

# GHADA ELASHI

## CONTACT



MSc. ARCHITECTURAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT ,Heriot-Watt & Edinburgh University  
 BACHELOR & Pg.D. ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN, Arab Academy for Science & Technology

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*"An extremely passionate architectural designer always seeking knowledge and experience to acquire a deeper understanding of my profession. I believe architecture is a 'hybrid art' because it literally combines wide scopes of other disciplines. I work hard to achieve architectural designs that recognise these interwoven disciplines and complement a building's performance."*

## PERSONAL DATA

DATE OF BIRTH: 17-05-1991  
 DUAL NATIONALITY: SUDANESE/ EGYPTIAN  
 RESIDENCE: JEDDAH- K.S.A  
 MARTIAL STATUS: SINGLE

## EDUCATION

- 2015-2019:** [MASTER OF SCIENCE] IN ARCHITECTURAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT  
 JOINED PROGRAM BY HERIOTT-WATT & EDINBURGH UNIVERSITIES,  
 SCOTLAND- U.K
- 2012-2014:** [POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA] ARCHITECTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN & RIBA.2 GPA:3.5/4  
 AASTMT,  
 ALEXANDRIA- EGYPT
- 2007-2012:** [BACHELOR HONOR DEGREE] ARCHITECTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN & RIBA.1 GPA: 3.6/4  
 AASTMT,  
 ALEXANDRIA-EGYPT
- 1998-2007:** [IGCSE GRADUATE] UNITY HIGH SCHOOL,  
 KHARTOUM- SUDAN  
 10 SUBJECTS EXAMINED LISTED BELOW ARE OF CONCERN:  
 MATHMETICS: **A\***  
 ART & DESIGN: **A**

## EXPERIENCE

- 2018-2020:** SAHARA REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT SISTER FIRM OF RAWABI ASSAS  
 JEDDAH-K.S.A
- 2014-2018:** ABG [ALBAKRY & BANAJA GROUP]  
 ARCHITECTURAL & LANDSCAPE DESIGNER  
 JEDDAH- K.S.A [www.goabg.co]
- 2013-2014:** OMRAN ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE CONSULTANTS  
 LANDSCAPE DESIGNER & JUNIOR ARCHITECT  
 ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT [www.omranarch.com]
- 2012-2014:** AASTMT [ARAB ACADEMY FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY]  
 TEACHER ASSISTANT

## INTERNSHIP

- JULY 2010:** OMRAN ARCHITECTURAL & LANDSCAPE CONSULTANTS  
 ALEXANDRIA- EGYPT
- JUNE 2009:** HAMDI CONSULTING GROUP  
 KHARTOUM- SUDAN

## SKILLS

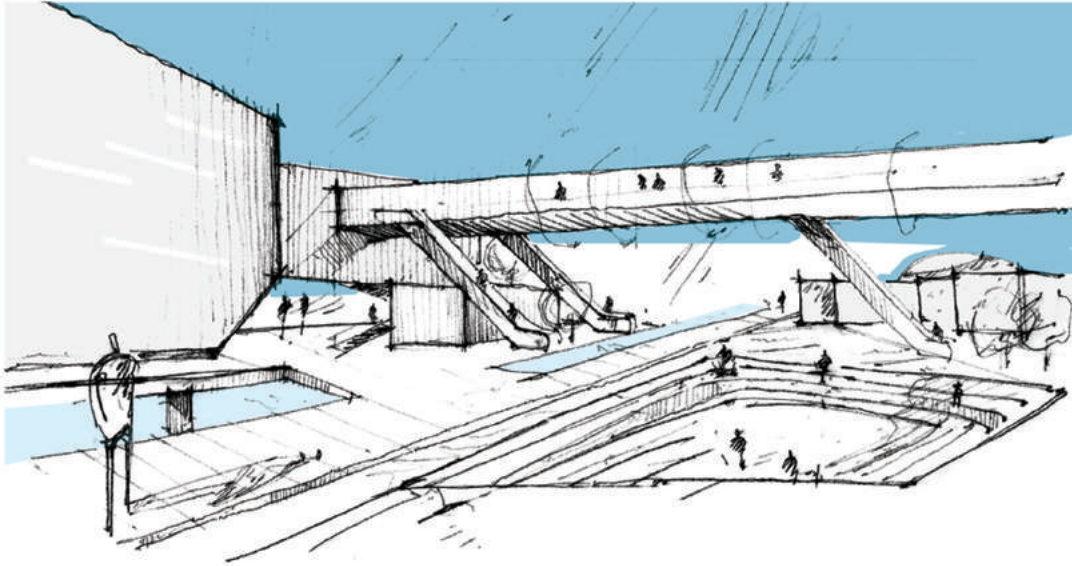
- AUTOCAD: ██████████
- REVIT: ██████████
- PHOTOSHOP: ██████████
- 3D- MAX: ██████████
- SKETCH UP: ██████████
- FREE HAND SKETCHING: ██████████
- MS OFFICE: ██████████
- GIS: ██████████

## ACHIEVEMENTS

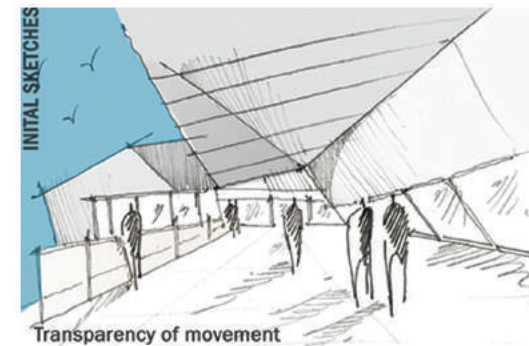
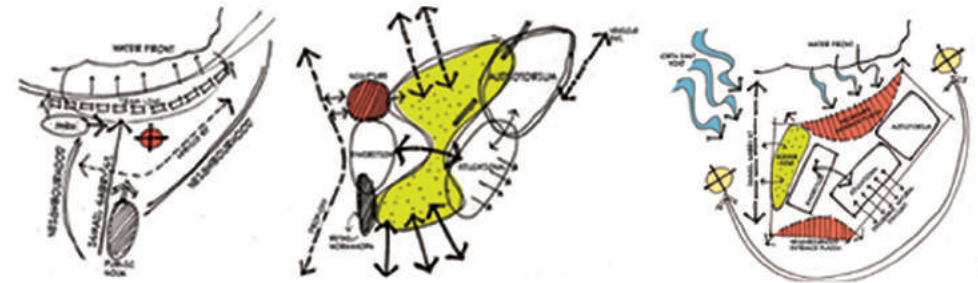
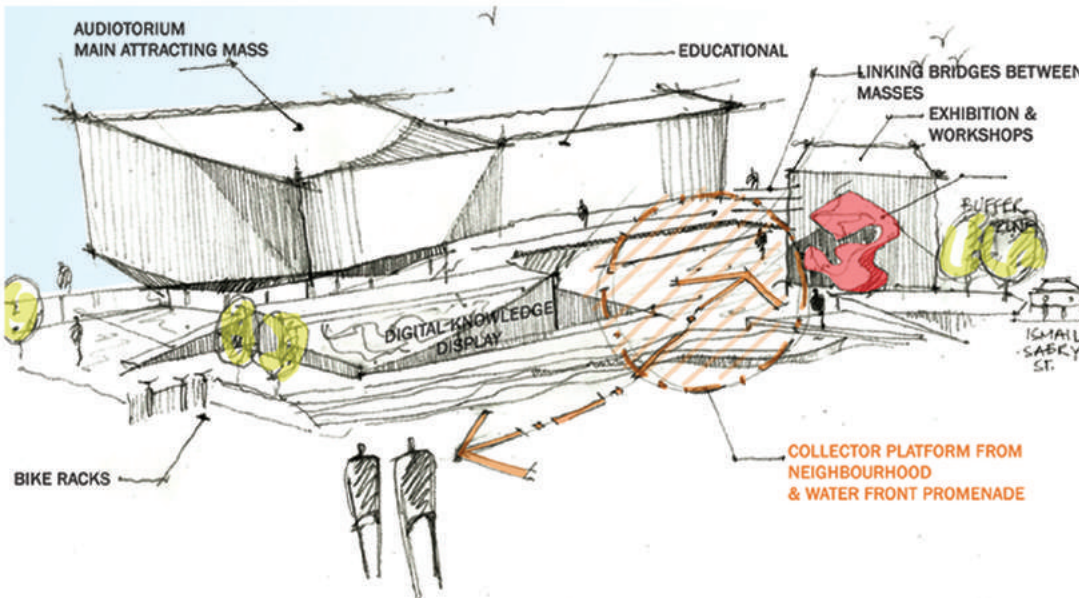
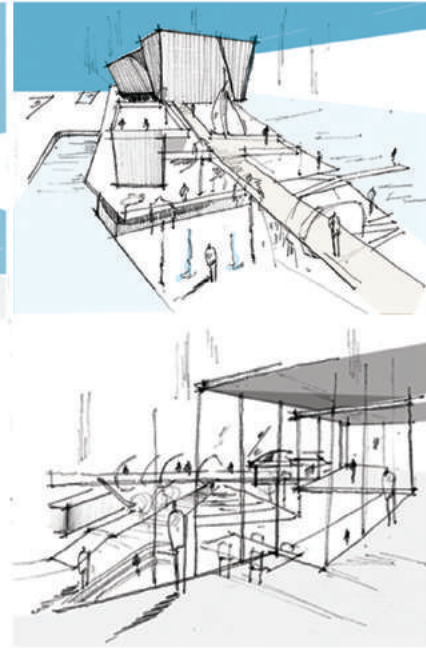
- DECEMBER 2019:** PUBLISHED A PAPER IN WASD  
 (World Association for Sustainable Development)
- SEPTEMBER 2016:** CONTRIBUTED IN THE SUDANESE PAVILLION 'LA BIENNALE DI VALENZIA'  
 FREE-LANCING, VENICE- ITALY
- MAY 2015:** 2nd PLACE IN AL-MADINAH WELCOMING CENTER  
 ABG, JEDDAH-K.S.A
- JANUARY 2013:** WINNING PROPOSAL FOR SHARM ELSHEIKH SPORT COMPLEX  
 AASTMT ARCHITECTS, JEDDAH-K.S.A

## LANGUAGES

- ARABIC:** FLUENT SPEAKING & WRITING  
 MOTHER LANGUAGE
- ENGLISH:** EXCELLENT SPEAKING & WRITING  
 IELTS 7.0

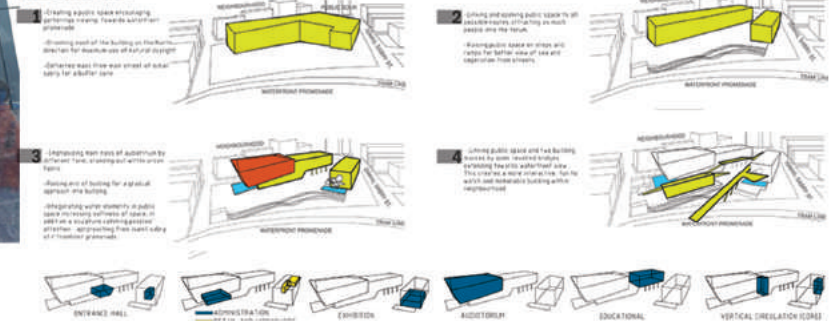


AIM: "Decontextualize an individual from the poverty surrounding him by creating a warm atmosphere based on natural light and modernizing their existing culture to motivate positive mind reformation."

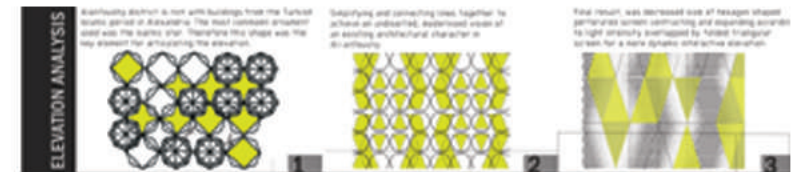




**FORM DEVELOPMENT**



**CONCEPT:** "Al-Anfousy cultural forum marks the revival and modernisation of a lost and ignored culture in Alexandrian Western harbor. It would eliminate the segregation between people and the sea encouraging development both socially and financially."



# ANALYZING MISR STATIONS'S FACADE



## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Alexandria's most flourishing period was the inter-war period (1918-39) and was reflected by a boom of buildings. Becam increasingly active with commercial and financial growth was dominated by Italian architecture. Major contribution of the Italian a architecture was the Cairo station. Designed by Antonio Lascian (1915-27) in collaboration with Greek Engineer Leonidas Inconomopoulos.

Studying the existing state and updating data of this village is the first step of development. To be able to prepare and tackle problems with better planning.



Fig.24: Land conditions. Source: Egyptian authority for urban planning – Strategic planning of Sherbas village, Farscur-Dumyat, Egypt.

Urban fabric of village is not following a certain pattern or grid leading into extremely narrow streets and no respect to village boundaries caused an urban sprawl into agricultural lands. As well not full beneficial of certain areas within village. This has led to low aesthetic beauty and uncontrolled series of violation affecting quality and standards of living negatively.



Fig.23: Accessibility map of Sherbas village. Source: Egyptian authority for urban planning – Strategic planning of Sherbas village, Farscur-Dumyat, Egypt.



Fig.28: Areas of pollution due to wrong waste disposition. Source: Egyptian authority for urban planning – Strategic planning of Sherbas village, Farscur-Dumyat, Egypt.



- HEIGHTS:**
- The centralised main gate is the highest in height which empasize the approach. The main gate rises approximately 9 metres.
  - The side pylons rise almost 8 metres and repeated at both ends which give a sense of definition for the edges.
  - Both mid facades have similar levelled heights almost 7 metres.
- MATERIALS AND COLOUR:**
- The materials used are red brick for the facades, concrete of beig colour frames the repeated windows as well as used for the ornaments and comiches. Gray stone is used for the base of the side pylons.
- ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES:**
- A collabitive combination of Italian architecture and Pharonic details used for the ornaments.
  - A classical order is used for the openings.
  - Complete symmetry of the main facade is evident.
  - The use of a certain module is implemented as shown.
- SURROUNDING CONTEXT:**
- The plaza in front of the station has obviously changed drastically overtime to a parking lot lacking any green space.
  - As for the surrounding buildings generally consist of apartment buildings minimum rising 5 storeys high.

**SIDE PYLONS**

Different material for the base as well as size of window.

**MID-FACADE**

A band of architectural detail separating the floors extends horizontally on the mid facade. The same band is repeated at the end of the floor above. The detail seems Pharonic style.

**MAIN GATE**

A centralised main gate double heighted with three arcades rising almost 7 m in height. The size of the gate is different therefore empasizing the approach.

**MID-FACADE**

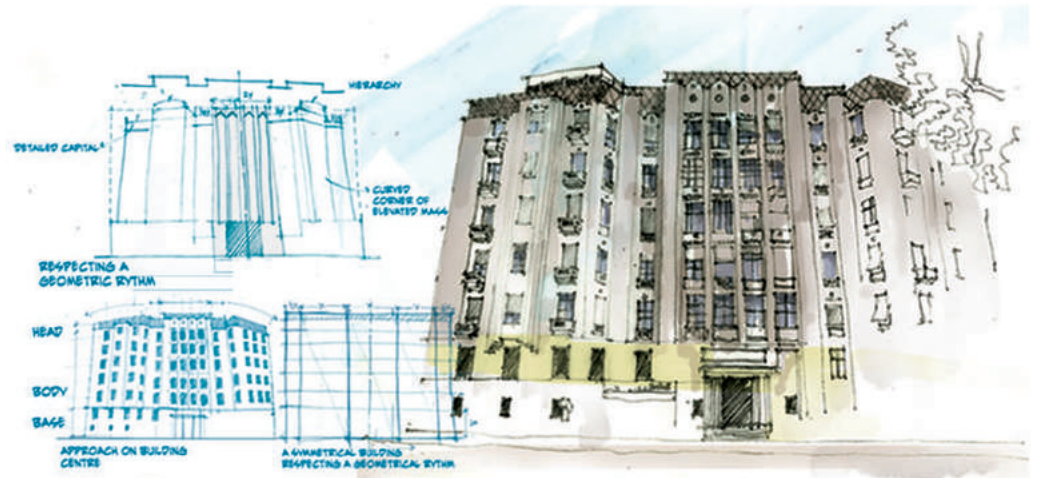
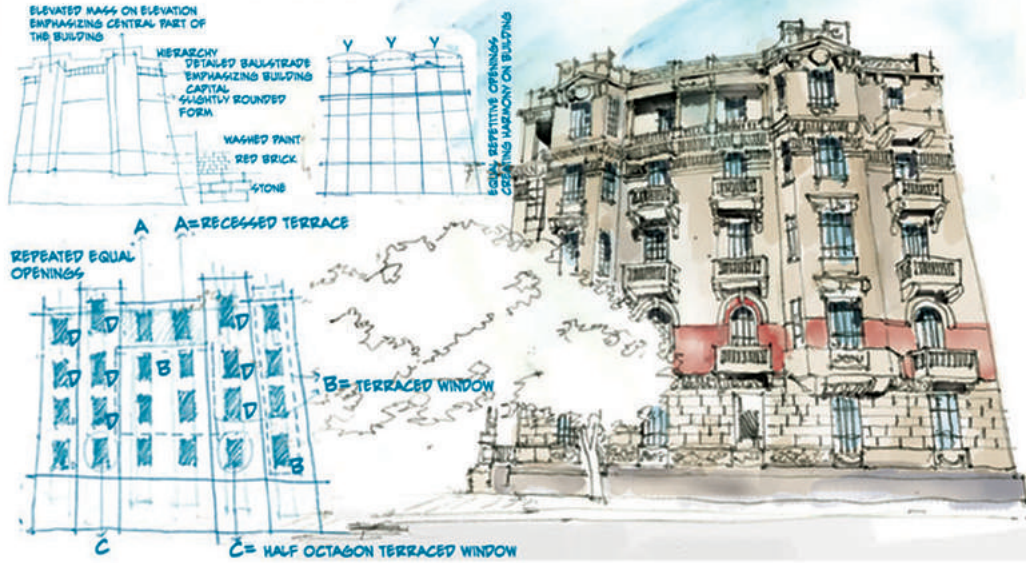
Repetative window arcades at the base with a centralised detail at each. The first floor also consist of repetative windows but rectangular and no centralised detail

**SIDE PYLONS**

The different height of the pylons empasize both ends.

# 05 NEO-RENAISSANCE

Built during the 19th century characterized by its strong symmetrical towers, ornaments in the form of the top pediments and semicircular arcades and simplicity in comparison with the Baroque and renaissance features.

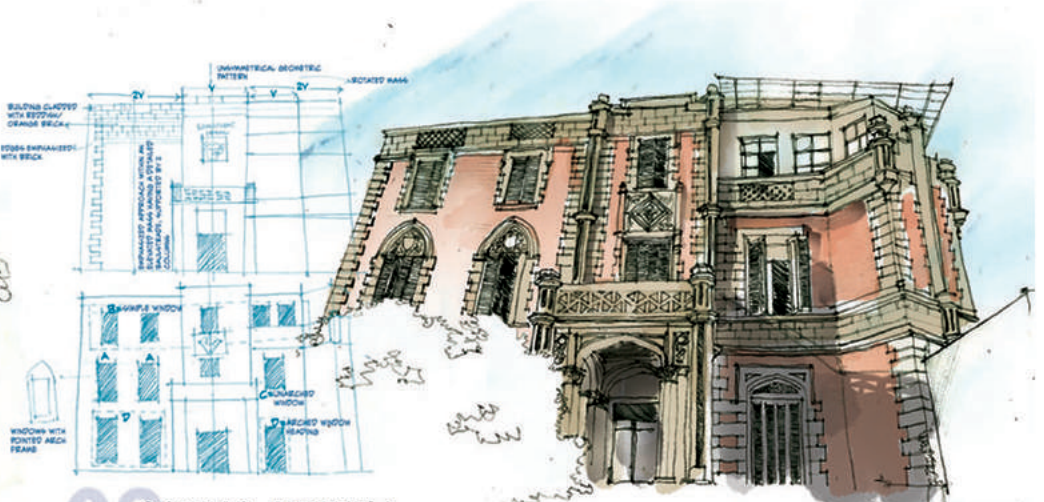
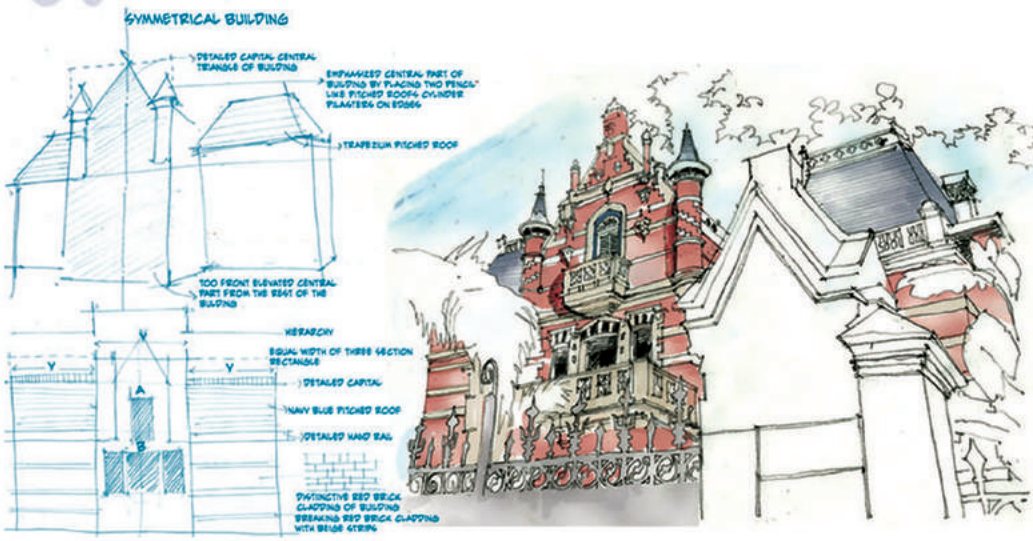


# 06 ART DECO

Appeared during 1930s and 1940s characterised by the bold geometric shapes, ornamentation and rectilinear form considered as a modern style during its time. The building combines eclectic style and motifs, and responds to the mass production.

# 07 GOTHIC REVIVAL

Style that suggests a castle with its pointed arches detailed parapet, slanted coursed pitched roof and rich use of cloured materials.



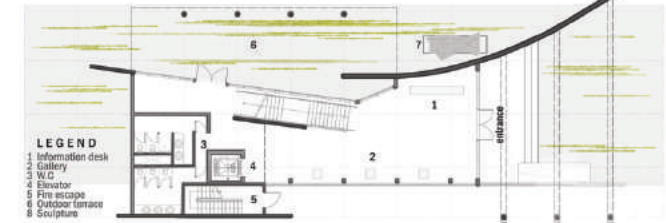
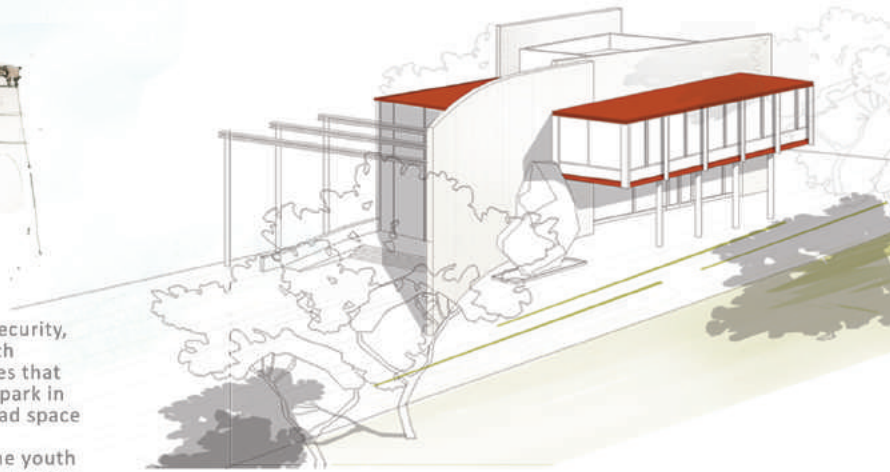
# 08 GOTHIC REVIVAL

Pointed arch window and approach, detailed parapet and ornament on building centre and use of stone on building edges gives it the castle like features.

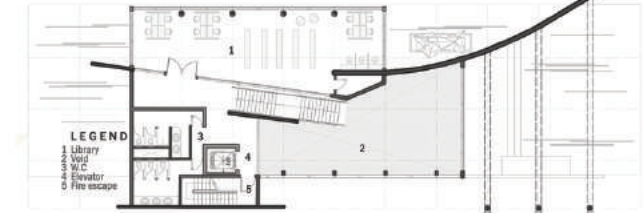


**WHY REDESIGN YOUTH CENTRE ?**

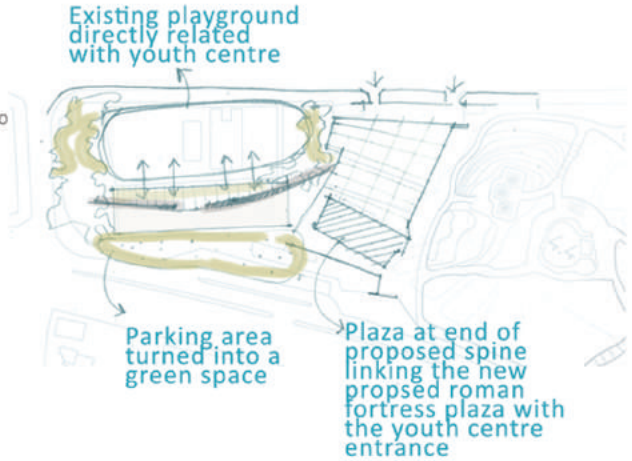
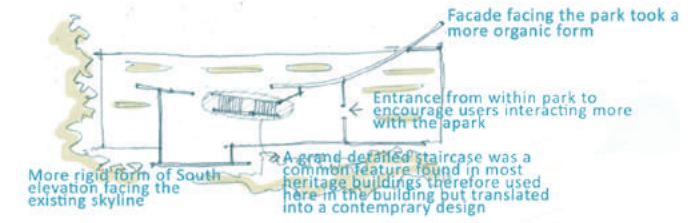
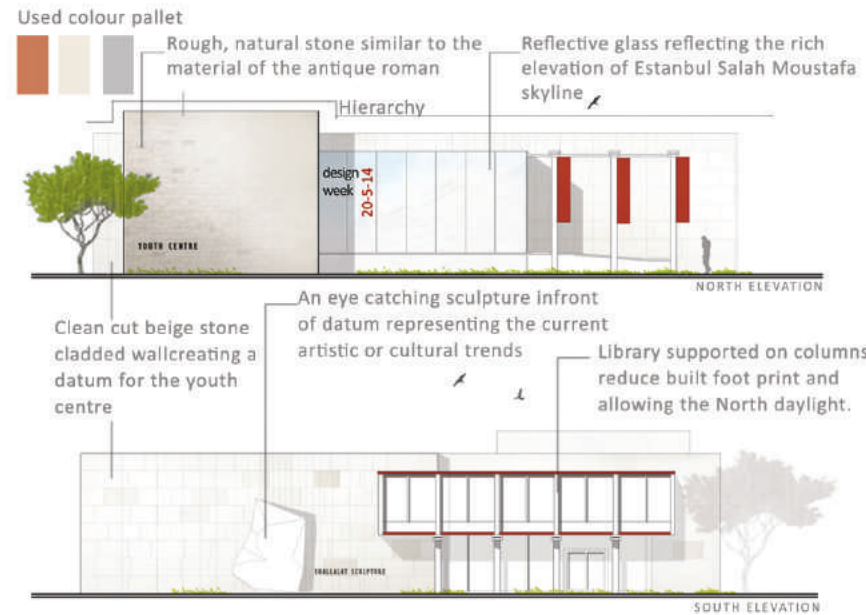
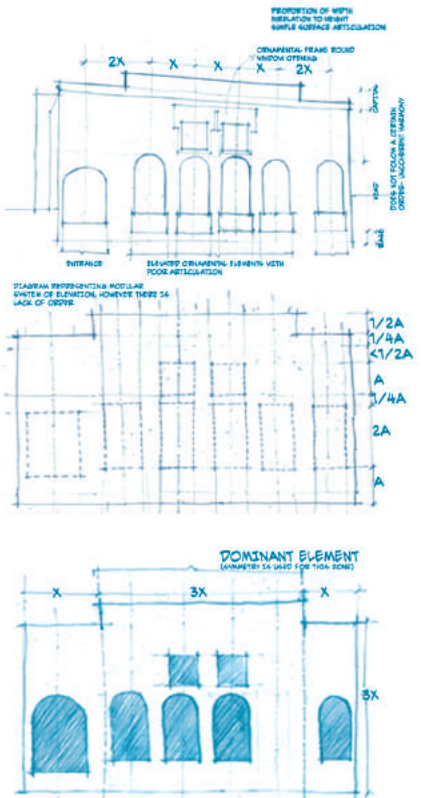
One of the main problems of the Shalalat park is security, whether during night or day. Therefore to solve such problem it was suggested to create cultural activities that would promote positive interactions and avoid the park in the long run from becoming a rubbish collector, dead space or a convenient place for crime. The proposed space for this type of function was the youth center that already received criticism on the contemporary kitsch style it conducted and used foot print area that sprawled on the green space.



GROUND PLAN SCALE N.T.S



1st FLOOR PLAN SCALE N.T.S

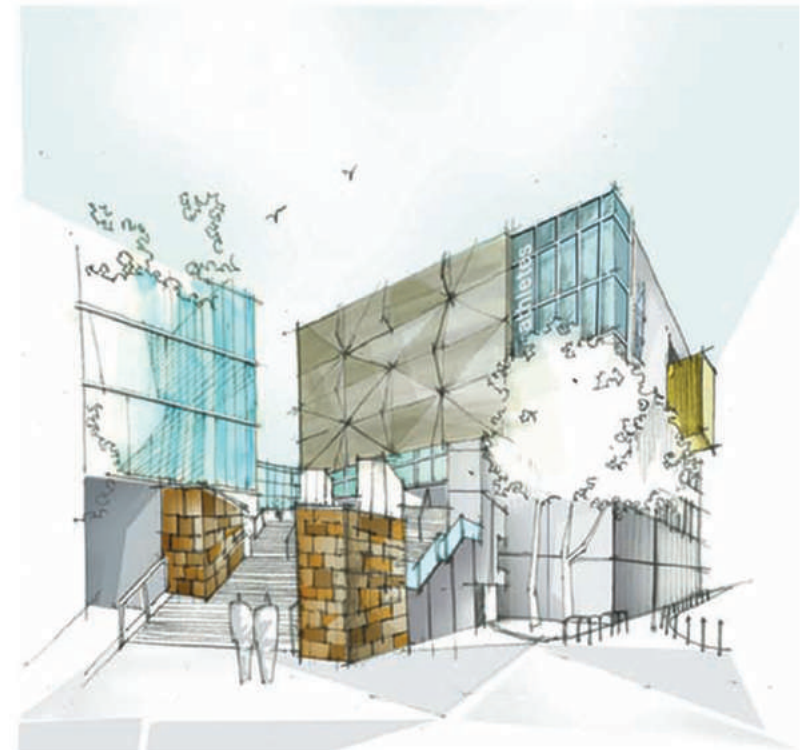


PARK: LANDSCAPE + ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

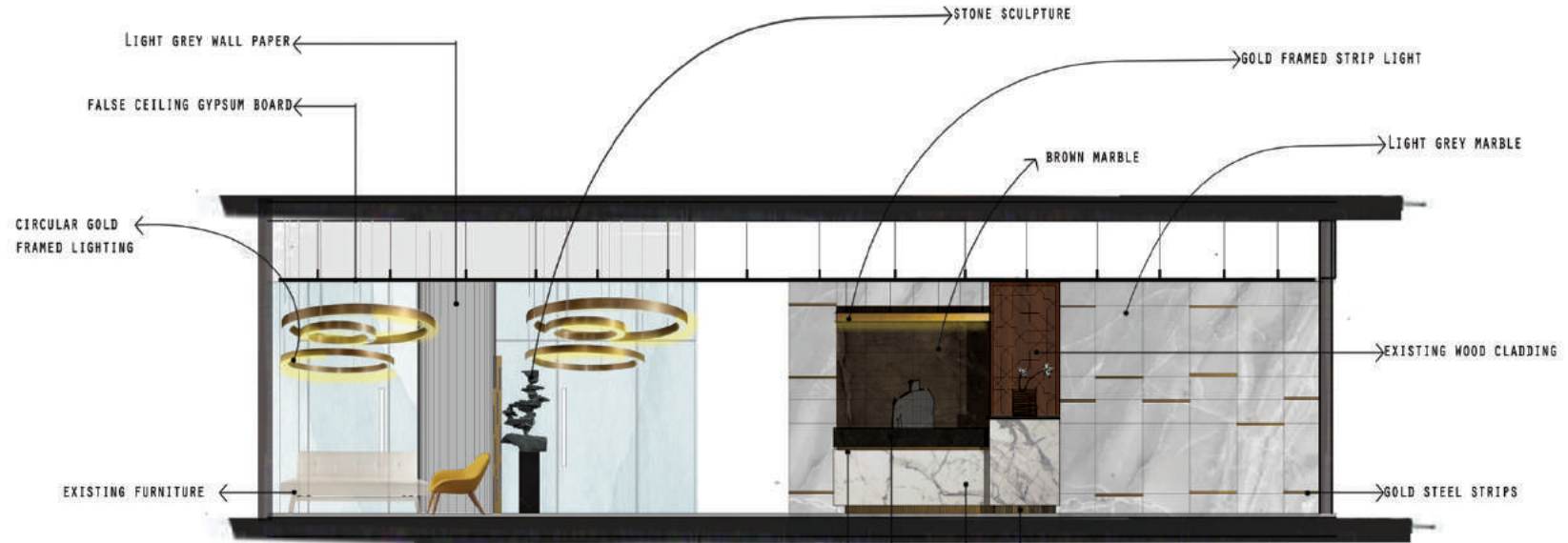




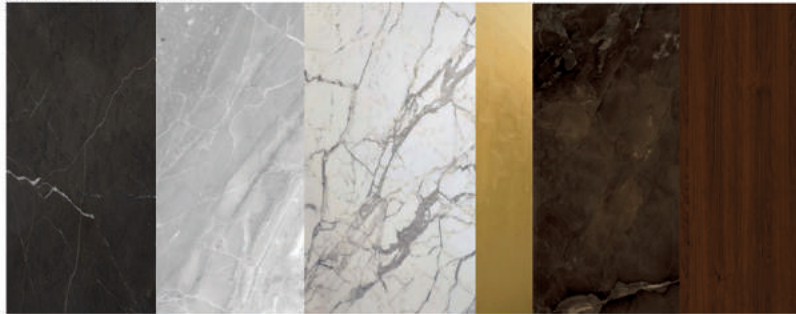
**FREE HAND SKETCHING:** " it is my favorite method to develop an architectural concept because I'm able to visualize and feel the experience I want the users to sense. In addition that its more flexible to modification with the use of computers applications."



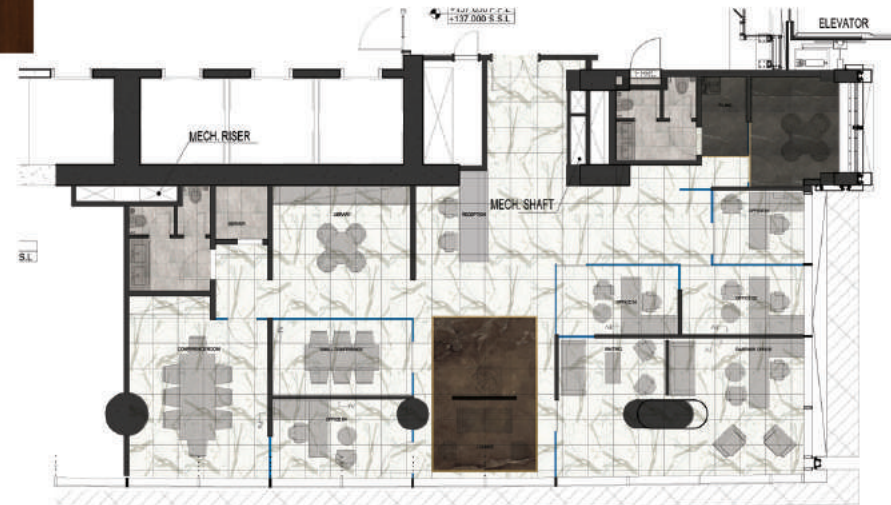
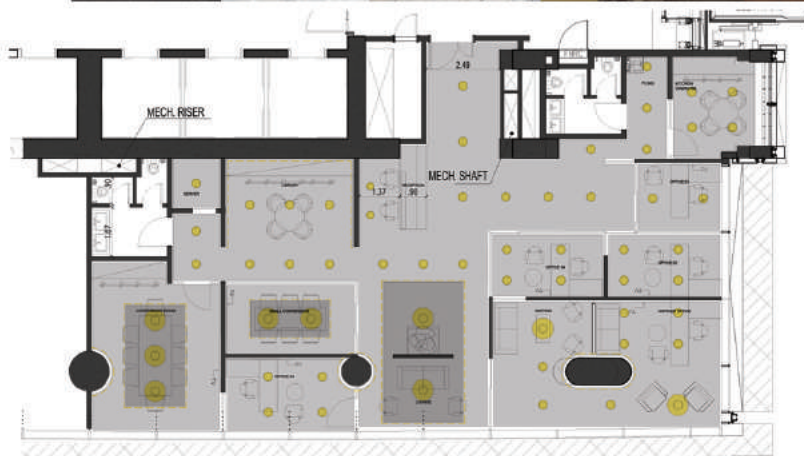




MATERIAL PALLETE



- GOLD STEEL SKIRTING
- WHITE MARBLE
- DARK GREY MARBLE RECEPTION TOP
- GOLD STEEL STRIP



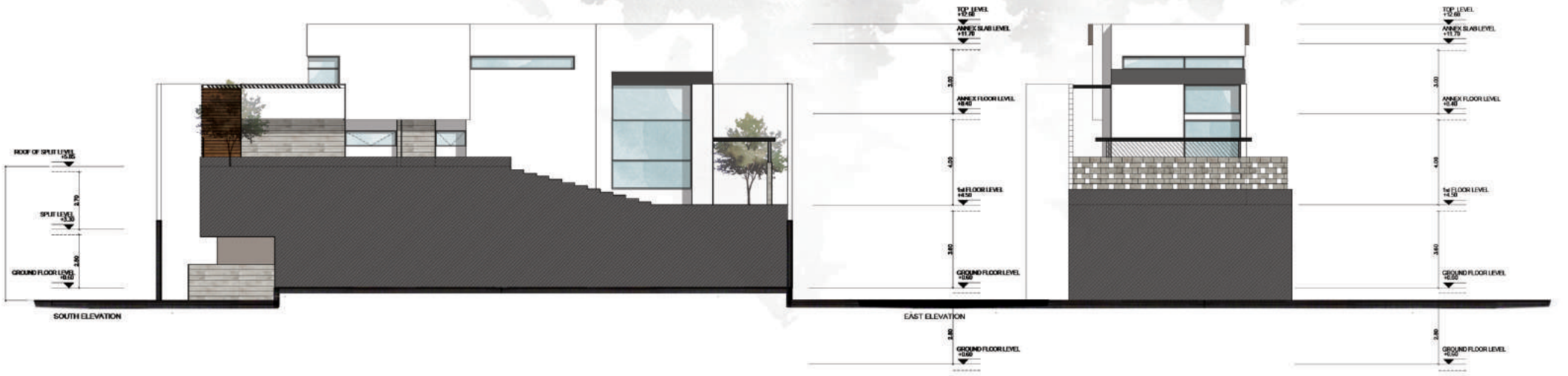
" 4 STAR hotel of 23 and 15 floors to maintain the floor area ratio based on regulations. This allowed massing of the tower creating a more dynamic building. Louvers were added on the facade for shading and annex floors were used for entertainment facilities for this reason canopies ended the tower. "





"A 300 m<sup>2</sup> residential house which contains two families. An innovative solution was essential to serve the families requirements where areas were exploited as much as possible. A duplex was created for each family by creating a split level accessible from the ground floor therefore while first and annex floor serves another family. Basement floor is made for guests and an open court was made to allow in natural light."





## 'KINDERGARTEN': CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

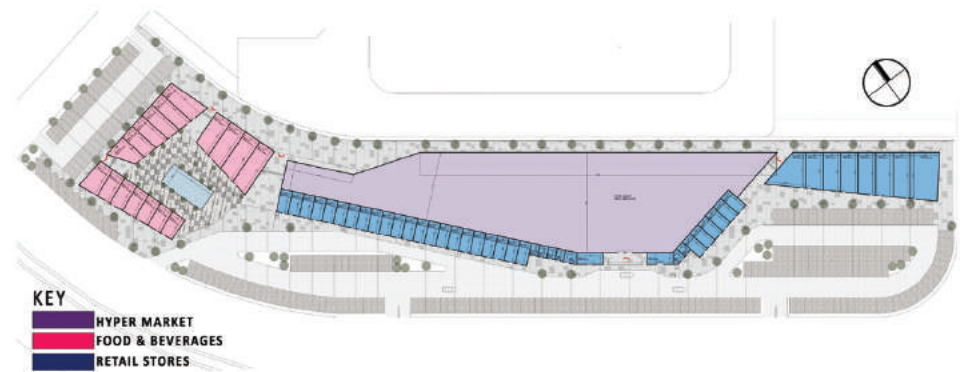
ELEVATION 02  
SCALE 1:100ELEVATION 01  
SCALE 1:100GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:100FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:100ANNEX FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:100

THE KINDERGARTEN WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE THE CHILDREN A VARIETY OF WELCOMING SPACES, ALONG SIDE PLENTY OF OPPURTUNITIES TO INTERACT WITH THE OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES. A DYNAMIC PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT FOR EDUCATION AND INTERACTION BETWEEN OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES WAS CREATED .THE BUILDING IS TWO STORIES HIGH WHERE THE FLOORS MAINLY ACCOMMODATE SPACES FOR CLASSROOMS, ACTIVITY ROOMS, SLEEPING ROOM , MANAGERIAL FLOOR ON THE GROUND FLOORS AND THE UPPERMOST LEVEL IS A SCREENED ROOF TERRACE. THE TERRACES AND OUTDOOR SPACES ARE INTENDED TO HELP CHILDREN LEARN MORE ABOUT NATURE AND ENCOURAGE OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES TO TEACH THEM THE IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH AND FITNESS.

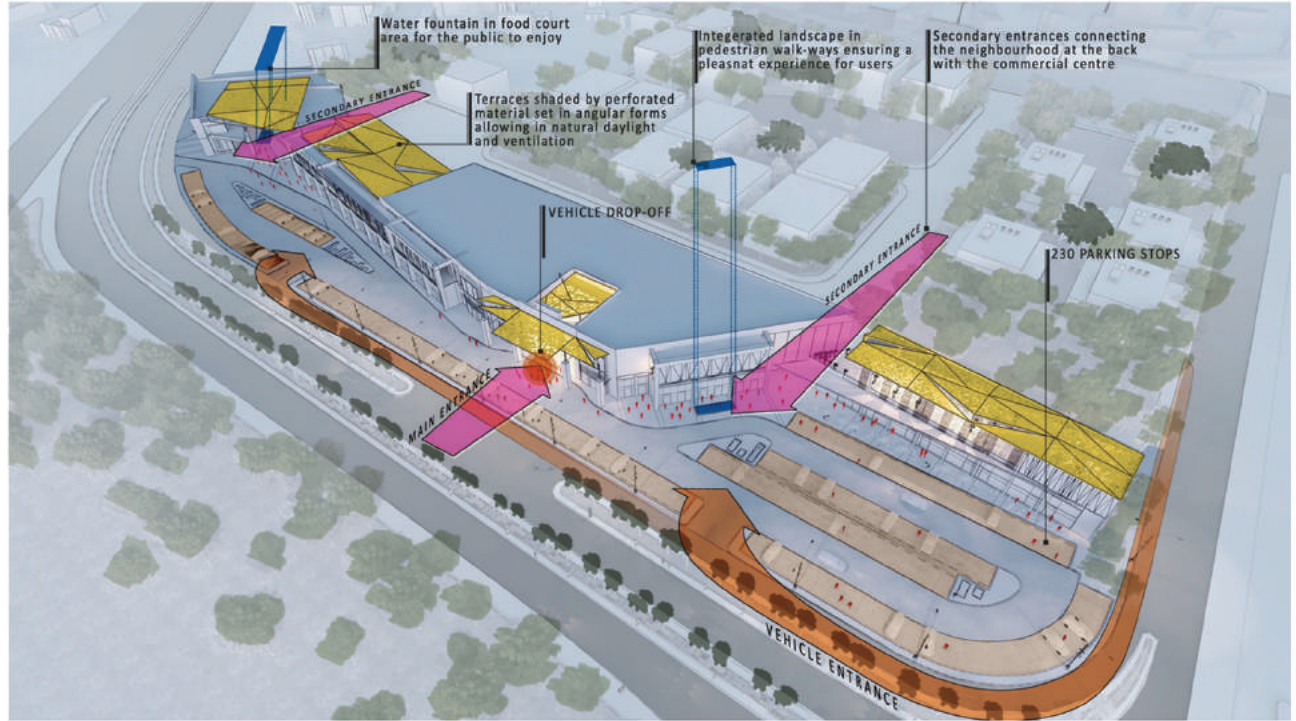


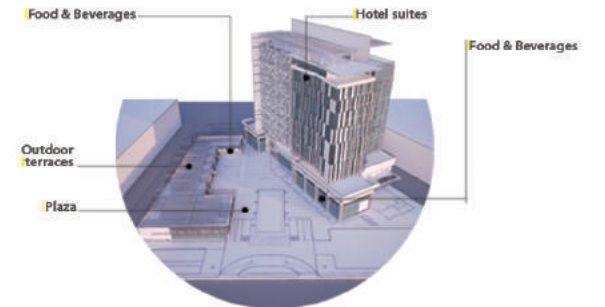
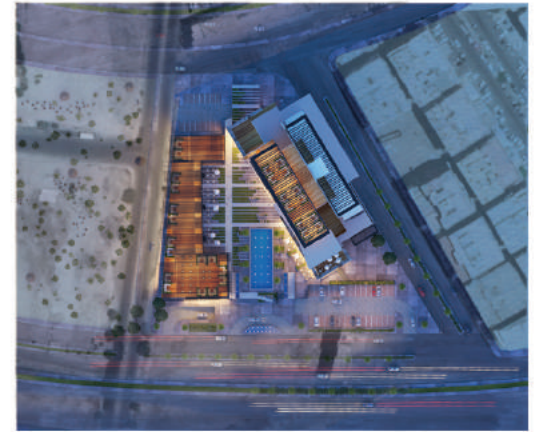


**CONCEPT:** "A mall that is different from traditional shopping centres in jeddah offering a more enjoyable experience for visitors. Accessible from several points and strongly inteegerating landscape within outdoor spaces."



STRIP MALL - JEDDAH

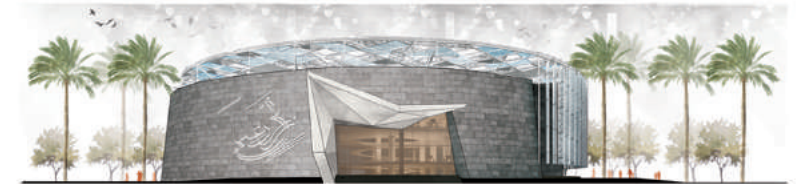
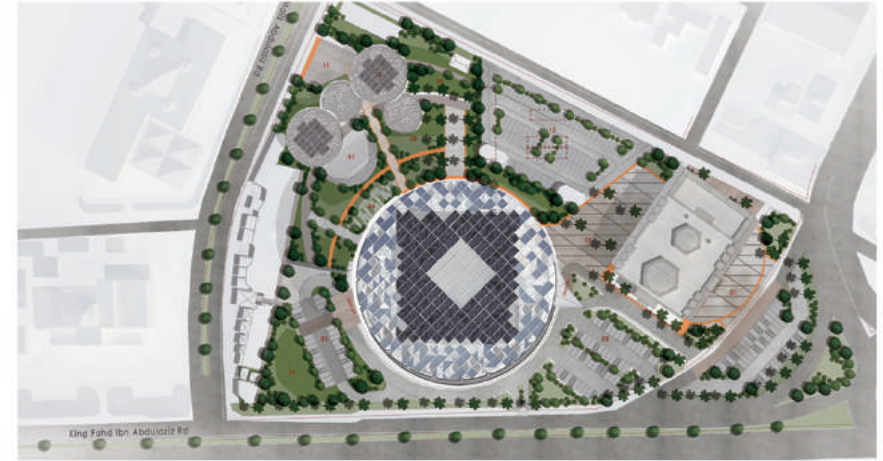




## RADISSON BLU-MEKKAH: MOCK UP ROOM

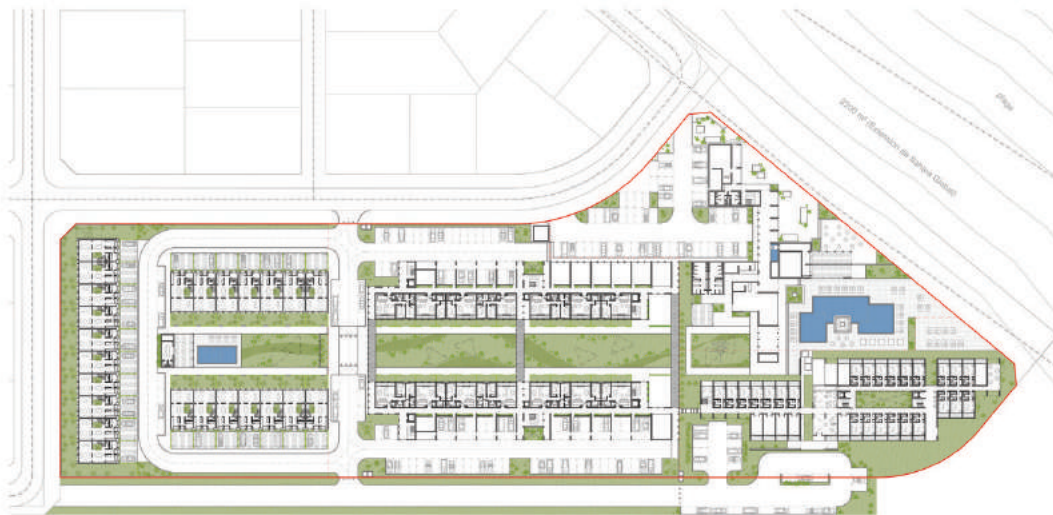


Sub contracted under prominent office in Jeddah-KSA to design the mock up room for approval by Radisson -Blu operators. The key was to follow Radsson's identity but adjust it to the needs of Mekkah. Mekkah has high traffic of people occupancy in the hotels, therefore rooms must be adapted to function as efficiently as possible and maintenance should be kept at minimum to be easily repaired, cleaned and offer flexible arrangement of furniture.



Main design consideration was revitalising the library to become a beam of knowledge that would attract different types of people. The library would become MULTIFUNCTIONAL and not limiting its use to only reading books. Our main target was creating an entertaining and an interactive educational hub through a range of activities as well as strengthening the urban bond between the existing mosque and school.

## 'GATED COMPOUND': DJIBOUTI



MASTER PLAN  
SCALE: 1:200

**Role:**

Lead Architect and project manager for clients at Sahara Global Real Estate Investors based between Dubai and Jeddah.

**Responsibilities:**

Technical support by revising and amending design and execution drawings to match site requests. Co-ordinate between construction supplier, consultants, on-site engineers and clients for approvals on design schemes. Providing assistance in overseeing work progress on-site and performance evaluation.

Among the top 100 out of more than 450 participants around the world .

## KAIRA LOORO | ARCHITECTURE FOR PEACE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

Buildings shouldn't be thought of as individual entities rather as dynamic buildings that react with a context's social, economic and environmental issues. The design ideas of the emergency operation center were developed by analysing common problems that hinder successful completion of built projects in the sub-Saharan region. Key solution was through developing innovative construction techniques that collaborate between traditional and modern methods, yet adapting to the existing conditions. Firstly, to defy the present construction problems, we attempted to build the emergency operation center based on local enterprise. Yes, they may be victims but they are not helpless. Their involvement can promise more success at mitigating crisis and can spur their economy. Secondly, addressing the rapid transformation occurring on the climate. Handful regions in the Sub-Sahara are not covered by accurate updated studies that forecast expected climatic hazards. Floods alone are becoming more common and stronger every year, sweeping buildings in no time, raising casualties at an alarming rate. Unlike the conventional buildings the designed EOC is not static, it is rather designed to be amphibious responding to the floods and adapting to natural disasters instead of resisting it. Despite the advancements of scientific knowledge intended to relief emergency they had no powerful change in mitigating crisis. That is why we believe simplicity in construction but with value can be a solution for optimum response to emergencies. The aim of the design is proposing an emergency operation center that is alert, engages with locals, integrates within its context and operate with high sense of autonomy.

