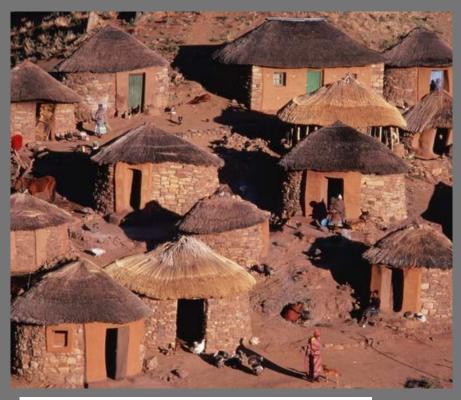
Earth architecture in AFRICA

Petra Minkkinen & Hilda Uusitalo

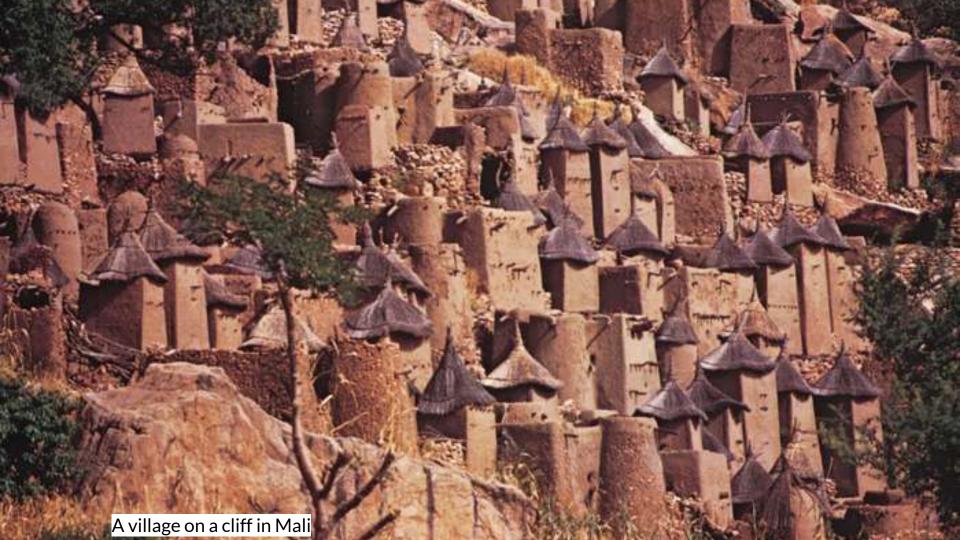
What do we think of when we think of African indigenous architecture?

Maybe this?

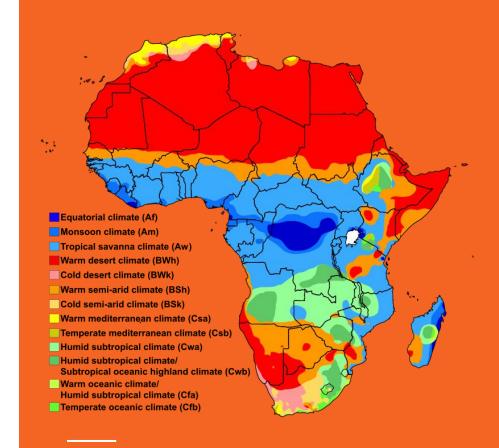


Traditional houses of Sotho people, Lesotho https://www.britannica.com/art/African-architecture





African architecture was determined by climatic conditions, natural resources and habits of its people.



Traditionally it was all about local materials, earth was the dominating material.

Varies from dome dwellings and beehive huts to tombs and palaces depending on the location.



Mbuti home









Functionality and practicality seems to be the driving forces of choosing construction types.

Clay haves an excellent cooling effect and need only little man power. Also, it is somewhat easy to work with.

It is no wonder it is highly used in hot African environment.

Building engages everyone from the village.

Community works for the community.



Burkina Faso traditional way of making a house out of adobe and natural plaster



Water is thrown to sand to form mud and, the whole community takes part in the building process



The mud is put to a frame to form bricks, then the bricks are left to dry in the sun



The bricks are piled up to form walls, mud is used as mortar

A circular shape is common, as it provides more floor area in relation to the circumference of the walls and so is more material efficient than a rectangular plan. A circular shape also endures the changes of winds better than a square one.



Earth, water and cow poo (for fibres) are mixed together and the mixture is patted to the walls by hand



Carvings of worshipped animals are added to the walls as decorations



Floor is batted to make it hard and durable



Walls are finished with natural waxes and painted with decorative paintings, everyone paints





It is contradictory, that the internationally strong image of traditional housing is being forgotten in Africa. Traditional African architecture is missing from most of the curriculums of the African architecture schools.

Traditional African architecture did not have time to develop to its full potential before colonialism started to influence. It is often associated with poverty. The neglect towards indigenous architecture is resulting in losing the tradition and knowledge.

The indigenous architecture styles and building techniques are very varied. The colonial administrators failed to acknowledge local architectures. And when colonialists were succeeded by freedom fighters, they took over the western style buildings. Colonial architecture boomed in post-colonial time. International style took over and displaced indigenous architecture.

New initiatives towards traditional building methods are now breaking through. Earth architecture and traditional building would be affordable, but it is difficult to get building permits in some countries because there are no existing codes.

Contemporary earth architecture in Africa

Joelle Eyeson, Hive Earth, Ghana.

Decorated rammed earth walls



Kere Architects, Francis Kere: Centre for Earth Architecture, Mali





Walls are made with BTC (compressed earth blocks)

Mass Design Group Maternity Waiting Village Kasungu, Kasungu District, Malawi





Levs Architecten: Vaulted brick primary school Mali



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