

Reviving the Essence of Place

Revitalization of Public Heritage

SUBMITTED BY
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A REPORT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree of Bachelor of Architecture.



University of Mumbai

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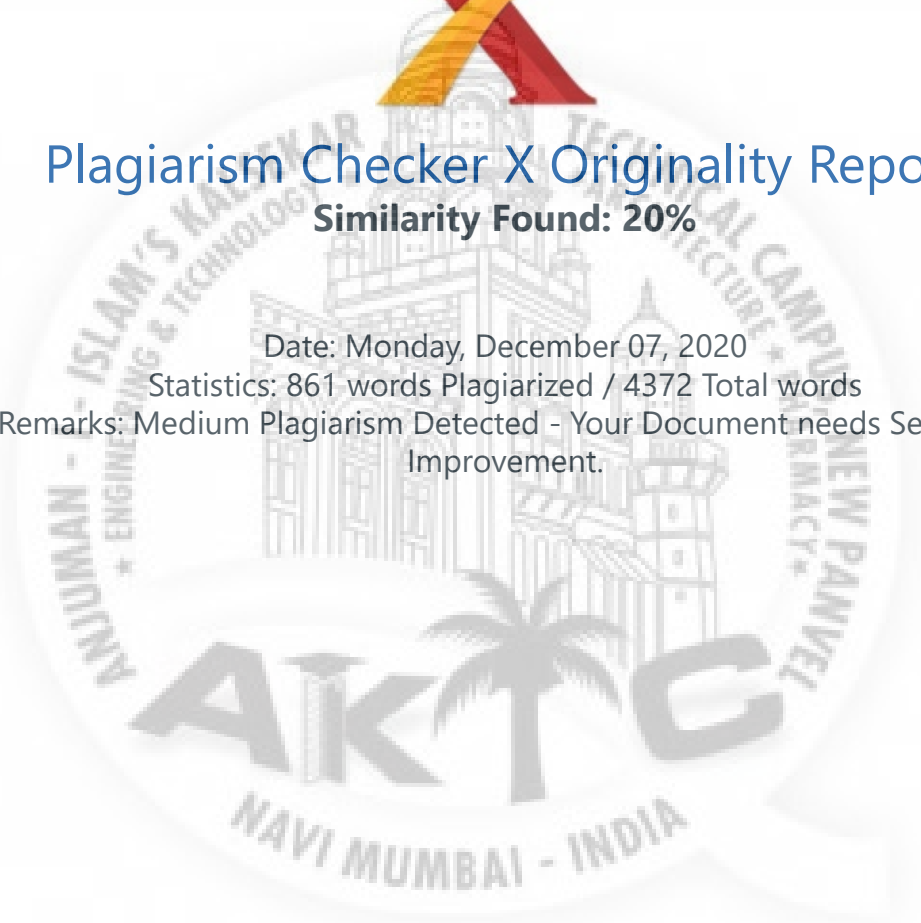
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Signature of the Student:

Name of the Student: Naushin A. Aziz Ansari

Roll No: 16AR9001 Date:

Revitalization Of Public Heritage

A Case Of Gol Darwaza Chowk, Lucknow



Fig. 01 – care taker at rooftop corridor, bhulbhullaiya
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It is a proud privilege to express my hearty gratitude towards the contributions of all those who enabled me to complete and present this dissertation. First and foremost, praises and thanks to the God, the Almighty, for His showers of blessings throughout my research work to complete the research successfully.

I am grateful to my mentor Ar. Abhishek Kadam for his constant guidance, help, suggestions, and criticism in every step of the research. He has taught me the methodology to carry out the research and to present the research works as clearly as possible. It was a great privilege and honour to work and study under his guidance. I am extremely grateful for what he has offered me. I am thankful to my co-mentor and coordinators. I am also thankful to my other faculty members of School of Architecture, AIKTC who have contributed to my dissertation.

It would not have been possible without the support of my family- who supported me mentally during my highs and lows. I would also like to express my sincere and deep appreciation to my friends Salwa, Mahi and Mansoor, who patiently listened to my progress and plans for almost everyday in the course of this journey.

Architecture is timeless but building lives together in a territory. There have always been architectural insertions to the historic setting for example to a Chowk, street, bazaar, mosques, temples, residence or to a whole precinct. In these conditions issue arises is to assist the changes to heritage places adding new layers to the environment which will help to interpret reshape and sustain values.

Concept of Identity of a city has been formed through the time and includes physical natural historical and socio cultural characteristics of a city. And hence the appreciation of Identity becomes an important issue while retaining its characteristics.

The proposal would reunite all fabricated individual spaces which have Grown apart by the passage of time. A sensitive approach towards historical context that uses emotional effect of spaces can form a relationship between the old and new and engage user in a journey where both reconnect and revive the linkage between public and passed on legacy.

Fig .02 Showing resident at the door of an old mansion
ir.aiktclibrary.org

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Place and Heritage

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1.1. Familiarity of a place and heritage:



Fig. 1

Fig. 1.1- ornamented Door Of A Mansion
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1.1. Familiarity of a place and heritage:

A fundamental need of a human being to form a relationship with its surrounding which becomes an important part of their lives. They form bonds with several objects as well as other people. Apart from these, people also form attachment to environment and places around them. Place attachment becomes a symbolic relationship with the place which is found by giving emotional meaning to a particular place these bonds are formed and are affected by several determinants such as physical factors social, cultural, personal, memories, place, activities and time factor. This experience of place attachment is a primary attribute of Human Psychology which helps in analysing and examining the factors which draw people to a particular place and predict how users or visitors might react to the place.

It is the relationship between human perception and the attributes of the place. The relationship is transactional in nature: people take something from the place while giving back to it in return. Familiarity of a place has subjective experiences and stimuli of different kind of people towards traditions, history, culture, and memories. It is also affected by objective, external influences of the physical environment and its attributes such as landscape, smell, sound, scale, temperature, and texture.

Heritage:

Heritage in a broad sense is 'that which is inherited'. Hence, heritage is something that can be passed from one generation to the next, or can be preserved and something that has historic or cultural value. Everything which the ancestors endow may be called heritage: landscapes, structures, objects, traditions and culture.

Valued objects and quality such as historical buildings and cultural traditions that have been passed down from previous generation.

2.1. People and everyday heritage



Fig.2.1 – Ghat at Gomti River
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2.1 People and everyday heritage

2.1.1. User-place relation

Every object of heritage is embedded in and develops over the experiences created by the various kinds of users. Built environments constantly undergo changes and additions created by the people who use the space. Such changes create relationships between the user and the space which help deepen the sense of place for that individual. The original intent and purpose of the building may change overtime with the changing needs and demands of the people and the place.

2.1.2. Everyday heritage:

Homes, mansions, markets, palaces, fortresses, and temples have been markers for the society. These spaces help develop identity of the people who use them and reside around them, while shaping the idea of their lives.

Everyday heritage includes elements of heritage that illustrate the life of the everyday person with respect to heritage sites. It is the relationship between 'practices of heritage' and 'objects of heritage'.

Heritage is something which is inherited by people from their ancestors hence history belongs to the people. People should be able to access the history through heritage without any resistance from the state. But urban development and protection norms have started to create a distance between the people and the heritage. Recognised heritage sites are being isolated while non-listed heritage places are left to decay due to the negligence and poor maintenance. People have started to lose their intimate connection to the past while moving out to the newer neighborhoods.

3.1: Urban heritage and Identity : core of city

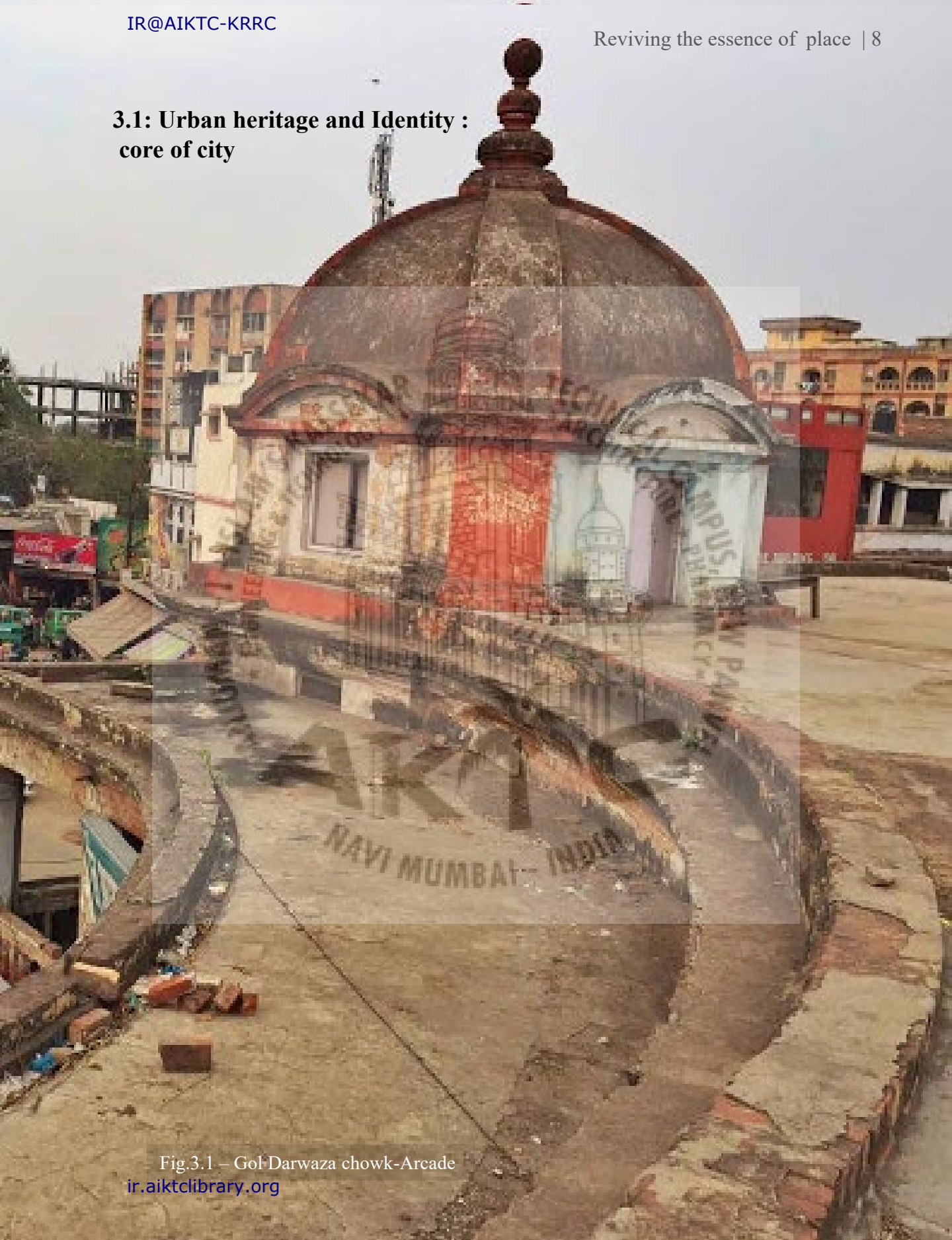


Fig.3.1 – Gol-Darwaza chowk-Arcade
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3.1 Urban heritage and Identity : core of city

3.1.1 Urban heritage:

Formation of urban spaces depends upon the dwelling patterns of various culture and communities. They are the witnesses of the evolution of these communities and acquire heritage value in the process. An urban space historical not aquarius heritage value because of its nature of being incremental and documentative. It is a blend of cultural manifestation of various communities which involves as a living entity while accumulating layers of experiences of their individual members.

The most prominent remnant of urban heritage which exists today in our cities are the historic districts. Historic district is an area within a city which can be considered significant due to a unique mix of characteristics and its historic importance. Some of these characteristics are it's built form socio economic profile cultural elements and their functions it performs within the city. This districts showcase the historical layer of the growth of the city while highlighting the major natural and cultural resources it possesses. Core of the city is one such historic district structure which exists in all cities across the world. It constitutes oldest part of the city and hence are easily identifiable. Location has been the major driving factor for the growth of the cities to prevent conquest promote trade and produce abundant resources. Hence many of the historic Indian cities are located along river side hilly regions aur coastlines to strengthen trade routs and to prevent invasion forces to capture Cities.

Core city is primarily located at the centre of the modern urban fabric of cities since these have been the points of outward growth for cities for hundreds of years. These areas are the most populated regions in the entire city with the high urban density. In several cases forts were built inside or around these respects to protect them from invasive armies. Many inner cities were also entirely 45 and the only access was from several gate built in the fortification. All civil social and commercial services are provided inside the fortifications self. Usually the inner-city precinct be categorised into several precincts according to the social hierarchy with the powerful are the safest zone and the poor densely packed as a strong line of defence.



Fig. 3.1.1 Component Of Urban Fabric

3.1.2. Identity of a place:

Concept of Identity of a city has been formed through the time and includes physical natural historical and socio cultural characteristics of a city. And hence the appreciation of Identity becomes an important issue while retaining its characteristics.

The concept of spirit of place or genius loci allied to the concept of Identity of a place they stated that identity and/or character is this closely linked with the form and the history of a place creating a sense of place or genius loci.

~lynch

In the course of time the landscape weather that of a large region like a country or of a small locality like market down acquires its specific genius loci.

~, 1966

4. 1. Evolution of lucknow

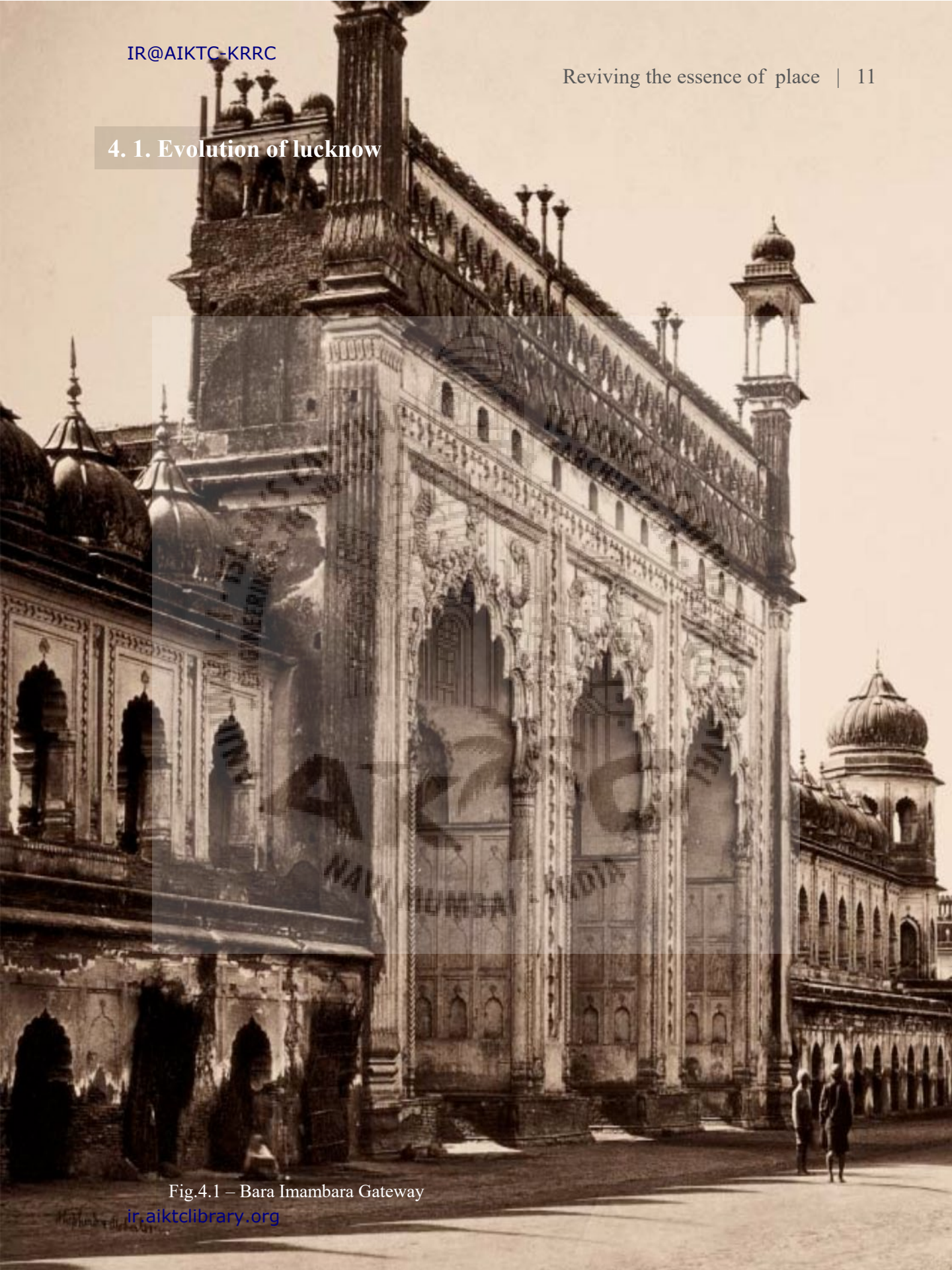


Fig.4.1 – Bara Imambara Gateway

4.1. Evolution of lucknow

4.1.1: Introduction

Lucknow was flourishing town in the 16 century which lay Gonda in south and Ayodhya in North . They proximity with vital centres of trade and pilgrimage like varanasi-allahabad and Gorakhpur. Name Lucknow is driven from Lakshman brother of Ram Ayodhya and was known as Lakshman Purakhanpur.

The most prominent Landmark was the hill lock named Lakshman tilla. According to another popular belief when Mahmood of Ghazni invaded India he bought with him sheikhs and Pathan some of whom settled in Lakshmanpur. An architect name likhna designed A fort for them known as likhna Kila which probably later shortened to Lucknow.

4.1.2. Elderly modern city:

Lucknow, on a crossing of the Gomti on the route from the Jumna-Ganges Doab to the old center of Ayodhya, was of little importance until it became the capital of the Nawabs of Awadh in the 18th century. Under the Mughals.

The city began to grow around the fort commanding the crossing, and even under the British the main thoroughfares were built to converge on the fort glaxis. The part east of the Awadh-Tirhut Railway the trans-Gomti suburbs are relatively modern.

Butterfly with extended wings. The western wing is centered on the fort; the eastern has no old cultural focus on the riverside, but streets diverge from the bridges, here all built by the british. The gomti is not bordered by bluffs, and the water front is liable to occasional flooding. In other cities, the riverside strip is avoided by construction, except for a few palaces and public buildings in a long belt of parks and gardens.



Fig.4.1.1(A) - Location in India



Fig. 4.1.1.(B) - Location in Lucknow

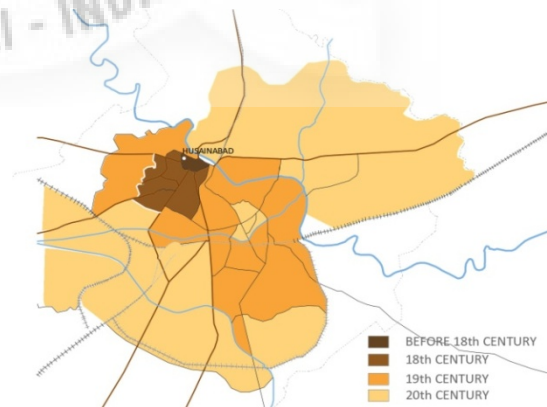


Fig. 4.1.1(C) Physical evolution of lucknow

The markets are more scattered than usual; they began in the west under the Oudh rulers, but under British rule (from 1856) the east received more attention, and the general extension was in that direction. Thus the Chawk ward, the old commercial center, retains most of the silversmiths, manufacturers and workers in old handicrafts and some of the chief grain markets but commercial interests have shifted from this rather decadent section and now lie east of the O. T. Railway; in the extreme east of the close-built area, adjoining the civil lines, Hazratganj contains most of the European shops and offices.

Surrounding the central business section is a chiefly residential peripheral zone with the main hotels near the railway in the southeast. A small area outside the city adjoining the O. T. Railway contains most of the few modern factories; beyond it is the railway colony. Lucknow, the capital of the United Provinces, was the second-largest city in 1941, with 387,177 inhabitants against Cawnpore's 487,324. It is only recently, however, that it has been outstripped by Cawnpore in consequence of the latter's industrial growth. Its functions are essentially administrative and commercial. There is relatively little factory industry, and more than half of the factory workers are in the rail shops. The city is, however, an important center for printing and bookbinding and has a large paper factory. More characteristic perhaps are the craft industries: fine embroideries, jewelry and embroideries in gold and silver thread; and gold and silver wire and foil. Calico printing and the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and perfumes are also significant. These crafts stem from the aristocratic patronage of the Oudh court.

Both its historic past and its markedly central position favor it as a center of law and government. With its riverside parks, a comparative absence of factories and slums, and some remains of the ease and affluence of the old court days, Lucknow exerts a strong centripetal pull. Its residential attractions are increased by the presence of several colleges, as well as of the University, and better medical services than are to be found in the other cities. It is noteworthy that two of the United Provinces' four English-language dailies are published in Lucknow.

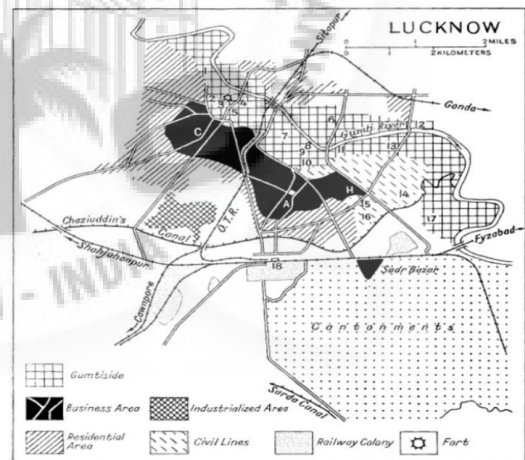


FIG. 5—Key: 1, Shish Mahal; 2, Victoria Park; 3, Bara Imambara; 4, Medical College; 5, King George's Hospital; 6, University; 7, Residency; 8, Chhatrar Manzil; 9, Chief Court; 10, Kaisar Bagh; 11, Moti Mahal; 12, Paper Mills; 13, Sikandar Bagh; 14, Zoo; 15, Council Chamber; 16, Government House; 17, La Martinière; 18, Railway Station; C, Chawk; A, Aminabad; H, Hazratganj.

An unusually high proportion of the Muslims were urban -- 30.6 per cent, against an all-India average of 15 per cent. In Lucknow, Muslims were more than 35 per cent of the total population, in Cawnpore more than 23 per cent, in the other three cities a little less than 30 per cent. On the whole, it is not likely that the Muslims' share in commerce and

industry has been greater than their numerical proportion; but in the professions and the services they were stronger, owing partly to "weightage" for the minority community in official services, partly to the heritage from the Muslim Kingdom of Awadh. Most of the taluqdars, or large feudal landowners, of that kingdom were Muslims, and of course patronage installed them in the services.

The high proportion of Muslims in Lucknow reflected the existence of this well-to-do class of landowners and retired officials. Postpartition transfers of population will of course have diminished their numbers, and their economic position will be further weakened by the projected abolition of the zamin dari (landlord) system, it is true on generous terms of compensation.

Year	Population (in Lakh)	Growth Rate(%)
1856	10.00+	
1872	2.85	
1911	2.6	-9
1921	2.41	-7
1931	2.75	14.58
1941	3.87	40.97
1951	4.97	28.33
1961	6.56	31.96
1971	8.14	24.14
1981	10.08	23.79
1991	16.69	65.66
1995	>20	**

Fig. 4.1.1(D) - Population Growth

4.1.3. Cuisine : The design of food in was the construction of contacts that have a symbolic connotations such as particular menus the accessories of a meal etc Awadhi cuisine comprising both vegetarian and non vegetarian dishes has been gradually influenced by Persian Mughal cooking techniques but has developed to create its own identity during the reign. That dumb style of cooking are the art of cooking over a slow fire is that a richness of Awadhi cuisine.

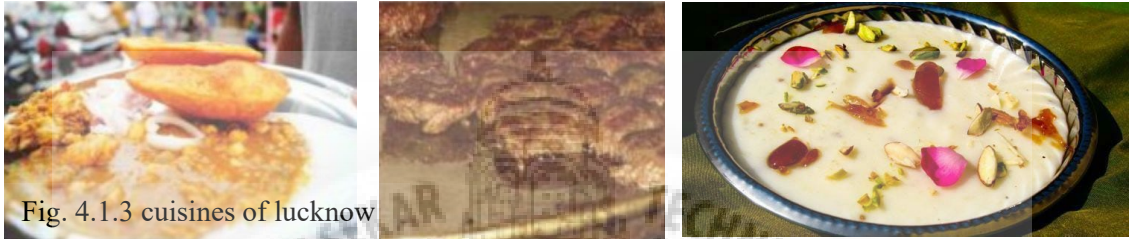


Fig. 4.1.3 cuisines of lucknow

4.1.4: Music and dance: These were patronized by the nawabs themselves and they have been major players in the revival of classical dance forms like Kathak. Music and dance were embraced as art forms and skills and were appreciated likewise rather than Association of religious connotations. The city still holds the Institutions of national acclaim.



Fig. 4.1.4 music and dance

4.1.5: Festivities: Muharram is one of the featuring festivities of Lucknow. The present form of commemoration is unique to the Indian subcontinent. Hindus in large numbers take part in the morning with great reverence and devotion presenting an unparalleled example of Hindu Muslim Unity in Lucknow stop the aftermath of recent events at either and elsewhere have somehow lead to development of exclusiveness.



Fig. 4.1.5 muharram rally

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	30.4 (86.7)	34.2 (93.6)	40.9 (105.6)	45.0 (113)	46.2 (115.2)	47.7 (117.9)	44.2 (111.6)	40.4 (104.7)	40.1 (104.2)	37.7 (99.9)	38.0 (100.4)	29.9 (85.8)	47.7 (117.9)
Average high °C (°F)	22.5 (72.5)	25.8 (78.4)	32.0 (89.6)	38.0 (100.4)	40.0 (104)	38.4 (101.1)	33.9 (93)	33.2 (91.8)	33.1 (91.6)	32.8 (91)	29.2 (84.6)	24.6 (76.3)	32.0 (89.6)
Average low °C (°F)	7.5 (45.5)	9.8 (49.6)	14.5 (58.1)	20.5 (68.9)	24.6 (76.3)	26.7 (80.1)	26.0 (78.8)	25.6 (78.1)	24.1 (75.4)	19.1 (66.4)	12.8 (55)	8.4 (47.1)	18.3 (64.9)
Record low °C (°F)	-1.0 (30.2)	0.0 (32)	5.4 (41.7)	10.9 (51.6)	17.0 (62.6)	19.7 (67.5)	21.5 (70.7)	22.2 (72)	17.2 (63)	10.0 (50)	3.9 (39)	0.5 (32.9)	-1.0 (30.2)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	20.2 (0.795)	16.0 (0.63)	10.0 (0.394)	5.0 (0.197)	18.4 (0.724)	122.9 (4.839)	269.9 (10.626)	255.3 (10.051)	211.5 (8.327)	40.9 (1.61)	7.4 (0.291)	12.6 (0.496)	990.1 (38.98)
Average rainy days	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.6	5.4	12.0	11.6	8.6	1.7	0.5	0.8	46.8

Fig.3.1.6 – Climate Data For Chowk, Lucknow
Indian Metrological Department (Recording High And Low Upto 2010)

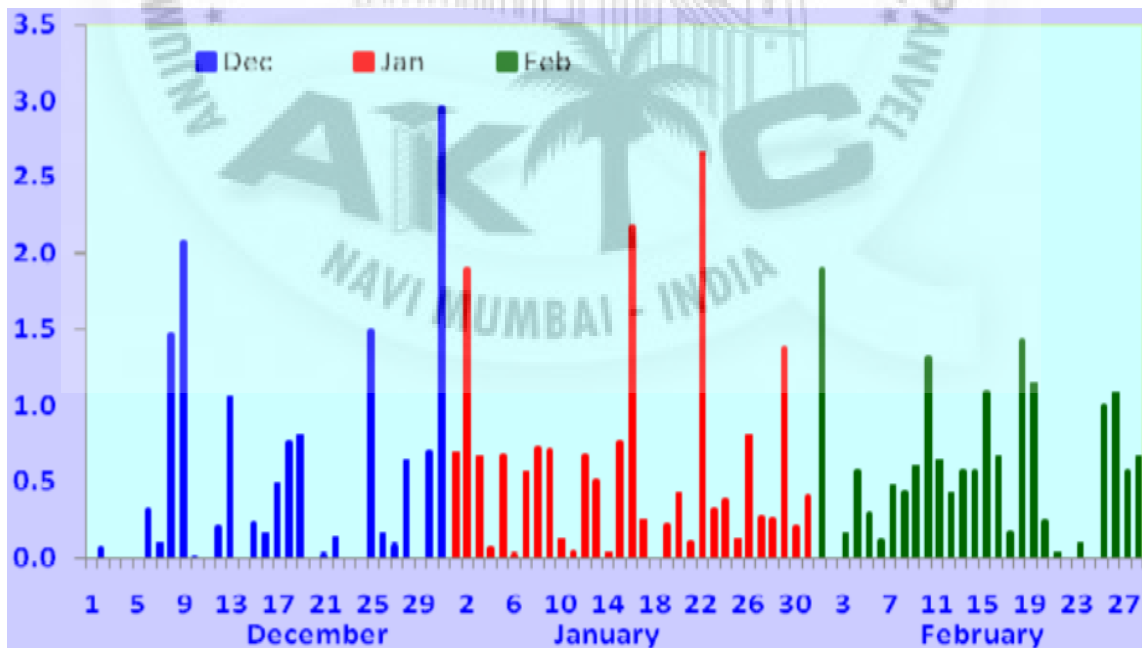


Fig.3.1.7 –Rainfall For Winter Season

5.1 Form Of Core city Fabric

The city stands at an elevation of approximately 123 metres above sea level. Lucknow district covers an area of 2528 square kilometres. Bounded on the east by Barabanki on the west by Unnao on the south by Raebareli and in the north by Sitapur and Hardoi. Lucknow sales on the North Western shore of the Gomti river.

5.1.1: Husainabad

The husainabad precincts has witnessed a series of interventions through the history Mainly to exert political and regional foothold in becoming Lucknow's royal and religious powerhouse gradually.

The machchhi Bhavan, chawk and the Gomti river was a major trade route during the Nawabi Era. Settlement started developing along this spine predominantly. The Other varied architectural typologies ranging from the Mughal monuments Tila Masjid. To the clock tower all flourished in the husainabad precinct.

Interesting features of this precincts are the vast Open Spaces which are found adjacent to the Heritage complex is developed along the primary roads of the precincts. The establishment of such structures like the Imambara Masjid the clock tower etc set an example of the architectural Marvels that could be envisaged even after the end of the Nawab patronage.

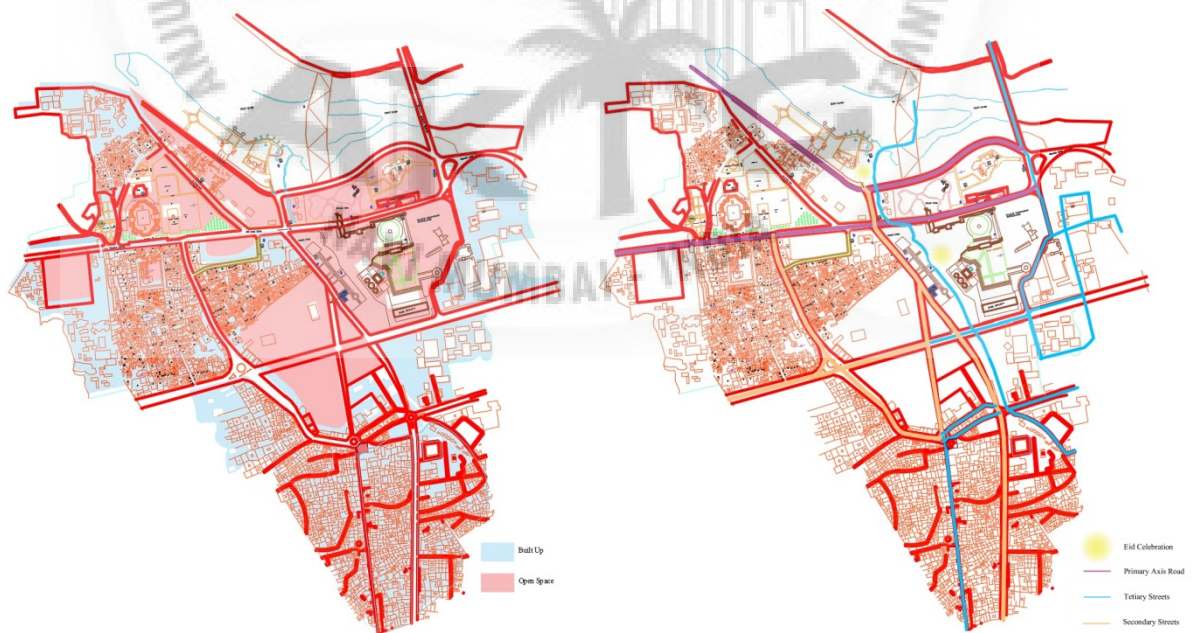


Fig.5.1 (A) - Built-unbuilt

Fig.5.1 (B) – road connectivity



Fig. 5.1 (C) -Major Tourist Attraction In Chowk

RUMI DARWAZA

رُمی دروازا

Rumi Darwaza also known as Turkish Gateway it connected the oven and Bada Imambara built in the indo-saracenic style with luck for the brakes and brown climb the Rumi Darwaza has become a part of the permanent landscape of Lucknow. Influences of the combination of Hindu Muslim architectural elements in the way that the portal is conch-shaped like a mehrab bent like a kaman



Following are the physical elements from Hindu architecture seen in Rajput buildings during that era chhatris, cupolas, double flared arches, with some seemingly distant elements with patterns with shia ideology infused with them.

Fig3.1.5.(D) – Rumi Darwaza

BARA IMAMBARA

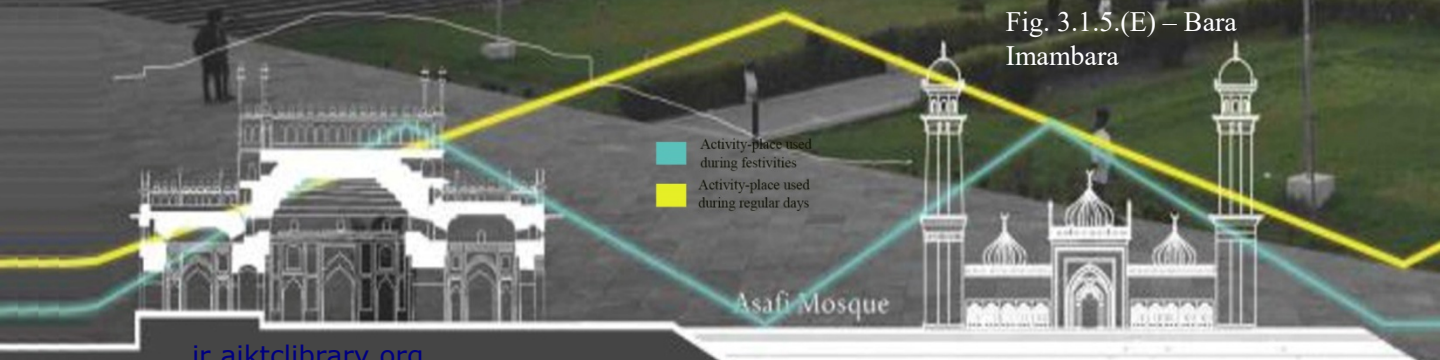
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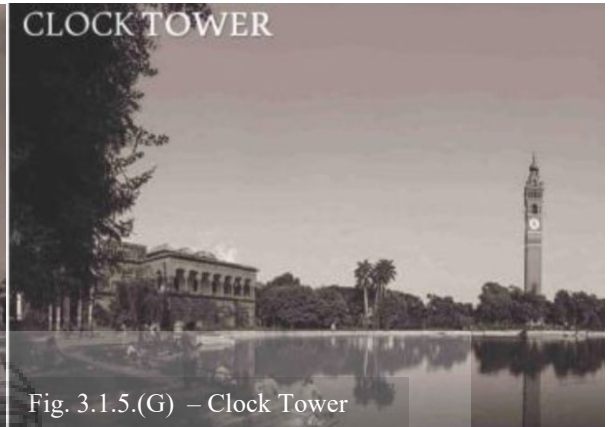
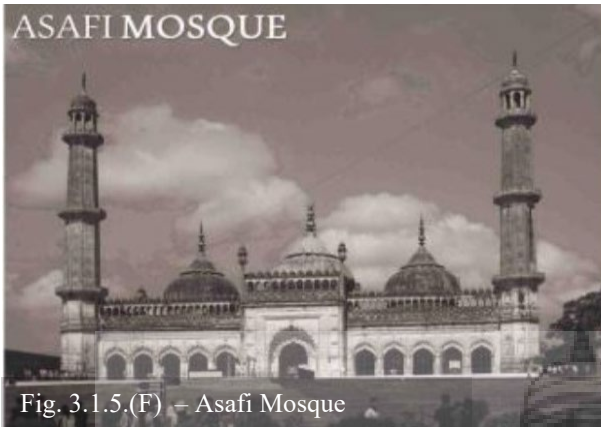
This Imambarah is a beautiful blend of Mughal and Rajput style of architecture. The foreground of this compounded structure is provided to reduce the visual tension and balance the scale of monuments.



Stucco plaster was used to imitate stone the ornamentation done with the stucco plaster different than the generic stone carved elements. External facades were decorated with the elements of calligraphy geometry and foliage. Jharokhas were provided for visual Retreat for the Royals and their guests during the possession in the Imambarah.

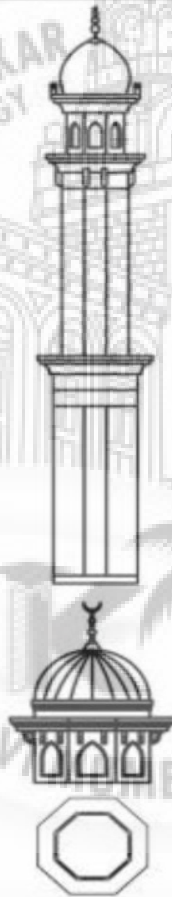
Fig. 3.1.5.(E) – Bara Imambara



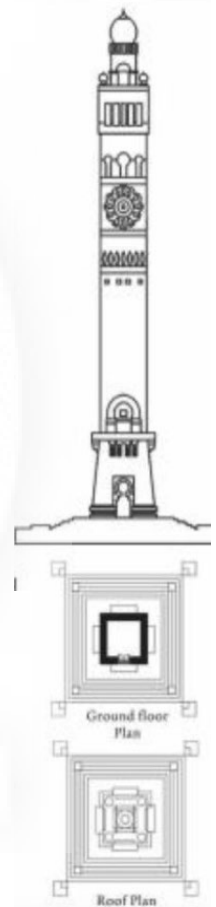


The simplicity in the architectural style of the Masjid is one of the most prominent character of this building. The magnificent pear shaped dome of the Masjid work in harmony with the 8 faceted minarets.

The frontage of this building exhibit 11 door fire on each side of the main Central Gateway showing details structural establishments. The entire architecture exhibits exquisite workmanship architectural work and stucco work in lakhori bricks and lime.



The Tower built during the earlier period of British rule in 1881 hence certain European influences are visible. Its Principal will is one and half inch thick and has a diameter of 24 inches. On the clock a 14 foot long pendulum supports mearge ball. The various faces of the clock tower House 4 clocks of 13 feet diameter and dial of these clocks are in shape of a flower which 3 feet in diameter. The structure is bereft any delicate ornamentation has bare brick work and floral patterns having carved to provide visual relief. Intro Lucknow fashion the clock tower was covered in metallic dome.



A neighborhood is geography Kali localised community within a larger city town Sabara rural area these are often social communities with considerable face-to-face interaction among members. Coming down to Indian context where it is commonly known as Mohalla a direct sub ordinate to a city or town specially and electoral district supporting a religious place of worship. For the a Mohalla can be subdivided on the basis of religion purpose.

5.1.2: Mohallas

The lanes and bylanes of Lucknow called Gali kucha present a fascinating picture taking the experience to another world so different from present Lucknow. The old route and Pathways were built during the Nawabi Era most of these were constructed such that one would travel from one mohalla to another and thus could cover almost the entire city of those time from one end to another without coming on the main road.

Lucknow continued to grow gaining in palaces, Garden, and Markets. Emperor Akbar gave special treatment of the brahmins of the region facilitating the establishment of Tolas lie Vajpayee Tola, Katari Tola, sanothi Tola etc. Established near the Chawk and continue to be popular by the same names.

A French trader of horses constructed the complexes of four houses near Chauk which later after his demise was acquired by the British. The adjacent building became a part of this Complex and is commonly known as Firangi Mahal non Islamic Centre for learning. Right from the region of Mughals new dargahs and Bazar were established among which are mairaza Mandi, Mehmood Nagar Mansood Shahganj etc.

5.1.3: Streets:

The accompaniment of the establishment trade route along the Chawk combined with the courts of the courtesan Drove the street to its Glory with to resonate with the locals. The entrance of the merchants passing by amplifying the already successful Chowk.

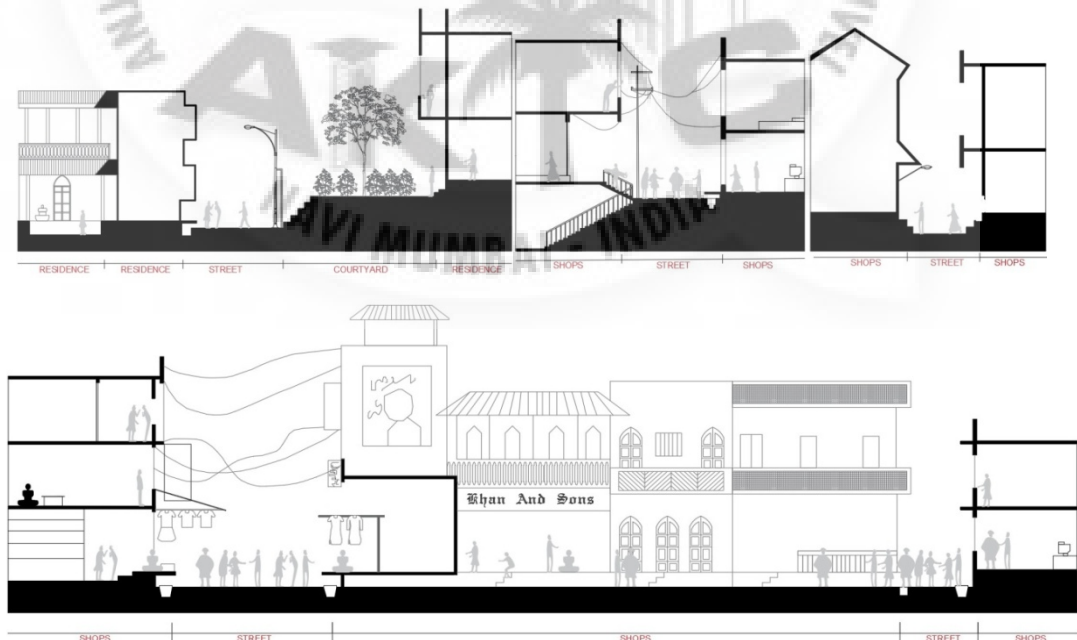


Fig.5.1.3 (A)- Market street section



Fig.5.1.3(B) - Gol Darwaza Chowk
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5.1.4: Exploitation of public heritage

a. Condition of buildings

On looking at the general condition of buildings in the area- one can see that they are visibly in a poor and shabby condition. There are several older structures that are falling apart and badly in need of repair. Although the ground floor space may be used and maintained by the person running the store, often the second floor level is dilapidated.



Fig.5.1.4(A) Image Showing Poor Condition Of Buildings

b. Demolition and Reconstruction:

To avoid the cumbersome and expensive process of approval by the city, construction is done secretly without permission by bribing the building inspectors. The construction cost in this area reflects this aspect and is very high - approximately Rs550-600 per sq. ft. compared to the usual cost of Rs300 per sq. ft. in the rest of the city. New buildings are being built with a basement and a ground floor for commercial retail use and a second floor that could be used for retail, offices or residential use. Usually the third floor is not built.

2. Traffic

a. Intensity of use

Like old towns all over the world, traffic is a very major issue in this area. The problem of congestion is much more acute on the main streets and intersections which get very clogged between 11.00am to about 7.00pm. The traffic consists of many categories including pedestrians, handcarts, bicycles, pedicabs, scooters, mopeds, motorcycles, cars and small pickup trucks, sometimes even bigger trucks. The mix of traffic combined with



Fig. 5.1.4(B) Image showing pedestrians on the street.

narrow streets, unauthorised stalls and haphazard parking at the edge of the street intensifies the problem. A large number of pedestrian shoppers add to the mix and choke the traffic completely.

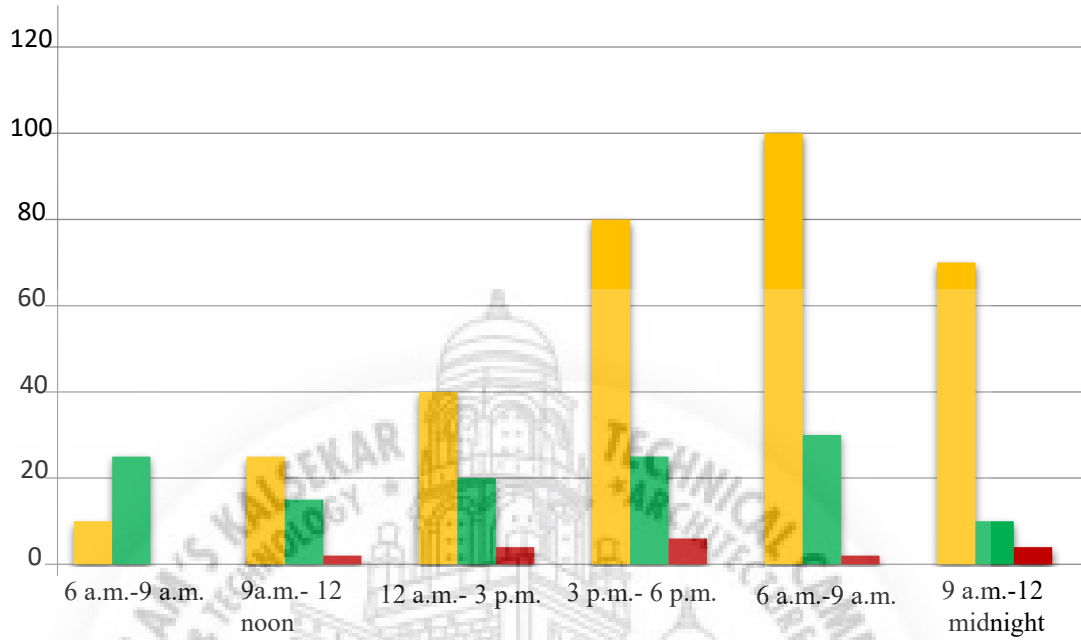
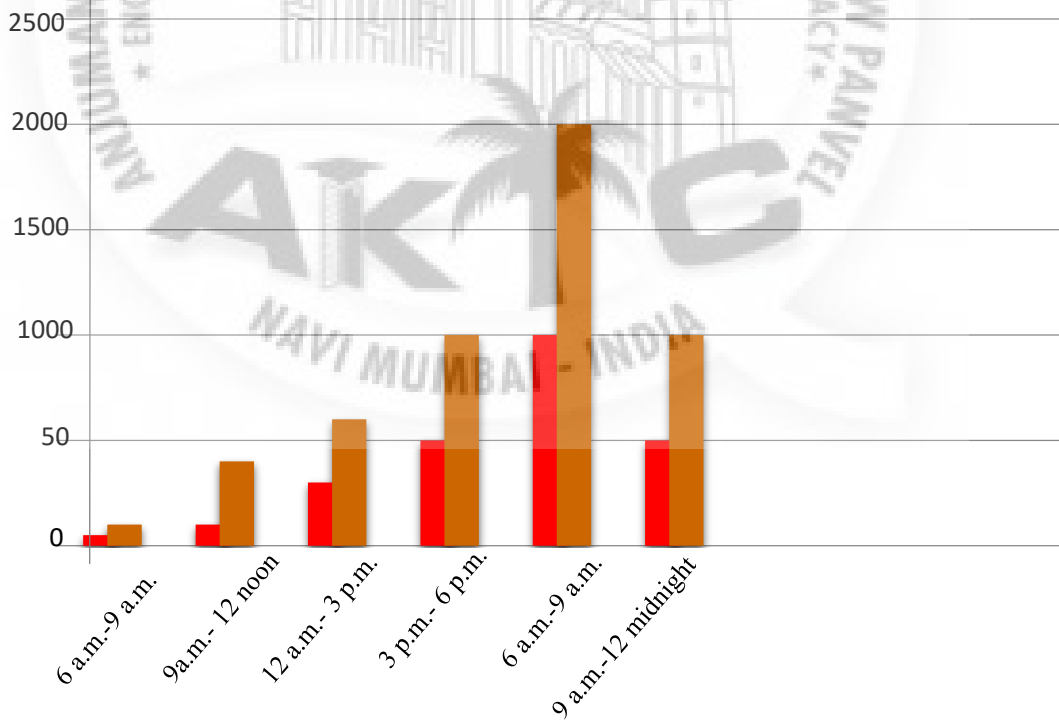


Fig. 5.1.4.(C) Vehicular movement of Chowk



C

b. Variations during the day - intensity, use and type

The traffic peaks in the hours between 11.00am to 7.00pm. In the morning till about 11.00 the main activities in the area is the opening of shops, deliveries of goods to the stores and other preparations for the shopping hours. Stores open at about 11.00 and shoppers begin to arrive- peaking at about 1.00pm when the streets get full of people and shopping and eating is in full swing. The numbers begin to recede in late evening around 6.30pm when most people begin to head homewards.

c. Vertical differences in uses and intensity

The distribution of uses and their intensity varies floor-wise. The ground floor is used mainly for retail or small industries depending on the location of the building. On the second floor the use is secondary retail, small offices or light industrial use such as a clothes manufacturer or a courier's office, a small hotel or a residence.

Traditional industries like chikan mbroidery and cane furniture-making

have been replaced by more profitable businesses. The upper floors are then residential or sometimes part of a small hotel or inn. The intensity of commercial use on the ground floor in prime locations is very high and every square foot of space is used. This includes covered sidewalk areas, side alleys and lofts for activities like temporary storage of goods, installing a sewing machine during the day, keeping a water-cooler and so on. Small stores have been illegally constructed using the edge of the park as a rear wall and numerous temporary stalls are set up during the day. Many stores spread their wares onto the sidewalk during the day and fold it up when they close their stores.



Fig.5.1.4(E) Intensive commercial use of an old building

4. Basic Infrastructure

The infrastructure in the area is inadequate for the new uses and population that the area now supports. This includes access by roads, condition of streets, parking area, electrical wiring and street lighting, water and sewage connections and open spaces. All these infrastructures are supporting a load that is much higher than the designed capacity.

6.1 : Fading Essence Of City

Current situation in several indian cities

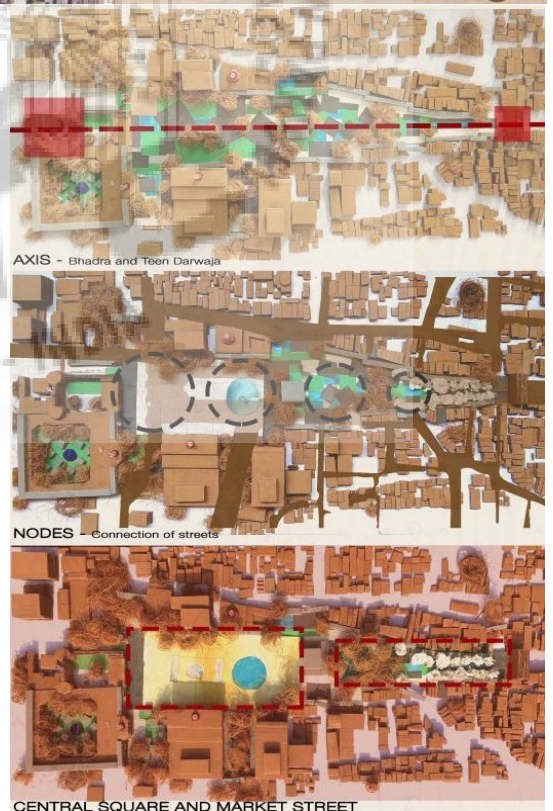
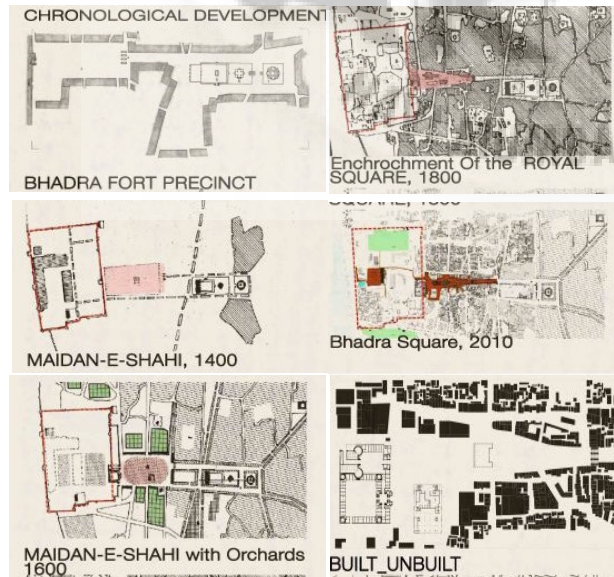
The structure of many indian cities today is very similar. Many large and historic indian cities such as delhi, bhopal, udaipur, jaipur, surat, ahmedabad, lucknow can be divided into three different areas the old historic core the british core and the new development since independence in 1947 each with its own unique character. Out of these three the historical area has maximum disinvestment. The city authorities has chosen to spend most of the resources on the new development and the army cantonment board look after the cantonment area .The historic city although it provides commerce employment and housing to a large part of the city's population has been largely ignored the old city was expected to perform the same function as the rest of the city with no concern for its unique features or history. The historic centre was the core of the british city and the centre of governance nobility and commerce. It still has remnant of the traditional housing narrow winding streets and historically important buildings. This part of the city has a very high density and is usually a very unpleasant place to be in. The streets are conducted and and cleaned and the informer marketplace create a dense shopping area. The community that live in this part of the city today consists of very few old traditional families. Most of these families have been replaced by low-income people when they have chosen to move out to new development at the edge of the city that offer a better quality of life.

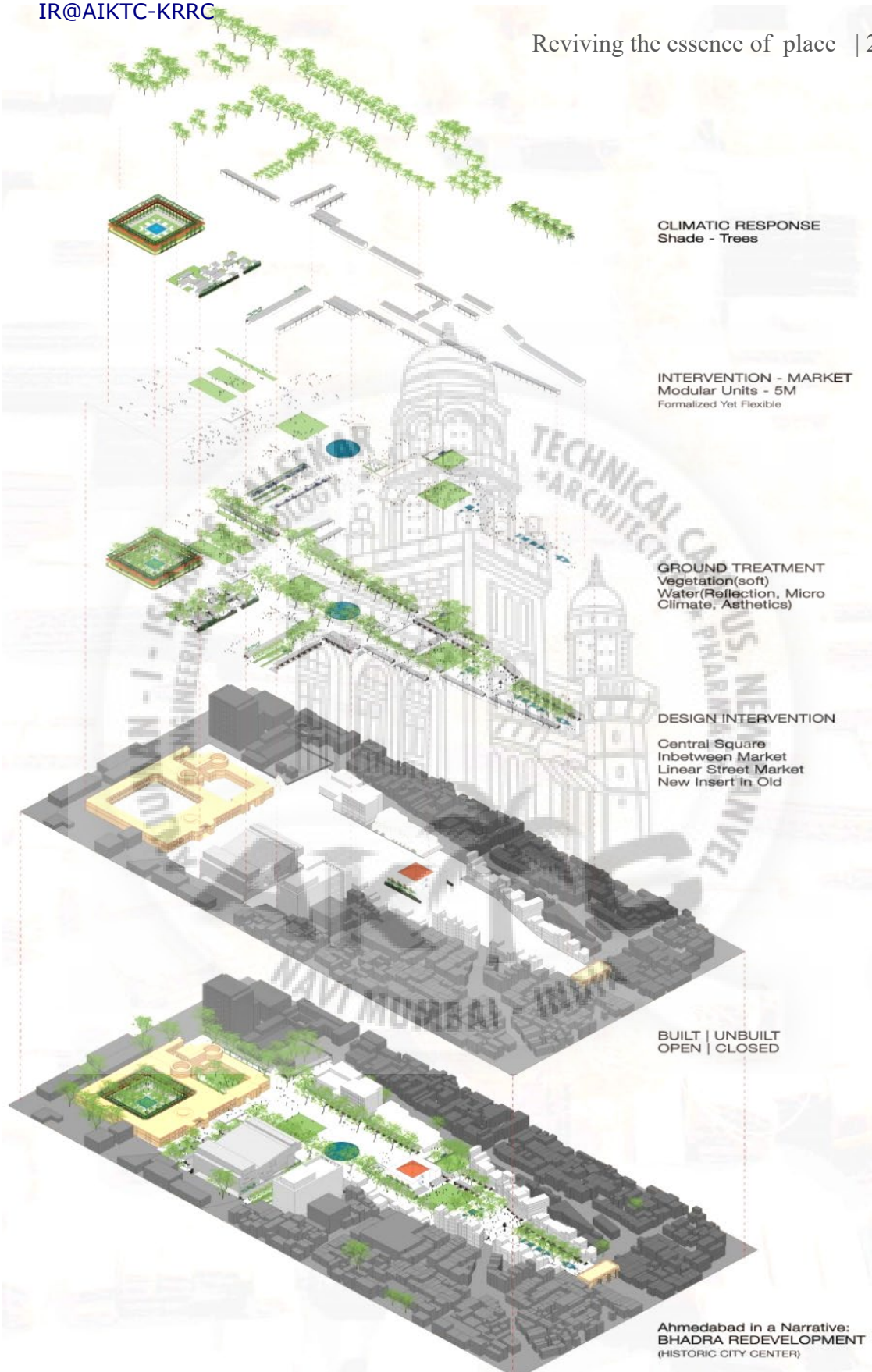
Case Studies





The intent is to redefine the special quality of the square recognising demarcating different types of activities as well as the special organisation by making historic core a true city centre of Ahmedabad.





CLIMATIC RESPONSE
Shade - Trees

INTERVENTION - MARKET
Modular Units - 5M
Formalized Yet Flexible

GROUND TREATMENT
Vegetation(soft)
Water(Reflection, Micro
Climate, Aesthetics)

DESIGN INTERVENTION
Central Square
Inbetween Market
Linear Street Market
New Insert in Old

BUILT | UNBUILT
OPEN | CLOSED

Ahmedabad in a Narrative:
BHADRA REDEVELOPMENT
(HISTORIC CITY CENTER)

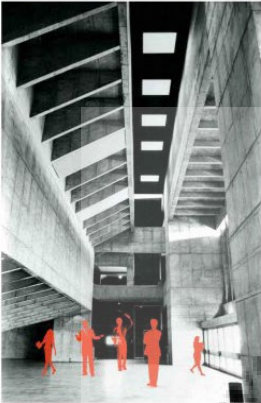
ADAPTIVE REUSE

1. PREMA BHAI HALL
as Cultural Center and large Orientation Seminars
Added functions - Public Access



Existing Interior Spaces

MODERN ARCHITECTURE
HUGE ENCLOSURES
(accumulate large number of public)



ENTRANCE LOBBY; TOURIST HELP CENTER
PARKING; OPEN CHANGING GALLERY
FOYERS; CAFE looking down to the bustling
Bhadra square
AUDITORIUM; CITY'S VIEW ON THE SCREEN
CULTURAL PERFORMANCE



2. BHADRA FORT
City museum (Open to public)
Start point for tourist
Every pathway to the square

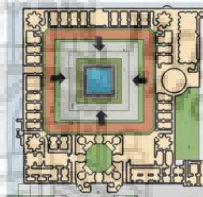


Removal illegal buildings

3. AZAM KHAN SARAI



NEW INSERT
-added pathway
-Food Court
-B&B
-Central water feature
micro climate
mughal influences



Enhancing the Centrality



Open Food Court- Brings in Life



Path- Walk: Experiencing History



PREMA BHAI HALL Section- Acts as a Multiple usage Open Public Foyer in the Square



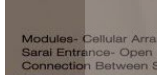
New insert - Blending with the old- Light material



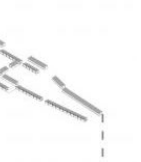
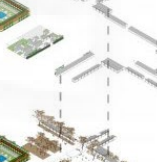
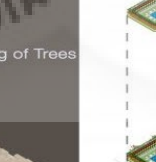
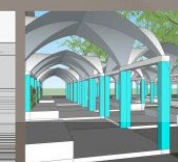
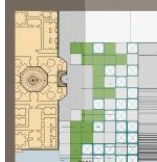
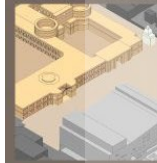
Not Touching the Old- Variation around treatment

IN BETWEEN
Market: Sarai-Hall

Modules- Cellular Arrangement
Sarai Entrances- Open Foyer
Connection Between Sarai & Hall



MODULE
-Scale down
-Blending
-Light
Materials
-Steel:Members
-Fabric:Roof
-Concrete:Plinth



Avenue of trees (Shade-
Hot & Dry Climate)

Clustering of Trees

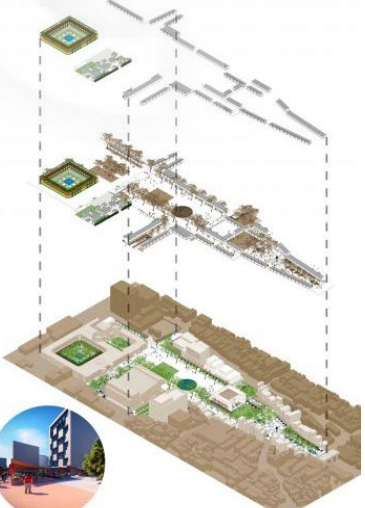
Linear Axis
POINTS- Palm
Trees & Shade
giving Avenue of
Trees

DEFINING THE EDGES

Scales down: Huge Blank Walls

Sprawling throughout Site: Equal division of
Market space

Existing Market: Organized all over the square



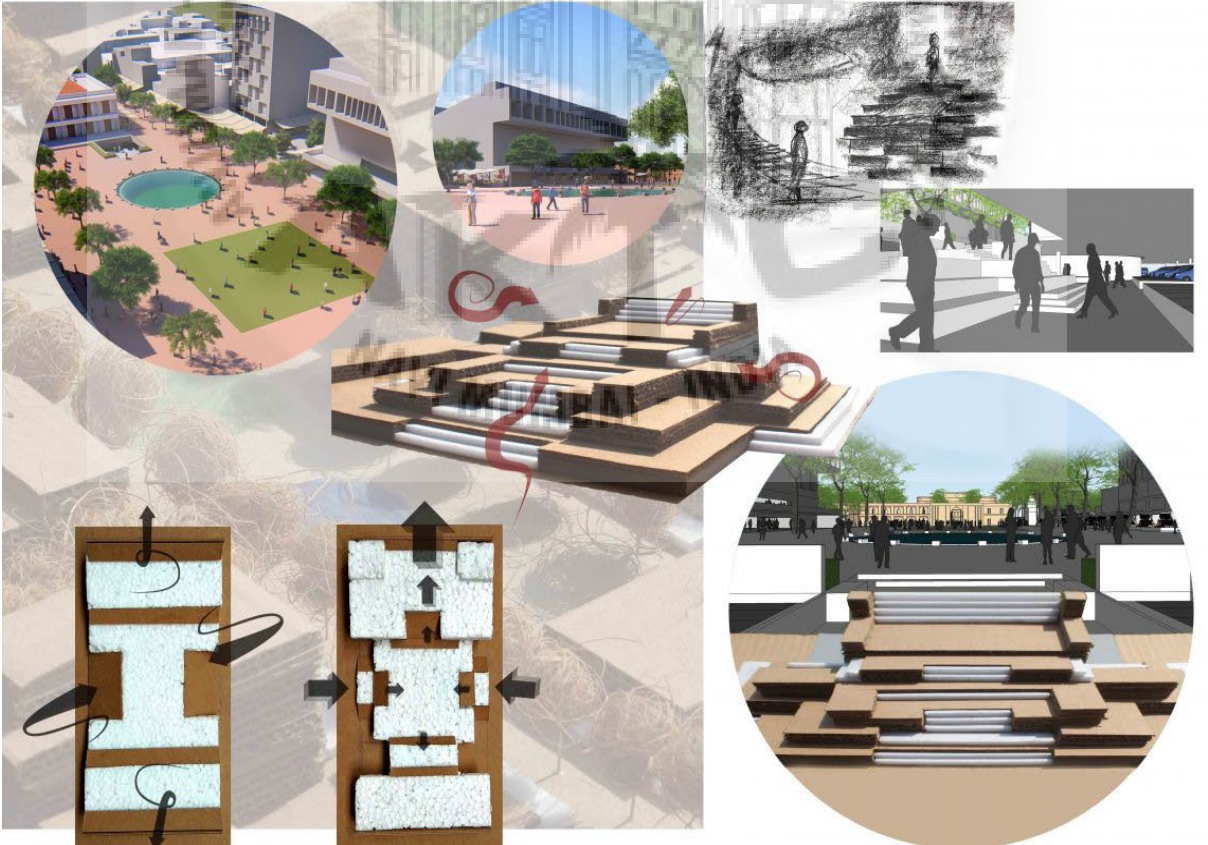
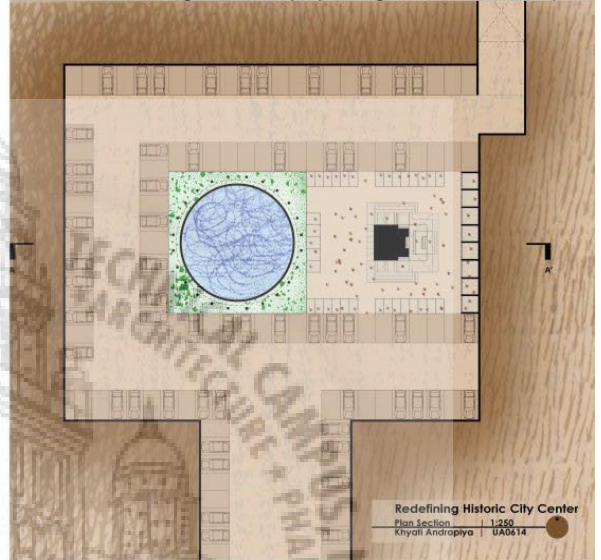


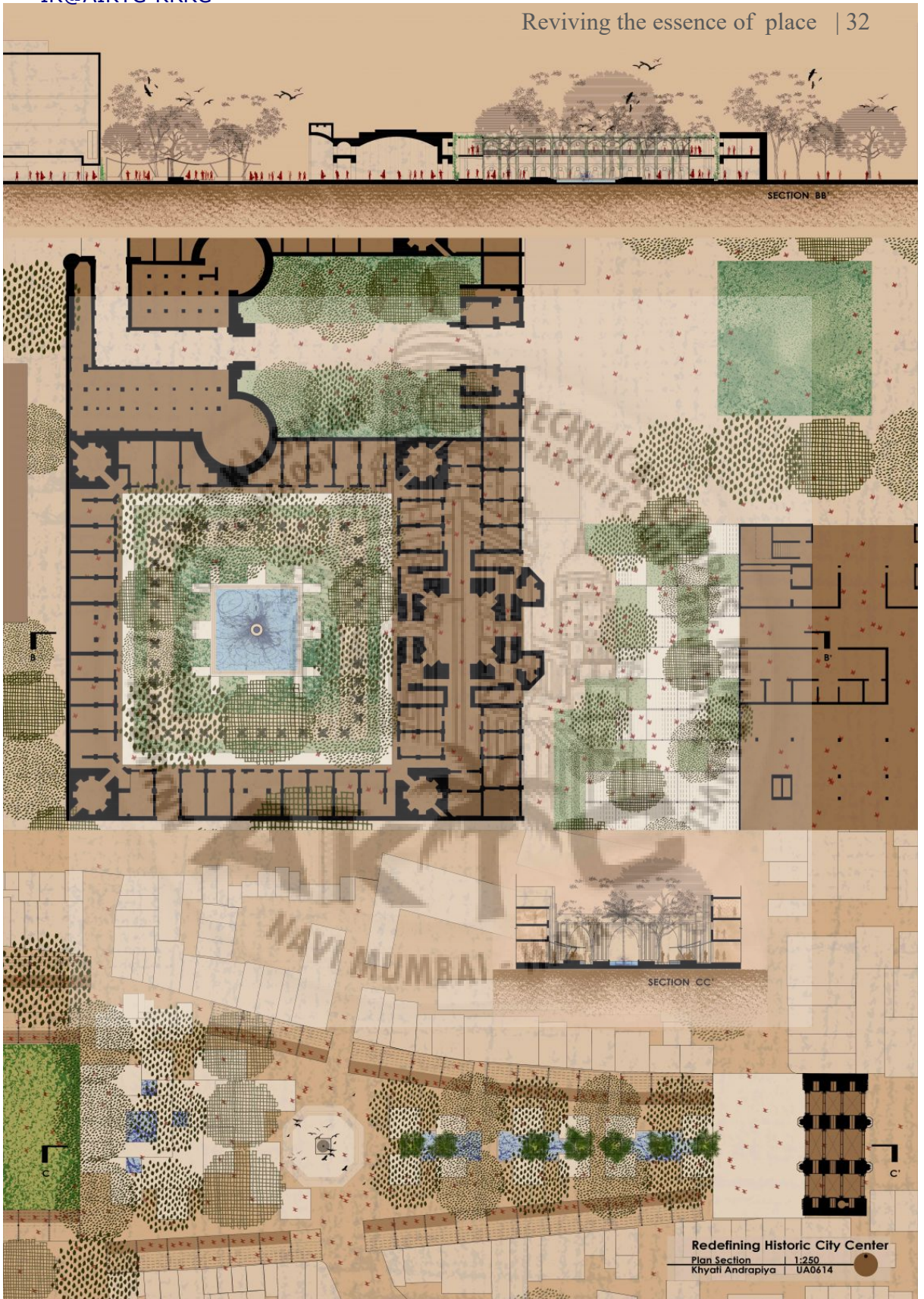


GROUND FLOOR PLAN: Central square with Water(as Vaju Pond)



BASEMENT PLAN: Parking-Market-Steps (Leading towards Bhadra fort)





Architect Charles Correa
 Formation 13 feb 1982
 Location : bhopal

The design of the complex is a product of Correa’s mission to establish a modern architectural style specific to India and distinct from European Modernism.

A building for the modern era which manages to also remain firmly rooted in the vernacular traditions of India’s past.

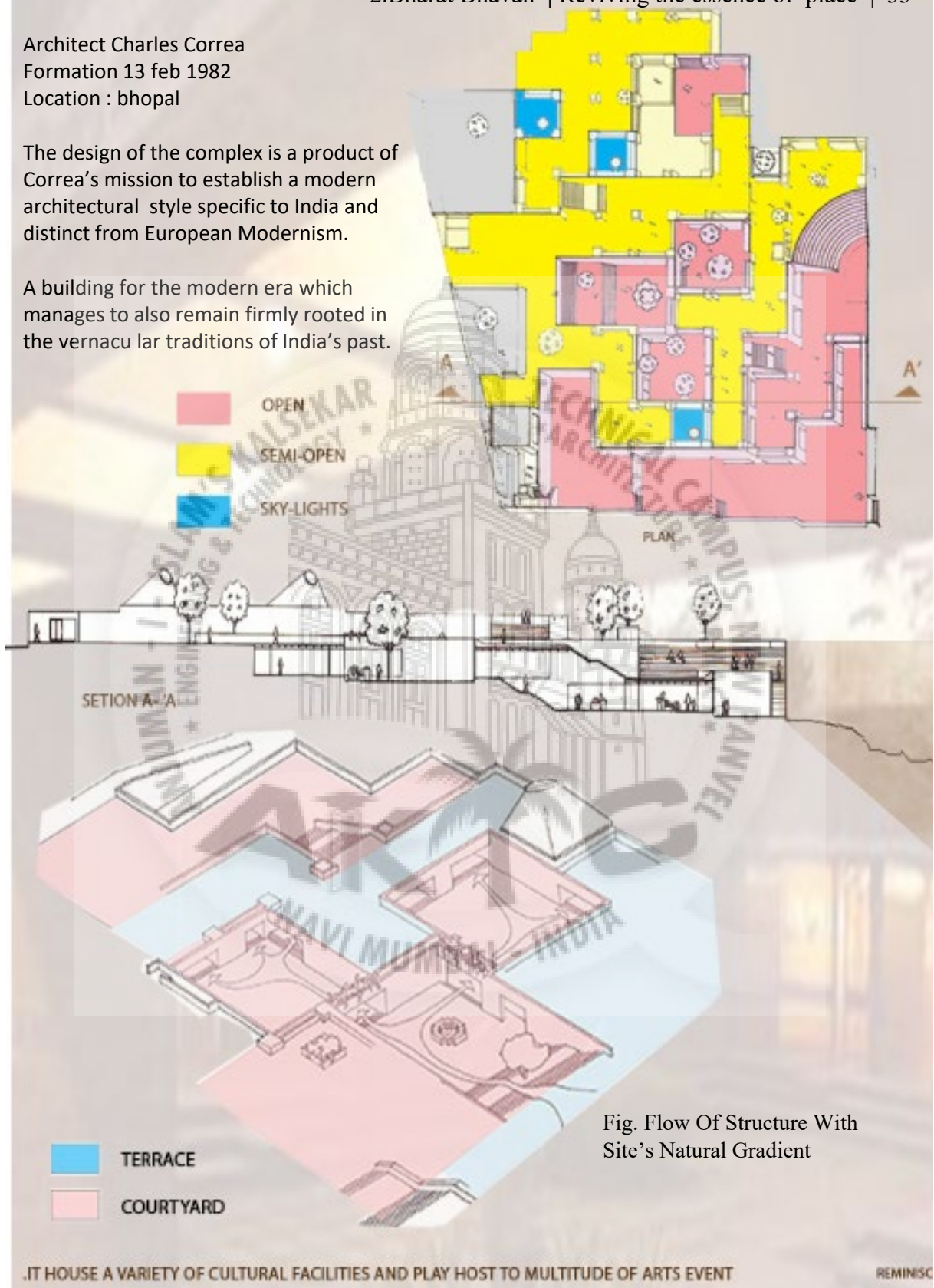


Fig. Flow Of Structure With Site’s Natural Gradient

.IT HOUSE A VARIETY OF CULTURAL FACILITIES AND PLAY HOST TO MULTITUDE OF ARTS EVENT

REMINISC

In creating a building well-suited to the needs of contemporary society while making use of familiar architectural motifs, Correa manages to reconcile modernity with tradition; a significant step towards his goal of establishing a distinctly Indian Modernism.



Setani Ghaat



Keadar Ghaat



Varanasi Ghaat

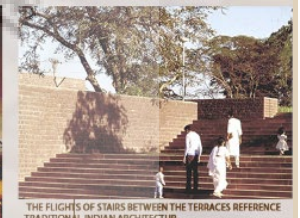
The route to the terraces encourages movement down the sites natural gradient with the code as providing tranquil spaces for rest and relaxation . The dialogue between these two components create an urban flow of energy around the complex which is described as a ritualist pathway.



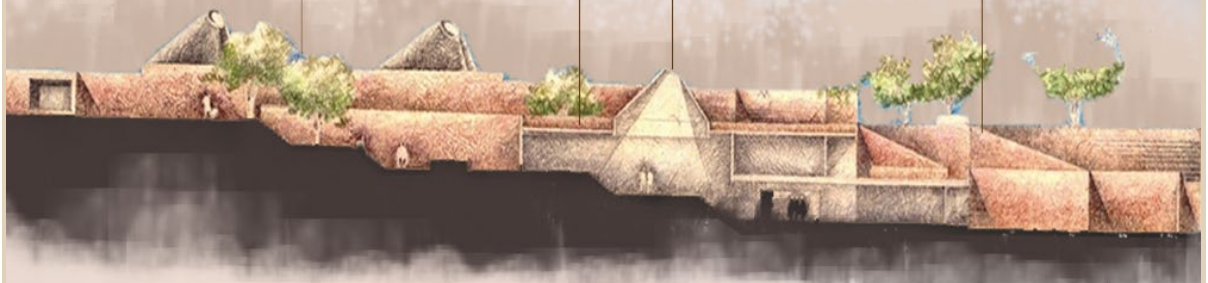
LANDSCAPE FOLLOWING THE NATURAL GRADIENT OF THE SITE



INSPIRED BY THE COURTYARDS AND TERRACES OF THE RED FORT AT AGRA



THE FLIGHTS OF STAIRS BETWEEN THE TERRACES REFERENCE TRADITIONAL INDIAN ARCHITECTURE



status : concept
Sanjay Puri Architects
type : Cultural > Religious
area : 300,000 sqft

facilities that include meditation rooms, prayer halls, a library, a museum and a restaurants requirements of the trust that wants to build it and all located under a large grass covered roof.

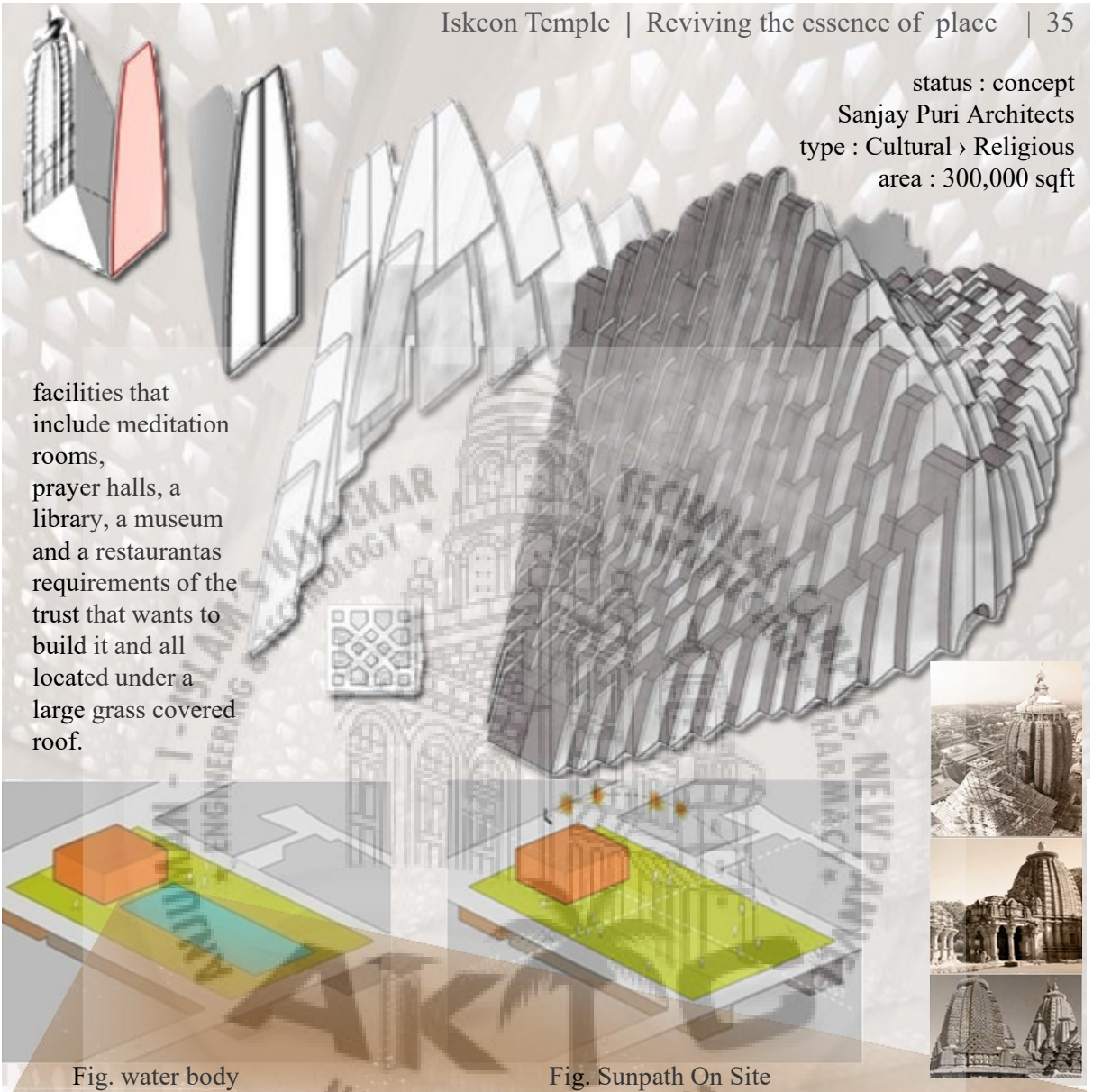


Fig. water body

Fig. Sunpath On Site



Fig. axiallary space

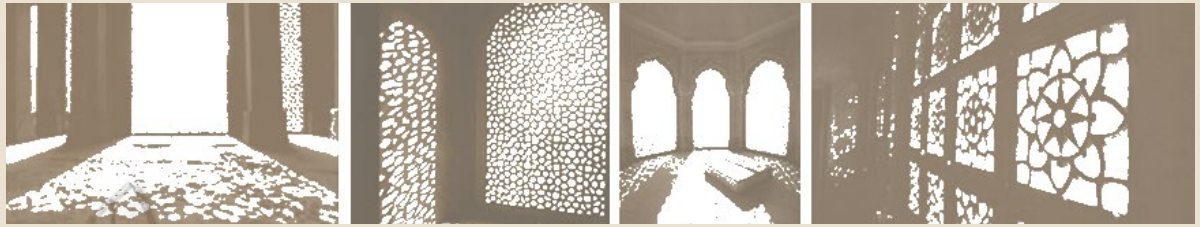


Fig. Jali Patternnd Of Indian Structures

While the temple facilities are flanked by earth berms to keep them naturally cool, the main temple hall is cross ventilated through the spaces between the planes, by traditional “jali” screens that increase the flow of air whil st casting interesting shadow patterns within the space. The facilities are naturally lit through the progressive central linear courtyards.The entire temple is naturally lit & ventilated with reduced heat gain.

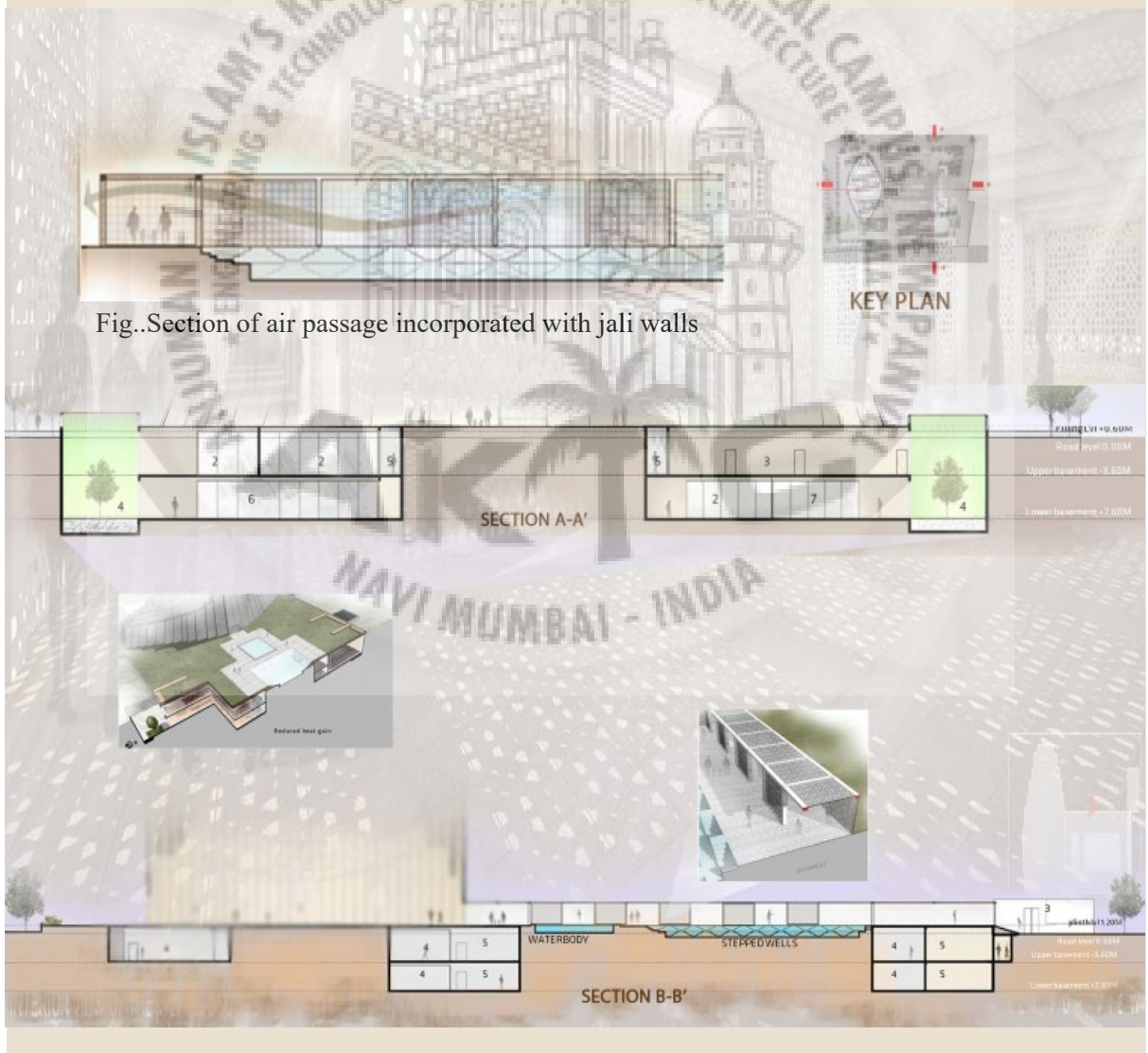
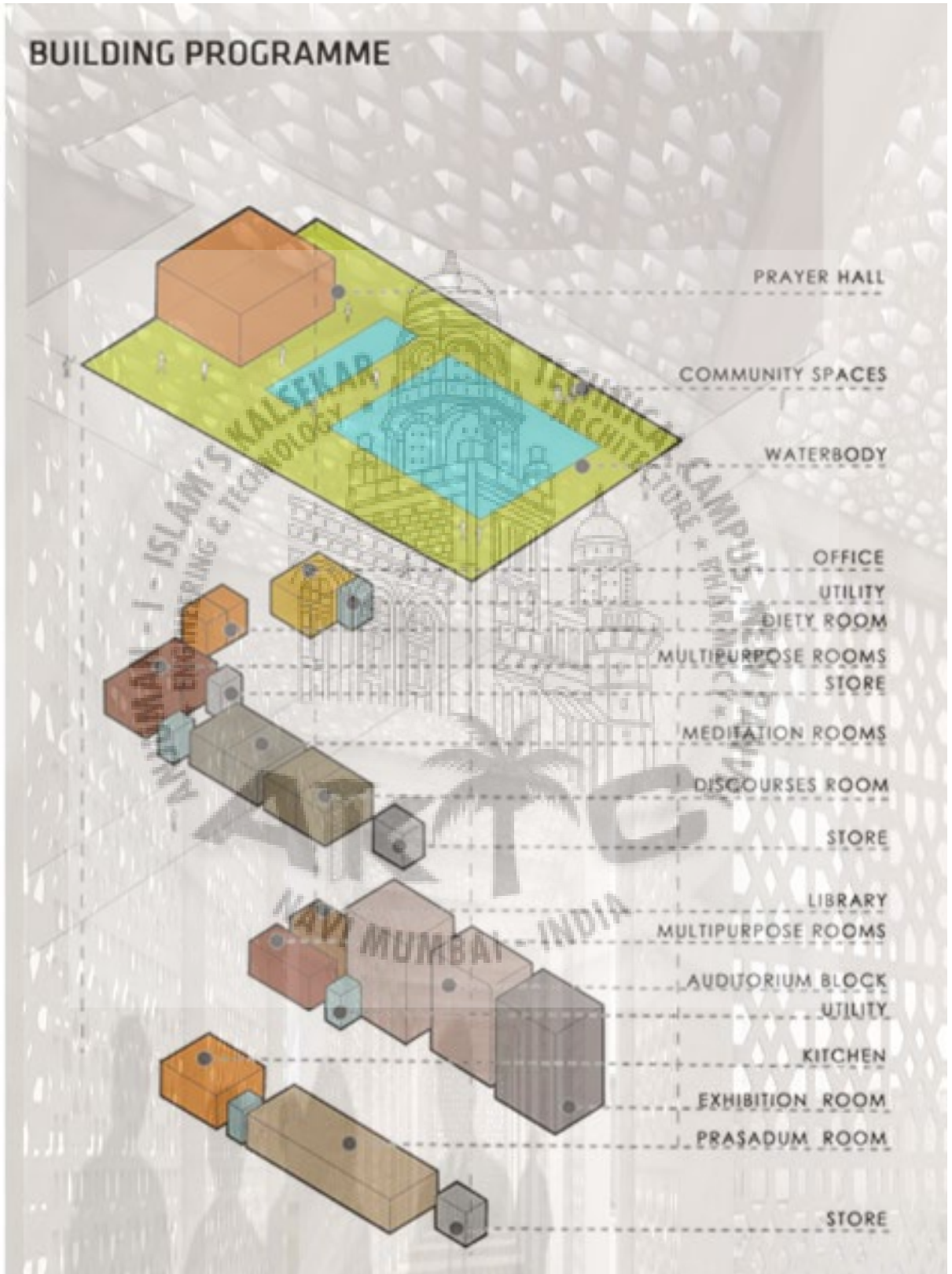


Fig..Section of air passage incorporated with jali walls



Competition entry

Location : vasai fort, vasai

These interventions helps to gain Appreciation for the heritage and culture hidden behind these ruins of vasai fort.major aspects are visual connection and walkability of the site.



Planning Strategies

These interventions helps to gain Appreciation for the heritage and culture hidden behind these ruins of vasai fort.major aspects are visual connection and walkability of the site.



View At Entrance Avenue



formation : 2020

location : Ras rajasthan

Architect : Sanjaye puri

area : 750 sqm



The Bridge on the pond are both necessitated by the side condition and together create a contact shall design solution derived from traditional architectural principles and elements engaging the community...

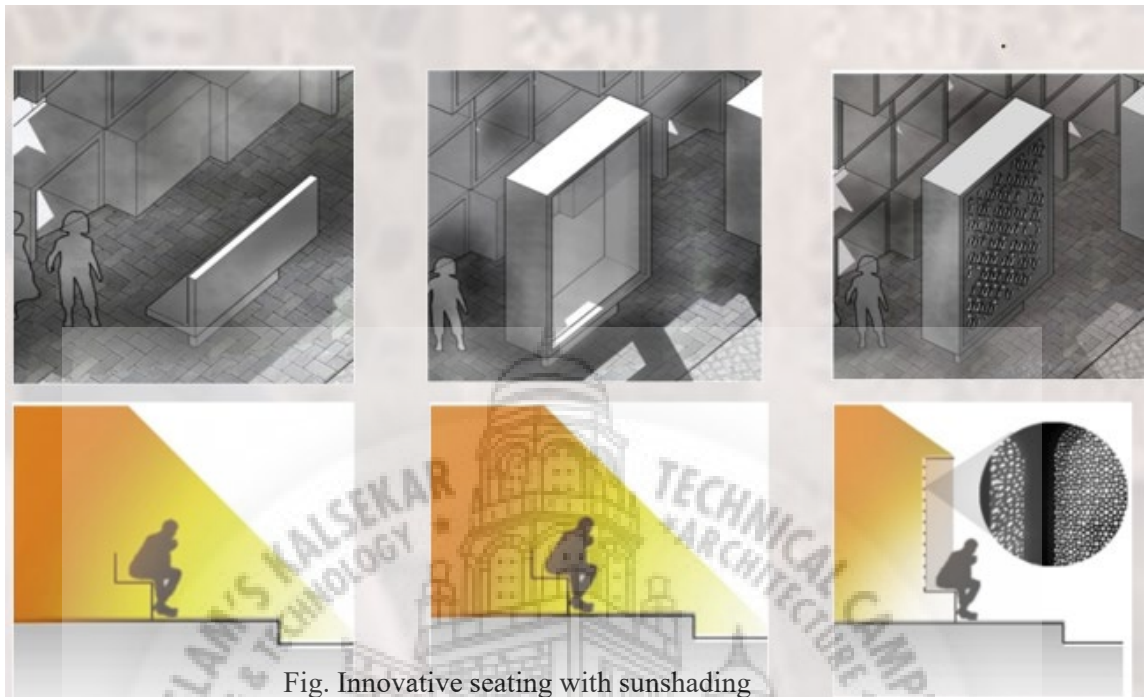
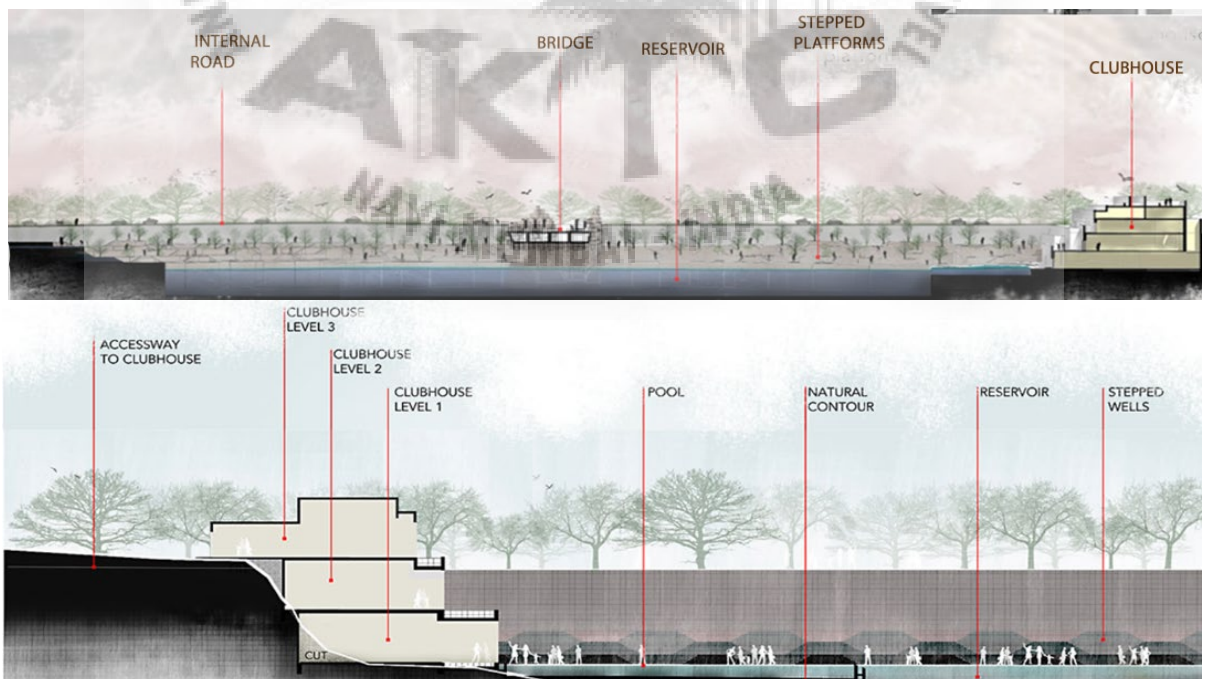


Fig. Innovative seating with sunshading

The entire water catchment area is designed in by being the architectural characteristic of centuries-old stepped well that have existed and are not heritage sites in Rajasthan where this site is located capitalising on the natural contours the lowest contour running along the Western boundary are connected to create this linear water is a wire and a small Bridge connect the higher level control on either side for vehicular and pedestrian access.



Formation: 2015

Architect: Renzo Piano Bldg Workshop

Location : Valleta , Malta

The architecture of the new city gate is very restrained give the impression of strength and severity stripped off extrinsic decoration that would undermine its timeless honest quality.



Generally it is the density and dynamism of a building's ground floor that brings it to life, driving a hive of activity in the rest of the building; this is how the ground floor was conceived here, as a flexible cultural space, fully fitted out with a full range of multimedia services. It is an ideal space for temporary or permanent exhibitions, all fully visible from outside the building, serving as a sort of cultural outpost at the entrance to Valletta..

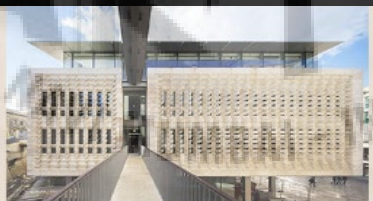
The two blocks are separated by a central courtyard, which also serves as the main entrance to the building. The courtyard is conceived in such a way that views through to St James's Cavalier from Republic Street are not obscured.



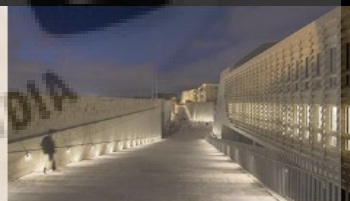
The parliament building is made up of two massive blocks in stone that are balanced on slender columns to give the building a sense of lightness, the whole respecting the line of the existing street layout



OPENING THE GATE TO THE SKY



POROUS URBAN BLOCK



RETAINING THE EXISTING CONTOUR OF SITE

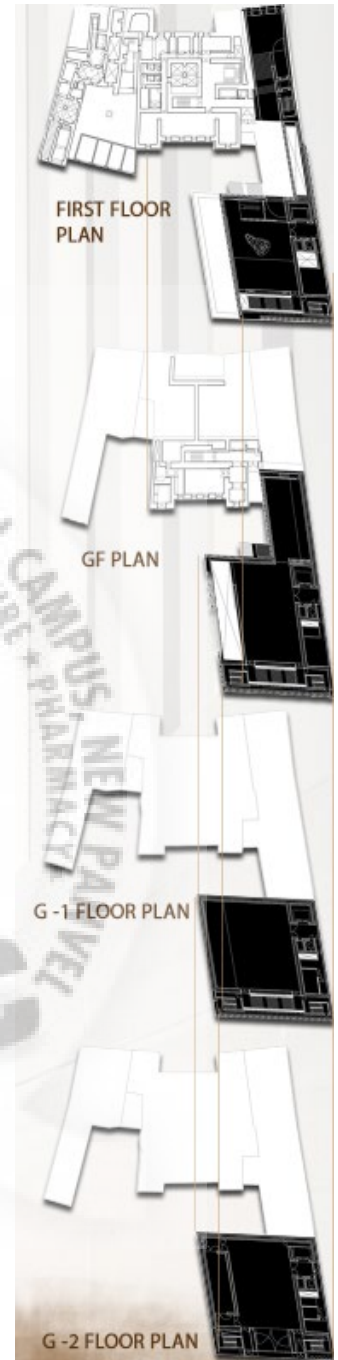
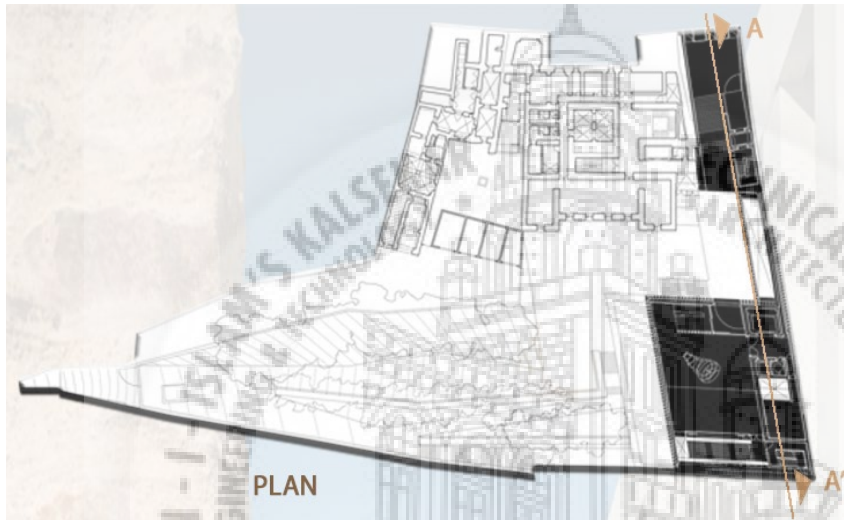


Formation : 2019

Architect : emilio tunon arquitectos

Area : 5000 sq.m

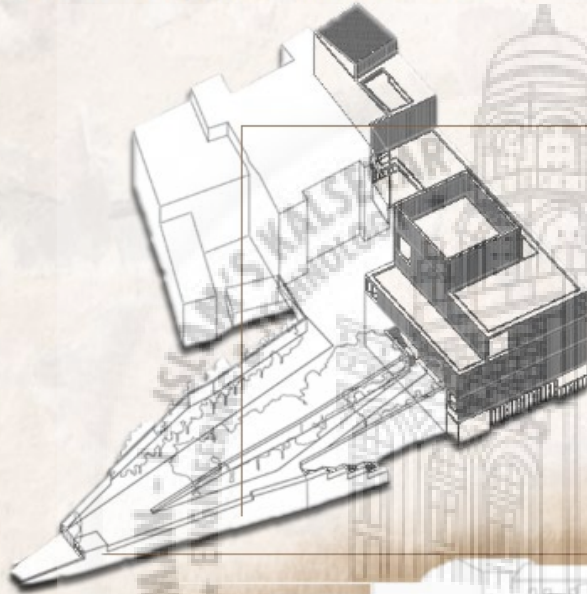
Location : caceres, spain



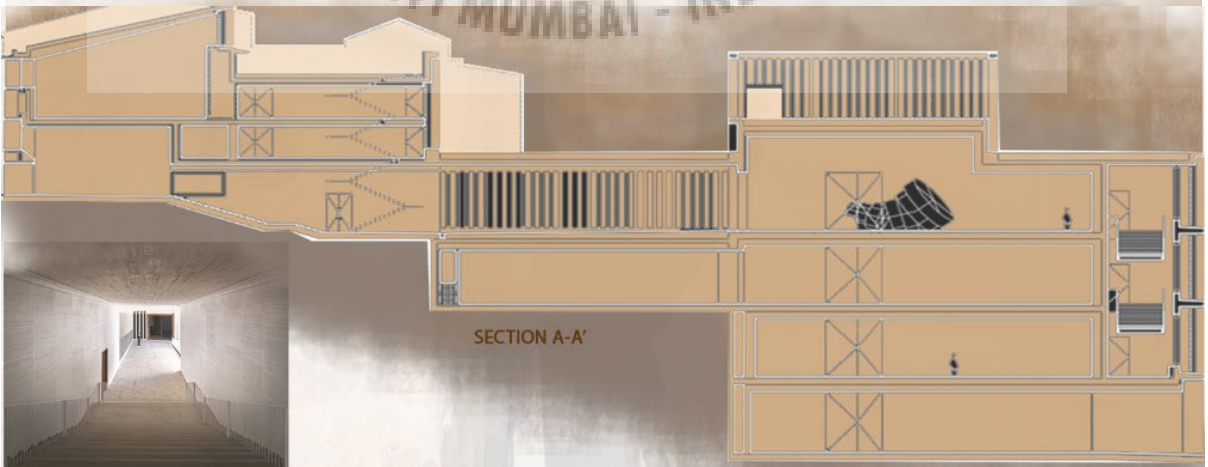
The proposal restores the character of the area of transit and exchange that used to be the identity of the space outside the walls and makes it permeable. From the street Pizarro under the pre-existing facade and through the back garden, a public route unfolds, being one more link in the chain of squares and alleys through which the old town of Cáceres is navigated. This also functions as a natural way of preserving the slope that leads to the new part of the city.



THE PROPOSAL RESTORES THE CHARACTER OF THE AREA OF TRANSIT AND EXCHANGE THAT USED TO BE THE IDENTITY OF THE SPACE OUTSIDE THE WALLS AND MAKES IT PERMEABLE



NORTH ELEVATION
NAVI MUMBAI - INDIA



Site Study



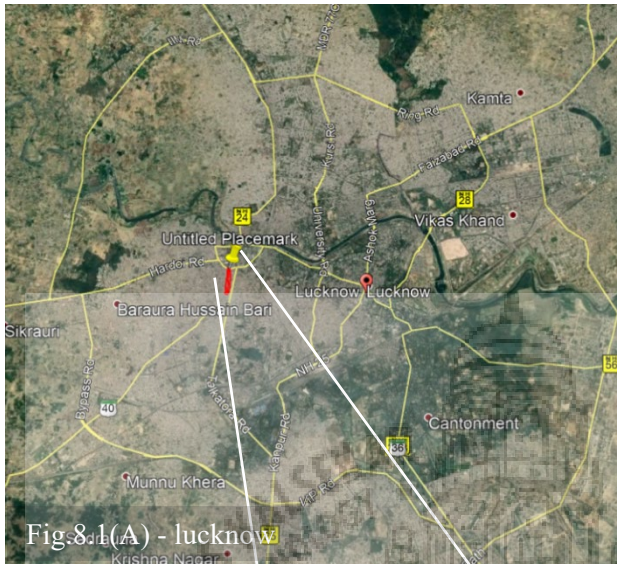


Fig.8.1(A) - lucknow

8.1. Gol Darwaza Chowk, Husainabad :

The node express the gol darwaza chowk which houses commercial activities in the periphery of the roundabout. This engagement carries forward on the sides of the gol darwaza and stretches to the akbari gate.

A street with amalgamation of building use varying from itr shops to eatery to jewellery shops etc.

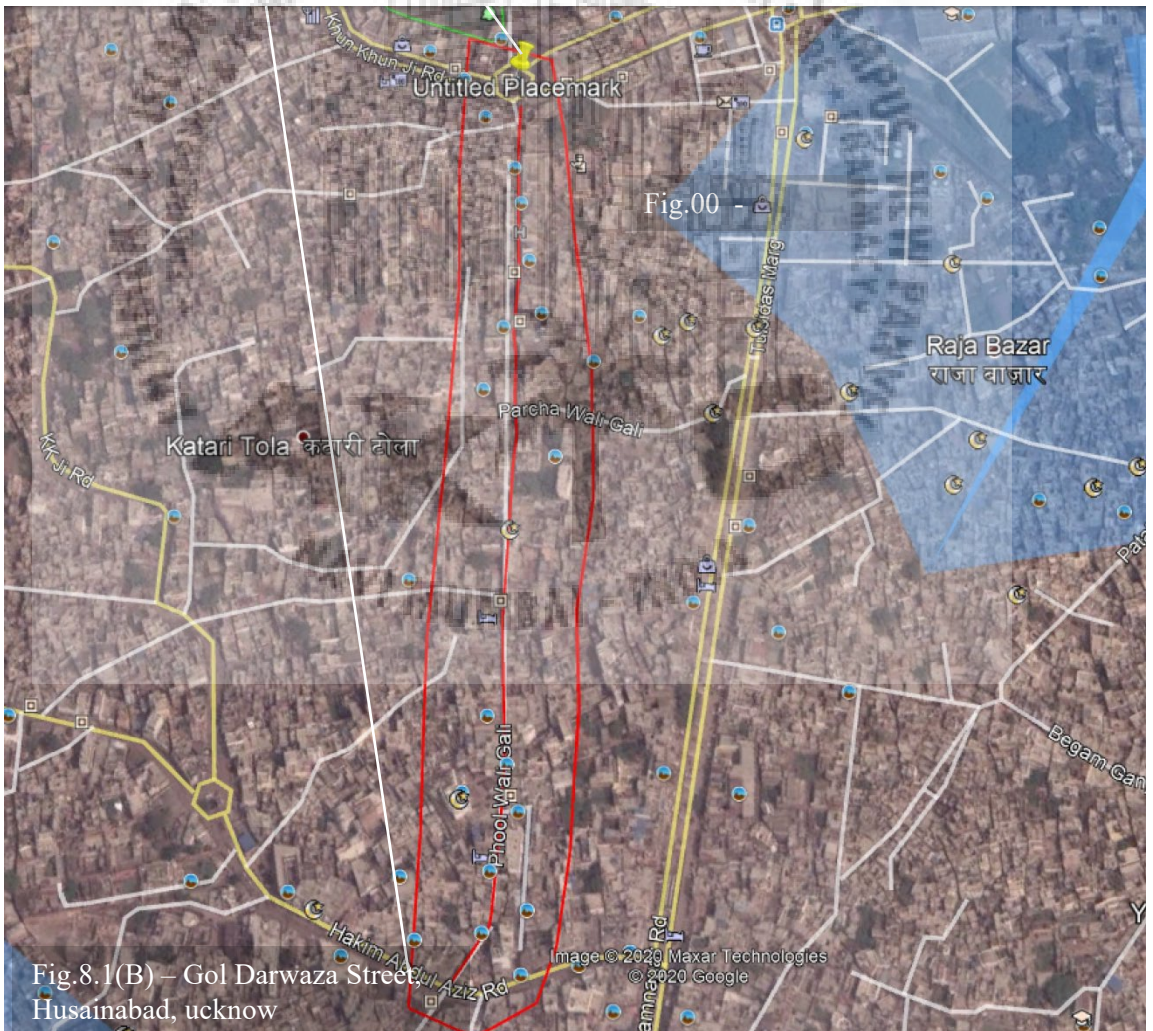


Fig.8.1(B) – Gol Darwaza Street, Husainabad, ucknow

Population Of Towns By Mohallas/Wards

-Chowk Ward

Code no./name of mohalla	Males	Females	Total	Muslims	Scheduled castes	Others
Johari Mohalla	115	104	219	-	-	219
Phool Wali Gali	212	191	403	15	11	377
Katari Tola	384	377	761	-	-	761
Parchi vali Gali	408	377	785	726	10	49
Bagh Tola	102	101	203	148	4	51

Fig.8.1(C) – Demographics Of Different Mohallas Of Gol Darwaza Chowk

8.2 .SITE BOUNDARY:



Fig.8.2 - Site Boundary, Phool Wali Gali, Gol Darwaza Chowk

8.3. BUILDING USE:

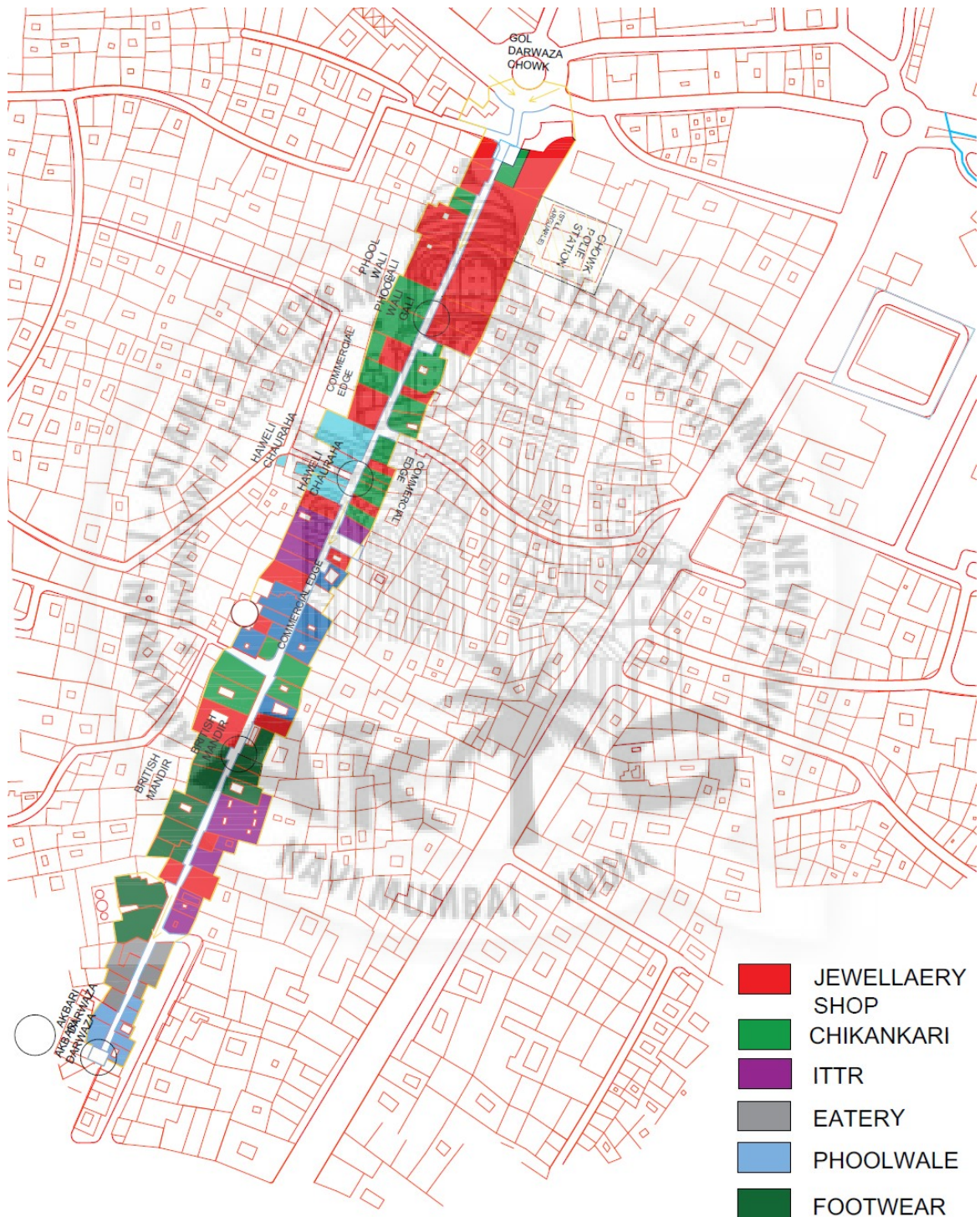


Fig.8.3 – Building Use

8.4: Node-1: Gol Darwaza Chowk

The round about houses activities of temporary nature mostly hawkers and informal packing throughout the day. The nostalgia of the device and their fables lingers around the gol darwaza a former kothi.

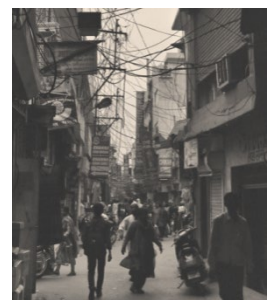
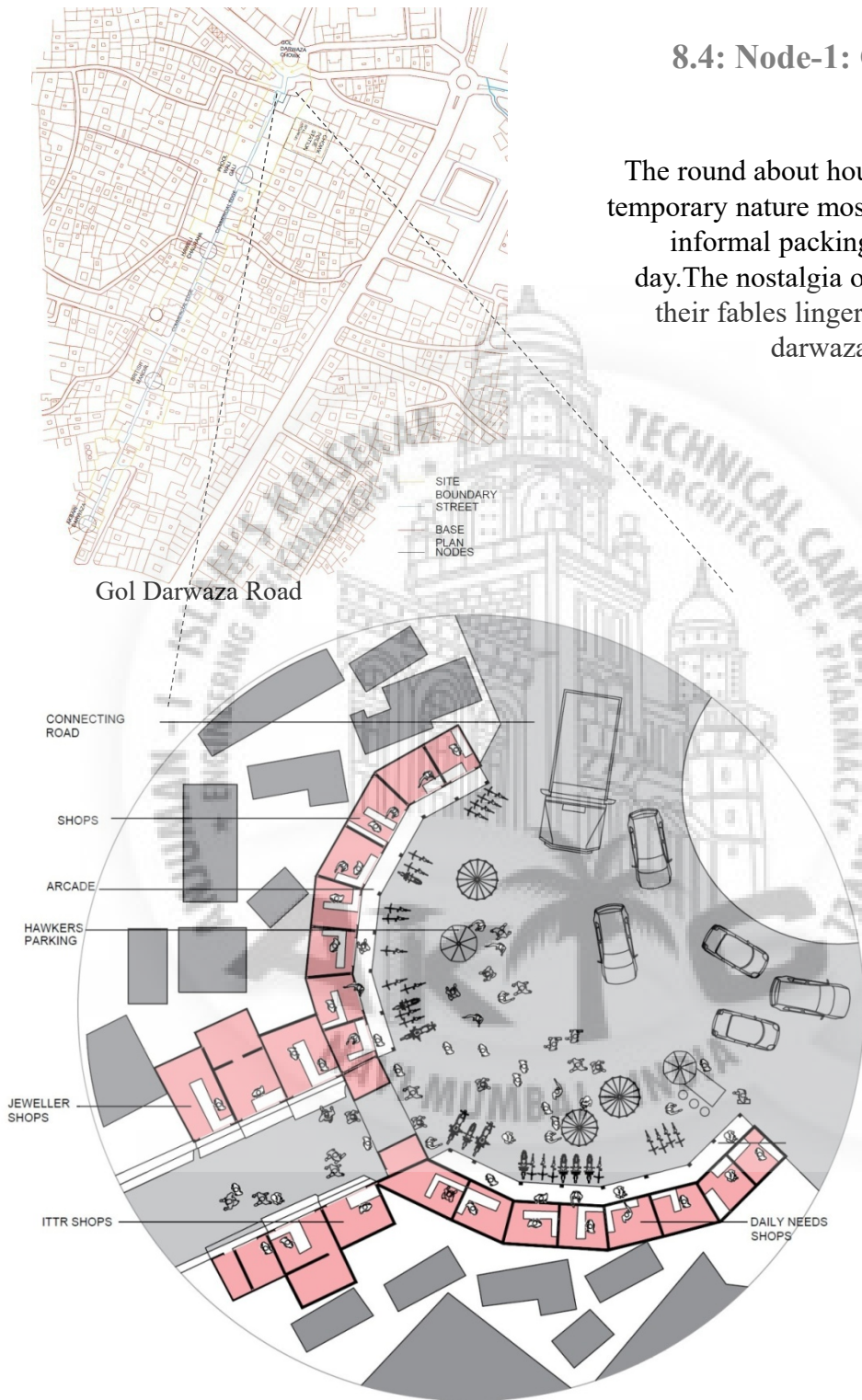


Fig.8.4 - GOL DARWAZA CHOWK-ARCADE

8.5: Node -2: Phool Wali Gali

The no details with the commercial activities of flower vending. The flower vendors trace their history back to the times of nawabs and remain one of its only kind in the chowk precinct. The spatial character is defined by the easy trade and distribution of flowers in this vicinity.

The importance has been reduced in the last century but is still the local distributor for the chowk precinct.

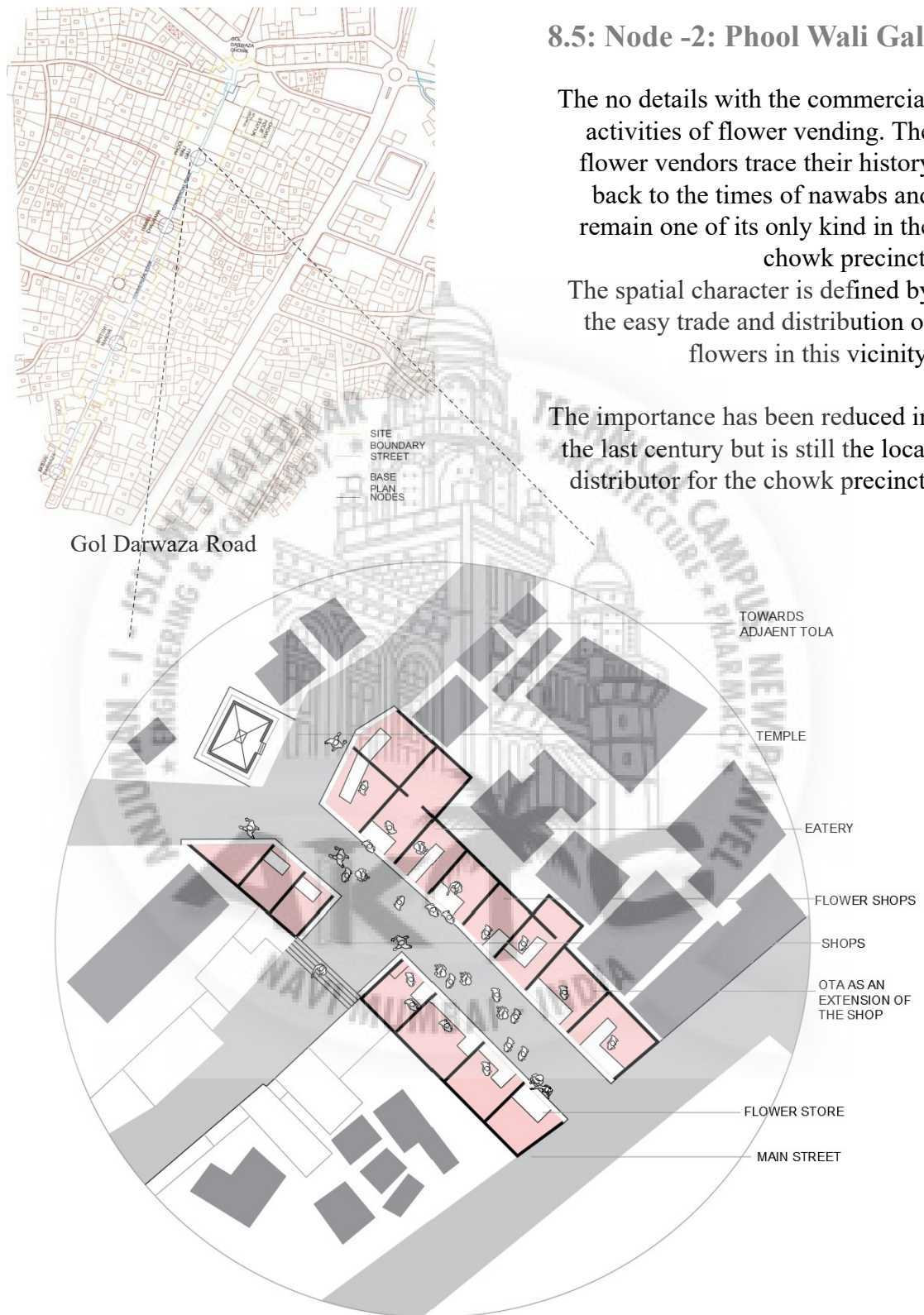


Fig.8.5(A) – Node -2. Phool Wali Gali



Fig.8.5(B) – Node -2. Phool Wali Gali – Street Section



Fig.8.5(C) Different Retail Shops

8.6: Node -3:commercial Edge

The node explores a commercial building with a double sided facade. The open space articulates the spaces and open it up in the congested chowk present.

The open space absorbs the influx as well as the chaos of the houses adjacent to the shops. The shops are accessible from both street edges. The enclosures thus formed keeps the state scheduled throughout the day.

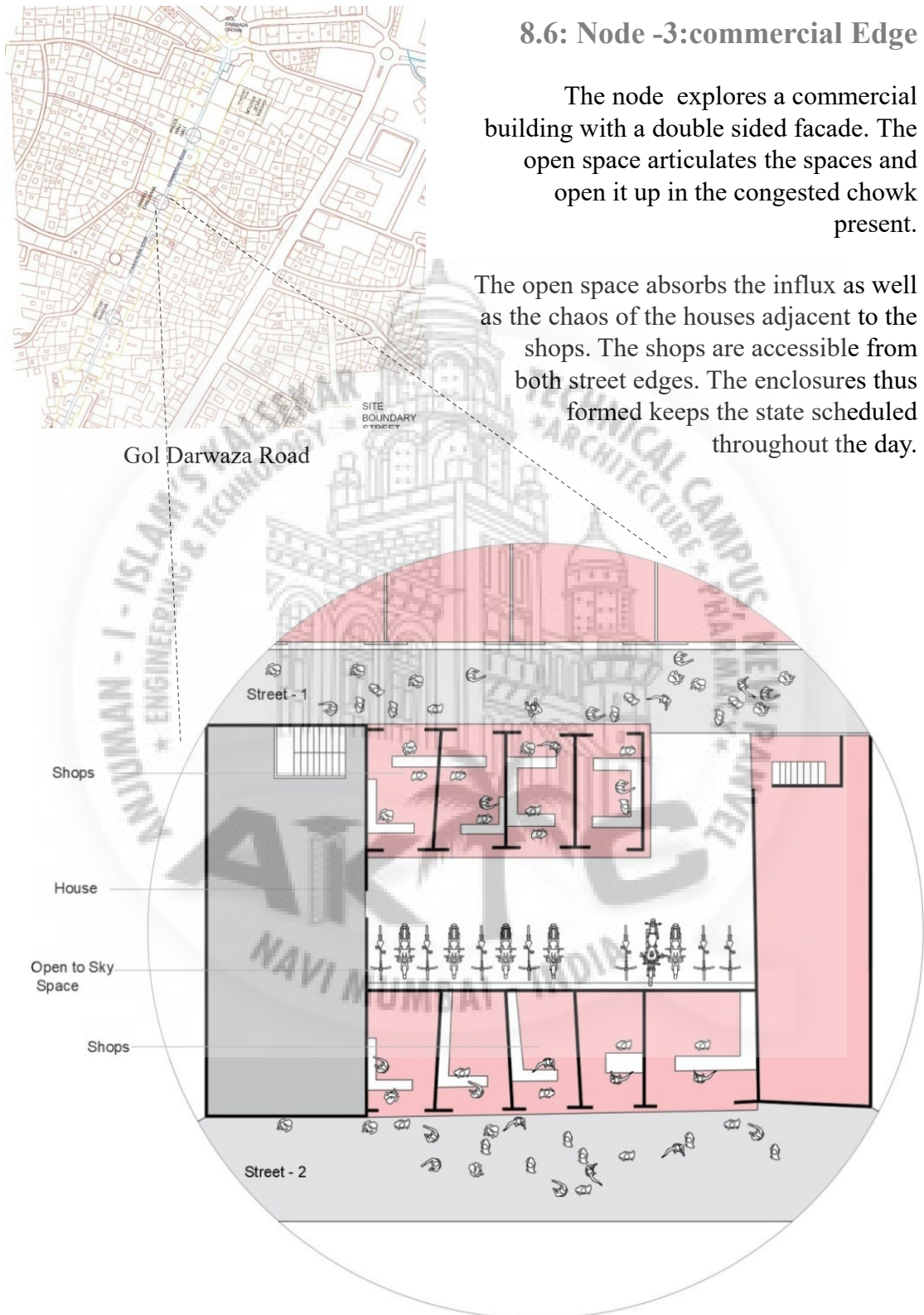


Fig.8.6(A) – Node -3. Commercial Edge-plan

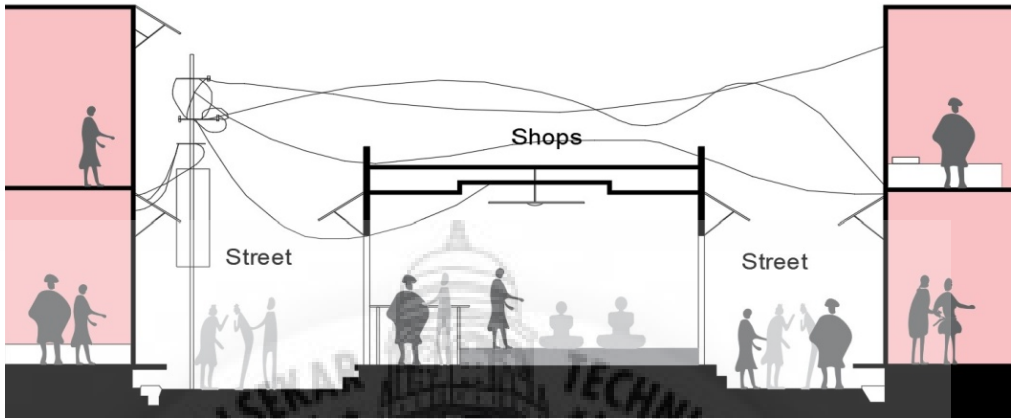


Fig.8.6(B) – Node -3. Commercial Edge-street Section



Fig.8.6(C) – Node -3. light Industrial Use Of Structure

Fig.00 – Node -3. Commercial Edge

8.7: Node-4: british Mandir

The node deals with a unique morphology remiment of the commercial nature and religious belief of the people and place. The ram mandir is one such example the retrofitting of the idea of temple in a colonial building with pointed arched doors. One enters from a dense network of shops eateries in to and open to sky space and this plain white temple complex.

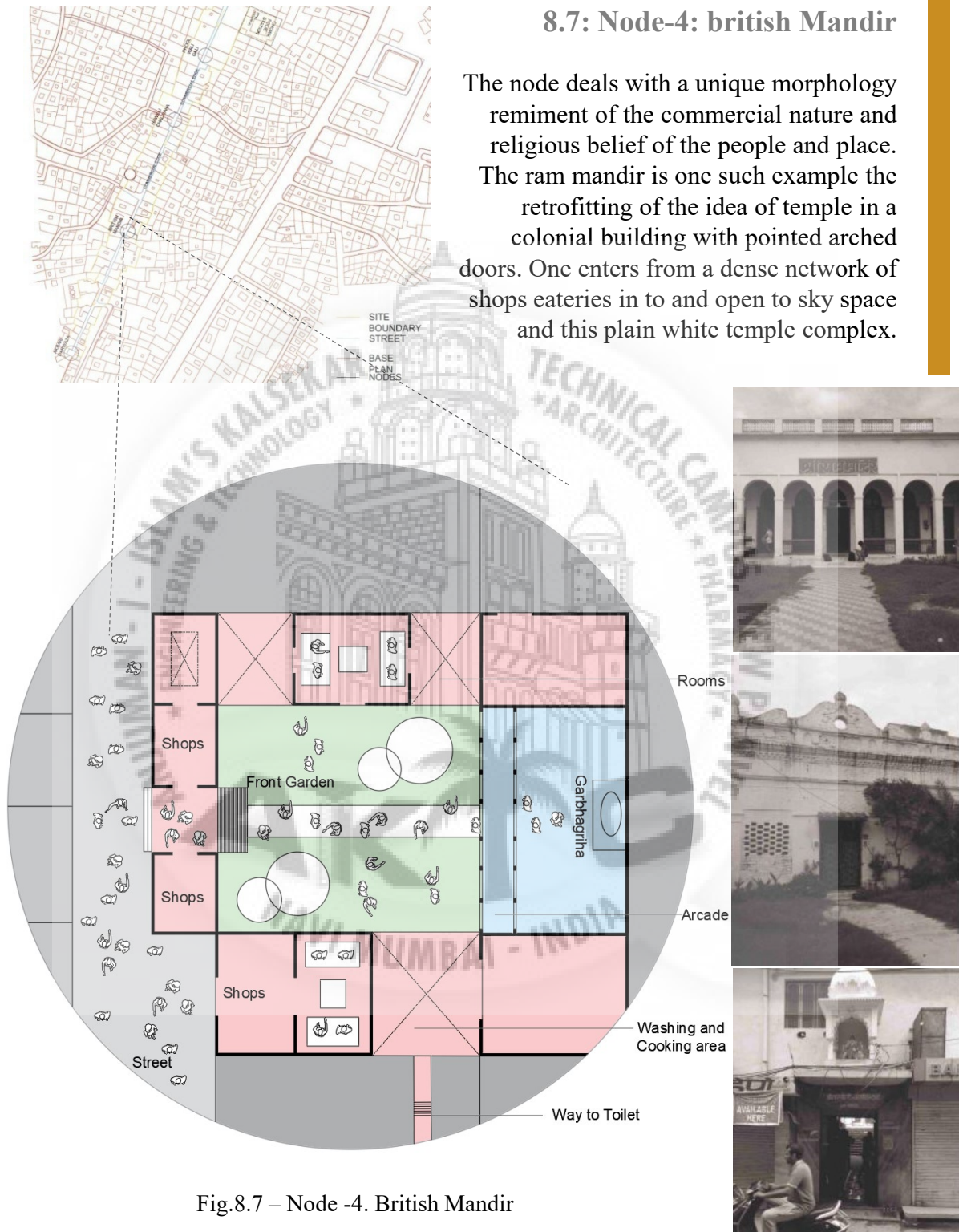


Fig.8.7 – Node -4. British Mandir

8.8: Node-5: Haveli Chauraha

The residential node is made up of a havelis shops and temples in a very diluted form. The old shops with the semi open verandah courtyard for natural light and ventilation adds upto a very unique heritage value to the commercial district. The shops on the ground and religious building above makes up a unique hybrid. Clusters of haveli is opening up in a very intimate open to sky space with congregation for residents and visitors makes itself a unique interactive space.

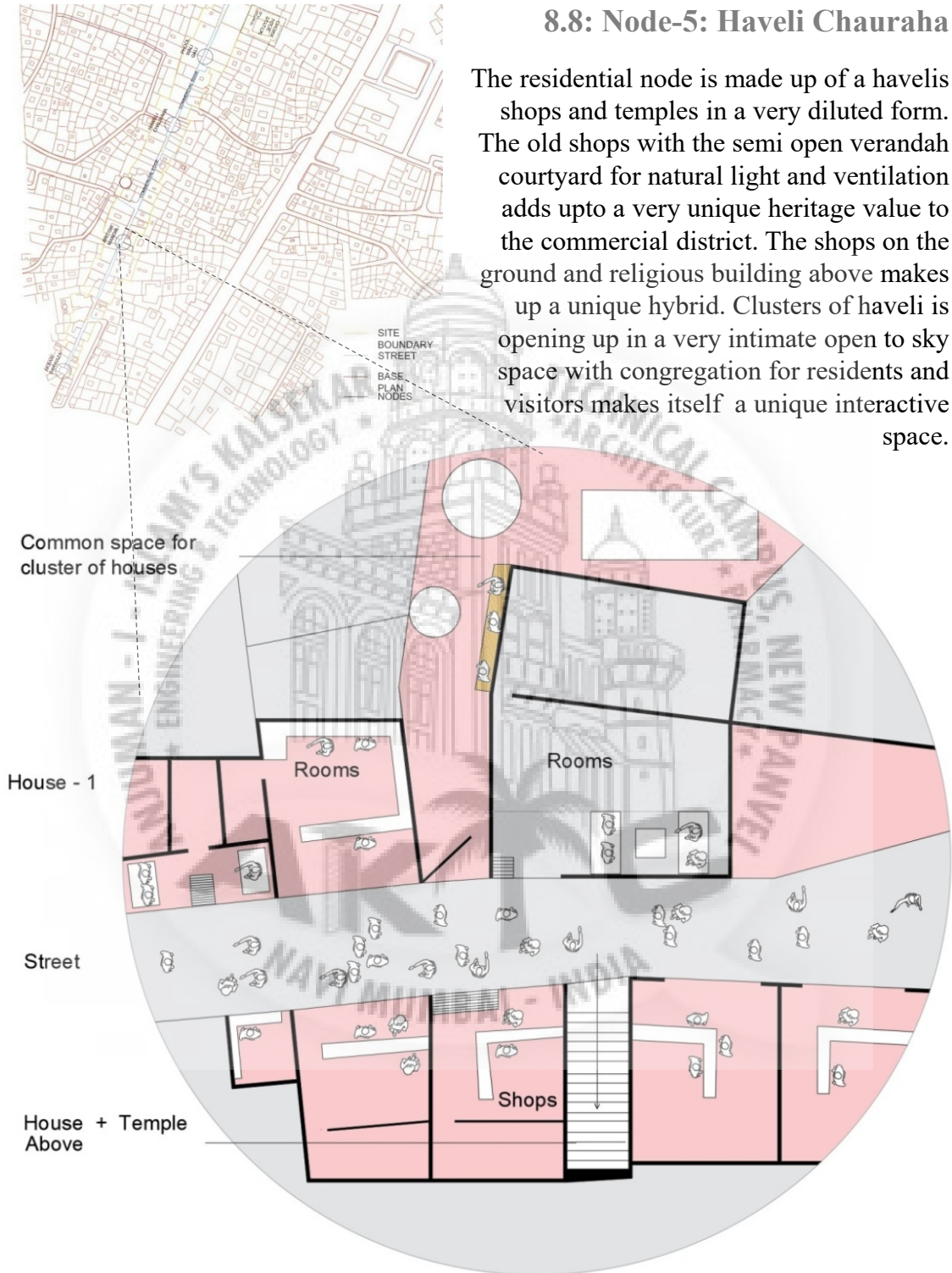


Fig.8.8(A) – Node -4. Haveli Chauraha

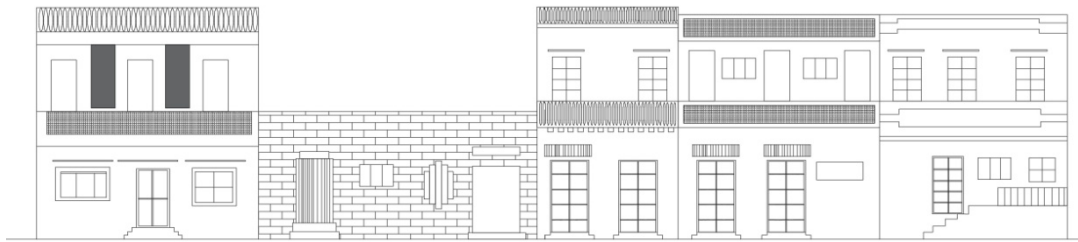


Fig.8.8(B) – Node -4. Haveli Chauraha



Fig.8.8(C) – Node – Courtyard Of Haveli Chauraha

Bibliography



Fig. 01 – Care Taker At Rooftop Corridor, Bhulbhullaiya

Fig .02 Showing Resident At The Door Of An Old Mansion

Fig. 1.1 Ornamented Door Of A Mansion

Fig.2.1 – Ghat At Gomti River

Fig. 3.1 – Gol Darwaza Chowk-arcade

Fig. 3.1.1 Component Of Urban Fabric

Fig. 4.1 – Bara Imambara Gateway

Fig. 4.1.1 A) - Location In India

Fig. 4.1.1(b) - Location In Lucknow

Fig. 4.1.1 (C) Physical Evolution Of Lucknow

Fig. 4.1.1(d) - Population Growth

Fig. 4.1.3 Cuisines Of Lucknow

Fig. 4.1.4 Music And Dance

Fig. 4.1.5 Muharram Rally
fig.3.1.6 – Climate Data For Chowk, Lucknow
Indian Metrological Department (Recording High And Low Upto 2010)

Fig.3.1.7 – Annual Rainfall

Fig.5.1 (A) - Built-unbuilt

Fig.5.1 (B) – Road Connectivity

Fig. 5.1 (C) -Major Tourist Attraction In Chowk

Fig1.5.(D) – Rumi Darwaza

Fig. 5.1(e) – Bara Imambara

Fig. 5.1 (F) – Asafi Mosque

Fig. 5.1 (G) – Clock Tower

Fig.5.1 .3 (A)- Market Street Section

Fig.5.1.3(b) - Gol Darwaza Chowk

Fig.5.1.4(A) Image Showing Poor Condition Of Buildings

Fig. 5.1.4(b)image Showing Pedestrians On The Street.

Fig. 5.1.4.(C)vehicular Movement Of Chowk

Fig.5.1.4(D) Pedestrian Concentration Of Chowk

Fig.5.1.4(E) Intensive Commeccial Use Of An Old Building

Fig.8.1(A) - Lucknow

Fig.8.1(B) – Gol Darwaza Street, Husainabad, Ucknow

Fig.8.1(C) – Demographics Of Different Mohallas Of Gol Darwaza Chowk

Fig.8.2 - Site Boundary, Phool Wali Gali, Gol Darwaza Chowk

Fig.8.3 – Building Use

Fig.8.4 - Gol Darwaza Chowk-arcade

Fig.8.5(A) – Node -2. Phool Wali Gali

Fig.8.5(B) – Node -2. Phool Wali Gali – Street Section

Fig.8.5(C) Different Retail Shops

Fig.8.6(A) – Node -3. Commercial Edge-plan

Fig.8.6(B) – Node -3. Commercial Edge-street Section

Fig.8.6(C) – Node -3. Light Industrial Use Of Structure

Fig.8.7 – Node -4. British Mandir

Fig.8.8(A) – Node -4. Haveli Chauraha

Fig.8.8(B) – Node -4. Haveli Chauraha

Fig.8.8(C) – Node – Courtyard Of Haveli Chauraha

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