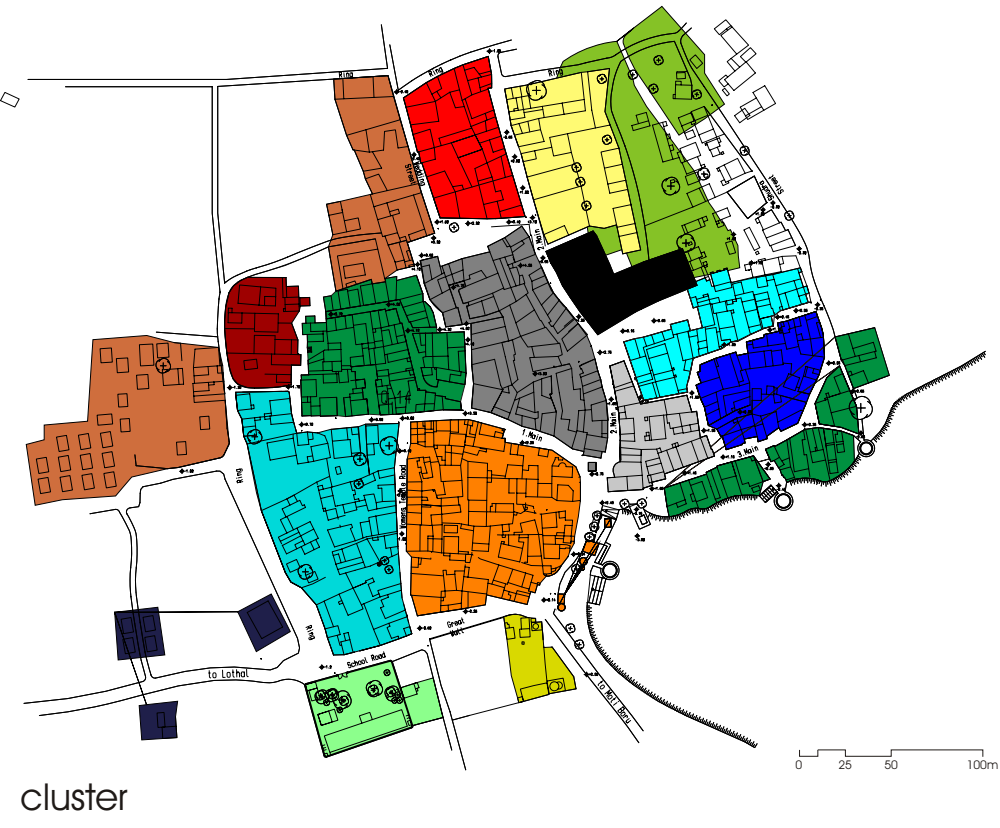
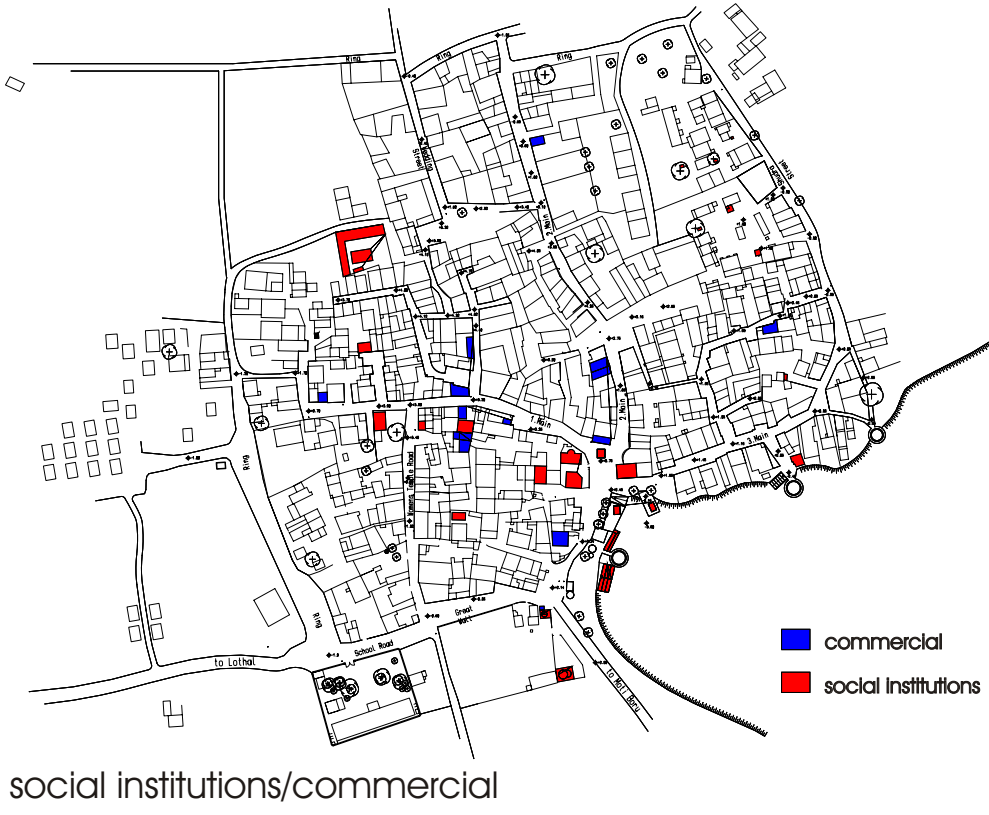


NANI BORU

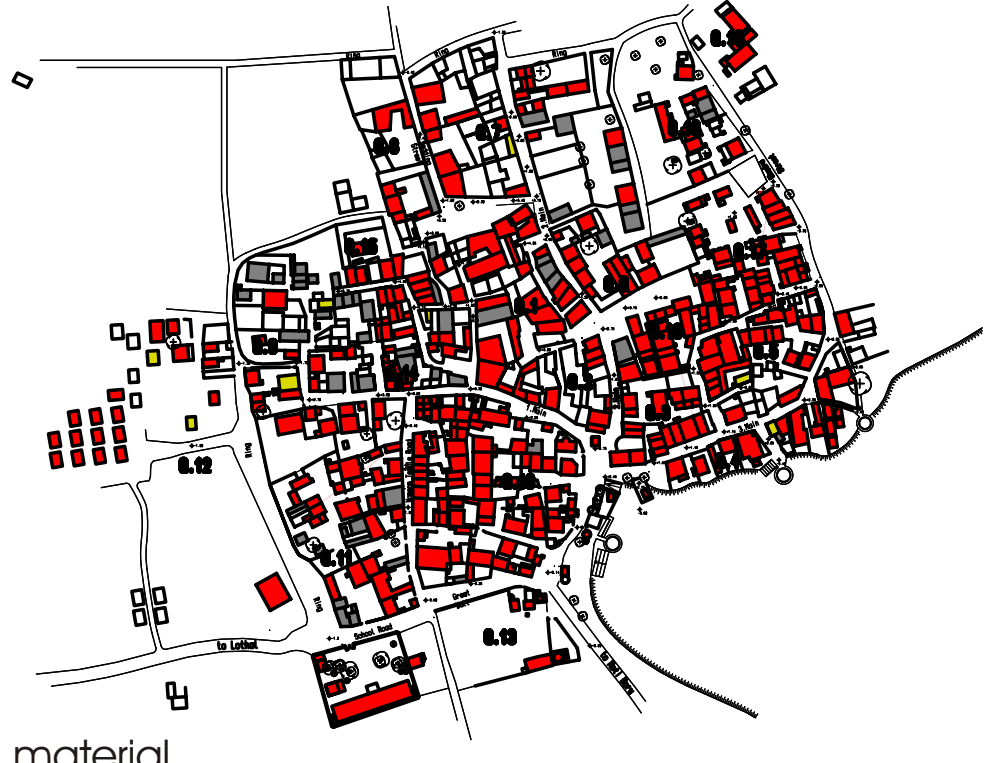
MOTI VISION



cluster



social institutions/commercial



material



[A] shared door front or aangan



[B] neighbourhood space



[C] main street chowk as community space



[D] main village square or chowk

system of public spaces

The village is a network of curvilinear streets connected by chowks of varying proportion and scale. At the junction of major arterial streets (primary streets) – main street intersection chowks (C) are formed – they are in a shape to serve as community spaces like temple-chowks.

The street width further goes on marginally decreasing (secondary streets) and at their intersection are the neighbourhood spaces (B).

Narrow streets and lanes continue (tertiary streets) to terminate in formation of space around 5-8 houses which are intimate shared door fronts or aangans (A)

architectural analysis

It is a hierarchy of public spaces – beginning from door where the private domain of household ends and the public domain begins, further continuing into the neighbourhood spaces to major street intersection chowks culminating in the village square.

In Nani boru there are also these kinds of places, but the main village square, perhaps the main street chowk is less developed.

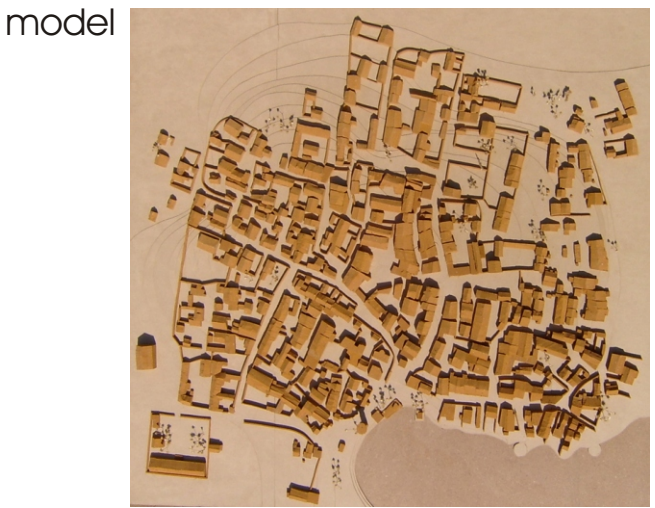
The main entrances on the street never face each other, the doors are mostly made of timber and never open towards south.

The scale of house, size of the openings, colours indicate the status of the family.

The streetscape is continuously changing with a visual tension at every point – offering new views and vistas. Generally speaking it has an organic structured form evolved over the time.



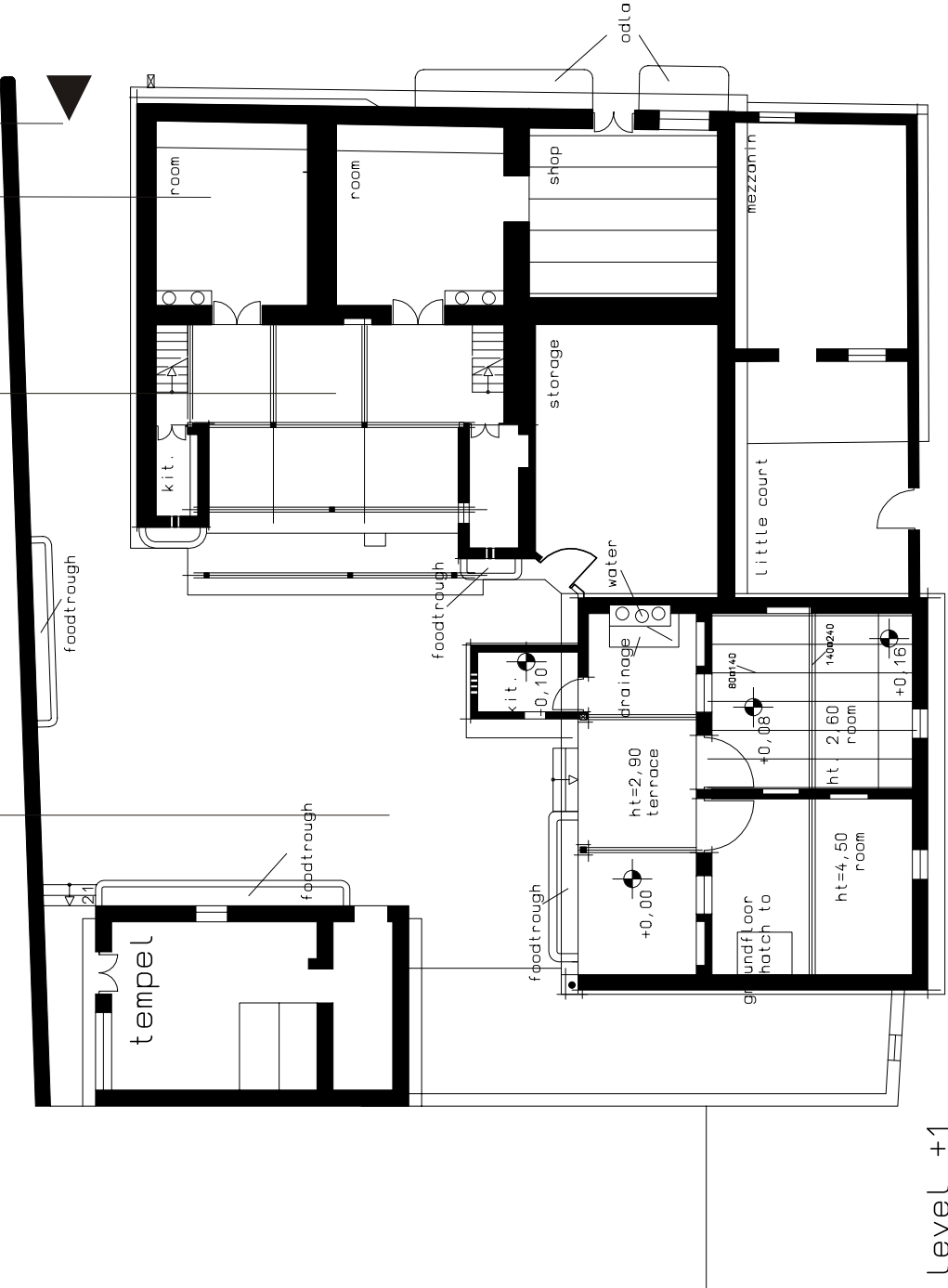
interaction with village and people



model

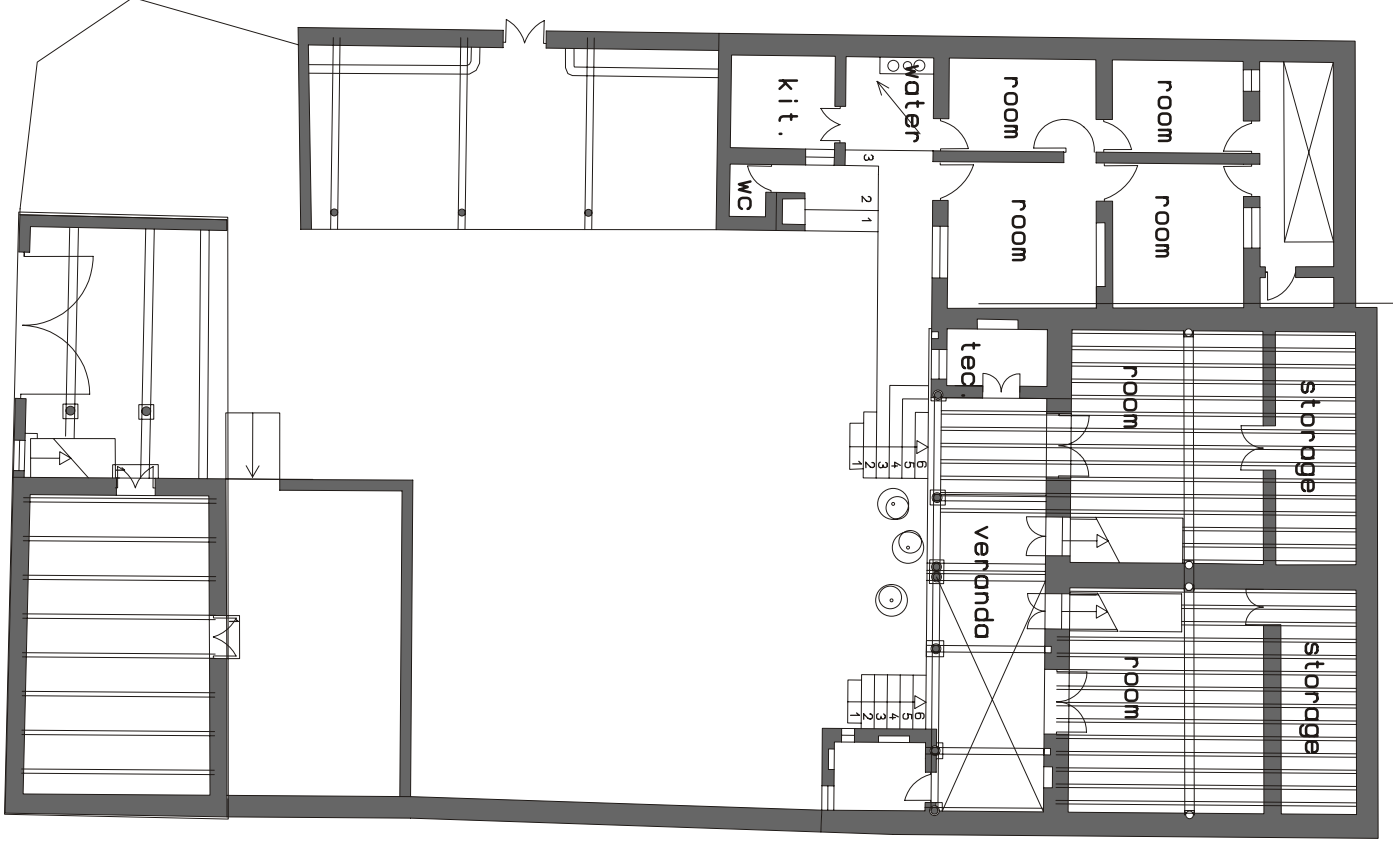
street

street



MARIBHAI BHARWAD (Shepherd House)

facts about:
_ brick/mud house
_ 2 families, 7 kids, 8 buffalos



house of Batuk Singh
one leader of the community