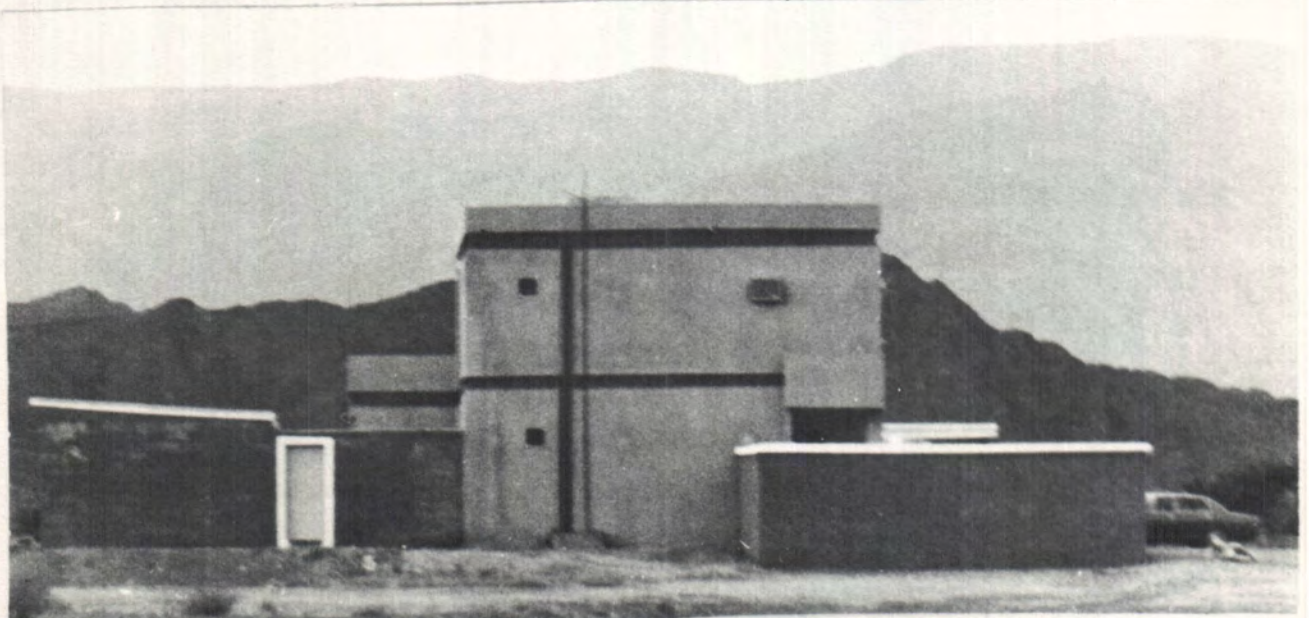


Indigenous Rural Housing in Muladah



Wali's House and Headquarters in Iski.



Recent building, such as Wali's house in Nizwa, set new models and new aspirations

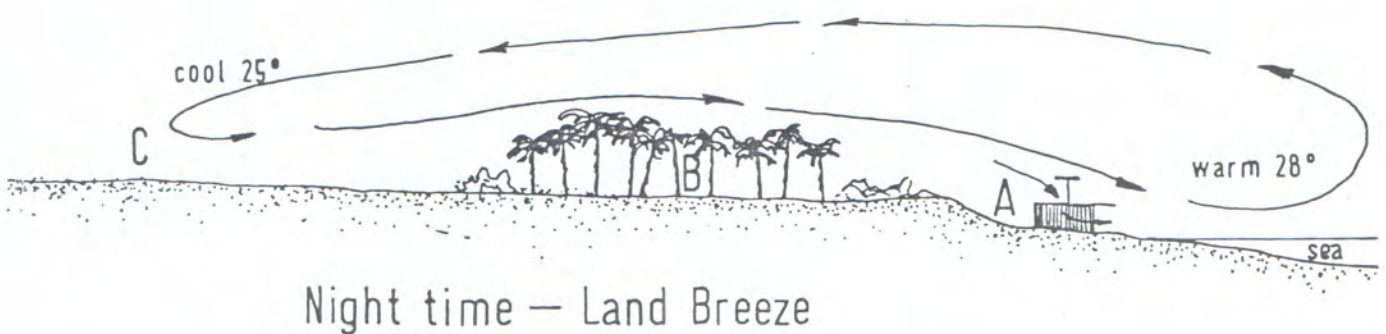
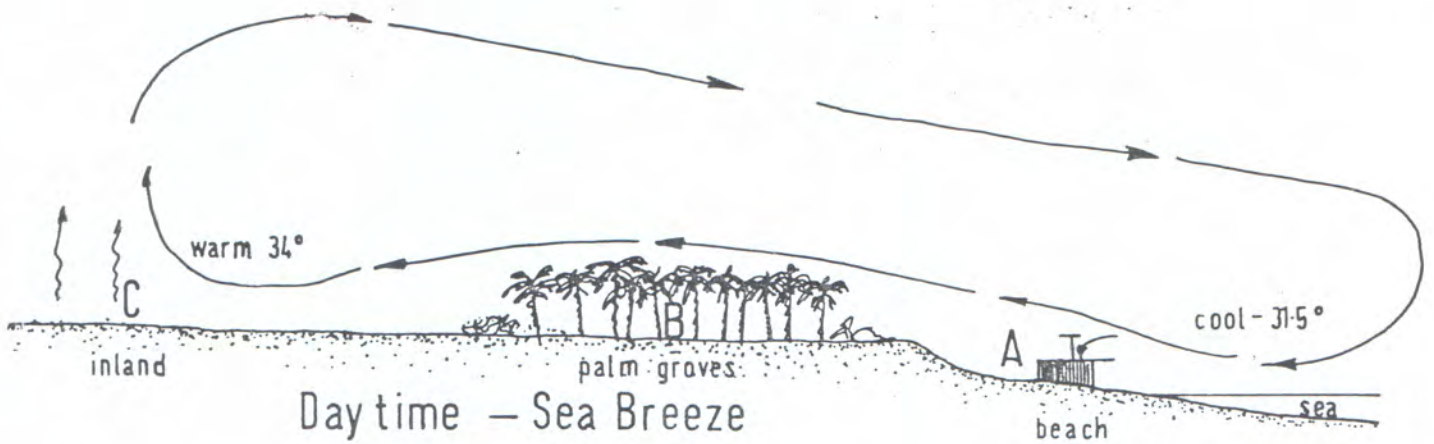
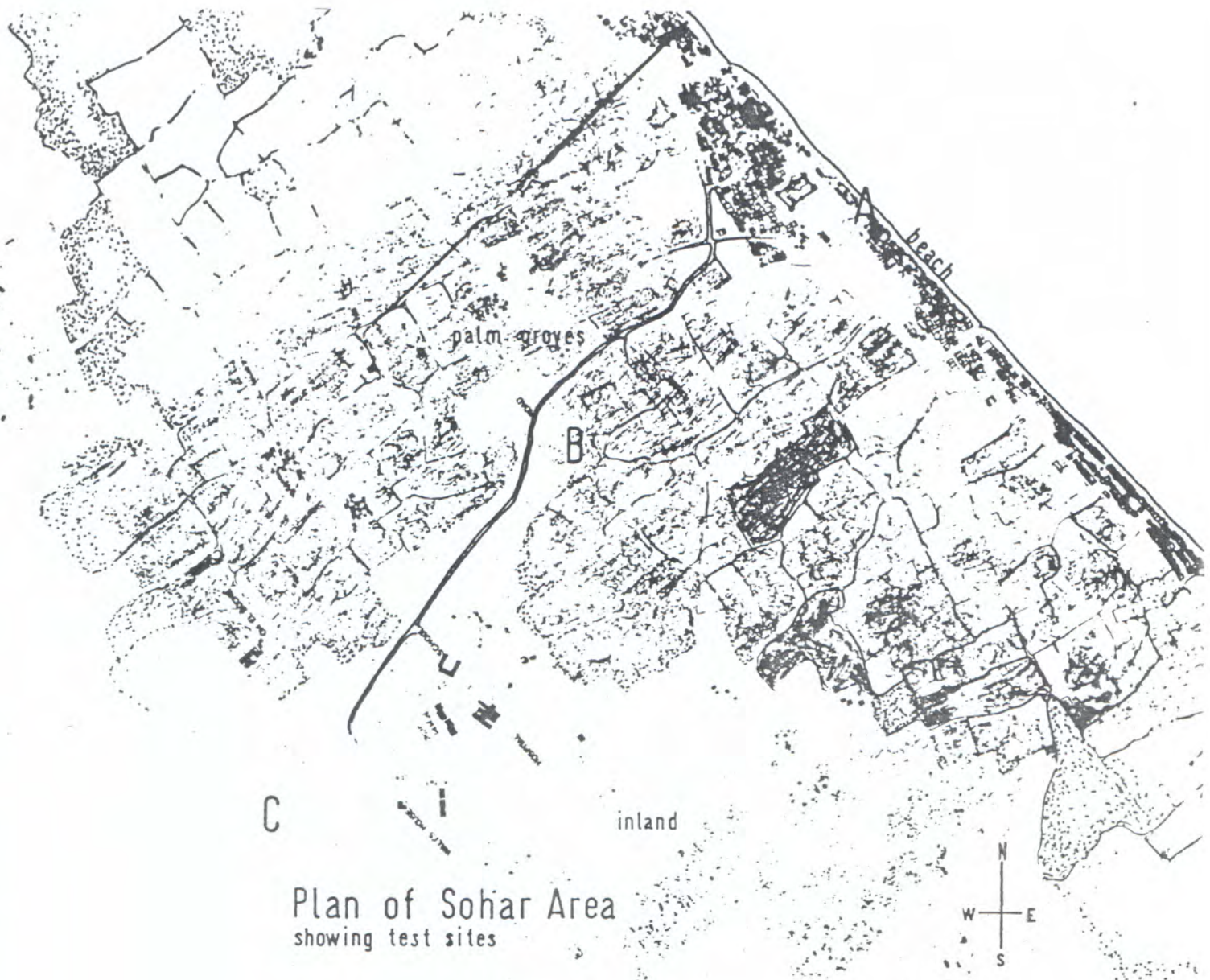


FIG 305

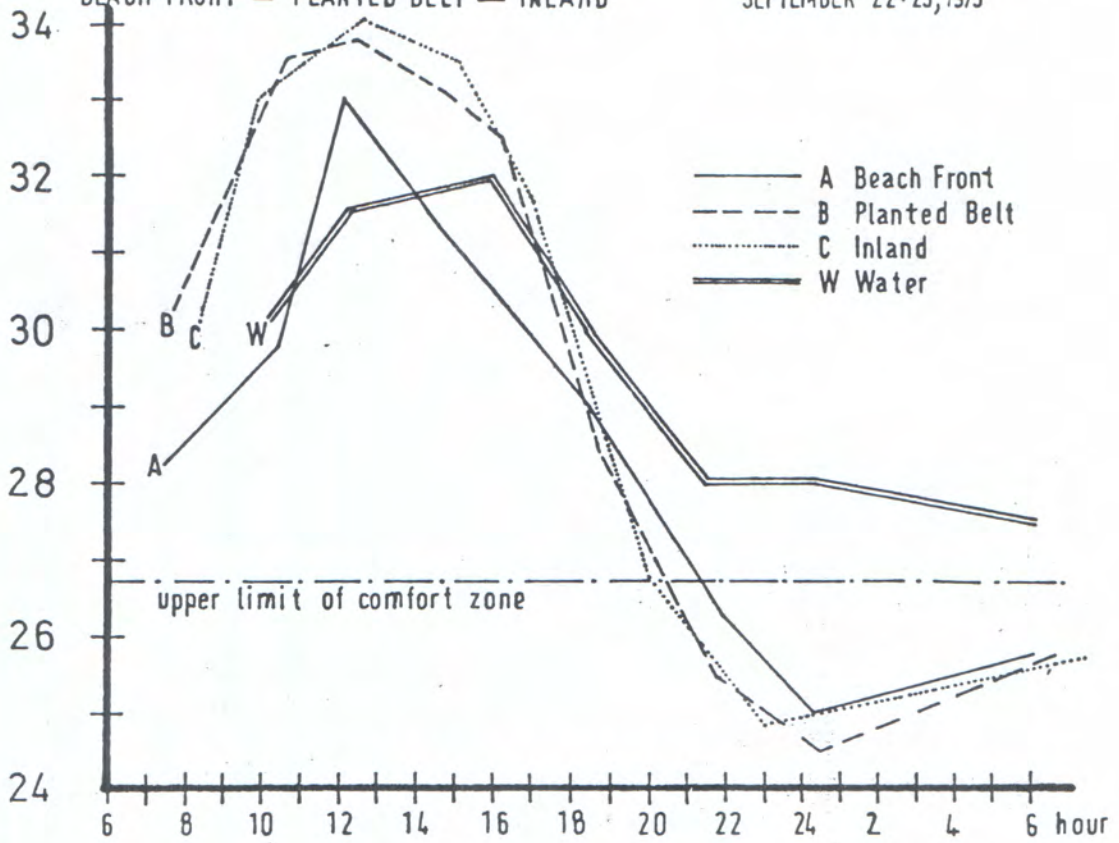
MICRO - CLIMATIC COMPARISON

SOHAR

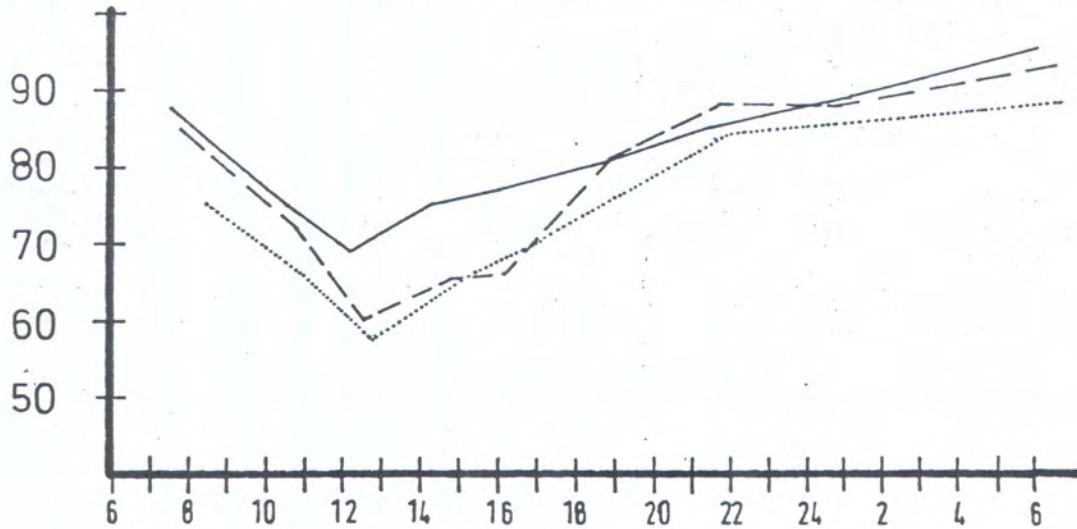
BEACH FRONT — PLANTED BELT — INLAND

SEPTEMBER 22+23, 1973

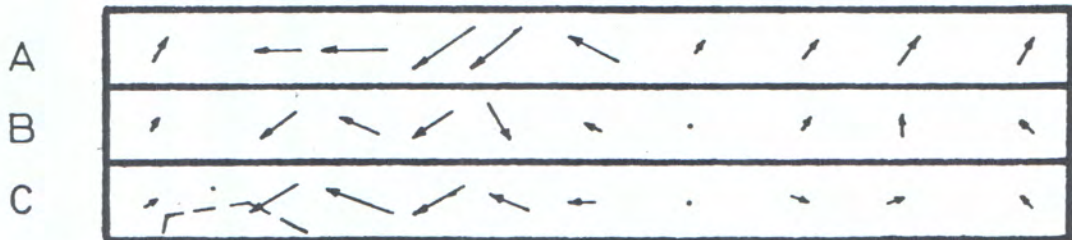
TEMPERATURE °C



RELATIVE HUMIDITY %



WIND
DIRECTION &
RELATIVE VELOCITY



EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE
DUE TO COOLING FACTOR OF WIND

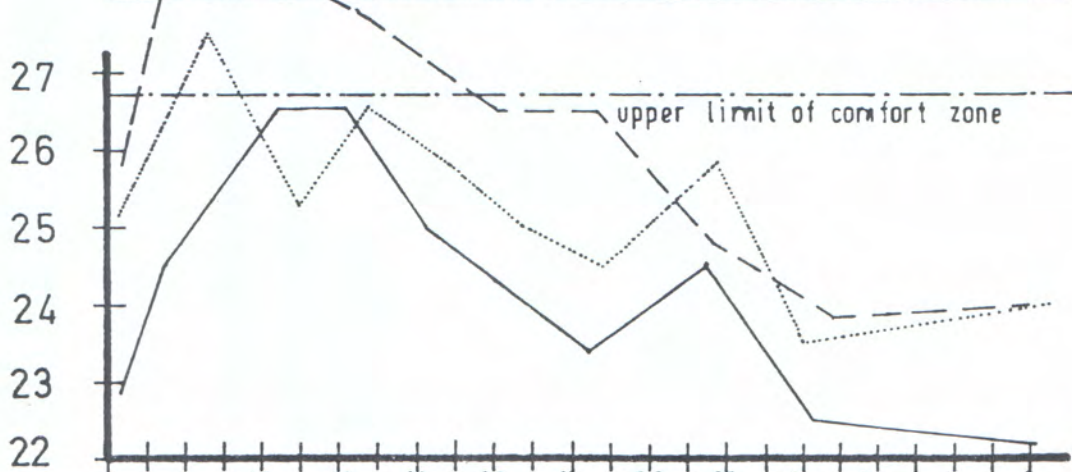


Fig 3.14

Barasti house at Om El Boche showing addition of barasti screen for winter conditions.
a. before addition
b. after addition



a.



b.

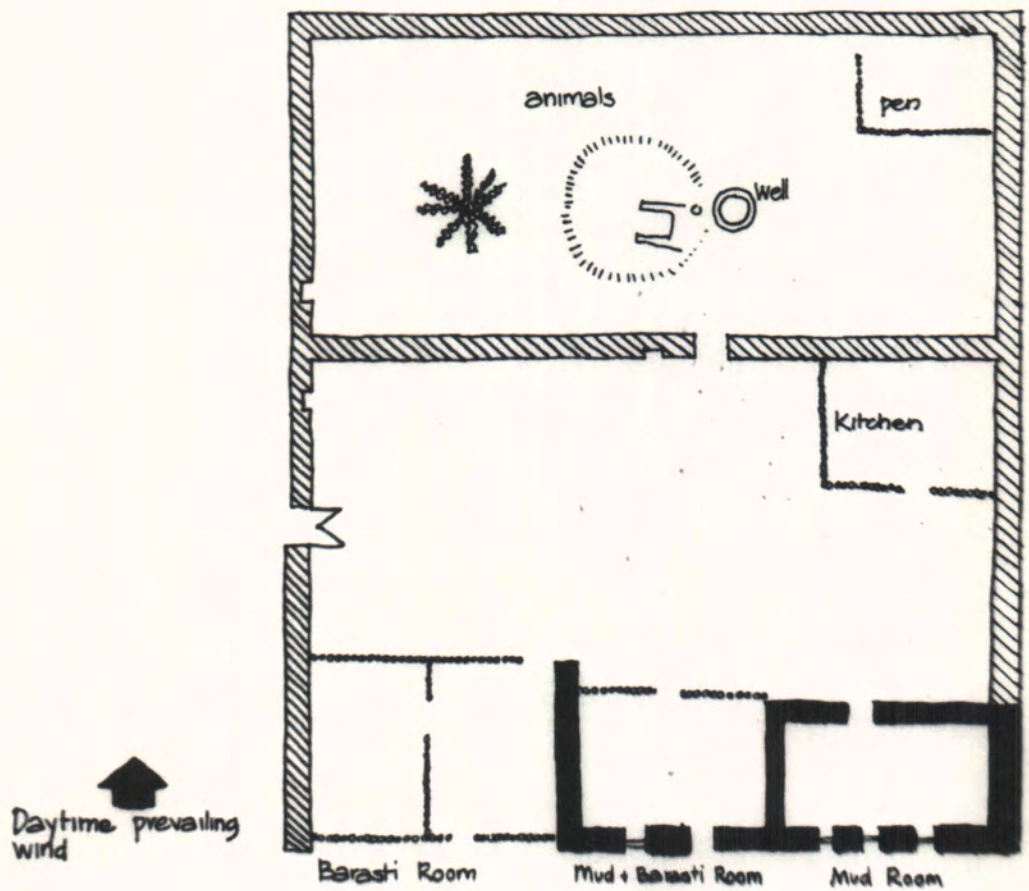


Fig 3.15 House at Maladah showing different rooms used for different seasons



Fig 3.19 Winter Village Falaj al Qabael
Note mud brick houses and added matting on barasti roof.



Fig. 3.20 Summer settlement in date garden area.

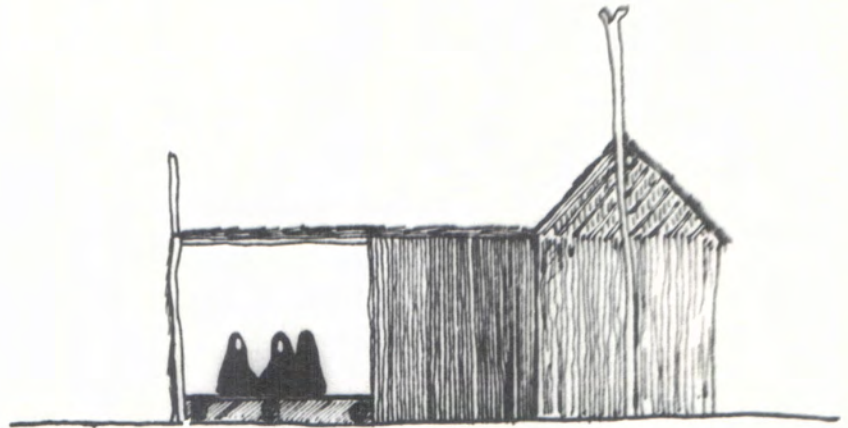
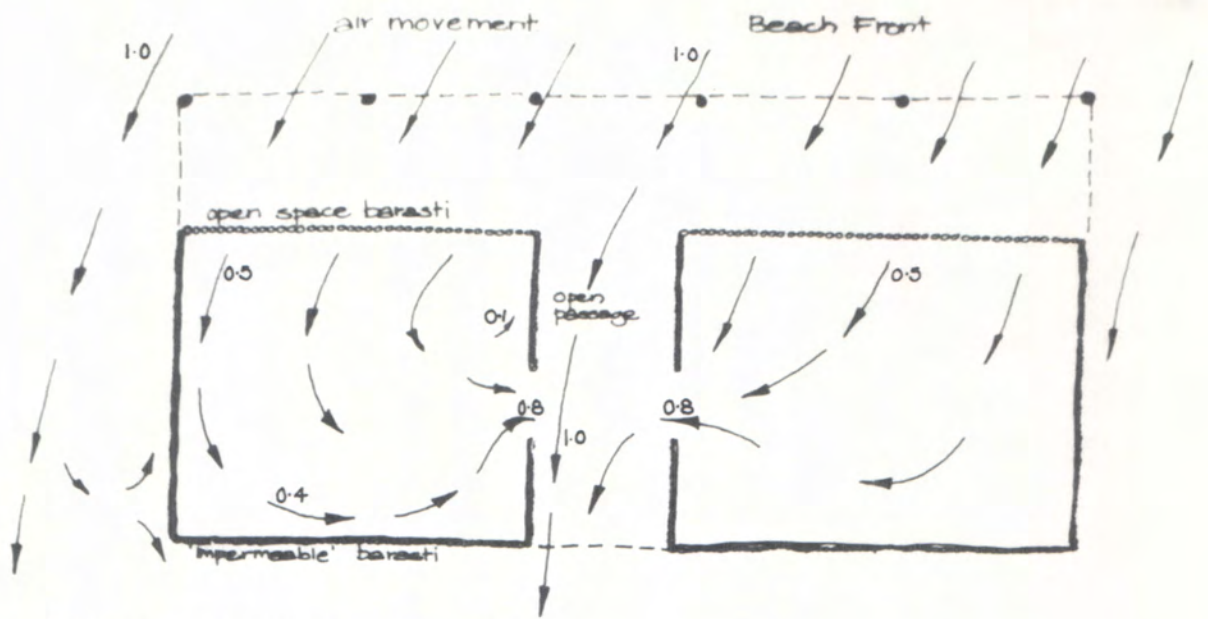


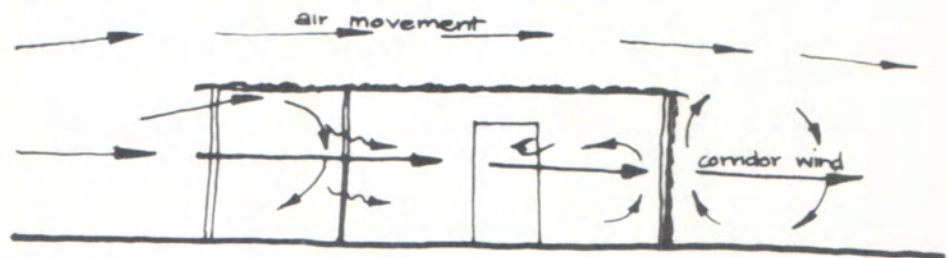
Fig 3-21

Section of barasti house showing shelter allowing free air movement through it.





Plan of passage way house
Fig. 3.22



Section
Fig. 3.23



Fig. 3.24



Fig 3.25

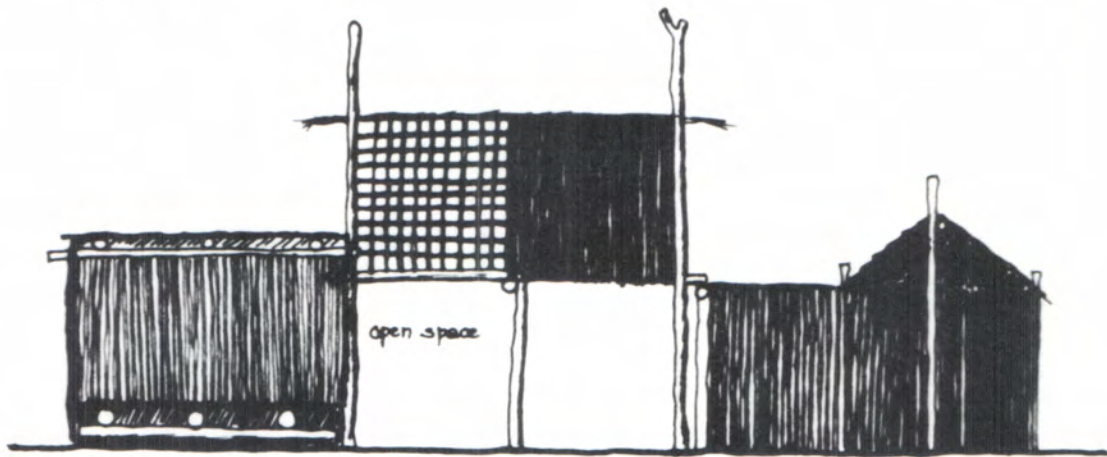
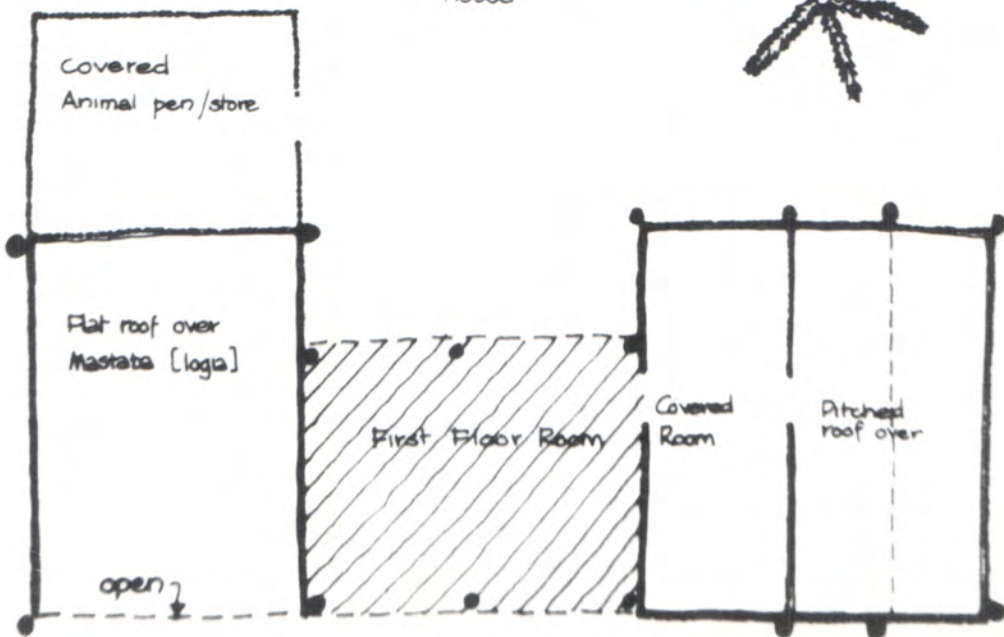


Fig 3.26
Elevation

Date garden surrounding house



Plan
Fig 3.27

↑ Daytime wind direction
Two storey barashi house at Musanala

Fig. 834
The basic roof structure
is pre assembled
on the ground



Fig. 835
The roof is post tensioned
and tied when in place





Raised platforms are often used for storing food. The introduction of insect and rodent guards would be an improvement.

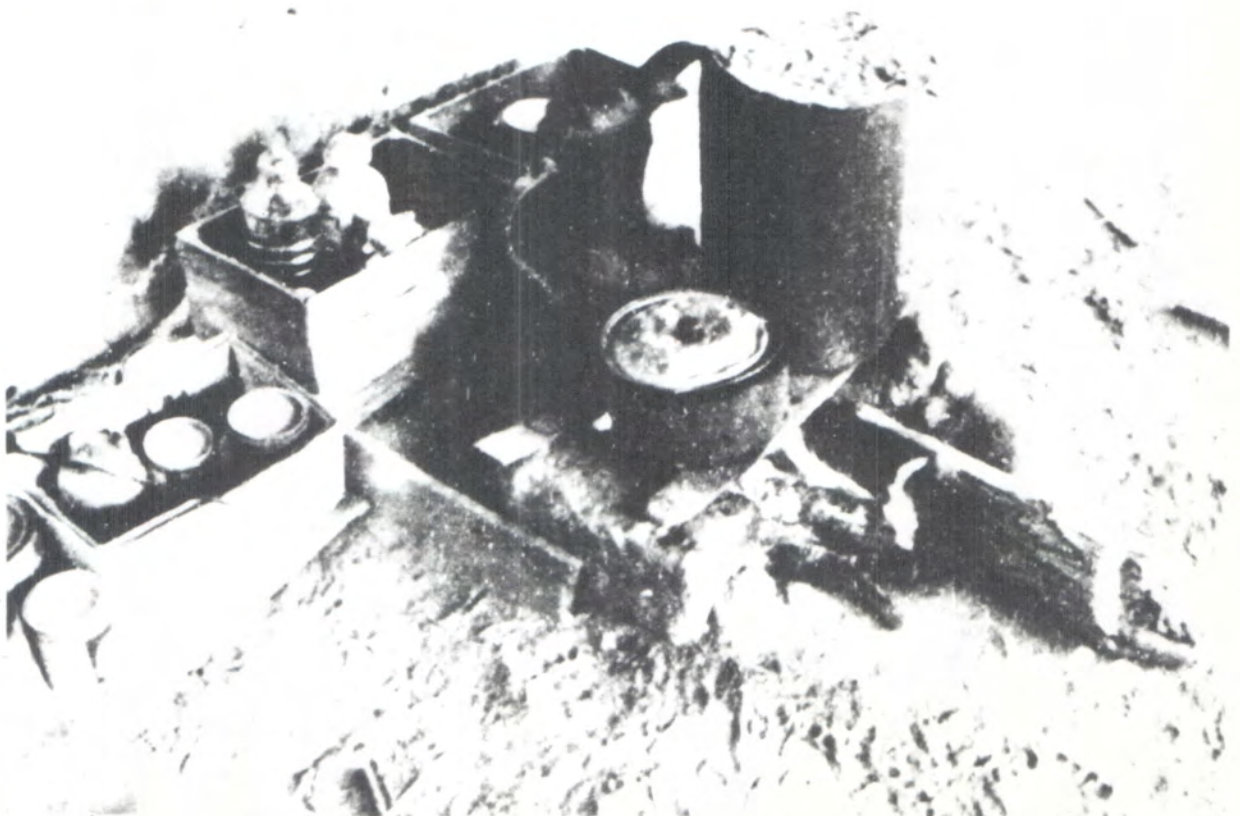
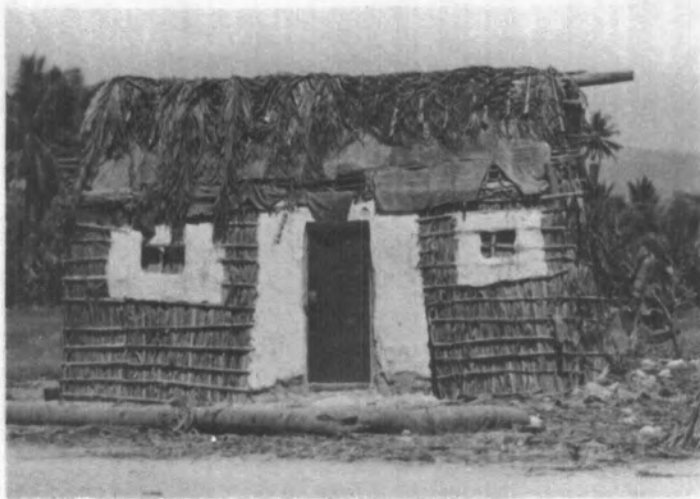


Fig. 930 Typical facilities for cooking in existing rural houses.

Barasti house
using mud to
stabilize openings



Detail showing
mud plaster on
a barasti wall



Interior of mud plastered
barasti house







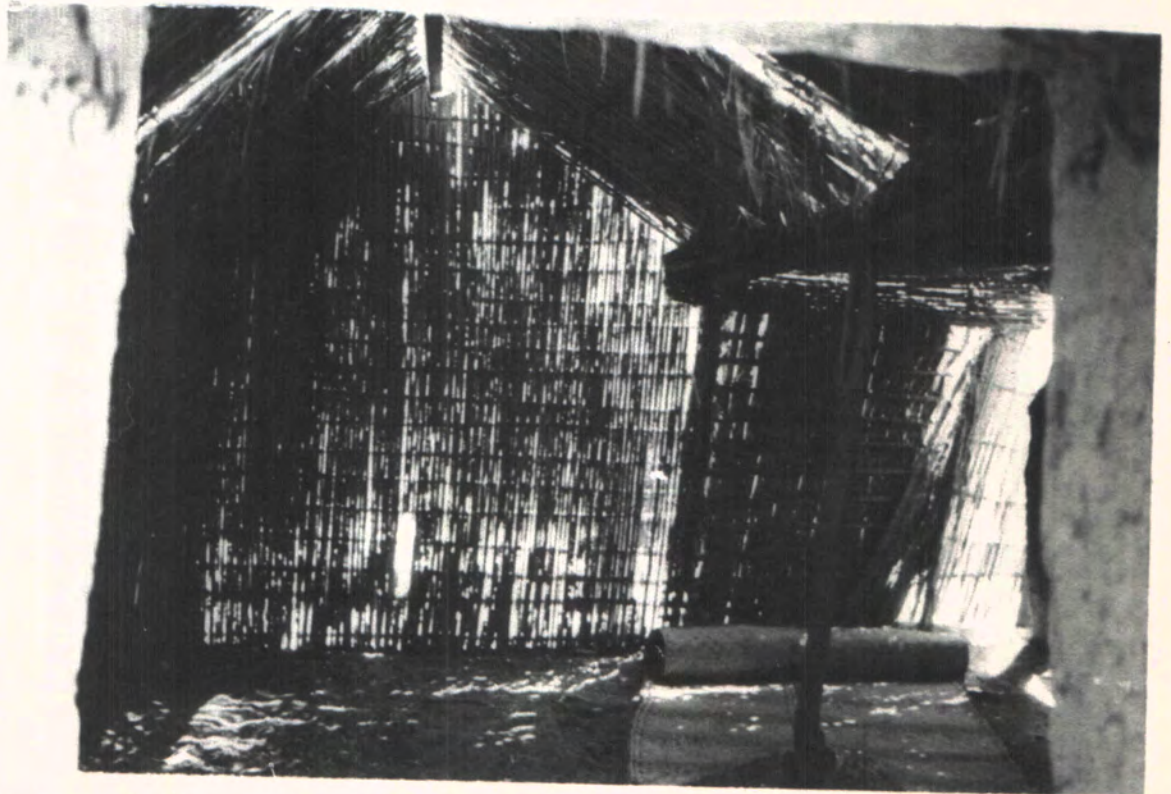
Fig 3.19 Winter Village Falaj al Qabael
Note mud brick houses and added matting on barasti roof.



Fig. 3.20 Summer settlement in date garden area.

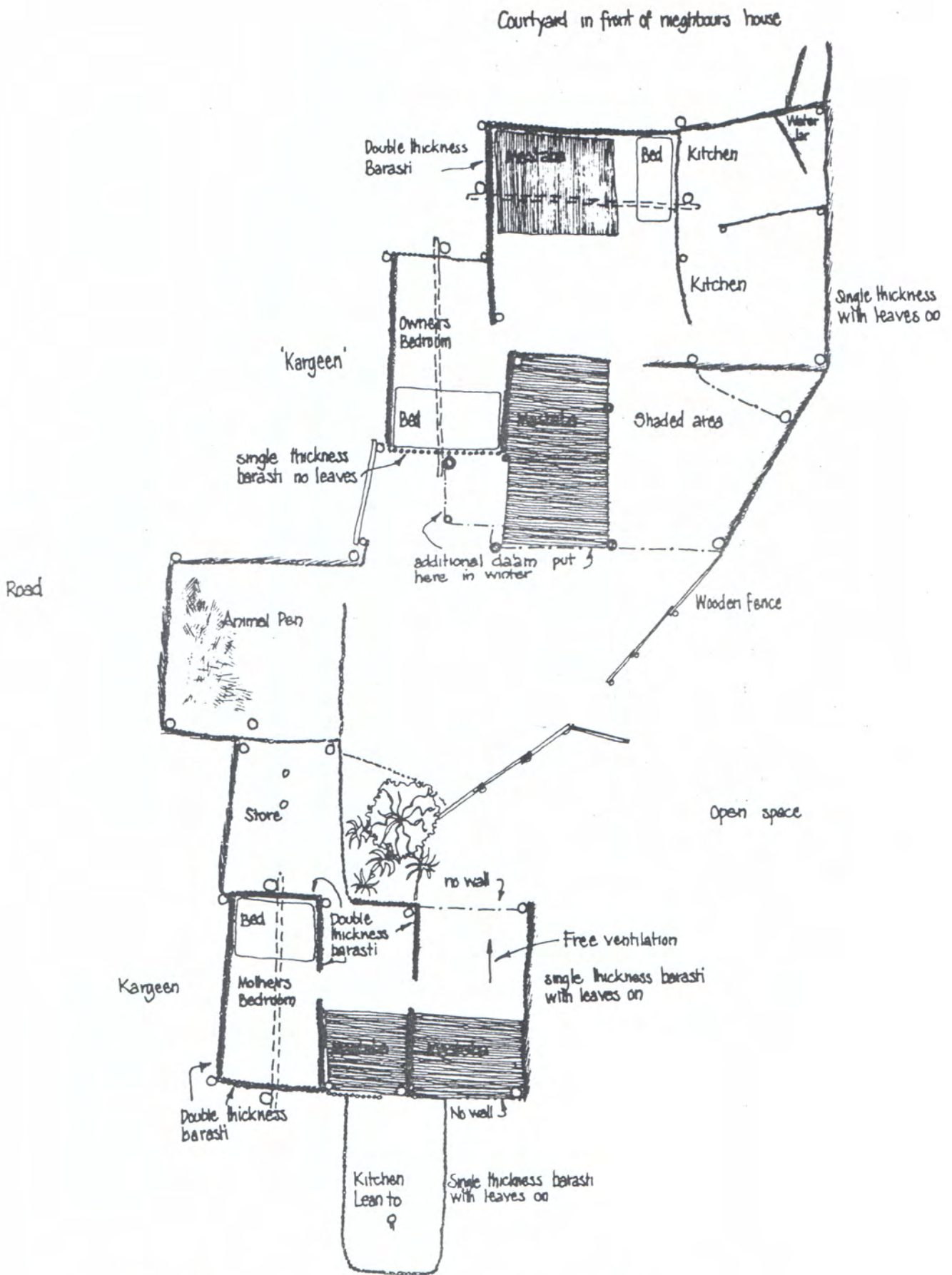


Exterior view of pitched roof rooms [Kargeen]



Interior of basic pitched roof room

Fig. 350 Pitched roof room



Floor Plan



Fig 3.59 Barasthi house - Salem Ben Abdullah - Om el Boche Wilaya of Sohar



Fig. 834
The basic roof structure
is pre assembled
on the ground

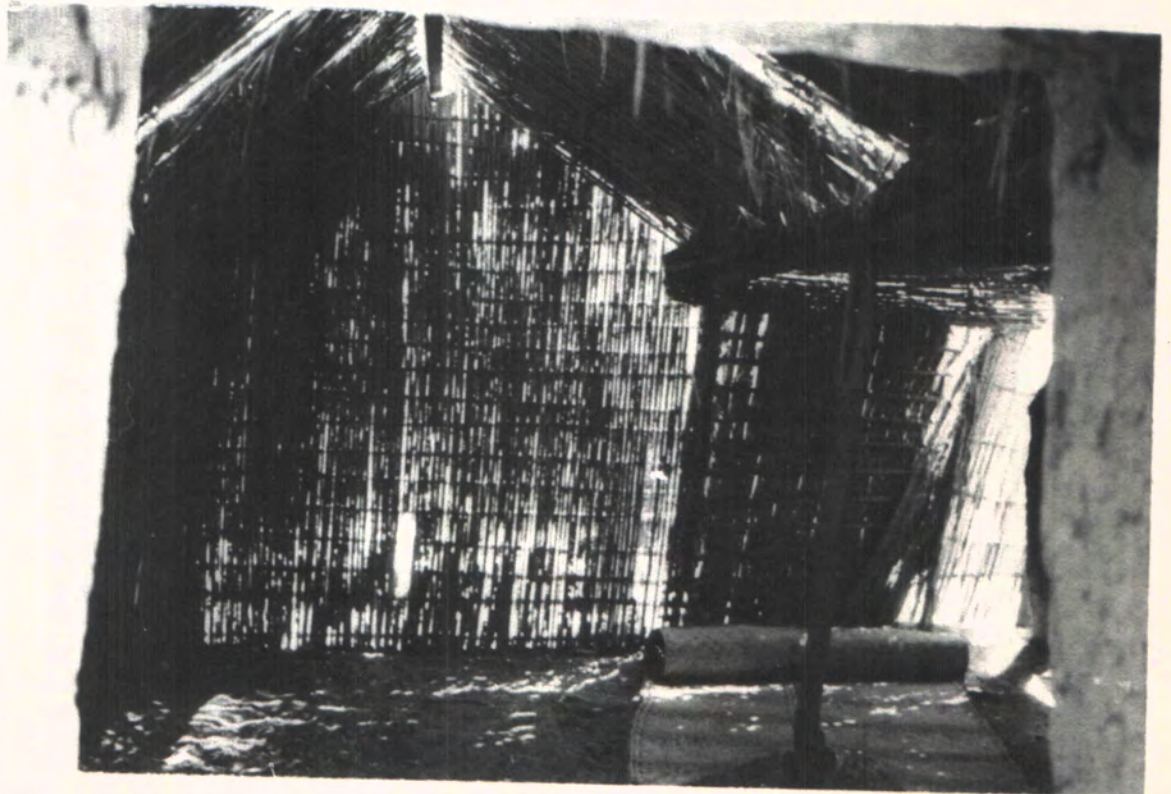


Fig. 835
The roof is post tensioned
and tied when in place





Exterior view of pitched roof rooms [Kargeen]



Interior of basic pitched roof room

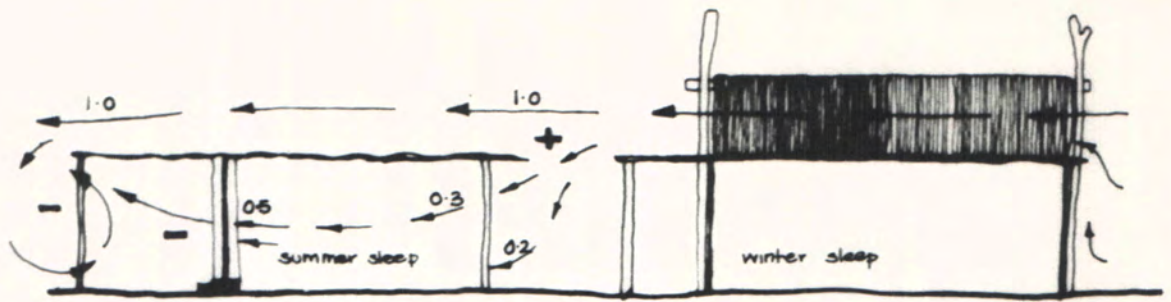
Fig. 350 Pitched roof room

Fig. 834
The basic roof structure
is pre assembled
on the ground



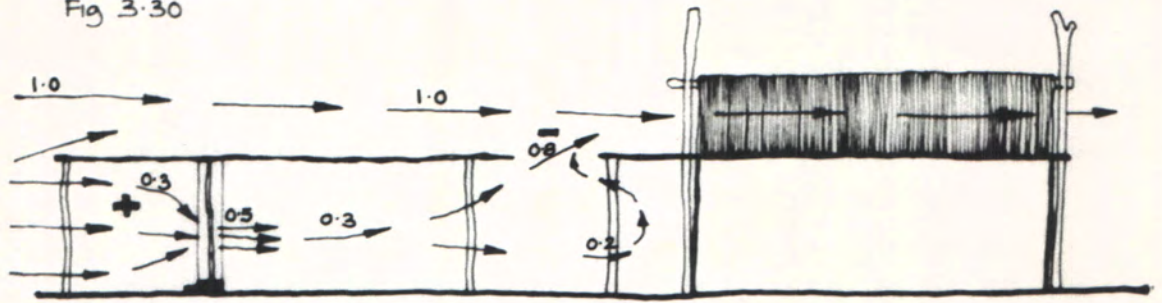
Fig. 835
The roof is post tensioned
and tied when in place





air movement at night

Fig 3.30



air movement in the day

Fig 3.31

House of Moh'd Abdullah. Beach Front - Sohar. Sections

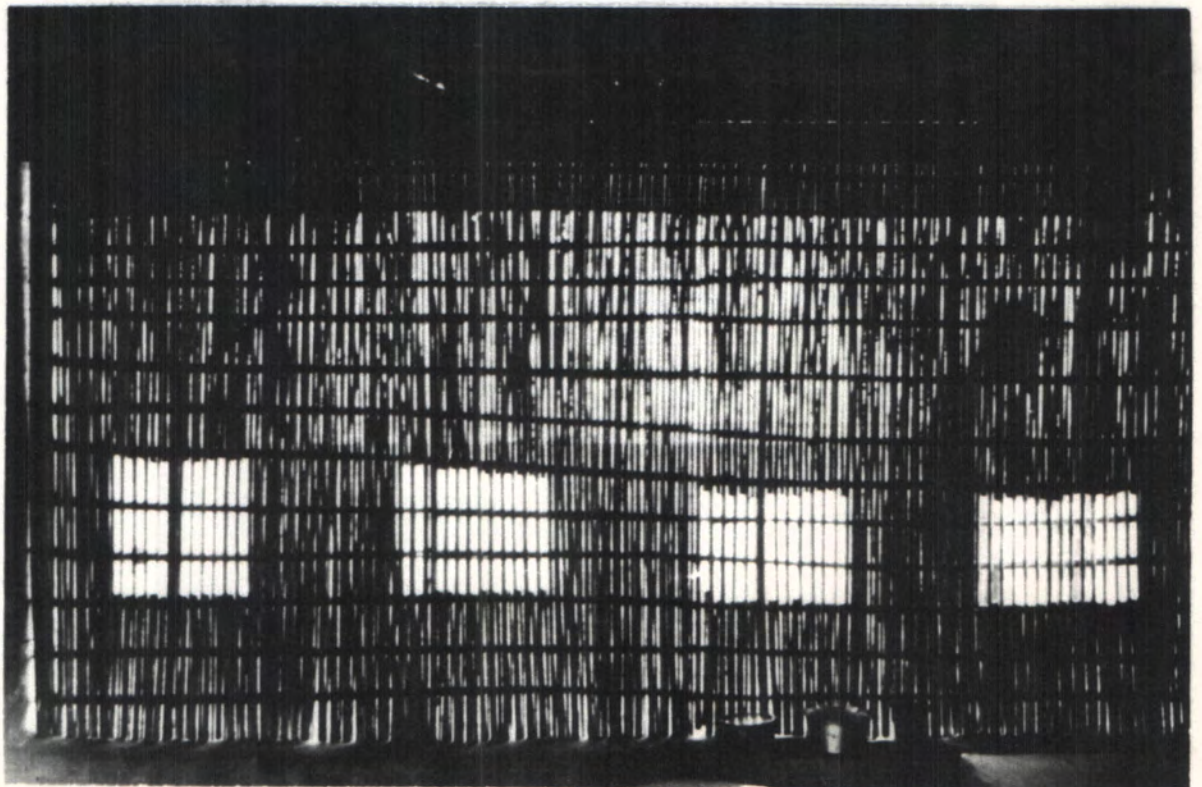


Fig 3.32

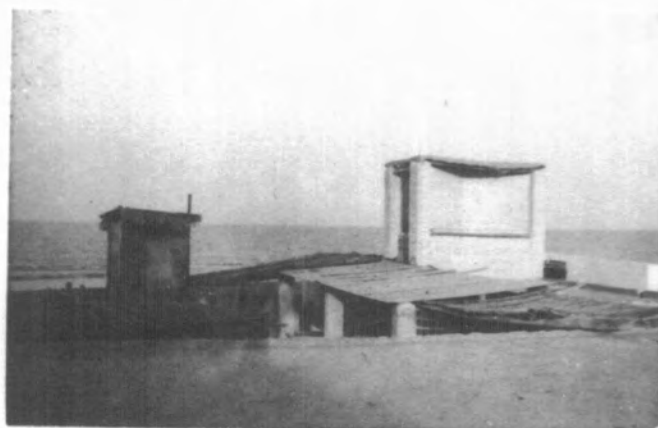


Fig 3-39

Plastered Badgir and
cloth Badgir at Sohar



View from other side



Cloth Badgir in use



Cloth Badgir framework
after adaptation to winter use.

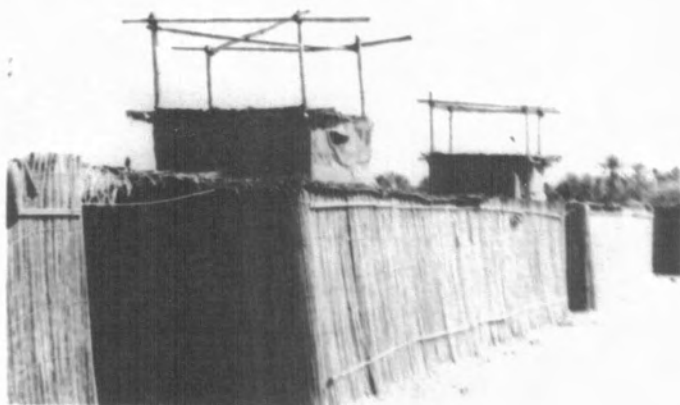
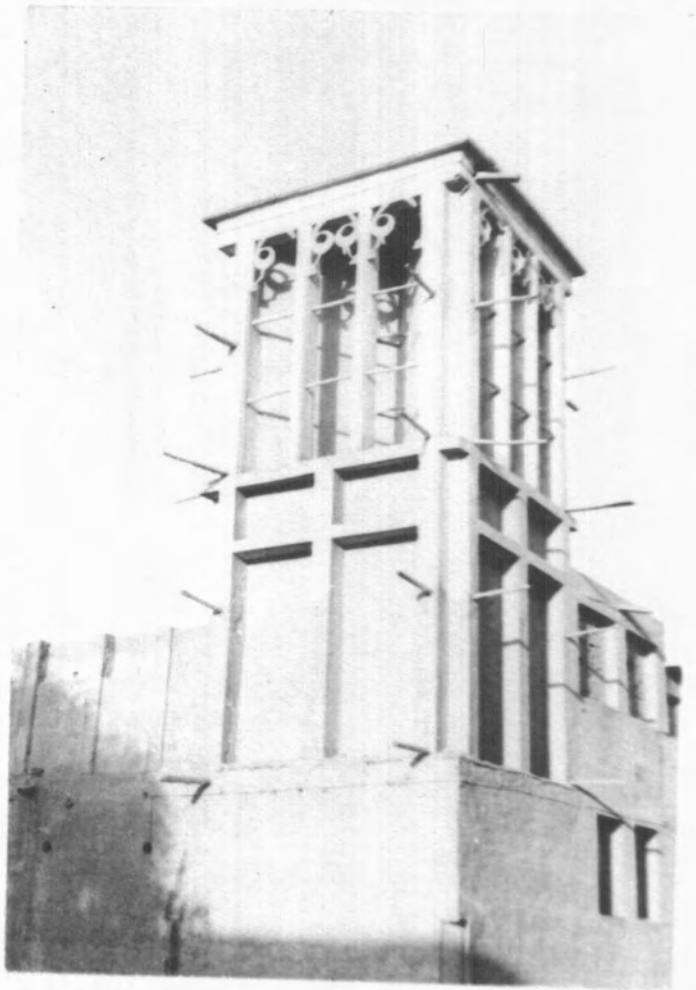


Fig 3.40

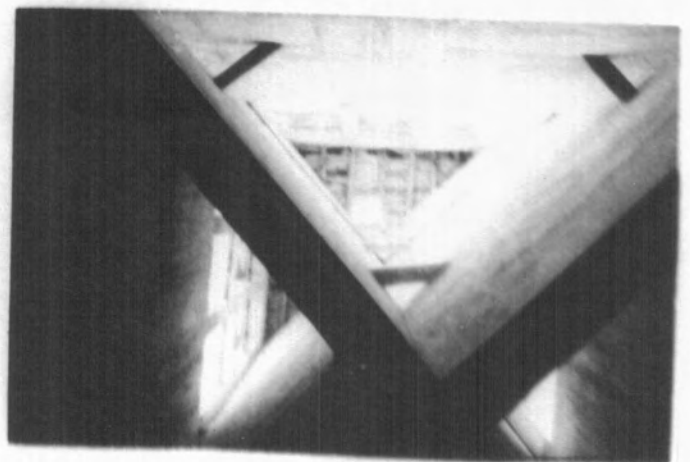
Bastakia area of Dubai
with Badgir

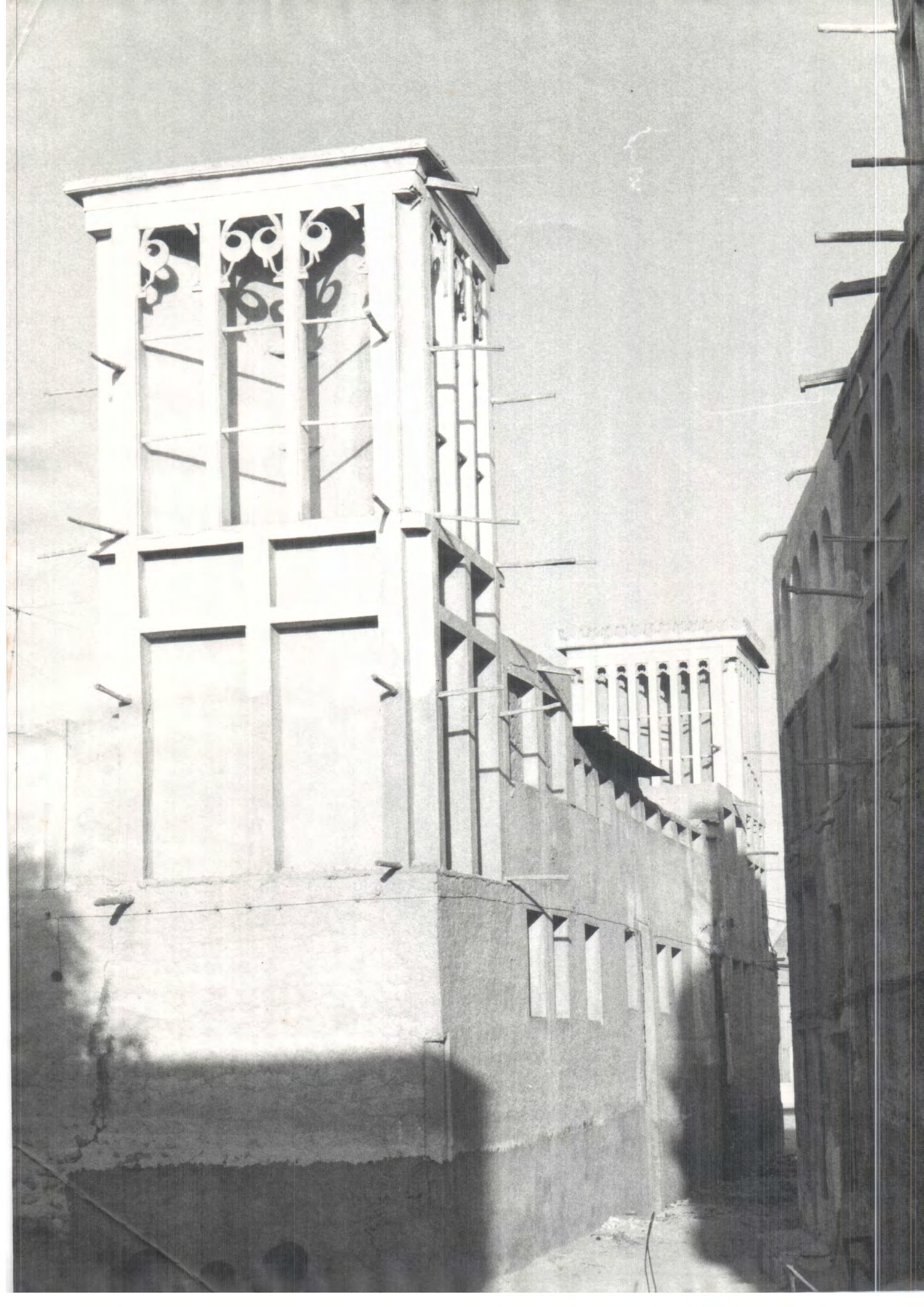


Dubai Badgir

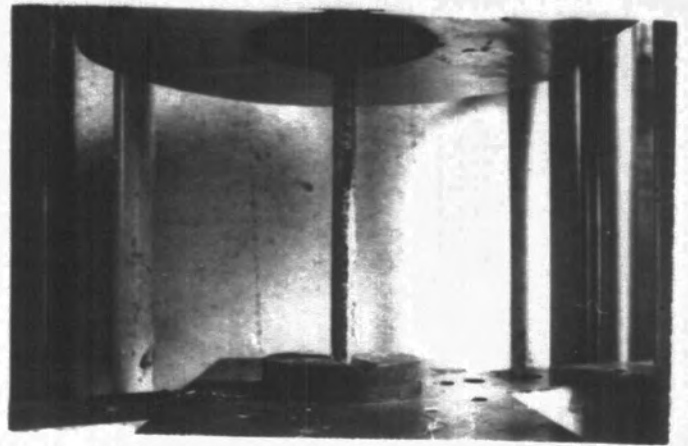


View up Badgir shaft
showing divisions

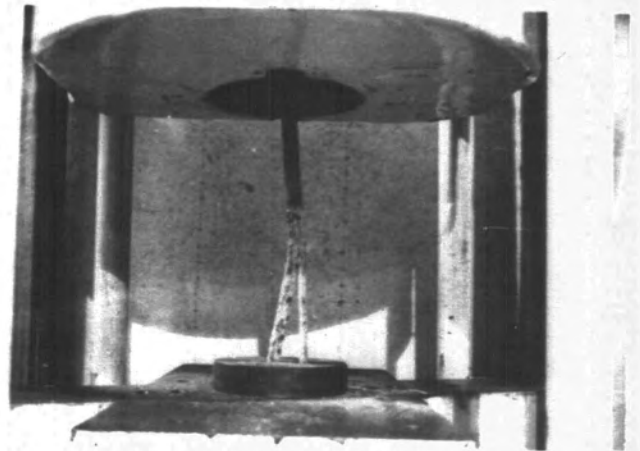




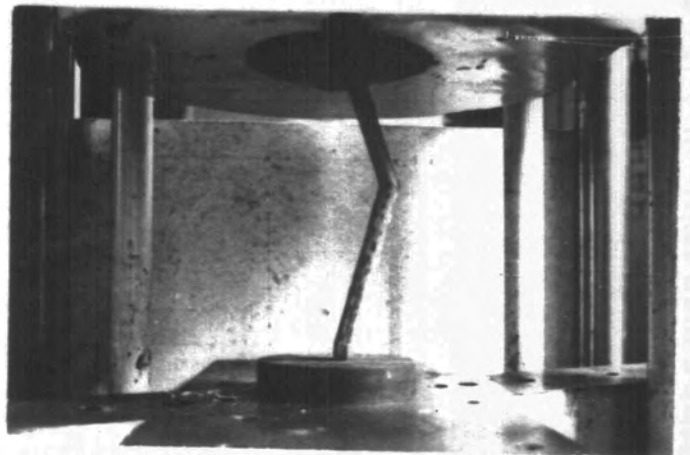
Stem before compression



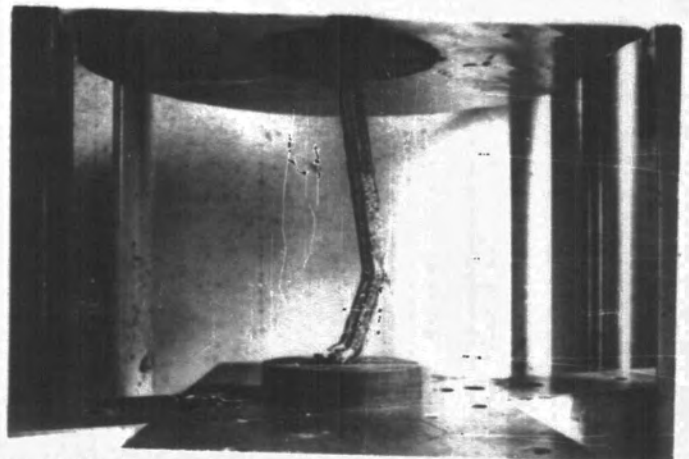
Thin end under compression
Note split failure



Center section under compression



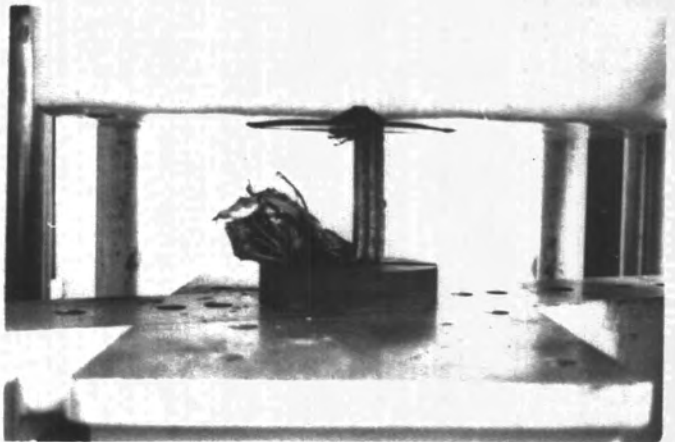
Thick end under compression
Fig 345 Compression tests



Wet barasti under initial loading

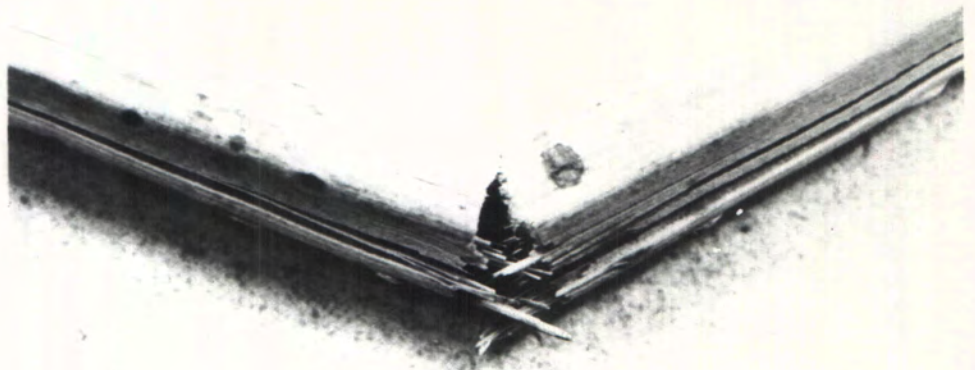


Wet barasti compressed to half its length showing shredded fibre

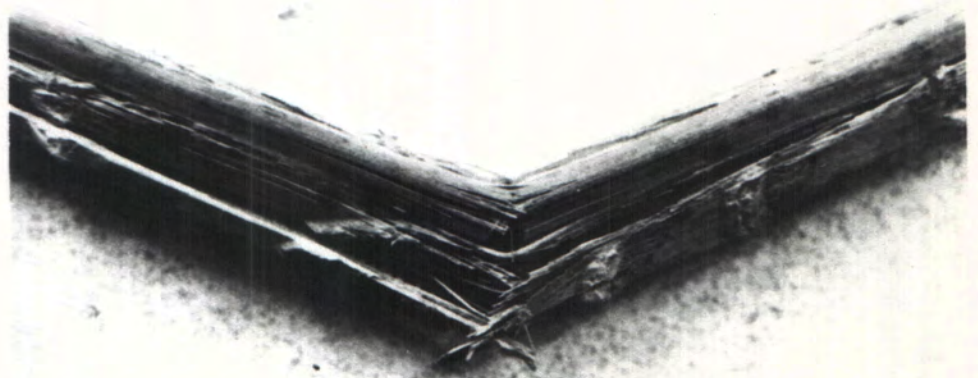


Detail of compressed fibre showing breakdown of fibres
Fig 346

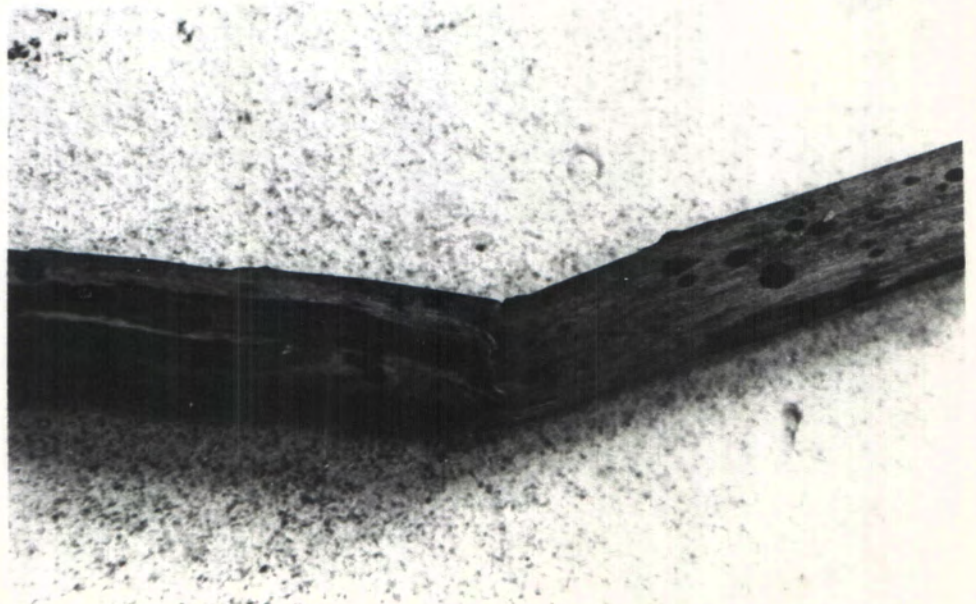




Clean fracture at thick end of stem



Splintered fracture at thin end of stem



Folded failure of wet stem

Fig. 348
Behaviour under
loading

Fig 355
Plain screen with leaves on



Fig 356
Stems with no leaves on

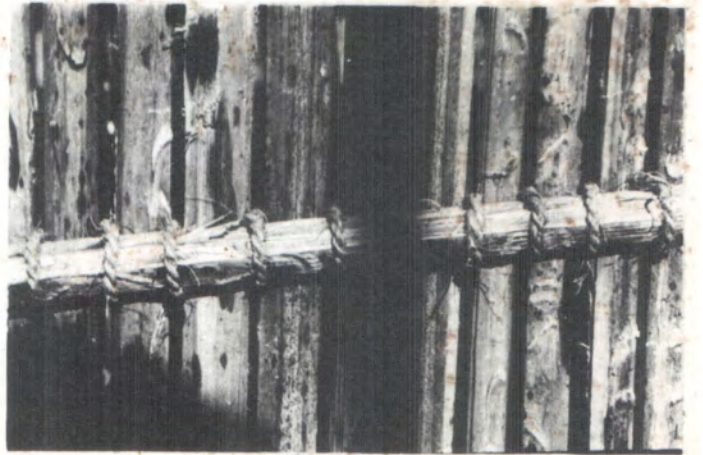


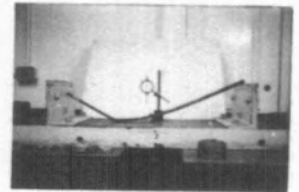
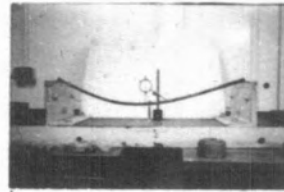
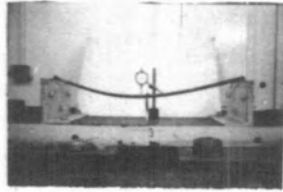
Fig 357
Double skin with leaves on



Fig 358
Roof panel



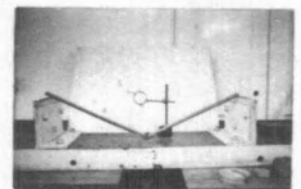
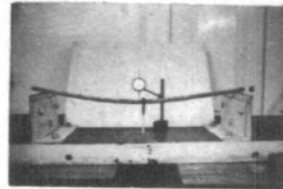
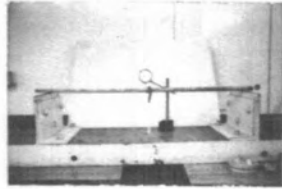
thin thick



- a
a. Stem under initial loading.
b. Nearing failure.
c. Broken stem.

THIN END OF STEM

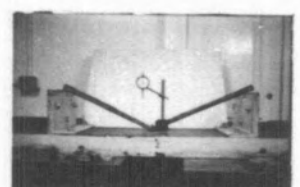
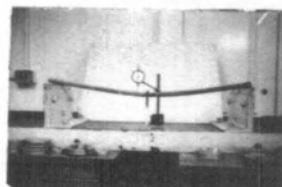
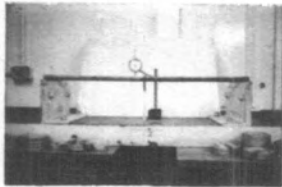
thin thick



- a
a Unloaded stem.
b Loaded stem.
c Broken stem.

CENTRAL PART OF STEM

thin thick



- a
a Unloaded stem.
b Loaded stem.
c Broken stem.

THICK END OF STEM

Fig 349 Behaviour under loading

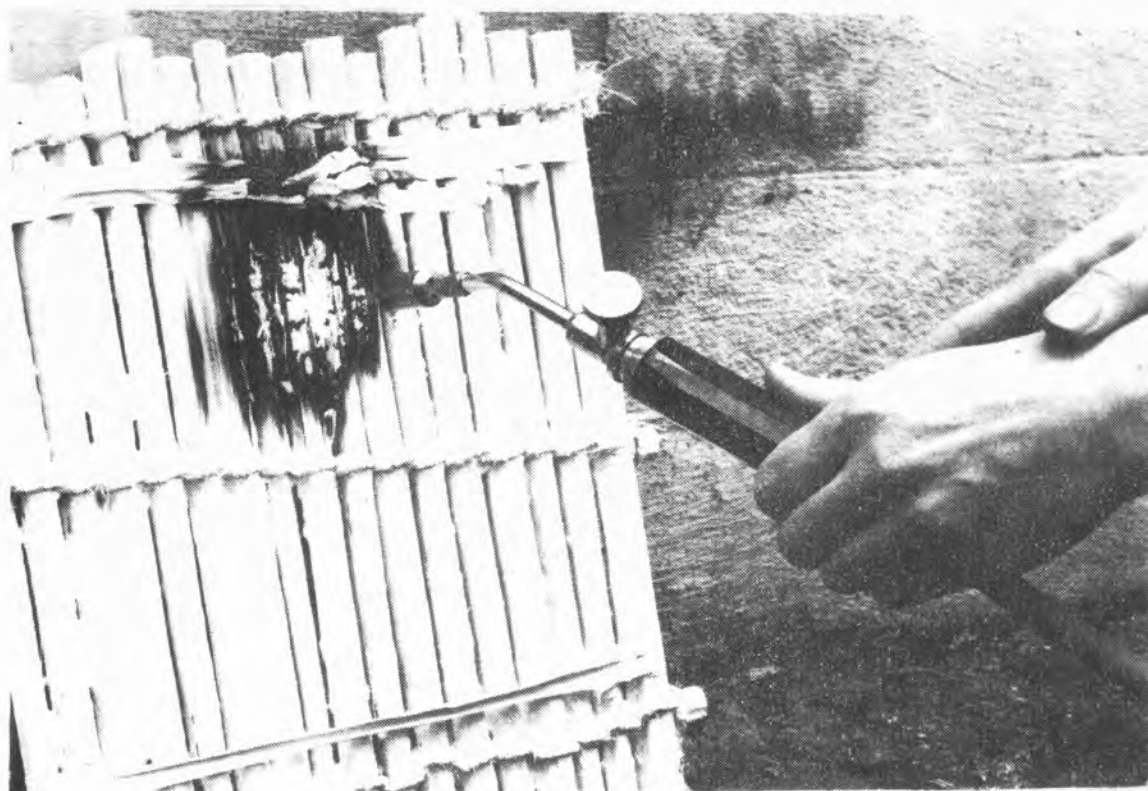


Fig 384 Fire test on barasti panel protected by fire retardant paint.

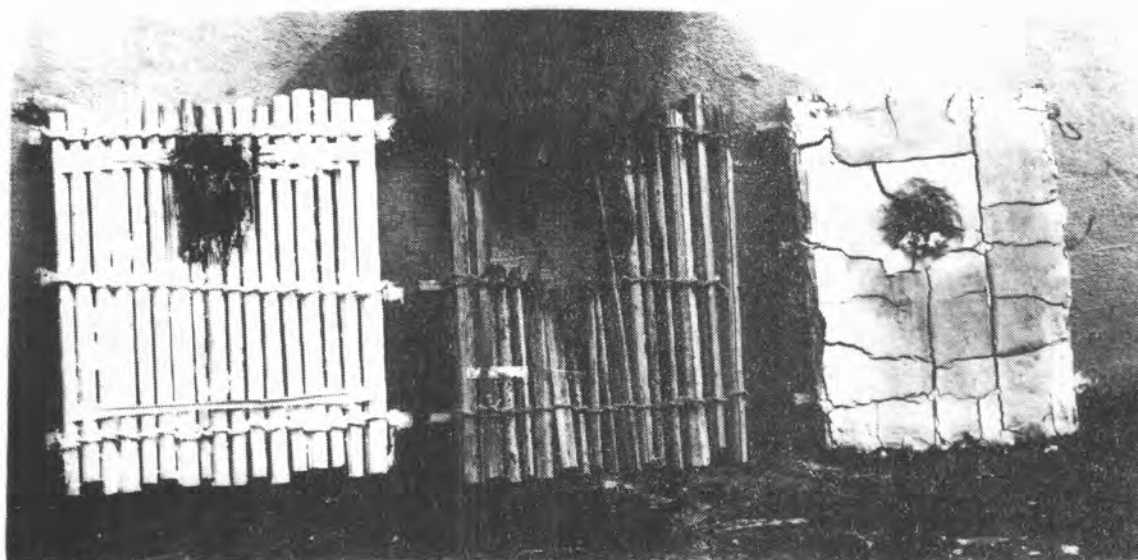


Fig 385 Panels after fire test:

protected by
fire retardant
paint.

unprotected

protected by
mud plaster

Time taken for panel to disintegrate

4 mins

1¼ mins

18mins

Fig 381 Post destroyed
by termites



Fig 380 Termites

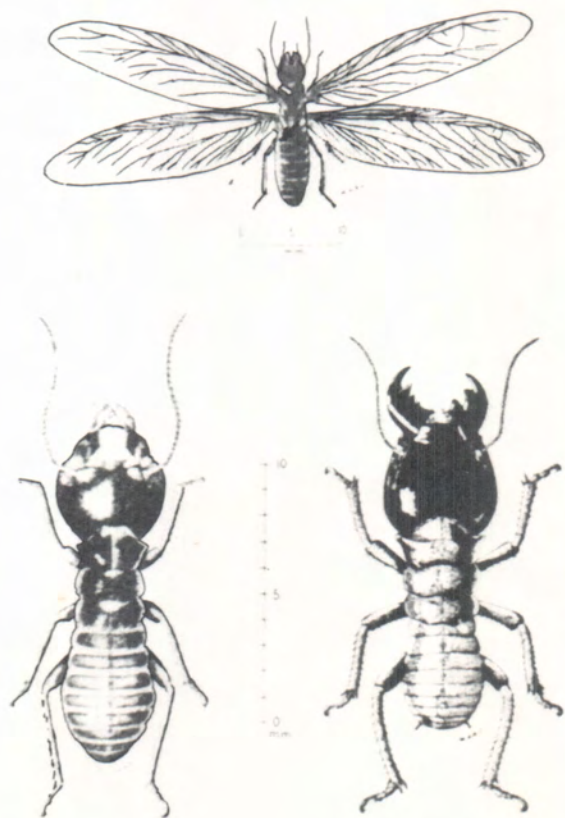


Fig 367
 Apparatus used to
 evaluate the thermal
 conductivity of
 barasti panels

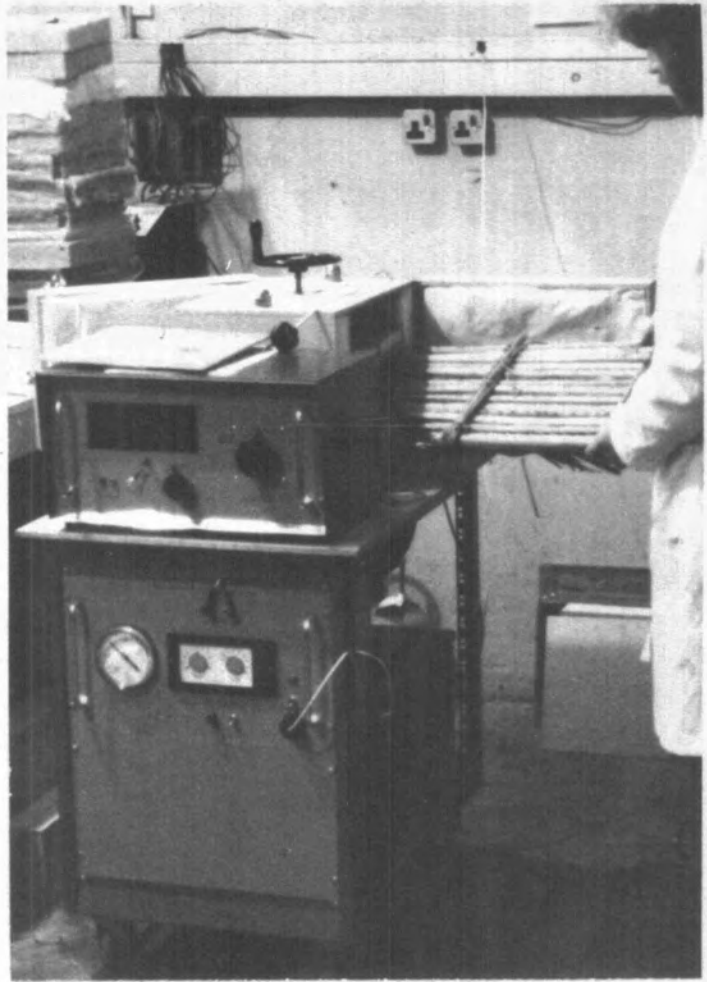
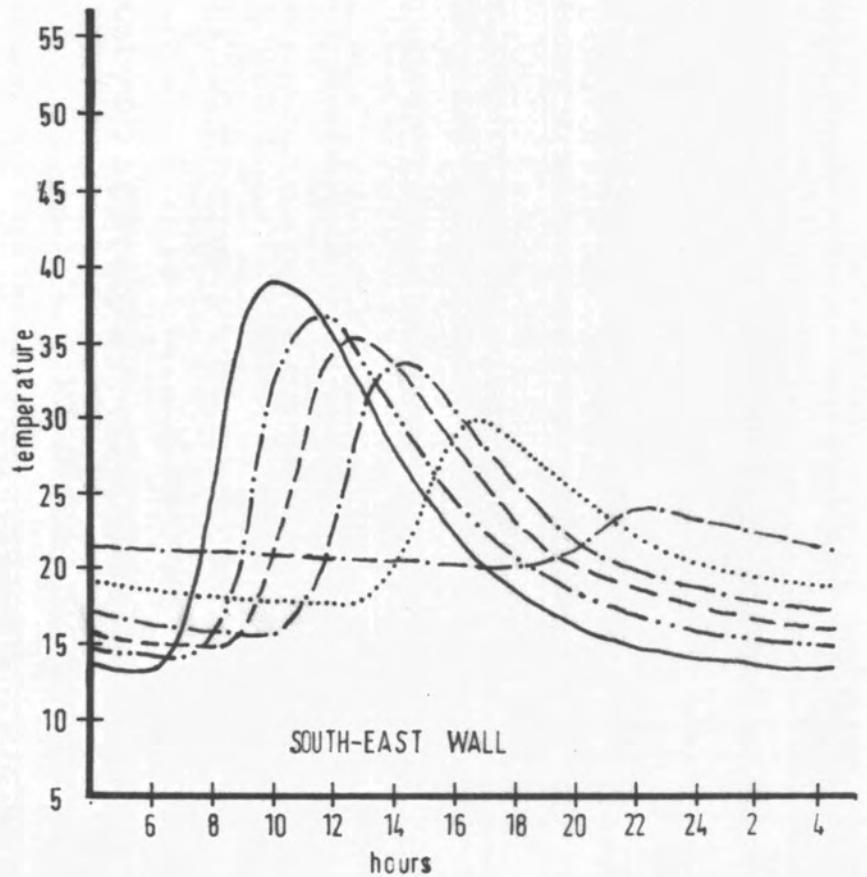


Fig 368
 Graph demonstrating
 the difference in
 daily temperature
 range of internal
 wall surfaces due
 to different barasti
 wall thicknesses.

- External surface
- INTERNAL SURFACE
- · - · - Single panel 3.3cm
- - - - Double panel 5.5cm
- · - · - Four panels 10.0cm
- · · · · Six panels 14.5cm
- · - · - Eight panels 19.0cm



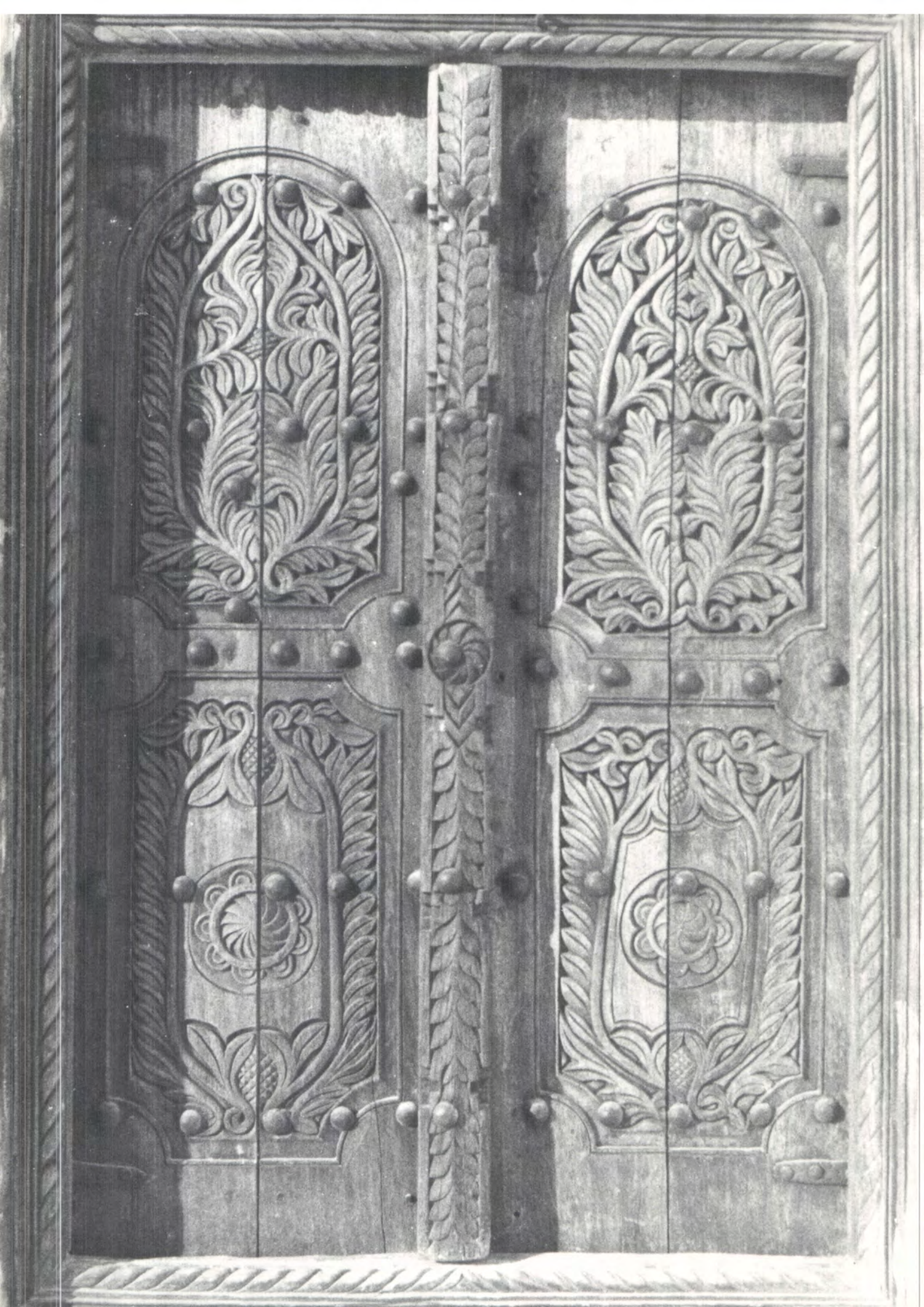


Fig. 410
Winter house
in Nizwa

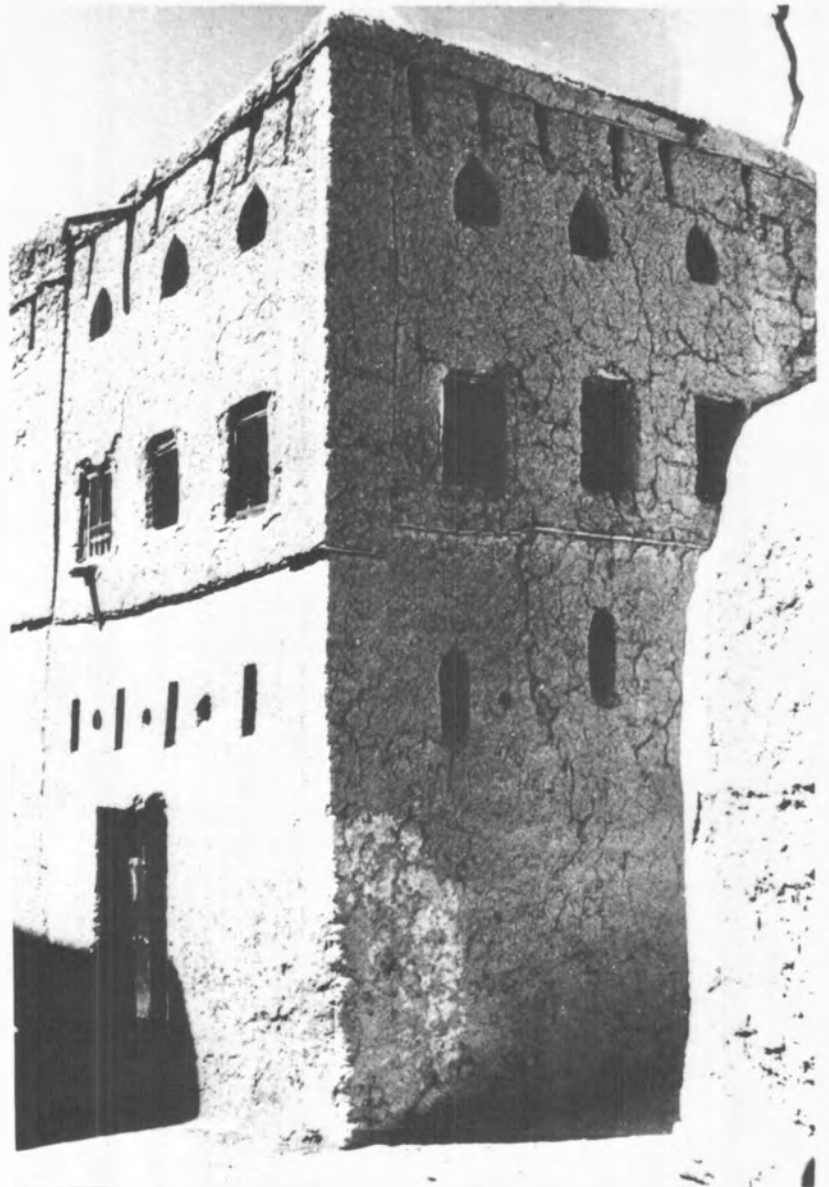


Fig 411
Summer house
in date garden
where micro-
climate is
more favourable

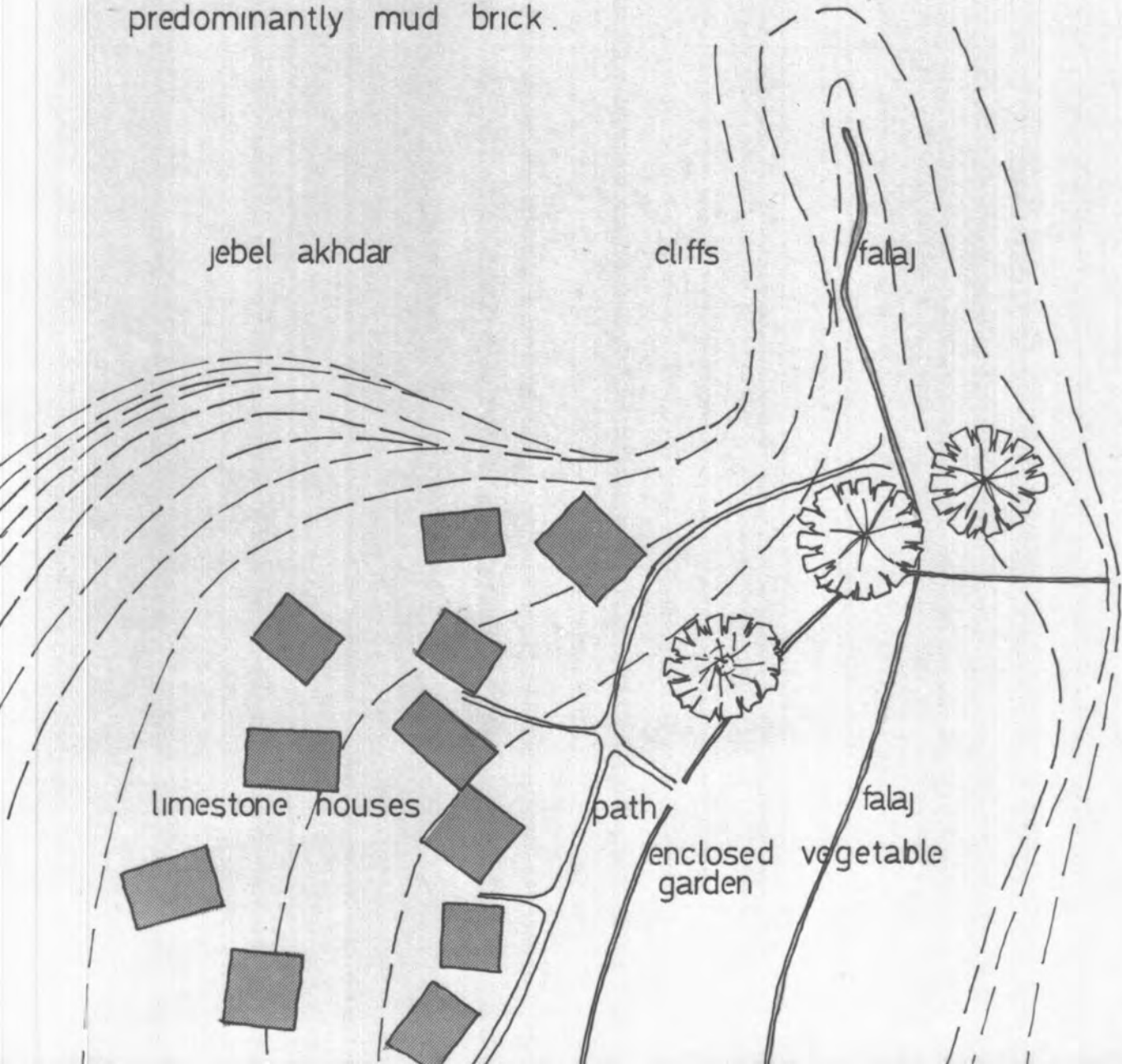


Fig 412

Limestone house

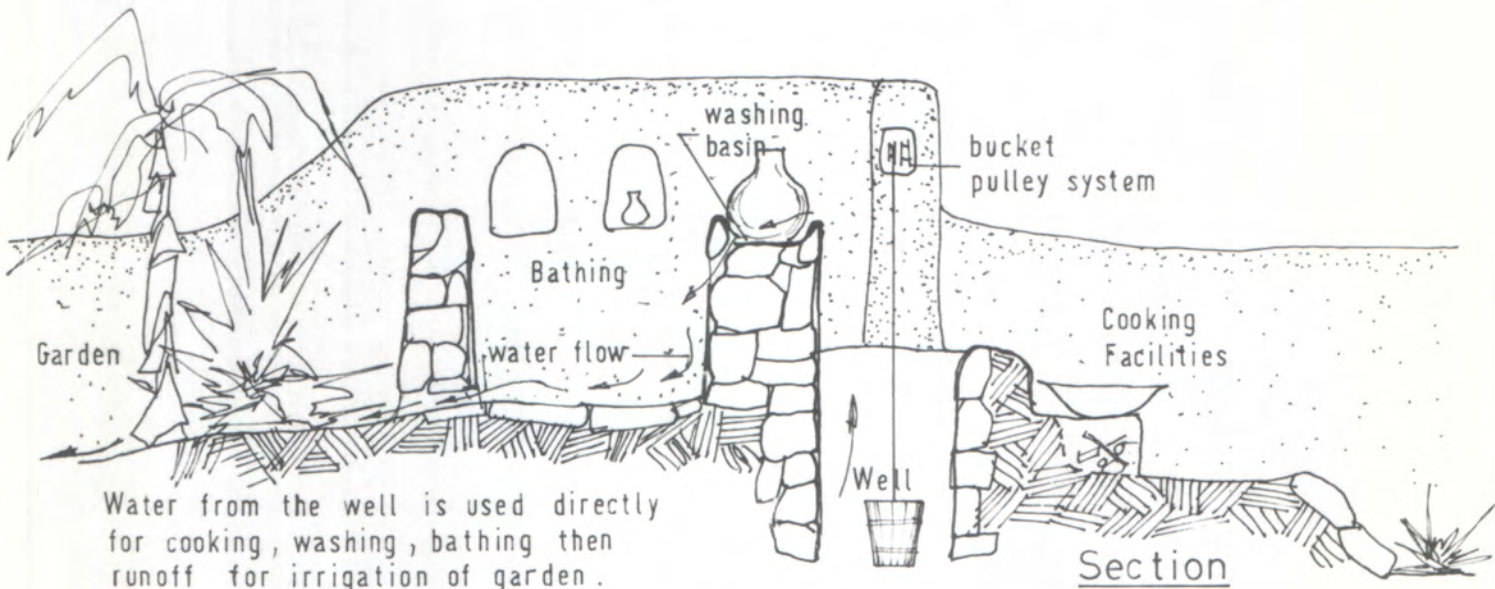


Schematic settlement plan of Odeya in the foothills near Izki. All houses are limestone unlike valley houses are predominantly mud brick.





Washing Area designed by Professor Hassan Fathy



Washing Area for Nizwa Summer House

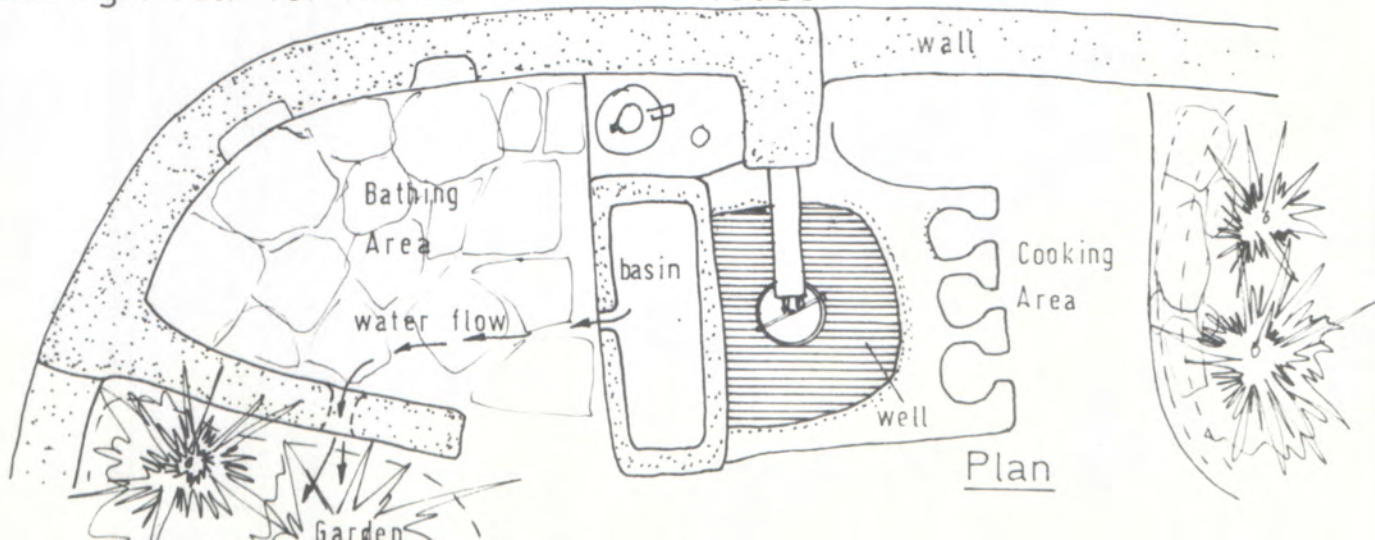




Fig.408 Recently built concrete block house, in the indigenous form.

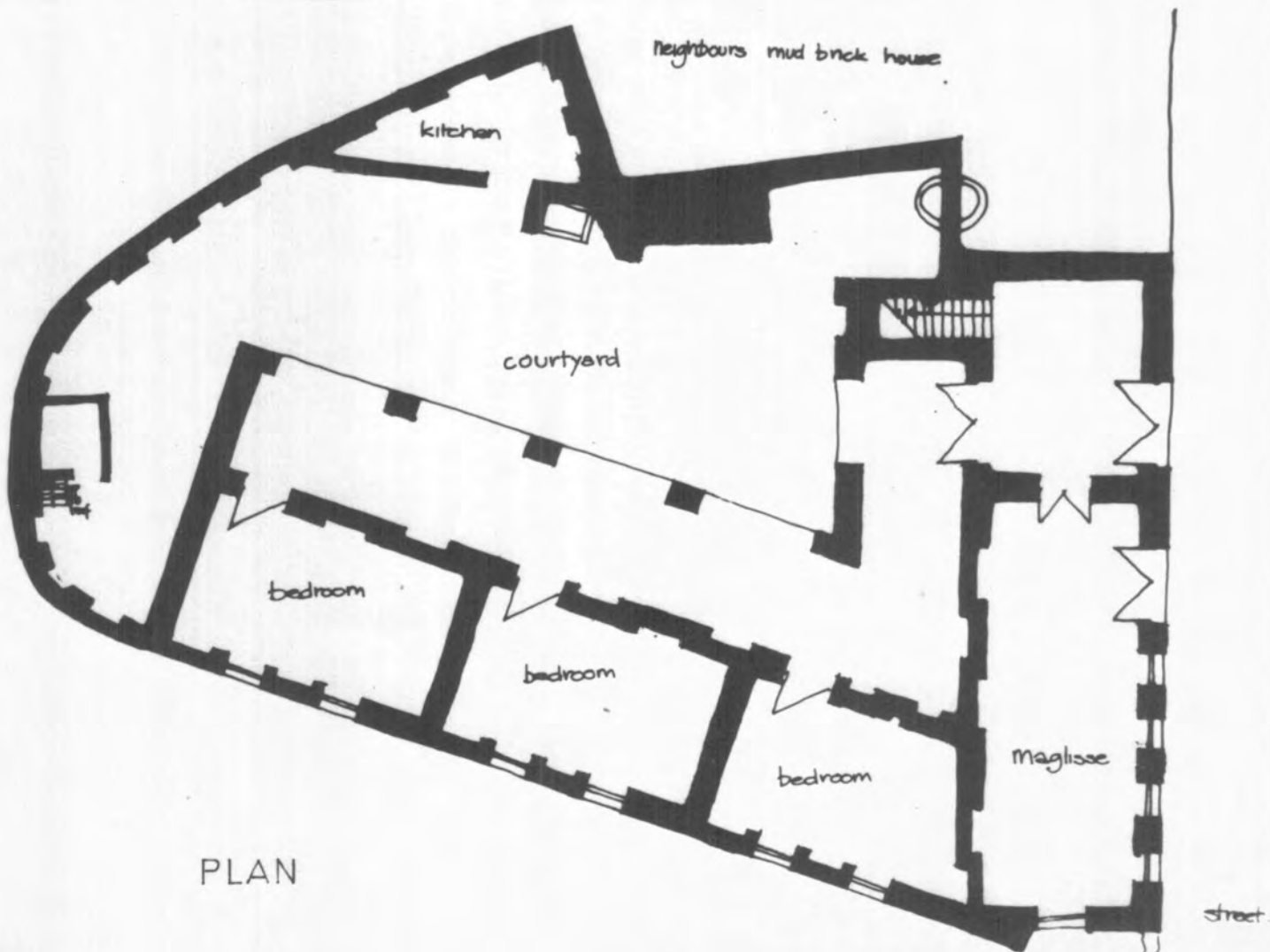
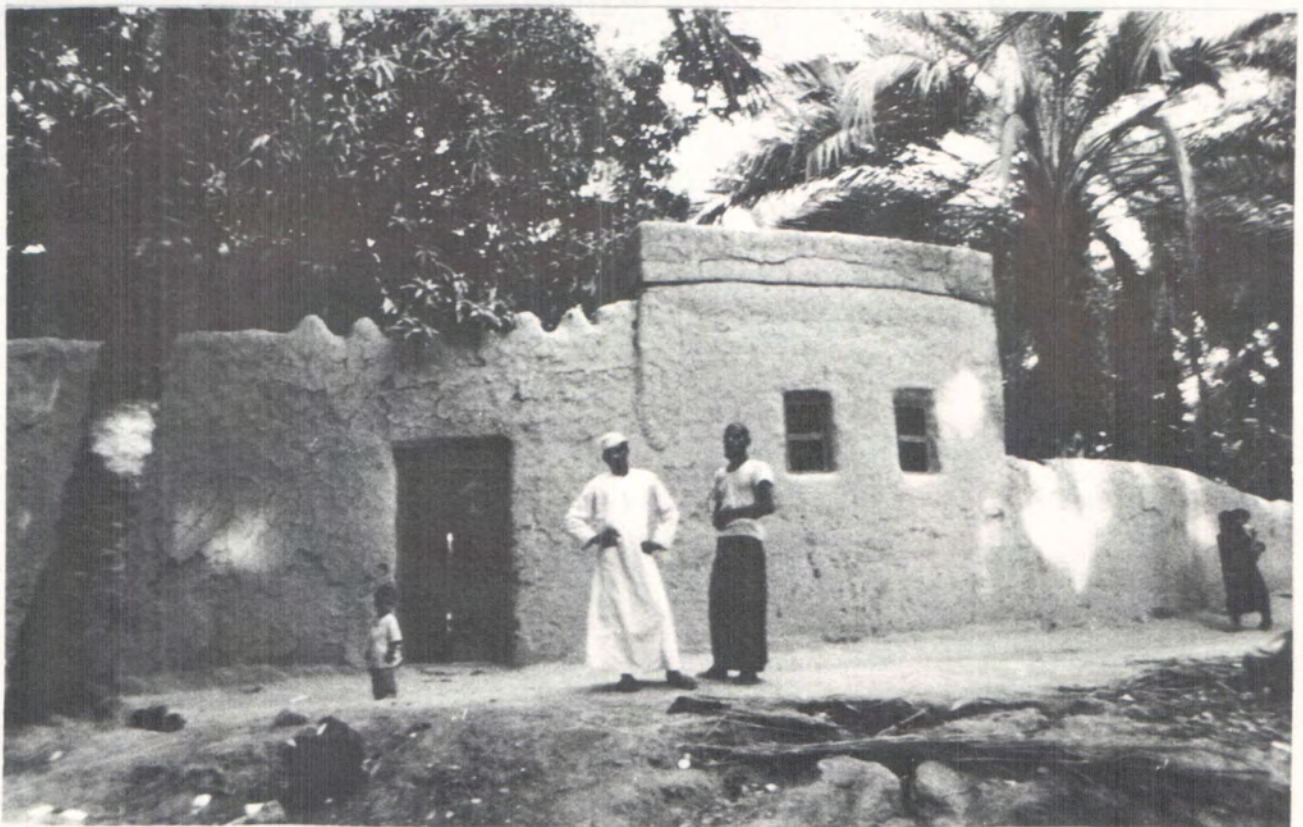


Fig. 101



School boy 'Salim', age 11, from Nizwa, draws his house with a pitched roof and a front lawn or garden. The child's clothing in the drawing is also inspired by the European model.



Salim's house in Nizwa.





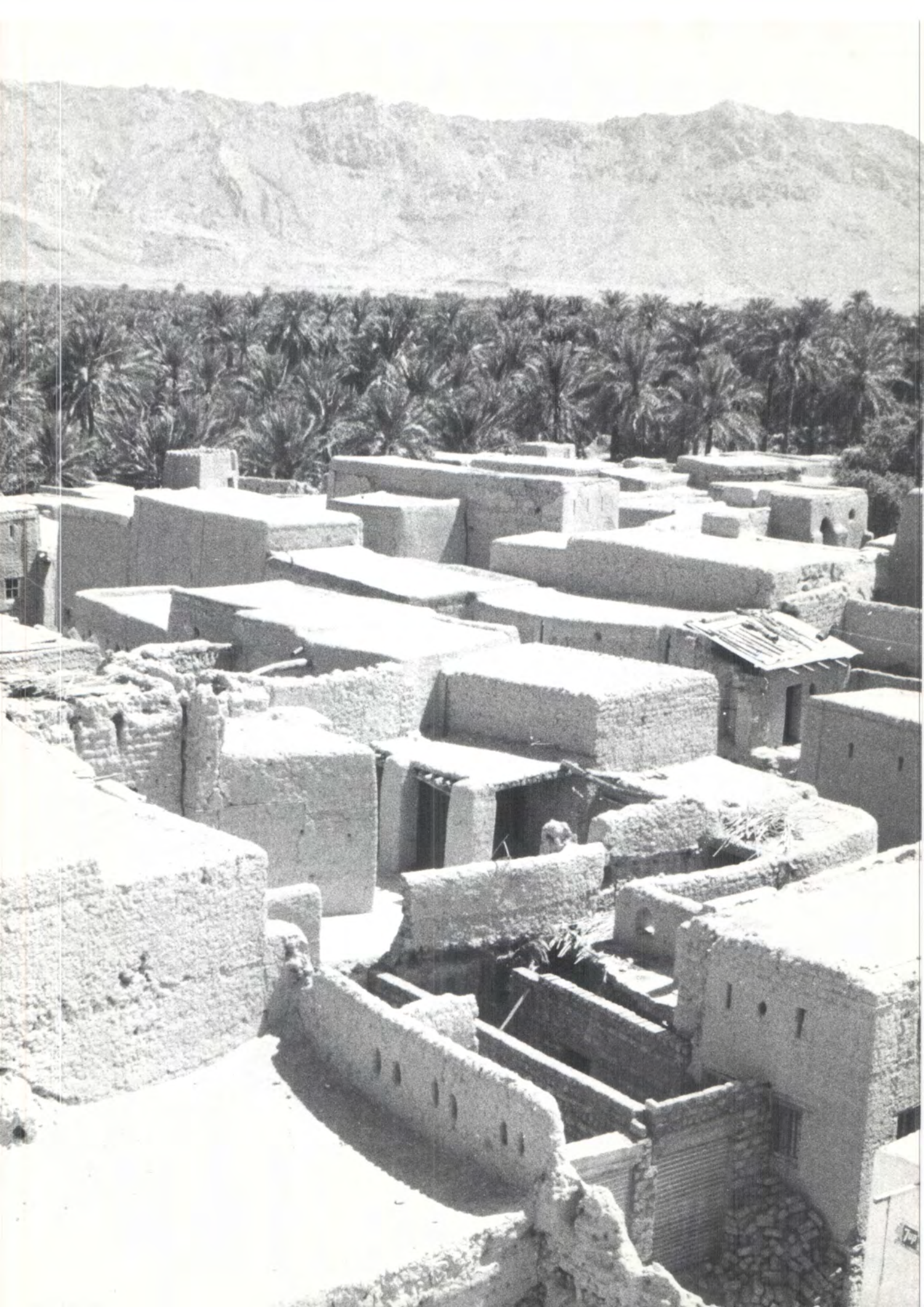
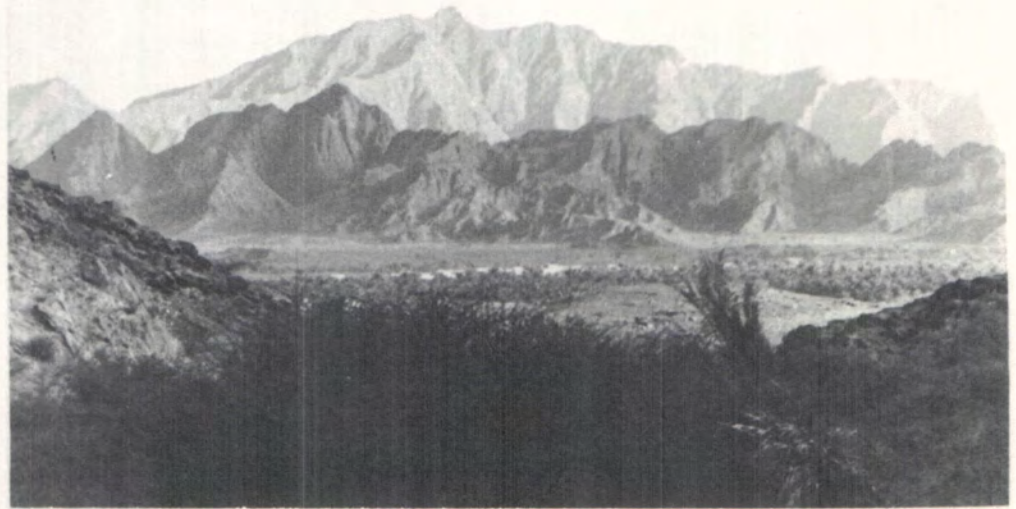
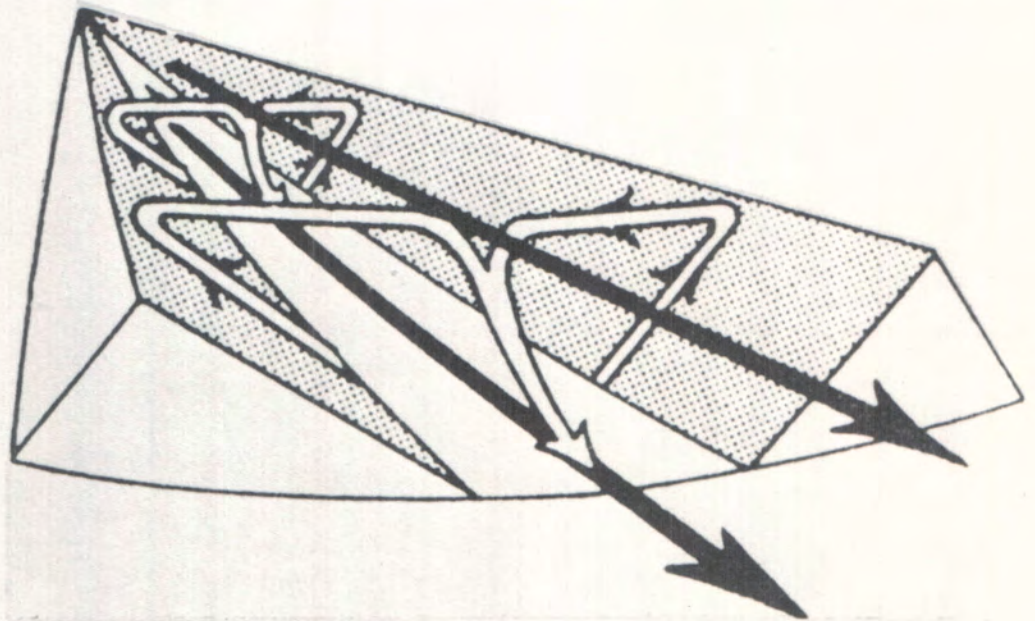


Fig 404

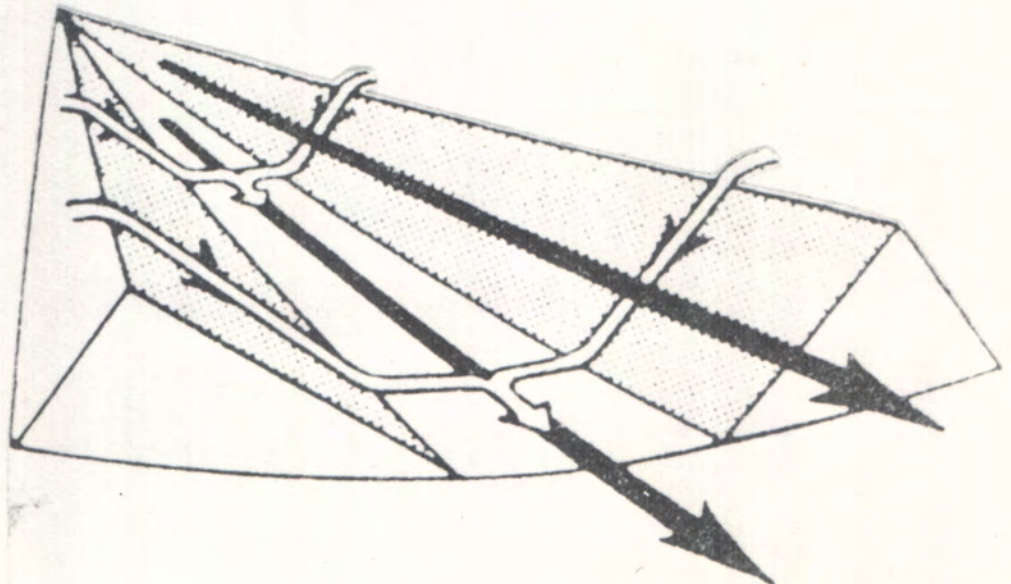
Valley
near
Izki.



Daytime



Nighttime.



Drawings showing the effect of valley winds modified by daytime upslope & nighttime downslope local winds.

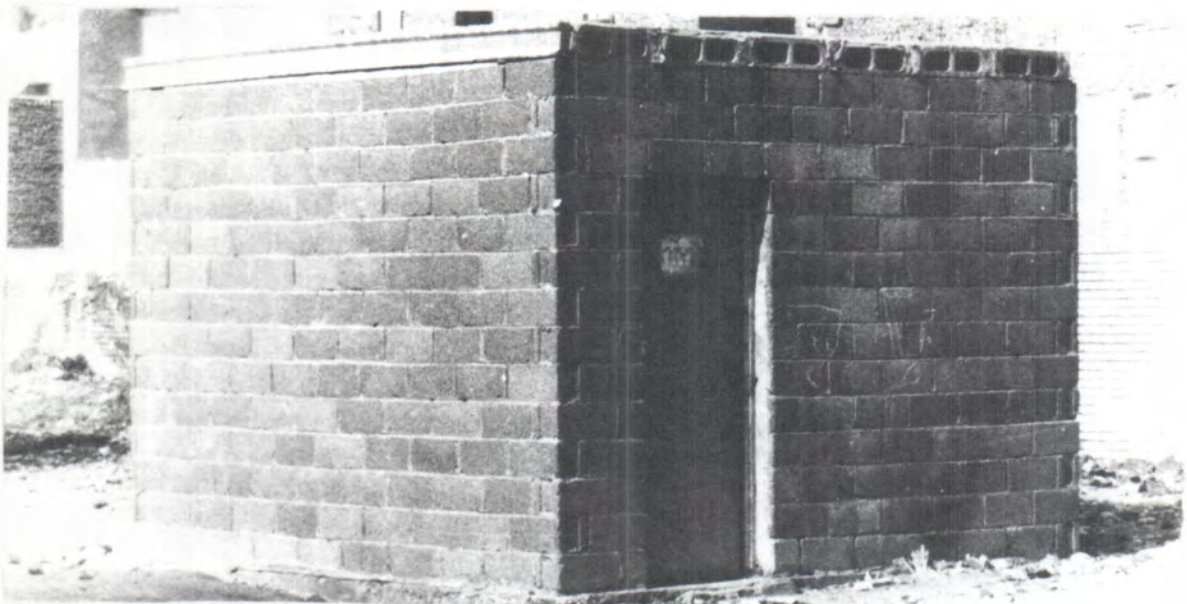




Fig. 919



Construction of the traditional Flat Roof becomes a problem when timber is expensive or unavailable.



Reinforced concrete roofs are a solution, though very expensive.



Mud Brick Vault + Dome Construction can provide inexpensive roofing.

Fig. 925

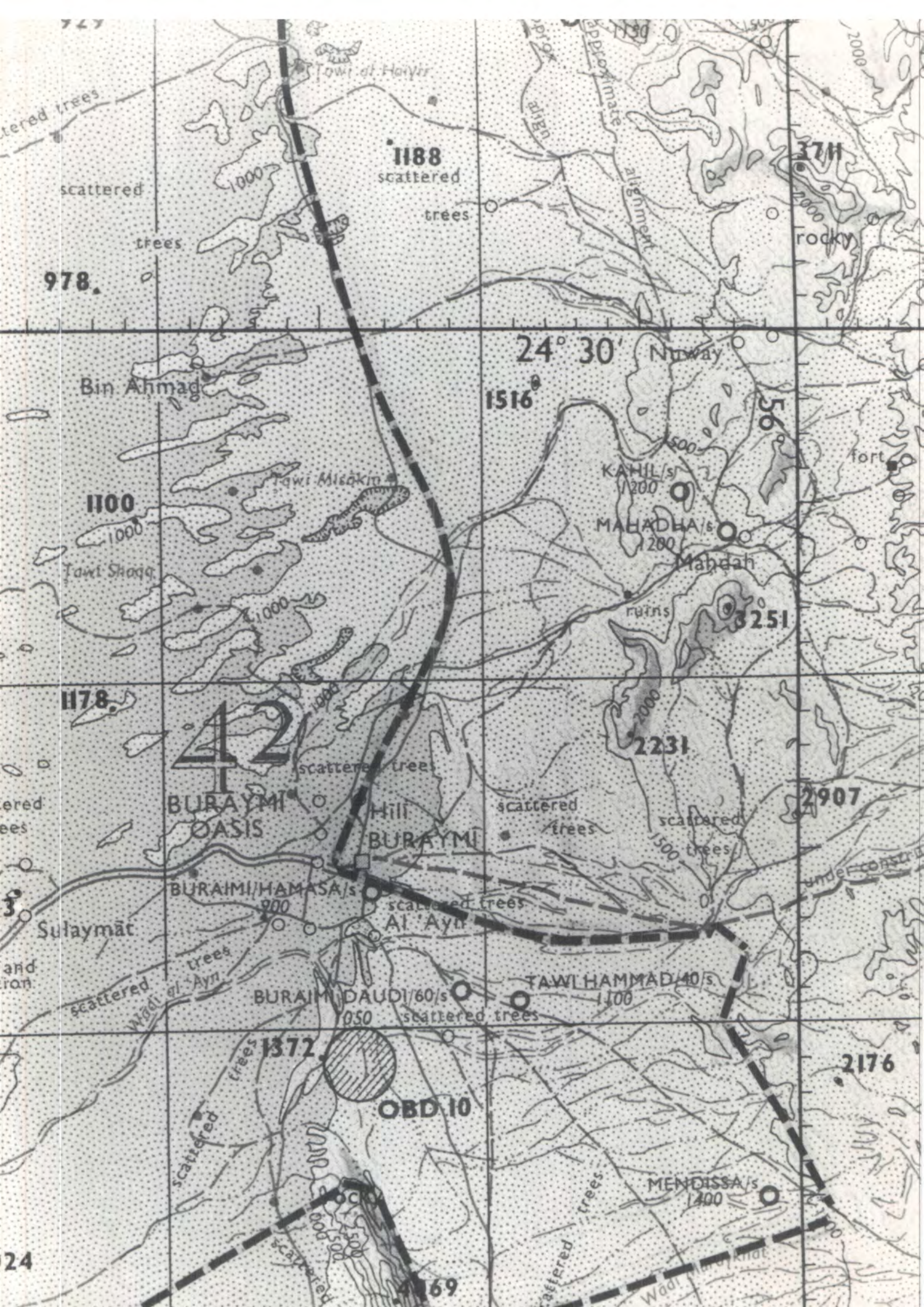
Falaj - Irrigation
system



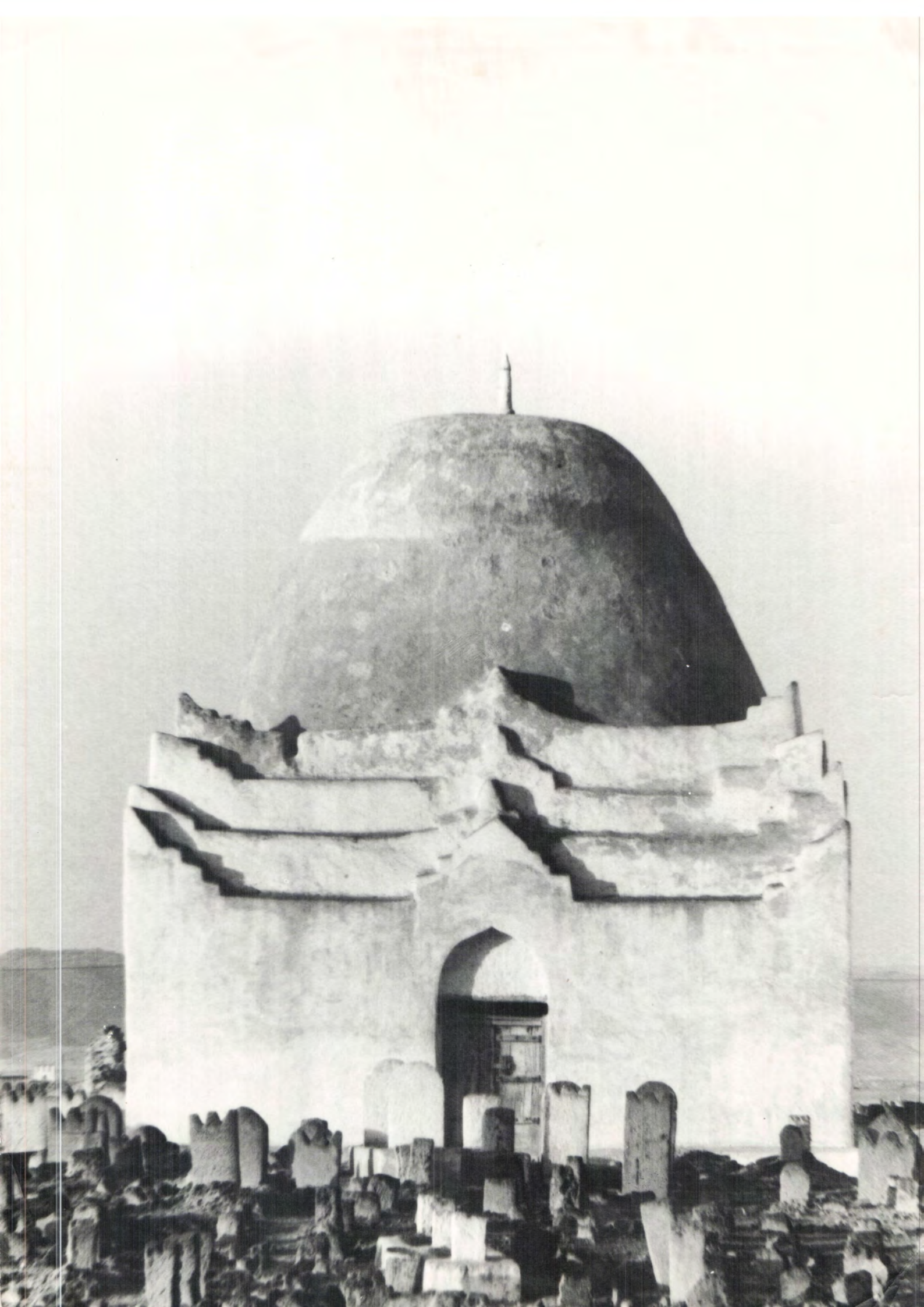
Bathing Areas
within house built
over the Falaj.

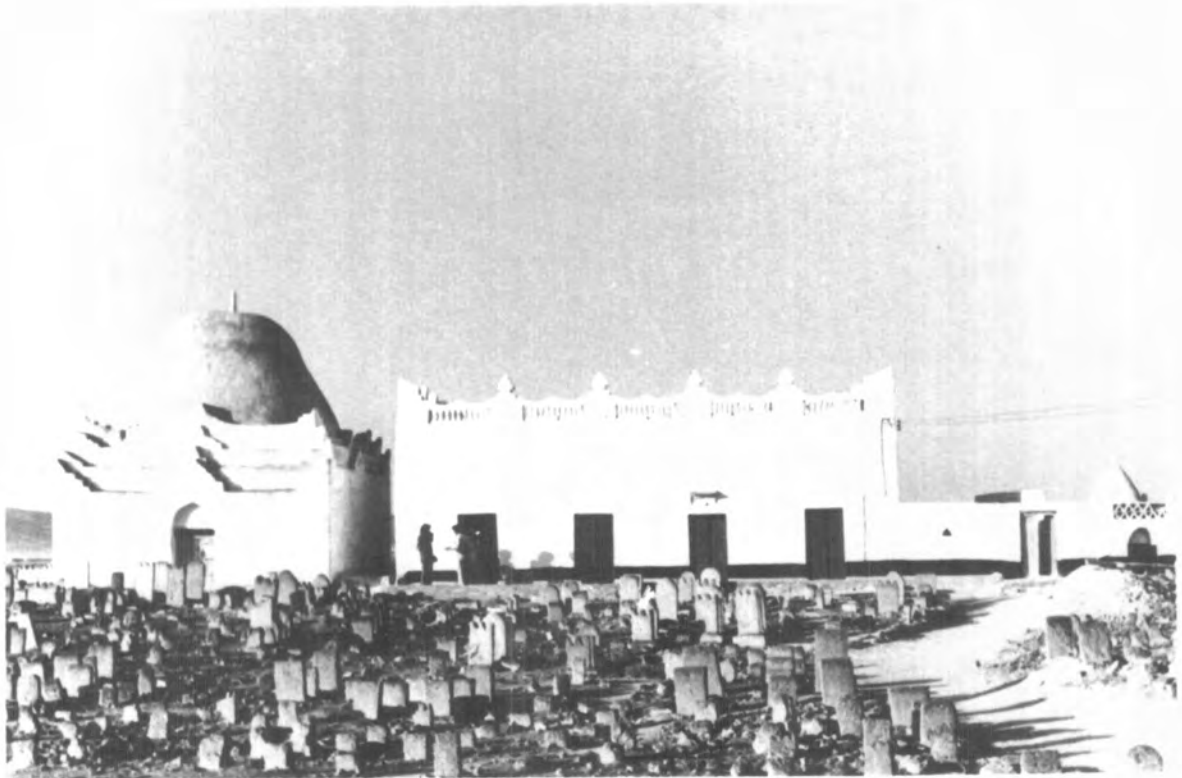












The high quality of the indigenous architecture of the Salala region can be seen in its Mosques.



One of the oldest town houses in Salala (18th century), though in disrepair.



Fig. 937

In densely settled areas waste water disposal and drainage should be dealt with on a community level.

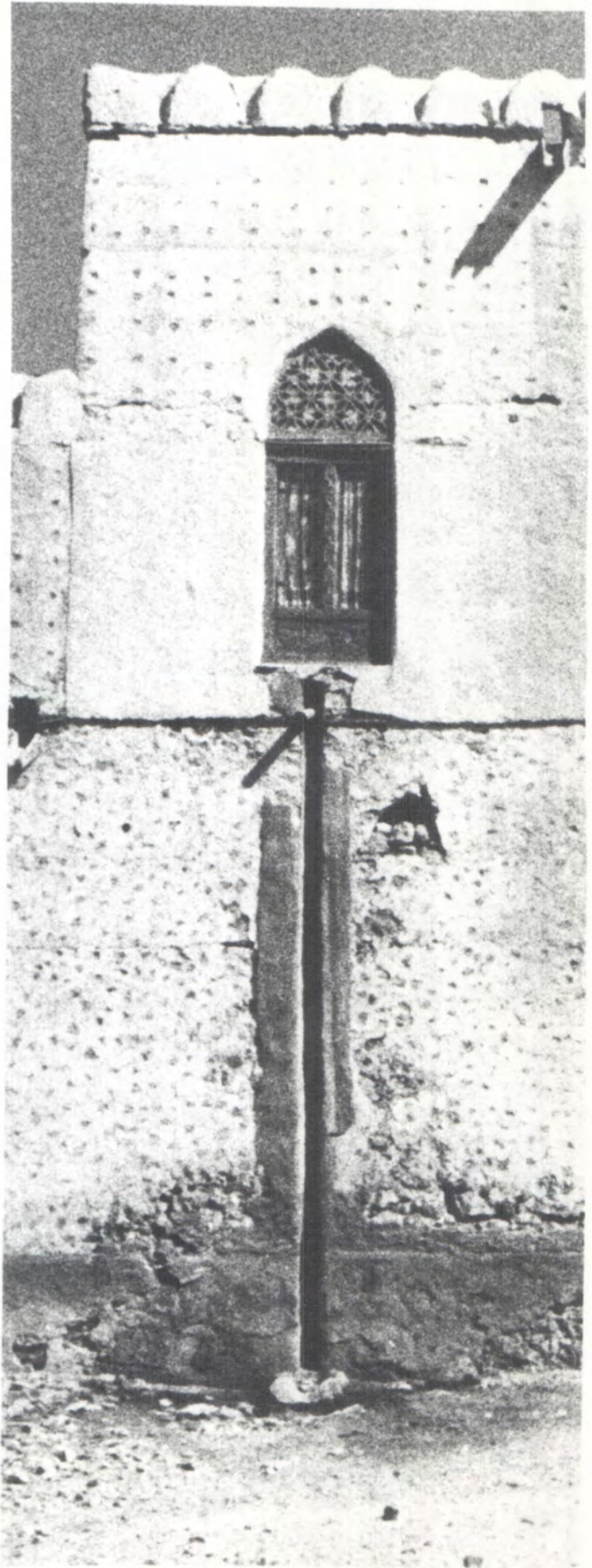
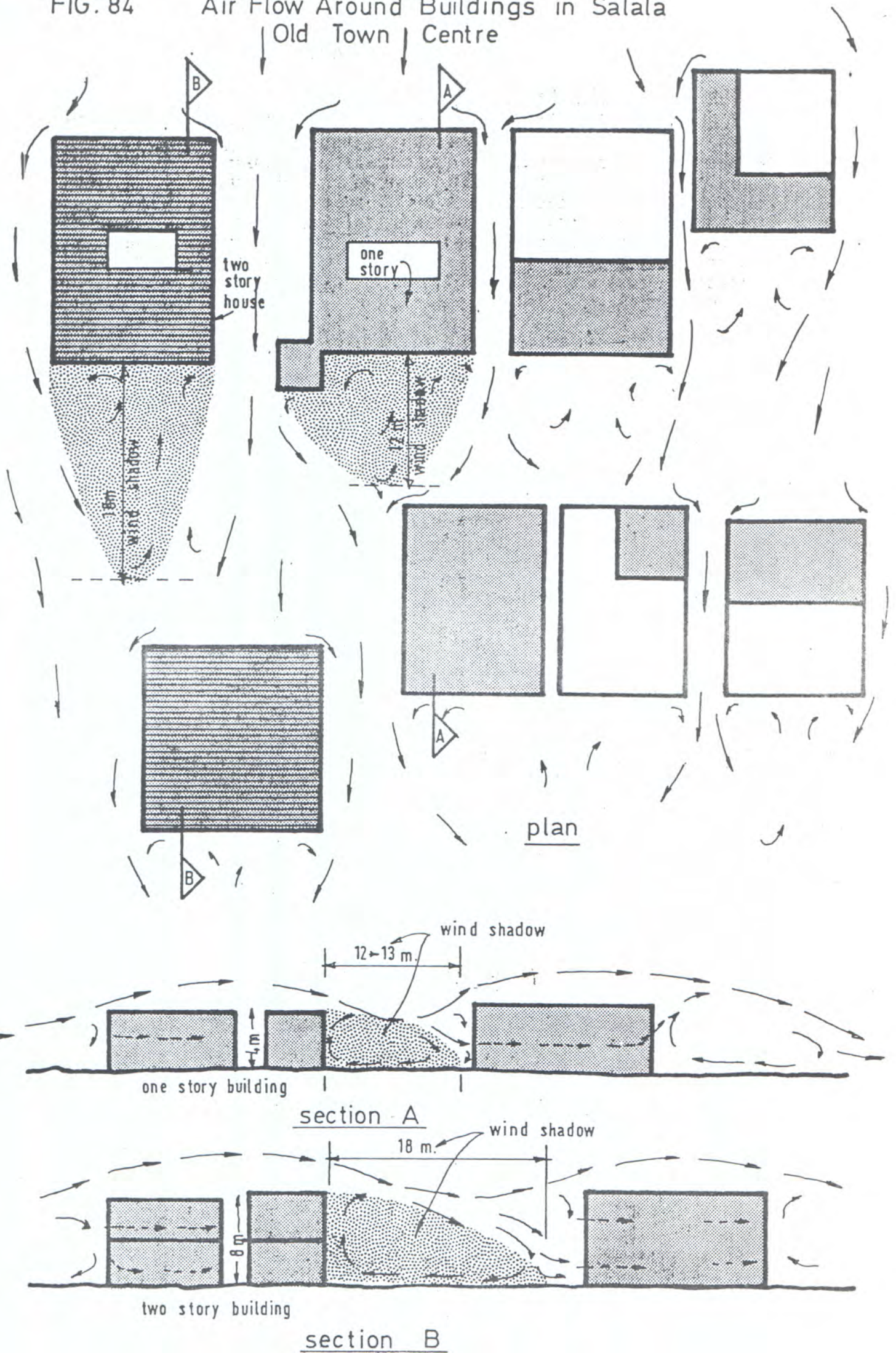


FIG. 84 Air Flow Around Buildings in Salala
Old Town Centre



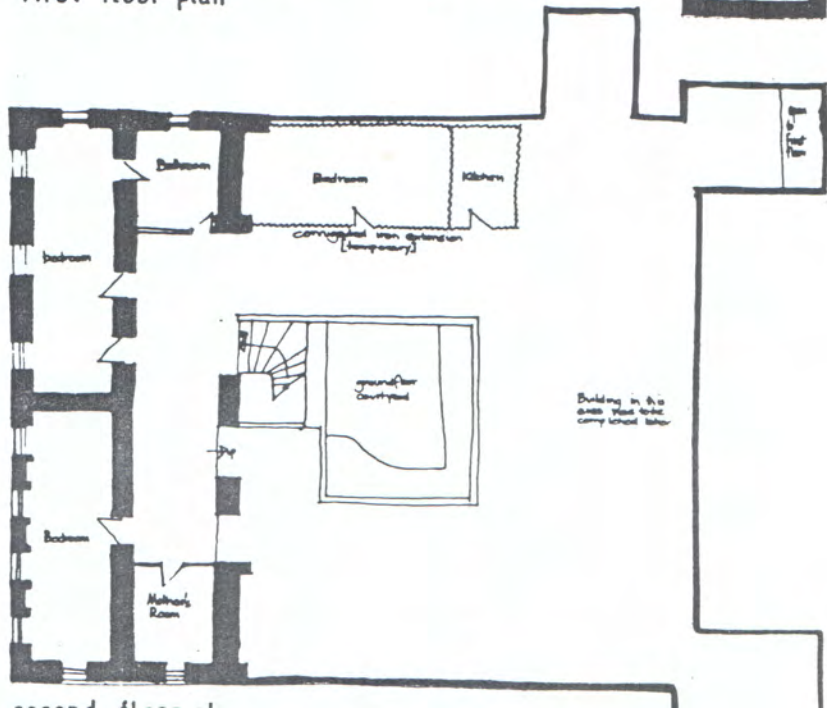
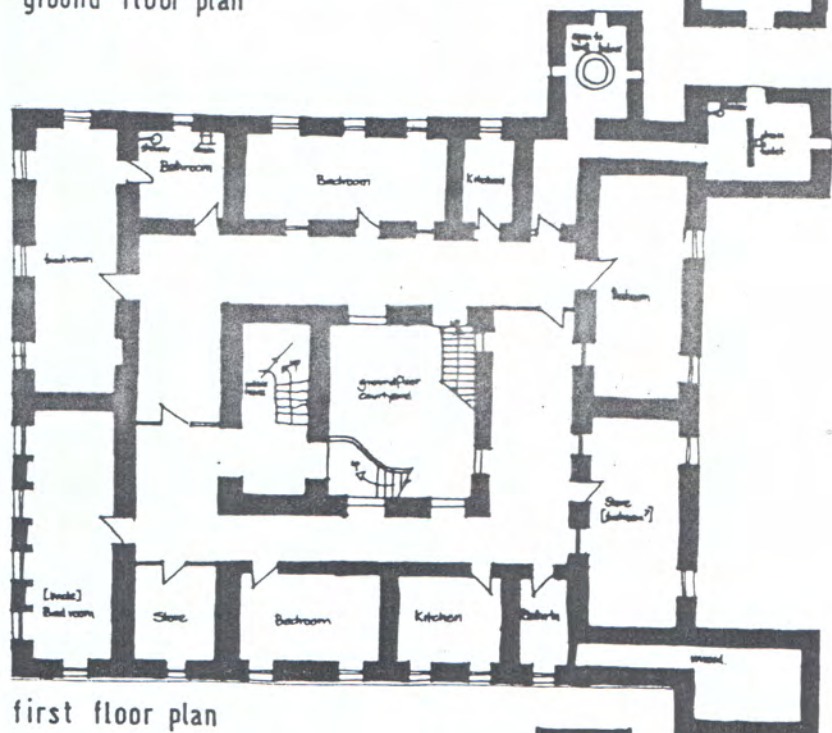
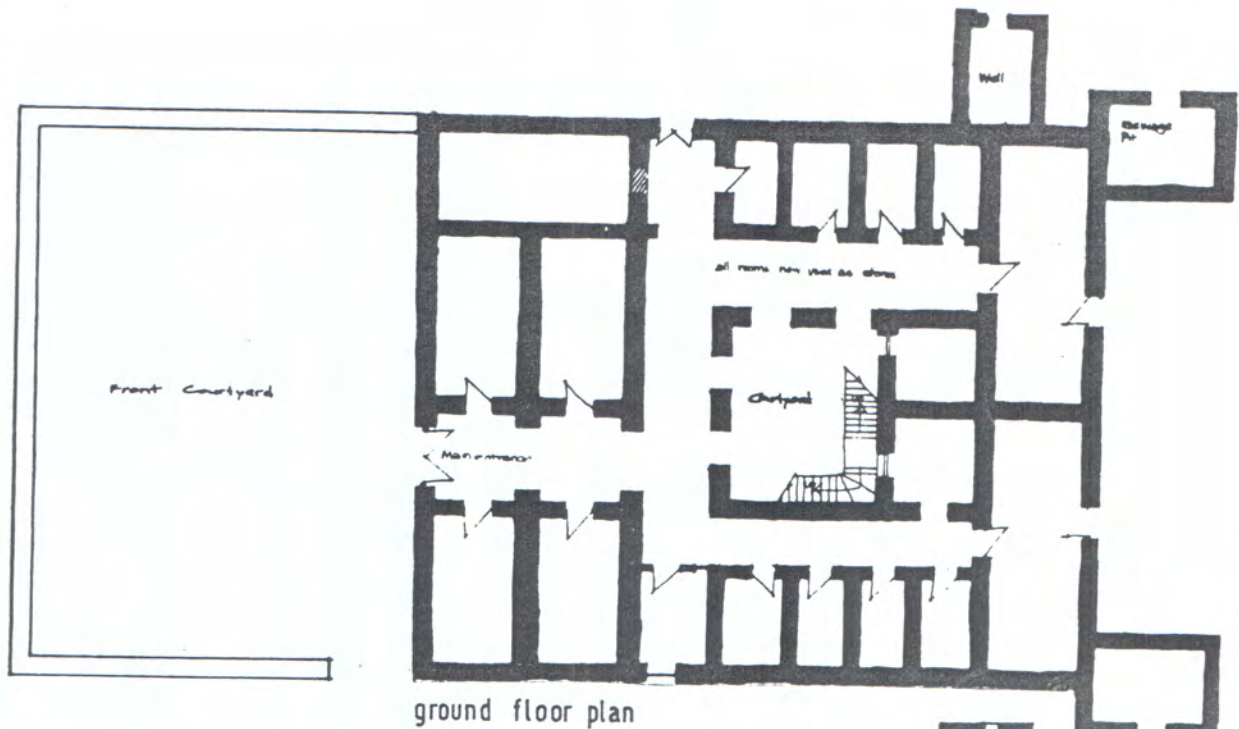


Fig. 813
 Courtyard house
 in Salala old
 town centre.
 60-80 years old.
 Limestone construction. Extensions
 still underway. Inhabited by
 extended-family
 of several brothers.

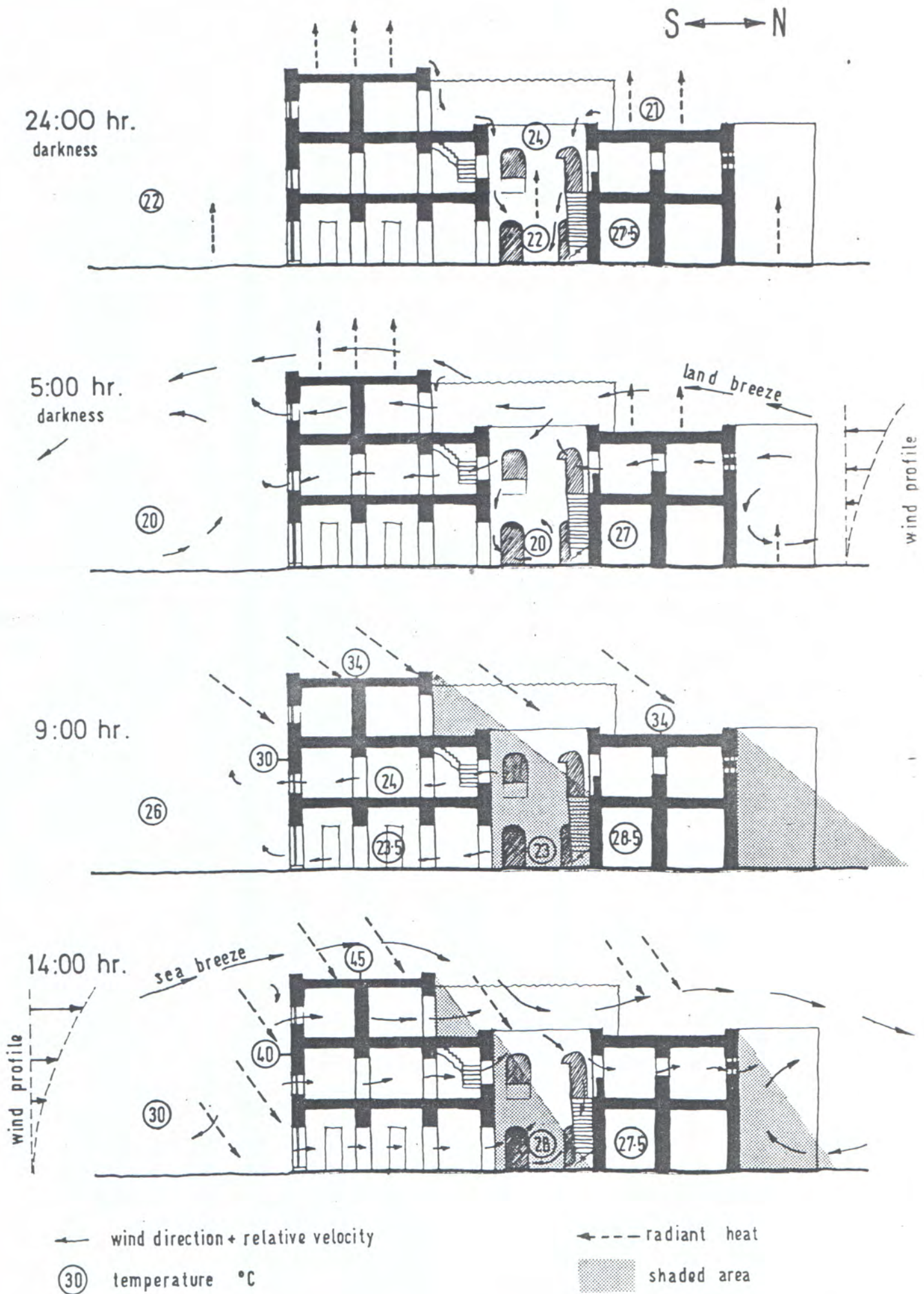


Fig. 814
 Climatic Response of Salala Courtyard House • Oct. 28, '73



Fig. 87c
 One story house in new settlement area. Extended family ownership by three brothers. Construction basically limestone, with barasti and composite roofing. Extensions underway.

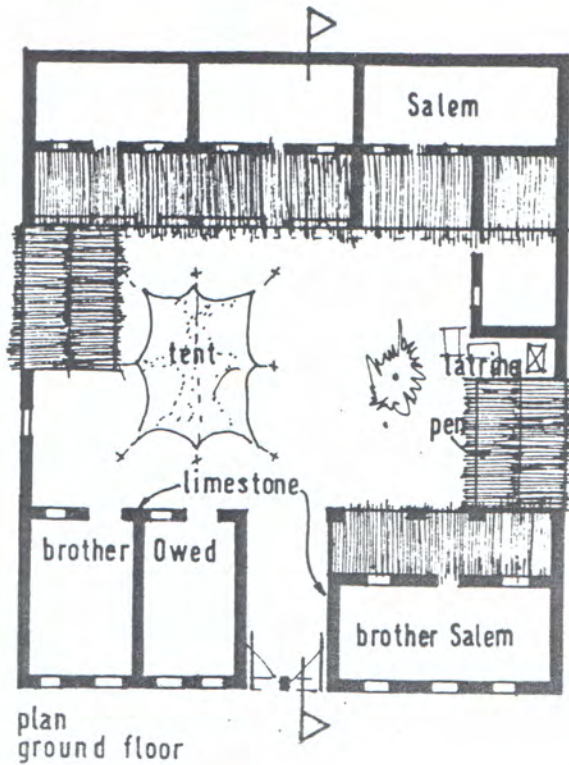


Fig. 87d
 Two story house in old town centre of Taqah. Limestone construction with vaulted barasti roofing.

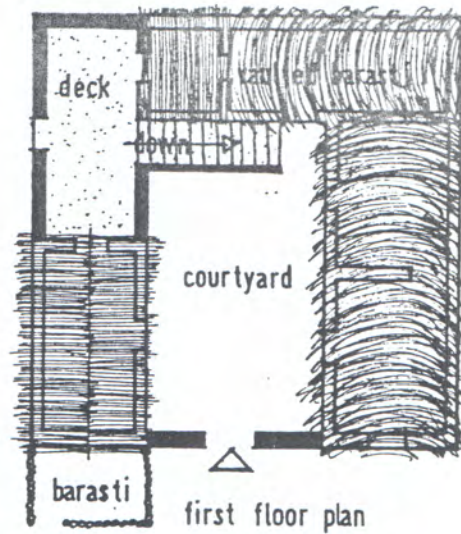


Fig. 87e
 Three story limestone house in old town centre of Salala. 60 to 80 years old. Extensions underway.

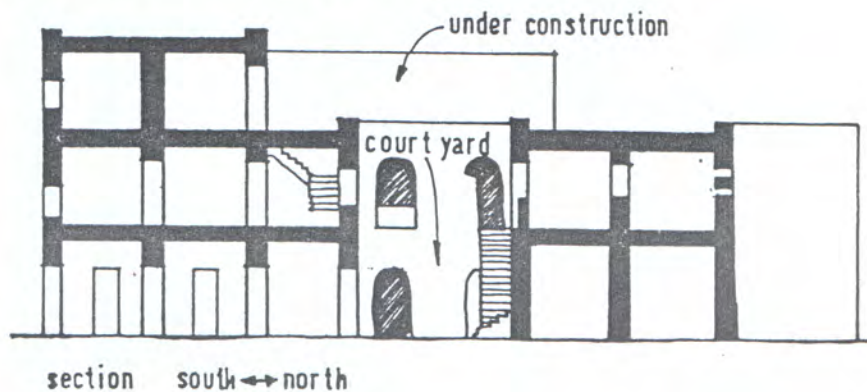


Fig. 85 SALALA TOWN CENTRE

