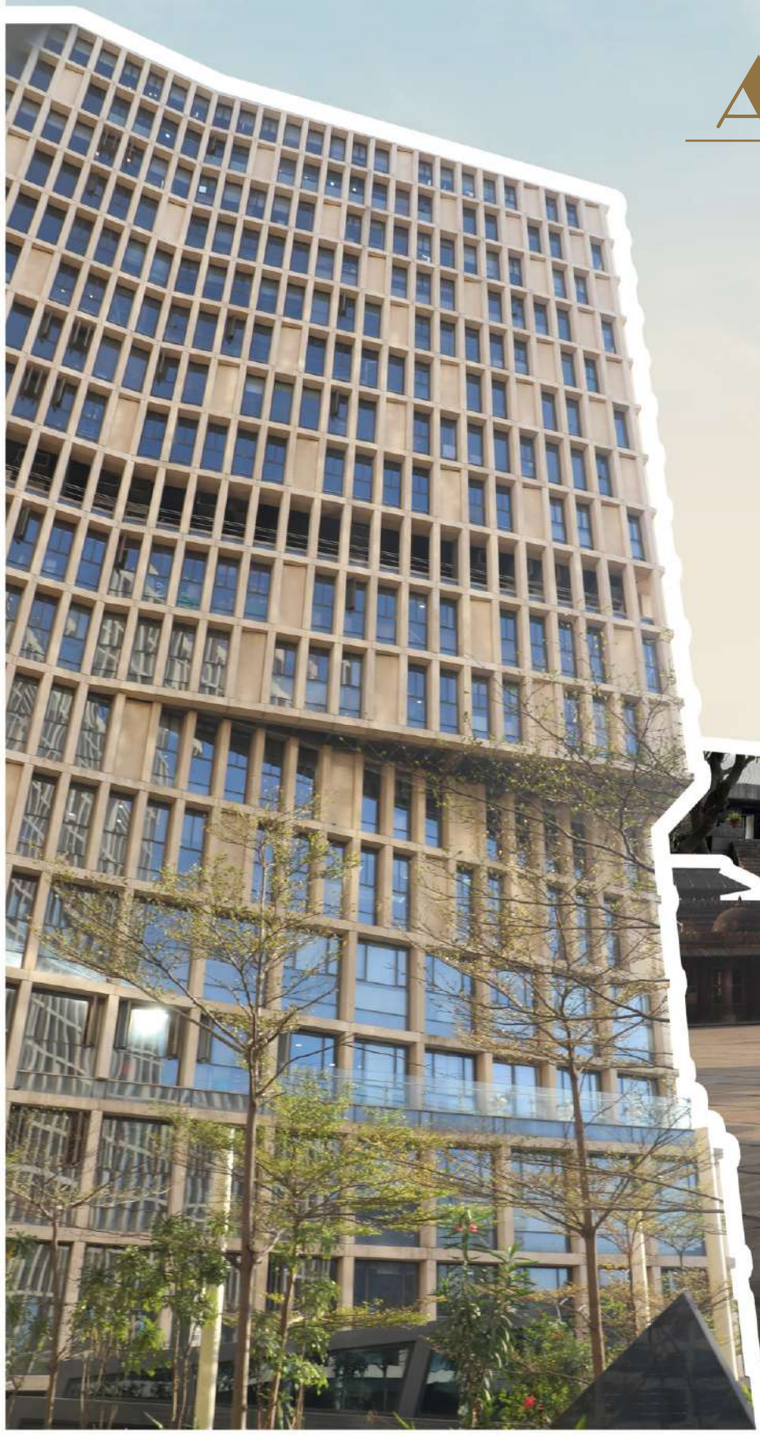
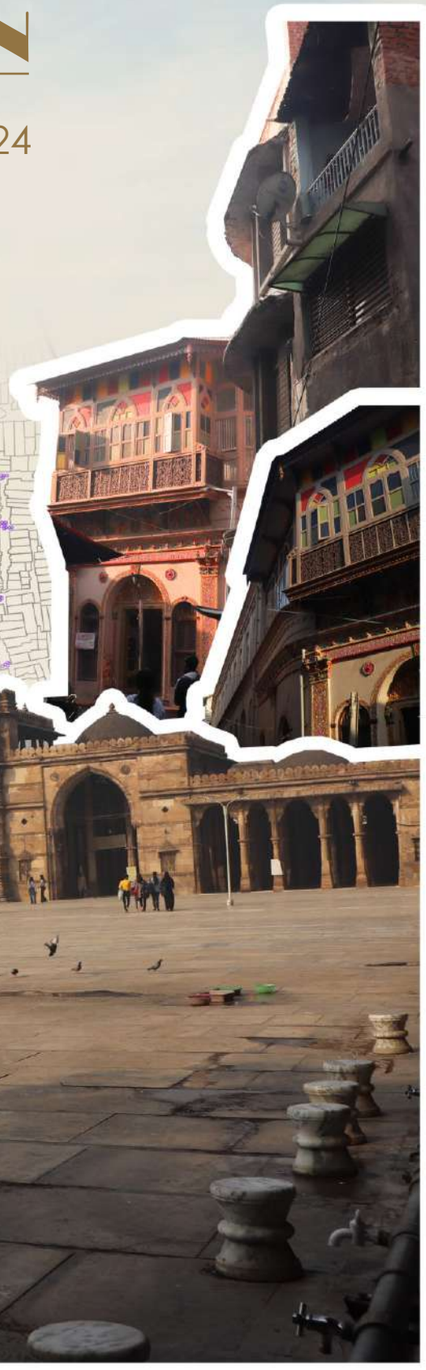
AHMEDABAD DOCUMENTATION

STUDY TOUR DOCUMENTATION 2023-24





MVPS's SHARADCHANDRAJI PAWAR COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , NASHIK

PREFACE

The vertical learning approach in architectural education fosters a dynamic and collaborative environment where students across different levels engage in shared learning experiences. In this model, students are exposed to various learning methods, ensuring a well-rounded and multifaceted education.
In this appraoch, the integration of different learning methods ensures that architecture students develop both creative and technical skills, allowing them to think critically and design thoughtfully within complex real-world contexts.
The three years delved into diverse aspects of architecture in Ahmedabad, offering a comprehensive exploration of the city's rich architectural heritage, urban fabric, and contemporary design challenges. This journey encompassed the study of traditional craftsmanship, construction techniques, modern interventions, and the interplay between cultural identity and urbanization, providing a holistic understanding of Ahmedabad's architectural landscape.
Settlement tours form the ideal method for this exploration, providing an immersive learning experience that is highly beneficial for undergraduate students.
In the second year of architecture, settlement studies play a pivotal role in expanding students' understanding of architectural practice beyond theoretical learning. By focusing on the real-world context of human settlements—ranging from small villages to urban neighborhoods—students gain a deeper comprehension of how architecture shapes, and is shaped by, social, cultural, economic, and environmental factors.

The case study visit was a valuable experience that allowed third-year architecture students to observe real-world architectural practices.The visit provided inspiration for their own design work, encouraging them to think critically about how architecture responds to both environmental and social contexts. By focusing on key aspects such as design concepts, sustainability, user experience, and contextual integration, students can develop a deeper understanding of how architecture functions in the real world and how they can apply this knowledge in their future careers

Urban design is a critical aspect of shaping cities, influencing not only their aesthetic appeal but also their functionality, sustainability, and livability. For fourth-year architecture students, studying the urban design context of a city involves a comprehensive analysis of the social, environmental, and physical elements that shape urban environments. By engaging with real-world case studies, conducting site-specific research, and developing innovative design solutions. Through architectural interventions, students are better equipped to address the complexities of designing cities that are functional, sustainable, and inclusive. These interventions enable them to find the gaps and shape urban environments that integrate practical solutions with environmental responsibility while promoting social equity and community well-being.

This documentation compiles the study tour undertaken by the second-year and third-year B.Arch students (2023-24) of MVPS's SP College of Architecture as part of their Architectural Design Studio curriculum. Additionally, the documentation includes the study tour undertaken by the fourth-year B.Arch students as part of their Architectural Design and Urban Studies course. The study tour was organized to provide students with practical exposure to architectural concepts and urban planning strategies in real-world contexts.

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Second Year :

AHER AKSHADA SOMNATH
ALAI BHAGYASHRI SHARAD
ALKARI KAMLESH RAJENDRA
ANWAT SHREYA DEEPAK
AVHAD AVANTI PRASHANT
BAGUL SANIKA SANTOSH
BANSAL DHANANJAY RITESH
BHAVSAR TEJASI RAHUL
BORSE LIKHITA GIRISH
BORSE SAKSHI MAHESH
BORSE SOHAM VIJAY
BOTHE SAISH MAKARAND
CHAUDHARI ASHWIN KISHOR
CHHAJED SHREYA SUDEEP
CHITTE TEJAS MAHENDRA
CHOUDHARY KANIKA AJAY
DATRANGE PRAJWAL MILIND
DEORE SAI NITIN
DEORE TEJASWINI BHIKAN
DEORE VINIT VIJAY
DESHMUKH DHAIRYASHEEL
DESHMUKH SAMRUDDHI LALIT
DINGORE SARTHAK MOHAN
DUSANE SHRUTI SANJAY
GAIKWAD ANUSHKA BHOJRAJ
GAIKWAD BHOOMI RAJESH
GAIKWAD SAMIKSHA SUNIL
GAIKWAD SHREYA NILESH
GHODKE VAISHNAVI RAHUL
JADHAV ABHIDNYA GOPAL
JEJURKAR SUVARNA SANJAY
KACHAVE HARSHADA SUNIL
KACHHAVA JAYDIP RAJENDRA
DEORE PREM
KAKAD SHRAVANI DILIP
KAKAD SONALI
KALOS RUGVED
KHAIRNAR PRATHAMESH
KHARVE HEMANT
KULMATE SAMRUDDHI
LONDHE LAVANYA
MOKALE AMRUTA
MORE SONALI
NIKAM VAISHNAVI
PATIL JANHAVI
PATIL ROSHAN
PAWAR PRACHI
PEGU KANGKANA
RANE AKSHAYA
RASAL PRAJAKTA
SAINDANE DEVYANI
SALUNKE BHUSHAN
SENBHAKTA RIDDHI
SHAIKH SAFA
SOLGAMA PURVA
SONAVANE RITIKA
SONAWANE NAYANA
SONAWANE SWAROOP
SUDRIK SANSKRUTI
SURWADE MRUNALI
TAJANE PRACHI
TAMBOLI SHRAVANI
TARGE SHRUTI
VISPUTE VEDANTI
YADAV HARSHADA

ThirdYear :

ACHARYA NAVAMI SATHYAKAN
ADHAV GAYATRI KAILAS
AGRAHARI SHRUTI VISHAL
AHER ADITI LAXMIKANT
ASAWA PARTH ANAND
BHADANGE GANESH KISHOR
BHAMARE ANUSHKA MOTHABAU
BHANDARI TEJRAJ MAHESH
BHOSALE SHRAVANI SUBODH
CHAVAN MAHESH SAHEBRAO
CHAVAN ARYA MUKESH
CHOPDA VIDHI MAHESH
DATIR SHRUTI SANTOSH
DEV SAYALI NITIN
DEVARE TEJASWINI RAJENDRA
GADEKAR RIDDHI NANDKISHOR
GHODKE SHRUTIKA JITENDRA
GIRASE CHETAN SANJAY
GOSAVI ISHWARI ABHIJIT
HARKUT JANHVI RAJESH
JADHAV SAMPATTI PRAVIN
JADHAV SANCHAL SANDESH
JAGTAP VIVEK RAMESH
JAGTAP MAYURESH DEEPAK
JAIN JAINESH SACHIN
KADAM PRASANNA SANTOSH
KALARIA VASU RAJAN
KALYANI GANGA SACHINKUMAR
KASWA MITALI RITESH
KALWAR AISHWARYA RAJESH
KAPADNIS SAMRUDDHI RAJESH
KAWALE SAKSHAM PARAG
KOTHULE TANVI SANJAY
KUMAVAT SHREYA SATISH
MALUNJKAR SAKSHI ANIL
MODHE ANKLESHA GANESH
MORE SEJAL RAWBA
MUSALE SAKSHI MUSALE
NAWALE YUKTA SANJAY
NIKAM YASH GAUTAM
PAGAR SANSKRUTI MOHAN
PARCHURE YASH PURUSHOTTAM
PATASKAR SHREYASH TUSHAR
PATHAN YAHYA KHAN MASUD KHAN
PATIL ARPIT ULHAS
PATIL VIBHAVARI DINESH
PAWAR SHRAVANI DEVDATT
PAWAR JANHVI PRASHANT
RAJGURU SHRAVANI MILIND
SAPKAL RUTUJA JITENDRA
SHAIKH ZUNAIRA AYYUB
SHAIKH MAHEKH RAUF
SHINDE DINESH RAJENDRA
SHINDE PRUTHVIRAJ SANDESH
SONAWANE ABHILASHA SUHAS
SURANA RAKSHITA BHUSHAN
SURYAWANSHI SHREYASH RAJENDRA
THETE VEDIKA BHAUSAHEB
THOKE BHAGYADA PURUSHOTTAM
THORAT GAURAV UTTAM
VALVI HARSHADA PRABHAKAR
VICHARE ISHIKA LUCKY
WANI SEJAL PRASHANT

FourthYear :

AMRUTKAR AMISHA ASHISH
ANTURLIKAR YEDNYESHWARI ARVIND
BEDSE CHAITALI UMESH
BOOB DISHA MAHESH
BORASTE VEDANTI UTTAM
DAGA KHUSHI VINOD
DEORE MANSI VILAS
DHANKE HIMANSHU VILAS
DHANWATE ADEETI DATTA
DHARMADHIKARI SRUSHTI SUBODH
GADRE ANUJA RAGHUNATH
GAIKWAD KOMAL KISHOR
GANGURDE KETKI DINESH
HIRAY RAJRATNA SANDESH
INGALE ANIKET SUNIL
KADAM REVATI BHASKARRAO
KAKANI RITIKA SACHIN
KARAD ADITYA SUDAM
KULKARNI RUCHA ATUL
LAD ASHVIN RAJENDRA
LOHGAONKAR ADITYA PURUSHOTTAM
MATE PRANALI
MAHALE POOJA
MAHAJAN KOMAL VASUDEV
MAHAJAN MRUNMAYEE MANOJ
MALI AKSHADA SANDIP
MANDORE KAUSTUBH SANTOSH
MESHRAM ANUSHKA ARVIND
MOHITE SAKSHI SANDESH
MORE SUJATA NIVRUTTI
NAIK KALYANI RAMESH
NAIK SAKSHI SHARAD
NAIKWADI DIVYAL RAMDAS
NAIR PRANAV R
NANDANWAR SALONI RAJENDRA
NAVALE SHRADDHA AJIT
NAWALE VINAYA RAJESH
NIKAM JANHAVI NILKANTH
NIRANTAR SAMIDHA SACHIN
PAGAR HARSHADA SANJAY
PALVE KANCHAN VIJAY
PATIL SAKSHI BHAGWAN
PATIL LEENA SANJAY
PATIL SANIKA ISHWER
PAWAR MUGDHA SACHIN
PAWAR VAIBHAVI UDAY
PHADOL MANAS RAVI
ISHA IQLAK AHMED PATHAN
SANIYA GULAMDASTGIR PATHAN
SHELKE DHANASHREE PRAKASH
SHELUKER AAKASH SANJAY
SHENDGE SAKSHI VINAYAK
SHINDE GAYATRI ARUN
SHINDE YUVRAJ CHANDRABHAN
SHIROLE NRUMANI SHRINIWAS
SHUKLA SHUBHANSHU PRAKASH
SONAWANE SHRUTI SUNIL
THORAT SNEHA BAPU
VIKHAR SNEHAL NITIN
WADILE HARSHADA KOKENDRA
PATIL SALONI

INTRODUCTION

Ahmedabad, the largest city in the state of Gujarat, India, is a vibrant urban center known for its rich historical, cultural, and architectural heritage. Founded in the 15th century by Sultan Ahmed Shah, the city has grown to become one of India's most important economic and cultural hubs. With a blend of traditional and modern influences, Ahmedabad offers a unique context for architectural exploration, from its historical monuments and temples to its contemporary urban developments.

The city is renowned for its distinctive architectural styles, including the Indo-Saracenic and Islamic influences seen in landmarks such as the Jama Masjid, Sidi Saiyyed Mosque, and the intricate stepwells. Ahmedabad also plays a crucial role in modern Indian architecture, largely due to the influence of renowned architect Le Corbusier and the work of B.V. Doshi, whose designs have become landmarks of modernist architecture.
The Old City of Ahmedabad, often referred to as the "heritage city," is the heart of the city, where its rich history and cultural heritage are most palpable.

The Old City's layout reflects traditional principles of urban planning, where dense, compact neighborhoods were interwoven with a variety of public spaces, such as markets, courtyards, and religious structures and an impressive array of historic monuments. The city's old core retains the charm of a bygone era, where Islamic, Hindu, and Jain architectural elements harmoniously coexist.The architecture of the area demonstrates a delicate balance between public and private spaces, ensuring social interaction while providing privacy.

In recent decades, Ahmedabad has been undergoing significant urban transformation, with a focus on infrastructure development, urban planning, and sustainability. The city also offers a rich tapestry of urban studies, with its evolving street patterns, pedestrian zones, and commercial hubs providing valuable lessons in both traditional and contemporary urban planning.

For architecture students, Ahmedabad presents an exceptional opportunity to engage with a wide range of architectural styles, urban design approaches, and historical narratives that shape the city's character and growth.

In 2017, the Old City was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage City, a recognition that highlights the significance of its urban form and cultural importance. This designation has further propelled efforts to preserve and rejuvenate the area, ensuring that future generations can experience its unique architectural charm.

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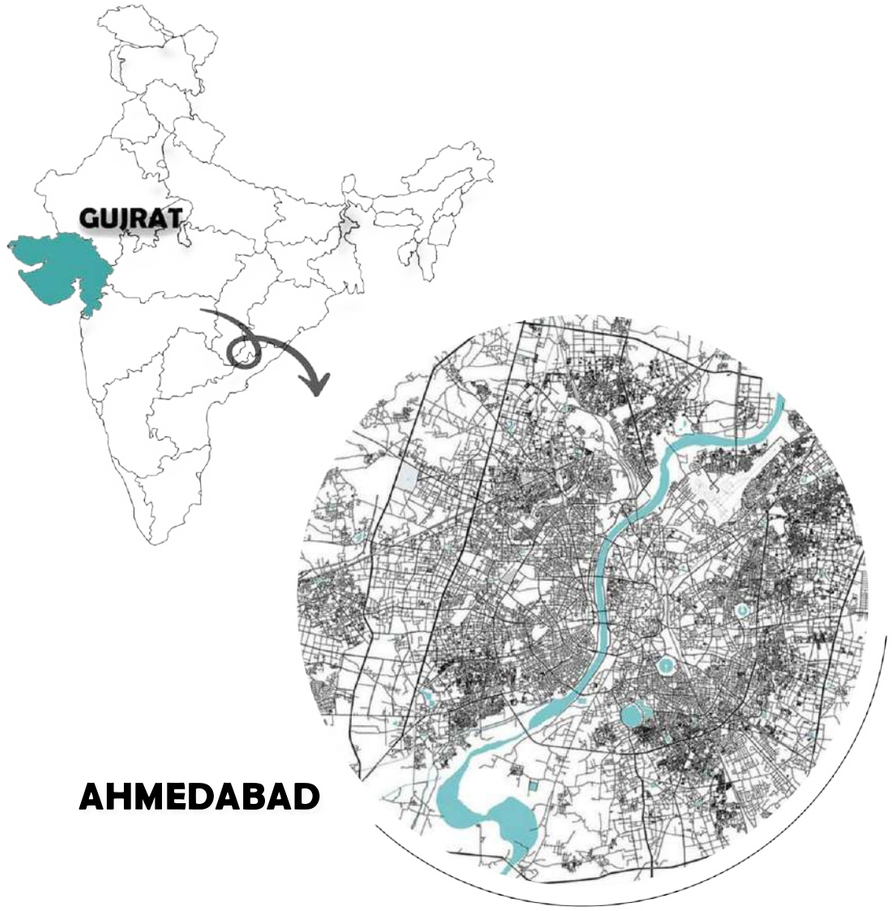
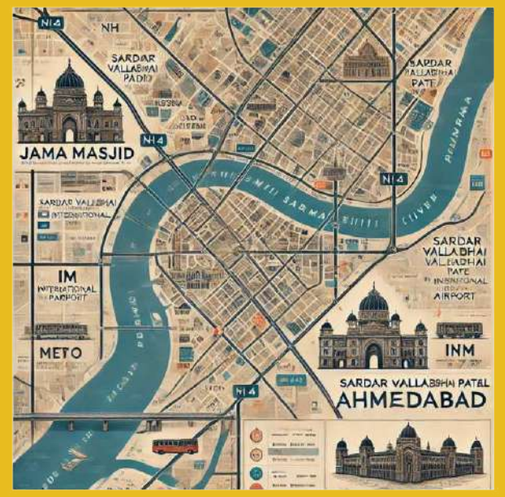
Location and Landscape



Ahmedabad, located in the Indian state of Gujarat, lies at 23.0225°N latitude and 72.5714°E longitude on the banks of the Sabarmati River, which divides the city into the historic old city and the newer western districts. The city has a predominantly flat terrain, with the river playing a central role in its geography and urban layout. Ahmedabad experiences a hot semi-arid climate with scorching summers where temperatures can rise above 45°C, and mild winters with temperatures dropping to around 10°C.

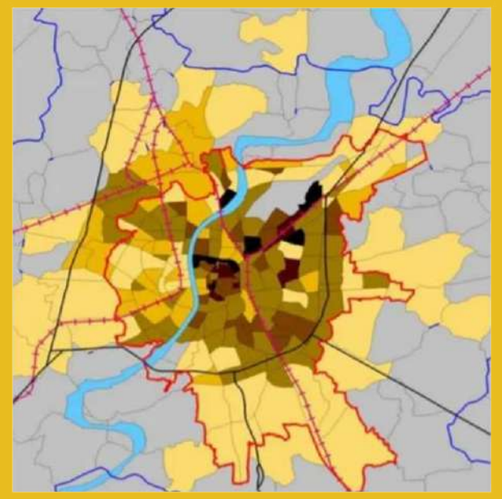
Geography.

The urban landscape of Ahmedabad reflects a harmonious blend of history and modernity. The old city, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is characterized by its pols (traditional housing clusters), intricate heritage monuments like Jama Masjid, and narrow lanes, offering a glimpse into its rich cultural past. In contrast, western Ahmedabad is marked by contemporary developments, housing premier institutions like IIM Ahmedabad and modern commercial spaces. Maps of Ahmedabad provide insights into various aspects, including a road map highlighting major highways, a heritage map showcasing the cultural landmarks of the old city, a topographical map illustrating the elevation and river contours, and a transport map outlining metro and BRTS routes.



Population DistributioN.

According to the 2011 national census, the population of Ahmedabad was declared to be 7,214,225. There were 904 women to 1000 men in 2011. Ahmedabad had a literacy rate of 79.89% in 2001 which rose to 89.62 % in 2011.



Connectivity.

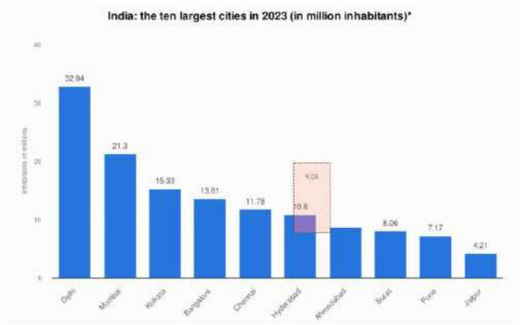
It is well-connected through multiple transport networks, including National Highways NH 48 and NH 147, Ahmedabad Junction railway station, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport, which links the city to international destinations.

Demography

- MALE LITRACY RATE 87.5 %
- FEMALE LITRACY RATE 87.5 %

Gujarat population census data shows that it has total population of 6.03 crore which is approximately 4.99% of total Indian population. Literacy rate in Gujarat has seen upward trend and is 79.31% as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 87.23% while female literacy is at 70.73% .

Ahmedabad is the most populated district in the state, with 7.20 million people, up11.94% from - 2001, followed by Surat with 6.07 million people, up 10.07%, as perGujarat's directorate of census operations.



Social Economics

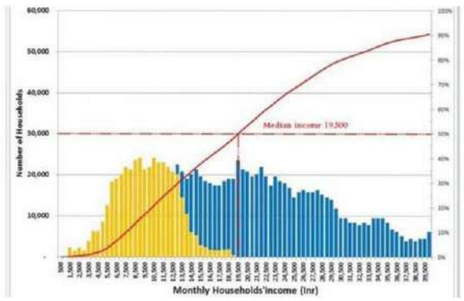
Ahmedabad is an industrial base for sectors such as chemicals, textiles, drugs and pharmaceuticals and food processing industries Textile and chemicals have been the major sectors of investment and employment in the district, since 1980.

Ahmedabad district accounts for 21.5% of factories and employs of workers in the state. Over14% of the total investments in all stock exchanges in India and 60% of the total industrial productivity is contributed by the district Several business conglomerates such as adani group, reliance industries, nirma group of industries, arvind mills, Claris life Scienc Cadilla pharmaceuticals, shell, Vadilal industries ltd., Rasna, bosc Rexroth (Germany), stork and Rollepaal (Netherland) are present i district Presence of Ahmedabad textile industry's research association (atira), the largest association for textile research and allied industries in India, has helped the district in becoming a thriving textile centre.

Most of the medium and large scale industries are concentrated in talukas such as Ahmedabad city, Sanand, Viramgam , Daskroi and Dholka.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

There are around 422 medium and large scale industries based in ahmedabad district with total investment of inr 5,45,988 crore (uss 1,33,167million) providing employment around 79,904 people some of the major medium and large scale players present in Ahmedabad are mentioned in tables.



SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The district has over 23,734 small scale industries generating over 95,591 jobs with total investment of inr 89,356.5 lakhs (uss 21,794 million)engineering, textiles, chemical, and paper and paper products are the major small scale industry sectors present in the district, with an investment to the tune of inr 68,220 lakhs (uss16,639 million).

OccupatioN

Ahmedabad, a signif icant urban center in India, boasts a diverse economy with a strong presence in all hree major occupational sectors: primary, secondary, and tertiary.

Primary sector: contribution: while traditionally less dominant, the primary sector still holds some importance in Ahmedabad's economy. This sector includes activities like agriculture, fishing, forestry, and mining.

Secondary sector: contribution: Ahmedabad is renowned for its thriving manufacturing industry, making the secondary sector a major contributor to the city's economy. It accounts for roughly 20-30% of employment.

Tertiary sector: contribution: the dominant sector in Ahmedabad's economy is the tertiary sector, constituting over 60% of employment. This sector encompasses services, catering to various needs.

Climate

Ahmedabad has a hot semi-arld climate with marginally less rois than required for a tropical savanna climate. There are three main seasons: summer, mama-on, and winter. The weather is hot from March to June: the average.summer maximum is 43°C (109°F), and the average minimum is 24 °C 175 From November to February cold, the average maximum temperature 30°C (86), and the average menamum is 13 The southwest monsoon brings a humid climate from The average annual rainfall is about 800 mametes

Sunshine

Ahmedabad enjoys abundant sunshine, with an average of 8 to 10 hours daily for most of the year. During summer (March to June), sunshine hours peak, often exceeding 10 hours per day. In the monsoon season (June to September), cloud cover reduces the sunshine to about 4 to 6 hours daily. Winter months (October to February) bring clear skies, providing approximately 8 to 9 hours of sunlight each day.

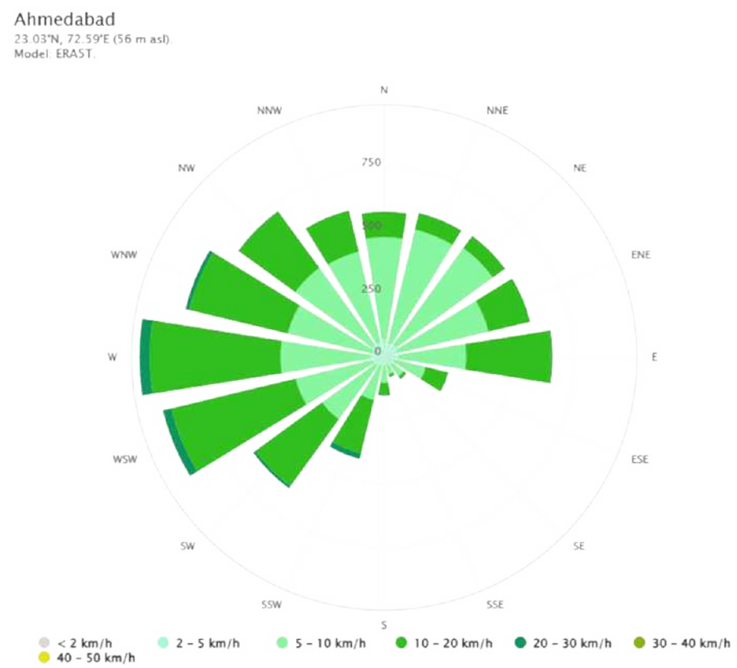
Solar Radiation

Ahmedabad receives high solar radiation, attributed to its tropical location and clear skies. The city experiences an average annual global solar radiation of approximately 5.5–6.0 kWh/m²/day, making it suitable for solar energy utilization. Peak solar radiation is recorded during the summer months when the sunlight intensity is at its highest.

Humidity

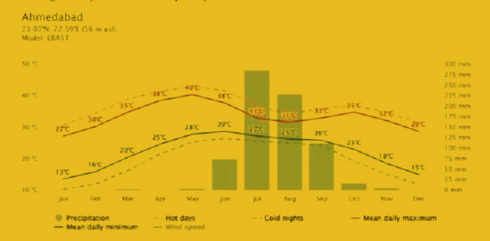
The humidity levels in Ahmedabad vary significantly across seasons. During summer, the city experiences extremely low humidity, often below 20%, resulting in dry and hot conditions. In contrast, the monsoon season brings high humidity levels ranging between 70% and 90%, accompanied by rainfall. During winter, humidity is moderate, ranging from 40% to 60%, creating comfortable and pleasant weather conditions.

Wind Rose

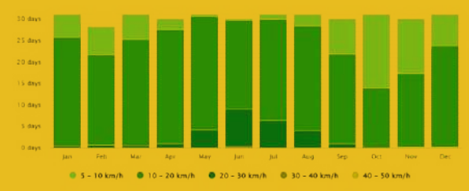


The wind rose for Ahmedabad shows how many hours per year the wind blows from the indicated direction. Example SW: Wind is blowing from South-West (SW) to North-East (NE). Cape Horn, the southernmost land point of South America, has a characteristic strong west-wind, which makes crossings from East to West very difficult especially for sailing boats.

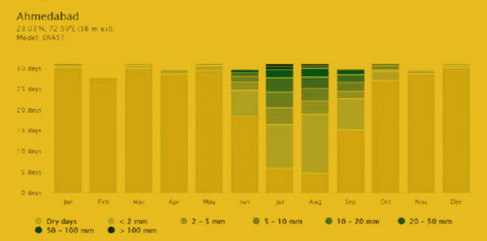
Average temperatures and precipitation



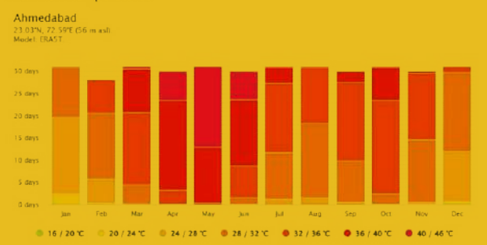
Wind speed



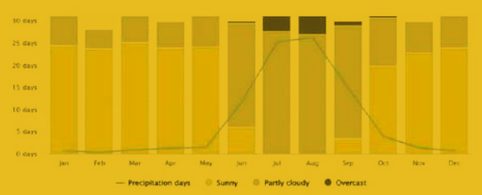
Precipitation amounts



Maximum temperatures



Cloudy, sunny, and precipitation days



Culture, Lifestyle & Community Mapping

Lifestyle

Ahmedabad is the largest city in the Indian state of Gujarat, and it has a rich cultural and historical heritage. The people of Ahmedabad are known for their warm and welcoming nature, and they take great pride in their cultural traditions and heritage.

Navratri

Navratri holds special significance in Gujarat. It is observed as one of the biggest festivals in the state. Each day of Navratri holds the significance of a specific Colour – devotees abide by an earthen pot known as Garbi is kept and is used for aarti.

Dedicated to the goddess Durga, symbolizing the triumph of good over evil.A Since 1989, the city of Ahmedabad has hosted the international kite festival. It is ab very auspicious time for many religious Hindus. During the northward movement of the sun, the days are longer than the nights. It starts during the winter solstice and begins on 21st December every year.

people of Ahmedabad live life in full vigor and vitality. most of . them are into family businesses and so live as joint families. they follow all norms of a joint family, respect elders and enjoy together, celebrating festivities and events that are marked with lots of colors and fun.

Language : Gujrati

Ahmedabadis communicate mostly in Gujarati language, but at the same time, they very well understand and speak Hindi and English. Gujarati language, which is basically an Indo-aryan language, is one of the fourteen regional languages of India. Millions of people speak the Gujarati language, thus making it the 23rd most commonly spoken language of the world.

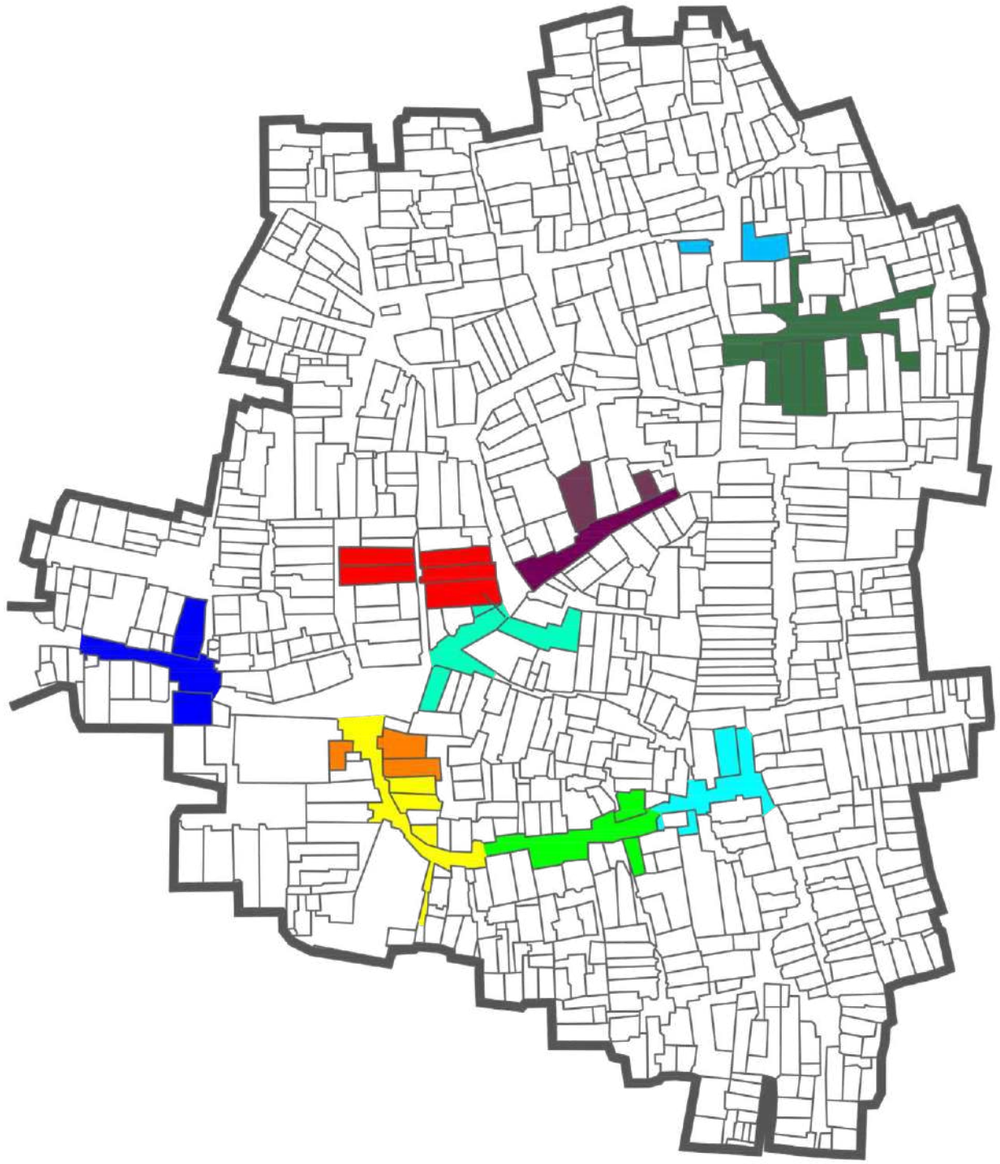
Gujarati is an Indo-aryan language native to the India state of Gujarat and spoken pre dominantly by the gujarati people.

Handicraft

The handicrafts and handlooms of Gujarat have not gained popularity in India only but also in foreign countries. Housewives of this commercial city are keen on weaving and knitting and they design world-class embroidery, toran, chakada, and chandarva with beautiful patchwork. There is a very famous local market established near law garden which is quite popular for rural style jewelry and chaniya-choli.

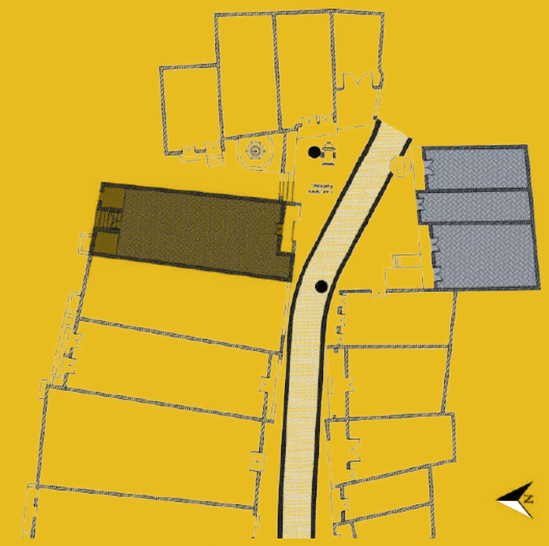
Clothing

Wearingchaniya choli during Navratri is an act of devotion. It signifies the worship of the goddess and a celebration of femininity, beauty, and strength. The traditional clothing of the garba dancer is red, pink, yellow, orange, and brightly colored chanya, choli or ghagra choli; dupatta with bandhani (tie-dye), abhla (big mirrors) or with thick Gujarati borders. They also wear heavy jewellery, such as 2-3 necklaces, sparkling bangles, waist belts, and long oxidized

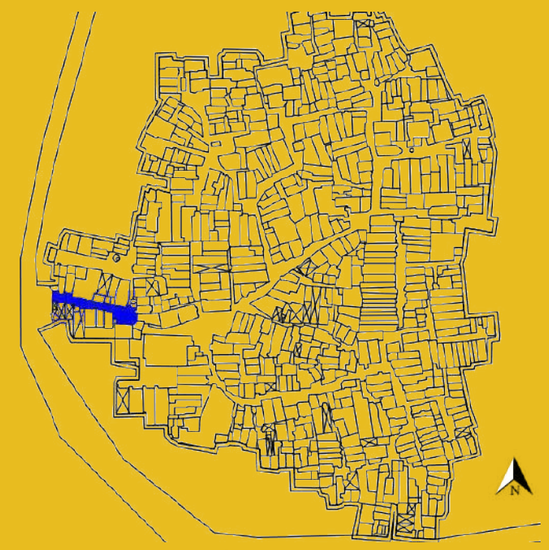


ANALYSIS

THE GRADE II HOUSES ARE A UNIQUE BLEND OF REINFORCED CONCRETE AND WOOD FOR A TWO-STOREY CONSTRUCTION. THESE BUILDINGS ARE KNOWN FORE THEIR EXQUISITE DETAILING, THAT ARE VISIBLE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STRUCTURE. THE FRONT FACADE, IN PARTICULAR, STANDS OUT FOR ITS INTRICATE COLUMN AD RAILING DESIGNS. HOWEVER, THE WALLS AND CEILINGS OF THESE HOUSES MAY EXHIBIT BLISTERING DUE TO DAMPNESS.

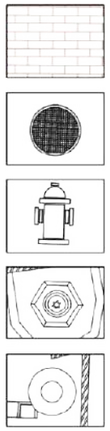


STREET PLAN



SITE PLAN

Legend



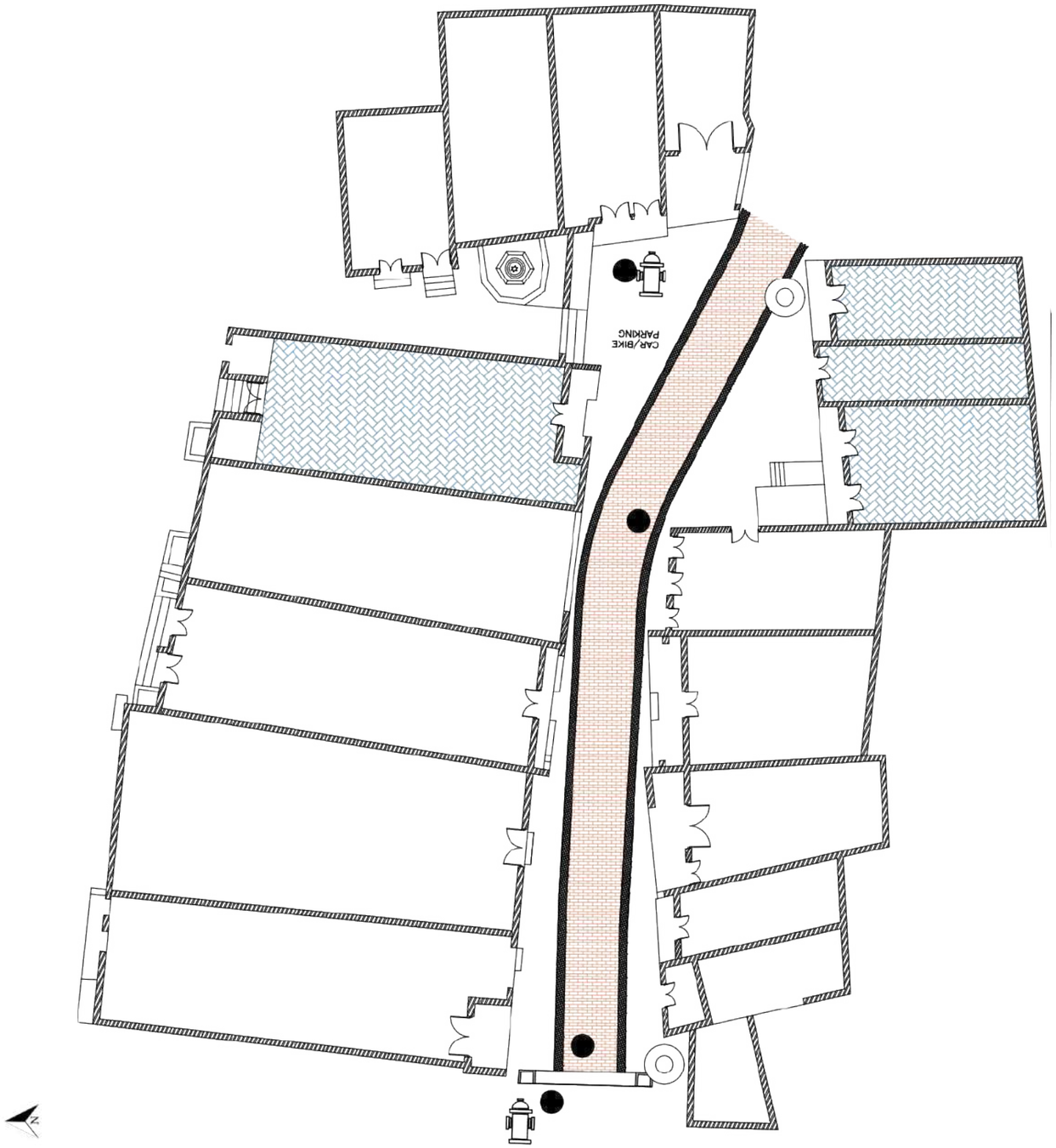
Pavement

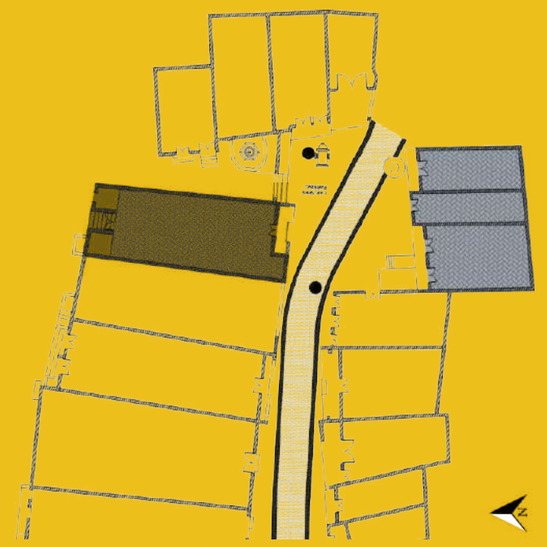
Manhole

Fire Hydrant

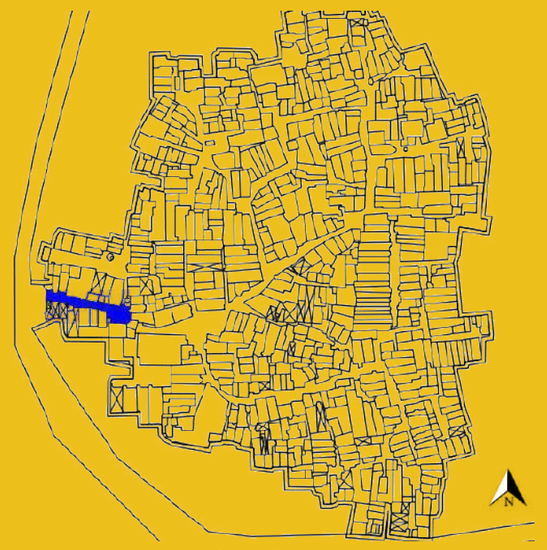
Well

Light-pole





Street Plan

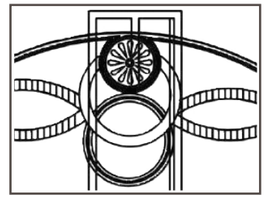


Site Plan

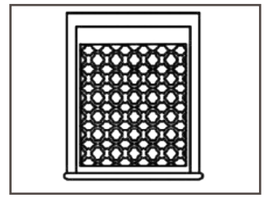
Street 1

South Side Elevation

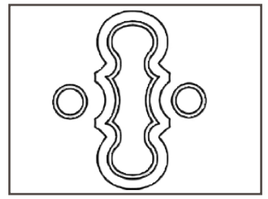
North Side Elevation



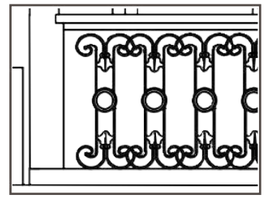
Detail at A



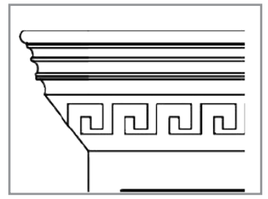
Detail at B



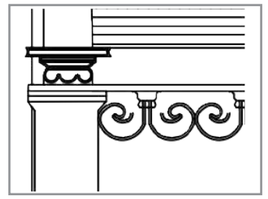
Detail at C



Detail at D



Detail at E

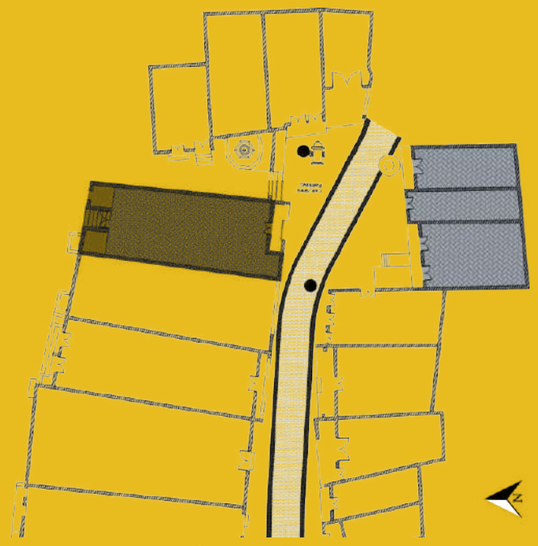


Detail at F

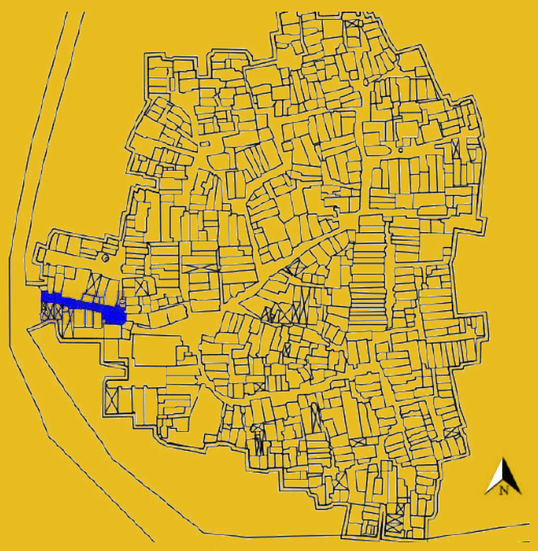
ANALYSIS

Narrow facades:-

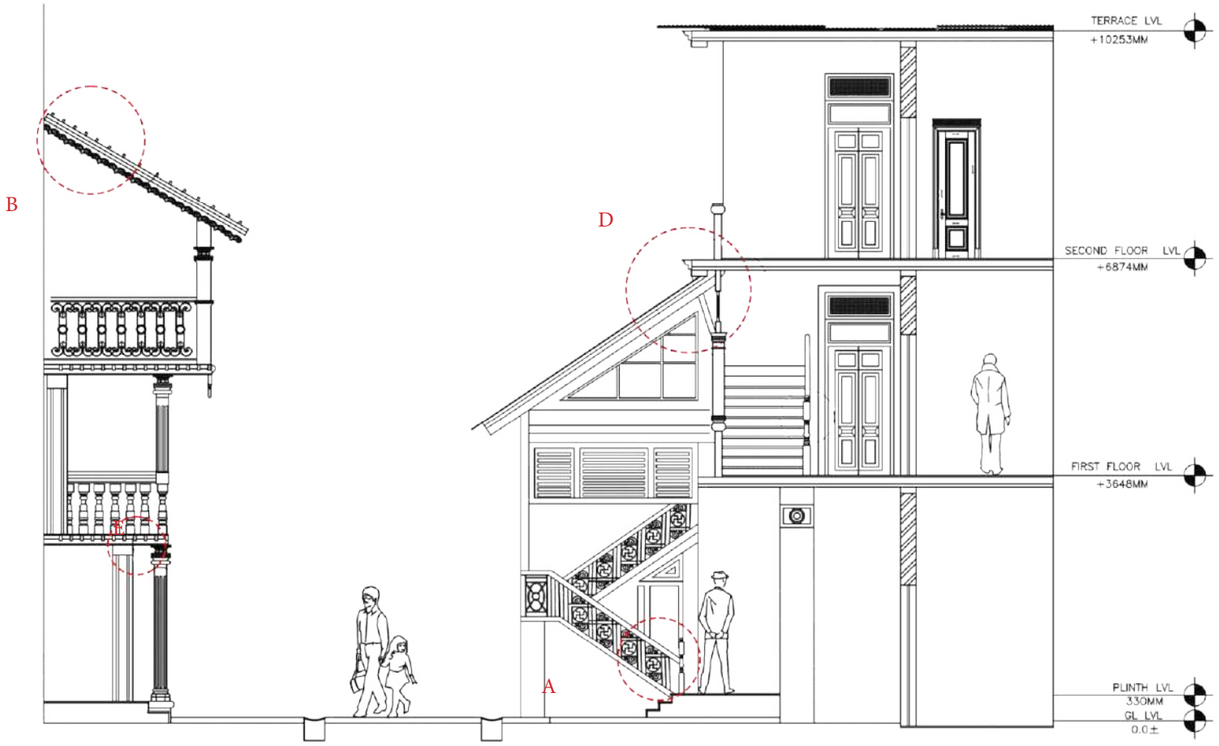
The houses are typically very narrow, often only a few meters wide. This is due to the smaller facades are planned in north and south direct pes and longer facades are placed in east and west direc-tion in order to prevent the heating of facades.



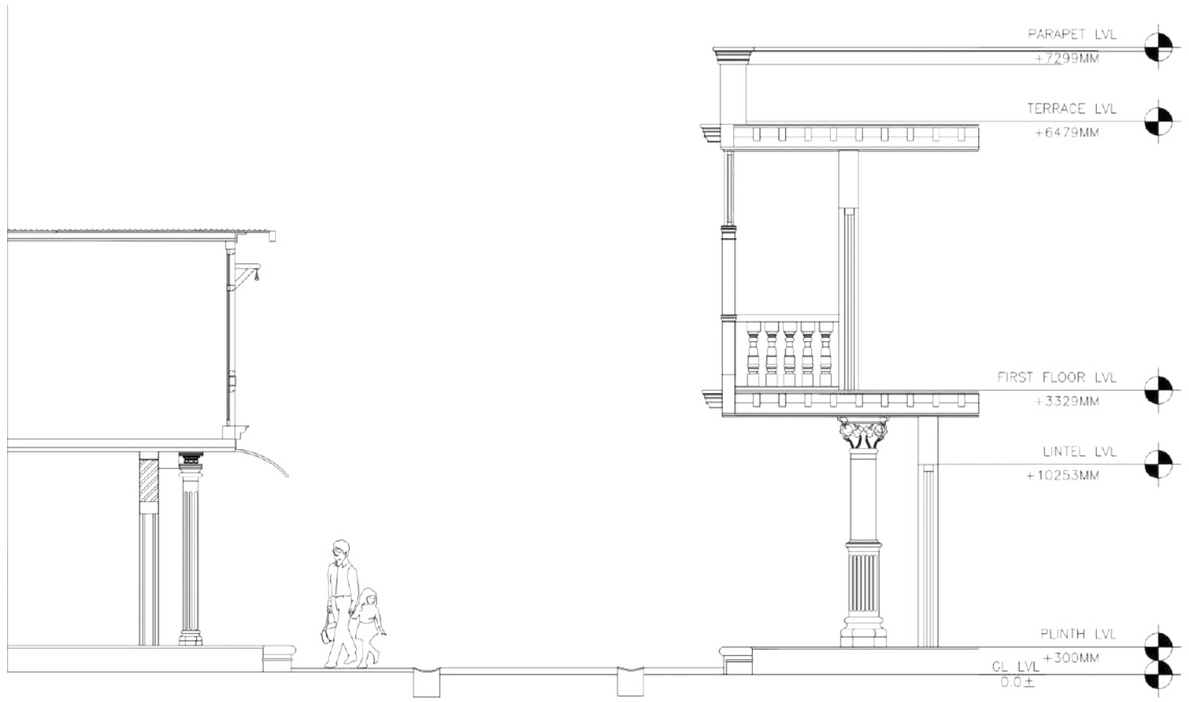
Street Plan



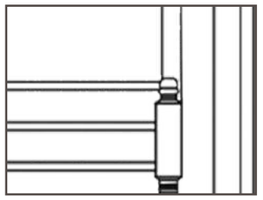
Site Plan



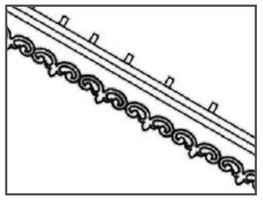
SECTION A-A'



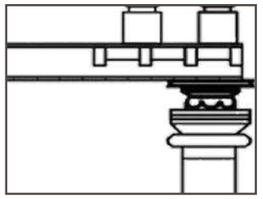
SECTION B-B'



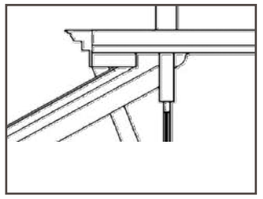
DETAIL AT A



DETAIL AT B



DETAIL AT B



DETAIL AT B

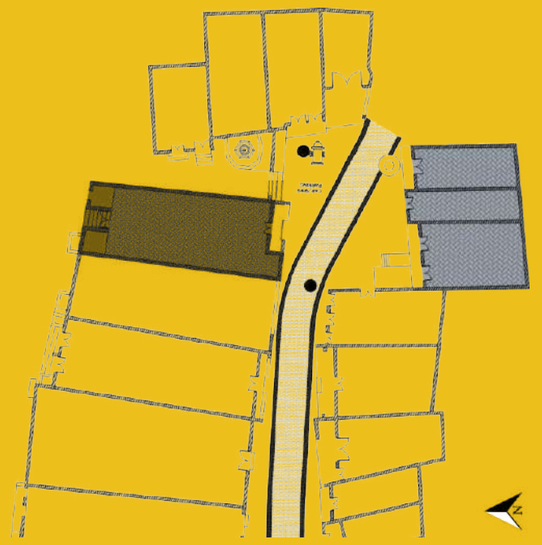
ANALYSIS

RANGE:

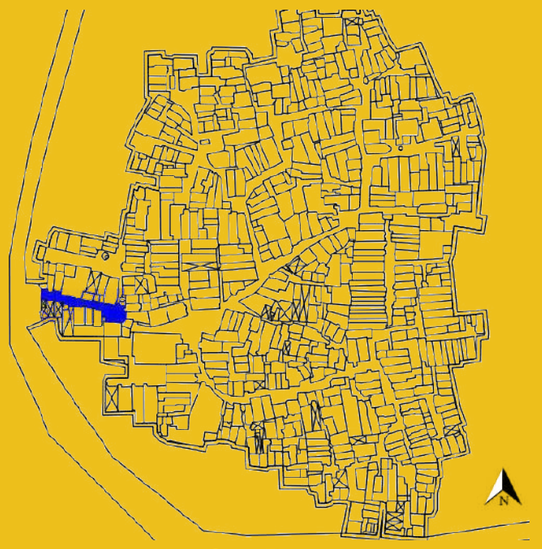
2-3 STORIES TALL, TRANSLATING TO ROUGHLY 2.5-2.7M FOR SINGLE-STORY SECTIONS AND FOR DOUBLE-STORY 2.7-3 M SECTIONAL HEIGHTS.

Variations:

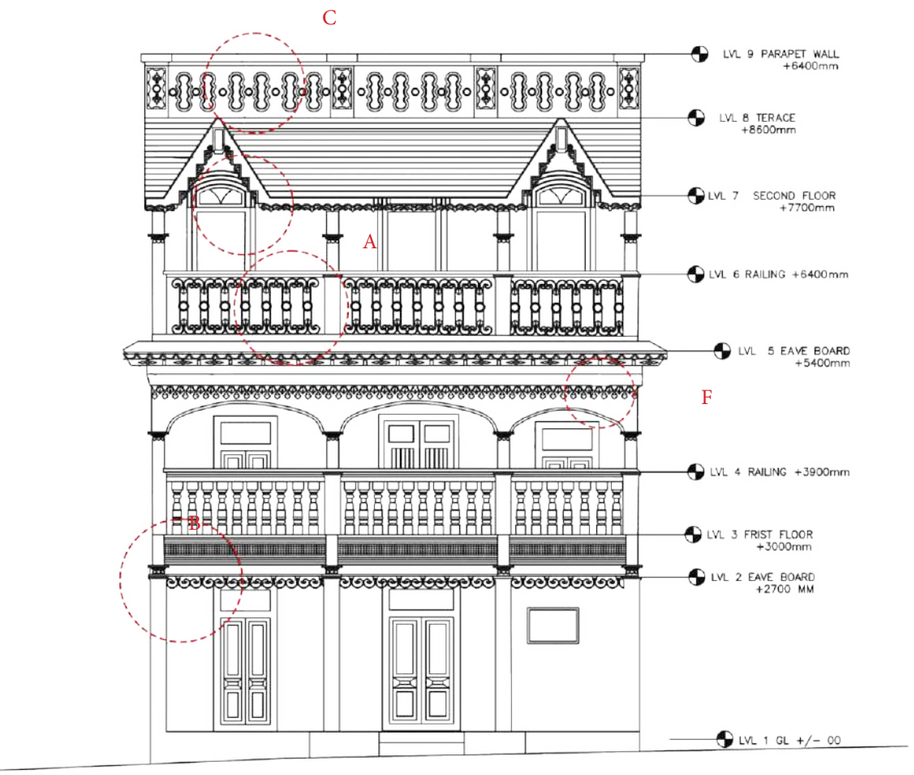
DUE TO INDIVIDUAL VARIATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATIONS, SPECIFIC HEIGHTS CAN VARY. SOME HOUSES MIGHT HAVE HIGHER OR LOWER ROOFS DEPENDING ON FACTORS LIKE ADDITIONAL TERRACES OR MODIFICATIONS.



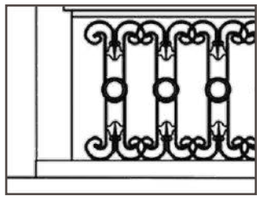
STREET PLAN



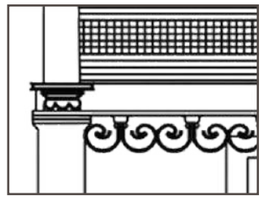
SITE PLAN



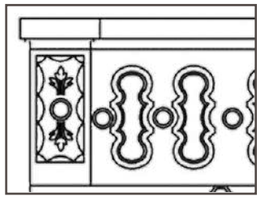
Haveli Elevation



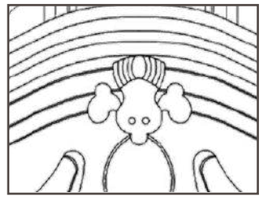
Detail at A



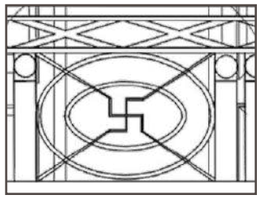
Detail at B



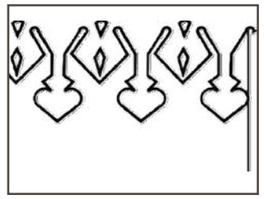
Detail at C



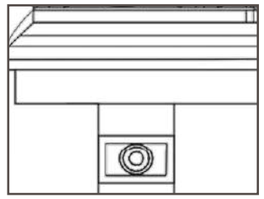
Detail at D



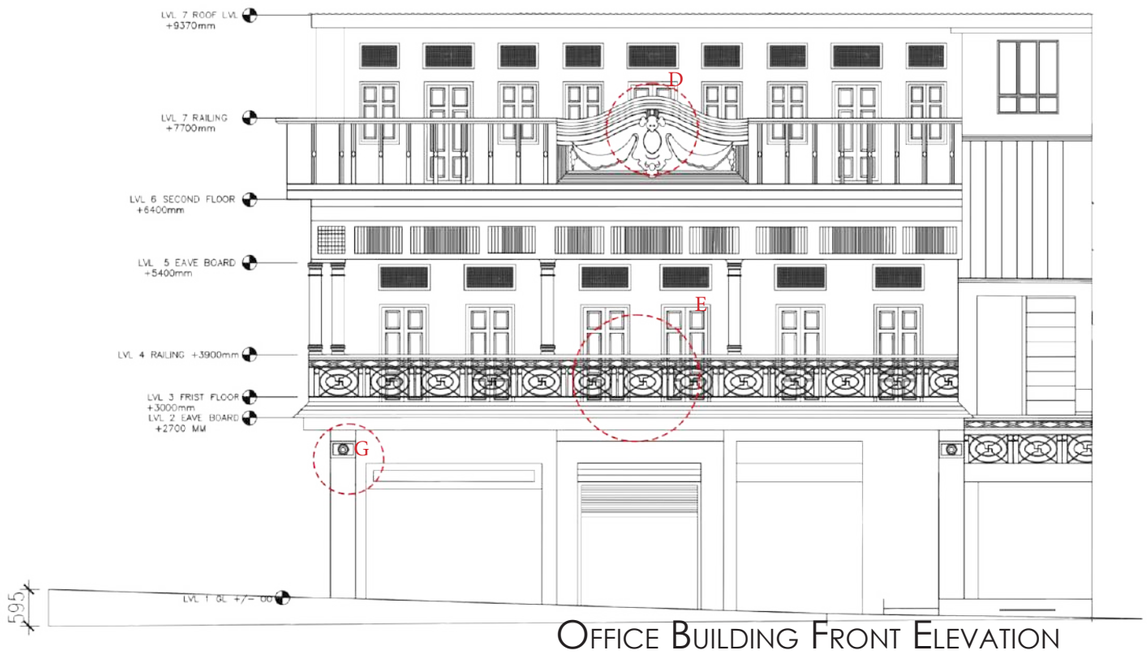
Detail at E



Detail at F

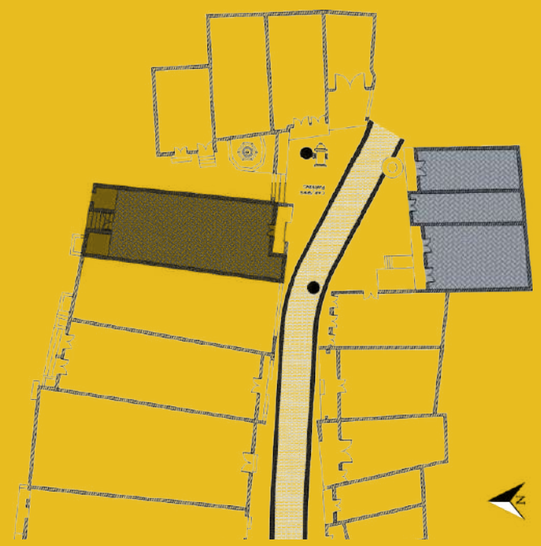


Detail at G

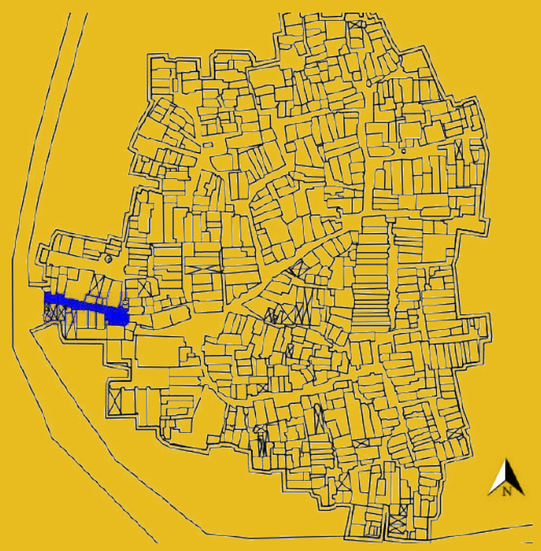


Office Building Front Elevation

Detail photo of Office Building



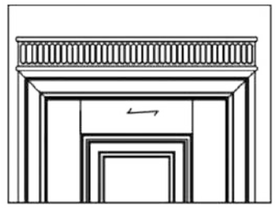
Street Plan



Site Plan

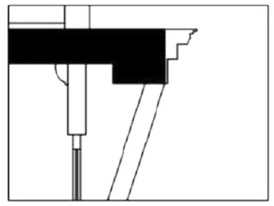
Office Building Section A-A'

Office Building Section B-B'

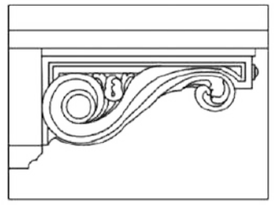


Detail at A

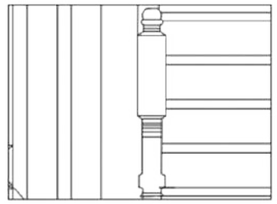
Detail at B



Detail at C

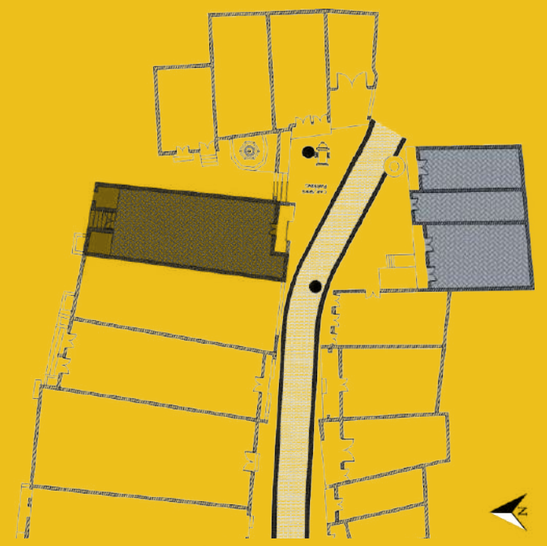


Detail at D

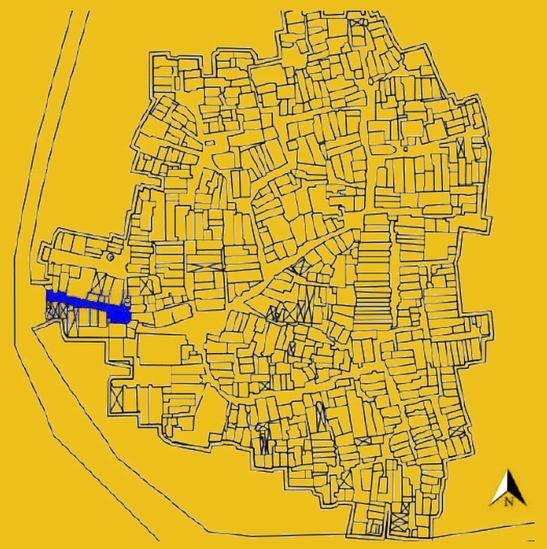


Detail at E

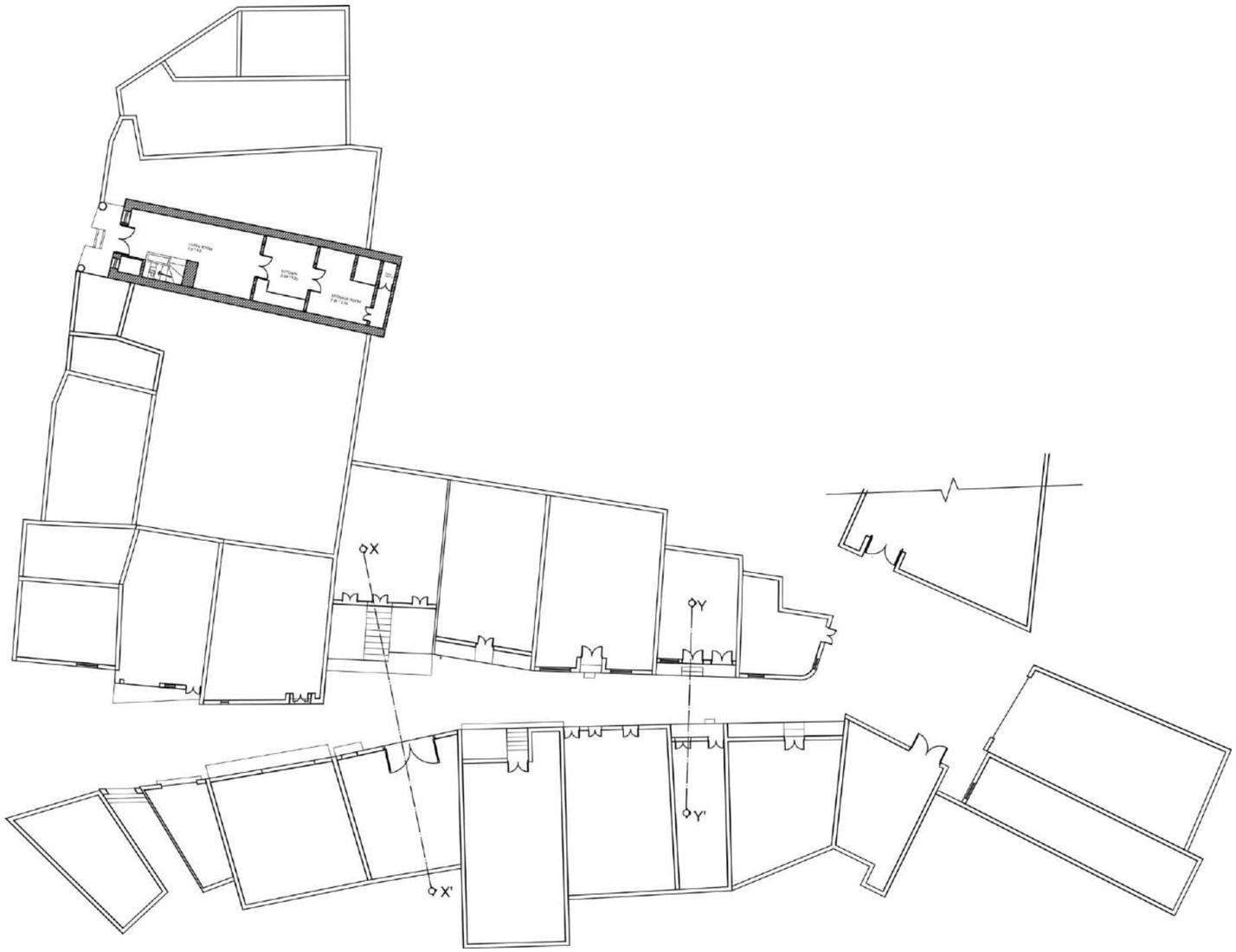
Photo of Dhal-ni-Pol



Street Plan



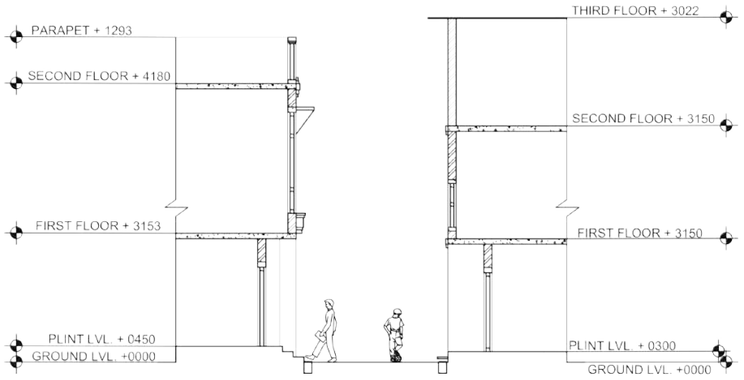
Site Plan



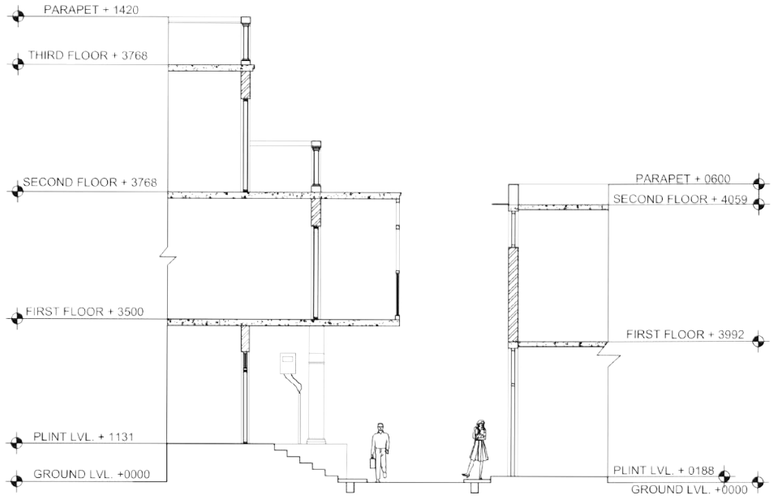
Street Plan

Site Plan

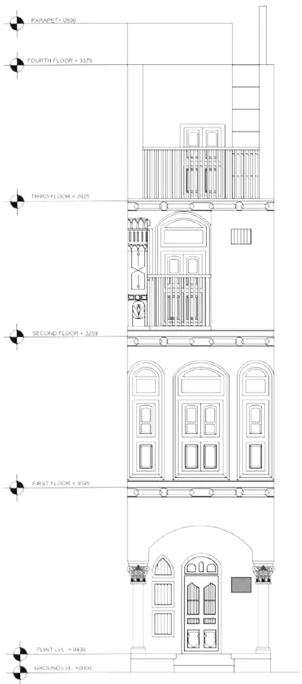
Street 2



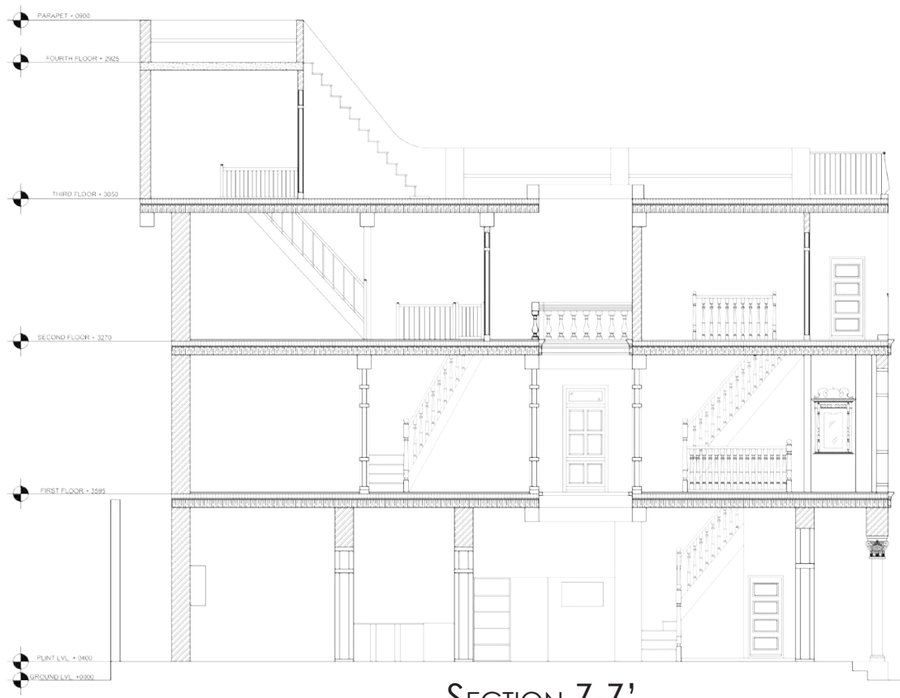
SECTION Y-Y'



SECTION X-X'



EAST SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION Z-Z'

ANALYSIS

SOME OF THE MAIN ISSUES FOUND ON THE STREETS OF DHAL NI POL WERE LACK OF PARKING SPACE,THE ABSENCE OF SIDEWALKSON THE STREETS, POTHOLES AND DIRTY STREETS.

SINCE THE POL HOUSES ARE ORGANIZED ALONG THE STREETS,THERE IS NO PRIVACY BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

STREET PLAN

SITE PLAN

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION

NORTHSIDE ELEVATION

ANALYSIS

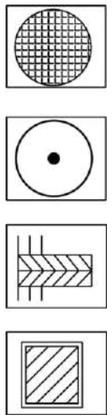
THEY HAVE CARVED DOORS AND WI DOW BRICK WALLS ARE NOT EXPOSED TO WEATHER DIRECTLY BUT ARE PLAS-TERED ON INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR.

THE ENTRANCE PORCH IS USE AS A COM-MUNICATION WITH NEIGHBOURS.

STREET PLAN

SITE PLAN

Legend

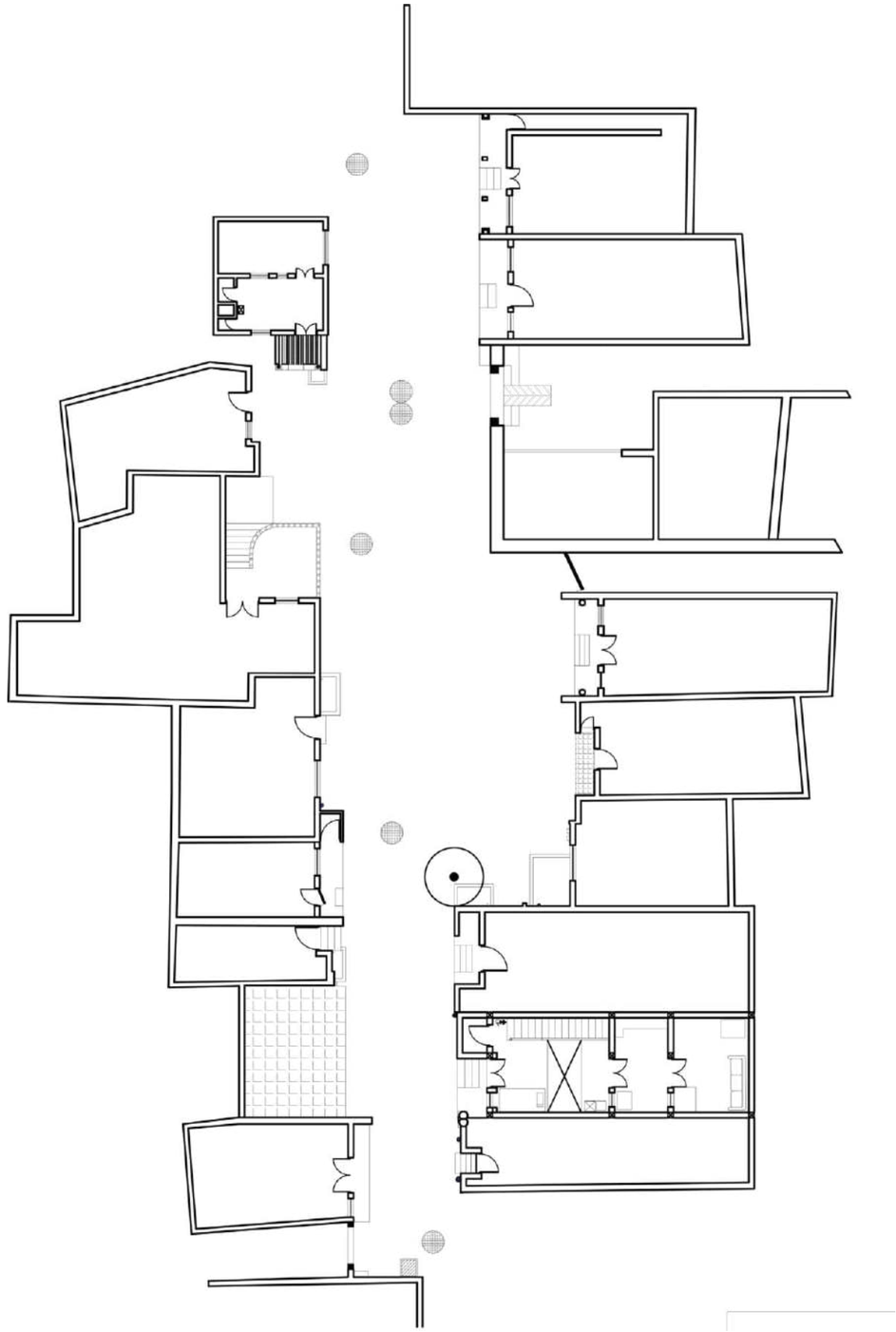


Manhole

Light-Pole

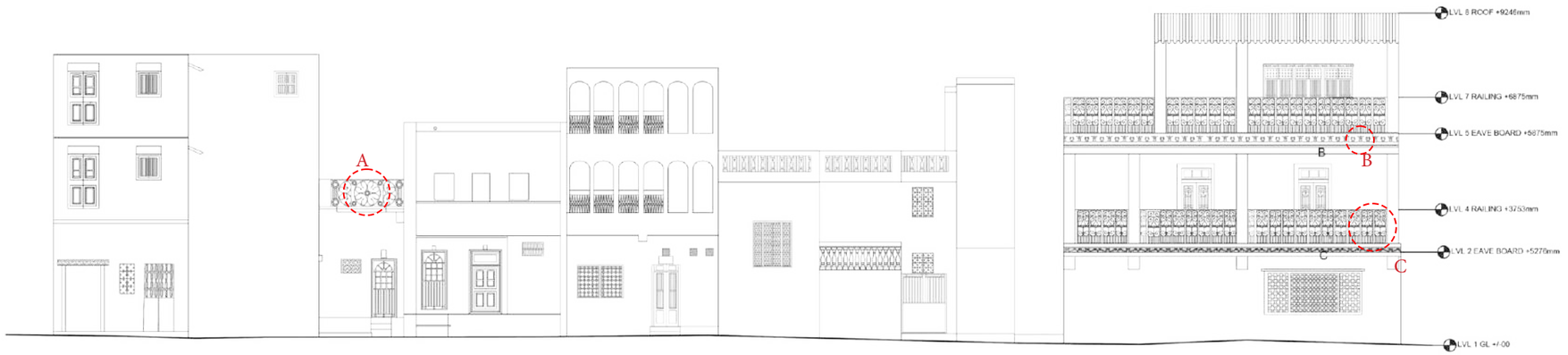
Lamp

Letter Box

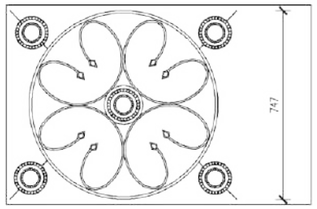


Street Plan

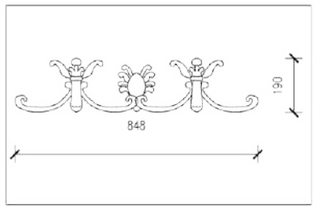
Site Plan



South Side Elevation



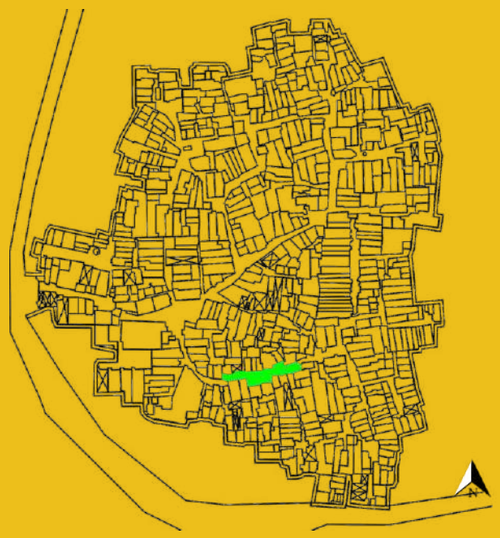
Detail at A



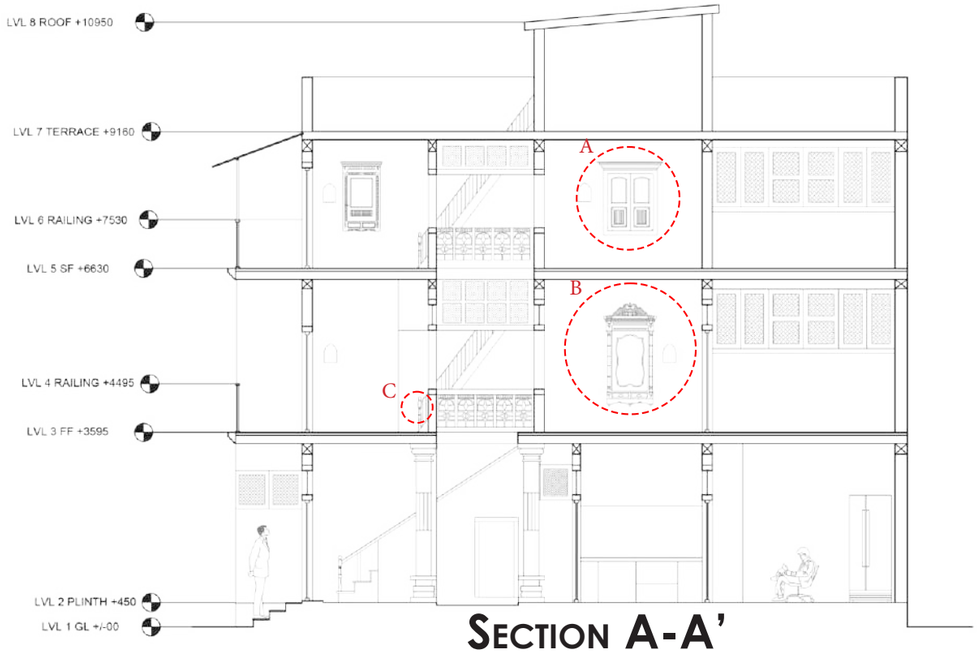
Detail at B

North Side Elevation

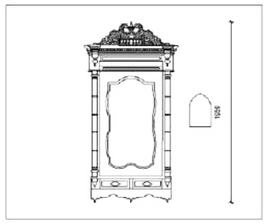
Street Plan



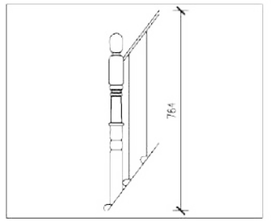
Site Plan



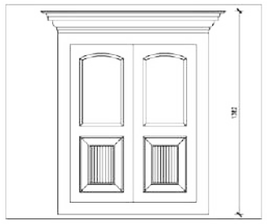
SECTION A-A'



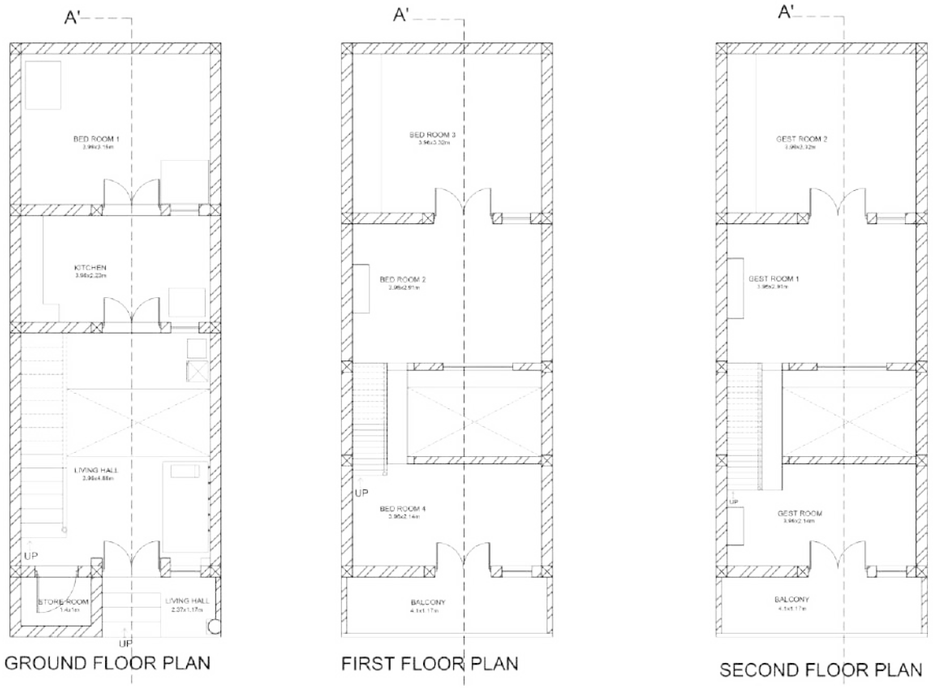
DETAIL AT A



DETAIL AT B



DETAIL AT C



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

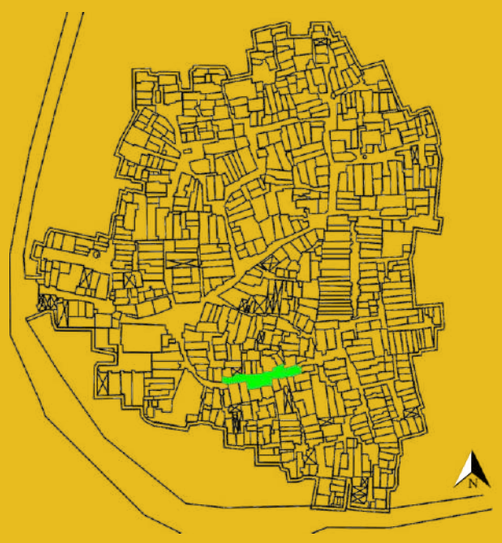
ANALYSIS

THE HOUSE BOATS HAVE ALL THE CONTEMPORARY CONVENI- ENCES, INCLUDING AIR CONDITIONING, A TV FREEZER, AND ADEQUATE LIGHITING, DESPITE OF IT'S AGE.

THE WOODEN STAIRCASE WAS EXTREMELY SLANT, WITH AN INCLINATION RANGING FROM 50 TO 70 DEGREES.

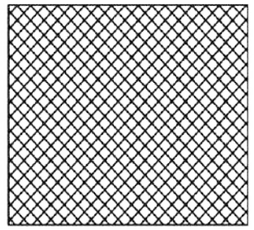
IT FEATURES EXQUISITELY CARVED DOUBLE DOORS WITH STEEL BARS ON THE INSIDE AND VARIOUS DESIGNS ON THE OUTSIDE.

STREET PLAN

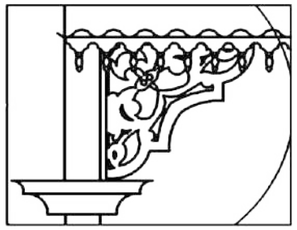


SITE PLAN

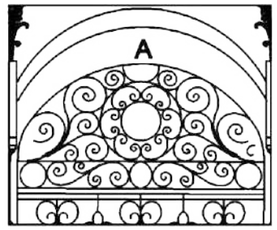
Street Elevation



Detail at A



Detail at B



Detail at C

Street Elevation

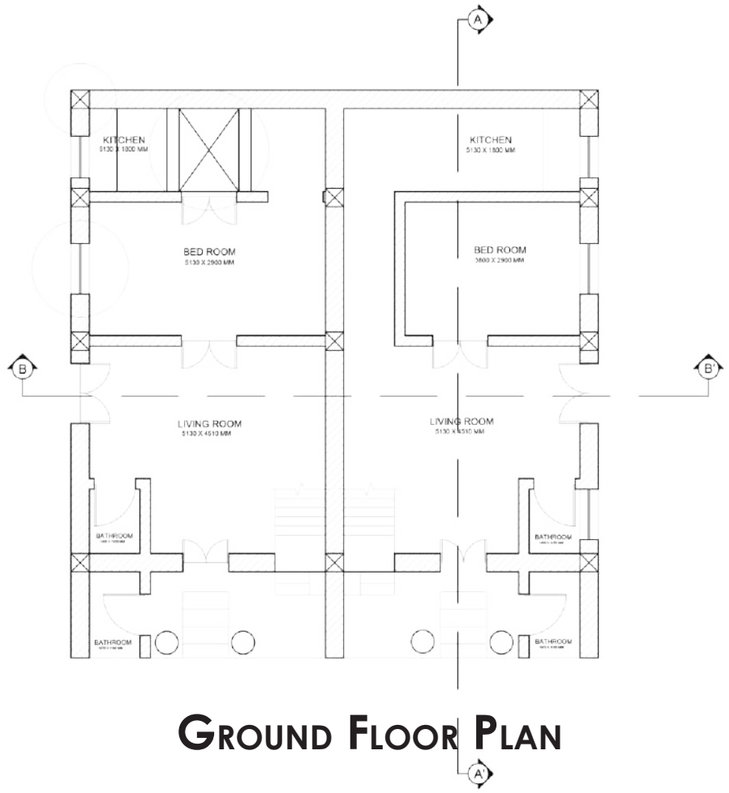
Analysis

The building likely exhibits traditional Gujarati architecture, which often includes intricate wood carvings, ornate windows and balconies, and vibrant colors. The structure may feature a combination of Islamic and Hindu design elements, such as domes, arches, and decorative motifs. The building is the part of a historic and culturally significant area, showcasing traditional town planning and urban design. Overall, this building likely reflects the rich architectural heritage of Gujarat and represents a blend of different cultural influences.

Street Plan

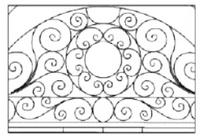
Site Plan

ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DETAIL AT A



DETAIL AT B

DETAIL AT C

ANALYSIS

THE PLANNING OF HOUSES IN POL WERE SIMPLE WHICH DOESN'T HAVE ANY COMPLICATED FORM.
THE THICKNESS OF WALLS IS QUITE LARGE THAN THE USUAL BRICKWORK I.E APPROXIMATELY 300MM - 350MM.
EACH HOUSE HAVE A SMALL VERHANDHA IN THE ENTRY AREA WHICH WAS ATTACHED TO THE WASHROOM OUTSIDE.
THERE WERE LESS WINDOWS IN THE HOUSES COMPARING TO THE SIZE OF BEDROOM AND LIVING SPACE MAYBE BECAUSE OF THE HIGH TEMPERATURE AND HUMID CLIMATE SO THAT THERE WILL BE LESS THERMAL INSULATION AS WINDOWS ARE LESS.

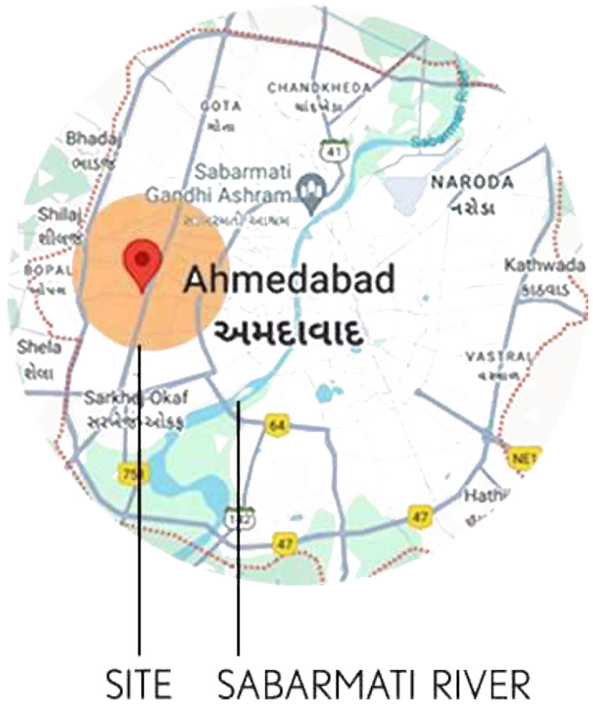
STREET PLAN

SITE PLAN

PRIVILON

CLIMATE ANALYSIIS

LOCATED IN THE WESTERN INDIAN STATE OF GUJARAT, THE HISTORIC CITY OF AHMADABAD IS RENOWNED FOR THE UNPARALLELED RICHNESS OF ITS MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE, TRADITIONAL HOUSE FORM, COMMUNITY BASED SETTLEMENT PATTERNS, CITY STRUCTURE, CRAFTS AND MERCANTILE CULTURE.

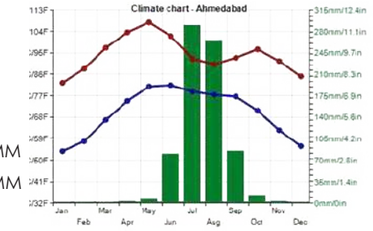


AHEMDABAD

AHEMDABAD HAS A TREMENDOUSLY RICH ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE, WITH SIGNIFCANT BUILDINGS ADDED THROUGHOUT ITS 600 YEARS OF HISTORY.
LOCATED IN THE WESTERN INDIAN STATE OF GUJARAT, THE HISTORIC CITY OF AHMADABAD IS RENOWNED FOR THE UNPARALLELED RICHNESS OF ITS MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE, TRADITIONAL HOUSE FORM, COMMUNITY BASED SETTLEMENT PATTERNS, CITY STRUCTURE, CRAFTS AND MERCANTILE CULTURE.

TEMPERATURE

JAN	JUN	JAN	RAINFALL
MAX:27°C MIN:12°C	MAX:38°C MIN:27°C	MAX:28°C MIN:12°C	MAX:JUL-290MM MIN:NOV-35MM



S.W.O.T ANALYSIS

S STRATEGIC LOCATION, HIGHWAY CONNECTIVITY

W CONSTANT BUZZ OF CARS , BUSES ABD OTHER VEHICLES

O CLOSER TO THE HIGHWAY, ALL AMENITIES ARE CLOSER DEVELOPING AREA, VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL, SHOPPING AND CORPORATE OFICES AROUND

T THE ROADS ARE NOT WELL-MAINTAINED, EXTREME CROWD OF SHOPPING COMPLEXES IS A THREAT FOR CORPORAE OFFICES

BUILDING ORIENTATION

BUILDING TYPOLOGY: COMMERCIAL AND OFFICE SPACES
DEVELOPER NAME: PRIVILON LEASING AND INFRA LLP.
LOCATION: OLD GALLOPS MALL AMBLI BRT ROAD , OFF SG HIGHWAY
AHEMDABAD, INDIA
PROJECT AREA: 3 ACERS
TOTAL BUILDUP AREA: 2,41,500 SQ.FT

ANALYSIS

GFRC (GLASS FIBRE REINFORCED CONCRETE) CLADDING PROVIDES VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ACCENTS AROUND SEMI-UNITIZED CURTAIN WALL.

OTHER DOMINANT FEATURES INCLUDE VERTICAL ALUMINUM FIN WALLS AND CANTILEVERED SLABS WITH STRUCTURAL GLASS WIND SCREENS AND HAND RAILS.

THE FACADE IS AT EAST AND SOUTH SIDE, AVODING HARSH LIGHT FROM SOUTH AND GIVING INDIRECT LIGHT INSIDE THE BUILDING AND THE LANDSCAPE WITHIN IT.

FLOORS ANALYSIS

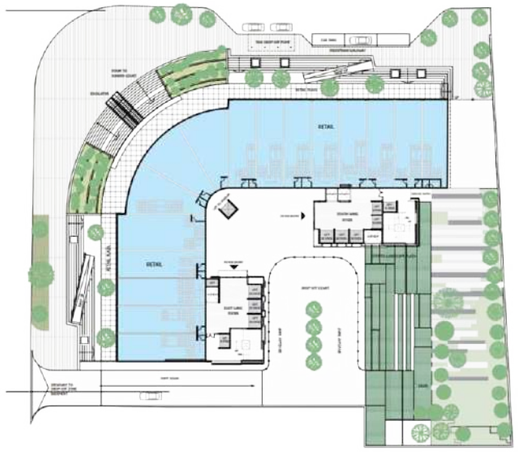
LANDSCAPE

VIEW OF PRIVILON

PRIVILON

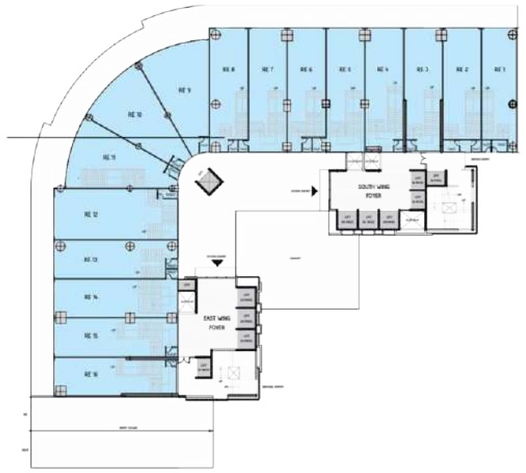
BUILDING ANALYSIS

SITE PLAN

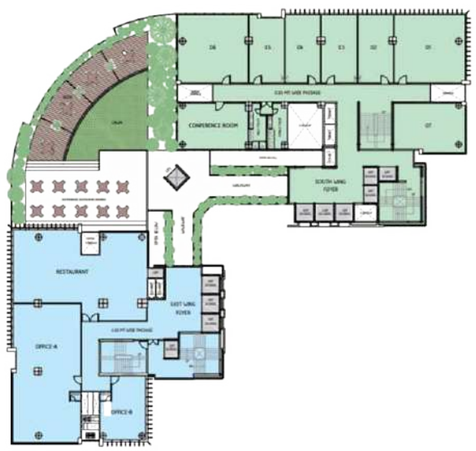


BASEMENT PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

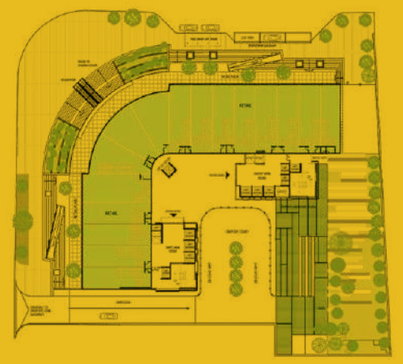


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



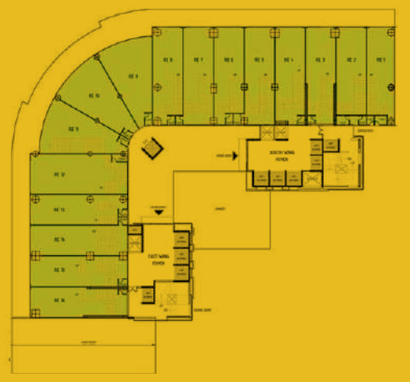
3rd to 8th FLOOR PLAN

SITE PLAN

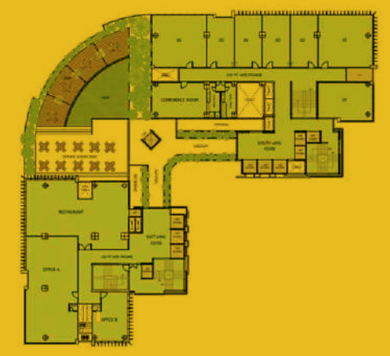


Retail shops Lifts Staircase Landscape

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN



Podium which connects two blocks AHU duct

MONDEAL HEIGHTS

AHEMDABAD IS KNOWN FOR ITS RICH ARCHITECTURE , TRADITIONAL HOUSING DESIGNS, COMMUNITY-ORIENTED SETTLEMENT PATTERNS , URBAN STRUCTURES , AS WELL S ITS UNIQUE CRAFTS AND MERCANTILE CULTURE.

THE 70-METER HEIGHT TOWERHOUSE GENEROUS OFFICE SPACES, CONFERENCE ROOMS, AND AN EXCLUSIVE CLUBHOUSE WITH FITNESS CENTER AND SPA AREAS. THE BUILDINGS THEMSELVES PLAY WITH INTERWOVEN AND SHIFTE ELEMENTS, WHICH CELEBRATE AN URBAN DYNAMISM. THE FACADE IS A GRID OF OPEN , SEMI-TRANSPARENT , AND CLOSED RECTANGLES.

AHEMDABAD HAS A HOT SEMI-ARID CLIMATE, WITH MARGINALLY LESS RAIN THAN REQUIRED FOR A TROPICAL SAVANNA CLIMATE.

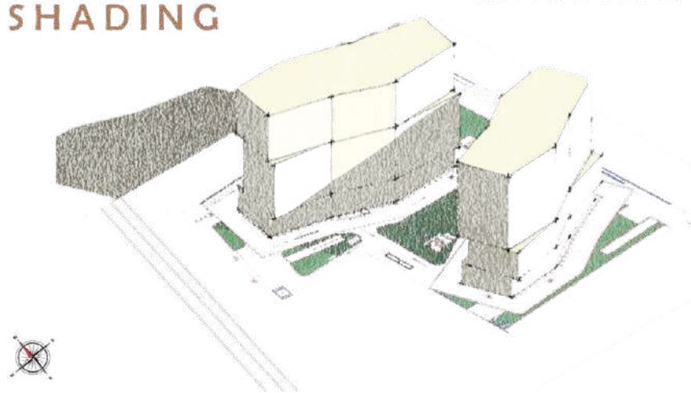
IN PROXIMITY TO REPUTED HOTELS AND CONVENTIONS . LOCATED NEAR INDUSTRIAL AREA LIKE CHANGODAR.BAVLA, SARKHEJ, AND ASNAND

ACCESS ROAD

TRAFFIC CONTROL

MUTUAL SHADING

MASSING



HERBERIUM

PLUMERIA ALBA

BUCIDA MOLINETTI

BUXUS

SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS

AILANTHUS ALITISSIMA

HYMENOCALLIS CAROLINIA

PENNISETUM ALOPECUROIDES

AZADIRACHTA INDICA

Mondeal Heights

Facade

A unitised curtain wall system was adopted throughout the project , a continous glazing system
runs along the building envelope , without any interruptions at the cladding locations .This has given huge advantage of less site work , better weather performance , etc. This key decision was one of the main reasons for the project's success , which has been realised upon completion.

GRC panels are a type of architectural cladding material made of glass fibre reinforced concrete (GFRC) .GFRC is a mixture of concrete and glass fibres that has good tensile strength, durability, and adaptability.

VENTILATION

-Centralized duct system for common spaces.

-Seperate AHU for each office.

-Centralized mechanical system for toilets.

-Ventilators at each level in basement.

WATER SUPPLY

-3 OHT of capacity 70,000

-Water tank & STP at basement

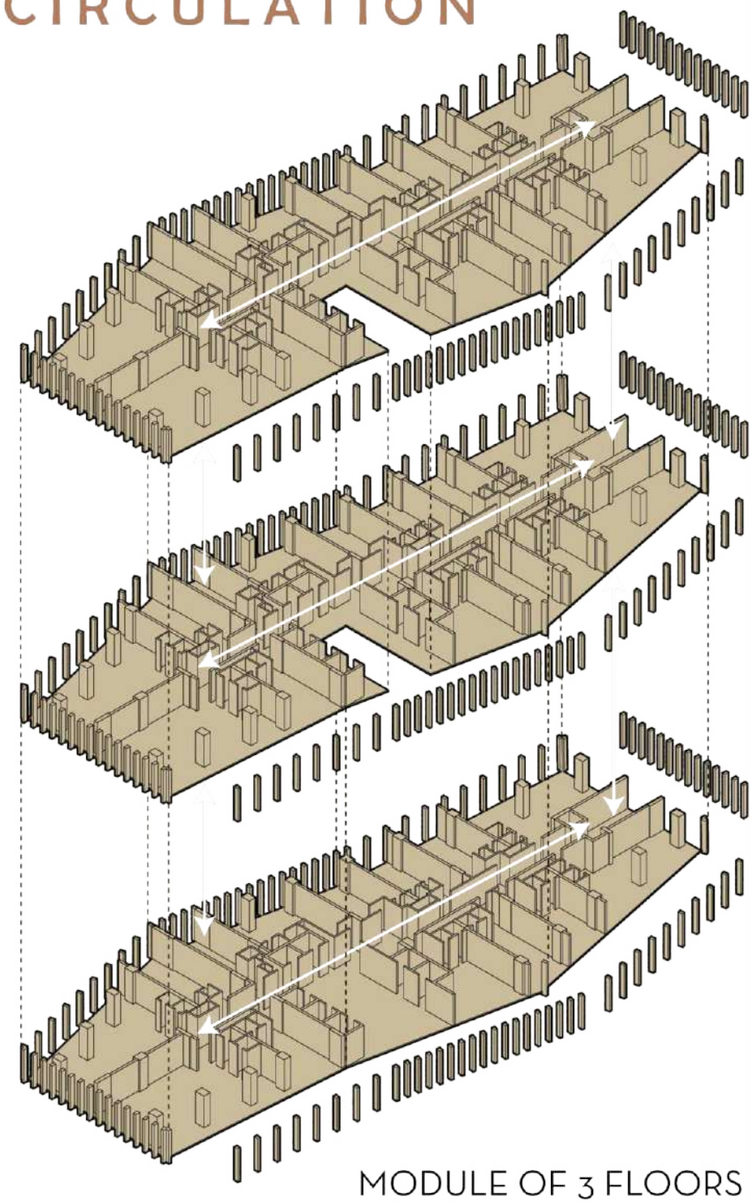
-Gravity method for water supply

-2 pumps at basement for emergency water supply

-Mud pumps at basement for removing excess water

-UGWT of capacity 1.5 lkh lt. at basement

VERTICAL CIRCULATION



MODULE OF 3 FLOORS
WITH OPEN ATRIUM

ANALYSIS

The planning of houses in POL were simple which doesn't have any complicated form.
The thickness of walls is quite large than the usual brickwork i.e approximately 300mm - 350mm.
Each house have a small Verhandha in the entry area which was attached to the washroom outside.
There were less windows in the houses comparing to the size of Bedroom and Living space maybe because of the high temperature and humid climate so that there will be less thermal insulation as windows are less.

AMENITIES

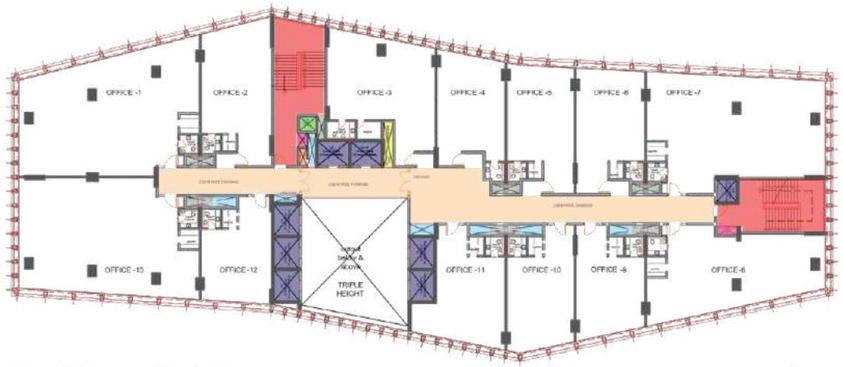
SERVICE FLOOR:
AT 9TH AND TERRACE

REFUGE AREA:
AT 15TH FLOOR NEAR FIRE EXIT.

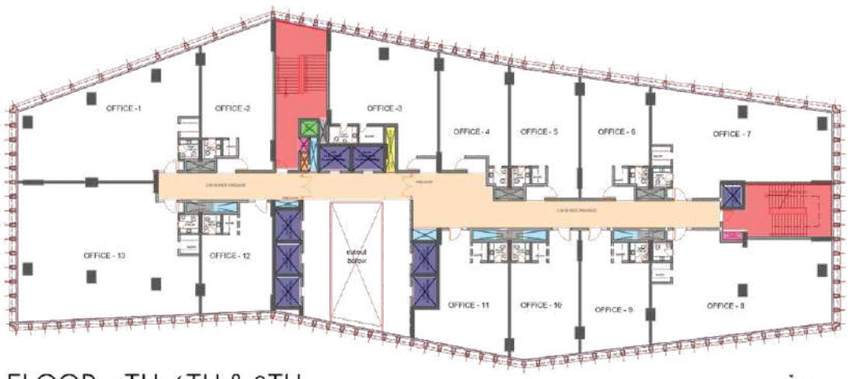
LIFT CONTROL ROOM:
AT 9TH & 17TH FLOOR

FLOOR PLANS

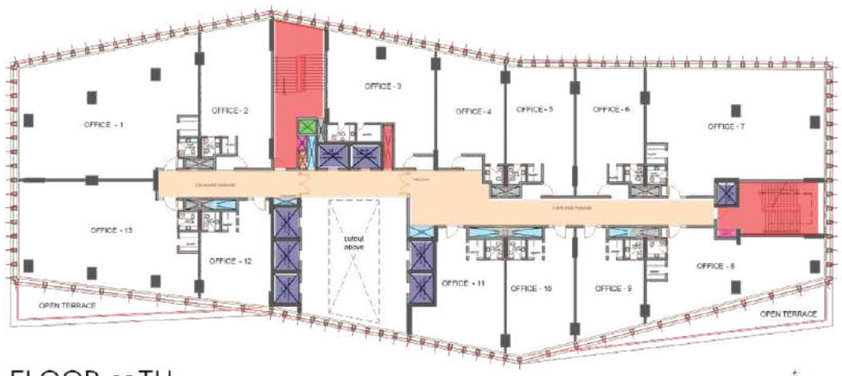
BLOCK 'A'



FLOOR: 1ST & 2ND

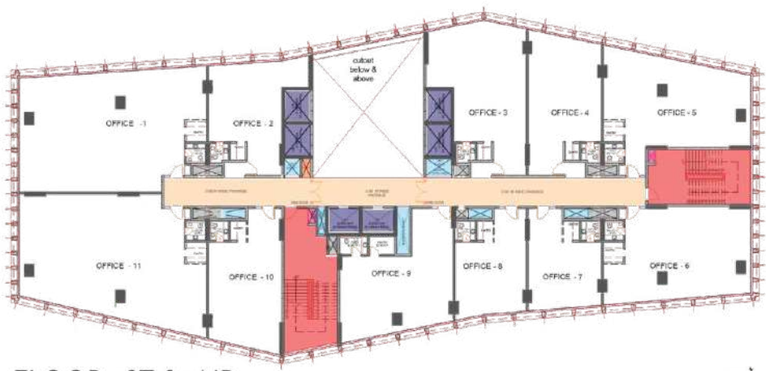


FLOOR: 4TH, 6TH & 8TH

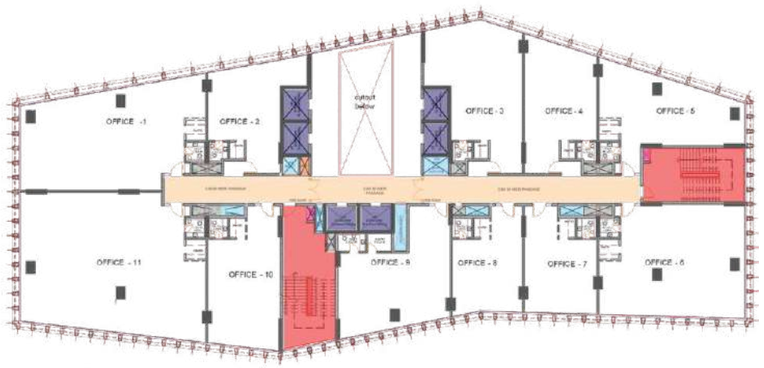


FLOOR: 10TH

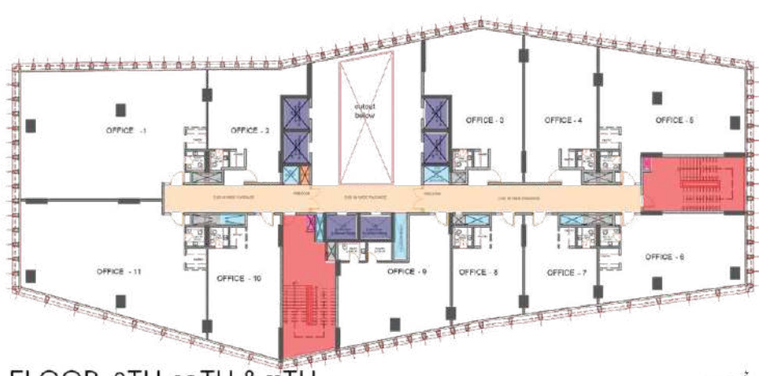
BLOCK 'B'



FLOOR: 1ST & 2ND

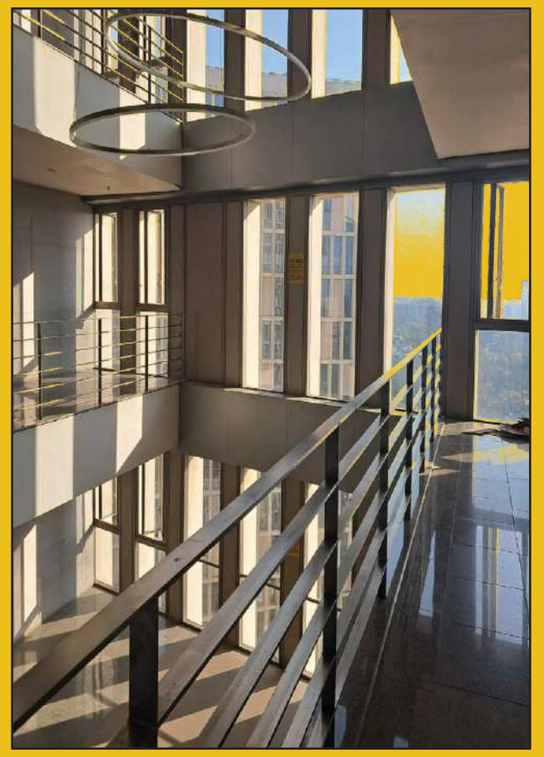


FLOOR: 4TH & 6TH



FLOOR: 8TH, 10TH & 11TH

- FIRE EXIT
- PASSAGE
- ELECTRICAL SHAFT
- LIFT WELL
- LV SHAFT
- SHAFT
- STP SHAFT
- FIRE SHAFT



ENTRANCE ATRIUM VIEW

EXTERIOR VIEW

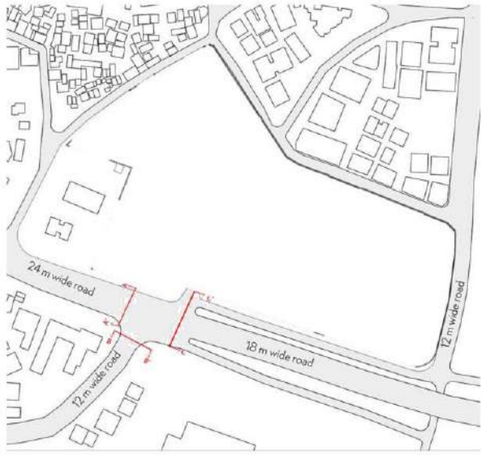
Urban Studies

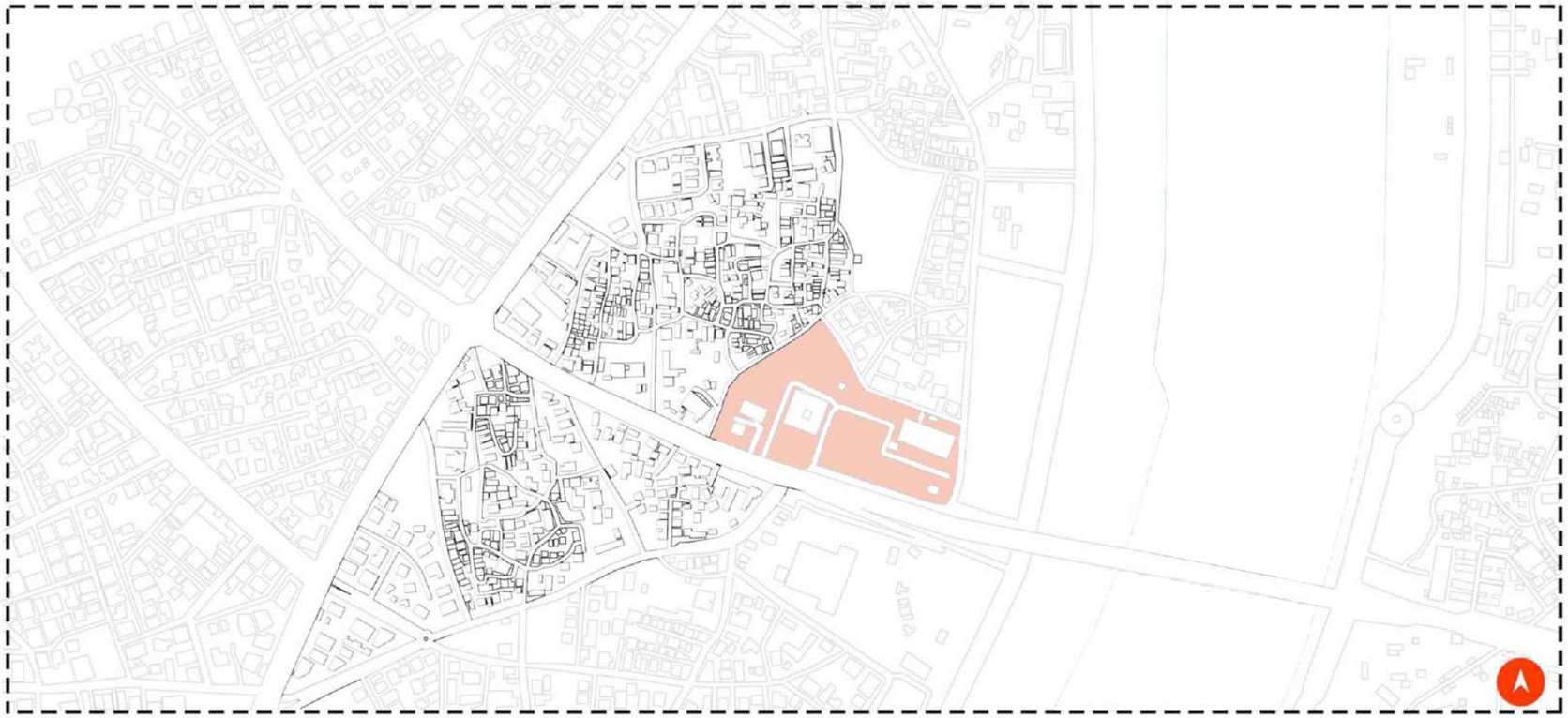
Road InfrastructurE

Since this is a prime location of Ahmedabad the roads are well plannedwith pedestrian zone, green pockets, traffic signals.

Proper distribution of vehical movements were taken care of throug proper divider and traffic signals.

We observed that there is no security camera currently which increases the safety risk





The main objective of choosing an urban design project was to improve liability, promote sustainability, improve connectivity and encourage communityengagement. Through the current site we could spot the potential area which could cover the above factors.

Tagor Hall

Jain Temple

Sabarmati River

GANDHI NAGAR LABOUR INSTITUTE

Heritage Banglow

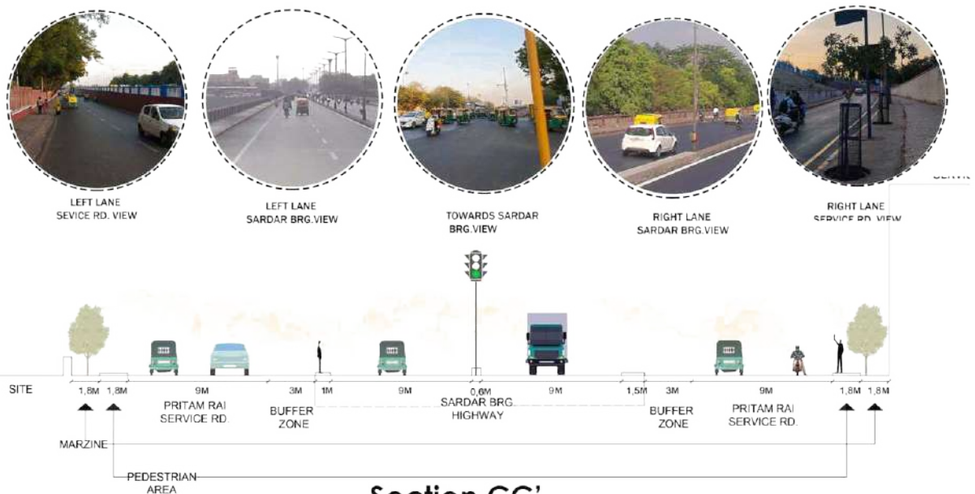
Density Map

Site Location

Landmark

Existing Road Section

Section AA'



Section CC'

Section BB'

KEY CONSIDERATIONS INCLUDED IN THIS RAODS ARE ACCOMMODATING VARIOUS MODES OF TRANSPORTATION, MANAGMENT OF TRAFFIC FLOW, PEDESTRIAN SAFETY. ROADS INVOLVES ELEMENTS SUCH ASTRAFFIC SIGNALS. PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS, BIKE LANES, AND PUBLIC TRANSIT STOPS TO FACILITATE THE SMOOTH MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE
ACCESSIBILITY AND LIABILITY.

Existing Road SectioN

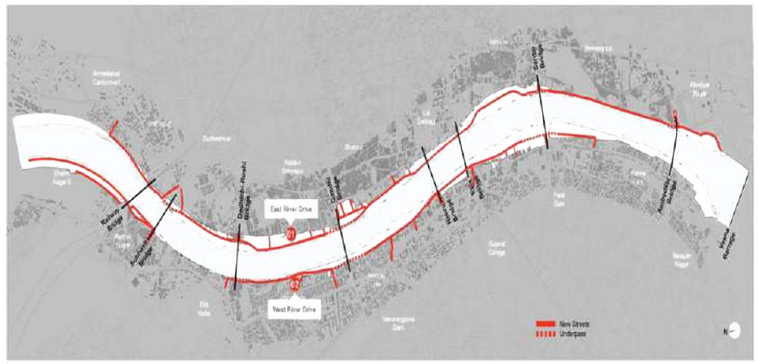
in May 1997, the Anmedabad Municipal Corporation launched a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) the Sabarmati Riverfront Development Corporation Limited (SRFEXCL) under Section 149(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1956.
The project aims to provide Anmedabad with a meaningful waterfront environment along the banks of the Sabanmati River and to redefine an identity of Ahmedabad around the river. The project has reconnected the city with the river and has positively transformed the neglected aspects of the riverfront.

Nurturing the Environment

Urban forestry is the new thrust area to increase the green cover in the city and enhance the livability in the neighbourhoods and to provide the City with much needed Green spaces and respite from the dense bullt environment.

A Paradise for Birds

Riverfront Witnesses more than 120 Species of Native and Migratory Birds. Among those who are Regularly seen are Flamingo, Heron. Egrets. Bronze Wing Jacana, Grey Headed Swamphen. Purple Sunbird. Ruddy Shelduck, Lapwings. Owlets. Grey Francolin, Eagles. Kites, Shikras, Rasy Starlings, House Crows etc. Riverfront has become a new Destination for Bird Lovern to Visit



Total no. of Slums in Ahmedabad city numbers 51,451 in which population of 250,681 resides. This is around 4,49% of total population of Ahmedabad city,

Parks all around Ahmedabad Riverfront

1. Usmanpura Riverfront Park
2. Riverfront Flower Park
3. Riverfront Children Park
4. Miyawaki Plantation
5. Shanilbaug Riverfront Park
6. Riverfront Biodiversity Pork
7. B. J. Park

Amenities all around Ahmedabad Riverfront

Public Toilets

Lifts

Vegetation

Trees: Neem, mango, golden shower tree, banyan, wild tamarind, peepal, and eucalyptus are some of the trees that are often found in the area.
Shrubs: Thomy shrubs and bushes adapted to arid conditions are common. Including species like babool (Acacia nilotica), cactus, and agave.
Grasses: Various types of grasses that can withstand arid conditions may be found in parks and open areas.
Flowering Plants: Bougainvillea, marigold, and hibiscus are often planted for their vibrant flowers..

Riverfront Morvet

Laundry compus

Soil Analysis

A. Clayey Soil: Clayey soll can have good water retention properties but may pose drainage challenges

B. Sand: In some areas, especially closer to the riverbed, sandy soil might be
present

C. Mixed Soils: Due to urban development and landscaping activities along the Sabarmati Riverfront.

Conclusion

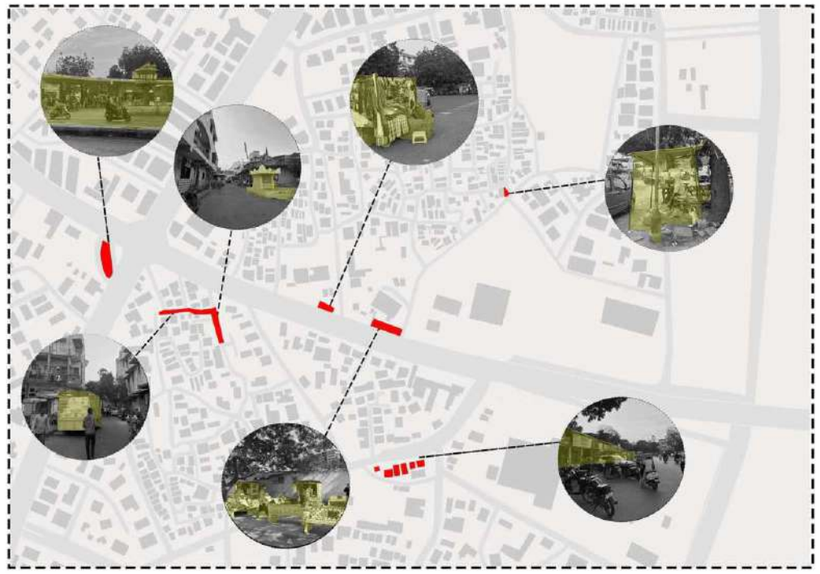
Understanding this variation is crucial for construction purposes. While the claye soil offers stability, the presence of sand can influence drainage. Therefore, a thoughtful foundation design that considers the heterogeneous sol composition is essential

CLAY SOIL

SAND

Mixed soil

Activity Mapping



Services

Services like STP, light poles, and manholes offer several benefits. The STP ensures proper treatment and disposol of wastewater. promoting environmental sustainability. Light poles provide adequate illumination, enhancing safety and visibility on the construction site, especially during nighttime work. Manholes play a crucial role in providing access to underground utility systems, making maintenance and repairs easier.

A. Main Bus terminal at paidi circle for connectivity keeps the street busy.

B. Temple in the settlement for religious activity.

C. Street vendors and encroachers line the sidewalks with goods.

D. Individuals occupy the street, work for livelihood.

E. Loading unloading activities happen throughout the day. F. Benches and kiosk keep the street lively creating interaction.

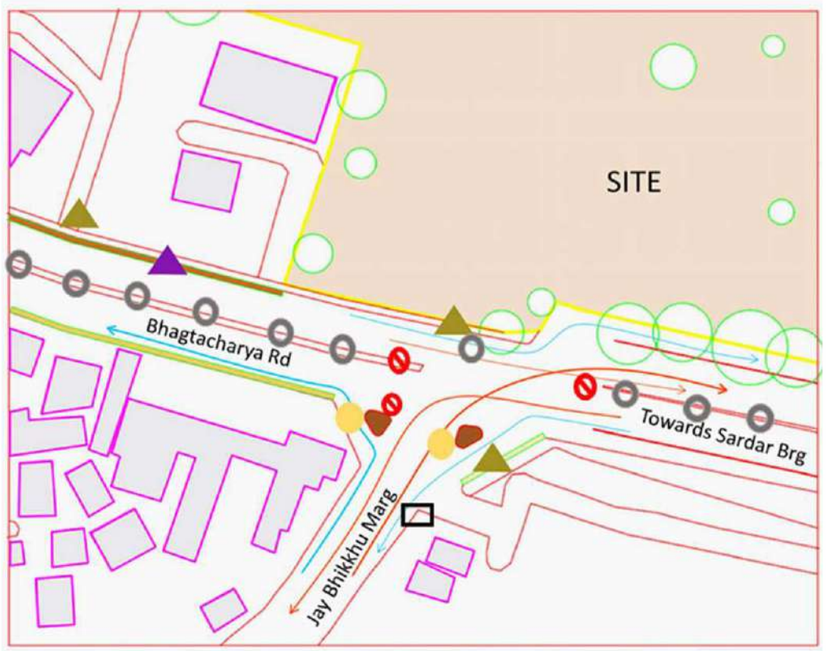
G. Street pulses with diverse commercial activity.

Manhole

Storm Water Drainage

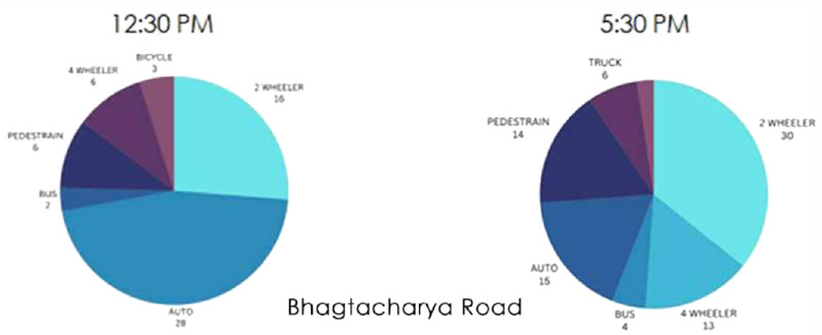
Distribution Panel

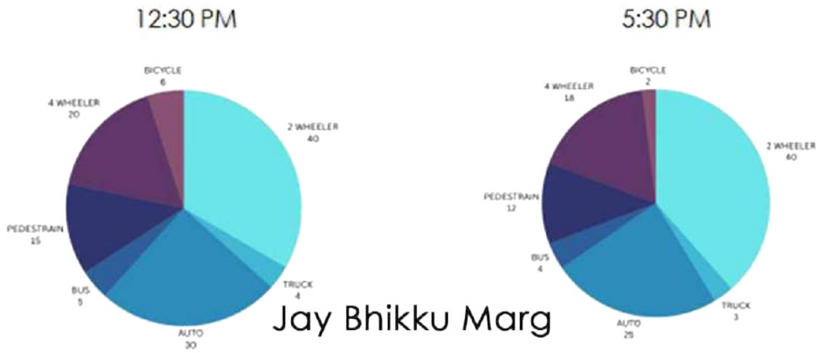
Trafic issue Identification



PEDESTRIAN	HEAVY FLOW	MODERATE FLOW	LOW FLOW	BUILDING		TREES	
	→	→	→	HAWKERS	▲	SIGNALE	⊘
TRAFFIC	HEAVY FLOW	MODERATE FLOW	LOW FLOW	STREET VENDORS	▲	INFORMATION BOARD	▭
	→	→	→	TRAFFIC ISLAND		BANNER	
WRONG SIDE				CONGESTION	●	LIGHT POLES	
PARKING	FLOATING	FULL DAY	NO PARKING	FOOTPATH		SIGANGE	
				ZEBRA CROSSING		DIVIDER	—

NID Junction acts as a major role near site.since its connected with the Sardar Bridge. After studing road density we could conclude thatmajor pedestrian flow was observed from Jay Bhiku Marg to Bhatyacharya road and major traffic flow from Jay Bhiku Marg towards Sardar Bridge.





In conclusion this junction was observed as a potential issue which should be resolved since this junction has heavy traffic and pedestrian zones also was affected due to this,

Surrounding Issue Identification

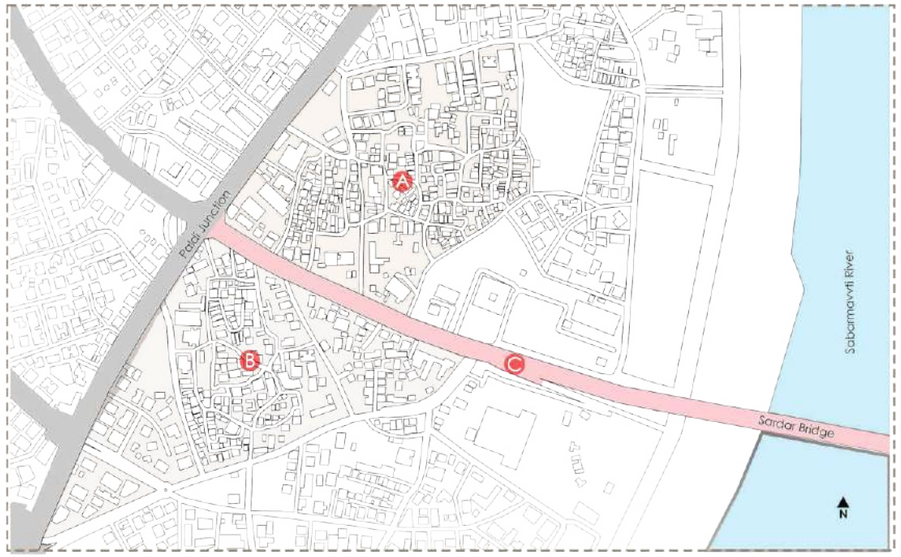
Fig- Isuue near site

Paldi road to Sardar Bridge related issue

A - Hawkers put there stalls on foothpaths which creates dificulty for pedestrians to use footpath.
B - Bill boards and DC covers the foothpath; bringing dificulty for pedestrians.
C - Slum encrochment near road removes the footpath.
D - Unautherised bus stand creates cluster near the juction.
E - Unplaned seating arrangements disturbs the pedestrian path.
F - Encrochment of shops on foothpath.

S STRENGTH	1.Site is surrounded by Government Buildings, Commercial Buildings and Residential Buildings. 2.The surrounding is located at a prime area of Ahmedabad. 3.The site is easily accessible by a service road.
W WEAKNESSES	1. Encrochment of slum . 2. Surrounding is close to the main connecting Sardar brg. the traffic and the noise pollution is a major concern . 3. There is a Public Toilet located near the site causing foul smell.
OPPORTUNITY	1.Ran utsav is a exhibition and event ground located in kite building. 2. The existing Vegetation in the surrounding can be preserved and used as they are quite old plantations 3. All kind of Public transport is available in 2km radius of the site.
T THREAT	1. The surrounding is earthquake prone area 2. The slum located on the north side of the site can cause safety and security issues 3. In future the institution Crowd may attract different type of hawkers and encroachers

Issues Identified on Site



Economically Weaker Section are determined based on this following urban issues:
1. Slum Presence: There are slums or informal settlements in this area.
2. Lack of Basic Services: Inadequate access to basic services.
3. Housing Conditions: EWS areas often have overcrowded housing conditions.
4. Social Vulnerability: Social vulnerability of the residents with lower access to healthcare and education.

Low-Income Group based on urban issues:
1. Housing Affordability: Housing options are mare affordable for those with low incomes compared to other parts of the city.
2. Basic Services: Assess to the availability of essential services like water supply, sanitation facilities.
3. Access to Public Spaces: Poor availability and quality of public spaces in LIG areas. No Access to parks, playgrounds, community centers, and recreational facilities can greatly contribute to the well-being of residents.

The proposal to install additional streetlights in the area holds immense potential for improving societal well-being and safety. Enhanced illumination fosters a sense of security among residents, promoting a more vibrant and active community life, especially in slum areas. By illuminating previously dimly lit spaces, the proposed streetlights will facilitate safer navigation at night, encourage outdoor activities, and contribute to a more inclusive and enjoyable nightlife for residents. This initiative signifies a proactive step towards creating a more livable and resilient urban environment, ultimately benefiting the entire community.

Poor solid waste management in slum areas has far-reaching consequences on both public health and the environment. Accumulation of waste leads to unsanitary living conditions, promoting the spread of diseases such as cholera, dysentery, and respiratory infections among residents. Inadequate disposal practices also result in the clogging of drainage systems, increasing the risk of flooding and waterborne illnesses. Addressing this issue requires comprehensive strategies encompassing waste segregation, collection, recycling, disposal, and involvement to promote sustainable practices and mitigate the adverse effects of poor waste management in slum areas.

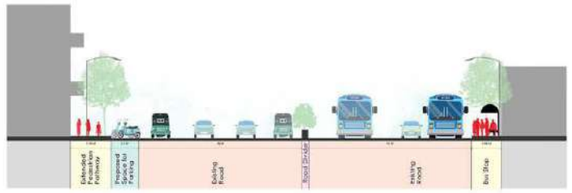
The reduced number of street lights in areas poses a significant safety concern at night. With inadequate illumination, these areas become susceptible to criminal activities and accidents, endangering the lives of residents. Improved lighting infrastructure is crucial not only for enhancing public safety but also for promoting a sense of security and well-being within these communities. Addressing this issue requires concerted efforts from local authorities and stakeholders to prioritize the installation and maintenance of sufficient street lighting in neighborhoods.

The proposal to implement a systematic waste management solution through the installation of dustbins holds immense promise in addressing the challenges posed by solid waste accumulation in slum areas. By strategically placing dustbins throughout the community, residents will have convenient access to proper waste disposal facilities, thereby reducing littering and promoting a cleaner environment. Regular collection and disposal of waste from these dustbins will not only prevent the spread of diseases but also mitigate environmental pollution by ensuring proper disposal of non-biodegradable waste materials.

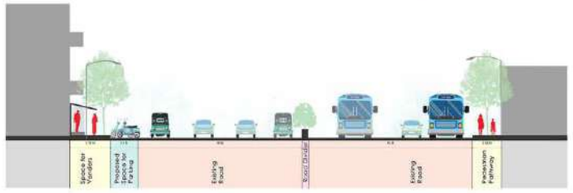
Proposed Street Interventions

Proposed Road Plan

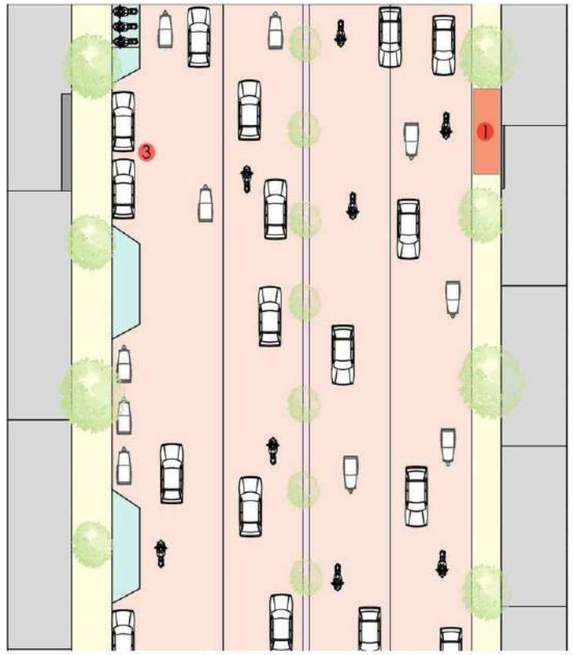
Pedestian Pathway



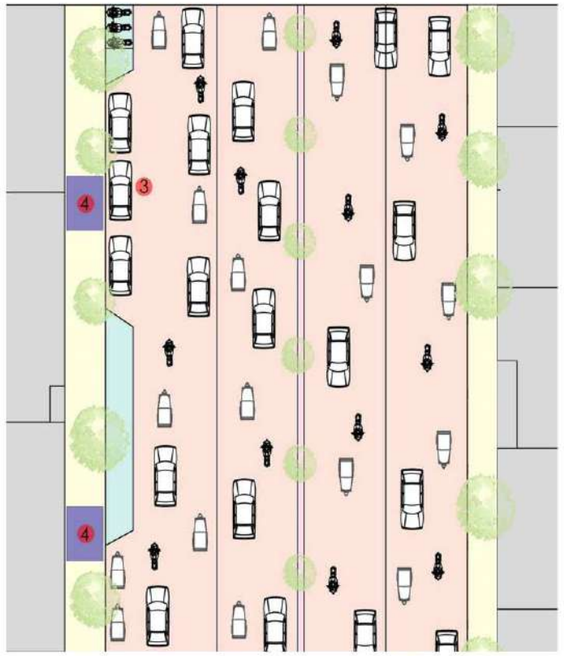
Proposed Section at A



Proposed Section at B



Proposed Plan A



Proposed Plan B

Proposed Design Elements

1. The area and seating space for bus stop is in creased to focilitate a smoother boarding pro cess, reduce congestion and to mo make the space more organized.

2. Due to the uneven rood widths, a 15m wide stretch has been main tained on n both the sides.

3. Providing designated parking areas not only enhances traffic flow but ato contributes to im proved pedestrian safety. and accessibility.

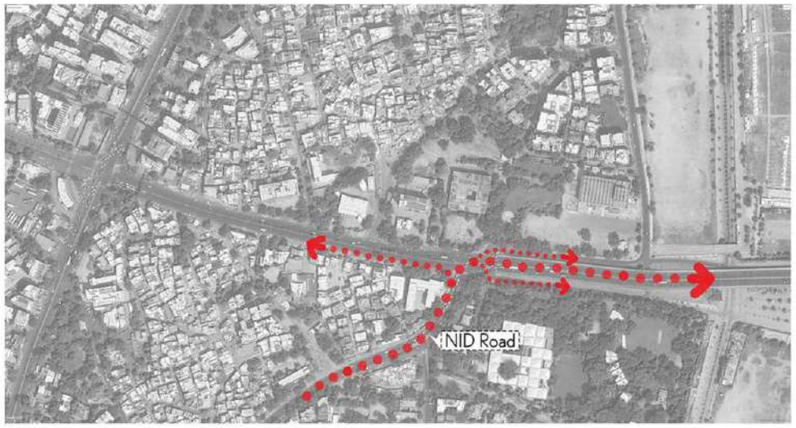
4.Creating a designated space for vendors can improve pedestrian and vehiculor flow on the road, enhancing the overall street experience. This con lead to a more organized and efficient environment, A single unit of vending space mea- sures 2.2m in height and
place to trade

A case of Bellasis Road, Mumbai

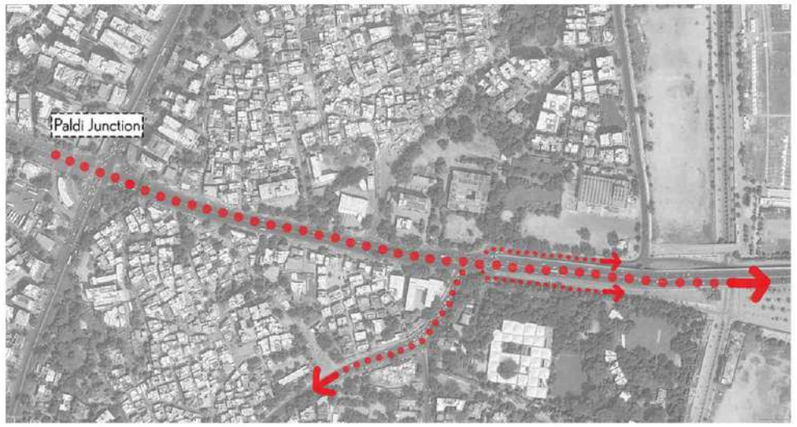
An organized space along the road for different activities will help to the chaarater of the street as well as smoothen the pedestrian and mountain movement.

Traffic Re-routing Intervention

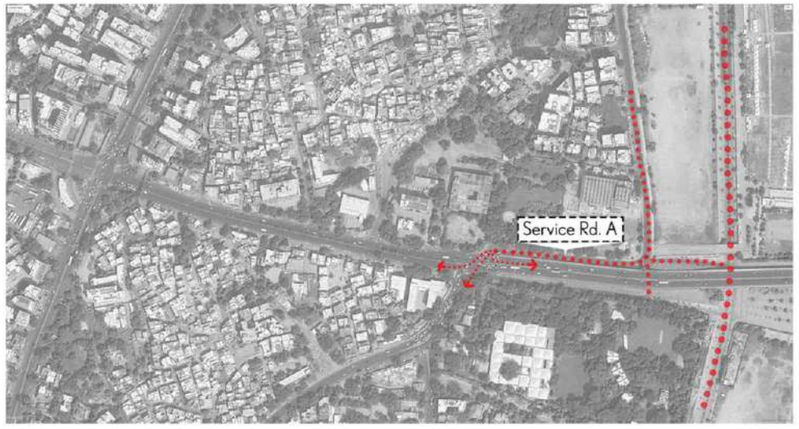
Location



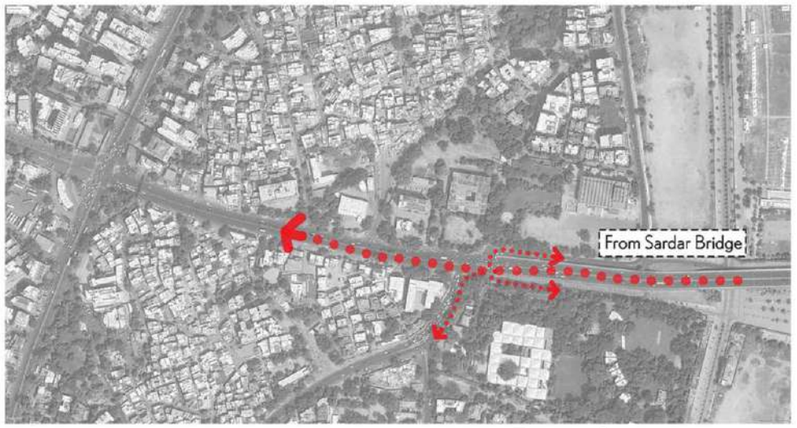
From NID Road



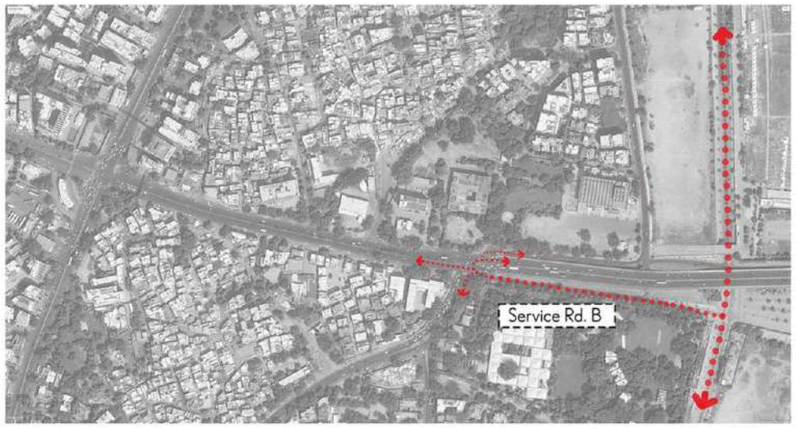
From Paldi junction



From Service road A



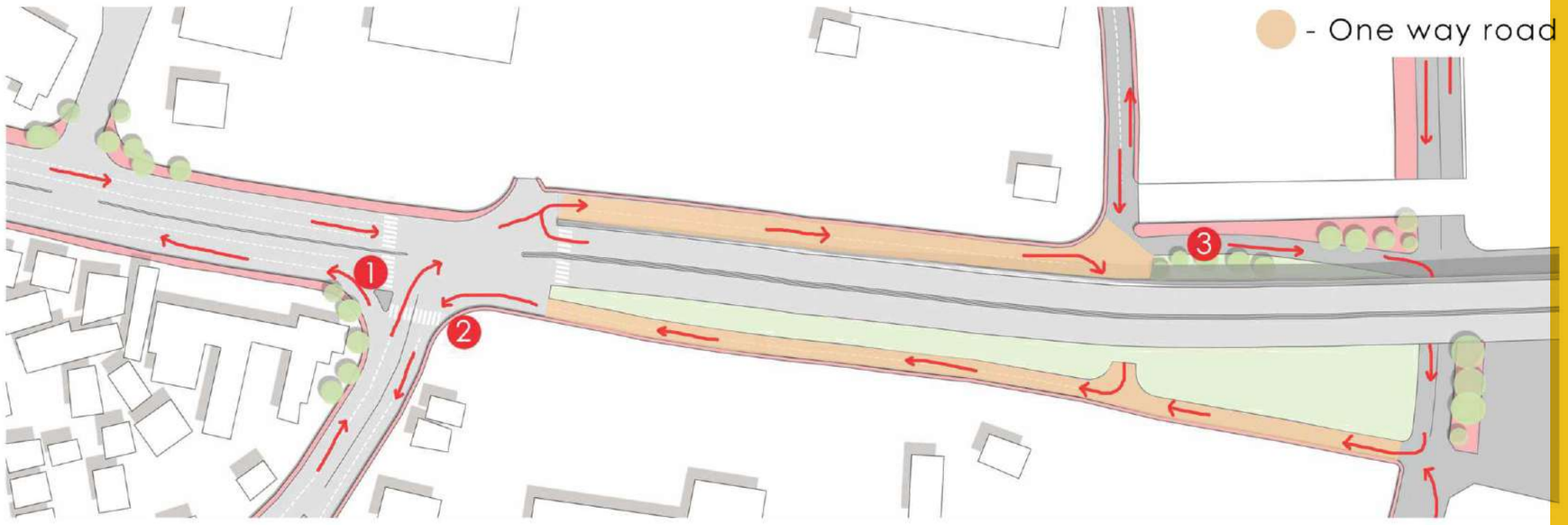
From Sardar bridge



From Service road B

Existing vehicular circulation on bhagtacharya Road, two adjoing service roads add to the traf- fic flow of the road, NID read connecting to the bhagfacharya signal creating a T at the junc tion causing traffic at the junction, hence the need for re-routing the vehicular traffic flow is necessary.

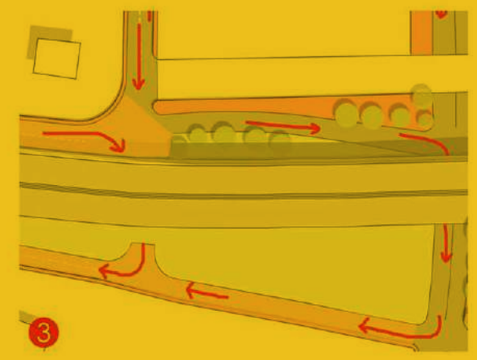
The heavy traffic flow from three major roads and two service roads contributes vehicle flow converges at the junction, causing significant vehicle congestion, even with the presence of a traffic signal.



Proposing one way vehicular movement on existing service road which creates a loop from NID Junction to bridge underpasses. This will reduce the traffic congestion at the Junctions and will initiate a proper vehicular circulation

Reducing the size of the splitter Island at the furn enhances vehicu lar flow efficiency

A well-designed pedestrian crossing at junction with defined pathways and a shoulder, ensuring universal accessibili ty for efficient and smooth pedestrian movement.

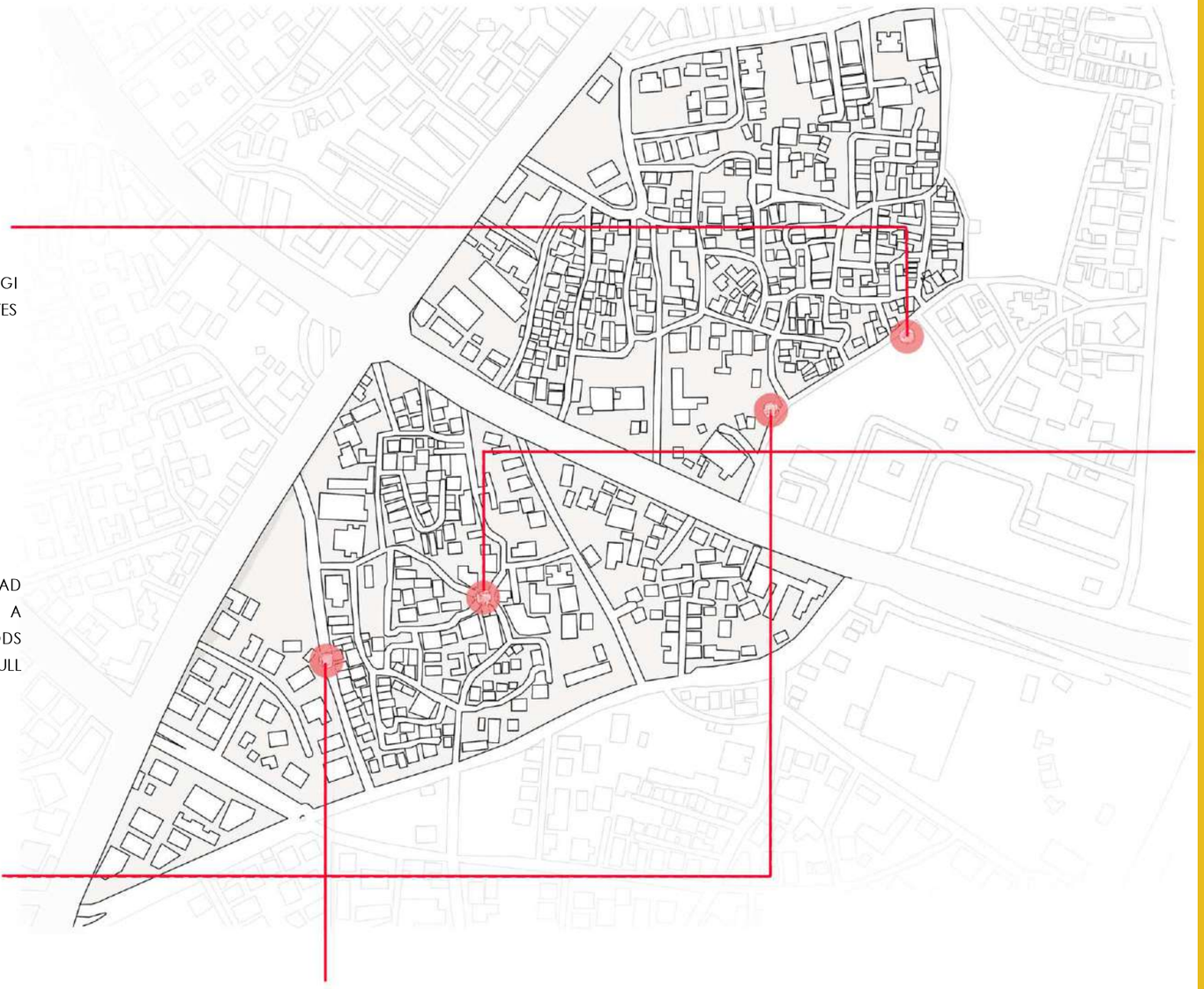


Proposing landscape vegeta- tien around the bridge under- pass abutment not only en hances the aesthetic appeal.

Issues In Ews & Lig

The presence of long dead walls alongi jurban slum street footpaths contributes tol runhygienic conditions

Introducing wall graffiti to long dead walls in urban stums can indeed be a creative solution. This not only adds visual appeal but also transforms dull spaces into vibrant creas

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LOGREEN SPACE UM

THE ABSENCE OF GREEN SPACES IN SLUM AREAS, LARGELY DUE TO CONGESTED HOUSING, HAS PROFOUND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF RESIDENTS. THE DENSE AND OVERCROWDED LIVING CONDITIONS LEAVE LITTLE ROOM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND CREATE CONGESTION.

THE ADDITION OF GREEN SPACES IN SLUM AREAS REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT STEP TOWARDS ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND WELL-BEING OF RESIDENTS. THESE OPEN SPACES PROVIDE MUCH-NEEDED BREATHING ROOM IN DENSELY POPULATED NEIGHBORHOODS. OFFERING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION.

HAWKER SPACE

THE PRESENCE OF UNREGULATED HAWKERS IN AREAS WITHOUT PROPER SEGREGATION AND DESIGNATED SPACE POSES SEVERAL CHALLENGES FOR RESIDENTS AND THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE. THE LACK OF ORGANIZED HAWKING ZONES CONTRIBUTES TO OVERCROWDING, CONGESTION, AND SAFETY CONCERNS.

BY ALLOCATING A DESIGNATED HAWKING ZONE, AUTHORITIES CAN CREATE A CONDUCIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR VENDORS TO OPERATE LEGALLY AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY. THIS INITIATIVE SUPPORTS THE LIVELIHOODS OF HAWKERS AND ALSO PROMOTES ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENTWITHIN THE COMMUNITY.

COMMUNITY SPACE

The absence of community spaces in slum and Low Income Group (LIG) areas presents significant challenge, depriving residents of essential opportunities for social interaction, recreation, collective activities.

Integrating community spaces within densely populated housing is essential for fostering social cohesion, enhancing quality of life, and promoting community resilience. By designating areas for communal use, such as parks or playgrounds.