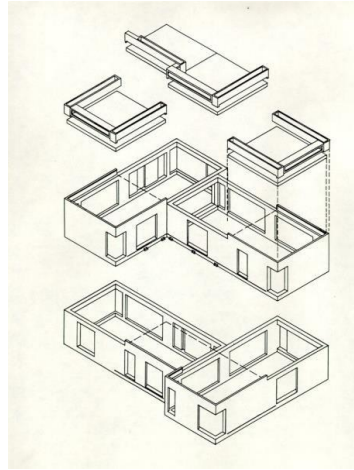


SOLACE OF A SOOTHING SHADE IN THE OPPRESSIVE HEAT OF THE DAY

Habitat 67- Literature Study

Housing Community

- Habitat 67 was constructed from 354 identical and completely prefabricated modules (referred to as "boxes") stacked in various combinations and connected by steel cables.
- The apartments vary in shape and size, since they are formed by a group of one to four of the 600 square-foot "boxes" in different configurations.
- Each apartment is reached through a series of pedestrian streets and bridges, along with three vertical cores of elevators for the top floors.
- Service and parking facilities are separated from the tenant's circulation routes, located on the ground floor.



Prefabrication

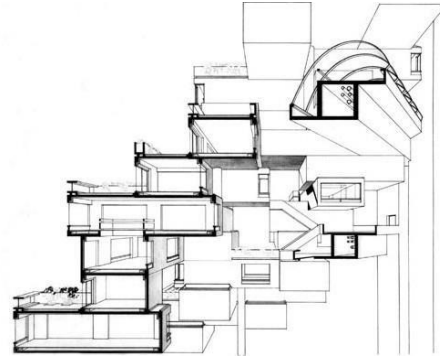
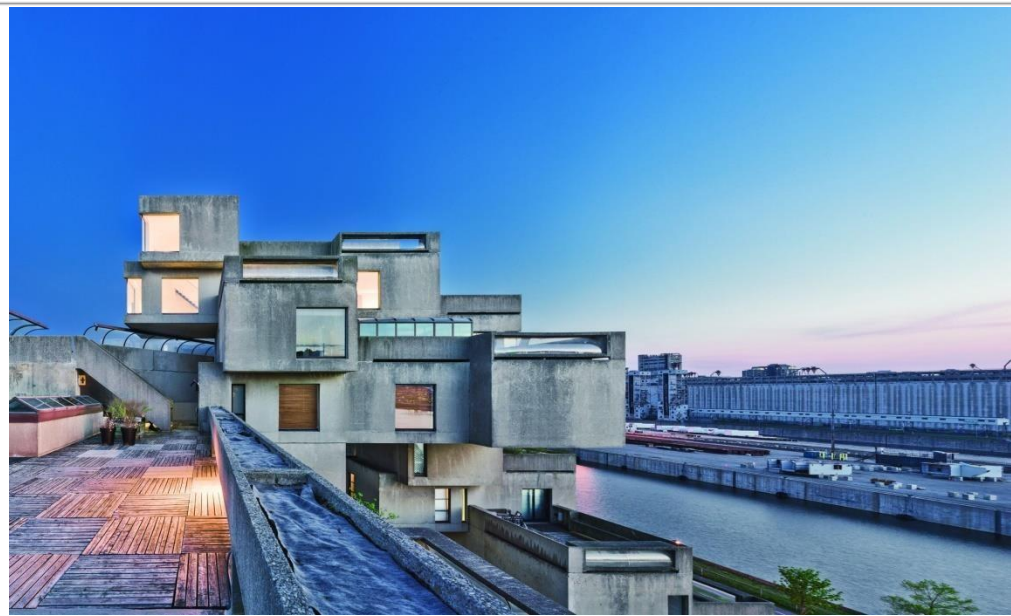
The on-site prefabrication system should have reduced the cost of production, an integral part of Safdie's vision for creating an affordable housing complex. Unfortunately, due to the reduction of the project's mass scale, costs were much higher than expected. However, though Habitat failed to strike a new wave of prefabrication, it succeeded in creating a new housing typology that is both effective and site adaptable.

By stacking concrete "boxes" in variant geometrical configurations, Safdie was able to break the traditional form of orthogonal high rises, locating each box a step back from its immediate neighbor. This ingenious method provided each apartment with a roof garden, a constant flow of fresh air and a maximum of natural light: qualities which were unprecedented for a twelve story apartment complex. Habitat 67 thus pioneered the integration of two housing typologies—the suburban garden home and the economical high-rise apartment building.

15 housing spaces with different configurations, for a total of 158 residences within the complex.

Habitat 67, designed by the Israeli-Canadian architect Moshe Safdie as the Canadian Pavilion for the World Exposition of 1967, was originally intended as an experimental solution for high-quality housing in dense urban environments. Safdie explored the possibilities of prefabricated modular units to reduce housing costs and allow for a new housing typology that could integrate the qualities of a suburban home into an urban high-rise. Reflecting on the project's significance in "A look back at habitat "67" Safdie stated that "Habitat „67 is really two ideas in one. One is about prefabrication, and the other is about rethinking apartment-building design in the new paradigm.





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GENERAL LIFE OF CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS

A total of 400 migrant workers were studied among which most of them were men, and one-third were in the age group of 20-30 years. More than half of them did not have a formal education or they have completed only primary education. The majority of them earned less than Rs. 10,000 per month. More than one-third were laborers in the building construction and rest were masons and other semiskilled workers, and most of them lived in different types of huts (potta, 88.0%). Nearly half of them were current smokers, more than half of them (50.2%) were current alcohol consumers, and a one-third of them were current tobacco users.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

One of the important values of family practice lies on reaching out to the vulnerable in the community. This population being migrant, they neither have the accessibility to state healthcare system nor access to health services by the employers. People reported that a very small proportion of people had seen the visits of the health workers and experienced their services and only one-fifth of the migrant mothers and children received maternal and child health services from health workers. Hence, all primary care providers should be sensitized towards not only the health issues of the migrants but also other determinants of health such as GoL. This should be addressed during every encounter by the family physicians.

ISSUES THAT WOMEN FACE

Women reported that they are paid lesser than their counter parts and did not have facilities for breastfeeding, access to proper sanitation. They also do not have benefits such as maternity leave and maternity entitlements. They suffer in silence because of the stigma around women's personal hygiene issues.



Literature Study

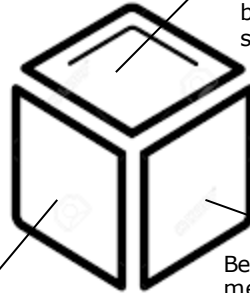
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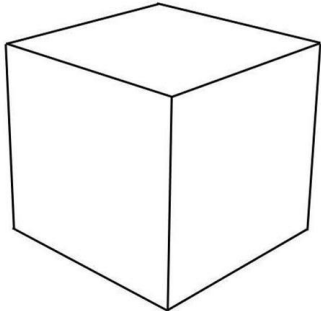
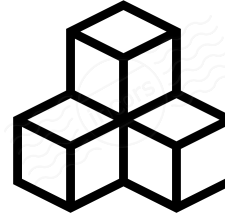
Why Modular Construction?

Many modular units use Structural Insulated Panels which are light yet durable and provide improved thermal insulation as well as damp and cold resistance when compared to materials like timber. The factory construction also removes the potential for high levels of moisture being trapped inside the construction, improving the quality of the product.



Modular constructions have been shown to offer time savings of more than 50% when compared to traditional builds, with the inherent cost savings this provides.

Because modular units need to meet regulations for travel and assembly, the final product can end up being more durable than a traditional build that didn't have to be assessed part by part.



Modular design, or modularity in design, is a **design principle that subdivides a system into smaller parts called modules** (such as modular process skids), which can be independently created, modified, replaced, or exchanged with other modules or between different systems. It is versatile in the sense that **can be used in permanent and temporary installations.**

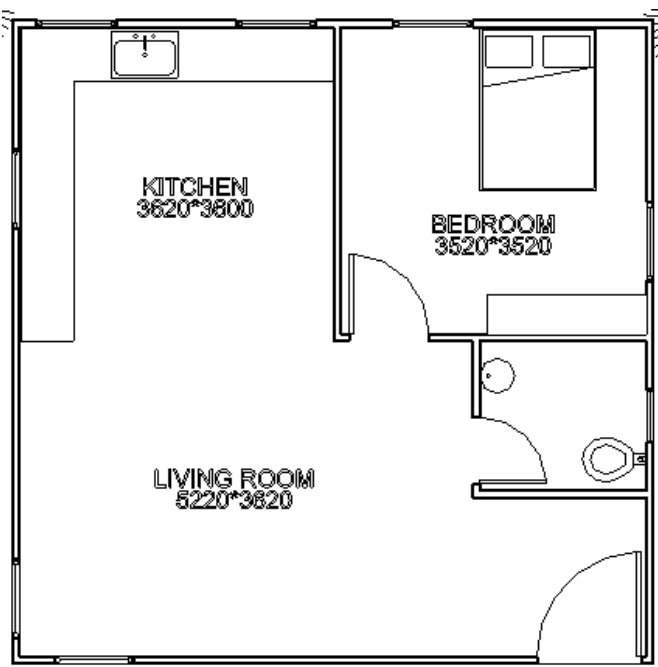
1. Project time can be dramatically shortened if fabrication, assembly, and testing of the process system occur during any site civil and facilities construction. In a traditional project timeline, site civil and facilities must be completed before any process system work can begin. Since process systems are being assembled off-site into easily transportable skids, modular process systems can be developed in parallel with civil and facilities construction.
2. Lower labor and operational costs are achieved due to a shorter project timeline, efficient use of material, and a smaller field crew.
3. Production style assembly and perfect construction conditions reduce material waste. Components are simplified as much as possible to reduce overall construction costs and part maintenance complexities.
4. Welding, pipe-fitting and other fabrication processes are performed under ideal conditions.

CONCEPT- Module

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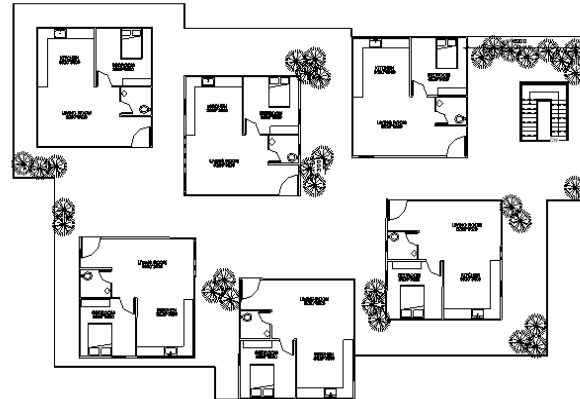


PLAN OF
SINGLE UNIT

GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



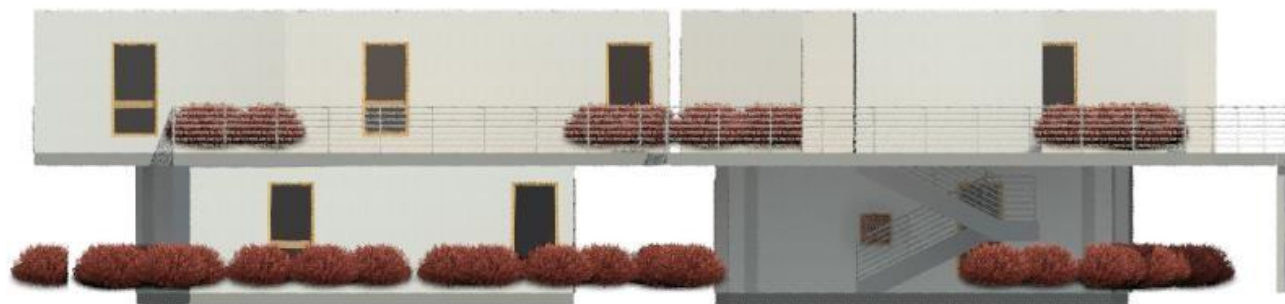
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ELEVATION

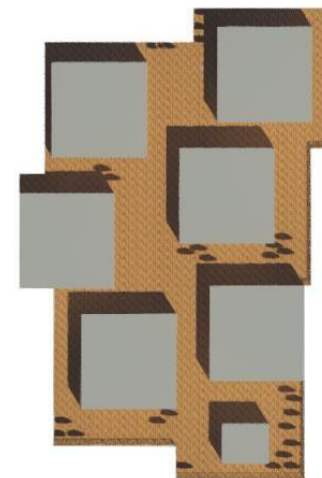


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VEIWS
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