

# Incremental Housing India

Ελευθερία Χριστοδούλου, Χριστίνα Μαραγκού, Ραφαέλλα Σπανούδη



City: Pune, India



Project area: Netaji Nagar

**Project:** To improve the living conditions of people who love in slums

#### **Place located:**

- Yerawada slum, Pune city, Bombay India
- 4000 families

Cost: 4500e/ house

#### Organizations involved:

- Filipe Balestra και Sara Göransson
  as head –architects
- a team of international architects, urban planners, landscape architects and graphic designers
- •SPARC and NGOs organisations



«The project's main idea is to develop a strategy in order to turn informal slums into permanent urban districts through a process of gradual improvement to existing dwellings instead of demolition rebuilding».





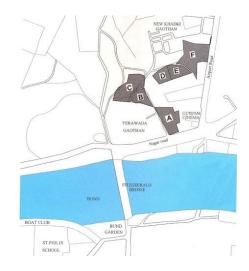
House exterior, after the project





House exterior, before the project

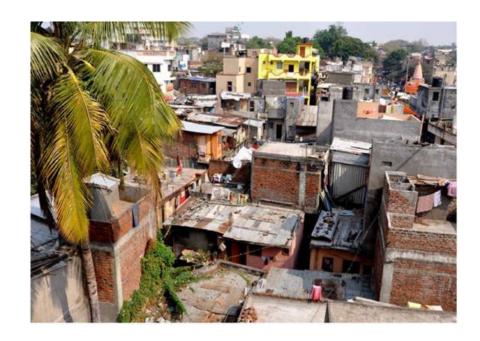
- effort to set up a strategy which uses the existing urban formations as starting point for development.
- •Aim: to offer better living conditions, to people who live in those slums





### **Principles of strategy:**

- preserve the existing social networks
- •Neighbours remain neighbours, local remains local.









#### Local people are involved in the project

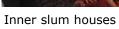
- the communities are asked to engage with the construction
- each family can customize its own house
- the strategy strengthens the informal and aims to accelerate the legalization of the homes of the urban poor
- individual houses are demolished and rebuilt, allowing the resident to continuing filling in the building as his/her family or business grows



• For the improving of those house, materials were used from the precedent constructions



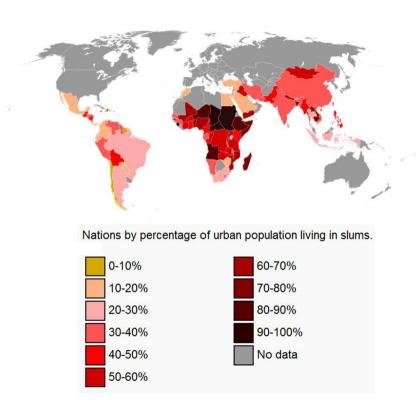








- the Incremental Housing Strategy, can be implementable anywhere.
- Filipe, Sara and SPARC is now spreading the word to implement the strategy in other countries with similar needs: Brazil, Kenya, South Africa, The Philippine
- 1/3 of the world's urban population is now living in slums





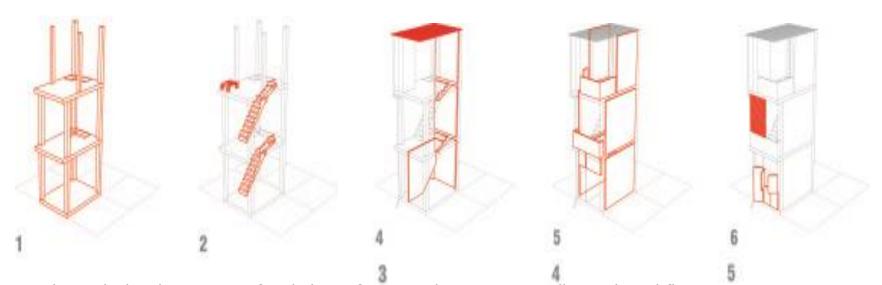


### Inspiration from Le Corbusier's Maison Domino



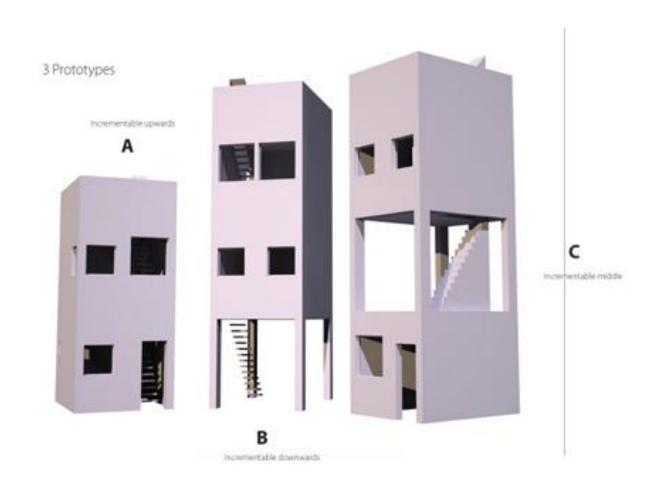
- Prototypical building system that employs structural columns and slabs
- Universal and basic foundation for a housing model
- Engaging with economy and existing construction industry
- Housing capable of being developed incrementally.

#### Core House Model



- 1- The multi-level structure of a skeleton free-standing concrete pillar and rigid floor
- 2- Floors are connected by concrete stairs and in some cases ladders can used up the front to open up the interior for more flexible use
- 3- Using reclaimed material from the previous kachha house or items such as cheap bamboo mats or tarpaulin
- 4- The house is consolidated with more walls for increased privacy triggered
- 5- Alternative infilling can be used can offer partial segregation and better air circulation. Stairs enable the first floor and second floor to be separated from the ground floor for use as a shop or room rental

## The three house typologies developed

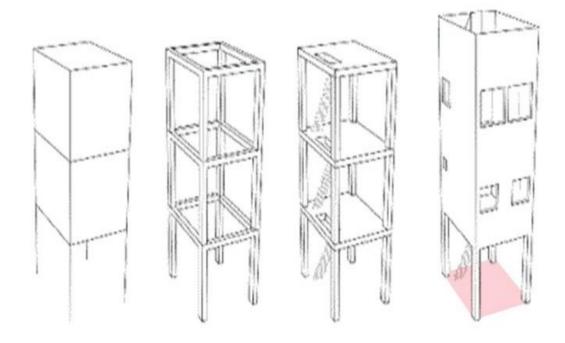


## **HOUSE A**



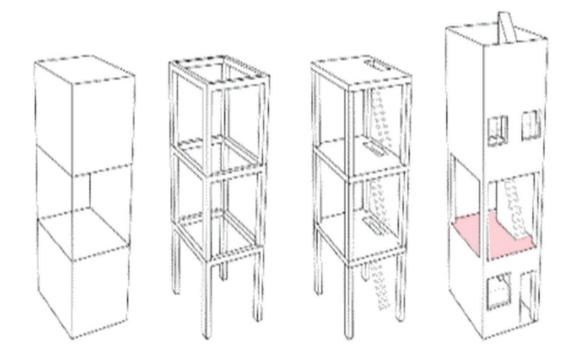
- Two story home
- Structured like a 3 story home to ensure safety in future vertical extension

## **HOUSE B**



- Incrementable ground floor
- Left open for either parking or for the family to turn it into a shop

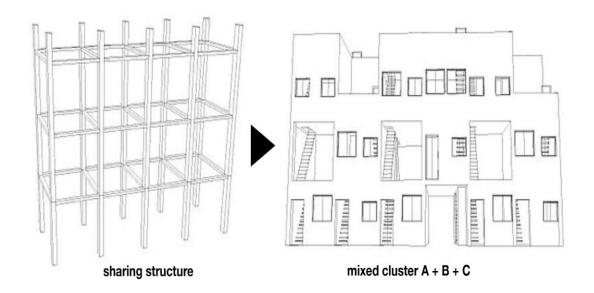
## **HOUSE C**



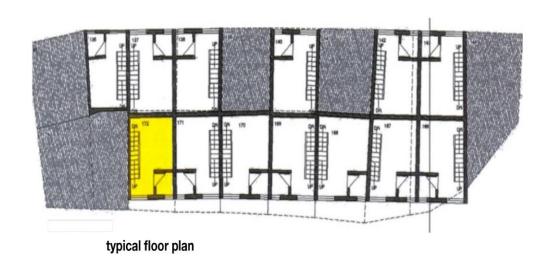
- Incrementable middle floor
- For hanging clothes or to be used like a living room.

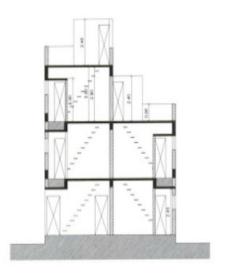


### TYPE 1



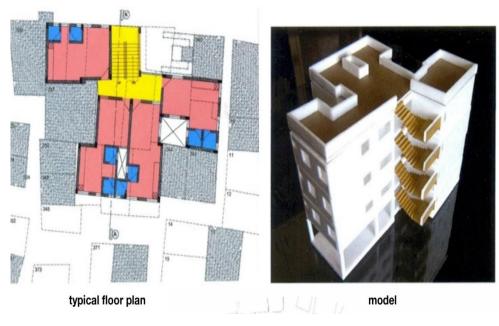
- Private stairs
- Private toilet
- Private kitchen
- Private veranda





section

### TYPE 2



- Common stairs
- Veranda
- Individual toilet
- Individual kitchen
- Small public squares

- Small public square
- Stairs
- Houses

The crux of the scheme is that no two houses have the same design







12.5 mq rectangle test

constructing models

temporary model







temporary structure after demolition

kid amid mounds of brick and concrete

construction commenced on site