

**TO ENHANCING THE LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCE OF
CHITTORGHAR FORT THROUGH THE CITY**

MASTER OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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2014MLA007



**SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, BHOPAL
NEELBAD ROAD, BHOURI, BHOPAL – 462030**

MAY 2016

**TO ENHANCING THE LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCE OF
CHITTORGHAR FORT THROUGH THE CITY**

A DESIGN THESIS

Submitted

*in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the award of the degree of*

MASTER OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

By

Rahul Khandelwal

2014MLA007

Under the Guidance of
Thesis Committee



**SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, BHOPAL
NEELBAD ROAD, BHOURI, BHOPAL – 462030**

MAY 2016

Declaration

I Rahul Khandelwal , Scholar No. 2014MLA007 hereby declare that the thesis entitled 'To Enhancing The Landscape Experience Of Chittorgarh Fort Through The City' submitted by me in partial fulfillment for the award of Master of Landscape Architecture, in School of Planning and Architecture Bhopal, India, is a record of bonafide work carried out by me. The matter embodied in this thesis has not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

25-05-2016

Rahul Khandelwal

Certificate

This is to certify that the declaration of Rahul Khandelwal is true to the best of my knowledge and that the student has worked for one semester in preparing this thesis.

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Rahul Khandelwal

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Abstract

Landscape is about the relationship between people and place. It provides the setting for our day-to-day lives. It results from the way that different components of our environment - both natural and cultural interact together and are perceived by us. People value landscape for many different reasons, not all of them related to traditional concepts of aesthetics and beauty, it also provide shade and shelter to both for animals and humans(all the major incident of Buddha's life are closely associated with landscape settings, from birth to Enlightenment and Death). Landscape can have social, religious and community value, as an important part of people's day-to-day lives. It provides a cultural record of how people have lived on the land and harnesses its resources. Ideally, economy was more or less also ecology. From the early on, in the *sastra*- authors there seems to have been an avid insight into the interrelatedness between long term prosperity and restrictive management of natural resources. It provided people with the place to enjoy the best conditions of life, such as youth, health, beauty, the company of lover and friends, and the performance of melodic music, political discussion and religious sermons, not only this; it provided the place for ascetic, outcast, demons, and tribal people. Landscape contributes to a sense of identity, well-being, enjoyment and inspiration .

The identity of people is shaped through interaction with many environments, such as social class, religion, ethnicity and gender, but also in interaction with the physical world. People derive a significant part of their identity from the landscape in which they were raised or live. People can have a sense of belonging to a specific landscape. People are not only attached to visual features of the physical environment of how they see the land, but also how they identify forms, patterns and elements, processes, how they hear, smell and feel surroundings, they have associations, memories and symbolic meanings attached to these components of landscape. It is this association and interaction of human with its surrounding world which gives each landscape distinctness, make it different from the other, which might look physically & visually the same. Landscape character, which is the pattern that arises from particular combinations of the different components, can provide a sense of place to our surroundings. It is important to conserve or enhance or create an environment which results in the sense of place to people.

Also, the sense of place comes from the experience of the outdoor environment." Experiential landscape is a concept of the outdoor environment that draws together spatial and experiential dimensions as a unified whole." Without this extra dimension of Experience the space remains a vessel. Stress should be given to social relevance of space rather than appearance.

The Experiences Identified, conserved enhanced or created will result in better understanding of Place & culture.

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Background

1.1 Conceptual Framework-

This study begins with understanding of the landscape settings of Chittorgarh city, in the Mewar region of Southern Rajasthan. Region comprises of four district of Rajasthan mainly; Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur, these four districts form a culturally distinct zone in Rajasthan known as Mewar. The region notices the existence of human settlement since Pre- Harappan culture. The recent archeological evidence from the places like Gilund, Balathal (Mewar region) suggest the independent origin of a settled life style around the mid of 4th millennium B.C. What lead to these early hunter's settled in this part of the subcontinent is still unknown, but surely, availability of fresh water through river, vast flat land for agricultural and pastoral fields, black cotton soil, promised the much favorable conditions to early agriculturalist to settled. Yet unknown whether they knew the art of copper smelting, since the region has large reserve of copper ore.

Study also investigate about, how ancient people look towards the landscape, as necessity or natural phenomenon, their understanding of landscape as a source of material, wealth, recreation, sacredness. How landscape was connected to day to day lives of people? The same might be known through reading of historical text, interpretations, mythological connections with Chittorgarh, paintings, manuscript. Presently the Chittorgarh fort and its surrounding cultural landscape evolved from the 7th to 15th century A.D, its architectural style represents both the Hindu and Islamic architecture. Recently Chittorgarh fort has been inscribed in the cultural heritage list of world heritage site 2014, in a serial nomination as "Hill forts of Rajasthan", the Chittorgarh fort along with five other forts of Rajasthan. Individually and together they represent the cultural and architectural significance of Rajput rulers. Geography has played an important role in shaping the history of Chittorgarh, Located in southern Rajasthan, stood in the ancient trade route from Delhi and the fertile land between the Ganges and Yamuna river down to Gujarat and the western coast of India. Being a major part of the trade route, the region witnessed the exchange of cultures.

The Landscape so evolved over centuries, is a direct link of cultural and Architecture heritage which lived over there for centuries. Presently the Fort being a historic monument is identified as the only living example of Cultural heritage survived through ages, but it's not only the fort but also other monuments and intangible heritage which has evolved over the landscape of Chittorgarh and in turn shaped it also, therefore it is necessary to conserve, enhance and develop surrounding landscape of Chittorgarh fort, for more valuable experience of culture and fort through the city. The experience can be regenerate again, when linked with intangible heritage which survived in local

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folklore, artist and bards with features which define landscape of city & will result in the more authentic experience of culture & heritage.

The Landscape defining characters are the landscapes and features that are inextricably associated with chittorgarh and if altered and removed will result in the loss in the sense of identity of the chittorgarh. Landscape design intervention, tries to find out way through which these Landscapes characters and defining features can be identified, conserved, enhanced and created, which are unique to Chittorgarh and generate a sense of place & well being.



Plate 1 1 Hill fort of Rajasthan

Presently the focus of conservation effort is on historic monuments rather than cultural experience of the Chittorgarh city and intangible heritage, but with the inclusion in world heritage list, it will be developed as major tourist attraction point between Udaipur – Jaipur, which will attract the large floating population and hence pressure on landscape component. Therefore it is necessary to develop surrounding landscape of Chittorgarh fort, its city for more valuable experience of fort.

Presently approximately 1/20 of the foreign tourist visiting Jaipur and Udaipur, visits Chittorgarh, even though it lies on the Jaipur Udaipur Highway and it's a Important destination in DMIRC corridor. Reasons why this fort is not a preferred are many which need to be looked in.

The study will incorporate many different layers of understanding; like the cultural and traditional values of Rajput which make this fort Significant in the history of Mewar, The layers of intangible heritage which lives in the city, local folklore & art. The act of bravery, valor, romanticism and sacrifices for the fort which make it immortal; the layers of landscape which also shaped the geography to its present; the growth of city in the plains in the context of the fort, its visual and physical connectivity with the fort; factors affecting the visual and physical experience of the fort from the city. All these layers will be studied and analyzed through mapping of the view points and routes in the city, the study landscape

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and architecture through archival texts, gazetteers, maps, paintings, documenting the experience through site visit and interviews.

The thesis will propose the set of guidelines for the development in the city, for the better understandings of culture and heritage by rich visual and physical experience, through landscape design intervention.

1.2 Aim

To Enhance the Landscape Experience of Chittorgarh Fort through the City.

1.3 Objectives

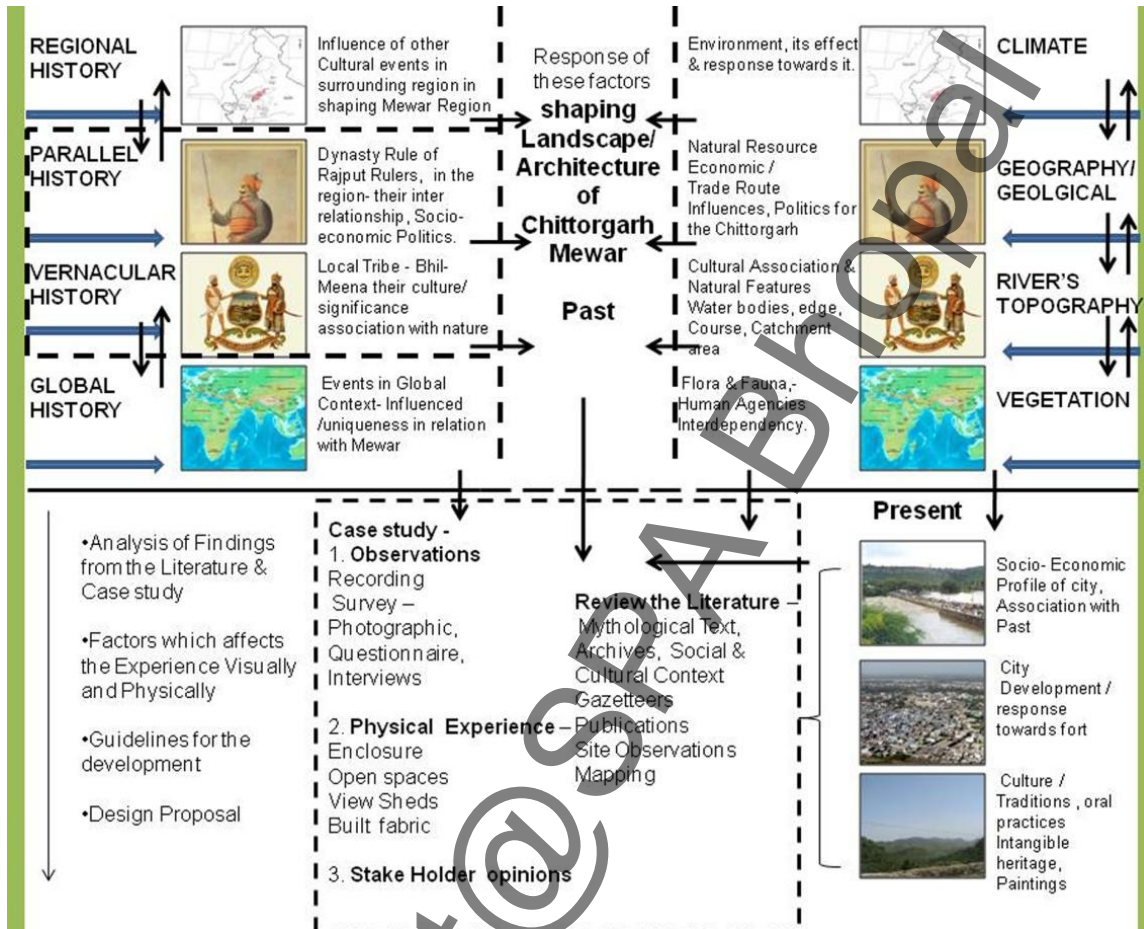
1. To understand the cultural & traditional significance of Mewar Region.
2. To understand the relation between natural systems & Topography which lead to tangible & intangible heritages.
3. To understand and identify distinct landscape character of city
4. To identify the Characters changing the landscape of historic city, its visual & physical experience.
5. To set the guidelines for development for contextual landscape experience of Chittorgarh fort from the city.
6. Design proposal for more authentic visual and physical experience

1.4 Scope and Limitations

The study will focus on the Intervention areas related to Landscape domain

The intervention area will be decided with respect to visual and Physical Mapping.

1.5 Methodology



1.6 Expected Outcome

1. Will be identification of Distinct landscape areas in the city which are unique to Chittorgarh and these Landscape can be Conserved, Enhanced, or created as identity of Chittorgarh.
2. The Landscape intervention In the Proposed master plan 2025 of Chittorgarh, for better Visual and Physical experience of city.
3. The Design intervention at the identified areas in the city will result in better understanding people and culture, also the Landscape intervention will result in more better and authentic experience of city and fort.

2. Literature study

2.1 The Literature Study is done to Understand -

- a) Religious and cultural understanding regarding Landscape through text and theories.
- b) Theory of Experiential Landscape then will be applied to Generate Visual and Physical Landscape Experience in the Chittorgarh City, for Better Experience of Fort through City.
- c) The study of Landscape Character Assessment Theory , Defining Character of the Landscape which give a place a sense of Identity.
- d) Tangible and Intangible heritage of Chittorgarh

2.2 Landscape and people association, Theory and Ancient Text

The Experience of Nature, the landscape and the forest developed in the vedic and Puranic time, the relationship developed between people and forest & Trees, the idea of *gram*, *van*, *upvan*, *anranya*, the importance of forest and ecology. Major life incident of Mythological heroes in forest (Maharan Pratap).

The responsibility of Karta or king towards forest(Ecology was more or less considered forest), society was divided into *gram* & *van*, development of Parks and groves. Theory of *Dharma*, *Artha*, *Kama* and association with forest (landscape), aesthetic of season and trees and festivals.

The notion of looking towards trees as symbolic representation of Verticality, *Yupa*, *Stambhas* Centrality, and Immortality connection of tree with dead, Fertility trees associated with life, light, sun and not just with offspring and generosity.

This gives the idea how the Indian society developed their notions of landscape, similarly in later ages, Rajput ruler developed their associations based on the notions set towards the landscape in the vedic and puranic times.

The change in Landscape as Scenery of every major incident of life to Landscape element in particular, from the movement through forest in case of Rama to sitting and relaxing under the tree in case of Krishna, importance to individual landscape element over landscape type.



Figure 2. 1 Stand alone tree



Figure 2. 2 Grove

2.3 Experiential Landscape An approach to people, place and space

Experiential landscape is the term which conceptualization of Holistic relationship of outdoor open spaces and a range of Human Experience. To provide a means by which experiential aspects of people-space relation can become prominent .

It's a journey through pressure and vacuums, a sequence of exposure and enclosure, of constraint and relief

These experiences can be conceptualized in spatial terms collectively as centre, direction, transition and area.

1. Centre – **Social Image ability**

Social Interaction

Restorative Benefit

2. Direction – **View - Visually**

Movement -Physically

3. Transition - from space to another – **Threshold**

Corridors

Exit & Entrances

Gateways

4. Area - Sense of **Place** where people feel are theirs

Distinctness of area, uniqueness

2.4 Landscape Character Assessment –

Landscape Character Assessment as addressing both the **characterization process, involving identifying, mapping, classifying and describing landscape character**, and the process of making judgments based on landscape character to inform a range of different decisions.

Its needed to propose the guidelines - for **development and building up of sense of place**, to access the uniqueness and distinctness of place.

Landscape Character Assessment has been used in a wide from planning to Landscape conservation, management and enhancement.

a) Study To Be Done

- a) Geology
- b) local architecture,
- c) archaeology,
- d) history and wildlife
- e) Natural factors
- f) river and drainage systems;
- g) soils;
- h) land cover (including semi natural vegetation)
- i) Cultural/Social factors
- j) Land use plan
- k) Field enclosure
- l) Time depth- the historic dim. of the landscape

2.5 Tangible and Intangible heritage of Chittorgarh (Mewar) – Evolved over centuries

2500 – 1000 B.C VEDIC INDIA RAMAYANA ERA	AHAR BANAS CULTURE (CHALCOLITHIC CULTURE), SITE- KALI PARIYATRA - MOUNTAIN REGION NISADA – MAHAJANPADAS
800 – 600 B.C 560 – 325 B.C 200- 1 B.C 200 B.C TO 300 A.D 300 – 500 A.D 500 – 700 A.D 700 A.D	UNDER MAHAJANPADAS- AVANT MAGADHAN EMPIRE – SUNGAS GHOSUNDI Post mauryan cultural site Gupta's Chitrangad Mori Pratiharas – Bhillmalla City, King BrahmaGupta GUHILAS - CITRAKOT CITY
712 AD 853 – 878 A.D -- 1158 – 1168 A.D 1302 – 1303 A.D	MARWAR – BAPPA RAWAL (Defeated Mohammad Bin Qusim, Great battle of Rajasthan) KHUMAN II, Defeated Chaliph of Bhagdad Al- Mahamud AMBA PRASAD – AHAR CAPITAL RWAAL KARAN SINGH- SON'S MAHAP(DUNGURPUR) & RAHAP(SISOD, SISODIA DYNASTY) RAWAL RATAN SINGH, Battle with Qutubuddin Abik, 1 st siege of Chittor, Rani PADMINI, JAHUR
- 1364 – 1382 A.D 1382- 1421 A.D 1433- 1468 A.D --	RANA HAMIR SINGH(SISODIA DYNASTY), Battle with Mohmmad bin Tughlaq, Golden age of Mewar) RANA KHETSI RANA LAKHANS – ZINC & SILVER MINE RANA MOHAK - SAMADHISHWARA TEMPLE RANA KUMBHA - battle with MAHMUD KHILJI – VICTORY TOWER, KUMBHALGARH FORT RANA RAJMAL - RANA PRITHVIRAJ RANA SANGRAM SINGH – Battle with BABUR
1531- 1536 A.D - 1543 A.D 1562 A.D	RANI KARNAWATI – Battle with Sultan BHADUR SHAH- Gujarat, 2 nd siege of CHITTOR RANA VIKRAMADITYA son of Rani KARNAWATI RANA UDAI SINGH , Shifted to UDAIPUR, 1559 3 rd siege of CHITTOR BY AKBAR
1572 A.D 1608-1614 - 1630 A.D - - - - 1810- 1947 A.D 1947 A.D	MAHARANA PRATAP – Battle of Haldighatti AMAR SINGH – PICHOLA LAKE, UDAIPUR KARAN SINGH JAGAT SINGH - RAMAYANA PAINTINGS JAI SINGH – JAG MANDIR AMAR SINGH II- Treaty with BHADUR SHAH JAFAR RANA SANGRAM SINGH II Subsidiary Alliance with British Raj INDEPENDENT INDIA

Plate 2. 1 Time Line of Mewar Region

a) AHAR - BANAS CULTURE – 2500 B.C – 1000B.C

Outcomes & Understanding

The Indian Subcontinent witnessed its first urbanization in the middle of the third millennium BC. Extensive research in Mewar region India, revealed the presence of contemporary early farming cultures, with characteristic rural features. The recent archaeological evidence from Keli, Kapasan, Ahar and Gilund (Mewar, Rajasthan) suggests independent origin of a settled life style around the middle of 4th millennium BC contemporary with the Pre/Early Harappa cultures of western Indian subcontinent. These sites have brought to light traces of infant urbanization or pro-urbanization associated with the Ahar culture of Mewar.

With the shift to agriculture from hunting-gathering stage, there was a change in the structure for the kind of social organization that characterized the earlier egalitarian, band-level hunting-gathering community

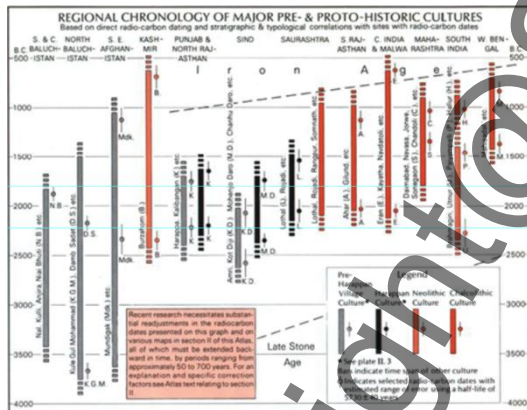


Figure 2. 4 Time line of Ahar Banas culture



Figure 2. 3 Archeological site of ahar banas culture

The favourable climatic conditions, good arable land, availability of natural resources, trade relations with Harappans and other contemporary Chalcolithic communities in the adjoining region, etc. appear to have been responsible for a sedentary life and cultural development in this region. .

b) Great Epic Era –

Local legends ascribe the antiquity of this place to eic age. It is also said that Bhim (Pandavas) found his way here, In search of wealth to perform Rajasuya Yagan & by dint of his valour caused a stream spring from the earth. Today there exist a BHIMLAT KUND, BHIM GORI(KNEE), in the fort in relation to this story.



Figure 2. 5 Bhim Kund Pond in Chittorgarh Fort

c) MAHAJANPADA Era –

It can be surmised that the region was included in Avanti, the important Kingdom of western India, the boundary of which extended to Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. In the Mauryan Empire, Ashoka, the grandson of Chandragupta was appointed viceroy of Ujjain, a place not far from Chittorgarh.

Arunad Yavanah Saketam: Arunad Yavano Madhyamikam in Patanjali's mahabhashya indicates that **Madhyamika** (ancient name - Nagri, 11km from Chittor), Near Chittor and Saketa were besieged by a Yavana(Bactrian-Greek Demetrius identified as Yavana).

References to the settlement of Sibi tribe in this area are also available spread in the areas of Bhilwara and Chittorgarh. Most of the coin discovered at Nagri near Chittaur town belong to the 2nd century B.C and bear the legend Majhimakaya Sibi Janpadasa.

Nagri was a place of great Importance from the religious Point of view and evidence is available of the early composite traces of Vaishnavism, Jainism and Buddhism in the area.

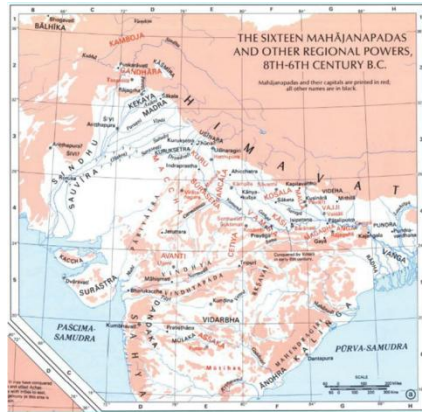


Figure 2. 7 Map of Mahajanpada



Figure 2. 6 Ancient site of Nagri

d) Rajput Era 7th Century Onwards

GUHILAS Dynasty – Bappa Rawal

The act of Valor, Bravery and Sacrifices which its Guardians performed, made the Fort immortal in the history of this region. It's the history of these Rajput dynasties which shaped the landscape of the region. The cultural landscape of Mewar region of which Chittor was capital has evolved over generations of traditional beliefs, religious and cultural meanings which were ascribed to this geographic unit; the ideology of recognizing "Elkingji" Lord Shiva, as supreme Lord of Mewar and princely Rajput as guardian of Mewar has evolved the cultural traditions of Rajput Valor, chivalry, bravery and incredible instances of death before dishonor.

Bappa Rawal first established the Rajput Kingdom in this Region in 7th Century A.D. . The fort is an important record of the political situation of the period, marked by the alternate strife and subjugation from the western invaders, Sultanate and the Mughal Empire. The fort of Chittorgarh is an icon of the unbending streak and incomparable valour of the Guhila and Sisodia Rajputs with the story of each siege manifested in its varied architectural forms



Figure 2. 8 Victory Tower

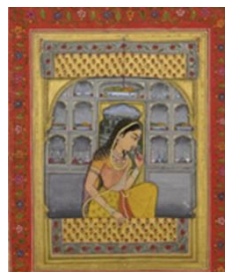


Figure 2. 9 painting of Rani padmani

The Landscape Painting illustrating the life of the exiles on the forest, lavish landscape, colored trees set in front of a screen of purple rocks.

landscape settings show both temporal and spatial progression as his character move around.



Figure 2. 10 Painting from Rajput Ramayana

e) Tribal and their association with Mewar landscape

The Ethnic groups of Rajasthan, they cherish the glory of thin old age traditions, beliefs, customs, aesthetic, handed down to them from generations to generations which have become an integral part of their material & intellectual culture.

The folks in Rajasthan are an ancient and multi-communal society. The Bhil, Jat, Chamar and Mina are the few of the of them which lives in Chittor, in the Wagad and Chappan regions of Mewar, The dwellings & domestic effects, their lifestyle, weapons, concept of aesthetic, doing things which have both beauty and utility is the key note of folk aesthetic, flora and fauna and inspirations from them.

Their char and chores, wall paintings, dress, accessories, amusements all are indirectly or directly associated with surrounding for material and inspirations.

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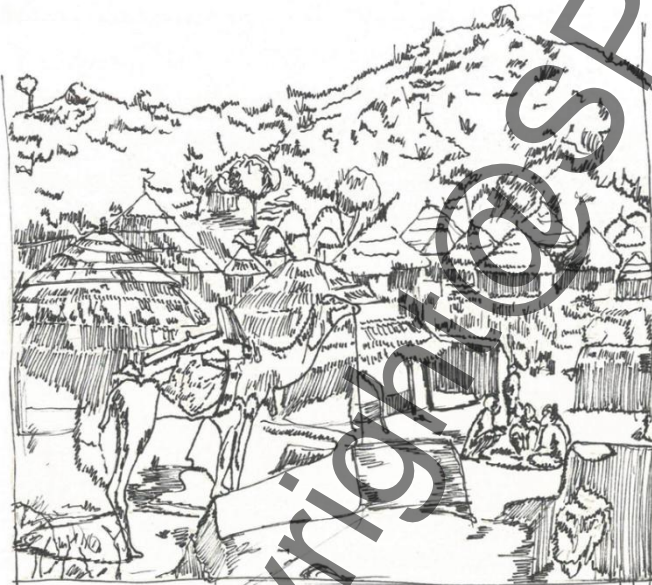
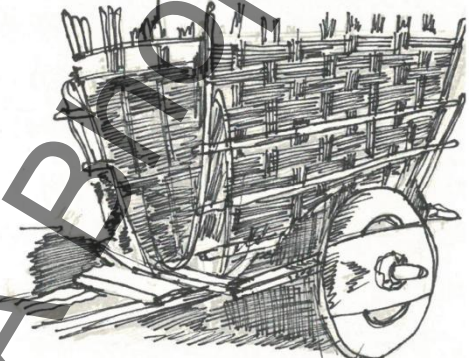


Plate 2. 2 Sketches of tribal life

3.0 Case study Introduction

Landscape Character Assessment study was done to identify the Landscape character which make up and are essential to the spirit of ant place. This assessment indicates areas or features which are so important to the environment and setting that they should remain undeveloped.

This study is helpful in identifying the environmental and cultural features present in the area, It monitor change in the environment, sensitivity of area due to development and change.

LCA (Landscape character Assessment) a tool to help understand what the landscape is like today, how it came to be like that, and how it may change in the future. Its role is to help ensure that change and development does not undermine whatever is characteristic or valued about any particular landscape, and that ways of improving the character of a place can be considered. It can be a powerful tool to aid the planning, design and management of landscapes.

3.1 case study 1

Cambridge Landscape Assessment Report on Cambridge City, U.K

Cambridge a university city and the county town of Cambridge shire.

Population - 123,867 in 2011 Census.

The Landscape Assessment of the Cambridge was done to identify areas or features which are so important to the Cambridge environment and setting they should remain undeveloped and will enable judgments to be made to ensure that new development will take account of existing character and where possible achieve environmental or visual improvement.

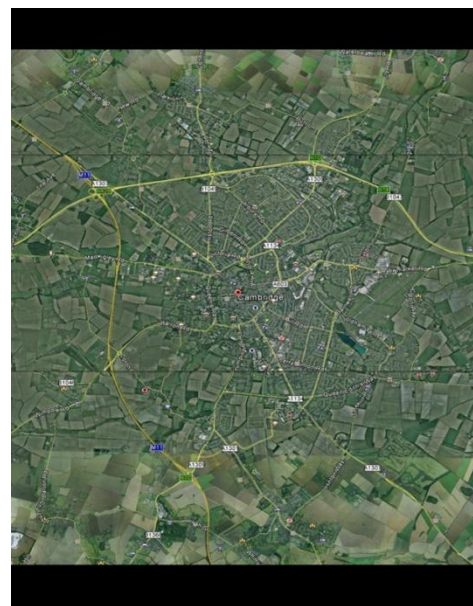


Figure 3. 1 Google Map of Cambridge city

Landscapes and features that are of special importance to the character of Cambridge and the quality of its contextual setting are referred to as 'Defining Character'

The Assessment is based on factors of –

Geology, Topography, Social, Cultural influences and Visual elements.

Once the areas were identified, its Characteristics features were established and vision and opportunity to safeguard the character were proposed.

3.2 IDENTIFIED CHARACTER OF THE CITY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS-

3.2.1 Buildings and the Historic Core-

The character of the City is essentially a market town with grand, historic, mostly collegiate buildings, set side by side vernacular buildings of much lesser scale within a tight pattern of narrow streets.



Different Areas in accordance of Built Character, Time line, Layout Street Character were identified.

Figure 3. 4 Residential Unit pre 1900s



Figure 3. 3 Residential unit

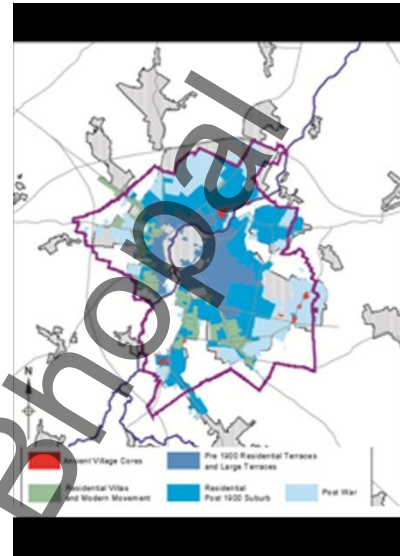




Figure 3. 5 Green Corridors along the River



Figure 3. 6 Green fingers and corridor

3.2.2 Green Fingers and Corridors

Green corridors that sweep in from the rural hinterland to the heart of city is a archetype Landscape, the distinction between the urban and rural edge is blurred as the green landscape penetrates through the City

Access to green corridors, walks, City wildlife sites, passive recreation, unique resource for public amenity and enjoyment

3.2.3 Water Courses and Bodies

The river courses and associated flood plains are important environmental features. Water bodies and their associated riverside trees, wetland habitat and floodplain are regarded as Defining Character.

The Map shows the Character Type and Areas through which river corridor passes, all these areas have different distinct visual and physical settings.

Landscape areas -Open rural, Commons, Urban edge, College backs



Figure 3. 7 River corridor



Figure 3. 8 River through open rural



Figure 3. 9 River through urban area

3.2.4 Open Green Spaces within the City

Other spaces that are an intrinsic part of the built historic core or that have cultural or significant historical connections, Major green spaces are Open spaces.



Figure 3. 11 Open space within the core

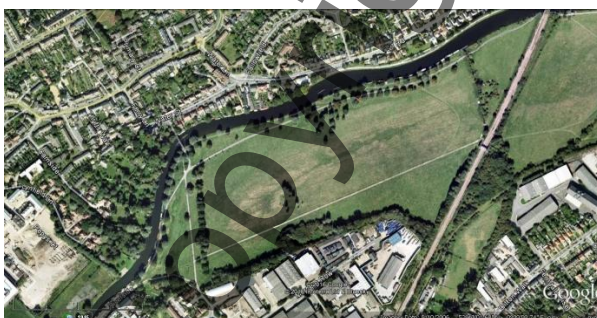


Figure 3. 13 Open spaces along the river

3.2.5 Setting The notion of a contained town sitting in a bowl of generally low lying landscape with higher ground to the south east, south and west and low lying lands to the north and east, therefore High grounds is regarded as Defining Character.

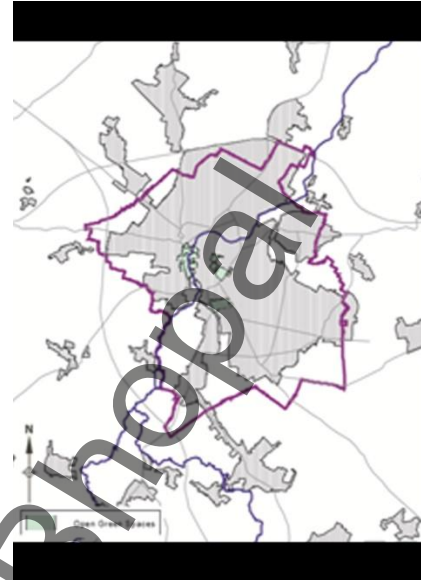


Figure 3. 10 Open space map

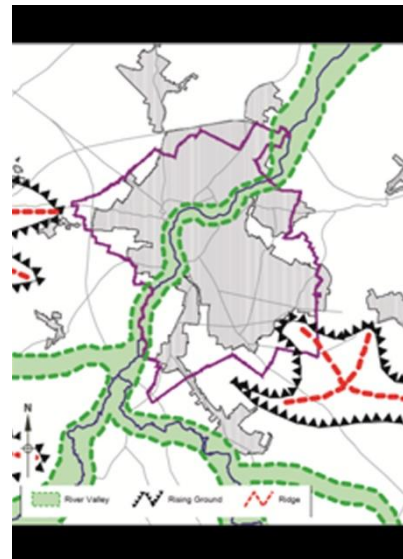


Figure 3. 12 Landscape setting of City

3.2.6 Views of the City Skyline

Views from the south and west towards the City skyline are particularly evocative, and in a relatively flat landscape, unusual. There are important views into Cambridge from some major transport routes



Figure 3. 14 Cone of view

3.2.7 Separation

Green Belt is 'preventing communities in the environs of Cambridge from merging into one another and with Cambridge'. These Topography features and vegetation cover, is a Defining character.

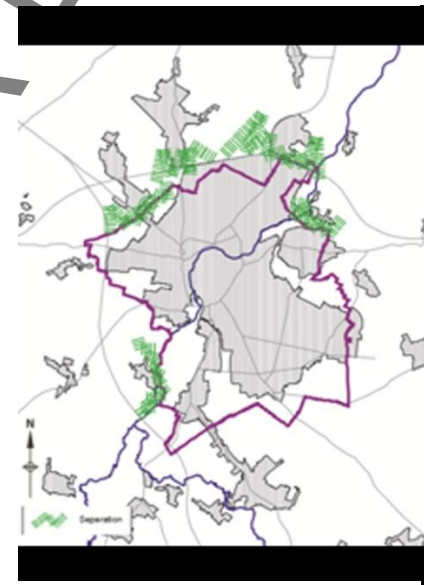


Figure 3. 15 Green belt

3.2.8 Edge -

In most areas there is a distinct separation between the City and its rural setting. Areas where the built edge is framed within a treed or hedged landscape or which afford views of the City skyline or to landmark buildings are regarded as making a high quality, positive character.

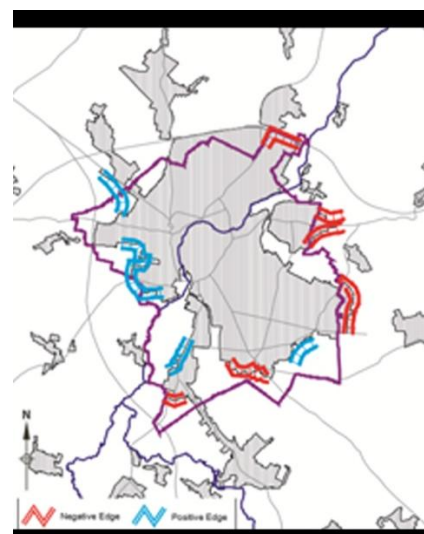


Figure 3. 17 Negative & Positive edge



Figure 3. 16 Mining Pool segregation

Case Studies



Figure 3. 18 Dense grove along the O.A.T



Figure 3. 19 Positive and negative landmark



Figure 3. 20 hiding the negative view of mine through planting



Figure 3. 22 Setting along the foot over bridge

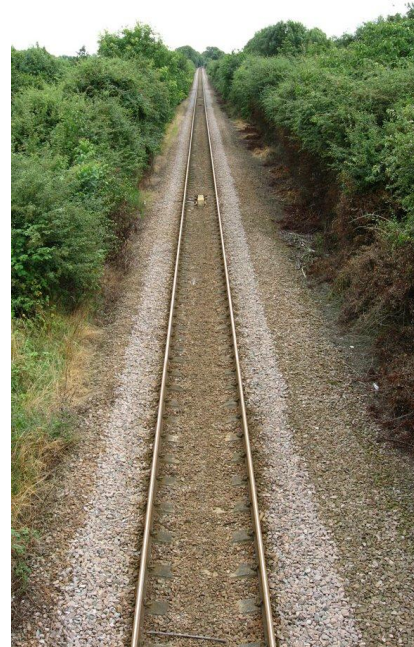


Figure 3. 21 View along the railway corridor

3.3 Case study 2 EBRIL Citadel

UNESCO World Heritage Site, 2014

3.3.1 INTRODUCTION

EBRIL - The Citadel town of Erbil lies in the middle of the greater city of Erbil, the Capital City of the Kurdish Regional Government in Iraq, about 350 kilometers northeast of Baghdad.



Figure 3. 23 Map of Iraq, location of Ebril city



Figure 3. 24 View of Citadel

Erbil Citadel is a fortified settlement on top of an imposing ovoid-shaped tells (a hill created by many generations of people living and rebuilding on the same spot) in the Kurdistan region. It is interesting to note that the citadel town has no fortified wall with towers like other citadels. Instead, the contiguous houses that occupied the external perimeter of the mound had massive walls that rose to a formidable height. The historic part of Erbil is the old citadel and the traditional urban fabric that surrounds it. The traditional fabric consists of the residential and bazaar areas.

3.3.2 CITY DEFINING CHARACTER - The types of houses in old areas were characterized by their courtyards, while the street patterns have narrow irregular shapes; these attributes of the traditional urban fabric are similar to the citadel's pattern.



Figure 3. 25 Ebril city timeline

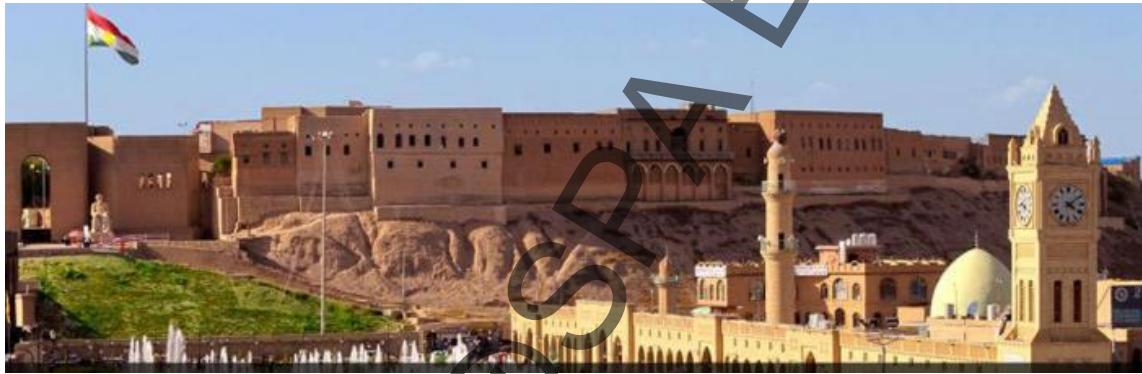


Figure 3. 26 View of Citadel

3.3.3 THE GRAND GATE

The traditional function of the gate is to act as the transition between the outer and inner cities. It allows the flow of people, animals and goods besides protecting the city from any strangers or attackers.

In 2007 the conservation process has been started on the citadel, & the buffer zones. According to this process different changes have accord on the bazaar area, such as the new skins that were added to surround the bazaar elevations, the clock tower, and the square that replaced the shops and some other components.

Case Studies

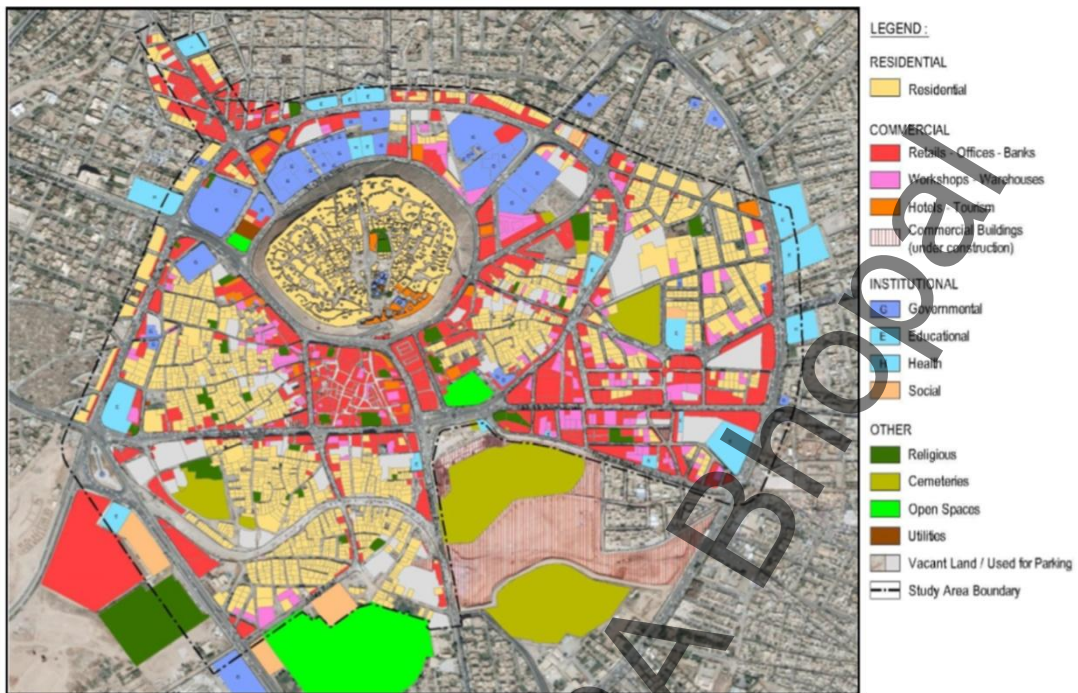


Figure 3.27 Existing Land use plan, Erbil

3.3.4 Existing land use plan - shows a mixture of retail, commercial, residential and governmental buildings throughout Erbil's City Centre.

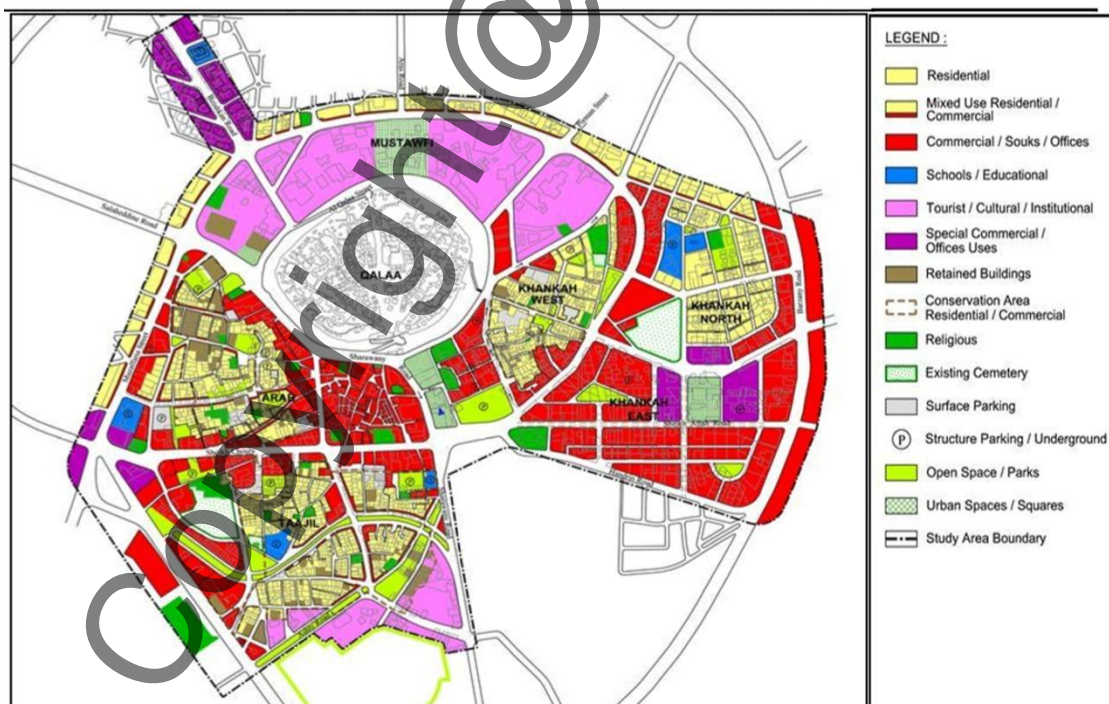


Figure 3.28 Alternative land use Development Plan

3.3.5 Conceptual Master Plan -

Areas for Cultural, Tourist spaces identified. Green Link and open spaces were identified, to enhance the experience Boulevard and Green link were Proposed. Visual Opening Up, for viewpoints and view sheds were identified, & Experience of the same was enhanced.

Places in the city where character reinforcement of Commercial areas and square is needed are identified.

3.3.6 Open Spaces- The proposed master plan offers a number of fragmented urban open spaces throughout the city centre that are connected with landscaped streets.

It also proposed the Landscaped Passage from the Heritage areas. Urban space/Square which attract tourist and Locals, and set the Citadel in iconic stage, with open spaces all around.

3.3.7 Height Regulation - The Buffer Zone Area (BZA) acts as a restrictive height regulation for the new (re) development projects within Erbil's city centre. The main purpose of this building height regulation is not to have any building that is higher than the citadel, in other By doing this, the citadel would stand out and a visual access would be preserved from all directions.



Figure 3. 29 Urban open spaces, Illustrates the existing against the proposed plan

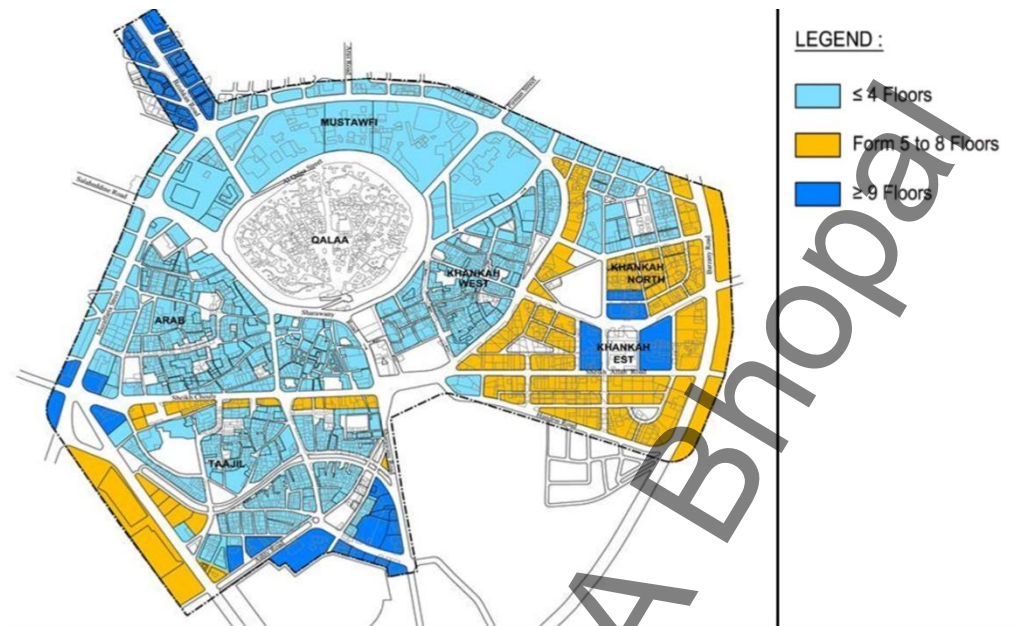


Figure 3. 30 Proposes Building height

Development plan offers different uses such as recreational, cultural and touristic services all around the citadel.

The reason behind this is to emphasize the iconic view of the citadel.

Creating a cultural hub within the city centre that would attract tourists. Transform the citadel into a cultural centre of the modern

3.3.8 Key Outcomes –

1. Buffer Zone Delineation
2. Visual opening Corridor
3. Identification of Landscape Passage (Heritage Area)
4. Identification of Landscape Streets
5. Identification of Area for - Open Space
6. Identification of Urban Space - Square and Plaza.
7. Building Ht. Regulation

3.4 case study 3 Mapping of Experiential Landscape-

Beverley, United Kingdom-

Friray’s Court is a residential setting, with historic building, located in the mid between railway station and Beverley Minister. The Layout allowed the alternate route for railway station through walking. Study help in identifying the streets and areas which evocate the sense of place.

Methodology to Identify Areas in the city which generate a sense of Place, they evocate a emotions.

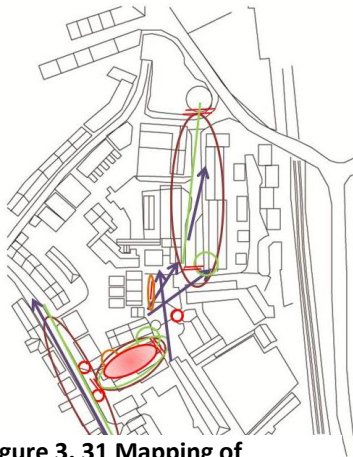


Figure 3. 31 Mapping of Experience



Figure 3. 32 Google image of Beverley, U.K

CENTRE	Subjectively significant location engendering sense of here-ness and Proximity
DIRECTION	Subjectively significant continuity engendering a sense of three-ness and future possibility
TRANSITION	Subjectively significant point, or area, of change engendering a sense of transformation in mood, atmosphere, or function.
AREA	Subjectively significant realm engendering a sense of coherence and containment

Table 1 components of Experiential Landscape

Case Studies

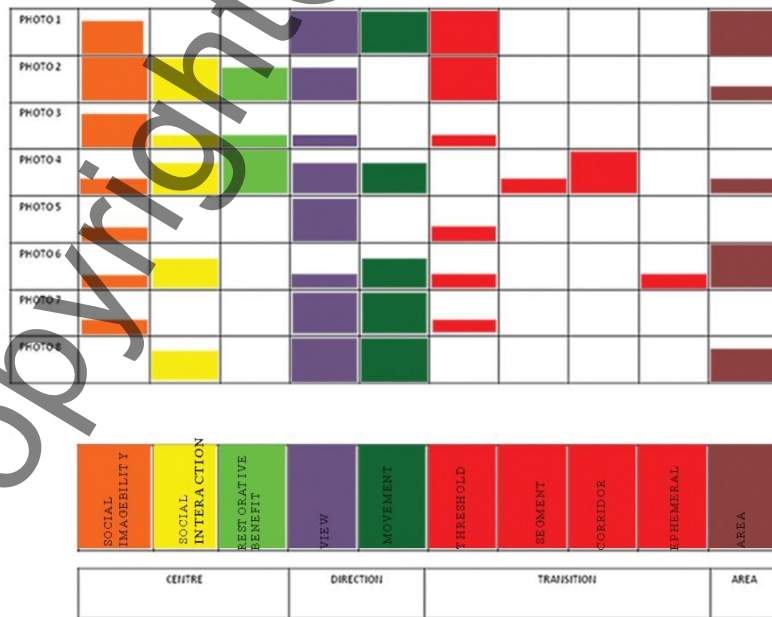


Plate 3. 1 Qualitative Landscape Experience analysis of Beverley

3.5 Case study 4 - JAISELMER-

Jaisalmer Fort, located in district Jaisalmer of Rajasthan State comprises approximately 8 hectares of land area with the buffer zone having an additional area of 89 Hectares. It is situated on Trikuta Hill rising 76 meters above the surrounding plain. This fortified town is dominated by a 15th century 'golden' citadel - so called because it is made with the yellowish colored local sandstone. Fort was inscribed in UNESCO world Heritage site in 2014, along with five others Hill fort of Rajasthan.



Plate 3. 2 L-R Master Plan Jaisalmer, View sheds of fort, View of fort from railway station, street view

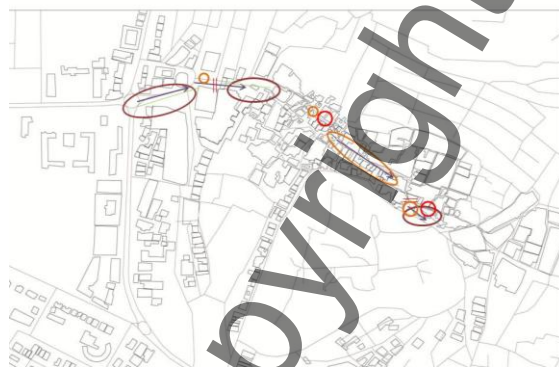


Plate 3. 3 Mapping of Experience

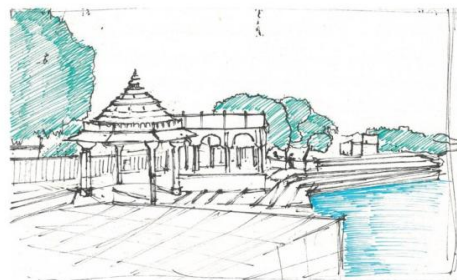


Plate 3. 4 Sketches of Ghats

Case Studies



PHOTO 1										
PHOTO 2										
PHOTO 3										
PHOTO 4										
PHOTO 5										
PHOTO 6										
PHOTO 7										
PHOTO 8										

SOCIAL IMAGIBILITY	SOCIAL INTERACTION	RESTORATIVE BENEFIT	VIEW	MOVEMENT	THRESHOLD	SEGMENT	CORRIDOR	EPIHEMERAL	AREA
CENTRE		DIRECTION		TRANSITION			AREA		

Plate 3. 5Qualitative landscape experience analysis of Jaiselmer

4. Site Introduction

The study begins with understanding of the landscape settings of Chittorgarh city, in the Mewar region of Southern Rajasthan. Region comprises of four district of Rajasthan mainly; Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur, these four districts form a culturally distinct zone in Rajasthan known as Mewar.

4.1 Geographical Facts

CHITTORGARH, a city and a municipality lies in the EAST of ARAVALI in CHIITORGARH DISTRICT, It's a administrative headquarter of Chittorgarh District.

Co-Ordinates –

24°48'22"N & 24°58'48"N latitude
75°36'21" & 74°39'3"E Longitude
In the North west of Aravali mountain which is the western part of Malwa Plains,

Average Elevation – 394 Mt MSL

Municipal Area – 4540.19 HA

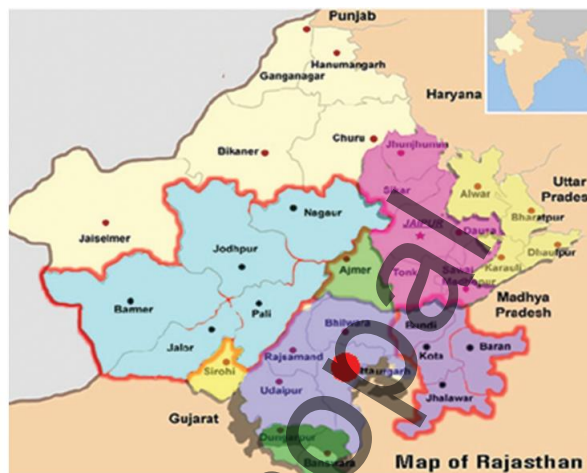
Current Density – 26 PPHA

Drainage: The BERACH, & GAMBHIR are the main rivers draining the City area. Slope from south to north.

Annual average Rainfall is 851mm

Economy –

Since 1975s industrialization has begun in Chittorgarh, Since then employment in agriculture activities is declining and increasingly shifting to industrial and service sector activities.
Cement, Zinc & mining Industries



Map shows the different cultural ZOne of Rajasthan. Mewar, Mewat, Marwa, Haduti, Vagad, Dhudhar
● Chittorgarh District & City

Figure 4. 1 Map of Rajasthan showing Chittorgarh



Figure 4. 2 Painting of Chittorgarh Fort

2001	96,028
2011	116,409 – 21%
Sex ratio	928 F/ 1,000 M
2021	158,537 – 36.19%
20 31	202,500 - 27.73%

Table 4. 1 Population Data

Landuse -

North - Industries
 West - Fort
 East & South – Commercial, PSP,
 Residential.

4.2 Climatic Data

Max Temp - 46 deg. May Jun,
 Ave - 24 deg.
 Min. Temp - 2 deg

Evapotranspiration –

Maximum in Summer and Min in
 monsson

Rainfall Data

Ave Rainfall- 851 mm
 Ave Rain Day - 34(more than 2.5mm)

4.3 Linkages & Connectivity

**Golden Quadrilateral Road
 Project**

North- South – East – West

Corridor Expressways

National Highway No. –
 76 (Pindwara to Allahbad) &
 79 (Ajmer to Ghat Bilod)

Bus & Railway service – Direct
 Connectivity to Delhi, Mumbai,
 Ahmedabad, Udaipur, Jaipur

Airport – Dabok Airport 70km west of

Chittorgarh in udaipur District
 Jaipur Airport 309 km in Jaipur City
 Distance from major cities –
 Jaipur - 309 km, Delhi - 570 km,

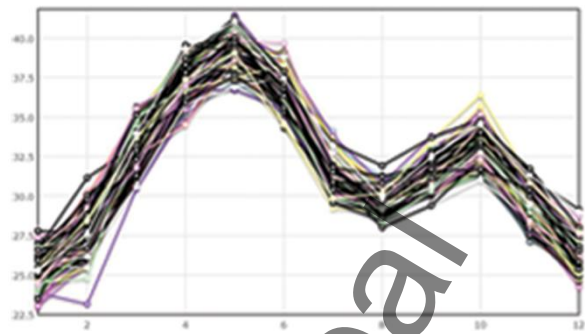


Figure 4. 3 Temperature Data

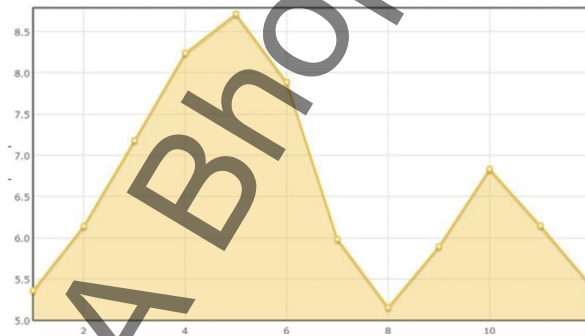


Figure 4. 4 Evapotranspiration

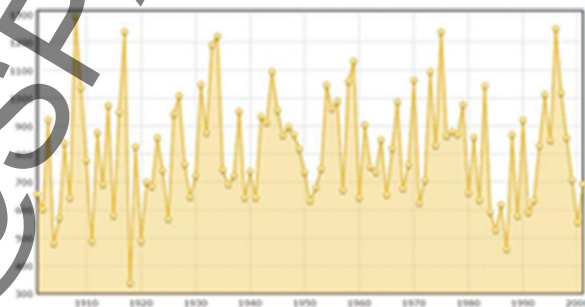


Figure 4. 6 Rainfall data



Figure 4. 5 Linkages and Connectivity

Udaipur - 110 km,

4.4 Tourism - Rajasthan attracts around 25% of the total international tourists coming to India, and about 5% of the total domestic tourists.

Chittorgarh Tourism-

majorly domestic tourism, local & study based tourist. Doesn't contribute much to the economy of the

Name of Festival	month	Duration
Johar Mela	March	2 d
Kalika Ji Devi Mela	March – April	15 d
Hariyali Amavasya Mela	July – August	2 d
Meera Mohotsav	Oct.- Nov.	2 d
Dussehra Mela	Oct.- Nov.	9-10 d
Mewad Udhog Mela	December	1 w

Figure 4. 8 List of Fair held in Rajasthan

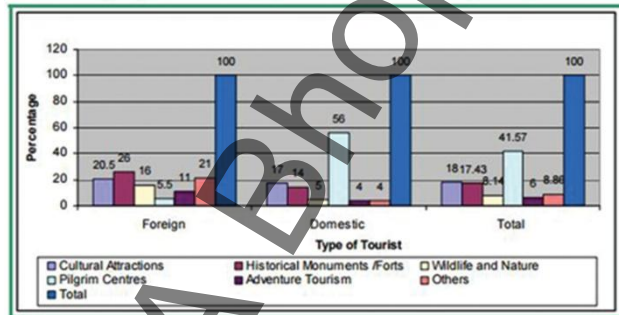
Destination	Day Tourist	Night Stay Tourist
Chittorgarh	43053	18870
Jaipur	5,78,616	3,32,191
Udaipur	6,05,115	1,84,538

Figure 4. 9 Comparison of Tourist flow between other cities of Rajasthan

Natural Hazards-

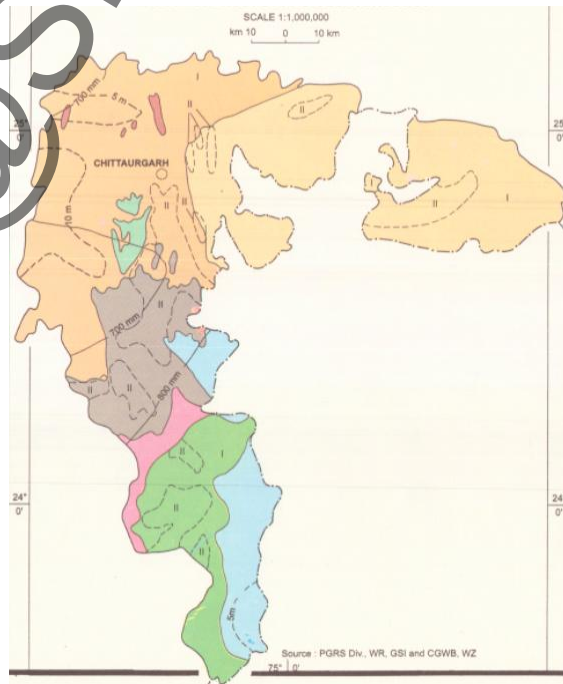
Earthquake:

Chittorgarh town lies in low damage risk ZONE II. The area is less prone to earthquakes as it is located on comparatively stable geological plains .



Survey :Type of Places Tourist like to see in Rajasthan. Govt. of Raj.

Figure 4. 7 Survey showing the Tourist interest in Rajasthan



Map 4. 1 Geomorphology & Geohydrology

4.5 Landscape Layer

Geomorphology –Chittorgarh lies in **Undissected pediment/Pedi plains** type of Landforms-

Pediments -

landforms are any relatively flat surface of bedrock (exposed or veneered with alluvial soil or gravel) that occurs at the base of a mountain or as a plain having no associated mountain. Formed by action of Erosion and it is typically found at the **base of hills in arid regions** where rainfall is spasmodic and intense for brief periods of time.

Water passes across the pediment by laminar sheet flow, but if this is disturbed, the flow becomes turbulent and gullies develop.

Pediplains

Surface of low relief **with occasional residue hills**, the residual hill in the pedi plains are inselbergs, they are similar to the manadnocks of plains, generally dome like structure.

Pedi plains Is Produced By Coalescence Of Several Pediments.

Geohydrology - Local discontinuous, unconfined to semi confined aquifers restricted to weathered mantle and fractures, Ground water Potential low between 1 and 5 LPS

Geotechnical and Natural hazard –

Water(Gully and Sheet Erosion) in Severe Condition in this area

Soil Character –

2SI – Natural soil pH. 6.5-7.5

Geology – Sandstone, kamiur Group (Fort), Shale

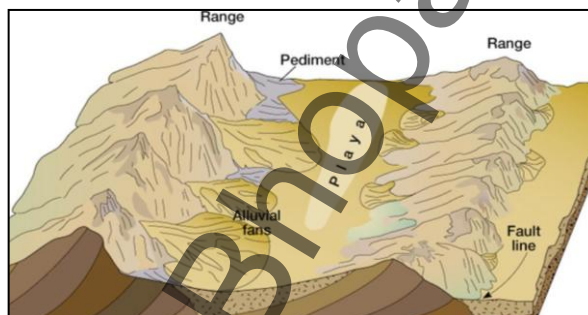
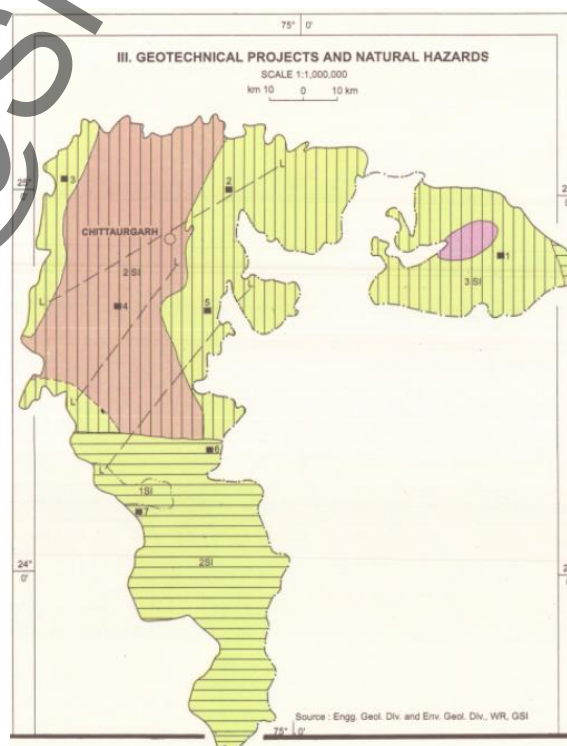
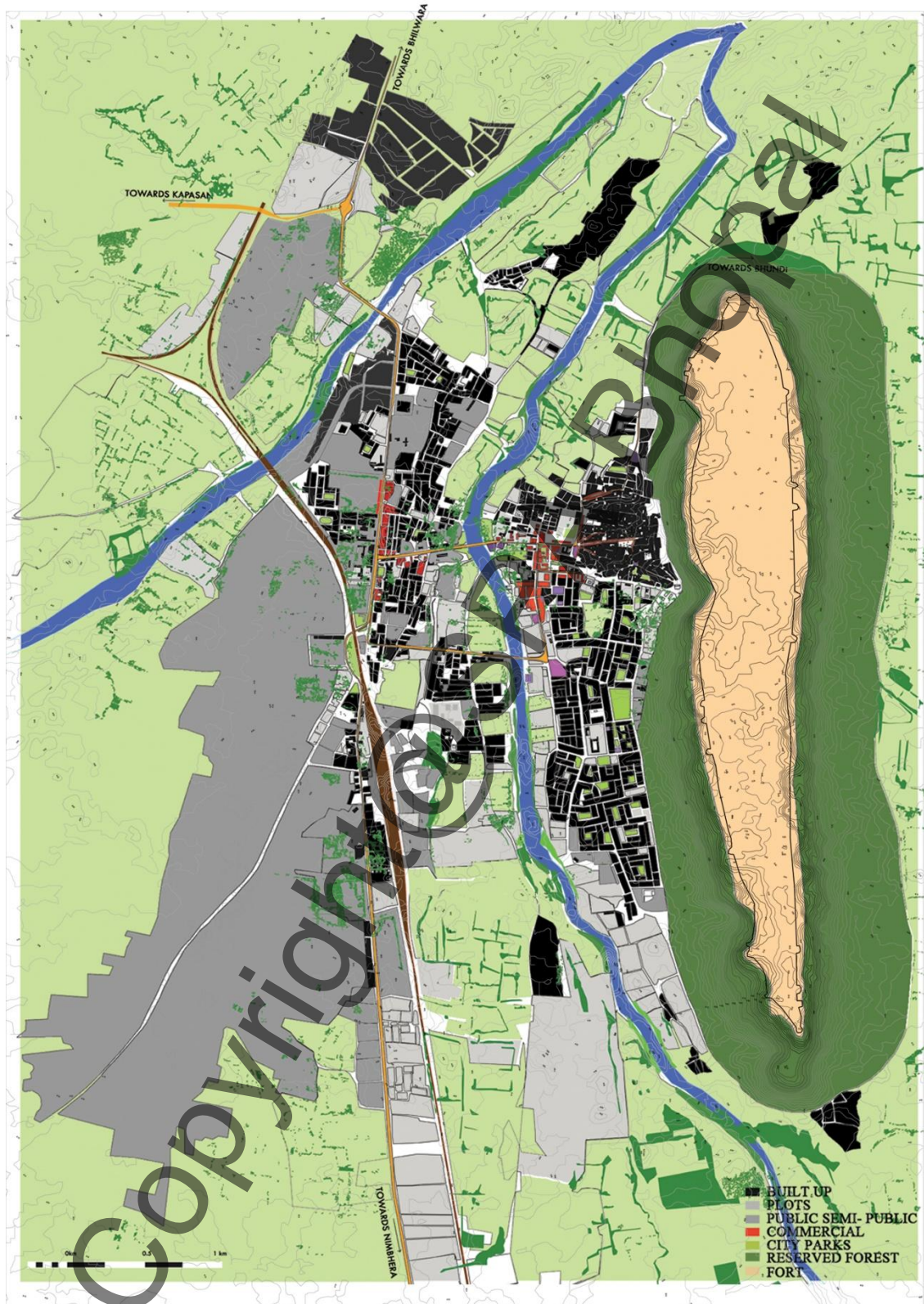


Figure 4. 10 Illustration of Pediment formation



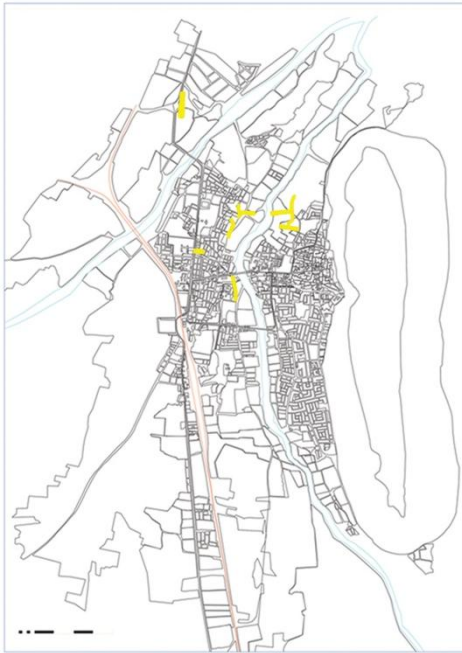
Map 4. 2 Geotechnical & Natural Hazard map

4.6 BASE MAP CHITTORGARH

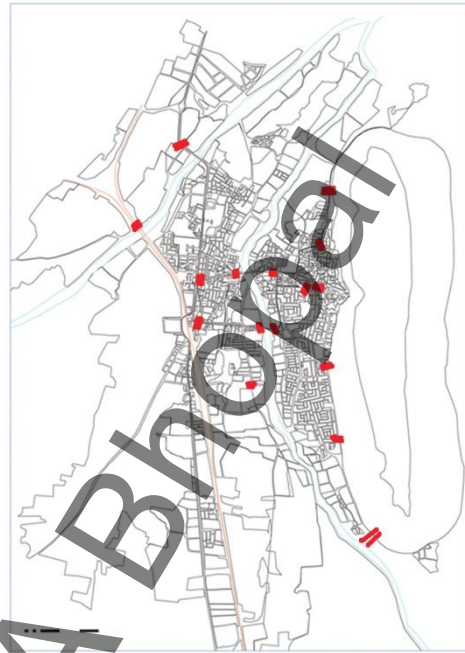


Map 4. 3 Base map Chittorgarh

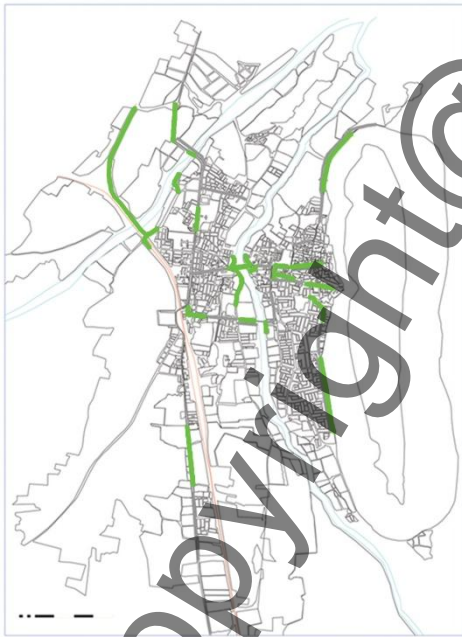
4.1 Mapping of Landscape Experience in Chittorgarh city



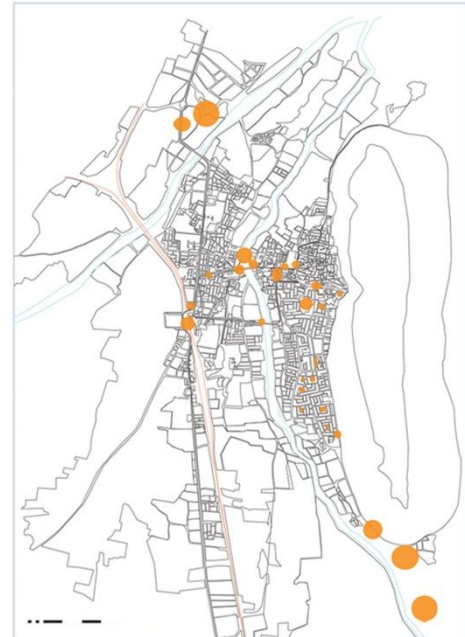
EPHEMERAL - An experience within the city which need to be conserve and improve in the Movement corridor towards the fort.



THRESHOLD - An experience with sudden change in Landscape, Mostly happen at the entry of transit corridor of the city and as once cross over the bridge, with sudden change in view-fields.

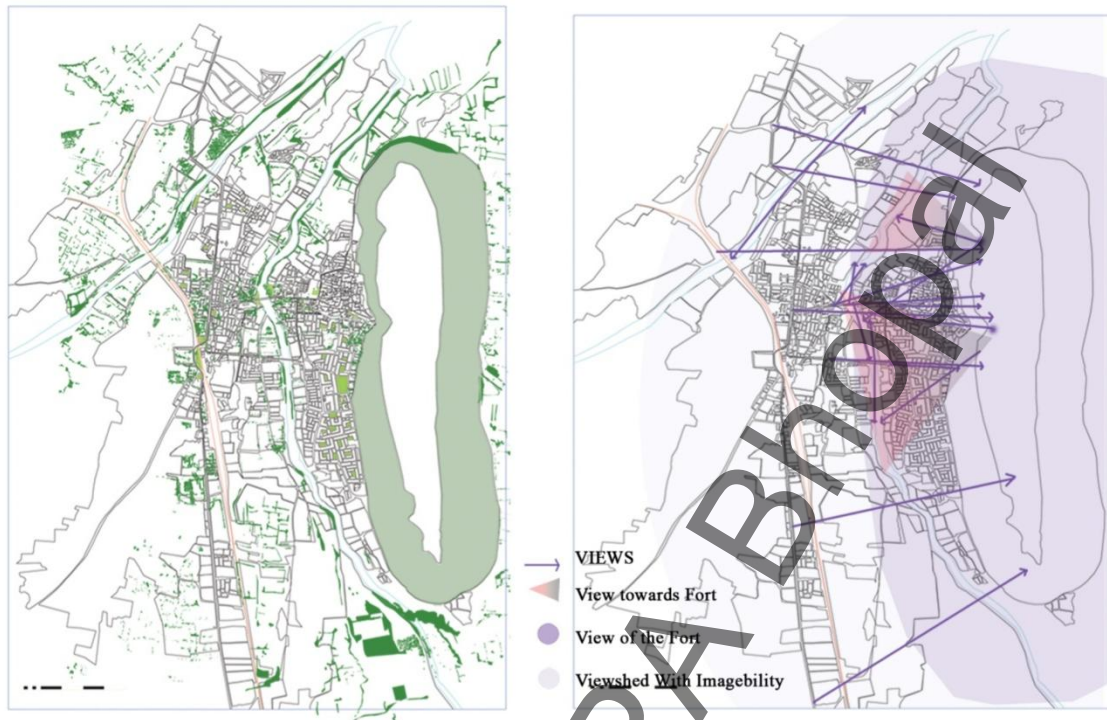


MOVEMENTS - With the Sense of Green and Open spaces which lies within the Movement corridor towards the Fort. These Green Patches need to linked



DISCOVER - A sense of discovery is unique, it creates opportunities for personal revelation as well as revelations of the spirit of place. It also include the Discovery of Change of Topography and visual environment

Map 4. 4 Visual & Physical Mapping 1



DIVERSITY - The area with Bio diversity, mostly along the Green corridors along the river and green strips along the farm boundary. Bio diversity is mostly experienced.

Map 4.5 Visual & Physical Mapping 2

4.7 LANDSCAPE APPRAISAL

Landscape Appraisal is done to understand and identified the key landscape features which are important to the Chittorgarh city.

These Landscape features based on their conditions need to be Conserve, Enhance or Improve so that the landscape experience of the Chittorgarh city becomes a distinctive features that makes up the environment and give character to Chittorgarh.

4.7.1 Railway Corridor

The railway station is directly accessible from the north- south through Bhilwara Road and Udaipur Chittorgarh Road which runs in South west direction connecting new development.

Characteristic Features- 1. Railway through Industrial Corridor and Derelict landscape with not aesthetic landscape experience.

2. Railway corridor through Boundary of Army school with dense tree screen, which screen off east side view towards the fort.

3. Farmlands with natural heritage of farm boundaries, distinct trees palm, palash.

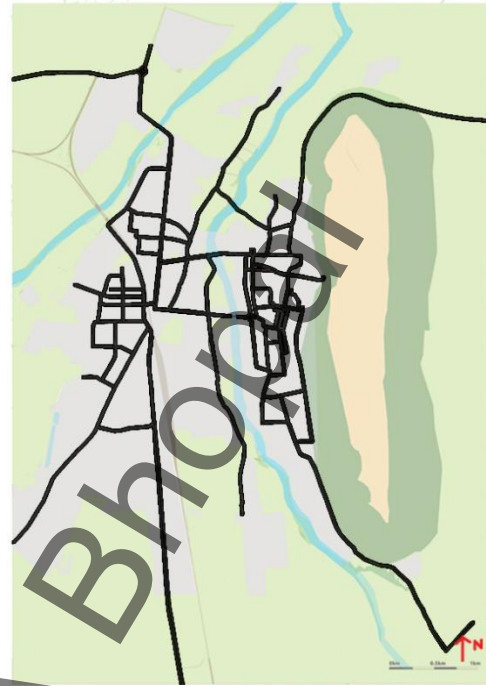
4. Rail corridor gives poor impression to those entering City;

4.2.2 Road Corridors

The major road corridors of Chittorgarh are the NH 76 and the NH 79

Road Corridors which connects city with Highways is marked with Industrial building which have resulted in degraded Landscape mostly along the road.

Industrial parks occur in a piecemeal fashion throughout the city, but most notable in the north and west. Most are a product of industrial expansion which happen after 1975 and generally are examples of poorly controlled, opportunity led development. They are therefore commonly of poor visual, environmental and landscape quality.



Map 4. 6 Mapping of Railway and Road Corridor



Figure 4. 12 Entry to city along railway corridor



Figure 4. 11 Entry along industrial corridor



Figure 4. 14 Entry to city along Road



Figure 4. 13 Entry through highway

4.2.3 The River Corridor –

The River Gambhiri and Berach represent one of the most important natural features in Chittorgarh. The river Gambhiri flows through Chittorgarh from south to the north in a loop which passes beside the City centre, it passes through the foot hills of the fort. As the river flows through the City it passes through different landscapes, Built, Farmlands and open spaces.

The River Corridor - Open Rural

The river passes through farmland landscape with shallow valley, dense tree along the farms boundary to retain soil makes a distinct landscape features.

The River Corridor - Urban area

Flow of the river is obstructed but it helps in holding the water for long time which allows wildlife and aquatic life. These tracts of land are one of most important resources as they provide a green bridge right across and through the heart of the city.

The long views across from one side of the city to the other are a characteristic of Chittor, and are important in the often confined spaces found within the City.



Map 4. 7River corridors through different edge



Figure 4. 16River through open rural



Figure 4. 15 River through City

Public parks within the city provide the breathing pores for developed area.

Along the foothills No open space is marked which make it impossible for public to walk through this panoramic view.

Vision

- walks;
- Trees and wildlife corridor;
- City Wildlife Sites; and
- Green spaces.

4.2.4 Residential Core

1. Chittorgarh historic core has developed on the foothills of the fort Hill. The site was once surrounded by wall of which now exist only the three Gate, Namely Ochiri, Delhi, and Pawata. The character of the Historic core is essentially a Mixed use, Commercial and residential with Buildings, Open space, temple.

2. Vernacular buildings of much lesser scale within a tight Pattern of narrow streets.



Figure 4. 17 Open spaces within city



Figure 4. 19 Residential core



Map 4. 8 Mapping of Green corridor & open spaces



Map 4. 9 Residential Core

4.3 Journey Through Different Landscape While Approaching Towards Fort -



Plate 4. 1 Visual analysis of Chitto

4.4 Visual And Physical Experience Analysis

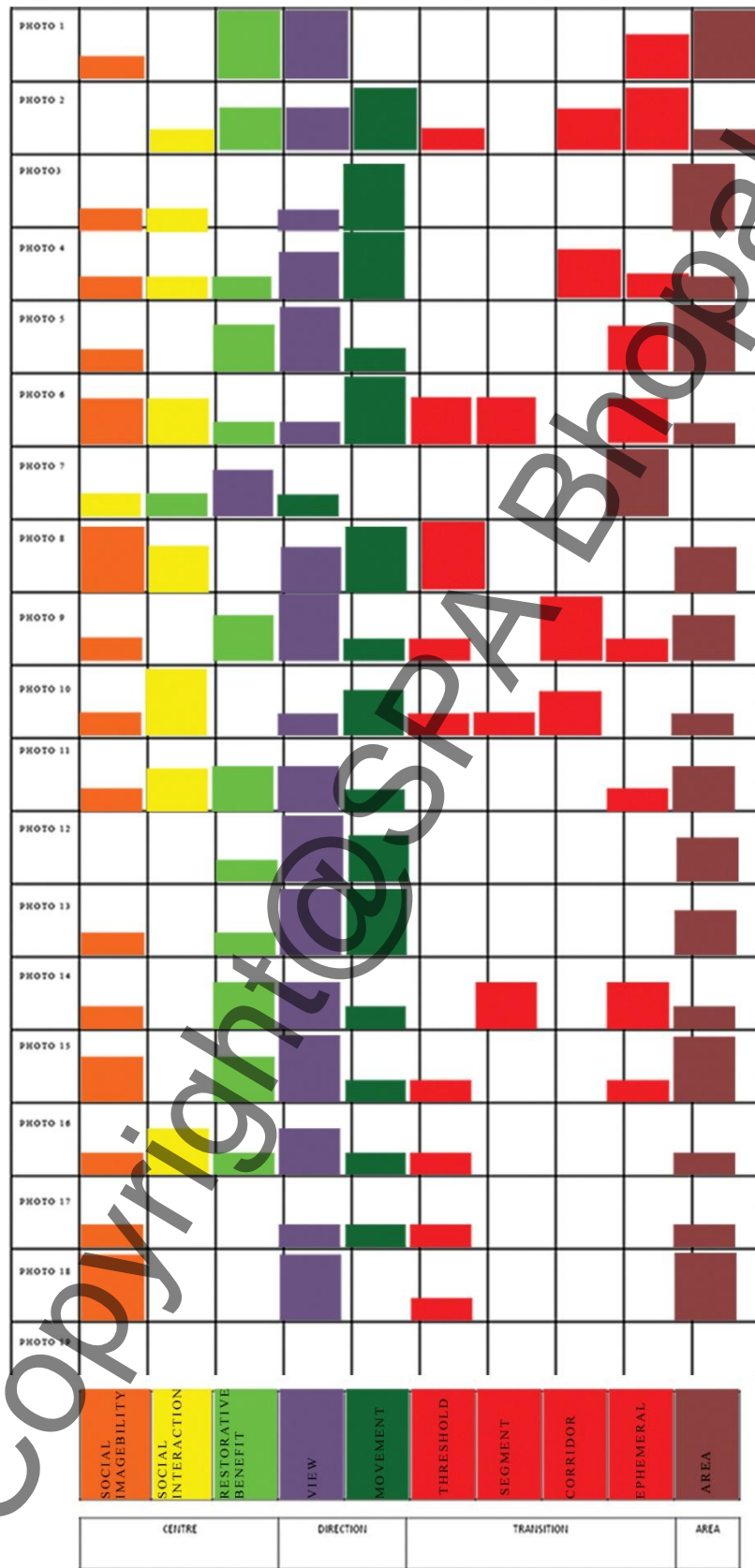


Plate 4. 2 Qualitative landscape analysis of Chittorgarh

4.5 Study Of Master Plan Proposal

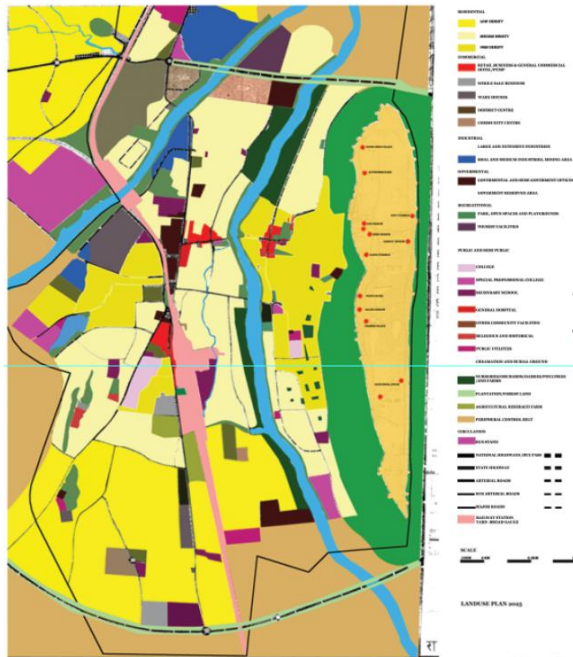


Figure 4. 20 Landuse Masterplan Chittorgarh city

4.6 Major Findings of Master plan proposals

1. Proposed Road from Kapasan Circle through Bhai Khera offers a direct visual and physical access to foothills of fort, which should be designed to offer a alternate route to visitors.
2. Proposed Arterial Road in the north in between the foothills and east bank of Ghambhiri can also be utilized to offer a better experience
3. Road Connecting Bhai Khera and Kher Khera which ends up at Sangham Mahadev temple can also be alternate route to enter city
4. Proposed Bye pass Road in the south can also be developed as alternate route to visitors

5.1 The Intervention is two levels –

First Design Intervention at site identified through analysis process which is of maximum potential and if intervene this area will result in enchantment of both visual and physical experience of Chittorgarh fort and of city,

The area selected for design Intervention is both Physically and visually connected to fort, two bridges which are constructed over the river Gambhiri are the only road which directly connect to Fort road, which leads to the fort, these two bridge namely *Maharana Pratap setu* and

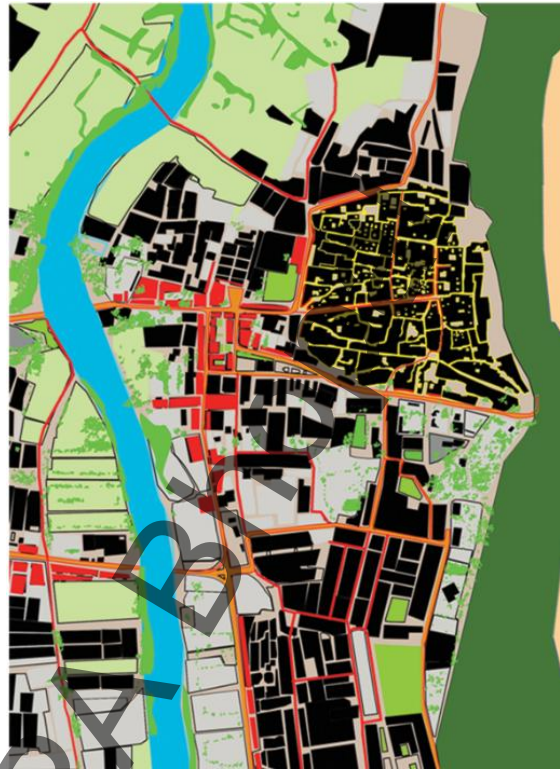


Figure 5. 1 Design Intervention Area

Panna Dhai setu and the river stretch between these two bridge is of maximum potential to be developed as distinct landscape character as analyzed in landscape appraisal.

These two road where connects form a junction which has presently a mixed use character, there are some commercial building which have internal court, which can be connected with triangular space which has potential to public plaza, Fort road from here has 20mt ROW, which has potential to be Public street which will be utilized for walkway, public activity etc.

The *sadar* bazaar road which passes through Residential core area also has some unique physical experience which can looped with the fort road character.

The Second level of Intervention is at Master Plan level –

Major nodes from which there is a distinct visual connectivity with the fort, are taken up for intervention, some of these nodes are presently giving a scenic views of fort, some of these experience needs to be enhanced, or conserved, and some of these visual experience need to be created.

The qualitative analysis of the Chittorgarh city done, gives areas which have visual & physical connectivity with the fort and these nodes are taken up for intervention.

Master Plan findings are regarding the new development were analyzed and Intervention were given where the experience can be generated or enhanced.

Design Proposal

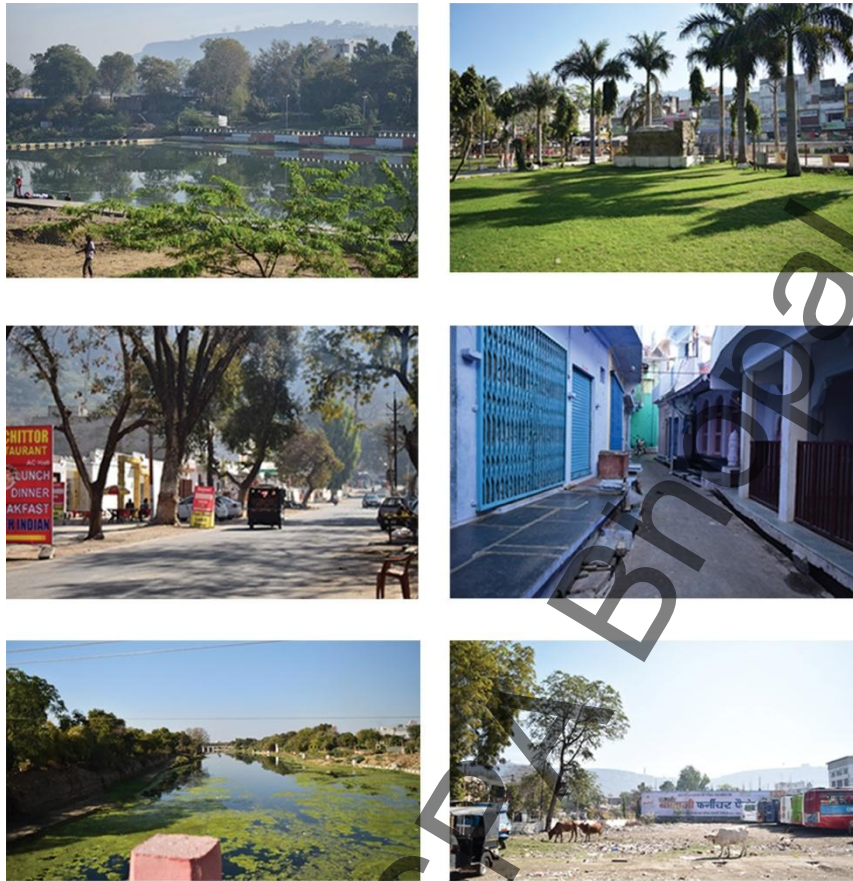


Plate 5. 1 Design Intervention areas

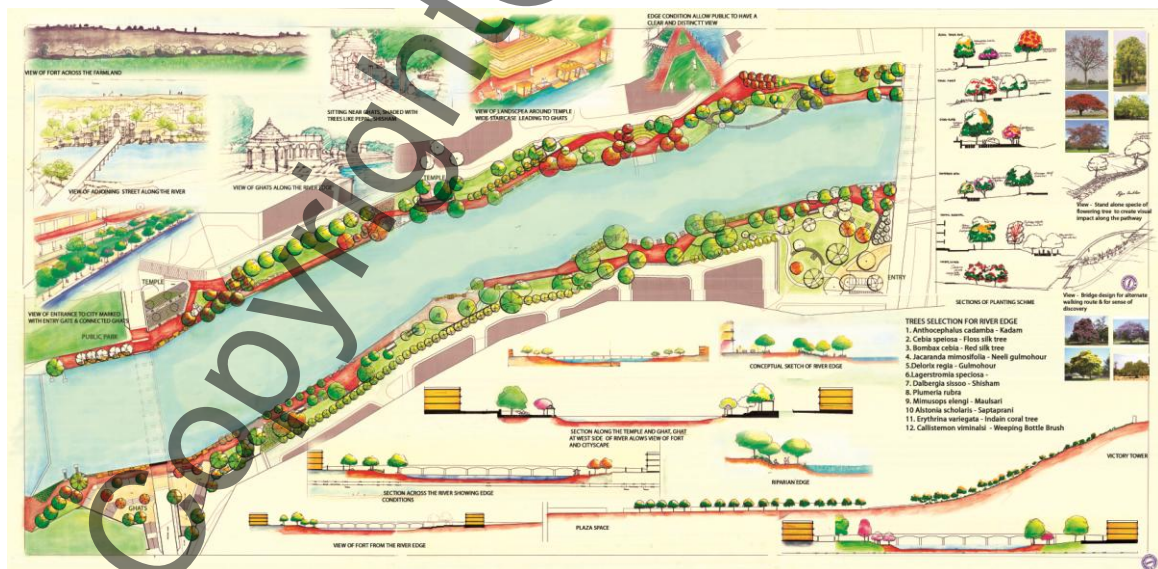


Figure 5. 2 Design Intervention



Figure 5.3 Design intervention of Plaza and Fort Road

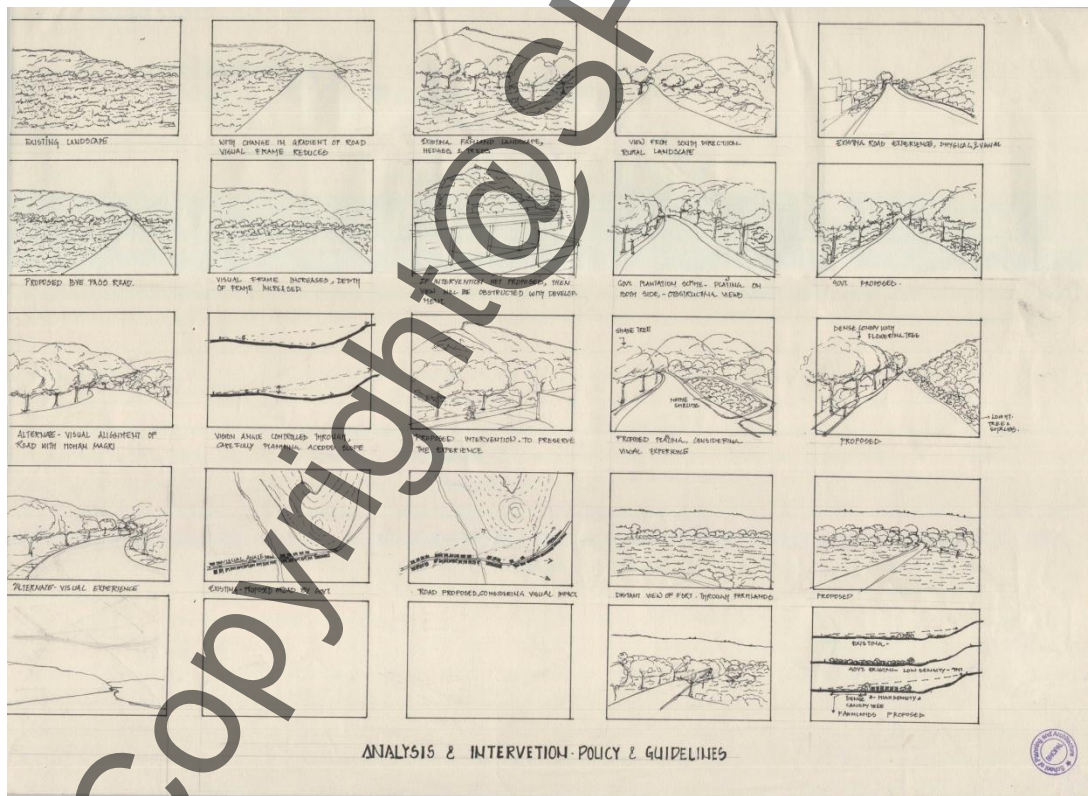


Figure 5.4 Intervention at Masterplan level

The study helps in identifying the Distinct Landscape character of Chittorgarh city. It sets the framework that will be helpful in establishing and setting strategies for future use for the development of city with respect to fort.

The Data gathered from photographic, descriptive and mapped information about the landscape character will be analyzed and elements identified as being utmost importance to city which have strong visual connections with the fort, other areas within city which have distinctive unique character in sense making of place are identified as defining Character of city.

In These Landscape defining areas attempt is made to Enhance, Conserve or to create strong visual and physical experience of the culture and traditions of the people through Landscape intervention.

It was also identified that the action is needed at many stage of intervention such as Master Plan level to *Mohalla* level, including all the stakeholder at the respective level,

The Proposal of the Master Plan was keep intact but alternative are suggested with new approach considering fort as driving force to catch visual attention.

The selection of Plant material was done based on the available resource like water, soil and topography. Different species of Plant and shrubs are selected different location like the one along the river edge, along road side for shade and distinctness, along the foothills slops in rocky soil.

The network connecting Public space in the design intervention area to the foothills of fort and river side ecology is connected for unified experience of city and culture.

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