

CENTRAL VISTA, NEW DELHI, INDIA
DR. PRAFULLA PARLEWAR, PROFESSOR,
SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, NEW DELHI

WWW.SPA.AC.IN

CONTENTS

- HISTORIC CITIES
- LUTYEN'S DELHI
- PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
- PROBLEM





Madina
मदिना

Titoli
तितोली

Rurki
रुड़की

Rohtak
रोहतक

Mokhra
मोखरा

Kharkhoda
खरखौदा

334B

Rai
राई

Baghpat
बागपत

Dhikoli
ढिकौली

334B

Jani
जानी

Mohiuddin
मोहिउद्दीनपुर

alanaur
कलानौर

Hassangarh
हसनगढ़

344P

Khekra
खेकड़ा

Modinagar
मोदीनगर

352

Dighal
दीघल

Sampla
सांपला

Jasaur Kheri
जसौर खेड़ी

Pavi Sadakpur
पवी सड़कपुर

Muradnagar
मुरादनगर

NE3

Faridnag
फरिदनगर

an

Dubaldhan
दुबलधन

Beri
बेरी

Dujana
दुजाना

Chhara
छारा

Mandothi
मांडौठी

Bahadurgarh
बहादुरगढ़

Delhi
दिल्ली

Ghaziabad
गाजियाबाद

Pilk
पिलक

ina
धेन

Chhapraula
छपरौला

Dha
धौत

Chhuchhakwas
छुछकवास

Jhajjar
झज्जर

352R

Badli
बादली

New Delhi
नई दिल्ली

Noida
नोएडा

Dadri
दादरी

narli
डली

Badsa
बादसा

Gurugram
गुरुग्राम

Bandhwari
बंधवाड़ी

Faridabad
फरीदाबाद

Farukh Nagar
फारुख नगर

352W

Kosli
कोसली

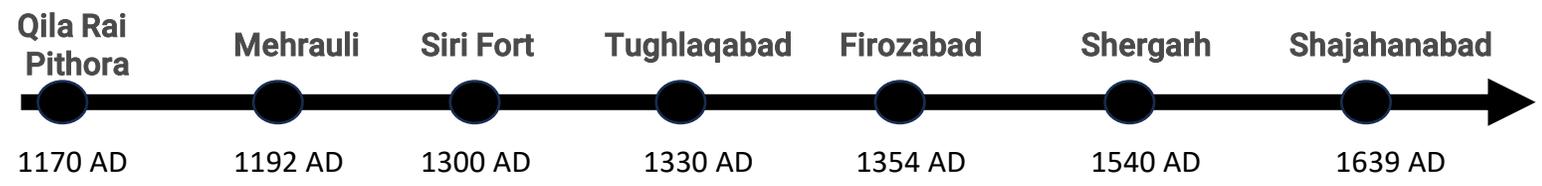
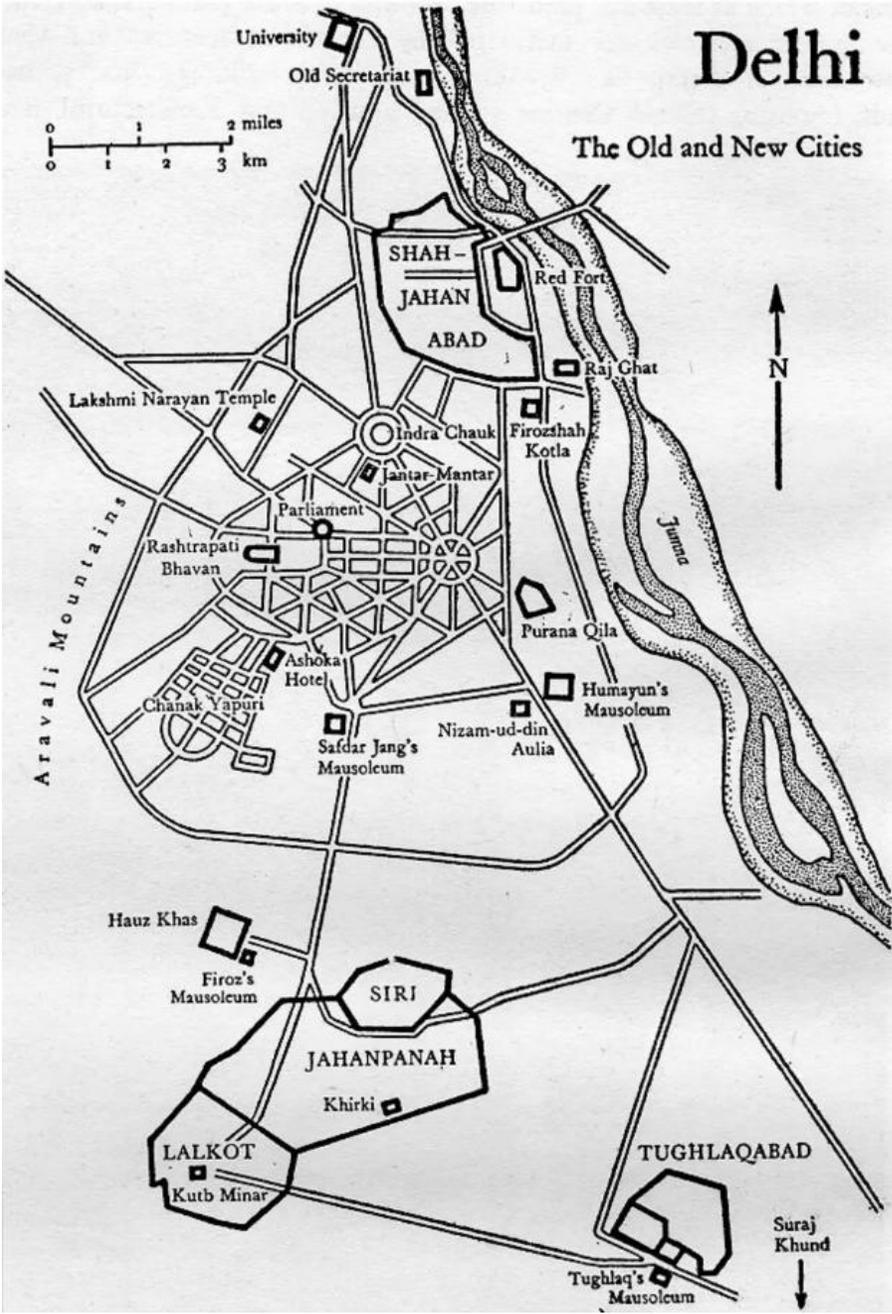
Gudiyani
गुदियानी

Maruti Kunj
मारुति कुंज

Tigaon
तिगाँव

Dankaur
डंकौर

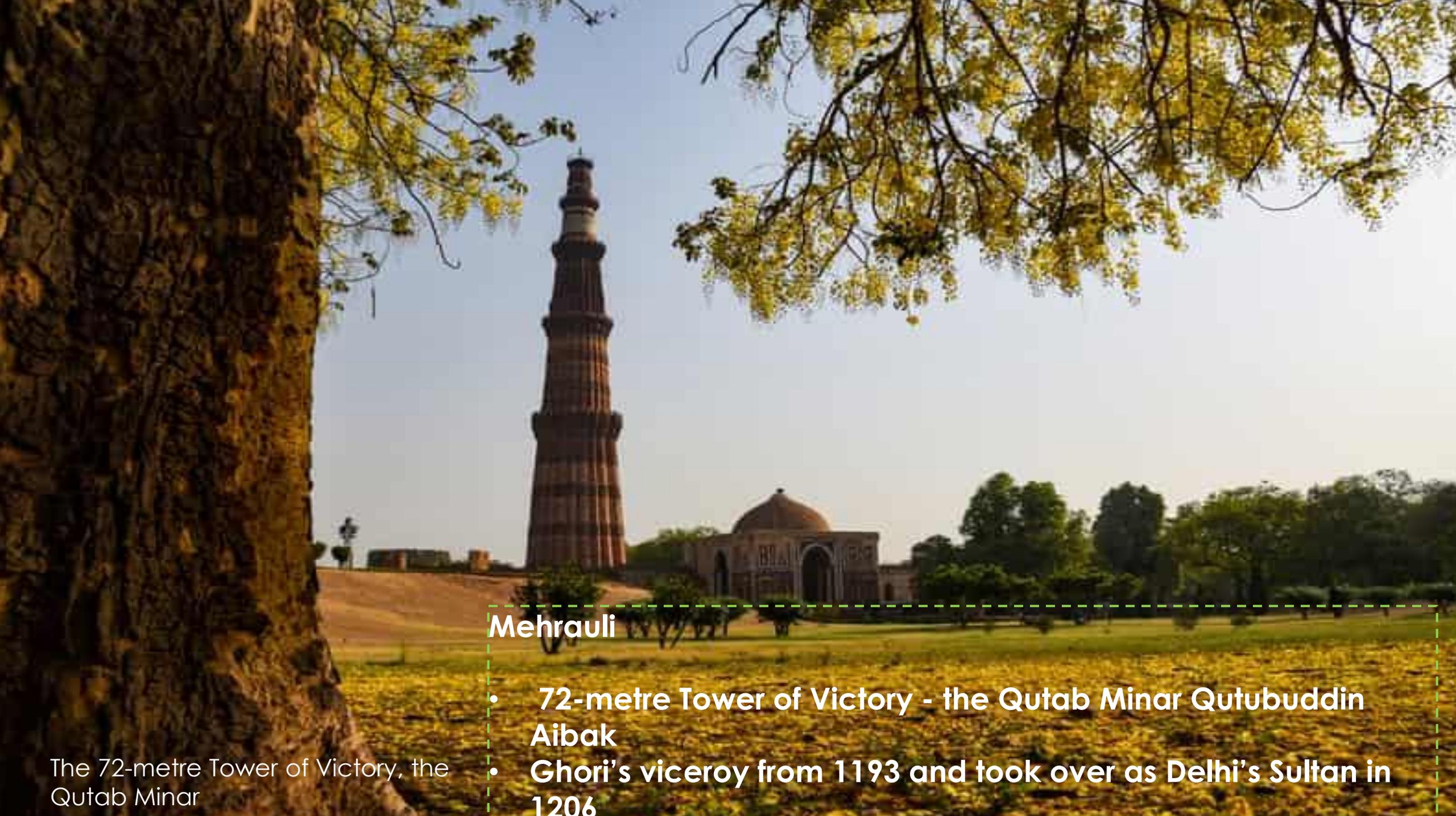
Dhouj



Qila Rai Pithora

- Qila Rai Pithora in the reign of King Prithviraj Chauhan
- Spread across Southern part of Delhi's

Ramparts of Qila Rai Pithora near the Qutab Minar



Mehrauli

- **72-metre Tower of Victory - the Qutab Minar Qutubuddin Aibak**
- **Ghori's viceroy from 1193 and took over as Delhi's Sultan in 1206**

The 72-metre Tower of Victory, the Qutab Minar

A view of the Masjid
in Siri Fort

Siri

- Turkish tribe from Afghanistan, Khilji known as Allauddin Khilji
- Khilji's unsuccessful in making tower like Qutab Minar

Tughlaqabad

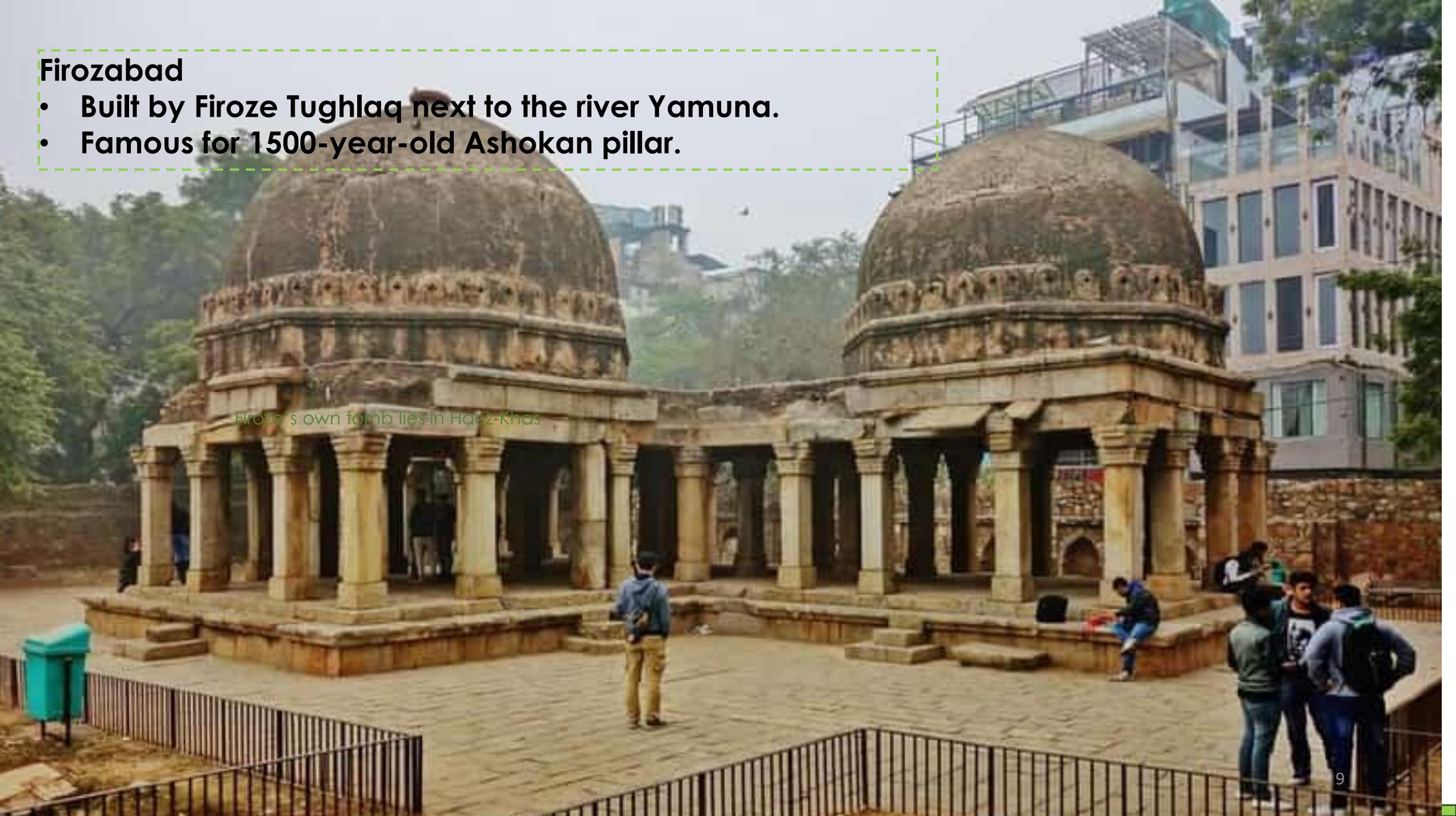


- Built by the headstrong, tyrannical ruler Tughlaq
- Abandoned Tughlaqabad Fort, fearing under a curse from Saint Nizamuddin Auliya.

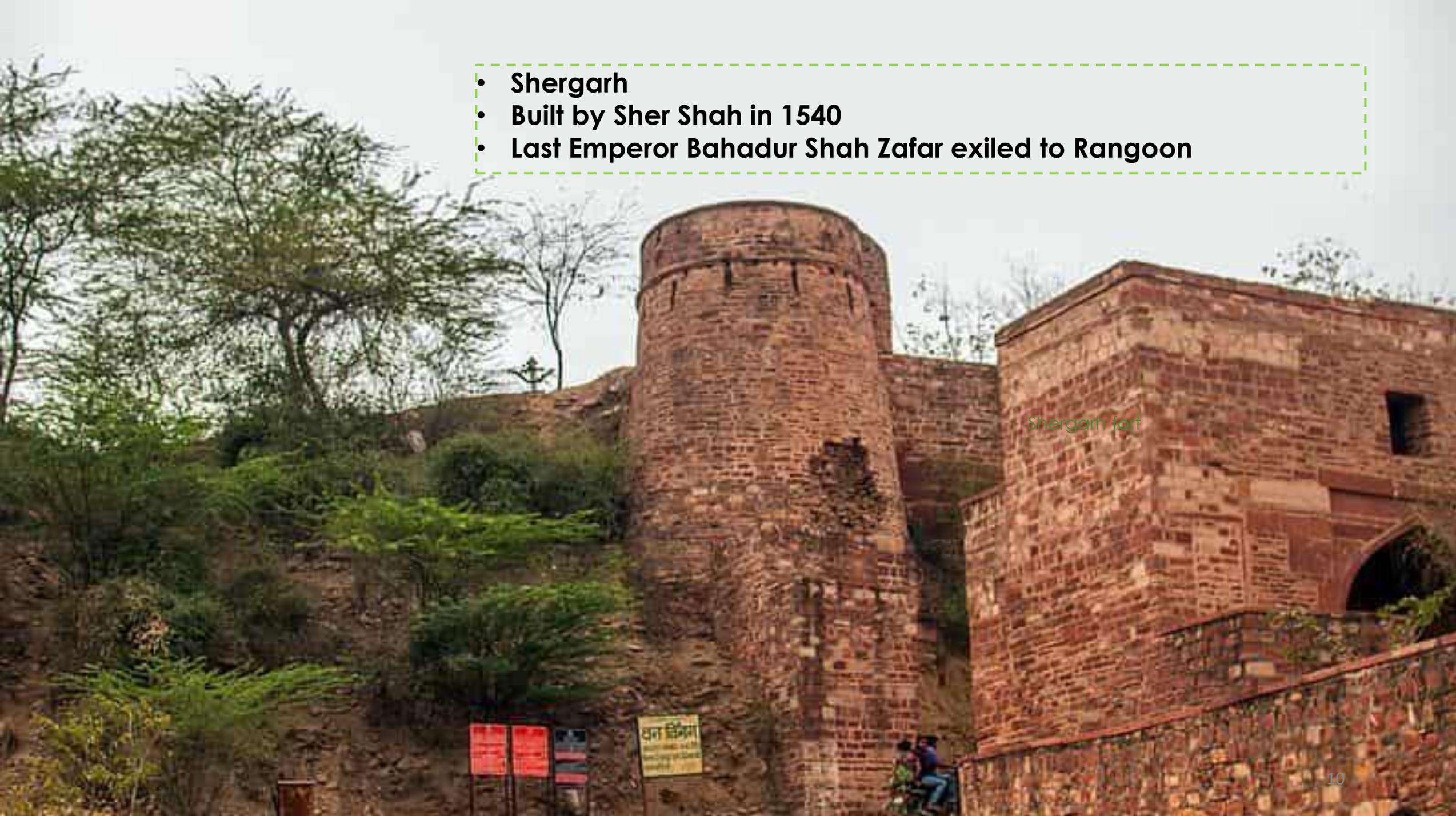
Firozabad

- Built by Firoze Tughlaq next to the river Yamuna.
- Famous for 1500-year-old Ashokan pillar.

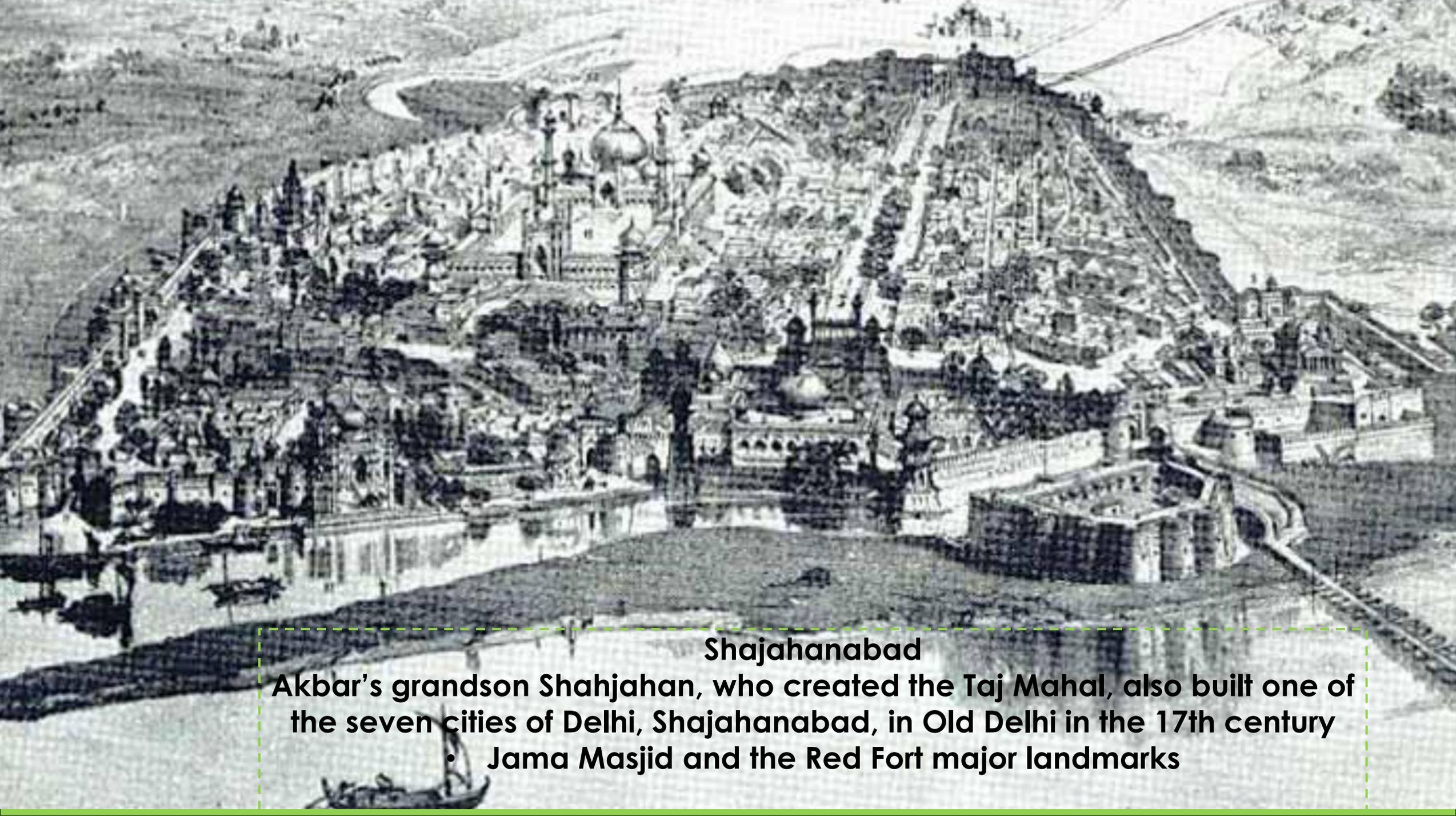
Firoze's own tomb lies in Hauz-Khas



- Shergarh
- Built by Sher Shah in 1540
- Last Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar exiled to Rangoon



Shergarh fort



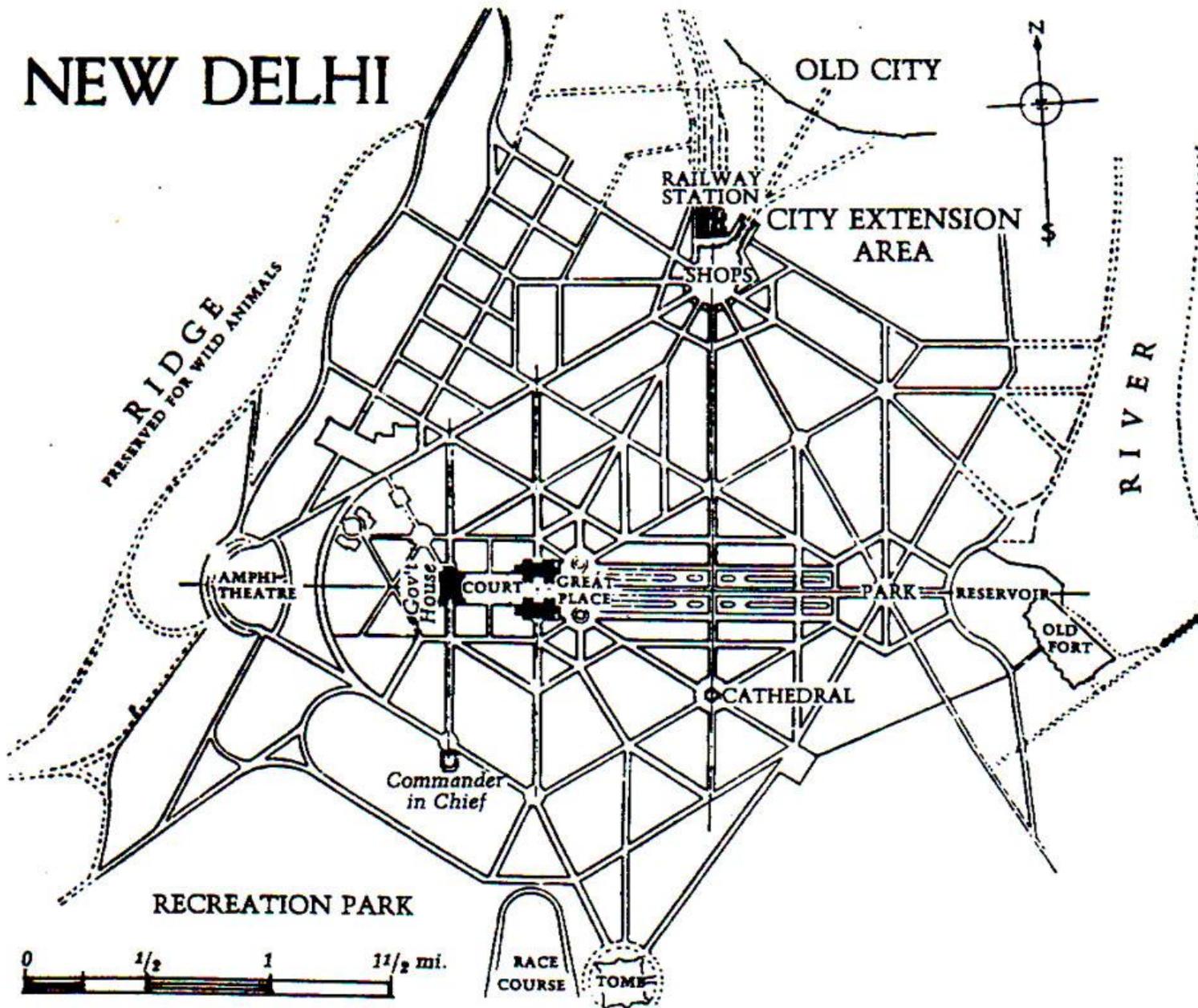
Shahjahanabad

Akbar's grandson Shahjahan, who created the Taj Mahal, also built one of the seven cities of Delhi, Shahjahanabad, in Old Delhi in the 17th century

- Jama Masjid and the Red Fort major landmarks



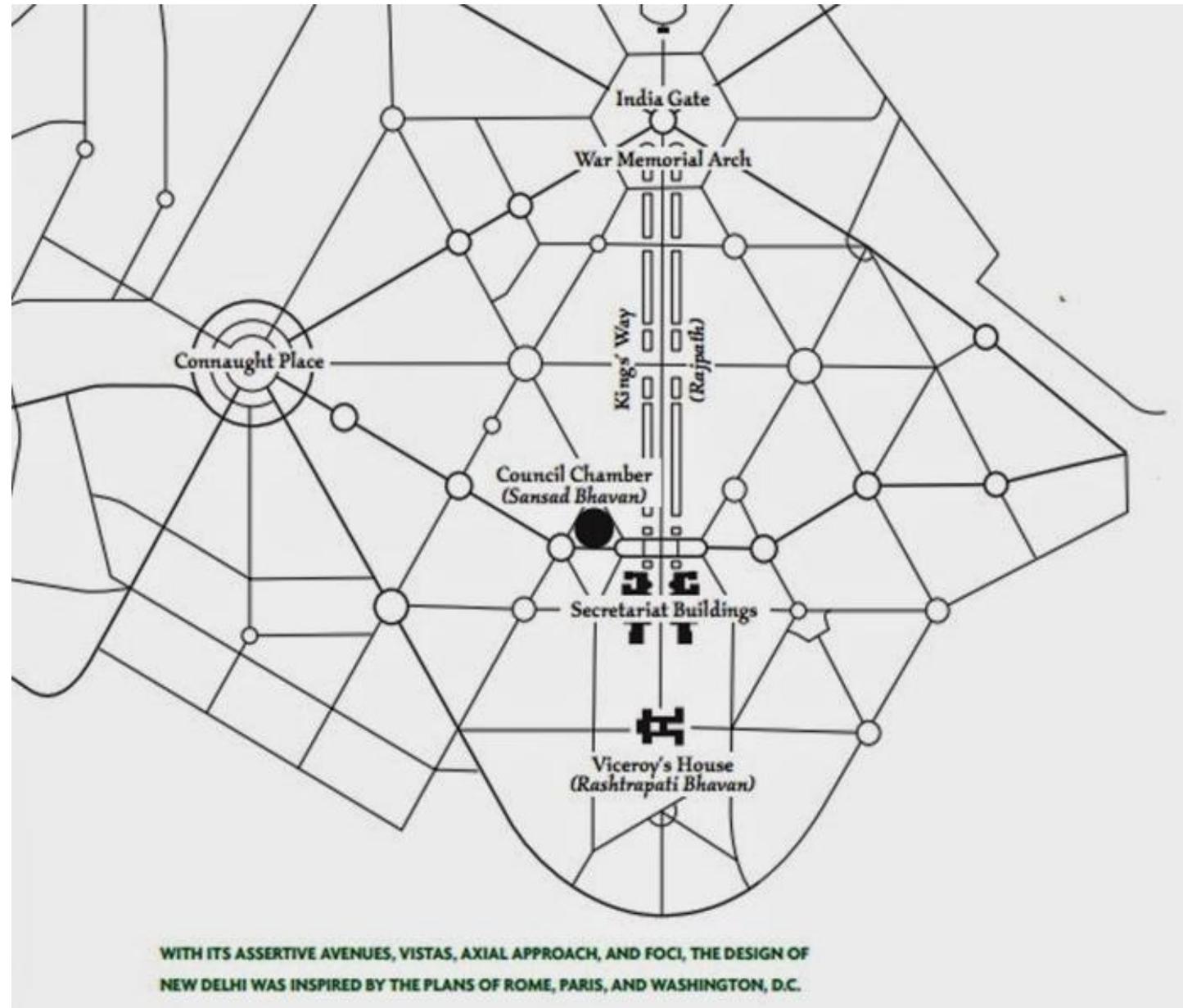
NEW DELHI



Lutyens' Delhi Planning:

- Edward Lutyens finalized the layout of **Lutyens' New Delhi** in 1915.
- European Renaissance Style as inspiration Paris, Rome, Washington etc.
- Elaborate designs of the plantation
- Design followed British Imperial standards;
- Great inspiration from nature.
- Central axis is the main feature of this city.
- The axis with rectangular mall surrounded by government offices.
- The Viceroy's House acted as the crown of this central axis.

- Initial plan for the streets was to make them intersect at 90 degrees, inspired by NYC.
- Green roundabouts with big trees to break the force of dust storms
- Finally, three-lane streets, radiating from the central vista converged into hexagonal nodes
- The master plan consisted of two main streets, today known as Rajpath and Janpath



Delhi's Master Plan by Lutyens

- The British relocated their capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911
- In Delhi, the Raisana hill was chosen so that the Viceroy's House could be elevated above the rest of the city as a symbol of power and majesty.
- Lutyens led the Delhi masterplan, which was originally designed to resemble New York's grid layout.
- Lord Harding advised on wind and dust challenges faced by landlocked Delhi, & referred the plans for Rome, Paris, and Washington for planning.
- Lutyens revised the plan for Delhi's Imperial City to include triangles and hexagonal shapes from right angles which was originally inspired from New York's planning.
- Lutyens' Delhi plan incorporates greenery for aesthetics and wind resilience, drawing inspiration from the 'Garden City Movement', meticulously planting trees with principles such as symmetry and avenue shading and intertwining them into parks around monuments.

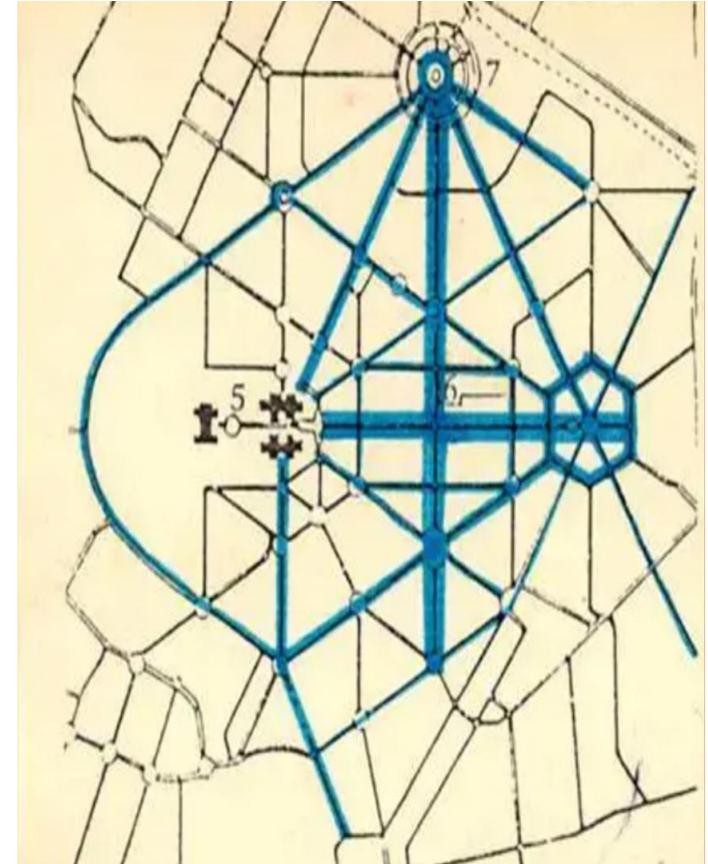
Delhi's Master Plan by Lutyens

- Lutyens Delhi combines natural and historical wonders, with visual corridors linking the government complex to the Jama Masjid, Indraprastha, and Safdarjung Tomb.
- Central planning is centered on Rajpath, which includes the government complexes Rashtrapati Bhavan and India Gate.
- British residential zones surround the government complex, while Connaught Place and Old Delhi are beyond. Secretariat buildings flank Rajpath, while Jan Path connects to Connaught Place.
- Lutyens designed a bungalow zone for British officials using the G+1 typology, emphasizing privacy and green space.
- Using indigenous materials and Indian elements, Lutyens combines Western and Hindu styles in Indo-Saracenic architecture.

Delhi's Master Plan by Lutyens

Site Selection :

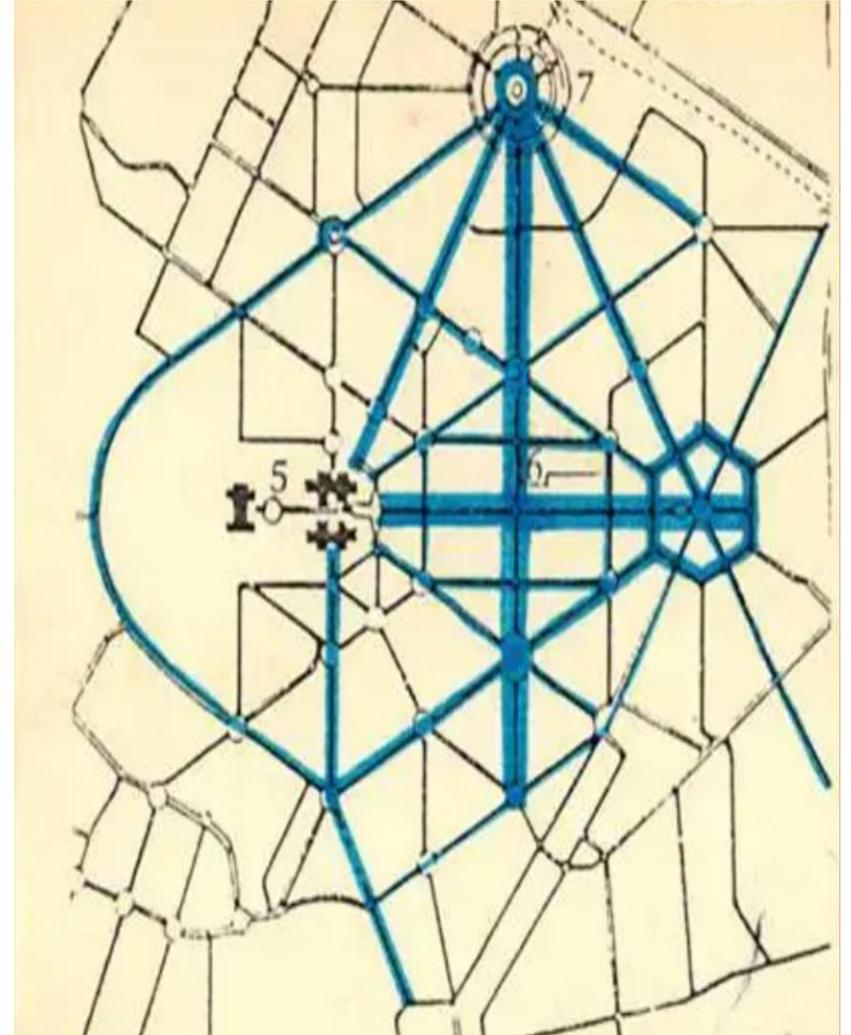
- Lutyens' Delhi was well-drained, with slopes and plains between the ridge and the river,
- Monuments to vanished empires lining its eastern and southern margins
- Panoramic view from Shahjahanabad and Kotla Firoz Shah in the north to Tughlaqabad and the Qutub in the south



Delhi's Master Plan by Lutyens

Processional route :

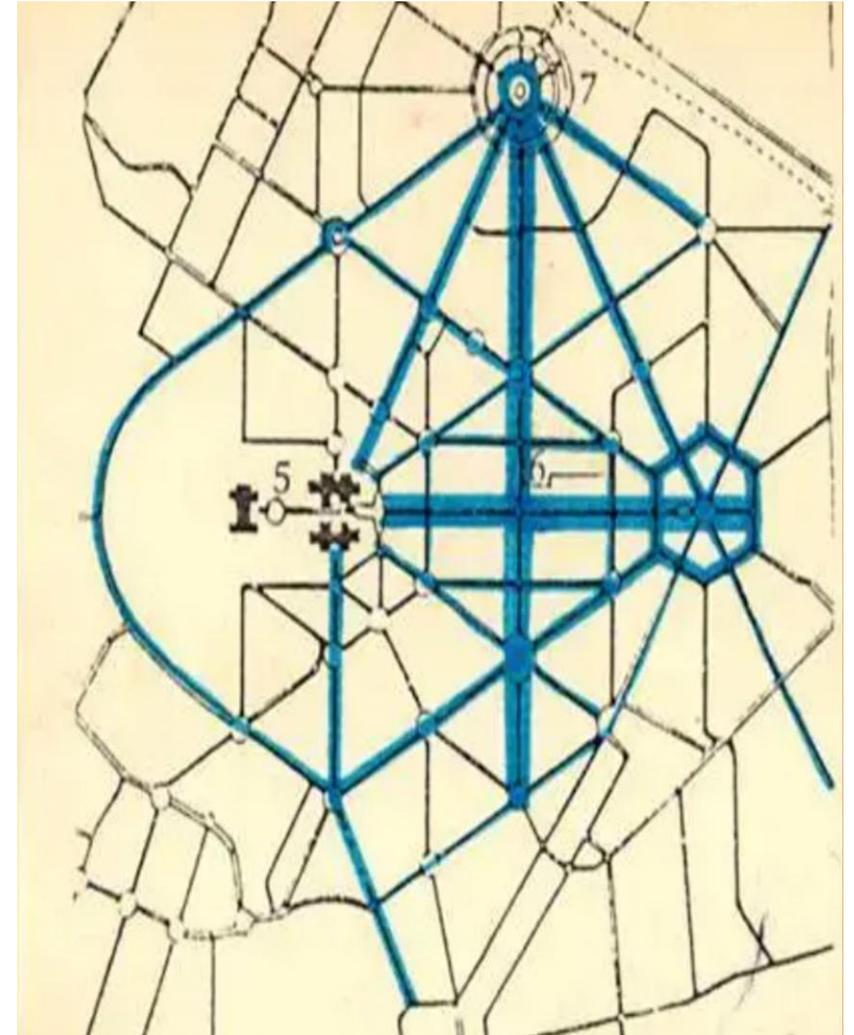
- Main processional route, Kingsway, leads from Old Fort through a ceremonial gate to the base of Raisina Hill, where it intersects with the N-S axis,
- Queensway, and ends at Connaught Place, where four large buildings stand: the Oriental Institute, National Museum, National Library, and Imperial Record Office.



Delhi's Master Plan by Lutyens

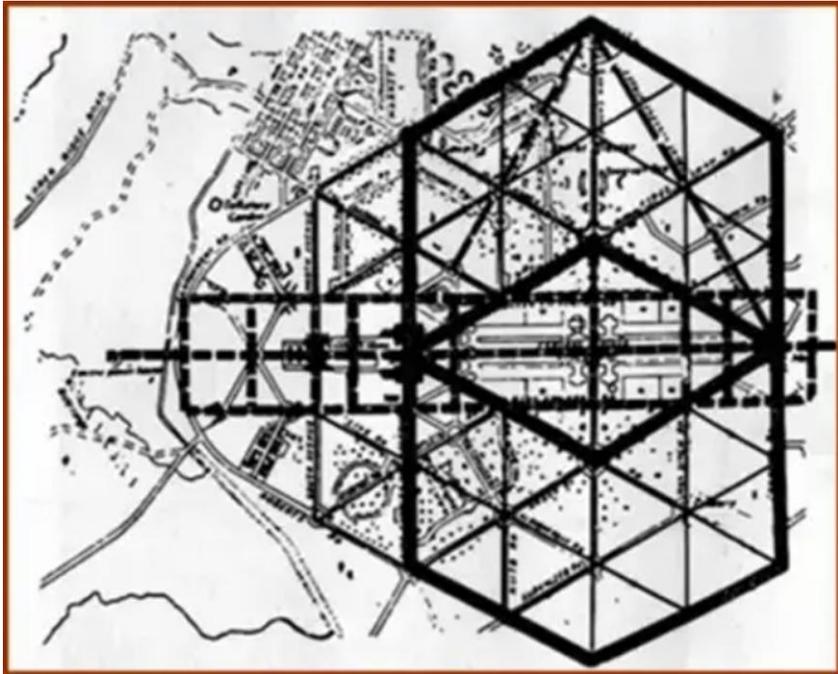
Residential allocation :

- Within the hexagonal grids of Lutyens' Delhi, housing were designated based on criteria such as occupational rank, and socio-economic status.
- North-East axis serving as the city's main business avenue,
- Residences of local administrators and European clerks located South-West of the station.
- Housing for council and higher officials near the Raisina Acropolis
- Senior gazetted officers live north and south of Kingsway



Delhi's Master Plan by Lutyens

Road Networks :

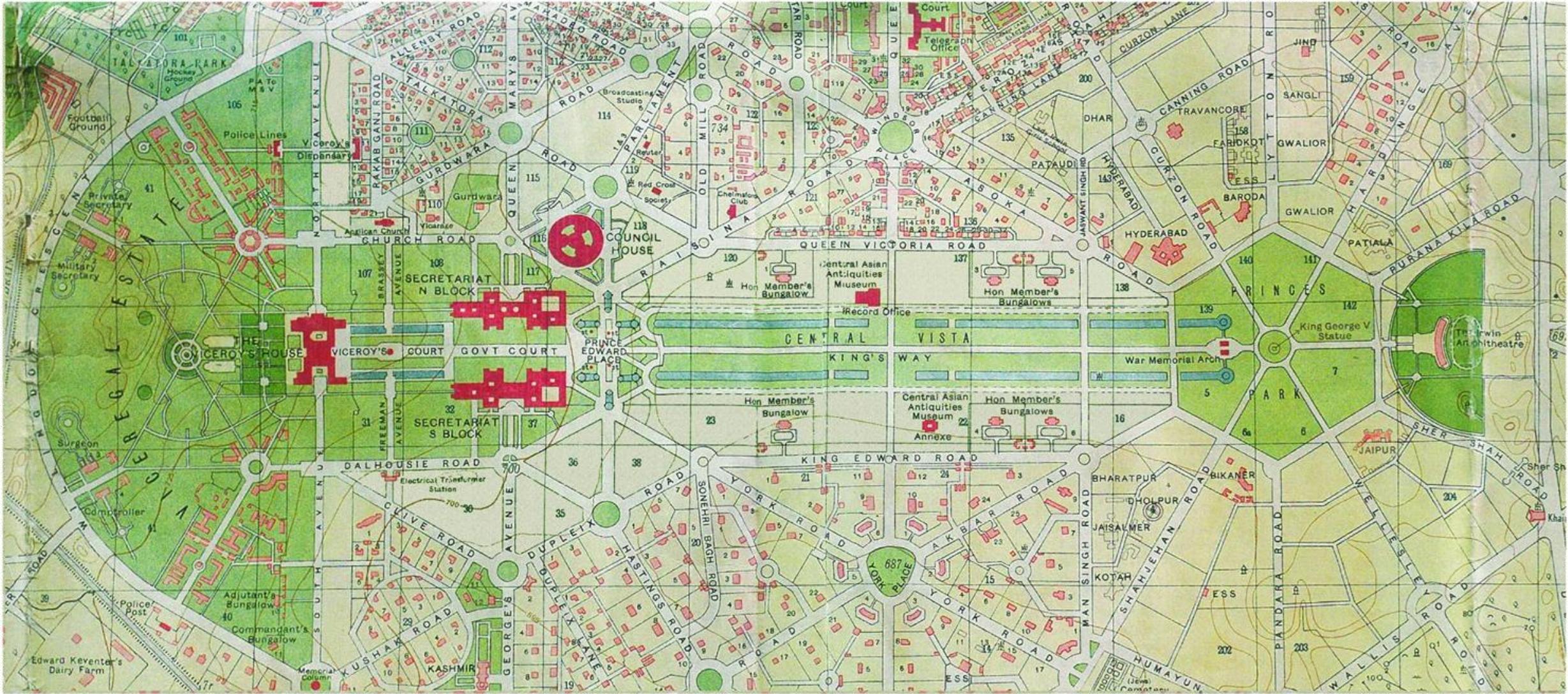


- Aside from the major pathway, the avenue widths ranged from 18m to 180m.
- The original road design accommodated 6000 vehicles and allowed for carriageway expansion.
- The road network consisted of diagonals and radials at 30°/60° angles, which formed triangles and hexagons.
- To maintain focus, points of climax were placed every $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along the avenues.

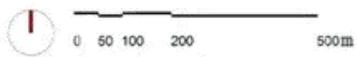
Delhi's Master Plan by Lutyens

Bungalow area :

- Low-density development in Lutyens' Delhi included bungalows for senior gazetted officers with ample gardens and trees that were thematically consistent with the residential area.
- Dwelling units ranged in size from 7000 to 8000 square feet, with a maximum height of 25 feet and 16% ground coverage (F.A.R. of 23).
- Physical elements such as road width, elevation, compound size, and vegetation revealed a social hierarchy.
- Elevation, compound and dwelling size, road and area names, vegetation type and quantity, gate size, and nameplates all served as indicators of status.



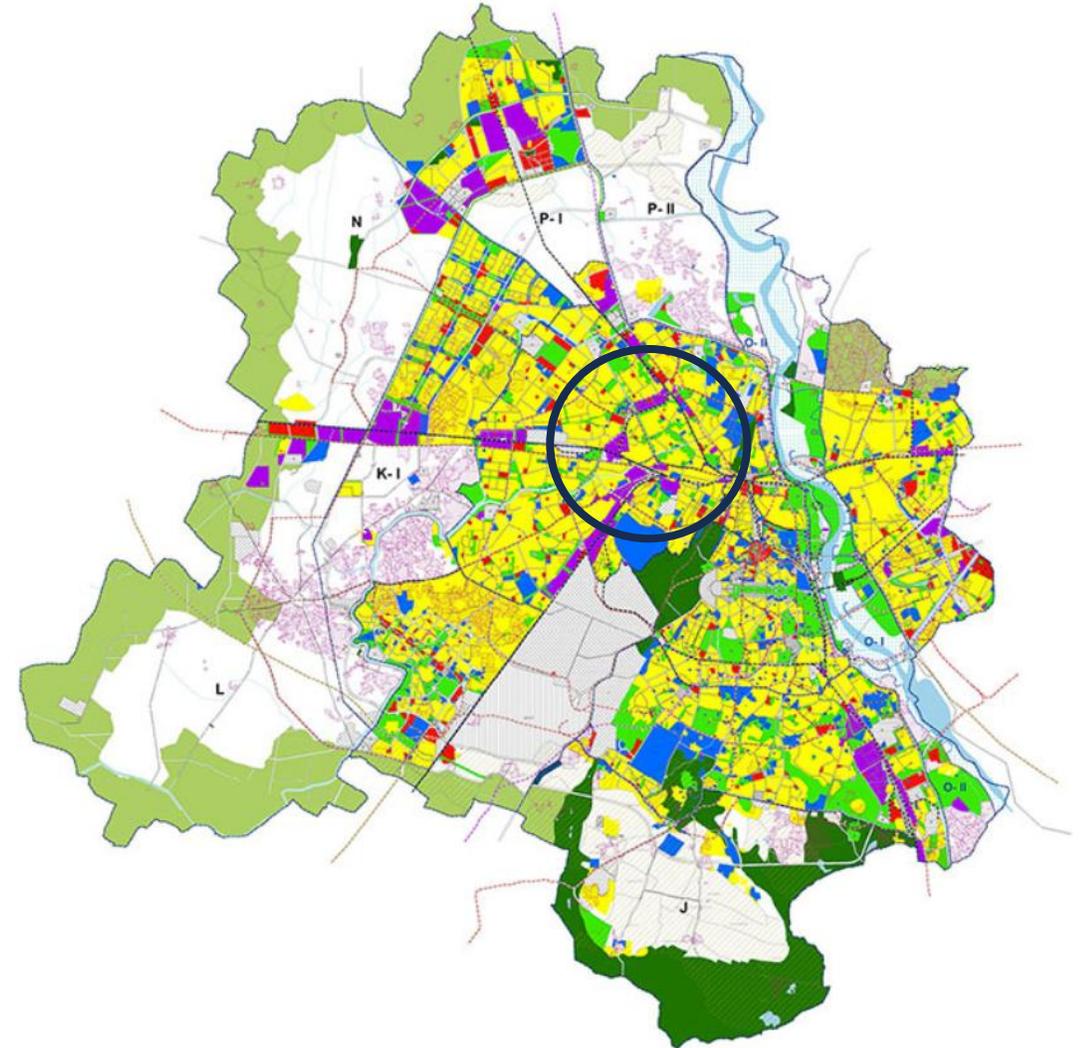
Central Vista - 1931



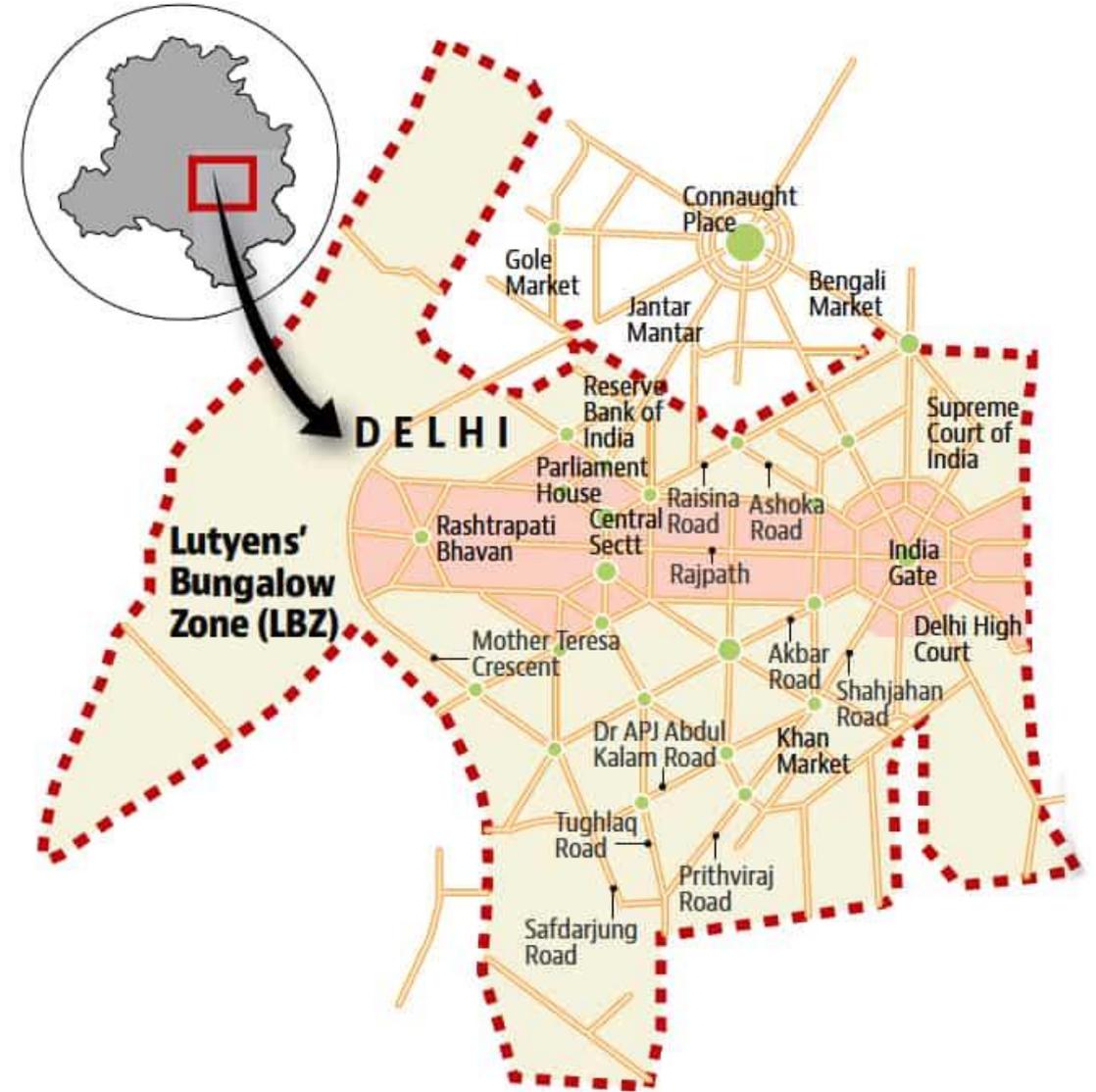


MASTER PLAN FOR DELHI 2041

- Lutyens' Delhi or The Lutyens Bungalow Zone (LBZ) is the 'Imperial City' of New Delhi
- Significant part serving as India's political and administrative hub.
- It is the central area of Delhi comprising a part of Zone D of the Delhi Master Plan 2021 prepared by the Delhi Development Authority, the statutory development agency for Delhi.



- Lutyens' Delhi or The Lutyens Bungalow Zone (LBZ) is the 'Imperial City' of New Delhi
- Significant part serving as India's political and administrative hub.
- It is the central area of Delhi comprising a part of Zone D of the Delhi Master Plan 2021 prepared by the Delhi Development Authority, the statutory development agency for Delhi.

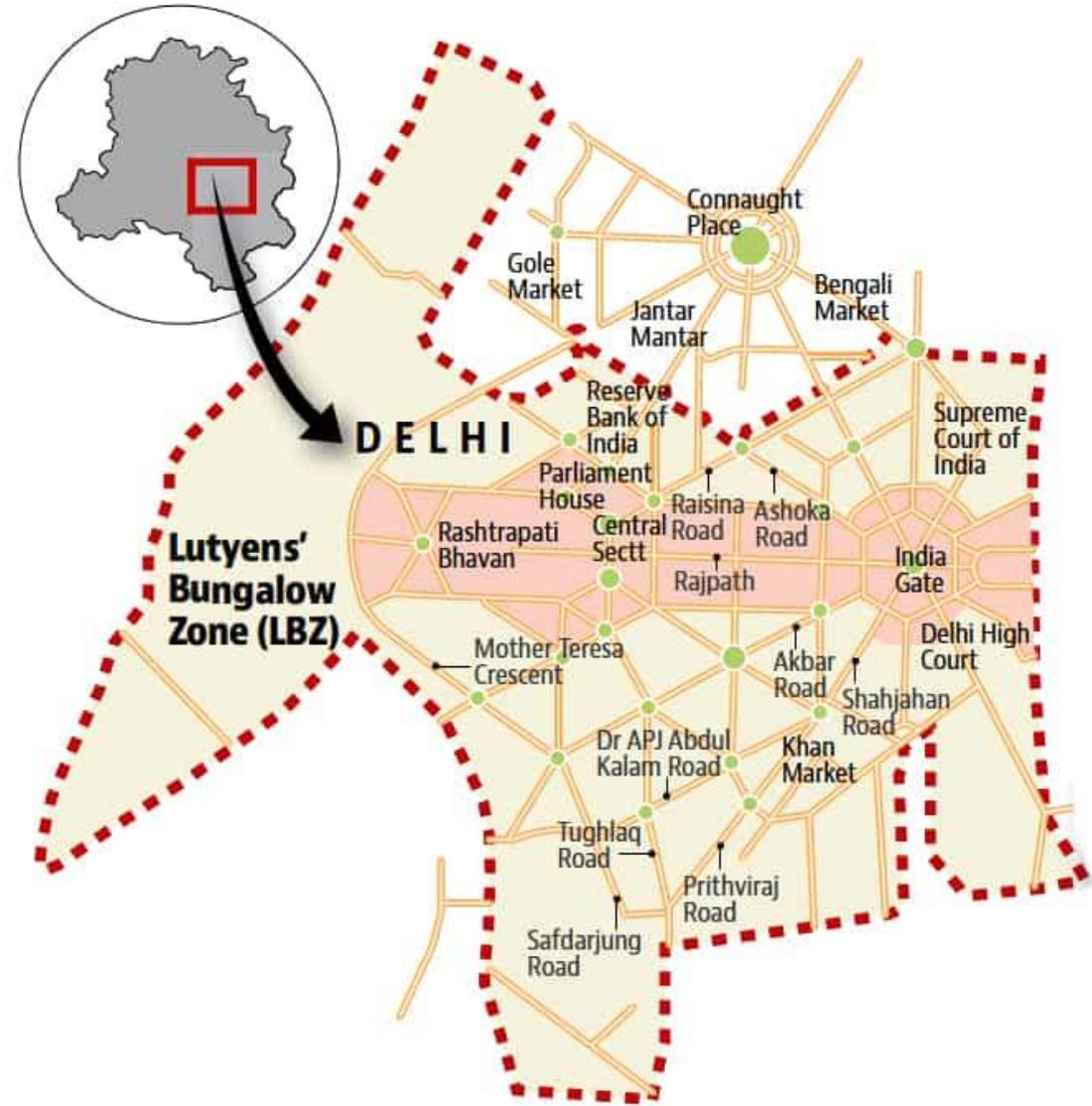


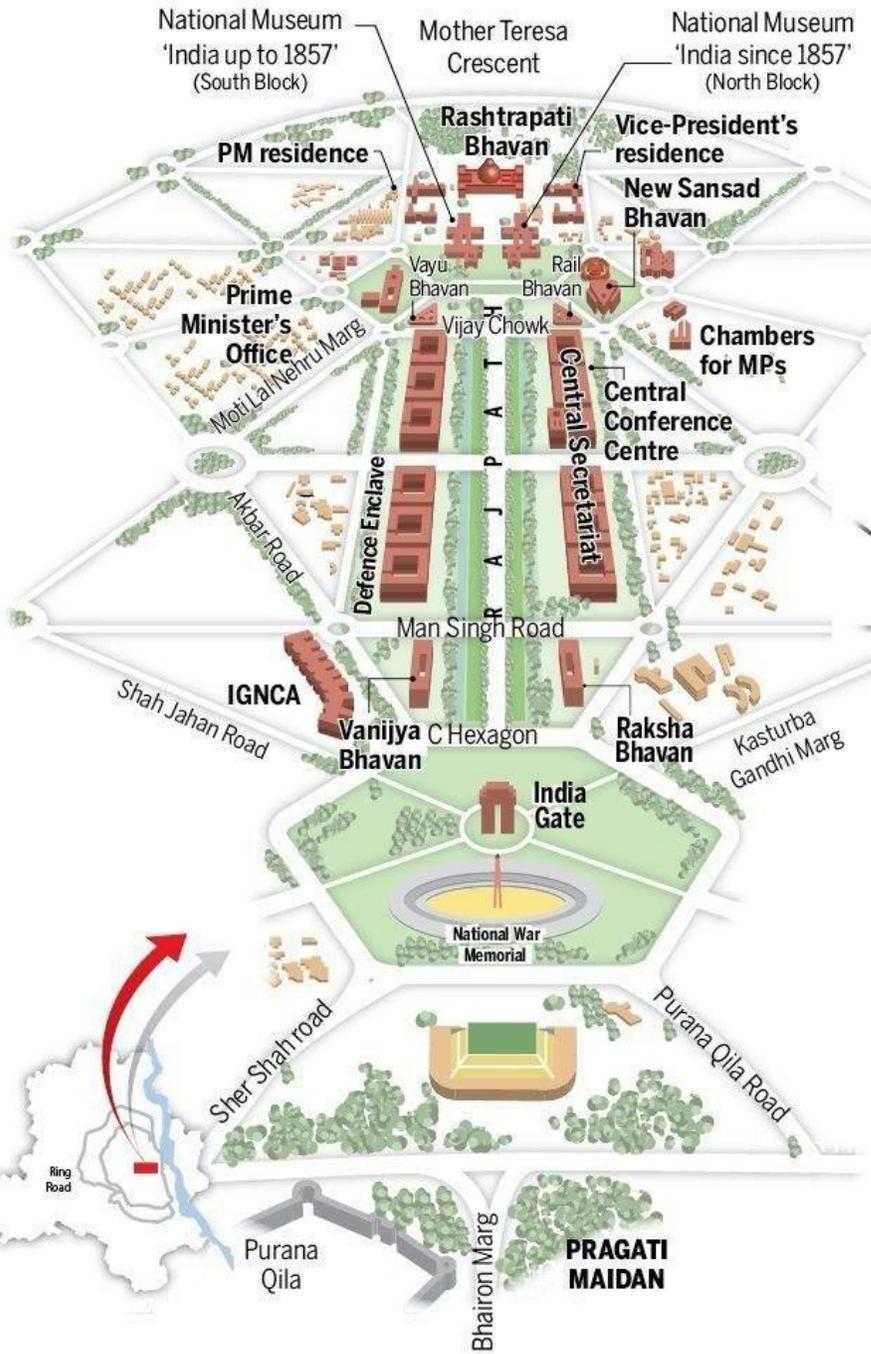
1912 : An Imperial New Delhi Plan was made by Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, a British Architect.

1932 : An Imperial New Delhi Plan was implemented and inaugurated in the year.

1947 : After independence settlement in Delhi comprised of,
a) old Delhi or Shahjahanabad,
b) Civil Lines to the north of Shahjahanabad
c) New Delhi designed by Sir Lutyens to the south of Shahjahanabad.

1958 : After Independence, Delhi Development Authority was formed.





1962 : The Master Plan for Delhi was prepared and notified in the year. The Master Plan was to be implemented by the Delhi Development Authority.

1974 : Demolition of several old barracks and horse stables. Redevelopment of parts

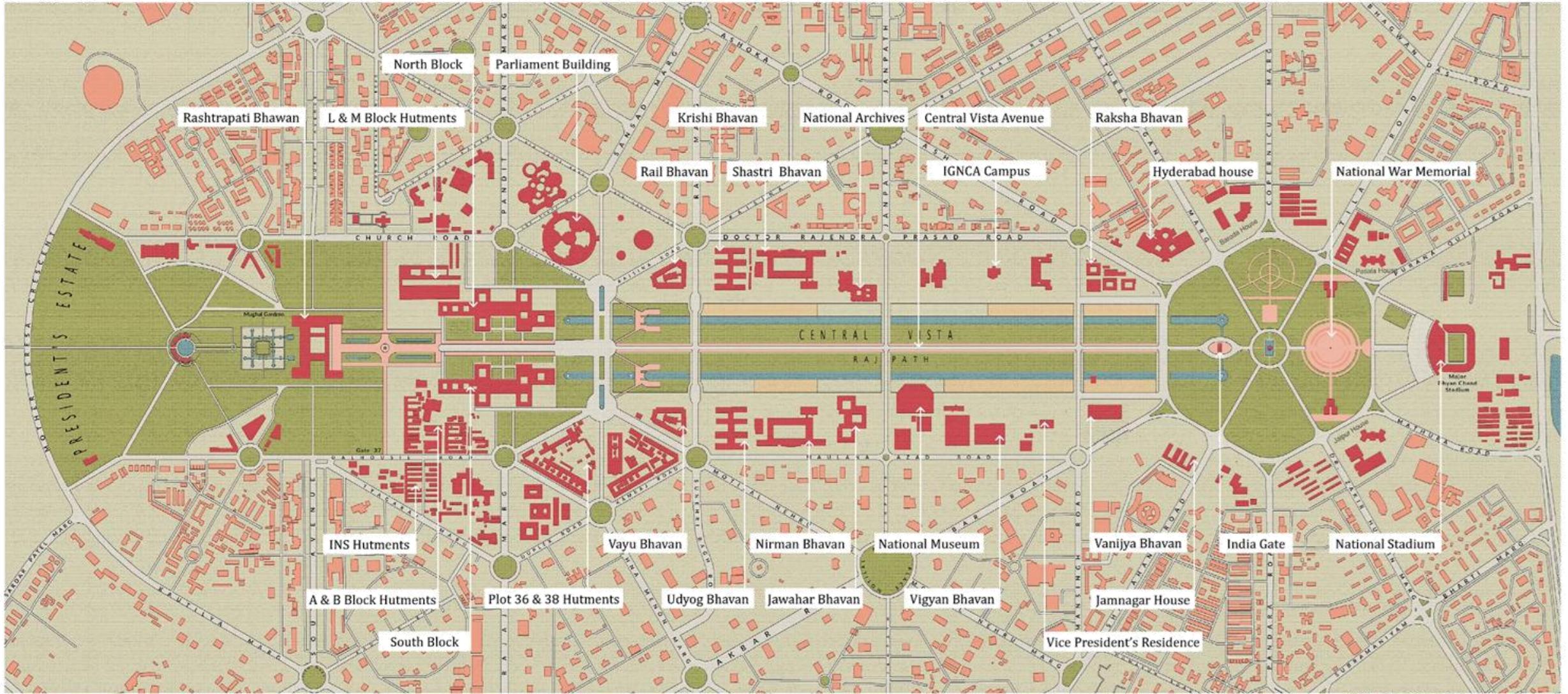
1985 : the Government of India imposed a temporary ban on multistoried buildings

1988 : The Government of India, introduced the concept of Lutyens Bungalow Zone and guidelines for development within the same.

2003 : The boundary of the Lutyens Bungalow Zone has been changed in the year 2003 and the same is in vogue till date.

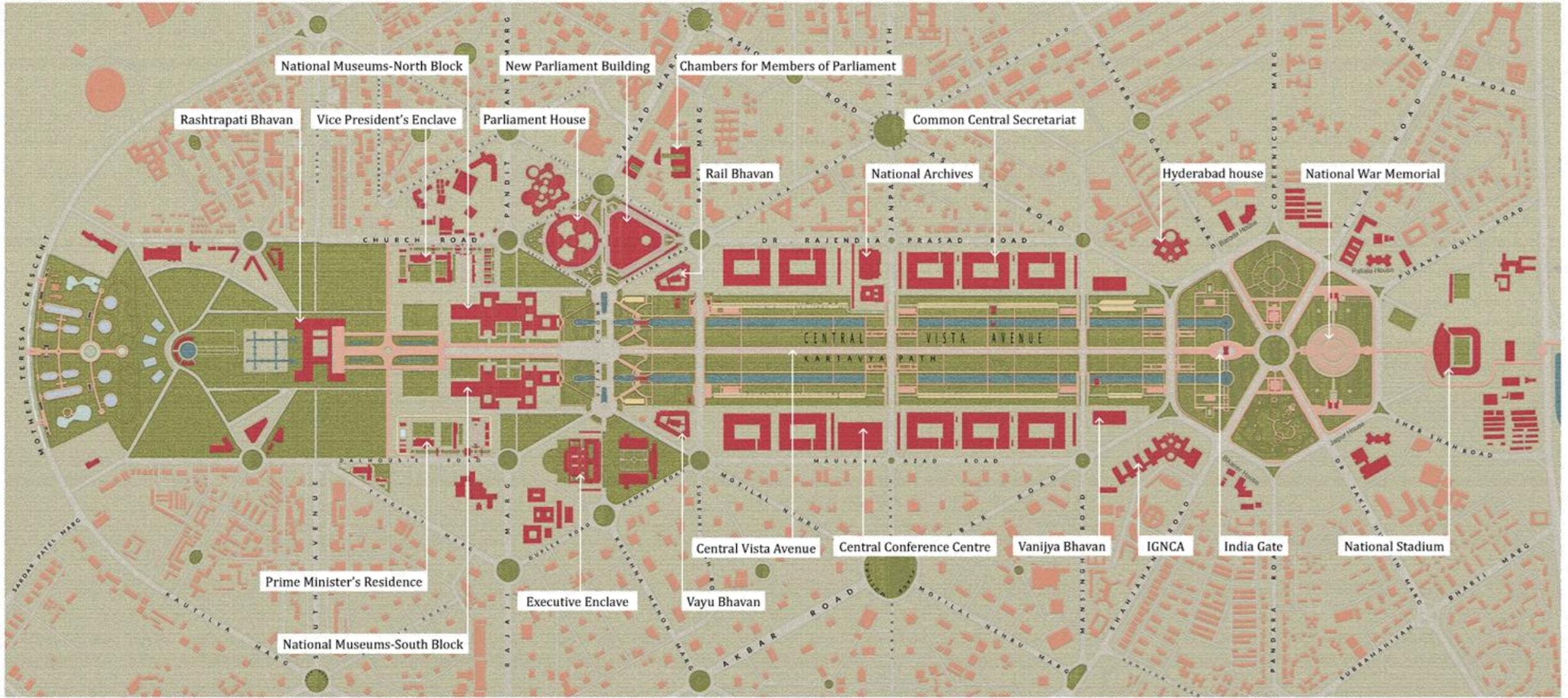
i) 1988 : 25.88 sq.km. & ii) 2003 : 28.73 sq. km.

A New Urban Design at Central Vista



Central Vista - 2019





Central Vista - Proposed





CENTRAL VISTA – KARTYVYA PATH













CENTRAL VISTA MASTER PLAN



GUIDING PRINCIPALS



Restoring the Original Symmetry and
Layout of the Central Vista



Strengthening the Functioning of
Legislature



Improving Productivity and Efficiency of
Administration



Conservation and Rejuvenation of
Cultural and Heritage Facilities



Providing Adequate and Secure
Infrastructure for Executive Offices



Ensuring Environmental Sustainability,
Expanding Public Space and Extending
the Central Vista Axis



Providing Adequate and Secure
Facilities for the Hon'ble Vice President
and the Hon'ble Prime Minister

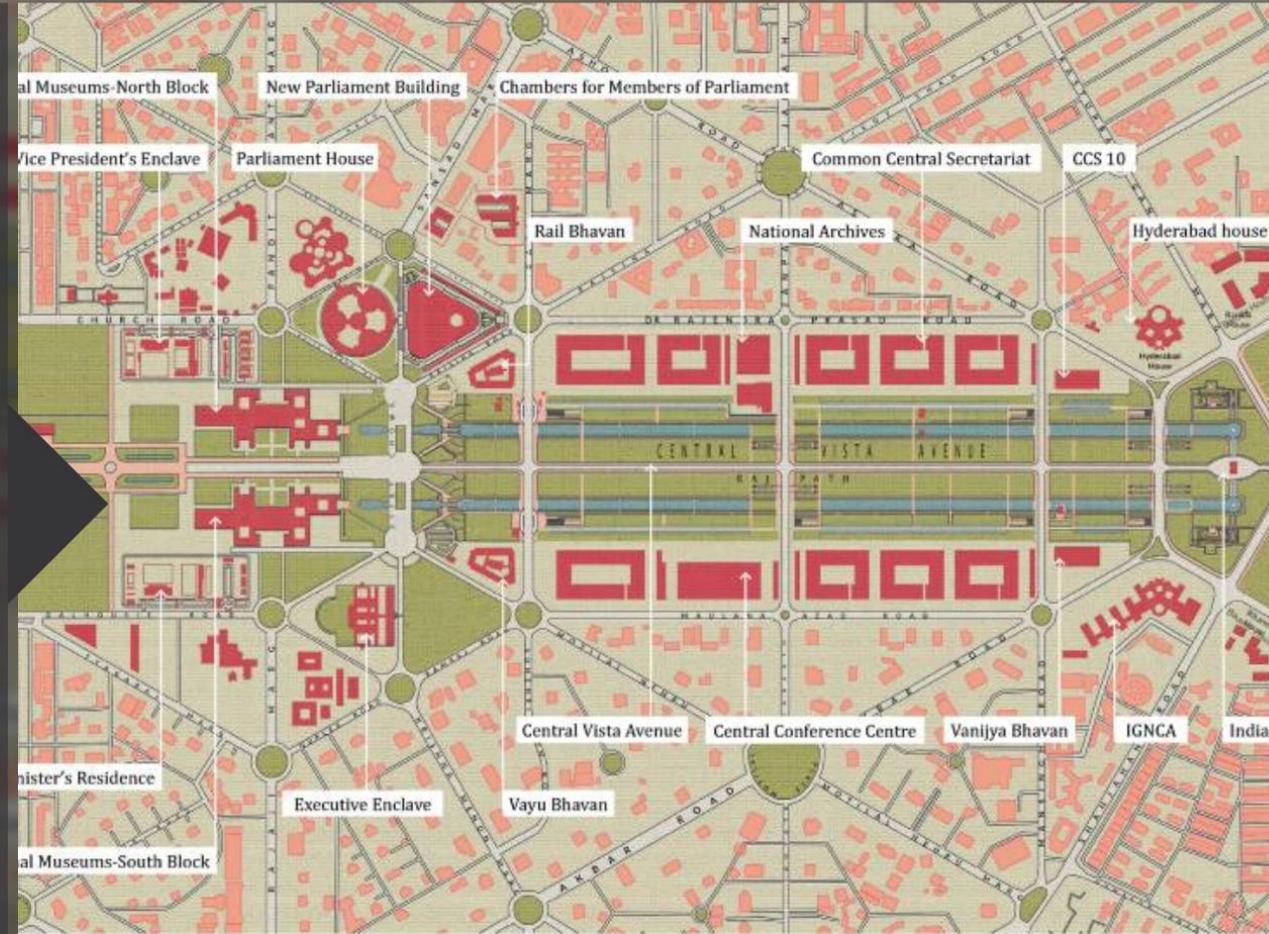


Promoting Transit Oriented Development

1

Restoring the Original Symmetry and Layout of the Central Vista

The Central Vista was originally designed with a strong underpinning geometry, splendid symmetry and a carefully choreographed processional route (axis, focal, point, nodes and termination). The Master Plan aims to restore the original symmetry and order, while respecting the Heritage of the building and spaces.





2

Strengthening the Functioning of Legislature

The Master Plan proposes the first purpose-designed Parliament for independent India, equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure to meet all needs of an expanded Parliament. After the present building is retrofitted and refurbished, the two will be used in conjunction. In addition, a separate building to house the offices for Members of Parliament is also planned. The present Parliament building, Library and Annexe, along with the new Parliament Building and Chambers for Members of Parliament, will form an integrated Legislative Enclave.

3

Improving Productivity and Efficiency of Administration

The planned Common Central Secretariat (CCS) will include 10 office buildings and a Central Conference Centre. At present 39 Ministries are housed in the Central Vista, whereas 12 Ministries have offices outside the Central Vista. All the 51 Ministries are envisioned to be located in 10 CCS buildings to improve coordination, collaboration and administrative synergies. The office spaces are being planned with modern technological features and adequate space with amenities. The present buildings of the Central Vista shall be replaced with modern office buildings with capacity to hold about 54,000 personnel, which will meet the present and future needs of the Ministries/ Departments. All these offices are planned to be





4

Conservation and Rejuvenation of Cultural and Heritage Facilities

The Central Vista Avenue will be refurbished, its infrastructure upgraded, and new social amenities will be provided, while retaining its essential character, to make it more comfortable to use and of a befitting quality, with adequate infrastructure for national events. The magnificent North and South Blocks will be refurbished to house the National Museum. They will house exhibits of 'India up to 1857' and 'India since 1857' respectively. The IGNCA will continue its important cultural agenda, at a new location opposite Hyderabad House on the Hexagon, in expanded, purpose-designed, world-class facilities. Further, a purpose-designed facility is also envisioned beside the historic building of the National Archives of India

5

Providing Adequate and Secure Infrastructure for Executive Offices

A modern, secure and appropriately-equipped Executive Enclave is planned to house executive offices and facilities for the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet Secretariat and the National Security Council Secretariat. Secure residential facilities for the Vice President and the Prime Minister are planned behind the North and South Blocks, with all necessary amenities for their day-to-day functioning.





6

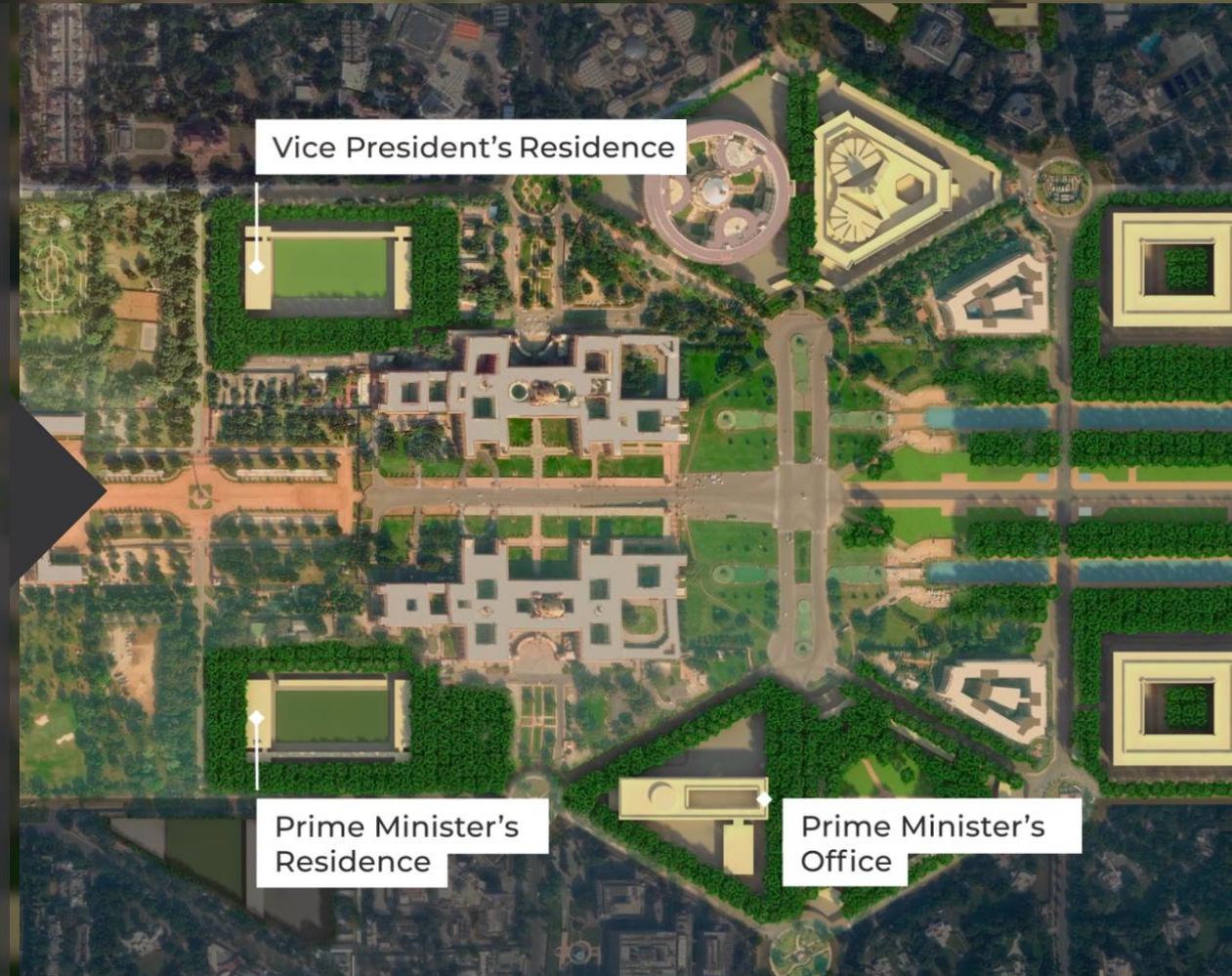
Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, Expanding Public Space and Extending the Central Vista Axis

The overall objective of works planned on the Central Vista is to ensure environmental sustainability, expand and improve public space, and to extend its axis. The New India Garden is being planned near the River Yamuna, thereby extending the present Central Vista axis by 2.24 km to realise the vision of 'Ridge to River'. Further, a publicly-accessible National Biodiversity Arboretum is planned to the west of the President's estate, to showcase endangered plants of India in high-tech greenhouses set amidst indigenous forestation.

7

Providing Adequate and Secure Facilities for the Vice President and the Prime Minister

Modern, adequate and secure residential facilities for the Vice President and the Prime Minister are planned to the north of North Block and south of South Block respectively. These new residential facilities will be highly functional and equipped with all necessary amenities. Locating offices and residences of all dignitaries in a single location will reduce redundancies of infrastructure and improve city traffic management.



8

Promoting Transit Oriented Development

The Central Vista Development/Redevelopment project has been envisaged by integrating the principles of transit-oriented development. An Automated People Mover of approximately 3.1 km length will be constructed underground to connect and integrate all the buildings of Common Central Secretariat. It will run in a close loop to satisfy the transportation requirement of Government employees working in these buildings. It will provide connectivity to the existing Metro Network at Udyog Bhawan and Central Secretariat Stations at Yellow and Purple lines of Delhi metro which has onward connectivity to National Capital Region (NCR) and that will reduce the need to commute to office using private

A WORLD CLASS AVENUE



A WORLD CLASS AVENUE



MODERN, SUSTAINABLE AND UPGRADED FACILITIES



MODERN, SUSTAINABLE AND UPGRADED FACILITIES



MODERN, SUSTAINABLE AND UPGRADED FACILITIES



PROPOSALS (New Parliament Building)



PROPOSALS (Legislative Enclave)



Components of the Legislative Enclave:

- Old Parliament Building
- New Parliament Building
- Annexe Buildings
- Parliament Library
- MPs' Chambers

Purpose:

- Central hub for legislative activities

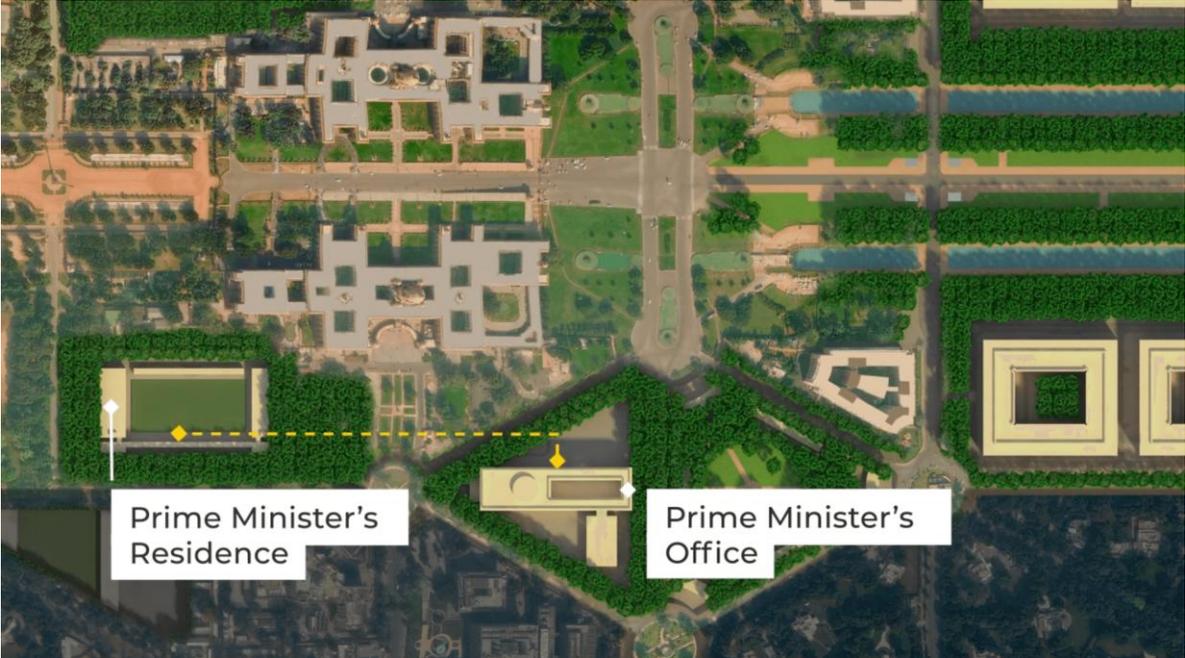
Functions:

- Facilitating parliamentary proceedings
- Supporting research activities
- Managing administrative functions
- Providing accommodation for Members of Parliament

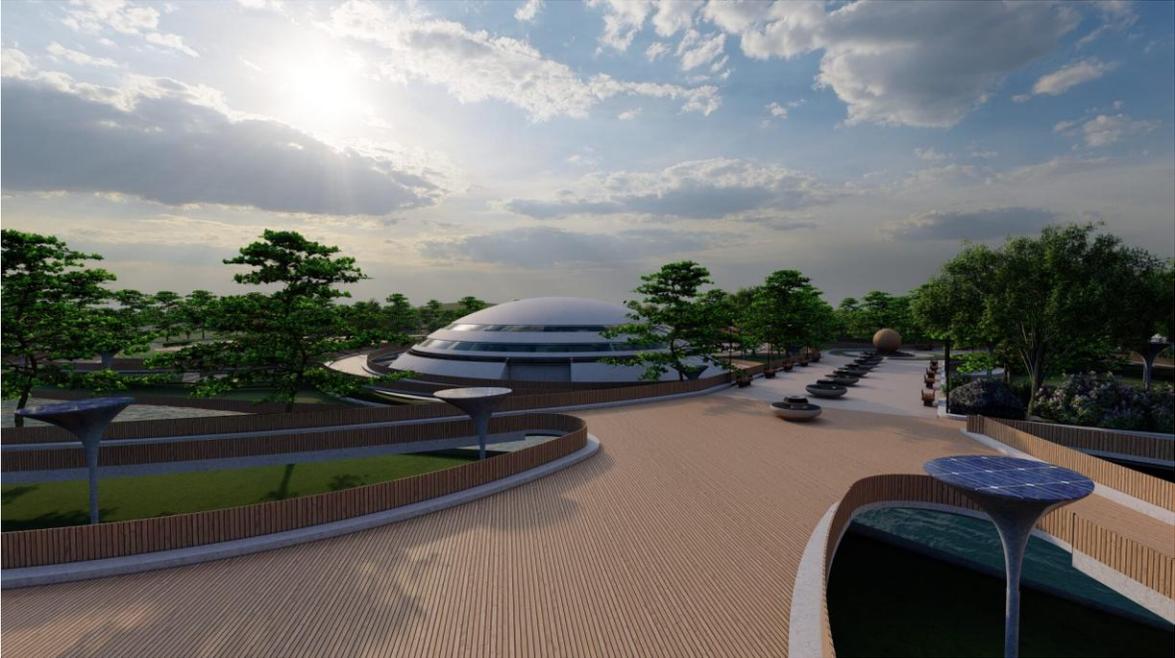
PROPOSALS (Executive Enclave)



PROPOSALS (Vice President & Prime Minister's Residence)



PROPOSALS (New India Garden & National Biodiversity Arboretum)



A NEW URBAN DESIGN

The assignment is to develop a new urban design by revitalization of the existing vista. This urban design will include redesign of the legislative enclave having parliament complex. Students are free to allow to undertake detailed program for the design of the buildings as found suitable as per the site conditions. Students are also encouraging to explore redesign of other pockets/blocks for creating unique ideas for the entire urban design of New Delhi.

A NEW URBAN DESIGN

The approach for the new urban design may be followed in following steps:

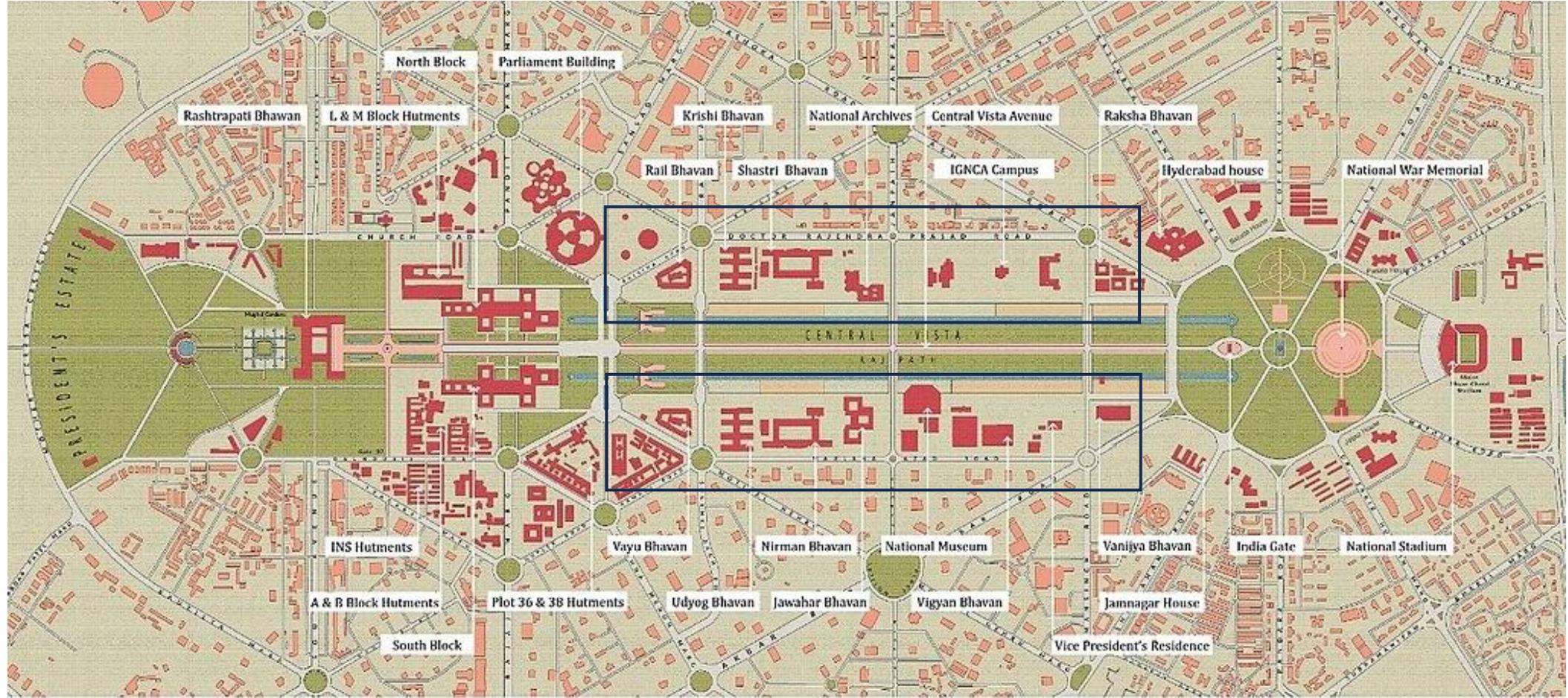
- Study and analysis of the historic urban design developed by Sir Edwin Lutyens
- Study the present approach undertaken for the redevelopment by Government of India
- Design a new urban design appropriate for the pockets/blocks like legislative enclave and other parts of the main avenue.

A NEW URBAN DESIGN

Following deliverables shall be submitted by the students for the proposal: 1) proposed site plan of complete vista, 2) new site plan of legislative enclave, 3) block sections, 4) 3D views or animations. These are minimum deliverables. Students may submit any other relevant deliverable as per the proposed design.

The expected outcome of the project is an innovative design to integrate historic design with modern requirements. Moreover, assignment should bring forward a critical review of historic and present design of New Delhi.

PROPOSED SITES



END