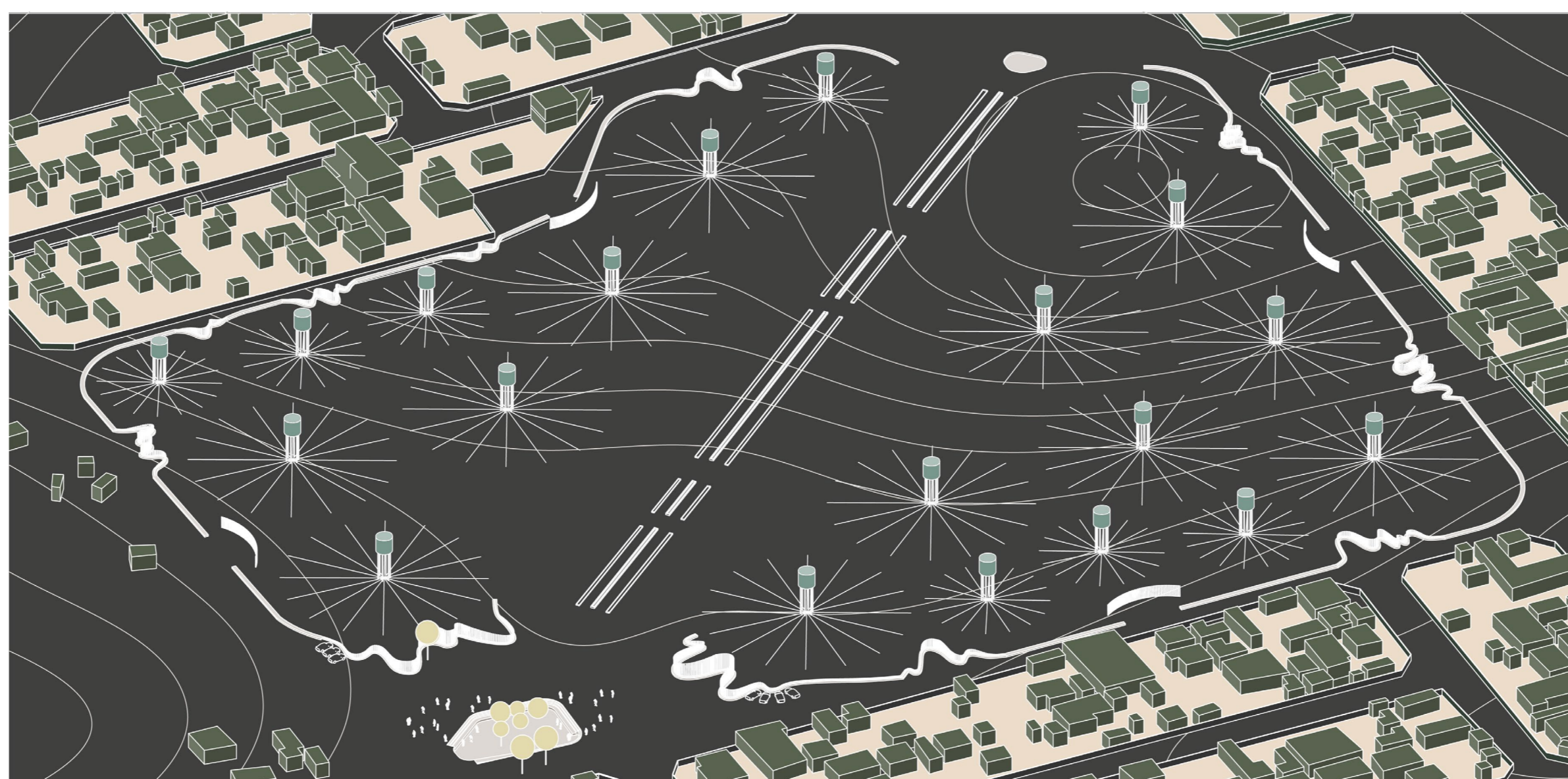
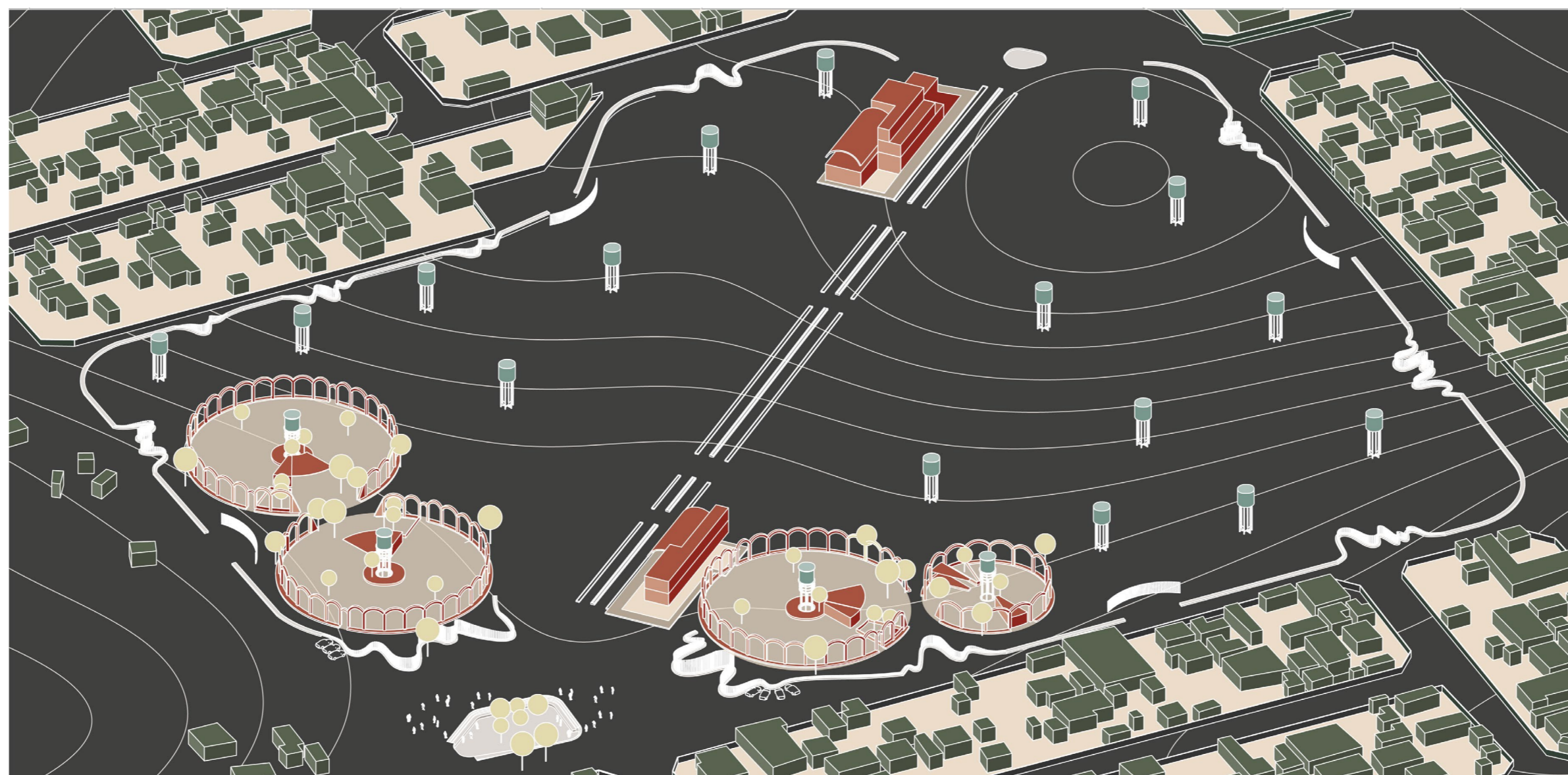


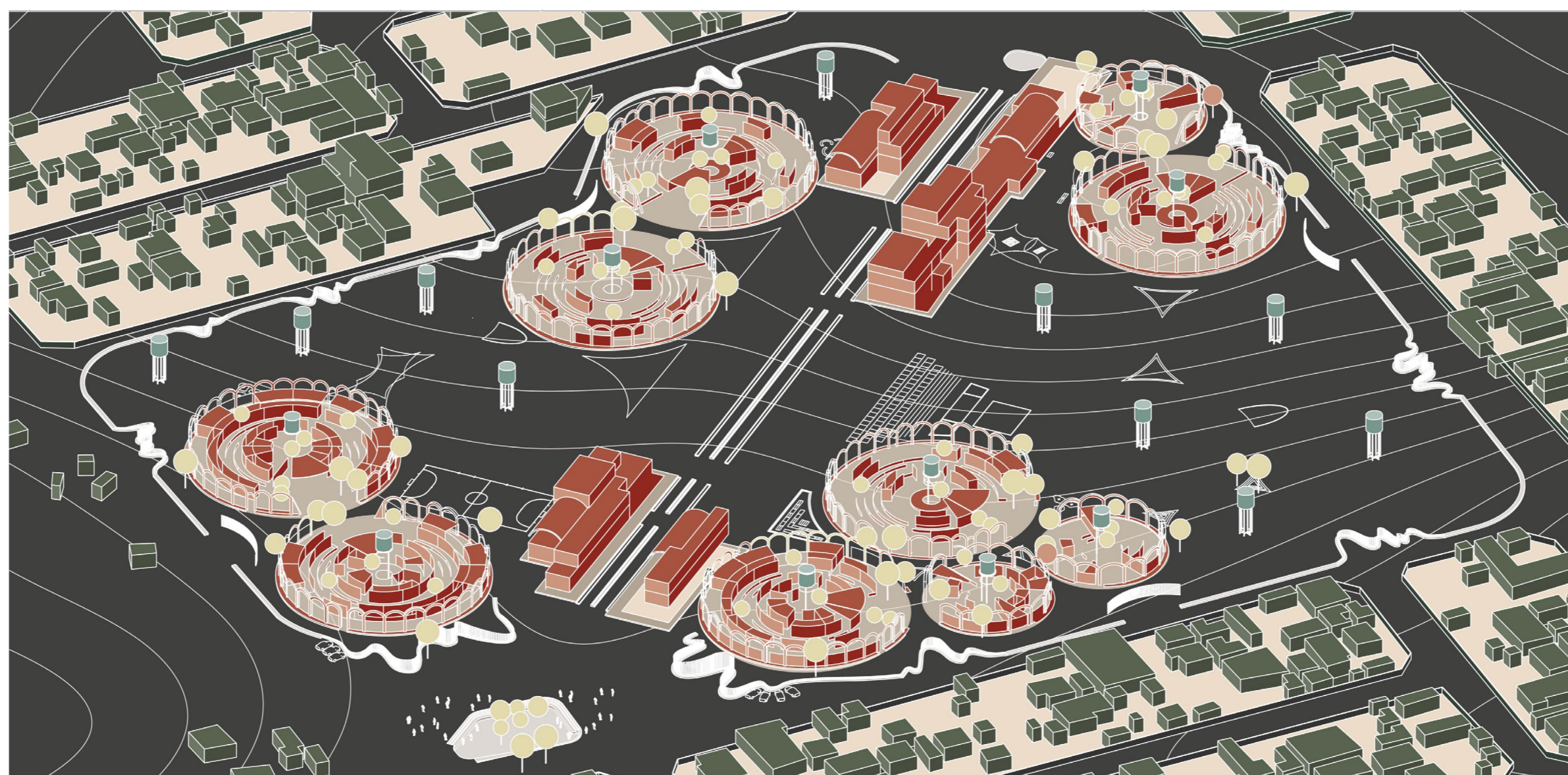
- 1. Market
- 2. School
- 3. Parking
- 4. Shops
- 5. Storage
- 6. Workshop
- 7. Restaurants
- 8. Community center
- 9. Football field
- 10. Pavilion
- 11. Mosque
- 12. Outdoor workshop
- 13. Local beer brewery
- 14. Kids playground
- 15. Agriculture sector
- 16. Offering place
- 17. Extended market
- 18. Big cluster
- 19. Small cluster
- 20. Border



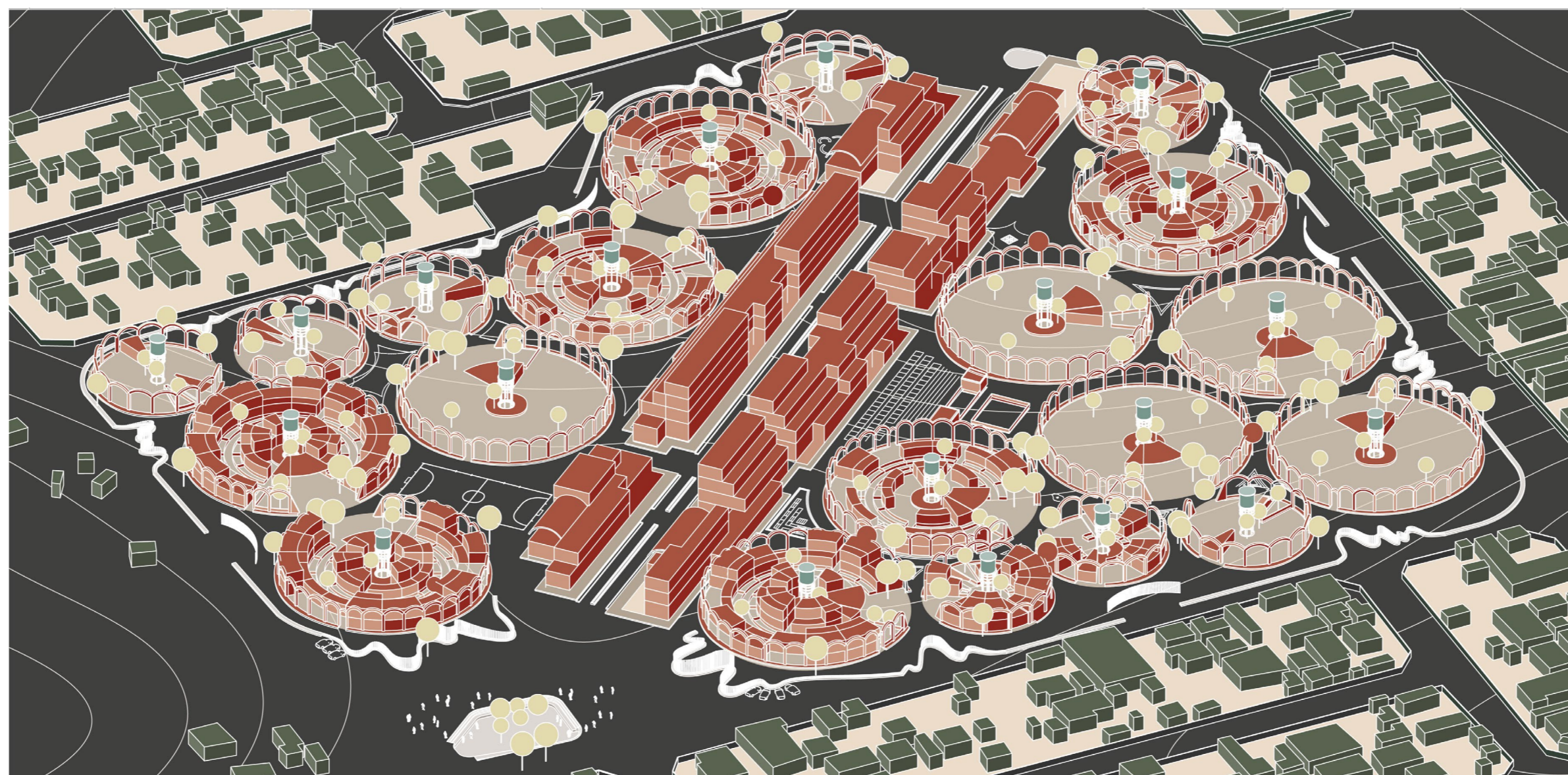
Day 1: defining the site - Creating an inviting entrance and a permeable border. Introducing infrastructure (waste, sewage, electricity, water)



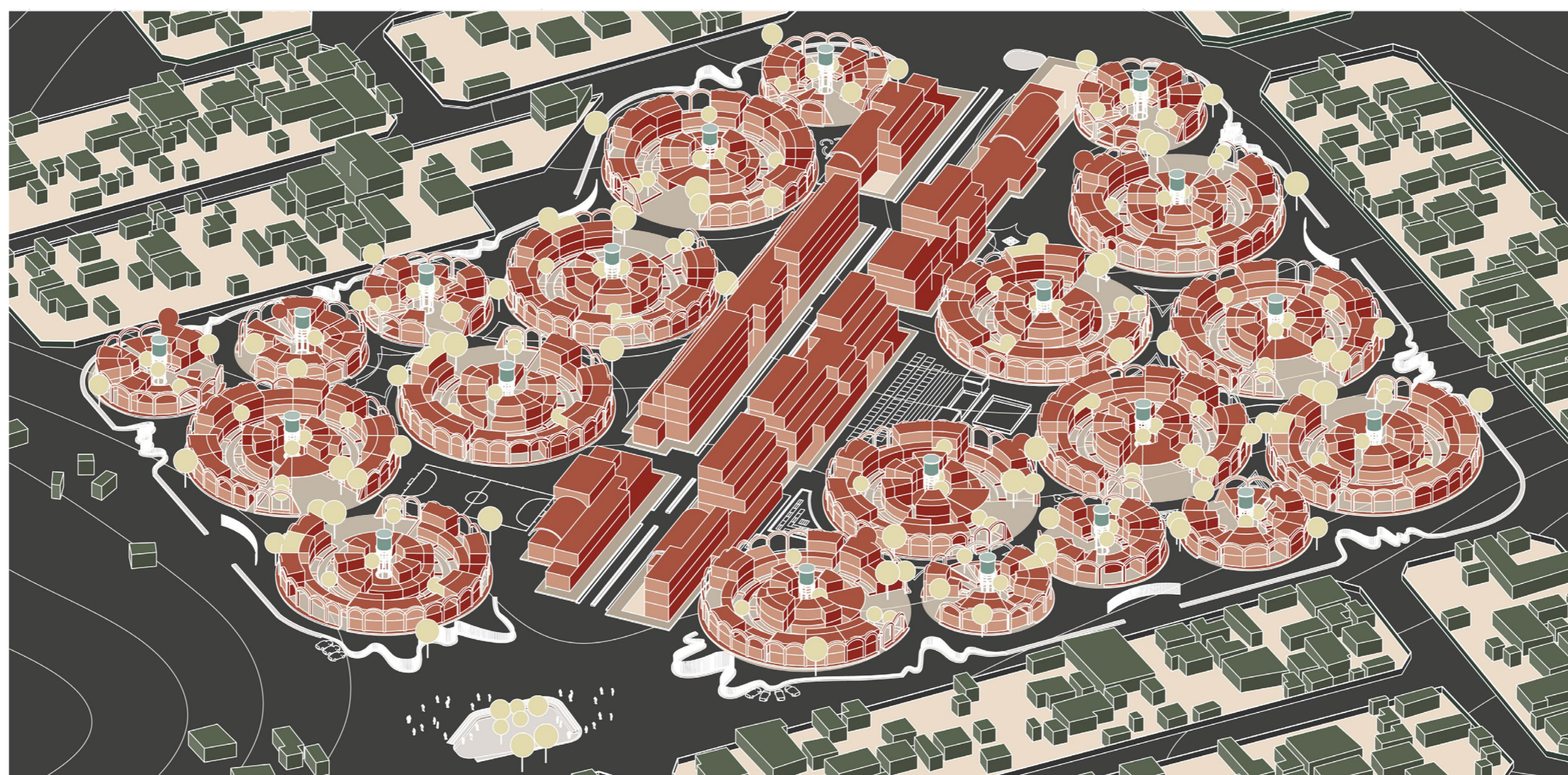
Day 10: creating the backbone - Mark the plots and introduce most public amenities in the street for people to generate income



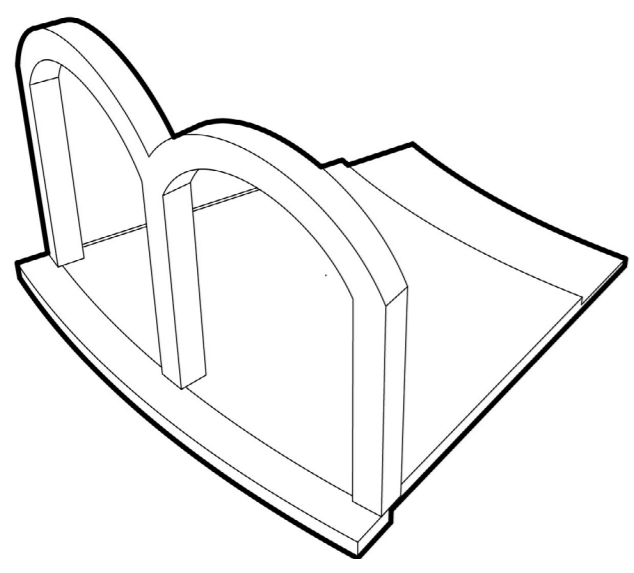
Day 100: introducing the commons - Communal areas are placed throughout the site, more public amenities are introduced



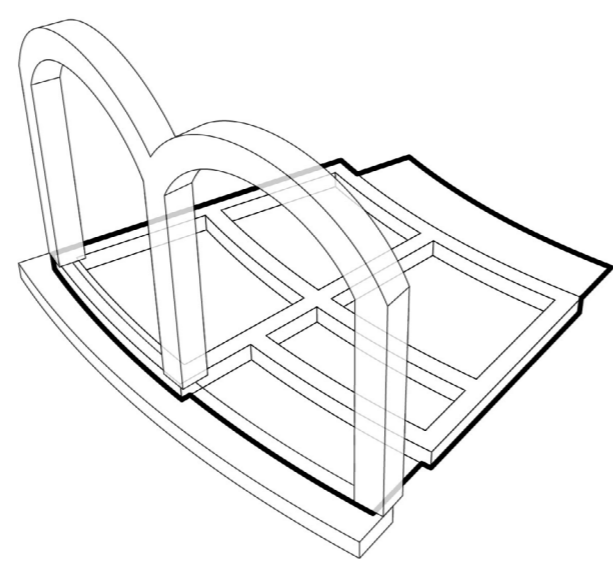
Day 100: introducing the commons - The most private part to the street is added and people start to inhabit the space and create homes



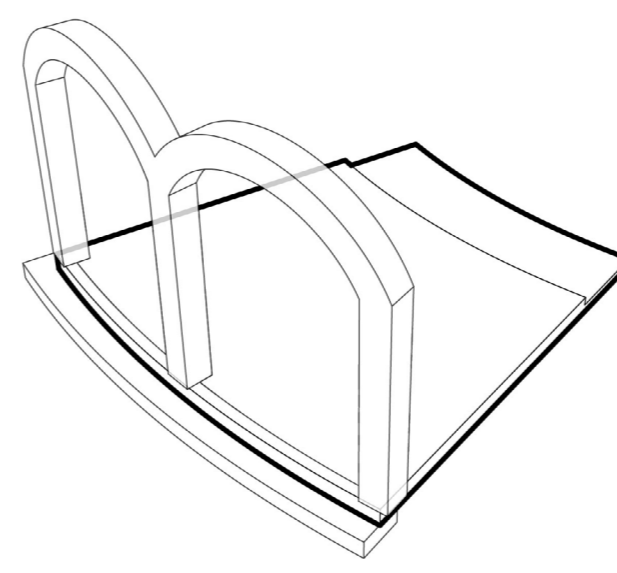
Day 1000: incremental growth - The site is full but you can easily extend it within the rest of the city, or country!



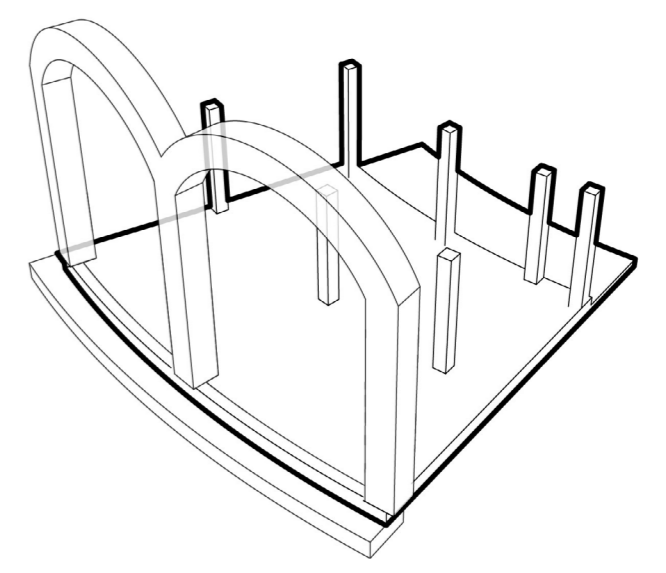
0. Your plot with the boundaries and infrastructure in place



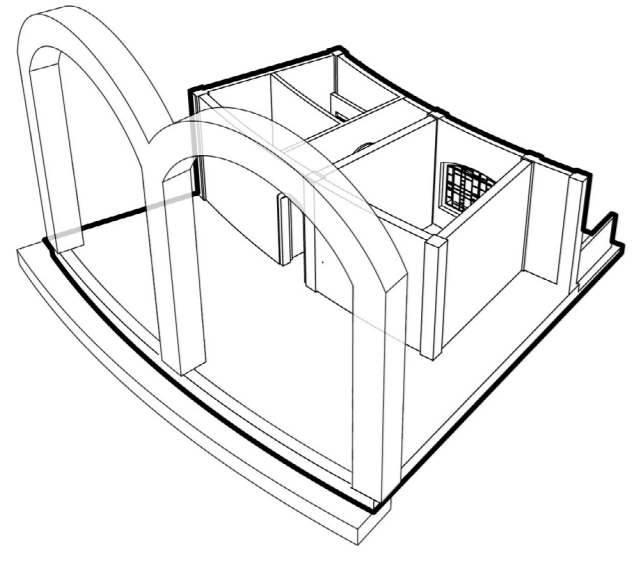
1. Excavate the soil underneath your main walls, use the earth to create the foundation in step 2



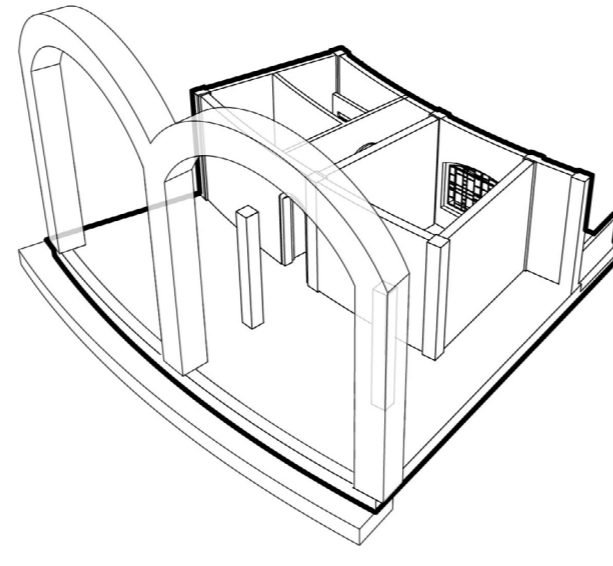
2. Fill trenches with a mixture of stones, cement and sand (it should rise 40 cm above ground level)



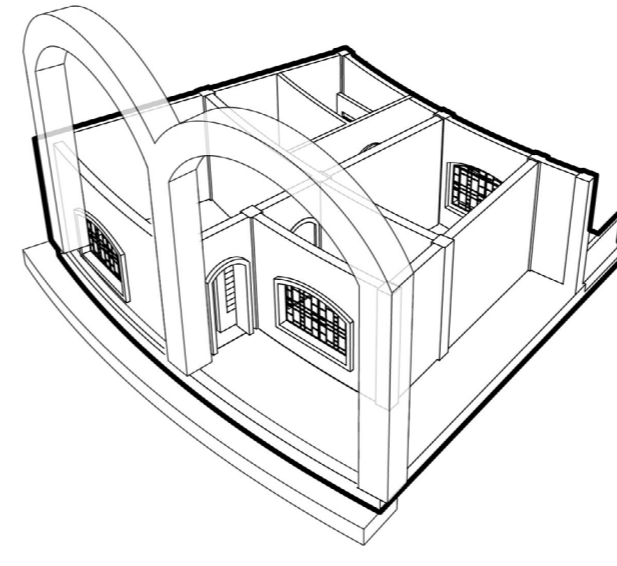
3. Use the existing arch columns and add the necessary ones by stacking adobe bricks



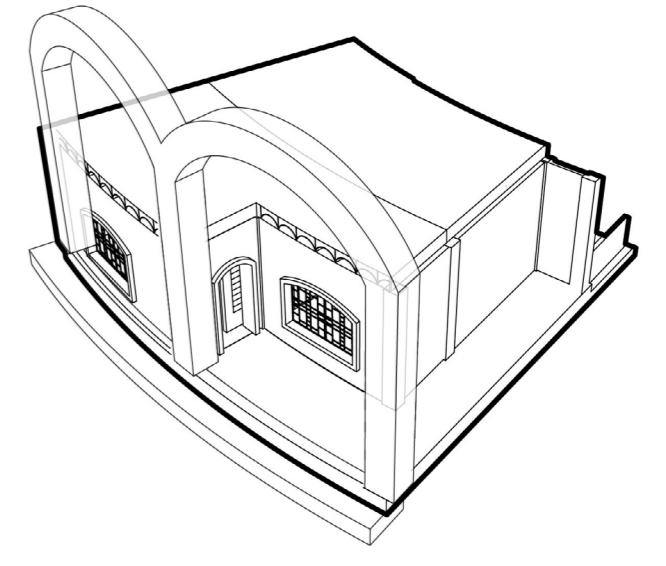
4. Use the hollow adobe blocks for your walls



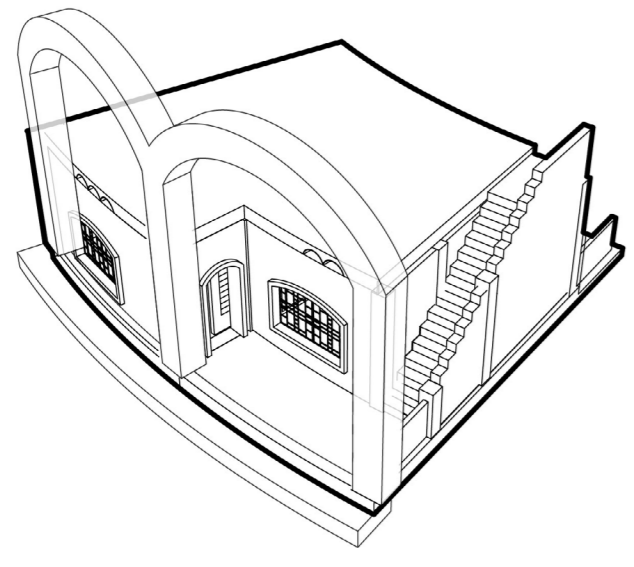
5. If you want to extend your 1-bedroom + kitchen, you can add more columns



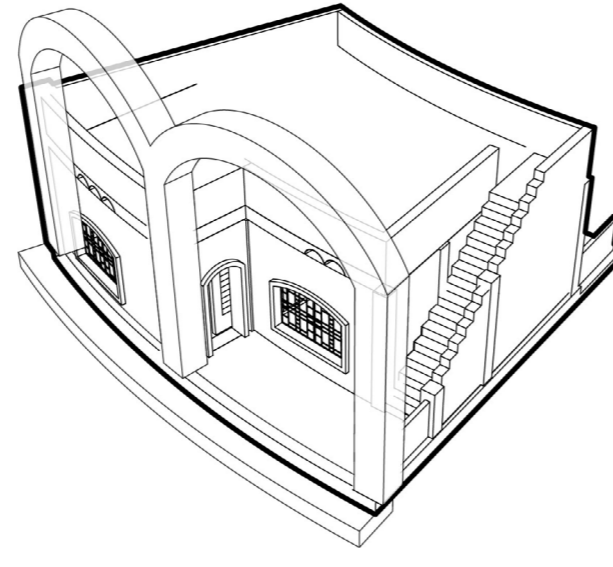
6. Create the openings for windows and doors while making the walls, do not make them afterwards



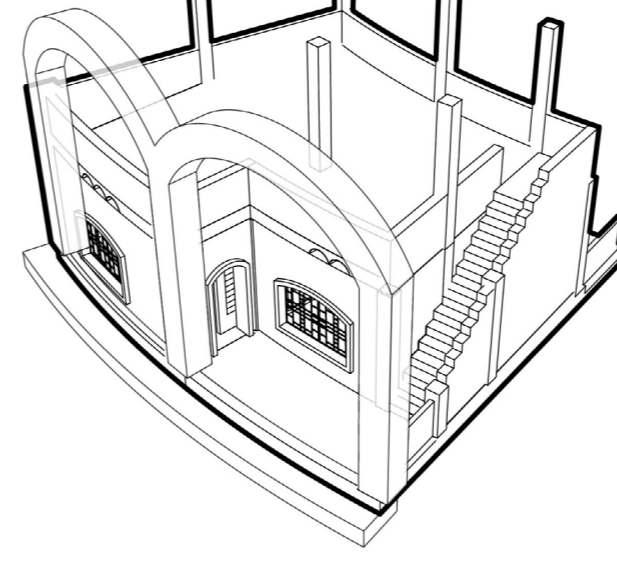
7. Lay the thin prefab concrete slabs on top of your walls and add wooden beams on each side to ensure their stability



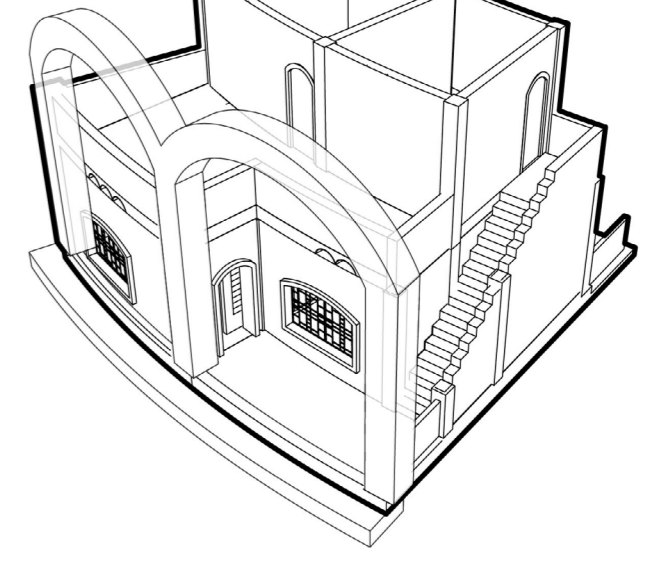
8. Build stairs for roof access



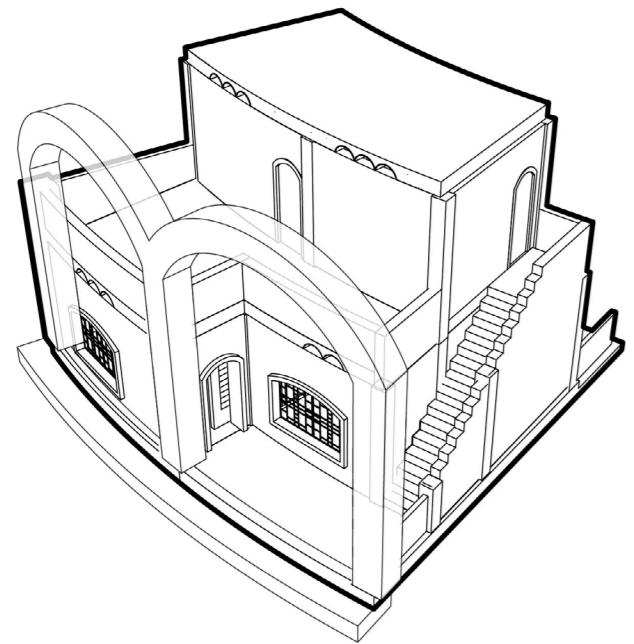
9. Finish the roof terrace by constructing an adobe railing (you can be creative and make beautiful patterns with the bricks)



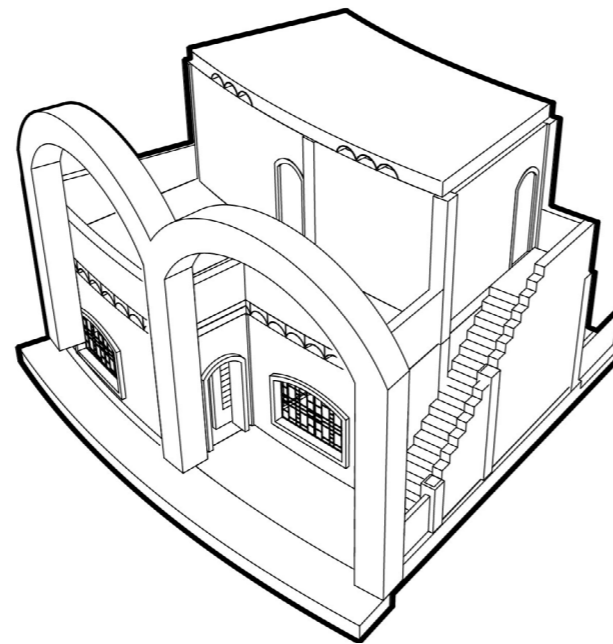
10. To add another floor start the same process over by building the columns first



11. This should only be done right on top of the kitchen & bathroom to minimize piping costs and for better views



12. Add the prefab floor slabs, and do not forget to leave some of them open to create a comfortable indoor climate

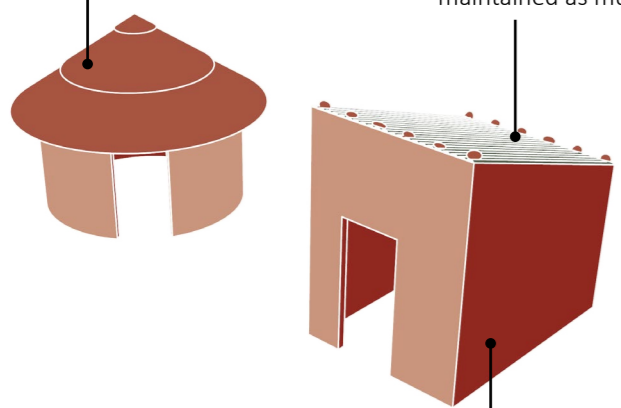


13. Congratulations you have reached maximum capacity!

Location: Kouabri / Ethnicity: Mossi

Round huts made out of compressed earth blocks and a hay roof.

A tin roof is more expensive and creates an unpleasant warm temperature within the room, however it doesn't need to be maintained as much as a hay roof.



These structures, made out of compressed earth blocks (or even cement if one can afford it) and a tin roof, are more and more apparent in Mossi villages. The original vernacular dwellings are being replaced and disappearing slowly.

Location: Tiebele / Ethnicity: Kasena

1st typology: the house in the form of an 8, it is occupied by elder couples.

2nd typology: a round hut with a hay roof, it is occupied by young bachelors.

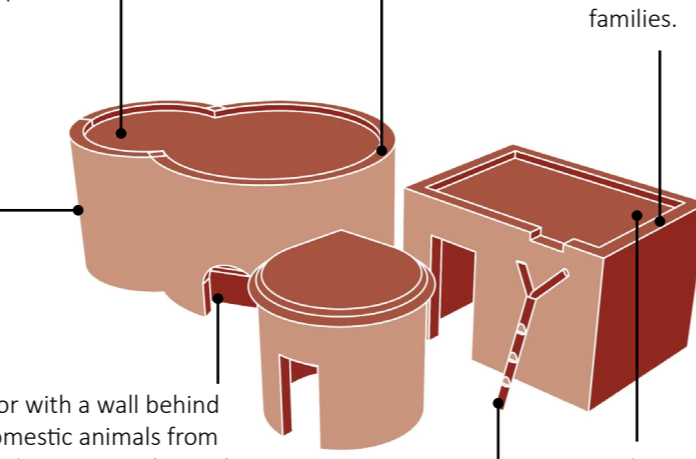
3rd typology: a rectangular structure, it is occupied by young families.

All typologies are made out of an earth mixture, constructed by men, and painted by women with important symbols.

A small door with a wall behind it, stops domestic animals from entering and serves as a form of protection for the elders.

A wooden stair in the form of a Y leads the way to the roof.

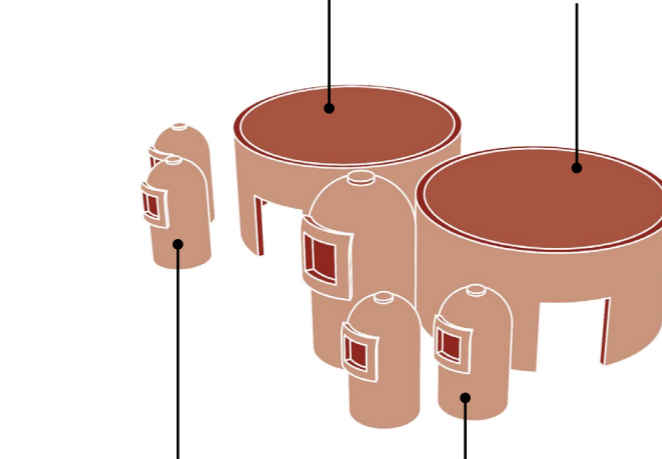
The roof is used to dry grain and is the place people sleep during the hot season



Location: Njasagani / Ethnicity: Wara

The structures are placed in a linear manner against a large rock which hangs over them to protect them from the elements.

The huts are abandoned and do not hold a roof anymore, however it is probably that the roof was made out of hay.

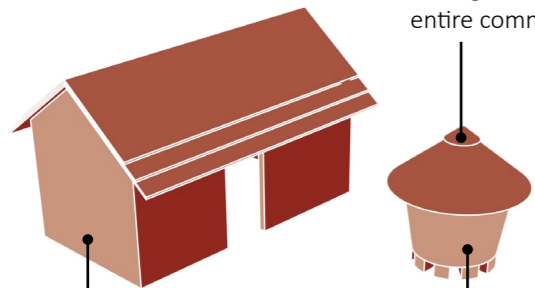


Storage units for grain and millet are spread out throughout the entire community.

The storage units vary in size and resemble a woman's breasts.

Location: Malon / Ethnicity: Turka

Storage units for grain and millet are spread out throughout the entire community.

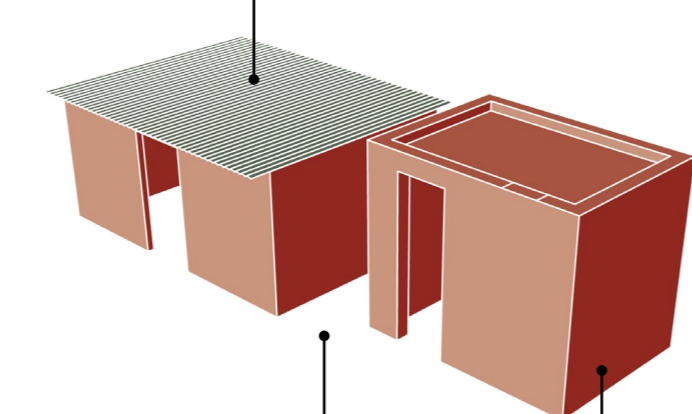


A simple and effective unit is created with a double slanted roof. The walls are made out of compressed earth blocks with a hay roof.

The storage units are made of stacked earth with a hay roof. They are lifted from the ground with stones, to avoid the water from entering during rainfall.

Location: Dioulassoba / Ethnicity: Bobo

A tin roof is more expensive and creates an unpleasant warm temperature within the room, however it doesn't need to be maintained as much as an earth roof.

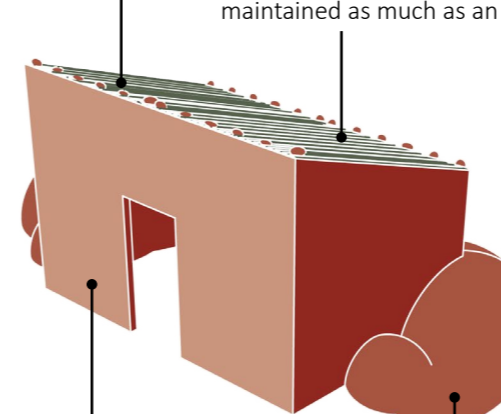


The structures are easily repeated and are placed in vicinity of each other. This community is much denser than the others as it is placed within a city and cannot expand outwards.

These structures are entirely made out of earth, sometimes they are compressed earth bricks, sometimes simply compressed earth. The roof made out of earth as well and is held up by wooden beams.

Location: Koro / Ethnicity: Bobo

All dwellings in this community have tin roofs now. They are held in place by placing rocks on top of the tin sheet.



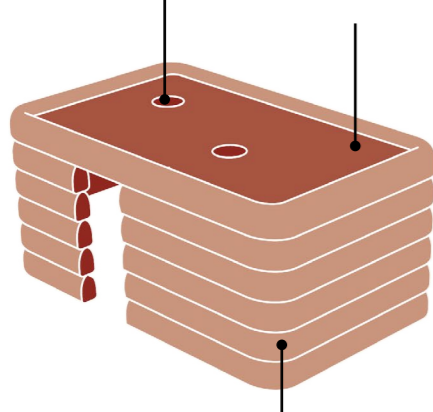
The walls are made out of compressed earth blocks.

The Koro people integrate the natural landscape in their dwellings. The huge rocks that are spread out the entire community are too heavy to move, instead of putting much effort to displace them, they use them as part of the foundation / walls.

Location: Koumi / Ethnicity: Bobo

Openings are created in the roof to let in daylight and for ventilation. It is covered with a hay cap when it rains.

The roof is made out of earth and is supported by wooden beams. The roof is used to dry grain.



These dwellings are constructed by simply stacking earth. One layer is formed and let to dry for a day before the next one is applied.

Location: Gaoua / Ethnicity: Lobi

The husband sleeps in this part of the dwellings. He is the only one that has access to the roof, and uses the wooden stair to get there.

A grinder is placed in the center of the dwelling and is shared by the 1st and 2nd wife.

This opening lets in daylight and is used for ventilation. It is covered with a hay cap when it rains.

The 1st wife's room. It is slightly larger than the 2nd wife's room.

The 2nd wife's room.

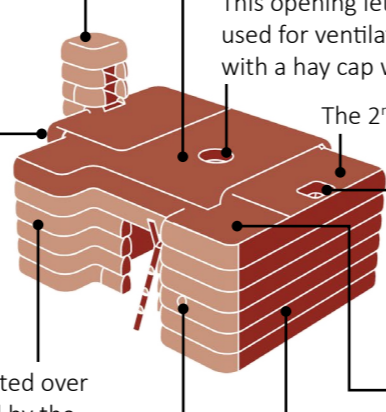
This opening gives the husband access to the 2nd wife.

The roof is also made out of earth and is supported by wooden beams. The roof is used to dry grain.

A shower is located over here and shared by the husband and the 1st wife. This is also his point of access to her room.

An opening in the facade was previously used to shoot arrows through, but is now used as a window, for light and ventilation.

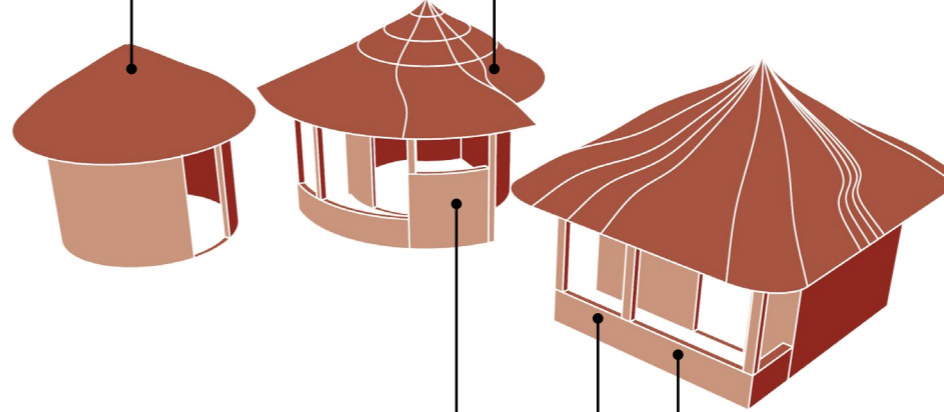
These dwellings are constructed by stacking earth. One layer is formed and let to dry for a day before the next one is applied.



Location: Gaoua / Ethnicity: Gan

The 2nd wife's hut. If more wives join the family, new huts are built for each.

The 1st wife's hut. The women always have a circular hut.

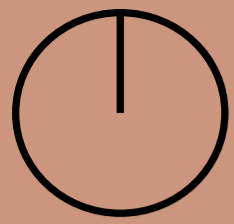


The first wife has a grinder at the entrance. This is where the other wives grind their millet.

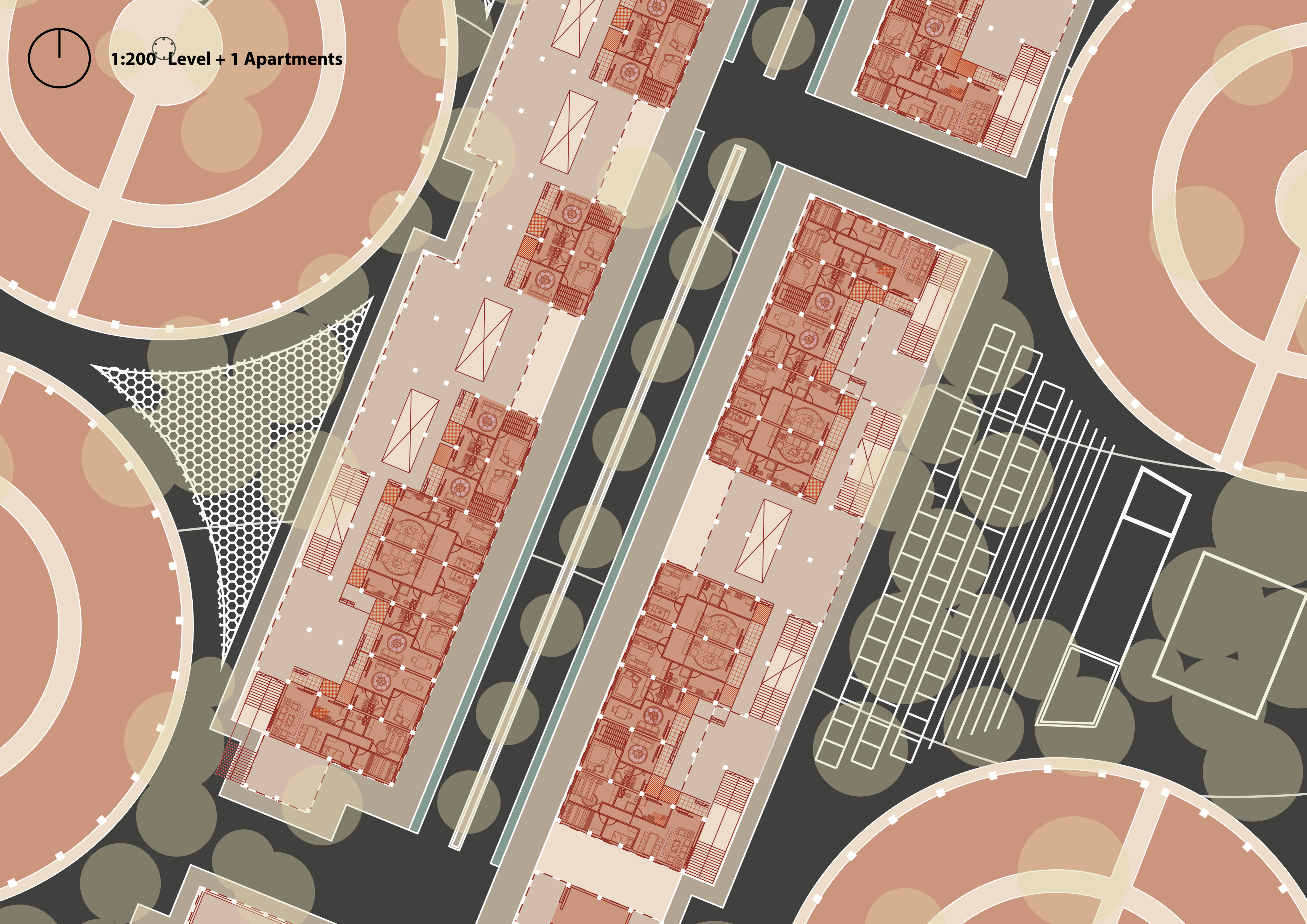
The dwellings are made out of earth mixed with small stones. The roof is made out of hay.

The husband's hut is square or rectangular.

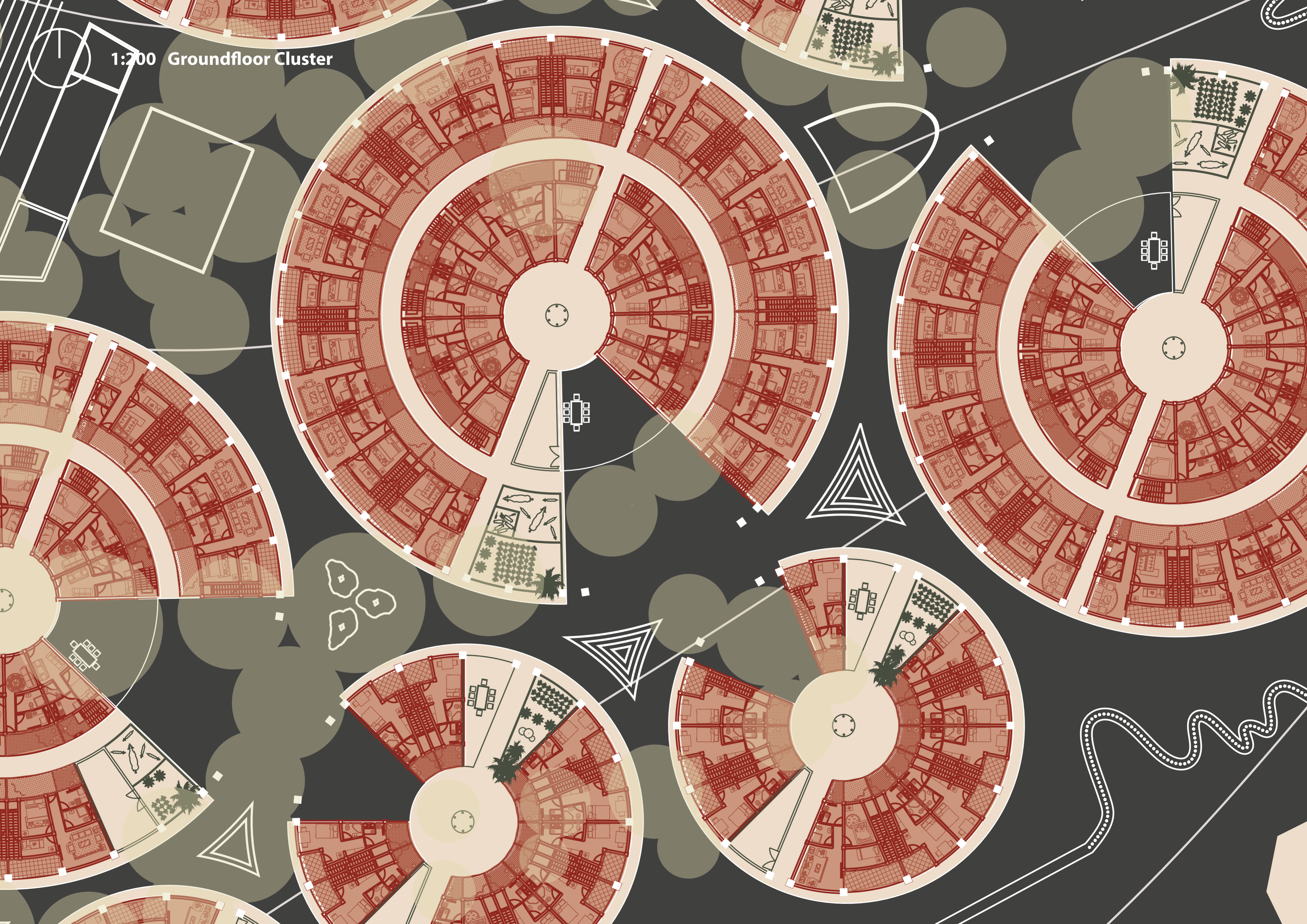




1:200 Level + 1 Apartments



1:200 Groundfloor Cluster

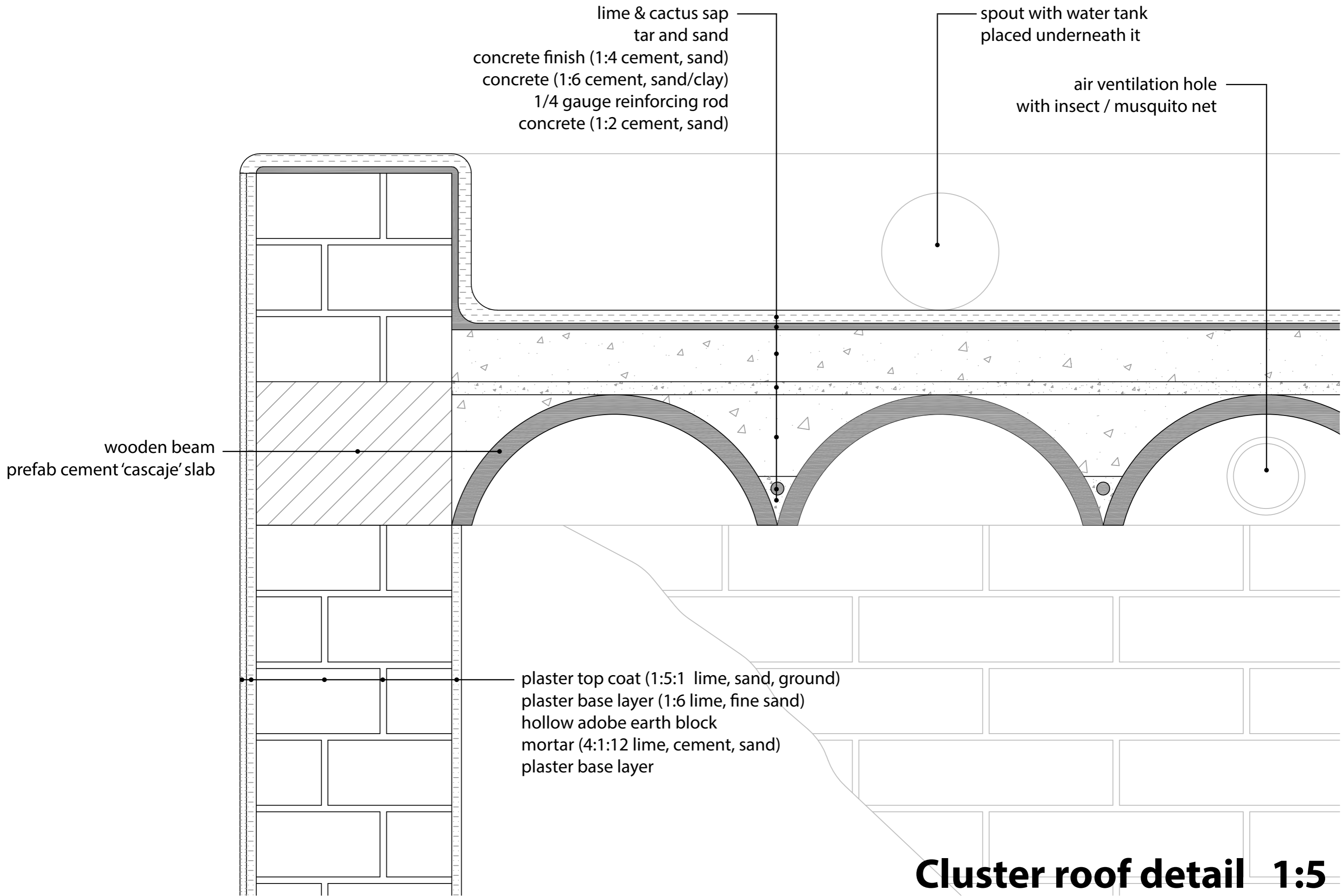


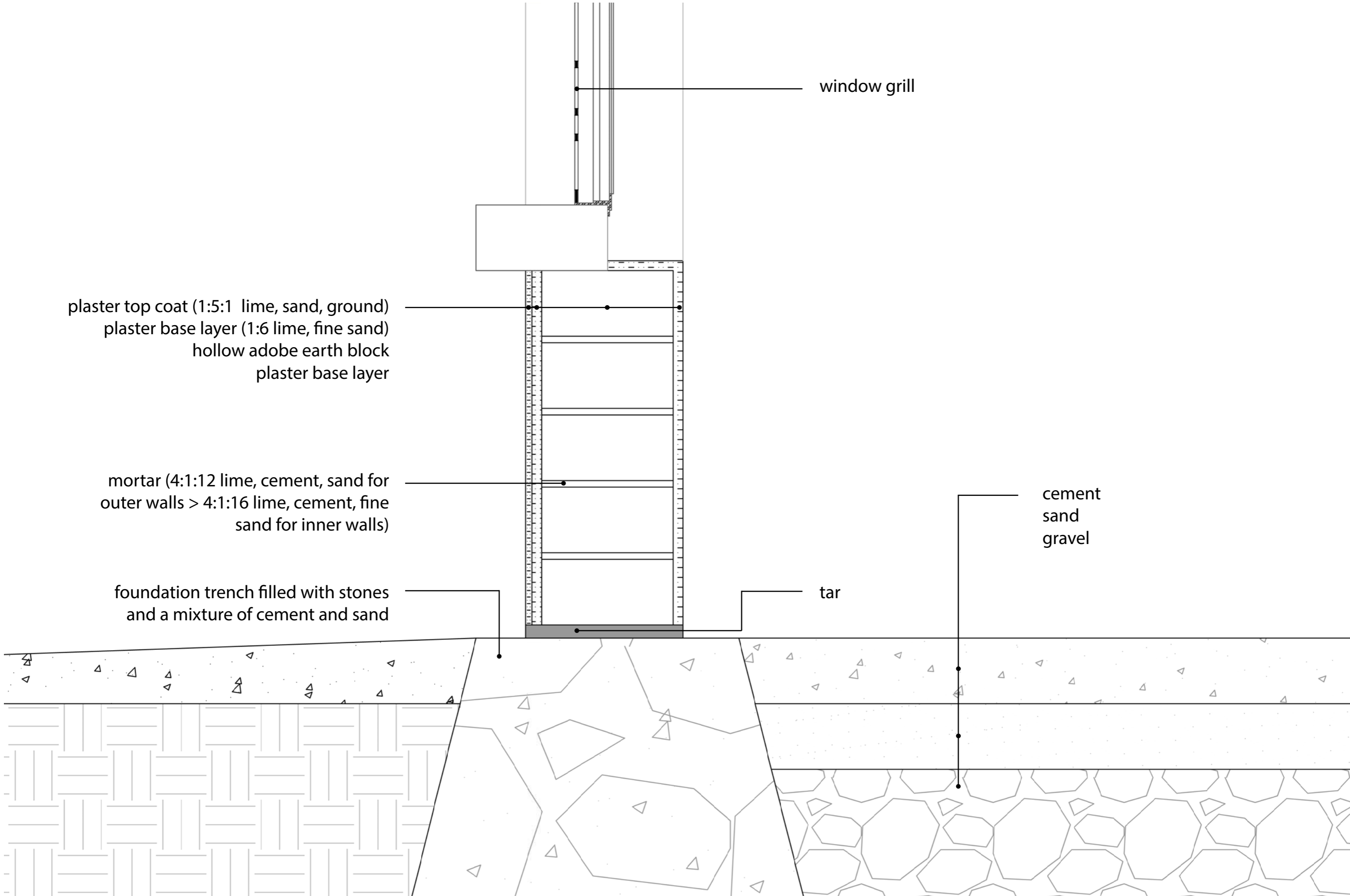




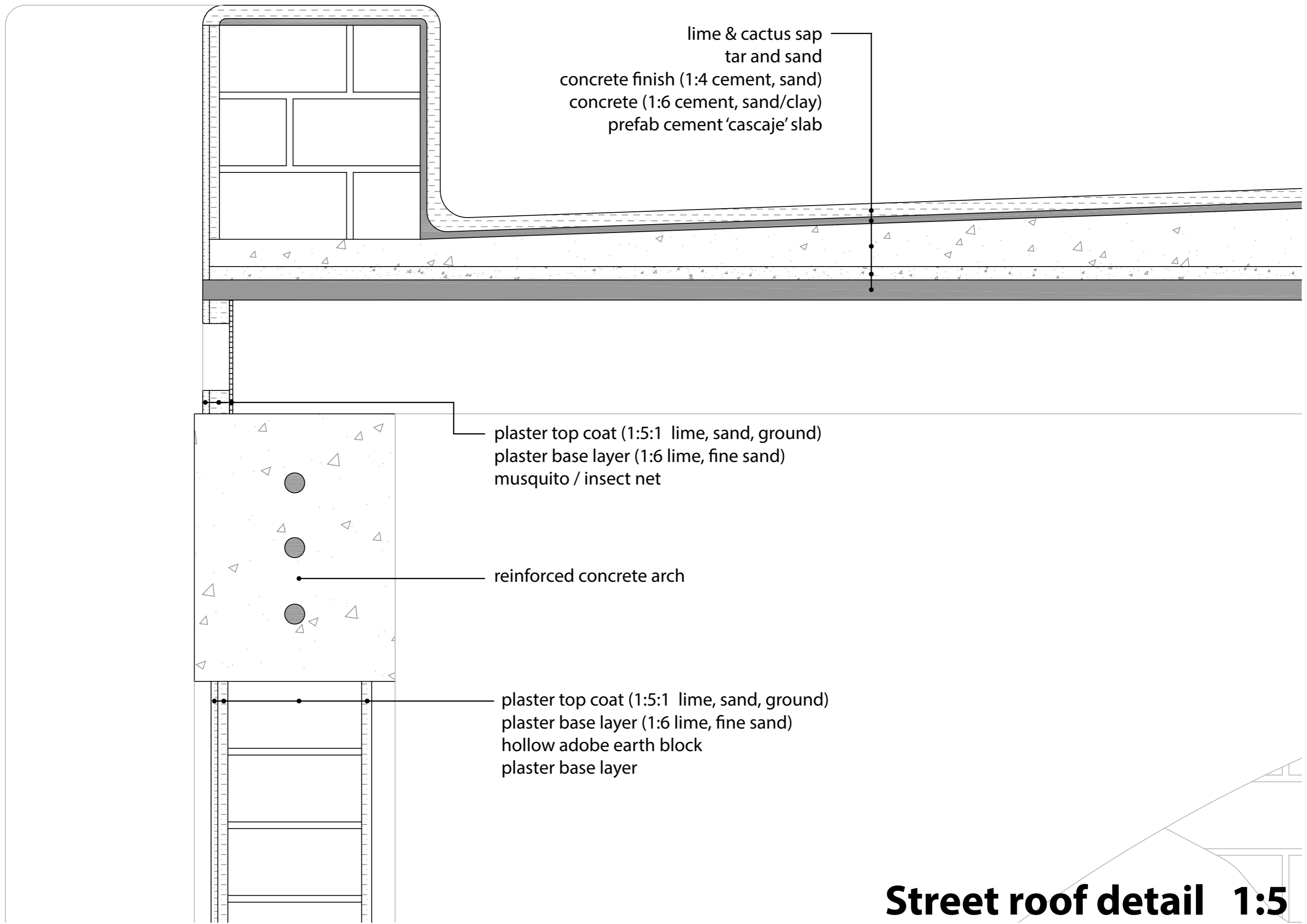








Cluster foundation detail 1:5



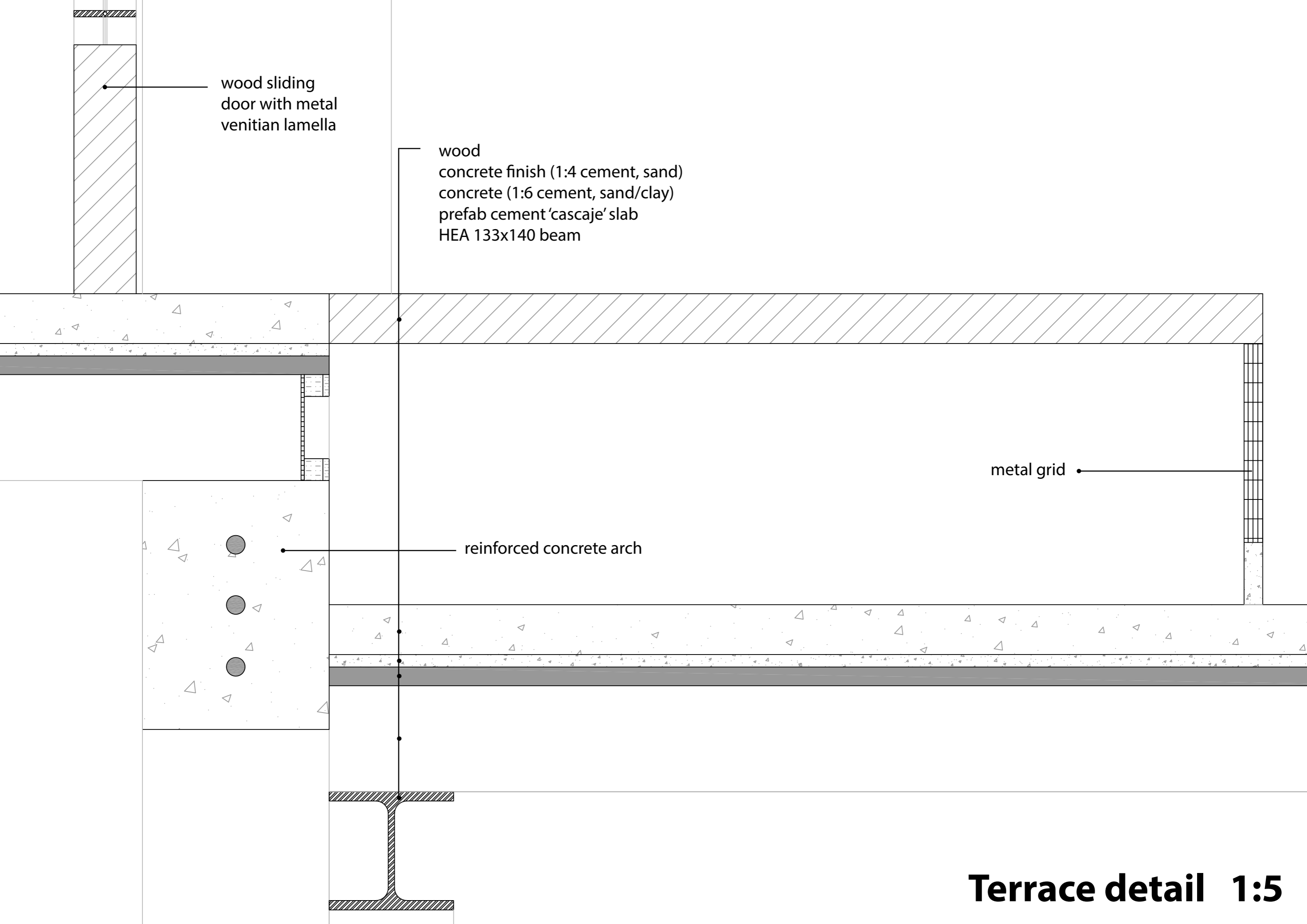
lime & cactus sap
 tar and sand
 concrete finish (1:4 cement, sand)
 concrete (1:6 cement, sand/clay)
 prefab cement 'cascaje' slab

plaster top coat (1:5:1 lime, sand, ground)
 plaster base layer (1:6 lime, fine sand)
 musquito / insect net

reinforced concrete arch

plaster top coat (1:5:1 lime, sand, ground)
 plaster base layer (1:6 lime, fine sand)
 hollow adobe earth block
 plaster base layer

Street roof detail 1:5



wood sliding door with metal venetian lamella

wood
concrete finish (1:4 cement, sand)
concrete (1:6 cement, sand/clay)
prefab cement 'cascaje' slab
HEA 133x140 beam

metal grid

reinforced concrete arch

Terrace detail 1:5