1510
On August 2018, The heritage Revival Hub (NGO) unearthed an inscription stone of Harhara's age which revealed that the lake was built during Vijayanagara empire time.

1537
Due to overcrowding in Pete area, the Thigalas started moving out and some settled near Jaraganhalli lake.

1800
Birth of Banashankari amma temple

1961
1983
1980 - 1990
During the late 1970’s and early 1980’s there was migration of lot of people from various regions.
The predominant Muslim settlements occurred around the mosques.

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Neighbourhood Study - Banashankari (Group Work)
NATURAL WATER SYSTEM

705m and 75m Length Tertiary drain
Buffer Zone of 15m on Tertiary drain from the centre of the drain as per Revised Master Plan 2015

GREEN & OPEN SPACES NETWORK

851m MSL
Dorekere

820m MSL
BSK Ward

MAIN STORM WATER DRAINS CONNECTING TO DOREKERE

CONTOUR PLAN

SLOPE GRADIENT MAP

URBAN GRID STUDY

1915

Presence of Banashankari Temple

1990-1990

Settlements around the Temple and Yarab Nagar area

1990-1990

Frequent development in the south part of the ward

FIGURE GROUND

GREEN SPACE

VACANT LAND

VACANT LAND

Built space
Unbuilt space

Accessibility
Inaccessibility

Warped parallel Grid
Fine grain texture,
Even pattern

Triangular and Rectilinear Multiple Grid Orientation
Fine Grain Texture, Even Pattern

Rectilinear symmetrical Grid
Coarse grain texture,
Even pattern

Fragmented Multiple Grid Orientation

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**ROAD HIERARCHY**

**ROAD NETWORK**

**LOCAL AND ACCESS STREETS**

**ARTERIAL ROADS**

**COLLECTOR ROADS**

**FOOTPATH**

**ROAD JUNCTIONS**

**LEGEND**
- Arterial
- Collector roads
- Local Street
- Access Street

**Inference**
- Sufficient number of bus stops are located.
- 2 metro stations are attached to ward and TTMC is near to the ward, so public transport is sufficient.
- Lack of authorized auto stands.
- More number of unauthorized auto stands are disturbing the traffic movement.

Kadenerahalli Underpass Junction
- Visibility: Because of sudden introduction of one way there is constant chaos at junction X.
- People tend to take one way because to avoid the travel loop to join Subramanya Road.

Junction B
- Presence and absence of medians impact the traffic.
Neighbourhood Study - Banashankari

- **Standard Heights and Setbacks for Electrical Poles, Transformer, Feeders As per URDPFI**
  - **Electrical poles carrying 440V**
    - 9 M High pole
    - 10 M High pole
  - **Electrical poles carrying 11KV**
    - 8-10 M High pole

- **Distribution ratio**
  - 73% of the roads do closed drain either one side or both sides.
  - Pragathipura and Bhavani slum area, have streets with out storm water drains or open drains.
  - The Dead ends in many access streets do not have proper drain facilities.

- **Types of Light poles on site**
  - Light pole used on inner streets of the ward
  - Light poles on main road
  - Light poles on main roads on outer ring road in Banashankari

- **WATER SUPPLY LINES**
  - Piped Residences 92%
  - Non-piped Residences 4%

- **SEWAGE LINES AND MANHOLE**
  - Piped Residences 92%
  - Non-piped Residences 4%

- **STORM WATER DRAIN**
  - Double Storm water drain
  - Open Storm water drain

- **ELECTRICITY**
  - Average in Bangalore - 1344 kWh/year
  - Units Loss banashankari – 5.47%
  - No Of consumers:
  - Total consumption: 7.4 L Units
  - Demand: 74.8 Cr
  - Collection: 74.7 Cr
CAPACITY STUDY

BUILDING USE AND AGE:
• The older buildings of the area are mostly religious structures i.e., the temples and mosques around which settlements started.
• The older vatara settlements have been converted to newer constructions of multi level dwelling units.
• The oldest settlements behind the banashankari amman temple has remained the same since, and doesn’t show any scope for improvement without congestion.

DENSITY AND USE:
• Population density is high where there is a large concentration of multiple dwelling units.

TEMPORAL STREET ACTIVITY

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

EDUCATION
• Anganwadi’s doesn’t suffice the ward with 2 in no’s.
• Pre-primary schools suffices the ward.
• Primary and Secondary schools are 5 in no’s, suffice the area and Higher education- None. As Dayanand Sagar lies in proximity residents cater there.

HEALTH CARE
• The no. of polyclinics and dispensary suffices the area.
• Ward lacks in Woman and child welfare, Diagnostics center, hospitals for disabled trauma center.

RELIGIOUS INFRASTRUCTURE
• Due to these festivities the roads and streets are flanked by vendors and hawkers where congestion takes place.

COMMUNITY SPACE
• There are two small party halls – but insufficient floor area as per guidelines.
• Dance studio is sufficient.
• Lack in spiritual center and community library.

SERVICES
• 1. Petrol pumps are sufficient and adequate
• 2. Lack in LPG Godown.
• 3. Banashankari Police Station which caters
• Population of more than 1 lakh is insufficient.
Aim:
Road revitalisation for improving communal interactions and creating safe kid’s play area.

Objective:
• To introduce a public realm, which is accessible at all times of the day and interactive engaging all age groups of the society.
• To redesign the park as a transition space, which is an extension of the road.
• To make the street a LIVING STREET.
• To introduce traffic calming measures and emphasize pedestrian movement and emphasize safe and legal play area for kids.

Purpose:
To ensure a public space within the neighbourhood, as public life thrives when all people can enjoy being in public together, and is encouraged by quality public space that fosters social interaction.

BUILDING USE PLAN
RELIGION SETTLEMENT PATTERN
EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS
STUDY AREA PROFILE

ROAD REJUVENATION – PIPELINE ROAD

MINIMUM VEHICLE ACCESS WITH REDUCED SPEED
Pedestrianised zone
Allocated Parking
Treatiing Dead Walls
Encouraged traffic movement

SECTION BB’
SECTION AA’
SECTION CC’

• Road blocked due to garbage dump
• Unsafe and unhygienic play conditions
• Poor footpath conditions
• Park not effectively used.
• Restricted park entries.
• Poor road conditions
• No allotted parking areas
• Unused footpaths.

• Garbage dumping
• To regulate the garbage dumping within the designated area and removing it from the access.
• To introduce mural walls to prevent garbage dumping.
• To introduce more vegetation to cut down noise levels and to create visual buffer.
• The street to be paved with permeable concrete pavers, to improve water percolation into the ground.

• Ward number - 180
• Total Area - 1.85 Sq.km / 459.61 Acre

Banashankari temple ward (area of study)

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Neighbourhood Study - Banashankari (Intervention – Bhavya S)