and improving the site which receives thousands of domestic and foreign visitors every year. In addition, several buildings in the Citadel, especially in the northern enclosure have been reused to accommodate cultural-related administrative uses such as the Egyptian Writers' Union, the National Organization for Urban Harmony, and the headquarters of the Historic Cairo project. Some public open spaces in the Citadel have been also turned into open air theaters where major events and festivals take place on a regular basis, especially during nighttime.

However, and despite all these efforts, the lower enclosure (the area of Bab al-'Azab) remained in a deteriorated state of conservation and almost abandoned except for some workshops and storage facilities that belong to different departments of the MoA and the Egyptian army. This state of neglect, important heritage value, availability of huge unused spaces, and strategic location overlooking Historic Cairo inspired a number of individuals and institutions over the past three decades to come up with different proposals for the adaptive reuse of this significant segment of the Citadel. Therefore, and before developing any recommendations for the site through this report, it is important to review some of these proposals that addressed either the area of Bab al-'Azab independently, or as a part of major development proposals for the Citadel site and its surroundings.

2.4.1 The Bab al-'Azab Area Upgrading Project, Ministry of Culture, 1989-2006

This project is the first, and the most controversial, attempt to address the upgrading and adaptive reuse of the area of Bab al-'Azab, and is the most controversial as well. The project idea was proposed by the former Minister of Culture, Mr. Farouk Hosny, circa 1989. The beginning of the project is a bit ambiguous since its project studies and designs were never shared with the public and are not accessible to date. What was known about the project is that there was an involvement from the Italian side in its preparation (either the Italia government or some private investors).

Besides restoring the site's listed monuments, the project proposed the adaptive reuse of the area of Bab al-'Azab and the involvement of private investors in its implementation and operation through income generating activities. To this end, the project consisted of 3 main components:

- First, the establishment of a Restoration School, fully equipped with the required tools and equipment; and the establishment of the Museum of the Egyptian History (from Pharaonic to modern times);
- Second, the establishment of a Research and Convention Center, including small meeting rooms and a library, with an upper floor dedicated for residence. This component also proposed the establishment of a Hotel (50-100 rooms);
- Third, the establishment of handicrafts workshops and outlets for local craftsmen, in addition to a restaurant in the area facing the al-Qal'aa Square. In addition, the project proposed the adaptive reuse of the remains of the palace of al-Nasir Muhammad (the seven halls) as a museum for the doors of Historic Cairo.

Since its early beginnings in 1989, the project faced a lot of opposition either by Egyptian archaeologists or intellectuals. The concept of adaptive reuse of historic sites and the involvement of private investments in the process through revenue generation activities was fairly new to the Egyptian context at that time. And according to the experts who opposed the project by then, it involved the demolition of some existing buildings in the site, and the construction of new ones. In addition, they thought that many components of the proposed project already exist in other areas under the supervisions of the Ministry of Culture, and all they needed is just better management. They also opposed the project because, according to them, the proposed hotel included a 'night club' (Azab, Mashrou' Bab al-'Azab, 1999).

Because of this opposition, the project idea kept emerging from time to time (in 1989 and 1993) without real action taken towards its implementation despite the fact that, according to the Minister, the project was approved by the SCA Permanent Committee in 1993. In 1998, the Minister proposed the idea again, but that time the opposition was much stronger and a group of experts and intellectuals led a media campaign against and they took the entire project to court. In 1999, the court issued a ruling rejecting the project since it was violating the antiquities law, prohibiting construction of new buildings within protected historic sites. A few months later the Minister appealed the court ruling. In 2001, a final court ruling upheld the original court ruling rejecting the project and the whole idea was shelved for a while.

It did not take long before the Ministry of Culture proposed a new plan, also in 2001, proposing the same old components of the project, but after excluding its most controversial element – the hotel. However, the new/old plan did not move forward either. In 2005 and 2006, the idea emerged again, but this time with support from both the ministers of culture and tourism and some press releases announced the commencement of a feasibility study for the project by a Canadian company (El-Aref , 2005). To date, this plan was never implemented and none of its related documents, studies or drawings is publically accessible.

2.4.2 Investing in Historic Cairo: the Citadel and Bab Al-'Azab, Ministry of Culture, mid 2000s

This is a small booklet produced by the Ministry of Culture in the mid-2000s to stimulate investments in the area of Bab al-'Azab (most probably prepared for the World Economic Forum held in Egypt in 2006). The booklet contains a project proposal for the redevelopment and adaptive reuse of the area to include the following components:

- Open Air Plaza to receive visitors from the Citadel that includes an information center and some coffee shops, restaurants and terraces that benefit from the natural slope of the site;
- Performing Arts Center (theaters and movie theaters);
- Music Center to revive traditional music, including performance and training halls, music shops and cafes;
- Recreational and Festival Center including cafes, restaurants and open air areas;
- Convention Center to attract new visitors to the area;
- Traditional Bazar including handicrafts shops and workshops.

The proposed project targets the private sector to be responsible for the project implementation and operation. It is worthy of note that the design/adaptive reuse approach followed by the project deals with the site with some liberty and proposes some drastic redevelopment measures for the interiors of many of the existing buildings.

2.4.3 Development of the area of Salah al-Din Citadel in Cairo Project, National Organization for Urban Harmony, 2007

This study was carried out by NOUH in order to upgrade the Citadel site for foreign and domestic tourism activities. The main concept of the project was to link the Citadel with other attractions of heritage value in Historic Cairo, and to redesign some of the public spaces inside The Citadel. The proposed design was concerned with services and visitors' routes inside the Citadel. It also proposes

some streetscape and signage elements to be used in the Citadel site. It is not clear who commissioned this study and was not implemented till today.

2.4.4 Reviving the Culture of Historic Cairo Project, Industries Modernization Center, 2009

This project is a preliminary plan and a feasibility study for the development of Bab al-'Azab area and its surroundings. The study was carried out by the Egyptian Industries Modernization Center (IMC) - (Ministry of Industry and Local Trade) in 2009, with funding from the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development (Kuwait). The grant allocated for this study was USD 0.71 million and it was supposed to take place between 2008 and 2014, however, according to the IMC officials the study was not completed because of the 2011 revolution and the grant was returned to the Arab Fund (Ministry of International Cooperation, 2013).

The main goal of this project was to capitalize on Historic Cairo's heritage assets and promote tourism activities through a strategic vision for the balanced development of the area based on sustainability and Public Private Partnerships. The project objectives were to upgrade the area surrounding Bab al-'Azab, generate revenue from different activities for conservation purposes, ensure constant supervision and maintenance of heritage building through adaptive reuse, improve the living conditions in the surrounding areas, and to increase the number of tourists.

The project consisted of 5 main components:

The development of the Bab al-'Azab area: the project is based on granting a private developer or investor a concession to upgrade the Bab al-'Azab area, while benefiting from its revenues for 25 years. In return, the developer will pay the MoA a yearly fee of EGP 38-42 million (USD 5.3-5.8 million). The study estimates the upgrading cost for the area at EGP 152 million (USD 21.1 million), the expected annual revenue at EGP 151 million (USD 21.0 million), and the expected annual net profit at EGP 17 million (USD 2.4 million).

According to the study, the developer will be also responsible for upgrading the 'informal' housing areas surrounding the Citadel, while the MoA will be responsible for restoring the existing monuments in the site. When the concession period is over, the entire area and its facilities are supposed to be returned to the MoA.

The proposed uses within Bab al-'Azab area were:

- Cultural activities: heritage museums, cultural forum/salon, art exhibitions, design center, restoration school, handicrafts vocational training, libraries, music halls, movie theaters, and amphitheatres;
- Service activities: conference hall, meeting rooms, information centers, restaurants, coffee shops, and open gardens;
- Commercial activities: art galleries, bazars on 3 different levels (including bookstores and replica stores), and handicrafts workshops. (hotels and selling of alcoholic drinks are prohibited)

Underground Parking in Midan al-Qal'aa: to be developed by a private investor with a concession period of 40 years. According to the study, the Cairo Governorate was supposed to allocate an area of 10,000 sq. m. in the park located along Midan al-Qal'aa and Salah al-Din Street. The proposed facility was supposed to accommodate 75 tourism buses and 800 private cars, and the estimated cost of the project was EGP 100 million (USD 13.9 million).

Development of the Tourist Routes surrounding the Citadel: this activity was supposed to connect major attractions in the area (al-Mu'izz Street, the Islamic Museum, Ibn Toulun Mosque, and the Citadel) through major streets and thoroughfares of Historic Cairo. The project aimed at the development of infrastructure, roads, and buildings along these routes in addition to the training of shop owners (1,500 shops and workshops) on tourism activities.

Rapid transit system for tourists in the area: the introduction of a rapid transit system (30 environmentally friendly vehicles) to serve tourists and transport them among different attractions in the area.

Upgrading of the urban areas surrounding the Citadel: this is the most controversial element of the plan. The study proposes the demolition of the surrounding so-called 'informal areas' and developing them into tourism facilities and hotels. To this end, the study proposes the eviction of the residents of these areas (especially Arab Al Yasar) resulting into the relocation of 1,080 families (recommended compensation of EGP 20,000 – USD 2,800 per family).

2.4.5 Adaptive Reuse and Development of the area of Bab al-'Azab Project, Private Investors, 2009

This project was developed by a group of Egyptian and Arab investors to develop the area of Bab al-'Azab. It was presented to the Ministry of Culture in late 2008 – early 2009. The project was based on the involvement of private sector entities to revitalize the area through a concession agreement. Similar to the other projects proposed for the area, the proposed activities did not differ much. They included: a restoration school, a traditional handicrafts center, traditional bazars, a museum, an art and culture center, and a service center.

2.4.6 The Darb el-Labbanah Sustainable Development Initiative, Private Investors, 2010

The aim of this project, proposed by a group of private investors, is to revitalize the area of Darb el-Labannah – a residential cluster facing Bab al-'Azab. The project proposes a series of urban upgrading and environmental interventions to improve the quality of life and the local economy. The project capitalizes on the rehabilitation/development of a group of residential properties acquired by this group of investors in the area, the restoration and adaptive reuse of some monuments, and the upgrading of the area's public open spaces.

Despite the fact that the proposed activities do not take place within the boundaries of the area of Bab al-'Azab itself, but they are directly related to many of the activities proposed by the other projects listed in this section. The initiative proposes the following activities to take place in the Darb el-Labbanah area:

- Commercial activities: art galleries, boutiques, restaurants, cafes, and hotels;
- Cultural activities: exhibition space, bookstore, gift shop, and performing arts center;
- Other activities: specialty shops, open air gallery, and *hammams*.

The initiative was presented to different governmental officials in late 2010, but the entire plan was put on hold following the January 2011 revolution.

3 Existing Conditions

3.1 Physical Aspects

3.1.1 The Urban Context

3.1.1.1 Urban Features

The Citadel is located at the south eastern corner of Historic Cairo. Given the site's hilly nature and relatively high altitude, the Citadel (especially the mosque of Muhammad `Ali) dominates the skyline of Historic Cairo and is visible from many parts of the city. The Citadel is also connected to a number of major nodes and thoroughfares, including: Al-Sayeda `Aisha Square (which is also a major transportation hub), Maydan Salah al-Din, Salah Salem Road connecting the southern and northern parts of Cairo, Al-Darb Al-Ahmar Street leading to Bab Zuwayla and Al-Mu`izz Street, and Muhammad `Ali Street leading to Port Sa`id Street, Al-Azhar Markets, the Islamic Museum and Downtown Cairo.

In terms of administrative subdivisions, the Citadel is located in Shiyakhat Al-Hattaba in Qism Al-Khalifa. The site is surrounded from the north, west and south by different Shiyakhas and predominately residential urban areas all located on the historic city side. Besides Al-Hattaba, these Shiyakhas include: Arab Al Yassar, Al-Sayeda `Aisha, Al-Baqli, Al-Khalifa, Darb Al-Hosr, Al-Saliba, Al-Helmeya, Al-Mahgar, Souq Al-Selah, and Bab Al-Wazir. Al-Hattaba and Arab Al Yassar are the only urban areas directly connected to the Citadel, while the other urban areas are separated from the site either by streets or public open space.

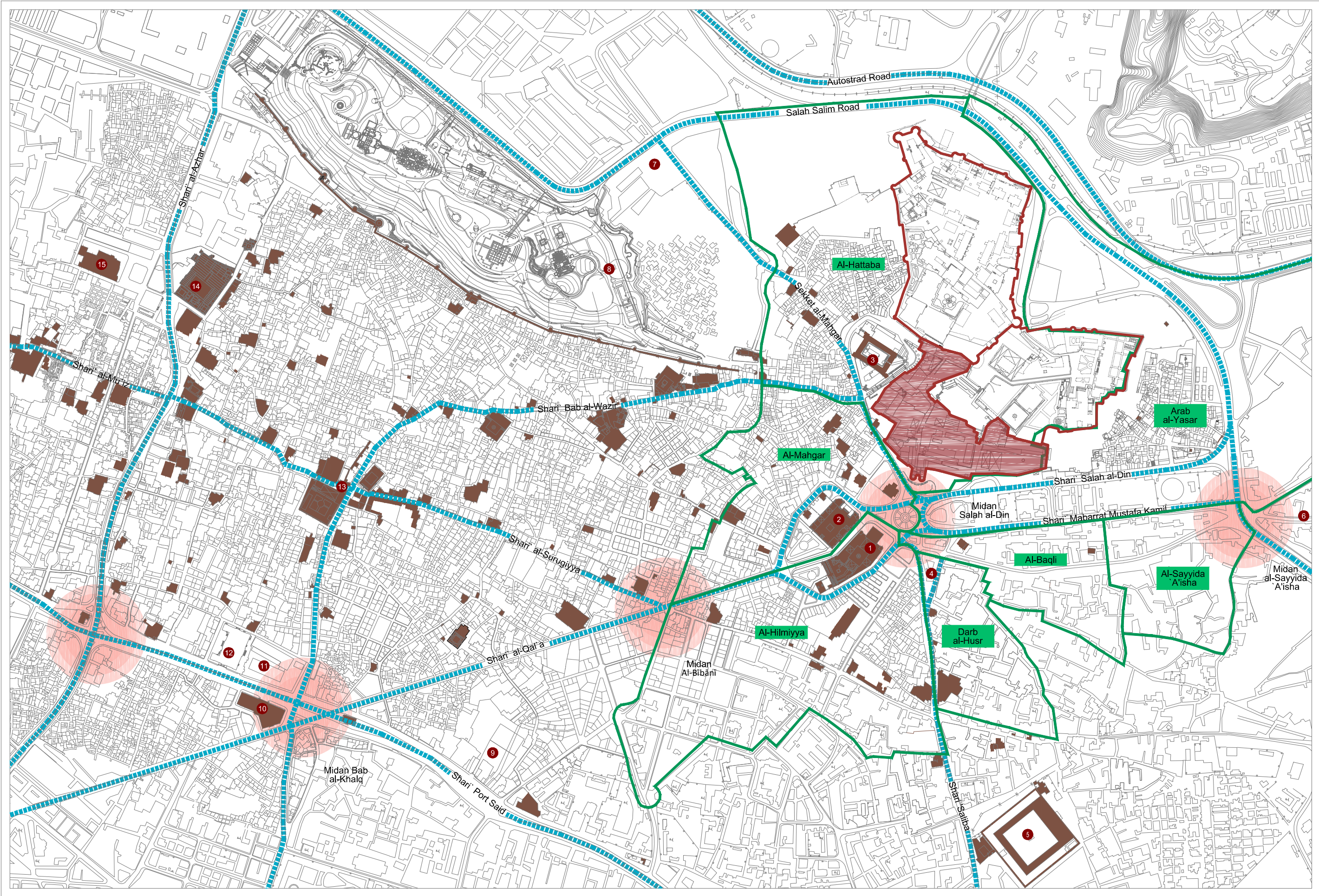
Finally, the site is surrounded by numerous monuments and buildings with heritage value such as the mosques of Al-Sultan Hassan, Al-Ref`ie, Al-Mahmoudiyya, Qanibay al-Rammah, `Ali Labib House, the Archives Building (Dar Al-Mahfuzat), etc. However, the fortified nature of the walls of the Citadel gives it very clear urban boundaries and makes it stand out from its surroundings.

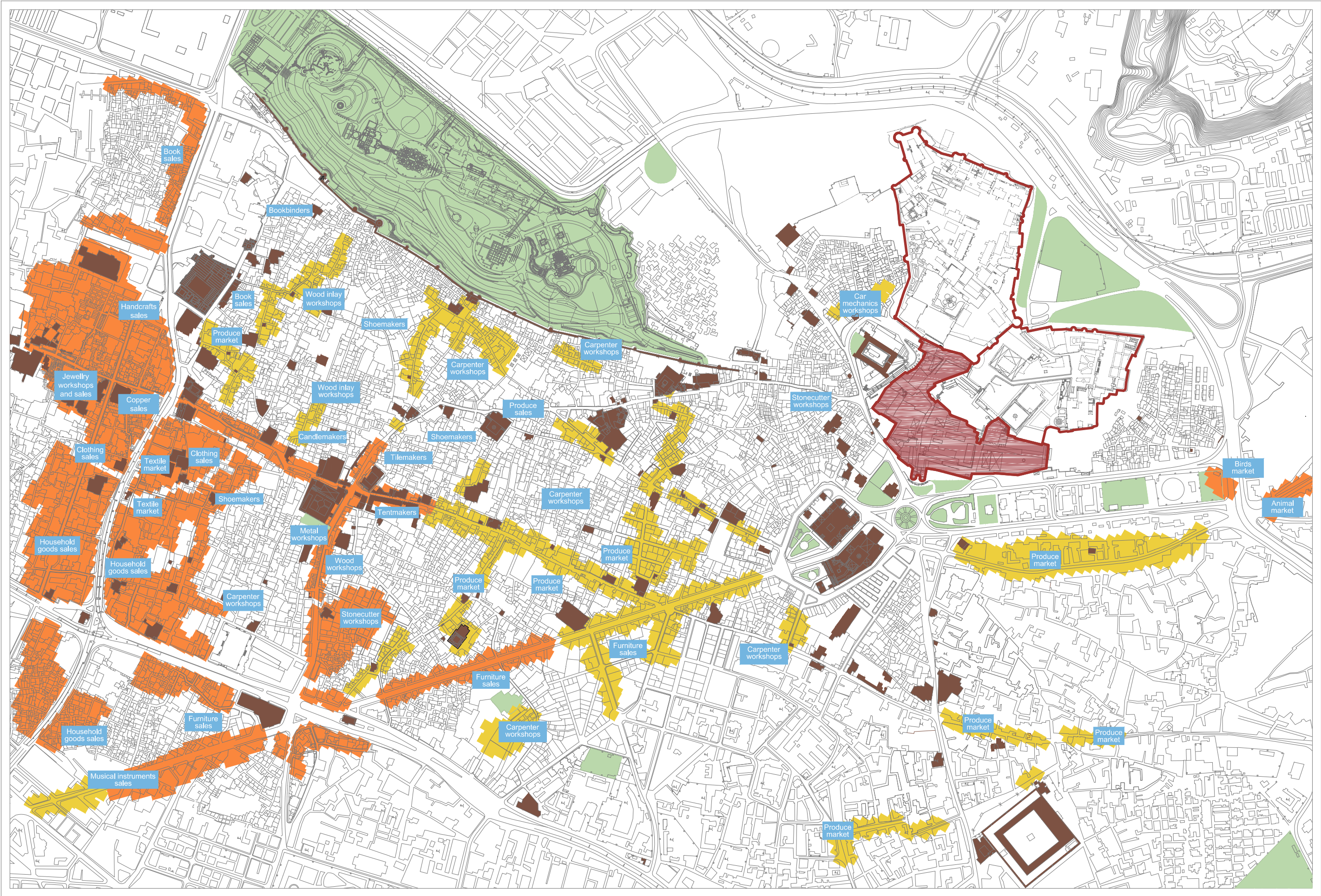
3.1.1.2 Activities and Uses

The Citadel is located in an area of high concentration of different activities, yet, it is almost entirely disconnected from these activities since the two gates overlooking Historic Cairo (Bab Al-`Azab and Bab Al-Jadid) are currently closed. The Citadel is surrounded by public services from the west, and predominantly residential quarters from the north and south. In the proximity of the Citadel, there is a concentration of community oriented commercial areas that primarily serve the local residents. These areas have food sale and produce markets such as Al-Sayeda `Aisha and Al-Migharbelien markets, and commercial shops in Al-Sayeda Zeinab and Al-Ghourriyya.

More towards the heart of Historic Cairo near Bab Zuwayla, Bab Al-Khalk and Al-Azhar Street there is a concentration of another type of commercial activities that serves a city-wide target group. These areas include thematic markets of furniture, clothing, textiles, etc. and attract not only Cairene customers, but also nationwide and foreign customers. Another type of activities surrounding the Citadel is commercial activities predominately contributing to the local economy such as carpentry and furniture workshops, tile makers, stone cutters, leather workshops, etc. Some of these activities, especially along Al-Mu`izz Street and around Bab Zuwayla attract foreign and domestic visitors such as the tent makers or the candle makers areas.

Finally, another type of uses and activities in the area is green spaces and public parks. The Citadel is surrounded by a number of small green spaces; however, most of them are neglected, fenced, inaccessible, or unused by the public. The only publically accessible quality green space in the area is Al-Azhar Park, receiving almost 2 million visitors annually. The Park is located within a walking distance from the Citadel through Al-Darb Al-Ahmar Street if Bab Al-`Azab or Bab Al-Jadid are open.





PROJECT

Valorization and Adaptive Reuse Plan For Bab al-Azab Area The Citadel, Historic Cairo

LEGEND

- Listed Monuments
- Predominantly Contributing Commercial Activities
- City-wide Commercial Areas
- Community Oriented Commercial Areas
- Recreational/ Green Spaces
- Boundary of the Citadel

Urban Context Maps:

SURVEYED & DRAWN BY:
 Nermin Essam
 Rehab Sobhi

DATE
 July, 2014
 SCALE
 1 - 8,000

SIZE
A3



2

Activities and Uses Map

3.1.1.3 Transportation and Accessibility

The Citadel is fairly accessible from different parts of the city either by public transportation or private cars. Walking to the Citadel, despite its location in Historic Cairo is not easy, again given the fact that both Bab Al-`Azab and Bab al-Jadid are closed for the public. And in order to access the Citadel from Historic Cairo one has to go around the site and enter from the Salah Salem main gate. Bab Al-Jadid is currently open for the Citadel employees only and for limited hours during daytime.

The Citadel can be reached from different parts of Cairo through Salah Salem Road, from Al-Sayeda Zeinab through Al-Saliba Street, and from Al-Muski, Bab Al-Khalk and Downtown through Port Sa`id Street then Al-Helmeya. Most of the main roads in the area are two-way vehicle roads except Muhammad `Ali Street which is two-way to Maydan Al-Bibany and the rest of it is one way to Maydan Bab al-Khalk. Means of public transportation are available in all of these streets. However, many of the surrounding roads and streets suffer from traffic congestions, not necessarily because they are narrow, but more importantly because of the deteriorated condition of some of them and the extension of some commercial activities in the streets.

In terms of public transportation, there are three main transportation hubs near the Citadel: a public bus terminal located at the feet of the Citadel in Salah Al-Din Street, and to microbus hubs in Al-Sayeda `Aisha Square and near Mubarrat Mustafa Kamil Street, close to Al-Sayeda `Aisha Square. Despite the fact that the microbus hubs result into major traffic congestions, but they serve large segments of the entire city, not only Historic Cairo. Finally, it is worthy of note that pedestrian connections to the Citadel are usually interrupted by excessive vehicular movement and require some regulation and intervention.

3.1.1.4 Tourist Routes and attractions

As mentioned earlier, the area surrounding the Citadel is full of attractions for the local community as well as domestic and foreign visitors. These attractions include listed monuments, architecturally significant buildings, local markets, crafts shops, etc. The Citadel itself is listed in all major travel websites and guidebooks as one of Cairo's major tourist destinations. The analysis in this section is based on the Lonely Planet Egypt guidebook, the tourist routes proposed by Aga Khan Trust for Culture for Al-Darb Al-Ahmar area, and the team observations.

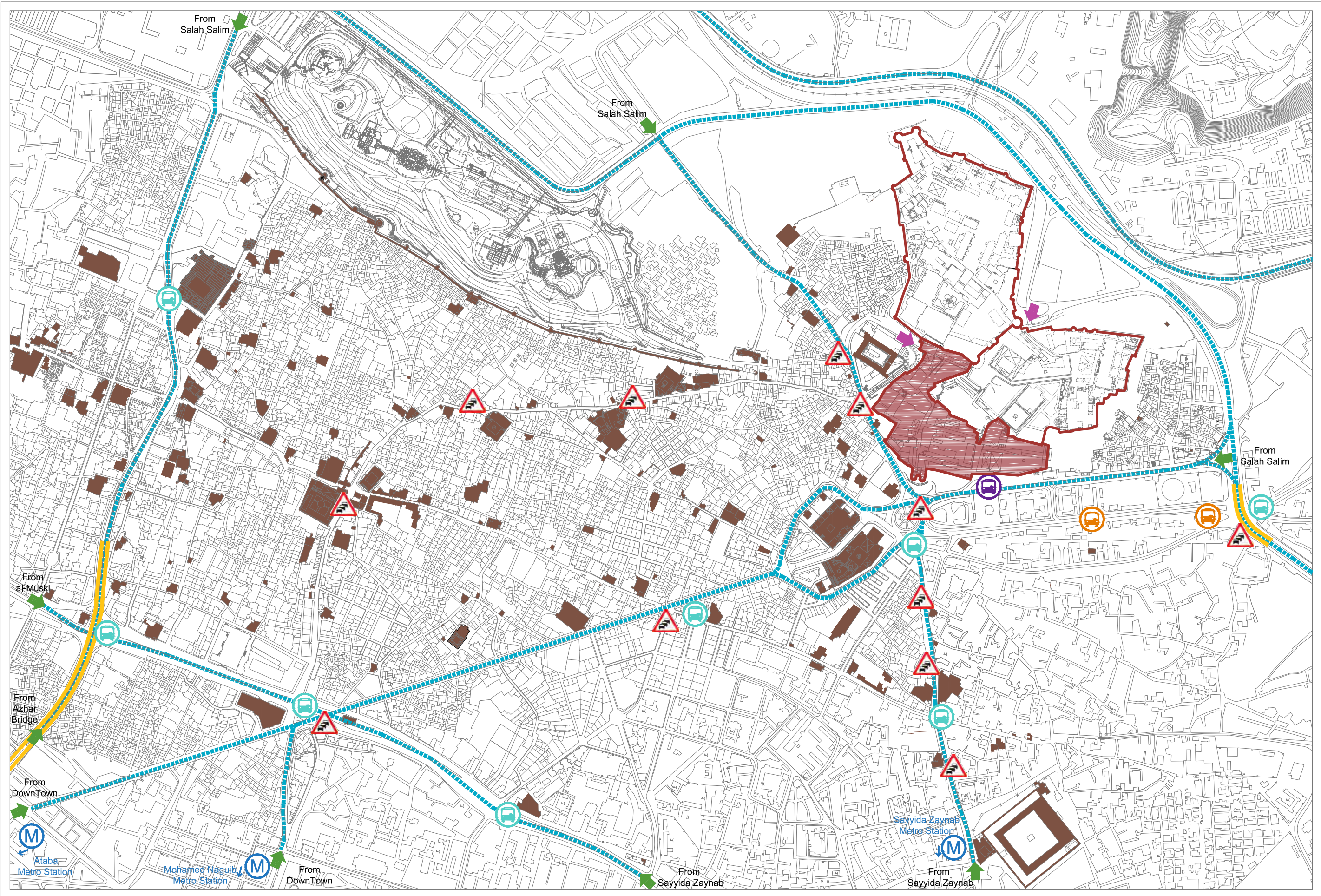
In fact, very little number of local attractions and monuments are listed in the guidebooks. In addition, some important monuments such as Khayer Bek Mosque or even Bab Al-`Azab and Bab Al-Jadid are not open for the public. The available guidebooks suggest four main tourist routes related to the Citadel:

Route 1: Al-Hussein Mosque – the Citadel: the guidebooks suggest starting this route at 7:00 am to enjoy the city without too much traffic or noise. The route starts from Al-Hussein Mosque to Bein al-Qasrein area in Al-Mu`izz Street, then south to Al-Azhar Mosque. Then the route heads south through Al-Azhar and Al-Darb Al-Ahmar areas towards the Citadel. Finally, the route reaches Maydan Salah Al-Din through Bab Al-Wazir area, and then heads up to the Citadel through Salah Salem Road.

Route 2: Al-Azhar - the Citadel: this route heads west from Al-Azhar Mosque to Al-Ghuri Complex, then south through Al-Mu`izz Street down to Bab Zuwayla. The route further continues south through the tent making area down to Muhammad `Ali Street, then Maydan Salah Al-Din passing by Al-Sultan Hassan and Al-Refa`ie mosques to reach the Citadel through Salah Salem Road.

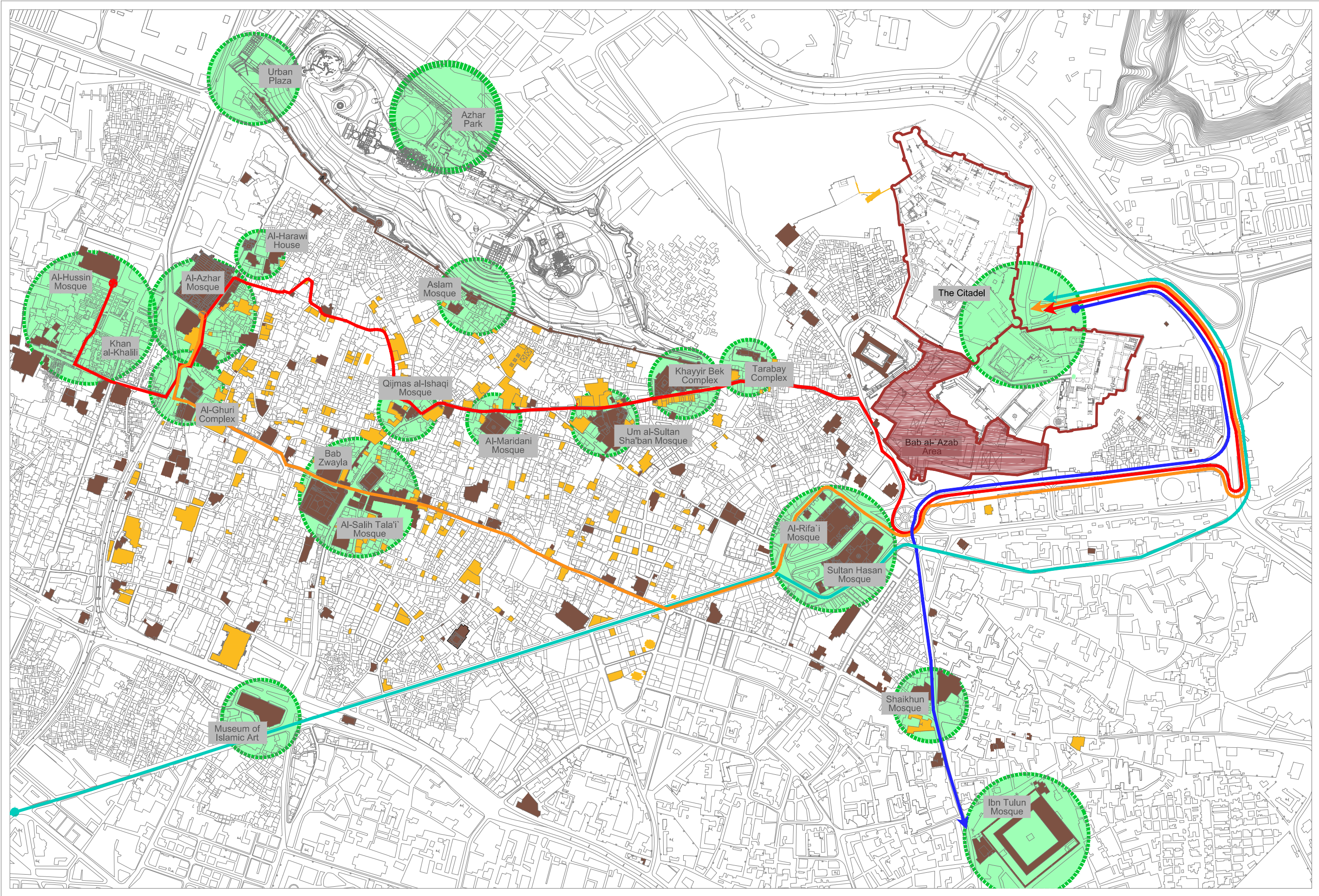
Route 3: Al-`Ataba - the Citadel: this is a bit long but straight forward route that starts from Maydan Al-`Ataba along Hassan Al-Akbar Street behind the Islamic Museum, and continues through Muhammad `Ali Street until it reaches the Citadel, also through Salah Salem Road. The guidebook also suggests that the tourist may take minibus 150 from Maydan Al-`Ataba to Maydan Salah Al-Din.

Route 4: the Citadel - Ibn Tulun Mosque: this route starts from the Citadel through the Salah Salem gate, then heads west through Al-Saliba Street enjoying the historic buildings on both sides of the street, until it reaches Ibn Tulun Mosque.



LEGEND

- Listed Monuments
- Public Transportation Route
- Bridges
- Physical Constriction to Traffic Flow
- Access Points to the Citadel (Current Condition)
- Access Points to the Area
- Bus Terminal
- Microbus Station
- Public Transportation Drop-off
- Metro Stations
- Boundary of the Citadel



3.1.2 The Citadel

3.1.2.1 Mobility and Accessibility

This part of the study focuses on the Citadel site itself. Currently, the Citadel has two main access points: first, the main gate located on Salah Salem Road which is open for both visitors and employees working in different departments in the Citadel during daytime; second, Bab Al-Jadid which is open for the employees only from 7:00 am to 9:00 am, and at 3:00 pm as an employees' exit. Sometimes, the main gate becomes congested during holidays due to ticketing activities and security checks.

The main parking area in the Citadel is the one in front of the main gate which is also used as a drop-off point for tourists groups. This parking area is limited and often gets full. There are other limited parking areas mostly dedicated for employees located in the Northern and Southern Enclosures, and in front of Bab Al-Jadid.

There is not a clear separation between vehicular and pedestrian circulation inside the Citadel, especially from the area between the main gate and Muhammad `Ali Mosque. Very limited number of private cars is allowed to enter the Citadel and they usually belong to a number of employees there. And to facilitate visitors' movement inside the Citadel there is an electric car service that commutes visitors from the main gate to the Military Museum, passing by Muhammad `Ali Mosque. This service is highly welcome by the visitors.

In regards to Bab Al-`Azab area, it is accessible by small trucks that serve the existing workshops there, but the entire area is not accessible by the public. Bab Al-`Azab area is accessible by car through Bab Al-Jadid and Bab Al-Wastani - connecting the Southern and the Lower Enclosures of the Citadel.

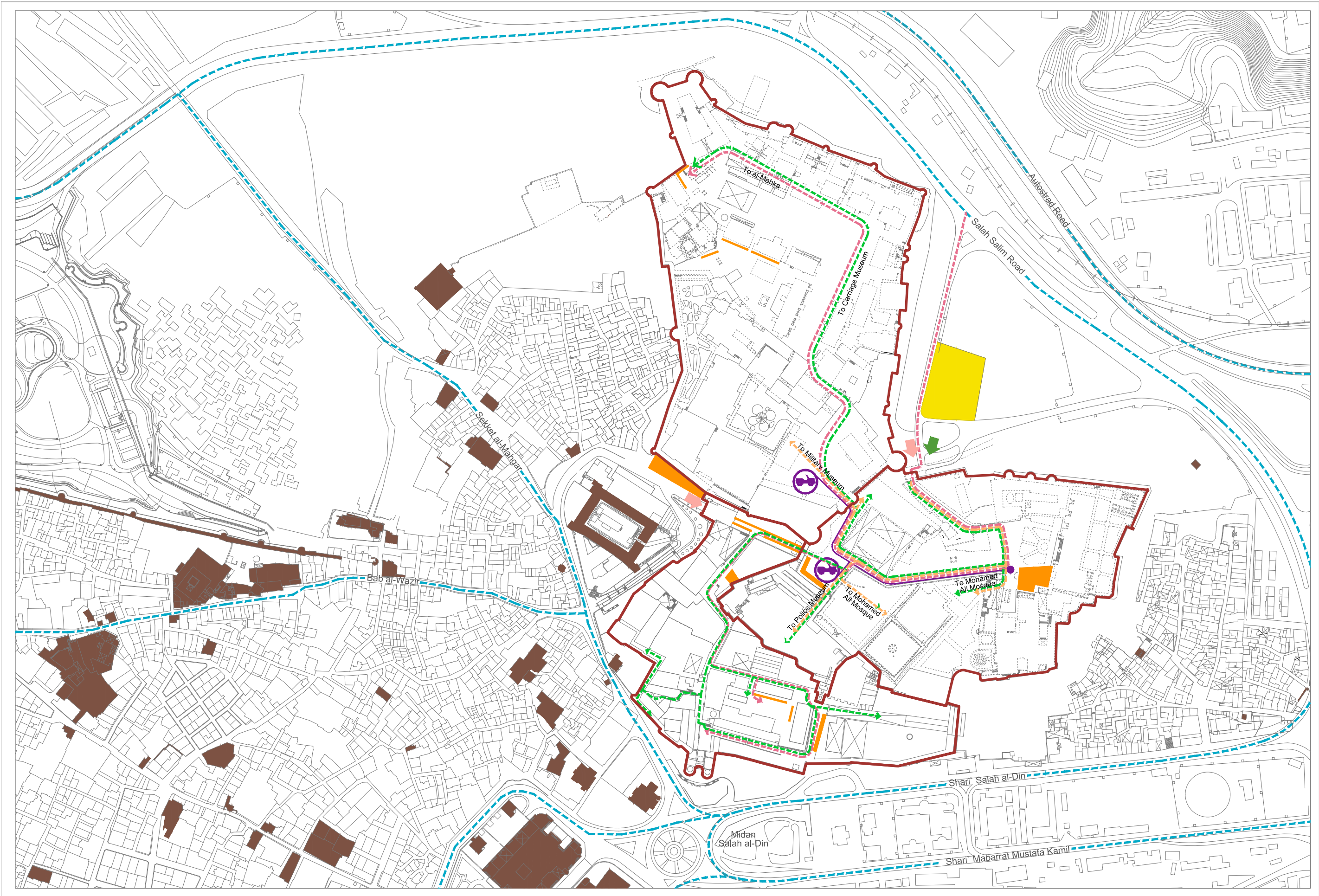
3.1.2.2 Occupancy and Use

The most important finding of this survey is that a great deal of buildings inside the Citadel is either empty or underused. The Citadel is occupied by different departments that belong to four ministries: the Ministry of Antiquities, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense. The predominant uses in the site are monuments, museums, admin offices, workshops, storage areas, and some visitors' services such as restrooms, little shops and cafes.

A large segment of the Southern Enclosure (19.6 feddans – 82,200 sq. m.) is unused. The remaining buildings in this enclosure are major attractions such as the Muhammad `Ali Mosque, Al-Nasir Muhammad Mosque, the Police Museum, or Al-Gawhara Palace which is currently closed for restoration works. The Antiquities and Tourism Police office also exists in this enclosure.

The Northern Enclosure (27.0 feddans – 113,600 sq. m.) is split between the Ministry of Defense (the Military Museum and other facilities) on the one hand, and the ministries of Antiquities and Culture on the other. It includes the admin offices of the National Organization for Urban Harmony (NOUH), the Historic Cairo Department/Project, and the Writers' Union, in addition to some monuments.

Finally, the Lower Enclosure or the Bab Al-`Azab area (13.4 feddans – 56,300 sq. m.) is the most underused area on site. This is either due to the fact that many of the buildings in this area are in deteriorated structural condition and left empty, or used as workshops and storage places. The area of Bab Al-`Azab includes several workshops that belong to the Antiquities, a workshop to produce statues for the Ministry of Defense, the Administration for Revival of Ancient Egyptian Art (to produce replicas of Pharaonic statues and artifacts), and a conservation lab (called the Spanish lab) that was initiated by Aga Khan Trust for Culture. The rest of the site is used for storage (even for old cars) or is left empty.



LEGEND

- Listed Monuments
- Visitors Parking
- Staff Parking

- Staff Circulation
- Visitors Circulation
- Vehicle Circulation

- Electrical Car Circulation
- Main Roads
- Electrical Car Drop-Off

- Visitors Entrance
- Staff Entrance
- Boundary of the Citadel

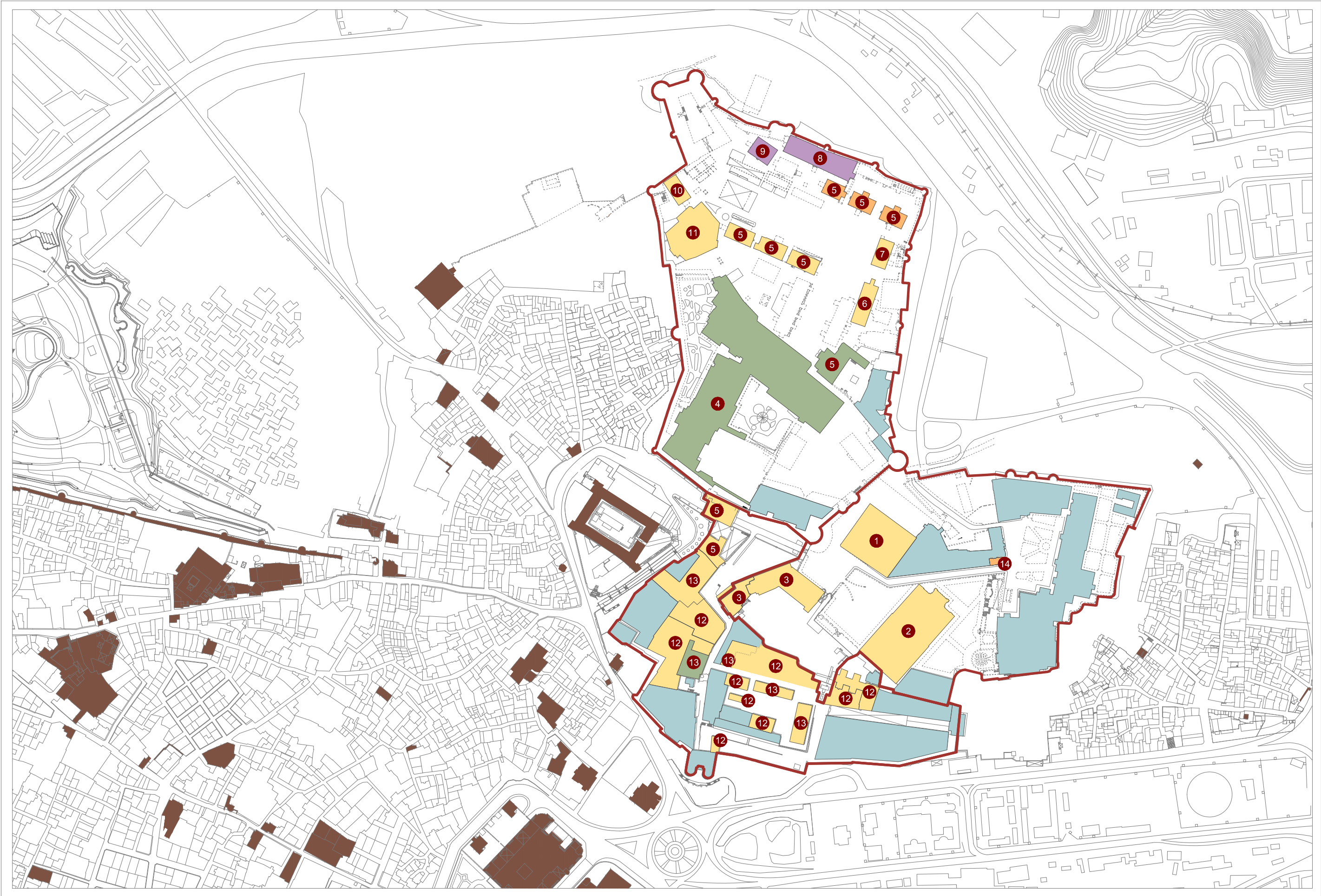
Citadel Existing Condition Maps:

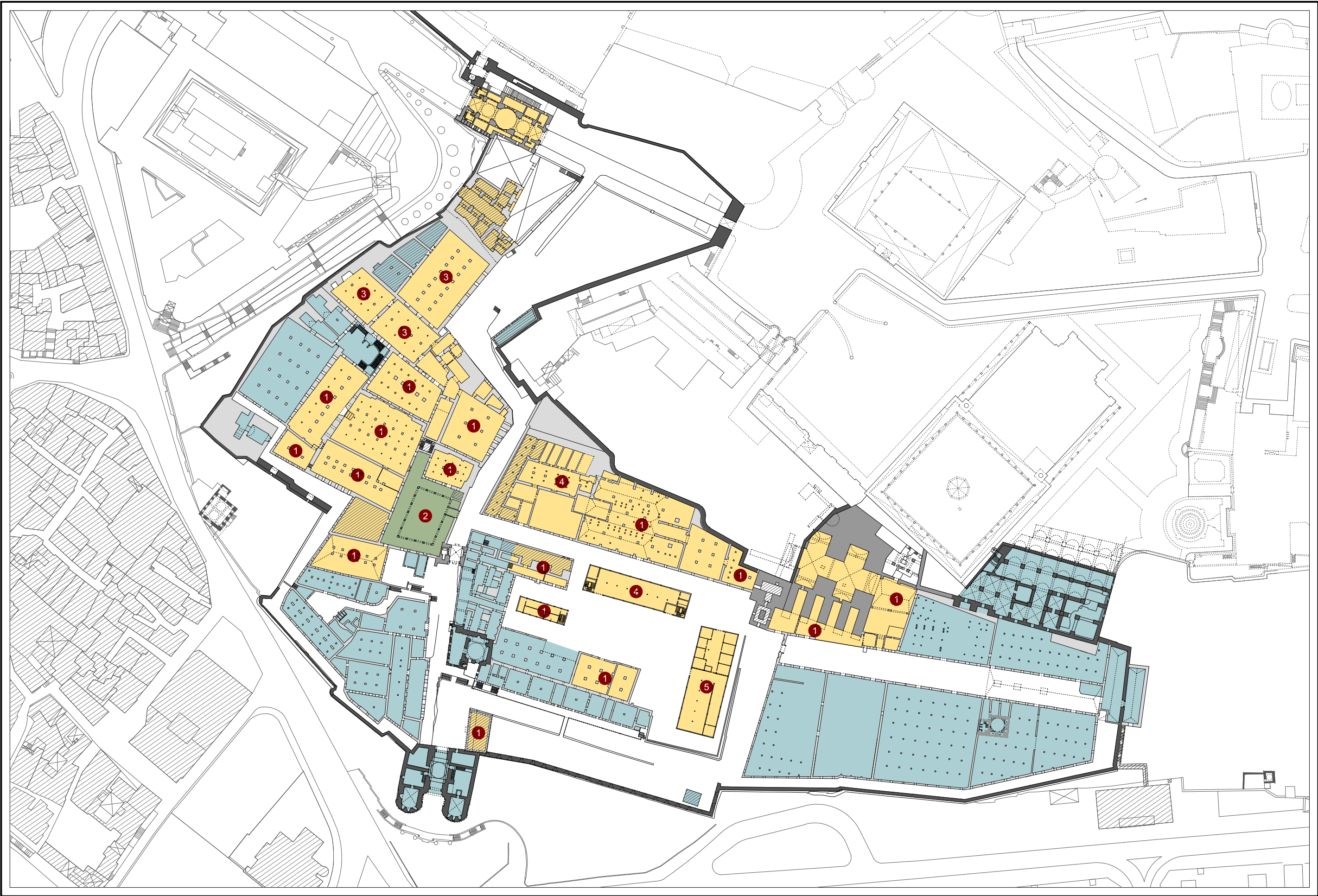
Mobility and Accessibility

SURVEYED & DRAWN BY:
Nermin Essam
Rehab Sobhi

DATE
July, 2014
SCALE
1 - 4,000
SIZE
A3







PROJECT

Valorization and Adaptive Reuse Plan For Bab al-`Azab Area The Citadel, Historic Cairo

LEGEND

- Ministry of Antiquities
- Ministry of Defense
- Unoccupied Buildings

Uses

- 1 Storages
- 2 Workshops
- 3 Conservation Lab.
- 4 Administration of Revival of Ancient Egyptian Art

- 5 Furniture Workshop
- 6 Admin.

- Listed Monuments
- Buildings with Heritage Value
- Not Accessible

Bab al-`Azab Existing Condition Maps:

Occupancy and Uses

SURVEYED & DRAWN BY:
 HC Team
 Mohamed al-Biblawy
 Rehab Sobhi

DATE
 August, 2014
 SCALE
 1 - 1,500
 SIZE
 A3



3.1.3 The Area of Bab al-'Azab

3.1.3.1 Documentation of the existing buildings and Public open space elements

One of the main objectives of this study was the preliminary documentation of the current condition of the area of Bab Al-'Azab. More specifically, the team was tasked to produce a map (scale 1:500) identifying the boundaries and locations of all the buildings and open spaces in the site. In addition, the team was supposed to produce preliminary facades and building sections that reflect the different levels with altimetry data concerning pathways and roofs in the site.

To this end, the team used two main sources of information to produce a preliminary map that can be later updated on site. These two sources were: i) the official cadastral maps of the area produced in the 1930s and the 1940s; and ii) the floor plans developed by Nicholas Warner in his book 'The Monuments of Historic Cairo; a Map and Descriptive Catalogue'. (Warner, 2005)

Following the production of the preliminary map, the team carried out a digital survey using Total Station to document the locations, boundaries, levels and main features of the existing buildings and open spaces. This process allowed for the rectification of the cadastral maps and Warner's floor plans within properly measured building boundaries and floor levels. Then, the team started to update the different floor plans through hand measurements and digital surveys to produce floor plans that reflect the current condition on site.

This was a very time consuming process since many areas of the site were either in a structurally deteriorated condition, full of debris, used as storage areas, closed by different departments for most of the time, or entirely inaccessible. Meanwhile, Nairy Hampikian, the Conservation Architect assigned by the URHC project was responsible for the documentation and production of measured drawings for the listed monuments and buildings with heritage value in the site. (Hampikian, 2014)

Hampikian's drawings were incorporated in the 1:500 map produced by the team since her buildings were also surveyed using digital survey methods. The Bab Al-'Azab Area Map produced by the team identifies the updated Warner floor plans, the listed monuments and buildings with heritage value surveyed by Hampikian's team, the buildings and open spaces surveyed by the Consultant team, and the areas that were entirely inaccessible until the completion of this mission.

The result of this effort is:

- A floor plan for the area of Bab Al-'Azab;
- A set of floor plans reflecting the different levels in the site to demonstrate the complex nature between its different buildings;
- Main facades of the site, using rectified photography;
- Building sections showing the relationship between: i) the upper Northern and Southern Enclosures; ii) the different buildings in Bab Al-'Azab area; and iii) the street level in Maydan Salah Al-Din.
- A 3D computer model to better understand the complex nature of the site.

The produced drawings through this documentation were later on used to survey the different conditions of the site, as well as to identify its character defining features and significant values.

Besides the listed monuments and buildings with heritage value identified earlier in this report, the remaining buildings in the site consist of:

- Industrial and workshop buildings mostly developed in the 19th century and early 20th century;
- Modern structures, replacing older buildings, most probably developed between the 1960s and the 1980s and used as workshops and storage places;
- A few makeshift structures scattered in different places of the site

3.1.3.2 Building Heights and Levels

The vast majority of the buildings in the area of Bab Al-`Azab consist of one floor. Few buildings such as Bab Al-`Azab, Bab Al-Jadid, and some of the modern buildings consist of two floors. However, depending on building heights to understand the nature of this site is tricky and misleading. This is due to different reasons:

- Bab Al-`Azab area should be understood in conjunction with its surroundings including the Northern and Southern Enclosures and the surrounding urban areas which are all located on different levels.
- The hilly nature of the site and the existing slopes in the area result in considerable differences of existing levels. For example, the foundation level of the Muhammad `Ali Mosque is +96.3 m above sea level, while the ground level in Maydan Salah Al-Din in front of Bab Al-`Azab is +43.5 m above sea level (difference of 52.8 m).
- The site contains buildings that belong to different historical eras that are built on different layers and sometimes on top of each other. For example, the Muhammad `Ali Mosque is built on top of the remains of the Palace of Al-Nasir Muhammad (which in itself consists of 3 different floors) and the Mosque of Ahmad Katkhuda Al-`Azab is built on top of the remains of Sabil Al-Mou'ayyad.
- Finally, the height of individual floors varies significantly between different buildings.

This challenging nature provides a great potential for vertical connectivity and mobility between different areas of the site and the use of the rooftops of different buildings in creative ways that would significantly enhance the visiting experience and provide spectacular views of the city. To this end, and in order to understand the complexity of the site the team used three main tools: i) cross sections of the site; ii) a 3D computer model; and iii) six floor plans cutting horizontally through the entire site on different levels starting from level +57.5 m and up to level +82.5 m to reveal the site's different layers.

3.1.3.3 Building Clusters and Accessibility

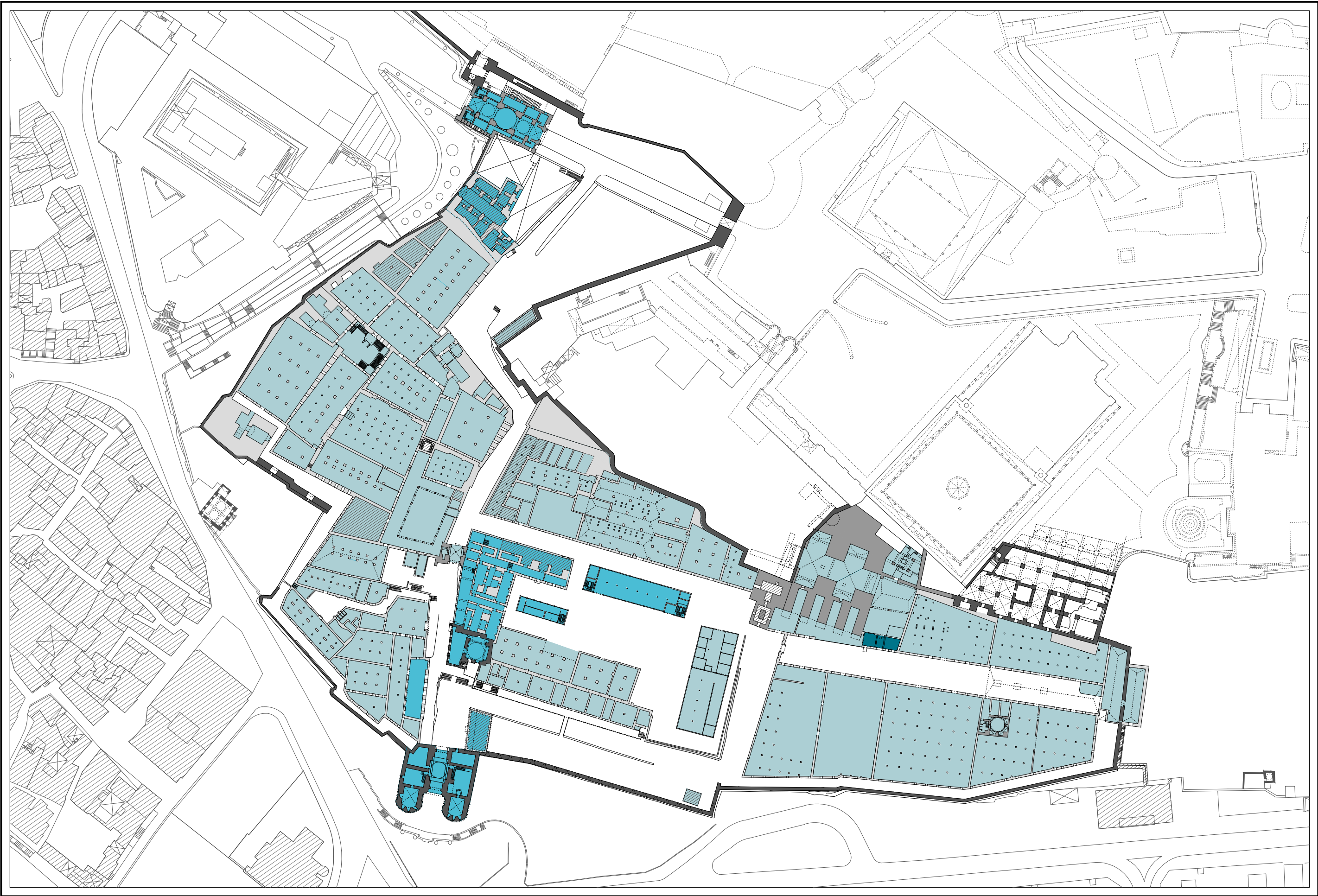
The purpose of this analysis is to understand 3 main elements:

Different building clusters in the area: the team identified 17 different building clusters in Bab Al-`Azab area. These clusters were identified based on the levels of different buildings, the way they are accessed from the different paths and open spaces, the homogeneous historic, structural and architectural character of each cluster, and the spatial connectivity of the buildings of each cluster.

The main access points to the site: the site can be accessed from the neighborhood through Bab Al-`Jadid and Bab Al-`Azab (both closed for the public). In addition, it can be accessed from the Southern Enclosure through Bab Al-Wastani and possibly from the Northern Enclosure through Bab Al-Mudarradj. However, the site can be also accessed through vertical connections such as the remains of the Palace of Al-Nasir Muhammad connecting between the area of Muhammad `Ali Mosque and the rooftop of the industrial area in Bab Al-`Azab, through Burj Al-Rafraf, or through a sloped path leading to the Citadel connecting the area behind the Khedive Ismail Kiosk and the south of Bab Al-`Azab (Al-Hadarat).

Accessibility of buildings: including the access points of different buildings, the complexity of circulation inside each building, and how different spaces can be directly/indirectly accessed through each other.

This analysis is used later on to identify the potential use of different clusters and to which extent each cluster can be publically accessed. For example, clusters with complex circulation and low accessibility were not recommended for use by large numbers of visitors for safety reasons (escape routes, etc.).



PROJECT

Valorization and Adaptive Reuse Plan
For Bab al-`Azab Area
The Citadel, Historic Cairo

LEGEND

- 1 Floor
- 2 Floors
- 3 Floors

- Listed Monuments
- Buildings with Heritage Value
- Not Accessible

Building Heights and Site Levels Maps:

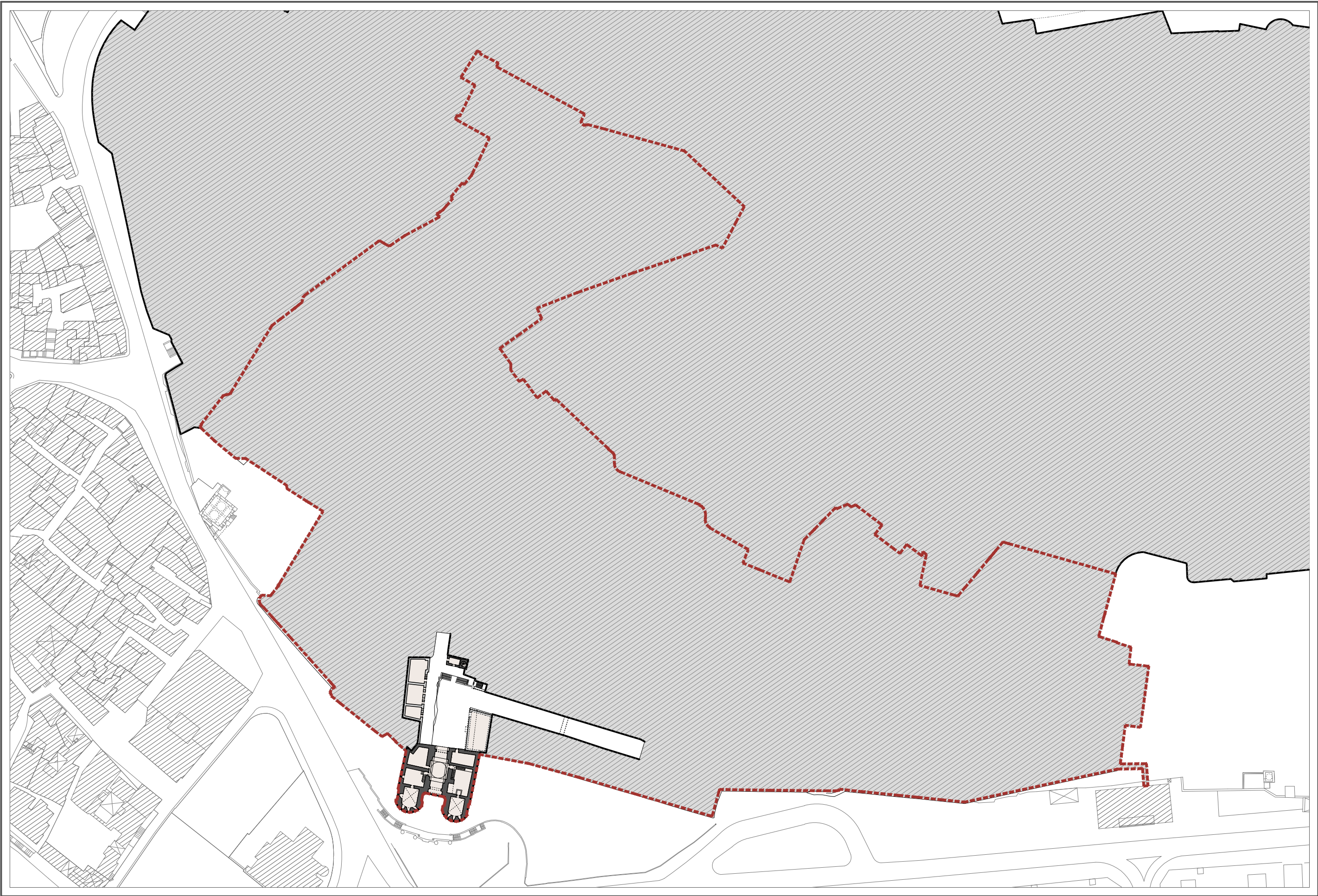
SURVEYED & DRAWN BY:
 HC Team
 Mohamed al-Biblawy
 Rehab Sobhi

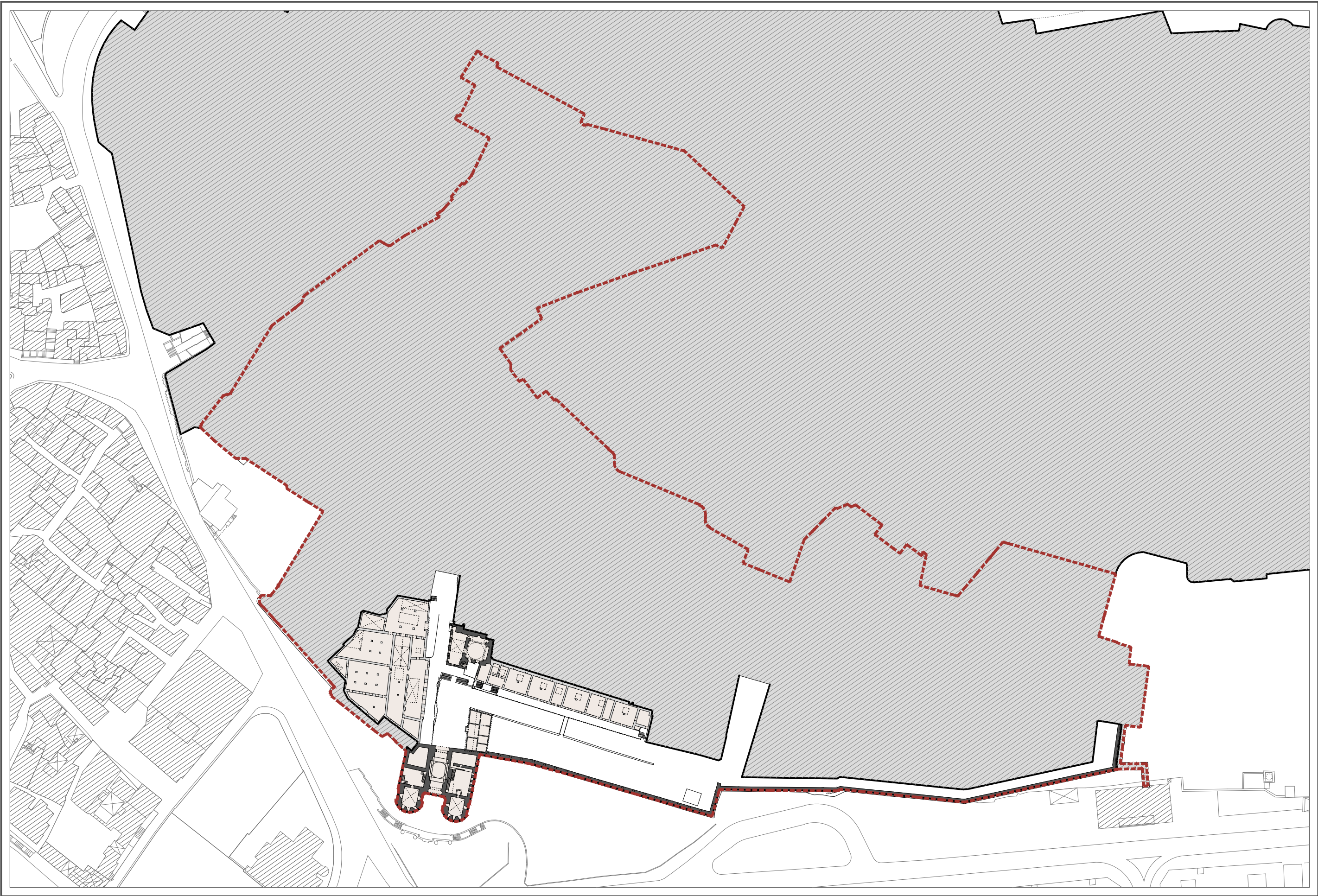
DATE
 August, 2014
 SCALE
 1 - 1,500

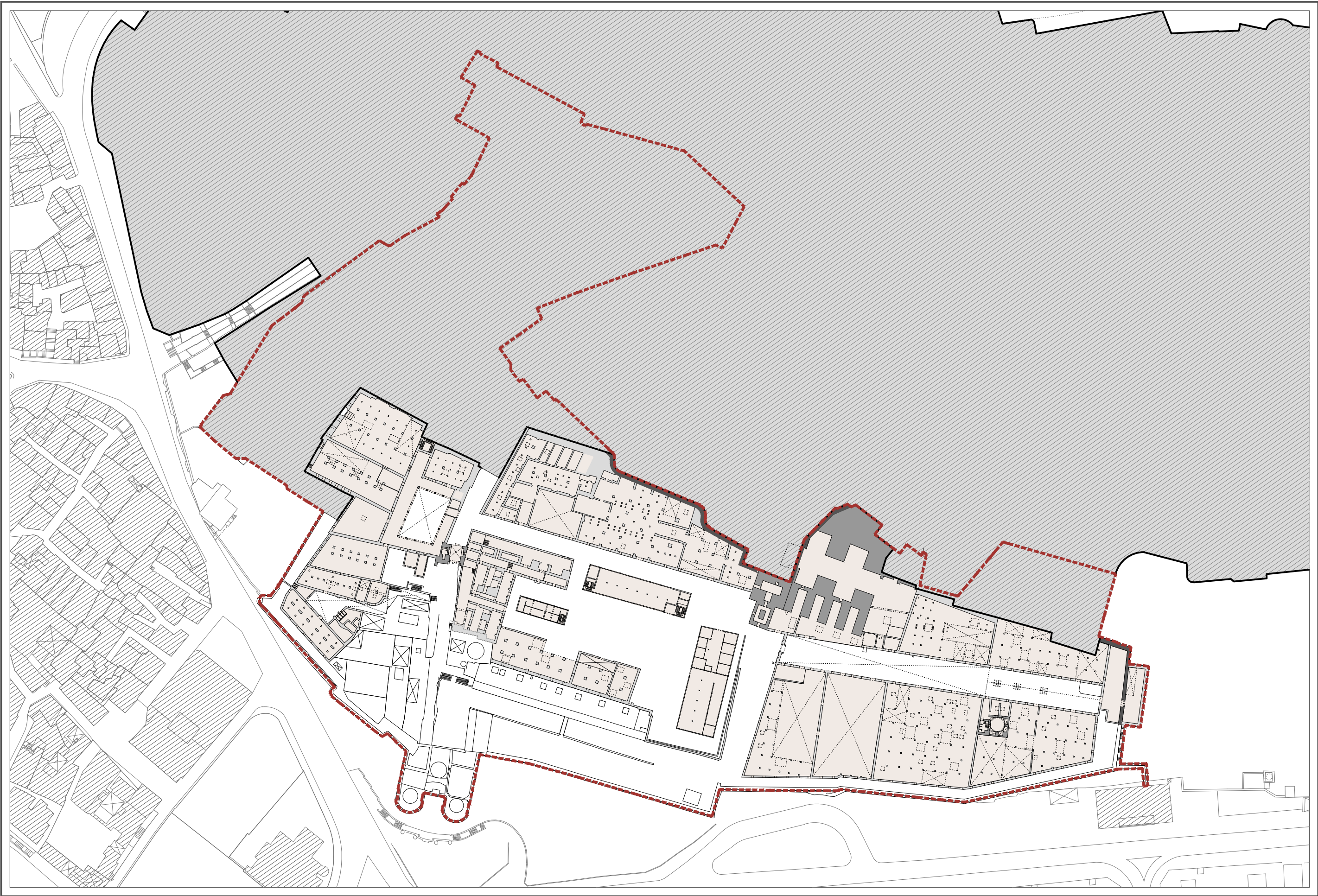
Building Heights

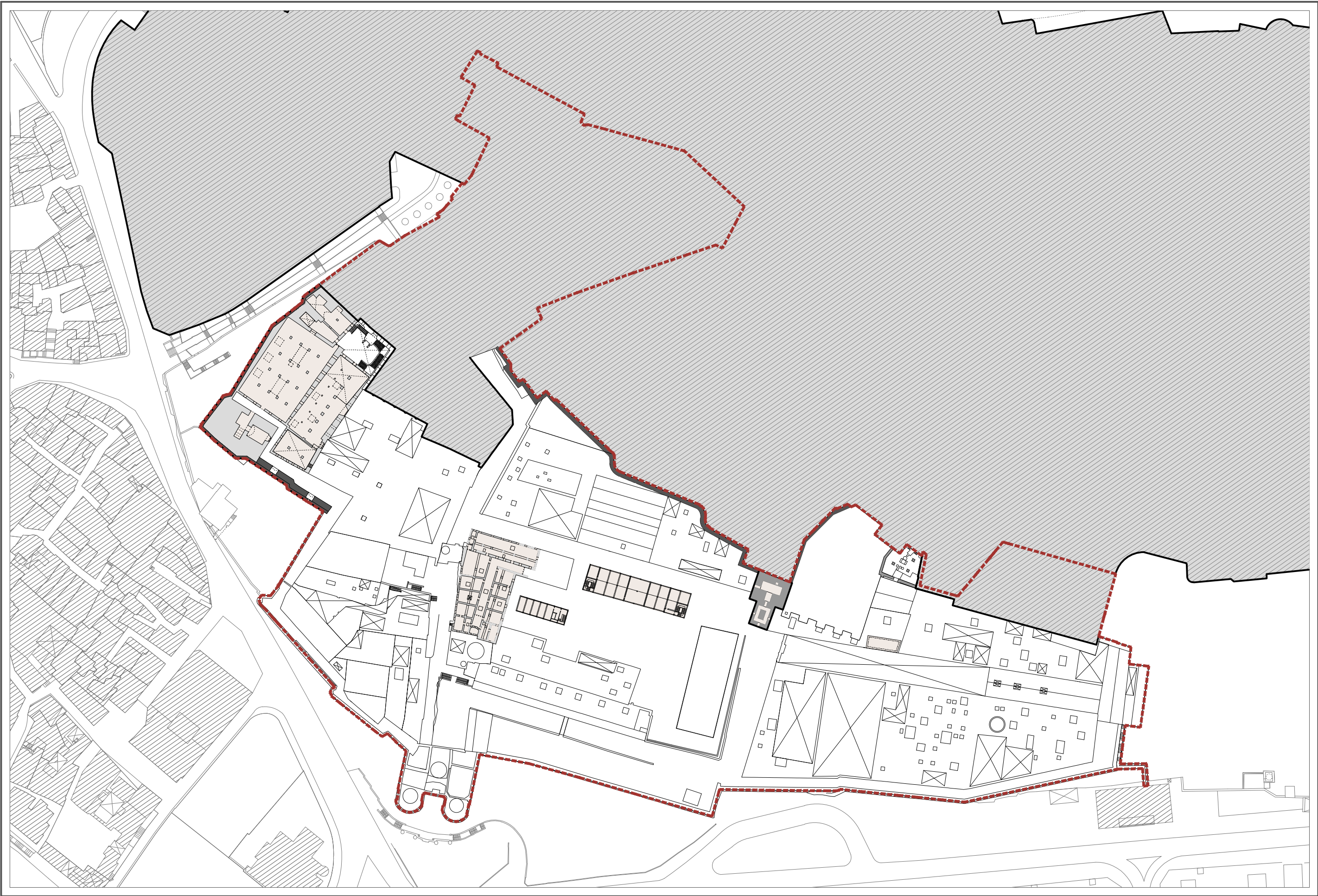


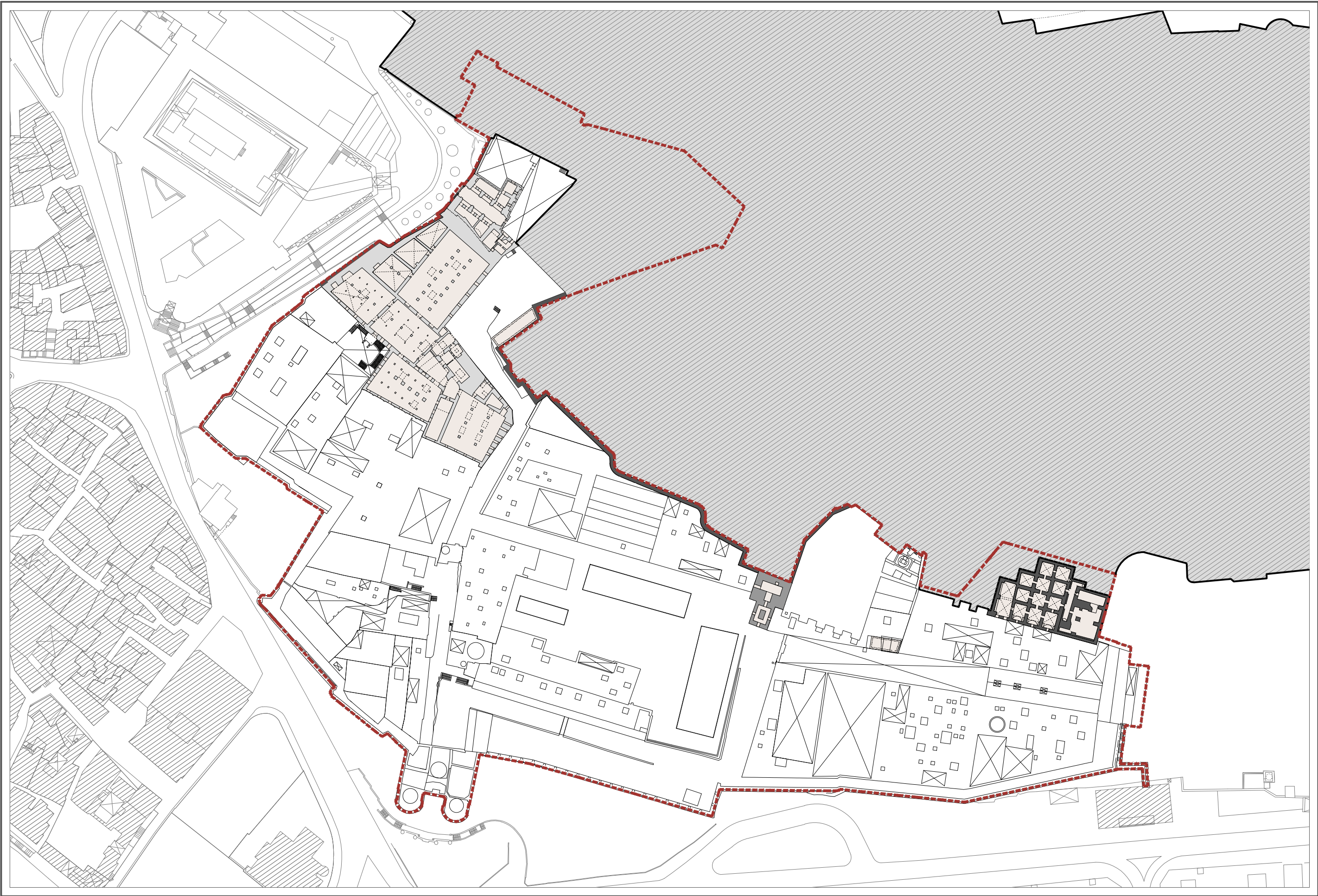
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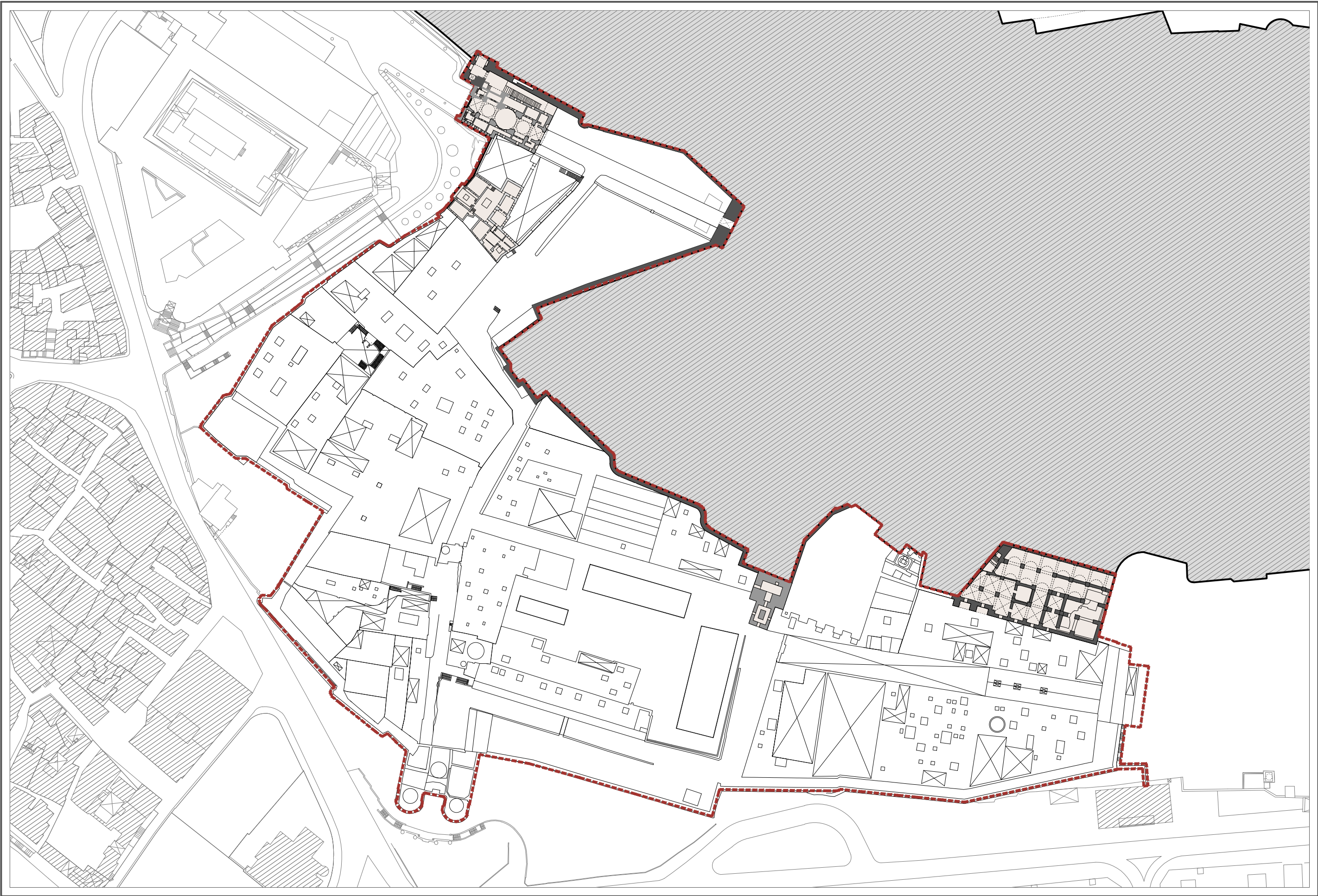














3.1.3.4 Type of Construction

The predominant type of construction in the site is traditional. Most of the buildings are built using stone, rubble, or brick masonry walls. The majority of the roofs are made out of wood, with very few exceptions especially in the listed monuments and buildings with heritage value. In such buildings different types of roofs are used: masonry domes (Mosque of Ahmad Katkhuda Al-`Azab, Qubbat Al-Biraqdar, Bab Al-`Azab, etc.), vaults (the Corbelled Facade), and cross vaults (the Double-Cross Hall, the remains of the Palace of Al-Nasir Muhammad, etc.).

However, it is worthy of note that the quality of the wooden roofs in the site vary significantly. Some of the buildings have very low quality wooden rooftops given the fact that they were built to be used as workshops or storage areas. Some other buildings have sophisticated wooden roofs that worth documentation and conservation.

The second type of construction is modern, with concrete skeleton structures and brick walls, or bearing walls with concrete floor slabs. These are only 4 buildings in the entire site and they were most probably built between the 1960s and the 1980s.

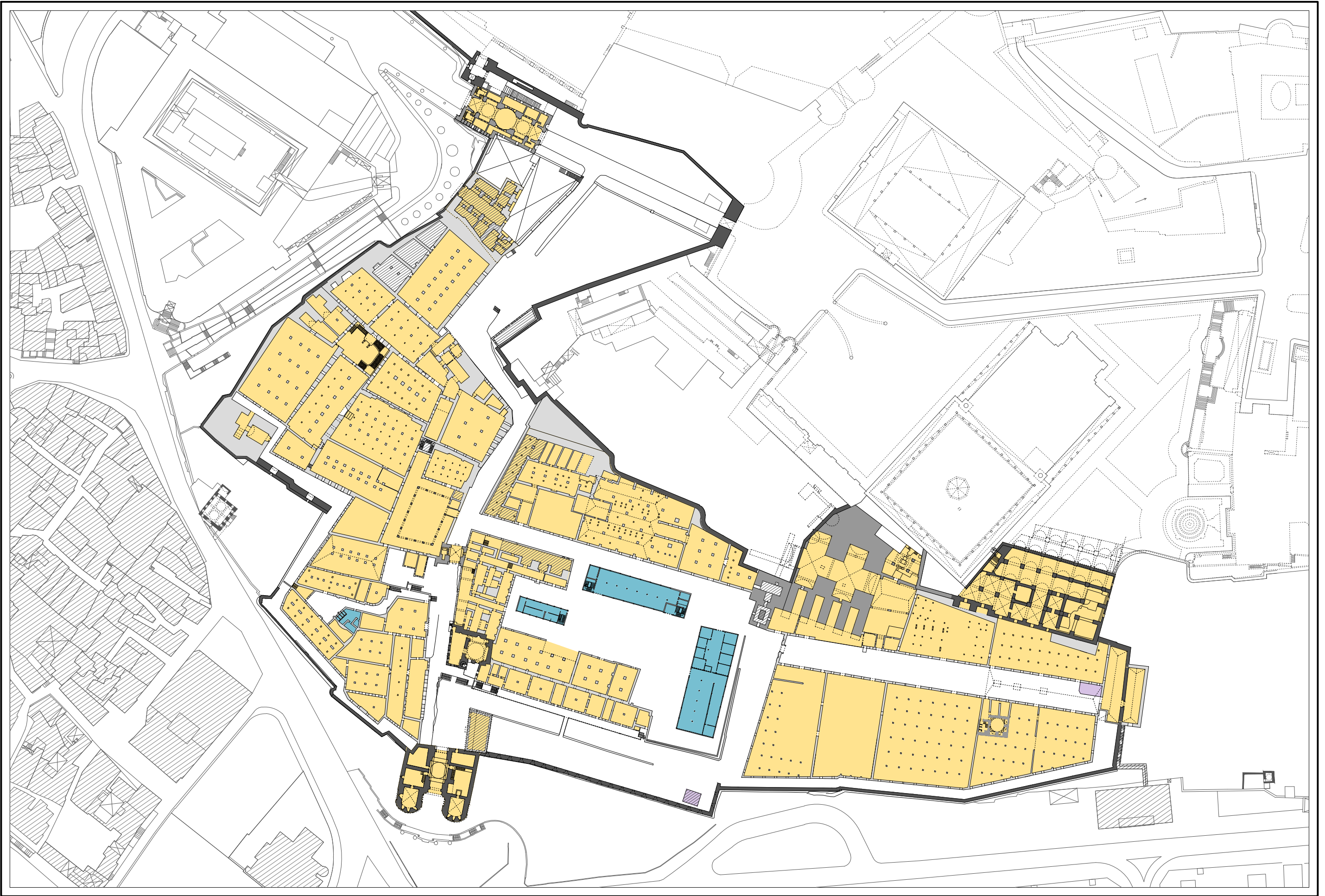
The third and last type of construction is makeshift structures which are very few and scattered around the site. Such structures are mainly made of wooden boards or metal sheets with roofs made of the same materials.

3.1.3.5 State of Conservation

The majority of the buildings in the area are in deteriorated or poor structural condition. This is fairly expected given: i) the lack of maintenance and the severe state of neglect the Bab Al-`Azab area suffers from; ii) and the fact that the majority of the buildings are either unused or used as workshops and storage areas. Many of the buildings, especially in the southern workshop area have lost their roofs or have deteriorated to become partial ruins.

Additionally, many of the listed monuments and buildings with heritage value suffer from structural deterioration, and in some cases are in danger of collapse. The report of the Conservation Architect describes in detail the state of conservation, the structural condition, and the recommended actions for each of these buildings (Hampikian, 2014). For example, the dome of the Mosque of Ahmad Katkhuda Al-`Azab is in clear danger of collapse due to structural reasons. Some parts of the remains of the Palace of Al-Nasir Muhammad, and even parts of Bab Al-`Azab itself suffer from structural deterioration and require immediate intervention.

In regards to the remaining buildings in the site, most of the traditional buildings suffer from structural deterioration, especially their roofs which lack any sort of waterproofing. Various parts of these buildings have collapsed already and many other parts require structural shoring to protect them from further deterioration. On the other hand, few buildings such as the modern structures, the conservation lab and the Double-Cross hall are in good structural condition and only require some maintenance.



PROJECT

Valorization and Adaptive Reuse Plan
For Bab al-`Azab Area
The Citadel, Historic Cairo

LEGEND

- Traditional
- Modern
- Makeshift

- Listed Monuments
- Buildings with Heritage Value
- Not Accessible

Bab al-`Azab Existing Condition Maps:

Type of Construction

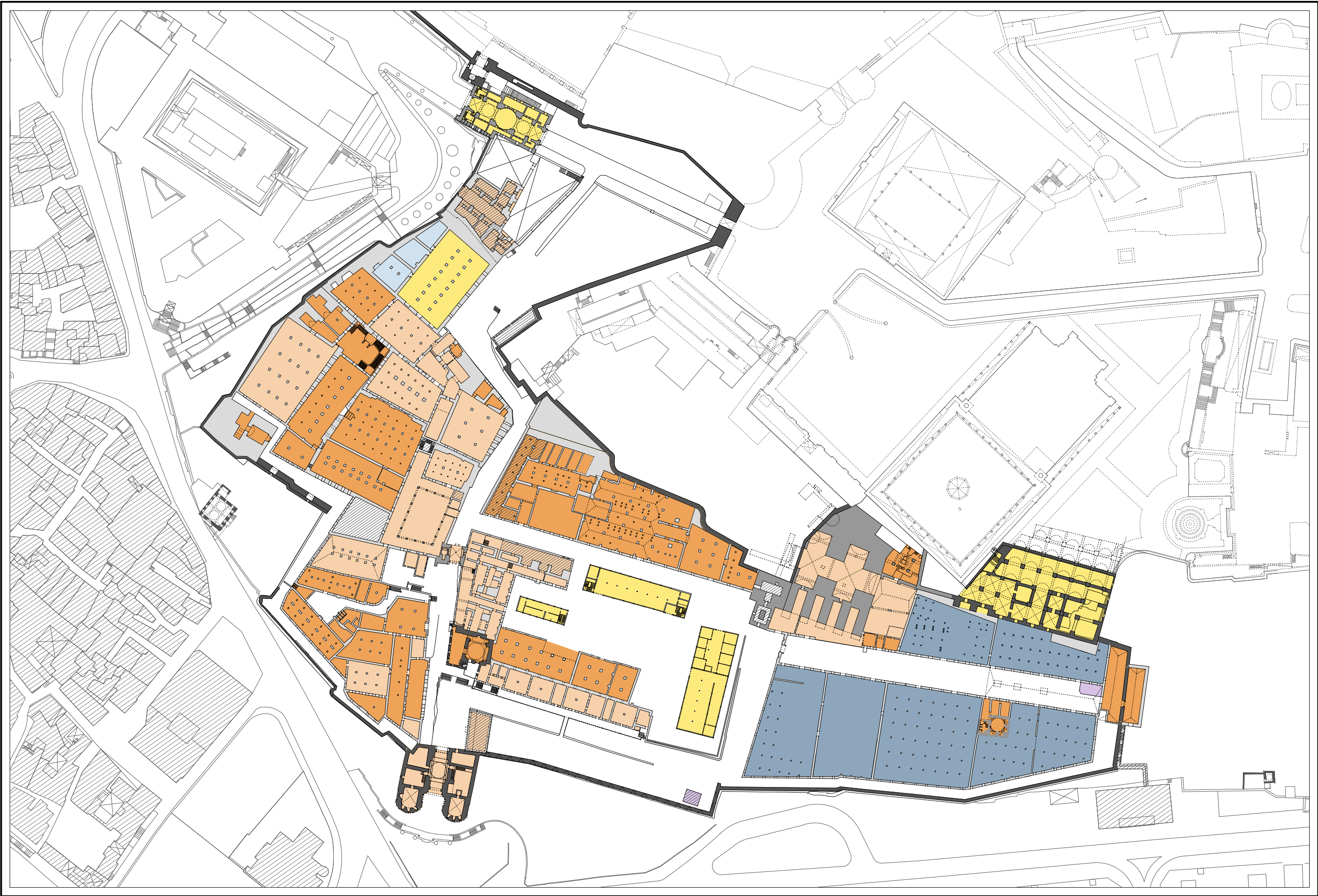
SURVEYED & DRAWN BY:
 HC Team
 Mohamed al-Biblawy
 Rehab Sobhi

DATE
 August, 2014
 SCALE
 1 - 1,500

SIZE
 A3



2



PROJECT

Valorization and Adaptive Reuse Plan
For Bab al-Azab Area
The Citadel, Historic Cairo

LEGEND

- Good
- Deteriorating
- Poor

- Makeshift
- Partial Ruin
- Total Ruin

- Listed Monuments
- Buildings with Heritage Value
- Not Accessible

Bab al-Azab Existing Condition Maps:

State of Conservation

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 Rehab Sobhi

DATE
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 SCALE
 1 - 1,500

SIZE
A3



3

3.1.4 Character Defining Features and Significance of the Site

3.1.4.1 Architectural Significance

Despite its state of deterioration, the site is full of architecturally significant buildings. These are mostly the listed monuments in addition to a group of historic buildings with heritage value, but not listed as monuments. Architecturally significant listed monuments include: Bab Al-`Azab (monument no. 555), Mosque of Ahmad Katkhuda Al-`Azab (monument no. 145), and the remains of the Palace of Al-Nasir Muhammad (monument no. 549).

Other architecturally significant non-listed buildings include: the Khedive Ismail buildings located to the north of the Bab Al-`Azab entrance area, Qubbat Al-Biraqdar, Bab Ahmad Katkhuda, Bab Al-Jadid, the Double-Cross Hall, the Corbelled Facade, Burj Al-Rafraf, the terraced building overlooking Maydan Salah Al-Din, and the building currently used by the Military as a statues workshop.

Some other buildings are not entirely significant, but contain significant elements which will be discussed further in detail in the following point. Finally, many of the buildings are not architecturally significant but they represent together a significant facade continuum that should be maintained.

3.1.4.2 Significant Elements

There may significant elements in the site. The predominant element that to a large extent influences the architectural character of the area is skylights and wind captures. Given the industrial nature of the area and the intensity of the buildings, provision of natural light and ventilation to the vast majority of the buildings in the site was done through the roof. To this end, the buildings of the area of Bab Al-`Azab are covered with almost all sorts of skylight and clear storey elements, in addition to wind captures directed to the north. Many of these elements still remain in the site, giving it a very special character.

In addition, the site has other significant elements such as sophisticated wooden trusses and roofs, stonework, some decorative paintings, and unique signage and graffiti work that dates back to the 1960s and reflects idioms and propaganda of the socialist era in Egypt, especially when the site was used by the Military and the Police. All these elements merit further documentation and conservation.

3.1.4.3 Significant Open Spaces and Views

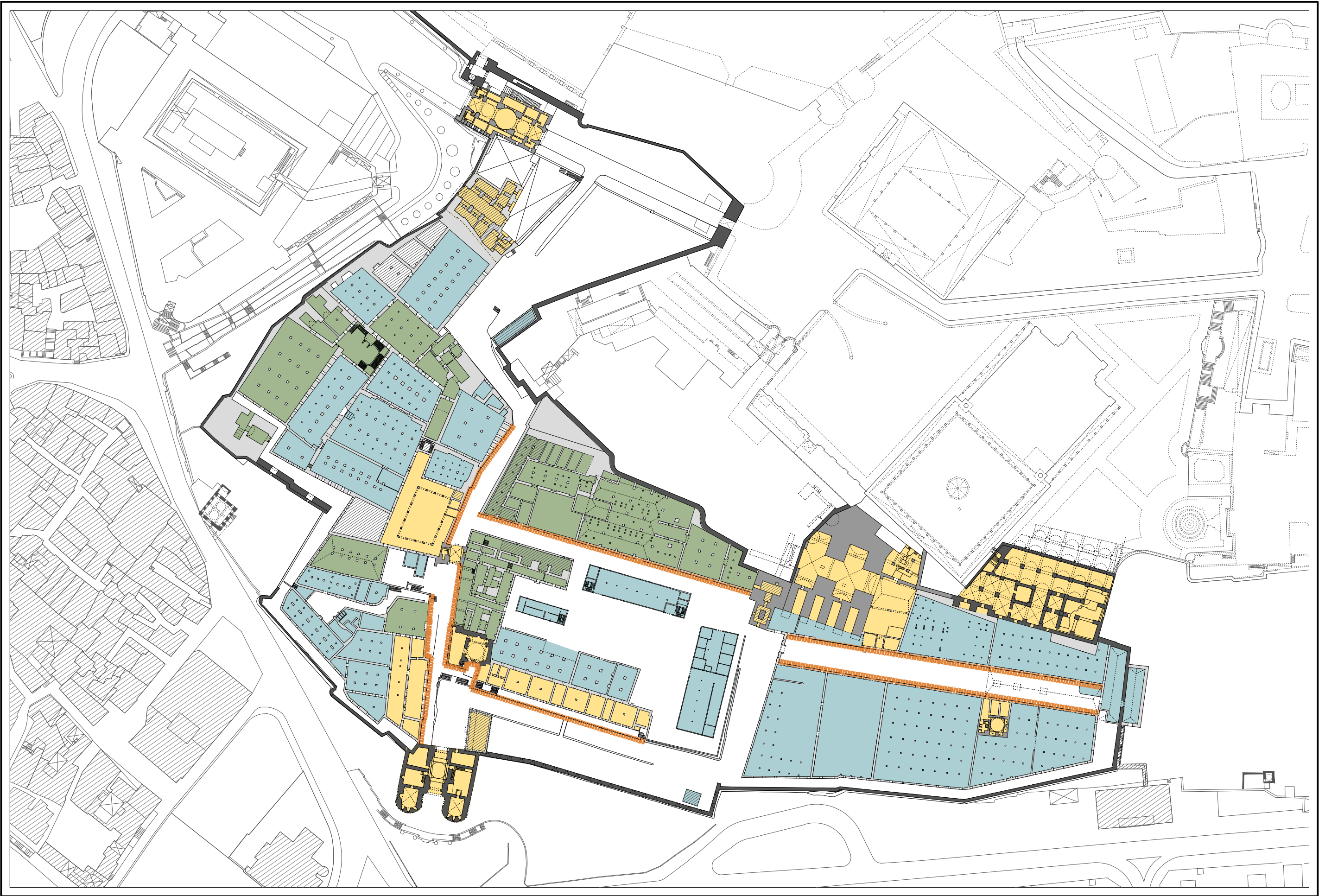
An important character defining feature of the site is its open spaces and views. Given the density of the buildings in the site, and its sloping nature, the area is full of stunning vistas that gradually unfold as one walks through the site. This strong visual character is achieved by the spontaneous accumulation of buildings, spaces and architectural elements that belong to different eras and architectural styles. It is also achieved by the monumental scale of the walls of the Citadel where one feels dwarfed by them, and the dominance of the Muhammad `Ali Mosque, its minarets and clock tower overlooking the site.

But more importantly, this visual character is also achieved by the site's natural features especially in the Sultanic sloping rock-cut road which winds through the site, allowing for different visual experiences. The historical importance of this road - as the location of the Massacre of the Citadel that took place by Muhammad `Ali to get rid of the Mamluks in 1811 - adds to its the significance.

Finally, the spectacular views the site provides to the city and the Citadel, especially from the buildings' roof tops are unparalleled. This is especially accentuated due to the sloping nature of the site and its paths, especially when coming down from the Southern Enclosure through Bab Al-Wastani.

3.1.4.4 State of Integrity




The vast majority of the buildings in the area of Bab Al-`Azab are either buildings that still maintain their full historic integrity, or reversibly altered buildings that can be resorted through sensitive interventions. Few buildings have reached a state of deterioration or collapse that makes it very difficult to restore their historic integrity, thus they give a room for more creative architectural intervention.






PROJECT

**Valorization and Adaptive Reuse Plan
For Bab al-Azab Area
The Citadel, Historic Cairo**

LEGEND

-  Significant Buildings
-  Buildings with Significant Elements
-  Significant Facade Continuum

 None

-  Listed Monuments
-  Buildings with Heritage Value
-  Not Accessible

Character Defining Features and Significance of the Site Maps:

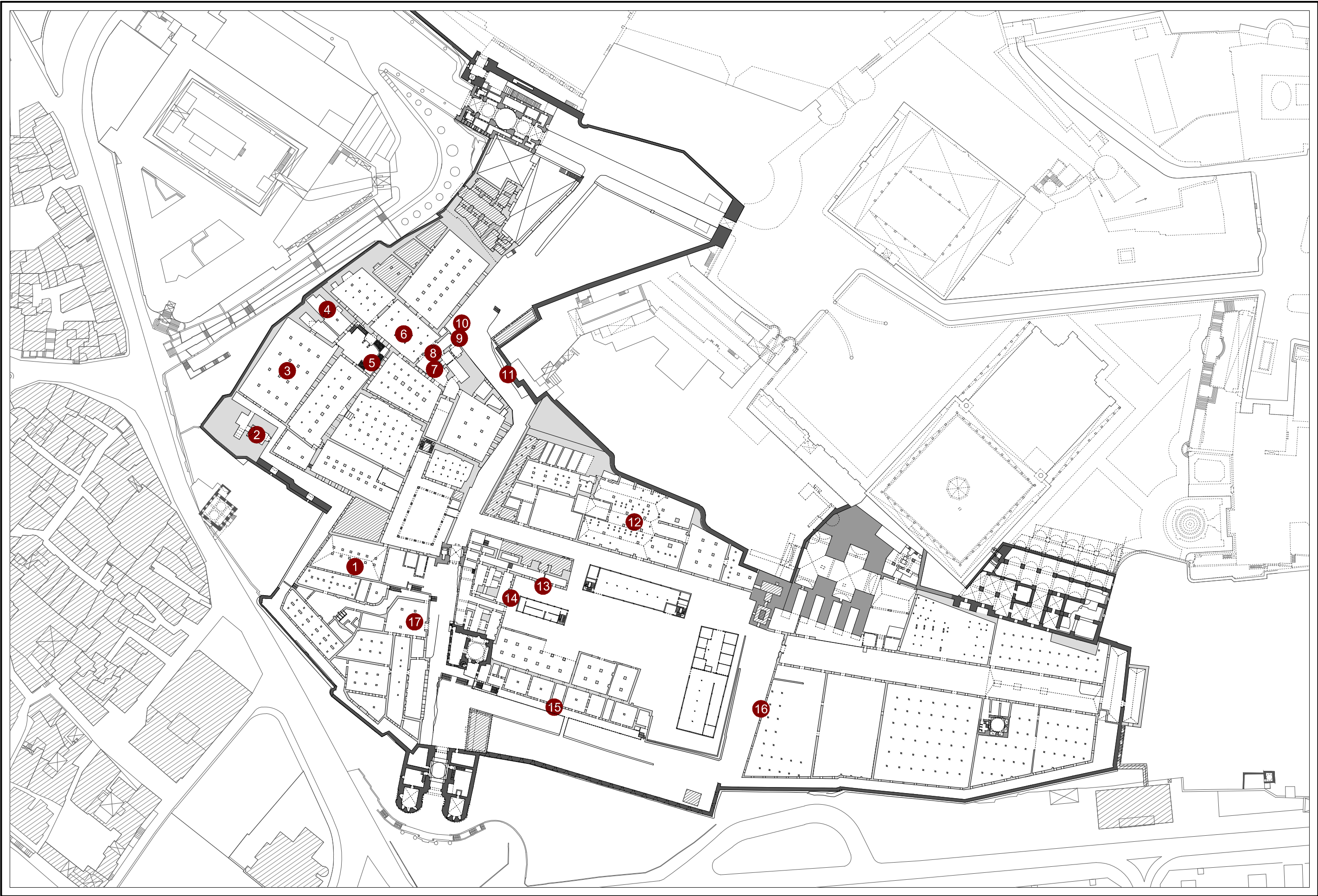
Architectural Significance

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Rehab Sobhi

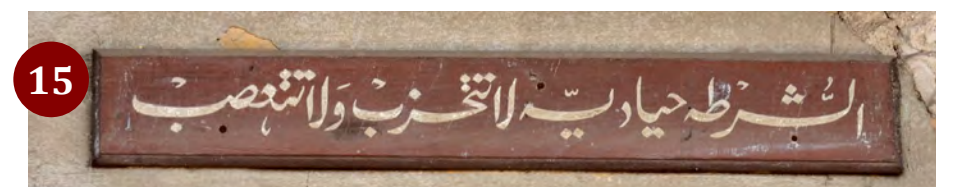
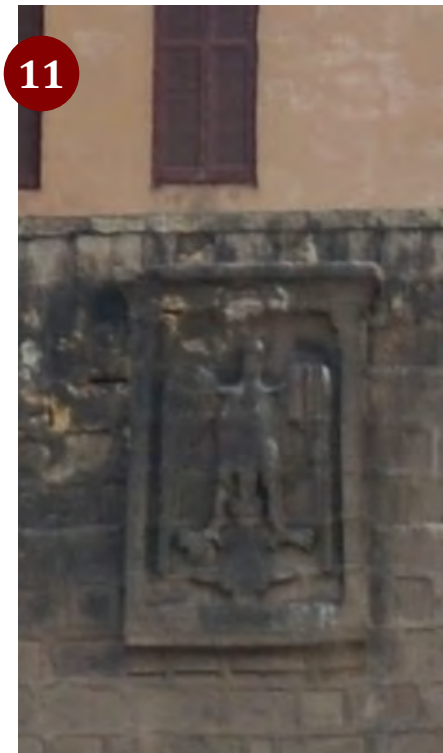
DATE
August, 2014
SCALE
1 - 1,500
SIZE
A3



1










PROJECT

**Valorization and Adaptive Reuse Plan
 For Bab al-`Azab Area
 The Citadel, Historic Cairo**

LEGEND

- 1  Significant Views
- Significant Open Spaces

This map is followed by panels with images
 showing each significant view located here.

- Listed Monuments
- Buildings with Heritage Value
- Not Accessible

Character Defining Features and Significance of the Site Maps:

Significant Open Spaces and Views

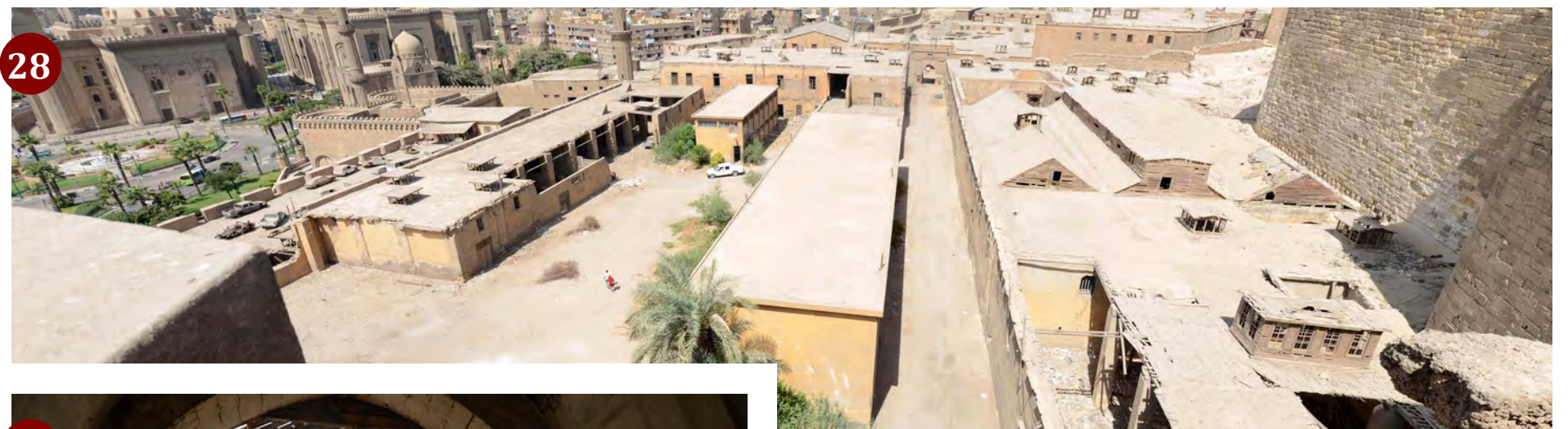
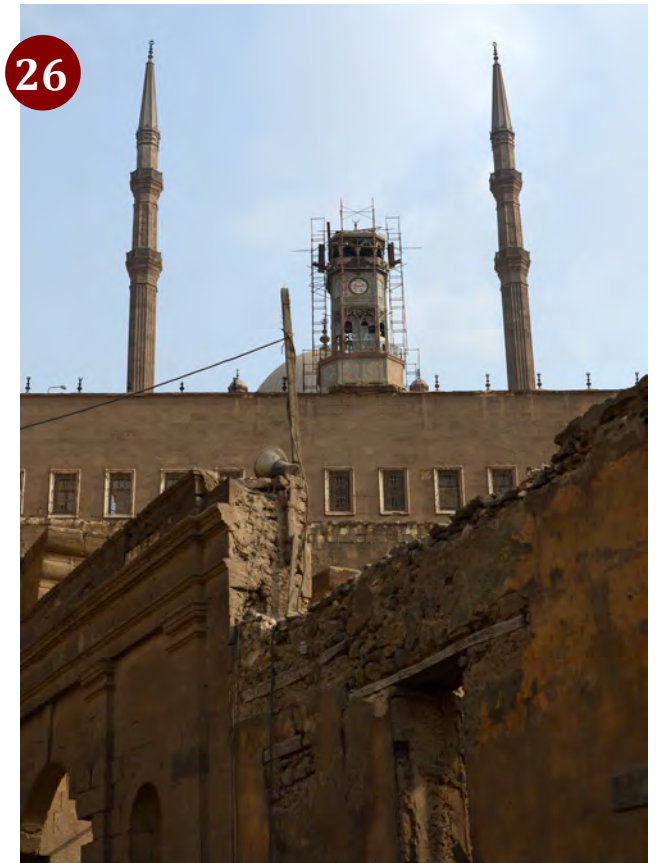
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 Mohamed al-Biblawy
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DATE
 August, 2014
 SCALE
 1 - 1,500
 SIZE
 A3

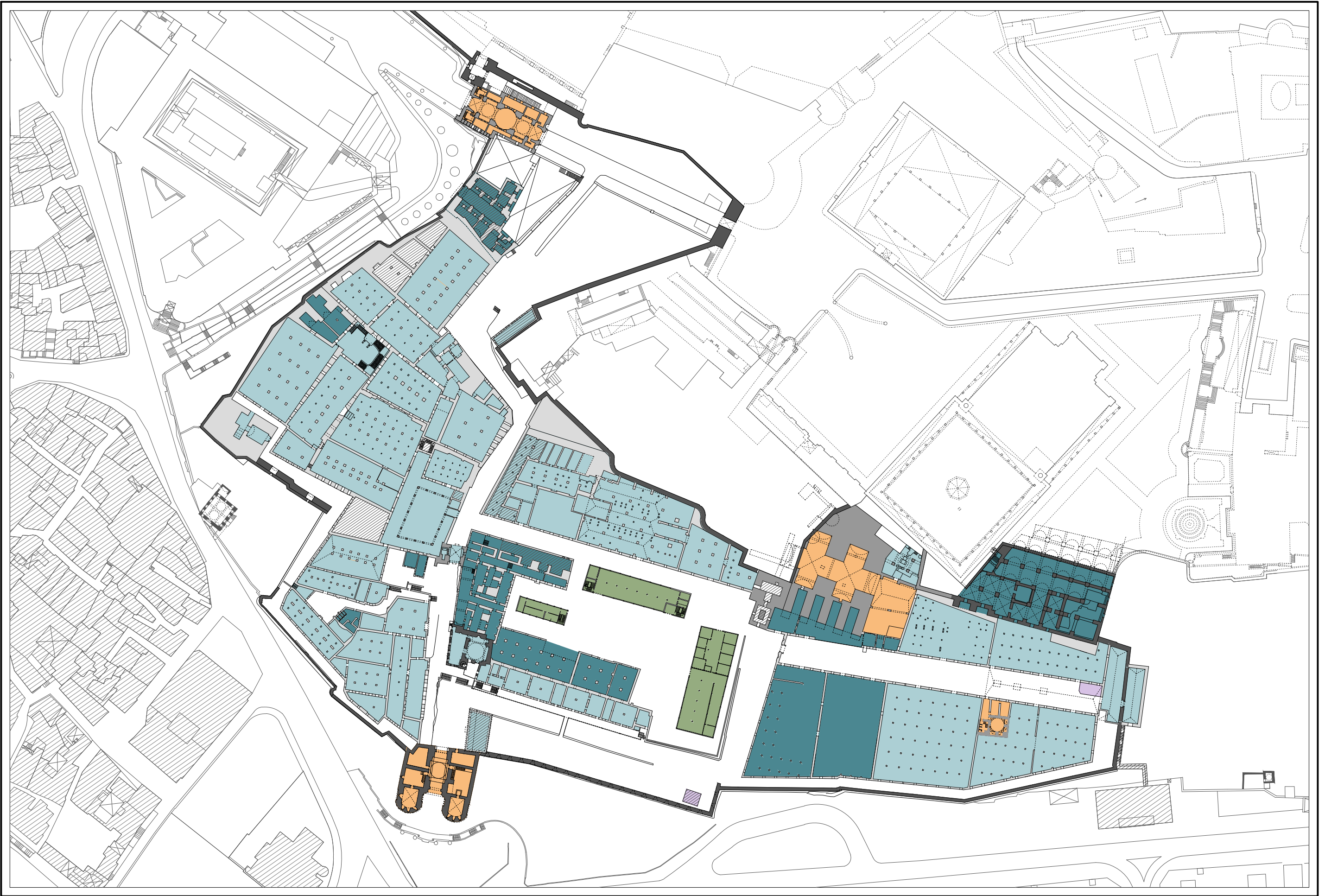




















PROJECT

**Valorization and Adaptive Reuse Plan
For Bab al-`Azab Area
The Citadel, Historic Cairo**

LEGEND

-  Building with Full Historic Integrity
-  Reversibly Altered Building
-  Irreversibly Altered Building

-  New Construction
-  Makeshift

-  Listed Monuments
-  Buildings with Heritage Value
-  Not Accessible

Character Defining Features and Significance of the Site Maps:

State of integrity

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Mohamed al-Biblawy
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DATE
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SCALE
1 - 1,500
SIZE
A3



4

3.1.4.5 Physical Characteristics (natural ventilation, acoustic quality, and natural light)

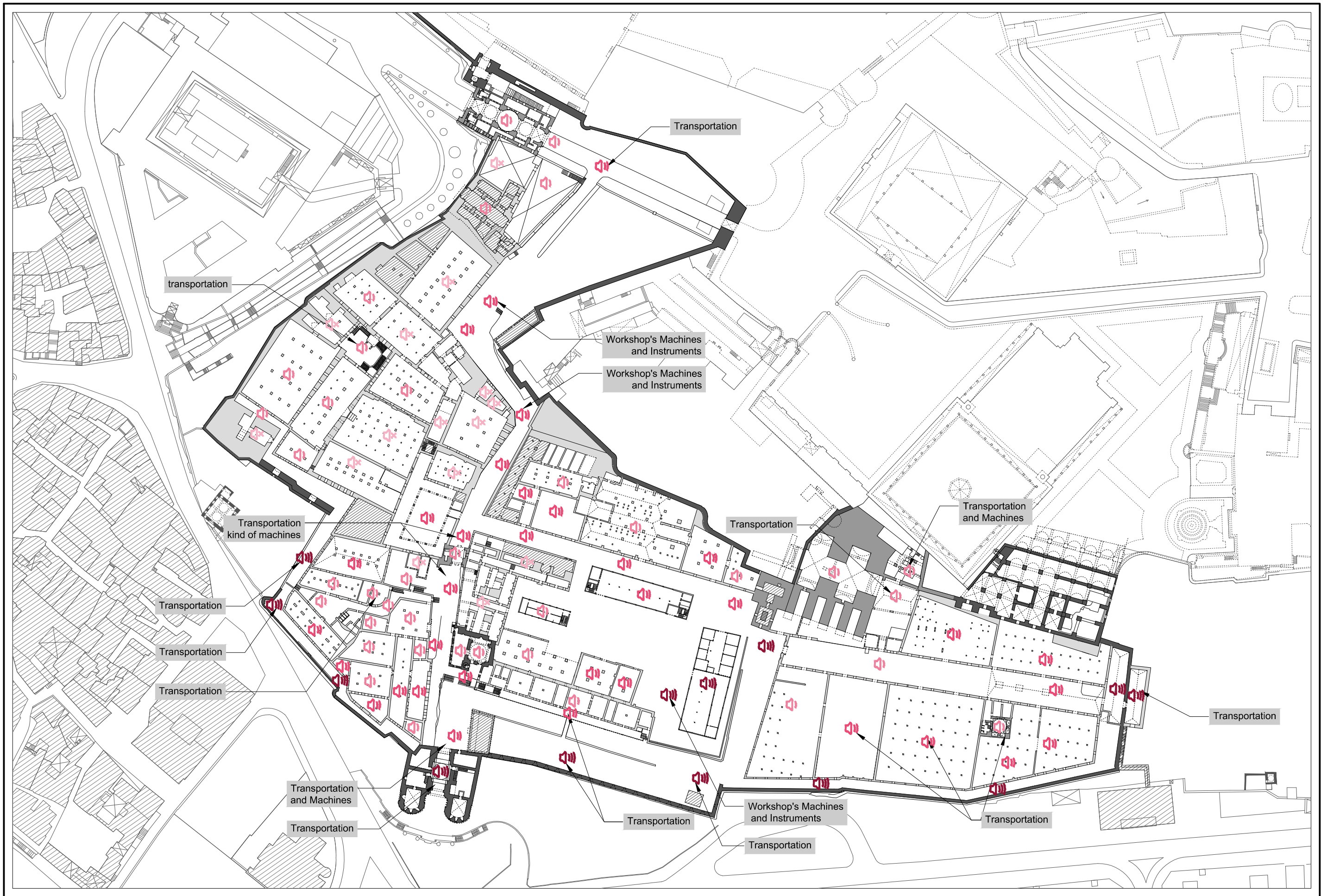
This specific analysis was carried out to identify the physical characteristics of different indoor and outdoor spaces in the area of Bab Al-`Azab regardless of their historic or architectural value. The identification of these characteristics depended on the sensorial abilities of the survey team to measure 3 different qualities:

- The degree/quality of natural ventilation;
- The intensity of noise (stemming from the site and the surrounding environment);
- The intensity of natural light

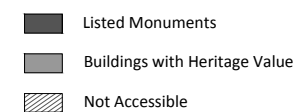
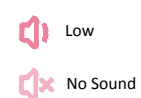
Through this exercise, the Consultant trained a team of 11 staff members of the Ministry of Antiquities coming from different departments. The team was asked to completely ignore the aesthetic, architectural, or historic values of the different indoor and outdoor spaces in the site, and to use their sensorial abilities to assess the above physical qualities of these spaces to the best of their abilities.

The result of this exercise is documented in the maps included in this study. These results, together with other information collected in the site such as the building clusters' accessibility and circulation complexity are used to identify suitable activities and uses for different indoor and outdoor spaces in the area of Bab Al-`Azab.





LEGEND



Physical Characteristics Maps:

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 Rehab Sobhi

DATE
 August, 2014
 SCALE
 1 - 1,500
 SIZE
 A3

Noise Intensity



2



3.1.5 Identified Risks

The Consultant team identified several types of risks in the area of Bab Al-`Azab which are documented in the 'Identified Risks Map' and its relevant Risk Matrix. The identified risks have been classified in the Risk Matrix as follows:

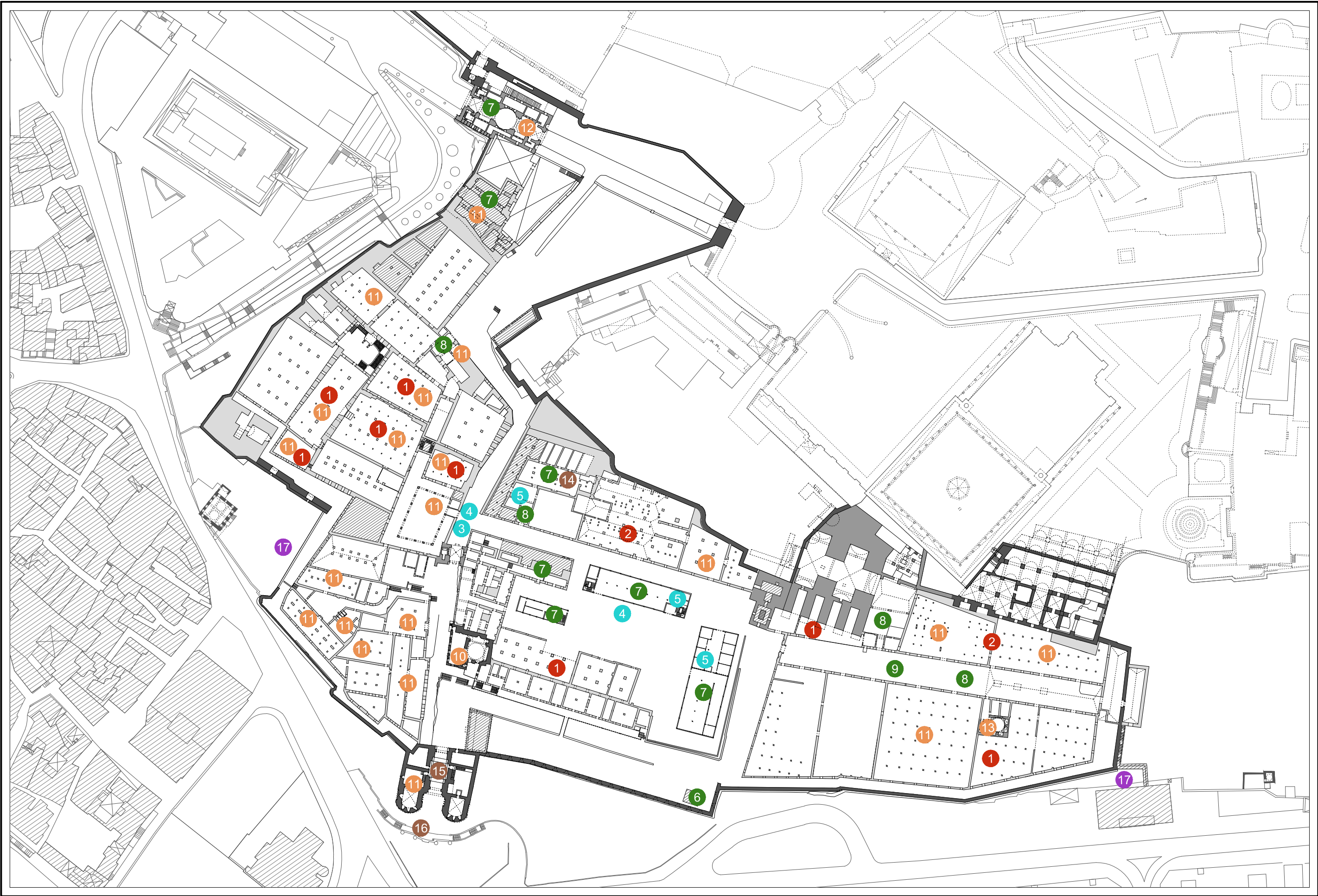
- Risk/Cause: fire, water, human driven factors, physical factors, dissociations/neglect, or vandals/thieves;
- Active or past evidence of damage;
- Impact of the risk: mild, severe, or catastrophic;
- Probability of the risk: rare, spontaneous, or continuous

This matrix is used to identify 'priority actions' to be carried out in the area of Bab Al-`Azab to mitigate the different identified risks.

Risks/cause	Evidence of damage (active or past)	Impact of Risk	Probability of Risk	Risk No.
Fire	The majority of the buildings have wooden roofs. Most of the spaces are used as storages/workshops for wood and furniture. Fire incidents took place before in the workshops area and caused a structure collapse	Catastrophic	Sporadic	1
	Lack of fire safety plans, fire drills, escape route, or firefighting equipment. Fire extinguishers were installed after the fire incident in the workshops.	Catastrophic	Sporadic	Site-wide
	The rooftops of the area along the Southern Enclosure of the Citadel is in constant risk since visitors of the Citadel throw garbage in this location (including combustible materials), and possibly cigarettes.	Catastrophic	Sporadic	2
	Difficult access to some of the indoor spaces might increase the rapid spread of fire, and affect the users' escape routes.	Catastrophic	Sporadic	Site-wide
Water	Continuous leakage of the water tab in front of the Military workshop results into a continuous stream of water running down to Bab Al-`Azab	Severe	Continuous	3
	Random irrigation of existing plants in front of Military workshop and in front of the modern workshops buildings.	Mild	Continuous	4
	No adequate infrastructure networks are in place for the employees bathrooms inside the area.	Mild	Continuous	5
	Rising dampness in many buildings (unknown source)	Mild	Continuous	Site-wide

Risks/cause	Evidence of damage (active or past)	Impact of Risk	Probability of Risk	Risk No.
Human driven factors	No waterproofing for the buildings' rooftops.	Mild	Sporadic	Site-wide
	No water/rain drainage for the buildings' rooftops or public open spaces.	Mild	Sporadic	Site-wide
	Main electricity room is not well protected.	Catastrophic	Continuous	6
	Vehicular (including small trucks) movement all over the site and inside some of the buildings.	Mild	Continuous	7
	Storage of old cars and dilapidated cars in the site.	Mild	Continuous	8
Physical forces	Use of different spaces as: admin offices, documents archives, and storage places for wood, agricultural supplies and fertilizers, restoration materials (including chemicals), and used furniture.	Severe	Continuous	9
	The Mosque of Ahmed Katkhuda Al-`Azab is at the risk of collapse.	Catastrophic	Continuous	10
	Some buildings on site are structurally deteriorated and are at risk of partial collapse.	Severe	Continuous	11
	Soil settlement and ground movements in some locations.			Site-wide
	Mural paintings, decorative elements, and graffiti work is deteriorating.	Mild	Continuous	12
Dissociation /neglect	The dome of Qubbat al-Biraqdar is physically deteriorating.	Severe	Continuous	13
	No accurate architectural documentation, archeological/ geological excavations in the site.	Mild	Sporadic	Site-wide
	Use of inappropriate materials and poor quality repairs and conservation work done by contractors affect the historic integrity of several buildings and result in further deterioration.	Severe	Sporadic	14
	The internal space of Bab Al-`Azab is currently neglected, abused, and is accessible from the street side (not the Citadel) since the external door of the gate has been removed, while the internal door is permanently closed.	Severe	Continuous	15
	Neglect of the lower end of the Sultanic road in front of Bab Al-`Azab and growth of wild plantations due to water leakage.	Severe	Continuous	16

Risks/cause	Evidence of damage (active or past)	Impact of Risk	Probability of Risk	Risk No.
	The majority of the buildings in the site are not officially listed as monuments, or even listed as buildings with peculiar architectural/historical value, leading to the risk of demolition or insensitive remodeling and interventions by any future project.	Mild	Sporadic	Site-wide
Vandals & thieves	Some access points to the site are not properly secured, leading to vandalism and abuse of the area.	Mild	Sporadic	17



3.2 Socioeconomic Aspects

In order to better understand the socioeconomic profile of the urban areas surrounding Bab Al-`Azab, this section utilizes the findings of the URHC report "Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo: Socioeconomic Survey" produced in December 2011. The aforementioned report analyzes public census data obtained from CAPMAS on the Qisms and Shiyakhas levels between 1882 and 2006.

According to the administrative subdivision in Historic Cairo, the Citadel site is located in Shiyakhat Al-Hattaba, in Qism Al-Khalifa. Given that not all the data is available on the Shiyakhas level, some aspects had to be analyzed on the Qisms level. To this effect, the analysis of the socioeconomic profile is subdivided as follows:

- Shiyakhas Level:

The analysis covers the following 11 Shiyakhas surrounding Bab Al-`Azab area: Arab Al Yassar, Al-Sayeda `Aisha, Al-Baqli, Al-Khalifa, Darb Al-Hosr, Al-Saliba, Al-Helmeya, Al-Mahgar, Al-Hattaba, Souq Al-Selah, and Bab Al-Wazir. On this level, the analysis addresses available data on the demographic changes, growth rate, and population densities.

- Qism Level:

The analysis covers the following 3 Qisms surrounding Bab Al-`Azab area: Al-Khalifa (where the Bab Al-`Azab area is located), Al-Sayeda Zeinab, and Al-Darb Al-Ahmar. On this level, the analysis addresses available data the educational, health, and economic activities.

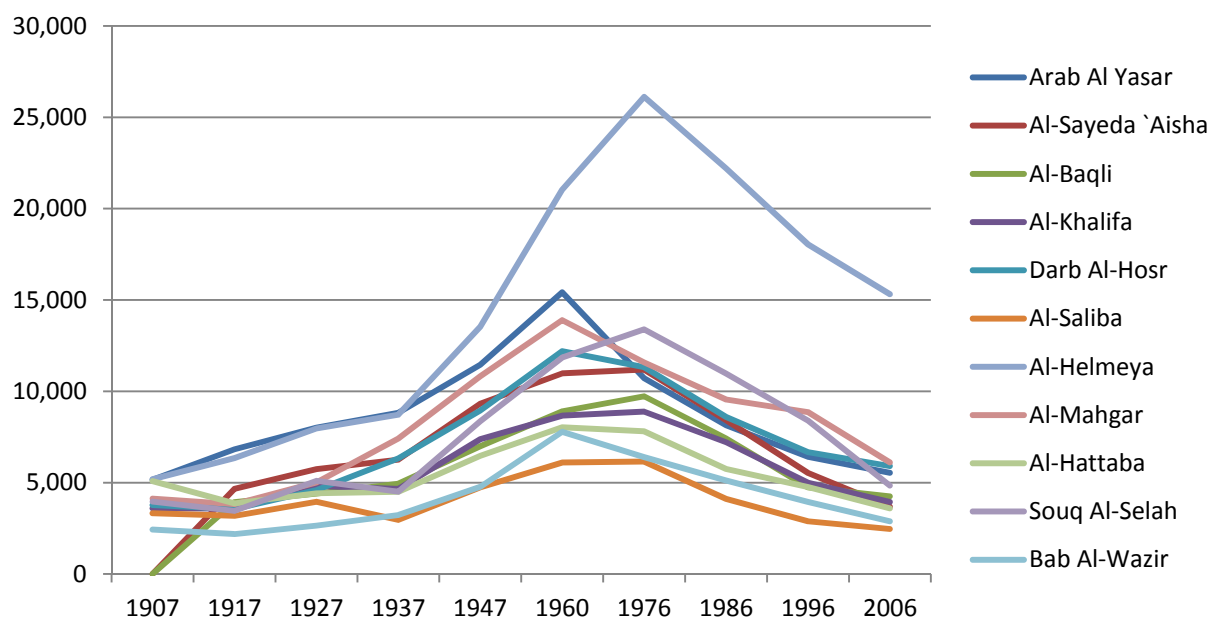
3.2.1 Demographic data and population densities

The total number of inhabitants in the 11 Shiyakhas surrounding the Bab al-`Azab area was 58.6k inhabitants in 2006. This represented 14% of the total number of population (432k inhabitants at that time) living in the 89 Shiyakhas located within the Historic Cairo site boundaries identified by the URHC Project. Similar to other areas in Historic Cairo, the area surrounding Bab Al-`Azab has been steadily losing its inhabitants mostly since the 1960s.

Between 1996 and 2006, the number of inhabitants in the 11 Shiyakhas decreased by 22%, compared to a total decrease of 18% in the 3 surrounding Qisms of Al-Khalifa, Al-Darb Al-Ahmar and Al-Sayeda Zeinab (decrease of 19% in Al-Khalifa excluding the Shiyakhas located outside the boundaries of Historic Cairo, 23% in Al-Darb Al-Ahmar, and 15% in Al-Sayeda Zeinab). This means that the area surrounding Bab Al-`Azab is losing its inhabitants at a faster pace than the surrounding Qisms.

The average population density in the 11 Shiyakhas was 219 inhabitants per ha in 2006, compared to an average of 259 in the 3 surrounding Qisms (119 in Al-Khalifa excluding the Shiyakhas located outside the boundaries of Historic Cairo, 322 in Al-Darb Al-Ahmar, and 1,256 in Al-Sayeda Zeinab), 211 in Historic Cairo, and 317 all over the city of Cairo. It is worthy of note that if the Shiyakhas of Arab Al Yasar, Al-Hattaba, and Bab Al-Wazir are excluded - due to the large unpopulated areas they include within their boundaries - the picture dramatically changes. In this case the average population density in the 8 remaining Shiyakhas surrounding Bab al-`Azab spikes to 541 inhabitants per ha which is a considerably high density when compared to the Qisms of Al-Darb Al-Ahmar and Al-Khalifa.

**No. of Population in the Surrounding Shiyakhas
(1907 - 2006)**



3.2.2 Education

In terms of the number of children from the age bracket of 0 to 14 years old and number of day cares and elementary schools per Qism it is noted that even though Al-Khalifa has the highest number of children within the age bracket of 0 to 14 (21,639) in Historic Cairo, it only has 37 schools. On the other hand, Al-Sayeda Zeinab has the highest concentration of schools (101). The estimated schools' densities in the surrounding Qisms are: 254 children per school in Al-Darb Al-Ahmar, 585 in Al-Khalifa (which is the highest density in Historic Cairo), and 118 in Al-Sayeda Zeinab (which is one of the lowest densities in Historic Cairo).

	Population			# of schools	# children per school
	Less than 5 years old	5-14 years old	Total		
Al-Darb Al-Ahmar	3,664	9,530	13,194	52	254
Al-Khalifa	6,077	15,562	21,639	37	585
Sayeda Zeinab	3,464	8,415	11,879	101	118

This is not an accurate count as the number of children age 0 to 3 is included in the count as well as the lack of data availability about the size of the schools and the actual number of enrolled students. Yet, the qualitative results of the URHC Socioeconomic Survey of 2011 indicate that the schools in Historic Cairo are generally overcrowded and provide poor education services (which complies with the general status of most public schools throughout Egypt) (Zaghow, 2011).

3.2.3 Health

Similar to education, Al-Khalifa is the least serviced Qism in terms of health facilities in the area surrounding Bab Al-`Azab. The number of inhabitants per public health facility (public hospitals and health centers) in Al-Khalifa is 8,954, which is the second highest number in Historic Cairo after Bab Al-She`riyya. This figure goes down to 6,721 inhabitants per public health facility in Al-Darb Al-Ahmar, and 1,036 in Al-Sayeda Zeinab which has one of the highest concentrations of health services in Historic Cairo (52 public hospitals and health centers and 562 private clinics) (Zaghow, 2011).

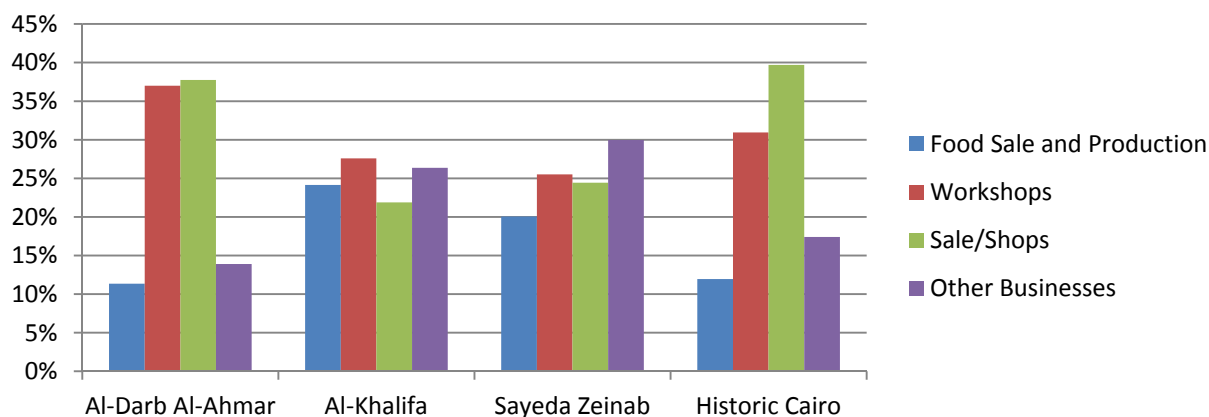
3.2.4 Unemployment and Economic Activities

Unemployment in Historic Cairo is generally low (4% in 2006 compared to 5% all over Cairo). The range of unemployment fell between 3% and 8% in 2006, compared to 1986 when the range of unemployment in Historic Cairo was between 9.4% and 20.1% and the average unemployment rate for whole of Cairo was 12%. This data indicates that during a period of 20 years unemployment was reduced and significantly so in Historic Cairo. However, it is anticipated that unemployment figures in Historic Cairo and Egypt in general have risen again following the 25 January 2011 Revolution.

In terms of economic activities, the 2006 CAPMAS data covers only registered businesses and does not include the informal sector. The URHC Socioeconomic Survey of 2011 subdivides the types of economic activities indicated in the 2006 CAPMAS data into 4 main categories:

- Food Sale and Production: (meats and produce, dairy products, bakery, grocery, spices and nuts, liquor store, tobacco, juice, etc.
- Workshops: clothing, textile and tailoring, leather tanning and tailoring, carpet repair, furniture (carpentry- paint and upholstery), tobacco, automotive and body work, metal smith and mill, glass, detergents and soap, pottery, plumber, home materials, print shop, jewelry/goldsmith, etc.
- Sale/Shops: clothing and textiles, bags and shoes, furniture, hardware and accessories, building materials, perfumes, households accessories, home appliances, car showrooms, automotive spare parts, animal feed, junkyard, soap, sanitary, pharmaceutical, etc.
- Other Businesses: coffee shops and restaurants, barber, ironing man, accounting and law, stationary, warehouse, contractor, communication and PC, gym, hairdresser, petrol station, newspaper, book sale, health insurance, dry clean pharmacies, hostels and hotels, etc.

**Types of Businesses in the Surrounding Qisms
(% in 2006)**



In regards to the area surrounding Bab Al-`Azab, only the Qism of Al-Darb Al-Ahmar follows the prevailing pattern in Historic Cairo where workshops and sale/shops are the prevailing economic activities by far. Meanwhile, the Qisms of Al-Khalifa and Al-Sayeda Zeinab have a balanced mix of the four categories which is different from the rest of the Historic Cairo site (Zaghow, 2011).

4 Stakeholders Involved

4.1 Local communities in the surrounding areas (local community survey)

4.1.1 Methodology of the survey

As one of the most important stakeholders of the project, the team carried out a quick survey in the residential areas surrounding Bab Al-`Azab in order to better understand the local residents' needs and perspectives on the one hand, and to verify the socioeconomic findings based on CAPMAS statistical data on the other. The purpose of this quick survey was not to conduct a scientifically rigorous quantitative survey, rather, it was to grasp the views of the local residents on different topics related to the project.

To this end, the team subdivided the area surrounding Bab Al-`Azab into 7 different zones to ensure geographic diversity. These zones are:

- Arab Al Yasar
- Al-Hattaba
- Bab Al-Wazir
- Al-Mahgar
- Al-Suyūfiyya
- Dar Al-Hosr and Al-Saliba
- Al-Baqli and Al-Sayeda `Aisha

In each of these geographic zones the team interviewed a stratified random sample of approximately 20 respondents ranging in gender and age group (total of 140 respondents geographically distributed around Bab Al-`Azab). The survey covered 5 main areas of investigation:

- Basic information of the respondents,
- Brief socioeconomic profile,
- Existing urban conditions,
- The respondents' views of the Citadel,
- The respondents' views of Bab Al-`Azab area

4.1.2 Survey findings

4.1.2.1 Basic information of the respondents

The 140 respondents were equally distributed among the different zones (20 respondents from each geographic zone, except for Arab Al Yasar where 21 respondents were interviewed and Al-Mahgar where 19 respondents were interviewed). In terms of gender, 51% of the respondents were males and 49% were females. The respondents also varied in terms of age groups: 41% (between the age of 18 and 29), 12% (30-35), 34% (36-49), and 13% (50 and above).

4.1.2.2 Basic socioeconomic profile

Similar to many areas of Historic Cairo, the local community in the area surrounding Bab Al-`Azab is fairly stable. The vast majority of the respondents (97%) were born in the same Shiyakha they still live in, and 93% of them have been living in the area for more than 20 years.

In terms of education, the majority of the respondents (74%) had a high school degree and above (27% high school and 47% university degree and above). However, the level of illiteracy among respondents was relatively high (19%) when compared to 7.75% level of illiteracy in Historic Cairo in 2006.

The majority of the respondents (71%) were employed mostly in white collar jobs (25% working as professionals and 28% employed in administrative and services jobs). Around 19% of the respondents were craftsmen. When asked about their work location, 63% of the employed respondents said that they work inside Historic Cairo.

Another evidence of the highly stable nature of the local community in the area was the status of residential occupancy. The majority of the respondents (58%) were living in dwelling units they own or partially own (49% owner occupied dwelling units and 9% partially owned). In addition, 39% of the respondents were living in old rent dwelling units.

In order to better understand the existing economic activities, especially existing markets, the respondents were asked to identify the types and locations of the different markets in the area. The types of markets were subdivided into 4 main types: i) food sale and production; ii) crafts/industrial products (woodwork, metalwork, etc.); iii) touristic products; and iv) commercial shops (clothing, shoes, textiles, etc.).

According to the respondents, the most prevailing type of markets in the area was food sale and production (mentioned 194 times by the respondents). The second ranking type of markets was commercial shops (mentioned 165 times), the third ranking type was crafts/industrial products (mentioned 29 times), and the third ranking type was touristic markets which were by far the least recognized markets in the area (mentioned 6 times only).

In terms of locations of different markets, Al-Sayeda `Aisha and Al-Migharbelien were the highest ranking markets in the food sale and production type, and the most mentioned markets among all locations and types. Al-Sayeda Zeinab and Al-Ghouriyya were the highest ranking markets in the commercial shops type. Far behind these types, Darb Sa'ada (furniture and woodwork) and Al-Imam Al-Shafie (used furniture and goods) were the highest ranking markets in the crafts/industrial products type. And finally, Al-Ghouriyya and Al-Migharbelien were hardly identified by the respondents as touristic markets.

The respondents were also asked whether some of the existing crafts have disappeared from the area. More than two third of the respondents (68%) answered yes. According to the respondents, traditional Arabic carpentry and furniture was the highest ranking in terms of disappearing crafts (or on the brink of extinction in the area). The second ranking endangered craft was copper work (Ramadan lanterns), the third endangered craft was leatherwork (shoes), and the fourth endangered craft was the supply and install of wooden doors accessories.

4.1.2.3 Existing urban conditions

The respondents were asked to describe the identity of their areas based on their perception. The vast majority of the respondents (96%) described it as a heritage area full of monuments. The second ranking perception of the identity of the area among the respondents (54%) was an area of crafts activities and markets. The third ranking perception (41%) was identifying the area as religious and sacred. It is worthy of note that identifying the area as 'touristic' ranked last with only 18%. Another important note is that none of the respondents described the area as residential.

In terms of satisfaction among the residents about the quality of the infrastructure in the area, water ranked first with the highest level of satisfaction where 72% of the respondents described the water service as 'good'. Telephone service and sewage ranked second and third where between 57 and 59% of the respondents described these services as 'good'. Residents were less satisfied with the electricity service where only 41% of the respondents described this service as good, but this level of dissatisfaction is most probably related to the nationwide energy crisis. On the other hand, almost two thirds of the respondents described the quality of the public open space in the area as poor or very poor, reflecting the need for quality public open space interventions.

Regarding public services, the respondents expressed the need for additional services in the area. Health services ranked first where 96% of the respondents expressed their need for additional health services in the area. Educational services ranked second with 79% which confirms the findings of the URHC Socioeconomic Survey Report of 2011. Recreational activities and cultural activities ranked third and fourth, with respectively 64% and 63% of the respondents expressing their need for such services. And finally, 36% of the respondents expressed their need for parks and green space.

Mobility and accessibility to different services was another factor to understand the nature of the socioeconomic network in the area. Microbuses and walking were respectively identified by 95% and 94% of the respondents as, by far, the most prevailing means of mobility in the area. Public buses ranked third with 64% of the respondents identifying them as a preferred means of transportation. In terms of the duration needed by the respondents to reach different services (coffee shops, markets, youth clubs, schools, mosques, etc.), the vast majority need a 10 minute walk to reach these services. Regarding work locations, 63% of the respondents take not more than 20 minutes to reach their work location, and 43% of them go to work on foot while 45% use a microbus to reach their work locations.

Finally, the respondents were asked to identify the most important monuments in the area from their perspective. The majority of the respondents (87%) identified the Citadel, by far, as the most important monument in the area. Al-Sultan Hassan Mosque ranked second (30%), while Al-Rifa'i and Ibn Tulun Mosques ranked third and fourth respectively (30% and 24%). Aside from monuments, 90% of the respondents identified religious buildings and places of worship as the main non-monument tourist attraction, while the area's markets ranked second (56%).

4.1.2.4 The respondents' views of the Citadel

The section of the survey focused on the respondents' perceptions of the Citadel. The majority of the respondents (78%) have previously visited the Citadel from one to ten times. Most of the respondents (79%) visit the Citadel either annually or even on larger intervals. The respondents (79%) often visit the Citadel during public holidays. The majority of the respondents (68%) access the Citadel using the main gate on Salah Salem Road, which is a bit far from the neighborhood. A lesser number of respondents used to visit the Citadel through Al-Bab Al-Gadid which is much closer to the neighborhood but it is closed for the public since the 25 January 2011 Revolution.

More than 74% of the respondents walk up to the Citadel when they visit it, while 41% of them use public transportation for that. Only 19% of the respondents use private cars to visit the Citadel, and when they do, 74% of them park their private cars in the Citadel car parking on Salah Salem Road. When asked about the reasons for visiting the Citadel, the respondents indicated several reasons: visiting museums (90%), observing Cairo from above (86%), finding time to relax (85%), visiting mosques (85%), and attending concerts and events (75%). Cultural events (concerts) are one of the major attractions engaging the residents with the Citadel, where 70% of the respondents know about these events and attend them. The majority of the respondents (70%) attend Arabic and oriental music concerts in the Citadel. However, the respondents' opinions were split around whether these concerts result into traffic jams in the surrounding area.

The respondents' impression about their visit to the Citadel is generally good (81% good and 12% very good). Going into the details of the visit, the respondents were highly positive about the transportation options to the Citadel, the parking facilities, mobility inside the Citadel, the security status there and the access to green areas. However, the respondents had negative feedback about the catering and shopping services in the Citadel, the condition of the sanitary facilities, and the lack of information provided to the visitors. Muhammad 'Ali Mosque represented the major attraction for the respondents, while Al-Jawhara Palace ranked second, and museums (including the Military Museum).

The respondents were asked about what can be done to encourage more visits to the Citadel. The highest ranking answers were music concerts (26%), hanging out with friends and families (19%), and more museums (15%). For the majority of the respondents (76%) the Citadel represents a place for recreation and entertainment, and to a much less extent (36%) it represented to them a religious site. Almost one quarter of the respondents consider the Citadel as a touristic site or a symbol like the pyramids.

Living beside the Citadel has its pros and cons. From the respondents' point of view, living beside the Citadel has its advantages but the respondents attribute these advantages to the neighborhood itself, not the Citadel. From the respondents' point of view the main advantage of the area is its strategic and vital location close to major services, markets, transportation networks and work locations. The second

ranking advantage was the housing availability and affordability in the area. In regards to the disadvantages it is worthy to note that the main disadvantage (70%), by far, was the risk of relocation of local residents by the Antiquities. The second ranking disadvantage (34%) was the traffic congestions, and the third ranking disadvantage (26%) was the restrictions imposed by the authorities on building activities.

4.1.2.5 The respondents' views of Bab Al-`Azab area

This section of the survey investigates the respondents' views of the area of Bab Al-`Azab. The vast majority of the respondents (90%) know about the area of Bab Al-`Azab, however they do not have much information about it. Many of the respondents (56%) know as an area that is closed by the government, and 24% of the respondents know that it is an abandoned area inside the Citadel – that is all they know. The respondents' main source of information about Bab Al-`Azab area is through relatives and friends (43%) and through guided tours in the Citadel (29%).

Few respondents (19%) used Bab Al-`Azab before to access the Citadel. The majority of the respondent would like to have Bab Al-`Azab reopened, and they are more inclined to have the gate open for the entire day including nighttime. In regards to the proposed activities to take place within the area of Bab Al-`Azab, the respondents covered a whole range of activities including recreational activities (restaurants, cafes, etc.), cultural activities (concerts, cultural events, etc.), and vocational training activities to revive some of the crafts that are on the verge of extinction in the area (Arabic carpentry, leather, etc.).

4.1.2.6 General notes and remarks on the survey

During the social survey interviews, some of the respondents expressed views, opinions and notes that are not directly included in the above findings since they represented individual suggestions and general remarks. The following is a summary of these notes and remarks:

- Most of the respondents are aware of the Bab al-`Azab Area Upgrading Project (1989-2006), initiated by Farouk Hosny, the former Minister of Culture. These respondents are supporting the idea of reusing Bab Al-`Azab if, according to them, the controversial elements of the previous plan (the five stars hotel and the permission of liquor) are eliminated from the new proposals.
- Some of the respondents expressed their interest in the benefits this project can bring to the area, including the establishment of crafts workshops inside the Bab Al-`Azab area to revive the endangered crafts and provide vocational training and job opportunities. On the other hand, other respondents especially in Arab Al Yasar and Al-Hattaba did not share the same positive views of the intended adaptive reuse plan for the area. Respondents in Arab Al Yasar expressed their skepticism towards any intended plan since they fear potential eviction and relocation plans by the government if any large-scale project is implemented. On the other hand, respondents in Al-Hattaba were more interested in the provision of services and improving the quality of life in their area if any future projects are planned.
- Some of the respondents mentioned that Bab Al-`Azab was open to the public for a few years in the late 1980s and that they had free access to the Citadel through it until it was closed after the 1992 earthquake. This piece of information could not be verified. However, the majority of the respondents expressed their need to reopen Bab Al-Gadid and Bab Al-`Azab for the area's residents since these are the easily accessible gates to the Citadel from the neighborhood, compared to the publically open gate on Salah Salem Road.

4.2 Domestic and Foreign Visitors of the Citadel (visitors' survey)

The purpose of this survey was to better understand the visitors' experience in the Citadel. This would give an indication about the positive aspects that can be accentuated in the proposed adaptive reuse plan for Bab Al-Azab area, the shortcomings that can be avoided, and the missing services that can be included in the new project. Given that the experience of domestic visitors to the Citadel is different from the foreign ones, the visitors' survey was conducted with the two groups of visitors separately.

4.2.1 Survey of domestic visitors

4.2.1.1 Methodology of the survey (domestic visitors)

A questionnaire form was designed to cover three main aspects: the access to the Citadel, about the visit to the Citadel, and about the area of Bab Al-Azab. Yet the questionnaire for domestic visitors had more emphasis on the assessment of the services and activities in the Citadel (more than the foreign visitors' questionnaire), given the probability that domestic visitors have visited the site previously or will visit it again.

The sample of the domestic visitors' questionnaire included 30 respondents from different social classes, age groups and both genders. Most of these questionnaires took place in the green area in front of the mosque of Muhammad `Ali, the panorama behind the mosque and the panorama of the Police Museum. Those were the areas where the domestic visitors gathered. Other forms were filled up in the way down to the exit of the Citadel. The questionnaires were conducted on three different days throughout the opening hours of the Citadel from 8:30 am till 4:30 pm. According to the surveyors observations the domestic visitors of the Citadel could be categorized into five main groups:

- Visitors from other governorates: this type of visitors excessively visits the Citadel on the holidays and the weekends. The respondents interviewed came from Al-Mahala Al-Kobra and Al-Qaliubiyya in large groups. These groups usually have a coordinator or a leader who accompanies them.
- Families: families of 4-6 persons can easily be spotted in the Citadel on the weekends or the holidays. These families usually come in groups either with another family or with an extended family aside.
- Groups of youth: visitors with age range from 16 to 24, who either come in couples or groups can be found in the Citadel (especially in the open spaces) between 10:00 am till 2:00 pm in the weekends.
- School Trips: students (less than 16 years old) are dropped off (around 9:00 am) at the tickets area on Salah Salem Road, from which they pursue their trip to the Citadel. The students are usually accompanied by a teacher or more. Only one school teacher was asked to fill the questionnaire in this survey, while some unstructured discussions took place with three students.
- Groups of various individuals: this case was found on one day of the three survey days. The surveyor met a group of individuals who are all members of a Facebook group named "Let's visit Cairo". This initiative was led by person who studied at the faculty of archeology, he is managing this group as a volunteer to get people together and see their city. This person and two of his group were part of this survey.

The questionnaire form included 32 question; between MCQs, scalar and open ended questions all under the three main categories mentioned previously. Each form required from 10 to 20 minutes to be completed through a field surveyor. The questionnaire did not only focus on the activities and itineraries of the visitors. It also included questions that could help deduce the cognitive maps of the visitors, their perceptions of the place and its meaning and representation.

4.2.1.2 Survey findings (domestic visitors)

Access to the Citadel

According to the sample interviewed, most of the respondents organized their trips with a group of friends or colleagues, except for a few of them who came in an organized tour from other governorates and a group of individuals who are all members of a Facebook group called "Let's visit Cairo". Visiting the Citadel is not a part of a tour for almost all of them. Yet the visitors from other governorates usually have the Citadel as one stop among their busy schedule of seeing Cairo. They visit the pyramids first then reach the Citadel around 1:00 pm and stay there till it closes at 4:00 pm when they go back to their home. The rest of the respondents came either from home or work. On the other hand the majority intend not to end the day by the Citadel and go to other recreational areas; restaurants, cafes and other sites in Historic Cairo.

To reach the Citadel, most of the visitors used public transportations that varied from Taxi, Public Bus and Microbus. The rest of the respondents who reached the Citadel with their own private cars were not allowed to park in the Citadel's parking. Thus, they had to park either at Al-Sultan Hassan or at Al Sayeda `Aisha and walk all the way up to the tickets office. Lack of parking areas was not the only obstacle they faced, also a lot of them complained from the crowded entrance, tickets queue and the traffic at Al-Sayeda `Aisha.

The visit to the Citadel

The reasons of visiting the Citadel varied between all the options mentioned in the questionnaire but the most frequent answers were; visiting mosques and visiting museums equivalently while the least reason was enjoying the green area. Almost all of the Egyptian families interviewed mentioned that among the main reasons they visit the Citadel is to show their children a part of their history and to intensify their sense of belonging to the place.

The Citadel represents a touristic site for most of the respondents, also a lot consider it "a symbol of the city" and few of them considered it a "religious site" or "recreational/public space". Even though there is a percentage among them that deals with the citadel as a public space to spend time with the family and friends yet this choice of "recreational/public space" was seldom chosen by the respondents. It is worth mentioning that the age group (20-30yrs) considered the citadel a religious and a recreational site. Probably those respondents belonged to the youth groups who come independently without their families.

Most of the respondents visited the Citadel before and the majority of them visit it once a year, also a large number said they visit it monthly, almost all the visitors who accompany their children vary from monthly to annually. Another aspect was highlighted is the proximity of the homes of the visitors and their regularity. The further they live, the harder they reach the Citadel, thus the less frequent they visit.

The duration of the visit varies according to the purpose of the visit. Yet the minimum duration spent was one hour, which was only one respondent among the thirty interviewed. The weekends and the holidays have the longest time span spent within the site, families would spend the whole half day there (9:00 am till 4:30 pm). Meanwhile young people tend to start their visits later or leave earlier to do other recreational activities. The holidays (specially the school vacations) were the days of highest traffic of local visitors in the site.

Almost all of the respondents suggested the delay of the closing hours of the Citadel. Most of them expressed their desire to watch the sunset from there. Others suggested activities that would last till the evening in the Citadel.

The mosque of Muhammad `Ali, the Police Museum, the Military Museum and the panoramas are the most popular places for the local visitors, although they were aware of other sites like al-Gawhara Palace and the Palace of Justice. This might be a result of these places being the only open/used sites within the Citadel. Some old respondents mentioned the original functions of these closed museums; others mentioned pieces that were exhibited there, which proves their good knowledge of the sites.

The visitors from other governorates are most likely to visit the mosque of Muhammad `Ali with their coordinator and then split. Some are interested in visiting the Military and the Police Museums while others prefer to spend the rest of their time in the open areas and the panoramas. Families can be seen in the few green areas in front of the mosque of Muhammad `Ali having lunch in the end of the day (around 4:00 pm). Only few respondents visited the mosque of Al-Nasir Muhammad. Meanwhile the Cairene youth prefer to spend almost all of their time in the public spaces especially in the panoramas to take photos and in the shaded green areas to relax.

Satisfaction about the visit

The respondents showed high satisfaction about some of the aspects we asked about while other aspects had low ranks according to most of them. A lot of them were satisfied about the ability to move inside the Citadel, entrance ticket price, the duration to be spent inside each site and security. They were not satisfied with most of the services and facilities such as shaded walkways and seats, signage, shopping facilities, cafes and restaurants prices, sanitary facilities and the lack of information about the Citadel/monuments inside it. These results are almost identical with the local community survey in regards to the level of satisfaction about the visit. It is worthy of note that half of the interviewees was not satisfied about the state of conservation of different buildings/ monuments and two of them said that it does not exist at all.

Recommendations for a better visit

The respondents had different suggestions for a better visit to the Citadel; they suggested completing the restorations and opening the closed monuments, existence of tour guides in different sites, better level of restoration for buildings and more organization/management to facilitate their visit.

The area of Bab Al-`Azab

Contrary to the local community members, the area of Bab Al-`Azab is not known for most of the respondents, even for those who claimed to be interested in the history of the city. Only few of them (3 respondents) knew that it is a deteriorated area and an area for drug dealers and beggars, one of the respondents knew about the existence of Bab Al-`Azab as he worked in the police intelligence and this was his reply regarding the source of information.

Ideas for adaptive reuse of the area Bab Al-`Azab

The respondents suggested different uses regarding the best use of the area; were mentioned as follows; the highest was touristic area according to almost half of them, followed by museums /restaurants/cafes, then markets/bazaars. Also there were other suggestions mentioned less such as an Institute/school (restoration, traditional crafts), green areas and hostels/hotels.

General notes and remarks on the survey

During the interviews, some of the respondents expressed views, opinions and notes that are not directly included in the above findings since they represented individual suggestions and general remarks. The following is a summary of these notes and remarks:

- Misconceptions regarding the citadel: most of the respondents interviewed referred to the Citadel as the "Citadel of Muhammad `Ali" and not of Salah Al-Din. A mother - who was accompanying her children and her sister's family - was speaking bluntly about her desire to show her children the greatness of "Muhammad Ali" who built the Citadel and modern Egypt.
- The missing layers of history: the mosque of Al Nair Muhammad is unknown to a considerable sector of the local visitors, in spite of its location on the main route leading to the heart of the Citadel. Only few Egyptians enter it.

4.2.2 Survey of foreign visitors

4.2.2.1 Methodology of the survey (foreign visitors)

Data in this survey was gathered through a questionnaire for foreign visitors of the Citadel. The respondents were from different age groups, gender and nationalities. Further interviews were made with visitors who showed interest in a development of the Citadel.

This survey was preceded by a detailed review of the tourist guide books and websites to understand the norms of visiting the Citadel and the significant aspects for international tourism. Trip Advisor website and Lonely Planet were the main references to understand the recommended visits and activities for foreign tourists in the area. A questionnaire was designed accordingly to be the main survey tool on the ground.

Yet after the first site survey, it was realized that the average time spent by tourist to complete the survey was almost 40 minutes. Thus the survey was summarized (to take less than 7 minutes) and restructured to focus more on operation and the perception of the site. The questions that proved to be irrelevant after the first survey trial were omitted to be replaced with other open ended questions about topics raised by the respondents on the first day.

For example; questions related to the shopping expenses inside the Citadel proved to be irrelevant. Most of the 15 respondents interviewed on the first day said that they are not interested in buying anything from the Citadel since their visits only lasts between half and two hours in the citadel and most of them will be visiting Khan Al-Khalili later for shopping. Other questions regarding the food and beverage prices in the Citadel were not reasonable for a two hours visitor.

A sample of 30 respondents filled up the questionnaires with assistance of the researcher. Some further notes were taken from discussions with the respondents. The sample included subjects from different nationalities (the United States, England, Germany, France, Russia, Peru, Ukraine, Korea, Togo, Gabon and Benin) and different age groups. The sample included 15 respondents from fourteen different groups and the other 15 respondents were coming in families or couples either accompanied with a guide or individually.

The tourists found on site can be divided into two main types; the one day for all Cairo tourists and the cultural tourist. The first type is the most dominant. And they were found more on Saturdays and Wednesdays. They come from Hurgada or Sharm Al-Sheikh for a one day visit to Cairo. It starts with the Citadel to enter the mosque of Muhammad `Ali and take photos with the panorama of Cairo in the background. One of these tourists said he did not even know about Muhammad `Ali until he was inside. They came because it was a part of the travel package. Their Egyptian tour guide seemed in quite hurry, she said the entire Citadel visit takes 30 minutes maximum. They usually go to the Egyptian Museum and the Pyramids on the same day. They do not spend the night in Cairo, it is just a day. These tourists usually come in large groups from 50-70 persons via a travel agency.

While the other type of tourists (cultural tourists) usually comes in smaller groups (10-15) or in couples. They come either on their own with a Trip Advisor book or with a tour guides hired specifically for Historic Cairo. Most of these 'cultural tourists' interviewed were visiting Cairo for three days or a week. Thus they had more time to spend in the Citadel and showed more willingness to fill in the questionnaire and talk about the Citadel. The word 'cultural tourists' was the word used by the tour guides to describe them. Monday had the highest rate of this type of tourism.

Seven tour guides accompanying the groups were interviewed aside; they showed great interest in participating. Moreover they proved to be of the most actors aware of the area of the study, and of the most directly affected by any intervention in the site.

The questionnaire included three main sections; the access to the Citadel, the Citadel visit, and ideas and recommendations for the area of Bab Al-`Azab. In the first section the respondent is asked about the organization of the trip and the order of his/her itinerary for that day. Then; the second section

includes open ended questions about his/her perceptions and preferences of the Citadel and the reasons behind them. And finally the third section that dealt with the recommendations for the area of Bab Al-`Azab.

In this last section the researcher faced the problem of the lack of knowledge of the respondents of the area either by conducting the questionnaire in the panorama area (from which the respondents can see the area of Bab Al-`Azab) or by showing them maps of the area. Several respondents were incapable of proposing functions for Bab Al-`Azab, in such cases the surveyors mentioned different project types from which the respondent can choose. Mentioning facts about the site like the crypt connecting Bab Al-`Azab to the mosque of Muhammad `Ali and the lower vista of the city in Bab Al-`Azab was of a great impact on the ideas proposed by the respondents.

The survey days (Saturday, Monday) were chosen after the consultation of the antiquities operations person of the Citadel. He recommended doing the surveys on Saturdays and Wednesdays (the days of the highest foreign tourism traffic to the Citadel). The researcher then chose to make another survey on Monday to verify the truthfulness of this recommendation.

4.2.2.2 Survey findings (domestic visitors)

Access to the Citadel

All the visitors interviewed used the main gate of Salah Salem Road. This is the only gate open for visitors. It is there where the busses or vans drop them and wait for them. Meanwhile smaller groups who come with a private driver are not allowed to park inside the Citadel. The visitors start walking from the ticket office till the mosque of Muhammad `Ali in groups with their guides. 25 respondents from the sample of 30 visited only the mosque and the panorama beside it.

Duration of the visit

The highest traffic of foreign visitors was found between 8:30 am and 12:30 pm. One can rarely find any foreign visitor entering the Citadel in the afternoon. This would allow visitors to make use of the rest of the morning in the Egyptian Museum; the Pyramids or Historic Cairo and it would also help them avoid the direct sun in the Citadel (according to tour guides accompanying large groups).

When the tour guides were asked about the reasons of such a limited visit; they said that even when the Museum of Al-Gawhara was opened, they seldom visit it. This is due to the presence of more 'interesting' museums in their words. "The international reputation of the Egyptian Museum attracts even those tourists who do not like museums, why would we spend time seeing few pieces of Muhammad `Ali, while we can see the pharos era in a couple of hours?" said one of the tour guides. Even the Lonely Planet book described Al-Gawhara Palace and museum as "a lame attempt to evoke the 19th century court life that is always closed anyways" (Lonely Planet).

The visit to the Citadel

In this section the questions aimed to unleash the meanings associated to the Citadel as an urban figure in the city and to highlight the levels of satisfaction and the likable spots inside the Citadel.

Representation: although the sample was too small to highlight the constituted urban meaning of the place (that depends both on the cultural background of the receiver and the meaning affordance provided by the space). (Sadaty, 2013) Yet several parallels can be drawn between the culture of the tourists and their perception of the Citadel. For example; most of the European (and all the French) tourists described the Citadel as a cultural place. While the Muslim members in an African group from (Togo and Benin) found it a religious and a sacred place, unlike their friend from Gabon who found it a touristic site.

From the sample of thirty participants the tags 'touristic area' and 'symbol of the city' were the most frequently chosen (each were chosen 10 times). Then the tag of 'religious and sacred area' was chosen

9 times and 'cultural' chosen 6 times. The tags with the least frequency were 'area for entertainment' (twice) and 'historic area' (once).

The duration spent within the Citadel varied from half an hour to a cap of two hours (mostly the tourists visiting the Citadel individually).

Itinerary: only two groups from the fourteen groups interviewed visited the mosque of Al-Nasir Muhammad. And only one American family (that lives and works in Cairo) visited the Military Museum. The only site visited by all the tourists was the Mosque of Muhammad `Ali. Thus logically it was the only thing they liked.

Level of satisfaction: Almost all the respondents of an age range between 20 years to 40 years old varied from "satisfied" to "highly satisfied" accordingly. Only the interviewed children and teenagers showed very low levels of satisfaction. They said; "it is quite boring". The three teenagers are not a sufficient sample to generalize such a finding yet they might be an indicator when we take in consideration that the children found it "not livingly".

Visiting reasons: among the main reasons behind the tourists' visits to the Citadel, is the exceptional view of the city from the top. The two panoramas; the one next to the mosque of Muhammad `Ali (used by tourists) and the one next to the Police Museum (used by Egyptians) offer the visitor a unique view of the city that cannot be seen from Al-Azhar Park or from Al-Gazira Tower. From these spots one can clearly see the extents of the old historic core of the city. That is why most of the 'highly professional guides' prefer to start showing the city from the Citadel as one tour guide said. Another influential aspect was that the Citadel is ranked in the reviews of tourists on Trip Advisor and other similar websites.

Suggestions for a better visit to the Citadel

The main themes that the respondents recommended in the discussions can be categorized under;

The livingness

Most of the respondents suggested more interesting and interactive activities in the Citadel. Only one family interviewed decided to spend the whole day in the Citadel, when they knew about the tourism revitalization festival held on this day. The family (that already lives in Cairo) first visited the Military Museum and then visited the mosque of Muhammad `Ali and the panoramas till the concert begins. The children were frustrated that the whole Citadel had such "few places to visit"; the parents said that it would be better if ways can be found to make the visit more appealing and interactive for children.

The whole family liked the building of the Military Museum but none of them was interested in the pieces exhibited nor in the way they were curated. They suggested the presence of more appealing ways to show the battles rather than the static panoramas drawn on the walls and the rigid maps showing the conquests of the Egyptian army. The family enjoyed the half day spent in the Citadel and found the presence of the youth volunteers from the tourism initiative an interesting aspect of their day. The free souvenirs distributed among the children were a "nice gesture" according to the family.

More information on the site

Most of the individual tourists (especially those who do not speak English) suggested the presence of audio guides in different languages that would explain the history and value of every building. Others also suggested the presence of maps with the route shown on it at the tickets office. The lack of signage was also of the main complaints among the international visitors. This specific point was also raised by both local community members and domestic visitors as well.

The area of Bab Al-`Azab

More than 90% of the respondents did not really know anything about the area of Bab Al-`Azab. Thus, most of their recommendations can be possibly based on the aspects they found missing in their visit to the Citadel rather than the potentials of the site itself.

Showing the layers of history

The last interviewed French respondents suggested a museum that would sum up and simplify the history of Historic Cairo. According to them the Arab history of the city is unclear to them, unlike the Pharaonic era that they can easily understand. They found that the location of the Citadel can be the perfect place to host a museum about the Arab Historic City and its layers of growth due to its significant vistas.

Another English tourist interviewed earlier expressed his interest in a museum that would tell about the accumulative layers of the history of Cairo. He said; "The view from this location is quite different. I am not there for the buildings but for the story beyond." The researcher then spoke with the respondent about the presence of the remnants of Al-Ablaq Palace below the mosque of Muhammad `Ali and the presence of the crypt connecting it to other parts of the Citadel. The idea of opening those areas for public was discussed; the respondent replied "that's great as an idea but how it is manifested is the most major issue. You do not want to take people to a dead place below. I think you should make it fresh, make it youthful." He recommended a more interactive way of display in this museum, he spoke of a museum in which one rides a carriage that takes him through the historical eras.

Museum

The team made unstructured interviews with the tourist guides who were willing to make their voices heard regarding the proposals of Bab Al-`Azab. The vast majority of the tour guides supported opening the area to be the exit from the Citadel. "We get tourists who like walking, this can be an open "secure" museum of Islamic heritage." The tour guide with the Peruvian ladies said.

The tour guides supported the idea of moving the Islamic Museum within the area of Bab Al-`Azab. They said the museum should be relocated anyways; "not only because of the late terrorist bombarding. We rarely visit the museum in spite of its rich collection. This is due to its irrational location. There is no place to drop off the tourists or to park the busses. It does not even look upon a site where we can have lunch." said the tour guide. Most of the tour guides said that the Citadel has the potential to be a half day visit not only a one hour stop.

The major problem according to them was the management and the operation of the place. The fact that both the Palace of Justice and Al-Gawhara palace are in constant restoration phase and the poor display of contents in other museum is a major obstacle.

Observatory of the city

Most of the tourists interviewed specially the individuals coming without a guide suggested an audio guide for the entire facility from which one can follow a specific route within the Citadel. They also recommended an audio guide in the panorama that would tell more about the scene in front of them. On such theme the tour guides suggested the presence of a light and sound show in the area of Bab Al-`Azab that would narrate the store of the city in the evenings in different languages like the one in the Pyramids.

4.3 Interview with the government officials working in the Citadel

4.3.1 Interview: the General Director of the Citadel Area (Ministry of Antiquities)

4.3.1.1 Position, roles and responsibilities

Mr. Mostafa Hassan, the General Director of the Salah Al-Din Citadel Area (Ministry of Antiquities), has been working in the Citadel since 1983 (31 years, of which he spent 6 years outside the Citadel). He is responsible for overseeing the different Antiquities functions and departments inside the Citadel (antiquities inspection, financial and administrative affairs, public relations, etc.). He is also responsible for interfacing with other governmental agencies and departments including other departments within the Ministry of Antiquities, the Ministry of Culture, the Cairo Governorate, the Antiquities Police (Ministry of Interior), etc.

4.3.1.2 The Citadel

Institutional aspects and use of different buildings

According to Mr. Hassan, besides the Antiquities area, other governmental agencies and units also exist in the Citadel. These include: the Historic Cairo Department/Project, the General Department for Fine Restoration, the Archaeological Studies Center, the Antiquities Documentation/Registration Center, the Metal Fittings Department (Ministry of Antiquities), the National Organization for Urban Harmony (Ministry of Culture), the Tourism and Antiquities Police (Ministry of Interior), the Writers' Union, the Egyptian Armed Forces, and various museums and storage places.

In his point of view, the ministries of Antiquities and Culture need to reunite again and join forces to preserve Egypt's cultural heritage. He is in favor of moving such heritage related governmental agencies to the Citadel site to be able to work together. Currently, departments such as the Historic Cairo Project and the Urban Harmony are already located in the Northern Enclosure of the Citadel.

Visit to the Citadel

Access

The Citadel main gate currently located on Salah Salem Road is open for both visitors and employees of different departments in the Citadel. Opening hours vary from summertime to wintertime. Al-Bab Al-Gadid is open for the employees only from 7:00 am to 9:00 am, and at 3:00 pm as an employees' exit only. Access through different gates and opening hours are coordinated between the Antiquities Police department (Ministry of Interior) and the Antiquities Area in the Citadel. This coordination also applies to organized events and tours taking place in the Citadel.

Mr. Hassan stated that he previously sent a letter to the Cairo Security Directorate to open Al-Bab Al-Gadid, which was closed even for the Citadel employees. The directorate formed a committee with the Antiquities to study the request and following a site visit it decided to open the gate for employees' access only. In this regard, he highlights two points: first, during the committee visit Al-Hattaba residents, thinking that the gate will be open for the public, were very supportive and enthusiastic to see the gate open at this end of the neighborhood; and second, many of the foreign 'cultural tourists' come on foot from Al-Darb Al-Ahmar area to access the Citadel through Bab Al-Gadid, and also to visit the gate itself which is listed in many guidebooks. Such tourists are usually turned down and are asked to go around the Citadel and access it from the main gate on Salah Salem Road.

Mr. Hassan also mentions that the Minister of Antiquities and the Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities have been working on extending the opening hours of the Citadel until 10:00 pm to allow for more nighttime activities. However, these attempts are faced by two obstacles: first, security aspects (especially after the Revolution); and second, the need to equip the site for night activities including proper lighting works. However, he mentions that extending the Citadel opening hours would make use of the full potential of the existing employees in the site.

Visiting experience

The majority of the foreign visitors visiting the Citadel come in organized groups according to Mr. Hassan. Individual tourists represent only 10-20% of the foreign visitors, and according to him, foreign visitors prefer to come in groups and through organized tours for security reasons. In accordance with the foreign visitors' survey, Mr. Hassan states that tourist agencies usually squeeze the visit to the Citadel within their one-day visit program, thus the time foreign visitors usually spend in the Citadel is 1-2 hours. On the other hand, domestic visitors spend 3-4 hours in the Citadel during their visits.

The most visited sites inside the Citadel are the mosque of Muhammad `Ali, the Military Museum and the Police Museum. In many cases foreign visitors visit only the mosque of Muhammad `Ali and do not visit anything else if it is not mentioned in their program, and here comes the role of the tour guide. According to Mr. Hassan, upon request, the Antiquities department provides the visitors with tour guides inside the Citadel for a certain fee.

In regards to concerts and events, he mentions that there is a central department in the ministry that is responsible for such activities. In case of such events, this central department is responsible for the contractual agreements, while his role is confined to coordination of activities and setting up the site for such events.

In terms of problems facing the visitors during their visits, in accordance with the local community and the visitors' surveys results, he mentions: i) lack of services such as restrooms which are of bad quality; and ii) the exaggerated prices food and beverages in the existing facilities which is not affordable to many of the visitors.

Suggestions for a better visit to the Citadel

On the other hand, Mr. Hassan sees a lot of potential in the Citadel site, especially as a public open space that can present recreational activities to its visitors and more importantly the local community, given the scarcity of public open spaces in Cairo. He mentions the difficulties of convincing the authorities to open the Citadel during the holy month of Ramadan for Iftar and Sohour events that would attract a lot of Egyptian families and visitors. Among many other ideas he has to benefit from the potential of the Citadel is to equip with necessary equipment to screen movies, documentaries, football matches, cultural events, art performances and other activities that would serve the public and increase the income of the site.

Number of visitors and sources of revenue in the site

The main sources of income for the Citadel are the entry tickets, fees for shooting movies and documentaries in the site, concerts tickets, and another interesting source of income which is special entry tickets for the persons or groups wishing to visit the site after the official opening hours. Mr. Hassan provided the team with a very valuable piece of information regarding the actual revenue and number of visitors between 2008 and 2010.

The provided numbers show that in 2008, the Citadel received 1.2 million visitors. This figure dropped to 641k visitors in 2009, and then it went up again to 703k visitors in 2010. However, it is interesting to note that these shifts were primarily due to fluctuation in numbers of foreign visitors, while numbers of domestic visitors to the site were fairly stable. Following the 2011 Revolution the picture dramatically changed and the numbers of visitors to the site, especially foreign visitors, dropped significantly.

Year	No. of Domestic Visitors	No. of Foreign Visitors	Total Income Including Events (EGP)	No. of Events
2008	349,270	884,211	37,803,677	8
2009	206,028	435,488	24,129,480	20
2010	331,024	372,393	22,101,973	24

4.3.1.3 Bab Al-'Azab

Institutional aspects and use of different buildings

According to Mr. Hassan, the area of Bab Al-'Azab contains the Ministry of Antiquities' carpentry workshop that produces furniture required by the different departments. It also contains the Center for Revival of Ancient Egyptian Art which produces replicas for famous ancient Egyptian statues and artifacts. Inside the Bab Al-'Azab area there is also the 'Spanish Restoration Lab' which was primarily initiated by Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) to serve AKTC's intended museum on the history of the city of Cairo. In the nearby Al-Refa'i mosque there is Institute for Antiquities Crafts that has been operational there since the 1980s.

Previous projects in the area

Mr. Hassan says that the entire site of the Citadel was controlled by the Egyptian army until the early 1980s, when the major restoration project for the Citadel took place by the Antiquities. Since then the

Citadel was open to the public. Later on, ideas for the reuse of the Bab Al-`Azab area started to arise. He refers to the “Bab Al-`Azab Area Upgrading Project, Ministry of Culture, 1989-2006” initiated by Farouk Hosny as one of these projects. He thinks that this was a good project, and that the critics of this project should have studied it more carefully.

In his opinion, the establishment of a hotel inside Bab Al-`Azab was a good idea. Some of the buildings inside the area have been previously used for residence of British officers in the 20th century. He thinks that the use of some buildings inside Bab Al-`Azab as hostels would also benefit the Ministry of Antiquities to host the ministry’s guests, resident researchers, or scientists which would save the ministry some resources and allow the guests the opportunity to experience the area.

He sees that some of the recently proposed projects for the adaptive reuse of the area of Bab Al-`Azab are impractical and lack in-depth studies. In his opinion, the main obstacle facing the implementation of any of these projects, including the good ones, is not lack of finance or good proposals and technical solutions; rather, it is the lack of willingness to initiate the project for a long period of time and the existing conflicts between different governmental agencies.

Proposed interventions for the area

Mr. Hassan believes that leaving the area of Bab Al-`Azab in its current condition will expedite is deterioration. The area of Bab Al-`Azab, in his opinion, requires an integrated approach that combines conservation with development activities that would benefit the surrounding areas. First of all, he sees that the existing workshops inside Bab Al-`Azab should be relocated to other locations (perhaps near Al-Fustat where the Ministry of Antiquities already have some vacant land). This can be done through cooperation between the ministry and the Cairo Governorate. In this case, the ministry would maintain its existing employees and craftsmen and provide them with better work conditions in the new location.

In regards to the accessibility of the site, he says that the area of Bab Al-`Azab is in a highly strategic location. It is connected to the other enclosures of the Citadel; however this connection can be ‘controlled’ by the authorities if needed. On the other hand, the area is connected to the rest of Historic Cairo. In this case, Bab Al-`Azab would give access to local residents of Historic Cairo to enter the Citadel, meanwhile allowing tourists entering the Citadel from the Salah Salem gate an easy access to Historic Cairo. The opening of Bab Al-`Azab will reinforce the connection between the Citadel and its surroundings.

In terms of proposed interventions, Mr. Hassan is against the demolition of existing buildings – even the modern concrete buildings in the site. Such buildings can be remodeled and reused in his opinion. He suggests that the building clusters in the area can be reused as cultural centers, crafts centers, and bazars for traditional crafts. He also suggests including an educational/awareness center in the site to raise awareness about the importance of heritage conservation and preservation. The target group of this center would be community members, students and youth.

He also believes that the intended project should provide the residents of the surrounding areas with job opportunities given the proximity of the site to their neighborhoods, especially women who would feel safe working in such protected environment. This, according to him, would raise the sense of project ownership among the local community members.

Finally, Mr. Hassan suggests that the project can be implemented through a BOT (Build, Operate, Transfer) agreement between the ministry and interested investors. Investors would be willing to invest in such project given its expected revenues; therefore, they would provide funding required for the project since the government has limited financial resources right now.

5 Proposed Actions and Interventions

5.1 The Proposed Approach and its Assumptions

The development and adaptive reuse of the area of Bab Al-`Azab should not be perceived as only a technical conservation or an architectural design exercise. There are more than a dozen of good technical proposals that have been developed for the area over the past two decades. However, the question remains: why were not any of these proposals implemented to date?

In fact the development and adaptive reuse of the Bab Al-`Azab area should be perceived as a long-term, integrated and comprehensive urban upgrading process. This process cannot be undertaken without the inclusion of some key elements and stakeholders. First, in physical terms, this process should address the larger surroundings of Bab Al-`Azab including the Citadel site itself, in addition to the surrounding attractions, public open spaces, and urban areas. Second, in socioeconomic terms, the process should take into consideration the engagement of the surrounding communities, the existing economic activities, impact of tourism, and potential for gentrification. Third, in institutional terms, the process should incorporate relevant governmental agencies and civil society organizations, members of the professional society, business sectors, and the local community members.

5.1.1 Strategic objectives

To this effect, the proposed approach in this study for the adaptive reuse of the area of Bab Al-`Azab is based on 3 strategic objectives that can lay the foundation for this process to start. These strategic objectives are:

- **Maintain the integrity of the area of Bab Al-`Azab and emphasize its historic significance and character defining features**

The proposed adaptive reuse project should not compromise the historic integrity of the site. The area of Bab Al-`Azab is full of different layers of history that should be interpreted and emphasized to the visitors. A good adaptive reuse project would first set parameters that protect the significant buildings, elements, and open spaces of the area, and then introduce carefully designed modern interventions that address the site's new requirements without compromising its integrity.

Paradoxically, and despite its importance, the number of listed buildings in the site is very limited. The legal status of the buildings in the area is ambiguous, leaving an undefined room for either too much liberty in any proposed interventions to modify existing buildings, or too many restrictions that would limit the viability of the proposed interventions. There is a need to reach a consensus among different stakeholders about what should be protected and what can be changed in the site, before proceeding to the next steps.

- **Promote responsible cultural tourism in the area of Bab Al-`Azab and improve the overall visiting experience of the Citadel site at large**

Mass tourism of foreign was the prevailing type of tourism in the Citadel until before the revolution. The level of expenditure of such type tourism is very limited and such type of tourists spends very little time in the site. Domestic visitors and cultural tourism prove to be a more resilient option that would be willing to stay for longer times in the Citadel, with a reasonable level of expenditure that would benefit the site and its surrounding areas.

The Citadel is perceived by the local community and domestic and foreign visitors as one of the most important cultural attractions in Cairo, which is a great advantage for the site. However, there are many things still need to be done to improve the visitors' experience: i) improve the existing visitors' facilities such as restrooms, cafes and restaurants and make them more affordable; ii) improve the interpretation and communication tools in the site to raise the awareness of the visitors about the multilayered history of the Citadel and provide them with information on

different attractions in the site (currently limited to the Muhammad `Ali Mosque); iii) finalize the ongoing restoration activities, improve the state of conservation in the site and open/reuse the unused spaces for the visitors; iv) diversify the type of activities taking place in the site to attract more target groups with different interests; v) increase the accessibility of the site through establishing pedestrian links for the visitors between the Citadel and Historic Cairo by the opening of Bab Al-`Azab and Bab Al-Jadid, and extend the visiting hours to nighttime to allow for more activities.

Bab Al-`Azab area is in a perfect position to achieve all of the above. The proposed adaptive reuse project can compensate many of the missing services in the Citadel and complement the visitors' experience through achieving many of the above recommendations.

- **Stimulate an urban revitalization process in the surrounding urban areas that maximizes the benefits of the local community members**

Any intended adaptive reuse project in the area of Bab Al-`Azab will have a direct impact on the surrounding communities and urban areas. If this is not taken into consideration, the proposed project can easily become counterproductive and kick-start a rapid gentrification process in the entire area. Engagement of the local community should go beyond recruitment of community members in the rehabilitation of Bab Al-`Azab or simply the establishment of some vocational training workshops in the site. The process should further investigate how can the expected economic benefits and revenues of the project be retained in the area and captured by the local communities, and what safeguards should be put in place to protect the local residents from potential gentrification processes.

5.1.2 Project assumptions

As mentioned earlier, technical aspects and financial resources were not the main obstacles facing the implementation of many of the previously proposed projects for the area of Bab Al-`Azab. Therefore, in order to move forward with the adoption of the recommendations of this study that would eventually end up with the implementation of an adaptive reuse plan for the area, the study is based on 3 main assumptions:

- That the Ministry of Antiquities and the GoE have the political will to kick-start this project through a transparent and inclusive process that would overcome the previous conflicts that have put this project on hold for a long period of time;
- That the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Antiquates are willing to coordinate together to open both Bab Al-`Azab and Bab Al-Jadid for public access, and are willing to extend the opening hours of the Citadel to include nighttime on a regular basis;
- And finally, that the Ministry of Antiquities and the GoE are willing to adopt the recommendations of this study so as the other sector studies carried out by the different URHC project consultants for the area to further develop: i) a comprehensive conservation, upgrading and socioeconomic development plan for the entire site of the Citadel and its surroundings; and the development of a realistic feasibility study for the proposed interventions before addressing different investors and funding sources.

5.2 The Urban Context and the Citadel

As mentioned before in this study, the Citadel, with its current condition is entirely disconnected from Historic Cairo and turns its back to it. The area of the Citadel witnessed several proposals and actual interventions but most of them, especially the ones that have been implemented since the 19th century, were sectoral and focused on very limited elements such as the Citadel itself, the surrounding public open spaces or the surrounding urban areas - all in separation of each other.

It is not the objective of this study to develop a plan of intervention for the areas outside of the Bab Al-Azab site boundaries. However, the following is a few recommendations that can work as preliminary guidelines to be adopted by future development plans for the Citadel and its surroundings, and to improve the integration of the area of Bab Al-Azab within its context:

- The development of an urban revitalization plan and a housing rehabilitation program for the surrounding residential urban areas to improve the living conditions of their inhabitants, and put the ongoing demolition and illegal construction activities in these areas on hold.
- Upgrade the surrounding public open spaces, especially the surrounding green areas and small parks and make them publically accessible.
- Conduct a comprehensive traffic and mobility study to: i) improve the existing vehicular movement; ii) improve the pedestrian accessibility, mobility and connectivity; iii) provide adequate car parking facilities; and iv) improve the existing means of public transportation and upgrade the existing public transportation terminals and hubs.
- Establishment of several Tourist Routes connecting Citadel to the area of Bab Al-Azab and the rest of Historic Cairo.

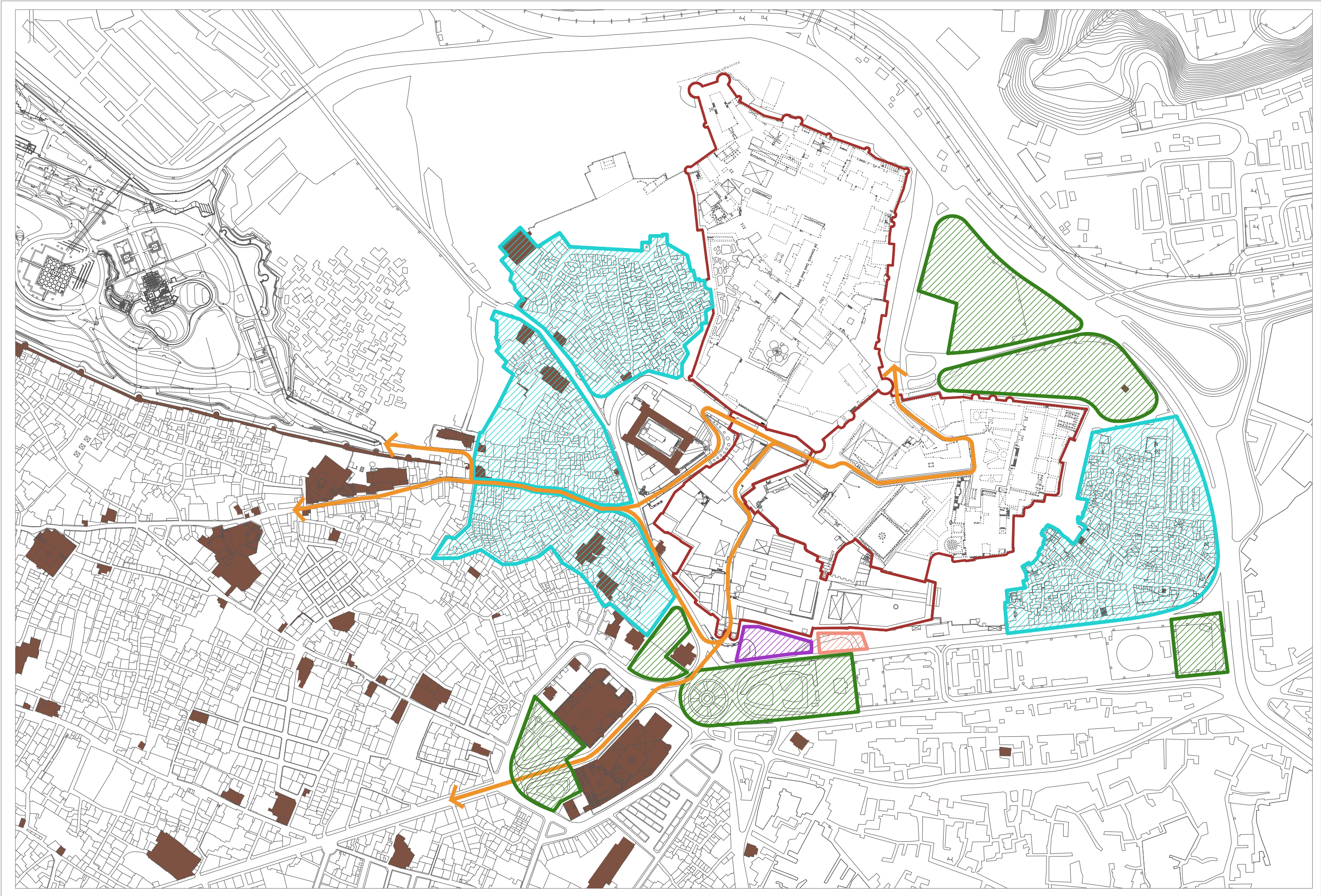
5.3 The Area of Bab Al-Azab

5.3.1 Priority Actions









Regardless of any proposed adaptive reuse plans, based on the identified 'Risk Matrix' the Consultant identified a group of 'priority actions' that need to be implemented in the site as soon as possible. The adoption of these priority actions is vital in order to protect the site from potential catastrophic incidents or further dilapidation and deterioration.

Besides the structural shoring of the areas highlighted in the 'Priority Actions' map, the following actions and risk mitigation strategies need to be implemented as soon as possible:

No.	Action / Risk Mitigation Strategy
1	Restore the external wooden doors of Bab Al-Azab and reinstall them in their original place to protect the internal space of the gate from abuse and vandalism.
2	Clean the area on the ramp in front of Bab Al-Azab and behind the gate along the Sultanik road.
3	Immediate shoring and structural stabilization of the dome of the Mosque of Ahmad Katkhuda Al-Azab.
4	Preliminary repair of the existing sewage network serving the employees' bathrooms.
5	Document and protect the mural paintings, decorative elements, and graffiti work in the site, especially around Bab Al-Jadid.
6	Structural repair of Qubbat Al-Biraqdar and prevention of any unattended access to the rooftops surrounding the dome given their structural instability.
7	Limit unnecessary vehicular access to the site, especially for trucks.
8	Fix the existing water tab in front of the Military workshop and provide it with proper drainage.
9	Remove the old and dilapidated cars currently stored in the site.
10	Remove combustible materials from the storage areas (wood, chemicals, etc.) and clean the site from garbage especially along the Southern Enclosure.
11	Relocate the workshops and administrative uses from the site.



LEGEND

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Listed Monuments |  Parking Areas |  Boundary of the Citadel |
|  Stop Illegal Construction Activities |  Upgrade Existing Bus Terminal | |
|  Urban Rehabilitation/Upgrading |  Proposed Visitors Routes | |
|  Public Open Spaces Upgrading | | |

Proposed Interventions Maps:

Intervention on Urban Scale

SURVEYED & DRAWN BY:

Nermin Essam

Rehab Sobhi

DATE

July, 2014

SCALE

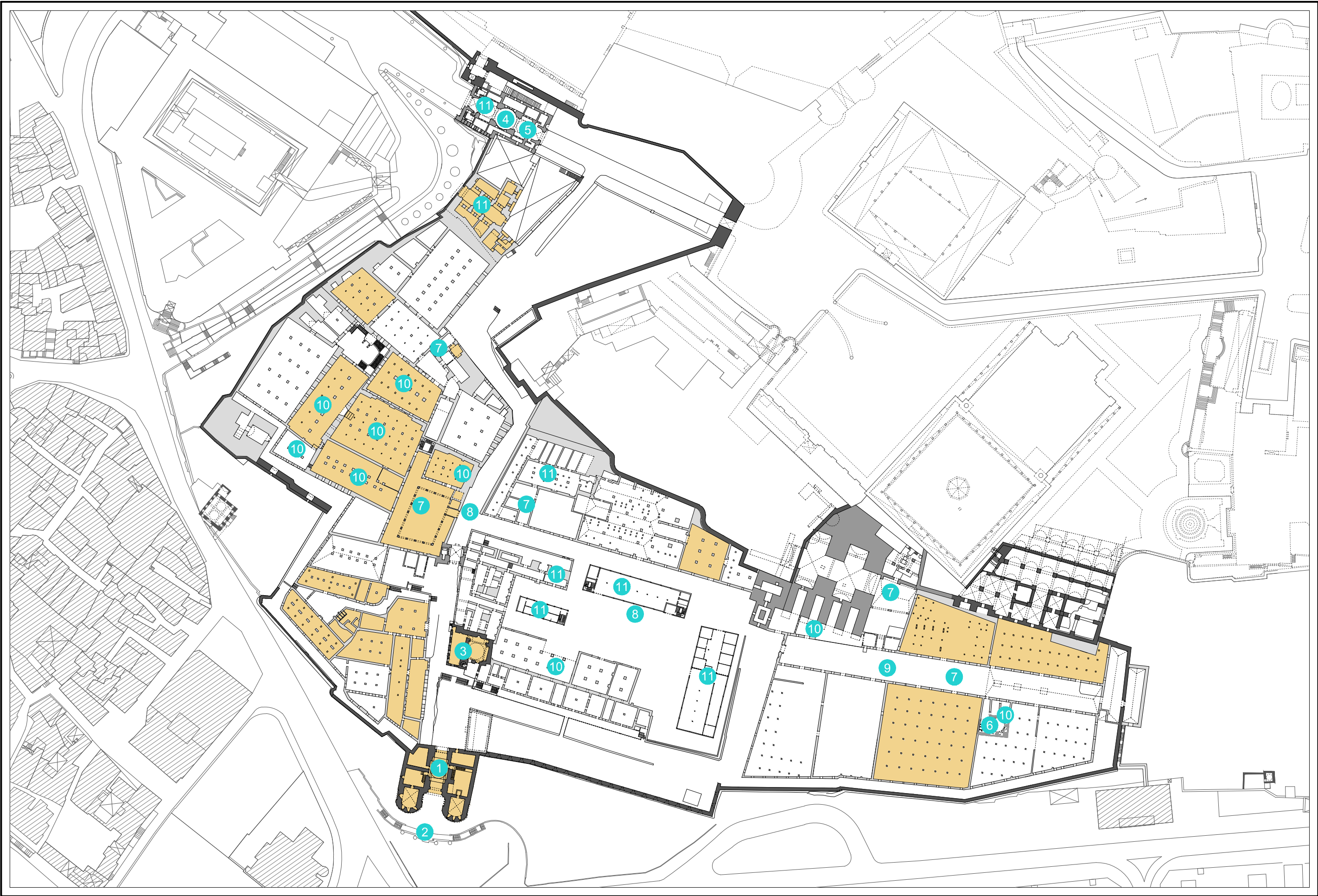
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5.3.2 Proposed activities and uses

Many of the previous proposals for the area over the past two decades have an exhaustive list of proposed activities and uses. The majority of these uses makes sense and is appropriate for the site. Therefore, the main task for the Consultant was not to come up with a new list of proposed uses and activities. Rather, the task here was to rationalize the process through which such uses and activities are allocated in different buildings and clusters.

Therefore the key steps followed by the Consultant to achieve this process are as follows:

- Based on the study of previous projects and consultation with different stakeholders, the Consultant developed a set of activities and uses that would meet the needs of a diverse group of users, while maintaining the integrity of the site. These activities and uses include: cultural activities (concerts, events, etc.); educational activities (music, calligraphy, writing, poetry and painting workshops/lessons, etc.); exhibition space/galleries; conference/meeting areas and business activities; a library; a museum for Historic Cairo and the urban evolution of the city; community training workshops (crafts and other activities); conservation school/labs; restaurants and cafes; shopping activities (traditional crafts, etc.); Information/Visitor Center; administrative spaces; and service areas (restrooms, storage, etc.).
- Based on the research, consultations, and proposed uses the Consultant developed a list of potential types of visitors and users of the site. These include: individual visitors/small groups (domestic visitors and cultural tourists); mass tourism (large groups of visitors and tourists); participants of educational activities; participants of meetings and business activities; audience of cultural activities and events; community members (for the community training workshops); conservation trainees; and employees in the site. Each of these groups has different use frequencies, spatial requirements, facilities, and services.
- Based on the architectural/historic significance, accessibility, complexity of circulation, physical qualities of different buildings and clusters, types of activities and uses, and types of visitors and users, the Consultant developed a matrix where different building clusters are assessed to decide about its suitability of these cluster for the proposed activities and uses, and whether these building clusters can fulfill the needs of the visitors and users, while ensuring their safety and uninterrupted mobility in the site.

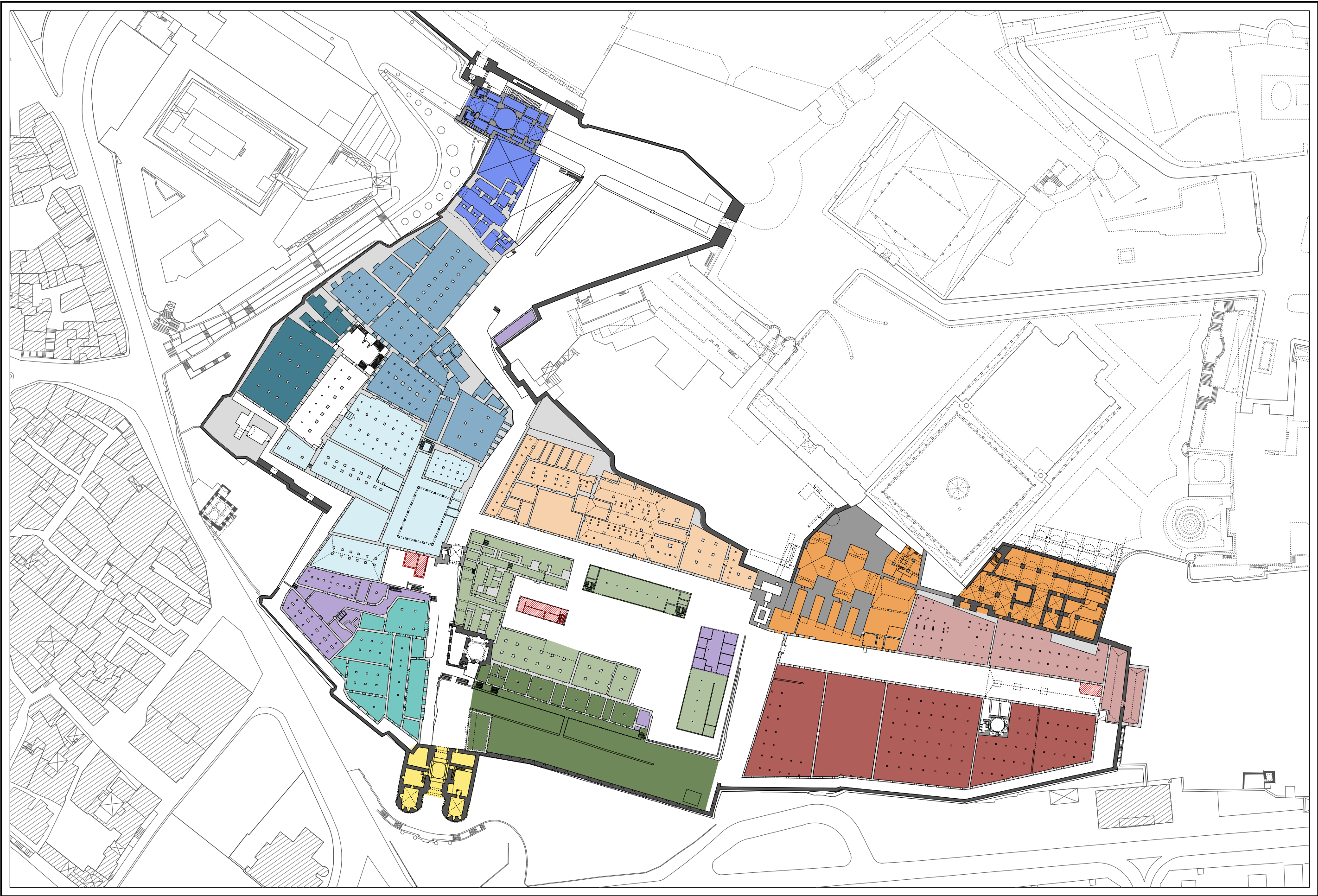
5.3.3 Proposed Interventions

The proposed interventions reflect the actions required to prepare the buildings in the site for the proposed activities and uses, also taking into consideration the identified list of priority actions. The proposed interventions take into consideration the recommendations of the Conservation Architect assigned by the URHC project in regards to the listed monuments and the buildings with heritage value. Such type of recommendations includes restoration of the identified buildings and archeological investigations in several areas of the site.

In regards to the remaining buildings in the site, and for each building, the proposed interventions include: full rehabilitation of the buildings with heritage value or have been reversibly altered; partial demolition and reconstruction for some structurally damaged buildings; total demolition without reconstruction for some ruined buildings and one of the modern workshop buildings to improve the spatial quality and mobility in the area; and total demolition and reconstruction of some severely deteriorated buildings.

5.3.4 Proposed circulation and mobility, and proposed visitors and users routes

This set of maps illustrates the proposed routes, access points and modes of mobility in the site. They illustrate possible options for vertical connectivity between the Southern Enclosure and the area of Bab Al-Azab, and the use of rooftops of some buildings to achieve this connection and benefit from the views the site provides. Finally, the maps illustrate the proposed routes for different types of visitors.



PROJECT

**Valorization and Adaptive Reuse Plan
For Bab al-`Azab Area
The Citadel, Historic Cairo**

LEGEND

 Admin. Uses	 Museum	 Restaurants/Cafes	 Shopping Activities (Traditional Crafts)	 Services (WCs, Storage, etc.)	 Listed Monuments
 Conference Halls/ Business Activities	 Library	 Restoration School/Labs	 Exhibitions Space /Galleries	 To be Demolished	 Buildings with Heritage Value
 Educational Activities	 Events Area/ Cultural Activities	 Community Training Workshops	 Visitor Center		

Bab al-`Azab Proposed Interventions Maps:

Proposed Uses

SURVEYED & DRAWN BY:
Rehab Sobhi

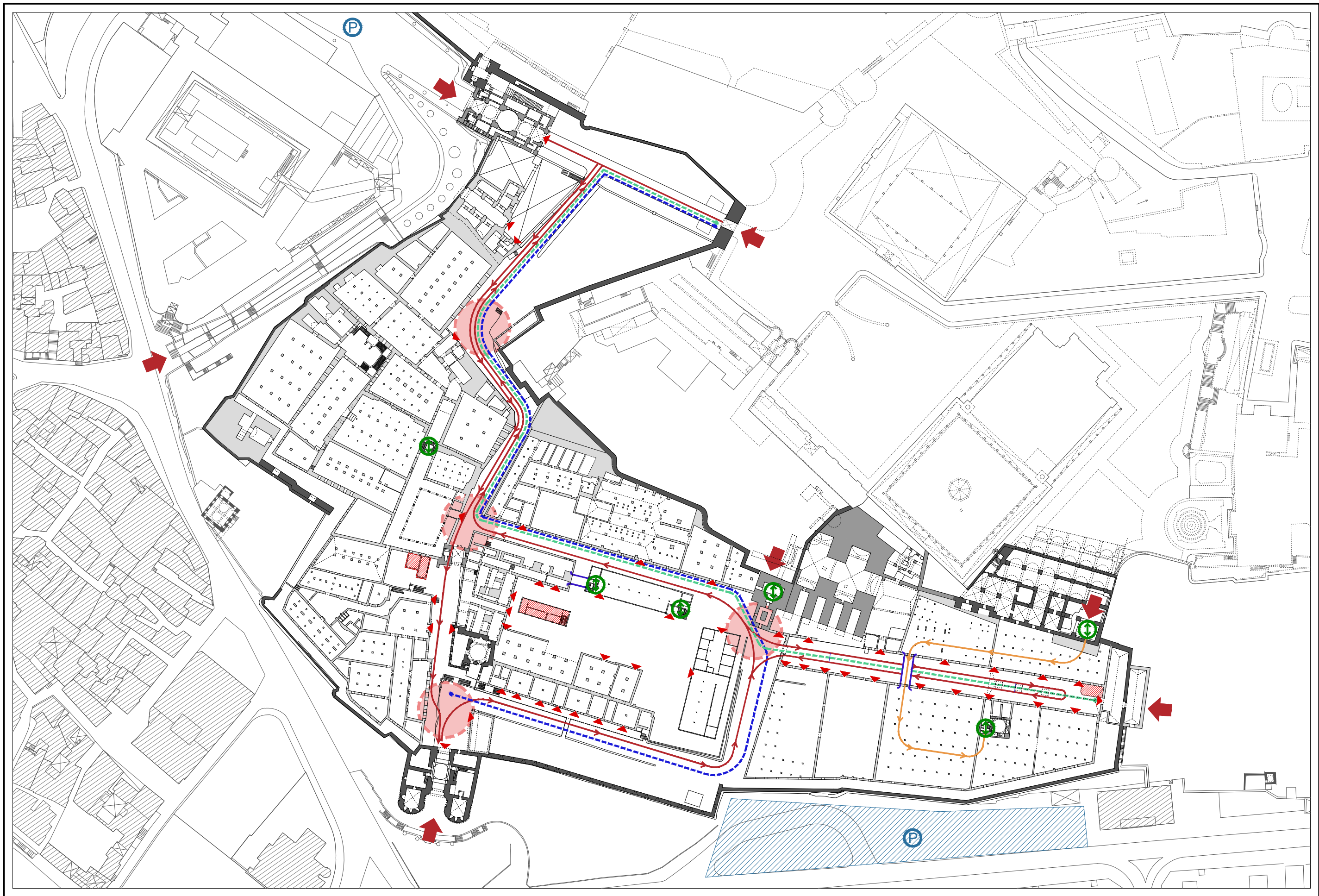
DATE
August, 2014

SCALE
1 - 1,500














SIZE
A3



3



LEGEND

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Nodes |  Vertical Movement |  Pedestrian |  Vehicular Movement (Service Cars) |  Listed Monuments |
|  Access Points |  Proposed Parking Areas |  Rooftop Route |  To be Demolished |  Buildings with Heritage Value |
|  Buildings Access Points |  Bridge |  Vehicular Movement (Electric Cars) | | |

Bab al-`Azab Proposed Interventions Maps:

Proposed Circulation and Mobility

SURVEYED & DRAWN BY:

 Rehab Sobhi

DATE

 August, 2014

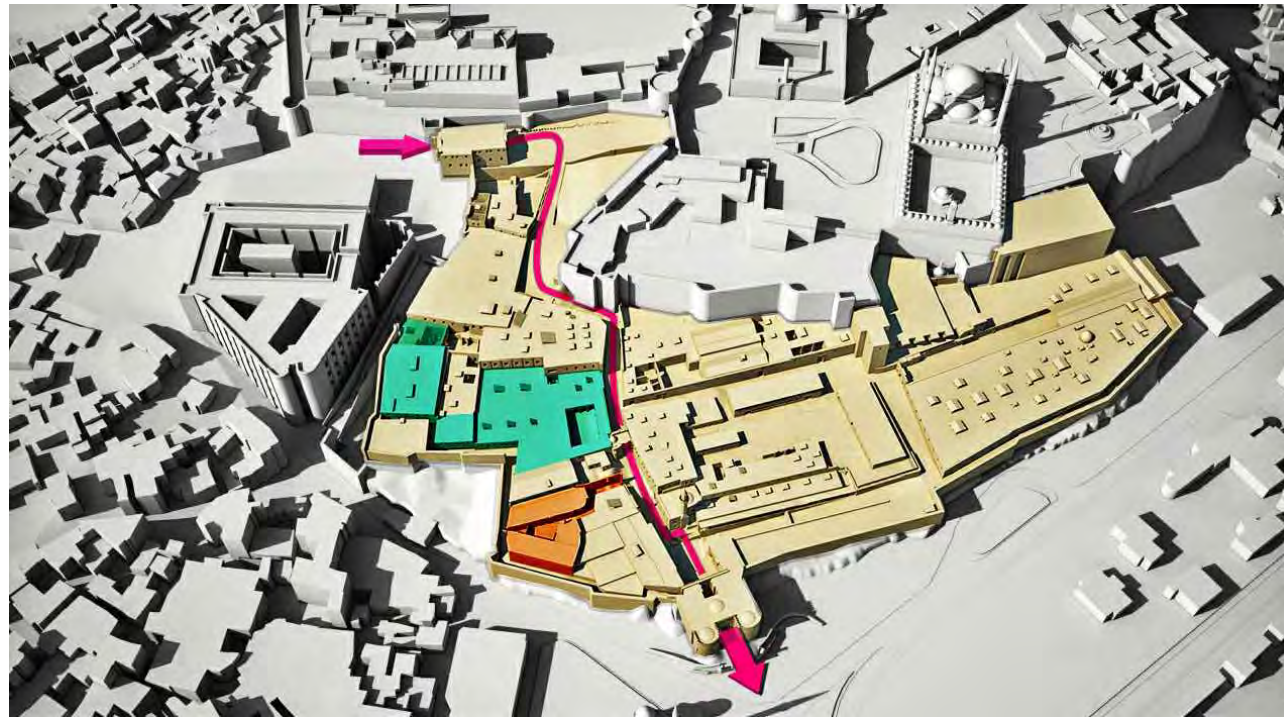
SCALE

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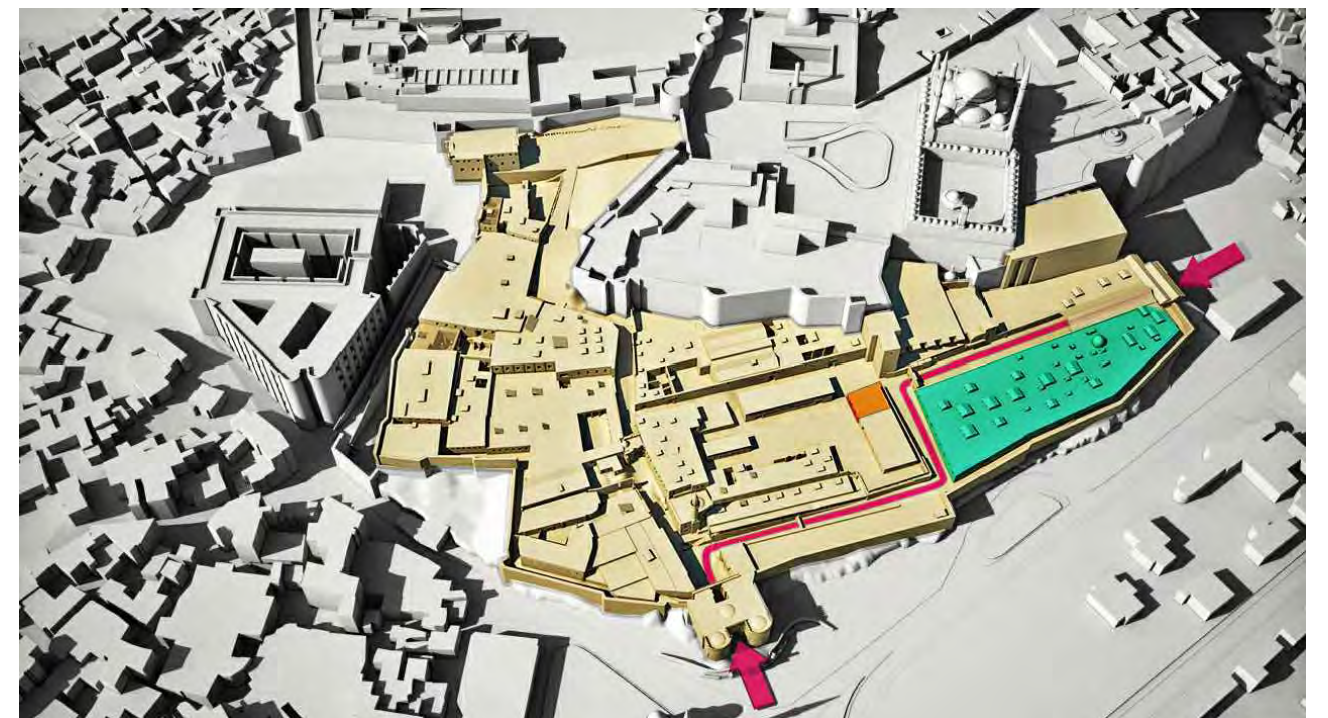
Educational Activities Users Route



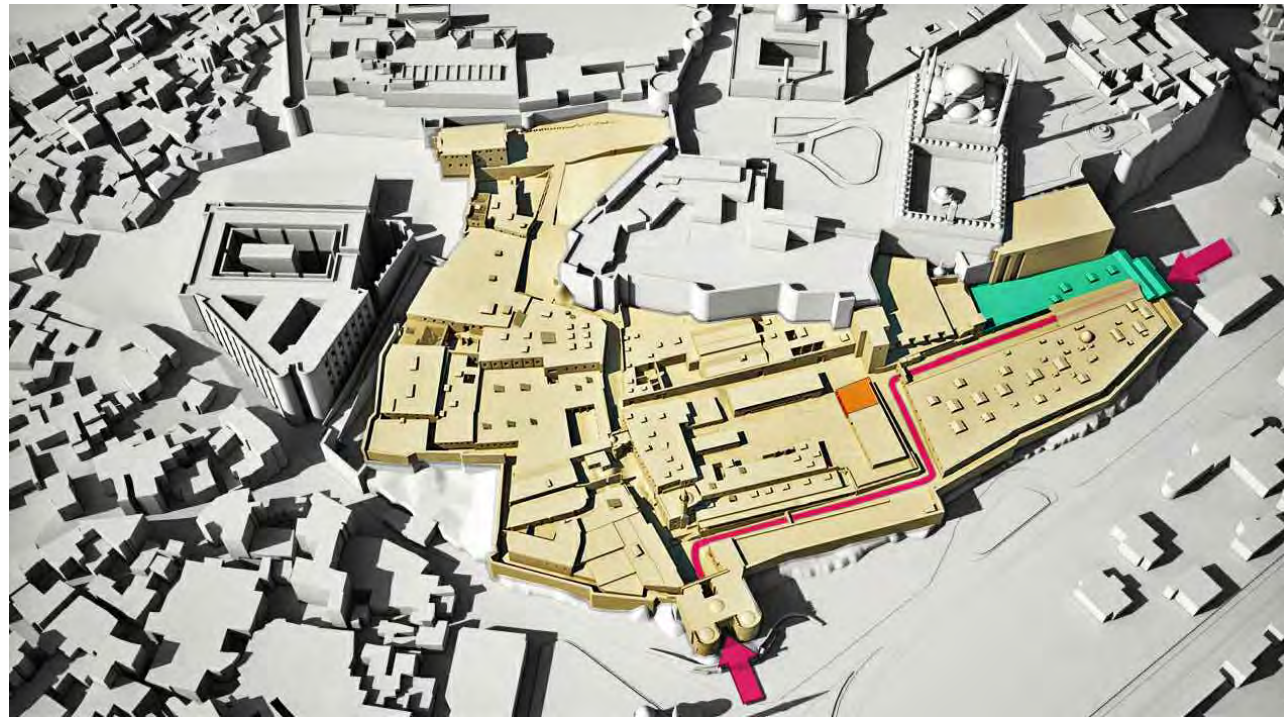
Employees Users Route



Mass Tourism Users Route



Workshops Trainees Route



Restoration Trainees Route



Business Events Users Route



Cultural Events/Entertainment Users Route



Individual Tourist/Small Groups Route

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Annexes



This report was produced in the framework of Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo – UNESCO, World Heritage Centre

Forms of Different Surveys and Questionnaires

Building Survey Form

Building Condition Survey

Building information

- Building Name:.....
- Building Code:.....

Building Heights

1 Floor	2 Floors	3 Floors	More	P. house/Attic
---------	----------	----------	------	----------------

Ownership, Occupancy and Use (for different floors)

Owner:.....	Occupied: Yes, No	Occupant:.....	Type of Use:.....
-------------	-------------------	----------------	-------------------

Type of Construction

Traditional	Modern	Mixed	Makeshift
Partial Ruin	Total Ruin	Approx. date of construction:.....	

- In case of partial or total ruin please specify the type of construction from above if possible.

Materials and State of Conservation

	Structural Elements	Flooring	Wall Finishes	Roofing	Fittings (Doors/Windows)	Overall Condition
Yes						
No						
Type						
Good						
Deteriorating						
Poor						
Makeshift						
Partial Ruin						
Total Ruin						

Sate of Integrity

Building with full historic integrity	Reversibly altered building	Irreversibly altered building	New Construction
Makeshift Structure	Partial Ruin	Total Ruin	Listed Monument (Yes, No)

- Please indicate if the building is a listed monument: Yes/No

Architectural Significance (not historical significance)

Significant building	Significant Element(s)	Part of Significant Façade Continuum	None
----------------------	------------------------	--------------------------------------	------

Valuable External Features

	Window	Door	Lighting	Handrail	Tower	Balcony	Deco.	Other
G.F.								
1 F.								

Building Survey Form

Building Condition Survey

Building information

- Building Name:.....
- Building Code:.....

Building Heights

1 Floor	2 Floors	3 Floors	More	P. house/Attic
---------	----------	----------	------	----------------

Ownership, Occupancy and Use (for different floors)

Owner:.....	Occupied: Yes, No	Occupant:.....	Type of Use:.....
-------------	-------------------	----------------	-------------------

Type of Construction

Traditional	Modern	Mixed	Makeshift
Partial Ruin	Total Ruin	Approx. date of construction:.....	

- In case of partial or total ruin please specify the type of construction from above if possible.

Materials and State of Conservation

	Structural Elements	Flooring	Wall Finishes	Roofing	Fittings (Doors/Windows)	Overall Condition
Yes						
No						
Type						
Good						
Deteriorating						
Poor						
Makeshift						
Partial Ruin						
Total Ruin						

Sate of Integrity

Building with full historic integrity	Reversibly altered building	Irreversibly altered building	New Construction
Makeshift Structure	Partial Ruin	Total Ruin	Listed Monument (Yes, No)

- Please indicate if the building is a listed monument: Yes/No

Architectural Significance (not historical significance)

Significant building	Significant Element(s)	Part of Significant Façade Continuum	None
----------------------	------------------------	--------------------------------------	------

Valuable External Features

	Window	Door	Lighting	Handrail	Tower	Balcony	Deco.	Other
G.F.								
1 F.								
2 F.								

Valuable Internal Features

	Window	Door	Arches	Handrail	Floor	Ceiling	Deco.	Other
G.F.								
1 F.								
2 F.								

Alterations and Additions

	Added Stories	Annex	Added Balconies	New Ext. Fittings	New Int. Fittings	Inappropriate Finishes	Other
G.F.							
1 F.							
2 F.							

Recommended Actions

Restoration	Full Rehabilitation	Partial Demolition (no construction)	Partial Demolition (and reconstruction)	
Total Demolition (no construction)	Total Demolition (and reconstruction)	Maintenance	Remodeling	None

- Please indicate if an immediate/emergency action is required: Yes/No
- If yes, please specify type of action:.....

Infrastructure

Potable water	Electricity	Sewerage	Gas	Other
---------------	-------------	----------	-----	-------

Character Defining features and significance of the site

Sight (please identify on a map)

Significant Views	
Vistas	
Architectural Features	
Natural Features	
Light Quality	
Graffiti	

Natural Light

High	Medium	Low	NA
------	--------	-----	----

Smell

Description:

Tact

Material Type Description:

Sound

Type of Sound:			
High	Medium	Low	NA

Ventilation

High	Medium	Low	NA
------	--------	-----	----

Interview with Government Officials Working in the Citadel

The Citadel

- What is your name?
- What is the official name of your department?
- What is your official title/position within your department?
- How many years have you been working in the Citadel?
- What are the functions/responsibilities of your department within the Citadel?
- What are your main responsibilities within your department?
- Based on your knowledge, what are the other departments/ministries that exist in the Citadel?
- What do you know about the functions of different buildings within the Citadel? (using a map of different buildings)
- From your point of view, what are the current functions/uses in the Citadel that should remain/move out?
- For the ones that should move out, what are the obstacles facing their relocation?
- What are the different access points of the Citadel? What are their opening hours? Who uses them?
- What is the role of your department in directing the routes of visitors, workers or employees in the Citadel? What other departments are responsible for this too?
- What are the main obstacles/problems facing users and visitors of the Citadel?
- From your point of view, what are the missing uses, functions or service that would make visiting or working in the Citadel a better experience? How can the Citadel be better used or developed?
- What are the average numbers of visitors/workers accessing the Citadel on a daily/weekly basis? What are the peak numbers/dates?
- What are the 3 most visited destinations in the Citadel?
- What is the average time do visitors (Egyptians and foreigners) spend in the Citadel?
- What are the main obstacles/problems facing organizing major events in the Citadel (besides daily working or sightseeing activities) in terms of logistics, security, etc.?
- What are the main sources of income for the Citadel? How is this income spent?

Bab al-Azab

Roles and responsibilities

- What are the different departments that own/occupy the different buildings in BAA? (using a map of different buildings)
- From your point of view, are there any conflicts in the roles and responsibilities of the departments owning/occupying buildings in BAA?

Past and current functions

- What do you know about the past functions, uses and histories of different buildings in BAA since the 1950s?
- What do you know about the current functions of different buildings in BAA? (using a map of different buildings)
- Why the buildings of BAA are not fully used/occupied even by government entities?
- What are the current functions/uses in BAA that should remain/move out of BAA?
- For the ones that should move out, what are the obstacles facing their relocation?

Access

- Was BAA ever open for visitors? If yes, why was it closed and when?
- What are the reasons of closing BAA for the time being?
- From your point of view, what are the obstacles/constraints facing opening of BAA and the use of its different buildings?
- What are the advantages/risks associated with opening of BAA?
- What would be the different access points to BAA? What would be their opening times for visitors and users?
- Can BAA be opened during nighttime? If yes, until what time? If no, why?

Proposed functions

- What were the different project proposals for the reuse of BAA? What do you think about them?
- Why were not any of them implemented?
- From your point of view, what are the major potentials of BAA?
- What would be the suitable uses/functions of different buildings in BAA?
- How can BAA best serve the needs of:
 - o Existing government entities located in the Citadel;
 - o Visitors (Egyptians and foreigners);
 - o Residents of adjacent neighborhoods?

Local community in surrounding areas (Social Survey)

Respondent Info

Age:

Gender:

Marital status:

Profession:

Area of residence/Shiyakha:

Socioeconomic profile

Place of Birth

Same Shiyakha	Another Shiyakha in HC	Other:
---------------	------------------------	--------

How long have you been living in this area/Shiyakha?

Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years
11-20 Years	21-49 Years	More than 50 Years

What is your education level?

Illiterate	Primary Education	High School	University and above
------------	-------------------	-------------	----------------------

Are you working?

Yes	NO
-----	----

What is the type of work?

Professionals/ Experts	Administrative/Services	Craftsmen	Not working
------------------------	-------------------------	-----------	-------------

Place of work

Inside HC	Outside HC
-----------	------------

Status of ownership

Owner occupied	Partial owner occupied		Old rent
New rent	Awqaf	Informal agreement	Other

What are the most important crafts/markets in your area/Shiyakha (mention 3 max.)?

What are the markets types? (1-Food Sale 2-Crafts/Industrial 3-Touristic 4-Commercial Shops)		
Crafts/Markets Name	Crafts/Markets Type	Location

Are there any crafts that disappeared?

Yes	No
-----	----

Specify, what is it?

Existing Urban Conditions

How can you describe the identity of your area/Shiyakha (mention 3 max.)?

Heritage/monuments	Religious/sacred	Markets/crafts
Residential	Commercial	Touristic area
Other, Specify:		

How satisfied are you with quality of infrastructure in your area/Shiyakha? Please rate the following:

	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Doesn't Exist
Water						
Sewage						
Electricity						
Gas						
Telephone						
Public Spaces						
Other						

What is the prevailing means of transportation here?

Bus	Taxi	Private car
Microbus	Metro	Toktok/Motorcycle
Walking	Other:	

Please fill for each service in your area:

	Availability (Yes or No)	Path	Transportation	Duration to reach
Cafes				
Restaurants				
Markets / Supermarkets				
Shops / Commercial				
Clubs / Youth Centers				
Recreational areas / Gardens				
Mosques				
Schools				
Hospitals/Clinics				
Work location				

What are the missing services or facilities in your area/Shiyakha (mention 3 max.)?

--

What are the most important monuments in your area (mention 3 max.)?

--

What are the other places that attract tourists in your area (not monuments)?

--

The Citadel

Did you visit the Citadel before? If yes, for how many times?

Yes, _____ times	No
------------------	----

If yes, how often do you visit it?

Once	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	Other:
------	--------	---------	----------	--------

When do you usually visit the Citadel?

Holidays	Weekends	After working hours	Other:
----------	----------	---------------------	--------

Which gate do you use to enter the Citadel?

Salah Salem	Al-Bab al-Gadid	Bab al-'Azab
Stairs between Dar Al-Mahfuzat and the Citadel	Other:	

How do you reach the Citadel?

Public transportation	Taxi	Private car
Organized tour	Walking	Motorcycle / Bike
Other:		

If by car, do you find a parking spot, where?

--

Why do you visit the Citadel? (3 answers max., please rank)

Part of the travel package	Recommended from internet	Visiting mosques
Observing Cairo from above	Visiting museums	Attending concerts/events
Enjoying the green areas	Study/educational trips	School trips
Taking photos	Restaurants/Cafes	Business Meetings
Time to relax	Meeting friends	Other:

Do you know that concerts take place in the Citadel?

Yes	No
-----	----

If yes, did you attend any of them?

Yes, which	No, why
------------	---------

How is traffic affected by concerts/events held in the Citadel?

--

What is your general impression about visiting the Citadel?

Very Good	Good	Average	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know
-----------	------	---------	-----	----------	------------

How satisfied are you with the following aspects during your visit to the Citadel? Please rate the following:

	I don't know	Very Bad	Bad	Average	Good	Very Good
transportation options to the Citadel						
parking facilities						
moving inside the Citadel						
entrance ticket						
extra tickets to special areas						
catering facilities (cafes, restaurants,...)						
durations inside each site						
opening hours of the citadel						
content& info. about the Citadel						
shopping facilities						
security						
signage						
shaded seats						
shaded walkways						
green areas						
diverse restaurants & cafes						
presence of waiting areas around sites						
sanitary facilities (toilets, etc.)						
state of conservation of diff. buildings						

Which buildings and areas inside the citadel do you like or dislike the most (mention 3 max.)?

Like (why?)	Dislike (why?)

What are the other activities, uses or proposals that may encourage you to visit the Citadel?

--

What does the Citadel represent to you?

A symbol like the Pyramids	A place of entertainment	Religious/sacred
Touristic area	Other:	

What are the disadvantages of living beside the Citadel / living in a historic area?

Security problems	High traffic/ Crowded area	Risk of relocation by the Antiquities
Restrictions on new constructions	Constrains on restoration process	Other:

What are the advantages of living beside the Citadel / living in a historic area?

Vital area	Economic income because of tourism	Services and utilities
Goods and Housing at reasonable prices		Other:

Bab al-`Azab Area (A short brief on the area, with photos)

Do you know Bab al-`Azab? Are you aware of an area called Bab al-`Azab inside the Citadel?

If yes, what do you know about it?

How did you know about it?

What is the existing condition of this area?

Did you use it before?

Yes	No
-----	----

If Yes, could you describe your route after entering?

Do you suggest reopening the gate? If yes, for how many hours every day?

Brief about Bab Al-`Azab: If there is a wide abandoned area overlooking the mosques of Al-Sultan Hassan and Al-Refa'i, what services are missing from the Citadel or your area do you suggest putting there? *Please rank the following:*

restaurants/cafes	green areas	markets/bazars
specialized museums	libraries	cinemas/theaters
services for the surrounding areas	hostels/hotels	tourist services
conferences/workshops halls	institute/school (restoration, traditional crafts, etc.)	Other:

What other suggestions do you have to develop Bab al-`Azab Area?

Foreign and domestic Visitors Survey Forms

Domestic Visitors Survey Form
Respondent Info

Age: _____ Area of residence: _____
 Gender: _____ Nationality: _____
 Marital status: _____ Purpose of visiting Cairo/Egypt: _____
 Profession: _____ Purpose of visiting the Citadel: _____

Access to The Citadel

How did you organize your trip?

Through a travel agent	Individually
With a group of friends/colleagues	Through internet Other:

Where did you directly come from?

Shopping	Work	Home
Airport	Hotel	School/college
Other:	Another visit/tour	

How did you get here?

Private car*	Taxi	Public transport
Bicycle	Walking	Organized tour (travel agency, other)
Other:		

*If by a car, did you find a parking spot, where?

--

Did you face any difficulties getting into The Citadel? If yes, please identify:

--

Where are you going after your visit to the Citadel?

Home/Hotel	Restaurant/cafe	Al-Azhar Park	Another tour in HC
Other:			

Info about The Citadel

Why did you visit the Citadel? (More than one answer is possible, please rank)

Visiting mosques	Recommended from internet	A part of travel package
Attending concerts/events	Visiting museums	Observing Cairo from above
School trip	Study/educational trips	Enjoying the green areas
Business Meeting	Restaurants	Taking photos

Other:	Meeting friends	Time to relax
--------	-----------------	---------------

What does the Citadel represent to you?

Religious/sacred	A place of entertainment	A symbol like the Pyramids
Other:	Touristic area	

Are you visiting the Citadel for the first time?

No I've already been here _____ when? _____	Yes
------------------------------------------------	-----

If no: How often do you visit the Citadel?

Other:	Annually	Monthly	Weekly	Once
--------	----------	---------	--------	------

What are the occasions in which you visit the Citadel?

Other:	After working hours	Weekends	Holidays
--------	---------------------	----------	----------

Which gate do you use to enter the Citadel?

Other:	Bab al-`Azab	Al-Bab Al-Gedid	Salah Salem
--------	--------------	-----------------	-------------

How long does your visit last?

One hour to two hours	30 minutes to one hour	Less than 30 minutes
Other:	More than half a day	Two hours to half a day

Do you suggest other visiting times or extended opening hours for the Citadel?

--

Which buildings/areas did you like or dislike the most (not more than 3)?

Like (why?)	Dislike (why?)

What is the total of all of your expenditure in the Citadel excluding the entrance tickets?

Do you find this expenditure reasonable? If not, why?

--

Are you interested in visiting historic sites like the Citadel or are you visiting it as a part of a designed program? If interested, why?

--

Please describe your itinerary today (outside or inside the Citadel)?

1.
2.
3.
4.

Satisfaction about The Citadel

How satisfied are you with the following aspects? Please rate the following:

	I don't know	Very Bad	Bad	Average	Good	Very Good
transportation options to the Citadel						
parking facilities						
moving inside the Citadel						
entrance ticket						
extra tickets to special areas						
catering facilities (cafes, restaurants,...)						
durations inside each site						
opening hours of the citadel						
content& info. about the Citadel						
shopping facilities						
security						
signage						
shaded seats						
shaded walkways						
green areas						
diverse restaurants & cafes						
presence of waiting areas around sites						
sanitary facilities (toilets, etc.)						
state of conservation of diff. buildings						
General satisfaction with your visit?						

What do you suggest to develop a better visiting experience to the Citadel? What is missing? What can be improved?

Have you visited other areas in Historic Cairo?

If Yes, Which route did/do you take? What are the landmarks you visited/visit?

Bab al-`Azab Area (A short brief on the area)

Are you aware of an area called Bab al-`Azab inside the Citadel?

If yes, what do you know about it?

How did you know about it?

Based on your knowledge, what is the current situation of this area?

Brief about Bab al-`Azab (show photos): If there is a wide abandoned area overlooking the mosques of al-Sultan Hassan and al-Refai, what services are missing from The Citadel do you suggest putting there? *Please rank the following:*

markets/bazars	green areas	restaurants/cafes
cinemas/theaters	libraries	specialized museums
tourist services	hostels/hotels	services for the surrounding areas
Other:	institute/school (restoration, traditional crafts, etc.)	conferences/workshops venues

Do you have any other suggestions to develop Bab al-`Azab Area?

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Thank you very much for your time. We really appreciate your input...

Foreigners Visitors Survey Form
Respondent Info

Gender:

Nationality:

Purpose of visiting Cairo/Egypt:

Access to The Citadel

How did you organize your trip?

Through a travel agent	Individually
With a group of friends/colleagues	Through internet
Other:	

Where did you directly come from?

Home	Work	Shopping
School/college	Hotel	Airport
Another visit/tour	Other:	

How did you get here?

Public transport	Taxi	Private car*
Organized tour(travel agency, other)	Walking	Other

*If by a car, did you find a parking spot, where?

--

Where are you going after your visit to the Citadel?

Home/Hotel	Restaurant/cafe	Al-Azhar Park	Another tour in HC
Other:			
Info about The Citadel			

Why did you visit the Citadel?(More than one answer is possible, please rank)

--

What does the Citadel represent to you?

A symbol like the Pyramids	A place of entertainment	Religious/sacred
Touristic area	Other:	

How long does your visit last?

Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to one hour	One hour to two hours
Two hours to half a day	More than half a day	Other:

Do you suggest other visiting times or extended opening hours for the Citadel?

--

Which buildings/areas did you like or dislike the most (not more than 3)?

Like (why?)	Dislike (why?)

Are you interested in visiting historic sites like the Citadel or are you visiting it as a part of a designed program? If interested, why?

Please describe your itinerary today (outside or inside the Citadel)?

1.
2.
3.

Satisfaction about The Citadel

General satisfaction with your visit?

Very Good	Good	Average	Bad	Very Bad	I don't know
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What do you suggest to develop a better visiting experience to the Citadel? What is missing? What can be improved?

Bab al-Azab Area (A short brief on the area)

Are you aware of an area called Bab al-Azab inside the Citadel?

Brief about Bab al-Azab (show photos): If there is a wide abandoned area overlooking the mosques of al-Sultan Hassan and al-Refai, what services are missing from The Citadel do you suggest putting there? *Please rank the following:*

restaurants/cafes	green areas	markets/bazars
specialized museums	libraries	cinemas/theaters
services for the surrounding areas	hostels/hotels	tourist services
conferences/workshops venues	institute/school (restoration, traditional crafts, etc.)	Other:

Do you have any other suggestions to develop Bab al-Azab Area?

Thank you very much for your time. We really appreciate your input...

Detailed Results of the Local Community Survey

Basic information of the respondents

Area of Residence	Arab Al Yasar	Al-Hattaba	Bab al-Wazir	Al-Mahgar	Al-Suyūfiyya	Darb Al-Hosr / Al-Saliba	Al-Baqli / Al-Sayeda Aisha	Total
Number	21	20	20	19	20	20	20	140
Percentage	15%	14.3%	14.3%	13.6%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	100%

Gender	Male	Female
Number	72	68
Percentage	51.4%	48.6%

Age	18-29	30-35	36-49	50 & above
Number	58	17	47	18
Percentage	41.4%	12.1%	33.6%	12.9%

Basic socioeconomic profile

Place of Birth	Same Shiyakha	Another Shiyakha in HC
Number	136	4
Percentage	97.1%	2.9%

Length of Residence in the Area	6-10	11-20	21-49	50 & above
Number	3	7	102	28
Percentage	2.1%	5%	72.9%	20%

Education	Illiterate	Primary Education	High School	University and above
Number	26	11	38	65
Percentage	18.6%	7.9%	27.1%	46.4%

Occupation/Work	Yes	No
Number	100	40
Percentage	71.4%	28.6%

Type of Work	Professionals/ Experts	Administrative/ Services	Craftsmen	Not working
Number	35	39	26	40
Percentage	25%	27.9%	18.5%	28.6%

Place of Work	Inside HC	Outside HC
Number	63	37
Percentage	63%	37%

Status of Residential Occupancy	Owner Occupied (Tamleek)	Partial Ownership	New Rent	Old Rent	Informal Agreement
Number	69	12	2	55	2
Percentage	49.3%	8.6%	1.4%	39.3%	1.4%

Important Markets in the Area		Sayyida `A'isha	Al-Migharbelien	Al-Hamam (Pigeons) Market	Al-Gom`a (Friday) Market	Al-Khalifa	Al-Sayeda Zeinab	Al-Ghouriyya	Darb Sa`ada	Al-Imam Al-Shafie	Other
Number		115	78	18	21	15	46	66	15	9	27
Percentage		82.1%	55.7%	12.9%	15.0%	10.7%	32.9%	47.1%	10.7%	6.4%	19.3%
Food Sale	Number	103	74	0	2	6	2	2	1	4	0
	Percentage	73.6%	52.9%	0.0%	1.4%	4.3%	1.4%	1.4%	0.7%	2.9%	0.0%
Crafts/Industrial	Number	2	0	1	4	0	2	4	10	6	0
	Percentage	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%	2.9%	0.0%	1.4%	2.9%	7.1%	4.3%	0.0%
Touristic	Number	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial Shops	Number	10	4	17	16	9	43	55	4	7	0
	Percentage	7.1%	2.9%	12.1%	11.4%	6.4%	30.7%	39.3%	2.9%	5.0%	0.0%

Disappeared Crafts	Yes	No
Number	95	45
Percentage	67.9%	32.1%

Types of Disappeared Crafts	Arabic Carpentry/ Furniture	Copper Work/Ramadan Lanterns	Leather/Shoes	Wooden Doors Accessories (Sakakien)	Herbs
Number	19	14	13	11	8
Percentage	20%	14.7%	13.7%	11.6%	8.4%

Existing urban conditions

Identity of the Area	Heritage/ Monuments	Religious/Sacr ed	Markets/Craft s	Markets/ Commercial	Touristic
Number	135	57	75	40	25
Percentage	96.4%	40.7%	53.6%	28.6%	17.9%

Infrastructure Condition	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Doesn't Exist
Water	Number	5	101	8	24	2
	Percentage	3.6%	72.15%	5.7%	17.15%	1.4%
Sewage	Number	6	80	9	40	5
	Percentage	4.3%	57.1%	6.4%	28.6%	3.6%
Electricity	Number	-	58	22	54	6
	Percentage	-	41.4%	15.7%	38.6%	4.3%
Gas	Number	-	43	9	11	9
	Percentage	-	30.7%	6.4%	7.9%	6.4%
Telephone	Number	14	83	17	19	4
	Percentage	10%	59.3%	12.1%	13.6%	2.9%
Road/Public Space	Number	1	37	10	21	70
	Percentage	0.7%	26.4%	7.1%	15%	50%
other	Number	-	4	-	1	11
	Percentage	-	2.9%	-	0.7%	7.9%

Other are also required such as: schools, health services and bread distribution points.

Prevailing Means of Transportation	Private Car	Taxi	Public Bus	Microbus	Metro	Toktok / Motorcycle	Walking
Number	15	12	89	133	12	21	132
Percentage	10.75	8.6%	63.6%	95%	8.6%	15%	94.3%

Duration to reach		Cafe	Restaurants	Markets/ Supermarkets	Shops/ Commercial	Clubs/ Youth centers	Recreational /Gardens	Mosque /Church	Schools	Hospitals /Clinics	Work Location
1-10 minutes	Number	116	116	110	99	105	85	107	101	62	50
	Percentage	82.9%	82.9%	78.6%	70.7%	75%	60.7%	76.4%	72.1%	44.3%	35.7%
11-20 minutes	Number	23	24	30	29	31	30	29	37	64	38
	Percentage	16.4%	17.1%	21.4%	20.7%	22.1%	21.4%	20.7%	26.4%	45.7%	27.1%
21-30 minutes	Number	1	-	-	12	4	25	4	2	14	21
	Percentage	0.7%	-	-	8.6%	2.9%	17.9%	2.9%	1.4%	10%	15%
More than 30 minutes	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.7%
Refused to answer	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4%

Transportation to reach		Cafe	Restaurants	Markets/ Supermarkets	Shops/ Commercial	Clubs/ Youth centers	Recreational /Gardens	Mosque /Church	Schools	Hospitals /Clinics	Work Location
Private Car	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7%	-	-	-
Taxi	Number	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
	Percentage	-	-	-	0.7%	-	0.7%	0.7%	-	0.7%	-
Public Bus	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4%
Micro bus	Number	2	-	2	27	11	37	6	12	59	63
	Percentage	1.4%	-	1.4%	19.3%	7.9%	26.4%	4.3%	8.6%	42.1%	45%
Metro	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7%
Toktok/ Motorcycle	Number	6	7	7	7	6	3	5	6	5	5
	Percentage	4.3%	5%	5%	5%	4.3%	2.1%	3.6%	4.3%	3.6%	3.6%

Walking	Number	132	133	131	105	123	99	127	122	75	60
	Percentage	94.3%	95%	93.6%	75%	87.9%	70.7%	90.7%	87.1%	53.6%	42.9%
Refused to answer	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4%

Availability of Services	Cafe	Restaurants	Markets/ Supermarkets	Shops/ Commercial	Clubs/ Youth centers	Recreational /Gardens	Mosque /Church	Schools	Hospitals /Clinics	Work Location
Number	140	139	139	131	137	131	139	126	104	72
Percentage	100%	99.3%	99.3%	93.6%	97.9%	93.6%	99.3%	90%	74.3%	51.4%

Missing Services	Health	Cultural	Recreational /Sports	Educational	Green / Parks	Other (Security)	Other (Gas)
Number	134	88	89	110	51	3	1
Percentage	95.7%	62.9%	63.6%	78.6%	36.4%	2.1%	0.7%

Most Important Monuments in the Area	The Citadel	Al-Sultan Hassan	Al-Rifa'i	Other Mosques	Streets/ Old Houses	Al-Sayeda 'Al'sha Mosque	IbnTulun Mosque	Sabil Umm 'Abbas
Number	122	63	42	42	32	19	33	22
Percentage	87.1%	45%	30%	30%	22.9%	13.6%	23.6%	15.7%

Important Tourist Attractions (Non-Monuments)	Markets	Places of Worship	Streets/ Old Houses	Other(Crafts)
Number	79	126	4	4
Percentage	56.4%	90%	2.9%	2.9%

The respondents' views of the Citadel

Previous visits to the Citadel	1-10 times	11-20 times	21-30 times	31-40 times	41-50 times	Never
Number	109	20	6	3	1	1
Percentage	77.9%	14.3%	4.3%	2.1%	0.7%	0.7%

Frequency of visits to the Citadel	Once	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	Other (Large intervals)
Number	15	2	12	62	48
Percentage	10.8%	1.4%	8.6%	44.6%	34.5%

Occasions Visiting the Citadel	Holidays	Weekends	After Working Hours	Other
Number	110	22	4	3
Percentage	79.1%	15.8%	2.9%	2.2%

Gate used to enter the Citadel	Salah Salem	Al-Bab Al-Gadid	Bab al-`Azab	Stairs between Dar Al-Mahfuzat and the Citadel
Number	95	36	3	5
Percentage	68.3%	25.9%	2.2%	3.6%

Means of Transportation	Public Transportation	Taxi	Organized Tour	Walking	Motorcycle / Bike	Private Car
Number	57	7	4	103	11	26
Percentage	41%	5%	2.9%	74.1%	7.9%	18.7%

Private Car/Bike/Motorcycle Parking	Citadel parking	In front the Entrance	Street	No-Parking
Number	28	2	4	4
Percentage	73.7%	5.3%	10.5%	10.5%

Reasons of Visit	Visiting Mosques	Visiting Museums	Study/Educational trips	Business Meetings	Time to Relax	Recommended from Internet	Observing Cairo from Above	Restaurants/Cafes	Attending Concerts/events	Meeting Friends	Enjoying the Green Areas	Taking Photos
Number	118	125	75	9	118	3	120	11	104	56	38	49
Percentage	84.9 %	89.9 %	54%	6.5%	84.9 %	2.2%	86.3 %	7.9%	74.8 %	40.3 %	27.3 %	35.3 %

Concerts in the Citadel	Knowing and Attending	Knowing and Not Attending	Not Knowing about them
Number	97	20	22
Percentage	69.8%	14.4%	15.8%

Concerts	Ministry of Culture/ Ali Al-Haggar	Oriental Music/Folklore	Arabic Music Concerts	Eskendrella	Music Concerts	Dance/Performance	Sufi Singing
Number	11	31	37	6	36	5	7
Percentage	11.3%	32%	38.1%	6.2%	37.1%	5.2%	7.2%

Reasons for not attending Concerts	No-Time	Had no chance	Personal/ Financial issue	Not knowing about times	Not interested	Lack of Advertising
Number	6	1	4	4	3	2
Percentage	30%	5%	20%	20%	15%	10%

How is traffic affected by concerts	High Traffic Jam	Medium Traffic Jam	Low Traffic Jam	Not affected	Don't Know
Number	28	28	50	8	2
Percentage	24.1%	24.1%	43.1%	6.9%	1.7%

Impression about the visit	Very Good	Good	Average	Don't Know
Number	17	113	9	1
Percentage	12.1%	80.7%	6.4%	0.7%

Satisfaction about different aspects		Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Transportation options to the Citadel	Number	21	110	7	1	-
	Percentage	15%	78.6%	5%	0.7%	-
Parking Facilities	Number	6	100	26	4	3
	Percentage	4.3%	71.4%	18.6%	2.9%	2.1%
Moving inside the Citadel	Number	9	109	17	4	-
	Percentage	6.4%	77.9%	12.1%	2.9%	-
Entrance Ticket	Number	3	97	29	10	-
	Percentage	2.1%	69.3%	20.7%	7.1%	-
Extra Tickets	Number	4	84	23	24	4
	Percentage	2.9%	60%	16.4%	17.1%	2.9%
Catering Facilities	Number	1	72	30	24	12
	Percentage	0.7%	51.4%	21.4%	17.1%	8.6%

Duration inside each site	Number	3	89	28	13	6
	Percentage	2.1%	63.6%	20%	9.3%	4.3%
Opening Hours of the Citadel	Number	4	92	27	14	2
	Percentage	2.9%	65.7%	19.3%	10%	1.4%
Content & info. about the Citadel	Number	1	91	23	17	7
	Percentage	0.7%	65%	16.4%	12.1%	5%
Shopping facilities	Number	2	78	20	28	11
	Percentage	1.4%	55.7%	14.3%	20%	7.9%
Security	Number	4	100	27	4	4
	Percentage	2.9%	71.4%	19.3%	2.9%	2.9%
Signage	Number	4	99	19	15	2
	Percentage	2.9%	70.7%	13.6%	10.7%	1.4%
Shaded seats	Number	4	94	23	11	7
	Percentage	2.9%	67.1%	16.4%	7.9%	5%
Shaded Walkways	Number	3	94	19	12	11
	Percentage	2.1%	67.1%	13.6%	8.6%	7.9%
Green areas	Number	7	99	18	9	6
	Percentage	5%	70.7%	12.9%	6.4%	4.3%
Diverse Restaurants & Cafes	Number	1	84	21	21	12
	Percentage	0.7%	60%	15%	15%	8.6%
Presence of waiting areas around sites	Number	5	93	25	11	5
	Percentage	3.6%	66.4%	17.9%	7.9%	3.6%
Sanitary facilities	Number	1	62	23	20	33
	Percentage	0.7%	44.3%	16.4%	14.3%	23.6%
State of Conversation of different buildings	Number	-	87	19	20	13
	Percentage	-	62.1%	13.6%	14.3%	9.3%

Buildings that visitors like the most	Mohamed Ali mosque	Military museum	Al-Jawahra Palace	Police Museum	Al-Nasser Mohamed Mosque	Towers	Green/ Open Spaces	Museums	Mosques	Yusuf's Well
Number	103	32	68	16	14	13	15	38	19	31
Percentage	73.6%	22.9%	48.6%	11.4%	10%	9.3%	10.7%	27.1%	13.6%	22.1%

Activities to encourage visits to the Citadel	Friends	Hanging out with Family	Open Spaces / Green	Concerts	Museums/ Monuments	Restaurant/ Cafes	Other	No Answer
Number	15	12	8	36	21	7	29	12
Percentage	10.7%	8.6%	5.7%	25.7%	15%	5%	20.7%	8.6%

What does the Citadel represents to the local community	Symbol like the Pyramids	Place of Entertainment	Religious/Sacred	Touristic area	Other
Number	32	105	50	34	1
Percentage	23%	75.5%	36%	24.5%	0.7%

Disadvantages of living beside the Citadel/in a historic area	Security problems	High traffic/Crowded area	Risk of relocation by the Antiquities	Restrictions on new constructions	Constrains on restoration process
Number	27	48	98	36	19
Percentage	19.3%	34.3%	70%	25.7%	13.6%

Advantages of living beside the Citadel/in a historic area	Vital area	Economic income because of tourism	Services and utilities	Goods and Housing at reasonable prices
Number	122	13	21	40
Percentage	87.1%	9.3%	15%	28.6%

The respondents' views of Bab Al-`Azab area

Knowing about Bab Al-`Azab	Yes	No
Number	126	14
Percentage	90%	10%

Data known about Bab al-`Azab	Area was closed by Gov.	Abandoned area inside Citadel	Gate leads to Storages/workshops	Political prison	Police camp
Number	70	30	19	3	3
Percentage	55.6%	23.8%	15.1%	2.4%	2.4%

Source of data about Bab al-`Azab	Citadel & tour guides	History books	Old residents	Relatives/Friends	Other
Number	35	9	24	54	4
Percentage	27.8%	7.1%	19%	42.9%	3.2%

Existing Condition of Bab al-`Azab	Occupied/Used	Closed/Not used	Abandoned/un-restored	No one Knows
Number	7	72	33	14
Percentage	5.6%	57.1%	26.2%	11.1%

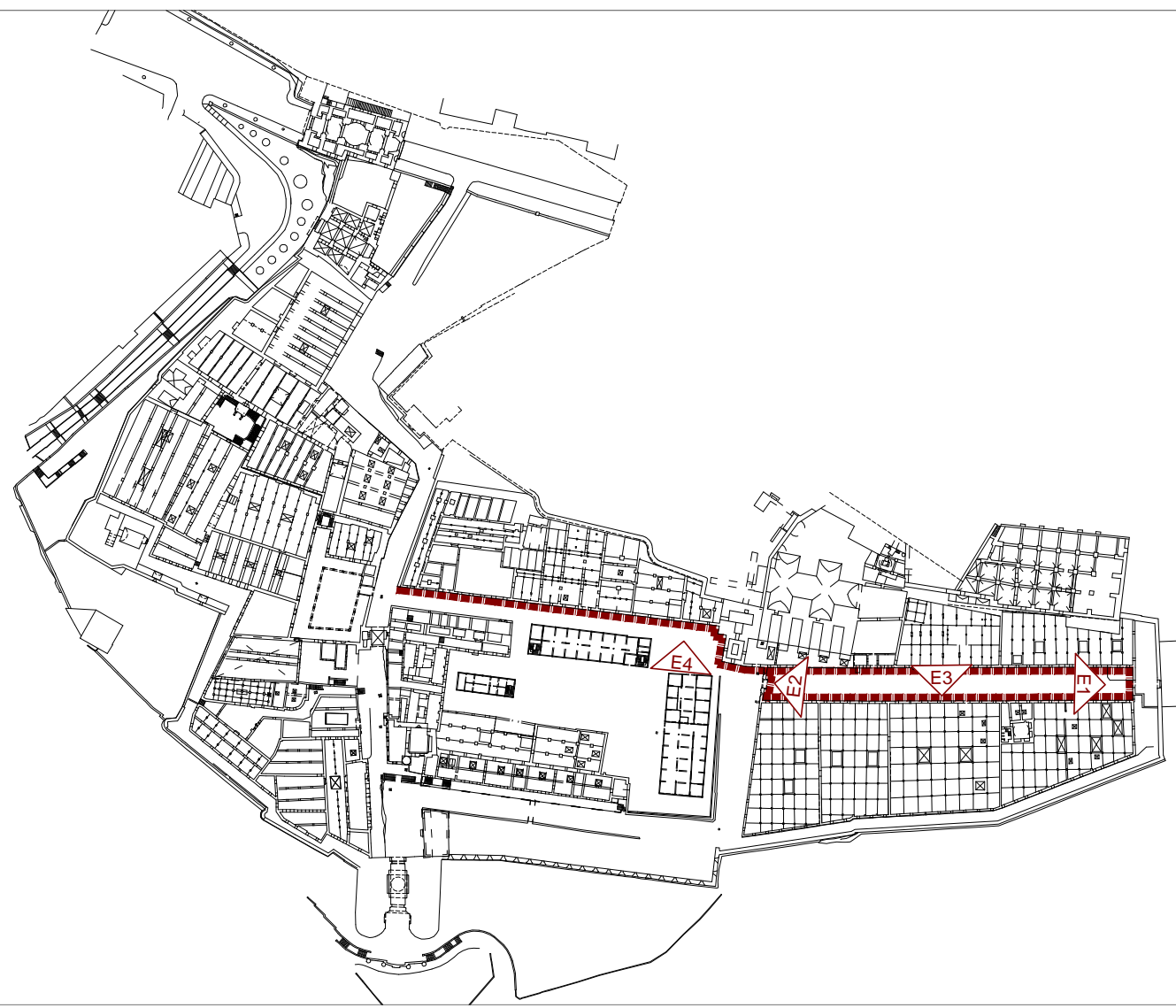
Previous use of Bab al-`Azab	Yes	No
Number	26	100
Percentage	18.6%	71.4%

Path after entering from Bab al-`Azab	Use ladder/passage after passing by buildings	Passing by stores and the abandoned part then reach the Citadel	Straight path till the Citadel	Other
Number	2	21	1	2
Percentage	1.4%	15%	0.7%	1.4%

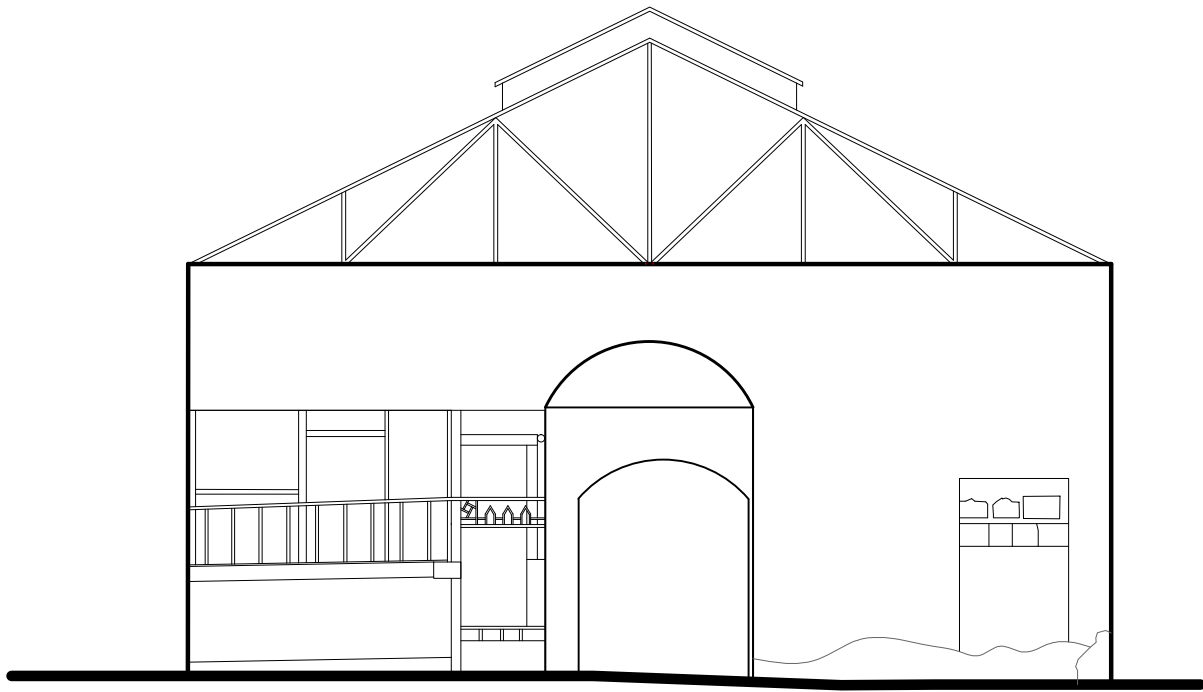
Suggested hours if the gate is reopened	From 8 am – 5 pm	From 4 pm – 11 pm	From 9 am – 7 pm	All the day
Number	10	25	23	81
Percentage	7.1%	17.9%	16.4%	57.9%

Architectural Documentation of the Site





Key Map

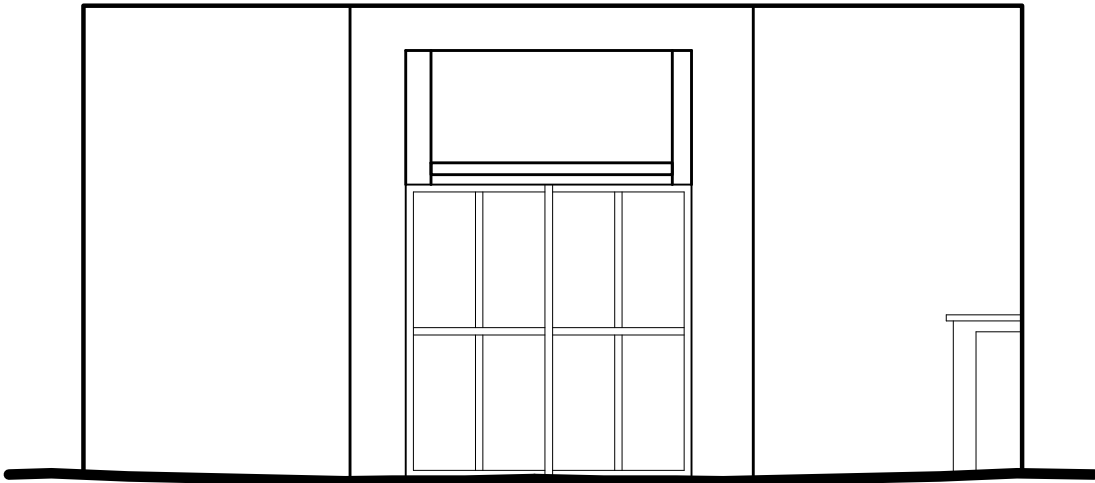


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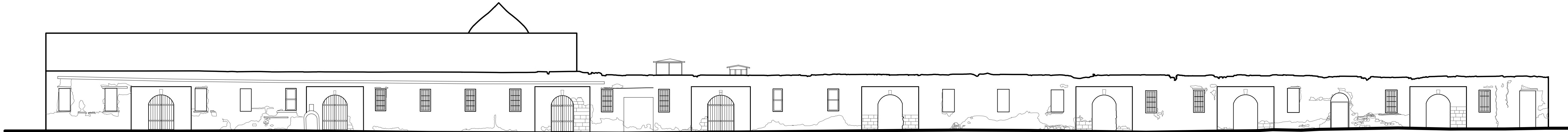


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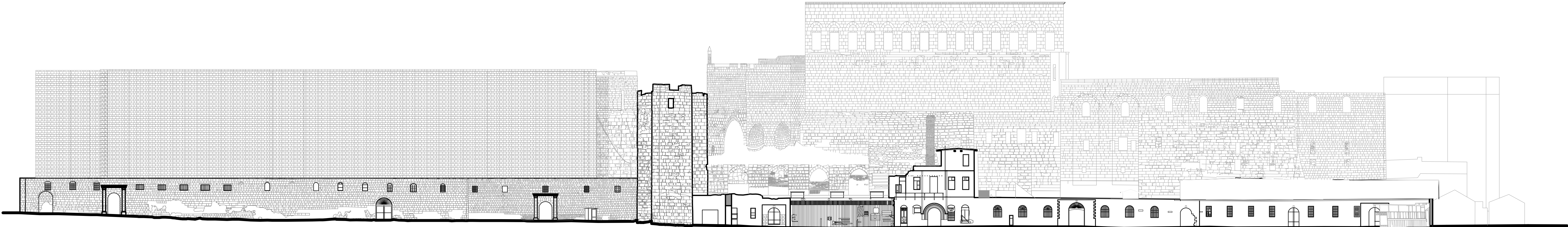


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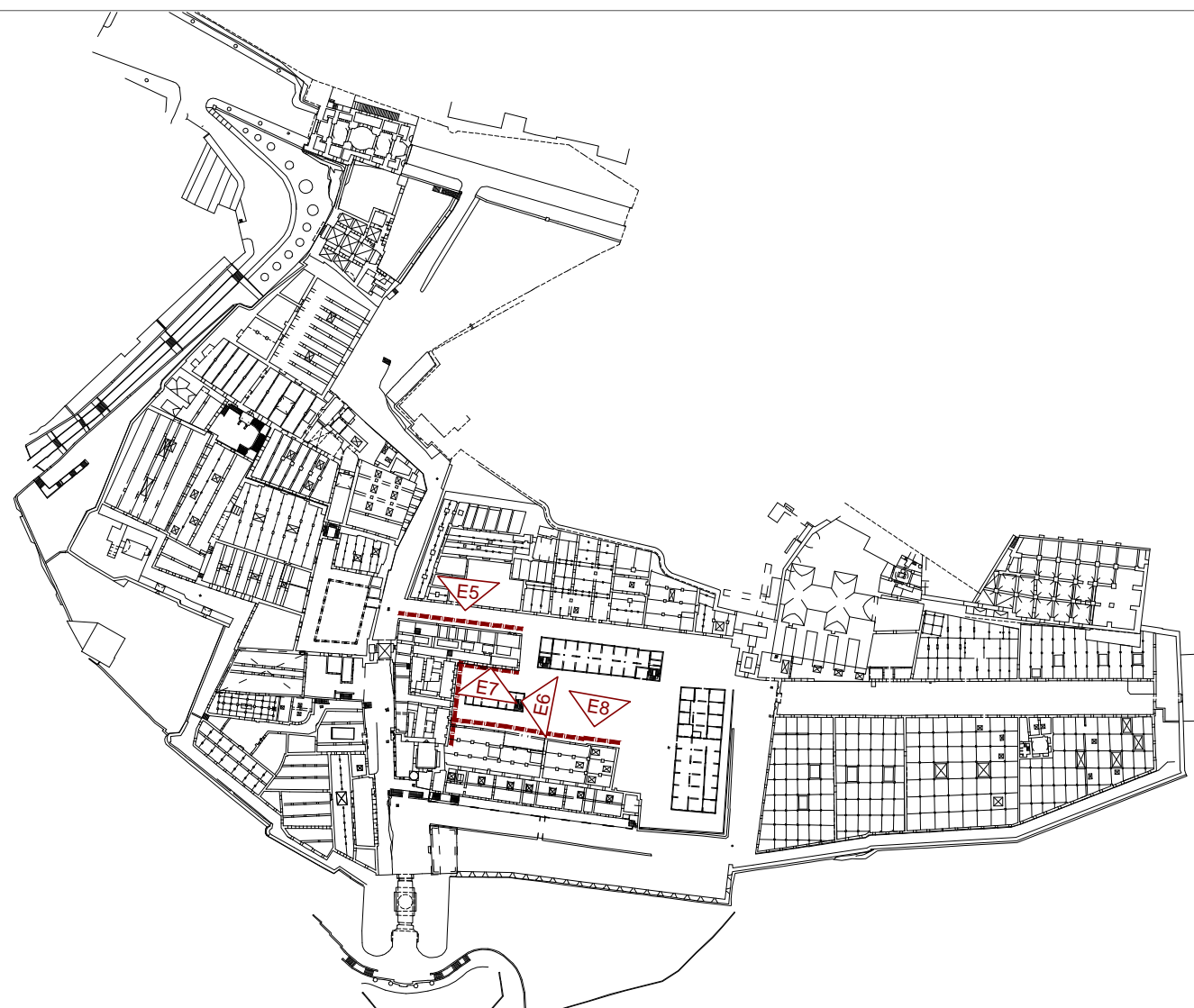
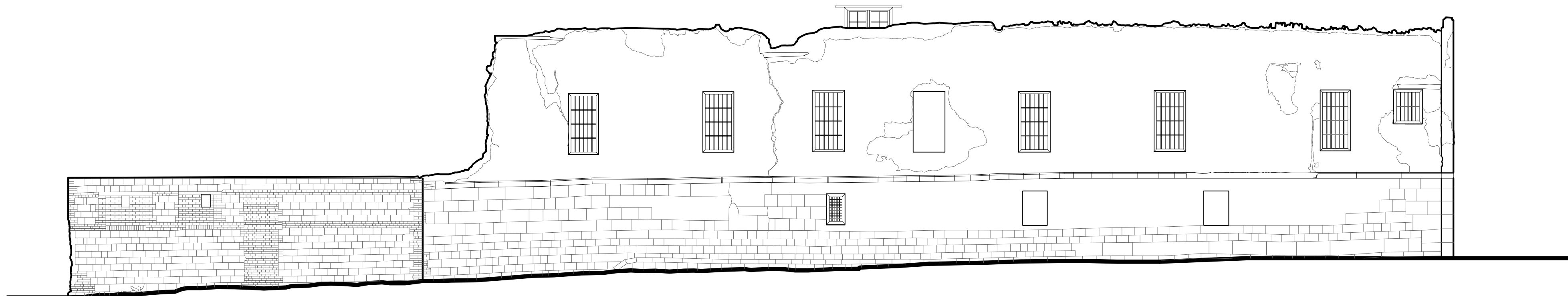
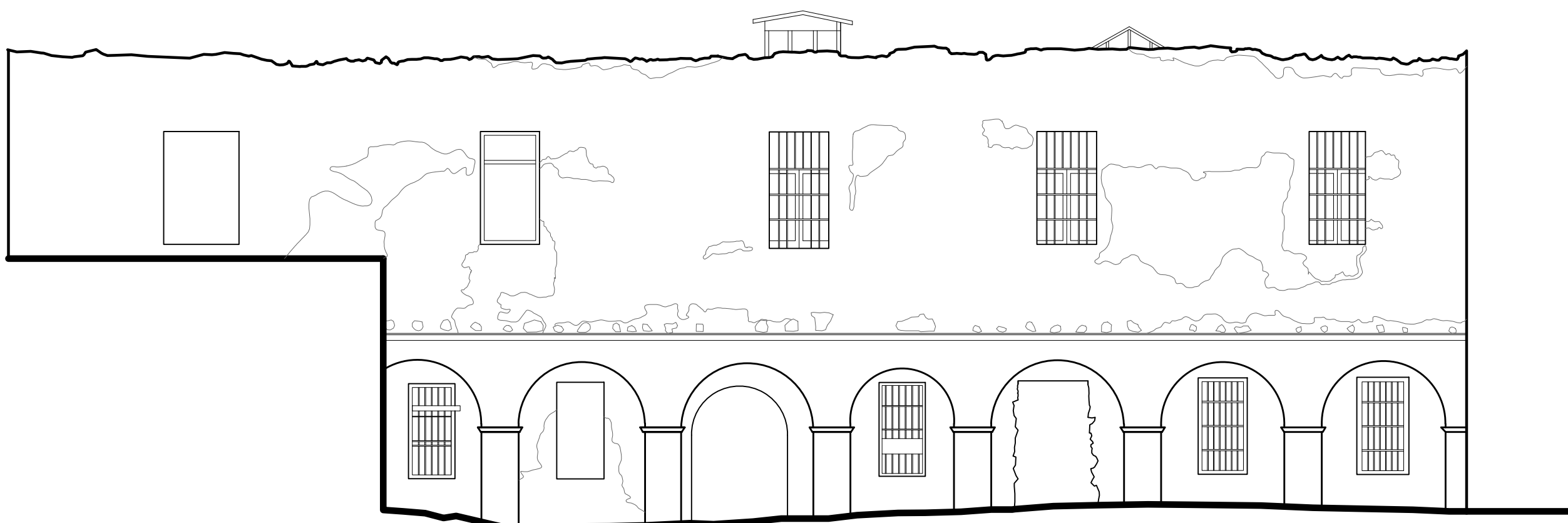
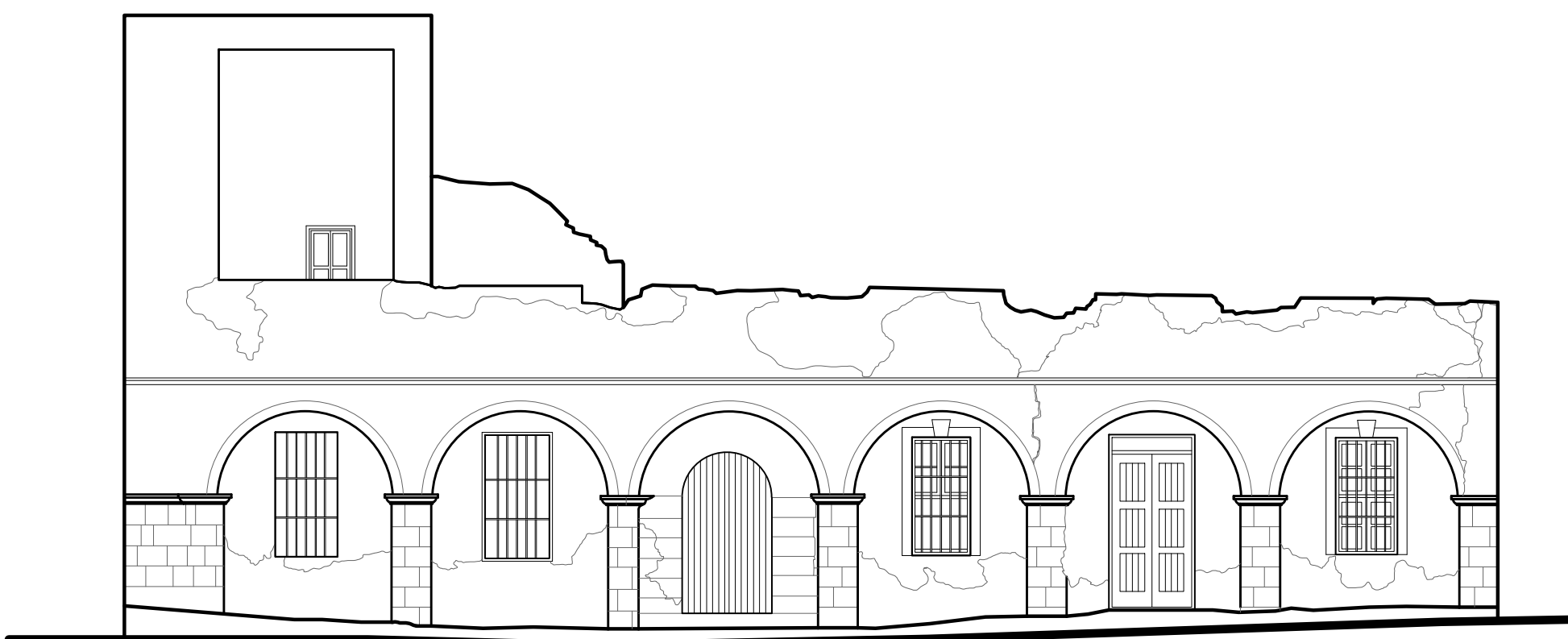
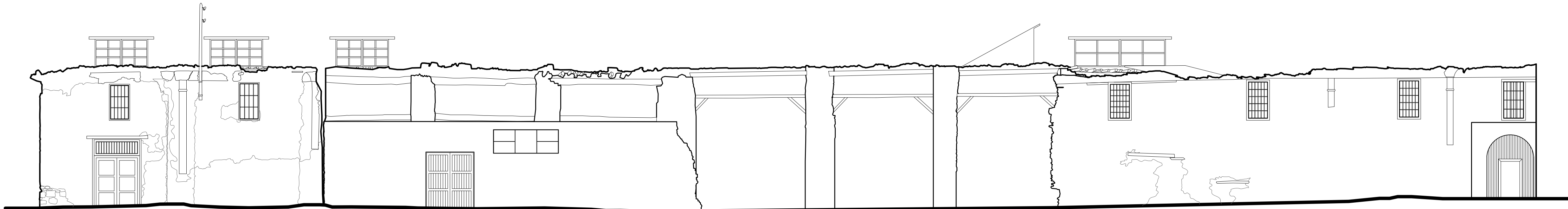


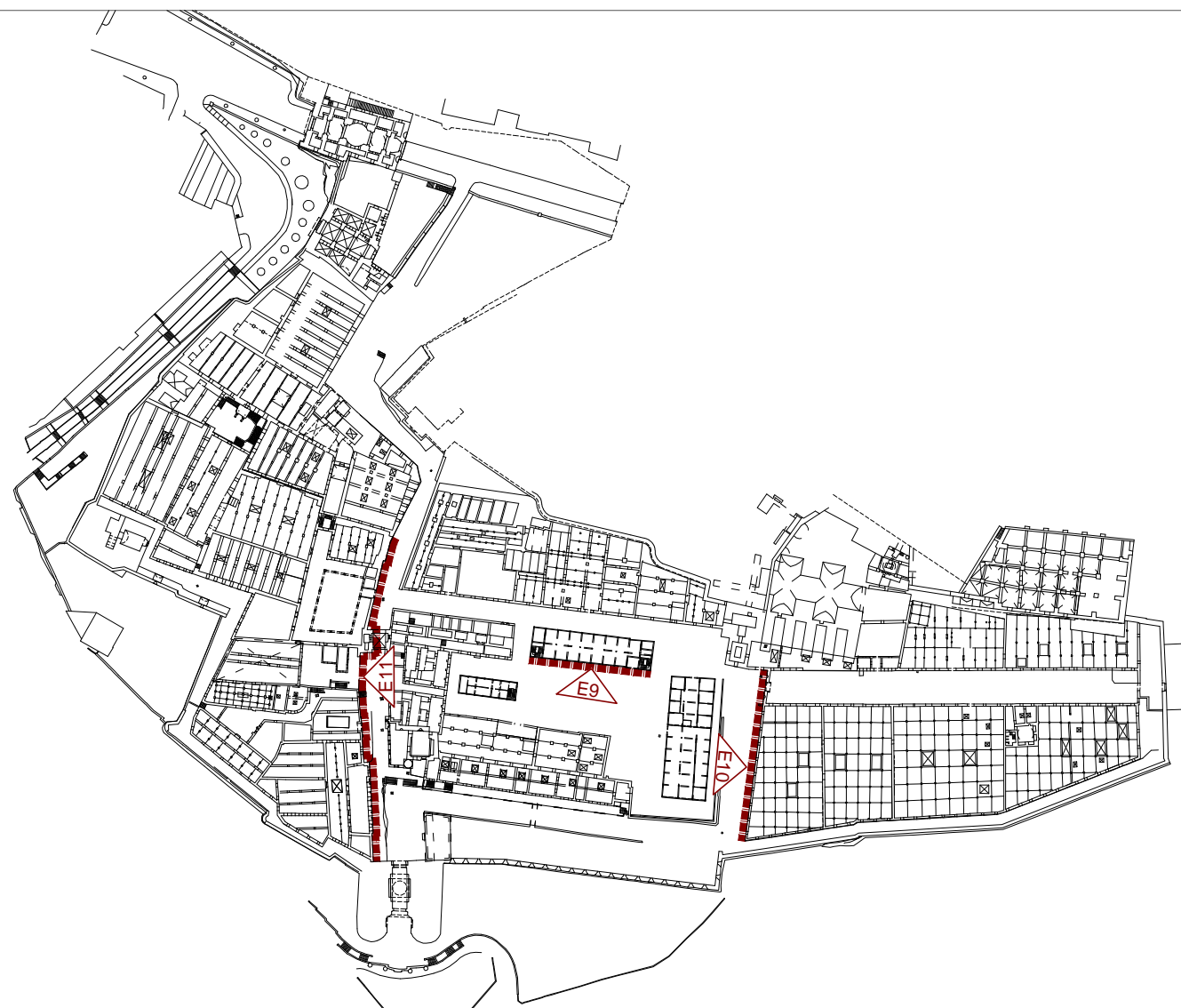
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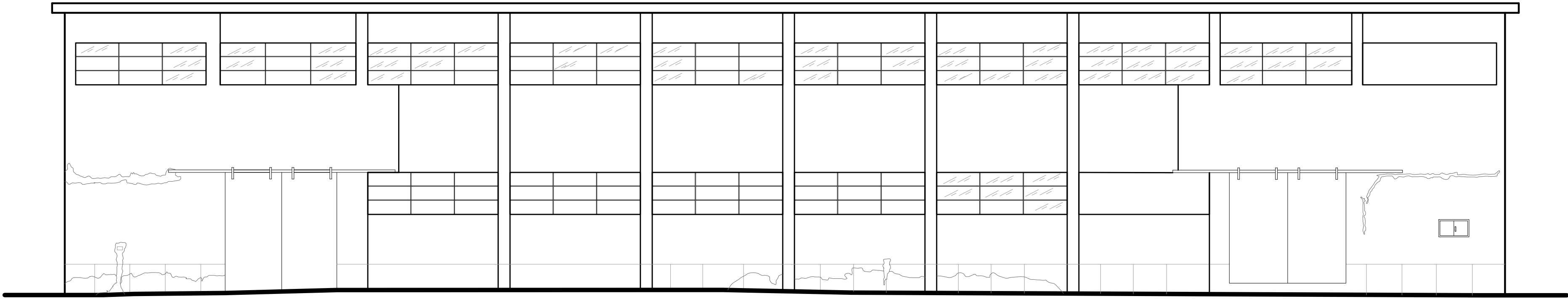
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			Scale: 1 - 100
			
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Elevation 8			



Key Map

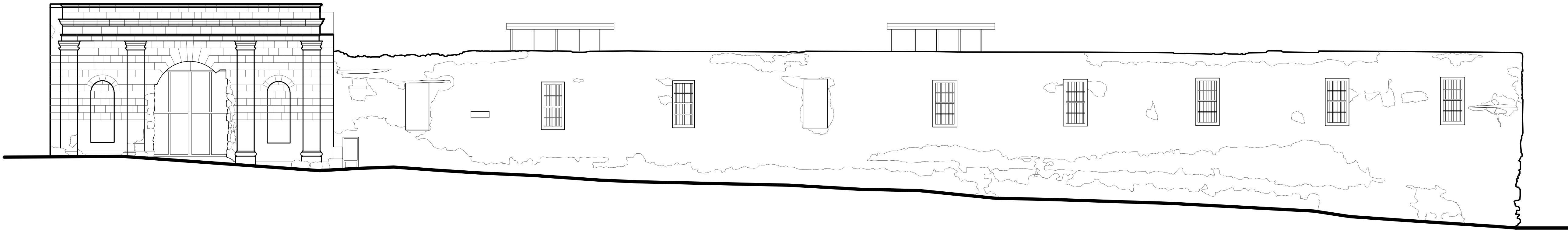


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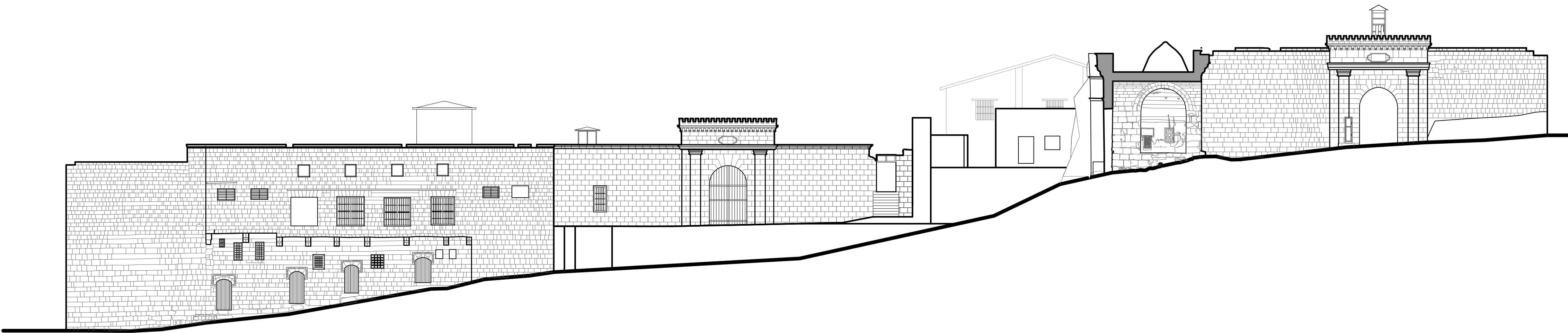


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Scale:

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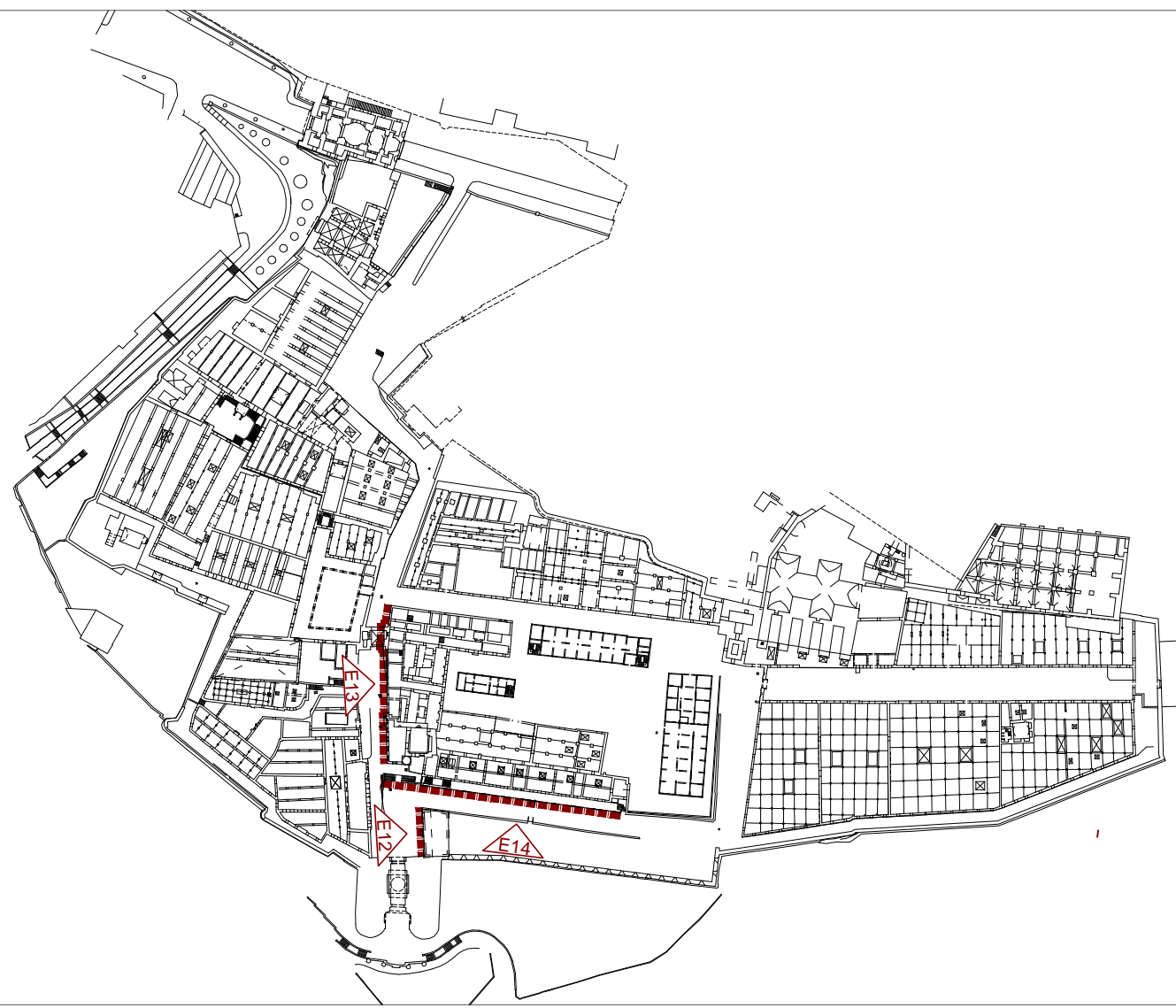


Drawing Name:

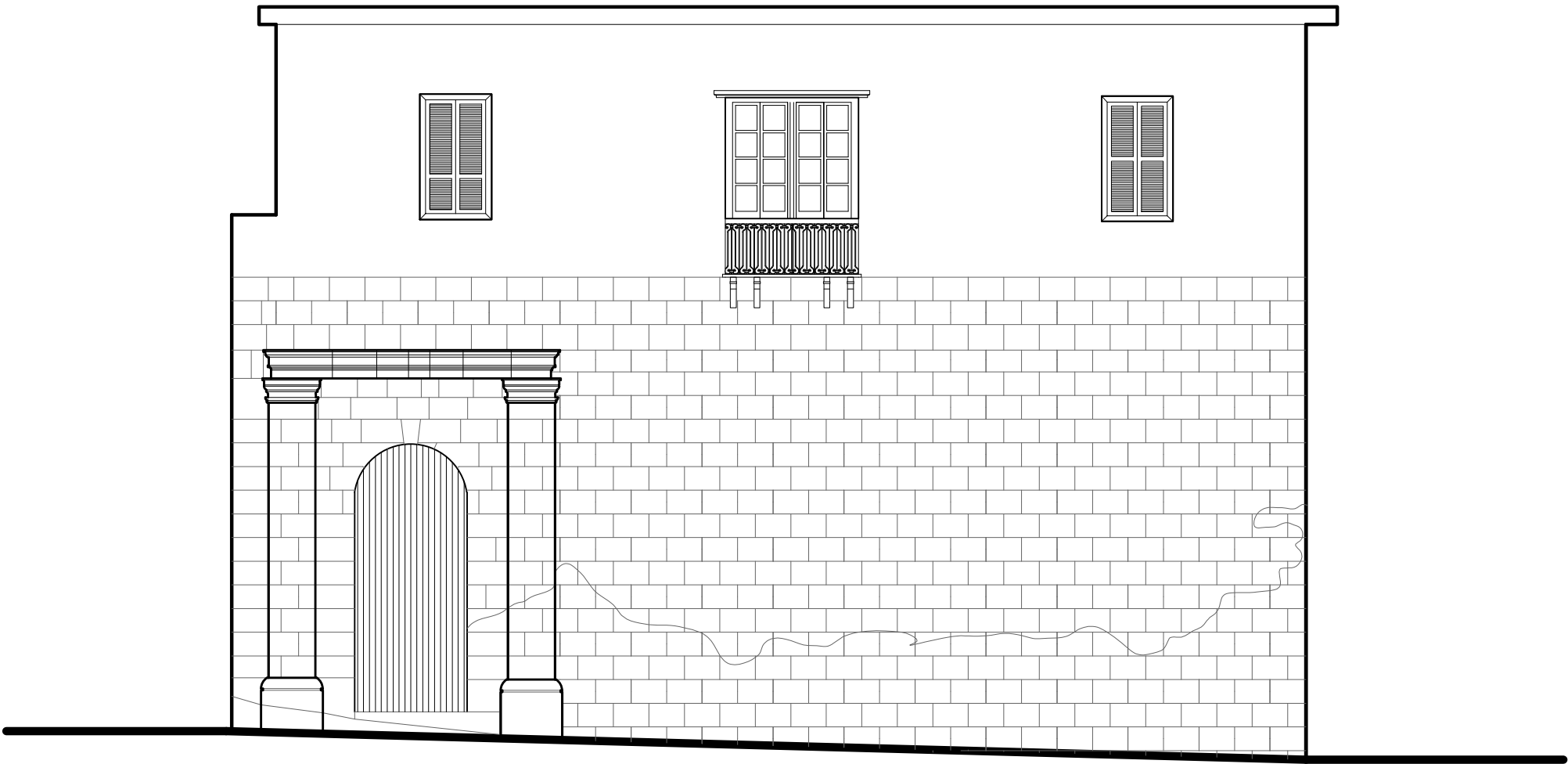
Elevation 11

Scale:

1 - 200



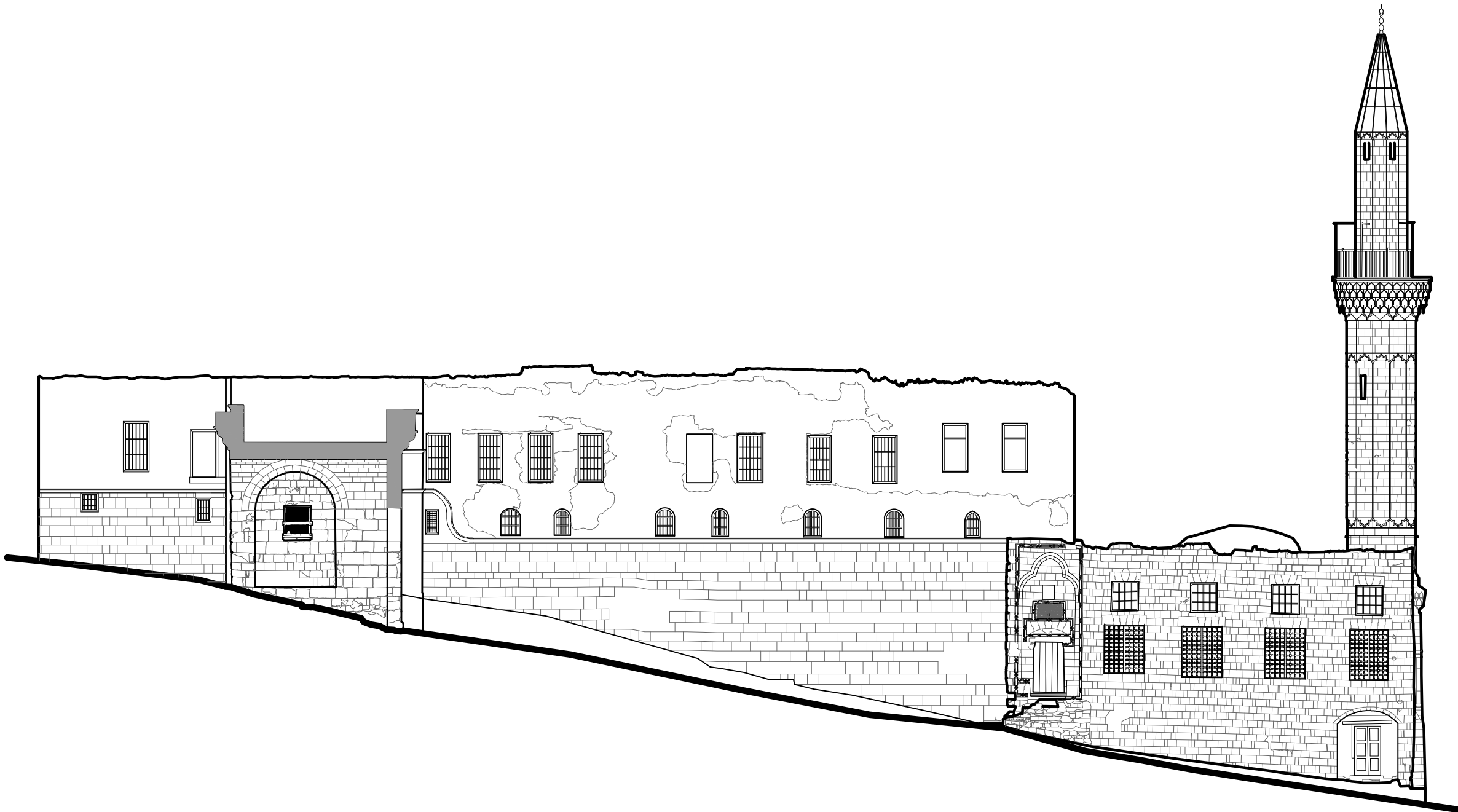
Key Map



Drawing Name:

Elevation 12

Scale: 1 - 100

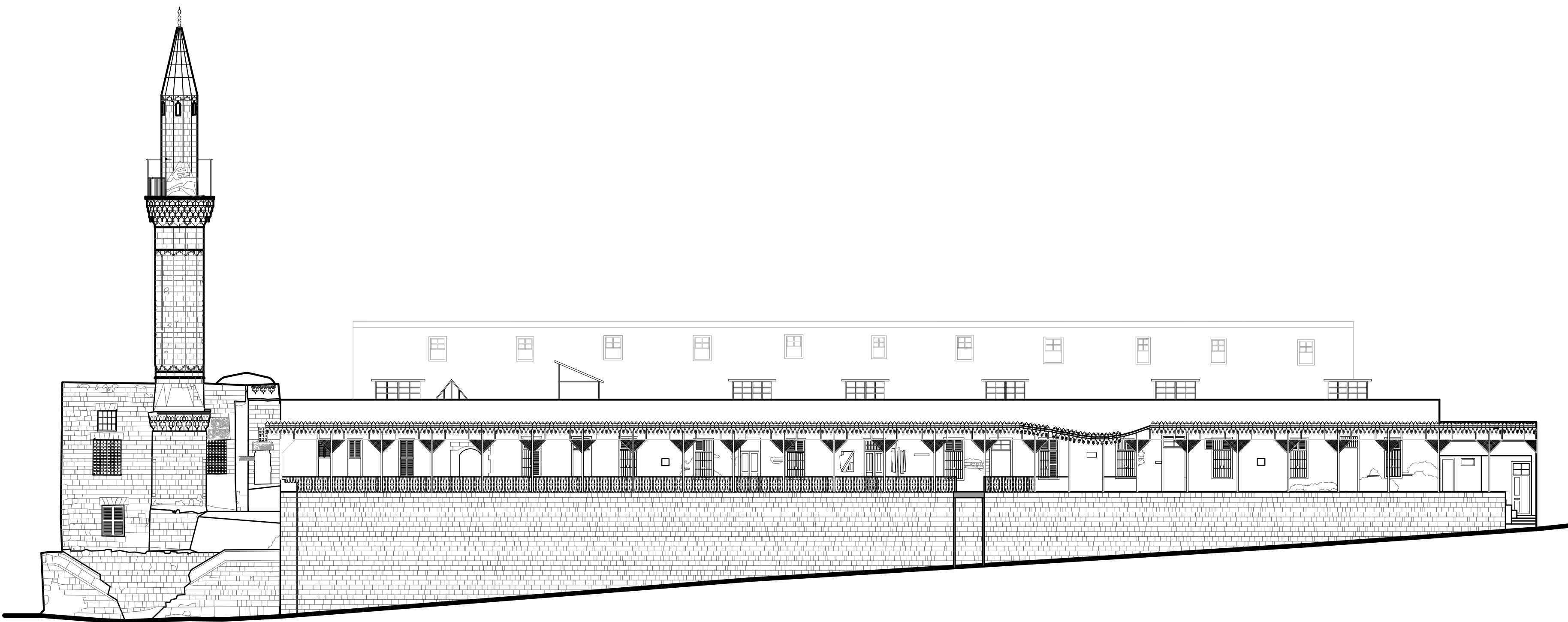


Drawing Name:

Elevation 13

Scale:

1 - 200


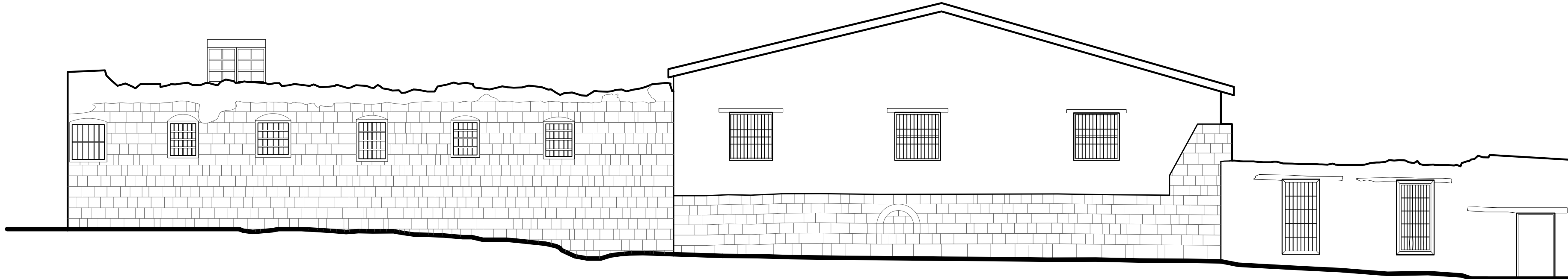
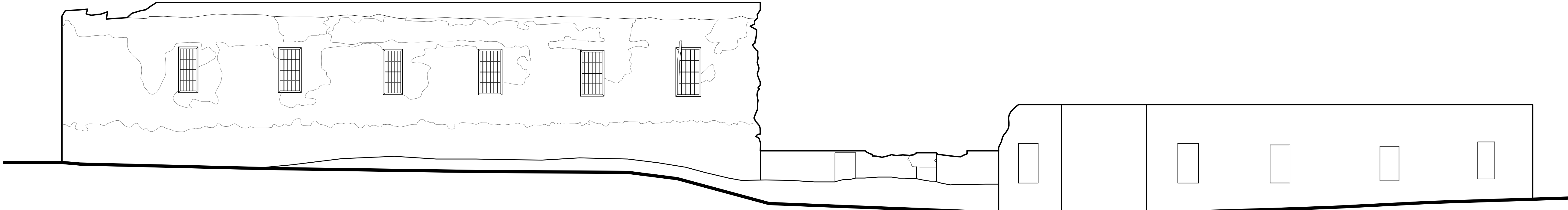

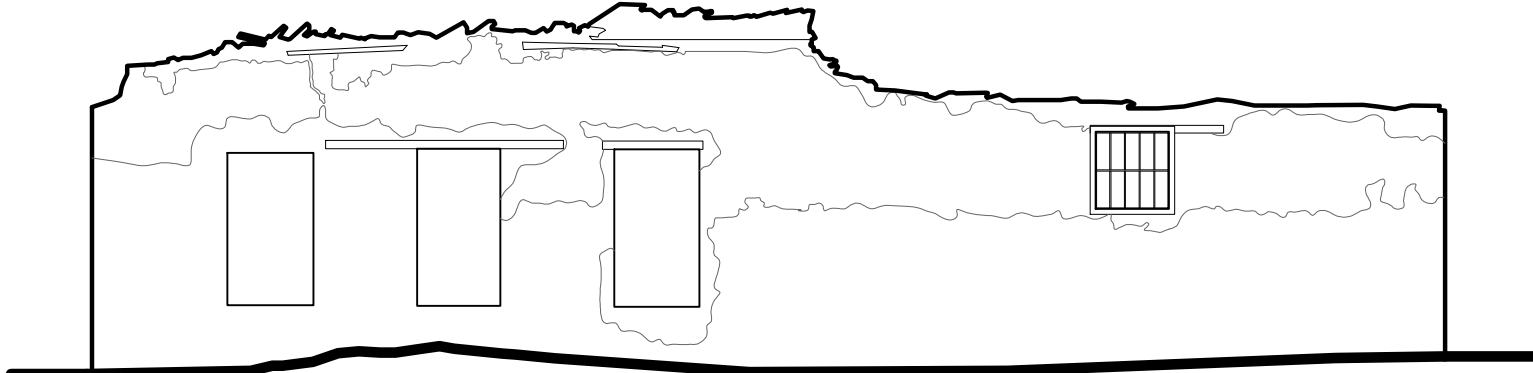


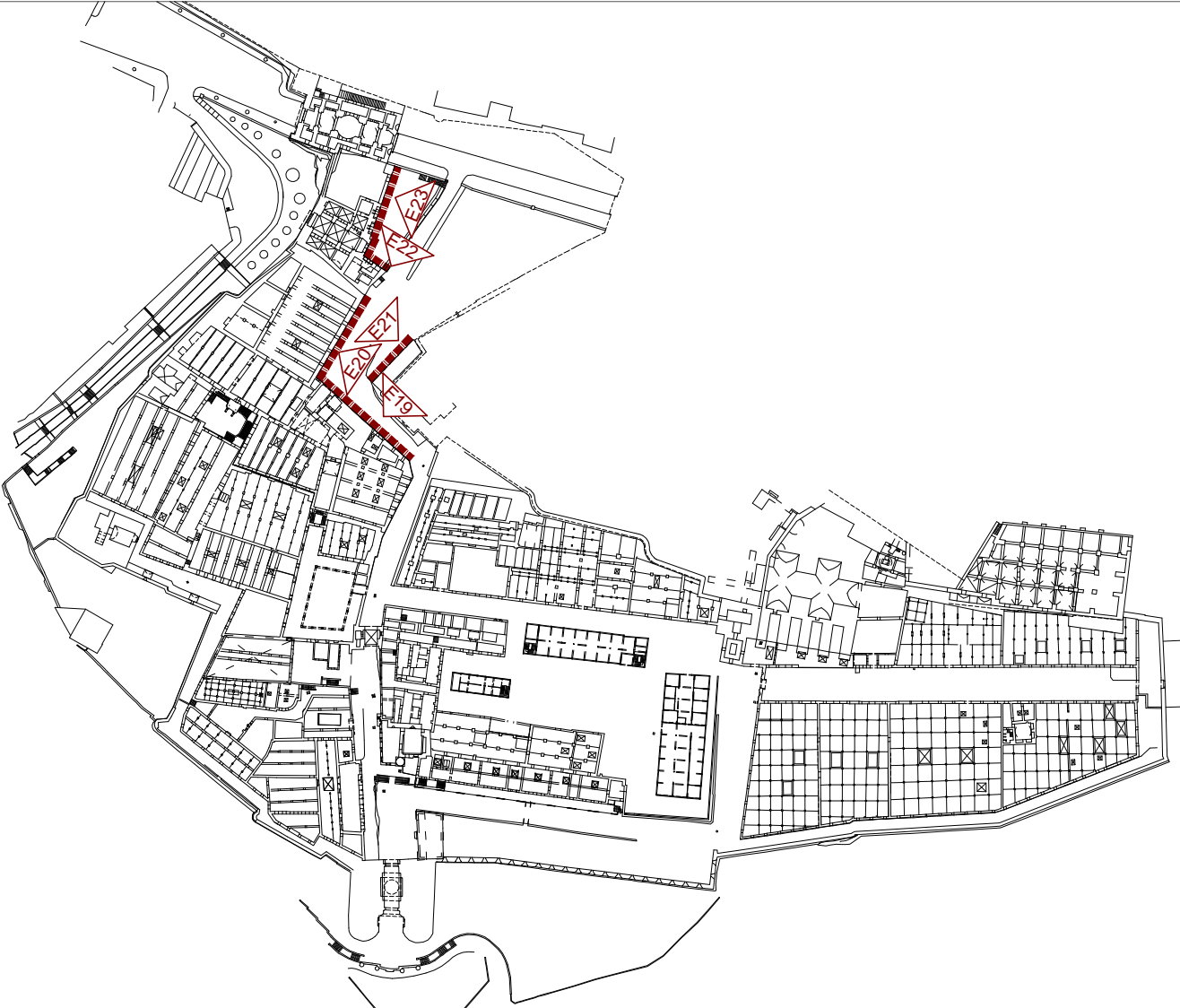
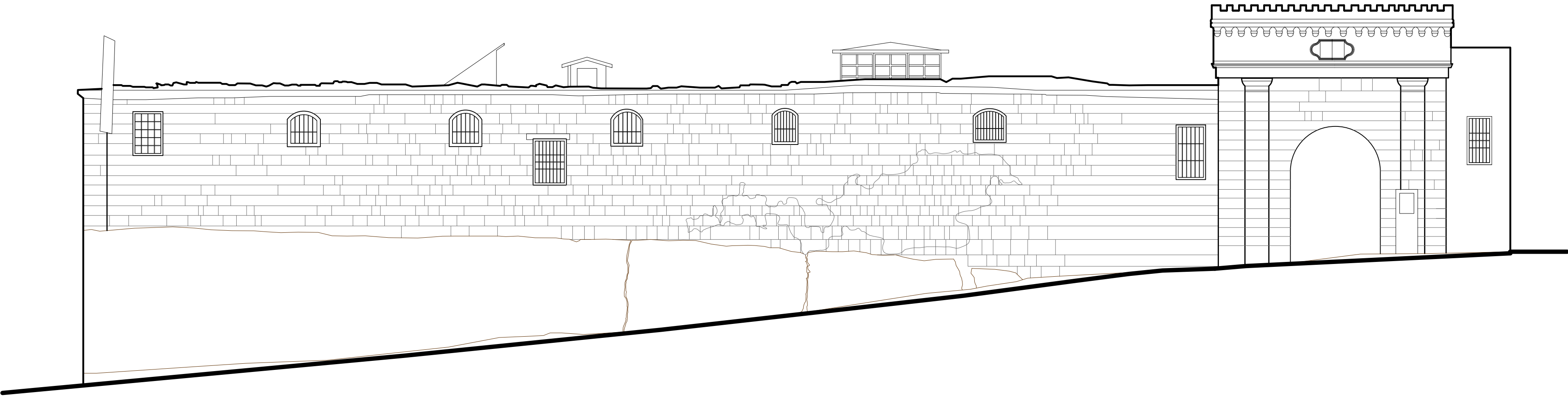
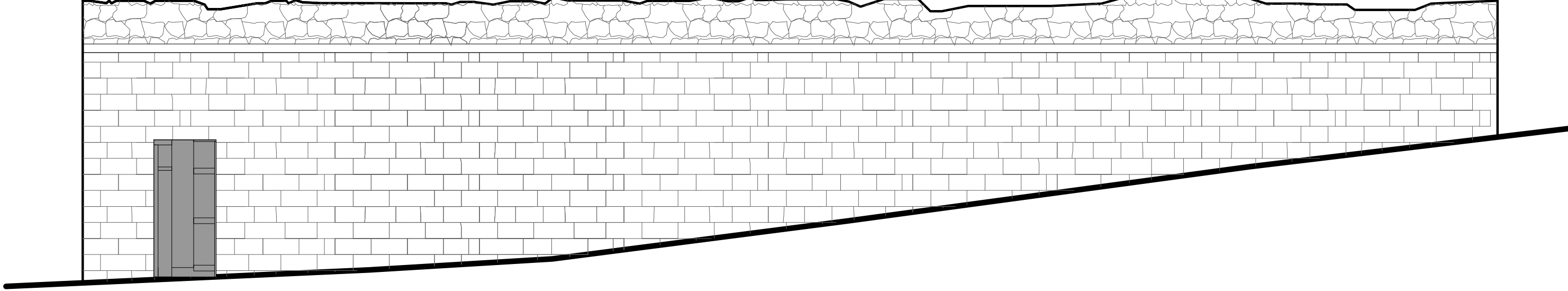
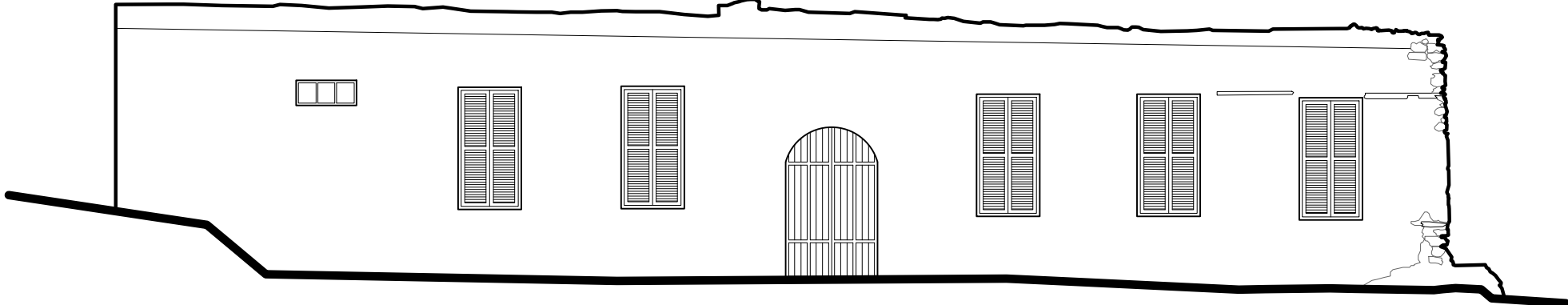
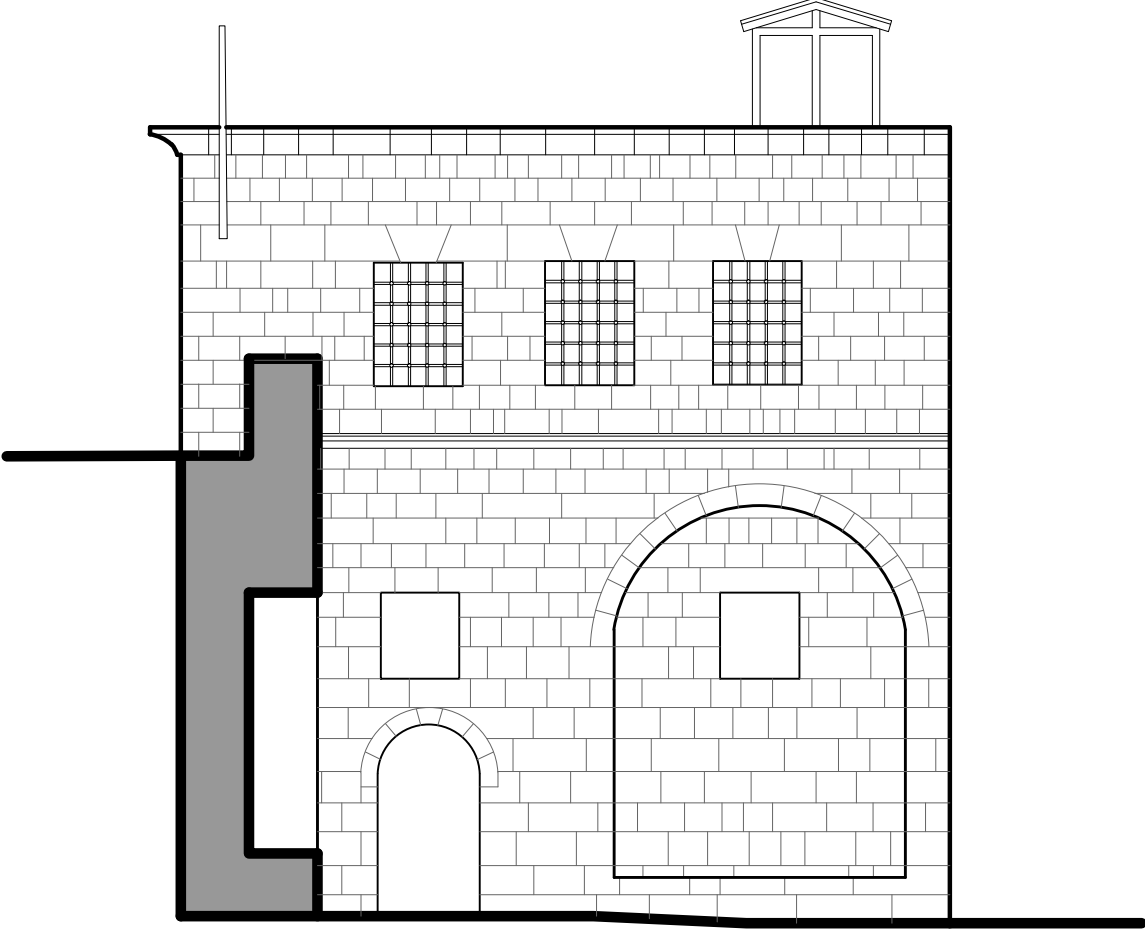
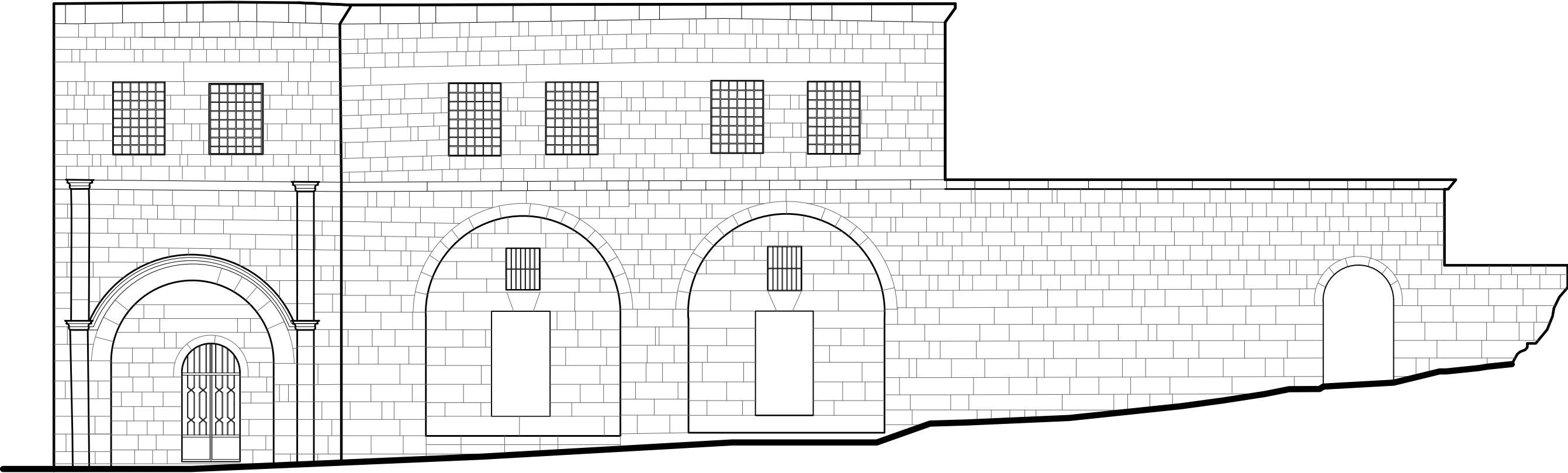
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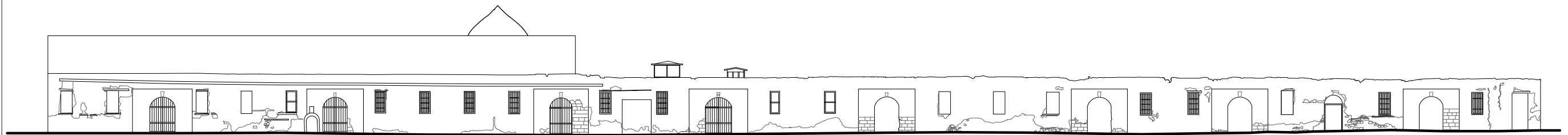
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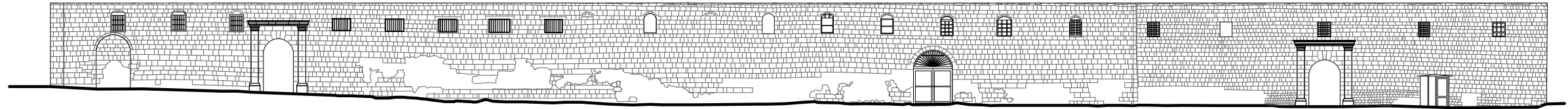
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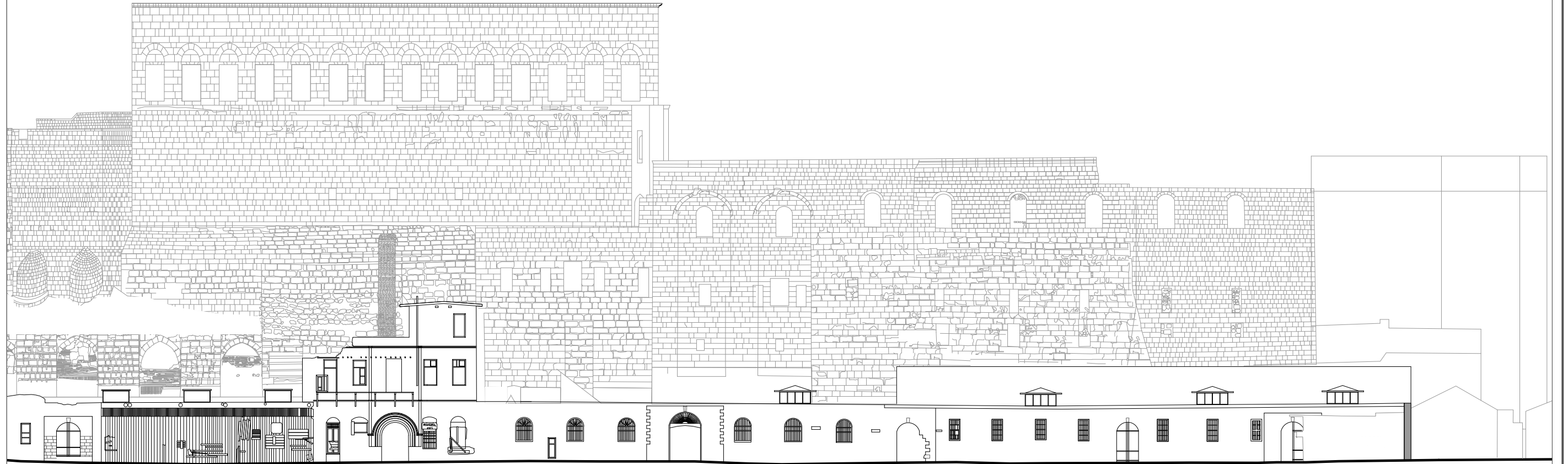
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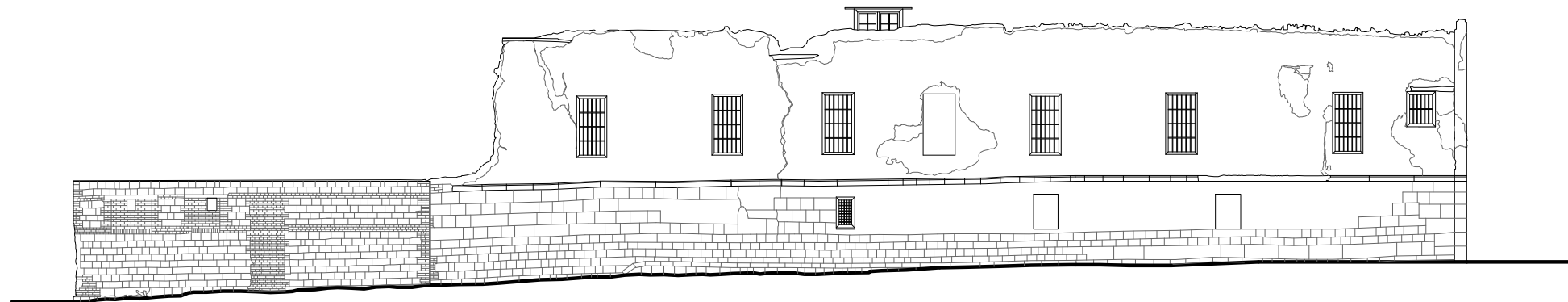
				
Key Map	Drawing Name: Elevation 15		Scale:	1 - 100
				
Drawing Name: Elevation 16			Scale:	1 - 100
				
Drawing Name: Elevation 17	Scale: 1 - 100	Drawing Name: Elevation 18	Scale: 1 - 100	

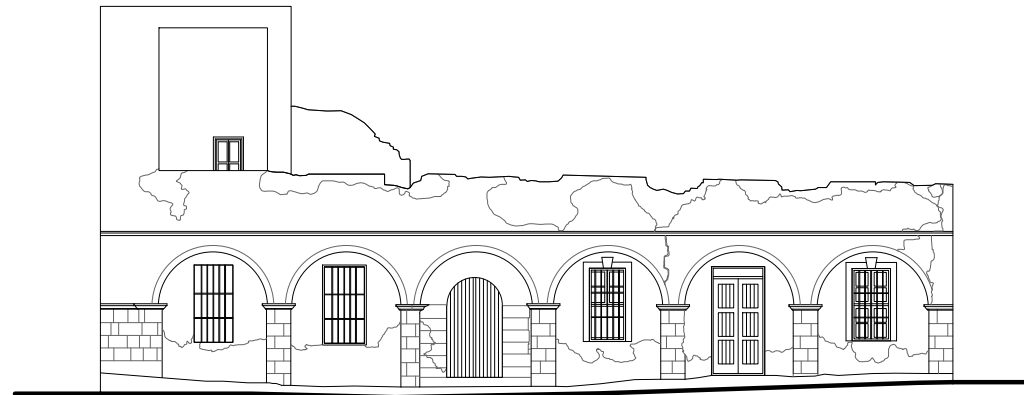
			
Key Map	Drawing Name: Elevation19		Scale: 1 - 100
			
Drawing Name: Elevation 20		Scale: 1 - 100	Drawing Name: Elevation 21
			
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Scale: 1 - 100			

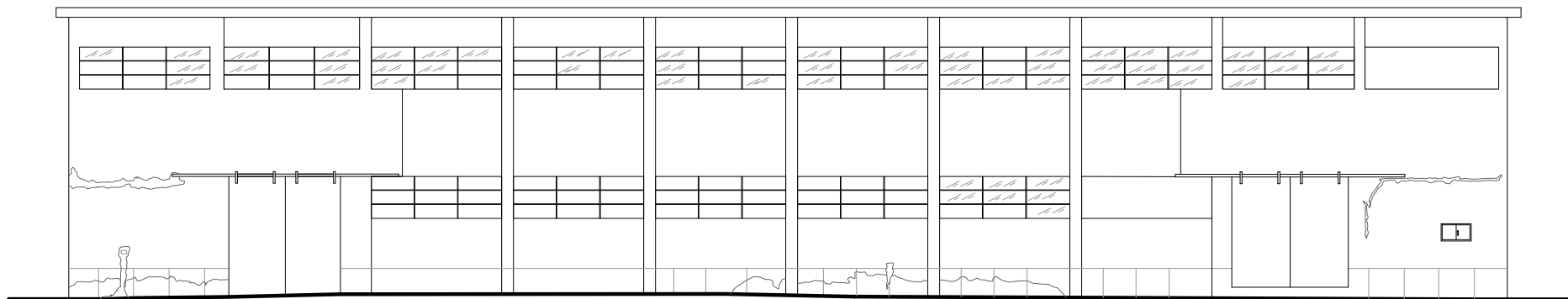


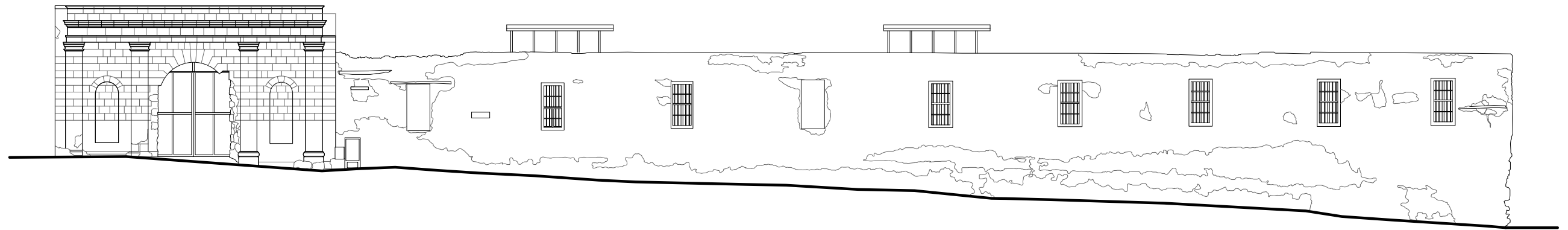


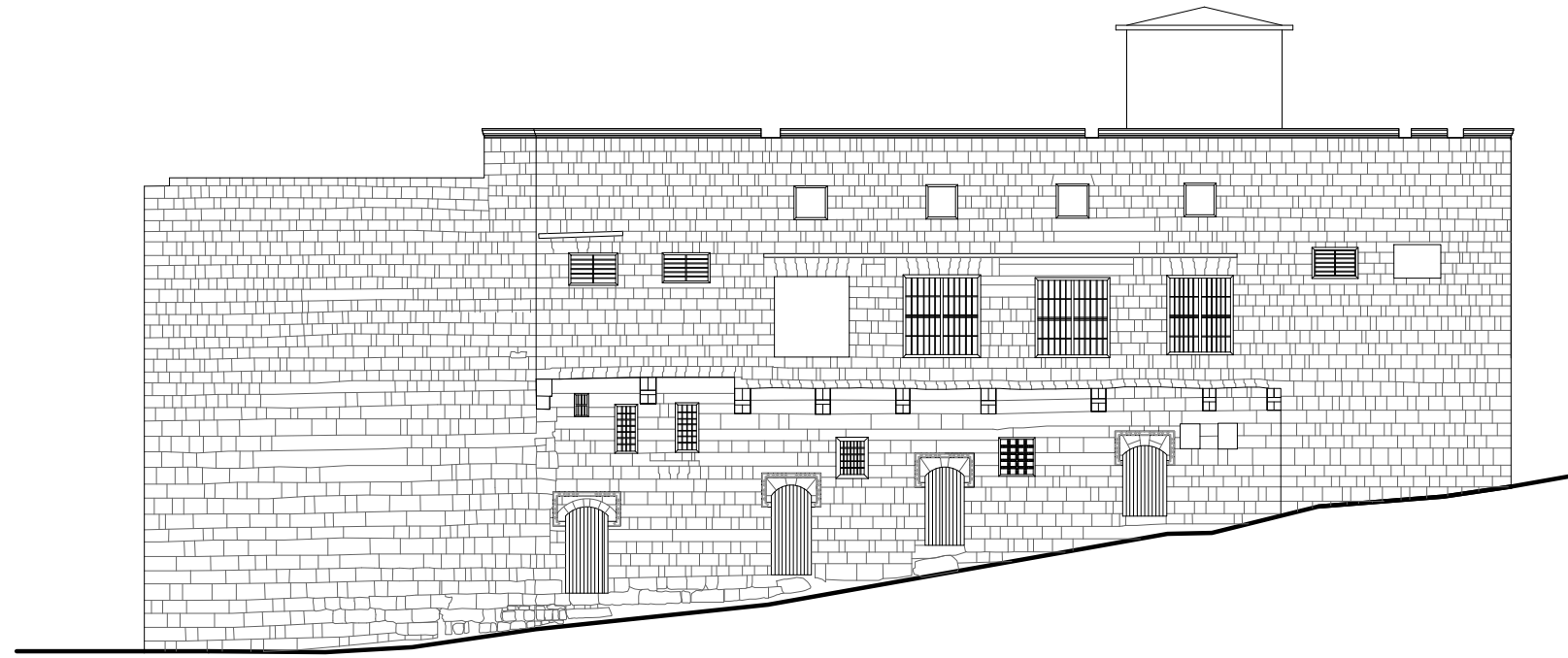


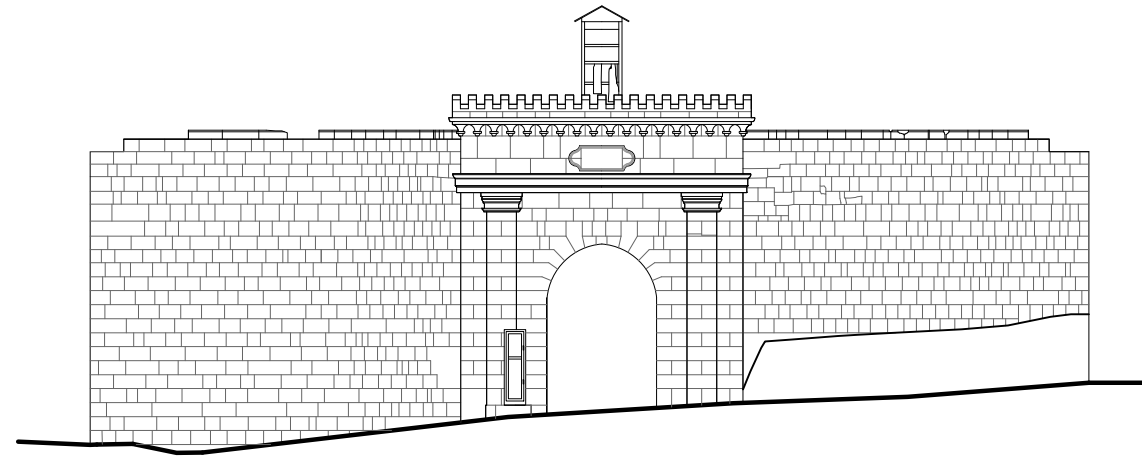


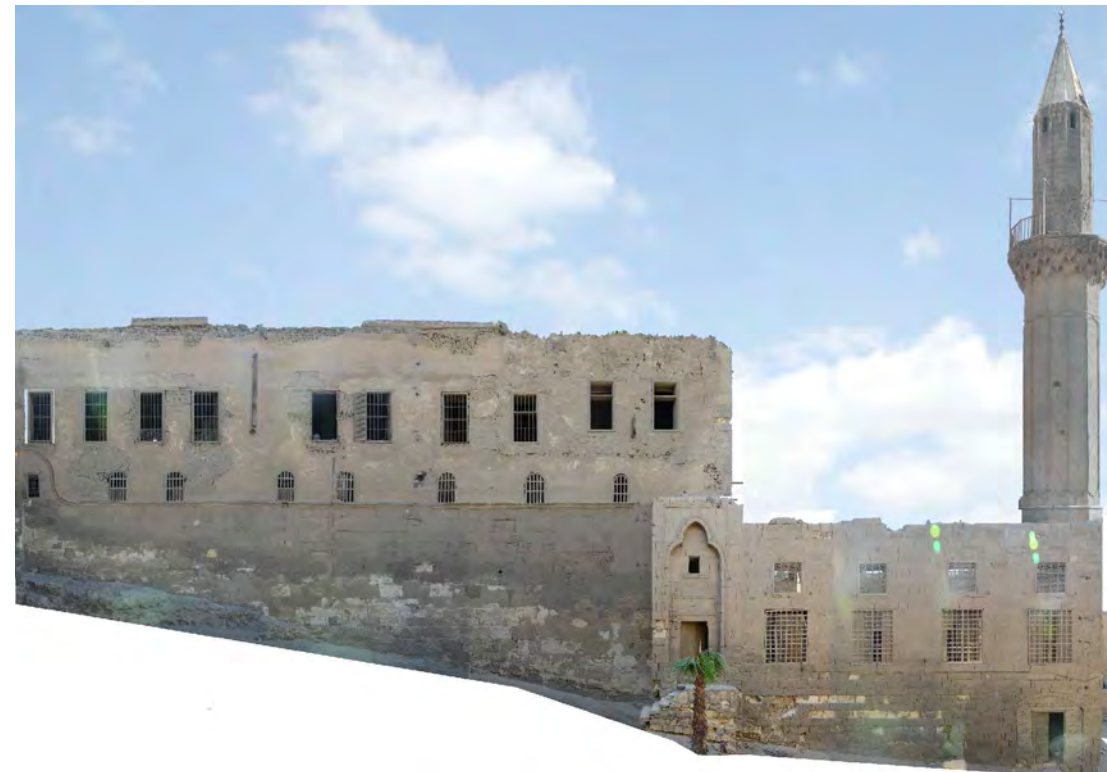
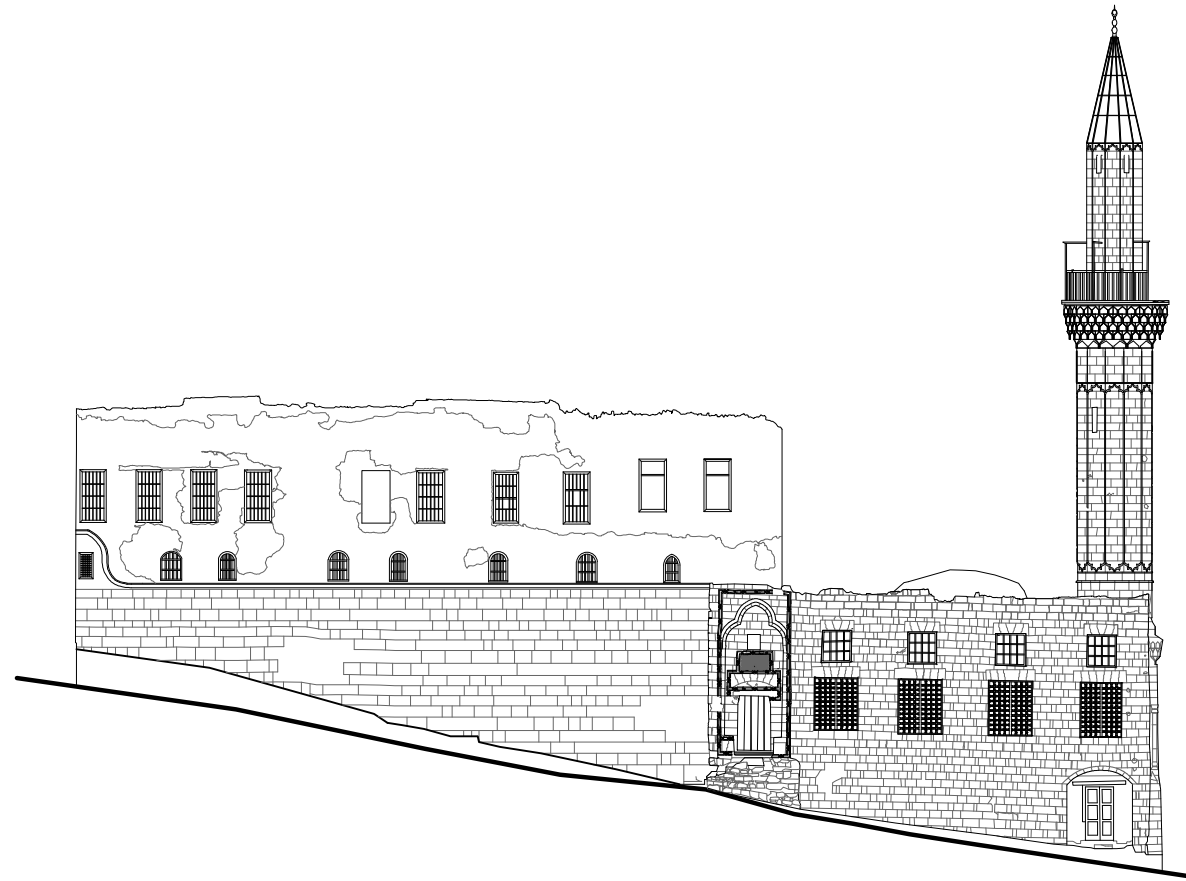


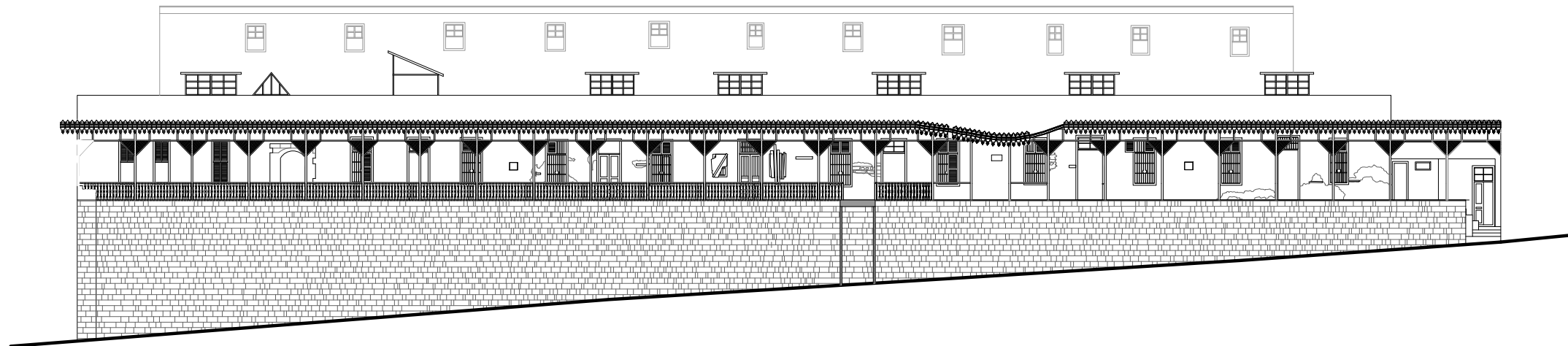


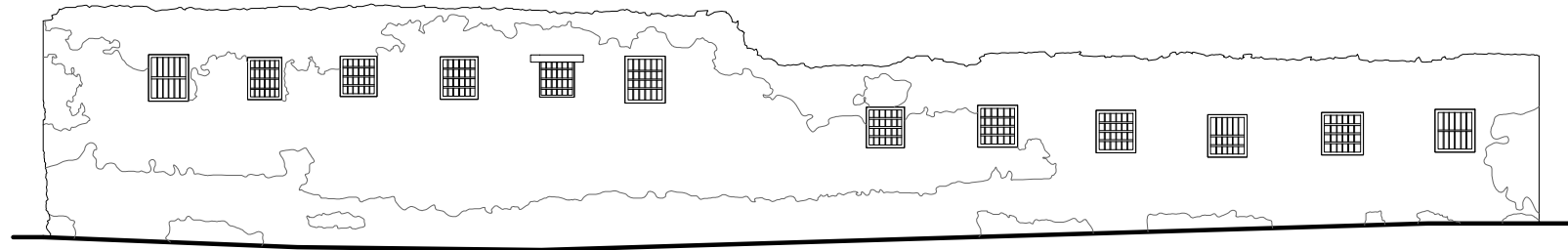


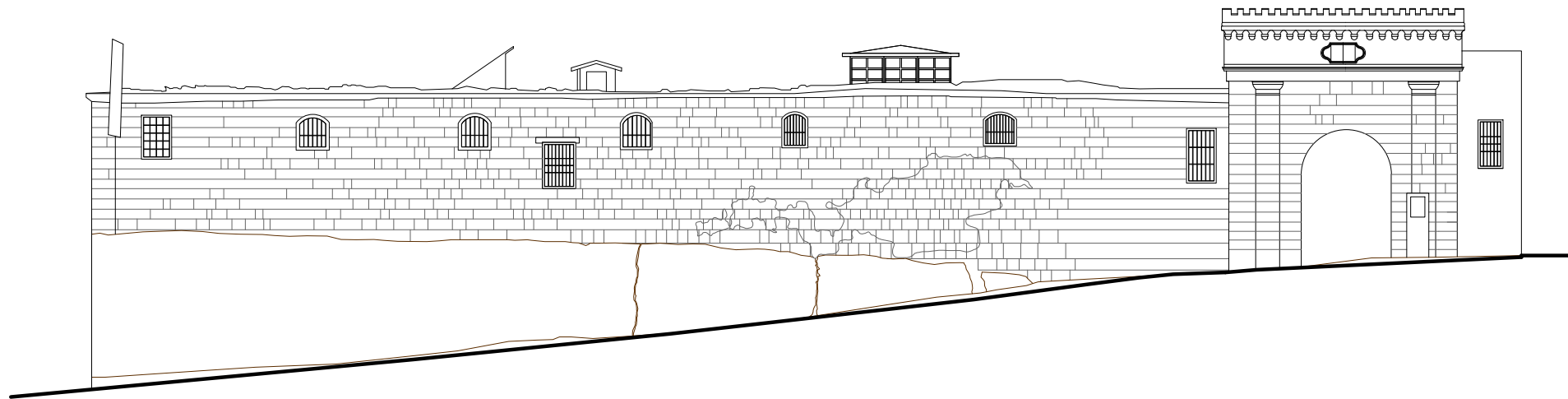


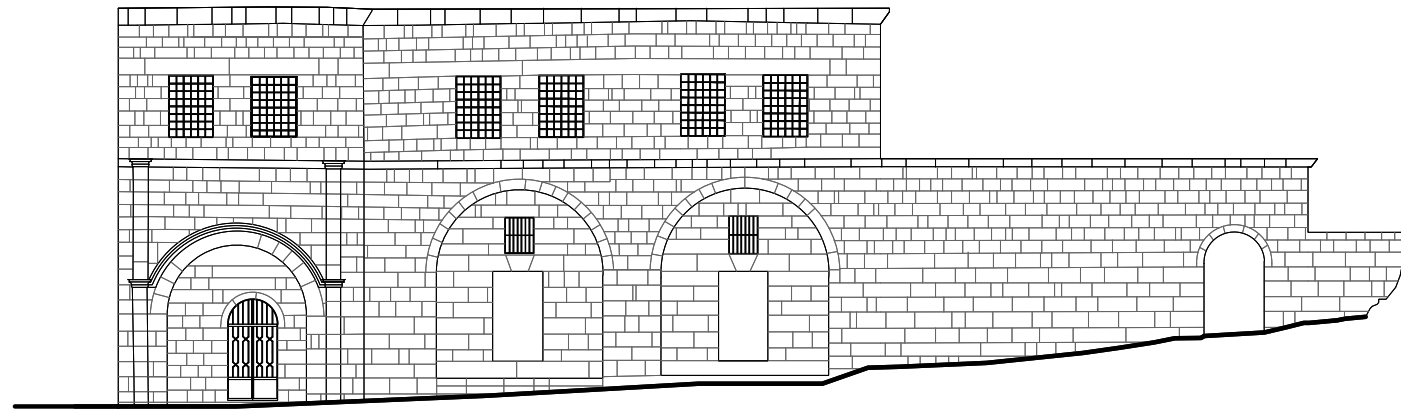


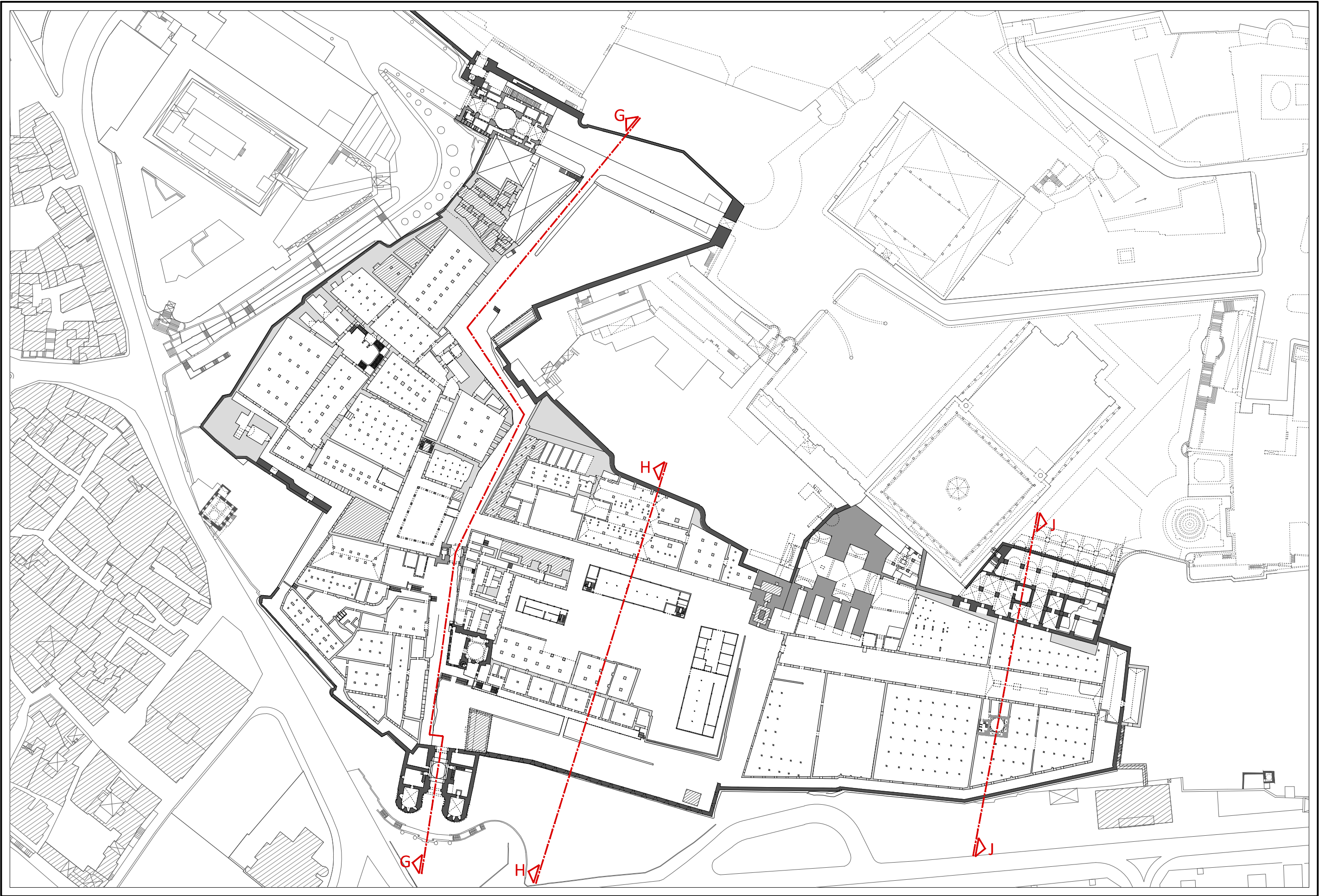


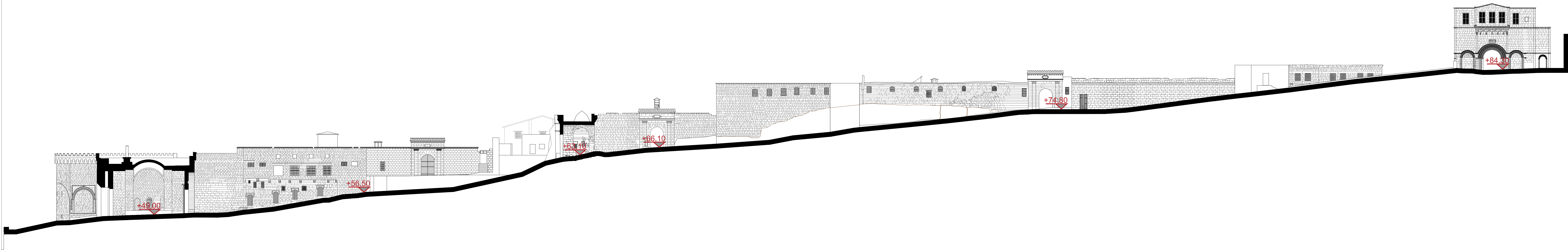






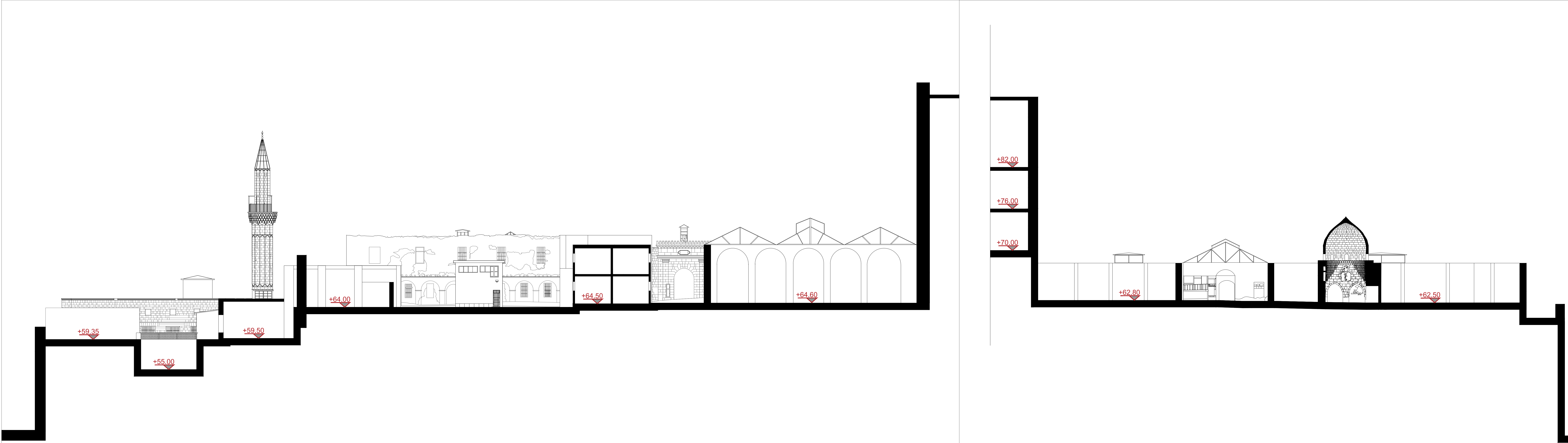






Drawing Name:Collective Sections G-G

Scale:1 - 300



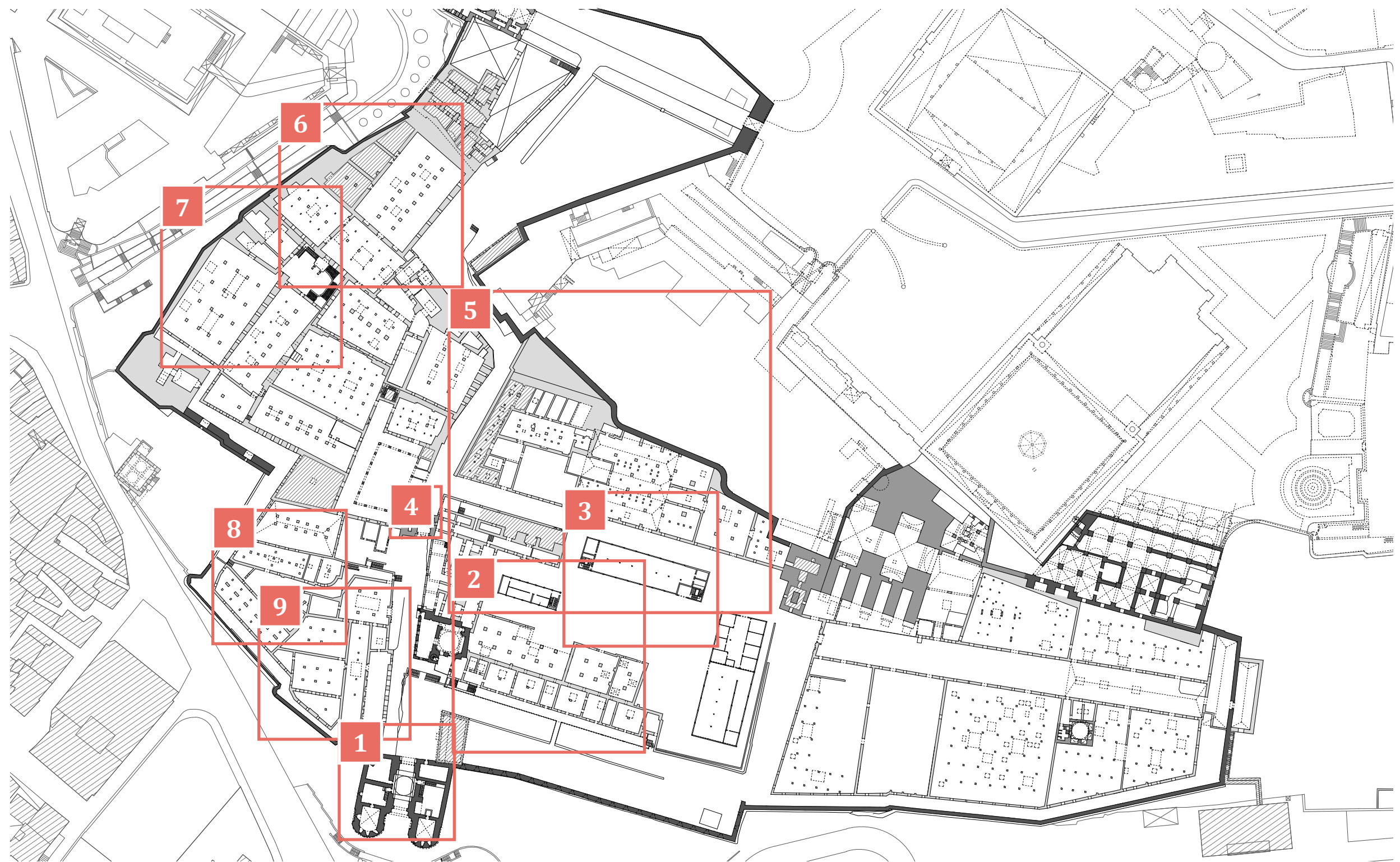
Drawing Name:Section H-H

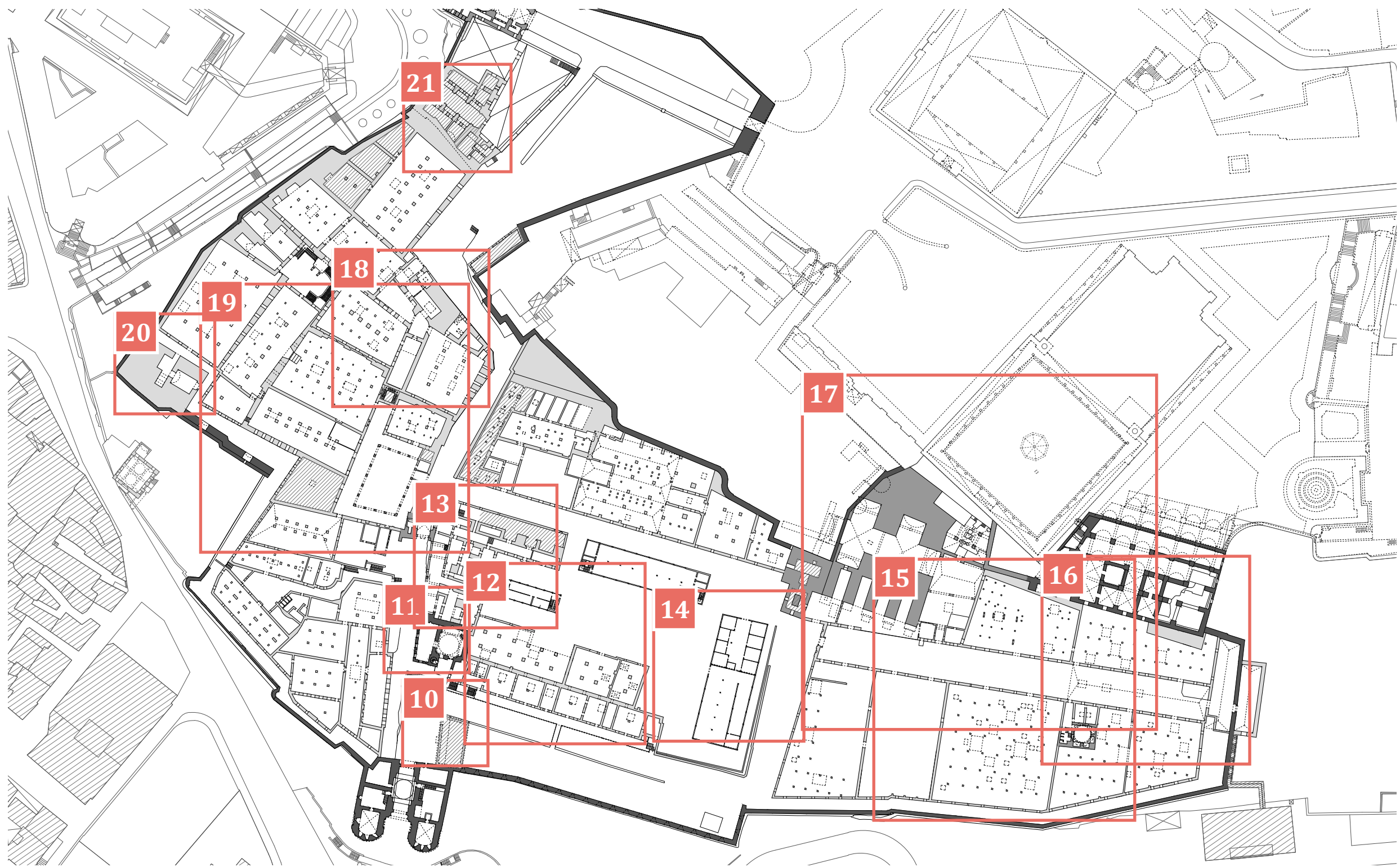
Scale:1 - 200

Drawing Name:Section J-J

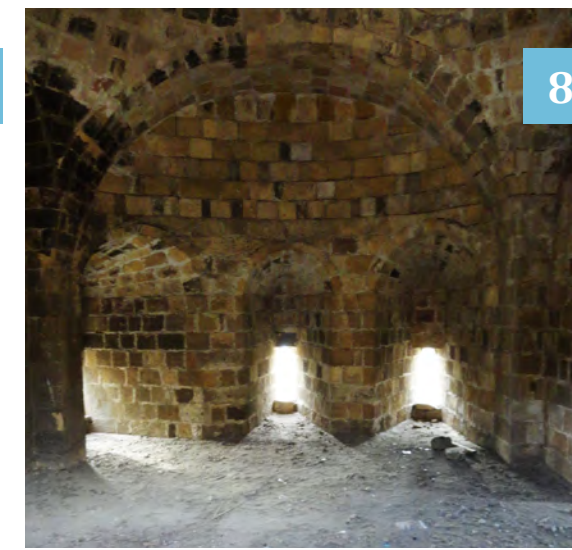
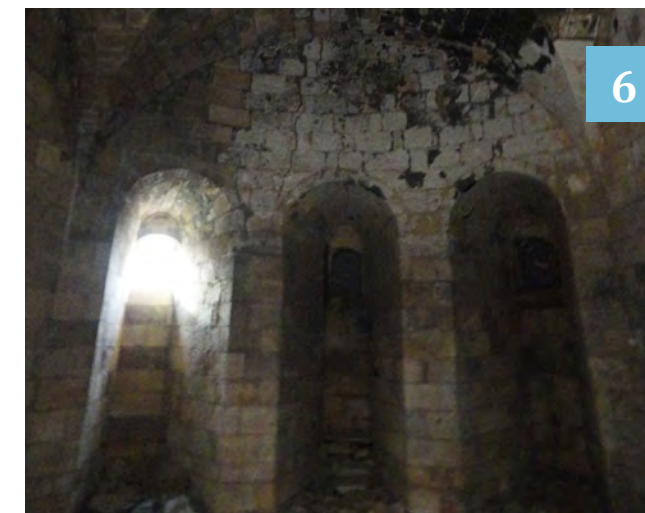
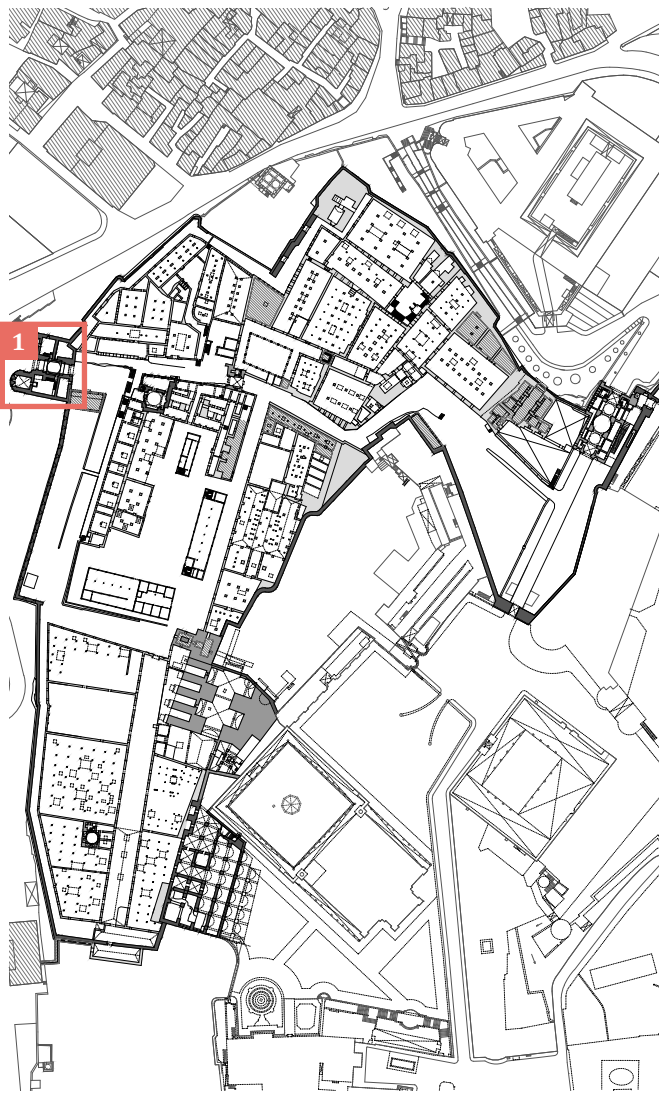
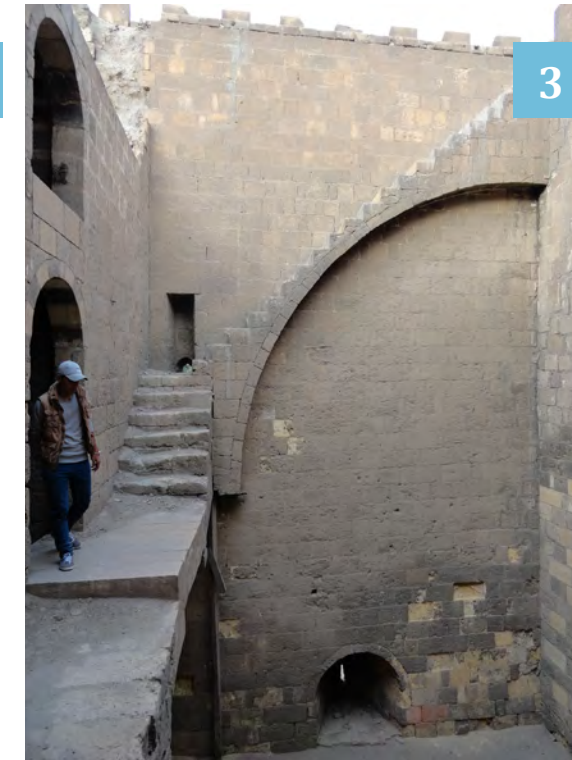
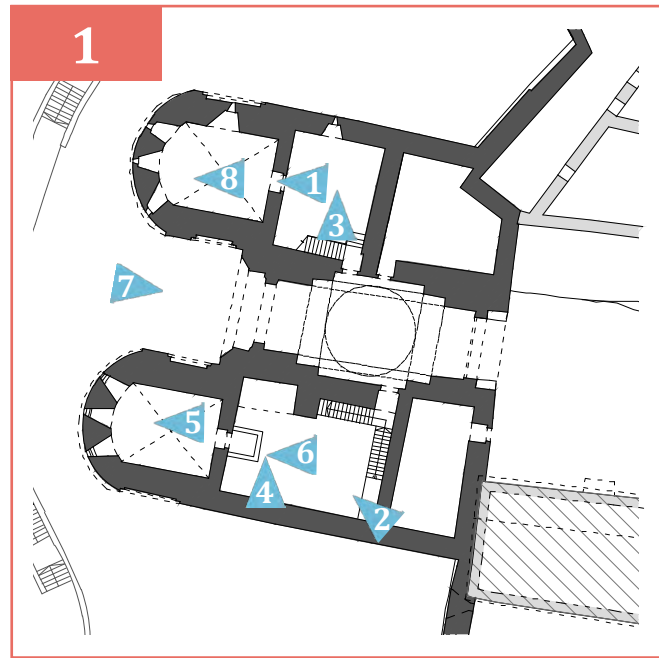
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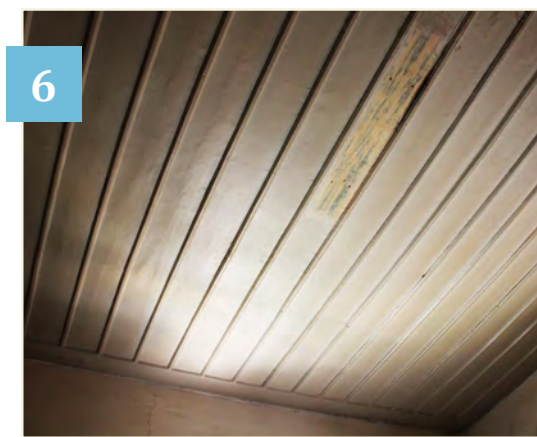
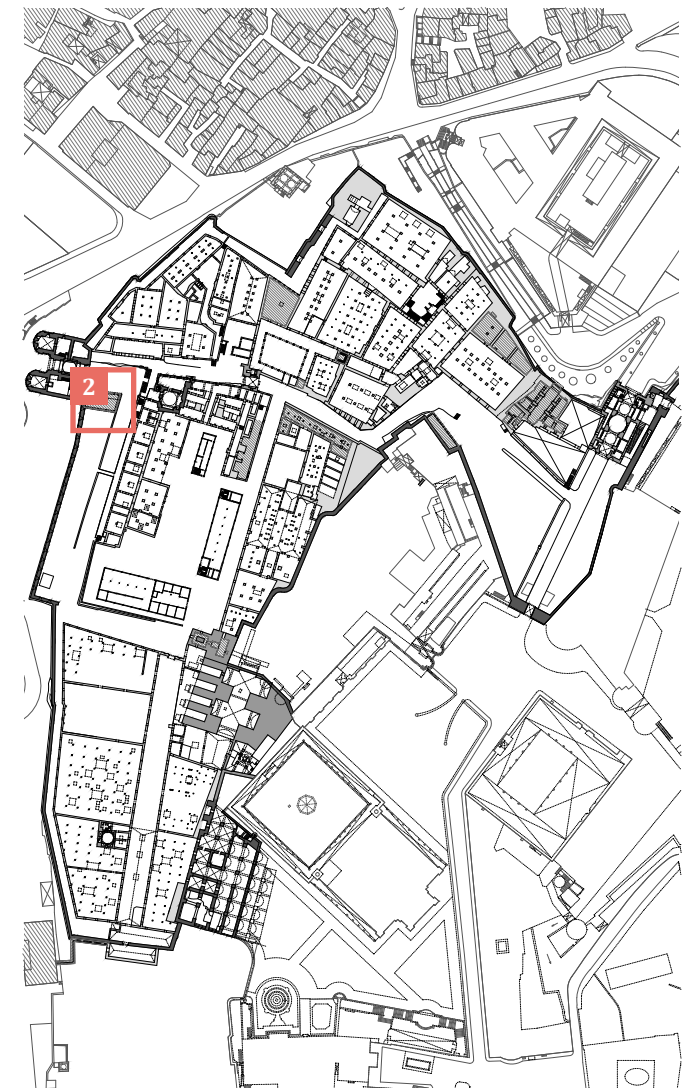
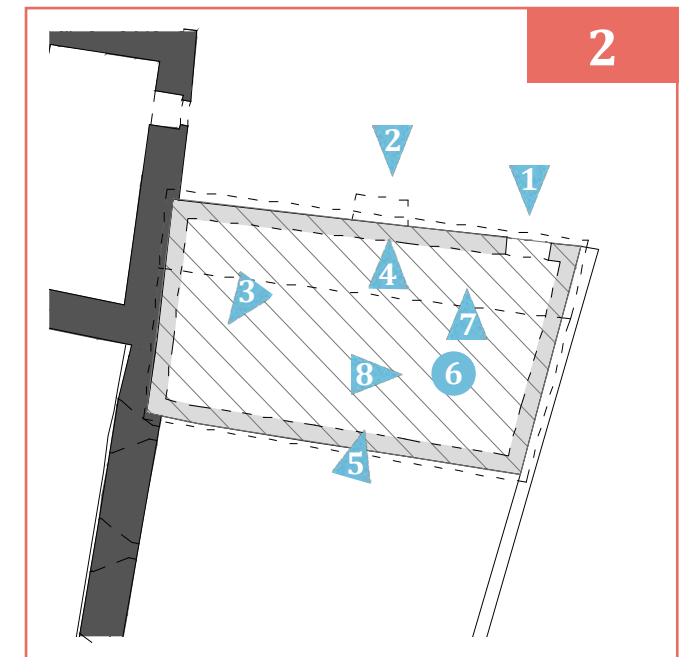
Photographic Documentation of the Site



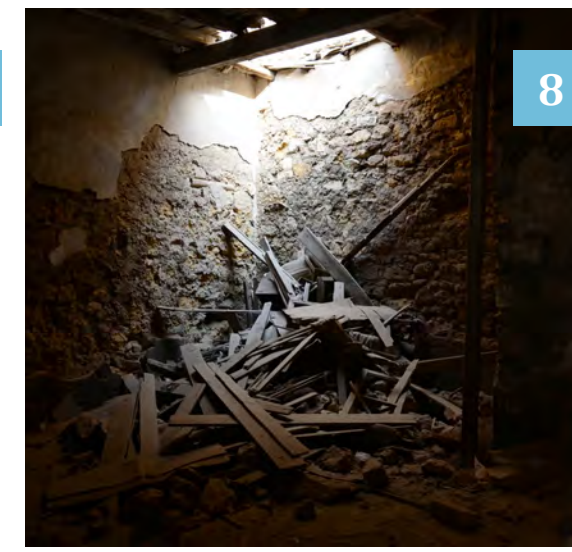
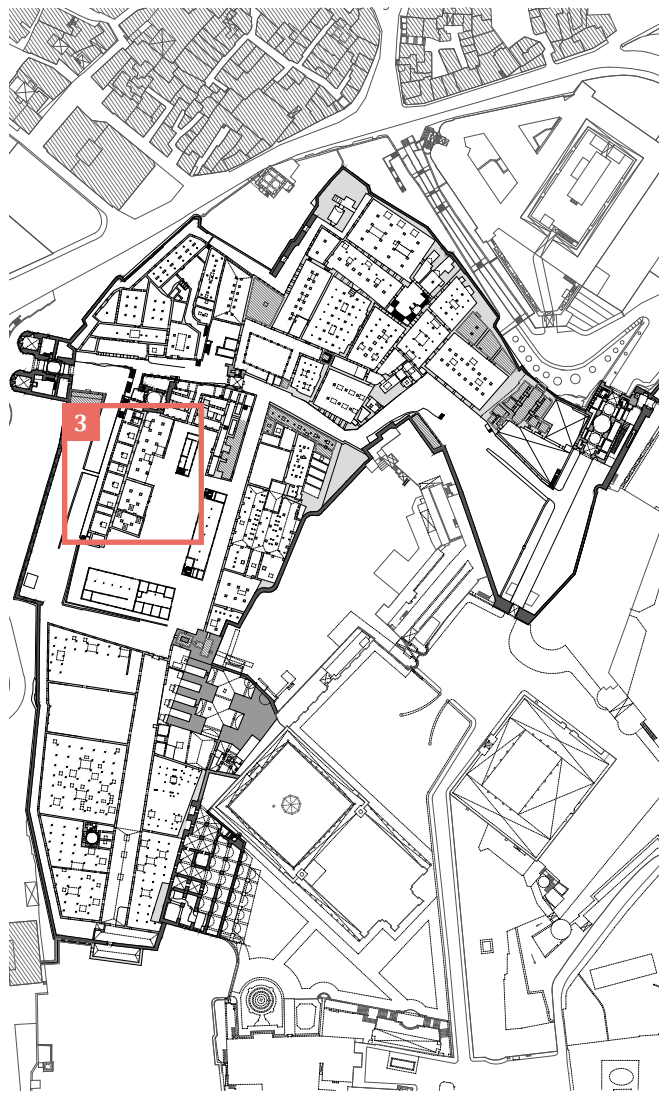


BAB AL-'AZAB

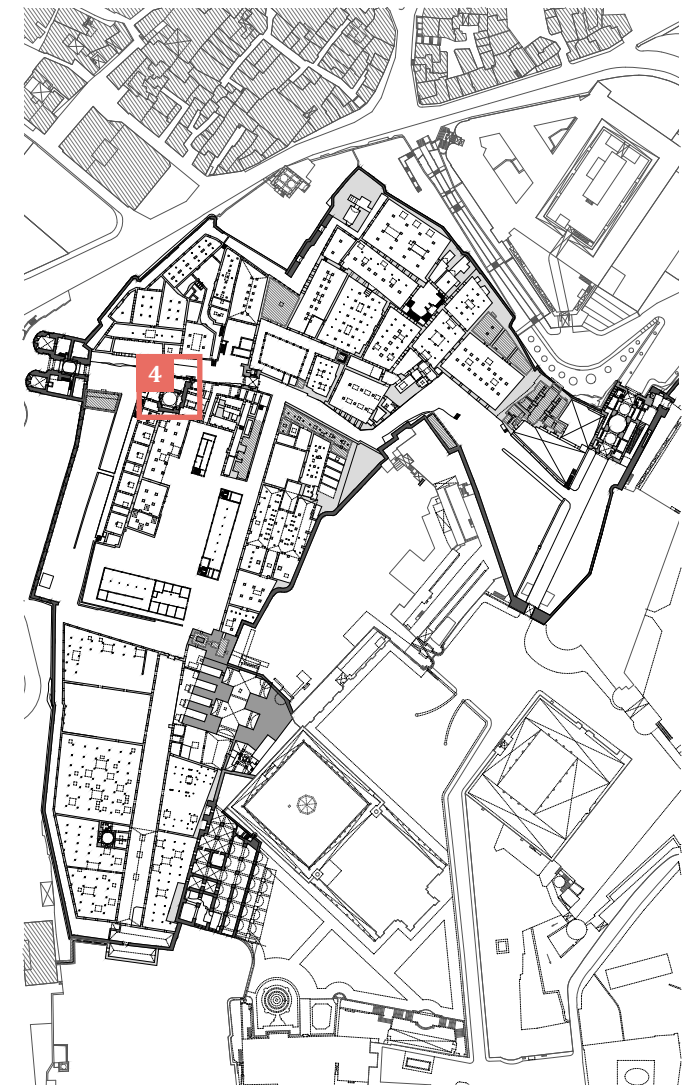
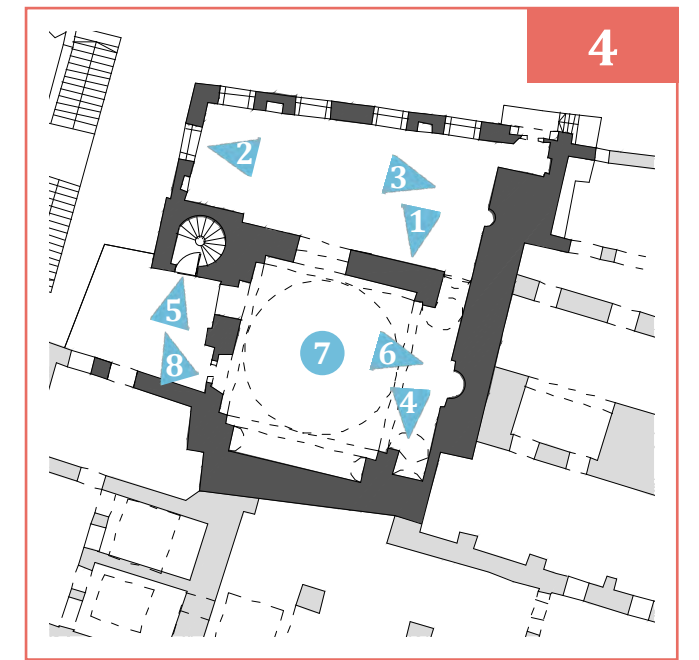
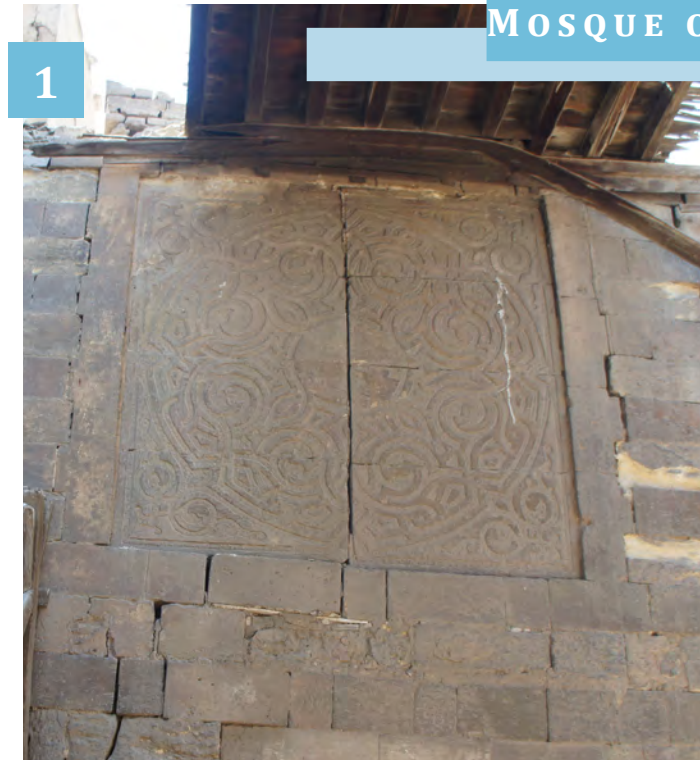




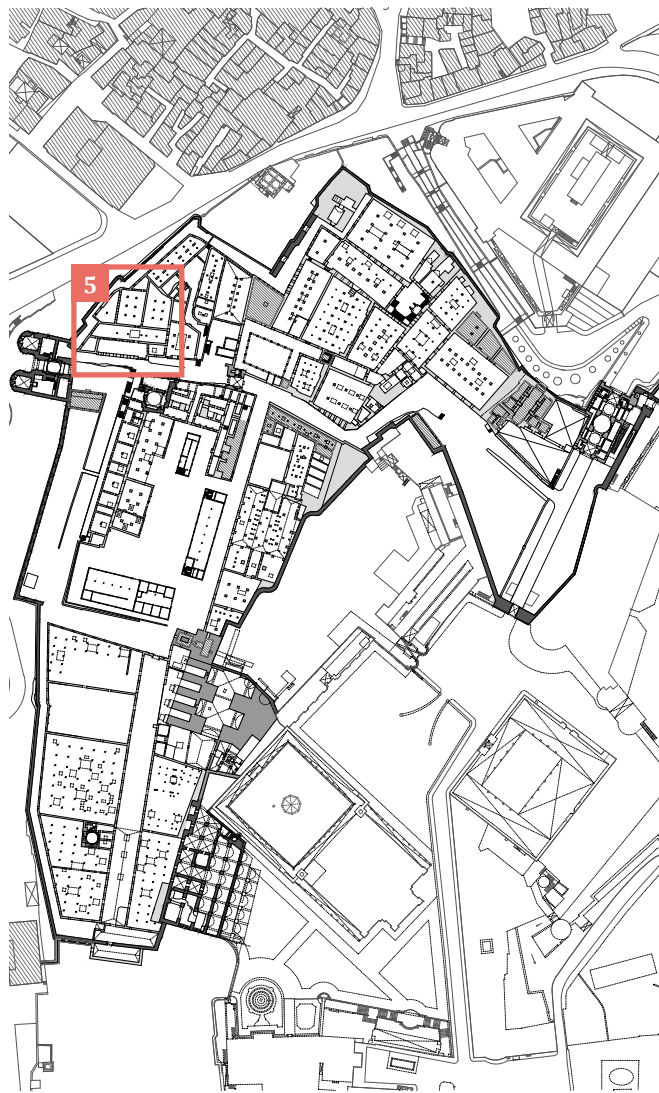
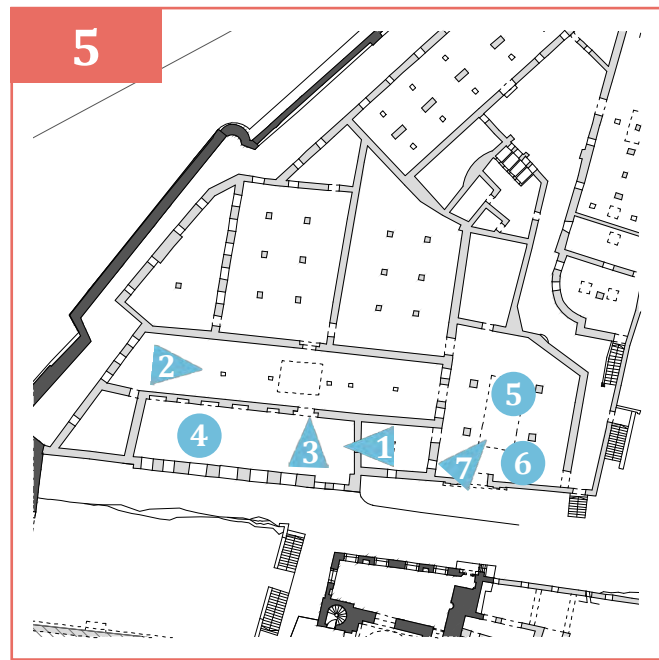
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MOSQUE OF AHMAD KATKHUDA AL-'AZAB

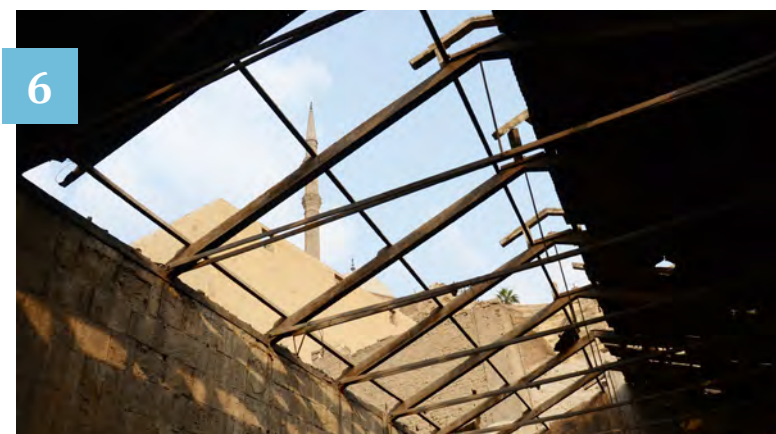
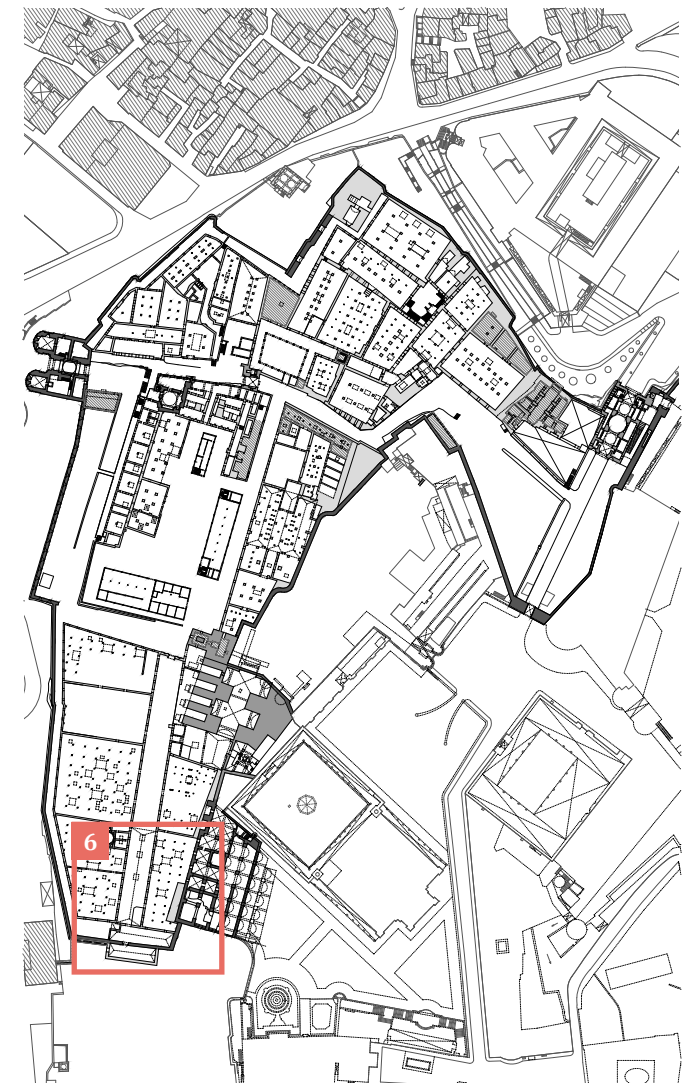
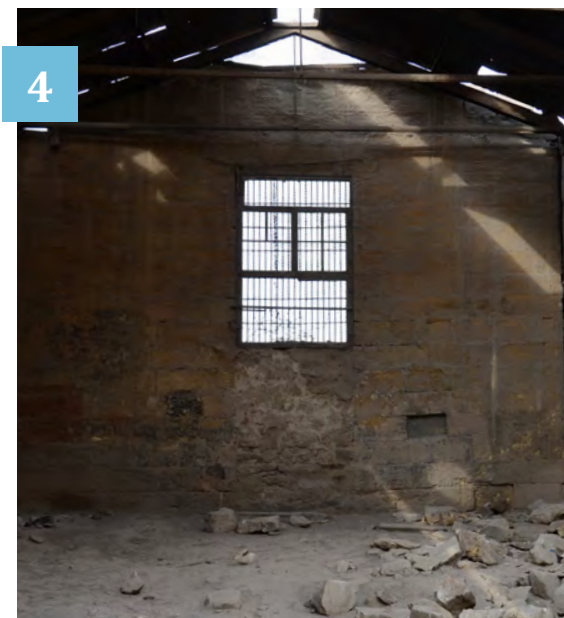
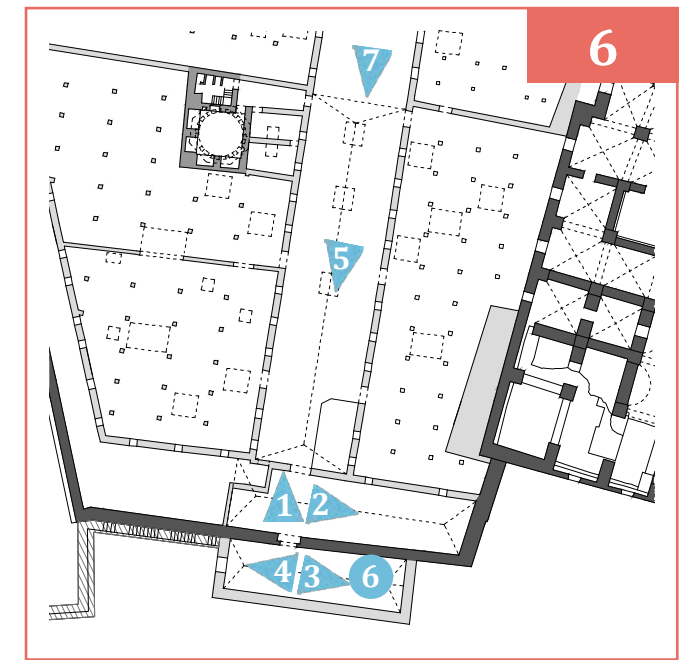


TOPKANE (CANNON FOUNDRY)

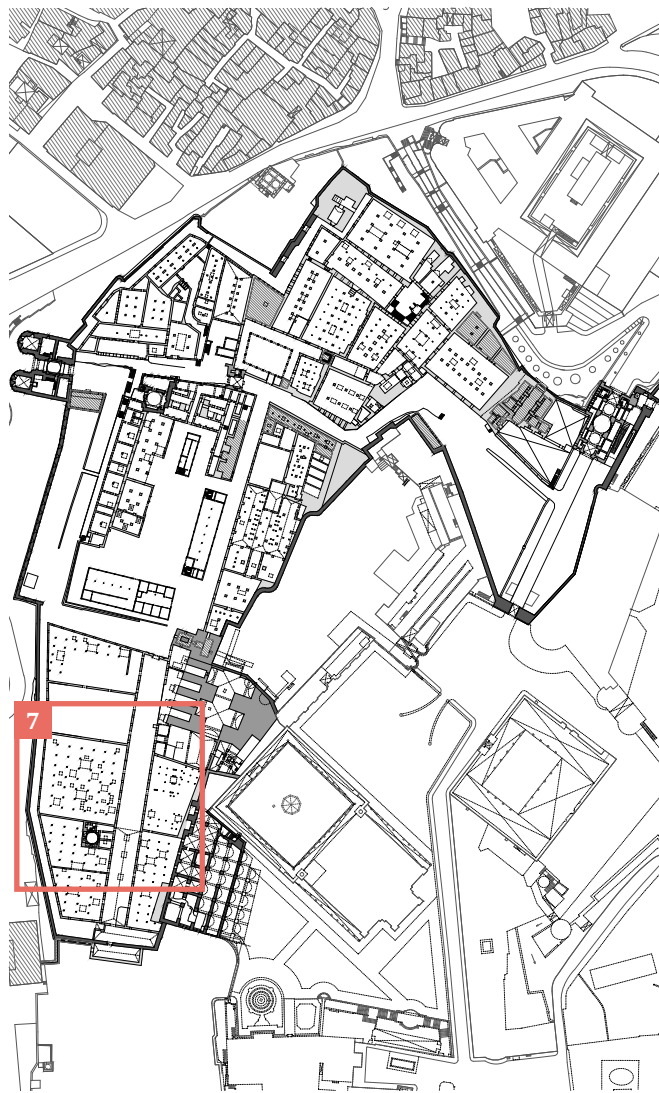
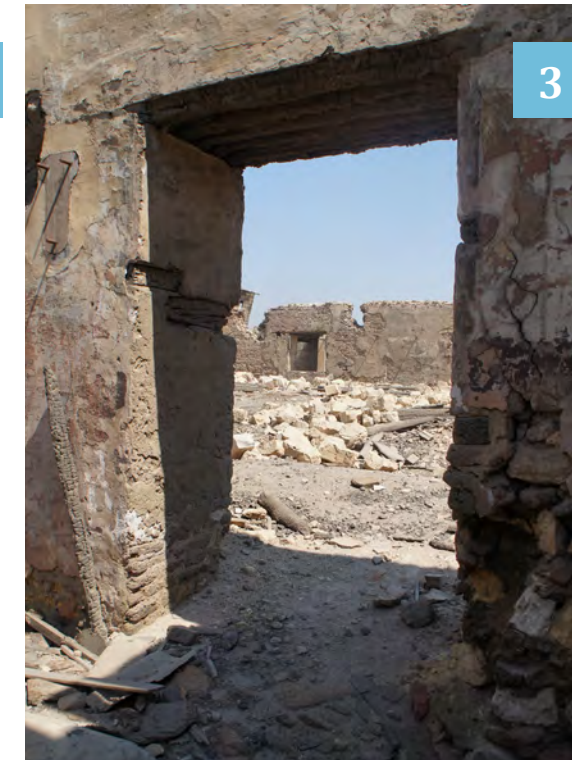
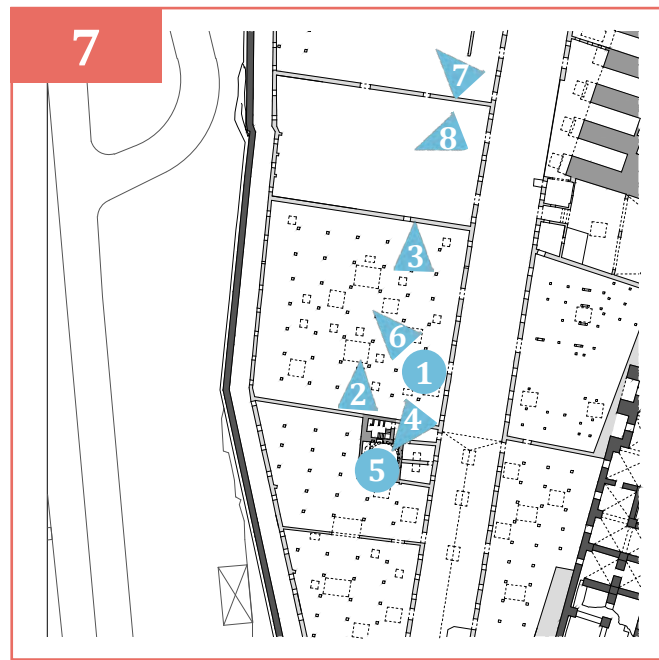




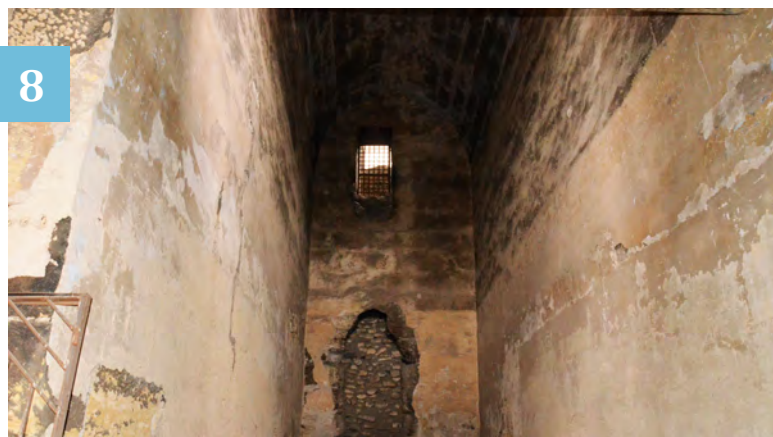
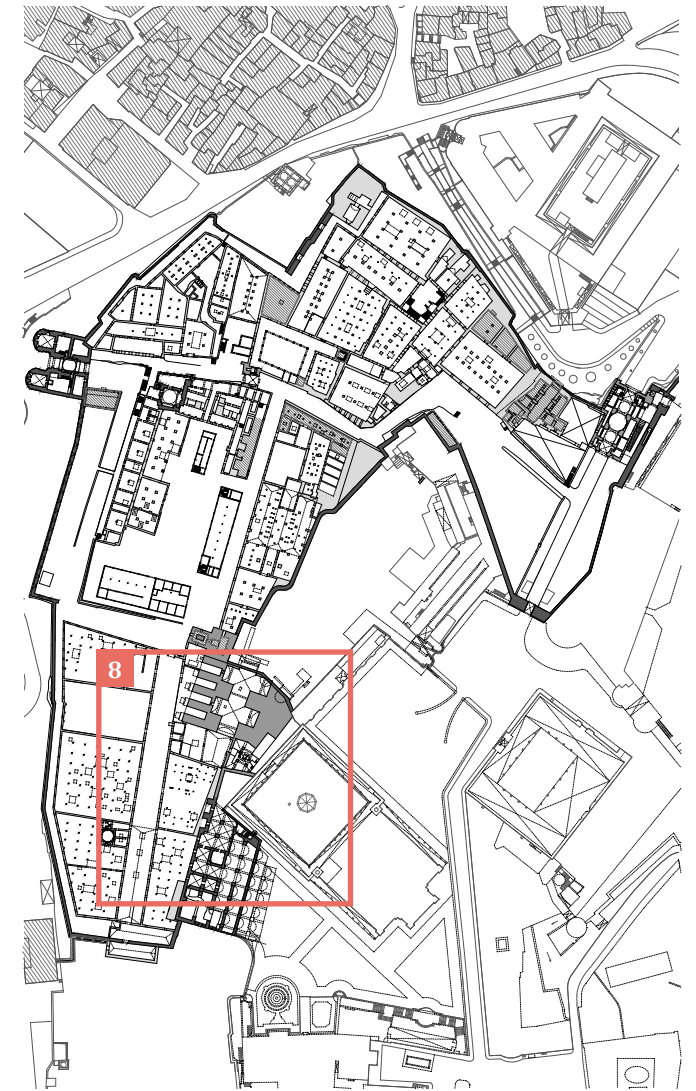
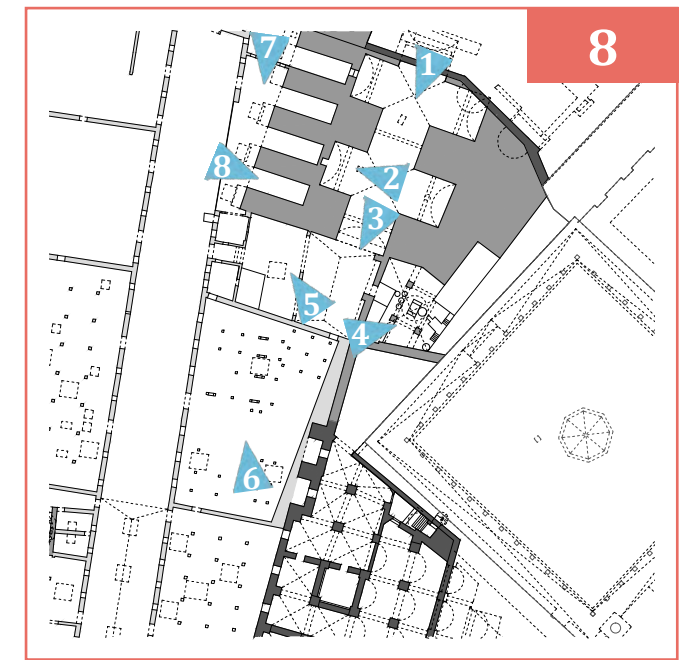
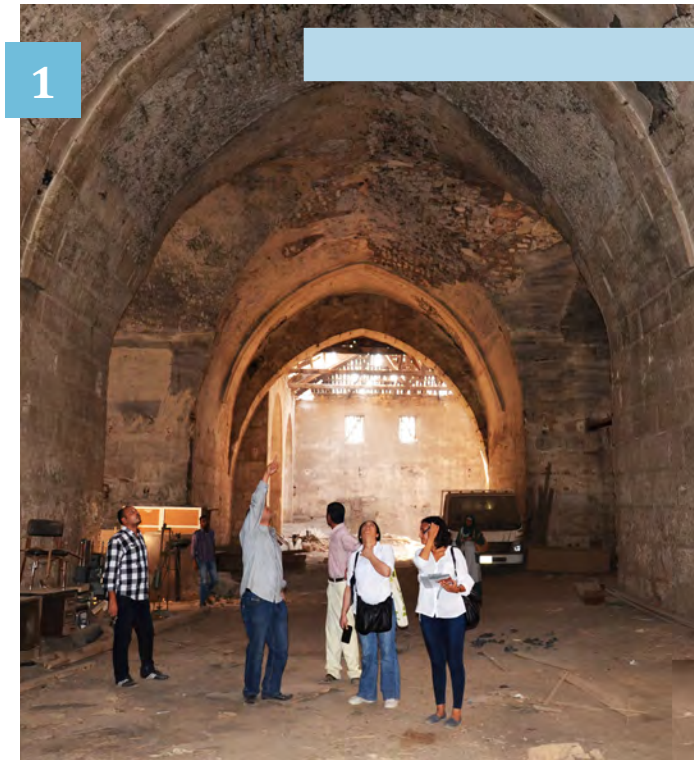
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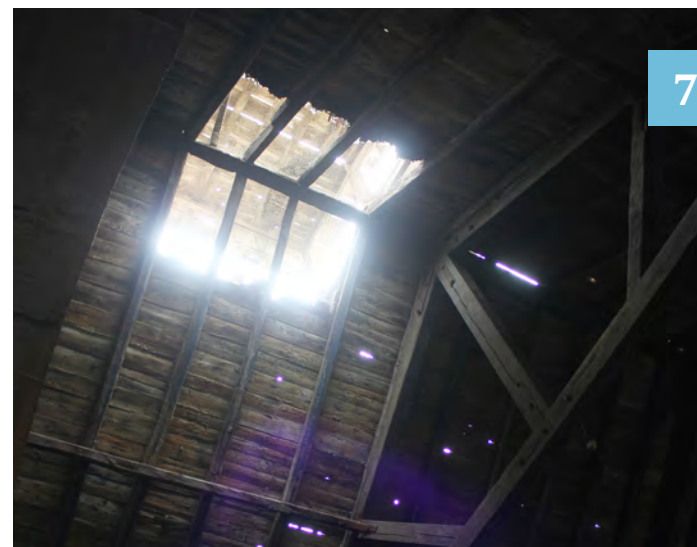
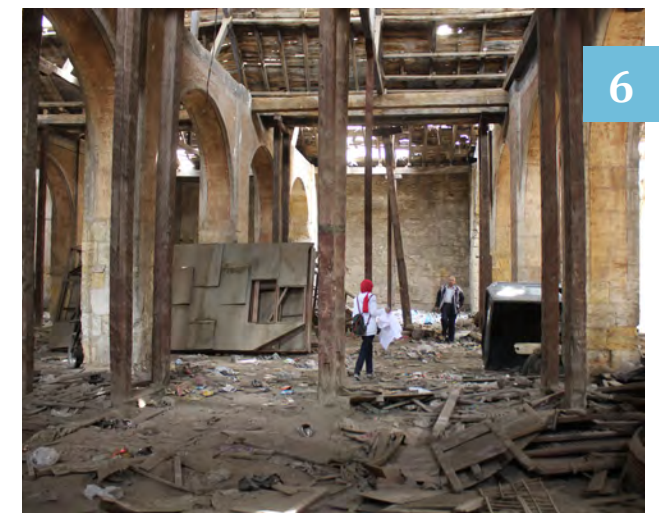
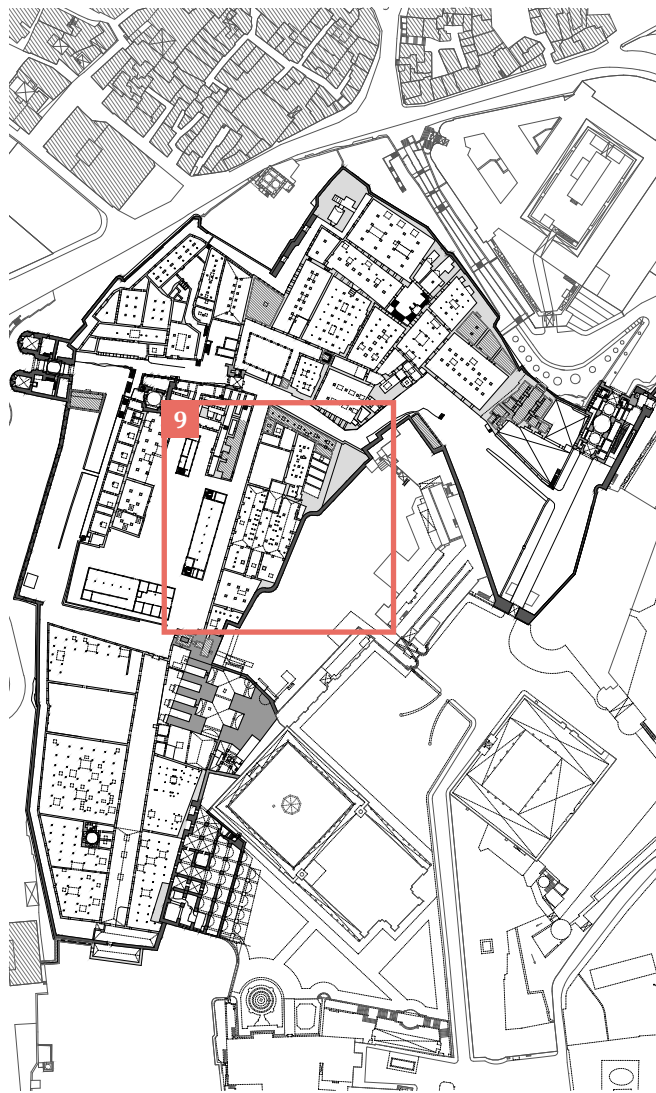
QUBBAT (MAUSOLEUM) AL-BIRAQDAR



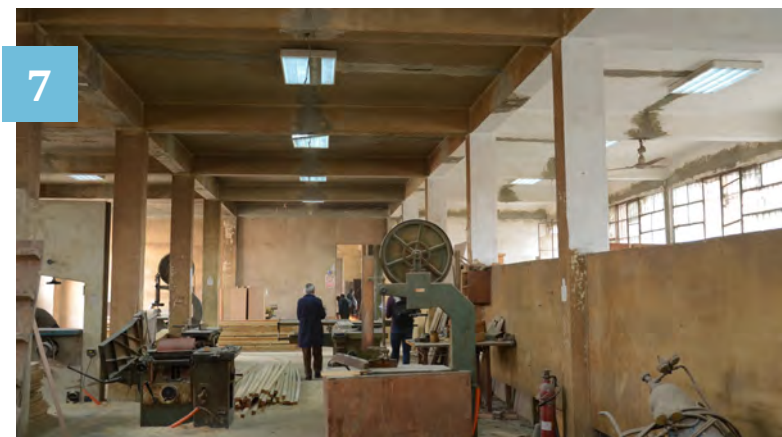
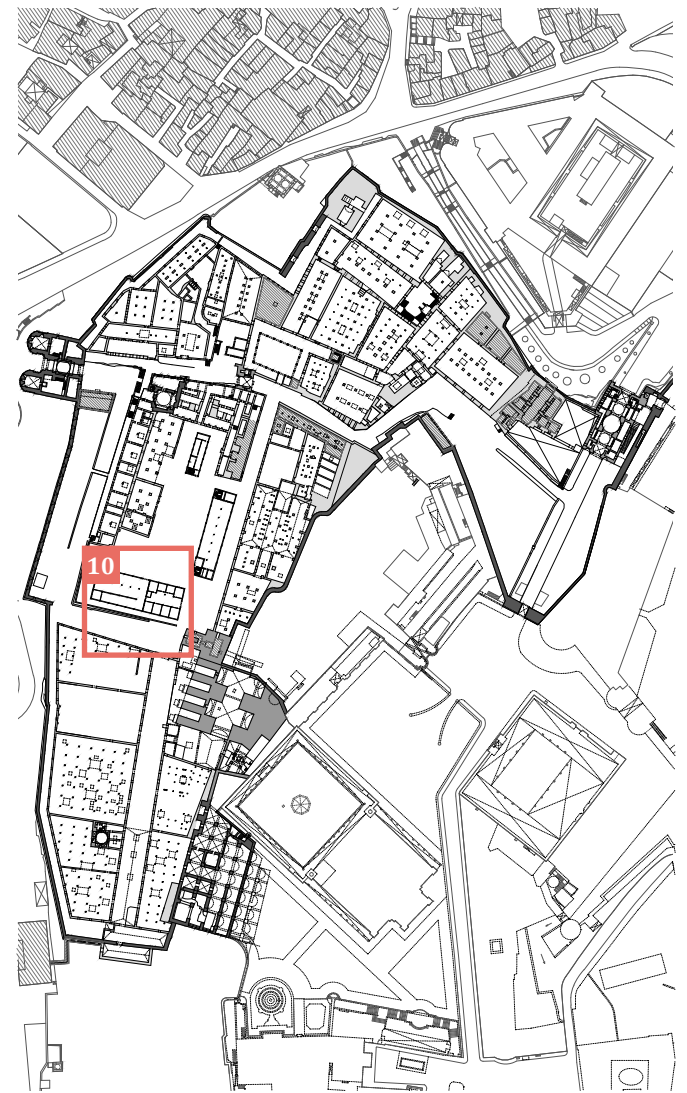
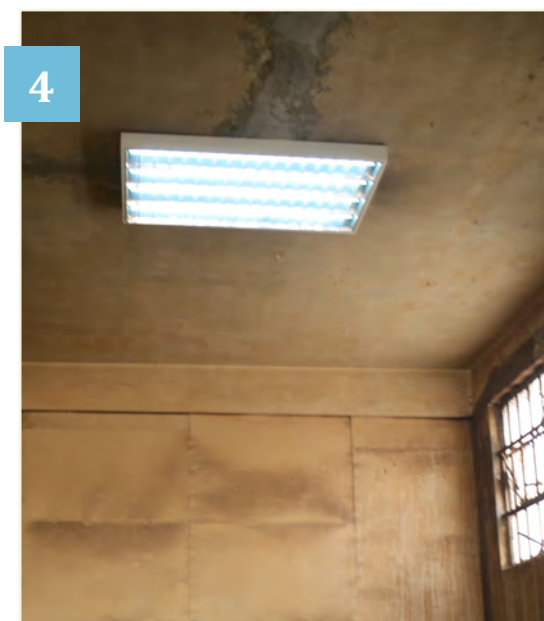
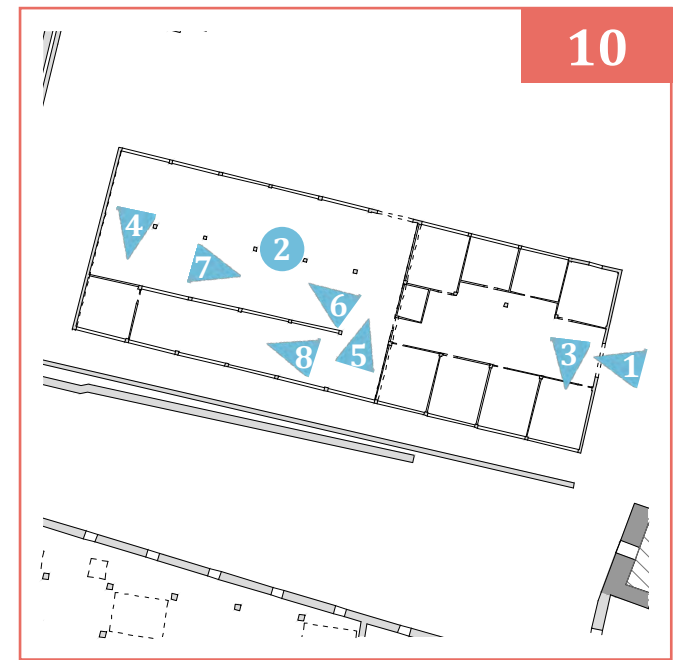
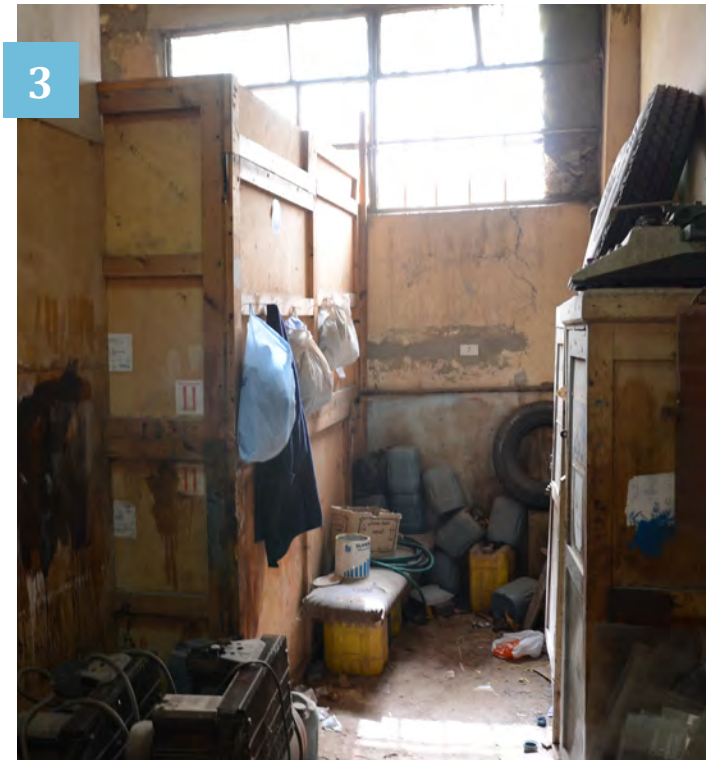
THE DOUBLE-CROSS HALL



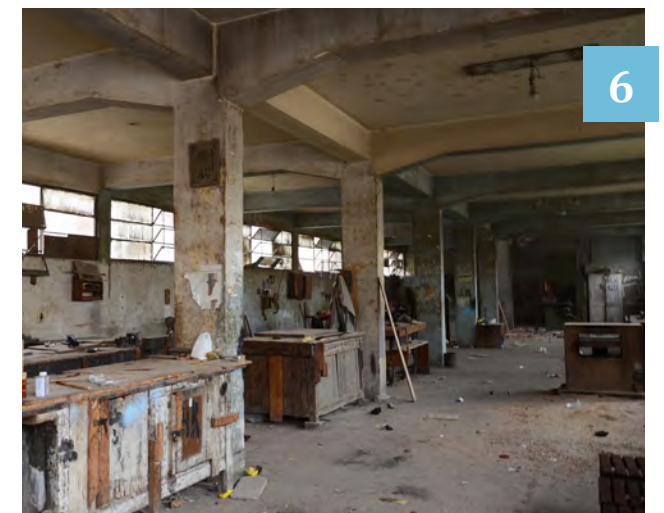
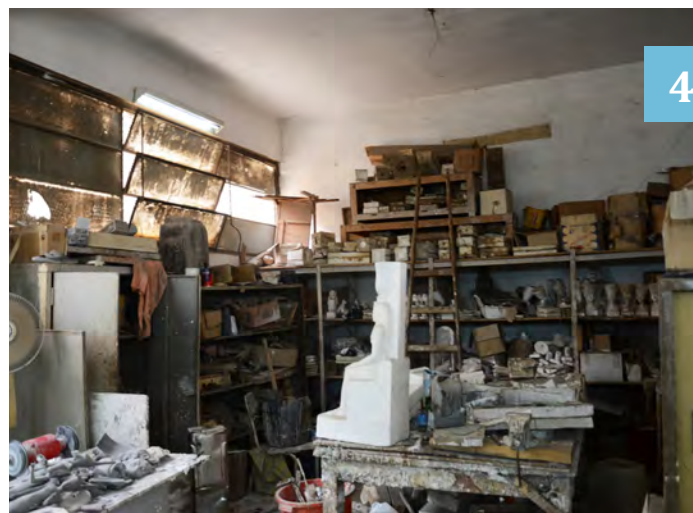
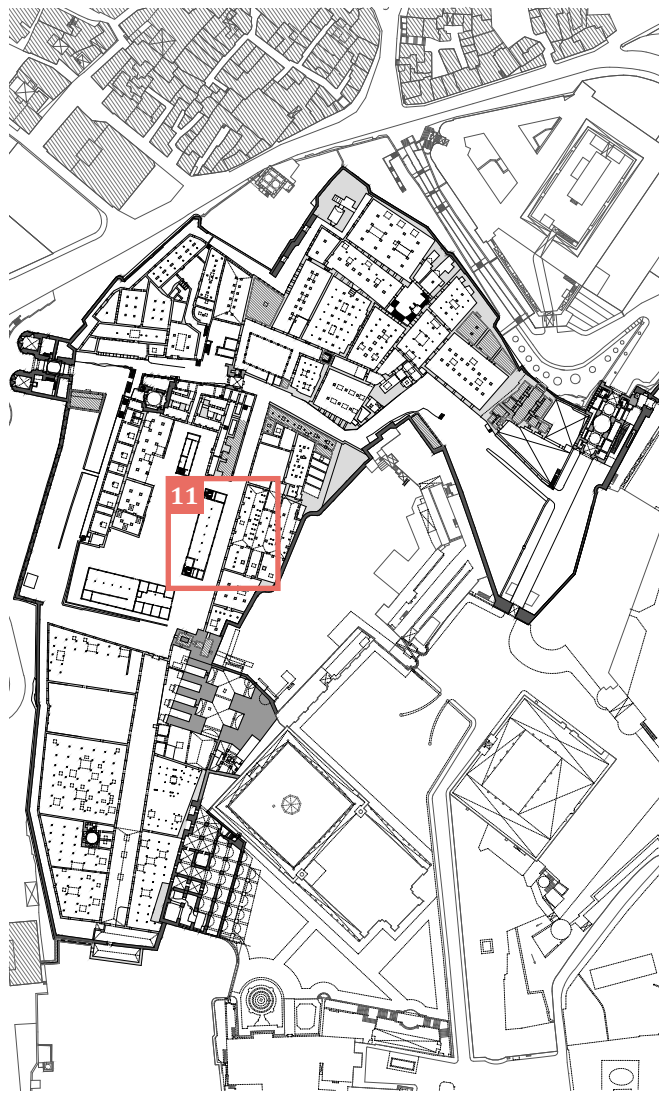
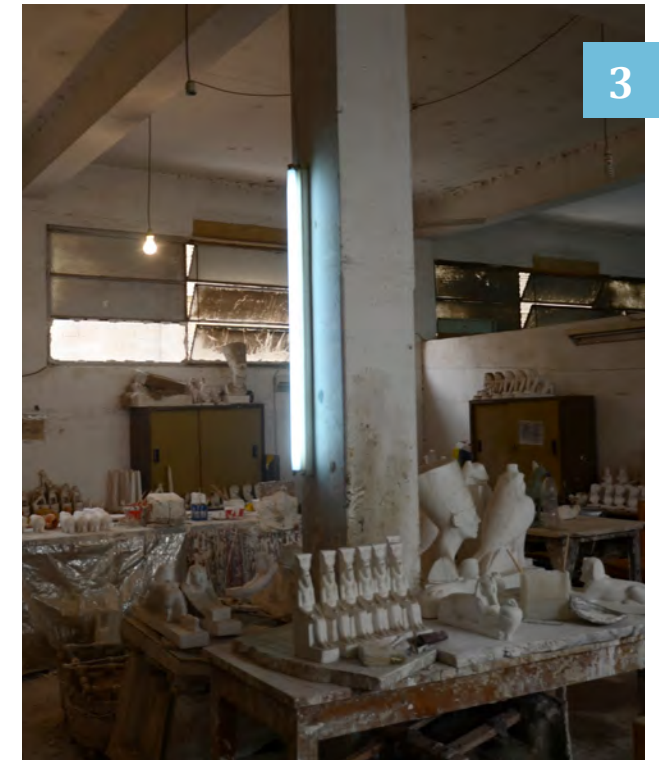
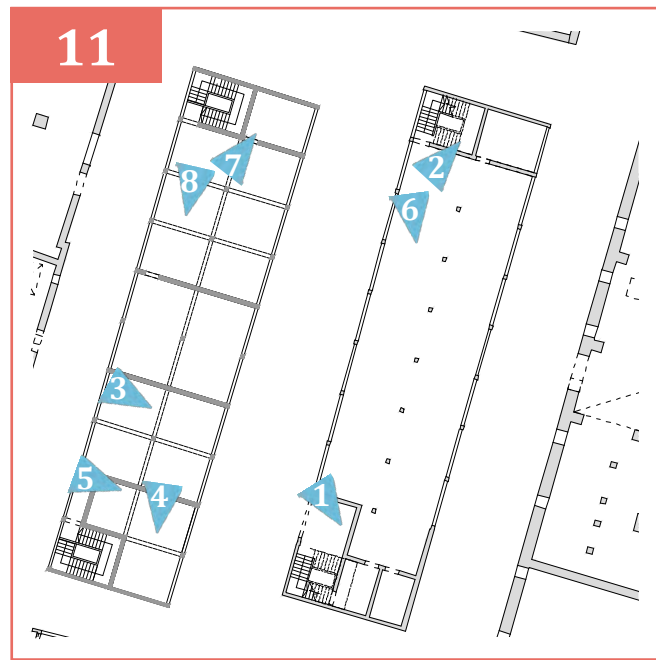
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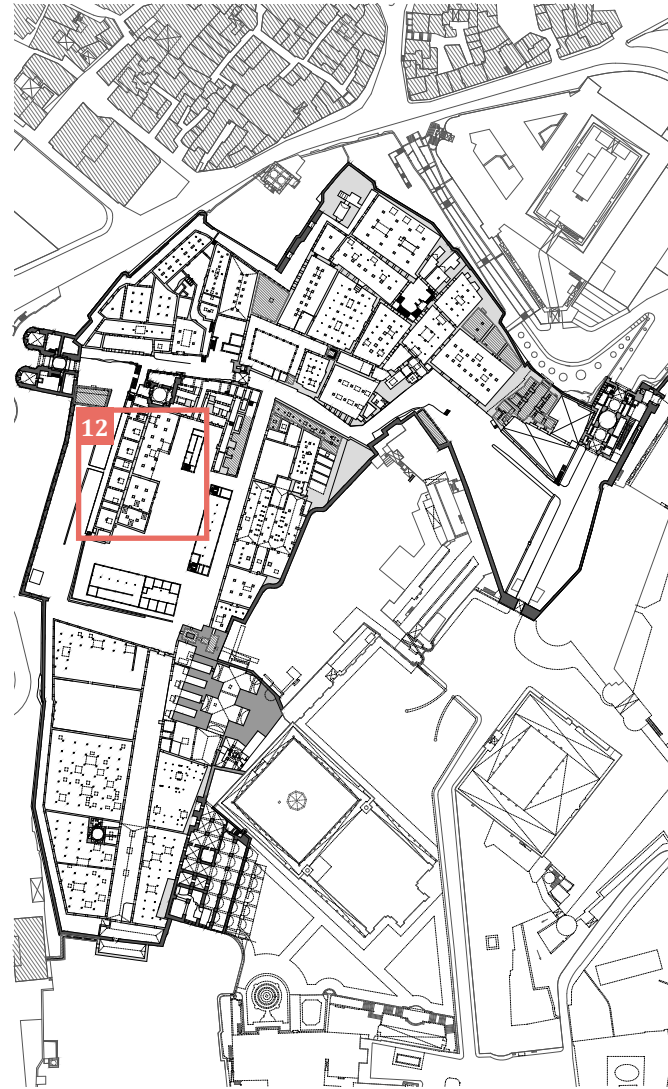
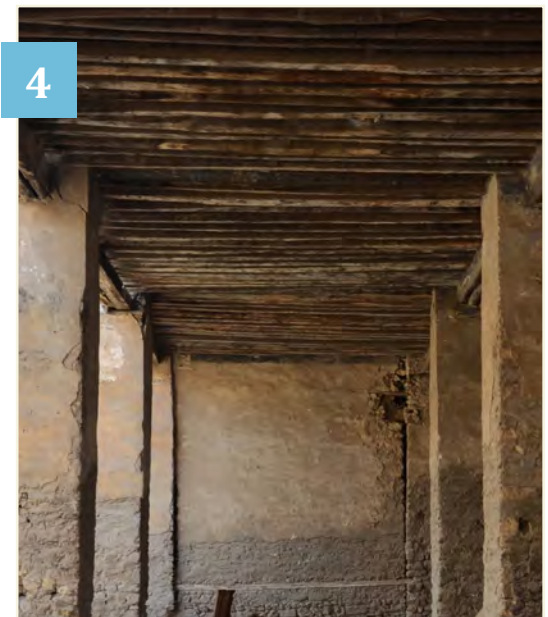
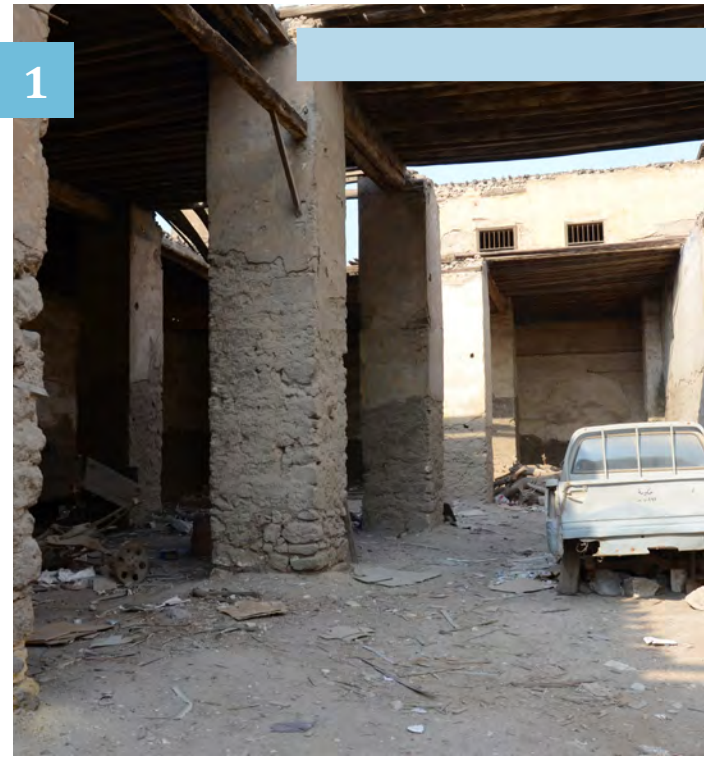
INDUSTRIAL AREA



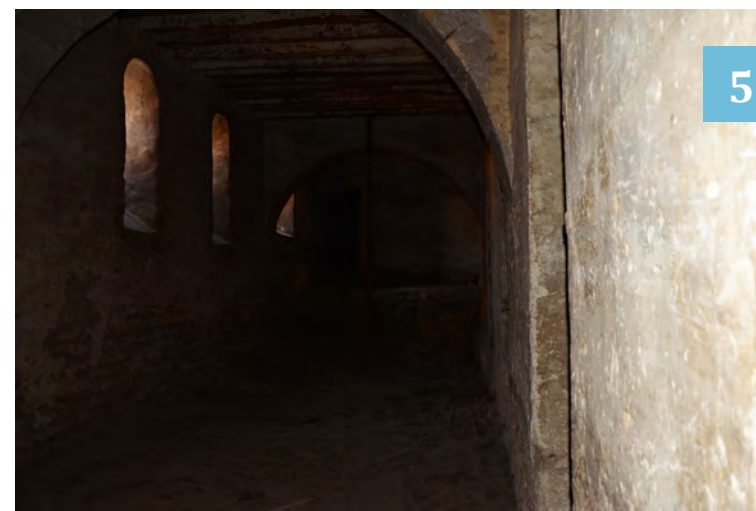
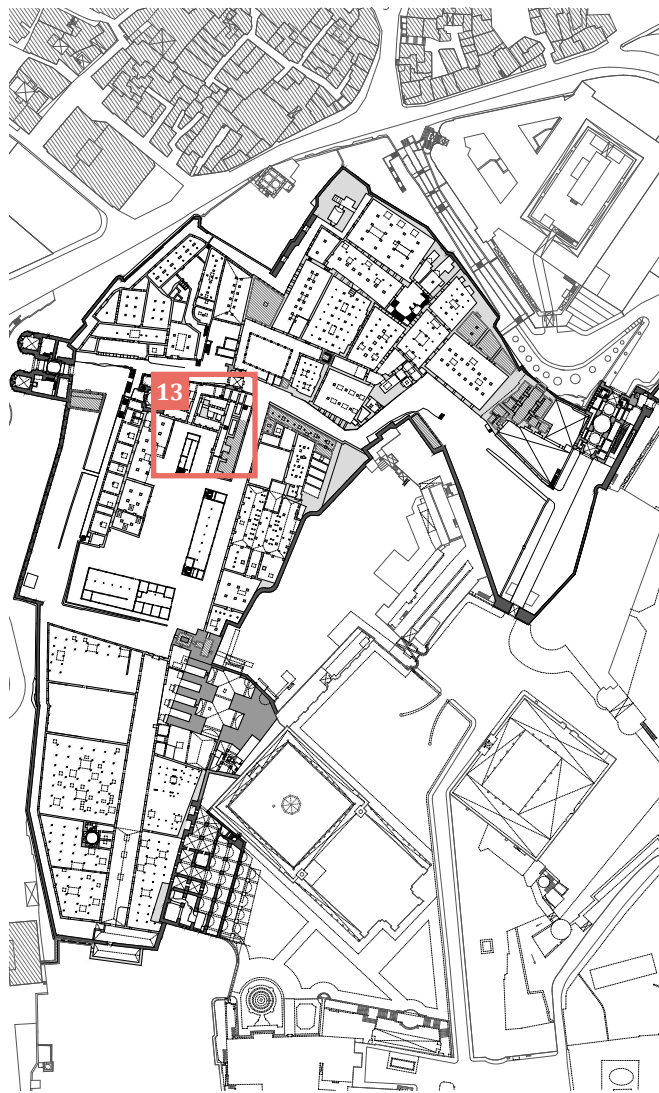
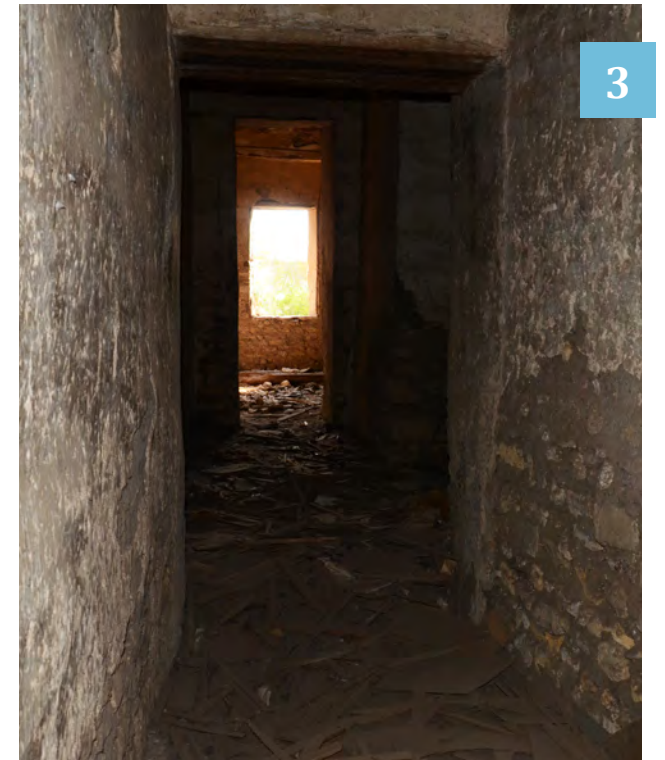
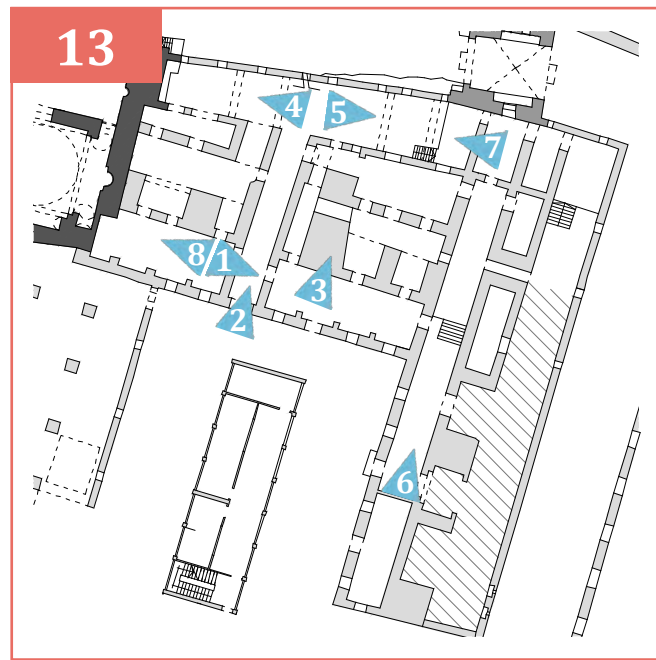
INDUSTRIAL AREA

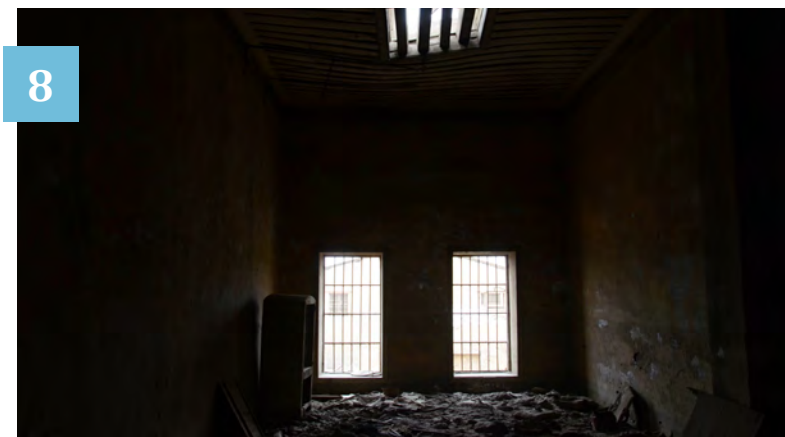
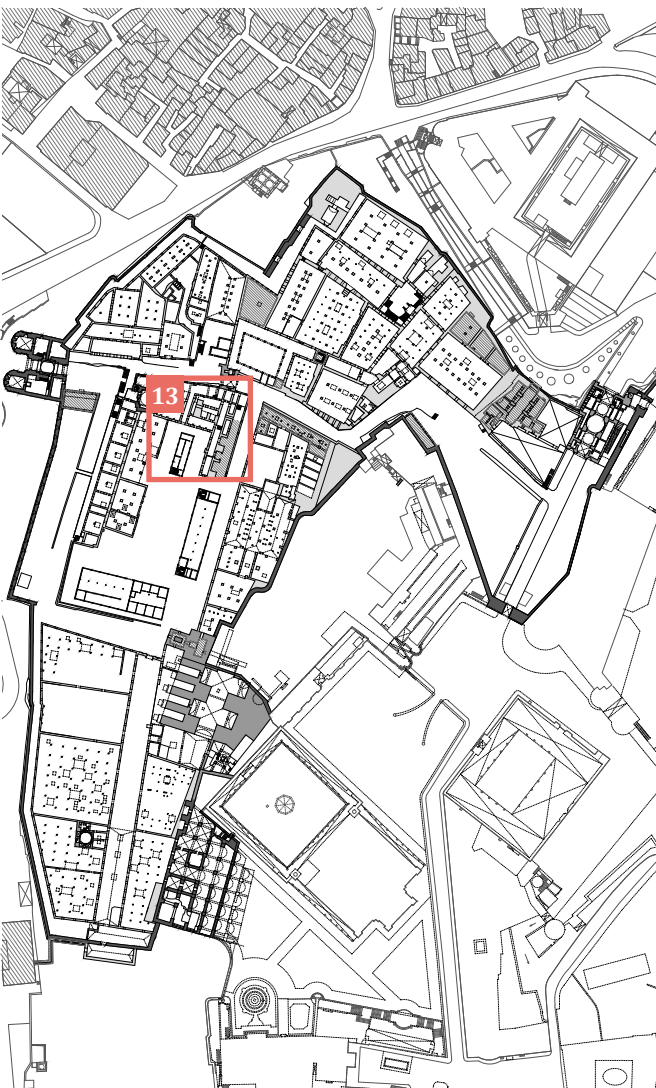
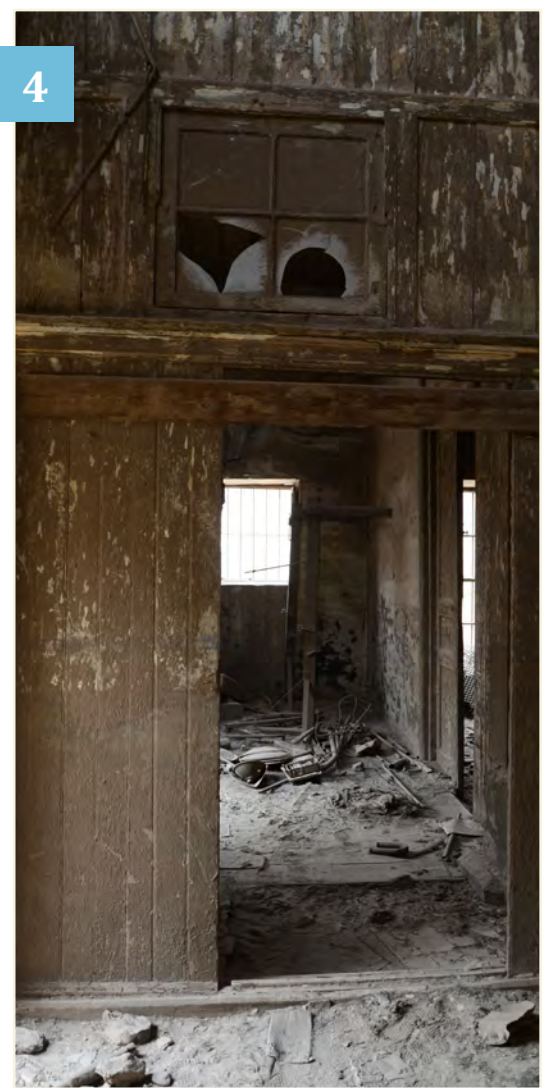
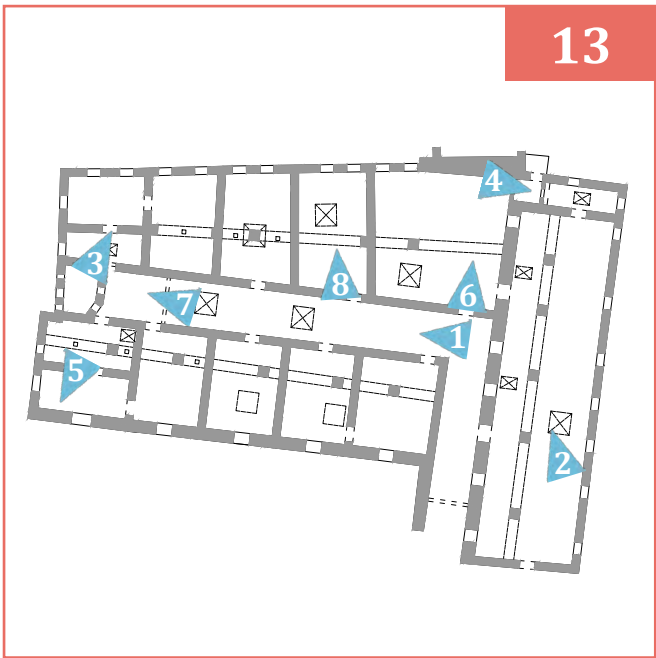


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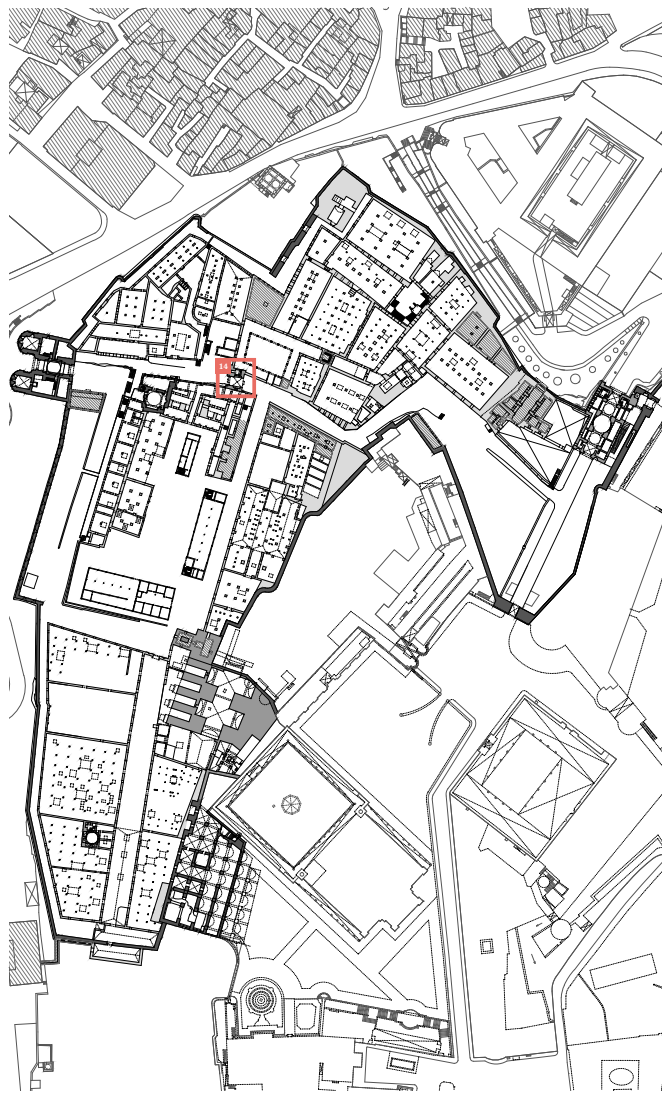
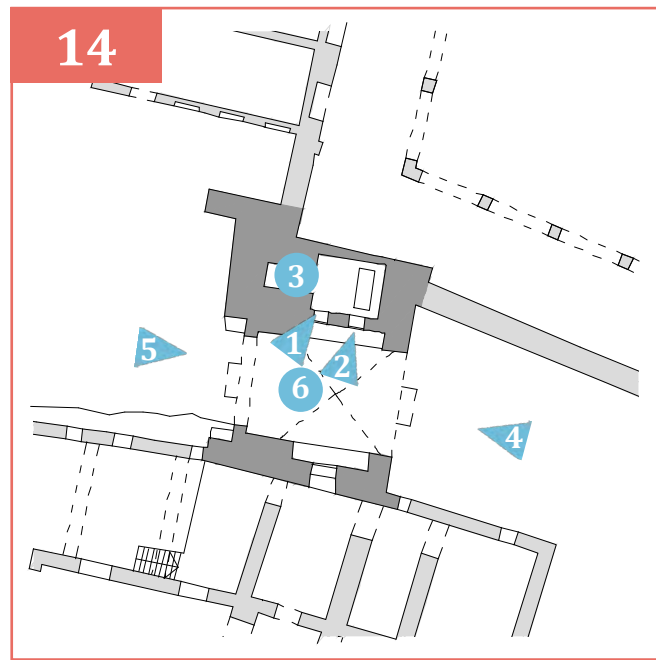


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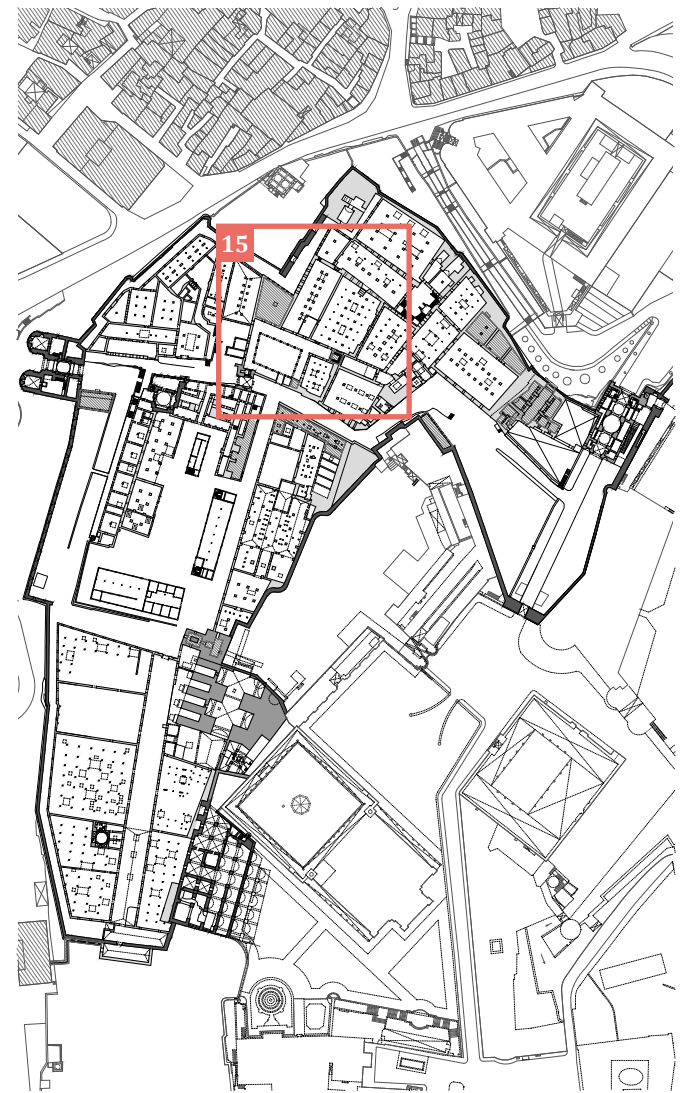
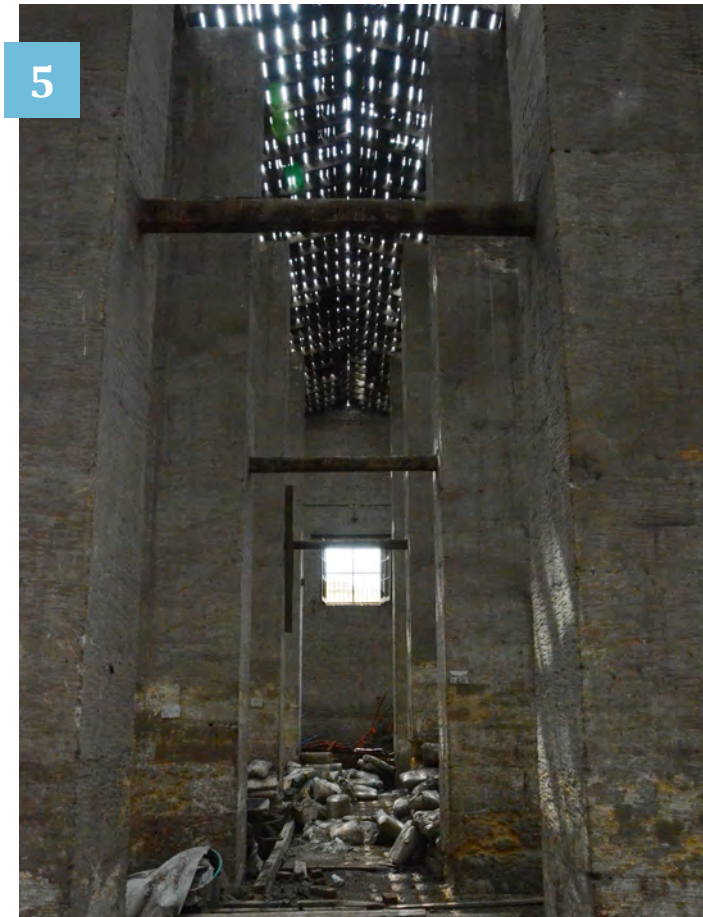
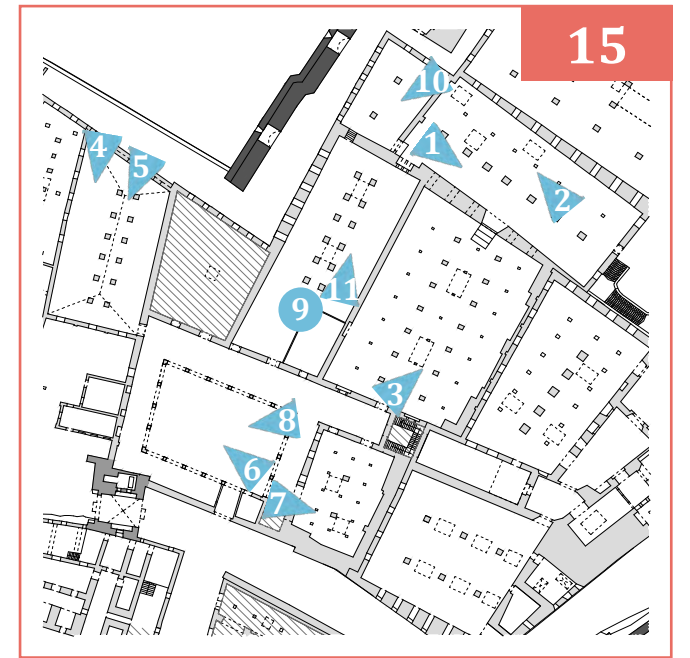




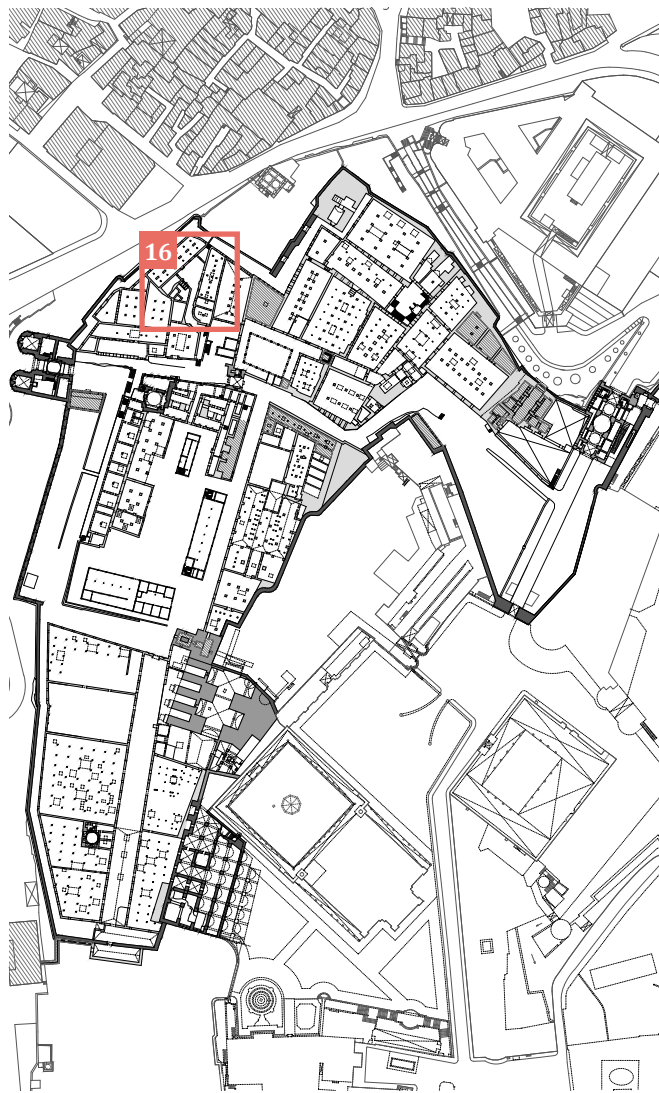
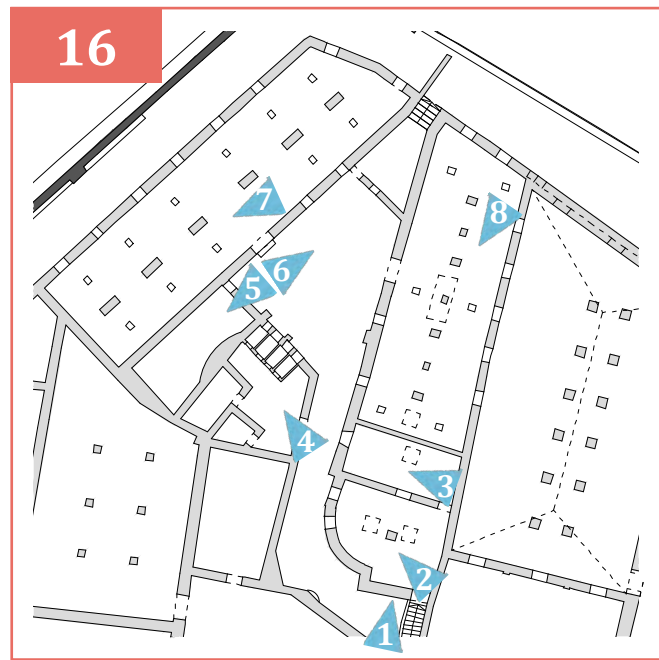
BAV AHMAD KATKHUDA

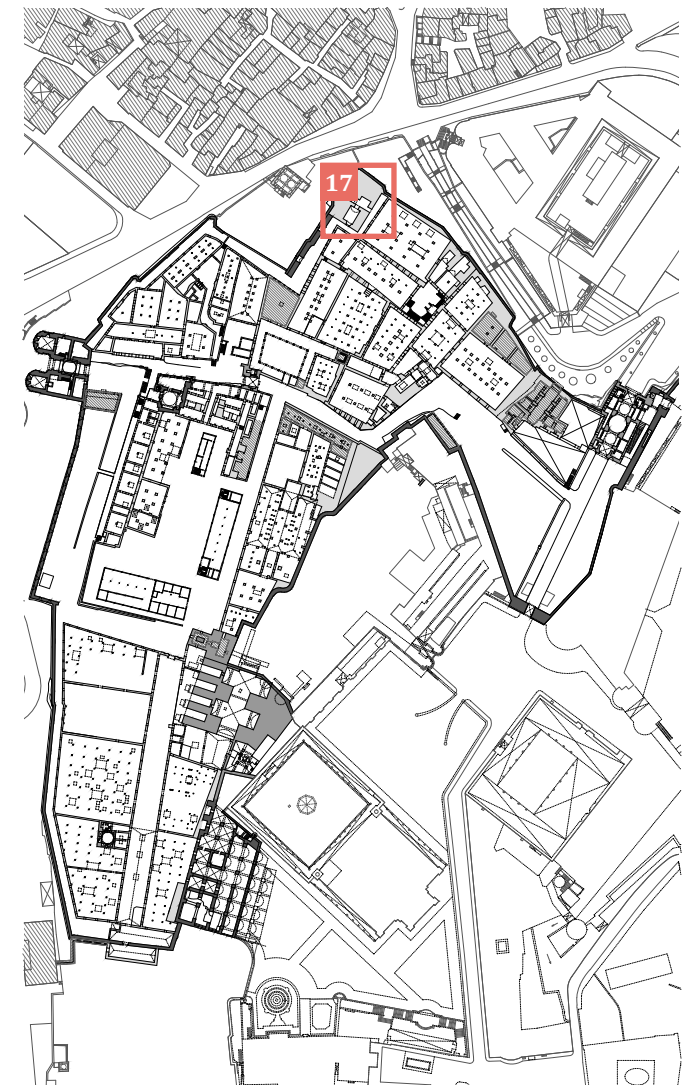
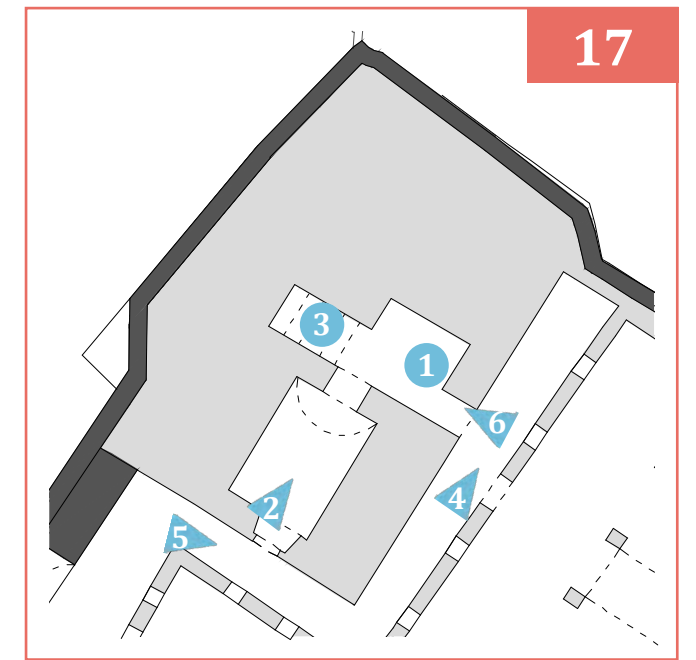
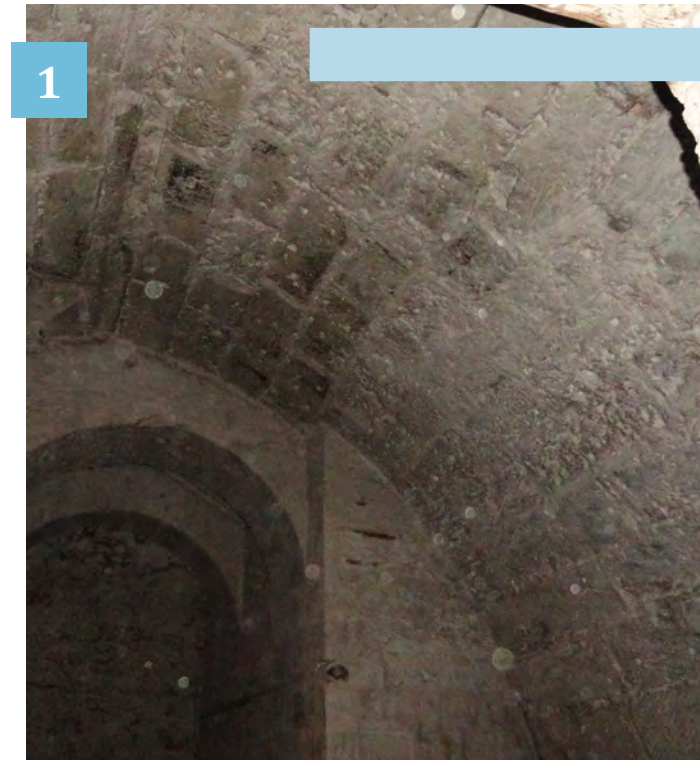


TOPKANE (CANNON FOUNDRY)

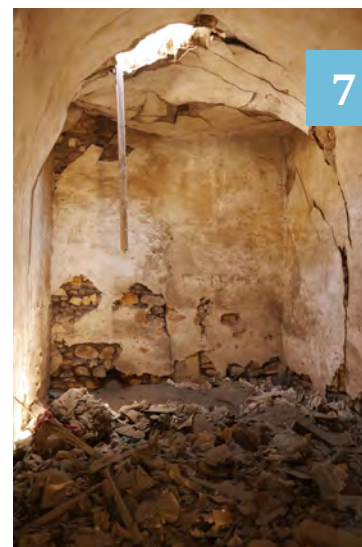
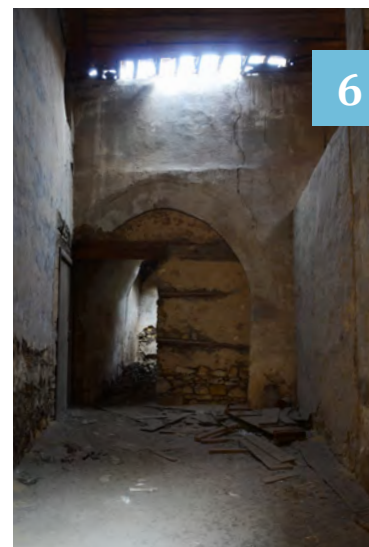
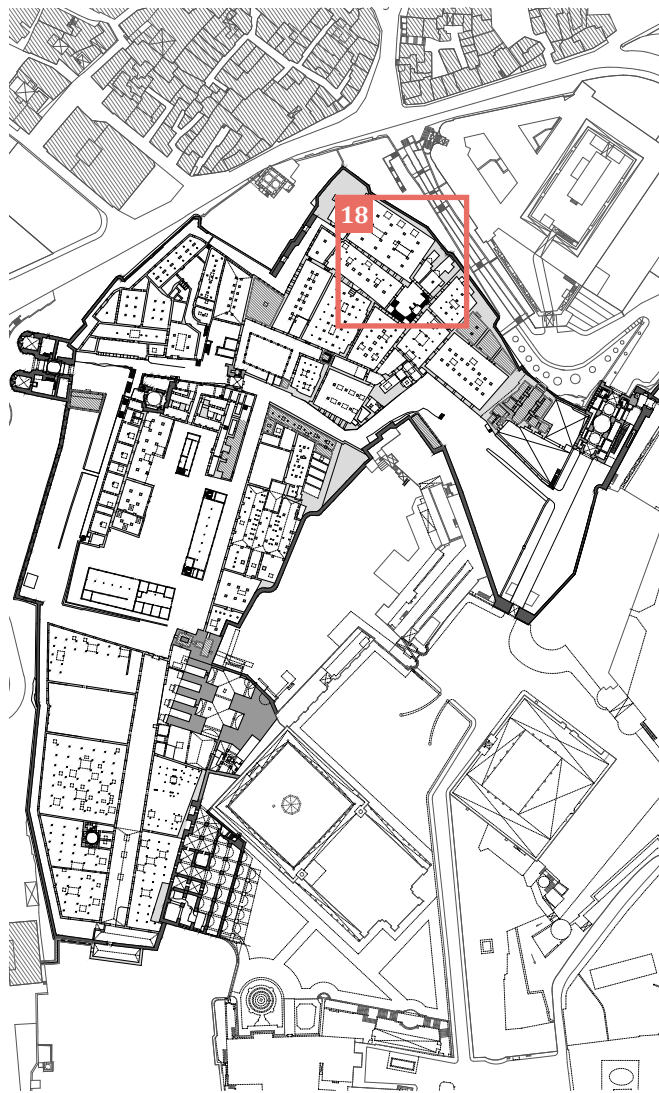
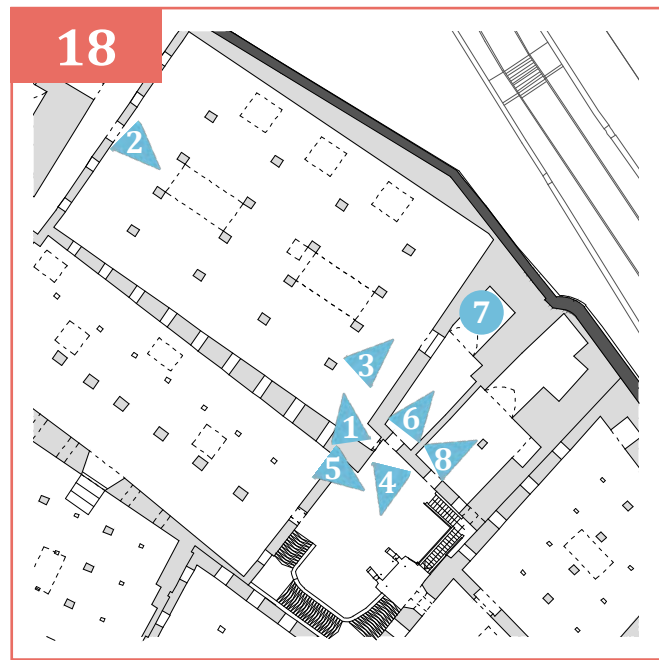


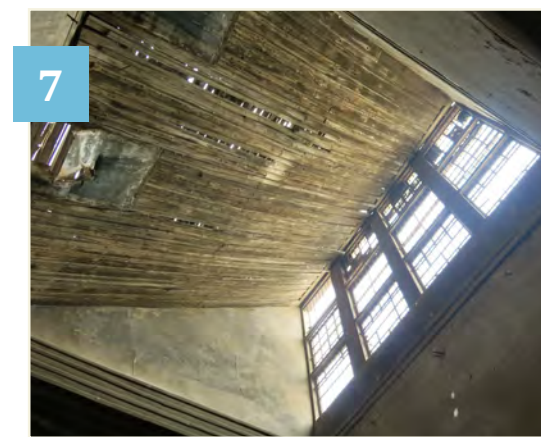
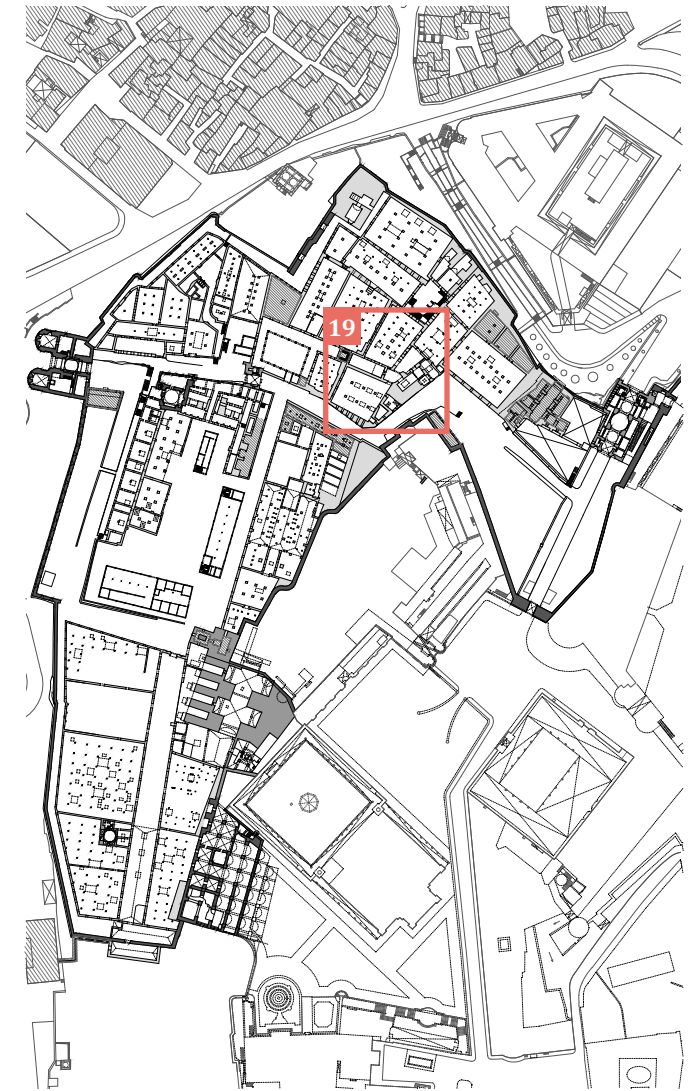
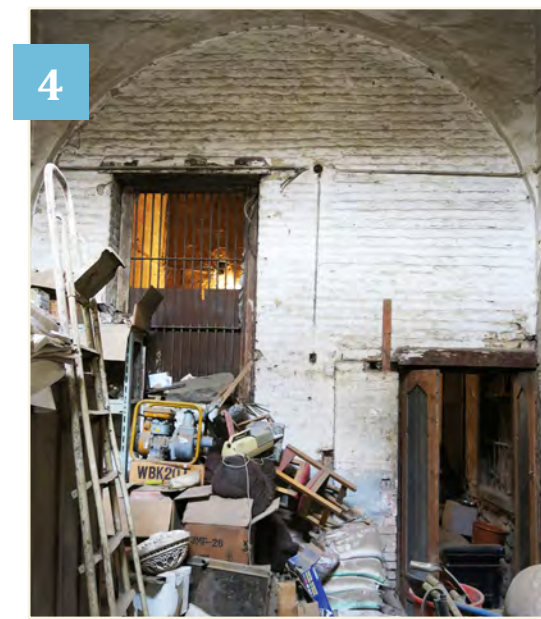
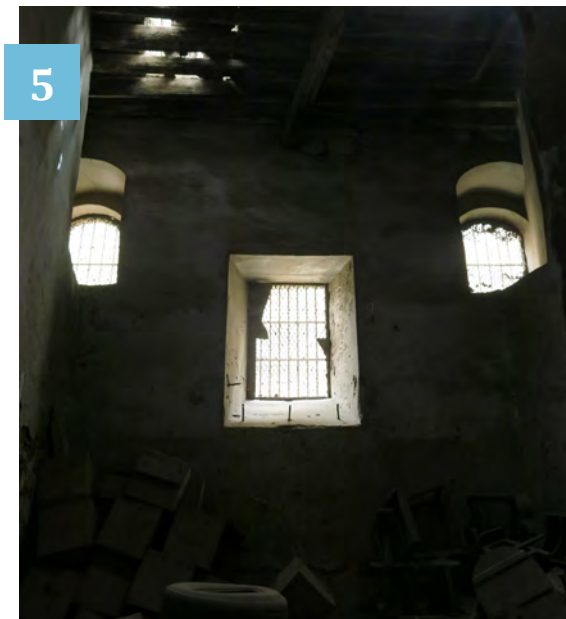
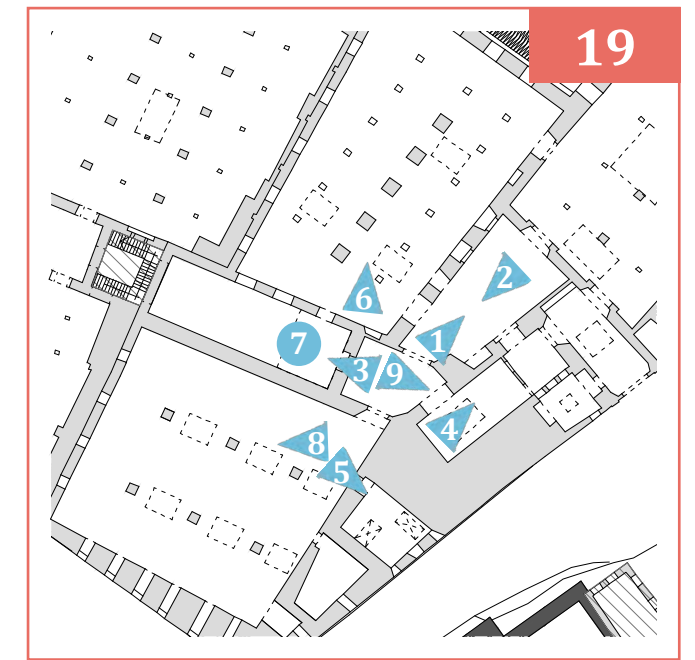
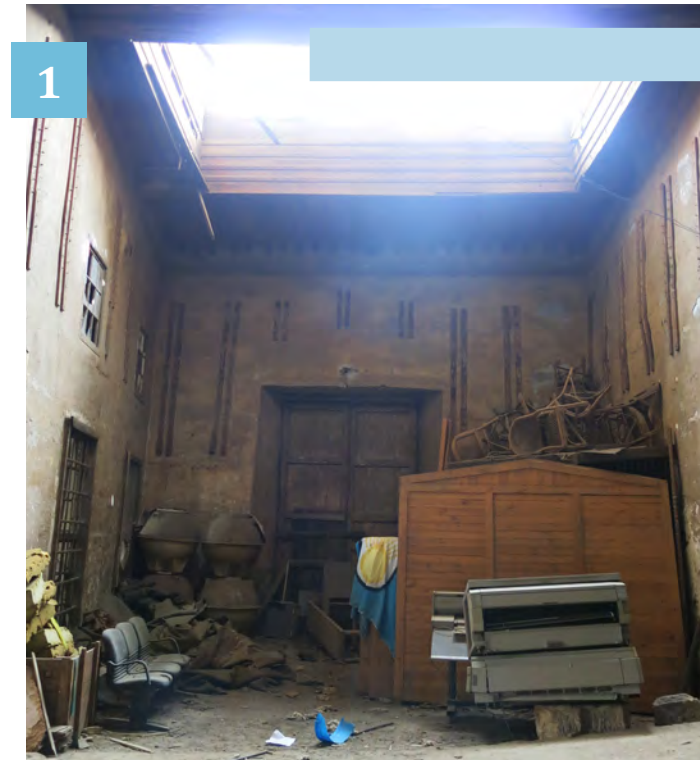
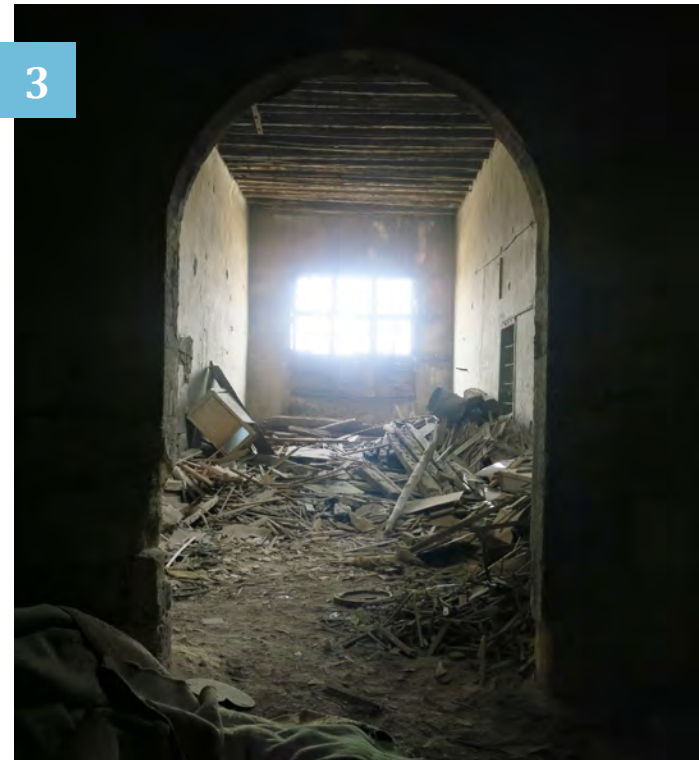
TOPKANE (CANNON FOUNDRY)



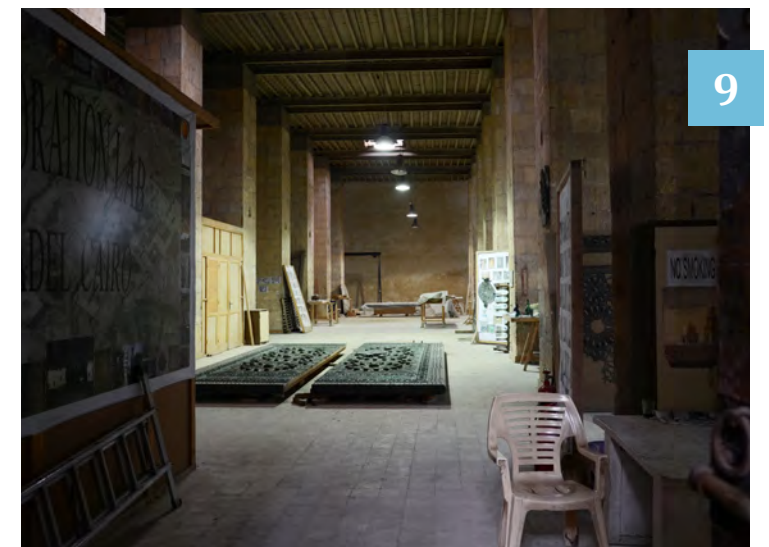
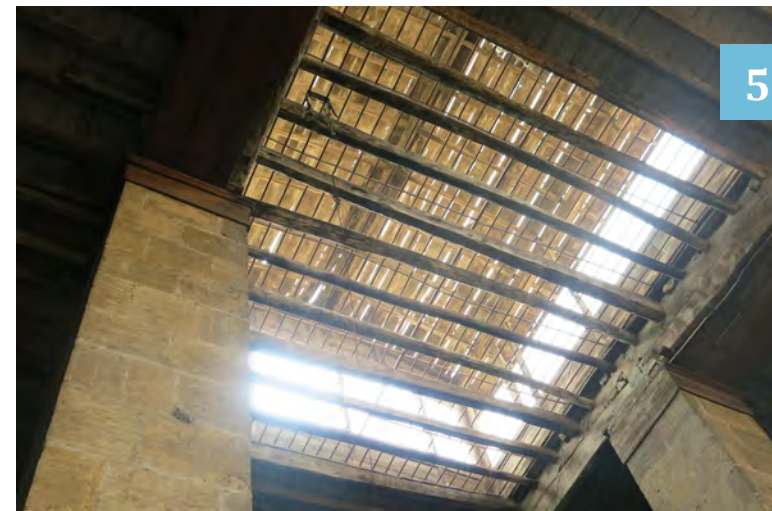
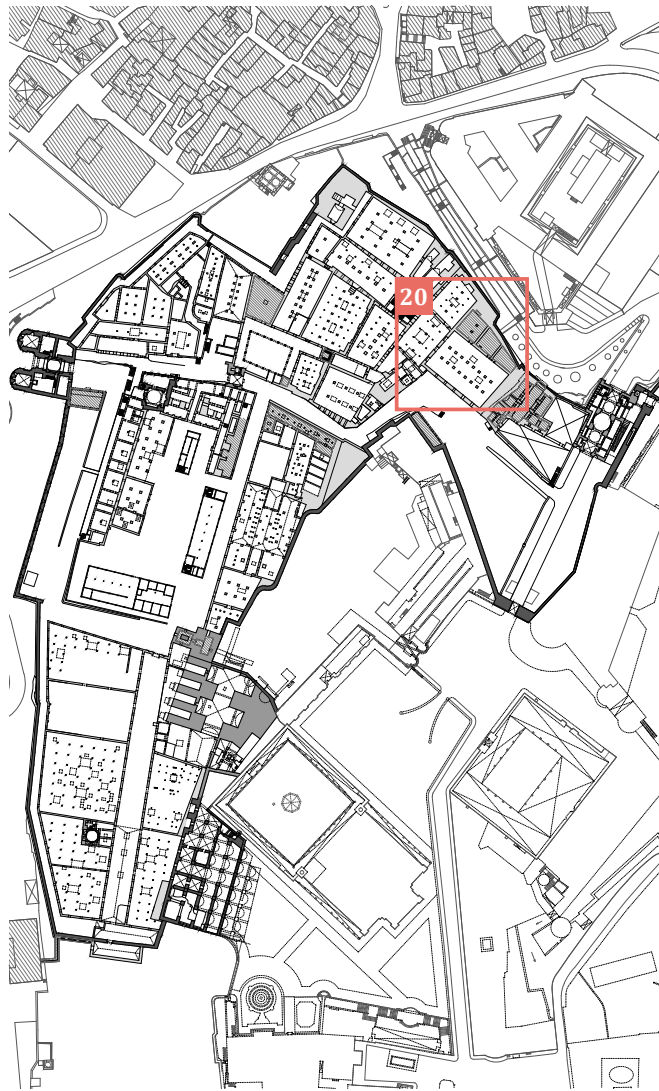
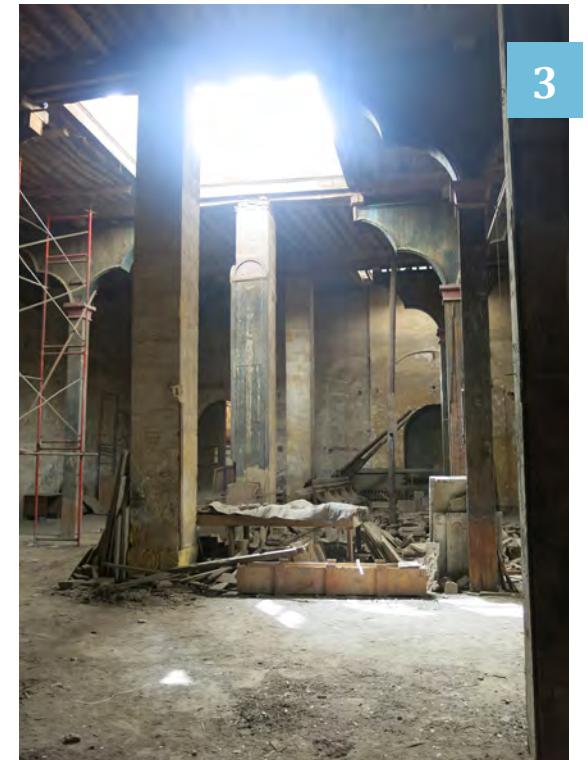
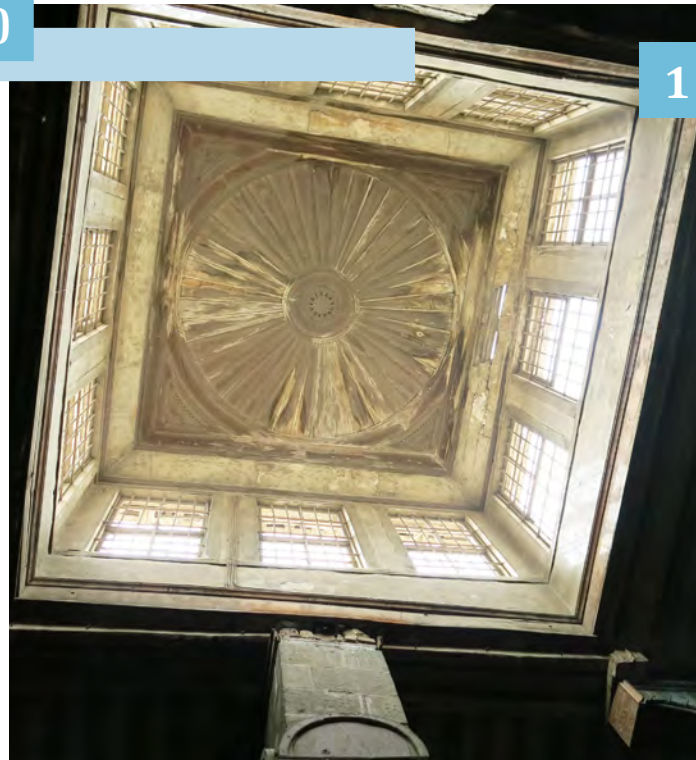
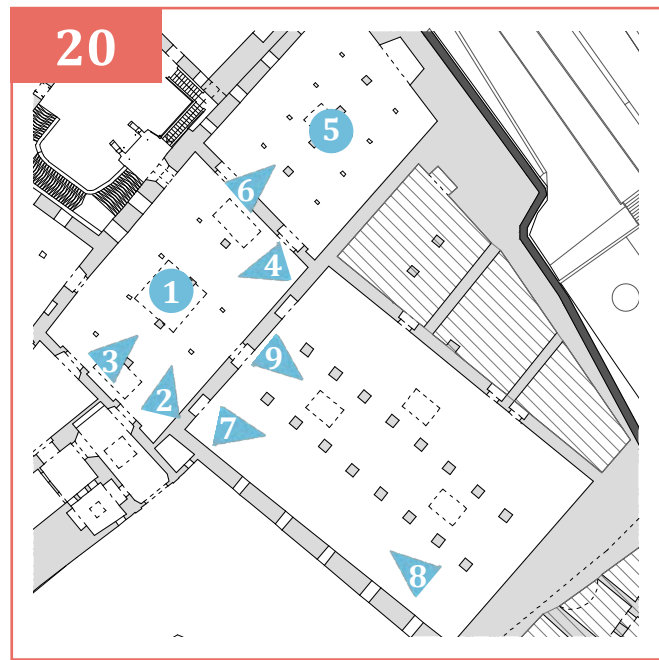


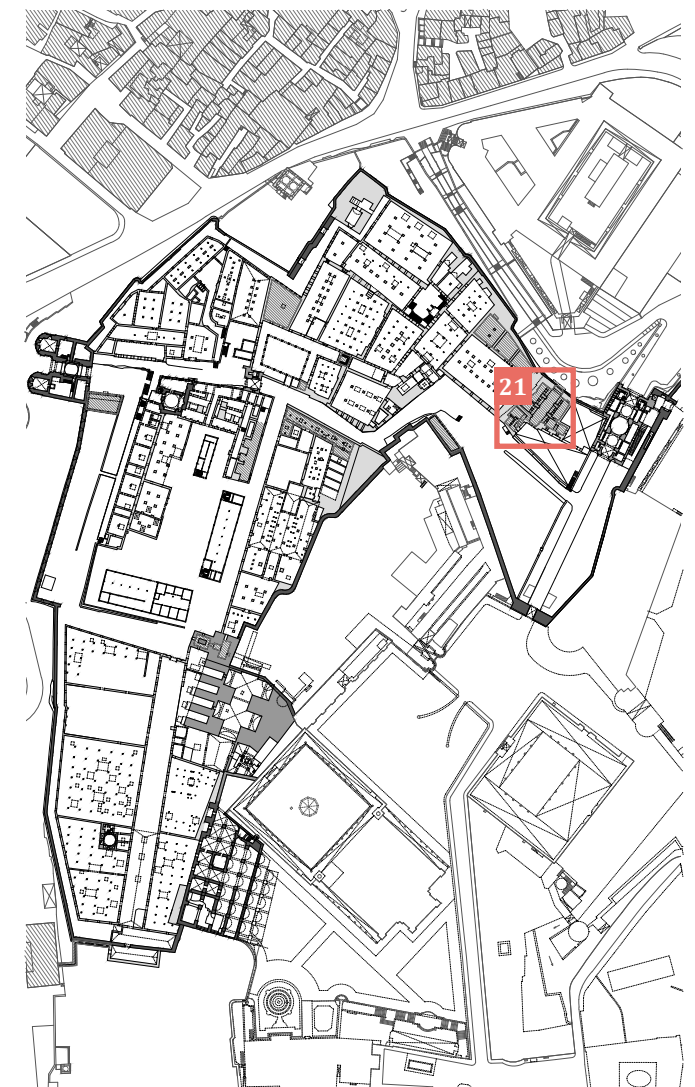
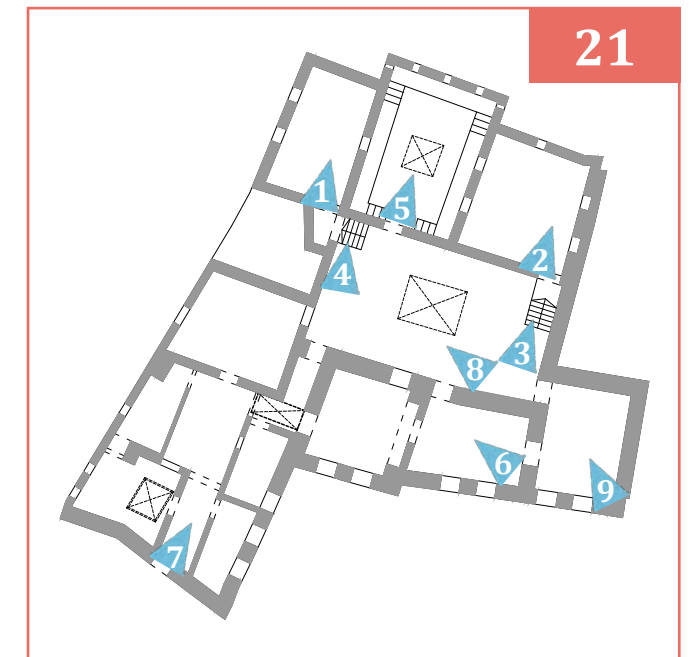
TOPKANE (CANNON FOUNDRY)





TOPKANE (CANNON FOUNDRY)





Historic Photographs of the Site and its Surroundings

BAB AL-`AZAB



1708



1799

Atlas de l'Histoire Militaire

BAB AL-`AZAB AREA



1855

L'Egypte d'Antan



1856

By Francis Frith



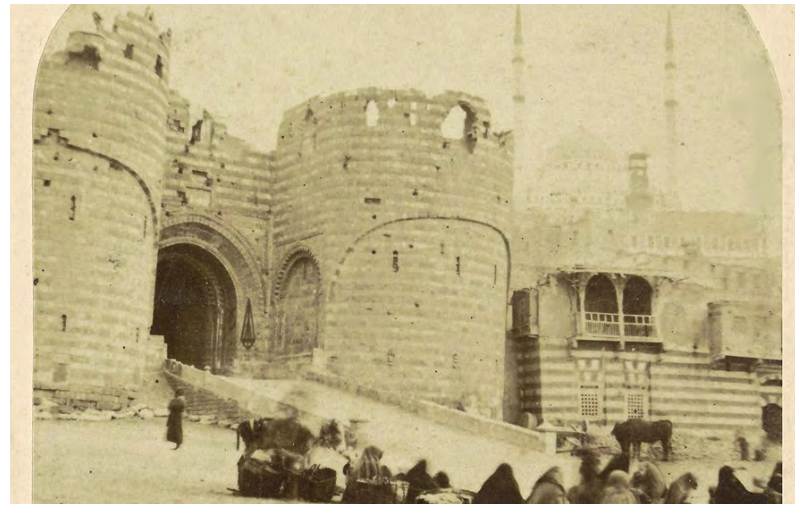
1857

By Francis Frith

BAB AL-`AZAB



1829



2nd half of 19th century



Circa 1851

BAB AL-`AZAB AREA



1857

By Francis Frith



1860

By Hammerschmidt



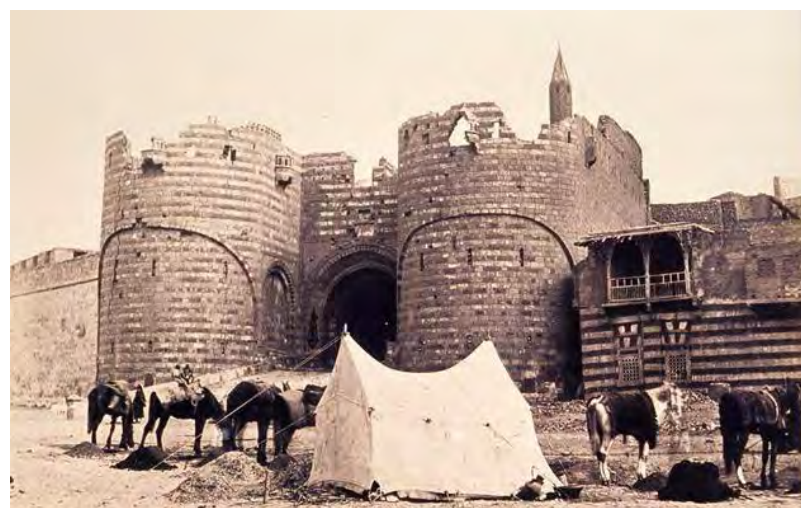
1862

By Antonio Beato

BAB AL-`AZAB



1856 L'Egypte d'Antan - Gravure de Libay



1857 By Francis Firth



1863 L'Egypte d'Antan

BAB AL-`AZAB AREA



1862 L'Egypte d'Antan



1865 By Francis Frith



1869

BAB AL-`AZAB



1869

University of Washington Libraries



1874



1879

L'Egypte d'Antan

BAB AL-`AZAB AREA



1869



1873



1874

By Emile Béchard

BAB AL-`AZAB



1880 - 1900



1856

L'Egypte d'Antan - Gravure de Libay



1857

By Francis Firth

BAB AL-`AZAB AREA



1883

Cliché J.P. Sebah



1885



1893

William Mackenzie, London



1863

L'Egypte d'Antan



1891

By Reiser



1904



Late 19th Century



1902

L'Egypte d'Antan



1907

BAB AL-`AZAB



Circa 1909 Cliché The Cairo Postcard Trust

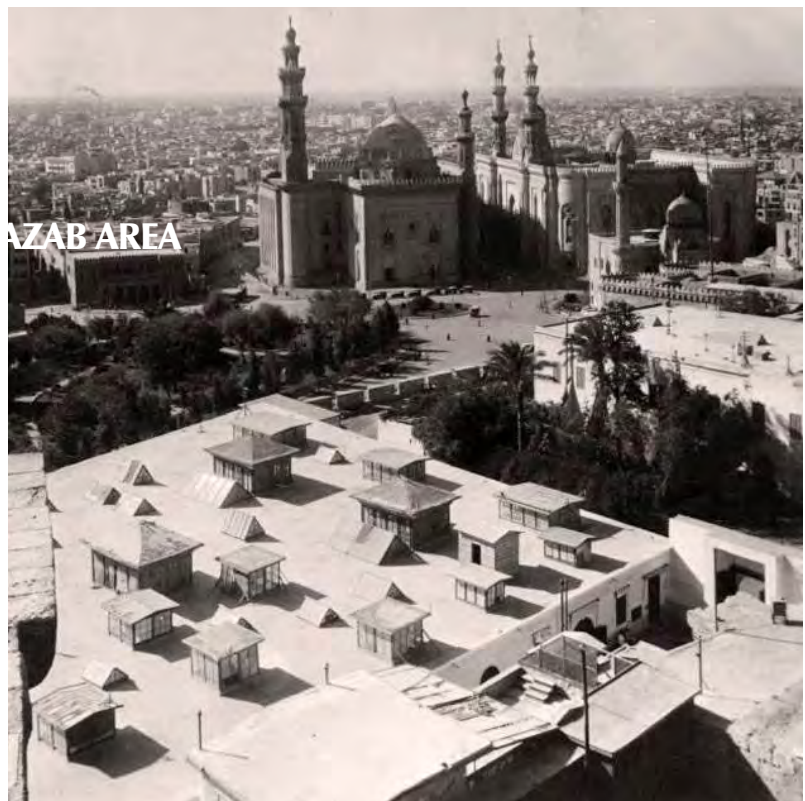


1913 Cliché L.L. Cairo N° 189



1920

BAB AL-`AZAB AREA



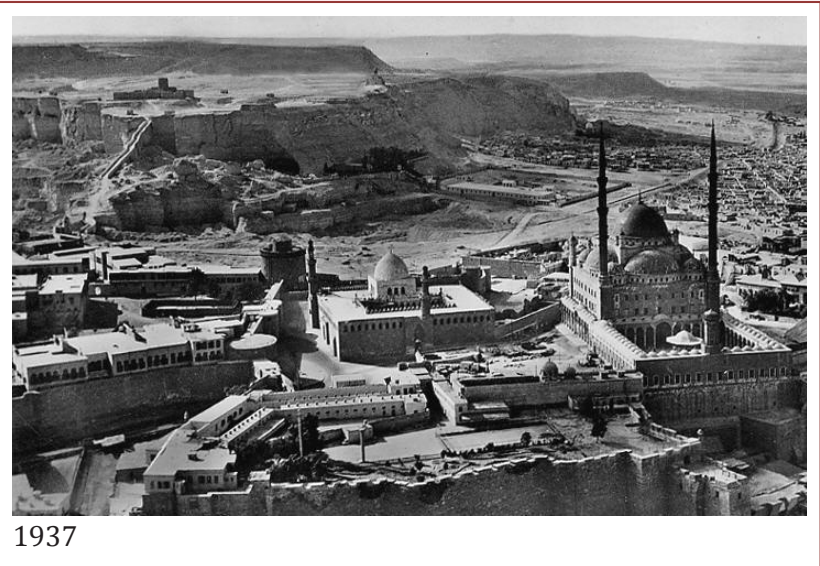
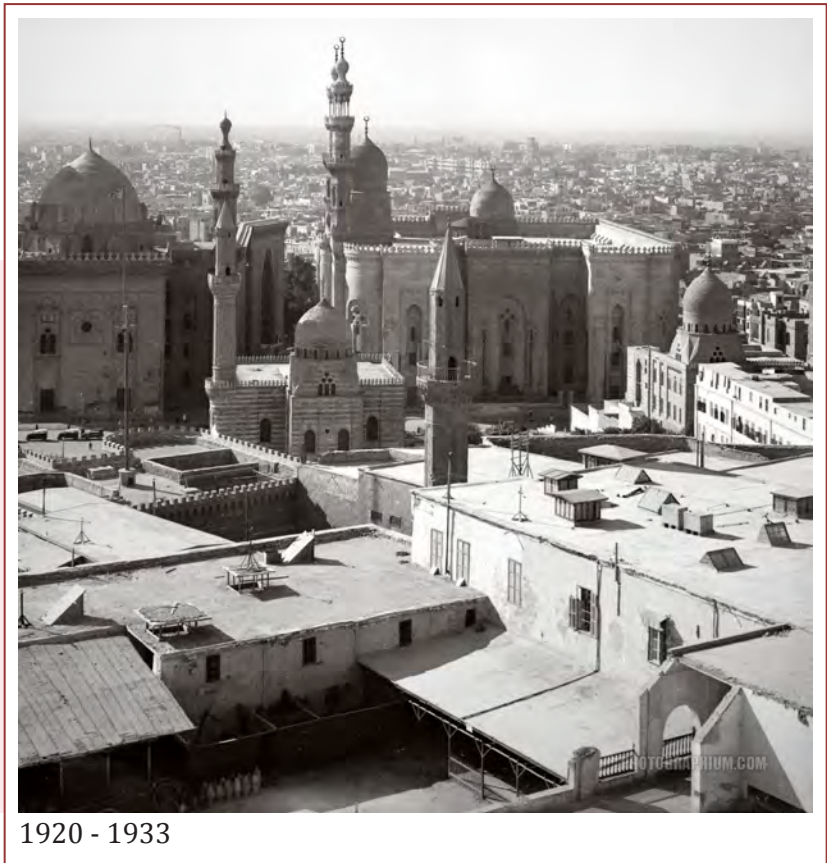
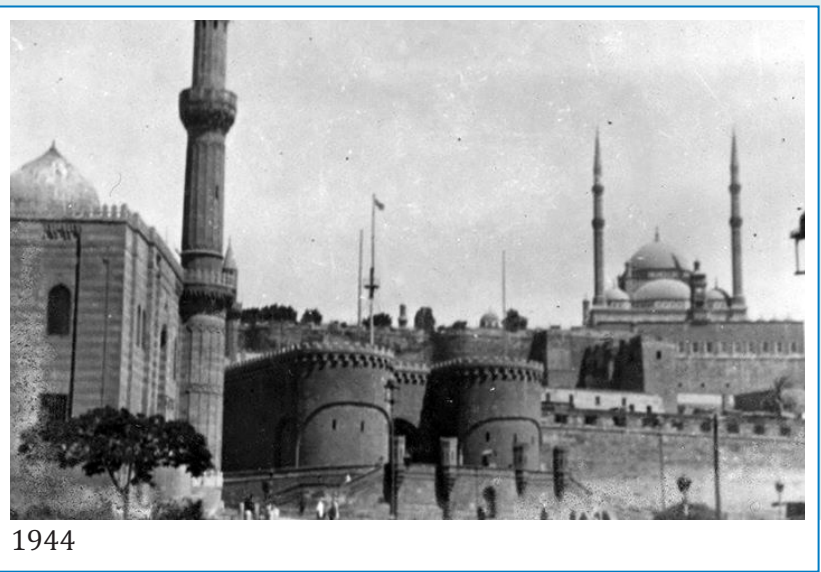
1907



Circa 1908 L.L. Cairo N° 1



1912 L'Egypte d'Antan - Cliché Max Rudmann



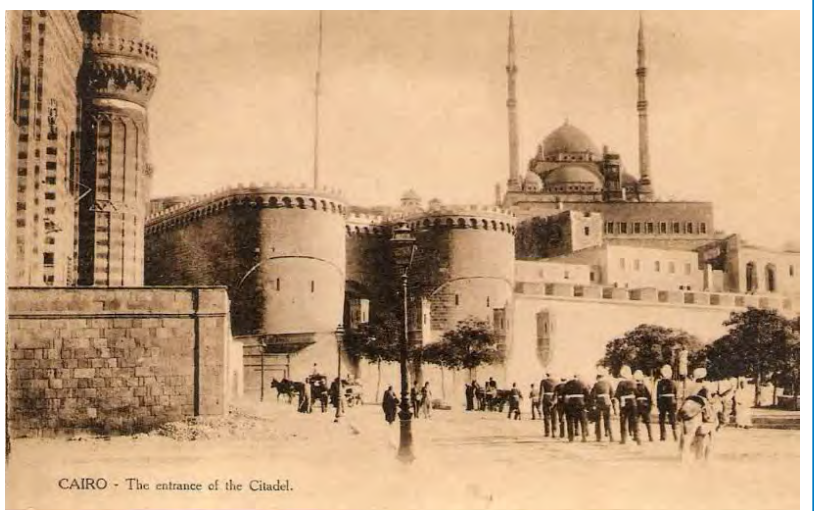
BAB AL-`AZAB



No Date

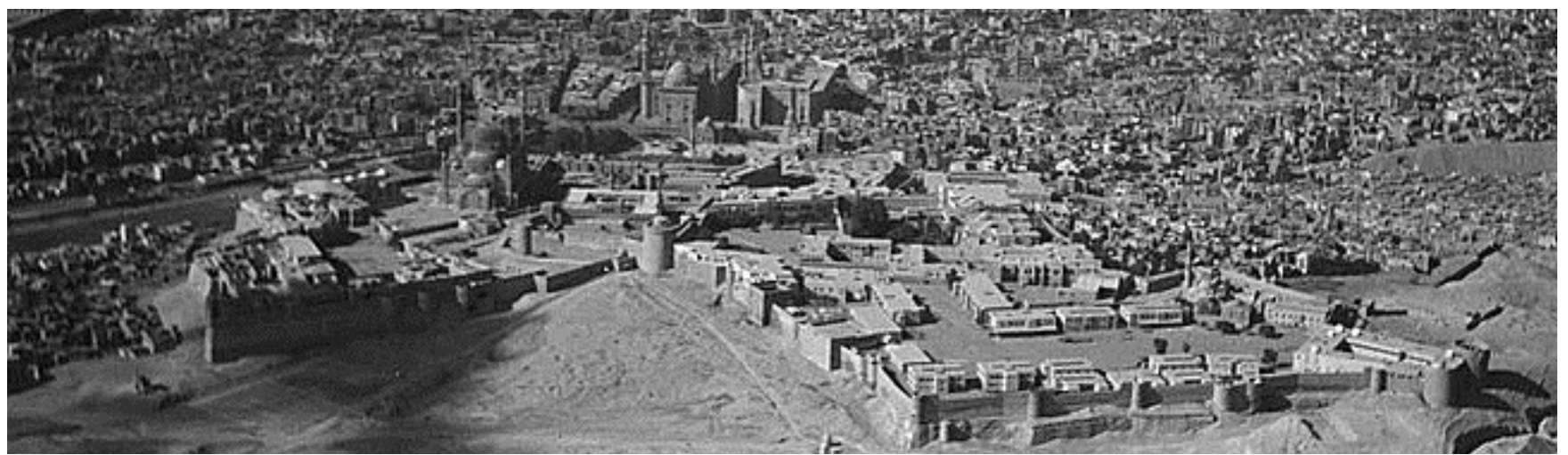


No Date



No Date

BAB AL-`AZAB AREA



1936

Library of Congress



1940s

Life American magazine plane for Mistr Airlines



No Date

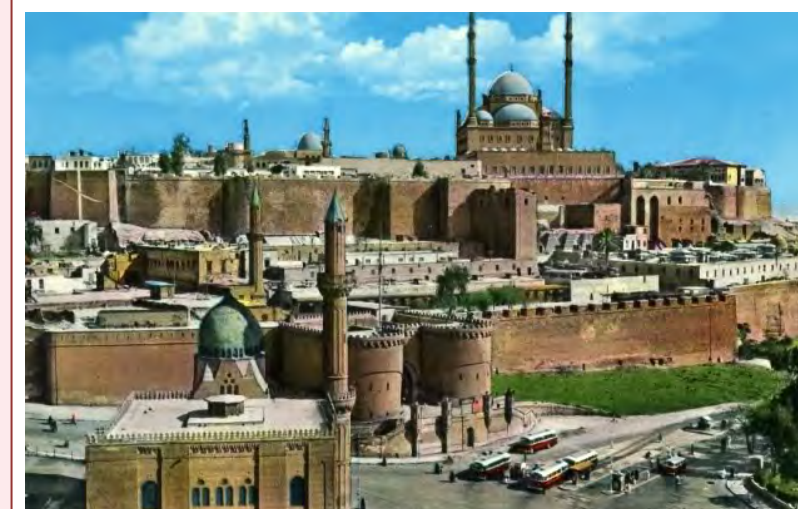
BAB AL-`AZAB AREA



No Date



No Date



No Date

MIDAN AL-REMAILA



1776 - 1794

By luigi Mayer



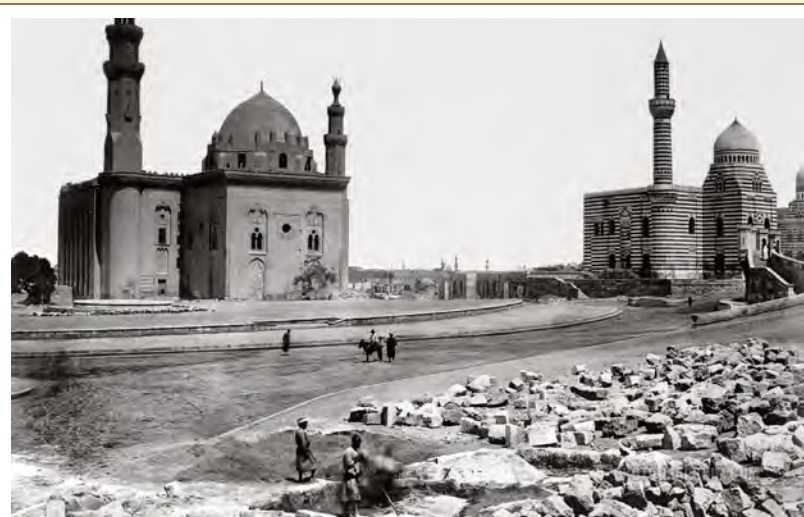
1849

By David Roberts

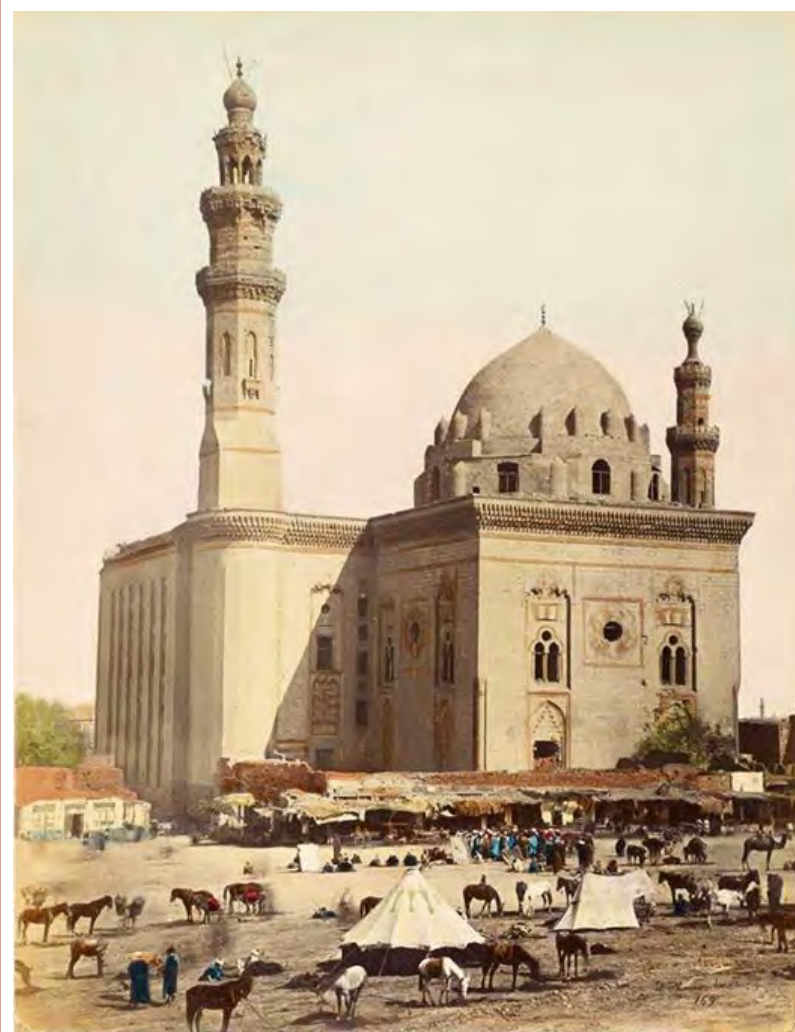


1857

By Frith



1860 - 1890



1870



1870s

H. Béchar

MIDAN AL-REMAILA

MIDAN AL-REMAILA

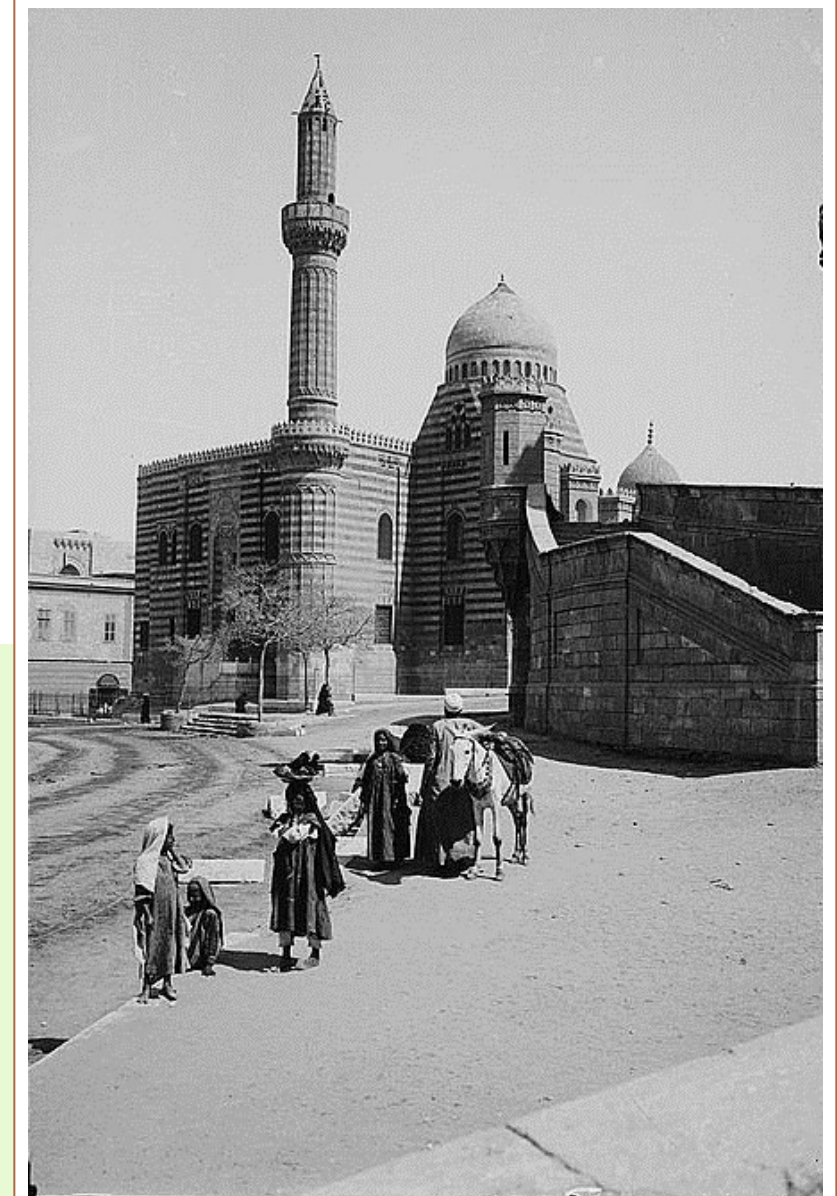


1874

Cliché Emile



Circa 1880s



No Date

MIDAN AL-REMAILA

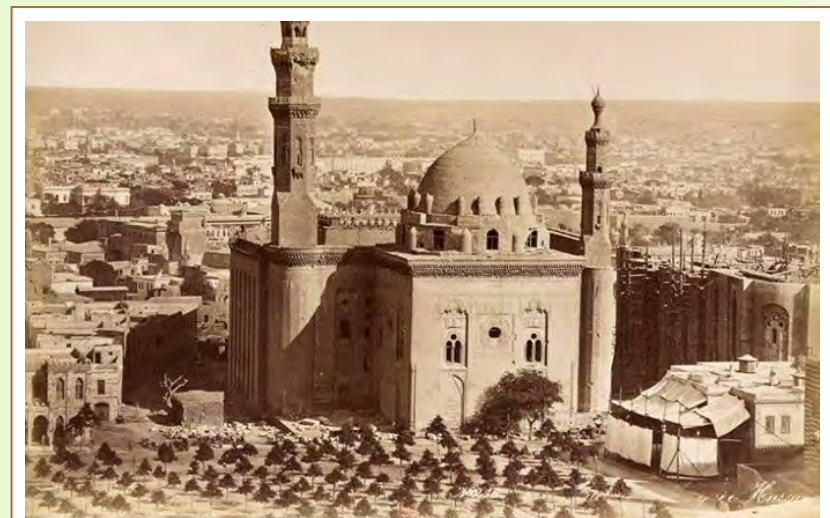


No Date



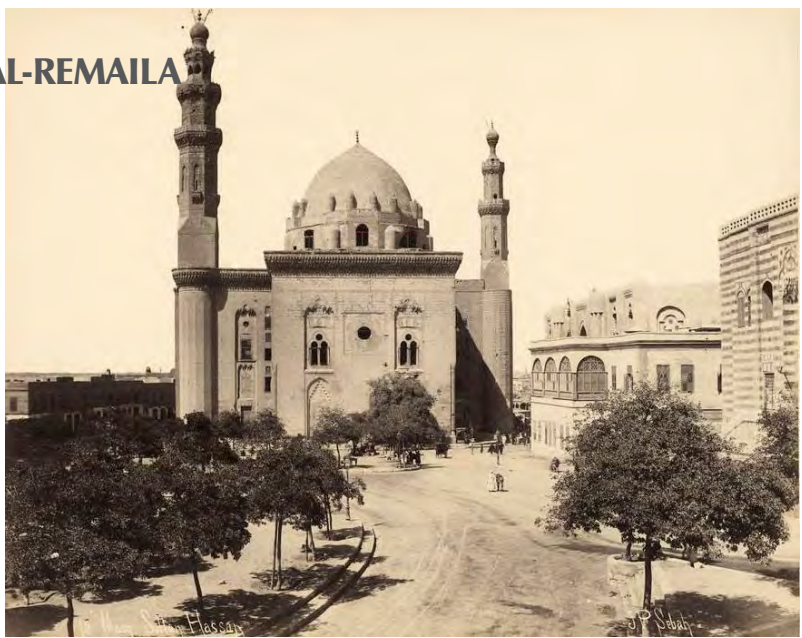
1899

By Jean Pascal Sebah



Late 19th Century

MIDAN AL-REMAILA



19th Century



1901



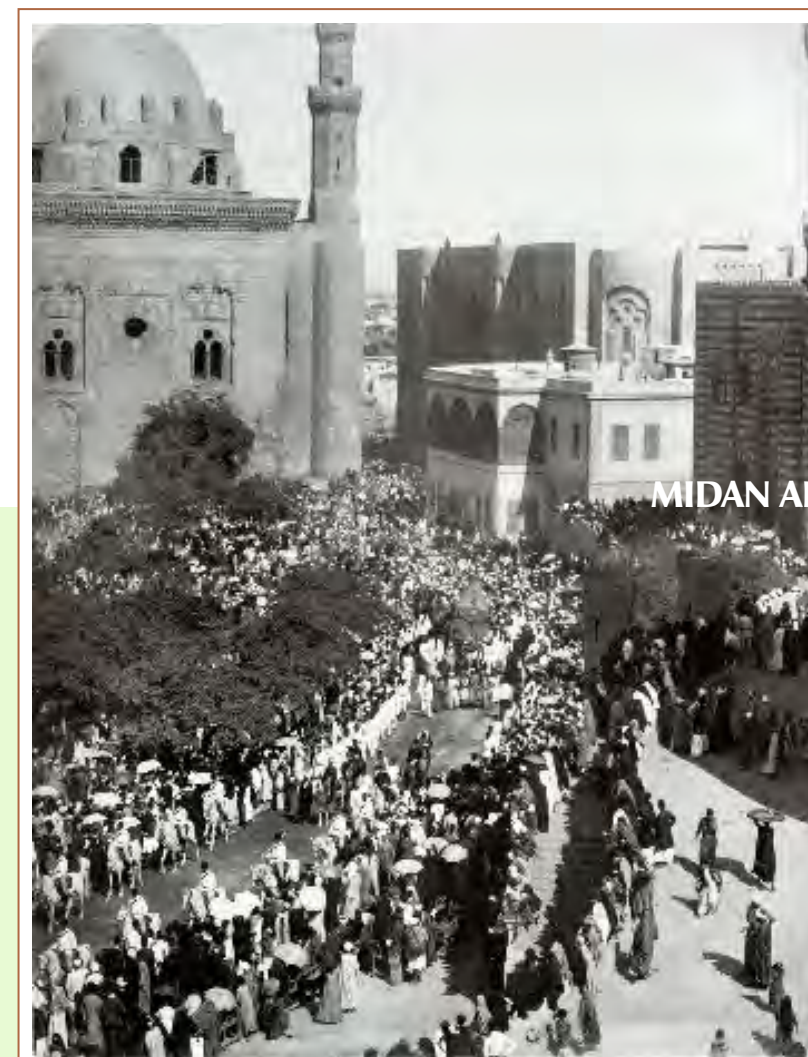
Circa 1911



1912



1914



1926

MIDAN AL-REMAILA



1937

Library of Congress



1937

Library of Congress



1937

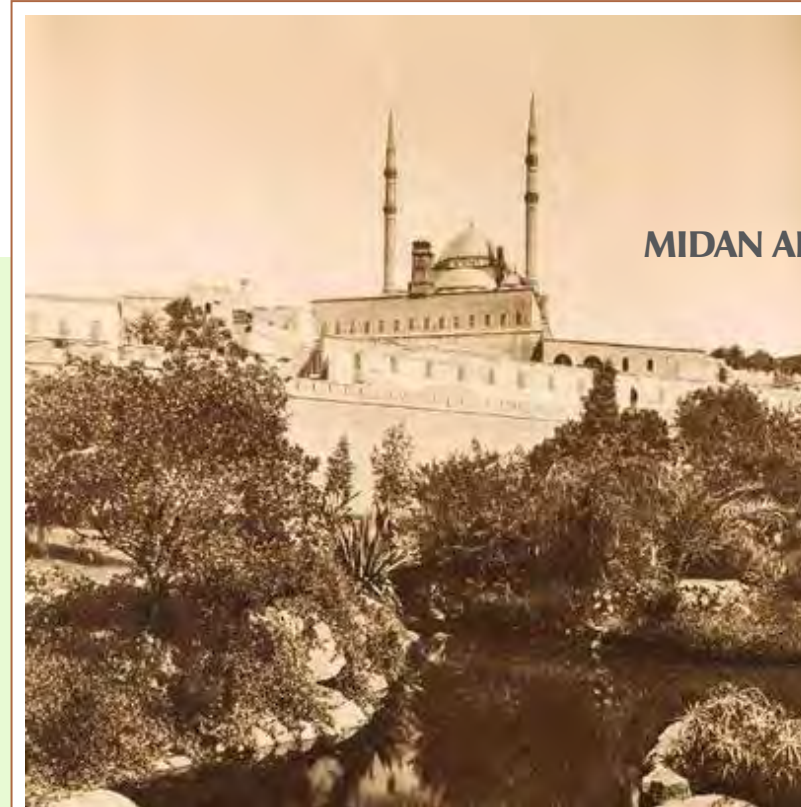
Library of Congress



1952



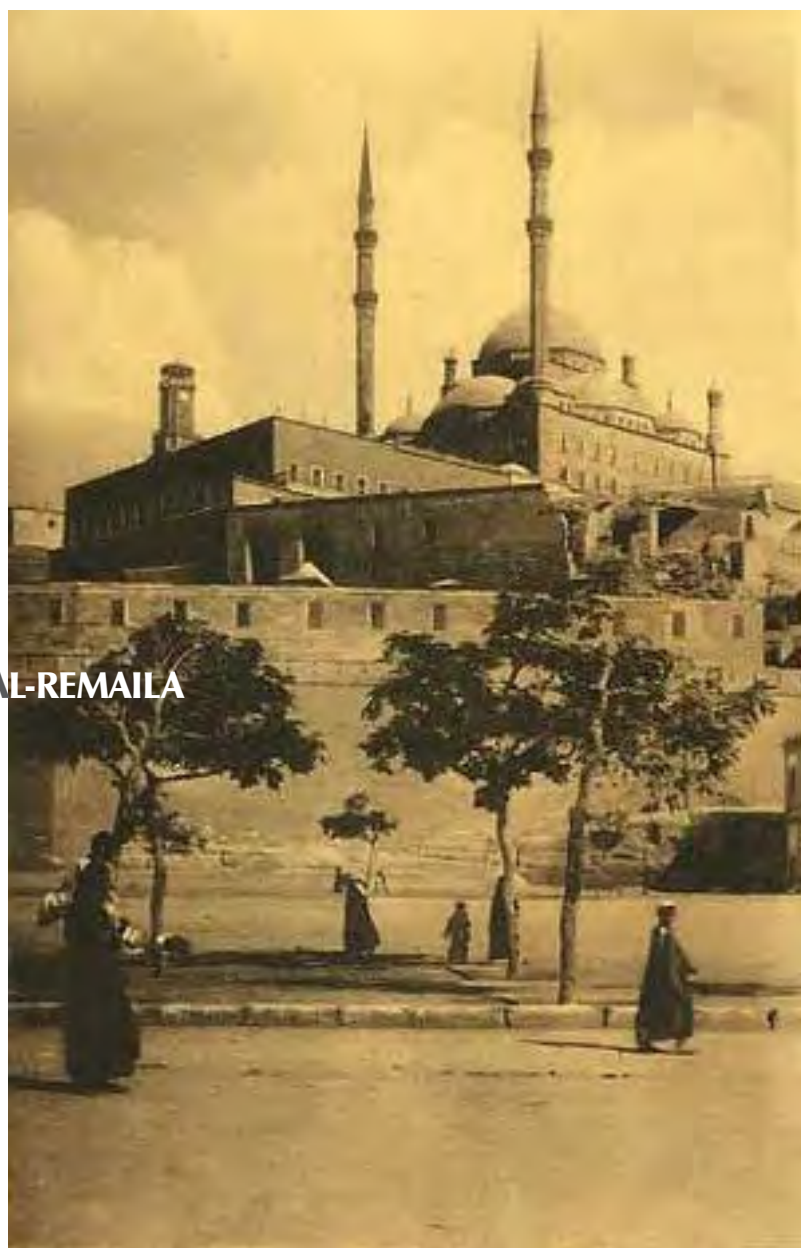
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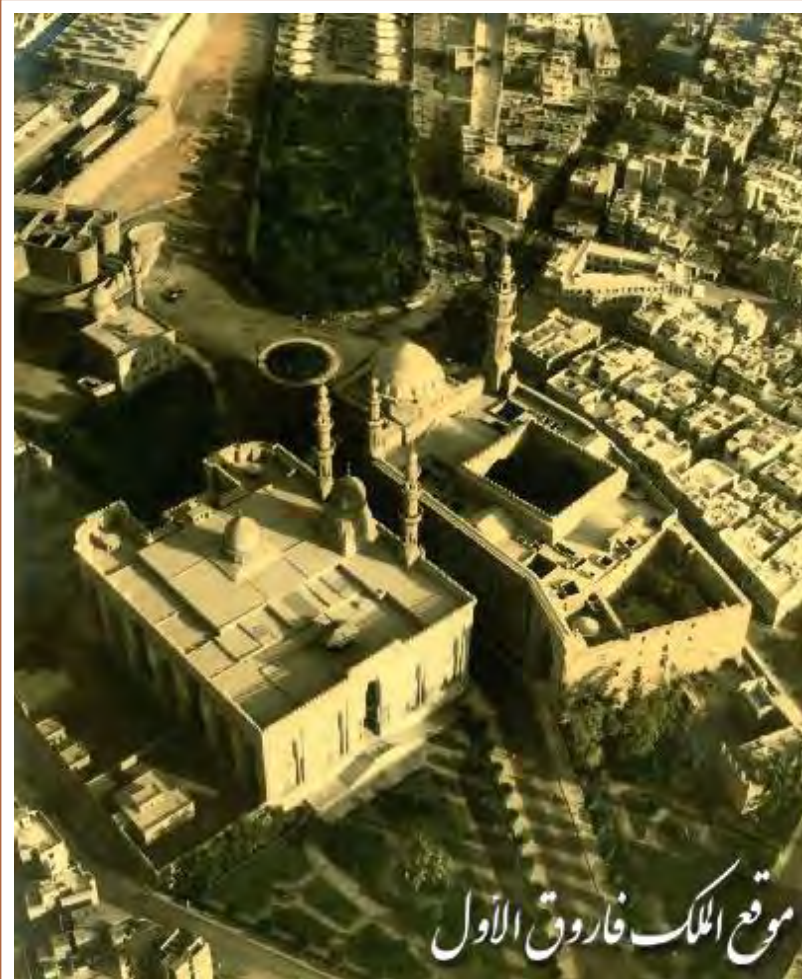
MIDAN AL-REMAILA

No Date

MIDAN AL-REMAILA



No Date



No Date

By Royal Air Force



1799

By luigi Mayer



1869

Cliché Abdullah Frères



1880

By Felix Bonfils



1881

Zangaki



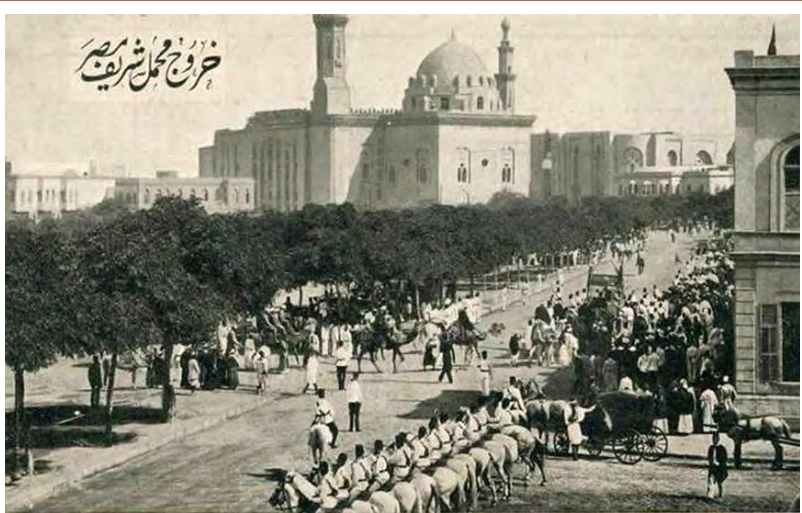
1884

Cliché Zangaki



1903

QARAMIDAN



1904



1909

Cliché Douglas Sladen



1910



1912



1913



No Date

QARAMIDAN



No Date



No Date

Arch. Karim Ibrahim, Consultant



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Office / Fax: (+2 02) 27926842
<http://www.urhcproject.org/>