



Above: General view of the housing project showing both cluster and row houses as well as the open spaces between the housing blocks.

Below: The initial emphasis was to develop a sense of community living and at the same time establish an equilibrium between functions and amenities. The overall scheme was envisaged to be a low-rise high-density solution.





Above: An important element of the overall design is the way that everything – from the pathways to each component of the units – is built from stone, giving a feeling of homogeneity to the whole project. The use of rubble stone walls gives a low-maintenance external finish.

Below: View to a row house block from a first floor terrace.





Above: The back of an house unit showing the new addition made by the resident.

Below: The main building materials – rubble and limestone slabs – are indigenous to the region and have been used for centuries. As a result the locals are well versed in their usage.





Above: Open spaces formed by the housing clusters are used for social and light commercial activity. Vehicular traffic is restricted in these areas.

Below: Dwellings at first floor level are given access to an open terrace via an outside stairway.

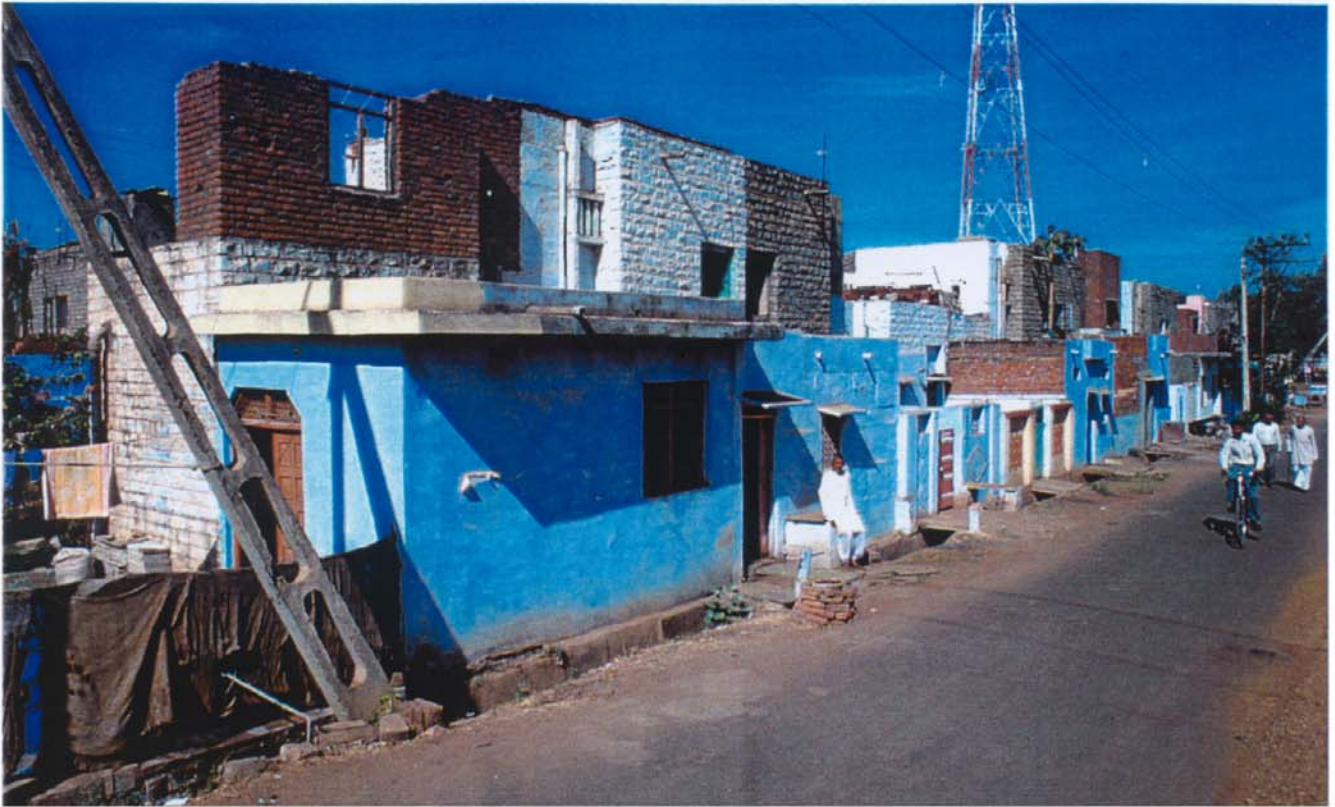




Above: Each type of cluster was given its own open space. The overall environment results from the hierarchy established by these open spaces, which range from individual terraces and front / back yards to cluster open spaces.

Below: Common open spaces have been paved to allow for activities such as children's play and social gatherings. The lack of trees and other soft landscaping has led to a problem with glare.





Above: Many units have been altered both externally and internally by plastering and the application of coloured paint, which is now a common feature.

Below: Row and cluster housing has been developed with common walls, and all houses are provided with front and back yards.





View of the scheme (model) showing the relationship of built masses with community open spaces



Various building components of stone such as slabs, lintels, pillars, capitals, lofts, window projections etc. were brought from stone quarry (village Singholi) 20km from site.



Preparation and dressing of various building components by manual labour on site



Erection of the stone components, by local techniques developed traditionally, in order to conceive the built form



Method of construction showing erection of staircase with stone slabs and supporting walls,parapet etc.,by dovetailling slabs on edge with the help of iron clamps



A cluster of dwelling units with stone components just after completion



Stone walls with its nature colour and texture create a unified expression



Relationship of the built form to open spaces
and well defined pathways generate ideal pattern of movement



Participation of the occupants in the process of creating their own environment during the post occupancy period of ten years



Configuration of the built form to create an interesting visual impact