

Location: West Bank, Luxor, Egypt Architect: Hassan Fathy Year: 1945-1948



Farwa Mumtaz | Dongge Liu Hongtao Shen | Amr Alzahabi HISTORICAL CONTEXT

A TOMB ROBBERY BEGETS A PILOT HOUSING PROJECT







 Informal settlements on the foothills of an ancient Necropolis since 1840s



 Scandal of a stolen rock carving called for the government to solve the "problem of Gourna"





- Tomb robbing, excavating, and selling treasures at current price of gold for very little. A big loss to Egyptology
- Solution was to relocate 7000 Gournis far away from the necropolis and promote a new livelihood through the village design

SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF GOURNA

FORMING A COMMITTEE

LAWS

Royal Decree: Gave the right to Gournis to continue using existing houses but prohibited additions or extensions

Ministerial Decree: Expropriate houses with the intention of clearing the whole antiquities zone of the squatters (Department of Antiquities)

Ownership:

- Old Gourna would be annexed into public government property
- Villagers could own a house in New Gourna as compensation (no rental required)
- Ownership of the land itself in New Gourna is unconfirmed

PARTIES INVOLVED

Client: The Department of Antiquities. A major ministry within the Egyptian government

Committee:

- Osman Rustum (Department Head of
- Engineering and Excavation)
- Abbe Drioton (Department Director-General)
- Mayor of Gourna
- Sheikhs of the five hamlets
- Architect (Hassan Fathy)

No reference to the State Building Department

REQUIREMENTS

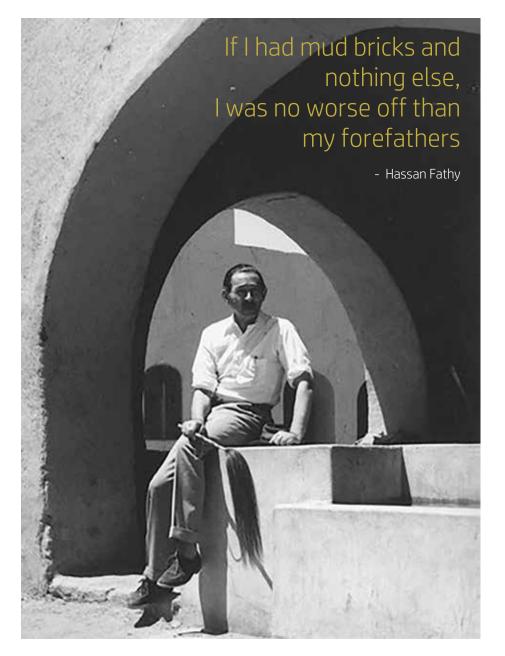
Low Budget: Originally quoted 1 million pounds to build a new village

BUDGET AND INTENT

The government (Department of Antiquities) was unwilling to spend this much on New Gourna

Self Sustainable: The new village should encourage a new livelihood for the people so that they would not steal

Needed to find an architect that could take this into consideration...



Hassan Fathy 1990-1989

1. Pioneer in reintroducing adobe and mud construction (very cheap)

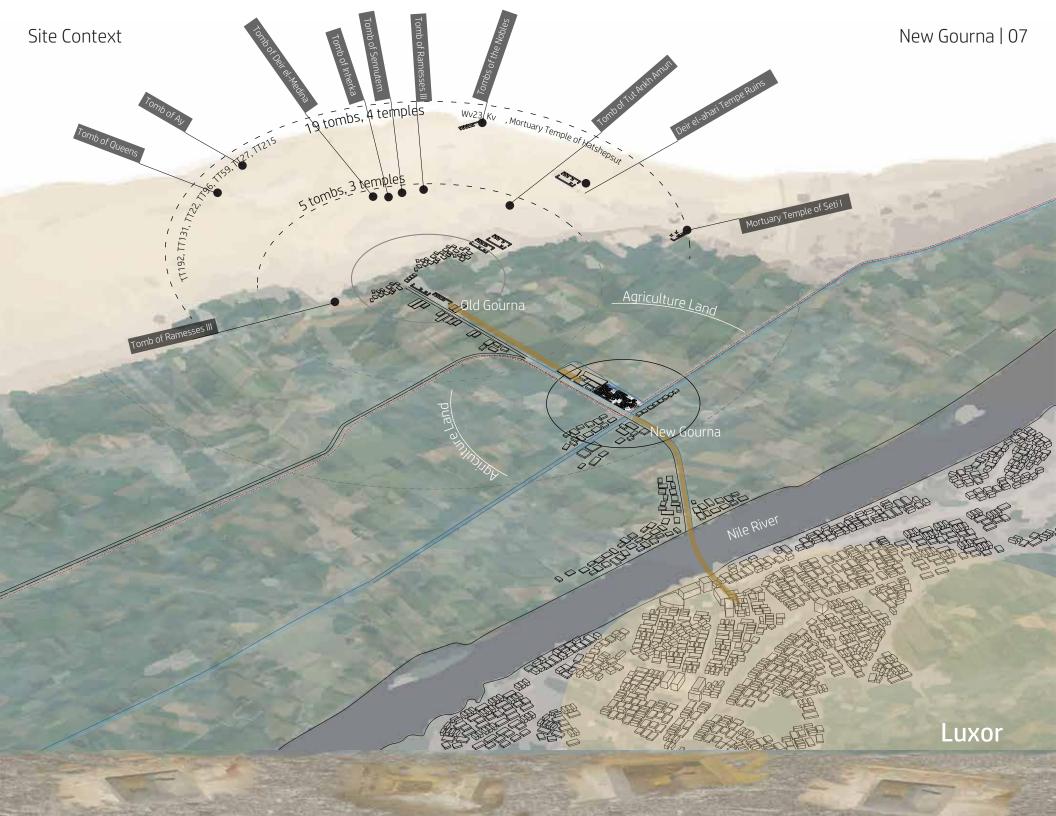
2. Groundbreaking ideas on social, economic, technological, and aesthetic aspects of rural housing and how to design a village from scratch

3. Beginning of green and sustainable architecture, notably location and climate context, traditional materials, passive cooling and ventilation systems that cost no additional money

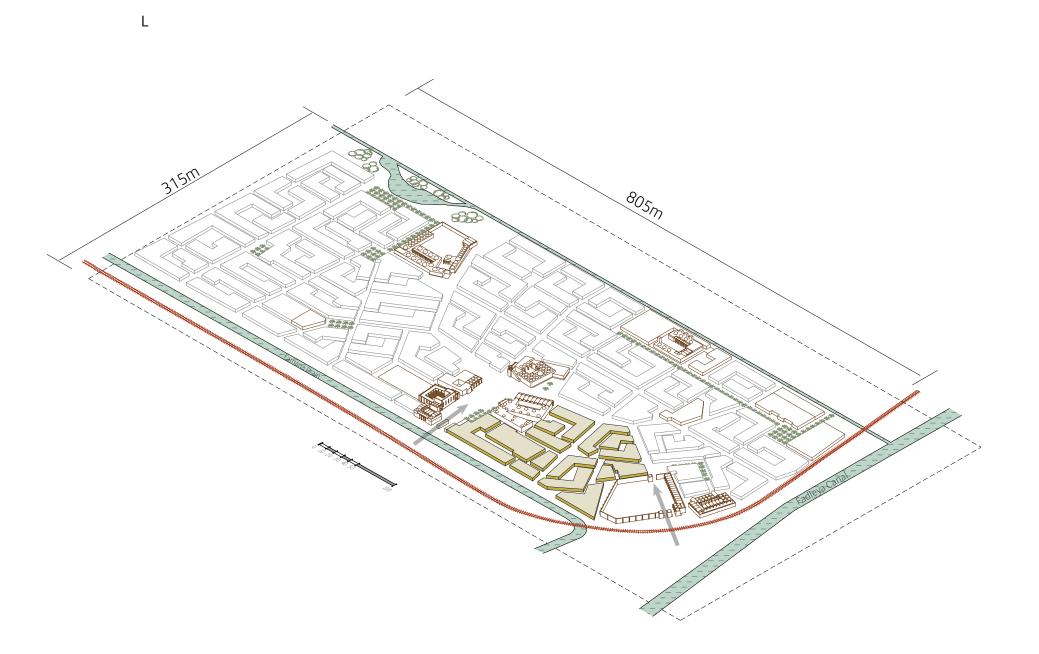
NEW GOURNA

ARCHITECTURE FOR THE POOR: AN EXPERIMENT IN RURAL EGYPT



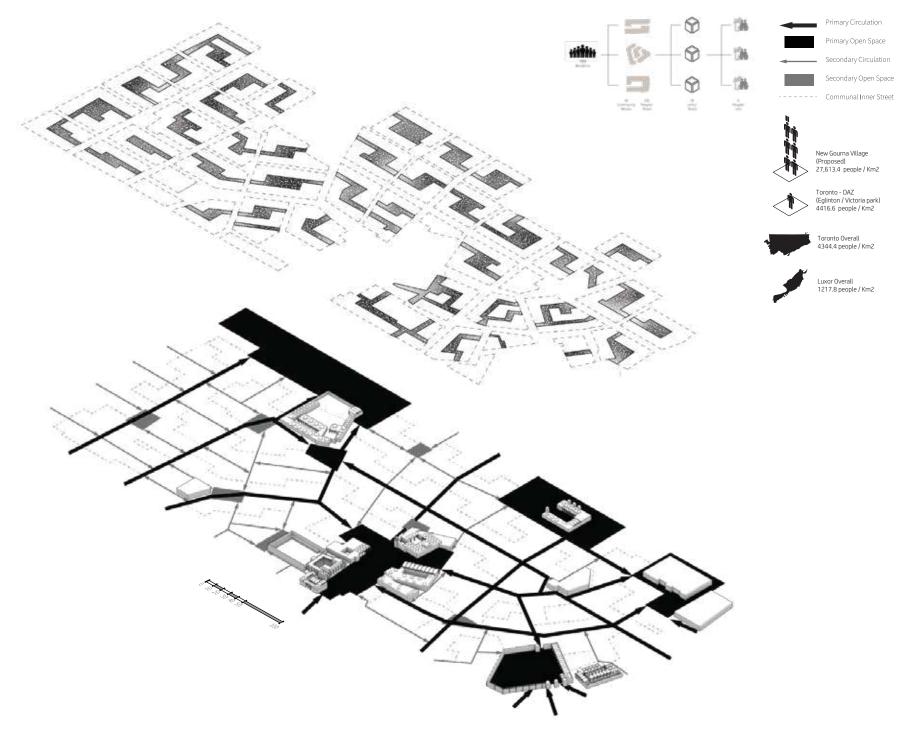


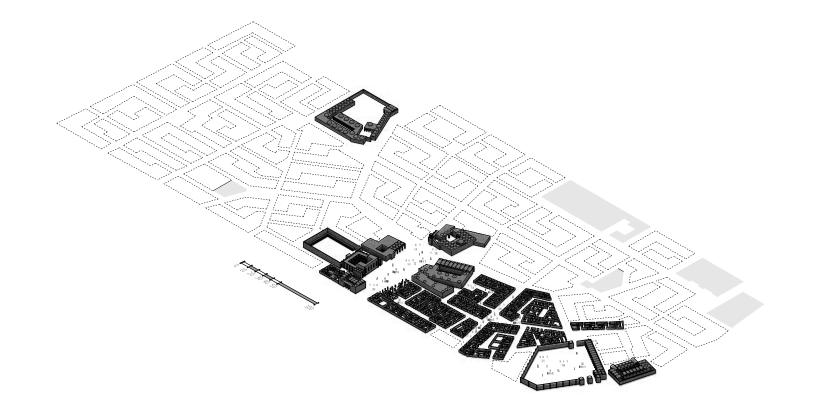


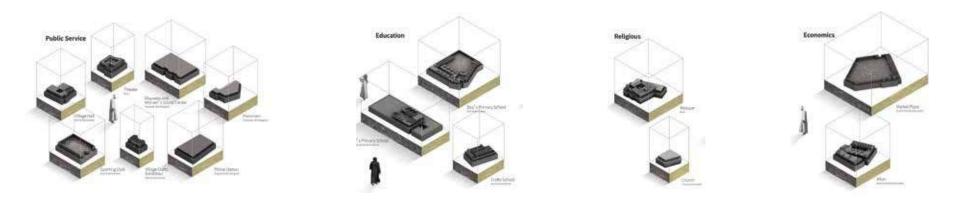


Circulation and Density

New Gourna | 09







New Gourna | 11

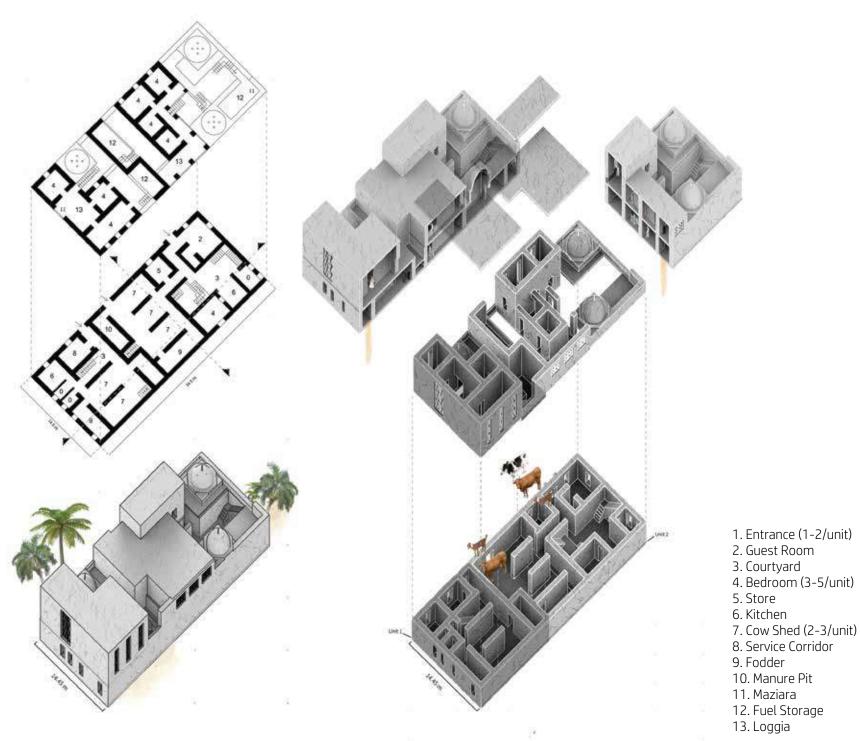


---- Unit Entrance

_ _ _ _ Animal Entrance

____ Communal Space





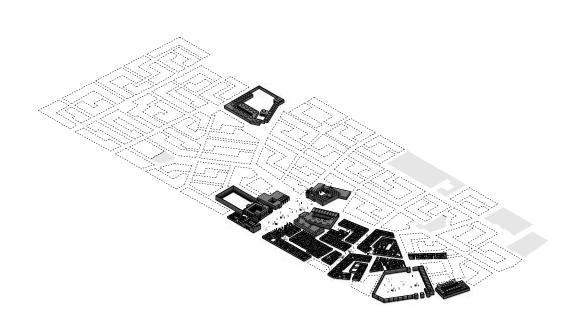


ASSESSMENT

BUILD WITH HASSAN FATHY'S SPIRIT



HIS VISION AND PASSION WAS THERE...BUT THE GOVERNMENT AND VILLAGERS WEREN'T



Duration:

The project took Fathy 3 years to build alongside his team of local workers and master masons (1945-1948).

Result:

Houses for only 130/900 families, the market, schools, village hall, khan, mosque, and theatre were built.

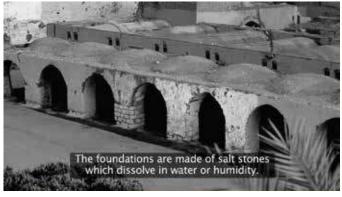
This was due to a lack of finance, political complications, and opposition to relocation from residents.

Estimated Cost:

50 acres of land: L.E 150,000 (300/acre) Construction funds: L.E 50,000 Architectural services: 15,000/year for 3 years

Total: ~L.E 245,000 Should have cost: L.E 1,000,000







Oliver Wilkens: Hassan Fathey's New Gourna, 2010

What has worked:

The houses have good insulation and ventilation - they are cool during the hot summer and warm in the winter.

The mud brick was used to built almost everything and was a very low initial cost.

What has not worked:

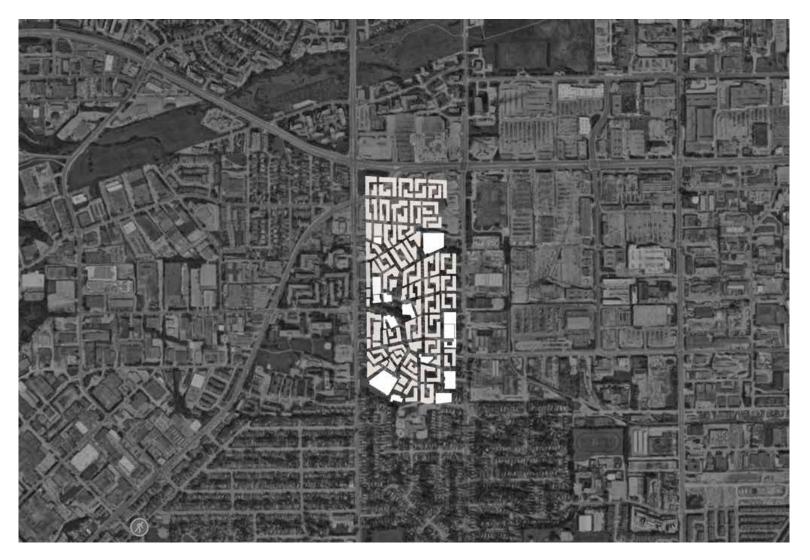
The foundation had salt that has dissolved over time, which is why all the buildings are in disrepair. For a life of over 70 years, this is normal for adobe construction which lasts typically 30 years.

They also would like better foundations made of fired bricks or sandstone so they do not have to repair the current foundation every 3-4 months. Repairing costs a fortune!

Situation:

Despite the living conditions posed by the decaying architecture, the villagers would not want to live anywhere else because of deep connections between the community and the fact that they built this village themselves.

The mosque is in the best condition as it is maintained regularly by religious obligation.



Key Takeaways:

- 1. Sustainable design and the use of local materials (what would it look like to build a project with only 1 material in Toronto?)
- 2. Ingredients on how create connections between people and civic amenities needed to create an entire village
- 3. Participatory design and designing for the people (bottom up)
- 4. Importance of engagement on all levels



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What Has and Hasn't Worked

Assessment | 16



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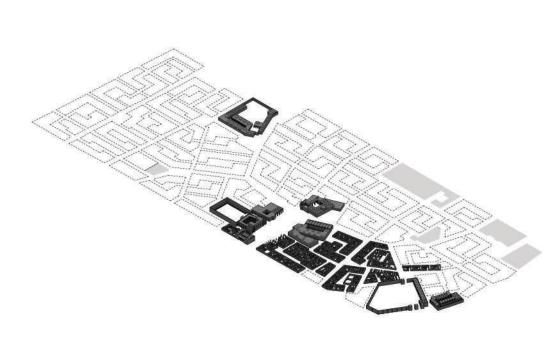
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A Vision Cut Short

Assessment | 15

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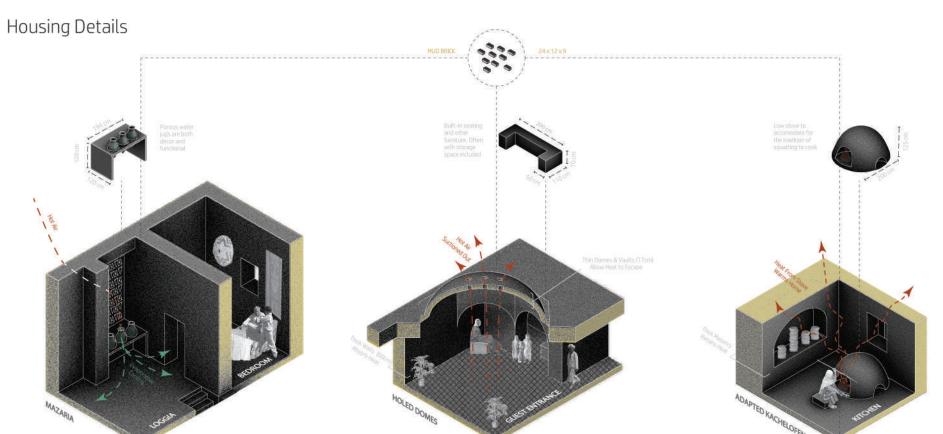
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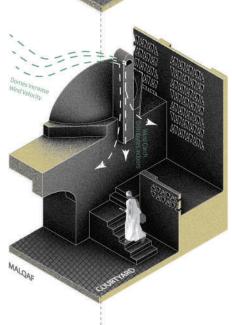
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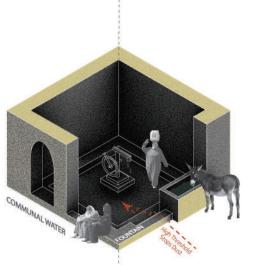
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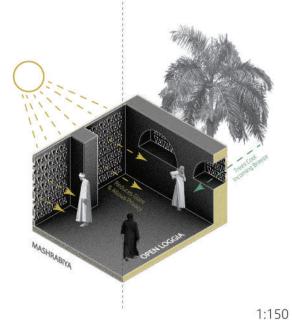




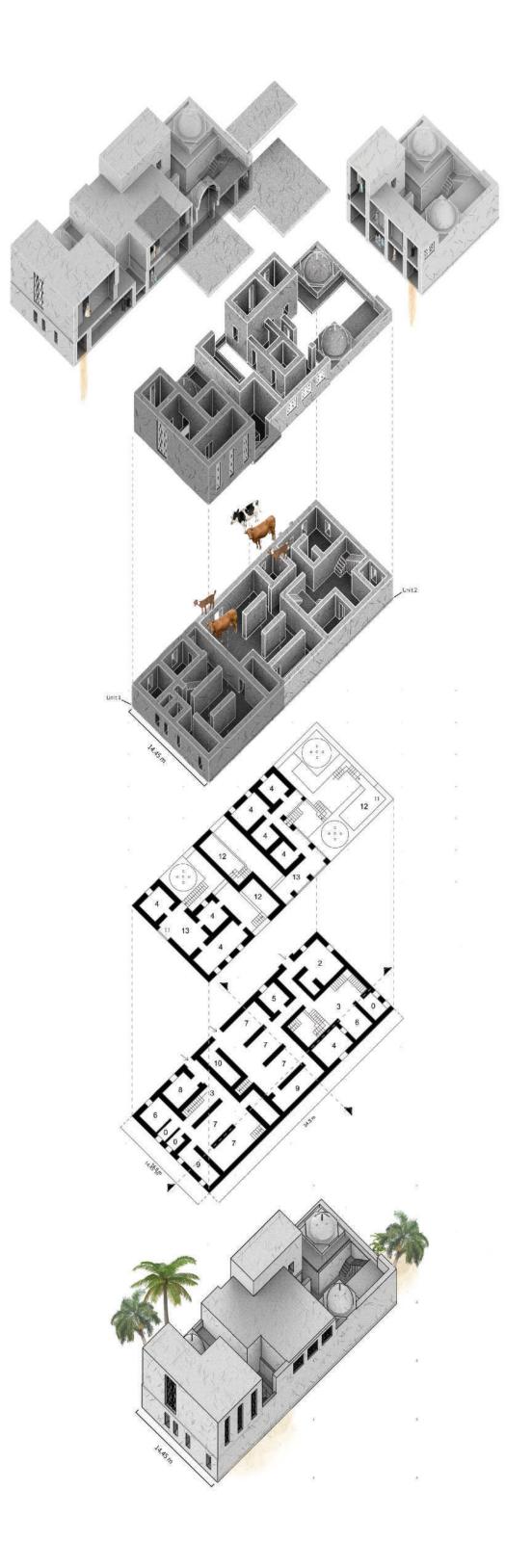






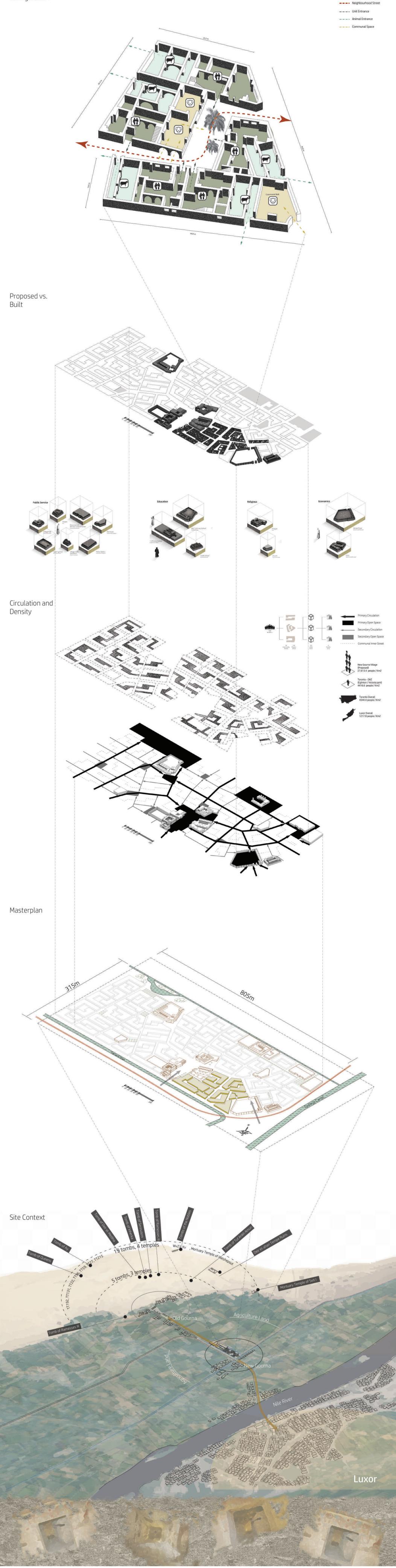


Typical Unit





Neighbourhood Configuration

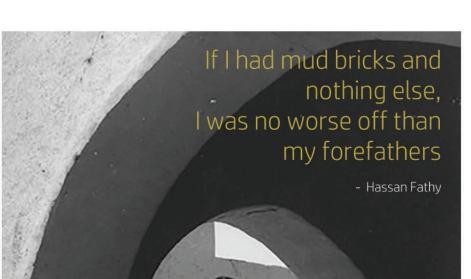


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The Architect



Historical Context | 05

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Client and Intent

Historical Context | 04

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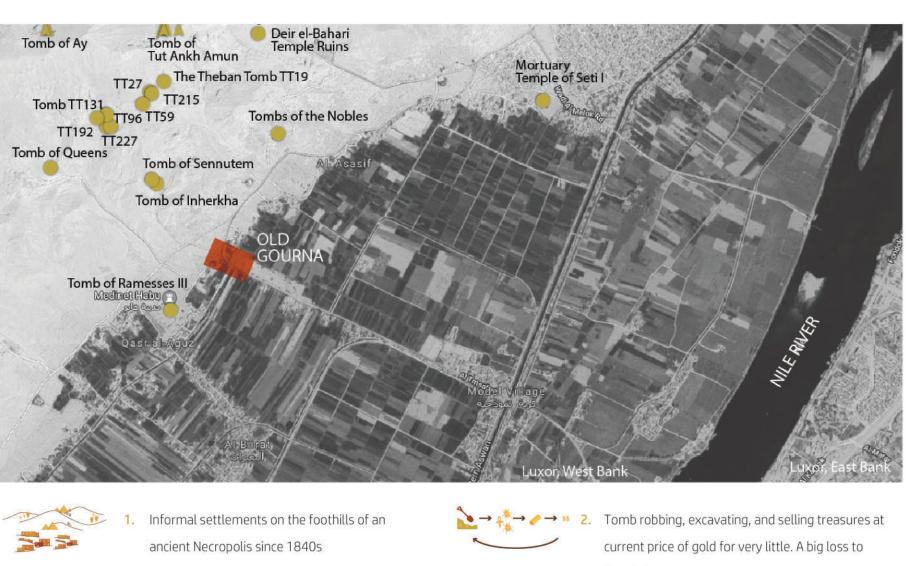
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Historical Context | 03

Social, Political, and Economic Context



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Historical Context | 02

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