CHAPTER-1 PROJECT REPORT

Introduction

1.1 Overview

Urban designers are typically architects, town planners or landscape architects. Their skill is to bring together ideas from developers, local communities, architects, planners, traffic engineers, landscape architects, transport planners and many others, to resolve problems and conflicts in order to create better places for everyone.

Sometimes this will result in new places being built or a new appreciation of existing urban areas in cities, towns and villages. Urban designers can be employed by developers, local planning authorities or community groups, including neighbourhood planning groups.

It makes the most of small spaces to create functional and practical living areas. Key architectural features of urban design include exposed beams and unfinished surfaces and materials such as concrete, brick and wood.

Characterised by clear open space, light colours and clean finishes, urban design elements include minimalistic and large pieces of furniture with sleek lines, vintage decor, geometric designs, and a colour palette consisting of a neutral base combined with colours reminiscent of nature.

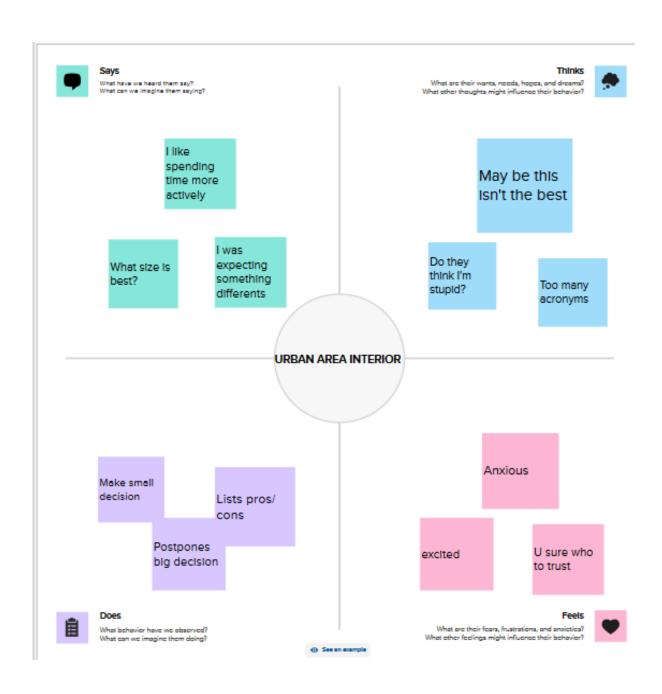
Urban design can help in drawing up masterplans and design guidance for large areas, through to working up detailed designs for a local street or public space. It is about **designing** for people at the human scale, to make life better, and to make more attractive places that will remain valuable over time.

1.2 purpose

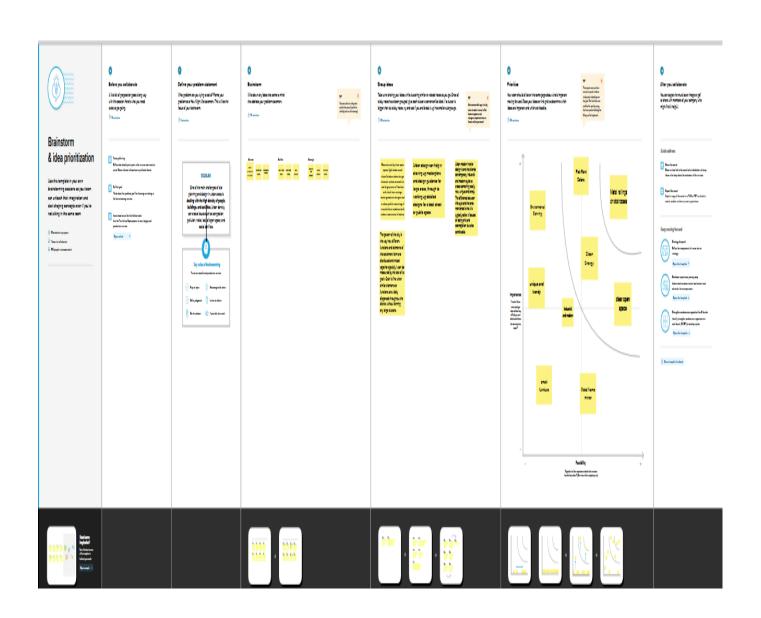
- ♣ The design of the project has been to provide each dwelling with connection to green and leverage the lifestyle offering of People's Place through creating a highly permeable village that is walkable and urban in nature.
- ♣ Buildings are arranged to maximise favourable solar orientation, natural light and cross ventilation.
- ♣ Open plan living spaces are multi-functional and integrate seamlessly with outdoor living spaces and courtyards which tie the landscape to the architecture and interiors.
- ♣ Collaborating across the traditional disciplines of landscape architecture, urban design and architecture to develop meaningful and engaging experiences is at the centre of our creative practice.
- ♣ We invest ourselves in developing a deep understanding of context, culture and community. We are open minded and inquisitive, and we approach every project with passion free from preconception.
- ♣ Through our creative process, the poetics and pragmatics of our designs unlock the unique potential of every project, delivering memorable, curated and serendipitous experiences.
- ♣ Urban design can help in drawing up masterplans and design guidance for large areas, through to working up detailed designs for a local street or public space.
- ♣ It is about designing for people at the human scale, to make life better,
 and to make more attractive places that will remain valuable over time.

Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map



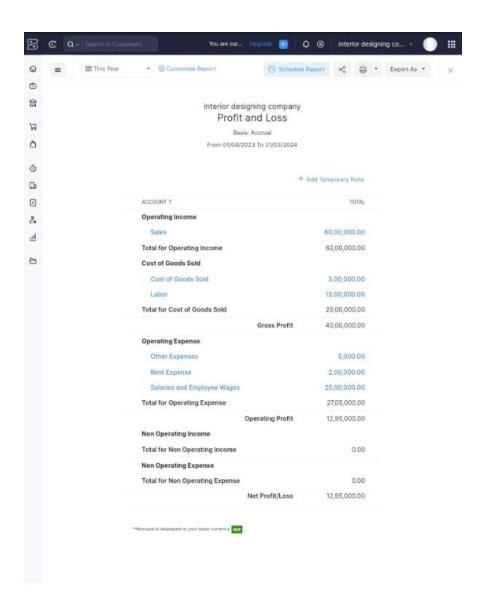
2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



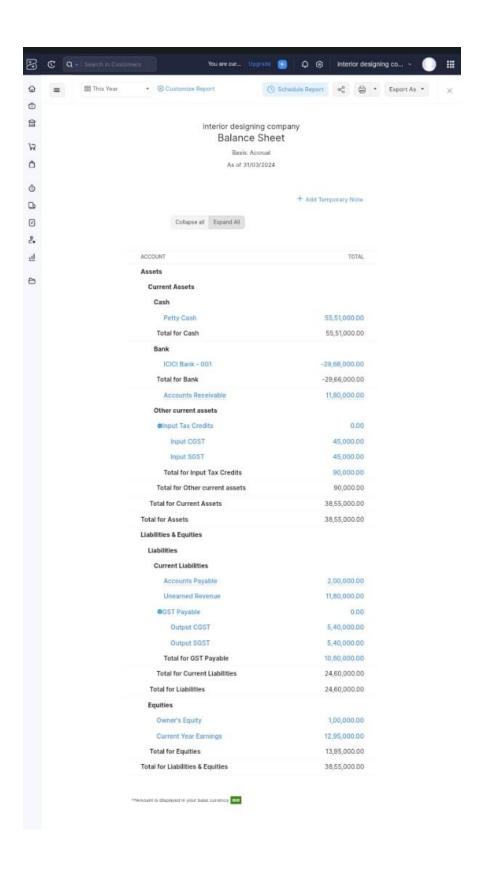
RESULT

3.1 OUTPUT

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT



BALANCE SHEET



ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES

- ✓ Urban design helps encourage research, art, technological advancement and environmental sustainability within communities.
- ✓ Urban design can vastly improve the status and value of space, which may stimulate the local economy, attract tourists to the urban area and improve the quality of life for locals.
- ✓ They may also work to improve traffic flow issues for pedestrians, cyclists and motor vehicles.

DISADVANTAGES

- kighlight potential problems in the built environment.
- 🗷 Cost of land and construction of building on it is high.
- Land suitable for a large-scale unit is difficult to get and is usually, limited in the area.
- Due to the high cost of living in an urban area, labour wages are also high.

APPLICATIONS

There are several great cities in India to pursue interior design, depending on your preferences and goals. Some popular options include:

- Mumbai: Known as the "city of dreams," Mumbai is a hub for the Indian film industry
 and has a thriving design scene. There are many colleges and institutions offering
 interior design programs, as well as many opportunities to work with established
 designers and firms.
- Delhi: The capital of India, Delhi has a rich cultural heritage and a diverse population.
 There are many colleges and institutions offering interior design programs, and the city is home to many architectural and design firms.
- Bengaluru: Also known as Bangalore, this city is known for its technology and start-up scene. There are many colleges and institutions offering interior design programs, and there are many opportunities to work with technology and design companies.
- Chennai: Known for its rich cultural heritage and coastal location, Chennai is an
 important center for South Indian art and architecture. There are many colleges and
 institutions offering interior design programs, and there are many opportunities to
 work with established designers and firms.

Ultimately, the best city for you will depend on your specific interests and goals. Consider researching the different options and talking to current students and professionals to get a better sense of which city might be the best fit for you.

Conclusion

Urban planning, as a form of collective decision making relating to spatial outcomes, has goals oriented to individual, community, and state-oriented capacity building. At the same time, it seeks to balance these intentions against some level of centralized imposition of rules and parameters that ensure achievement of equity, efficiency, and ecologically sound outcomes across overall settlements, regions, and nations. Following from this, a fundamental tenet of recovery is that it should lead to improvements, especially regarding risk reduction over time, in the ways that the built environment is managed in terms of the range of incremental individual decisions and overarching directions for change that inform smaller scale decisions.

Recovery should not re-create risks or develop additional vulnerabilities. The often used slogan for this is "building back better." In urban planning terms it is tensioned against the challenge for retention of pre-event settings, for it is common that many aspects of a community may be in a serviceable state and which represent a significant level of investment. Accordingly, the prospect of modifying road patterns, tenure boundaries, building regulations, and ways of using land generally, particularly those that are expensive to comply with, may mean that trade-offs are made that erode the ability to improve risk levels during recovery. The underlying principle is to link post-disaster reconstruction with longer term risk reduction and mitigation to ensure that the same conditions of exposure and vulnerability are not repeated.

FUTURE SCOPE:

- ➤ A career in the field of interior designing is very promising, according to a report by Brandongaille, as the interior design jobs are expected to grow by 13% in the next decade.
- ➤ As per a research conducted by CII, out of the total 36,387 designers in India, 10.17% are interior designers
- ➤ The scope of interior designers in India is wider than you think and is not limited to posh apartments or houses.
- ➤ Commercial projects include retail stores, shopping malls, hotels, pubs, cafes, corporate hospitals, colleges, and private schools.
- > To exhibit Creativity, there are art galleries and designing a museum.
- ➤ Many interior designers work in hotels and high-end residential properties.
- ➤ It is an excellent career choice for those who are interested in the field and have a creative imagination.
- ➤ Working as an interior designer is one of the most desirable careers one can pursue in today's world because it allows you to work in a creative field while also providing you with financial security.
- ➤ Interior design is a wide-ranging career covering architecture and planning, merchandising, protection, restaurants, housing, and other services.