

**Redevelopment of Shahgunj as a Socioeconomic and  
Cultural Hub  
Aurangabad, Maharashtra**

*Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the  
Award of the degree of*

**BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE**

by

**SAFIYA RAHEMAN**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE  
SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE,  
BHOPAL**

## DECLARATION

I, **Safiya Raheman**, Scholar No. **2016BARC004** hereby declare that, the thesis titled **Redevelopment of Shahgunj as a Socioeconomic and Cultural Hub, Aurangabad** submitted by me in partial fulfilment for the award of degree of Bachelor of Architecture at School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, India, is a record of bonafide work carried out by me. The design work presented and submitted herewith is my original work and I take sole responsibility for its authenticity. The matter/result embodied in this thesis has not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.



Safiya Raheman  
Date: 04.06.2021

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the student **Ms Safiya Raheman** SNo. **2016BARC004** has worked under my guidance in preparing this thesis titled **Redevelopment of Shahgunj as a Socioeconomic and Cultural Hub, Aurangabad.**

RECOMMENDED



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**Ar. Vikram Kohli**

ACCEPTED

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**Dr. Piyush Hajela**

Head, Department of Architecture

June, 2021

Bhopal

*"My success can only come from Allah. In Him I trust, and unto Him I look." Quran (11:88)*

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**“First life, then spaces, then buildings”**  
-Jan Gehl





## ABSTRACT

Markets, since time immemorial, have been a vital component of any city. Besides being viable for economic developments of the city they are also the loci of social and cultural cohesion of its people.

A marketplace is recognized by its Social components i.e., the society and all surroundings influenced in some way by humans: relationships, institutions, culture, and physical structures., Economic components i.e., the local and foreign commerce of the area and the Cultural components, the people, their interactions and spaces that augment this interaction. For any public space to be successful the aforementioned components must be of paramount importance while designing the built and unbuilt of the area. Hence, this thesis is an attempt to keep in mind the various dimensions of a public realm and formulate a design for a historic marketplace, Shahgunj in the city of Aurangabad.

Shahgunj, was founded in the 1700s as a market for royalty, where grains and vegetables were sold for local people as well as traders from other places. Owing to its location at the heart of the city, it soon became a market for the confluence of the royals, commoners and traders. Through time, it has now developed into an urban area with vibrant markets, commercial and mixed-use infrastructure and residential localities. Besides being geographically located at the centre of the city it is also socially the heart and soul of the city's public character. It is a good illustration of an urban centre that follows the values of vibrant city neighbourhood with mixed-use buildings, commercial centres, predominant local markets and residential areas.

However, the site has spaces that are underutilized due to several factors like an increase in population, infrastructural demands, lack of proper management, negligence by locals and government etc. These spaces have a potential of becoming vibrant public spaces: where people can have a cohesive and interactive environment. The aim of this thesis is to understand the tangibles and intangibles that make a community and their wellbeing, improve their quality of life, create new economic opportunities for them and to enhance the existing functions and programs on site.

*Keywords:* Social, Economic, Culture, Heritage, Interaction

## CHAPTER - 1



### INTRODUCTION

#### Project Background

Aurangabad is a city that houses numerous monuments and heritage sites, and hence is the heritage capital of Maharashtra because of its rich and vast history. In the 17th Century under the rule of the Mughal emperor, there were 38 bazaars, named after the principal articles sold in them, and held in the streets leading to the several gateways. The main market of them all was named Shahgunj.

Historically, markets have been centres for the origin of public life as sites for socio-cultural encounters and not just places of commerce. This has been largely possible due to the inclusivity of commerce: the formal and informal, catering to the needs of people across sections of societies and ethnicities at the consumer level as well as providing them with opportunities of commerce.

The site chosen for this thesis is one such marketplace that was the first market to be established in the city of Aurangabad in the 17th Century by Malik Amber of the Nizam Shahi Dynasty of Ahmednagar. Shahgunj, which reads as Shah-Royal and Ganj-Market, was founded as a market for the royalty but owing to its location at the heart of the city, it soon became a market for the confluence of the royals and commoners alike. The site chosen has a heritage precinct as well alongside the market: Masjid Kala and Clock Tower.

Through time, Shahgunj has now developed into an urban area with vibrant markets, commercial and mixed-use infrastructure and residential localities. It is a place where residents, local retailers, tourists and daily visitors come together and perform various functions and activities that make it an active public realm.

## Context Overview

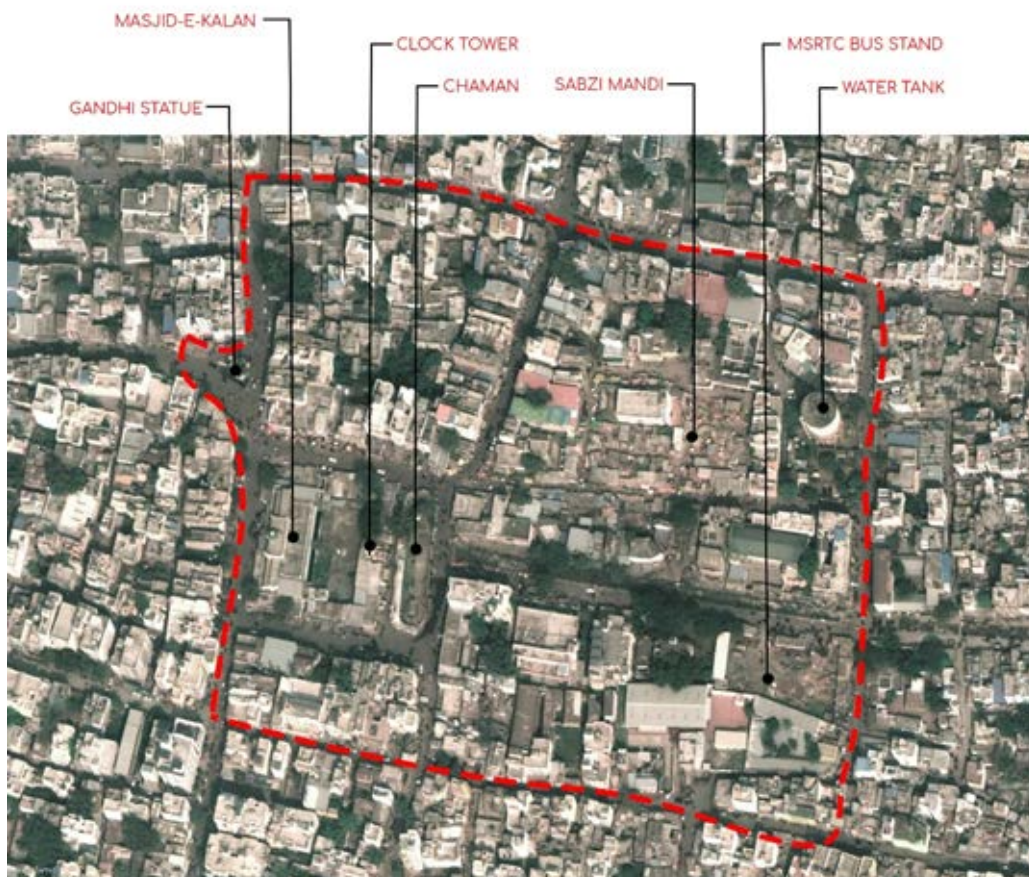
### *The City of Aurangabad*

The history of Aurangabad, a city in Maharashtra, India, dates to 1610, when it was founded by Malik Ambar, the Prime Minister of Murtaza Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar, on the site of a village called Kharki. In 1653 when Prince Aurangzeb was appointed the viceroy of the Deccan for the second time, he made Fatehnagar his capital and called it Aurangabad.

In the times of Malik Ambar, he had established a water channel system to supply water to the entire city of Kharki. He built a mansion known as Sabz Mahal for himself near a huge water reservoir in Shahgunj. The Sabz Mahal was converted into a mosque by Aurangzeb and named Masjid Kala.

Later, in the early 20th century, the Nizam of Deccan, Mehboob Ali Pasha built a Clock Tower to mark the significance of the pre-existing monumnets in the area. The Clock Tower, now, has become another significant monument on site creating a heritage precinct with the other structures of history.

### *Shahgunj: Site Details*



## **Site Components**

### *Shahgunj Market:*

The market at Shahgunj has a variety of shops from small scale street-side vendors to large scale cloth showrooms. There is also a sabzi mandi and a fruit market in the area.

### *Sabzi Mandi:*

The Shahgunj mandi, in the past, had a well-established system of sale and purchase with daily and weekly auctions of commodities. It had a built structure where the vendors could store their produce as well as take shelter from the varied weather conditions.

### *Clock Tower:*

The Clock Tower was built between May 3rd 1901 to Oct. 30th 1906 and is a fine example of neoclassical style of architecture. It was built during the period of the 6th Nizam Mehboob Ali Pasha to celebrate his Silver Jubilee from 1899. It has been taken under consideration for restoration under the Aurangabad Smart City project.

### *Shahganj Masjid:*

Shahganj Masjid was built around 1720 and is one of the finest edifices of its class. It was built during the Nizam Asif Jahs period. The huge Reservoir was built by Syed Hussain Khan the Viceroy of the Deccan. And the mosque was built by Ivan Khan. It is built in the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture.

### *Gandhi Putla:*

The Gandhi statue is the first statue to be put up in the city of Aurangabad in 1952. The white coloured statue was brought from Jaipur and placed at Shahgunj and inaugurated by former president Rajendra Prasad.

## **Project Brief**

### *Aim:*

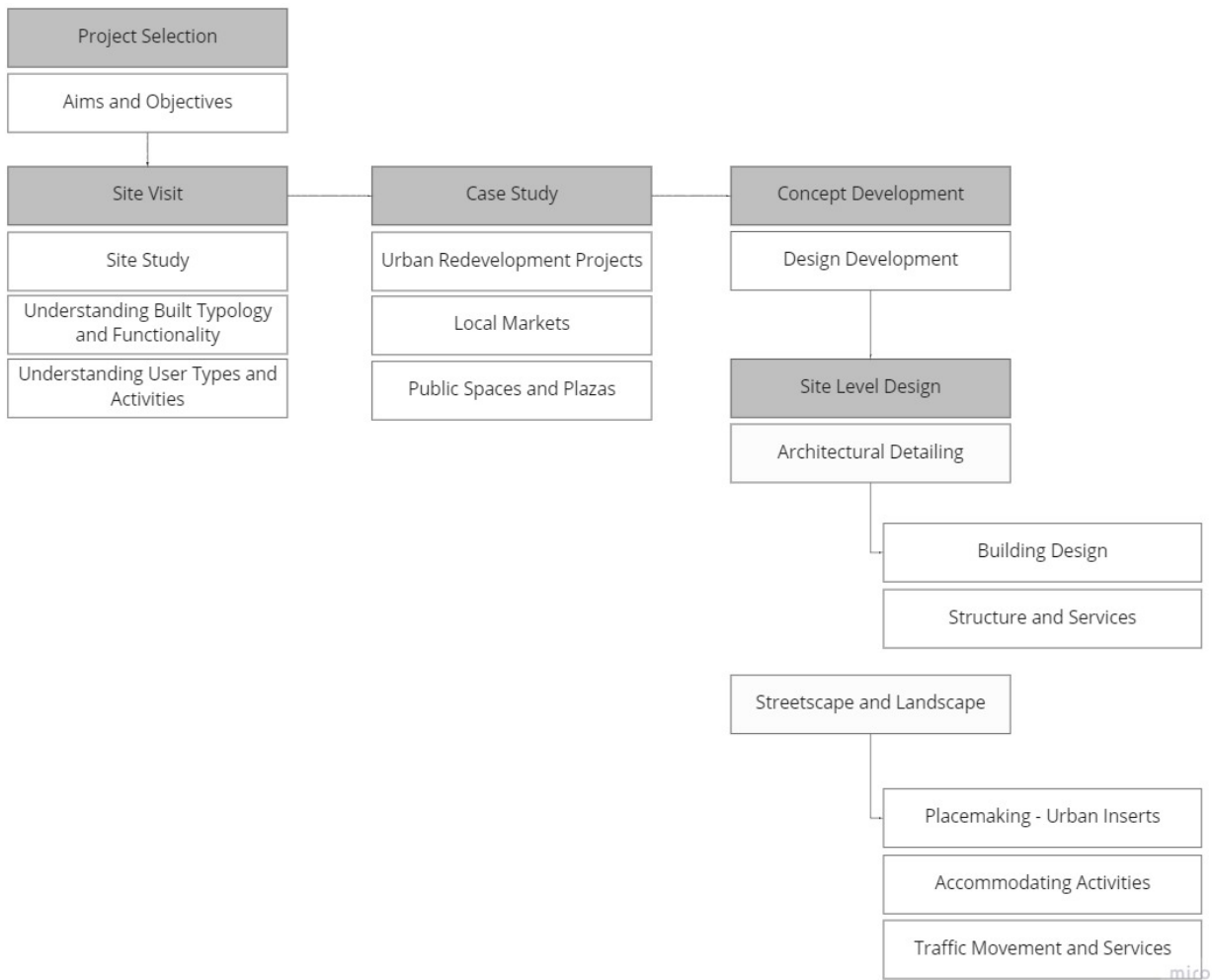
The aim of the project is to create a liveable locality, improve quality of life of the locals, give a unique shopping experience to the users, enhance the essence of the heritage buildings and improving the local economy.

### *Objectives:*

- To enhance quality of life and living standards by optimal designing of the built

- To create a unique shopping experience for the users by creating active spaces and public infrastructure
- To increase the economic viability of the area through commercial, cultural and social activities
- To create an efficient movement of pedestrians, vehicular traffic and vendors

### Methodology



The method of the project and research would be accomplished by carrying out the following steps:

1. Project Selection and understanding the research base
2. Literature Study through seminars and research papers
3. Site Study through primary data collection by visits to the site
4. Case Studies, secondary data collection from research papers, online sources and newspapers
5. Concept Development
6. Architectural Design Development

## CHAPTER - 2



### LITERATURE STUDY

#### **Seminar 1: Design Principles in Local Markets**

Marketplaces have contributed massively to the trade and commerce of an area. A market is generalized as a place where people come for the purpose of sale and purchase, however, a market should be a place that allows community integration as one of its main functions. Public market spaces are sites where various dimensions of urban life unfold. In order to improve urban life, an effective and open public space offers power to create safer and inclusive neighborhoods, minimize spatial inequality, build local economies and bring nature back to the community. This paper is a study of design strategies that help to analyze a market's capability to function as a commercial as well as a community base. A primary case study of Shahgunj market in Aurangabad has been taken and analyzed based on principles by PPS (Project for Public Places): Access and Linkages, Uses and Activities, Comfort and Image and Sociability. A market should be a place where neighbors can be proud of their history, traditions, people, and society, opposed to what is presumed.

Generally, markets are considered as commercial spots rather than network/community places. While all business sectors have a centre financial design, it's their social coherence and integration that helps them prosper.

The products and prices of a market are both essential to customers, but research also shows that the experience of engaging with their neighbors is a significant motivation behind why individuals like to visit markets. The busiest and best market is such that integrates the economical as well as social aspects. Similarly, a place where people want to hang out - a place where they can easily meet and an environment where other interactions in the community can take place.

The aim of this study is to lay out the design principles and strategies that are essential for a market space to become a social commercial hub, that may improve the community living around in various ways through placemaking.

#### *Scope of the Study*

The study will analyse strategies, through case study of Shahgunj Market in Aurangabad – that would result in an analysis showing factors for a well-planned market which is socially and economically integrated. The purpose of this paper is to study the community inclusion and pattern of organization and space usage in local markets.

#### *Successful markets:*

1. Attract shoppers to a commercial location in the neighbourhood.
2. Providing farmers and small businesses with affordable retailing opportunities.
3. In the region, preserve agriculture or farmland.
4. Supply access to healthy, fresh food to a community.
5. Create an attractive, safe and lively public place that attracts a wide range of individuals



### History of Markets in India

Market places have existed from ancient times. Any place that is used as a place for purchase and sale of products was termed as a market. The Indian marketplaces first arose during the Chola Dynasty (approx. 850 -1279CE) during a period of favorable economic conditions. Distinct types of markets were evident; nagaaram (streets of shops, often devoted to specific types of goods; angadi (markets) and perangadi (large markets in the inner-city districts). (Yang, 1998)

In the Middle East, market places were found on the perimeter of the city prior to the 10th century. Markets were most often linked to the caravanserai, typically located just outside the city walls, along established trade routes. In the 10th century, the concept of covered marketspaces was introduced in India from the Arabian Peninsula through the trade routes. The caravanserai and covered market structures, known as suqs, first began to appear along the silk routes and were located in the area just outside the city perimeter. (Yang, 1998)



During the 16th century, when the Mughal empire was established in northern Indian, covered bazaars became the city center. They were located in a place amidst the important structures of the city that gave the market its own identity as well as a means of placemaking. This saw the beginning of an era with markets being the main source of trade and income to the people of the city, the city flourished and the markets became a point of integration for the community.

### **History of Markets in Aurangabad**

The city of Aurangabad was founded in 1610 by Malik Ambar, on the site of a village called Khirki in the time of Murtaza Nizam Shah II. The name was changed to Fatehpur when Fateh Khan, the son of Malik Ambar succeeded him to the prime ministership upon his death in 1626. In 1653 viceroy of the Deccan, Aurangzeb, made Fatehpur his capital and called it Aurangabad; but the historians of his reign also occasionally style the city Khujista Bunyad. Since then, the city came to be known as Aurangabad. (Maharashtra, 1977) Under the rule of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in the 17th century, there were 38 bazaars, named after the key items sold in them, kept in the streets leading to the various gateways. Rang Mahal, Azamnagar, Dalai Bari, Taksal, Ram Ganj, Fakirwari, Shah Ganj, Khadim Bazaar, Chauk Baldar, Shah Bazaar, Urdu Bazaar, Raja Rambaksh Bazaar, Guru Ganj, Juna Bazaar, Gul Bazar were the chief bazaars.

After Malik Ambar (the Prime Minister of Nizam Shahi Dynasty of Ahmednagar) won a victory against the powerful Mughal ruler Jehangir in Khadki Malik Ambar considered this an auspicious omen and planned to develop a beautiful city. The city was built between 1604 and 1621. Some of the earliest structure was Bhatkal Gate soon followed by Sabz Mahal a palace complex for the Sultan of Ahmednagar and his Court. To cater to their daily needs just outside the palace gate a market for the royalty came up called Shahganj (Shah-royal and Ganj -Market) It was a huge grain and vegetable market.

## Theory of Placemaking

The process of creating quality places in which people want to live, work, play, and learn is placemaking. Specialized placemaking is comes in three types: Strategic Placemaking, Creative Placemaking, and Tactical Placemaking.

1. Strategic Placemaking: In addition to the production of quality sites, strategic placemaking is aimed at a specific purpose. It can seek to create places that are uniquely appealing to talented employees, attract companies, and catalyze significant job development and growth in income. This adaptation of placemaking explicitly targets knowledge workers who can choose to live anywhere because of their abilities and who can tend to pick quality places offering certain amenities.

2. Creative Placemaking:

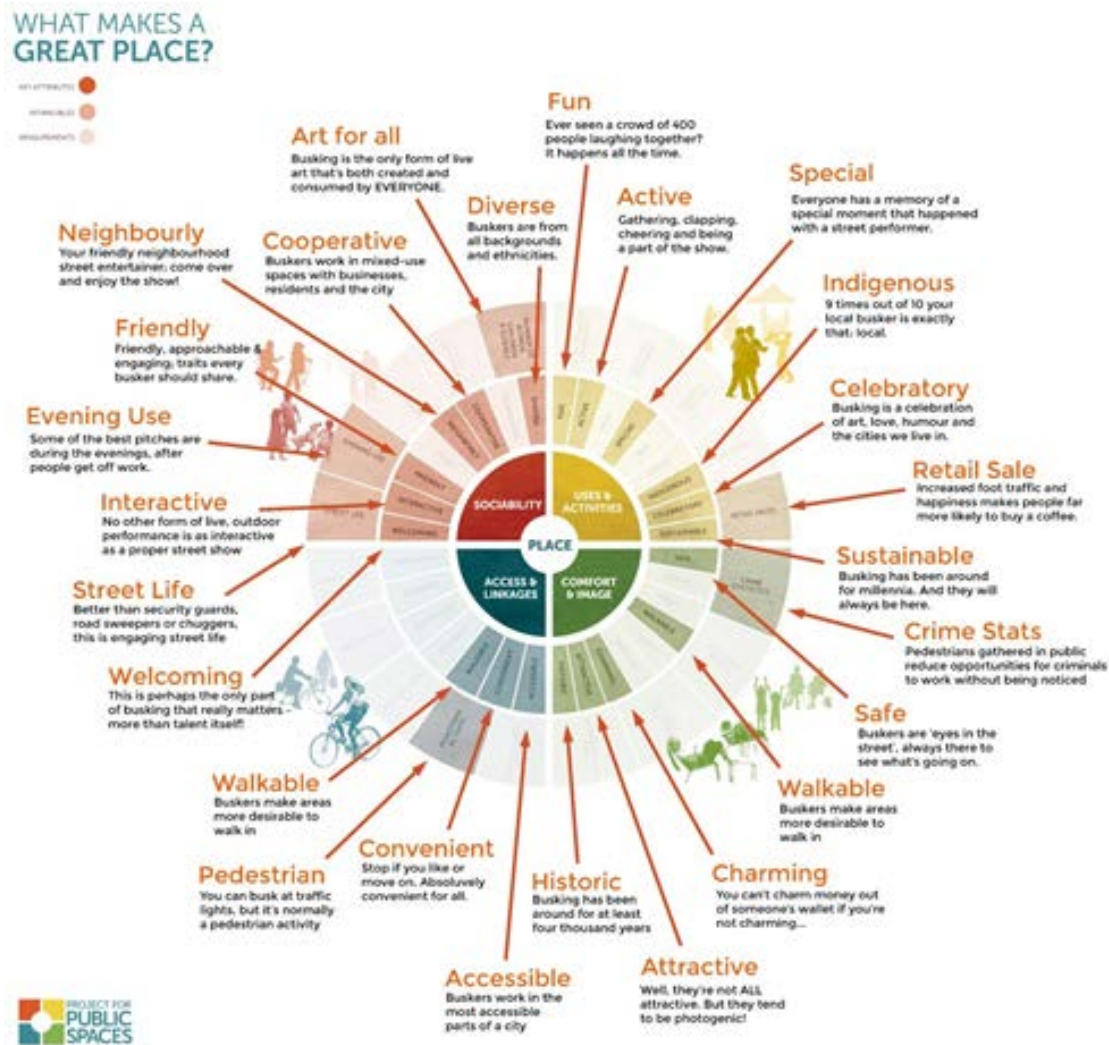
Focuses on artists' museums and orchestra halls and housing and modern cultural events such as exhibitions of public art, outdoor concerts, park films, and installations such as art-themed transit stations.

3. Tactical Urbanism:

"Incremental, smallscale improvements" used to "stage more substantial investments" are characterized as Tactical Urbanism. This strategy enables a host of local actors to test new ideas before making major political and financial commitments. A phased approach that can start quickly, often at low cost, is tactical placemaking. It targets public spaces and can be implemented continuously in neighborhoods with a mix of stakeholders. Projects may include the temporary paint-based road diet, the pilot construction of a new type of community dwelling, or the temporary transformation of a storage facility into a business. Activities include conversions to parking spaces, self-guided historical walks, and outdoor music activities in city squares. (Steuteville, 2014)

## What makes a Great Public Space - Project for Public Spaces(PPS)

Markets should be a place where people can be proud of their history, community, individuals, and society. Because of the kinds of food and products that are for sale, a market space is specific to the region. The architecture of the market plays a very vital role in order to strengthen this.



### Access and Linkages

By its links to its surroundings, both visual and physical, you can determine a place's accessibility. It is easy to get to and get around a successful public space; it is visible both from a distance and up close. Also important are the edges of a space: a row of shops along a street, for example, is more interesting and typically better to walk by than a blank wall or empty lot. Accessible spaces have a high parking turnover and, ideally, are convenient to public transit. (Project for Public Spaces(PPS), 2019)

### *Comfort and Image*

The secret to its success is if a room is comfortable and presents itself well - it has a good picture. Comfort involves expectations of protection, cleanliness and the availability of seating places - the value of giving people the option to sit where they want is typically underestimated. (Project for Public Spaces(PPS), 2019)

### *Uses and Activities*

Activities are the essential building blocks of great places: they are the reasons why, in the first place, people visit and why they want to return. They are what makes a place unique or distinctive as well. It will remain empty and unused when there is nothing to do in a place, a sure sign something needs to change. (Project for Public Spaces(PPS), 2019)

### *Sociability*

The integration of a community through direct communication. When people see friends, meet and greet their neighbors, and feel relaxed communicating with strangers, they appear to feel a greater sense of place or connection to their group and to the place that promotes these kinds of social activities. (Project for Public Spaces(PPS), 2019)

These four parameters laid out by Project for Public Spaces(PPS) are the principles based on which a public space can be categorised into a great space where all users have their balance of activities and intangibles. These were kept in mind while designing the various Urban and Public components of the site.

### Analysis

A questionnaire was surveyed among the users of the Shahgunj sabzi mandi area, to know their opinion on the condition of the mandi, the rating is done according to the current situation with majority results from survey. The results are as follows:

S.No.	Questions	On a scale of 1(like) to 3(dislike)	Remarks
<b>Access and Linkages</b>			
1	Do you feel that the marketplace has a clearly visible entrance and exit?	Yes, Rating: 2	2 main entries to the mandi are clearly visible, rest are accessible from residential areas
2	Do you think that the buildings surrounding the marketplace have a good contact with the market?	Yes, Rating: 1	The occupants do not use the space for recreation although their windows open up towards the market.
3	Is the walkability through the market hindered by moving vehicles?	Yes, Rating: 1	The area is at a walkable distance from the main bus stop as well as the auto stand.
4	Do you think there is a need of sidewalks and footpaths?	Yes, Rating: 3	There is no provision of sidewalks
5	Does the place cater to the specially abled?	No, Rating: 3	The area does not have any universal design implementation
6	Does the place and lanes allow easy navigation?	Yes, Rating: 1	There are multiple lanes that connect different areas through the market
7	Do you think the means of transportation – bus, taxi, trains etc. are easily available?	Yes, Rating: 2	The area is at a walkable distance from the main bus stop as well as the auto stand. Although, there is not enough space inside the market for commotion.
<b>Comfort and Image</b>			
1	Is your first impression of the area good?	No, Rating: 3	The place is very unorganised and in rainy season it gets

			dirtied with mud. There is also a huge garbage dump area.
2	Do you think that more women visit the marketplace?	Yes, Rating: 1	The shopkeepers are mostly male.
3	Are there spaces where people can sit and rest?	No, Rating: 3	There is no provision of seating
4	Is the area litter free? Who takes care of cleanliness of the area?	No, Rating: 3	There is a big garbage dump in the backside of the market
5	Does the space feel safe, who takes care of the security in the area?	No, Rating: 3	The police visit the area in the evenings and at nights for patrolling. But during the day the area may be prone to thievery.
6	Are there spaces where people would like to click pictures?	No, Rating: 3	The area is not at all picturesque.
7	Are there many vehicles hindering the walkability of pedestrians?	Yes, Rating: 3	Inside the market only two wheelers and cycles are seen, they hinder the pedestrian movement
<b>Uses and Activities</b>			
1	Do you feel the space is always active with people?	Yes, Rating: 1	For the purpose of selling and buying
2	Are there people of different age groups?	Yes	The customers as well as the vendors vary in age from 10 to 70+
3	Do you prefer going in groups to the marketplace?	Yes, Rating: 1	Since the area is not considered safe people tend to go in groups of 2 or 3.
4	Is there a scope of different activities that can be performed in the area?	No, Rating: 3	Walking, sale and purchase and loading and unloading
6	Do you feel there are choices of different activities to do?	No, Rating: 3	Buyers tend to buy vegetables quickly and leave: due to poor hygiene. Vendors only come to sell.

7	Is there a personnel responsible for management?	No, Rating: 3	The AMC had demolished the area in 2012 to rebuild the ground but no work has been seen since
<b>Sociability</b>			
1	Would you organise get together or small informal meetings in this area with your friends?	No, Rating: 3	The market although connects major residential localities and commercial areas but is not ideal for meetings
2	Do people greet each other and talk to each other when they meet here?	No, Rating: 3	People generally just come for the purpose of purchase of commodities
3	Do people feel a sense of pride for the area?	No, Rating: 3	The area although is of a great historic importance, but the current state is not something to be proud of.
4	Do people visit the area by choice or is it a necessity?	Yes, Rating: 1	For daily needs
5	Does a mix of ages and ethnic groups that generally reflect the community at large?	No, Rating: 2	The area does get an influx of different ethnic groups, but it does not reflect the community.
6	Do people clean and pickup any garbage they see on roads/grounds?	No, Rating: 3	Ill-maintenance makes it look like there is litter everywhere so there is no motivation for people to keep it clean

## **Seminar 2: Third and Fourth Space in Urban Areas**

Urban spaces usually take shape outside of the existing built structures of the city. The classification of urban spaces is typically based on the activities the space holds: commercial, institutional, residential, public, etc. that forms the urban spatial structure. The category of “third spaces” defines an urban space to be one where a middle ground between home and work can be found, where people can be comfortable outside their sphere. These are spaces where people come together and collaboratively create an urban environment, for instance spaces like cafes, libraries, corner shops, open air memorials etc.; these are generally privately owned, and not very freely used. Hence the concept of “fourth spaces” comes in limelight: spaces that consist of the informal leisure in an urban area and are the mobile features of the public realm, like waiting areas, parks and seating areas, plazas, streets etc. These are spaces that provide a resting comfort for the habitue, locations where exchange of ideas takes place, a good time is spent, and relationships are built. Both these spaces play a vital role in the social as well as economic well-being of a city. A marketplace especially with its varying characteristics and its urban structure unfolds opportunities for comprehensive use of third spaces.

This research examines the importance of third and fourth spaces as a means of improving quality of life, sense of place and providing interactive spaces to transform a precinct into a public realm where all can live cohesively and with better standards of living. The research further explores into identifying third spaces and applicable intervention areas that can be contextualized in the Shahgunj.



The designing of urban spaces is generalized to be following a certain type of function that it caters to, for instance, residential, commercial, institutional, public etc. However, in recent times a theoretical representation of an urban space called the “third space” has become popular as a place that is neither home nor work, but a place for the people to be comfortable in otherwise. Third spaces are intended to promote social interaction, establish unique ephemeral zones, facilitate communication and creativity, and make use of spaces that would otherwise go unused. (Peter , 2016) The term “Urban Spatial Structure” is defined as “the arrangement of public and private space in cities and the degree of connectivity and accessibility”. The connectivity between the urban spatial structure and third spaces would be critical in the social and economic well-being of the society and hence seeking innovative and creative ways to create spaces that spontaneously draw people together for better social experiences must be at the forefront of designing an urban area. Furthermore, there are spaces in the public realm that create a buffer between the first, second and third spaces: the fourth dimension of urban design. These are informal spaces that devise more lively and inclusive public spaces. In terms of social and behavioral traits, ‘fourth places’ are similar to ‘third places,’ requiring a radical deviation from home and work routines, inclusivity, and social comfort. On the other hand, the activities, users, places, and spatial conditions that sustain them, are somewhat differing. In terms of spaces, tasks, time, and management, as well as a great sense of publicness, they are defined by their ‘in-betweenness.’

### *Aims and Objectives*

The aim of this paper is to identify the gaps in the social dimension of urban design by integrating ideas and approaches from both urban design and sociology to get the two bodies of knowledge in cohesion and to provide a better understanding of how such uniquely built public and semi-public spaces work socially.

Understand the theory of “third spaces” and “fourth spaces” in an urban area and identify a basis to devise optimal design interventions for such spaces in Shahgunj, Aurangabad.

- To research on various values and characteristics of third spaces
- To understand the social embeddedness of third spaces in urban structure
- To identify potential third spaces in Shahgunj and provide a basis for optimal design

### **What are Third and Fourth Spaces?**

A “Third space” is a term that was first coined by Ray Oldenburg in his book ‘The Great Good Place’ in 1991, he identified “third places” as the public places on neutral ground where people can gather and interact. In contrast to first places (home) and second places (work), third places allow people to put aside their concerns and simply enjoy the company and conversation around them. Third places host the regular, voluntary, informal, and happily anticipated gatherings of individuals beyond the realms of home and work.” In layman terms, third space is a setting beyond home and work where people can often relax in good company or on a regular basis. (Swapan, 2013) Such a space provides a spatial politics of inclusion that “initiates new signs of identity, and innovative sites of collaboration and contestation.” (Bhabha, 1994) Third spaces serve as anchors for public life, allowing for more accessible and innovative communication. Thus, the third space is a mode of articulation, a way of describing a productive, and not merely reflective, space that engenders new possibility. It is an ‘interruptive, interrogative, and enunciative’ (Bhabha 1994) space of new forms of cultural meaning and production blurring the limitations of existing boundaries and calling into question established categorizations of culture and identity. According to Bhabha, this hybrid third space is an ambivalent site where cultural meaning and representation have no ‘primordial unity or fixity’. (Bhabha 1994)

## Values of Third Spaces and Fourth Spaces in Urban Design

For understanding third spaces we must first understand the values of a third space and how these are reflected in Urban terms

*Character:* A place with its own identity. Character in the townscape and landscape is ensured by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture.

*Continuity and Enclosure:* A place where public and private spaces are clearly distinguished. The continuity of street frontages and the enclosure of space by development define private and public areas.

*Public realm:* A place with attractive and successful outdoor areas. The public spaces and routes that are attractive, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all in society, including disabled and elderly people.

*Ease of Movement:* Accessibility and local permeability by making places that connect with each other and are easy to move through, putting people before traffic and integrating land uses and transport.

*Legibility:* A place that has a clear image and is easy to understand. Legibility is ensured by development that provides recognizable routes, intersections and landmarks to help people find their way around.

*Adaptability:* A place that can change easily. Development that can respond to changing social, technological and economic conditions and context.

*Diversity:* A place with variety and choice can be promoted through a mix of compatible developments and uses that work together to create viable places that respond to local needs.

*Social Learning:* Interactive skills of Social Learning: Openness, Trust, Willingness to appreciate other points of view, Search for ways of accommodating all interests, Planners act as challenging intermediates between communities and powerful structures of the society.

*Significance:* Importance of a space and its association with history. Spaces that have a historic characteristic to them become very valued in terms of public character: emotions and intangibles. (Carmona, 2001)

## Characteristics Third and Fourth Spaces

<b><i>Third Spaces</i></b>	<b><i>Fourth Spaces</i></b>
Departure from the routines of home and work.	Departure from the routines of home and work.
<b>Neutrality and levelling:</b> Neutral ground, very public and inclusive, accessible places.	<b>Neutrality and levelling:</b> Neutral ground, very public and inclusive, accessible places.
<b>Primary activity:</b>  Conversation.	<b>Primary activity:</b>  In-between activities such as: ‘people-watching’, walking, waiting, or killing-time.
<b>Social familiarity:</b>  Character determined mostly by its regular clientele (more regulars than strangers; socially homogeneous group: locals, neighbors, friends, acquaintances)  Social/ psychological comfort of a good home.	<b>Publicness (Public and anonymous character):</b>  Heterogeneous character (broad spectrum of users and strangers);  Socially open (spatial novelty, no fixed uses, habits and/or regular users).
<b>Spatial familiarity:</b>  Simple and homeliness character;  Old and traditional spaces (nostalgic view for old places);  Small-scale spaces.	<b>Spatial ‘novelty’ and complexity’:</b>  Novelty: unprecedented new generation of emerging typologies, designs and building practices of public space;  Complexity: design diversity and indeterminacy.
<b>Spatial distinctiveness (function, form, and uses):</b>  Limited types of functions and forms (mainly private businesses: cafes, bars, or shops).	<b>Spatial ‘in-betweenness’ (function, form, and uses):</b>  Flexibility and adaptability of uses;  Indeterminacy of form and function.
Partially public accessible private owned and managed spaces	Public accessible public and semi-public spaces (public and private owned and managed spaces)

Table 1: Characteristics of Third and Fourth Spaces (Aelbrecht, 2016)

## **Impact of Third and Fourth Spaces in Urban Areas.**

“A community life can exist when one can go daily to a given location at a given time and see many of the people one knows,” Philip Slater, author of a book on loneliness.

When a city has lovely areas for people to walk around, loiter in, or catch up with friends—and, most particularly for our senior citizens, when these places are close to home—the need for one’s home to be big and nice enough for entertaining lessens. And if you have opportunities to meet your neighbours by chance, you can get to know them without feeling obligated to invite them over, hence third places are neutral grounds: no one has to play host and everyone is at ease. (White)

Hence the impact of third spaces in an urban area, where there is a mix of commercial: formal and informal, residential and public becomes very crucial in the social and economic functioning of the area and the quality of life of the community directly involved with it.

1. Quality of Life through environmental, physical, mobility, social, psychological, economical and political improvements in the urban precinct.
2. Economic Developments that are interdependent on how the public uses a space and urban spatial structure, land economics and various other factors.
3. Physical and Mental Health in third and fourth spaces comes through communication, cohesive interactions and activities that take place in the space.
4. Community Interactions in these spaces for publicness provide a base for exchange of ideas, sharing stress and happiness, strengthening relationships through social cohesions.
5. Sense of Place is enhanced through the continuity and enclosure of urban spaces; it is the legibility of a space that makes one feel present in it.
6. Safety through concepts like eyes on street, presence of people around and openness of the spaces, all pointing towards the wellbeing of the community.

Cultural values can serve as motivators for group interaction and social harmony. Cultural principles expressed in modern forms are crucial in making these urban spaces fit into the environment, in addition to creating physical links to the location in question. Third spaces are an atmosphere outside of home and work where people can regularly rest in good company. Shahgunj is an area that has the potential of transforming into a great public place which is a confluence of a diverse user type. It is also a space where hybridisation of informal with formal is manifested as well as an area that supports the kinetic festivities of the city. Hence the formulation of third spaces in Shahgunj becomes necessary to enhance the character and sense of place, improve the quality of life and augment community interactions.

## CHAPTER - 3



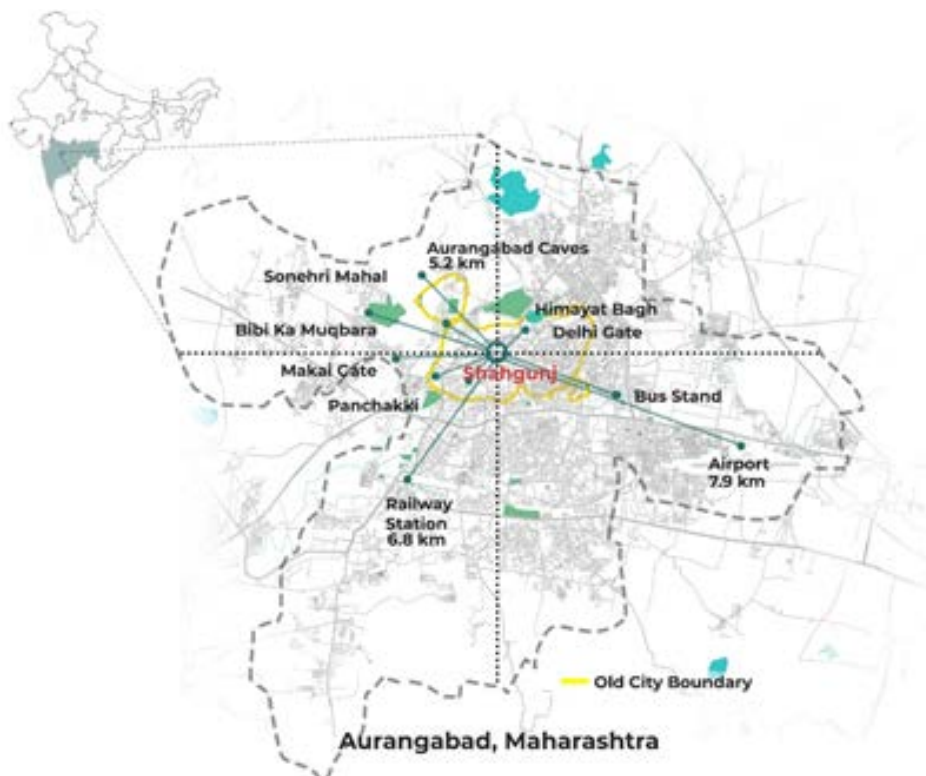
### SITE CHARACTER

#### Essence of the Precinct

##### *Macro Level*

Aurangabad is a heritage capital of Maharashtra. It has a lot of tourist influx every year owing to the rich history that lies behind its foundation.

The site is located at the core of the old city limits. It is well connected with access points at a distance of 3.8km to City Bus Stand, 6.8km to the Railway Station and 7.9km to the Airport.

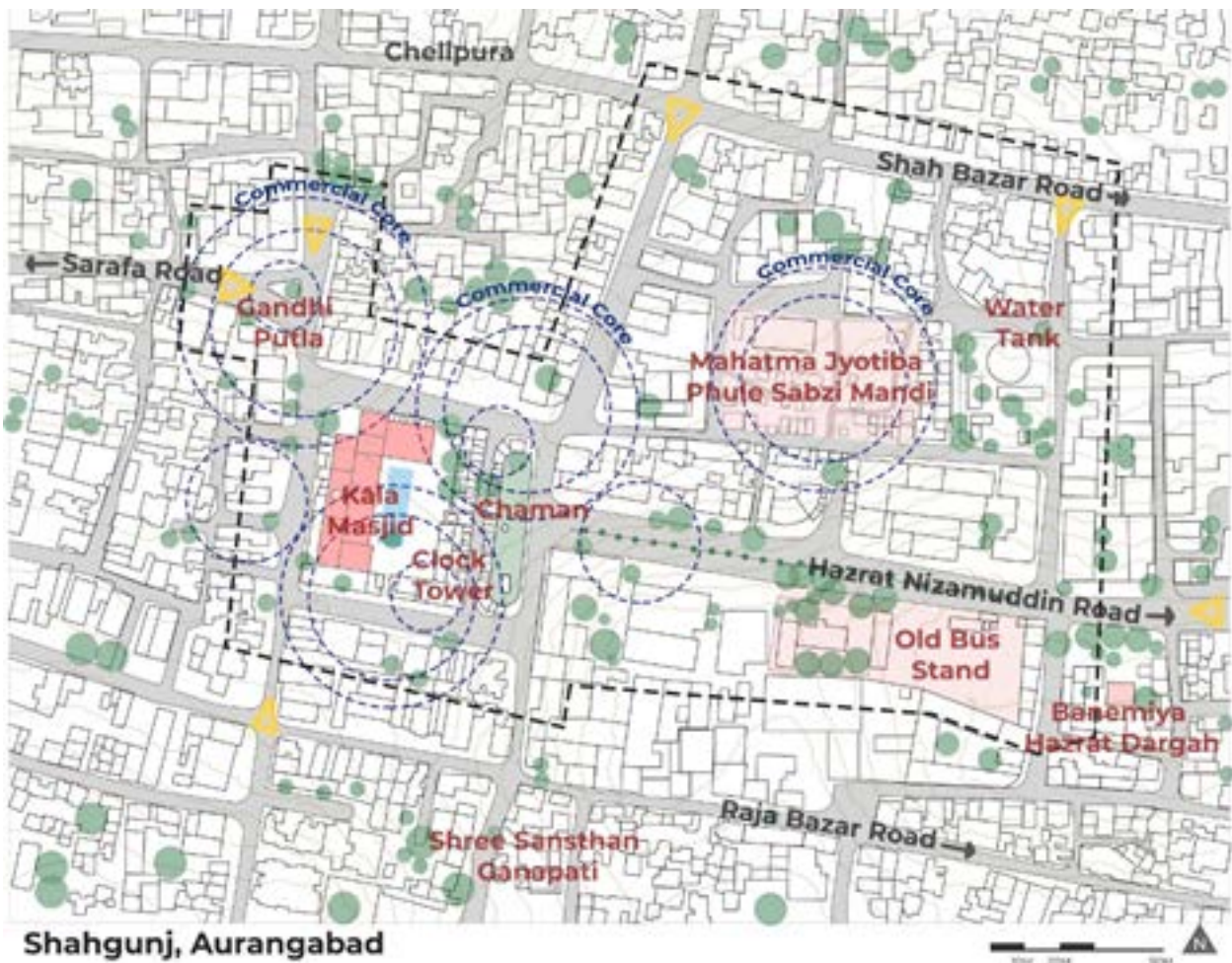


### Micro Level

Shahgunj is a market place that dates back to the 1700s. It was established by Malik Ambar of the Ahmednagar Sultanate to cater to the daily needs of the royalty and the commoners.

The area today is a bustling market which supplies all kinds of commodities to the localites of Aurangabad.

It is mainly a commercial area and is surrounded by residential areas and has a good connectivity with other marketplaces of Aurangabad through road.





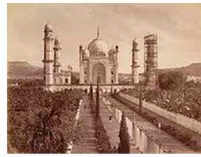
# History and Chronology

## Macro History

### TIMELINE



- 6th to 7th Century  
Aurangabad Caves  
Buddhist Caves
- 1200s  
Yadavas  
Daulatabad Fort
- 1308  
Under Khilji Dynasty  
Annexed Daulatabad
- 1499  
Malik Amber  
Ahmednagar Sultanate
- 1633  
Aurangzeb  
Annexed Daultabad
- 1720 - 1956  
Nizam of Deccan  
Hyderabad State
- 1956  
Bombay State
- 1960  
Maharashtra State



Begumpura area has the Bibi ka Maqbara which was built by Aurangzeb in 1600s.

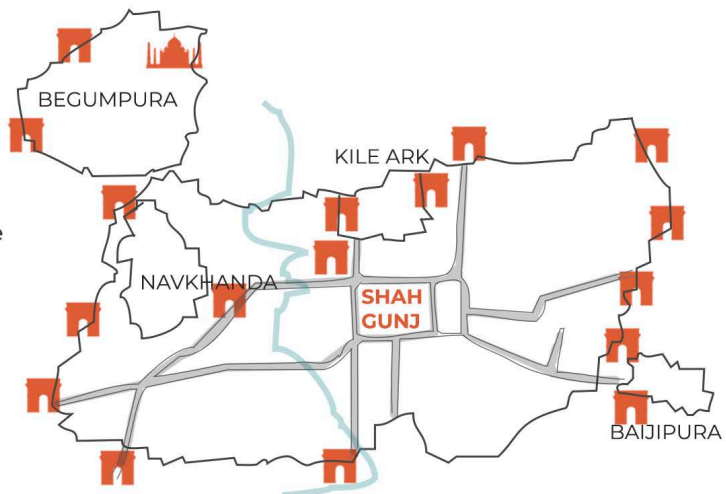


Navkhanda Palace was the residential area built by the Nizams in 1800s.



Kile Ark was built for the meeting of the royal people - their palaces, the Diwan-e-khas and Diwan-e-aam for the public.

Baijipura was the area where workers and labourers used to reside in.



MAP OF AURANGABAD UNDER AURANGZEB'S RULE

Aurangabad is the head quarter of the district and division. It is situated on the bank of river 'Kham', tributary of river "Godavari". It is open towards east but on the west, the northern range deflects and curves in towards the city making it spur shape. Along the base of range the soil is shallow and rocky, while towards the center it becomes rich and fertile. The city occupies very uneven terrain. Total area of Aurangabad Municipal Corporation is 138.50 sq.km. Whereas the area under development plan area under preparation is 10090.67 Ha.

## CITY OF GATES

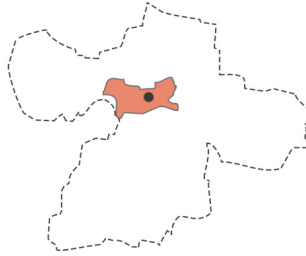
The city became the residence of Aurangzeb- the Mughal Emperor constructed a wall around Aurangabad and built 52 gates and thus the city was known City of Gates. The four principal entrances face the cardinal points rest are within the city.



## CHRONOLOGY

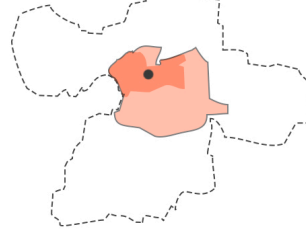
### MUGHAL - 17th CENTURY

The Rule of Mughals started in Aurangabad with Aurangzeb being the main architect of the city. The Heritage structures built at that time.



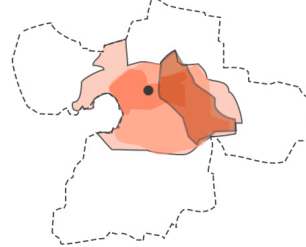
### MUGHAL PERIOD - LATE 1600s

In 1653 when Prince Aurangzeb was appointed the viceroy of the Deccan for the second time, he made Fatehnagar his capital and called it Aurangabad.



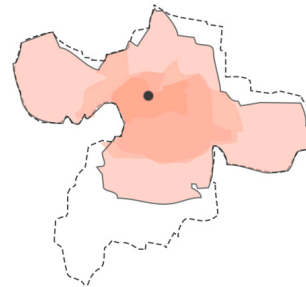
### CIDCO DEVELOPMENT - 1962

The Maharashtra State was formed which undertook the new development of Aurangabad CIDCO area for industrial developments and connections



### DEVELOPMENT - Present

The built up increased as the city grew with the years. The Outskirts of the city area are green fields.



## MARKETS

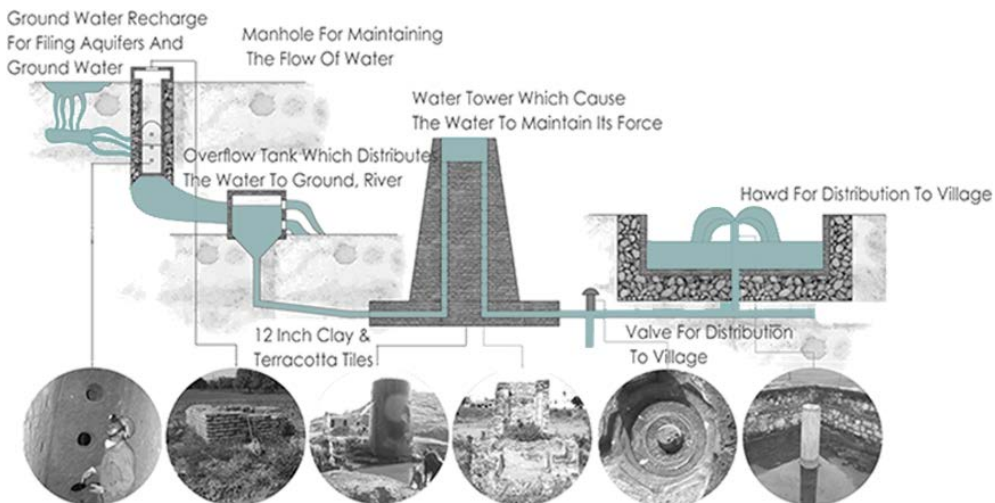
In the 17th Century under the rule of the Mughal emperor, there were 38 bazaars, held in the streets leading to the several gateways.

At the Junction of all streets, the Shah gunj market space was established - centrally located to cater to daily needs just outside the palace gate a market for the royalty came up called Shahganj (Shah-royal and



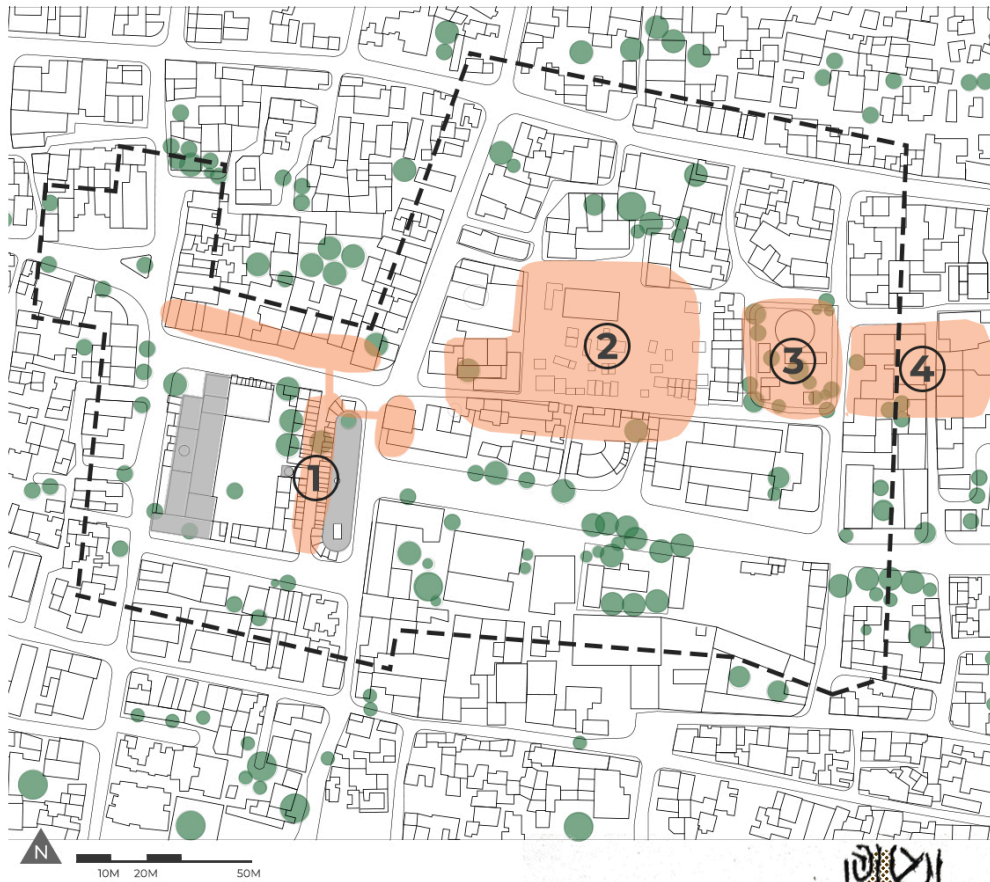
## NEHER SYSTEM

The Neher System for supplying Groundwater to Shahgunj Area was stopped and the water tower was demolished because of reducing groundwater table. Following the 1972 drought the authorities opted to invest in a supply from the Jayakwadi Dam & Reservoir.



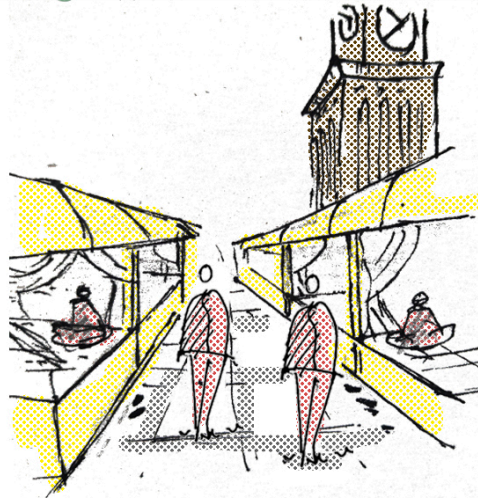
Source-Justin Thomas 5th year krvia

## Micro History



### ROYAL CLOTH MARKET 1

The royal cloth market was built near the Chaman in the early to cater to the Nizam royals for shopping. The market surrounds the clock tower and. The chaman garden was built for the shoppers to rest and have a good shopping experience.



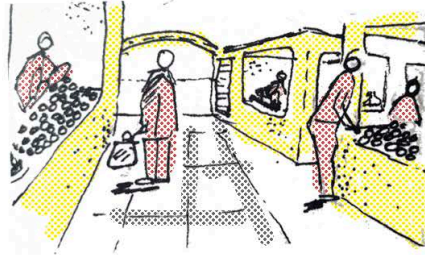
Cloth Market and Clock tower

## Tmline

**1960s:** A Built Mandi and Aurction shops



Mud structure shops with an elevated platform for fruits and vegetables.



Concrete shuttered shops for storing goods in the auction market.



**2012:** Demolition



In 2012, the AMC shifted the mandi to another location promising a fish market instead of a vegetable market. The structure of the mandi was demolished and in 2013 a 3-storeyed fish market was built.



New Fish Marker - Nonfunctional

**2013 - 2021:** Present Dilapidated Condition

Vendors sitting on the ground

Muddy inner strees

Illegal use of space

Vegetables sold beside heaps of garbage



### MANDI 3

**1930s:** Sunday Market



**1985:** AMC Water Tank



Water tank built in place of the Mandi

### MANDI 4

**1900s:** Kadbi Mandi



**1970:** Govt. School



Panch Number School

## Chronology Map



The area had undergone road development in 1976 by the Development authority. Many new constructions followed the event.

Most buildings were re-built in the last 20-40 years. The buildings differ in character because of which the aesthetic quality of the streets is compromised.

## Building-Height Map



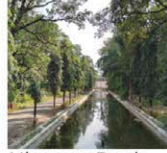
## Tourist Activities



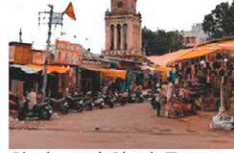
Aurangabad Caves



Delhi Gate



Himayat Bagh



Shahgunj Clock Tower



Sonehri Mahal



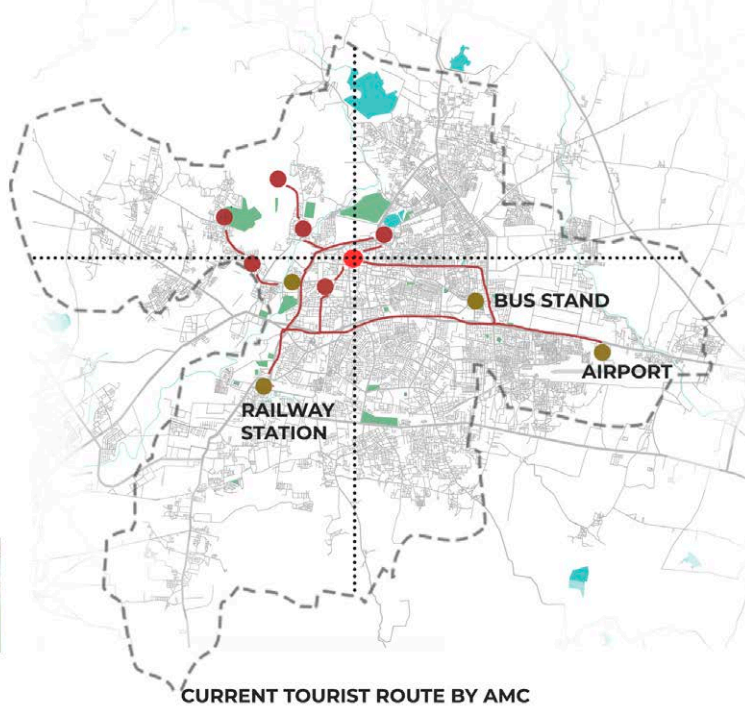
Bibi Ka Muqbara



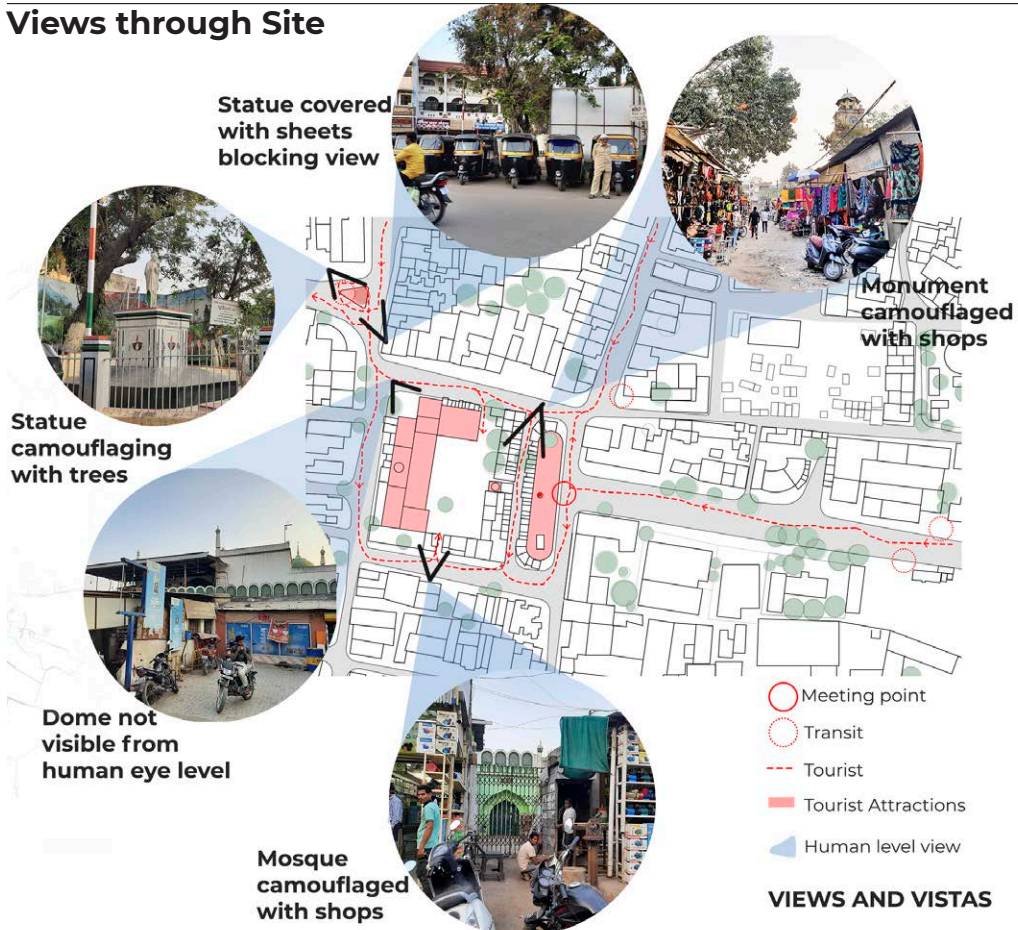
Makai Gate



Panchakki



## Views through Site

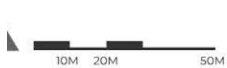
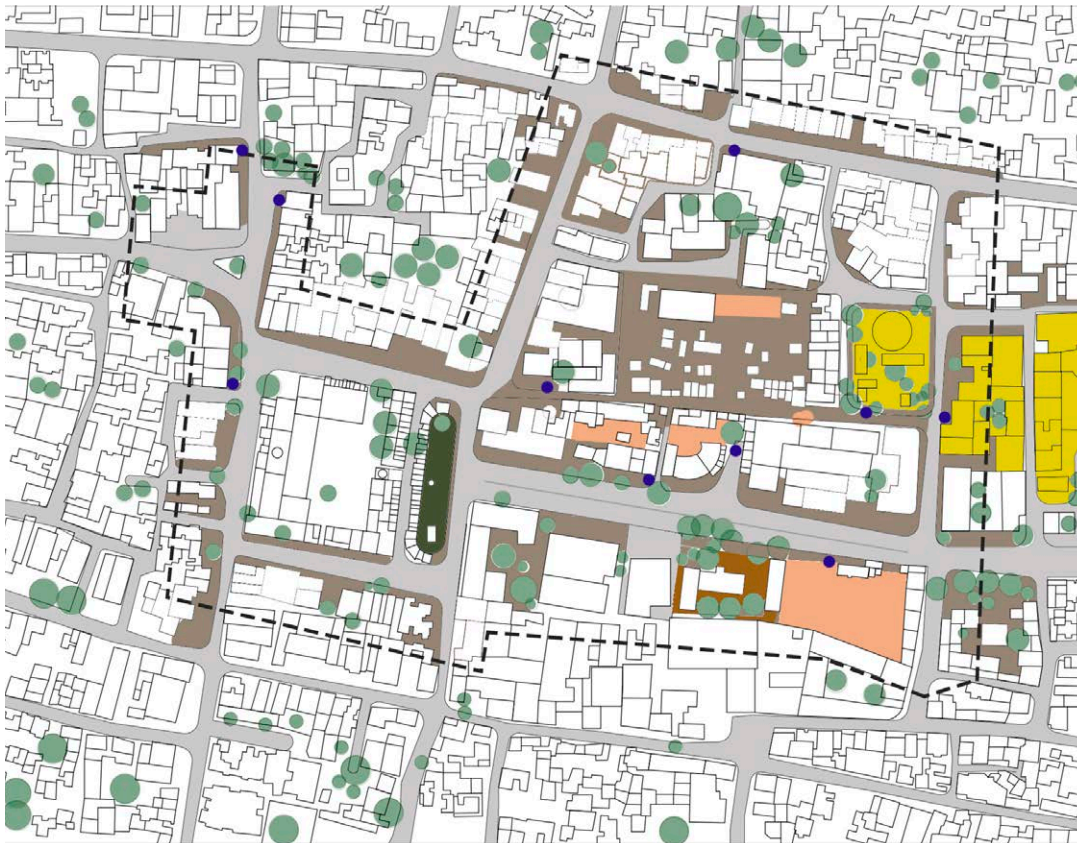


## Building Typology Map



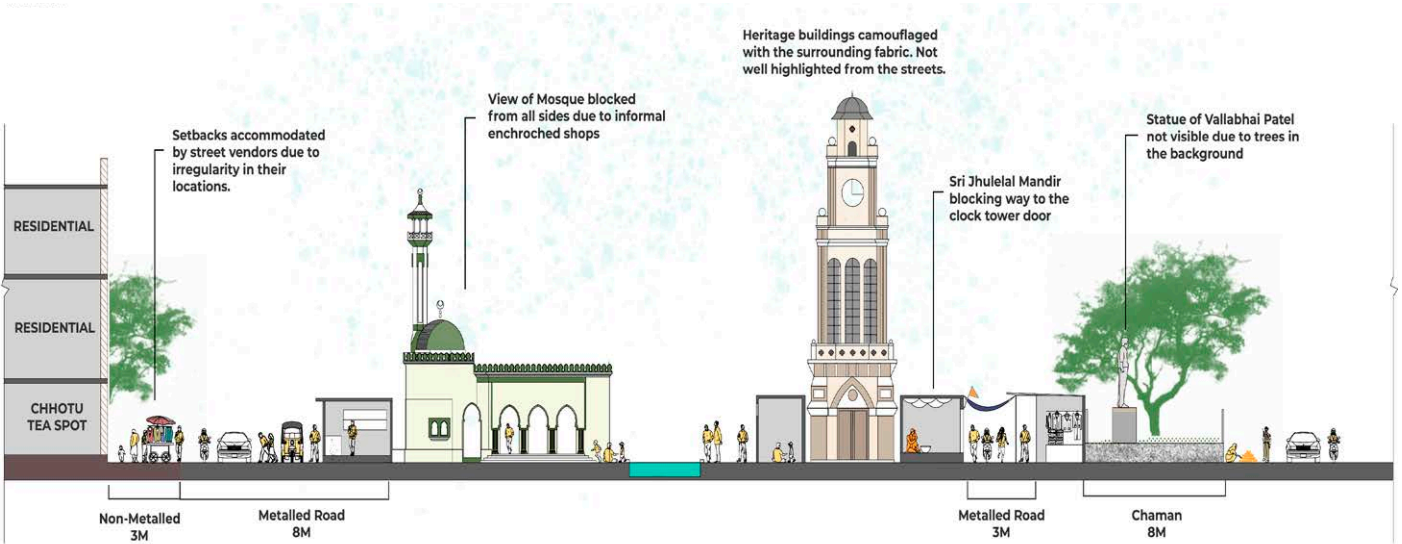
- |             |                  |                       |                    |                |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Commercial  | Religious Places | Under Construction    | Heritage Buildings | Small Vendors  |
| Residential | Govt Buildings   | Water Tank            | Vacant Land        | Warehouse      |
| Mixed use   | Schools          | Hospitals and Clinics | Defunct            | Function Halls |
| Offices     |                  |                       |                    |                |

## Open Space Structure Map

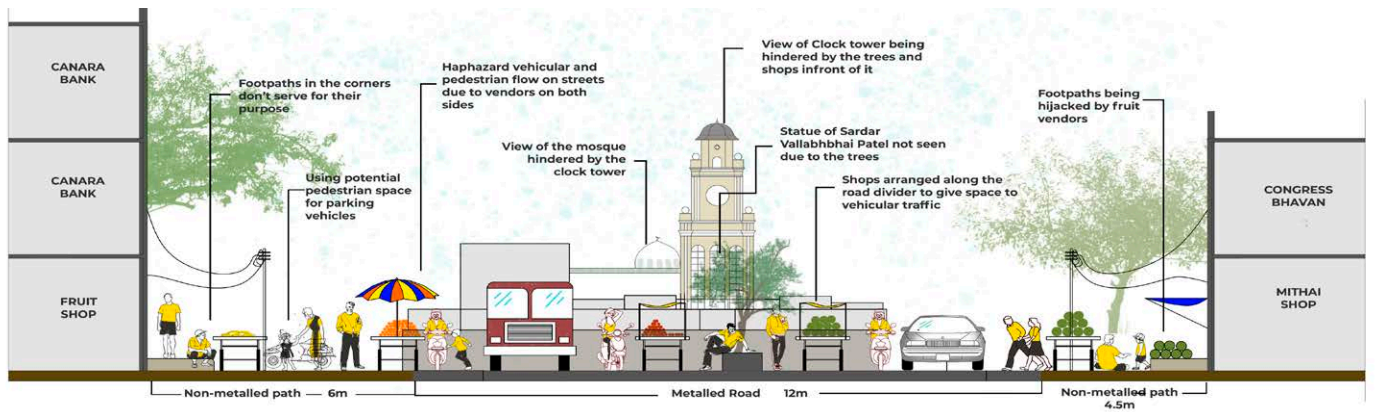


- |                                    |                   |                    |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Old open public spaces - now built | Metalled Roads    | Green Spaces       |
| Transformer                        | Un-metalled areas | Unused Green space |
|                                    | Garbage Dumpyards | Barren areas       |

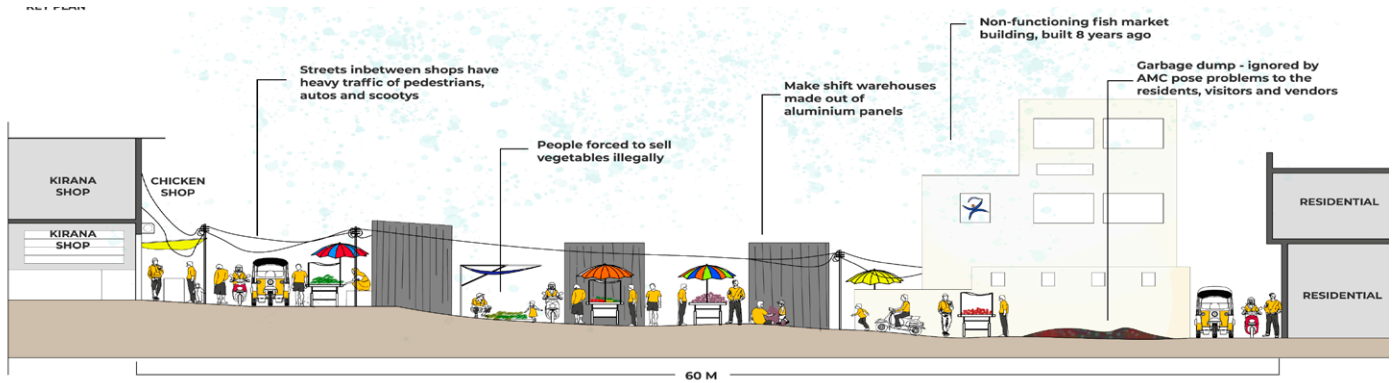
# Site Sections



Section Through Mosque and Clock Tower



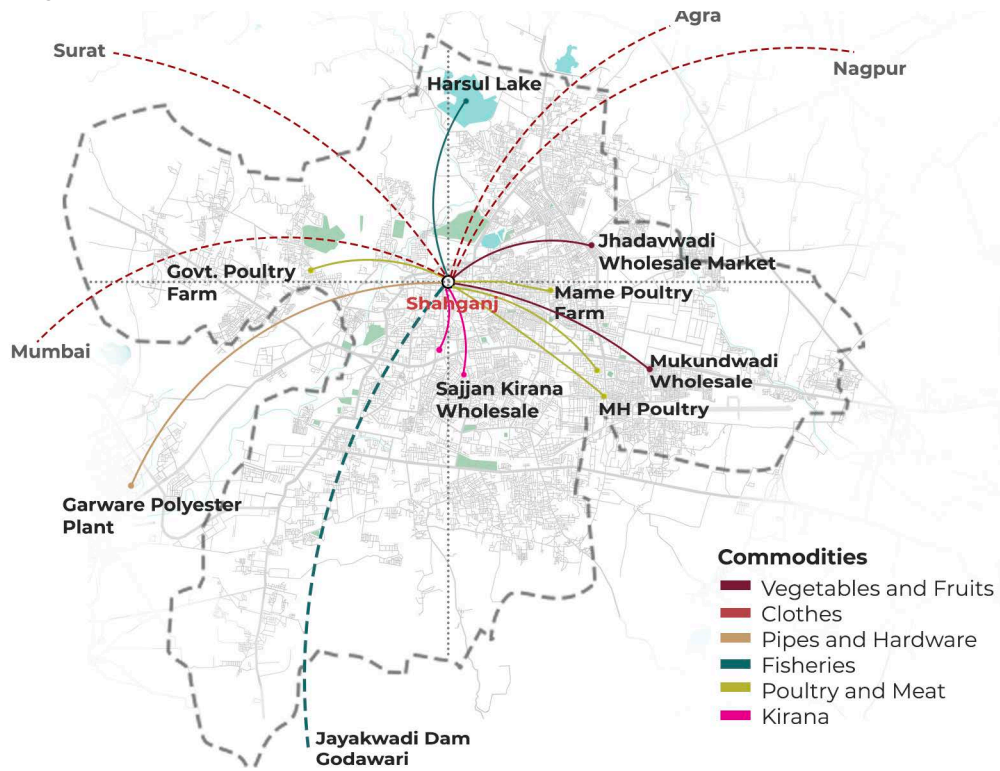
Section Through Hazrat Nizamuddin Road



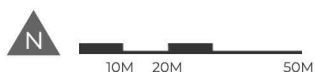
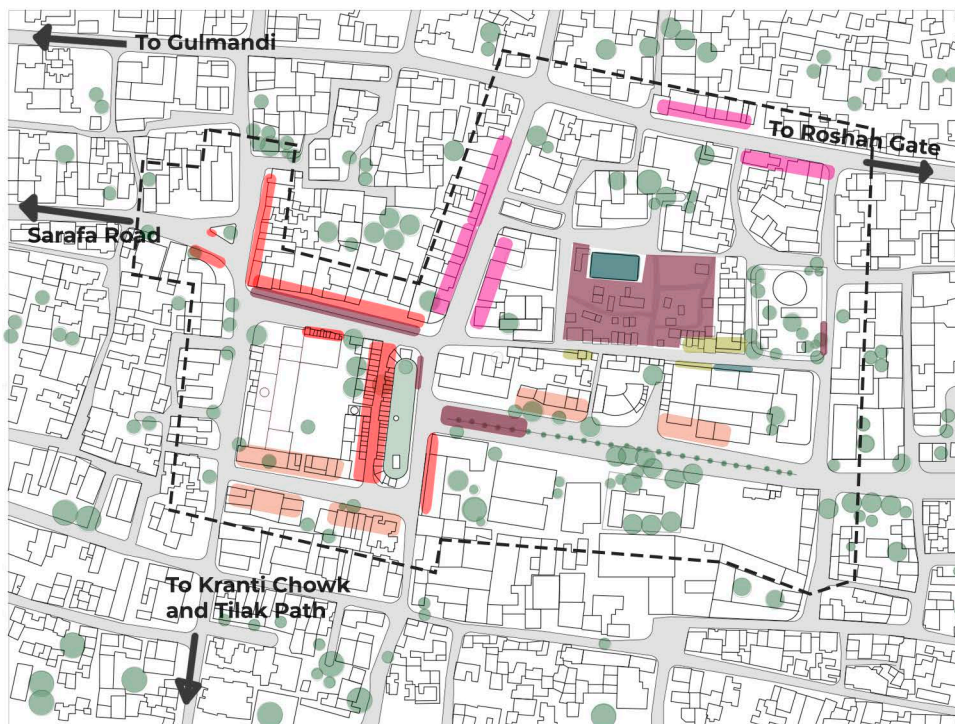
Section Through Sabzi Mandi



## Market Dynamics



## Connectivity



### Other Prominent Markets

1.6 km	Gulmandi
2.9 km	Kranti Chowk
0.1 km	Sarafa Road
2.0 km	Tilak Path Road
1.0 km	Roshan Gate



Hardware Market

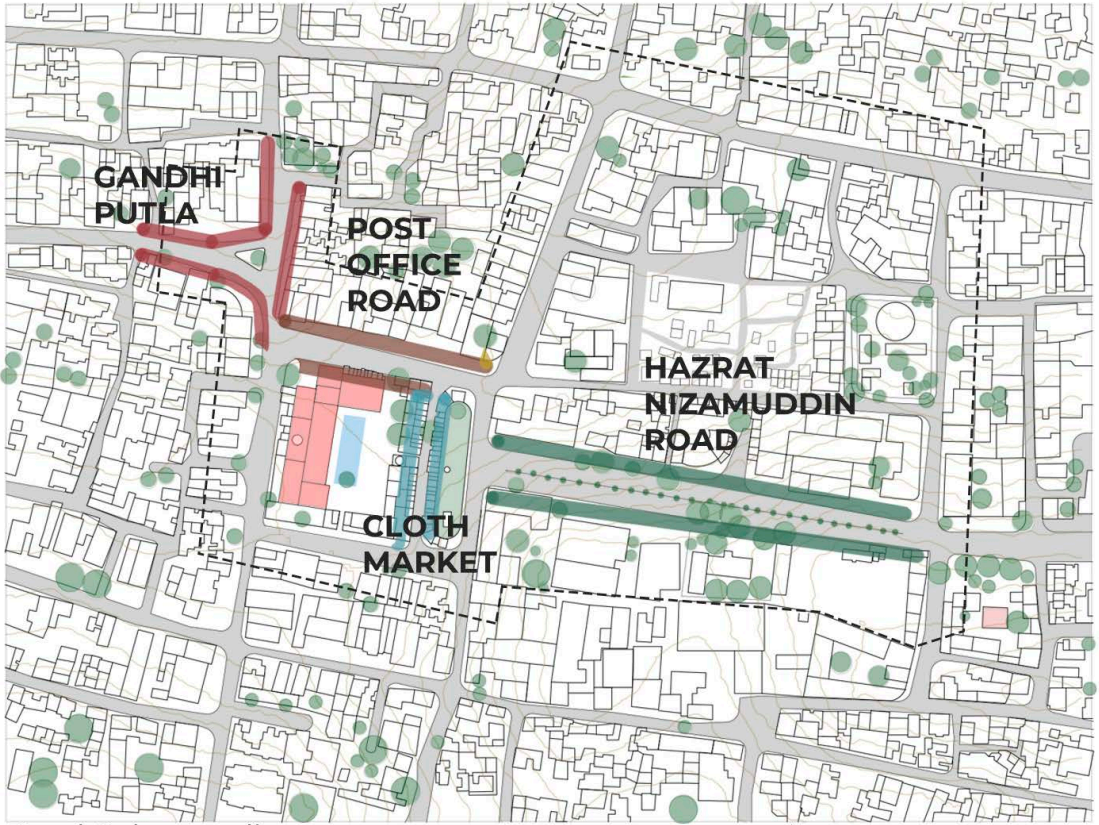


Fruit Market



Cloth Market

# STREET CHARACTER

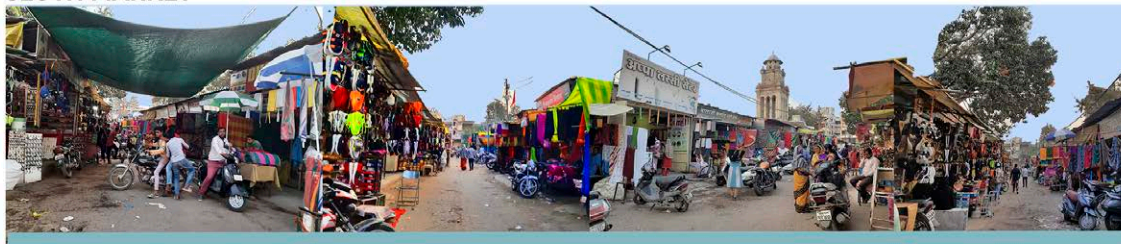


Road Colour coding

## GANDHI PUTLA



## CLOTH MARKET



## HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN



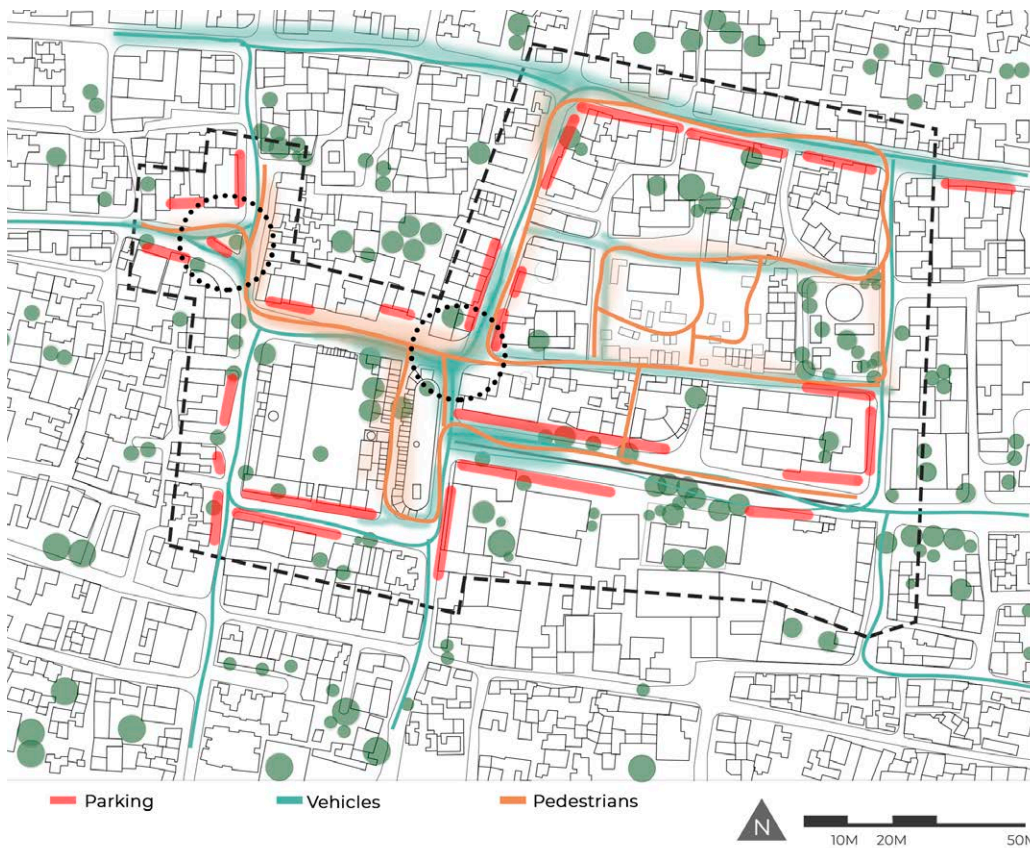
# Activities through the day



<b>5:00 AM</b>	<p><b>Mandi</b> Un-loading of vegetables and other commodities</p> 	<b>6:00 AM</b>	<p><b>Cloth stores</b> Un-loading of clothes coming by trucks</p> 	<b>6:00 AM</b>	<p><b>Newspaper stall</b> People sit by the stall and read newspaper</p> 	<b>City Bus</b> City bus stop at Nizamudding road													
<b>9:00 AM</b>	<p><b>Mandi &amp; School</b> Mandi, Govt. School and Hindi Bhavan open</p> 	<b>10:00 AM</b>	<p><b>Vending</b> Vendors walk around the streets selling</p> 	<b>10 - 11 AM</b>	<p><b>Hardware &amp; Cloth</b> Shops open at this hour and their sales begin</p> 	<table border="0"> <tr><td>07:50</td><td>03:20</td></tr> <tr><td>08:50</td><td>04:20</td></tr> <tr><td>09:50</td><td>05:20</td></tr> <tr><td>11:00</td><td>06:30</td></tr> <tr><td>12:00</td><td>07:30</td></tr> <tr><td>01:00</td><td></td></tr> </table>	07:50	03:20	08:50	04:20	09:50	05:20	11:00	06:30	12:00	07:30	01:00		
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08:50	04:20																		
09:50	05:20																		
11:00	06:30																		
12:00	07:30																		
01:00																			
<b>12 - 4 PM</b>	<p><b>Sit under trees</b> Fruit vendors take shade from trees</p> 	<b>4 - 7 PM</b>	<p><b>Children Play</b> Activities happen on streets</p> 	<b>6:00 PM</b>	<p><b>Vending</b> Fruit vendors stand on PO Road</p> 	<b>Prayer Timing</b> Five prayers through the day at mosques													
<b>7 - 11 PM</b>	<p><b>Road divider gathering</b> People sit on road divider and chill</p> 	<b>8 - 11 PM</b>	<p><b>Pan shops</b> People get together at pan shops</p> 	<b>9:00 PM</b>	<p><b>Strolling</b> Locals walk around after dinner for leisure</p> 	 <table border="0"> <tr><td>6:00 AM</td></tr> <tr><td>12:42 PM</td></tr> <tr><td>04:02 PM</td></tr> <tr><td>06:32 PM</td></tr> <tr><td>07:46 PM</td></tr> </table>	6:00 AM	12:42 PM	04:02 PM	06:32 PM	07:46 PM								
6:00 AM																			
12:42 PM																			
04:02 PM																			
06:32 PM																			
07:46 PM																			

## Movement

### *Vehicular and Pedestrian Density*



The streets inside the Mandi can be completely pedestrianised in the afternoon and evening hours except when there's loading and un-loading.



Separate lanes could be established for distribution of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

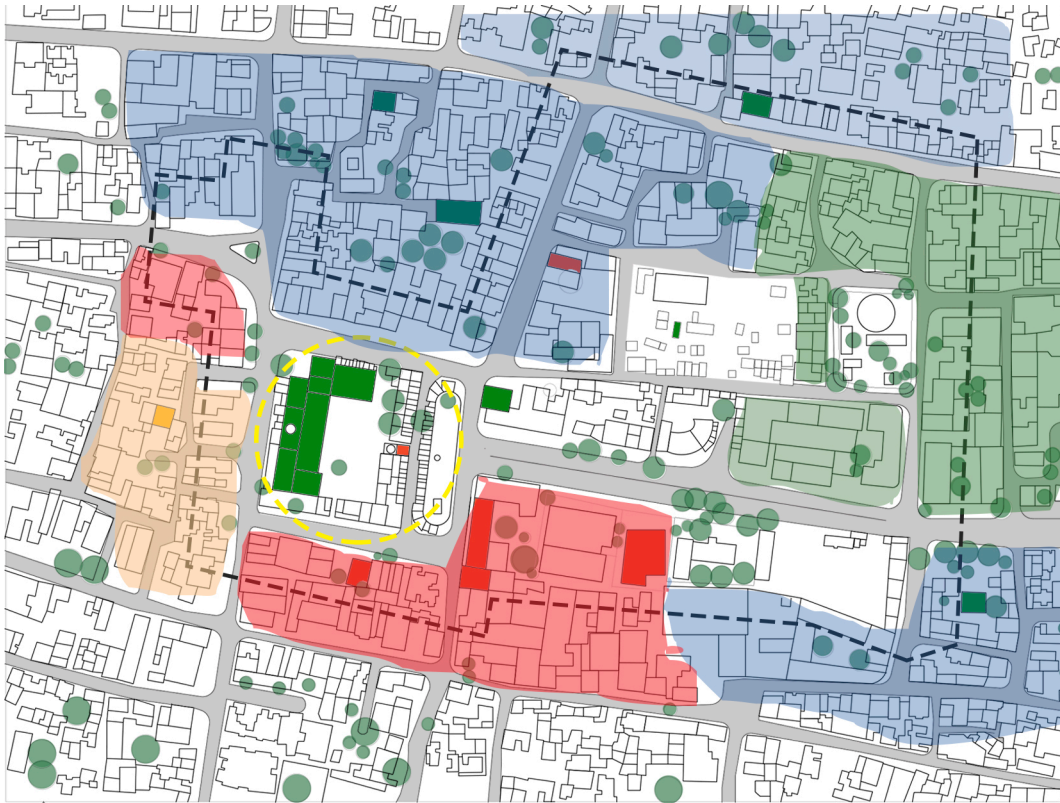


The parking near Gandhi putla could be relocated elsewhere, this area can be pedestrianised and visibility of the putla can be enhanced.



The parking on the sides of the roads could be organised better so they do not cause hindrance to the passerbys. A mechanised system of lanes would be essential to organise movement and traffic.

## Ethnicities



With people of all ethnicities exiting in the area, the central heritage and market square becomes a point of confluence for them.

- Hindu
- Sikh
- Muslim
- Mix

## Ownership



- Govt. Buildings
- Waqf Board
- Private

## Seasonal Activities



Festivals - Ramadan

- █ Mina Bazaar
- █ Fruit Market



## Procession Routes



Religious Processions

- █ Hindu
- █ Sikh
- █ Muslim



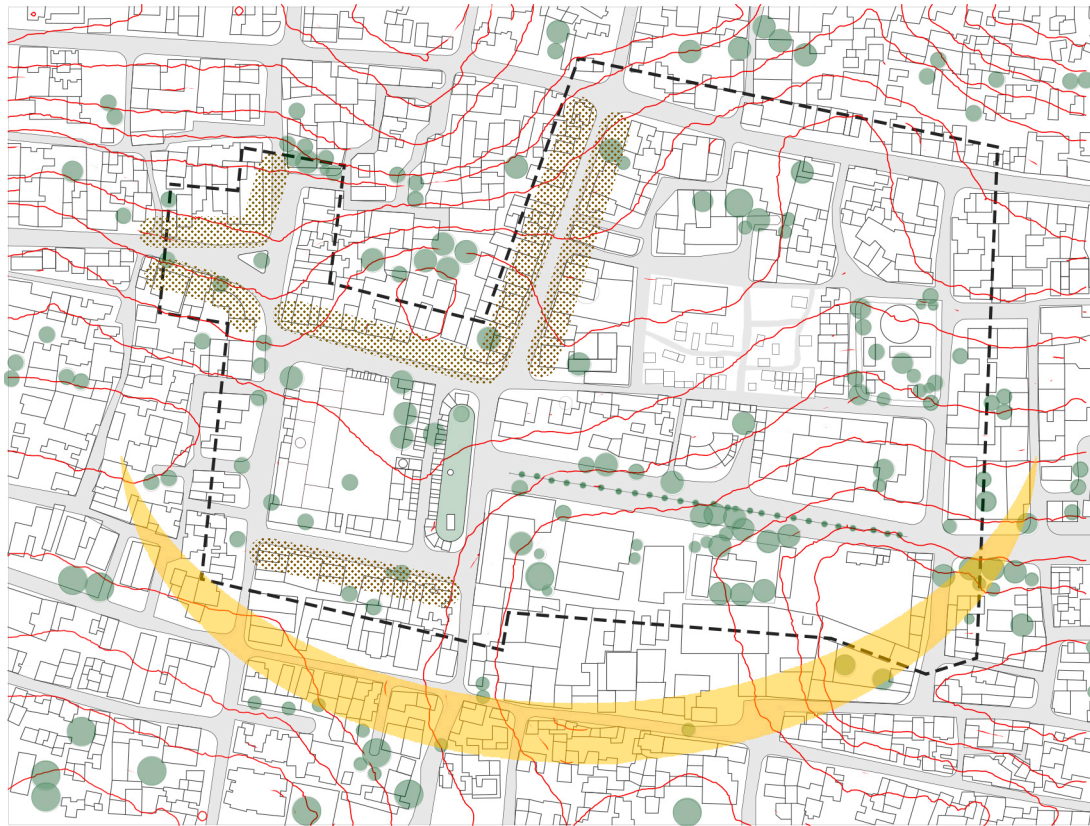
Religious Procession



Hindu Religious Procession

Religious processions of all ethnic group is taken through the site. These make the central heritage precinct important by making it a place of confluence of the three.

## Microclimate Study



Slope: The average slope through the site is about 2.8% which makes its favourable for building.

The temperature of Aurangabad varies from 12° in winter to 32° in Summer. Average at 22°.

Shops must not open on streets with less than 9m width(DCR). Hence certain shops could be relocated

Average rainfall is 710mm. The rainy season begins from Late June to Late September

### Coverings on interior streets



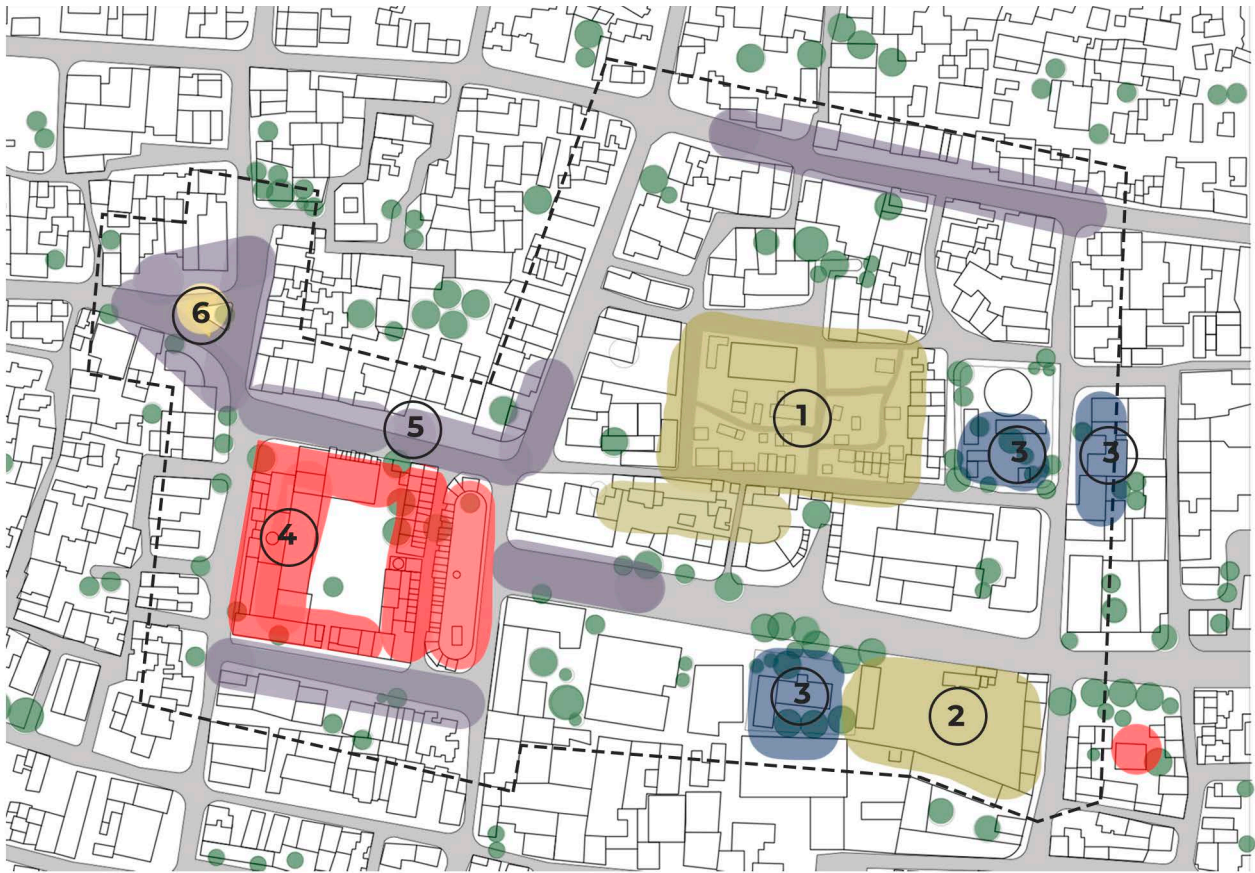
The people use local techniques such as covering with plastic or fabric sheets as a protection from heat. Tarpauline sheets are used in rainy season as a protection from rains.

### Sun Shade by Natural Vegetation

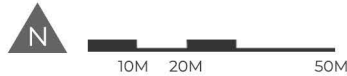


More trees could be planted along the streets where commercial activity is more and trees that hinder view towards the onuments could be replanted elsewhere.

## Inferences



### Intervention Focus points



- Imp. Buildings
- Open Grounds
- Barren Buildings
- Roads
- Gandhi Statue

#### Intervention Area 1

Redesigning Mandi to make it a likable public space

#### Intervention Area 2

Giving the barren Bus Stand a function that would serve to the public

#### Intervention Area 3

MSRTC Bust stand office could be revamped by Adaptive reuse. The Govt. school could be used for a different function in the evenings

#### Intervention Area 4

The shops surrounding Masjid Kala could be relocated and the area could become a central public square

#### Intervention Area 4

The shops surrounding Masjid Kala could be relocated and the area could become a central public square

#### Intervention Area 5

Traffic distribution on roads to organise pedestrian, vendors and vehicular movement

#### Intervention Area 6

Gandhi Putla square could be more enhanced by minimal interventions and cleaning up the visual barriers



## CHAPTER - 4



### CASE STUDIES

#### *Redevelopment Projects*



#### **Chandni Chowk, Delhi**

##### *Objectives*

To study how redevelopment on a large scale effects a heritage precinct and the people associated with the place.

To study ideologies of the Architect to include historic essence in the project.



#### **Pathergatti road, Hyderabad**

##### *Objectives*

To study how redevelopment on a large scale effects a heritage precinct and the people associated with the place, , the issues that follow.

To study ideologies of the Architect to include historic essence in the project.



#### **Orchard Street, Singapore**

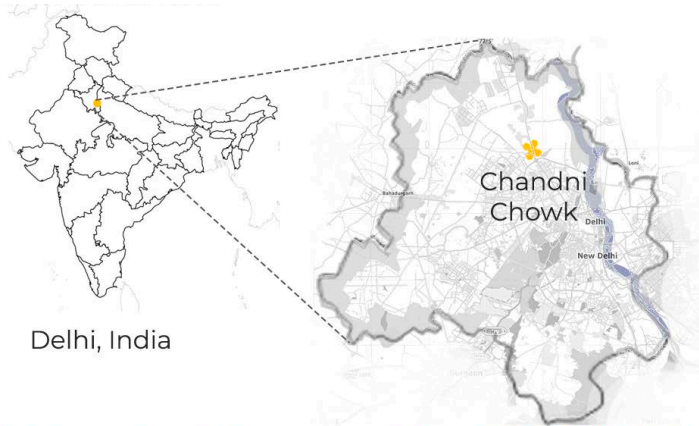
##### *Objectives*

To understand how a TDR could be done to create a public space.

To study placemaking strategies used for public integration

To study how pockets of public spaces can be connected along a road to increase commercialization

## Chandni Chowk Redevelopment, Delhi



Built by: Shah Jahan in 1650 AD  
Redevelopment design by: Pradeep Sachdeva Associates  
Executed by: Shahjahanabad Redevelopment Corporation (SRDC)

Chandni Chowk is a historic market in Delhi. The market has evolved to where several different types of retailers, residents and religious ethnicities come together to celebrate the cultural tangibles. The Chandni Chowk Road connects the Red Fort and the Fatehpuri Mosque linearly thus becoming a heritage precinct commemorative of its past.

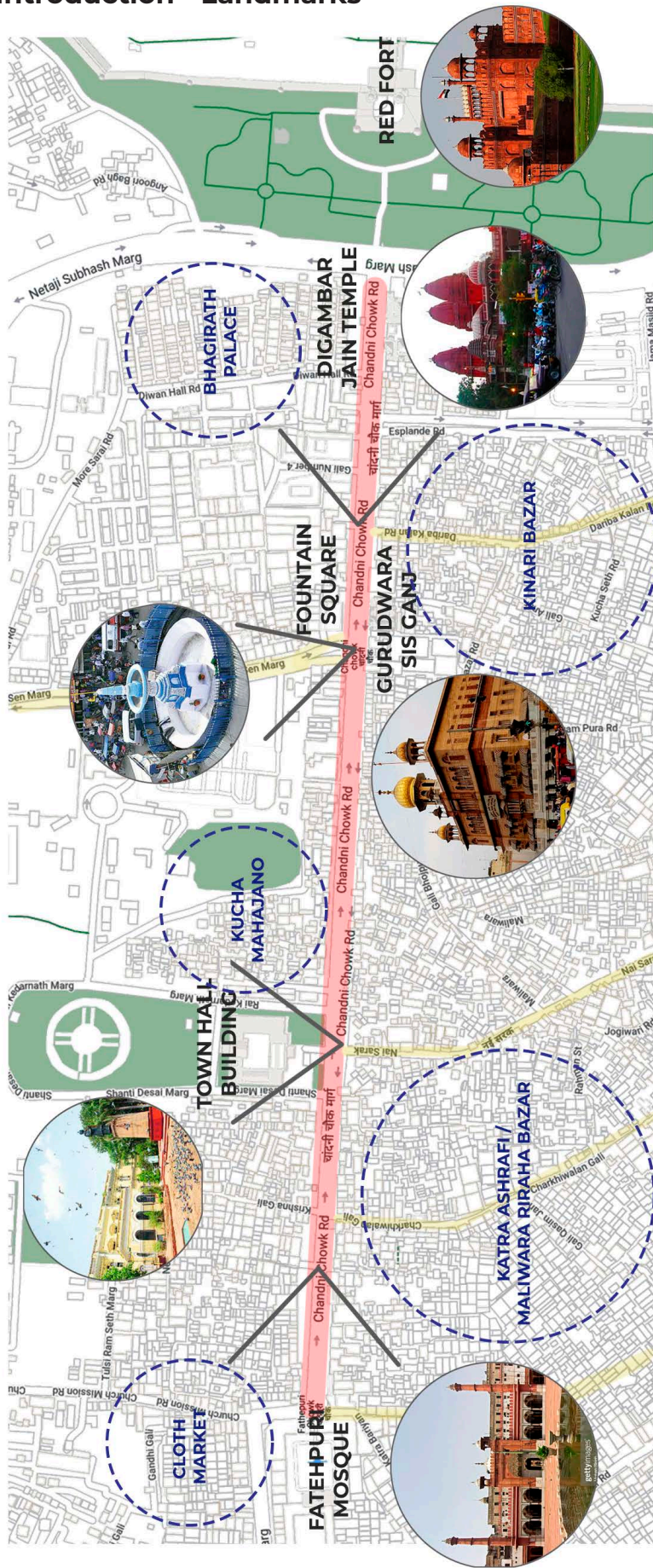
### *Objectives*

To study how an Urban Heritage precinct reacts to a massive change in its street character

To understand the ideologies of the Architect to enhance the historicity of the built forms

To take lessons from the Redevelopment project and its effects on the people associated

# Introduction - Landmarks



Vehicular traffic causing congestion on roads near Fountain Square



Congested roads because of chaotic overlapping pedestrian and vehicular

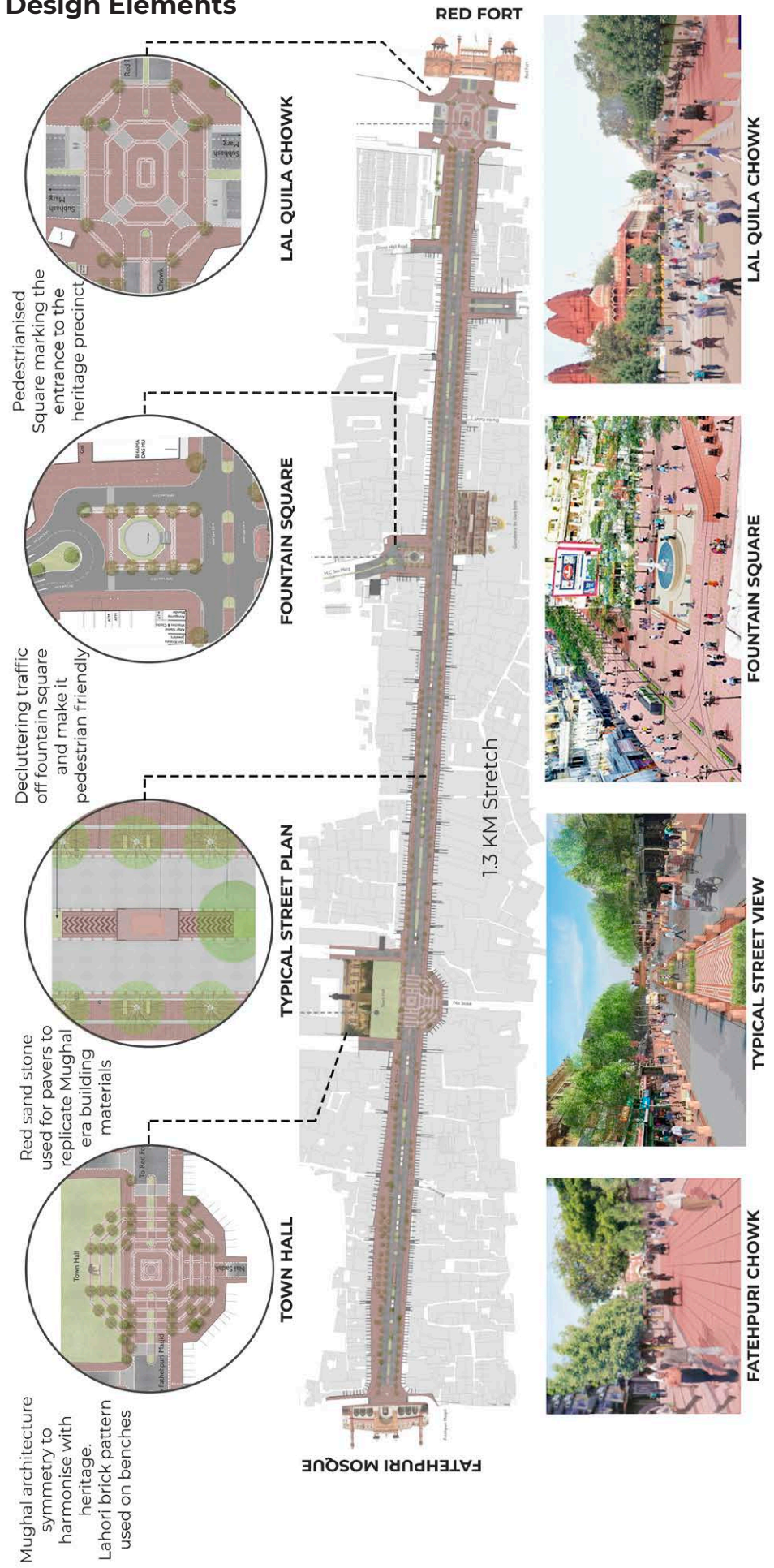


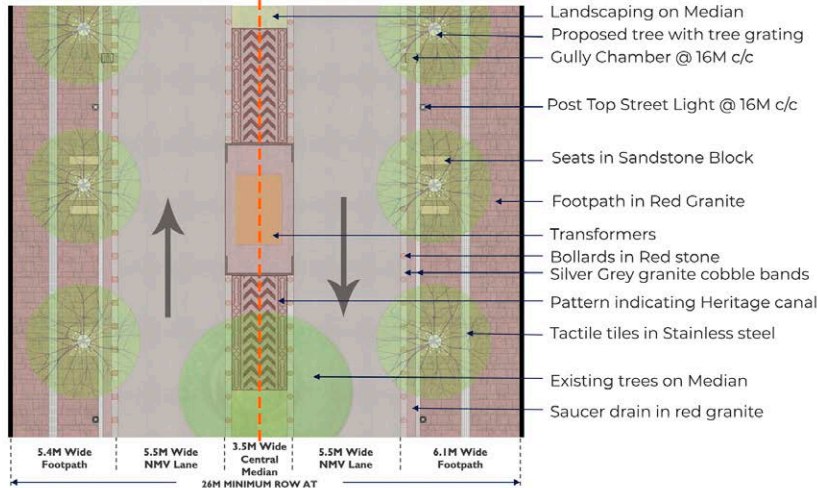
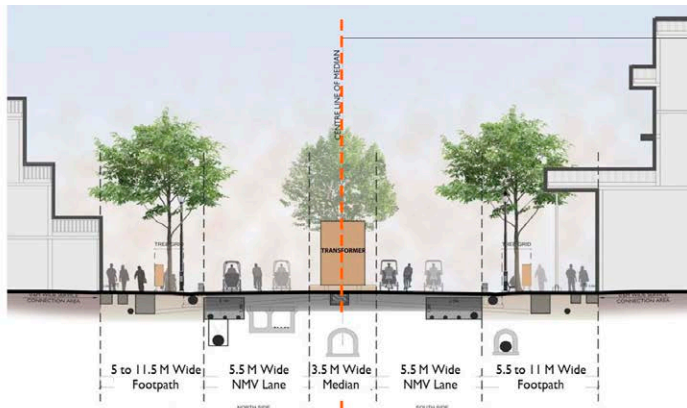
Vehicles hijacking roads that are meant for pedestrians, causing pollution



Cables and wires hanging from poles affecting the visibility of monuments and causing threat to the public

# Design Elements





Typical Street Section

***'State-sponsored vandalism': Heritage experts are unhappy with Chandni Chowk redevelopment plan***

"When we say redevelopment, we mean what exists should be upgraded and the area should not lose its character."

-**AGK Menon**, former convener of the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

"With the transformers, police booths, toilets on the central verge splitting the street, you will not be able to see the other side of the street, they must be relocated to the edges to protect the visual grandeur" -**AGK Menon**, former convener of the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

"The Central Vista along the central median once had a channel of water running through it. The reflection of moonlight in this channel gave the place the epithet Chandni Chowk ("moonlit square") but this has now been taken over by transformers and urinals." - **Smita Datta Makhija**, Conservation Architect

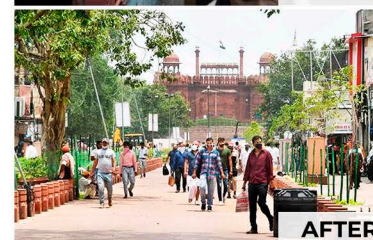
***Traders and Visitors thrilled with Chandni Chowk's new "pedestrians only" look***

"We have been waiting for this redevelopment since three generations and its has turned out to be a great intervention" - **Traders at Chandni Chowk**

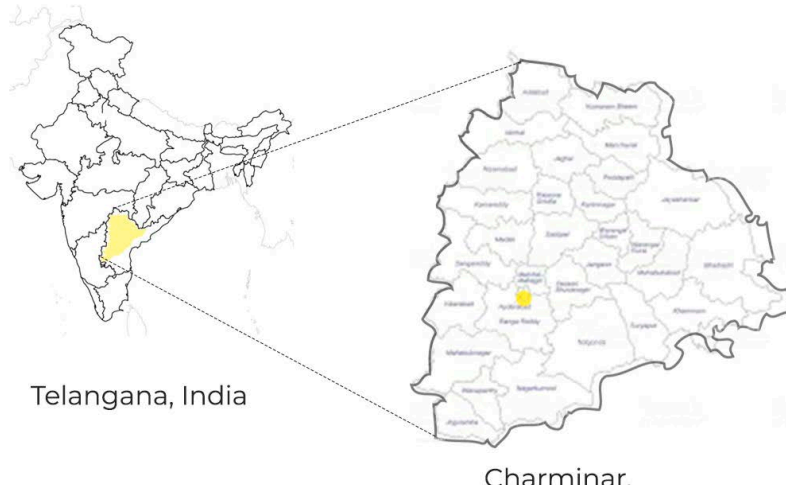
"The area used to be very crowded earlier because of the vehicular traffic, now it has become a place which can be enjoyed by children and elderly" -**Habitue of Chandni Chowk**

**Ideologies | Material Usage | Architectural Revival | Policy Regulations**

Source: PSDA & WRI



## Charminar Pedestrianization Project, Hyderabad



Redevelopment Authority: Telangana Government  
Architects: Vaastu Shilpa Consultants (Ahmedabad) in 1999 & Kshetra Consultants (Hyderabad) in 2007  
Year: 2010 - Present

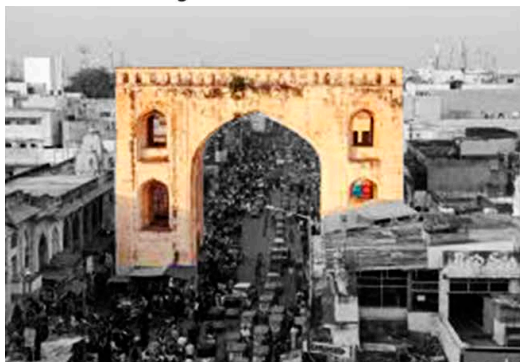
The Redevelopment plan was aimed at decongesting the Madina - Patargatti Road that leads to the pride of Hyderabad, the charminar. The project included conservation of Pathergatti Stone Arcade & the Four Kamans along with the Streetscape as the major components of the plan.



**Mecca Masjid**



**Charminar**

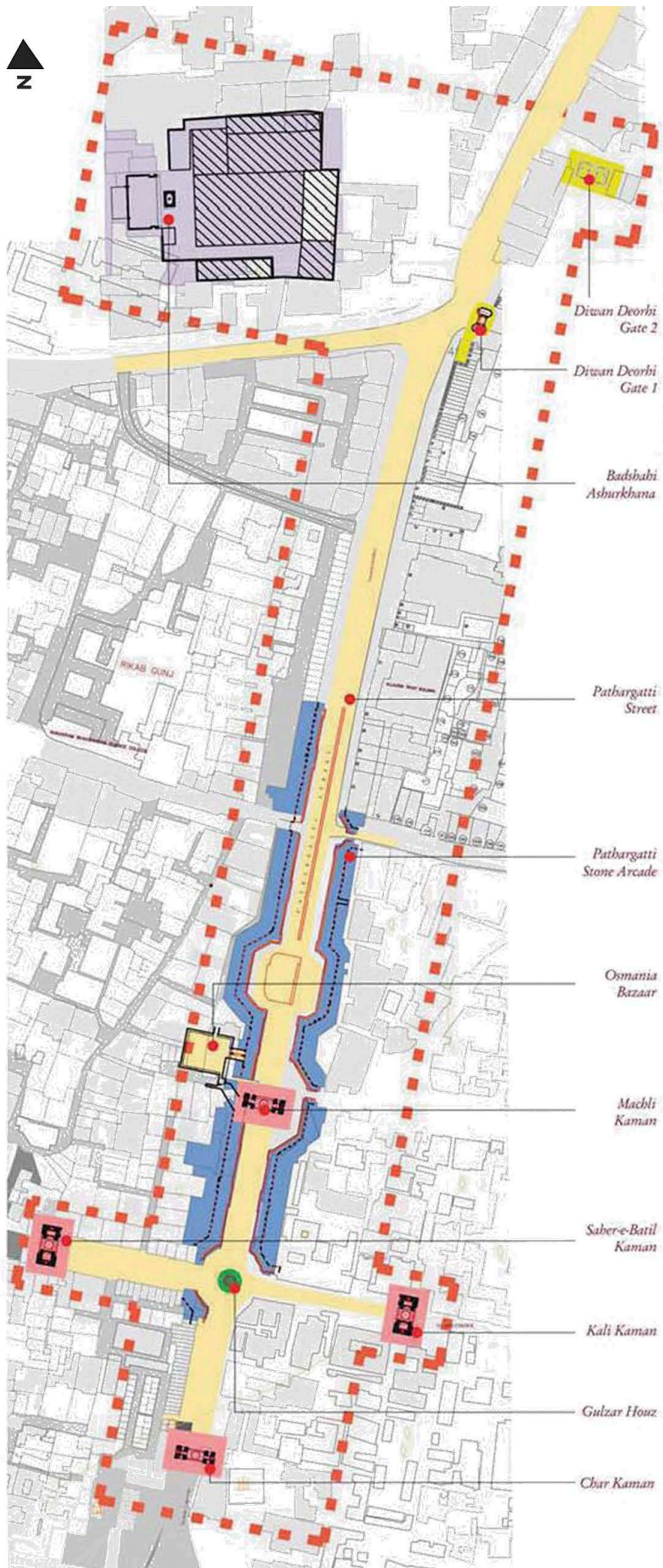


**Char Kaman**

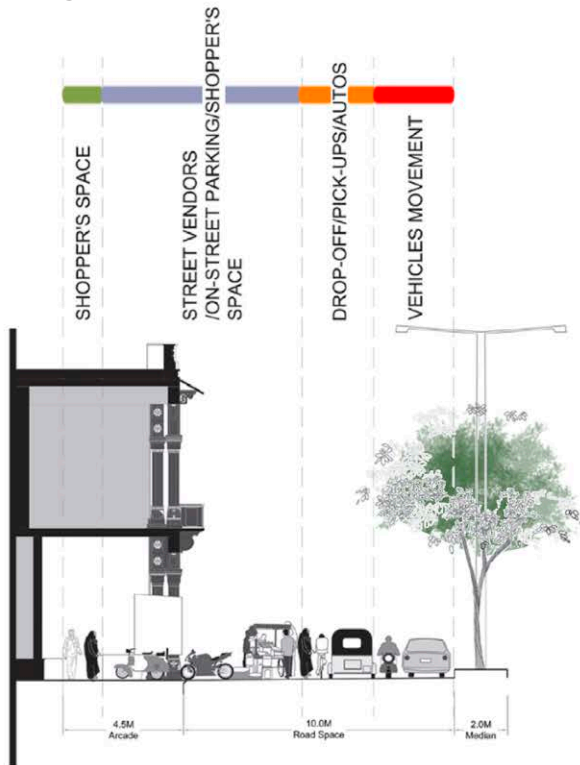


**Pathergatti Arcade**

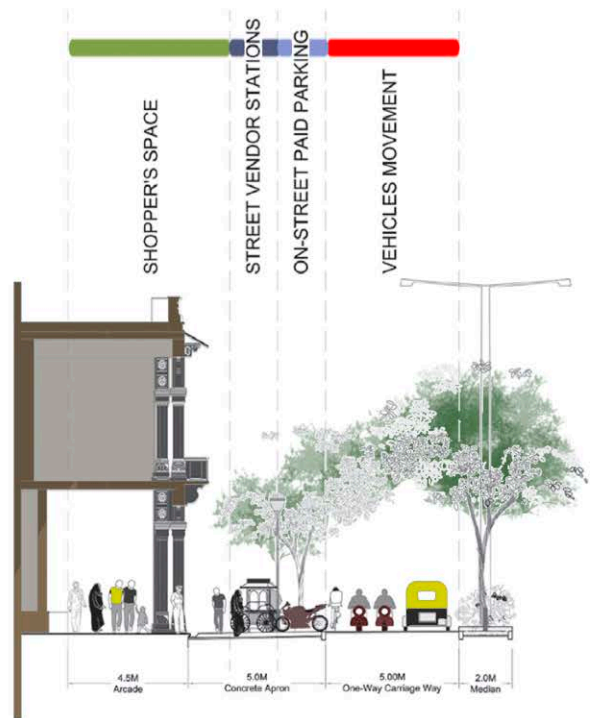
**Landmarks**



## Designed Sections



**PROBLEMS**  
**TYPICAL SCHEMATIC HALF STREET SECTION**



**SOLUTIONS**  
**TYPICAL SCHEMATIC HALF STREET SECTION**

## PROPOSALS



To construct a bridge for hawkers near Charminar and surrounding to Salarjung Museum.



To make all display boards of shops uniform to enhance the character of the built heritage



Restoration of buildings by using similar colour and pattern on all structures along the road

To build ducts on Laad Bazar road to deal with hanging wires  
No construction to be allowed near the CPP streets  
No vehicles are allowed near the monuments  
Improved sewage infrastructure, drainage and sanitation facilities.  
Only electronic autos allowed in the area





**Machli Kaman**

To avoid congestion and traffic, the road will be divided in lanes separate for pedestrians, vehicles and hawkers.



**Pathergatti Arcade**

The hawkers will be given a part of the pedestrian lanes in front of the arcade



**Pathergatti Arcade**

Hawkers and parking take away pedestrian paths hence a separate lanes for all the activities to be provided



**PARKING SPECIFICATIONS**

Two multi level parking lots to be provided for Charminar market visitors and tourists.

**Khilwath Parking Lot - 6 Level Structure**

Parking Area for 504 4-wheelers and 70 2-wheelers

**14168 sqm**

Commercial Area

**8090 sqm**

Service Area

**3620 sqm**

**Charminar Bus Depot - 4 Level structure**

Built-up Area

**12395 sqm**

330 4-wheelers and 170 2-wheelers



Charminar Bus Depot

Khilwath Parking

**MUSI PLAN CAN'T BRIDGE GULF**

- As Charminar Pedestrianisation Project bans vehicles near the monument, there would be sufficient space for hawkers
- The proposed hanging bridge is about 1km away from Charminar and will not benefit tourists and hawkers
- The proposed bridge would create tension among hawkers as many of them already occupy Nayapul, Puranapul and Afzalgunj bus stop
- The hanging bridge would be taken up only after Ramzan and hawkers would lose out in their most profitable season



⊖ The project was a good move, but execution was not perfect. Stones that were laid on walkways are not levelled. This makes it difficult for elderly people to walk through the bylanes  
-Srikanth | BANGLE SHOPOWNER

⊖ Changes over the years have not taken into account the heritage value of the surroundings of Charminar. It is being done without cultural and social impact assessments - Anuradha Reddy | INTACH CONVENOR


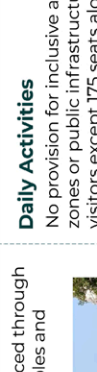
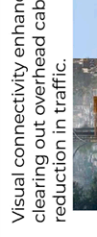

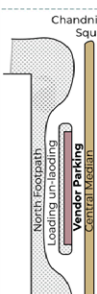
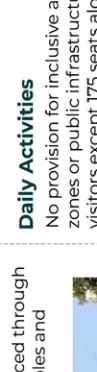
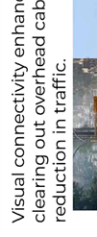

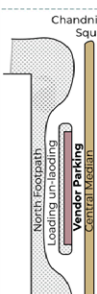
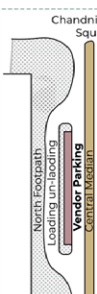
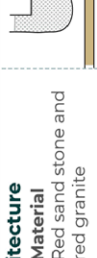
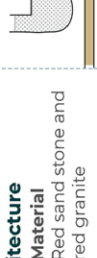

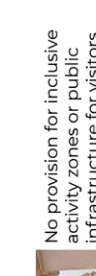

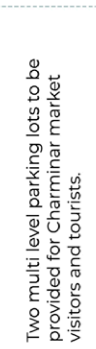




**CHARMINAR HAS LOST ITS VIBRANT ESSENCE**

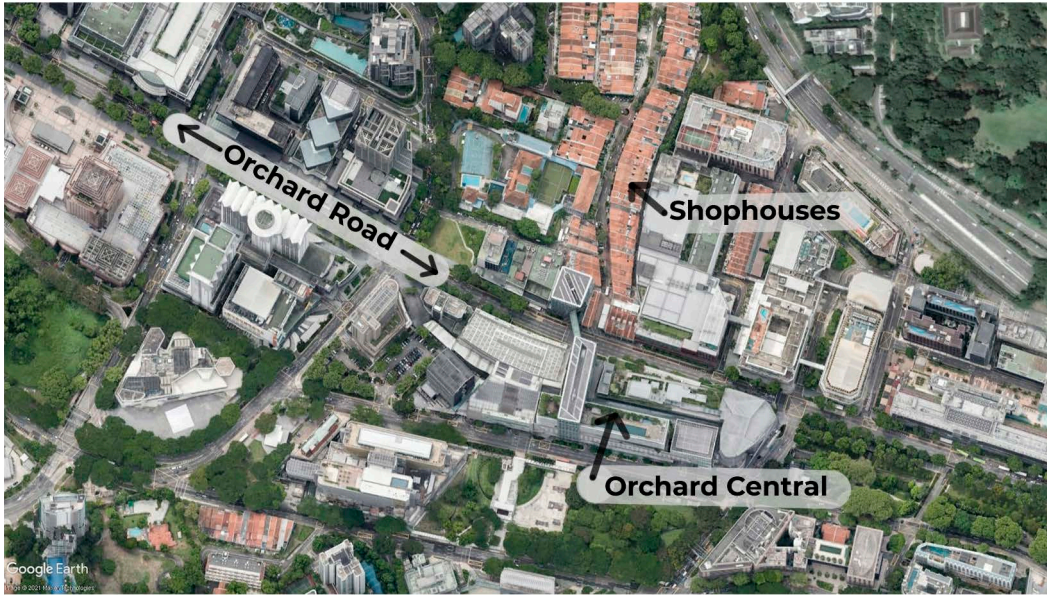
The character of the space defined by its vibrant colours is no longer seen on the streets



# Inferences

Historic Association	Vendors Inclusion	Parking	Visual Connect	Placemaking - Activities
<p><b>Mughal Architecture Material</b> Red sand stone and red granite</p> <p><b>Patterns</b> Lahori brick patterns</p> <p><b>Central Median</b> Replica of a canal that reflected moonlight</p> <p><b>Symmetry</b> Through the streets and at squares</p> <p><b>British Architecture</b> Trams E-trams reminiscing British era</p>     	<p><b>Chandni Chowk Square</b></p>  <p><b>Fatehpuri Mosque Square</b></p>  <p>Parking space for 54 vendors at extreme ends of the road - 1km apart. No flexibility for movement of vendors.</p>  <p>5.0M paved path for pedestrians, hawkers &amp; parking</p> <p>Hawkers taking up pedestrian footpaths entirely</p> 	<p>The road has been non-motorised from 9AM to 9PM. Hence, there is no provision of parking along the main road.</p> <p>Parking space provided at Gandhi Maidan, Dargah Maidan and Parade Ground, still inadequate to the requirement, temporary parking at Red Fort.</p> <p>Required parking is 7160 ECS, the provided parking space caters to only 2340 ECS.</p>	<p>Visual connectivity enhanced through clearing out overhead cables and reduction in traffic.</p>  <p><b>BEFORE</b></p> <p><b>AFTER</b></p> <p>Yet hindered by placement of transformers, toilets and other services along the central median.</p> 	<p><b>Daily Activities</b> No provision for inclusive zones or public infrastructure for visitors except 175 seats along the stretch</p>  <p><b>Seasonal Activities</b> One of the two lanes for NMV provided for religious processions. Absence of public infrastructure for ephemera.</p> 
<p><b>No design implementation and strategies done while choosing materials/techniques</b></p>  <p>Display boards of shops uniform to enhance the character of the built heritage</p>  <p>Restoration of buildings by using similar colour and pattern on all structures along the road</p>	<p>Two multi level parking lots to be provided for Charminar market visitors and tourists.</p> <p>The Multi storey parking will cater to about 834 four-wheelers and 240 two-wheelers. Which will be inadequate for the required influx of people.</p> <p>Vehicles coming from Pathergatti Road will have to take a longer route to reach the parking lots.</p>	<p><b>Daily Activities</b> No provision for inclusive activity zones or public infrastructure for visitors. Hawkers need to be included in the plan.</p>  <p><b>Seasonal Activities</b> Entire road to be used by religious processions and religious activities during the seasons. No separate provision has been thought of while designing of the project.</p> 	<p>A 50 ft no hawker zone around Charminar has been proposed to avoid traffic.</p> <p>Entirely pedestrianised street for 200 ms has been proposed with no trees on the central median and side paths.</p> <p>The trees might block view to Charminar.</p> 	<p><b>CHANDNI CHOWK</b></p>
<p><b>PATHERGATTI ROAD</b></p>				

# Orchard Road Redevelopment, Singapore

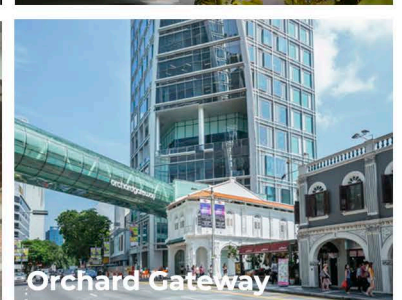
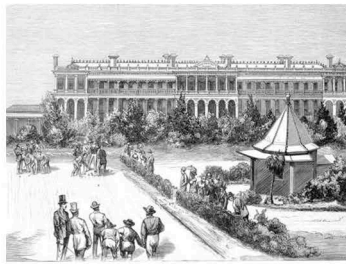


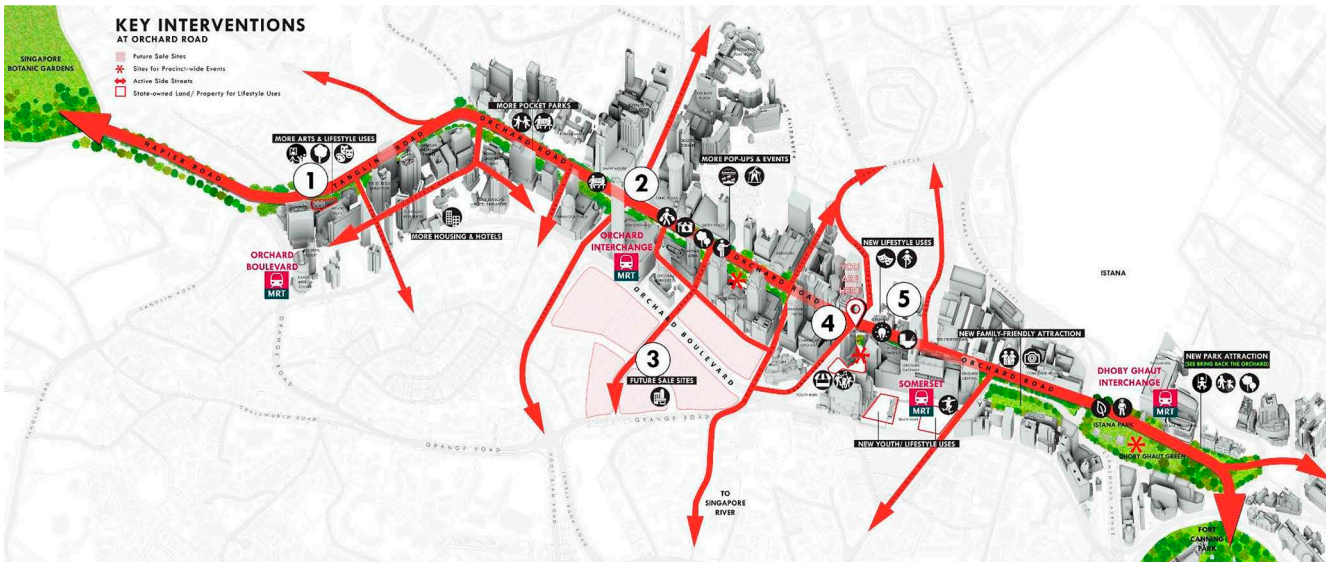
**Location:** Orchard Road, Singapore  
**Authorities:** Urban Redevelopment Authority(URA), Singapore Tourism Board (STB) and National Parks Board (NParks)  
**Project:** 2019 Proposal

Orchard Road in history used to be a bustling street for shoppers. From nutmeg farms, to amusement parks and theatres, the road has always been a commercial core for the country. In recent times due to development of infrastructure to meet the urbanization demands, the street has lost its public character. Hence a redevelopment to make it a lively place has been proposed.

## Timeline of Commercialization

- **1830s**  
A valley with old houses and nutmeg Farms, pepper farms and fruit farms
- **1905**  
Cold storage super market was opened, multiple hawker markets existed then
- **1980s**  
Tang Choon Keng opened Tangs department store, an iconic shopping destination
- **2000s**  
Urban Development - commercial spaces and public plazaz turned into high-end malls, currently 28 malls exist on the road
- **2019**  
URA felt the need of more public places on the street to bring back the publicness and green landscape as well as create a unique identity of high-end commercial spaces





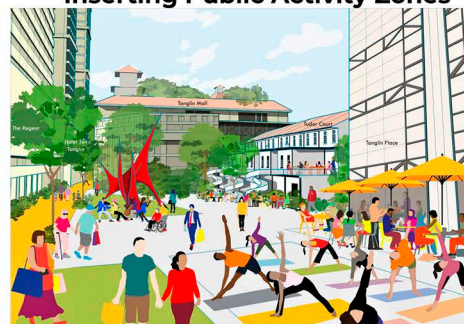
**Site Plan - Urban redevelopment of Orchard Street**

**Project Aims:**

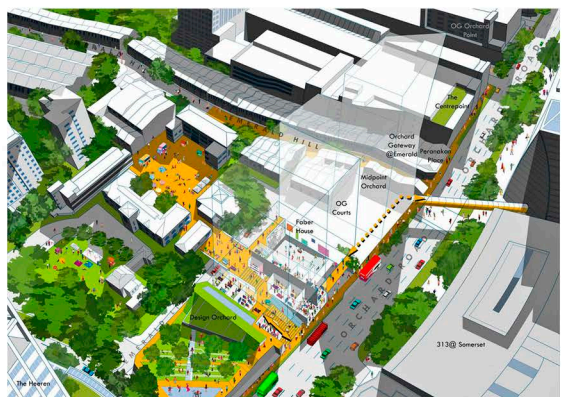
- To revive the publicness of Orchard Street
- To bring back the very essence of the commercial market of the street
- To make it greener like it used to be
- To give a unique identity and set an example for other commercial districts



**Inserting Public Activity Zones**



**A pedestrianized skybridge**



**A pedestrian mall uprooting 3 buildings**



## Local Market Projects



### **Traditional Market, Kolhapur**

#### *Objectives*

To study connection between heritage and marketplace

To study how traditional markets can be translated to contemporary markets



### **Dandaji Market, Niger**

#### *Objectives*

To study the connection between community and market place

To study the spatial layout of different spaces within a market



### **Dadad Market, Thailand**

#### *Objectives*

To study the connection between community and market place

To study the temporality of market places and how it can be solved with a structure.



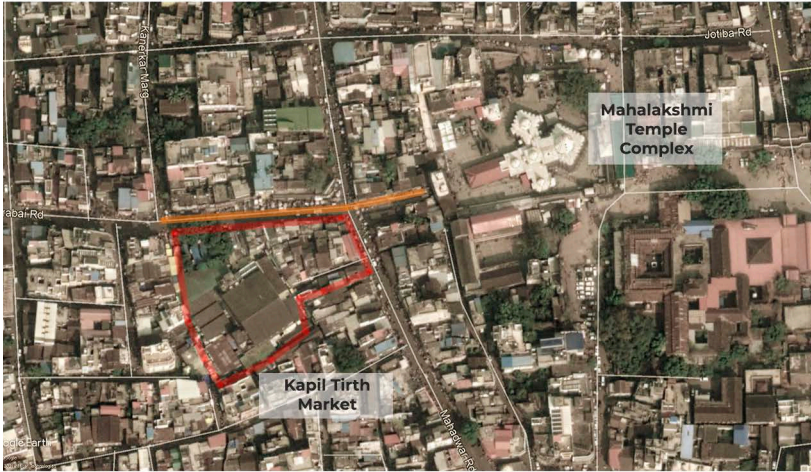
### **Aurangpura Mandi**

#### *Objectives*

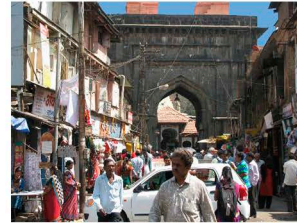
To study the connection between community and market place

To study the response of locals to the design of a market

# Traditional Market, Kolhapur



Mahalakshmi Temple Complex



Mahalakshmi Temple Gateway

The traditional notions of an Indian market revolve around three components.

1. Public space – A space that can connect the market and immediate urban fabric, and most importantly giving the land back to the city for public use.
2. Streets – As connectors between the city and market.
3. Roof canopies to cover the streets and public spaces.

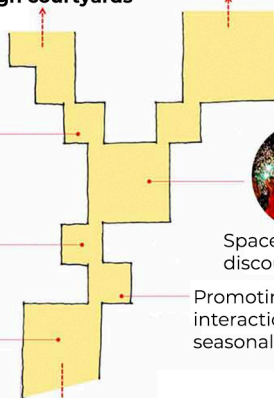
The overlap of these components evolved an indigenous pattern of structured streets and courtyards. The streets allow the people to shop and connect back with the city. The courtyards add an extra dimension to the market, promoting it as a public place to interact.

### 1. Connecting through courtyards

Connecting surrounding fabric



Creating spaces for people in a public space



Spaces for cultural discourse

Promoting public interactions and seasonal activities

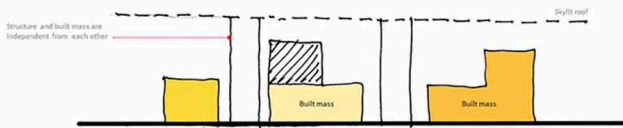
### 2. Connecting through streets

Streets as connectors for people between public spaces and shops



### 3. A floating roof - connect with Nature

Derived from the bamboo and cloth canopies of traditional markets, a roof-pavilion that allows sunlight to filter through it

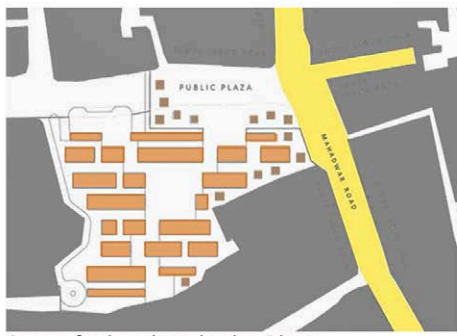


### OVERLAP

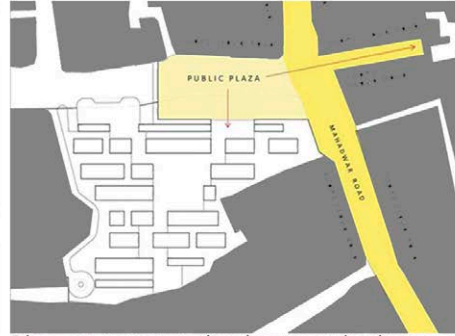


The overlap of these components evolved an indigenous pattern of structured streets and courtyards. The courtyards add an extra dimension to the market, promoting a public place for the people.

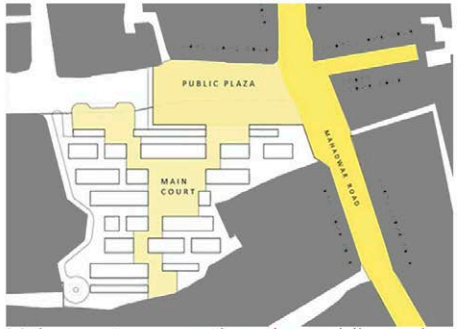
# Design Process



Space for hawkers in the Plaza



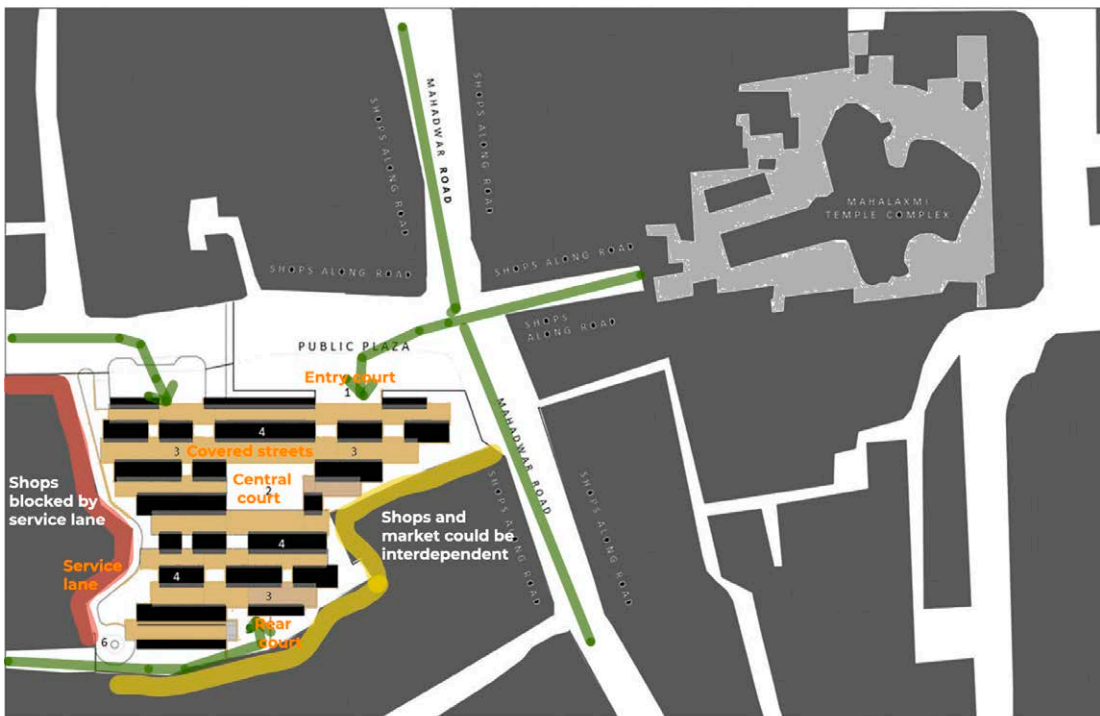
Plaza as a connection between heritage and market



Main court connecting the public and retail spaces

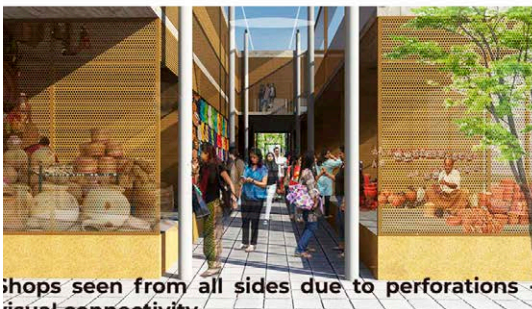


Streets connecting parallelly with translucent sheet covering above for openness



## Final Site Plan

Staggered plan for organic essence of markets, open plazas for cultural activities, connection to heritage



Shops seen from all sides due to perforations - visual connectivity



Central courts for public gathering spaces and other cultural activities

# Dandaji Market, Niger

**Location:** Tahoua, Niger  
**Architect:** Atelier Masomi  
**Year:** 2019

**Source:** ArchDaily



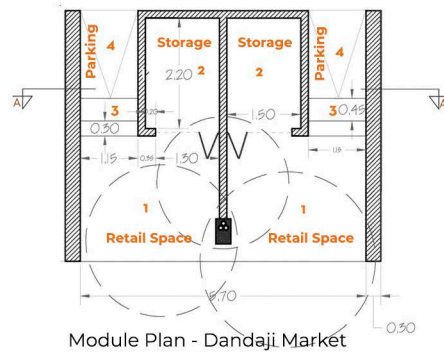
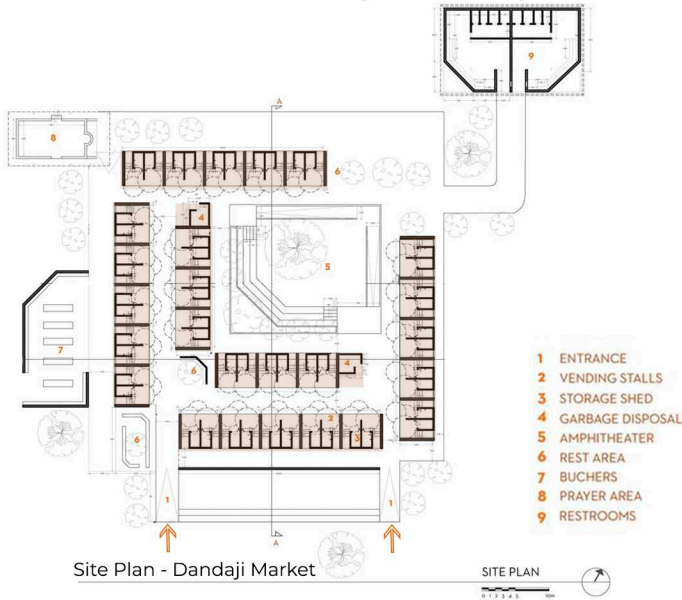
Before



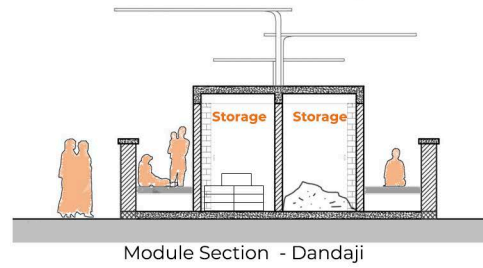
Shaded paths b/w shops



Space for community



- 1** GOODS PLATFORM 6.1 sq.m.
- 2** STORAGE/BOUTIQUE 3.3 sq.m.
- 3** BENCH
- 4** MOTORCYCLE PARK
- Total Area 23.7 sq.m.



## Inferences

The plan its very linearly arranged, looking at the spatial analysis of the plan, the connectivity of the entrance with the shops from the right could have been given a plaza that would also overlook the ampmhi theatre, it would be easier for wayfinidng.

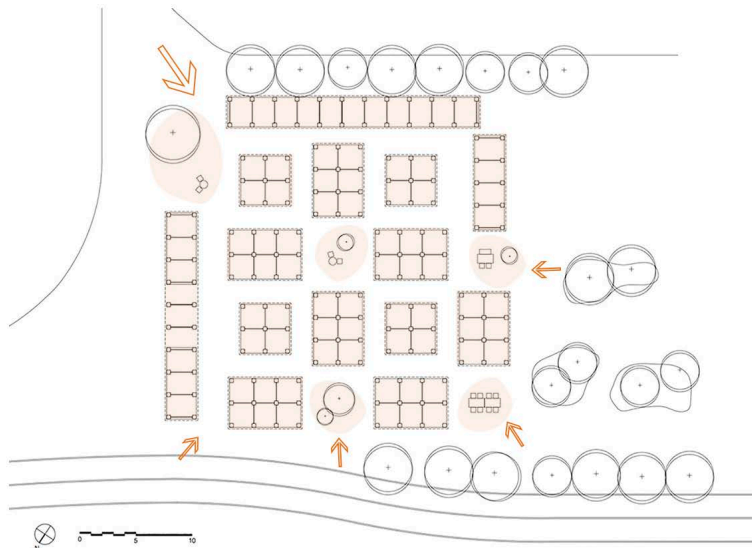
The second layer of shops could be relocated elsewhere so that each shop gets a clear view and direct connectivity to the amphitheatre.



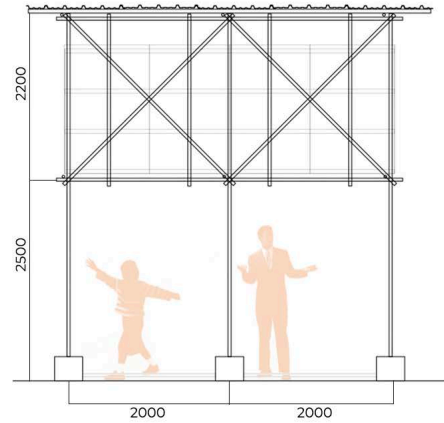
# Dadad Market, Thailand

**Location:** Nui Mueng, Thailand  
**Architect:** Bangkok Tokyo Architecture, OPH  
**Year:** 2017

**Source:** ArchDaily



Site Plan - Dadad Market  
Area of one module = 8 sq.m.



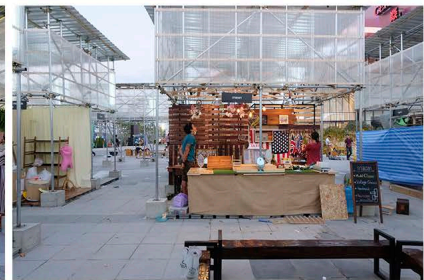
Elevation of Module - Dadad Market



Space for community



Central open pockets



Set-up of shops

## Inferences

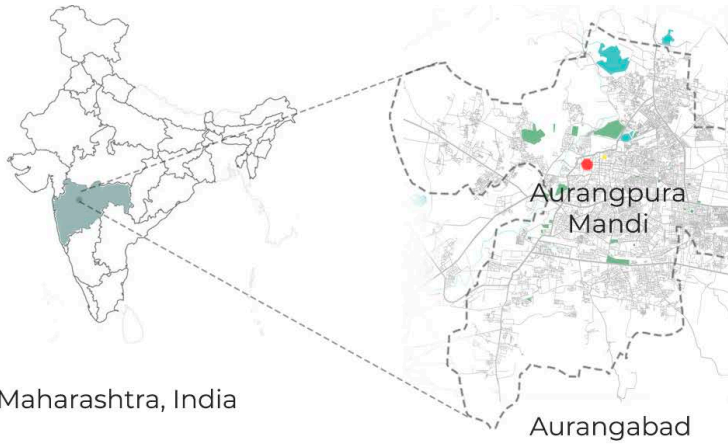
### Spatial Analysis

Since there is a staggered plan there is no visual connectivity to the interiors, this can be confusing for someone new to the market

The open spaces are not well connected, maybe the interior square boxes could be replaced, it would be easier for wayfinding

All paths lead to central court, since the other shops are staggered this could be an element of surprise for them

# Aurangpura Mandi, Aurangabad



Maharashtra, India

Aurangabad

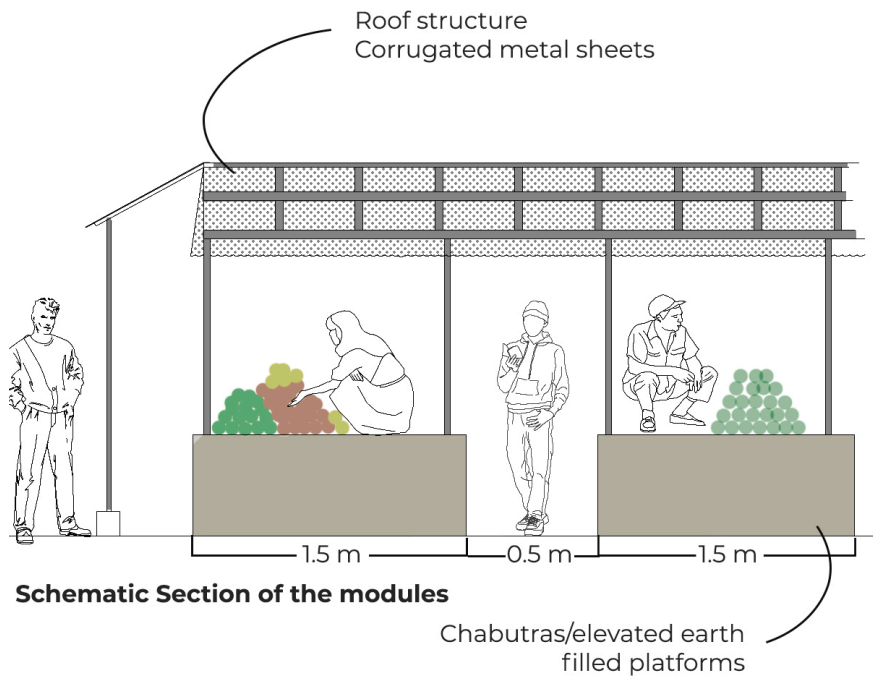
**Built by:** AMC  
**Year:** 2012

The Aurangpura area dates back to the 17th century. Savitribai Phule - Aurangpura Sabzi Mandi was built in 2012 in the area to relocate the Savitribai Phule - Shahgunj Mandi.

The mandi consists of 30 - 35 vendors, the main commodities sold here are vegetables along with eggs and leaves/hay.

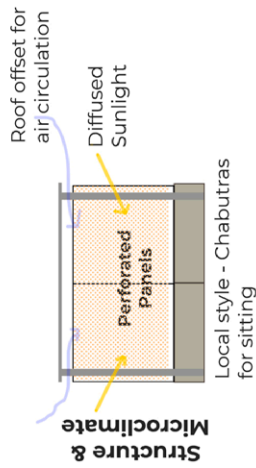
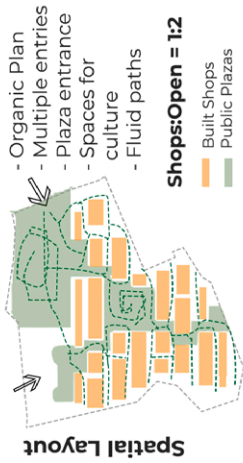
### OBSERVATIONS:

- The Mandi doesn't have any storage facilities
- Not functioning to its full capacity
- Rigid spatial planning, no scope for flexibility



**CASE STUDY - MARKET INFERENCES**

**Traditional Market  
Kolhapur**

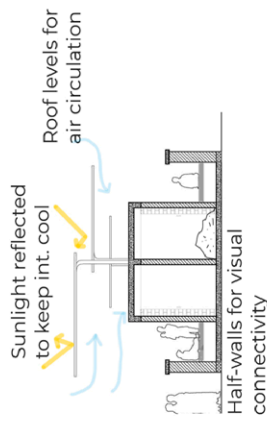
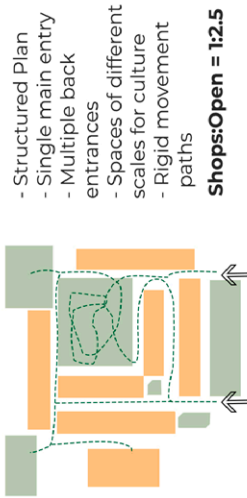


**Anchors -Placemaking**

The front court and main courts are given to the people for social cohesion and cultural activities



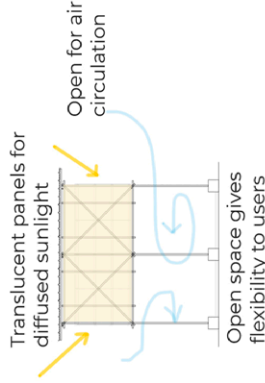
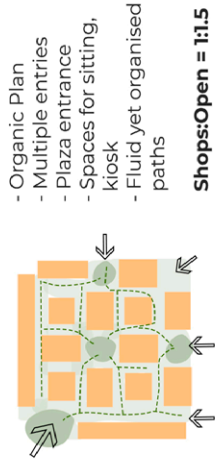
**Dandaji Market,  
Niger**



The central court is open from all sides hence can be used by the community



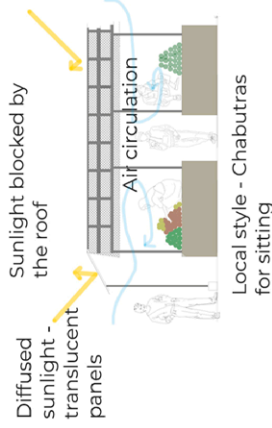
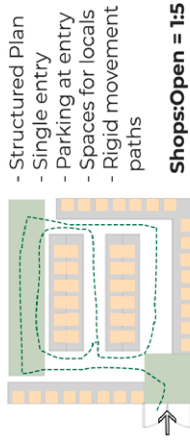
**Dadad Market,  
Thailand**



Small pockets at various junctions give space for people to rest and interact

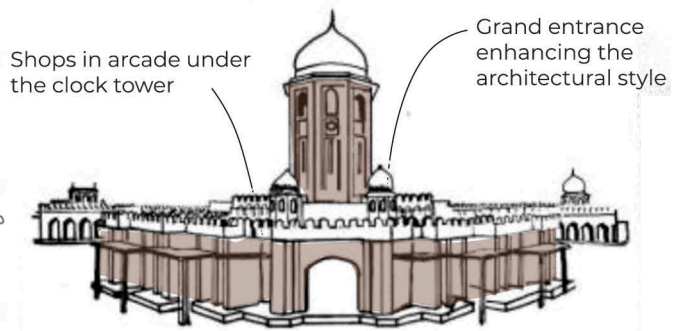
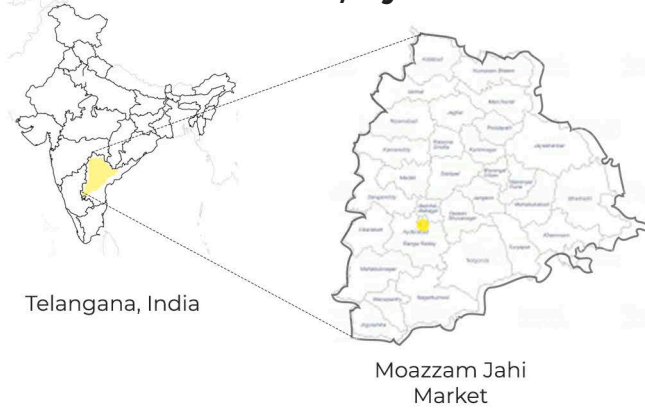


**Aurangpura Mandi,  
Aurangabad**



No recreational space for the people to enjoy. The space at the entrance is meant for parking.

# Moazzam Jahi Market, Hyderabad



## ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES



CLOCK TOWER

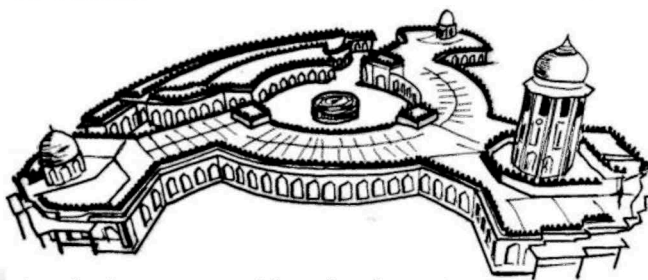


ARCADE

**Built by:** Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan  
**Year:** 1935

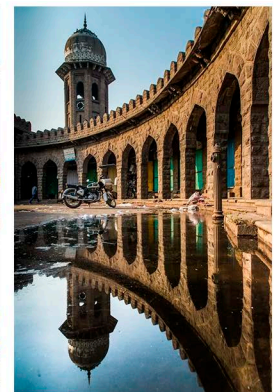
Moazzam Jahi Market was built by the last Nizam and named after his second son. Post 1911 floods in Hyderabad, the Nizam felt the need to redevelop the entire city. Some of the buildings were built with a grand architecture style which had local and british architects working on it. Moazzam Jahi market was initially meant for selling fruits, now it has extended to a flower, fruit, earthen pots, dry fruits and ice-cream & eatries shops.

The local people regard the monument among the 7 wonders of the historic Hyderabad city. and hold a sense of pride with the building.



Sketch of Moazzam Jahi Market from above Source: Vamshi

1. Pointed arch on facade built in Qutub Shahi period.
2. Architectural style of Qutub Shahi tombs and Mecca masjid replicated through merlons and crenels.
3. Jack arch roof influenced from British Residency
4. Clock tower inspired from European architecture
5. Made with undressed granite in ashlar masonry



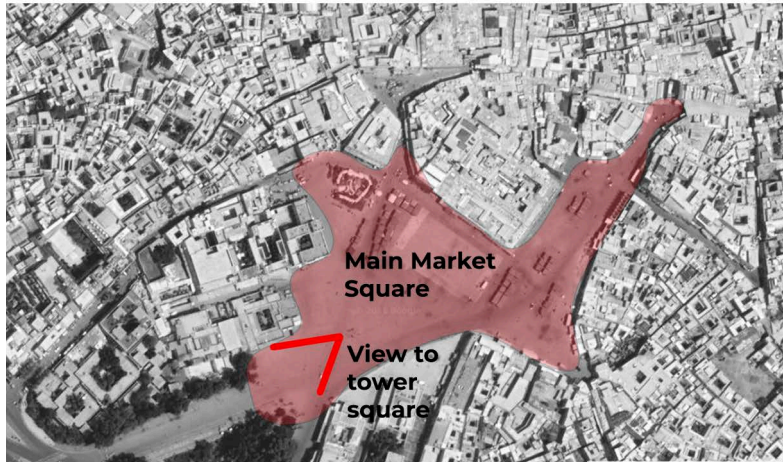
Shops inculcated into the grand entrance, it enhances the value and architectural character of the heritage as well as gives space to accomodate shops.

**Number of Shops** - 100  
**Area of one shop** = 9.96 sq. m.



# Jema el-Fna, Marrakech, Morocco

**Location** - Medina, Marrakech, Morocco



**Established in** 11th Century

**Recognized as** UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

Jema El-Fna is a UNESCO world heritage site which is a commendable and vibrant hub for trade, social life, and cultural expression. It is located at the heart of Medina. The marketplace functions as both a traditional market and an open-air stage for various musical, religious, and theatrical performances.



## Timeline

In 1050 AD the plaza was the site of public executions, hence its name Jemaa el-Fna, which means "assembly of the dead." It was also the site of a traditional Friday market, a stage for the performance of fantasias, and the setting of public entertainment in the evenings



In 1922 the government (under French administration at the time), passed the first laws aimed at protecting and preserving the square's cultural space and heritage.



## Ephemerality of the Market

### ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE DAY



#### 5AM - 12 PM

During the day it is predominantly occupied by orange juice stalls, water sellers with traditional leather water-bags and brass cups, youths with chained Barbary apes and snake charmers



#### 12 PM - 7 PM

Late in the day the square becomes more crowded, with Chleuh dancing-boys, story-tellers (telling their tales in Berber or Arabic, to an audience of locals), magicians, and peddlers of traditional medicines.



#### 7 PM - 3 AM

As darkness falls, the square fills with dozens of food-stalls as the number of people on the square peaks. At this hour the area experiences most influx.

## Inferences

### CHARACTER NODE

The space acts as a character node for the entire area. An unbuilt space develops its own character and function, here, daily/seasonally.

### EPHEMERALITY

The change of activities through the day makes the space more vibrant, a variety of people can use the same space for different activities

### PLACEMAKING

The change of activities, seasonally or daily, give the space its own character. Different pockets are made throughout the day where people can gather.

### FLEXIBILITY

The surrounding built fabric is contrasting to the central plaza. Hence the central space acts as a buffer, giving flexibility to the space.

# Bowenpally Mandi, Hyderabad

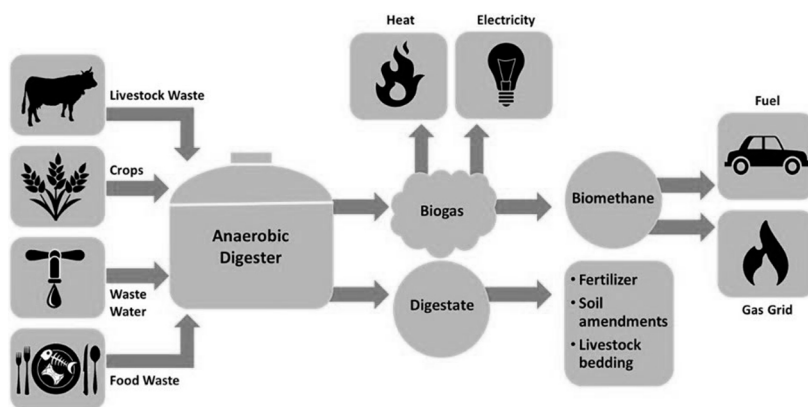
**Location:** Ambedkar Vegetable Market, Bowenpally, Secunderabad

**Project by:** Ahuja Engineering Services

Self-sufficient market that uses eco-friendly ways to use its waste to produce biogas and electrical supply for the whole market. The bio-fuel is used in the mandi canteen for cooking.

**CONVERTING WASTE TO ENERGY**

- Bowenpally agricultural market area is spread over 23 acres
- Vegetables from nearly 25 to 30 districts in the state arrive at the market

**Working of a Biogas plant**

Around 10 tonnes of the waste is loaded onto a conveyor belt, which moves the waste into shredders. The shredded waste is emptied into a grinder. The ground waste is sent to tanks where it is converted into a slurry. This slurry is then emptied into large pits for anaerobic digestion. The organic waste is thus converted into biofuel, which in turn is converted into electricity.

## WEALTH FROM WASTE

# Veggie waste packs a 'power' punch

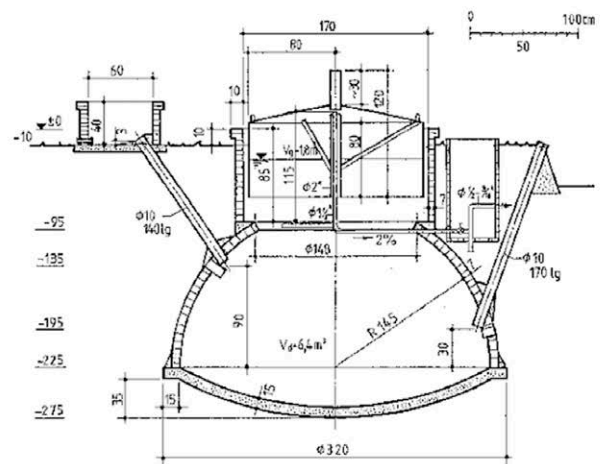
Trial runs underway at Dr Ambedkar Vegetable Market Yard at Bowenpally

Source: The City Hans



**BENEFITS OF BIOGAS**

- The biogas plant is a modern technology that has been designed specifically for high-rate biomethanation of organic wastes
- An onsite biogas plant helps in improving air quality in the city or town by eliminating pollution caused due to the transportation of waste to landfills
- Prevents methane emissions by averting landfilling of waste. For instance, a biogas plant that processes 10 tonnes of market yard waste per day prevents the release of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) equivalent to that released by 400 cars per day

**Section through a simple Biogas plant**



## CHAPTER-5



### CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

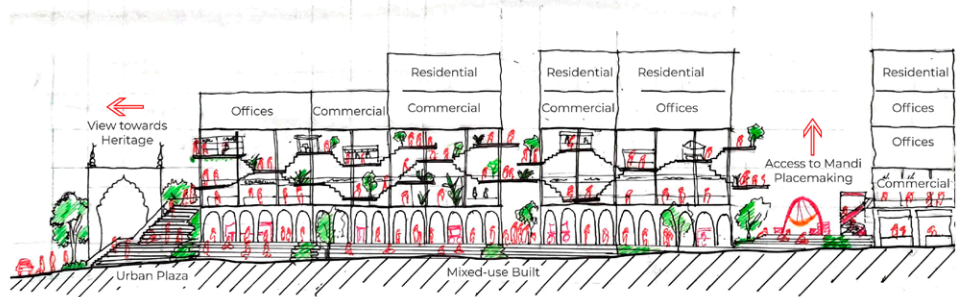
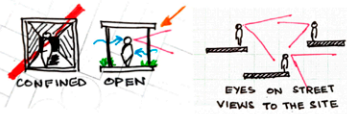
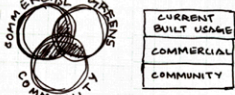
The conclusions and inferences drawn out from Site Study and Case Study were analysed thoroughly. In the beginning of the design process, various maps and conclusions were drawn out from the literature study.

The following was a map that, based on the analysis in the previous sections of the report, was inferred and zoned according to various factors.





# Concept Drawings



**View-philia**  
Urban stairs leading to the open community space  
Visual connectivity to the heritage monuments



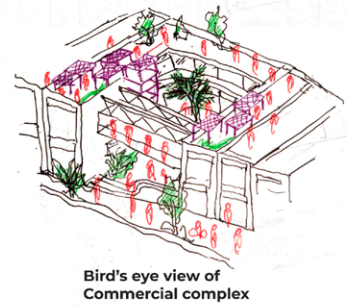
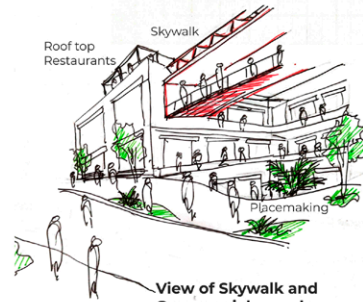
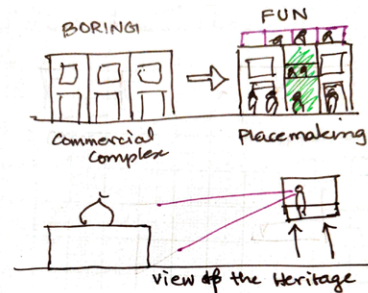
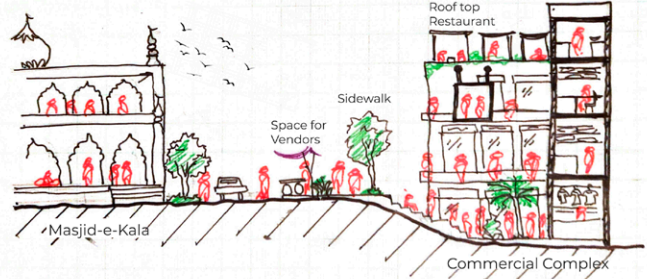
**Living room of the locality**  
creating visual and physical connections



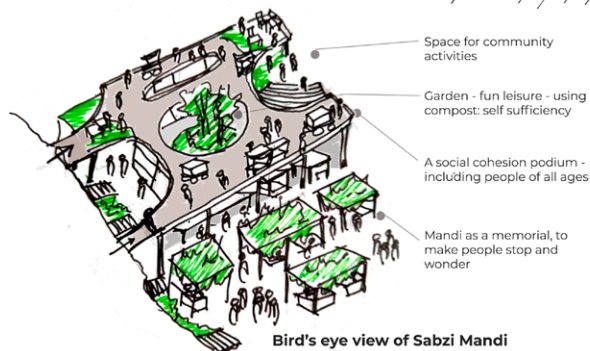
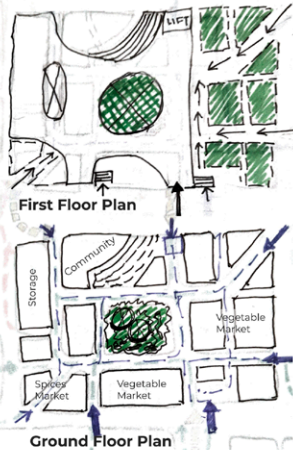
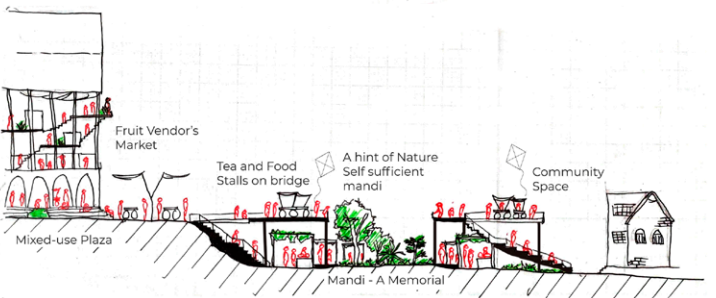
**Active Frontage**  
Flexible use



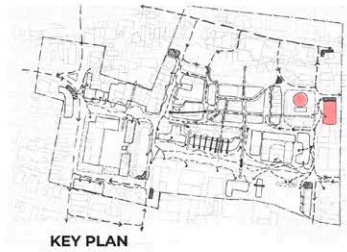
KEY PLAN



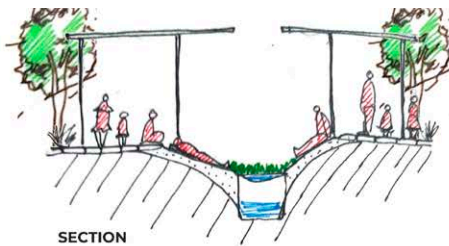
KEY PLAN



**Bird's eye view of Sabzi Mandi**



KEY PLAN



SECTION

Inviting people to the area by making water tank interactive.

Revival of community spaces around the water tank

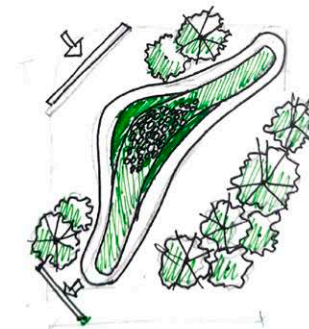


A PUBLIC REALM

Source: Princess of Wales Memorial



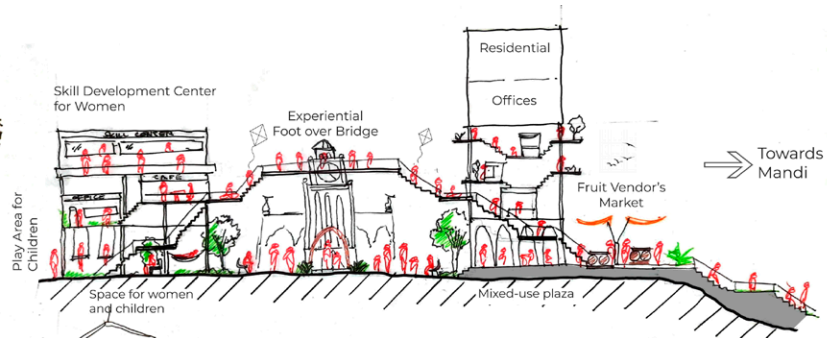
ROOF/SHADE



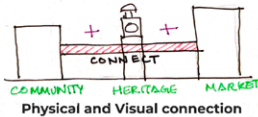
PLAN



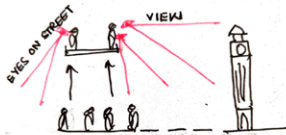
KEY PLAN



Towards Mandi



Physical and Visual connection



In search of a better view



Skill center and Play area



Perfect frame for photography enthusiasts

**UNKNOWN HERITAGE**

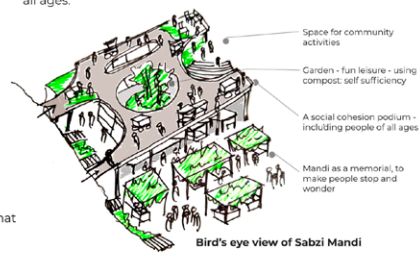
Enhance the views towards the monuments and introduce a public character to it by opening it up to the people and creating an accessible landscaped area around it.



Urban Stairs to View the monuments

**LOST SIGNIFICANCE**

The vegetable market is designed to be a space where people can experience buying vegetables as well as other community activities, green spaces and a flexible food hub on the podium that would attract user types of all ages.



Bird's eye view of Sabzi Mandi

**UNDERUTILIZED SPACES**

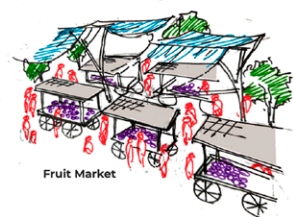
The spaces have now been designed to a program that would give people their flexibility for the program of the space. The old bus stand now been converted into a women's center would contribute greatly to the involvement of the community.



Skill center and Play area

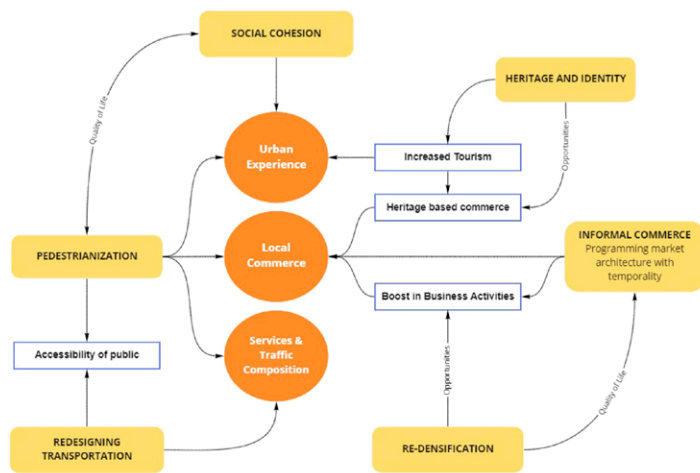
**UNORGANISED MARKETS**

Spaces are provided especially for fruit vendors and miscellaneous vendors who otherwise wander on the roads.



Fruit Market

**FLOW OF SYSTEMS**



IMPROVED URBAN EXPERIENCE  
IMPROVED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS  
IMPROVED CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY COHESION WITH SPACES



**Skywalk**  
**Roof top Restaurants**  
**Placemaking**

**View of Skywalk and Commercial complex**

**View-phia**  
 Urban stairs leading to the open community space  
 Visual connectivity to the heritage monuments

**Living room of the locality**  
 creating visual and physical connections

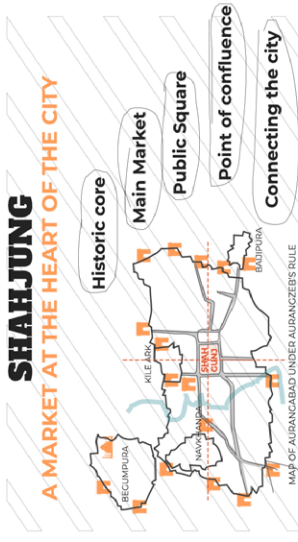
**Memorial for Nizam Neher Channel**

Space for community activities  
 Garden - fun leisure - using compost: self sufficiency  
 A social cohesive platform - including people of all ages  
 Mandi as a memorial, to make people stop and wonder

**Bird's eye view of Sabzi**

**Active Frontage - Flexible use**

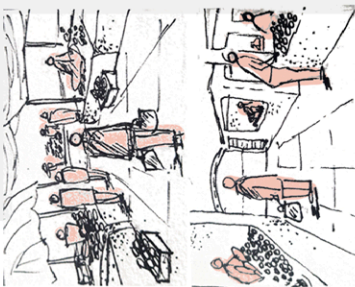
**INFERENCES**



**LOST ITS PUBLIC CHARACTER**  
OVER THE YEARS DUE TO

- ➔ **INFRASTRUCTURAL DEMANDS**
- ➔ **COMPETITION WITH OTHER MARKETS IN THE CITY**
- ➔ **NEW DEVELOPMENTS BUT NON-FUNCTIONAL**
- ➔ **ENCROACHMENTS NEAR HERITAGE STRUCTURES**
- ➔ **ILL-MAINTENANCE OF THE AREA BY LOCALS AND AMC**

**PUBLIC SPACES**



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**

**WHAT IS HAPPENING?**

- > No space for social cohesion
- > No involvement of community in decision making
- > Too much open space that is non-functional hence heaps of garbage piled up
- > Marketplaces and public squares taken away to fulfill infrastructural demands

**SHAHGUNJ AS A WHOLE**

**UNKNOWN HERITAGE**  
Sense of pride for the community, however the significance remains unknown to the people

**LOST SIGNIFICANCE**  
The vegetable market is now a make-shift space made due to necessity of the commodities, no facilities or infrastructure, no provisions for vendors or visitors

**BARREN SPACES**  
The bus stand is used seasonally, once a year, otherwise garbage heaps accumulate, no maintenance. The building is defunct since 20-30 years.

**UNORGANISED MARKETS**  
Fruit vendors have no space hence they encroach streets, traffic police is needed to organise the traffic flow by managing the vendors.

**GARBAGE HEAPS**  
The open grounds which have a potential to be public spaces are now default spaces of garbage collection.

**HOW TO REVIVE THE ESSENCE OF SHAHGUNJ?**

**TRANSFORMING SHAHGUNJ INTO A PUBLIC REALM BY PROVIDING INTERACTIVE SPACES: PEOPLE, TANGIBLES AND INTANGIBLES**

**UNDERSTANDING THE SPACES AND THE USERS**

- Community cohesion with market
- Interactive spaces
- Support the kinetics of the city
- Dynamic transforming functions
- Enhancing existing urban functions and spaces
- Eyes on street concept to make spaces comfortable
- Sense of belonging, the intangibles of a space

## CHAPTER - 6



### DESIGN PROPOSAL

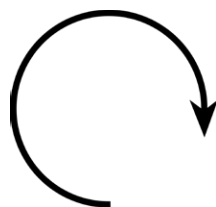
The progressive stages yet were studied, analyzed and creatively combined to a thinking process that led to the interventions that made the final design proposal. The proposal addresses the social, economic and cultural needs of the various user types, activities and the building typologies in the urban spatial structure of the precinct.

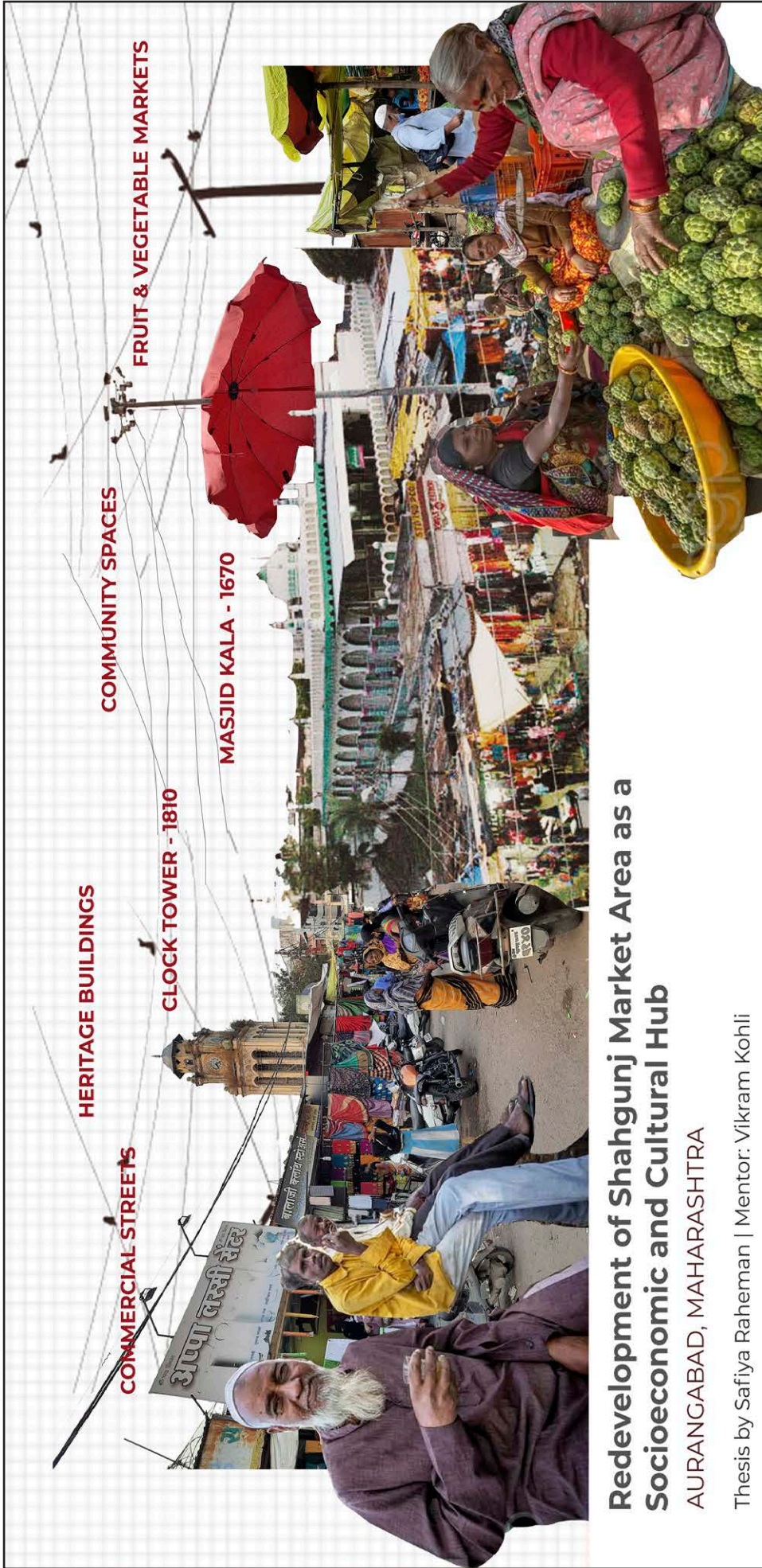
Since it is an Urban Design and Architecture project, the various values, characteristics and dimensions of both were brought together on one platform to fully utilise the potential thresholds that the site had to offer.

The project has helped in creating an understanding towards the tangibles and intangibles that make a community and their wellbeing meanwhile developing and broadening pre-concieved design skills as an architecture student for public spaces and civic infrastructure with sensitivity towards socioeconomic dynamics.

The pages henceforth are the sheets that were presented during the final presentation.

Please rotate the book/pdf 90° clockwise

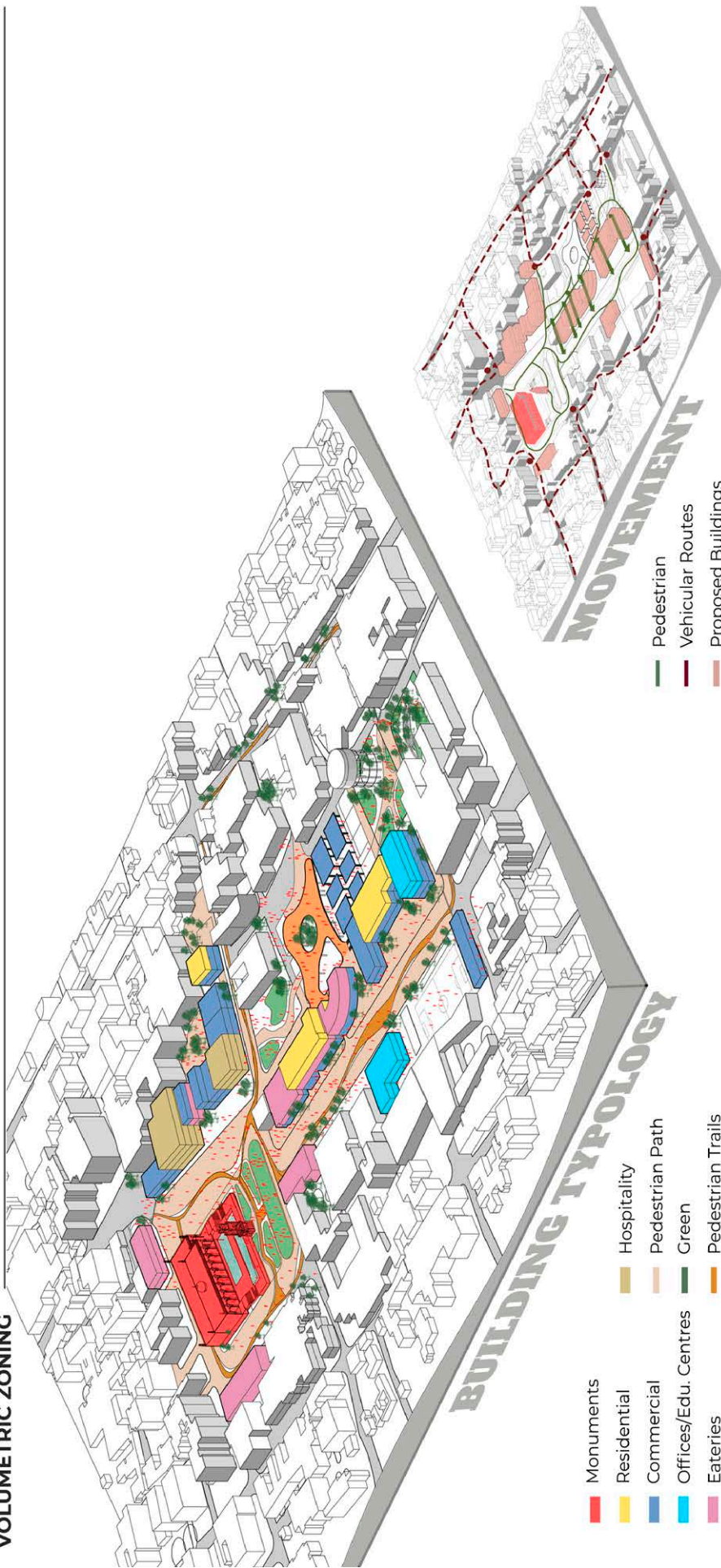




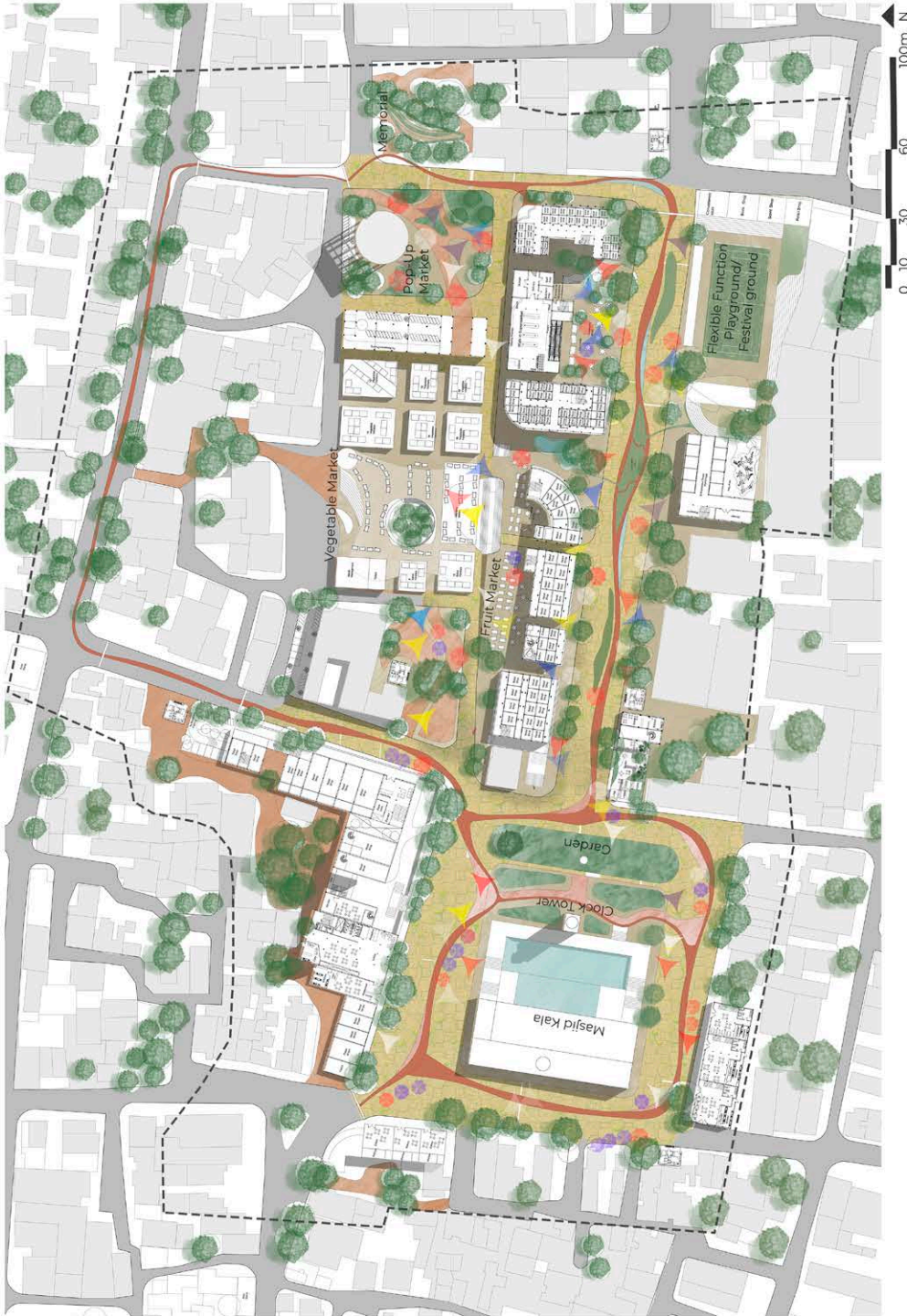
**Redevelopment of Shahgunj Market Area as a Socioeconomic and Cultural Hub**  
**AURANGABAD, MAHARASHTRA**

Thesis by Safiya Raheeman | Mentor: Vikram Kohli

**VOLUMETRIC ZONING**



# SITE PLAN



## Proposed Program Numerics

### New Buildings

Mixed Use - Residential+Commercial: **02**  
 Mixed Use - Commercial+Others: **06**  
 Hotels: **01**, Total B.U.A. - **2900 sqm.**  
 Lodge: **01**, Total B.U.A. - **772.5 sqm**  
 Eateries: **06**  
 Educational: **01**, Total B.U.A. - **1766.4 sqm.**

Total number of buildings: **17**

### New Shops

Small Retail: **102, 9 to 16 sqm./shop**  
 High-end Retail: **70, 16 to 50 sqm./shop**

### Mandi

No. of Mobile Vendors: **120, 4.2 sqm./cart**  
 No. of Permanent Vendors: **90, 6 sqm./stall**

Total Built-Up Area: **22,990 sqm.**

## Materials

### Pavement

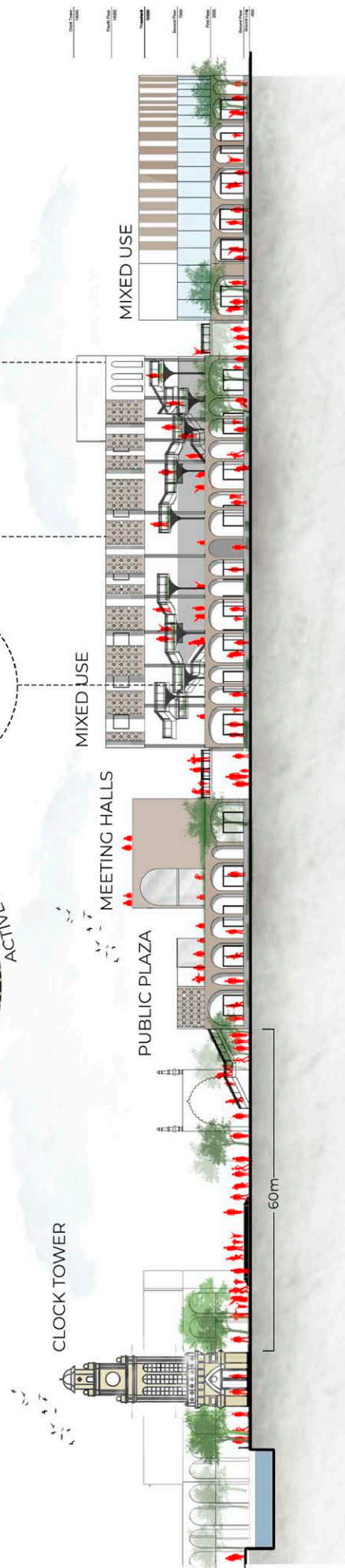
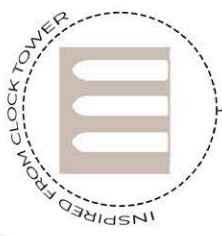
Footpaths: Pervious Concrete  
 Trails: Asphalt  
 Access Routes: Asphalt

### Buildings

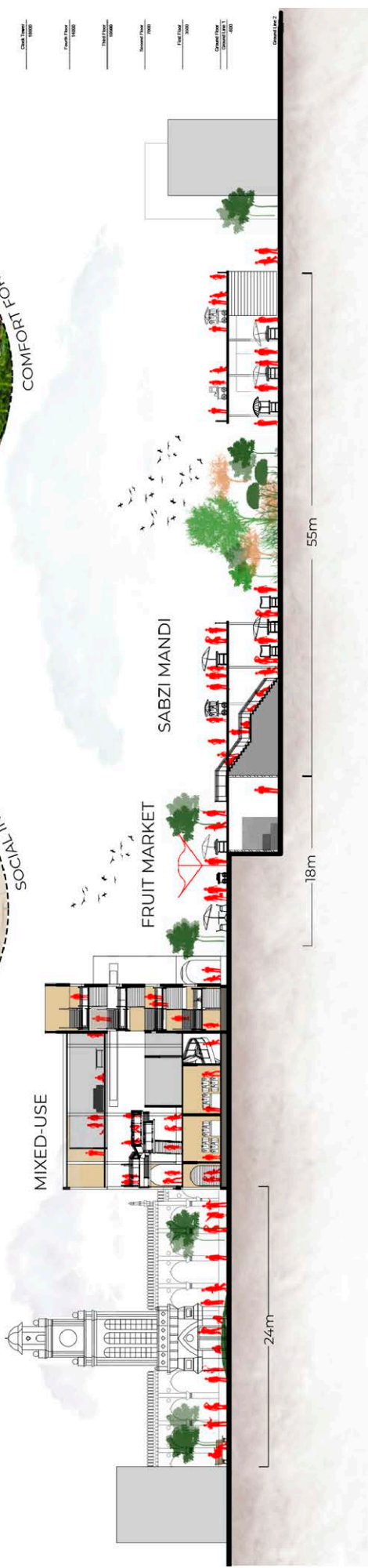
Arches: Brick and Plaster  
 Jaali Skin: Perforated Metal Cladding  
 Walls: Brick and Plaster  
 Shop Windows: Clear Glass



# SITE SECTIONS



**SITE SECTIONS**

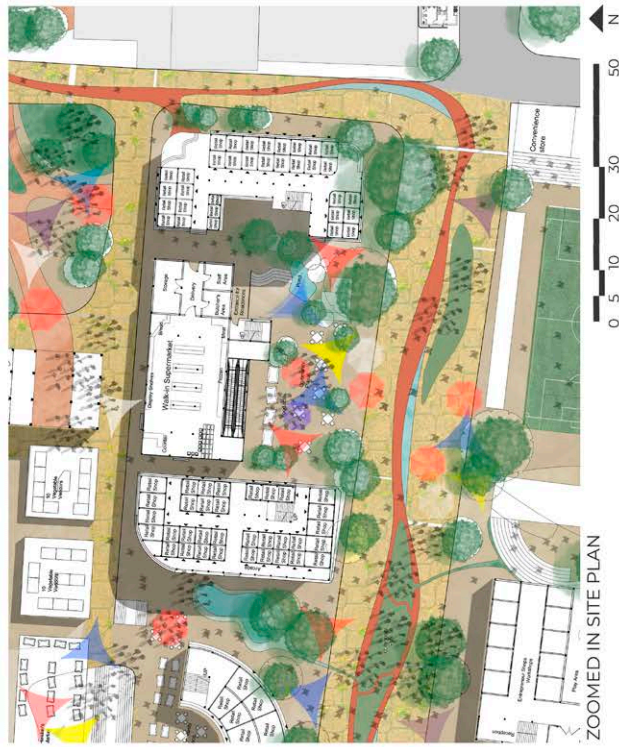


- CHINA TOWER 10000
- GROUND FLOOR 10000
- FIRST FLOOR 10000
- SECOND FLOOR 10000
- THIRD FLOOR 10000
- FOURTH FLOOR 10000
- FIFTH FLOOR 10000
- SIXTH FLOOR 10000
- SEVENTH FLOOR 10000
- EIGHTH FLOOR 10000
- NINTH FLOOR 10000
- TENTH FLOOR 10000

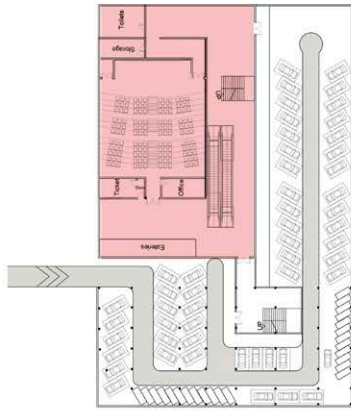
**PLANS**



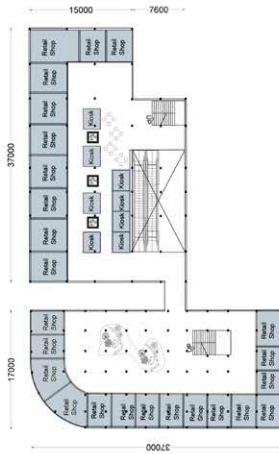
**KEY PLANS**



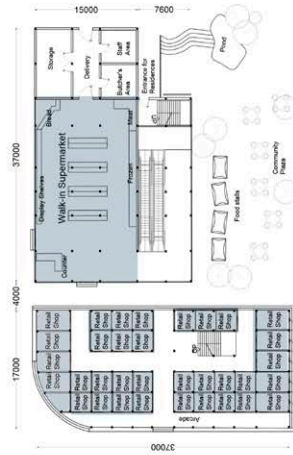
**ZOOMED IN SITE PLAN**



**BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN  
-6400**



**FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
+3950**



**GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
450**



**SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
+7450**



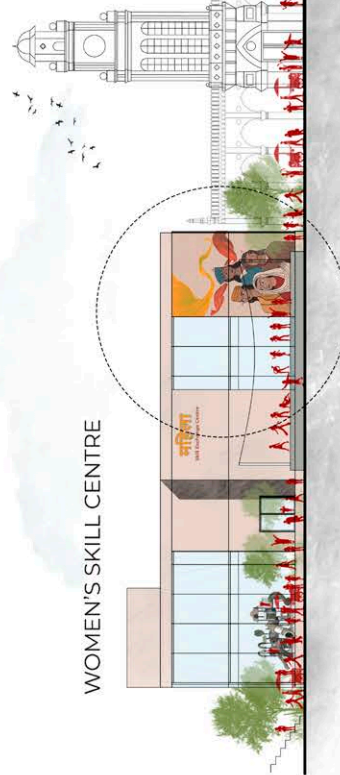
**SECTIONS**



Key Plan

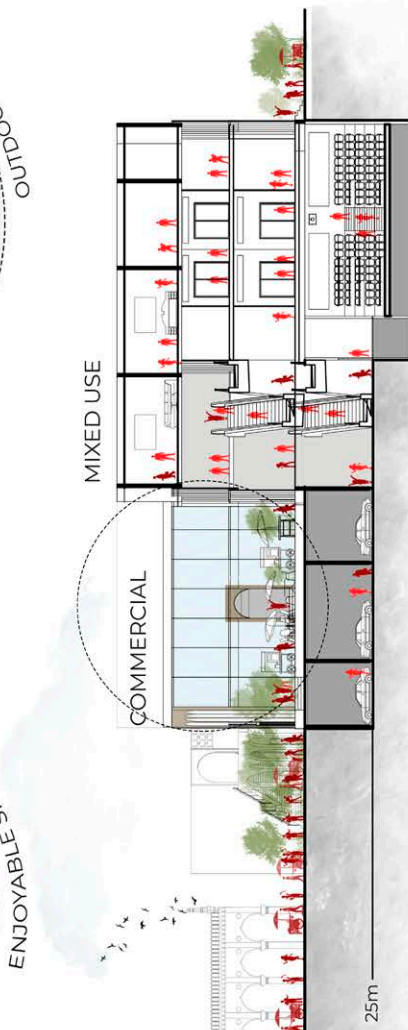


WOMEN'S SKILL CENTRE



MIXED USE

COMMERCIAL

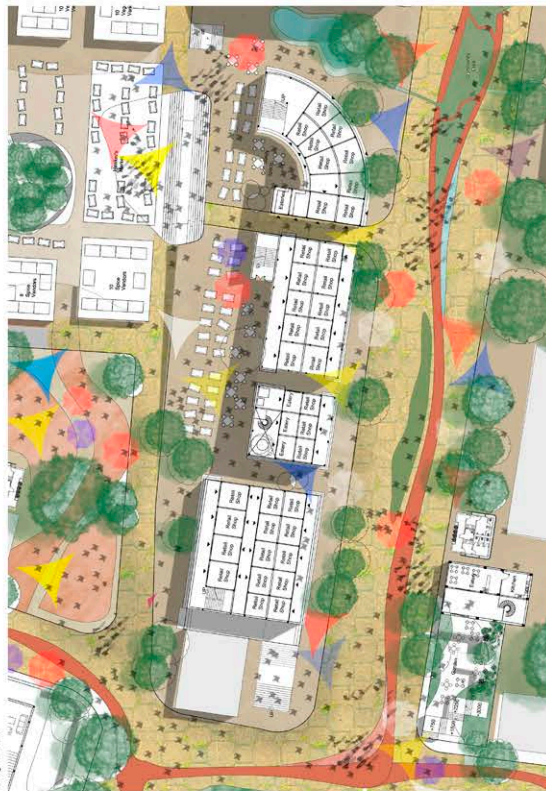


25m

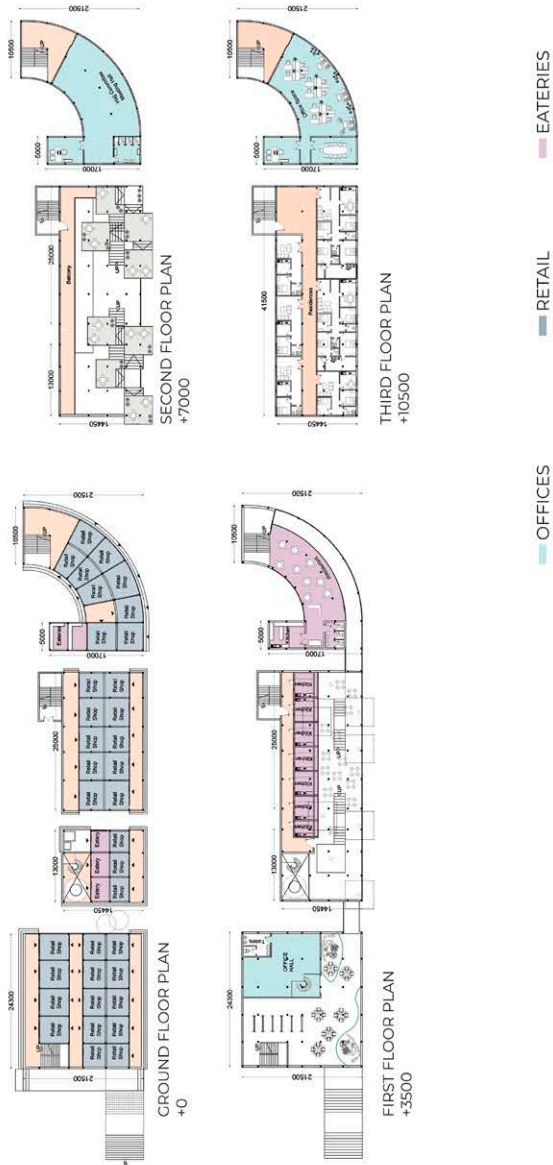
**PLANS**



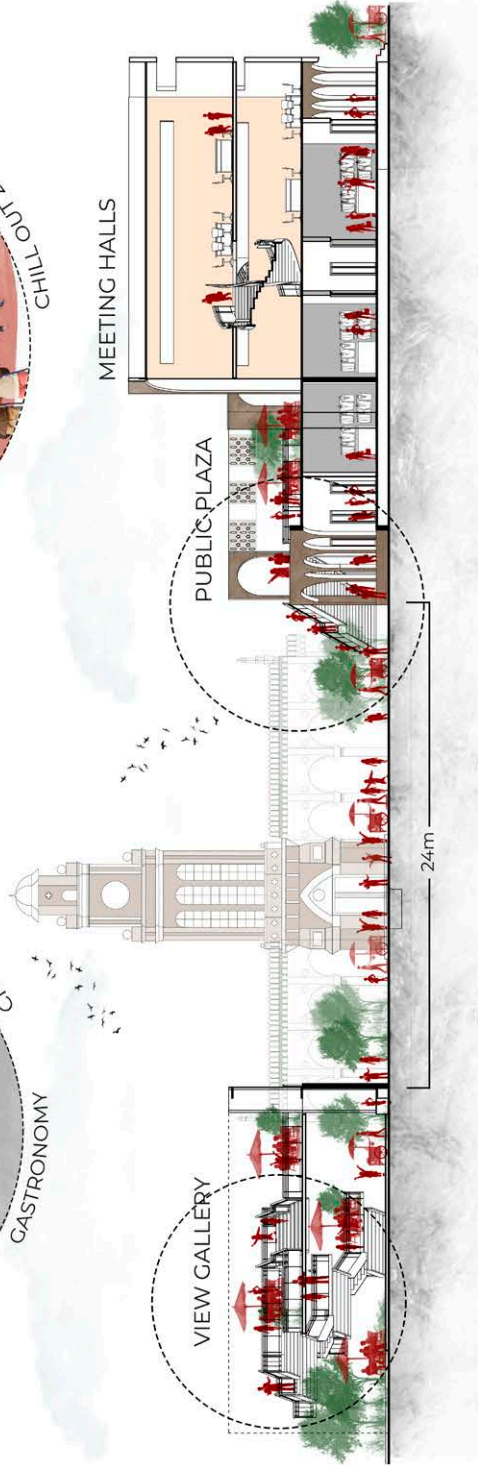
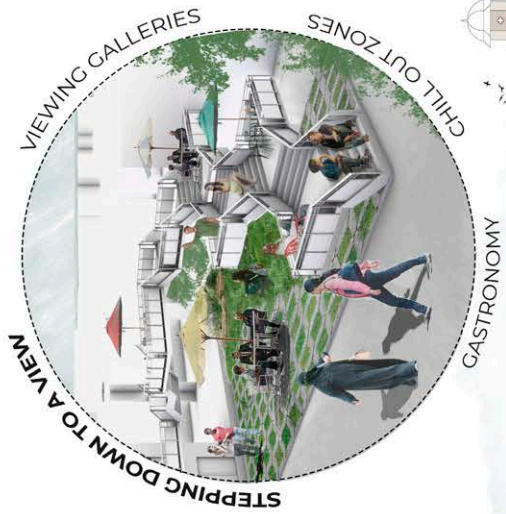
Key Plan



Zoomed in Site Plan



**SITE SECTIONS**



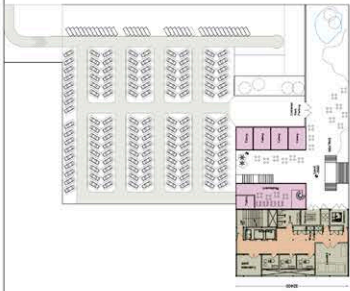
**PLANS**



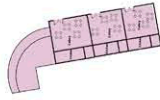
KEY PLAN



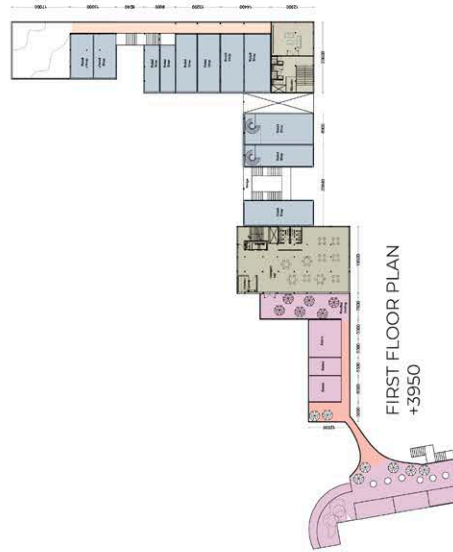
Zoomed in site plan



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN  
-6400



GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
+450



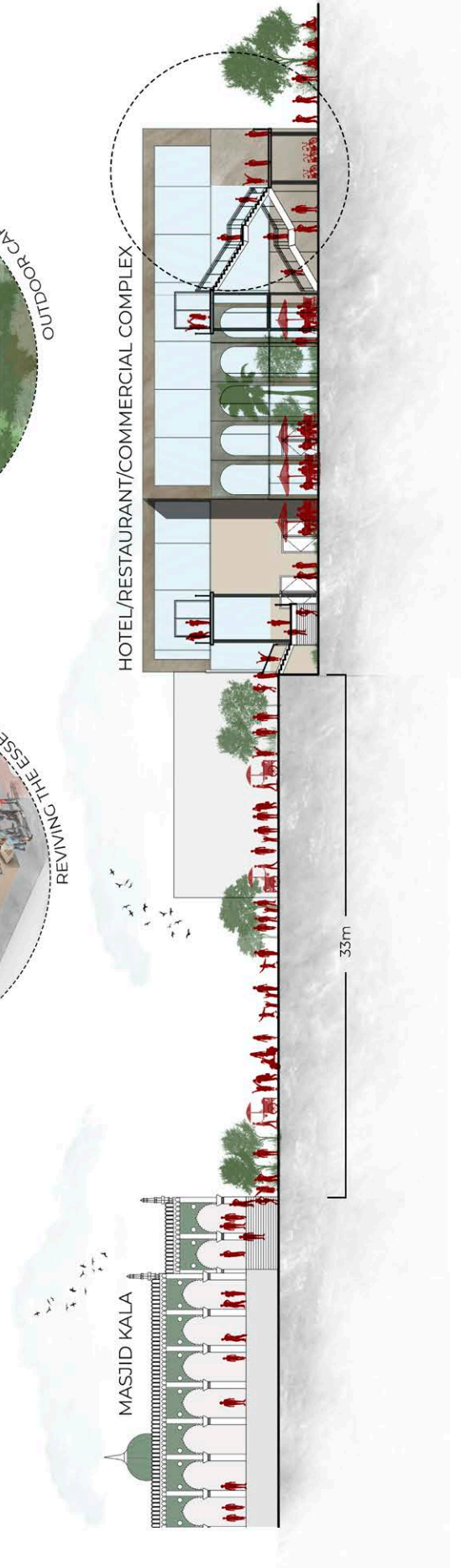
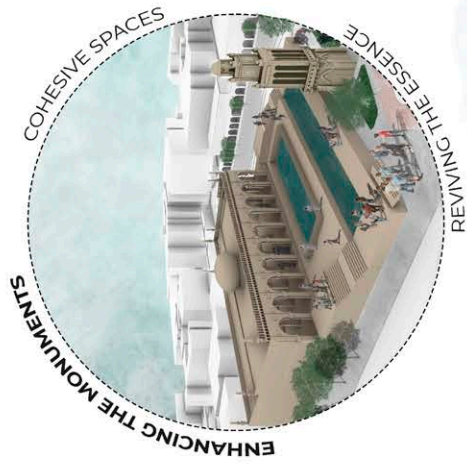
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
+3950



SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR PLAN  
+7450, +10950

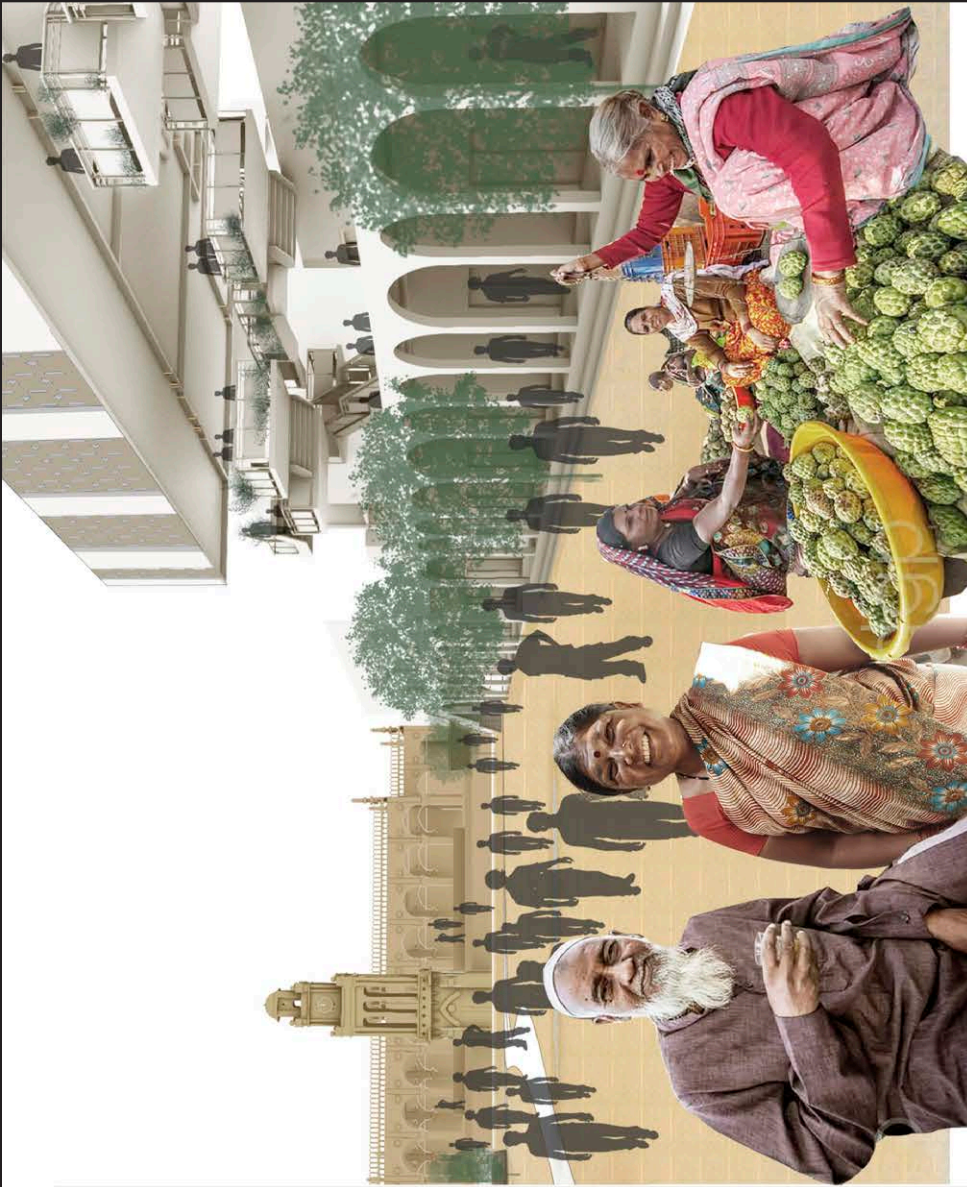
- HOTEL/LODGE
- RETAIL
- EATERIES

**SECTIONS**



- Second Floor 1000
- First Floor 500
- Ground Floor Ground Level 000
- Basement -3000





**“Its the context that makes the design and people, the place”**

Fin.

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## JURY REVIEWS

The jurors were impressed about the designing ability, skillset and amount of effort that was put into the formulation of the project. They were amazed to see how a project of such scale was achieved in just 14 weeks from study to finalization.

The following points were mentioned by the jury that they found to be apposite to the site, users and context:

- The loss of publicness and retrieval of publicness was very well revived through various third and fourth spaces
- Redefining the clutter and traffic and introducing pedestrianization
- Specific responses to specific situation, realism built into thinking. Did not get carried away by forms and dealt with the context well with no jargon buildings.
- The way the site was stitched through the access routes and trails which showed both diversity and variety.
- No excess functions were adjoined to the existing programs on site
- All user types have been included and addressed well
- The central spine has been creatively, symmetry, geometry of the space that the monument and city deserves to form a mental connection to the heritage

The critical reviews given by both jurors are as follows:

- The platform of the sabzi mandi could have connected both sides of the roads
- The traffic circulation through the site should have been more open to emergency vehicles giving them an easy access in case of urgencies

# Thesis

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