TECHNICAL SESSION 5/b

Efficient Land Use

Tools and Practices

Reconsidering the Egyptian building code with regard to street widths and their impact on the daylight quality inside residential spaces

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INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC AND MAIN MESSAGE(S)





PROBLEM STATEMENT

Problem Statement

Impact of Artificial Light

Psychological- Environmental- Health (diseases from moisture)- Economicetc.

- High costs of electricity bills (see Fig. i).
- The code does not refer to the following :
 - the side facades in terms of street widths and therefore Daylighting.
 - the <u>plant component</u> in the city that provides <u>visual</u> and <u>psychological comfort</u>, so cities have become <u>concrete blocks</u>.



Fig. i . Electricity tranche price from 2014 to 2020 in Egypt.

Egyptian Building

Code 119 for 2008

18, 3 m

(Comparative Analysis)

Relation between Street width and Building Height

Egyptian building code119 for 2008



California building code for 2010 (international building code)

Main Street/Side Streets (not less) Indian building code for 2016

The width of the streets around the building depended on the noise level.



(a) (b) (c)Fig. ii. The relationship between street width and building height as in Code 119.a. The main facade.

b. The side facade of the same building. c. The layout.

CASE STUDY (increasing side facades efficiency, Egypt)

Application of the results of the researcher Khaled Elhadidy,2012



Fig. iii. The street width effect on the angle between the centre of the window and the opposite obstacle.

a. Street width 24 m. b. Street width 10 m. c. Street width 18.3 m.

The window area relative to room area based on the obstacle angle in the two cases.





Fig. iv. The proposed model with side street 10 m. a. The section. b. The layout.



(a) (b) Fig. v . The proposed model with side street 18.3m. a. The section. b. The layout.

Each proposal has advantages, but it is noted that the <u>last</u> proposal provides:

- Reducing the number of rebound floors (<u>Recessed</u>) and thus <u>increasing the built area</u>.
- More floors with a window area that does not exceed 9 per cent of the room area and has adequate efficiency according to the law and previous research, unlike the case of the street with a width of 10 meters in which the area of windows in some floors increases to 10 per cent of the room area and thus the <u>designer needs to</u> solve the problem of heat that may be caused by wide windows in addition to the privacy. The window area relative to room area based on the

obstacle angle in the two cases.

floor	Window area/ room area (per cent)	
	Street width (10 m)	Street width (18.3 m)
commercial	-	-
1st	10	9
2ed		
3rd		8
4th	9	
5th		
6th	8	
7th		
8th		
9th		
10th		
11th		

Green roof

Fig .vi shows an example of a residential building with **stepped terraces** on 26 Vavin Street designed by **Henri Sauvage** in 1912-1914.

When applying the same methodology in buildings, one must take into account when choosing plants, their **types, heights, and soil layers appropriate for this, in addition to the irrigation method.**



When the building codes of different countries are reviewed

there is <u>no integrated</u> <u>building code</u>, as some aspects are achieved in one code and vice versa in another code and so on. It is possible to use the available information sources

> to reach the <u>best proposals</u> after they have been adapted to be effective <u>without</u> the need to use <u>complex</u> <u>professional programs</u>

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS



a similar study to raise the efficiency of facades in other public buildings.



THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!