



GUIDELINES TO THE SURVEY of buildings and open spaces



منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة



مركز التراث العالمي



HISTORIC CAIRO WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

GUIDELINES TO THE SURVEY OF BUILDINGS AND OPEN SPACES DECEMBER 2013



United Nations
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة



Historic Cairo

inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979

القاهرة التاريخية

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INTRODUCTION

This manual is a technical tool meant to support the survey activities aimed at collecting information directly from the field, for the characterisation and management of the Historic Cairo World Heritage Property. In this particular case, the set of information will be used to support the development of a conservation plan.

A conservation plan and a management plan are documents required by the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. An integrated model and a methodology for the preservation and the management of Historic Cairo World Heritage Property are proposed within the UNESCO Urban Regeneration for Historic Cairo (URHC) project.¹

A Geographic Information System (GIS) structure has been designed as the proposed reference system. In this GIS, two geometrical layers, or feature classes, have been created, identifying two urban components for the site: buildings and open spaces. Each layer is subdivided into smaller urban objects, such as single buildings or portions of open spaces. This approach allows a good level of characterisation of the urban fabric, and would help in establishing the degrees of prescription for possible interventions.

Two different survey forms have been drafted for the two layers, investigating the key elements that influence the heritage values and preservation of each of the urban objects.

The survey is implemented by means of a visual analysis, carried out from the street and some higher observation points, normally without entering the buildings or interviewing the residents.

It consists of two main types of data:

- record of the relevant physical and functional features;
- evaluation of the state of conservation, architectural quality and other relevant aspects, which implies a judgement based on pre-established criteria.

The surveyors need a common outlook and shared criteria in the recognition and assessment of the heritage features in order to perform the survey correctly. A dedicated training programme is necessary to increase the surveyors' technical skills and overall cultural awareness of urban heritage.

The different phases of the survey and the construction of the GIS are:

- updating the existing cartography for the purposes of the survey;
- identifying the objects to be surveyed (buildings, open spaces);
- collecting the required information with the two survey forms;
- photographic documentation;
- data entry in the office.

1. More information available on the World Heritage website : <http://whc.unesco.org/en/historic-cairo-project> ; and on the project website : <http://www.urhcproject.org/> where a full report of the activities is downloadable in pdf format, in both English and Arabic.

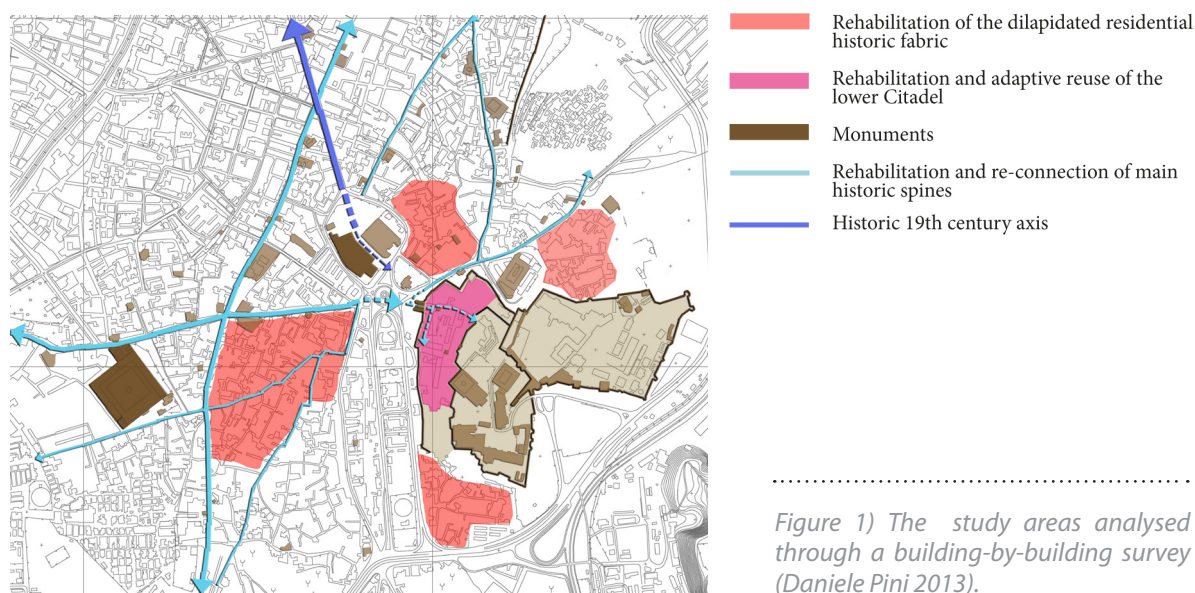
The information collected through these survey forms and through specific sector studies will be inserted in the Geo-database² of the GIS system, including the photographic documentation. The collected information is then organised for its use by the relevant administration to monitor building activities, including delivering building permits. The GIS system can be continuously updated and would support future management and planning processes.

This manual is intended to be a sort of dictionary; a tool to be used on-site by surveyors to recognise and assess all the features and architectural elements of the buildings and open spaces under evaluation. It is composed of three parts:

- A- Survey of buildings.
- B- Survey of streets and open spaces.
- C- Photographic documentation.

The survey methodology was tested in 2013 on a specific area located between the Citadel and Ibn Tulun mosque and comprising the beginning of Mohammed Ali Street and Sayda Aisha Square. This is one of the study areas identified by an Action Project is characterised by the presence of different types of historic urban fabric, with diverse states of conservation and specific potential for rehabilitation and regeneration. The action project thus represented an excellent sample to test the protection measures proposed by the URHC Project³.

More specifically, within the action project four study areas were analysed through the detailed survey explained in this manual, object by object: Darb el hosr, Darb el lebena, Hattaba and Arab el yassar. These locations have been chosen as highly representative of the most dilapidated residential historic fabric.



2. A database with a geographic reference for the data.

3. See UNESCO WHC - URHC Project: "Report of Activities July 2010 – June 2012", Chapter III.

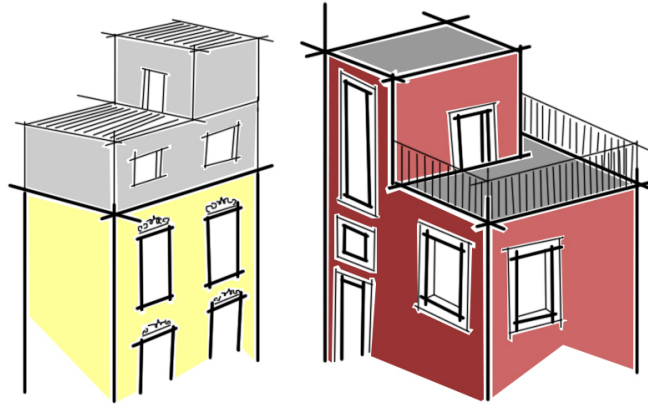
The survey test of the mentioned area was carried out through an on-the-job training activity involving technical staff from different institutions⁴, with a view to the required future management of the Historic Cairo World Heritage site. The training activity, conducted in the second half of 2013, followed all the steps necessary for the completion of the GIS from the update of existing cartography to the field survey, including the GIS use, the data entry and its management. This manual was successfully used as a supportive reference document for the on-field training.



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Figure 2) On-the-job Training Activity, documenting the historic urban fabric: trainers and trainees in the URHC, UNESCO premises.

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4. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Cairo Governorate, Ministry of State for Antiquities, National Organization for Urban Harmony (NOUH), Ministry of Endowments.

CHAPTER1- building form



In this part of the manual, a detailed explanation of the “Building Form” will be presented in order to facilitate the work of the surveyors and to clarify how to complete each field in the form.

This form will be used to survey the objects which are identified as buildings in the GIS. Note that, empty plots comprising parcels of lands that are ready to be built upon, and have a reference number in the cadastral map, must be analysed with this form and must not be considered “open spaces”.

1. Building general information - معلومات عامة عن العقار

- 1.1 Location
- 1.2 Listing status
- 1.3 Ownership
- 1.4 Consistency with the cadastral map
- 1.5 Footprint of the building
- 1.6 Typologies (historical and contemporary)

2. Building layout - تصميم المبني

- 2.1 Building periods
- 2.2 Contemporary roof - elements
- 2.3 Building Ground Floor layout
- 2.4 Outdoor architectural proportion

3. Building functions - استعمالات المبني

- 3.1 Function present on ground floor
- 3.2 Function present on upper floors
- 3.3 Overall function
- 3.4 Usage

4. Structure of the building - إنشاء المبني

- 4.1 Main structure of ground floor
- 4.2 Main finishing of ground floor
- 4.3 Main structure of upper floors
- 4.4 Main finishing of upper floors (type)
- 4.5 Main structure of roof
- 4.6 Main effect of physical decay
- 4.7 Overall state of conservation

5. Architectural value & integrity - القيمة المعمارية والسلامة

- 5.1 Presence of disturbance elements to the facade
- 5.2 Presence of remarkable architectural elements
- 5.3 Overall integrity
- 5.4 Relationship with the urban context

6. Overall architectural value - القيمة المعمارية الكلية

1. Building general information - معلومات عامة عن العقار

The **building general information** section is meant to collect the overall information concerning the building. The building should be surveyed from the exterior in order to record any information legible from its façade.

ID Quism	كود القسم	ID Shiakha	كود الشياخة	ID Building	كود البناية
Date of survey:	تاريخ المسح:	Name of the surveyor:	إسم المساح:		

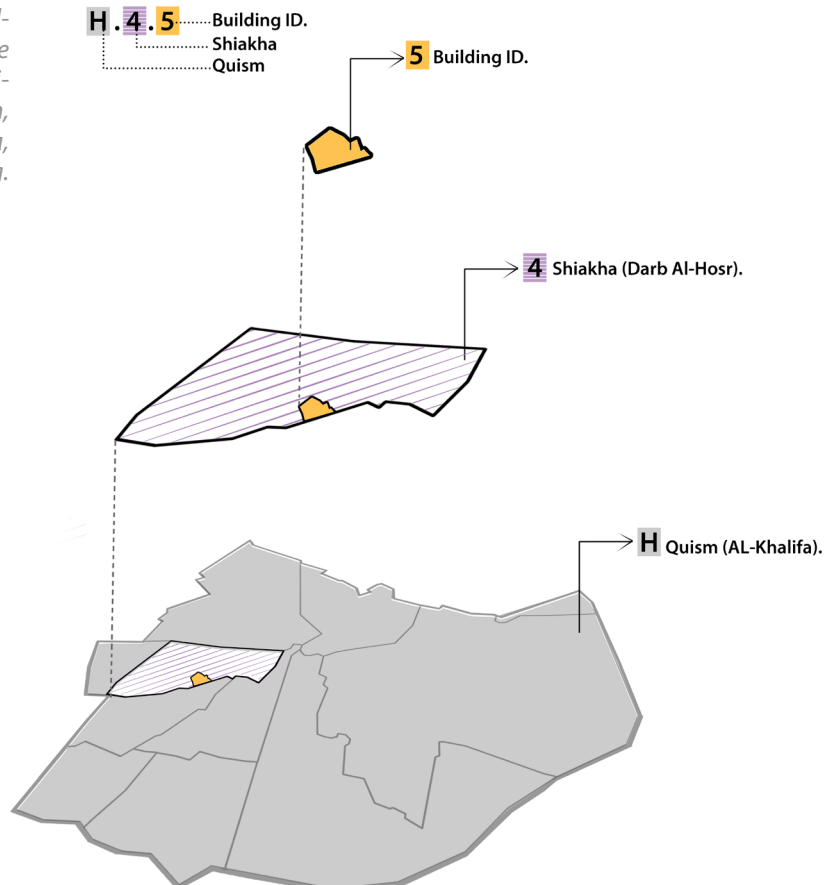
The **ID section** is composed of three different identification (ID) keys: one Letter for the Quism (*ID Quism*), one Number for the Shiakha (*ID Shiakha*), one number for the building (*ID Building*).

(see annex 1-list of Quism and Shiakha).

The reference number of the building is attributed by the GIS designers within the GIS system in the office after updating the map (see below section 1.4).

Therefore, each single building will be identified by a reference number made up of three key elements: a letter in reference to the Quism to which it belongs, a number in reference to the Shiakha within the Quism and finally the number attributed to the single building.

Figure 3) The ID of every building is given by a code (reference number) composed of: Capital Letter indicating the Quism, Number indicating the Shiakha, Number indicating the building.



These ID keys, especially the ID Building (number) should not be confused with the cadastral reference, or with the building number plate, usually located beside the entrance. The ID keys refer to a virtual reference system, arbitrarily assigned by the surveyors to manage the data within the software.

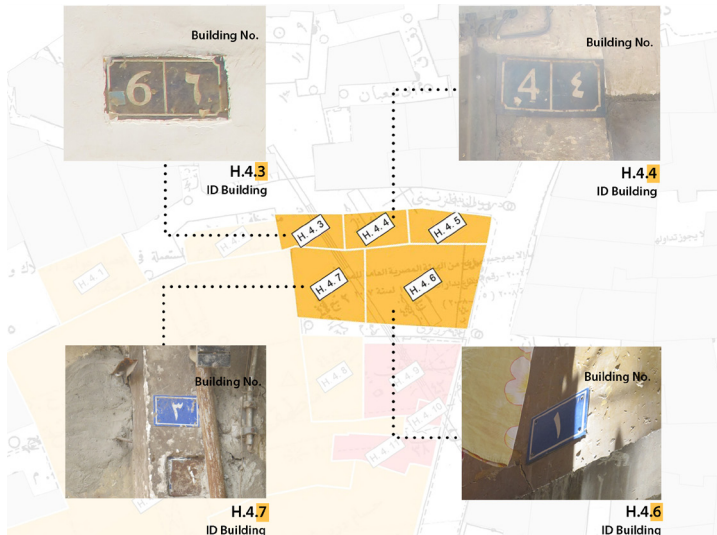


Figure 4) The numbering attributed for the ID on the GIS system does not correspond to the plate number of the building; that is the municipal system of location (reported further on in the form, point 1.1).

The **ID** for the **Quism** and **Shiakha** are set according to the attached annex 1, while the **ID Building** numbering is set univocally by the survey team on an up-dated map.

As in the following example:

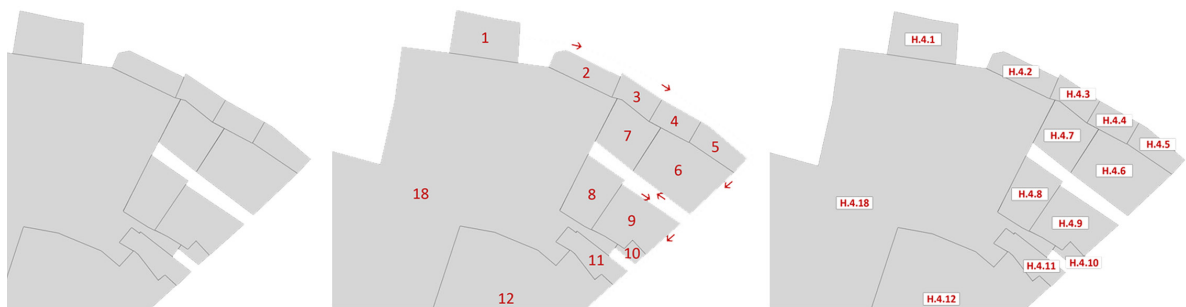


Figure 5a,5b,5c) The survey order, and therefore the numbering of buildings should directly follow the street border, as indicated by the red arrows.

This arbitrary numbering of building should be unique: each building should have different number.

In the last line of the Id section it is necessary to complete:

Date of survey:	تاريخ المسح:	Name of the surveyor:	إسم المساح:
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The **date of the survey** and the **name of the surveyor** are important data that should not be omitted.

Each team will be composed by a number of surveyors, but only the one responsible for filling in the form will write his/her name in the box. In case of difficulties in reading handwriting or when contradictory data arise, this information can help to refer to the person directly and verify any resulting doubts.

1.1 Location - الموقع			
Quism:	قسم:	Street's name:	أسم الشارع:
Shiakha:	شياخة:	Number:	رقم العقار:
Building name (if exist):			اسم العقار (إذا وجد):

The information within this section will correspond to the effective geographical **location** of the building in the city and in the Government cadastral system:

By Quism name > by Shiakha name > by Street name > by building name (if a name exists) and by building number plate.



Figure 6) Location of the building according to the municipal system: example of plate indicating building number and street name.



Figure 7) In the "building name" box, the name of a school or hospital can be indicated, as it appears on its facade.

Unlike the ID keys, these are not numeric references but text-based information. The fields of Shiakha and Quism names should be filled out in the office in reference to the agreed site divisions (see annex 1).

The **building name** is the name found on the entrance of the building, referring either to the owner or family, or the name that might be given to a residential building to promote a specific image (e.g. Dream house), or names given to certain services buildings such as a school, hospital, ministry etc... (e.g. Al-Tawefikeya school).

1.2 Listing status of the building - حالة تسجيل العقار		
Monument <input type="checkbox"/> أثر	Peculiar value <input type="checkbox"/> مبنى متميز	Not listed <input type="checkbox"/> غير مسجل

This part should be filled out in the office prior to the survey and indicated on the updated map. This information is provided by the MoSA (Ministry of State for Antiquities) and by the NOUH (National Organization for Urban Harmony). It corresponds to the data provided by official inventories of Monuments (according to Law 117/1983) and of buildings of peculiar value/heritage (according to Law 144/2006).

1.3 Ownership - الملكية	
Private <input type="checkbox"/> خاص State Governmental <input type="checkbox"/> أملاك الدولة العامة / حكومي	Awqaf <input type="checkbox"/> أوقاف Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> غير معلوم

The **ownership** identifies the property of the building on a taxation basis. It defines therefore the legal right of possession of a building. Information on ownership can be retrieved through documents and data received from relevant institutions, and is not necessarily retrievable in-field. Quick inquiries can be made to key persons such as porters, inhabitants or shop keepers, but the accuracy then has to be checked.

Any property belonging to the State is considered a *State/Governmental* building, regardless of its function, usage, tenants, condition, and/or its state of conservation. All military properties and police properties also belong to this category.



Figure 8a, 8b) Examples of State-owned buildings: on the right hand Bayt el-Qadi in Darb Qermez; on the left hand Sayeda Zeinab Police Station in Port Said Street (photos 2011).

Any property belonging to the Ministry of Religious Endowments is considered an *Awqaf* (*Endowments*) building, regardless of its function or usage, tenants and/or its state of conservation.

Do not confuse the building ownership with its typology or function. It is not necessarily true that all the mosques belong to the Ministry of Awqaf, whereas many residential buildings might belong to this body.



Figures 9a, 9b) Examples of Awqaf-owned buildings: on the left hand Takiyat Al-Gulshanib in Ahmed Maher Street; on the right hand Wikala Uda Pasha on Al-Gamalya street (photos 2011).

Any property belonging to private citizens, companies or enterprises is considered a *private building*, regardless of its function or usage, tenants and/or its state of conservation.



Figures 10a, 10b) Examples of privately-owned buildings: on the left hand along Gohar el Qaed Street; on the right hand Darb al Lebbena area (photos 2011).

All other cases, where it is not possible to retrieve any ownership information, it will be identified as *unknown*.

It is important to remember that this survey does not have any social or financial purpose. The ownership is a useful indicator to determine which stakeholders are involved in certain areas of the World Heritage Property and which percentage they comprise.

1.4 Consistency with cadastral map - مطابقة المبنى للخريطة المساحية	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا

This section investigates possible changes from the reference (cadastral map) to be registered in the phase of updating the map.

The following are considered changes: plot subdivision or plot merging, building's structural subdivision, extensions, new constructions, and setbacks.

- Plot subdivision: when an area indicated on the cadastral map is divided into two or more parcels;
- Plot merging: when several areas are merged together to form one sole parcel;
- Structural subdivision: when the building still exists, in reference to the cadastral map, but it has been sub-divided internally into several buildings, with modifications for separate entrances. The new sub-divided buildings usually have the same building number plate and are still one property;
- Extensions: when a construction is added to the building, of more than 60cm, in an area that used to be an open space (annexed or not) on the cadastral map;
- New construction: When a new building is built on a plot that used to be empty in reference to the cadastral map;
- Setback: when a building is demolished and replaced by a new building and its facades do not align with the facade alignment of the demolished building.



Figure 11) Example of an altered layout in relation to the original cadastral map: MERGING. From left to right: the original cadastral map, the modification traced on the original cadastral map, the new development occupying the space of two plots.



Figure 12) Example of an altered layout in relation to the original cadastral map: NEW CONSTRUCTIONS. From left to right: the original cadastral map, the modification traced on the original cadastral map, the new development occupying vacant plots indicated as ruin in the cadastral map.



Figure 13) Example of an altered layout in relation to the original cadastral map: RECESS. From left to right: the original cadastral map, the modification traced on the original cadastral map, the discontinuity between the two buildings' street frontage, indicating a change to the original plan.

The filling of inner courtyards to the building will not be considered in this analysis because the survey must occur from the outdoor of the building.

However, all observed changes must be double checked again in field, especially concerning structural sub-division.

The *total ruin* will be considered as non consistent with the cadastral map, because it changes a status (from built to urban void, see section below). Similarly the void area that has been filled.

1.5 Footprint of the building - حيز المبنى			
Un-built	<input type="checkbox"/>	غير مشيد	
Built	<input type="checkbox"/>	مشيد	
(*)Under construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	تحت الإنشاء	
(**)Under transformation	<input type="checkbox"/>	تحت التغيير	
Partial Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/>	متهدم جزئياً	
Total Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/>	متهدم كلياً	
Makeshift	<input type="checkbox"/>	مؤقت	

(*) development, re-construction

(**) Under restoration, under rehabilitation, under renovation

(*) إعادة الإنشاء - تنمية

(**) تحت الترميم، تحت إعادة التأهيل، تحت التجديد،

The condition of the **building footprint** is an assessment of the encumbrance and the overall volume of the surveyed building. This information is needed to determine whether the building is still standing, partially collapsed or totally collapsed. Furthermore, it is to identify if an empty space has been left in the urban fabric, following collapse or demolition and removal of debris, affecting the compactness of the built environment.

Any space identified with a number in the cadastral map, with no buildings occupying it, is considered as *un-built*. It is not important to assess why or since when the building is not there, but simply to record its absence. This does not necessarily mean that the space is empty. It might be that the area is now employed for another use: a parking lot, a garbage dump, an open air café, a workshop, etc...



Figures 14a, 14b) Example of un-built area in Haret Borg Ali, used for storage, parking and restoration activities. Another example of un-built area in Haret Borg Ali used as a storage.



Figure 14c, 14d) Two more examples of un-built area in Saban street on the left, and in Al Sayeda Skina on the right.



Figure 14e, 14f) Un-built areas in Darb Ghazeya (left) and in Suq el Selah (right).

A building that is fully constructed is considered as *built*, regardless of its shape, size, style or state of conservation.



Figure 15a, 15b) Two examples of “built”: on the left hand side Darb el Hosr; on the right hand side Clot Bey.

A building that shows clear sign of on-going works (row materials, workers, ...), either of development or re-construction, is considered as *under-construction*. The works might be at any floor level.

Under construction/DEVELOPMENT is a new construction on an empty plot that does not take into account any former persistence: neither in shape, volume nor materials and style.



Figure 16a) under construction/ development taken in 2011 on the left hand side al so-fani, on the right hand side Qalat al Kabsh.



Figure 16b) under construction/ development taken in 2011 on the left hand side haret al Gamal, on the right hand side Sekat el Daher.



Figure 16c) Harat el-Mahrouki, Darb el Ahmar area. Under construction/development (photo 2011).

Under construction/RE-CONSTRUCTION is a new construction on an empty plot that takes into account a former persistence and, despite being a completely new construction, respects one or all of the aspects of the persistence: e.g. height, volume encumbrance, shape, style, appearance and materials.



Figure 17a, 17b) under construction/ re-construction taken in 2011 on the left hand side the area of Ibn Toulun mosque, on the right hand side Haret el Wada.

.....

Figure 17c) Under construction/re-construction examples photographed in 2011: on the left hand side the area of Ibn Toulun mosque; on the right hand side Haret el Wada and below, within the Church of Qasryet el Rehan courtyard. The re-construction is identifiable because of the presence of previous walls and boundaries.



A building that is undergoing works of restoration, rehabilitation or renovation is considered as *under-transformation*. The works might be at any floor level. It is not required to determine interior works; therefore the works will be identified only when evident from the outside.

Under transformation/RESTORATION_ this type of conservation intervention applies to the buildings and structures listed as of outstanding heritage interest (according to the inventories by Law 117/1983 and Law 144/2006). According to current international standards, this type of conservation intervention refers to the process of returning the building to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new materials.



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Figure 18) Example of restoration in Sayeda Zeinab, Sweiket al-Alfi.

Under transformation/REHABILITATION_ this type of conservation intervention applies to the buildings and structures of different level of heritage interest, with a high architectural quality, which still keep their historic or traditional typological, constructive and decorative features with no reference to the state of repair. The intervention implies the adaptive reuse of the existing volumes and structures with no major transformations.



Figure 19a, 19b) Example of rehabilitation in Khalifa, Khalifa street, Saknna Palace (left). Example of rehabilitation in Darb Al Ahmar, Bab el Wazir street.(right).

Under transformation/RENOVATION_ This type of intervention is applied to buildings and structures of lesser heritage interest and/or architectural quality. This type of conservation intervention refers to the upgrading and modification of a building to either suit the existing or proposed use.



Figure 20a, 20b) A renovation off Gamalya street (left). Renovations in Sayeda Zeinab. (right).



Figure 20c,20d) Renovations in Khalifa and Sayeda Zeinab.

A building which is partially collapsed is considered a *partial ruin*, regardless of whether the collapse affects the upper floors or the ground floor, or both. A partially ruined building has few vertical structures and/or roofing intact, although it might have some parts still in use, or that can be used, such as a room or an entire floor, or an entire portion of building. Also, the ruined part of the building might not be empty (e.g. it might accommodate a garbage dump, simple debris or activity area). It might be that the collapse does not involve the roofing, but the main staircase (when visible) or some walls; a partial ruin may still have a roof intact.



Figure 21a,21b) Two examples of “partial ruins”both located in Darb Bazara.

A building which is fully collapsed (with no vertical structure standing) is considered a *total ruin*. Some single architectural elements might still be free-standing (e.g. walls, arches, columns), but disconnected from one another; in other words, the majority of the structure is collapsed.

The total ruin will be considered as non consistent with the cadastral map, because it changes a status (from built to urban void, see section above).



Figure 22a, 22b, 22c, 22d) Ruin site in Gamaleya district in Muski and Khalifa

Any temporary, improvised structure that occupies the footprint of a building, or part thereof, is considered as *makeshift*.

Such structures are often located in isolated pockets on relatively large plots of land within the urban fabric and are generally poorly constructed from rubble, bricks or other makeshift materials, such as wood or corrugated metal sheets. They are generally one storey high and consist of small units that contain one or two rooms with shared facilities such as bathrooms or water taps. The structures also suffer from severely deteriorated physical conditions.⁵



Figure 23) Example of makeshift construction with wood and fabrics in Darb el Maristan.

5. Karim Ibrahim, frozen Assets Report, URHC project, 2011.

The survey as a whole will show the compactness of the urban fabric through the combined data for each building.

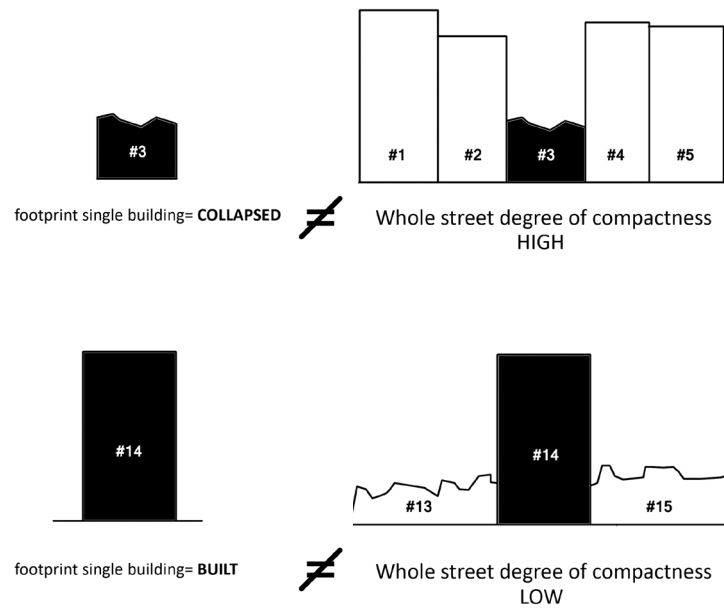


Figure 24) An abstract scheme that describes the relationship between the footprint of a single building and the level of compactness of the whole street.



Figure 25) Compactness of the urban fabric in Arab El Yassar. The combined individual footprints demonstrates the compactness of the whole urban fabric.

This building survey data should not be confused with the analysis of the plot; it is the buildings only that are investigated in this form. However, in some cases the building will occupy the whole plot.

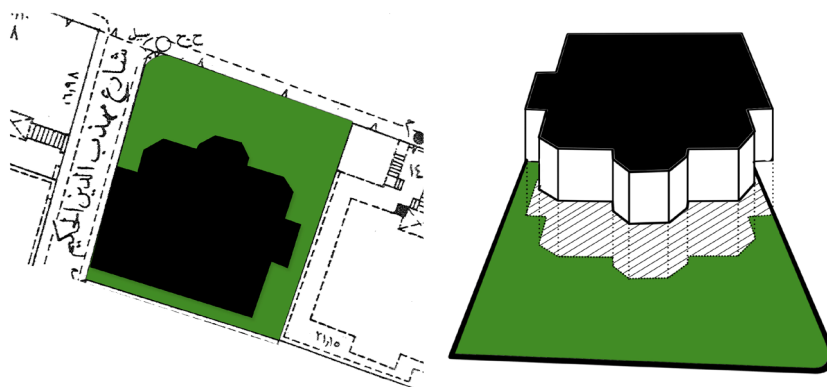


Figure 26) A diagram showing the difference between plot area and building area. The survey should focus on the building, and it is to the building that an ID number will be attributed.

1.6 Typology (historical or contemporary) - نمط المبني (نمط تاريخي أو معاصر)			
Residential	سكني	Commerce	تجاري
Apartment building	<input type="checkbox"/> مبنى سكني	Covered Market	<input type="checkbox"/> سوق مغطي
Mansions Palace	<input type="checkbox"/> سراية / قصر	Khan and Wakala	<input type="checkbox"/> خان أو وكالة
Rab'a	<input type="checkbox"/> ربع	Mall	<input type="checkbox"/> مول
Townhouses	<input type="checkbox"/> منزل	Industrial Productive	<input type="checkbox"/> وحدة صناعية - إنتاجية
Villas	<input type="checkbox"/> فيلا	Individual unit	<input type="checkbox"/> وحدة مستقلة
Religious	ديني	Water and fortifications	دفاعية ومائية
Church and Cathedral	<input type="checkbox"/> كنيسة أو كاتدرائية	Aqueduct and Fortifications	<input type="checkbox"/> أسوار دفاعية- مجرى العيون
Mashehad and Mausoleum	<input type="checkbox"/> مشهد أو ضريح	Hamam	<input type="checkbox"/> حمام
Monastery	<input type="checkbox"/> دير	Sabil & Sabil-Kuttab Hawd	<input type="checkbox"/> سبيل- سبيل كتاب- حوض
Mosque	<input type="checkbox"/> جامع أو مسجد	Water reservoir Tanks	<input type="checkbox"/> خزان مياه
Madrassa	<input type="checkbox"/> مدرسة دينية	Meeda Bathroom	<input type="checkbox"/> دورة مياه - موضة
Synagogue	<input type="checkbox"/> معبد		
Specialized	متخصصة	Specialized	متخصصة
School	<input type="checkbox"/> مدرسة	Fire station	<input type="checkbox"/> مطافئ
Theatre Cinema	<input type="checkbox"/> مسرح - سينما	Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> مستشفى
Office Building	<input type="checkbox"/> مبني إداري	Station (train bus, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> محطة (أتوبيس- قطار الخ)
Khanqah-Tikya-Bymaristan	<input type="checkbox"/> خانقاه - تكية - بيمارستان		
Undetectable	<input type="checkbox"/> غير محدد		

The **typology** identifies the general type of a building.

This classification occurs through possible association of recurrent elements that helps to identify a building as a type connected with the use for which it was originally built. It must not be confused with its use or function; any building can be re-used for different purposes: a Sabil-Kuttab can be used as cultural centre; a former hammam can be used as a workshop.

The evaluation should assess the formal parameters of the space, regardless of its usage.

To facilitate the task of the surveyors, the typologies have been subdivided into 5 categories:

- RESIDENTIAL, all building types that are designed to serve a residential function;
- COMMERCE, all buildings that are designed to serve commerce and commerce-related functions;
- RELIGIOUS, all buildings built for religious practice;
- WATER AND FORTIFICATION, all buildings that built for any function related to water measurement, distribution or storage and those built for fortification purposes;
- SPECIALIZED, All buildings meant to host any type of service: either user facilities or technical facilities.

Within the RESIDENTIAL type 5 typologies can be identified:

Residential	سكني
Apartment building	<input type="checkbox"/> مبنى سكني
Mansions Palace	<input type="checkbox"/> سراية / قصر
Rab'a	<input type="checkbox"/> ربع
Townhouses	<input type="checkbox"/> منزل
Villas	<input type="checkbox"/> فيلا

Apartment building: all buildings serving as apartments, regardless of their dimensions. The identification elements may be regular sets of openings, presence of balconies, generally one sole entrance and one or more evident distribution points (staircases). These buildings are meant to house multiple nuclear families. Usually, floors of these buildings are divided into separate apartments; each one with its own utilities. This type can range from a small scale building hosting only a few apartments to more complex buildings hosting higher number of apartments. When located on main streets, the ground floor often includes space for commercial activities facing the street, in addition to one or two apartments to the rear of the building.





Figure 27a, 27b, 27c, 27d, 27e) Both traditional and modern apartment buildings.

Mansions and Palaces originally served a residential function, housing one or a few exceptionally wealthy families. They are characterized by consistent dimensions and a range of articulated architectural features. This is an expressive typology; the exterior representing the wealth of the owner. The building is usually constructed surrounding a courtyard. Nowadays it is almost impossible that such buildings would be owned by a single family or individual. Therefore it might be difficult to recognize the mansion as one single architectural element. Different tenants/owners might have transformed their portion of the property, without regard for the features of the building as a whole.



Figure 28a) Beit Al Shaymi in Darb al Asfar, Gamaleya district.

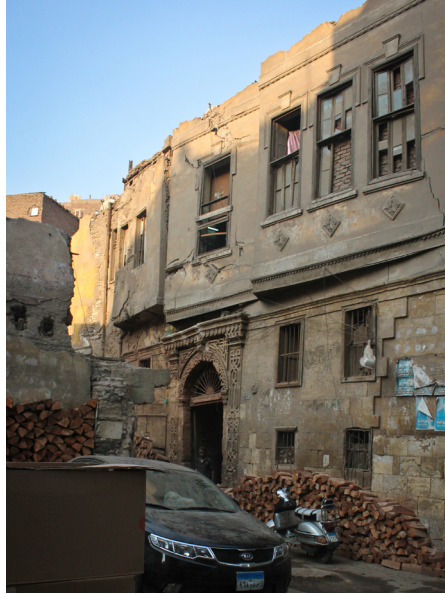


Figure 28b) A mansion in Darb Al Ahmar district on the left and Bishak Palas on Muezz street in Gamaleya on the right.



Figure 28c) A mansion in Suk Al Selah, Darb al Ahmar; close to Merdani Mosque.

The *Rab'* was initially developed in the Mamluk era as a housing solution for the lower and middle classes. These buildings were built to house numerous families, representing an early model of social or communal housing. The building generally follows the spatial arrangement of commercial *Wakalas*, where small residential duplex or triplex residential units are arranged around a central courtyard, with controlled access from the street.⁶

6. From Karim Ibrahim, URHC report on frozen assets, 2011.



Figure 29a, 29b) The Rab'a of Qeit Bey in the monumental cemeteries.

A *townhouse*, or town house, is a type of medium-density housing in cities, usually, but not necessarily, terraced (row housing) or semi-detached. A modern town house often has a small footprint over multiple floors.

Townhouses are residential buildings that were developed to meet certain urban, social and economic conditions. Most of these buildings occupy small and narrow plots of land and most have only one façade. They are often found in groups of 2-4 storey attached buildings with continuous street facades, especially in narrow residential alleyways. Given that most of these buildings occupy small plots of land, they often include light wells to allow light and air into the building, and the upper floors usually project over the street to provide additional living space. When these buildings are located along main streets, the ground floor is often occupied by commercial activities with only an entrance and a staircase leading to the upper residential floors of the building. In smaller alleyways, however, they were usually constructed to be solely residential.⁷



Figure 30a, 30b) Townhouse in Saban street (Bab el Sharia) on the left ; a townhouse in Toulun street (Khalifa) on the right.

7. From Karim Ibrahim, URHC report on frozen assets, 2011.

.....
 Figure 30c, 30d) Townhouses in Dohddera street in Khalifa district (left). A townhouse in Souk el Selah street, Darb el Ahmar district (right).



.....
 Figure 30e, 30f) On the left hand: townhouse in Souk el Selah (Darb al Ahmar); on the right hand a townhouse in Darb el Hosr (Khalifa).



A *villa* is a detached or semi-detached house in a residential district. This typology includes various types and sizes of residences. It normally has a related open space either at the front or the side. Villas originally were built for single or maximum double ownership. Therefore, they are characterized by a single main entrance with distinctive architectural features. Due to the detached nature of the typology, often several sides of the building are designed to be visible from the street.

Historic villas might have been sub-divided by multiple owners and as such have lost their original typological integrity.

.....
 Figure 31) A villa in the area of Helmeya.



Within the COMMERCE type 5 typologies can be identified:

Commerce	تجاري
Covered Market	<input type="checkbox"/> سوق مغطى
Khan and Wakala	<input type="checkbox"/> خان أو وكالة
Mall	<input type="checkbox"/> مول
Industrial Productive	<input type="checkbox"/> وحدة صناعية – إنتاجية
Individual unit	<input type="checkbox"/> وحدة مستقلة

A *covered market* is a structure designed to house a covered open space, accommodating retail sales on open counters. Shape and size may vary and it may be open to the outdoors or enclosed. It is usually characterized by a wide-span roofing system (with varying levels of complexity) and a large space inside. The structure is generally comprised of beams and pillars, so as to allow wide open spaces within.



Figure 31a, 31b) A covered market in Mohamed Farid Street, Abdien District.

A *khan* is a rectangular structure built around a courtyard that historically provided lower level space for commercial transactions (production, sales, and storage) and upper level lodging for merchants and travellers. It is usually two or three floors and divided on all floors into single cells. The main gate was typically locked at night. Other terms with the same meaning are: caravansaray, qaysariya, wikala.⁸



Figure 32a, 32b) Wakala Bazara'a Haret Sananeeri ; Wakala Qayt Bey (both in Gamaleya).

8. Islamic Monuments in Cairo, a practical guide, Caroline Williams.



Figure 32d, 32e) Khan el Zaraksha (Azhar street) on the left. Wakala Bazara'a Haret Sananeeri(Gamaleya) on the right.

A *mall* is a large, often enclosed shopping complex containing various stores, businesses, and restaurants, usually accessible by common passageways. This typology is characterized by one or more main entrances and a central distribution space that connects a series of galleries. Access to these shops and businesses is through such galleries. The size, shape and complexity of a mall can vary.



Figure 33) A mall in Port Said street.

The category of *industrial / productive unit* encompasses buildings of different size or shape that were built with the purpose of mass production (on both large and small scales). with spaces sized for production rather than living. These buildings often have a high roofing system, large openings, chimneys or other elements for the disposal of waste or gases produced by the activity inside.

This typology should not be confused with the activity itself. Nowadays in Historic Cairo it is quite common to find a small shoe industry or a bakery within a residential building or garage. The survey here addresses the type of building, not the activity within.



Figure 34a, 34b, 34c, 34d) Clockwise from top left: industrial/iron works Brikat el Ratli (Bab el Sharia); industrial Souq al Selah (Al Darb al Ahmar); outdoor industrial unit in Sekat el Daher (Bab el Sharia); industrial unit in Darb el Ahmar.



Figure 34e, 34f) On the left, industrial unit/mechanics and iron works Bulaq; on the right, industrial unit Port Said street.

The *individual unit* is a particular type identified for the purposes of this specific survey. This includes all buildings composed by a single unit (a room with walls) and that do not belong to a broader building/typology.

The building may be free-standing or directly adjacent to other buildings, but is distinguished primarily by being composed of a single room, with an entrance varying in size and possibly some openings. The room in question may be used in multiple ways (café, garage, storage, etc.), but its use is irrelevant in this section.



Figure 35a, 35b) Individual units, Al Rakeyba street-Khalifa.



Figure 35c, 35d) Individual units, on the left side Mohamed al Rashidy in Masr Qadima; on the right hand side, Athar al Nabi in Masr Qadima.

Within the RELIGIOUS type 6 typologies can be identified:

Religious	ديني
Church and Cathedral	كنيسة أو كاتدرائية
Mashehad and Mausoleum	مشهد أو ضريح
Monastery	دير
Mosque	جامع أو مسجد
Madrassa	مدرسة دينية
Synagogue	معبد

A *church* is a building specifically dedicated to Christian worship. The aspect and types have changed consistently throughout the centuries, maintaining some common features (bell tower, a distinct cross on the façade or the roofing). The entrance can be oriented in different ways, the windows normally contain coloured glass, and are surrounded by decorative stucco or alabaster stone elements.



Figure 36a, 36b) The complex of the Virgin Mary Church and Saint George's Church in Atfet al Rum, Darb el Ahmar.

A *cathedral* is a church that is the seat of a bishop. It is normally characterized by a more prominent size and shape than an ordinary church.



Figure 37) Saint George's Cathedral in Old Cairo.

Mashhad usually refers to a structure housing the tomb of a holy figure, or a place where a religious visitation occurred. There was often originally a dome above the place of burial within the building and some were also defined by a minaret. *Maqām*, meaning a "place of the feet", a guest house or residence, is often used in reference to the shrines of Prophet Mohamed's family members "Ahl al-bayt" shrines. The *maqāmāt* are places where a revered person lived, died or worshipped, and the *mashāhidd* are buildings built over the *maqāmāt* or over relics associated with the person.

Many mashhads devoted to religious figures were built in Fatimid Cairo, and are mostly square structures with domes.



Figure 38a, 38b) Mashad Hassan Sadeka, Al Soufeya street.

A *mausoleum* is a building constructed as a monument enclosing the interment space or burial chamber of a deceased person or people. This could be an external free-standing building, or one attached to a mosque or a madrasa. Usually, it is covered by a dome.



Figure 39a, 39b) On the left hand, Imam Al-Shafi'i mausoleum in the Southern cemeteries; on the right hand, mausoleum of Baybars Al-Khayat in Darb Al-Sa'ada.

A *monastery* denotes a building, or complex of buildings, comprising the domestic quarters and workplace(s) of monastic people, whether monks or nuns, and whether living in communities or alone (hermits). The monastery generally includes a place reserved for prayer which may be a chapel or a church, and may

also serve as an oratory.

Monasteries may vary greatly in size. Depending on the location, the monastic order and the occupation of its inhabitants, the complex may also include a wide range of buildings that facilitate self-sufficiency and service to the community.



Figure 40a, 40b) Deir el Benet Monastery, Old Cairo.

A *mosque* is a building devoted to the worship of Islam and can be found in different sizes and shapes. Such buildings may have several entrances and a special layout inside. Some have central outdoor courtyards, while others are completely enclosed. A mosque normally has a main wide space with a column for prayer, either indoors or in a partially enclosed space. Overlooking the central courtyard, if there is one, there are usually a number of aisles or vaults; the kebla side distinguished by either more naves or a larger vault. There is always a *mehrab* or a niche indicating the kebla side. Depending on the size of the mosque, there might be a minaret associated to it.



Figure 41a, 41b) Abu Bakr Ibn Muzhir Mosque, Herat Bergwan, 1479; Al Darb Al Gadid_Abu Hariba Mosque.

Figure 41c, 41d) Port Said street_Timraz al-Ahmadi Mosque; Al Naserya street_Ka'b Al Ahbar mosque.



Figure 41e, 41f) On the left, Mohamed Bey al Mabdul Mosque, off Sheikh Rihan street; on the Right, Qaraqoga al-Hasani Mosque, Haret al Sadat.



A *madrasa* is a school for religious studies (study of the Quran), usually associated with a mosque. It may be part of the same building or free-standing. Shape and size vary according to the age and location. Usually a madrasa has a central courtyard with four iwans overlooking it, used primarily for teaching theology. Some dwellings for students are part of the madrasa too.



Figure 42a, 42b) On the left, Al-Baqaria, Haret al atouf; on the right, Al-Kamelya, Al Mueiz street.

A *synagogue* is a Jewish house of prayer. Synagogues have a large hall for prayer (the main sanctuary), can also have smaller rooms for study and sometimes a social hall and offices. Some have a separate room for Torah study.



Figure 43a, 43b) Ben Ezra Synagogue, outside and inside.

Within the WATER AND FORTIFICATION type 5 typologies can be identified:

Water and fortifications	دفاعية ومائية
Aqueduct and Fortifications	أسوار دفاعية- مجرى العيون <input type="checkbox"/>
Hamam	حمام <input type="checkbox"/>
Sabil & Sabil-Kuttab Hawd	سبيل- سبيل كتاب- حوض <input type="checkbox"/>
Water reservoir Tanks	خزان مياه <input type="checkbox"/>
Meeda Bathroom	دورة مياه - ميضة <input type="checkbox"/>

An *aqueduct* is a structure constructed to convey water, usually one built like a bridge across a valley or low ground. In the case of our site there is only one structure that corresponds to this typology: the Ayubid aqueduct.



Figure 44) The Acqueduct.

Fortifications are all the walls, towers and architectural structures connected historically to the military defence system of the city, despite their materials or shapes. The defence system might not be continuous anymore, and some elements are now scattered throughout the urban fabric (walls, towers, etc.).



Figure 45a, 45b) Burg kleber, remains of the French fortification in Fawateya(left); one of the main ayybid gates to the northern walls: Bab el Futuh(right).



Figure 45c, 45d) Salah al din citadel(left); the ayybid walls(right).

The *hammam* is a common bath; either public or private. The main facade usually accommodates the entrance to the building, as well as some attached shops. The building varies in size and type, and while the interior characteristics are distinctive, the Hammam is - in most of the cases - quite un-distinguishable from the outside. However, some brief questions to the residents or passersby, as well as an indication on the cadastral map can help in identifying the building typology.



Figure 46a, 46b) Hammam al Muayad in Haret Gedawy(left); Bishtak Hammam_al Ghandour(right).

The *sabil* used to be a public water dispensary; it varied in shape and size over the centuries, though some common elements persisted. The sabil has large openings to the public street, protected by either iron or wooden screens, so to allow the passage of air and to impede access from the exterior. The screen normally has larger holes in its lower part, to allow hands and cups to enter and collect water from a channelled passage (normally made of stone/marble).



Figure 47a, 47b) On the right, Sabil Amir al Guyush (Gamaleya); on the left, Sabil Sit Salha (Port Said street).

The *sabil-kuttab* is a building where a Sabil is joined with a kuttab. A Kuttab is a Qur'anic school, usually for young boys or orphans, and serving mainly the local neighbourhood. The Sabil-Kuttab is recognizable in some cases through the presence of covered seats, open to the street via a loggia. In the ottoman Kuttab the building does not have a loggia, but rather wide windows regularly distributed on the façade.



Figure 48) Sabil-Kuttab of Husayn el Shu'aybi_Amir el Guyushy.

The *hawd* is a public trough for watering animals, in most cases it is attached to a Kuttab, a sabil or a complex.

A *water reservoir/tank* is a container for storing water for large scale distribution. It can be of different sizes and usually made of concrete. It generally has a cylindrical shape and could be elevated or positioned at ground level.



.....
Figure 49) Water reservoirs in Midan Salah el Din, Khalifa district.

A *public toilet* is a small building containing one or more toilets for the general public, with facilities commonly separated by gender.

A *meeda* is usually a small building used for the purification ritual that precedes all prayers. In traditional mosques, a meeda is often a free-standing building in the center of a courtyard. However, for smaller mosques or mosques listed as monuments, the meeda is often in a separate building on its own. These buildings have different sizes and shapes. Usually a meeda is on the ground floor.



.....
Figure 50) A Meeda attached to a reconstructed mosque in Darb el Hosr area.

Within the SPECIALIZED type, 7 typologies can be identified:

Specialized	متخصصة	Specialized	متخصصة
School <input type="checkbox"/>	مدرسة	Fire station <input type="checkbox"/>	مطافئ
Theatre Cinema <input type="checkbox"/>	مسرح – سينما	Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	مستشفى
Office Building <input type="checkbox"/>	مبنى إداري	Station (train bus, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/>	محطة (أتوبيس – قطار الخ)
Khanqah-Tikya-Bymaristan <input type="checkbox"/>	خانقاه – تكية – بیمارستان		
Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/>	غير محدد		

A *school* is a building specifically designed for teaching and educational activity. It can have different sizes and forms. It normally has a main entrance and a circulation space. The openings to the facades are usually regular and correspond to the single classes inside. Usually the stair cases are open air, with an aisle that leads to the classrooms. The school may have a related open space, or may form a complex where various activities and functions are distributed among different buildings. This category includes both public and private educational buildings: nurseries, kindergartens, primary schools, high schools, technical schools, vocational institutes and universities.



Figure 51a, 51b) The khedivial high school in Port Said street (left); El Tarbeya el Fekreya School, Shari Saliba.

A *theatre* is a building, or a series of buildings grouped in an architectural complex, designed to host performances of different kinds, as well as connected spaces for services. The facility is traditionally organized to provide support areas for performers, technical crew and audience members. There are many different types of theatres.

A *cinema* is a building designed to host film or digital projections. It is characterized by a major entrance connected to a hall. The facility provides space for technical services, space for the audience and often a cafeteria. From the exterior, the cinema will generally have no openings except for the entrance.



Figure 52) A cultural centre with cinema theater spaces located in Midan el Geish.

An *office building* is a special building dedicated solely or primarily to use as offices. The primary purpose of an office building is to provide a workplace and working environment for administrative and managerial workers. From the outside, an office building will generally have one or more main entrances and sizeable regular openings, distributed regularly across the façade.



Figure 53a,53b) Examples of office buildings, off Clot Bey street (left); Bulaq (right).



Figure 54a, 54b) Office building on Port Said street, in the Bab el Sharya district. Port Said street (tribunal and Cairo Security forces) on the right.

A *khanqah* is a building designed specifically for gatherings of the Sufi brotherhood, and is a place for spiritual retreat and character reformation. Khanqahs are very often found adjoined to shrines of Sufi saints, mosques and madrasas (Islamic schools). All khanqahs, regardless of size, feature a large central hall. Some khanqahs include dwellings for the Sufi sheikh or pir, and his family, or cells for Sufis who wish to pursue their dhikr in peace and isolation.

A *bimaristan* is a charity clinic/ public hospital, normally developed around an inner courtyard with several water features.

A *tikya* is a building type that only appeared in the Ottoman period, and basically had the same function as a Khanqah, however with a health clinic in addition. The tikya consists of an open central courtyard with a garden and a fountain, surrounded by a portico, with cells for Sufis adjacent to the portico. On the eastern side of the court there is usually a vault meant for praying.

All three are historic typologies and no longer built today.

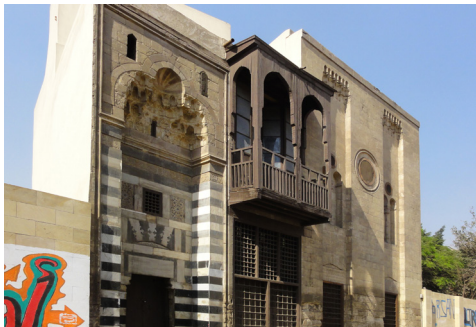


Figure 55a, 55b) On the left, Khanqah of Sa'ad Al-Din in Darb Al-Gamamiz; on the right, Tikya of Al-Gushani in Ahmed Maher street.

A *fire station* is a structure or other area set aside for storage of fire fighting apparatus such as fire engines and related vehicles, and other specialized equipment. It may also have dormitory-style living facilities and work areas for fire fighters.



Figure 56) The main fire station of Cairo in Ataba square.

A *hospital* is a building dedicated to the cure and healing of sick patients. It may be either a public or a private entity and have a range of forms and appearances. It may be a single, multi-storey building, or a series of pavilions (specializing in different types of hospitalization) arranged horizontally, with open spaces between. According to the type of health service provided or the specialization of the hospital, the form and internal environment may vary. Generally, however, it will be served by a main entrance hall, and one or more secondary entrances for ambulances and emergency arrivals. Facades usually display a series of regularly-spaced openings, to ensure good provision of light and air to the interior.



.....
Figure 57a, 57b) On the left, the Suzanne Mubarak clinic in Ibn Toulun street; on the right, Hussein Hospital in Al Azhar street.

A *station* (bus, metro, train) is a building connected either to a railway system or to a parking lot, according to the means of transportation to which the station provides access. It functions as a buffer between the street and the transport service and houses all related functions.



.....
Figure 58a, 58b) Mer ghirghes metro station in Old Cairo.

2. Building layout - تصميم المبني

The **building layout** section is meant to identify an overall appearance of the analyzed building, to categorize its volume, occupancy and relationship with the street frontage, as well as with the street boundary lines.

This section is composed of 12 tables, to help in evaluating the building portion-by-portion. It should be completed in-field.

2.1 Building periods - حقبة البناء	
Pre-Modern (Before 19th C.)	<input type="checkbox"/> ما قبل الحداثة (قبل القرن التاسع عشر)
Modern (19th C.)	<input type="checkbox"/> الحداثة (فترة القرن التاسع عشر)
British Mandate (until 1950's)	<input type="checkbox"/> فترة الانتداب البريطاني (حتى خمسينيات القرن الماضي)
Contemporary first period (1950's-1960's)	<input type="checkbox"/> معاصر - الفترة الأولى (الخمسنيات والستينيات)
Contemporary second period (1970's-2013)	<input type="checkbox"/> معاصر - الفترة الثانية (السبعينات إلى الآن)
Uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> غير مؤكد

The **building periods** give a rough indication of the building style and possible materials used. Whenever the buildings are of recent construction, it may be possible to identify their periods by asking the porter, passing residents or local workers. The façade may have been subject to major renovations, resulting in an incorrect evaluation. It is good surveying practice to look inside at the size of the spaces, at the hall and at the staircases, whenever the door of the building is open. Another factor that normally gives a good indication of the age of a building is the height of floors and the type/size of openings. Any visible construction method is also a good indicator (e.g. a visible pattern of masonry, visible plastering techniques or floor finishing techniques). Multiple periods can be selected. If several construction interventions have occurred to the building, all the built periods should be chosen.

The category *uncertain* should be used in exceptional cases: only for cases whose approximate attribution remains unclear because of multi-layered interventions, or due to the dilapidated state of the property.



Figure 59a, 59b) Two examples of pre-modern buildings: on the left, the house of Ali Efendi Labib (18th century); on the right, the Sabil Kuttab of Usman Abdallah Roq'et al-Qamh, dated AD 1713.

.....
 Figure 60a, 60b) Modern buildings (19th C.).
 Domestic architecture within the proposed
 boundaries of Historic Cairo.



.....
 Figure 60c, 60d) Other examples of modern build-
 ings (19th C.). Domestic architecture within the
 proposed boundaries of Historic Cairo.



.....
 Figure 61) Modern buildings (19th C.) in Clot Bey street,
 c. AD 1872.



.....
 Figure 62a, 62b) Examples of buildings con-
 structed during the British Mandate.





Figure 62a, 62b) On the left, Khanqah of Sa'ad Al-Din in Darb Al-Gamamiz; on the right, Tikya of Al-Gushani in Ahmed Maher street.



Figure 63a, 63b) Examples of buildings identified as contemporary with the first period: between the 50's and the 60's.



Figure 63c, 63d) More examples of buildings identified as contemporary with the first period: between the 50's and the 60's.



Figure 64) An examples of buildings identified as contemporary with the second period: from the 70's onward.

Number of floors	عدد الأدوار				
Missing floor	أدوار مفقودة	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف	
Basement	البدروم	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف	

Number of floors should be considered from the street level, up to the formal cornice or parapet of the building.

Whenever the original structure includes a single room or multiple spaces on the roof, without occupying the whole building footprint, this should not be considered as a floor. The numbering of floors ceases at the cornice or parapet of the level that fully occupies the building footprint.

Nonetheless, a floor fully occupied by a makeshift addition should not be considered as such, but falls under the category of “vertical addition” instead (see section below).

The surveyor must indicate the number of floors by writing a number inside the designated box. Do not write numbers in word form (e.g. “five” instead of 5). Do not write half numbers (e.g. 3.5 or 3 and ½).

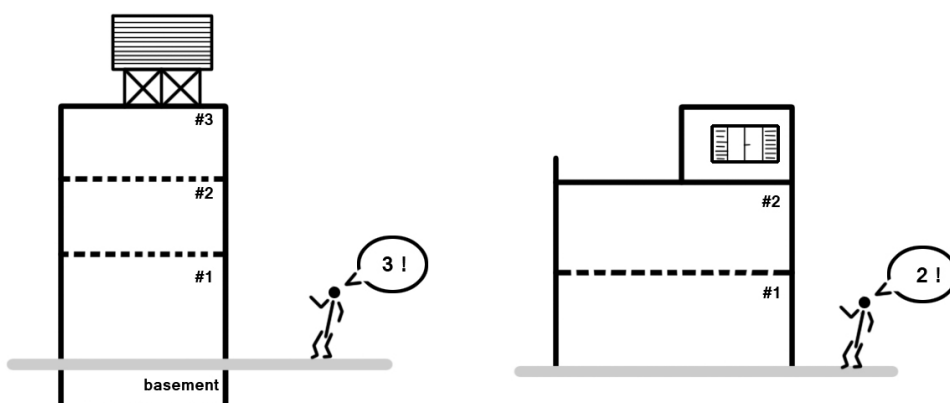
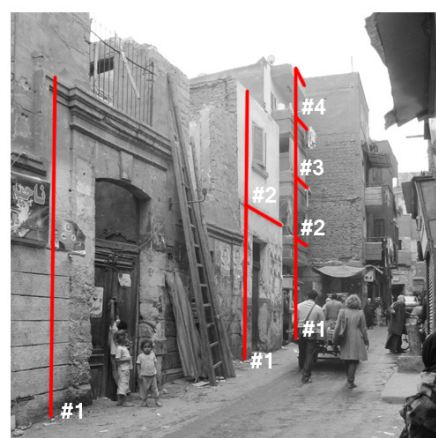


Figure 65a, 65b) Explanatory diagram to assist in determining building height; without considering basements, added elements such as pigeon towers, balusters or constructions that partly occupy the roof surface.

Figure 66a, 66b) Explanatory Picture to calculate the number of floors in-field.

Partial floors and floors partially collapsed, as in foreground of the picture above, should not be considered as a floor. A “floor” exists when a ceiling or part thereof is supported by few standing walls.



The *missing floor* box is meant to indicate (yes or no), whenever visible, the former

presence of an upper floor that has collapsed, or has been demolished, but is still partially standing. In case the surveyor is not sure if there is a missing floor or the building is under construction or rehabilitation, or is an empty plot, please check *undetectable*.



Figure 67a, 67b) Two photos of missing floors in the Khalifa district. The base wall's size and features are still identifiable, and the demolition undertaken so far is still visible.

Existence of a *basement* should be indicated by a yes or a no. A basement is considered if there is any evidence of rooms or spaces below street level. External windows or other openings may indicate a basement level. No survey is requested on the interior. Therefore, whenever a basement is not visible from the street it should not be recorded.



Figure 68) The basement should be identifiable from outside the building, by its associated openings.

Vertical addition	إضافة رأسية	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Consistent with building:	متماشية مع المبنى	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Structure material	مواد الإنشاء	Bricks <input type="checkbox"/> طوب Stones <input type="checkbox"/> حجر Wood <input type="checkbox"/> خشب	Steel <input type="checkbox"/> حديد Metal <input type="checkbox"/> معدن Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> خرسانة

As for the **Vertical Additions** two scenarios can be identified (the two scenarios require checking the "yes" box):

- Every built room or space erected on top of the building and with an autonomous structure that is not continuous with the building's primary structure is considered a vertical addition; also a light structure (makeshift) that occupies the full floor (see section above).
- Those rooms or spaces located on the top of the building that, although being continuous with the building structure, do not occupy the whole floor surface (e.g. a single room on a roof).

Minor and removable identifiable elements should not be considered as vertical additions (requires checking the “no” box), as they will be identified later in the survey form: pigeon towers, minor animal shelters, antennas, water tanks, etc. (these will be instead recorded in the “contemporary roof elements” section).

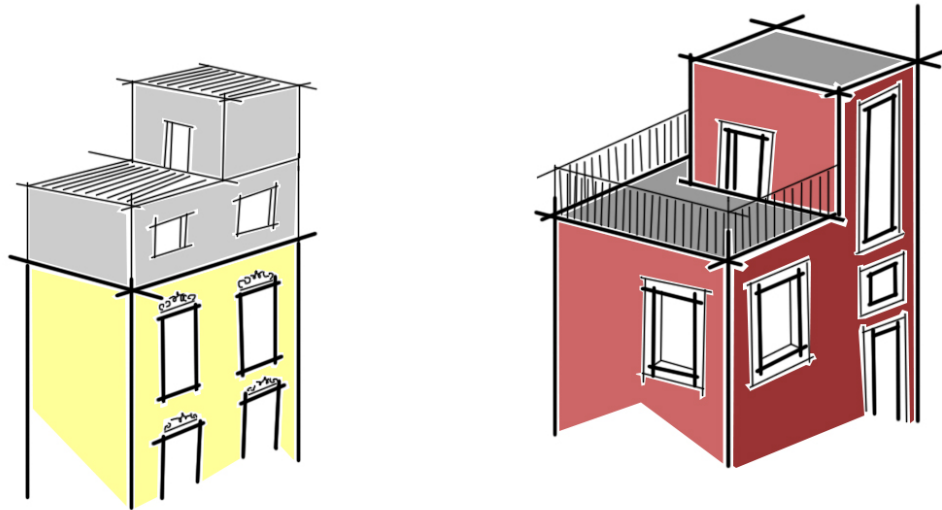


Figure 69a, 69b) Diagram of two types of vertical additions: a light structure added to an existing building, and a single room, the structure of which is integral to the building, but does not occupy the whole floor footprint.



Figure 70) A vertical addition to a building in Al-Sayeda Zeinab.

The surveyor is requested to identify by “yes” the presence of vertical additions and by “no” their absence.

Furthermore, it is necessary to assess the *consistency of the addition* with the building. The consistency can be defined in regard to material consistency or typological consistency. Materials are consistent whenever the new addition, although visibly added to the building, makes use of the same type of structural and finishing materials. Typological consistency instead occurs when the size and type of openings, the floor height, or the presence of balconies or balusters respect the architectural details adopted by the rest of the building. These two types of consistency may occur simultaneously or independently. The surveyor is not required to express which type of consistency he/she encountered, nor which degree of

consistency there was between the building and the vertical addition; he/she is instead requested to identify the presence of consistency by “yes” or lack of consistency by “no”.



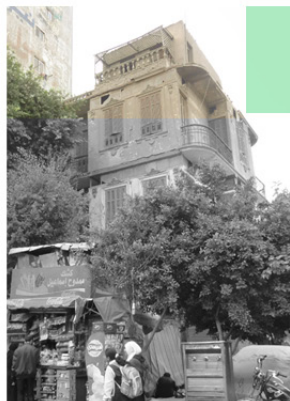
consistent and not consistent

The left addition respects the shape, height and materials of the original building and has structural continuity. The right addition, using wood and makeshift materials, does not represent continuity with either the original built form or materials.



not consistent

The building has a timber-frame structure with stone infill and the vertical addition is a concrete frame structure with red brick infill. It does not respect either the original floor height or the arrangement of the openings.



consistent

the structure, materials and finishing are respected, so are some decoration and the opening scheme. nonetheless the height of floors and the facade line are not respected, but they represent a minor percentage.



not consistent

The vertical addition has clearly been built upon a finished roof (see detail of the baluster). The materials, the type, the height of floors and the openings are not respected.



not consistent

Despite similar finishes and possibly compatible materials, the vertical addition does not respect the building's original layout; neither in plan, nor the arrangement of the openings.



not consistent

The vertical addition is built of makeshift materials and does not respect the typology, height, layout or finishes of the original building.

Figure 71) Examples of vertical additions and consistency evaluations.

A further assessment of the vertical addition concerns its *structural materials*. The question addresses the structural materials and not the finishing materials. It is possible to choose only one material, which should be the dominant one.



Figure 72) Structural materials of vertical additions.

Extension:	امتداد	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
More than 60cm	أكثر من 60 سم		
Consistent with building:	متماشية مع المبنى	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Structure material	مواد الإنشاء	Bricks <input type="checkbox"/> طوب	Steel <input type="checkbox"/> حديد
		Stone <input type="checkbox"/> حجر	Metal <input type="checkbox"/> معدن
		Wood <input type="checkbox"/> خشب	Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> خرسانة

An **extension** is any protrusion that extends from the building for a distance of more than 60cm, and should be marked as “yes” in the table. It is normally positioned on the ground floor, but can occur also on the upper floors.



Figure 73a,73b) Examples of extensions.

The survey then verifies the *consistency* of this extension with the rest of the building (material, shape, openings, size). In case any of these four factors matches the overall building, then the answer will be “yes”, as per following examples:



Figure 74) Examples of vertical additions and consistency evaluations.

A further box, with an indication of the main *structure material*, is included to provide an indication of the permanency of the extension.

2.2 Contemporary roof-elements - عناصر السطح المعاصرة					
Detectable	يوجد	Yes	نعم	No	لا
Areal dishes & antenna	أطباق استقبال وهوائيات	Consistent	متناسق	Inconsistent	غير متناسق
Water tanks	خزانات مياه	Consistent	متناسق	Inconsistent	غير متناسق
Pigeon tower	أبراج حمام	Consistent	متناسق	Inconsistent	غير متناسق
Balustrade	درابزين	Consistent	متناسق	Inconsistent	غير متناسق
Mobile tower	أبراج تليفون محمول	Consistent	متناسق	Inconsistent	غير متناسق
Lights & advertisement	إنارة وإعلانات	Consistent	متناسق	Inconsistent	غير متناسق

The **contemporary roof elements** table continues the investigation of volumes on the roof, including all those elements that were excluded from the *vertical addition* category.

The surveyor is asked first to verify whether he/she can spot from the exterior any roof elements on the building (detectable yes/no).

Then to check the box for different roof elements alternatives: *aerial dishes and antennas, water tanks, pigeon towers, balustrade, mobile towers, lights and advertisements*. Multiple options can be checked.

It is encouraged, whenever possible, to climb a minaret or other accessible high spot and regularly verify the urban fabric from above. This type of inspection can provide information also on roof level conditions and occupancy. Nonetheless, it is not necessary to do so in a systematic way; an occasional check when possible will suffice.



Figure 75) Some examples of contemporary roof elements of buildings: advertisements, lighting, pigeon tower, aerial dishes, antennas, balustrades, mobile towers, water tank.

2.3 Building Ground Floor layout - تصميم الدور الأرضي للمبني		
Related external open space يوجد فراغ خارجي مفتوح	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Position of open space in respect to the main facade: وضع الفراغ المفتوح بالنسبة للواجهة الرئيسية	Front <input type="checkbox"/> أمامي Rear <input type="checkbox"/> خلفي	Side <input type="checkbox"/> جانبي Surrounding <input type="checkbox"/> محيط به
Use: الاستخدام:	Work space <input type="checkbox"/> منطقة عمل Parking <input type="checkbox"/> انتظار سيارات Garden <input type="checkbox"/> حديقة Dwelling <input type="checkbox"/> إقامة	Storage <input type="checkbox"/> تخزين Animal Shed <input type="checkbox"/> حظائر unused <input type="checkbox"/> غير مستخدم

The **related external open spaces** table registers the presence and position of open areas related to the building.

This part of the survey form is concerned with gardens or yards, visible from the outdoors, that are intrinsically connected to the building (ownership and cadastral-wise).

The area may be surrounded by boundaries (walls or gates) or not. If any such open area is present the surveyor should check “yes”; if none are present the surveyor should check “no”. However, public open spaces should not be taken into account (these will be surveyed with another form).

The box *position* allows a limited choice of location in relation to the building’s main façade to be checked accordingly: front, rear, side, surrounding. Only one choice is possible. I.e. if a garden is both at the front and at one side of the building the surveyor must check the “surrounding” box option.



Figure 76) Annexed open spaces to the front and side of a building: Darb el Gamamiz on the left hand and Darb al Sadat on the right.

Furthermore, the surveyor is asked to indicate which *use* is currently occurring in the space. The type of open space should not be confused with the use: if a garden is used for alternative activities it should be highlighted in this section of the survey. Alternative activities may include work space, parking, dwelling and storage.



Figure 77) Darb al Qazazin, annexed open space used as a garden.



Figure 78) Annexed open spaces used for dwelling and for working space/storage.

Presence of courtyard	وجود فناء	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف
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Furthermore, the survey notes the presence of an inner open space, or *courtyard*. Since the survey of the building must be done from the outside, to determine the presence of an inner courtyard depends on the possibility of finding the entrance door open and seeing it from the street. In case this is not possible the surveyor must check the “undetectable” box.

Figure 79a, 79b) Presence of a courtyard, visible from outside the building.



Protrusion Ground Floor	إضافة للدور الأرضي	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Less than 60cm	أقل من 60 سم	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Consistent with building:	متماشية مع المبنى	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Structure material	مواد الإنشاء	Bricks <input type="checkbox"/> طوب Stones <input type="checkbox"/> حجر Wood <input type="checkbox"/> خشب	Steel <input type="checkbox"/> حديد Metal <input type="checkbox"/> معدن Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> خرسانة

Within the **Protrusions on the Ground Floor** the surveyor is requested to indicate at first the presence “yes”, or the absence “no” of any protrusion that is less than 60 cm in depth (otherwise this will be recorded in the “extension” part above).

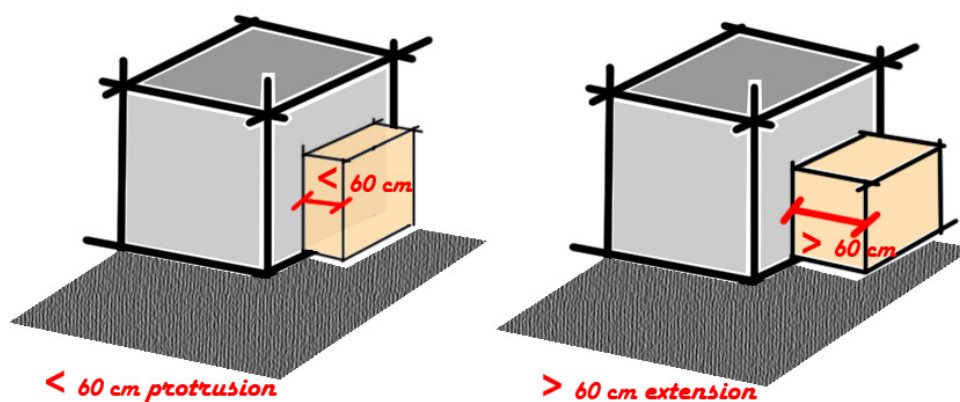


Figure 80) Diagram describing the difference between an extension and a protrusion.



Figure 81a, 81b) Examples of protrusions.

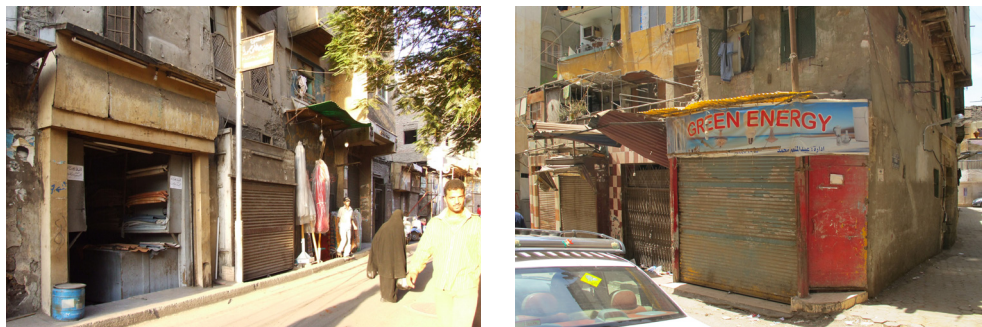


Figure 81c, 81d) More examples of protrusions.

The *consistency* can be defined in regard to material consistency or typological consistency. Materials are consistent whenever the new addition, although visibly added to the building, makes use of the same type of structural and finishing materials. Typological consistency instead occurs when the size and type of openings, the floor height, or the presence of architectural details is in relation and respecting the rest of the building. These two types of consistency may occur simultaneously or independently. The surveyor is not required to express which type of consistency he/she encountered, nor which degree of consistency there was between the building and the protrusion; he/she is instead requested to identify the presence of consistency by “yes” or lack of consistency by “no”.



Figure 82) On the left side, a consistent protrusion (materials and shape, but not colors). On the right side, an inconsistent protrusion.

A further assessment of the protrusion concerns the structure's main *material*. The surveyor is requested to check the box by choosing between categories; only one choice can be checked. (for ref. pictures, see figure 66).

Ground floor with arcades	عقود بالدور الأرضي	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Continuity of arcades	استمرارية العقود	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا

Ground floor with arcades requires checking “yes” or “no” to indicate the presence of arcades (public covered passages) on the ground floor.

The **continuity of arcades** (neighbouring buildings) instead requires the surveyor to enlarge the object of his/her survey and to relate the analyzed building with its neighbouring ones. The box “yes” will be checked when there is a visual continuity with surrounding buildings, even if it is only another single one that also has continuous arcades on the ground floor. Otherwise, the box “no” will be checked.

Figure 83a, 83b) Arcades' continuity with the neighboring buildings in Clot Bey street.



Alignment of the building with the street	محاذاة المبنى للشارع	Continuity <input type="checkbox"/> مستمرة	Extension <input type="checkbox"/> مضاف	Set back <input type="checkbox"/> ارتداد
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The **alignment of the building with the street** identifies any setback or extension of the building on the ground floor. It can be verified in the first instance on the cadastral map and in-field by comparing it with the front line of the neighbouring buildings. Comparison with the surrounding buildings can be misleading in cases where several buildings along the same street are protruding or set back, thus it might be difficult to identify the modification of the street alignment. Nonetheless, this broader observation is needed to understand possible transformations that may have occurred both to the building and to the street.

The table requires the surveyor to choose between three possible scenarios:

- “continuity” (whenever the line of the analyzed building follows the street line set by the cadastral map)
- “extension” (whenever the line of the analyzed building extends past the street line set by the cadastral map)
- “set-back” (whenever the analyzed building is set back from the street line set by the cadastral map)



protrusions, extensions and set back affect the continuity of the street line, and the original street alignment, jeopardizing the integrity of the urban landscape.

Figure 84) Highlighted street line continuity and discontinuities.

2.4 External architectural proportion - النسب المعمارية الخارجية				
Harmony between floors	التجانس بين الأدوار	High <input type="checkbox"/> عالي	low <input type="checkbox"/> ضعيف	
		Fair <input type="checkbox"/> مقبول	undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف	
Consistency of floor height	تناسق ارتفاع الأدوار	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف
Ratio Building height/street width (the facade with the main entrance)	النسبة بين ارتفاع المبنى وعرض الشارع (الواجهة الرئيسية)	Less than 1:1 <input type="checkbox"/> أقل من 1:1	1:1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:1	More <input type="checkbox"/> أكثر
		1:1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:1	1:2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:2	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف

The section 2.4 investigates the **external architectural proportions**. It is composed of three questions:

The **harmony between floors**, requires the surveyor to identify an overall harmony in the composition of floors (position of the openings, dimension of the openings, façade geometry, decorations, etc.). The harmony must be rated according to three classes:

- *High* when the openings are aligned vertically and horizontally, their shape is consistent between floors and decorative elements are the same all over the façade (material and form);



Figure 85) High harmony between floors.

- Fair when the openings are potentially aligned horizontally but not necessarily vertically, their sizes are fairly similar, but not equal, and the decorative elements are not necessarily homogeneous on the façade;



Figure 86) Fair harmony between floors.

- Low when there is no regular alignment, the openings are different in shape and size and there is no consistency in the decorative elements;



Figure 87) Low harmony between floors.

A further category, *undetectable*, concerns buildings that have partially collapsed on the upper floor, because their condition makes it impossible to detect any harmony between the façade elements. Similarly, this occurs for single storey buildings. These buildings are the only cases that can be considered undetectable.



Figure 88) The building here is considered undetectable since only a single floor remains.

The surveyor is called to check only one box.

Consistency of floor height	تناسق ارتفاع الأدوار	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No	<input type="checkbox"/> لا	Undetectable	<input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف
-----------------------------	----------------------	-----	------------------------------	----	-----------------------------	--------------	------------------------------------

The **consistency of floor height** observes the distance between floors. When this height is constant, the surveyor must check the “yes” box. This observation is not considered a judgement of value, since the floor height depends on the building type, but is intended to portray the building’s overall proportions.



Figure 89) Figure explaining how to approximately identify floor height of a building.

Similarly to the previous point a further category, *undetectable*, concerns buildings that have partially collapsed on the upper floor, because their condition makes it impossible to detect any consistency of floor height. Similarly, this occurs for single storey buildings. These buildings are the only cases that can be considered undetectable.

Ratio Building height/street width (the facade with the main entrance) (النسبة بين ارتفاع المبنى وعرض الشارع (الواجهة الرئيسية))	Less than 1:1 <input type="checkbox"/> أقل من 1:1 1:1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:1 1:2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:2	More <input type="checkbox"/> أكثر Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف
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The **ratio between the building height and the main street** registers a proportion between the building's main façade height with respect to the street where it is located, as per following scheme.

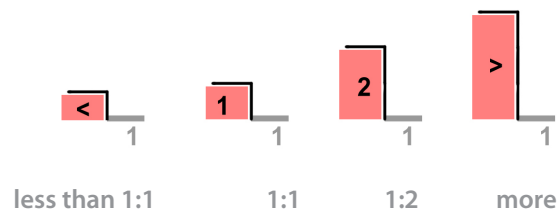


Figure 90) A schematic representation of the ratio between building frontages and the street section.

A further category, *undetectable*, concerns buildings that are totally collapsed, or still under-construction, because their condition makes it impossible to detect any ratio between the building heights and the street width.

3. Building functions - استعمالات المبنى

3.1 Function present on ground floor - إستعمالات الدور الأرضي			
Residential <input type="checkbox"/> سكني	Cafe, Restaurant & Take away <input type="checkbox"/> مقهى، مطعم وتيك أوي	Animal Sheds <input type="checkbox"/> حظائر الحيوانات	Educational <input type="checkbox"/> تعليمي
Commercial Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/> تجاري لنطاق المنطقة	Commercial City scale <input type="checkbox"/> تجاري لنطاق المدينة	Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> ثقافي	Religious <input type="checkbox"/> ديني
Workshop <input type="checkbox"/> ورشة	Industrial production <input type="checkbox"/> الإنتاج الصناعي	Sport <input type="checkbox"/> رياضي	Administrative & services <input type="checkbox"/> إداري وخدمي
Warehouses & storages <input type="checkbox"/> المستودعات والمخازن	Parking, Garage <input type="checkbox"/> انتظار السيارات، جراج	Health care <input type="checkbox"/> الرعاية الصحية	Private practice <input type="checkbox"/> عيادة/مكتب خاص
Waste dump <input type="checkbox"/> مقالب النفايات		No functions <input type="checkbox"/> لا وظيفة	

This section is intended to identify the type of **uses and activities** present on the **ground floor** of the building. The identification of activities is connected to the hours set for the survey, which should be undertaken at mid morning of a working day in order to observe the widest range of functioning activities. Whenever the visual survey does not provide the information needed, a few questions or small interviews can help in filling the form.

The surveyor is requested to identify the type of activities, by a single or multiple choices to note various uses taking place on the same ground floor.

Residential is any use that pertains to residencies (people living there), regardless of the character of the residence, the size or the shape. Both public and private residencies are included in this category.



.....
Figure 91a, 91b) Residential buildings in Souk El-Selah and Darb Al-Labbana.

Within the *Café, Restaurant & Take away* category we include any selling activity (regardless of its size and features) that provides and prepares food and beverages. The activity might include on-site consumption or take away.



.....
Figure 92a, 92b) A café and a juice shop in Al-Saliba Street and the Ibn Toloun Area.

Within the *Commercial Neighbourhood* category we include any activity providing goods or services involving financial, commercial and industrial aspects and mainly serving catchment of inhabitants within the neighbourhood.



.....
Figure 93a, 93b) Commercial neighborhood in Al-Kharateen and Haret Al-Wadaa'.

Within the *Commercial City scale* category we include any activity providing goods or services involving financial, commercial and industrial aspects serving users from all over the city.

.....
Figure 94a, 94b) Commercial city scale examples in Al-Sharabia and Al-Muizz Street.



Workshop activities are all those activities connected with manufacturing or other forms of manual work for the production of crafts. The workshop activity entails a “manual” component of work, and therefore the production is limited to the capacity of the artisan/s in the workshop. Furthermore workshop production is normally connected to traditional manual tools, or minor machineries. Sales are mainly to individuals.



.....
Figure 95a,95b) Locations clockwise from top left: Al-Nasreya ; Darb Al-Ahmar; Darb Al-Asfar.

In contrast to workshop activity, *industrial production* is the wholesale production of goods, using tools for larger scale production (including food production). It does not require the skill of a craftsman, but rather the ability to use machinery.



.....
Figure 96a, 96b) Two industrial production areas in the historic city: brushes and metal pots in use.

Warehouses & storage is the use of spaces to store raw materials or manufactured goods before their export or distribution for sale.



.....
Figure 97) On the right, a warehouse of old furniture off al moez street; on the left, some wood storage in Bulaq.

A space is considered a *parking area* or a *garage* when one or multiple vehicles are parked there in a regular arrangement until required.



.....
Figure 98a, 98b) A space used as parking on the left, in Gheet Edda; on the right, a parking space in Habib Shalaby.

A *waste dump* is a place where the community discards solid waste informally.



.....
Figure 99a, 99b) Two spaces used as garbage dumps in Darb Al-Ahmar and Mohamed Fouad Galal.

Animal shed is a space used to shelter domestic animals, poultry and livestock.



.....
Figure 100) Space used as animal pens in Haret Al-Rum.

An *educational use* is related to the provision of education. Any teaching activity, despite the purpose, the age group or the target group, is considered educational, as well as all services related to the teaching activities (administrative offices of a school, auditorium of a university, etc.).



.....
Figure 101) Al-Azhar University.

A *cultural function* is any activity related to the diffusion of culture, such as museums, monuments, theatres, cinemas, etc.



.....
Figure 101a,101b) On the left side, the museum of Islamic art building, hosting the museum on the lower floor, and on the upper floor, the national archive. On the right side, the Sabil of Sheykun, hosting a specialized library.

A *religious* function is a function related to the practice of any religion and related services (e.g. bathrooms beside the mosque).



Figure 102a,102b) On the right, Sultan Hassan Mosque and Al-rifa'i Mosque, on the left, Saint George's Monastery. Both buildings are still regularly used for their respective religions. In cases where such buildings are used only by visitors as monuments, they would be surveyed (identified) with a cultural use instead of a religious use, despite their typologies.

A *sport* function is a usage dedicated to sports activities and entertainment. All related services are included in the category.



Figure 103) The gate of Sayeda Zeinab sport club.

Administrative & services is any activity related to the running of a business, organization, etc. and/or related to the provision of services.



Figure 104a,104b) On the left, the Al-Azhar administrative building; on the right, an administrative building in Port Said street.

The *health care* category includes all spaces used for the healing and care of sick people, despite the size and nature of the facility. Ambulatory functions, smaller clinics and private centres for medical analysis are included in this category.



Figure 105) The Suzanne Mubarak Hospital in Khalifa.

Private practices includes all type of professional practices that provide services of any kind (doctors, lawyers, IT, private offices, etc.)



Figure 106) The black sign indicates the studio of a lawyer in the building along the alley, Old Cairo.

No functions apply to those cases where the space is abandoned/not used on the ground floor.



Figure 107a,107b) Examples of two abandoned buildings with no functions inside.



Figure 108) The sabil on the side also has all openings infilled with bricks which suggest no functions inside.

The category of function should not be confused with that of typology. The typology describes the original envelope; the function is its present content. I.e. within the building typology of hammam, the building may now be used as a workshop; in such a case, it will be necessary to check the box of workshop in the table, despite the form and original function of the building.



Figure 109a,109b) Here are two examples of building re-use: on the left hand side a sabil used for commercial and display purposes; on the right hand side the Beyt of Zeinab Khathoun, now used as a museum for educational and cultural purposes.

Spreading out of activities on street	إشغال الأنشطة للشارع	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Partial <input type="checkbox"/> جزئي
---------------------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------------

This important issue concerns the interaction of the ground floor activities at street level. Whenever the activity extends to the street, e.g. through furniture, clients and storage, yes should be checked; no, if it does not.

The identification of this factor is not for the purpose of denouncing any illegal appropriation of public land, but instead to record the need for space for such activities and how these activities interact with street life.



Figure 110a, 110b) Commercial and restoration activities taking place on public land.



Figure 111a,111b) More commercial and restoration activities taking place on public land.

3.2 Function present on upper floors - استعمالات الدور الأول			
Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> سكني	Animal Sheds	<input type="checkbox"/> حظائر الحيوانات
Cafe, Restaurant, Take away	<input type="checkbox"/> مقهى، مطعم وتيك أواي	Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> تعليمي
Commercial Neighbourhood	<input type="checkbox"/> تجاري لنطاق المنطقة	Cultural	<input type="checkbox"/> ثقافي
Commercial City scale	<input type="checkbox"/> تجاري لنطاق المدينة	Religious	<input type="checkbox"/> ديني
Workshop	<input type="checkbox"/> ورشة	Sport	<input type="checkbox"/> رياضي
Industrial production	<input type="checkbox"/> الإنتاج الصناعي	Administrative & services	<input type="checkbox"/> إداري، وخدمي
Warehouses & storages	<input type="checkbox"/> المستودعات والمخازن	Health care	<input type="checkbox"/> الرعاية الصحية
Parking, Garage	<input type="checkbox"/> انتظار السيارات، جراج	Private practice	<input type="checkbox"/> عيادة/مكتب خاصة
Waste dump	<input type="checkbox"/> مقالب النفايات	No functions	<input type="checkbox"/> غير مستعمل

It is important to identify the **functions** occupying the **upper floors** that might be different to those on the ground floors. The survey will not include indoor inspections, yet an external, visible sign (e.g. hanging laundry for a residence or lighting and signage for a business or practice) will give a general indication that can be verified via queries query or interviews with porters and shop keepers.

The surveyor is requested to identify the type of activities, by a single or multiple check/s among pre-defined categories, in case multiple uses are taking place in the upper floor/s.

The categories are the same as per the ground floor.



Figure 112a,112b) Details of upper floors, indicating their functions: merchandise corresponding to commerce and a clothes line, to a residence.

3.3 Overall function - الإستخدام الكلي			
Mono-functional	<input type="checkbox"/> استخدام أحادي	Multi-functional	<input type="checkbox"/> متعدد الاستخدامات
		Undetectable	<input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف

The sum of information on uses at the ground floor and the upper floors will result in an **overall** indication on the **usage** of the building:

Mono-functional is when the functions correspond to one type



Figure 113a, 113b) Two mono-functional buildings: on the left for residential use and a religious function.

Multi-functional is when the functions correspond to different types.



Figure 114a, 114b) Two buildings where commercial activities are based on the ground floor.

Undetectable is checked for those buildings where, through an outdoor survey, it is impossible to give an indication of the inner activities. These cases should be very limited, only exceptionally used when it is really impossible to visually access the building interior.

3.4 Usage - الإشغال			
Totally used	<input type="checkbox"/> إشغال كلي	Partially used	<input type="checkbox"/> إشغال جزئي
		Un-used	<input type="checkbox"/> غير مشغل

The **usage** table differs from the *function* one as it investigates the usage rate of the building with 3 possible choices:

Totally used, when, as per external investigation and small interviews, it is possible to understand that all areas of the building are fully used;

.....
Figure 115a,115b) Two buildings in Mohamed Farid street that are fully in use. The opening hours of the shop must be taken into account when evaluating the use of the building, always keeping in mind that a closed roller shutter does not necessarily mean an unused shop behind.



Partially used when only part of the available space in the building is used;

.....
Figure 116a,116b) On the left hand side, a building with unused shops at ground floor, first floor freshly painted pink, indicating residential use. On the right, a building with ground floor used as a cafe and the upper floors abandoned.



Unused when none of the space is used.

.....
Figure 117a, 117b) Two abandoned buildings, currently not used.



The use of a building should not be confused with the presence of occupants; storage of goods is also a type of use.

The “use” identification is influenced by the opening hours of the activities: on Sundays and in the early morning a closed shop in a bad state of disrepair might look unused, while actually it is in use. Small interviews or questions directed to the closest open shop or to the building’s porter become a fundamental tool to study the building in these cases.

4. Structure of the building - إنشاء المبنى

In this section the surveyor is called to investigate in more depth the characteristics of the building, in regard to its materials, structure and overall state of conservation. The survey should be done from the outside of the building.

4.1 Ground Floor structure - الحالة الإنشائية للدور الأرضي					
Type of structure	نوع الإنشاء	Bearing walls	حوائط حاملة	Beams and pillars	أعمدة وكمر
Structural material	المادة الإنشائية	Bricks	طوب	Steel	حديد
		Stones	حجر	Metal	معدن
		Wood	خشب	Concrete	خرسانة
State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good	جيد	Bad	سيئ
		Fair	مقبول	Dilapidated	سيئ جداً/متدهور

This analysis is specifically addressed to the **ground floor** of the building, since many buildings exist within the site of Historic Cairo where the ground floor belongs to an original or older construction, with contemporary additions or transformations having occurred to the upper floors. It is a common scenario to find a building with ground floor constructed of stone and upper floors of concrete.

This section specifically investigates three aspects of the ground floor structure: **Type of structure** with two alternative check possibilities: *bearing walls* or *frame structures*.

- *Bearing walls* are any walls that support the floor or the roof of a building. Such walls bear the weight of a horizontal partition, regardless of the materials of which the wall is constituted of (e.g. stones, bricks, etc.).



Figure 118a, 118b) Buildings in the Azbakeya district with structures of stone and brick bearing walls.

- frame structure is any structure constituted by a system of *pillars and beams* with brick infill



Figure 119a, 119b) Buildings in Khalifa district with frame structure of concrete beams and pillars filled with red bricks.

Structural material	المادة الإنشائية	Bricks <input type="checkbox"/>	طوب <input type="checkbox"/>	Steel <input type="checkbox"/>	حديد <input type="checkbox"/>
		Stones <input type="checkbox"/>	حجر <input type="checkbox"/>	Metal <input type="checkbox"/>	معدن <input type="checkbox"/>
		Wood <input type="checkbox"/>	خشب <input type="checkbox"/>	Concrete <input type="checkbox"/>	خرسانة <input type="checkbox"/>

In the main **structural materials** section, the surveyor is asked to check one possible option that composes the structure of the ground floor. Only one choice can be made and it will usually correspond to the dominant building material. In case the building's finish does not allow direct inspection of the structure, the surveyor is asked to verify its structure by examining the corners and the entrance/hall of the building, whenever possible, and without intruding on a space.



ground floor : stone
upper floors: wood and bricks

Figure 120) Highlighted areas indicate details that can be used to identify the building structure. In these two cases, the buildings belong to the 19th century and have structures of stone, wood and brick.



Stone structure

Detail of a mixed concrete/bricks structure



Wide openings are possible only with concrete frame structures.

Side of a building showing a concrete structure.



Figure 121) Highlighted areas indicate details that can be used to identify the building structure. In these cases, the buildings have either stone or concrete structures, according to the relevant captions.

State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	جيد <input type="checkbox"/>	Bad <input type="checkbox"/>	سيئ <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	مقبول <input type="checkbox"/>	Dilapidated <input type="checkbox"/>	سيئ جداً/متدهور <input type="checkbox"/>

In the **state of conservation** section, the surveyor is asked to evaluate the state of conservation of the ground floor structure.

Only one choice can be selected between four different categories. Any building is considered *good* if its structure is self-supporting without signs of decay.



.....
Figure 122) A structurally sound building: GOOD state of conservation for the structure.

Any building is considered *fair* if its structure is self-supporting, but may present minor traces of decay, such as superficial cracks or superficial erosion.



.....
Figure 123) A structurally sound building but with minor damage: FAIR state of conservation for the structure because of ground floor erosion of stones and minor superficial crack patterns.

Any building is considered *bad* if its structure is self-supporting but bears the traces of structural decay: bulging of walls, see-through cracks, etc.



.....
Figure 124) A building whose structure presents some signs of failure: BAD state of conservation for the structure because of bulging walls to the upper floor.

Any building whose structure is not completely self-supporting and is partially collapsed is *dilapidated*.



Figure 125) Partially collapsed structure: DILAPIDATED state of conservation for the structure.

4.2 Finishing Ground Floor (type) - تشطيب الدور الأرضي (نوع)			
Plastering <input type="checkbox"/>	بياض <input type="checkbox"/>	Stone finish <input type="checkbox"/>	تشطيب حجر <input type="checkbox"/>
Cladding <input type="checkbox"/>	تكسية <input type="checkbox"/>	Face brick finish <input type="checkbox"/>	تشطيب طوب <input type="checkbox"/>
Curtain Wall <input type="checkbox"/>	حوائط ستائرية <input type="checkbox"/>	Timber finish <input type="checkbox"/>	تشطيب خشب <input type="checkbox"/>
Painting <input type="checkbox"/>	دهانات <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed <input type="checkbox"/>	مختلط <input type="checkbox"/>
No finish <input type="checkbox"/>	غائب <input type="checkbox"/>		
State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	جيد <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	مقبول <input type="checkbox"/>
		Bad <input type="checkbox"/>	سيئ <input type="checkbox"/>
		Dilapidated <input type="checkbox"/>	سيئ جداً/متدهور <input type="checkbox"/>

The **finish** is the **material** used for the final coating of the façade. The surveyor is asked to select one choice among the established categories.

Plastering the ground floor is finishing with a layer of plaster: A mixture of lime, cement or gypsum, sand, water, and sometimes added fibers, hardens to a smooth, solid surface. The plaster may be a neutral colour or worked through with any type of texture and colour. It should not be confused with a simple paint coat. Also, terrazzo and washed stone grit are considered types of plastering. The plaster has a higher thickness than simply paint.

When the last finishing coat of the plaster is missing and the ground floor has been left with what is known as a 'scratch coat', the building should not be considered in the "plastering" category.



Figure 125a, 125b) The plastering finish may be regular, with or without mouldings (left side) or rough and over painted (right).

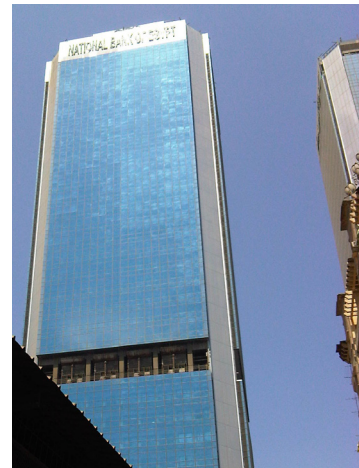
A building with *Cladding* has a ground floor which is entirely covered by a layer of finishing materials: e.g. ceramics, marble or metal. Normally the cladding is installed through an additional structure that supports the weight of the applied finishes. It may also be that the finishes are applied using mortar. Normally the cladding is composed of regular, repeating elements, such as tiles.

Figure 126a, 126b) The cladding may be only partial (left) or complete (right) and may be executed with high quality or low quality stone and marble. In the right case, Sabil Umm'Abbas, the cladding is of very fine craftwork.



A *Curtain Wall* is a non-load-bearing wall, often made of glass and steel, fixed to the outside of a building and serving primarily as a type of cladding.

Figure 127) The curtain wall type of finish is quite rare in Historic Cairo; mainly concentrated along spines of major development (such as Port Said street) or areas that are close to major city arteries (like Clot Bey district). The photo here depicts the Bank of Egypt overlooking the old Bulaq neighborhood.



Painting refers to a simple coat of paint applied to a raw material, such as stone blocks or a plastered wall. However, painting differs from plastering in thickness and resistance. It also adheres differently to the structure.

Figure 128) In this case, a paint finish has been applied to the face brick surface that can be considered finished with it.



No finish identifies those ground floors that have no finish, not by design, but rather incomplete for some reason. A ground floor where plastering is left unfinished, and the scratch coat visible, is considered absent. The category also includes those buildings whose finishing has degraded to the point that it has in fact disappeared and there is no trace of it at all, thus making it impossible to identify what it was.



Figure 129a, 129b) The absence of a finish exposes the structure to the elements, increasing potential risk of damage and having unpleasant visual results. The exposed structure may be of any kind of material.

Stone finish differs from no finish because the design of the building was meant to leave the structure (in this case a stone wall) visible. These types of buildings are generally built using a better quality of stone, laid in an attractively composed structural pattern.



Figure 130a, 130b) Two examples of stone walls intentionally built to have the same stones exposed as a finish.

Face brick finish also differs from no finish because the design of the building was meant to leave the structure (in this case a brick wall) visible. These types of buildings are generally built using a better quality of bricks, laid in an attractively composed structural pattern.



.....
Figure 131a, 131b) Two examples of brick walls intentionally built to have the bricks exposed as a finish.

Timber finish also differs from “no finish” because the design of the building was meant to leave the structure (in this case a wood structure) visible.



.....
Figure 132) This semi-temporary building is entirely built of wood, intentionally left as a finish.

Mixed is the option for those buildings with a ground floor finish composed of different types of materials: e.g. largely plastered façade with a shop finished with cladding. It also includes those ground floors that are only partially finished.



.....
Figure 133) In this case, the facade incorporates a combination of finish techniques, with plaster and stone finishes intentionally displayed together.

State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	جيد <input type="checkbox"/>	Bad <input type="checkbox"/>	سيئ <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	مقبول <input type="checkbox"/>	Dilapidated <input type="checkbox"/>	سيئ جداً/متدهور <input type="checkbox"/>

In the **state of conservation** section the surveyor is asked to evaluate the state of conservation of the ground floor finish.

Only one choice can be selected between four different categories. Any finish which has no cracks, erosion, damage from mechanic impact, nor missing parts is considered good.



.....
Figure 134) A GOOD finish, where no damage to any surface or detail is present.

Any finish which has minor cracks or erosion and possibly missing parts (but these are not predominant on the facade surface as a whole) is considered *fair*.



.....
Figure 135) A FAIR finish might present minor damage to limited portions of the façade: in this case, minor erosion only around the entrance door.

Any building whose finish has either one or multiple damaged areas: consistent cracking, possible erosion or damage from mechanic impact, heavy graffiti, and missing parts is considered *bad*. In this case, traces of decay exist throughout the majority of the ground floor façade.



Figure 136) A BAD finish, where damage is diffused all over the surface.

Dilapidated is instead any finish where damage has been so extensive that the facade is almost no longer continuous/intact.



Figure 137) A DILAPIDATED finish is so damaged that it has almost disappeared entirely.

4.3 Upper floors structure - الحالة الإنشائية للأدوار العليا					
Type of structure	نوع الأنشاء	Bearing walls	حوائط حاملة	Beams and pillars	أعمدة وكمر
Structural material	المادة الإنشائية	Bricks	طوب	Steel	حديد
		Stones	حجر	Metal	معدن
		Wood	خشب	Concrete	خرسانة
State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good	جيد	Bad	سيئ
		Fair	مقبول	Dilapidated	سيئ جداً/متدهور

This evaluation is the same as that done for the ground floor, but the attention will be focused on the structure of the **upper floors**.

4.4 Finishing-upper floors (type) - تشطيب الأدوار العليا (نوع)			
Plastering <input type="checkbox"/>	بياض <input type="checkbox"/>	Stone finish <input type="checkbox"/>	تشطيب حجر <input type="checkbox"/>
Cladding <input type="checkbox"/>	تكسية <input type="checkbox"/>	Face brick finish <input type="checkbox"/>	تشطيب طوب <input type="checkbox"/>
Curtain wall <input type="checkbox"/>	حوائط ستائرية <input type="checkbox"/>	Timber finish <input type="checkbox"/>	تشطيب خشب <input type="checkbox"/>
Painting <input type="checkbox"/>	دهانات <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed <input type="checkbox"/>	مختلط <input type="checkbox"/>
No finish <input type="checkbox"/>	غائب <input type="checkbox"/>		
State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good <input type="checkbox"/> جيد	Bad <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ
		Fair <input type="checkbox"/> مقبول	Dilapidated <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ جداً/متدهور

This evaluation is the same as that done for the ground floor, but the attention will be focused on the finish of the **upper floors**.

4.5 Roof structure - الحالة الإنشائية للسطح		
Visible roofing collapse or absence انهيار ظاهر للسقف أو غياب للسقف	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
State of conservation	Good <input type="checkbox"/> جيد	Dilapidated <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ جداً/متدهور
	Fair <input type="checkbox"/> مقبول	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معلوم
	Bad <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ	

This section investigates the conditions of the **roof**, as visible from the street (whenever visible). The surveyors are not requested to enter the building, but are requested, whenever possible, to climb any high building or structure in the area and assess the roof occupation and conditions of a group of buildings and report these factors respectively in each survey form.

The **visible collapse or absence** of the roof might indicate serious structural damage to the building and almost certainly a partial or total collapse of the roof. It is therefore important to assess the collapsed roof whenever possible so as to identify the structural damage. A good method is to view from any open windows on the top floor of the building. The front cornice and parapet of the building can also reveal problems at the roof level through severe water stains. If the roof is supporting any temporary structure or accommodation, however, its structural condition may be quite sound.



Figure 138) Two cases of visible roof collapse and absence.

In the **state of conservation** the surveyor is asked to obtain a bird's eye view from nearby tall landmarks (if possible) so as to establish the state of conservation of the buildings.

Good is a roof without any detectable damage (no traces of water stains, no structure visible because of finishes deterioration, no missing parts).



.....
Figure 139a,139b) These two roofs are in a GOOD state of conservation: well-maintained, with no leakage or damage.

Fair is a roof that is not in perfect condition (possible missing tiling or finishes, minor water stain traces, etc.) but that nonetheless does not have missing parts and therefore still provides shelter.



.....
Figure 140a,140b) FAIR: the accumulation of waste or presence of living stock both represent a serious threat for the state of conservation of a roof.

Bad is a roof whose severely degraded condition shows evident water stains or marks or that has some missing elements, but largely still shelters the building interior as originally intended to.



.....
Figure 141a, 141b) Two roofs in a BAD state of conservation: displaying lack of structural integrity, overloading and weaknesses.



Figure 142) Three different states of conservation evident: on the left hand a BAD state, in the foreground a GOOD state and in the background the DILAPIDATED roof of a former hammam, whose dome has collapsed.

Dilapidated is a roof that has collapsed partially or that shows signs of major collapse due to its deterioration.



Figure 141a, 141b) A DILAPIDATED roof is a partially collapsed roof that has completely lost its structural integrity and can no longer be maintained.

Undetectable applies to all those buildings that cannot be inspected from above.

4.6 Main effects of physical decay - مظاهر تدهور إنشائي					
Bulging/bearing walls	انتفاخ الحوائط الحاملة	Not present	لا يوجد □	Light	خفيف □
Crack pattern	نمط الشروخ	None	لا يوجد □	Medium	وسط □
		Light	خفيف □	Heavy	كثيف □
Water stains/damages	بقع/ضرر الرطوبة	Not present	لا يوجد □	Light	خفيف □
Erosion	التعرية	Not present	لا يوجد □	Light	خفيف □
				Heavy	كثيف □

This section seeks to identify those damages to the building that may represent a serious threat to its stability.

The **bulging of the bearing walls** may entail a protruding part, an outward curve or swelling, a deformation occurring to a wall induced by an excessive load or by a decrease in the wall stability. The surveyor is asked to define the state of the bulging according to three intensity classes:

Not present when there is no bulging.

Light when the swelling is slightly visible. The protrusion of a few centimetres off-set from the wall line.



Figure 142a, 142b) A LIGHT BULGING is the beginning of a consistent one ; it is slightly visible and can occur both to buildings (due to structural failure or excessive vertical pressure) or to ruins, such as in the left figure. In this case, the bulging is probably caused by the pressure of the inner solid waste load and lack of horizontal supports.

Heavy when the swelling is clearly visible. The protrusion is several centimetres offset from the wall line.



Figure 143a, 143b) A HEAVY BULGING is a visible deformation in the lower part of a wall, either close to the ground or – in the case of upper floors - closer to the horizontal supports.

Crack pattern	نمط الشروخ	None <input type="checkbox"/>	لا يوجد	Medium <input type="checkbox"/>	وسط
		Light <input type="checkbox"/>	خفيف	Heavy <input type="checkbox"/>	كثيف

The **crack pattern** box is the place to identify the presence of cracks on the building structure. Superficial cracks to the finishes should not be taken into account.

The minor presence of cracks that are a few millimetres wide and do not pass through the wall thickness is considered a *light* crack pattern.



.....
 Figure 144a, 144b) A **LIGHT CRACK PATTERN** presents random, superficial cracks that do not affect the majority of the façade and are not located in dangerous areas, where they might threaten the building's structural integrity (e.g. corners of openings, corners in general or lintels).

A relatively spread-out presence of cracks, involving not only superficial/surface coats, and a few millimetres wide is considered a *medium crack pattern*. Cracks will be located either above lintels to openings or at the corner of the openings, with certain regularity.



.....
 Figure 145) A **MEDIUM CRACK PATTERN** presents random cracks that do not affect the majority of the façade but are of a consistent thickness.

A spread-out presence of cracks is considered a *heavy crack pattern*. The cracks will be at least 5 mm wide, with some wide enough to be passing through to the structure. The heavy crack pattern will involve openings and facades and pose a high threat of collapse to parts of the facade.



.....
 Figure 146a, 146b) A **HEAVY CRACK PATTERN** is a serious structural condition where cracks are severe due to their size, location, depth and diffusion.

Water stains/damages	بقع/ضرر الرطوبة	Not present	لا يوجد	Light	خفيف	Heavy	كثيف
----------------------	-----------------	-------------	---------	-------	------	-------	------

The **water stains** box is the place to note the presence of water-related problems affecting the building and leaving mould traces.

A *light* presence of water stains is characterized by minor shading either in a white colour (salt deposit) or in a green/ brownish colour (mould and fungus). The diffusion on the façade will be localized and the colour very light.



Figure 147) Here, a light water mark caused by groundwater has resulted in consequent erosion of the facade material. In this case the problem has been partially solved with infill concrete, however the stains have re-appeared on the surface, albeit in a mild form.

A *heavy* presence of water stains is either widely spread and/or is causing the formation of crystals of salt or vegetation and fungus. A serious problem with water infiltration affects the integrity of finishes and materials, causing them to swell and outer layers to detach or exfoliate.



Figure 148a, 148b) Two cases of major water stains that have seriously damaged and eroded the materials in the lower part of the facade.

Erosion	التعرية	Not present	لا يوجد	Light	خفيف	Heavy	كثيف
---------	---------	-------------	---------	-------	------	-------	------

Erosion is a phenomenon that may involve all sort of materials (finishes and structure); it can be caused by continuous or accidental mechanical impact, or by weather agents.

Light erosion has circumscribed diffusion and involves the more superficial layers

of the façade, mainly occurring on corners and around openings.



Figure 149a, 149b) Two cases of light erosion due to mechanical impact and lack of maintenance, as well as water infiltration problems (right side).

Heavy erosion is diffused on the surface and the loss of surface material can be measured in several centimetres depth.



Figure 150a, 150b) Heavy erosion affecting the stone structure and destroying mouldings and decorative elements.

4.7 Overall state of conservation - حالة الحفاظ العامة					
State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good	<input type="checkbox"/> جيد	Dilapidated	<input type="checkbox"/> سيئ جداً/متدهور
		Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> مقبول	Ruined	<input type="checkbox"/> متهدم
		Bad	<input type="checkbox"/> سيئ		

This section is meant to evaluate section 4 by analysing the information contained in the single tables. The surveyor is asked to assess the **overall state of conservation of the building**.

Good is a building which has a "good" score on at least 3 out of 4 points (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4). A building is considered good when it has neither roof collapse nor any main effects of physical decay, as per point 4.6.

.....
 Figure 151a, 151b) A building in a GOOD state of conservation has achieved good scores overall in the previous sections, has both sound structure and finishes and no damage or only minor issues of neglected maintenance.



Fair is a building which has a “fair” score on at least 3 out of 4 points (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4). A building is considered fair when it does not have roof collapse and has light effects of physical decay, as per point 4.6.

.....
 Figure 152a, 152b) A building in a FAIR state of conservation has achieved fair scores overall in the previous sections. The structure of the building is sound, but some problems might exist in a mild form only, such as erosion, water stains or minor cracking.



Bad is a building which has a “bad” score on at least 3 out of 4 points (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4). A building is considered bad when it does not have roof collapse, but shows medium to heavy effects of physical decay, as per point 4.6.



.....
 Figure 153a, 153b) A BAD state of conservation: structural problems and serious damage mean the preservation of the building is at risk.

Dilapidated is a building which has a “bad” score on at least 3 out of 4 points (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4). A building is considered dilapidated when it has a partially collapsed roof and medium to heavy effects of physical decay, as per point 4.6.



Figure 154a,154b) DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS often display partial or total roof collapse and serious structural damage.

Ruined is a building which has a “bad” score on at least 3 out of 4 points (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4). There will be roof collapse and heavy effects of physical decay, as per point 4.6. A ruined building is only partially still standing, and is largely uninhabitable.



Figure155) RUINED buildings have almost no structural elements still standing.

5. Architectural value & integrity - القيمة المعمارية والسلامة

Section 5 closes the building survey form by asking the surveyor to make a **final evaluation on the value and integrity of the building**. This evaluation should not be seen as a separate parameter, but rather as a synthesis of the previous sections of the building survey. While filling in the following tables, the surveyor must keep in mind the information he/she has just collected.

5.1 Presence of disturbance elements on the facade (***) الواجهة مع متماشية مع الواجهة (***)

Facade #1 □ الواجهة 1			
Presence يوجد	Yes نعم □	No لا □	
Prevailing سائدة	Yes نعم □	No لا □	

Facade #2 □ الواجهة 2			
Presence يوجد	Yes نعم □	No لا □	
Prevailing سائدة	Yes نعم □	No لا □	

Facade #3 □ الواجهة 3			
Presence يوجد	Yes نعم □	No لا □	
Prevailing سائدة	Yes نعم □	No لا □	

Facade #4 □ الواجهة 4			
Presence يوجد	Yes نعم □	No لا □	
Prevailing سائدة	Yes نعم □	No لا □	

(***) aerial dishes, antennas, pipes, fowl and animals shelters, Ac compressors, lightings, advertisement, wires
(***) أطباق الاستقبال والهوائيات، مواسير الصرف والتغذية، مأوى طيور أو حيوانات، أجهزة التكييف، الإنارات، الإعلانات والأسلاك

Section 5.1 seeks to identify the presence of **added movable elements** on the façade that may **disturb** the overall integrity of the front elevation. Should the surveyor see aerial dishes, antennas, pigeon shelters, air conditioning units, lights, advertisements or wires, he/she must record the presence only (yes/no) and any predominance/intrusiveness to the overall façade presentation.



Figure 156a, 156b, 156c, 156d)
Some elements of disturbance
to facades: lights, signage, air
conditioning units.



Figure 157a, 157b)
Some elements of
disturbance to fa-
cades: antennas,
shelters.

Predominance (yes) of an intrusive element or elements occurs whenever several of the same or different items are present on the facade, and their presence alters the overall architectural balance. The presence may be concentrated in one area or distributed.

The disturbance may result from the intrusion of a form, from inconsistent materials or colours or from improvised and patchy cable connections.



Figure 158a, 158b) Predomi-
nance of disturbance ele-
ments: AC units, pipes, lights.



Figure 158c) Predominance of disturbance elements: AC units, pipes, lights.



Figure 159a, 159b) Disturbance elements present, but not predominant.

5.2 Presence of remarkable architectural elements (****) وجود عناصر معمارية جديرة بالملاحظة (****)

Facade #1	الواجهة 1		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

Facade #2	الواجهة 2		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

Facade #3	الواجهة 3		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

Facade #4	الواجهة 4		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

(****) arches, portal, peculiar cladding, corners, porticos, external staircases, gates, wooden doors, sitting or covered entrance, iron doors, covered passages, buttress, balconies, loggia, masharabia, ironwork, wooden beam, cantilevers, molding, mashrafeya/bowwindow, boghdadly, columns, visible masonry patterns, stoneworks, corbel, glazed tiles, balauster, gypsum glass windows, minaret, dome, wind catcher, vault, shakhsheka, cornice, wooden shades, embattlement

عقود، بوابة، كسوات متميزة، زوايا للمباني، رواق مدخل، سلالم خارجية، بوابات، أبواب خشبية، مداخل مغطاة، أبواب حديد، ممرات مغطاة، رافسات معلقة، شرفات، رواق شرفة، مشربية، حديد مشغول، كمر خشبية، كابولي، زخارف مصبوبة، مشرفية/نوافذ وأبراج بارزة، بغدادلي، أعمدة، أنماط مداميك حجر أو طوب مرئية، أعمال حجر، بلاط مطلي أو مزجج، أعمدة درابزين (خشب أو جص أو حديد)، نوافذ من الجص والزجاج المعشق الملون، منذنة، قبة، ملفق هواء، قبو، شخشيخة، كورنيش، ظلال خشبية، تحصينات



Figure 160a)

a collection of relevant architectural elements.



Figure 160b) Some examples of relevant architectural elements.

Section 5.2 instead indicates the presence of **relevant architectural elements** that add value to the building (yes/no).

Predominance (yes) occurs whenever several of the same or different items are present on the facade. The presence may be concentrated in one particular architectural area or be uniformly distributed.



Figure 161a, 161b) Predominance of remarkable architectural elements.



Figure 162a, 162b) Presence of remarkable architectural elements that are considered not to be predominant on the facade.

5.3 Overall integrity - السلامة الكلية		
Modifications to the openings وجود تعديل واضح علي فتحات المبني	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
General modifications in contrast with the overall building وجود تعديل متنافر مع المبني ككل	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا

Section 5.3 indicates the **overall integrity** of the front elevation, by inspecting the modifications that have occurred over time:

Modifications to the openings (yes/no), meaning the in-filling of doors and windows or creation of new openings to the façade, in a way that alters the original design. This also includes partial modifications to existing openings (partial closure, parcelling, merging, and interior partitioning that results in a change to the morphology of the doors and windows).



Figure 163a, 163b) Examples of modified openings: e.g. reduction of size, infill, division of existing windows (probably reflecting an internal subdivision).



Figure 163c,163d) Examples of modified openings: e.g. reduction of size, infill and creation of new window openings.

General modifications in contrast with the overall building (yes/no), meaning any alteration of the front elevation that has compromised the original facade layout due to a contrast with it, through materials, colour or form.



Figure 164a, 164b) Examples of modifications to the building that contrast with it: e.g. a vertical addition built with different materials and opening layout and an extension (horizontal and vertical) to the building that is visible from the rear.



Figure 164c, 164d) Examples of modifications to the building that contrast with it: at left, infill of balconies and vertical additions; at right, partial renovation of the front elevation with a new opening pattern.

5.4 Relation with urban context - العلاقة مع السياق العمراني			
Building in contrast with the urban context المبنى متنافر مع السياق العمراني	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	
Landmark reference معلم متميز	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	

Section 5.4 instead indicates the **integrity of the building on a larger scale**: in relation to the neighbouring buildings, the street, and the area.

A building may be considered **in contrast with the urban context** when it is distinctive in the street. The evaluation requested is a critical one: it takes into account the typology, the age of the building and its overall integrity.

The surveyor is asked to see the whole street as an ensemble and to evaluate the compatibility of the building within it.

This implies that, for a street where all other buildings have been replaced and the building under analysis is the only one that is still original, the surveyor is asked to check yes (building in contrast with the urban context).

Similarly, in the opposite case, for a street where all other buildings are authentic except for the one the surveyor is analysing, the answer will be yes again (in contrast with the urban context).

The idea of contrast comes from an observation of the overall street frontage, and, more generally, of the surrounding area.

The majority of street frontages that the surveyor will encounter will be not homogeneous, either in type or height.

It is therefore requested to have these three questions in mind while answering this section:

- 1) Is the building's height hindering visual access to any landmark?
- 2) Is the building's style clashing with the overall character of the street?
- 3) Is the building changing the area's predominant type of housing (i.e. in a neighbourhood of historic townhouses, the construction of towers and skyscraper, or malls).



scale and typology



materials and typology



scale, typology, materials, decorations



scale and typology



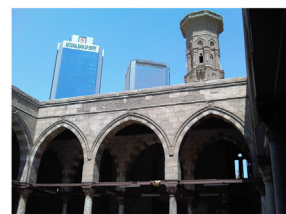
scale, materials and typology



scale, materials and typology



scale, materials and typology



scale, materials and typology



scale and typology

.....
Figure 165)

Examples of contrast with the context.

A building can be considered a **landmark reference** when it is visible from a distance in the skyline, and/or when it is a reference point for the orientation of residents and users (i.e. is used to give indication of way, such as a high tower, a monument or a school, etc.).



Figure 166a, 166b) Visual landmarks at the scale of neighborhood and city: madrasa al Ashrafya minaret, indicating location of the axe of Qasaba; Ibn Tulun minaret indicating the Khalifa area.



Figure 166c) Visual landmark: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building indicating the Bulaq area.



Figure 166d) View from the minarets of Bab Zweyla. Minarets have historically been, and continue to be, visual landmarks for the city of Cairo.



Figure 166e) Other landmarks (such as the citadel of Salah al Dien -Qalaa) are not merely visual, but also represent orientation points at the city scale: both citizens and visitors may refer to them to give directions and navigate the city.

6. Over all architectural value - القيمة المعمارية الكلية			
Class	التصنيف	Outstanding <input type="checkbox"/> متميز High <input type="checkbox"/> عالي	Fair <input type="checkbox"/> مقبول Low <input type="checkbox"/> ضعيف
			None <input type="checkbox"/> لا شيء

The last section of the form comprises a synthesised evaluation of the building by attributing the building to a class. The class is a cross-appraisal of several factors that lead to a univocal (clear) label for the building, thus it is to be addressed in the office after taking the following factors into consideration:

- 1) The typology (points 1.6 , 2.5, 5.2 and 5.3)
- 2) The architectural significance⁹ (point 2.1)
- 3) The relation with the context (points 2.4, 3.1, 5.4)

In attributing the class the surveyor should ask him/herself whether the analyzed building is:

- 1) An outstanding example of its typology;
- 2) Representative in its construction of a defined historic period with a good degree of integrity,¹⁰ and/or if the building has significance for any cultural group;
- 3) Adding something to the street and area through its physical presence, and providing the residents and users with high quality spaces and surroundings; and whether the relationship of the building with adjacent open spaces shows some coherence or consistency with the surrounding urban landscape.

If three out of three of these questions have an extremely positive reply, then the building class will be *outstanding*.



Figure 167a, 167b) **OUTSTANDING** buildings, with a high level of context and architectural integrity, represent an outstanding type of architecture for their age and their presence significantly adds to the street and to the area.

9. The architectural significance of a building should be estimated, referring to the historic period of the building, and/or to its meaning to a certain cultural group.
10. The lack of integrity decreases the overall grade of the building.



Figure 167c, 167d, 167e, 167f) More examples of OUTSTANDING buildings, with a high level of context and architectural integrity, represent an outstanding type of architecture for their age and their presence significantly adds to the street and to the area.

If three out of three of these questions have a positive reply then the building class will be *high*.



Figure 168a, 168b) HIGH buildings, with a high level of context and architectural integrity, represent a good type of architecture for their age and their presence adds to the street and to the area.



Figure 168c, 168d) More examples classified as HIGH buildings.

If two out of three of these questions have a fairly positive reply then the building class will be *fair*.



Figure 169a, 169b) FAIR buildings are those of a certain age, of good quality and character and a fair to high proportional consistency with the context. However, they are likely to be present in relatively large numbers as a type and do not represent excellence for the type or the example.



Figure 169c, 169d) More examples of FAIR buildings.



Figure 169e, 169f) More examples of FAIR buildings.

If only one of the questions has a positive or average reply then the building's class will be *low*.



Figure 170a, 170b) LOW buildings respect the predominant scale of the context proportions and generally the street alignment also, but have low architectural qualities, materials or building techniques.



Figure 170c, 170d) More examples classified as LOW buildings.

If none of these questions can be replied to positively then the building belongs to no architectural class: *none*.

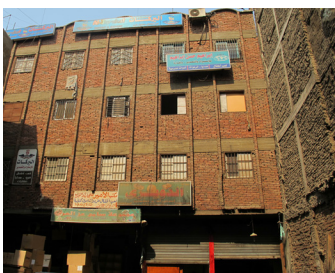
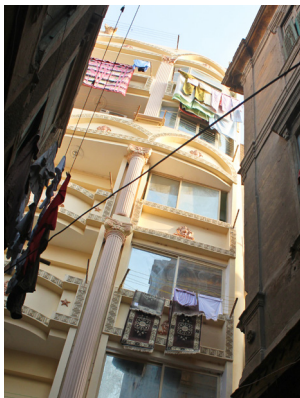
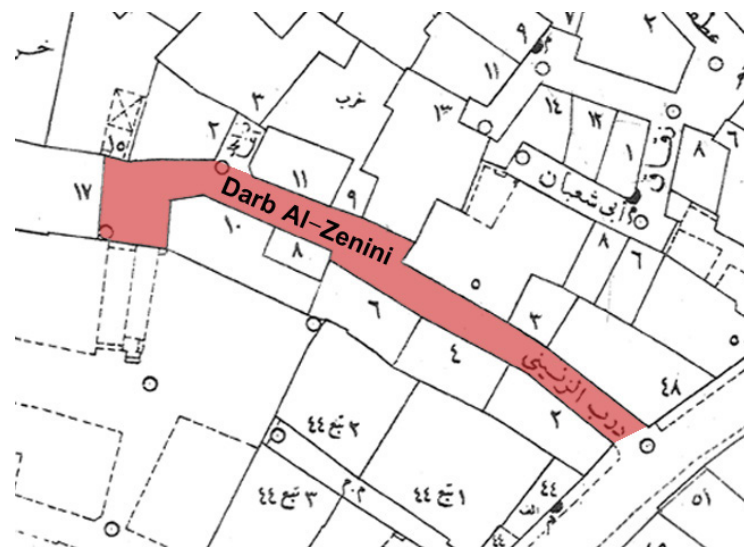


Figure 170a, 170b) The buildings that belong to the NONE class have no merit and disturb the surrounding context.

CHAPTER2- street/open spaces



In this part of the manual, a detailed explanation of the street and open space form will be presented in order to facilitate the work of the surveyors and to clarify how to fill out each field in the form.

This form will be used to survey a street or an open space. Note that, empty plots that are parcels of land ready to be built upon, are not subjects for this form but for the 'building' one.

1. Open Spaces/Street general information

وصف عام للمناطق المفتوحة/الشوارع

- 1.1 Location
- 1.2 Typology
- 1.3 General Layout
- 1.4 Open Space/street elements

2. Use and users - المستخدمين والاستخدامات

- 2.2 Dominance
- 2.3 Mobile users

3. Material - مواد التشطيب

4. Open space/ Street General Quality الحالة العامة للمنطقة المفتوحة/الشارع

.....

1. Open Spaces/Street general information

وصف عام للمناطق المفتوحة/الشوارع

The **street/open spaces general information** section of the survey form collects overall information concerning the street/open spaces. All information available on site should be documented and filled out in the survey form. However, some information will be retrieved from the cadastral maps instead of in-field, especially the names and typology of streets and some open spaces.

ID open-space/street :	كود المنطقة المفتوحة/الشارع:
Date of survey :	اسم المساح :
تاريخ المسح:	Name of the surveyor:

The **identification (ID)** of the street and the open space should occur a step after updating the map in the field. ID's are given in the office based on an updated map. The ID field of the street or an open space is composed of one number and one letter. The number refers to the street or open space as an entity (in connection with the name as it appears on the cadastral map, e.g. Port Said street is number 1), and the letter refers to the section of the street or open space that is being surveyed (e.g. Port said street might be subdivided into several portions that will be called respectively 1a,1b,1c,1d,... ; whenever the street is too short to be subdivided it will have only the letter 'a' such as 2a).

This combination of numbers and letters is attributed by the GIS designers to identify the open space or street within the GIS system. The subdivision of the streets and open spaces is subject to a number of factors:

1. Change of the cadastral name of the street/open space; in this case a different ID should be given to each name. e.g. one street can be divided into two parts with different names in the cadastral map. In this case each part will have a different ID. e.g. (1a, 2a,...)
2. Change in the physical dimension of the space; even when the street has the same cadastral name from beginning to end, if its physical layout changes, it should be subdivided into sections with different letters but with the same number (1a, 1b, 1c...)
3. A significant change in the function of the street or the open space; in this case it should be subdivided into sections with different letters but with the same number (1a, 1b, 1c...). e.g. if the street starts with a narrow width and has a calm, residential nature, then its extension becomes a market place or a street of a commercial nature, it should be divided into two parts or more, depending on its length.

However, streets and open spaces that are less than 20 meters long will be treated as one entity and there is no need to subdivide them.

The *ID number* will be identified in the office, prior to the field survey. The open space/street ID numbering is set on an updated map by the survey team, as in the following example:



Figure 171) The map shows Al-Dohdera street, Zuqaq Al-Samat and part of Darb Al-Tolony and their IDs: Al-Dohdera was subdivided into two parts (001a and 001b), Zuqaq Al-Samat corresponds to 002a and this part of Darb Al-Tolony to 003a.



Figure 172) Darb Al-Zenini as it was retrieved from the cadastral map. The surveyor initially goes out in the field with this map and checks if there has been any change to the street/open space requiring an update of the map. Afterwards, in the office the surveyor will update the map on the GIS and give the street/open space an ID or IDs before undertaking the survey.



Figure173) An example of the final GIS map of the streets and open spaces in red with their ID numbers.

The numbering of open spaces and streets should uniquely correspond to an object. No open space portion should be given the same number as another within the whole site.

All streets and open spaces should be numbered before starting the field survey. This phase should be agreed collectively when there are different groups working on the same site.

Date of survey:

In this field, the surveyor should write the date of the surveying day on site. The date should be fully noted as *Day/Month/Year*.

Name of the surveyor:

In each form, the surveyor, who is physically filling out the form should write his/her name in the field of "surveyor name". Even if a team of surveyors is working on the same form, only the person who is filling out the form should write a name. This information can help to refer to the person directly in future and verify doubts, contradictions, or difficulties in reading the completed form.

1.1 Location - الموقع

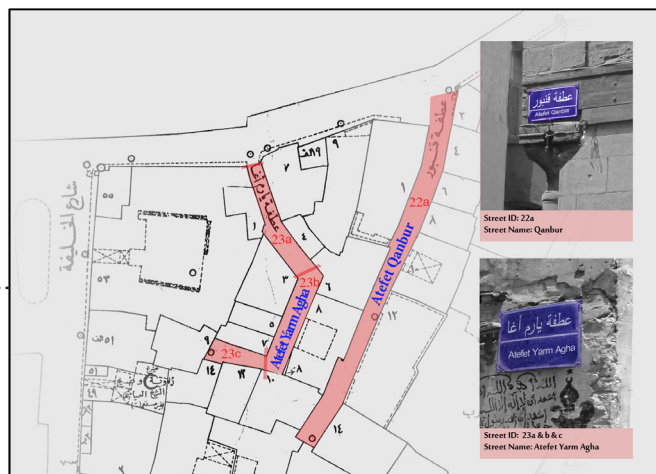
The data of this section corresponds to the actual geographical **location** of the open space or the street (with reference to the cadastral map). In contrast to the above mentioned ID, this information is not a numeric reference but text-based information.

Open space/street name	اسم المنطقة المفتوحة/الشارع:	Shiakha :	شياخة :
Quism :	قسم :		

Open space/street name:

This field identifies the open space or the official street names. This field has to be filled out in the office before going out to the field. The source should be an official one (a cadastral map. Please do not use Google earth maps as a reference of names, because these maps are still incomplete and sometimes not updated). The field of the street/open spaces name should be checked on site during updating of the maps, and then double checked again during the filling out of the form. It should correspond to the information on plates and signage if they exist.

Figure 174) The cadastral maps provide the reference for the streets and open spaces names, to be cross-referenced with the official street and open spaces signage visible in the field.



As for the fields of Shiakha and Quism, they should be filled out in the office in reference to the official site divisions. (see annex (1)- list of quism and shiakha).

Quism:

In this field, the surveyors should write the name of the quism where the street or the open space is located. This should be filled in the office in reference to the site's official divisions. When a street or an open space lies between two or more quisms, all the names of the quisms should be written in the survey form in the corresponding field.

Shiakha:

In this field, the surveyors should write the name of the shiakha where the open space or the street is located. This should be filled out in the office in reference to the site's official divisions. When an open space or a street lies between two or more shiakhas, all names should be noted down in the survey form in the corresponding field.

1.2 Typology (one choice) (التصنيف (اختيار واحد)			
Cornish	<input type="checkbox"/>	كورنيش	
Al Tarik	<input type="checkbox"/>	طريق	
Al Shari'	<input type="checkbox"/>	شارع	
Al-Darb	<input type="checkbox"/>	درب	
Al-Hara	<input type="checkbox"/>	حارة	
Al-'Atfa	<input type="checkbox"/>	عطفة	
Al-Zuqaq	<input type="checkbox"/>	زقاق	
Passage	<input type="checkbox"/>	ممر	
Al-Sweeka	<input type="checkbox"/>	سويقة	
Al-Sikka	<input type="checkbox"/>	سكة	
Midan	<input type="checkbox"/>	ميدان	
Saha	<input type="checkbox"/>	ساحة	
Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	متنزه	
Garden	<input type="checkbox"/>	حديقة	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	أخرى	

In the section of **typology**, the surveyor should choose only one typology for each open space or street. This information has to be filled out in reference to the cadastral maps of the 1930's and 40's in the office. The cadastral maps of the 1930's-40's are the main reference for the differentiation between al Shari', al-Hara, al-Darb, al-Atfa, al-Zuqaq, and al Sikka. However, when a portion of the street resembles a saha with a different and recognised ID, the typology here could be changed and chosen according to the current situation.

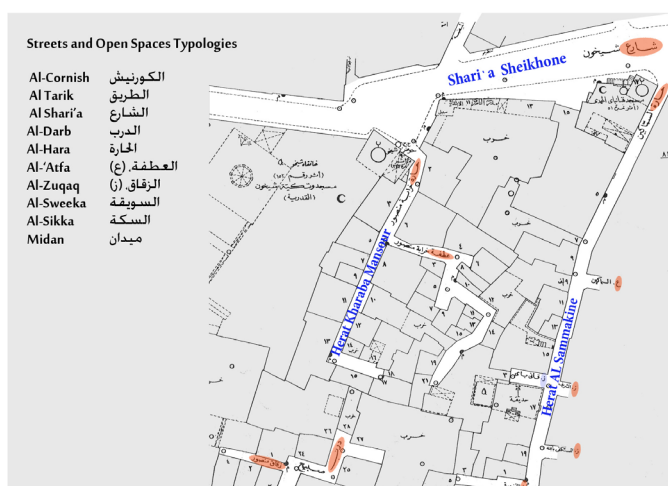


Figure 175) The 1930's cadastral maps provide the reference for the street and open space typologies: Cornish, Al-Tarik, Al-Shari'a, Al-Darb, Al-Hara (Hera), Al-Atfa, Al-Zuqaq, Al-Sweeka.

The typology of open space and street is based on the physical form, the size, and the urban context. It should not be confused with the function of the open space. The open space in this form includes independent public open spaces, or easy accessible open spaces linked to buildings.

Open spaces like gardens of private villas, closed schools or open spaces that are not visible from the streets, are not subjects of this survey.

Cornish

A cornish is a street that runs along a natural landscape, such as a waterfront (rivers and lakes), cliffs or hills. It can carry different volumes of traffic in more than one direction, and in the case of Cairo it serves both vehicles and pedestrians.



.....
Figure 176a,176b) Left: the Cornish Al-Nile, Old Cairo district, is one of the main spines in Cairo and serves as a vehicular and pedestrian street. Right: the Nile river from Roda Island.

Al- Tariq

Al-Tariq is a large paved public thoroughfare, not necessarily located within a built-up area, that links different parts (sometime districts) of the city together. It is dominated by vehicles.



.....
Figure 177a,177b) Salah Salem Road connects the southern districts in Cairo (Old Cairo, Maadi,) with the south-eastern part (Heliopolis, Nasr City).

Al Shari' ¹¹

Al-Shari' is smaller than al-Tariq; it is a paved public road in a built-up environment. It is a public parcel of land adjoining buildings in an urban context, on which people can freely assemble, interact, and move. It is usually a straight line, but if it were to curve it would do so smoothly.

In modern times, it is more often paved with a hard, durable surface (Asphalt). Al-Shari' does not have dead ends. Al-Hara, al-Atfa and al-Zuqaq can branch from al-Shari'. The cadastral maps of the 1930's-40's must remain the main reference for the identification of al Shari'.



Figure 178a, 178b) On the left, Port Said Street in Darb Al-Barabera; on the right, Al-Azhar Street in Al-Darb Al Ahmar.

Al-Darb¹²

Al-Darb is a main street within the neighbourhood, which can be ranked in a secondary category in width and mobility provision after al-Shari'. It is usually a continuous long street that is not paved, is sometimes curved, with no sidewalks, and is relatively narrow in width. In each neighbourhood, it may be the main mobility spine, and in the Historic City there are usually public buildings, such as mosques, Baths, Kuttab, and Sabil located along its length. The reference for the identification of al-Darb is the cadastral map of 1930-40's.

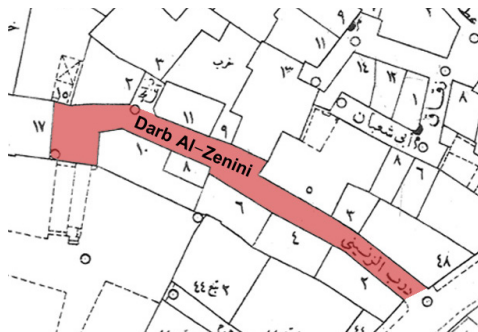


Figure 179a, 179b) Cadastral map showing Darb al zeniny and street view.

Al-Hara¹³

Al-Hara is usually an alley branching from al-Shari' or from al-Darb. Historically, al-Hara used to have a dead end to provide privacy for its inhabitants; however, many of these Hara's were opened and are currently connected to other open spaces.

11. Safeguarding of cultural Heritage in Egypt Towards A Conservation Plan for Historic Cairo, WHS, 2012, Alaa al Habashy, Final report for URHC project, p34.

12. *ibid*, p35.

The reference for the identification of al-Hara is the cadastral map of 1930-40.



Figure 180a,180b) Cadastral map showing hara of al-Kawaleen and street view.

Al-'Atfa¹⁴

Al-'Atfa is a narrow stretch of public open space. It can either be a dead end or an open ended axis. In most cases, Al-'Atfa is curved. It usually branches from al-Hara or from al-Shari'. Al-'Atfa is longer than al-Zuqaq. The reference for al-'Atfa is the cadastral map of 1930-40.



Figure 181a,181b) Cadastral map showing Atfa and street view.

Al-Zuqaq¹⁵

Al-Zuqaq is an open urban space branching from al-Darb, al-Hara or al-'Atfa. It has a dead end, and used to be gated and sometimes closed. Al-Zuqaq provides accessibility to the properties that were located away from al-Darb or al-Hara, it was also considered a private alley and a separator between properties. The reference for the identification of al-Zuqaq is the cadastral map of 1930's-40.

13. ibid,p34.

14. ibid, p36.

15. ibid, p36.



Figure 182a, 182b) Cadastral maps showing different Zuqaq.

Al-Sweeka¹⁶

Al Sweeka is usually defined as the intersection of several Darbs. The reference for al-Sweeka is the cadastral map of 1930's-40's.



Figure 183a, 183b) On the Left Sweekat el Manasra in the Muski district, on the right sweekat el Alfi in Sayeda Zeinab district.

Al-Sikka¹⁷

Al-Sikka is an axis that was considered a new cut within the urban fabric of a city. It can have a dead end connecting a public space to a private entity, or an open end connecting two public spaces. Al-Sikka varies in width (from narrow to very wide). Usually, it is paved as it provides mobility between two nodes. The name of Al-Sikka usually derives from the destination it was opened for. Al-Zuqaq or al 'Atfa rarely branch from al-Sikka. The reference for the identification of al-Sikka is the cadastral map of 1930-40.



Figure 184a, 184b) Cadastral map showing Seket.

16. ibid,p37.

17. ibid, p37.

The passage

This is a narrow piece of land that leads to an open space or an entrance of a building without a frontal exit on a street. The passage could be covered or not.



Figure 185a,185b) Passages between buildings in Historic Cairo, Al Rakebia Street.

Al-Midan

Al-Midan is an open space, usually surrounded by buildings, and a meeting point of different streets of high capacity (such as al-Tariq, al-Shari' or al-Darb). It could include landscaping features (such as a garden, a statue, a fountain, a memorial, or street furniture). Al Midan varies in shape and size, it could be rounded, square, rectangular, or it could have an undefined shape. A Midan is usually bigger than a Saha. The reference for the identification of a Midan is the cadastral map of 1930-40.

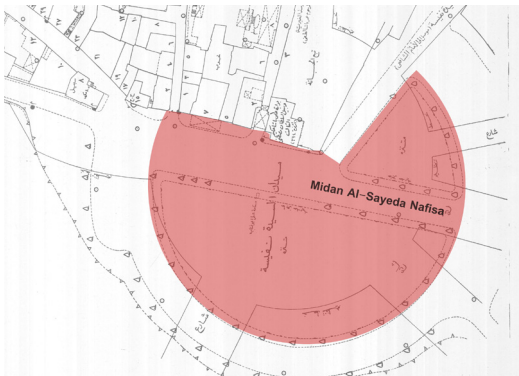


Figure 186a,186b) From left: cadastral map of the Saida Nafissa Square; view of the Citadel Square.

Saha

Al-Saha is an open space that could be formed by pockets of street intersections or the widening of a narrow street. It works as a node for pedestrian paths; it is a multifunction space where various activities take place in a neighbourhood such as social gatherings, markets and street vending, or parking. However, empty urban plots that are subject to future development or new construction are not considered as Saha.

The reference for the identification of a Saha is the cadastral map of 1930-40. However, in the case of a widening in a street (such as al-Shari' or al-Darb), even if the cadastral map does not identify this as an open space, this part of the street should be considered a Saha.



Figure 187a, 187b, 187c) From left: Saha in Darb al Labbana area; Saha in Birket al Ratly area, Habib Street; widening of Al-Mueiz Street.

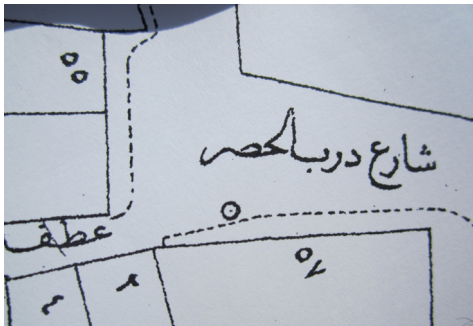


Figure 187d, 187e) Saha of Darb al Hosr (street widening) view and cadastral map.

Park

A park is a relatively large green public space for recreational use. It can be natural, semi-natural, or human-planted; it may contain landscape elements (such as rocks, soil, water, plants, trees and grass areas), as well as some buildings for services and structures such as playgrounds. In this survey, this category includes large-scale parks that have a city-wide importance as well as neighbourhood parks developed in residential areas to serve the inhabitants on the district level.



Figure 188a, 188b) On the left, Al-Azhar park viewed from the Ayyubid walls side, Darb al-Ahmar area; on the right, view of Al-Azhar park from the Moayed Sheikh mosque rooftop.

Garden

A garden has grounds laid out with flowers, trees, and ornamental shrubs and is used for recreation or display. Usually it is surrounded by buildings or villas. This category also includes a neighbourhood space (sometimes vacant land) designed, developed or managed by local residents; which may include sport and play areas, and cultivated land. It is not officially viewed as part of the urban open space system because of belonging to buildings and its ownership.



.....
Figure 189) Mostafa Kamel Mausoleum garden in the Saida.

Other:

This category incorporates empty areas of natural landscape features or undeveloped natural areas. In this category, buildings or plot subdivisions are not indicated in the cadastral map. This category also includes all archaeological sites. (e.g. open space between the citadel and the northern cemetery). It does NOT include currently empty urban plots that will be subject to future development or new construction.



.....
Figure 190a,190b) From left: Fustat Archaeological site; empty area around the Citadel.



.....
Figure 190c) City walls archaeological site.

1.3 General Layout (one choice) (التخطيط العام (اختيار واحد لكل سؤال)			
Average width متوسط العرض	<input type="checkbox"/> > 6 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 - 2 m	<input type="checkbox"/> < 2 m
Access of vehicles دخول المركبات	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	
Sense of direction اتجاه الحركة	One way <input type="checkbox"/> Two-way street <input type="checkbox"/> None/unclear <input type="checkbox"/>	اتجاه واحد <input type="checkbox"/> اتجاهان <input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد <input type="checkbox"/>	
Number of lanes for each direction عدد الحارات المرورية لكل اتجاه	One lane <input type="checkbox"/> Two lanes <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple lanes <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>	حارة مرورية واحدة <input type="checkbox"/> حارتان مرورتان <input type="checkbox"/> متعدد الحارات المرورية <input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد <input type="checkbox"/>	
Presence of vehicular flyover وجود كوبري للمركبات	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	
Presence of vehicular tunnel وجود نفق للمركبات	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	
Traffic island الجزيرة الوسطى	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	
Presence of formal parking وجود أماكن انتظار سيارات مخطط	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	
Presence of widening وجود توسيعات	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	

In this field the surveyor has to select the **average width** of the open space or the street as follows:

- more than 6 meters: > 6 m
- between 6 and 2 meters: 6 - 2 m
- less than 2 meters: < 2 m

The measuring of the open space/street width does not require a high degree of accuracy, so the surveyor is not asked to use a measuring tape, but rather his/her own steps to provide an approximate idea (one big step corresponds to approximately 1 meter). In some cases (such as streets where setbacks are frequent or irregular open spaces present), an average width between all the existing sections should be taken.



Figure 191a, 191b, 191c) From left to right: street width less than 2 meters; street width between 6-2 meters and street wider than 6 meters.

In **Access of vehicles** field the surveyor is identifying whether the open space or street is used by vehicles (cars, buses, minibuses, tractors, motorcycles, etc.) by simply choosing "Yes" when there is vehicle access to the space, or "No" when there is no vehicle access to the space.



Figure 192a, 192b) Left: Al-Ghourya Area; not accessible to vehicles. Right: Darb Al-Hosr Street; accessible to vehicles.

In this field the surveyor has to specify the **directions of vehicle** movement in the open space /street,

One way: Means the vehicles run in one set direction,

Two way: For those streets where the traffic flows in two opposite directions,

None/unclear: Should be chosen in cases where there is no access for vehicles to the open space or there is access without a clear indication of direction: where the surveyor cannot determine a prescribed direction.

The direction should not be measured through exceptions or infractions of the street code but rather through general overall behaviour. Furthermore the direction must not be confused with the lanes.



Figure 193a, 193b) Left: Clot Bey Street; direction is one way. Right: Saliba Street, in Sayeda Zeinab area - a two way street.

In this field the surveyor has to specify how many **traffic lanes** exist in each direction for vehicles. The street lane corresponds to a division of the road marked with painted lines and intended to separate single lines of traffic according to speed

or direction. Cairo's streets lack these painted lines; that is why the surveyor needs to observe the actual passing cars to identify how many lanes are in the street. Surveyors should not consider a parking line as a traffic lane.



Figure 194a, 194b, 194c) From left: the Cournish Al-Nile in Old Cairo - four lanes of traffic; Port Said Street - two lanes (the parking line is not considered a lane); Al-Azhar street - three lanes.

The **flyover** is a structure that is meant to move vehicles from one side of a street/ open space to another in order to create a free crossing. The flyover could be made of concrete or steel. Usually the surface of the flyover is covered with a thin layer of asphalt. In this field the surveyor has to select,

YES: If there is a vehicle flyover crossing the street/ open space

NO: If there are no vehicle flyover in the street/ open space



Figure 195a, 195b) Al-Azhar bridge, vehicular flyover in Musky area.

A **vehicular tunnel** is an underground passageway. In this field the surveyor has to select,

YES: If there is an entrance or exit for a tunnel for vehicles in the open space/ street

or NO: If there are no tunnels for vehicles in the open space/street



.....
 Figure 196) Al Azhar tunnel connecting Opera square in Downtown with Salah Salem street.

Traffic islands are sections of sidewalk or pavement which are in the middle of the road separating oncoming traffic, or roundabouts or triangular islands at some intersections. In this survey form, the surveyor has to choose between:

yes: If there is a traffic island in the open space/street
 or no: If there is no traffic island in the open space/street



.....
 Figure 197a,197b) On the left, traffic island in Al-Geish Street; on the right, Al-Banhawy Street.

In this field the surveyor has to tick :

yes if **parking** facilities are **formally** available for vehicles (for example when a street is planned to host parking lines or it is wide enough to have side parking without disturbing vehicle movement). This category only includes designated parking zones and does not include scattered street parking. A street less than 6 meters wide usually cannot host formal parking. If traffic signage is available, it may indicate formal parking or, conversely, *no parking*.

However, if the open space/street does not include formal parking facilities the surveyor should choose *no*.



Figure 198a, 198b, 198c) From left : informal parking in narrow streets at Darb al Habala; traffic signage indicating 'no parking'; formal parking in Citadel Square .

In this field the surveyor has to select yes if a **widening or a setback** exists in the street. Setbacks in Historic Cairo are mainly a result of the “organization lines”: a law obliging setbacks in case a building is demolished, especially in a street less than 6 meters wide. This law was in action and caused setbacks in Historic Cairo for several years until the recent regulations set by NOUH, prohibiting setbacks in the historical city to protect its urban fabric. The surveyor can detect a setback when building frontages are not aligned with the predominant street facade. However, the cadastral map is a very effective tool to identify setbacks. When the map is updated any widening in the street caused by a setback will be clear.



Figure 199a, 199b) On the left, setback of buildings in Rakebeya Street, Khalifa area; on the right, Drab Al-Hallaba - a street of continuous width with no setbacks.

Presence of fence/Walls	وجود أسوار	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Position of the fence/Walls	موقع الأسوار	Side <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Side and middle <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>	على الجانب <input type="checkbox"/> فى الوسط <input type="checkbox"/> على الجانب وفى الوسط <input type="checkbox"/> غير موجود <input type="checkbox"/>

The surveyor has to check yes if there are **fences** of any shapes and sizes that divide the open spaces or streets, and/or interrupt movement and walkability in the space. A fence separating the sidewalk from the street, a fence on a traffic island separating the two lanes or traffic directions, or a fence that is part of the landscape has to be considered in the survey form. On the contrary, fences of a villa or

those that define title boundaries are not considered in this category.

If there are no fences in the open space or the street the surveyor should tick *no*.



Figure 200a,200b) Left: on Al-Azhar street there are fences on a traffic island separating the two directions of traffic. Right: Port Said Street, with fences in the middle separating the two directions of traffic.

If there are fences in the open space / street, the surveyor will specify in this field the **location of the fence** by choosing between:

side: when the fence is on the side of the space and not dividing the space into sections.

middle: when the fence is in the middle and is dividing the open space/ street into two parts or many.

side and middle: when there are fences on both the side and the middle of the open space or street.

none: when there are no fences in the open space or the street.

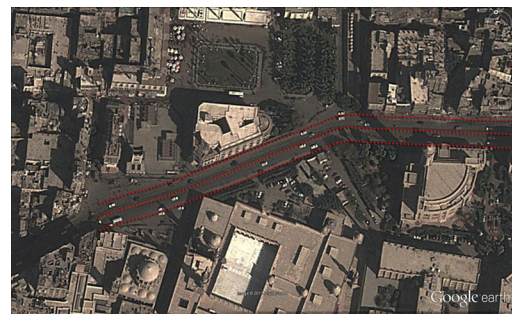
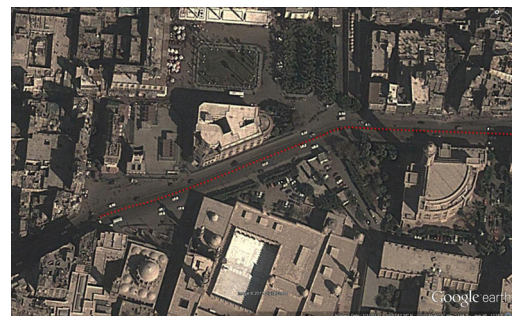
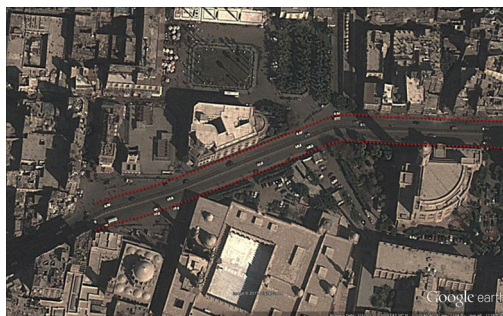


Figure 201a, 201b, 201c) aerial views to locate different fences positioning; from top clockwise: side, middle, side&middle.

Walkability	سهولة الاستخدام للمشاة/حركة المشاة	Easy <input type="checkbox"/> سهل	
		Difficult <input type="checkbox"/> صعب	
		not accessible <input type="checkbox"/> لا يمكن الوصول إليه	
Presence of sidewalks	وجود أرصفة	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Walkability of the sidewalks	سهولة الاستخدام/المسير على الأرصفة	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Presence of safe crossing	وجود أماكن آمنة لعبور المشاة	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا

Walkability: This measures how easily pedestrians can move about within the open space or the street. Many physical elements affect walkability in an open space; for example, the quality of the sidewalks, the street pavement, the existence of fences fragmenting the space, or temporary infrastructure or construction works (e.g. pipe installation) that represent obstacles for the walking users.

The surveyor should evaluate the walkability of the open space/street by choosing between:

easy: When walkability is fluid. For example, traffic does not endanger pedestrians, the sidewalks are continuous and paved, and the surfaces of the open space or the street guarantee a certain continuity, leading to organized, directed movement in the space.



Figure 202a, 202b) Right: The rehabilitated part of Al-Muizz Street serves as a pedestrian street with easy walkability.

difficult: When walkability is interrupted. For example, a person cannot walk in the street or the open space easily, because there are physical elements interrupting his movement, or the street pavement is incomplete or in bad condition.



Figure 203a, 203b) Left: Difficult walkability because of missing or interrupted sidewalks. Right: Al-Saliba Street with no sidewalks or very narrow ones.

not accessible: When the open space/street is not reachable because of ongoing infrastructure or renovation works, because it is surrounded by fences or closed, or because of any other reason that prevents people from accessing the space.



Figure 204a, 204b) Left: Garbage preventing access to the open space, in Darb al-Labba area. Right: Digging streets for infrastructure repairs in Ibn Toloun area.

Degree of horizontal permeability درجة سهولة الاتصال الأفقي	Easy <input type="checkbox"/> سهلة	Difficult <input type="checkbox"/> صعبة
--	------------------------------------	---

Based on the previous part of the General Layout, the surveyor will evaluate in this section (in the green box) **the degree of horizontal permeability**, which describes the extent to which urban forms and features permit (or restrict) movement of people in different directions. If the open space or the street provides for easy pedestrian crossing and movement, the surveyor should tick *easy*. Otherwise, the horizontal permeability is considered *difficult* (when sidewalks are fragmented and not properly paved or if fences disturb the movement within the space).

1.4 Open Space/street elements - عناصر المناطق المفتوحة/الشوارع

Presence of trees <input type="checkbox"/> وجود أشجار Presence of green areas <input type="checkbox"/> وجود مساحات خضراء Presence of water features <input type="checkbox"/> وجود عناصر مائية Free water dispensing <input type="checkbox"/> وجود نقاط توزيع مياه Presence of sport facilities <input type="checkbox"/> وجود مرافق رياضية Presence of substation <input type="checkbox"/> وجود محطات ثانوية للمرافق Presence of garbage collecting points <input type="checkbox"/> وجود نقطة تجميع للقمامة	Presence of street furniture <input type="checkbox"/> وجود أثاث للشارع Presence of public light <input type="checkbox"/> وجود إنارة عامة Presence of steps <input type="checkbox"/> وجود مدرجات Presence of staircases <input type="checkbox"/> وجود سلالم Stepped street/open space <input type="checkbox"/> منطقة مفتوحة/شارع مدرج Uphill street/open space <input type="checkbox"/> منطقة مفتوحة/شارع مائل
--	--

The surveyor can choose multiple options from the table to provide information about **physical elements** present in the open space or the street.

These elements include:

Presence of Trees, which could be a single tree or a line of trees, big trees or small ones.



.....
 Figure 205) A lines of trees in Al-Helmeya Al-Gedida.

Presence of green areas; this could include plants, greenery or vegetation that can be found in the open space. If the green area includes trees, the surveyor should pick both items: green areas and trees.



.....
 Figure 206) Green areas in Darb Al-Bazazra, Al-Banhawy with Al-Gueish.

Presence of water features, such as fountains, artificial lakes, or basins in the open space or the street.



.....
 Figure 207) One of the fountains in Al Azhar Park.

The field of *free water dispensing* should be picked whenever there is drinking water provided for the public for the purpose of charity in the open space or the street; these may be free standing fridges, water dispensers or traditional pots for drinking fresh water.



.....
 Figure 208a, 208b) Water dispensing facilities.

Sport facilities is chosen when the open space/street provides any facility for sport: a football field, a jogging track, etc.



.....
 Figure 209) A football pitch in the historic city.

Public light. Lighting in this field includes only public light installations provided by the state to illuminate open spaces and streets. This could be free-standing posts or cantilevered lanterns. The lights provided by shop keepers to illuminate their facades and signs are not considered here.



.....
 Figure 210) Al Azhar street, public lamp post.

Substation. In this field the surveyor should check if the open space or the street includes a substation, which is a part of an electrical generation, transmission, and distribution system. Substations are cable and pipe collection points, installed in the space by the State, to provide each area with electricity, gas, water and telephone lines. This field covers also fire hydrants and telephone boxes.



.....
Figure 211) Electricity substation installed in the street.

Presence of street furniture. In this category the surveyor should identify the presence of street furniture, which corresponds to objects and pieces of equipment installed and mounted in open spaces and streets for various purposes. Street furniture includes: benches, barriers, post boxes, telephone booths, traffic lights, traffic signs, bus stops, memorials, public sculptures and litter bins.



.....
Figure 212) Al Darb Al-Asfar street furniture, Al-Gamaleya area.

Garbage collecting points. This field concerns the identification of garbage collecting points, which are usually large garbage containers provided by the State at the neighbourhood scale in specific collection points. In Historic Cairo, the collection points are sometimes without containers, as people gather waste in certain locations, to be collected by a garbage collection company. A vacant plot that is used by the neighbourhood as a dump is not included in this category.



.....
Figure 213) Garbage containers in Helmeya.

Steps are usually few and do not lead to a higher floor. Usually the steps do not occupy the whole street/open space, but rather a portion of it, and lead to buildings or to a different area within the same path.

Presence of steps



Figure 214a, 214b) Darb al Labana area, steps to enter the building occupy part of the street.

A staircase is an element that provides a vertical connection from one level to another with a consistent difference in height. When staircases are present on a site, with a handrail or balustrade, and provide a connection between the open space /street and the entrance of a building or a plot or another open space/ street, the surveyor chooses presence of staircases.

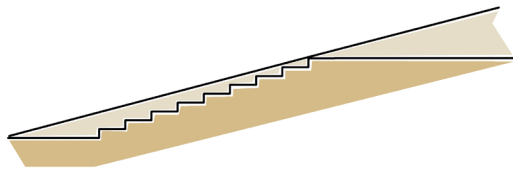


Figure 215a, 215b) Presence of staircases on Gamaleya street.

Stepped street/open space should be picked when a street / open space has platforms of steps that occupy the whole space, providing a connection between two ground planes at different heights.

Stepped street/open space

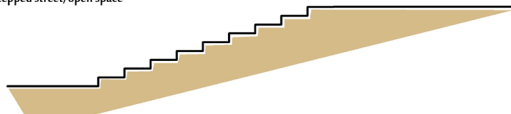


Figure 216a, 216b) Stepped hara in al Darb Al-Ahmar area.



The surveyor chooses *uphill street/open space*, whenever an uphill street/open space can be found. It corresponds to a ramped path, where the differences in ground levels are formed by a slope that occupies the whole or part of the width.

Uphill street/open space



Figure 217a, 217b) Dohdera Street is an uphill street.

Presence of paving	وجود تمهيد أو تعبيد	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Partial <input type="checkbox"/> جزئي
--------------------	---------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------------

This field identifies the **presence of pavement** of the open space or street. The surveyor picks *yes* if there is a durable surface material laid down on the open space or street. The pavement material could be stones, tiles, ceramic, basalt, asphalt or any other durable material. In case there is no pavement in the open space or the street the surveyor should choose *no*, if the pavement is partially covering the open space or street the surveyor chooses *partial*.



Figure 218a, 218b) Left: the street is paved in tiles. Right: Dusty Hara without pavement, Sayeda.

Presence of coverage	وجود تغطية	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Coverage Permanency	استمرارية التغطية	Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> دائمة	None <input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد
		Temporary <input type="checkbox"/> مؤقتة	

When streets/open spaces are not open to the air and the sky, nor can sunlight enter directly, the surveyor should note *yes* to the **presence of cover**. This is the case also for streets / open spaces covered with a tent, textiles, metal or plastic sheets, or where a wooden structure provides shade for pedestrians, Otherwise, the correct choice would be *no*.

To complete the description of the open space / street cover, the surveyor should indicate the **permanency** of it whether the cover is temporary or permanent. Lightweight structures such as textiles and sheets are considered *temporary* (e.g. shades of mulids, traditional festivals or local markets). On the other hand, the surveyor chooses *permanent* if a durable material (e.g. wood) is used to cover the open space or the street.



Figure 219a, 219b) Left: Sheets cover this part of the Al-Ghuriya area (a temporary cover). Right: a wooden shade covers part of the market, also in the Al-Ghuriya area.

If there is no cover in the open space or street, the surveyor has to choose *none*, even if already specified in the preceding field.

status of the open space/street حالة المنطقة المفتوحة/الشارع	on-going infrastructure works <input type="checkbox"/> أعمال جارية للبنية التحتية on-going rehabilitation works <input type="checkbox"/> أعمال إعادة تأهيل جارية rehabilitated <input type="checkbox"/> تمت إعادة تأهيله surface renovation <input type="checkbox"/> إعادة تأهيل للسطح none <input type="checkbox"/> لا شيء
---	---

Status of the open space/street. In this section of the survey form, the current general condition of the open space or the street is identified. The surveyor should only choose one of the following options in this category:

The *on-going infrastructure works* should be chosen when infrastructural works (e.g. pipe installations or digging works) are taking place at the date of the survey in the open space or the street. This category does not include renovation projects of the open space and the street.



Figure 220) Infrastructure works in a hara in the Ibn Toloun area.

The surveyor should choose this field, when there is an *on-going rehabilitation* or urban upgrading project in progress in the open space or in the street (including paving, street furniture installation or renovation, etc...).



.....
Figure 221) Gamaleya Street during the rehabilitation project of Historic Cairo. The project includes infrastructure work, pavement and street furniture.

The surveyor should choose this field when a *complete renovation project* of the open space or the street is obvious and accomplished (including pavement, road surface, street furniture installation or renovation, etc...).



.....
Figure 222) Part of Al-Mue'iz Street after the Historic Cairo project - rehabilitation of the street.

The surveyor chooses *surface renovation* when there is evidence of an accomplished renovation of the surface of the street / open space (using asphalt, tiles, concrete tiles, basalt or any other material). The field should not be chosen if the pavement of the street is incomplete, or if it has holes or cavities.



.....
Figure 223) The Hara is paved with concrete tiles - no evidence of a rehabilitation project nor infrastructure works.

In case there are no evident infrastructural, rehabilitation, or renovation works carried out in the street the surveyor should pick *none*.



Figure 224) No evidence of pavement, infrastructure or renovation works in the street, Darb Al-Labbana area.

Degree of spatial quality درجة جودة الفراغ	Good <input type="checkbox"/> جيد	Bad <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ
	Fair <input type="checkbox"/> مقبول	Disrupted <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ جداً / متدهور

This part of the survey form is for the **evaluation of the over-all spatial quality** of the open space or the street. It will be filled in at the site, by choosing one of the options. Then, it will be revised in the office by attributing different weights, based on the preceding categories that describe the open space or the street.

Good: should be picked when the space has a high spatial quality, when the open space is paved, furnished and easy to walk through;



Figure 225a,225b) Left: Al-Hussein Square on Al Azhar Street. Right: Al-Gamaleya area off Al-Mue'iz Street.

Fair: should be chosen when the space has a moderate spatial quality (i.e. it is fairly paved, it includes street furniture elements, it is to a certain extent easy to walk through, few trees occupy the space, etc...).



Figure 226a,226b) Paved streets in a fair condition. Left: Sayeda Zeinab area. Right: Al Khalifa area.

Bad: should be chosen when the spatial quality is quite low. (i.e. the space is unpleasant, it is difficult to access and walk through, the surface includes holes, garbage is spread in the space, etc...).



Figure 227) Interrupted paving and low quality paved streets in a bad condition, Khan el Khalili area.

Disrupted: will be chosen, whenever the space has a dilapidated spatial quality and is in a ruined state.



Figure 228) A disrupted hara in the Al-Khalifa area.

2. Use and users - الاستخدامات والمستخدمون

In this section the **use**, i.e. function, of the open space/street should be pointed out. The surveyor should also identify who is using the open space or the street. Note that this category provides multiple choices; as the surveyor can choose one or several uses for each open space or street.

2.1 Appropriation of the open space/street (multiple choices) - استخدام المناطق المفتوحة/الشارع (متعدد الاختيارات)

Parking (Informal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	أماكن انتظار للسيارات غير مخططة
Culture, Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	ثقافي أو ترفيهي
Market	<input type="checkbox"/>	سوق
Kiosk	<input type="checkbox"/>	كشك
Street vendor	<input type="checkbox"/>	باعة جانبيين
Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	تخزين
Play ground	<input type="checkbox"/>	ملاعب
Waste collection	<input type="checkbox"/>	منطقة تجميع قمامة
Transportation stop	<input type="checkbox"/>	محطة مواصلات
Work place	<input type="checkbox"/>	منطقة عمل للحرف و الورش
Animal shed	<input type="checkbox"/>	حظائر حيوانات
No appropriation	<input type="checkbox"/>	لا توجد استخدامات

This category includes the *informal parking* of vehicles in a street or an open space. This means, that the space is occupied by vehicles that do not have the right to park. For this field, the surveyor cannot rely on traffic signage that prohibits parking, because they do not exist in the majority of the streets or open spaces. If the surveyor finds vehicles that are parked in a narrow street (ex. Atfa, Zuqaq or Hara) or open space that is not planned for parking, this is considered as informal parking.



.....
Figure 229a,229b) View of informal, unplanned parking spots.

Culture and entertainment should be chosen when the open space or the street includes parks, gardens, open theatres; or it is used for recreational, cultural or entertaining events during the survey (such as the presence of mulids, or traditional religious festivals).



.....
Figure 230 : an open space used by youths playing billiards.

The *market* field should be picked if any kind of market (for foods, animals, goods, cloths, flea market etc...) exists in the street or open space. Note that a street vendor who roams freely in the open space or street is not considered in this category.



Figure 231a, 231b) Al-Gohar Al-Qa'eyd (Al-Musky Market), from Hussein Square to Mue'iz Street.

The surveyor chooses the *kiosk's* field when a kiosk, usually selling light beverages, snacks, newspapers, books, or bread, is occupying the open space or the street. The material of the structure may be metal, wood, or any other light material.



Figure 232a, 232b) Kiosks installed on public land.

The surveyor chooses *street vendor* when it occupies a certain area of the open space or street. A street vendor may have a cart from which he/she sells goods, or an area of display on the ground. It may be a single vendor or a group of street vendors selling all kinds of goods (e.g. sweet potatoes, corn, vegetables, stationery or clothing).



Figure 233a, 233b) Right: Food cart in Al-Sayed Al-Dawakhly. Left: Al-Sayeda Aicha Square where street vendors occupy the sides.

The *storage of goods* field should be picked when the surveyor finds goods occupying the open space or street, or a fixed light structure that is used as a warehouse for storage.



Figure 234a,234b) Left: Workshop waste material occupying the side of the street. Right: Sides of an open space in use as storage for a shop.

The surveyor chooses *play ground* whenever there is an area in the open space dedicated and furnished for children to play within. Spaces in the open space or street that are occasionally used by children to play are not considered as play-grounds in this category.



Figure 235) A carousel on the streets in Darb el Ahmar area.

The surveyor chooses the *waste collection* when the open space or street incorporates a garbage collection point with containers that are provided by the state for the neighbourhood; also, when the space is used by the inhabitants as a waste collection point or a garbage dump. It should be noted that vacant plots that can be built upon in the future and are being used temporarily as garbage dumps are not considered in this category.



Figure 236) A waste collection point in Khalifa Street.

The surveyor chooses the *transportation stop* whenever signage for bus stop exists in the open space or street, when there is a place where taxis or minibuses stop to pick up people, or when the space is used as a main stop for any means of transportation.



.....
Figure 237) A bus stop in Sayeda Zeinab district.

The *workplace* category should be chosen, when the open space is used as an outdoor extension of any kind of workshop in the historical city (small scale or a large scale).



.....
Figure 238) Darb Al-Dali Hussien, use of the open space in front of a workshop as a workplace.

The surveyor will choose *no appropriation* when no specific function occupies the open space or street, except for the usual pedestrian or vehicular movement.



.....
Figure 239) Darb al Labbena, no appropriation of the open space.

2.2 Dominant traffic use (one choice) - (اختيار واحد) - المستخدمون الأكثر شيوعاً

Vehicular dominance	<input type="checkbox"/>	استخدام السيارات سائد	Pedestrian dominance	<input type="checkbox"/>	استخدام المشاة سائد
---------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------

In the **dominant traffic use** field the surveyor has to identify whether the open space or the street is mainly used by vehicles or by pedestrians. Most of the streets are mixed use, but the dominant one has to be identified. (For example Port said street will be consider *vehicular dominance* and Al-Darb al-Ahmar *pedestrian dominance*).



Figure 240a, 240b) Left: Port Said Street - vehicular dominance. Right: Mue'iz Street - pedestrian dominance.

2.3 Mobile users (multiple choices) - (المستخدمون للمناطق المفتوحة/الشارع)

Pedestrians	<input type="checkbox"/>	مشاة	Cars	<input type="checkbox"/>	سيارات
Carts & trolleys/manual	<input type="checkbox"/>	عربات للبضائع تجر يدوياً	Carriages not motorized	<input type="checkbox"/>	عربات بدون محرك/جر بالحيوانات
Bicycles	<input type="checkbox"/>	دراجات	Trucks/pick-up trucks	<input type="checkbox"/>	عربات نقل
Motorbikes	<input type="checkbox"/>	دراجات نارية	Public & collective transpor	<input type="checkbox"/>	وسائل مواصلات عامة

In the **mobile users** section, the surveyor has to choose one or more of these categories, to identify all users that access and utilize the open space or the street. This category includes people using the space, and in this case *pedestrian* is chosen from the box. *Manual carts and trolleys* are meant to move very light products using manpower. However, *bicycles* are mainly used for transportation, but may also be used for moving products within the neighbourhood. *Motorcycles* are a mechanised means of transportation, usually privately owned and used to reach workplaces and move goods within the Historic City. *Cars* are a major form of private transportation, and a wide range of types are used in the Historic City. Usually *carriages* that are pulled by animals are used by street vendors or by garbage collectors; however, they could be used for other purposes too. *Trucks* for goods transportation also exist, as well as all kinds of *public transportation* (buses, micro-buses and tok-toks).



Figure 241) Users of streets and open spaces : people, cars, manual carts and trolleys, trucks and pickups, motorbikes, public transportation.

3. Material - مواد التشطيب

3.1 Material surface of the open space/street (multiple choices) مواد التشطيب للمناطق المفتوحة/الشارع

Asphalt	<input type="checkbox"/>	أسفلت	Soil	<input type="checkbox"/>	تربة
Stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	حجر	Ceramic tiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	بلاطات سيراميك
Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>	بازلت	Grass	<input type="checkbox"/>	نجيلة
Concrete tiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	بلاطات خرسانية			

In this section, the surveyor has to choose one or more fields that correspond to the finish **material of the open space/street's surface**. The surface materials include asphalt, stones, basalt (black and red rough stones), concrete tiles, ceramic tiles, soil (no flooring), or grass (in green areas).



.....
 Figure 242a,242b) Asphalt surface on Al-Azhar Street.



.....
 Figure 243a,243b) Dohedira open space, partially dust and hill rocks and partially concrete tiles.



.....
 Figure 244a,244b) Concrete tiles, Amir Al-Guyush Street.



.....
 Figure 245a,245b) Dusty streets in Darb al Labana.



Figure 246a, 246b) Grassy Citadel landscape.

Overall material evaluation for the open space/street التقييم الكلي لحالة مواد التشطيب للمناطق المفتوحة / الشوارع	Good <input type="checkbox"/> جيد Fair <input type="checkbox"/> مقبول Bad <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ
--	--

This part of the survey form is for the **overall evaluation of the material quality of the open space or the street**. It will be filled out during the survey at the site, by choosing one of the three above mentioned options.

Good should be picked when the quality of the surface material is high and suitable for the street's use, and the surface is well-preserved.

A good material presents no cracks, no discontinuities nor subsidence, is not degraded by excessive use and is still intact in all its parts.

Moreover a good material conforms to the urban environment where is located, respecting the historic period of the street layout and the majority of its buildings.



Figure 247a, 247b) Example of two 'GOOD' materials evaluation. Left: Al-Mue'iz Street, Bab al Fetouh side, after the rehabilitation project. Right: Port Said Street, in front the Islamic museum.

Fair should be picked when the material has a moderate level of quality and condition, or when it is fairly suitable for the use of the space.

A fair material has the majority of the surface in good condition. Nonetheless it might present minor decay such as superficial cracking, circumscribed discontinuities or shallow and contained subsidence. It has traces of degradation that nonetheless do not alter its overall integrity.

A fair material still performs specific functions (i.e. permeability, liquid conveyance, waterproofing, etc.) even if it does not conform to the original paving material.

rials. It is a material that does not alter the integrity of the streetscape.



Figure 248a,248b) Example of two 'FAIR' evaluations of materials.

Bad should be picked when the material is in a deteriorated state and not suitable for the area's use, when the material is partially destroyed or when there is a not coherent mix of materials.

A bad material bears traces of heavy and widespread decay, and is a material that has partially or totally lost its integrity. The majority of the paving surface of the street or open space will be damaged.

The damage will be: cracking, discontinuity, loss, subsidence or lack. In case of green areas it will be damage of the vegetation and erosion of the soil.

A bad material does not provide adequate living conditions in the space and/or alters the integrity of the urban landscape.



Figure 249a,249b) Example of two 'BAD' evaluations of materials.

The evaluation will be revised in the office by attributing different weightings, based on the preceding categories that describe the material of the open space or the street .

4. Open space/ Street General Quality الحالة العامة للمنطقة المفتوحة/الشارع

Overall general evaluation of the open space/street التقييم العام الكلي للمناطق المفتوحة/الشوارع	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	جيد
	Fair	<input type="checkbox"/>	مقبول
	Bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	سيئ

The final section of the survey form concerns the overall evaluation of the open space or the street. It will be filled out during the survey at the site, by choosing one of the three above mentioned options (Good, Fair, and Bad).

Good should be ticked when the overall state of the open space or the street is good. An overall good evaluation requires an easy degree of horizontal permeability in point 1.3, a good degree of spatial quality in point 1.4, and a good overall material evaluation in point 3.1.



.....
Figure 250) GOOD: walkability, finishing, spacial quality, etc..

Fair should be ticked when the overall state of the open space or the street is moderate. A fair overall evaluation may have an easy degree of horizontal permeability in point 1.3; a good or fair degree of spatial quality in point 1.4; and fair material evaluation in point 3.1.



.....
Figure 251) FAIR: easily walkable with presence of trees, fairly proportionate section but poor quality finishing.

Bad should be ticked when the overall state of the open space or the street is deteriorated. A bad space has difficult horizontal permeability (1.3), bad or disrupted degree of spatial quality (1.4), and a bad material evaluation (3.1).



.....
Figure 252) BAD: hard walkability , vehiculare lanes occupied by informal parking, congested mobility, poor finishing.

CHAPTER3- photography documentation for the GIS



In this part of the manual, a detailed explanation of how to make a correct photographic documentation of the GIS elements (buildings and streets or open spaces) is articulated.

Photography Documentation for the GIS

3.1. General tips

3.2. How to take pictures for the GIS on site

3.2.1. Building

3.2.2. Streets and Open Spaces

3.3. How to organize the photo bank

3.3.1. Building

3.3.2. Streets & Open Spaces

Photography Documentation for the GIS

A complete Geo database for the GIS system is composed of an updated map connected to the information collected from the field survey and a comprehensive photographic documentation of all the urban objects (buildings, open spaces and streets) surveyed in the site.

The photographic documentation of the surveyed urban objects is considered an integrative, significant and essential tool. It is meant to give a detailed and clear record of the urban objects. Moreover, it is used to double-check the information gathered for the urban objects during the field survey.

A. General tips

1- A digital camera with a mid-range zoom /lens is needed for the photographic documentation of the urban objects. In order to guarantee a fair result of the photos taken, the camera should be suitable for amateurs and user friendly. Surveyors don't need to be professional photographers in order to photo document a building; nonetheless, basic photographic guidelines should be respected.¹⁸

- a- Do not take pictures against a source of light
- b- Do not use the flash of the camera
- c- Check the corners of the view finder, to avoid the appearance of any unwanted objects
- d- Stabilize hands while photographing
- e- Make sure that objects are in focus

2- It is preferable to set the camera to automatic mode.

3- The battery should be fully charged by the surveyors before going to the site. However, it is advisable to have an extra charged battery.

18. This will be a zoom that begins around 15-18mm on the wide end and ends at the 55-135 range on the telephoto.

4- A medium photo size should be selected to avoid the unnecessary use of the camera's memory card and the excessive data space use in the geo database. On the other hand, the surveyor should not choose the smallest photo size available in order to avoid lack of detail and quality in the record, considering that the records might be used for other purposes later (i.e. printed format).

5- Surveyors should not rename the photos before uploading them in the designated folder, in order to keep the sequence in which pictures were taken. This will keep track of the routes completed by the surveyor while conducting the survey. However, after sorting the pictures in its designated folders, renaming of the photos with their ID is advisable.

6- Surveyors should clean up and rotate the pictures in the correct orientation before storing them in the shared system. All photos that are out of focus, under/over exposed unclear and unnecessary should be deleted.

7- It is advisable to read the camera manual before starting the work.

B. How to take pictures for the GIS on site

1. Building

For the purposes of this survey, each single building should be fully recorded (general views, facades and details) with a good set of photos from the outside only.

For each building, the first photo has to be of the *ID of the building* noted in the upper box of the survey form. This allows an easy retrieving of cases once back in the office. The photo of the Building ID will separate the set of pictures that belongs to each building; furthermore this ID photo gives a direct reference to the survey form and to the position of the building in the GIS map.

Figure 253) photo of the ID of a building on the form.

The set of photos taken for each single building should include:

- All visible *façades* on all streets, from different angles. It is important to provide a general view of each façade of the building. If the street is too narrow and façades are high, this will prevent a full view for each façade from bottom to top in one picture from being taken. In this case, the surveyor should take two photos for the façade, upper and lower part, with an overlap that allows an easy collage for each façade in the office. When a

building has multiple facades on different streets then each street perspective should be recorded.



.....
Figure 254a, 254b) The main façade of a town house, Haret al-Dohedira, Sayeda Zeinab.



.....
Figure 255a, 255b) the main façade of an apartment building, Zokak al Samat, Sayeda Zeinab. In this case the street width prevents the photographer from taking either one picture for the whole façade, or two overlapping pictures. Therefore, several pictures of the façade should be taken.



.....
Figure 255c, 255d) to complete the photographic documentation more angles must be taken. Following pictures 254a and b.

• *Architectural details:* It is important to take some zoomed photos of the architectural details: entrance of the building, windows and openings, balconies, balustrades, any decorative elements, wood work, roof structure when it is visible from the street. These architectural details are important to identify the architectural type, period and the features of a building. Especially when the architectural elements represent the architectural value, the typology and the period of the building, they should be taken in detail.

The most important architectural elements as listed in the building survey form are:

arches, portal, peculiar cladding, corners, porticos, external staircases, gates, wooden doors, sitting or covered entrance, iron doors, covered passages, buttress, balconies, masharabia, ironwork, wooden beam, cantilevers, molding, mashrafeya/bowwindow, boghdadly, columns, loggia, visible masonry patterns, stoneworks, corbel, glazed tiles, balauster, gypsum glass windows, minaret, domes, wind catcher, vault, shakhsheka, cornice, wooden shades,

But as mentioned before, not only the remarkable architectural elements should be documented but also any architectural elements that feature on the building in general: its entrance, doors, windows, and parapet.



.....
Figure 256a,256b) Architectural details: a stone gate, a window detail with boghdadly.



.....
Figure 256c,256d) Architectural details: a wooden cantilever, the layout of windows on a facade.



.....
Figure 255e) Roof structure in a townhouse in Haret al-Dohedira, Sayeda Zeinab.

- *Additional Objects and elements referred to as in the survey form:* Any evident modification that has occurred to the building, its facades, its openings or its roof should be documented. All objects that are not originally part of the building but added to it, any vertical addition or any extension. Moreover, all added contemporary roof elements or elements that are chosen in the survey form should be documented with photos, for example; pigeon tower, cables, satellite dishes, additions of wood or steel structure.



.....
 Figure 257a, 257b) Left to right: Fig. 256a horizontal addition presented in a shop façade protrusion, Herat al-Dohedira. Fig. 256b shows vertical addition, in Zokak Semat, Sayeda Zeinab.

- *Structural details and finishing details:* a photographic documentation of the structural state and the finishing details is necessary to attest to the structure type and the conservation state of the building and its finishes. It is useful to document details that show the type of the structure of each floor: columns and beams or bearing walls. In case the conservation state of the building or its finishes is not good, any evidence of structural problems or finishes problems should be photo documented in detail. For example: crack patterns, erosion of stones, buckling of walls, water and drainage problems, plastering state...etc.



.....
 Figure 258) Stone erosion indicates a structural problem, Haret al-Dohedira, Sayeda Zeinab.

- *The building in its urban context:* a set of photos is needed for the building's urban context to link it visually to the surrounding urban environment. Surveyors should take minimum two photos, from two different directions, of the street on which the building is located, showing the urban environment next to the surveyed building.

.....
 Figure 259) General view of the urban context for the building shown in figures 1a & 1b, Haret al-Dohedira, Sayeda Zeinab.



• *Pictures from above:* In general, whenever it is possible, the surveyor should go up to the roof of a high rising building or a minaret of a nearby mosque to have a general view from above of the area. Prior to taking the bird view shots of the surveyed building, the surveyor can take a photo of the map in the area he is overlooking to be able to reconnect the captions with the buildings ID later in the office. The roof picture, whenever it is available, is considered important for the structural survey of the building.



.....
 Figure 260a,260b) Picture from above : the picture shows the rooftop and an overview of the building, Haret al-Dohedira, Sayeda Zeinab.

• *Landmark buildings:* When the building is considered a landmark, it is preferable to have a set of pictures taken from strategic further points to show the perception of the building from different areas, and to present its visual connection/relationship with the urban fabric as well as its role as a landmark.



.....
 Figure 261a,261b, 261c) Ibn Tulun Minaret is a landmark in Sayeda Zeinab.

2. Streets and Open Spaces

The surveyor has to take a series of pictures for the general view of each street or open space that has an ID in the GIS.

As mentioned before for the building photography documentation, the first picture in each series of a street segment or an open space should be the picture of its *ID number as written on its survey form*, in the first field "ID open space/ street".

Open Spaces/Street general information

space/street : 507 a
 survey : ٢٠١٣ / ١٢ / ١
 Name of the surveyor : غير

1.1 Location
 space/street name : درب المملوكة
 Shiakha : هادي

1.2 Typology (one choice)
 Cornish ☐ كورنيش
 Al Tarik ☐ طريق
 Al-Sweeka ☐ سويقة
 Al-Sikka ☐ سكة
 Midan ☐ ميدان

Figure 262) Street and open space ID picture from the survey form.

Different photos need to be taken for each street and open space in consideration of covering the following points:

- *General view*: Wide angle photos have to be taken from different directions and angles to draw a full picture of the street or the open space and its characteristics. Try framing to embrace the full height of both sides of the street as well as part of the pavement. A photo that frames only one side of the street is not a general view photo. Whenever the street or the open space width allow taking a photo showing the skyline, including facades of the buildings on both sides, doing so - it is useful.



Figure 263) The open space behind Ibn Touloun minaret, Haret al-Dohedira.

- *Details of the general layout* (Elements, use and users, material): Series of photos that document the elements that are analysed in the survey form. This documentation will be of great support once back in the office to verify the data during the data entry process. These elements are: average width, access of vehicles, sense of direction of the vehicles, number of lanes if there are any, flyovers and tunnels, parking areas, visible widening in the street or the open space, fences, presence and state of the sidewalks.



Figure 264a,264b, 264c) Left to right: lanes and sense of direction, Al Kanisa Al Murquseya Street; Presence of flyover (also the picture shows that the street is mid-fenced and there are three lanes), Al-Azhar Street; Presence of a pedestrian flyover, Al-Azhar Street.

The surveyor also has to document with photos the following *elements*, when they exist:

trees, green areas, water elements such as fountains, water dispensing, sport facilities, substations, garbage collecting points, street furniture, lighting units, steps, staircases.

Also the surveyor has to take a series of pictures showing different *uses*:

parking (informal), culture, entertainment, market, kiosk, street vendor, storage of goods, play ground, waste collection, transportation halt (stop), work place.

And also photos of all kinds of *users of the space*:

people, carts, trolleys, bicycles, motorbikes, cars, carriages moving by animals, trucks / pick-up trucks, transportation.

Furthermore, the surveyor has to document the street or the open space *material*: the street pavement material, details and its state of conservation.



Figure 265a,265b) Staircases, fences and pavement of sidewalks on the Azhar street; Palm trees lines in al-Hussein square.



Figure 265c, 265d) A street vendor selling lemons in the market area of Al Mueiz Street; covered street market in Al-Ghoureya area.

- *Pictures from above:* it is important for the documentation that the surveyor takes photos of the street or the open space from above a minaret or a high rise building whenever possible. Preferably wide angle photos to show the layout of the space and its shape/plan, and any details that characterize the space.



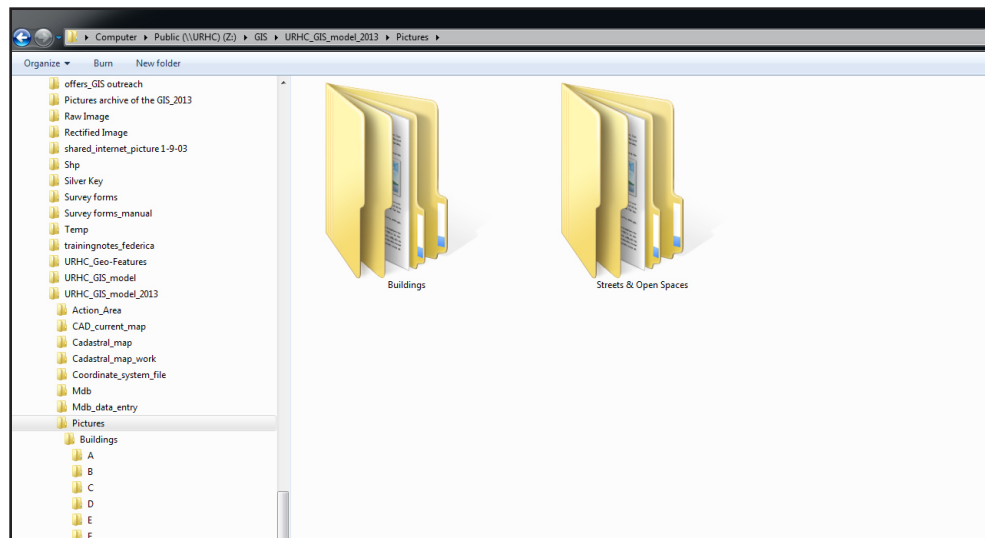
Figure 266) The open space from above Ibn Touloun minaret, Haret al-Dohedira.

C. How to organize the photo bank and to connect it to the GIS

During the survey a large amount of pictures will be produced and have to be correctly archived. A coherent way of archiving has to be followed by all surveyors to save time and to have a consistent archive that can be used by anyone and shared between different institutions.

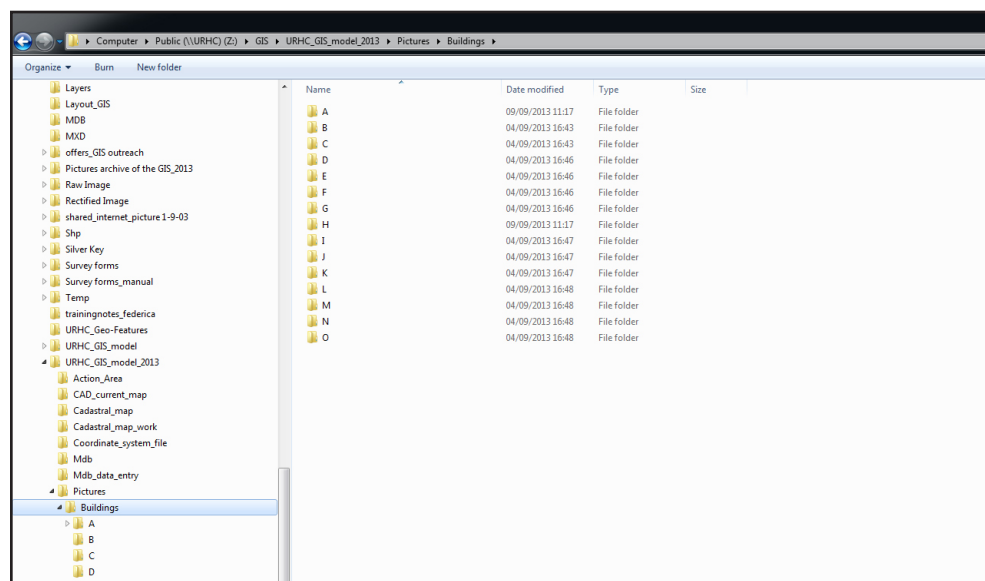
1- In the GIS pictures archive folder, surveyor should create two subfolders named:

1. Buildings
2. Streets & Open Spaces

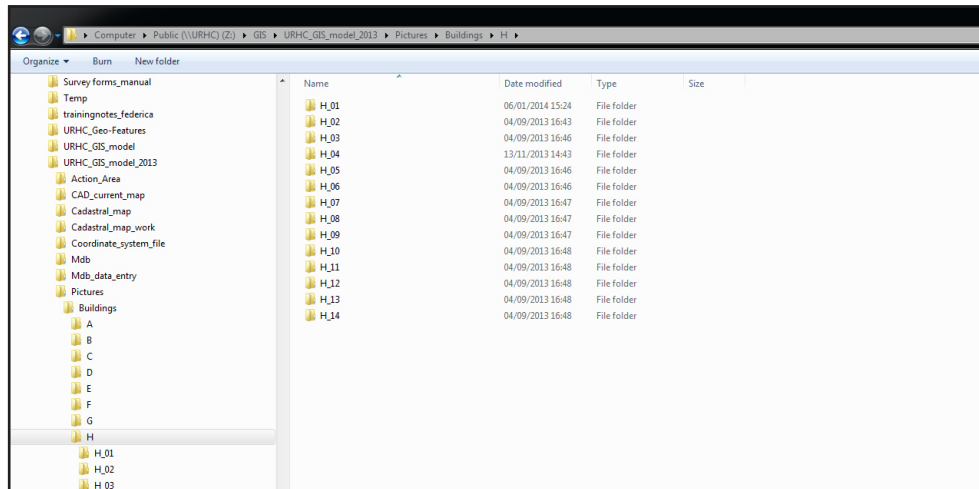


The **Buildings** folder related to the building survey forms will be subdivided as follow:

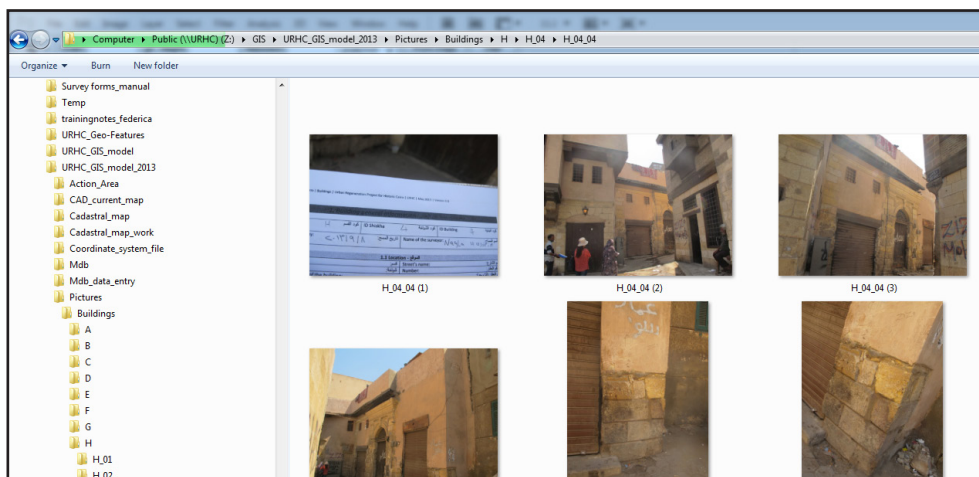
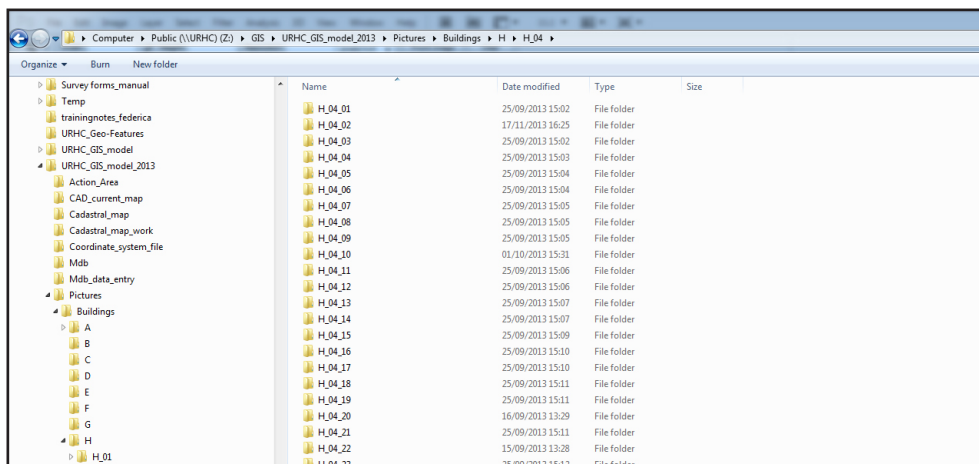
- First level outer folder : Folders classifying all Quisms named with the *ID_Quism* (e.g. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H...the information is retrieved from the survey form_see annex....).



- Second level: In each Quism folder, subfolders will be created for all the Shiakhas existing in that Quism named with their *ID* showing the *Quism_Shiakha* combination (e.g. A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4...).

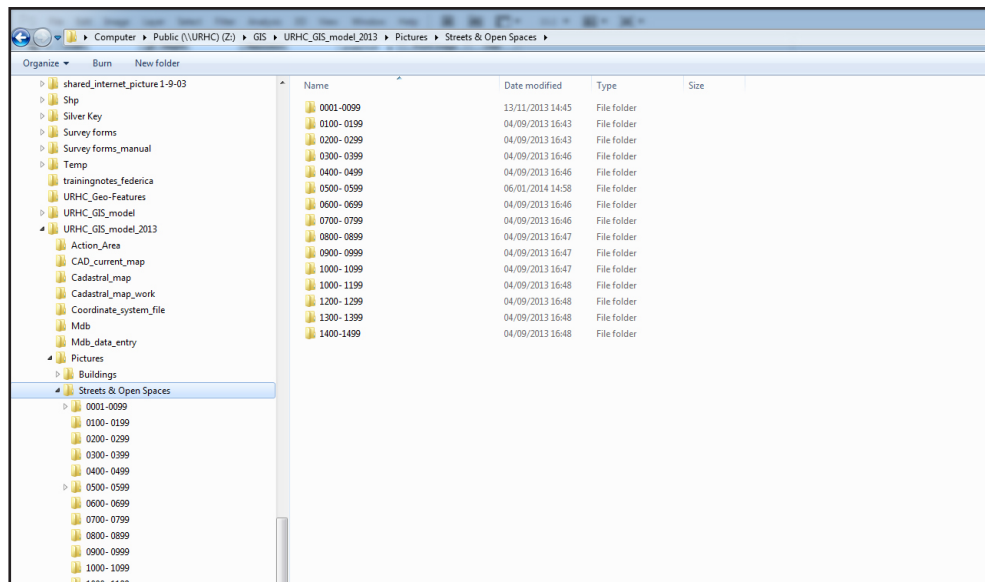


- Third level: It is the series of subfolders named with the *ID_building* (e.g. the number attributed to the building in the GIS system) (e.g. A_01_001, A_01_002, A_01_003...). In each of these subfolders the full set of pictures related to the building will be stored.

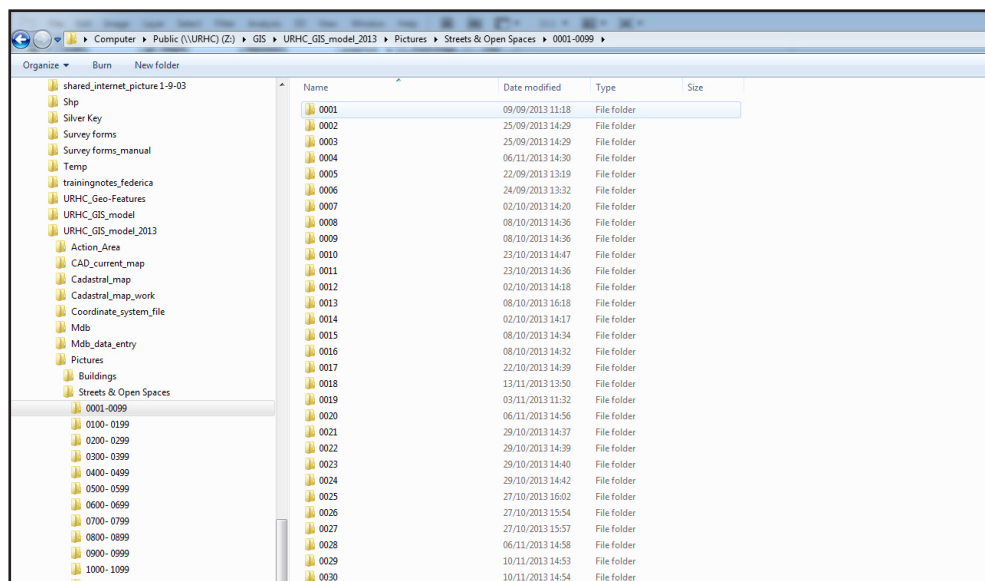


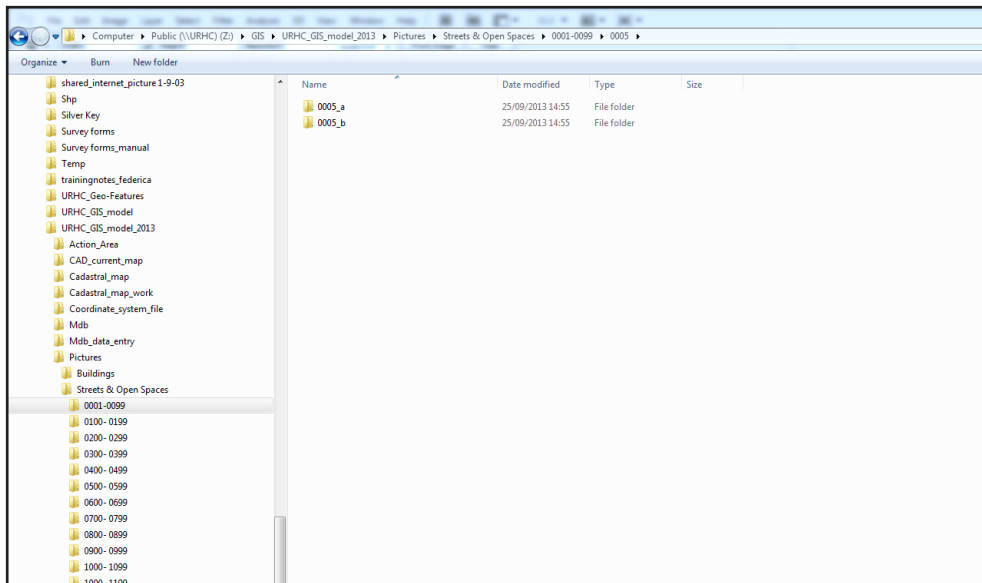
The folder of the **streets and open spaces** should contain all photos of the streets and open spaces surveyed, organized as follow:

- First level: Inside the streets & open space main folder, different folders named (e.g. 0001-0099; 0100-0199; 0200-0299; 0300-0399; ... 1000-1099; 2000-2099; ...), these folders are only a grouping by *number range* to facilitate the search of the pictures.

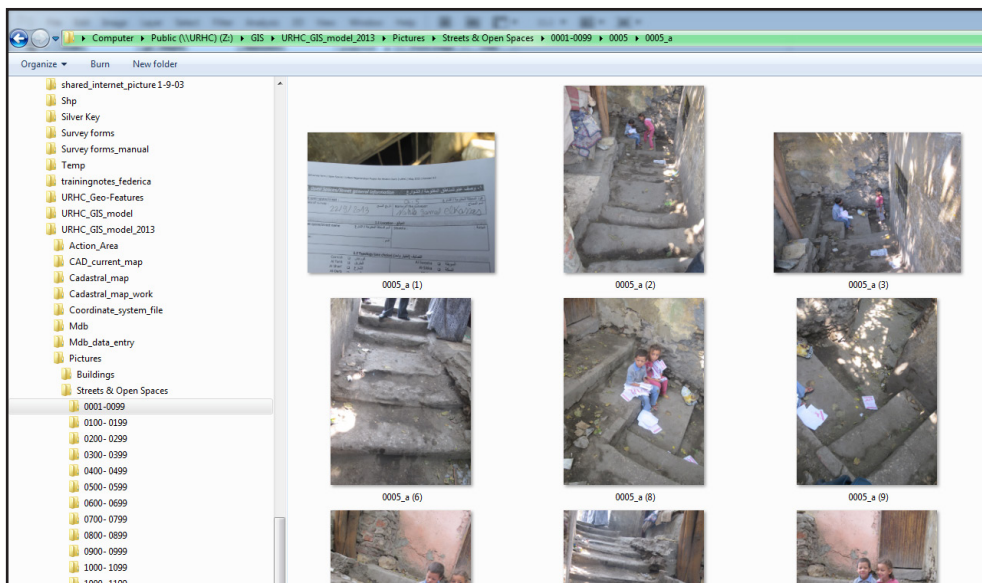


- Second level: In each of the previous folders, there is a further subdivision. Inside the folder "0001-0099" there will be the subfolders named from 0001; 0002; 0003; ... up to 0099; Inside the folder "0100-0199": Folders named from 0101; 0102; 0103; ... up to 0199; and so on... These numbers represent the *main GIS ID* of the street or the open space as an element or feature class.





- Third level: inside each of the folders of the second category, a further subdivision identifies within the *feature class* a *portion of the street or open space*. For example inside the folder "0001" that corresponds to one single street (feature class), despite its length, there are several sub-folders named after the portions of this single street, (e.g. 0001_a; 0001_b; 0001_c; 0001_d ...). All pictures of each urban object with an ID in the GIS (street-open space portion) should be inserted in the folder that is named with its ID.



ANNEXES



Annex1 List of Quisms and Shyakhas
Annex2 GIS Field Survey Form_Buildings
Annex3 GIS Field Survey Form_Streets and Open Spaces

A_QUISM AL AZBAKEYYA

- A.1 Shiakha Clot Bey
- A.2 Shiakha Al Quabila

B_QUISM BAB EL SHARIA

- B.1 Shiakha Al Nasr
- B.2 Shiakha Al Sawabi
- B.3 Shiakha Al Mansi
- B.4 Shiakha Al Adawi
- B.5 Shiakha Berkat Al Ratly
- B.6 Shiakha Al Banhawi
- B.7 Shiakha Bab El Sharia
- B.8 Shiakha Darb al-Aqma'ia
- B.9 Shiakha Sidi Madin
- B.10 Shiakha Al Shomboky
- B.11 Shiakha Bab El Bahr

C_QUISM GAMALEYA

- C.1 Shiakha Al Kurdi
- C.2 Shiakha Al Khawas
- C.3 Shiakha Albir Qadar
- C.4 Shiakha Al Mansureya
- C.5 Shiakha Al Otouf
- C.6 Shiakha Al Gamaleya
- C.7 Shiakha Bab Al Futuh
- C.8 Shiakha Al Sharani
- C.9 Shiakha Qasr Al Shouk
- C.10 Shiakha Al Darassa
- C.11 Shiakha Al Mashad Al Husseiny
- C.12 Shiakha Khan Al Khalili
- C.13 Shiakha Al Azhar
- C.14 Shiakha Al Khoronfesh
- C.15 Shiakha Ben Al Sourein
- C.16 Shiakha Gohar Al Qaed
- C.17 Shiakha Al Hamzawi

D_QUISM AL MUSKI

- D.1 Shiakha Al Tamar
- D.2 Shiakha Safey El Din
- D.3 Shiakha Al Ramli
- D.4 Shiakha Al Sheik Nada
- D.5 Shiakha Al Nubi
- D.6 Shiakha Kumi Al Sheikh Salama
- D.7 Shiakha Darb Al Genina
- D.8 Shiakha Al Manasra
- D.9 Shiakha Al Lowa'a Amin Al Sherif

E_QUISM AL DARB AL AHMAR

- E.1 Shiakha Bab al Wazir
- E.2 Shiakha Darb Shoughlan & Al Gharib
- E.3 Shiakha Bateneya
- E.4 Shiakha Al Darb Al Ahmar
- E.5 Shiakha Al Ghouria
- E.6 Shiakha Haret Al Roum
- E.7 Shiakha Al Megharbelin
- E.8 Shiakha El Sorugeya
- E.9 Shiakha Darb Saada
- E.10 Shiakha Taht Al Rab
- E.11 Shiakha Al Qariba
- E.12 Shiakha Al Dawudeya
- E.13 Shiakha Al Amry
- E.14 Shiakha Suq Al Selah

F_QUISM ABDIN

- F.1 Shiakha Ghayt Al Edda
- F.2 Shiakha Rahbet Abdin
- F.3 Shiakha Al Sqay'in

G_SAYEDA ZEINAB

- G.1 Shiakha Sonqor
- G.2 Shiakha Al Hanafi
- G.3 Shiakha Al Darb Al Gadid
- G.4 Shiakha Al Gamamiz
- G.5 Shiakha Al Kabsh
- G.6 Shiakha Toulun

H_QUISM AL KHALIFA

- H.1 Shiakha Al Hattaba
- H.2 Shiakha Al Mahgar
- H.3 Shiakha Al Helmeya
- H.4 Shiakha Al Darb Al Hosr
- H.5 Shiakha Al Salyba
- H.6 Shiakha Al Boqali
- H.7 Shiakha Al Khalifa
- H.8 Shiakha Al Syda Aisha
- H.9 Shiakha Darb Ghazia
- H.10 Shiakha Arab El Yassar
- H.11 Shiakha Al Qadria
- H.12 Shiakha Al Imamayn
- H.13 Shiakha Al Tunki

I_QUISM BULAQ

- I.1 Shiakha Sinan Pasha

- I.2 Shiakha Al Galadin
- I.3 Shiakha Darb Nasr
- I.4 Shiakha Eshash Al Nakhl
- I.5 Shiakha Al Khotery
- I.6 Shiakha Al Ahmadin
- I.7 Shiakha Al Sandabisi
- I.8 Shiakha Al Gawaber
- I.9 Shiakha Al Sheikh Farrag

J_ QUIISM MANSHIET NASER

- J.1 Shiakha Sultan Barquq
- J.2 Shiakha Qaytbey
- J.3 Shiakha Al Mogawerin

K_ QUIISM MISR AL QADIMA

- K. 1 Shiakha Al Dayura
- K.2 Shiakha Al Khokha
- K.3 Shiakha Al Kafur wa Sa'l Al Bahr

1. Building general information - معلومات عامة عن العقار

ID Quism	كود القسم	ID Shiakha	كود الشياخة	ID Building	كود البناية
Date of survey:	تاريخ المسح:	Name of the surveyor:	إسم المساح :		

1.1 Location - الموقع

Quism:	قسم:	Street's name:	أسم الشارع:
Shiakha:	شياخة:	Number:	رقم العقار:
Building name (if exist):	اسم العقار (إذا وجد):		

1.2 Listing status of the building - حالة تسجيل العقار

Monument <input type="checkbox"/> أثر	Peculiar value <input type="checkbox"/> مبنى متميز	Not listed <input type="checkbox"/> غير مسجل
---------------------------------------	--	--

1.3 Ownership - الملكية

Private <input type="checkbox"/> خاص	Awqaf <input type="checkbox"/> أوقاف
State Governmental <input type="checkbox"/> أملاك الدولة العامة / حكومي	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> غير معلوم

1.4 Consistency with cadastral map - مطابقة المبنى للخريطة المساحية

Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
----------------------------------	--------------------------------

1.5 Footprint of the building - حيز المبنى

Un-built <input type="checkbox"/> غير مشيد	Partial Ruin <input type="checkbox"/> متهدم جزئياً
Built <input type="checkbox"/> مشيد	Total Ruin <input type="checkbox"/> متهدم كلياً
(*)Under construction <input type="checkbox"/> تحت الإنشاء	Makeshift <input type="checkbox"/> مؤقت
(**)Under transformation <input type="checkbox"/> تحت التغيير	

(*) development, re-construction

(*) إعادة الإنشاء – تنمية

(**) Under restoration, under rehabilitation, under renovation

(*) تحت الترميم، تحت إعادة التأهيل، تحت التجديد،

1.6 Typology (historical or contemporary) - نمط المبنى (نمط تاريخي أو معاصر)

Residential	سكني	Commerce	تجاري
Apartment building <input type="checkbox"/> مبنى سكني	Covered Market <input type="checkbox"/> سوق مغطى		
Mansions Palace <input type="checkbox"/> سراية / قصر	Khan and Wakala <input type="checkbox"/> خان أو وكالة		
Rab'a <input type="checkbox"/> ربع	Mall <input type="checkbox"/> مول		
Townhouses <input type="checkbox"/> منزل	Industrial Productive <input type="checkbox"/> وحدة صناعية – إنتاجية		
Villas <input type="checkbox"/> فيلا	Individual unit <input type="checkbox"/> وحدة مستقلة		
Religious	ديني	Water and fortifications	دفاعية ومائية
Church and Cathedral <input type="checkbox"/> كنيسة أو كاتدرائية	Aqueduct and Fortifications <input type="checkbox"/> أسوار دفاعية- مجرى العيون		
Mashehad and Mausoleum <input type="checkbox"/> مشهد أو ضريح	Hamam <input type="checkbox"/> حمام		
Monastery <input type="checkbox"/> دير	Sabil & Sabil-Kuttab Hawd <input type="checkbox"/> سبيل – سبيل كتاب- حوض		
Mosque <input type="checkbox"/> جامع أو مسجد	Water reservoir Tanks <input type="checkbox"/> خزان مياه		
Madrasa <input type="checkbox"/> مدرسة دينية	Meeda Bathroom <input type="checkbox"/> دورة مياه – موضة		
Synagogue <input type="checkbox"/> معبد			
Specialized	متخصصة	Specialized	متخصصة
School <input type="checkbox"/> مدرسة	Fire station <input type="checkbox"/> مطافئ		
Theatre Cinema <input type="checkbox"/> مسرح – سينما	Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> مستشفى		
Office Building <input type="checkbox"/> مبنى إداري	Station (train bus, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> محطة (أتوبيس – قطار الخ)		
Khanqah-Tikya-Bymaristan <input type="checkbox"/> خانقاه – تكية – بيمارستان			
Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير محدد			

2. Building layout - تصميم المبني

2.1 Building periods - حقبة البناء

Pre-Modern (Before 19th C.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	ما قبل الحداثة (قبل القرن التاسع عشر)
Modern (19th C.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	الحداثة (فترة القرن التاسع عشر)
British Mandate (until 1950's)	<input type="checkbox"/>	فترة الانتداب البريطاني (حتى خمسينيات القرن الماضي)
Contemporary first period (1950's-1960's)	<input type="checkbox"/>	معاصر - الفترة الأولى (الخمسينيات والستينيات)
Contemporary second period (1970's-2013)	<input type="checkbox"/>	معاصر - الفترة الثانية (السبعينيات إلى الآن)
Uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/>	غير مؤكد

Number of floors	عدد الأدوار			
Missing floor	أدوار مفقودة	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف
Basement	البدروم	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف

Vertical addition	إضافة رأسية	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Consistent with building:	متماشية مع المبني	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Structure material	مواد الإنشاء	Bricks <input type="checkbox"/> طوب Stones <input type="checkbox"/> حجر Wood <input type="checkbox"/> خشب	Steel <input type="checkbox"/> حديد Metal <input type="checkbox"/> معدن Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> خرسانة

Extension:	امتداد	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
More than 60cm	أكثر من 60 سم		
Consistent with building:	متماشية مع المبني	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Structure material	مواد الإنشاء	Bricks <input type="checkbox"/> طوب Stone <input type="checkbox"/> حجر Wood <input type="checkbox"/> خشب	Steel <input type="checkbox"/> حديد Metal <input type="checkbox"/> معدن Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> خرسانة

2.2 Contemporary roof-elements - عناصر السطح المعاصرة

Detectable	يوجد	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Areal dishes & antenna	أطباق استقبال وهوائيات	Consistent <input type="checkbox"/> متناسق	Inconsistent <input type="checkbox"/> غير متناسق
Water tanks	خزانات مياه	Consistent <input type="checkbox"/> متناسق	Inconsistent <input type="checkbox"/> غير متناسق
Pigeon tower	أبراج حمام	Consistent <input type="checkbox"/> متناسق	Inconsistent <input type="checkbox"/> غير متناسق
Balustrade	درابزين	Consistent <input type="checkbox"/> متناسق	Inconsistent <input type="checkbox"/> غير متناسق
Mobile tower	أبراج تليفون محمول	Consistent <input type="checkbox"/> متناسق	Inconsistent <input type="checkbox"/> غير متناسق
Lights & advertisement	إنارة وإعلانات	Consistent <input type="checkbox"/> متناسق	Inconsistent <input type="checkbox"/> غير متناسق

2.3 Building Ground Floor layout - تصميم الدور الأرضي للمبني

Related external open space	يوجد فراغ خارجي مفتوح	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Position of open space in respect to the main facade:	وضع الفراغ المفتوح بالنسبة للواجهة الرئيسية	Front <input type="checkbox"/> أمامي Rear <input type="checkbox"/> خلفي	Side <input type="checkbox"/> جانبي Surrounding <input type="checkbox"/> محيط به
Use:	الإستخدام:	Work space <input type="checkbox"/> منطقة عمل Parking <input type="checkbox"/> إنتظار سيارات Garden <input type="checkbox"/> حديقة Dwelling <input type="checkbox"/> إقامة	Storage <input type="checkbox"/> تخزين Animal Shed <input type="checkbox"/> حظائر unused <input type="checkbox"/> غير مستخدم

Presence of courtyard	وجود فناء	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف
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Protrusion Ground Floor	إضافة للدور الأرضي	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Less than 60cm	أقل من 60 سم		
Consistent with building:	متماشية مع المبني	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Structure material	مواد الإنشاء	Bricks <input type="checkbox"/> طوب Stones <input type="checkbox"/> حجر Wood <input type="checkbox"/> خشب	Steel <input type="checkbox"/> حديد Metal <input type="checkbox"/> معدن Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> خرسانة

Ground floor with arcades	عقود بالدور الأرضي	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Continuity of arcades	استمرارية العقود	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا

Alignment of the building with the street	محاذاة المبنى للشارع	Continuity <input type="checkbox"/> مستمرة	Extension <input type="checkbox"/> مضاف	Set back <input type="checkbox"/> ارتداد
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2.4 External architectural proportion - النسب المعمارية الخارجية

Harmony between floors	التجانس بين الأدوار	High <input type="checkbox"/> عالي	low <input type="checkbox"/> ضعيف
		Fair <input type="checkbox"/> مقبول	undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف

Consistency of floor height	تناسق ارتفاع الأدوار	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف
Ratio Building height/street width (the facade with the main entrance)	النسبة بين ارتفاع المبنى وعرض الشارع (الواجهة الرئيسية)	Less than 1:1 <input type="checkbox"/> أقل من 1:1	1:1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:1	More <input type="checkbox"/> أكثر
		1:1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:1	1:2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:2	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف

3. Building functions - استعمالات المبنى

3.1 Function present on ground floor - إستعمالات الدور الأرضي

Residential <input type="checkbox"/> سكني	Animal Sheds <input type="checkbox"/> حظائر الحيوانات
Cafe, Restaurant & Take away <input type="checkbox"/> مقهى، مطعم وتيك أوي	Educational <input type="checkbox"/> تعليمي
Commercial Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/> تجاري لنطاق المنطقة	Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> ثقافي
Commercial City scale <input type="checkbox"/> تجاري لنطاق المدينة	Religious <input type="checkbox"/> ديني
Workshop <input type="checkbox"/> ورشة	Sport <input type="checkbox"/> رياضي
Industrial production <input type="checkbox"/> الإنتاج الصناعي	Administrative & services <input type="checkbox"/> إداري وخدمي
Warehouses & storages <input type="checkbox"/> المستودعات والمخازن	Health care <input type="checkbox"/> الرعاية الصحية
Parking, Garage <input type="checkbox"/> انتظار السيارات، جراج	Private practice <input type="checkbox"/> عيادة/مكتب خاص
Waste dump <input type="checkbox"/> مقالب النفايات	No functions <input type="checkbox"/> لا وظيفة

Spreading out of activities on street	إشغال الأنشطة للشارع	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Partial <input type="checkbox"/> جزئي
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3.2 Function present on upper floors - استعمالات الدور الأول

Residential <input type="checkbox"/> سكني	Animal Sheds <input type="checkbox"/> حظائر الحيوانات
Cafe, Restaurant, Take away <input type="checkbox"/> مقهى، مطعم وتيك أوي	Educational <input type="checkbox"/> تعليمي
Commercial Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/> تجاري لنطاق المنطقة	Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> ثقافي
Commercial City scale <input type="checkbox"/> تجاري لنطاق المدينة	Religious <input type="checkbox"/> ديني
Workshop <input type="checkbox"/> ورشة	Sport <input type="checkbox"/> رياضي
Industrial production <input type="checkbox"/> الإنتاج الصناعي	Administrative & services <input type="checkbox"/> إداري، وخدمي
Warehouses & storages <input type="checkbox"/> المستودعات والمخازن	Health care <input type="checkbox"/> الرعاية الصحية
Parking, Garage <input type="checkbox"/> انتظار السيارات، جراج	Private practice <input type="checkbox"/> عيادة/مكتب خاصة
Waste dump <input type="checkbox"/> مقالب النفايات	No functions <input type="checkbox"/> غير مستعمل

3.3 Overall function - الإستخدام الكلي

Mono-functional <input type="checkbox"/> استخدام أحادي	Multi-functional <input type="checkbox"/> متعدد الاستخدامات	Undetectable <input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف
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3.4 Usage - الإشغال

Totally used <input type="checkbox"/> إشغال كلي	Partially used <input type="checkbox"/> إشغال جزئي	Un-used <input type="checkbox"/> غير مشغل
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4. Structure of the building - إنشاء المبنى

4.1 Ground Floor structure - الحالة الإنشائية للدور الأرضي

Type of structure	نوع الإنشاء	Bearing walls	حوائط حاملة	Beams and pillars	أعمدة وكمر
Structural material	المادة الإنشائية	Bricks	طوب	Steel	حديد
		Stones	حجر	Metal	معدن
		Wood	خشب	Concrete	خرسانة
State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good	جيد	Bad	سيئ
		Fair	مقبول	Dilapidated	سيئ جداً/متدهور

4.2 Finishing Ground Floor (type) - تشطيب الدور الأرضي (نوع)

Plastering	بياض	Stone finish	تشطيب حجر
Cladding	تكسية	Face brick finish	تشطيب طوب
Curtain Wall	حوائط ستائرية	Timber finish	تشطيب خشب
Painting	دهانات	Mixed	مختلط
No finish	غائب		
State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good	جيد
		Fair	مقبول
		Bad	سيئ
		Dilapidated	سيئ جداً/متدهور

4.3 Upper floors structure - الحالة الإنشائية للأدوار العليا

Type of structure	نوع الإنشاء	Bearing walls	حوائط حاملة	Beams and pillars	أعمدة وكمر
Structural material	المادة الإنشائية	Bricks	طوب	Steel	حديد
		Stones	حجر	Metal	معدن
		Wood	خشب	Concrete	خرسانة
State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good	جيد	Bad	سيئ
		Fair	مقبول	Dilapidated	سيئ جداً/متدهور

4.4 Finishing-upper floors (type) - تشطيب الأدوار العليا (نوع)

Plastering	بياض	Stone finish	تشطيب حجر
Cladding	تكسية	Face brick finish	تشطيب طوب
Curtain wall	حوائط ستائرية	Timber finish	تشطيب خشب
Painting	دهانات	Mixed	مختلط
No finish	غائب		
State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good	جيد
		Fair	مقبول
		Bad	سيئ
		Dilapidated	سيئ جداً/متدهور

4.5 Roof structure - الحالة الإنشائية للسطح

Visible roofing collapse or absence	انهيار ظاهر للسقف أو غياب للسقف	Yes	نعم	No	لا
State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good	جيد	Dilapidated	سيئ جداً/متدهور
		Fair	مقبول	Undetectable	غير معلوم
		Bad	سيئ		

4.6 Main effects of physical decay - مظاهر تدهور إنشائي

Bulging/bearing walls	انتفاخ الحوائط الحاملة	Not present	لا يوجد	Light	خفيف	Heavy	كثيف
Crack pattern	نمط الشروخ	None	لا يوجد	Medium	وسط	Heavy	كثيف
Water stains/damages	بقع/ضرر الرطوبة	Not present	لا يوجد	Light	خفيف	Heavy	كثيف
Erosion	التعرية	Not present	لا يوجد	Light	خفيف	Heavy	كثيف

4.7 Overall state of conservation - حالة الحفاظ العامة

State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good	جيد	Dilapidated	سيئ جداً/متدهور
		Fair	مقبول	Ruined	متهدم
		Bad	سيئ		

5. Architectural value & integrity - القيمة المعمارية والسلامة

5.1 Presence of disturbance elements on the facade (***) وجود عناصر مزعجة/غير متماشية مع الواجهة (***)

Facade #1	الواجهة 1		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

Facade #2	الواجهة 2		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

Facade #3	الواجهة 3		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

Facade #4	الواجهة 4		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

(***) aerial dishes, antennas, pipes, fowl and animals shelters, Ac compressors, lightings, advertisement, wires
(***) أطباق الاستقبال والهوائيات، مواسير الصرف والتغذية، مأوى طيور أو حيوانات، أجهزة التكييف، الإنارات، الإعلانات والأسلاك

5.2 Presence of remarkable architectural elements (****) وجود عناصر معمارية جديرة بالملاحظة (****)

Facade #1	الواجهة 1		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

Facade #2	الواجهة 2		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

Facade #3	الواجهة 3		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

Facade #4	الواجهة 4		
Presence	يوجد	Yes نعم	No لا
Prevailing	سائدة	Yes نعم	No لا

(****) arches, portal, peculiar cladding, corners, porticos, external staircases, gates, wooden doors, sitting or covered entrance, iron doors, covered passages, buttress, balconies, loggia, masharabia, ironwork, wooden beam, cantilevers, molding, mashrafeya/bowwindow, boghdadly, columns, visible masonry patterns, stoneworks, corbel, glazed tiles, balauster, gypsum glass windows, minaret, dome, wind catcher, vault, shakhsheka, cornice, wooden shades, embattlement

عقود، بوابة، كسوات متميزة، زوايا للمباني، رواق مدخل، سلالم خارجية، بوابات، أبواب خشبية، مداخل مغطاة، أبواب حديد، ممرات مغطاة، رافعات معلقة، شرفات، رواق شرفة، مشربية، حديد مشغول، كمر خشبية، كابولي، زخارف مصبوبة، مشربية/نوافذ وأبراج بارزة، بغدادلي، أعمدة، أنماط مداميك حجر أو طوب مرئية، أعمال حجر، بلاط مطلي أو مزيج، أعمدة درايزين (خشب أو جص أو حديد)، نوافذ من الجص والزجاج المعشق الملون، منندة، قبة، ملفف هواء، قبو، خشبية، كورنيش، ظلال خشبية، تحصينات

5.3 Overall integrity - السلامة الكلية

Modifications to the openings	وجود تعديل واضح علي فتحات المبني	Yes نعم	No لا
General modifications in contrast with the overall building	وجود تعديل متنافر مع المبني ككل	Yes نعم	No لا

5.4 Relation with urban context - العلاقة مع السياق العمراني

Building in contrast with the urban context	المبني متنافر مع السياق العمراني	Yes نعم	No لا
Landmark reference	معلم متميز	Yes نعم	No لا

6. Over all architectural value - القيمة المعمارية الكلية

Class	التصنيف	Outstanding متميز	Fair مقبول	None لا شيء
		High عالي	Low ضعيف	

1. Open Spaces/Street general information

وصف عام للمناطق المفتوحة/الشوارع

ID open-space/street :	كود المنطقة المفتوحة/الشوارع:
Date of survey :	Name of the surveyor:
تاريخ المسح:	اسم المساح :

1.1 Location - الموقع	
Open space/street name :	Shiakha :
اسم المنطقة المفتوحة/الشوارع:	شياخة :
Quism :	قسم :

1.2 Typology (one choice) (التصنيف (اختيار واحد)	
Cornish <input type="checkbox"/> كورنيش Al Tarik <input type="checkbox"/> طريق Al Shari' <input type="checkbox"/> شارع Al-Darb <input type="checkbox"/> درب Al-Hara <input type="checkbox"/> حارة Al-'Atfa <input type="checkbox"/> عطفة Al-Zuqaq <input type="checkbox"/> زقاق Passage <input type="checkbox"/> ممر	Al-Sweeka <input type="checkbox"/> سويقة Al-Sikka <input type="checkbox"/> سكة Midan <input type="checkbox"/> ميدان Saha <input type="checkbox"/> ساحة Park <input type="checkbox"/> متنزه Garden <input type="checkbox"/> حديقة Other <input type="checkbox"/> أخرى

1.3 General Layout (one choice) (التخطيط العام (اختيار واحد لكل سؤال)			
Average width	متوسط العرض	<input type="checkbox"/> > 6 m	<input type="checkbox"/> 6-2 m
Access of vehicles	دخول المركبات	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Sense of direction	اتجاه الحركة	One way <input type="checkbox"/> اتجاه واحد Two-way street <input type="checkbox"/> اتجاهان None/unclear <input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد	
Number of lanes for each direction	عدد الحارات المروية لكل اتجاه	One lane <input type="checkbox"/> حارة مروية واحدة Two lanes <input type="checkbox"/> حارتان مروتان Multiple lanes <input type="checkbox"/> متعدد الحارات المروية None <input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد	
Presence of vehicular flyover	وجود كوبري للمركبات	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Presence of vehicular tunnel	وجود نفق للمركبات	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Traffic island	الجزيرة الوسطى	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Presence of formal parking	وجود أماكن انتظار سيارات مخطط	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Presence of widening	وجود توسيعات	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا

Presence of fence/Walls	وجود أسوار	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Position of the fence/Walls	موقع الأسوار	Side <input type="checkbox"/> على الجانب Middle <input type="checkbox"/> في الوسط Side and middle <input type="checkbox"/> على الجانب وفي الوسط None <input type="checkbox"/> غير موجود	

Walkability	سهولة الاستخدام للمشاة/حركة المشاة	Easy <input type="checkbox"/> سهل Difficult <input type="checkbox"/> صعب not accessible <input type="checkbox"/> لا يمكن الوصول إليه
Presence of sidewalks	وجود أرصفة	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم
Walkability of the sidewalks	سهولة الاستخدام/السير على الأرصفة	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم
Presence of safe crossing	وجود أماكن آمنة لعبور المشاة	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم

Degree of horizontal permeability	درجة سهولة الاتصال الأفقي	Easy <input type="checkbox"/> سهلة	Difficult <input type="checkbox"/> صعبة
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عناصر المناطق المفتوحة/الشوارع - 1.4 Open Space/street elements

Presence of trees	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود أشجار	Presence of street furniture	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود أثاث للشارع
Presence of green areas	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود مسطحات خضراء	Presence of public light	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود إنارة عامة
Presence of water features	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود عناصر مائية	Presence of steps	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود مدرجات
Free water dispensing	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود نقاط توزيع مياه	Presence of staircases	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود سلالم
Presence of sport facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود مرافق رياضية	Stepped street/open space	<input type="checkbox"/> منطقة مفتوحة/شارع مدرج
Presence of substation	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود محطات ثانوية للمرافق	Uphill street/open space	<input type="checkbox"/> منطقة مفتوحة/شارع مائل
Presence of garbage collecting points	<input type="checkbox"/> وجود نقطة تجميع للقمامة		

Presence of paving	وجود تمهيد أو تعبيد	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Partial <input type="checkbox"/> جزئي
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Presence of coverage	وجود تغطية	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا
Coverage Permanency	استمرارية التغطية	Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> دائمة	None <input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد
		Temporary <input type="checkbox"/> مؤقتة	

status of the open space/street	حالة المنطقة المفتوحة/الشارع	on-going infrastructure works	<input type="checkbox"/> أعمال جارية للبنية التحتية
		on-going rehabilitation works	<input type="checkbox"/> أعمال إعادة تأهيل جارية
		rehabilitated	<input type="checkbox"/> تمت إعادة تأهيله
		surface renovation	<input type="checkbox"/> إعادة تأهيل للسطح
		none	<input type="checkbox"/> لا شيء

Degree of spatial quality	درجة جودة الفراغ	Good <input type="checkbox"/> جيد	Bad <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ
		Fair <input type="checkbox"/> مقبول	Disrupted <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ جداً /متدهور

2. Use and users - الاستخدامات والمستخدمون

2.1 Appropriation of the open space/street (multiple choices) - استخدام المناطق المفتوحة/الشارع (متعدد الاختيارات)

Parking (Informal)	<input type="checkbox"/> أماكن انتظار للسيارات غير مخططة
Culture, Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> ثقافي أو ترفيهي
Market	<input type="checkbox"/> سوق
Kiosk	<input type="checkbox"/> كشك
Street vendor	<input type="checkbox"/> باعة جانبيين
Storage	<input type="checkbox"/> تخزين
Play ground	<input type="checkbox"/> ملاعب
Waste collection	<input type="checkbox"/> منطقة تجميع قمامة
Transportation stop	<input type="checkbox"/> محطة مواصلات
Work place	<input type="checkbox"/> منطقة عمل للحرف و الورش
Animal shed	<input type="checkbox"/> حظائر حيوانات
No appropriation	<input type="checkbox"/> لا توجد استخدامات

2.2 Dominant traffic use (one choice) - المستخدمون الأكثر شيوعاً (اختيار واحد)

Vehicular dominance	<input type="checkbox"/> استخدام السيارات سائد	Pedestrian dominance	<input type="checkbox"/> استخدام المشاة سائد
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2.3 Mobile users (multiple choices) - المستخدمون للمناطق المفتوحة/الشارع

Pedestrians	<input type="checkbox"/> مشاة	Cars	<input type="checkbox"/> سيارات
Carts & trolleys/manual	<input type="checkbox"/> عربات للبضائع تجر يدوياً	Carriages not motorized	<input type="checkbox"/> عربات بدون محرك/جر بالحيوانات
Bicycles	<input type="checkbox"/> دراجات	/moving by animals	
Motorbikes	<input type="checkbox"/> دراجات نارية	Trucks/pick-up trucks	<input type="checkbox"/> عربات نقل
		Public & collective transpor	<input type="checkbox"/> وسائل مواصلات عامة

3. Material - مواد التشطيب

3.1 Material surface of the open space/street (multiple choices) مواد التشطيب للمناطق المفتوحة/الشارع

Asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> أسفلت	Soil <input type="checkbox"/> تربة
Stone <input type="checkbox"/> حجر	Ceramic tiles <input type="checkbox"/> بلاطات سيراميك
Basalt <input type="checkbox"/> بازلت	Grass <input type="checkbox"/> نجيلة
Concrete tiles <input type="checkbox"/> بلاطات خرسانية	

Overall material evaluation for the open space/street التقييم الكلي لحالة مواد التشطيب للمناطق المفتوحة / الشوارع	Good <input type="checkbox"/> جيد
	Fair <input type="checkbox"/> مقبول
	Bad <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ

4. Open space/ Street General Quality الحالة العامة للمنطقة المفتوحة/الشارع

Overall general evaluation of the open space/street التقييم العام الكلي للمناطق المفتوحة/الشوارع	Good <input type="checkbox"/> جيد
	Fair <input type="checkbox"/> مقبول
	Bad <input type="checkbox"/> سيئ



United Nations
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلوم والثقافة



Historic Cairo
inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979

القاهرة التاريخية
موقع مدرج في قائمة التراث العالمي عام ١٩٧٩