

Hochschule Anhalt (FH)
Anhalt University of Applied Sciences

Master of Landscape Architecture
Anhalt University of Applied Sciences
(October, 2013)

New Tahrir Square (Planting Democracy)



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Master of Landscape Architecture (MLA)

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

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Issam Abd Ellatif (Student-ID 4055705) Bernburg, 17th of October 2013

ABSTRACT

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Thesis Title: New Tahrir Square ((PLANTING DEMOCRACY))

Keywords: Cairo, Tahrir, Planting democracy, revolution, February 2011.

Abstract:

Cairo give its tourists an unbelievable selection of attractions; it is a mixture of old and new as it include many former cities and their monuments. In fact the area of the city can be return to 4225 BC.

cairo limited by the desert to the west and east, and the Nile delta to the north, the city is located on both banks and along 40km south to north of the river Nile.

The city centre is full of universities, governmental offices, institutions, commercial establishments, and countless hotels, creating a intensive pattern of constant activity. The ever-busy Tahrir square is one of the major and largest public squares; the centre of the city.

It's really difficult task to come up with a proposal for Tahrir Square, the icon of the Egyptian revolution, which has not finished yet.

I develop proposals and for the tahrir square. Finally, I will present the design for the Egyptian Government, providing ideas, concepts and flat planes. I also propose solutions to current problems, by identifying potentials and taking advantages from them and by creating methods to pursuing these solutions.

Candidate for the degree of: Master of Landscape Architecture

Date of submission: October 2013

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Preface

The repercussions of the new , authentic and sincere revolution in Tahrir Square in the Egyptian capital Cairo are multi and dynamic and not used in the Arab world and in Egypt society in particular. sincere observer, in all fields and knowledge of life , not just architecture and Urbanism, can monitor the major lessons of what happened and is still happening in many Arab cities because of this great revolutions in the most important spaces and squares of the rebellious Arab peoples after decades of suffocating dictatorships.

In this master thesis I focus on the analysis of revolution and it's spatial heart Tahrir Square from the perspective of urban and architectural view.

There are many references and significances that deserve to review and analysis, and I focus in particular on the future of the square as a unique pattern for public spaces in Egypt. That thesis confirms that reading of Architecture and Urban of Tahrir Square are may be almost similar with the reading of what happened in the architecture and Urban of Egypt during the historical periods began with the emergence of the square untill starting shouts of delight and joy when the revolution dropped Mubarak's regime (1981 - 2011) the fourth President of Egypt, who was forced to step down on Friday, 11 February 2011 at the moment the relationship between man and place in Tahrir Square arrived to a unique level and non-unprecedented in the history of the existential of contemporary Egypt man.

Part I. Cairo

1. Background of Historic Cairo



Fig.1 The minarets of old Cairo



Fig.2 Sultan Hassan Mosque Panoramic Cairo Egypt



Fig.3 Cairo's focal point, the Nile, adjacent to the European-inspired districts near the city's centre.

1.1 History

The city of Cairo was a meeting place for trade between the East and the West , due to it's geographical location. It is considered the best point between East and West , and the center of Egypt's economic and political, administrative and cultural, educational and military and historical as well as being a center for entertainment and recreation , transportation .

the city of Cairo called in the past with several names , where it was known in ancient times as the City of (Iun) and also named a city of Heliopolis (a Greek word means city of the sun) by the Greeks. The city Iun was the center of worship of the god of the sun and that was about 2500 BC.

Then the Persians demolished the city of Heliopolis in 525 BC . Then the Greeks who came to Egypt after the Persians move the capital from Heliopolis to Alexandria.

Since that time , Egypt began to communicate with the outside world , where Alexandria became the capital of the Greek empire .

After a thousand years from that date Amr ibn al - Aas entered Egypt, he founded the city of Fustat , which is the basis of modern Cairo .

As the city of Fustat yet known to the Egyptians as ancient Egypt , where it represents the oldest part of the city where the Persians built a military fortress in those strategic point on the Nile , and the Romans after them, fortifying the castle , known as Babylon or Babylon.

In the year 969 AD , the Fatimids coming from the Arab Maghreb countries and founded their capital , which they called Cairo .

1.2 Geography

Cairo is located on the sides of the River Nile in Egypt ,directaly south of the point where the river leaves its desert-bound valley and branches into the low-lying Nile Delta region There, The oldest part of the city is located east of the river .the city publishes to the west gradually , and it built this western part of the city of Paris model by the ruler of Egypt, Khedive Ismail in the middle of the nineteenth century, which characterize with wide streets , parks and open public spaces . The oldest eastern section of the city differed so much after that random expansion over the centuries , and is filled with small ways and crowded buildings .

While west of Cairo filled with government buildings and modern architecture, and has become the most important part in Cairo , while the eastern half is the one who has a history of the city through the ages of the existing of its mosques and churches, relics and old monuments, with the knowledge that there are expansions Eastern also after the old city and Example on the Nasr City district which is one of the most important, largest and most prestigious neighborhoods of Cairo .



Fig.4 Astronaut view of Cairo



Fig.5 Cairo is located on the sides of the River Nile in Egypt .

1.3 Climate

Cairo Characterized by high temperature during the summer months and coldness during the winter months, daily temperature range average in July (summer) between 37 ° C highest temperature and 21 ° C lower temperature, while the ranges per day during the month of January (winter) between 17 ° C higher temperature and 6 ° C minimum temperature. Rainfall is Little and only fall in the colder months,by unexpected rains severe flooding.

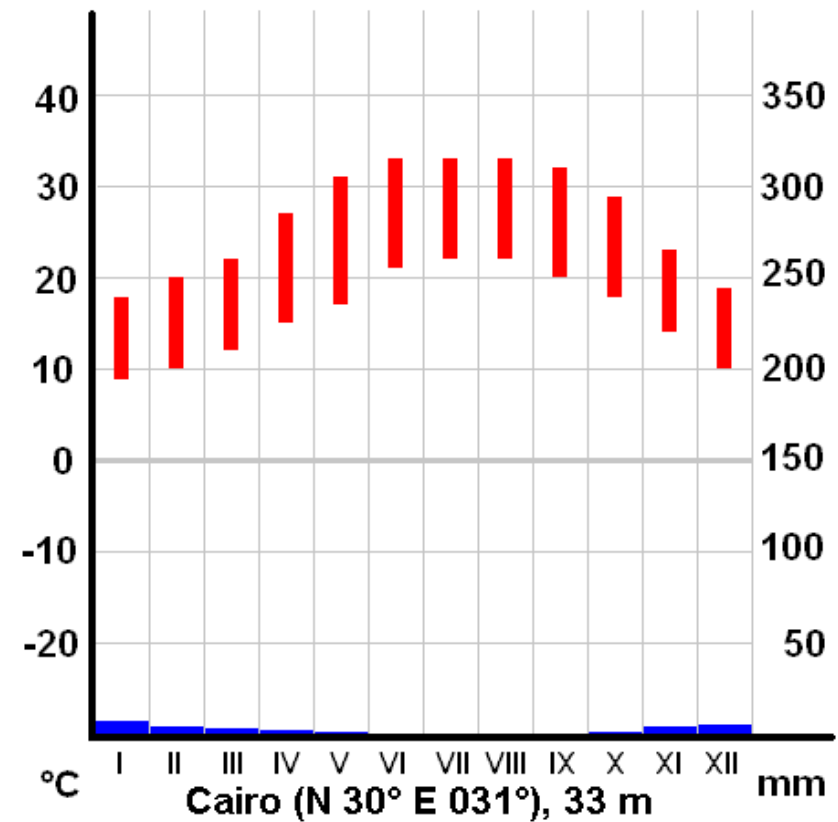


Fig.6 Monthly average temperatures in Cairo

1.4 Transportation

Transportation in Cairo includes massive roads network, there is an extensive network of roads links Cairo and other cities and Egyptian villages.

There is a ring road surrounds the outskirts of the city, with exits that reach outer Cairo districts. There is also a very large number of bridges , 6 October is the most famous bridge and the longest one in Egypt, which connects between the east and west of the city. Cairo has railway system,Cairo has the main train stations in Egypt and transfers to the rest of the directions because it is being in the middle of

the road to all other areas of Egypt, and Egypt is the second country in the world enters the rail system after Britain.

There is also in Cairo, the largest subway system in africa and the Middle East and the only one in Egypt, there are three lines and the fourth line instant completion of construction of its creation will extend to Cairo airport and there is a trend to extend another line. There is also a tram lines. There is a public buses in Cairo and taxis and mini-bus passenger. Cairo is known as the most world's crowded cities in the roads .

The Cairo International Airport is the most important and largest airport in Egypt and the Middle East, and away from downtown Cairo about 15 kilometers.



Fig.7 The Cairo Metro



Fig.8 Cairo Taxi

2.Historic urban Development of Cairo

1- Pre-Islamic period: Bablyon

2- Early Islamic period:

- Al-Fustat (Amr Mosque) AD 641

- Al-Askaar AD 751

- Al-Qataiaa (Ibn Tulun Mosque) AD 870

3- Establishment of Cairo 'Al-Qahira' AD 969:

- Fatmid historic Caro (Al-Azhar Mosque)

4- Late Islamic period:

- Mamluk Cairo with Salah El-Dien's wall citadel an El-Muqattam Hils

5- Modern Expansion of Cairo with Radial Squares:

- Khedive Ismail cairo city 1869-1870

- The establishment of Bulaq as a harbour on the Nile

6- Cairo in the Beginning of 20th Century:

- Different direction of expansion with different urban styles

- The establishment of Bulaq as a harbour on the Nile

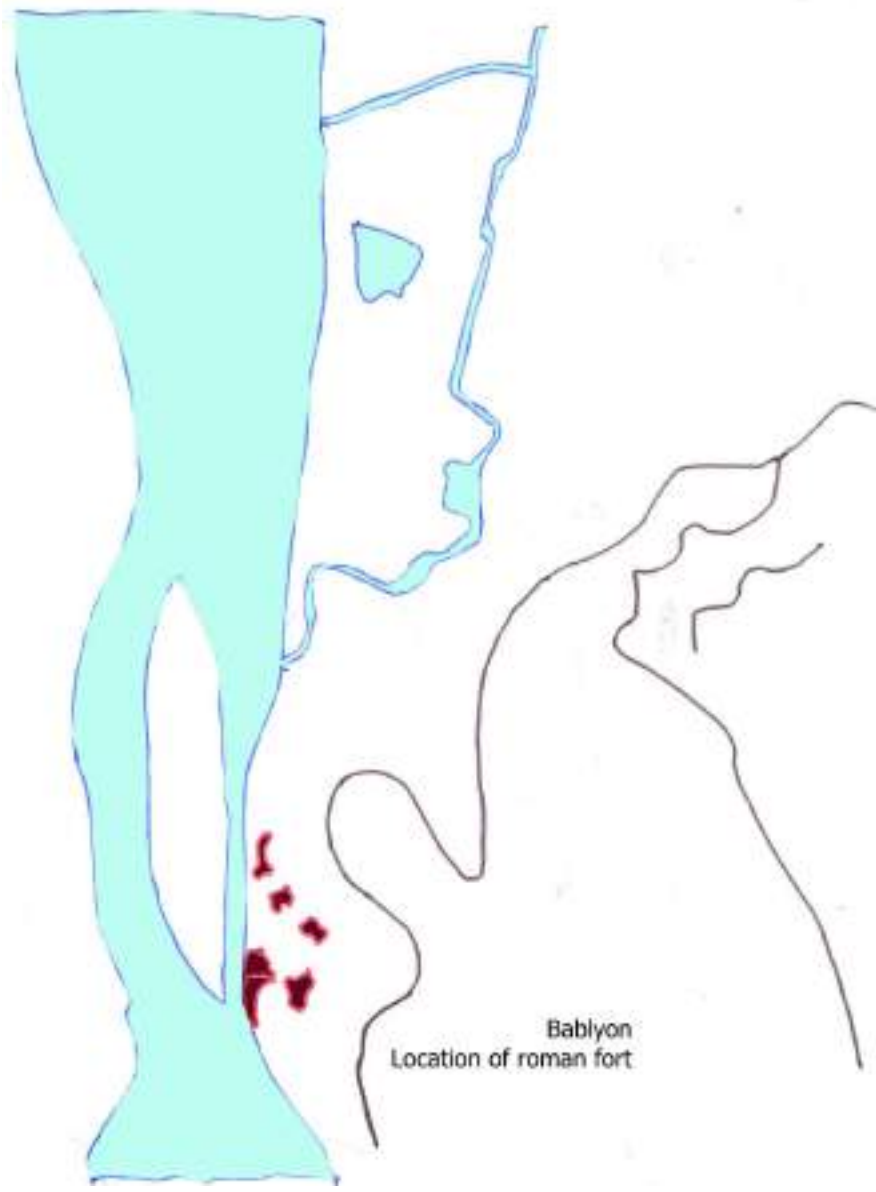


Fig.9 Pre-Islamic period:Babylon

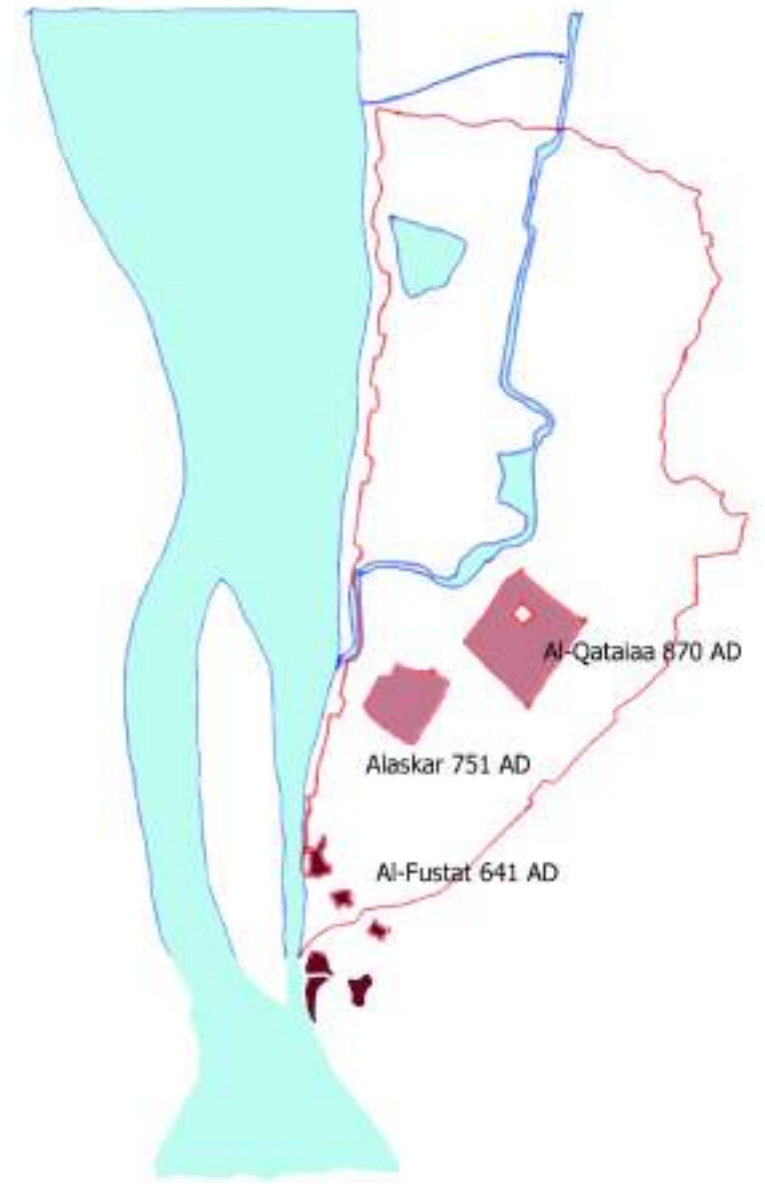


Fig.10 Early Islamic period



Fig.11 Establishment of Cairo 'Al-Qahira' AD 969 .

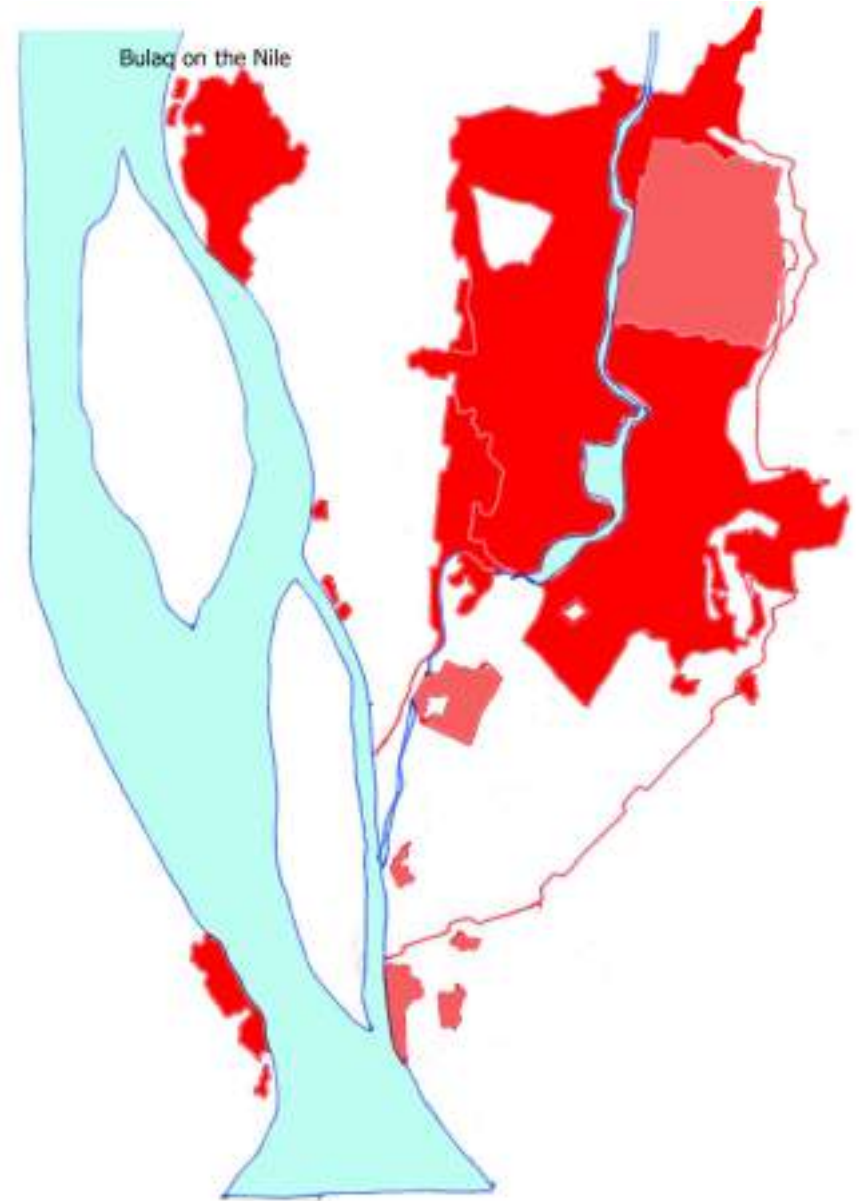


Fig.12 Late Islamic period .

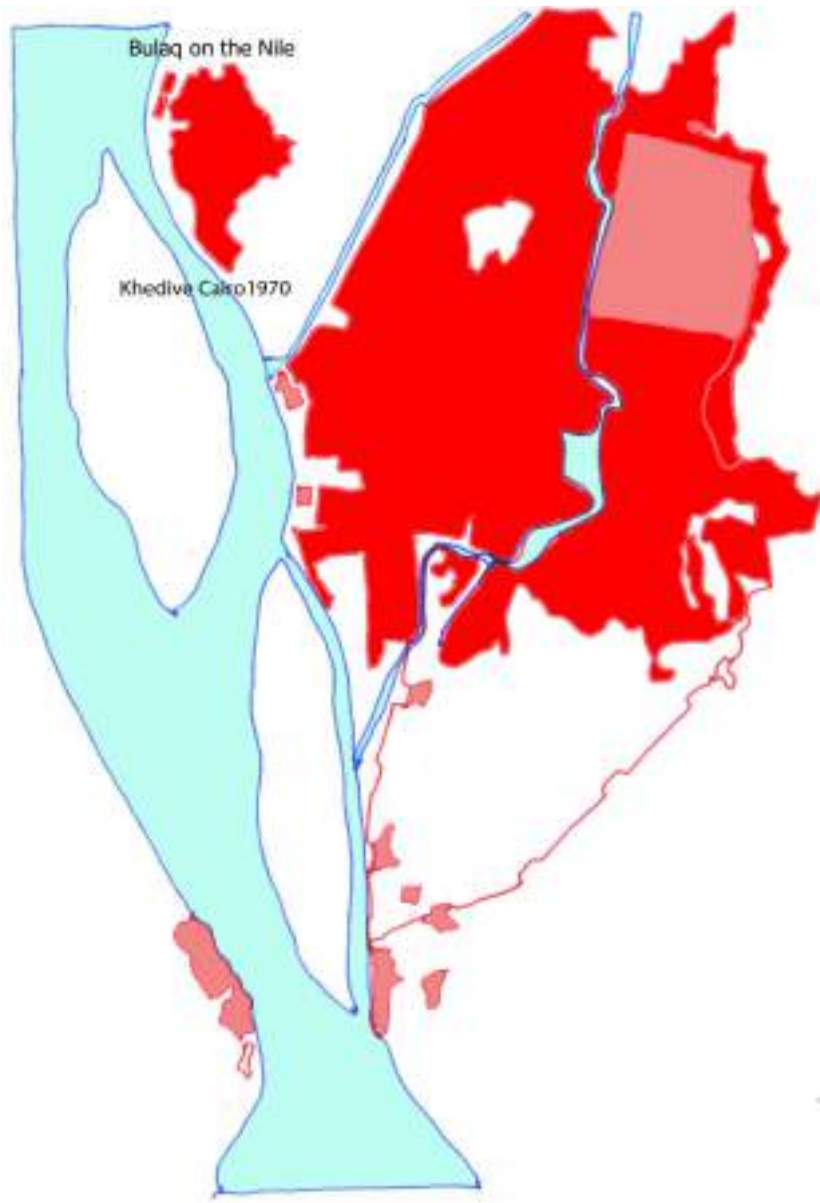


Fig.13 Modern Expansion of Cairo with Radial Squares .

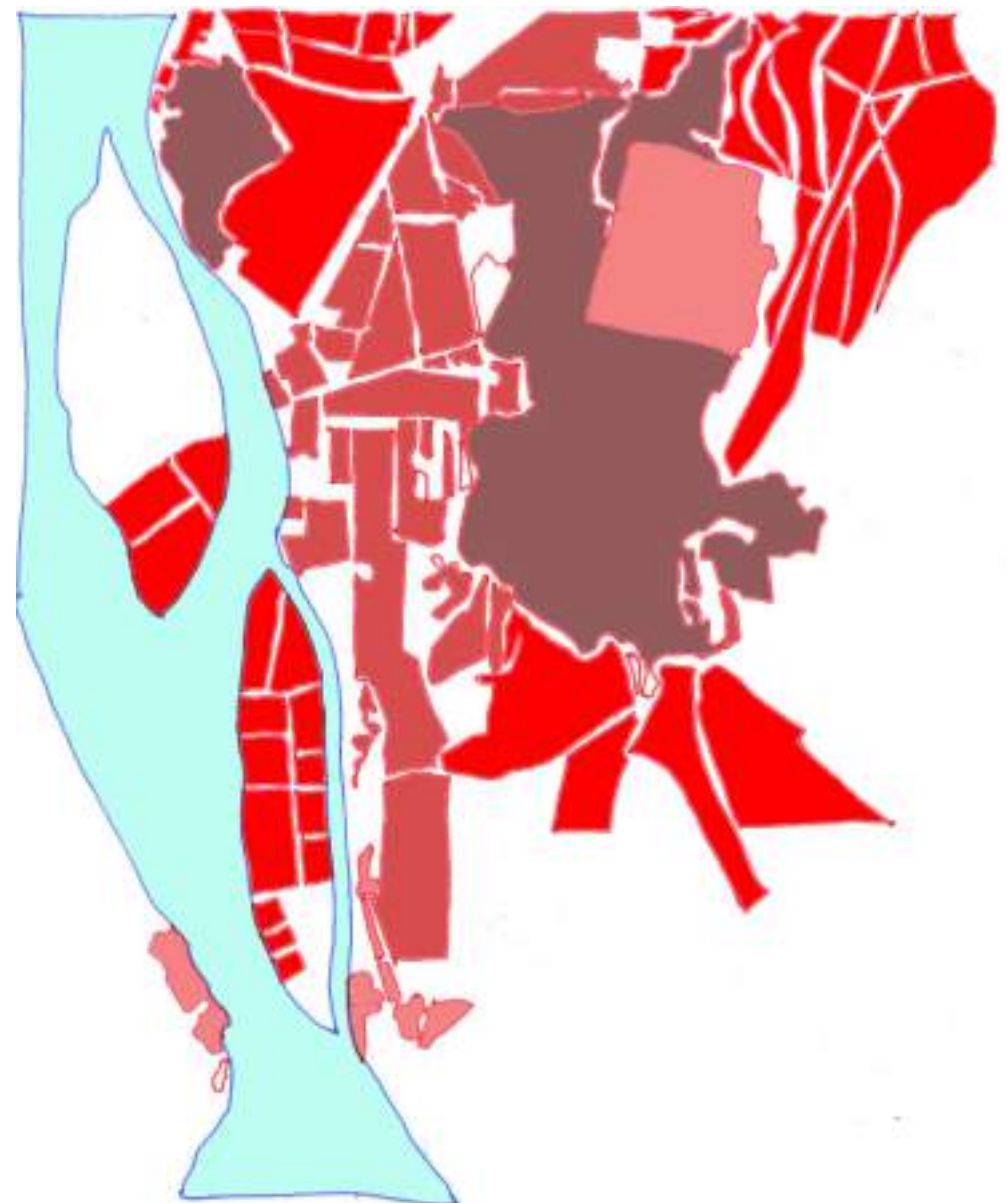


Fig.14 Cairo in the Beginning of 20th Century .

4- Main public related to central and historic Cairo

Northeast of Tahrir and on Talaat Harb Street is

the noisy commercial center of the city.

Midan Ramses has The main train station.

Heading east, the city centre ends at Midan

al-Ataba where medieval Islamic Cairo takes over.

Opposite downtown area is the island of Gezirah

linked to Tahrir Square by the famous lion

guarded bridge, Kasr al-Nil, while al-Rodah

Island - home of al-Manasterly Palace -

lies just further to the south.

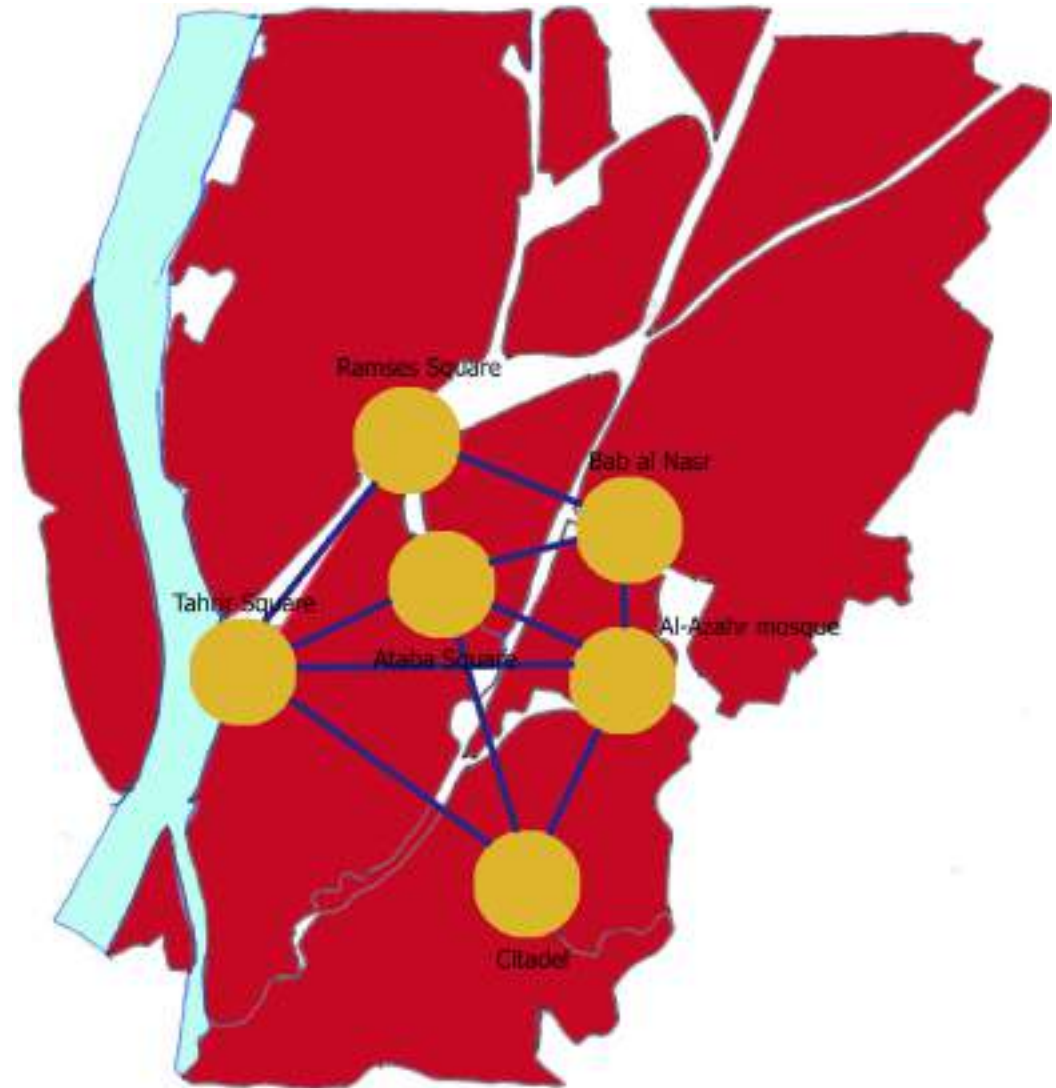


Fig.15 Focal points and main public squares related to central and historic Cairo .

Part II. Tahrir square – Landscape Design

Midan Al-Tahrir Liberation Square

1. Background

1.1-History

Tahrir Square (Liberation square)

Tahrir Square is the biggest square in the city of Cairo in Egypt, was originally called Ismailia square, relative to Khedive Ismail, then changed to “Tahrir Square”; after the liberation from colonialism after the 1919 revolution and established name officially in the revolution of July 23, 1952.

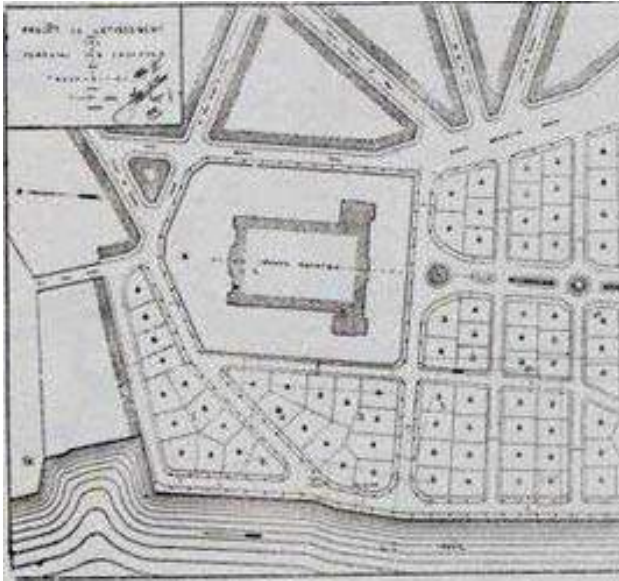
which altered Egypt from a constitutional monarchy into a republic.

The square was a center point for the January Revolution of 2011.

the square Simulates in the design of Charles de Gaulle Square, which contains the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.



Fig.16 Satellite map for Tahrir square



Tahrir square 1904



Tahrir 1958



Tahrir square 1962



Tahrir square 1969



Tahrir-square 1970



Tahrir-square 1973

Fig.17 Histories figures fot Tahrir square

1.2-Public use and demonstrations and people

Although Tahrir Square was not design to be the most important general space in the life of the Egyptian people, especially middle and Simple classes, but with reviewing of the history of this square explained the symbolic value that made January 25 protests choosed it as focal point against former president Hosni Mubarak and make the square the focal point of the world in the longest and the most important eighteen days in the life of the present Egypt people (25 January starting day of the revolution -Feb 11 on Mubarak stepdown). This square, which locate in it's spatial scope some of most important group of public buildings in Cairo, such as the Egyptian Museum,the ArabLeague, and the old headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which was palace of princess Namaa Allah the granddaughter of Ismail Pasha, which donated her pallace to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1930, then later renamed to tahrir Palace when it becameheadquarters to receive the ceremonial senior foreign guests, as well as the Square is located Omar Makram Mosque and the American University, and Semiramis hotel, and Tahrir complex, and the Nile Hilton hotel, and other influential architectural signs in Cairo urban In general the idea of the square did not take shape in the morphology of the Egyptian city only after the beginning of the physical perceptions of drafting of modernization led by the Khedive Ismail (1830 - 1995) where he established the square in his plan to build a new Cairo exceed the ancients walls of Cairo and inspired planning features and urban and architectural form Parisian model designed by famous planner Georges Eugene Haussmann (1809 - 1891), It is the planer whi impressed the Khedive when he visited paris to attend the Paris International exhibition in1867..

so the real birth of modern cairo was the embodiment of Khedive Ismail's vision and Ali Mubarak's role, Minister of Public affairs, who was one of the first embraced the western orientation for the development and modernity .

It was not Egypt's capital Cairo exception to this trend, but most of the Arab towns exposed to waves of modernization ruled with Western orientation thought, especially with the presence of the colonial powers, especially English and French.

Tahrir Square has been the focal point for numbers of big protests and demonstrations over the years, including the 1919 revolution, 1952 revolution, the 1977 Egyptian Bread Riots, and the March 2003 protest against the War in Iraq.

Tahrir Square was the site of the January Egyptian revolution against former president Mubarak. On 29 June 2013, thousands of Egyptians occupied Tahrir Square to protest against the Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi.



1919 Revolution



Egyptian 1977 Bread Riots



People congregated in Tahrir Square on 25 Jan. 2011

Fig.18 some of major protests and demonstrations in Tahrir square .

2. Landuse & Features

A very important feature which is the vitality of the space is a very important feature as in Tahrir contains a lot of functions and uses. This vitality results different users, where El Tahrir square contains all levels of people from every where and different cultures.



Fig.19 Tahrir square map&Main surroundings.

2.1- Traffic circle

At the centre of Tahrir Square is a large and busy traffic circle



Fig.20 Tahrir Square, Cairo – From Traffic Circle.

2.2- Omar Makram statue

On the south-west side is a plaza with a statue of nationalist hero Omar Makram, celebrated for his resistance against Napoleon's invasion of Egypt, and beyond is the Omar Makram Mosque.



Fig.21 Omar Makram Statue near Omar Makram Mosque - Tahrir square - Cairo.

2.3-The Mogamma Building

The Mogamma that serves Egyptians coming from other cities to finish their governmental papers .



Fig.22 Mogamma Building, Midan Tahrir, Cairo, Egypt.

2.4-Egyptian Museum

is home to an extensive collection of ancient Egyptian antiquities. It has 120,000 items, with a representative amount on display, the remainder in storerooms.



Fig.23 Egyptian Museum.

2.5- Headquarters of the Arab League building

is a regional organization of Arab states in and around North Africa, the Horn of Africa, and Southwest Asia.



Fig.24 League of Arab States Building, Cairo.

2.6-American University in Cairo

is an independent, nonprofit, English language, liberal arts university located in Cairo, Egypt. The University provides American liberal arts education to students from Egypt and other countries around the world and contributes substantially towards Egypt's intellectual life.



Fig.25 American University in Cairo (Egypt).

7-Qasr al-Nil Bridge



Fig.26 Qasr al-Nil Bridge

3. People's Square and freedom's symbol

Thomas Friedman wrote his impressions when he was in the heart of Tahrir Square, and a limited days before forcing Hosni Mubarak to step down, The Middle East, which we write about forty years is not what I see in front of me in Tahrir Square . Suddenly, the Arab world has a free square and this space released by Egyptians and not by any foreign powers (the New York Times on February 7, 2011). What Friedman refers to really confirms that Tahrir Square has become a symbol, But a symbol had a physical reflectl can be tested and interact with it . It is also change the idea of spatial affiliation in Egypt from formality propaganda idea to a tangible and imperceptible reality. Indeed, the development of the Egyptian citizen relationship with the place through his visit and attend its activities has become a sign of be longing to the homeland. definitely , the January 25 revolution has made Tahrir Square a unique case study for anyone interested Architecture and Urbanism issues, and transformed the square from physical space limits with known group of buildings to a moral space and dynamic change , the influence even formed on the daily level by the will of young people and the protestors and activists, artists and vendors celebrating and even from visitors and tourists.

therefore It supports the idea of rejection of the memorial, because it is as a concept immortalizes the past when hearts and minds agree that the revolution of January 25 is a future and continuous event that can not be frozen in the cold marble edifice. The dynamics of the revolution make all the ideas the square and the city and the building and their relationship to human beings and society in a state of flux requires understanding and perception and can not respond to the presence of a monument on the base marble similar to the base that continued existence in the square for decades where it was intended to receive the statue of Khedive, who arrived late after the outbreak of the revolution 1952 the statue remained in its wooden box on the docks of Alexandria.

4.Global Tahrir Square as square

The possibility of turning the square to a space addresses all world's free after it gained international fame , this goal can be achieved through hosting of international festivals and events , musical and popular and official literary talk show .

This dimension connects between the space and the event or set of events that can continue on the square periodically or seasonal and to confirm the new identity for the square as a space for freedom sought by the Egyptian, Arabian and foreigner alike , So come stereochemical structure that accommodates these events as a key condition for the success of any plan or vision design for the reformulation of the square .

Therefore, the square needs an effort to reflect, examin and analysis and and if the square was understood through the monitoring and documentation, The role of architects is magnified in the case of dedication to understand the fabric of the city and the ground shifts from dirty random place to virtuous and sacred entity. Tahrir Square has become a place of multi layers and frequencies, and if the square was understood through that level, it may be the resulting of the square has different features and contradictory and incomplete, virtuous and perfect and random. But mostly it will not be construction garden with orphan trees and ugly lighting poles and cold isolated concrete seats to confirm marginalization and culture of the individual not the humanitarian community, these are the components that we thought for decades it is the keys to success of public spaces in Cairo and other Egyptian cities.

Part III. Study examples

National September 11 Memorial

Handel Architects
New York City, USA

The 32,370 square meter National September 11 Memorial is located in the midst of the World Trade Center site, honoring the victims of the attacks of September 11, 2001, and February 26, 1993. The site is a public space for meditation and contemplation, centered around two reflecting pools that sit in the footprints of the original World Trade Center towers. Lining the perimeter of each fountain is a carpet of victims' names, arranged and inscribed according to a system of (meaningful adjacencies).

The fountains rest within a new plaza that acts as a sacred ground for those coming to honor the victims, while also integrating the memorial into the surrounding city.



Fig.27 A view of the World Trade Center South Tower memorial pool



Fig.29 Site Map



Fig.30 The National September 11 Memorial and Museum



Fig.31 Bronze parapets

Azadi Square (Freedom Square)

Hossein Amanat
Tahran, Iran

the 50,000 m² + adjacent areas azadi square is the biggest square in Tehran .it considered the second biggest one in Iran, after Naqsh-e Jahan Square Isfahan.

The 50 m Azadi Tower is locate in the heart of the square.

It has been the site of many of the Revolution's movement

leading up to 12 December 1979. The square was

also the location of public opposition in the 2009–2010 Iranian election protests.



Fig.32 Azadi Square, 1971



Fig.33 Site plan

Part III. Design

1. METHODS

1.1 The vision behind designing Tahrir Square.

architecturally and geometrical. It was the vibrant heart that provides the Egyptian capital with life, and still is an important source of vitality. It has also become a square of another heart providing the capital of Egypt with multiple arteries, with a new blood vibrates the political street ...

It is the blood of the young people who triggered a revolution against the regime of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak..

Protesters did not choose Tahrir Square randomly to launch the biggest and widest protests in Egypt's history, but it was a deliberate largely due to the importance of this square.

The Tahrir Square is extremely significant for Egyptians history. It is a site for democracy , human rights, and liberation .Tahrir square is a center in Cairo and occupies a focal point in the capital .This square functions as a reference and meeting center concentrating political ,social layers,cultural and economic , all in one place .It is one of the most individual places in Cairo today .

many honor due to media concern but not just that ,it is the fundamental place for manifesting popular opinion in Egypt ,nowadays and over history . and through the next generations will be many nations who will request answers and will rate all those reasons which emerged the so called “Arab spring” , .

1.2 SCHEMES , ANALYSIS

1.2.1 The actual design area

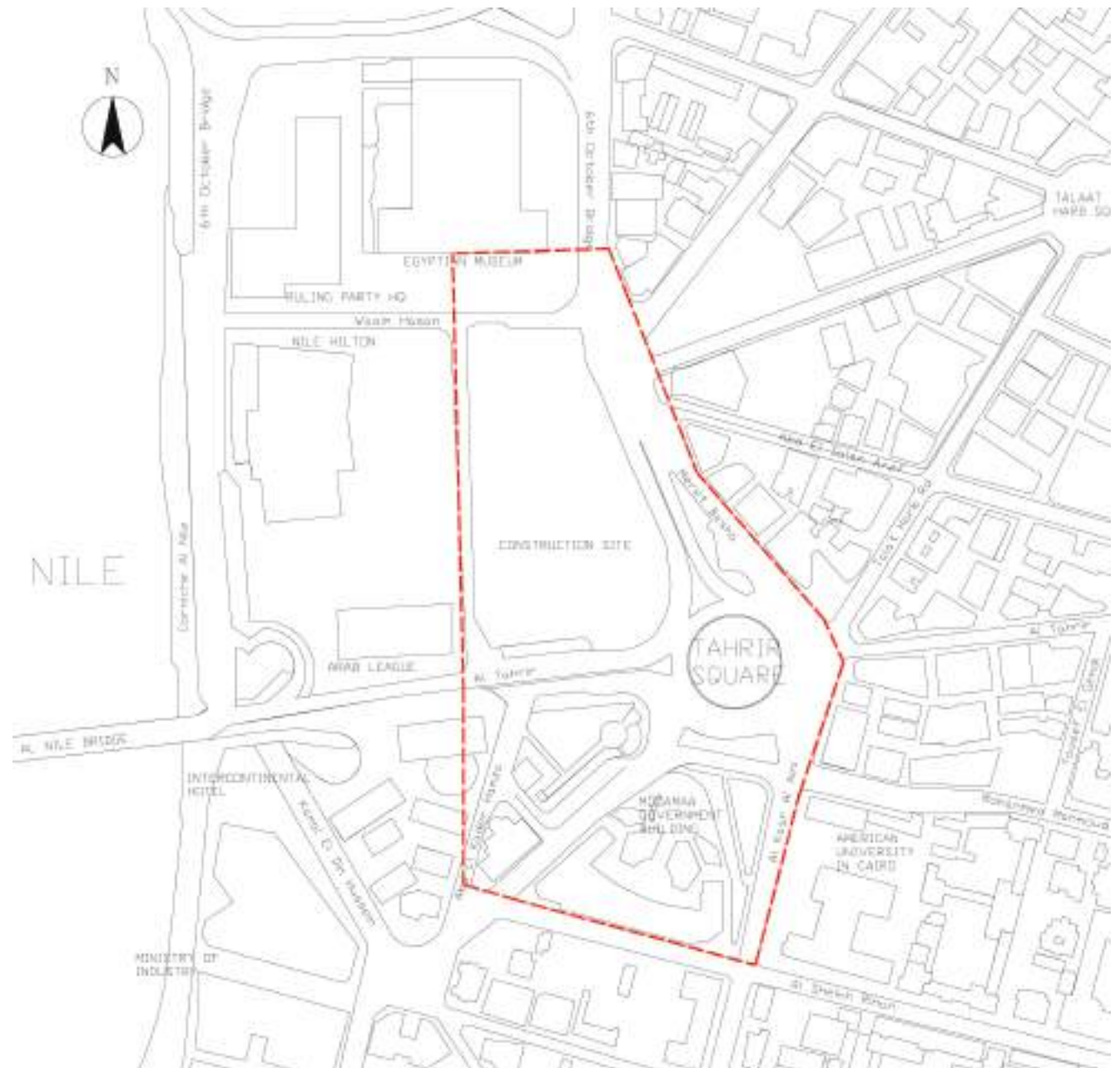


Fig.34 The limits of design area

1.2.2 EXISTING CITY FABRIC








Fig.35 Existing Fabric around tahrir square

1.2.3 EXISTING PUBLIC SPACE



Fig.36 Green Areas

1.2.4 Landuse analysis for surrounding area of the Tahrir square

- | | |
|--|--|
|  The Egyptian Museum |  The American University |
|  Rulling party HQ |  The Arab League building |
|  The Mogamma building |  The Construction Site |
|  Hotels |  Commercial&Housing |
|  Ministry of industry |  Housing |

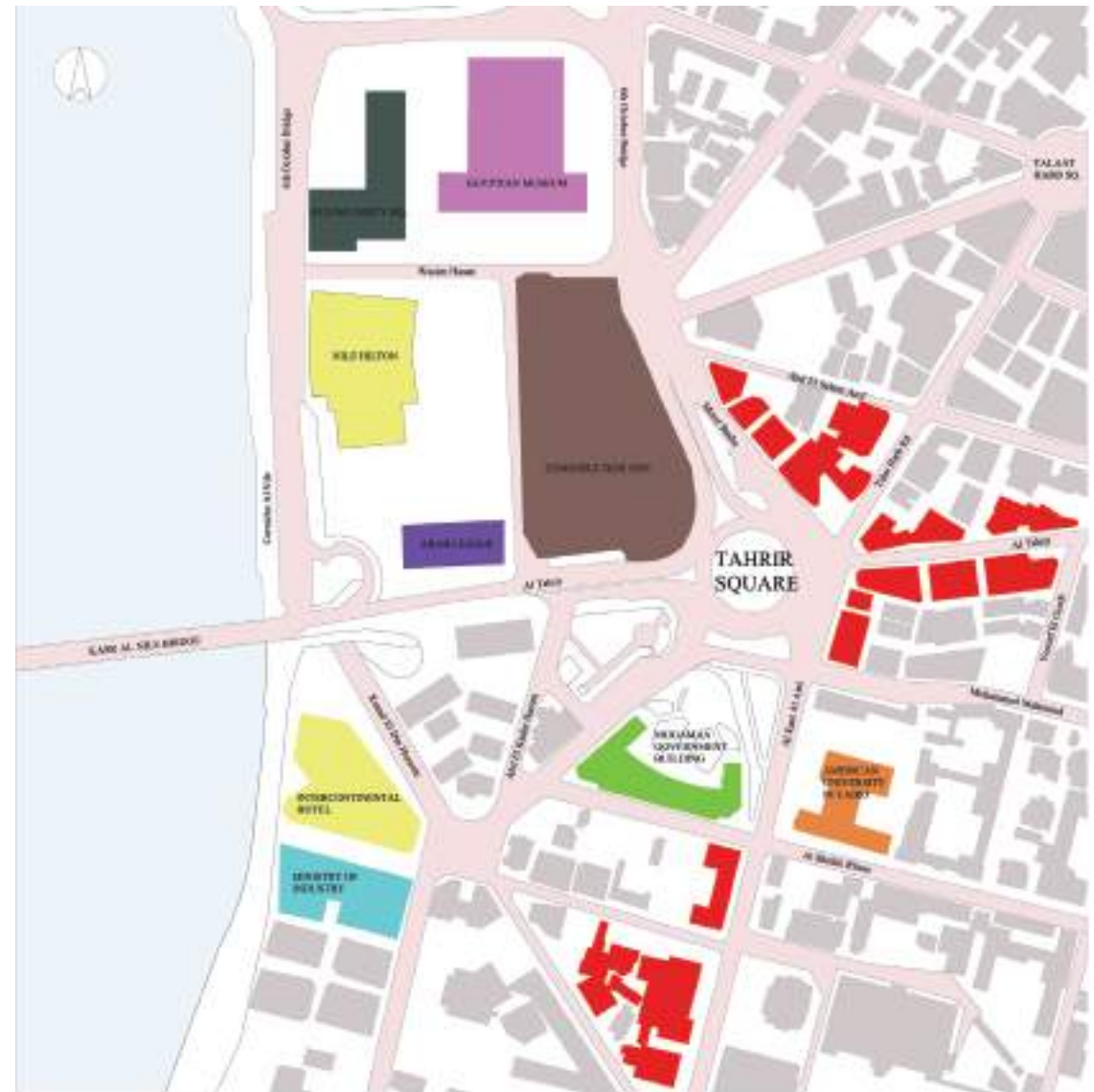


Figure.37 Land use for surrounding tahrir square

1.2.5 Connections&Boundary

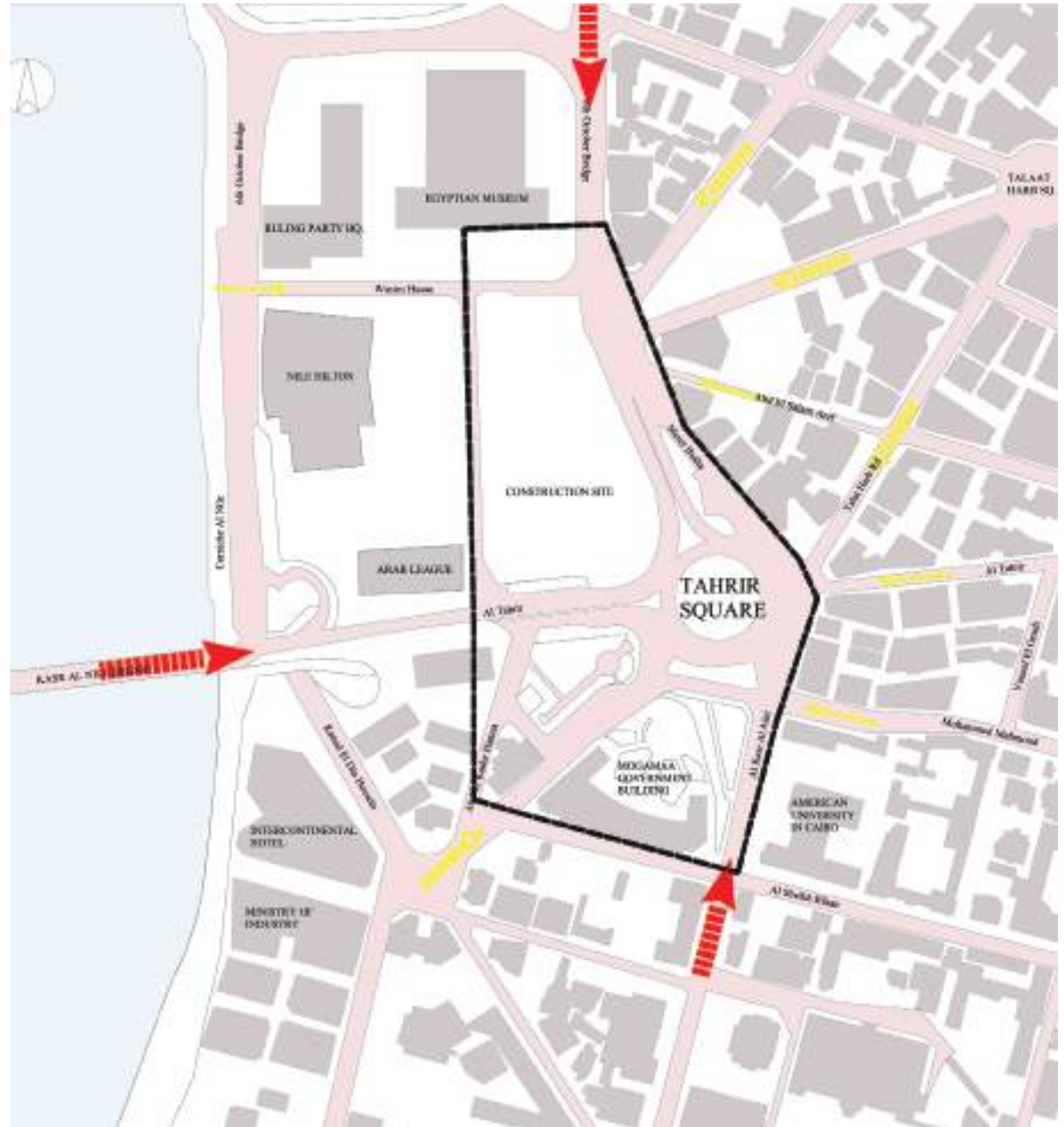


Figure.37 Connections to tahrir square

1.2.6 Existing traffic Situation

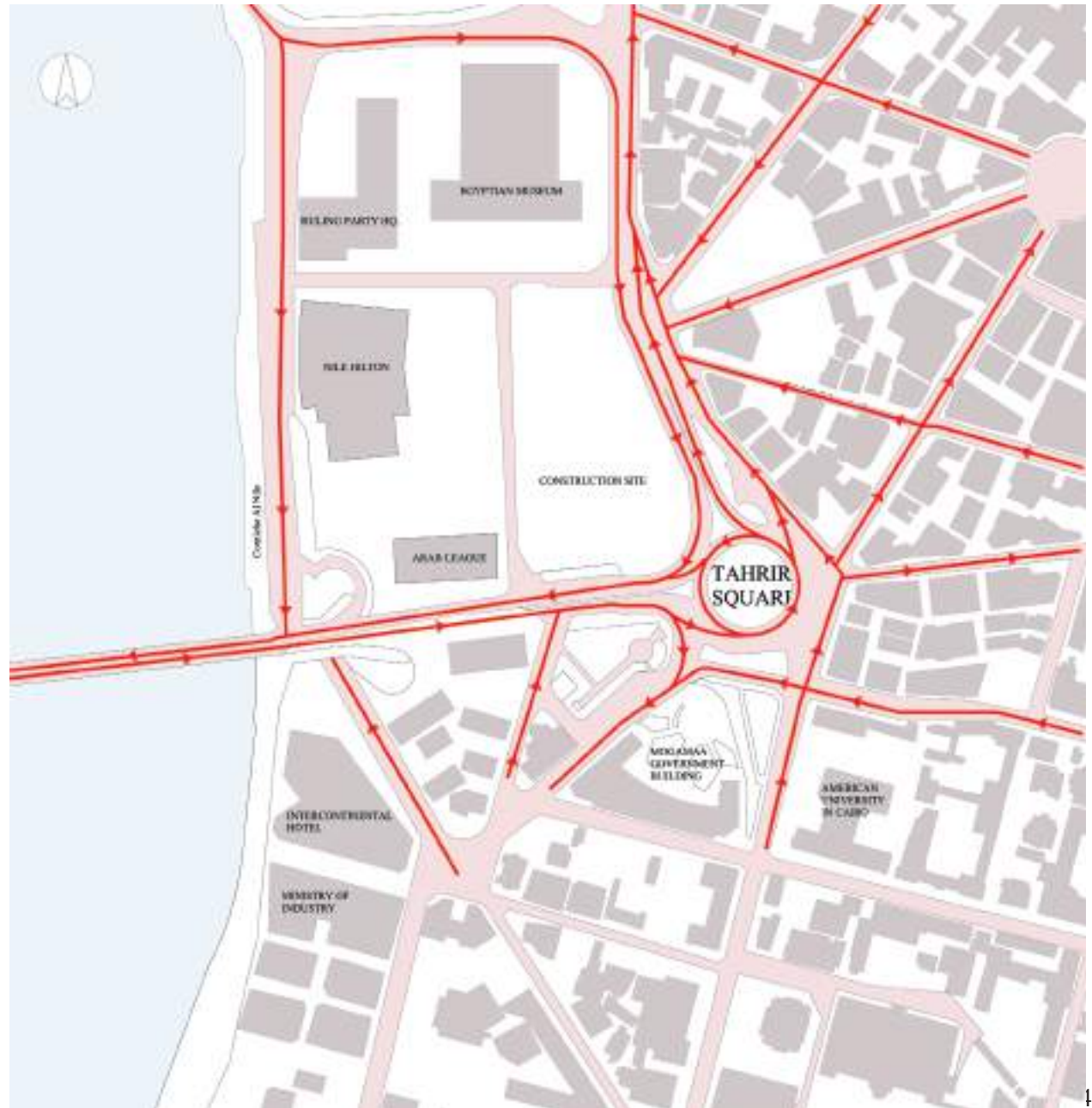


Figure.38 Existing traffic in tahrir square

2.PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS:

There is no doubt that the Tahrir Square was born again in 2011 through a process that is not over yet ,The project deal with the Arab Spring,with the revolutionary event, which is still at the beginning. and imagination towards possible future possibilities in Egypt gives the project with passion, vision and hope. The objective of this project is to redesign Tahrir Square and tell future generations what hap pened here. This project is not renewable in urban areas or improvement project. The area should be used by everyone in the city and by tourists too.

In my opinion, I have developed a proposal for a new Tahrir Square on the following ideas:

1 - Voice of the People

Arab Spring taught us that people who have resorted to the Internet as a society are not invisible, not far away, but on the contrary

Teamwork can be realized in a particular and concrete place, and have their voice heard. Through the Internet.

2- Birth of Democracy like Agora .

Place could meet and discuss and remember the days of revolution

3- place to tell the story of the revolution Like Jewish museum

4- Theater for National celebration

5- Connect the river Nile with the Tahrir square .

2.1) Basic Principles for the design

Dealing with the square in the future, the square which was born one of the most important revolutions in the Arab world but the whole world compared to the size of the dictatorship, which was dropped, definitely it requires beyond the traditional entrances to the development of architectural and urban public spaces.

This project is not urban restoration or amendment project. It should be more visual and reformat a new spot with a theme. It should be used by everyone lived in the city and tourists, this area should be a place where people not to forget the present, this area should tell the meaning of “a new birth of democracy” for future generations. The proposal designed not to mention the non-specific open space and create a vital function.

Two faces build the square : a large roundabout, which forms part of the square, and large work site, which dramatically reduces the surface that can't be accessed from the square. the first face is the construction site, this site is a good example to understand the fear that the old system is placed in the role of open spaces , which is seen as a serious point of aggregation and potential outbreaks of the revolution. The fake site, and 90S was used to reduce the surface area of the free square; sometimes work in the recording progress appeared to bring a valid reason for its existence, and the motives are always clearly false. The other distinctive face is the roundabout, the center where the world has seen the Cairo citizens during the revolution. Circle covered by grass and shrinking the streets overflowing with cars .

Traffic system and old system, had been stolen of Cairo residents the opportunity to use the square in its the whole dimension and a wide range of potential uses. The voice of the people and the revolution is the way in which they regained public space has been in the same time, a statement of how the residents Tahrir Square wanted to be.

The first step that the masses stopped the traffic of the site and demolished the barriers of a fictional construction site .My idea is to give to Tahrir Square the form of what it symbolize today and what could be tomorrow. , and now it is worth to represents the rebirth of democracy in Egypt.

2.2 Concepts

The design listen to the voice of the people, the voice of freedom: to make the square as pedestrian as much as possible, and changing it in one unique space for free collection of people.

Once traffic has been moved on the edges of the square without reducing its flow capacity, the square will become one of the unique open space.



Existing situation



Proposal

Figure.39 Proposal for the tahrir square as pedestrian for free aggregation people.

To turn out tahrir square to a gathering aea , there is an inevitable requirement to create shade. The necessity is clear to benefit of the open spaces in Cairo, you must create the situations for climate comfort.

-The concept is to forest square, creating a green cover that in addition to bringing coolness, it creates small friendly spaces of gathering, inside a widely scale square , conditions where inhabitants can meet, perform joint activities and interact with each other as any democratic city . ,and that forest represents all the peoplewho are involved during the revolution with their differences and affiliations. the forestation Begins with a historical research of trees of the Egyptian traditions and species of trees that can symbolize Egypt today, creating a kind of green museum,where each tree has its own history of the country. A variety of trees means to represent a wide range of people who had gathered during the revolution.under the shade of these trees, the paved surface will be the theater for a number of activities that would also help to create a relationship between the buildings and spaces.



Figure.40 proposal for Tahrir square as a forest.

Phoenix dactylifera



Phoenix dactylifera is the most common tree by far . It was a sacred tree , and a palm branch was the symbol of the god Heh , the personification of eternity.

Acacia nilotica



The acacia was sacred to Horus

Ficus sycomoros



Two of them , stood at the eastern gate of heaven from which the sun emerged each morning and were associated with the goddesses Nut ,Hathor and Isis, called Lady of the Sycamore .

Diospyros Lotus



The lotus trees are planted at the agricultural roads sides. Lotus trees nowadays grow in upper Egypt. They are shady and the woods used the wood is used for making agricultural tools, furniture ,and in building

Tamarisk sp.



The Tamarisk tree was sacred to Wepwawet .

Cupressus



Cypresses are symbols of mess , they are extensively grown as garden ornaments , single or it avenues.

Morus



Black and white mulberry tree abound in eastern lower Egypt , where the leaves of the latter are gathered of silkworms , and the fruit of the former are a favourite article of felleh diet .

Magnolia insignis



During February 2011 , a magnolia tree was covered with the revolution's demands in tahrir square.

Arab spring effect on Tahrir Square, With amazing and self-organization of people at this center in Cairo ... thousands of footprints or shoe prints left in the pavement of The square as abstract pattern in such a way To be perceived. The dead are marked in their number at first unknown by a specific color mark or a special material such as copper within the pairs of feet. But the name and the stories of these people are available in Details at the place of history of the revolution. This pavement structure is entire by network with infrastructure components for water and electricity supply connected to the paving , which offers The potentials to connect tents and other temporary shelters. close to the road, the traffic circle is marked out by a circular of pavement, in which take place The word 'Freedom' at this place are listed in the major world languages.

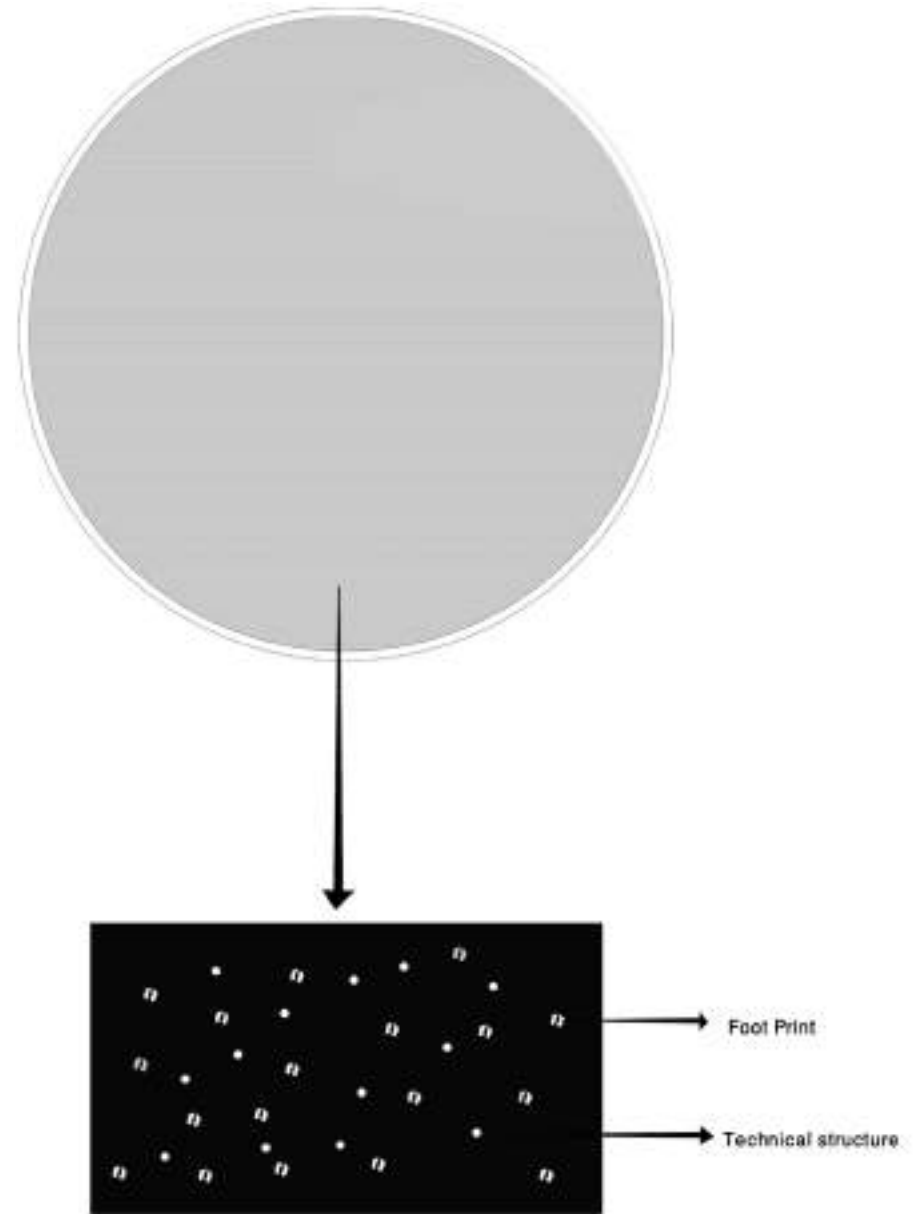


Figure.41 Footprints and technical infrastructure in Tahrir square circle.

The sculpture tree is positioned in such a way that it is observed as a sign of remembrance mainly in front of the Mogamma building (government building). This building of the old era is purposely used as a background, similar to a stage. The square area is used as open landscape space directly in exposure of the building. Moreover, the main façade of the Mogamma building with its many offices permanently looks out over this sculpture tree as an obligation as well as a warning.

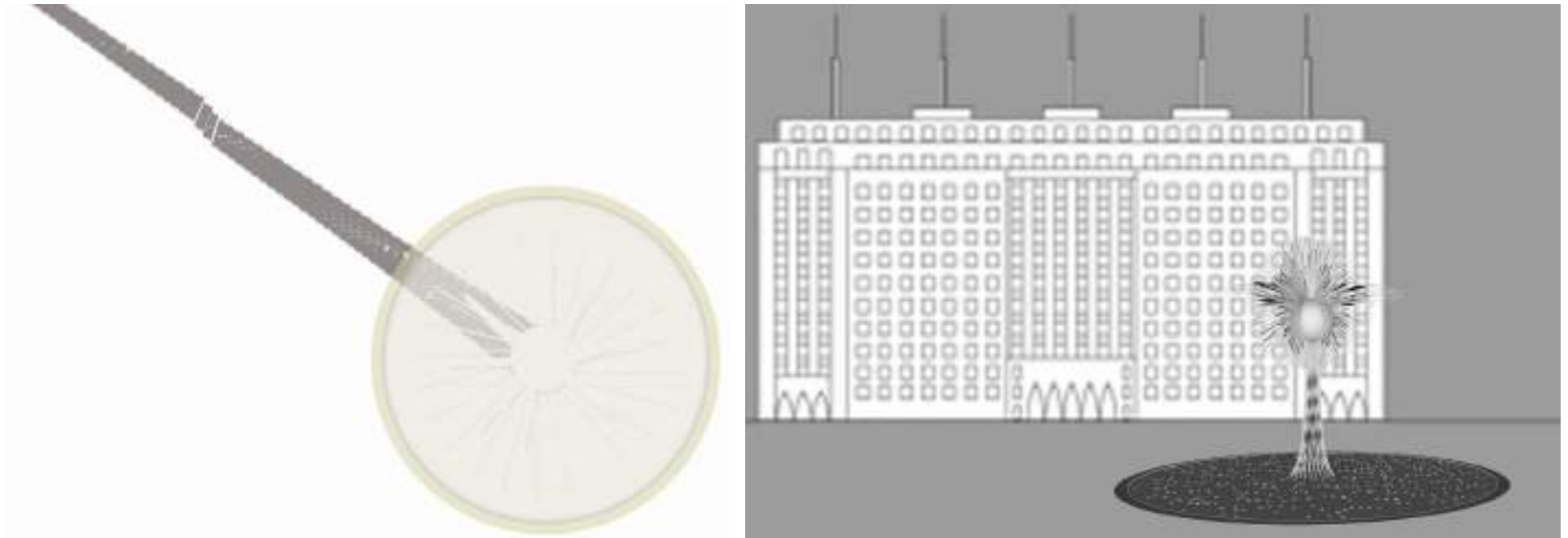


Figure.42 Schulpture tree positioned in front the government building.

3.The Design

3.1 Main Plan



Figure.43 Proposal Site plan,Tahrir square,cairo

3.2 Zoning picto dagram

- 1- Tahrir square (Meeting point)
- 2- January Revoluation Museum
- 3- Tea houses and snack cafe integrate with trees
- 4- patriotism and seating area
- 5- Urban and childern activies and games
- 6-Tahrir square history museum
- 7- Celebration area

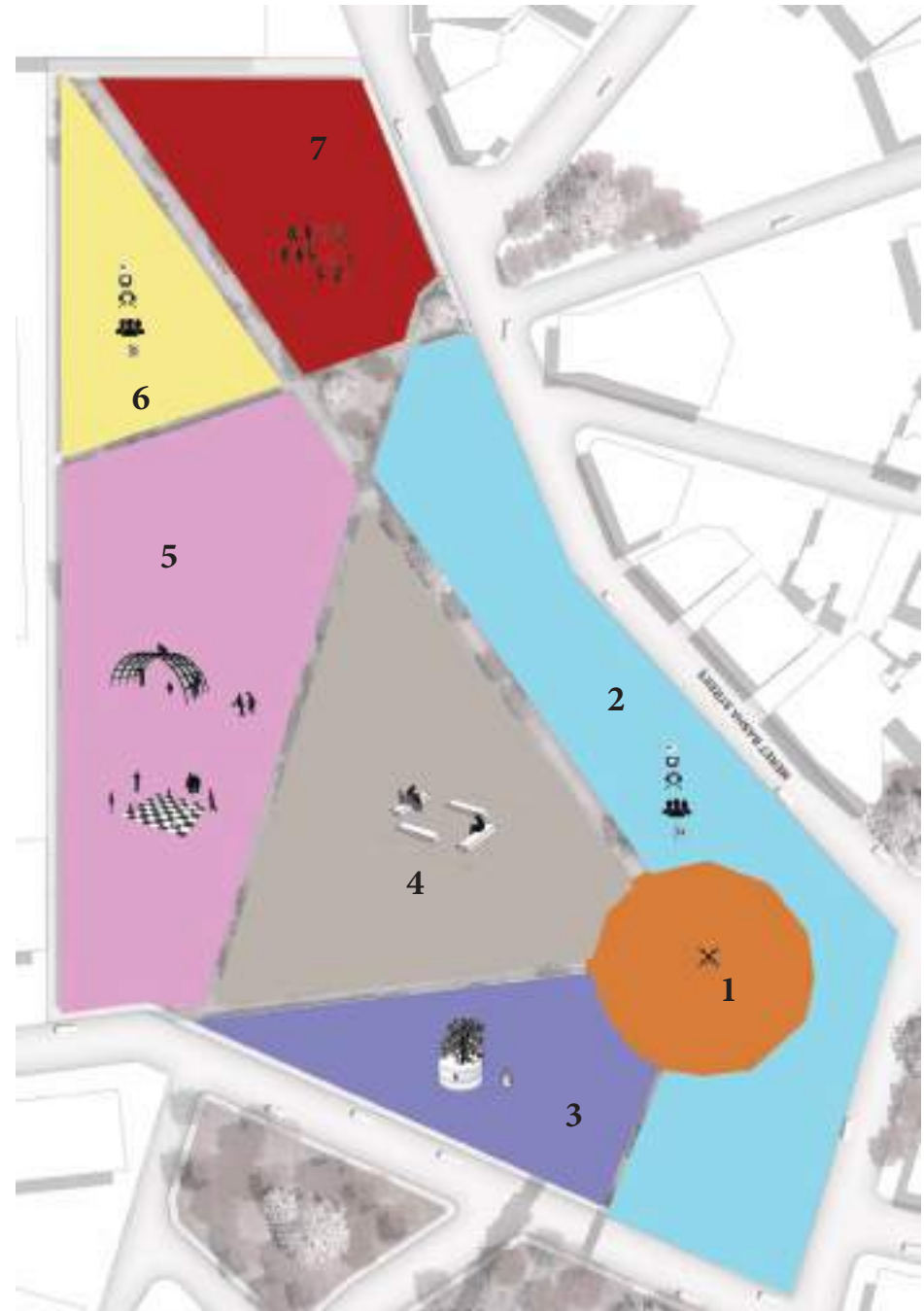


Figure.44 Proposal for Zoning diagram

3.3 Exploded plan diagram

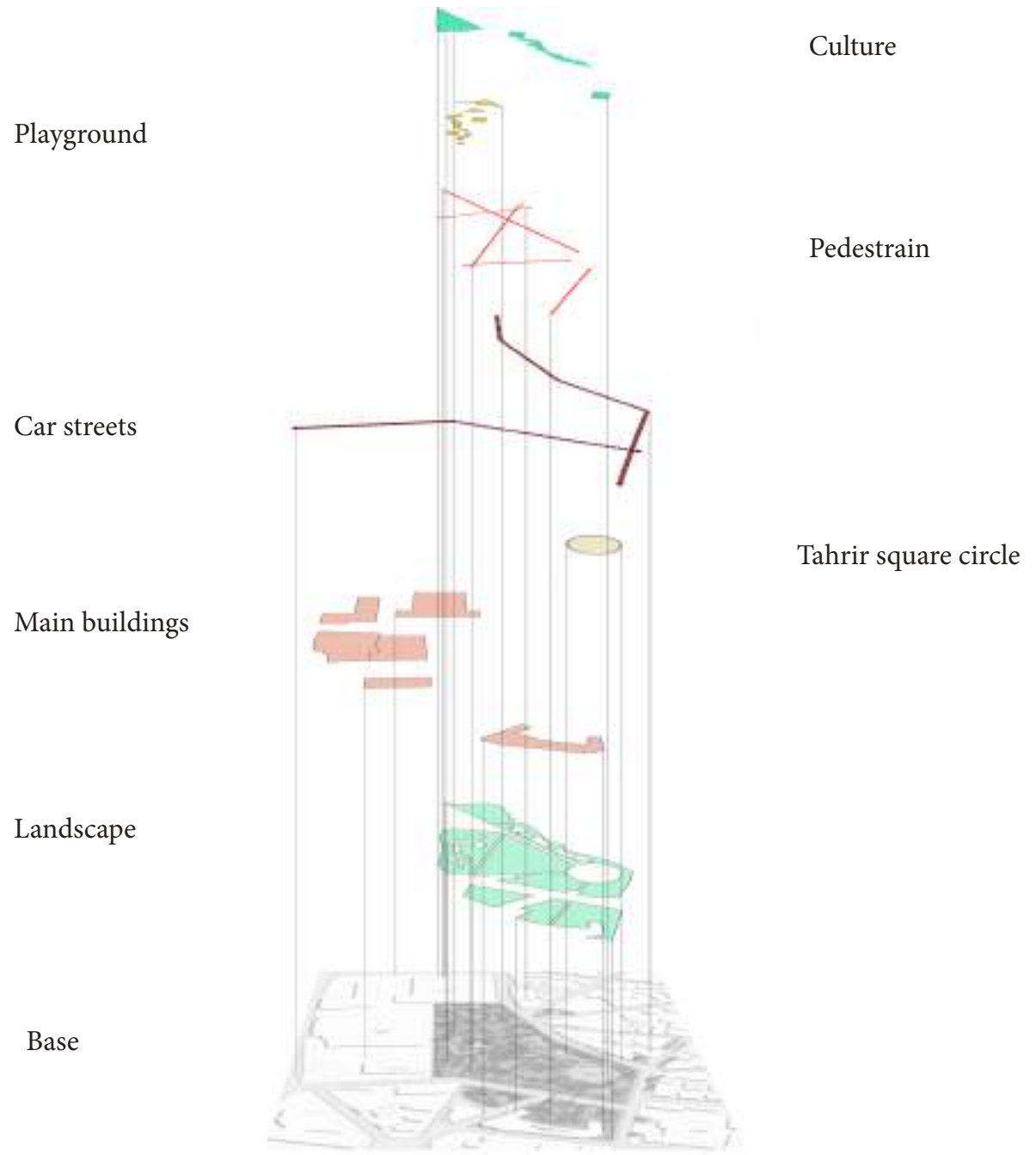


Figure.45 Exploded plan diagram

4.The Section



Section A-A 1:500

Figure.46 Section 1:500

5. The Design in details

5.1 Tahrir square Circle

as the tahrir square is a symbol of the democracy not just in Egypt or arabian countries but in all over the world so I designed the symbolic object as a planting tree to ba as abstract the tahrir square is the first tree of planting democracy in Egypt .

The material of the sculpture tree is stainless steel to reflect the moving nano particles of dust,sand in the air will make the sculpture vibrant and alive .



Figure.47 Site plan with highlight for traffic circle



Foot print



Schulpture tree



Schulpture tree



Circle belt

Figure.48 Tahrir square circle,footprint,schulpture tree,Cirel belt

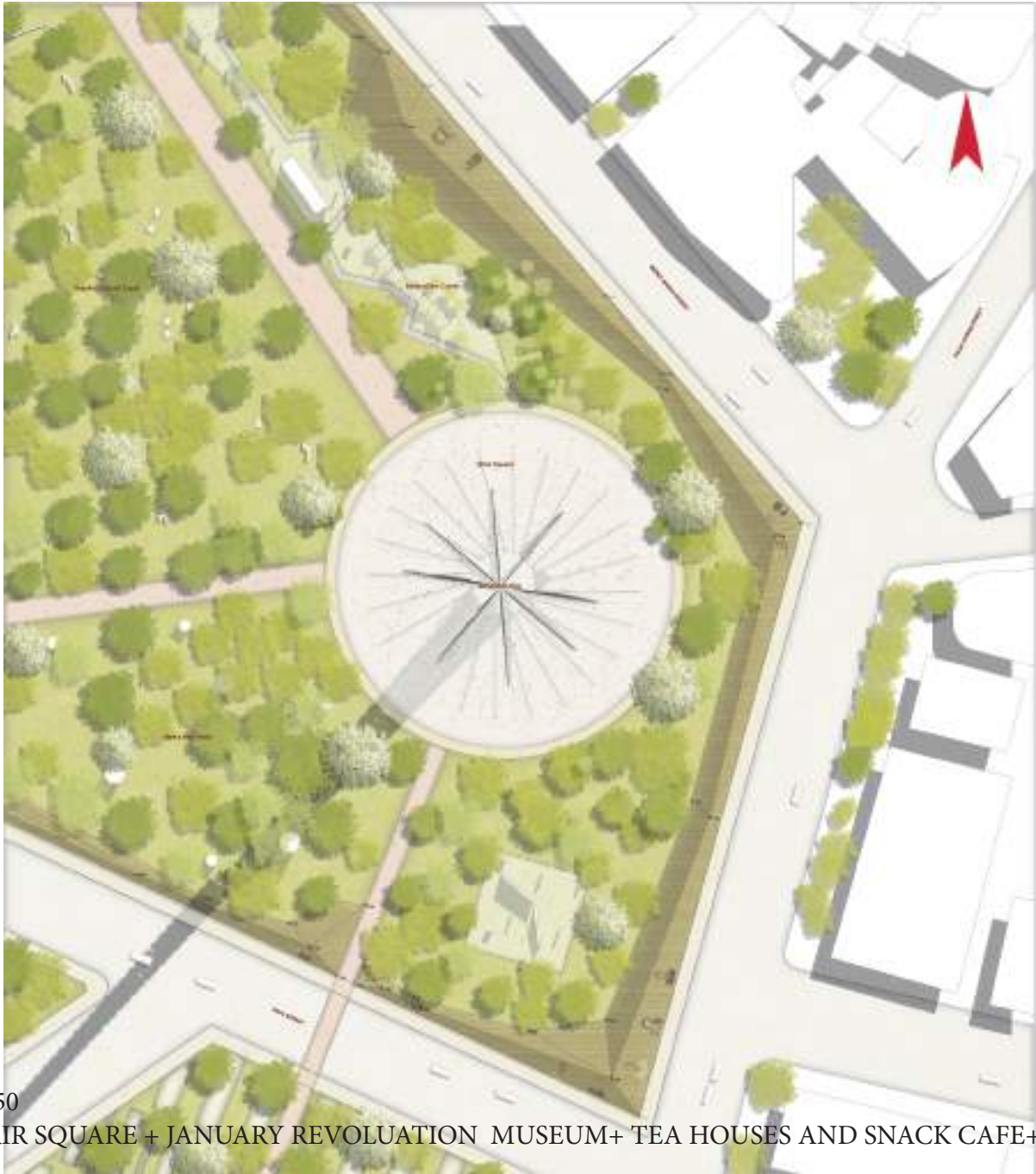
5.2 January Revolution Museum

This area will be a museum for January's revolution to tell the events of the blessed January's revolution 2011 which ended with the fall of Mubarak's regime . it starts with area to represent how the situation of Egyptians and the reasons of the revolution which comprise with hedge barriers on it some pictures and videos screen to show the situations and reasons of the revolution.

After crossing the entrance On the way describes the 18 day of the Egypt revolution and one of the important events in this revolution is ((Battle of the Camel)) , Ending of the the way which is the result of the desire for liberty in a new Egypt, This vibrant area is dominated by a Liberry tree ((memorial) represent about this revolution)

Figure.49 Site plan with highlight to January revolution museum





M 1:250
TAHRIR SQUARE + JANUARY REVOLUTION MUSEUM+ TEA HOUSES AND SNACK CAFE+SEATING AREA



January's revolution reasons



!8 Days story



The Battle of the Camel



Revolution's History

Figure.50 January revolution musum reasons,18 day story,the battle of camel,revoluton's history

5.4 patriotism and seating area

The single is not enough. Every one is part of a whole .

This boxes represent the single aspect of a mass .But at the same time inform us that best method to reach goals is the groupwork.

there are two types of boxes (75,75,75 cm): steel boxes, which are fixed to the ground and copper movable boxes . The copper boxes have a simple technique . so that they can be moved around steel boxes but they cannot be taken away from them. the group work role is in there . these copper boxes can be moved only by two or group people , because of their weight . this aspect of the project allows Egyptians to be part of the square .

in addition, in each box is written a sentence recalling the revolution sense . such as cries of revolution or wishes for their future in a renewed democratic land .

Figure.52 Site plan with highlight of patriotism and seating area





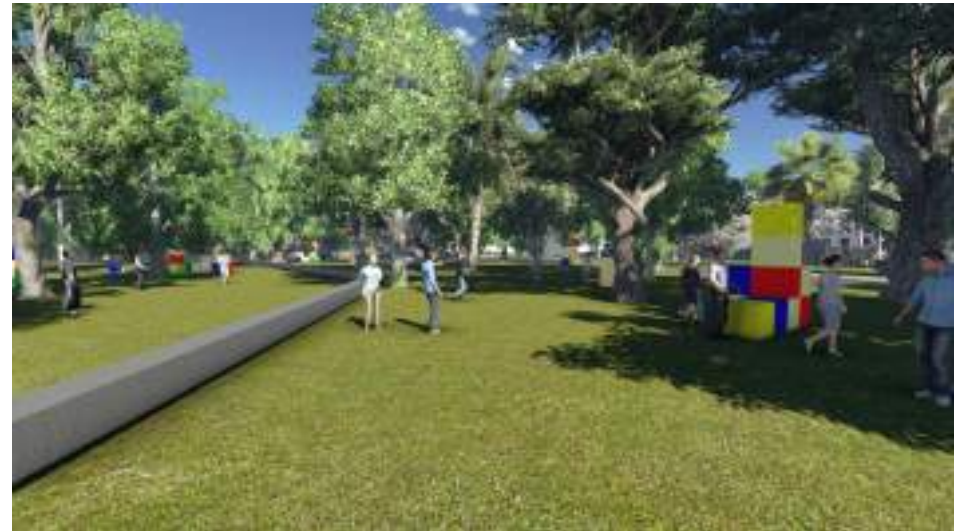
Boxes integrate with the trees



Rest and meeting point



Concret seat



Concret seat with the boxes

Figure.53 patriotism and seating area views

5.5 Urban and children activities and games

Egypt in general suffers from lack of open spaces especially for children so the concept of this area to encourage Egyptians families to constantly visit the Tahrir Square with their children so children have entertainment and allows to children to be part of the square and know more about Egypt history.

The activities will vary between adults activities like (chess) ,and children activities which will build their minds and bodies like balance and jump and climb plays ,it can design these plays to be related for the revolution ,in addition there is an area for children to draw and write their imaginations and dreams for the future of Egypt .



Figure.54 Site plan with highlight of urban and children activities and games.



Children play ground



Climbing



Children's Dreams



Lybrinth

Figure.55 Urban and children activities and games views.

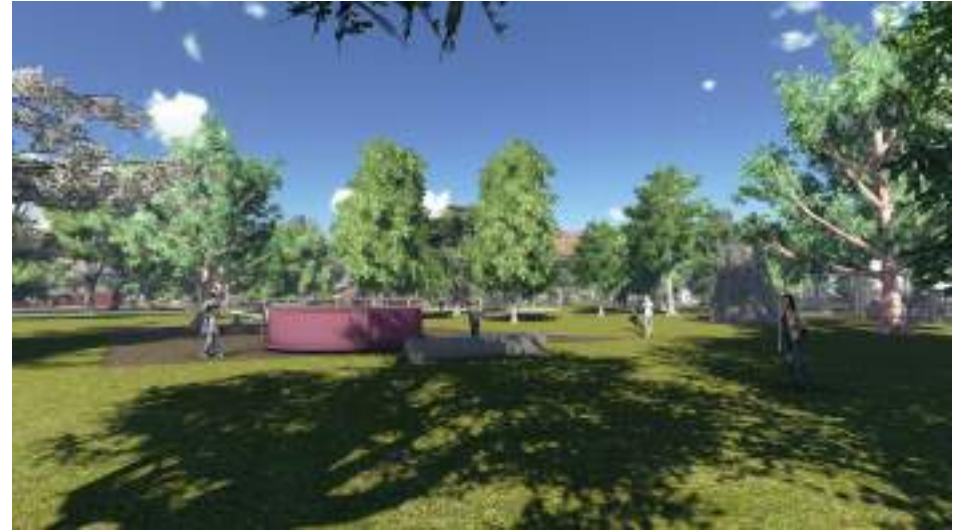


Figure.55 Urban and children activities and games views.

5.6 Tahrir Square History

As I mentioned before, Tahrir Square witnessed a series of past events and changes of regimes throughout the history of the country. This area will allow for tourists and Egyptians to know the history of the square's emergence. How this square was born as a green field, Tahrir Square was hence laid out as a formal public space. Tahrir Square was given its name to Tahrir Square has finally earned its name.



Figure.56 Site plan with highlight to Tahrir square history area.



Figure.58 Tarir square History views.

5.7 Celebration Zone

young people at the time of the revolution young people was reside frolics and entertainment to spend in case of boredom. so I added this area for them to held their parties and it can be placed for tahrir to held international and national festivals.



Figure.59 Site plan with highlight to celebration area .



Theater integrate with the trees



The theater

Figure.60 Celebration area views .



Figure.61 Example, Cumberland Park .

6. Light Design



Figure.62 Nite plan ,Tahrir square

6.1 Tahrir square circle light



Figure.63 Idea for the light around tahrir square circle

6.2 Way lights

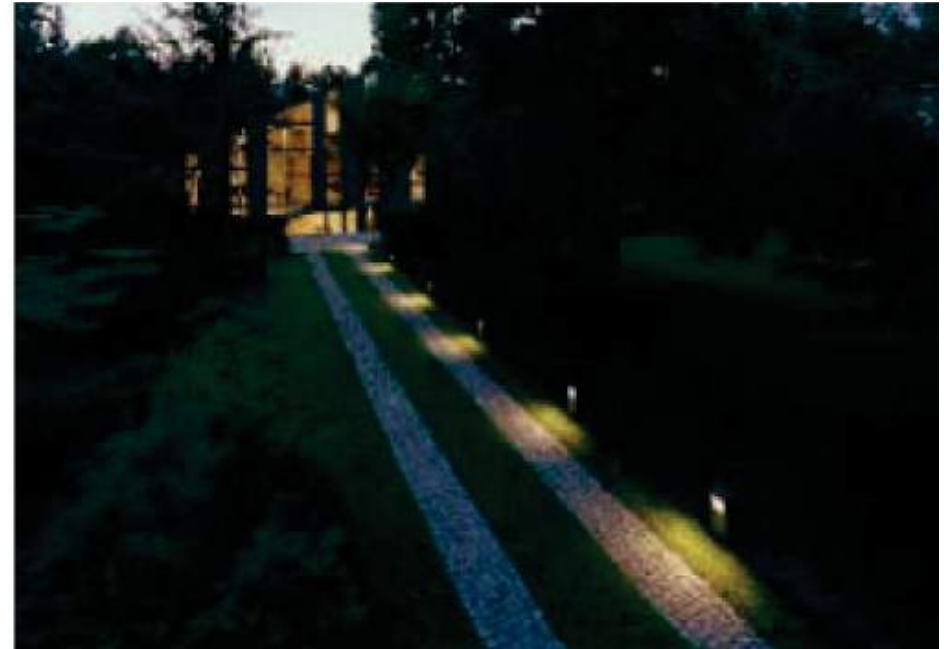


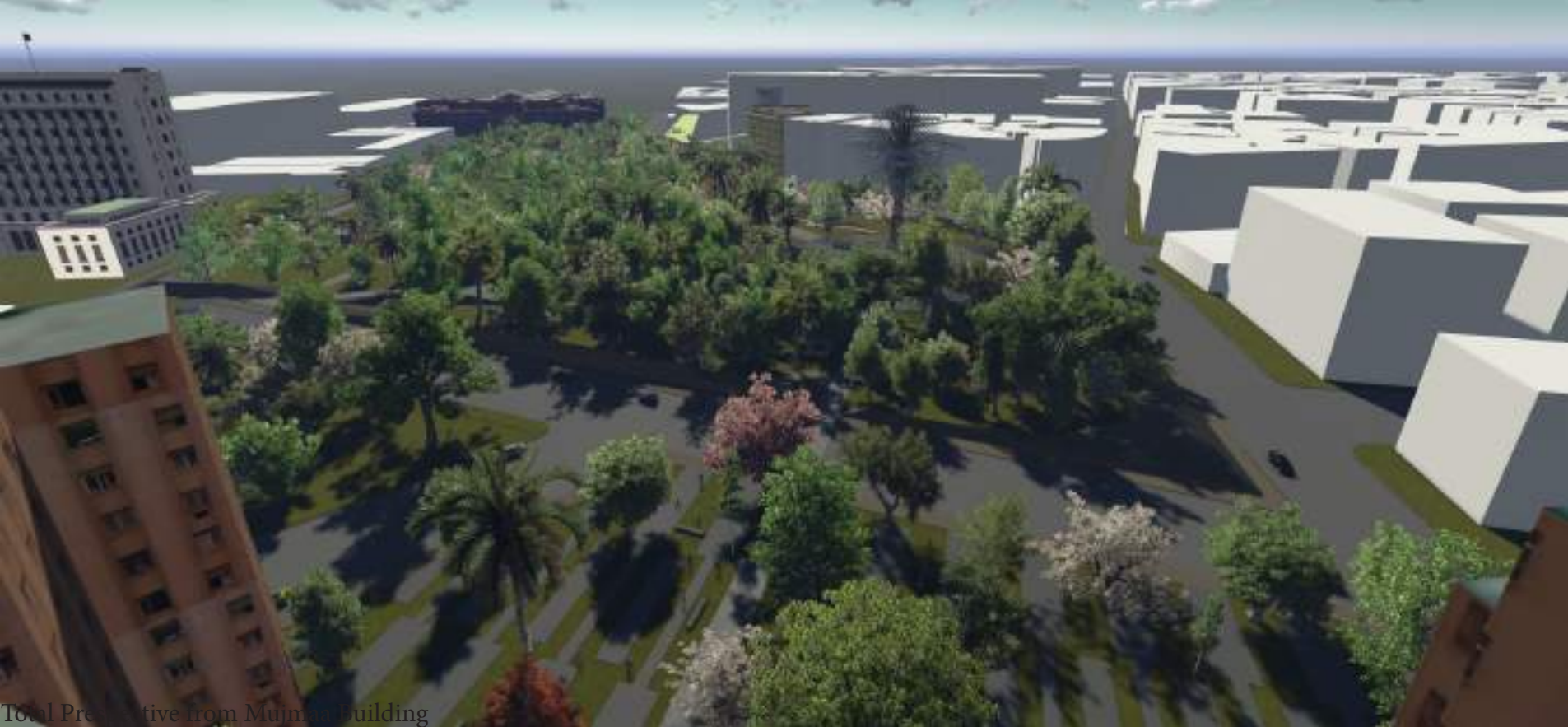
Figure.64 Light ideas in paths

6.3 EQUIPMENT DETAILS LIGHT



Figure.65 Equipment details lght

7. PRESPECTIVES



Total Perspective from Mujma Building

Figure.66 Arial view from tahrir street

Figure.67 Arial view from Mirit street



Figure.68 view from Tahrir street



Conculation

The creation of urban public space is not solely a part of urban planning but is also influenced by surroundings architecture . public spaces provide users with the opportunity to linger or stage events .the design of urban space can traced back to before ancient times . This Tahrir square and its Urban Planing as well as its architectural and political history are unique to Cairo's urban Land scape . The intention was to create both a memorial and an area for people to relax and learn ,honoring the martyrs of the 2011 revolution History events have been preserved , restored and enhanced using contemporary styling . schulpture tree was centered in tahrir squre circle that the deomcracy tree for the world and footprints for the people take part in the revolution. Lining the design area with wood parpet of martyrs photos and names . Forest trees to creat a comfort climat and to represent the people are arranged in the square . Revolution's Museum to tell People and vistors the story of the revolution . Local people and visitors to Tahrir square can rediscover the site's historical significance and enjoy its recreational resources .

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