ARCHITECTURAL PORTFOLIO

2013-2018

NATURAL BUILDING	SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE	PROBLEM SOLVING	ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNING	SOCIAL WORK	URBAN DESIGN	URBAN ISSUES

Sunaina Chauhan

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It will take 2 minutes ,do read this.

I am a young and determinant architect who is looking forward to accept this responsibility by taking care of the environment and build something which is more efficient,natural and productive.After working in a commercial and academic set up of the profession,I have realized that it is ours and only our sole responsibility to acknowledge the client with sustainable solutions to have a better and healthy place to live in.I am looking forward to take humanitarian architecture as a way to give back to the community in future, hence I am eager to learn and practice on this philosphy. If your firm works on the same philosophy, give me a chance to follow up my dream.
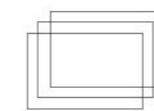
Education

Under graduate Degree
(Bachelor of Architecture)
2013-18 (present)

University School of
Architecture & Planning
G.G.S.I.P.U.,Dwarka,Delhi

Senior secondary
Sachdeva Public
School ,Rohini,
Delhi

XII   94.4%
X   9.4 CGPA

Language
English ,Hindi

Work experience

June ,2017-   Educational Training
April 2018   AND studio
               Sarvpriya Vihar,Delhi

June ,2017-   Architecture & Interior
ongoing   Designing
               (Freelancing)

2017   Volunteer with an ngo
(present)   Harajeevan

E.C.

Jan,2016   Participated in HUDCO
               trophy for Annual NASA

Nov ,2015   Top 60 in ANDC Trophy as part of
               Annual NASA Convention held in
               Surat,Gujarat

July,2014   Attended archade foundation
               study tour in varanasi

Skills & **i**nterests

Autodesk **Autocad,**
Adobe **Photoshop,**
Autodesk **Revit,**
Lumion ,
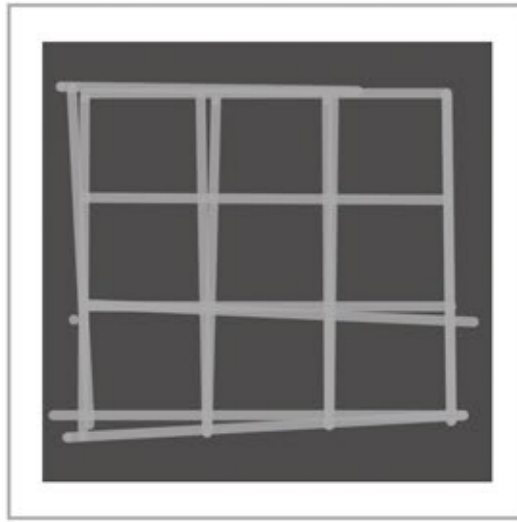**Sketch up,**
Vray rendering,
Ecotect(basic)
MS office

Sketching
Modelling
Drafting

Travelling
Reading
Music
Researching
Dance
BadminTon

# CONTENTS

01
GYMKHANA CLUB

KANPUR, UTTAR PRADESH
Interior design

The Clubhouse is a part of the NRI city complex in Kanpur.The client wanted a unique contemporary style for all the areas. Hence the idea was to create every space with unique yet similar design style.The challenge in this project were the weird angles of the building which imposed a hinderence in incorporating the angles into the design and avoid dead spaces.

Bar area

Key areas

- bar counter   The counter is placed in the centre keeping in mind the pentagonal shape of the area. Hence the shape is also complementing the overall space.

- private lounge   Peripheral seating are designed with various kind of furntiture layouts ,with heavy furniture to have a choice in kind of seating.

- dj cabin   DJ cabin is placed in front of the dancing area

- dancing area   Loose area arond the bar counter is left for dancing area

LEGEND
1. Main entry
2. Bar counter
3. Dance area
4. DJ Cabin
5. Private Lounge
6. Service Entry
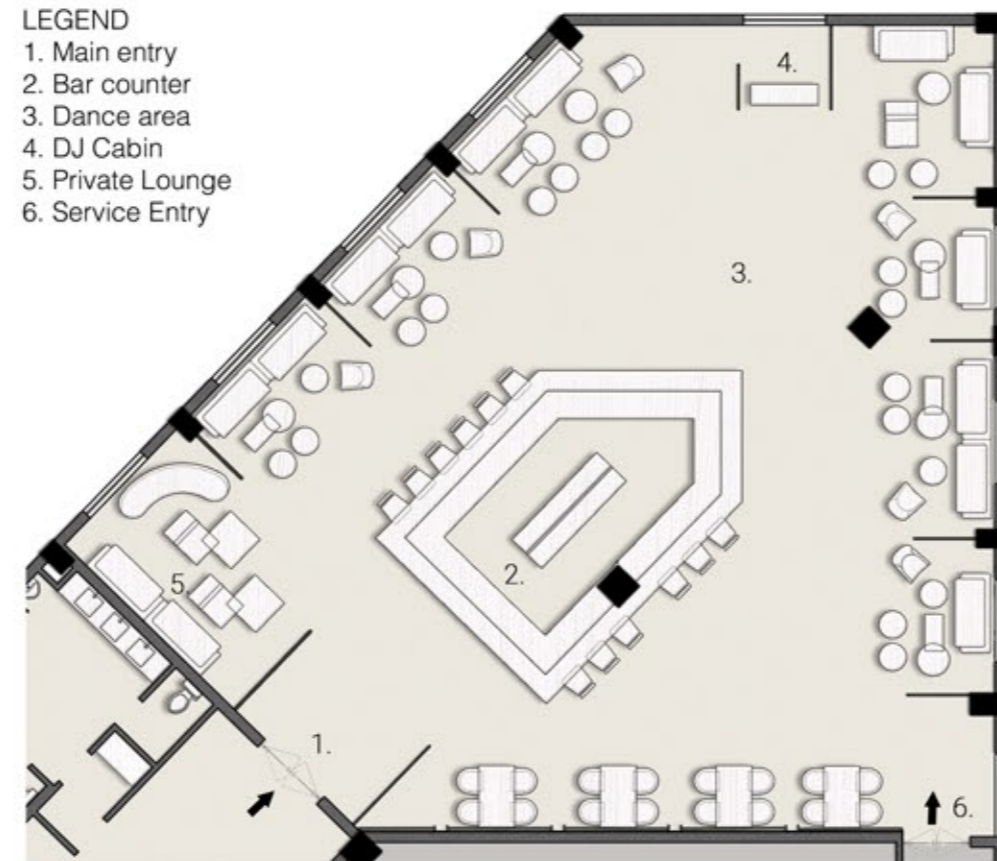
TEAM : AKSHAYA VENKATESHAWARAN , SUNAINA   3D VISUALISER : JOLLY BEDI

MOODBOARD

COLOUR PALETTE

Bar Stool   Lounge table   Lounge table

Lounge Chair

Bar Lounge Sofa

Pouf
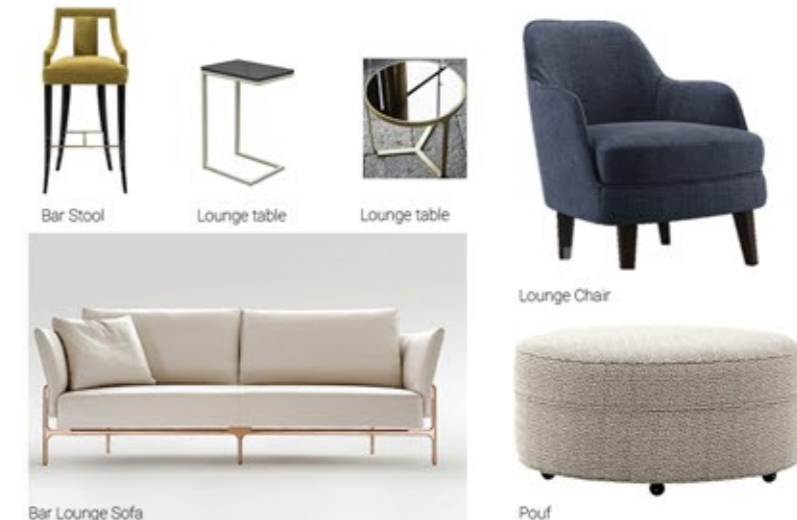
FURNITURE SCHEME
Different sets of furniture are aligned together to form different sets of areas,hence provinding the user with multiple options and ambience.

KIDS AREA

The brief required to create a combined play area with a r e a s for different age groups. Hence the room was divided into different sections and activities were planned according to it.Basic wooden panels and wooden flooring were used for walls & f l o o r .Vibrant colours were added to the l o o s e elements and wall seaters,hence balancing the colours in the space and giving it a subtle yet vibrant look.

SKY LOUNGE

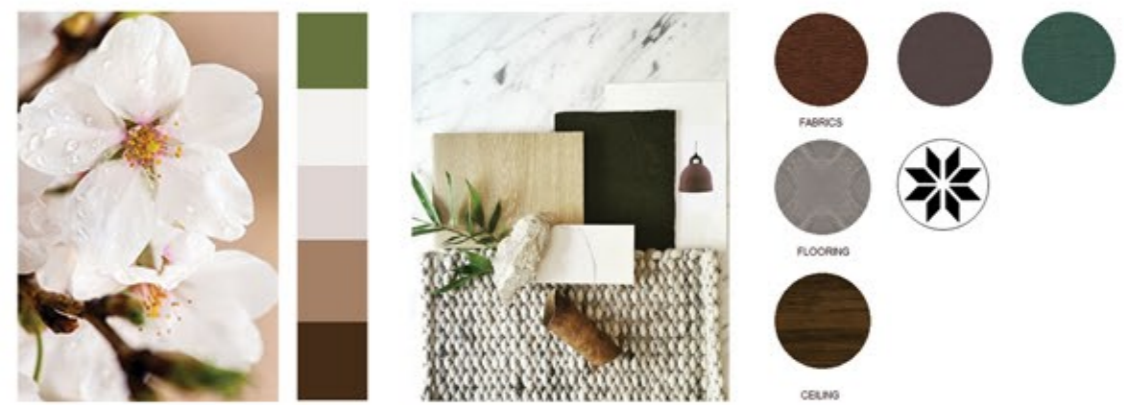The lounge is designed with wooden ceiling having artificial skylights ,which further can change the colour of the lights according to the outsude environment.The idea was to create an articficial natural environment , hence the colour scheme was also designed according to natural colours.Subway tiles , Metal jaali counters are used to give an industrial look to the whole area.

FABRICS

FLOORING

CEILING

03

VILLA 70-71

**NOIDA,UTTAR PRADESH
GFC DRAWINGS**

Located in the urban setting of a residential sector, the site is opportunely positioned at an intersection of two roads.The terrace is designed with pool and an adjacent deck area along with some seating areas

Terrace barbeque view

Terrace seating

Pool deck view

Exterior View

PLAN

PLAN

MIS FRAMING ELEVATION FOR
EXTERIOR WOOD CLADDING

MS FRAMING ELEVATION FOR
EXTERIOR WOOD CLADDING

ELEVATION FROM A

SECTION A-2
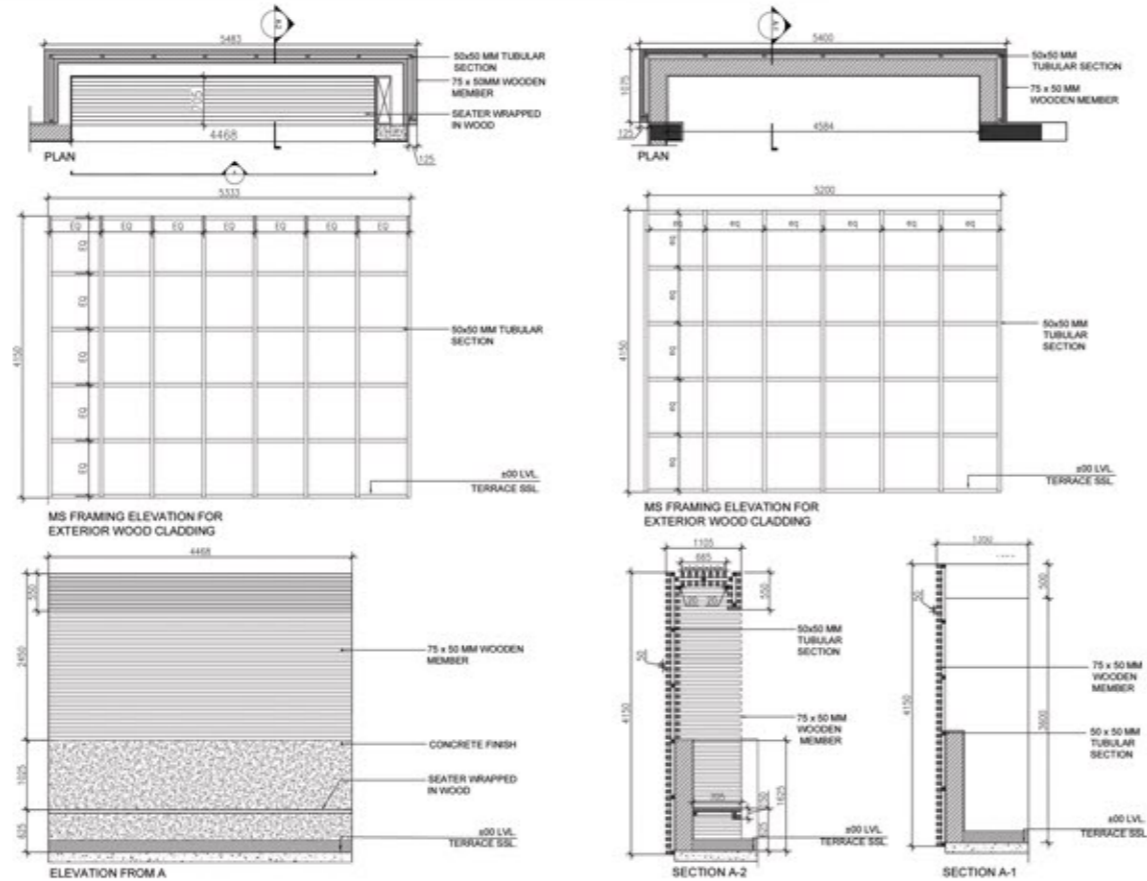
SECTION A-1

Pool deck

Terrace seating

Pool deck framewok

Facade planter

SECTION XX'

DETAIL 'A'

DETAIL 'B'
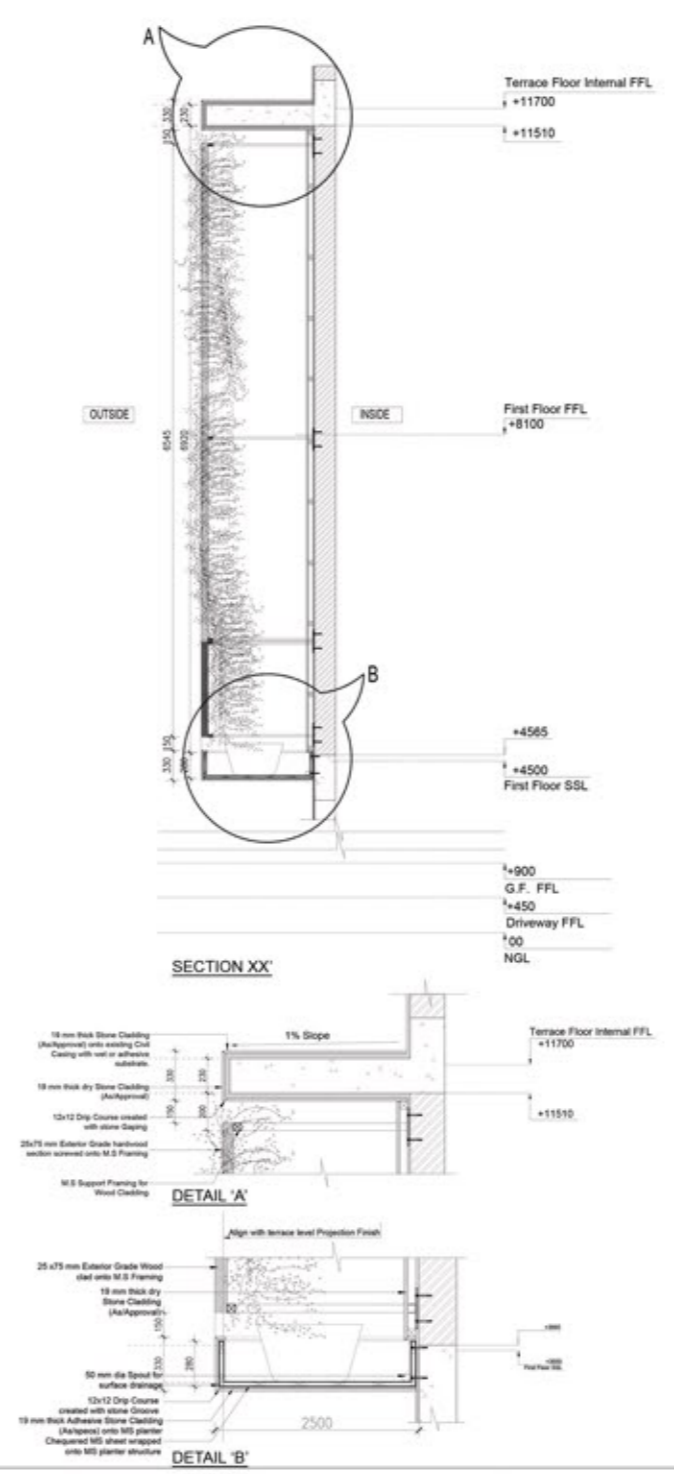
DECK PLAN
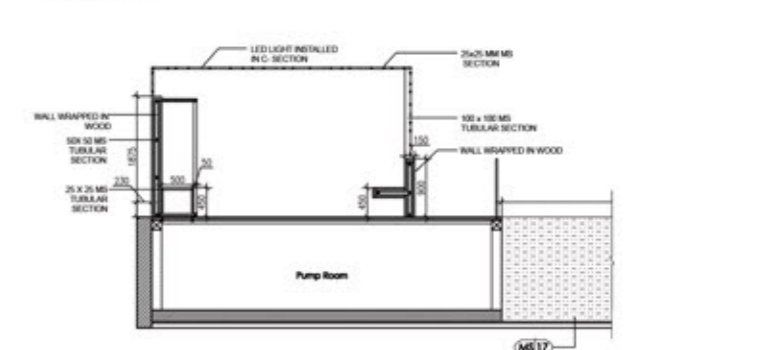
SECTION A-3

SECTION - A-2

03

RE-ACT

THESIS PROJECT
8th Semester

I think the kind of landscape that you grew up in, it lives with you. I don't think it's true of people who've grown up in cities so much; you may love a building, but I don't think that you can love it in the way that you love a tree or a river or the colour of the earth; it's a different kind of love.

Arundhati Roy

RE - SURRECT-AN URBAN CULTURAL TRANSECT

DELHI - THE CHANGE IN FLOW

Yamuna part of indus river sytem.

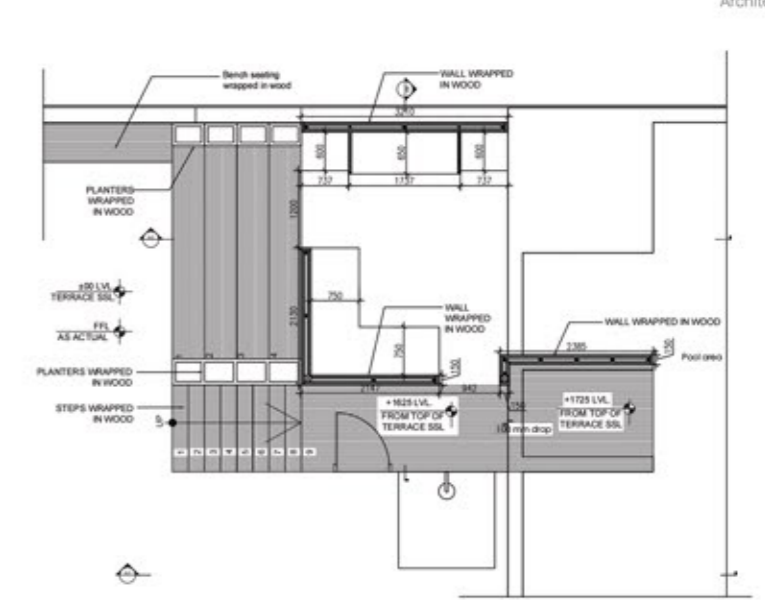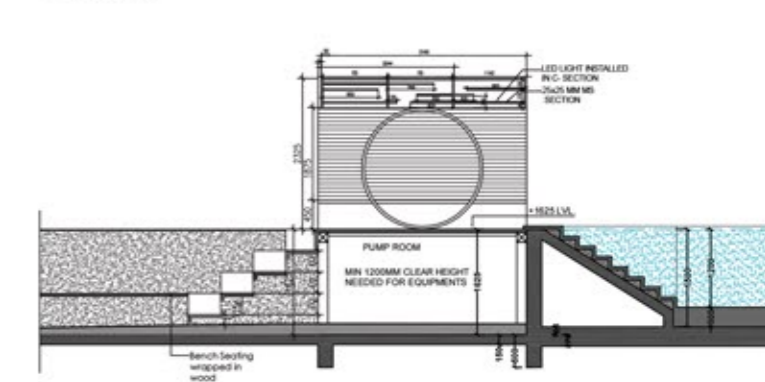Delhi triangle between ridge area and the river.

Stream network emerges as drainage channels between ridge and river.

Settlement emerges around the natural source.

Expansion done on new lands,examaination of new areas for development.

Role of natural respurce changed- River as city water supply

Water stream component of drainage sytem within the city.

Significant loss in flood plains and open spaces

The natural resource -outside planning process of contemporary Delhi.

Emergence of fragments within the city. Lack of hierarchial order.

Approach to bring city close to river through sequential development.

Public realm reduced to movemnt corridors.

REsurrect

The river is dead,so dead that a person just 600 m away from the river would not know,about it.So there is an immediate need to resurrect the river ,and gives its glory back to it.

TRANSECT

URBAN ∞ CULTURAL

An **urban development** with a **cultural essence** is a solution to the long lost-cause,and would help in adding a sufficient amount of population required to make a place routinely active and healthy for a safe environment.

ISSUES

Disconnected Waterfront

Water's edge that has not been fully embraced.Riverfront poorly connected in terms of pedestrian links, functions,views and vistas. Waterfront itself could be much more vibrant and interesting. Waterfront's potential has been underutilized.

Minimal Open Space Identity

The public space network is unclear, since the site lacks interesting, inviting and varied public spaces. The public space hierarchy is unclear -where is the heart of the city? Where are the places for physical activities and play?

Weak Public Life Pattern

The site is well connected, yet there is a fragile pattern of urban life with few informal recreational activitiestaking place. Most of the activities taking place are considered necessary activities,such as ofices and commercial operations.

Unbalanced Traffic System

The site has Ring Road running onthe EAST. These highways create barriers and limit access to the site. Not only has the area around the site, but in general the city too, has become 'car centric'.

Institutional and Office Focused Area

Overall, the site is dominated by offices and institutions. The lack of diversity and mix in functions has a number of side effects. There are generally fewer attractions and unique experiences in each area leading to a lack of mixeduser groups.

AIM

My project intends to provide a vision, a positive urbanity for city and the river, which will create a new image for revitalization of the area. It will engage people with activity, beauty, nature and scenic views of the Yamuna River and historical monuments like Purana Qila and Red Fort.I would like to design a model which aim to provide a more sustainable and attractive forms of development with balanced mix of uses

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

PUBLIC SPACES

RIVER EDGE

HOUSING TYPOLIGIES

SHAHJANABAD (1639) BY SHAH JAHAN

3. RAJ GHAT

FIRUZABAD (1354) BY FIRIZ SHAH TUGHLAQ

4. FEROZ SHAH KOTLA

DINPANAH (1533) BY HUMAYUN

5. INDIA GATE

6. OLD FORT

7. HUMAYUN TOMB

SIRI(1303) BY ALAU'D-DIN KHIJI

JAHAOANAH (1327) BY MUHAMMAD TUGHLUQ

LAE-KOT-QILA RAI PITHAURA (1000)

TOWARDS PRAGATI MAIDAN

Earlier coarse
Change in coarse
Current coarse

EARLIER SETTLEMENT PATTERN

For obvious reasons, great cities have often cropped up around rivers. And over time, the connection evolves beyond practicality, so that the river does not remain simply a source of water, but becomes an INTEGRAL PART OF THE CITY'S PULSE AND MEMORY. In the case of Delhi and Yamuna, the relationship between the two was imbued with faith and continued to flourish till the time of the Mughals — for whom the Yamuna was a source of pride, as, indicated by the glorious monuments they built on its banks at Delhi and Agra.

SHIFT IN SETTLEMENT WITH SHIFT IN RIVER

Building a footprint study of the East and West Bank along the river for the site precinct shows that the East Bank is more densely populated than the West Bank.

TOWARDS RIVER

CONNECTION WITH METRO STATION

DTC OFFICE   FOOTOVER BRIDGE   METRO STATION

SITE   **URBAN EDGE**   RING ROAD   **URBAN EDGE**

PLANNING LEVEL CONTEXT

HUMID SUBTROPICAL CLIMATE

1/4 of the year is rainy season yamuna river passes

40.2% of ganga basin

10.7% of INDIA

Population in millions of ncr regions

S.No	name	count	pvt	public	office	other	rail	total
1	GHAZIABAD	66	6	26	2			100
2	NOIDA	78	14	10				100
3	FARIDABAD	72	2	20		2	4	100
4	GURGAON	60	16	24				100
5	BAHADURGARH	32	8	52		6		100

SOURCE:PRIMARY SURVEY ,2008(TCPO)

SITE SELECTION

Natural Feature: River

Rich History and Culture

Connectivity

DIVIDISION OF PLOT

BUS DEPOT

CONVENTION HALLS

CINEMA HALL

10 M WIDE ROAD

ADJACENT PLOT

| OPERATIONAL AREA 30% | NON-OPERATIONAL AREA 70% |
| 7800 SQM | 18200 SQM |

GROUND COVERAGE -5460 SQM (30%)

SURFACE PARKING-75

PARKING

OPERATIONAL AREA   NON-OPERATIONAL AREA

HAAT AREA

PARKING

WHO BUILDING

GAS STORE
30 X 15 M

CNG TANK

GUARD ROOM

TEMPLE

RIKSHAW STAND   RIKSHAW STAND   RIKSHAW STAND

8 M WIDE SERVICE ROAD

RING ROAD

RING ROAD

GROUND FLOOR PLANNING

The site is first divided according to the circulation of the two component of the sites i.e. bus depot and mixed use complex. bus depot is designed with angular bays, angled at 45 includes following sections :
- Workshop sheds
- Cng filing station
- Bus wash
- Bus parking

VEHICULAR NETWORK

PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

FIGURE GROUND PLAN

FORM EVOLUTION

OPERATIONAL AREA   NON-OPERATIONAL AREA

DIVIDING THE SITE

WORKING OUT ENTRIES & EXIT

WORKING OUT MOVEMENT PATERN

TRACING THE WINDOW

WINDOW FOR METRO

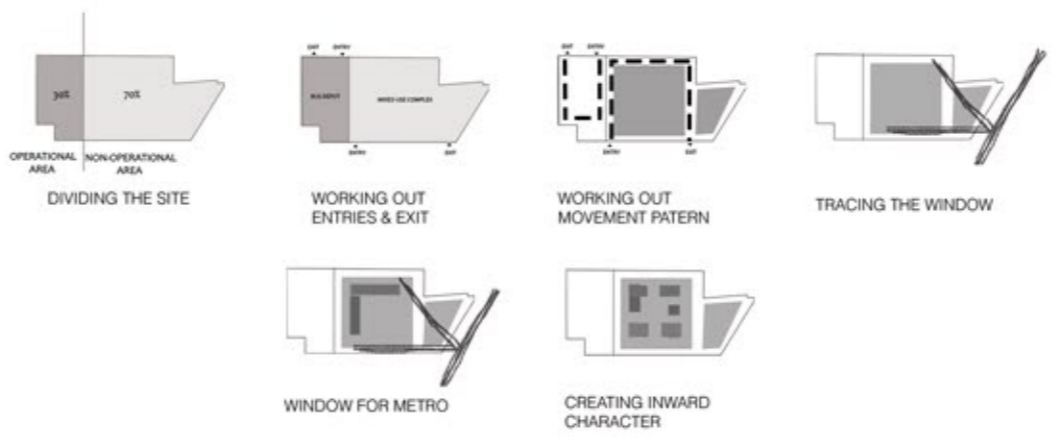**CREATING INWARD CHARACTER**

THE PROPOSAL

The resultant design propositions propose a series of site-specific speculations, re-establishing the Yamuna River as a geographical center, vital to the existence of the citizens of New Delhi. The objective of the PROJECT is to open up the relationship of this site to the Yamuna River, and re-orient the focus of the urban settlement towards the river. More significantly, this THESIS PROJECT will address the critical issue of how to create a vision of the flood plain of the Yamuna, presently ignored as a potential urban recreational core for the city.

DRAINAGE CHANNELS OF DELHI

Linking the city with the river using drainage channel as the link

RE-creating the cultural character of water bodies in the city
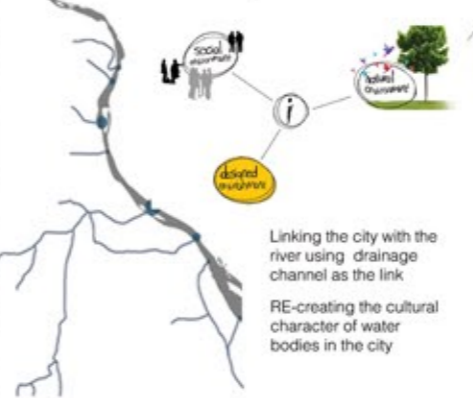
REDEFINING THE NALLAH EDGE
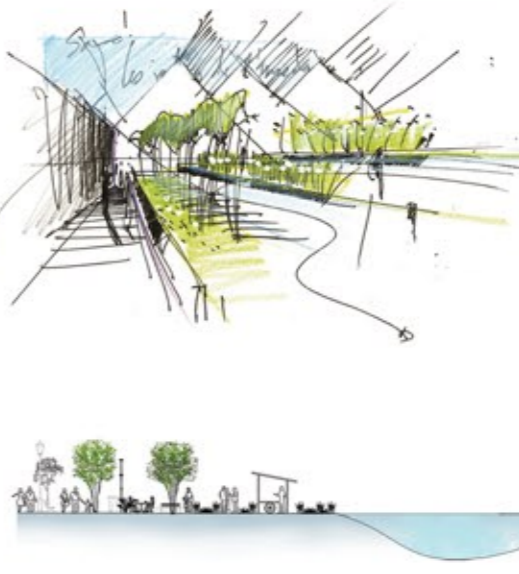
Nallah edge as an connecting edge to the riverand reviving the historical prominence of the site and the river.The drain could be used as an active space for the community and provide a platform for various community activity and events.it will act as a dynamic forum within which a multitude of different events, activities, and gatherings occur at any given time of day, day of the week, or season of the year.

05

Delhi firse

RAJOURI GARDEN, DELHI
URBAN DESIGN

DELHI AGAIN

CLASS 4TH A 2016 URBAN DESIGN STUDIO USAP GGSIPU

कक्षा 4 वें 2016 शहरी डिज़ाइन स्टूडियो यूएसएपी जीजीआईपीयू

आर्किटेक्चर

भारत की तुलना में बड़ा है, अक्सर क्रांति के खिलाफ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने की हिम्मत करता है

आर्किटेक्चर, कठिन और नरम, हल्के और छाया, गर्म और ठंडा, ऊपर और मध्य और नीचे, बाहर और अंदर, मध्य और साथु, आदेश और विकार, झाबया और अवधि, स्ट्रिंग और नेट आदि जैसे धाराओं से संबंधित है

नगर अभिकल्पन

आर्किटेक्चर का एक गर्वित बालक है, और यह एक राही प्रतिक्रिया और मानव प्रकृति के सात बहार से तीन के साथ; हंगल नए मुश्किलों का सामना करने के लिए तैयार प्रतिस्पर्धा से भरा रहता है और उन्हाए प्रत्येक रचना के साथ उठाया रहेगा।

घाटे 'आम' शहर
या 'स्मार्ट' शहर

दिल्ली शहर, भारत के सबसे गैर पेरोचियल महानगरों; अपनी राही इतिहास और भूगोल के मानव प्रकृति के साथ बहुत से लोगों के साथ, हमेशा कठिन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए बनी रहती है और आने वाले समय के लिए प्रचुर संभावनाओं से भरी नई दृष्टि का जशन मनाने के लिए, आर्किटेक्चर और नगर अभिकल्पन को संबंधित है।

इस बार शिवाजी प्लेस राजौरी गार्डन एंड बाबा खड़क सिंह

संजन / दुसंधल / आशमा   गुप्त अनुमान

ARCHITECTURE

being larger than human ,often dares to compete with Revolution

Architecture by itself is hoarst hard and soft,light and Shade ,Hot and Cold,Top and Middle and Bottom,Outside and Inside,Mass and surface,Order and Disorder,Inshant and Duration,the string and the Net.........

URBAN DESIGN

is a proud child of architecture ,with an ambition to capture the Reality and the idea of the city with its 'Human' and "non-humans', its voids and solids,its channels and flows.

Delhi city ,India's most non Parochial Metropolis; with a multitude of people with its deep History and wide Geography; always remain full of difficult challenges to confront and full of abundant possibilities to celebrate new VISIONS for coming times, for Architecture and Urban Design.

This time SHIVAJI PLACE RAJOURI GARDEN &BABA KHARAK SINGH

VR/SS/RR

WRITTEN BY PROF. RAJAT RAY

The URBAN DESIGN studio started with the study and analysis of the issues that affected the area.Our site for the study was RAJOURI GARDEN which stands as one of the major distircts of West delhi.

LAND USE PLAN

BUILDING AGES

BUILDING HEIGHTS

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

AUTO RICKSAW
BUS
PEDESTRIAN

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

RANGE OF DIFFERENT MODE OF TRANSPORTS

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF DELHI   DIVISIONS OF WEST DELHI

DISTRICT CENTRES IN DELHI

CONCLUSION

We concluded that despite of the infrastructure such as road widths,public transport and connectivity,the place lacks in celebrated spaces.Hence the idea behind the project will be to create urban spaces which promotes pedestrian movemnets,more cultural activities and a mix of uses to get round the clock activities.

PLOT DIVISIONS

EXISTING ROAD PATTERN

PROPOSED ROADNETWORK

THE STUDY OF EXISTING MOVEMENT PATTERN REFLECTS THE NATURE OF ITS USERS AND FACILITATES IN DECISION MAKING

THE ROAD NETWORK PROPOSED FOR THE SITE AND BEST SUITED FOR THE EXISTING CONDITION

BUILDING TO THE EDGE

DIVIDING THE PLOTS

THE IDEA OF BUILDING THE BUILT TO EDGE WITHOUT ANY SETBACKS AT THE EDGE OF PLOT LINE PROMOTING THE EYE FOR STREET CONCEPT

CRUNCHED PLOT LINES ARE MARKED AFTER DIVIDING IN CONFIRMATION THE DESIRED CONCEPT PLOT SIZE REQUIREMENT OF BUILT MASS

VISION

EXPERIENCE

RELAXATION

MOBILITY

IDENTITY

RECREATION

COMMUNITY

DELHI FIRSE · DELHI FIRSE · DELHI FIRSE DELHI FIRSE DELHI FIRSE DELHI FIRSE

CREATE dense networks of STREETS and paths for NON-MOTORIZED TRansit
ACTIVELY encourage GREATER DEnsity around major transit hubs.
INCrease mobility by REGULATING PARKING AND ROAD USE
DEVELOP neighborhoods that promote WALKING.
BUILD EXTENSIVE, HIGH QUALITY TRANSIT.
MAKE COnnections between modes.
PRIORITIZE BICYCLE NETWORKS that offer protected lanes.
ZONE for MIXED-USE NEIGHBORHOODS.

8 PRINCIPALS

TRANSIT.
CONNECT.   MIX.
WALK.   SHIFT.
CYCLE.   COMPACT.
DENSIFY.

PLOT A,B,C - MIXED USE COMPLEX

A

The built block to be made such that it should face **both the front** and rear side of the site.The site to have 2 way frontages **minimum of 25 % of building facade** to face both rear and front site and maximum 10 %on either sides that are left.

PLOT D RESIDENTIAL BLOCK

D

Surface area of the facade facing **south-west** should be maximized so as to receive more area for solar paneling.

PLOT E MULTIMODAL COMPLEX

E

Both the metro stations are to be **linked** not only with a mere connection but through activities. The site adjacent to upcoming metro station should act as **recreational space** for both the metro station .

PLOT F MIXED USE COMPLEX

F

The buildings should be designed on the periphery of the site to create a central green public space for the users.

PLOT J MIXD USE COMPLEX

J
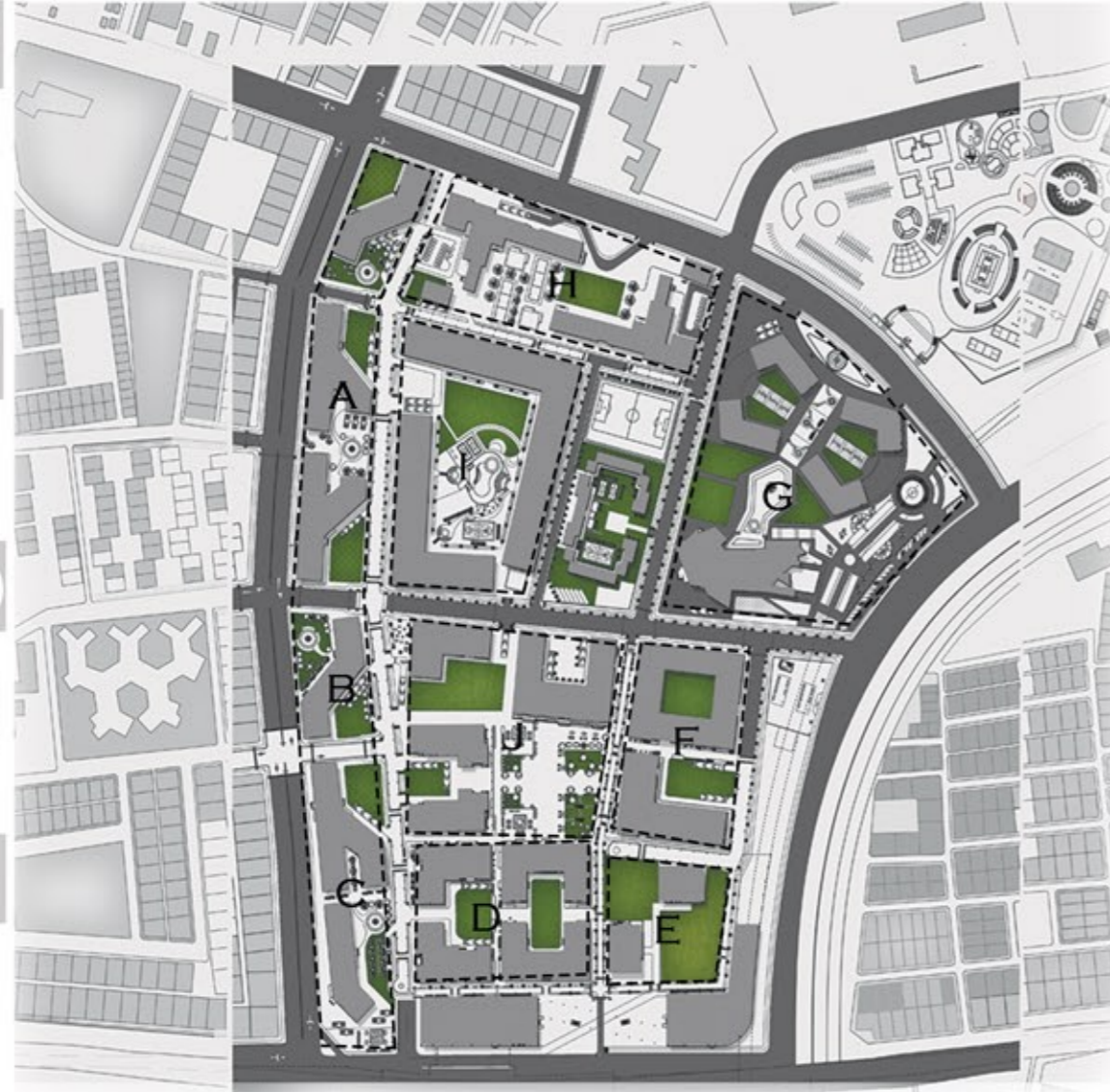
Each set of buildings have their own **recreational spaces** which should open into another community space of larger scale .The larger community space should be located such that it should be **accesible to all** (preferably at the centre) and **facing the major pedestrian road** .

PLOT I HOUSING BLOCK

I

The buildings should be designed on the **periphery** of the site to create a central green public space for the users.
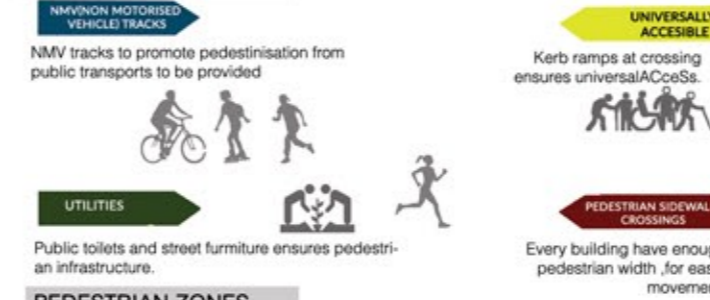
PLOT H HOSPITAL BLOCK

H

A **multi specaility hospital** along mehta chowk, adopting the nature of the neighbouring plots.

PLOT G CULTURAL CENTRE

G

Large city level **cultural space** to be provided.Also the site should have a **institutional complex** adjacent to road no. 28.**The cultural centre and instutional complex** should have a common space for recreational activities.

DESIGN GUIDELINES

1.The site has been distributed in site sizes varying from 1 hectare to 4 hectare.
2.Larger sites can further be divided into sites of smaller sizes
3.The road network has been designed in a way to have maximum pedestrianised streets free from motorised vehicular flow .

4.Maximum allowable ground coverage on sites smaller than 1 hectare is 55%.whereas sites with area larger than 1 hectare ,maximum allowable ground coverage is 40%.
5.Maximum allowable f.a.r -4 6. minimum two sides of building should face the access road .

7.20% of site area to be covered under pedestrian movement
8.Minimum 30% of site area shoould be covered under public greens .
9.All the buildings to be mixed use buildings with multiple usage for full time working streets and safety .

STREET INTERVENTIONS

NMV/NON MOTORISED VEHICLE TRACKS
NMV tracks to promote pedestinisation from public transports to be provided

UNIVERSALLY ACCESSIBLE
Kerb ramps at crossing ensures universalACcess.

UTILITIES
Public toilets and street furniture ensures pedestrian infrastructure.

PEDESTRIAN SIDEWALK CROSSINGS
Every building have enough pedestrian width ,for easy movement.

PEDESTRIAN ZONES

The Pedestrian Zone is the primary component of every street in a city. It is not only a zone to ensure smooth, comfortable, conflict free movement of pedestrians and public transport users, but also an area which shapes social interactions, safety and quality of life of people in a city.

STREET GUIDELINES:
1.Minimum NMT zone 3m at each side of road.
2. Creating "eyes on the street" – by removing setbacks and boundary walls and building to the edge of the street ROW. This would allow people from inside to look out on to the pavement,thus discouraging misbehavior, shady corners, peeing,etc.).
3. Commercial facades to have minimum 30% transparency.
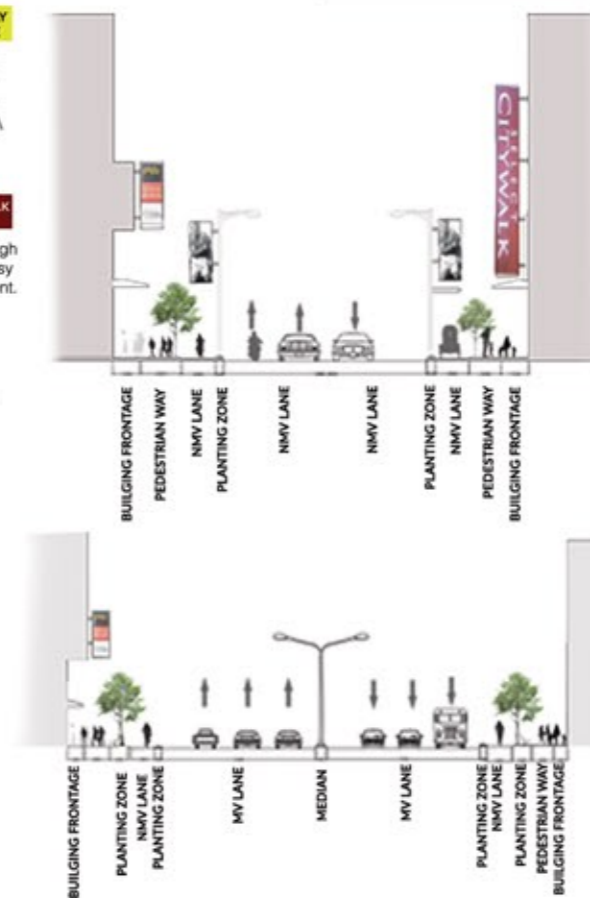4.E-rikshaw & cycle drop off at every 500 m .

ELEVATION CONTROL GUIDELINES :
First two floors of each built block accept residential building to have minimum 50 % glass façade.
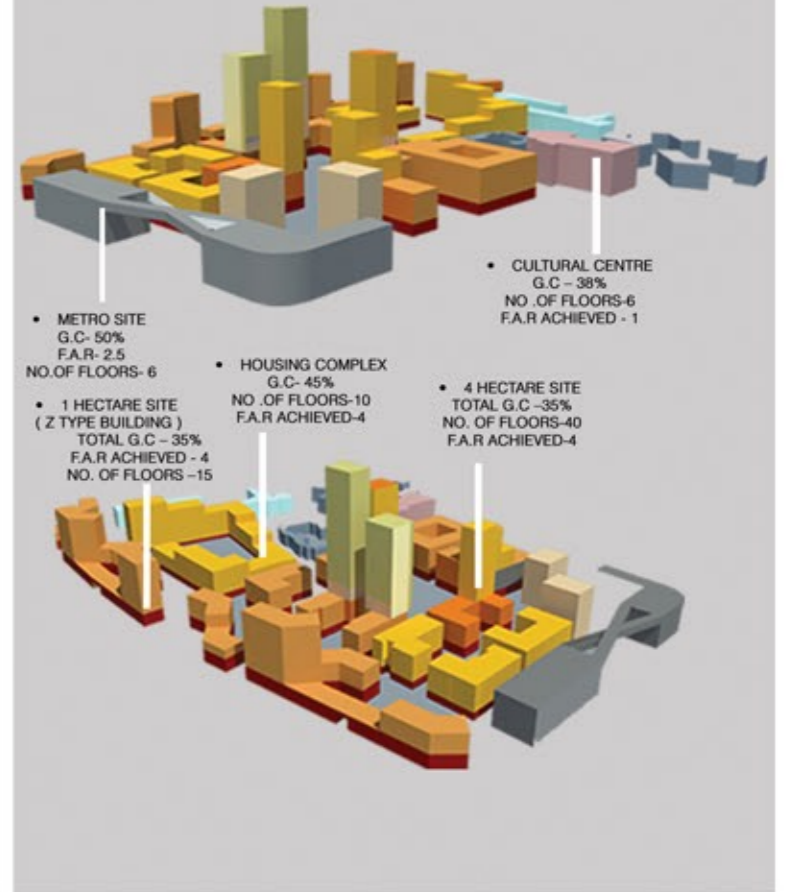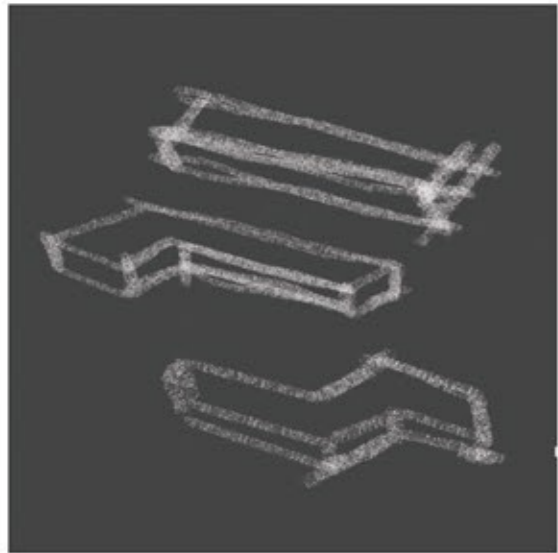
BUILDING ELEVATION GUIDELINES

STREET SECTIONS

BUILDING FRONTAGE
PEDESTRIAN WAY
NMV LANE
PLANTING ZONE
NMV LANE
NMV LANE
PLANTING ZONE
NMV LANE
PEDESTRIAN WAY
BUILDING FRONTAGE

BUILDING FRONTAGE
PLANTING ZONE
NMV LANE
PLANTING ZONE
MV LANE
MV LANE
MEDIAN
MV LANE
MV LANE
PLANTING ZONE
NMV LANE
PLANTING ZONE
PEDESTRIAN WAY
BUILDING FRONTAGE

STREET SECTION THROUGH PLAZA STREETS

BUILDING USES

- METRO SITE
G.C- 50%
F.A.R- 2.5
NO.OF FLOORS- 6

- 1 HECTARE SITE
(Z TYPE BUILDING)
TOTAL G.C – 35%
F.A.R ACHIEVED - 4
NO. OF FLOORS –15

- HOUSING COMPLEX
NO. OF FLOORS -10
F.A.R ACHIEVED-4

- CULTURAL CENTRE
G.C – 38%
NO .OF FLOORS-6
F.A.R ACHIEVED - 1

- 4 HECTARE SITE
TOTAL G.C –35%
NO. OF FLOORS-40
F.A.R ACHIEVED-4

HOUSING COMPLEX
G.C 45%

60 M
MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF BUILDING

HEIGHT OF BUILDING INCREASED FROM SOUTH WEST AND WEST FACADE TO SHADE THE INNER FROM DIRECT GLARE

VERTICAL LOUVERES GIVEN AT THE FACADE

12 M
MAXIMUM HEIGHT FOR RETAIL USE
3M CANOPY HEIGHT

2.5 M SETBACK

2.5 M MAXIMUM HEIGHT LOWER STREET WALL

3.5 M MIN FRONTAGE HEIGHT UPPER STREET WALL

05

NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE

SURAJMAL VIHAR, DELHI
ACADEMIC

TRANSITIONAL NATURE OF SCIENCE

the project includes a combined complex for natural science park and the indoor science centre.the whole idea of the project is to give a b a l a n c e d experience of indoor -outdoor experience. The circulation elements are designed to face outward and organised on the circumference,allowing an i n w a r d and outward connection. The building is designed with multiple faces to have a unique experience with the e x t e r i o r e n v i r o n m e n t.
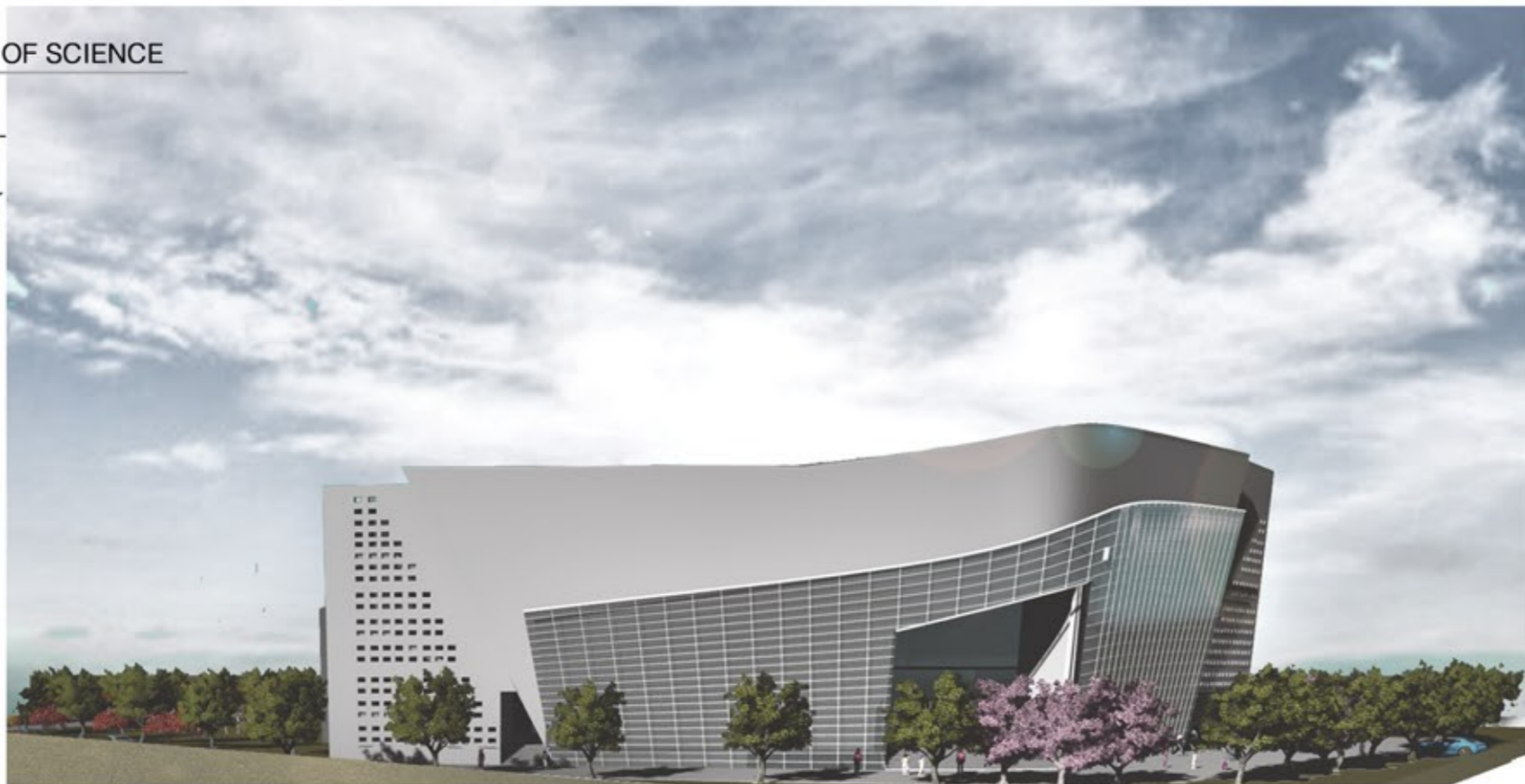
DESIGN SCHEME

- OPEN EXHIBITION
- CLOSED EXHIBITION
- PLANITARIUM
- AUDITORIUM
- CANTEEN
- FOYER
- ADMINISTRATION

FORM EVOLUTION

Folding the walls inward on both the sides of the complex creates two pubic piazza for formal and informal gathering.

THE DESIGN

The building's shape take its form as a result of the buildings inner forces (i.e. the brief requirements and circulation demands) .The science wing circulation elements are designed to face outward and organized on the circumference of the building, allowing movement to be visible from the piazza.

DESIGNING THE STREETSCAPE

A celebrated entrance is provided at the entrance of the planetarium so as to make the visitor feel as if he is entering into a new planet.

The roof is inspired from mashrabiya window, which creates interesting patterns in sunlight and hence forth provides shade.

06

Transformation in public spaces

RESEARCH PAPER -2016

A B S T R A C T

The recent drastic change in technology, economy, culture and hence urban lifestyle have induced a completely different personality in people. People talk less, participate less and are more confined into their own lifestyle. Building /spaces are designed solely on functional basis and not with any social or culture purpose.The city is often projected as being in the process of getting restructured so as to better deal with a new world order in which our cities must somehow fit well.

Earlier there was more focus on public spaces, people were more social and interactive. The spatial configuration allowed an integrated society with better neighborhood. Privatization of spaces is killing the urban fabric. There is this trend of gated communities and emphasis on private spaces .In this evolving society it is very difficult to have regular real face to face meeting.

Urban open space - both magnitude and spatial arrangement - is critical to urban living. Democratic spaces -availability of open space, distribution and accessibility are a major concern for cities. Open spaces are a necessity and not a luxury. Rapid urban sprawl enhances the problem creating shortage of quality open spaces.Framing, fencing and dividing stands for the boundaries to demarcate the spaces on both sides. One reason for the secluded lifestyle could be the disrupted urban landscape which is not capable of creating a celebrated space. This research paper would try to describe the different situations of these public spaces in various contexts and try to analyze how these spaces affect the lifestyle of people and how they perceive them with particular reference to Chirag Delhi and Pushp Vihar as case studies.

CONCLUSION

Three systems of settlements were studied- one of the earlier villages, second in an urban transforming village and third in a well-planned settlement. It is noticed that there are two ways of visualising a space- as an open landscape into which buildings have been introduced as three-dimensional objects or as a public space, that appears to be carved from a single block.

The activities perceived by people in various spaces in different context shows people have become self-involved, they talk less ,hence a more interactive community requires more accessible and welcoming public spaces, to impart knowledge and hence give a better community for future.

"The outside space is a place one can never occupy fully /completely for it is always other, different, at a distance where one is. One cannot be outside everything, always outside, to be outside something is always to be inside something else."(Grosz)

www.ramsvirdi.com

H Y P O T H E S I S

The fabric of urban public spaces has changed over time ,is it necessary to study these changes and revert back to the previous methods and incorporate them in the current situations?

R E S E A R C H   Q U E S T I O N S

• What are the various public spaces in a settlement?
• How does the spatial configuration in these spaces –in terms of scale and perception?
• What is the people's involvement in public spaces?
• What are the activities that people perceive in these spaces?

Type of settlement	Spatial configuration	Peoples involvement	Activities perceived by people	Conclusion
Earlier villages	Akadi streets,chowk, thresholds,Otta/Fields	People regularly used these spaces as their daily curriculum was somehow related to these spaces. Earlier development was around these spaces. to create them as focal point of the village hence thinking of giving some character to the open spaces.	Village meetings, daily encounters, marriages Cultural activities ,day to day activities Tree – as a social space	Such kind of settlement resulted in a healthy communicative society, with more socially active community
Chirag Delhi – An urban village		People's involvement is de-creasing day by day with the changing lifestyles but some portion of the village still retains the earlier character and hence is a transforming stage. The chowk seems very congested with a sweets shop at one corner ,crisscrossing over the head vehicles parked everywhere.Hence the place rather than being a stoppage point is used more for passing by.	Spaces under the tree were used for various social practices. Commercial activities, playing cards, Daily encounters, parking	A perfect example of a rural yet urban setting, it has transformed into an urban setting in many terms but one can still find the rural character of the place. The significant meaning behind the street is lost to function of movement. Usually done to demarcate the boundary between inside and outside but these threshold removes this stigma of boundary and creates more interactive space which is used for various purposes and creates an environment-friendly and interactive streets.
	Bohran Chowk	On account of its proximity to the Dargah, the largest concentration of commercial activity within the settlement is around Bazaar Chowk.	Fruits sellers, a permanent sweet shop ,vehicle parking are one of the common scenes experienced in the chowk.	
	Bazaar Chowk	The area is predominantly residential in nature. It is mainly inhabited by the Pandit community and marked by a few grocery stores.	Some portion of the chowk is used for parking the cars.Small children playing in there own space.The chowk turns out to be a multifunction space.	
	Sadella Kuan Chowk			
	Streets and residuals	The primary streets are along the main axes of the village and are important commercial centers. There is partial vehicular movement on these streets.	The area in front of the house was used as resting places for the visitors, or used by women of the house to converse with their neighbours.	
Pushp Vihar (sec-4)		Even being a planned settlement most of the activities taking place in it are un-planned.People involvement was very less as compared to the above two examples. The main street leads to small streets to the residential block.These roads and streets are further interconnected by the boundary walls on various plots.	The centre junction of the road have some character with some vendors lined up at one side. Mother dairy booth located at the junction shows that the junction is usually visited by the people. Lack of any common public spaces forces people to sit on the pedestrian way under tree.	Such kind of un-clutteredcommunity creates dark spaces which question the factor of safety in public spaces.
	Planned settlement Main vehicular roads Secondary roads Block entries			

INFERENCE

It is also noticed that with time people's presence have decreased in public spaces. Hence it is necessary to be a little sensitive towards the cultural and social aspects of place making and give better spaces and collaborative platforms to people.

In the race of creating word class cities we are leaving behind our legacy of inherited spatial arrangements that we have learned from earlier examples.

By the case studies also is it concluded ,that segregation of spaces by boundaries not only creates an unresponsive space but also generates certain serious issues in a city .People do want common platforms to interact ,but lack of these healthy spaces creates unnecessary chaos, which doesn't creates a decent atmosphere. We are moving towards a planned development where space is designated and not designed for the purpose. Therefore we can surely learn from our ancestral examples, learn from them and to some extent apply them in our current designing systems and achieve what we all want to achieve, a more responsive, interactive and healthy society.

Privatization of spaces is killing the urban fabric. There is this trend of gated communities and emphasis on private spaces.

There is a difference in the city fabric from earlier times.

public   private

The transitionl character of street from public to private

MISCELLANEOUS

THE UPSIDE DOWN

CHAOS

THE WINDOW

CUBES

LIFE & DEATH (WALL GRAFITY)

THROUGH THE WINDOW(VRAY RENDER)
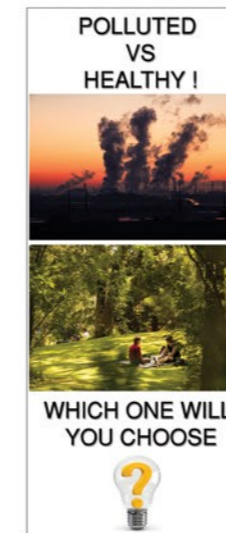
LIVE AND LET LIVE (POSTERS FOR HARA JEEVAN)

TEXTURES (VRAY RENDER)

THANK YOU