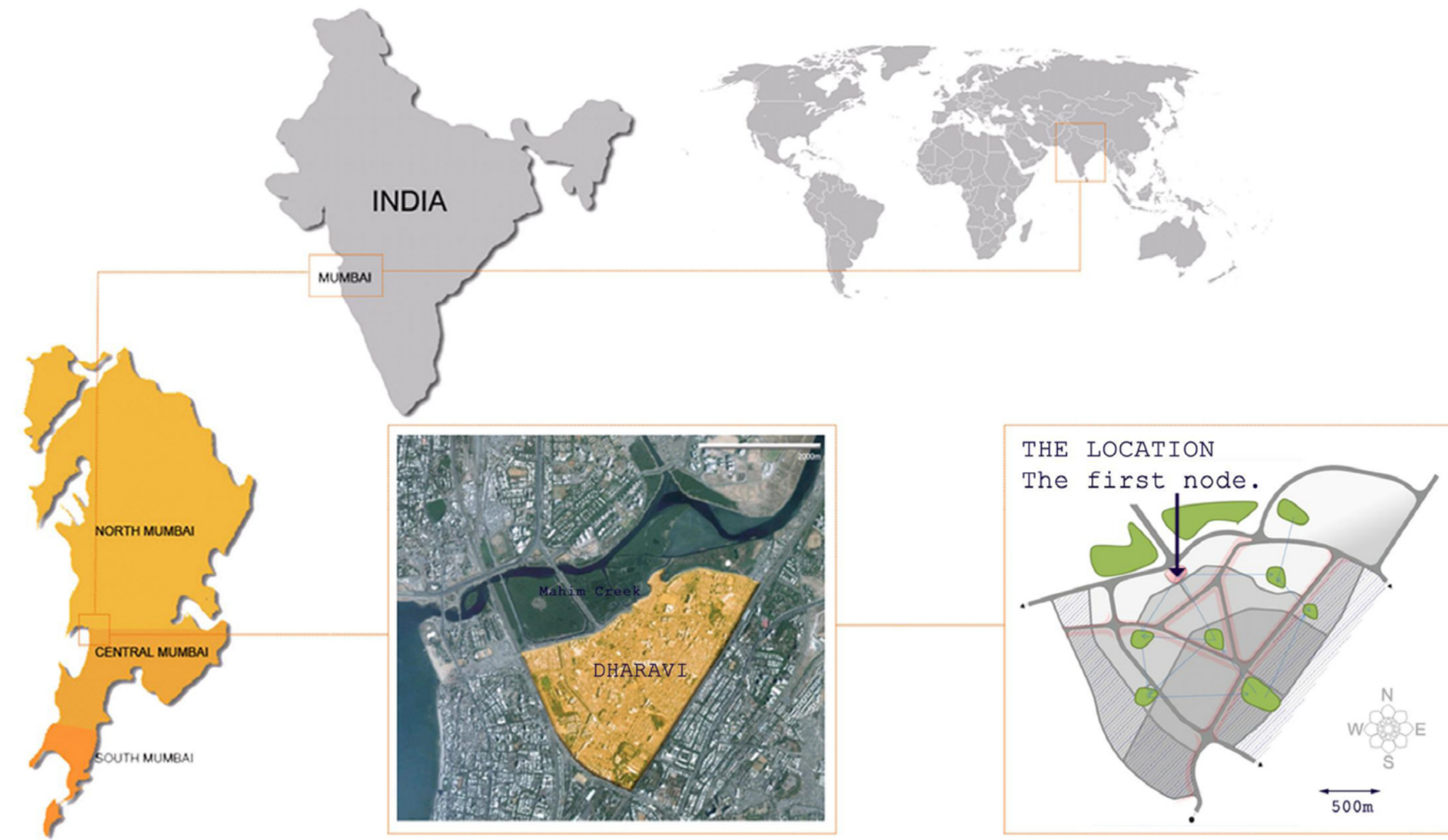


Cities all over the world need to respond to the demographic and economic pressure that is causing urban growth. In this aspect, the Indian government, classified as a developing nation with a fast growing urban economy, is impatient to see big changes in its social and economical structure. Parts of the government changes include disappearing all decrepit areas to make way for new modern spaces. Included in the group of decrepit areas is the place in question, Dharavi.



THE LOCATION
The first node.

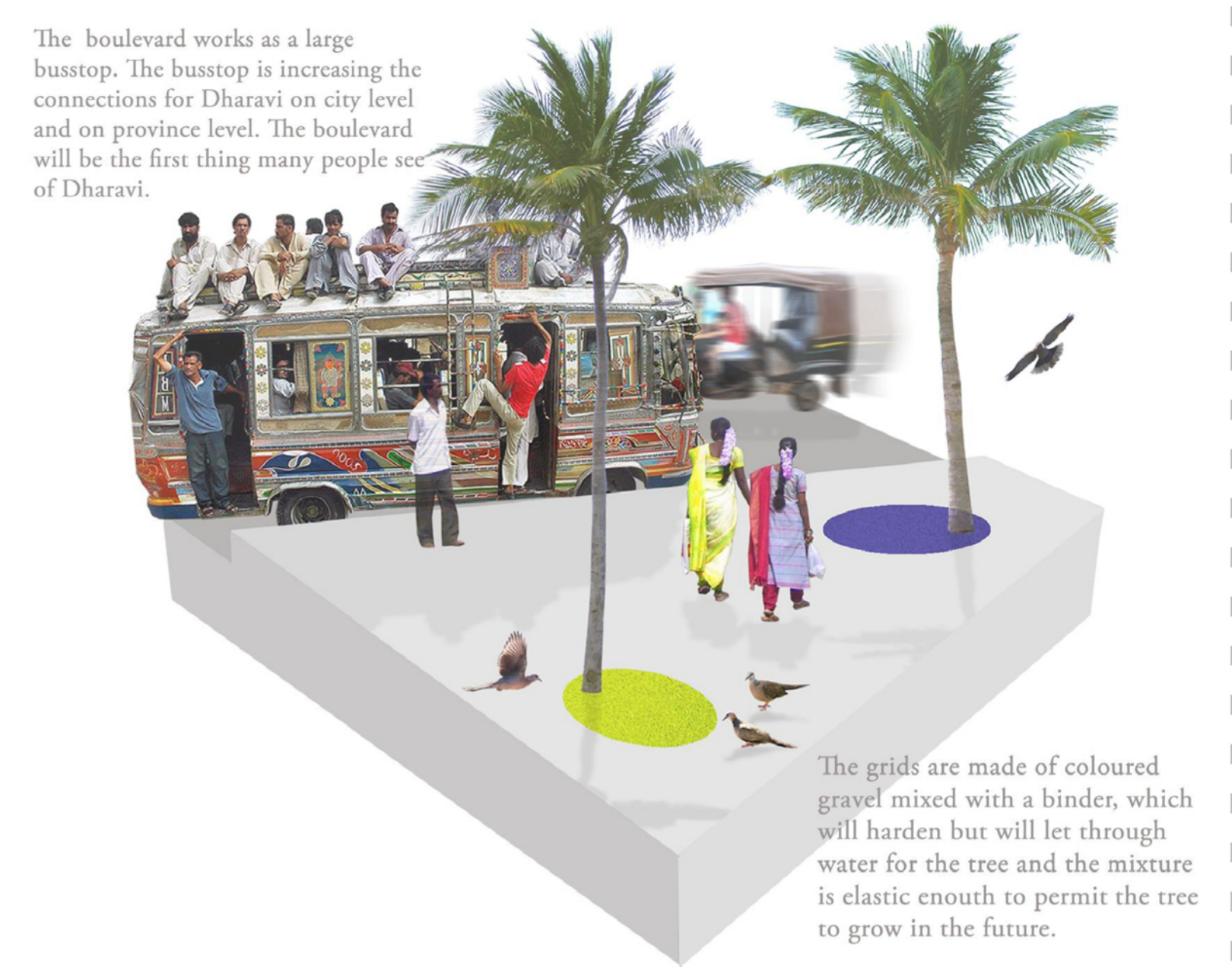
GENERAL IMPRESSION
SCALE 1/1000



The design intervention "the pilot project" is the first node (communal system) that Dharavi will have. The first node intends to introduce quality to the area and connected to unused economic potentials.



Dharavi
Dharavi, Mumbai-India. Spread over an area of 1.75 square kilometers in the heart of Mumbai, it is known as the "largest slum in Asia."
Dharavi is not just an example of how a rural population is concentrated chaotically in the suburbs of a coast line city, where the lack of basic infrastructure, government support and secure tenure, trapped one million habitants in the cycle of poverty. Dharavi is also a land with a history of fishermen behind them. Prior the 19th century, Dharavi was predominantly a mangrove swamp inhabited by Koli fishermen. When the creek dried up, new spaces were provided for migrants from different parts of India. These migrants brought their different traditions to the area such as, pottery, textile, leather and embroidery.
During that time the informal sector continued evolving and now the squatter community is home to a constantly growing industry. One conservative estimation places the annual value of goods produced in Dharavi at USD 500 million.

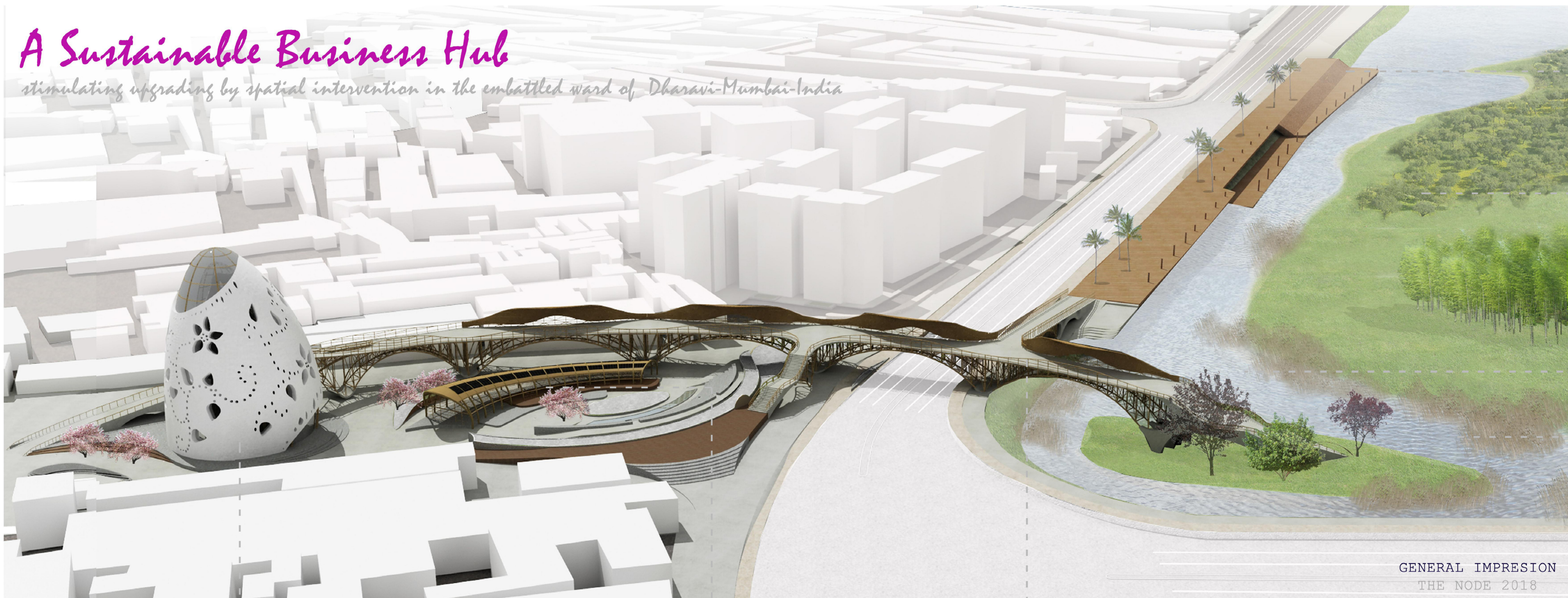


The boulevard works as a large busstop. The busstop is increasing the connections for Dharavi on city level and on province level. The boulevard will be the first thing many people see of Dharavi.

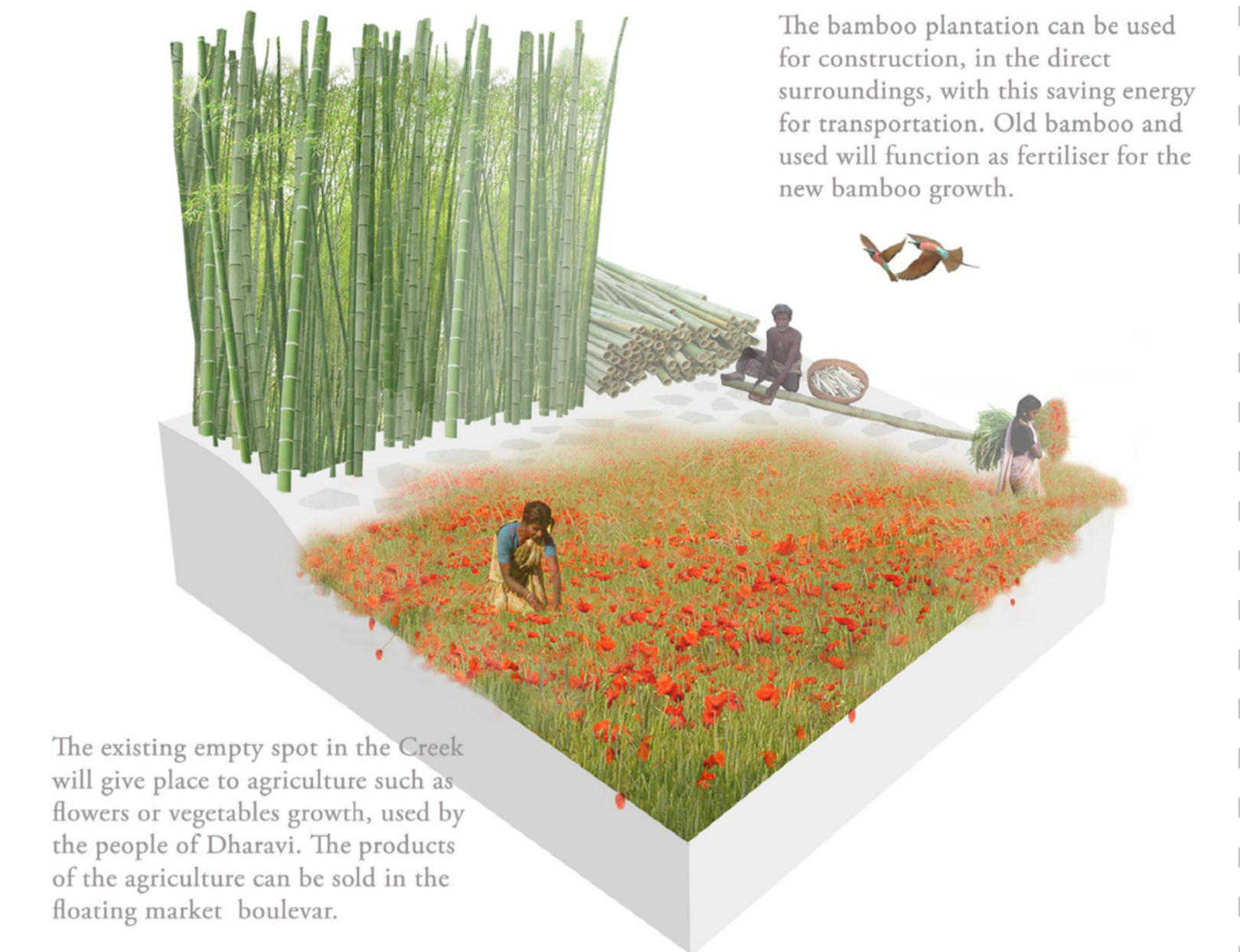
The grids are made of coloured gravel mixed with a binder, which will harden but will let through water for the tree and the mixture is elastic enough to permit the tree to grow in the future.

A Sustainable Business Hub

stimulating upgrading by spatial intervention in the embattled ward of Dharavi-Mumbai-India

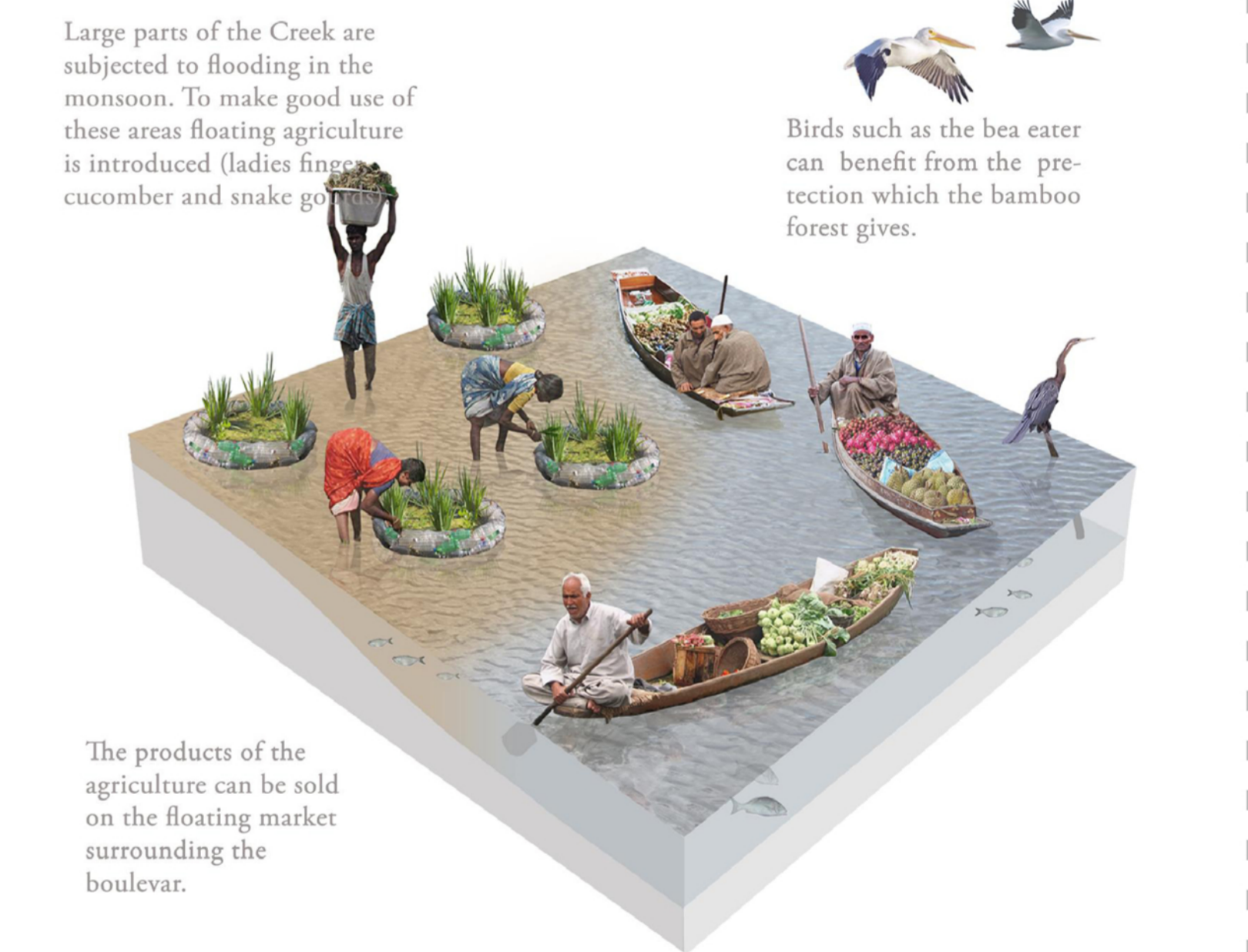


GENERAL IMPRESSION
THE NODE 2018



The bamboo plantation can be used for construction, in the direct surroundings, with this saving energy for transportation. Old bamboo and used will function as fertiliser for the new bamboo growth.

The existing empty spot in the Creek will give place to agriculture such as flowers or vegetables growth, used by the people of Dharavi. The products of the agriculture can be sold in the floating market boulevard.



Large parts of the Creek are subjected to flooding in the monsoon. To make good use of these areas floating agriculture is introduced (ladies finger, cucumber and snake gourd).

Birds such as the bea eater can benefit from the protection which the bamboo forest gives.

The products of the agriculture can be sold on the floating market surrounding the boulevard.

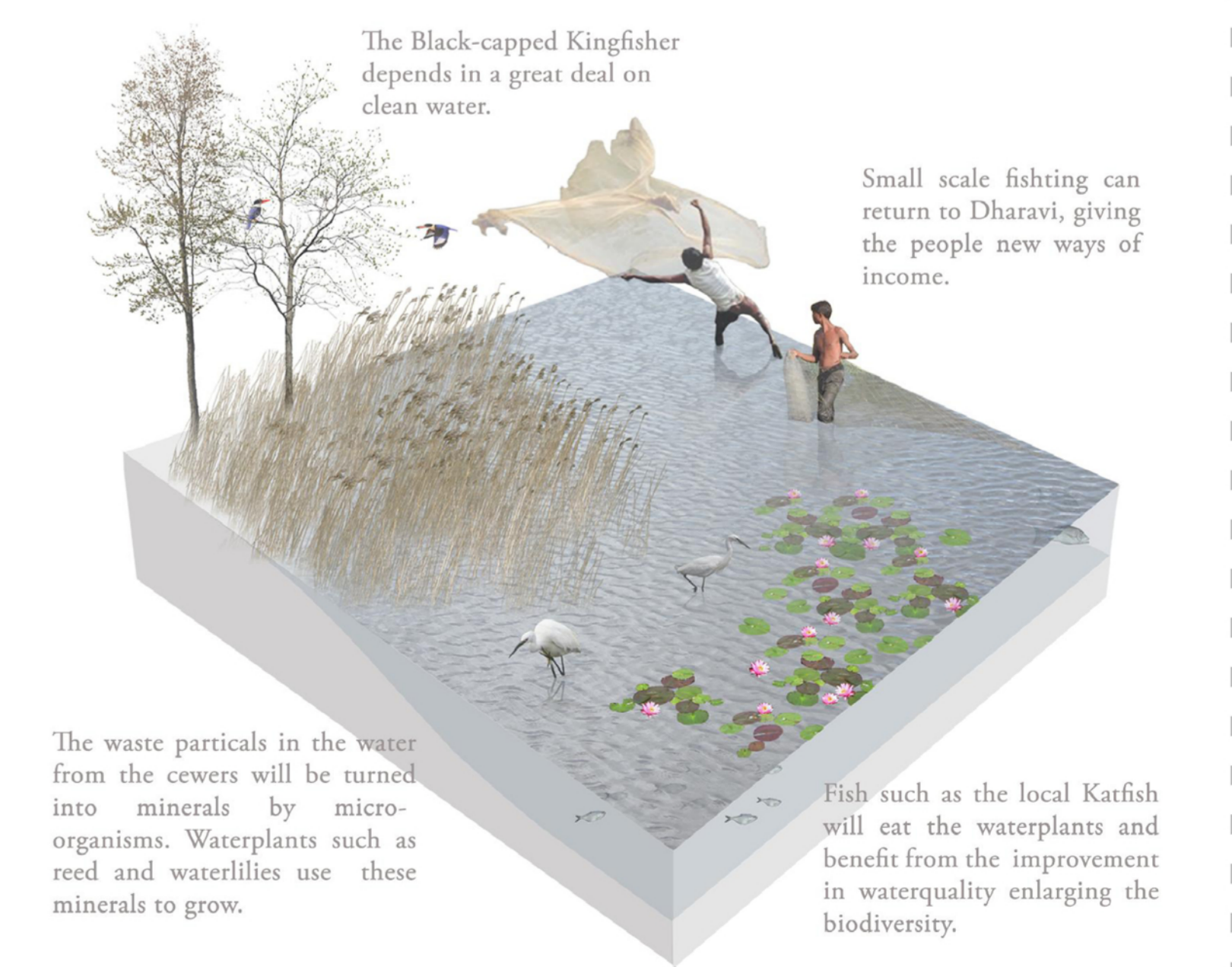
THE CRAFT TOWER
A low tech icon built of local material such as bamboo and rammed earth

THE COMMUNITY CENTER
Multifunctional spaces (theatre + central hall) that can be adapted to the user's desire.

THE LIVING BRIDGE
Pedestrian bridge that can be build and maintained by local people.



Fisher community North entrance North reception Rain filtration Tribune Orchestra The C.Centre The Craft Tower The living bridge Typical house of the area Multy story building Single room factories SECTION A-A THE NODE 2018



The Black-capped Kingfisher depends in a great deal on clean water.

Small scale fishing can return to Dharavi, giving the people new ways of income.

The waste particals in the water from the cewers will be turned into minerals by micro-organisms. Waterplants such as reed and waterlilies use these minerals to grow.

Fish such as the local Katfish will eat the waterplants and benefit from the improvement in waterquality enlarging the biodiversity.