KNOWLEDGE SHARING

BETWEEN

CSE & SPA, DELHI

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DEPARTMENT OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, NEW DELHI
ASPECTS OF COLLABORATION

LANDSCAPE PLANNING FOR LAKE CONSERVATION
- A CASE OF DAMDAMA LAKE

STUDIO FRAMEWORK

DATA COLLECTION
Site Visits
Generating drawings of different physical aspects of site
Collection of the detail knowledge and history of all layers of study
PHYSICAL
SOCIAL
ECOLOGICAL
VISUAL

SITE ANALYSIS
Analysis of site based on the drawings generated
GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY
HYDROLOGY
TOPOGRAPHY AND SLOPE ANALYSIS
ACTIVITY
TRANSPORTATION
CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS VALUES

SYNTHESIS
Identification of the issues and potential of the site
STRENGTH
WEAKNESS
OPPORTUNITY
THREAT

STRATEGIES AND MASTER PLAN POLICY
Action plan and strategies for the proposal.
Policies for tackling the major issues of the site.
VISION
GOAL
OBJECTIVE

DESIGN PROPOSAL
Detail design proposal for the project based on the analysis

Collaboration of Center of Science with School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi

In 2019, Department of Landscape Architecture, SPA, New Delhi was invited to collaborate and share their study on the Studio Project: Landscape Planning for Lake Conservation: A Case Study of Damdama Lake for the Urban Lake Management Workshop held at AAETI Nimli.

The Department presented their work for the subject which became the basis of Case Study for the Workshop.

6 students from 1st year MLA attended the 4 day workshop and learnt the aspects of Urban Lake Management.

View of Damdama lake, 2018. Source: Department of Landscape Architecture, SPA, New Delhi
URBAN LAKE MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP, 2019

WORKSHOP FRAMEWORK

DATA COLLECTION
Literature study on the site and collecting associated data

STAKEHOLDERS
Visiting the local community and conducting survey to identify stakeholders
LOCAL COMMUNITY
STATE AUTHORITIES
LOCAL HOTELITY BUSINESSES

SITE VISIT
Understanding the scale of the site along with guides.
FINDING OUT ISSUES
GATHERING DATA

INTERACTION WITH OTHER PROFESSIONALS
Working in groups with a variety of people from different professions helps in exchange of knowledge.
3 groups working on same project with different lenses
PEOPLE (Community)
PROFIT (Economical)
PLANET (Ecological)

STRATEGY PROPOSAL
Learning from different types of proposals

WORKSHOP LEARNINGS


2. Interaction with Professionals in Multidisciplinary fields.

3. Community Participation

4. In depth Understanding of Natural Systems.

Day 1: Lectures during Workshop
Day 2: Interaction with Stakeholders during Site Visits
Day 3: Development of Lake Management Plan
Day 4: Proposal Presentation
APPLICATION OF LEARNINGS
URBAN OPEN SPACE SYSTEMS - NAJAFGARH, DELHI

STUDIO FRAMEWORK
URBAN OPEN SPACE SYSTEMS - NAJAFGARH,

SITE VISITS
Study of the site done in groups of 5 by dividing the stretch in 4 parts.
Date collection about the immediate surrounding, authorities, physical
condition, edge condition of the stretch along the 50km of Najafgarh
channel.

STUDY OF THE 50KM STRETCH
Analysis of different Physical and Social Layers of Site
REGIONAL STUDY
CITY STUDY
HISTORY AND CONTEXT
GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY
HYDROLOGY
TOPOGRAPHY
INFRASTRUCTURE
VEGETATION
VISUAL ANALYSIS
SOCIAL ANALYSIS
LITERATURE ANALYSIS

STUDY OF THE 5KM STRETCH
Detail study and development of the drawings of different layers of the site.

MASTERPLAN POLICY
Individual exercise of proposing large scale policies for 1.2km stretch
after identifying the potential and issues especially regarding the water level

DETAIL DESIGN PROPOSAL
Detail design proposals of spaces along the stretch creating connected
open spaces in the city as a whole

NAJAFGARH WATER CHANNEL

SECTION THROUGH WATERCHANNEL

View of Najafgarh Drain, 2019. Source: Department of Landscape Architecture, SPA, New Delhi
STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION
Identification of Stakeholders through Primary Research like Site Visits and Site Surveys and Secondary Research Methods.

UNDERSTANDING TYPOLOGY OF STAKEHOLDERS
1. Authorities associated with Water Channel
   - Flood and Irrigation Department
   - Water Board
   - Maintenance Workers
2. Community associated with Water Channel
   - Nearby Residents - HIG, MIG, LIG and EWS
   - Users of the Nearby Infrastructure
3. Institutions
   - Religious Institutions like Temples, Gurudwaras
   - Learning Institutions like Schools.

STAKEHOLDER INTERACTION
Site Visits, Social Surveys, Verbal Interaction

STAKEHOLDER INPUTS
Issues like Lack of Recreational spaces, Lack of Infrastructure, Unsafe Living Environment.

INTEGRATION IN DESIGN PROPOSAL
Childrens play and Recreational Spaces, Proper Infrastructure for safe living conditions.

USER ACTIVITY
- Locals
- Young Adults
- MIG Residents
- PG Residents
- Parking
- College Students
- Young Adults
- Children (7 - 16 yrs)
- Senior Citizen
- Children
- Young Adults
- Street Side Cricket
- Burning Effigies on Dusshera
- Economic Weaker Section
- Police Men
- All locals
  - Prayer, PHC, Primary School, Public Facilities

Site Visits and Stakeholder Interaction

Section through Najafgarh Drain and Adjacent Areas, 2019
Source: Department of Landscape Architecture, SPA, New Delhi
Inspirations from the training at AAETI helped the students come up with a better understanding of managing a natural resource like this.

Learnings from workshop used in the Project:

1. **Identification of Stakeholders and inclusion of Community:** *Going beyond the government organisations and including residents and local users of the space.*

2. Improvement of Water Quality through **Bio remedial proposals:** *Improve quality of water through STPs, constructed wetlands and biofiltration processes*

3. **Reconnecting** people back with the **Channel** and therefore improving it's stature: *Development of open space systems along the banks for recreation and treatment of concreted and boulder edges with vegetation*

4. Providing **Long, Medium and Short Term** Strategies for the Proposals.
THANK YOU...

LOOKING FORWARD TO A LONG TERM ASSOCIATION