

# LANDSCAPE APPROACH FOR EDGE CONNECTING TWO PARKS AND A PARK TO NEIGHBOURHOOD- **SENSORY CONNECTION** THAN JUST PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS

**ISSUES**  
**Physical and visual disconnect between parks**  
 Streets-vehicular movement  
 Boundary walls  
 Fencing  
 Hedges

**Bounded experience**

**Formal and isolated entrances**  
 No space for vendors  
 Lack social interaction

Execution should be done on landscape details as the idea is more towards sensory perception so the details regarding location of new trees plaza paving material, pattern are important.

**Urban design team**, Transport planning team and **landscape team** can work together for execution of the work

**Financed-** CSR Funding or Community participatory Design

**Maali** and Sweeper working under municipal corporation or administration can work for the **maintenance** of the parks

**Landscape strategies**

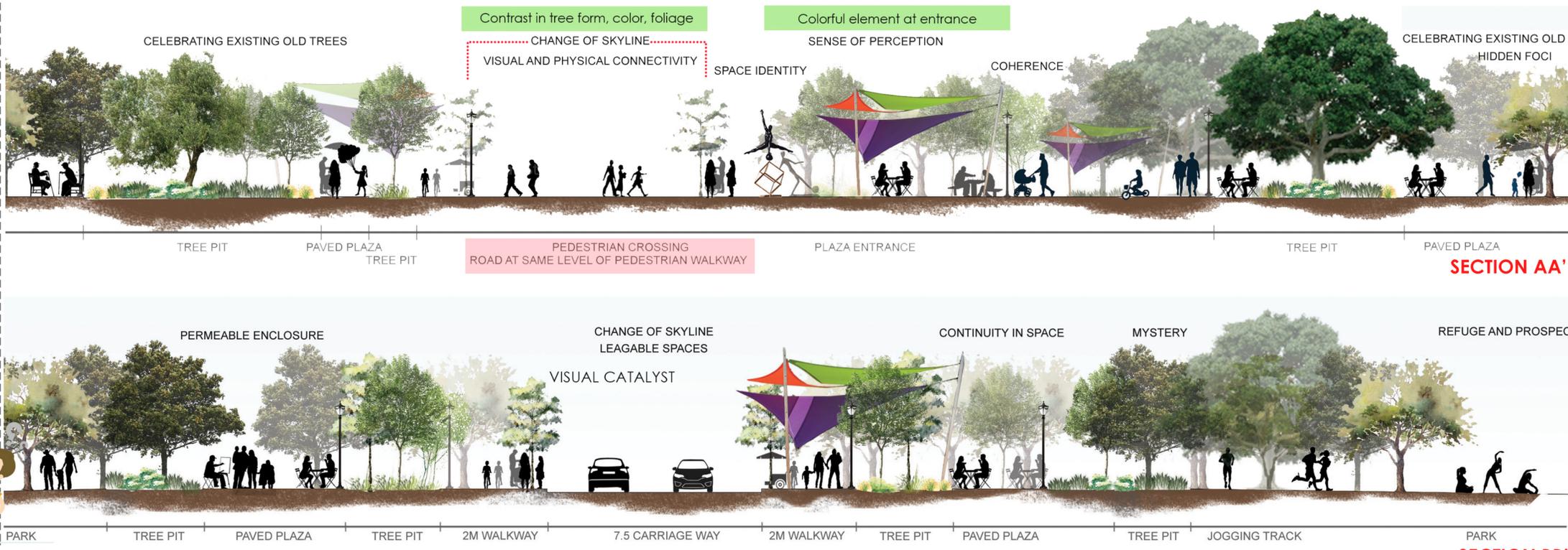
**For edges between two parks-**

**FROM STREET AS A BARRIER TO A SEAMLESS GREEN OPEN AREA**  
 PUBLIC PLAZA CONNECTING TWO PARKS- SPACE FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION  
 TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES- CURB EXTENSION TO INCREASE THE ANGLE OF VISION AND SLOW DOWN THE SPEED  
 PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY CROSSINGS- TABLE TOP

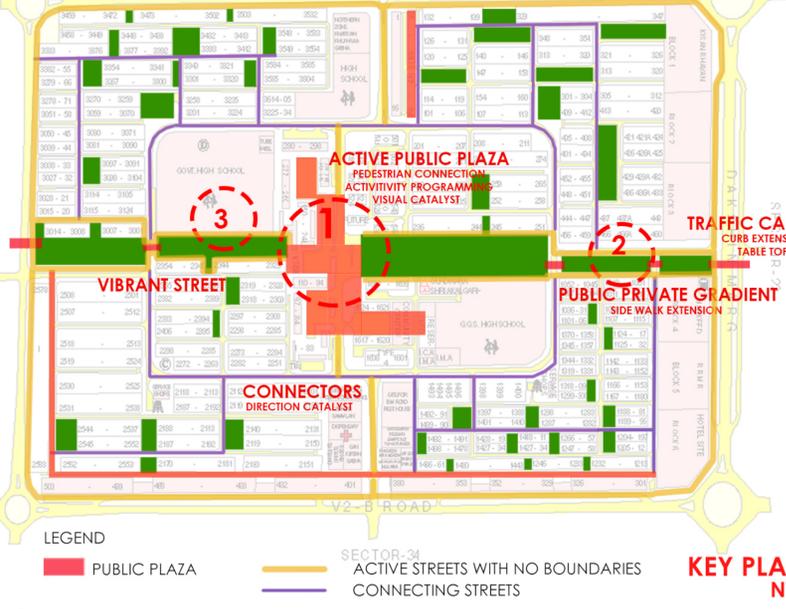
**For Residential edge**  
**COMMUNITY PLACE MAKING**  
 OPEN VACHANALYA  
 EDUCATIONAL GARDENING FOR KIDS  
 NO PARK BOUNDARIES- VEGETATED TRENCHES

If smart city implement it as a part of their existing SCP proposals for holistic development of the city it will be an addition to the city-scapes.

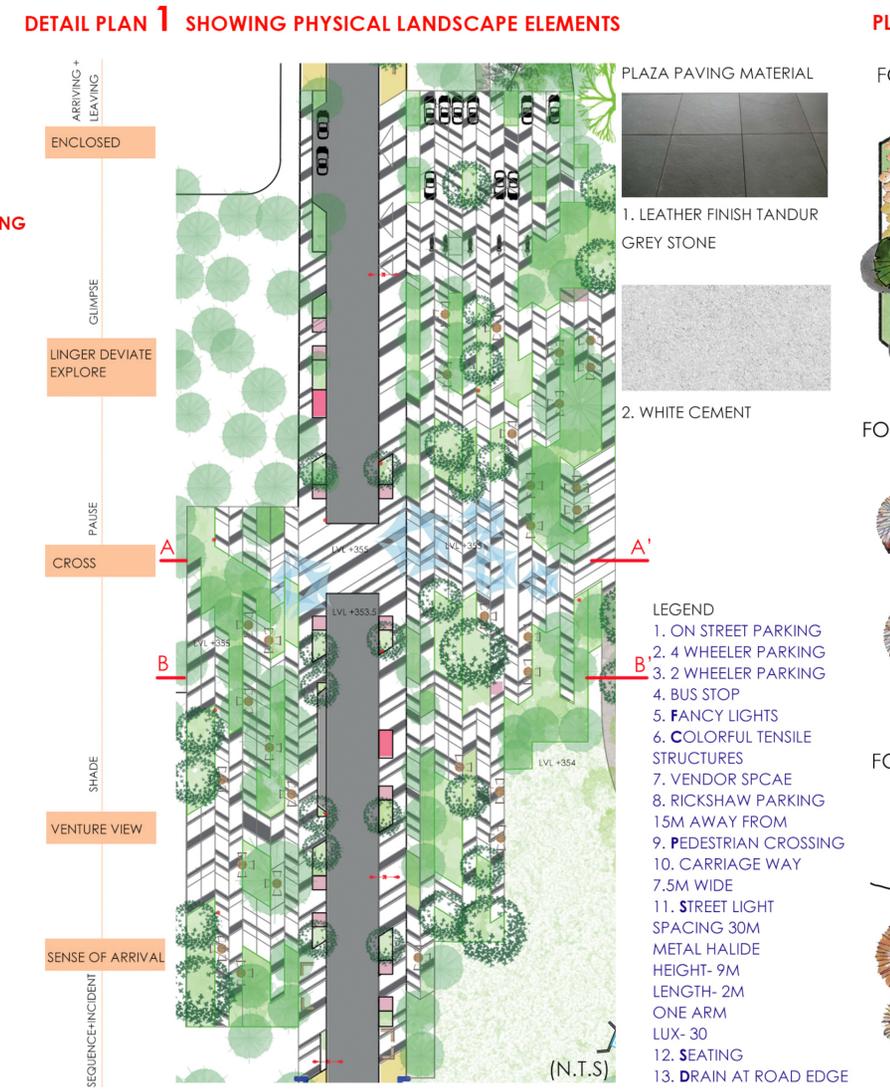
I believe that the **character and texture of the landscape** profoundly influences both built structures and quality of life. Well-designed, engaging landscapes and urban spaces form the foundation for healthy, vibrant communities and sustainable infrastructure. With **all aspects of design, from innovative materials selection to sustainable management practices, we deliver site-specific solutions that embrace the changing and temporal nature of the landscape.**



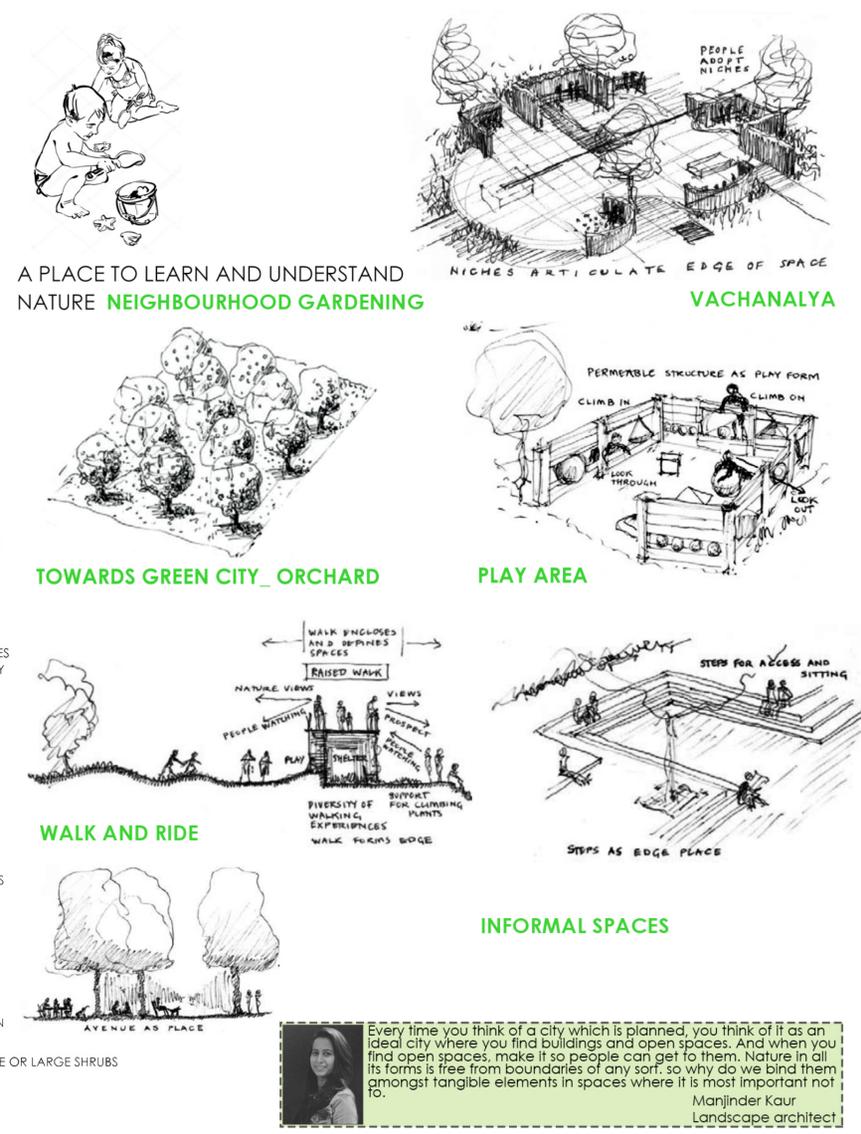
## PROPOSED PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN SECTOR 35



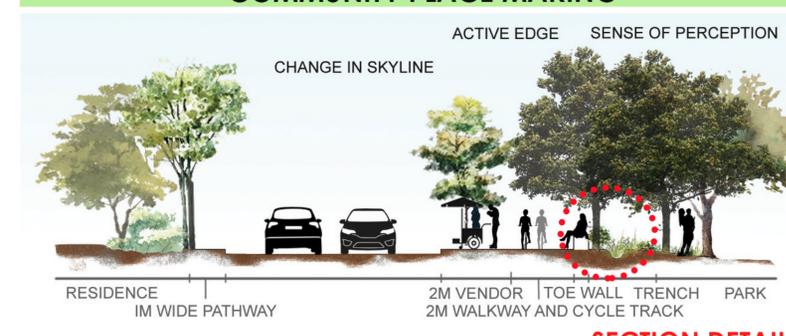
## ACTIVE PUBLIC PLAZA PEDESTRIAN CONNECTION TO THE PARKS



## PROPOSED ACTIVITIES ON PLAZAS AND ACTIVE STREETS



## FOR RESIDENTIAL EDGES\_ PUBLIC PRIVATE GRADIENT COMMUNITY PLACE MAKING



BOUNDARY WALLS OF THE PARK IS BEEN REPLACED BY VEGETATED TRENCHES WHICH WILL ACT AS A PHYSICAL BARRIER AT SOME EDGES WHERE THE SECURITY IS REQUIRED AND MULTIPLE ENTRIES FROM ALL THE SIDE WILL BRING PEOPLE IN.

## **LANDSCAPE APPROACH FOR EDGE CONNECTING TWO PARKS AND A PARK TO NEIGHBOURHOOD- SENSORY CONNECTION THAN JUST PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS**

*Every time you think of a city which is planned, you think of it as an ideal city where you find buildings and open spaces. And when you find open spaces, make it so people can get to them. Nature in all its forms is free from boundaries of any sort. So why do we bind them amongst tangible elements in spaces where it is most important not to.*

*Manjinder kaur*

The built environment of City is a complex interplay between modernism as a deliberate record of space and social, political, and economic organizing form and modernism as the subjective experience of the enterprise or as an expression of its transformative purpose. The spatial experience of indigenous modernity is marked by formal contradictions and lack of coherence. Grids may be the best geometric response to human psychology for development, but their simplistic / organized design does not replicate the complexities of a city.

The presence of natural areas contributes to a city's wellbeing. Urban nature, in regards to environmental and ecological services, provides additional social and mental benefits to modern societies that help grow human life with meanings and desires. Nature's urban environment experience is a source of beneficial facilities that achieve important human needs that are non-consumptive and immaterial.

If we look to the vegetation of the city, there is no natural forest or ecosystem climax in the city. There is also a complete lack of agriculture or the agroforestry component. Similarly, the components of social forestry, commercial forestry and farming are also missing. Nevertheless, Chandigarh's organized green character may be the richest with ornamental, horticultural avenue trees and shrubs (compared to any other Indian city). A part of the city is expressed throughout the year with colorful flowering trees.

The parks are an essential part of the heritage of the city. It is intended to provide a natural environment by building associations with people living in Chandigarh and enhancing the quality of life. The park should provide coherent and open accessible space that can be shared by city people as part of their daily lives. This notion of human interaction with nature is disconnected due to the grid pattern streets which can be seen as the edges.

These edges an intermediate space between private and public realms that can attract us into or out of our parks and natural areas. The practices of bounded realm, restricted access and privatization of spaces has visually and physically created disconnect to the ideally provided continuous green open space. These edges are the boundary walls, fencing and hedges.

As a landscape architect I see these edges as potential space to be redesigned. Linking disconnects between the parks through connected plazas which will help people in perceiving the parks visually. Seamless public realm will encourage people move inside the park and walk towards the next. This will also integrate the formal and informal spaces of the park.

The existing planting has been analyzed on the basis of gestalt principles and basic principles of design. Both the forms and textures analysis lacks in Contrast between plant forms which somehow affects the complexity negatively. However, while the existence of harmony and rhythm positively affects ' order ' and ' unity ' in this silhouette, the lack of contrast between plant forms spoiled the rhythm and thus negatively affected the order resulting in a monotonous silhouette. Monotonous character of the spaces makes the park area illegible. Using proposed planting strategy the space can be made identified and legible. The other landscape element which can make these spaces a place is lighting, signage and boundless edges which can be read as one seamless green open space.

For boundaries one can go with vegetated trenches which will not block the view to the park and will be read as landscape element of open space, and other is the water bodies at the edges which can also be seen as part of the open space.

The parks are also seen underutilized and people living there made suggestions for more recreational facilities in parks, especially for children. More recreational activities should benefit people environmentally as well as socially. As a landscape architect I would like to suggest activities where children can play and learn as well. Neighbourhood gardening, orchards, butterfly garden to make children aware of flora fauna habitat. On a larger picture this will add to the idea of making city green by contributing towards urban forest.

Designing these parks and edges individually will not be a success until the connections are made stronger and people friendly. Streets and plazas connecting these parks will have continuous pedestrian movement which are directional and usable.

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