Brick building technology was introduced into the sub-Saharan savannah by Arab merchant communities from North Africa, and then spread by Muslim traders. This created radical changes in building, from rounded edged mud construction to rectangular flat-roofed structure. Vernacular styles and building traditions are not necessarily static and non-historical as is frequently supposed. In the present century, building techniques, styles and materials in the Islamic world have been increasingly drawn from alien cultural and technological traditions, instead of understanding what the traditional Islamic society sees as a significant in its domestic architecture, and learn what are the priorities in the function of its forms and their symbolic and social connotation. Here is some examples of brick structures in Tuti and Khartoum city, showing different styles and techniques.

Fig (1,2,3) is a school structure, the aim is to use low cost materials and to represent the traditional way of building.

Fig (4,8) shows examples of multistory buildings, constructed of concrete and concrete cladding panels.

Fig (5,6,7) different examples of houses in Tuti that various in height and technique.