CITY LEVEL PROJECTS

DELHI GREENWAYS

Four City Level Landscape Projects

Delhi Urban Art Commission

Raj Rewal	**Chairman**
Satish Khanna	Member
Sonali Bhagwati	Member
Eric P. Mall	Member
D. Diptivilasa	Member & Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development
Vinod Kumar	Secretary

DUAC Staff

Rajeev Kumar Gaur, Raghvendra Singh, Amit Mukherji, V. K. Tyagi, Siddharth Sagar, Neelam Bhagat, Manju Anjali, Indu Rawat, Nihal Chand

Senior Consultants

Samir Mathur
Rahoul B Singh

Consultants

Snigdha Sarkar
Ranu Farooqui

Acknowledgements

It is said that for an artist to join establishment is a kiss of death. I was fully aware of this aphorism when the Minister of Urban Development, Mr. Kamal Nath, asked me to be the Chairman of the Delhi Urban Art Commission. I had three conditions before accepting the assignment and one of these was that DUAC should be allowed to carry out site specific studies for improving slums and unauthorized colonies. Subsequently, the Minister along with the then Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, Mr. Tejendra Khanna, and Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Dr. Sudhir Krishna, approved the proposal to carry out three dimensional studies for improving slums and unauthorized colonies. I am grateful for their support.

I would like to thank other members of the Commission, Eric P. Mall, Satish Khanna, Sonali Bhagwati and D. Diptivilasa for helping to make success of problematic urban design exercises and charting new paths.

I take this opportunity to thank senior consultants, architects, urbanists and planners as well as younger colleagues who have been working full time. DUAC Secretary, Vinod Kumar, and other permanent staff have enthusiastically supported us and guided us through government procedures. Many thanks to all of them.

Raj Rewal
Chairman

DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION with gratitude duly acknowledges the valuable contributions of the following Government organizations in making this report:

Ministry of Urban Development
Delhi Development Authority
Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
North Delhi Municipal Corporation
East Delhi Municipal Corporation
South Delhi Municipal Corporation
New Delhi Municipal Council
Geospatial Delhi Limited
Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
BSES Rajdhani Power Limited
BSES Yamuna Power Limited
RWA's and Area Councillors

Preface

Half of Delhi lives in ramshackle slums and shabby unauthorized colonies. This state of affairs is a serious blot on the face of the city which has great historical monuments and aspires to be a world class city. The centre of New Delhi is lined with leafy trees and can boast of superb example of contemporary architecture but its growth under exploding population has disintegrated into shanty towns.

My first memory of Delhi is that of a child going in a tonga from the railway station to our government quarter in New Delhi around a square which became our home for several years. The squares were built near Birla temple and when my father was promoted in the government hierarchy, he was offered an independent house with a larger area but my mother refused to move as she had developed kinship with families around the square. This was my first lesson in neighbourhood "mohalla" as an urban phenomenon.

In fact the word 'urb' in Latin stands for neighbourhood space. It was a period when Connaught Place was the leisurely centre for social, shopping and cultural activities and the Old Delhi was lively and still gracious, dominated by Jama Masjid and Red Fort. Delhi's monuments like Humayun's Tomb, Qutab Minar and Lodhi Garden were favourite places for picnics.

Seventy years have passed since the tonga ride, Delhi has dramatically changed as the population of Delhi has exploded from under a million before partition in 1947 to about twenty million today.

As a Professor in the School of Planning and Architecture in Delhi, I had ample scope of studying typology of Indian cities which helped me to design Asian Games Village in my mid-career around 1980 as a series of clusters (mohalla neighbourhood) woven around pedestrian pathways, segregated from road networks. This was a low rise high density housing built within the framework of 150 FAR (FSI 1.5).

Delhi has changed even more drastically during the last thirty years since the Asian Games Village was built, but the idea of a city as a series of sympathetic, humane interconnected neighbourhood building blocks interspersed with social, cultural and educational facilities has remained embedded in my mind.

Delhi Urban Art Commission was established to preserve, develop and maintain the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi. During the last 40 years of its existence, DUAC has not received any three dimensional exercises which visualizes neighbourhoods, wards etc. The emphasis has often been only appraising individual buildings and complexes submitted through local municipal agencies. After taking over the direction of DUAC in 2011, members of the Commission arranged meetings with wide spectrum of advisors and formulated principles on which a building can be automatically and speedily approved and decided to take over the job of visualization and three dimensional planning for various aspects of the site specific designs which need to be urgently developed if Delhi has to maintain standard as a world capital city.

A large part of Delhi lives in unauthorized colonies and slums and even the Master Plan of Delhi had suggested a detailed design proposal to augment the Master Plan based on ground realities.

In order to fulfil the requirements of neighbourhoods, wards, the DUAC has undertaken a few pilot projects which can be eventually developed in a manner that the local municipal agencies can implement them. In order to carry out these studies, DUAC developed in its own office a core group of architects and urban planners. This was done on the basis of DUAC mandate that "the Commission may suo motu promote and secure the development, re-development of which no proposals in that behalf have been received from any local body".

The studies involve the visual tools for ground studies combined with extra assistance of Google images. It is hoped that the proposals and their conclusions would be evolved to such an extent that a process can be worked out with the resident welfare associations to make meaningful designs for the neighbourhood upgradation for the different kind of wards.

The DUAC's site specific designs are the seeds which can grow and it is hoped that economic principles would be evolved to implement the meaningful neighbourhood upgradation for the different kind of slums and wards. India cannot remain shabby and ramshackle forever and solutions have to be found for shanty towns.

Raj Rewal

Raj Rewal
Chairman, DUAC

January 2014

Contents

Summary

Delhi, perhaps more so than any other historic metropolis is characterized by its extensive and varied green cover. These "Greenways" form an integral part of modern day Delhi. Historically they have formed a connective tissue between the multiple cities that constitute "Delhi" as well as the numerous historical monuments that are found throughout Delhi today.

The "Greenways" aim to re-establish the role of these green spaces as connective tissue. The proposal aims to establish a interconnected green belt system for the South Delhi region. Once established this approach could be applied to other such locations in the city.

The proposal uses the tools of analysis to determine a strategy for both landscape and architectural interventions at key locations on the green belt. The analysis, which forms a part of this document, examines the circulation networks, land use and ownership patterns, native flora and fauna and the location of key historical monuments and contemporary structures. Based on this, a selection of key connective nodes in the urban landscape have been identified for pilot projects. The "Greenways" under the purview of this proposal are built from Tughlaqabad to Panchsheel Forest which stretches across 20 km.

Design proposals have been done for three identified nodes and a compendium of conceptual drawings and details have been put together for application at other potential locations.

Objectives To connect "Urban Greens" and rejuvenate key locations in the city to enable practice of everyday living.

To assess and identify other areas of intervention

Approach Through minimal built interventions and the selective reorganization of pedestrian circulation networks.

Methodology Regional and site analysis of South Delhi's dominant green cover, its linkages and boundaries.

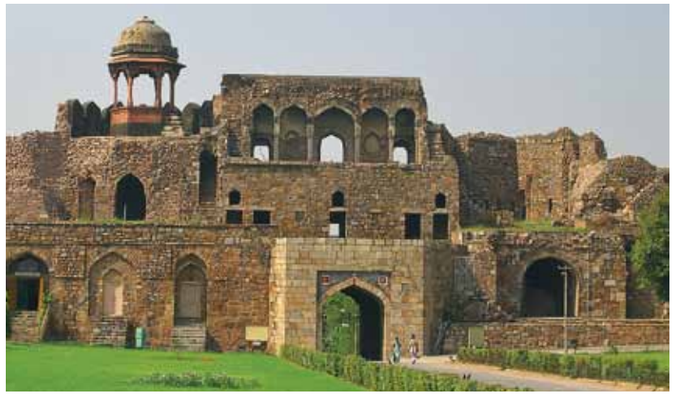
Proposal To create an environmentally friendly pedestrian and cycling network through approximately 27 km of inner city forest. To identify key points of intervention in order to connect otherwise disparate "Urban Greens" and revitalize their intersections and access nodes.

1.1 Historic overview of Delhi

Lutyens's Delhi
Lutyens's Delhi or New Delhi, the city built by the British on the southwest, declared capital on 12 December 1911.

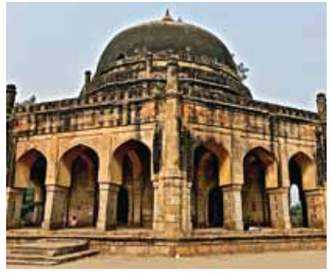
Shahajahanbad
Shahjahanabad, the walled city built by Shah Jahan from 1638 to 1649, containing the Lal Qila and Chandni Chowk. It was the capital of the Mughal Empire during Shah Jahan's reign. It is presently referred to as "Old Delhi".

Dinpanah (1538–1545)
Dinpanah built by Humayun and Shergarh built by Sher Shah Suri.



Tuglaqabad (1321–1325)
Tughlaqabad, built by Ghiyasuddin Tughluq.

Jahapanah (1325–1351)
Jahanpanah, built by Muhammad bin Tughluq.



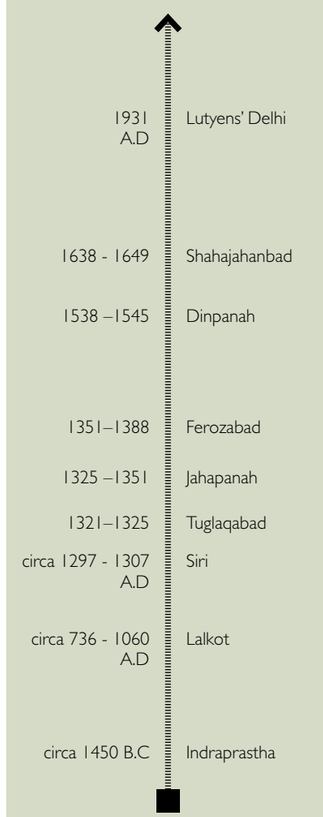
Firozabad (1351–1388)
Firozabad, built by Firoz Shah Tughluq.

Siri
Siri, built by Alauddin Khilji in 1303

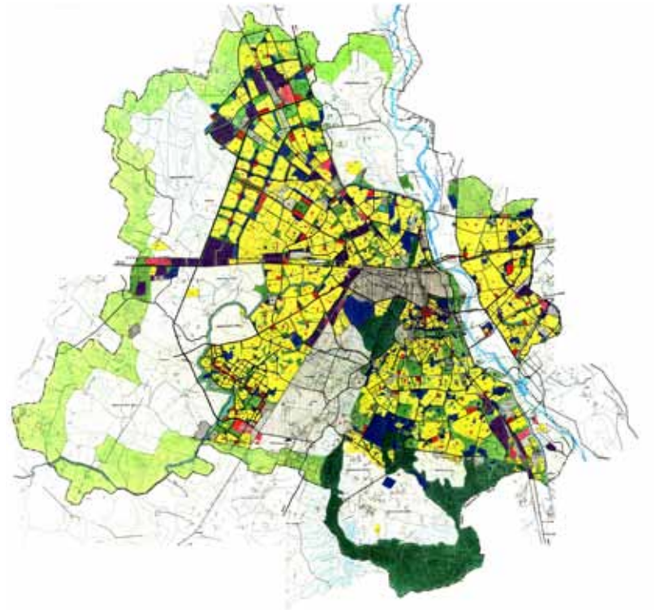
Lal Kot
Lal Kot, built by the Tomars was renamed Qila Rai Pithora after Prithvi Raj Chauhan (also known as Rai Pithora). It was a thirteen-gated fort in Delhi.

Indraprastha
The first instance of the region being capitalized was in the ancient era, during the time of the Mahabharata War, perhaps some 5,000 years ago, when the five Pandava brothers built an immense and highly sophisticated fortress called Indraprastha and ruled the country from there.

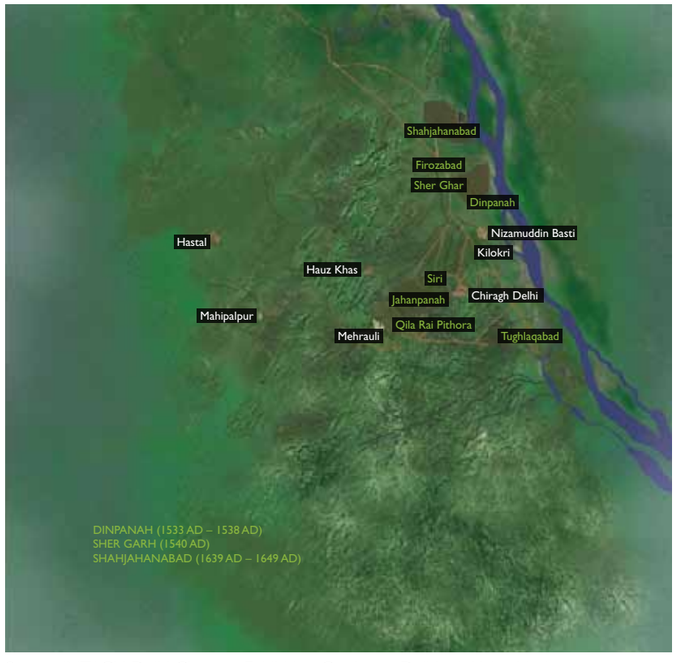
Chronological evolution of the city of Delhi



Delhi, has a much larger green cover than any of the other metropolitian city in the country, consisting of 19 % of the total urban area of 44,777 ha. This includes 1,577 ha under the northern, central and south-central Ridge, the remaining of which is under recreational/greens.



Master Plan Delhi 2021

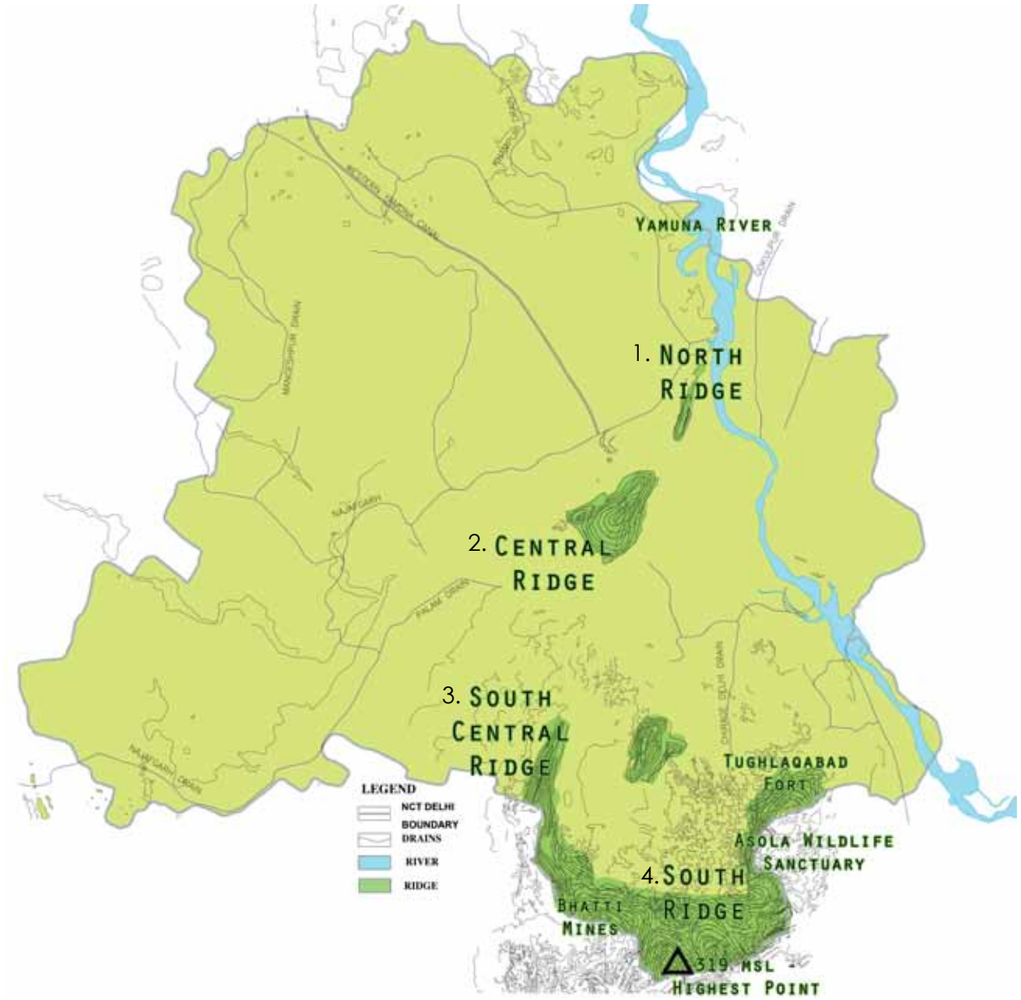


Source: INTACH Delhi Chapter, Exhibition Catalogue: Delhi - A Living Heritage

1.2 Ridges of Delhi

The Delhi Ridge is the northernmost extension of the Aravalli Range to the southwest, perhaps the oldest mountain chain in the world over 1,500 million years old. The Ridge is one of the most striking features of Delhi.

The Ridge was declared a Reserved Forest in 1878 and extensively planted with *Prosopis juliflora* (kikar), an exotic species, from 1913 onwards. It is a naturalized forest which is the largest habitat to Delihi's remaining fauna. The official area notified as Reserved Forest is 7,777 ha.



S.No	Ridge Forest	Approximate Area in ha. (to be demarcated/reconciled)	Proportion of different parts of Ridge (in %)
1	Northern Ridge Forest	87	1.13
2	Central Ridge Forest	864	11.10
3	South-Central Ridge Forest	626	8.05
4	Southern Ridge Forest	6,200	79.72
	Total	7,777	100

1.3 Delhi's Forest Cover

Delhi
Forest Cover
Pre-Modern Urbanization

Up to medieval times dense forestation existed in the east

Delhi
Forest Cover
1912

In 1878 the Ridge, consisting of scrub vegetation, was declared a Reserved Forest, and in 1912 afforestation was undertaken

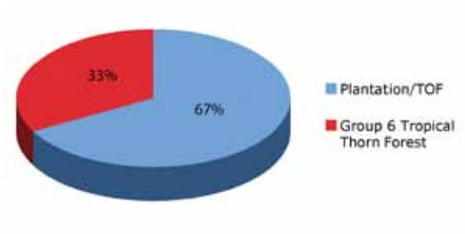
Delhi

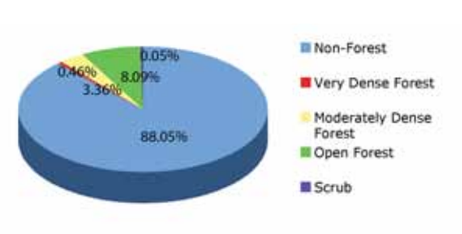
Most forest areas in Delhi are naturalized forest with less than 40% falling under very dense classification.

Historical records inform us that other than in the Ridge areas, trees were in profusion and the countryside well wooded. Forests surrounded Shahjahanabad, and could be seen from the ramparts of Purana Qila. There was a shortage of firewood in the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth century, armies are known to have cut down vast quantities of timber.

CHANGE IN FOREST AND TREE COVER		
YEAR	FOREST AND TREE COVER (Sq Km)	PERCENTAGE OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
1980-81	14.34 (Forest Cover)	0.96
1993	22	1.48
1995	26	1.75
1997	26	1.75
1999	88	5.93
2001	151	10.2
2003	263	18.07
2005	283 (177 forest cover +106 tree cover)	19.08
2007	300	20.22
2008*	326	21.98

Forest Cover





Following are the Four Types of Ridge Formations found in Delhi Region

1. North Ridge
The hilly area near Delhi University is by far the smallest segment of the Ridge. Nearly 170 ha were declared a Reserved Forest in 1915. Less than 87 ha remain today.

2. Central Ridge

It was made into a Reserved Forest in 1914 and stretches from just south of Sadar Bazar to Dhaula Kuan. It extends over 864 ha, but some areas have been encroached upon.

3. South-Central Ridge
It is centred on Sanjay Vana, near JNU, and encompasses 626 ha. Large chunks have been encroached and built upon.

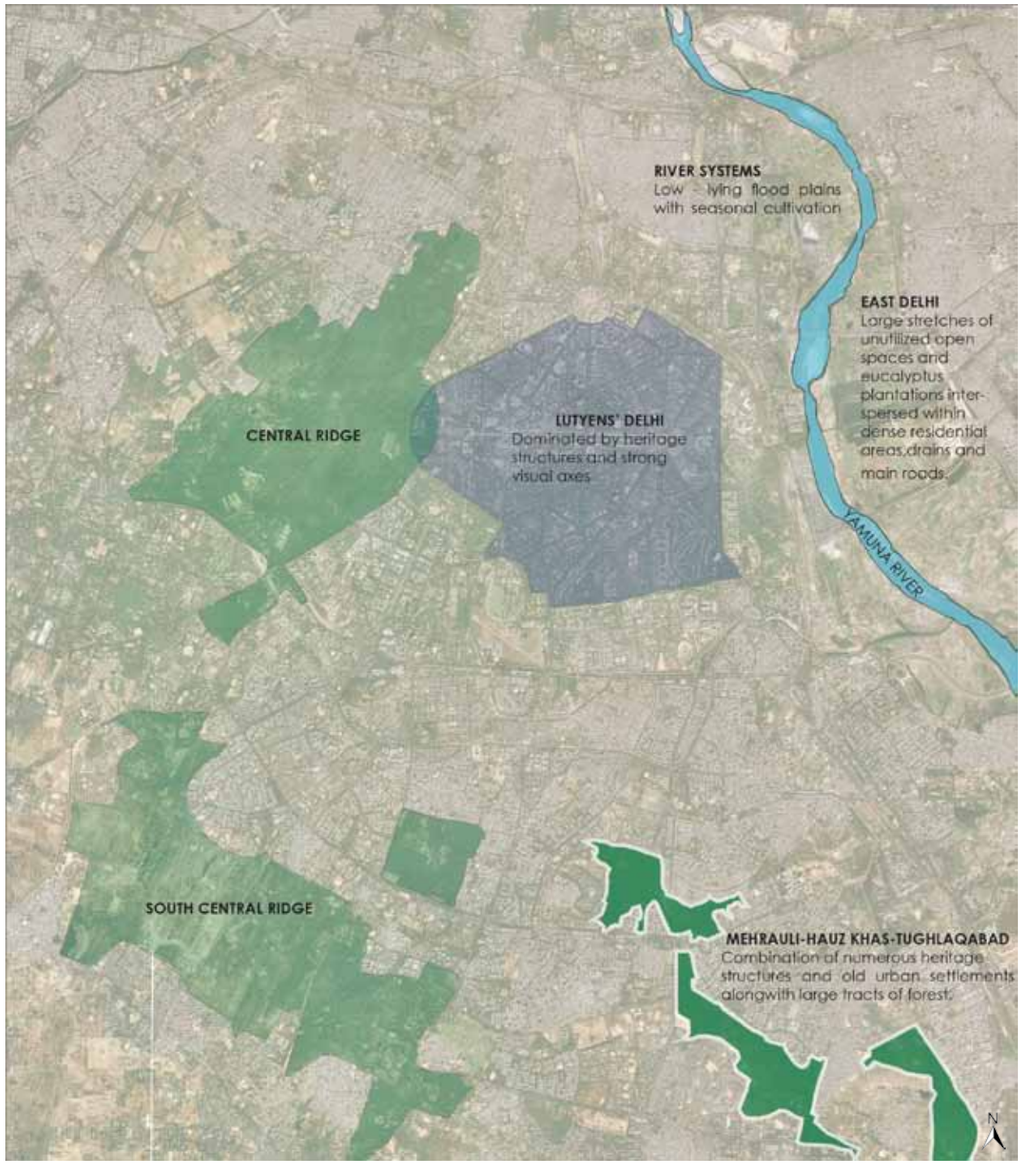
4. South Ridge

It sprawls across 6,200 ha and includes the Asola and Bhatti wildlife sanctuaries. The least urban of the four segments, a lot of it is village or privately-owned farmland.

Urban morphology in relation to green cover in Delhi

The total recorded forest area in Delhi is 85 sq. km. i.e. 5.73% of the geographic area, of which the Reserved and Protected Forests constitute 91.76% and 8.24% of the total forest area, respectively.

1.4 Delhi's Significant Forests and Areas



Source: Google Earth

Greenway A corridor of protected open space that is maintained for conservation, recreation and non-motorized transportation.

South Delhi Greens

South Delhi "Greens" primarily comprise of forests at Jahanpanah, Panchsheel and Tughlaqabad. They have been taken up as key areas for study in order to evaluate and improve their integration with the surrounding urban fabric. Potential entry points are being defined with entrance courts, plazas, kiosks, parking and other such facilities.

The endeavour is to formalize a contiguous green parkway trail system for wider pedestrian and bicycle usage which is not only limited for recreational use but also for developing new routes to decongest the existing traffic system.

Zone F in Delhi Zonal Map

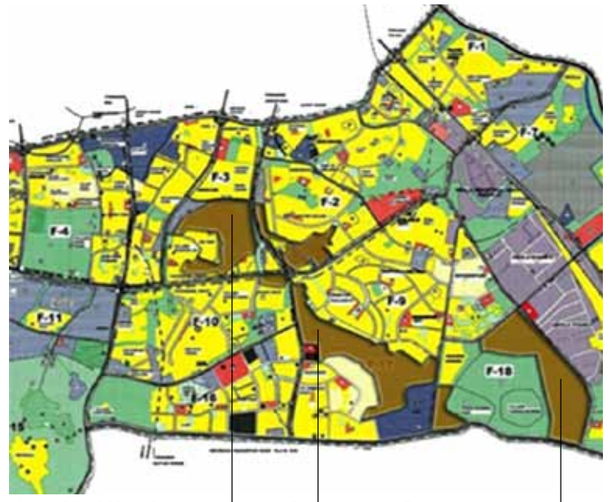
ZONE F is identifiable with its low density and green character. This zone mainly comprises planned, well-maintained residential localities. It also includes rehabilitation colonies and government housing areas.

A significant feature of this zone is its urban heritage, where the first four cities of Delhi, namely, Lal Kot, Siri, Tuglaqabad and Jahanpanah are located.

Zone F includes the following areas:

1. Planned Colonies
2. Urban Villages
3. Satpula Nallah System
4. Major Historical Monuments
5. City Forests and Parks

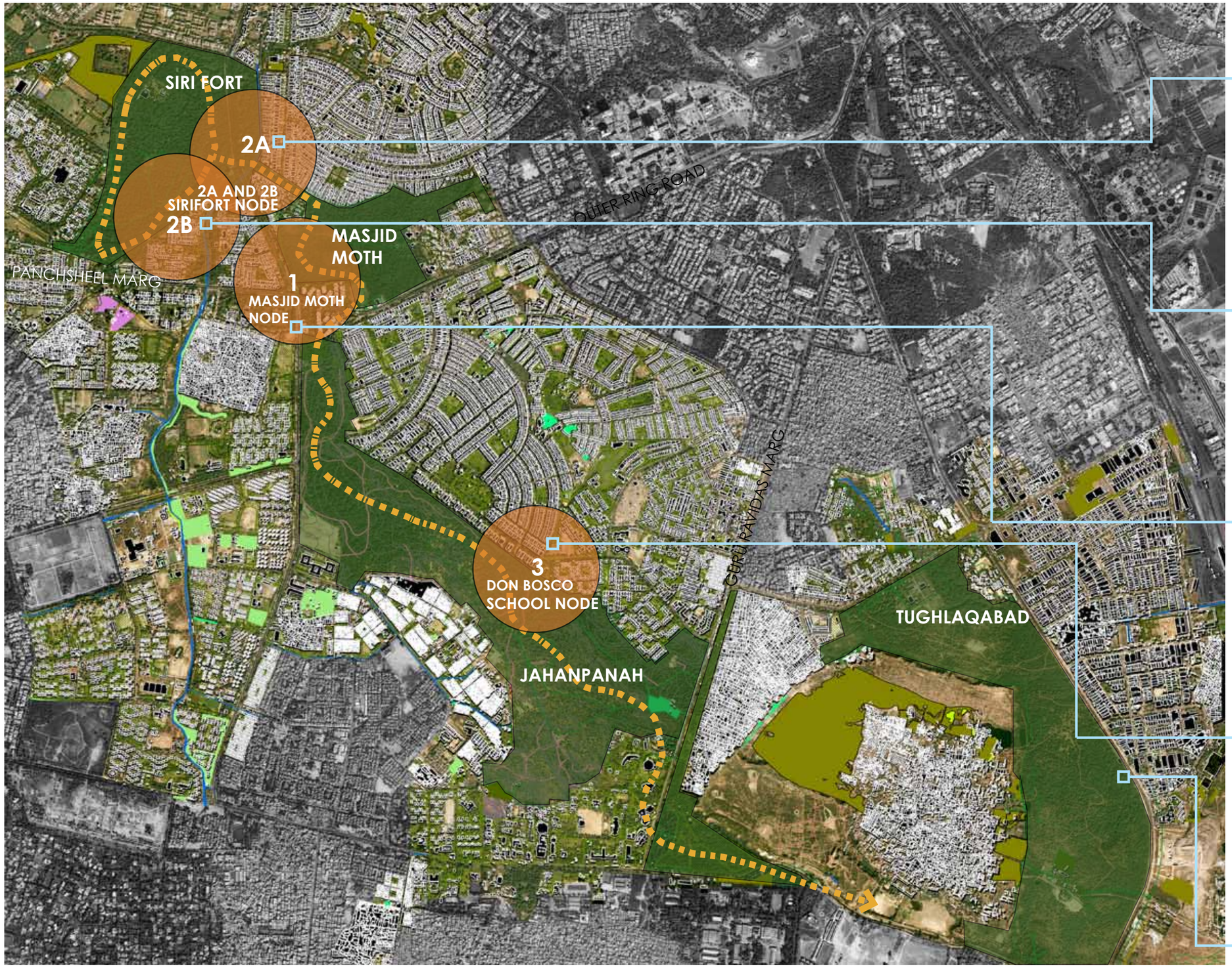
Source: DDA
Zonal Map of Delhi



Master Plan 2021– Showing the Major Forest Areas in Delhi
Source: DDA

Google Earth Map of Delhi showing the Major Forest Areas

1.5 Location of Potential Nodes



Nodes

Proposed Greenway

CONTEXT

1.6 Area of Study

Jahanpanah Forests

Jahanpanah Forests

Jahanpanah is 175 ha of notified forest land in the heart of South Delhi. It spans a large area extending from Masjid Moth DDA flats on the north to Dakshinpuri on the south. It extends from Greater Kailash II on the east to the end of BRT on the west. The forest has nine entries at present and is under severe threat of encroachment from surrounding colonies.

Jahapanah Forests

Tughlaqabad Forests

Panchsheel Forests

Key Plan

Tughlaqabad Forests

Tughlaqabad and Adilabad forts are protected ASI monuments. They contain large parcels of green forest and protected Ridge area. Some parts of this green cover are proposed as archaeological parks as per MPD 2021

Panchsheel Forests

Panchsheel Forest comprises forest land on either side of the Joseph Broz Tito Marg, beyond Chirag Delhi crossing, with 70 ha on the west and 50 ha on the east. Some peripheral parks have been developed by DDA. The site is characterized by a major drain (Nallah), five ASI monuments and the Siri Fort Sports Complex.

Tughlaqabad Forests

1.7 Greenway Concept

The Greenway provides a thematic and scalar opportunity to engage directly with the systems of forces that continuously reconfigure the city. It also offers the double opportunity to re-frame urban problems in these areas and to re-contextualize these areas in general.

Greenway Objectives

- Connecting neighbourhoods
- Vehicular free movement-city network
- Animating intersections

Greenway Activities

- Natural: Habitats (flora and fauna)
- Health and wellness: Cycling, jogging, yoga, sports
- Leisure and recreation: Amphitheatre, picnic huts, food kiosks, children's play area, yoga
- Culture and heritage: Monuments

Categorization of Green Areas and Activities allowed in Master Plan 2021

S.No.	Category	Permisible activities as per master plan 2021
1.	Green Belt	Forest, vegetation belt, bird sanctuary, biodiversity, police post, fire post, veterinary centre, dairy farms.
2.	Regional Parks	Ridge, residential flat for watch and ward, picnic huts, shooting range, zoological garden, bird sanctuary, botanical garden, open air theatre, police post, fire post, orchard, plant nursery.
3.	City Parks	Aqua/water sports park, arboretum, botanical garden, national memorial, amphitheatre, open playground, aquarium and activities permitted under District Park.
4.	District Parks	Theme parks, recreational club, national memorial, open air foodcourt, children's park, orchard, plant nursery, area for water harvesting, archaeological park, specialized park, amusement park upto 10 ha, sports, activity, playground, amenity structures, restaurant in District Park of area over 25 ha.

1.8 Existing Linkages

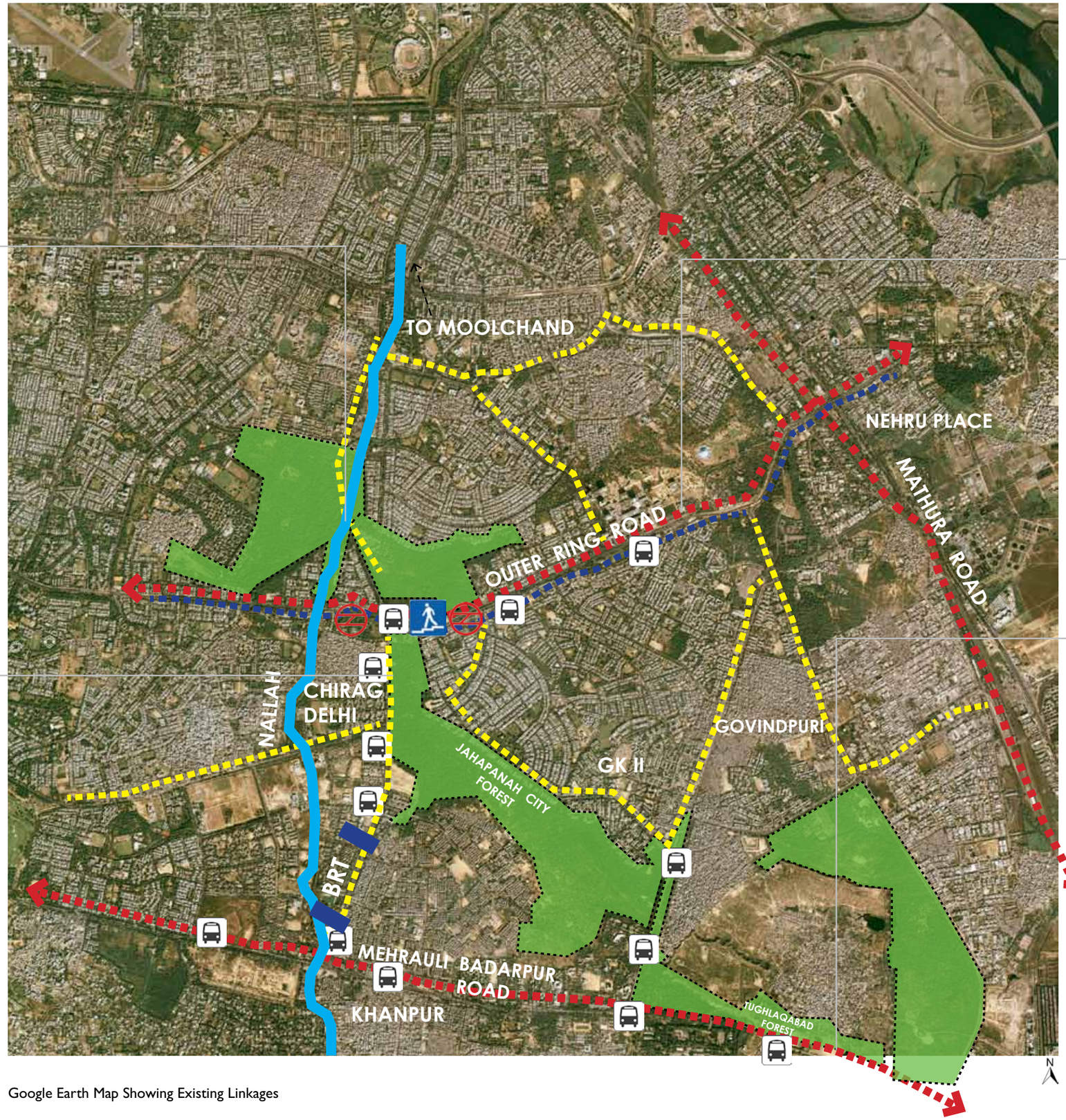
Satpula Drain

Satpula Drain
A city drain or Nallah runs from Satpula through Panchsheel Forest extending to Greater Kailash and Defence Colony. This is being covered in Greater Kailash.

Interface between Residential Areas and BRT

Bus Rapid Transit
The second road from Khanpur is the BRT to Ambedkar Nagar terminal via Chirag Delhi. It crosses Moolchand.

The Edge Condition



Google Earth Map Showing Existing Linkages

Edge Conditions

Outer Ring Road
The first road is Joseph Broz Tito Marg or the Outer Ring Road connecting Nehru Place and Okhla to the airport via Vasant Vihar.

Trees Along the Edge of the Road

Mehrauli-Badarpur Road
The third important road is the Mehrauli-Badarpur Road linking Badarpur to Gurgaon via Tughlaqabad. This also caters to massive labour settlements of Dakshinpuri and Sangam Vihar.

Legend

- Arterial Roads
- Sub-Arterial Roads
- Existing Metro Line
- Proposed Metro Station
- Existing Subway
- Existing Bus Stands
- Existing Foot Over-Bridge

1.9 Neighbourhoods and Monuments

The main residential areas surrounding Jahanpanah Forests are Alaknanda, Chittaranjan Park, Greater Kailash, Kalkaji Extn. and Chirag Delhi. The main heritage structures/ monuments surrounding the forest area are Tughlaqabad Fort and Adilabad Fort.

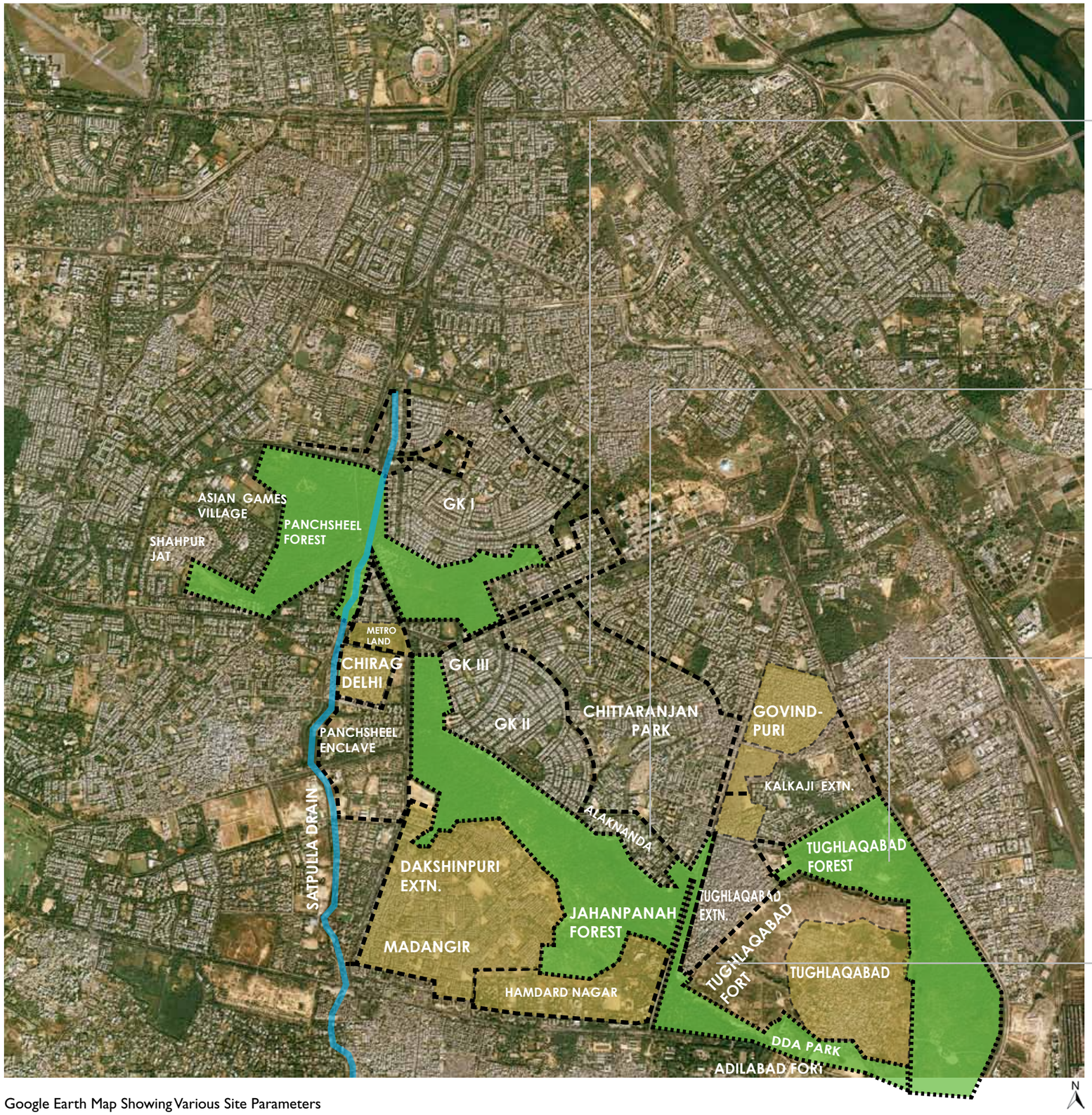
The unauthorized colonies which are in the vicinity are Dakshinpuri Extn., Govindpuri, Tughlaqabad and Tughlaqabad Extn.

The major circulation routes are from Dakshinpuri Extn. to GK-II and Alaknanda colonies. Also from Tughlaqabad to the Kalkaji Extn. area.

Siri Fort Complex


Lal Gumbad


Chirag Delhi Dargah



Google Earth Map Showing Various Site Parameters


Kali Mandir in Chittaranjan Park

Apartments in Alaknanda


Tughlaqabad Fort


Adilabad Fort

1.10 Identification of Nodes

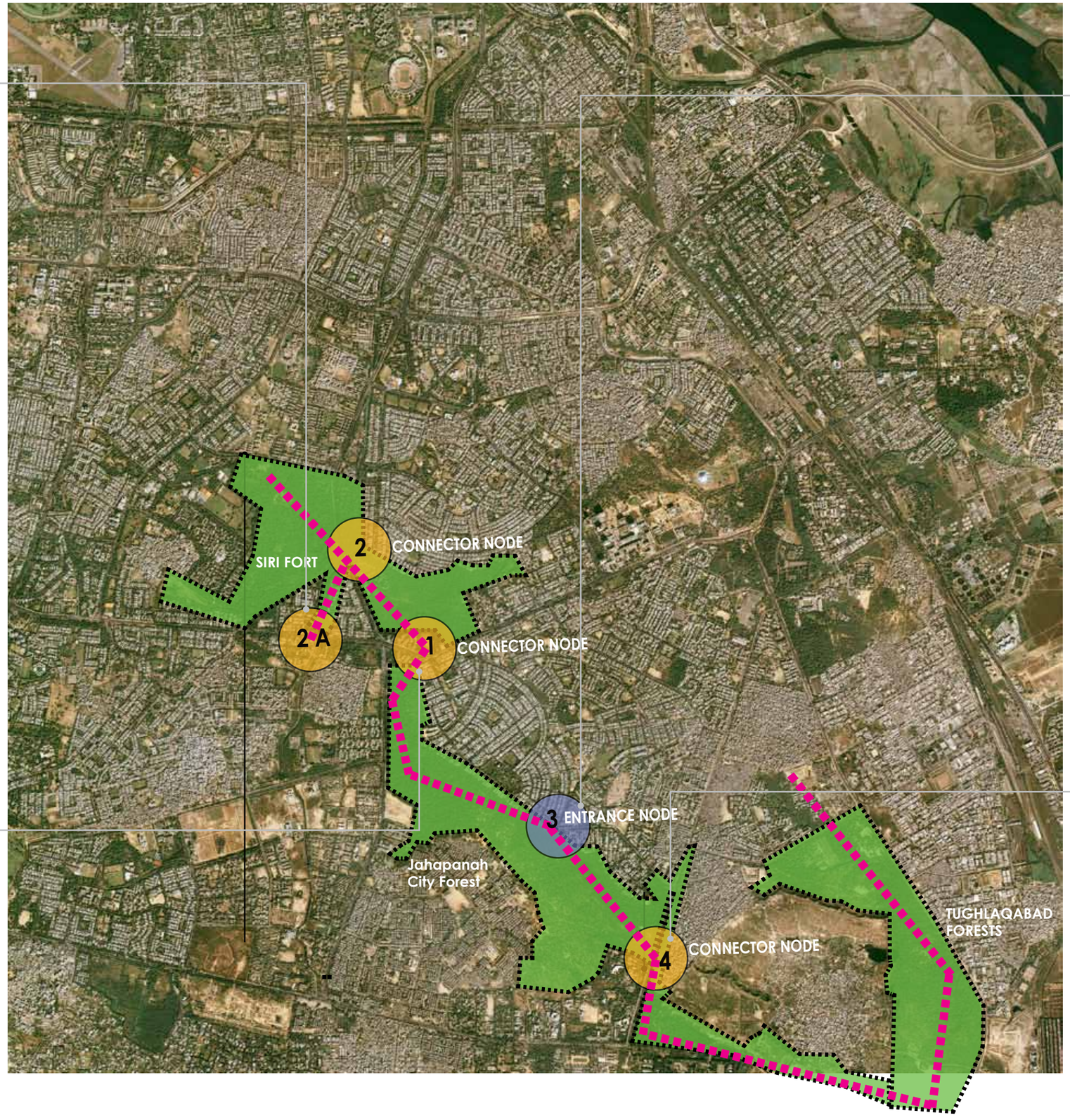
Node 2, 2A
Satpula Drain bisects Panchsheel Forest. Node 2 and 2A are at the points of intersection.

Node 1: Near Panchsheel Forest

Node1: Near Panchsheel Forest

Node 1
Masjid Moth Node connecting Pancheel Forest to Jahanpanah Forest

Node 2: Masjid Moth Entrance



Node 3
Entrance to Jahanpanah Forest from Don Bosco School and main DDA site office for Jahanpanah Forest

Node 3: Existing DDA Site Office

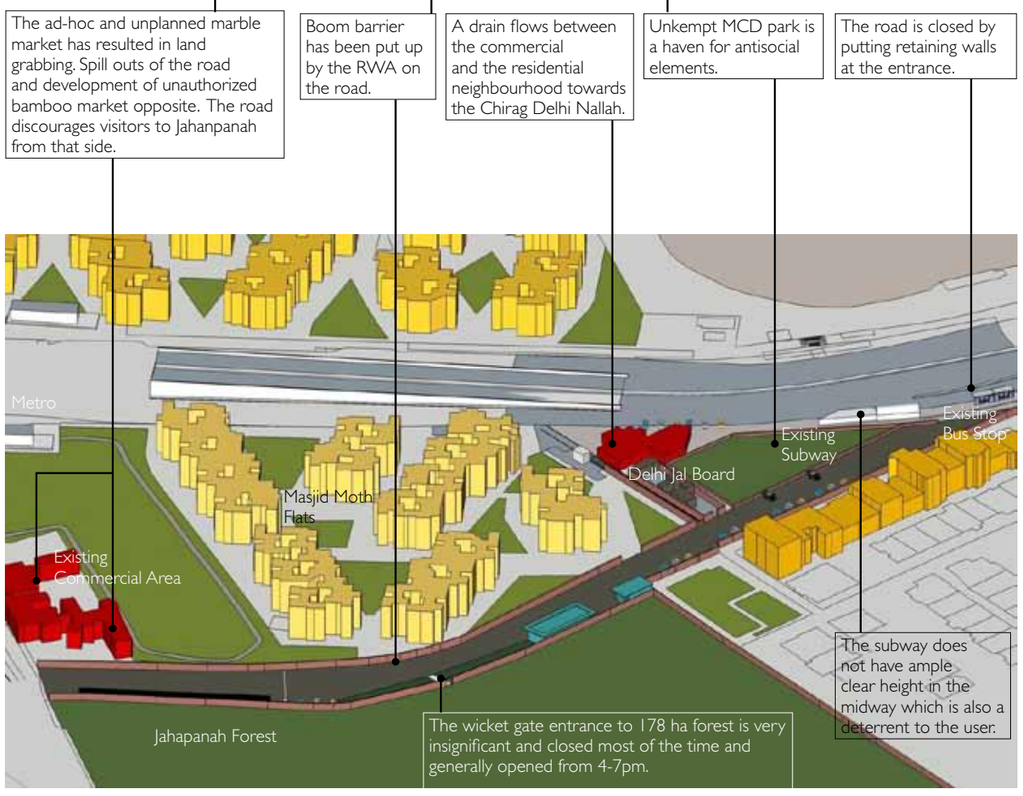
Node 3: Entrance opposite Don Bosco School

Node 4
for Future Proposal:
Green edge along the road, crossing between Jahanpanah Forest and Tughlaqabad Forest

Node 4: Tughlaqabad Fort

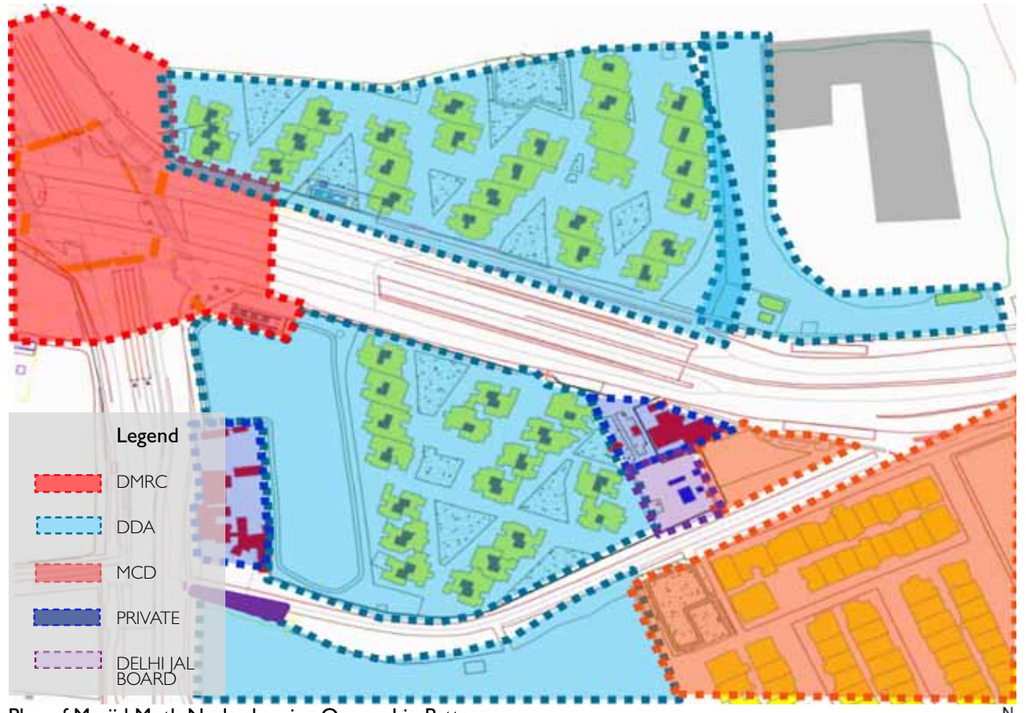
2.1.1 Masjid Moth Node – Analysis

Google Earth Map showing Masjid Moth Node



Existing Condition of Masjid Moth Node

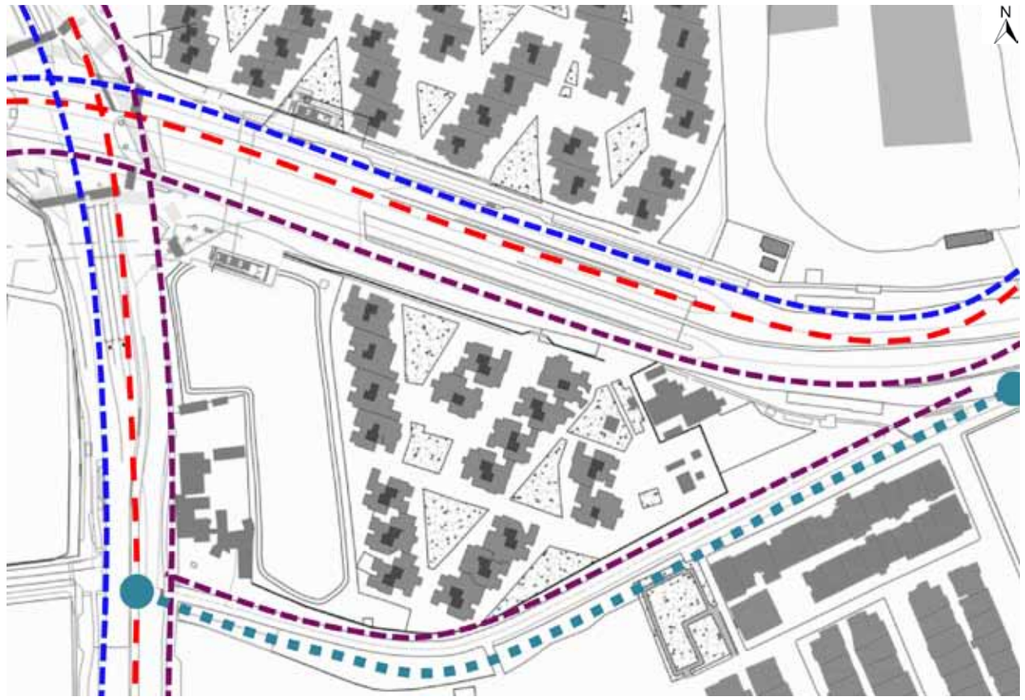
Plan of Masjid Moth Node showing Boundary of Intervention



Plan of Masjid Moth Node showing Ownership Patterns

2.1.2 Existing Condition – Masjid Moth Node

Land Use Patterns



Existing Circulation Networks

2.1.3 Masjid Moth Node Proposal

Proposed View showing the Landscape Boulevard near Existing Commercial Complex

Proposed Circulation Networks

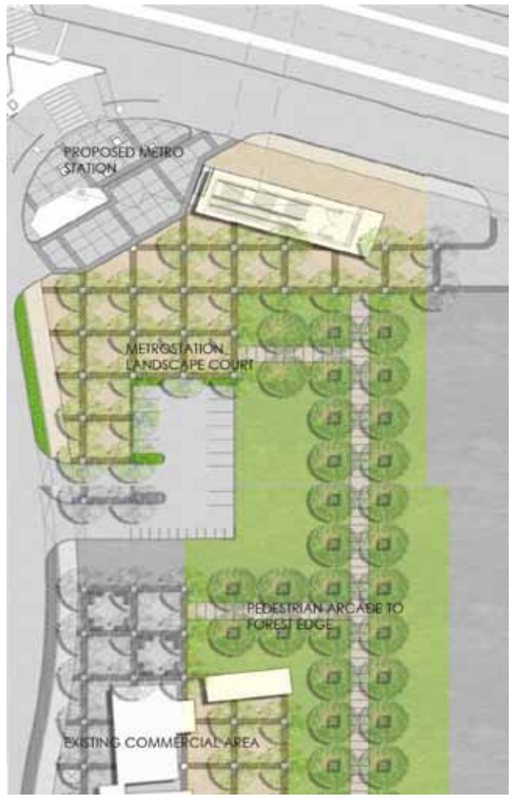
Masjid Moth Node Plan

Legend

1. Metro Exit
2. Vehicular Drop Off
3. Bus Stop
4. Subway Sunken Plaza/ Amphitheater
5. Pedestrian Plaza with Bosques
6. Forest Entry Area
7. 2 & 4 Wheeler Parking
8. Cycle Parking and Existing Amenities
9. Kiosks and Food Court
10. Vehicular Path
11. Cycle Track
12. Pedestrian Movement Zone

Key Plan of Forests

Masjid Moth Node



Part Plan I

Existing Condition

Existing image: Pedestrian access along the road near the proposed Metro station

Proposed Condition

Proposed image for Pedestrian Walkway

Proposed Plan

Key Plan

View 1

Proposed Condition

Proposed view showing Landscape Court near existing subway

Proposed image showing Landscape Plaza

Existing Conditions

Road barricaded to restrict vehicular movement

Barricaded road with Pedestrian Walkway leading to subway

Existing bus stand along Outer Ring Road near GK II

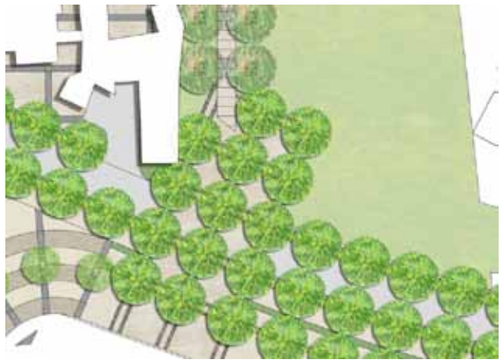
Existing Key Plan

Proposed Key Plan

Masjid Moth

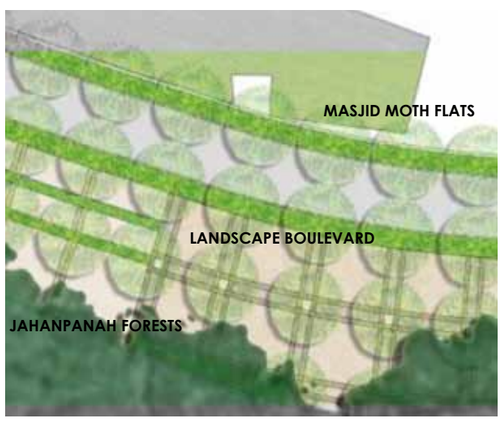
Part Plan 2 – Proposed Condition

Proposed view showing Landscape Entrance Court with tree planters



Part Plan 3 – Proposed Condition

Proposed view showing Pedestrian Plaza

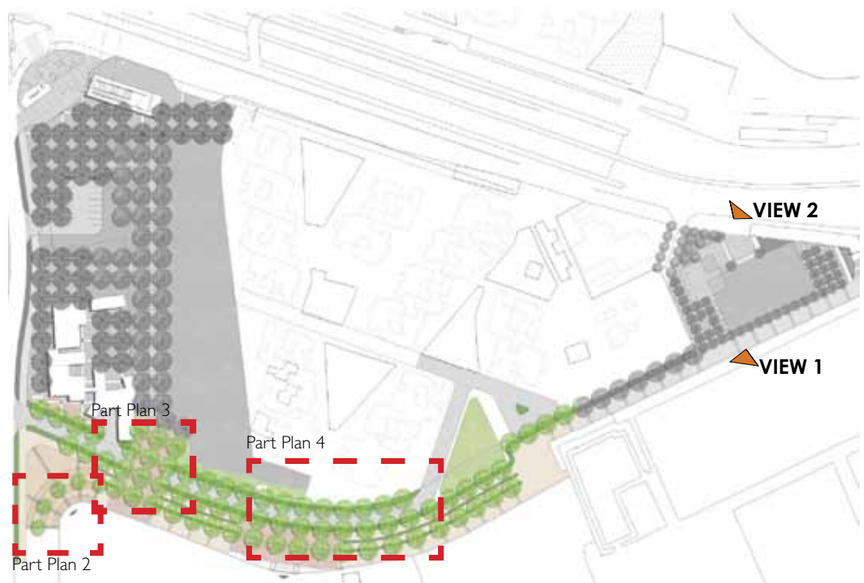


Part Plan 4 – Proposed Condition

Proposed image for Pedestrian Path and Cycle Track with avenue of tree plantation

Proposed View 1: Landscape Entrance Court near existing subway

Proposed View 2: Landscape Entrance Court near existing subway



Key Plan

2.2.1 Siri Fort Node Analysis

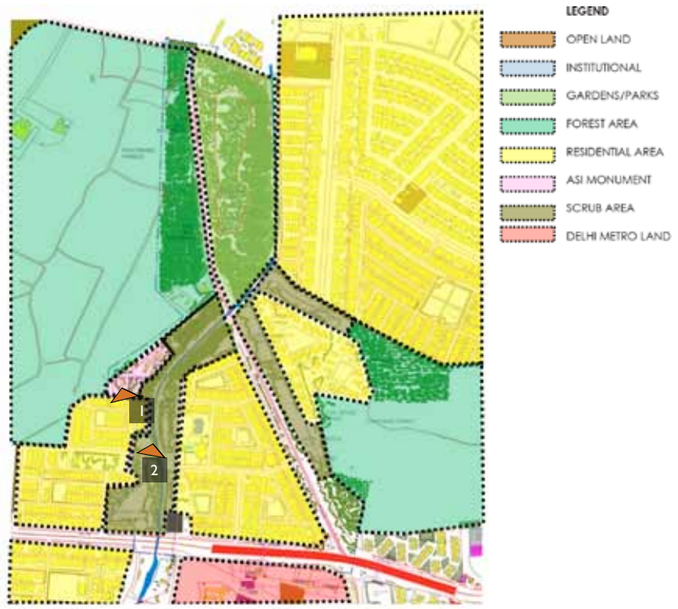
Model Park maintained by DDA

Satpula Drain viewed from the roadside

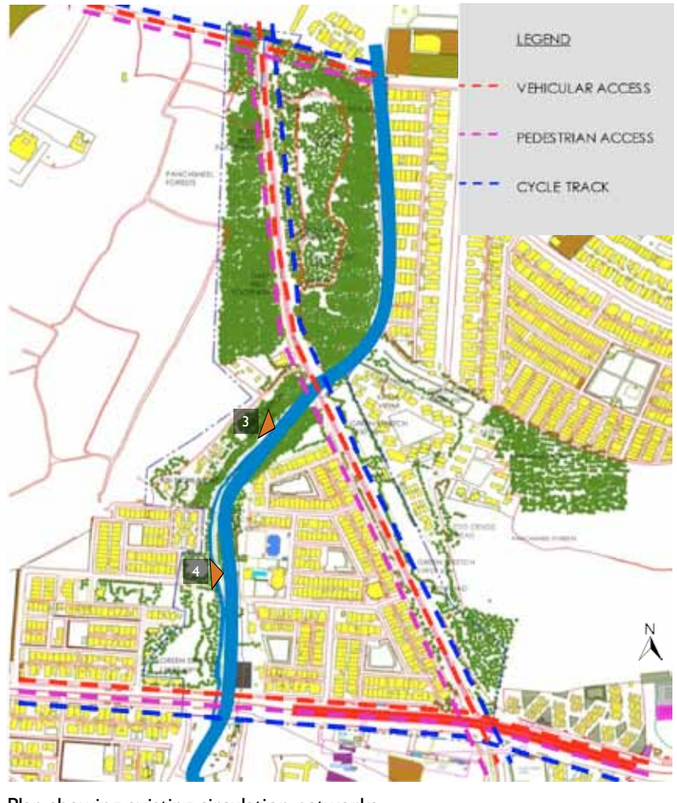
Plan Showing Boundary of Intervention

Boundary of Intervention

Google Earth Map of Siri Fort Node



Plan showing land use patterns



Plan showing existing circulation networks

Ruins of monuments

Pathways with overgrown shrubs

Barren land near the Nallah

Existing pathways – not maintained

2.2.2 Siri Fort Node

Proposal for Siri Fort Node

Pedestrian bridge over the Nallah

Pedestrian bridge over the Nallah

Key Plan

Proposal For Siri Fort Node

2.2.3 Tree Walk Examples

Boardwalk Examples

Pathway edging in forests

Tree walkway

Outdoor seating made of natural material

Tree Walk Examples through Forests

Tree Walk through forests with pavilions in-between for seating

Tree Walk Garden

Tree Walk example (Kew Garden)

Intent within Forests

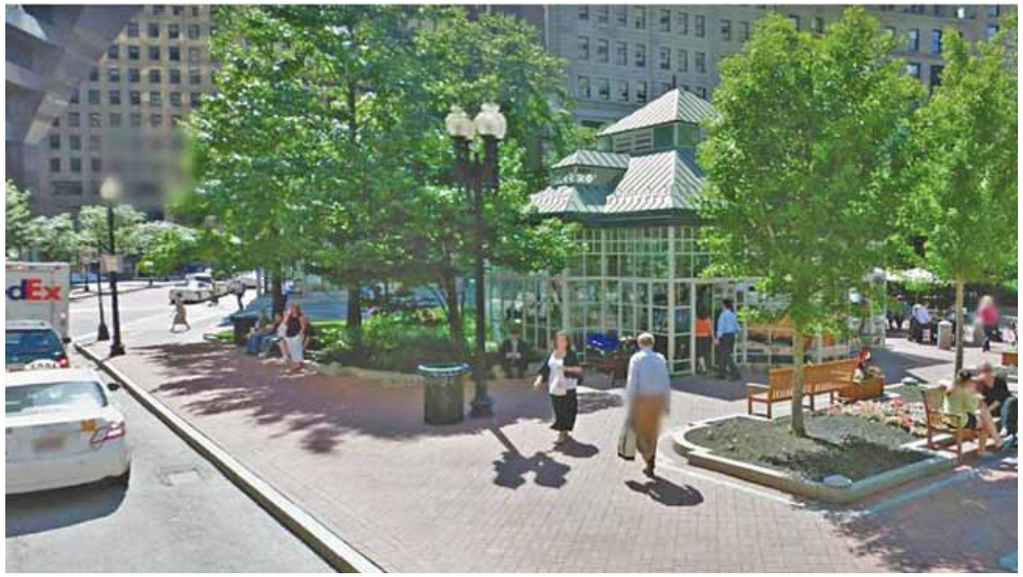
View of Tree Line

View of Tree Walk

Example showing Tree Walk along with the City Line (Alexandra Road & Telok Blangah Hill Park, Singapore)

2.4.1 Don Bosco School Node

Images Showing Proposed Pedestrian Plaza forming the Entrance to the Forest



Reference images showing the character of spaces that needs to be provided at the entrance nodes for the forests.
With our proposal our intent is to create spaces that:

- Define the entrance to the forest.
- Provide visual connection between the forest areas and the street.
- Provide spaces for Impromptu activities that bring life to the Area.
- Provide proper space for people in vicinity of transport interchanges.
- Provide for safe and efficient pedestrian movement.

Examples of pedestrian movement worldwide are when the pedestrian movement is integrated within the landscape, providing for commercial and informal gathering spaces.

2.4.1 Don Bosco School Node

Existing Condition


1

Gate after which Jahanpanah Forests starts

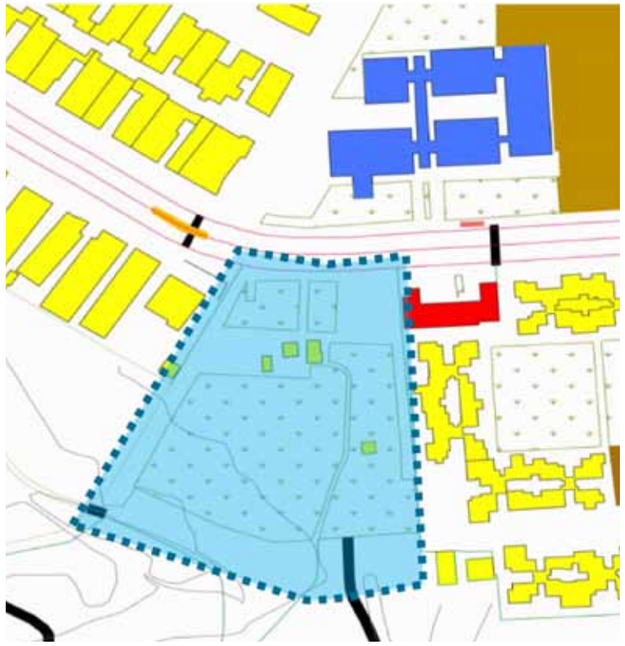

2

Pedestrian access readily used by the workers


3

Existing structure in the park

Plan showing Boundary of Intervention



Plan showing ownership pattern: DDA

Existing Issues

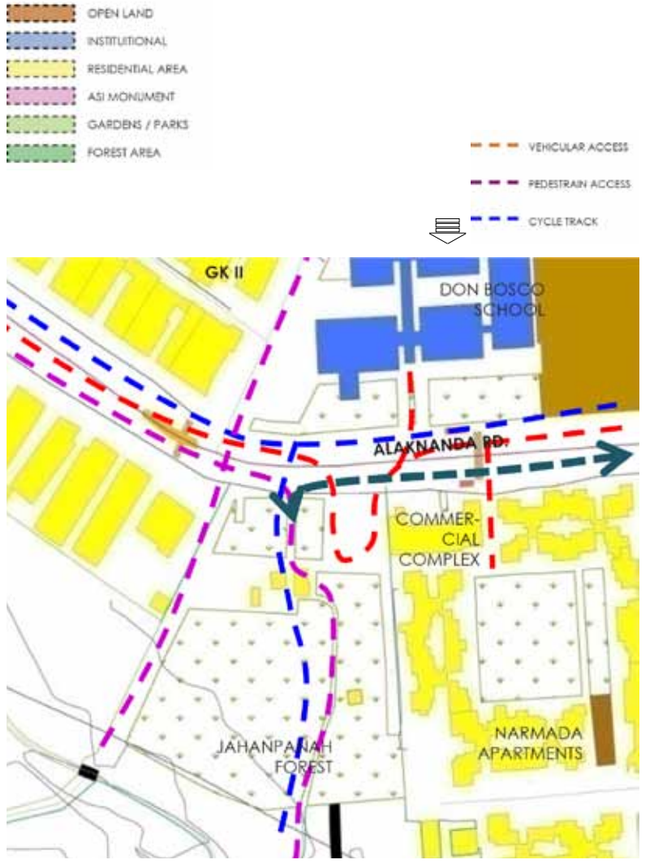
1. Lack of adequate parking space for visitors
2. Lack of defined entrance area
3. Lack of security provisions for domestic help who cross over from Dakshinpuri Extn. to Alaknanada and GK II
4. Lack of defined space for the vendors and street hawkers
5. There is no food kiosk within the forest area

Plan Showing Land Use Patterns


4

Existing DDA site office

5



Plan Showing Existing Circulation Networks

Native trees like kadamb and neem are being proposed by DDA

Don Bosco School Node – Option 1

Proposed view of Landscape Court with tree planters which can be used for open seating

PROPOSALS

2.4.2 Don Bosco School Node – Option 1

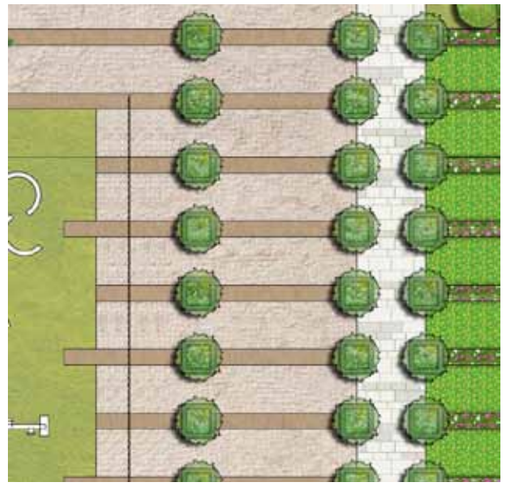
Proposal for Don Bosco School Entrance Node

Key Plan

Legend

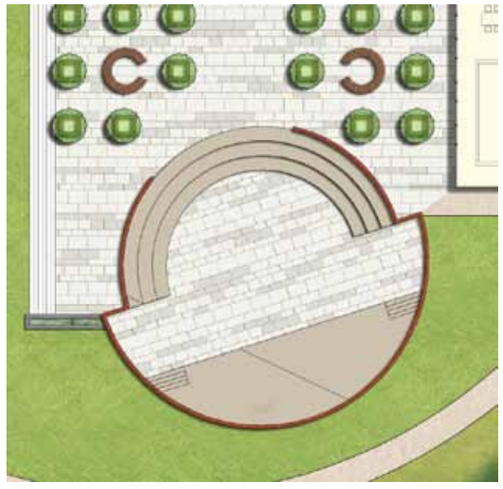
1. Entrance Plaza with Seats
2. Pathway for Local Pedestrian Movement with Kiosks
3. Auto Parking
4. Vehicular Parking (30 Cars)
5. Pedestrian Mall with Seats
6. Plaza
7. Multiutility Space
8. Kids Play Area
9. Yoga Lawn
10. Sculpture and Food Court
11. Amphitheatre
12. F&B Space (Cafe)

Don Bosco School Node- Option 2



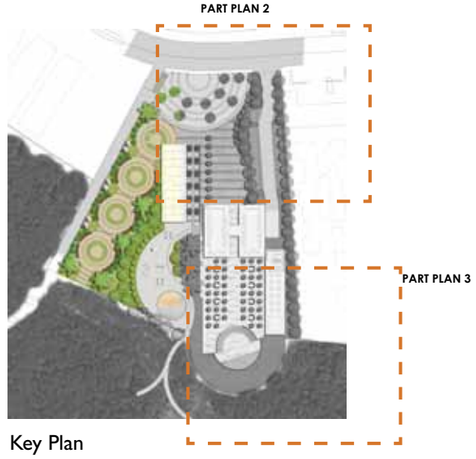
Part Plan 2

Proposed image showing Pedestrian Walkway (Reference Imagenary)



Part Plan 3

Proposed image showing Amphitheatre



Key Plan

Proposed image showing Amphitheatre

Don Bosco School Node: Design Intervention for Option 1

Rendered View of the Restaurant Block

PROPOSALS

Don Bosco School Node – Option 1

Legend
- Vehicular Access
- Pedestrain Access

Proposed Circulation Networks for Don Bosco School Node

Part Plan 1

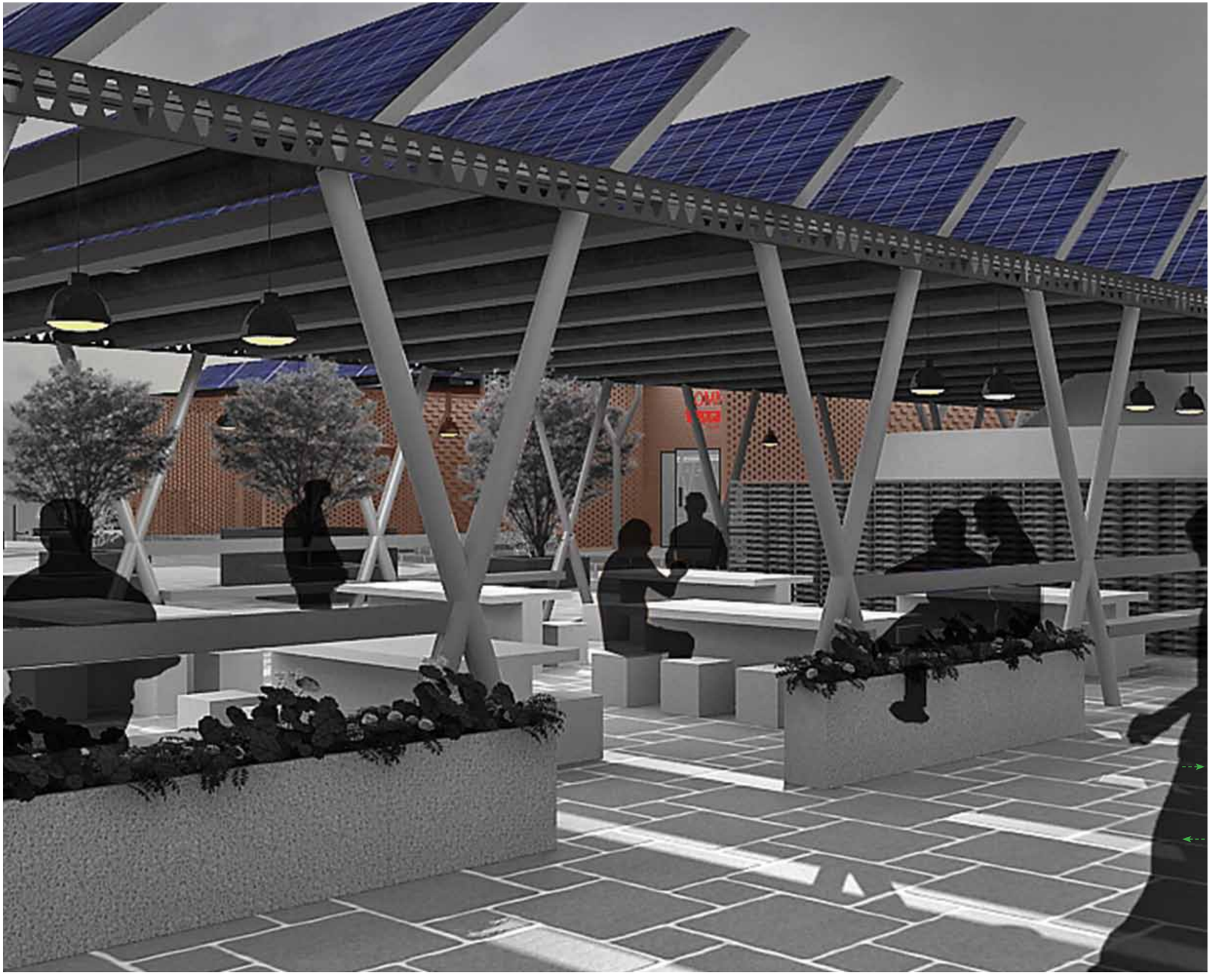
Proposed View showing Entrance Court

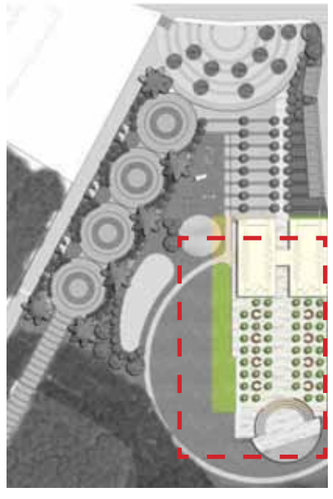
Proposed View for Don Bosco School Entrance Node

Entrance Court for Don Bosco School Entrance Node

Key Plan

Don Bosco School Node





Key Plan

View of Open Seating and Restaurant with solar panels on its roof

PROPOSALS

Don Bosco School Node – Option 2

Proposal for Don Bosco School Entrance Node

Legend

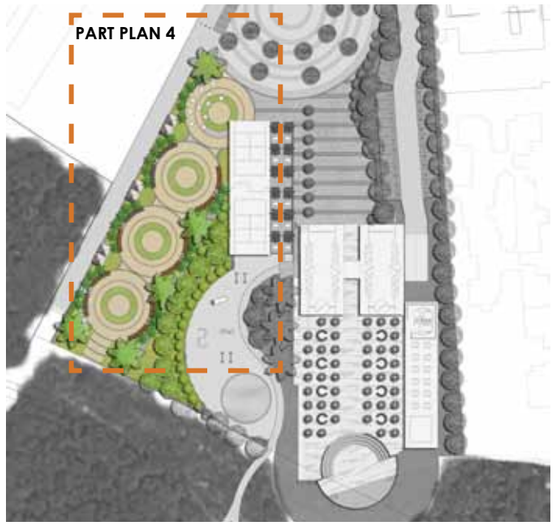
1. Entrance Plaza with Seats
2. Pathway for Local Pedestrian Movement With Kiosks
3. Auto Parking
4. Vehicular Parking (30 Cars)
5. Pedestrian Mall with Seats
6. Plaza
7. Ramp
8. Utility Area
9. Retail Area
10. Kids Play Area
11. Sculpture Court
12. Amphitheatre and Food Court
13. Multiutility Space
14. F&B Space

Features for Option 1 & 2:

- Defined pedestrian walkway with avenue of trees
- Large inviting entrance plazas
- Restaurant blocks with large spillout seating space
- Amphitheatre located at the end of pedestrian plaza
- Option-2 has a defined children's play area
- Adequate parking space

Part Plan 4

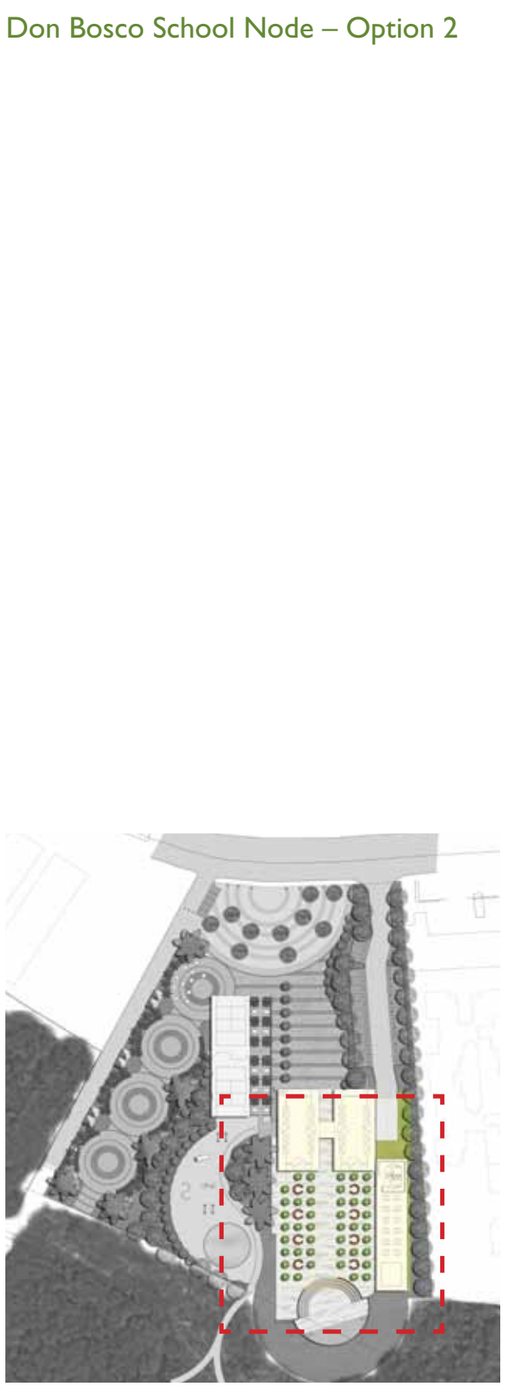
Reference imagery showing Landscape Plaza



Key Plan

PROPOSALS

Don Bosco School Node – Option 2

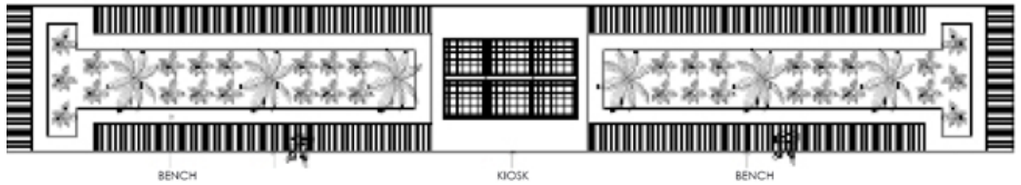


Key Plan

Rendered View of Open Spaces like magazine kiosk and planters with seating

PROPOSALS

Don Bosco School Node



Plan of Kiosk and Bench

Front Elevation of Kiosk and Bench

Solar Street Lights

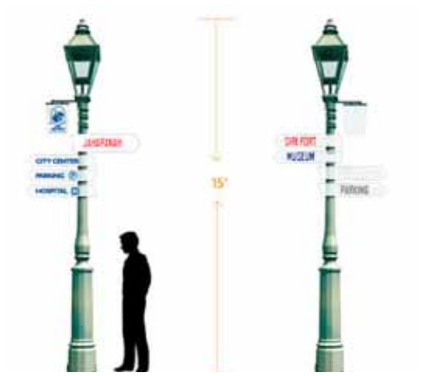
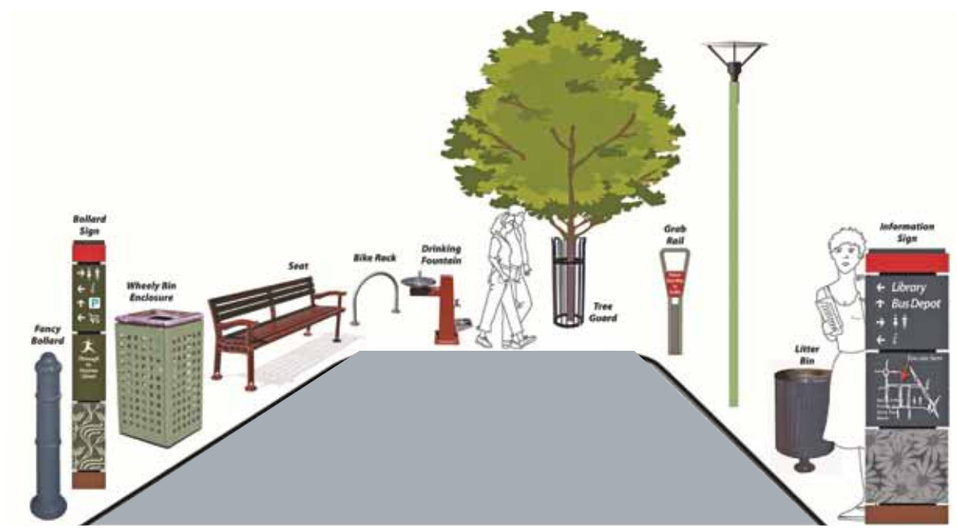
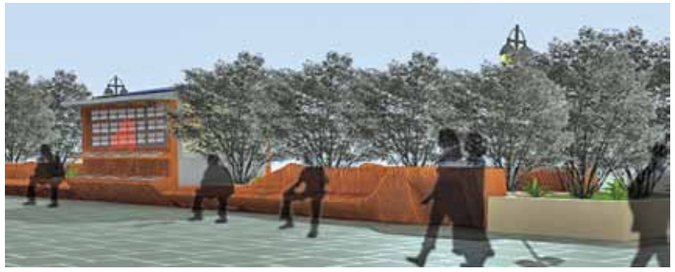


Image of Lamp Post with Signage

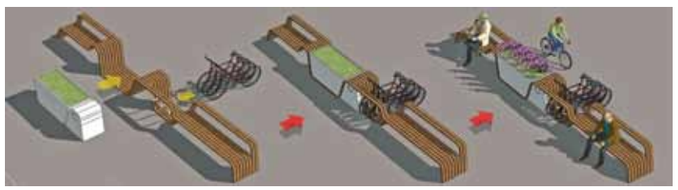


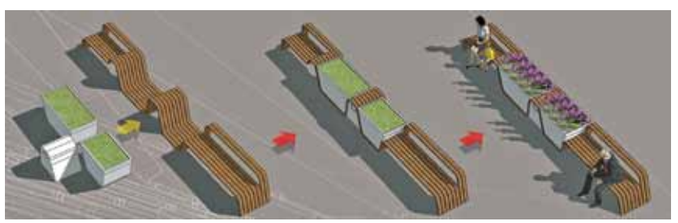
Examples of Street Furniture



Rendered view of the Kiosk and Bench

Rendered view of the Kiosk and Bench





Details of Outdoor Furniture

View of Seating with Solar Panel

View of Seating with Solar Panel

Image of Dustbin

Key Points

- The other nodes will be taken up in a similar manner as marked in this plan.
- District park maintained by DDA will be further integrated in the Greenway Project.
- Preserve the natural flora and fauna of the forests.
- The existing invasive trees like vilaithi keekar which hinder the growth of other plants will be replaced by native trees.
- All existing native trees will be incorporated in the final design.
- Make prominent entrance nodes which are more visible and accessible.
- Create spaces for informal gathering and activities at the entrance nodes.
- Providing visual connection between forested areas and the outside activities. Also, open up forest edges for visual connection.
- Designing spaces to cater to all demographics.
- Provide safe environment for kids to play and for women.
- Design a bike trail and pedestrian pathway connecting the important historic sites.
- Intersecting these pathways and bike trails at regular intervals with kiosks, cafes, rest-areas and picnic spots.
- Provide facilities for outdoor sports activities like volleyball, badminton and cricket.
- Provide proper signages in and around the site.
- Extend the landscape character to adjoining streets, resldential areas and commercial areas.
- Provide adequate parking spaces.
- Pedestrian pathways and forest areas should be adequately lit for safety purposes.

RECOMMENDATIONS