

LEGEND

- Lowland
- Highland
- Encroachment
- Settlements
- Major Institutions
- Sanitary Lines

SABARMATI @ MACRO SCALE

- Water being diverted from the Dharoi Dam for agriculture.
- Concept of virtual water prominent in the form of Dairy products and Cattle Rearing.
- River Bed as a connector.
- Sand Mining, Weekly markets, seasonal agriculture as main activities.
- Industries downstream of Ahmedabad leading to pollution in the river.
- Areas in and around Ahmedabad are arable but unirrigated and thus seasonal in nature.

ABSTRACTS : UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

Dharoi Dam Main Catchment

Major water diverted for agriculture from the dam bed

Sifting nature of river

Stepped farming along the river

Presence of a riparian zone within Ahmedabad

Large scale Affluent dumping

Major Institutions

System of Water

Ahmedabad

The existing system of water bodies

Settlement of water Relation

Settlement along the River, River as a connector

Symbols between settlement, nature

River as an element of Recreation

River & River bed as a base of Activities

Riverfront as a point of Architectural experience

Relation between the first city & river

Relation Architecturally

Early Ahmedabad

Critical Period

The changing nature of the urban form

First signs of encroachment

The storm water runoff

Bridges making the first cutting of the river

Rapid urbanization, non-spectacular infrastructure system, need to develop the available

FLOOD PLAINS

The system of green today

Rapid urbanization, non-spectacular infrastructure system, need to develop the available

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Supervising Professor : Prof. Rajeev Kathpalia, Assistant Supervisor : Prof. Jaydeep Bhagat

The natural system of the river and its nature which defined the urbanization, today has gone into a state of degradation. The attitude is more towards adopting mechanical rather than natural solutions, channelizing and controlling the rivers to make way for development irrespective of their nature.

The proposal looks at the issue of Re-Structuring the Development along a Non-Perennial river, specifically the Sabarmati River in Ahmedabad, considering the hypothesis that the river is still non-perennial and has not been channelized as being done currently, thus maintaining the nature of the river to be of most importance.

The concern expressed is, how this system of a non perennial river can be incorporated into the current milieu of functioning and growing urban systems. Preventing the further encroachment of the flood plain, respecting the river's dynamism and at the same time making way for development. Here, one considers the river and the river bed as one of the major open spaces of the city, owing to its nature.

The proposal does not look at the river in isolation, considering it to be a vertical element passing through the city but rather as the merging together of the city and the river. The history of the river and the activities it hosted is considered to be of equal importance and also provides a start point to know and realize the way the city uses the river. It attempts to create a riverfront that is for all which means that the slums exist but there is also scope for development and transformation. It also looks towards creating a new/alternate edge towards the river, re-structure the cities connections and accessibility towards the river and also provide a catalyst for re-igniting the association and sense of belonging towards these water bodies.

The vision looks at alternate water management techniques (both storm and waste) to connect the city back to water, re-defining the edge, defining accessibility mixed with utilities and to bring about a dynamic landscape, a hard and a softscape which at times would be flooded and some parts retained, thus making one observe an ever changing and dynamic phenomenon.

In terms of materials used, earth was preferred while thinking of check dams and water collections points. Gabion system was considered for the terracing of areas which would be allowed to flood and geogrids for maintaining the slopes.

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Il sistema naturale dei fiumi che in passato hanno definito l'urbanizzazione attualmente versa in uno stato di degrado. L'approccio diffuso oggi predilige l'adozione di soluzioni meccaniche piuttosto che naturali, canalizzando e controllando i fiumi per fare spazio ad uno sviluppo non rispettoso della loro natura.

Il progetto tratta il tema della ri-strutturazione dello sviluppo lungo un fiume non perenne ed in particolare il caso del fiume Sabarmati ad Ahmedabad considerando l'ipotesi che il fiume sia ancora non perenne e non sia stato canalizzato come è avvenuto recentemente, quindi dando la massima importanza alla natura del fiume.

La domanda cui il progetto mira a rispondere è come il sistema di questo fiume non perenne possa essere incorporato nell'ambito dell'attuale sistema urbano in crescita, prevenendo ulteriori occupazioni abusive della piana alluvionale, rispettando il dinamismo del fiume e al tempo stesso creando spazi per lo sviluppo. Qui il fiume ed il suo letto sono considerati tra i maggiori spazi della città, come è nella loro natura.

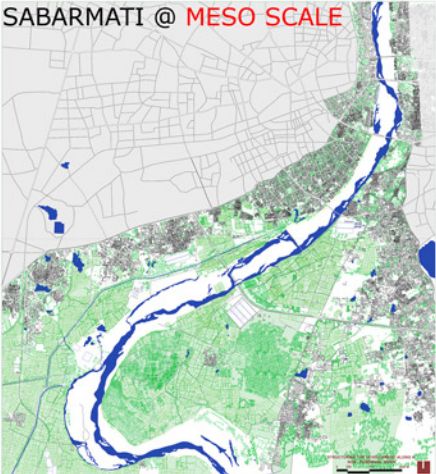
Il progetto non guarda al fiume come ad un elemento isolato che attraversa la città longitudinalmente, ma piuttosto propone di unire il fiume e la città. La storia del fiume e le attività che ha ospitato sono considerate di uguale importanza e rappresentano il punto di partenza per comprendere il modo in cui la città usa il fiume. La proposta prova a creare un river front per tutti, sia per gli abitanti degli slum che per lo sviluppo e la trasformazione urbana. Il progetto inoltre propone di creare un nuovo margine verso il fiume, dando una nuova struttura alle connessioni tra la città e il fiume e creando un elemento di attrazione in grado di ravvivare il senso di appartenenza a questi corsi d'acqua.

La visione considera diversi sistemi di gestione dell'acqua (sia piovana che reflua) per riconnettere la città all'acqua, ridefinire il margine, definire l'accessibilità, creare un paesaggio dinamico, spazi duri e porosi in grado di essere allagati in parte ed in parte di trattenere l'acqua, in modo da permettere l'osservazione di un fenomeno in continuo cambiamento.

Per quanto riguarda i materiali, la terra è preferita quando si parla di bacini di raccolta di acqua e piccole dighe. E' considerato un sistema di gabbie per il terrazzamento delle aree allagabili e reti per il mantenimento delle pendenze.

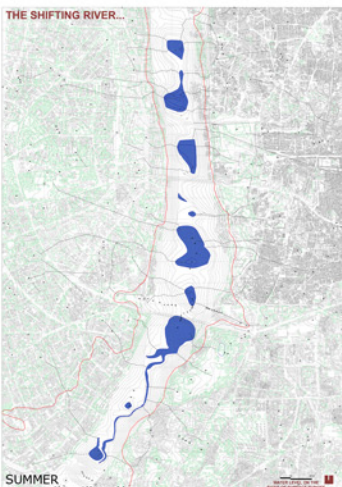
SABARMATI @ MESO SCALE

THE BIGGEST OPEN SPACE IN THE CITY



SABARMATI @ MICRO SCALE

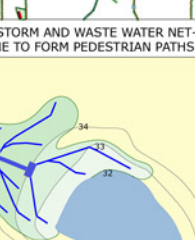
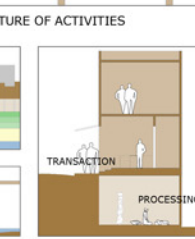
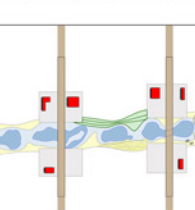
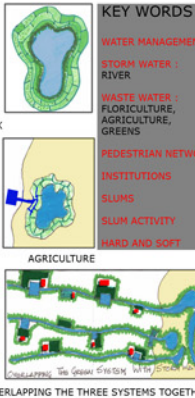
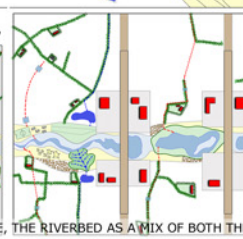
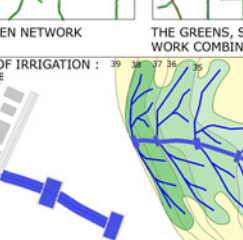
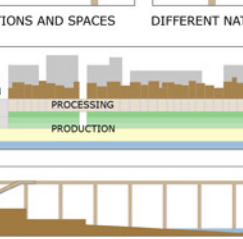
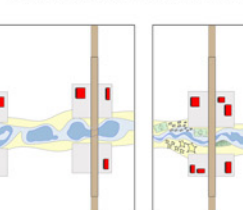
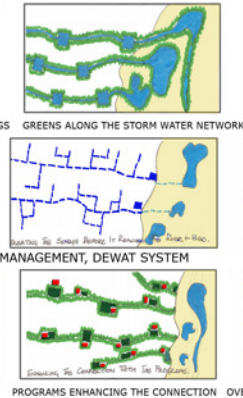
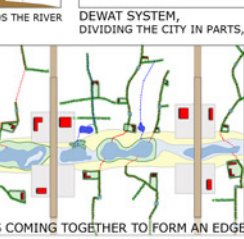
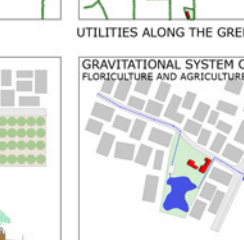
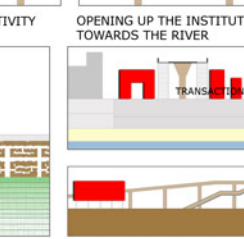
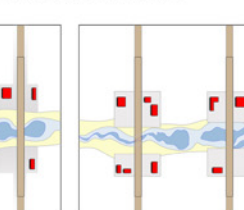
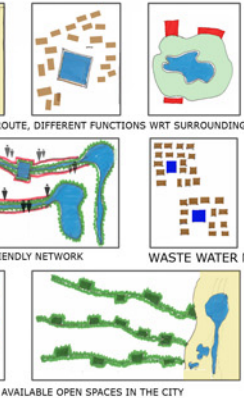
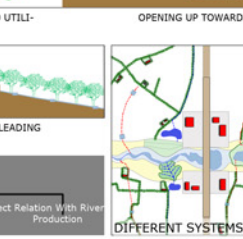
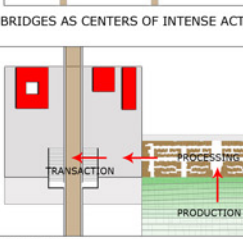
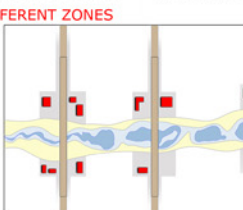
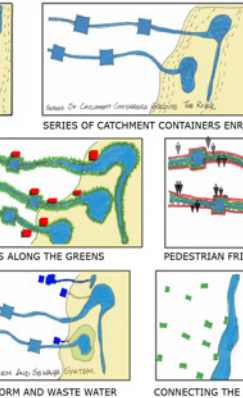
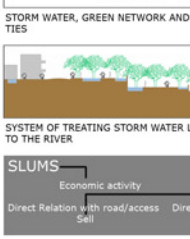
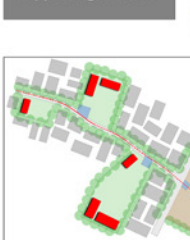
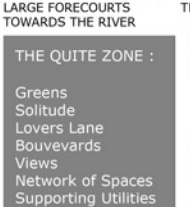
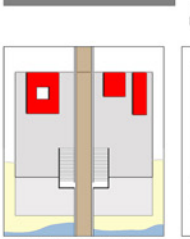
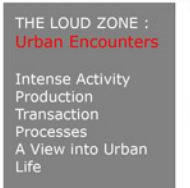
THE SHIFTING, SEASONAL RIVER



STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

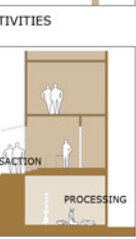
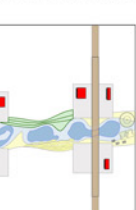


A CITY AS A MIX OF DIFFERENT ZONES

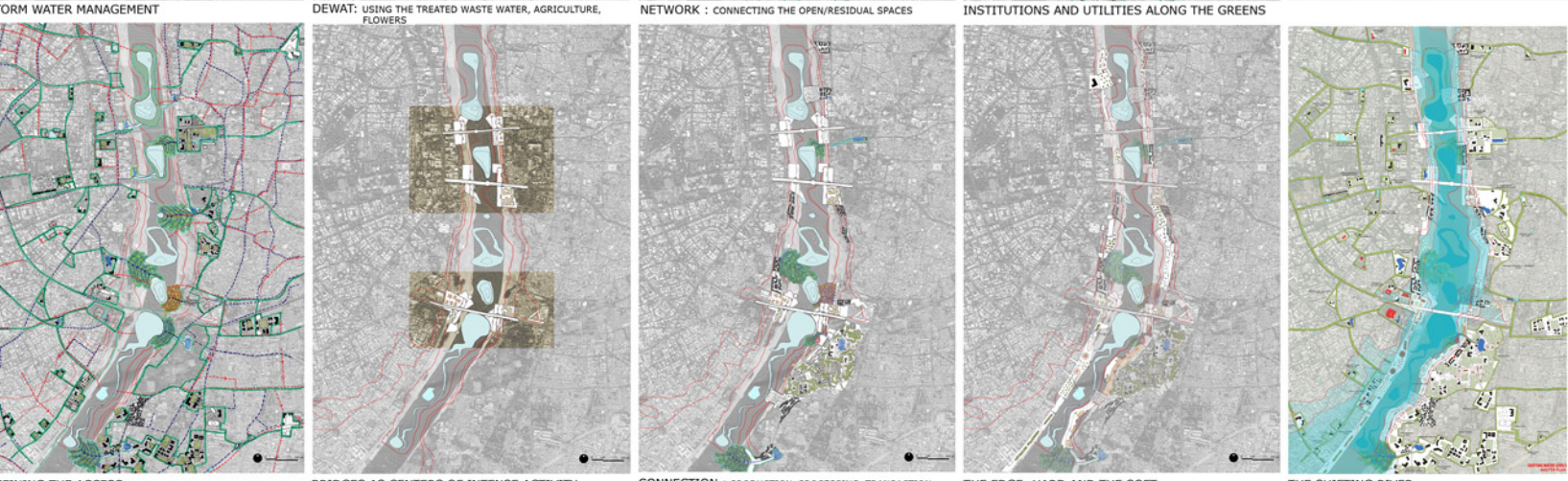
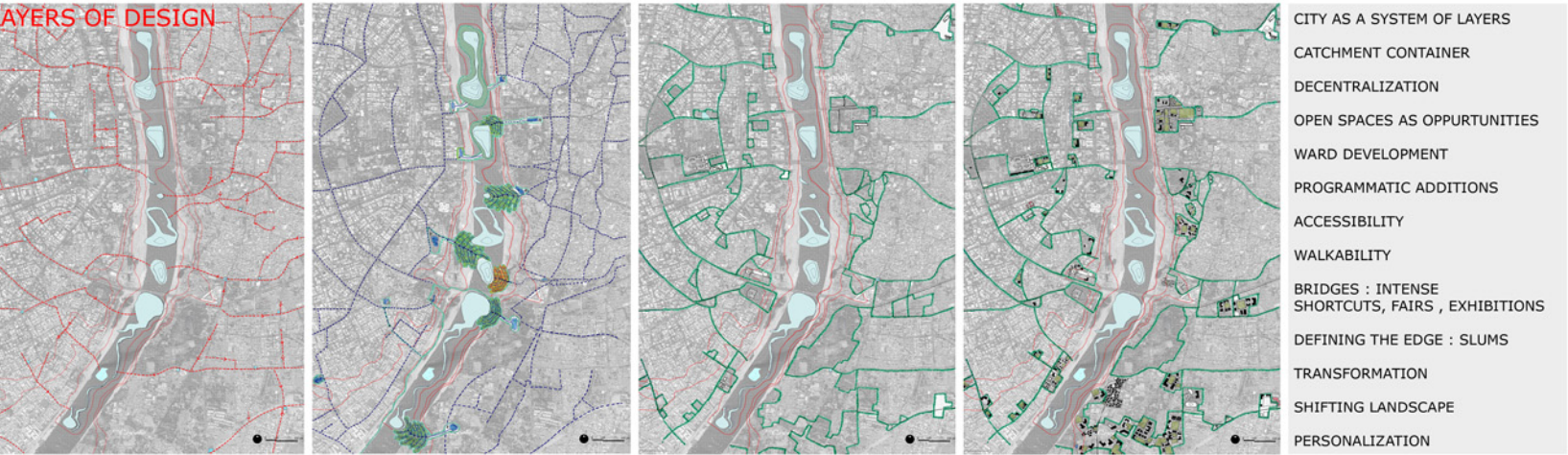


CONCEPTS

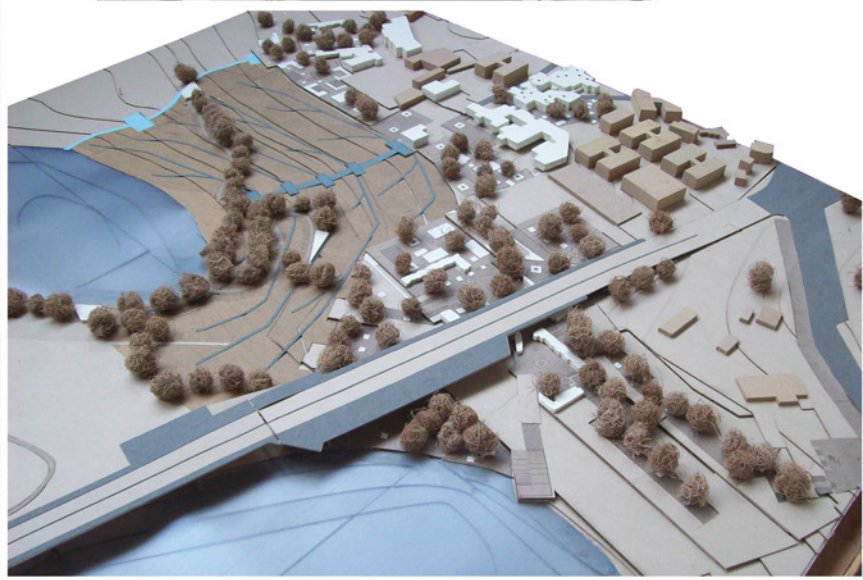
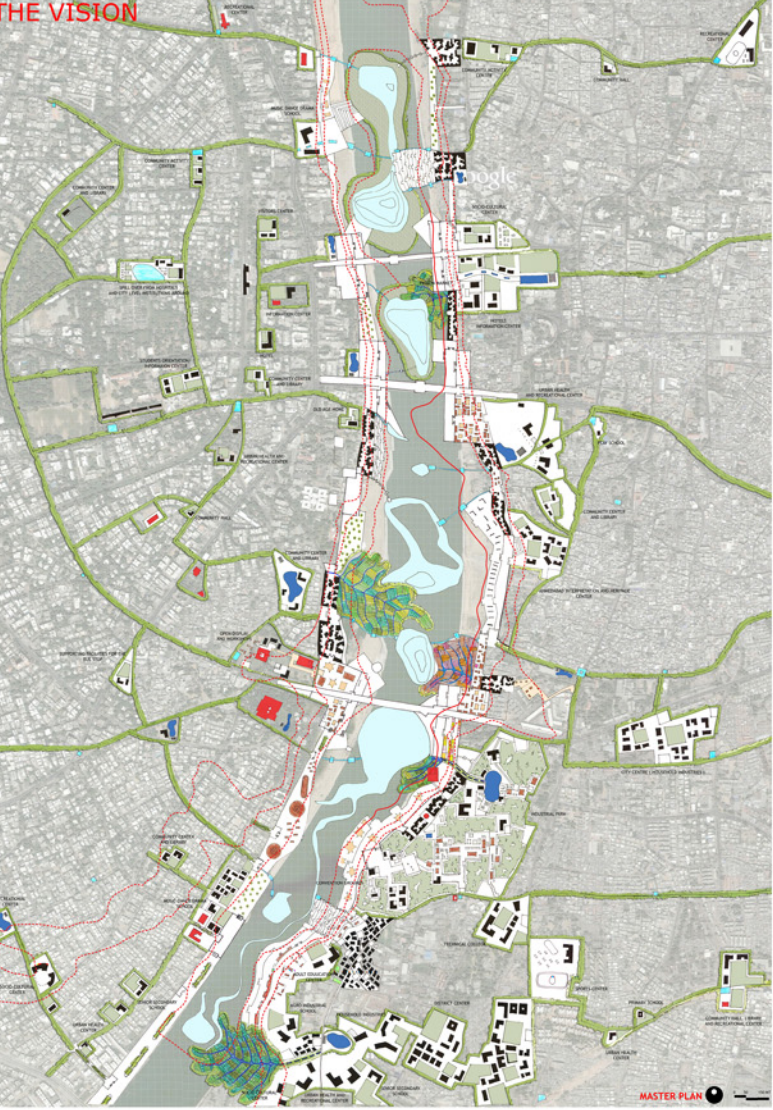
KEY WORDS :



LAYERS OF DESIGN



THE VISION



DEMONSTRATION PLAN



URBAN SECTION