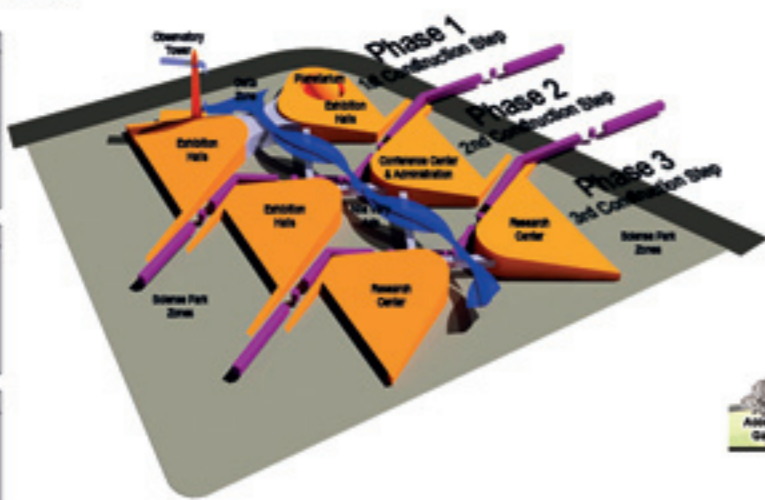




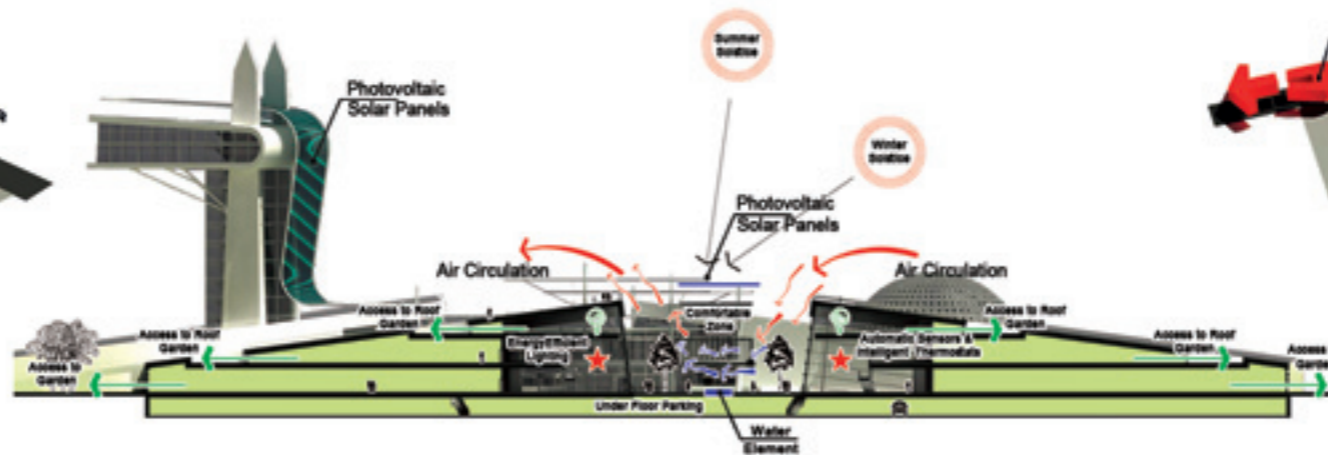
A Comprehensive Master Plan & Architectural Design of
THE SCIENCE CITY
 In the 6th of October City, Giza, Egypt

- Phased Development Plan:

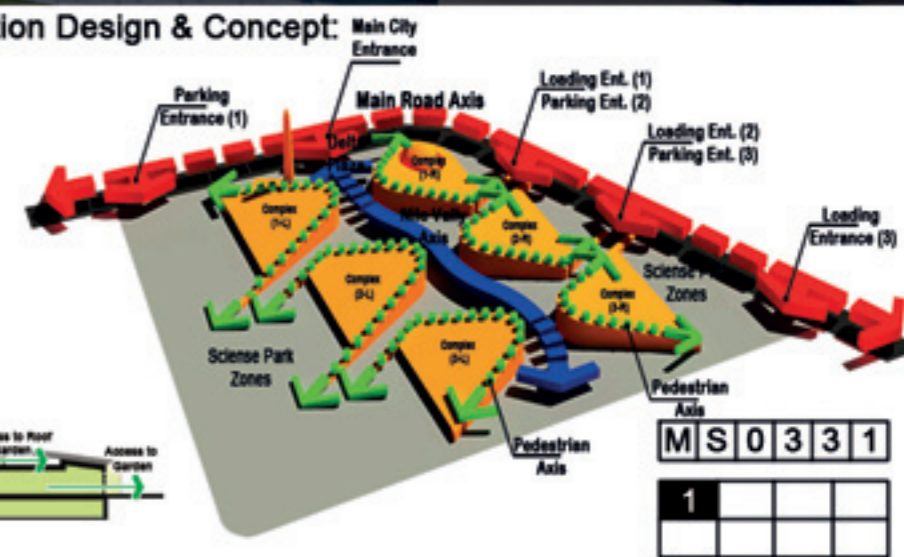
Phase 1, 1st Construction Step				
Code	Activities	Approximate Area (m ²)	Phase (2)	
1	Exhibition Halls and Spaces	15,000	About 30% Non-sold floor area	
1.1	Exhibition Hall (10,000)	10,000		
1.2	Exhibition Hall (5,000)	5,000		
2	Conference Center	1,000		
3	Administration	1,000		
4	Plant (2-Hour Technical & Services Unit)	4,000		
5	Water	1,000		
6	Electricity	1,000		
7	Security	1,000		
8	Other	1,000		
Total Built (2nd Area) (m ²)			25,000	
Total Area (m ²)			25,000	
Phase 2, 2nd Construction Step				
Code	Activities	Approximate Area (m ²)	Phase (2)	
1	Exhibition Halls and Spaces	15,000	About 30% Non-sold floor area	
1.1	Exhibition Hall (10,000)	10,000		
1.2	Exhibition Hall (5,000)	5,000		
2	Conference Center	1,000		
3	Administration	1,000		
4	Plant (2-Hour Technical & Services Unit)	4,000		
5	Water	1,000		
6	Electricity	1,000		
7	Security	1,000		
8	Other	1,000		
Total Built (2nd Area) (m ²)			25,000	
Total Area (m ²)			25,000	
Phase 3, 3rd Construction Step				
Code	Activities	Approximate Area (m ²)	Phase (2)	
1	Research Center	15,750	About 30% Non-sold floor area	
2	Plant (2-Hour Technical & Services Unit)	750		
3	Water	1,000		
4	Electricity	1,000		
5	Security	1,000		
6	Other	1,000		
Total Built (2nd Area) (m ²)				18,500
Total Area (m ²)				20,000



- Environmental Aspects:



- Circulation Design & Concept:



M	S	0	3	3	1
1					

Concept & Land Use

- Concept of Planning & Master Plan

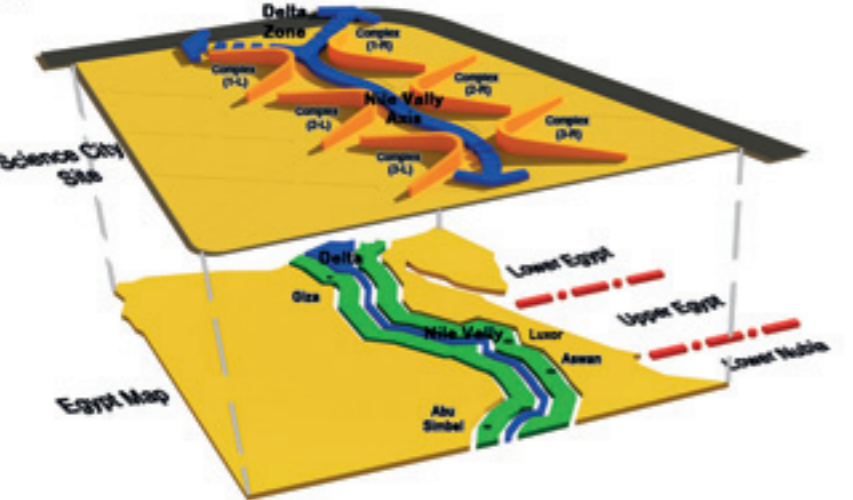
Based on the philosophy and vision of the Competition, which is that the Science City should be deemed as honoring the past, celebration of the present, and innovation for the future, and out of our belief in such a philosophy that is in harmony with the project nature, we have invested and utilized this thinking in the planning for and designing the Science City in Egypt (sometimes referred to as The City). In addition, there is a strong connection between the Science City and Egypt as the state, the place, history, and future, because Egypt is often seen as the center of the civilizations and the converging place of the three continents. It also has the ingredients that causes it to be – as seen in the eyes of many – as the (mother of the world).

Egypt's geography and attributes is the main source of inspiration for planning and designing The City. The City's geometric proportions conform to the ones drawn from the Egyptian map, its geographical borders, and its nature overall. The most important natural element in Egypt is the Nile River, which passes through its South to North and ends at Egypt Delta, which is the main gate to Egypt. The Blue Nile is the lifeline and the main center point for Egypt in the past and currently. The Blue Nile is the source of life, which attracted various civilizations across history. The Nile passes through Egypt until it vanishes into the desert. In addition, the Egyptian land has been divided historically and administratively into three geographical parts distributed along the Nile as follows:

- Lower Egypt, which includes the area of Giza and Pyramids.
- Upper Egypt, which includes Luxor and Aswan regions as well as key temples and historic landmarks such as Temple of Karnak, Hatshepsut, and Valley of the Kings.
- Lower Nubia, which includes Abu Simbel and Lake of Nasser.

As a source of inspiration, Egypt's natural, historical and geographic landmarks and attributes have set the foundation for planning and designing the Science City in Egypt to represent its essence and true spirit explicitly and implicitly.

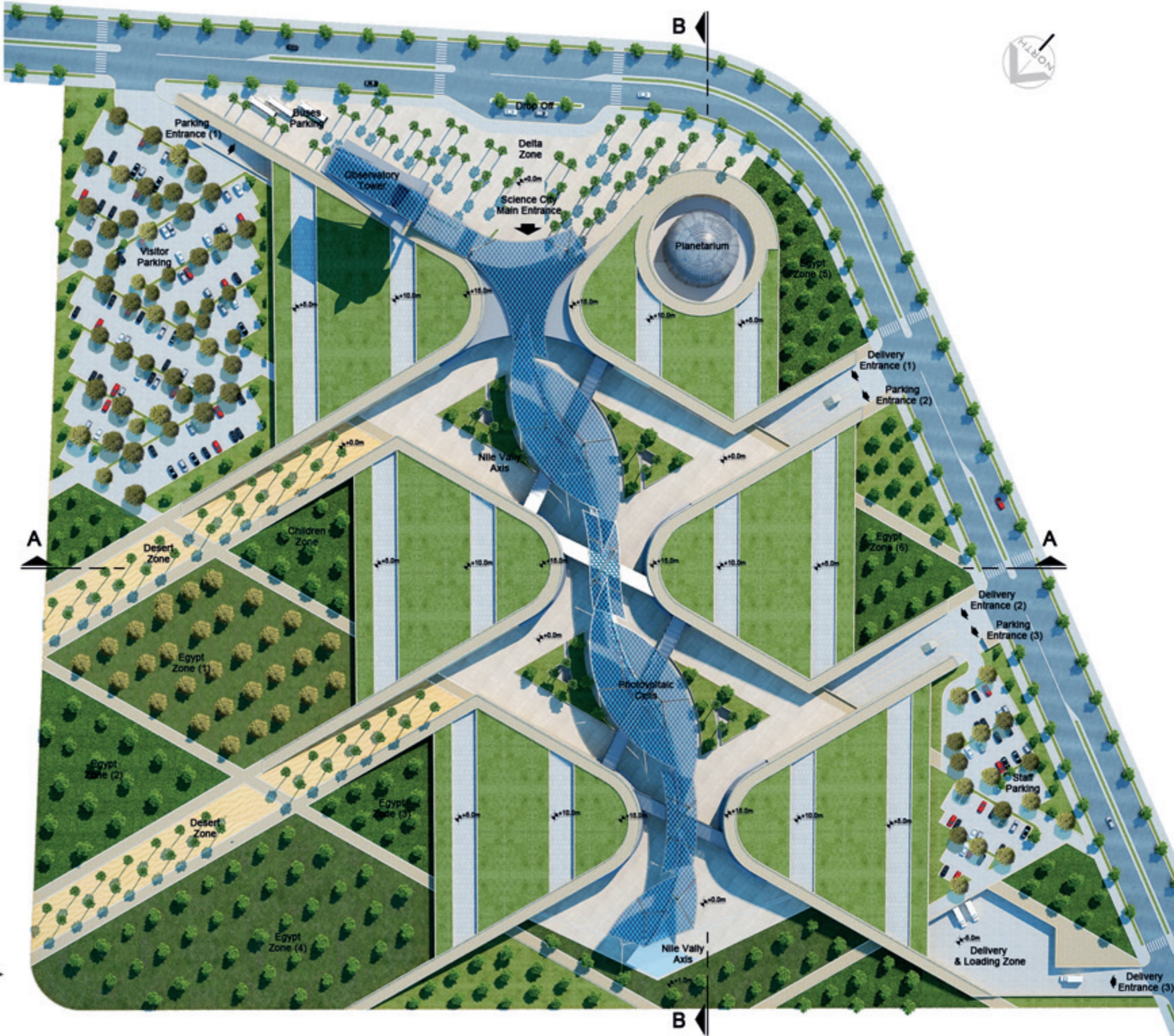
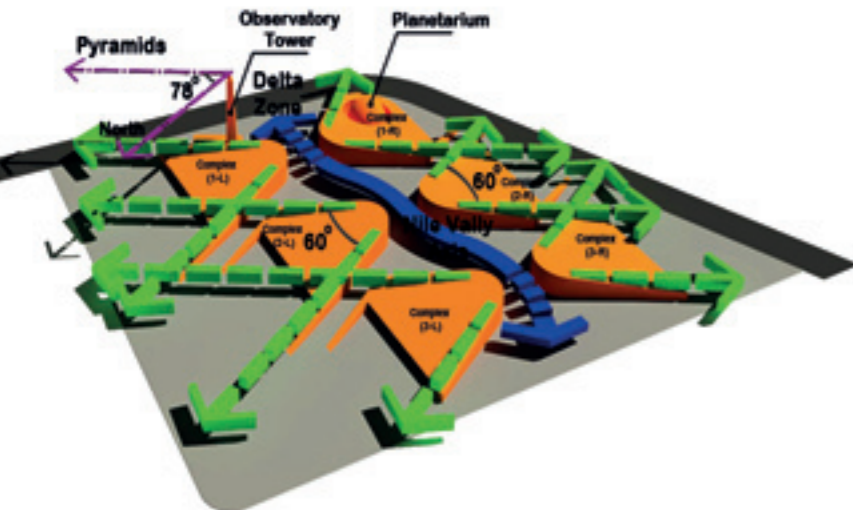
The Science City in Egypt narrates the story of Egypt for visitors and citizens. It also symbolizes Egypt's past, presence, and future. The past is expressed by using the Egyptian map, which narrates the history of Egypt; the present is expressed by the existence of the central circulation lifeline (i.e. the Nile), which embodies the role that Egypt plays in the world today. Egypt – in many forms – also represents the Middle East and North African (MENA) region left alone being a converging point for three continents and the connecting point of the seas. The future is represented in the eyes, dreams, and aspirations of the Egyptian people and its visitors. This future is mainly represented by the design of the tower, which symbolizes Egypt's eye that looks into the science and technology worldwide.



- Design Concept:

Form and Geometric:
By examining the location of the Science City and connecting the borders of the site with the Egyptian map and the relationship of the project site with the pyramids area, which is near to the location, we find that the location of the pyramids is at angle of 78° to the north toward the east in the project location and it is one of the main axes in the formation and design of the city. The longitudinal axis curves beginning from the Delta Area to the end of the land in order to form a celebratory, historical and a scientific passage. The lines take the direction to the pyramids and reverse around this axis to form triangles (angle of 60°) that lead to the formation of the buildings that contain the different functions of the City. The location of planetarium has been chosen in conformity with the formation and curvatures of the site and in enhancement of the main entrance and the front plaza of the City. In addition, the location of Observatory Tower has been chosen in harmony with the area of the pyramids and area of Giza according to Egypt's map, from which the main lines have been extracted and formed. In addition, the location of such Tower imitates and abstracts the Obelisks that were placed at the entrances of the old temples and this tower represents landmark for the city and identifies the entrance and plaza thereof.

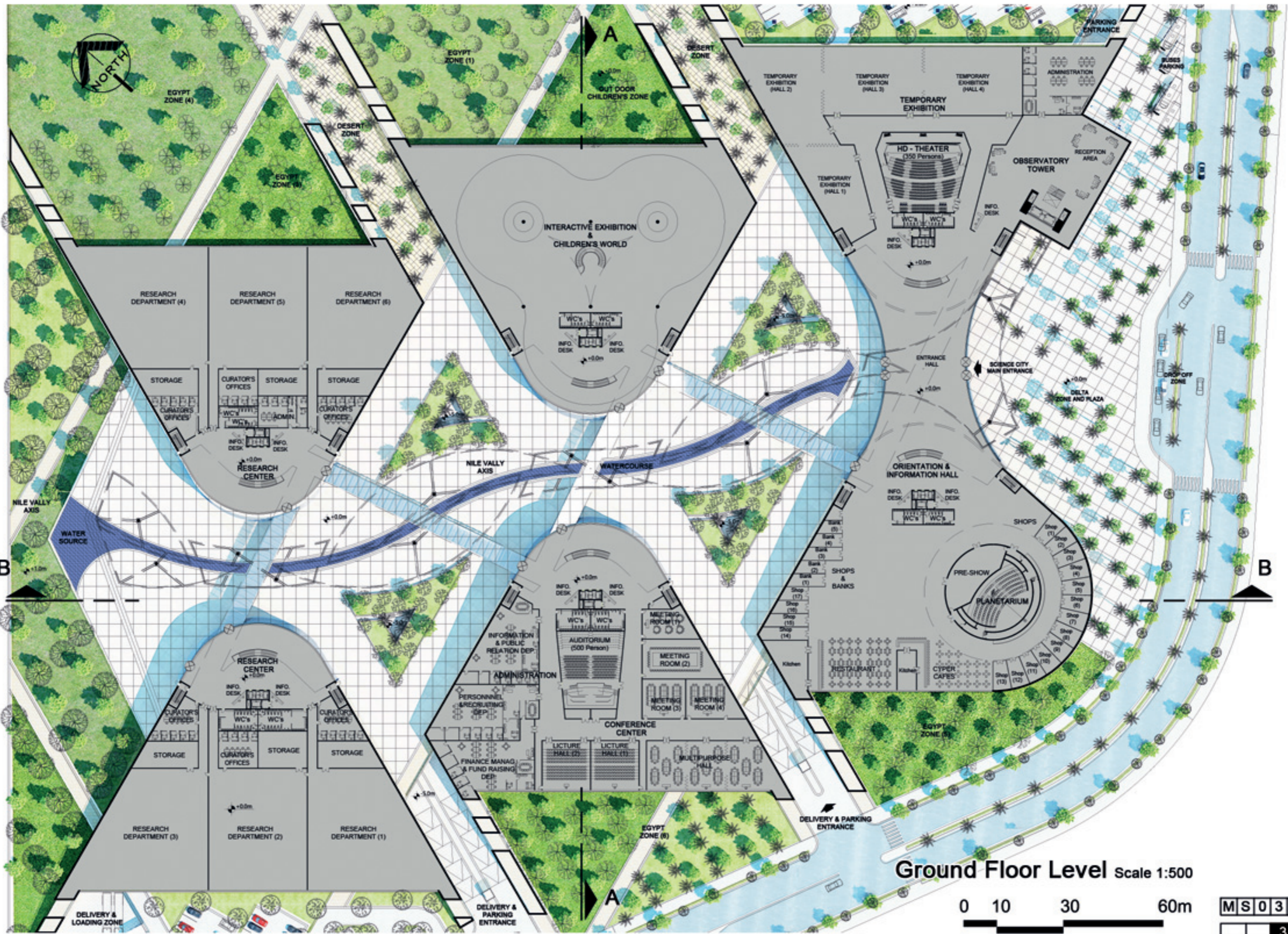
Function Locations & Layout Concept:
In line with the functions and the spaces required in the Science City and connecting the same to the phases required for executing the project, the spaces were divided and distributed into three complexes, which are almost similar around the central circulation axis. Such buildings are abstracted from pyramidal shape, which is high from the center and it is divided by the circulation axis into two parts; each part vanishes and merges when we move away from the middle axis and go toward the edges (toward the desert).



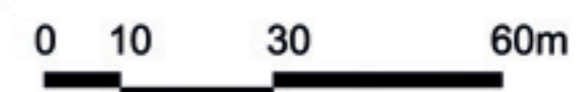
Master Plan scale 1:750

0 10 30 60m

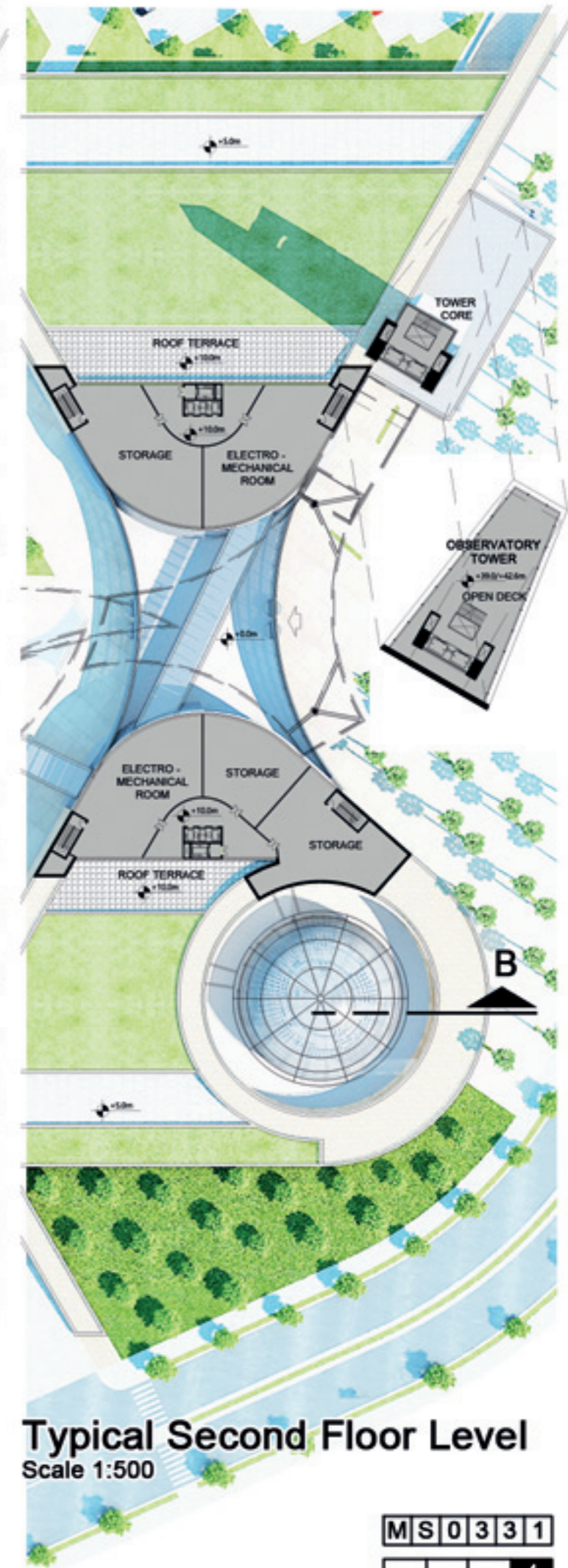
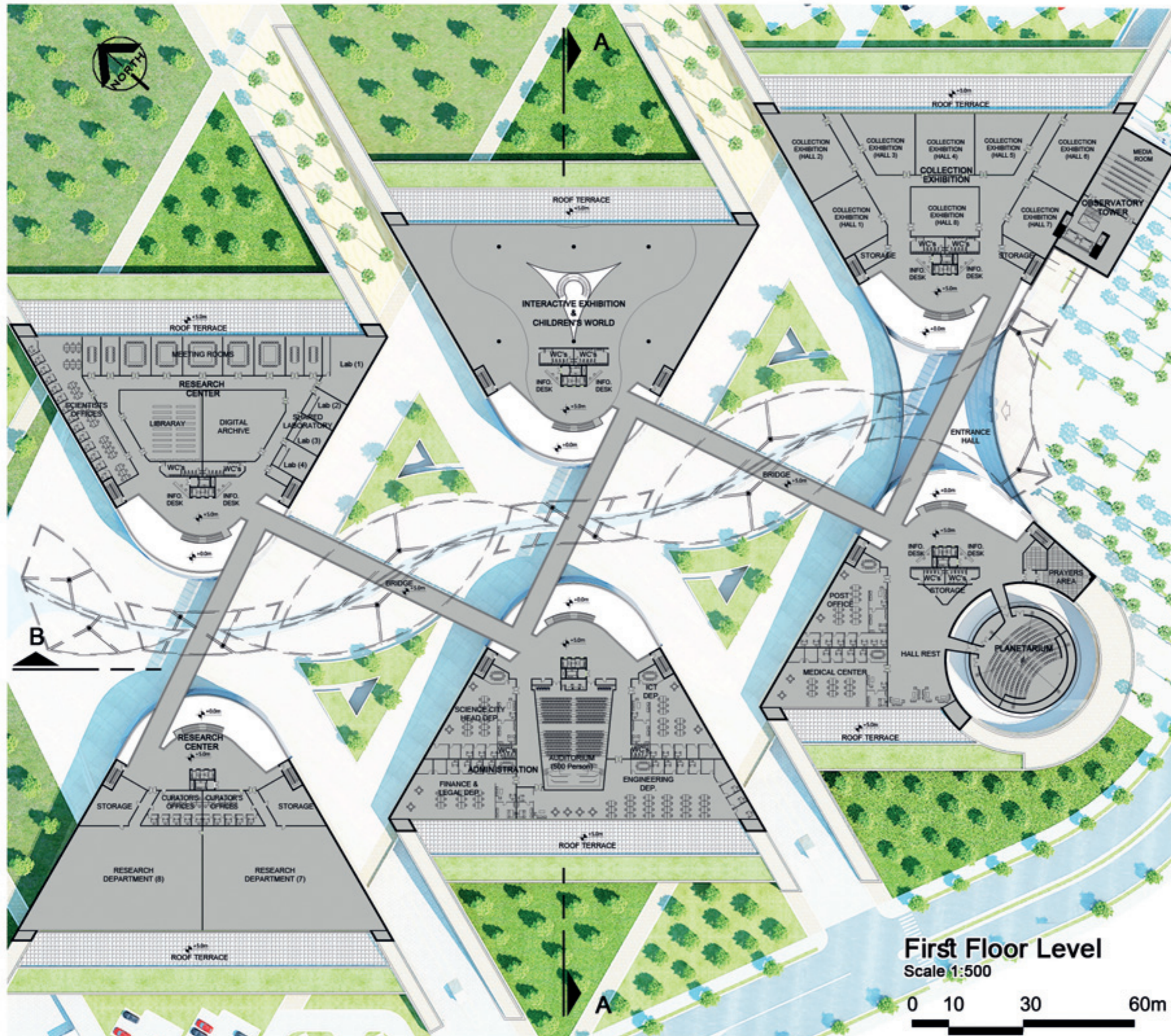
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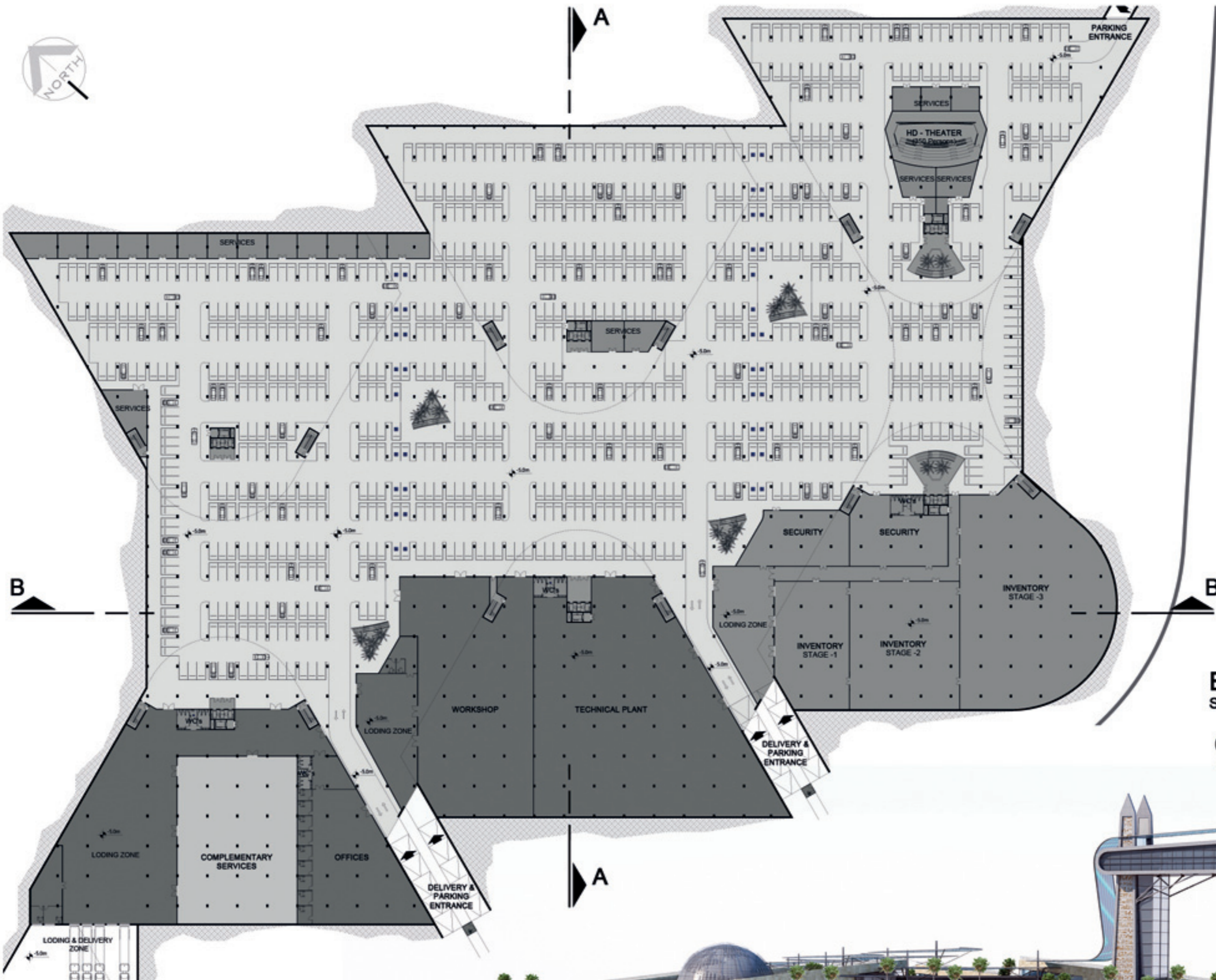
Ground Floor Level scale 1:500



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			3		



M	S	0	3	3	1
				4	



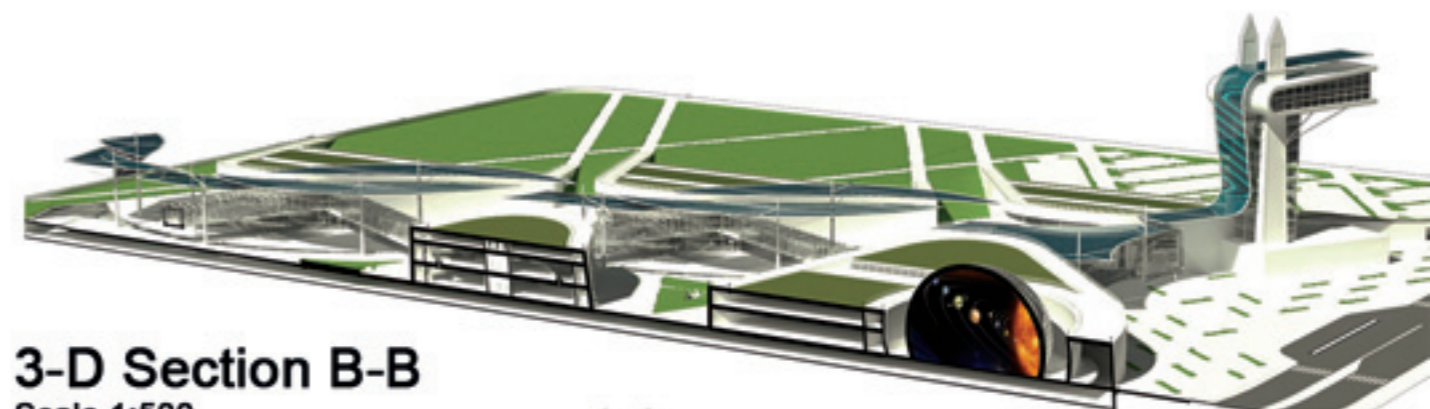
Basement Floor Level
Scale 1:500



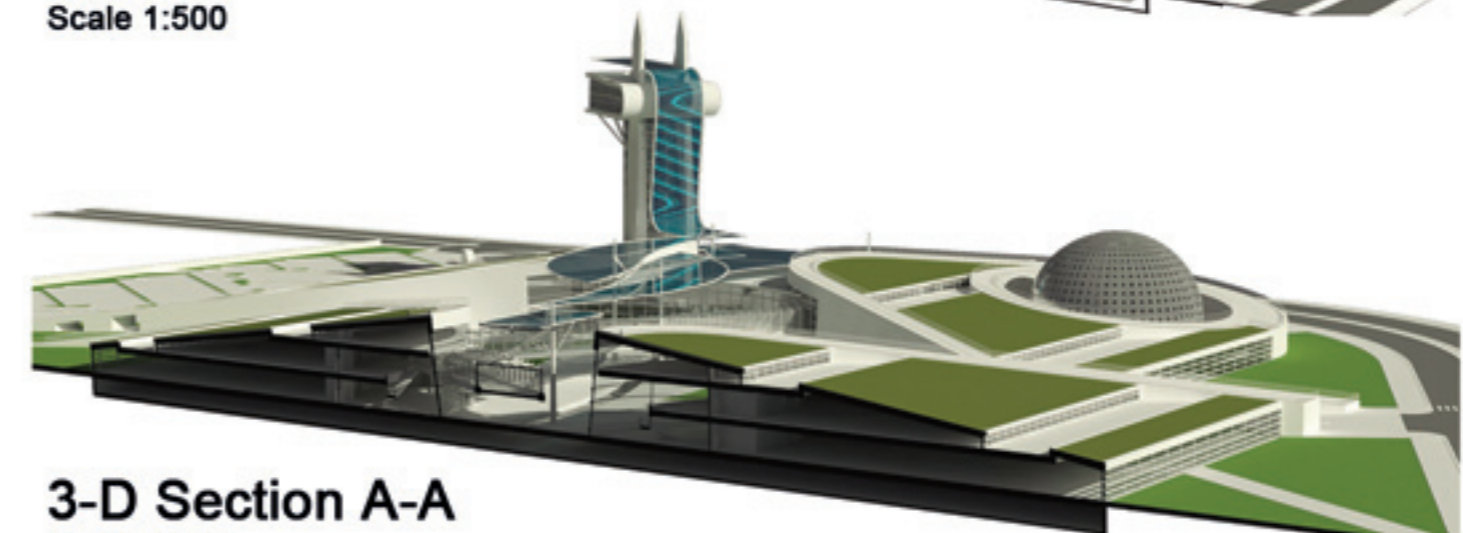
South East Elevation Scale 1:500



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					5



3-D Section B-B
Scale 1:500

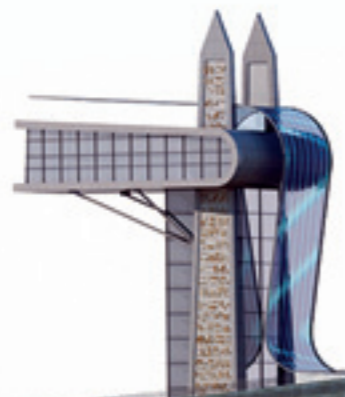


3-D Section A-A
Scale 1:500



South West Elevation Scale 1:500

MS0331			
6			

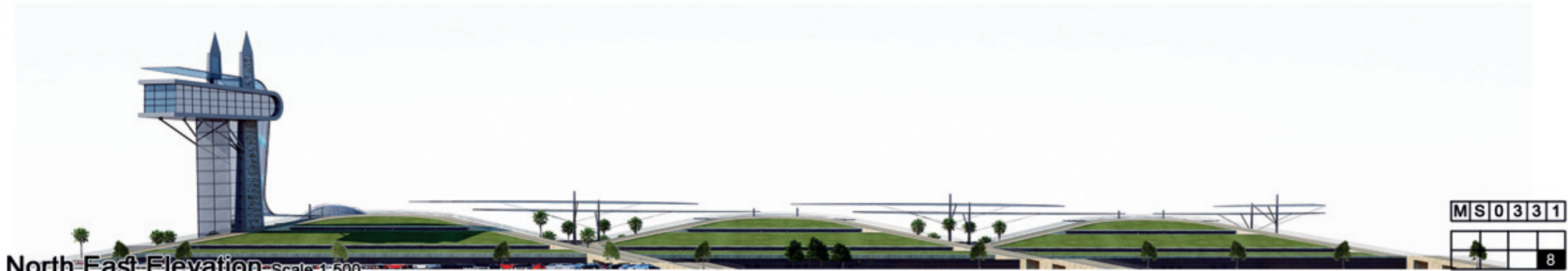


North-West Elevation Scale 1:500



MS0331





North East Elevation Scale 1:500

M	S	0	3	3	1
					8