

# Urban Market Metamorphosis: A visionary Design for Community Engagement

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## Abstract

The city of Delhi transcends time, a harmony of rich history and pulsating contemporary life, unfolding its narrative as the very extension of people's souls. The heart of Delhi are its markets, bridges connecting diverse cultures through changing times. The markets allow people to become threads of a communal fabric, knitting tales of shared experiences. Prioritizing community input through interviews and site studies establishes a clear understanding of local desires. The visionary urban market design titled "Mehfil" creates versatile spaces, incorporating traditional roles to meet the city's diverse needs. The market is a fusion of enchanting urban design and romantic allure, blending modern functionality with local culture. Aiming for social engagement and economic growth, the market features a plethora of spaces hosting varied activities. Through multi-functional spaces, charming pathways, green spaces and courtyards, artistic murals and intricately decorated facades, "Mehfil" turns every visit into a celebration.

**Keywords:** Local Culture; Social Engagement; Community Space; Revitalization.

## 1. Introduction

The Mangla Market is situated in Kalkaji Ward Boundary-196, New Delhi. It is a local shopping center located amongst the mixed-use land area found in the surroundings. While residential land use makes up the majority of the study area, Kalkaji has developed into a significant retail destination over time (figure 01).



**Figure 01-** The Site Plan (Kalkaji Ward Boundary, New Delhi)

Since the 1960s, the Kalkaji colonies have changed into a high intense mixed usage. The combination of the commercial and residential components has resulted in an evolution of the fabric. Certain areas continue to have a combination of residential and commercial use, while others are entirely commercial. Now, the residential colonies and the tertiary highways are beginning to see a gradual increase in business activity. On the Main Kalkaji Road, there is a mix of high and medium intensity retail activity. The "A" block has a greater retail density and activity in relation to other blocks. Gradually, commercial activity has begun to emerge alongside the pedestrian lane. For shoppers and pedestrians, encroachment of informal activities onto the road and pedestrian walkway causes congestion and impediment. There are small convenience stores in Sudhar Camp that serve the locals' needs. Although there is some mixed-use activity

on the ground floor, the area is primarily residential. There are an excessive number of hawkers and other informal activity along the margins of the area. The pedestrian walkway and open space buffer are rendered unusable due to encroachment. Mixed use is in form of intensive wholesale trade, household industries, workshops and retail.

Like the rest of the markets in Delhi, vibrant and providing user experience, Mangla Market is far from the visionary urban market due to its lack of basic requirements like cleanliness, organization and pedestrianization. The area of study has the potential to improve the quality of community engagement in the area. Hence the motivation behind the innovative project called "Mehfil" is to redefine the imageability and experience of the market. This creative urban market design sought to promote social interaction and local economic development in addition to revitalising the actual area.

More than merely a makeover, the conversion of Mangla Market into Mehfil implies a rethinking of one such Delhi's urban areas. Mehfil aims to build adaptable spaces that meet the many demands of the city's residents by fusing traditional roles and architectural aspects with contemporary practicality.

## 2. Material and Methods

The contextual evaluation of Mangla Market extends beyond its immediate physical attributes to consider its climatic, cultural, and socio-economic context. This involves its role in the local community, its economic significance, sun path, wind direction and land use area. Understanding these broader contextual factors is essential for ensuring that any design or development initiatives align with community needs, and contribute to the area's socio-economic vitality.

In the above figure (fig 01) different land uses are marked along with significant markets in the surroundings. Climatic factors like wind direction and sun path are also mapped. In terms of transportation, walking and driving distance and duration of travel is represented as well.

Area, according to land use, surrounding the site of intervention consists mostly of residential properties, various markets and slum settlements. The commercial activity in Kalkaji ward has rapidly increased in the last 2 decades. Due to increase in commercial activity in the area, and especially the Main Kalkaji Road, the encroachment on pedestrian pathways and on vehicular roads started. This practice began on the primary road which eventually was practiced on the secondary and tertiary roads. Parking on both sides of the road causes traffic congestion. (Delhi Urban Art Commision, 2014)

In Sudhar Camp, a settlement adjacent to the chosen site, mixed use function is found. There are small convenience stores in Sudhar Camp that serve the locals' needs. Although there is some mixed-use activity on the ground floor, the area is primarily residential. They follow 'neeche dukaan, upar makaan' (that is shops below and houses above) concept. It's mostly the shop owners' houses that are found in the upper floors of the shops on the ground level. There is plenty of hawking and other informal activity along the margins of the area. The pedestrian walkway and open space buffer are made unusable due to encroachment. Intense wholesale trade, domestic industries, workshops, and retail are examples of mixed use. The settlement itself is unorganised with random placements of houses and narrow, unshaded passageways in spaces between them. Due to this, the entry and exit to the site area and the camp is not clearly defined. The people residing in the camp are lower income groups due to which the infrastructure is poorly designed and not maintained. (Delhi Urban Art Commision, 2014)

There are a number of theories and tools that can be used to transform an urban community-driven market. A prime example of community-driven place-making is found in New Delhi's Lodi Art Village, where young, passionate artists have painted numerous walls of ordinary government apartments into works of art, giving the area a new identity and a new location as a tourist attraction on Google Maps. Re-imaging is the intentional (re)presentation and (re)configuration of a location's image with the goal of gaining political, cultural, and financial capital. The theory used for the redevelopment of Lodhi Art District was place-making. (Sengupta & Sen, 2022) Hence, for the redevelopment of the selected site, 3 theories are studied: Third space theory, Theory of Community Development and Five points in Architecture. These theories are looked at through five lenses: Primary goals, Community Involvement, Design Elements, Flexibility and Adaptability, and Social Impact.

According to Homi Bhabha, 'third space' refers to an interdisciplinary place where several cultures coexist, fostering hybridity and challenging binary oppositions, as shown in postcolonial studies. By tearing down essentialist identities and cultural dichotomies, this space enables the negotiation and subversion of colonial dominance and, in the end, the resistance of repressive structures. Bhabha's 'third space' highlights the discursive conditions of enunciation that allow for the appropriation, translation, and rehistoricization of signs, hence preventing set meanings and symbols of culture. (*How Does Homi Bhabha Define the Concept of "third Space"?* | 4 Answers From Research Papers, n.d.) Hence this theory's application is suitable as a strategy for the development of the site as it has the potential to create informal public places that encourage interaction and build social networks is essential for fostering vibrant communities. These spaces thrive on active community participation and engagement, which is facilitated by comfortable seating, an inviting atmosphere, and accessibility, as well as the flexibility to accommodate various activities. When designed to adapt to community needs and preferences, and often evolving over time, such spaces can significantly strengthen community bonds, enhance social capital, and provide inclusive gathering places for all. (*High Line*, n.d.)

Similarly, the theory of community development aims to empower communities to improve their quality of life and achieve sustainable development (Aziz Amen, 2017; Aziz Amen & Nia, 2018). Central to this approach is the belief that community involvement is essential for identifying needs and implementing effective solutions. By focusing on sustainable practices, inclusive public spaces, accessible amenities, and community-focused facilities, community development strategies are tailored to the unique needs of each community and are designed to evolve over time. Ultimately, this approach seeks to build social cohesion, empower residents, and enhance the overall quality of life within the community. Considering the third theory used, five points of architecture. It aims at achieving functional, efficient, and aesthetically pleasing buildings through specific design principles is a core objective of architecture, primarily focused on architectural design rather than community input. Key principles include the use of pilotis (columns), flat roof terraces, open floor plans, horizontal windows, and free facade design. While these principles are fixed, their application can be adapted to various contexts, allowing for flexibility in different environments. This approach not only improves living conditions and aesthetic value but also influences social perceptions of space, demonstrating the profound impact of thoughtful architectural design. (*Dudley and Roxbury: Community Uprooted: Eminent Domain in the U.S.: Loyola University Chicago*, n.d.)

To use these theories in practice, some architecture tools are applied. For the chosen site, the tools used are Placemaking, Biophilic Urbanism and Tactical Urbanism. As seen in the above example of Lodhi Art District, placemaking involves designing vibrant public spaces that improve quality of life, foster community engagement, and enhance urban livability. It involves a holistic approach that integrates connection to nature, health and well-being, and environmental sustainability. To achieve this, innovative ideas are tested and implemented quickly, with a high level of community involvement and input, which is critical for local adaptation and support. (Moreira, 2021) Often relying on community-led initiatives and local volunteer efforts, these spaces feature key design elements such as public art, seating, lighting, accessibility features, and multifunctional areas. Incorporating native vegetation, natural materials, biodiversity, natural light, and water features enhances the natural connection and sustainability. Using DIY materials, tactical use of space, temporary structures, and adaptable furniture allows for flexibility and adaptability, catering to evolving community needs. While designed for long-term use, these spaces also include flexible areas and require ongoing maintenance of natural elements, promoting social cohesion, inclusivity, and community pride. (*The Lawn on D - Home | Signature Boston*, n.d.-b)

One excellent example of Biophilic Urbanism is the garden city, Singapore. Long before the world began to pay attention to the advantages of biophilic urbanism, in the 1960s, then-prime minister Lee Kuan Yew launched the 'Garden City' campaign, which marked the beginning of Singapore's greening. Lee acknowledged in 1996 that "In wooing investors, even the trees matter" and that "urban parks and greenery contribute to the city's quality of life and can be a decisive factor in its global competitiveness." Intentionally incorporated into mainstream urban design, natural components have strong support from the community, legislation, and initiatives. With natural elements incorporated into the constructed environment, Singapore aims to become a "City in a Garden," where residents may enjoy parks, trees, flowers, and an abundance of biodiversity. It has struggled to strike a balance between urbanisation, density, and the availability of natural areas. In the 25 years between 1986 and 2010, the city's population nearly doubled to over 5 million, yet it also managed to raise its percentage of green space from 36% to 47%. (Newman et al., 2012)

Blending tactical urbanism and Biophilic urbanism together gives the greatest developments. Tactical urbanism is an approach that tests and implements innovative ideas quickly to promote community involvement and enhance urban livability. It often relies on community-led initiatives and local volunteer efforts, utilising DIY materials, tactical use of space, temporary structures, and adaptable furniture. Designed to be temporary and easily adjustable based on feedback and evolving needs, this method empowers communities, encourages civic engagement, and fosters social interaction. (Street Plans, 2019)

For instance, in the city of Asheville, North Carolina, a tactical urbanism project transformed a neglected alleyway into a vibrant public space. Local volunteers and community groups collaborated to create "The Asheville Alleyway Project," which used DIY materials to install seating, planters with native vegetation, and temporary art installations. The space was designed to be flexible, with movable furniture and areas for various activities. The project not only revitalised the alleyway but also increased foot traffic to nearby businesses and enhanced social cohesion among residents. Feedback from the community led to continuous adjustments, ensuring the space met evolving needs and preferences. This case study illustrates how tactical urbanism can successfully empower communities, enhance urban environments, and foster a stronger sense of community. (Hackett, 2023).

After analysing the various tools and theories and getting an understanding of the site, a design methodology (figure 02) was created and followed. The methodology allowed for a smooth zoning and designing process.

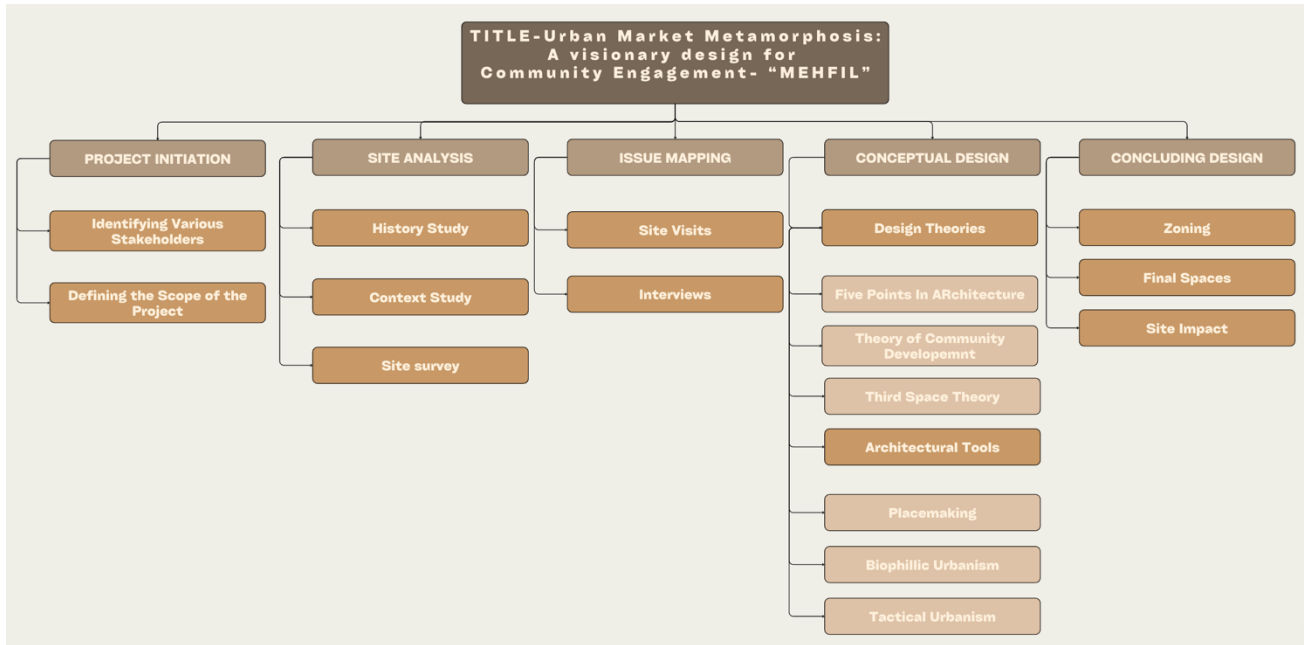


Figure 02- Design Methodology Diagram

**3. Results**

Architectural Tools:

Several points of comparison were looked at in order to analyse placemaking, biophilic urbanism, and tactical urbanism and comprehend their distinct contributions to urban design (figure 03).

POINTS OF COMPARISON	DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS STUDIED		
	PLACEMAKING	BIOPHILIC URBANISM	TACTICAL URBANISM
PRIMARY GOALS	Improve quality of life, foster community engagement, and create vibrant public spaces.	Enhance connection to nature, improve health and well-being, and promote environmental sustainability.	Test and implement innovative ideas quickly, promote community involvement, and enhance urban livability.
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	High level of engagement; community input is critical to the design process.	Moderate to high; community involvement varies but is essential for local adaptation and support.	High; often relies on community-led initiatives and local volunteer efforts.
DESIGN ELEMENTS	Public art, seating, lighting, accessibility features, multifunctional spaces.	Native vegetation, natural materials, biodiversity, natural light, water features.	DIY materials, tactical use of space, temporary structures, adaptable furniture.
FLEXIBILITY & ADAPTABILITY	Moderate; designed for long-term use but can include flexible spaces.	Moderate to high; natural elements require ongoing maintenance but offer adaptive benefits.	High; designed to be temporary and easily adjustable based on feedback and evolving needs.
SOCIAL IMPACT	High; promotes social cohesion, inclusivity, and community pride.	High; improves mental and physical health, enhances quality of life.	High; empowers communities, encourages civic engagement, and fosters social interaction.

Figure 03- Inferences( Design Tools)

Placemaking places a strong emphasis on developing dynamic public areas that encourage social interaction and community involvement. Placemaking that is successful depends largely on citizen participation and the local cultural context, which guarantees inclusivity and reflects the identity of the community. By incorporating natural features into urban settings, biophilic urbanism improves both environmental sustainability and human well-being.

This strategy makes use of natural materials, green spaces, and patterns in the design to enhance ecological resilience, boost biodiversity, and improve mental and physical wellness. Test and refine urban design concepts in a pragmatic way with tactical urbanism's short-term, low-cost interventions. It encourages real-time input and community interaction, which makes it an adaptable and flexible approach to urban development. Pop-up parks and temporary bike lanes are two instances of experimental models that are modified in response to community

feedback. When comparing these approaches, placemaking and biophilic urbanism prioritise the creation of enduring, peaceful surroundings, whereas tactical urbanism thrives on meeting urgent demands and trying out novel solutions. When combined, these strategies offer a broad range of tools for creating vibrant, sustainable, and community-focused urban areas that result in inclusive, resilient, and flexible urban environments.

Urban Design Theories:

To clarify the different and complementary contributions that Third Space Theory, the Theory of Community Development, and Le Corbusier's Five Points in Architecture made to urban design, a number of points of comparison were looked at (figure 04). The goal of Third Space Theory is to establish social settings that are accessible and inclusive, promoting community involvement outside of the home and workplace. The cohesiveness and involvement of the community depend on these "third places". The Theory of Community Development places a strong emphasis on social capital, environmental sustainability, sustainable economic growth, and resident engagement. It emphasises how crucial community-driven procedures are to building thriving, resilient neighbourhoods. In order to produce useful and adaptable spaces, Le Corbusier's Five Points in Architecture promote architectural features including pilotis, free plans, free facades, horizontal windows, and flat roof terraces. After these theories were analysed, it became clear that Le Corbusier's ideas were more concerned with structural and aesthetic innovation, while Third Space Theory and the Theory of Community Development placed more emphasis on social interaction and community involvement. By contrasting these frameworks, it became clear that the Theory of Community Development and Third Space Theory have the same objective of promoting social and participatory methods that promote community well-being. The Five Points in Architecture, on the other hand, help to design flexible, open areas that may accommodate various social activities. Combining these methods can result in comprehensive urban plans that are creative in their architecture and socially beneficial.

POINTS OF COMPARISON	DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS STUDIED		
	THIRD SPACE THEORY	THEORY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	FIVE POINTS IN ARCHITECTURE
PRIMARY GOALS	Create informal public places that encourage interaction and build social networks.	Empower communities to improve their quality of life and achieve sustainable development.	Achieve functional, efficient, and aesthetically pleasing buildings through specific design principles.
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	High; these spaces thrive on active community participation and engagement.	Very high; community involvement is essential for identifying needs and implementing solutions.	Low to moderate; primarily focused on architectural design rather than community input.
DESIGN ELEMENTS	Comfortable seating, inviting atmosphere, accessibility, flexibility for various activities.	Sustainable practices, inclusive public spaces, accessible amenities, community-focused facilities.	Pilotis (columns), flat roof terrace, open floor plan, horizontal windows, free facade design.
FLEXIBILITY & ADAPTABILITY	High; designed to adapt to community needs and preferences, often evolving over time.	High; strategies are tailored to the unique needs of each community and can evolve.	Moderate; principles are fixed, but application can be adapted to various contexts.
SOCIAL IMPACT	High; strengthens community bonds, enhances social capital, and provides inclusive gathering places.	High; aims to build social cohesion, empower residents, and improve overall quality of life.	Moderate; improves living conditions and aesthetic value, influencing social perceptions of space.

Figure 04- Inferences( Urban Design theories)

**3. Discussion**

Data collected over multiple site studies was analysed and different iterative design procedures were employed in order to create potential circumscribed spaces. The zoning of the site itself became a crucial step as it allowed for the creation of a lively and useful urban area. In order to arrange and maximise the different spaces inside the market, various zoning concepts make use of a number of theories related to architecture and urban planning. Through the application of these theories and tools the design sought to establish a dynamic market where each space was carefully planned with the demands of its users and the urban fabric in mind.

**SITE ZONING-**

Zoning started with determining the main uses and pursuits that the market would allow. The entire site was divided into distinct zones, catering to a myriad of activities. ( add figure)

**Zone 1-**

This portion of the site directly corresponds to the markets imageability due to its adjacent position along with the main road. It deemed beneficial for this zone to cater to activities that seem inviting as well as accessible. As

it would be the very first means of approach into the site, this zone would also be the most public, hence the design must feature spaces that interest all age groups and remain relevant with changing times in order for it to be inclusive. The concept of tactical urbanism could be applied as it emphasises the use of scalable, temporary interventions to enhance the urban environment and versatile spaces could be created. The zone could also feature multiple adaptable floors which may accommodate a variety of functions, such as festivals or markets, to fulfil the evolving demands of the community. According to third space theory, designated spaces could also be provided to give professionals a location to work close to local facilities, which promotes a lively, multipurpose urban environment.

#### Zone 2-

The idea behind zone 2 was to establish a connection between two distinct spaces and arranged in a way that naturally flows towards the centre of the site. This zone was to become a transitory area and create a sense of intrigue through exploration and interaction. Through placemaking, which focuses on creating public spaces that improve people's happiness, and well-being through an interchange in activities, served as inspiration. The layout could be flexible through the use of the five elements in architecture, featuring open façades and a free floor plan, which meet the needs of different vendors and increase market adaptability.

#### Zone 3-

The notion of community development, which promotes social contact and fortifying communal relationships, is incorporated into the design of this zone. Due to its prominent central location, this zone serves as a cultural centre for social gatherings, marketplaces, and performances. Through the creation of built that encircles Zone 3, a visual frame could be fabricated facilitating a sense of enclosure, which allows it to seem both private and connected to the larger market area. Using biophilic urbanism concepts, like adding vegetation and natural materials the overall aesthetic appeal could be forged to promote community use on a regular basis.

#### Zone 4-

For this zone, the theory of third space could be applicable, highlighting the importance creating informal public gathering places outside of the home and workplace. By integrating indoor dining and shopping facilities, this zone would offer a variety of experiences that attract different demographics and encourage longer stays within the market. The flat roof terrace concept is also employed here, providing additional outdoor dining spaces and viewpoints overlooking different zones and establishing a visual connection with the entire site. This optimises the use of available space and creates distinctive experiences that combine indoor and outdoor settings.

#### Zone 5-

This zone is created at the conclusion of the site and functions as a verdant haven and a link to a section of the former existing neighbourhood market. Because of its accessibility from the outside road, this area is guaranteed to stay a vital component of the community. The layout adheres to the ideas of biophilic urbanism, bringing a natural retreat into the city. It encourages a connection to nature and promotes well-being by having walking trails, seating spots, and areas for communal gardening. This area demonstrates the idea of community development since it offers a place for socialising and unwinding, which improves the entire shopping experience.

#### **FINAL SPACES-**

After analysing the entire site and deciding on potential functions and design characteristics of various zones, a final set of spaces was created. The features of each space were designed keeping user interaction in mind, focussing on boosting community connections and the comfort of the people occupying each space (figure 05)

#### **ZONE 1- ( name to be decided )- Built Units with Farmers Market and Coworking Spaces-**

Situated at the very beginning of the market, these constructed structures prioritise community growth and adaptability. With open layouts that are simple to modify for various configurations, the ground floors are devoted to farmers markets featuring seasonal produce and goods. A welcoming atmosphere is created by the large floor to ceiling arches at the periphery that facilitate easy access and ventilation. Coworking spaces are located on the top levels which could include private offices, communal amenities, and open floor plans to accommodate a range of work requirements. Green materials and community terraces are examples of architectural aspects. By emphasising on the importance of human connection through design, the spatial qualities make sure that these areas can accommodate a range of user needs and activities.

By giving local entrepreneurs a platform and encouraging a sense of community among market sellers and colleagues, they have a positive impact on the site by stimulating economic activity and innovation.

### **ZONE 2- Row of Small Shops-**

The free facade and open floor plan, two key characteristics of Le Corbusier's "Five Points of Architecture" theory are included into the design of these stores. The shops' varied facades combine to produce a lively and captivating streetscape. The space features a row of small stores, which can frequently house local craftsmen, street food and other features. Cantilevered awnings and open storefronts that increase visibility and entice customers into the stores are two intriguing design elements. The wide pedestrian walkways here facilitate easy mobility and interaction, emphasising permeability and fluidity as key spatial features.

This area serves as the transitional spine of the market, building excitement and directing customers towards the centre of the area. It has a big effect on the rest of the site since it creates a lively, eclectic vibe that permeates the marketplace and creates opportunities for discovery.

### **Zone 3- Open Amphitheatre**

The open amphitheatre, which is positioned in the middle, is a focal point intended for multipurpose events, in line with Ray Oldenburg's Third Space Theory. Because of its shape and tiered seating, the amphitheatre makes for a welcoming and cosy space for concerts, community meetings, and cultural events. The amphitheatre's visual and environmental appeal are further enhanced by the surrounding landscape, which includes gentle slopes and terraced seats incorporated with planters and plants. The amphitheatre's spatial features prioritise accessibility and visibility from all directions, guaranteeing that it serves as a central point for all activities. This room is intended to be adaptable, featuring movable stage components and adjustable seating arrangements to suit a range of events. It has a significant impact on the location since it anchors the market and works as a vibrant cultural hub that draws tourists and promotes involvement in the community.

### **Zone 4- Tall Built Units Surrounding the Amphitheatre**

Two towering units are constructed that include indoor dining and shopping areas and flank the amphitheatre. These structures combine commercial and recreational uses into one building, adhering to a mixed-use architectural concept. Large glass facades on the lower levels open out to the amphitheatre, allowing patrons to interact with the events taking place and establishing a smooth indoor-outdoor connection. Green roofs and vertical gardens are examples of notable architectural features that support the biophilic design philosophy. With expansive windows providing sweeping views of the market, the top floors are home to a mix of office and retail spaces. These buildings' spatial features, which emphasise vertical integration and interaction, make the amphitheatre seem more lively.

### **Zone 5- Garden Connecting to Old Local Market**

In addition to being a green haven, the expansive garden at the end of the market acts as a transitional area between the new construction and the neighbourhood market. The biophilic urbanism design of this garden includes native plants, water features, and walks that provide a break from the city. Pergolas covered in climbing plants, repurposed material benches, and interactive art works that honour the region's culture are examples of intriguing architectural elements. The design of the space emphasises peace and harmony, with winding walkways that invite idling strolls and unplanned social gatherings. This garden serves as an essential link, improving market accessibility and offering a calm setting in contrast to the busy activities taking place there.

### **SITE IMPACT-**

The opening of a cultural market acts as a local catalyst, transforming it into a flourishing centre of activities for the community. The market's intricate layout encourages social cohesiveness and engagement amongst a range of demographics. Intended as the focal point, the central amphitheatre serves as a versatile setting for cultural and artistic events, workshops, and community gatherings, fostering a feeling of communal and cultural pride. The market would support local craft and boost the micro-economy by giving local entrepreneurs and artisans a platform, creating an ongoing process of economic regeneration.

A dynamic work environment is created by combining indoor dining and shopping areas with a mix of different small shops. The diverse array of events amplifies the area's energy, drawing a constant flow of guests and promoting extended interaction. As a result, there is an increase in foot traffic, which boosts local companies' profits and renews the neighbourhood. The garden, functioning as an urban oasis, considerably improves the surroundings and provides a scenic background for rest and pleasure. Its well-planned relationship to the ancient local market guarantees a smooth transition into the current urban fabric, protecting cultural heritage while incorporating modern conveniences.

The built forms are a prime example of community growth and spatial adaptation, with upper-level coworking spaces and farmers markets on the first floor. By fostering a direct relationship between local farmers and consumers, the farmers market encourages sustainable food practices and a balanced lifestyle. The city's growing freelancing and start-up communities are served by coworking spaces, which offer adaptable workspaces that encourage creativity and teamwork.

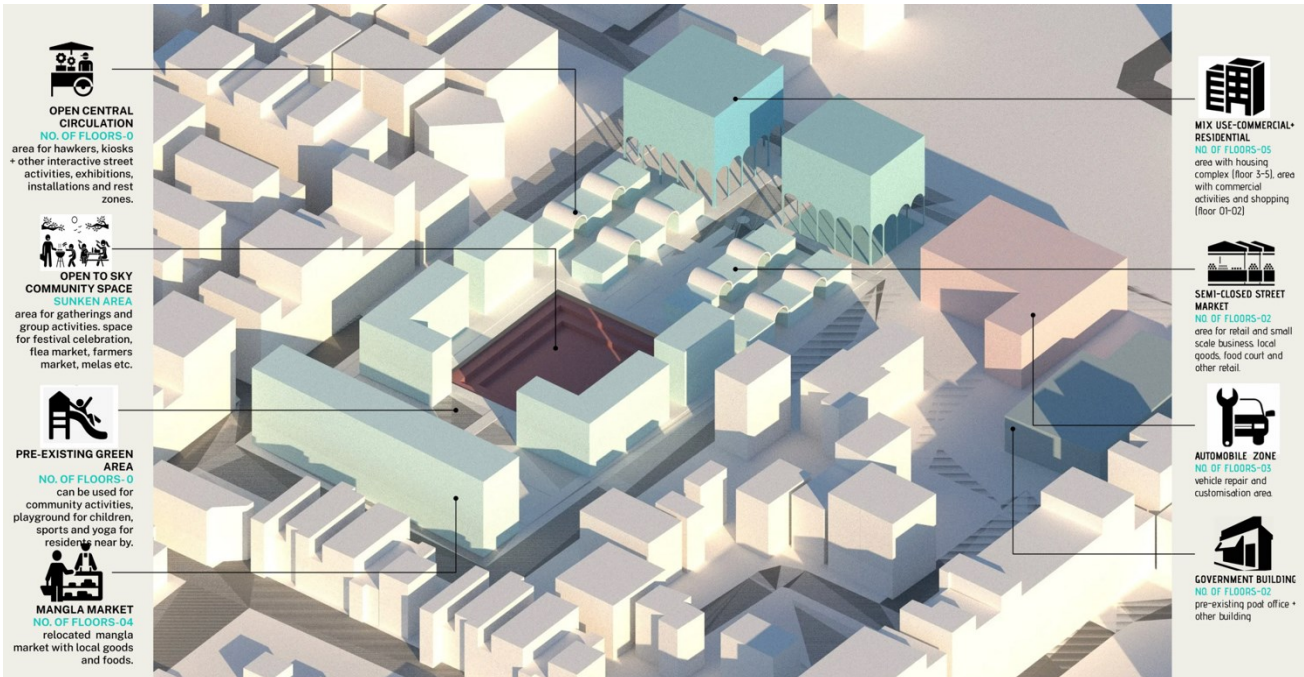


Figure 05- Final Zoning

## 5. Conclusions

### Summary

The study offers important new perspectives on how different architectural ideas and urban planning techniques might be applied successfully. Le Corbusier's Five Points of Architecture are included into the proposal, with a focus on pilotis, free plans, free facades, horizontal windows, and flat roof terraces to create flexible, open, and well-lit areas. The Theory of Community growth emphasises the significance of social cohesiveness, environmental sustainability, sustainable economic growth, and resident engagement. The development of welcoming, accessible public areas that promote social contact and community involvement is emphasised by third space theory. Furthermore, the project's design has been enhanced by the use of biophilic urbanism, tactical urbanism, and placemaking, which has improved its visual appeal, environmental sustainability, and functional versatility.

### Significance

A row of small shops leading to an amphitheatre, tall built units for dining and shopping, a large garden connected to the old market, and multipurpose built units for farmers' markets and coworking spaces are just a few of the functional spaces that have been successfully defined by the zoning strategy used in this project. Every area has been carefully planned to encourage communication between people, business ventures, and cross-cultural exchanges. These areas are not only practical, but also visually beautiful and environmentally sustainable thanks to the use of architectural theories. The project shows how offering lively, multipurpose public places through urban planning can greatly improve the quality of life for locals and tourists. By integrating natural components into the urban environment, the project's focus on biophilic urbanism has promoted mental well-being and environmental sustainability. Placemaking and tactical urbanism have produced dynamic, flexible areas that can change to meet the requirements of the local community. In order to guarantee that the market is in line with the community's identity and values, these initiatives have also placed a strong emphasis on the significance of local culture and tradition.

### Future Recommendations

It is advised that, in order to guarantee that the project changes in accordance with community requirements and preferences, future projects should:

- Increase Community Participation: Keep locals involved in the planning and development processes.
- Sustainable Methods: Increase the usage of energy-efficient technologies and sustainable materials to further lessen the market's environmental impact.
- Establish systems for continuous observation and assessment: observation and assessment of the market's effects on the community to enable prompt corrections and enhancements.



- Cultural Integration: To bolster the market's position as a hub for culture, include more cultural components and events that honour regional history and customs.
- Adaptive Spaces: Create areas that are simple to modify for various purposes and occasions to keep the market alive and current throughout time.
- Connectivity and Accessibility: Increase market accessibility for a larger audience by improving public transportation connections and pedestrian paths.

In conclusion, this urban design project for a neighbourhood cultural market is a prime example of how well considered application of architectural theories and urban design principles may result in places that are useful, visually beautiful, and socially beneficial. Future initiatives can build on this success by prioritising sustainability, community participation, and cultural significance, so contributing to the continuous rehabilitation and enrichment of urban areas.

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### Conflict of Interests

The Author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

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