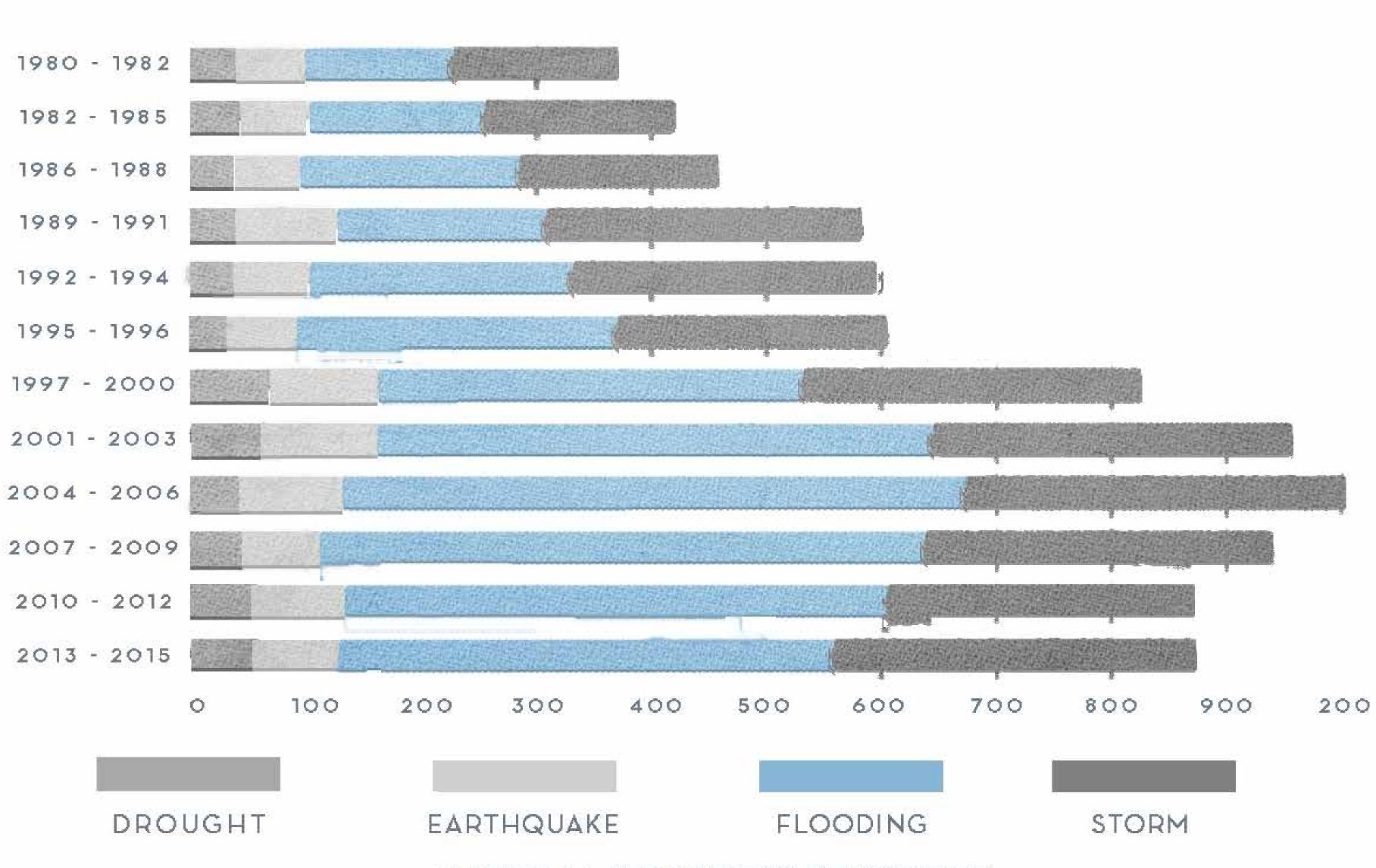


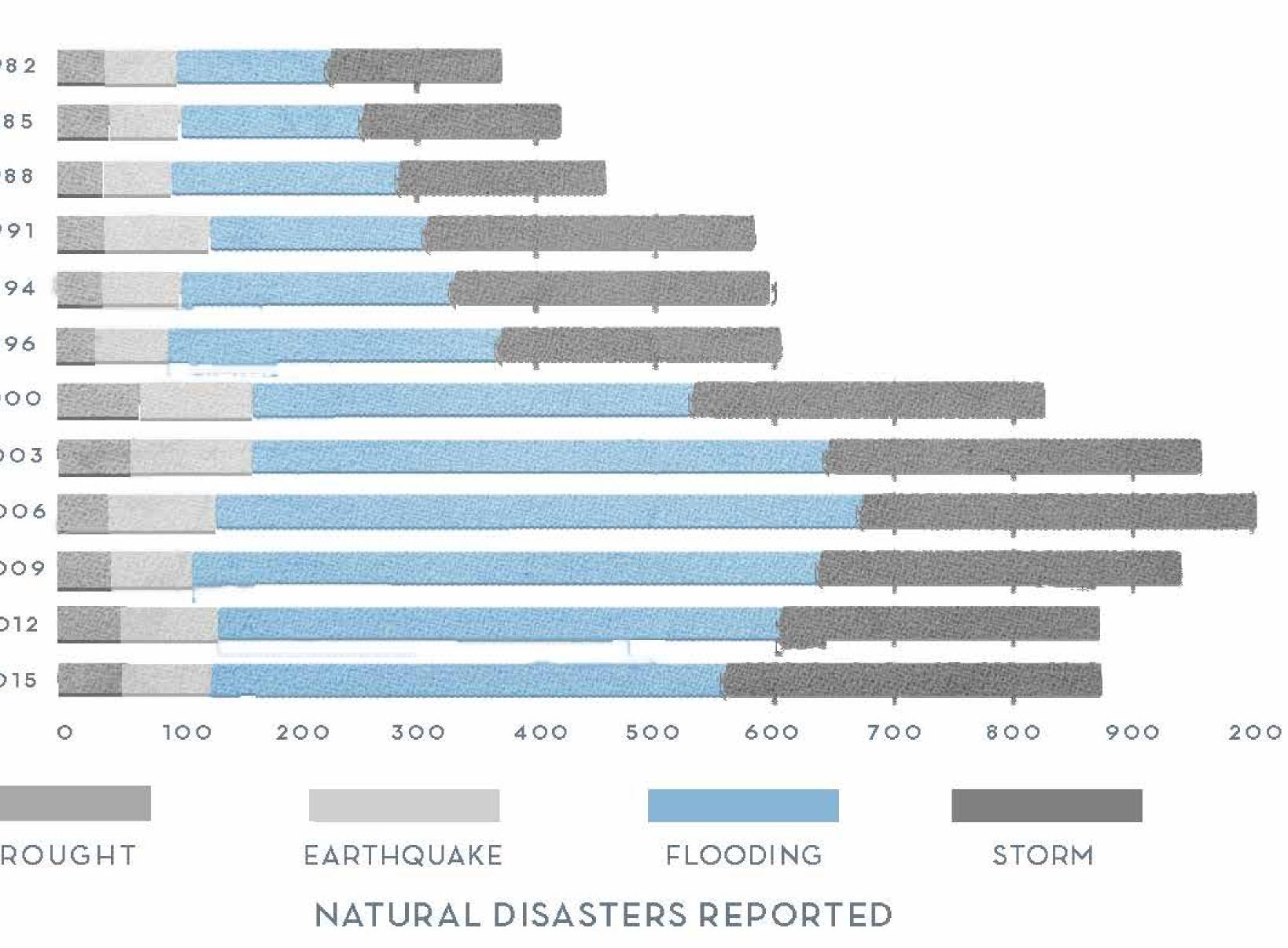


Bas de Pater Graduation Presentation 06/11/2018



Overview



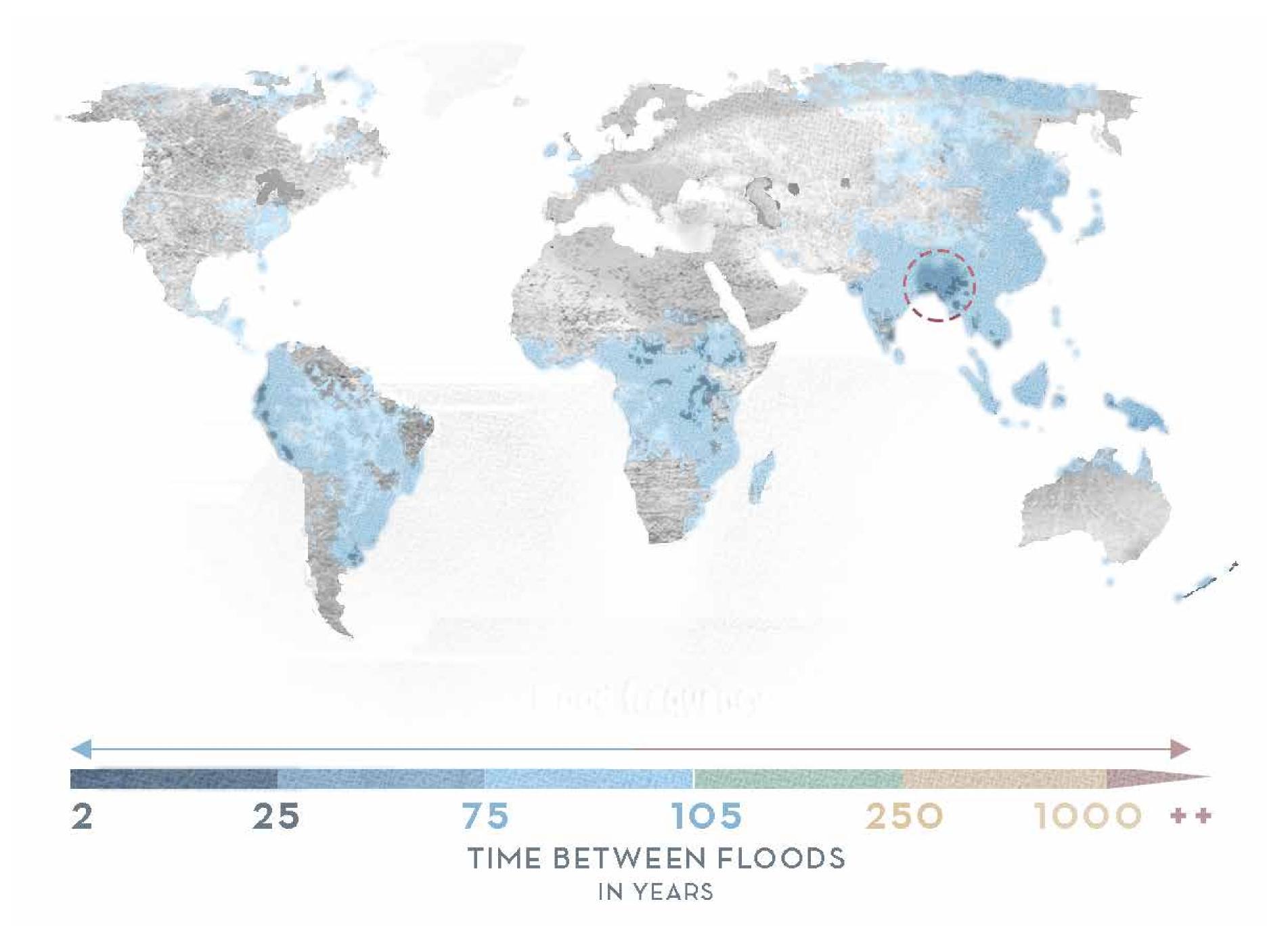


Overview



75 105 250 1000 ++ TIME BETWEEN FLOODS IN YEARS

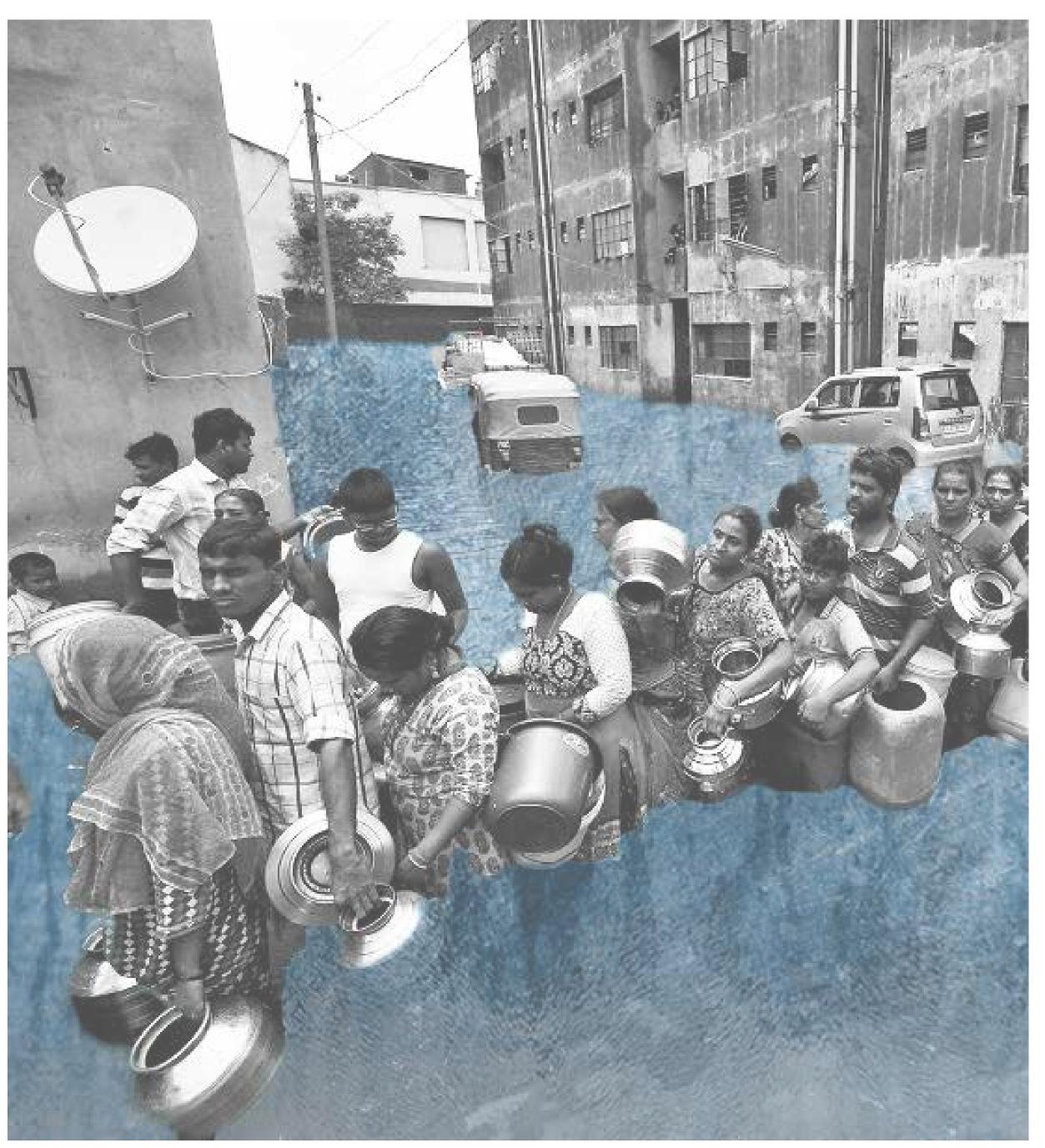
Overview



INTRODUCTION Problem statement

LACK OF MEANS

to move or create preventive measures

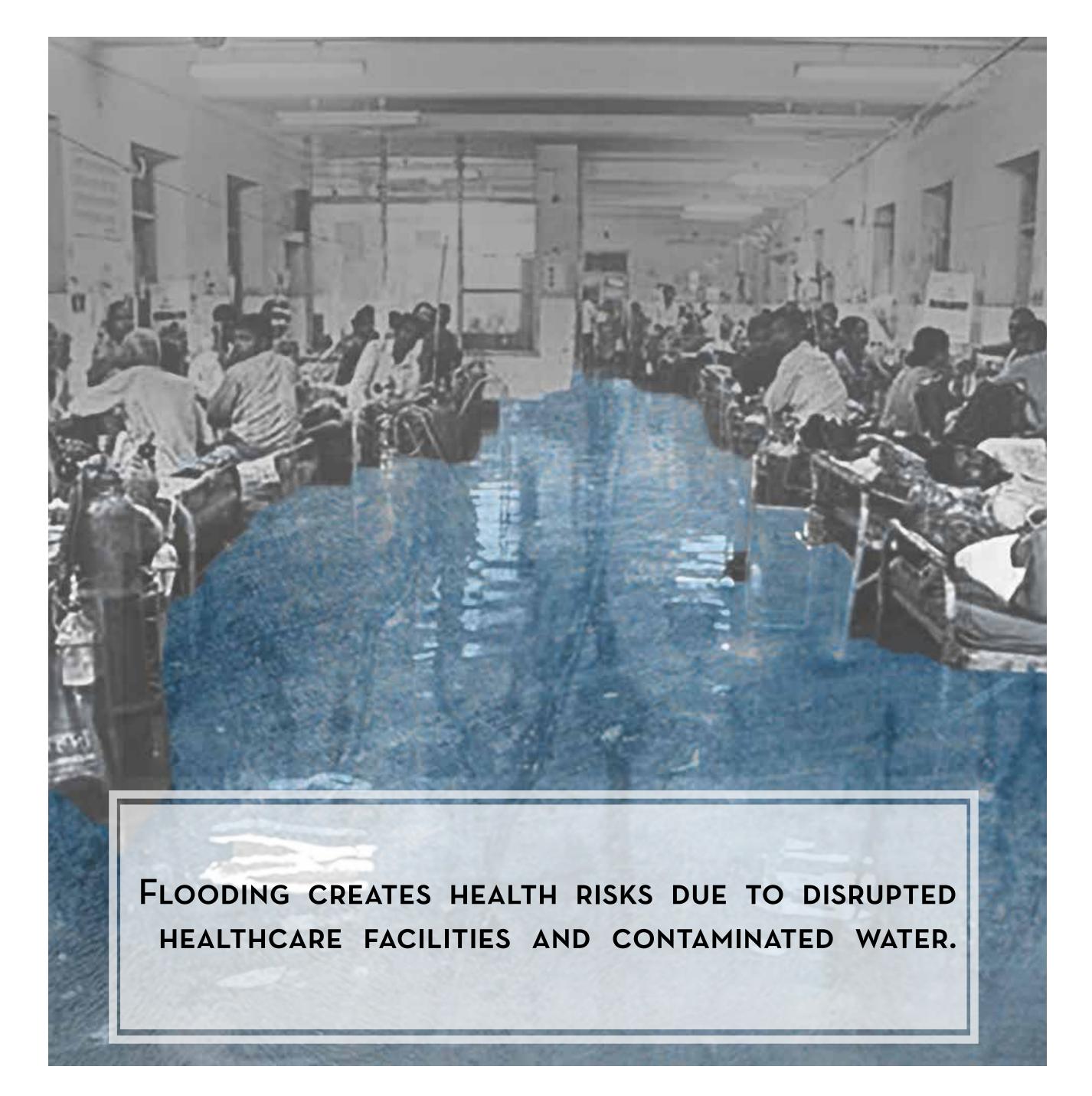


LACK OF SANITATION

is the cause of polluted floodwater, which creates health risks



INTRODUCTION Problem statement



8



68% of India's population lives in rural areas.

30%

of India's healthcare facilities are in a rural environment.

INDIA - WEST BENGAL Source: Das, J., Chowdhury, A., Hussam, R. and Banerjee, A. V. (2016) 'The impact of training informal health care providers in India: A randomized controlled trial', Science, 354(6308).

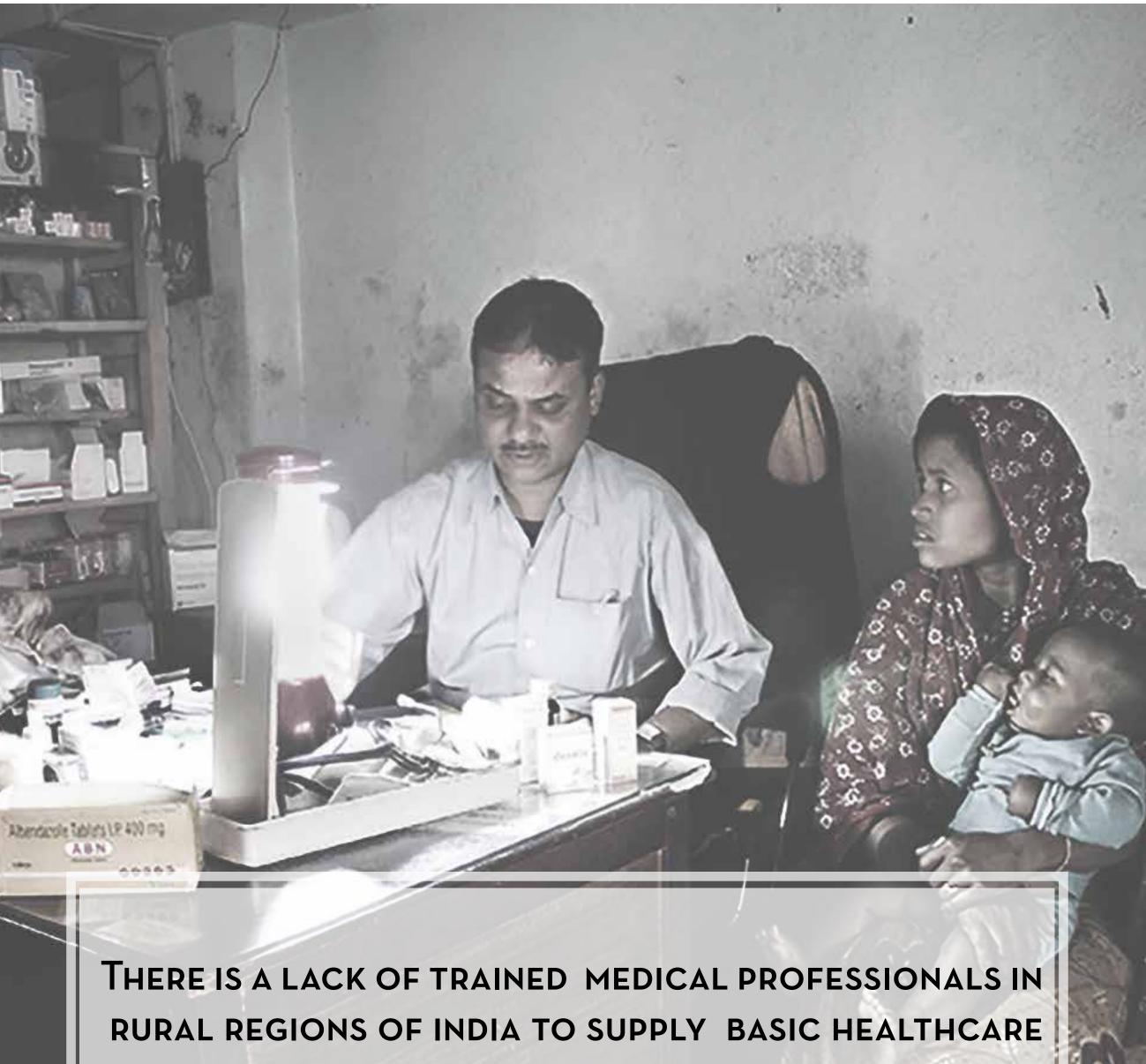
>70%

of patients in rural India are treated by informal practitioners: "Quacks" whom had no medical training.





INTRODUCTION Problem Statement



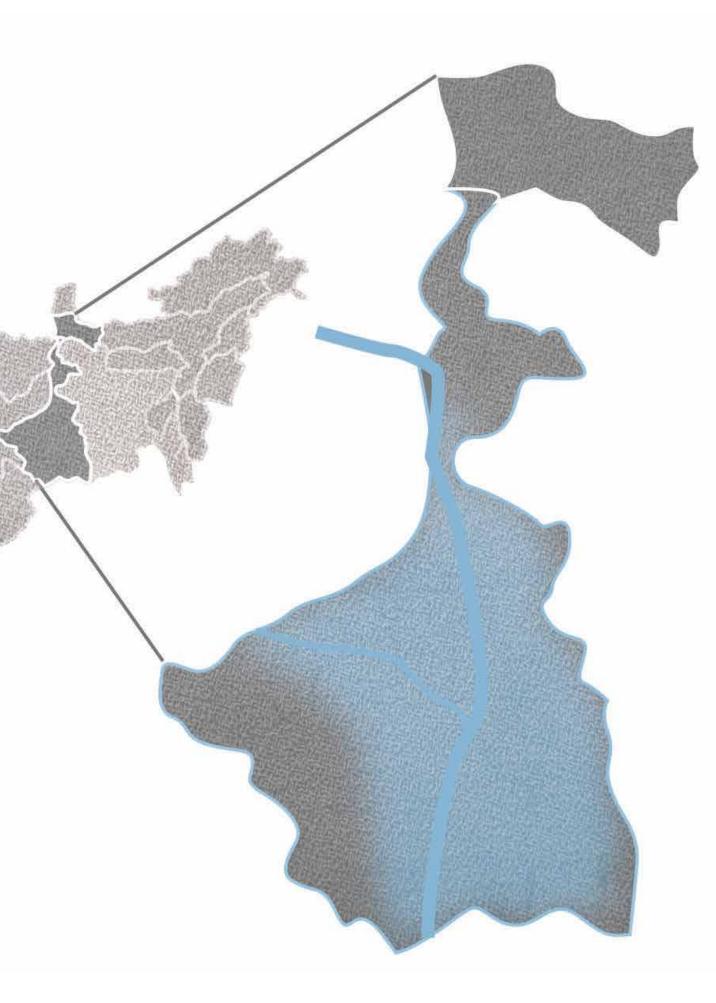




36%

Available of the needed primary healthcare centres in West-Bengal 909 / 2500

(Indian norm for a population of 90 million)



FLOOD PRONE AREA OF WEST-BENGAL





HEAVY MONSOON FLOODS 3 - 5 months in a year the West-Bengal is plagued by heavy floods..



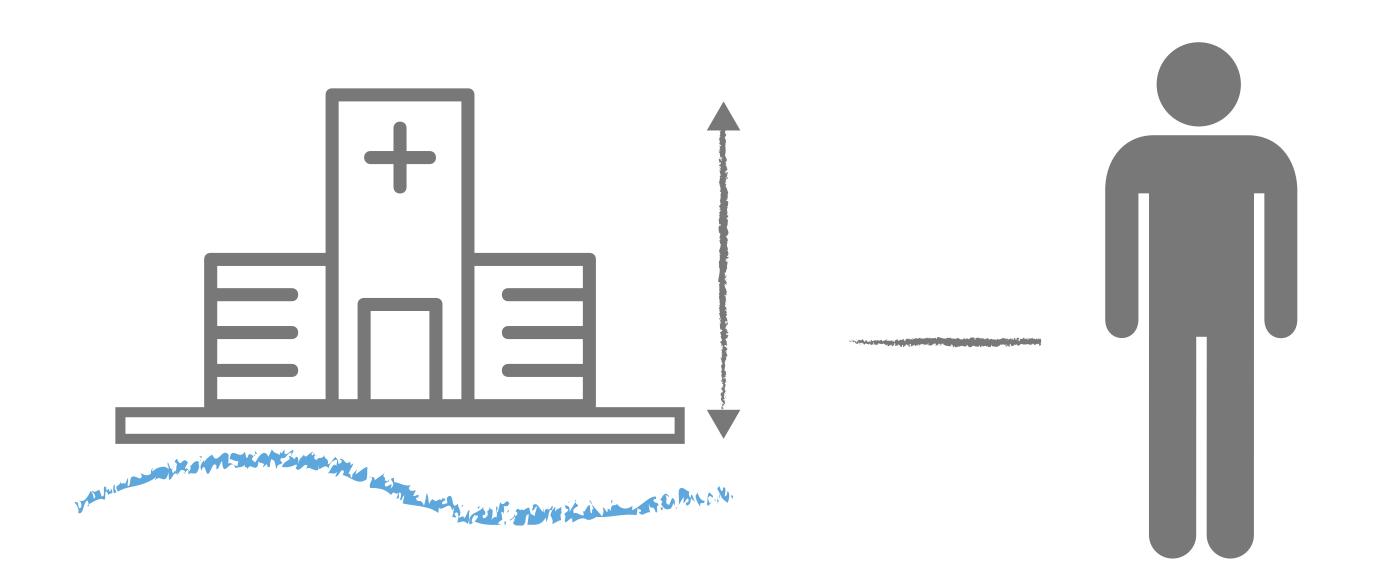
LACK OF FACILITIES A rural region with little funds available to create preventive solutions and with a lack of facilities



LACK OF KNOWLEDGE trained medical personel moves out of the rural region to higher salaries in cities



INTRODUCTION Objective



DEVELOP A PERMANENT SOLUTION FOR LOW INCOME, FLOOD PRONE AREAS BY OFFERING FLOATING HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITIES.

TO CREATE REAL SELF-RESILLIENCE, THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE BUILD AND OWNED LOCALLY.

13

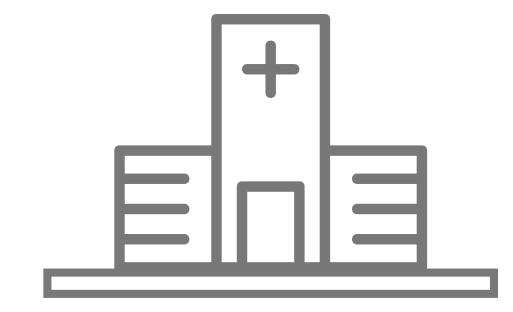
INTRODUCTION Needs



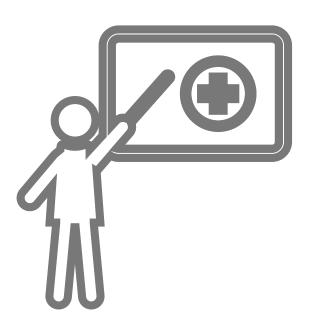
MEDICAL CLINIC

14

INTRODUCTION Needs



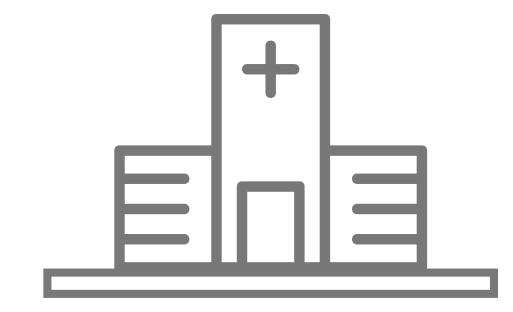
MEDICAL CLINIC



TRAINING CENTER

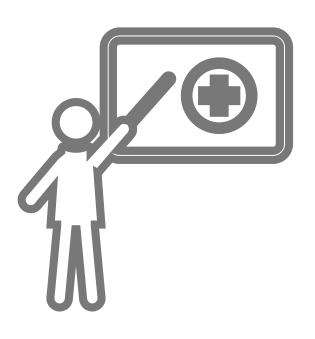
15

INTRODUCTION Needs



MEDICAL CLINIC

TRAINING CENTER





COMMUNITY / EMERGENCY

16

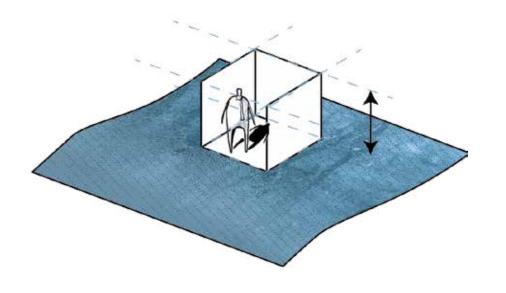
Building system



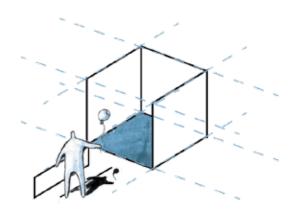
BUILDING SYSTEM

Requirements

FLOOD RESISTANT



EASY CONSTRUCTION

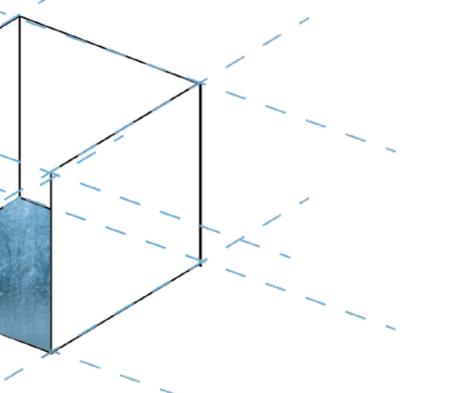




REQUIREMENTS

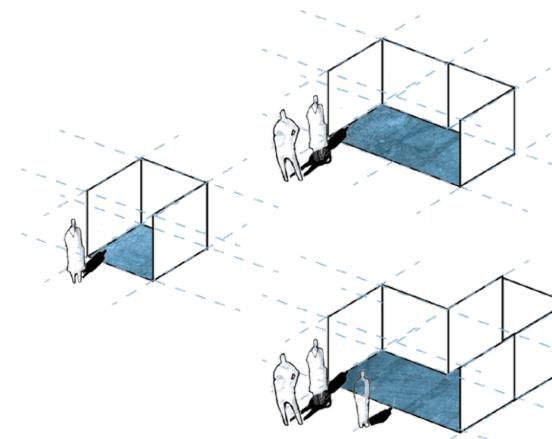




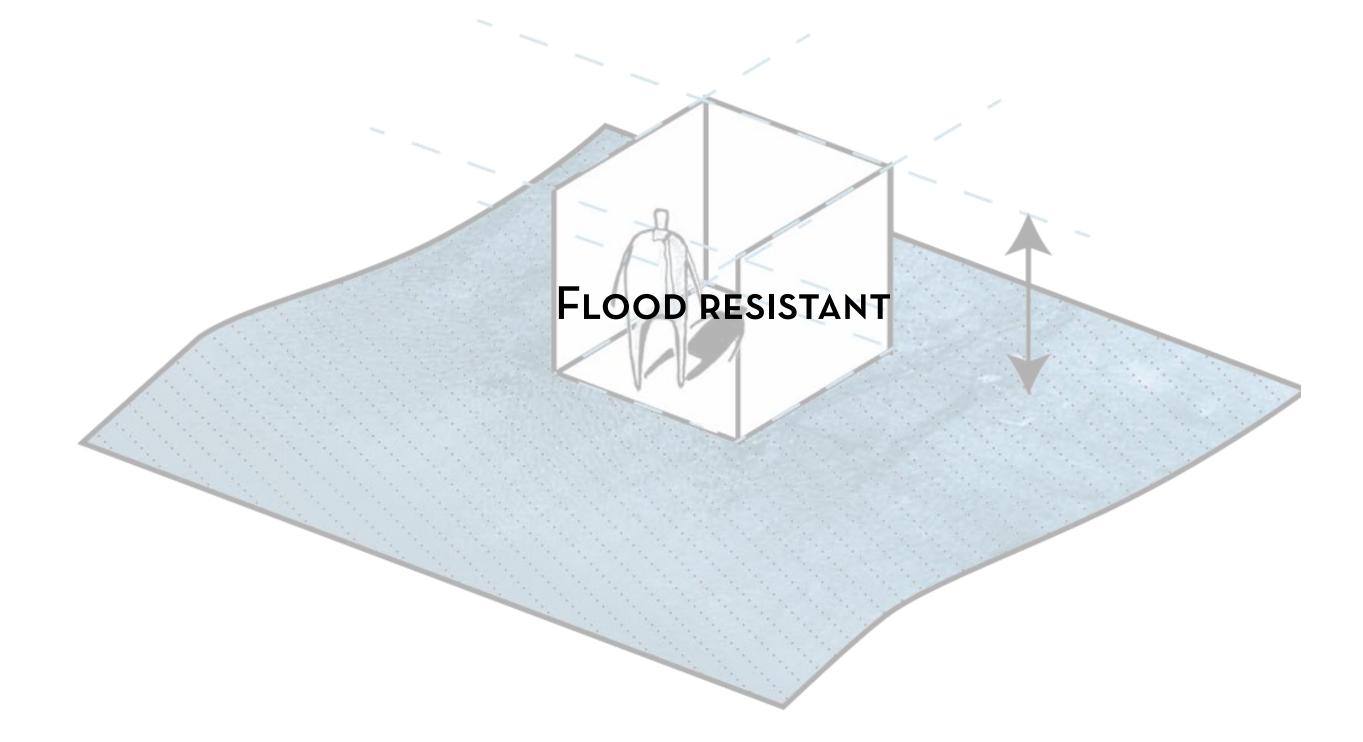


REPRODUCABLE

MODULAR SETUP



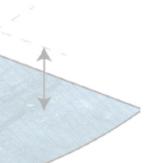




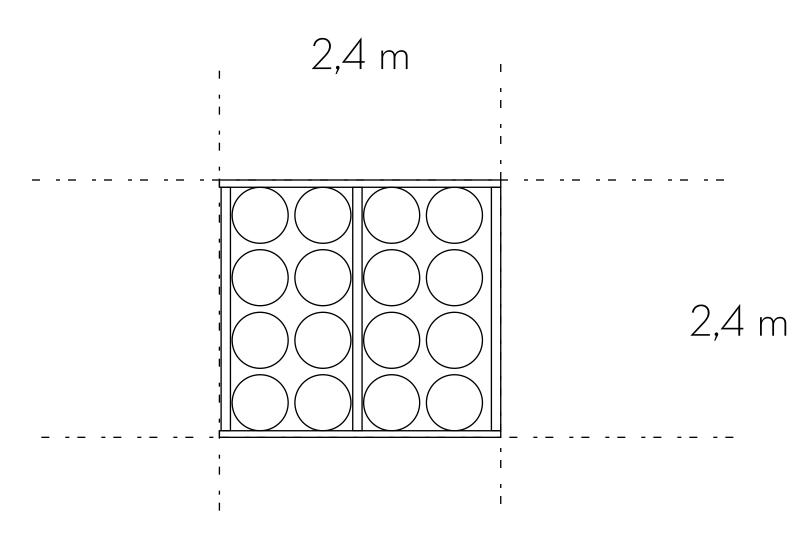
BUILDING SYSTEM

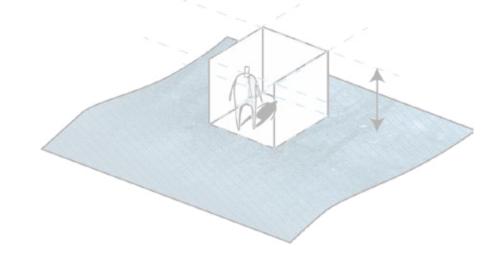
Floating



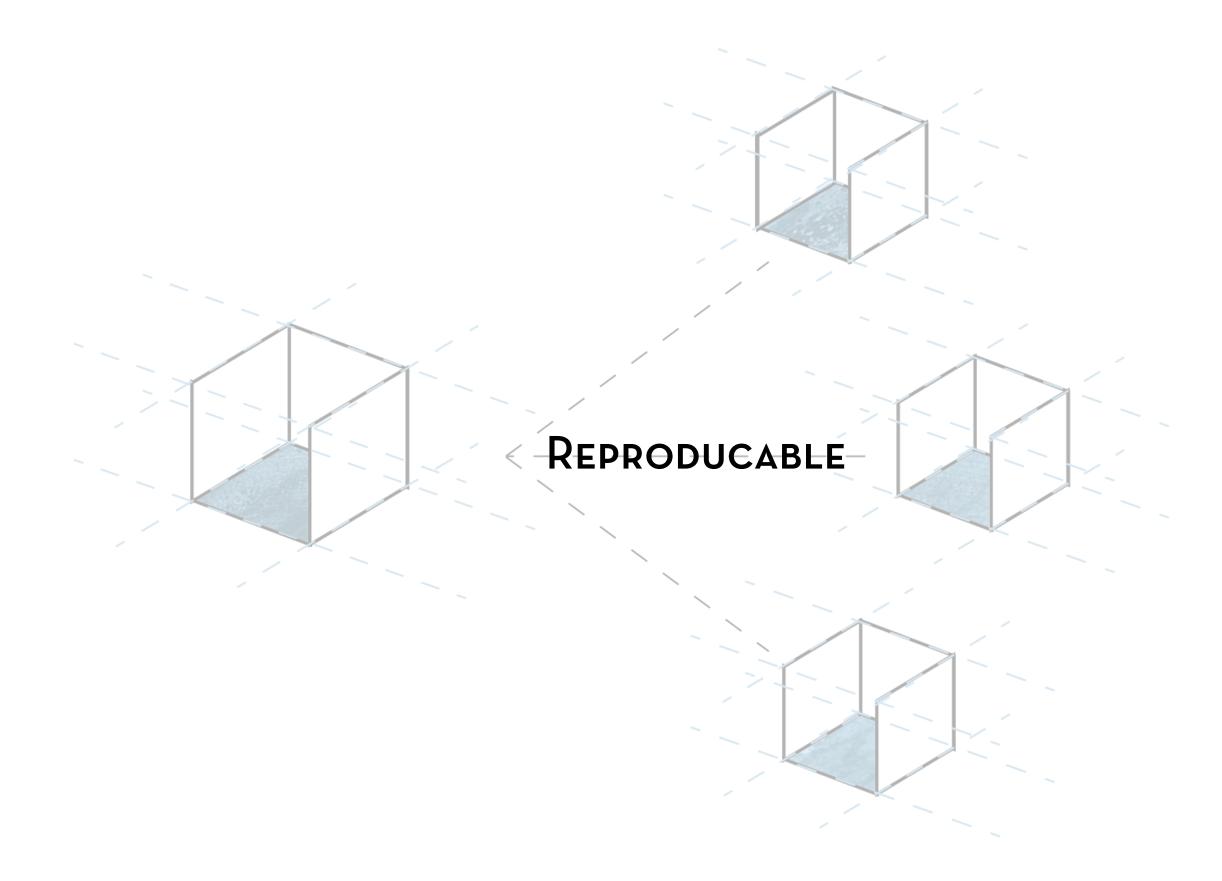


Building system Grid





FLOATING STRUCTURE

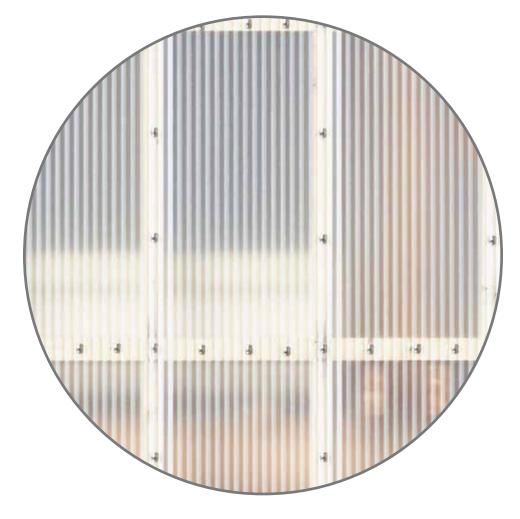


Building System

Material



Globally available/ relatively cheap/ easy to process/ standardized dimensions

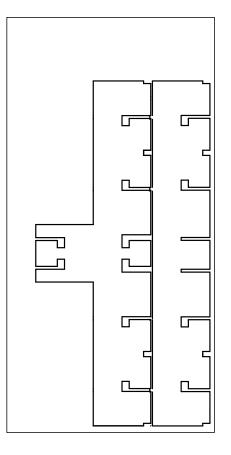


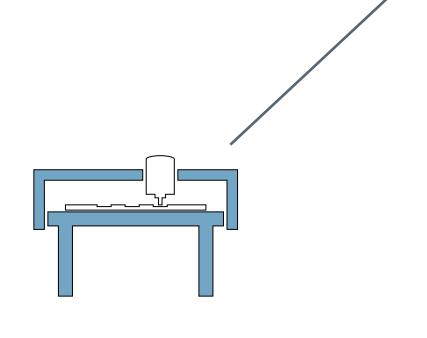
Durable / Standardized dimensions/ Simple connections

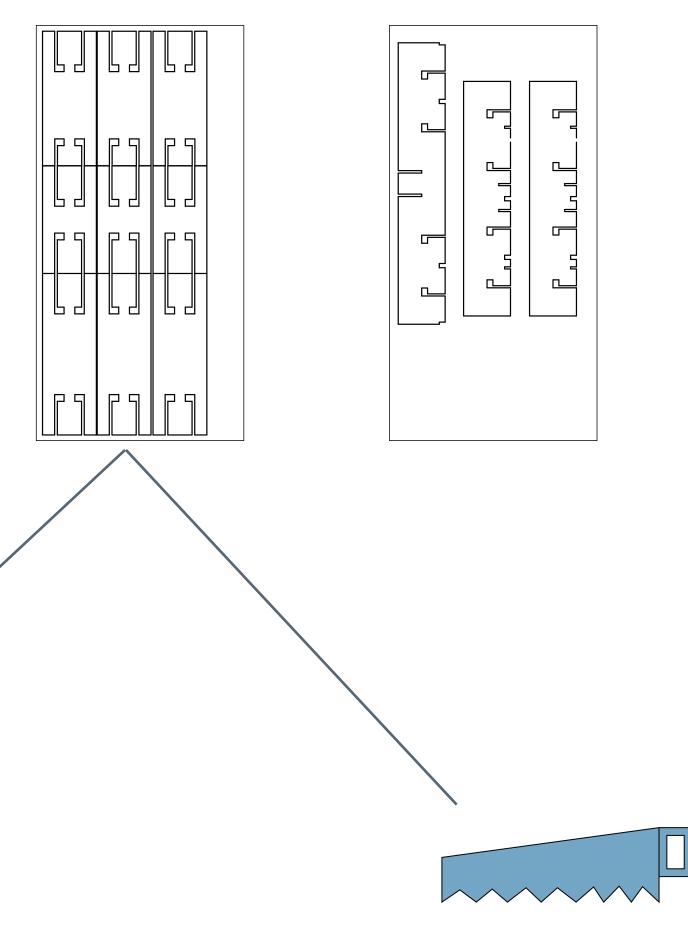
MATERIALS



Program Layout



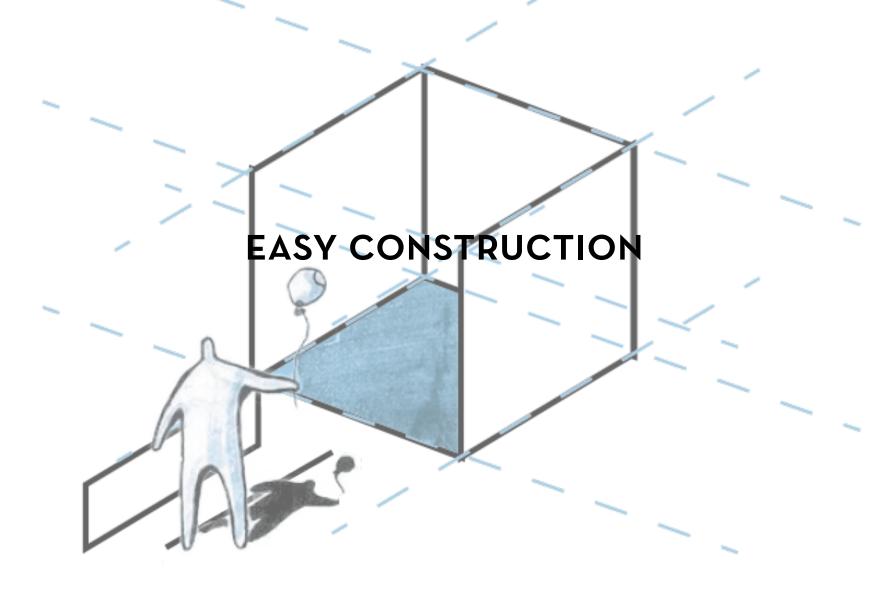




TECHNIQUE



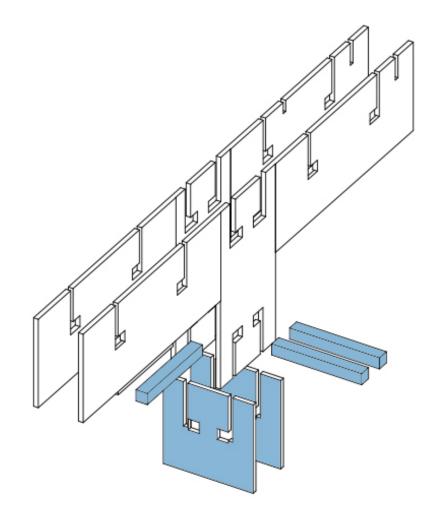


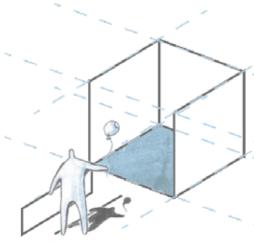




BUILDING SYSTEM

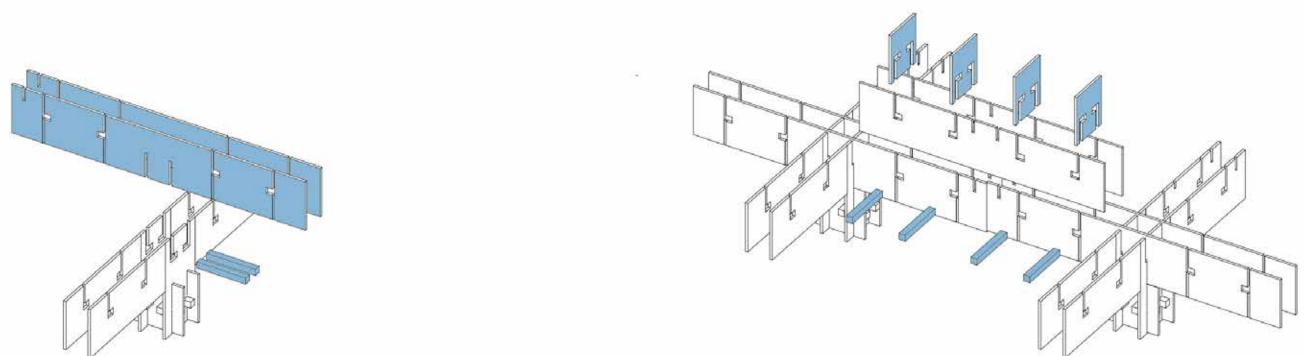
System

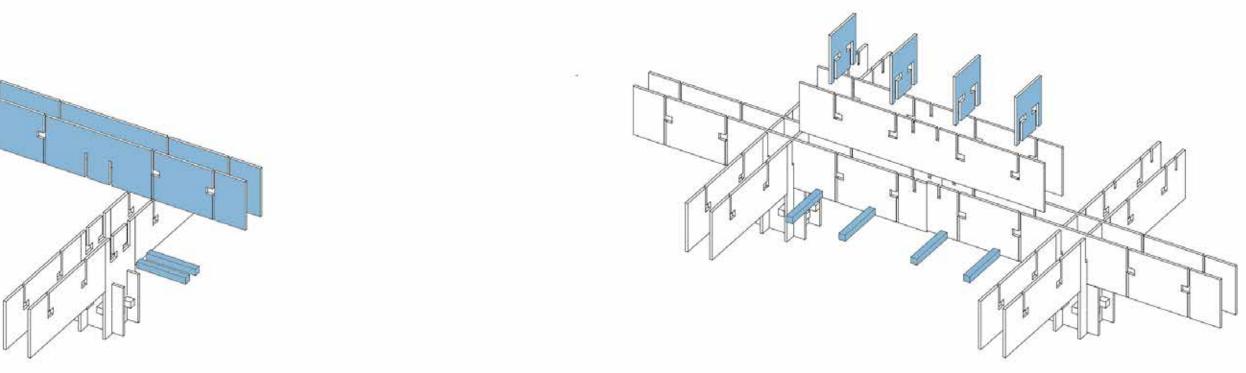


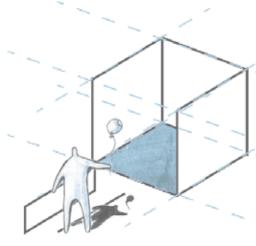


- -

BUILDING SYSTEM Building sequence

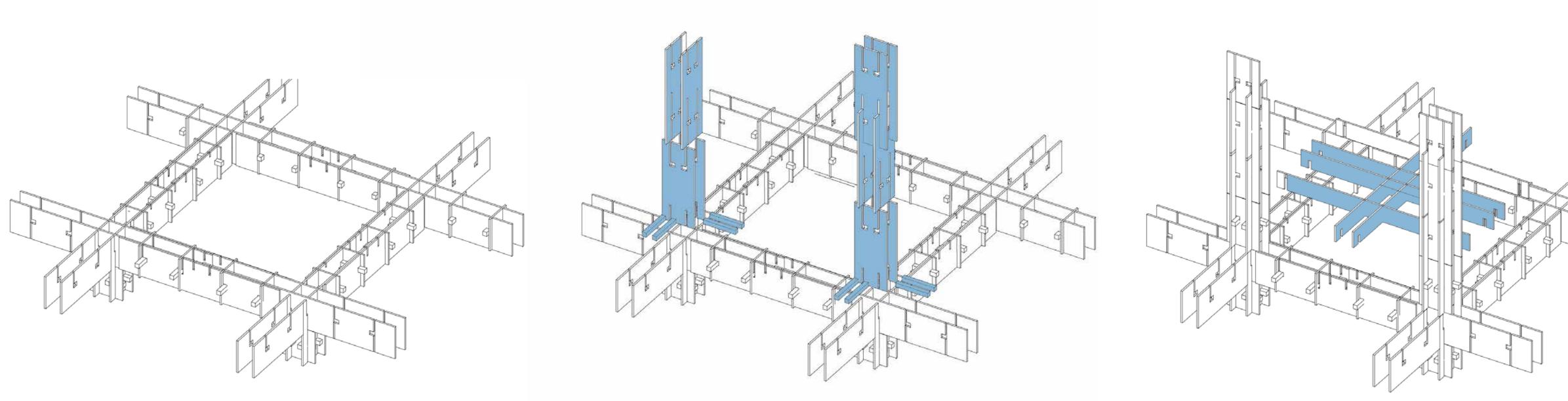


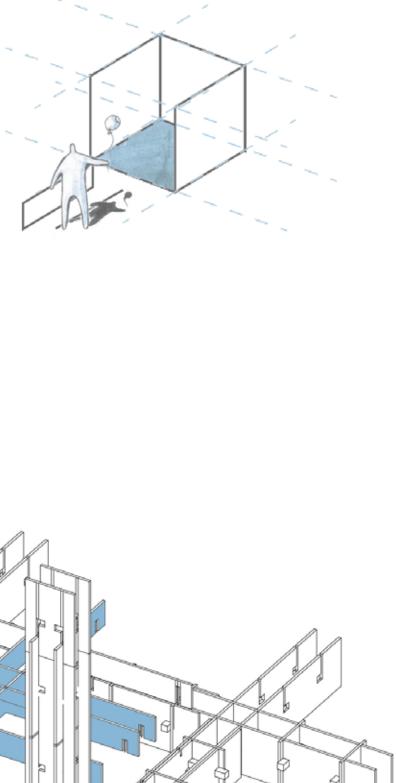




TECHNIQUE

Building system Building sequence



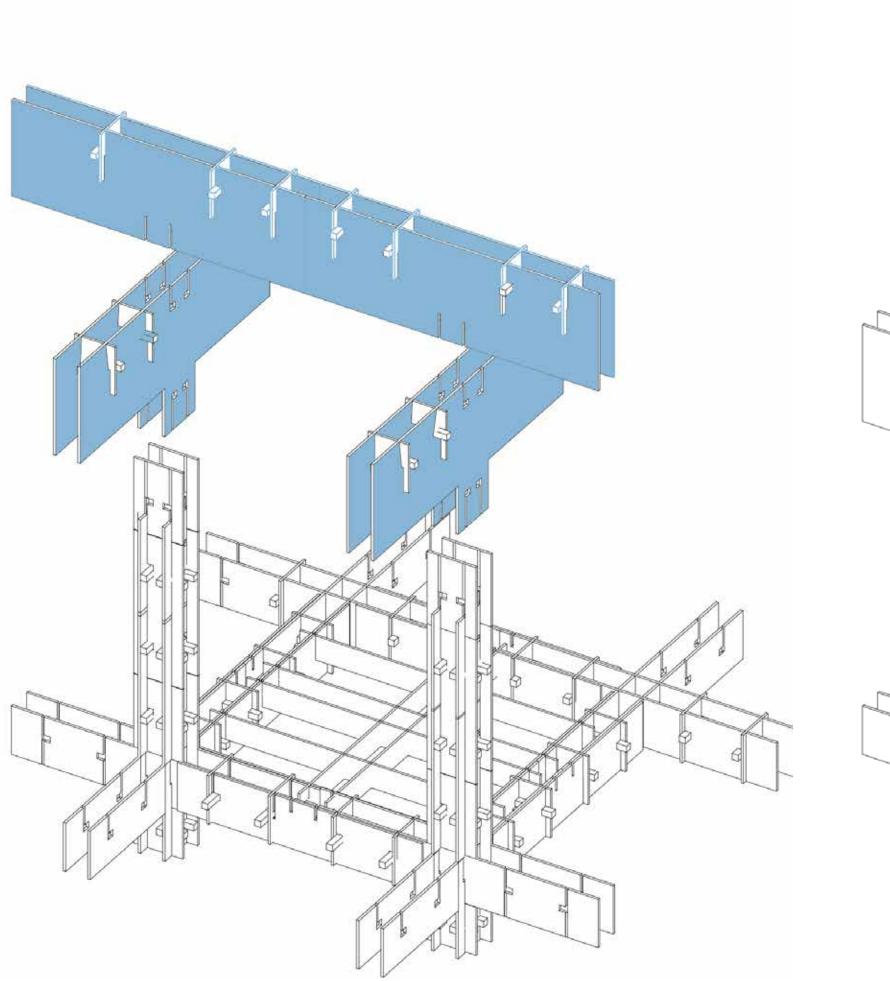


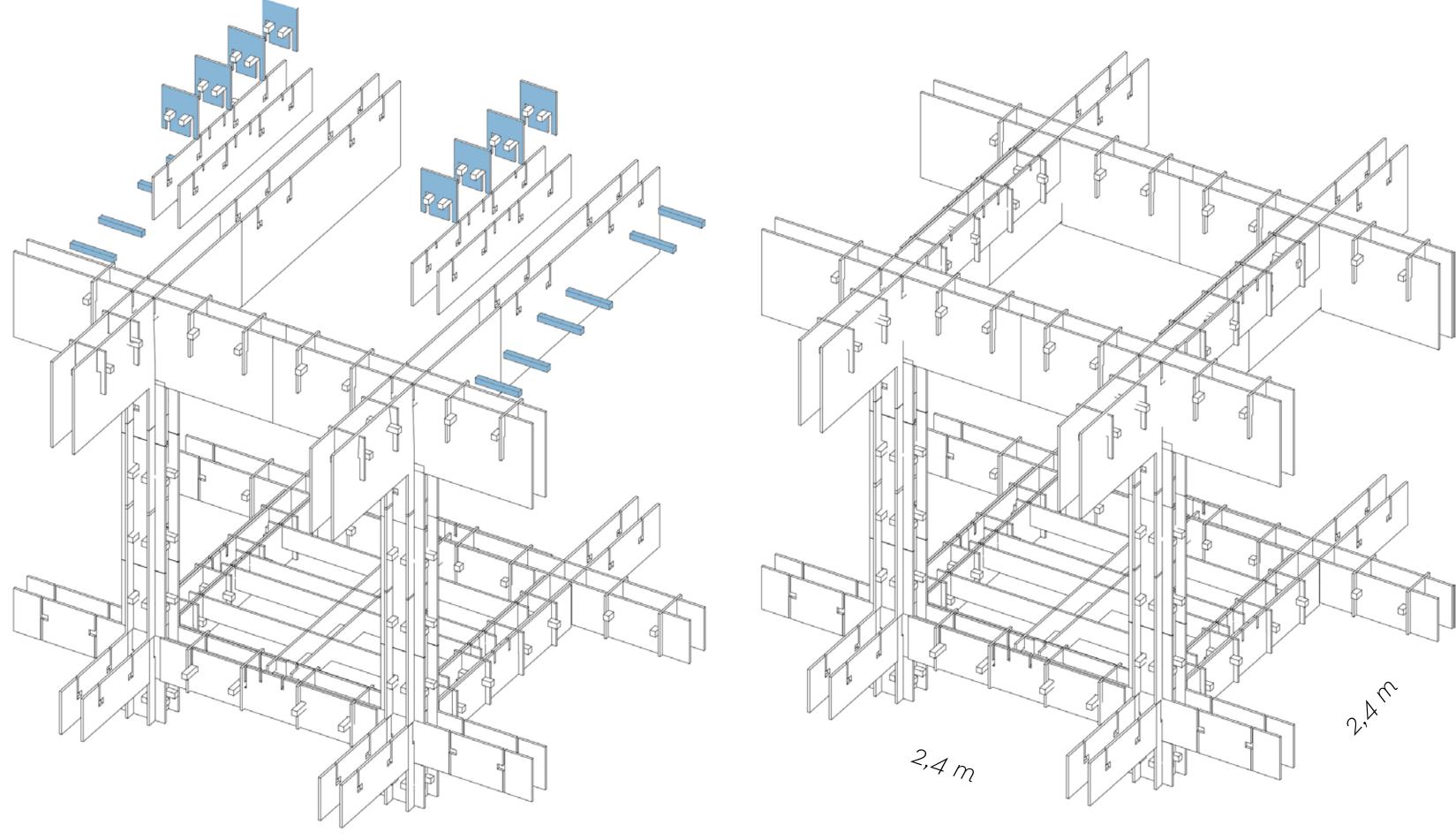
TECHNIQUE

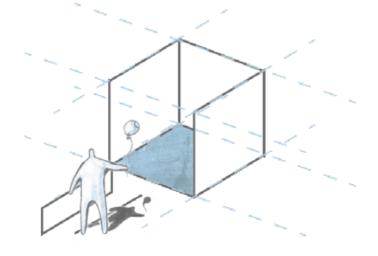


BUILDING SYSTEM

Building sequence



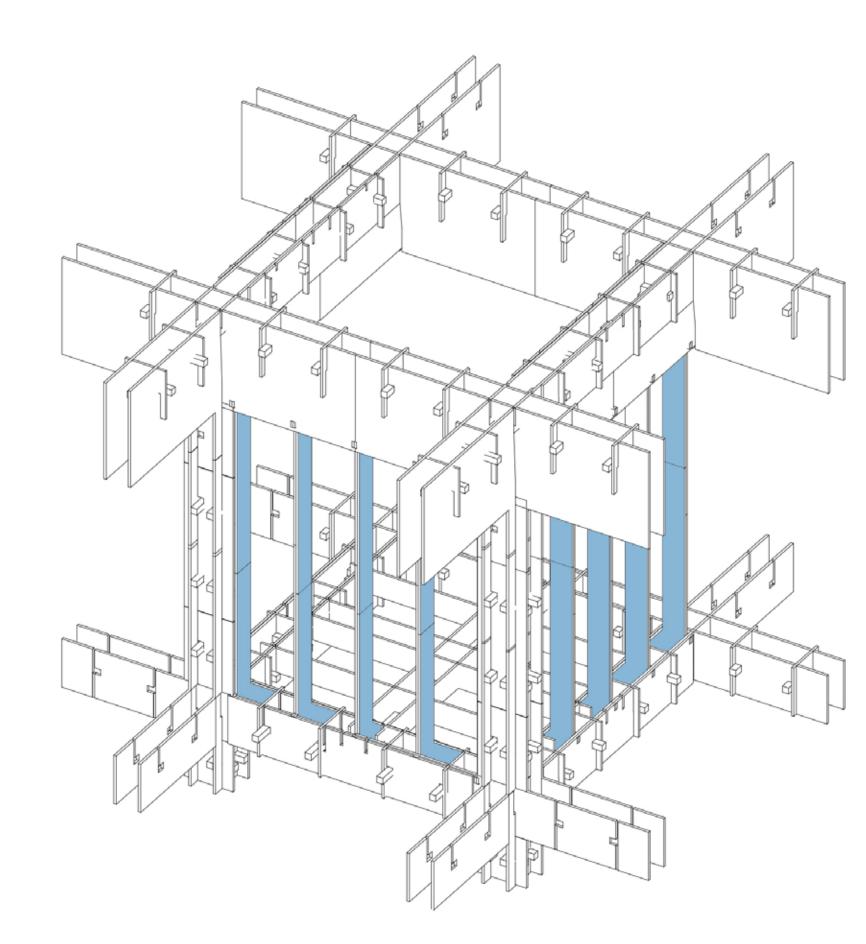


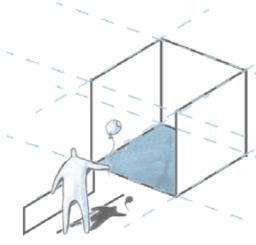


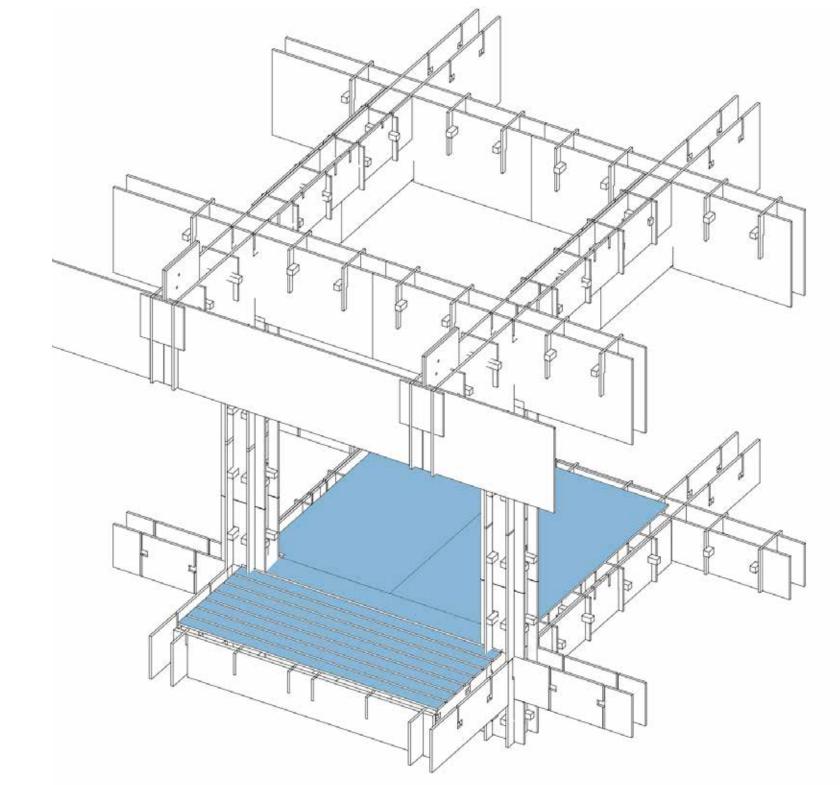
TECHNIQUE



Building system Building sequence



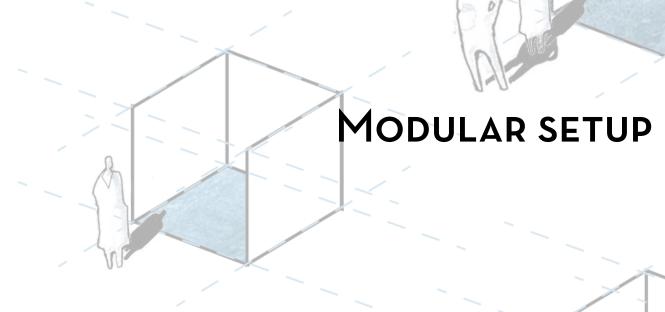


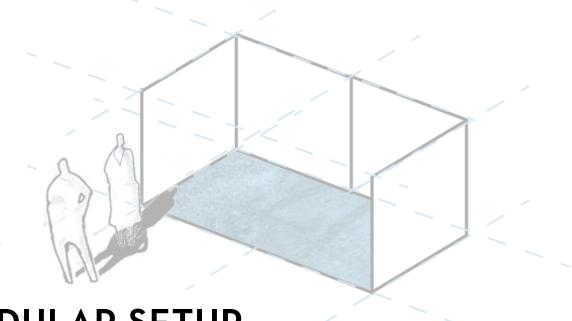


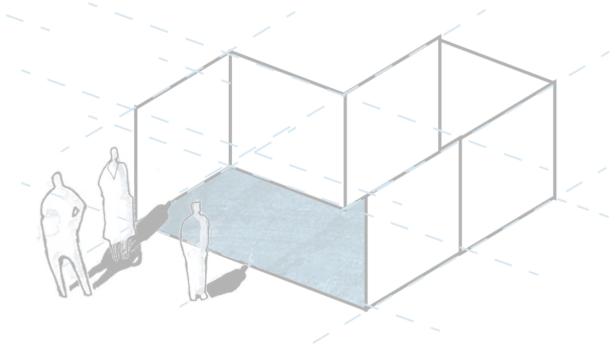
TECHNIQUE

Building system

Analysis



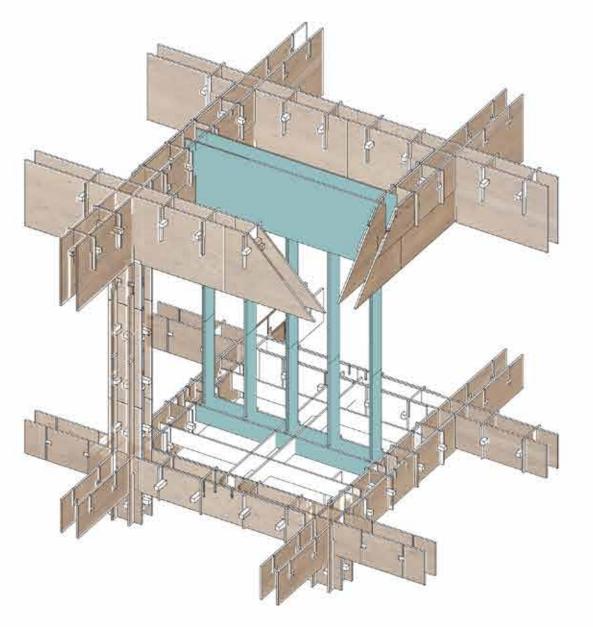


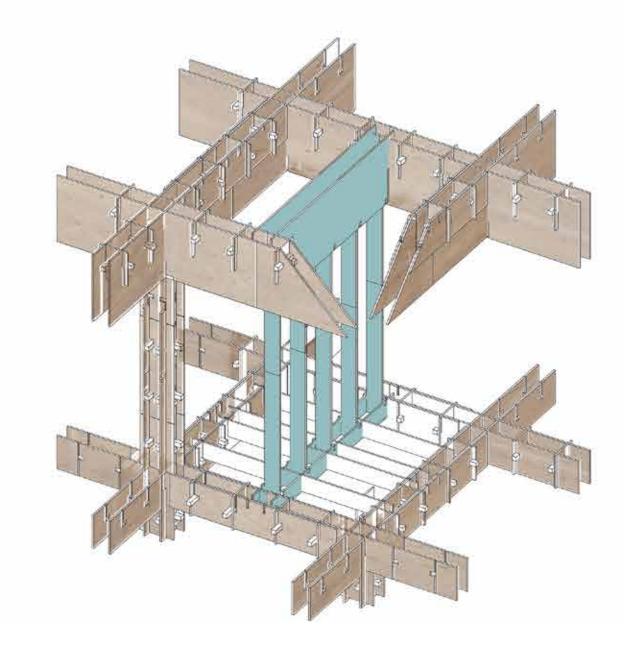


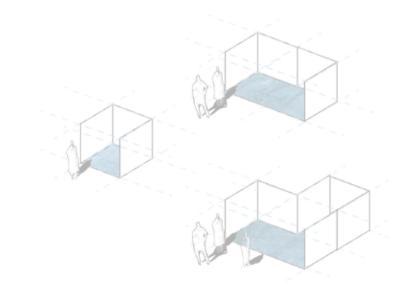


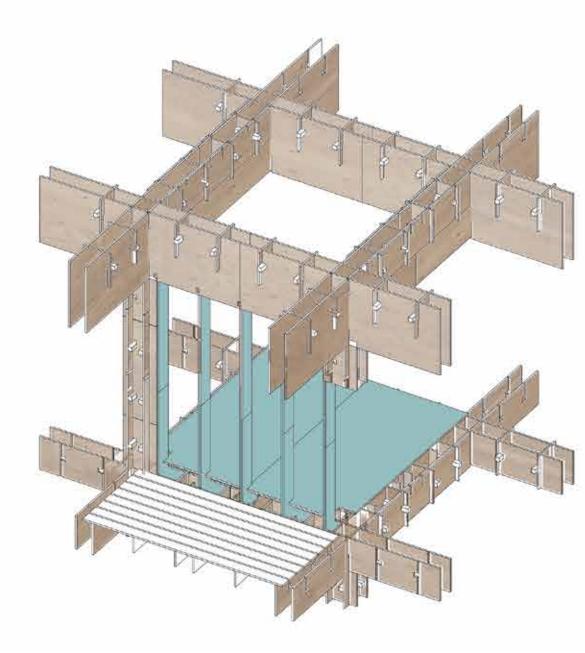
BUILDING SYSTEM

Analysis





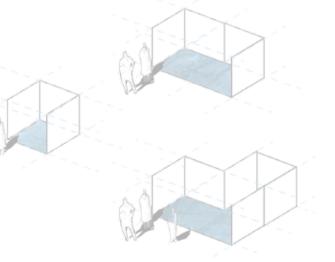




BUILDING SYSTEM Local additions

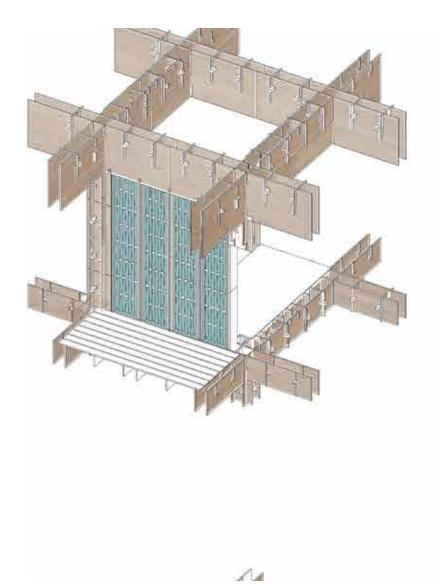


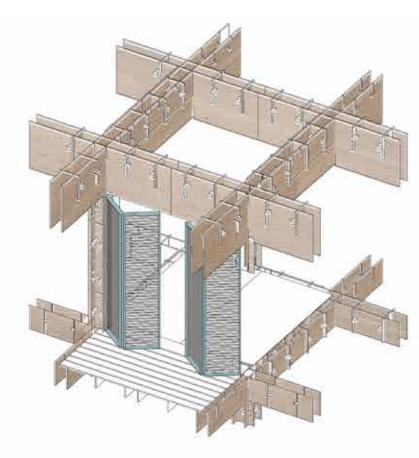
Local Craftmen can contribute by weaving the panels for the second facade.





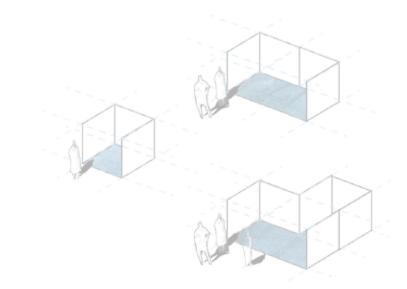
BUILDING SYSTEM Variantion facade

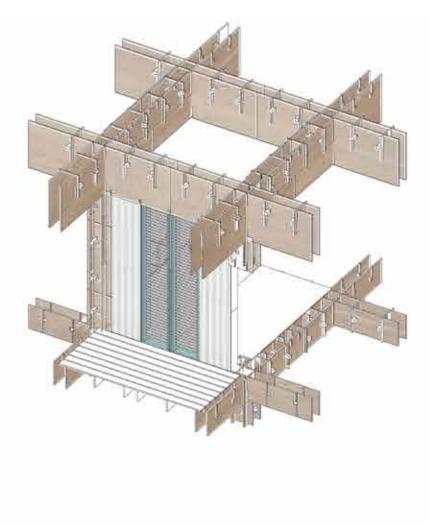




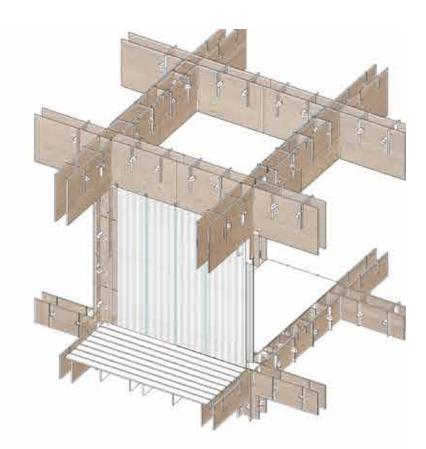
Woven bamboo panel

Bamboo sliding door





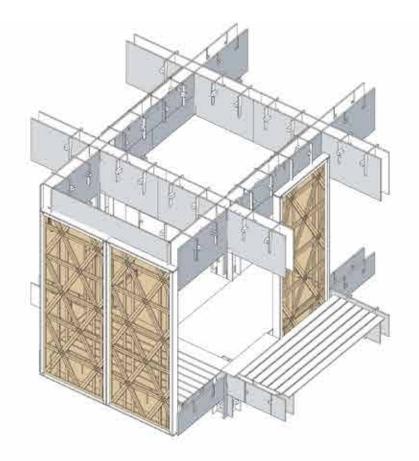
11

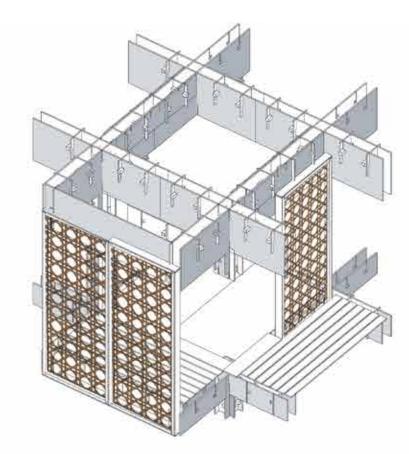


Fixed bamboo shade panel Translucent polycarbonate panel



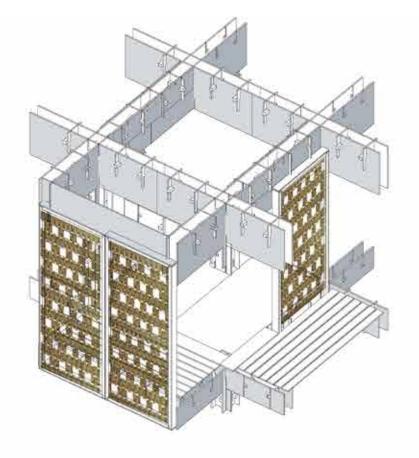
BUILDING SYSTEM Second facade pattern

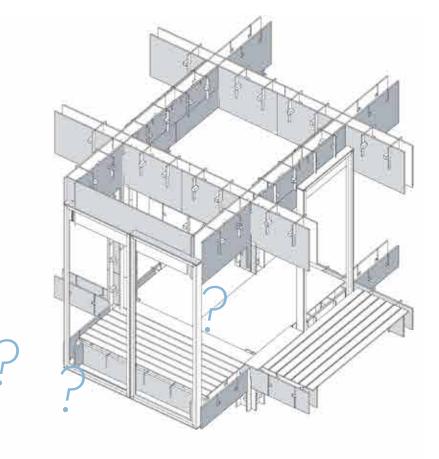






Traditional West Bengalese patterns





14

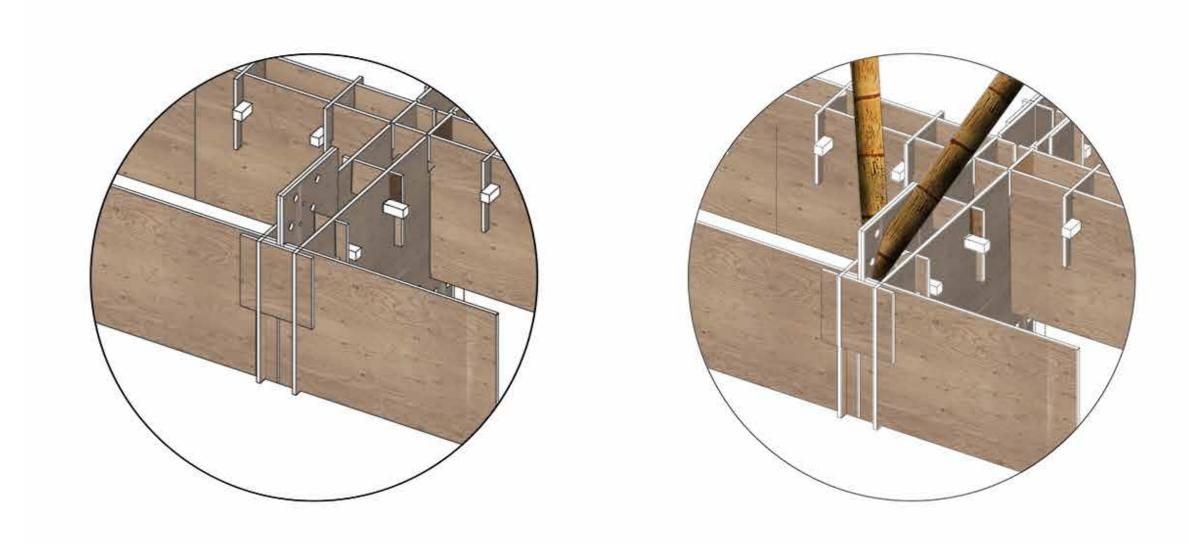
Thicker woven straw panel

Possibility for local craftsman to contribute

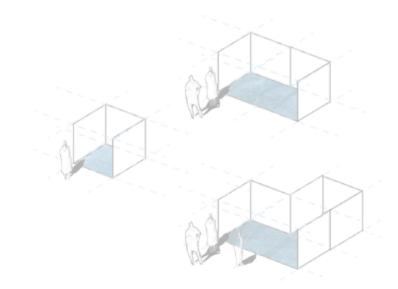


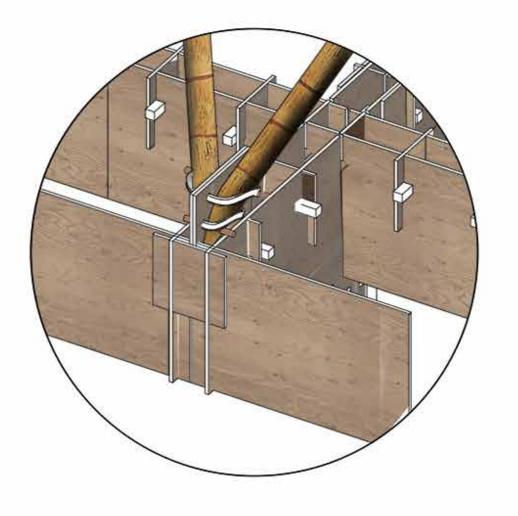


Building system Roof addition



Connection point for roofing





Tapered bamboo slide on plate

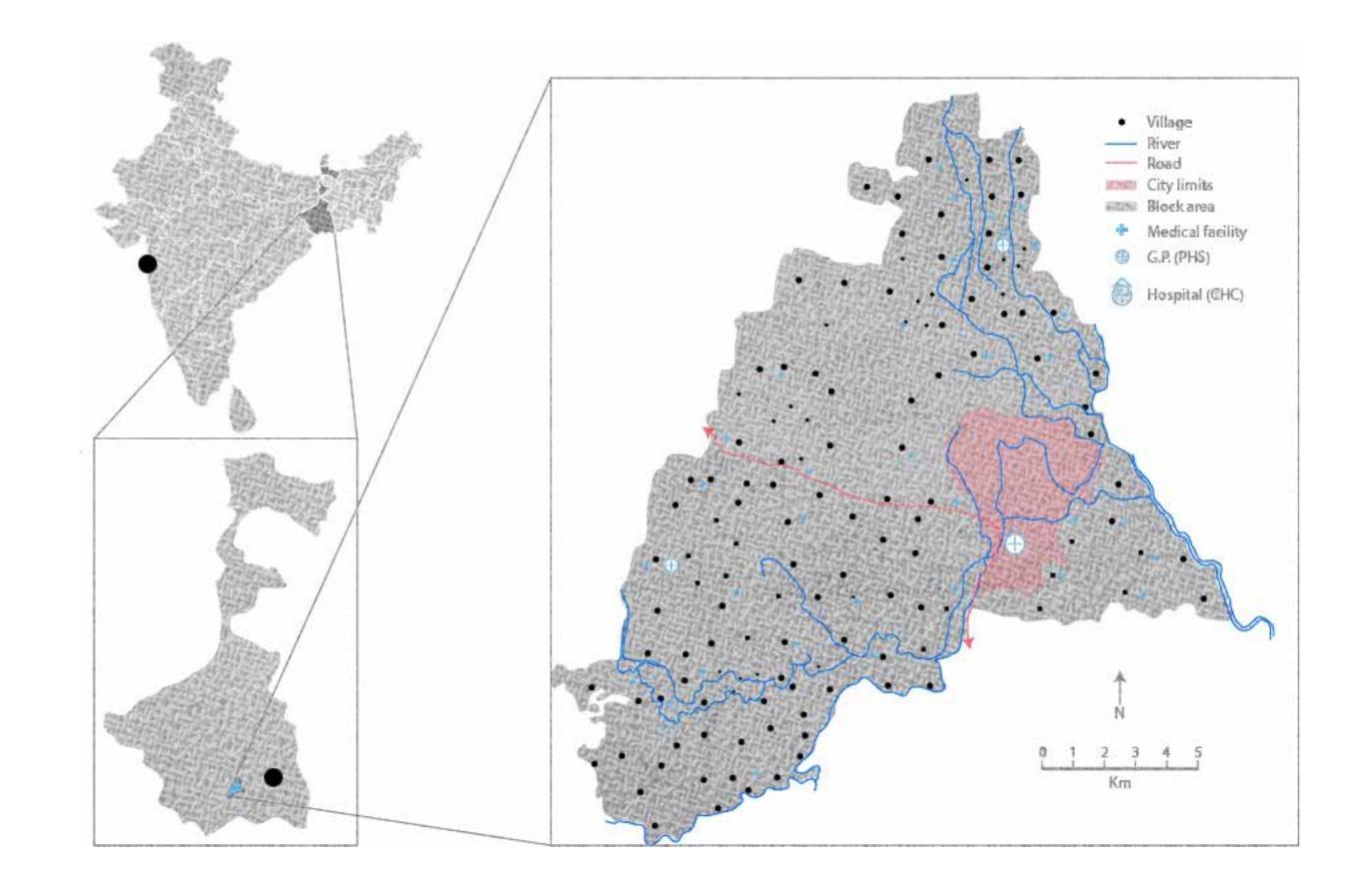
Pinned and lashed at 2 points to attach



IMPLEMENTATION









GHATAL AREA, WEST BENGAL, INDIA





Inhabitants 219,555

Land area 216 km2 Children 25564 age O-6

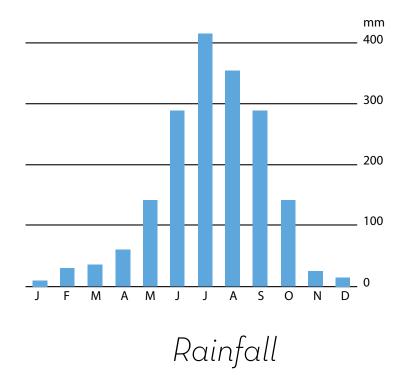
> Literacy 81%

Primary occupation Farming

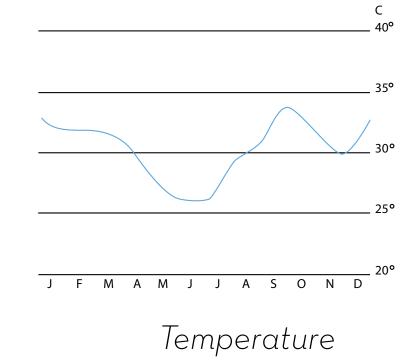
Income average 15,200 Rp (€ 189,86)

Religion





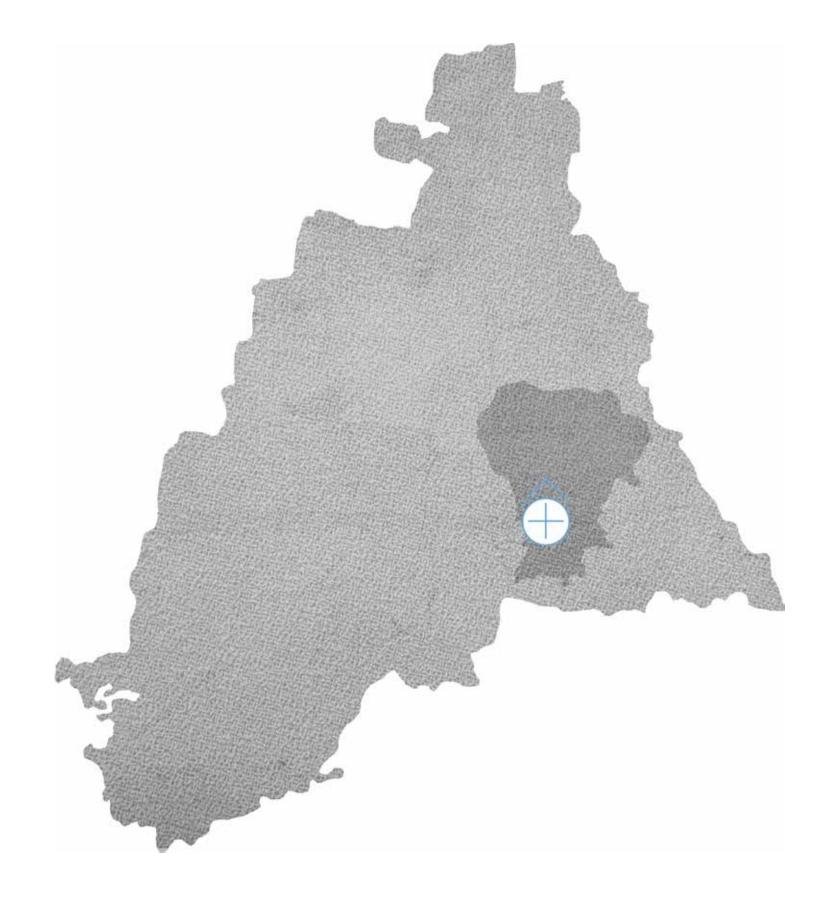
Tropical Region



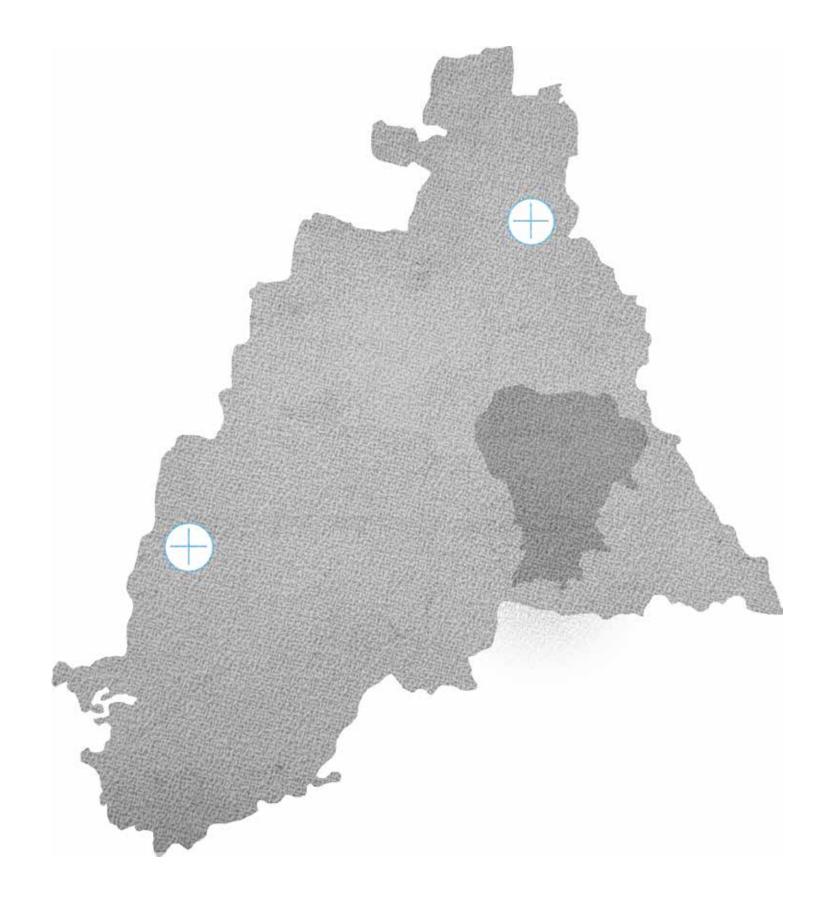
CLIMATE

39





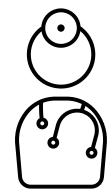
SUBDIVISION HOSPITAL



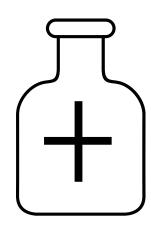
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

40

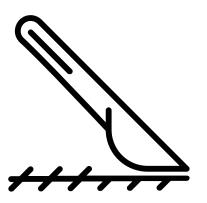




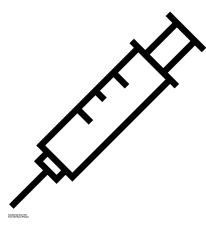
General care



Basic medicines



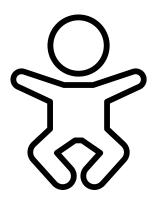
Small Procedures



Immunization



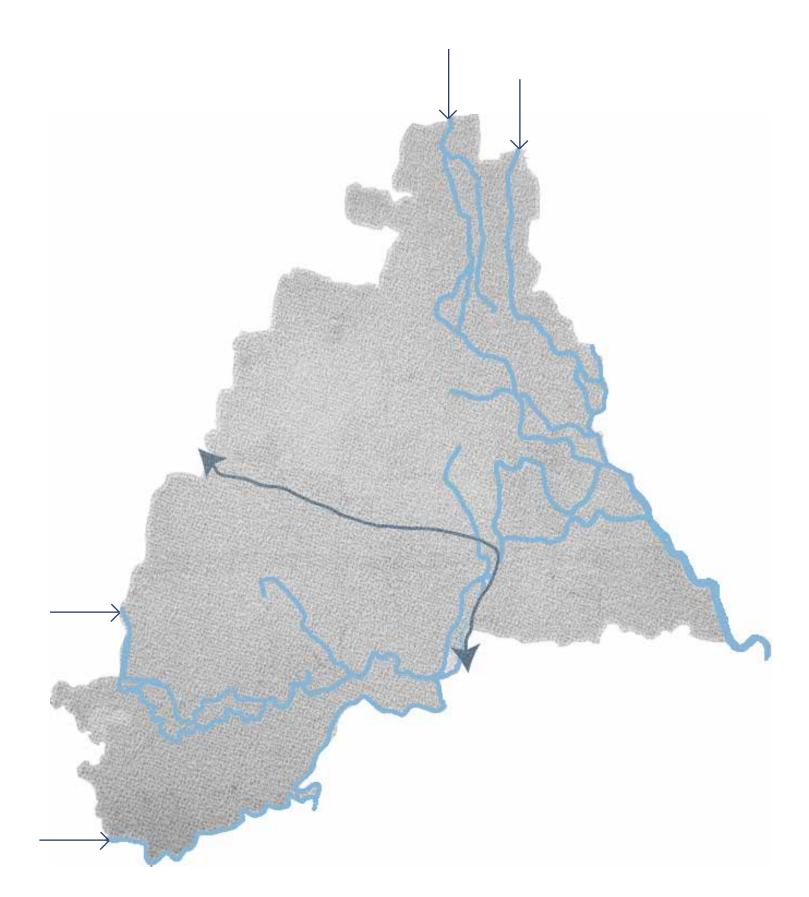
Eye care



Birth control / Maternity









Dry Season

Monsoon

42



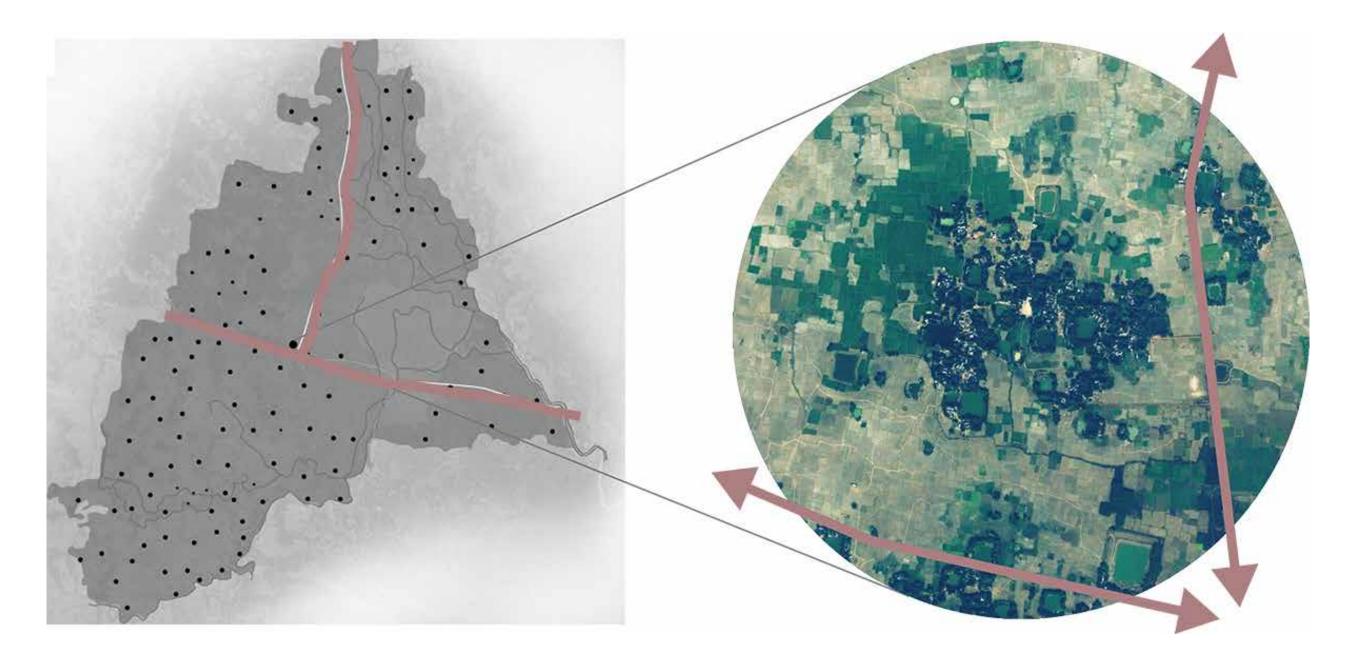


FLOODING RESULT

43

Example Site

44



Village Marichya

Population: 10.500 Main profession: Agriculture School: No Medical facility: No

45



HOUSING SITUATION

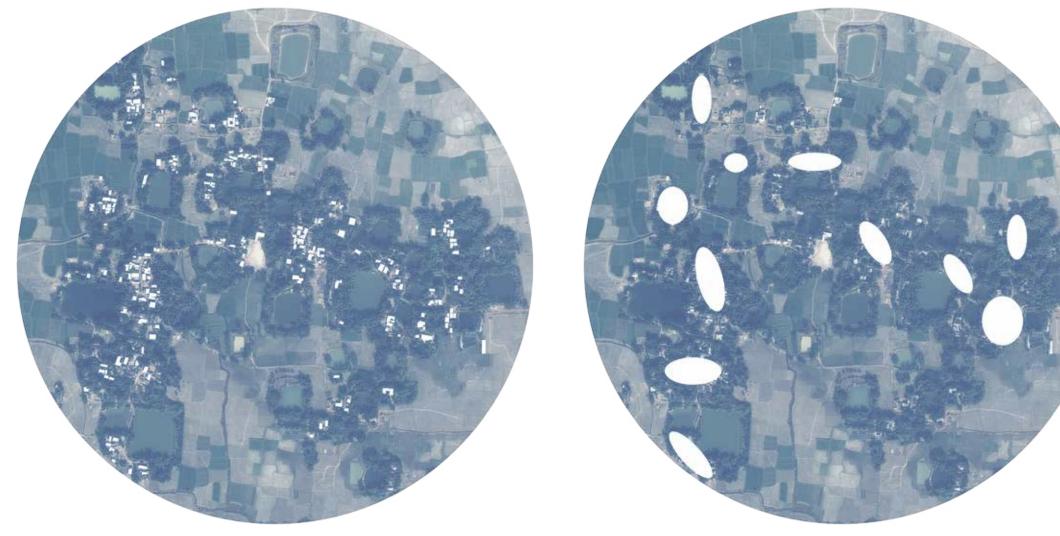


DOCTORS VISIT





RESEARCH Context - vernacular

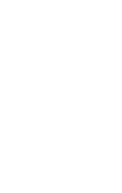


Houses

Clusters



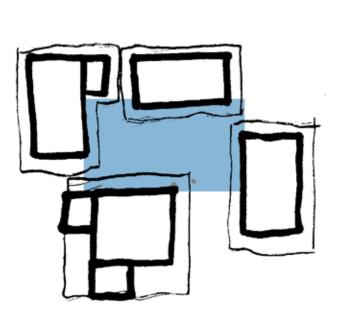


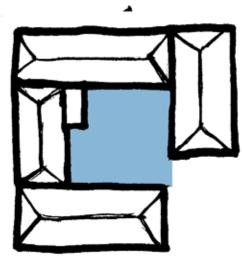




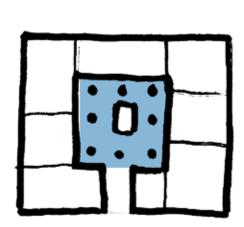




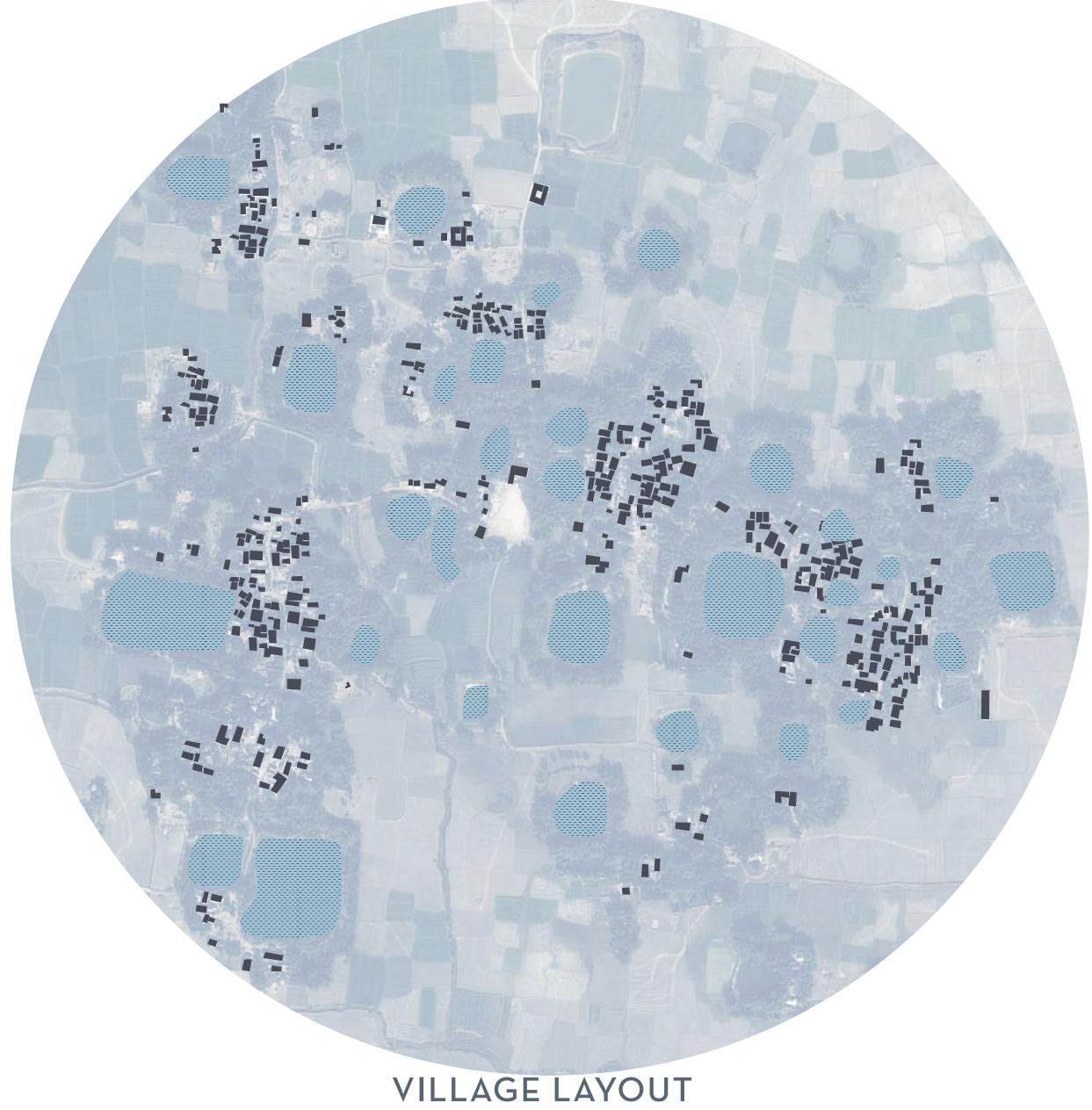




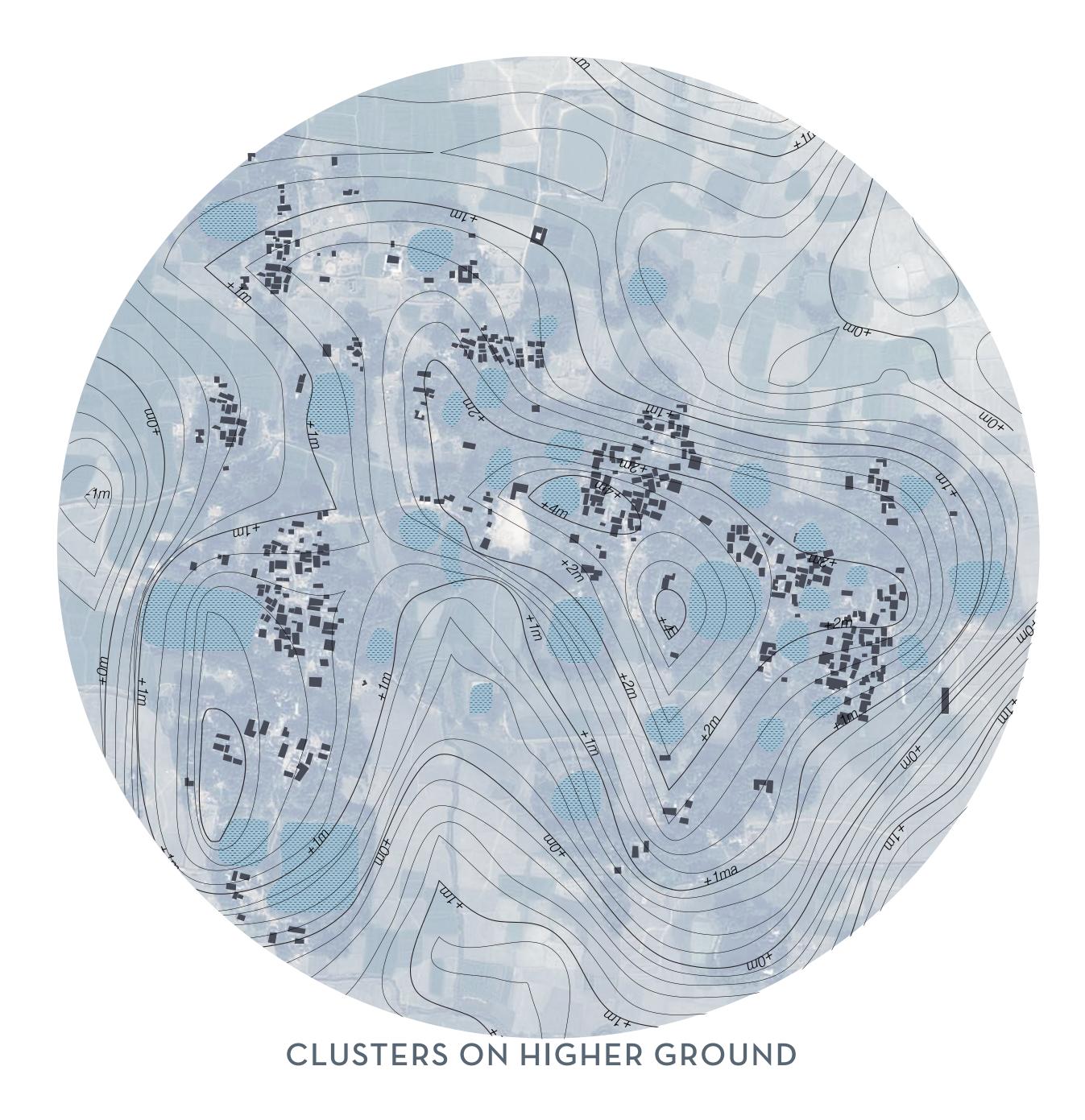
Courtyards



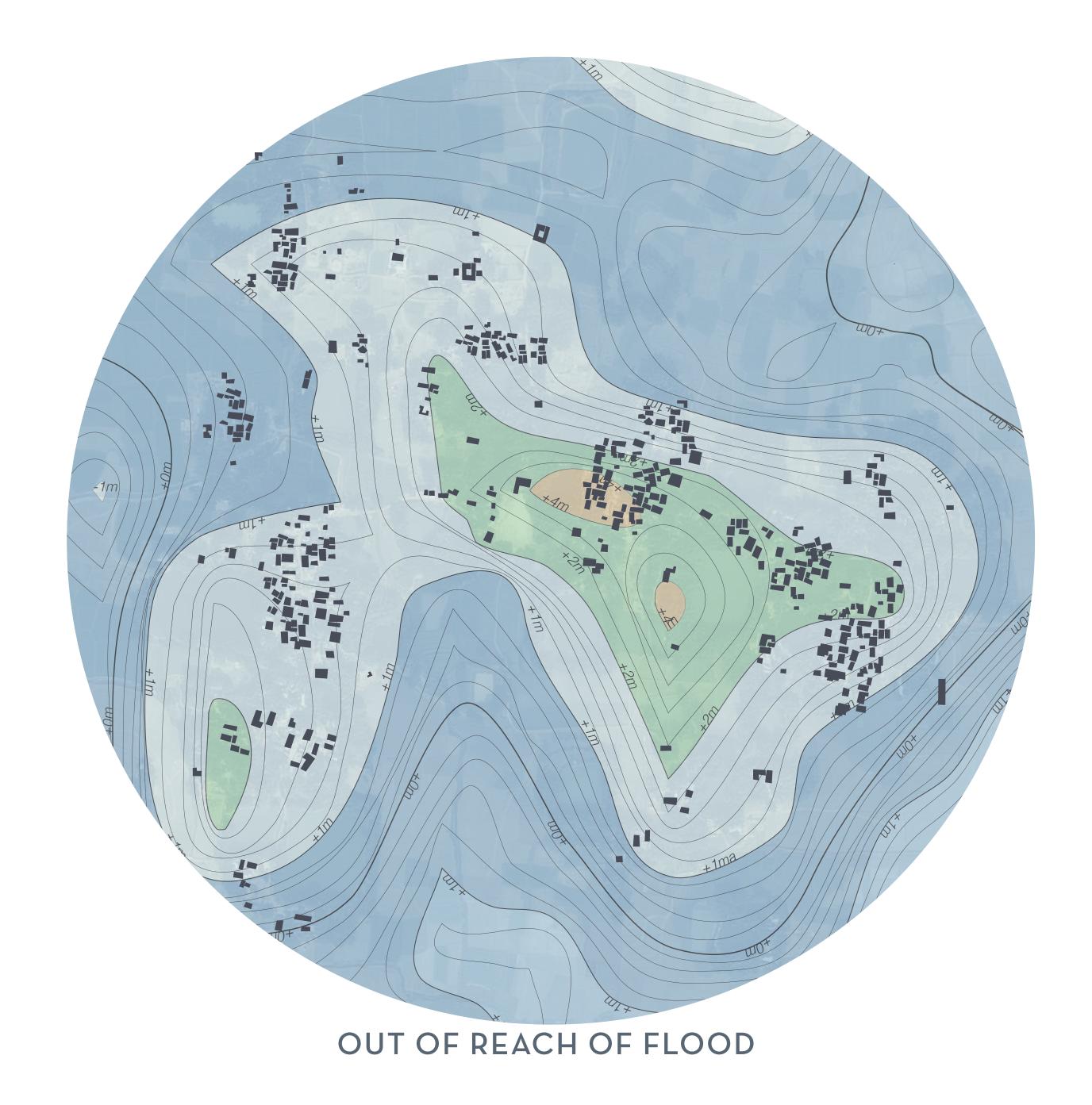




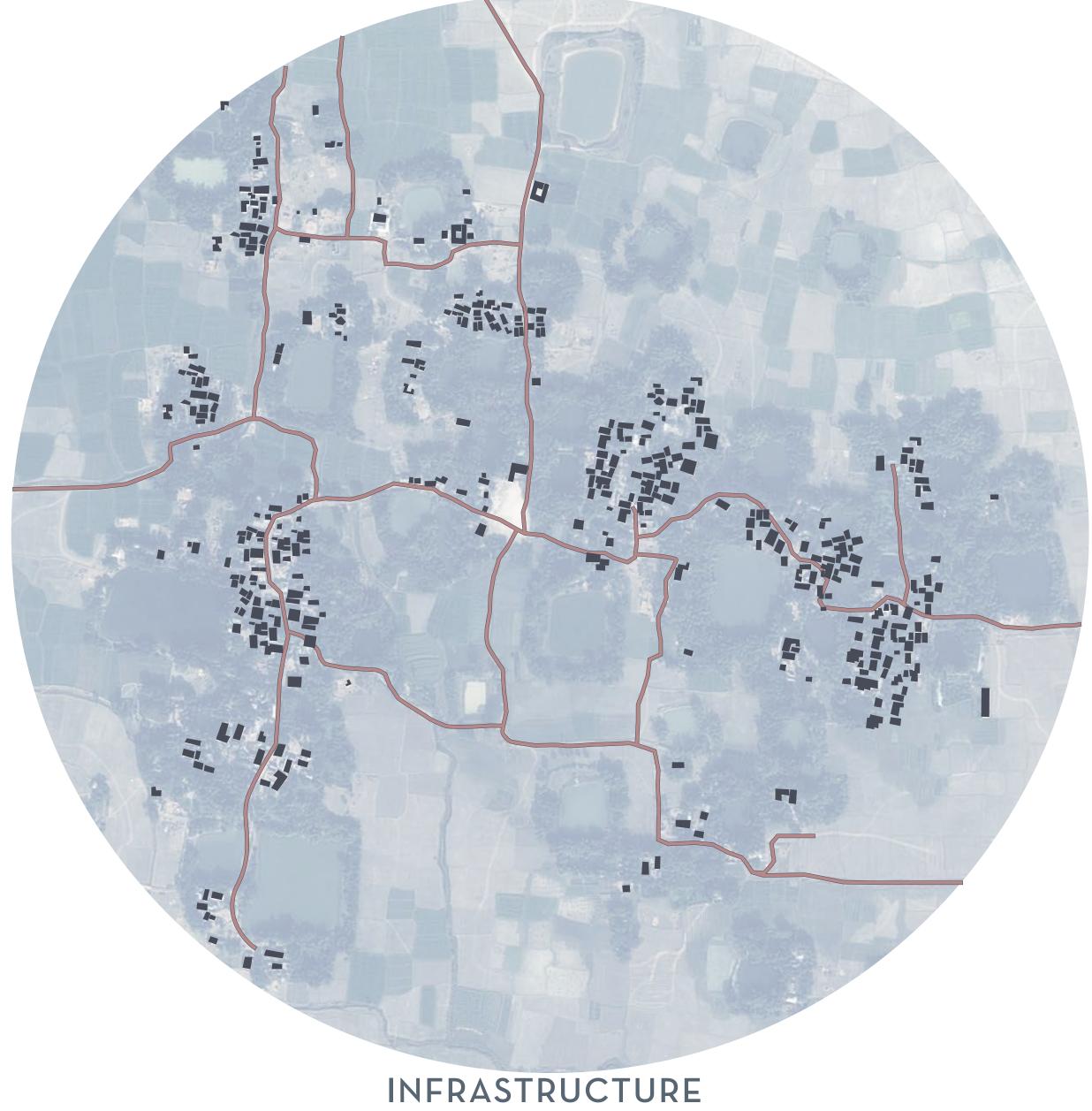
48



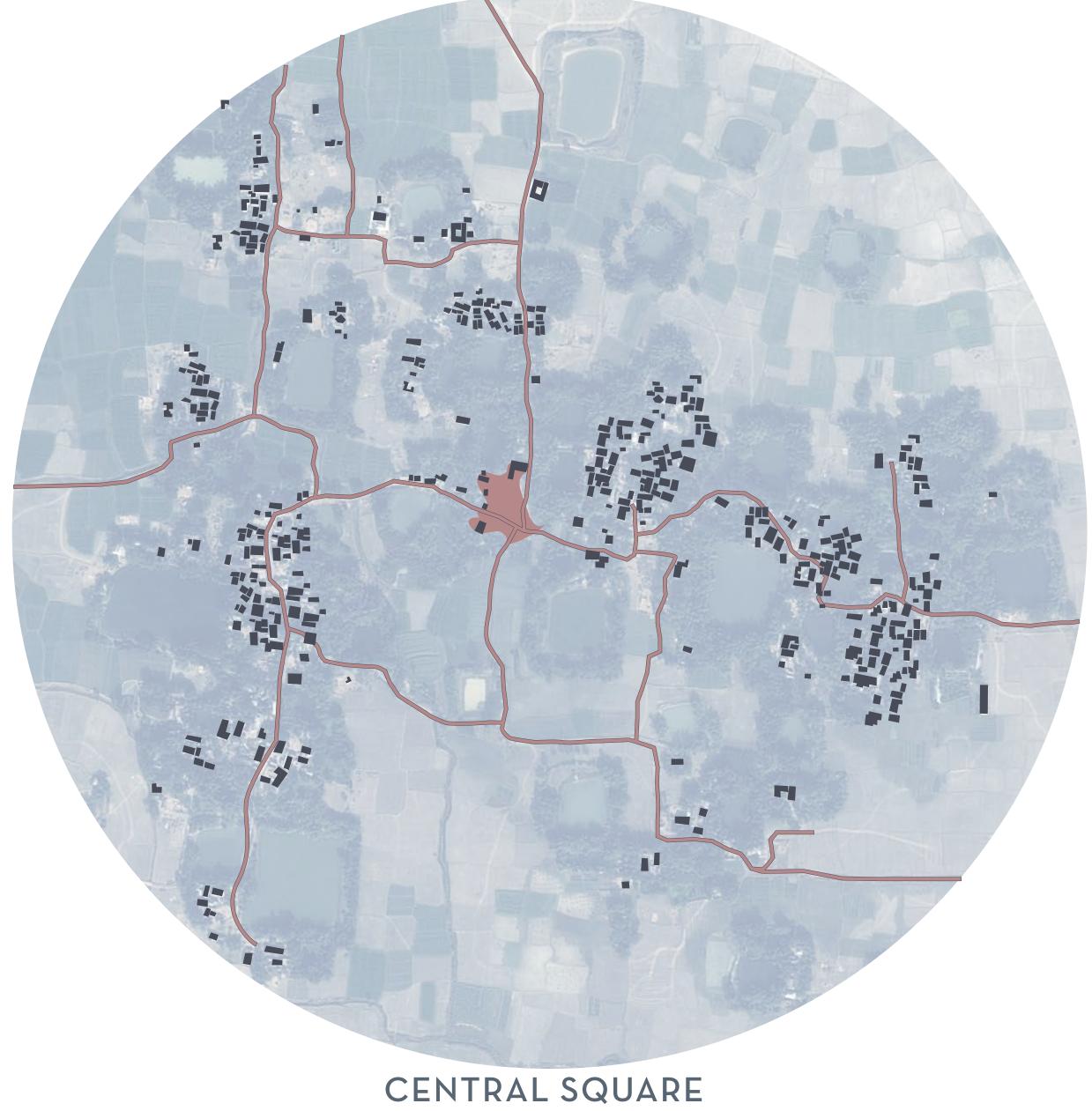
49



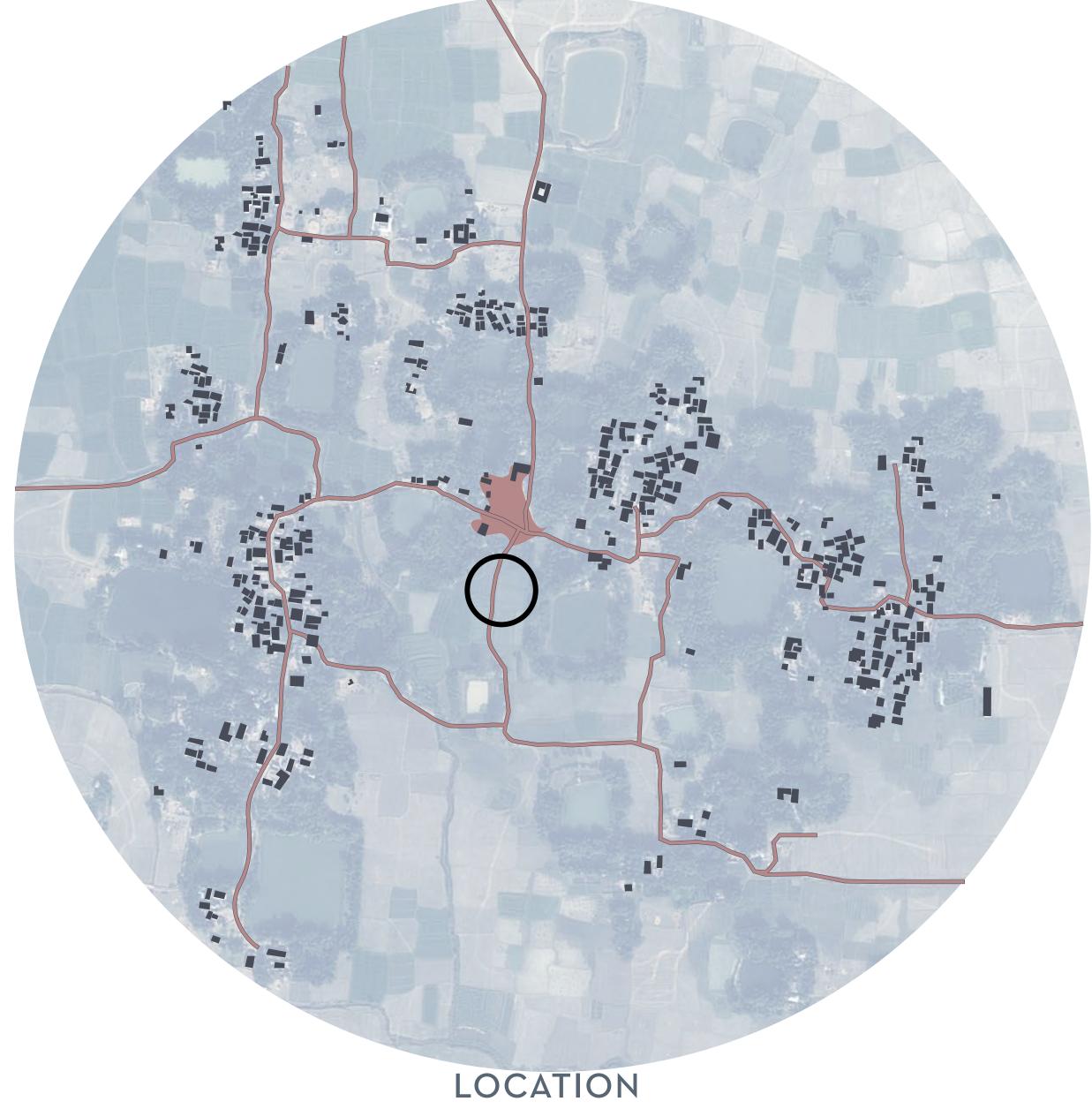
50



51



52

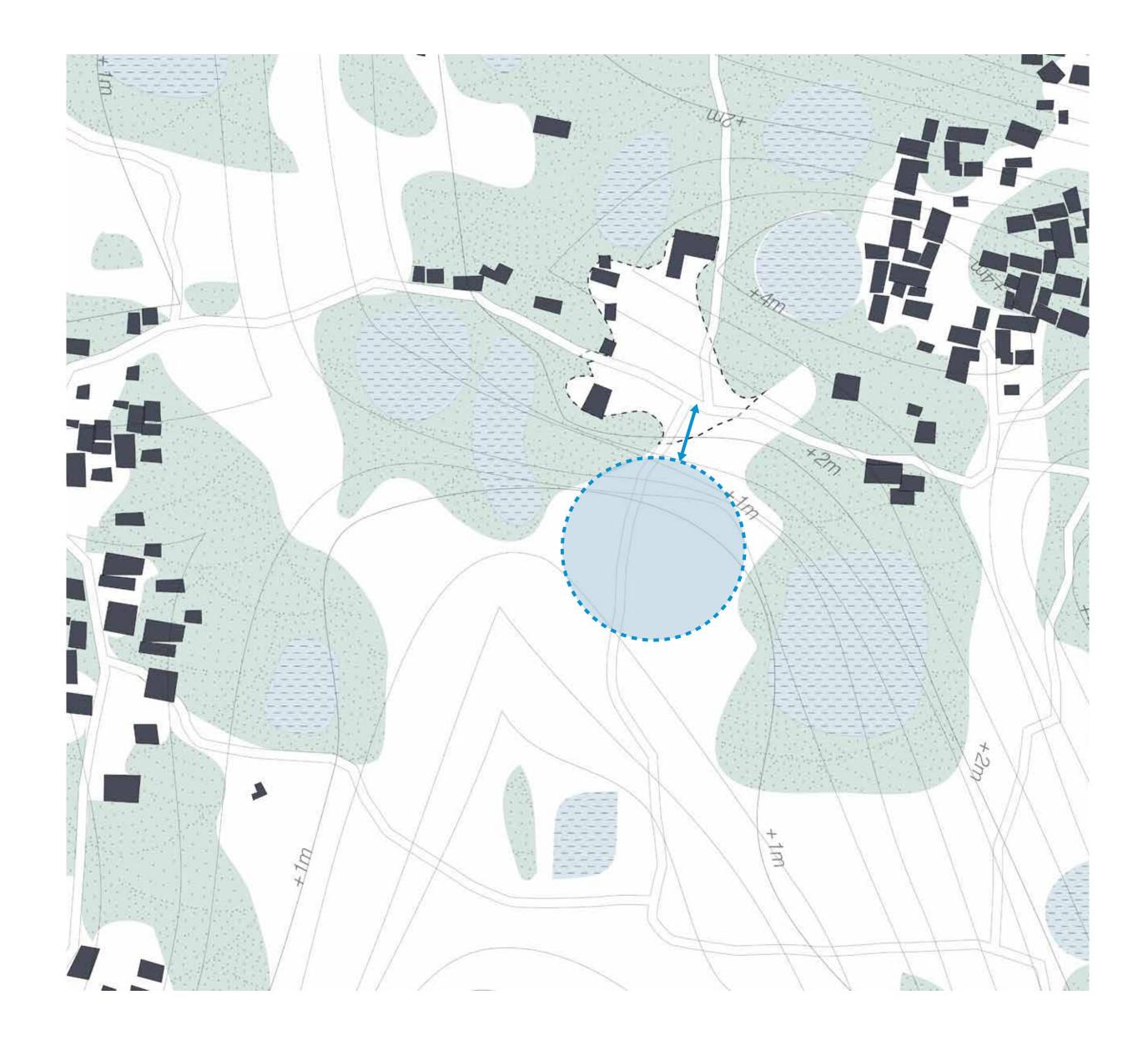




Design Motives

54

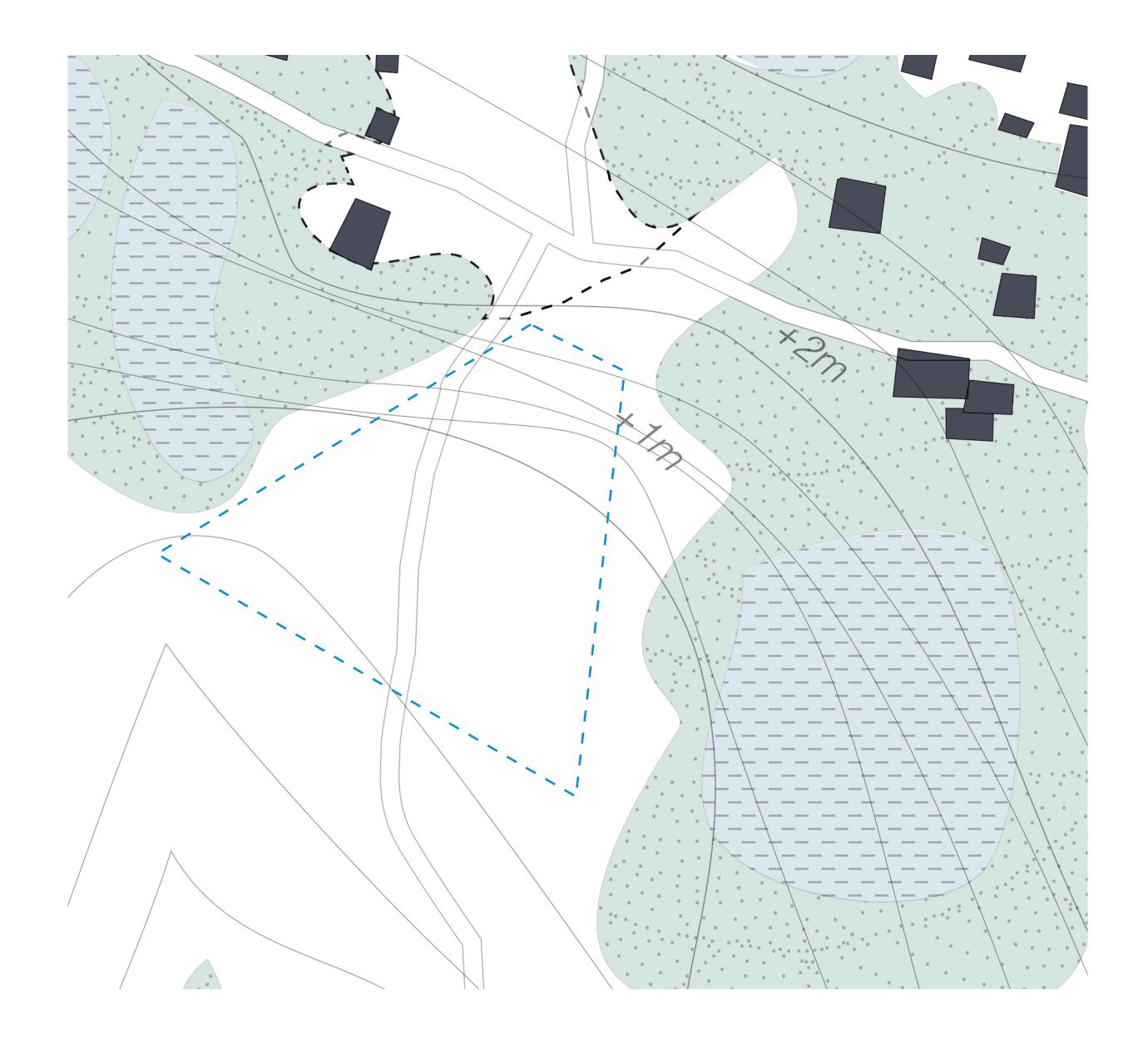
SITE Location



CONNECTION WITH MAIN SQUARE

55

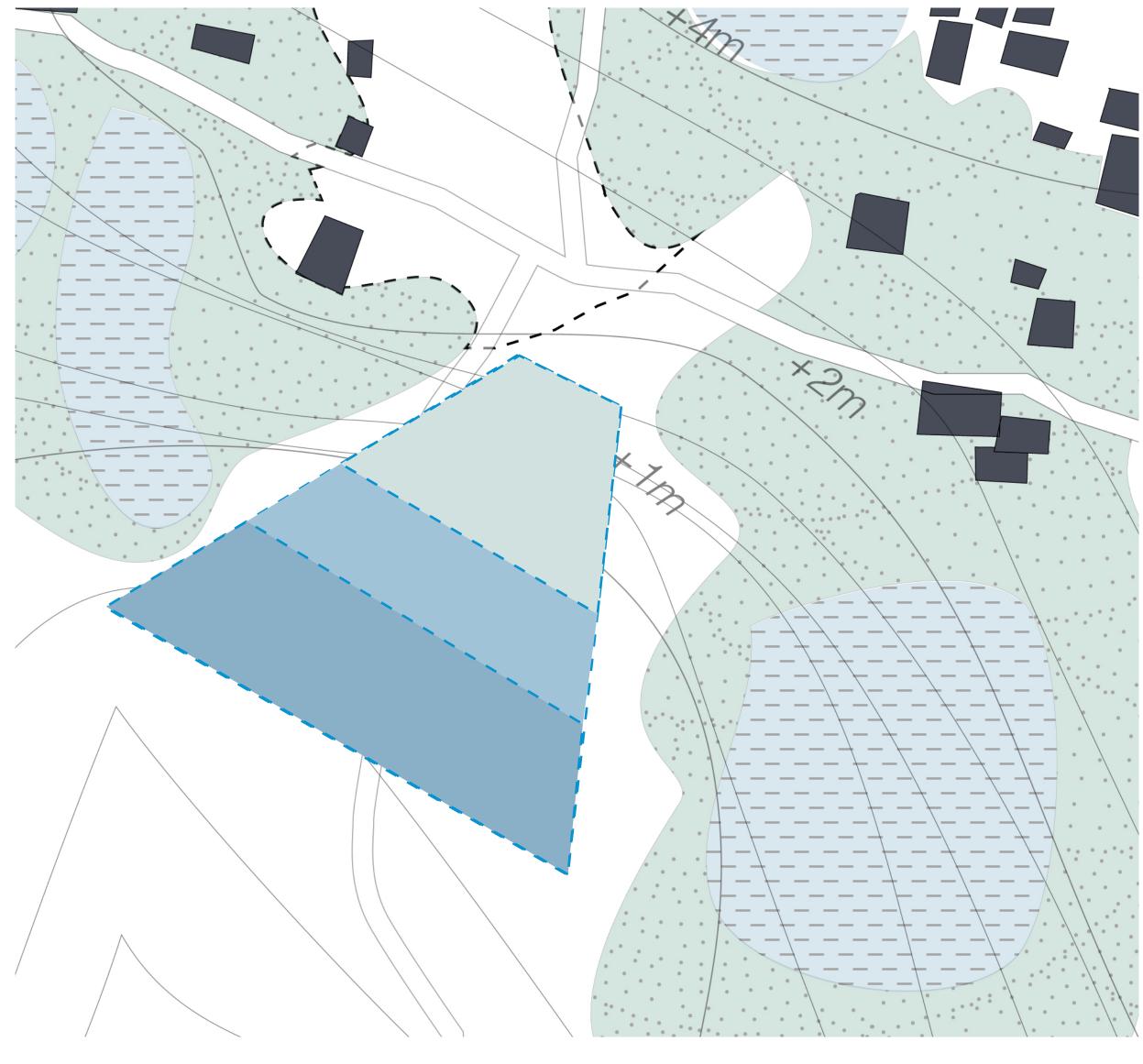
SITE Boundary



BOUNDARY OF BUILDABLE AREA

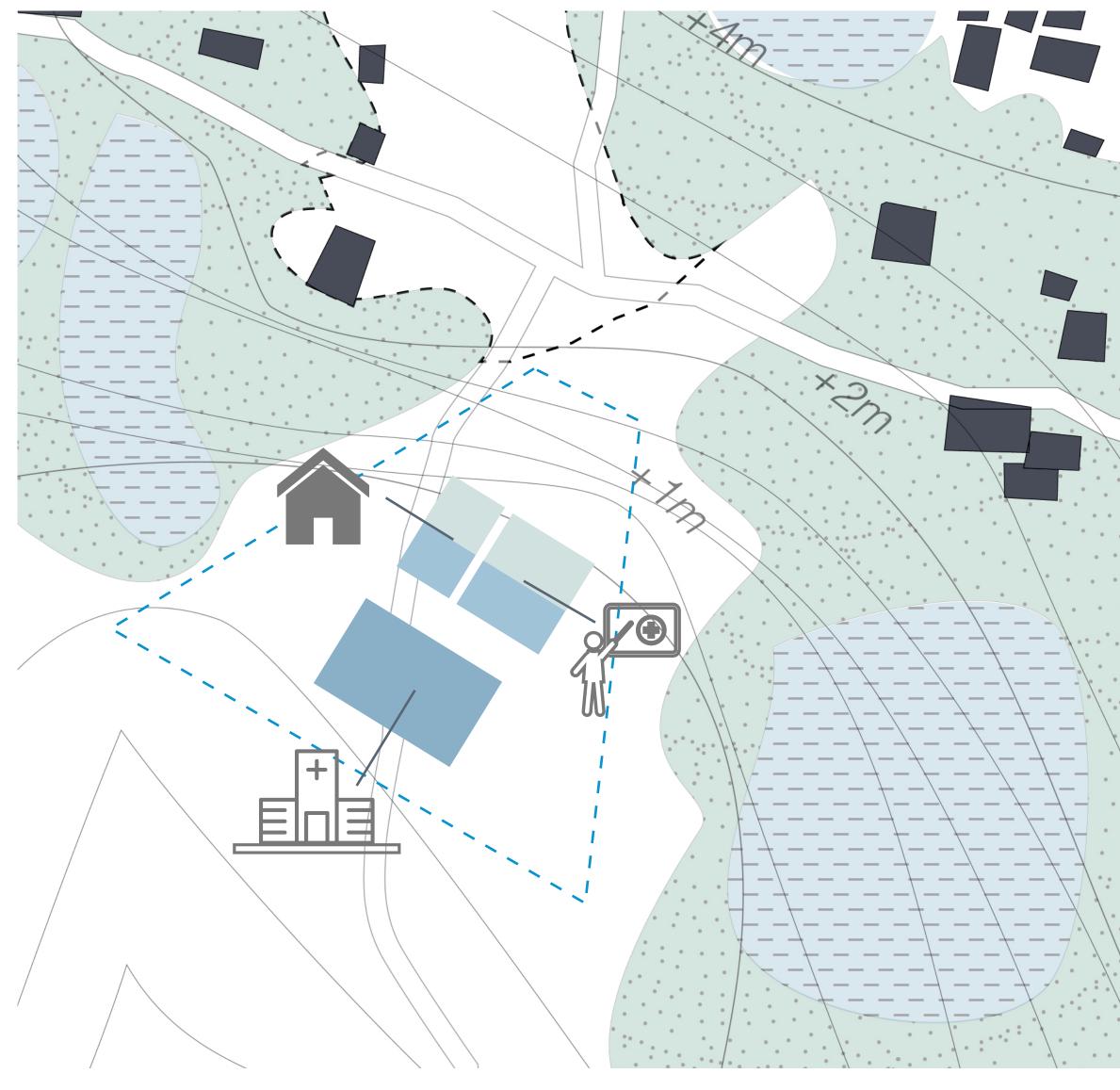
56

SITE Configuration



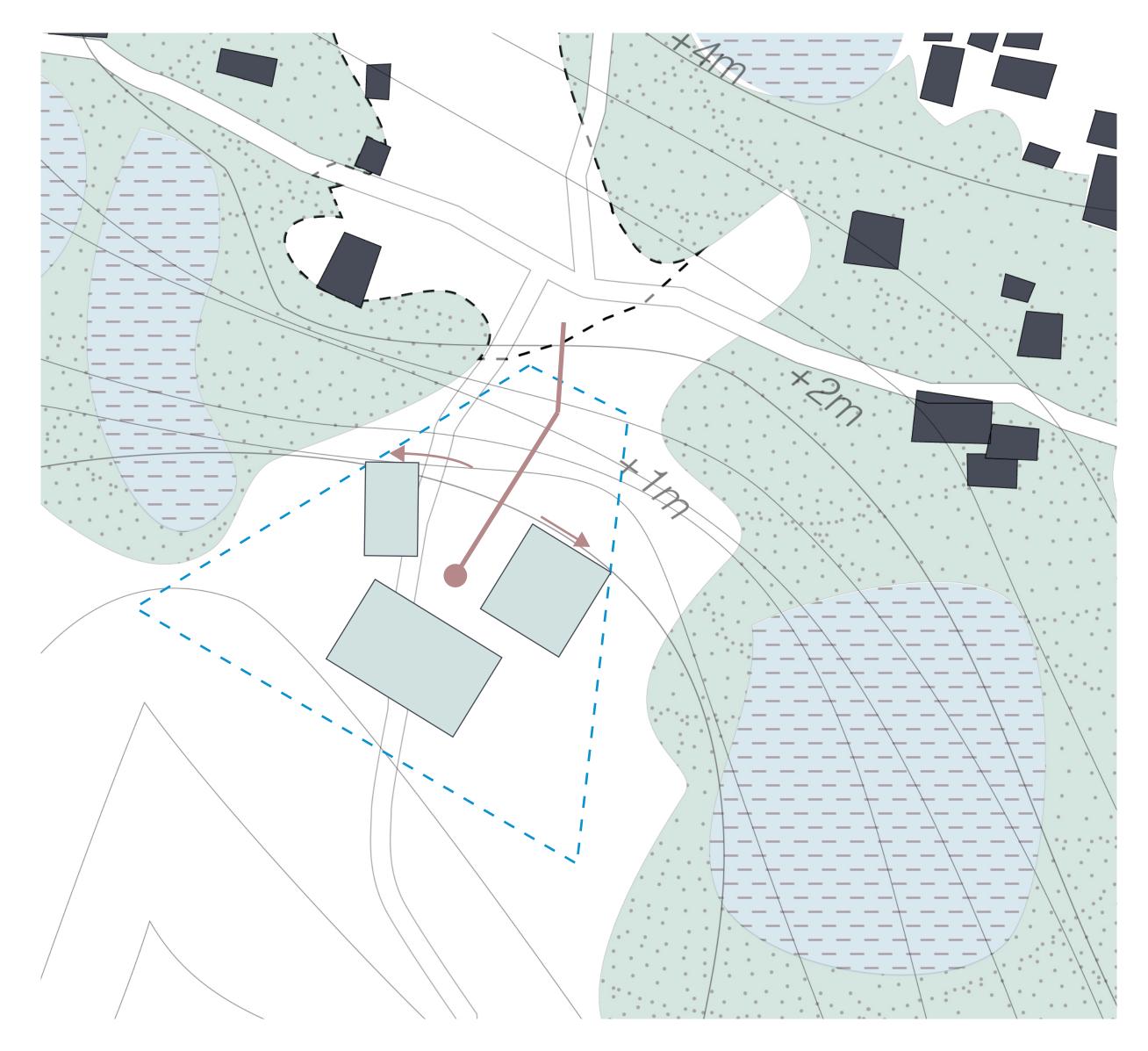
PUBLIC TO PRIVATE





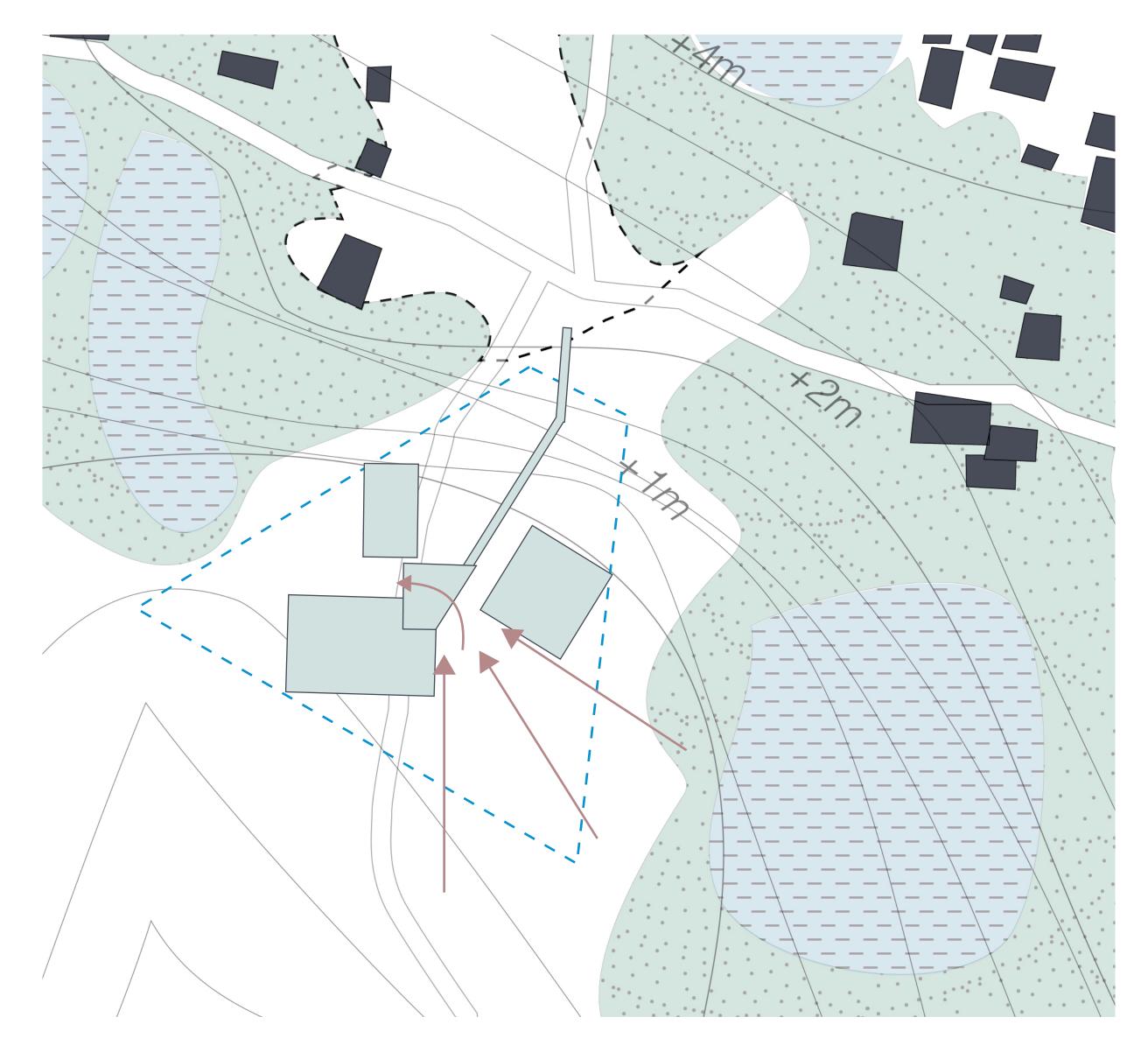
3 OBJECTS FOR THE 3 FUNCTIONS

58



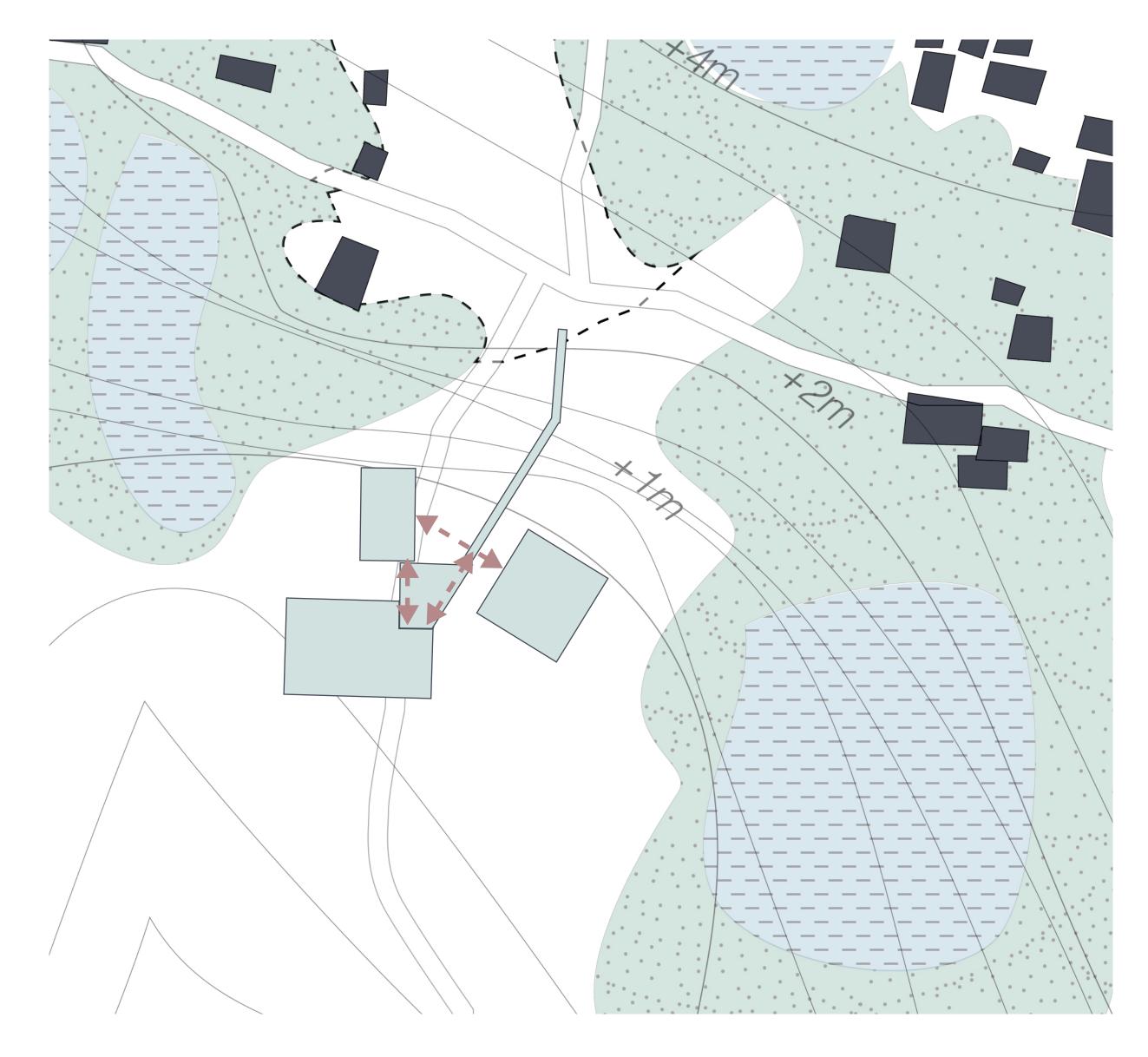
OPENING MASS TO THE SQUARE

59



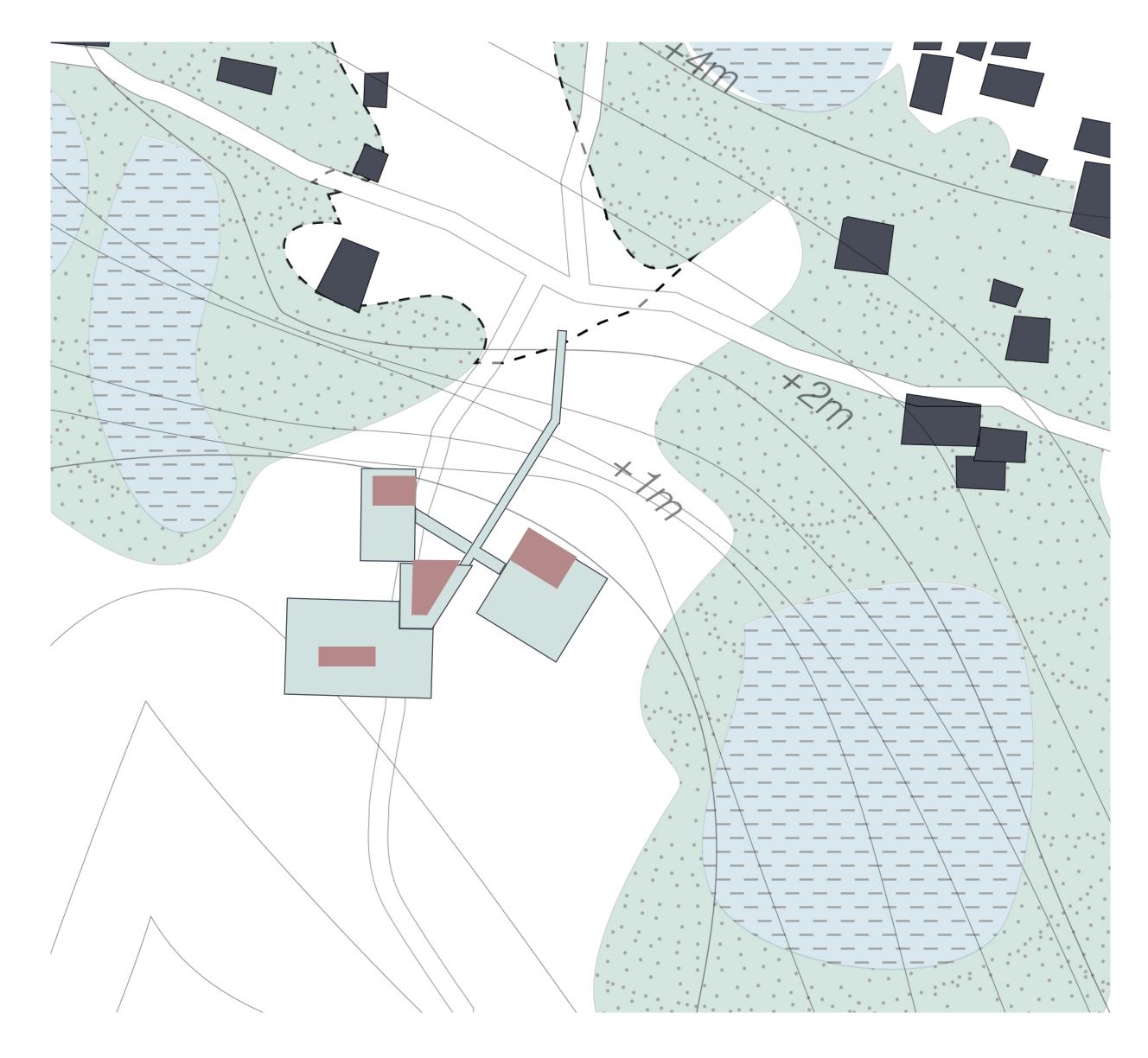
CREATING OPENING FOR AIR FLOW

60



CONNECTION BETWEEN THE OBJECTS

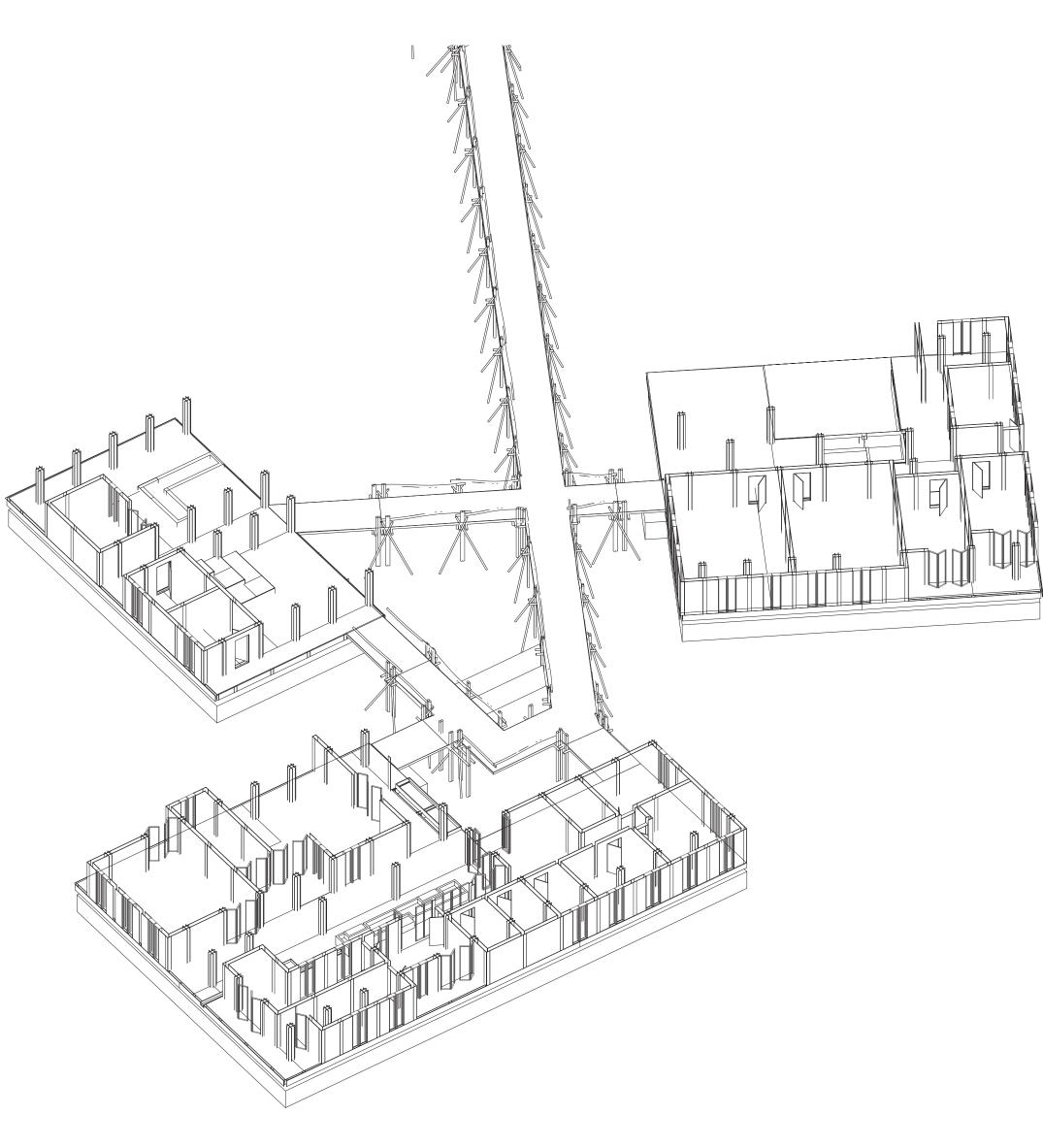






WATER COURTS

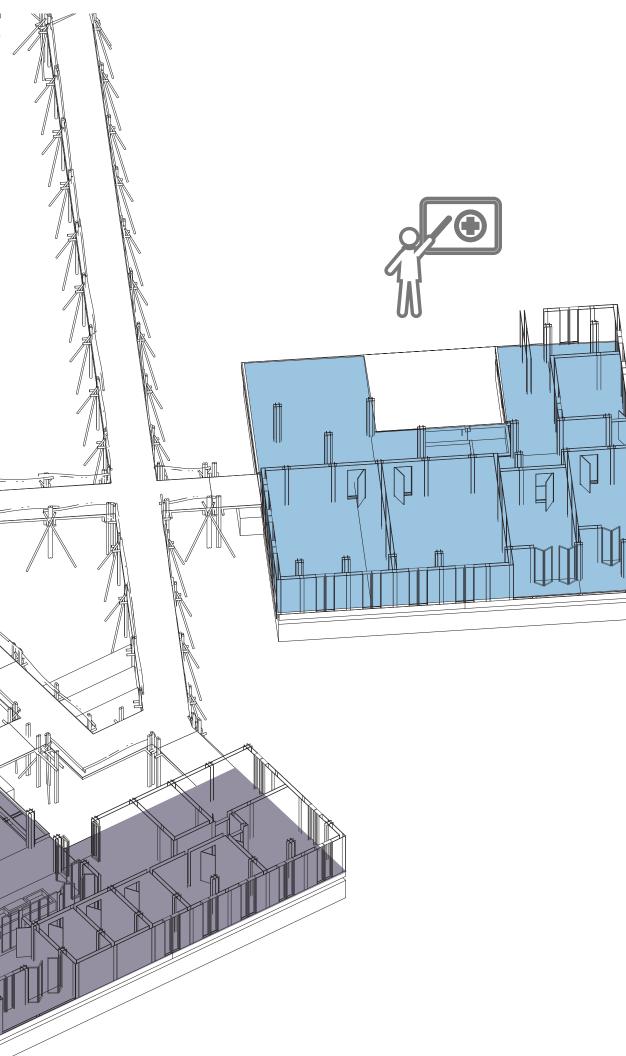
62

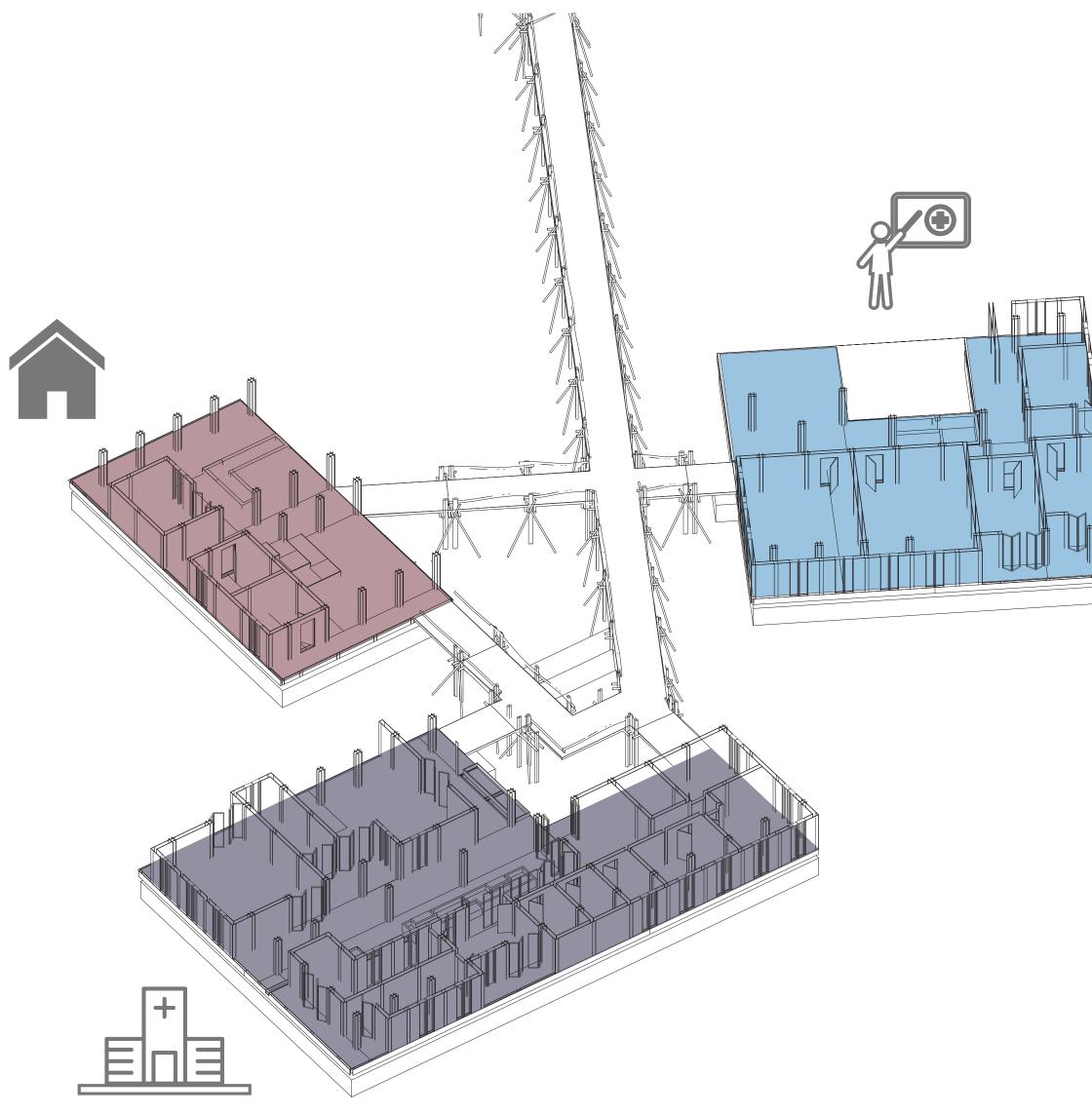




Axonometric view

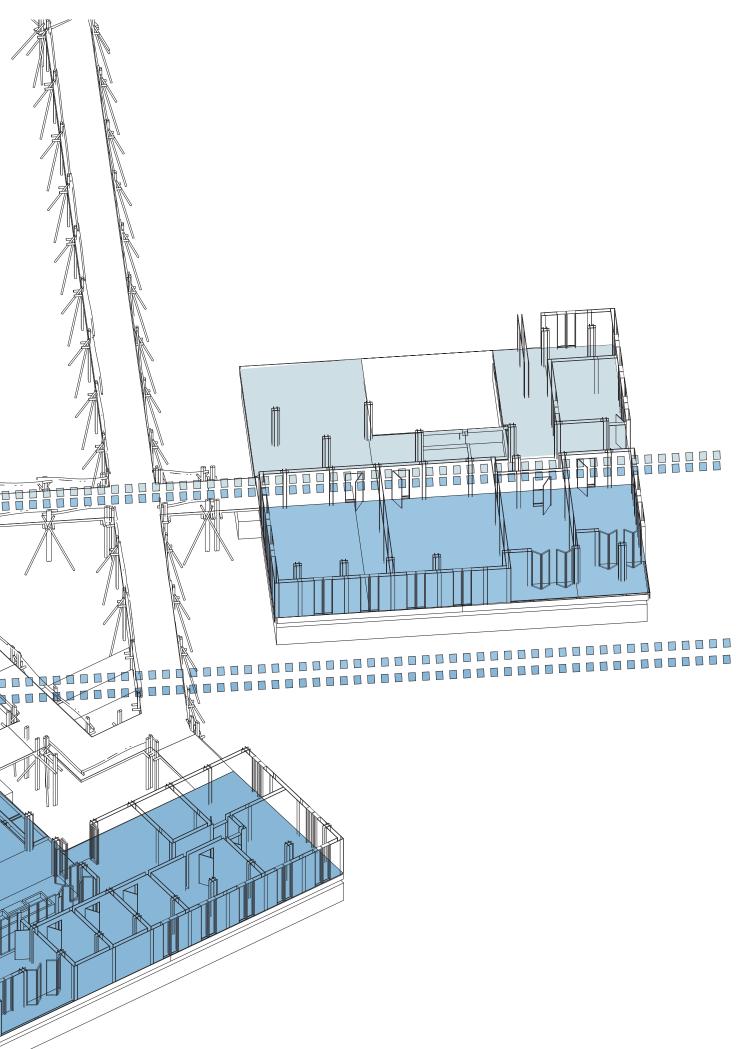
63

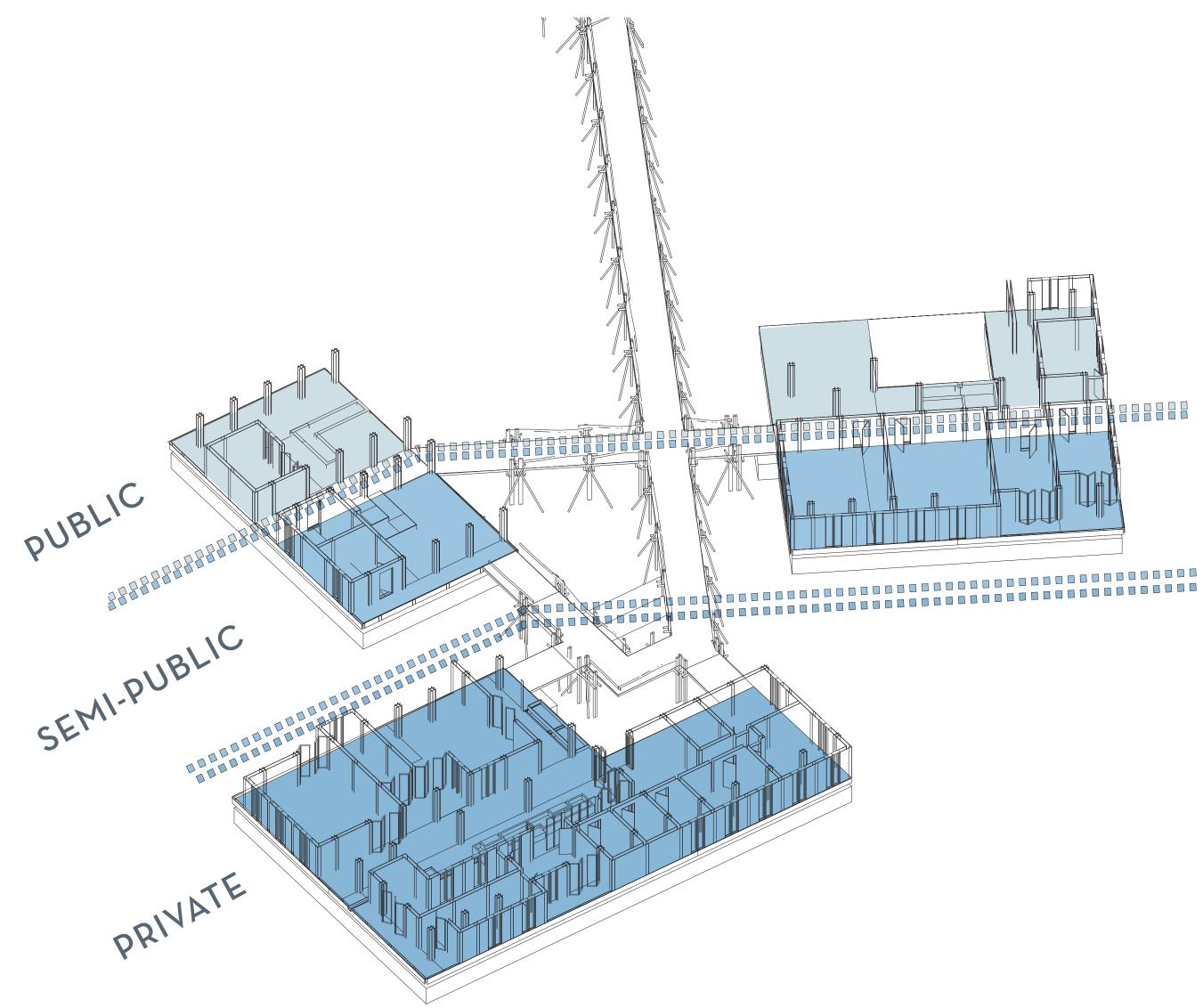




Main functions per building

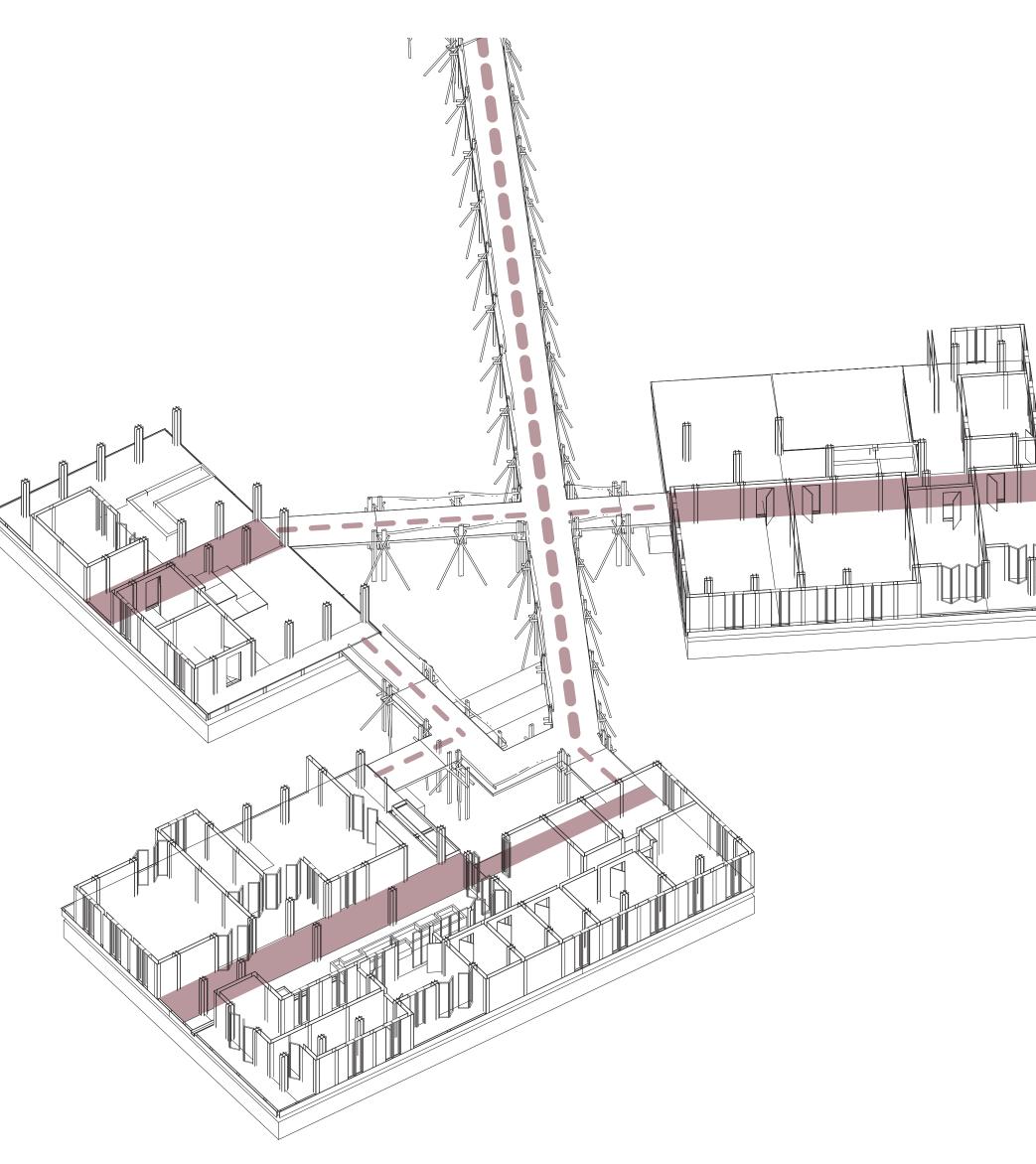
64





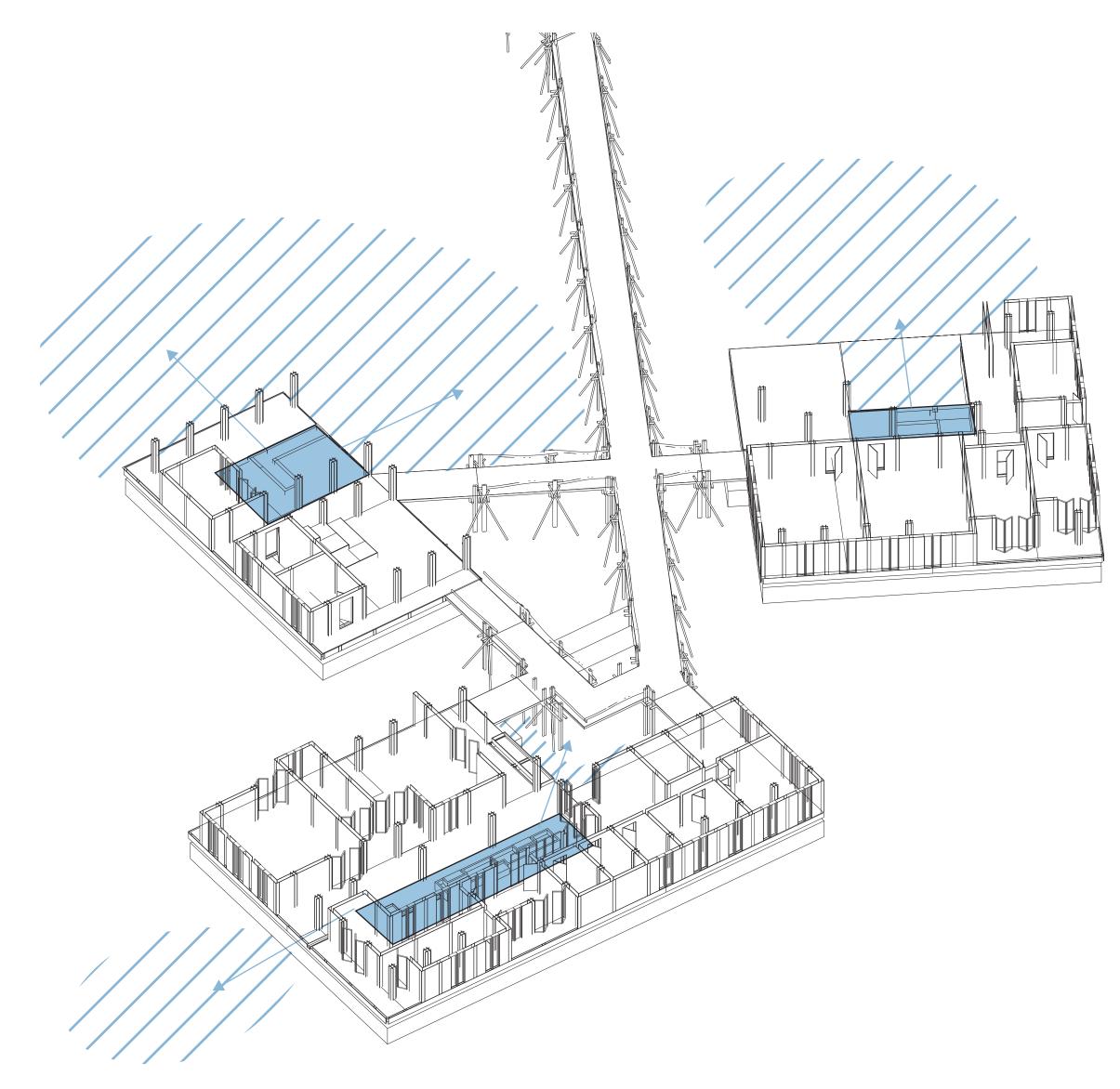
Organization spaces from public to private

65



Central corridors interlinking buildings and spaces within

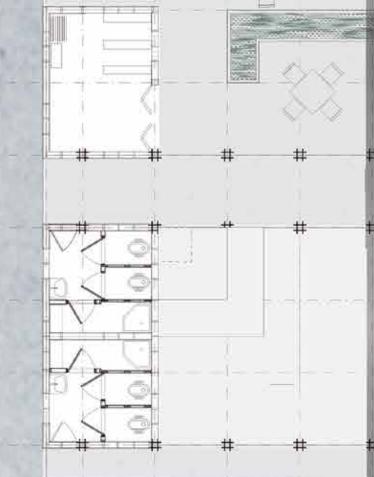
66

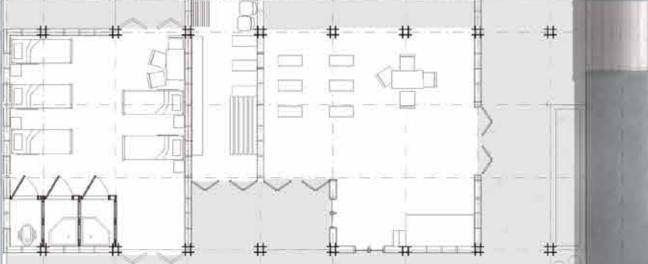


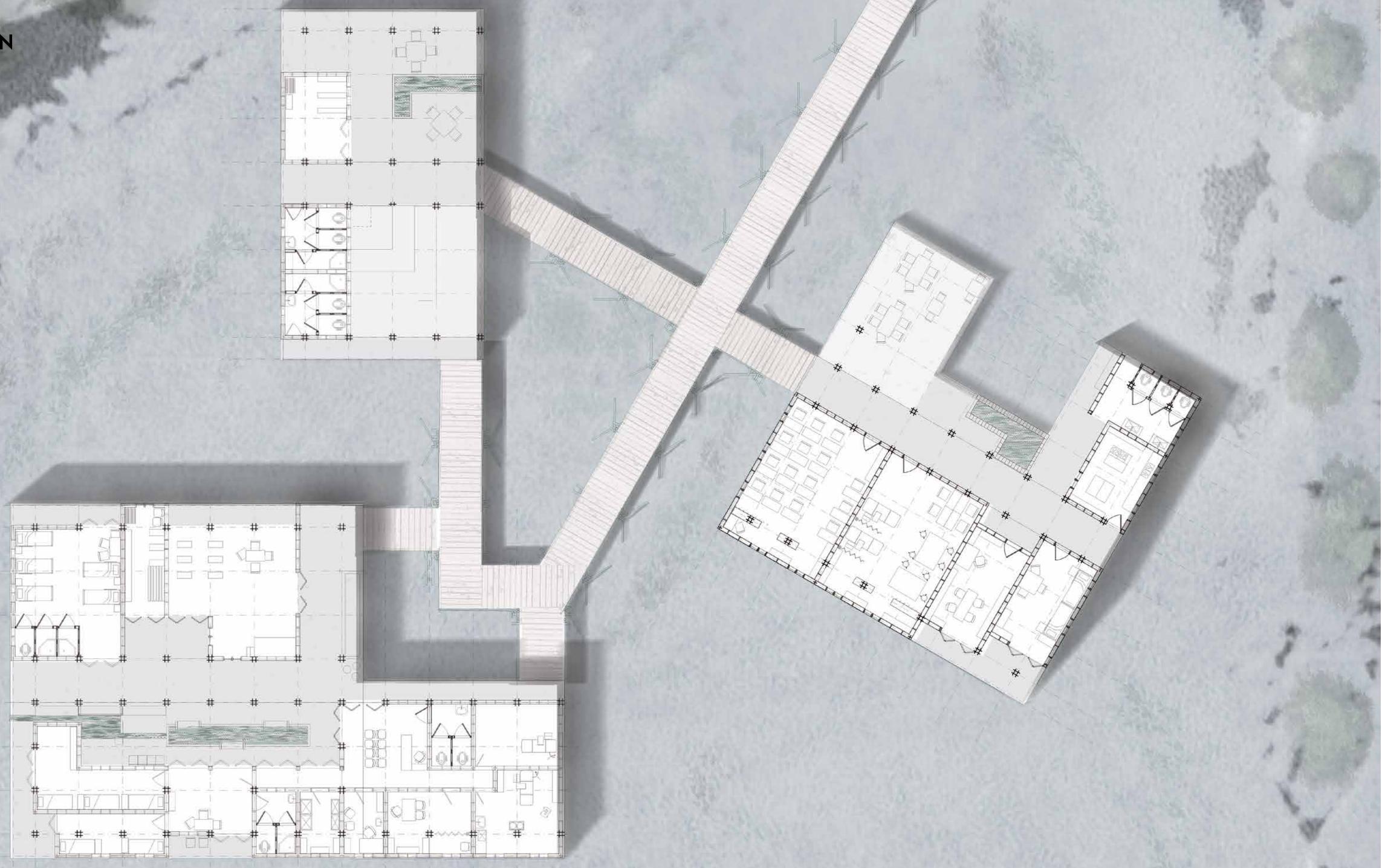
Watercourts contrasting clean water with floodwater

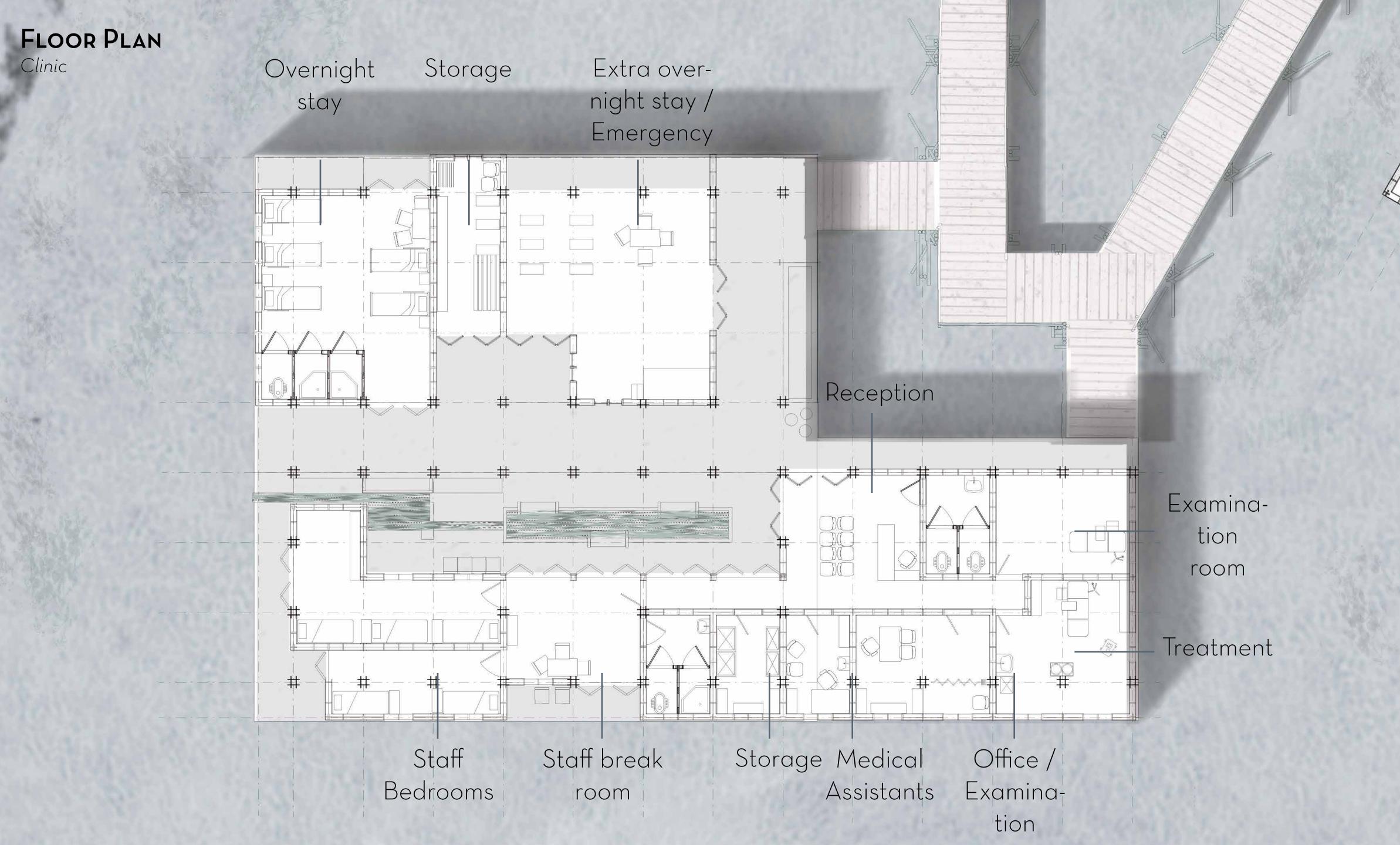
67

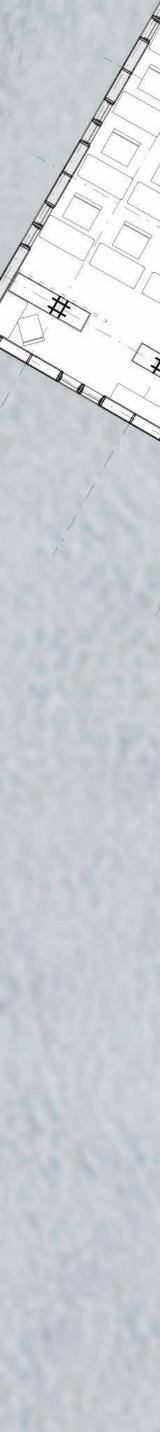
FLOORPLAN Total





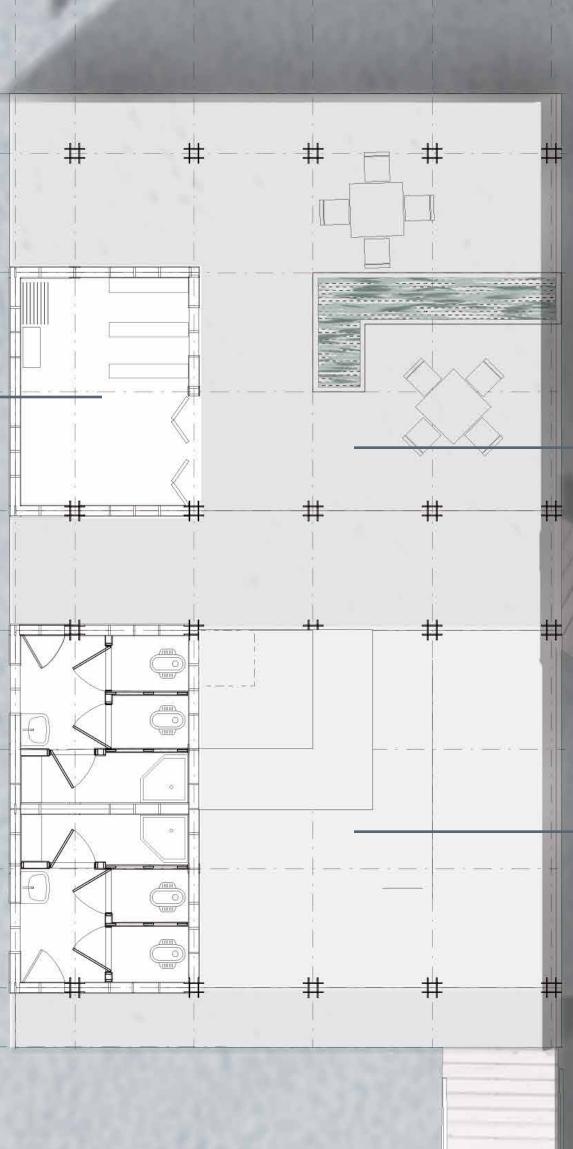






FLOOR PLAN Community

Storage



Multifunctional

Auditorium

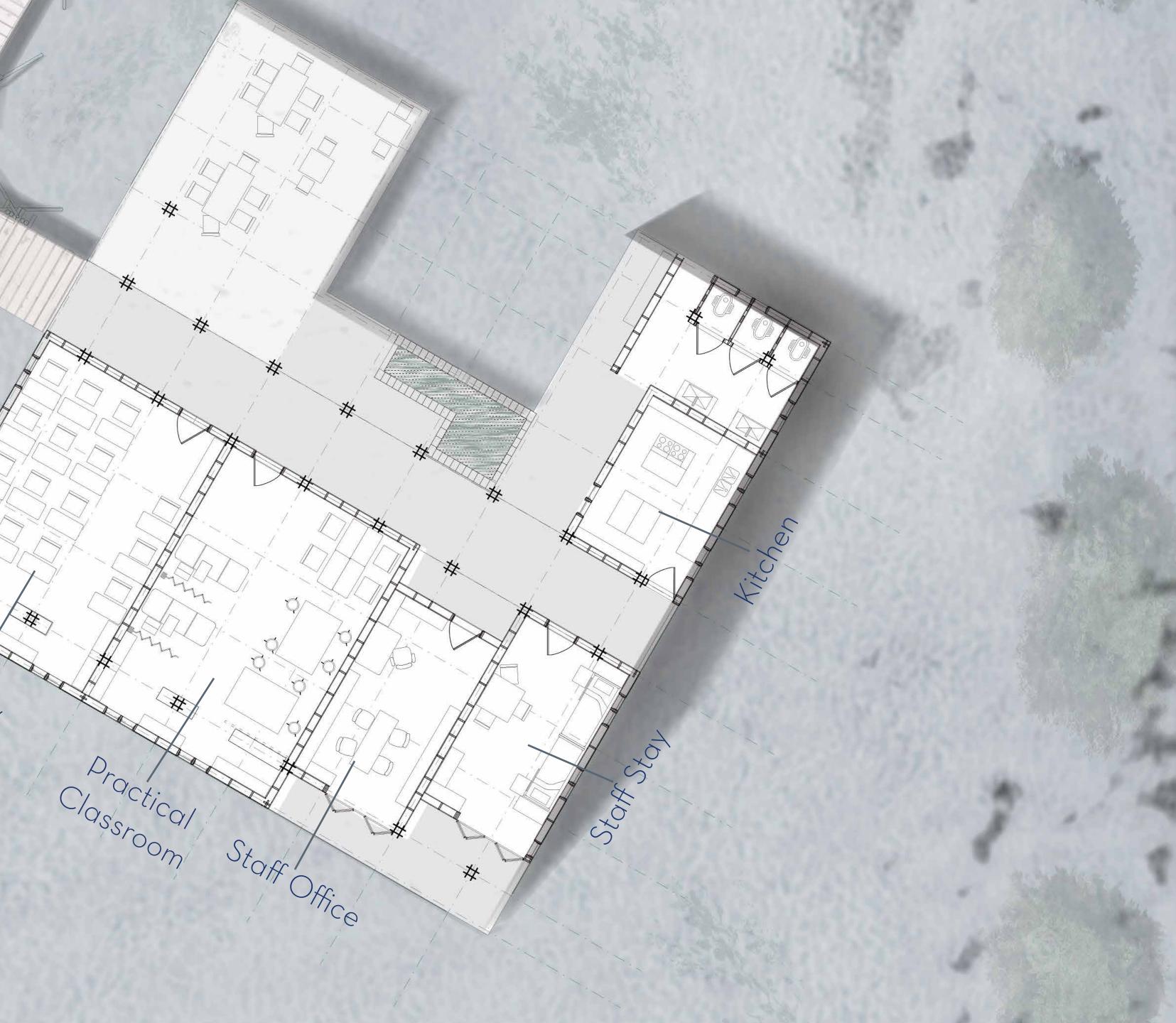
Workshop



FLOOR PLAN Education

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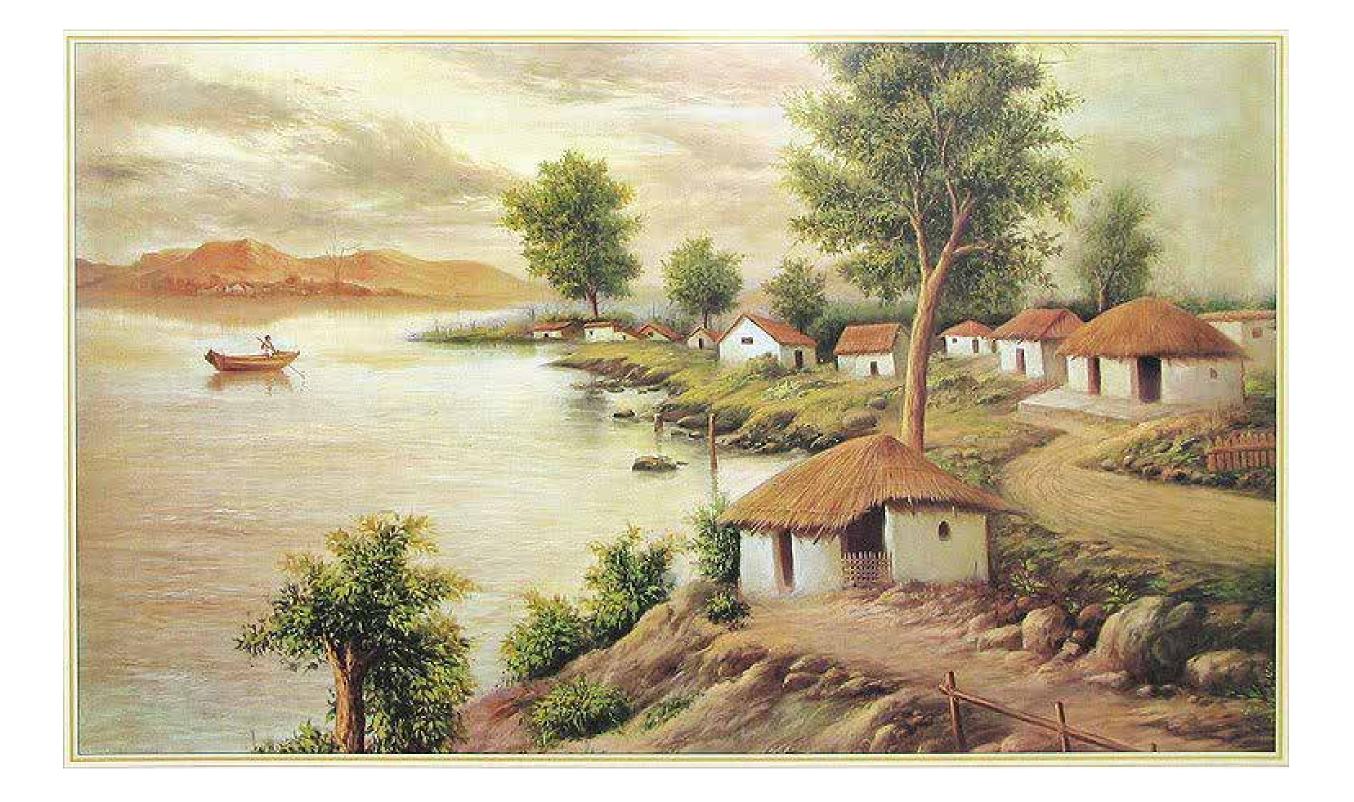
Theory

classroom

Roof

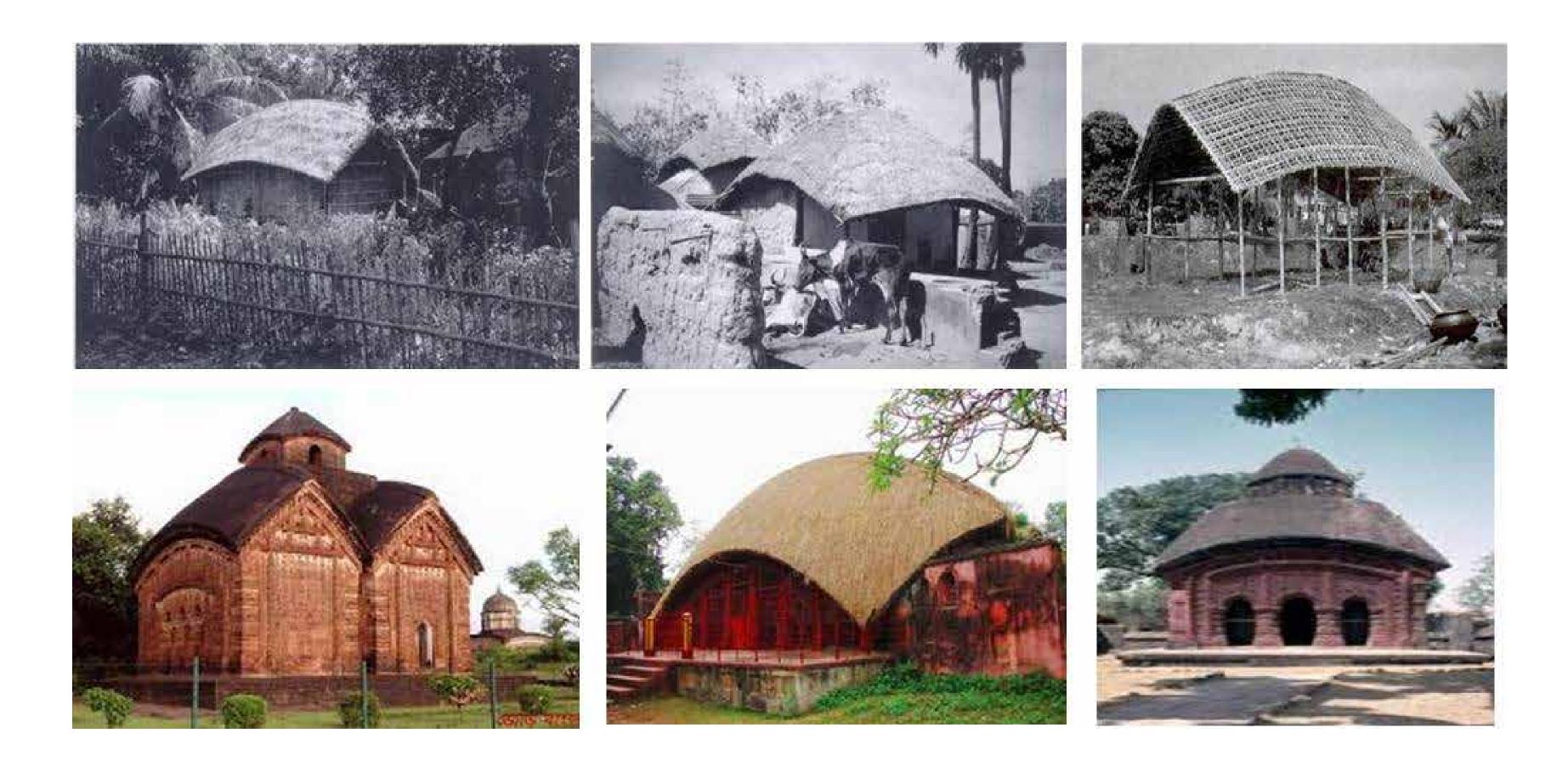






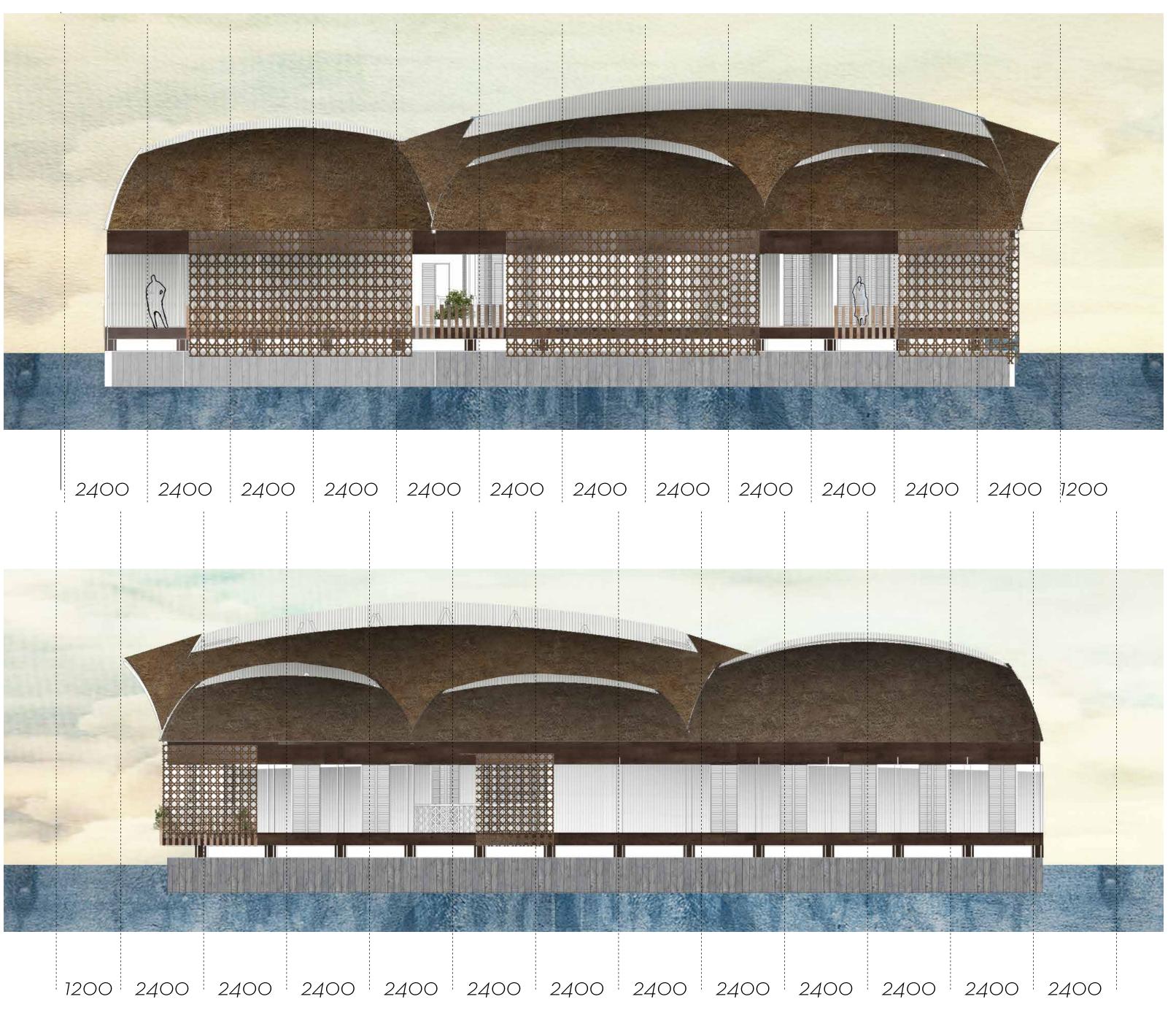


Design Roof



74







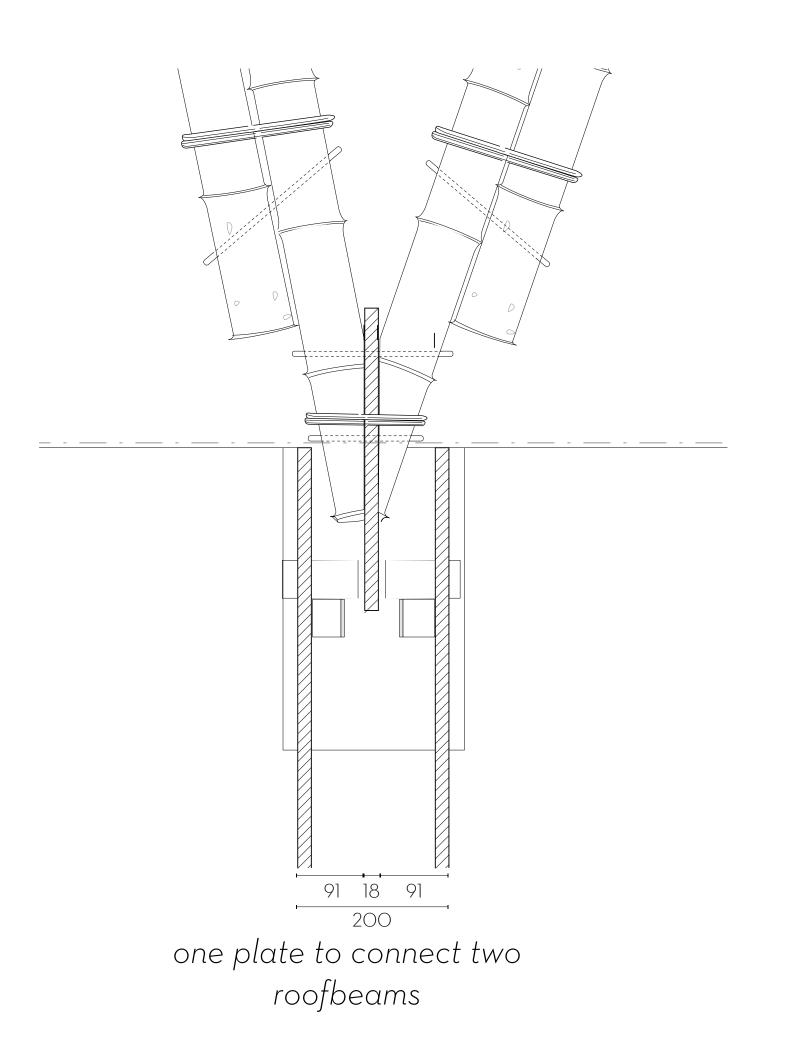


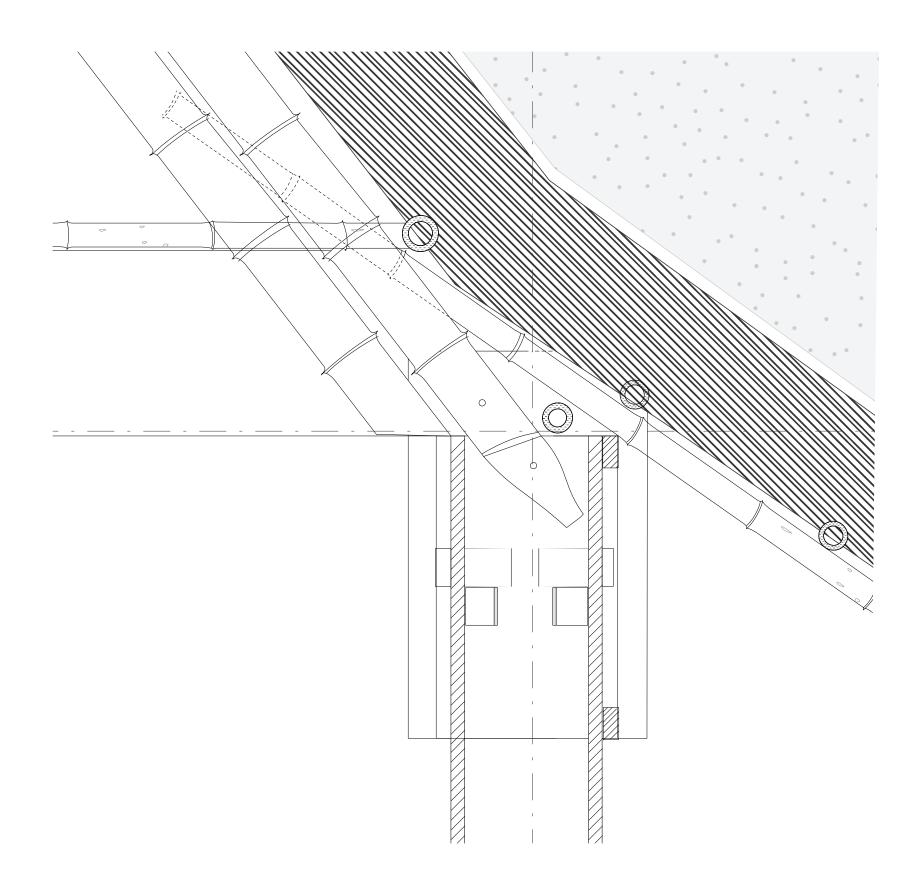




BUILDING SYSTEM

Roof detail 1:5

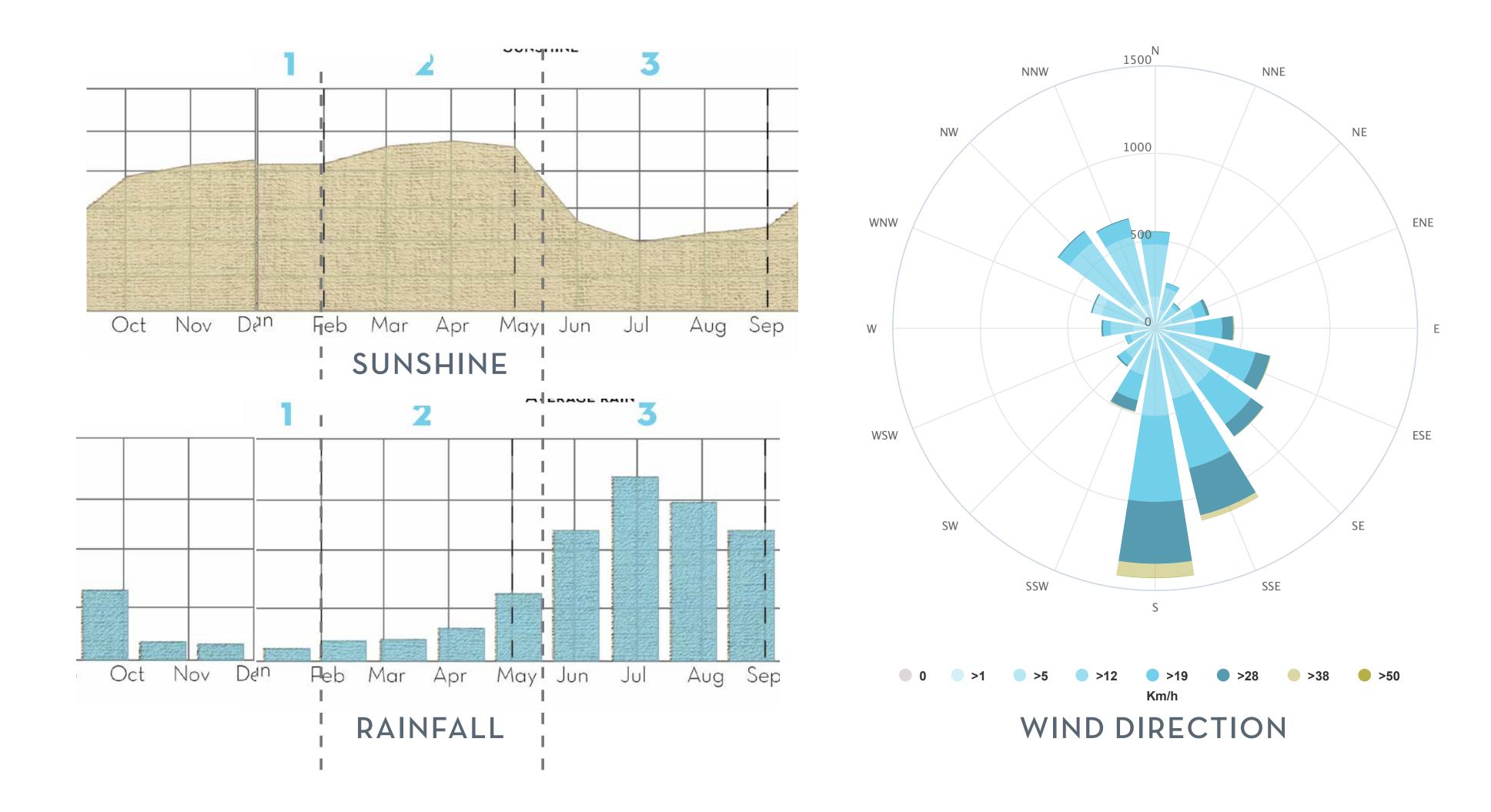




Extra bamboo supports the outer roof edge

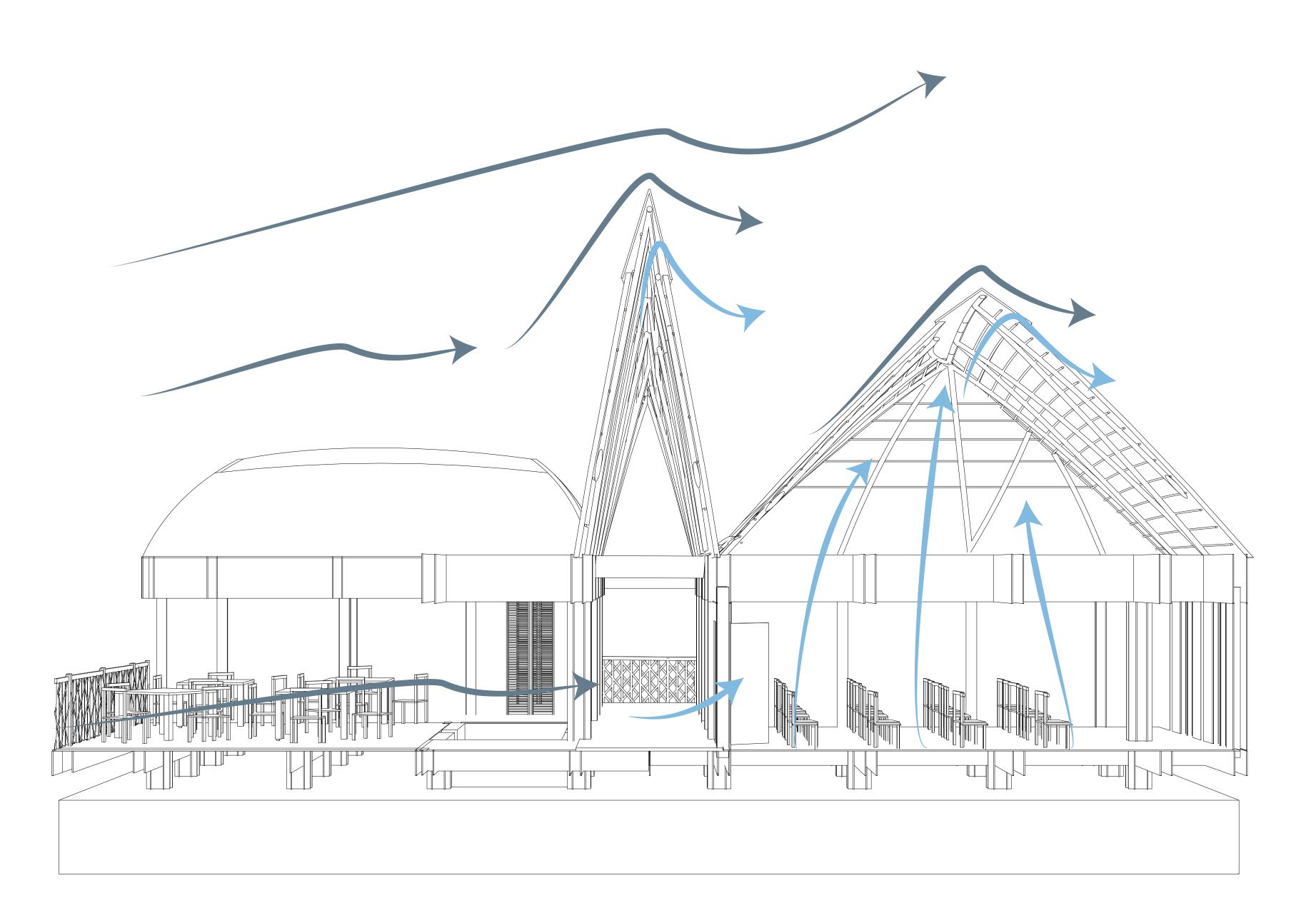


CLIMATE Conditions in West Bengal



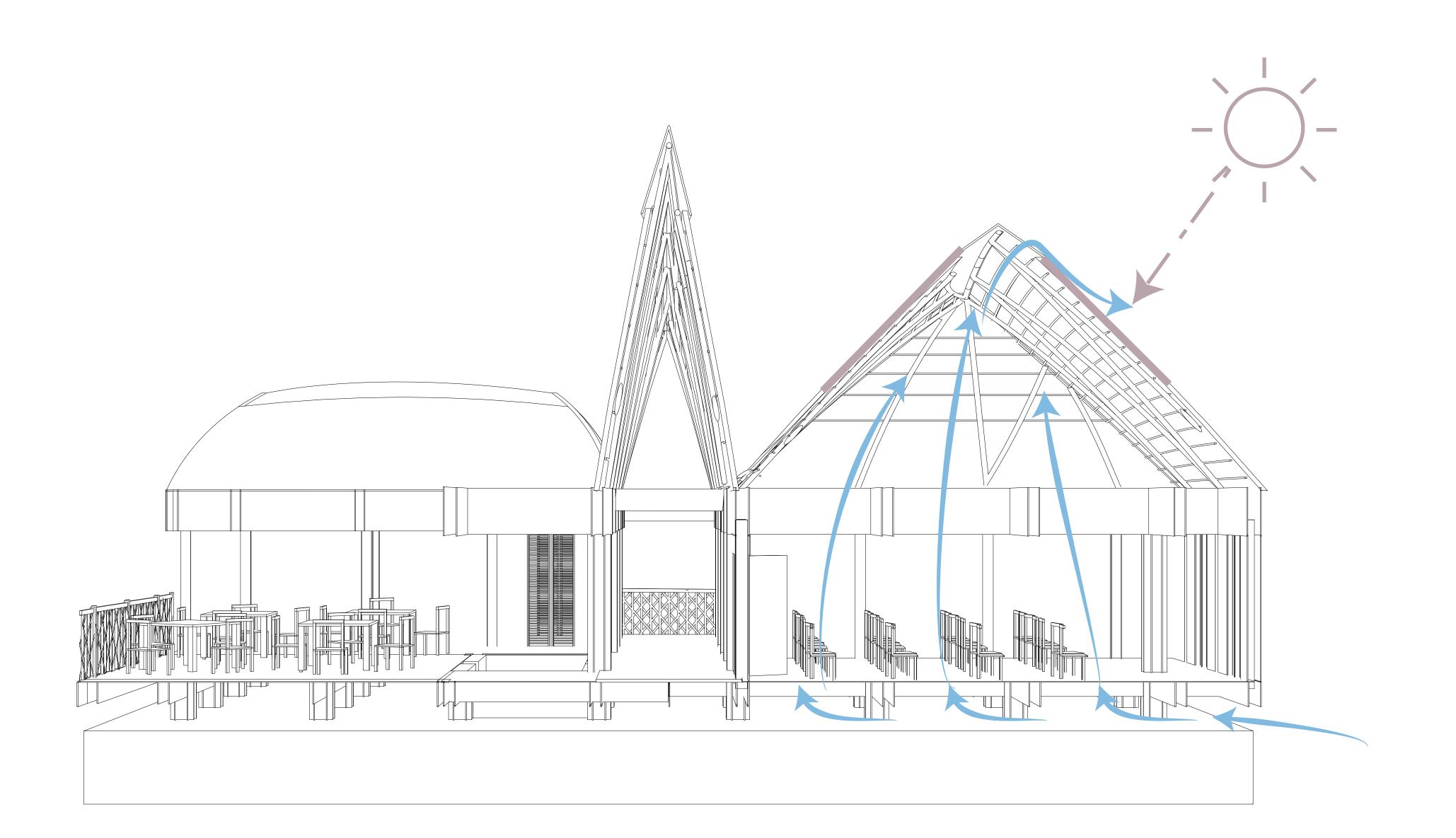


CLIMATE Ventilation with wind

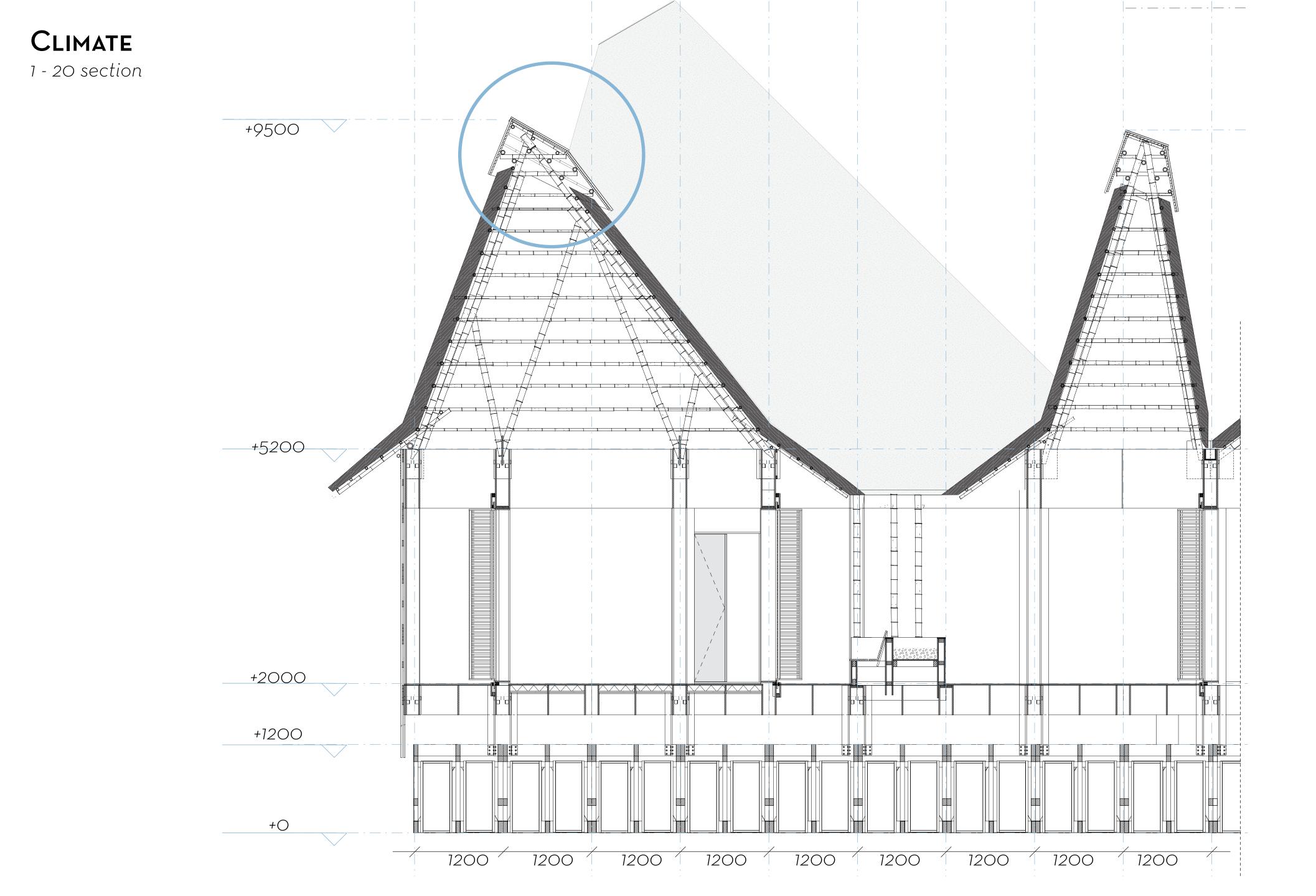




CLIMATE Ventilation without wind



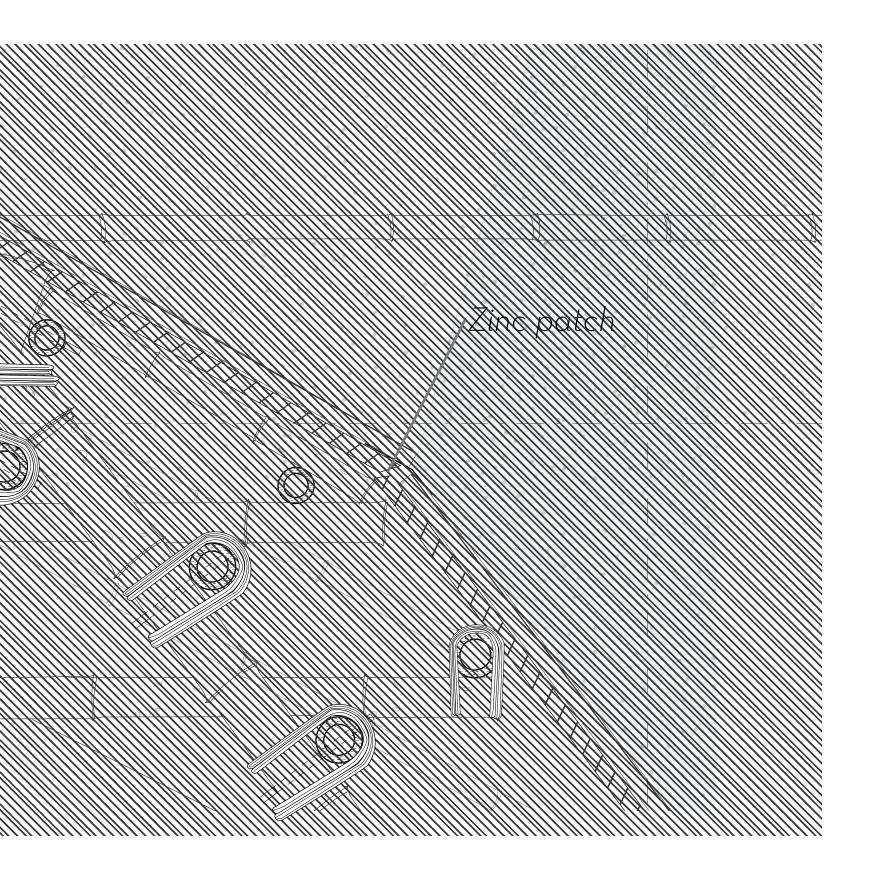
80





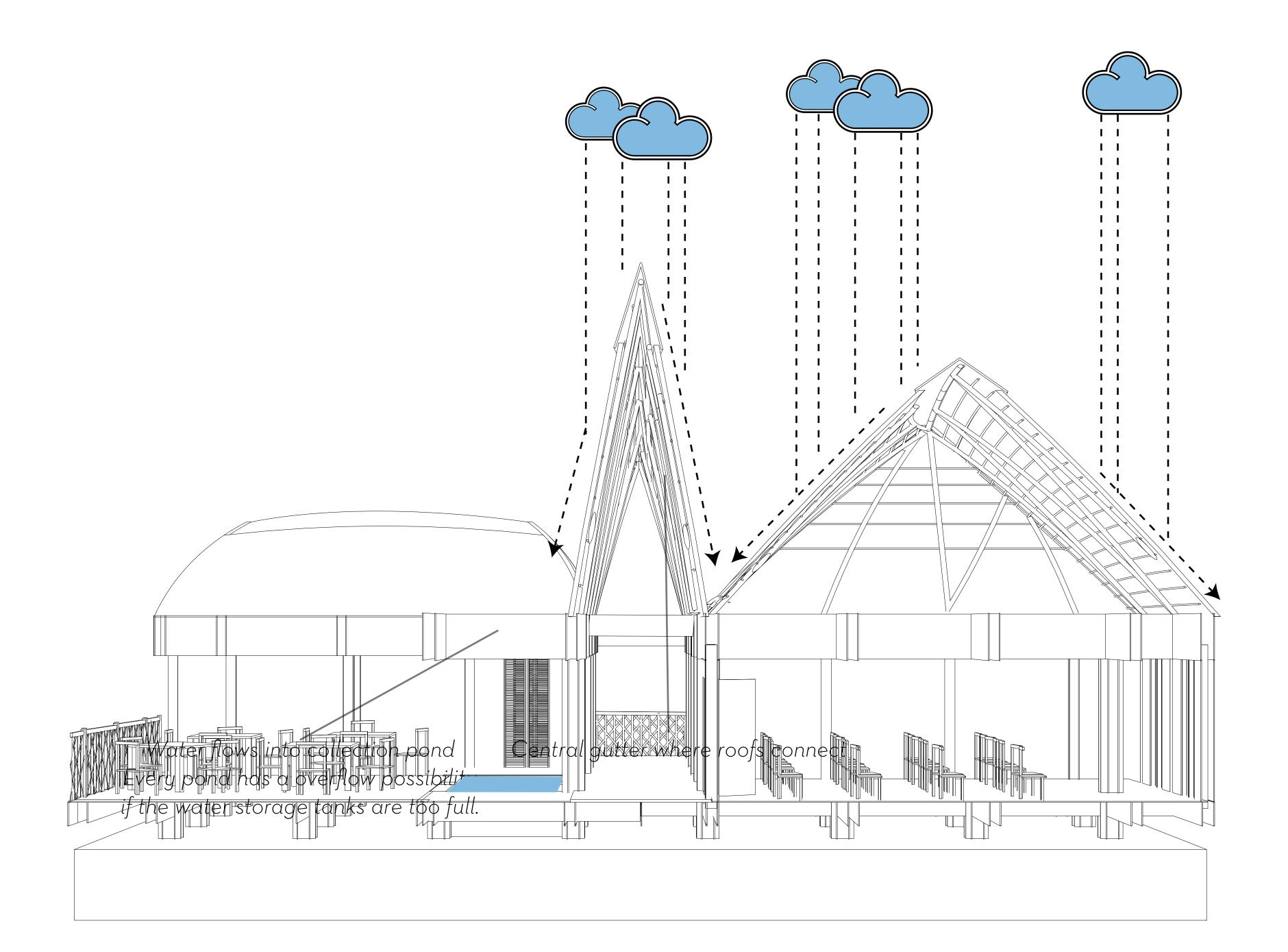
Polycarbonate corrugated panel Wooden batten 50 x 20 mm Bamboo sub-structure

> Thatch roof tied off to bamboo substructure

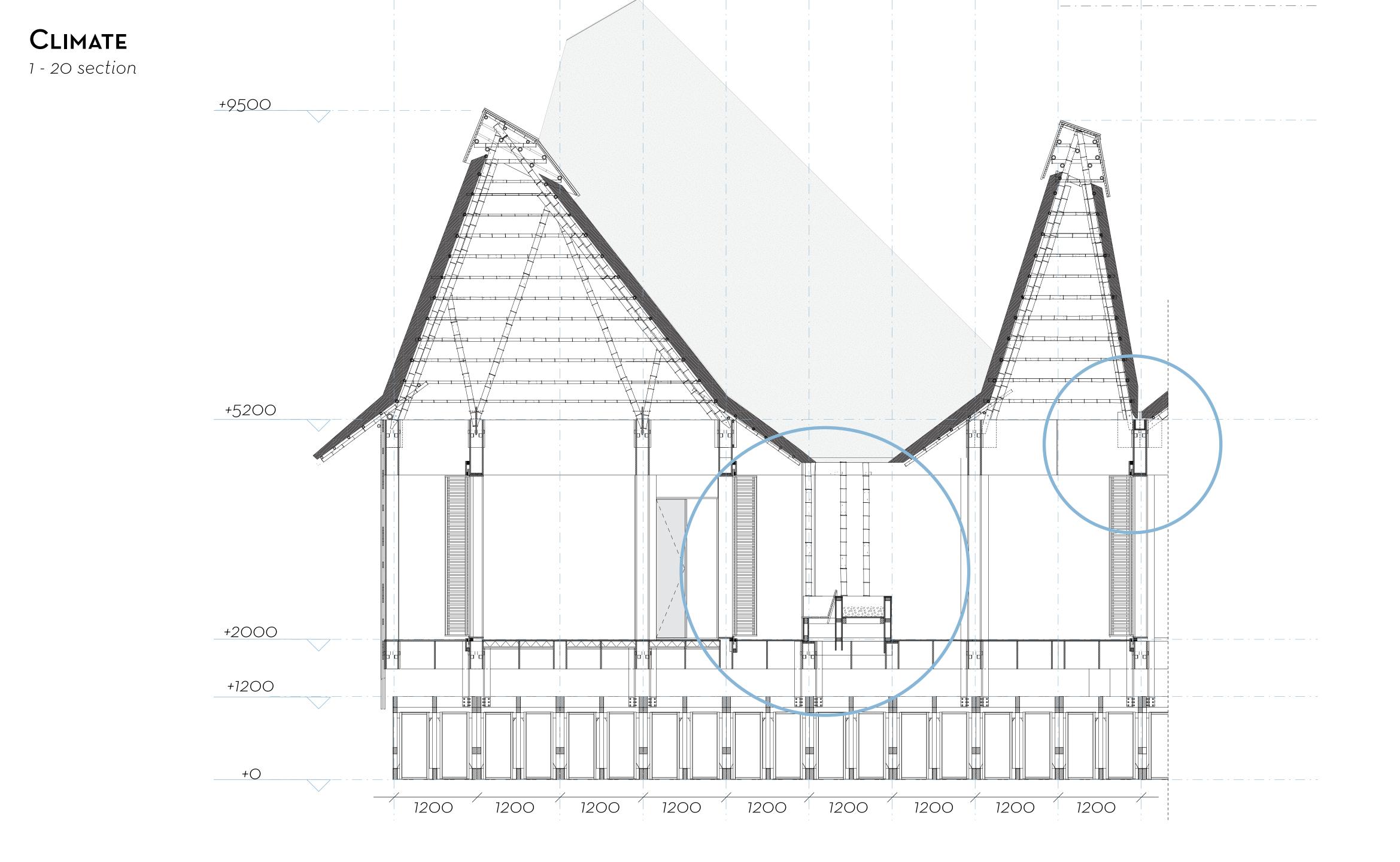


82

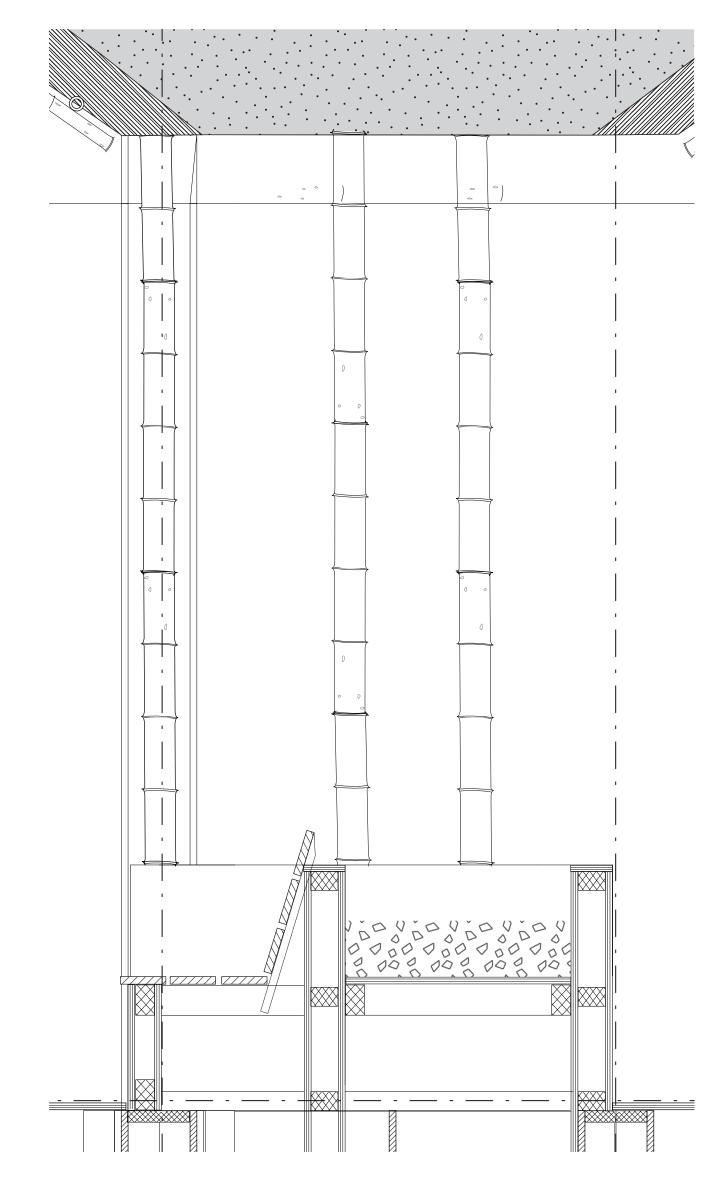




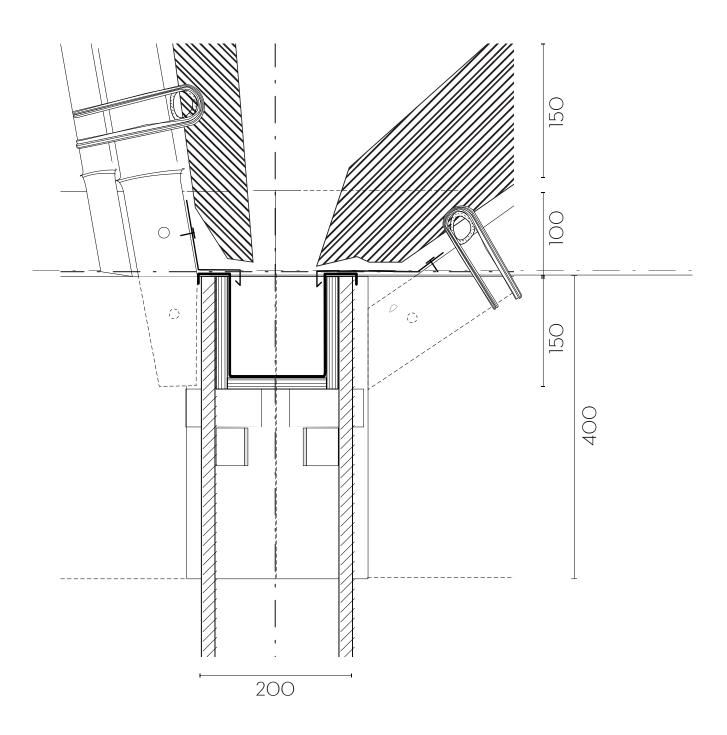






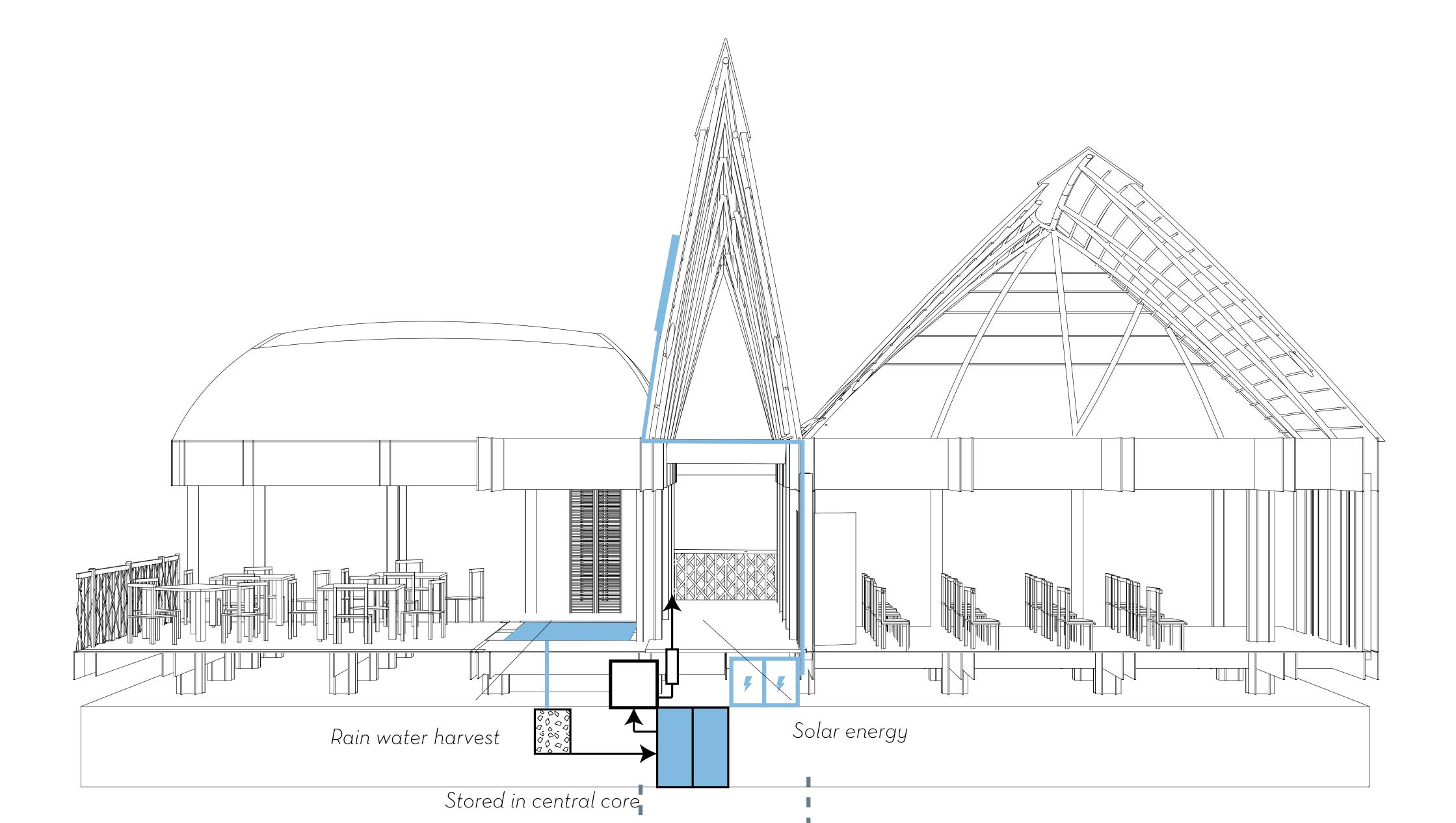


Roof next to courtyard directs rain water into the central pond.

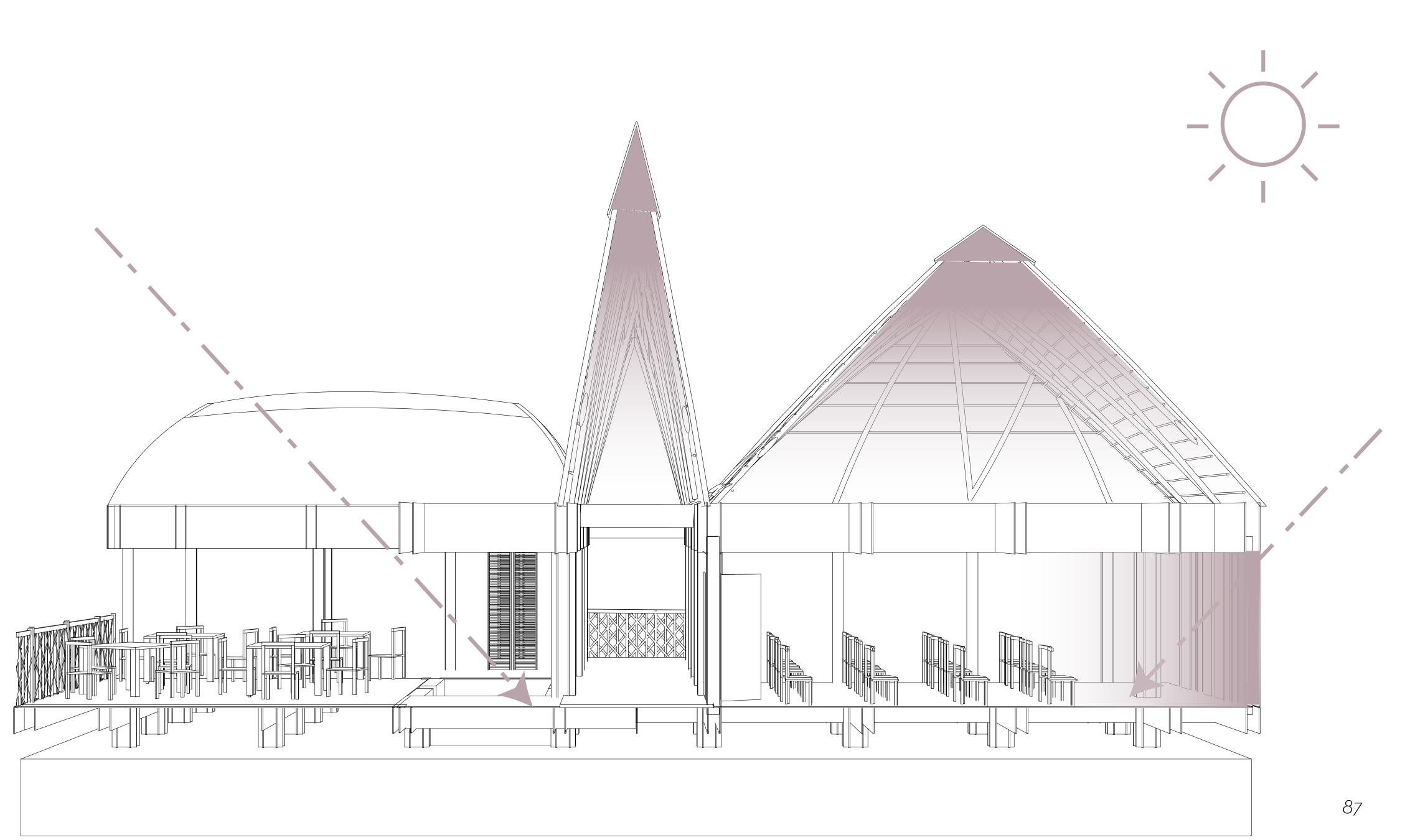




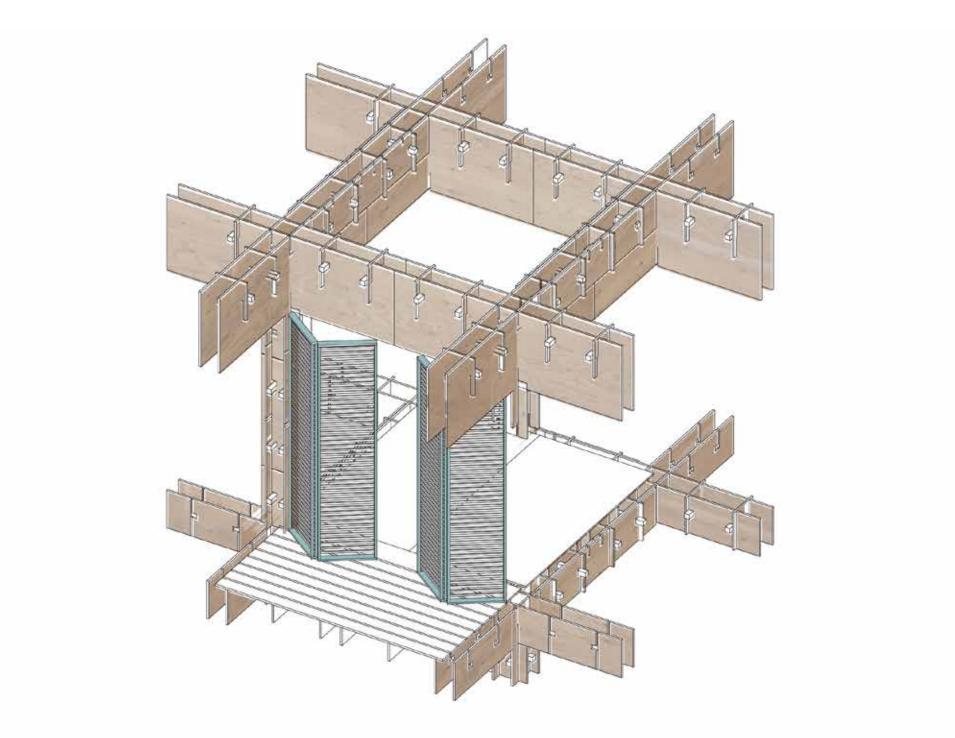




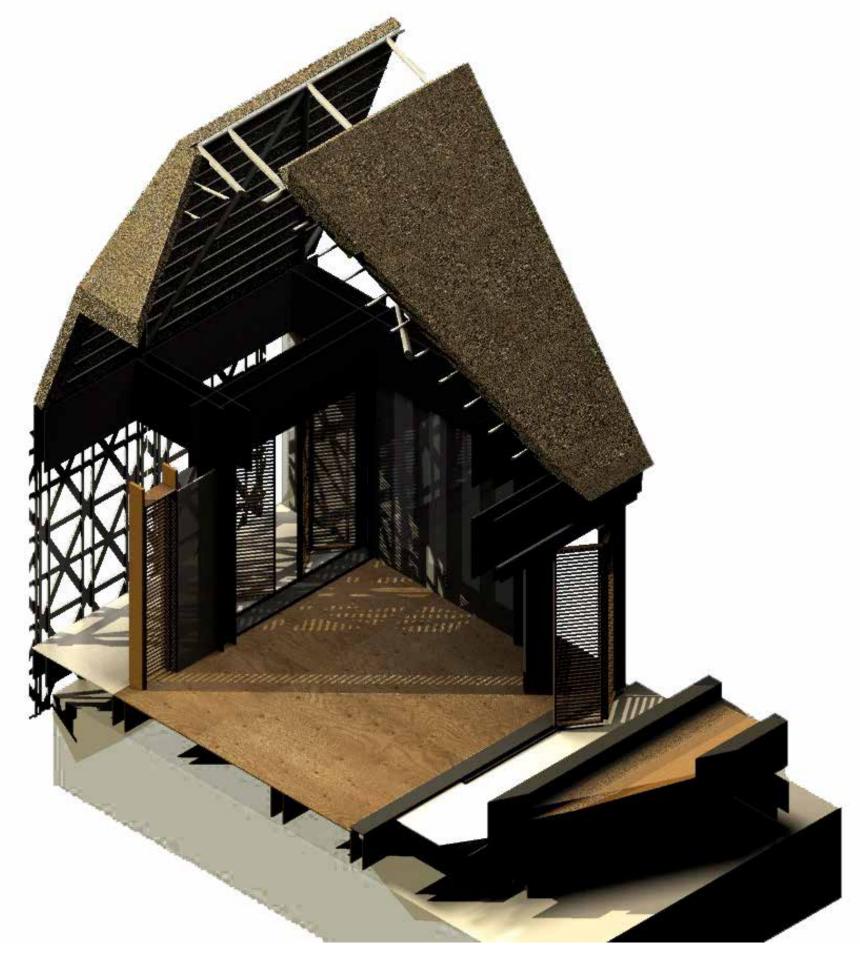








Bamboo shade doors



Doors function as the shade panels and allow movement to terraces

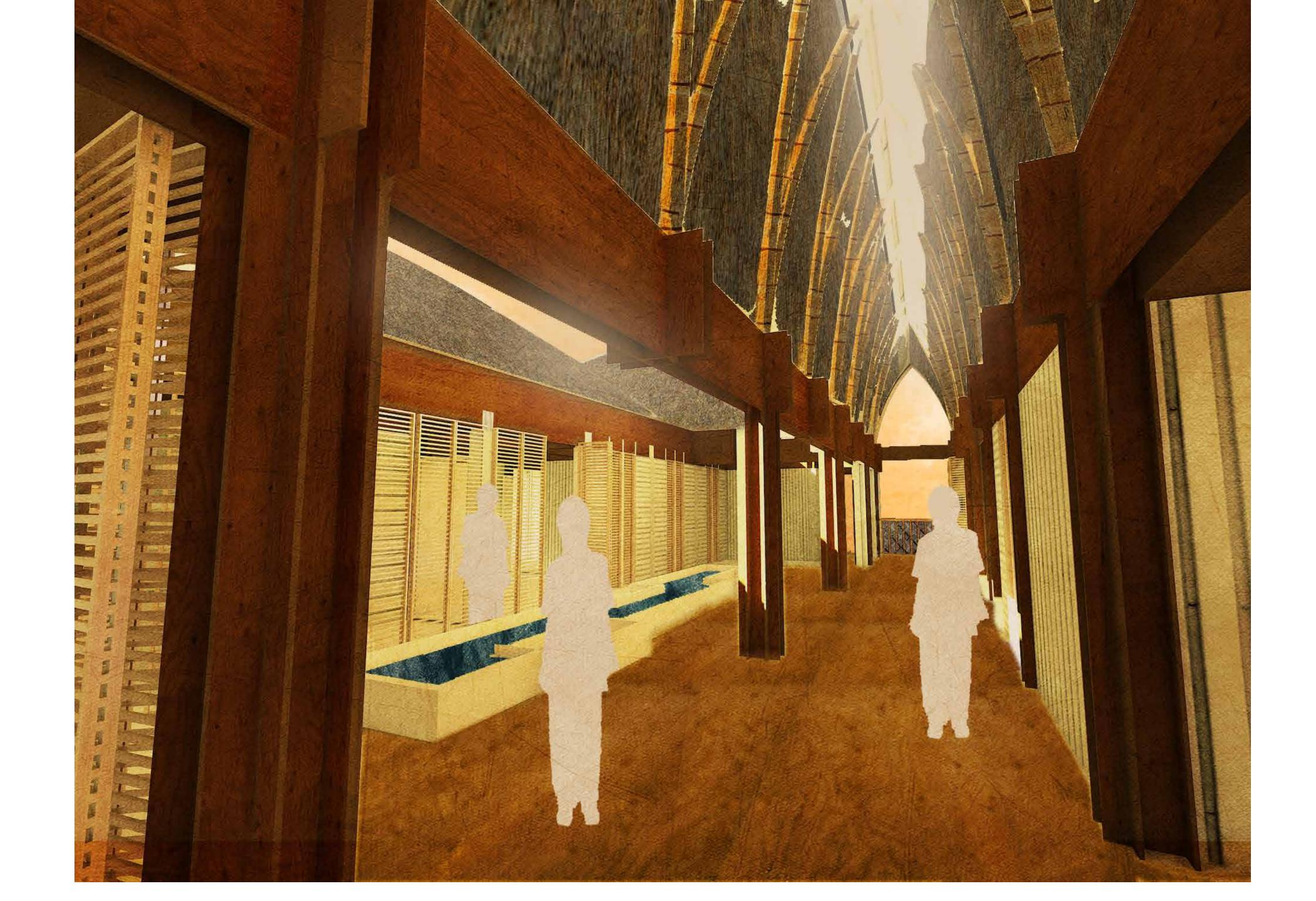
88



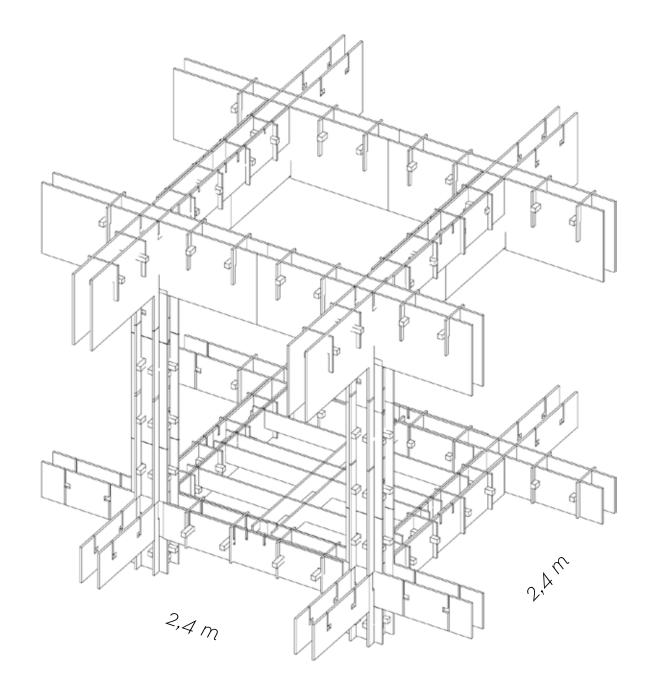








CONCLUSION

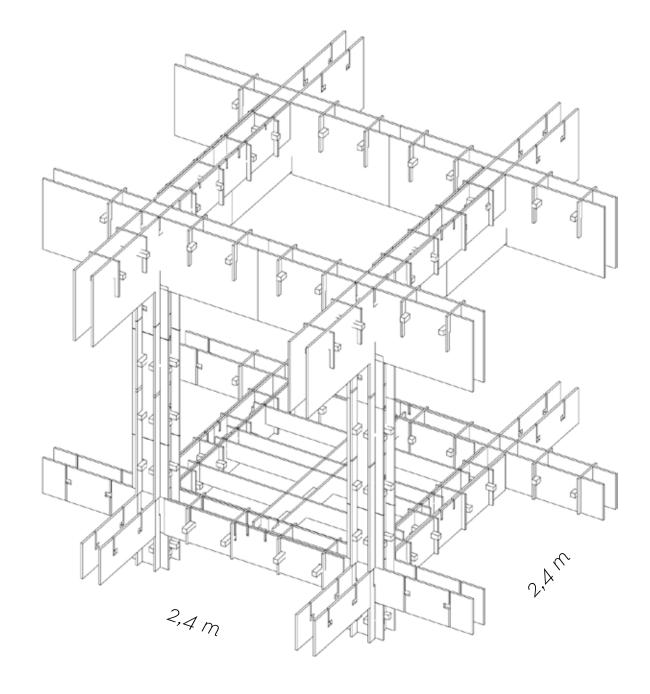


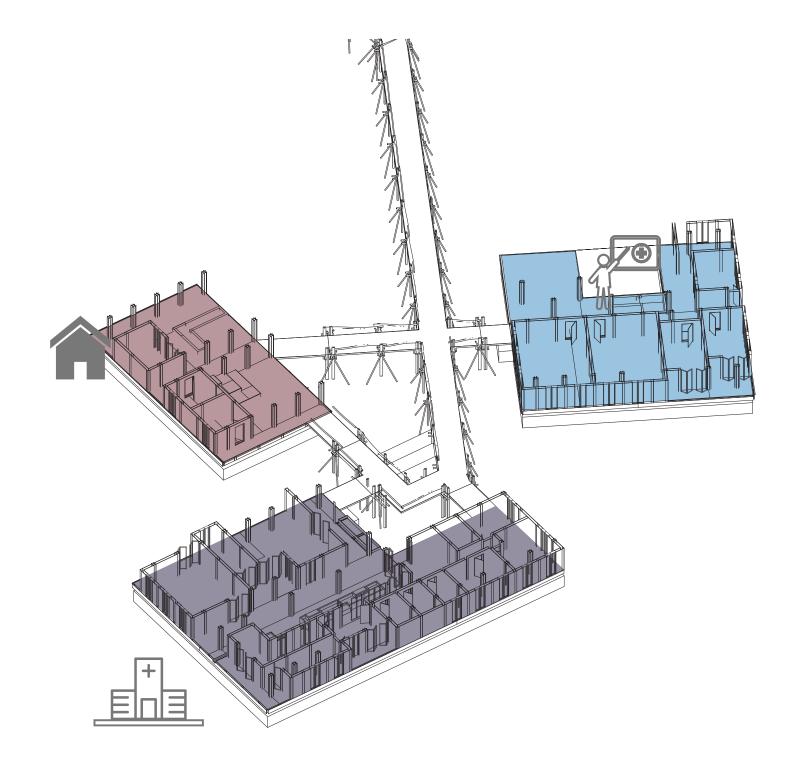
TO CREATE REAL SELF-RESILLIENCE, THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE BUILD AND OWNED LOCALLY.

DEVELOP A PERMANENT SOLUTION FOR LOW INCOME, FLOOD PRONE AREAS BY OFFERING FLOATING HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITIES.

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CONCLUSION



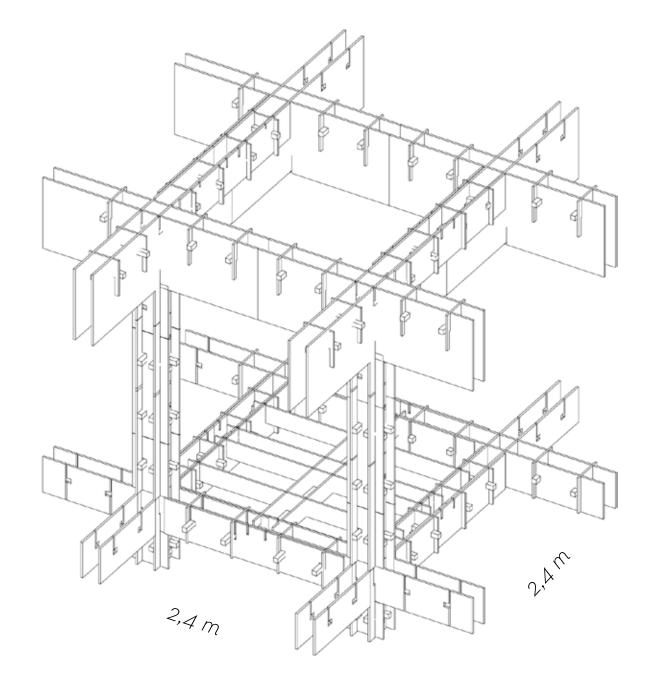


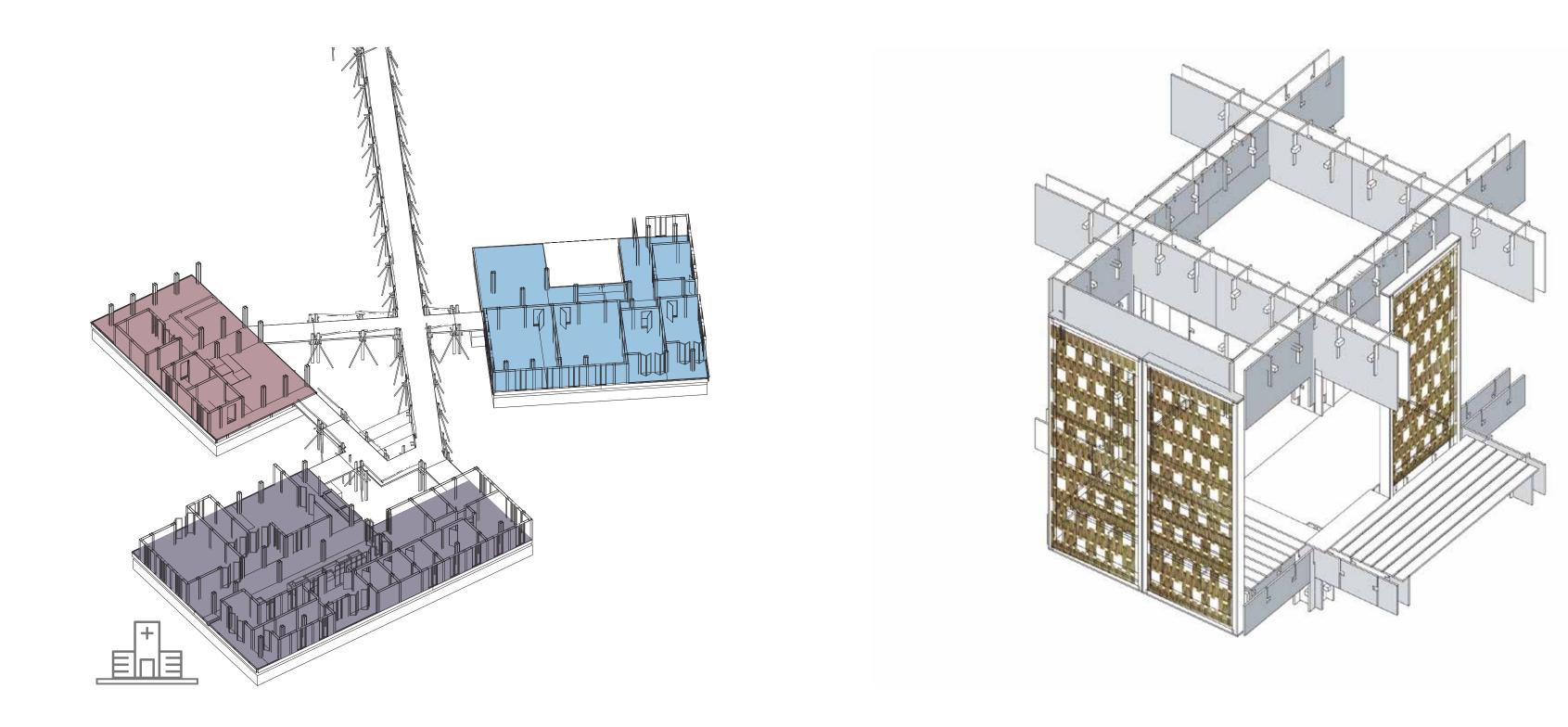
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CONCLUSION





DEVELOP A PERMANENT SOLUTION FOR LOW INCOME, FLOOD PRONE AREAS BY OFFERING FLOATING HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITIES.

TO CREATE REAL SELF-RESILLIENCE, THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE BUILD AND OWNED LOCALLY.





THANK YOU

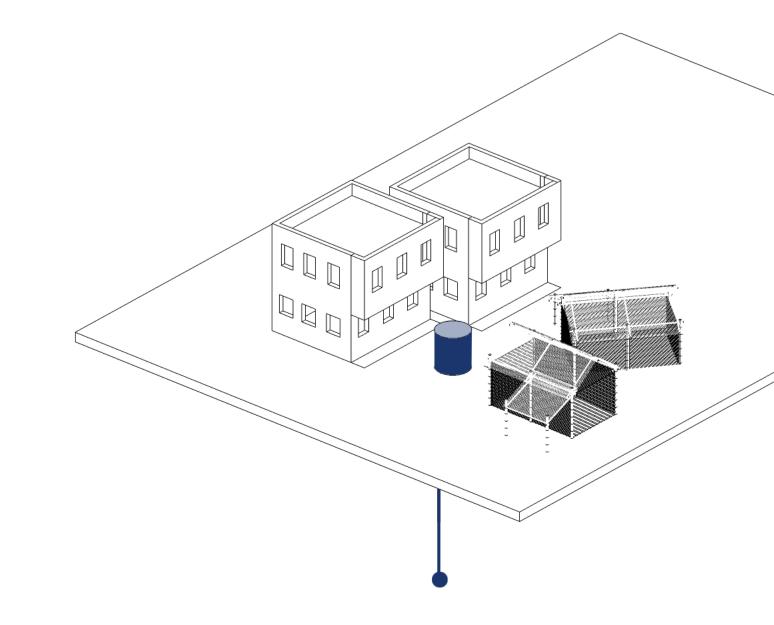
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Statute - Children - - -







Clean Water demand

- "the daily average water consumption for the village was found to be 117.0 l per person per capita per day"

- "86 % do not have awareness about rainwater harvesting technology. This needs to be addressed immediately by changing public perception through media and by organizing public awareness programs."

awareness programs." Source: Singh, O. (2012). A survey of household domestic water consumption patterns in rural semi-arid village, India

School Demand

- 1,5 Liter a day per student
- 40 students = 60 L a day = 1800 L a month
- Average = 300 mm per month in monsoon season
 - = 300 Liter / square meter
 - = 6 m2 needed to supply

Health clinic Demand

- 200 Liter a day
- Average = **20 m2** needed to supply

95

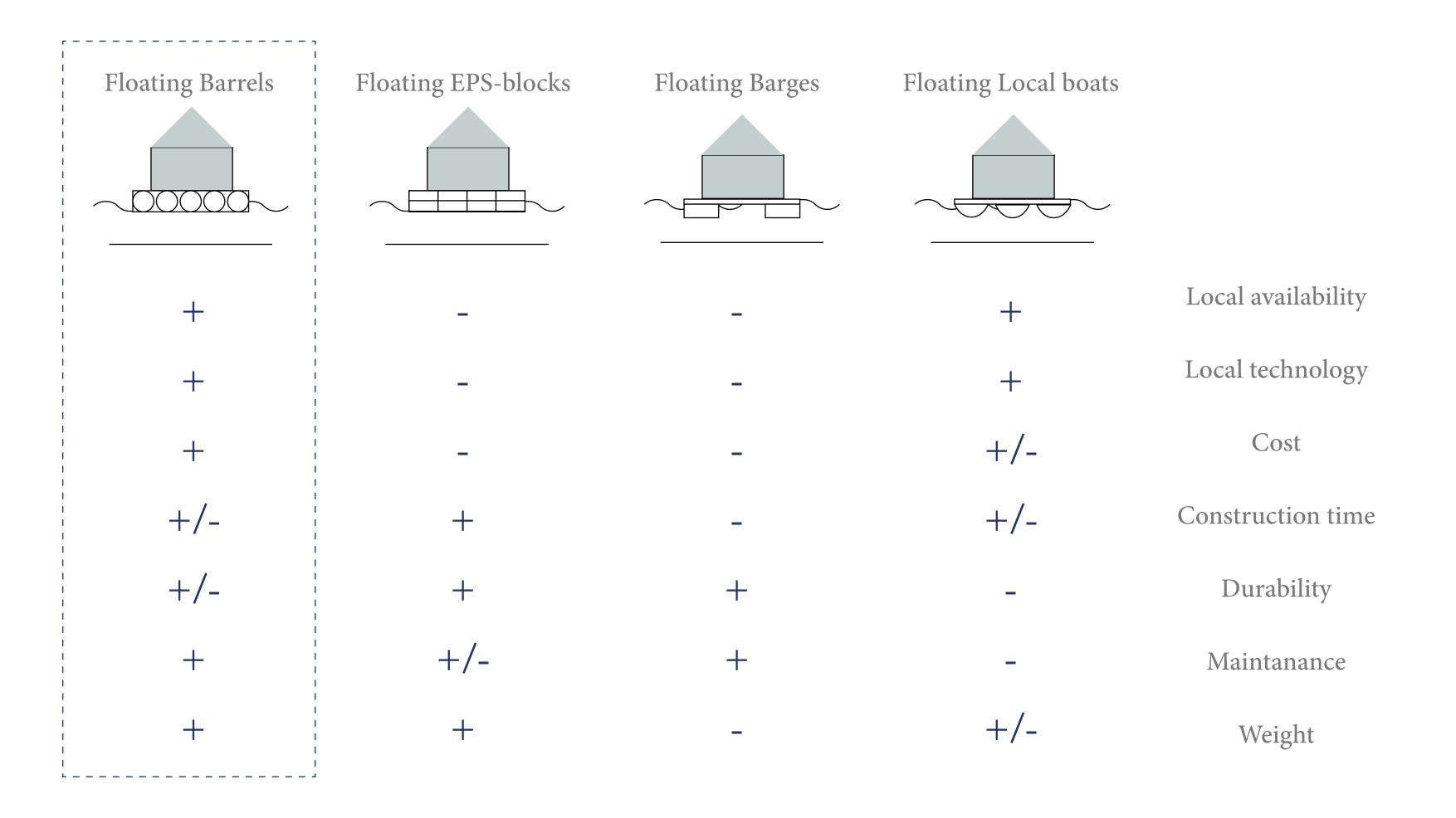


CURATIVE CARE GENERAL CHECKUPS MALARIA AND OTHER VECTOR BORNE DISEASES Early detection of TB, Leprosy, Kala-Azar and other locally endemic communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cataract cases JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS (JE) VACCINE AND OTHER EPIDEMIC PRONE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES MINOR SURGICAL PROCEDURES AND SUTURING **REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD CARE ANTE – NATAL CHECK UP AND RELATED SERVICES E.G. INJECTION –** TETANUS TOXOID, IRON AND FOLIC ACID TABLETS Referral for complicated pregnancies Promotion of institutional deliveries POST – NATAL CHECK UP **IMMUNIZATION CLINICS** Pulse polio

TREATMENT OF COMMON CHILDHOOD ILLNESS SUCH AS DIARRHEA,

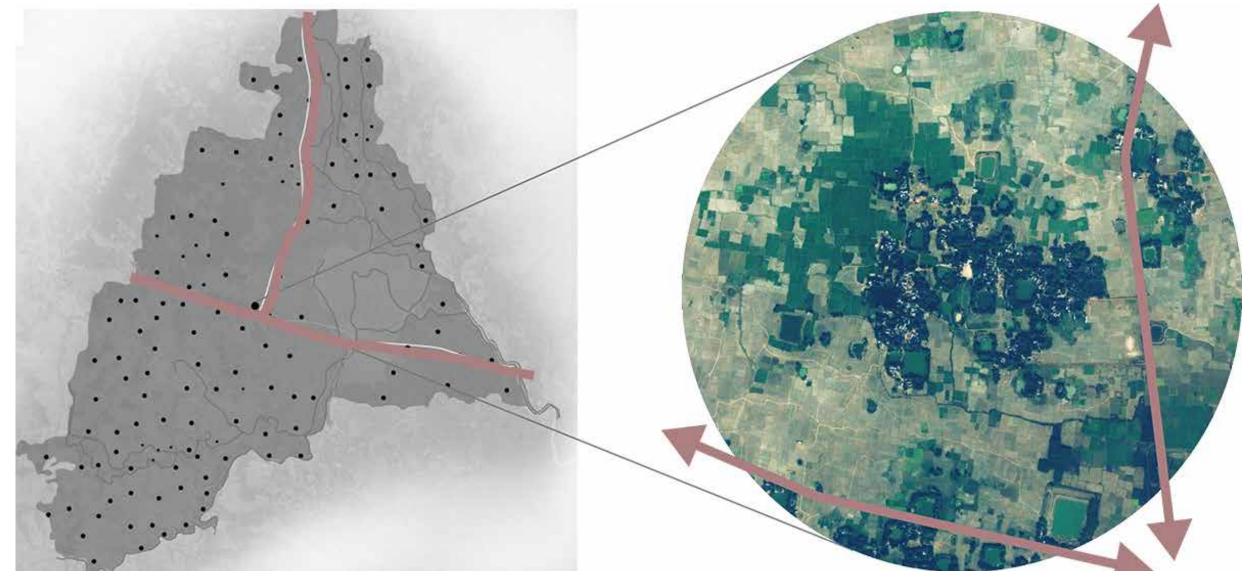
96

EXTRA Floating research



97





Population: 4500 Main profession: Agriculture School: No

Village Marichya

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