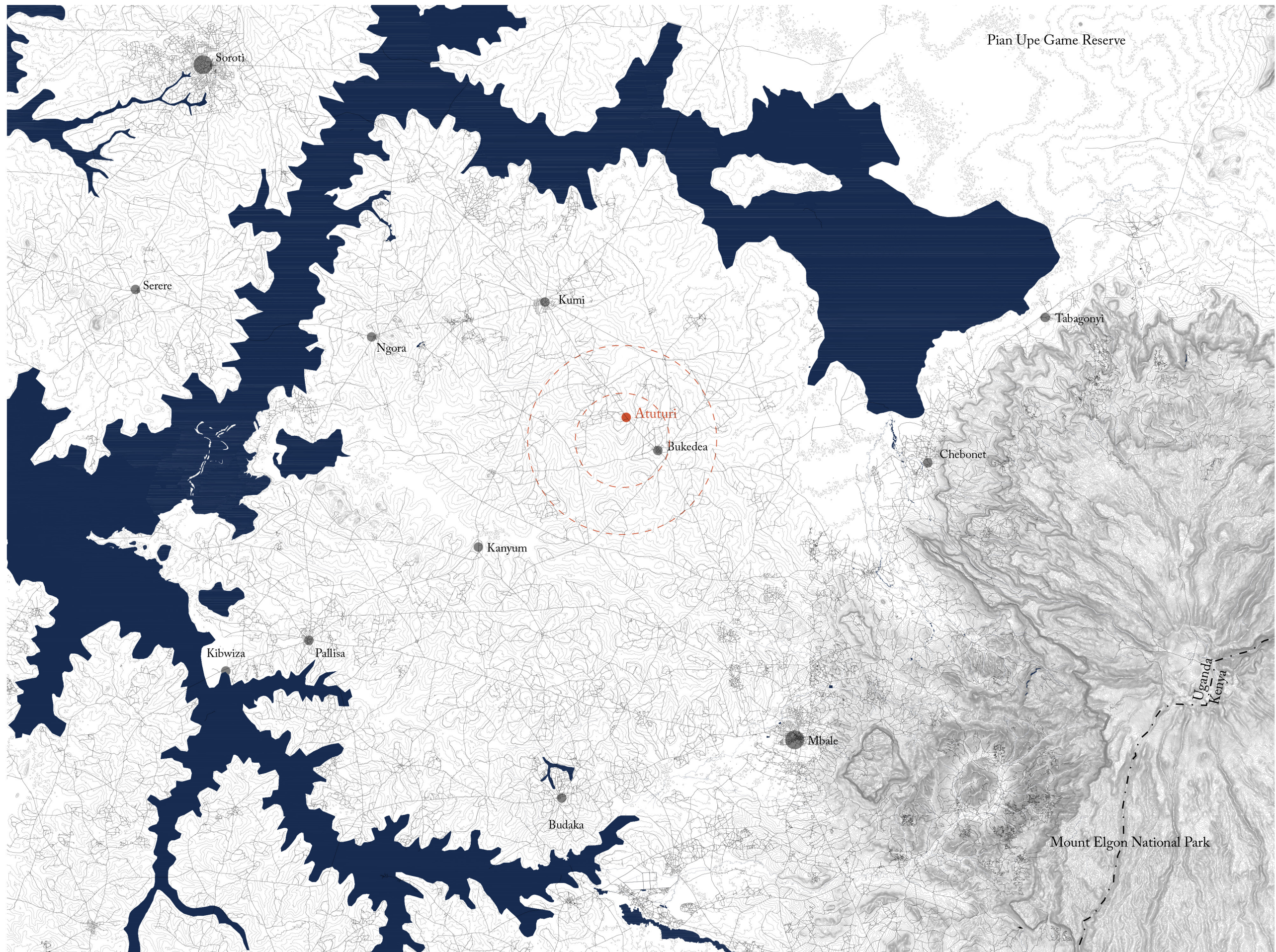


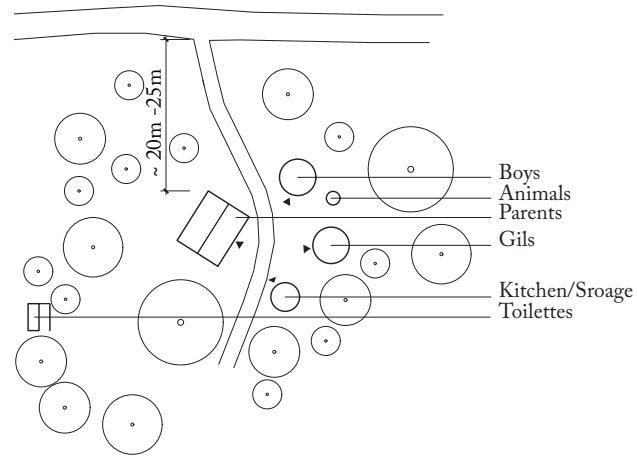
Analysation





- Comerce
- Construction
- School
- Divertisement
- Religious Buildings
- Public Institution
- Homestead

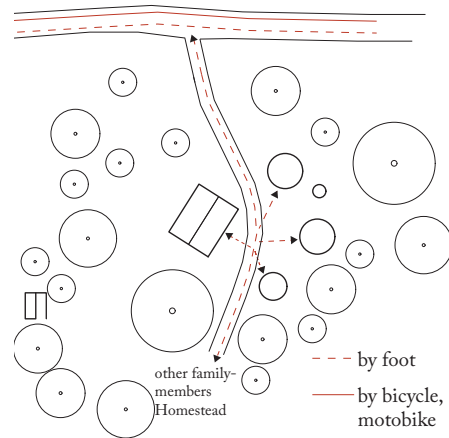
Homestead (habitation)



Urbanism and Typology

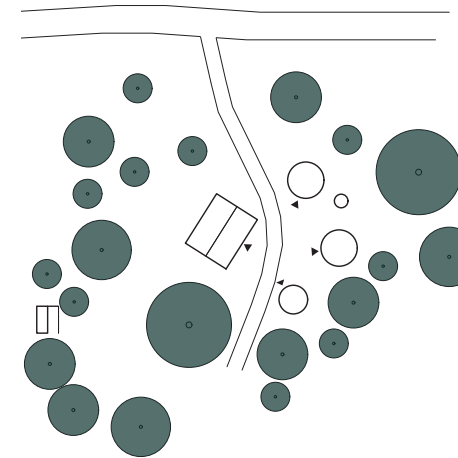
The homesteads are wildly spread all over the territory with a very low density. They are not connected to a water- or sewerage system. One homestead is composed by several round and sometimes as well rectangular houses placed around a central space. Traditionally the huts have no windows and separation walls inside. Each host normally one function/program like bedroom for the parents, the boys, the girls, the kitchen, bathroom or storage. The bathroom units are often place aside. Normally the parents lives in the rectangular houses.

The homesteads of brothers are often placed next to each other. The land is only inherited by men. After the marriage the girl belongs to her husband's clan.



Access and Circulation

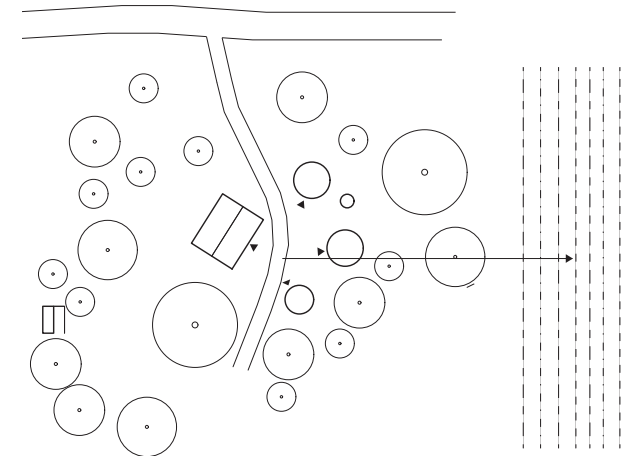
A narrow path connects a homestead to the next bigger road. The entrances of all the huts are facing the central space - the outside living room. As a consequence there are different degrees of privacy: the public road, the semi-public central space and the private huts.



Nature

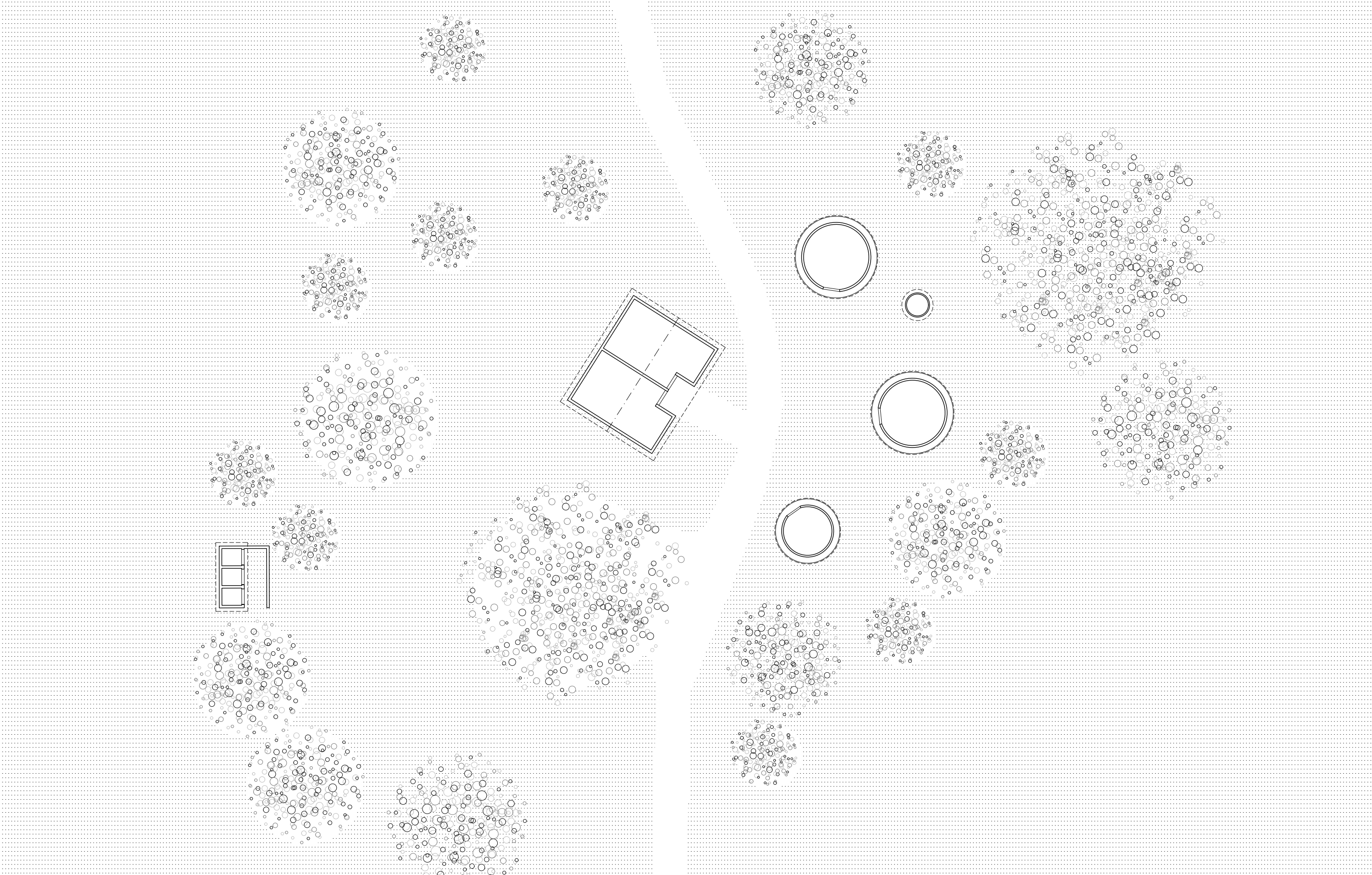
The Homesteads are commonly surrounded by various plants of different sizes and species. These trees (fruits and flowers) are essential since on one hand they provide a better life climate (cut the wind and provide shadow and create privacy) and on the other hand, since they slow down the wind, they function as „bracing“ for the houses so that the roofs don't fly away.

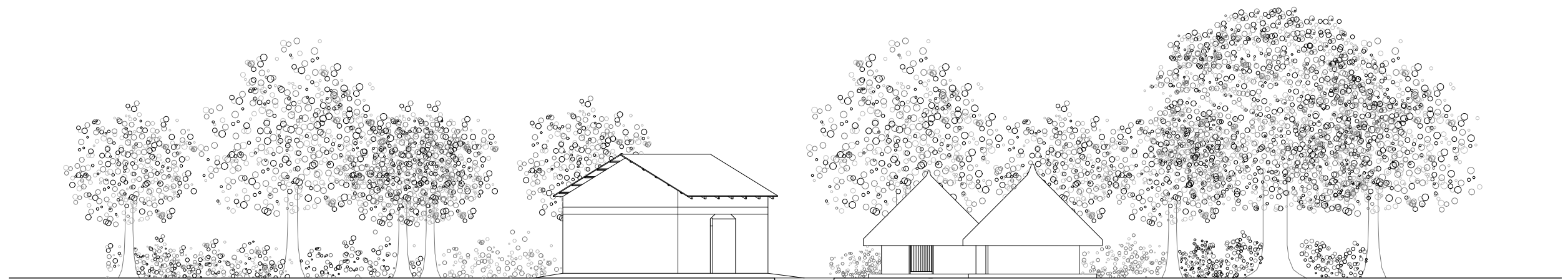
The trees have a social importance since each home has at least one big tree under which people gather, exchange and work. Finally, the trees are an identity object since every tribe has their own trees in Uganda due to the different climate.

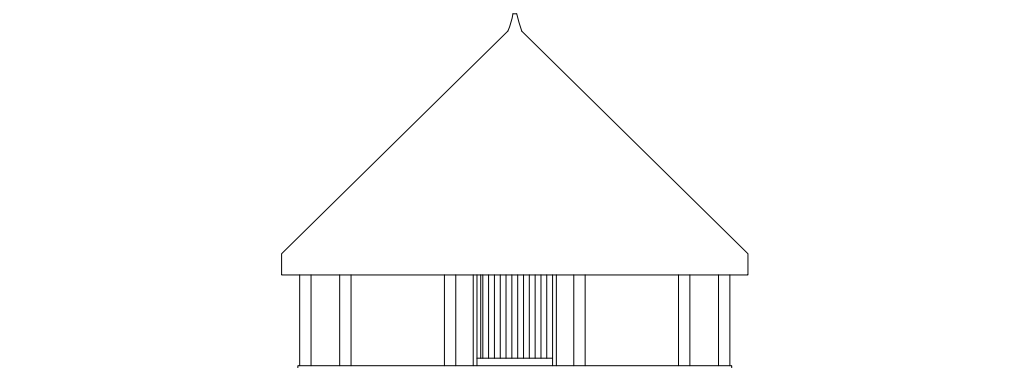
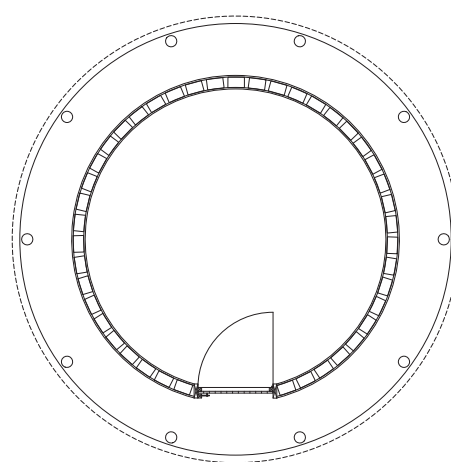
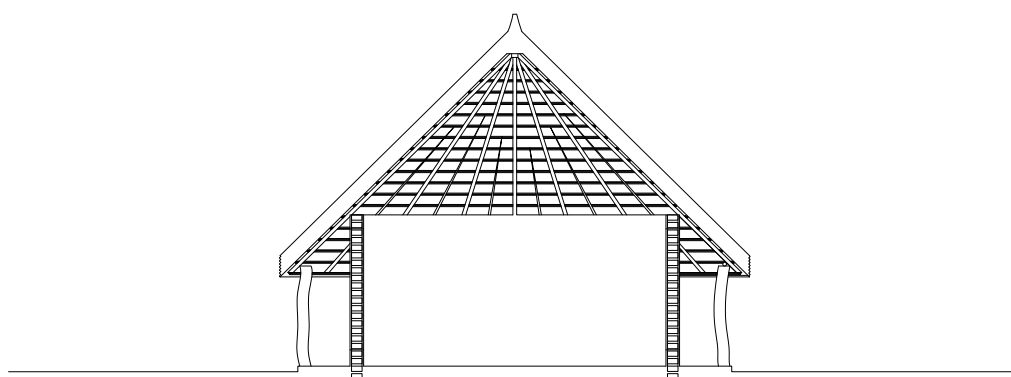


Connection to the Surrounding

The majority of the people are farms. The homesteads are placed in direct connection with their gardens (fields).

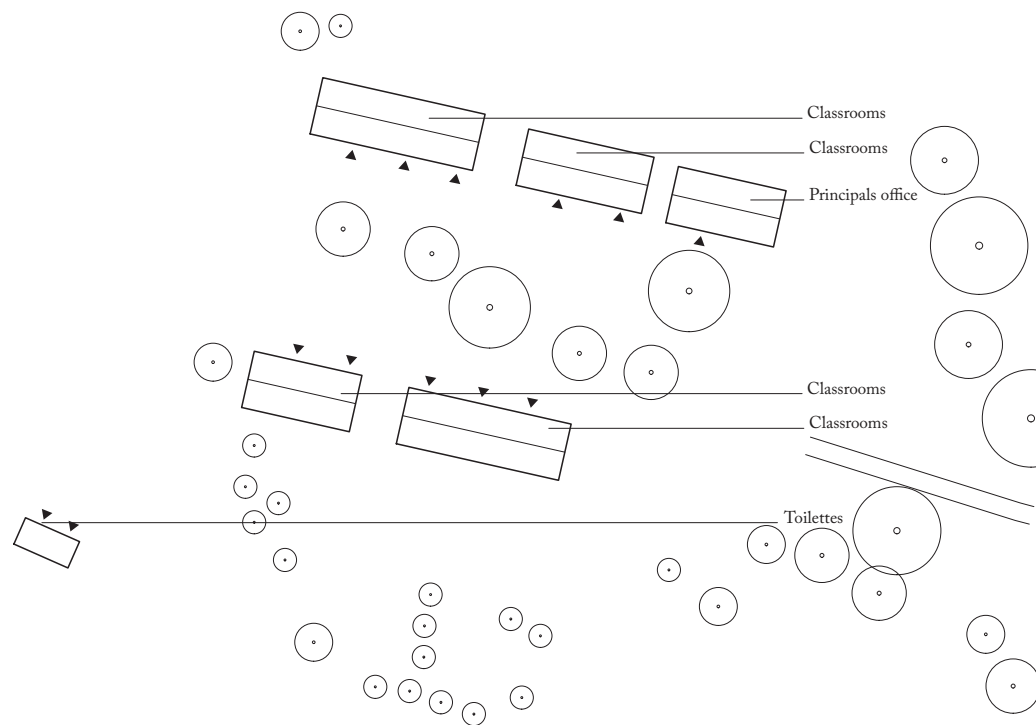






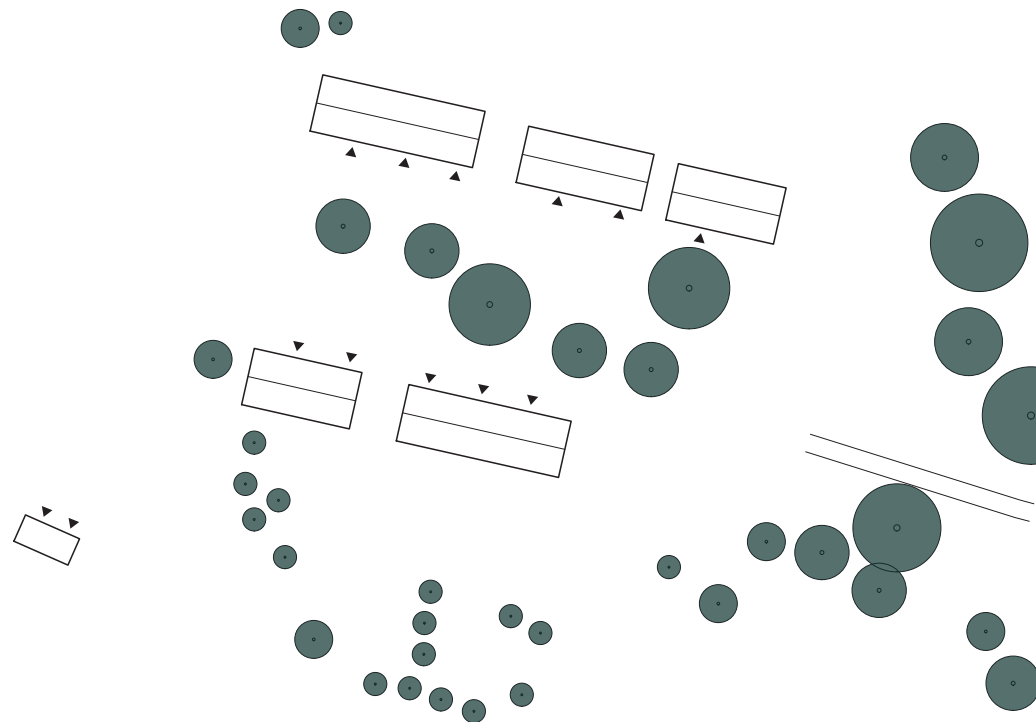


School



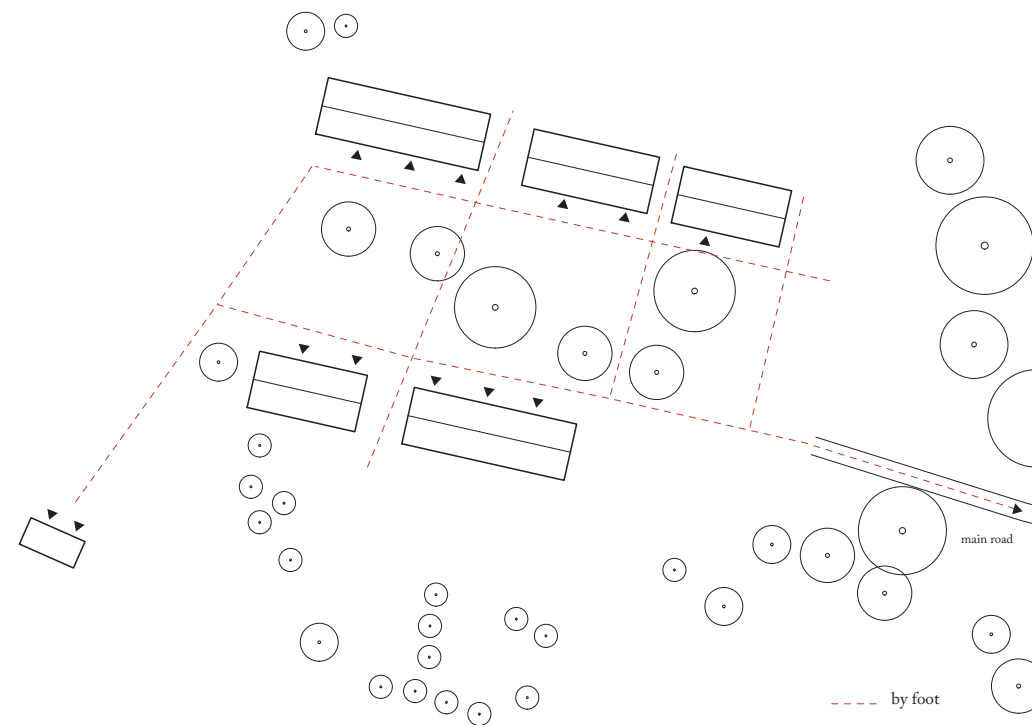
Urbanism and Typologies

The Schools are spread all over the territory. They are normally composed by several long thin buildings that are surrounding a central square. One building is composed by two to three classrooms that are placed in a linear way next to each other and connected by an outside corridor under the porch.



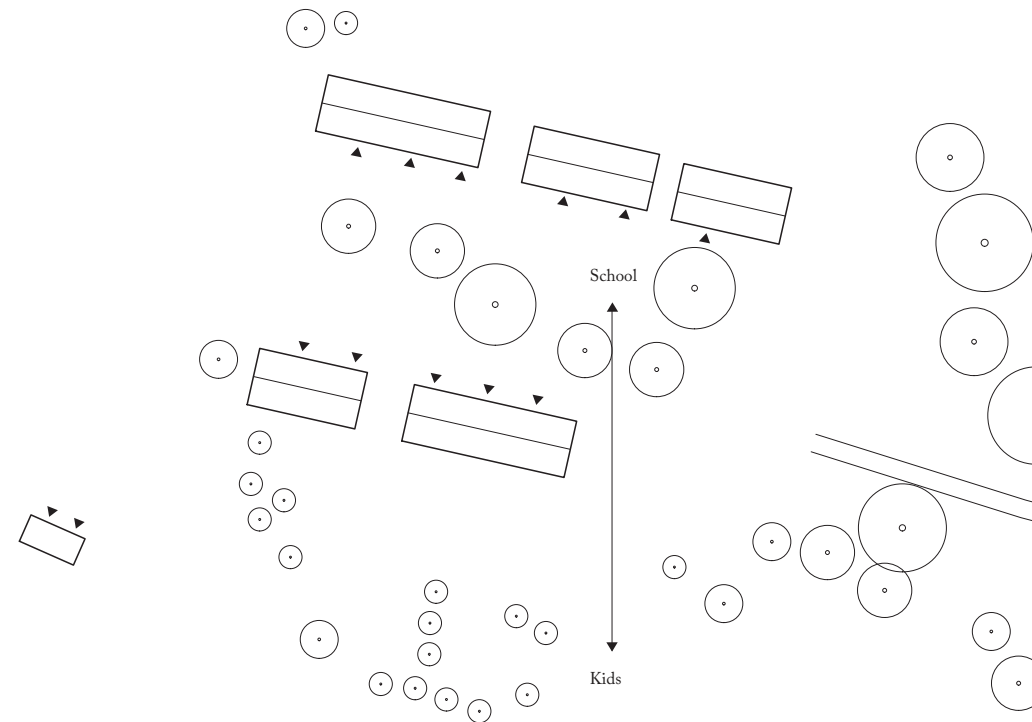
Nature

Trees are placed in between and around the School buildings. They provide shadow and slow down the wind.



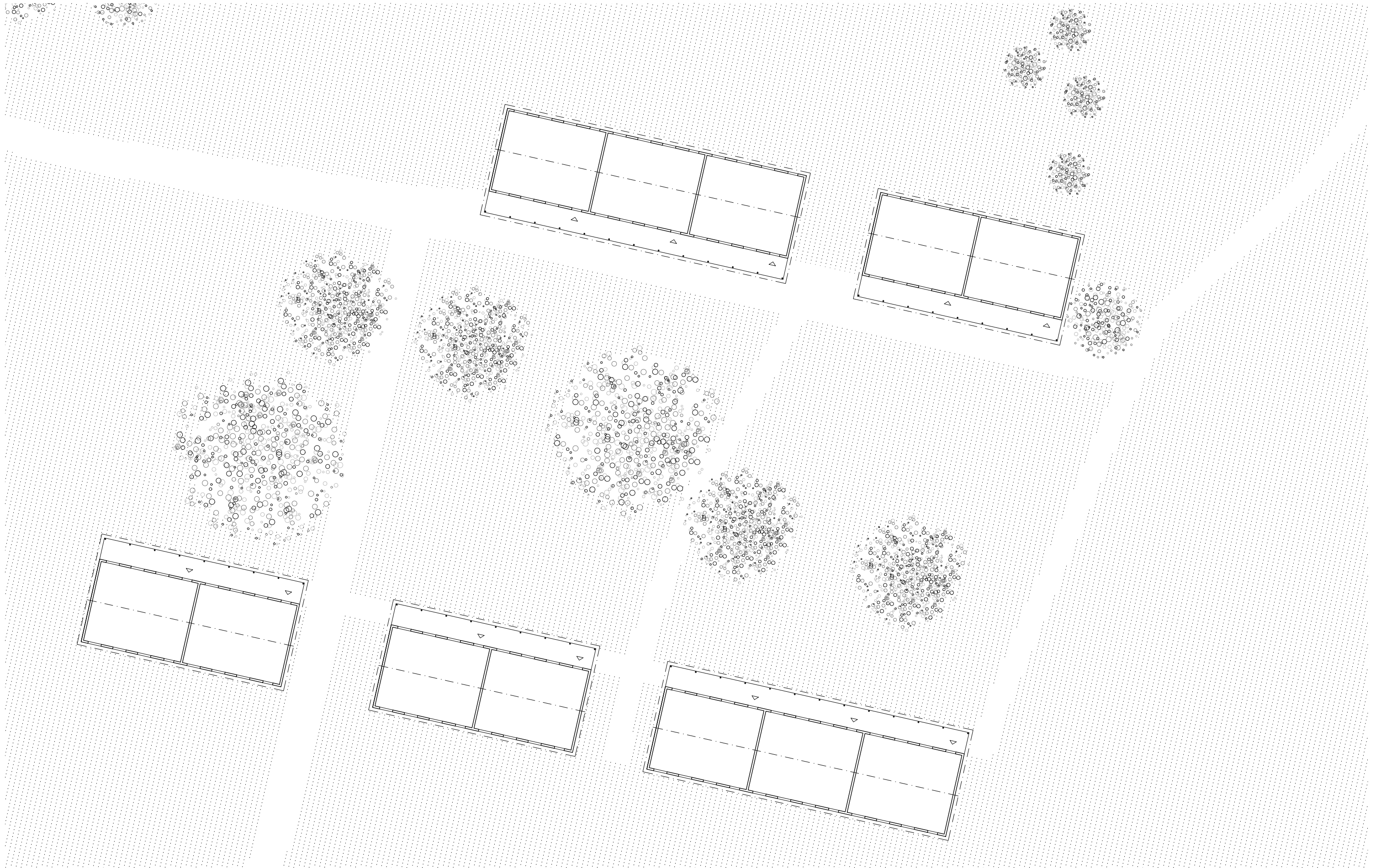
Access and Circulation

The classrooms are accessed independently through a series of different spaces: road - path - square - porch - classroom. During the break the kids play mainly on the central square between the buildings.

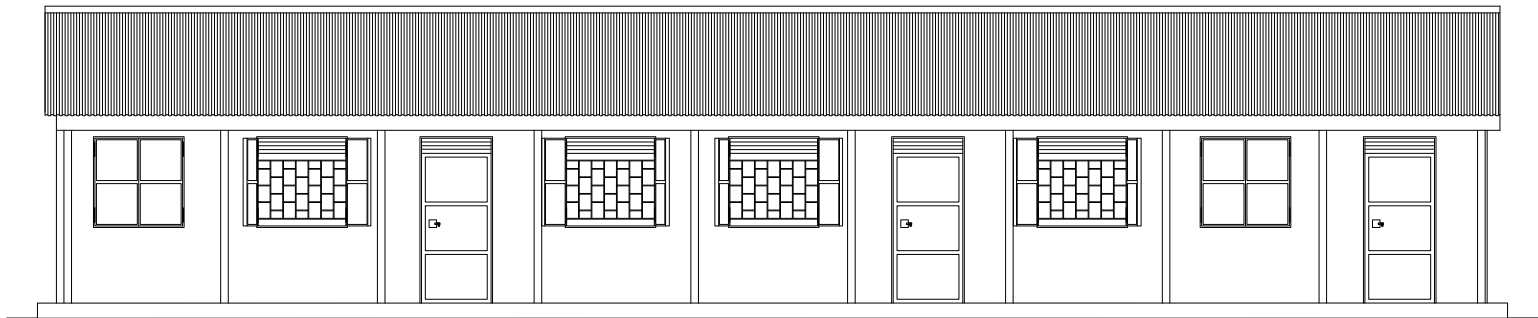
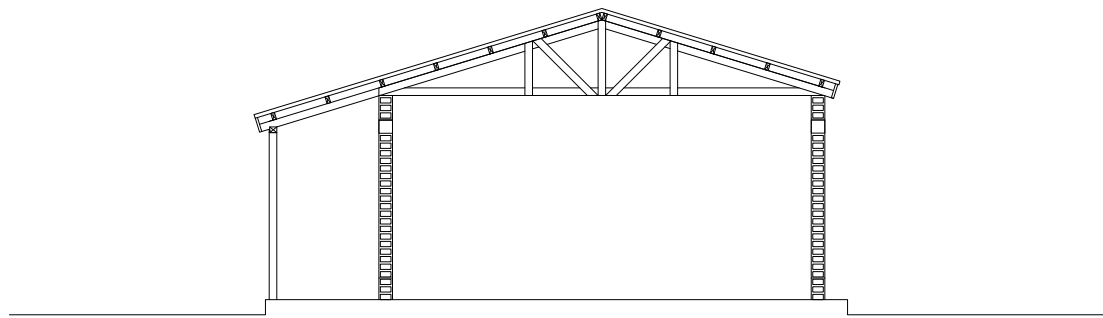
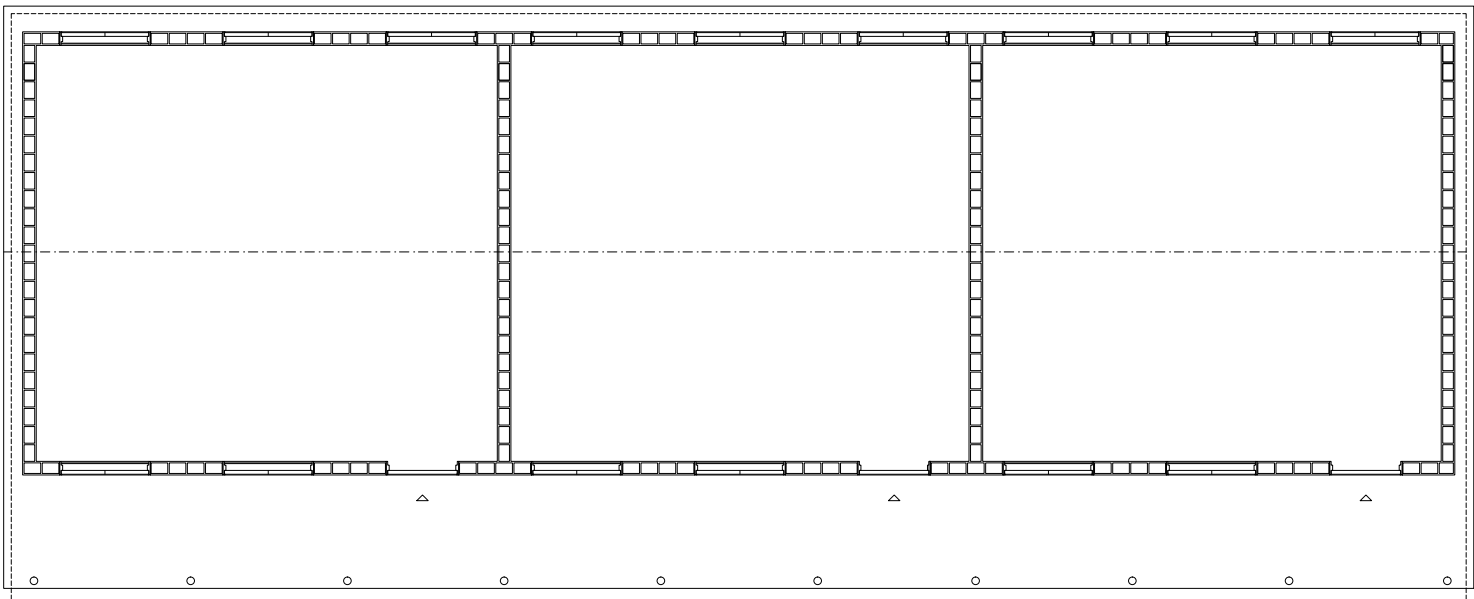


Connection to the surrounding

The kids come normally from the surrounding neighborhood. However, it isn't the location of their home that defines to which school a kid goes, but more if and how much school fees the parents are able to pay.









Traditional Construction



Foundation

The bricks used for foundations are directly placed on the ground. This causes often humidity problems and reduces the durability of the construction. After the first two layers of bricks a termite protection is placed horizontally in between two bricklayers.



Wall

The local burnt bricks are usually used for the construction of the walls. They are liked by either earth or cement. Since the form of the brick is very irregular, the joints are quite thick. From an ecologically point of view this way of construction isn't very good due to the amount of cement needed and the process of production of locally burnt bricks.



Roof structure

The roof structure is prefabricated on the floor and afterwards lifted on top of the walls. If the diameter of the hut is bigger then 3m an auxiliary post is used as helping structure placed in the center during the construction.



Straw for the roof; grows in between the fields



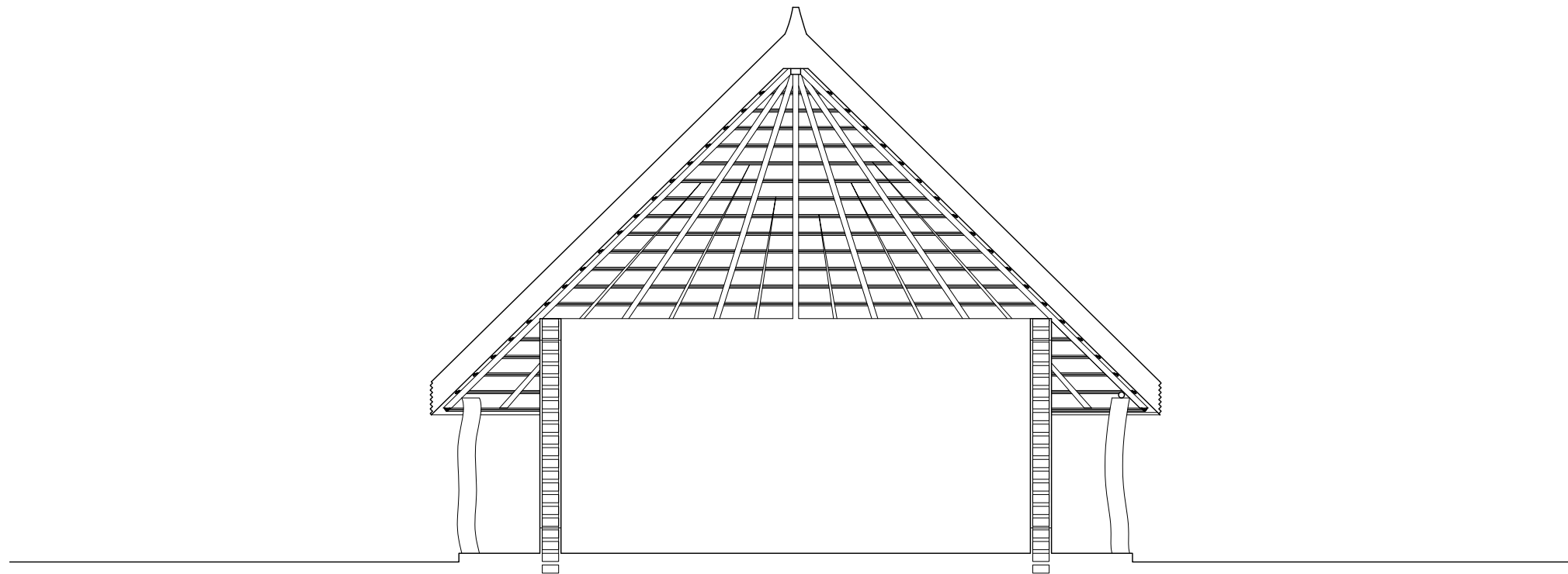
Detail: central connection of Roof structure
This is the interlinking central element in a bigger hut (4m diameter).



Detail: Wall – Roofstructure connection



Detail: outside post – Roof; holds the roof in place but no bracing



Construction

The vernacular construction is light construction. The roof structure is mainly supported by the load bearing rigid round wall. However, since there is no proper fixation, there is no bracing. This is why the homesteads are normally surrounded by trees that help cutting the wind in order to protect the roof to fly off. The posts are just a vertical support and therefore can't be used as bracing structure.