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Design proposal and Strategies for strengthening the spatial co-relation between street vendors and pedestrians – A case of Yeshwanthpur

¹Mahima Jagadeesh

¹Assistant Professor

¹School of Architecture,

¹REVA University, Bengaluru, India

Abstract: This paper is a prolongation of the previously published paper on the study and analysis of strengthening the correlation between street vendors and pedestrians. This paper intends to formulate a design proposal based on the set of analysis done in the according to the previous paper. The proposal comprises of an area of intervention to improve the spaces for pedestrian and street vendors through a nodal and street analysis. The design interventions are shown to be executed at three spatial levels – Macro, sub-macro and Micro level. The strategies for interventions are applied for coherent movement of pedestrians, street vendors and vehicles.

Index Terms – pedestrians, street vendors, strategies, nodes, paths

I. INTRODUCTION

National Policy on Urban Street Vendors defines “street vendor” as a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanently built structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head-load). In urban design, “Street” is primarily one of the basic units of space to be considered. Street vendors are now seen as “timely street Entrepreneurs” forming a component of urban streetscape. The study aims at effective space utilization from a design perspective to harness the street vending activities with that of the pedestrians of the selected site Yeshwanthpur, a multimodal hub and neighborhood in Bengaluru. This paper is a prolongation of the previously published paper “strengthening the spatial co-relation between street vendors and pedestrians- A case of Yeshwanthpur” in International Journal of Scientific Research and engineering and management- Volume 4 Issue 9 September 2020. The methodologies involve studying the spatial activities of street vendors through various analytical mapping of the street character influenced by the interplay between the street vendors, pedestrians and the dynamics of their temporal street activities.

II. SITE AND LOCATION

Yeshwanthpur is a sub locality in the north western part of Bengaluru City in the Indian state of Karnataka as shown in Fig-1. It is located to the north of Malleswaram and west of Hebbal. The biggest wholesale market of agricultural produce in the city, the Yeshwanthpur Agricultural produce market committee (APMC) Yard, is situated in Yeshwanthpur. Many other markets of Bengaluru depend on this market for the produce. Population (2011) in the ward is 41107 & the ward area is 0.8 sq km (Census of India, 2011).

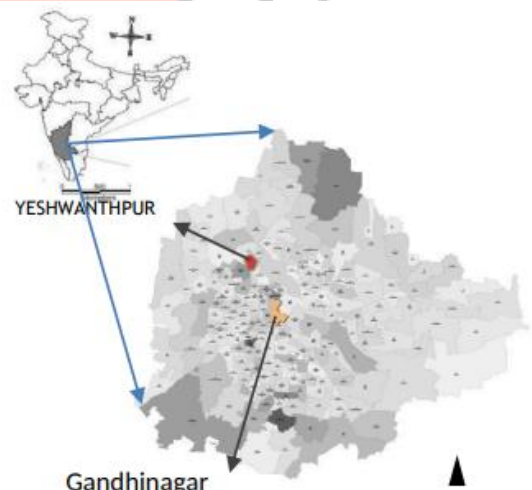


Fig 1: Location in India & BBMP ward map

III. METHODOLOGY

Various studies and analysis were conducted on site, such as Evolution, Street hierarchy, vegetation, nodes and temporal activities. Streets were analysed with respect to the type of products sold by street vendors, entry points to the market, street vendor’s movement, pedestrian movement, vehicular movement, hygiene, building uses, street vending and magnetic landmarks. These studies, when further analyzed, led to formation and understanding of the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threat of the site.

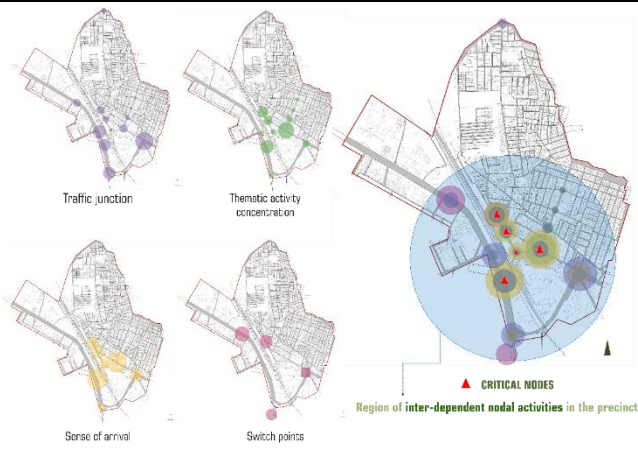


Fig 2: Overlay of nodal functions



Fig 4: Result- The Critical Triad of Nodes & paths

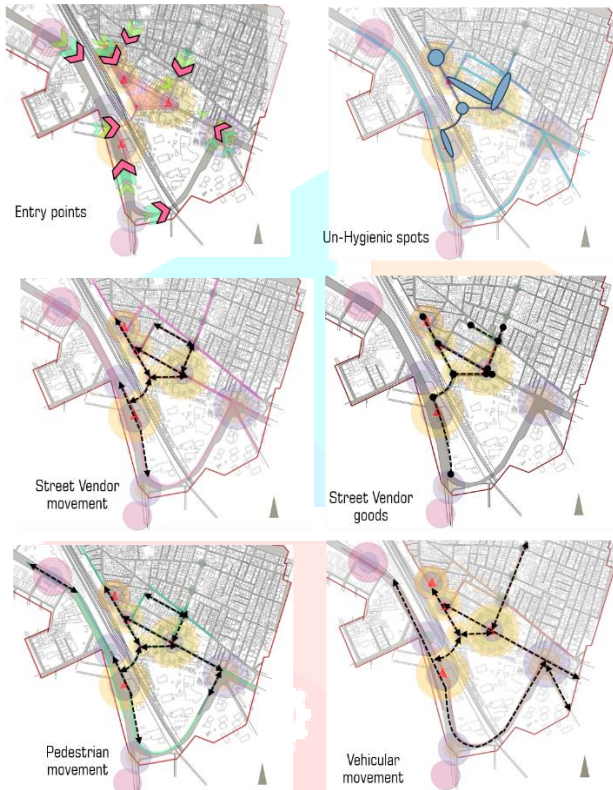


Fig 3: An overlay of Nodal analysis & Street analysis

4.1. DESIGN STRATEGIES

The design interventions can be executed at three spatial levels – Macro, sub-macro and Micro level.

4.1.1. DECONGEST NODES AT MACRO LEVEL:

- To reduce intense activity of crucial nodes having high traffic congestion, pedestrian & vending activity (Fig 5 & 6)
- **PURPOSE:** The problem created by existing closely located nodes due to overlap of multiple street activities and movements.
- **DE-CONGEST** its nodal activity consisting of vending, pedestrian activity and vehicular activity by:
 - regulating & organizing the vending activity (policies & re-arrangement),
 - re-routing traffic influx.
 - Re-designing traffic junction (roundabouts) capitalization.

IV. DESIGN PROPOSAL:

AREA OF INTERVENTION:

On an overlay of Nodal analysis & Street analysis (Fig 3), the critical Triad of nodes and paths (Fig 54) was obtained. This Triad was an area of:

- i. High intensity activity
- ii. Inter-dependent activities
- iii. High traffic congestion
- iv. Part of a major residential component.
- v. Chaos in terms of conflict between street vending, pedestrian movement and vehicular movement.
- vi. Very compact – closely located to one another
- vii. Having overall locational value due to transport hub and the APMC yard, the problems need to be addressed.

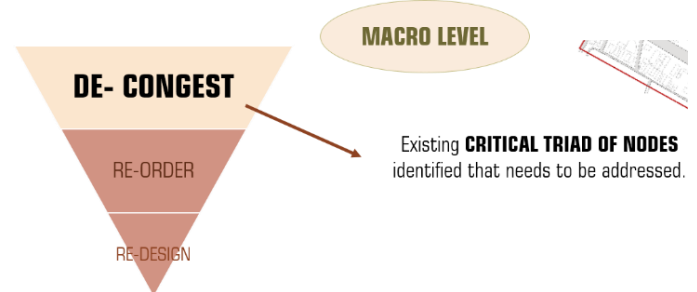


Fig 5: Strategy 1- Decongest nodes at Macro level

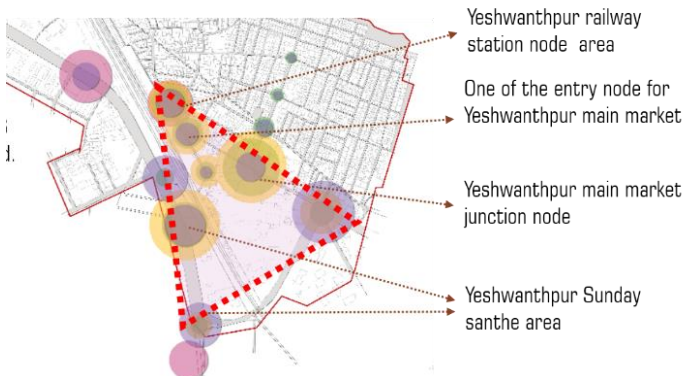


Fig 6: Critical triad of Nodes

4.1.2. REORDER STREETS AT SUB-MACRO LEVEL:

- Re-organize the street vendors across existing vending streets & also strategically re-locate them in the streets beyond the TRIAD under regulated hawking zones.
- Demarcate street vending and “no street vending” zones, parking, no-parking, pedestrianized streets. (Fig 7 & 8)
- **PURPOSE:** to give equally accessible vending zones for people & make it a modular example, add value to street character & check on infiltration into other residential streets
- REORDER of existing bazaar streets by –
 - A re-order and controlled spillover of vending activities onto the immediate streets.
 - Enhancing urban experience for pedestrians and street vendors through interactive streetscape.



Fig 7: To RE-ORDER Existing Street analysis

4.1.3. REDESIGN FORMS OF VENDING STALLS AT MICRO LEVELS:

- To re-structure or re-design, the street vendor’s merchandise or stalls (Fig 9 & 10) to strengthen their locational, aesthetic & economic value by making best use of existing street trees, pavements etc.
- **PURPOSE:** To improve and enrich overall urban streetscape and street character, strengthen the direct relation between vendors and people. Different goods need different kinds of vending methods, stalls etc.
- Every hawking zone needs to be designed to accommodate such vendor types and the footpath encroachment for street vending is not preferred if the width is insufficient.
- Hawking methods can be enhanced to improve the urban experience.
- There is a need for Street vending typological model which can be applicable in other such market areas.
- REDESIGN of existing street vending stalls or methods of vending & display-
 - Aesthetically improved vending stalls to add to the urban experience
 - Redesign of stalls such that the existing built landmarks do not lose their value, visibility and identity.



Fig 9: Existing Street vendors – stalls and display methods



Fig 10: Strategy 3- REDESIGN FORMS OF VENDING STALLS AT MICRO LEVELS

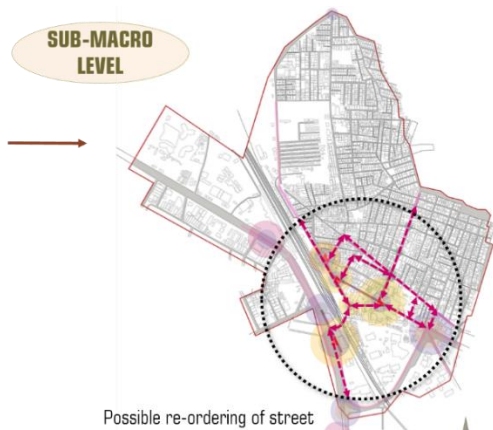


Fig 8: Strategy 2- REORDER STREETS AT SUB-MACRO LEVEL

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The design proposal and strategies that are to be implemented at three different scales in an urban fabric, are a holistic approach for the street vendors, pedestrians and the commuters. Various kinds of analysis were carried out after which their results and inferences were

examined and juxtaposed on the site area. This helped to identify the critical nodes and paths. This was the basis for the design proposal and strategies that is De-node, Re-order and Re-design. This approach and strategies help to improve the overall street character comprising of street vendors and pedestrians, thus strengthening their spatial and social correlation. These strategies will also enrich the streetscape of the urban fabric, through aesthetically pleasing features.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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