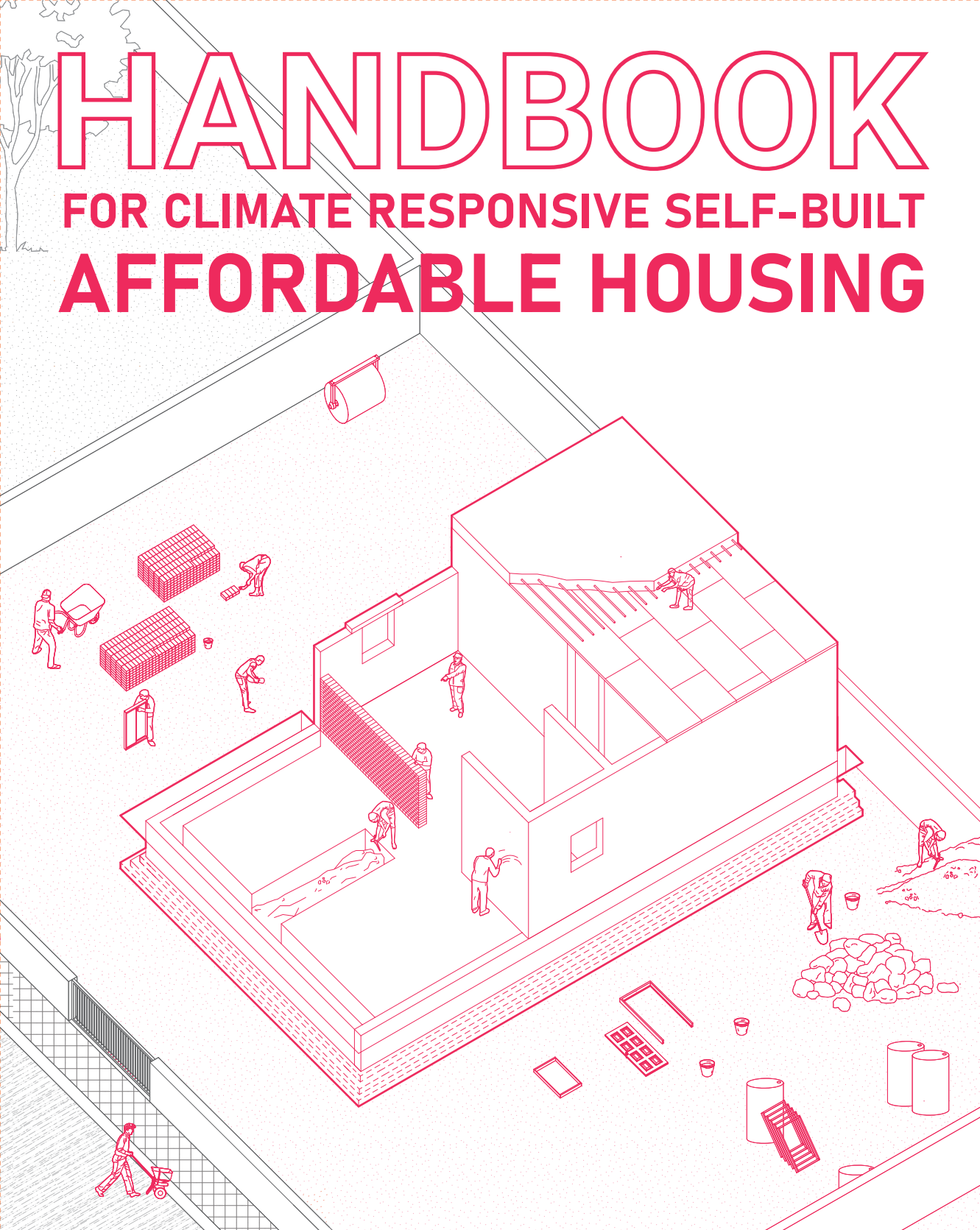
HANDBOOK

FOR CLIMATE RESPONSIVE SELF-BUILT

AFFORDABLE HOUSING



HOT AND DRY CLIMATE

ADB | IIFL HOME LOAN

CUPP CENTER FOR URBAN PLANNING AND POLICY | CRDF CEPT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

DISCLAIMER

This document was published under **ADB TA-6722 IND: Enabling the Ecosystem to Improve Access to Green Affordable Housing for Women - Capacity Building (54164-002)**. The TA/GRANT is financed by an ADB-managed trust fund--the Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCRTF) - with funding from The Rockefeller Foundation and the Governments of Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the funders or ADB.

Handbook for Climate Responsive Self-Built Affordable Housing

HOT AND DRY CLIMATE

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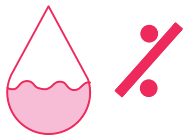
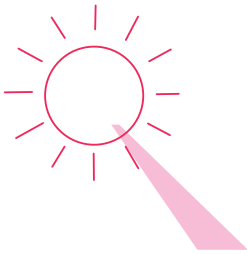
GRAPHICAL GUIDE FOR THE HANDBOOK



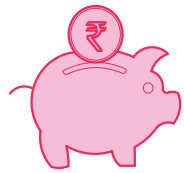
Humidity

Rain

Wind



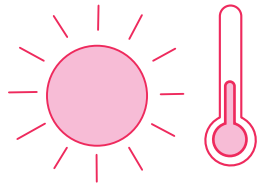
Sunlight



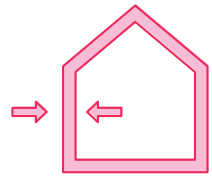
Money / Savings

Air Flow

Cool
Temperature

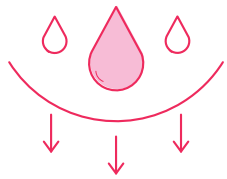


Hot Temperature

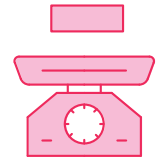


Thermal Mass

Compressive
Strength



Water
Absorption



Weight

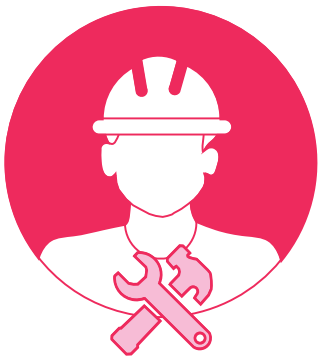
WHO IS THIS HANDBOOK FOR?

Aspiring Home Owners

This handbook guides homeowners to build a climate responsive house for the geography it is located in while keeping in mind cost efficiency in building construction to make it affordable. The book also suggests sustainable lifestyle choices and practices at home.

Architect / Engineer

Passive architectural strategies with clear design objectives for a particular climate zone given in this book help architects / engineers / technical representatives from HFCs to achieve a sustainable house with ease. Construction details further help in the execution of design goals.



Civil Work Contractor

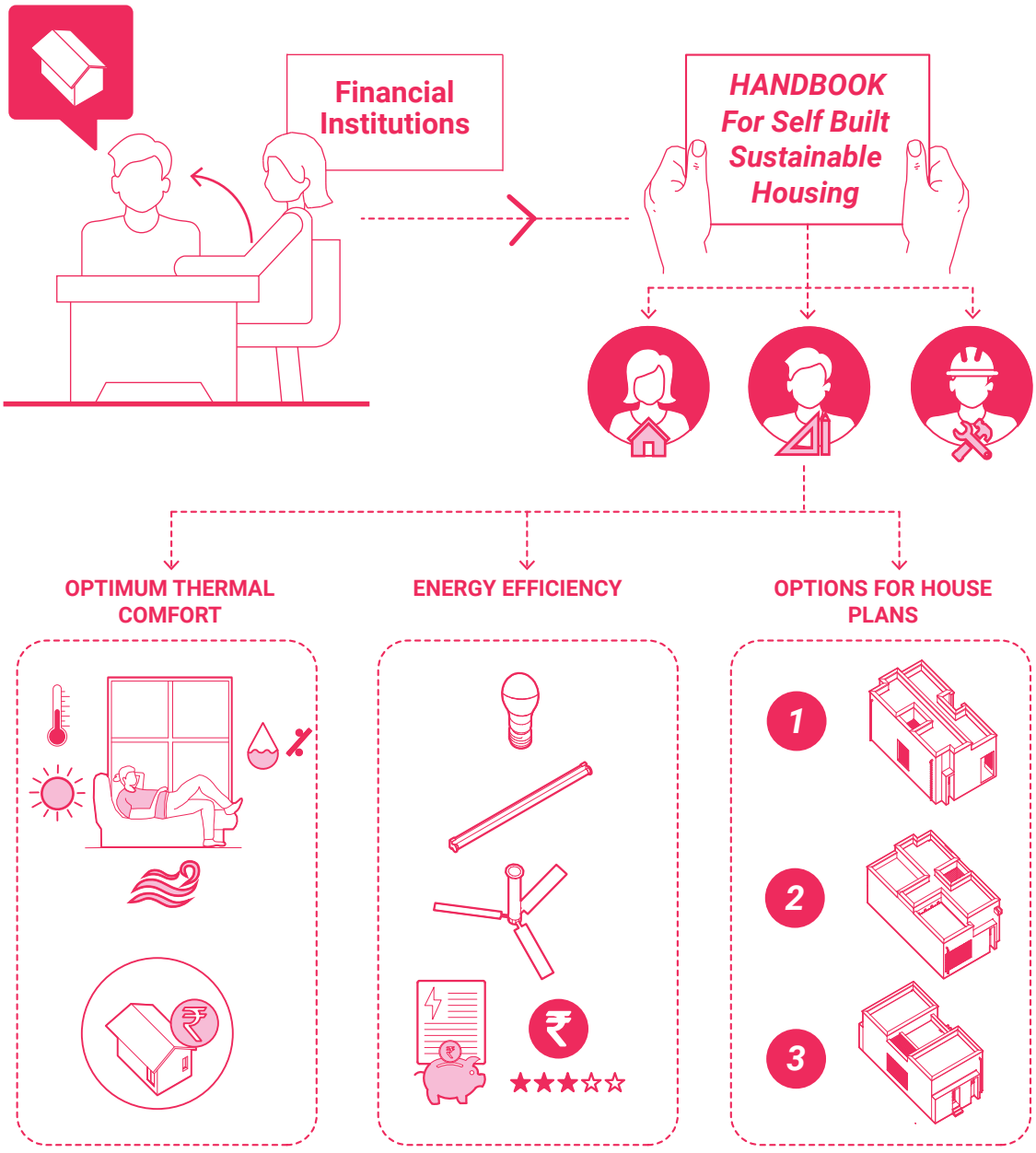
Along with decision making, this handbook works as a reference for building construction on site with its detailed drawings made with precision and clear design objectives towards climate responsive building.

NOTE :

On the top right corner of the page, the icon highlighted in colour depicts for whom the information is applicable.

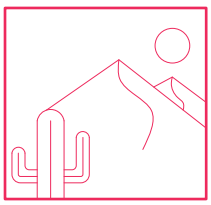
WHAT IS THIS HANDBOOK ABOUT ?

- This illustrative handbook aims to provide guidance to key stakeholders involved in self-built housing (owners, designers and contractors) to develop sustainable affordable homes.
- The handbook lays out design strategies along with solutions for sustainable affordable construction to achieve optimum thermal comfort and energy efficiency in the house.
-It contains plans for three typologies of houses which can be adapted to different site conditions and context. The book also encourages homeowners to choose sustainable appliances and systems at home.

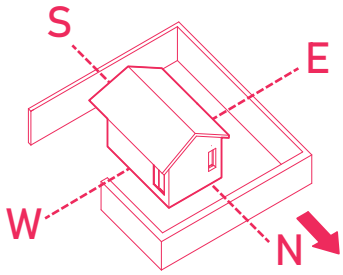


HOW IS THIS HANDBOOK STRUCTURED ?

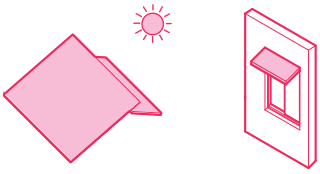
- This handbook begins with macro-level information about geography and design objectives for the particular climate zone. It further delves into specific passive design strategies (micro-level), construction details, material and appliance choices with the aim of achieving comfortable habitat in the given climate zone.
- It is devised into the following segments:



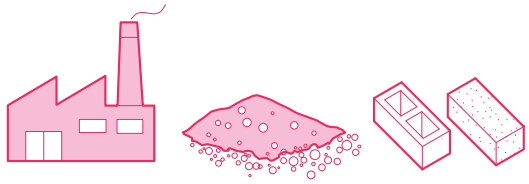
Fundamentals of Hot and Dry Climate



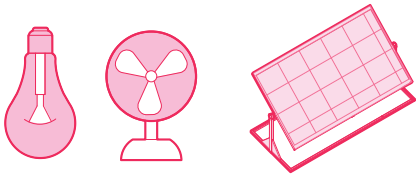
Recommendations at site level



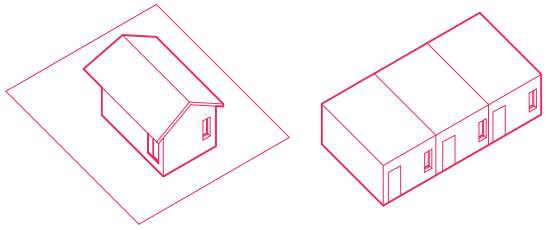
Recommendations at building level



Recommendations for material choices

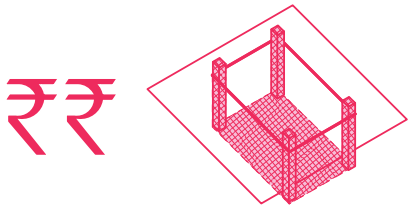


Recommendations for appliances and systems



Unit typologies

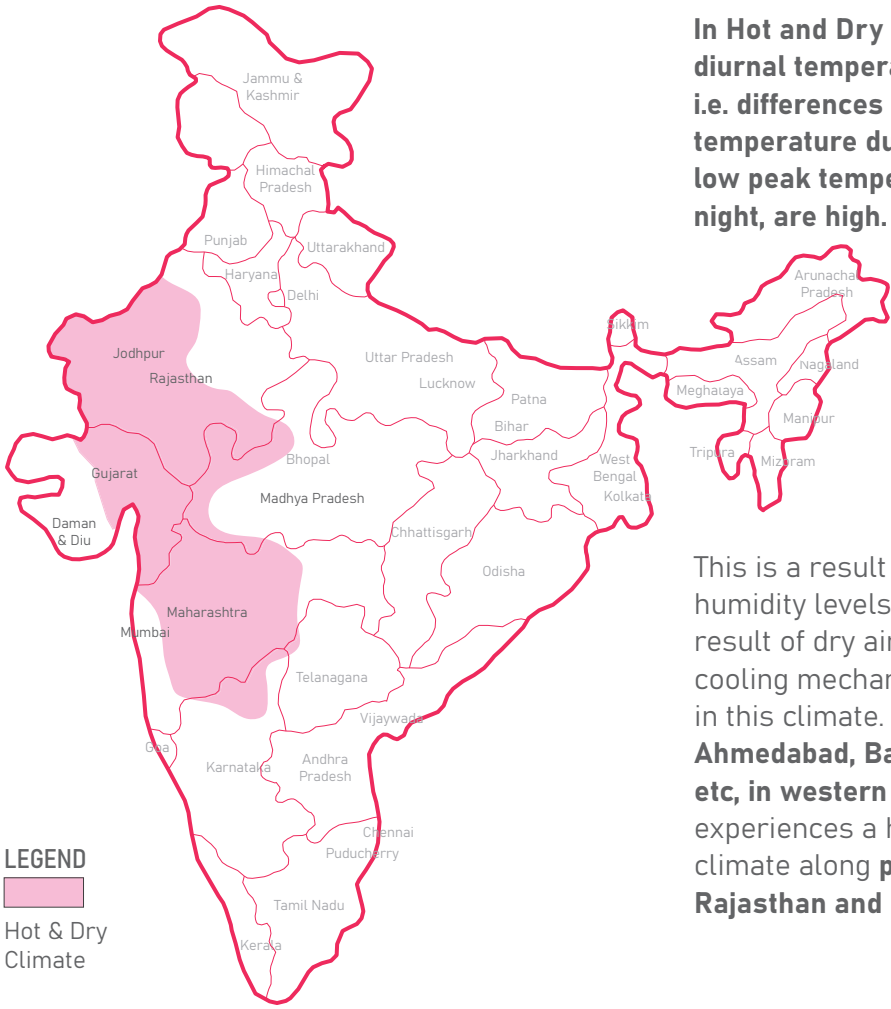
Waste management



Cost estimates for construction

INTRODUCTION TO HOT AND DRY CLIMATE ZONE

KNOW YOUR CLIMATE ZONE



Map of India highlighting the **Hot and Dry Climate** region of india

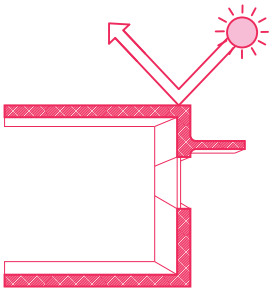
In Hot and Dry climate, the diurnal temperature variations, i.e. differences in high peak temperature during the day and low peak temperature during night, are high.

This is a result of low relative humidity levels of air. As a result of dry air, evaporative cooling mechanisms work well in this climate. Cities like **Ahmedabad, Baroda, Anand, etc, in western India** experiences a hot and dry climate along **parts of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra**.

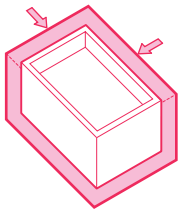
Maximum day - time air temperatures : **27– 45°C**
Night-time air temperatures: as low as **22 ° C**

Relative Humidity : moderately low up to **20%**

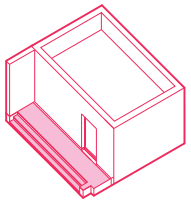
DESIGN OBJECTIVES



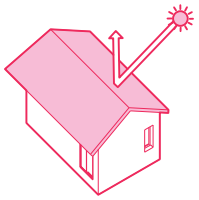
Resist Heat Gain



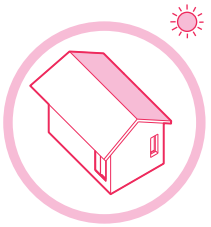
Decrease exposed surface area



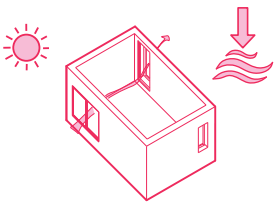
Increase buffer spaces.



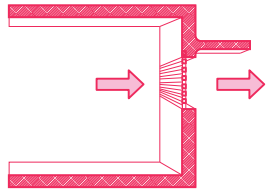
Increase shading and reflectivity



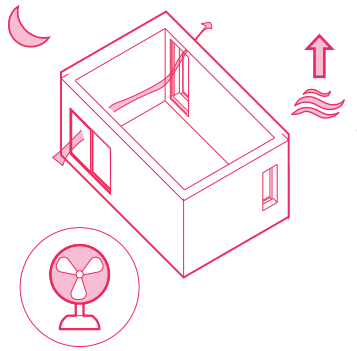
Increase thermal resistance



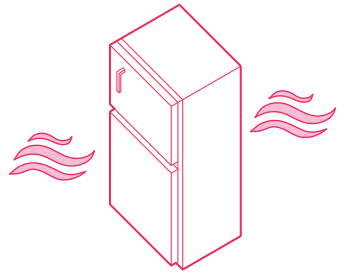
Decreasing the air-exchange rate during the daytime.



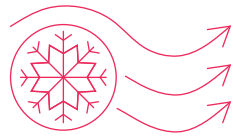
Promote Heat Loss



Increasing air exchange rate (cross-ventilation) during the night time.



Ventilation of appliances

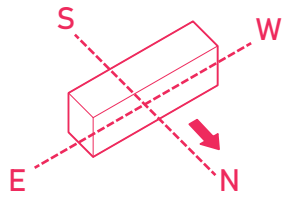


Evaporative cooling

PASSIVE DESIGN STRATEGIES

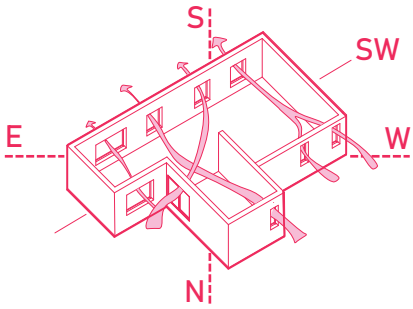
SITE LEVEL

> *BUILDING ORIENTATION*

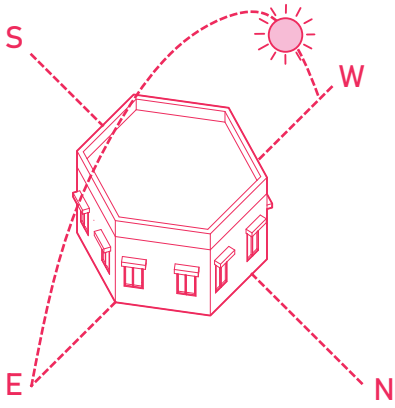


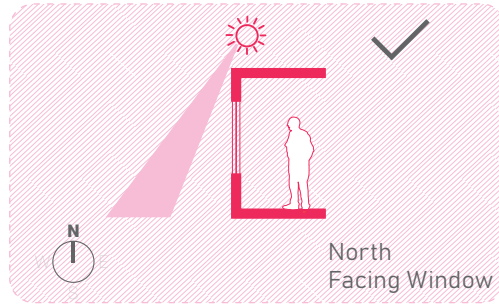
Orientation is the direction the building faces.

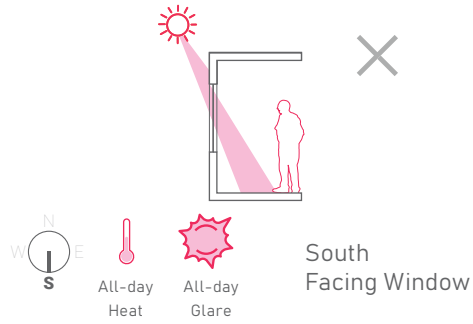
The larger dimensions of a building should preferably face **North-South**, as these elevations receive the lowest heat loads from solar radiation.

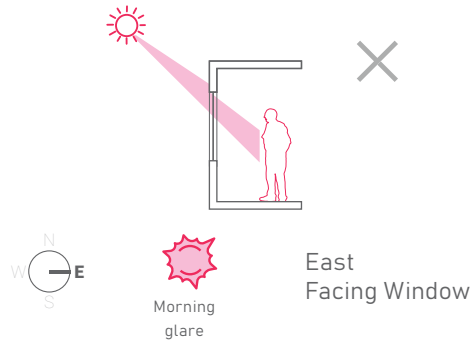


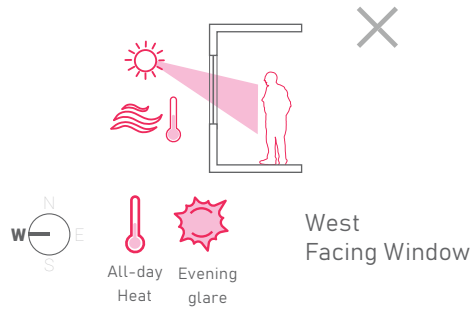
Proper orientation can achieve naturally lit, well ventilated and comfortable rooms.





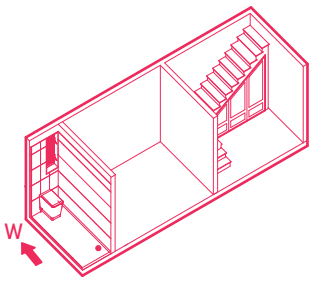




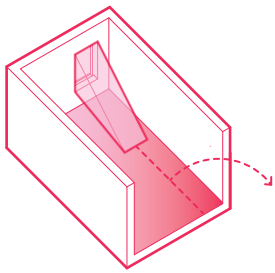


NOTE: For solution, please refer to Page 21

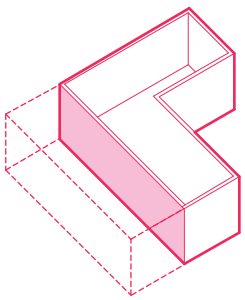
> BUILDING COMPACTNESS



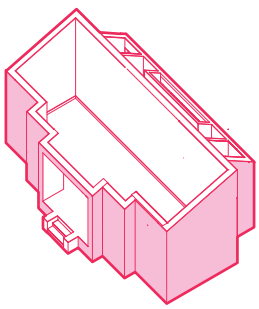
Only rooms **not meant for longer periods of occupancy**, such as store rooms, staircases, and bathrooms, may face the setting sun.



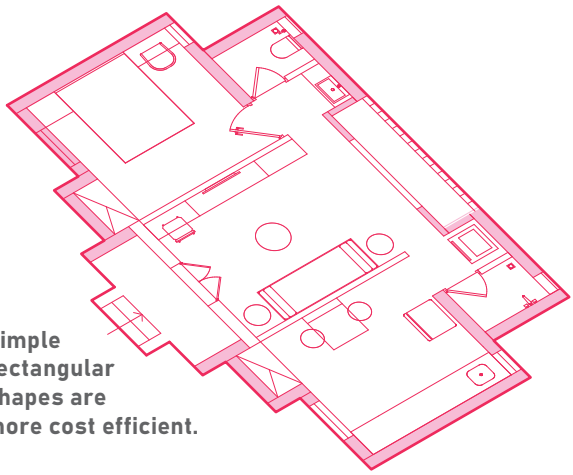
Very **large or deep rooms should be avoided** because the brightness of light diminishes while moving away from a window.



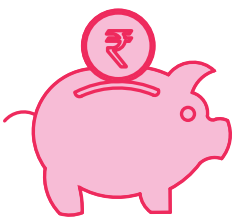
Adjacent units can **share walls** and thereby reduce their exposure to the outside.



The building should be enclosed, compact and inward-looking to reduce sun-exposure.



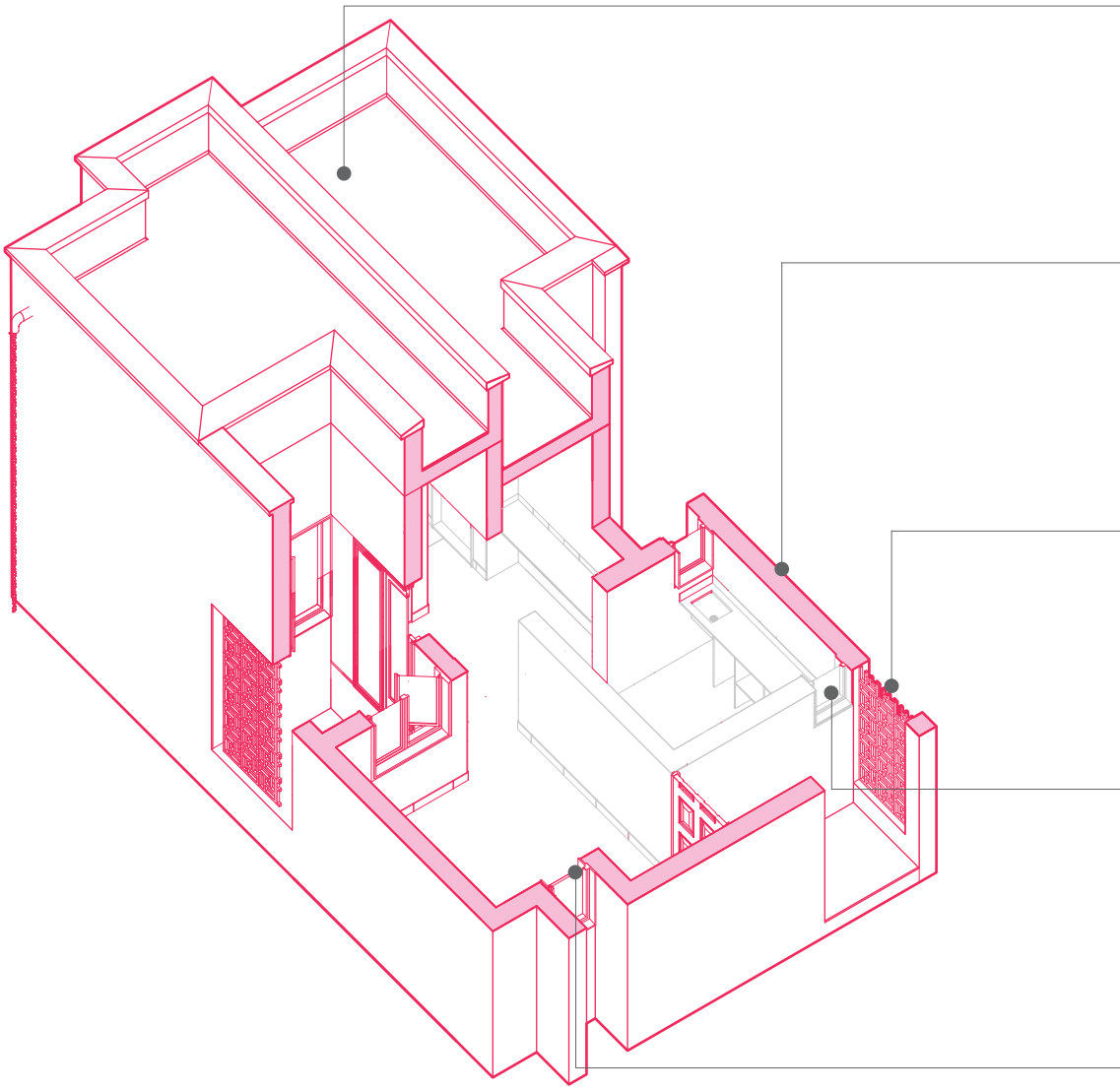
Simple rectangular shapes are more cost efficient.

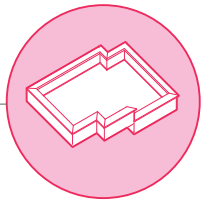
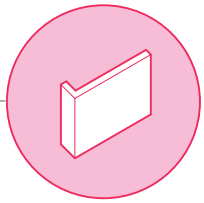
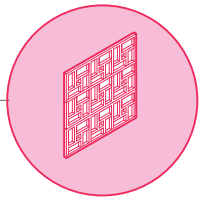
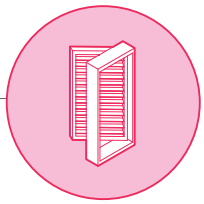
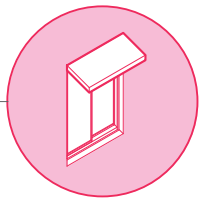


Simple methods of achieving compactness in planning also reduce the cost of construction.

BUILDING LEVEL

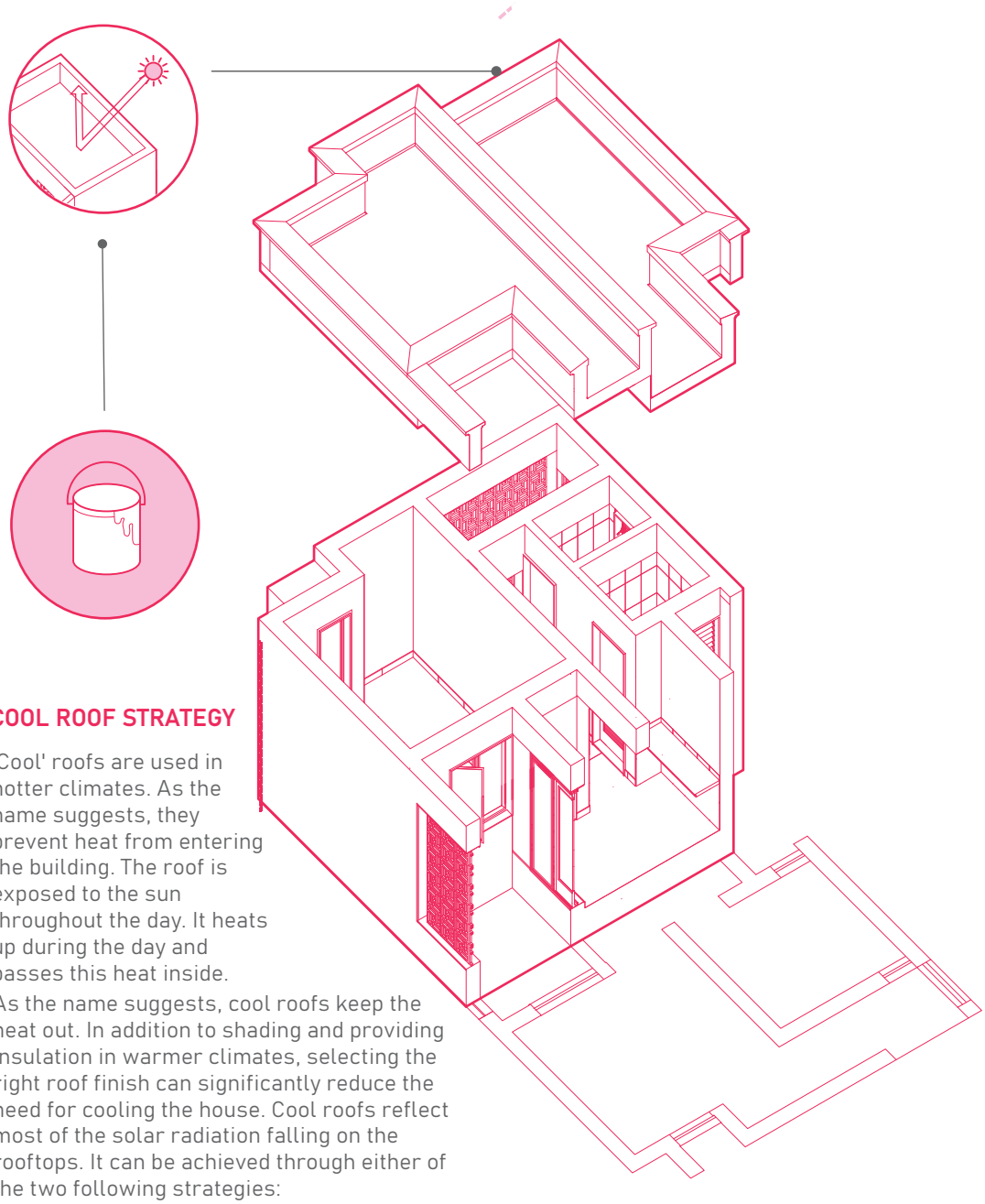
> *BUILDING ENVELOPE*



Building Envelope	Thermal Comfort		
	Natural Ventilation	Shading	Insulation
 ROOF		✓	✓
 EXTERNAL WALLS			✓
 FENESTRATIONS - JALI	✓	✓	
 FENESTRATIONS - WINDOW	✓		
 SHADING DEVICES		✓	

BUILDING LEVEL

> *ROOFING STRATEGIES WITH CONSTRUCTION DETAILS*



COOL ROOF STRATEGY

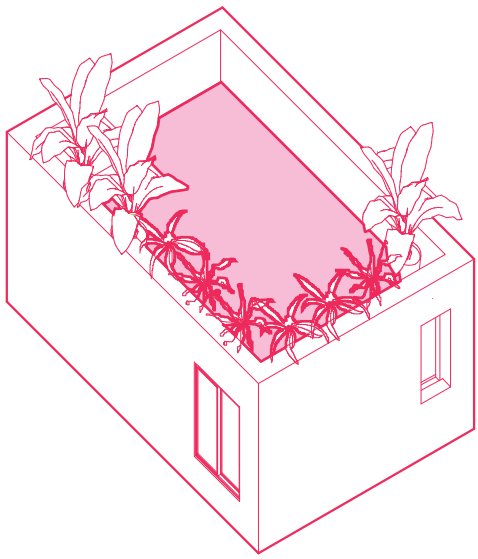
'Cool' roofs are used in hotter climates. As the name suggests, they prevent heat from entering the building. The roof is exposed to the sun throughout the day. It heats up during the day and passes this heat inside.

As the name suggests, cool roofs keep the heat out. In addition to shading and providing insulation in warmer climates, selecting the right roof finish can significantly reduce the need for cooling the house. Cool roofs reflect most of the solar radiation falling on the rooftops. It can be achieved through either of the two following strategies:

OPTION - 1

GREEN ROOF

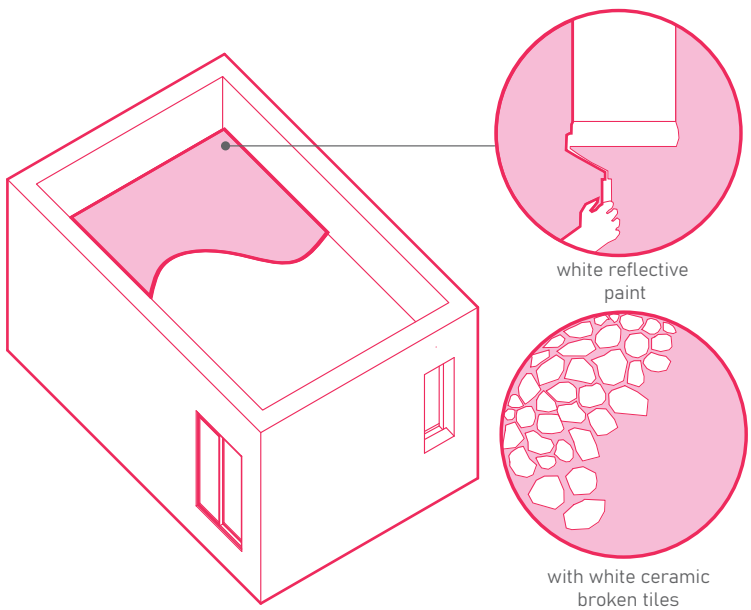
Green roofs are gardens cultivated on terraces. The soil and the plants will help insulate the roof, reducing overall heating and cooling costs. These roofs can reduce the 'urban heat island' effect. In increasingly urbanised spaces, Green roofs also provide easily accessible green spaces.



OPTION - 2

REFLECTIVE SURFACE

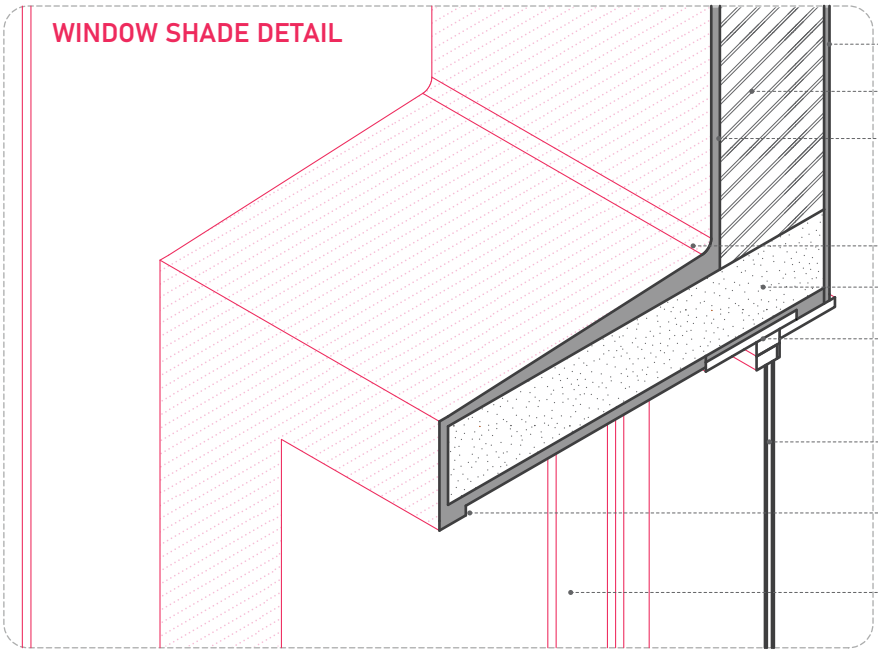
Applying white reflective paint on the roof or using white ceramic broken tiles improves reflectivity of the surface. It reduces heat gain and makes the indoors comfortable.



BUILDING LEVEL

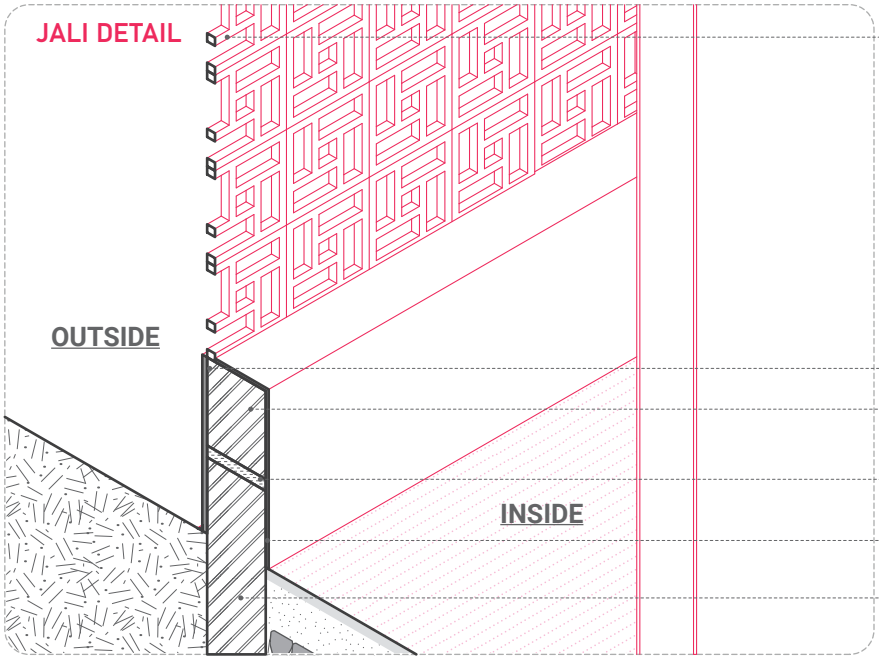
> CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

WINDOW SHADE DETAIL



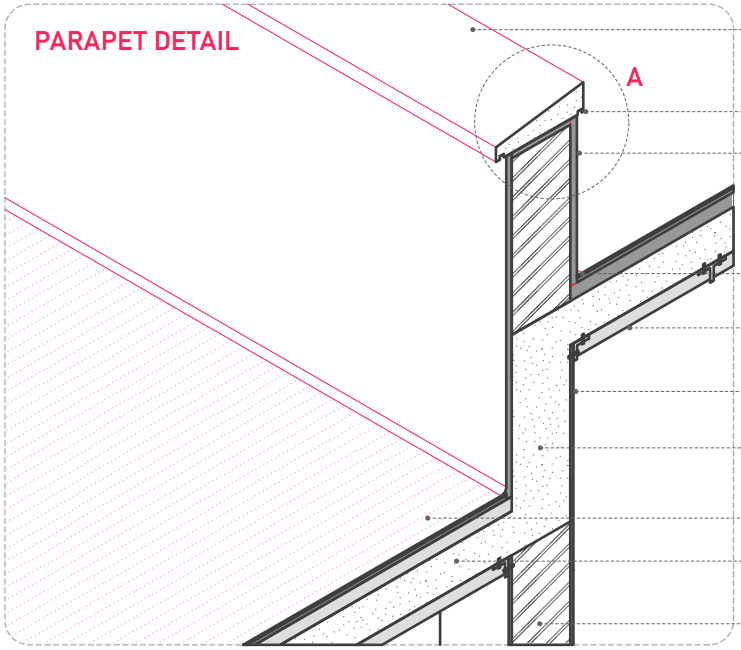
12mm thk internal Gypsum Plaster
230 thk Block Wall
19mm thk External Plater
Wata
150mm thk RCC Chajja
18mm thk Locally available Stone Frame (internal)
Aluminium Casement Window
Drip Mould
18mm thk Locally available stone frame (external)

JALI DETAIL



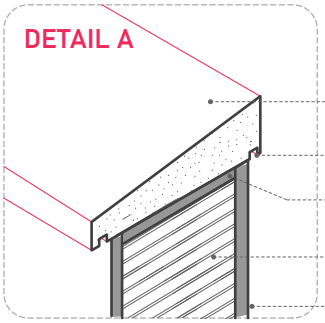
325 x 325 mm Jali Wall
19mm thk External Plaster
230mm thk Block Work Wall
40mm thk DPC
12mm thk Internal Plaster
230 mm Foundation wall

PARAPET DETAIL



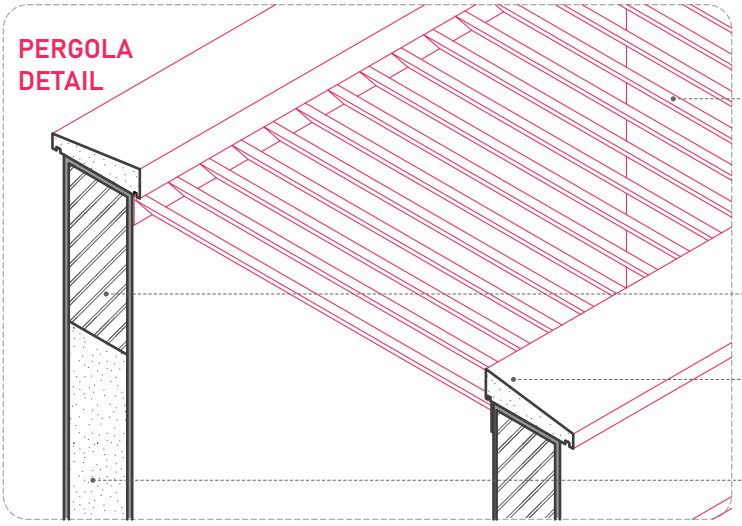
- PCC Coping
- Drip Mould
- 19mm thk External Plaster
- Wata
- 50mm thk XPS Insulation Sheet
- 12mm thk internal Gypsum Plaster
- 750 mm Deep RCC Beam
- Roof Insulation
- 150mm thk RCC Slab
- 230mm thk Block work

DETAIL A



- PCC Coping
- Drip Mould
- Mortar
- 230mm Block Work
- External Plaster

PERGOLA DETAIL



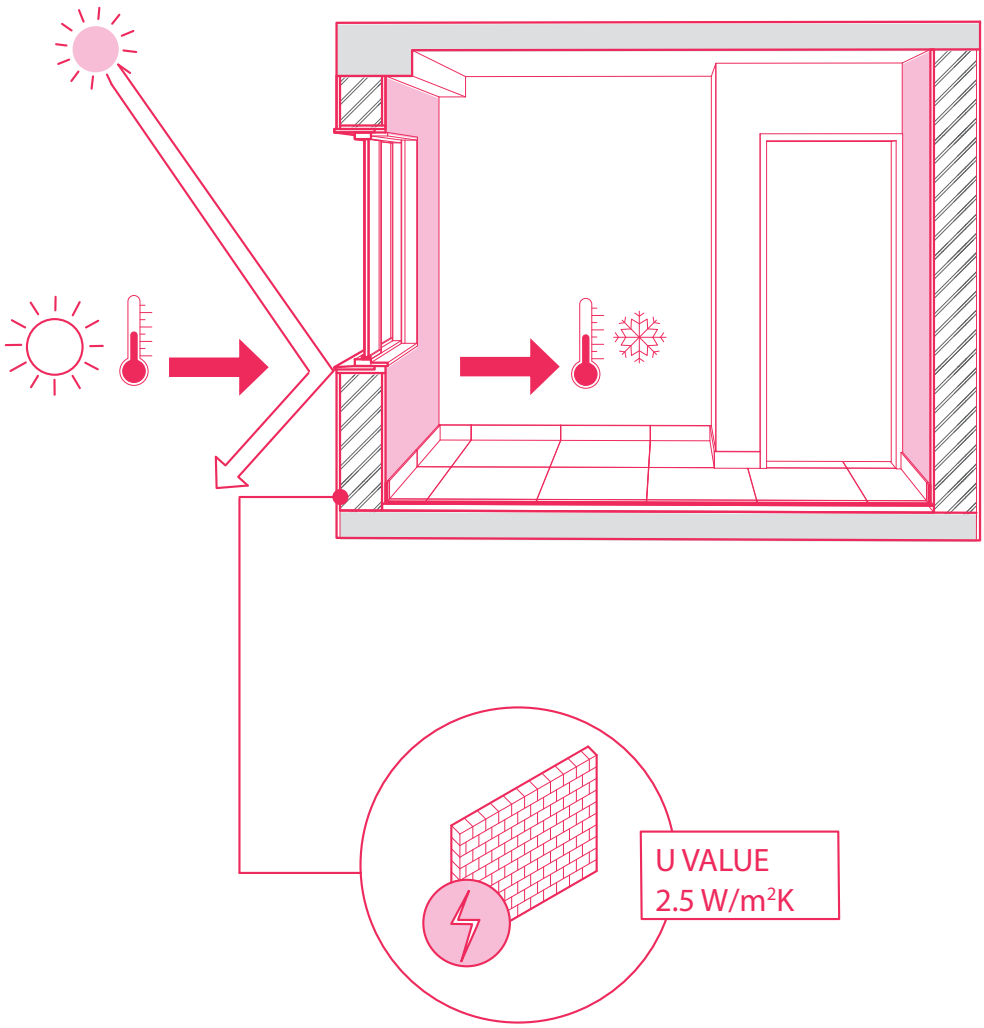
- Metal Pergola
- 230mm Thk Block work
- PCC Coping
- 600mm Deep RCC Beam

BUILDING LEVEL

> *WALL CONSTRUCTION STRATEGIES WITH DETAILS*

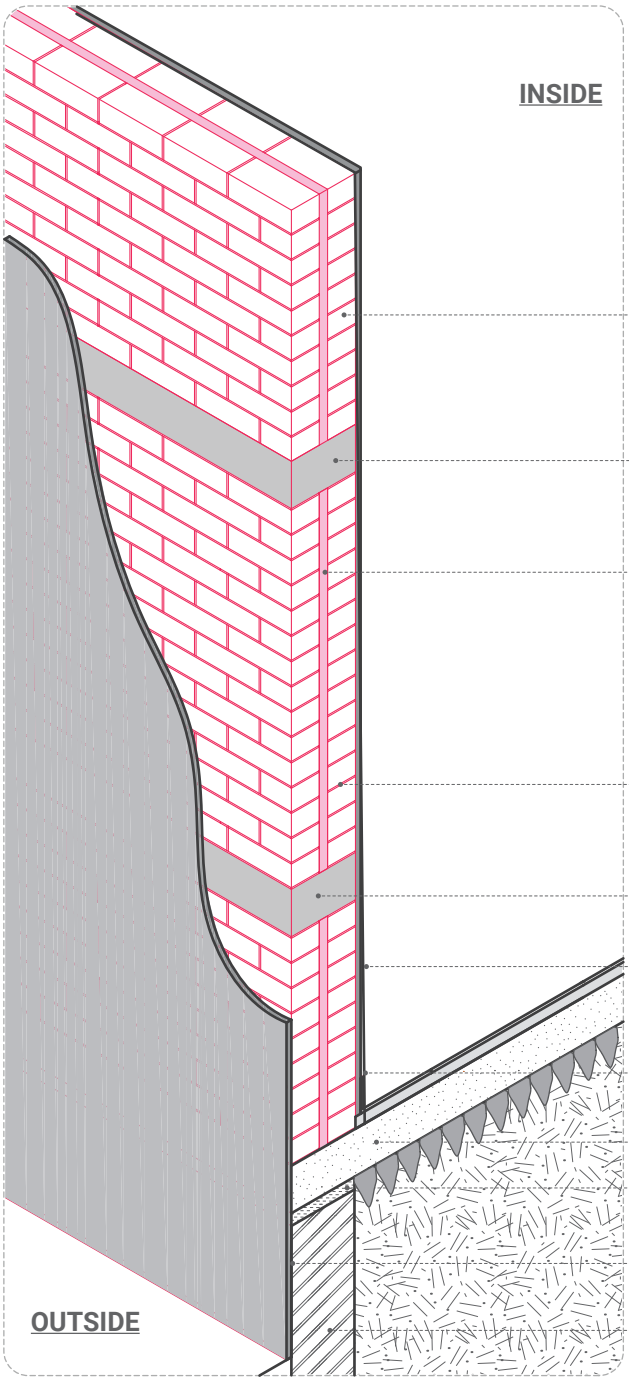
Implement efficient wall for building envelope

U-value of the wall assembly shall meet the baseline of 2.5 w/m²k.T



(Source - IGBC's NEST Ecofriendly Self-Developed Tenements, 2022)

> WALL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



CAVITY WALL OPTIONS

100mm thk brickwork in stretcher bond on either sides of the cavity

150mm thk tie band @2100mm height

Option 1: 30mm cavity filled with EPS Thermocol (or similar)
₹₹ *** Includes increased expenditure**

Option 2: 30mm air cavity

5mm thk mortar

150mm thk tie band @750mm height

12mm thk internal gypsum plaster

100mm high skirting tile, material same as flooring

150mm thk pcc slab

40mm thk damp proof course

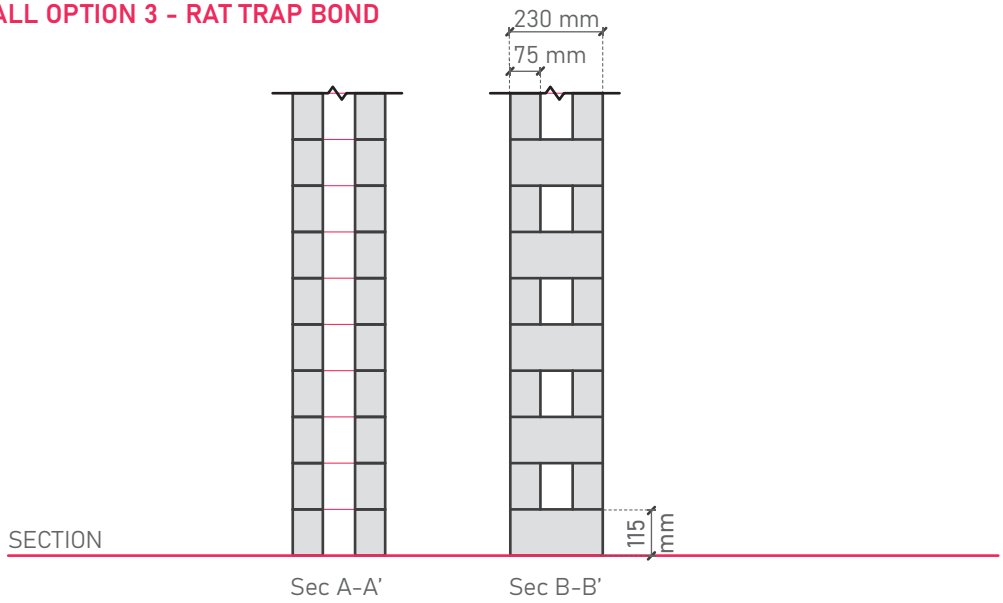
19mm thk external plaster

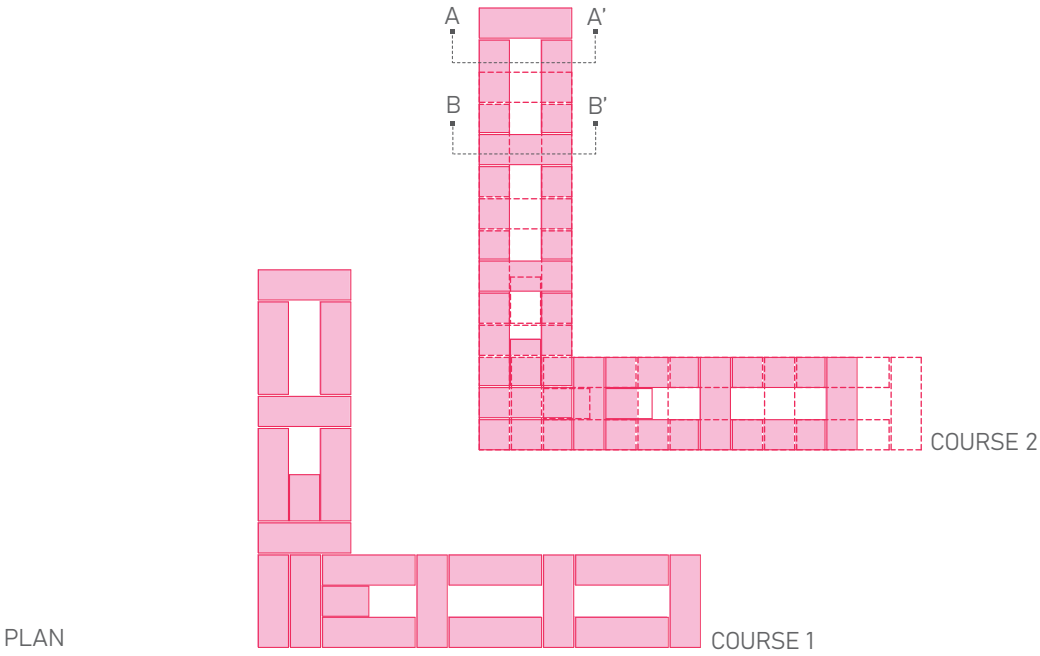
Foundation wall as per approved structural design

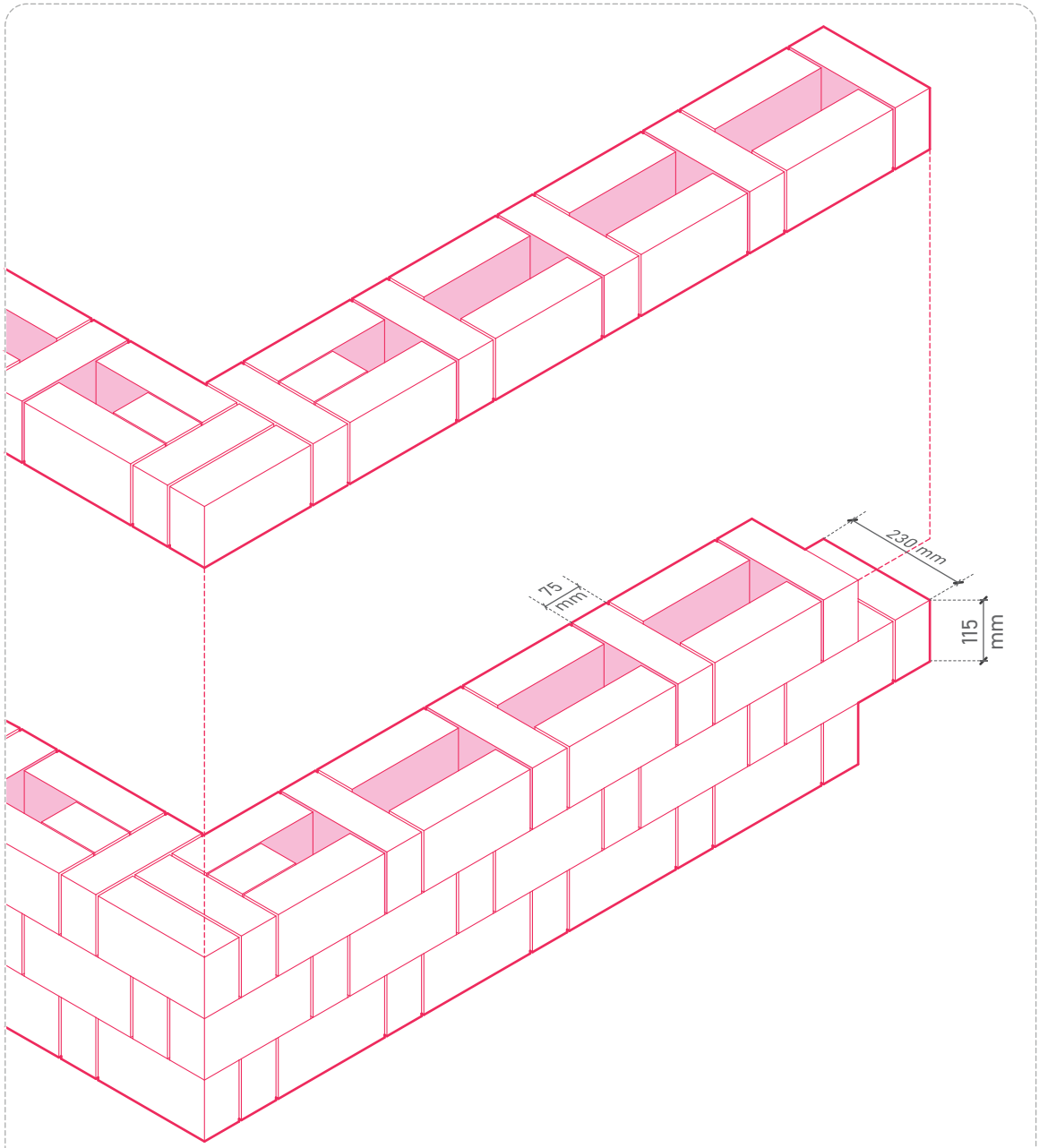
BUILDING LEVEL

> WALL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

WALL OPTION 3 - RAT TRAP BOND



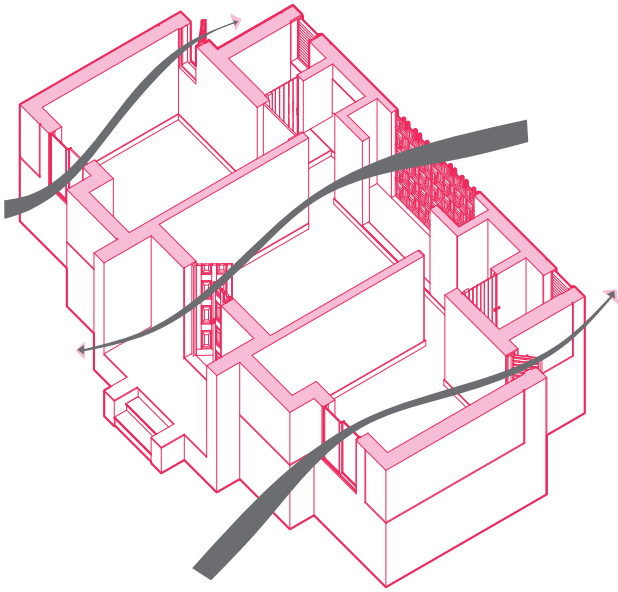


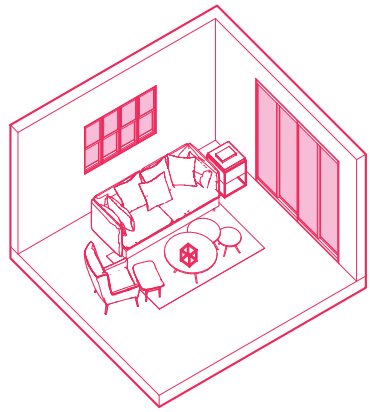


RAT TRAP BOND - EXPLODED ISOMETRIC VIEW

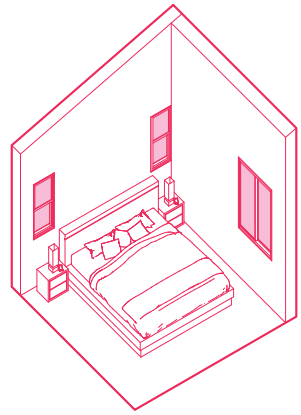
> *FENESTRATIONS WITH WWR RECOMMENDATIONS*

Window to Wall ratio (WWR) is a critical aspect of passive design strategies to achieve energy efficiency and thermal comfort.

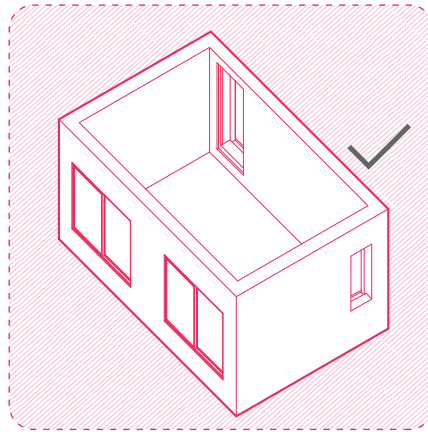


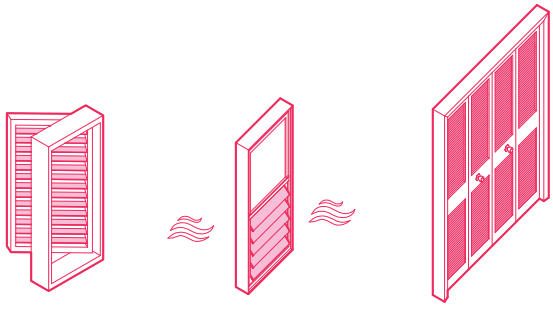


Recommended **WWR for Living Room** = 20% - 30%



Recommended **WWR for Bedroom** = 10% - 30%





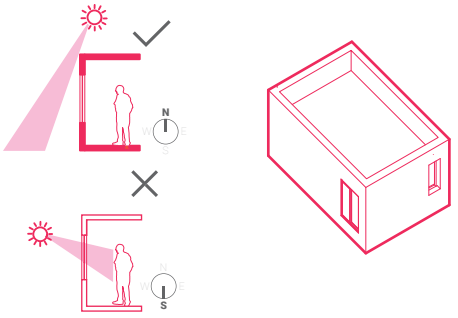
Windows Louvers Grills

For a Hot and Dry climate zone, **WWR** should be **should be at least 17%. Higher percentage is better.**

HOW TO CALCULATE WWR ?

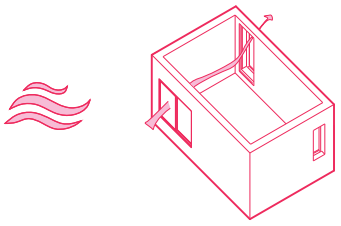
STEP 1 >>>>

Decide window placement on the building as per orientation recommendations and building structure.



STEP 2 >>>>

Decide window positions for a each room for cross ventilation to maximise natural ventilation.



STEP 3 >>>>

Determine window size on each wall as per respective recommended WWRs for your climate zone. As follows,

Wall Area(sq.ft) X WWR(%) = Area for Window(sq.ft)

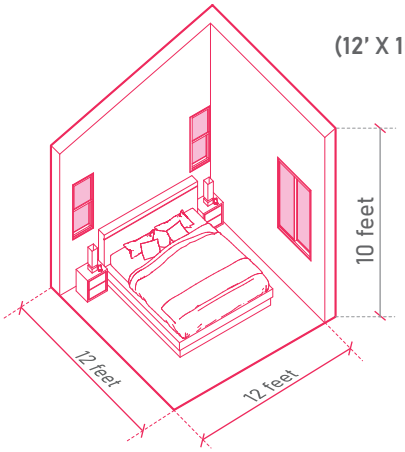
STEP 4 >>>>

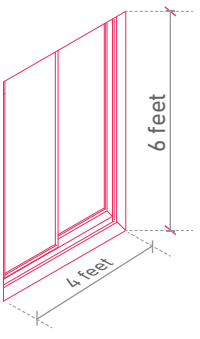
Based on the calculated area, one can decide dimensions for the window considering bedroom size, building structure and orientation

FOR EXAMPLE

20% WWR is recommended for a bedroom for your climate zone,

(12' X 10')sq.ft X 20/100 = 24 sq.ft

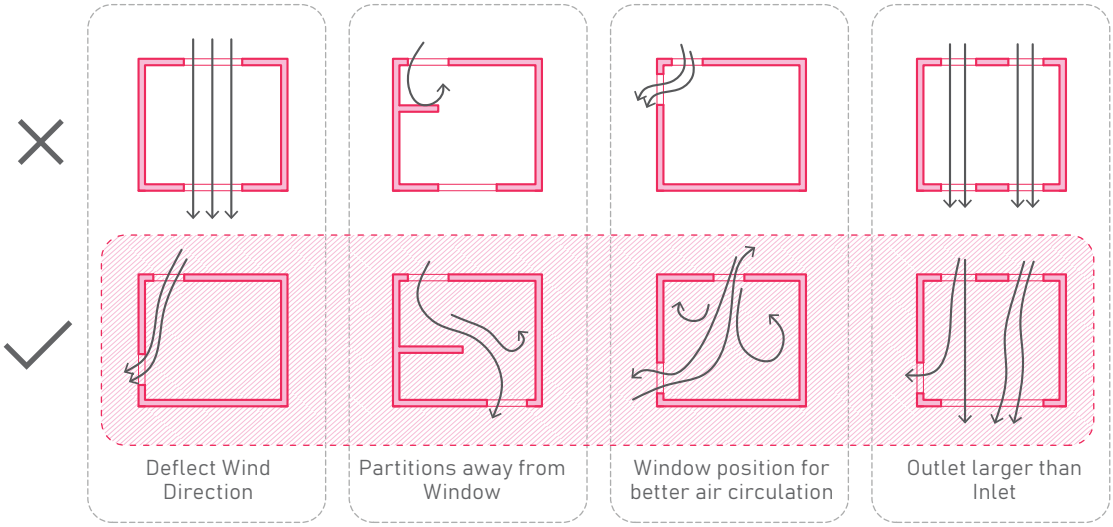




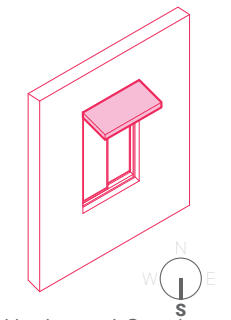
Based on the above calculated area and considering **bedroom size, building structure and orientation,** Window of size **6' x 4'** can be placed in the direction bringing least amount of glare and heat in the bedroom.

> NATURAL VENTILATION STRATEGIES AND SHADING

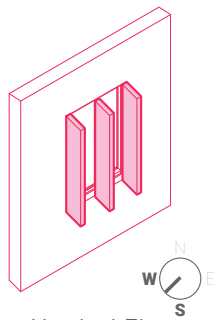
WINDOW PLACEMENTS



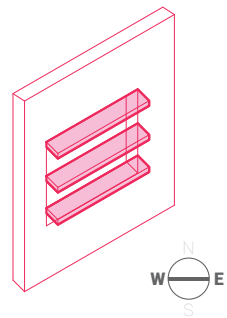
The most effective solution for shading the house is to add an external shading device such as an **overhang or a fin** that would stop the sun rays from falling onto the glass surface altogether.



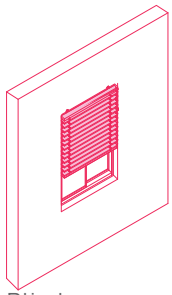
Horizontal Overhang

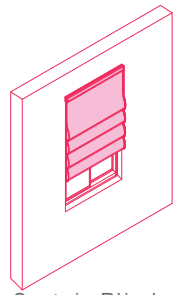


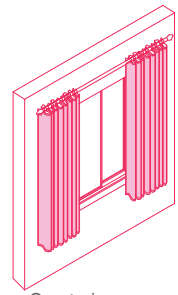
Vertical Fin



Horizontal Fin

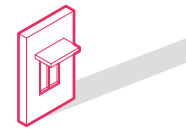

Blinds


Curtain Blinds

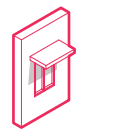

Curtains

SHADOW ANGLES

South Direction

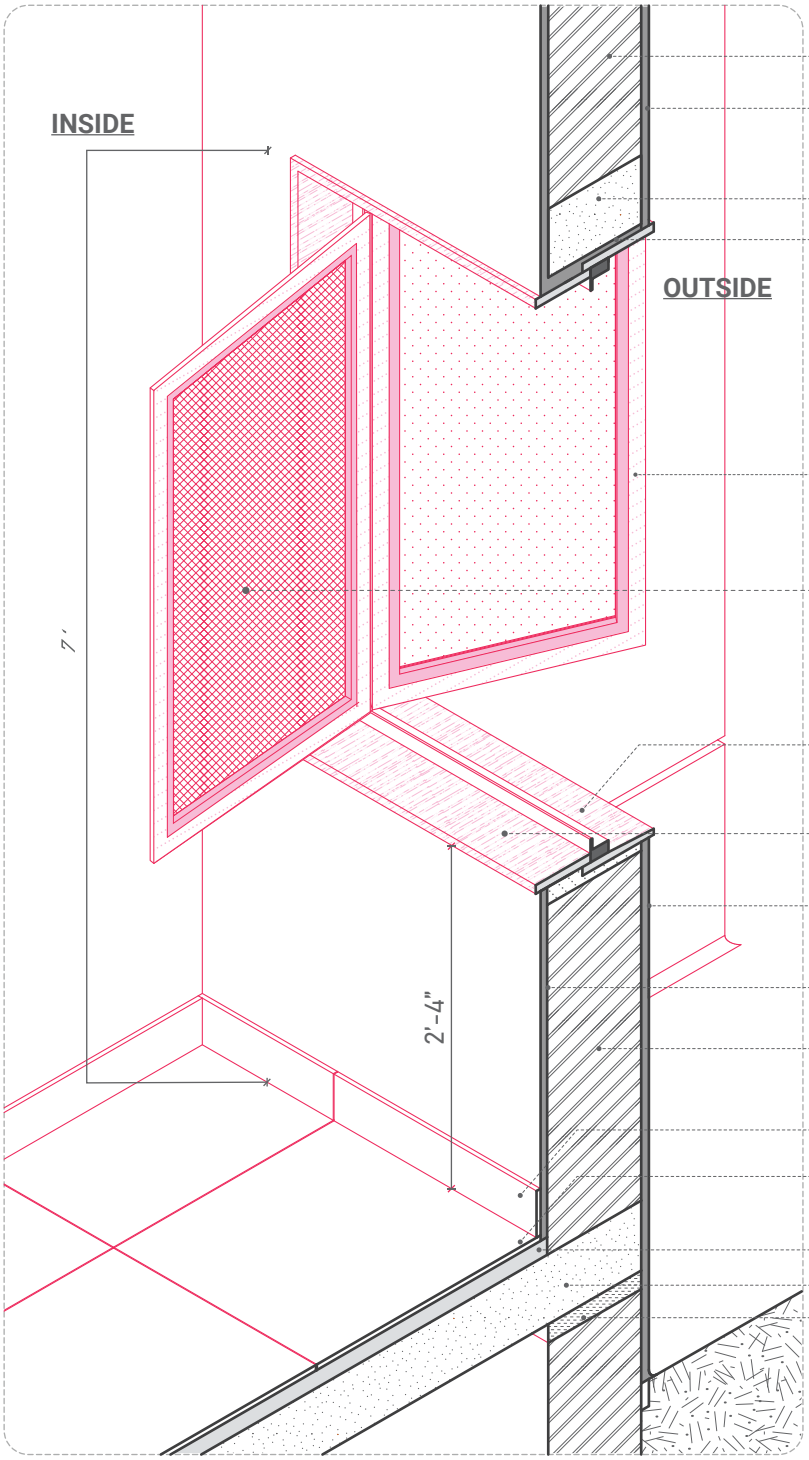
Angle	12 PM	3 PM	6 PM
0°			
10°			
20°			

West Direction

Angle	12 PM	3 PM	6 PM
0°			 *
10°			 *
20°			 *

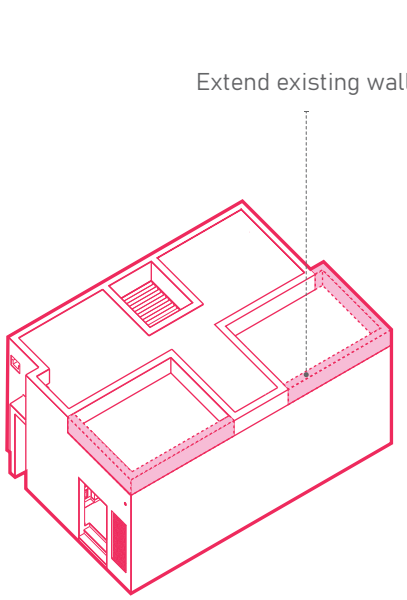
* Due to the horizontal shading device, no/minimal shadow cast on the external wall.

> WINDOW CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

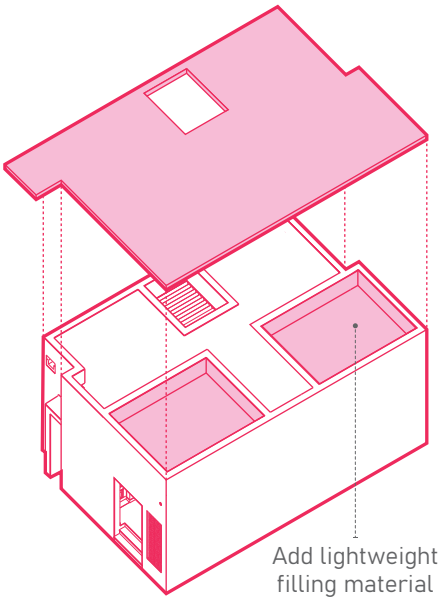


230mm thk block work
19mm thk external plaster
150mm thk concrete lintel
12mm thick mortar
Aluminum casement two leaves window
Mosquito Mesh
18mm thk stone frame (External)
18mm thk stone frame (Internal)
19mm thk external plaster (Rough cast)
12mm thk internal plaster
230mm thk block work (Concrete/fly ash brick/ Acc block)
12mm thk skirting
12mm thk ceramic Floor tile
30mm thk screed
150mm thk PCC slab
40mm thk damp proof Course

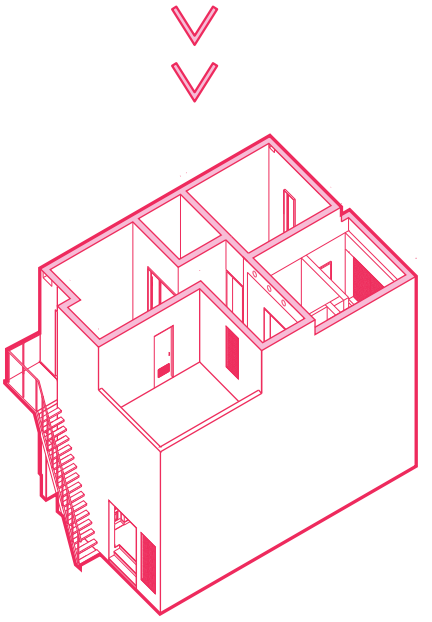
> *FUTURE EXPANSION SCENARIO*



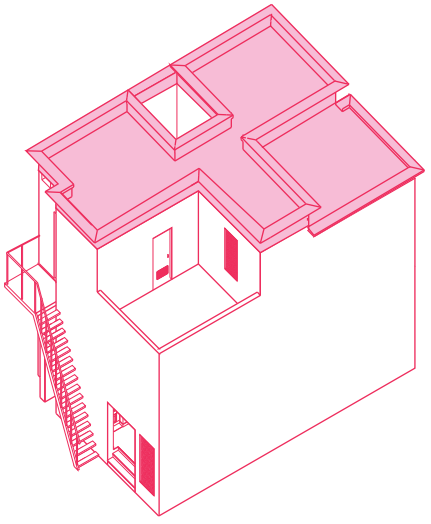
STEP 1
Extend walls of ground floor to achieve uniform height



STEP 2
Construct new slab above existing building



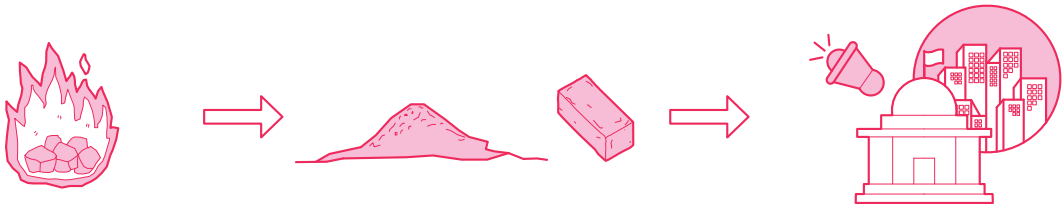
STEP 3
Construct rooms and ladder



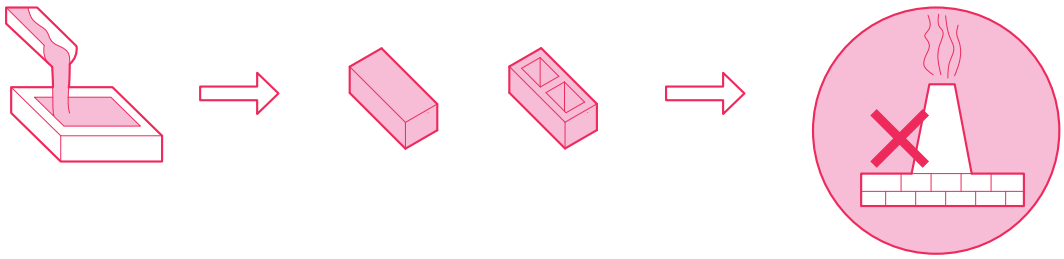
STEP 4
Add terrace slab

SUSTAINABLE MATERIAL CHOICES

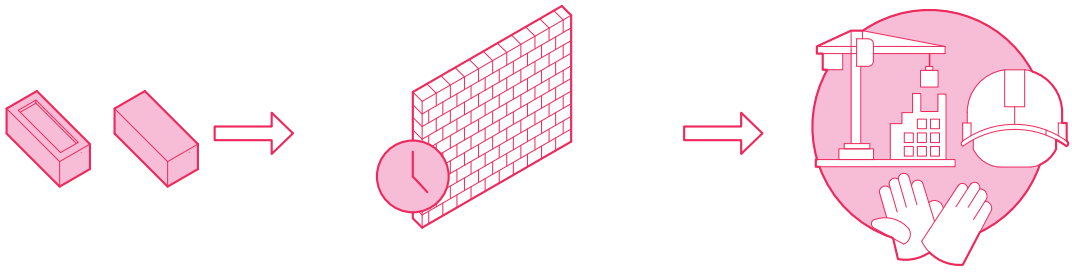
WALLING MATERIAL



The use of **fly ash** (a by-product of coal combustion) as an alternative to fired clay bricks in building construction is being promoted by the government and its availability has increased during the last two decades, particularly in the urban areas.

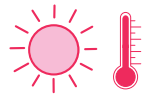
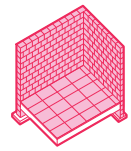
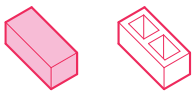
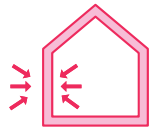
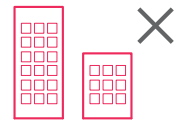
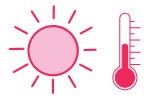
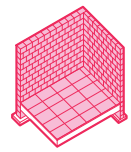
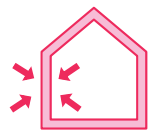
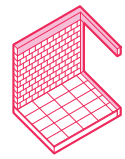


Solid concrete block and autoclaved aerated concrete **(AAC) blocks** are also widely used non-fired bricks.

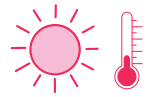
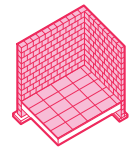
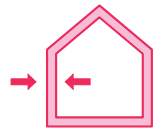


The traditional red clay brick is a time-tested walling material of choice.

Centre for Advanced Research in Building Sciene and Energy (CARBSE). (November 2022). Thermal performance of Walling Materials and Wall Technology. CEPT Research and Development Foundation, CEPT University.

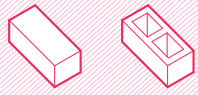
Types of brick	Remarks		
	PHYSICAL	THERMAL	APPLICATIONS
 Clay Fired (Extruded)	 Low water absorption	 High thermal conductivity	 Suitable for load bearing construction
 Concrete brick and block	 High compressive strength	 High thermal mass.	 High dead load  Disadvantage for mid- and high-rise buildings.
 Calcium silicate brick			
 Clay Fired (Hand Moulded)	 Medium water absorption	 Medium thermal conductivity	 Suitable for load bearing construction
 Fly ash brick	 Medium compressive strength	 Medium thermal mass.	 Suitable for Framed construction
 Compressed Stabilised Earth Blocks			
 C&D waste brick			
 Surkhi brick			

Centre for Advanced Research in Building Sciene and Energy (CARBSE). (November 2022). Thermal performance of Walling Materials and Wall Technology. CEPT Research and Development Foundation, CEPT University.

Types of brick	Remarks		
	PHYSICAL	THERMAL	APPLICATIONS
 AAC blocks	 High water absorption	 Low thermal conductivity	 Not Suitable for load bearing construction
 CLC blocks	 Low compressive strength	 Low thermal mass.	 Suitable for mid and high rise buildings
 Expanded Clay Aggregate Brick			 Low weight
			 Savings in Construction

Based on above types and characteristics, below are recommendations for choosing bricks for warm and humid climate


Compressed Stabilized Earth Blocks


Concrete Brick and Block

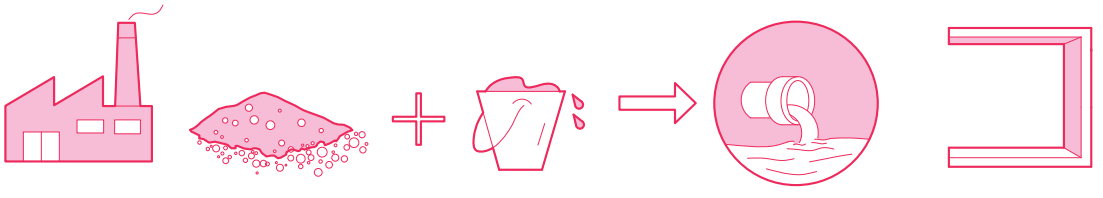

Calcium Silicate Brick


Clay Fired (Extruded)

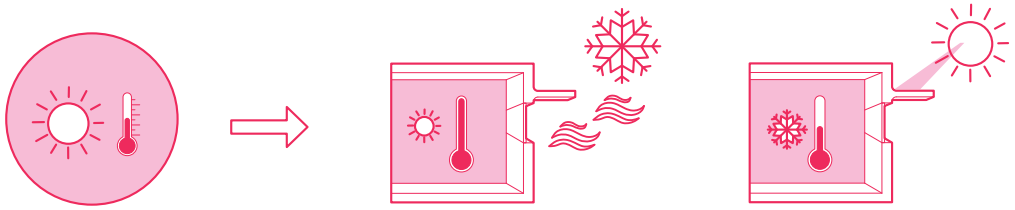
Most to least preferred choices

Centre for Advanced Research in Building Sciene and Energy (CARBSE). (November 2022). Thermal performance of Walling Materials and Wall Technology. CEPT Research and Development Foundation, CEPT University.

PLASTER - INTERNAL WALLS



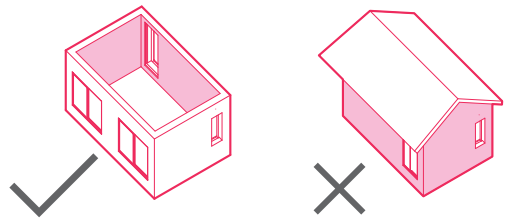
Factory made | Powdered gypsum plaster | Water | Mixed to form a ready paste | Applied on ceiling and walls



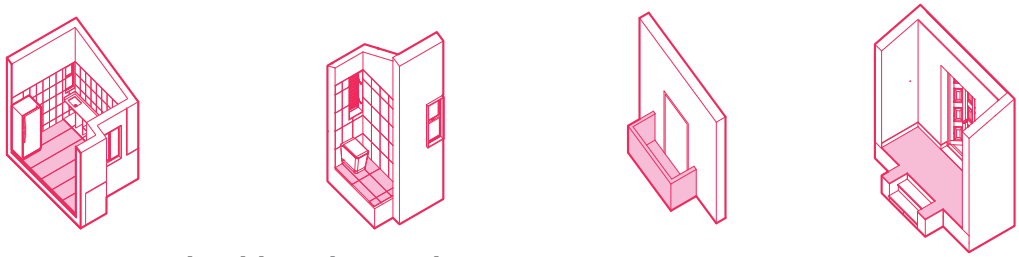
Gypsum has low thermal conductivity | It keeps indoors warm during the cold months | Cooler during the warm summer

Highly resistant to mold and mildew when ventilated.

Fire resistant

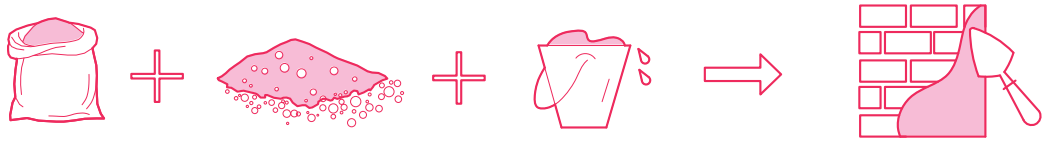


Suitable for interiors of building | Not suitable for exteriors



Gypsum plaster **should not be used** in moisture-laden areas like the bathrooms, kitchens, balconies or damp basements. Instead, **cement plaster should be used.**

PLASTER - EXTERNAL WALLS AND WET AREAS

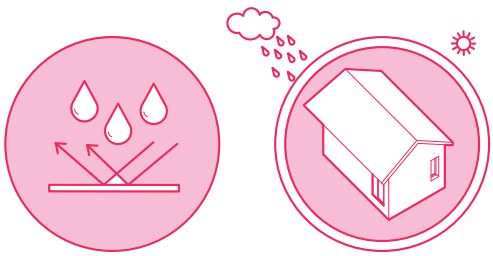


Portland cement

Sand

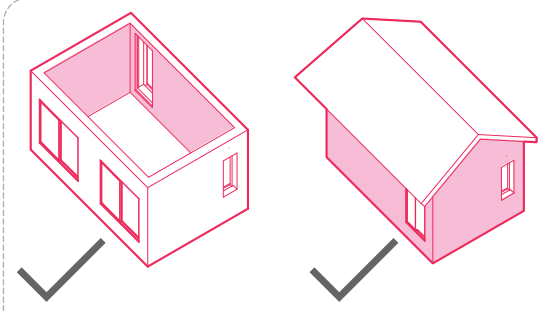
Water

Homogeneous mixture of cement plaster



Resistant to moisture

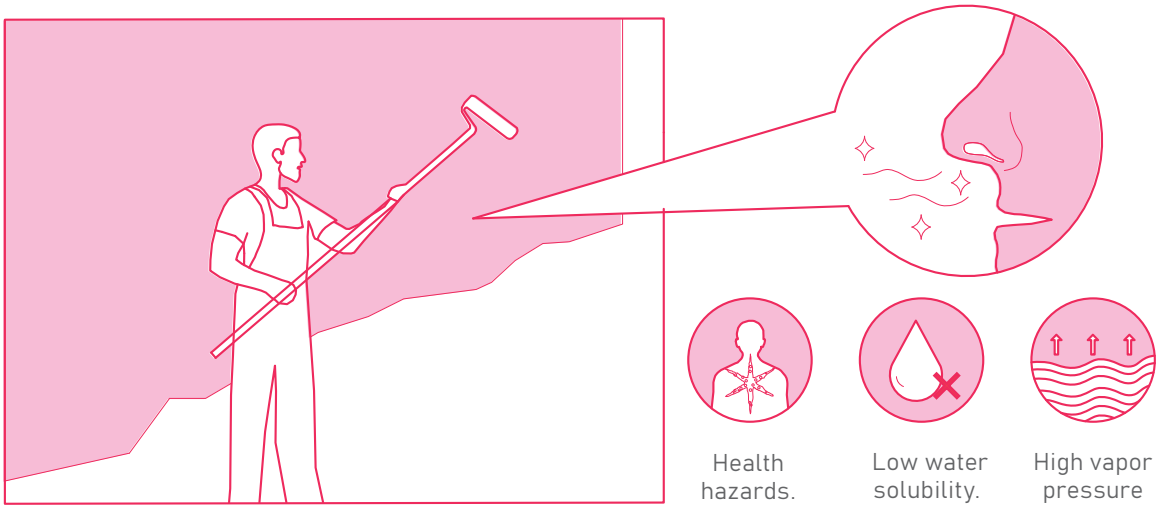
First line of defence to protect from wind, rain, and harmful industrial gases and vehicular pollution.



Suitable for interiors of building

Suitable for Exteriors of the building

PAINTS - INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL WALLS



Health hazards.

Low water solubility.

High vapor pressure

The **smell of freshly painted room** or surface experienced is the **result of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in paint**.

LOW VOC PAINT

VOC paint

Should not Inhale

Not good For health

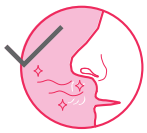
Low VOC paint

Breathable

Healthy

Eco friendly

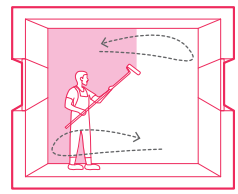
Water Based paint

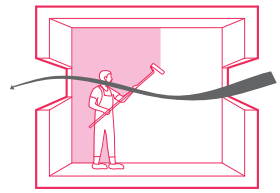


Breathable

Pigments Dissolved in water

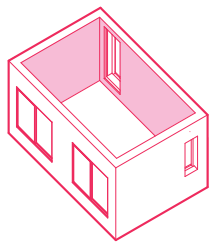
Waterbased



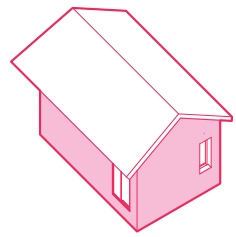


During painting, a proper circulation of fresh air while using agents that release vocs can be a great tactic to reduce the harmful effects.
One should ensure **to ventilate the rooms** well so that the vocs in paint don't continue to circulate indoors.

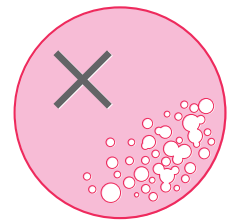
VOC of interior and exterior coating, as per GRIHA (2017) for affordable housing abridged manual.



Internal Coating



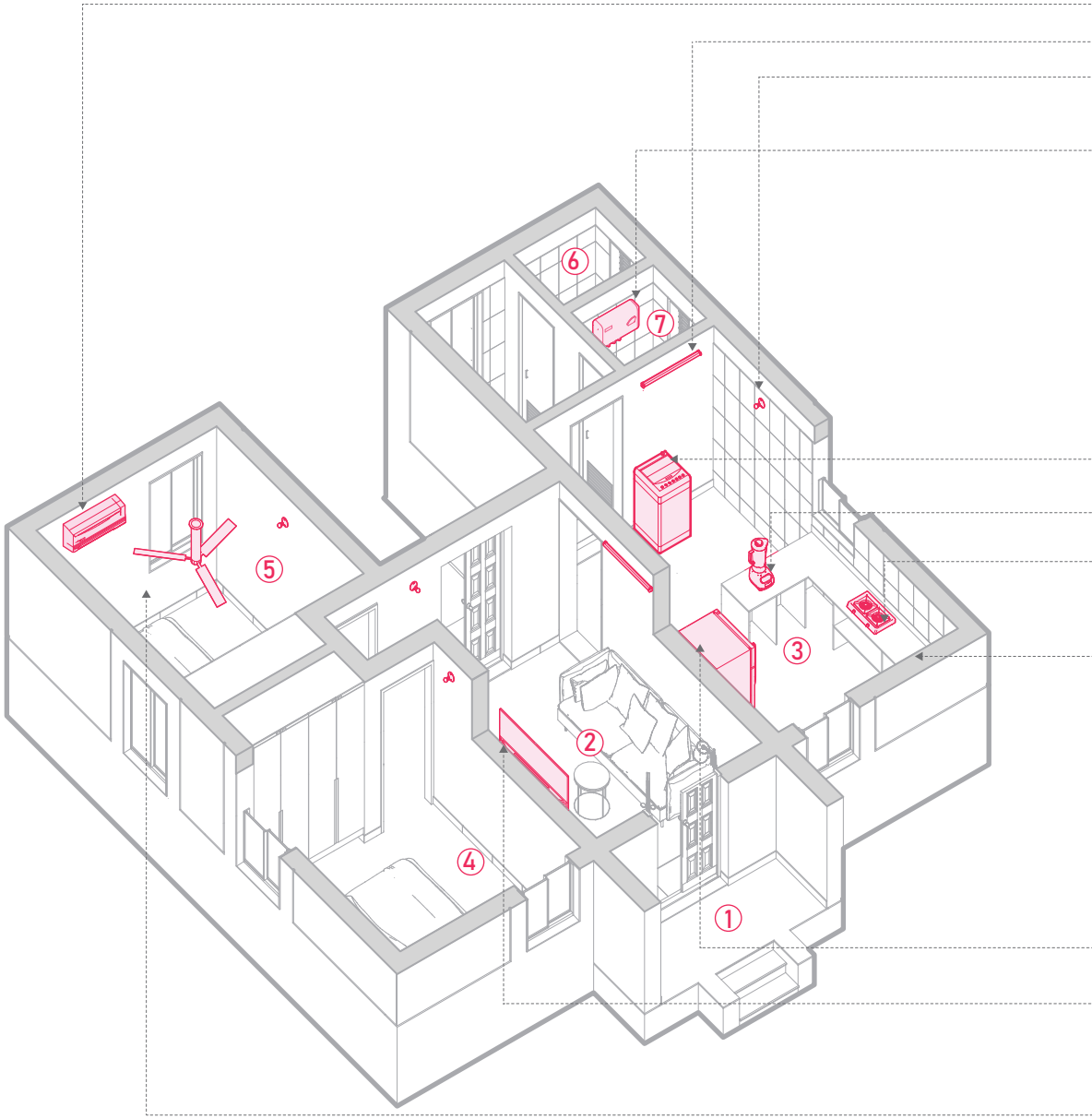
External Coating



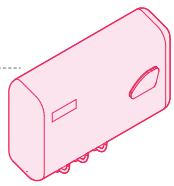
Anti Corrosive Coatings

Coating type	VOC weight in **grams/litre** of product minus water	VOC weight in **grams/litre** of product minus water	
Non Flat	< 150	< 100	
Flat	< 50	< 200	
Gloss/ Semi Gloss / Flat			< 250

SUSTAINABLE APPLIANCES AND TECHNOLOGIES

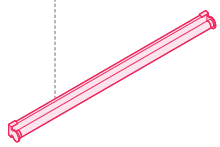


1. Verandah
2. Living Room
3. Kitchen
4. Bedroom 1
5. Bedroom 2
6. WC
7. Bath

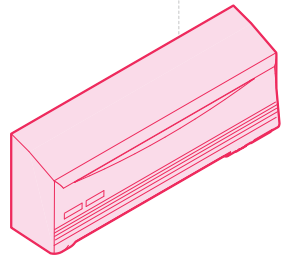


1
Gyeser

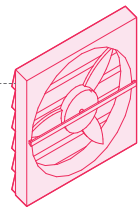
5-7
Bulbs



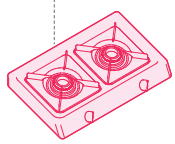
3-5
Tubelight



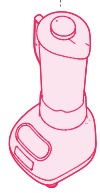
1-2
Air Conditioner



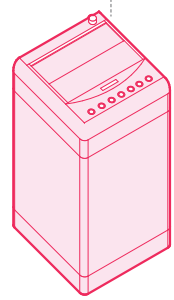
1-3
Exhaust Fan



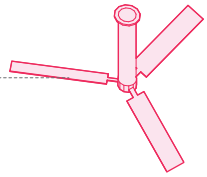
1
Gas Stove



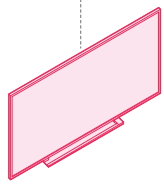
1
Mixer Grinder



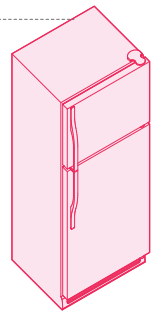
1
Washing Machine



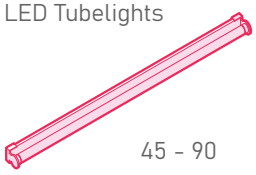
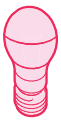
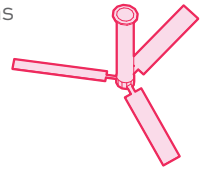
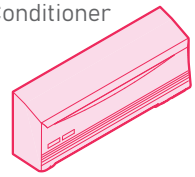
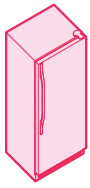
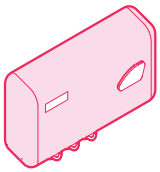
4-5
Fan



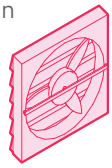
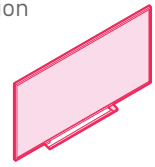
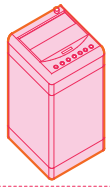
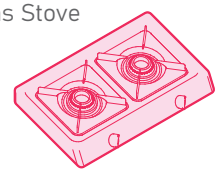
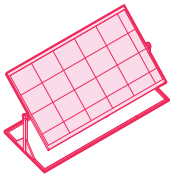
1
TV



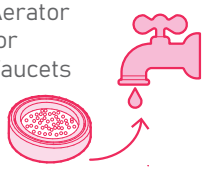
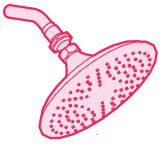
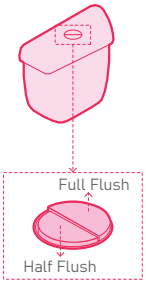
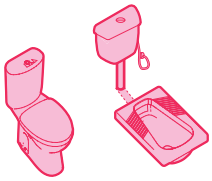
1
Refrigerator

Sr.no	Appliance/ Technology/ Systems	Watt Capacity	★ BEE Rating	₹ Cost	↑ Pros
1	**ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES**				
A	LED Tubelights  45 - 90	22 - 36	★★★☆☆	250 - 450	Reduced Wattage; Increased Life span
B	LED Bulbs 	3 - 12	★★★☆☆ ★★★★★	90 200	Reduced Wattage; Increased Life span
C	Fans 	35 - 50	★★★★★	3000 - 4000	Energy Efficient > 65 % Less Power consumption
D	Air Conditioner 	1 - 1.5 ton Split Ac	★★★☆☆ ★★★★★	31,000 36,000	Energy Efficient; Increased Life span
E	Refrigerator 	192 L to 215 L Single Door	★★★☆☆ ★★★★★	12,000 16,000	Energy Efficient; Better Cooling
F	Geyser 	15 - 25L	★★★☆☆ ★★★★★	5,700 7,000	 Combination can supply hot water all day long

Cons	Outcome	Incrementality
Initial Cost is more	50 % Annual Savings	
Initial Cost is more	50 % Annual Savings	
Initial Cost is more	1500 Rs Per Fan	
Initial Cost is more	30 % Annual Savings	Installation Optional; Comination of Desert cooler and AC works best
Initial Cost is more	50 % Annual Savings Compared to 0 Star rating	
Initial Cost is more	40 % Annual Savings	

Sr.no	Appliance/ Technology/ Systems	WATT Capacity	★ BEE Rating	₹ Cost	↑ Pros
H	Exhaust Fan 	150 - 250	★★★☆☆ ★★★★★	600 - 1500	Energy Efficient; Better Ventilation
I	Television 	24" - 55"	★★★☆☆ ★★★★★	6000 - 55,000	Energy Efficient; Better Brightness
J	Washing Machine 	Semi Automatic 5 Kg - 7 Kg	★★★★★	9000 - 18,000	Energy Efficient; 65 % Less Power consumption
2	**LPG/PNG GAS RELATED APPLIANCES**				
A	Gas Stove 	2 - 4 Burner	★★★☆☆ ★★★★★	2000 - 3500	68 - 74% Thermal Efficiency; Better Flame
3	**SOLAR RELATED SYSTEMS**				
A	Solar Panels 	1 or more KV	—	30,000 - 60,000 per KV	 100 - 200 units per month

Cons	Outcome	Incrementality
Initial Cost is more	10 % Annual Savings	
Initial Cost is more	20 % Annual Savings	
Initial Cost is more	30 % Annual Savings	
	One Cylinder Per year	
Initial Cost is more	14400 Units Per year	Installation Optional

Sr.no	Appliance/ Technology/ Systems	WATT Capacity	BEE Rating	Cost	Pros
4	**SYSTEMS FOR WATER CONSERVATION**				
A	Rain Water Harvesting 			15,000 - 50,000	 Recharge Groundwater
B	Aerator for Faucets 	3 - 5 Litres per min		50 - 90	 Dia 22 mm Can reduce from 8 - 3 LPM
C	Low Flow Shower Heads 	6 - 8 LPM		1000 - 2500	 Water Flow from 22 - 6 LPM
D	Dual Valve Flush Tank 				

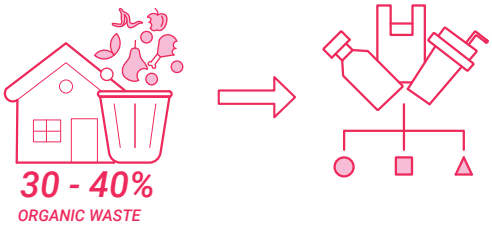
Cons	Outcome	Incrementality
	Recharge Groundwater	Installation Optional
Initial Cost is more	22,500 L Eventually saving on water bill	
	40 % Savings than regular Showerheads	

NOTE :

The above costs of the goods and systems have been defined as per the market scenario as of May 2023. It may vary over time and place.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT HOME

1. WASTE SEGREGATION



Waste segregation at homes is one of the best methods to reduce the burden on those handling the waste.

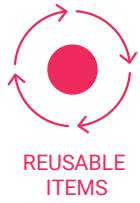
Food waste
garden waste

Glass
Paper

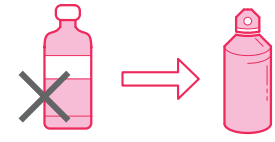
Plastic
Non-degradable
waste

2. REUSE

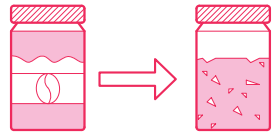
-Invest in reusable products
-Utilise products with multiple uses
-Minimise waste generation
-Keep waste away from landfills



REUSABLE
ITEMS



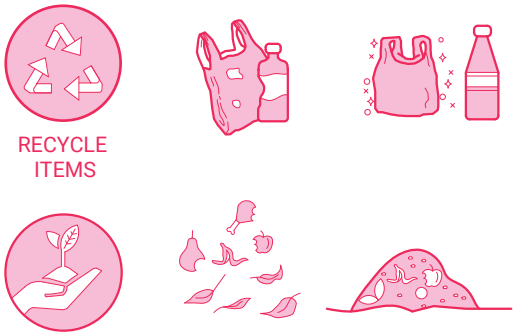
Plastic Bottle Steel Bottle



Turning coffee tins into
storage containers

3. RECYCLE

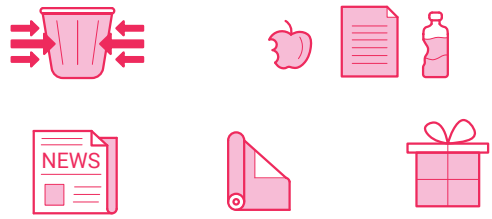
Recycling can be defined as turning any kind of waste into something new or useful.



RECYCLE
ITEMS

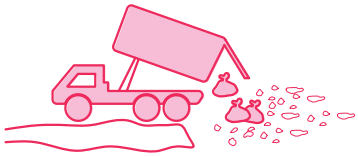
4. REDUCE

Reducing waste is more of an attitude that can be followed while dealing with food, paper and plastic.



Reusing Newspaper as wrapping paper for
Gifts

5. COMPOSTING



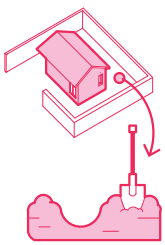
Composting is one of the best solid waste disposal methods when it comes to households, prepare the compost pile and allow the living microorganisms to break down the organic waste materials. The compost, once ready, can be used for improving soil quality and plant growth.

HOW TO START COMPOSTING?

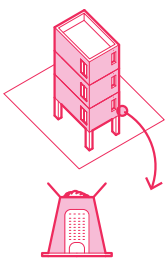
It is interesting to note that 40% – 50% of the waste produced in households is organic. Thus, composting can be done by anyone living anywhere by following the simple steps mentioned below.

STEP 1

Finding a place ???



Case 1 - open plot
To dig a pit



Case 2 - residence
Perforated bin

STEP 2

Collecting the waste

Green waste

Kitchen waste

Dried leaves

Brown waste

Saw dust

Shredded paper

Cardboard

STEP 3

Storing the waste and decomposing

Layering green and brown waste

Green waste
Adds nitrogen

Brown waste adds Carbon rich

Browns to greens ration

STEP 4

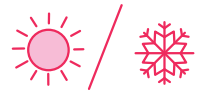
Waiting for compost to get ready

Resting for sometime

Mixing pile using stick

Optimal moisture and temperature level

Ready when smells woody and fresh



2 Months

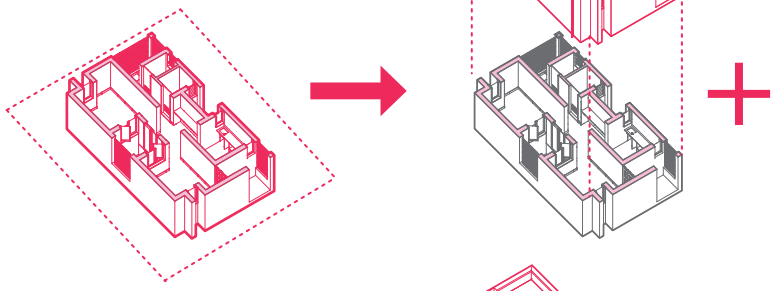
4 Months

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS - PLANS

> *INTRODUCTION TO TYPOLOGIES*

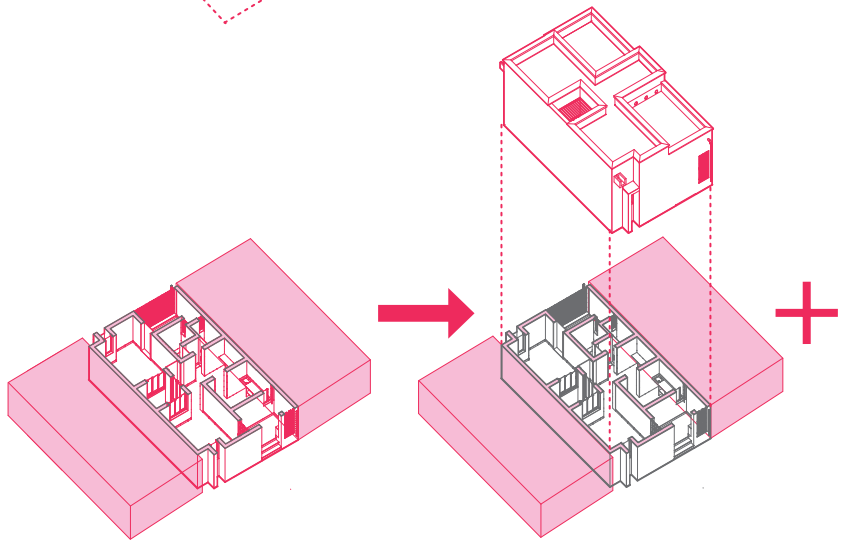
S

INDIVIDUAL HOUSE
37 SQ.M



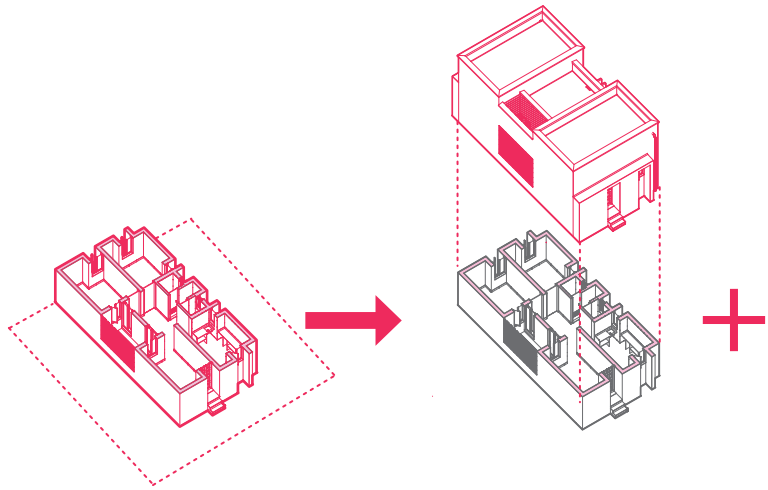
M

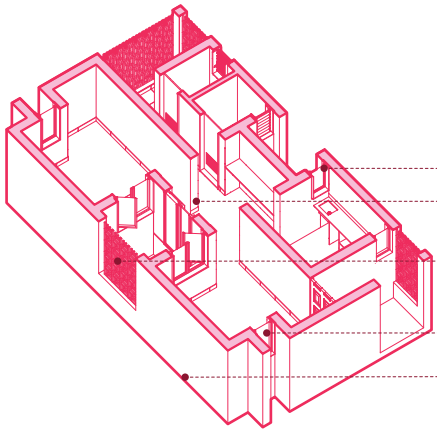
ROW HOUSE
54 SQ.M

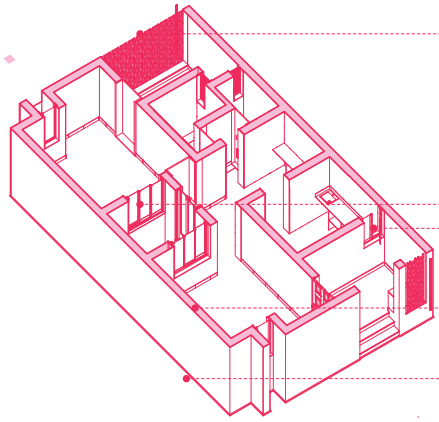


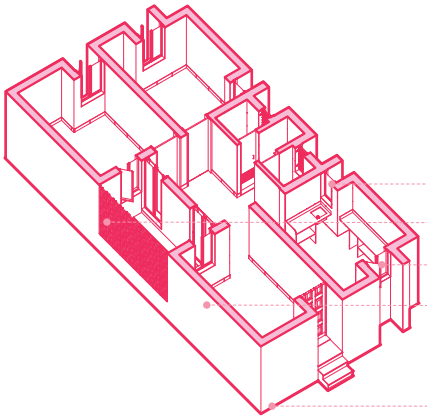
L

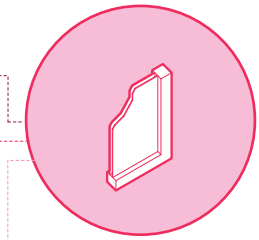
INDIVIDUAL HOUSE
60 SQ.M



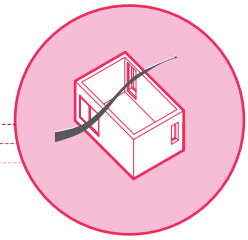




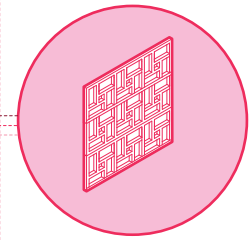




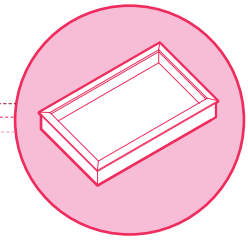
Double Glazed Window



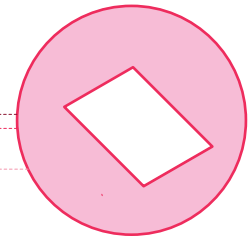
Cross - Ventilation



Jali

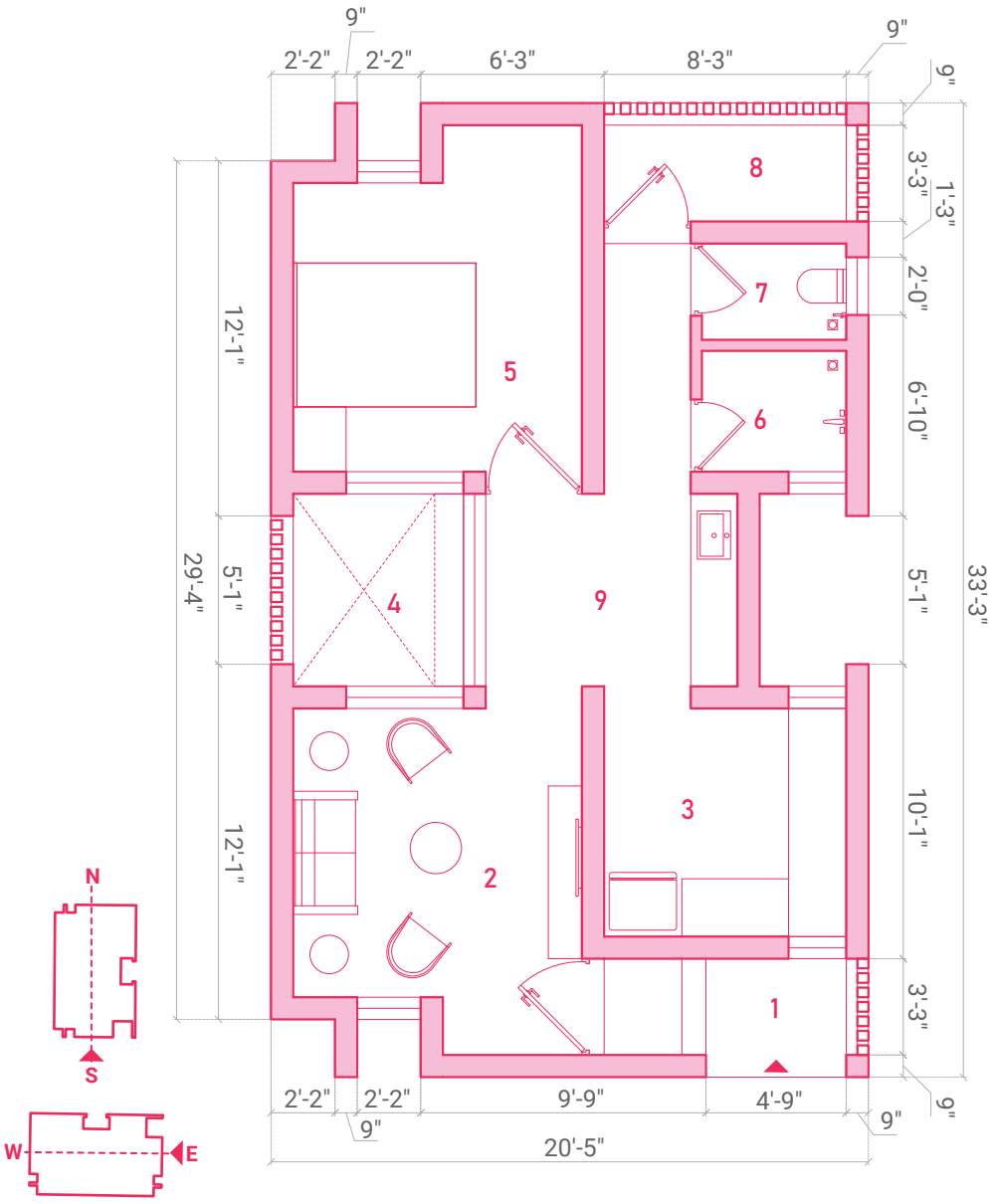


Flat Roof



Small Footprint

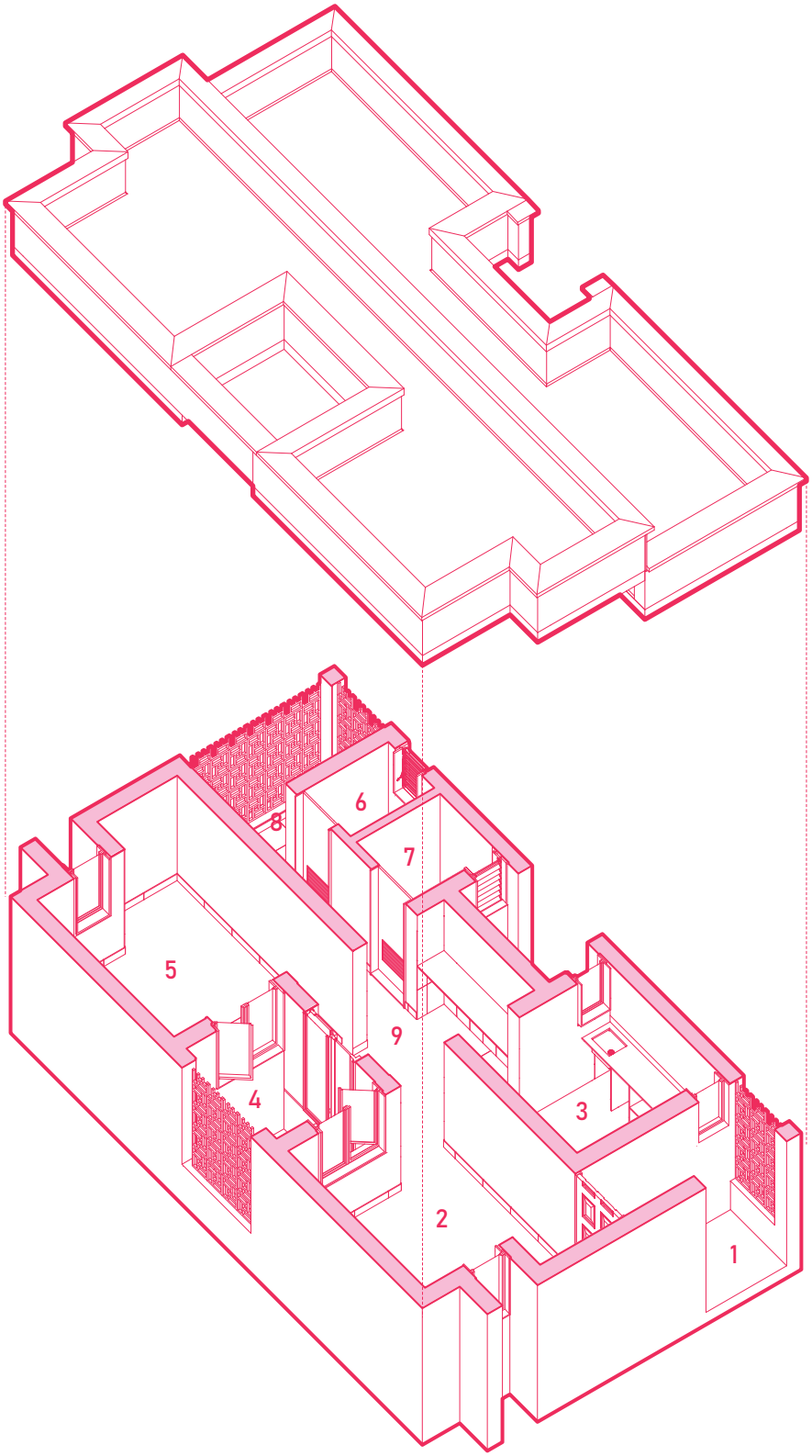
S - TYPOLOGY 1 - INDIVIDUAL HOUSE



0 1' 3' 5' 10'

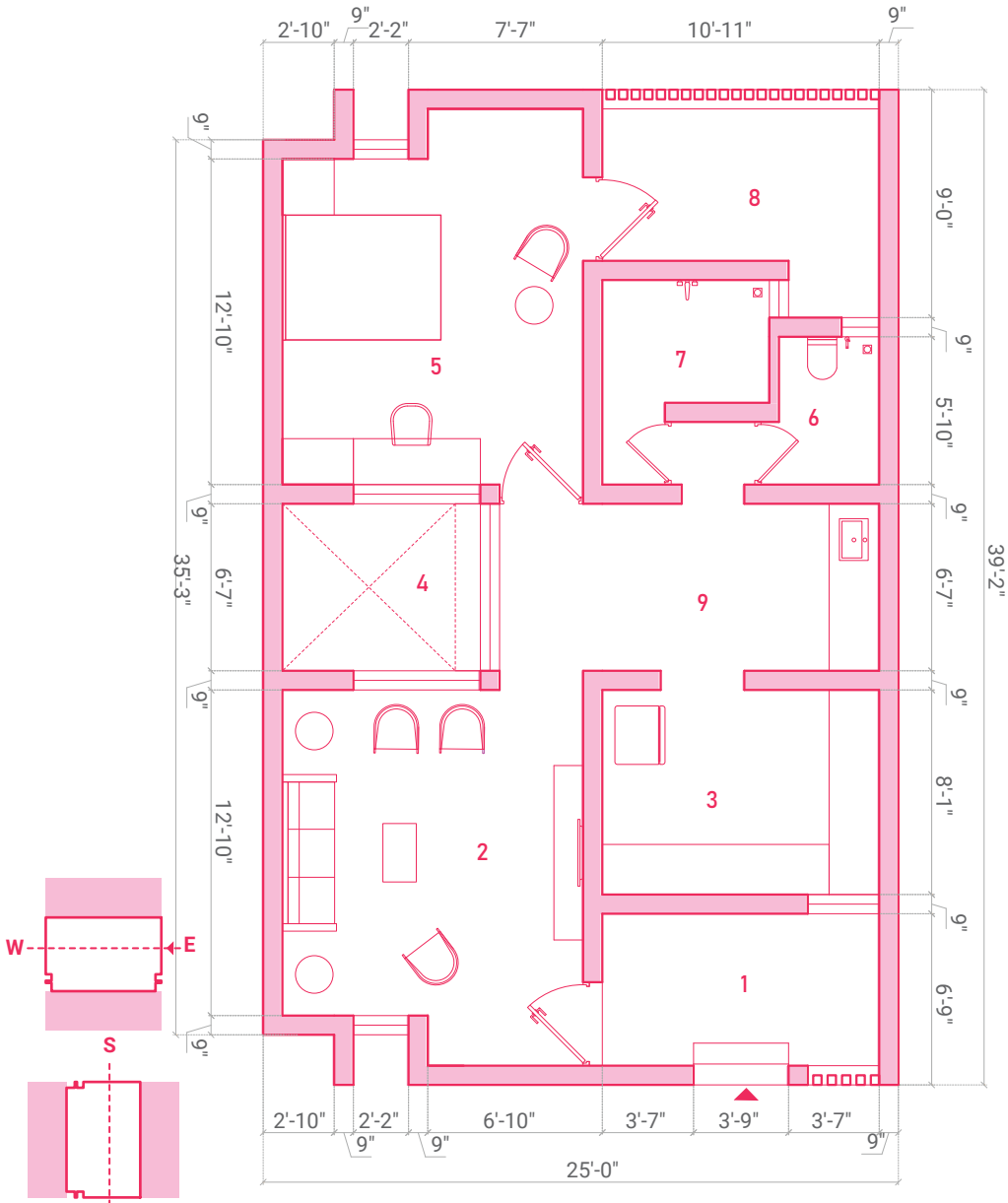
37 SQ.M

1.	Lobby	6'-0" X 10'-11"	6.	WC	5'-10" X 3'-11"
2.	Living Room	12'-10" X 11'-6"	7.	Bath	4'-10" X 6'-7"
3.	Kitchen	8'-10" X 10'-11"	8.	Verandah	6'-0" X 10'-11"
4.	Courtyard 1	6'-7" X 7'-9"	9.	Wash Basin Area	8'-7" X 6'-7"
5.	Bedroom	12'-10" X 11'-10"			



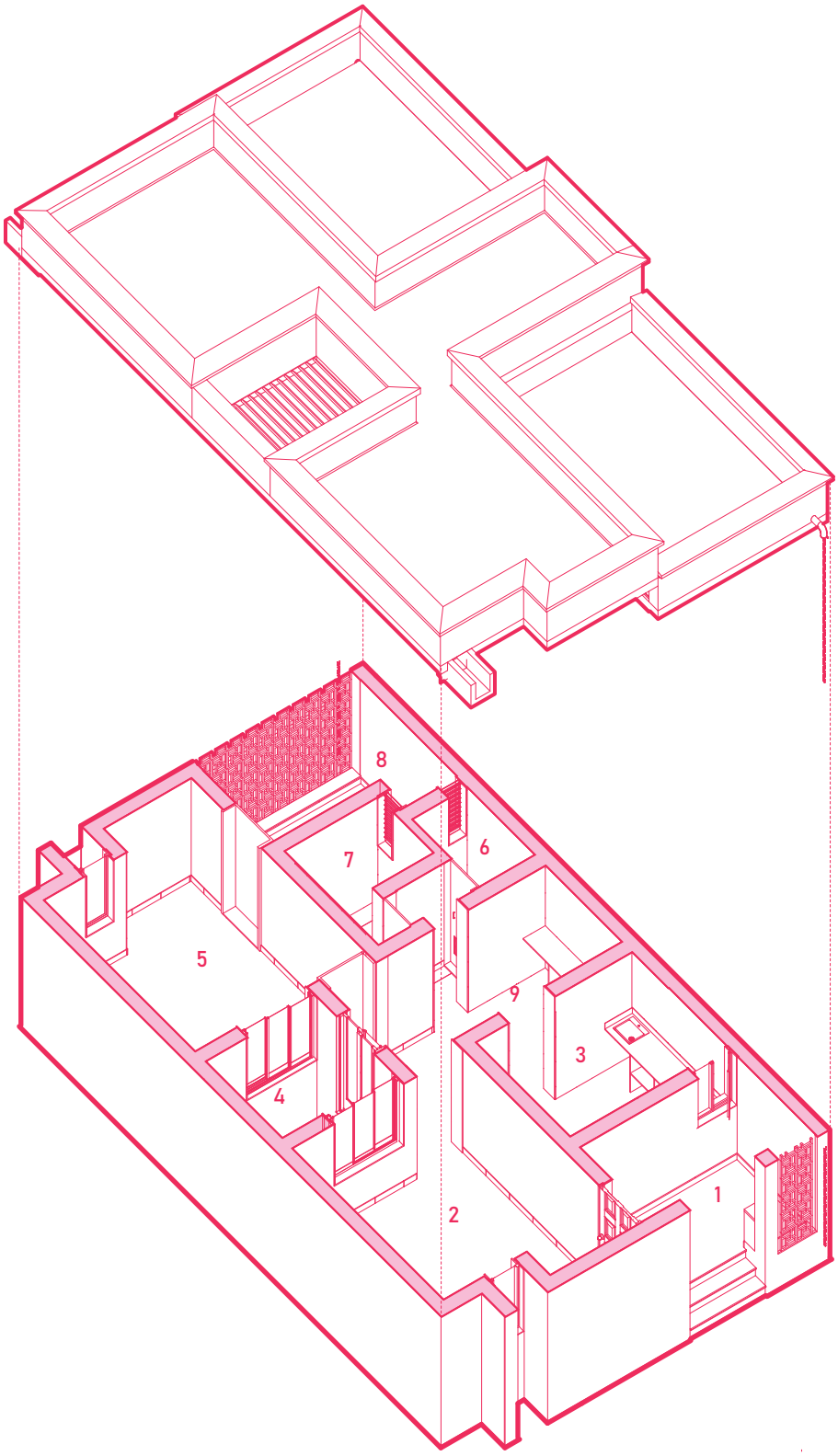
Exploded Axonometric View of the House

M - TYPOLOGY 2 - ROW HOUSE



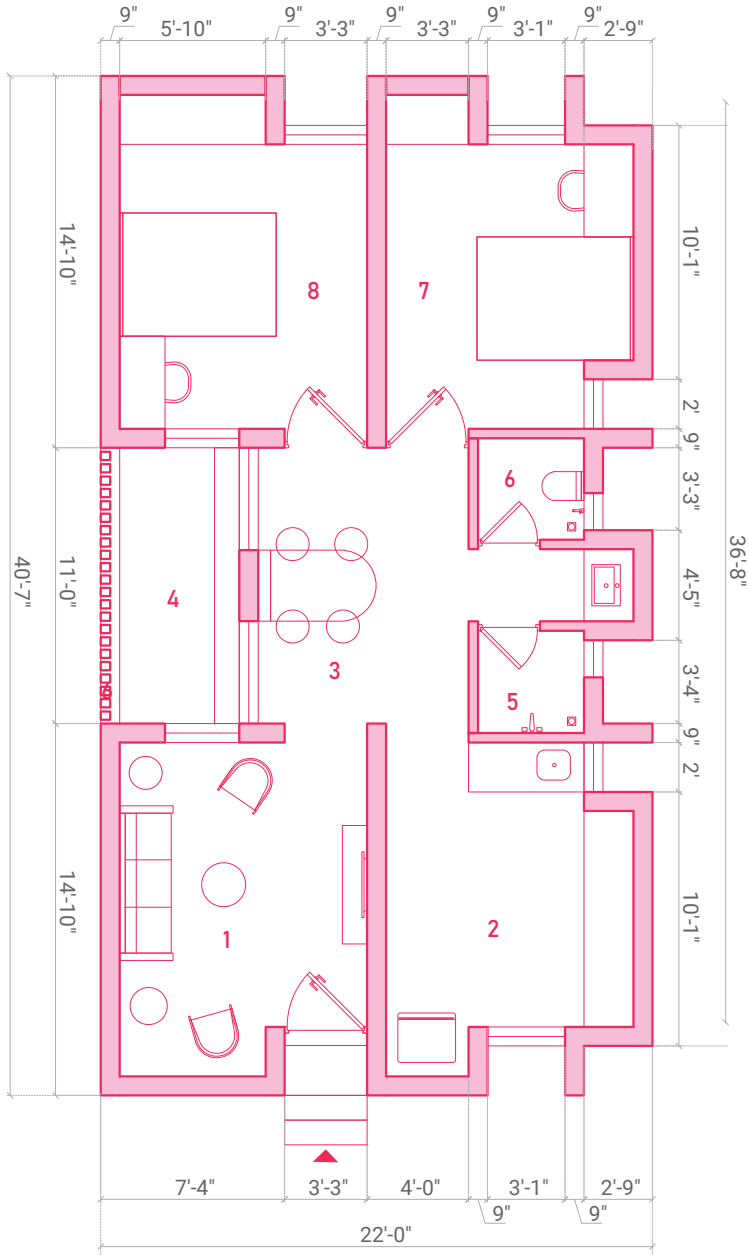
54 SQ.M

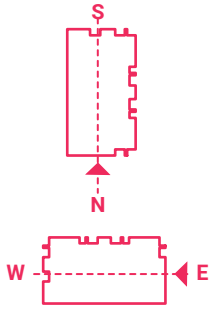
1.	Lobby	4'-0" X 4'-9"	6.	WC	3'-3" X 4'-11"
2.	Living Room	11'-10" X 9'-10"	7.	Bath	4'-1" X 4'-11"
3.	Kitchen	7'-9" X 8'-3"	8.	Verandah	3'-3" X 8'-3"
4.	Courtyard 1	6'-7" X 5'-10"	9.	Wash Basin Area	14'-11" X 6'-7"
5.	Bedroom	9'-10" X 9'-10"			

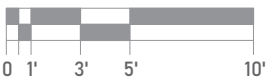


Exploded Axonometric View of the House

L - TYPOLOGY 3 - INDIVIDUAL HOUSE

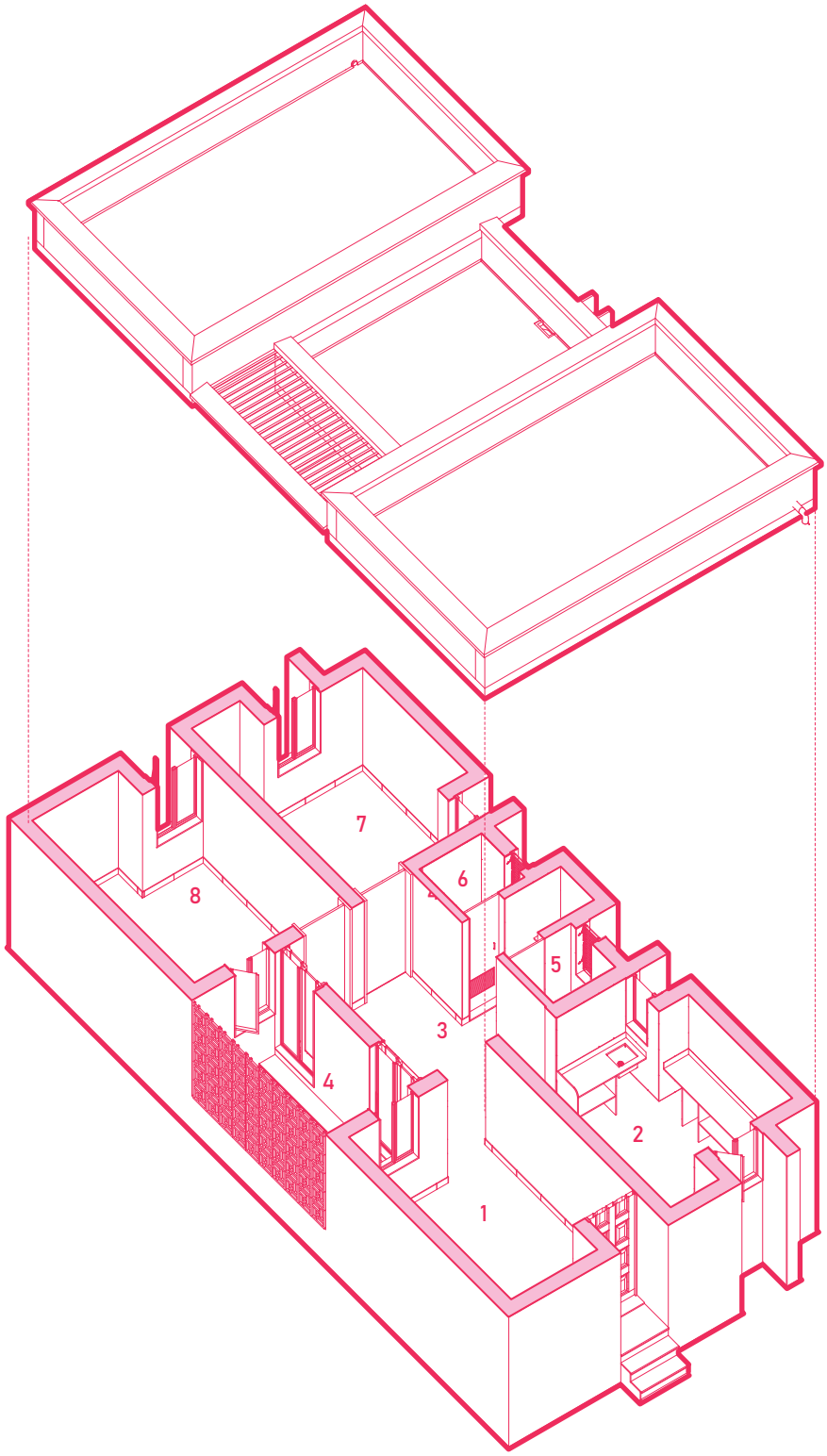






60 SQ.M

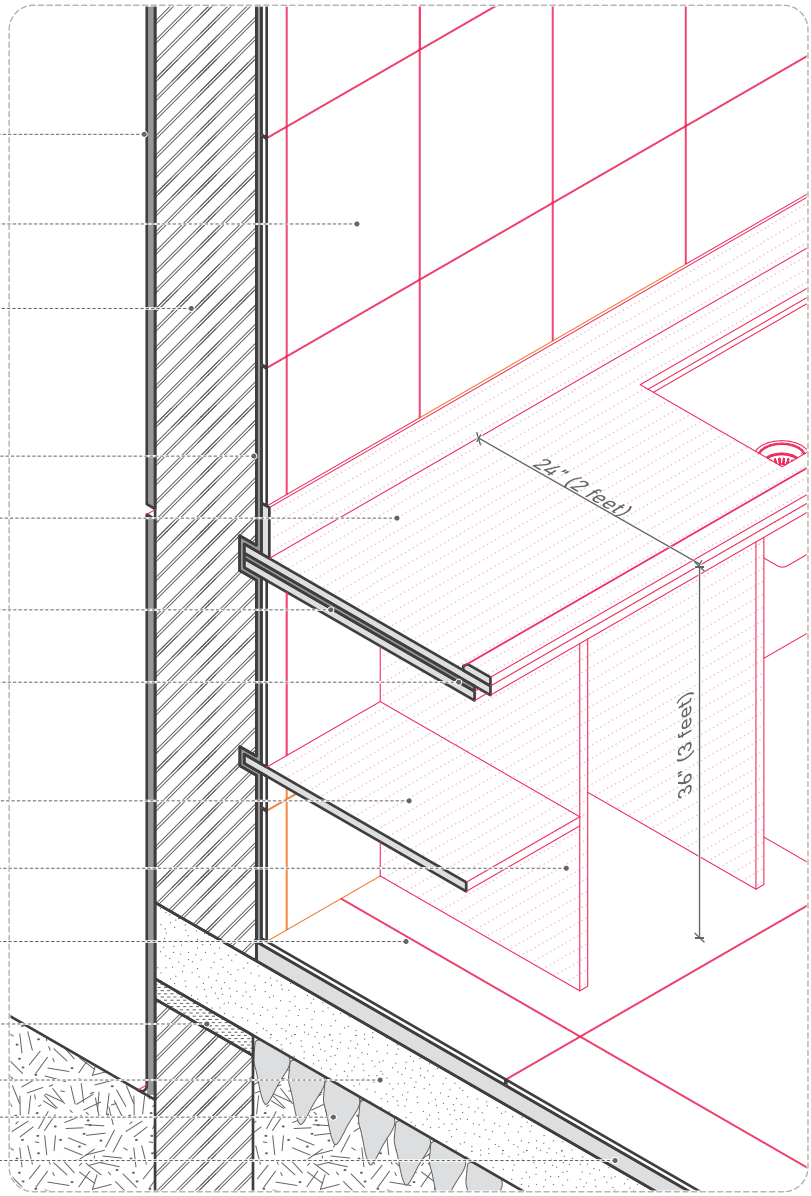
1.	Living Room	13'-4" X 9'-10"	5.	Bath	4'-0" X 4'-3"
2.	Kitchen	11'-4" X 9'-10"	6.	WC	4'-0" X 4'-3"
3.	Dining	11'-10" X 8'-5"	7.	Bedroom 1	11'-4" X 9'-10"
4.	Courtyard	11'-0" X 4'-9"	8.	Bedroom 2	11'-4" X 9'-10"



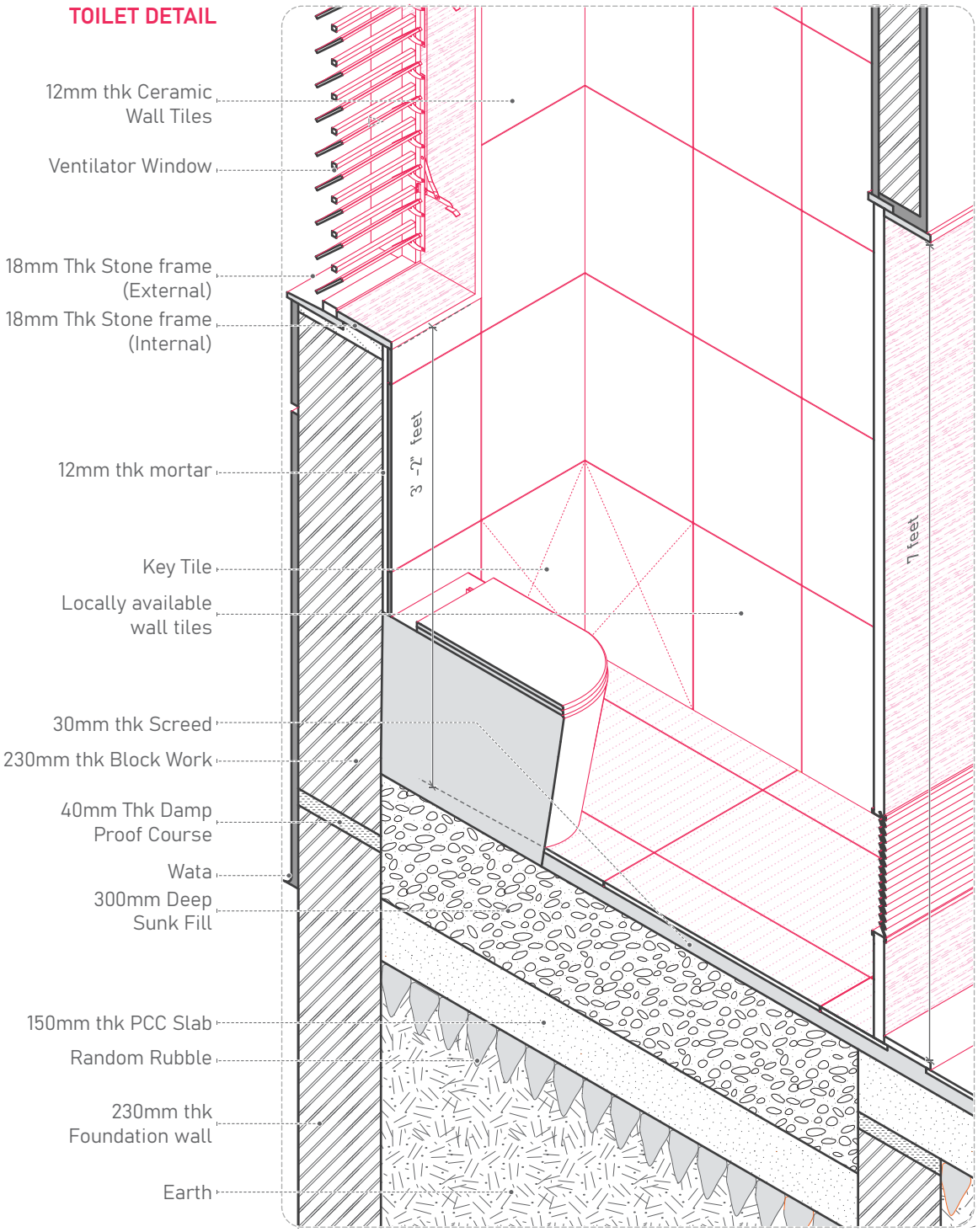
Exploded Axonometric View of the House

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

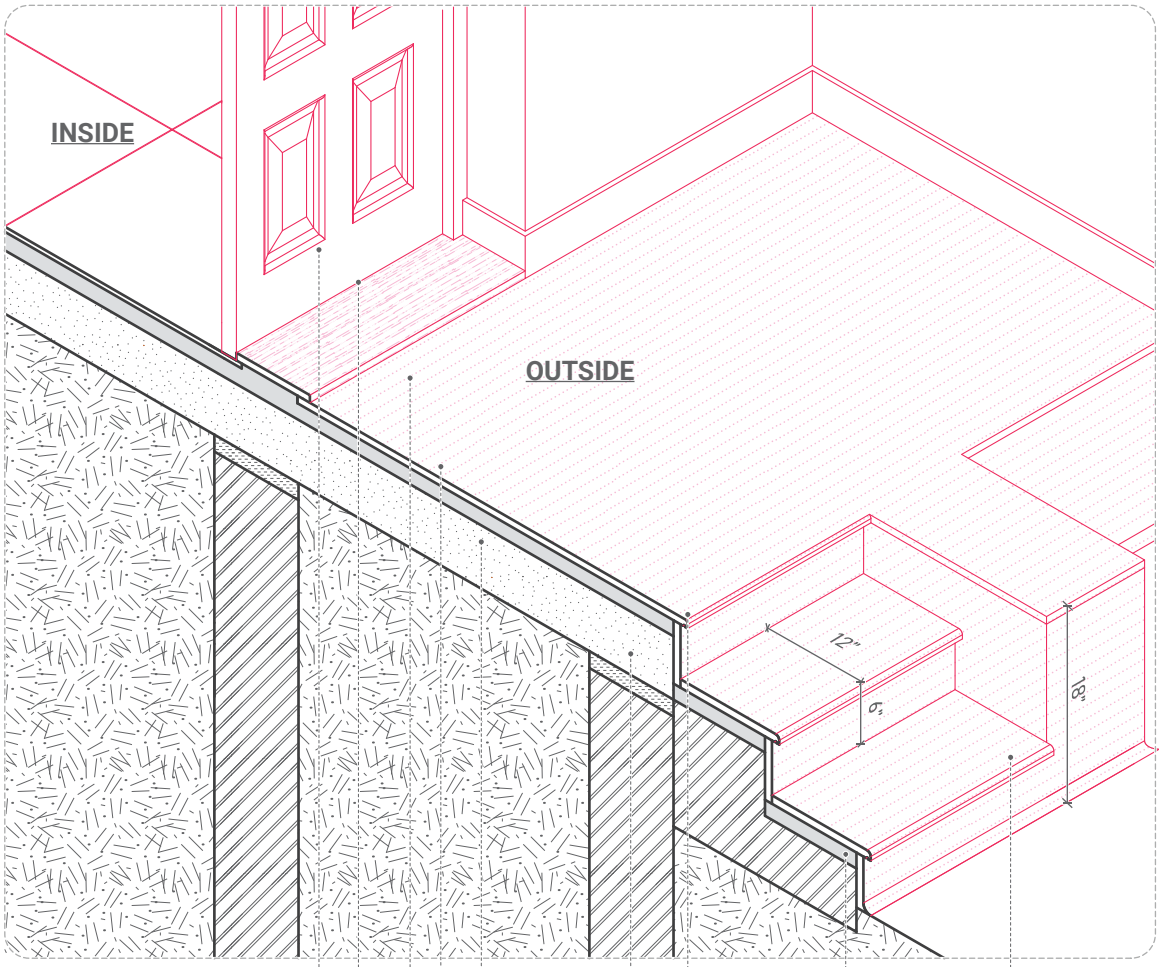
KITCHEN PLATFORM DETAIL



TOILET DETAIL



COURTYARD DETAIL



Timber Door – Double Shutter

Locally available Stone Threshold

Locally available Stone Flooring

30mm Screed

150mm Thk PCC Slab

40mm thk Damp Proof Course

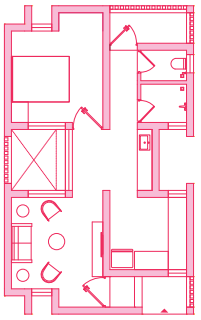
19mm thk External Plaster (Rough Cast)

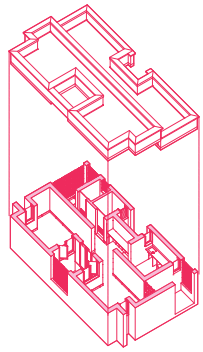
Stairs in Block work

Locally available stone flooring

COST ESTIMATES FOR CONSTRUCTION

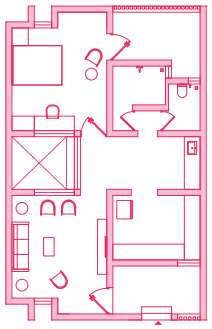
> *BLOCK COST ESTIMATES*

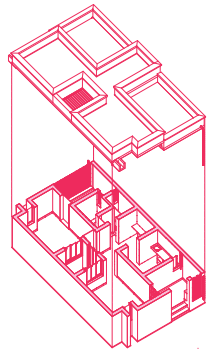




S INDIVIDUAL HOUSE
37 SQ.M

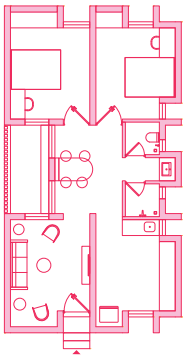
INR 11 to 12 lakhs

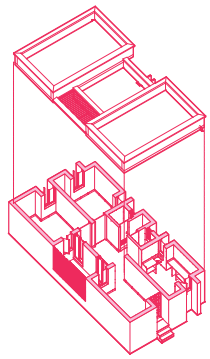




M ROW HOUSE
54 SQ.M

INR 12 to 13 lakhs





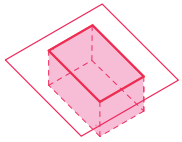
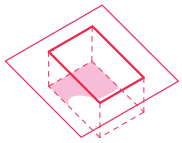
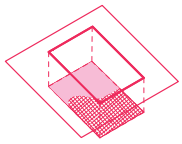
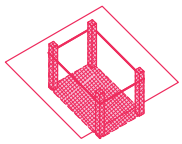
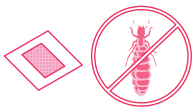
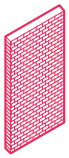
L INDIVIDUAL HOUSE
60 SQ.M

INR 15 to 16 lakhs

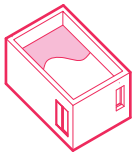
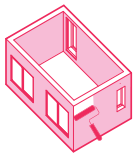
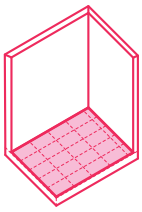
NOTE :

The above costs have been defined as per the overall construction industry scenario (costs of material, labour, etc.) in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, as of May 2023. It may vary as per the conditions of the place of construction.

> SUMMARY: BILL OF MATERIALS

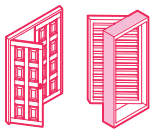
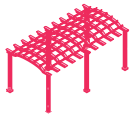
Sr. no		Item	
		ARCHITECTURAL WORKS	
1		**Earth Work Excavation**	1. Excavation: Local 2. Plinth filling 3. Rubble soling
2		**Plain Cement Concrete**	1. PCC
3		**Reinforced Cement Concrete**	1. RCC
4		**Steel Reinforcement**	1. Steel re-inforcement: Fe = 500 N/sq.mm
5		**Pest Control**	1. Pre-construction anti-termite treatment
6		**Masonry**	1. Full-width brick/block 2. Half-width brick/block

Units	Individual House 37 sq.m	Row House 54 sq.m	Individual House 60 sq.m
Cum	78	96	91
Cum	45	56	56
Cum	24	32	30
Cum	20	26	22
Cum	13	18	17
MT	2	2	2
Sqm	63	93	82
Cum	64		80
Sqm	9		27

Sr. no		Item	
		ARCHITECTURAL WORKS	
7		**Plastering**	1. External sand faced plaster
			2. Gypsum plaster
			3. Internal Plaster Rough
8		**Waterproofing Works**	1. Washroom Water-proofing-Chemical Coating with Protective Coat
			2. Washroom Brick bat coba
			3. Terrace Water-proofing chemical treatment
			4. Terrace Brickbat coba+ with mosaic tile finish on top
9		**Painting Work**	1. Acrylic emulsion paint
			2. Exterior grade paint
10		**Flooring, Skirting, Dado**	1. Kota flooring for varandah with entry steps tread and riser
			2. Vitrified tile floor
			3. Vitrified tile dado
			4. Vitrified tile skirting
			5. Window frame in granite
			6. Threshold in granite
			7. Twin granite slab frame
			8. Granite pantry counter
			9. Granite hand wash counter

Units	Individual House 37 sq.m	Row House 54 sq.m	Individual House 60 sq.m
Sqm	210	206	216
Sqm	148	235	171
Sqm	28	20	25
Sqm	15	23	14
Cum	1	2	1
Sqm	59	59	82
Sqm	59	59	82
Sqm	207	294	253
Sqm	210	206	216
Sqm	4	5	3
Sqm	45	45	64
Sqm	28	20	25
Rmt	49	70	61
Rmt	40	30	55
Rmt	2	2	2
Rmt	10	10	10
Rmt	4	6	4
Rmt	2	4	1

ARCHITECTURAL WORKS

Sr. no		Item	
11		**Doors and Windows**	1. Main entry door : 1000mm X 2100mm (single shutter) 2. Bedroom door : 1000mm X 2100mm (single shutter) 3. Washroom door : 750mm X 2100mm (single shutter) 4. Courtyard entry door : 2000mm X 2100mm (single shutter) 5. Backyard entry door : 900mm X 2100mm (single shutter) 6. Aluminium windows 7. Louvered windows (powder coated) 8. RCC Jali
12		**Plumbing Work**	1. Plumbing works for kitchen 2. Plumbing works for WC and shower 3. PVC nahni traps 4. Kitchen sink with tap, stop cock, bottle trap, waste coupling 5. EWC with concealed flush valve, stop cock, health faucet and bib cock 6. Washbasin with tap, stop cock, bottle trap, waste coupling 7. Shower unit
13		**Miscellaneous Work**	1. Metal Pergola
14		**Electrical Work**	1. Electrical wiring & cabling, switch & sockets, lightfixtures, fan etc

EXCLUSIONS

- Interior work including carpentry furniture, loose furniture, wall panelling, false ceiling work
- Artwork and artefacts
- External electrical and irrigation work
- Landscape work, septic tank, compound wall

Units	Individual House 37 sq.m	Row House 54 sq.m	Individual House 60 sq.m
Nos	1	1	1
Nos	1	1	2
Nos	2	2	2
Nos	1	1	2
Sqm	-	1	-
Sqm	7	7	10
Sqm	2	2	2
Sqm	16	11	9
Nos	1	1	1
Nos	2	2	2
Nos	3	3	3
Nos	1	1	1
Sqm	1	1	1
Sqm	1	0	1
Sqm	1	1	1
Sqm	4	5	5
LS	1	1	1

NOTE :

For costing estimates on white goods, light, fan, etc., refer to the section 'Sustainable Appliances and Technologies' (pages 33-38).

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