

The summary:

The first chapter "Growth and geographical distribution of the population of the city of Banha", deals several topics beginning of population growth in Banha, which has been studied at the micro units level, the time required for doubling the number of city residents, the components of population growth (natural increase, migration), also addressed the population distribution and density, population density, was also evaluated geographic distribution of the population in the city through the study of (relative concentration, Lorenz curve, the center of gravity, the degree of overcrowding), as well as the study of the evolution's distributive of the population in the complex urban city operations, discharge and condensation population, and finally Calendar Comparative Public globe intensity between the two banks of the river.

While the Chapter two "Properties residents Composite Urban city of Banha," which dealt with the qualitative characteristics and age, the age structure, indicators of age for the city's population, the dependency ratio, manual Aging, analysis pyramids Population of city, population characteristics acquired, installation economic and patterns, and characteristics of the population of Marital and educational aspects, and concluded chapter calendar comparative study of the demographic characteristics between the two shores of the urban complex.

The third chapter, "the historical evolution and patterns of urban fabric of the complex urban of the city of Banha" and deal with study origination historical city, and the stages of urban growth of the four (1930 to 2009 m), and study the evolution of building heights, the geographical distribution of Urban added value in the period (1930 - 2009), and rates Urban growth Bashechat city, and trends in urban growth and pursuing additions Urban and perspective comparative urban evolution on both sides of the complex urban over time as before in 1976 and even in 2006, also addressed the street network and the ramp vertical in the complex urban study the characteristics of the streets in terms of: street view, the density of the streets , and the associated vertical ramp, also sheds light on the patterns and the quality of the urban fabric of complex urban East and West banks.

The fourth chapter, entitled "Jobs and patterns of urbanization on the level of the city of Banha" and deal with the relative distribution of land space and used the city's distribution areal and relative patterns of uses, and the change in the map of land uses, functions and patterns of urbanization on the city level (function residential - Job education - Position commercial - Position Industrial - recreational and cultural function - Job health - management), as well as the study of structural density housing, and the role that the city has to offer through the multiple functions referenced.

While spins Chapter five "Installation Urban of complex urban city of Banha" on the study size, urban area, the number of buildings, density Urban, patterns buildings in complex Urban Banha, Map uses of buildings on both sides of the compound, ages buildings, construction material and structures, also addressed the map of buildings residential and according to the type of construction on the banks of the compound, the distribution of residential buildings in accordance with the method of construction, and the order of buildings according to age, building heights on the shores of East and West, and areal difrentiations to building heights on both sides of the complex urban.

In Chapter six, "the relationship between the residents of the complex urban and their future," the relationship between the population urbanization, the relationship of the population type of housing, the relationship between the rates of population growth and urban growth, and infrastructure networks complex urban city of Banha, also addressed the most important problems of population and urbanization complex urban of the city of Banha, which reached from a variety of sources field, and unplanned urban growth, and conclude the chapter addressing the future of the population and the urban architecture of the complex to the city of Banha.

Represent Chapter seven " West Bank Ecumene of Urban Complex of City Banha" in the study of geographical location and spatial relationships, site properties to the village of Kafr El Jazzar, features site of BATTA village, then study the population of the West Bank of the complex urban (villages of BATTA and Kafr El Jazzar), features and structures each of the two villages, where they were displayed Urban Mass each respectively.

In conclusion, the study Chapter eight, "the Nile River in the complex urban of BENHA", which saw the study of the Nile River complex urban, seasonal changes on the sector cross the River Nile, disparities spatial composite sectors cross the river, the main patterns of the sectors of the Nile, which were placed in groups (sectors asymmetric - non-compliant), with the study of natural and environmental characteristics, uses the shores of and Nile beaches, manifestations of the interaction between the two shores of the urban complex, motivated Jump housing in the West Bank, the motives of the movement between the West Bank villages and the city of Banha.

The study also has reached a set of results is perhaps among the most important are:

- There is also a distinct change in the geographical distribution of the population city of Benha and highest rate of change of in Raiah area and new Banha This change reflects capacity of these areas to accommodate the number of its inhabitants.

- population distribution of the city of Banha tends to the gradual concentration, after it had been leaning toward dispersion over the two censuses in 1986 and 1996, while approaching the turning of concentration in the last census. As well as up intensity in the south and as we head north and west, the same urban sprawl of the city in the last half-century, with a note transmission center maximum density of Bandar Banha in the southwest to Raiah area in the south east, and maintain include density direction north and east.
- Moreover, there are unloading a population neighborhoods old in the southern half of the city of Banha and the displacement of part of the population, especially young families from neighborhoods North and villages in the West Bank of the complex urban, in contrast, continues to condensation neighborhoods of modern and marginal North, according to the life cycle of the family and ages of buildings.
- It also shows the high numbers of families in the West Bank for up to twenty-seven per acre, compared to (17.5 Family / acre) for the eastern city of Banha river.
- West Bank and Raiah area saw highest rate of population growth, as recorded bandar Banha at East Bank and BATTA village in the west average population growth during the period, at which time it recorded Mansheya and old Banha population decline moderately.
- contributed to migration in the increasing numbers of the population in the West Bank beyond the contribution of natural increase in population growth, but varied in the five Districts of Banha city, it has been the migration of an impact on population growth for each of the Raiah area and Mansheya, at which time decreased the relative importance of migration in Kafr Mnagher.
- land use complex of Urban City Banha in a comparison between usage patterns on the shores of eastern city of Benha and urban areas surrounding them, and the West Bank, where villages of BATTA, Kafr El-Gazzar, was also standing on the distribution of spatial and relative patterns for those uses have included mass urban space agricultural land and land space as well as waterways, which has been confirmed Urban study of symmetry on the banks of the Nile for the urban complex of the city.
- The fourth phase, which extends from 1990 until 2009, which saw settlement growth remarkable; since reached an area of the complex urban to 2242 acres, equivalent to 9.4 km ², the equivalent of adding urban amount of about 2.99 square kilometers, accounting for 31.7% of the total additions Urban

complex Urban during the period between 1930 and 2009, which is a big jump from the previous stage, has decreased the rate of urban growth at this stage; reaching 1.9%.

- It also represents the northern direction to the direction of the main urban growth of complex city of Banha;, where urban growth reached 3.8 km², which represents 20.7% of the total urban area added to the urban complex of the city of Banha
- showed a correlation between the rate of urban population growth and the rate of actual urban growth strong positive relationship between them amounted to 0.91 and this relationship indicates that the population growth rate depends not only on the vertical urban growth, but refers to the increased population density within these units.
- characterized by the villages of the West Bank site of confrontation New Banha crossing flow where it is located west of the bridge link between the eastern and central Delta and between Qaliubiya lands east and west of the Damietta branch. With axes intersect transboundary movement from north to south, parallel to the Nile River.
- originated these villages initially as twin with city of Banha connected with crossings bridges and ferries, and initially characterized by full reliability of the city, then swapped in the next phase reliability on each other, and then evolved complementary relations between the two shores of the urban complex.
- Both the two village is center of local unity, and linked to the entrances axes transboundary movement and those intersecting.
- While preparing the population but manifestations of inflation controlled economic structure of the population of the villages of the West Bank, working the service sector between (72.2-48.8% in each of Kafr El-Jazzar and SD, respectively), and reduced the contribution of manufacturing and construction, where works by 29.9% and 20.8 % in each of . BATTA and , Kafr El-Gazzar.
- Settlement extends to the banks of the Nile River Equal inter relative lengths of and façades river, where the 5.06 km East Bank for \$ 3.72 km in the West Bank, 57.6% - compared to 4804% for both, respectively. The depth ranges Settlement inward between 277 and 1663 meters in the West Bank against the 400 and 2090 meters East bank (Banha City)
- ranges cross sector of the River Nile between one-quarter and one-third kilometer (296-meter and 337-meter), while the ranges View Almsills water to the river between one-sixth and one

quarter of total sector accidental (165 and 220 meters, between 55.7% and 65.3%), and the remaining flood land and bridges.

- varies breadth of the river through the months of the year depending on the actions of the Nile River, Vadny breadth of the course record at the end of winter (February) and the maximum breadth of record in the month of August (the end of the summer), and result in the liberation flat land put up the river on both sides of the stream are cultivated quarterly, part of them are inundated with river water in a season high water levels.
- The pattern of the largest agricultural uses common use patterns, and of up to two-thirds of total edge uses of the river (64%). And operates marinas and ports river is very low (0.4%) and constitute service eligibility or those that are linked by the river B (42.4%), showing Aaltroyh proportion (4.6%), remaining between a quarter and five inter-use beach without the use of wholesome (spaces) waiting for Works, distributed as follows (20%) of the West Timor, (15%) of the West Bank.
- The motives Jump residential West western result Proximity to the workplace in Banha by two-fifths (41.4, possession of housing units cheaper by one-third (32.6%), real estate investment in the areas of the waterfront villages of Kafr El-Jazzar and BATTA by 9.2%, and the presence of relatives or acquaintances (8.4 %), and finally the link to the work of the West Bank or north section of the city (5.9%).
- The unequal population size , services and logistical facilities between the West East and West of the complex physical impact on the size and purpose of the movement of people from the west to the east, and is going to Banha the purpose of marketing by more than two-fifths (46.0%%) and attracting educational services dilated more than a third (35.8%) travel to areas of Egypt (31.6%), and take advantage of the services that are available in the city (30.2%) or repeated acts of administrative and work in the city in an equal position (16.7% each, respectively.

The study also has reached a set of recommendations including the following:

Work on population redistribution of urban complex so are reduced population density areas, high-density of old areas, in both old Banha, Kafr El-Mnagher and Mansheya where the average overall intensity of 150 people per acre, and must reach out to 121 people per acre, which are respectively 153, 157 and 162, respectively .

Assembly factories and small industrial workshops that permeate the urban fabric in the southern city of Banha complex to try to reduce the negative environmental effects of the presence or in the east of the city of Banha in the area between factory Arab Toshiba and military factory.

Try to take advantage of a network of waterways create green bar the, land space scattered in the urban complex in increasing the green areas in Banha, as well as rely on the exploitation of river transport linking the city of Banha to the rest of the provinces of the republic located on the Nile and its tributaries.

Eliminate the phenomenon of slum housing in the urban complex of Banha city of once and for all through the provision of basic infrastructure services and direct eye attention to the population of the health and economic aspects, and the development of slums through replacement and renovation of these demographic and residential areas, economically and socially.

Attention operations replacement and renewal of areas degraded complex urban, to be choosing the most appropriate methods to deal with these areas, and providing loans necessary and provide construction materials with an increasing number of roles to compensate for the shortage of space. This is done through vertical expansion in construction.