THE THRESHOLD
THE ENTRY POINT PLAN

THE EAST ELEVATION OF THE WALL

0 500 1000
THE WALL

The wall is an essential element in any traditional house, it represents the barrier that prevents the outer world from affecting the inner world.

In the design of the wall the aim was to reflect the elevation of Tuti’s traditional houses by representing it in a relief form that tells the story of Tuti’s house, in height, material and openings. Considering the need for shade in Tuti’s alleys, shading devices are placed on the wall to provide shade for passersby. These devices have dual functions, beside its original function, it is used as a directing element that direct people towards the center of the village.

The devices are a combination of horizontal and vertical wood elements that alternate in position to provide different forms of shades. There was a possibility of having fabric that will be laid on top of these wood elements. Fig (1), represents a solid high wall with small openings besides the main entrance, while in fig (5) represents an elevation for a row of houses. In the same figure there is no shading devices are added, relaying only on the height of the wall to provide shade.

Sections in fig (2, 3, 4) shows the thickness of the wall, man to wall relationship and the alternation of the wood elements that are used as shade devices. The thickness of the wall helped to embody seating spaces within the wall itself, the space behind the wall was suggested to be an open space that allow people to sit and enjoy the view of Khartoum city and the Blue Nile river.

The boundary walls are constructed of mud with tight openings. Example of the external walls in Omdurman.
THE ENTRY POINT

SECTION THROUGH THE THRESHOLD

First sketch for the entry place
THE PASSAGE
One of Tuti's narrow alleys

One of the newly built houses using brick and concrete

1-Brick on edge parapet cooping
2-White washed zibala floor finish
3-Earth straw insulating layer
4-Polythene sheeting
5-Sawn timber boarding, joisting, beam
6-Gishra walling
7-Timber lintel
8-Timber shuttered window
9-Red brick floor finish "dufra"
10-Red brick wall footing

The function of the thick mud wall and heavy roof is to provide protection against high day temperatures, and to maintain warm interiors during cool nights. It is the traditional way of construction in the hot dry regions of central Sudan, which is massive load-bearing walls and thick mud roof, fig(1, 2).

These buildings normally have small openings near the ceiling to reduce the effects of glare from outside. Tuti is famous for manufacturing its own brick that has been widely used in Tuti and Khartoum city. The wall (the barrier) is constructed mainly of brick, it embody's a path that is 4.00m wide with 50cm thick walls. It is composed of three levels, but the tower at the end of the wall is of four levels. The wall is a combination of brick and concrete, where the concrete is used for ceilings, floors, fig(3,4), lintel and seating.
The wall starts descending at the end of the farms area and the beginning of the residential areas, to create a sidewalk that will continue to the center of Tuti’s village. The wall acts as a barrier which differentiates between the street and the farms (the vegetation area). The sidewalk has a dual function: a directional element as well as a mark that separates between the pedestrian and the vehicles routes. The sidewalk will continue until it reaches the first landmark where it will ascend to create the wall which is the main structural element in the building. The sidewalk will be constructed of brick, since Tuti is known for the large number of kilns that produce brick, and will be elevated about 30 cm. The concept behind having the small windows in the wall is generated from the design of an existing houses in Tuti village. The wall embodies seating that is constructed of concrete and wood. The model photos shows changes in the wall height and openings.
Narrow alleys in Tuti

One of the wider roads in Tuti

An example of houses layout

Narrow sites in Tuti

Houses layout and wall to road relationship

Traditional layout of houses in Khartoum