

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL
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INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

**Report on
Monitoring Mission to**

**ISLAMIC CAIRO
(Egypt)**

6–19 August 2001

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[Additional drawings and documentation have been handed over to the UNESCO Cairo Office]

1 Introduction

The earthquake on 12 October 1992 affected more than 125 historic monuments and raised concern about the condition of the architectural heritage of Cairo. International assistance was offered on several rescue operations, but the accumulated problems prompted the Minister of Culture to launch a major programme for the development of Historic Cairo in 1998.

A new inter-ministerial institutional framework was created by a decree promulgated by the Prime Minister on 7 May 1998 (Decree No 1352), including seven Ministers and the Governor of Cairo. Subsequently, on 3 August 1998, the Minister of Culture set up an Advisory Committee (Decision No 329) to be responsible for establishing the Historic Cairo Studies and Development Centre (HCSDC) under the patronage of the First Lady, Mrs Suzanne Mubarak.

The project areas approximate to the extent of the World Heritage site, including 1. the Fatimid city within the historic wall extending from Bab al Futuh in the north to Bab Zuwila in the south with Port Said Street (el Khaleeg el Masery) as the western border line; 2. the historic city around the Citadel extending westwards to include the Ibn Tulun and the surrounding area (the line of demarcation being uncertain); 3. the Fustad area; and 4 & 5. the eastern and northern cemeteries.

The construction of the tunnel beneath Al Azhar Street with a total length of 2.6km, at a total cost of 890 million Egyptian pounds (EP), was among the first ambitious initiatives to enhance the quality of the historic environment in an effort to mediate major reasons of traffic congestions. The tunnel is expected to be opened in October 2001. The flyover will eventually be removed and the street turned into a pedestrian area, which may trigger off subsequent urban transformation.

The determination and momentum of the operation, by means of which the Ministry of Culture and the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) are now trying to restore the heritage of Islamic Cairo after decades of inertia, is impressive. There can be no doubt that rescue operations are urgently needed in view of the dilapidated condition of a great number of buildings. However, this rapid undertaking also creates the imminent risk of making mistakes in a very delicate balance between the current needs of a fast-growing urban community and respect for authenticity and unique heritage values.

2 Islamic Cairo as a World Heritage site

Egypt was among the first countries to ratify the 1972 UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* in February 1974, and Islamic Cairo was among the first sites to be inscribed on the World Heritage List on 9 March 1979. According to Article 5 of the Egyptian Antiquities Law (No 117/1983), 'The Supreme Council of Antiquities (the former Egyptian Antiquities Authority) is the authority concerned with the supervision of all that is related to archaeological affairs at its museums and stores, and at archaeological and historical places and areas, even if discovered by accident.'

Egypt has not, however, given Islamic Cairo any special status as protected zones under Egyptian law and as a result the SCA, acting in the name of the competent Minister of Cultural Affairs, can only exercise statutory control over listed monuments. Furthermore, this general authority is restricted by Article 6, which stipulates that 'all antiquities are considered public property except the waqfs. The possession or ownership or transfer of such is not permitted except in the terms and conditions stipulated in the said law and the decrees implementing it.' As 95 % of the monuments are the property of the Waqf, the SCA has some restrictions on its activity, which require clarification and possible amendments of the legislation.

3 Terms of reference

Article 4 of the Convention states, that ‘each party to this Convention recognizes the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory...’

Reactive monitoring, the procedure under which this mission was carried out, is the reporting on the state of conservation of specific sites that are under threat. To this end specific reports and impact studies are requested each time exceptional circumstances occur or work is undertaken, which may have an effect on the state of conservation of the site (*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (1999), Article 75).

In view of the major restoration campaign for Historic Cairo, which was launched in 1998, the World Heritage Centre decided to carry out a mission in order to assess the quality and real extent of the restoration interventions being carried out and to report back to the Committee for appropriate action.

The mission was carried out from 6 to 19 August 2001. This report will describe the finding and recommendations mainly related to the restoration programme of individual monuments and to a lesser degree deal with the organisational structure and planning for urban improvements. The full text of the Terms of Reference is attached in the annex.

4 Summary of observations

4.1 Historic Cairo Restoration Programme

The programme for the historic city includes an ambitious programme for the restoration of a total of 157 historic monuments within a time-frame of eight years (HCRP). Phase 1 was started two years ago and includes the restoration of 47 individual sites divided into nine groups of buildings. Tender documents have been prepared by twelve external consulting offices, mainly related to professors at the Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University. Ten construction firms were pre-qualified to bid and actual implementation is carried out by four construction firms (Alrobaeia Comp., Aswan est., Wadi el-Nil comp, and Arab Contractors) at a total estimated cost of 134 million EP.

Additionally, a Historic Cairo Centre for Studies and Development (HCSDC) has been established in newly restored buildings within the premises of the Citadel and a liaison office has been set up at the Ministry of Culture. The Centre is starting to map socio-economic data and develop strategies for site-specific projects on urban improvement and regeneration. Two areas are subject to special study: i. Al-Azhar Street and Square after the removal of the flyover and the conversion of the area to a pedestrian zone, and ii) Al-Muizz Street in front of Al-Hakim Mosque and the area immediately outside Bab-al-Futuh and Bab-an-Nasr in preparation for a new thoroughway. This effort is a start of a more integrated approach to heritage management in the recognition that land use is of vital importance for urban activities and the key to economic, social, and political power. A total staff of about 250 is currently working on the Historic Cairo Development Programme (not including external consultants and employees of the construction firms).

There is considerable interest in discussing current planning proposals at regular review meetings, possibly by arrangement with UNESCO. The setting up of a Scientific Advisory Group composed of national and international advisors has been proposed earlier (Georges Zouain *et al*, UNESCO 1999, .28)

4.2 Integrated area conservation

The UNESCO Recommendations concerning the safeguarding and contemporary role of historic areas, adopted in Nairobi in 1976, declares: ‘Every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in their totality as a coherent whole whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed and which include human activities as much as the buildings, the spatial organization

and the surroundings. All valid elements, including human activities, however modest, thus have a significance in relation to the whole which must not be disregarded.'

The general rules of physical planning are specified in the Egyptian Physical Planning Law (No 3, 1982). There are direct regulations related to antiquities in Article 12 (General Planning) and Article 26 (Detail Planning), stipulating that historical and archaeological areas must be taken into consideration. However, the distribution of planning responsibilities is complex and the coordination of current planning initiatives between relevant Ministries and the Governorship remains obscure. The Higher Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Renovation of Islamic Cairo was established by decree of the Prime Minister in August 1990 and includes among its members the Minister of Tourism, the Minister of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities, the Minister of Culture, the Ministry of Waqf, and the Governor of Cairo, but the Committee has apparently only met once, two years ago.

The HCSDC may possibly develop so as to be the coordinating administrative body for Historic Cairo, designed to overcome existing bureaucratic and administrative difficulties. It appears, however, that the General Organisation for Physical Planning (GOPP) already has an Executive Agency for Historic Cairo.

There are several proposals for the designation of Historic Cairo as a single planning zone by special decree of the President in order to ease bureaucratic difficulties within the present Governorship and eventually to treat the Historic Cairo areas as a single urban entity. Such a holistic approach may well be the only appropriate way to deal with the complex problems of conservation and development, especially with a view to control future speculation in real estate and land values, which may otherwise counteract efforts to maintain the historic character of the zone. The opening of the new tunnels under Al Azhar Street will most probably have a very strong influence on future development, and the inauguration ceremony could very well be used as an occasion to declare Historic Cairo a special planning zone under special protection as a World Heritage site.

Implementation of the programme for restoration of historic monuments is the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture and the funds allocated are earmarked for restoration purposes. The World Heritage Convention obligations on States Parties to 'integrate heritage into the life of the community' is not being fully addressed in order to ensure sustainable development, which also takes account of the needs and aspirations of the inhabitants of the historic city.

4.3 Restoration of individual buildings

Without an intimate knowledge of the entire building process from the very inception of the project through to its completion it is difficult to know who to blame or praise – the client, the consultant, the contractor, the individual workman, or the inspector. This judgement did not fall within the terms of reference of the present mission, but it may be stated that in the last analysis it is the Building Committee and the Supreme Council of Antiquities that are responsible, under the provisions of the Antiquities Protection Law.

A cursory visit to only a limited number of the around 47 historic monuments currently under restoration can only give some general ideas about the quality of work. The following two examples may give an indication of the varying quality of work.

1. Recently completed, the restoration of the ***Al-Ghuri Mosque*** respects the original materials and the historic chronology of changes that have occurred over some 500 years. Its dignity and monumental character have been preserved as a result of sound judgments and careful supervision by an experienced architect trained in conservation working in close cooperation with a responsible building committee.
2. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about the renovation currently being carried out at the ***Sargathmish Mosque***. Overnight cleaning of the facade with sand abrasive under high pressure has destroyed delicate detailing in the stone masonry of the stalactites at the entrance porch without paying attention to traces of painted decorations. New marble panelling is being applied in the interior of the

courtyard despite the fact that no elements remain of the original dado. Furthermore, the craftsmanship is of mediocre quality with dado mouldings formed using wooden profiles and fastened with clamps, as in any modern hotel foyer or toilet. There seems to be no consistent philosophy in planning and practice in this case. Moreover, supervision and control of the work has been inadequate. This treatment is not acceptable for an important mosque at a World Heritage site and demonstrates that the SCA/HCDP is not exercising full control over work carried out on listed monuments.

Similarly, the installation of built-in light fixtures according to the whims of an electrical engineer is out of place and not acceptable in the water basin of the first four-*iwan madrasa* in Egypt, Gamal ad-Din al-Ustadar, which now resembles a modern jacuzzi. In general there seems to be a liking for floodlighting on external facades and to the interior walls and ceilings. This is an unfortunate overall tendency, which calls for some restraint in order to avoid the feeling of theatre or an amusement park, in which the buildings are mere stage designs that no longer play any part in real life.

Most of the site visits were to projects carried out by a single construction firm which has its own restoration unit cooperating with a subcontracted French company that specializes in the restoration of works of art. No indication was given of the extent to which the other eight pre-qualified companies currently engaged in restoration work have a similar expertise in restoration of fine art. For this reason it is recommended that a distinction should be made between consolidation and restoration of the built structures on the one hand and the decorative details on the other. The contractors specialize in engineering and construction work and have expertise and equipment to deal with building structures below and above ground, but it would be advisable for the SCA/HCSDC to establish an independent conservation team for fine-art restoration and initiate a training programme to match future needs for professional staff and create a career structure within this specialized field. Coordination with the planned restoration laboratory with bilateral assistance offered by the Italian Government is a matter of high priority in this respect.

Structural problems have to be given first priority for safety reasons, but the delicate treatment of decorative details can advantageously be separated from work on the main structure, to be carried out under a separate contract during a prolonged work process so as to allow sufficient time for all phases of a delicate restoration, possibly carried out in joint ventures with the SCA in order to ensure the quality of work and appropriate training of staff.

Structural reinforcement of the foundations has been carried out almost indiscriminately and at great cost using micro-piles. Certain restrictions are apparently now placed on the use of this technique in favour of the improvement of soil conditions and foundations by injection. Safety is, of course, of paramount importance in view of the risk of more frequent seismic activity in the future, and these efforts to consolidate foundations should not be compromised if a real risk can be demonstrated.

Grouting of the lower parts of walls is allegedly carried out using only lime mortar: admittedly, admixture of fly ash to lime mortar creates a grey colour which can be mistaken for cement. However, white Portland cement sacks piled up at some work sites cast some doubts in this respect. It is argued that white Portland cement is added in some cases because a short setting time is required to avoid excessive stresses within the walls. It is argued that white Portland cement is less harmful because its alkaline content is lower than that of ordinary Portland cement. This is not, however, correct; the grouting can be carried out using hydraulic lime mortars at intervals during a prolonged work period. Whatever colour is used, Portland cement must only be used for strictly structural purposes, where high strength is essential. It should **not** be used for mortars or plasters in historic structures because of the risks of salt efflorescence and too high rigidity.

4.4 *The open-air museum concept*

The restoration project for the Aqueduct includes phased demolition of all houses within a 300m zone along the whole length of about 2.2km to the south of the monument in favour of the creation of open space and traffic lanes to both sides of the aqueduct. Furthermore it appears that a *son et lumière* project is

under consideration. This concept of an ‘open-air museum,’ which has been realized with disastrous results in different parts of the world in the past, should be avoided and a more flexible and integrated approach by which the monuments are considered an integrated part of the urban environment should be adopted.

4.5 Restoration and authenticity

The question of authenticity is the most central aspect in the evaluation of the Historic Cairo Restoration Programme.

According to the draft report ‘Strategic Approach to Egypt’s Cultural Heritage’ (p 93), the most common term for restoration in Arabic is *al-tarmim*, referring to the treatment of structures in isolation by returning to a known earlier state, whereas the connotation of the term *al-muhafaza* includes all the processes of looking after a site as to retain its cultural significance, indicating that this wording should be preferred in the future.

The experience drawn from the majority of the sites visited during the mission show a liking for ‘complete restoration.’ Surfaces are generally restored to what may have been their state at a specific time, paying less attention to retention of signs of age and the patina that has resulted from wear and tear. Apparently the religious communities have very specific expectations regarding the final result, and these create potential conflict with the internationally recognized principles of restoration.

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* lay down that authenticity of a cultural heritage resource is one of the fundamental conditions for its inscription on the World Heritage List. The *Guidelines* refer to four aspects of authenticity that should be taken into consideration, namely authenticity in design, authenticity in materials, authenticity in workmanship, and authenticity in setting.

It is essential that buildings should maintain their inherent historic authenticity from the time of construction, but it is understood that the ageing process (patina) and eventual transformation over time add to the heritage value. Conservation management of these resources is subject to the general principles that are enunciated in the Venice Charter and in UNESCO Recommendations, as well as in the intentions of the World Heritage Convention itself.

4.6 Public awareness

Article 27 of the World Heritage Convention stipulates ‘the need to strengthen appreciation and respect of the cultural heritage and undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of the Convention.’

The endeavours to restore the Islamic monuments in Cairo are highly appreciated, but the scale and the rate of progress have caused some public debate. A recent open letter with a number of international experts on Islamic history and architecture as signatories has been addressed to the First Lady, Mrs Mubarak, outlining some current threats to the Cairo monuments (letter of 8 June 2001).

The many threats listed in the open letter are real and need to be addressed. The heartfelt appreciation and the concern for the preservation of historic Cairo should not be considered as merely negative criticism. On the contrary, there is an obligation on the Egyptian authorities to ensure that such a debate takes place in order to raise public awareness about the projects and to start a dialogue with all the stakeholders. An awareness building process should therefore be initiated without delay which pays special attention to two aspects:

- 1 The HCDP needs to go public with details about the restoration projects and the costs to ensure transparency and thereby gain more credibility. The large signboards in front of the more than 47 work sites announcing the name of the general contractor are not calculated to create confidence in restoration. Trust can be gained only on basis of reliable facts and details about the scope of the

work, the methods applied, and the money spent. All information must be verifiable. The statutory creation of the higher review committee, composed of a number of distinguished and highly respectable people, is designed to ensure this process. Furthermore, the comprehensive historic documentation and project material accumulating in the offices of the HCRP need to be made accessible by arranging exhibitions, publications, and scientific documentation.

- 2 An internal debate should be initiated so as to ensure that all projects conform with the standards stipulated in international conventions and recommendations, and the necessary amendments and corrections must be imposed upon the consultants and the contractors. This debate may also include a review of the role of the inspectors vis-à-vis the consultant, as I understand that he is not involved in work supervision, which poses special liability problems.

4.6 Training

The majority of the key posts in the Supreme Council of Antiquities are occupied by trained archaeologists or engineers, whereas relative few members of staff are specialized as restoration architects or fine-art restorers or are trained in heritage management. The number of restoration professionals on the free market is, moreover, limited. Obviously, the unprecedented scale and number of restoration projects over a limited period of time do not correlate with the available expertise in restoration.

This condition results in a 'minimal intervention' approach, which is in any case good and advisable practice in restoration. Some fine-art restoration can be postponed for execution until the required expertise become available, allowing ample time for all phases of the job, including scientific research and documentation.

In the meantime, the provision of training at various levels is essential, not only to meet the requirement of the contractors, but also to train SCA staff and prepare for a long-term career structure in conservation

Several initiatives may be considered:

- 1 Create special mandatory training sessions for staff, drawing on expertise provided by local and international experts, possibly under special arrangement with ICCROM as part of in-service training at projects of specific importance.
- 2 Offer a number of scholarships for training abroad to the best qualified staff.
- 3 Establish diplomas in cultural heritage management and architectural restoration at Cairo University with in-service training at restoration projects in progress.

5 Recommendations for international assistance

The following recommendations are based on observations made during site visits, identifying specific activities for possible assistance under the World Heritage Convention. Without prejudicing the provisions of the Convention, the proposals are considered to have a multiplier effect because they:

- stimulate general interest in conservation;
- contribute to the advancement of scientific research;
- contribute to the training of specialized personnel;
- generate contributions from other sources.

Immediate initiatives

- 1 Distribute a leaflet with the Venice Charter, the Lahore Declaration, and the Nairobi Declaration in Arabic to all consultants, contractors, and divisions of the HCDP, including a short introduction about general principles in restoration according to internationally accepted standards and obligations under

the World Heritage Convention. This material can be prepared in cooperation with the UNESCO Regional Office.

2. Invite staff, consultants, and contractors to monthly conferences dealing with specific themes in conservation and restoration, where experiences of mutual interests can be presented and discussed in an open forum. Discussions about 'restoration and authenticity' should be given special attention, and the religious society and the Waqf should be invited to take part in these sessions. To ensure a broad appeal, these seminars should be held in Arabic only. Introduction and background information can be presented in a monthly newsletter published by the HCDP.

3. Prepare for working sessions with the participation of a limited number of foreign experts representing various areas of expertise in planning, conservation, and archaeology to discuss current planning proposals prepared by the HCDP for Al-Azhar Street and Galal Street and other initiatives, which will radically transform the urban environment in these areas and have a considerable impact on the whole of the historic city. Such planning proposals need to be presented and discussed with other stakeholders in order to avoid internal conflicts. Eventually, the whole of the historic city should be declared a single preservation zone with one coordinating authority.

Mid-term initiatives

4. Prepare a *Restoration Manual for Islamic Monuments in Cairo*, to provide a framework for the preparation, execution, documentation, and monitoring of restoration projects based on international principles in restoration. This manual should be based on the accumulated knowledge within the SCA combined with the experience gained from the current restoration projects. Prepared as a bilingual restoration and maintenance manual in Arabic and English, it will provide teaching material for mandatory training courses on the treatment of Islamic monuments in Historic Cairo. The work could possibly be coordinated by the UNESCO Cairo Office, in cooperation with the staff of the SCA and with the assistance of an external consultant.

5. Translate and distribute a revised version for Arab States of *Management Guidelines for World Heritage Sites* (Bernard M Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto, ICCROM, 1993). A wide dissemination to people actively engaged in preservation work will ensure adherence to international standards and theories on conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.

6. Re-use the Takiyya and adjacent buildings for changing exhibitions on the restoration and development of Historic Cairo as a World Heritage site. Its prominent and central location next to the Al-Azhar Mosque provides excellent possibilities for showing models and projects, communicating ideas, and generating public debate on current preservation and development issues in Historic Cairo.

7. Prepare a design manual for bilingual street signs in Arabic and English for use throughout Historic Cairo. The design manual should give guidelines for typography, material, colour, siting, etc, aiming at a neutral design in accordance with the character of the place. Bilingual signs will help tourists to orient themselves without creating a special feeling of a tourist place. The open-air museum concept referred to in various papers is outdated and shall be avoided: tourists come to Historic Cairo to experience a living city and not an open-air museum.

6 List of Key Persons met during the mission

[The numerous staff and other professionals met during the site visits are not listed]

Regina Durighello, Gwenaëlle Bourdin, and Gaia Jungeblodt, ICOMOS International Secretariat.

Hadi Saliba, consultant, UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Said Zulficar, General Secretary, Patrimoine Sans Frontières.

Mizuko Ugo, Programme Officer for Culture, Associate Architect Restorer, UNESCO Cairo Office.
 Mohammed A Morsy, General Manager, Public Relations, Supreme Council of Antiquities.
 Dr Gaballa Ali Gaballa, Secretary General, Supreme Council of Antiquities.
 Abdalla Al Attar, Head of the Islamic and Coptic Monuments Section, SCA
 Medhad al Menabbawy, Chief Inspector, Northern District,
 Ayman Abdal Maneym, First Secretary of the Minister of Culture, Head of the Information Office,
 HCSDP
 Dr Said Elmaghraby, engineer, member of the Historic Cairo Committee
 Professor Dr Salah Zaki, Advisor to the Minister of Culture for Historic Cairo
 Professor Dr Abdel Gawad, Member of the Historic Cairo Committee
 Dr Galal Abada, Head of the HCSDC Urban Conservation and Design Group
 Farouk Abdal Salam, Minister of Culture
 Kamal Barakat, Fine Restoration Expert, SCA, member of the Historic Cairo Committee
 Taha Abdalla, Director, Engineering Centre for Archaeology and Environment, Cairo University
 Professor Dr Saleh Lamei, Director, Centre for Conservation and Preservation of Islamic Architectural
 Heritage.
 Mona Zakaria, architect in charge, Fustad Urban Rehabilitation Project, Ministry of Tourism and
 Governorship of Cairo.

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- 2000 *Evaluation of the state of Conservation of Al Azhar Mosque*, Zeynep Ahunbay (ICOMOS consultant)
- 1999 *Historic Cairo Project, final report*, Taha Abdallah (UNESCO consultant)
- 1999 *Revitalization of the World Heritage Site of Islamic Cairo*; report by Mona Serageldin, Sawzan Noweir, Myriam Wissa, Wolfgang Tochtermann, Hendrik van der Kloet, and Georges S. Zouain.
- 1998 *Strategy guidelines for the rehabilitation of Historic Cairo*, Seminar on Historic Cairo, 2–3 June 1998.
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- 1978 'Cairo: Can the medieval city be saved ?,' Paul Berne, *The Architectural Review*, No. 978, pp 113–126.
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- 1999 *Operational Guidelines for Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO
- 1987 *Charter on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (The Washington Charter)*, ICOMOS
- 1980 *Statement of principles covering the conservation of the Islamic architectural Heritage (The Lahore Declaration)*, UNESCO international symposium.
- 1976 *Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (The Nairobi Declaration)*, UNESCO.
- 1972 *Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage*, UNESCO
- 1964 *The international Charter for conservation and restoration of monuments and site (The Venice Charter)*, ICOMOS.

8 Itinerary and mission programme with personal records

Monday 6.8 Briefing at ICOMOS Secretariat with Gwenaëlle Bourdin and Gaia Jungeblodt; subsequently meeting at UNESCO WHC with Hadi Saliba, consultant, giving general information about current involvements, including allocation of US\$ 200,000 from the World Heritage Fund for urban rehabilitation of which only US\$ 30,000 has been spent (all other relevant people at UNESCO were on holiday).

Tuesday 7.8 Meeting with Said Zulficar, previously UNESCO programme specialist, Arab States, giving a review of UNESCO activities in Cairo. Travel to Cairo. Met by UNESCO driver Sherif at the Airport.

Wednesday 8. 8 Met by Mizuko Ugo, associate expert, UNESCO Cairo Office, who participated in the whole mission. Meeting at the Supreme Council of Antiquities; Mohammed Morsy, Public Relations General Manager had prepared itinerary and mission programme; met Medhat Hussein al Menabbawy,

General Director of Antiquities of the Northern District, and Dr Gaballa Ali Gaballa, Secretary General, Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Total annual budget c 81 million EP for Historic Cairo Development Project. The programme for the historic city includes restoration of 47 individual sites divided into nine groups of buildings during the first phase of the programme. Tender documents have been prepared by twelve external consulting offices, mainly related to professors at the Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University. Ten construction firms were pre-qualified to bid and actual implementation is carried out by four construction firms (Alrobaeia Comp., Aswan est., Wadi el-Nil Comp, and Arab Contractors).

External funding has been provided for the Al Darb el-Asfar project by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (total cost US\$ 3 million). Additionally, bilateral projects for restoration are funded by the Aga Khan Cultural Trust Fund, the German Archaeological Institute, the American Research Centre, and other international scientific institutions operating in Cairo.

The Egyptian Antiquities Information System (US\$ 1 million grant from FINIDA) working on a land-use map for identification of archaeological sites based on GIS (Geographical Information System), combining different older maps and records.

Thursday 9. 8 Meeting with staff of the Historic Cairo Restoration Programme (HCRP). The management and documentation centre of the project is established in a newly restored building within the Citadel. The Project was set up in 1998 by a Decree of the President with the Minister of Culture, Mr Farouh, as the Chairman of the Committee (see organizational chart). The project office is set up as an independent unit within the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA).

The project is divided into several independent divisions. The design unit is preparing new digital maps of the historic core area in GIS based on the map and index of historic monuments from 1952 prepared by the *Comité pour la Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe*.

Digital documentation of all monuments is being prepared, including production of video films and scanning of old drawings and relevant photographic documentation from the over 13,500 negatives on glass plates in the archives of SCA originating from the 1880s onwards. All projects carried out after 1998 are on CD, including all previous documentation from the *Comité pour la Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe* and copies of the relevant photographs of the old glass negatives. The material will be made available on the internet. A monthly newsletter will be published starting in September 2001. The total number of staff is about 250.

Planning proposals for new in-fill structures and streetscaping of Al-Azhar street is under preparation awaiting the opening of the new tunnel crossing under the Old City, including complete elevation of the facades for the study of height and volume of buildings facing on to the street. Also new IT programmes designed as a tool for a 'decision support system' for physical planning is under development. The new equipment and good atmosphere among the employees in the office signal a new dynamic force aiming at the creation of a relevant administrative body for the development of the historic city. The danger is that the planning staff may tend to focus on development aspects and street improvements. Analyses of the real characteristics of the historic townscape are missing as a background for new design proposals. The strategic framework is not ensuring community participation in neighbourhood improvements right from the inception and similar socio-economic considerations.

A total of 150 listed monuments within the Fatimid part of Historic Cairo are scheduled for restoration within a period of eight years. Additionally, 48 buildings are being added to the list and documented as historic buildings worthy of preservation. First priority is being given to 60 buildings presently under restoration. During the two years of operation a total cost of about 30 million EP has been spent on restoration within Historic Cairo and an allocation of no less than 15 million EP annually is foreseen during the next six years. In order to cope with the great number of projects a call for pre-qualification of new construction companies is under preparation.

I am not able to judge the descriptions in Arabic, but the project drawings presented are generally of a high quality. However, the drawings prepared on AutoCad are very 'dry,' without any interpretation of the structure and the architectural details, which requires the skilful hand of an experienced architect restorer.

In the afternoon discussions with Midhat Al Menabbawy, Director of Northern Directorate, in his office at the Bashtak Palace about the set up of the Historic Cairo Project and translation of the Project document.

Friday 10.8 Visit to the *Mosque of Amr Ibn al-Asi* (21 AH/641 AD/no 319) : Heavily refurbished in the late 1970s, when most of the old marble columns of different origin were replaced by precast concrete columns and a new roofing was poured in reinforced concrete, the mosque is again under renovation. This time the direction of the *qibla* aisle has been turned back to the original direction parallel to the *qibla* wall and the around 400 columns have been replaced complete with new bases, all made of Carrara marble, and together with a new marble flooring in the *sahn* at an outrageous cost. The re-use of older marble columns as stipulated in the project document has apparently not materialized. There is very little, if any, authentic material left, as a result of numerous alterations and renovations. (About the actual project see: Historic Cairo Project, Final Report by Professor Taha Abdallah, December 1999).

The *Babylon Fortress and Churches* development project. Only the new housing scheme and streetscape was visited. The renovation of houses is well designed and much effort has been put to the new pavement of the surrounding area, but as an urban improvement scheme it will hardly work as intended. Several of the cast street lamps were already out of order and the public spaces do not seem to function. Apparently the local population does not feel part of the scheme. The nearby urban improvement scheme of the Fustad areas carried out by the Governor of Cairo and the Ministry of Tourism was not mentioned, neither was a visit to the so-called 'Hanging Church' included in the schedule. I was later told that a project for a new amphitheatre (and the pumping of ground water from the Babylon Fortress causing foundation failures) is subject to much criticism !

The *Aqueduct Restoration Project* (914 AH/1509 AD/no. 78). Comprehensive survey and project material prepared by the Engineering Centre for Archaeology and Environment, Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University, was presented and the supervising engineer and the two archaeologist attached to the project were enthusiastic in showing me around. The clearance of the interior of the Mamluk water tower, including the discovery of an underground duct leading from the Nile to the reservoir, reveals a great space and ingenious construction. The restoration of the 2.2km long aqueduct will be a major feature of the southern part of the historic city. The planned replacement of about 3000 inhabitants and demolition of about 500 flats and 61 workshops along a 300m broad demarcation area is much less convincing and the decision needs revision before irreversible changes of the environment takes place. The landscaping is even less convincing, suggesting streets on both sides of the aqueduct and green space with lamp stands inspired from the French colonial period. The ideas of creating a tourist attraction with *son et lumière* as an open-air museum is old-fashioned and out of touch with a living urban environment. There is a need to revise this scheme with the active participation of all stakeholders. A point of departure can be found in the alley with trees along the northern part of the aqueduct, including workshops and an attractive local garden. A clean-up is needed, together with the enforcement of bye-laws on the use of public and private space, but otherwise this urban environment is very attractive for visitors and local inhabitants alike. The reconstruction of one of the water wheels, including the paternoster chain, is fine for didactic reasons to show visitors how the ingenious construction worked originally, but the reconstruction of all six devices is really too much and unnecessary.

Saturday 11.8 Meeting with Mr Ayman Abdel Moneim Mohammed, Director of the Information Centre of Historic Cairo Project, who will join us on all site visits.

Bab al-Futuh, Bab an Nasr, and the Northern Wall (480 AH/1087 AD/ no. 6, 7 and 352 respectively). The original street level is about 3m below the present street surface at Bab al-Futuh and about 6m at Bab an Nasr, creating considerable problems in relation to the lowering of the areas in front of the Northern Fatimid Walls. After clearance, injection of a liquid silicone product named Wacker is used to supply a

damp course and the lower parts are reinforced by means of grouting. White Portland cement is being added to the mortar, allegedly because a short setting time is required to avoid excessive stresses within the wall, and it is argued that white Portland cement is less harmful because of its lower alkaline content than ordinary Portland cement. This is not true and the grouting can be done at intervals during a prolonged work period. Whatever its colour, Portland cement should only be used for strictly structural purposes, where strength is indispensable, and *not* for mortars or plasters in any historic structures because of the dangers of salt efflorescence and too high rigidity. Stones are only changed individually or in small areas and drawings with elevation at a scale of 1:100 provide appropriate documentation.

Reconstruction of the eastern part was initiated with French funding in 1992 and has been continued by the Ministry of Development and Housing, while the SCA is responsible for the technical supervision and provides the archaeological assistance. This part of the wall was completely enclosed by more recent constructions and the original fabric had been partly removed and reused elsewhere. As a consequence parts of the cemetery outside the wall and a total of 37 houses have been removed and the wall has been completely rebuilt at a length of about 500m. The round abutments to the wall were partly *in situ* and facing stones were numbered and documented before dismantling and put back in place. Allegedly lime mortars are being used without adding Portland cement. The area in front of the wall is lowered about 12m and landscaped with terraces taking up the height differences at a total cost of 21 million EP. A gallery is intended for exhibition, but I wonder if it will work out in public or just be a place of litter. It does not appear to what extent this scheme is coordinated with other plans for the whole length of the Northern Wall, if/when Galal Street is being widened to a two-lane express way, neither if the scheme is coordinated with other planning proposals under preparation by HCSDC Urban Conservation and Design Group and by GOPP, Ministry of Housing and Utilities. In any case this project needs careful environmental impact analysis with special attention paid to the cemeteries.

Mosque and Sabil-Kuttab of Sulayman Agha as-Silahdar (1255 AH/1839 AD/ no. 382). The building has been used as a book store by the Ministry of Education and the structural condition is critical after the 1992 earthquake due to unequal foundation, 3D modelling of projected movements and provision of expansion joints due to differential movement of roof and walls. Apart from the painted ceiling, apparently very little of the original wooden elements (door and windows) are preserved. The construction company Wadi Nil has the French company Quelin as subcontractor on interior preservation of the painted ceilings.

Bayt as-Sihaymi (1058-1211 AH/ 1648-1796 AD/no. 339), *House of Mushafa Gaafar* (1125 AH/1713 AD/no. 471), *Kharzati House*, and the *Darb el Asfar*. Funded by a grant from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development the medieval merchant house has been successfully restored between 1994 and 1999. However, the urban redevelopment project of the Darb el Asfar, the first of its kind within Historic Cairo, is hardly a model. The renovation is mainly restricted to the facades, creating some feeling of a stage set, and the large signboards in marble add to the tourist feeling about the place (a top-down designed renovation scheme may be substituted by a urban regeneration process with more direct user participation). The lane has been turned into a pedestrian zone and vehicular traffic is prevented by means of steps and humps. The Kharzati House is not listed as a monument but is being inscribed as a historic buildings among a total of 48 new entries. The shop formerly opening to the street has been closed and the external wall rebuilt. The two houses have been emptied of the previous functions and are partly unused. Bait as Schema, which has been turned into a house museum, has been well furnished. The garden is partly paved to give new space for entertainments.

At lunch offered by Dr Gaballa there were various discussions on the programme for Islamic Cairo. Investment in the radical rebuilding the Mosque of Amr is considered a political issue vis-à-vis the concurrent restoration of the Synagogue and the Coptic Church. The radical reconstruction of the Mosque at a huge cost remains controversial, especially with regard to the lack of authentic material (the original marble columns in the stores seem to be missing) and as long as no attention is given to improvement of general living conditions. The actual budget for Islamic Cairo allows only spending on Listed Monuments. The need for environmental and socio-economic improvements has to be addressed by others.

A bilateral agreement has been made recently with the Italian Government to set up a conservation training institution in one of the newly restored buildings inside the citadel. The career structure and training needs of staff within the SCA are evident.

In the evening meeting at the Historic Cairo Study and Development Centre (HCSDC) chaired by Professor Salah Zaki Said (one of the founding members, advisor to the Minister of Culture, and Dean of Faculty of Architecture at MIU). The overall strategy of the Centre was presented and specific planning proposals for al-Azhar Street, the el-Hakim Mosque area, and the new road along the Northern Wall were presented by Dr Galal Abada, followed by exchange of views in a fruitful and constructive atmosphere. There is great interest in discussing these planning proposals further, possibly by arrangement with UNESCO. The Centre may develop into the coordinating administrative body for Historic Cairo eventually, designed to overcome existing bureaucratic and administrative difficulties.

The staff works extensively on GIS, collecting urban data and mapping existing conditions including graphic presentation of data and 3-dimensional design proposals (to my taste in need of more feeling for the history and the characteristics of the setting).

Attended last part of Sufi dance at the Maq'ad of al-Ghuri.

Sunday 12.8 *Wekalat Bazar'a* (11 cent. AH/17 cent. AD/ no.398). Inaugurated 3 months ago in the presence of the First Lady, this *wekala* is still empty and dust is accumulating on the floors. Temporarily wooden steps on top of the stone staircases were installed in honour of Mrs Mubarak and may become permanent. I believe that parts of the original *mushrabias* could have been preserved as an alternative to a complete renewal, and the marble revetment in the toilets may be out of tune with the character of the building, but by and large the restoration is done well, considering the dilapidated condition of the *wekala*. Shops facing on to the street have been maintained, but the future use of the building is still pending: an international crafts school/centre has been proposed, but will in this case require international cooperation and action. As a general rule restorations should be started only when arrangements for the future functions of the buildings have been settled.

Madrassa Gamal ad-Din al-Ustadar (811 AH/1408 AD/ no.35). Constructed as the first four-iwan madrassa in Egypt, this building has specific historic importance. The restoration has newly been finished with a high standard of craftsmanship. The building is not yet inaugurated, but is intended to serve as a local mosque and new marble panelling and flooring is installed, based on the rather few remaining parts of the original revetments. Allegedly, thorough studies of the original endowment of 811 A.H/1461 give description of patterns, justifying the complete reconstruction. The extent to which new marble panelling has been put up may well be a matter of discussion. Hanging lamps are reconstructed on basis of original samples, but supplementary floodlighting of walls and roofs and fancy modern lamps built into the basin, as well as the illumination of the front facade with copious lamps built into the stone railing in front of the mosque, are out of place in the historic building.

Mosque of Mahud Muharram (1207 AH/1792 AD/ no. 30). Built on top of a previous prison, there is not full accordance between the original foundations and the minaret, which is in a critical structural condition as a result of the 1992 earthquake. The original proposal by the structural engineer included supplementary foundation by micro piles. This solution, widely used in previous restoration projects, has now been abandoned in favour of injection of foundation and the soil in order to improve the bearing capacity, as the use of micro piles is very costly and may cause differential settlement patterns, resulting in new cracks in the walls. The Head of the Soil Engineering Department at Cairo University is external consultant to the SCA. The Arab contractors have the French company Quelin assisting on conservation of interior decorations and woodwork. It seems that there is no precise prescription for the treatment of weathered and decayed woodwork. Brown acrylic paint was frequently used in the past and a more appropriate wood preservation method is needed. Likewise, methods for cleaning of stone facades need to be specified.

A *wekala* facing on to Al-Aziz street was earmarked for demolition by the Governor but allegedly saved after agreement with the owner/users with the promise of some external funding provided from a Tourist Development Fund under the Prime Minister, which can be used for buildings not formally listed as historic monuments. The annual budget c 2–3 million EP is not sufficient and a coherent integrated conservation policy, including the active involvement of all stakeholders, is required.

At the *Mosque of as Sultan al Mu'ayyad* (823 AH/1420 AD/no. 190) only the *qibla* aisle and the external walls remain from the original mosque. Rebuilding of the missing three aisles was started, but not completed, in the 1980s with the construction of new reinforced concrete foundations and *in situ* cast columns. Reconstruction is made on stone foundation with new pillars and capitals in Carrara marble; the roughing-out of capitals is carried out on site. The old Egyptian marble quarries in Upper Egypt have been abandoned. Surprisingly, foundations of the southern wall of the Fatimid city east of Bab Zuwila were found beneath the floor of the mosque, continuing up to Hammam al Mu'ayyad. The foundation will be shown under glass plates in the new flooring of the mosque. Wooden beams in the three new aisles will be copied from the *qibla* aisle, but left unpainted. The Italian firm Venezi is subcontracted for the cleaning (polishing?), which in this case will destroy all signs of age of the original marble panels.

Meeting with Abdallah al Athar, Director of the Islamic and Coptic Antiquities Sector. The present budget of the SCA is generated exclusively from tourist revenues. The new Committee on Historic Cairo was set up by Presidential Decree in 1998 complementary to the old administration in order to create a more dynamic task force. Furthermore, investment in Islamic Cairo has priority in all the concerned ministries. However, the project for renovation of the sewage system will start in Zamalek and not in the Gamaliyya, and so no immediate lowering of the high ground water level in the historic quarters can be expected. The Ministry of Waqf owns the majority (90 %?) of historic buildings in trust; it tries to maximise the profit from the property and do pays no attention to heritage values. According to para. 6 of the Antiquities Law of 1983, it is the obligation of the SCA to pay compensation to people occupying historic monuments, even if they are using them illegally, thereby impeding the efforts of the SCA to secure proper use and management of these historic structures; a possible amendment to the law is being pursued. Some discussions about the 'over-restoration' of the mosques, which was carried out, according to Abdallah al Athar, in response to the demands of the religious communities, who also demanded the (excessive) illumination, especially during Ramadan. Future cooperation with Mizuko Ugo, the UNESCO associate architect, was discussed. Accumulated experience from the projects in progress may form the basis of a conservation manual on materials and practices in restoration of Islamic monuments in Cairo. In general the SCA staff need relevant literature in Arabic on conservation and restoration.

Monday 13.8 At the *Mosque of al-Ghuri* (910 AH/1505 AD/no. 189) the top of the minaret collapsed in the late 18th century and was rebuilt. In the 1980s several studies were made in preparation for restoration, especially on the structural consolidation. A fluctuating ground water level of about 2m aggravated the unequal foundation properties. Work was started in 1986 based on a project by Professor Saleh Lamei. The heavy concrete foundations have possibly aggravated the situation. The imminent danger of collapse after the 1992 earthquake prompted the evacuation of shops in front of the mosque. Professor Giorgio Croci, as consultant to UNESCO, suggested straightening parts of the structure. The Italian company Trevi proposed micro-piling. Finally the restoration committee opted for a project prepared by the British company Cintec, anchoring masonry *in situ* and applying a ring beam at the base of the dome. Marble floors were dismantled and put back in place after removal of the heavy concrete base, walls were consolidated by grouting by gravity of lime mortars (with fly ashes and 0.5 % bentonite), salts were extracted by clay plaster, and silicone insulation layers supplied considerably reducing dampness in the lower parts of walls by about 80 %.

The stone facing in the iwans were left unplastered after discussions in the Committee. Floodlighting on ceilings and upper parts of the walls can be removed in due course, together with the electrical conduits. Signs of age and patina have been respected in the restoration: for example, cracks in the marble flooring remain and the polychrome decorations have not been repainted, nor have traces of gold in the *mihrab*

been completed. This restoration is an exemplary restoration process based on thorough studies and discussions in order to find the most appropriate solutions to the problems in respect of the original materials and authenticity of the building.

The Arab contractor who carried out the work was assisted by the architect Tariq al Murri, who has been trained for two years at Leuven (Belgium). His professional background in restoration may be presumed to have added considerably to the successful completion. We had general discussions about philosophy of restoration. The religious community apparently expects a shining result, as reflected in the glossy photographs used for the booklets published by the SCA to illustrate the completed restoration of, for example, Gamal ad Din al Ustadadar. This attitude by the users of the building works against respect for the historic values and integrity of the original materials and craftsmanship.

Al Ghuri Mausoleum, Maq'ad, and Sabil Kuttab (no. 65-66-67) is included in the next phase and project formulation in preparation by the Engineering Centre for Archaeology and Environment.

The *Wekalat al-Ghuri* (910 AH/1505 AD/no. 64) was heavily restored in the 1930s and the concrete beams and roofs from that period will be kept, as removal will cause more harm than good. Only the cement plaster will be tuckered off in favour of a mellow yellow lime plaster with straw filler. Wooden elements are being cleaned of old acrylic paint and traditional *Hasa gos* tree oil is being used for treatment of doors and *mushrabiyyas*. A lime mortar pit is constructed in the *zahn*. The *wekalat* is used for a handicraft training centre and this function will remain after the completion of the restoration: only activities requiring heavy machinery will be removed. Alternatively, the director may use the space only for exhibition purpose and locate the manufacturing elsewhere.

At the *Mohammed Bey Abu'l Dhahab Mosque, Sabil and Takiyya* (1188 AH/1774 AD/no. 98 and 62) the polychrome decorations on the cupola will be cleaned and the remaining ceramic tiles secured *in situ* and not complemented. On the exterior new ceramic tiles will be applied in colours and patterns based on comparative studies, creating a spectacular landmark, though a highly questionable one from a preservation point of view. Methods for the removal of black crust/soot on marble columns have been tested. The underground water reservoir has just been discovered as an indication of the many hidden treasures still to be discovered.

Aswan Group Est. is the main contractor, with the French Quélin company subcontracted for the interior restoration. Eight French painting restorers are scheduled to cooperate with two Egyptian counterparts. The SCA will require training of a number of employees. Requirements for training, documentation, and publication need to be stressed, both as a condition in the tender documents and as an obligation of SCA/HCDP.

After restoration the Takiyya could serve as a splendid space for the exhibition of restoration and development projects presenting Historic Cairo as a World Heritage site. The prominent and central location next to the al-Azhar Mosque provides excellent possibilities for displaying models and projects in order to exchange ideas and generate awareness and public debate, and the space is more appropriate for this purpose than Beit Siheimi, already adapted as a house museum.

Bab Zuwaila (485 AH/1092 AD/no. 199): Meeting with Nayri Hampikian. Any movements of the structure are monitored by Tilt Metre (French make), sending wireless electronic data. Stone masonry inside the entrance porch is left uncovered, exposing different phases of the building construction. The hall will be presented as a didactic exposition entitled 'Reading Walls,' relating the chronological building history of Bab Zuwaila to the newly exposed remnants of the Fatimid Wall inside the *sahn* of the Mosque of Sultan al Mu' Ayyad (No 190). This project is well managed and executed. We discussed the proposition that the HCRP invite staff, consultants, and contractors to monthly conferences on specific themes in conservation and restoration, where experiences of mutual interest can be presented and discussed in an open forum.

Meeting with Mr Bernard Maury, who has been in charge of the restoration of the Alawi and Sennari Houses. He doubts whether the present speed of restoration allows sufficient time for scientific investigation and documentation. The contractors have no experience in executing this type of work, treating historic structures in a similar way to modern constructions and not prepared to deal with the more delicate considerations pertaining to the restoration of monuments or works of fine art, which requires a specialist training as architect restorer or conservator.

Tuesday 14.8 *Mosque of Ahmad Ibn Tulun* (265 AH/879AD; list no. 220). More than 24 people were present at the meeting, including representatives of the consultant, Aswan Est., Quelin, and HCRP. The Mosque is one of the most outstanding historical buildings in Cairo. As the only surviving building originating from the vast building programme undertaken by Ahmed ibn Tulun (835–84) the mosque is unique and represents an irreplaceable World Heritage monument. The mosque has been restored many times with respect of its original design and character. At the beginning of the 20th century the building was in ruins and the central courtyard was occupied by squatters. It was described and documented by Creswell in the 1920s. Subsequently, comprehensive restoration was carried out in the 1930s, including a new reinforced concrete roofing concealed by wooden cladding underneath. There are 123 windows with stucco tracery of a different design forming one of the most beautiful features of the mosque, and decorated stucco friezes in deep relief forming a continuous band of ornament round arches. Polychrome paint in blue and red colours has been traced.

A new restoration programme was launched by the HCRP two years ago and the work is expected to be completed after another half-year, if work is not stopped awaiting further investigations regarding the final treatment of the external walls. Construction work is carried out by Aswan Est., with Quelin as subcontractor on restoration of the decorative elements. The main objectives of the work is i. consolidation of walls, ii. ‘corrections’ of previous work (removal of cement plaster), and iii. improvement of the surrounding urban area.

The 1992 earthquake did not damage the mosque and the analyses carried out by Nile Consult Engineering confirmed the sound structural condition of the building. It was nevertheless decided to consolidate the lower parts of the walls by grouting with lime mortar (lime: 3, coal ash: 2, Caroline: 1); the extent of the injected areas was not confirmed. Apparently the grouting was carried out by pressure estimated at 0.5 bar; in other projects 1 bar is applied and in some gravity only, and no clear prescription is given by the HCRP.

The interior walls, rendered with cement plaster, have been tuckered down, apart from the soffits of the arches, which are considered part of the stucco decor. The walls have been replastered with an undercoat and the building commission has studied different alternatives for the final coat, opting for a yellowish colour of the Mamluk period. According to written sources the original building appeared with a white hue. The gravel of the central courtyard is being replaced with new limestone all over. The treatment of the external facades and the minaret is still under consideration, and plans for improvement of the urban environment were not presented.

The extent to which the restoration is being carried out may be the subject of discussion, but there is a reasoning behind it. Foremost is the fact that the mosque is intended for daily use and new paving of the courtyard is considered to be necessary. It is open to severe criticism, however, because no records have been made of masonry after removal of plaster and the possibility of establishing a concise building chronology has been missed.

The debate about the restoration of Ibn Tulun Mosque may reach a more qualified level if the project is presented in public, and it is therefore recommended that an exhibition should be arranged to ensure a better presentation of the monument, including a scientific publication about the work after its completion.

Further decisions in the Building Commission concerning the exterior walls may be followed by an internationally recognized art historian and/or a building restorer representing the UNESCO World

Heritage Centre. The urban improvement scheme should be subject to further discussion together with other proposals under preparation by the HCRP.

At the *Mosque and Medresa Sarghatmish* (757 AH/1356 AD; no. 218) the current renovation is being carried out under the direct control of the SCA. The facade towards the street has been recently cleaned, allegedly using marble powder as abrasive, but more likely using coarse sand, thereby destroying traces of painted decorations and blurring delicate details of the stone masonry, especially at the stalactites of the main porch (at Bab Zuweila limestone powder has been used as an abrasive for cleaning the black crust, presumably causing no or lesser damage). In the interior of the *sahn* complete new marble panelling with surrounding wooden profiles has been put up by means of metal fixtures. The result is miserable.

The *Mosque Kany Bay Alramah* project is directed by the SCA. The minaret collapsed in 1990 because of insufficient foundations, destroying the main part of the mosque. The stones and wooden fragments of the painted ceilings have been meticulously rescued from the ruins of the minaret, which is under complete reconstruction with a new 36m deep pile foundation. In view of the foundation problem and the ruinous condition the complete dismantling and reconstruction seems well justified.

The *Mosque al-Kurdi* (1145 AH/1732 AD/no. 610) project directed by the SCA with Aswan Est. as contractor was initiated in 1997 in response to severe problems in the foundations. Micro piles to a depth of 18m have allegedly been applied to both sides of the external walls by the German company Helti. The first project recommended establishment of a waterproof course by insertion of metal sheets, but this was discarded in favour of injection. The effect will allegedly be controlled every six months, with an assurance of 10 years' effectiveness. The minaret is rendered completely in white, but may attain a more appropriate hue over time. Low stone walls are erected in front of the mosque to prevent abuses.

Wednesday 15.8 Meeting with Mr Farouk Hosny, Minister of Culture, in the presence of Dr Gaballah. The main issues as presented in the summary were discussed. Al Ghuri Mosque and Sargathmish were used to illustrate extreme cases of restoration practice. The need to publish scientific reports was immediately acknowledged, and foreign research institutes in Cairo may be asked for assistance. The Minister stressed the present support at the highest political levels and his own intense interest to carry through a swift programme for the revitalization of Islamic Cairo within a projected eight-year programme.

Lunch offered by the Ministry of Culture.

Thursday 16. 8 The *Mosque el Kihya* (outside Historic Cairo) was constructed in 1470 by Osman Khatkhouda in late Mamluk style with Turkish influence. The restoration started the by SCA in 1996 including underpinning of the foundations to a depth of 25m with a total of 332 micro piles and a new structural roof on top of the existing polychrome wooden ceiling. Ahmed Hany Mansour, Director and Head of the Restoration Department of Aswan Est., argued that the use of abrasive cleaning of stone facings with marble dust at high pressure can be controlled. The existing marble flooring has been relaid, supplemented, and polished and it appears completely new without any sign of age. The red granite columns have been restored acceptably with filler at the base, but all the surfaces appear with a shining hue as a result of inappropriate surface treatment. The new marble facing on the entrance stairs, allegedly justified by written documents, is incongruous with the authentic feeling of the place. There is floodlighting all over the front facade, interior walls, and ceilings.

Meeting with Mrs Fatma Ismail, General Director of Art Centres in Cairo, Palace of Art, and Adel el Siwi. They have initiated a project called *Gom Ghourab* ('Hell of Cars'), painting house facades along a new expressway cutting through a squatting area behind the As-el-Amr Mosque at Fustad. The project is innovative and spectacular, but does not provide a solution to a real improvement of very poor living conditions.

Meeting with Dr Taha Abdallah, Director, Engineering Centre for Archaeology and Environment (ECAE) (private consulting) attached to Cairo University, former consultant to UNESCO, and co-author of the

UNDP/UNESCO report on *Strategic Approach to Egypt's Cultural Heritage*. Stressing the point that there is no master plan for coordination of the activities and responsibilities of different ministries and departments of the Governorship, including in particular the Waqf, which administers 90 % of the properties listed as monuments and historic buildings (misusing buildings and supplying no maintenance and upkeep). All planning initiatives need joint consent by the Physical Planning Department (GOPP) of the Ministry of Housing and Utilities and the Ministry of Culture, creating tension and potential conflicts. UNESCO should obviously avoid being caught up in such internal conflicts. Transparency and review of budgets and real spending are required. The new administrative set-up does not allow the consultant to supervise project execution and an overview of project implementation is required, ensuring coherence between plan and execution.

ECAE is currently consultant to a number of projects, including the design for a complete rebuilding of the dome of Al Ghury mausoleum. The projected covering with ceramic tiles in blue colours with a golden pattern is based on written accounts in the *hoggard* and, allegedly, original tile fragments in the Islamic Ceramic Museum collection. The original dome collapsed shortly after construction and was replaced in 1881 by a wooden dome, which in turn was replaced by the present flat roofing in 1968; the present project is based upon a previous 1934 proposal by the Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe.

The Centre uses advanced technology and equipment including computerized instruments of topography (Total Station), numerical modelling software and combine drawings on PC and Macintosh computers with direct observations in the field. The survey drawings presented on Wekalat Qaytbay are superb, but the straight line drawings do not show settlements of the structure and lack an architect-restorer's interpretation of details. The Centre has among its long-term objectives the establishment of a degree in the field of preservation of historic monuments.

Visit to Fustad and the Coptic Area together with Mona Zakaria, the architect in charge of the urban renewal and house improvement scheme around the Coptic Church, the Synagogue, Amr ibn al-Asi Mosque, and the Babylon Fortress, also including the prospect of environment improvements to the nearby pottery manufacturing. The funds provided by the Governor of Cairo and the Ministry of Tourism, some 15 million EP, have been spent and the unfinished market has been left desolate. Addressing the needs of the local inhabitant living around the tourist destination, the approach of 'not resolving the problems for the people, but working with them' in the spirit of the late Hassan Fathi needs encouragement. The cost of the scheme seems low compared with the amounts invested in the restoration of the nearby monuments. At our first visit to the area we were not shown the 'Hanging Church' and Babylon Fortress, where ground water is being pumped away, causing great damage to the church, whilst the construction of an amphitheatre next to the monuments appears to be inappropriate and out of place. The whole of the Fustad areas needs more study in view of the World Heritage status.

Dinner offered by Historic Cairo Development Project.

Friday 17. 8. Drafting report and idle about Historic Cairo.

Saturday 18. 9. Drafting report and completing photocopying. Drawings and various documentation are left with Mizuko Ugo, Programme Officer for Culture, UNESCO Regional Office.

Departure for the airport at 13.00 via Vienna to Copenhagen. End of Mission.

Architect **Flemming Aalund** MAA, PhD

28 August 2001

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Terms of reference for mission of ICOMOS expert to Cairo (2001)

Background

Until 1998, UNESCO maintained a conservation expert based in Cairo to assist the national authorities and monitor restoration projects for the historic part of the city. Since that date, and taking into account the complexity of the problems affecting the management of the historic city, the cooperation between the WHC and the Egyptian authorities have developed following a different strategy. Following a two-day brainstorming session held in Paris in 1998, two consultants have been charged with the task of coordinating the efforts carried out for the rehabilitation of Islamic Cairo, Mr. Fati Saleh and Engineer Taha Abdallah. The first was entrusted with the responsibility of a policy advisor at the level of an inter-ministerial committee, while the second acted as technical coordinator within a multi-sectoral task force established by the Cairo Governorate.

The reports submitted by these two consultants have been very useful in helping the Committee grasping the overall picture of the situation and in clarifying the respective roles and policies of the several partners involved. The two consultants have also provided information on a major restoration campaign, which has been launched by the Supreme Council of Antiquities in 1999. Recent unconfirmed reports and newspapers articles have pointed to the questionable techniques being adopted in these restoration projects, requesting the intervention of UNESCO to avoid irreversible damage to the ancient structures.

An ICOMOS mission had been dispatched already in the year 2000 to monitor the restoration works taking place at the Al Azhar Mosque. It has been suggested, though, that controversial restoration technologies are being applied to a large number of other monuments (see attached table indicating the on-going projects), without a proper control from the part of the responsible authorities.

In view of the above, the World Heritage Centre feels that it be urgent to carry out a mission in order to control the quality and real extent of the restoration interventions being carried out, and report to the Committee for appropriate decisions.

Terms of Reference

In consultation with the World Heritage Centre and in close collaboration with the competent Egyptian authorities, an international expert Architect Restorer, with a recognized experience on history and restoration of Middle Eastern and Islamic architecture and a substantial knowledge of the historic city of Cairo, should carry out a ten-day, two-week mission to Cairo and accomplish the following tasks:

1. Meet with the Secretary General and other officials from the Supreme Council of Antiquities to gather information and discuss the on going restoration works. Particular attention will be paid to establishing the mechanisms adopted for the preparation of projects, the assignment of contracts, the monitoring of works and reporting procedures.
2. Visit all the main sites of the projects carried out by the Supreme Council of Antiquities, accompanied by the responsible technicians, and collect graphic and photographic documentation on the on going restoration works.
3. Meet with the two former WHC consultants, and other responsible persons for conservation and rehabilitation projects within the Islamic Cairo, including Dr. Mona

3/4

Zakaria (Old Cairo Fustat rehabilitation project); Dr. Asaad Nadim (Al Darb Al Asfar Development project); Mr. Bernard maury (Al Sennary House project), and others to be identified on site, to gather information on the projects currently under their supervision.

4. Collect all existing legislation relating to the protection and conservation of monuments, as well as existing norms and technical specifications adopted by the Supreme Council of Antiquities for the preparation and monitoring of restoration projects.
5. Prepare a complete report in the English language, inclusive of graphic and photographic documentation, containing:
 - A complete picture of current restoration works currently being carried out, including their location on a map of the city, detailed scope of work, the estimated costs, the technical solutions adopted, the administrative implementation arrangements and the monitoring mechanisms.
 - An overview of the institutional and legal framework, and related administrative procedures, presiding to the execution of restoration activities in Cairo, including copy of all existing legislation relating to the protection and conservation of monuments, as well as all existing norms and technical specifications adopted by the Supreme Council of Antiquities for the preparation and monitoring of restoration projects.
 - An assessment of the quality and appropriateness of the current restoration projects carried out in the historic city of Cairo, with recommendations for possible measures to be taken by the Egyptian authorities and by the World Heritage Centre, if any.

of effort in the rehabilitation of Historic Cairo. In this Section, we highlight the main activities in this area.

A. Activities of the Supreme Council of Antiquities

The Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) is responsible for the restoration of the monuments in Historic Cairo as well as excavations of new sites. Figure 3 presents the ongoing restoration projects in Historic Cairo, while Figure 4 summarizes the newly initiated restoration projects, and Figure 5 illustrates the ongoing excavations.

Monument	Starting year	Finishing Year	Estimated Cost (in 1000 US\$)
az-Zahed Mosque	1997	2000	274
The Suspended Church	1998	2000	7738
az-Zahir Bibars Mosque	1994	2000	591
Amr ibn al-As Mosque	1999	2000	3567
Gamal ad-Din al-Ustadar Mosque	1997	2000	1667
Sultan Qala'un Group	1997	2002	5278
ad-Dashruti Mosque	1997	2002	385
Shaykhu Mosque	1997	2000	68
Janbalat Mosque	1993	2000	127
Sarghatmish Mosque	1999	2001	1229
al-Ghuri Mosque	1993	2000	6286
Maq'ad Waqf ash-Sha'rani	1999	2000	69.5
Ganem al-Bahlawan Mosque	1999	2001	195
al-Burdayni Mosque	1999	2000	139

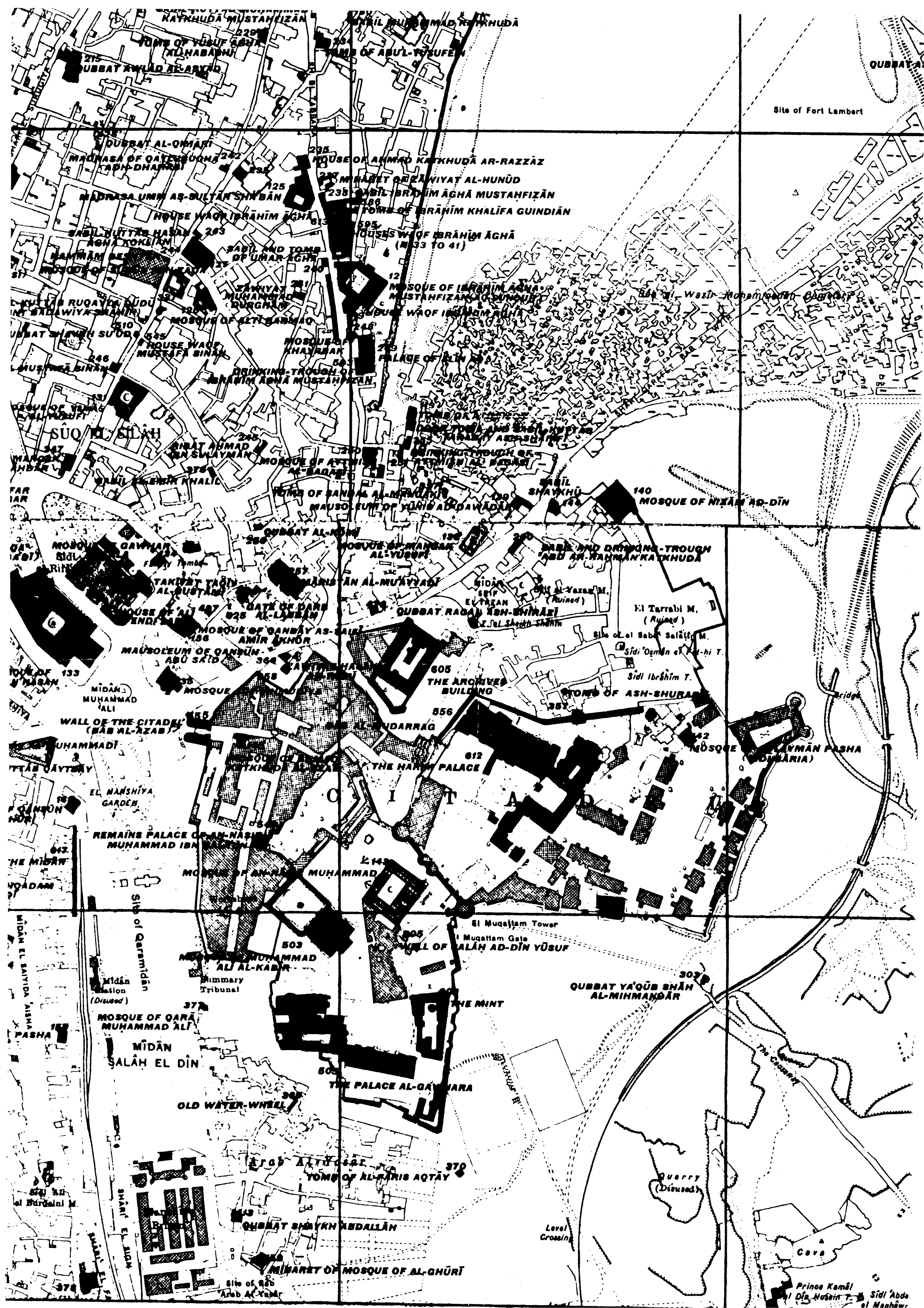
Figure 3. Ongoing Restoration Projects by SCA (on listed monuments)

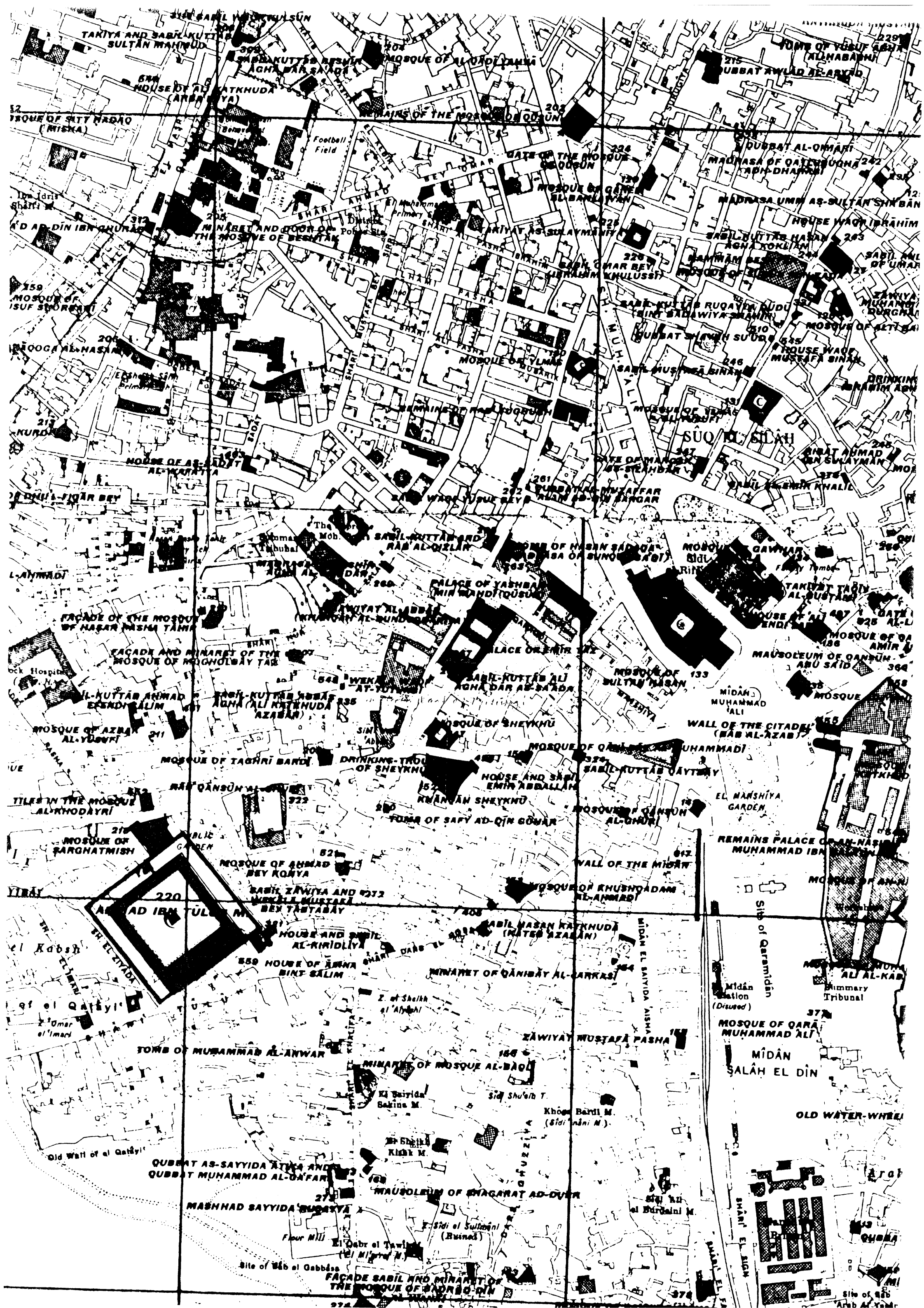
Monument	Starting year	Finishing Year	Estimated Cost (in 1000 US\$)
Radwan Agha Tomb	2000	2001	111
Gani Bek al-Ashrafi Mosque	2000	2002	333
Qani Bay al-Muhammadi Mosque	2000	2001	139
Badr ad-Din al-Wana'i Mosque	2000	2002	333
Aqueduct of Saladin	2000	2003	12778

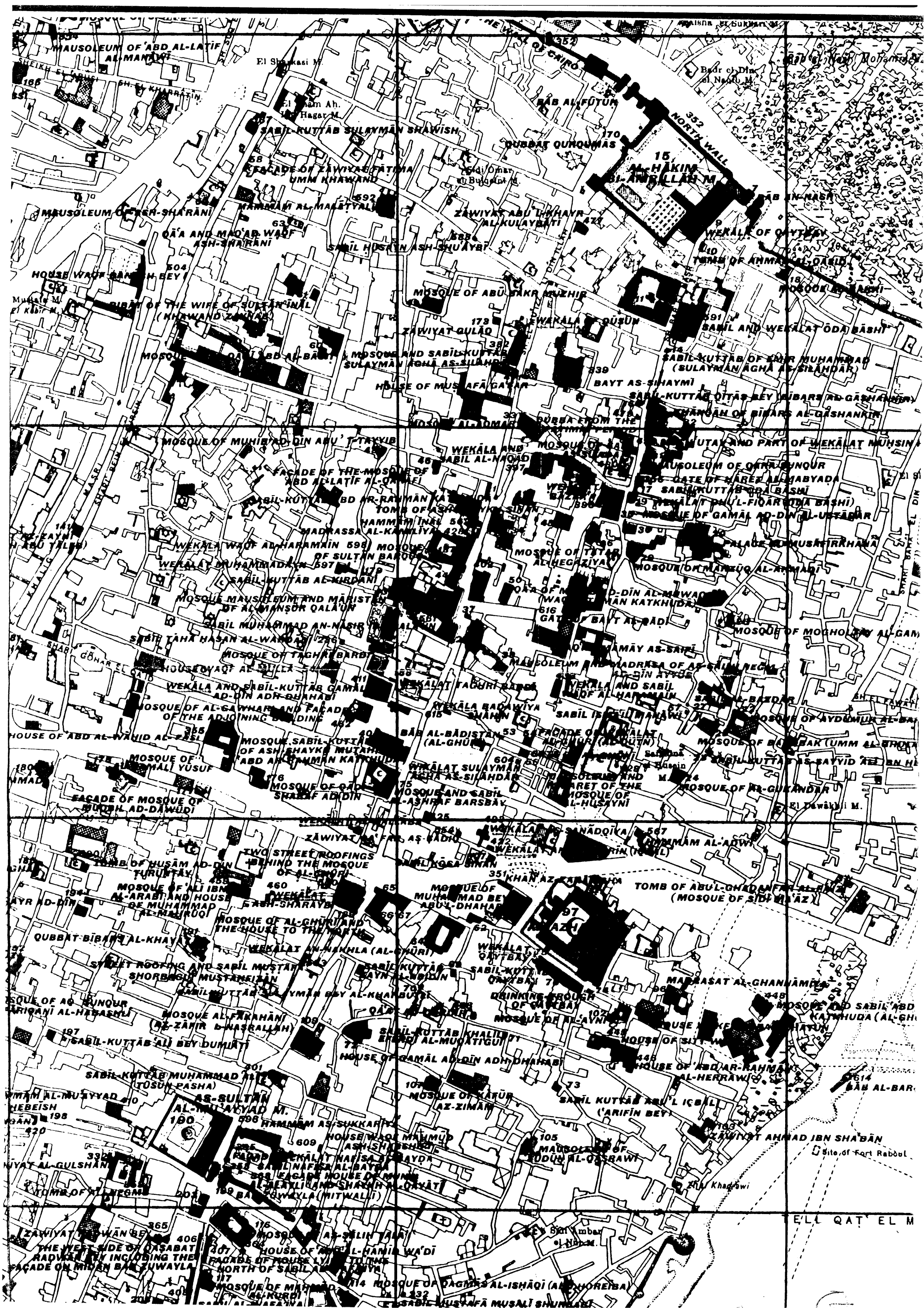
Figure 4. New Restoration Projects by SCA (on listed monuments)

Site	Expected Period
al-Fustat, behind Amr ibn al-As Mosque	1999-2002
Eastern Wall of Cairo, in front of al-Hussein Hospital to al-Mahrouq Tower	1999-2002
Eastern Wall of Cairo, from al-Mahrouq Tower	1999-2002

Figure 5. Ongoing Excavations by SCA







Reactive Monitoring Mission 7-18 August 2001: Historic Cairo, Egypt

List of people met during site visits additional to the key people listed in the report
(- the spelling of names is not verified, and not all people present at meetings have been listed).

August 9

HCDP Information Centre, Citadel.

Dr Gamal Abdel Rahim, prof. of Islamic and Coptic Archaeology, Fac. of Archaeology, Cairo University
Dr Prof Mohamed Taoufy Abdel Gawad, prof. of Architecture, Fac. of Beaux-Arts, Helwan University
Dr Prof Gamal Barraquat, Dr in restoration, Director General of the Funds for the Nubian Monuments
Mr Medhat El Menabbawy, Art Historian, Chief Inspector of Northern District, Member of the Committee.

Arch. Ahmed Hussien, Director of the Engineering Dept. HCDP
Mr Mohamed El Rashidi, fine restorer in the Office of the Ministry of Culture

Mr Mohamed Abdel Atif, archaeologist, Islamic and Coptic Antiquities, Supreme Council of Antiquities
Mrs Amal Ahmed Ali, architect, HCDP

Mr Ali Mahmoud, Computer Programme Specialist, HCDP.

August 10

Aqueduct

Eng. Mohamed Hassan Ismail

Sabil and Kutab Sulayman Agha Al-Silah-Dar, monument n. 382
Salah Abo Shady consulting engineer
Dr Amira Salah Abo Shady, Consulting structural engineer,

Mohamed Nour, Engineer
Ms Rania Mazouk, Archaeologist,
Haudi Monier, Supervisor,

Didier Groux, architect restorer, QUELIN

August 11.

Prof. Mohamed Tawfik Abdel Gawad, consultant committee, architect
Mr. Ayman Abdel Maneym, first secretary of the Minister of Culture, head of the Information Office, HCDP
Eng. Hussin Ahmed Hussien, HCDP
Mr. Medhat El Menabbawy, art historian, SCA/HCDP, Chief Inspector of the northern district.
Mr. Mohamed El Rashidi, HCDP

Bab el-Futuh and Bab an-Nasr.

Ahmed El Sabagh, Engineer
Ragaey Mostafa, Inspector,
Saber Ehazy, Inspector,
Mohamed Aly, Restorator,
Didier Groux, restorer, Quélin, company for fine art restoration, (also in Selehdar Mosque)

Northern Wall

Ahmed Hany Mansours, General Manager, ASWAN, Est. For Construction and Reconstruction

Selehdar Mosque

Amira Abo Shady, Consultant, Dr.
Enos Kamel, Eng.
Mohamed Nour, Eng.
Khedr Madbouly, Inspector,

Bait el Sihaimy

Assad Nadim, dr. , in charge of the Darb el Asfar renovation scheme
Adham Nadim, National dev. Industries of mashrabieya
Hossam M. Mahdy, PhD., architectural conservation consultant
Tarek Swelim, PhD., art historian

Citadel, HCDP Information Centre.

Prof. Dr. Salah Zaki, advisor to the Minister of Culture for Historic Cairo
Dr. Galal Abada, Director of the Historic Cairo Studies and Development Centre, architect and urban designer
Dr. Mettually Fathy Metthualy, Urban planner, principal, Urban Development Working Group and Community dev
Dr. Mohamed Abdel Aziz, GIS consultant and urban planner, Working Group
Dr. Hassan Yasser Ibrahim, architect
Mr. Uiseen Rafik Lahham, adaptive re-use specialist and environmental designer
Eng. Noha Ahmed Abdel Aziz, GIS engineer and urban planner
Dr. Hossam N. Mahdy, conservation architect

Aqueduct

Mohamed Mahjob, Archaeologist
Abdul Aziz Mahmoud, Archaeologist
Hamed Gomaa, Archaeologist
Gamal M. Moustafa, Archaeologist
Moustafa Sobhi, Archaeologist
Mouhamed Atta, Archaeologist

Mohamed Hassan Ismail, Supervisor, Engineer
Moumen M. Amen, engineer
Mahmoud Yosef, Engineer

Dr. Mohamed Taufik Abdul Rahman, Committee member, HCDP
Dr. Gamal Abdul Rahem, Committe member, HCDP
M. Medhat Al Menabbawy, art historian, Committe Member, HCDP
Husien Ahmed Husien, engineer, Committe Member, HCDP
Mohamed Al Rashidy, archaeologist, Committe Member, HCDP

August 12.

Mahmoud Hoharm Mosque

Mohamed Nann El Deen, engineer
Mohamed Abdel Slam, Inspector
Rehab Bayomy Abdel Hafiz, Inspector
Amira Salah Abo Shady, Consultant, Dr.
Tarek S. Zaghloul, Consulting engineer

Wekalat Bazar'a

Fairouz Abdel Baky, Inspector

Noura Morsy, Inspector

Aly Wahba, Engineer

Estaddar Mosque

Aly Wahba, Engineer

Abdel Salam Mohamed, Inspector

August 13,

Ibn Tulun Mosque

Islam Abd El Wahab Amer, engineer, H.C.S.D.C

Mohamed El Kareem, engineer, H.C.S.D.C

Hussain Ahmed Hussain, Engineer, H.C.S.D.C

Mohamed El Rashidi, Restorer, H.C.S.D.C

Adel Abd El Satare, Area Director Manager

Wagdi El Arabie, Inspector, H.C.S.D.C

Abd El Khalek Mokhtar, Director of the area

Mervat Hassan, Chief Inspector of the area

Khadiga Adem, Aswan Est. Construction Company

Ahamad Hani Mansour, Aswan Est. Construction Company

Mohamed El Essawy, Aswan Est. Construction Company

Ahmed Smah

Raafat Mabrouk

Maged Mansour

Rageb Abd El Rahman

Ayman Abd El Monaem, H.C.S.D.C Administration

Medhat El Menabbawy, H.C.S.D.C Committee

Hassan Fahmy, Prof. Dr., consultant:

Gamal Abd El Reheim

Saaïd El Maghraby

Ayman Hamed

Hosseney Nwayser

Shoaeb Ahmed

Sherif Morad

Mohamed H. El Esawy, Consulting Engineer



DEVELOPING HISTORIC CAIRO

REALITY, PROBLEMS AND VISION

Historic Cairo: A unique urban culture

Historic Cairo is characterized by its unique urban culture. Many overlapping historic layers reflect the long history of the city, its foundation, development and changes through time and place. Each layer added to the city a number of architectural and urban elements and components. Political events as well as economic, social and cultural changes throughout the long and rich history of the city have contributed to its unique characteristics and features. The cultural heritage of Cairo is made up of cultural layers from Coptic, Islamic and modernization periods.

Significance

The different areas of historic Cairo contain a wealth of assets and opportunities. A great variety of groups of listed historic buildings are located in historic Cairo. Not to mention the hundreds of historically, artistically and architecturally significant houses and buildings that are integrated into the traditional urban fabric. Also the network of traditional streets and urban spaces, as well as modern urban elements, contribute to the exciting visual compositions in the city. The historic core is also extremely valuable as a real estate because of its proximity to the city center, with its fast roads. The area is also a bustling commercial center and a concentration of traditional crafts activities. The continuity of cultural and social life throughout the city's history is another characteristic of Historic Cairo. This can be seen in the wealth of religious and cultural events and venues in the area.

Problems

Despite the area's wealth, it suffers badly from urban, environmental and economic problems. Another problem is the lack of flexibility in addressing contemporary urban needs, such as networks of roads and services. The active ongoing destruction in the area is presently posing a great threat to the historic fabric. In general, the area is suffering from the lack of appropriate planning. Many vacant lands are left without use. Other problems include the dilapidated state of most buildings in the area and the deterioration of the infrastructure networks. Also the overlap of responsibility practiced by different administrative parties causes the situation to continue without effective solutions.

Vision

The significance of the area and the problems facing it make it necessary to form a futuristic vision, to develop the area and safeguard its authenticity, characteristics and monuments. It is also crucial to support the cultural continuity of Historic Cairo in an inappropriate manner. The philosophy of development, revival and conservation should be defined in order to guarantee the conservation of the cultural and historic characteristics of the area as well as its development for both local inhabitants and tourists.

A clear definition of the vision leads to the formation of strategies and policies for intervention and problem-solving, not only for particular cases, but more importantly, for a consistent and global attitudes. The creation of investment and development opportunities that are appropriate to the conservation needs and constraints in the area is another aim for the proposed vision. The most important aspect of the vision is the emphasis on the economic feasibility of the urban development of Historic Cairo. This is achieved by the innovative creation of economic, institutional and legislative mechanisms on the different levels. Comprehensive development is aimed at by the formation of strategy and policies for the urban and tourism regeneration of Historic Cairo. Another aim is to emphasize the integration of Historic Cairo within Greater Cairo.

Intervention

The Historic Cairo Studies & Development Center (HCSDC) is founded within the framework of the Ministry of Culture' national project for the development of Historic Cairo. HCSDC is a specialized center within the Ministry of Culture. The aim of its foundation is to undertake studies, guidance and coordination duties for all aspects of the development of Historic Cairo. It offers consultancy services, studies and projects in the fields of development, planning, design and urban conservation. It also aims to form technical guidelines and the necessary policies to initiate and support decisions related to the development of the area. Another aim is to offer investment packages for the upgrading of historic buildings and their surrounding urban fabric. In parallel, HCSDC aims to address the cultural and social problems as well as raising awareness of the local inhabitants and the area's visitors. HCSDC aims through a comprehensive vision for the area to meet the functional and urban needs for its regeneration. Also, suitable mechanisms for administration and coordination among all involved parties are an essential target for HCSDC.

Organization of Historic Cairo Studies and Development Centre

In the stage of its formation, HCSDC consists of working groups undertaking a number of pilot studies, projects and technical reports according to defined, and periodically assessed, policies for development and regeneration. The working groups include a group for planning and development studies, a group for architectural design, a group for urban conservation and a group for geographic information systems. These groups have already started their work in their respective fields. A group for executive management for supervising the realization of the various projects and a group for public relations to deal with publications, media and communications did not yet start.(see organizational structure Figure page 3)

HISTORIC CAIRO RESTORATION PROJECT

THE HIGHER REVIEW COMMITTEE

MEMBERS LIST

Mr. ABDULLAH EL ATTAR, Head of the Islamic and Coptic monuments Section, The Supreme Council of Antiquities SCA, *Chairman*.

Prof. MOSTAFA SHEIHA, Vice Dean, Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University, Cairo, *Member*.

Prof. ABDEL AZIZ ABDELDAIEM, Prof. Of Islamic Archaeology, Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University, *Member*.

Prof. GAMAL ABDELREHIM, Prof. Of Islamic Archaeology, Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University, *Member*.

Prof. MAHMOUD IBRAHIM, Head of the department of Islamic Arts, Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University, *Member*.

Prof. HUSSAM EL DIN ABDERLHAMID, Head, Department of Restoration, Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University, *Member*.

Prof. MOHAMED TAWFEEK ABDELGAUAD, Prof. of Architecture, Vice Dean, Faculty of Fine Arts, Helwan University, Cairo, *Member*.

Prof. HUSSAM AZMY, Prof. of Architecture, Faculty of Fine arts, Helwan University, Cairo, *Member*.

Prof. SAYED EL KASBY, Head of the department of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Zagazig University, Banha, *Member*.

Prof. MAGDA ABDELRAHMAN, Head, Department of Foundations and Soil Mechanics, Cairo University, *Member*.

Prof. SAID EL MAGHRABY, Prof. of Survey, Faculty of Engineering, Azhar University, Cairo, *Member*.

Dr. KAMAL BARAKAT, Fine Restoration Expert, Supreme Council of Antiquities SCA, *Member*.

Mr. MEDHAT EL MANABAWY, General Director of the North Cairo Area, The Supreme Council of Antiquities SCA, *Member*.

Eng. KAMAL TOULBA, Restoration Expert, The Supreme Council of Antiquities SCA, *Member*.

Eng. MOHAMED ISMAHL, Restoration Expert, The Supreme Council of Antiquities SCA, *Member*.

Eng. HEUSSIN AHMED HEUSSIN, Senior Architectural Engineer, *Member*.

Mr. AYMAN ABDEL MONEIM, Head, Historic Cairo Information Center, HCIC, *Member*.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF "HCSDC"



Office of the Minister of Culture

Mr. Farouk Abdel Salam

Advisor to the Minister of Culture for Historic Cairo

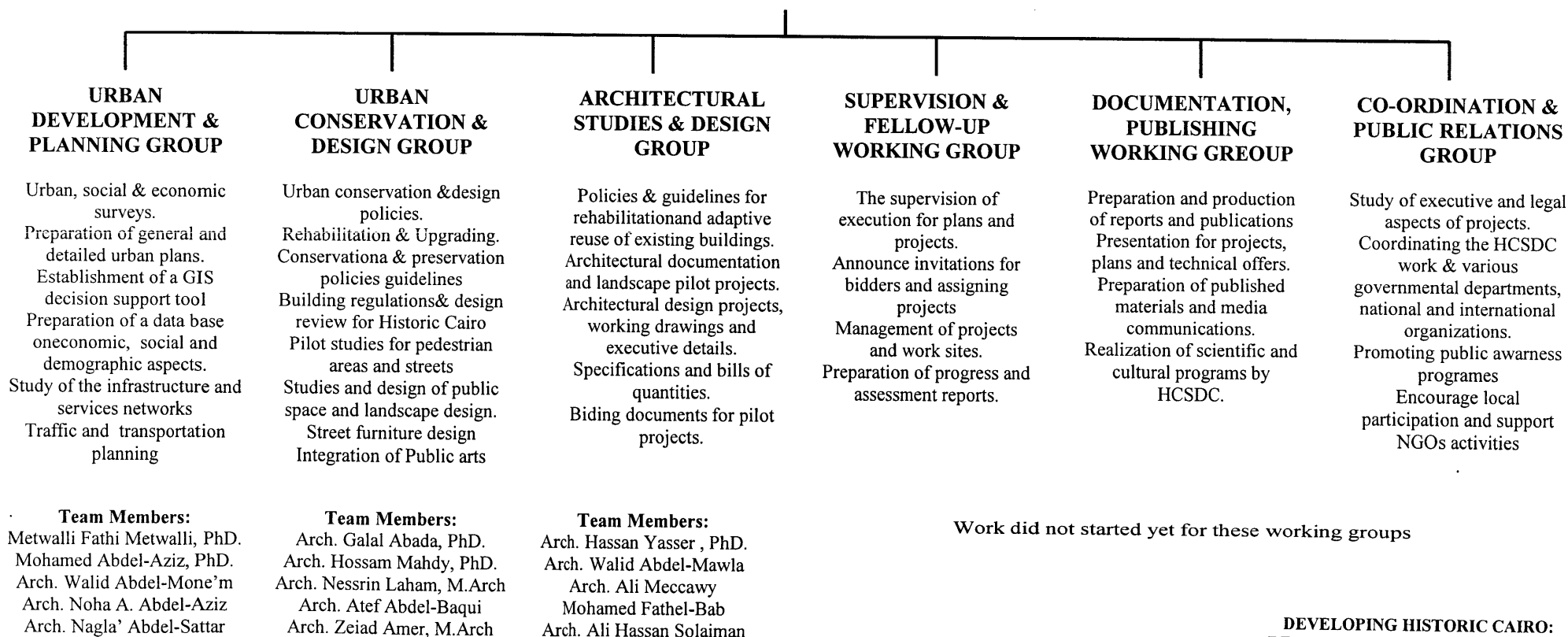
Prof. Salah Zaki Saiid

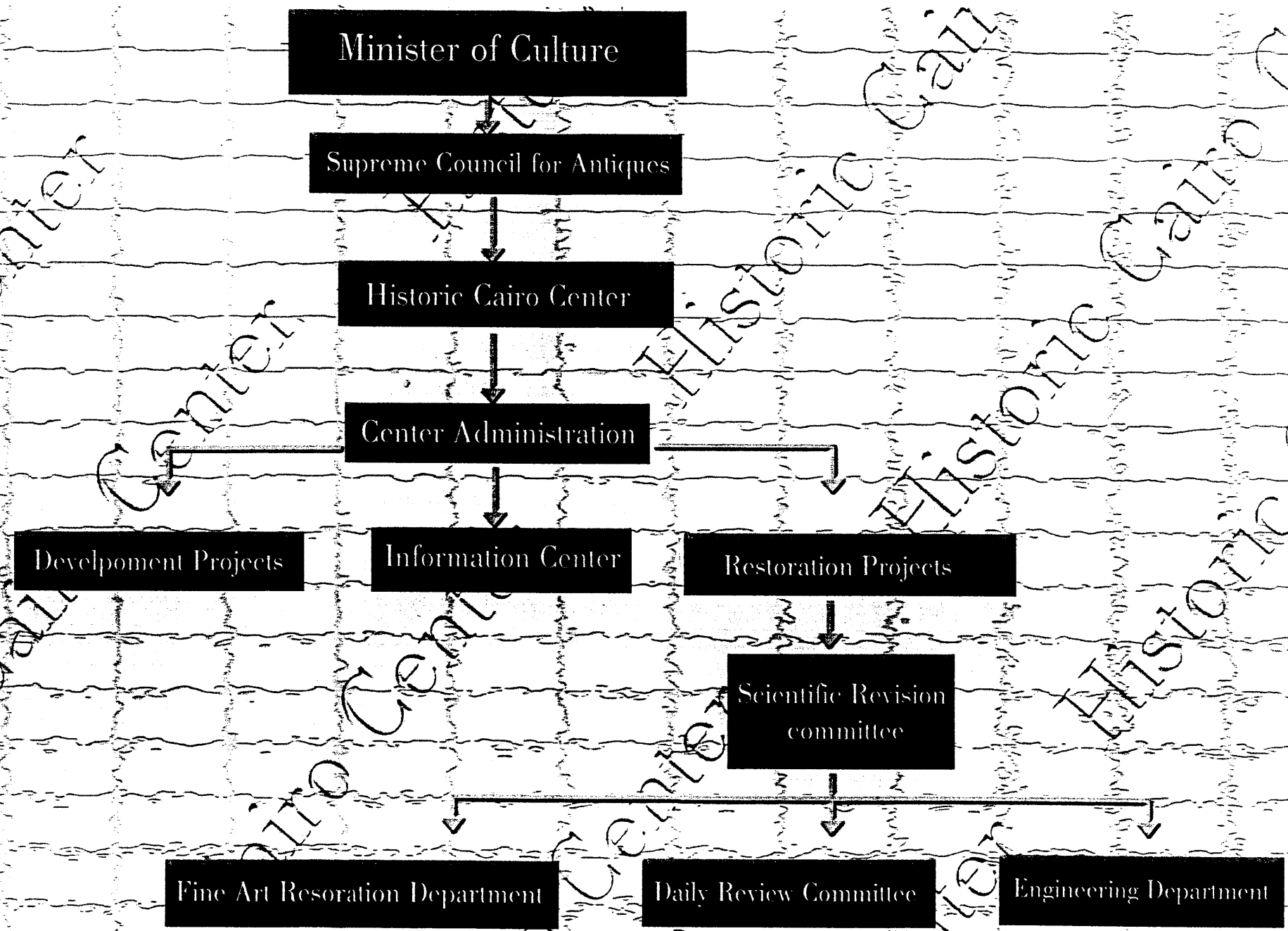
Director, Historic Cairo Studies and Development Centre

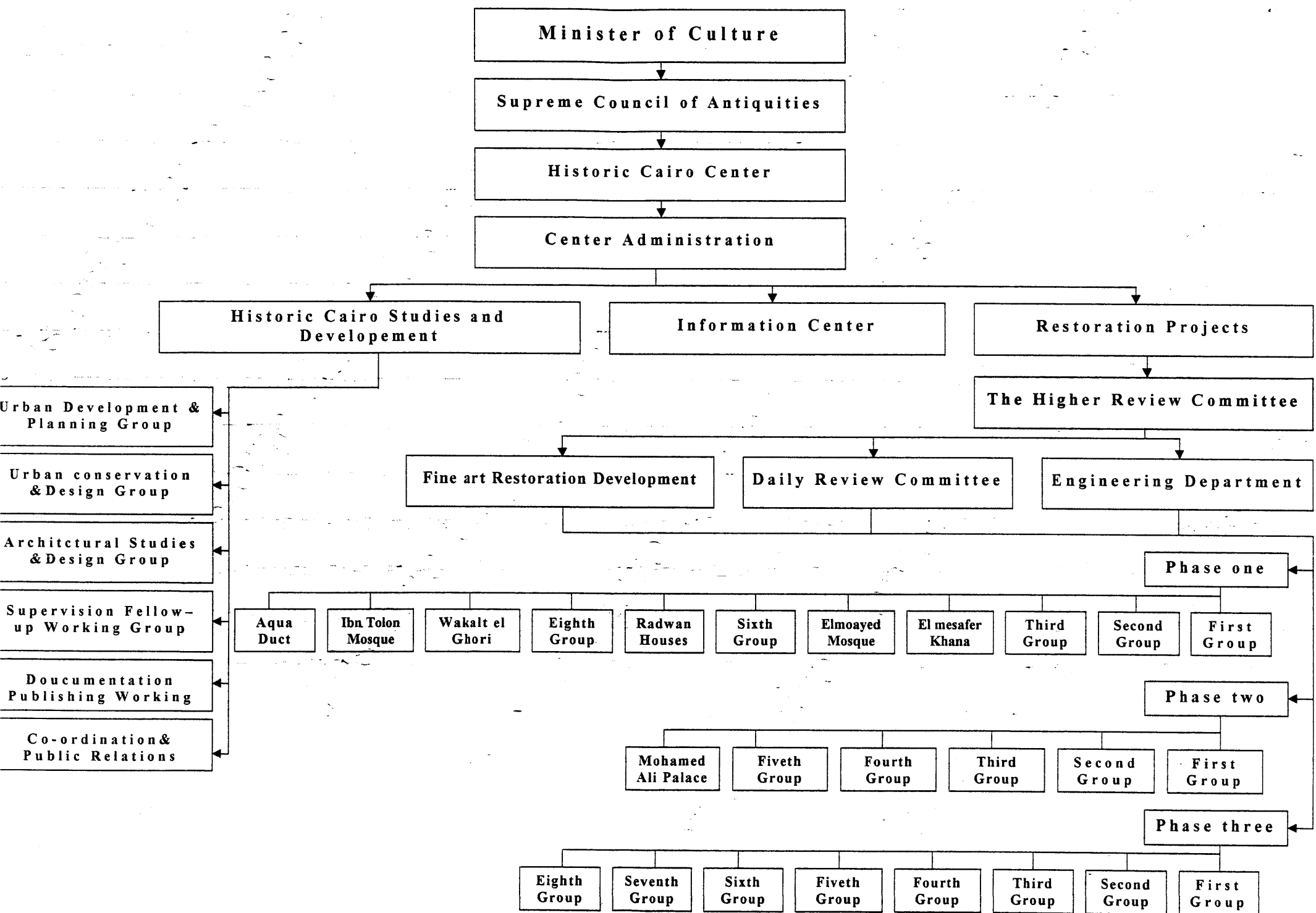
Dr. Galal Abada

DIVISION OF WORKING GROUPS

SCOPE OF WORK & TEAM MEMBERS



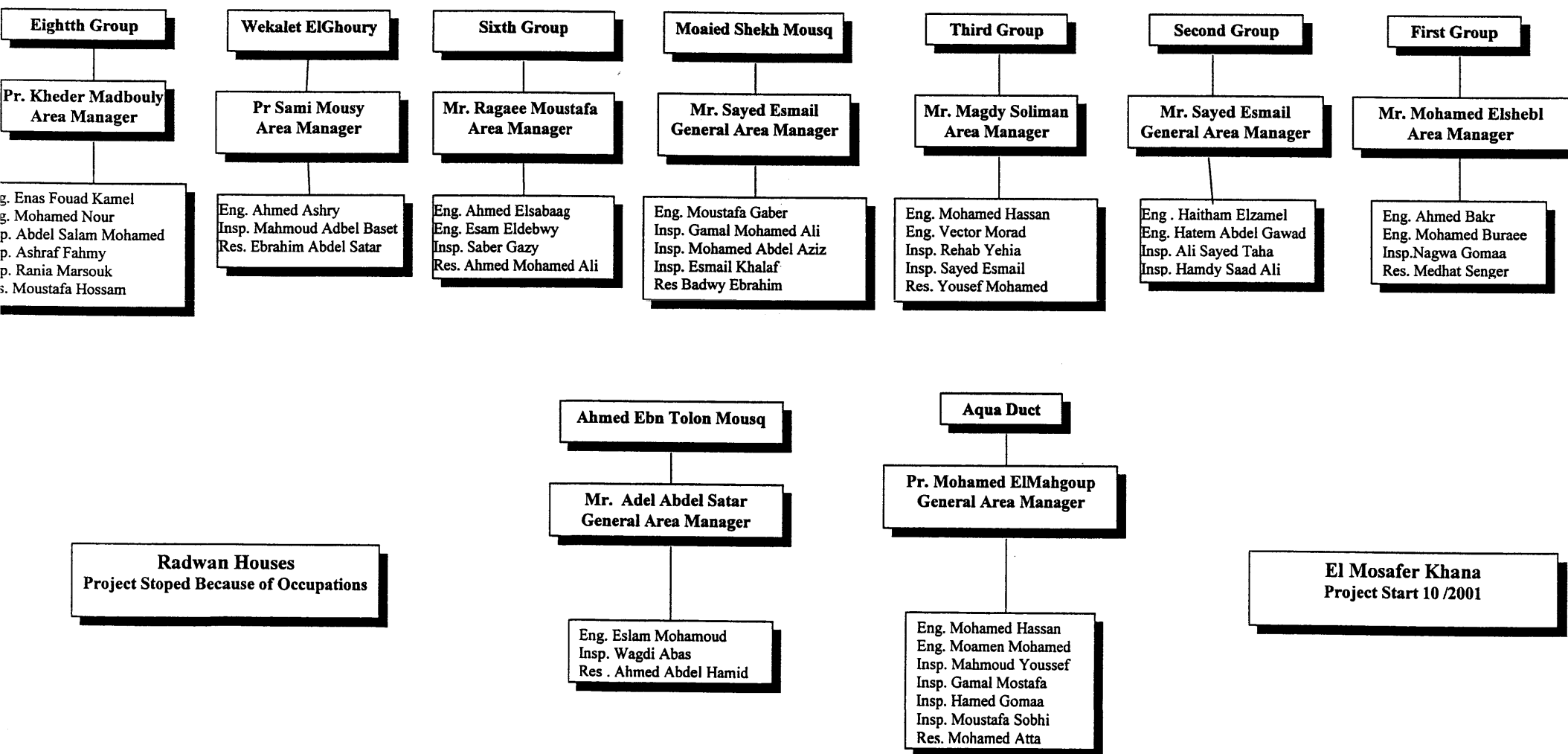




Daily follow Committee

Prof. Al Saied Elkasaby	Structural
Prof. Saied Al Maghraby	Survey
Dr. Kamal Barakat	Fine Arts Restoration
Eng. Kamal Tolba	Civil Engineer
Mr. Medhat El Menbawy	Archeology
Eng. Mohamed Esmail	Civil Engineer
Eng. Hussien Ahmed Hussien	Architectural
Mr. Mahmoud Brekaa	Fine Arts Restoration

Phase One Sites Administration



Phase one for restoration projects

First group

Contractor company : Alrobaeia company
Cost : 16756495 LE

- 1-ELAini madrasa
- 2-Elset Wasela house
- 3-Zawyet Ahmed Ebn Shaaban
- 4-Sabel Soltan Qaitabai
- 5-Wekala Soltan Qaitabai
- 6-Sabel Khalil Afandi
- 7-Sodon Elkasrawy Koba
- 8-Eldardere Qaa
- 9-Sabel Abi Alekbal
- 10-Kafor Elzamam mosque
- 11-Shaker Ebn Ghanem minaret

Second group

Contractor company : Aswan Assosiation
Cost : 16399202 LE

- 1-Khan Elzaraksha
- 2-Abo Eldahab mosque
- 3-Sabel Abo Eldahab
- 4-Sabel Zain Elabedin
- 5-Sabel Soliman ElKharbotli
- 6-Aidomor Elbahlawan mosque
- 7-Om Elgholam mosque
- 8-Sabel Elbazdar
- 9-Sabel Ismaiel Maghlawy
- 10-Sabel Amin Afandi
- 11-Algokendar mosque

third group

Contractor company : Arab contractors
Cost : 18895434 LE

- 1-Alghory koba
- 2-Sabel Alghory
- 3-Alghory house
- 4-Alghory gate
- 5-Askof Albadestan
- 6-Akghory front gate
- 7-Wekalet Alselehdar
- 8- Wekalet Elglaba
- 9-Wekalet Alsanadekia
- 10-Sabel Sanan
- 11-Gaafer Elsadek Zawya
- 12-Alghory Sakefa
- 13-Albadestan gate
- 14-Toghry Bordy Wekala
- 15-Badawya Bent Shahen Wekala

Elmoaid Shikh mosque

Contractor company : Wadi elnil company
Cost : 8236979 LE

Sixth group

Contractor company : Wadi elnil company
Cost : 8305920 LE

- 1- Elnasr gate
- 2-Elftoh gate
- 3-Northern old Cairo wall

Elghory wekala

Contractor company : Alrobaeia company
Cost : 2234605 LE

Aqua Ducct

Contractor company : Wadi elnil company
Cost : 44000000 LE

Eighth group

Contractor company : Arab contractors
Cost : 11255346 LE

- 1-Soliman Agha Elselshdar mosque
- 2-Sabel Mohamed Aly
- 3-Mahmoud Moharam mosque

Ahmed Ibn Tolon

Contractor company : Aswan Assosiation
Cost : 8645742 LE

Phase two for restoration projects

First group

Contractor company : Samkrit company

Cost : 16000000 LE

- 1-Madraset Elzaher Beabars
- 2-Al Madrasa EL salehia & Elkoba
Aldarehia
- 3-Sabil WA Kotab Khesro Basha
- 4- Wekalet Wakf Al Harameen
- 5-Beet Alkadi Gate
- 6-Mekead Mamai Elsefi
- 7-Kaeat Moheb Eldeen Eltaieb

Second group

Contractor company : Arab contractors

Cost : 5683536 LE

- 1- Beshtak palace
- 2-Hammam Elsoltan Inal
- 3-Elmadrssa Elkamelia
- 4- Abdel Latif Elkrafi mosque

third group

Contractor company : Hassan Allam Sons

Cost : 16422005 LE

- 1- Moheb Eldeen Abo Eltaieb mosque
- 2-Khankaa& Madraset Soltan Barkok
- 3-Madraset & Kobet Elnaser Mohamed Ben Kalawoon
- 4-Madraset Elkadi Abdel Baset

Fourth group

Contractor company : Hassan Allam Sons

Cost : 18149428 LE

- 1- Elkadi Yehia Zeen Eldeen mosque
- 2- Morad Basha mosque
- 3-Masged Sharaf Eldeen Wa Akheeh
- 4- Alashraf Beresbay Madrasa
- 5- Mosque & Sabil Ali AlMother

Fifth group

Contractor company : Arab contractors

Cost : 10706735 LE

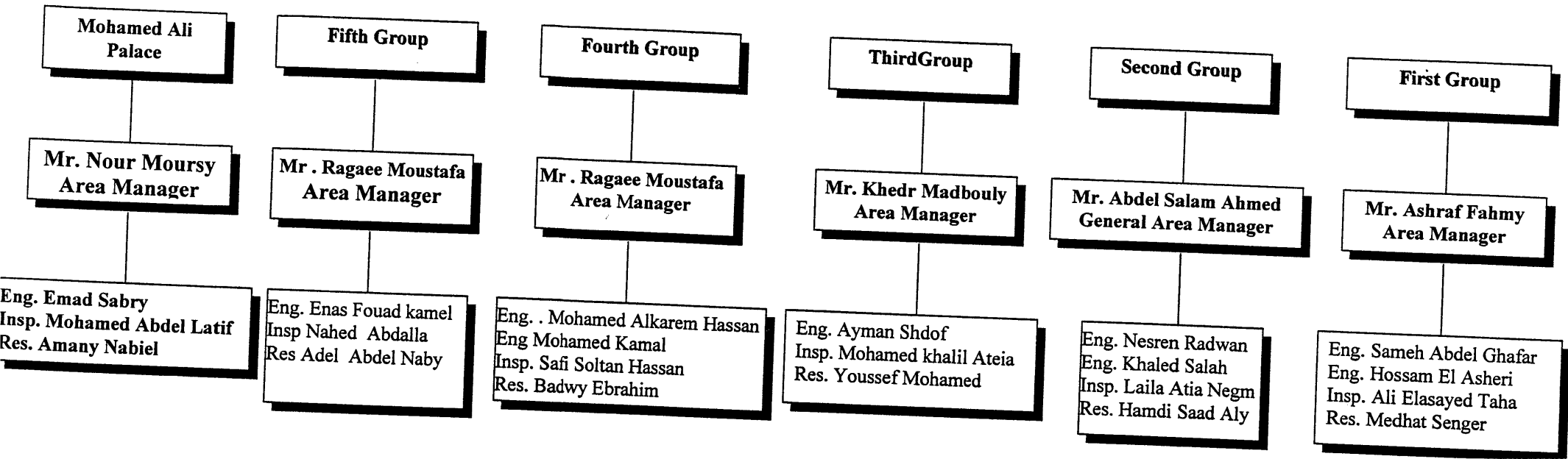
- 1- Algohree mosque
- 2-Wekalet & sbil Gmaal Eldeen Elzahbi
- 3- Tgaree Bardi mosque
- 4- Sabil & kotab Taha Hessien El Werdani
- 5- Wakf Elmala house

The palace of Mohamed Ali

Contractor company : Wadi elnil company

Cost : 12197766 LE

Phase Two Sites Administrations



Phase three under study

First group

- 1-Qaitbai wekala
 - 2-Sabel Hosen Elsheabi
 - 3-Nour Elden Zawya
 - 4-Abo Elkher Zawya
 - 5-Sabel Aoda Basha
 - 6-Qoson Wekala
 - 7-Sabel Alamer Mohamed
 - 8-Elbakarya Madrasa
 - 9-Elmazharya mosque
 - 10-Ahmed Elqased Koba
- Consultant : engineering center for archeology
And environment.
Insp : Ahmed Mostafa

Second group

- 1-Abo Bakr Mazhar Madrasa
 - 2-Elmalately Hamam
 - 3-Sabel Solaiman Gawesh
 - 4-Zawyet Fatma Khond
 - 5-Elsharany Koba
 - 6-Soltan Inal's wife rebat
 - 7-Elsharany Meqad
- Consultant : ECC consulting engineering .
Insp : Tarek Gomaa

third group

- 1-Meghlatay Elgamaly mosque
 - 2-Marzouq Alahmady mosque
 - 3-Tatar Elhegazy mosque
 - 4-Alamir Methkal mosque
 - 5-Alshekh Sanan koba
- Consultant : PHd / Hassan Fahmy office
Insp : Fathy Elsayed

Fourth group

- 1-Sabel Aoda Basha
 - 2-Wekalaet Aoda Basha
 - 3-Wekalet Elnakady
 - 4-Wekalet Abas Agha
- Consultant : Phd / Hassan Fahmy office
Insp : Ashraf Ibrahim

Fifth group

- 1-Qrasonqr Madrasa
 - 2-Khankat Baibars
 - 3-Saaed Elsoada Hamam
 - 4- Khankat Saaed Elsoada
 - 5-Elkoba Elfatemya
 - 6-Hosh Ottai
- Consultant : Abu Shady consulting group
Insp : Amira Oraby

Sixth group

- 1-Qaitbai House
 - 2-Elshebshere House
 - 3-Elsokarya Hamam
 - 4-Wekalet Elsharaibe
 - 5-Elsadat House
 - 6-Elmoaid hamam
- Consultant : Abu Shady consulting group
Insp : Marwa Ewes

Seventh group

- 1-Elsoftan Hasan madrasa
 - 2-Elrefaie mosque
- Consultant : general department for engineering
consultancies (Arab Contractors)
Insp : Khaled Ragab

Eighth group

- 1-Elbemarestan Elmoaide
 - 2-Aitomosh Elbagasi mosque
 - 3-Sabel Aitomosh Elbagasi
 - 4-Taay Elden Elbostami Tekia
- Consultant : general department for engineering
consultancies (Arab Contractors)
Insp : Khaled Ragab

Min. of Culture

وزارة الثقافة مشروع تطوير القاهرة التاريخية

Project for the Development of Historic Cairo

الخطوات التنفيذية لمشروع تطوير القاهرة التاريخية

٧ مايو ١٩٩٨ صدر قرار السيد رئيس مجلس الوزراء رقم (١٣٥٢) بتشكيل لجنة وزارية لتطوير القاهرة التاريخية برئاسة السيد وزير الثقافة.	••
٣ أغسطس ١٩٩٨ صدر قرار السيد وزير الثقافة رقم (٣٢٩) بتشكيل لجنة تنفيذية للمشروع تتولى : . تنفيذ سياسة الوزارة في أعمال ترميم الآثار . . حصر الأنشطة في المنطقة والتي تمثل إساءة للطابع التاريخي للمنطقة . . تأهيل المكاتب الاستشارية وشركات المقاولات العاملة في مجال الترميم والإشراف على طرح وتنفيذ مشروعات الترميم . . مركز معلومات يتولى إعداد قاعدة البيانات الأثرية والهندسية الخاصة بالمشروع	••
٢٠ نوفمبر ١٩٩٩ صدر قرار وزير الثقافة رقم (٧٢٤) بتشكيل لجنة لمراجعة الأعمال المقدمة من المكاتب الاستشارية والإشراف الأثرية والهندسية على تنفيذ جميع مشروعات الترميم.	••

ملكيات الآثار Property of ^{the} Government

divided in the following
موزعة كالآتي

١٣٧

١٣٧

• هيئة الأوقاف

٣٠^{٣٠}

• المجلس الأعلى للآثار SCA

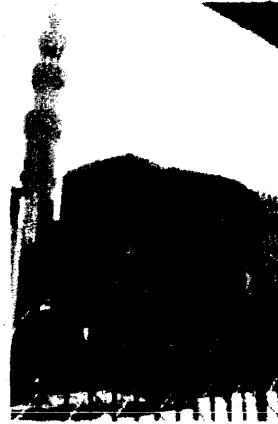
٧٢

• ملكية خاصة

Private property

تم حصر عدد ٤٨ مبنى تاريخي من عصور مختلفة داخل منطقة المشروع

بحسب الحفاظ عليها



التعدييات علي الآثار المسجلة

Atat on the map of the area

إجمالي التعدييات على الأثر ١٠٦٤ إجمال

The total number of violations on the monument is 1064

موزعة على

Commercial 252, 852 as follows

• تجاري ٨٥٢ إجمال موزعة كالتالي:

387 Commercial 252, 852 as follows

٢٨٧	إجمال تجاري متعلق	١-
٣٢٤	إجمال تجاري دلال الأثر	٢-
١٤٢	إجمال تجاري دلال تزيين التوليفة	٣-

Commercial 252, 852 as follows

387

Commercial 252, 852 as follows

142

• حكومي ٨٧ إجمال

• سكني ١٢٤ إجمال



لنحيط على الأثر المسجلة

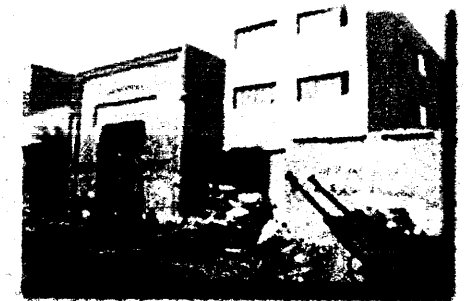
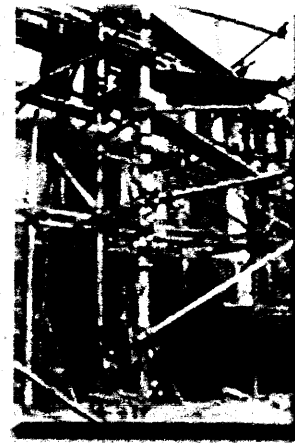
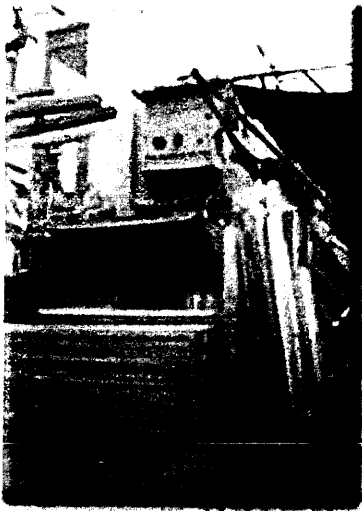
- تعديت حكومية
- تعديت تجارية - داخل الأثر
- تعديت تجارية - ملاصقة للأثر
- تعديت تجارية - على التوليفة
- تعديت سكنية - داخل الأثر
- تعديت سكنية - ملاصقة للأثر
- تعديت سكنية - موكب على الأثر
- الأثر المسجلة
- الأثر غير مسجلة

Commercial 252, 852 as follows

Commercial 252, 852 as follows



نماذج من صور الاشغالات Ex. of the use



for 1st movement

public telephone use

Kiosk for newspaper

Kiosk for tea

Kiosk for cigarettes

Kiosk for bread

تصنيف الاشغالات على الاثر

Kiosk

coffee shops

hotel

selling food

pizzeria

shop for salted (dry) fish

oven

job for making tends (for celebration)

← START

فراشة	فرن	فصفتي	فطاطرى	فكهني	فندق	قهوة	كشك	كشك خبز	كشك سجاير	كشك شاي	كشك صحافة
1	3	1	1	4	1	6	5	2	5	2	1
* كشك كهرباء	* كشك ولبعات	shop for sweets Ramadani كنفاني	shop for كوالير	كولونش	مبنى الحزب	محل بيع شمع	محل بيع البن	محل بيع مظلة	محل بيع مخزن	محل بيع مخزن	محل بيع وقضاء
24	24	1	6	1	1	1	1	22	85	11	1
selling pickles	مدرسة الجميلية	مدرسة المتوفى	مدرسة	مركز	مستشفى	مستشفى	مستشفى	مستشفى	مستشفى	مستشفى	مستشفى
* مخلات	الابتدائية	الابتدائية	الابتدائية	الشعرية	الزبد	الزبد	الزبد	الزبد	الزبد	الزبد	الزبد
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية	مشغولات نحسية
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry	ident + tapestry
تجاري	تجاري	تجاري	تجاري	تجاري	تجاري	تجاري	تجاري	تجاري	تجاري	تجاري	تجاري
ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي	ميكانيكي
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

empty land used as a store

making the cover of kaba

selling blankets sheets

Kiosk for electricity (generator)

primary school in Gamaleya

selling nuts

moquette

* = in red o = green

carpenter

for iron sheets

① two of these 8 government buildings belong to the Min. of Culture.

classification of the use of the monuments

تصنيف الاشغالات علي الآثار

job for making
tents (for celebration)

أحذية *	أدوات خيول *	أدوات صحية *	أدوات كتابية	أدوات منزلية	أدوات نظافة	البان	المونيوم *	بازار ○	بقالة	بوتيك	بويات *
٢٨	١	١	١١	١٦	١	٣	٣٠	٤٤	٢٠	١	١
بيع شرائط فيديو	بيع فوانيس	تجارة أدوات كهربائية	تجارة أقمشة	تجارة اللبنون *	تجارة أواني فخارية	تجارة بطاطين	تجارة جلود ○	تجارة جملة	تجارة خشب *	تجارة خيش *	تجارة خيوط
١	١	١	٧٢	١	٢	١	٣٩	١	٨	٥	٦
تجارة دقيق *	تجارة مسجد ○	تجارة شنط	تجارة صدف ○	تجارة علب قطيفة ○	تجارة فضيات ○	تجارة معادن ○	تجارة ملابس	تجارة مواد كيمياوية *	تجارة موازين *	تجارة موبيليا	تجارة مواد غارية
٢	٤	٢	٣	١	٧	٤	٢٠	٢	٤	٣	١٦
تجارة ورق	تجليد كتب ○	تحفيظ قرآن ○	تراب ذهب ○	ترزي ○	تركيب أحجار كريمة ○	تركيب فصوص ○	تشوين مهمات جلود	تصليح أحذية	تفتيش آثار *	جزارة *	جلي ذهب
٣	١	٢	٣	٢	١	١	١	٤	١	٥	١
جمعيات أهلية	جمعية الهلال الأحمر	حجرة لجنة الزكاة	حضنة	حلواني	حمام	خردوات	خيام ○	بواجن *	رخام *	رفه سجاد	روانج ○
٣	١	١	١	٣	٣	٢٩	١٨	٤	١	١	٨
زاوية للصلاة ○	زجاج	سكن *	سمكري *	صيدلية	طلاء معلنان *	عجلاني *	عصير	عطارة ○	علافة *	عيادة طبية *	فترينة *
٢	١	١٢٧	٢	١	٤	٢	٢	٣٠	٢	١	٢

* = red ○ = green

الأراضي الفضاء و العقارات المتهمة

The Supply Land and Demolishing buildings
details of the supply land and demolishing

بيان بالأراضي الفضاء والأماكن الخربة

بمنطقة القاهرة التاريخية

buildings in old Cairo

show names places of and name of the owner

عدد قطع الأرض

المنطقة

١١١ ١٩٤

Abdel Kader

قرب الأحمير

٧٥ ١٣٥

منطقة الجمال

منطقة الجمال

٩٣ ٩٣

باب الشعرية

باب الشعرية

[purpose: to find a place for the owner
and with the government]

demolished building

supply land

building (area available for owner)

required monument

horizontal building

عقارات متهمة
أراضي فضاء
مبنى ووحدات بعد استحداثها
القطاع المسطح
المبنى التاريخي



مشروع حصر آثار القاهرة التاريخية



10 dated 1/1/1972

Project for the survey of the buildings of the historical district of Cairo

عدد الآثار المطلوب ترميمها ١٥٠ لآثر تم تقسيمها إلى أربع مراحل :

Number of buildings which need restoration 150

منطقة الأزهر والغورية	first stage	١
عدد ٤٨ لآثر	المرحلة الأولى	
Area of 48		
منطقة للناسين	المرحلة الثانية	٢
عدد ٢٥ لآثر تم توزيعها على خمس مجموعات	Second	
Area of 25		
منطقة الجمالية و باب الزبير موزعة على ثمان مجموعات	المرحلة الثالثة	٣
عدد ٤٤ لآثر	Third	
Area of 44		
منطقة باب زويلة	المرحلة الرابعة	٤
عدد ٣٣ لآثر	Fourth	
Area of 33		

monuments which need restoration

in under restoration

in finished restoration

archaeological buildings which are to be preserved

المكاتب الاستشارية و الشركات التي تم تأهيلها للعمل في المشروع

Qualification

& contracting companies qualified

عدد (١٢) مكتب استشاري

12

Consulting ^{offices} ~~companies~~ for
preparing the studies & projects
of construction.

عدد (١٠) شركات مقاولات

10

Contracting ~~companies~~
approved

الأسس العلمية والأثرية لإعداد مشروع ترميم لأي أثر

A scientific method for preparing restoration projects for any monuments

First - SURVEY

أولاً : الرفع المساحي :

1 - Survey for the general location

١ - الرفع المساحي للموقع العام .

As a first step for surveying the monument

أ . ربط المناسيب المحيطة بالموقع على المياني الأثرية

By surveying the

ب . الرفع المساحي لتحديد الحدود الخارجية للمياني الأثرية وحدود المياني المحيطة بها .

2 - Survey of the

٢ - الرفع المساحي للأثر :

A - fix the direction of the archaeological building and the orientation

أ . تحديد توجيه المياني الأثرية وعلاقاتها المتبادلة .

By the

ب . عمل ميزانية شبكية للأثر وربطه بأقرب نقطة معلومة محددة للمنسوب .

3 -

٣ - أعمال الرصد المساحي :

As a

أ . رصد من الأعمدة والحوائط وكافة العناصر الإنشائية للأثر .

By

ب . رفع مساحي للشروع الموجودة بالحوائط الداخلية طبقاً لما تحدده متطلبات الأثر الإنشائي .

Survey of the

Survey of the

ثانيا : أعمال الرقع و التوثيق المعماري للوضع الراهن .

- أ . إعداد جميع المساقط الأفقية و القطاعات و التوجيهات موضح عليها جميع علاقات الفراغ والمناسيب وتوزيع الشروح والأضراس على التوجيهات الداخلية والخارجية .
- ب. رفع التفاصيل المعمارية و الزخرفية لجميع العناصر المعمارية للأثر .

ثالثا : أعمال ميكانيكا التربة و الأساسات.

- أ. تقديم جميع الدراسات اللازمة لخولص وميكانيكا التربة واقتراح نسب الحلول لتدعيم الأساسات .
- ب. دراسات حركة المياه تحت السطحية وانعكاساتها على الأساسات .

رابعا : دراسات الأثرل الإنشائي .

- أ. تقديم جميع الدراسات اللازمة لخولص وميكانيكا التربة واقتراح نسب الحلول لتدعيم الأساسات .
- ب. دراسات حركة المياه تحت السطحية وانعكاساتها على الأساسات .
- ج. توثيق حسابية تبين دراسة الأعمال للعناصر الإنشائية.
- د. تقديم اقتراح بأنسب الحلول والعلاج طبقا للمواصفات الهندسية والأثرية.

خامسة: الدراسات التحليلية لمولاء البناء .

- أ. إعداد دراسة تحليلية لمولاء بناء الأثر
- ب. توصيف لمولاء البناء المستخدمة بالمباني الأثرية القاهرة.
- ج. إجراء جميع الاختبارات الفنية والهندسية .

سادسة: التوثيق الفوتوغرافي .

إعداد توثيق فوتوغرافي لجميع واجهات وعناصر الأثر المختلفة.

سابعة : إعداد فلسفة الترميم الهندسي وجدول الترميم.

وفقا لنتائج الدراسات التحليلية السابقة و طبيعة الاستخدام .

ثامنا : تقديم دراسات لخطوط الصرف.

تاسعا : تقديم دراسات أعمال الكهرباء (شبكات الإضاءة والقوى).

عاشرا: إعداد الدراسات اللازمة لأعمال ومتطلبات الترميم الدقيق .

وذلك لكافة الوحدات والعناصر الأثرية والزخرفية .

مستندات الطرح و الشروط الخاصة :

- ١- إعداد الاشتراطات العامة ومواصفات المواد والأعمال شاملة الجداول الزمنية للتنفيذ.
- ٢- إعداد جداول الكميات لبنود الأعمال تفصيلياً.
- ٣- إعداد المستندات الهندسية لأعمال الترميم الهندسي وفقاً لما نَقَضِي بِهِ الأعراف المعمارية والأثرية وحسب الحاجة وعلى أن تكون كل المواصفات والرسومات واضحة وضحاً كاملاً لمقدمي العطاءات.
- ٤- اقتراح قيمة تقديرية للمشروع قبل طرحه داخل منظوف سري مغلق وكذلك التكلفة الفعلية لكل نسخة من مستندات المشروع .
- ٥- الإلتزام بتفسير أي توضيحات أو ملاحظات تنشأ قبل أو بعد أو أثناء العمل .
- ٦- تحديد مدة إعداد مستندات المشروع .
- ٧- تحديد مدة تنفيذ المشروع .
- ٨- تسليم عشر نسخ لإدارة المشروع بالإضافة إلى تسليم المشروع كاملاً على قاعدة بيانات (C.D) .

أعمال المراجعة لمشروعات الترميم المعدة بمعرفة المكاتب الاستشارية

١-	التقديم الأثري للمشروع ومدى التزام المشروع بكل ضوابط العمل الأثري. تتم المراجعة بمعرفة علماء من كلية الآثار متخصصون في الآثار الإسلامية بالإضافة إلى المتخصصين من المجلس الأعلى للآثار
٢-	أعمال الرصد المساحي . تتم المراجعة بمعرفة علماء هيئة الاستشعار من بعد بالإضافة إلى المتخصصين من المجلس الأعلى للآثار.
٣-	أعمال الرقع والتوثيق المعماري . تتم بمراجعة أساتذة ومماريين من كلية الهندسة والفنون الجميلة والمتخصصين من المجلس الأعلى للآثار.
٤-	أعمال ميكانيكا التربة والأساسان ودراسات الانزلاق الإنشائي. تتم المراجعة بمعرفة أساتذة متخصصون بكليات الهندسة.
٥-	الدراسة التحليلية لمواد البناء . تتم المراجعة بمعرفة أساتذة متخصصون من كليات الهندسة وكلية الآثار والمجلس الأعلى للآثار لمطابقة مكونات مواد البناء مع مواد البناء الأصلية ويكون التحليل بمعامل معتمدة.

٦ -	التوثيق الفوتوغرافي . تتم المراجعة بمعرفة أسانذة كلية الآثار و المتخصصون من المجلس الأعلى للآثار .
٧ -	نقشة الترميم الهندسي وجدول الترميم وفقاً لنتائج الدراسات التحليلية السابقة تتم المراجعة بمعرفة جميع تخصصات لجنة المراجعة.
٨ -	أعمال الكهرباء . تتم المراجعة بمعرفة أسانذة من كليات الهندسة متخصصون في أعمال الكهرباء
٩ -	أعمال الترميم الدقيق تتم المراجعة بمعرفة المتخصصون من المجلس الأعلى للآثار
١٠ -	إعداد مستندات الطرح والشروط الخاصة. تتم المراجعة بمعرفة جميع تخصصات لجنة المراجعة.

مشروع حصر آثار القاهرة التاريخية



منطقة الازهر و الدرب الأحمر و الخورية

عدد ٤٨ أثر موزعة على تسع مجموعات

١ المرحلة الأولى

التكلفة المالية ١٥١ مليون جنيه

* جارى تنفيذ مشروعات الترميم و ستنتهى ٢٠٠١ - ٢٠٠٢

[illegible]

10

(2)

مشروعات ترميم الآثار الجاري تنفيذها بمشروع تطوير القاهرة التاريخية (المرحلة الأولى)

م	اسم المشروع	المنطقة	الشركة المنفذة	استلام الموقع	مدة المشروع	انتهاء الأعمال	تكلفة المشروع	ملاحظات
٢٤	قبلة الغورى	خان الخليلي والغورية	المقاولون العرب		٢٤ شهر		١٨٨٩٥٤٣٤	المرحلة الأولى المجموعة الثالثة
٢٥	سبيل وكتاب الغورى							
٢٦	منزل ومقعد الغورى							
٢٧	بوابة الغورى							
٢٨	أسقف البادستـان							
٢٩	واجهـة بوابة الغورى							
٣٠	وكالة السلحـدار							
٣١	وكالة الجلابـة							
٣٢	وكالة الصناديقـة							
٣٣	سبيل كوسـة سنان							
٣٤	زاوية سدي جعفر الصادق							
٣٥	سقيفـة الغورى							
٣٦	بوابة البادستـان							
٣٧	وكالة تغرى بـردى	الغورية	شركة وادي النيل	٢٠٠٠ / ٥ / ١٩	٢٤ شهر	٢٠٠٢ / ٥ / ١٩	٨٢٣٦٩٧٩	المرحلة الأولى المجموعة الخامسة
٣٨	وكالة بدوية بنت شاهين							
٣٩	المسافر خانـة							المرحلة الأولى المجموعة الرابعة
٤٠	مسجد المؤيد شيخ	الغورية	شركة وادي النيل	٢٠٠٠ / ٥ / ١٩	٢٤ شهر	٢٠٠٢ / ٥ / ١٩	٨٢٣٦٩٧٩	المرحلة الأولى المجموعة الخامسة
٤١	باب النصـر	شارع جلال	شركة وادي النيل	١٩٩٩/٥/٢١	٢٤ شهر	٢٠٠١/٥/٢١	٨٣٠٥٩٢٠	المرحلة الأولى المجموعة السادسة
٤٢	باب الفتـوح							
٤٣	سور القاهرة الشمالى							

مشروعات ترميم الآثار الجاري تنفيذها بمشروع تطوير القاهرة التاريخية (المرحلة الأولى)

م	اسم المشروع	المنطقة	الشركة المنفذة	استلام الموقع	مدة المشروع	انتهاء الأعمال	تكلفة المشروع	ملاحظات	
٤٤	منازل وقف رضوان	الخيامية	الشركة العربية الدولية	٢٠٠٠/٦	٢٤ شهر	٢٠٠٢/٦	٣٨٩٣٢٤٧	المرحلة الأولى	المجموعة السابعة
٤٥	مسجد وسبيل سليمان أغا السلحدار	النجاسين	المقاولون العرب	٢٠٠٠/١/٢٩	٢٤ شهر	٢٠٠٢/١/٢٩	١١٢٥٥٣٤٦	المرحلة الأولى	المجموعة الثامنة
٤٦	سبيل محمد على بالنجاسين								
٤٧	مسجد محمود محرم								
٤٨	وكالة الغوري	الغورية	الشركة الرباعية	٢٠٠٠/١/٢٢	١٨ شهر	٢٠٠٢/٧/٢٢	٢٢٣٤٦٠٥	المرحلة الأولى	المجموعة التاسعة

مشروع حصر آثار القاهرة التاريخية



٢	المرحلة الثانية	منطقة النحاسين
		عدد ٢٦ أثر تم توزيعها على خمس مجموعات
التكلفة المالية ٦٠ مليون جنيه		

* جارى تنفيذ مشروعات الترميم و ستنتهى فى ٢٠٠٢-٢٠٠٣

مشروعات ترميم الآثار الجارى تنفيذها بمشروع تطوير القاهرة التاريخية (المرحلة الثانية)

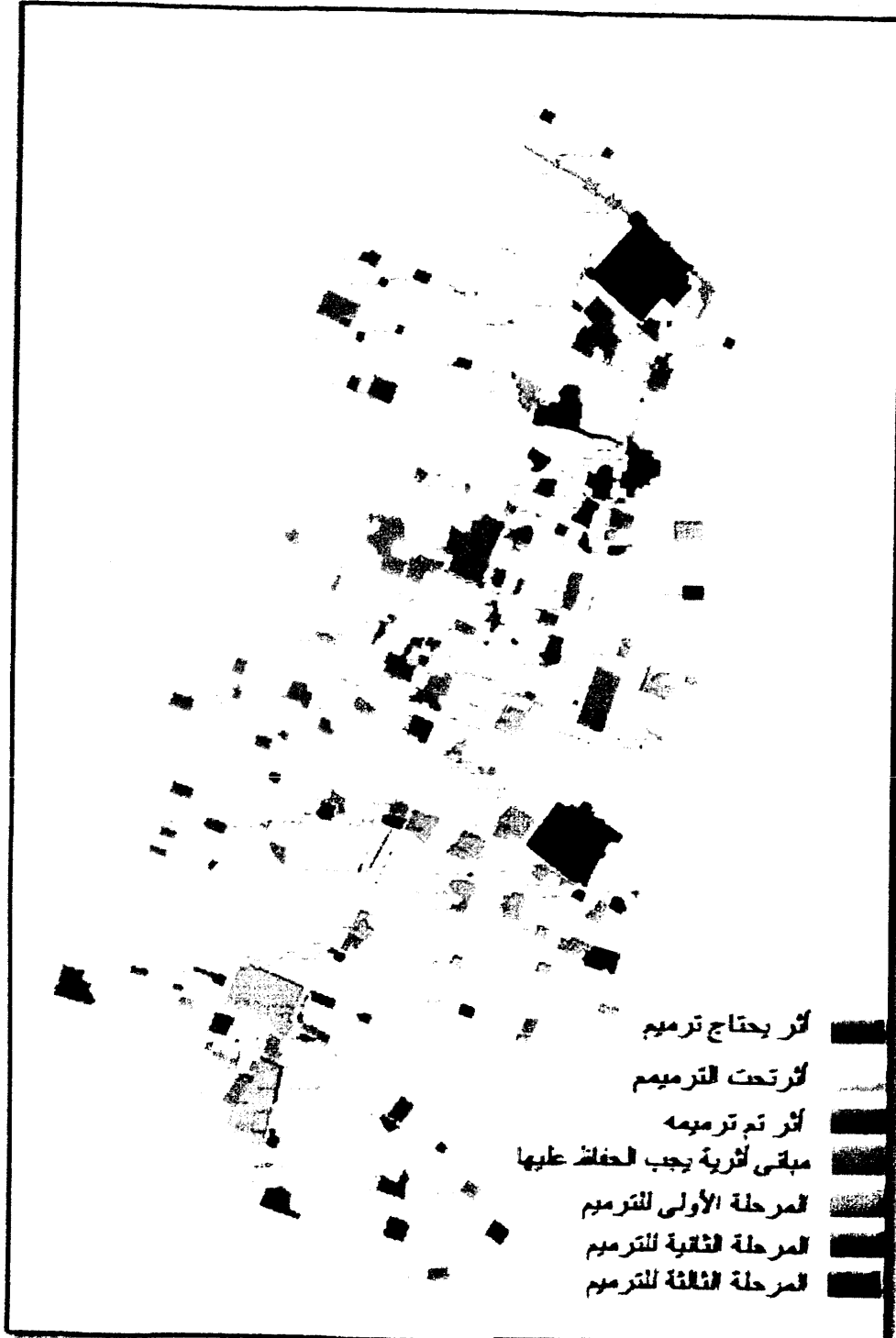
المرحلة الثانية	المجموعة الأولى	جـ ارى الطرح					شارع المعز	مدرسة الظاهر بيبرس	٤٩
								المدرسة الصالحية والقبة الضريحية	٥٠
								سبيل وكتاب خسرو باشا	٥١
								وكالة وقف الحرمين	٥٢
								بوابة بيت القاضى	٥٣
								مقعد ماماي السيفى	٥٤
								قاعة محب الدين ابو الطيب	٥٥
المرحلة الثانية	المجموعة الثانية	٥٦٨٣٥٣٠	٢٠٠٣/٧/١	٢٤ شهر	٢٠٠١/٧/١	المقاولون العرب	شارع المعز	قصر بشتاك	٥٦
								حمام السلطان اينال	٥٧
								المدرسة الكاملية	٥٨
								واجهه مسجد عبد اللطيف القرافى	٥٩
المرحلة الثانية	المجموعة الثالثة	١٦٤٢٢٠٠٥,٩	٢٠٠٣/٧/١	٢٤ شهر	٢٠٠١/٧/١	أبناء مصر للتعمير	شارع المعز	جامع محب الدين أبو الطيب	٦٠
								خانقاه ومدرسة السلطان برقوق	٦١
								مدرسة وقبه الناصر محمد بن قلاوون	٦٢
								مدرسة القاضى عبد الباسط	٦٣

مشروعات ترميم الآثار الجاري تنفيذها بمشروع تطوير القاهرة التاريخية (المرحلة الثانية)

المرحلة الثانية	المجموعة الرابعة	١٨١٤٩٤٢٨	٢٠٠٣/٦/٢٠	٢٤ شهر	٢٠٠١/٦/٢٠	أبناء مصر للتعمير	شارع الأزهر	مسجد القاضى يحيى زين الدين	٦٤
								جامع مراد باشا	٦٥
								مسجد شرف الدين وأخيه	٦٦
								مدرسة الأشرف برسباى	٦٧
المرحلة الثانية	المجموعة الخامسة	١٠٧٠٦٧٣٥	٢٠٠٣/٧/٢	٢٤ شهر	٢٠٠١/٧/٢	المقاولون العرب	المقاصيص	مسجد وسبيل على المطهر	٦٨
								جامع الجوهري	٦٩
								وكالة وسبيل وقف جمال الدين الذهبى	٧٠
								مسجد تغرى بردى	٧١
مشروعات خاصة		٤٤٠٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٢/٥/٨	٢٤ شهر	٢٠٠٠/٥/٨	وادي النيل	فم الخليج	سبيل وكتاب طه حسين الوردانى	٧٢
								منزل وقف الملا	٧٣
								سور مجرى العيون	٧٤
								قصر محمد علي بشبرا	٧٥
		٨٦٤٥٧٤٢	٢٠٠/١٢/١٠ ١	١٨ شهر	٢٠٠٠/٦/١٠	مؤسسة اسوان	السيدة زينب	جامع أحمد بن طولون	٧٦

٣	المرحلة الثالثة	منطقة الجمالية - باب الوزير - السيدة زينب
		عدد ٤٤ أثر
التكلفة المالية ٣ مليون جنيه		

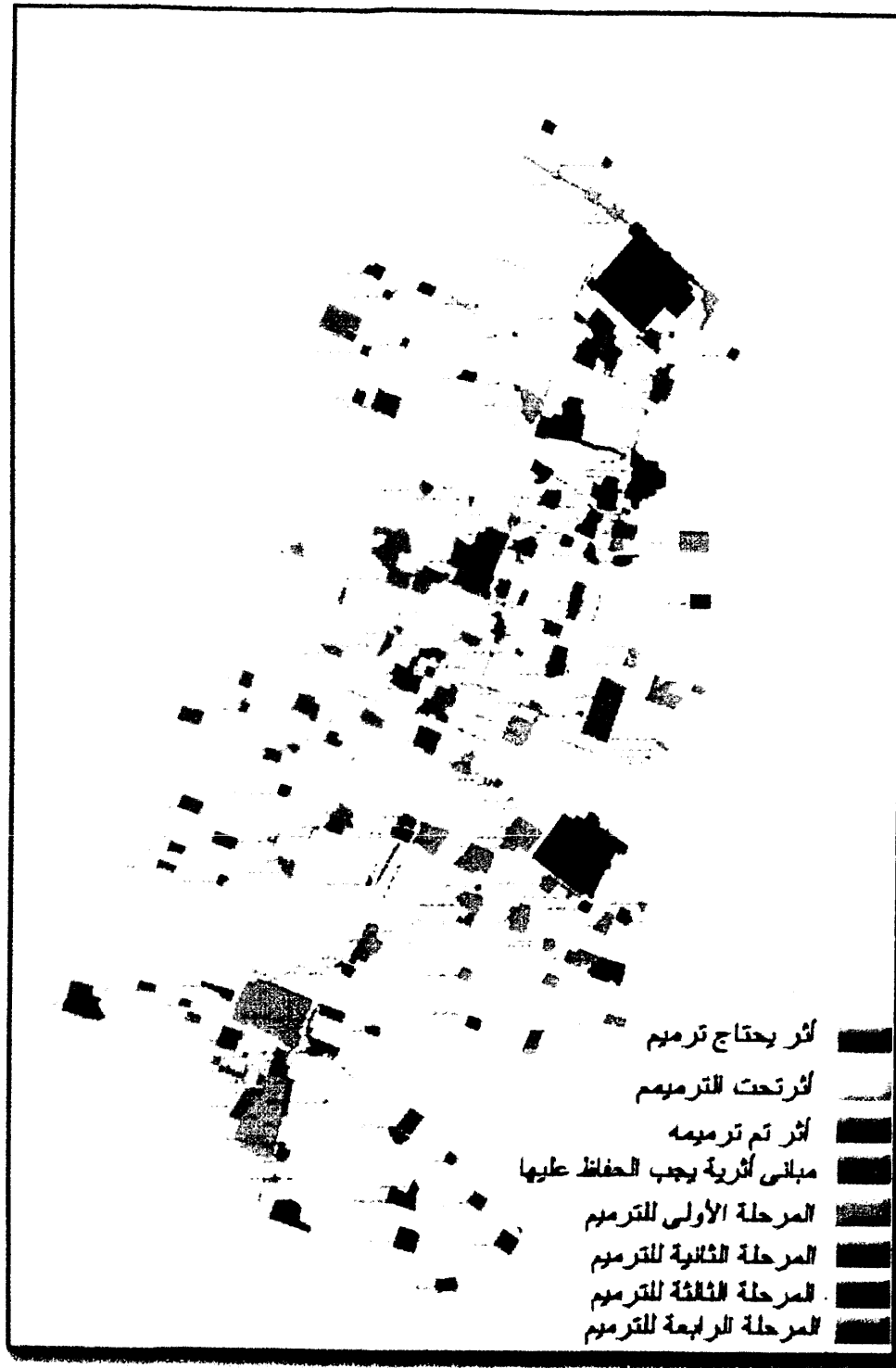
* جرى إعداد مشروعات الترميم و ستنتهى فى ١٢ - ٢٠٠١



مشروعات ترميم الآثار الجاري إعدادها بمعرفة المكاتب الاستشارية

٢	اسم المشروع	المنطقة	المكتب المنفذ	استلام الموقع	مدة المشروع	إنهاء الأعمال	تكلفة المشروع	ملاحظات
٢٧	مدرسة قرا سنقر	الجمالية	مكتب صلاح ابو شادى	٢٠٠١/٦/٢	٦ اشهر	٢٠٠١/١٢/٢	٤٠٠٠٠٠	المرحلة الثالثة
٢٨	خانقاة بيبرس الجاشنكير							
٢٩	حمام سعيد السعداء							
٣٠	خانقاة سعيد السعداء							
٣١	القبلة الفاطمية							
٣٢	واجهه حوش عطى							
٣٣	منزل قايتباى	الدرب الأحمر السيدة زينب	مكتب صلاح ابو شادى	٢٠٠١/٦/٢	٦ اشهر	٢٠٠١/١٢/٢	٧٠٠٠٠٠	المرحلة الثالثة
٣٤	منزل الشبشبرى							
٣٥	حمام السكريه							
٣٦	وكالة الشرايبي							
٣٧	منزل وقف السادات							
٣٨	حمام المؤيد							
٣٩	مدرسة السلطان حسن	القلعة	الإدارة العامة للاستشارات الهندسية (المقاولون العرب)	جارى تسليم الموقع			٢٥٠٠٠٠ جنيه	المرحلة الثالثة
٤٠	جامع الرفاعى							
٤١	البيمارستان المؤيدى	باب الوزير الخليفة	الإدارة العامة للاستشارات الهندسية (المقاولون العرب)	جارى تسليم الموقع			١٤٩٠٠٠ جنيه	المرحلة الثالثة
٤٢	مسجد ايتمش البجاسى							
٤٣	حوض وسبيل ايتمش البجاسى							
٤٤	تكية تقى الدين البسطامى							

٤	المرحلة الرابعة	منطقة باب زويلة
		عدد ٣٠ أثر
* سيتم البدء فى إعداد مشروعات الترميم فى يناير - ٢٠٠٢		



Ministry of Culture
Project for the Development of Historic Cairo

Executive steps of the Project for the Development of Historic Cairo

●	May 7, 1998. Declaration of the decision of the Prime Minister (n. 1352) to establish a Committee at the Ministry for the development of Historic Cairo, headed by the Ministry of Culture.
●	August 3, 1998. Decision of the Ministry of Culture (n. 329) to establish a Committee to carry out the policy of the Ministry concerning the restoration of monuments: - To make survey of that area which is considered in decay from the point of view of the historic character. - To choose the qualified consultancy office and the contracting firm working in the field of restoration - To supervise the executive tender of the conservation project. - The Information Centre should prepare the database for the archaeological and engineering parts related to the project.
●	November 20, 1999. Decision of the Ministry of Culture (n. 724) to establish the Committee to follow up the works presented by the Consulting Office and to supervise the archaeological and engineering work of all the restoration works.

Owners of the monuments

Are divided into the followings:

- 137 Ministry of Wakf
- 30 Supreme Council of Antiquities
- 7 Private properties

Survey of 48 historical buildings from different periods inside the area of the project

Which must be preserved

Attacks to the registered monuments

There 1064 total uses for the monuments

Divided as follow

- Commercial use:

1-	In the neighborhood of the monument	387
2-	Inside the monument	324
3-	Close to the façade of the monument	142

- Governmental use 87
- Dwelling 124

(MAP)

Attacks to the registered monuments

- ☐ Governmental attacks
- ☐ Commercial use inside the monuments
- ☐ Commercial use in the neighborhood of the monuments
- ☐ Commercial use on the façade of the monuments
- ☐ Dwellings inside
- ☐ Dwellings in the neighborhood
- ☐ Dwellings on the monument
- ☐ Registered monuments
- ☐ Monuments not registered (only listed

Examples of the use

Classification of the uses of the monuments (1/2)

Tent makers, 1; Oven, 3; Shop for dry fish, 1*; Pizza, 1; Grocery, 4; Hotel, 1; Coffee shop, 6*; Public telephone, 5*; Kiosk for bread, 2; Kiosk for cigarettes, 5*; Kiosk for tea, 2*; Kiosk for newspapers 1;

Kiosk for electricity (generator), 24*; Kiosk for filling lighter, 1*; shop for sweets of Ramadan, 1; beauty salon, 6; tyre repair shop, 1; administrative office for political parties, 1; shop for candles, 1; shop for coffee, 1; closed shop, 22*; warehouse, 85*; governmental shop, 1*; empty land used as warehouse, 1*;

Shop for pickles, 3*; Primary School in Gamaleya, 1; Primary School, 1; Primary School, 1; Centre for the use of public suburban areas, 1; workshop, 1*; hospital for the eyes, 1; selling the equipment for the shoes, 6*; selling the equipment for coffee, 26; selling kerosene, 1*; selling fabric for tapestry, 2#; cover of the Kaba makers, 1#;

Producing copper protection, 9#; producing copper protection and tapestry, 1#; selling mouse traps, 2*; workshop, 1*; little workshop for plastic, 1*; workshop for cakes production, 1*; shop for jewellery and gold, 39#; table cross makers, 3*; restaurant, 11; Azhar Institute, 3; Medical laboratory, 1; shop for blankets and sheets, 8;

nuts seller, 1*; commercial office, 4; travel agency, 1; governmental office, 1; lawyer, 1; engineering office, 10; stationery shop, 1; office and room for the Imam, 1; Iron process, 2; plastic production, 2*; souvenirs shop (Khan Khalili), 21#; textiles, 7;

Moquette, 3; mechanic workshop, 1*; club, 2; workshop for gold, 4*; workshop for metals, 5*; workshop for metals, 14*; workshop for carpenter, 7*; workshop for copper, 5*; workshop for embroidery, 1.

* in red (= to be removed)

in green (= could be changed)

Classification of the uses of the monuments (2/2)

*	*	*					*	#			*
28	1	1	11	16	1	3	30	44	20	1	1
				*			#		*	*	
1	1	1	72	1	2	1	39	1	8	5	6
		*	*		#	#	#	#		#	*
16	3	4	2	20	4	7	1	3	2	4	2
	*	*			#	#	#	#	#	#	
1	5	1	4	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3
#		*	*	#							
8	1	1	4	18	29	3	3	1	1	1	3
*		*	#		*	*		*	*		#
2	1	2	30	2	2	4	1	2	127	1	2

* in red
in green

The empty land and demolished buildings

Details of the empty land and demolished buildings in Historic Cairo

Number of lands	name of the area
111	Abdar El Ahmar
45	El Gamaleya
93	Bab El Shareya

(The purpose is to find a place for the people who will be removed from their dwellings)

(MAP)

- ☐ Demolished buildings
- ☐ Empty land
- ☐ Re-used Buildings and Caravanserailles
- ☐ Registered monuments
- ☐ Historical buildings

The number of buildings, which need to be restored, is 150, divided in 4 phases:

1	First phase	Area of El Azhar and El Ghureya
		48 monuments
2	Second phase	Area of El Nahasin
		25 monuments divided in 5 groups
3	Third phase	Area of Gamaleya and Bab El Wazyr
		44 monuments divided in 8 groups
4	Fourth phase	Area of Bab Zuweyla
		33 monuments

(MAP)

Project for the survey of the buildings in Historic Cairo

- ☐ Monuments which need restoration
- ☐ Monuments under restoration
- ☐ Monuments restored
- ☐ Archaeological buildings which must be preserved

Qualification and qualified contracting firms

- 12 contracting offices for preparing the studies and the restoration projects
- 10 approved contracting firms

Scientific method for the preparation of the restoration project for any monument

First: survey

1 – general survey of the location.
--

A – connecting the surrounding level of the monument (site plan)

B – survey of the external area of the archaeological buildings and of the borders with the surrounding buildings
--

2 – Survey of the monument.

A – To fix the orientation of the archaeological building and its connections.

B – Structural conditions of the monument and levels, connections with known points.

3 – Monitoring survey:

A – monitoring the inclination of columns, walls, all the constructive elements of the monument.

B – survey of the cracks found in the inner walls, typical of the ways of construction of the monument (structural survey and studies of the causes).
--

Second: architectural survey and documentation for the present situation

- A – to prepare all the plans, sections, elevations showing the relation between the space and elevation, and put on it the cracks, deterioration on the inner and external façade.
- B – architectural survey for the architectural details and ornaments for all the architectural elements of the monument.

Third: work for the mechanics of the soil and foundation

- A – to prepare all the studies related to the character and mechanics of the soil and propose the suitable solution for strengthening the foundation.
- B – to study the movement of the water under the surface and the influence on the foundation.

Fourth: study of the stability of the construction

- A – present all the studies for the character and the mechanics of the soil and propose the suitable solution for strengthening the soil and foundation.
- B – study the movement of the water under the surface and reflection of it on the foundation.
- C – present the mathematical sheet showing the work of the constructive elements.
- D – present the proposal of the suitable solution and remedy typical to engineering and archaeological description.

Fifth: laboratory analysis studies for the building materials

- A – repair the analysis laboratory for the building materials of the monument.
- B – description of the building materials, which are used in the historic buildings in Cairo.
- C – make all the technical and engineering experiments.

Sixth: photographic documentation

Photographic survey for all the facades and different elements of the monuments.

Seventh: prepare the engineering philosophy of restoration and the schedule of the restoration, according to the results of the previous analysis studies and the nature of use

Eighth: present the study for the sewage pipes

Ninth: present all the studies of electricity works and the net for lights and power

Tenth: prepare the necessary studies for the fine restoration and its needs for all the archaeological and decorative elements of the monument

Documentation for tender and special conditions:

1 –	Put the general conditions and description of the works and materials, including the time schedule for execution.
2 –	Prepare the schedule of the amount of the items of the work in detail.
3 –	Prepare the engineering documents for the works of engineering restoration, according to the architectural items and archaeological, appropriate to the needs and all the descriptions must be on clear drawings for the consultant office.
4 –	Propose the approximate cost for the project before announcement, inside a secret and close envelope, and the exact cost in each copy of the catalogue of the project.
5 –	Guarantee to explain clearly any remarque before or after or during the works.
6 –	Fix a time for the preparation of the documentation of the project.
7 –	Fix the time of execution of the project.
8 -	Present ten copies to the department of the project, before giving the complete project in CD for the Database.

Work to fix the project of restoration done by the consulting office (follow up)

1 –	Archaeological examination of the project and responsibilities of the project to be compatible with the archaeological work. This follow up has to be done by scientists specialist in Islamic archaeology from the Faculty of Archaeology and also by the specialists of the S.C.A.
2 –	Work of monitoring survey. This follow up has to be done by the scientists of the surveys form satellite and by the specialists of the S.C.A.
3 –	Works of documentation and of architecture. The follow up has to be done by professors and architects form the Faculty of Fine Arts and Faculty of Engineering and also by specialists from the S.C.A.
4 –	Work of mechanic of the soil and foundation and study of the stability of the construction. Follow up by professors specialist from the Faculty of Engineering.
5 –	Analysis studies of the building materials. Follow up by professors specialist from the Faculty of Engineering and Faculty of Archaeology and also by the S.C.A. to see the particularities of the building materials and to compare it with the original materials and this must be done in approved laboratories.

6 –	Photographic documentation Follow up by professors of the Faculty of Archaeology and specialists from the S.C.A.
7 –	Philosophy of Engineering restoration and schedule of the restoration according to the results of the former laboratory studies. Follow up by the members of all the fields of the Executive Committee.
8 -	Electricity work. Follow up by professors from the Faculty of Engineering specialist in the electricity woks.
9 -	Fine restoration. Follow up by the specialists from the S.C.A.
10 –	Preparation of the documentation for the tender and the special conditions. Follow up by all the specialists of the Executive Committee.

1	First phase	Area of El-Azhar and Darb El-Ahmar and El-Horeya
		48 monuments divided in 9 groups
Financial cost 151 million Egyptian Pounds		

* Project of restoration in execution and will finish in 2001-2002.

(MAP)

Project for the survey of the monuments in Historic Cairo

- ☐ Monuments which need restoration
- ☐ Monuments under restoration
- ☐ Monuments restored
- ☐ Archaeological buildings which must be preserved
- ☐ First phase of restoration

**Restoration projects executed in the Project for the Development of Historic Cairo
(first phase)**

Serial number	Name of the project	area	Contracting company	Date of receiving the place	Time of the project	Date of finishing the works	Cost of the project	Remarks	
	*							First phase	Second phase

* Name of the projects (nn. 1 to 23):

Madrasa Al-Aini
 Manzel (House) Al Sit Wasila
 Zawya Ahmed Bun Shaban
 Sabil and Kuttab Al Sultan Kait Bey
 Wagihat Wikalat Al Sultan Kait Bey
 Sabil and Kitab Halil Affandi Al Mukhtagi
 Kaba Saudun Al Kasrua
 Kaa Al Dardira
 Sabil Abi Al Ikbar
 Jamia (Mosque) Kafur Al Zamam
 Mainanat Shakil Ibn Ganaan (Marhara Sania)
 Khan Al Zalakasha
 Masguid Abu Al Dahab
 Sabil Wahud Abu Al Dahab
 Sabil and Kittab Zin Abdeen
 Sabil Soleiman Al Harbuti
 Masguid Aidamal Al Baharuan
 Jamia Unmu Al Galam
 Sabil Wakaba Al Bazdar
 Sabil Ismail Maglua
 Sabil Amin Affendi Haiza
 Masguid Al Malik Al Gukandar
 Tekkiya Abu Al Dahab
 (nn. 24 to 43):
 Kaba Al Ghouri
 Sabil and Kittab El Ghouri
 Manzel and Makhat Al Ghouri
 Bawaba Al Ghouri
 Askaf Al Badustan
 Wajihat Bawaba Al Ghouri

Wikalat Al Salhadar
Wikalat Al Sanadikeya
Sabil Kusa Sanaan
Zawiya Sadi Guhfal Al Saadik
Sakifa Al Ghouri
Bawaba Al Badustaan
Wikalat Tagri Baldi
Wikalat Baduiya Buit Shahiin
Al Mousafal Khana
Masguid Mawid Sheikha
Bab Al-Nasr
Bab El-Futuh
Sur Al Kahira Al Shamari

(nn. 44 to 48):

Manazel Wakf Radwaan

Masguid and Sabil Suleimaan Aga Al Salhadaar

Sabil Mohamed Ali Bilnahasiin

Masguid Mahmoud Mahlam

Wikalat Al-Ghouri

2	Second phase	Area of El-Hasim (Moes street)
		26 monuments divided in 5 groups
Financial cost 60 million Egyptian Pounds		

* Three restoration projects in execution and will finish in 2002-2003.

(MAP)

Project for the survey of the monuments in Historic Cairo

- ☐ Monuments which need restoration
- ☐ Monuments under restoration
- ☐ Monuments restored
- ☐ Archaeological buildings which must be preserved
- ☐ First phase of restoration
- ☐ Second phase of restoration

3	Third phase	Area of El-Gamaleya, Bab El-Wazyr, Sayeda Zeinab
		44 monuments
Financial cost 3 million Egyptian Pounds		

* The execution of the project of restoration will finish in December 2001.

(MAP)

Project for the survey of the monuments in Historic Cairo

- ☐ Monuments which need restoration
- ☐ Monuments under restoration
- ☐ Monuments restored
- ☐ Archaeological buildings which must be preserved
- ☐ First phase of restoration
- ☐ Second phase
- ☐ Third phase

4	Fourth phase	Area of Bab Zuweyla
		30 monuments
* Starting date to prepare the project of restoration January 2002.		

(MAP)

Project for the survey of the monuments in Historic Cairo

- ☐ Monuments which need restoration
- ☐ Monuments under restoration
- ☐ Monuments restored
- ☐ Archaeological buildings which must be preserved
- ☐ First phase of restoration
- ☐ Second phase
- ☐ Third phase
- ☐ Fourth phase

Reactive Monitoring Mission 7-18 August 2001: Historic Cairo, Egypt

List of the professionals met during site visits (not all people present at meetings have been listed).

August 9

HCDP Information Centre, Citadel.

Dr Gamal Abdel Rahim, prof. of Islamic and Coptic Archaeology, Fac. of Archaeology, Cairo University
Dr Prof Mohamed Taoufy Abdel Gawad, prof. of Architecture, Fac. of Beaux-Arts, Helwan University
Dr Prof Gamal Barraquat, Dr in restoration, Director General of the Funds for the Nubian Monuments
Mr Medhat El Menabbawy, Art Historian, Chief Inspector of Northern District, Member of the Committee.

Arch. Ahmed Hussien, Director of the Engineering Dept. HCDP
Mr Mohamed El Rashidi, fine restorer in the Office of the Ministry of Culture

Mr Mohamed Abdel Atif, archaeologist, Islamic and Coptic Antiquities, Supreme Council of Antiquities
Mrs Amal Ahmed Ali, architect, HCDP

Mr Ali Mahmoud, Computer Programme Specialist, HCDP.

August 10

Aqueduct

Eng. Mohamed Hassan Ismail

Sabil and Kutab Sulayman Agha Al-Silah-Dar, monument n. 382
Salah Abo Shady consulting engineer
Dr Amira Salah Abo Shady, Consulting structural engineer,

Mohamed Nour, Engineer
Ms Rania Mazouk, Archaeologist,
Haudi Monier, Supervisor,

Didier Groux, architect restorer, QUELIN

August 11.

Prof. Mohamed Tawfik Abdel Gawad, consultant committee, architect
Mr. Ayman Abdel Maneym, first secretary of the Minister of Culture, head of the Information Office , HCDP
Eng. Hussin Ahmed Hussien, HCDP
Mr. Medhat El Menabbawy, art historian, SCA/HCDP, Chief Inspector of the northern district.
Mr. Mohamed El Rashidi, HCDP

Bab El-Futuh and Bab El-Nasr.

Ahmed El Sabagh, Engineer
Ragaey Mostafa, Inspector,
Saber Ehazy, Inspector,
Mohamed Aly, Restorator,
Didier Groux, restorer, Quélin, company for fine art restoration, (also in Selehdar Mosque)

Selehdar Mosque

Consutant, Dr. Amira Abo Shady

Eng. Enos Kamel
Eng. Mohamed Nour
Inspector, Khedr Madbouly
The Committee

Citadel, HCDP Information Centre.

Prof. Dr. Salah Zaki, advisor to the Minister of Culture for Historic Cairo
Dr. Galal Abada, Director of the Historic Cairo Studies and Development Centre, architect and urban designer
Dr. Mettually Fathy Metthualy, Urban planner, principal, Urban Development Working Group and Community dev
Dr. Mohamed Abdel Aziz, GIS consultant and urban planner, Working Group
Dr. Hassan Yasser Ibrahim, architect
Mr. Uiseen Rafik Lahham, adaptive re-use specialist and environmental designer
Eng. Noha Ahmed Abdel Aziz, GIS engineer and urban planner
Dr. Hossam N. Mahdy, conservation architect

Aqueduct

Mohamed Mahjob, Archaeologist
Abdul Aziz Mahmoud, Archaeologist
Hamed Gomaa, Archaeologist
Gamal M. Moustafa, Archaeologist
Moustafa Sobhi, Archaeologist
Mouhamed Atta, Archaeologist

Mohamed Hassan Ismail, Supervisor, Engineer
Moumen M. Amen, engineer
Mahmoud Yosef, Engineer

Dr. Mohamed Taufik Abdul Rahman, Committee member, HCDP
Dr. Gamal Abdul Rahem, Committee member, HCDP
M. Medhat Al Menabbawy, art historian, Committee Member, HCDP
Husien Ahmed Husien, engineer, Committee Member, HCDP
Mohamed Al Rashidy, archaeologist, Committee Member, HCDP

August 12.

Mahmoud Hoharm Mosque

Mohamed Nann El Deen, engineer
Mohamed Abdel Slam, Inspector
Rehab Bayomy Abdel Hafiz, Inspector

Amira Salah Abo Shady, Consultant, Dr.

Wekalat Bazaraa

Fairouz Abdel Baky, Inspector
Noura Morsy, Inspector
Aly Wahba, Engineer

Estaddar Mosque

Aly Wahba, Engineer
Abdel Salam Mohamed, Inspector

August 13, Ibn Tulun Mosque

Islam Abd El Wahab Amer, engineer, H.C.S.D.C
Mohamed El Kareem, engineer, H.C.S.D.C

Hussain Ahmed Hussain, Engineer, H.C.S.D.C
Mohamed El Rashidi, Restorer, H.C.S.D.C
Adel Abd El Satare , Area Director Manager
Wagdi El Arabie , Inspector, H.C.S.D.C
Abd El Khalek Mokhtar, Director of the area
Mervat Hassan, Chief Inspector of the area
Khadiga Adem, Aswan Est. Construction Company
Ahamad Hani Mansour, Aswan Est. Construction Company
Mohamed El Essawy, Aswan Est. Construction Company
Ahmed Smah
Raafat Mabrouk
Maged Mansour
Rageb Abd El Rahman

Ayman Abd El Monaem, H.C.S.D.C Administration
Medhat El Menabbawy, H.C.S.D.C Committee

Hassan Fahmy, Prof. Dr., consultant:

Gamal Abd El Reheim
Saaïd El Maghraby
Ayman Hamed
Hosseney Nwayser
Shoaeb Ahmed
Sherif Morad



EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES ORGANIZATION

LAW No. 117 OF THE YEAR 1983

CONCERNING

THE ISSUANCE OF ANTIQUITIES'
PROTECTION LAW

[Published in the Official Gazette on August 11th, 1983]

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PREFACE

BY PROFESSOR Dr. AHMED KADRY
HEAD OF THE EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES AUTHORITY

The Egyptian Antiquities Authority has the pleasure to present this translation of the new Antiquities Protection Law issued by Law no. 117 of the year 1983, the issuance of which realized assembling legal regulations related to antiquities protection in a unified legislation, and dealt with many points of deficiency and defect together with the state of various new provisions in this respect.

I would like to point out that the issuance of the new Law was the inevitable necessity entailed by cultural and archaeological development relevant to heritage issues and concepts, and the increase and development of archaeological awareness.

The evidence for this is that legislative development in modern Egypt concerning antiquities' protection witnessed the following three successive stages :

1) The period before Law no 215 of the year 1951 :-

This period started with the age of Mohamed Ali's Family wherein antiquities protection was extremely modest and had not any effectivity. Consequently, Egyptian Antiquities were open to the plunder of foreigners that many of such were smuggled abroad.

2) The period of Law no. 215 of the year 1951 :-

By the issuance of Law no. 215 of 1951, it was possible to overcome many difficulties which originated due to partial legislations issued in the herebefore period. Law no. 215 of the year 1951 is considered the first general legislation in Egypt regulating various kinds of

antiquities. It was proved by experience that the herein-before legislation did not proceed with archaeological development therefore it was necessary to issue a new comprehensive Law.

3) The period of the new Law :-

The new Law no 117 of the year 1983 guarantees an effective protection to antiquities and includes a clear determination of what may be an antiquities, a definition of the State's role in the protection of Said and sets regulations for the preservation and registration of such, organizes search and excavation of such antiquities whether to Egyptian or foreigners, organizes the exhibition of such in Egypt and abroad and sets the methods guaranteeing the protection of Said antiquities.

The most important new provisions in this Law are :-

- A - Prohibiting trade in antiquities absolutely together with granting tradesmen a one year period of grace as of date of effecting Said law to dispose of antiquities they have in a way that does not entail taking the antiquity outside Egypt.
- B - Considering owners of antiquities possessors whose right is limited to the possession of the antiquity between them, not an absolute ownership of what they possess of antiquity.
- C - Intensifying penalties in a way guaranteeing a complete observance to provisions of Said Law.

Actually, the issuance of the present law realized the aims of all those working and concerned with archaeology in Egypt, and Provisions of this law are considered effective steps towards Antiquities' protection in Egypt.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to the Legal Counsellor of the Authority, Mr. Adel Omar Sherif, (Member of the State Council), for the efforts he exerted, and for the cooperation he showed to accomplish Said Law.

DR. AHMED KADRY

NOTIFICATION

**FROM THE LEGAL COUNSELLOR OF
THE EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES AUTHORITY**

This is to notify that in accordance with the provisions of the Egyptian Laws, the attached translation will be a mere guiding translation.

Therefore, in case of the occurrence of any difference between the Arabic text and the translated one, reliance will be on the Arabic Text.

October 1984

ADEL OMAR SHERIF

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LAW No. 117 OF THE YEAR 1983

CONCERNING

THE ISSUANCE OF ANTIQUITIES' PROTECTION LAW

In the Name of the People

The President of the Republic

The People's Assembly has approved the following Law and it has been issued.

ARTICLE I

In respect of Antiquities Protection, Provision of the attached Law shall be effective.

ARTICLE II

The term "Authority" shall mean in the application of the provisions of this law, the Egyptian Antiquities Authority And the term "Standing Committee" Shall mean the standing committee concerned with the ancient Egyptian Antiquities and the antiquities of both the Potolemy's and the Roman's ages, or the committee concerned with Islamic and Coptic antiquities and museums's directorates according to the case of which a decree for the formation of such is issued by the Head of the Authority.

ARTICLE III

The competent Minister in Cultural Affairs is entitled to issue the necessary decrees to enforce Said law.

ARTICLE IV

Law no. 215 of the year 1951 concerning Antiquities' Protection shall be repealed together with any stipulation contradicting the provisions of Said law.

ARTICLE V

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette[★] and shall be effective as of the day next to its publication.

This Law shall be stamped with the State Seal and shall be executed as one of its laws.

ISSUED at the Presidency of the Republic on :

Shawal 27th, 1403 A.H.
July 6th, 1983 A.D.

HOSNY MUBARAK

[★][Published in the Official Gazette on 8/11/1983]

ANTIQUITIES PROTECTION LAW

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 1

Any real-estate or chattel that was the product of the different civilizations or was the creation of arts, sciences, literature, and religion since the pre-historic age and during the successive historic ages till before 100 years is considered an antiquity, provided that it is of value or of an archaeological or historical importance as an aspect of the different aspects of civilization which took place on the Egyptian lands, or was of a historical relation thereto, and also the mummies of human races and beings contemporary to them.

ARTICLE 2

Any real-estate or chattel of a historical, scientific, religious, artistic, or literal value may be considered an antiquity by a decree from the Prime Minister upon recommendation of the competent Minister in cultural Affairs, whenever the State finds a national interest in keeping and preserving such real-estate or chattel, this without being bound with the time limit specified in the hereinbefore article. Said estate or chattel shall hereby be registered in accordance with the provisions of said law and in this case the owner of the antiquity shall be deemed liable to the preservation of such and causing no change therein, this from the date of notifying him with said decree by a registered letter attached with a receipt.

ARTICLE 3

Lands owned by the State which were considered archaeological in pursuance to decrees or decisions prior to effecting said law or lands which are considered as such by a decree to be issued by the Prime Minister upon recommendation of the competent Minister in cultural affairs are deemed archaeological lands. By a decree from the Prime Minister in coordination with the competent Minister in cultural affairs, any land may be excluded from being one among the archaeological lands or public service facilities, lands set for

antiquities on condition that the Authority attested that such lands is free from antiquities or lies out of the lands of the beautifying line authorized for the antiquity.

ARTICLE 4

Buildings which were considered archaeological and were registered in pursuance to previous decrees and decisions shall be considered archaeological.

Every natural or judicial person occupying a historical building or an archaeological place, the expropriation of which was not decided, must preserve such from any damage or defect.

ARTICLE 5

The Egyptian Antiquities Authority is the authority concerned with the supervision of all that is related to archaeological affairs at its museums and stores, and at archaeological and historical places and areas, even if discovered by accident.

The Authority undertakes discovering the antiquities existing over the earth's surface, and exploring such which exist under the earth's surface and at the local waters and the Egyptian regional waters.

The Head of the Authority's directorate may license the specialized scientific corporations whether national or foreign to look for and explore antiquities at specific places and for limited periods with a special untransferable licence. This licence is not granted except after ascertaining the availability of the financial technical and scientific efficiency and the scientific archaeological experience in the applicant for licence.

The abovementioned provision is applicable even if the search and exploration were in a land owned by the party applicant for licence .

ARTICLE 6

All antiquities are considered public property except the wakfs. The possession or ownership or transfer of such is not permitted except in the terms and conditions stipulated in said law and the decrees implementing it.

ARTICLE 7

Trade in antiquities shall be prohibited from date of effecting said law and present tradesmen are hereby granted a one year period of grace to arrange their circumstances and to dispose of antiquities they have. In respect to what remains at their disposal of antiquities after said period, they shall be deemed possessors and provisions concerning the possession of antiquities stipulated in said law thereby applicable on them.

ARTICLE 8

Possession of any antiquity shall be prohibited from date of effecting said law except in cases of existing ownership or possession at the time of implementation of said law or such which originates in accordance with its provisions.

Tradesmen and non tradesmen who are possessors of antiquities must notify the Authority with the antiquities they have within a six months period from date of implementing said law, and must preserve such antiquities until their registration by the Authority in accordance with provisions of said law.

Anyone who does not notify the Authority of what he has of antiquities for registration, during the abovementioned period is considered an unlawful possessor and he is not entitled to benefit from the possession provisions stipulated in said law.

ARTICLE 9

The possessor of the antiquity may dispose of such any form of disposal after getting a written approval from the authority in accordance with the procedures and rules of which a decree by the competent minister in cultural affairs is issued provided that such disposal does not result in transferring said antiquity outside the country.

Provisions of possession stated in said law shall be applicable on whoever the ownership or possession of the antiquity is transferred to in accordance with the provision of said law or through inheritance.

In all cases the Authority has the priority of having the antiquity under disposal in return for a valuable consideration, moreover, the authority is entitled to have whatever it sees of antiquities or to recover antiquities taken of architectural elements which traders or possessors have in return for a valuable consideration.

ARTICLE 10

By a decree from the president of the Republic, upon recommendation of the competent minister in cultural affairs, the Authority may exchange some of the movable and repeated antiquities with states or museums or scientific institutes whether Arab or foreign.

By a decree from the President of the Republic in realization for public utility some of the antiquities may be exhibited abroad for a specific period.

Said provision shall not be applicable on antiquities specified by the Authority's directorate whether because said antiquities are among those unique or for fear of damage.

ARTICLE 11

The Authority is entitled to accept cession of corporation or individuals for their ownership of historical real-estate through donation or sale with a symbolic price or through laying such under the Authority's disposal for no less than 50 years, whenever the State finds such a national interest.

ARTICLE 12

The antiquity is registered by a decree from the competent minister in cultural affairs upon recommendation of the authority's directorate and the decree issued for the registration of the real antiquity to its owner or his representative is announced through the administrative way, and is published in the Egyptian Official Gazette, and is marked as such on the margin of the real-estate register at the Real-Estate Publicity Administration.

ARTICLE 13

Registration of the real antiquity and notifying the owner of such in accordance with provisions of the previous article shall result in the hereinafter provisions :

- 1 — Pulling down all or part of the real estate or taking part of the same outside the Arab Republic of Egypt is not permitted.

2 Expropriation of land or real estate is not permitted, while such expropriation is permitted with regards to adjacent lands after the approval of the competent minister in cultural affairs upon recommendation of the authority's directorate.

3 — Any easement of title for a third party on the real estate is thereupon not permitted.

4 — Renovation of the real estate or changing its characteristics by any means is not permitted except with a licence from the head of the Authority after the approval of the competent standing committee provided that the execution of the work he licenced be under the direct supervision of the delegate of the Authority.

If the party concerned executed any work without the referred licence, the Authority undertakes returning the case to its previous state on the expense of the transgressor without prejudice to the right of having a compensation and without prejudice to the penalties stipulated in this law.

5 — The owner is obliged to have a written approval from the Authority as to every disposal that may occur to the real estate together with mentioning the name of the person disposed to and his place of residence. On disposal of such, the owner must notify the party disposed to that real estate is registered. The Authority must thereto declare its opinion within a period of 30 days as of date of notifying said Authority with the application for disposal.

6 — The Authority is entitled at anytime to carry out on its expense whatever it deems necessary for the preservation of the antiquity. Such provisions shall remain applicable even if what in the real estate of antiquity was transferred.

ARTICLE 14

By a decree from the competent minister in cultural affairs upon recommendation of the authority's directorate and after consulting the standing committee for antiquities, registration of the immovable antiquity or part of it may be cancelled, and the decree of cancellation shall hereupon be published in the Egyptian Official Gazette, and shall be informed to individuals and organs that notified before of its registration. The same shall be recorded on the margin of the antiquity's register at the Authority and on the margin of the real estate register at Real-Estate Publicity Administration.

ARTICLE 15

Any existing exploitation from individuals or corporations to an archaeological place or a land or building of a historical value shall not result in any statute of ownership by limitation, and the Authority is entitled to evacuate the same whenever it deemed such evacuation necessary in return to a valuable consideration.

ARTICLE 16

Upon recommendation of the authority's directorate and in return to a valuable consideration, the competent minister in cultural affairs is entitled to arrange easement of title on real-estate near archaeological sites and historical buildings to ensure preserving the aesthetic characteristics or general appearances of said estate. The decree issued thereto determines real-estates or parts of such resulting in one or more easements of title and the scope of such title and the restrictions which consequently originate on the right of the owner or the possessor.

ARTICLE 17

Without prejudice to penalties stipulated in present law or other laws, the head of the Authority's directorate may, by a decree from the standing committee for antiquities and without the need to resort to court, decide removing any infringement on an archaeological site or real estate through the administrative way, and the competent police of antiquities undertakes executing the decree of a removal. The transgressor is obliged to return the case to its previous state otherwise the Authority may undertake execution of such on his expense.

ARTICLE 18

Lands owned by individuals may be expropriated for their archaeological importance. Moreover, by a decree from the President of the Republic the same may be temporarily appropriated until procedures of expropriation are completed and the land shall thereby be considered all but antiquity as of date of temporarily appropriating the same. The possibility of the presence of antiquity in the expropriated land is not observed in the compensation.

ARTICLE 19

Upon the request of the Authority's directorate, the competent minister in cultural affaires may issue a decree to determine the beautifying lines of public antiquities and archaeological areas. Lands lying within said lines shall be considered archaeological lands and provisions of present law shall be applicable thereupon.

ARTICLE 20

Granting building licences at archaeological sites or lands shall not be permitted.

Other parties shall be prohibited from establishing foundations or cemeteries or digging canals or constructing roads or cultivating in the same or in the public-service facilities set for antiquities or lands lying within the authorized beautifying lines.

Implanting trees or the cutting of such or carrying rubble or taking soil or fertilizers or sand or the execution of any such work which result in changing the characteristics of said sites and lands shall be prohibited except with a licence from the Authority and under its supervision.

Provision of the previous paragraph shall be applicable on adjacent lands lying outside the scope of the sites referred to in the previous paragraph which extend to 3 Kms distance in uninhabited places or to the distance the Authority determines in a way that realizes protecting the environment of the antiquity at other sites.

By a decree from the competent minister in cultural affairs provisions of present article may be applicable on lands of which the authority becomes evident on the basis of studies it undertakes, of the presence of antiquities at the depths of stated lands. Provision of this article shall thereto be applicable on the desert areas and places where operation of stone quarries is licensed.

ARTICLE 21

Archaeological sites and lands, and buildings and places of historical importance must be observed when the lying out of cities, districts, and villages where the same are found is being changed. Implementation of modernized planning or expansion or amendment in archaeological and historical areas and what belongs to it shall not be permitted except after the approval of the Antiquities Authority in writing with deference to easements of title arranged by the Authority.

The Authority must declare its opinion within a period of 3 months as of date of submission. In case the Authority does not declare its opinion within said period, the matter may be submitted to the competent minister in cultural affairs to issue a decree thereto.

ARTICLE 22

The competent organ is entitled to licence building at places adjacent to archaeological sites within inhabited places after taking the Authority's approval.

The competent organ must include in the licence provisions which the authority sees guaranteeing the establishment of the building in a proper way that does not predominate over the antiquity or spoil its appearance and ensure for such a suitable sanctum together with observement of the archaeological and historical environment and specifications guaranteeing protection of stated antiquity. The Authority must declare its opinion in the application for licence within a period of 60 days as of date of submission of such otherwise the lapse of the period referred to is considered a refusal.

ARTICLE 23

Any individual who finds an unregistered immovable antiquity is under a duty to notify the Antiquities Authority of such. The antiquity is considered the ownership of the State and the Authority must undertake the necessary procedures to take care of such antiquity. Within a period of 3 months, the Authority is entitled either to take stated immovable antiquity present in the property of individuals or undertake procedures of expropriation of the land wherein the same was found or to leave said antiquity at its place together with registering it in accordance with provisions of present law. In estimating the value of the expropriated land, the value of antiquities found at said land is not observed.

The authority may grant whoever guided to the antiquity a recompense which is determined by the competent standing committee, if said committee saw that this antiquity is of special value.

ARTICLE 24

Whoever accidentally finds a movable antiquity or part or parts of an immovable place he is in must notify such to the nearest administrative power within 48 hours as of time of finishing the same. Moreover, he must take good care of such antiquity till handing it over to the competent power otherwise he is considered an owner of antiquity without a licence, and the power referred to must immediately notify the Authority of such.

The antiquity becomes the ownership of the State and the Authority is thereby entitled to grant whoever found the antiquity and notified of such a recompense which is determined by the competent standing committee if said Authority deemed the antiquity valuable.

ARTICLE 25

A committee formed by a decree from the competent minister in cultural affairs wherein the directorate is represented undertakes estimating the compensation stipulated in articles 9, 15, 16 and 18

Those concerned may raise a complaint to the competent minister from the committee's estimation within a period of 60 days as of date of notifying them by a registered letter with a receipt otherwise the estimation is considered final.

In all cases the action for compensation falls if such is not raised within a one year's period as of date of its becoming a final estimation.

CHAPTER TWO

REGISTRATION PRESERVATION

AND

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES

ARTICLE 26

The Antiquities Authority undertakes enumerating, photographing, drawing, and registering immovable and movable antiquities together with gathering information pertaining to said antiquities in registers prepared for such uses. Registration is effected in accordance with terms and provisions of which a decree by the authority's directorate is issued. The registered antiquities are those registered at the date of effecting present law at the registers set for it.

The authority aims at generalizing archaeological survey, archaeological sites and lands at defining places and characteristics of the said and recording them on maps together with sending photocopies of such to both the competent local unit and the general authority for urban planning for the observance of such at the preparation of the general planning.

The authority shall prepare a register for environmental and urban data and factors affecting every archaeological site according its importance.

ARTICLE 27

The Antiquities Authority undertakes preparing the registered archaeological places and sites and historical buildings for visit or study in a way that is not incompatible with their security and preservance.

The authority also aims at revealing the aesthetic and historic characteristics and distinguishing features of the same.

The authority thereto emploies the capabilities of archaeological sites and museums in developing archaeological awarness by all means.

ARTICLE 28

Movable antiquities shall be kept together with what entails its transference for objective considerations of architectural antiquities and all shall be put at the authority's museums and stores. The authority undertakes organizing the exhibition therein and in its departments with scientific method, together with preserving contents of said museums, stores and departments and supervising the necessary means of protection and security for said contents and holding temporary internal exhibitions that are affiliated with such.

The authority is entitled to entrust the Egyptian Universities with organizing and managing museums therein located or at its faculties together with ensuring the registration and security of such.

In all these cases, antiquities, museums and stores are considered among the public property of the state.

ARTICLE 29

The Antiquities Authority is charged with taking care of antiquities, museums, stores, and archaeological sites and areas and historical buildings besides the guarding of such through the competent police, and special watchmen and guards commissioned by the stated authority in accordance with the rules regulating such. The authority shall put a maximum limit for the extension of every inspection of antiquities in a way guaranteeing the ease of movement of such antiquities in their area and enabling the authority to supervise its antiquities.

By a decree from the authority's directorate, the border of every archaeological site guarded by the authority shall be defined. Said may include imposing admission fees to said sites provided that it does not exceed ten Egyptian pounds or

what equals it of free currency in respect to foreigners. Stated fee does not detract any that are imposed as stipulated in article 39 of this law.

ARTICLE 30

The Authority and no other shall be concerned with the execution of preservation and renovation work necessary for all registered antiquities and archaeological sites and areas and historical buildings.

The Wakf Ministry, the Egyptian Wakf Authority and the Christian Wakf Authority shall bear expenses of renovation and preserving archaeological and historical real-estates affiliated with and registered to such ministry and authorities.

The Authority shall also bear the expenses of renovating registered historical buildings in the possession of individuals and other authorities unless the reason for renovation originating from the bad use of the possessor according to what the competent standing committee decides and in this case the possessors shall bear the expenses of renovation.

After the approval of the competent standing committee, the Head of the Authority's Directorate may license competent authorities and scientific missions to undertake operations of renovation and preservation under the authority's supervision. Also specialized individuals may be given the licence in writing to undertake such operations.

ARTICLE 31

Authority shall arrange priorities of permission for missions and authorities to excavate antiquities starting with places that are more subject to the environmental dangers and more affected by the State's projects of urban extension in

accordance to an objective timetable that is decided by the authority's directorate.

ARTICLE 32

Other parties may not execute operations of search or excavation for antiquities except under the direct supervision of the authority through whoever it appoints for such purpose of experts and technicals, in pursuance to provisions of license issued thereof.

The head of the mission or his representative are licensed to study, draw and photograph antiquities discovered by stated mission. The mission's right in the scientific publication about its excavations is preserved for a maximum period of five years as of date of its first discovery at the site, after which the right of stated mission in the priority of publication falls.

ARTICLE 33

The Authority's Directorate shall issue a decree with the terms and conditions which must be observed and executed at the excavation licences so that the license includes an illustration of the boundaries of the area the search takes place, the time licensed, the minimum rate for working in such, and the insurances that must be deposited to the authority and terms for the execution of excavation together with the confinement to a special area until work in such area is completed, and the obligation to successive registration that is secured with guard and preservation and the provision of the authority with a complete registration and a comprehensive scientific report about the work to be licensed.

ARTICLE 34

License for foreign missions to search and excavate antiquities shall be subject to the following rules :

- A - Every mission is obliged to restore and preserve whatever it undertakes discovering of architectural and movable antiquities, one after the other and before the end of its working season, this under the supervision of the competent organs at the Antiquities Authority and with their cooperation.
 - B - The association of the plan of every foreign mission for archaeological excavation work in Egypt with a complementary one wherein the mission undertakes any renovation work to present antiquities which were previously discovered, or whatever suits its capabilities of archaeological survey, enumeration, and registration of areas wherein it works or those nearby. This is executed which the approval of the Authority or in cooperation with it.
 - C - The Authority alone and not the licensee, is entitled to produce new patterns for antiquities discovered in the excavation after the licensee complete the scientific publication about said antiquities.
- Nevertheless, the Authority may grant the licensee in this case, replicas of said antiquities.

ARTICLE 35

All discovered antiquities found by the foreign scientific excavation missions are the property of the State.

Nevertheless, the Authority may decide a recompense for distinguished missions if they performed significant work in the excavations and the renovations, this by granting some of the moveable antiquities discovered by the mission to an antiquities museum which the Stated mission defines so that such be exhibited in its name whenever the Authority decides the possibility of dispensing with these antiquities for their

being a replica to other pieces take from the same excavations in substance, kind, quality, historical and aesthetic significance this after the completion and registration of information related to such antiquities.

ARTICLE 36

The competent standing committee or the competent Authority's directorate according to the case, undertakes reviewing the results of the missions' work and suggesting a recompense for any of these.

The Authority is entitled to grant the licensee some moveable antiquities, it also has the right of choosing the antiquities which it sees rewarding him with, without an interference from stated licensee and on condition that the amount of granted antiquities in this case does not exceed 10% of the moveable antiquities found by the mission and that the authority has other pieces similar to the abovementioned ones in substance, kind, quantity, historical and aesthetic significance provided that granted antiquities, or precious stones or papyruses or manuscripts or architectural elements or parts cut thereof.

Agreement concluded by the Authority in this regard must include stipulations prohibiting trade in granted antiquities whether inside or outside the country.

ARTICLE 37

By a decree from the Authority's Directorate, working licences granted to authorities or mission for work in excavations may be terminated for transgressions made during their work without prejudice to penalties stipulated for the appropriation of antiquities without a right or the smuggling of such, the Authority may prevent any archaeological mission or

any foreign antiquities museum from practicing archaeological excavations at the Arab Republic of Egypt for a period that is not less than five years if participation or assistance of any of its members in committing any crime of those referred to in this law was proved.

ARTICLE 38

The Antiquities Authority and missions of Egyptian Universities shall be exempted from customs duties on instruments, equipments, and sets imported from abroad for work of excavation and renovation museums and antiquities centers affiliated with the same and artistic and archaeological exhibitions.

The Customs Administration shall thereto release on provisional bases instruments and sets imported to the country by foreign missions for excavation, renovation and natural studies pertaining to antiquities for using the same in their set uses. These missions shall be completely exempted from customs duties in case they dispose of or transfer these instruments or sets to the Authority or to archaeological missions at Egyptian Universities. The mission shall bear the value of stipulated customs duties if it disposed of said instruments or sets after the termination of its work to other than these organs.

ARTICLE 39

By a decree from the Authority's Directorate admission fees may be imposed for visiting museums or antiquities. Said fees may not exceed 10 Egyptian Pounds with regards to foreigners as to every antiquity or museum of the Authority solely.

CHAPTER THREE

PENALTIES

ARTICLE 40

Without prejudice to any severer penalty stipulated by the penal law or any other law punishing, for the violation of the provisions of present law, by the penalties stated in the hereinafter articles.

ARTICLE 41

Whoever smuggles an antiquity outside the Republic or participate in such act shall be punished by temporary hard labor or by a mulct not less than 5000 Egyptian pounds and not more than 50.000,- Egyptian pounds. In this case the antiquity, object of the crime, shall be confiscated together with sets, instruments, machinery, and cars used in said crime on behalf of the authority.

ARTICLE 42

The following shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than 5 years and not more than 7 years and by a mulct not less than 3000 Egyptian pounds and not more than 50.000,- Egyptian pound :

- A - Whoever steals an antiquity or part of such that is owned by the state or hides the same or participates in any such crimes. In this case, the antiquity, sets, instruments, machinery and cars used in the crime are to be confiscated on behalf of the authority.
- B - Whoever intentionally pulls down or damages or spoils, or changes the distinguishing features of an antiquity or a historical building or a separate part of the same or participates in any such action.
- C - Whoever executes archaeological excavation or participates in such work without a licence. Penalty in this case shall be temporary hard labor and a mulct not less than 5000 Egyptian Pounds and not more than 50.000,- Eyp-

tian Pounds if the doer was one of those working in the State, supervising or working in antiquities or officials or workers of excavation missions or of the contractors having a contract with the authority or their workers.

ARTICLE 43

The following shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than 1 year and not more than 2 years and by a mulct not less than 100 Egyptian Pounds and not more than 500 Egyptian Pounds or one of the aforementioned penalties :

- A - Whoever transfers, without a written permission from the Antiquities Authority, a registered antiquity or an antiquity owned by the State or tears the same off its place.
- B - Whoever transfers archaeological buildings or lands or parts of such to a residence or yard or store or factory or cultivates the same or prepares it for cultivation or emplants trees therein or makes a barn or digs drainage or irrigation canals or sets in the same any other such work or infringes upon the same by any other means.
- C - Whoever appropriates rubble or fertilizers or soil or sand or other materials from an archaeological site or land without licence from the authority or exceeds terms in the licence granted to him in quarries or brings to the site or archaeological place fertilizers or soil or waste or other materials .
- D - Whoever intentionally exceeds terms in the licence granted to him for archaeological excavation.
- E - Whoever had an antiquity the disposal of which was effected contrary to what stipulated in the law.
- F - Whoever counterfeits one of the ancient antiquities with the aim of deception or fraud.

ARTICLE 44

Whoever violates provisions of articles 2,4,7,11,18,21, and 22 of this law shall be punished by penalties stated in the hereinbefore article.

ARTICLE 45

The following shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than 3 months and not more than one year and by a mulct not less than 100 Egyptian Pounds and not more than 500 Egyptian Pounds or one of either abovementioned penalties :

- A - Whoever puts advertisements or propaganda posters on the antiquities.
- B - Whoever writes or inscribes on the antiquity or puts paints on such.
- C - Whoever spoils or damages an immovable or a movable antiquity or separates part of such by way of mistake.

ARTICLE 46

Whoever violates articles 18,19,20 of those working in the State shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than 2 years and by a mulct not less than 100 Egyptian Pounds and not more than 500 Egyptian Pounds together with obliging the said to pay a compensation for damages originating from the violation

ARTICLE 47

In case of violating articles 7,21,22 antiquities shall be confiscated to the Antiquities Authority.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINAL REGULATIONS

FINAL REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 48

The Head of the Authority's Directorate, antiquities directors and museums directors and super intendents and assistant superintendents, supervisors, directors of archaeological areas, and antiquities inspectors and assistant inspectors are entitled to enjoy the quality of judicial arrests or impounding in the name of the law with regards to impounding crimes and violations stipulated in this law and decrees issued in implementation of said law.

ARTICLE 49

Mulcts stipulated in accordance with provisions of present law and fees prescribed in articles 29, 39 of said law shall go to the fund financing antiquities and museums projects at the authority. The authority may grant recompenses, from revenues of these sums, which the head of the authority decides to whoever participates in guiding or impounding violations, this in pursuance to terms and conditions of which a decree from the authority's directorate is issued.

ARTICLE 50

All sums payable to the authority in the application of present law may be collected through administrative confiscation.

ARTICLE 51

The Authority undertakes coordinating work among authorities and organs concerned with planning, housing, tourism, public utilities, security and councils of governorates in a way guaranteeing the protection of antiquities, museums, and historical buildings from shakes, chokes and reasons for

leakage and pollution industrial danger and the change of historical and archaeological environment in a way realizing the balance between urban needs and the necessity of preserving antiquities and heritage.

Designed & Executed by : Amal M. Safwat El-Alfy
Printed by : Egyptian Antiquities Organization Press.

The proposed training workshops

The reinforcement and development of the skills and the archaeological information of the personnel at the Islamic monuments areas need an advanced study at the field of the personnel's experiences , its main aim would be preparing the stuff of personnel and providing them with the necessary equipment and resources that needed for getting the necessary information and acquiring the appropriate skills.

Therefore it is necessary to organize training workshops in the following fields:

First: the archaeological education

- 1) Preparing a historical material.
- 2) The ethics and skills of the functional description.
- 3) The role of the monument in developing the relation of the society with history.
- 4) Role and responsibility: the role of the trainee in the work and his responsibility in spreading the archaeological consciousness.

Second: documentation and collections registration

- 1) Data management, preparing labels and unified classification for the exhibits.
- 2) Research and preparing a historical material about the monuments.
- 3) Publishing and Internet.
- 4) Registration, documentation and studying the documentation's problems.
- 5) Computerizing and cataloging.

Third: collection management:

- 1) The fundamental collections care, preventive conservation and preservation.

- 2) Special attention should be given to the processes of cataloging, handling and registering the monument and research techniques.

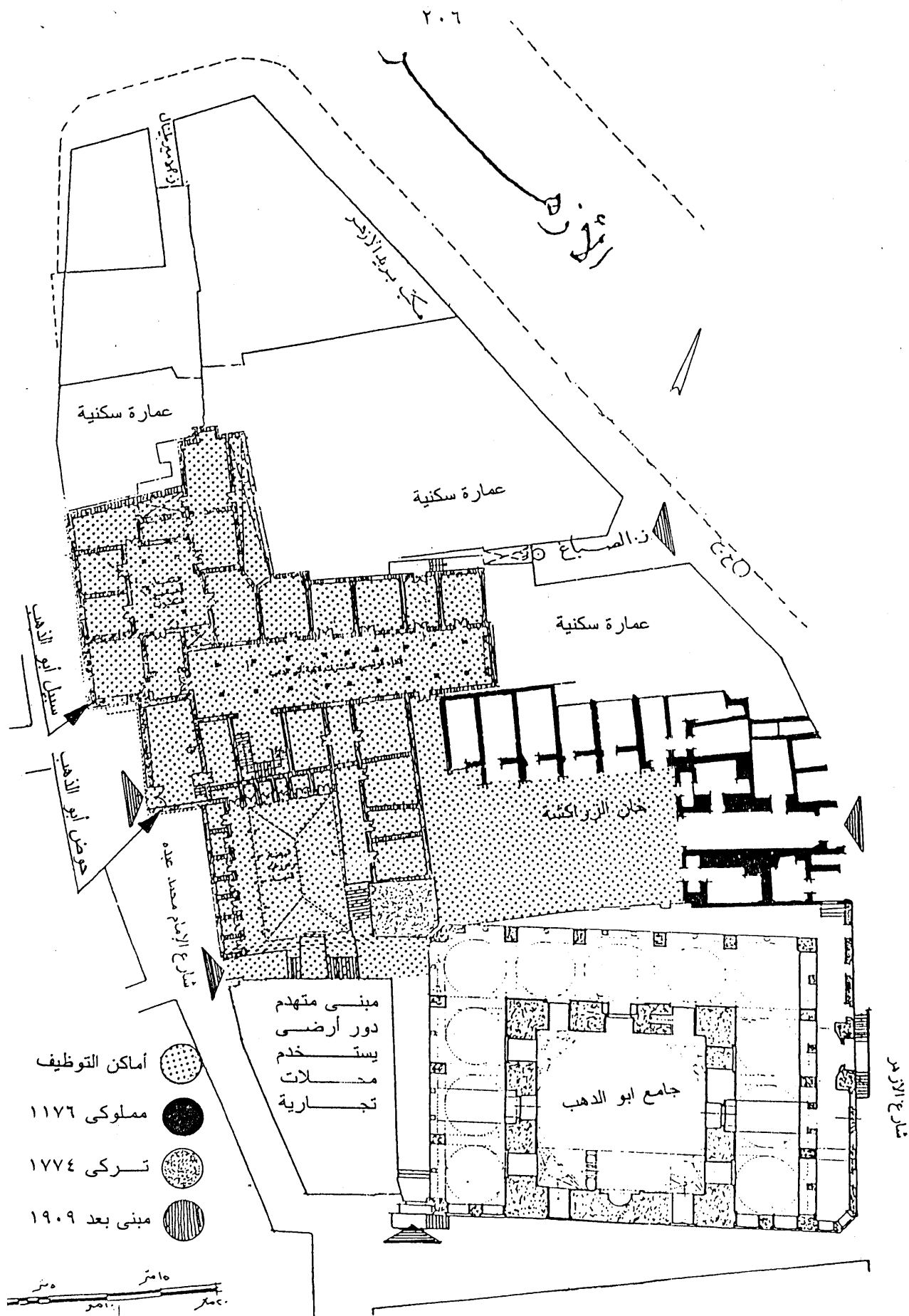
Forth: monuments restoration

- 1) Using the modern technological methods.
 - ⊆ Recognizing the modern scientific techniques that are used in studying the monument.
 - ⊆ Using the modern equipments in making the archaeological analysis and taking samples.
 - ⊆ Studying the most important materials that are used in restoring and reinforcing the archaeological stones.
- 2) Inclusive collections care :
 - ⊆ Protecting the monument from damage factors such as earthquakes, volcanoes, underground water, air pollution and wind.
 - ⊆ Studying the methods of restoring and consolidating the damaged foundations and destroyed buildings and restoring the cracks .
 - ⊆ Studying the methods of architectural restoration, the techniques of archeological and architectural raising and the ways of making horizontal and vertical projections.
 - ⊆ Restoring the stony monuments , studying the factors of its damage and identifying the materials used in reinforcing them .
 - ⊆ Restoring and conserving the inscriptions and drawings and maintaining its colors.

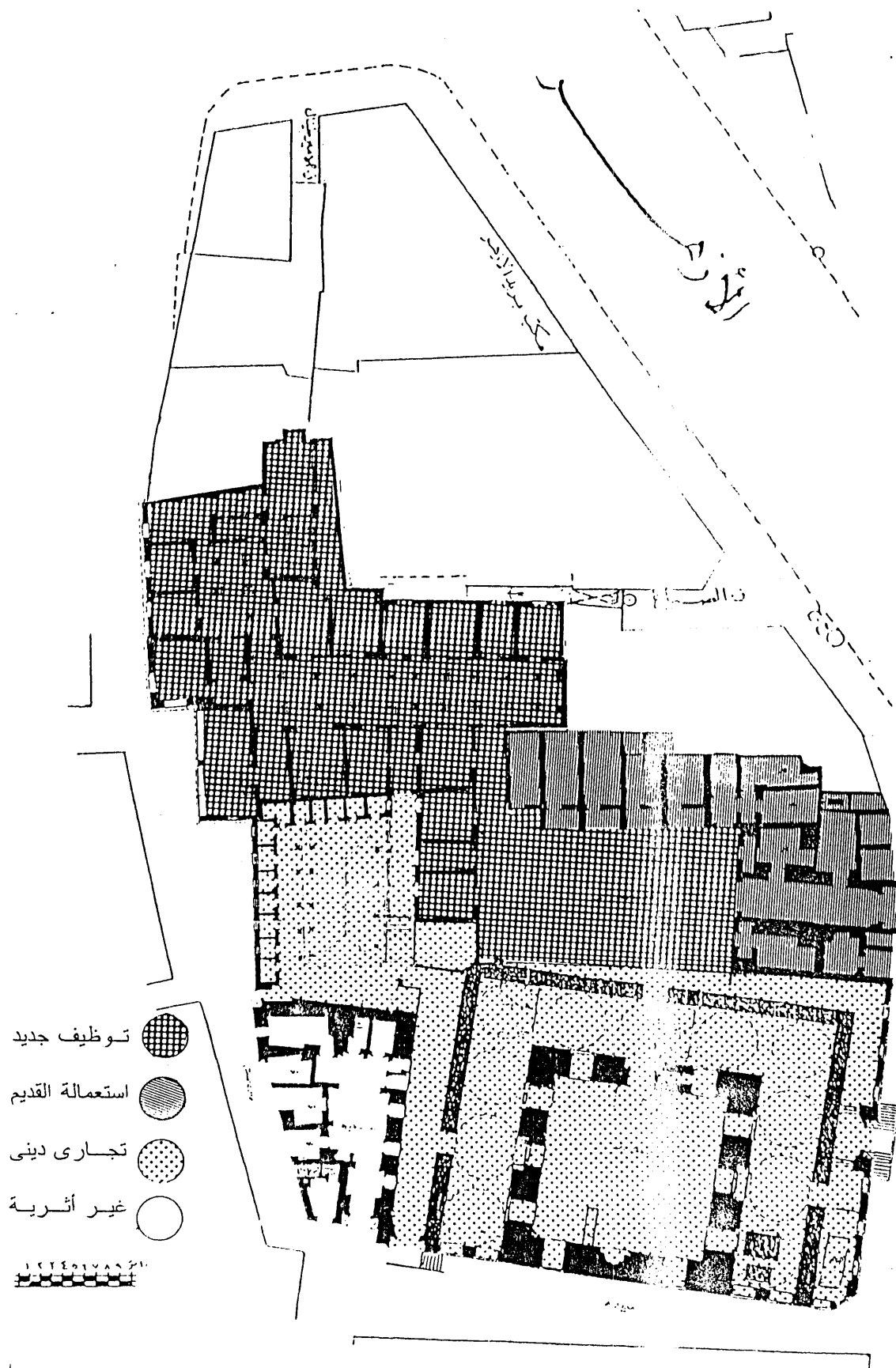
Fifth: Education

- 1) Public programs and cultural activities related to communication and interpretation.
- 2) Blending the activities of archaeological education with the surrounding environment.
- 3) The preservation of the cultural heritage.

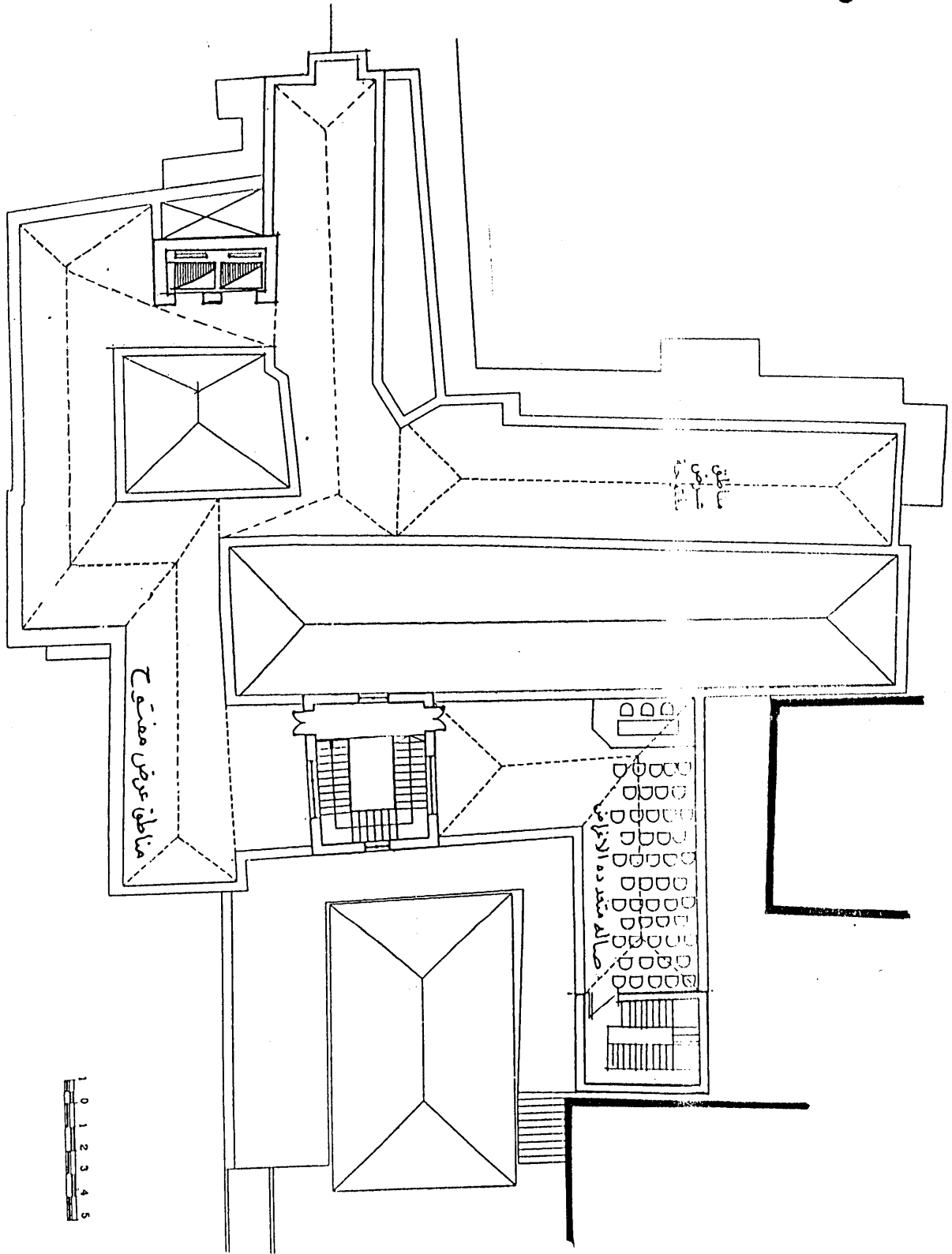




شكل (٣-٤) المداخل والمخارج وأماكن التوظيف المقترحة والعصور التاريخية بمجموعة أبو الذهب



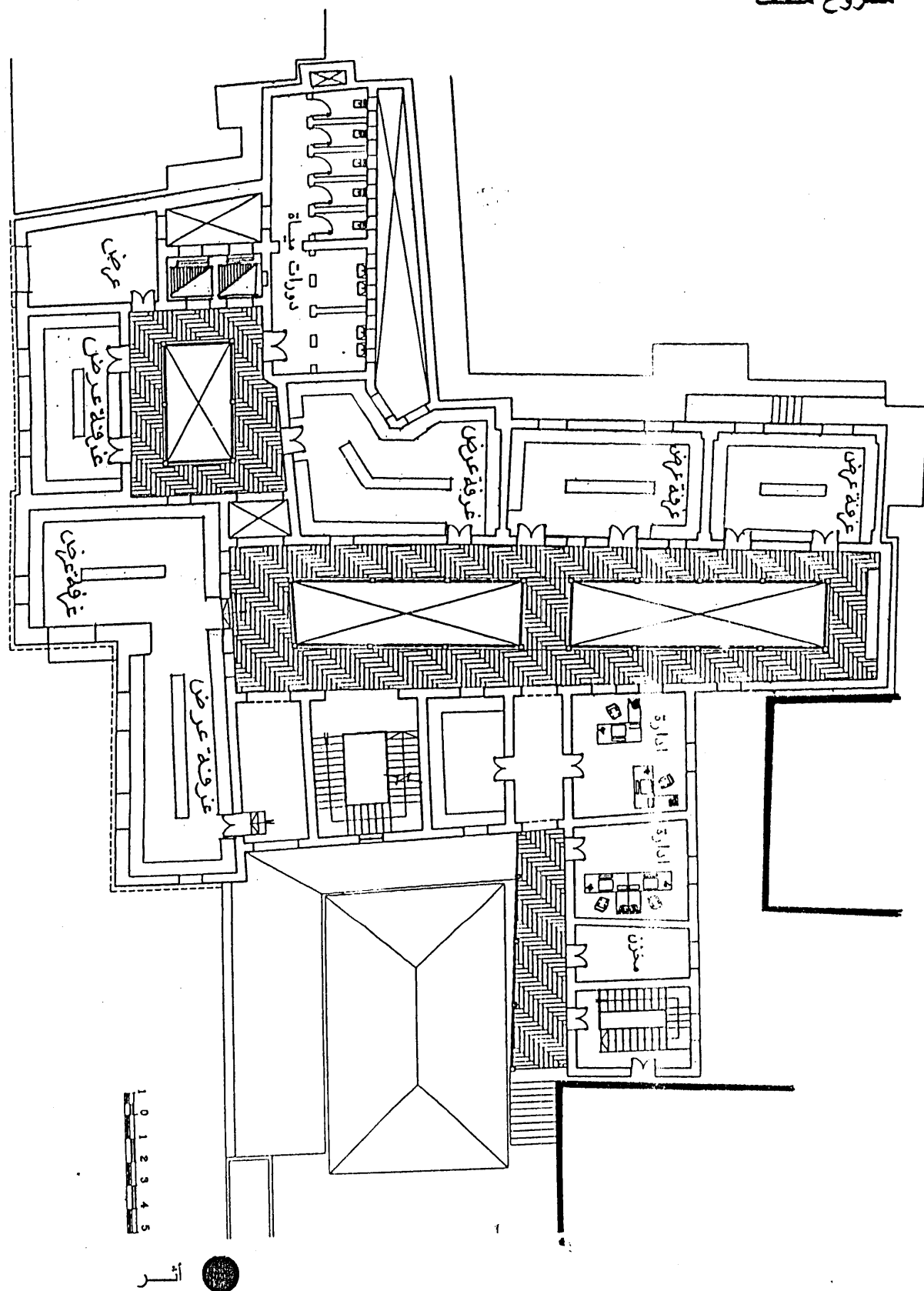
شكل ٤١-٢) توزيع الاستخدامات على مجموعة أبو الذهب



أثر

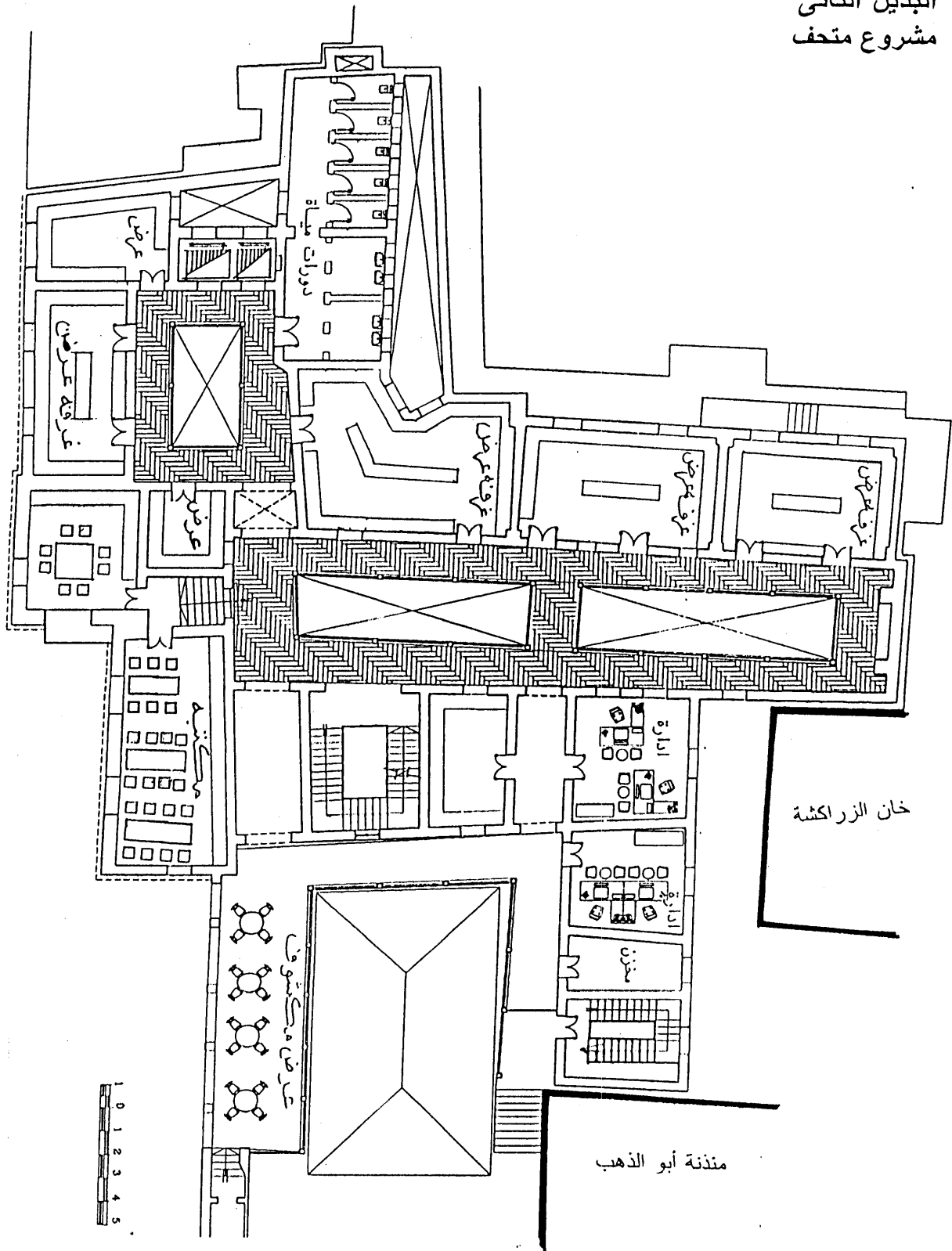
شكل (٤ - ٧ - د) مسقط أفقى دور السطح (عرض مكشوف) وصالة ندوات

البديل الثانى
مشروع متحف



شكل (٤-٧-ج) مسقط أفقى الدور الثانى (متحفى)

البديل الثانى
مشروع متحف



شكل (٤-٧-ب) مسقط أفقى الدور الأول (متحفى)