

Nikita Deshpande

PERSONAL DETAILS

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DATE OF BIRTH: 30TH JUNE 1991

CONTACT DETAILS

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EDUCATION

MASTERS IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE. (2015-17)
SEM 1, SEM 2, SEM 3 AND SEM 4: FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION
Dr Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture, Savitribai Phule Pune University.

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE. (2009-14)
FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION
Sinhgad College of Architecture, Savitribai Phule Pune University.

HSC: FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION

SSC: FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION

SKILLS

- **AUTODESK AUTOCAD**
- **COREL DRAW**
- **PHOTOSHOP(BASICS)**
- **SKETCH UP**
- **PPT'S FOR CLIENT PRESENTATION**
- **HAND RENDERING FOR PRESENTATION DRAWINGS**

AWARDS

- **COLLEGE TROPHY FOR RANKING FIRST IN FIRST YEAR.**(M.ARCH)
- **COLLEGE TROPHY FOR RANKING FIRST IN THIRD YEAR.**(B.ARCH)
- **COLLEGE TROPHY FOR RANKING SECOND IN FOURTH YEAR.**(B.ARCH)
- **THESIS PROJECT SHORTLISTED FOR NIASA.**(B.ARCH)
- **WINNER FOR SET DESIGN AND CULTURAL ACTS DURING COLLEGE CULTURALS.**(B.ARCH)

OTHERS

- **PARTICIPATED IN CONFERENCE ON LANDSCAPE AND CONSERVATION** (FEB 2017)
Organized by SINHGAD TECHNICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY' (SKNCOA), Pune.
- **PARTICIPATED IN WORKSHOP 'OUR CITY, OUR RIVER'(ECO-SOCIO CULTURALLY SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT)** UNDER GUIDANCE OF DR. JOHANNES WIDODO (NUS)(JULY 2016)
Organized by BNCA, National University of Singapore and supported by INTACH, Pune chapter
- **PARTICIPATED IN SYMPOSIUM 'TOWARDS ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE'** (SEPT. 2015)
Organized by BNCA.
- **GENERAL SECRETARY FOR COLLEGE** (B.ARCH)

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES:

- WORKING WITH THE TEAM "ARCHITECTS FOR BETTER INDIA" FOR VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND AS AN ARCHITECTS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY.
- BAKING CAKES AND FLOWER DECORATION.

WORK EXPERIENCE

- **WORKING AS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN PVP COA, PUNE FROM JUNE 2019**
- **WORKED AS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AT LANDART DESIGNS FROM JULY 2017 TO JUNE 2019**
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: AVADHOOT AND ANJALI KUMTHEKAR
PROJECTS HANDLING: GODREJ PROPERTIES: 1. GODREJ 24 2. GODREJ ELEMENTS
JAVDEKAR ASSOCIATES: 1. YASHWIN , HINJEWADI
- WORKED AS AN INTERN (PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME)(3 MONTHS: MAY-AUGUST 2016)
SAMA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, PUNE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: MANJIRI MAHAJAN
(WORKED ON DESIGNING, WORKING DRAWINGS, 3D VIEWS AND ACTUAL FIELD WORK OF VARIOUS RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROJECTS.)
- WORKED AS JUNIOR ARCHITECT (1 YEAR: 2014-2015)
"DESIGN ELEMENTS ARCHITECTS", PUNE
ARCHITECT: AJIT MANE
(HANDLED ALL REQUIRED DRAWINGS AND DESIGNING, MUNICIPAL AREA CALCULATIONS AND CLIENT AND CONSULTANTS MEETINGS)
- WORKED AS AN INTERN (B.ARCH PROFESSIONAL TRAINING)(4 MONTHS: JUNE-SEPT. 2013)
"ARCHICON ASSOCIATES", PUNE
ARCHITECTS - AR. SATISH JOSHI, AR. DEEPAK DESHCHOWGULE
- WORKED AS AN ARCHITECTURE STUDENT (2 MONTHS: 2010)
"UNITECTURE" PUNE
ARCHITECTS- AR. DHAIRYASHEEL POWAR, AR. SHIRURKAR, AR. ANANT THORAT
WORKED ON A GOVERNMENT COMPETITION, FOR A "SALES TAX INSTITUTE".
- WORKED AS AN ARCHITECTURE STUDENT (1 MONTH :2011)
ARCHITECT- UNWALA
FOR HERITAGE LISTING OF SATARA TOWN. THE PROJECT WAS COMMISSIONED BY THE SATARA TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL JOINTLY WITH THE AURANGABAD CHAPTER OF **"INDIAN NATIONAL TRUST FOR ART AND CULTURAL HERITAGE".**

ACADEMICS

M. ARCH RESEARCH (Research component was allied to the M.Arch thesis topic) **LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR BIDAR FORT, KARNATAKA, INDIA.**

AIM TO ASSESS THE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER OF BIDAR FORT.

BACKGROUND History of Bidar city dates back to 10th century AD, and six dynasties ruling the city. There was a fort at Bidar when Prince Ulugh Khan conquered the place (Kakatiya kingdom in 1323 A.D). This fort, was subsequently either demolished by Ahmad Shah Wali al-Baihmani (Bahamani dynasty 1432 A.D), when he built the present fort after making Bidar the capital of his kingdom.
The paper intends to study the significant features that contribute to the present landscape character of the fort and their associated values.

METHODOLOGY The methodology adopted can be broadly described as desk study and field survey observations. The desk study involves the understanding, analysing and mapping of the available data. The field survey observations include the photographic documentation of the landscape character and observations. The data gathered is analysed through categorising features into natural, designed and natural + designed features, mapping and inventorization of significant features and identifying their associated landscape values.

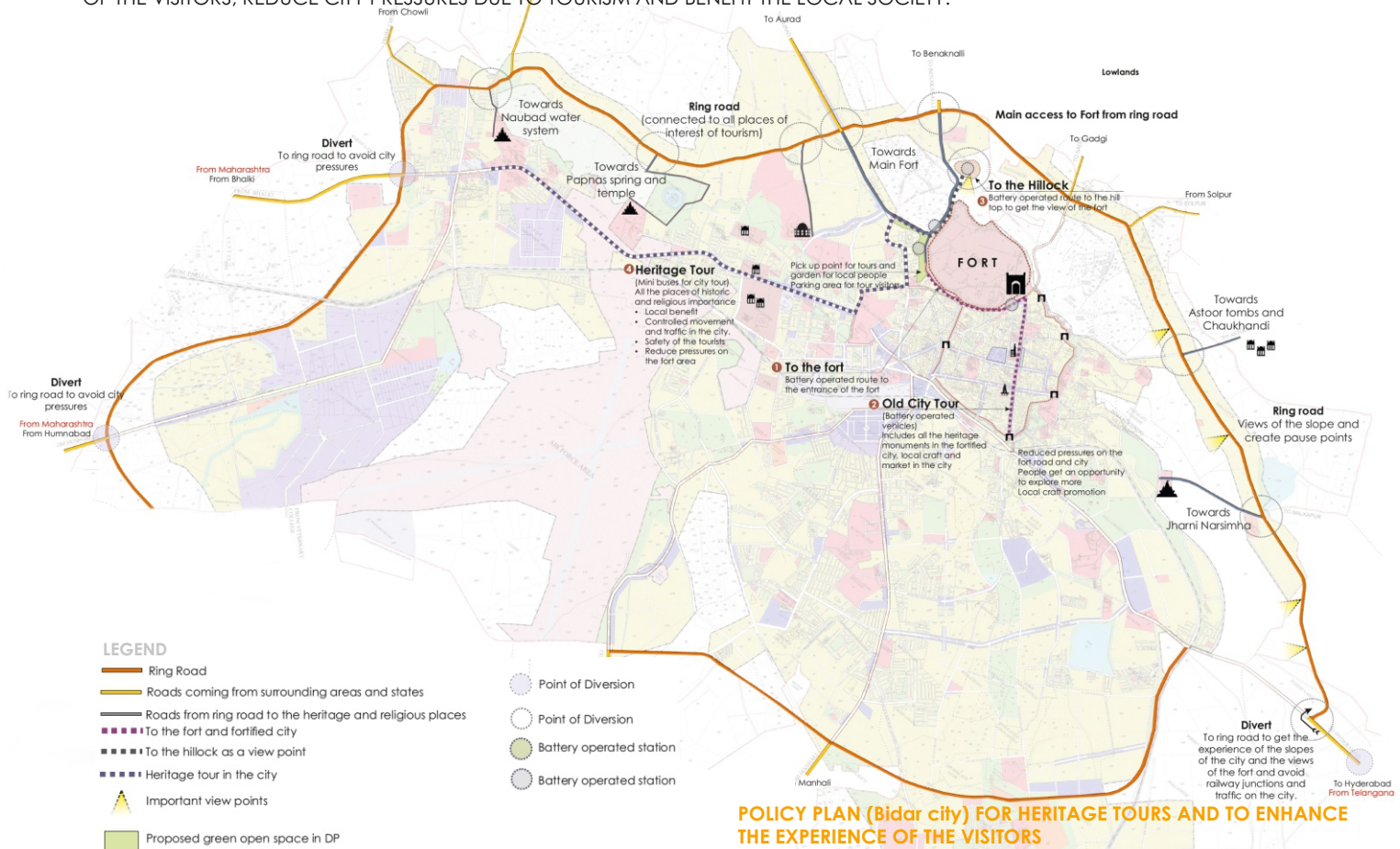
CONCLUSION The findings suggest that almost all the significant features have heritage value, hence the fort has significant cultural value. Some of the features in historic times were designed with purposes relevant to that period but with time the association of these values with features has changed. The summary table gives the predominant present values associated with each feature .The analysis also summarises the approach for planning which suggests the landform to be of most important role, plantation pattern should be dot plantation on the plateau, and cluster plantation can be adopted in the low lands. Old water system is an important aspect for water conservation, but needs detail study for the revival of the system.



M. ARCH THESIS

LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN FOR BIDAR FORT, KARNATAKA, INDIA

THE PROPOSAL ALSO INCLUDED THE LANDSCAPE POLICIES AT BIDAR CITY LEVEL TO ENHANCE ITS SIGNIFICANCE OF SETTING, EXPERIENCE OF THE VISITORS, REDUCE CITY PRESSURES DUE TO TOURISM AND BENEFIT THE LOCAL SOCIETY.



POLICY PLAN (Bidar city) FOR HERITAGE TOURS AND TO ENHANCE THE EXPERIENCE OF THE VISITORS

POLICIES

- Encouraging ring road as the main access tourists road to the fort.
- Signages to be added for visitors coming from Maharashtra and Telangana (state highway) to join the ring road.
- View points to be marked and enhanced on the way to view the setting of the fort and explore it from all sides.
- Various other religious and heritage attraction places to be given access from the ring road.
- Signages to be introduced for tourists to understand the other places of interest.
- Green space (Development plan) adjacent to the fort and accessible from ring road to be used. (only a small area of the space to be used for facilities, larger chunk should be for the benefit of the community as an open space.)
- Facilities to be provided:
 - Parking area for visitors (2 wheelers, 4 wheelers and bus)
 - Interpretation center and ticket counters
 - Other facilities like(Toilets, Drinking water, food court)
 - Souvenir shop (local Bidriware) and other publications to be made available to benefit the society.
- Opportunities to be provided for local people and visitors groups (students, photographers, artists etc) to exhibit their skills or work related to fort.
- To provide facilities for various tours:
 1. Old city tour
 2. View from the Hillock
 3. Heritage tour
 4. City Heritage & religious tour
- Battery operated station to be provided: to the fort entrance and to other tours and Mini Buses to be provided for long distance tours.

HERITAGE

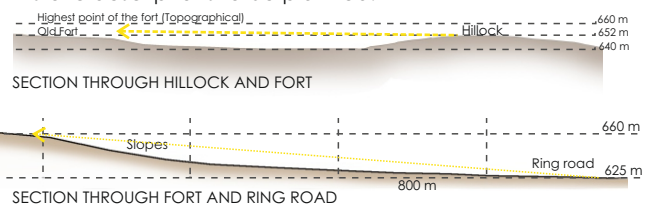
- The natural settings of the heritage monuments to be conserved.
- All the monuments with historic values to be addressed and given an equal importance.

LANDFORM AND HYDROLOGY

- The plateau of Bidar and its elevation from the surrounding areas is the key for historic and religious importance and hence needs to be conserved.
- The plateau played an important role for the setting of the fort and the fortified city.
- The landform has led to springs at its base and hence places of religious importance near these springs.
- The slopes to be prevented from soil erosion.
- The views of this historic and religious settings to be enhanced.
- The streams to be retained and the old water system, "Qanat" to be conserved and explored for its revival.

VEGETATION

- Trees to be planted to enhance the experience of the visitors and create view points and comfort during travel but they should not obstruct the important views.
- Trees with low transpiration rates to be planted to avoid losses of water. ex: Papnas lake.
- Forests to be conserved, and fruits orchards according to historic descriptions to be planned.



M. ARCH THESIS

LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN FOR BIDAR FORT, KARNATAKA, INDIA

AIM OF THE PROJECT

To conserve the cultural heritage of Bidar fort and promote historical, cultural and educational values by striking a correct balance between the spirit of the place and the tourism.

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the historical context of the Bidar fort and the city.
2. To study the significance of the setting of the fort and its monuments.
3. To analyse the fort area in detail in terms of its open spaces, activities and other natural and manmade parameters and their potentials.
4. Identify significant features of the Bidar Fort and understand different values and their potentials associated with the features.
5. To conserve the heritage value and the character of the fort and at the same time address the needs of the place and the visitors.
6. To benefit host community through generation of local employment.

ABOUT THE PROPOSAL

The fort area is planned in different zones and phases.

The Zones being:

1. Heritage Zone
2. Environment zone
3. Archaeological Zone
4. Visitors Zone

The above zones are then planned with respect to:

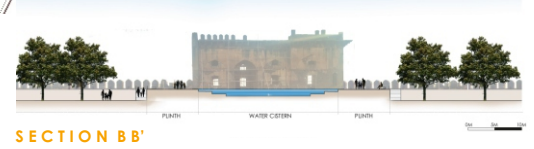
1. Circulation and Linkages
2. Visual Linkages
3. Environmental aspects
4. Planting



MASTERPLAN: BIDAR FORT



SECTION AA'



SECTION BB'



SECTION CC'



SECTION DD'

ZONES IN THE MASTERPLAN:

HERITAGE ZONE:



VISUAL LINKAGES:

- Off-site views:**
1. View of the lowlands from the Kalmadgi and Mandu bastions.
 2. Views of the city from the Lal and Kala Burj.
 3. View of the Bahmani Tombs at Astor from watch tower.
- In site views:**
1. Views of the lowlands from the uplands.
 2. Views of the monuments from Watch tower.
 3. View of the Banyan tree on entering from the Gumbad darwaza.

CIRCULATION AND LINKAGES:

1. Create pathways for movement and linkages.
2. The pathways to be made pedestrian, specially near the heritage monuments.
3. Pathways make sure that visitors look at all the monuments.
4. All the features in the fort area to be made accessible.
5. Create resting and relaxing areas during the movement.
6. Pathways to be designed along the ramparts or with the strong references of the monument lines.

PLANTING:

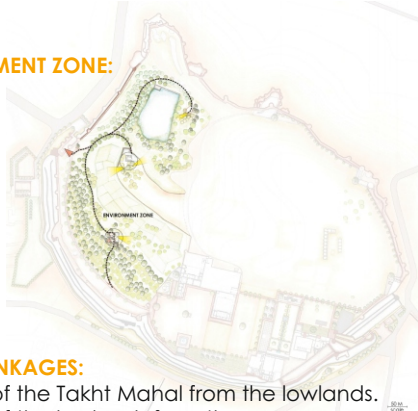
1. The old trees to be retained and created as focal points.
2. Point plantation as the planting style, trees not to be planted in clumps or clusters.
3. To plant to obtain objectives like framing of views, direction for movement, scaling, to create focal points and identity of spaces.
4. Trees to provide shade during movement.
5. Large foliage trees to provide shade at resting and relaxing areas.
6. Grasses as foreground to the monuments.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS:

1. The red soil to be retained as one of the floors to retain the original character.
2. Hardscape areas to be designed minimum, only wherever required.



ENVIRONMENT ZONE:



VISUAL LINKAGES:

1. Views of the Takht Mahal from the lowlands.
2. Views of the lowlands from the spur.
3. Close views of the tank.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT:

1. Plantation or any other vegetative measures to be taken to prevent soil erosion of the slopes.
2. Trees with less transpiration rates to be planted near the tank.

TOURISTS ZONE:



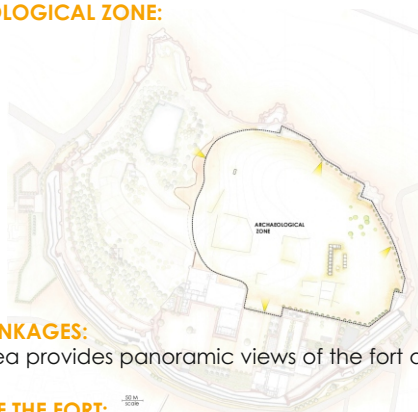
VISUAL LINKAGES:

1. The views of any of the features or monuments not to be obstructed and security measures to be taken for all of them.
2. All the visual linkages in the above zones to be created as points of the visual interest.
3. Views of the fortification wall, moat and other monuments in the fort.

OTHERS:

1. The facilities for the visitors should not empower the monuments and features in the fort area.
2. To give an opportunity to access all the features with provided safety measures and required experiences.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE:



VISUAL LINKAGES:

1. The area provides panoramic views of the fort area.

SLOPES OF THE FORT:

1. The slopes to be retained to conserve the natural setting of the fort.
2. No development on the slopes of the fort.
3. Low height plantation or ground covers to avoid the soil erosion
4. The plantation should not obstruct the both side views.
5. Measures if required to improve the soil quality like bunding etc to be taken.
6. The streams on the slopes to be enhanced and not disturbed.

CIRCULATION AND LINKAGES:

1. Pathways to be created respecting the contours.
2. The area near the temple to be created as an important pause point with other visitors facilities and to benefit the local community.
3. Environment walk and trail to the spur view point.
4. Delhi Darwaza to be designed as an exit point.

PLANTING:

1. Cluster or clump plantation as the planting style.
2. Cultivation lands to be retained for community participation and benefits of the local people.
3. Flower gardens (ref. to literature) to be designed near the pause point in the lowlands.
4. Fruit orchards (ref. to literature) to be planted on the slopes and near the tank area.
5. Fruit orchards and flower gardens should benefit the society
6. Fruit trees to provide the direction for movement and shade.

3. The spur of the plateau to be retained as an important or distinctive landform.

4. Organic cultivation to be used for cultivation.

CIRCULATION AND LINKAGES:

1. Main entrance to the fort to be created from the Sharza Darwaza.
2. The circulation for the visitors to be designed as a loop.
3. The pathways to be designed as primary and secondary as the hierarchy to create various movement possibilities according to convenience and interests of the visitors.
4. Various facilities like Battery operated vehicles to be provided for non-walkable distances.
5. The movement to be designed to enhance the experience of the visitors (example: create frames or avenues to give direction) and each feature and monument in the fort to be made accessible.
6. Provide pause points or areas for relaxation at required points during the movement.

PLANTING:

1. Trees to be planted with various objectives for the tourists:
 - a. To provide shade and direction of movement.
 - b. To enhance the experience through framing views, creating backdrop and scaling the monuments etc.
 - c. Planting as per the description in the literature to create an experience of the original setting.
 - d. As a physical or visual barrier.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS:

All the facilities for the tourists to be provided without any alteration to the environmental aspects or should not create pressures on it.

CIRCULATION AND LINKAGES:

1. The area to be restricted for the tourists and only the researchers, students or visitors with prior permissions to be permitted in the area.
2. A temporary pathway with compacted natural stones to be designed for researchers to move around.
3. The zone to be opened up for tourists in phase II, after the completion of reasearch and excavations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS:

1. The area to be treated with compact earth.
2. No foundation to the pathways or any other permanent constructions to be done as they might harm the remains if any in the area and reduce the scope of the researchers.

PLANTATION:

1. Existing trees in the zone to be retained. No new trees to be planted.
2. Native grasses to be planted for the distant visual experience of the land undulations to the visitors.



M. ARCH : SEM II

CONSERVATION APPROACH TO LANDSCAPE HERITAGE
 A CASE STUDY OF DAULATABAD-KHULDABAD HISTORIC REGION

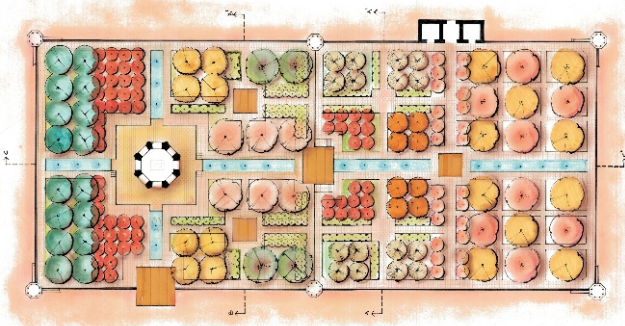
The landscape conservation of entire region of Khuldabad and Daulatabad was a class project. The project sites were then divided into groups of four.

Our group site (4 students): Entire Khuldabad region (Aurangzeb's Tomb, Bani Begum Bagh, Lal Bagh, Bani Begum lake and Hauz Khas Baudi.) and policies for Daulatabad and Khuldabad region.

KHULDABAD

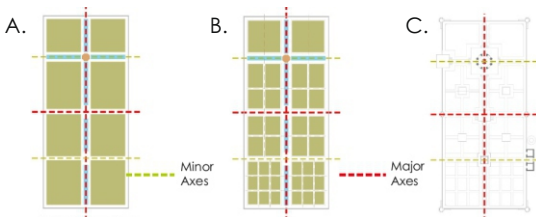
Khuldabad initially called the Rauza, meaning garden of Paradise, is believed as the valley of Saints or the abode of eternity because in the 14th century, several Sufi Saints chose to reside here. Khuldabad is an important religious centre due to its abode to two of the most revered Muhammeden saints namely, Burhan-ud-din and Zain-ud-din and also location of tombs of these Muhammeden saints and others. Its historical significance is attested by the ruins of the city wall constructed by Aurangazeb (1658-1707 A.D.). The town of khuldabad is known to have seven gates. Khuldabad has two very rare example of Mughal garden on the deccan platue viz. Lalbaug and Bani begum Baug.

LAL BAGH (CONJECTURE) : LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION PLAN



Architecture

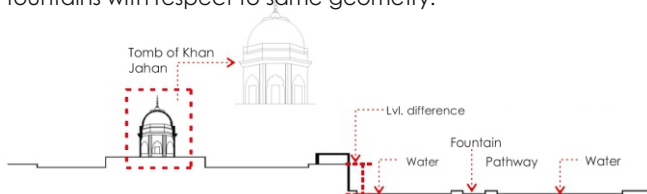
- It is a mughal garden divided into two areas with the change in level due to contours and it has corner towers.



A. The Garden is planned according Char-Bagh concept. It has Major (Red) and Minor (Green) axes. It has a level difference along its red axis. This was the typical Mughal pattern that was identified.

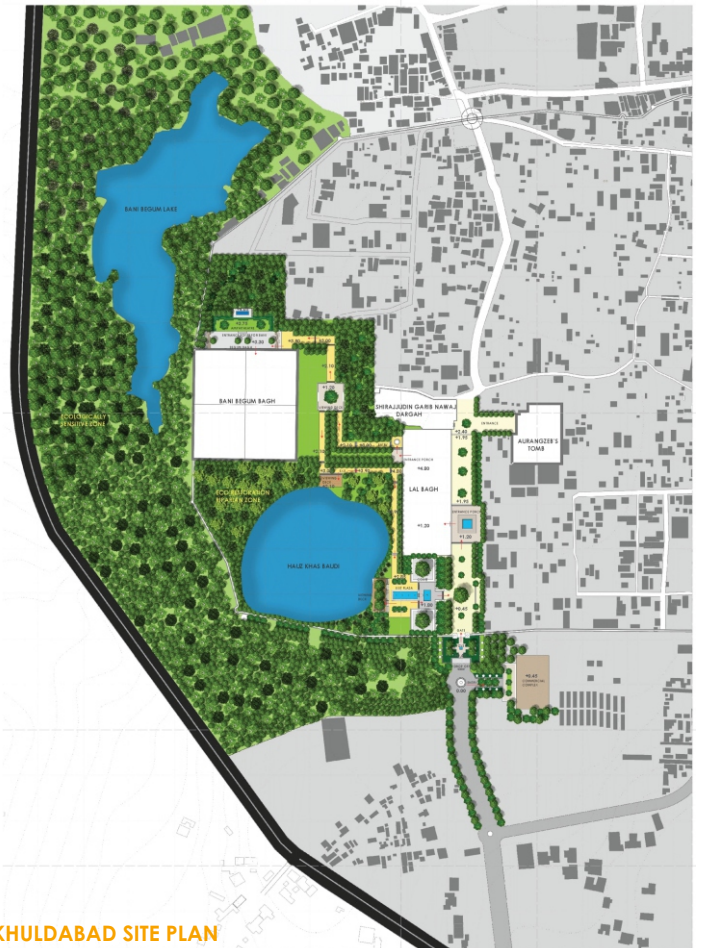
B. The Char Bagh pattern is further divided into four parts, with further divisions. Thus following the basic principle of developing Complex geometry out of simple shapes.

C. The Garden is planned with green areas, water bodies and fountains with respect to same geometry.



Geometry identification:

- Width of pathways- 1.8 m
- Courts and other Areas- 3.6, 5.4(2X) (3X)
- Water Body- 3.6 x 3.6(2X)

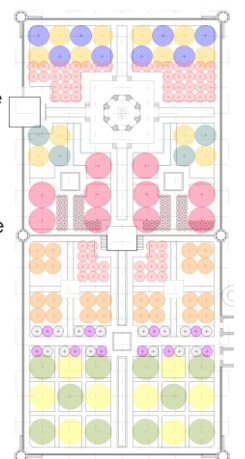


KHULDABAD SITE PLAN

The entire region of Daulatabad and Khuldabad is connected by battery operated vehicle. The main plaza and the tourists area is completely pedestrian like a loop. The plantation in the Baghs is completely formal, whereas the plantation near the lake is like hunting areas during the mughal period and are planned as ecologically sensitive areas.

VEGETATION: LAL BAGH

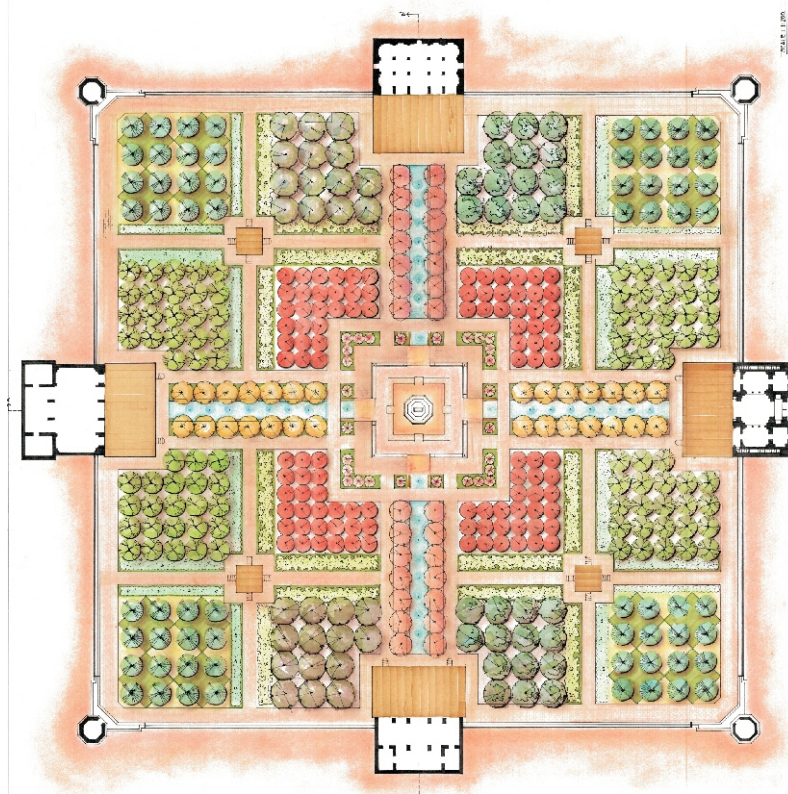
- Greenery softens the geometric lines of the Mughal Garden. Traditionally plain trees were planted to create shade. Cypress trees are frequently a feature as are fruit trees. The cypress tree represents the male principle and the fruit tree symbolizes the female.
- The Mughal gardens also comprise highly scented flowers like jasmine, lilies and roses. The Vegetation differs in different parts of the garden according to the functions.
- The movements were very strongly defined by use of plant material forming directional enclosures.
- Fruit trees represented renewal, a symbol of youth and life, portraying a cycle of life in the garden.
- The local tradition of white fragrant night flowering plants was adopted by the Mughals and these were planted near open pavilions and also near residential buildings of the garden.
- Along with the water channel and pathway, the vegetation was formal and strongly geometrical and related to the width of the water channel and spacing of the fountains.
- The movements were very strongly defined by use of plant material forming directional enclosures.



- Babul
- Jambhul
- Parijataak
- Kalam
- Chandan
- Bakul
- Pangara
- Nirgudi
- Kunti
- Kala Kuda
- Bahava

PLANTING SCHEME

BANI BEGUM BAGH (CONJECTURE):LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION



- This garden gives one an idea of the Mughal expression and understanding of a garden as a place of recreation and eternal rest.
- The monument is based on Chahar-bagh system of the Mughals with the tomb of Bani Begum, consort of the one of the grandsons of Aurangzeb from which the garden gets its name, occupies the central position.



VEGETATION

- The avenue was planted with evergreen lofty trees which would enclose the almost like a covered corridor with the equidistant stems substituting for columns and meeting branches serving as a roof.
- The giant trees were planted on raised platform to have sitting space underneath.
- The Mughals were keen of keeping the natural environment and used flower plants and herbs underneath the fruit trees to make the orchards look like meadows and the combination was so that the garden be in bloom almost all round the year.
- The orchards were laid out on geometrical patterns framed by the pathways.
- The Orchards which form the essential element of Mughal gardens were introduced on both sides of the boundary wall.
- **It is difficult to recreate the exact vegetation of the garden today for lack of evidence but it can be safely assumed that the garden grew many fruit bearing trees of the citrus variety, pomegranate, mango, etc. along with flowering plants. The condition of the garden today has deteriorated with age and neglect. The vegetation has dried out.**



LEGEND

- | | |
|--|--|
| ● Babhul | ● Bakul |
| ● Jambhul | ● Pangara |
| ● Parijataak | ● Nirgudi |
| ● Kalam | ● Kunti |
| ● Chandan | ● Kala Kuda |
| | ● Bahava |

PLANTING SCHEME

GRID AND GEOMETRY:

- The bagh has a typical Char Bagh layout encompassed in a square.
- The dimensions of the bagh are 115m x 115m covering an area of 13225sq.m
- The garden is divided into 4 squares of 57.5m which are further divided to create a rigid geometry of 16 squares.



WATER SYSTEM:

- Like many other Mughal gardens, Bani Begum Bagh too had an elaborate water system to irrigate its parities and feed its fountains.
- The chinikhans with water outlets above them seen in the plinths of the four central pavilions suggest trough of water in between the two pathways in all four directions.
- These ended with a similar sheet flow of water over the chinikhans in the plinths of the pavilions at the cardinal ends.
- A fountain adorned the tanks in the high plinths at each of these end pavilions.
- Remains of small water jets and troughs are also seen in the sunken grounds of the tomb.
- Most probably, the irrigation system and the fountain system were fed by different sources.
- Water for irrigation was drawn from the adjoining lake while the fountains were fed by a tank located on the roof of the eastern pavilion, in turn fed by an elaborate system of underground aqueducts from the Sulibhanjan area.



RESTORATION OF WATER SYSTEM:

- Source of water:- Dharam talab (Bani begum Lake)
- Perennial or seasonal sources:- Rain fall in Monsoon season.
- Mechanism of lifting water:-
- Guidelines for restoration of water system:-
- Conserving building material (e.g:- brick and stone that happened to be used in water channels)
- Developing new water supplies (e.g:- piping to restore water work)
- Fabrication of new fountain heads with traditional detail to make fountain play.
- Sealing and filling pools and channels.
- Improving the quality of water at the sources.

M. ARCH : SEM III

MKSSS COLLEGE CAMPUS

The project focussed towards the holistic approach for designing the campus for various age groups it has and the strong story behind the Maharshi Karve starting this sanstha for women.

Maharshi Karve was a social reformer in India in the field of women welfare. His vision was social equality And he brought this change by bringing different communities on same platform.

In the design concept, the holistic idea is achieved through "The central vista" which would be a central open space.

The central vista will serve all the user groups with various Interlinked and individual activities.

The central vista will be the lungs of the campus and thus act as a magnet for all the social gatherings and events.

The central space will aspire to the status of an art form.

It will create a relationship between aesthetics and activities.

The central space will be a hub for a variety of gatherings.

Being social, cultural, educational, recreational based on the type of user and the activities associated in the particular area.



ISKCON TEMPLE SITE PLAN

M. ARCH : SEM I

ISKCON TEMPLE, KONDWA, PUNE.

A DESIGN PROJECT

The landscape is designed with the concept of Krishna's life, the place where he spent his childhood "Gokul" and then "Vrindavan" when he was adult.

Gokul: Free flowing lines and meandering pathways with more of softscape areas.

Vrindavan: Geometric lines with more of hardscape areas and materials like marble.

The area is designed with "garden for lord" with flowering and scented plants and fruit orchards that could be offered to the god.

The trees which are associated with Krishna are selected as planting palette.



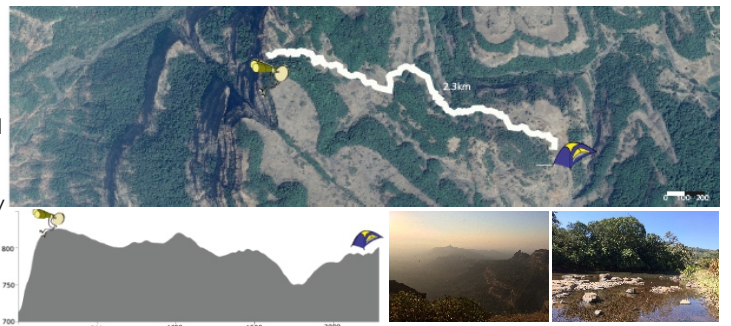
ECOLOGY: SEM II

YELAVALI CAMPING SITE AND SURROUNDINGS IN BHIMASHANKAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY.

(Introduction to Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary and Yelavali village, mapping trails their sections and distances, habitats and wildlife.)

It also included 4 days stay camp at Yelavali village.

The handbook of the documentation is now being published by BNCA.



LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT : SEM III

KAAS PLATEAU

(The study of habitat ,study of tourists activities through Observations and their activities, stay facilities, Infrastructure and current management system)

