

Urban Planning and Design
Morphology

Islam and Africa cities

- ❖ Muslim cities were the only place where believers could completely fulfill their religious and social duties.
 - ▣ Mosque
 - ▣ Market
 - ▣ Hammam (pubic bath)
 - ▣ Reception
- ❖ In Sub-Saharan open esplanade
 - separate from the permanently busy market
 - Permanent meeting place between the people and the governor



Islam and Africa cities

- ❖ classification of market parts
 - **beside the mosque:** Incense and prayer books,
 - **the heart of urban manufacturing:** leather workers and slipper manufacturer , artisan ,textile trade, jewelry markers ,metal smith and
 - **at city gate:** livestock trading.
- ▣ Strict differentiation business and residential area



Islam and Africa cities

- ▣ Extended family was the social unit
 - Govern themselves on local level
 - Compensated the municipality
- Distinction between believers and infidels
 - Segregation on law and space
 - segregation on sex
 - ▣ Living space organization
 - ▣ Homes closed into themselves and alleyway
 - Land and real estate law not centralized but left to maturity of individual



Islam and Africa city

Layout of the city

- ▣ Mosque existence
- ▣ Market condition
- ▣ Building material
- ▣ public esplanade

Function of cities

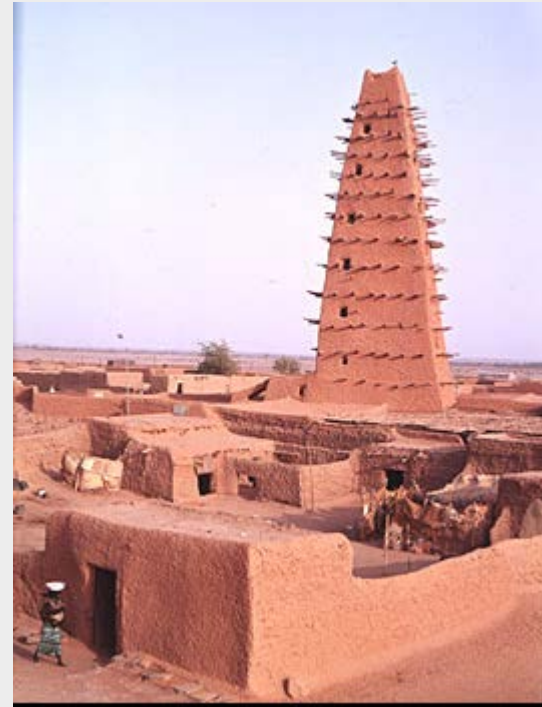
- ▣ commercial cities: Station on caravan routes
- ▣ intellectual cities: Ulemas teaching
- ▣ Military cities: Conduct campaign



Islam and Africa cities

▣ Air

- Northern mali
- Caravans
- Agades (Capital)
 - ▣ First muslim metropolis
 - ▣ Mixed population (50000)
 - ▣ The sultan elected under their control
 - ▣ 70 mosque



Islam and africa city

- City surrounded by wall
 - ✓ Four doors *carefully controlled
 - ✓ Twenty four district ,a large market place and suburbs
- Natural catastrophe
 - ✓ 1850; 7000 inhabitants ten mosques operating
 - ✓ 1899; 5000 inhabitants
 - ✓ 1918 Spanish flue



Islam and Africa city

Timbuktu

- 70,000 population



Islam and Africa cities

Gao

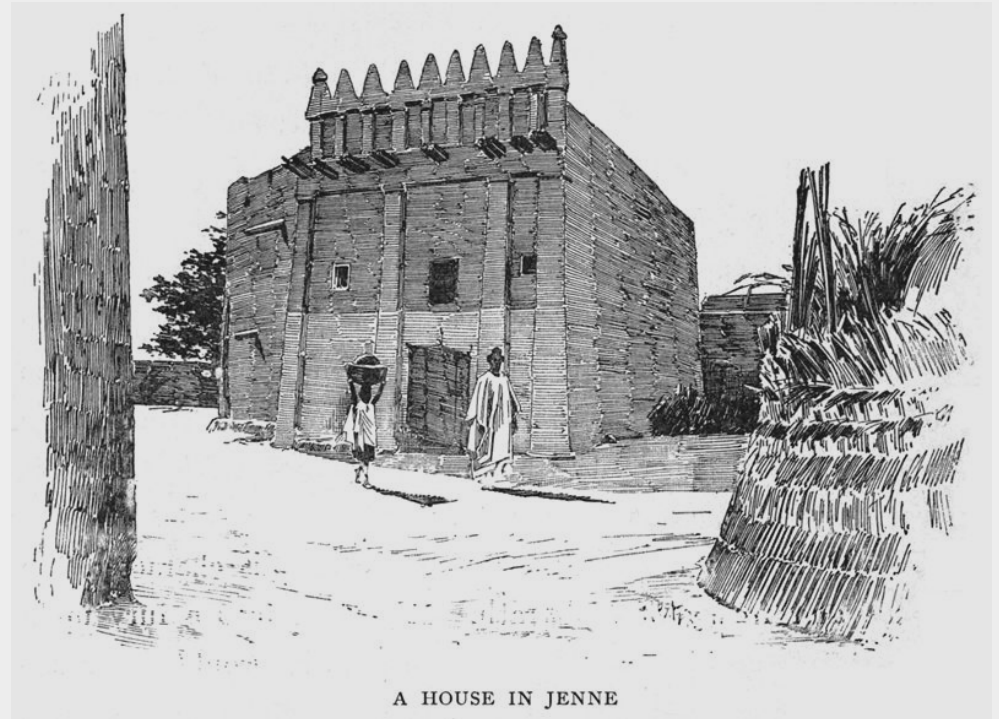
- More related to sub Saharan country
- Divided in to two by river Niger
 - Palace side and market side
- Gao peaceful relationship with north before Islam



Islam and Africa cities

Jenne

- ▣ Part of sub Saharan world
- ▣ Sheltered by huge interior delta flooded with water six month a year.



THE HISTORY OF ETHIOPIA
(Axum – Menelik)

HISTORY

- The ancient Aksum (Axum) Kingdom was founded by **Semitic-speaking immigrants from southern Arabia (1000 BC)**
- The conversion of the country to Christianity took place **during the reign of King Ezana in the 4th century AD**

Jewish influence seems to have penetrated, it left an important mark on Ethiopia's religious customs, and some Aksumites were converted to the Jewish faith

HISTORY

- Although the Aksumite ruler Armah gave asylum to the first disciples of the Prophet Muhammad when they were persecuted in Arabia in the 7th century, **the rise of Islam led to the isolation of the Aksumite empire**
- Ethiopian tradition holds that the imperial family **is descended from the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon**

HISTORY

Fasiladas's Castle, Gonder

Ethiopian emperor Fasiladas founded the city of Gonder in what is now northwestern Ethiopia in 1636. The city grew into an important cultural, commercial, and administrative center



HISTORY

- Gaining the support of high church officials, a successful brigand from the northwestern frontier, **Kassa Haylu, had himself crowned Emperor Theodore II in 1855**, after having defeated a number of petty feudal rulers who controlled various sections of the country

Battle of Ādwa

In the late 19th century Italy sought to establish a colony over Ethiopia. Italian forces invaded in 1895, anticipating an easy victory. However, under the leadership of Emperor Menelik II, the Ethiopian army decisively defeated the Italian force at the Battle of Ādwa on March 1, 1896. Ethiopia was the only indigenous African state to resist European colonization.



HISTORY

- On March 20, 1897, Menelik signed a secret Franco-Ethiopian alliance, which fixed Ethiopian boundaries on the Nile River and extended certain **commercial** concession and preferences, including **railroad construction** rights, to France

- the railroad from the port of Djibouti to Addis Ababa was completed, giving the capital significant access to the sea for the first time

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

- During the time of the Axumite civilization, a number of towns showing all **the major components of pre- industrial cities developed**
- When Axum was destroyed by invaders at the end of 9th century AD, **this first system of towns in Ethiopia disappeared**

- **Documentary sources**

Adulis inscriptions in Greek (2nd century)-
Aksumite King

The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea (2nd century)-
Anonymous Greek Author

The Royal Chronicles of the two great Aksumite
Emperors Ezana & Caleb (4th century)

Metallic coins issued by more than twenty kings
b/n the 2nd – 9th century AD

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

- For their commercial activities **the Axumites minted & used coins of bronze, copper, silver, & gold**

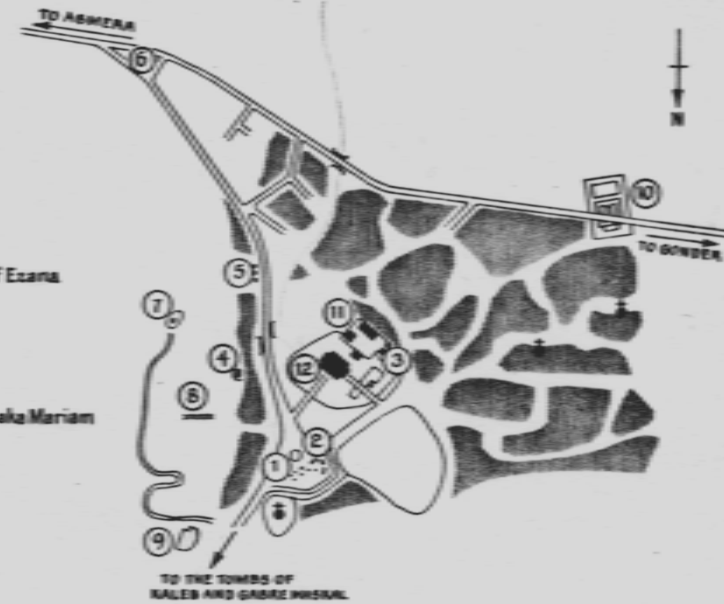
- **The four coastal centers of international trade**

Adulis, Deire (Ras Siyan), Avalit (Zeila), Berbera

- **Between the coastal towns & the mainland, trade was conducted in caravan routes** going as far as Meroe in the Upper Nile Valley via Kemalke, & Sasu gold mines in the south – west beyond the Abay River



- ① Standing stele
- ② Large fallen stele
- ③ Thrones
- ④ Rock grave
- ⑤ Seats
- ⑥ Garden with monolith of Ezana
- ⑦ Enda Gaber
- ⑧ Steps in mountain
- ⑨ Aksumite reservoir
- ⑩ Ruins of the palace of Tsaka Mariam
- ⑪ Old Zion cathedral
- ⑫ New Zion cathedral



A VIEW AND MAP OF AKSUM TODAY

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

- GONDAR (7th & 8th centuries)

Gondar had its genesis as **a market town** before it became a political & religious centre

Gondar grew on the slopes of **hills over looking a panoramic expanse of plains** leading to Lake Tana

Gondar is built on the patchwork of isolated hills; **it is a broken town** (The town proper is located on the summit of a hill: on the slope & at the foot of the hill are found different quarters

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

- GONDAR (7th & 8th centuries)

Most importantly, Gondar, like Addis Ababa, **grew around the political & religious centers**, the famous castle complex & the renowned 'forty four ' churches respectively

The **spontaneous & unplanned growth** of Gondar is another feature it shares with AA

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

- GONDAR (7th & 8th centuries)

Presented a rather confused picture of ‘an **agglomeration of badly constructed houses**, sprouting here & there without order & without plan

The routes of circulation were **serpentine paths rather than roads in the strict sense** of the word

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

- During the reign of Menelik II the **foundations were laid for modern urban system of Ethiopia**
- AA was centered around the Palace, & fulfilled from the very beginning important political, administrative & military functions

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

- **Up to now AA has continued to dominate urban systems**
- **The completion of the railroad (1917)** brought the Ethiopian economy into firm contact with the outside world

Along the railroad a number of small towns developed

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

- Many towns again became garrison towns, but the new garrisons included much more demanding soldiers who had to be housed, fed & entertained, this in itself broadened the economic base of the towns
- The possibility of settlements on free urban land attracted non agricultural specialists from rural areas
- Moved existing periodic markets from their traditional rural locations to towns

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TOWNS IN ETHIOPIA

- Towns finally began to expand after 1950

Ambition of H/Selassie administration to achieve a higher degree of government centralization

Expansion of trade & transport

Small commercial towns with their main functions in trade & transport

At the same time an industrial zone encompassing AA & railroad towns of Debre Zeit, Akaki, Mojo & Nazret began to develop

CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN SYSTEMS IN THE 1970S

- ❖ During a second round a different definition was used
- ❖ Buildings & houses contiguously arranged i.e side by side in rows
- ❖ At least one public bar in which alcoholic beverages are sold
- ❖ At least one hotel
- ❖ At least one permanent shop selling different kinds of goods
- ❖ At least one weekly market

CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN SYSTEMS IN THE 1970S

CSO first round urban survey (1964-68) 195 towns were covered- chosen mainly on administrative criteria

During a second round a different definition was used

CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN SYSTEMS IN THE 1970s

- ❖ The towns more than 5,000 inhabitants considered as having an urban character with at least the beginning of an economy not directly based on agriculture
- ❖ Good communication with the capital in the form of all weather road & often airfields
- ❖ An array of government activities such as schools above primary levels, field stations for various state institutions & a flourishing commercial life
- ❖ Apart from small scale manufacturing of the “cottage” type, only few of these towns have industrial basis

CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN SYSTEMS IN THE 1970s

- ❖ The towns less than 5,000 inhabitants “Points of rural concentration without any urban qualifications”
- ❖ Economic stagnation
- ❖ Main occupation is farming & petty trading
- ❖ Their economy is an extension of the rural economy & suffers directly from the stagnation of the rural economy

Size of towns	No of towns	Urban popln In thousands	%of urban ppln	%of all ppln
2,000	75	1,663	100	7
5,000	51	1,590	96	6
10,000	27	1,411	85	5.5
20,000	12	1,208	73	5
50,000	3	896	54	4
100,000	2	835	50	3
50,000	1	644	40	2.5

Source: CSO, Results of urban survey second round, Statistical Bulletin no12,1975

CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN SYSTEMS IN THE 1970s

- In 1970, 7 percent of the Ethiopian population was estimated to live in urban area, following the official Ethiopian definition of towns
- Using one accepted international criterion for “urban areas” of 20,000 inhabitants or more, only 5 percent of the population was urbanized

CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN SYSTEMS IN THE 1970s

- The urban population in Ethiopia, around 1970 was low by African standards b/c it was at that time most of east & central African countries became independent , the varying rates reflect policies implemented during colonial era
- In 1967, the proportion of the population in the whole Africa living in urban areas with more than 20,000 inhabitants was about 16 percent – 7 percent in Ethiopia in 1970

Province	No of Towns	Urban Population in numbers	As % of total
Arussi	1	17,204	2
Bale	1	11,018	1.5
Begemdir	1	35,347	2
Gamo Gofa	1	5,884	1
Gojam	4	61,082	4
Harerge	3	115,531	5
Ilubabor	2	13,658	2
Kefa	3	60,272	5
Shewa, excl. A.A.	10	164,362	4
D:o, incl. AA	11	960,262	19
Sidamo	7	175,332	8
Tigray	7	121,004	7
Welega	3	31,514	2
Welo	4	68,151	3.5

URBAN POPULATION IN TOWNS WITH MORE THAN 5,000 INHABITANTS BY PROVINCE IN ETHIOPIA, EXCEPT ERTERIA, IN 1970

CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN SYSTEMS IN THE 1970s

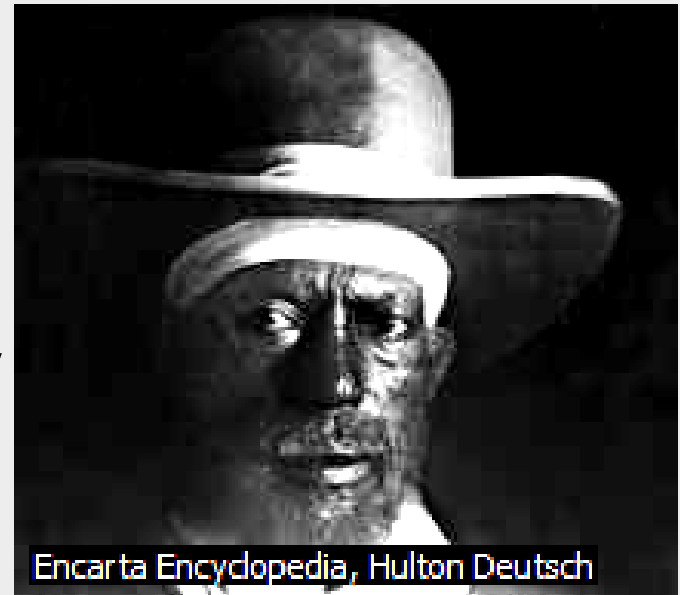
- Despite their very different history & origin, **there were few consistent differences b/n the towns of northern historic provinces & the towns of the southern & western** parts of Ethiopia

There was one important difference, **the degree of ethnic homogeneity**

AA FROM FOUNDATION TO LIBERATION

ADDIS ABABA FROM FOUNDATION TO LIBERATION

- Menelik had followed the tradition of his Medieval ancestors & ruled from different camps, like Leche in N- Showa & Were Ilu in S-Wello, his main residence was Ankobar



ADDIS ABABA FROM FOUNDATION TO LIBERATION

- Menelik selected Entoto as his new residence
- Gradually, the forest surrounding Entoto was completely used upand life was difficult
- Thermal Springs of Filwoha- tents in a traditional royal camp layout

ADDIS ABABA FROM FOUNDATION TO LIBERATION

- Despite the fact that there were political, geographical, & military reasons for the selection of AA as the capital of the Empire, it was trade that played the major role for the consolidation of its future

Diverting trade routes to AA

Coins

Railroad in 1917

Genesis of the neighbourhoods

The population of AA (end of 19th century) was mainly composed of warlords & their entourages

Sefer- the main inhabitants were soldiers of a warlord, associated artisans, priests & civil servants who were related with the chief

Genesis of the neighborhoods

Multi centered settlement with the gebbi, the Arada & the church compounds as the main land marks

A town was born because of

Famine

The Victory of Adwa

Three major institutions shaping Ethiopian towns

- Palace
- Market
- The Church

The Imperial Palace of Menelik- a self sufficient town itself

On top of the highest hill

- ✓ 400, 000 square meters
- ✓ Seven gates
- ✓ Rebuilt due to fire in 1892
- ✓ Reception hall & banquet hall
- ✓ The first pumped water supply system
- ✓ Electric power, etc

The **churches** have served as foci of urban settlements,

The ultimate importance of the St George area was not only as a religious center, however (an important market grew up on the slope immediately to the south east of the church)-

ARADA

Coupling of a **religious & commercial** functions replicated Qirqos church

Development up to 1935

Gigantic camp- AA was born around the royal tent of the Shawan King, on a hill overlooking a thermal spring

A closer look- a collection of different camps rather than one camp

Conglomeration of interspersed safer based on

Occupation

The nobility whose dwelling served as nucleus

Groups who came & settled from d/t parts of the country

Eucalyptus tree

Gave the city distinctive foliage

Saved AA from the fate of so many other capitals- quest for wood

Beginning of the issuance of land charters in 1907

The Rail way of AA- Djibouti

The Italian occupation 1936-41

Introduced Italian concept of piazza / square
(Italian cities have polycentric character)

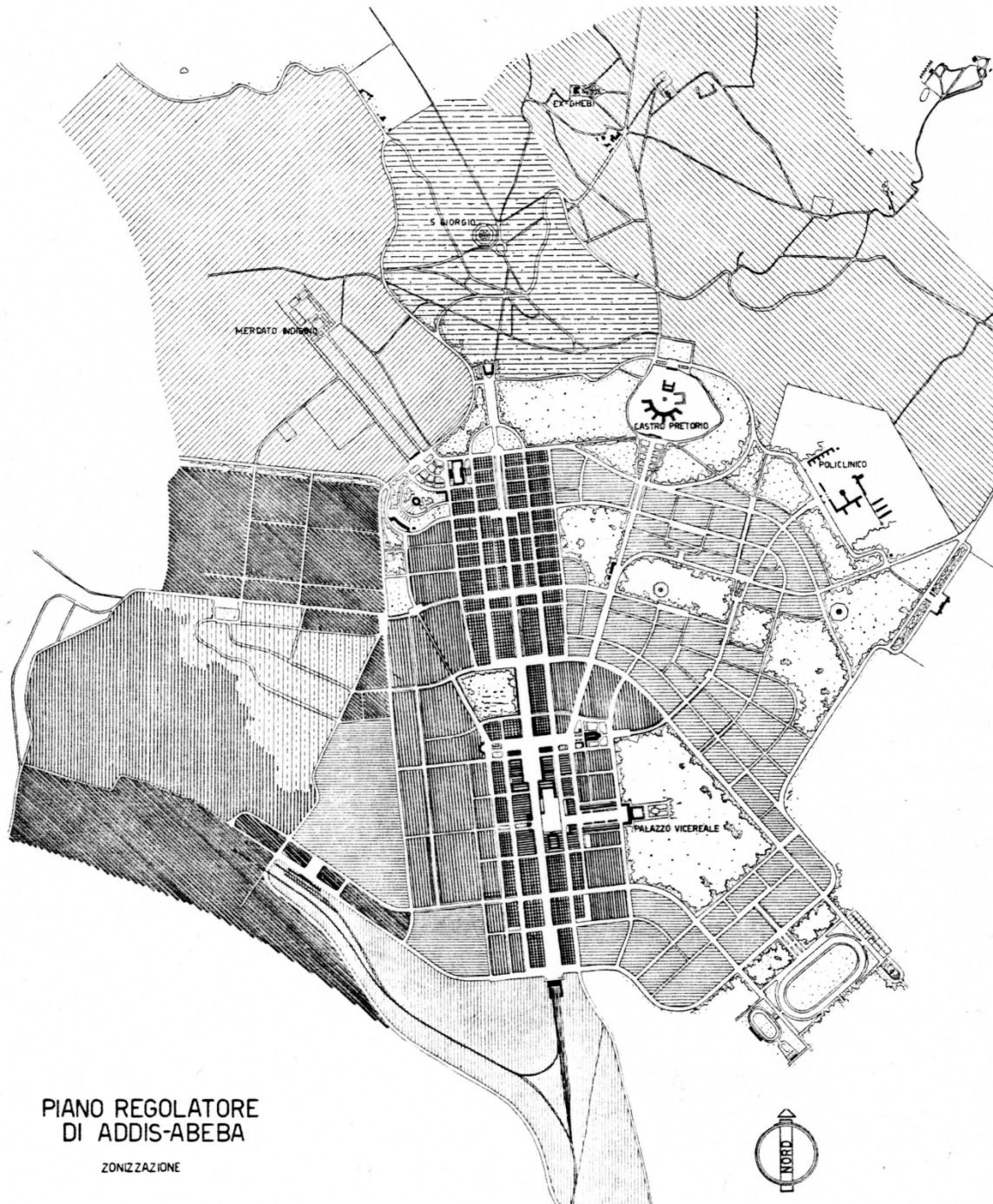
- ✓ Arada- Piazza Littorio
- ✓ Square facing St George- Piazza Imperio
- ✓ Sedest Kilo- Piazza Roma
- ✓ Arat kilo- Piazza 5 Maggio

Merkato – to cater the Ethiopian needs of market
Kazanchis- quarter serving the Italians

Several versions of a master plan for AA were prepared during the Italian Occupation, the last of them signed in Jan 1939

Influence of the Italian Planning

- ▶ Among the Italian ideas that continued to have some later influence
 - ▣ To move the big market out of the centre & westwards
 - ▣ To move the main centre of the town downwards to level ground (achieved around 1965-70)
 - ▣ To have industrial zone in the south east
 - ▣ To have recreational areas in the south east on Filwoha plain



PIANO REGOLATORE
DI ADDIS-ABEBA

ZONIZZAZIONE

4/5/2014

Liberation to Revolution 1941-74

Old Airport- Mexico Square

New Airport- Masqal square

The period of the revolution 1974-91

Nationalization of urban property & extra houses in July
1975- Sterility not dynamism & innovativeness

Kebeles (Growth of new residential quarters- quteba-
Southern & South eastern part of AA)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!