

Tracing and Documenting Sustainability Contributions throughout the Egyptian Architectural Heritage

A thesis submitted in partial Fulfillment of the requirements of MSc Degree in Architecture

By

Eng. Sara Mahmoud Al-Ansary

B.Sc. of Architecture, Ain Shams University, 2010

Under Supervision of

Prof. Dr. Morad Abdel Kader

Professor of Architecture and Environmental design Faculty of Engineering - Ain shams University

Dr. Abeer Mohamed Mostafa

Lecturer of Architecture and Environmental design Faculty of Engineering - Ain shams University

> Ain-Shams University – Faculty of Engineering Department of Architecture Cairo, Egypt 2016

Statement

STATEMENT

This thesis is submitted to Ain Shams University for the degree of Master in Architecture. The work included in this thesis was accomplished by the author at the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering; Ain shams University.

No part of this thesis has been submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other university or institute.

Date: / /2016

Signature:

Name: Sara Mahmoud Al-Ansary

Faculty: Faculty of Engineering – Ain Shams University

i



Tracing and Documenting Sustainability Contributions throughout the Egyptian Architectural Heritage

A thesis submitted to faculty of Engineering – Ain shams University

In partial Fulfillment of the requirements of MSc Degree in Architecture

By Architect: Sara Mahmoud Abd Allah Al-Ansary

B.Sc. of Architecture, Ain Shams University, 2010

Board of Examiners		
Prof. Dr. Sherif Abdel Raouf El -Bannany Professor of Architecture and Environmenta Faculty of Engineering - Helwan University		
Prof. Dr. Akram Farok Mohammed Professor of Architecture Faculty of Engineering - Ain shams Univers	<u>Signature</u> ity	
Prof. Dr. Morad Abdel Kader Professor of Architecture and Environmenta Faculty of Engineering - Ain shams Univers	_	
Graduate studies:	Stamp:	
Approval:		
Date / /2016		
Approval of Faculty Committee:	Approval of University Committee:	
Date / /2016	Date / /2016	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to thank God for his generosity, blessings and for giving me power, health and patience to finish this piece of work. May Allah always guide me and provide me with extensive knowledge to serve Islam, my country and humanity.

Second, My deepest appreciation and thanks to my dearest supervisors: **Prof.Dr. Morad Abdel Kader** and **Dr. Abeer Mostafa** for their help, great constant effort, valuable advice and patience. Their guidance went on during the whole time of research and the writing of this thesis.

Also, I must express my profound gratitude to my father Mahmoud Al-Ansary, my mother Faten Zaher, my siblings Mai, Ahmed, Mohamed and Mariam and last but not least to my dear husband Moataz Al-Ansary for supporting me and providing me with continuous encouragement during my years of study and throughout the process of researching and writing this thesis. This accomplishment would not have been possible without them.

To all my friends and family, you are one of the main pillars in my life. Thank you all.

Special Thanks to my dear Uncle Mohamed Al-Ansary, my Aunt Nadia Al-ansary and my Aunt Boshra Zaher for always supporting me and praying for me.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to

My daughter, **Sajdah**

The sweetest little sunshine ever whom Allah has blessed our life with her presence.

Abstract

Since the beginning of the new millennium, Egypt experienced huge energy crisis. Considering that buildings consume about 50% of the energy produced in Egypt, architecture and planning are crucial in developing future plans, as it has the potential to reduce the energy consumption and enhance the human's living quality.

In order to comprehend why things are as they are in the present, whether technology, political systems, architecture or even music, we must understand how they began and evolved into what they are today. Since Egypt has rich heritage, it has a legacy of strategies of development that can be used before suggesting new ones. Therefore, this thesis will present the background of Sustainable Architecture movement in Egypt by studying Egyptian architecture to address the emerging attempts towards this movement through architecture heritage. As the sustainable development requires environmental, economic and social well-being, so the economical and social factors will be studied too for having important effects on the architectural products. Ancient Egyptian and Islamic civilizations are studied for being the most influential eras in forming the Egyptian identity. The residential buildings are studied and analysed according to the contemporary concept of sustainability.

The thesis discusses the motivation behind the concept of sustainability and background of this movement. Then, the definitions of sustainable development will be studied to reach the comprehensive concept of the principle of sustainable development in general and in architecture in particular leading to the discussion of the principles of sustainable design and evaluation plans of sustainable buildings. Finally, the evaluation criteria is developed to be applied in assessing the inherited Egyptian

Abstract

architecture. Then an analytical study of the residential buildings in Egypt including the study of the social and economic aspects during the period under study through introducing detailed explanation of residential buildings and analyzing these buildings using the criteria of evaluation developed concluding features of sustainability contributions during the discussed era.

The thesis concluded that Heritage can be considered as a source of creativity, being the product presenting the experience of the community members and their way in dealing with the conditions of their lives through different times. As the traditional Egyptian architecture whether vernacular or inspired from different civilizations achieved many of environmental sustainability principles. Aspects of economic sustainability and social equity are also manifested in the traditional Egyptian Architecture. So, it is considered as a reference that can be used in the architectural design in Egypt to achieve sustainable architecture.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STAT	EMENT	i
BOAI	RD OF EXAMINERS	ii
ACK	NOWLEDGMENTS	iii
DEDI	CATION	iv
ABST	TRACT	v
TABI	LE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST	OF FIGURES	xii
LIST	OF TABLES	XV
INTR	ODUCTION	xvi
Chapt Under	ter 1: rstanding Sustainable Development in Architecture	1
1.1	Introduction	3
1.2	The Motivation behind Sustainability	5
1.2.1	Global human population growth	5
1.2.2 consu	Main problems exacerbated by human overpopulation and over mption	6
1.2.2.	1 Atmosphere pollution	7
1.2.2.2	2 Diminishing of water resources	7
1.2.2.3	3 Land use	7
1.2.2.4	4 Depletion of natural resources	8
1.2.2.5	5 Food Production Deficit	8
1.3	History of Sustainability Movement	9
1.3.1	Timeline of the movement	9
1.3.2	The emergence of Sustainability in Architecture	12
1.4	Sustainable Development Definitions	13
1.4.1	The emergence of Sustainability concept	13
1.4.2	Three Pillars of Sustainability	14
1/13	Suctainability and Suctainable Davelonment	16

1.4.3	.1 Environmental Sustainability	17
1.4.3	2.2 Economical Sustainability	19
1.4.3	3.3 Social Sustainability	20
1.5	Green versus Sustainability	23
1.6	Sustainable Design Rubric	25
1.6.1	Sustainable Site Design	26
1.6.1	.1 Sustainable sites design principles	26
1.6.1	.2 Sustainable sites design strategies	27
1.6.1	.3 Sustainable sites design benefits	28
1.6.2	Water efficiency	29
1.6.2	2.1 Water efficiency Principles	29
1.6.2	2.2 Water Efficiency Strategies	29
1.6.2	2.3 Water efficiency benefits	30
1.6.3	Energy and atmosphere	30
1.6.3	1.1 Energy and atmosphere principles	31
1.6.3	2.2 Energy and atmosphere strategies	31
1.6.3	3.3 Energy and atmosphere sustainability benefits	32
1.6.4	Materials and resources	32
1.6.4	.1 Materials and resources sustainability principles	33
1.6.4	.2 Materials and resources sustainability strategies	33
1.6.4.3 Materials and resources sustainability benefits		34
1.6.5	Indoor environmental quality	34
1.6.5	1.1 Indoor environmental quality principles	35
1.6.5	2.2 Indoor environmental quality strategies	35
1.6.5	3.3 Indoor environmental quality benefits	36
1.6.6	Social equity	37
1.6.6	5.1 Social equity principles	37
1.6.6	5.2 Social equity strategies	39

1.7 Sustainable Building Assessment	39
1.7.1 Structure of Rating Systems	40
1.7.2 Sustainable Building Rating Systems	40
1.7.2.1 LEED® – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design	41
1.7.2.2 BREEAM – BRE Environmental Assessment Method	42
1.7.2.3 DGNB – German Sustainable Building Certificate (GeSBC)	43
1.7.2.4 Green Star	45
1.7.2.5 Green Pyramid	46
1.8 Analysis Criteria for evaluating Sustainable Architectural Products	48
1.8.1 Format and Layout of the Evaluation Criteria	48
1.8.2 Categories Description	50
1.8.3 Process of Assessment	57
1.8.4 Evaluation Forms	58
Chapter 2: Ancient Egyptian Architecture	63
2.1 Introduction	65
2.2 Historical background	65
2.3 Social Characteristics and beliefs	66
2.3.1 The Importance of the Nile	66
2.3.2 Social Structure	66
2.3.3 Religion	67
2.3.4 Local community	68
2.3.5 Education	68
2.4 Residential Architecture Features	69
2.4.1 Ancient Egyptian Cities	69
2.4.2 Residential architecture evolution	70
2.4.3 Construction Materials	70

2.4.4 Construction System	71
2.4.5 Houses Design	72
2.4.6 Fixtures	78
2.4.7 Gardens	79
2.4.8 Maintenance	81
2.5 Assessment of ancient Egyptian residential architecture	81
2.6 Concluding remarks	87
Chapter 3:	93
Islamic civilization in Egypt 3.1 Introduction	
	95
3.2 Historical Background	95
3.3 Islamic Residential Architecture in Egypt	96
3.3.1 Cities fundamental features	96
3.3.2 Construction Materials	99
3.3.3 Houses Design	99
3.3.3.1 The Tulunid dynasty	100
3.3.3.2 The Fatimid Era	101
3.3.3.3 The Mamluk period	103
3.3.3.4 The Ottoman era	108
3.3.4 Fixtures	113
3.4 Residential buildings Examples	114
3.4.1 Zainab Khatoon House	114
3.4.1.1 Architectural Description of the House	115
3.4.2 Al-Suhaymi House	123
3.4.2.1 Architectural Description of the House	124
3.4.3 Wekalet Bezar'a	132
3.4.3.1 Architectural Description of the Building	132
3.5 Assessment of Islamic building examples according to the	138

researcher assessment criteria	
3.5.1 Assessment of Zainab Khatoon and Al Suhaymi Houses	138
3.5.2 Assessment of Wekalet Bazar'a	150
3.6 Concluding Remarks	157
Conclusion and Recommendations	163
References	173
Appendices	185
Appendix 1: Glossary of Arabic terms	187
الملخص	190

List of Figures

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Figure Name	Page
Figure 1.1	World Population 1950:2050	6
Figure 1.2	Three Pillars of Sustainability	15
Figure 1.3	The IUCN model of relation between the three pillars of sustainability	16
Figure 1.4	Three bottom lines	17
Figure 1.5	Three Ps	17
Figure 1.6	LEED Structure	42
Figure 1.7	LEED Weighting	42
Figure 1.8	LEED Certification	43
Figure 1.9	BREEM Structure	44
Figure 1.10	BREEM Weighing	44
Figure 1.11	BREEM Certification	44
Figure 1.12	DGNB Structure	44
Figure 1.13	DGNB Weighing	45
Figure 1.14	DGNB Certification	45
Figure 1.15	GPRS Structure	47
Figure 1.16	GPRS Weighing	47
Figure 1.17	GPRS Certification	48
Figure 2.1	Social Pyramid structure of Ancient Egypt	67
Figure 2.2	House at Deir El madina	76
Figure 2.3	Noble man's house composition	76
Figure 2.4	Noble man's house	77
Figure 2.5	Typical Peasants house	77
Figure 2.6	Terracotta models of houses in Ancient Egypt 12th Dynasty	78
Figure 2.7	Scene from the Book of the Dead papyrus of Nakht showing him and his wife approaching Osiris and Ma'at in their garden	80
Figure 2.8	Trees and bushes from the tomb of Sennedjem at Deir el-Medina	80
Figure 3.1	Bazara"a Wekaleh in cairo	97

List of Figures

Figure 3.2	Hara	98
Figure 3.3	Atfa	98
Figure 3.4	Salsabil in The National Musuem Park in Halab	103
Figure 3.5	Section through the Qã'a of Muhib Ad-Dmin Ash-Shãf'i Al-Muwaqqi, showing the malqaf, central location of the qã'a (the durqa"ah) and the shukhshekha	105
Figure 3.6	Section through the Qã'a of Muhib Ad-Din Ash-Shãf'i Al-Muwaqqi, showing how the mulqaf and shukhshekhah produce internal air movement	106
Figure 3.7	Rab' above Wekala El Ghury in Cairo	108
Figure 3.8	Al-Suhaymi house, Cairo, 1648, the relationship between the main entrance and the courtyard.	109
Figure 3.9	External view of the maqa'ad over the courtyard at El Senary house in Cairo	110
Figure 3.10	Internal view of the maqa'ad at El Senary house in Cairo	110
Figure 3.11	Plan of the ground floor of Al Suhaymu house in Cairo, showing two courtyards with a takhtabush between them.	111
Figure 3.12	View of the Takhtabush facade of the Al Suhaymi House in Cairo showing the opened side of the takhtabush onto the paved courtyard and the mashrabiyyah opening onto the back garden.	112
Figure 3.13	The location of Zainab Khatoon house in the district of Al Azhar, at the back of Al-Azhar Mosque.	115
Figure 3.14	Zainab Khatoon House - Ground Floor Plan	117
Figure 3.15	Zainab Khatoon House - First Floor Plan	117
Figure 3.16	The maqa'ad overlooking the courtyard through two semi-circular arches	119
Figure 3.17	View of the staircase leading to the Maq'ad	119
Figure 3.18	View of the staircase leading to the Maq'ad	120
Figure 3.19	Zainab Khatoon House – External Elevation	121
Figure 3.20	The main Facade of Zainab Khatoon house with only Mashrabbeyah on the exterior and the northwest small facade.	122
Figure 3.21	Zainab Khatoon House – Internal Elevations	122
Figure 3.22	Zainab Khatoon House – Internal Elevations	123
Figure 3.23	Al-Suhaymi House Entrance	126