

ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING: ESTABLISHING AN INTERFACE DESIGN RELATION BY EXPLORING POSSIBILITIES IN SATELLITE TOWN RING ROAD PLANNING PROJECT FOR BENGALURU

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ABSTRACT

The Transportation aspects in relation to socio-economic as well as location and linkage of Bengaluru city with its urban and regional contexts plays a significant role for the future need of greater Bengaluru in the present context of its highest primacy in the state of Karnataka. The master plan for Satellite Town Ring Road in Bengaluru Metropolitan Region has been proposed primarily for providing good regional accessibility to Bengaluru as well as decentralisation of Bengaluru. Though the Satellite Town Ring Road is a single linear roadway element, this paper explores potential scope and different possibilities of design the area of Architecture and Urban Design.

Key words: Satellite Town; Ring Road; Decentralisation and Primate city; Urban Aesthetics.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The Satellite Town Ring Road, a regional roadway, it enables movement of people, goods and services by integrating all modes of transport in the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region. It is one of the important proposals from the planning authority as the Bengaluru city itself demands it; this has been identified from the study of history and its physical setting.

Bengaluru city region is situated in the heart of the South Deccan plateau in peninsular India of the South-Eastern corner of Karnataka State between the parallels of 12°39' N and 13°19' N and longitudinal meridian of 77°22' E and 77°05' E at an average elevation of about 900 meters covering an area about 8050.45 sq. kms. (Bangalore rural 5860.45 sq. kms., & urban districts 2190 sq. kms.). The present city site of Bengaluru seems to have been an inhabited place at least from 1000 B.C. The Department of Archaeology has reformed this, later Kadamba, Chola, Hoysala and Vijayanagar were some of the important dynasties who ruled the province of Bangalore between 5th century A.D. & 16th century A.D. In the 1st Century A.D., Bengaluru seems to have been a settlement of little importance. From about 11th century A.D., Bengaluru the oldest settlement gained some importance as an administrative centre and was *located along the southern trade route* and its name was metamorphosed into Bangalore as mentioned in the inscriptions of 1247 A.D.

Kempe Gowda I, one of the Palegara who was ruling Bangalore shifted his capital from Yelahanka and delimited the boundary by erecting towers around it before 1687 AD. Later, Hyder Ali and Tipu ruled the capital then developed Bangalore as an industrial and commercial centre.

They ruled Mysore territories by keeping Bengaluru as a defence centre and Srirangapatna as a capital city. But with the successive efforts of the English, Bangalore was captured in 1791 AD and Srirangapatna in 1799 AD. Later, the kingdom was distributed amongst its allies. As per their treaty, the ancient city of Mysore was made as the capital and not Srirangapatna and the English shifted their garrison to Bangalore. Thus during 1800 AD as recorded in history, Bengaluru which originally