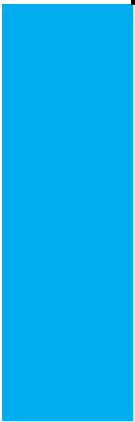


Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences



Graduation Plan: All tracks

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

Personal information	
Name	Thijs Huisink
Student number	1521276
Studio	
Name / Theme	Dwelling: Global Housing
Teachers	Dr. Ir. K. Havik; Dr. Ir. N. Mota; Prof. Ir. D. van Gameren; Prof. Dr. Ir. T. Avermaete
Argumentation of choice of the studio	The chance to design and research a subject in a different culture, at the interface of contemporary and local architecture.
Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Incremental community; a basis for self-empowerment by the rural-urban migrant in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Goal	
Location:	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
The posed problem,	Part of the modernization process currently happening in the Global South is the rapid urbanization and population growth, causing cities to expand and densify at an enormous pace. The formal approach is not able to close the gap of supply and demand, whilst the informal approach of squatters is not able to provide the needed and wished environment as well. People living in the cities are expected to follow a forced way of living by the governments, which is not affordable for the majority of people like the rural-urban migrants. The rural-urban migrant has no place to go when they arrive in the city, and there is no opportunity to use their personal skills from the rural areas. The current housing programs are too expensive and fixed or rigid to answer the changing needs of the rural-urban migrants. In the past the 'sites and services' or incremental housing

	<p>approach of pioneers as Habraken and Turner tried to give a response to these problems, but were rooms instead of a process. Incremental housing should not only focus on providing shelter according to the need of the inhabitants, but also facilitate opportunities like income generation through their rural skills.</p>
<p>research questions and</p>	<p>What are the underlying processes behind the rural-urban migration in the Global South?</p> <p>What aspects of the incremental housing strategies can be reconsidered or developed as solution for housing the rural-urban migrants?</p>
<p>design assignment in which these result.</p>	<p>The assignment will answer these questions in a way that it can function as a pars-pro-toto. It should provide the rural-urban migrants in Addis Ababa a basis which facilitates incremental growth and income generation with their present skills based on the underlying processes of urbanization and incremental housing schemes. By doing this in a bottom-up way, the migrant will be empowered to shape its immediate surroundings according to their needs and resources, which are facilitated by opportunities for income generation and integration with the city fabric.</p>
<p>Currently the housing market in Addis Ababa is operating on two extremes. The formal approach isn't able to close the gap between supply and demand, and is not affordable for the majority of people, whilst the informal approach shows a great creativity and ad-hoc mentality. The assignment is to operate on the in-between of these two approaches. Incremental housing is working in this in-between area, where the architect needs to balance between user flexibility and control.</p>	

Process

Method description

In order to map the underlying processes of modernization the raw data about income, social structures etc should be mapped in a spatial way, f.e. the way Ecochard did in Casablanca for his famous 8x8 grid with infographics and plans. For mapping the current situation in Addis a lot of different methods can be used. The section is a great tool to show the differences in the city on a large and small scale. In this way it can show the different housing figures, but also spatial qualities which are present in the on the eye chaotic slums. It is essential to do a site visit, to really be part of the city for a while and understand the logics and rationale of the city.

In order to understand the incremental housing or 'sites and services' case studies will be done. In which way did these project develop incrementally and what are the spatial qualities, how were they preserved for example.

For the actual design it is best to work with physical models, in this way the incremental aspect can be shown, and the resilience of the design can be checked. It is about projective mapping, what can be anticipated with the current knowledge of the urbanization processes and examples of incremental housing. This can be done either by drawing (f.e. plans and sections) or by physical models.

Literature and general practical preference

The three essential subjects on which the literature and precedents should be used are urbanization, rural-urban migration, and incremental housing. The following literature will be used as reference:

Bredenoord, J.; van Lindert, P.; Smets, P. (2014) Affordable Housing In The Urban Global South. New York: Taylor & Francis Group

A. Brillembourg & A. Klumpner. (2013), Slum Lab issue 9. Zurich: ETH Zurich D-ARCH.

Cherenet, Z. (2012), Building Ethiopia: sustainability and innovation in architecture and design. Addis Ababa: EiABS

C. Correa. (2012), A Place In The Shade. Ostfildern: Hatje Cantz Verlag

Fichter, R. & Turner, J. (1972) Freedom To Build. New York: Macmillan

Habraken, J. (1972) Supports: An Alternative To Mass Housing. London: Architectural Press

R. Neuwirth. (2006), Shadow Cities: A Billion Squatters, A New Urban World. New York: Taylor & Francis Group

Saunders, D. (2012). Arrival city: The final migration and our next world. Toronto: Knopf Canada.

Turner, J. (1976) Housing By People: Towards autonomy in building environments. London: Marion Boyars

Already built projects offer a great insight in the ideas and development of incremental housing schemes in developing countries, therefore case studies will be done on the following projects:

Elemental in Iquique by A. Aravena.

Belapur housing by C. Correa

Reflection

Relevance

The architectural concepts, models and instruments used to deal with pressing urban issues in the field of architecture are located in Western Europe and North America. But nowadays the pressing issues are located elsewhere, in the Global South. For this graduation project Addis Ababa is taken as example for this different urban conditions which need different and reconsidered approaches, solutions, modes of analysis and intervention.

Rural-urban migration is the biggest issue the profession faces at this moment. The influx of people to the city, which causes urban sprawl and densification poses a lot of pressure on the local governments and cities. The urban sprawl and densification diminish the welfare of people residing in these places. Developing these emerging urban territories into 'spaces of welfare' instead of places of valueless, monotonous places lacking any clear identity. Against this background the studio will develop a toolbox of analytical methods to investigate the qualities, characteristics and logics of welfare spaces and spatial practices in the Addis urban condition.

The graduation project also engages in the increasing cross-cultural character of contemporary architectural practice. What is the position of the architect in cultural contexts that are not his own? An answer needs to be given to particular cultural, political, social, environmental and economical conditions. Finding a balance between local cultures and techniques on the one hand, and global developments on the other is an important challenge.

Time planning

At the end of this document there is a time schedule or planning, which shows the main deadlines and courses that need to be passed in red. In black are the different subcategories or themes on which will be elaborated during the graduation studio.

There are two important courses that need to be passed in order to comply with the admission regulations. The history thesis before October 17, and the elective course the Abri in the third period.

