

su market_housing <ahmedabad_india>



satellite views from ahmedabad

su market

ahmedabad	area 8700 sq. km.		population around 6 million										
monthly normals	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec	
high temperature (c/d)	83/28	87/30	96/36	104/40	107/42	101/38	92/33	89/32	93/34	96/36	91/33	85/29	
low temperature (c/d)	53/12	57/14	66/19	75/24	53/12	81/27	78/26	76/25	76/24	70/21	62/17	56/13	
precipitation (in mm)	0.08/2.0	0.04/1.0	0.00/0.0	0.12/3.0	0.08/2.0	4.06/103.0	9.72/247.0	11.34/288.0	3.27/83.0	0.91/23.0	0.55/14.0	0.20/5.0	
average percent sunshine	40	38	39	41	40	33	18	15	31	40	38	40	

slums - in 2000, around 50% of the world population lived in cities. this figure could reach 5 billion people in 2025. this phenomenon is directly connected with the increasing number of slums on the urban fabric. slums are in fact the most spread example of self-built and self-designed housing in the world. in ahmedabad, the percentage of slums increased from 17.2% in 1961 to 40% in 1991. more than 95% of slum dwellers are migrants. a series of shifts to improve the conditions in low income settlements have occurred since the 1950s, but many of the new insights about the problem is not yet included in the overall urban planning. **sunday market <su market>** - every sunday morning, along the banks of sabarmati river, at the eastern foot of the ellis bridge, a sprawling market comes to life. all kinds of things can be found on the spread plastic tarps along the area. from furniture to batteries, from spectacle lenses to medicine tablets, new stuff is mixed with the used and junk becomes useful again. society's basic, centuries-years-old recycling practice is in its full-form depicted here.

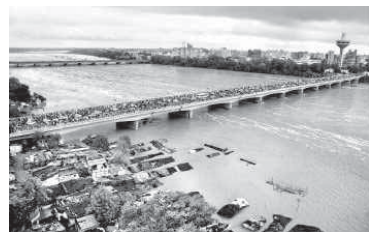


slums - ahmedabad



su market - ahmedabad

flood devastation in south asia - in pakistan, around 60,000 children have been left homeless by cyclone yemyin and the ensuing heavy rains. at least 250 people have been killed, 250,000 houses damaged and around 15 million people have been left homeless. some families have lost everything and are living under trees with no food or clean drinking water. monsoon rainfall has killed around 770 people across india, pakistan, bangladesh and afghanistan. although the waters are now receding, thousands of displaced people living in camps still require food and water which has to be brought to some areas by helicopter. millions of people fled their homes in india, bangladesh and nepal, as the death toll from floods triggered by heavy monsoon rains in the past week rose above 100. an estimated 250,000 people had taken refuge in makeshift shelters on raised embankments, in government schools and in offices. bangladesh is criss-crossed by a network of 230 rivers and suffers annual floods with at least a ppth of the country submerged each year. in 2004, flooding killed more than 700 people and 38% of the country was under water, forcing millions to flee their homes. in uttar pradesh, india's most populous state, more than 500 villages are below the water line, and 100,000 displaced people are living in relief camps in assam. in bangladesh, at least one third of the country's 64 districts have been partly submerged by the flooding. the areas worst affected by the severe monsoon flooding in south asia are some of the poorest and the least able to cope.



sabarmati river - ahmedabad



floods in asia - julyaug 2007



fauna and flora from sabarmati river area - sabarmati river is one of the major west flowing river of gujarat state and has approximately 371 km in length and maximum width of 105 km. densely populated, the sabarmati basin in gujarat region covers parts of several districts including ahmedabad. the rainfall pattern within the basin is uneven and erratic with nearly 95% of the average rainfall occurring during monsoon months from july to october. the basin is highly exploited and has an increasing demand for its water resources, which is used for irrigation, industry, as well as domestic use. despite the problems faced by the river, it has been focus of many projects intending to revitalize the area, as, for instance, the sabarmati riverfront project of ahmedabad.



birds



bamboo species



fishes

amphibian

reptile

concept - taking as an example the recently floods in south asia we decided to make a project for a slum community located on the banks of sabarmati river in central ahmedabad, where there are regular floods. we centralized for the sunday market community, placed on the border between the future developed area and the left-overs of what used to be a natural environment and now is taken by the slums. su market is historically a place for meetings and social activities, not only for the slum community, now it is located in an area which is polluted and empty during the week and become alive on sundays. we propose an artificial and natural overlapping. we redefined the sense of su market by creating a kind of mixture of market, housing and landscaping. the area would be also a 'research village' where the community could be informed how to built the houses by themselves. the basic feature of the project is the use of available resources such as things which lost their primary utility and in our project they just start to live. reused plastic barrel, containers, palletes, etc, combined with natural materials such as bamboo. the houses are oriented from su market to the semi-private bamboo garden. each housing unit is formed by three parts: plastic structure (shop, work-shop, living), bamboo structure (living) and bamboo garden (source of a raw material for construction of the bamboo units). the plastic structure consists of joined barrels and stacked palletes. some of the barrels also work as water collectors. all plastic structure is covered by plastic sheets. the bamboo structure consists of tied raw bamboo sticks and acts like natural 'refrigerator', bringing fresh air into the house. this two parts are covered by textile and plastic fabrics which provide sun protection and create more intimacy.



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iaac 2nd advanced architecture contest

the self-fab house