The planning of a Nubian housing area is linked to tourism in the new city of Aswan)

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* ABSTRACT

1-1) Project Idea:

Planning a residential area for the Nubians in the New South of Aswan and integrating it with tourism activity after they were displaced from their homes, lost all their property, and failed to exploit the state lands they were compensated for and their desire to obtain a similar housing as their before own the displacement



Figure (1) Project site

in the city

1-2) Project location:

*Planning a residential tourist area on the Nubian model in the new city of Aswan to compensate the displaced Nubians for their rooms after the construction of the High Dam

*The project is located south of the new city of Aswan at the southern entrance of the city

* The project site is about 165 acres

1-3) Project Objectives:

1) Planning a Nubian-style residential-tourist area with the aim of contributing to the provision of housing appropriate to the characteristics of Nubians in order to achieve community satisfaction

2) Preserving the Nubian identity

3) Exploitation of the available resources of the Nubian service

4) Using the available tourism resources to integrate with the new city of Aswan

Keywords-- List at most 5 key index terms here.

*. INTRODUCTION

The process of displacing the Nuba or the Nubian migration is one of the negative effects of building the high dam that was established during the era of Gamal Abd al-Nasser. Lake Nasser flooded many Nubian villages in Egypt

and Northern Sudan, which led to the displacement of its people and the drowning of the Nuba and its aftermath. It was necessary to provide them with housing commensurate with their needs and customs in their place of origin. The result of the displacement was unsatisfactory for the Nuba people because

of the lack of housing for the needs of the residents, and the lack of the distinctive nature of the Nuba people and the natural environment that we will recognize in this research. The result was an infringement of form and random

use The 18000 Nubians living in these villages were displaced with the construction of the High Dam. The Nuba Dam stretches 350 km from First Waterfall to Second Waterfall, south of Aswan, along the Nile from the village of Daoud in the north to the village of Adnan in the north. The first Nubian emigration started with the construction of the Aswan reservoir in 1902, which brought the water level behind the reservoir to rise and submerge ten Southern villages. They were displaced the project aims to avoid the negative aspects of the project to achieve a tourism-related southern

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residential area south of the new city of Aswan, taking into account the economic, social and environmental characteristics needed by the housing model and the people of Nuba

1902, which brought the water level behind the reservoir to rise and submerge ten Southern villages. They were displaced The project aims to avoid the negative aspects of the project to achieve a tourism-related southern residential area south of the new city of Aswan, taking into account the economic, social and environmental characteristics needed by the housing model and the people of Nuba

*Search Key Elements:

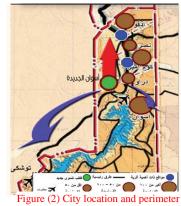
1) More comprehensive scoping study: 1-1) City site survey:

* City size is 3900 acres

* City size is 5900 acres * The city's Kordofan has been increased by 18490.92 acres in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers *The city is located on the west bank of the Nile River and is located some distance away from the current city of Aswan 12 kilometers

*The project site is located in the southwest part of the new city of Aswan

* Sharply from the north, golf courses area, from the south a



functional relationships

proposed housing area and from the east a tourist area Proposed (hotels, tourist village western tourist area (caravans, night tourism) * The project is a residential neighborhood within the city called Al-Hai Al-Noba, and represents

about 23% of the population

1-2) The study of surrounding tourism resources:

- *The tourism surrounding the new city of Aswan:
- Saluga Island
 Plant Island
 Mausoleum of Aga Khan
 Ventin Island
 Sohail Island
 Aswan Tank
 International Park Islan



Figure (3) surrounding tourism resources

1-3) Studying schema recommendations for the project site:



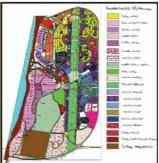


Figure (5) The Aswan Strategic Plan

an Figure (4) New Aswan City diagram

1)NATIONALBLUEPRINT RECOMMENDATIONS:

In 1996, a site was designated for the New City of Aswan on the western shore of the Nile River, about 12 kilometers from the City of Aswan

2) REGIONAL PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS:

EXPANDING THE PROXIMITY OF THE NILE FOR TOURISM, BUILDING ON EXISTING RESOURCES AND PLANNING FOR THE NEW CITY OF ASWAN AS A TOURIST CITY

3) GOVERNORATE PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS:

PLANNING OF THE NEW CITY OF ASWAN AS A TOURIST CITY AND SETTING ASIDE AN AREA FOR NUBIANS AFFECTED BY THE DISPLACEMENT IN THE NEW CITY OF ASWAN

2) Studying the Status Quo:

2-1) Study of the current situation of housing

<u>2-1-1) The study of the tourism prophet's housing at the level of a housing unit:</u>

1) Housing Style: Plots of land belonging to family members with areas of 150-400 m 2

2) Unit surface: 270 pm 2

3) Form Components: 4 bedrooms + bathroom + kitchen + hostess + yard + hangar + storeroom

4) Economies of scale:

1)Unit achieves economies of scale in terms of area

2) Loneliness does not bring about the economics of aggregation where only one side can be stacked

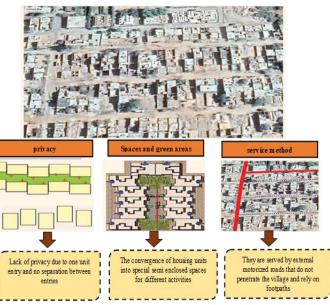
5) Form Economics:

The model is more of a square form which increases economic efficiency and takes into account the architectural needs of the population

6) Privacy and security economics:

The special unit is achieved by the presence of an internal vacuum which preserves the sensitivity and ventilation of the unit

<u>2-1-2</u>) The study of tourism prophet's housing at the level of a <u>collective unit:</u>



2-1-3) The study of literal planetary housing at the level of a residential unit:

1) Housing Style: Plots of land belonging to family members with areas of 150-400 m 2

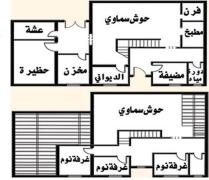
2) Unit surface: 250 pm 2

3) Form Components: 3 bedrooms + bathroom + kitchen + hostess + yard + hangar + diwan

+4.5

.5*5

*5.5



4) Economies of scale:

1) Unit achieves economies of scale in terms of area

2) Loneliness does not bring about the economics of aggregation where only one side can be stacked

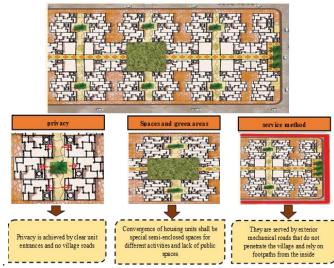
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The model is more of a square form which increases economic efficiency and takes into account the architectural needs of the population

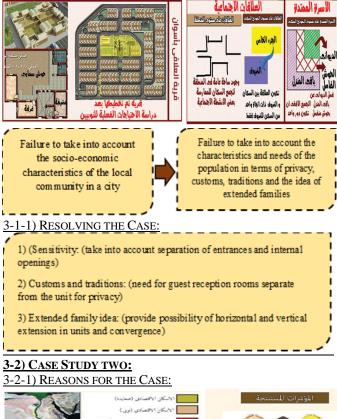
6) Privacy and security economics:

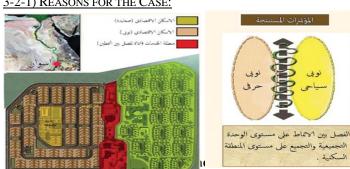
The special unit is achieved by the presence of an internal vacuum which preserves the sensitivity and ventilation of the unit

2-3-4) The study of literal planetary housing at the level of a collective unit:



3) EXAMINE KEY ISSUES AT STAKE: (1) 3-1) CASE STUDY ONE: 3-1-1) REASONS FOR THE CASE:





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4) The study of similar experiences:

4-1) The Qurnah Village Experiment:

4-1-1) Al-Qurnah Village Study (at the level of a housing unit):

1) Housing Style: Highrise housing units (land + houses)

2) Unit surface: of (150 - 250) m 2

3) Form Components: 4 bedrooms + bathroom + kitchen + hostess + yard + hangar + shield



4) Economies of scale:

1) Unit achieves economies of scale in terms of area

2) Loneliness does not bring about the economics of aggregation where only one side can be stacked

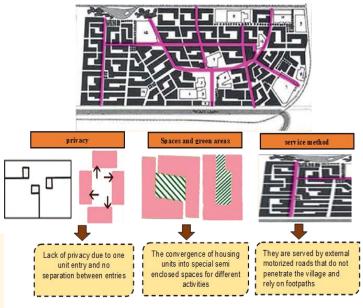
5) Form Economics:

The model is more of a square form which increases economic efficiency and takes into account the architectural needs of the population

6) Privacy and security economics:

The special unit is achieved due to internal vacuum which preserves the sensitivity ventilation of the unit and an ingress separation

4-1-2) Qurnah Village Study (at the aggregate unit level):



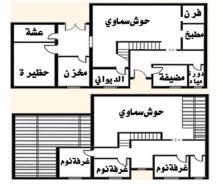
4-2) CITY OF ABU SIMBEL EXPERIMENT:

4-2-1) CITY OF ABU SIMBEL STUDY (AT THE UNIT LEVEL):

1) HOUSING STYLE: HIGH-RISE HOUSING UNITS (1 FLOOR)

2) UNIT SURFACE: OF (260) M 2

3) FORM COMPONENTS: 4 BEDROOMS + BATHROOM + KITCHEN + HOSTESS + COURTYARD + CRAFTS SPACE + STORE



4) ECONOMIES OF SCALE:

1) UNIT ACHIEVES ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN TERMS OF AREA

2) MODULE ACHIEVES THE ECONOMICS OF AGGREGATION WHERE TWO SIDES CAN BE COMBINED

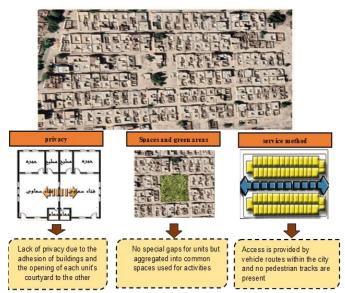
5) FORM ECONOMICS:

THE MODEL IS MORE LIKE A RECTANGULAR SHAPE WHICH INCREASES ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE ARCHITECTURAL NEEDS OF THE POPULATION

6) PRIVACY AND SECURITY ECONOMICS:

THE SPECIAL UNIT IS ACHIEVED DUE TO INTERNAL VACUUM WHICH PRESERVES THE SENSITIVITY VENTILATION OF THE UNIT AND AN INGRESS SEPARATION

4-2-2) OURNAH VILLAGE STUDY (AT THE AGGREGATE UNIT LEVEL):



*SEARCH SUMMARY:

1) INDICATORS OF STUDY ANALYSIS (POPULATION NEEDS):

1) TOURISM HOUSING:

1-1) FORM COMPONENTS:

BEDROOM + HOSTELROOM + BATHROOM + KITCHEN + SKY MONSTER + HANGAR

1-2) MODEL AREA:

FLAT UNIT 200 - 400 m 2

1-3) DESIGN NEEDS:

1) CONSIDER THE SEPARATION OF THE ENTRANCES

2) MINDFUL OF FUNCTIONAL AND INTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

3) TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THAT THERE ARE GAPS WITHIN THE AGGREGATE UNITS FOR THE PRACTICE OF ACTIVITIES

2) LITERAL NUBIAN HOUSING:

2-1) FORM COMPONENTS:

BEDROOM + HOSTESS ROOM + BATHROOM + KITCHEN + MONSTERS + STORE

2-2) MODEL AREA:

FLAT UNIT 150 - 300 m 2

2-3) DESIGN NEEDS:

1) CONSIDER THE SEPARATION OF THE ENTRANCES

2) MINDFUL OF FUNCTIONAL AND INTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

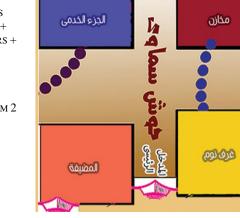
3) TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THAT THERE ARE GAPS WITHIN THE AGGREGATE UNITS FOR THE PRACTICE OF ACTIVITIES

4) POTENTIAL FOR VERTICAL HEIGHT TO MEET POPULATION NEEDS

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2) INDICATORS FOR ANALYZING THE STUDY OF SIMILAR EXPERIENCES:

2-1) QURNAH VILLAGE:

1) USES WITHIN THE HOUSING MODEL SHALL BE SEPARATED, TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE ENTRANCE SEPARATION

2) HAVING TWO ENTRIES FOR THE UNIT, ONE MAJOR FOR THE POPULATION AND ONE FOR THE GUESTS

3) UNITS ARE

PROPORTIONALLY SUITED

TO THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION BY VIRTUE OF THE ONE-SIDED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DWELLING AND THE HOSTESS

2-2) ABU SIMBEL:

1) FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN A UNIT ARE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE INTERDEPENDENCY OF INTERNAL ELEMENTS

2) TWO-UNIT ENTRIES; ONE MAJOR POPULATION-SPECIFIC AND ONE OPERATIONAL GAP-SPECIFIC



الجرء الخاص بالسكان

3) UNITS ARE PROPORTIONALLY SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION BY PROVIDING A SPACE FOR CRAFTS BUT NOT FOR THE PRIVACY OF THE POPULATION BY OPENING THE UNIT'S COURTYARD TO ITS NEIGHBORS

*MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) RESULTS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION STUDY AND SIMILAR EXPERIMENTS (FINAL PROPOSED UNITS):

1-1) THE STUDY OF THE TOURISM PROPHET'S HOUSING AT THE LEVEL OF A HOUSING UNIT:

1) HOUSING STYLE: PLOTS OF LAND BELONGING TO FAMILY MEMBERS WITH AREAS OF 150-400 m 2

2) UNIT SURFACE: 270 PM 2

3) Form Components: 4 BEDROOMS + BATHROOM + KITCHEN + ROTARY ROOM + HOSTESS + SKY MONSTER + HANGAR



4) ECONOMIES OF SCALE:

1) UNIT ACHIEVES ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN TERMS OF AREA

2) Module achieves the economics of aggregation where two sides can be combined

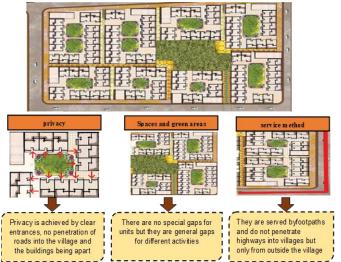
5) FORM ECONOMICS:

THE MODEL IS MORE OF A SQUARE FORM WHICH INCREASES ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE ARCHITECTURAL NEEDS OF THE POPULATION

6) PRIVACY AND SECURITY ECONOMICS:

THE SPECIAL UNIT IS ACHIEVED DUE TO INTERNAL VACUUM WHICH PRESERVES THE SENSITIVITY VENTILATION OF THE UNIT AND AN INGRESS SEPARATION

1-2) STUDY OF TOURISM HOUSING IN UPPER EGYPT (AT THE LEVEL OF THE GROUPING UNIT):



1-3) The study of literal planetary housing at the level of <u>a residential unit:</u>

1) HOUSING STYLE: PLOTS OF LAND BELONGING TO FAMILY MEMBERS WITH AREAS OF 150-400 M 2

2) UNIT SURFACE: OF (200) M 2

3) FORM COMPONENTS: 4 BEDROOMS + BATHROOM + KITCHEN + LIVING ROOM + SKY MONSTER + HOSTESS + STOREROOM



4) ECONOMIES OF SCALE:

1) UNIT ACHIEVES ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN TERMS OF AREA

2) MODULE ACHIEVES THE ECONOMICS OF AGGREGATION WHERE TWO SIDES CAN BE COMBINED

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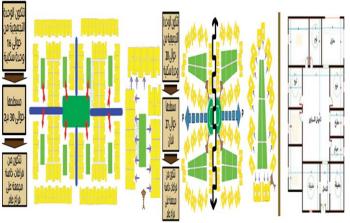
6) PRIVACY AND SECURITY ECONOMICS:

THE SPECIAL UNIT IS ACHIEVED BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERNAL VACUUM WHICH PRESERVES THE SENSITIVITY AND VENTILATION OF THE UNIT

1-4) STUDY OF LITERAL AND PLANETARY HOUSING AT THE LEVEL OF THE COLLECTIVE UNIT:

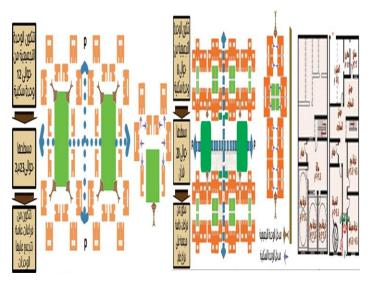


<u>2-1) Proposed Housing Model (Tourism Housing):</u>

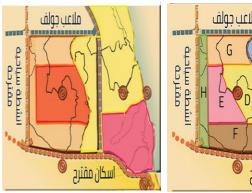


2) PROPOSED HOUSING UNITS AND ASSEMBLY ALTERNATIVES:

2-2) PROPOSED HOUSING MODEL (OCCUPATIONAL SEDATIVE HOUSING):



3) SITE SUITABILITY STUDY FOR USE:





الأستعمال الملائم	قيمة الأرض	التخديم	الأتصالية	الميول	الطبو غر افيا	النطاق
أنشطة سياحية	عالية	مخدومة بطريقين	عالية	منيسطة من 0-4 %	من 105 الى 110	А
اسكان مرتبط بالسياحة	عالية	مخدومة بثلاث طرق	عالية	متوسطة من 8-12%	من 115الى 110	В
خدمات	متوسطة	غير مخدومة	غير متصلة	متوسطة من 4-12%	من 115 الى 120	С
اسکان - خدمات ت	منخفضة	غير مخدومة	غير متصلة	متوسطة من 4-12%	من 120الى 125	D
اسکان	متوسطة	مخدومة بطريق	منخفضة	متوسطة من 4-12%	من 125-115	E
اسكان	منخفضة	مخدومة بطريق	منخفضة	متوسطة من 4-8%	من 125-115	F
انشطة سياهية- خدمات مرتبطة بالسياهة	عالية	مخدومة بثلاث طرق	عللية	منيسطة من 0-4 %	اکبر من 120	G

TABLE (1) FIT LOCATION FOR USE

4) PROPOSED HOUSING PROGRAM:

المصدر	برنامج الأسكان						
		165	مسطح المنطقة بالفدان				
	8	32.5	اجمالى المساهة المخصصة للإسكان بالقدان				
	34	6500	اجمالى المساحة المخصصة للإسكان بالمتر المربع الكثافة (شخص / قدان)				
المخطط الأستراتيجي للمدينة		40					
الكثافة العامة * مسطح الأرض	3	300	عدد السكان (نسمة)				
		حرفی)	اسکان (40% نوبی	اسکان (60% نوبی سیاحی)			
	فدان	33.00	المساحة المغصصة للأسكان	فدان	49.50	المساحة المخصصة للأسكان	
دراسات الوضيع الراهن	%	50	لسبة البلاء	%	50	تسبة البناء	
Control Second Print	فرد	6	متوسط حجم الأسرة	فرد	6	متوسط هجم الأسرة	
	نسمة	1650	عدد السكان (نسمة)	نسمة	1485	عدد السكان (نسمة)	
عدد السكان للفئة / متوسط حجم الأسرة	وحدة	275	اجمالي عدد الوحدات	وحدة	248	اجمالى عدد الوحدات	
e to to all the state when	فدان	16.50	اجمالي نسبة البناء F.P	فدان	24.75	اجمالي نسبة البناء F.P	
الأشتراطات البنائية والتخطيطية	21	30450	اجمالي نسبة البناء F.P	24	27405	اجمالي نسبة البناء F.P	
	أدوار	2	عدد الأدوار	أدوار	1	عدد الأدوار	
التصميم المتترح للوحدة	24	200	مسطح الوحدة	24	270	مسطح الوحدة	
	وحدك	1	عدد الوحدات في الدور	وحدة	1	عدد الوحدات في الدور	
الأشتراطات البنائية والتخطيطية	*	6	أقصبى ارتفاع	*	3	أقصى ارتفاع	
	وحدة	1	عدد الوحدات في اللموذج	وحدة	1	عدد الوحدات في النموذج	
	وحدة	275	عدد الوحدات	وحدة	248	عدد الوحدات	

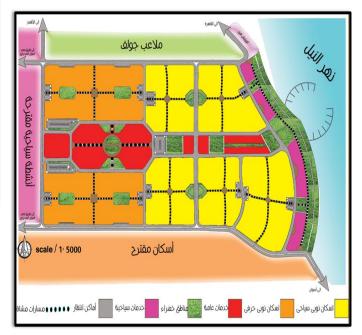
5) PROPOSED PROGRAM OF SERVICES:

النسبة	مسطح م2 المسطح بالفدان		المصدر	الخدمات		
4%	0.7	2940		مدرسة تعليم اساسى		
2%	0.4	1680		حضانة		
1%	0.2	840		مدرسة تعليم فنى حرفى	خدمات	
2%	0.3	1260	احتياجات السكان	وحدة صحية		
2%	0.3	1260	السحال	مرکز صحة اسرة		
3%	0.6	2520		مسجد		
8%	1.5	6300		مركز ثقافي نوبي		
26%	5	21000		محلات تجارية		
10%	2	8400	1 .	بازارات		
12%	2.3	9660	تجارب مماثلة	مطاعم وكافتريات	خدمات سياحية	
10%	2	8400		معارض	سياعب	
21%	4	16800		خان حرفي		
100%	19.3	81060		الأجمالي		

6) LAND USE BUDGET:

النسبة	المساحة بالفدان	الأستعمال		
30%	49.5	سكنى نوبى سياحى	سکنے	
20%	33.5	سکنی نوبی حرفی	سحتى	
50%	83	اجمالى السكنى		
0%	0.7	مدرسة تعليم اساسى		
0%	0.4	حضانة		
0%	0.2	مدرسة تعليم فنى حرفى		
0%	0.3	وحدة صحية	خدمات	
0%	0.3	مركز صحة اسرة		
0%	0.6	مىىجد		
1%	1.5	مرکز ثقافی نوبی		
3%	5	محلات تجارية		
1%	2	بازارات	خدمات	
1%	2.3	مطاعم وكافتريات	حدمات سياحية	
1%	2	معارض	مىپىچىپ-	
2%	4	خان حرفی		
12%	19.3	اجمالى الخدمات		
38%	62.7	طرق وفراغات ومناطق خضراء		
100%	165	الأجمالي		

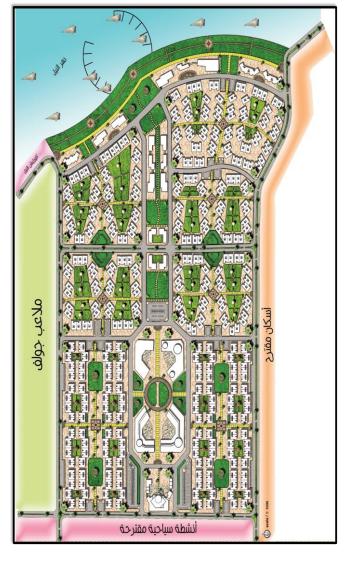
7) ALTERNATIVE 1: (DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING CATEGORIES AROUND RECREATIONAL AXIS LINKING NILE CORNICHE WITH PROPOSED TOURIST ACTIVITIES)



8) ALTERNATIVE 2: (DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING CATEGORIES BY SEPARATION OF CITY PUBLIC SERVICES FROM TOURISM SERVICES)



9) PROJECT OUTLINE



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- [3] Doctor's Letter: Jihan Ismail Hassan Abdel Ghafoor on architectural and urban expression in the southern villages
- [4] Letter from Dr. Ihab Mohamed Al-Wajih Southern Architecture
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- [6] Central Agency for Mobilization and Statistics
- [7] Field studies