

"From Home to Home"

Towards an inclusive, mixed and updatable community

P5 Presentation

Global Housing Addis Ababa Living lab Jinfeng Cheng 4931890

Addis Ababa: A new city flower

Growing but facing challenge



In the form of a informal sector

45 percent of the population subsists below the poverty line and nearly 80 percent of urban inhabitants live in impoverished settlements.



37% of the population in Addis Ababa is from rural areas

Urbanization rate around only 20%, more than 88 million people live in rural areas

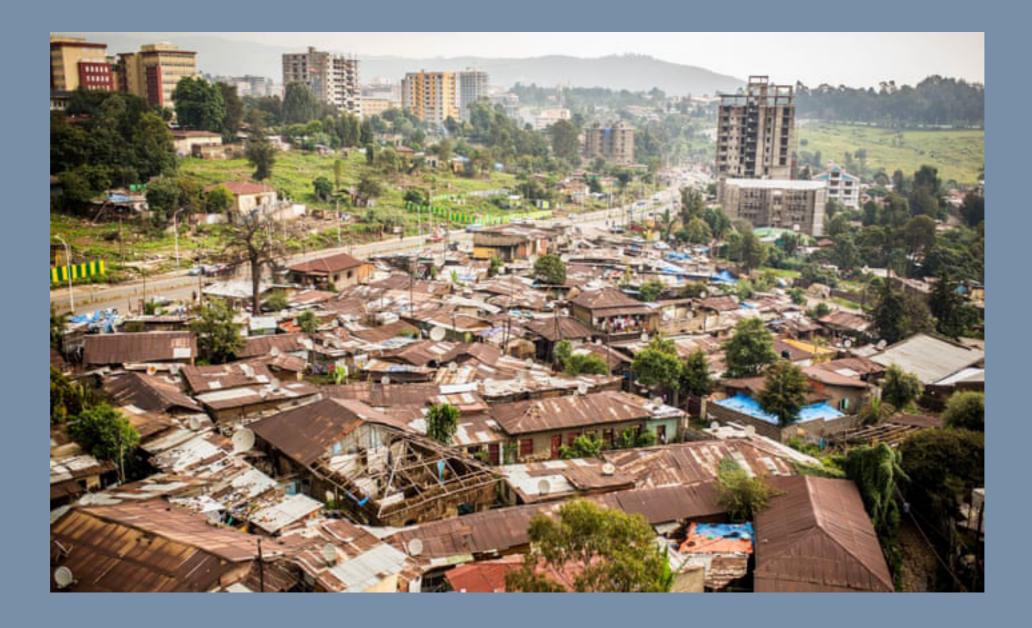
Ethiopia's population will increase sharply in the future and the centre of this demographic boom is the capital city Addis Ababa

Occupying but not belonging



45 percent of the population, mainly the rural migrants, survive below the poverty line and 80 percent of urban inhabitants live in destitute environments, known as "kebele house" or slums

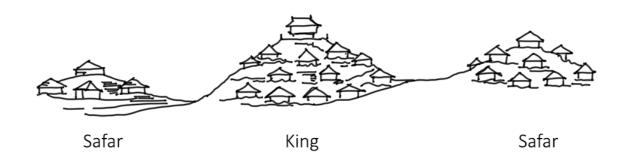
Addis Ababa: between income groups



Towards an inclusive, mixed and updatable community

loss of the traditional mxied inhabitance

Mixed neighbourhoods is the characteristic of the indigenous settlement in Addis Ababa centuries ago since the city was developed naturally around the king's palace.





New "fruits" from the flower

Mixed-use neighbourhoods are gradually taken place by a one-goal, large scale projects such as the GHP.



➤ lost of the traditional living pattern

10/90 scheme: low-income group Height: G+1/ G+2, studio 31m2

20/80 scheme: low-income and middle-income group.

Height: G+4/ G+7/G+12,

Type: 1 bedroom (50 m2),2 bed rooms (70 m2), 3 bedrooms 85m2 with 10 percent

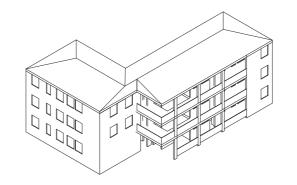
commercial space.

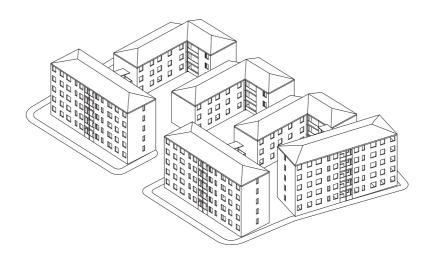
40/60 scheme: high-income and mid-dle-income group.

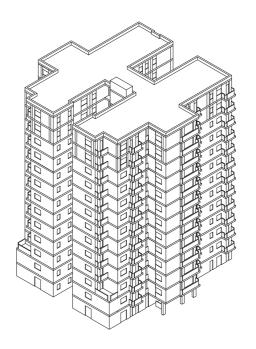
Height: High-rise with lift

Type: 1 bedroom (55 m2),2 bed rooms (75 m2), 3 bedrooms 100m2 with 20 percent

commercial space.







Space in bettwen



Research Questions

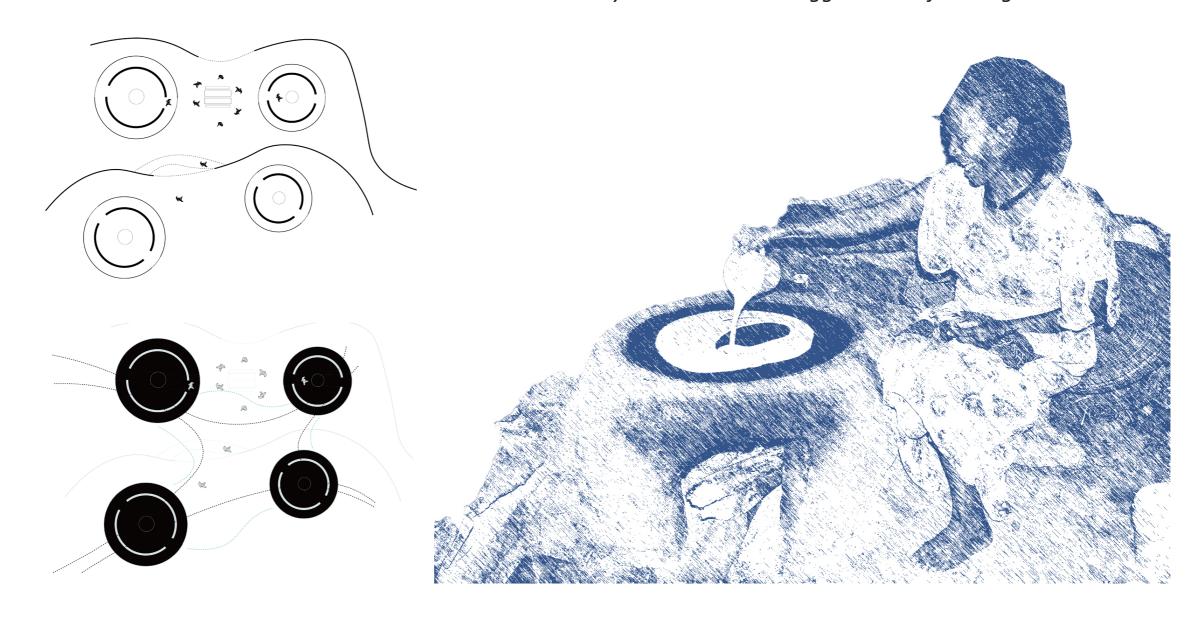
To build an inclusive community offer affordable housing for people from different income groups, sharing different lifestyles within the context of urban densification and Ethiopian culture

In which ways different income groups define places as "Home"?

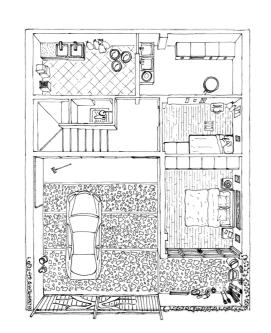
"House is the place of central satisfaction which, depending upon the degree it represents this satisfaction, changes from a mere building to a home. The purely objective building gets a new subjective meaning, a content, which makes it a home"

A trip to Lalibela To know more about rural life

"Indeed here we are in the village, water and electricity are always in shortage but every night when families sitting around the stove drinking and dancing brought me lots of joy. Here we have lots of organic open space for farming, butchering. I will lose things like these when going to the city where I would struggle as well for living."



A trip to Summit A high income family



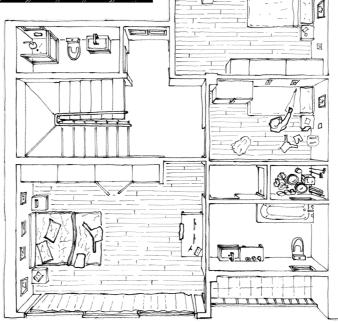






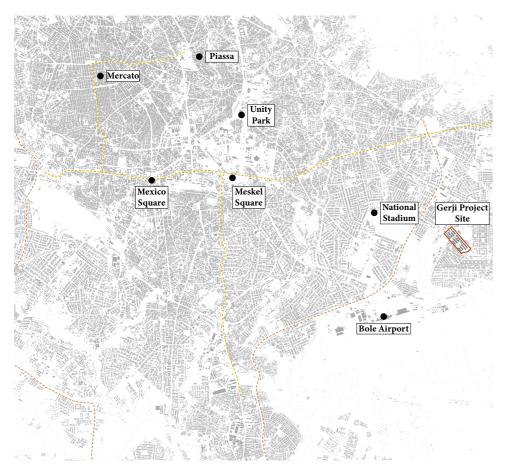






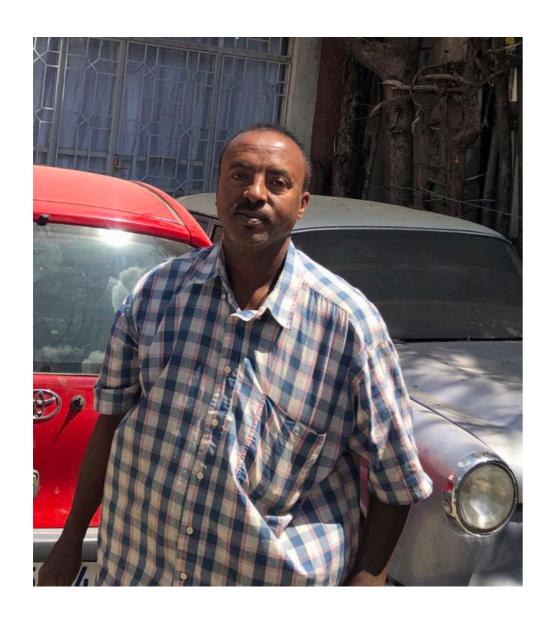
RESEARCH

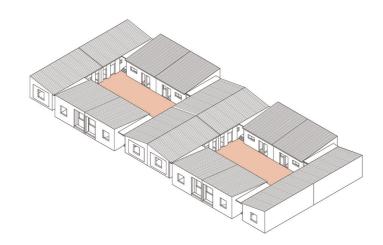
An understanding of the Middle income groups

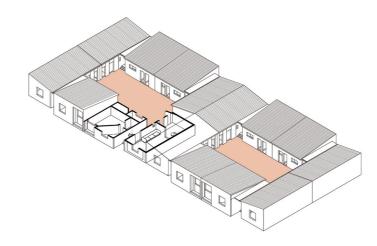


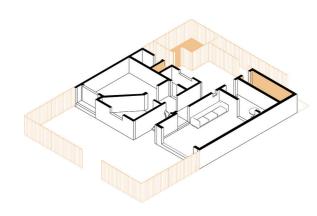


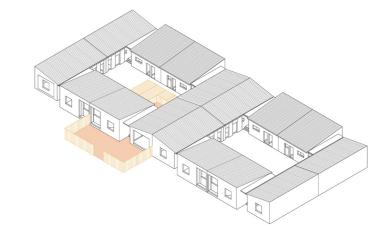
"I am quite happy with the situation now, it is just got things I prefer, quiet and green. There has been a always a problem for lacking of space actually. I have solved some by extending the room myself"











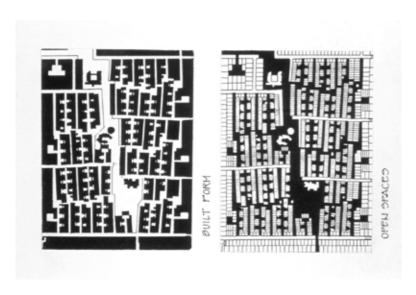
Defining the territories is a quite common phenomenona in Addis Ababa. Although the low and middle income groups are usually centered around the collective and public realm, people attach great importance to own privacy within their dwellings. In the informal construction, this is indicated by the wide use of the corrugated metal sheets.



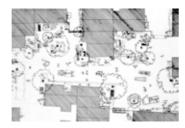
Balkrishna Doshi's Aranya 1990 Indore, India

natural ventilation for tropical architecture world Incremental Strategy with Site and Service, upon which high quality basic infrastruture is provided.



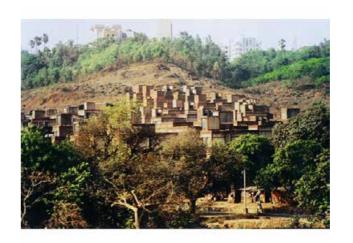






Global Housing Studio Addis Ababa Living Labs CIDCO Housing New Bombay 1998 Raj Rewal

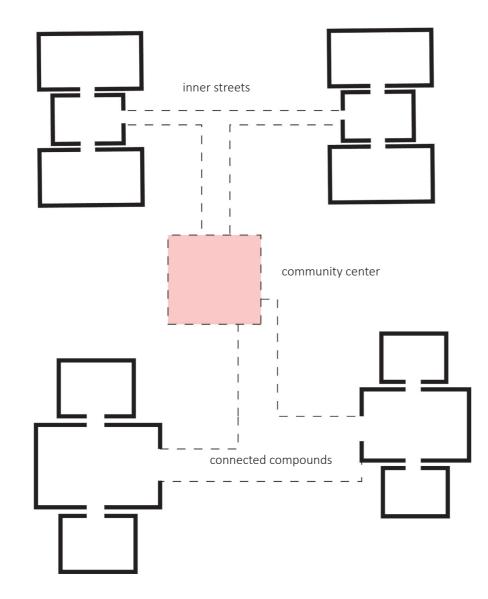
Providing low cost housing for approximately 1000 units in Bombay. Instead of building large monolithic parallel blocks of grim dimensions, we opted for a different kind of settlement pattern. The design for the large number of dwelling units is fragmented into smaller aggregations enclosing a variety of spaces, which can be cohesively arranged on the sloping site of a hillock and strung together with pedestrian pathways.











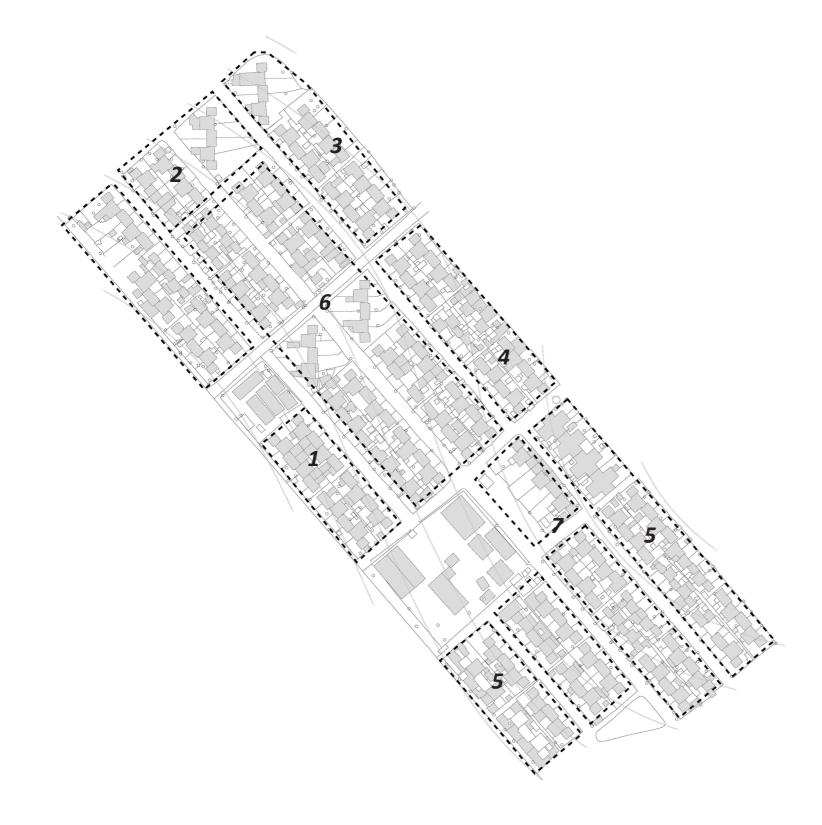
"The integrity of each space, the preservation of its special, carefully specified environmental characteristics, depends on the physical elemnts that provided separation, insulation, access, and controlled transfer between domains. The joints between domains are also important, which gives the plan its hierarchical structure.

"From Home to Home"

Towards an inclusive, mixed and updatable community

Jinteng Cheng
P5 Presentation

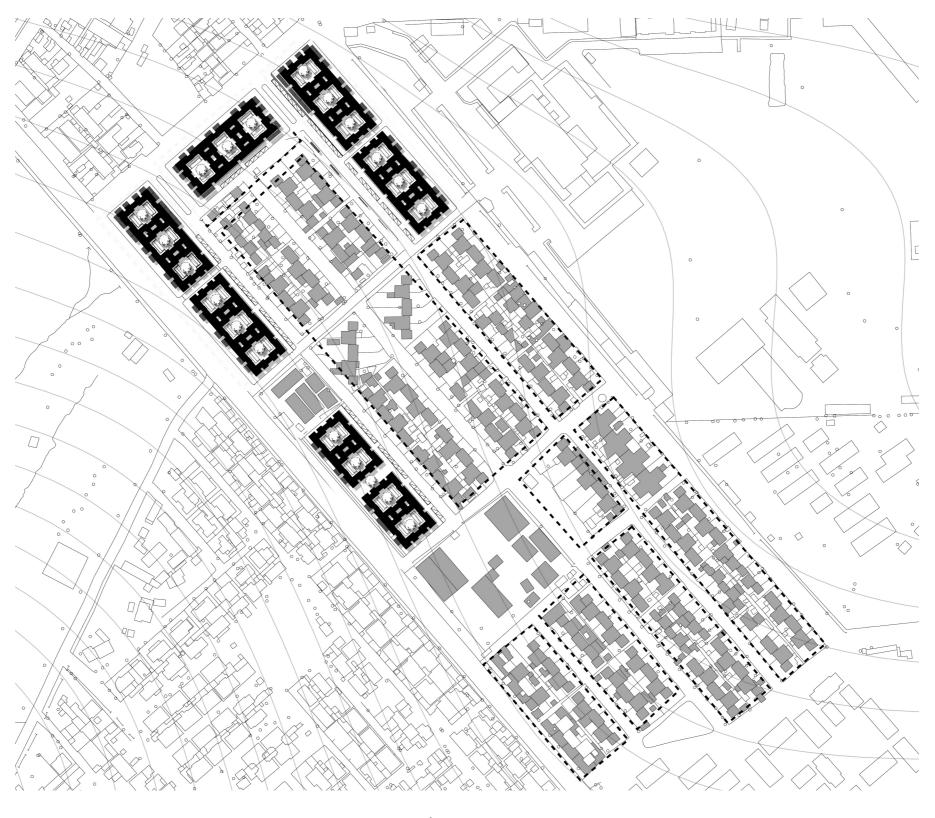
Redevelopment in Gerji



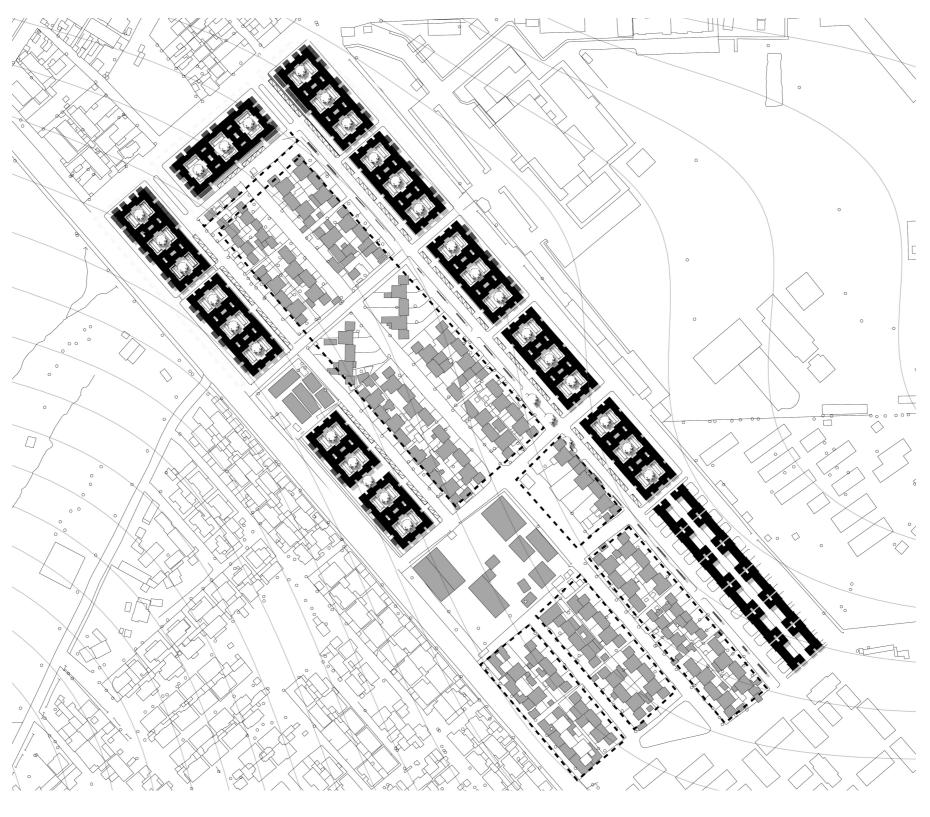
Phasing the the construction progress helping keep the existing dwellers relocated in site and involve the labour contribute for the low in come in later process



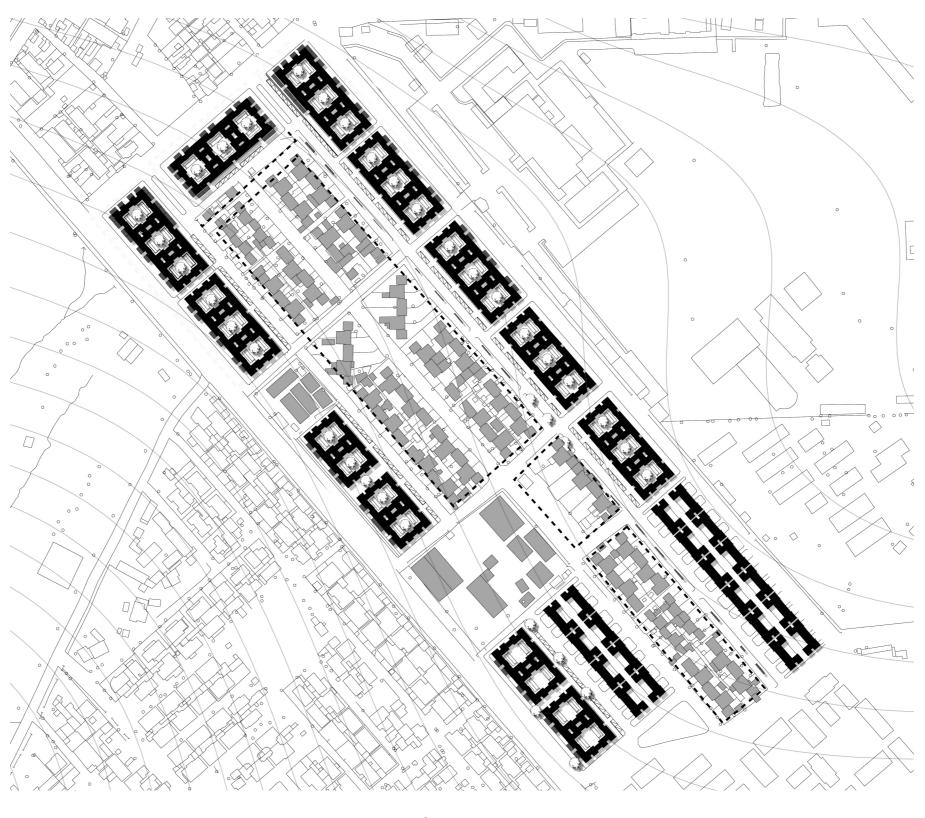
Phasing 1



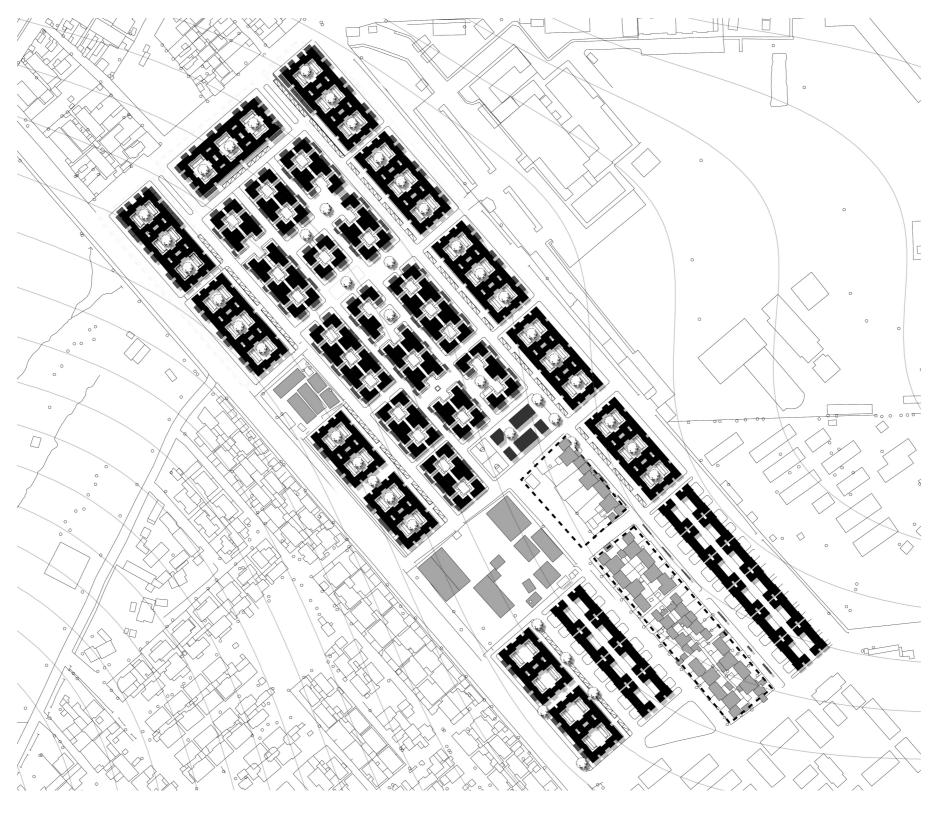
Phasing 1



Phasing 2



Phasing 3



Phasing4

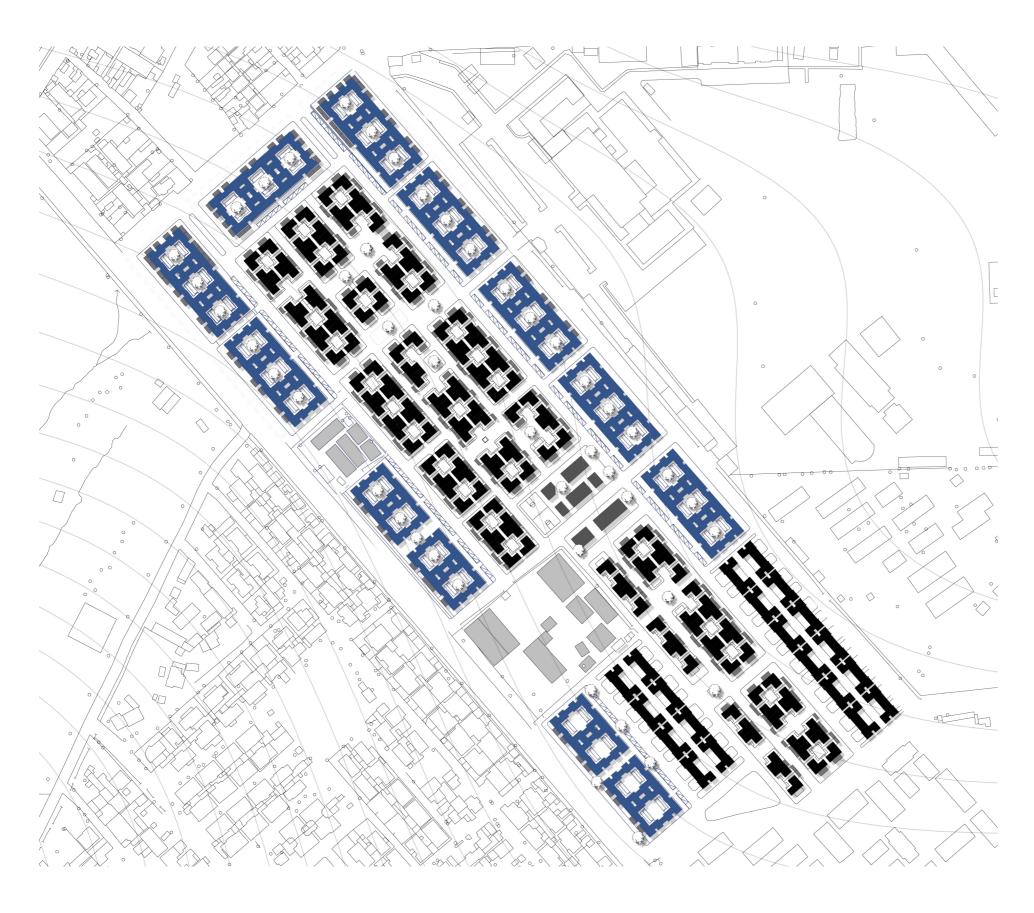


Phasing 5





Low income housing 360 households



Middle income housing 250 households



High income housing 30 households

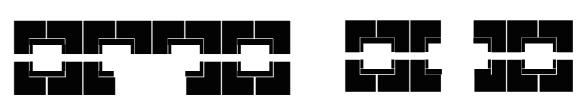


Conceptual Scheme

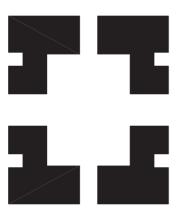
Typology 1
Low-income
Introverted collective
compound



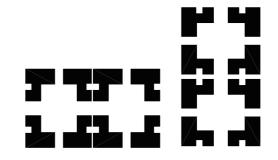
Urban situation



Typology 2 Middle-income Semi-collective compound

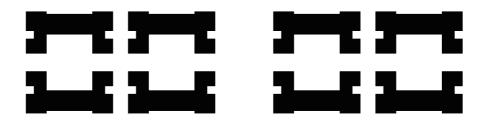


PTP TPT



Typology 3 High-income Detached compound







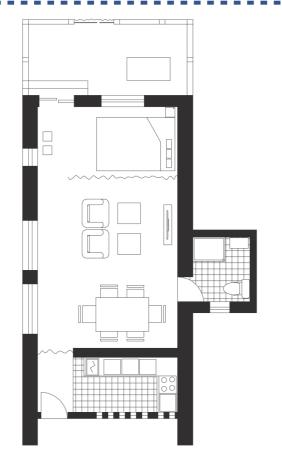
Typology 1
Low-income
Introverted collective compound
12households
48 dwellers

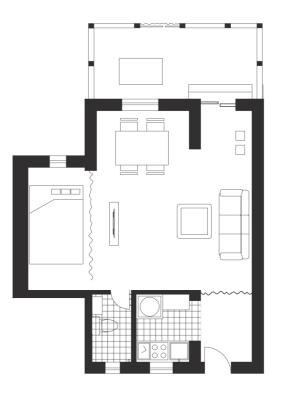
Courtyard 48 m2

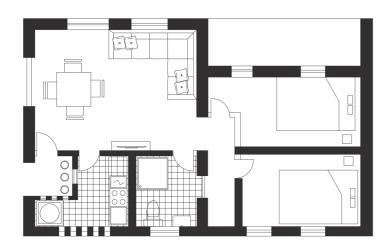


Typology 2 Low-income Isometric renders

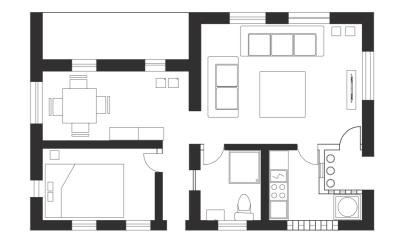
Basic units





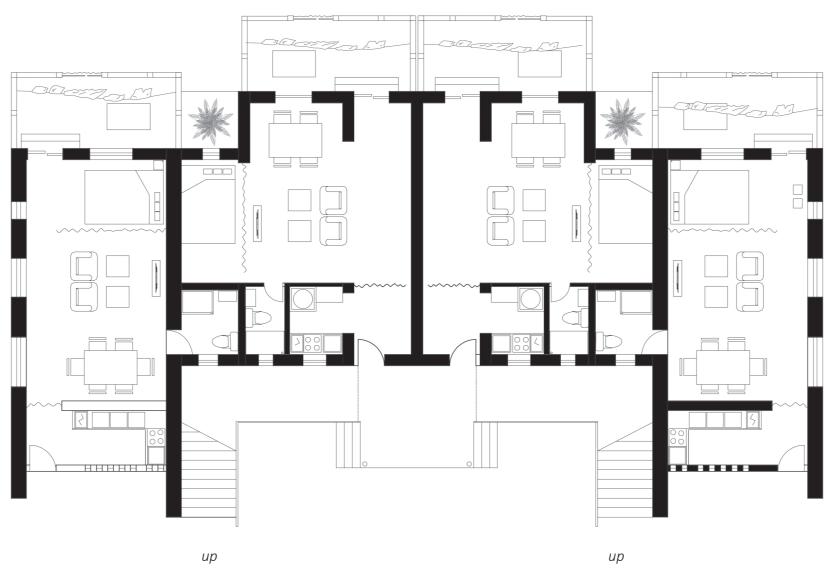






Global Housing Studio Addis Ababa Living Labs

Plan Fragments



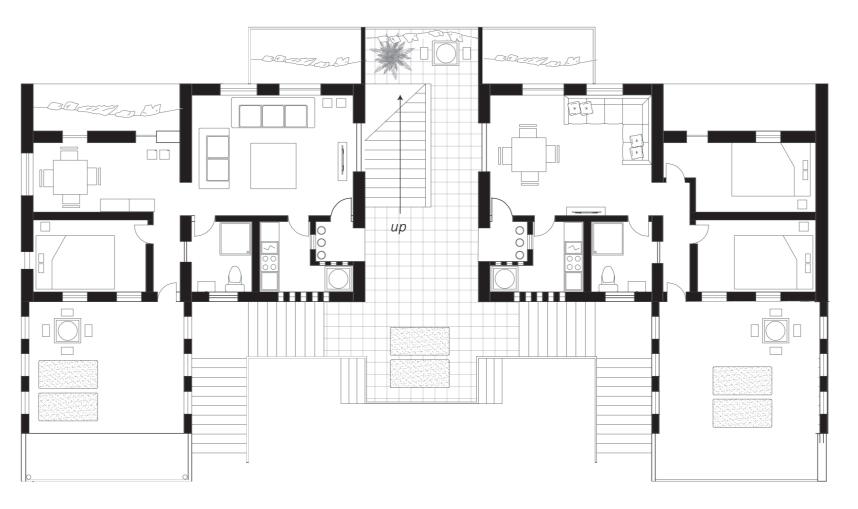
Ground floor 1:100 2 families each unit 32 m2 + 10rental shops 34 m2 + 10 commercial space

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Units Plan for low-income

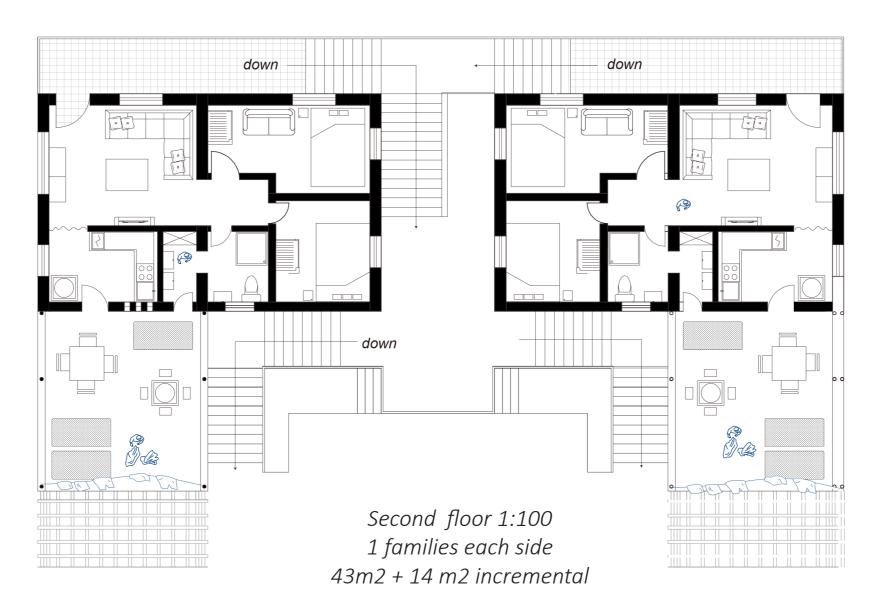
DESIGN

Plan Fragments



First floor 1:100 1 families in each unit 38 m2 + 14 m2 incremental

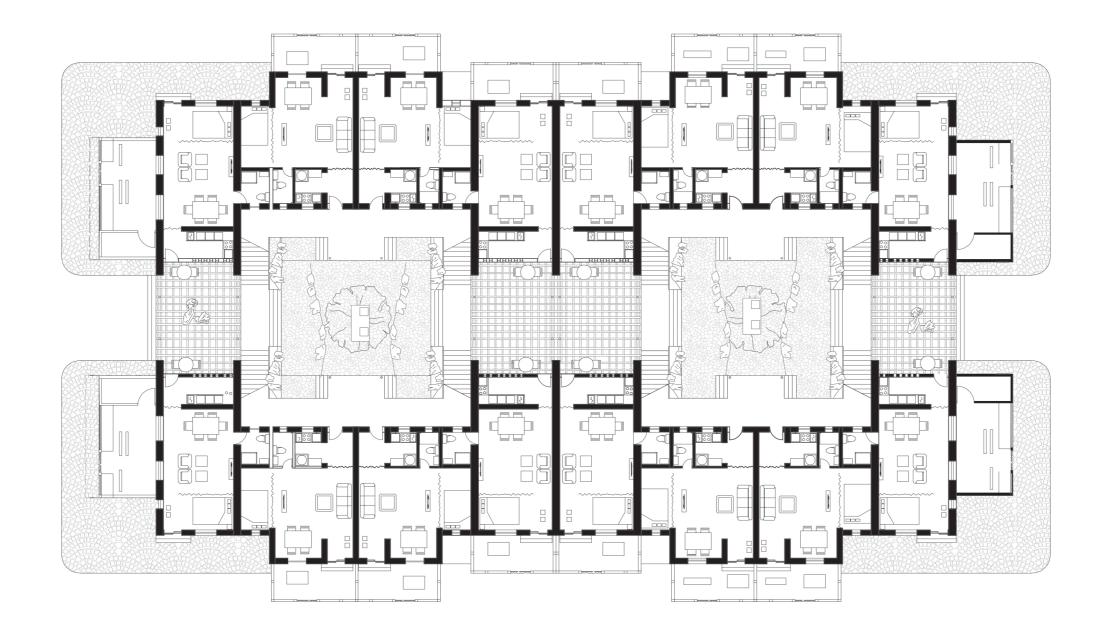
X Plan Fragments



X Shops possibilities on ground floor

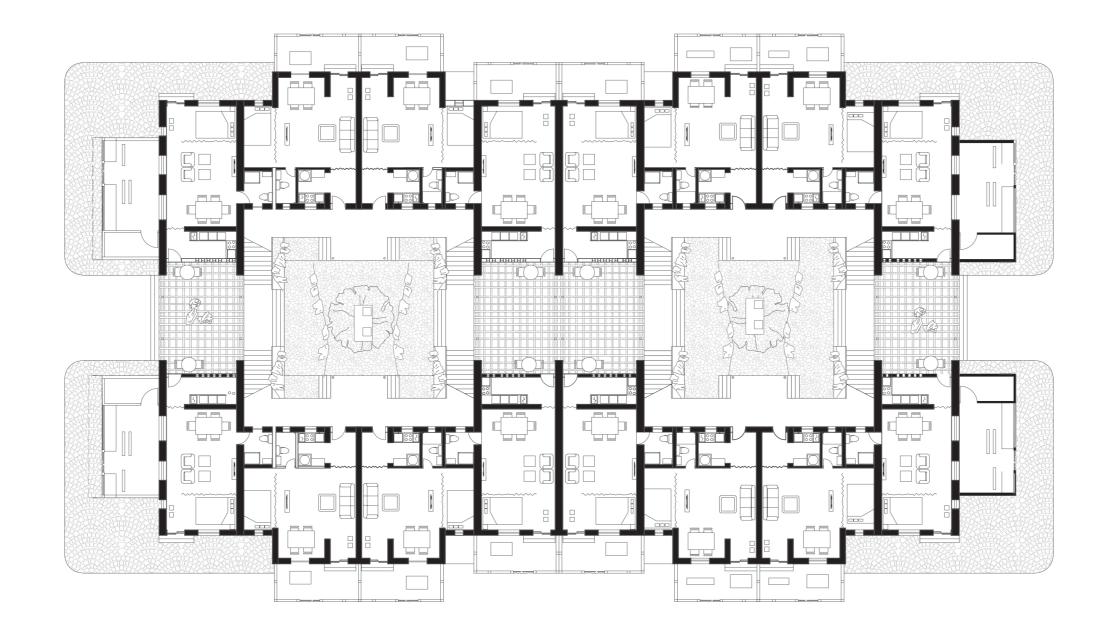




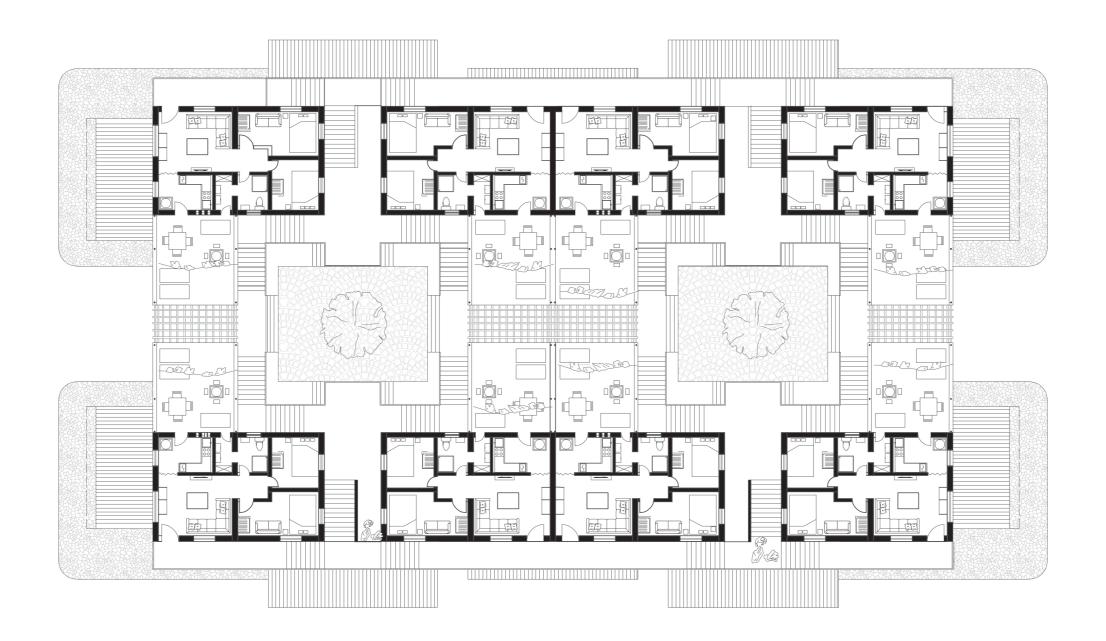


Ground floor compound1:200

Interaction in the yards and kitchen



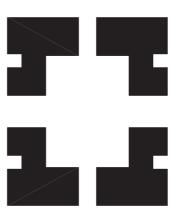
First floor compound1:200 Interaction in the balconies, kitchen and stair case



Second floor cluster1:200 Interaction in the balconies, kitchen and stair case



Public street elevation Light structure as Shops or thresholds

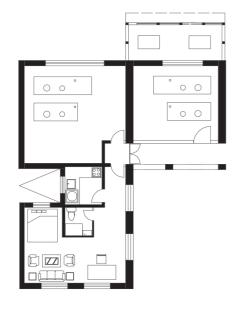


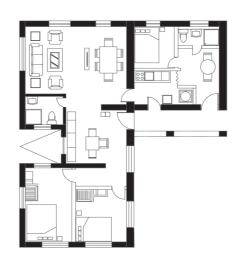
Typology 2
Middle-income
Introverted collective compound
20 households
70dwellers

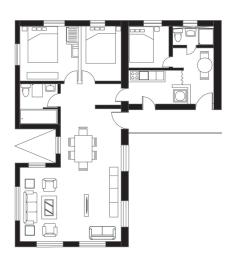
Courtyard 156 m2

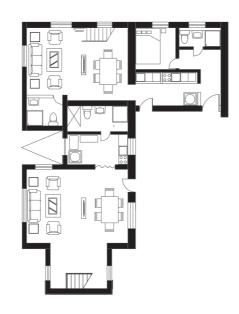


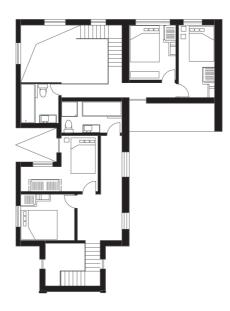
Typology 2 Middle-income Isometric renders

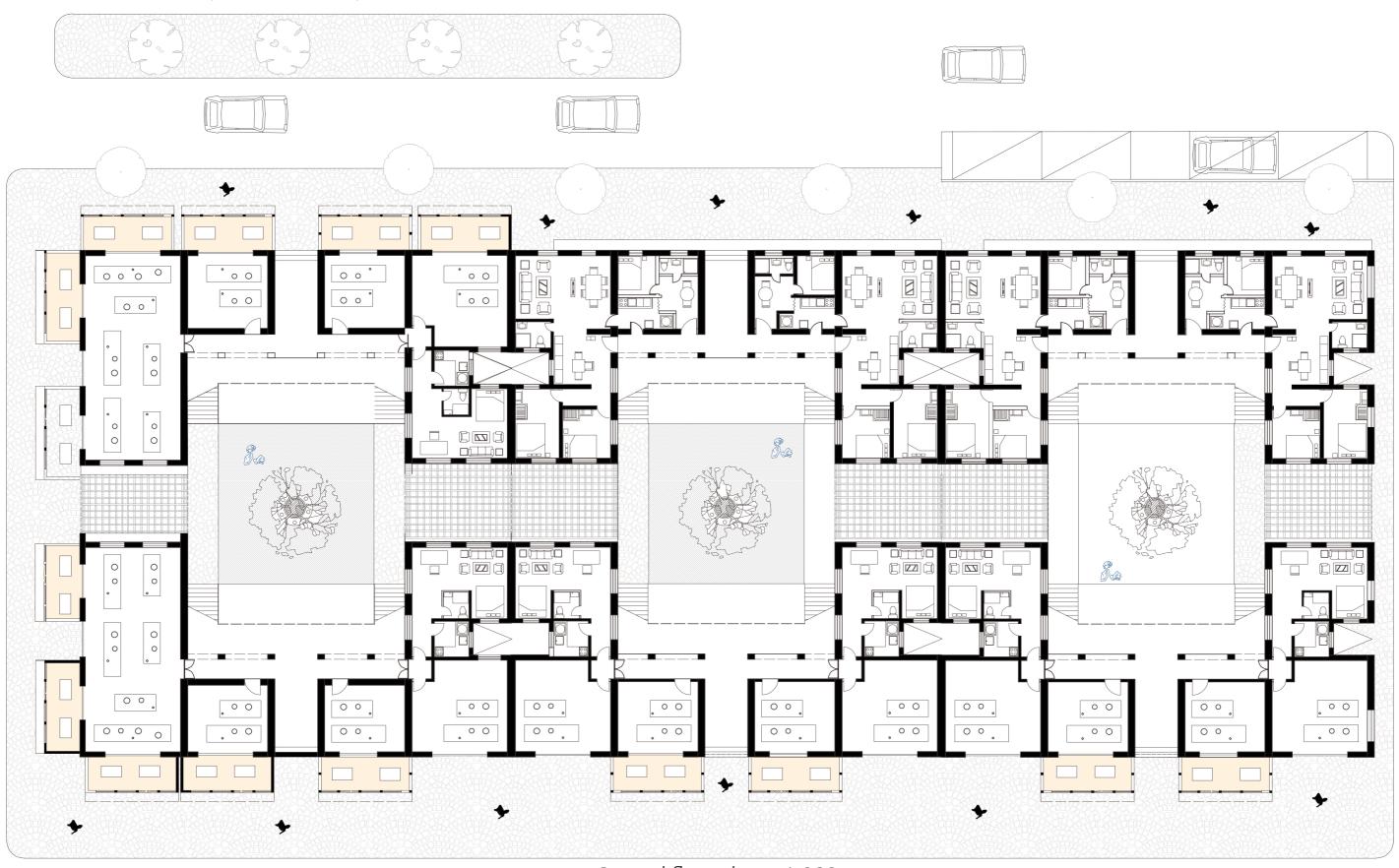




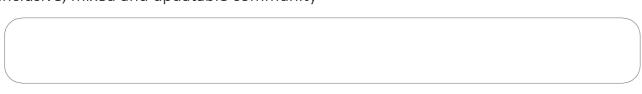


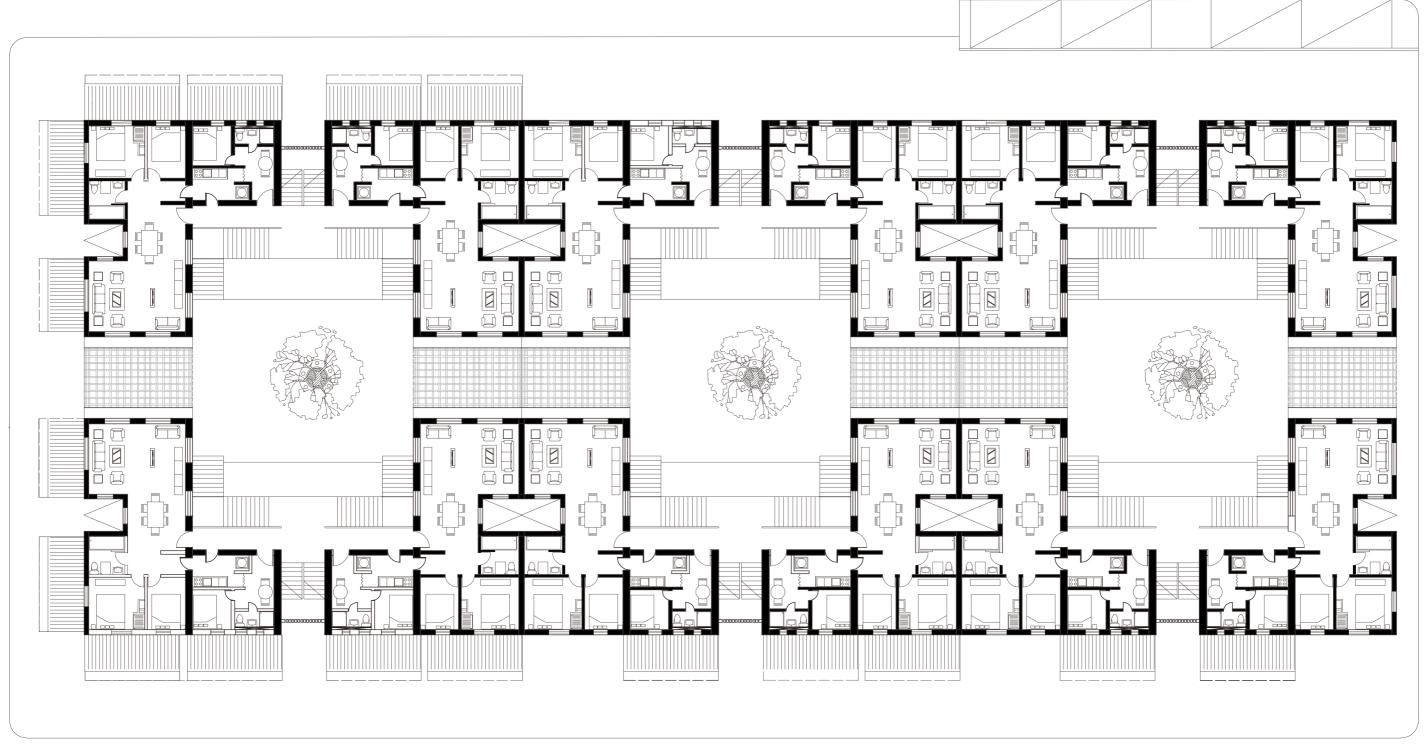




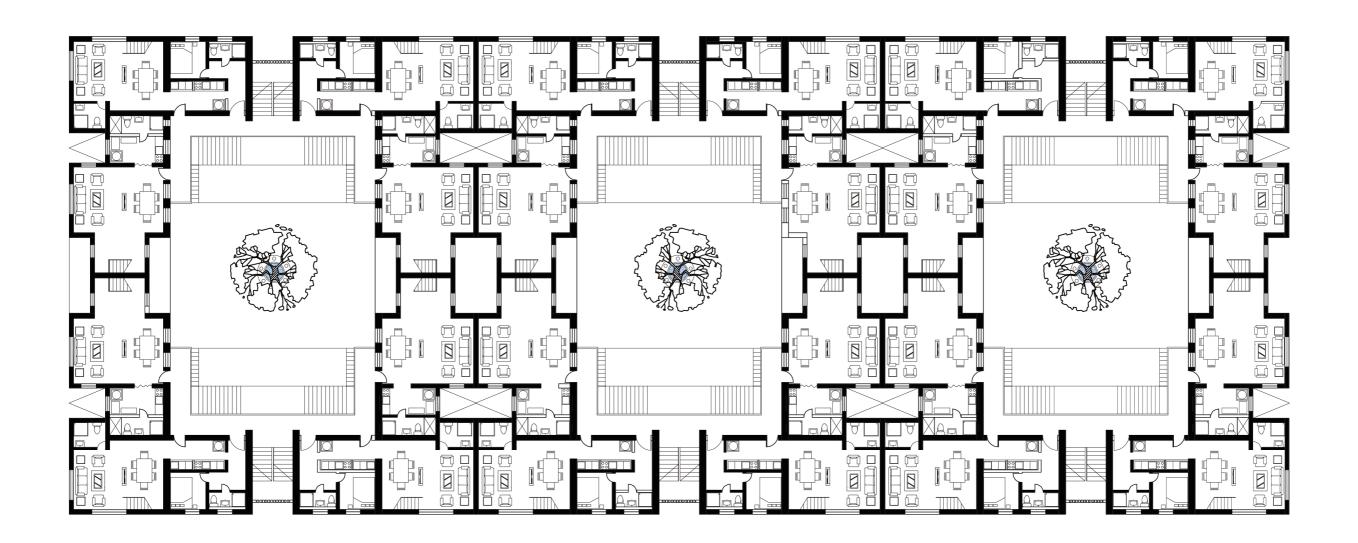


Ground floor cluster1:200
Different types facing different streets
28 m2 studio
One family single unit 78m2
Including 17 m2 maid area that could be rent out



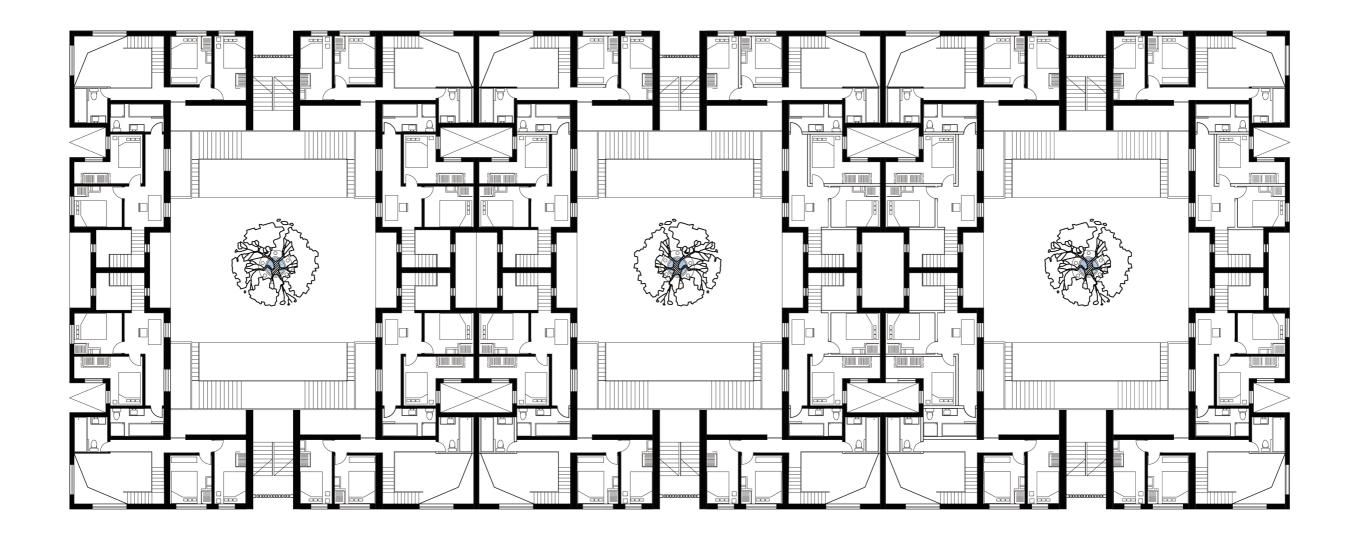


First floor cluster1:200
1 families each single
78m2 with 2 bedrooms
Including 17 m2 maid area that could be rent out

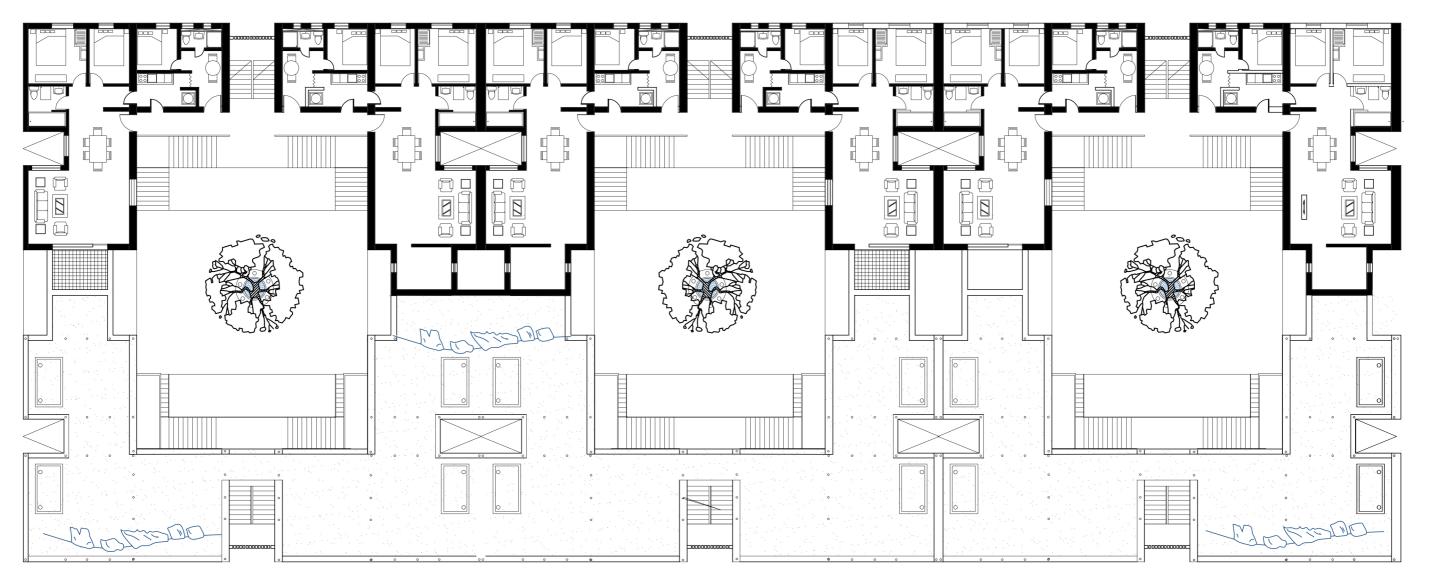


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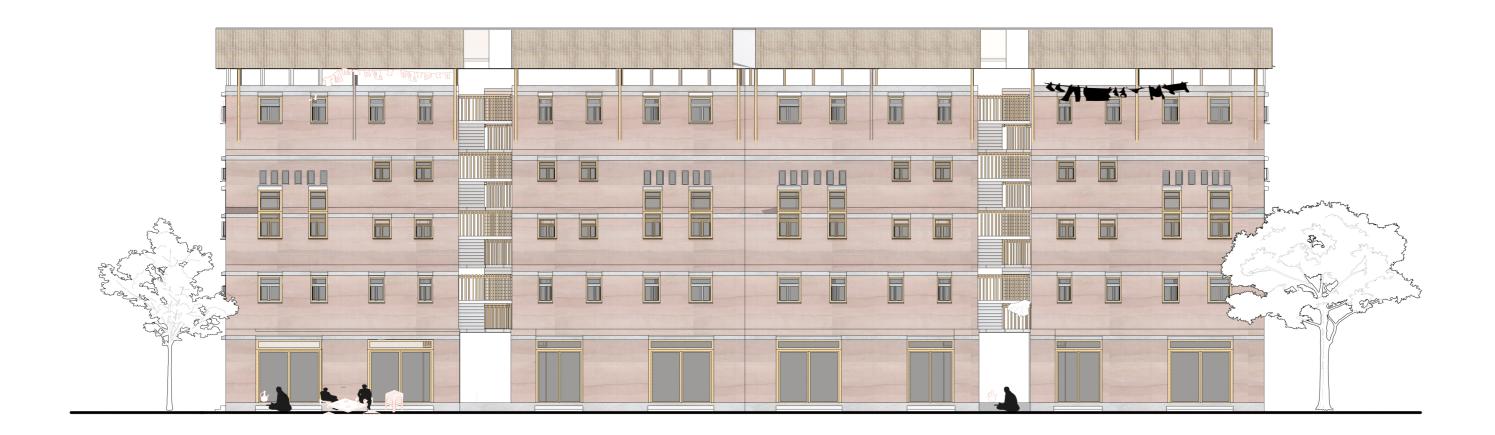
Duplex with 2 families each side with 38m2 and 43m2 on each level



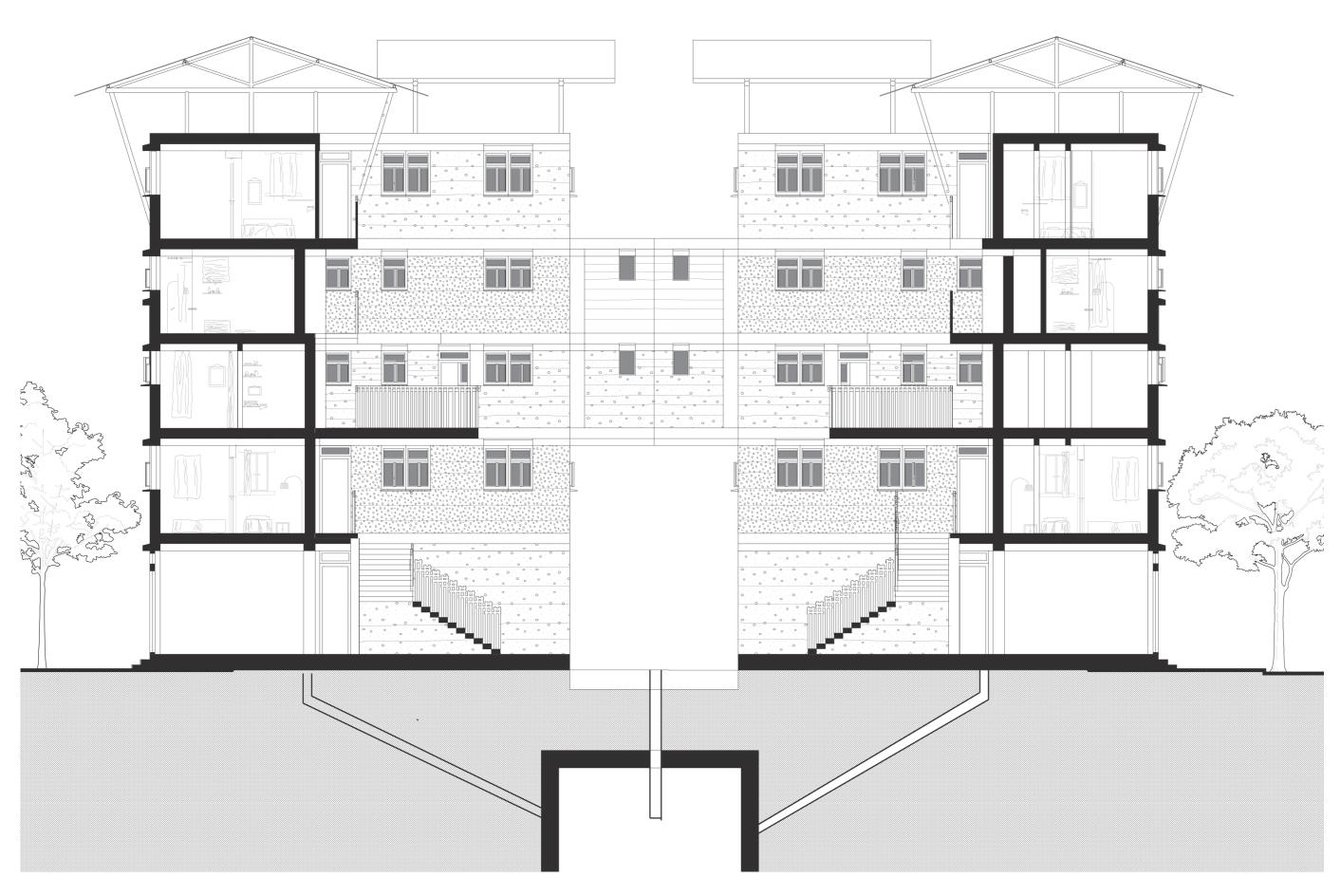
Duplex with 2 families each side with 38m2 and 43m2 on each level



Fourth floor 1:200 Water tanks or laundries



Public street elevation Light structure as Coffee stands or rests



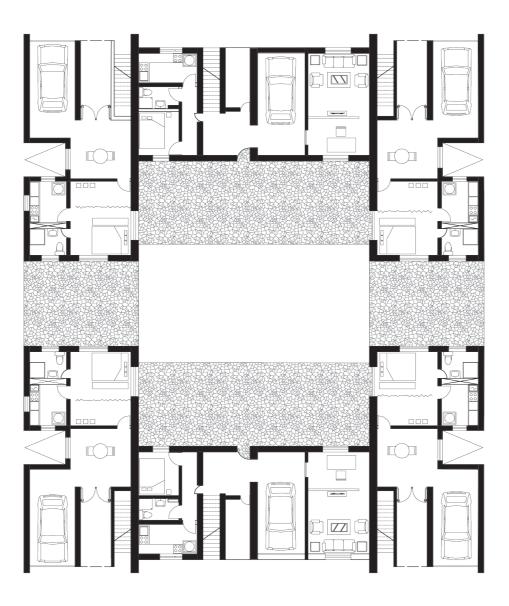




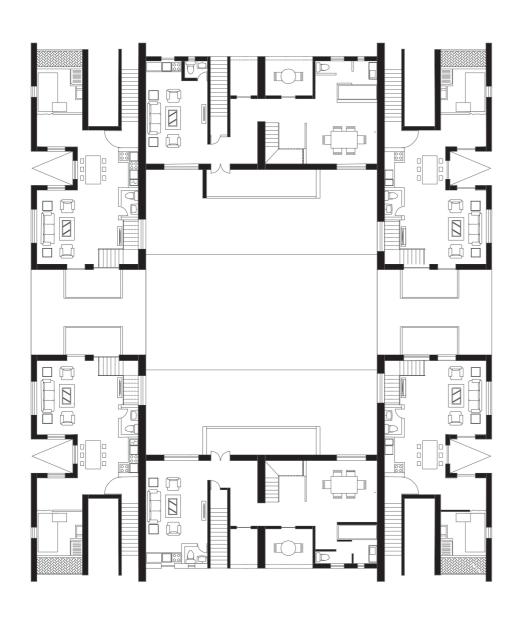


typology 3 high-income 6 households 32 dwellers

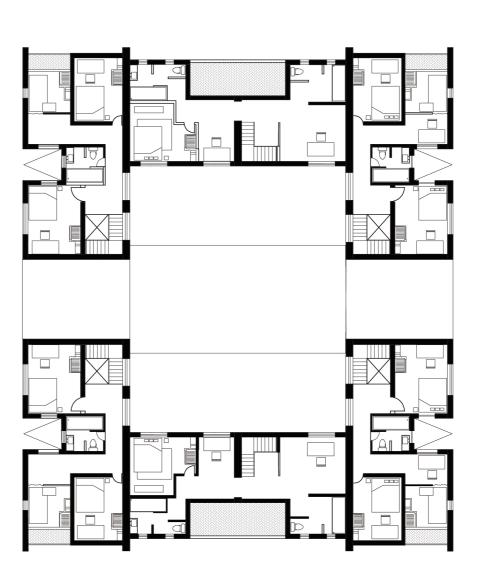
Courtyard 160 m2



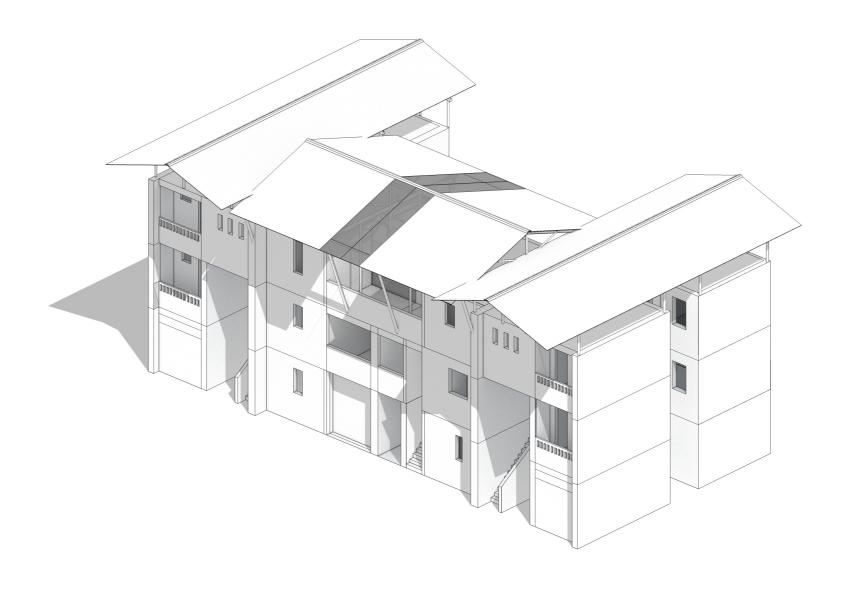
Ground floor 1:200 3 families 160m2 180 m2



First floor 1:200



Second floor 1:200



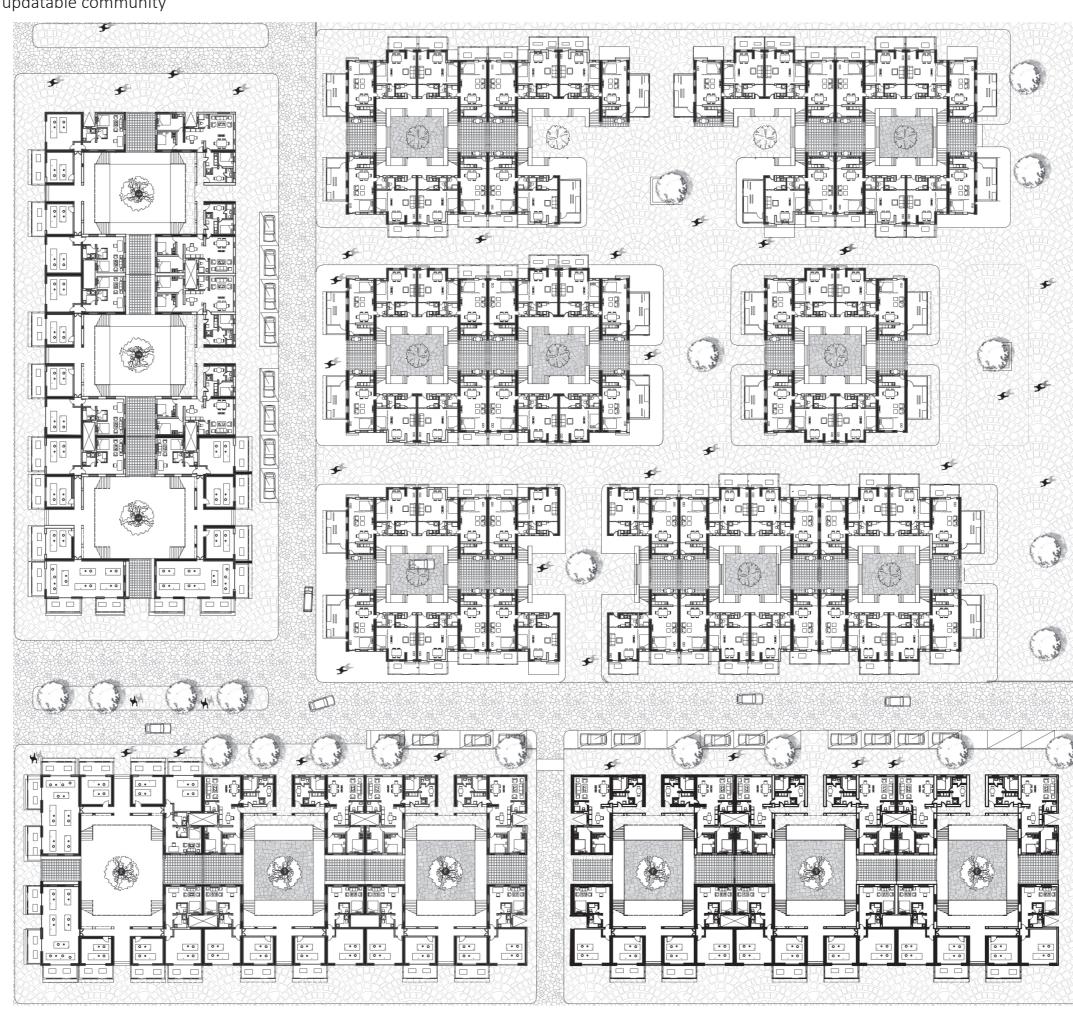
Elevation 1:100 Detached entrance for high income

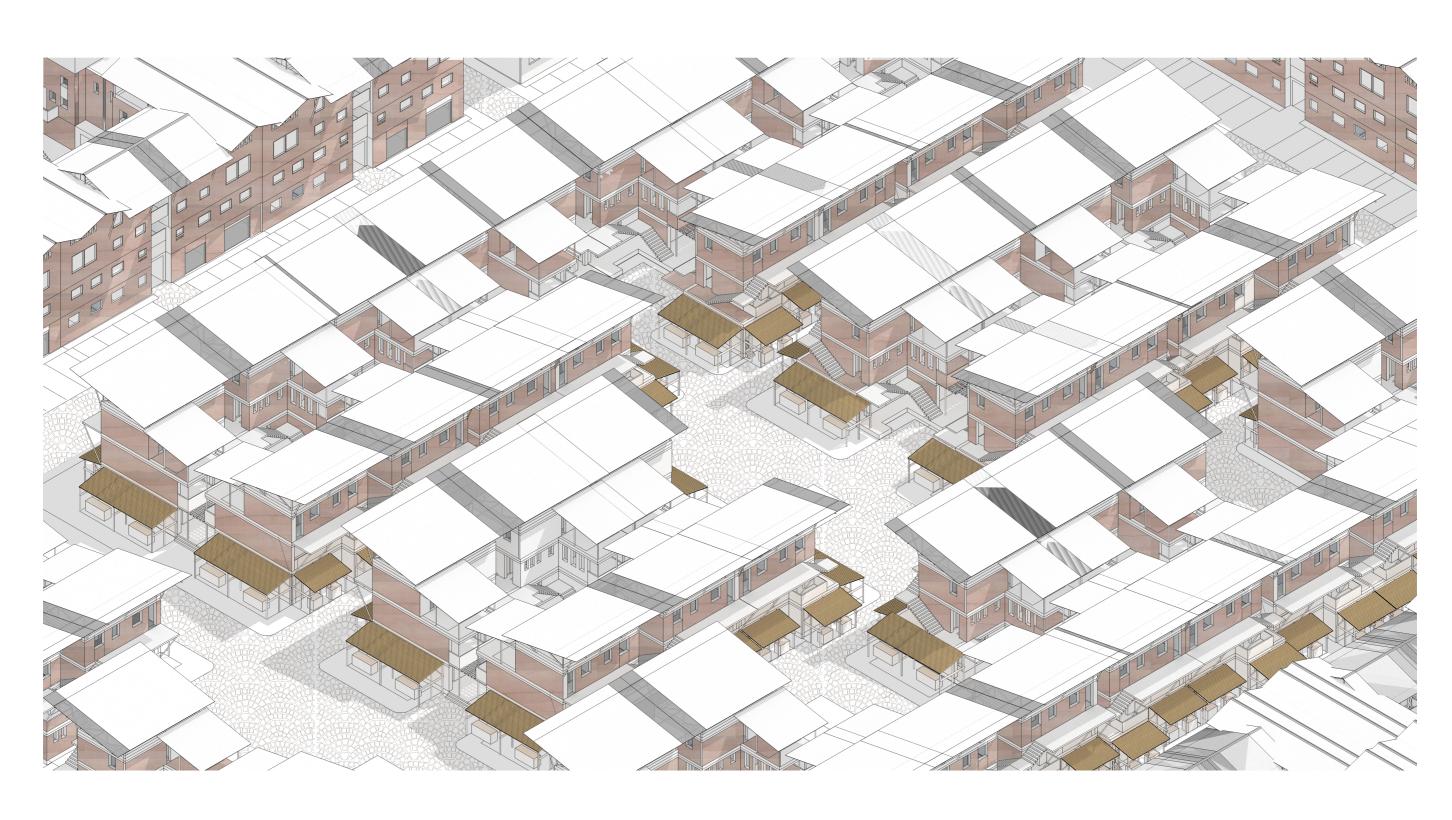
"From Home to Home"

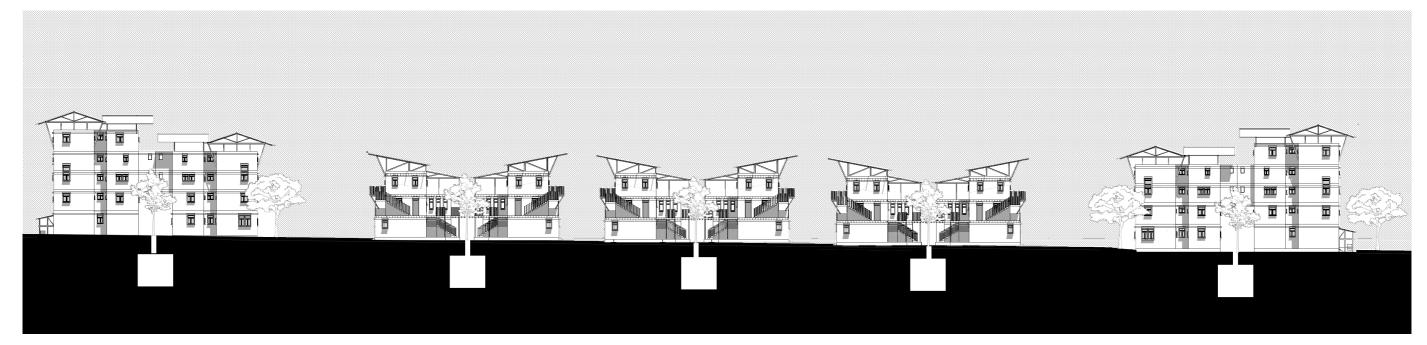
Towards an inclusive, mixed and updatable community

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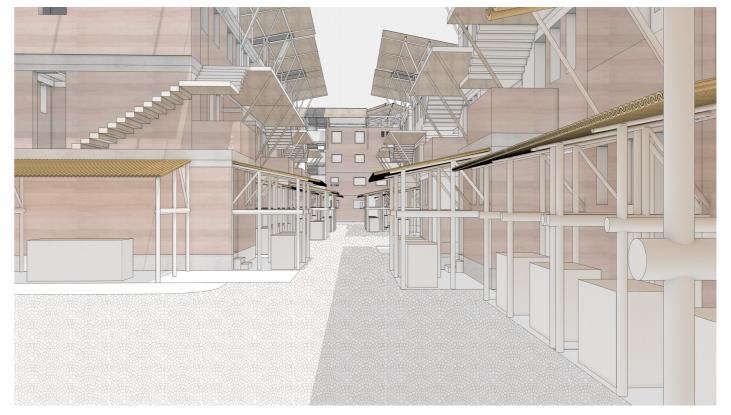
Communal Space

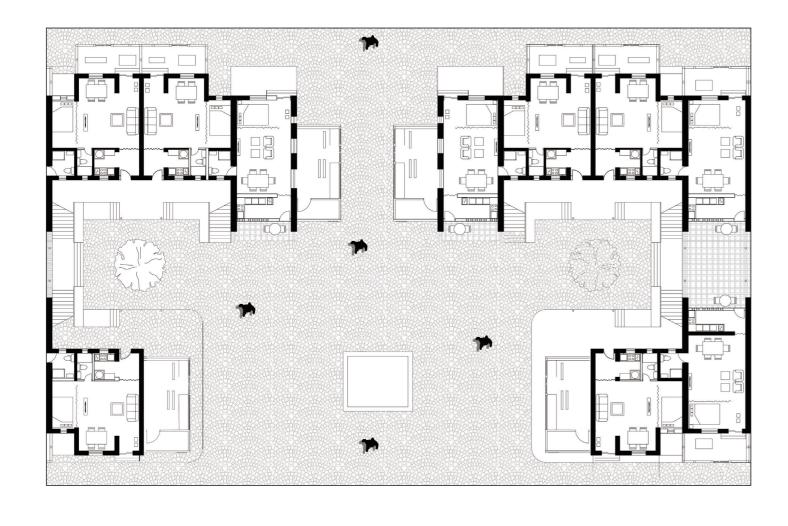




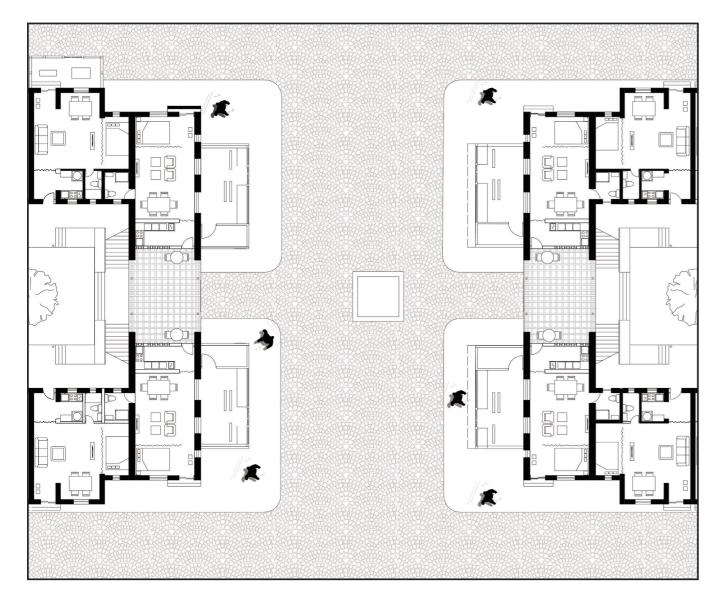




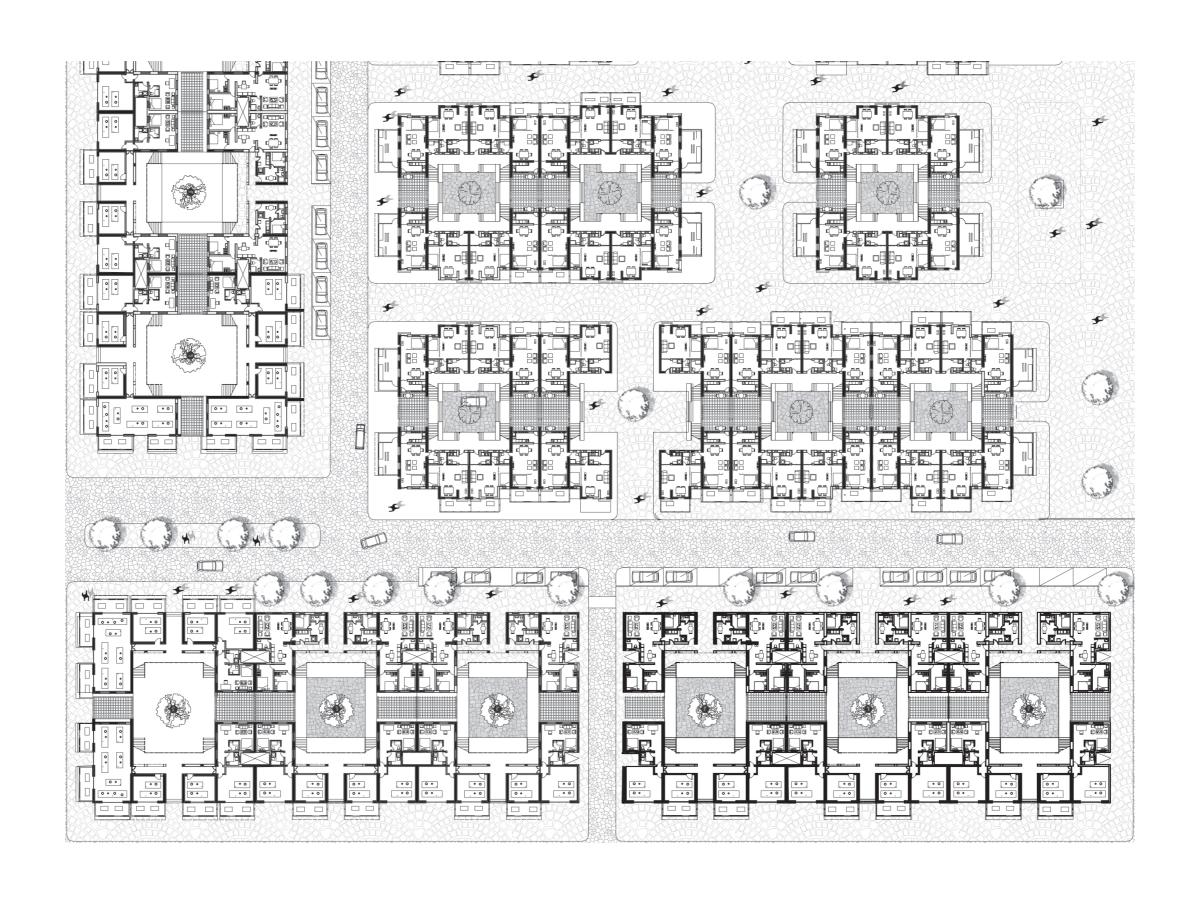




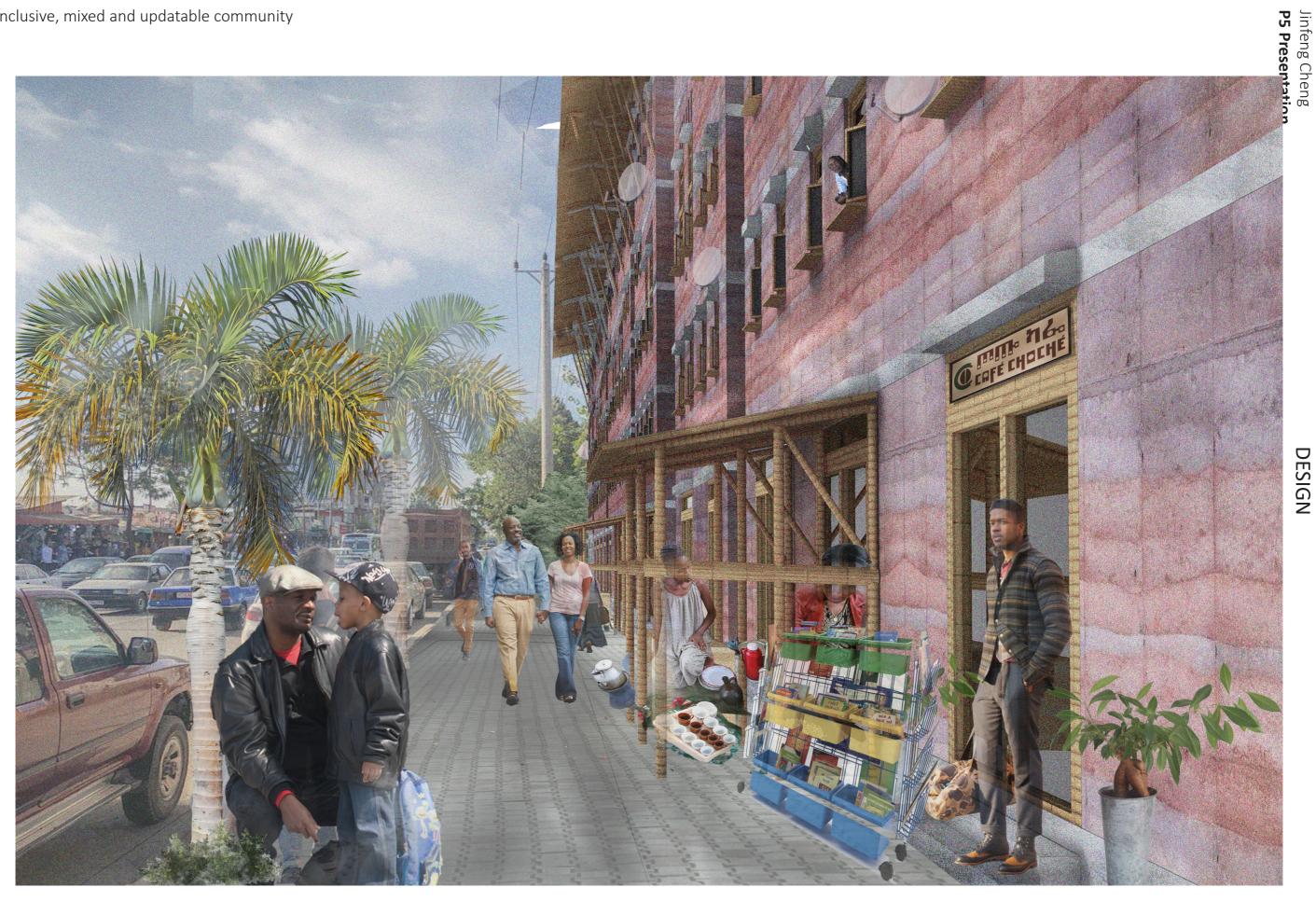




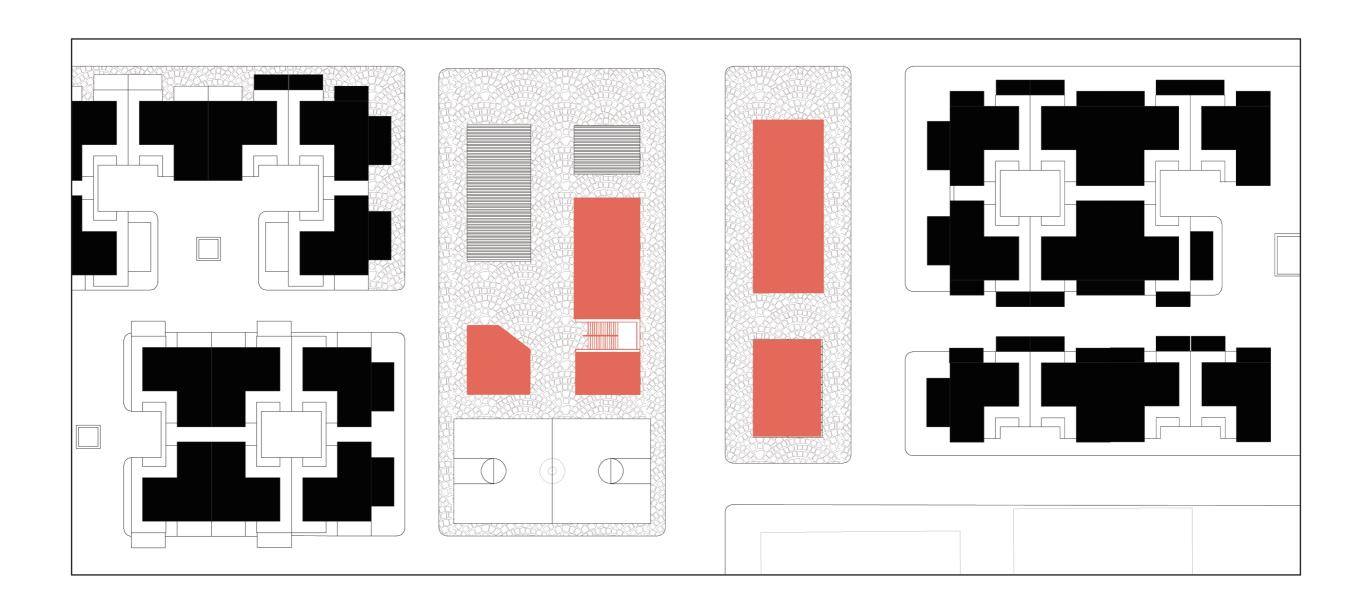


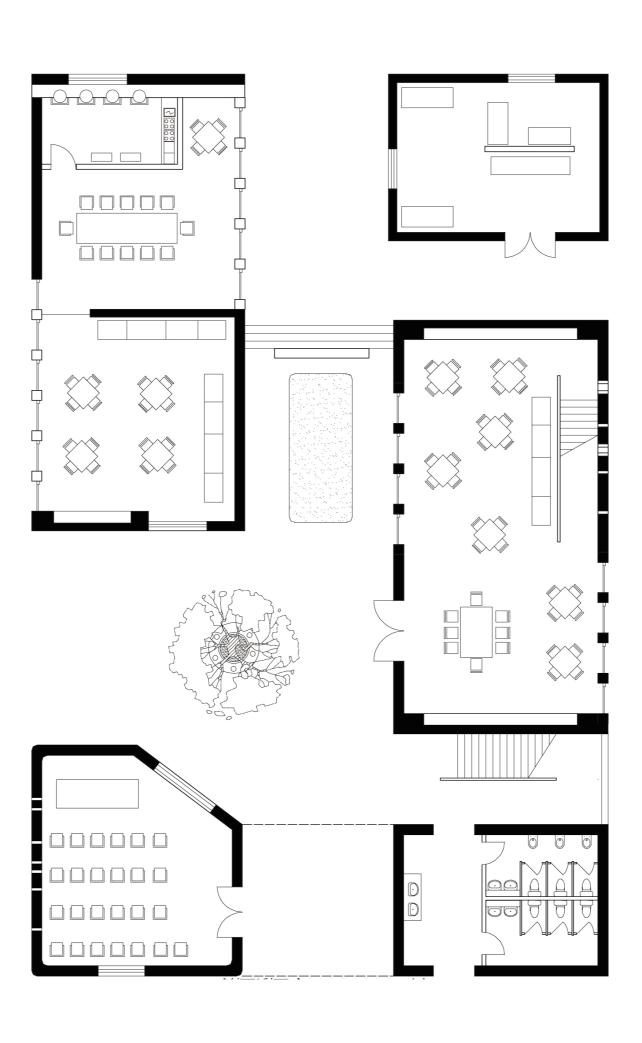


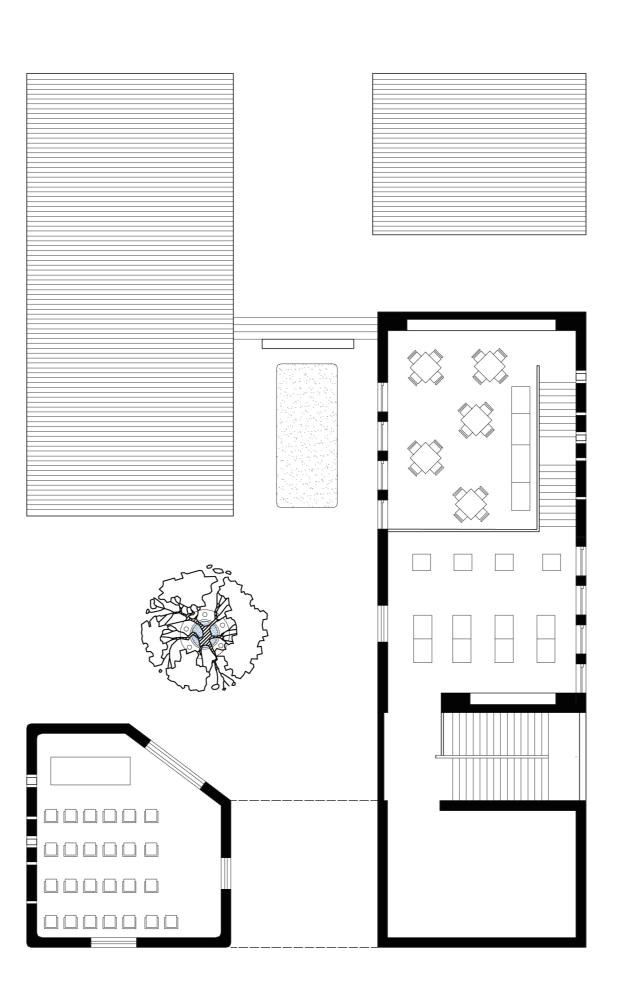


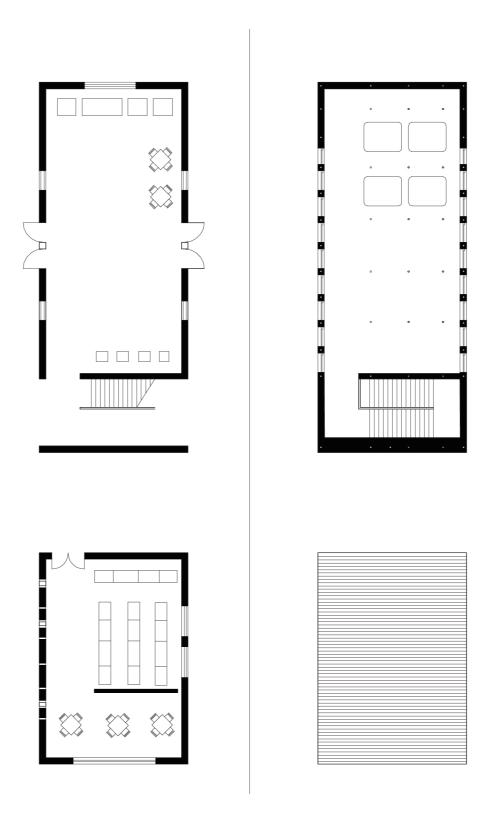












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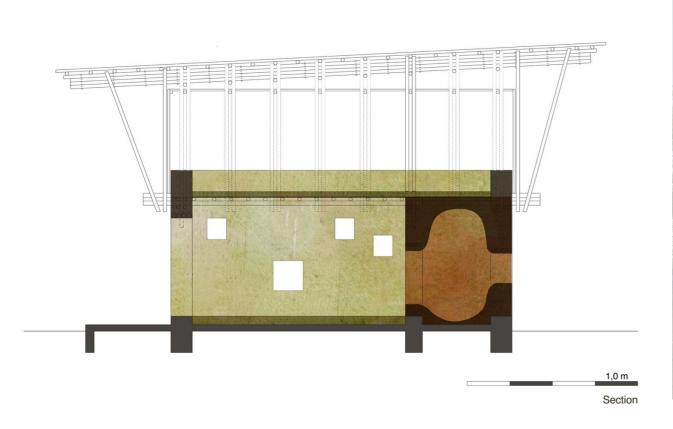
Building Technology

Inspiration: Rammed Earth



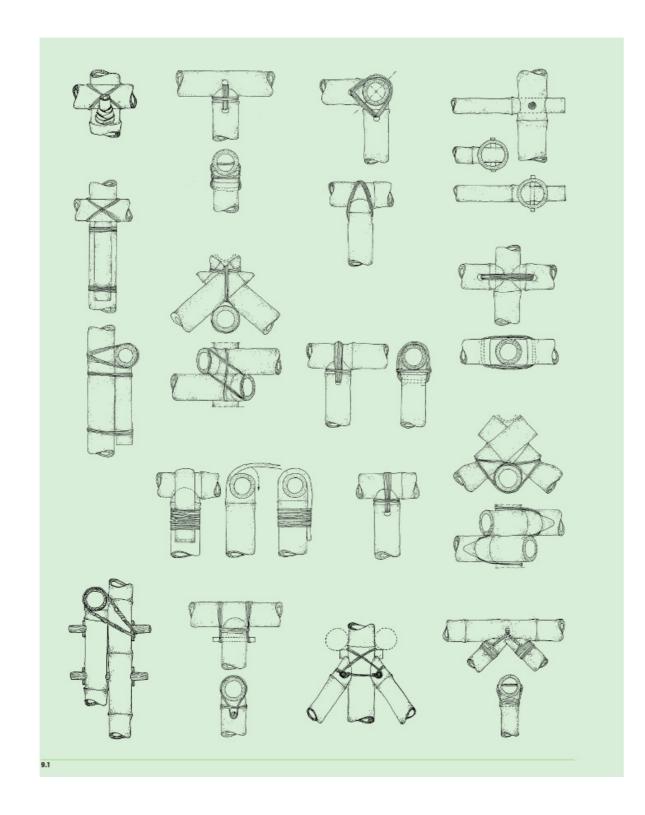


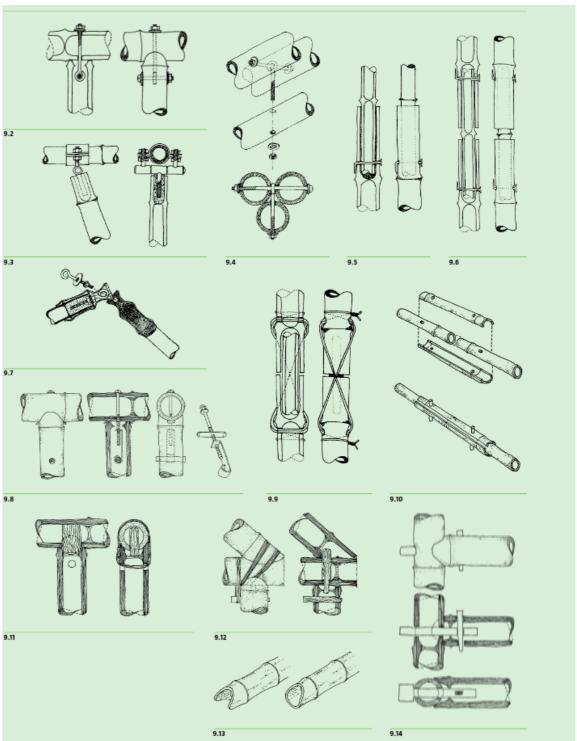
Inspiration: Bamboo earth floor

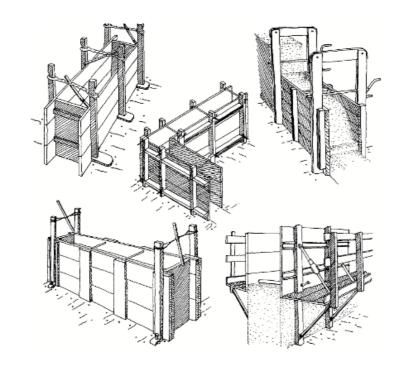


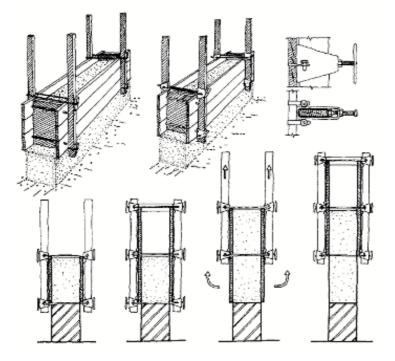


The ceiling of the ground floor is a triple layer of bamboo canes with the central layer arranged perpendicular to the layers above and beneath to provide lateral stabilisation and a connection between the supporting beams. A layer of planking made of split bamboo canes was laid on the central layer and filled with the earthen mixture analogue to the technique often used in the ceilings of European timber-frame constructions



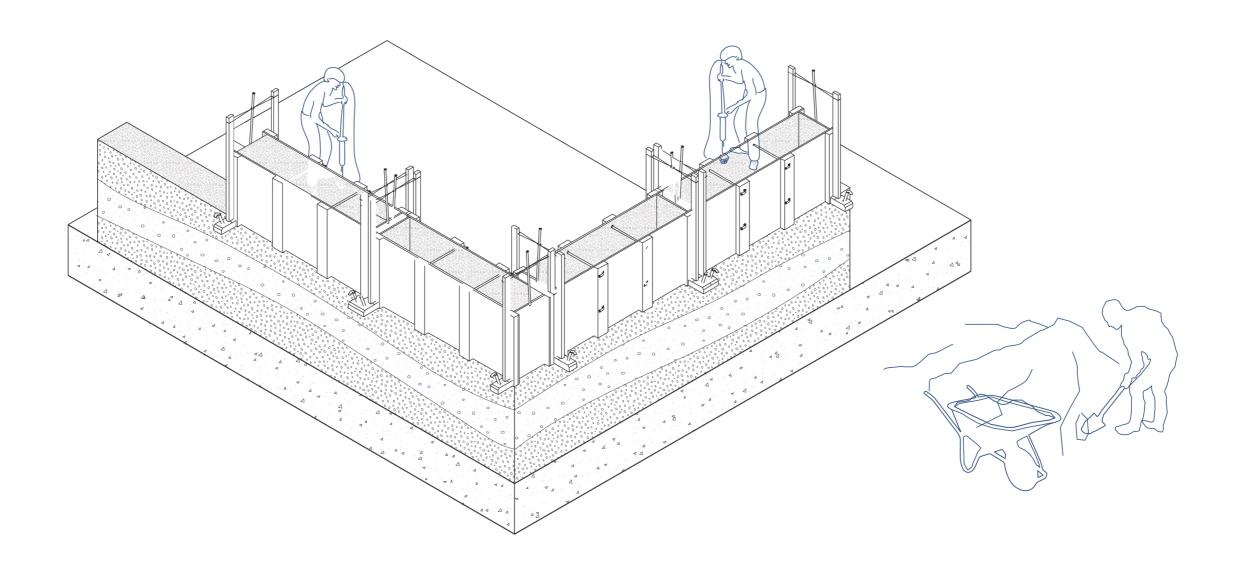










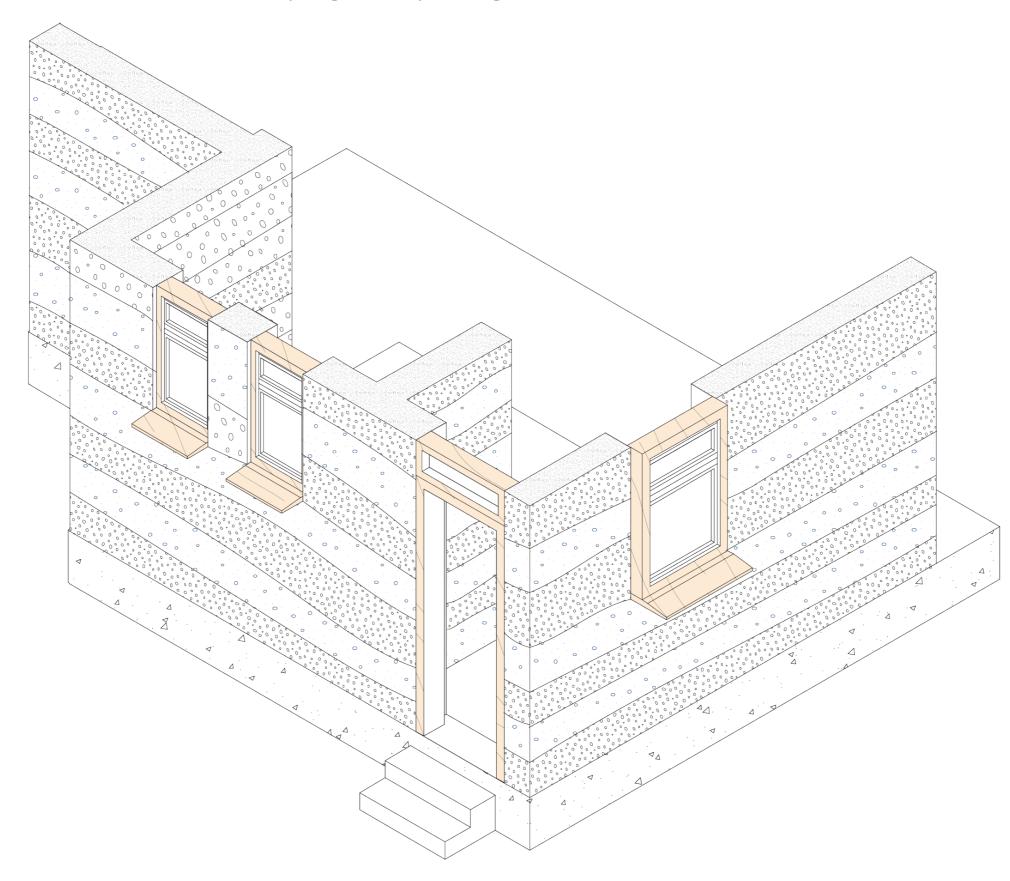


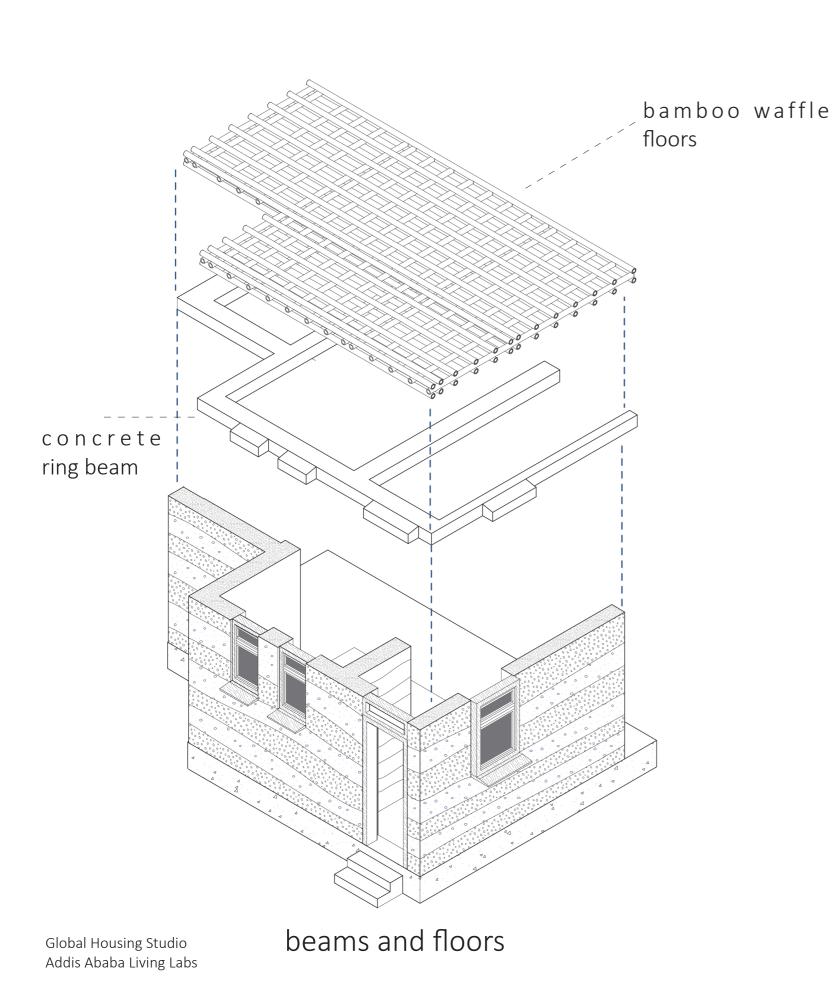
Always start with corners for foundations

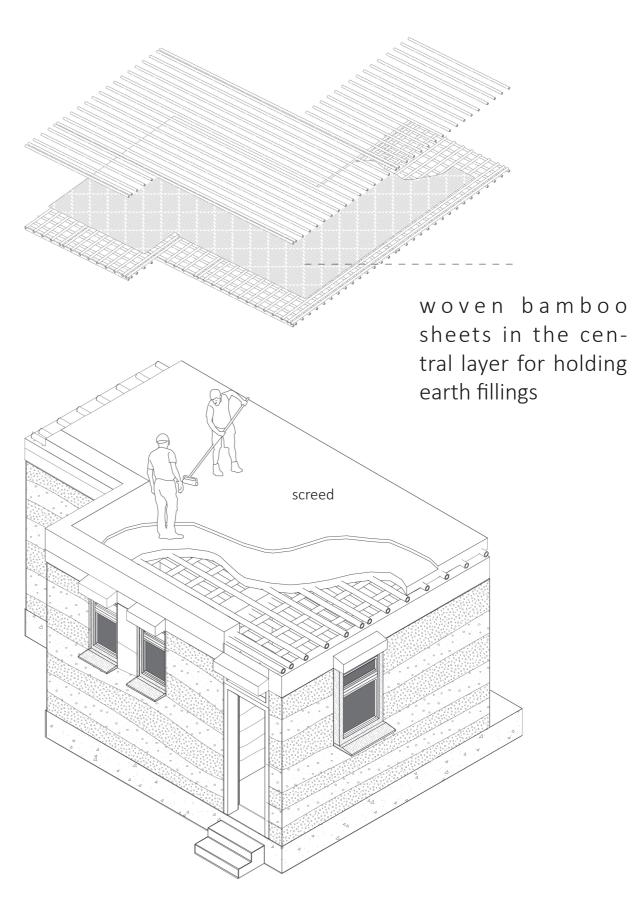
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DESIGN

Shaping the openings with window frames







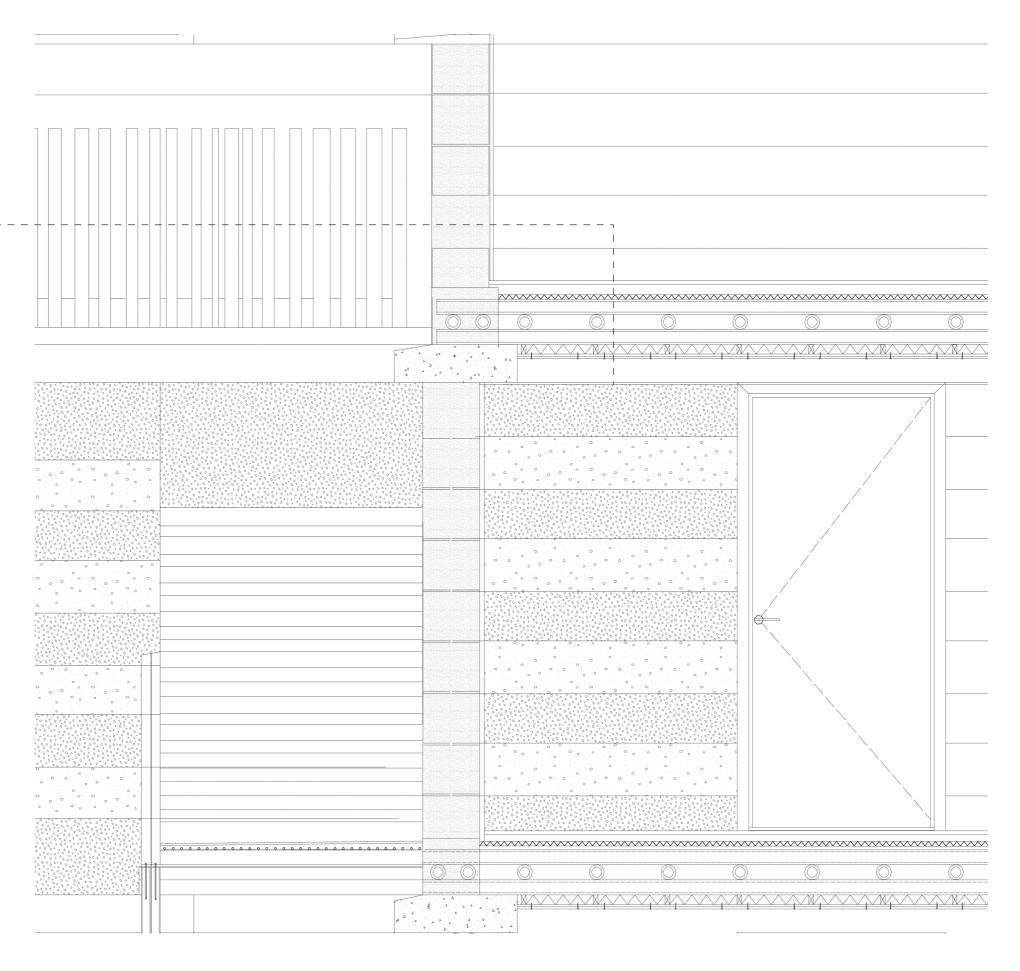
Floor:

Three layers of bamboo structure
Bamboo wattle
Structural earth base 8 cm
Waterproof membrane
Screed 5 cm with 2.5cm sound insulation
Tile finishing
Gypsum 25mm with insulation

Wall (second floor): Rammed earth layer 300mm each loam finish

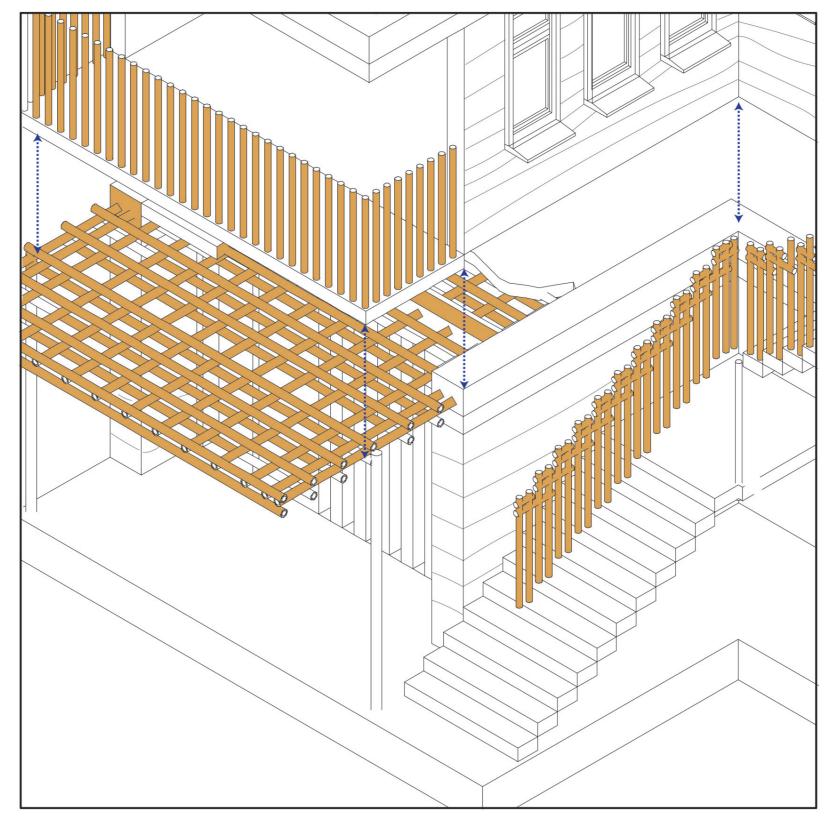
Gallery:

Three layers of bamboo structure Bamboo wattle Structural earth base 8 cm Tile finishing

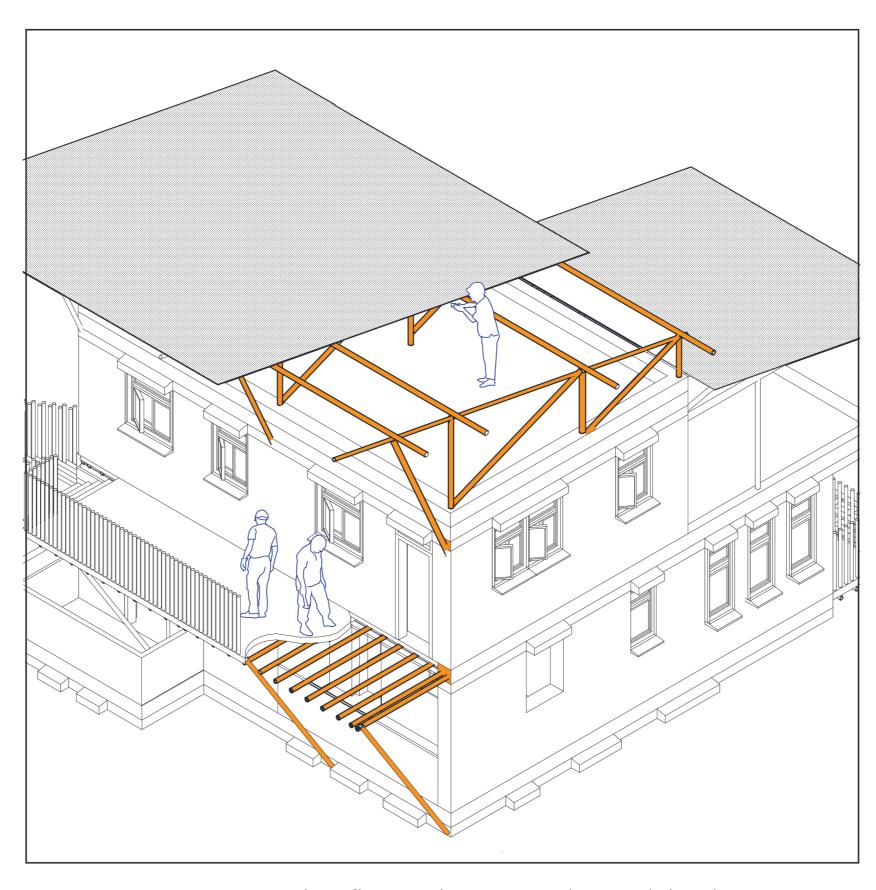


🗙 Bamboo Floor Span





Bamboo Floor stick out working with bamboo column as shading.

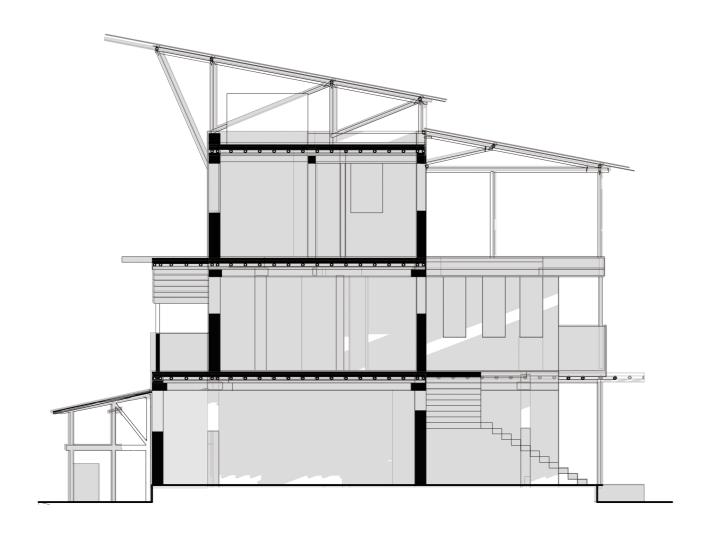


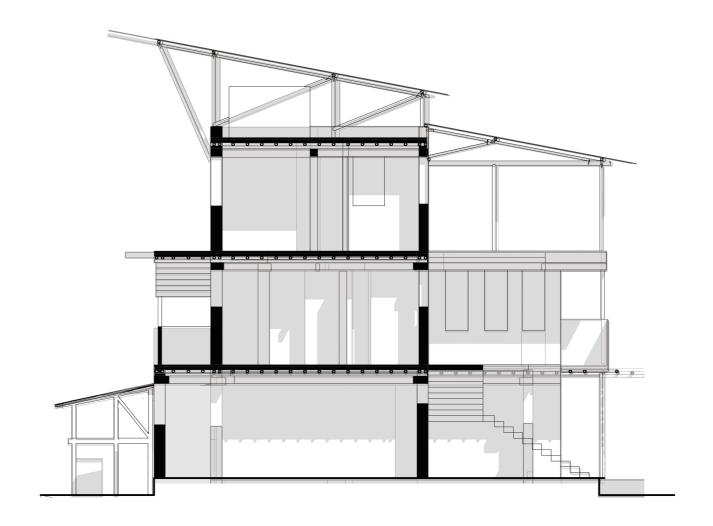
Bamboo floor sticking out working with bamboo columns supporting the balconies

09

84,81



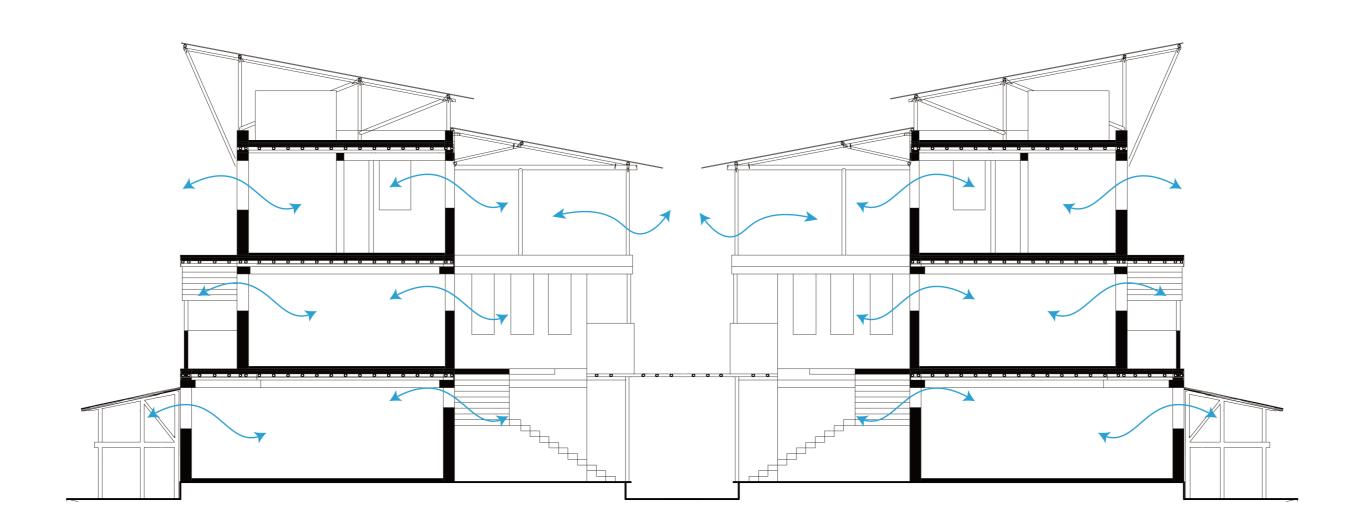


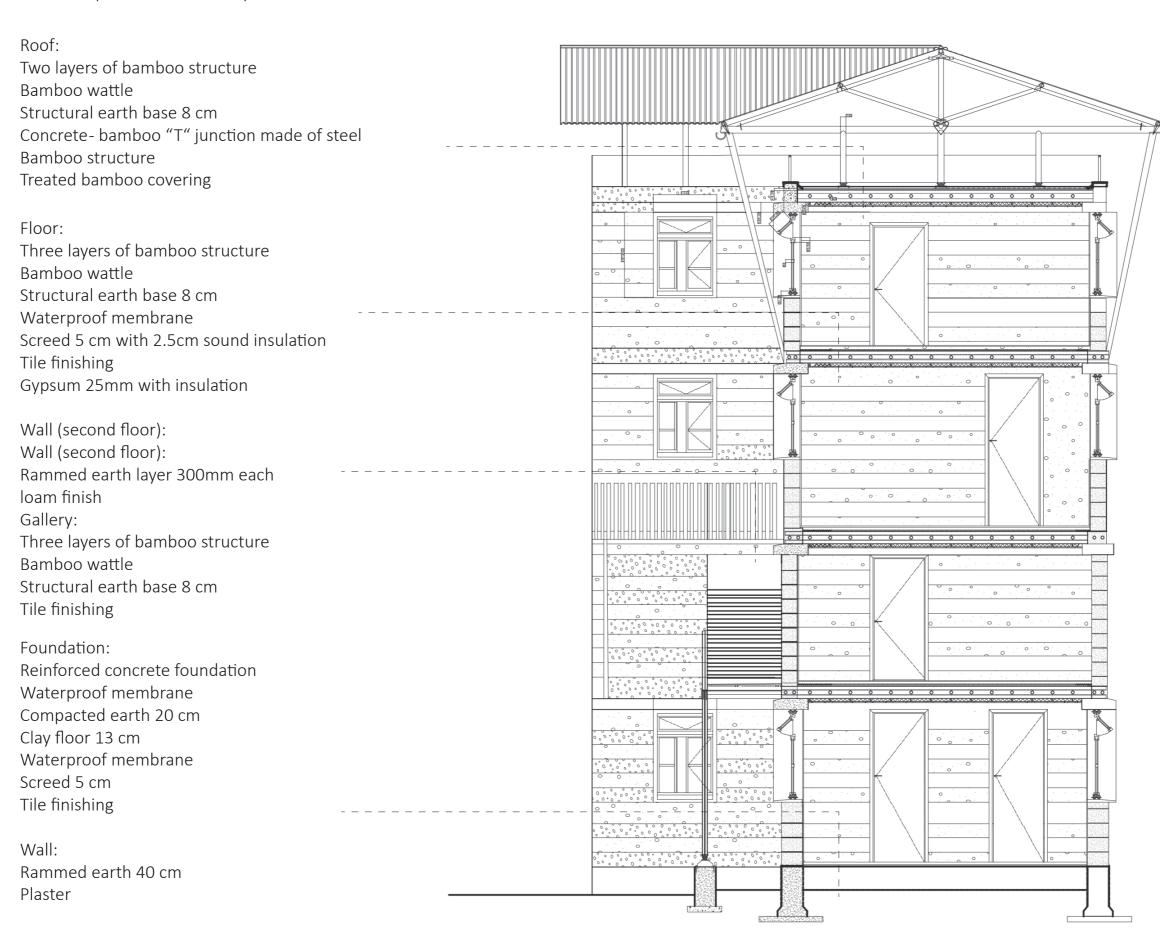


section 1:100 shading in winter

section 1:100 shading in summer

X ventilation





"From Home to Home"

Towards an inclusive, mixed and updatable community

Jinfeng Cheng
P5 Presentation

Visulization

