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Cairo & Port Said - Egypt

Urban Recovery Workshop- September 2023

Reimagining Bazar Abbas

Workshop on Exploring Urban Recovery Scenarios

Cairo & Port Said - Egypt

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INTRODUCTION

Bazar Abbas: Recovery Lab of Port Said

January 2023 - January 2025

BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg with its local partners in Egypt has initiated a two-years project to contribute to the recovery process of Port Said. This project is funded by the British Council, the Cultural Protection Fund (CPF).



Entry Façade of Bazar Abbas - Status in December 2022 ©S.Ghalam

Bazar Abbas is a unique hybrid of local architecture and European modernism that has suffered extensive damage as a result of past conflicts on the Suez Canal. This combined architectural typology is repeated in different shapes and forms all over the city of Port Said, a city with a short yet turbulent history: a history of wars and displacements, prosperity and abandonment, colonialism and resistance, marginalisation and power reclamation and many more.

These multiple layers of history have been manifested in the architectural and spatial articulation of the city, as well as within the daily life practices of Port Said residents. However, being overshadowed by institutionalised and top-down conservation agendas, the 19th-century architectural and cultural heritage of Port Said have received little to no recovery measures after suffering in multiple series of wars and conflicts since the mid-20th century until today. Therefore, the project aims to activate the urban recovery process of the historic core of Port Said from below by employing small-scale people-centred conservation interventions.

Accordingly, this initiative takes Bazaar Abbas as a catalytic pilot project not only because this building represents an outstanding architectural heritage but also for its indispensable position in the collective memory and identity of the city, inter-linked to conflict resistance, displacement and daily struggles.

Finally, the project offers twofold measures by producing direct tangible results like physical reconstruction and urban heritage (counter)mapping while at the same time targeting community empowerment. In this context, the partial reconstruction of the Bazaar will preserve its original features, including the timber verandas. Moreover, the combined research, education and training initiatives will recapture the collective memory of the Bazaar's socio-cultural importance, preserve and transfer local reconstruction techniques and eventually provide a model for urban heritage recovery in the historic core of Port Said.

Workshops & Training

1. Urban (Heritage) Narrative Workshop
Port Said - 9th to 16th March 2023
2. Urban Recovery Planning
Cairo & Port Said - September 2023
3. Restoration Training
Port Said - October to December 2023
4. Integrated Urban Rehabilitation Workshop
Port Said - July 2024
5. Closing Event
December 2024

Project Lead

BTU Cottbus – Senftenberg
Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Urban Planning
Chair of Landscape Architecture, Prof. Anna Lundqvist
Middle-East-Cooperation Unit

Project Partners

Galala University
Al-Yakaniya for Heritage and Arts
Port Said Ala Adeemo
Alliance Française de Port-Saïd



In partnership with



2ND WORKSHOP ON EXPLORING URBAN RECOVERY SCENARIOS

Reimagining Bazar Abbas

Cairo & Port Said, Egypt- 05th to 14th September 2023

This workshop is planned as the second event of the “Bazar Abbas: Recovery Lab of Port Said” project, aiming to enhance capacity for the urban recovery of Port Said. This project is a two-year initiative led by BTU in partnership with Galala University, Al Yakaniya for Heritage and Arts, Port Said Ala Ademo and Alliance Française de Port-saïd. It is funded by the British Council’s Cultural Protection Fund in partnership with the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

The project involves a series of training and workshops that build upon each other. The first workshop, held in March 2023, conducted site-specific studies in the Arab and European neighbourhoods of Port Said, with a particular emphasis on understanding the impact of war and conflict on local urban narratives and heritage interpretations. The timber veranda or Taracina, as a key component of Port Said’s architecture, played a central role in the workshop. The findings and outputs from this workshop are shared with the participants of the second workshop to provide them with a better understanding of the context. Likewise, the findings and outputs from the second workshop will inform the third workshop, which is scheduled for July 2024 and will focus on integrated urban rehabilitation. Additionally, a training program on the restoration of Taracina and the rehabilitation of Bazar Abbas was implemented in the autumn of 2023.



Port Said Ala Adeemo tour at the historic Feryal Garden ©Sepideh ZarrinGhalem

INTRODUCTION TO PORT SAID

Port Said is a city located in north-eastern Egypt, strategically positioned at the entrance of the Suez Canal, which greatly influenced its historic development. Founded in 1859, it was envisioned as a vital trade hub connecting Europe, Asia and Africa. The city flourished as an international port, attracting diverse communities and cultures and displaying a distinctive architecture that reflects a blend of European and Egyptian influences. While Port Said is often celebrated for its cosmopolitan era and the cultural exchange between Europeans and Arabs, it is essential to acknowledge that the colonial nature of Port Said's urban planning and the enforced segregation between Arabs and Europeans have significantly shaped the city's urban landscape, leading to persistent and recurring urban complications that have not adequately addressed nor fully resolved.

The historic core of Port Said was divided into two distinct neighbourhoods. Al-Afrang was designed for the European population with wide boulevards, elegant buildings, and spacious gardens. Conversely, Al-Arab was planned for the local Arab population, with a simpler gridiron structure, narrow streets, small building plots and lacking public spaces. This division between the two districts epitomized the social and cultural divisions of the colonial period, with Europeans enjoying greater privileges and resources. However, despite urban limitations, the lively and vibrant Arab quarter never stopped to express its identity through cultural, religious, and political means.



Port Said's historic districts map ©Samar Abdelaal

Throughout its history, Port Said faced challenging political and economic circumstances, including two World Wars, the Suez Crisis in 1956, the Six-Day War in 1967, the October War in 1973, the declaration of a free zone, and the 2011 revolution. While the city's urban structure and street patterns have remained unchanged, the social fabric and economic conditions have undergone significant transformations. Presently, Port Said is predominantly inhabited by a Muslim majority of Egyptian descent, political conflicts have diminished, and social divisions have started to mend.

Nonetheless, the memories of segregation, anti-colonial sentiments, and a lingering sense of resentment towards foreign influence remain deeply ingrained in the collective memory of the city's residents. Port Said's architectural and urban heritage is currently facing significant challenges due to a lack of effective conservation measures. The modern architectural heritage of the city stands as a testament to its complex history, reflecting both prosperity and cosmopolitanism, as well as the deep-seated issues of segregation and oppression. To address these aspects, it is crucial to implement community-led and integrated urban conservation measures that align with the city's sustainable development goals. Without such measures in place, the existing limited protection laws prove inadequate in the face of mounting developmental pressures, exacerbated by real estate investments.

The importance of community-led development is further underscored by the presence of Port Said's robust intangible heritage, which has endured throughout its history. While tangible heritage represents the physical remnants of the city's past, it is the intangible heritage that animates the community, fostering a sense of belonging and continuity. Therefore, comprehensive efforts towards the recovery and eventual regeneration of Port Said should encompass a holistic understanding of both the tangible and intangible heritage, recognizing their interrelation with the city's spatial configuration.



Traditional Port Saidi residential building in the European district ©Ahmed Adham

INTRODUCTION TO BAZAR ABBAS

Bazar Abbas is an outstanding example of a hybrid between local architecture and European modernism. This architectural typology can be seen in various shapes and forms throughout the city of Port Said. Like many other structures of the same period, Bazar Abbas suffers from the absence of protective measures and is under pressure from incompatible development forces. Bazar Abbas has been striving to establish its identity since the decline of Port Said's cosmopolitan culture and the socio-economic turbulences that followed.

After the Arab-Israeli war, Bazar Abbas lost its main users, the international inhabitants. In 1956, the triple aggression in Port Said created an anti-colonization atmosphere that had a negative impact on its modern heritage. The turning point for Bazar Abbas occurred in the post-1976-war period when the urgent needs of newcomers led to the overpopulation of its first floor. The excessive use resulted in significant deterioration of the Bazar, which continued until 1980 when the government evacuated the building due to safety concerns. Since then, no protective measures have been implemented, leaving Bazar Abbas in a critical state. Today, the ground floor continues to be used as a marketplace and holds high importance for the local community.



Entry Facade of Bazar Abbas ©Ahmed Adham

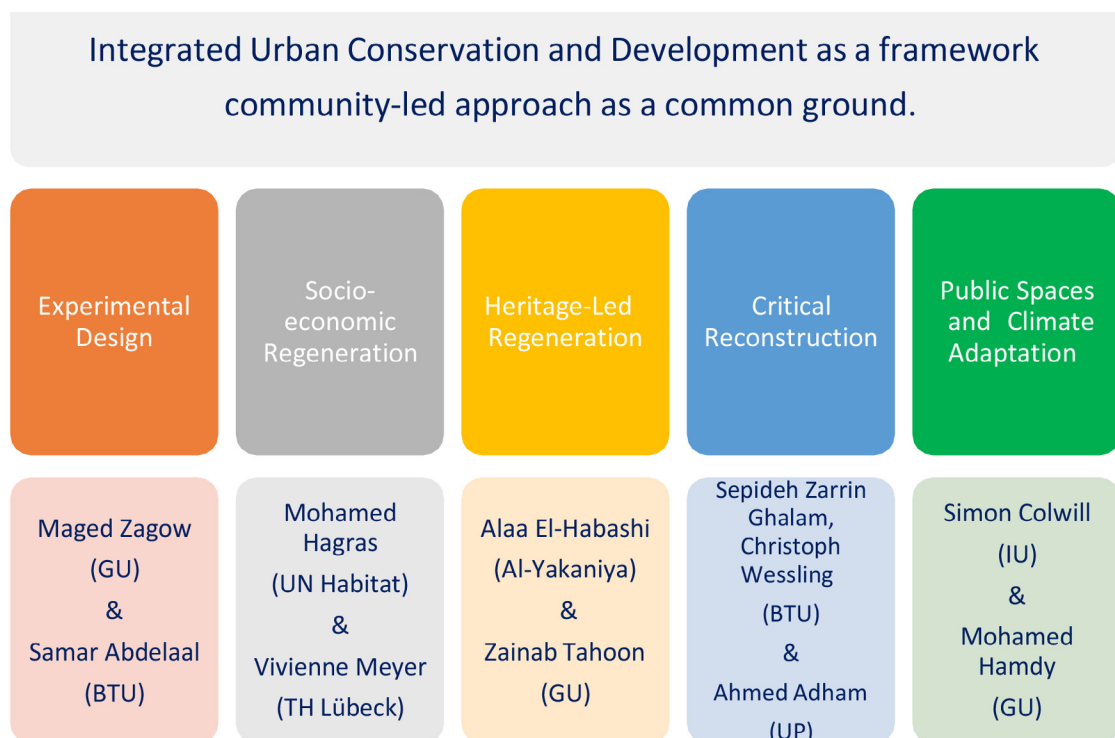
WORKSHOP CONCEPT

The workshop was dedicated to exploring various scenarios for the urban recovery of Port Said's urban core with attention to the relation between the Arab and European districts and a particular focus on the rehabilitation of Bazar Abbas and its immediate surroundings. The workshop tackled the task of spatial planning following the framework of integrated urban conservation and development.

This framework offered a holistic approach that seeks to balance the preservation of urban heritage, enhancement of socio-economic conditions and adaptation to climate challenges in a sustainable and inclusive manner. In our training session, participants were divided into five groups, each focusing on a specific aspect of this framework. However, in all groups, we prioritized a community-led approach to integrated urban conservation and development.

We paid attention to the importance of engaging and empowering local communities as key stakeholders in shaping their urban environment. The aim was to propose sustainable and inclusive urban scenarios that reflect the needs and values of the people who live and work in the neighbourhood.

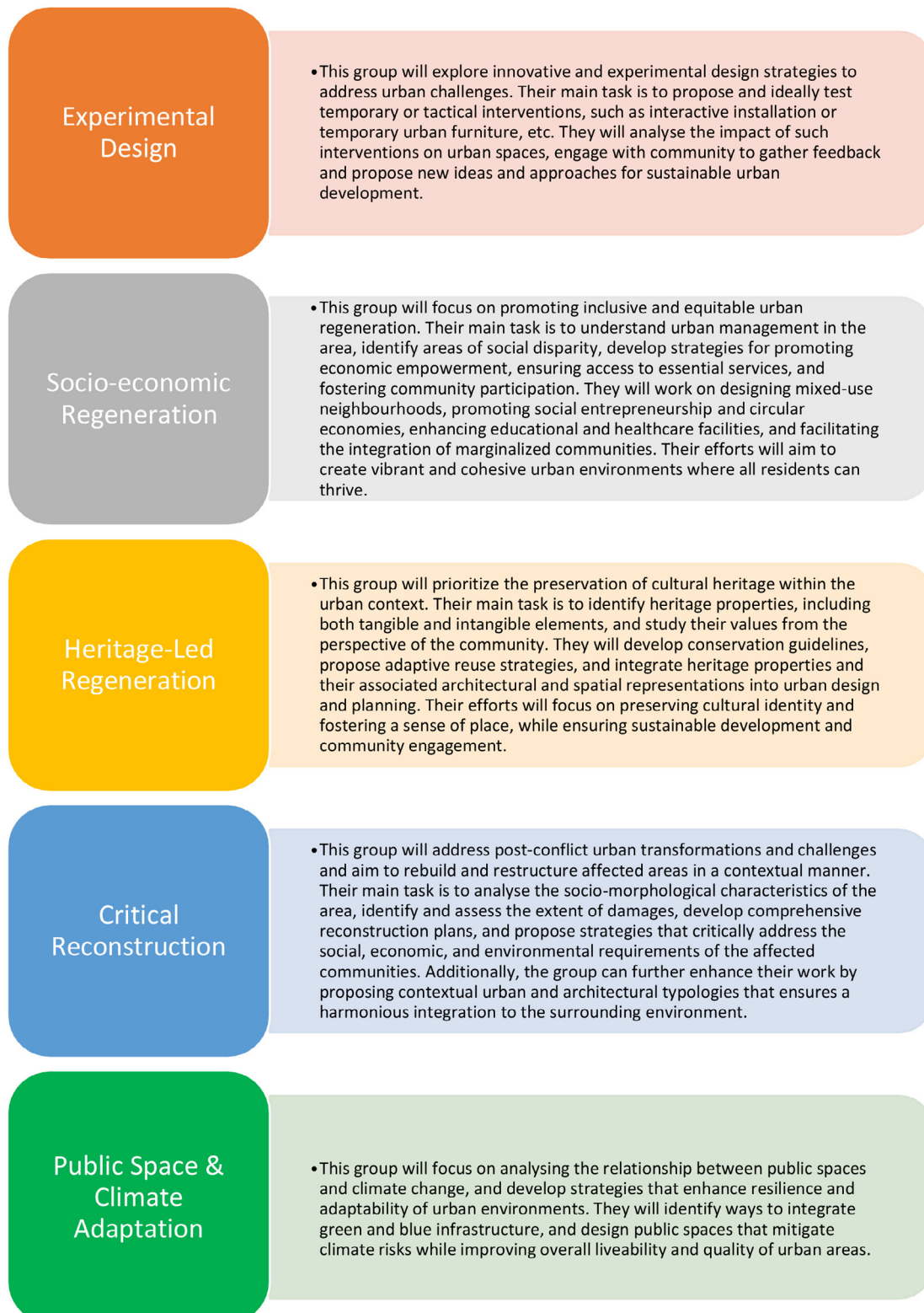
The five groups and the instructors are as follows:



While all groups have proposed guidelines for the recovery and regeneration of the inner city, each was focusing on one aspect more than the others and hence their outputs might differ or overlap accordingly. We promoted a collaborative atmosphere by encouraging groups to work as one team rather than in competition with each other. We encouraged groups to share and discuss their ideas and the results of their

work with each other throughout the process. In the end, we aimed to synergize all outputs together into one cohesive product.

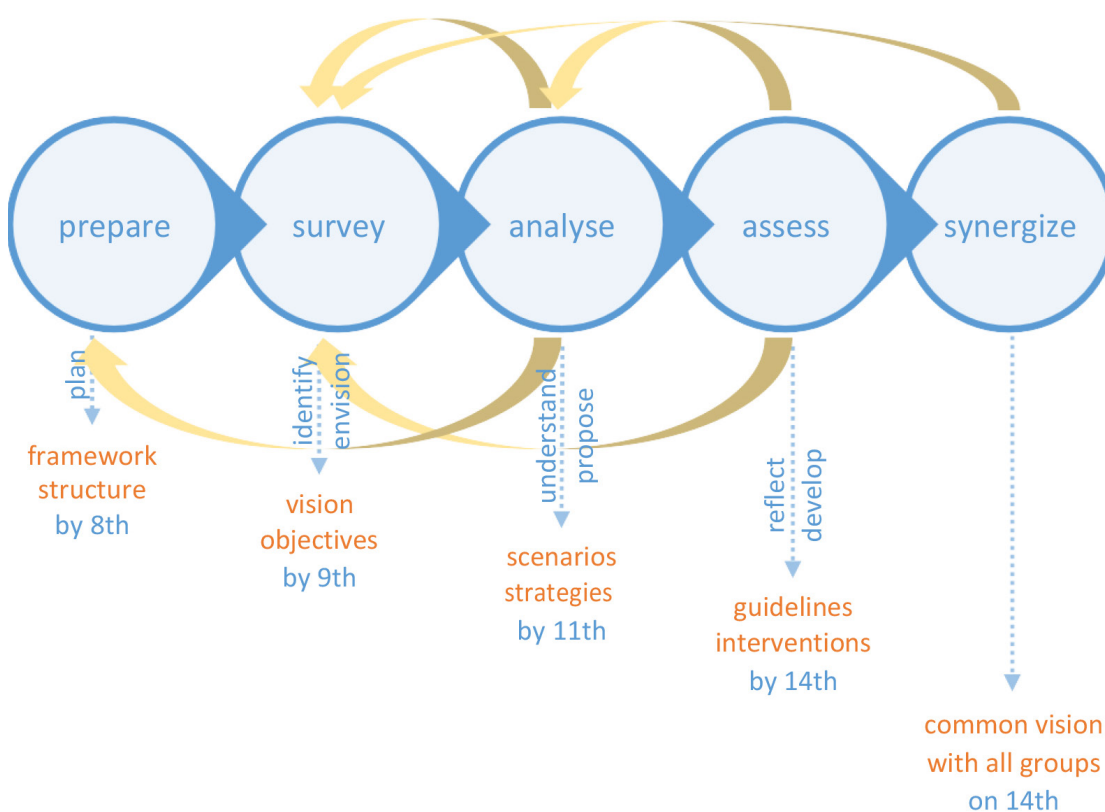
The tasks are briefly addressed in the following diagram:



WORKSHOP STRUCTURE

The workshop consisted of various elements including experts' inputs, excursions, discussions and teamwork. We spent the first three days in Cairo mainly for input sessions, excursions, discussions and group formation. Then we spent the following seven days in Port Said mainly for site visits, surveying, intensive teamwork and engaging discussions.

Day	Date	Morning	Afternoon
Mo	04.09	Arrival and check-in	
Tue	05.09	Input sessions – Introduction to Framework and focal points	Excursion in Cairo
Wed	06.09	Input sessions – Introduction to Port Said	Excursion in Cairo
Thu	07.09	Input sessions – Follow up on focal points and team building	Transfer to Port Said
Fri	08.09	Site Visit	Start of Group work
Sat	09.09	Group discussions, on-site work, studio work	
Sun	10.09	Group discussions, on-site work, studio work	
Mo	11.09	Interim-colloquium	Excursion in Port Fuad
Tue	12.09	Group discussions, on-site work, studio work	
Wed	13.09	Group discussions, on-site work, studio work	
Thu	14.09	Final Colloquium and Round Table	
Fri	15.09	Check-out and departure	



LECTURES

General Introduction about Heritage Led Regeneration

Dr. Alaa ElHabashi, Al-Yakaniya for Heritage, and Arts

The lecture on heritage-led regeneration presented some local and international case studies such as Souk Al-Selah and historic Cairo. It provided a detailed exploration of strategies to integrate cultural preservation with urban renewal. Emphasizing the significance of maintaining historical integrity while addressing modern development needs. Participants gained insights into the potential benefits of heritage conservation, including economic revitalization and community empowerment.



An Introduction to Integrated Urban Conservation & Development, Dr. -Ing. Sepideh Zarrin Ghalam, BTU

The lecture explored urban conservation's shift from traditional to integrated, community-driven approaches, highlighting the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) concept for enhancing community engagement. Key aspects included the importance of integrity in preserving urban values across social, structural, and sensory dimensions. It addressed post-conflict challenges and provided practical steps for students, equipping them to navigate the recovery of Port Said's historic core responsibly and effectively within a complex socio-political landscapes.



Experimental Urban Design

Prof. Dr. Madeg Zagow, Galala University

The lecture was designed to provide a thorough exploration of experimental urban design, focusing on its distinct phases and methodologies. Participants gained an understanding of how interventions at various scales, ranging from small-scale initiatives to larger urban interventions, can impact the regeneration of historic districts.



Climate Adaptation and Public Spaces

Prof. Dr. Simon Colwill, BTU

This presentation aimed to offer a profound exploration of revitalizing public spaces such as streets, parks, squares, and small courtyards. It included a discussion of diverse case studies that showcase successful approaches to enhancing these areas and promoting community engagement. The lecturer also incorporated local and international case studies to enrich the discussion.



Port Said: Past, Present, and Future

Prof. Dr. Dalila Elkerdany

The talk focused on providing an insightful exploration of Port Said's local heritage, centered around Prof. Elkerdany's research journey. It delved into her comprehensive study of Port Said's architectural typologies and urban fabric, highlighting the city's historical evolution and the impact of successive phases of urban development and recent conflicts on its cultural identity and built heritage.



Bazar Abbas: an "Arab Bazaar" in the European quarter

Claudine Piaton

The lecture provided a detailed exploration of the historic role of Bazar Abbas throughout its establishment and evolution over the years. It aimed to uncover the bazaar's historical narrative by examining archives held by the French Company in Paris. It aimed to clarify crucial details such as its original name, ownership history and legal standing. Furthermore, the lecture delved into the concept behind integrating this distinctive architectural typology within the broader context of the European district, highlighting its cultural and spatial significance back then for both districts.



Port Said: present and future development plans

Dr. Shima Ali, Horus University

The lecture provided an overview of both current and future development plans, addressing the complexities arising from conflicts of interest between local governments and professionals involved in urban planning. It underscored the importance of establishing a collaborative approach that reconciles municipal objectives for development with the aim to preserve and promote local culture and identity.



Historic Buildings Rehabilitation as a Catalyst to Reconcile Urban Segregation in Port Said Historic Districts

Samar Abdelaal, BTU

This presentation aimed to offer insights into the lecturer master's thesis from the Urban Design program at BTU. It explored the role of historic buildings in the urban regeneration of Port Said's historic district, focusing on various scales of intervention and planning strategies. The main approach advocated for urban regeneration through creative economy, integrating heritage preservation and local identity to promote sustainable development.



Community-led Regeneration

Karim Ibrahim, Takween

This presentation provided a detailed exploration of the dynamics involved in on-site urban regeneration projects and their interaction with local communities. The lecture extensively covered their practical experience across diverse regeneration initiatives, with a special focus on their successful efforts in Isna to revitalize historic markets. In addition to showcasing specific projects, the talk emphasized strategic approaches for empowering and developing local vendors and businesses within the context of urban revitalization, thereby fostering sustainable economic growth and community engagement.



Socio-economic Regeneration

Mohamed Hagra, UN Habitat

The lecture provided another perspective on socio-economic regeneration, highlighting the significant role played by international organizations and their impact on local policies. It featured an in-depth examination of various case studies, both local and international, to analyze and compare factors contributing to success or failure in each scenario. The aim was to extract valuable insights and lessons learned from these case studies, offering practical guidance for effective implementation in similar contexts of urban development and



Exploring Spatial Potentials - Examples of Bottom-Up Interventions, Vivienne Mayer, TH Lübeck

The lecture explored the interdependent relationship between space and people, using examples of place-making practices and emphasised their social and psychological significance. Through the examples, ranging from spontaneous use to planned interventions, several preconditions for claiming a space, such as openness of use, designability, and symbolic openness, were identified.



Climate Adaptation, Case Studies in Egypt

Mohamed Hamdy, Galala University

This presentation delved into the process of integrating climate adaptation strategies within historic contexts. It went beyond focusing only on the built environment by emphasizing the importance of incorporating these strategies into public spaces as well. The lecture explored how historical settings can be sensitively adapted to mitigate climate impacts, ensuring resilience while preserving architectural heritage and enhancing the usability and sustainability of public areas.



EXCURSIONS

The workshop was enhanced by the support from our project partners such as Al-Yakaniya for Hertigae and Arts”, Megawra and Port Said Ala Adeemo who organized diverse guided tours to showcase and explore the local history and heritage of Al-Darb Al-Ahmar and Al-Khalifa District within historic Cairo and Port Said. The tours included Port Fouad, with its unique urban fabric and maritime heritage, the Al-Arab district, with its dense urban fabric and vibrant atmosphere and the European district with its architectural styles and significant buildings. Additionally, the participants got the chance to explore Bazar Abbas and the surrounding urban context. These tours helped the participants identify the contradiction between the different districts, especially the Arab and European districts.

Another aspect of the guided tours organized during the workshop was the inclusion of Semsemya tours. These unique tours offered the participants a remarkable opportunity to engage with the rich local heritage through the enchanting melodies of Semsemya songs, which were connected to the historical events associated with specific locations. Through the captivating lyrics and melodies of the Semsemya songs, participants gained a deeper understanding of the events, stories, and traditions that shaped the local community.

Overall, the guided tours served as an effective ice-breaking activity by creating an environment where participants could connect, engage, and establish a profound background for the site visits. The tours helped the participants smooth their interaction with the local community and ensured that they were well-prepared to make the most of their collective experience.



Al-Yakaniya tour at Al-Darb Al-Ahmar historic district ©Ahmed Adham



Al-Yakaniya tour in one of the historic mosques in historic Cairo ©Sepideh ZarrinGhalem



Al-Yakaniya tour in one of the historic Sabils in historic Cairo ©Sepideh ZarrinGhalem



Megawra's tour in Al-Khalifa historic district ©Sepideh ZarrinGhalam



Megawra's tour in their working space ©Samar Abdelaal



Megawra's tour in their community garden project ©Ahmed Adham



Port Said Ala Adeemo tour in Port Said European district ©Sepideh ZarrinGhalam



Port Said's European district tour ©Samar Abdelaal



Port Said's European district tour ©Samar Abdelaal

PARTICIPANTS WORK

GROUP 01. CRITICAL RECONSTRUCTION

URBAN RECOVERY

REIMAGINING BAZAR ABBAS- CRITICAL RECONSTRUCTION

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1. DEFINING THE NOTION OF CRITICAL RECONSTRUCTION
2. CRITICAL PHASES OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION ON THE MACRO LEVEL
3. LAYERS OF CRITICAL EVENTS CHANGING URBAN MORPHOLOGY
4. MAPPING MARKET TYPOLOGIES
5. CRITERIA:
 - STREET MARKET LEVEL
 - BAZARS LEVEL (ABBAS & MARCHÉ MUNICIPAL)
6. CASE STUDY
7. CRITERIA & GUIDELINES
8. SMALL SCALE CRITICAL RECONSTRUCTION POTENTIAL

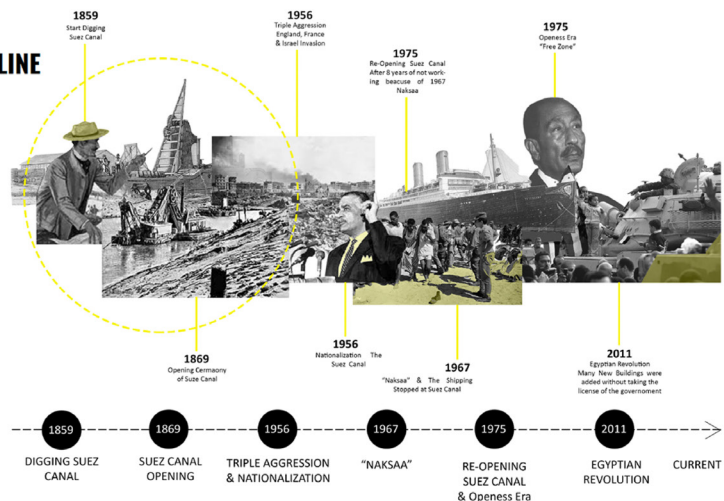


METHODOLOGY

1. UNDERSTANDING OF CRITICAL RECONSTRUCTION IN PORT SAID BASED ON LITERATURE
2. DRAWING HISTORICAL MAPS AND ANALYZING THEM IN TERMS OF MARKET TYPOLOGIES DEVELOPMENT
3. SELECTING 3 TYPOLOGIES FOUND IN PORT SAID AND ANALYZING THEM IN TERMS OF 3 CRITERIA: ARCHITECTURE & STRUCTURE, SOCIAL INTEGRITY, PERCEPTION (VISUALS).
4. MAI FOCUS ON MARCHÉ MUNICIPAL, BAZAR ABBAS AND STREETS MARKETS.
5. IMPLEMENTATION OF SWAP
6. CREATING ARCHITECTURE AND FUNCTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CHOSEN TYPOLOGIES.

ANALYSIS

TIMELINE



GROUP MEMBERS

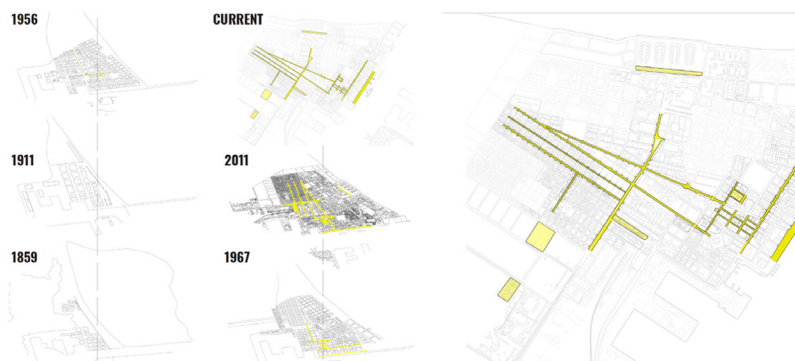
DALIA ELHANOUN
KHALED ELKASRY
YARA HESHAM
YOUSTINA YOUSSEF
W. MALIK LABECKI

SUPERVISED BY

AHMED ADHAM
CHRISTOPH WESSLING

THE REPORT IS PREPARED BY

W. MALIK LABECKI



MARKETS TYPOLOGIES



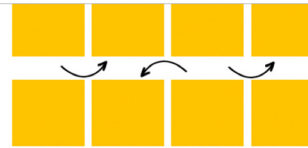
BAZAR

Has an Internal Interaction



OPEN MARKET

On street Interaction

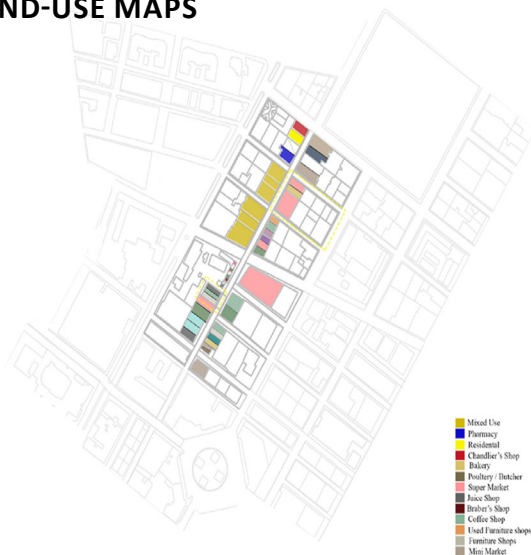


SHOPS MARKET

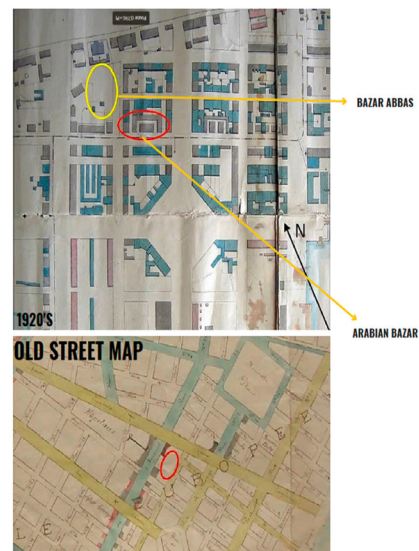
On street Interaction



LAND-USE MAPS

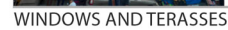


OLD BAZAR STREET



Diversity in heights & openings gives hyperlid Identity

The architectural drawings for the Bazar Abbas Street elevation include a site plan at the top left showing the building's location within a grid. Below the site plan is a photograph of the building elevation, labeled 'ELEVATION 01', which shows a long, multi-story building with a series of openings and a flat roof. Below this is another photograph of the building elevation, labeled 'ELEVATION 02', which shows a different section of the building with a more varied facade. At the bottom is a section drawing of the building, showing the internal structure and the relationship between the building and the street. The section drawing is labeled 'BAZAR ABBAS STREET ELEVATION' and 'FIRST FLOOR GROUND FLOOR'.



AC UNITS ON EXTERIOR FACADE

UNEVEN RANDOM SIGNAGE

CARS PARKING IN FRONT OF BAZAR

FOOD STANDS BLOCKING FACADE

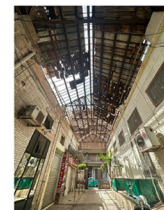
**BAZAR ABBAS
CURRENT SITUATION**



- Shaded Public Space
- Several entrances make it feel more accessible from the street
- Good circulation inside bazar
- Includes 84 potential units
- Total area of 3000 sq.m.

POINTS OF WEAKNESS

- Deteriorated roof structure
- Interiors need regular maintenance and cleaning
- 44% of units are unused units
- Upper floors have the potential to be used for activities or storage
- Cars parking inside



ELEVATION ANALYSIS

EXTERNAL CHARGES

WOODEN TERRACINA

MAIN ARCADES ENTRANCE

BAZAR ABBAS

2020

CURRENT SITUATION

LEGEND

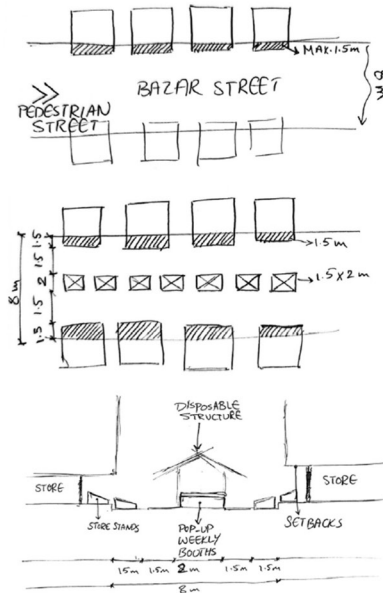
- 1. Clashes
- 2. Conflicts
- 3. Unshaded area
- 4. Accessible from one street only
- 5. Restricted circulation
- 6. Entrance is blocked
- 7. No use of arcades
- 8. No service rooms
- 9. No drainage infrastructure
- 10. Inefficient use of space
- 11. Deteriorated structure and roof

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

BAZAR STREET

ARCHITECTURE & STRUCTURE GUIDELINES

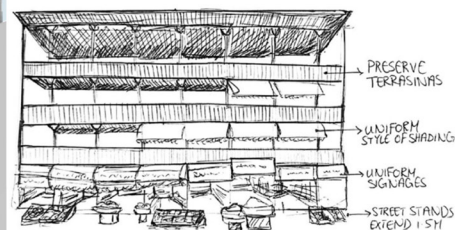
- RESTORE THE ORDER OF PAST MARKET DESIGN TO ACHIEVE HOMOGENEITY
- RESTORE AND REPAIR DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND STREET QUALITY CONSIDERING THE HISTORIC VALUE
- RESTRICTING BUILDING HEIGHTS TO 3 FLOORS WITH A MAXIMUM GROUND FLOOR HEIGHT OF 4 METERS AND 3 METERS FOR THE UPPER FLOORS.
- A MAXIMUM THRESHOLD OF 1.5 M BY VENDORS TO EXPAND ON THE STREET AND STICK TO THEIR UNIT LIMIT
- APPLYING SHADING ELEMENTS WITHOUT DISRUPTING FACADES
- UNIFYING SIGNAGES OF STORES AND BUSINESSES
- READAPT THE PEOPLE'S SHADING DEVICES INTO A UNIFORM DESIGN
- PRESERVE TERRASINAS AND REMOVE BLOCKAGES AND NO CLOSING OF TERRACES
- PREFERABLY RELOCATE RESIDENTIAL ENTRANCES TO THE SIDE STREET



BAZAR STREET

FUNCTION GUIDELINES

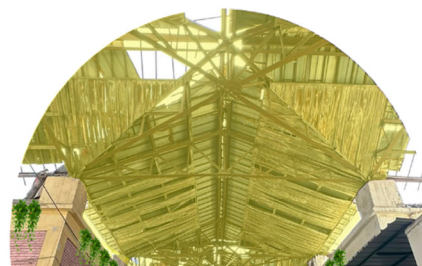
- DEDICATE 2X 1.5 POP-UP BOOTHS FOR WEEKLY MARKETS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET WITH DOUBLE-SIDED CIRCULATION
- TURNING INTO A PEDESTRIAN STREET WITH SPECIFIC TIMES FOR CARS TO BE ALLOWED TO ENTER
- NO SELLING ACTIVITIES ARE ALLOWED IN FRONT OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS AS THE TWO BAZAARS
- DESIGNATE SPECIFIC AREAS OR ZONES ALONG MARKET STREET FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF MARKETS AND ENSURE THAT THEY HAVE DISTINCT PROFILES.



MARCHE MUNICIPAL

ARCHITECTURE & STRUCTURE GUIDELINES

- REINFORCE WOODEN STRUCTURE OF ROOF AND TRANSFORM IT INTO AN ECOLOGICAL ROOF (THE PLANTS WILL ALLOW LIGHT AND AIR FLOW)
- REDESIGN AND RESTORE THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM
- REMOVE AC UNITS FROM MAIN ELEVATION
- UNIFY THE STYLE OF SIGNAGES ON MAIN ELEVATION
- RESTORE THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF BUILDING



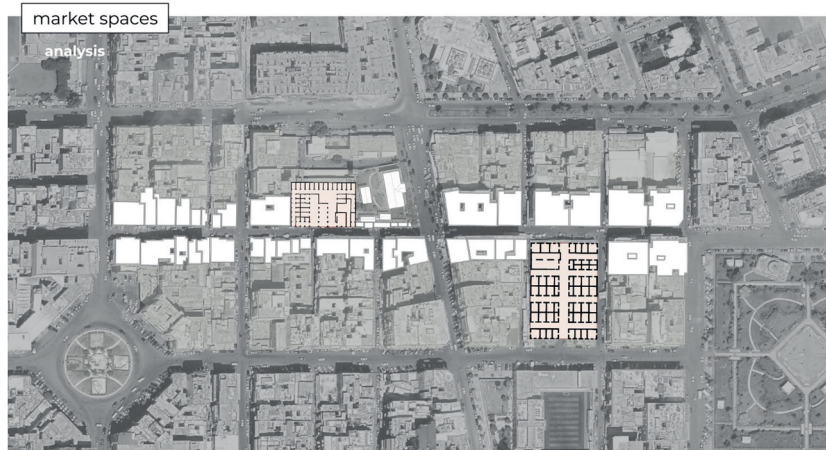
GROUP 02. PUBLIC SPACES & CLIMATE ADAPTATION

REIMAGINING BAZAR ABBAS

OPEN SPACES

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A bazaar is one of the main public spaces in a city. Bazaar Abbas used to be one of that. Times changed as modern shopping malls and uncontrolled commercial streets established. Bazaar Abbas lost its potential as a market but mainly as a meeting point for the local community. Re-inventing Bazaar Abbas as part of the public space network is crucial. This commercial public space consists of three typologies: The Bazaar Abbas, the Municipal market, and the linking street in between. For that we propose to transform these typologies to a public commercial area with different qualities and amenities. The Bazaar as a community meeting point with public access, the street a climate adaptive pedestrian zone and the municipal market as functional trading centre for smaller businesses.



METHODOLOGY

- 1 mapping port saids open space network
- 2 defining open space typologies
- 3 evaluate existing typologies
- 4 references
- 5 tools
- 6 apply tools on a focus typology

PRINCIPLES

for a market space transformation

- 1 enhance economic activity
- 2 community approach to strengthen social cohesion
- 3 climate mitigation and ecological improvement
- 4 increase heritage value and visibility
- 5 create identity within the urban framework

METHODOLOGY

Initially we took a closer look at Port Said's urban morphology to create a strategic open space concept which states the main open space infrastructure. Based on that we defined open space typologies in order to evaluate the existing spaces (SWOT) and to set up principles for a market space transformation. From collecting references, we were able to pack a toolbox for each typology. With these tools we had a broad collection for our interventions in the focal area, the Bazaar Abbas, the commercial street, and the municipal market.

GROUP MEMBERS

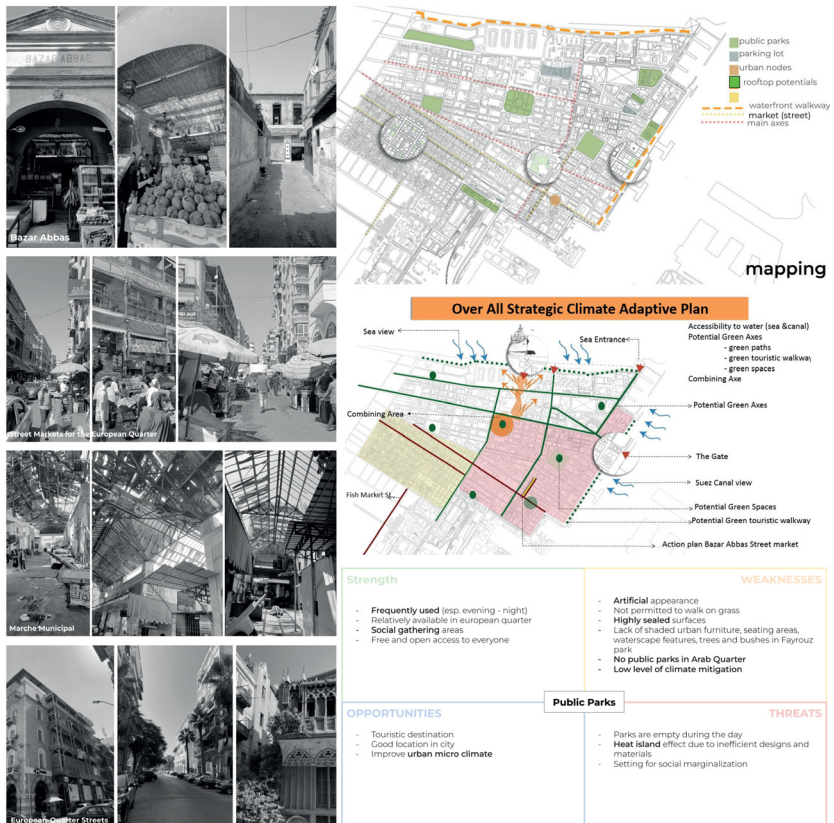
MONA AHMED MARIA
HABIBA KHALED SOLIMAN
SARA HASSAN
NOUR MOHAMMED
ADRIAN MAY

SUPERVISED BY

DR. SIMON COLWILL
MOHAMED HAMDY

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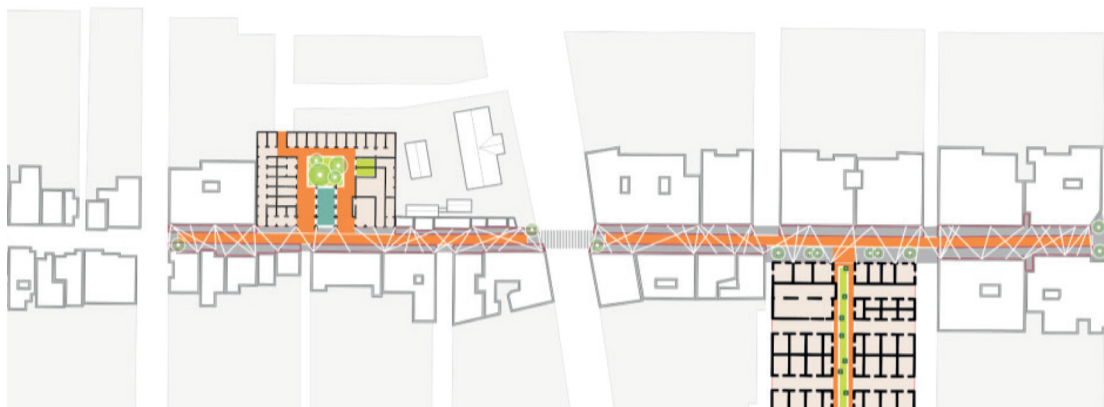
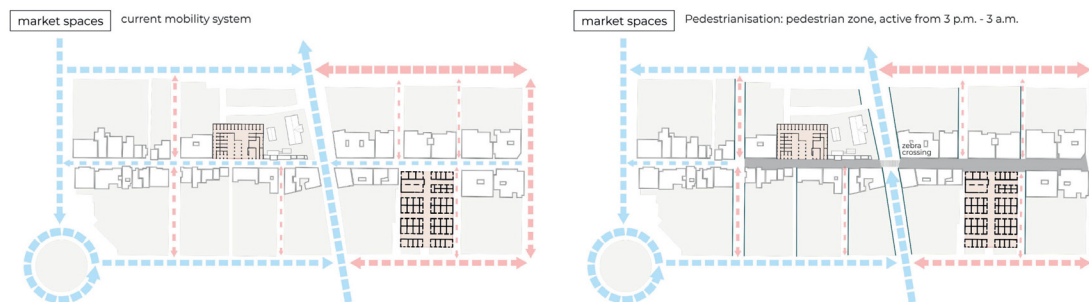
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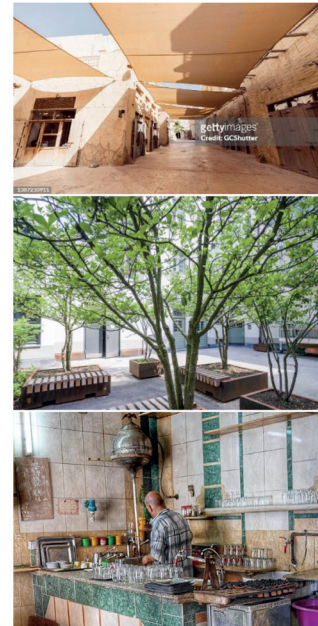
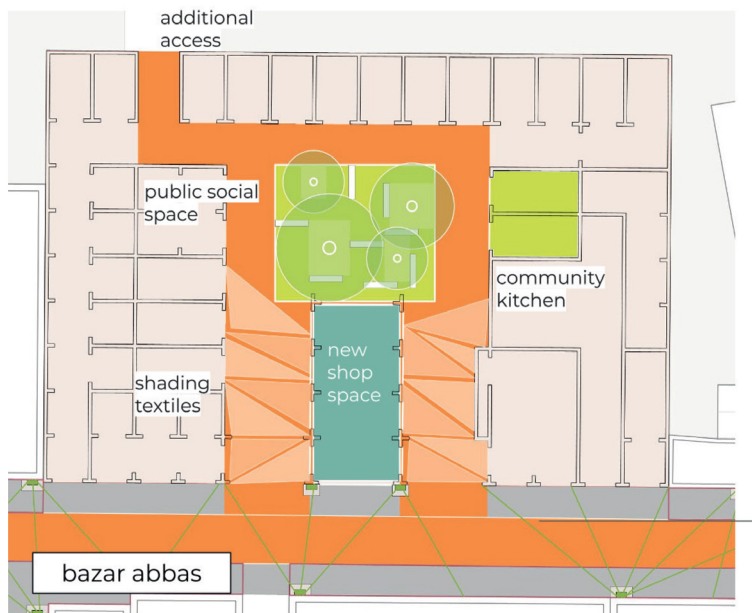


PUBLIC SPACES TYPOLOGIES

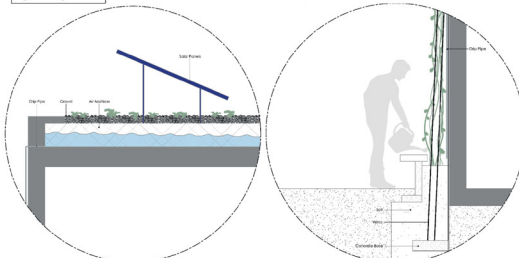


MARKETS ANALYSIS

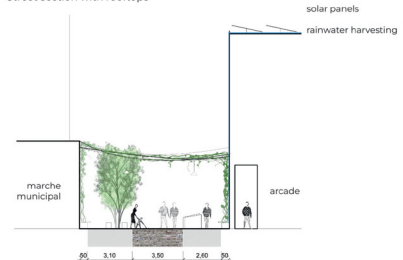




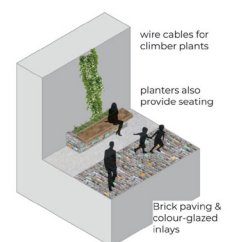
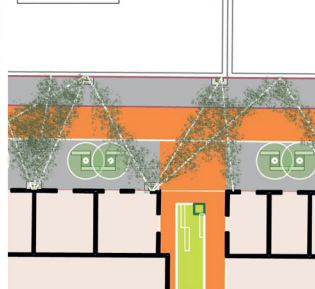
green system Detailed section: rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation system



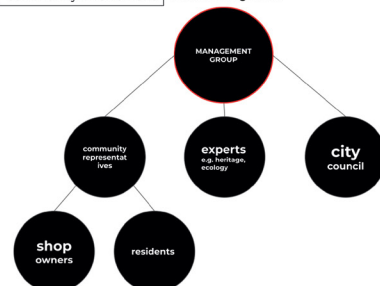
market spaces Street section with rooftops



green system climber plants provide shade



community involvement street management



participation

community activation

idea workshops

design workshops

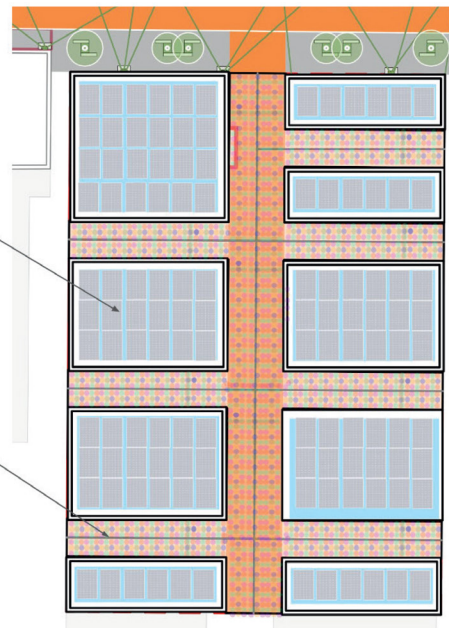
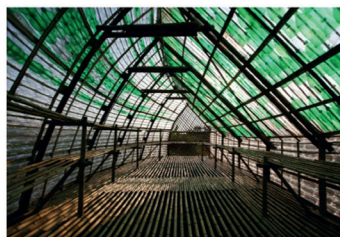
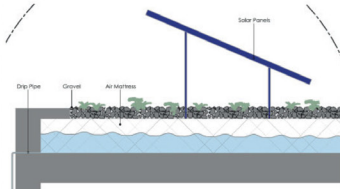
construction

maintenance

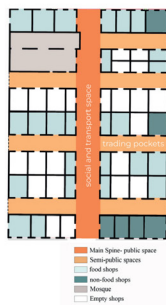


marche municipal

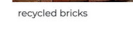
Roof materials providing light, colour and producing energy



marche municipal ground floor program



marche municipal flooring & furniture



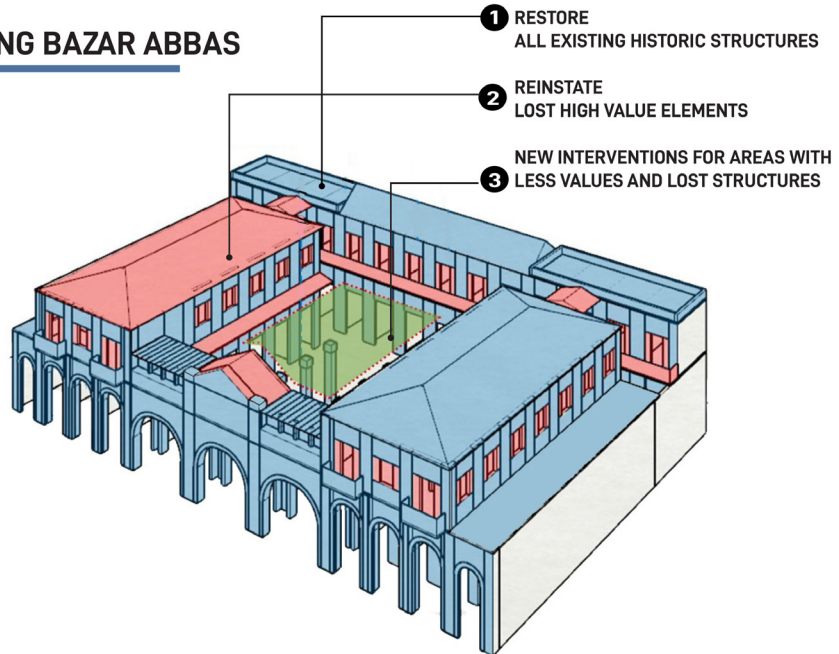
GROUP 03. HERITAGE-LED REGENERATION

REIMAGINING BAZAR ABBAS

HERITAGE-LED REGENERATION

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of this study is to create principles and guidelines for the future restoration of the site and its surrounds. A visual and photographic survey and assessment was conducted. Each of the attributes of the building and the street was studied against historic photographs and oral records. Each is then assessed in terms of how much historic, architectural and social value they have. Historic value varies on the age of each element, architectural would vary upon how much each element contributed to the reading of the site as a whole and social value depends on how much importance the community has placed on each attribute as evidenced through oral records or written records. Each attribute is also assessed for their intactness or issues for instance if there are missing elements or newer elements that affect the appreciation of the attributes.



Overall we recommend three principles of conservation:

- 1 - Restoration and maximum retention of any remaining historic fabric (as adopted from the Venice Charter 1994)
- 2 - Reinstatements - whilst we recognise the need to respect multiple layers of history (Burra Charter 2003), removal can be considered where relatively new layers severely impact the legibility of the whole
- 3 - Additions and modifications - where material is lost, new additions may be added on a functional or programmatic level. New additions should be clearly differentiated from historic with a dialogue between old and new but not detract the legibility of the whole (adopted from Venice Charter 1994)

GROUP MEMBERS

- 1 - Asia Ibrahim
- 2 - Jaclyn Chua Xinhua
- 2 - Nagla Gamaleldeen
- 4 - Nourhan Yehia
- 5 - Youssef Ragab

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Jaclyn Chua, Asia Ibrahim

Evaluation table - Building scale

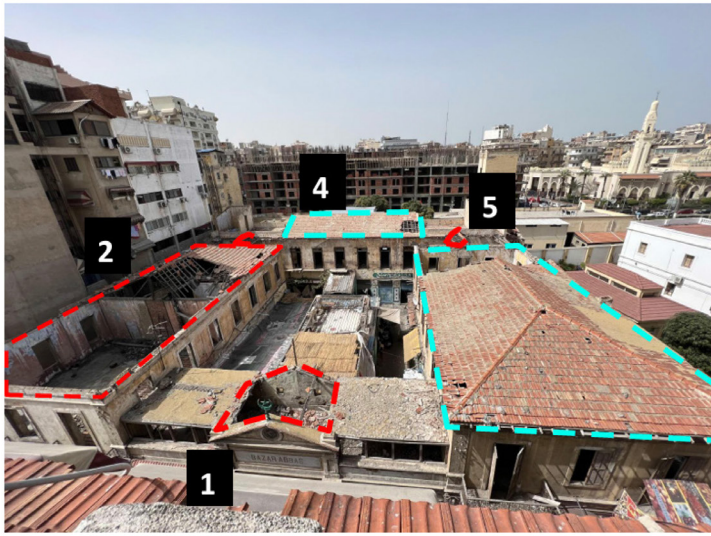
Attribute	Values	Intactness	Priority	Action
Roof	Historical: High Architectural: High	Low - 75% Missing and high threat to further deterioration	Urgent	1 2
Structures - floor, column, walls, Stairs	Historical: High	Low major structural cracks and deterioration, loss of major supporting structures - stairs	Urgent structural repairs and stabilization, reinstate access	1 2
Facades	Historical: High Architectural: High	Medium - Low Features relatively intact but lack of windows make interiors subject to rapid deterioration	Urgent reconstruction of windows and doors	1 2
Courtyards	Historical: Medium Social: Medium	Medium Historic columns intact but roof lost over time, Legibility obscured by new partitions and roofs Loss in historic use as fish sorting area over time	Mid-Long-term plan for reinstating open courtyard spaces and new interventions	3
Arcades and Verandahs	Historical: High Architectural: High	Medium Features intact but reading is obscured by new partitions	Mid-Long-term plan for reinstating open arcades and verandahs	1 2
Interior	Historical: Medium Social: Medium	Medium/ Unknown	Mid-Long term plan detailed documentation and restoration	3

Priorities matrix

The level of value versus the extent of intactness of each attribute informs which requires higher priority over others. For example If values are high and intactness is low, this necessitates urgent works.

Values	Intactness	Priority
High	Low	High
High	Medium	Medium
Medium	Low	Medium
High	High	Low
Medium	High	Low

ROOF



- 1- Gable/Hipped Tiled roof with Timber structures
- 2- Heavily dilapidated section
- 3- Marseille tiles
- 4- Wood panel ceiling
- 5- Marseille tiles

- Historical elements intact
- Missing/disturbing additional elements

Value - High

Intactness - low

Almost 75% of the roof missing to be reinstated as soon as possible in historic design

Actions

- 1 To salvage remaining tiles and use them for repairing the remainin roof sections
- 2 Where large roofs are completely missng eg the left wing, to consider a new but sensitive roof design that follows historic design and proportions closely.

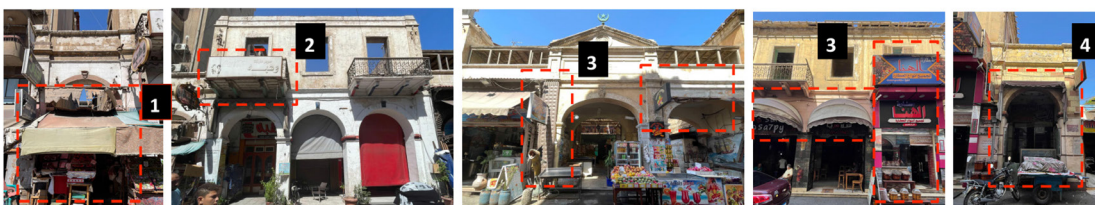


FRONT FACADE

Intact historical elements



Additional latter-day elements



Historical elements

- 1- Use of cornice and ornaments
- 2- Wooden balconies with iron railing
- 3- The entrance is emphasized by a pediment
- 4- Wooden roof
- 5- Windows with wooden frames
- 6- Use of arcades to provide a shaded walkway

Additional latter-day elements

- 1- Shading elements
- 2- Boards
- 3- Additional cladding
- 4- Additional shops and extensions blocking the walkway under the arcades

Value- High

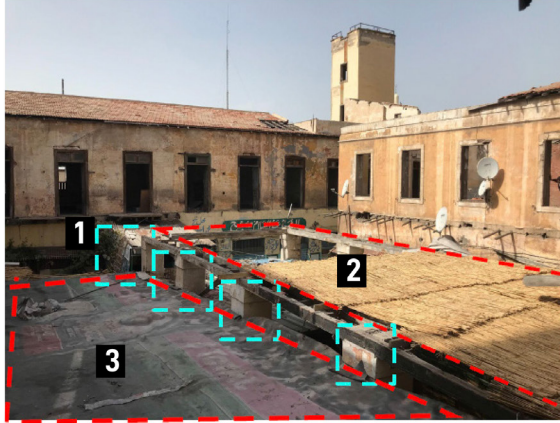
Intactness - Medium-low

Due to missing windows and doors

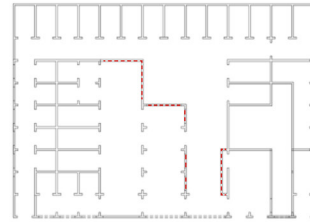
Actions

- To restore all intact historical elements
- To reconstruct doors and windows
- To remove additional latter-day elements and reinstate legibility of the facade

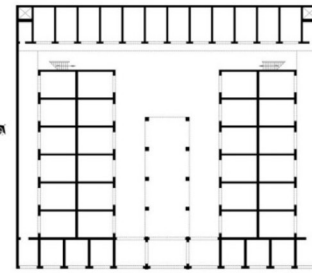
COURTYARD



--- Historical elements intact
 --- Missing/disturbing additional elements



Current day plan



Historic plan

Historical elements

1 - Columnst

Latter-day elements

2,3-New roofing

4- New concrete infill walls

Value - Medium

Intactness - Medium

Historic columns intact but roof lost over time, legibility obscured by new partition and roof

Actions

1 To reinstate open plan courtyard design by removing latter day partitions and roof

2 Potential for adding new roofing, design to be differentiated but sensitive to historic design



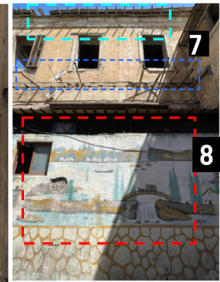
a



a



a



b

Historical elements

1 - Doors and window frames and some historic glass pieces remaining
 5 - Timber Verandah

Unclear

7 - Remnants of some awnings, possibly historic but unclear

Latter-day elements

2,3-New tile claddings and metal shutters

4- New concrete infill walls

6- New lean to metal roof

8 - New concrete wall for M&E

Value - Medium

Intactness - Low

Door and window frames are present but door and window leaves themselves are missing

Timber verandah at back wing is severely dilapidated and almost completely gone

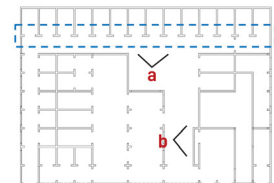
New partitions, claddings and additions are disturbing to the overall legibility of the inner facades

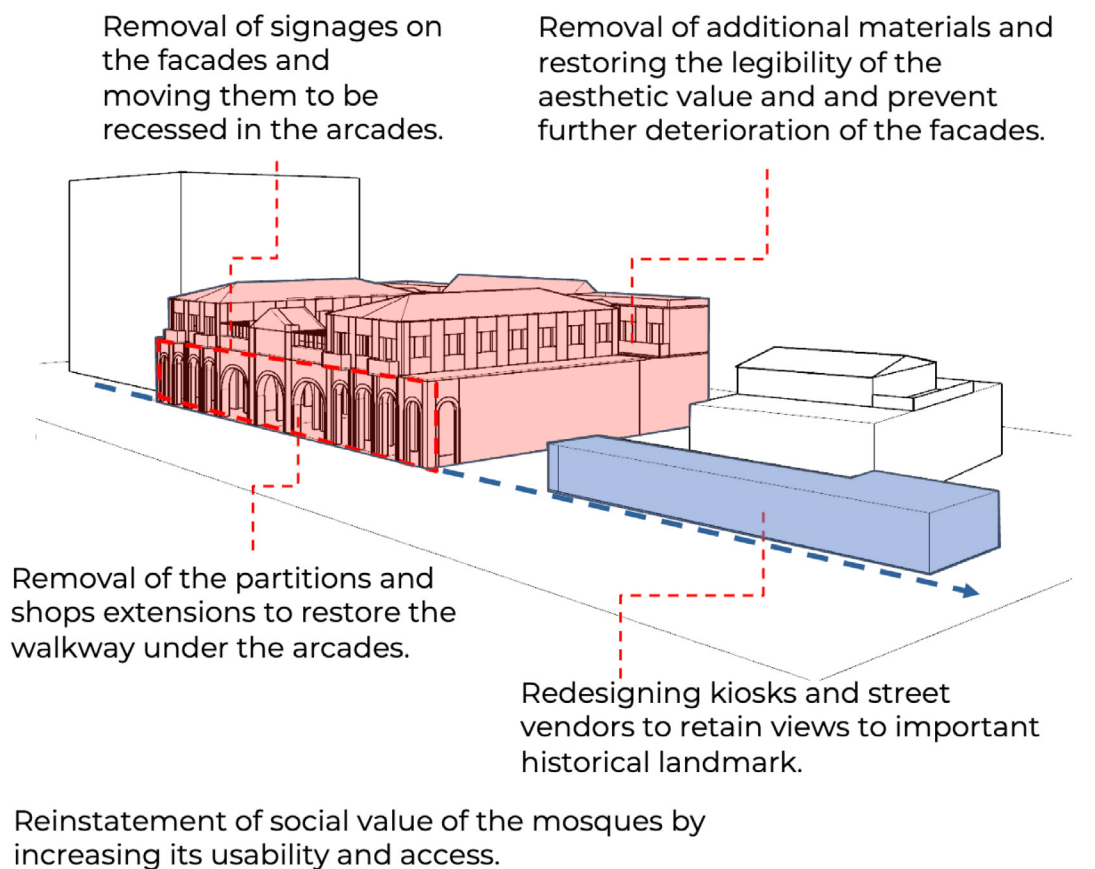
Action

1 - Reinststate doors, windows and verandahs with new but sensitive design

2 - Restore structural defects and overall remaining historic elements like door frames

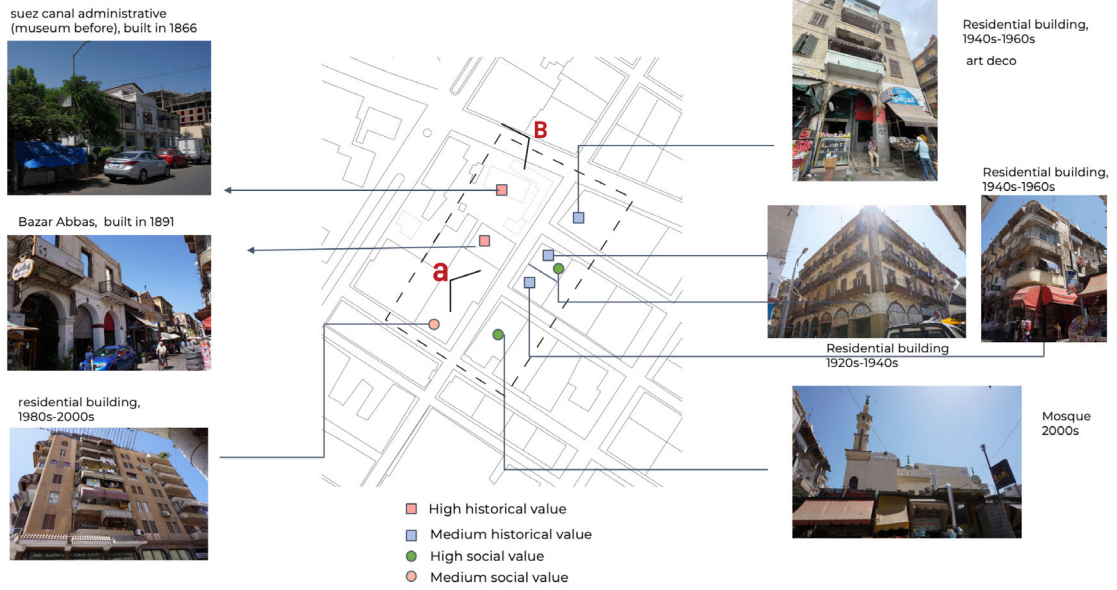
3 - Remove latter-day elements like tile claddings, shutters, infill walls





Evaluation table - Street scale

Attributes	Values	Intactness	Priority	Actions
Historic landmarks (Eugenie's rest house)	Historical: High Architectural: High Social: Medium	Medium Legibility and view lost due to latter day protrusions and additions	Mid-long-term plan	2 Reinstate key views and maximum retention
Overall Street facades	Historical: Medium Architectural: Medium Use: High	Medium main elements intact yet blocked	Mid-long-term plan	2 Additions can be considered Selective and sensitive to historic morphology, preserving integrity of structures
Arcades	Historical: Medium Architectural: Medium Social: High	Medium Additional elements could be easily removed to restore the arcades authentic value.	Mid-long-term plan	2 Removing latter day cladding and signages and blockage to arcades
Kiosks & Street vendors	Historical: Low Architectural: Low Social: High	Medium They have high social and intangible use to the people.	Mid-long-term plan	3 Possible for interventions via redesign to retain key views to landmarks



Study Block: Value of the buildings are approximated by age (historical value) and Social value (use and associations with community)



a General street view across Bazar Abbas

General the issues are mainly that of illegible ground floor facades due to new awnings, shadings, infills and signages attached to buildings. The recommendation here is to remove any partitions to restore the walkways and clear passages or find a way to regulate these shadings and awnings to at least allow some legibility of the archways.



The Question of street vendors

Whilst street vendors form an important part of the social history and function of the site, they currently block key views to the historic buildings on site. The tenants of these stalls should be consulted and retained as far as possible and a balanced solution between their needs and a more sensitive design of their stalls should be considered to somehow allow better access and views to the historic buildings.

GROUP 04. EXPERIMENTAL URBAN DESIGN

Experimental Design

In an urban design context, experimental design involves systematically planning and conducting experiments to assess the impact of urban planning interventions or design choices on various aspects of city life. It uses structured methods, control groups, and statistical analysis to generate reliable insights for informed urban development decisions and improving urban quality.

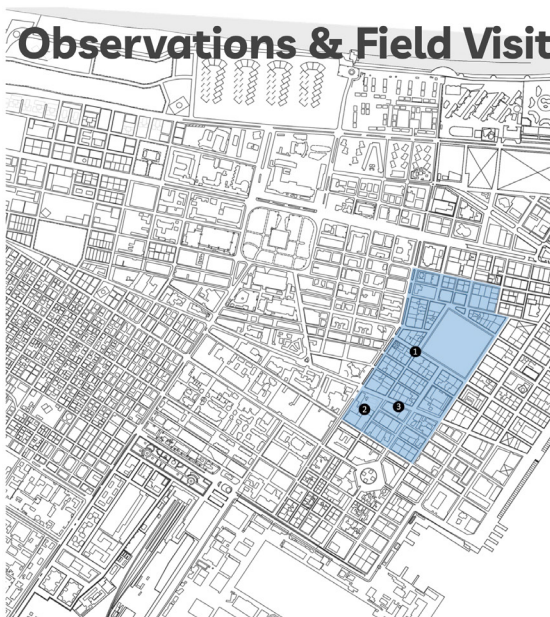


02 Methodology



03 Observations & Field Visit

European District



1 Shop owners gain more money with the carts than the shops. Shops are used as storage because they need AC. Cars are blocking the shopping street. Some vendors owns a static shop used by him as a storage.



2 People at the bazaar use light structure shading. Shop vendors are using the public space as storages. Plants are used for shade. The market has facilities with potentials.



3 The streets leading to bazaar has arcades for shaded walking, but the users don't use them. It has low maintenance. Has big obstacles.

1



A trader's viewing Port Said as a dead city due to shifts in trade patterns, marginalization, and the stark contrast between the European and Arab district.

2

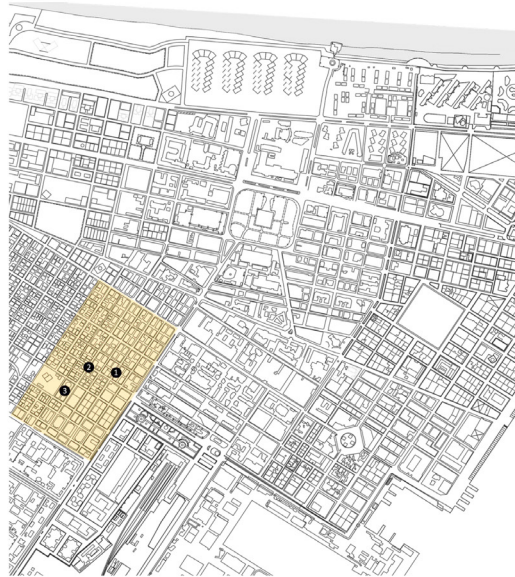


The spot appears more dynamic and livable as you walk through a higher traffic of pedestrians and vehicles.

3



An abandoned garden in a critical site that receives communal attention on a voluntary basis.



Arab District

Problem Statement

The main issue is the reduced urban and public life that affect people from socioeconomic, cultural and environmental aspects that lead to public spaces and market places that are of low quality.

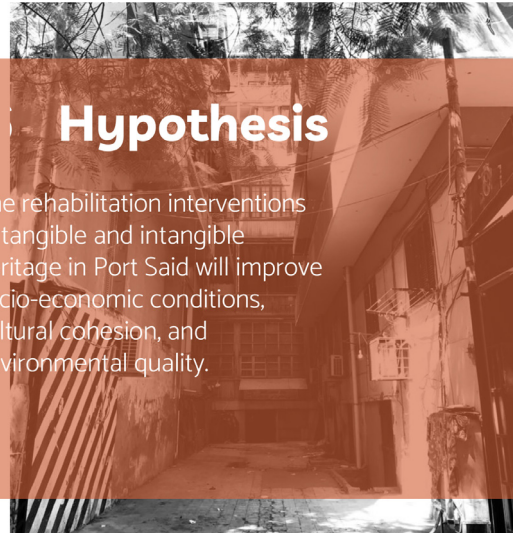
Vision

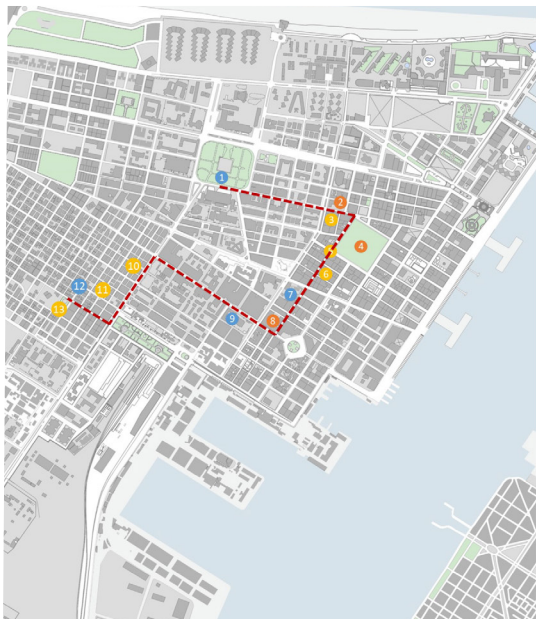


Rethinking Public Spaces in Port Said
Historic Contexts to Achieve Social
Cohesion, Economic Prosperity, and
Cultural Diversity.

Hypothesis

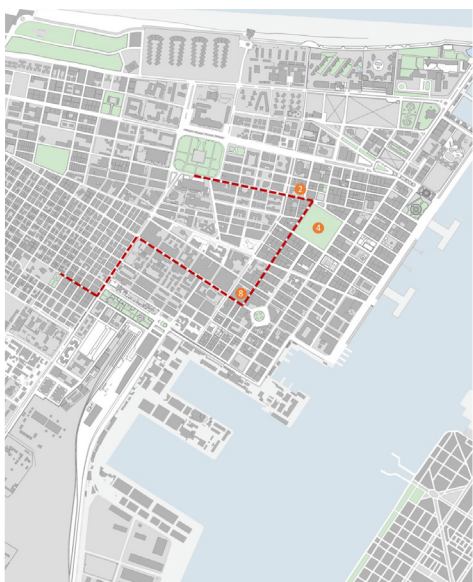
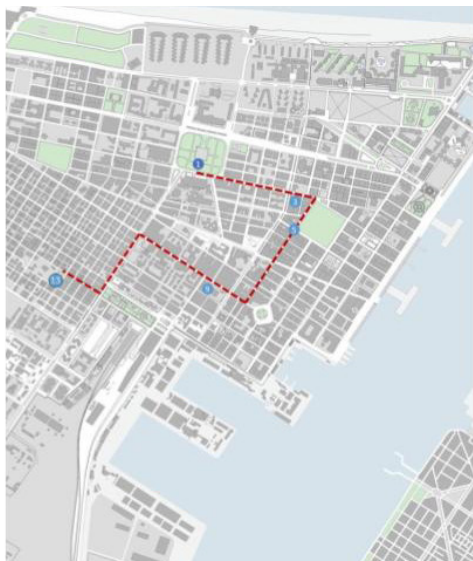
The rehabilitation interventions of tangible and intangible heritage in Port Said will improve socio-economic conditions, cultural cohesion, and environmental quality.





INTERVENTION NETWORK

- Obelisk Garden:** Start of the parade + Storytelling
- Children Garden and library:** Kids Workshops
- Arcades:** Street Furniture + Art Installations
- Ferial Garden:** umbrella station + outdoor screening + QR posters
- Arcades:** Street furniture + art installations + cart initiatives
- Marche Municipal:** Enhancement + Clean up + rebranding
- Bazaar Abbas:** Tea/Simsimiyya party + Story telling
- Alley:** Green Pocket + mini library.
- Church:** QR Poster
- Alley:** Green pockets + Temporary Playgrounds
- Coffee Shop:** Enhancement + Terracinas
- Story telling from the Terracinas**
- Garden:** cleanup + enhancement + furniture + shading devices + playground + workshops



Short Term Interventions

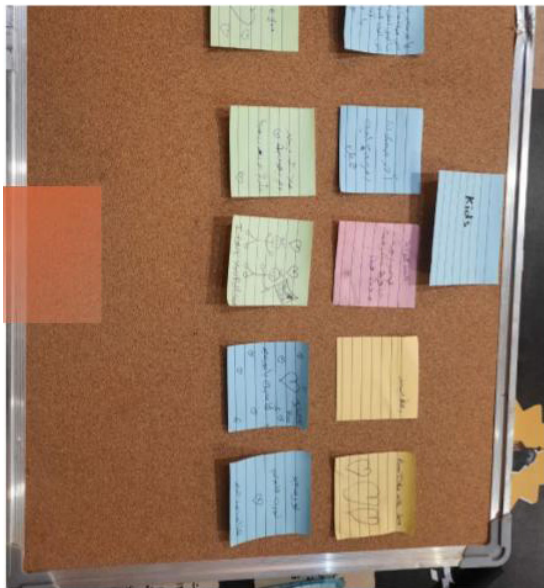
- 1 Obelisk Garden:** start of the parade + storytelling
Impact: cultural - social
Target: all locals & tourists
Frequency: Annual Events - Every Month
- 7 Bazaar Abbas:** Tea/Simsimiyya party + Story telling
Impact: cultural - social - economical
Target: all locals & tourists
Frequency: Annual Events - Every Month
- 9 Church:** QR Poster
Impact: cultural - socioeconomic
Target: all locals & tourists
Frequency: Permanent Intervention
- 12 Story telling from the Terracinas**
Impact: cultural - socioeconomic
Target: all locals & tourists
Frequency: Annual Events - During local Festivals

Mid Term Interventions

- 2 Children Garden and Library – kids workshops**
Impact: cultural - socio - economic
Target: Children & Youth
Frequency: Permanent Intervention
- 4 Ferial Garden** umbrella station + outdoor screening + QR posters
Impact: cultural - socio- economic - Environmental
Target: Families and Tourists
Frequency: Permanent Intervention
- 8 Alley:** green Pocket + mini library
Impact: Cultural - Social - Environmental
Target: Children & Youth, Residence of the Districts
Frequency: Permanent Intervention

Long Term Interventions

- 3 Arcades**
 Street furniture + Art installations
Impact: cultural - social
Target: all locals & tourists
Frequency: Permanent Intervention
- 5 Carts (arcades):**
 Street furniture + art installations
Impact: cultural - social
Target: Senior Citizens
Frequency: Permanent Intervention
- 6 Marche Municipal**
 Enhancement + Clean up + rebranding
Impact: cultural - socioeconomic
Target: Street Vendors\Small Business Owners
Frequency: Permanent Intervention
- 10 Alley**
 Green pocket + temporary playground
Impact: cultural - socioeconomic - Environmental
Target: Families, children and elders
Frequency: Permanent Intervention
- 11 Coffee Shop**
 enhancement + taracina
Impact: cultural - socioeconomic
Target: all locals & tourists
Frequency: Annual Event Every Month
- 13 Garden**
 cleanup + enhancement + furniture + shading devices + playground + workshops
Impact: cultural - social - Environmental - Economical
Target: Residence of the District
Frequency: Permanent Intervention



PILOT INTERVENTION

PLANNING I Contacting local community parties for approval and arrange potential collaborators, pick the venue's location, design the parade's initiatory.

PREPARING I Setting up the space, contact the music band, photography, testing the initiatory, creating and tracking a basic inventory list, etc.

EXECUTING I Arrange the seating at Bazaar Abbas, Clean up and beautifying the hub, arrange the image transfer, fixing the displays for the photo exhibition, collaborate with local businesses to provide supplies for the snack/tea par.

MEASURING I Observing how did people react to the parade, how engaging were they, to what extent did they know about the Bazaar beforehand, How willing will they to start the parade and follow us all the way till the end, etc.

Reflections I Insights from the experimental design team members

Community Engagement



Interactions



Elderly people / shop owners interacting



Visitors (Family)



Friends taking pictures and documenting the event

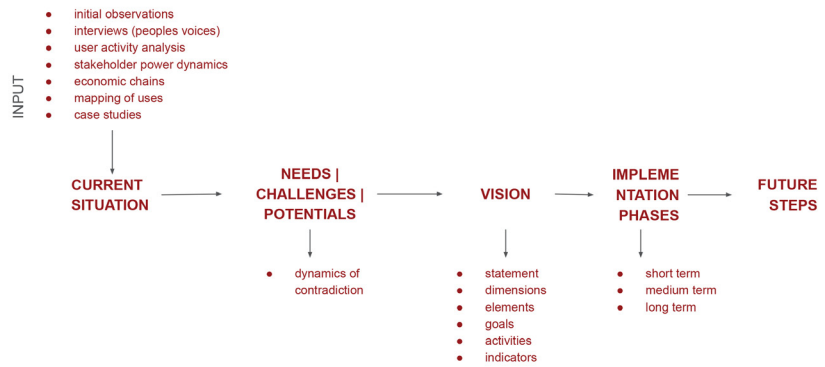
GROUP 05. SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGENERATION

REIMAGINING BAZAR ABBAS

SOCIO- ECONOMIC REGENERATION

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The group's conceptual framework lied primarily in its methodological approach to reimagining Bazar Abbas from a socioeconomic point of view. The methodology provides a way for future researchers to reexamine the initial findings reached, as well as update it based on developments in the study area. The main outcome of the study is a table with a vision statement that is streamlined into 4 dimensions accompanied by the goals and activities of each dimension that is needed for the successful development of the area.



METHODOLOGY

The methodology is based on the case study of Bazar Abbas and offers certain steps that might be useful when thinking about its socio-economic development. The steps are broken down into 5 main components; namely: current situation, needs/challenges/potentials, vision, implementation phases, and future steps. The current situation included all the input data required to carry on the analysis including the initial observations, interviews, user activity analysis and mapping, stakeholders power dynamic and economic chains analysis, etc. Next, the needs, challenges and potentials were studied through a table created by the group aiming at understanding the dynamics of contradiction in the site. The analysis is then sculpted into a vision with dimensions, elements, goals, activities, and indicators. All of which is broken down into implementation phases. A "future steps" framework portrays a feedback loop that could be used to improve upon the vision and implementation activities.

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ANALYSIS

INITIAL OBSERVATIONS

Initial observations that drove the group towards focusing on certain elements when conducting further analysis.



PEOPLE'S VOICES

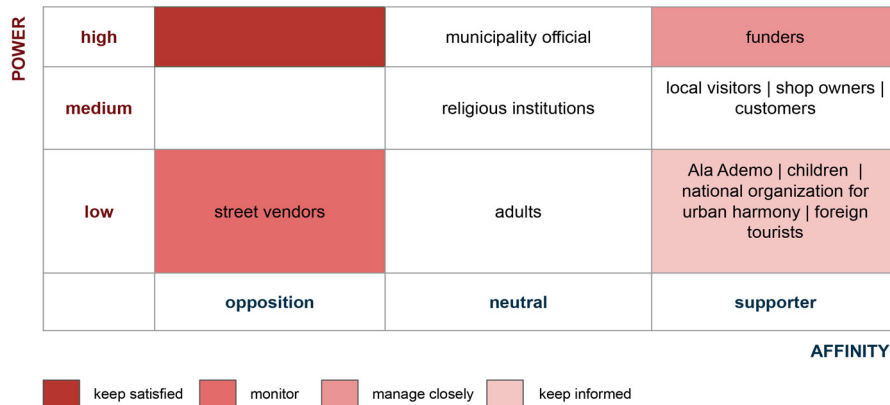
Interviews with different user groups and the site's economic work force. Translation: "This tile is from my grandfather's age", "Everyone here are neighbors and friends from my childhood", "An economic boom would occur here in Bazar Abbas if children had a place in it", "Finances are tight", "If each one abides by their allocated store/pavement area, the Bazar would return to its former era", "The new bazar affected our income", "Every change that will happen will affect someone"



ANALYSIS

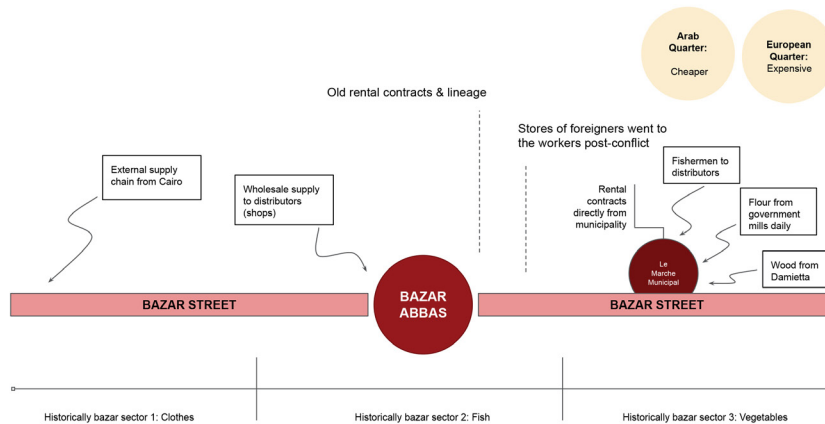
STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

An analysis that categorizes every stakeholder on a spectrum of power (high, medium, low) vs. affinity (opposition, neutral, supporter). This breaks down stakeholders in zones that we need to monitor, or manage closely, etc. The aim was to also move them along the affinity axis and make stakeholders more accepting of the development.



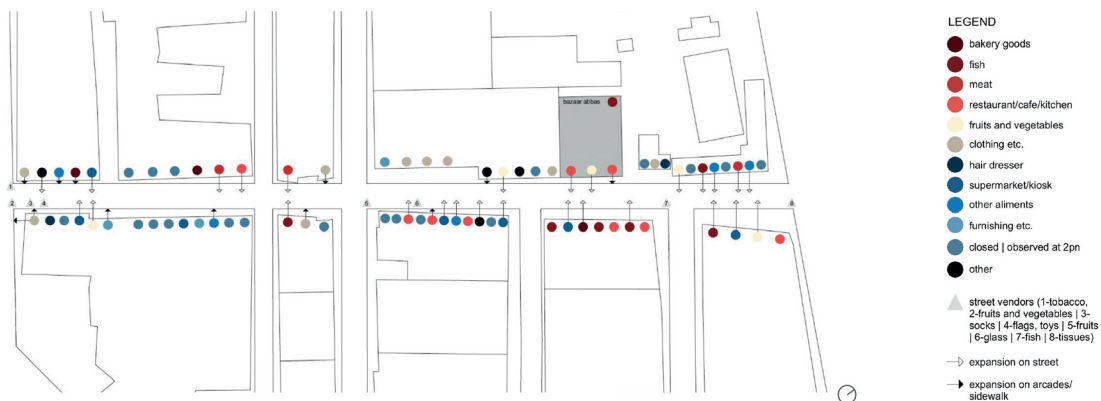
ECONOMIC CHAINS

A simple representation of Bazar Abbas street and what it holds in terms of economic chains, including its relationship to La Marche Municipal.



MAPPING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION

This map shows the land use of the southern part of Bazar Abbas. It also shows street vendors, and the expansion of each shop onto the street/arcade.



ANALYSIS

DYNAMICS OF CONTRADICTION

This table places every need extracted from the above analysis and places it in front of every user to try and come up with potentials and threats that are sensitive to every user group. The table is divided into economic, cultural, social, and spatial respectively.

ECONOMIC

NEEDS	USERS					POTENTIALS	THREATS
	shop owners	customers	tourists	children	elderly		
re-use of bazar abbas as ...shops	x	-	✓	-	-	unique shopping experience	visibility issues
...new function	-	-	✓	✓	✓	space for community centre/ activities	
additional offer of unique goods	-	✓	✓	-	-	increased rate of outside customers and tourists	
increased safety for shop owners on regulation level	✓	-	-	-	-	shop owners feel more responsibility , focus on long term perspective	

CULTURAL

NEEDS	USERS					POTENTIALS	THREATS
	shop owners	customers	tourists	children	elderly		
revival of festivities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ or x	strengthen community , saving cultural heritage	noise problem for residents
additional offer of attractor points	-	-	✓	✓	-	increased rate of outside customers and tourists	
space to discuss/ share historical heritage	✓	-	-	✓	✓	strengthen community , saving cultural heritage	
facade renovation of bazar abbas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	saving built heritage , creating unique character, attachment of residents to the space	

SOCIAL

NEEDS	USERS					POTENTIALS	THREATS
	shop owners	customers	tourists	children	elderly		
space for social activities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	strengthen community	
space to gather the community	✓	-	-	✓	✓	strengthen community	
space for sports activities	✓	-	-	✓	- or x	strengthen community , increasing health level, intergenerational bonding, saving cultural heritage (tozza - traditional ball game)	elderly could feel disrupted (physically), increased noise level

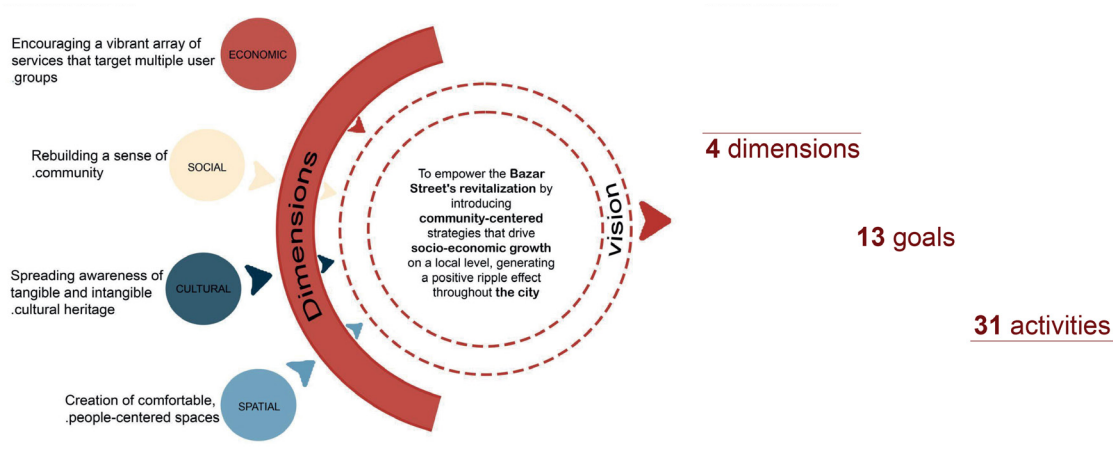
SPATIAL

NEEDS	USERS					POTENTIALS	THREATS
	shop owners	customers	tourists	children	elderly		
additional offer of toilets	-	✓	✓	-	-	no harm for existing extensions which are an important part of the business strategy	
space to rest	-	✓	✓	-	✓	improve customer experience	
space to hide from sun	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	improve customer experience , improve life quality of community	
increased level of hygiene	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	improve customer experience , improve life quality of community	
decreased level of noise	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	improve life quality , increasing health level	
increased walkable street width by ...removing cars	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	safer space for pedestrians , noise and stress reduction	inaccessibility for walking impaired people
...limiting/removing shop extensions	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	stress reduction because of sufficient street width	visibility issues , economy would be harm ed by deminishing selling volume of shop owners and street vendors
re-use of arcades as ...pedestrian path	x	✓	✓	-	✓	safer space for pedestrians , shadow for public	visibility issues , economy would be harm ed by deminishing selling volume of shop owners and street vendors
...shop extension	✓	x	x	x	x	shop owners don't have to change their functioning business , some can increase their selling volume by expanding without the threat of removal by the government	space is not available for the public (e.g. for shadow)

VISION

The vision statement is then sculpted to include 4 dimensions: economic, social, cultural, and spatial. Each dimension is briefly defined (element) and certain goals are attributed to it. The goals are then broken down into activities, that are then broken down into indicators to measure its rate of success. The goals and activities are derived from the analysis and all the way to the dynamics of contradiction table. The goals and activities table stands as the main outcome of this group.

VISION STATEMENT



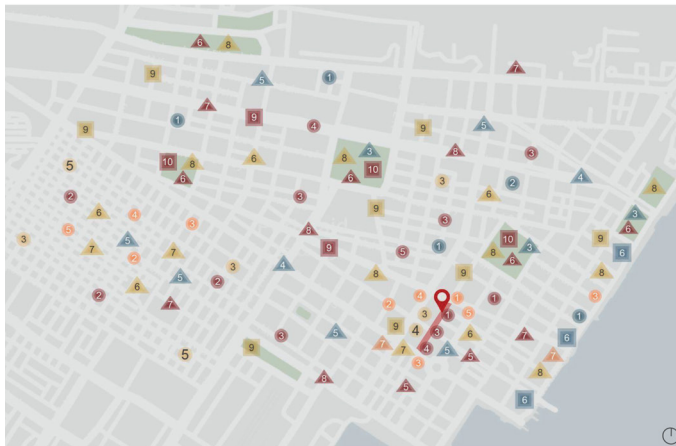
VISION: ELEMENTS, GOALS, ACTIVITIES, INDICATORS

Dimension	A. Economic	B. Social	C. Culture	D. Spatial
Element	Support small and medium businesses in the Bazar neighbourhood	Rebuilding a sense of community	Spreading awareness of tangible and intangible cultural heritage	Creation of comfortable, people-centered spaces
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging a vibrant array of services that target multiple user groups Enhance existing commercial experiences for neighborhood products Introduce economic functions to attract new user groups and increase customer flow Localizing economic chains by exploring vernacular manufacturing practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of communal spaces throughout the bazar street Re-fostering a community dialogue through children focused programs Promote community gathering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve, use and celebrate the tangible and intangible local heritage of Port Said Encourage intergenerational knowledge exchange Make use of the unique cultural heritage to attract more tourists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote fair sharing of public space Enhance open spaces and promote walkability and user comfort Promote healthier lifestyles in the Bazar street
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program to support innovative SMEs in Port Said Support existing businesses development (capacity building, digitalization) Introduce shared facilities systems (shared shopping carts, shared bikes, shared tools,...) Vocational Training for Women Support traditional Crafts (training, showcase the process,...) Introduce mixed-use in existing Ahawy (local coffee shops) e.g. art/cultural spaces, co-working Regular market free food tasting event Pop-up stores/ announcements board/ attracting elements for the hidden shops Mini bazar nodes across the city (public spaces, city-wide) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community/ cultural space + Kitchen (community center) Community Mural on Public Spaces Community self-help groups (self-management system, clean-up activities, community representation) Introduce multi-coded elements in the street (for sitting, shade, announcements) Children's designated play areas in alleyways Sports Competition Enjoyable activities for the elderly (walking, dancing, self-care, socializing) More Skating Routes Cycling Tours Gardening activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include bazaar street in the City tours Management Groups (preserve the local heritage) Children's storytelling told by elders Traditional celebrations in historical places e.g. Semsemeya Party Support Cultural events and workshops Fishing competitions (local and international) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a car free street (timeshare) fixing the infrastructure (drainage, asphalt, urban pockets,...) Introduce climatic intervention (shading, green elements,...) Enhance waste management systems in the street and neighborhood Apply noise reduction techniques (awareness, regulations,...) Provide public facilities (toilets, water dispenser,...)
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial programs supporting the Small and medium businesses Number of new businesses in the neighborhood Percentage of neighborhood products economic growth Number of visitors in the short/medium term, compared to the current numbers Number of local businesses developed/revived / per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of communal spaces created in Bazar street / per year Number of children/families participating in the children focused activities / per year Numbers of people gathering in public spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of spaces/practices revived / per year Number of exchange events successfully held / per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in satisfaction rates of the space's users through surveys conducted annually Increase in satisfaction rates of the space's users through surveys conducted annually Increase in satisfaction rates of the space's users through surveys conducted annually

IMPLEMENTATION

MAPPING IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

Broken down into short (circle), medium (triangle), and long (square) term according to activities related to crucial socio-economic activation, preservation, and spatial comfort, activities related to entertainment and further community strengthening as well as necessary pre-long term interventions as well as activities related to the overarching tourism and sustainable maintenance of the regeneration.



LEGEND

SHORT TERM

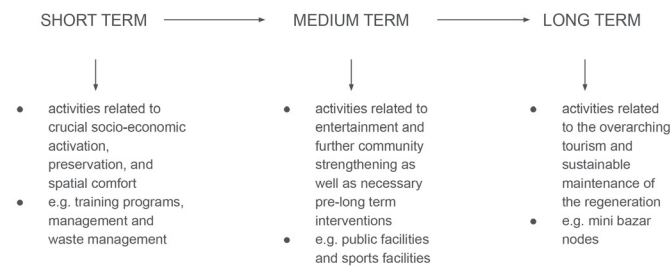
- Social
 - 1 Community/ cultural space + Kitchen (community center)
 - 2 Community Mural on Public Spaces
 - 3 Community self-help groups (self-management system, clean-up activities, community representation)
 - 4 Introduce multi-coded elements in the street (for sitting, shade, announcements)
- Cultural
 - 1 Include bazaar street in the City tours
 - 2 Management Groups (preserve the local heritage)
- Economic
 - 1 Program to support innovative SMEs in Port Said
 - 2 Support existing businesses development (capacity building, digitalization)
 - 3 Introduce shared facilities systems (shared shopping carts, shared bikes, shared tools,...)
 - 4 Support traditional Crafts (training, showcase the process,...)
 - 5 Vocational Training for Women
- Spatial
 - 1 Creating a car free street (timeshare)
 - 2 fixing the infrastructure (drainage, asphalt, urban pockets...)
 - 3 Introduce climatic intervention (shading, green elements, ...)
 - 4 Enhance waste management systems in the street and neighborhood.
 - 5 Apply noise reduction techniques (awareness, regulations, ...)

MEDIUM TERM

- ▲ Social
 - 1 Children's designated play areas in alleyways
 - 2 Sports Competition
 - 3 Enjoyable activities for the elderly (walking, dancing, self-care, socializing)
 - 4 More Skating Routes
- ▲ Cultural
 - 1 Children's storytelling told by elders
 - 2 Traditional celebrations in historical places e.g. Semsemeya Party
 - 3 Support Cultural events and workshops
- ▲ Economic
 - 1 Introduce mixed-use in existing Ahawy (local coffee shops) e.g. art/cultural spaces, co-working...
 - 2 Regular market free food tasting event
 - 3 Pop-up stores/ announcements board/ attracting elements for the hidden shops
- ▲ Spatial
 - 1 Provide public facilities (toilets, water dispenser, ..)
 - 4 Enhance waste management systems in the street and neighborhood.
 - 5 Apply noise reduction techniques (awareness, regulations, ...)

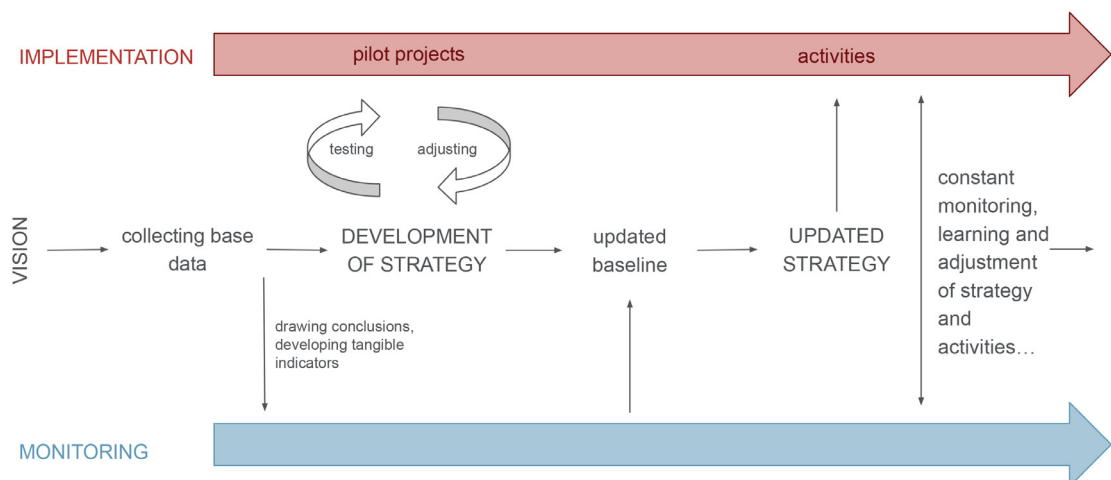
LONG TERM

- Social
 - 1 Cycling Tours
 - 2 Gardening activities
- Cultural
 - 1 Fishing competitions (local and international)
- Economic
 - 1 Mini bazaar nodes across the city (public spaces, city-wide)



FUTURE STEPS

This diagram shows the feedback loop that incorporates our methodology into a framework for future researchers to develop on through implementation and monitoring.



IMPRESSIONS



Group photo at the Arab Academy of Science and Technology ©Mohamed Essam



Workshop groups working at Estabena ©Ahmed Adham



Bab Zuwayla Tour with Dr. Alaa El-Habashi ©Mohamed Essam



Port Said European district tour ©Sepideh ZarrinGhalam



The final presentation of the heritage-led regeneration group ©Sepideh ZarrinGhalam



Megawra hosting the group at Al-khalifa ©Ahmed Adham



St.Eugenie's Catholic Church in Port Said©Ahmed Adham



Socio-economic regeneration group's final presentation ©Sepideh ZarrinGhلام



Group tour in front of the Maroon church in Port Said ©Ahmed Adham



Bayt Yakn - Souk El-Selah ©Ahmed Adham



Project team meeting with Port Said governor ©Port Said Governorate



Experimental urban design group preparing Bazar Abbas to host an exhibition and Semsemya party ©Samar Abdelaal

IMPRINT

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Bazar Abbas, Recovery Lab of Port Said

Exploring Urban Recovery Scenarios Workshop

Reimagining Bazar Abbas

Cairo & Port Said, Egypt- 05th to 14th September 2023

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