MEMORIES OF HOME:



The Courtyard

The courtyard was literally and metaphorically the centre of the house. We have grown up there. It allowed for so many different activities. Initially when my dad bought us a cycle, we would cycle inside the house as we were not allowed to cycle outside then . We would play house games there. There was a small wet area, where we had to eat mangoes during summer, as we were not allowed to eat them elsewhere. All the different festivals, "Raksha Bandhan", "Teej", "Dussehra", "Diwali", would be celebrated there. It was my favorite space in that house.

Memories of Madanpuri house





I miss that festival here..

We have a festival called *"Teej"*, which demarcates the beginning of Monsoon. During this festival we put a swing in the house and invite our friends, family and neighbours and we all swing together. It is a simple rope swing which stays for around 30 days and then is taken off. We used to tie it to the iron grill above our courtyard, and it was so spacious that we would swing very high and sometimes touch the ceiling. Since we had a big courtyard, all my friends used to come to my house to swing. Those 30 days our house would transform. I and my sister would be on swing for the whole day, we would eat, study and play there.

Memories of Madanpuri house



INSIDE OUT



PROJECT INTENT

OIKOS - the smallest unit, a home and POLIS - the largst unit, the city, together constitute the built environment. One can not exist without the other as they are dependent on ecah other. Both exists at various scales within the overall "whole" that is the OIKOPOLIS. Looking at the scale of a housing project, the same idea is extended, where oikos is the living unit and Polis is the neighborhood, that is constituted by the individual home units.

The early morning sound of a pressure cooker whistle from the house accross the street, the routine morning walks of people, the chance encounters that happens while going to someones' house in the society and ending up in their house instead, the hour long unplanned gossip sessions of the grandmothers in early evenings sitting in their verandahs, after stepping out of the house, being able to see people walking by your house and stopping them just to ask their whereabouts, seeing kids running and playing in the streets, are some of the instances that defines a neighborhood.

Often this idea of a neighborhood is neglected when it comes to vertical stacking of living units. Typically because of an isolated point slab tower, where only 3-4 units are on the same level connected by a small lift lobby, whose lifts directly open into the basement parking, the idea of knowing your neighbours is lost. The intent of this project is to relook at this lost idea of a neighborhood in an apartment typology, by attempting to bring the life of the neighborhoods that is the streets to upper levels by the efficient use of corridors, being aware of the fact that they are not free of F.S.I. and carefully looking at the relationship of the unit and the corridor and hence connecting it back to the larger system, i.e. the Polis.



1. explorations of mass on site





2. explorations of mass on site scale of the courtyards created is not enough for common plot and the intersections created spaces devoid of light and ventilation

relationship of mass and voids in the block.





4. Explorations in circulation looking at continuous horizontal circulation within a floor plate on the inner periphery



1. Explorations of structural grid keeping parking in mind

1. Corridor layouts

. . .

looking at a continuous experience of walking, coming

. . .

. . .

1 1 1 1 1 1

1.1

accross junctions which become pause points



2. Corridor layouts, maximising efficiency by each corridor extending only till the maximum allowed proximity limit from the vertical core.



3. Corridor layouts ,looking at the relationship between the unit, the vertical core and the coridoor.

Corridor layouts and efficiency

looking at the layouts of corridors on a floor plate so as to maximise the efficiency of each one, in terms of no. of units each one is serving, as they are not free of F.S.I. as per GDCR. Various factors like proximity of unit from vertical cores, minimum access points required to provide to each unit as per regulations, increased probability of chance encounters and few others were considered. Thevertical cores are also placed strategically at the junctions which are not suitable for units due to poor light ventilation conditions.



DESIGN PROCESS

The initial stages of the design process involved explorations of mass on site,

keeping basic site level regulations from

GDCR and NBC in mind. All the forms were attempted to utilise the maximum





X

2. Explorations in circulation looking at horizontal and vertical circulation within a floor plate



Memories of Madanpuri house

Memories of Madanpuri house

a alien character named Jaadu, I used to get nightmares of him and I would wake up in the middle of the night being very

scared. But luckily our room was connected with our parent's bedroom by a small door. It used to make me feel safe.

Sometimes I would ask them to keep it open in the night, or if

I was too scared, I would run to their room through that door

Memories of Madanpuri house



Nightmares of Jaadu... Just after I had watched the movie, "Koi mIL Gya", which had in the night and sleep with them.

TIME PROBLEM PREPARATIONS:



Design of compound Wall

Development of a module in the compund wall, which can be modified and adopted to function as various amenities on the ground floor. Exploring the idea of personalisation on ground floor in community resources and spaces, by means of flexibility.

1.1 Seating spaces and pause points along the stretch of the pedestarin path

















DIAGRAMMATIC BLOCK SECTION SCALE 1:100

UNIT LAYOUT AXONOMETRIC DIAGRAM

	160 UNITS PER HECTARE	27,230 M ² RESIDENTIAL	253 CAR PARKING	153 M² X 66 UNIT TYPE 1	49,700 M ² BUILT - UP AREA
UNIT SYSTEM	815	970 M ²	320	162 M² X 66	25,700 M ²
The axonometric diagram on the right side shows a typical unit cluster in a block. It comprises of three types of duplex units, two type 1 units, 2 type 2 units and 1 type 3 unit.	OCCUPANTS PER HECTARE	COMMERCIAL	TWO WHEELER PARKING	UNIT TYPE 2	TOTAL CARPET AREA
		—	70	120 M² X 43	19,400 M ²
			VISITOR'S PARKING	UNIT TYPE 3	F.S.I EXEMPTED AREA
Type 1 units are accessed from corridor 2 on the	Rs. 57,000	183			
3rd floor of the cluster and goes one floor above from there.	CURRENT SELLING COST PER M ²	NO. OF UNITS		160 M² X 8	
				UNIT TYPE 3	



3rd floor of the cluster and goes one floor above from there. Type 3 units are accessed from corridor 1 from

the 2nd floor of the cluster and goes one floor below from there.

Type 2 units can be accessed from either of the corridors, however the main entrance of the house is kept from corridor 2 and it goes one floor below from there.

This cluster when repeated vertically, completes one block. The section on the left shows the unit organisation through a block.



This space can be used by either the residents of the housing society or by the employees such as drivers, gardeners, maids working in the society, security guard of the society. This will be repeated on a regular interval along the path.



1.2 Public toilets along the edge These toilets can be used by either the residents of the housing society when they are on the ground floor, or by kids while playing, or by the employees such as drivers, gardeners, maids working in the society, security guard of the society.



1.3 Garbage collection area This is designed along the edge facing the road, as per GDCR rules. It is an enclosed space so as to avoid a mess during rains, but also kept open from the side facing road, so as to give access to the waste truck, and also to provide ventilation.



1.4 Play nodes This is designed along the pedestrain path as small pockets of play area with some see-saw, swings, merry go rounds and sand pits.



1.5 Electric substation This is designed along the edge facing the road, as per GDCR rules. It has space for one 500 KV transformer, required for 250 units of 100 m2 each with 2 A.C. units.



Time problem preparations





Section



UPPER FLOOR PLAN







LOWER FLOOR PLAN

UNIT TYPE 1 | SCALE 1:100 3BHK | 156 SQ.M.

UNIT TYPE 2 | SCALE 1:100 LOWER FLOOR PLAN 4BHK | 162 SQ.M.



DECODING THE GDCR