## housing humanity, building locality

" ... indirectly, and without any clear sense of the nature of his task, in making the city man has remade himself "

- Robert Park (urban sociologist)



physical elements «















# ATELIER BOW-WOW

COMUNALIDAD ARQUITECTÓNICA: UNA INTRODUCCIÓN

> Architectural Commonality: An Introduction





1. Sentado en la barandilla; 2. Mirando las bicicletas personalizadas; 3. Pavimento de piedra calentada por el sol p 1. Sitting on the guardrall; 2. Watching the customized bikes; 3. Stone pavement warmed by the westem sun; 4. Pizza a l beer; 5. Bike with speakers passing by; 6. Showing off their customized bikes; 7. Customized bike.

42 |

ATELIER BOW-WOW | ARCHITECTURAL COMMONALITY / COMUNALIDAD ARQUITECTÓNICA

EDICIONES ARQ | ESCUELA DE ARQUITECTURA, UC CHILE | 2015

| 43











nala sopara .....



 $\langle \rangle$ 













Urban change and growth are inevitable realities in the morphology of cities.

problem statement

Urban change and growth are inevitable realities in the morphology of cities.

The current shift from low-rise chawls to high-rise developments seeks to respond rapidly and primarily to prevalent density requirements, under economic pressure.

problem statement

Urban change and growth are inevitable realities in the morphology of cities.

The current shift from **low-rise chawls** to **high-rise developments seeks** to respond rapidly and primarily to prevalent density requirements, under economic pressure.

As a result, these developments lack in their consideration of **established habitation practices**, resulting in the cultivation of an urban fabric dominated by **disjuncture** and **exclusion**.

problem statement

How can the design of **affordable multi-level**, **mid-rise** housing developments incorporate the inhabited familiarity and **intimacy** brought about through appropriative space-making practices, while responding to requirements of **density** and **economy**?

research question

How can a legible and coherent urban locality be reconstructed utilising established endemic domestic practices as a core driver in the design process?

sub-question







growth through flexibility

mediating public/private spectrum

### hierarchy of open space





army barracks

agrarian wada



Baithi chawls were the first chawl typologies that emerged. They were generally ground storey structures with pitched roofs, in some cases they also went to ground plus one. They often formed parts of larger loyouts as in the case of the Modern mills compound. Being low-rise, these structures had a particular relationship to the ground and allowed for a spill-over of everyday activities from the relatively small house to the outside space. Baithi chawls in most places, have been demolished because of the low density they offered to make way for new higher density structures.

1 kitchen 2 multipurpose room 3 converted verandah 4 alley

baithi ch<mark>awl</mark>







bathroom. The two verandahs become important semi public spaces, where much of the everyday household activity Pradhan building represents a single bar typology with two verandahs flanking its edges. The front verrandah gives access to a mutlipurpose space leading to a kitchen behind. The back verandah leads to the common toilets. The kitchen has a small washspace called a mori. In many cases this space has been renovated to serve as a modern spills out

6 land-lord's house 5 back corridor 4 mori converted to bathroom 3 kitchen 2 multipurpose room 1 front corridor



BDD chawl











![](_page_32_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_2.jpeg)

А

В

![](_page_35_Figure_6.jpeg)

С


## Mumbai's Affordable Housing Policy

#### Pradham Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-U)

"Housing For All"

20 million houses by March 2022

- 1 Credit Linked Susidy Scheme (CLSS)
- 2 In situ Slum Redevelelopment (ISSR)
- 3 Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
- 4 Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)

#### 1 Credit Linked Susidy Scheme (CLSS)

#### 2 In situ Slum Redevelelopment (ISSR)

#### 3 Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)

### 4 Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)

# 250 units





# MIG



### MG

#### CLSS nullifies interest on banks



## MIG



# Typological Genealogy



standard section





standard expansion













stacking











inverse stacking



G+5; accessable roof

G+6; accessable roof











# clustering





basic building block







-

-

-

-

-

-

















# dwelling unit types
















second & fourth floor\_EWS









second & fourth floor\_EWS









third and fifth floor\_EWS













public domestic gallery



public domestic gallery

## building technology











drainage & water management























- 1 25 mm ceramic tile cover precast concrete frame element without reinforcment
- 2 50 mm sloping cement screed3 250/250 mm reinforced concrete column
- 4 four leaf brick step
- 5 25 mm ceramic tile flooring brick stair
- 6 75 mm precast concrete element
- 7 250/450 mm reinforced concerete beam









## urban strategy














## 



























































domestic corridor





public corridor with pull-over zone





domestic corridor





domestic corridor - as-built



domestic corridor - as-built





public corridor and domestic corridor





public corridor and domestic corridor




public corridor





domestic courtyard













pull-over zone along public corridor













cluster access from secondary road







cluster access point via community spine



community spine and public corridor intersection



community spine and public corridor intersection