

Appendix-1

Table 1: Definition and terms related to Cultural heritage

Terms	Definitions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monument: (By the World Heritage Convention of 1972, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) 	<p>“Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science”;</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group of buildings (By the World Heritage Convention of 1972, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) 	<p>“Groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science”</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site (By the World Heritage Convention of 1972, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) 	<p>“works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view”.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage concept (By the International Charter of Venice - 1964) 	<p>“Imbued with a message from the past, the historic monuments of generations of people remain to the present day as living witnesses of their age-old traditions. People are becoming more and more conscious of the unity of human values and regard ancient monuments as a common heritage. The common responsibility to safeguard them for future generations is recognized. It is our duty to hand them on in the full richness of their authenticity is found”</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiquities (By Egyptian law for conservation so called “Antiquities law” - No. 117 of 1983 is updated by law no.3 of 2010) 	<p>To be the product of Egyptian civilization or the successive civilizations or the creation of art, science, literature, or religions that took place on the Egyptian lands since the pre-historic ages and during the successive historic ages till before 50 years</p> <p>To be of archaeological or artistic value or of historical importance as an aspect of the different aspects of Egyptian civilization or any other civilization that took place on the Egyptian lands</p> <p>To be produce and grown up on the Egyptian lands and of the historical relation thereto and also the mummies of human races and beings contemporary to them are considered like any antiquity which is being registered in accordance with this law.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings of distinctive value or architectural heritage buildings 	<p>They are buildings not registered according to the law no. 117 of 1983. The buildings which have</p>

(By law no.3 of 2010, law no. 144 of 2006, & law of 119 of 2008)	particular architectural style related to; historic period, artistic value, special structural system, historic character, function, craft, national events, or religious events.
--	---

Table 2: Egyptian laws that conserve the cultural property

Number and Name of the Law	Scope	Executive regulations /Standards	Responsibility- key player-stakeholder	Building use
Law number 117 of 1983 , so called “The antiquities law”. It was updated by law no.3 of 2010	It is for protecting the monuments (From pre-historic ages till before 50 years)	It has executive regulations.	Ministry of State for Antiquities (MSA) - Supervision by Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA)	To be used in limited functions (beat el sehamy)
Law number 144 of 2006 , so called “Regulating the demolishing of Non-dilapidated buildings and establishments, and the preservation of architectural heritage”	It is for protecting buildings of peculiar or distinctive architectural value/ Heritage buildings/ which are not registered by the law no. 117 of 1983	It has executive regulations. In addition, manual for bases and standards for urban harmony of buildings and heritage areas (Hawas, 2013).	Ministry of culture-Sector of National Organization for Urban Harmony (NOUH)	To be utilized in different functions that do not harm them
Law number 119 of 2008 , so called “Building law. Specially, Chapter of Urban Harmony	It protects areas that have distinctive values	It has executive regulations. In addition, Special legislations for areas of distinctive value called (Boundaries and conservation bases for "Historic Cairo" and "Khedivial Cairo" certified by the Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Harmony). It applies three protection levels (A), (B), & (C)	National Organization for Urban Harmony (NOUH) identifies boarders of these areas. Then, The Supreme Council of Planning and Urban development issues the decision (or agrees on that)	

Table 3: Definitions and terms related to Energy performance and thermal comfort

Terms	Definitions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy performance of a building (By DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU)	“It means the calculated or measured amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with a typical use of the building, which includes, inter alia, energy used for heating, cooling, ventilation, hot water and lighting”
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy performance of a building (By DIRECTIVE 2002/91/EC)	“The amount of energy actually consumed or estimated to meet the different needs associated with a standardized use of the building, which may include, inter alia, heating, hot water heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting. This amount shall be reflected in one or more numeric indicators which have been calculated, taking into account insulation, technical and installation characteristics, design and positioning in relation to climatic aspects, solar exposure and influence of neighboring structures, own-energy generation and other factors, including indoor climate, that influence the energy demand”
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘Building Envelope’ (By DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU)	“It means the integrated elements of a building which separate its interior from the outdoor environment”