



Sanya Verma

Architect, Urban Designer

GSAPP MS-AUD'23

Selected Works 2022-2023

C O N T E N T S



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01

Food for Health

Food Security and Health

Project type : Urban Design Studio, Group of 4
Location : Mot Haven, Bronx, New York City, USA
Advisors : Prof. Nans Voron, Sagi Golan, Galen Pardee,
Austin Sakong, Sean Gallagher
Year : 2022

Mott Haven is a neighbourhood dealing with food insecurity. The project aims to provide the neighbourhood with physical and digital infrastructure to enable them to form community care-network in context of food.

Following the intention of choice, convenience and accessibility we proposed a new food distribution system, revolving around food stops. Food stops are pockets across the street scape containing healthy food trucks for people with additional functions like community hubs, community kitchens, open seating, recreational public spaces. Additional mobile system of trucks was placed along the food routes closer to schools, residential areas and public spaces ensuring wider distribution.



1. Improve Nutritional Well-being



2. Promote Food Security



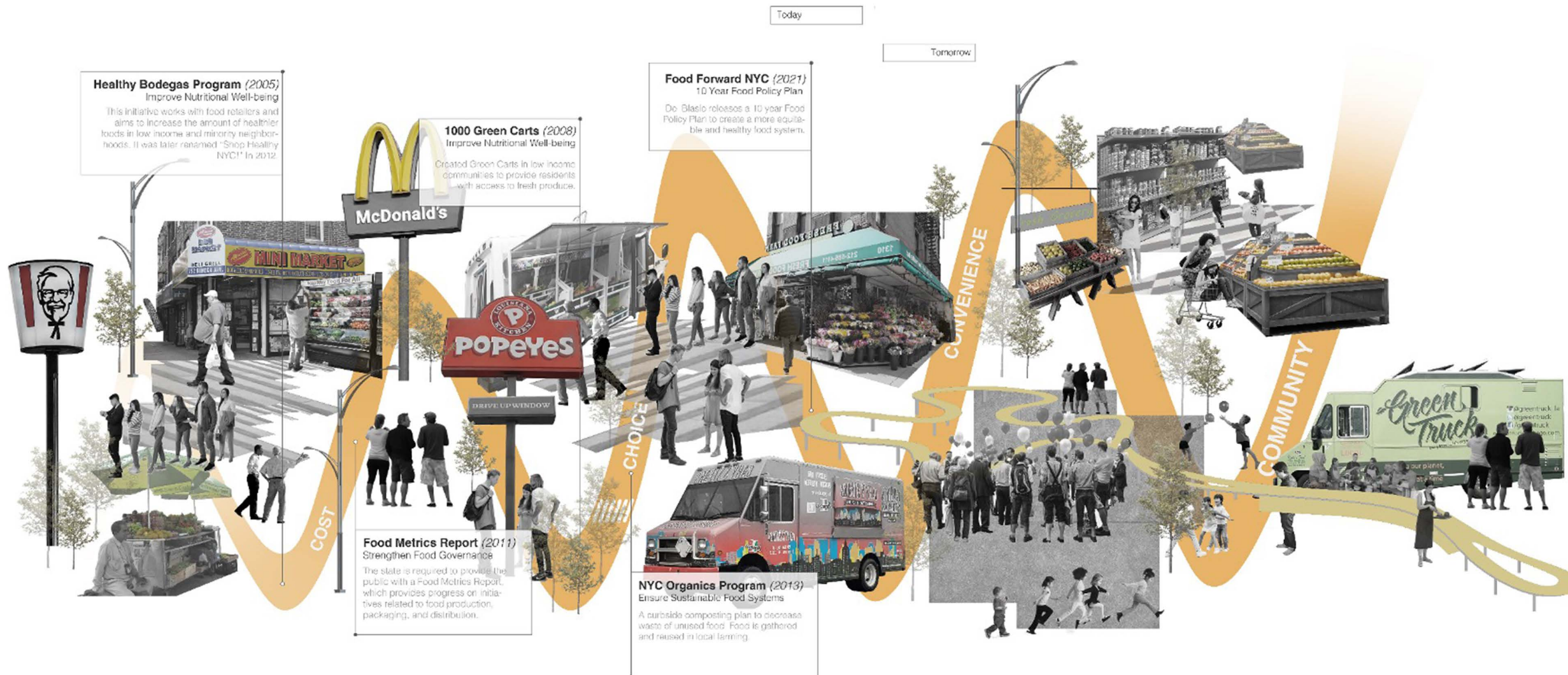
3. Food System Supports Economic Development



4. Ensure Sustainable Food Systems



5. Support Food Workers

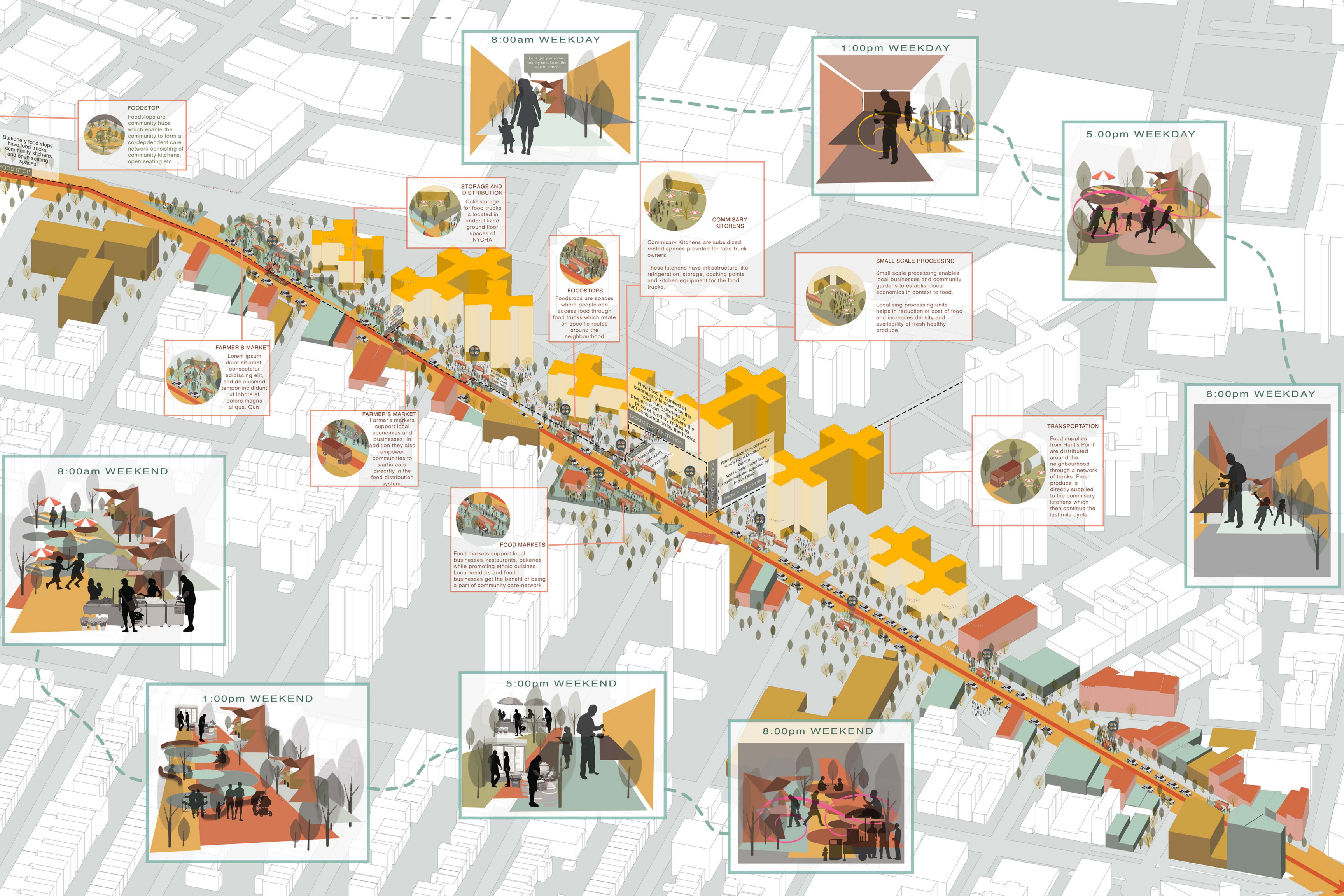


The food policy has failed to address the crucial issues faced by low income neighborhoods in NYC. It takes a top-down approach to food distribution and access and is not grounded in the harsh reality of neighborhoods like the South Bronx.

This is not enough. We as a coalition advocate for a new department of healthy cooked food distribution through food trucks. The goal is to incorporate healthy food into the lifestyle of Bronx residents and positively influence their food habits.

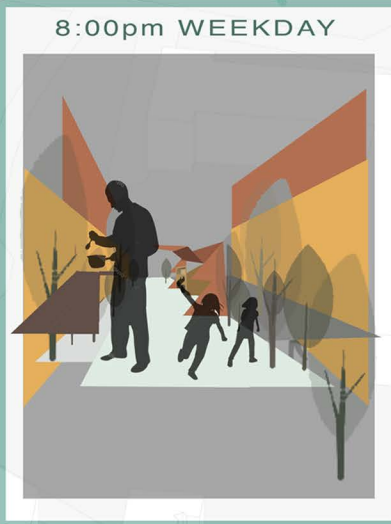
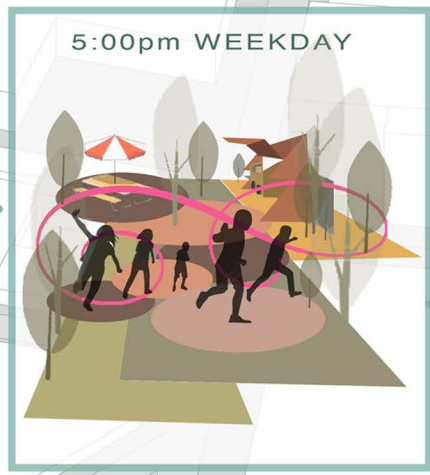
We propose a new food distribution system, which revolves around food stops. These food stops will engage with the existing infrastructure of government agencies, food distribution networks and community organisations. Food stops will contain healthy food trucks for people with additional functions like community hubs, community kitchens, open seating, recreational public spaces etc. The proposed food trucks would be placed in these food stops with an additional mobile system of trucks which move around ensuring wider distribution. The mobile system would move according to schedules with respect to the type of target audience.





FOODSTOP
Foodstops are community hubs which enable the community to form a co-dependent care network consisting of community kitchens, open seating etc.

Stationary food stops have food trucks, community kitchens and open seating spaces.



STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION
Cold storage for food trucks is located in underutilized ground floor spaces of NYCHA.

COMMISARY KITCHENS
Commisary Kitchens are subsidized rented spaces provided for food truck owners. These kitchens have infrastructure like refrigeration, storage, docking points and kitchen equipment for the food trucks.

SMALL SCALE PROCESSING
Small scale processing enables local businesses and community gardens to establish local economics in context to food. Localising processing units helps in reduction of cost of food and increases density and availability of fresh healthy produce.

TRANSPORTATION
Food supplies from Hunt's Point are distributed around the neighbourhood through a network of trucks. Fresh produce is directly supplied to the commissary kitchens which then continue the last mile cycle.

FARMER'S MARKET
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Quis

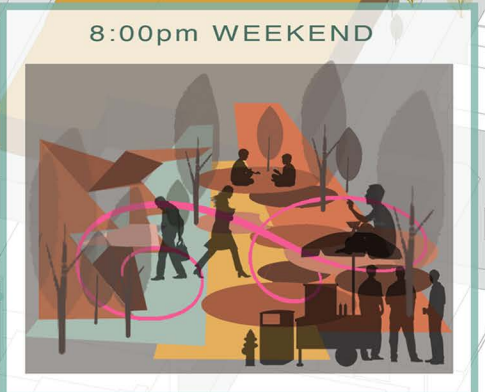
FARMER'S MARKET
Farmer's markets support local economies and businesses. In addition they also empower communities to participate directly in the food distribution system.

FOOD MARKETS
Food markets support local businesses, restaurants, bakeries while promoting ethnic cuisines. Local vendors and food businesses get the benefit of being a part of community care-network.

FOODSTOPS
Foodstops are spaces where people can access food through food trucks which rotate on specific routes around the neighbourhood.


Raw food is cooked at commissary kitchens by the food trucks. This lowers the price of food by reducing fuel consumption by the trucks.

Raw produce is supplied by Hunt's Point Distribution Centre. Additionally, imported vegetables are supplied by Fresh Direct.





- C** - Food from Community Kitchens
- H** - Healthy food
- A** - Community Hub
- O** - Open Air Seating
- U** - Urban Farm

The stops marked with  are available according to schedule. Please check the scheduled time before arriving at your food stop

Food Stops

1. Type of food-
 - a. Raw produce
 - from farmers markets \$
 - from community farms \$\$
 - b. Cooked Food
 - from community kitchens \$
 - from vendors/food trucks \$\$\$

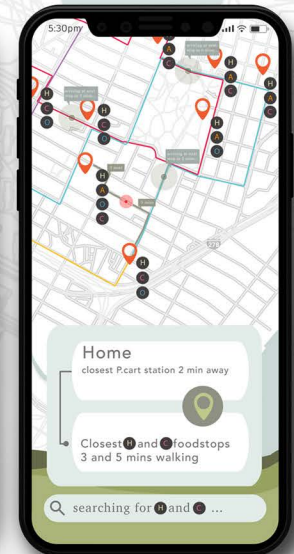
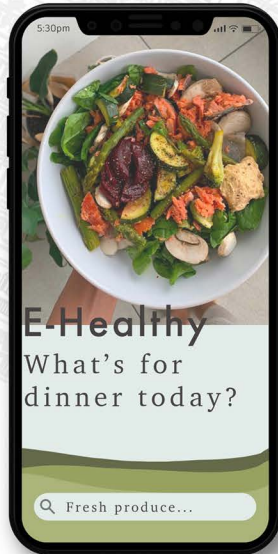
2. Location-
 - a. Close to residences
 - b. Close to commercial/markets
 - c. Close to schools
 - d. Close to recreational parks

3. Schedule-
 - a. According to school hours
 - b. According to markets rush hours

ACCESS CHOICE CONVENIENCE

When the project was proposed post a digitally dependent pandemic it became imperative to the digitalize the access to food. Our team came up with was an app which connected the user base with physical infrastructure. Through the app all that one needs to do is to search for the food product and functions they want, and the app would show them the closest options available. In addition to it the app would also show them the incoming mobile carts and the amount of time they'd take to get to the closest stop.

The aim was to make the communities interact with these stops and evolve their eating habits around them. The spaces could be used as community spaces, farmers markets, weekly local business food fests and regular community-based kitchens. This new street scape would encourage the households to actively integrate healthy food in their lifestyles while engaging them in forming the community-care network.



-  - Commercial and Offices
-  - Commercial and Residential
-  - Public Use buildings
-  - Pockets for Interventions
-  - Stationary Food Stops



02

Atlanta After Care

Redefining Care and Justice

Project type : Urban Design Studio, Group of 4

Location : Forest Cove, Atlanta, USA

Advisors : Prof. Emanuel Admassu, Admassu, Chat Travieso,

Nina Cooke John, Jelisa Blumberg, AL

Hu, Regina Teng

Year : 2022

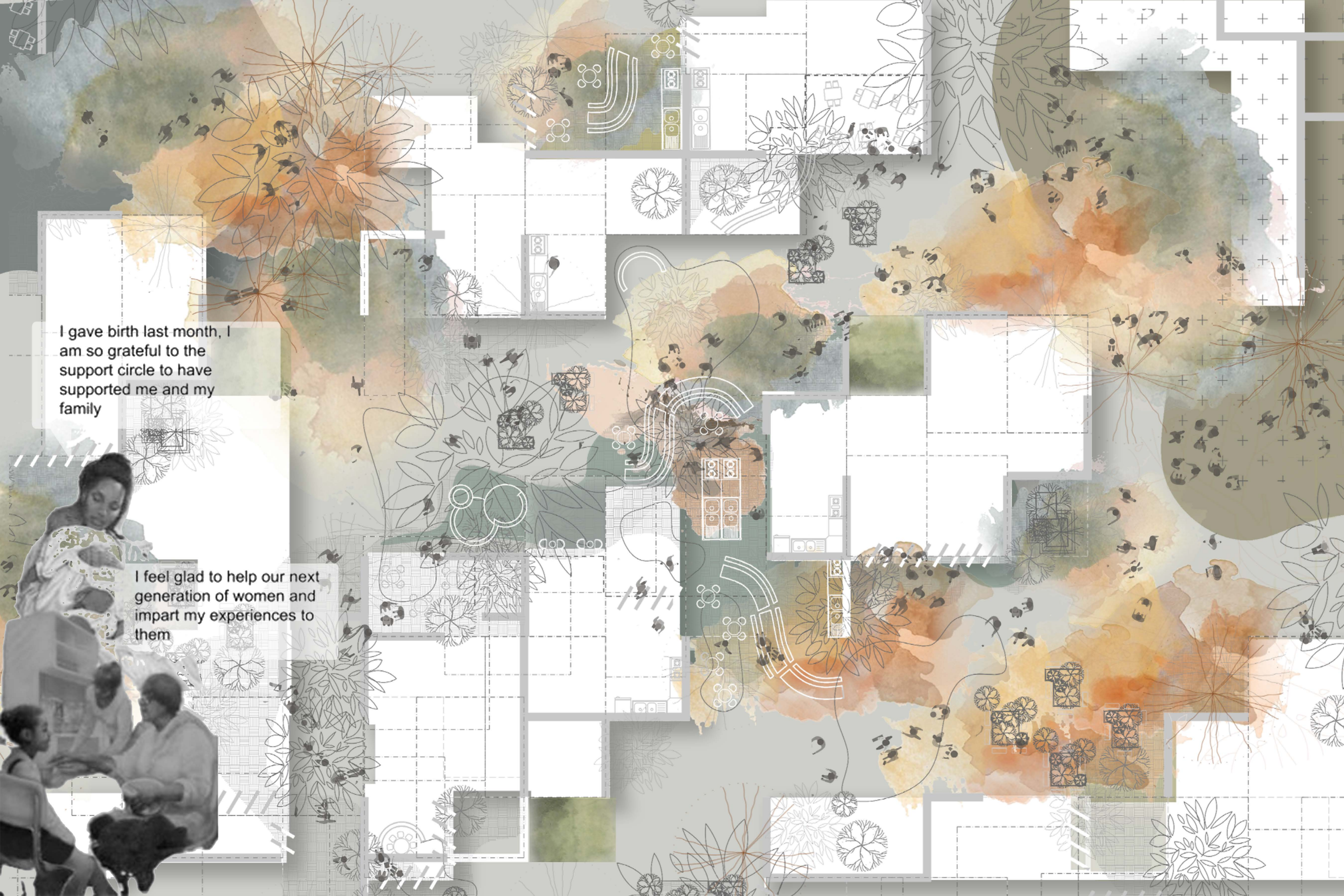
SUPPORT
CIRCLES

The justice system in the country is widely dependent upon celebrating criminalization, cops and prisons. Meanwhile, the most criminalised harms are rooted in social and economic inequalities. Shifting the question to “How do we prevent and respond to harm?” broadens our analysis. While focusing on crime only allows us to consider the behaviour of individuals, looking at harm enables us to include the ways in which violence is perpetuated structurally and culturally. One such community is The Forest Cove, located in Fulton County, in the southeast of Atlanta which has been exposed to terrible living conditions, rent surge, and now displacement. Hence, we tried to reimagine an abolitionist future where instead of depending on the PIC for basic functions of care, we instead redefine our relationships and collectivize care through our own communities.



We started on the premise of converting spaces of harm into spaces of care to create an environment of healing and support. This required dismantling the current urban fabric enabling the harm inflicted on the communities. We break down the streets which support surveillance and over policing and turn them into intimate spaces where communities have their own agency. Densifying and developing a new typology of structures defined by the overflow of caregiving functions into the pathways. We then institutionalised the welfare functions creating spaces to accommodate informal forms of care in the urban fabric

This shift of anonymous to intimate, indirect participation to direct agency, densification to building personal proximity and from depending on the PIC for care to embracing care as a constant personal element, would enable the redefinition of relationships into collectivizing care

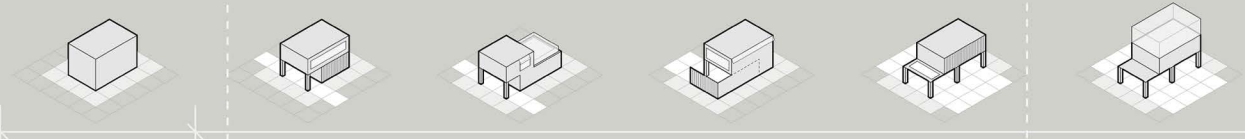


I gave birth last month, I am so grateful to the support circle to have supported me and my family

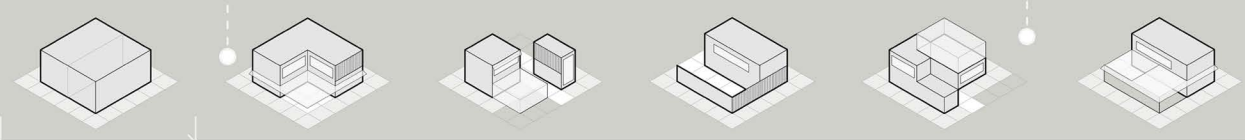
I feel glad to help our next generation of women and impart my experiences to them



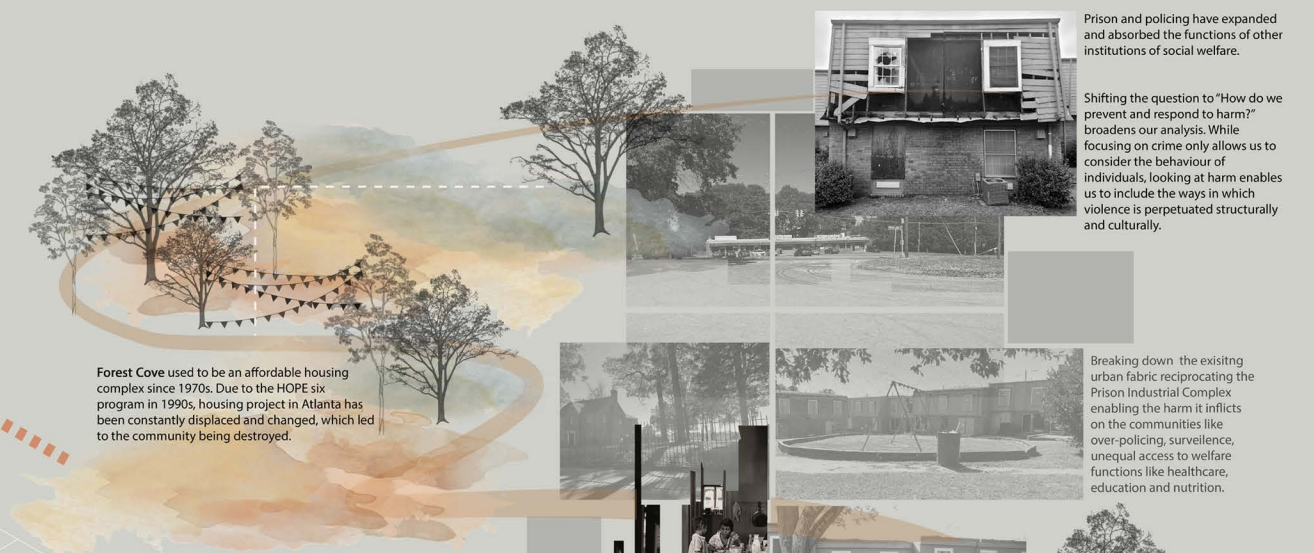
MODULE A:
SINGLE FAMILY UNIT



MODULE B:
MULTI-GENERATIONAL UNIT



PRISON IN 2022
HEALTH CARE
CENTER IN 2030



01. Women Support Circles

Creating infrastructure for support circles for women. These circles would enable women to offer care to each other in forms of informal healthcare, nutrition and education.

03. Health Centers

Converting spaces of harm into spaces of care, we break down the streets and the ethos of the presently existing prison industrial complex, turning the streets into spaces of offering, where community thrives.

The inequity in access to formal healthcare has been destabilizing the communities. Uninstitutionalizing healthcare and creating infrastructure where therapy, and medical aid is universal would take a step towards redefining care.

02. Youth Centers

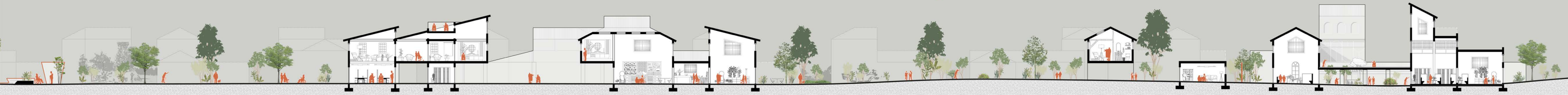
Streets are one of the major spaces of harm for the youth. A lot of kids and teenagers lack perceived and safe access to the streets. We propose youth centres as safe spaces for youth where they don't just get education but also get spaces to practice their interests and can also function as daycare.

04. Peacemaking Centers

Transforming the structures of society as well as our relationships with each other, where the communities don't depend on the institutions for care.

05. Food Hubs

Common kitchens and dining as places for binding the communities over food. If someone in a household is sick or a household is struggling to put food on the table, the food hubs would offer aid to the families.





"Even with the presence of efficient infrastructure, a city might lack the city-ness or that socio-cultural, rich urbane quality to it.

Similarly, if the function is taken away from a street, its access is shifted; the urbane quality of it (the hawkers, pedestrians, vibrancy) would go missing. It is the overlap of the physical and the intangible aspects that make a street or a route centers of life in the urban landscape."



03

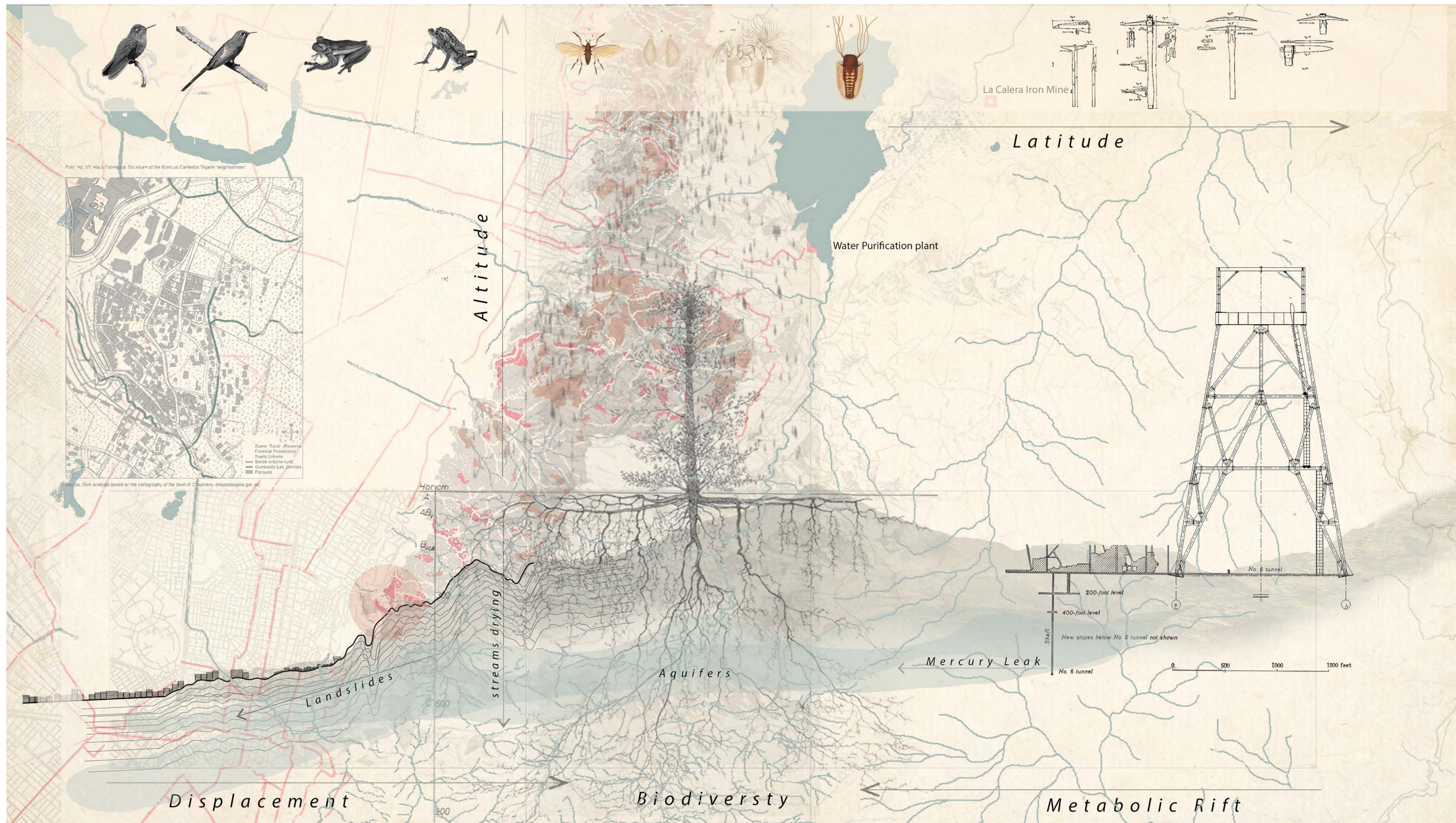
Citizens of the Forest

Community Led Ecological Conservation

Project type : Urban Design Studio, Group of 4
Location : Bosque Calderon Tajeda, Bogota, Colombia
Advisors : Prof. Kate Orff, Dilip Da Cunha ,Geeta Mehta
E Thaddeus Pawlowski ,Adriana Chávez, Cesar Delgado ,
Maria Samper ,
Year : 2023

Bosque Calderón lies at the base of the Eastern Hills of Bogotá at the intersection of the Mountain Forests and the rapidly expanding city of Bogotá. The neighborhood is rich in biodiversity and under constantly growing pressure from both sides—real estate developers trying to move in and the community being under a constant risk of landslides.

Our project works to redefine this ecotone between the city and the forest, with the community of Bosque Calderón at its core. We re-envision Bosque Calderón as a model biotic community, acknowledging the residents as citizens of the forest and granting them the agency to repair the ecology, the capacity to develop a symbiotic relationship with other species, and the right to land.



These forests lie between the altitudes of 600–2,675 metres and are habitat to numerous endemic species. However, due to the rise in temperature caused by climate change, the species are rising towards higher altitudes to achieve appropriate temperatures. Meanwhile the introduction of invasive species like pine and eucalyptus is causing a drop in the groundwater levels and causing forest fires. This displacement and deprivation of the endemic species is also affecting the other socio-ecological ecosystems that we are talking about.

Through the discourse about the 4 ecosystems, we tried to ground our research on one of the most important actors- water. We acknowledge water as an organism which takes on different identities across the 4 micro-transects. Where water is an important part of the urban-infrastructure for Bosque Calderon, it is an independent member of the ecosystem of the montane forests and the paramos. Invasive species and the rise of local vegetation is depleting the aquifers. On the other end of the spectrum, water faces regular exploitation due to the extractive economy of mining and agriculture causing a metabolic rift. As water transitions through these 4 thresholds, we contemplate on how we can contribute to ease out the rift and evaluate the negotiations across these ecosystems.



→ The chuesque plantation and innovation centre turns into a source of expertise in alternate construction technology for the city ←

Ferns
Native species to counter eucalyptus

Oak
Native species to counter eucalyptus

Chuesque
planted as alternate construction material

The forest is thriving independently with minimum external caretaking required.

Quiche
Indigenous species near stream to replenish soil and aquifers



The community are citizens of the forest. They belong here and have inhabited it since generations. The elder citizens reminisce about the close-knit values associated with the ravine and the forest. The afternoons and rainfalls are spent along the stream hiking up the eastern hills every Saturday celebrating the ecology they call home. With these strategies we aim to initiate a recovery of this association with the forest by restoring the stream, bringing the community closer together and activating the neighborhood and then finally sustaining the forest community



Through this project, we are placing the community at the center of care for the stream and the forest. Where the community will come together in rewilding the native species along the stream, including planting chuesque bamboo, and building local expertise in alternate construction technologies. Then with this expertise the community will bring the rewilding into the neighborhood through retrofits, amplifying the social capital



Center for Material Memory

Innovation Center

Community Led Trails

Retrofit Bamboo Nurseries

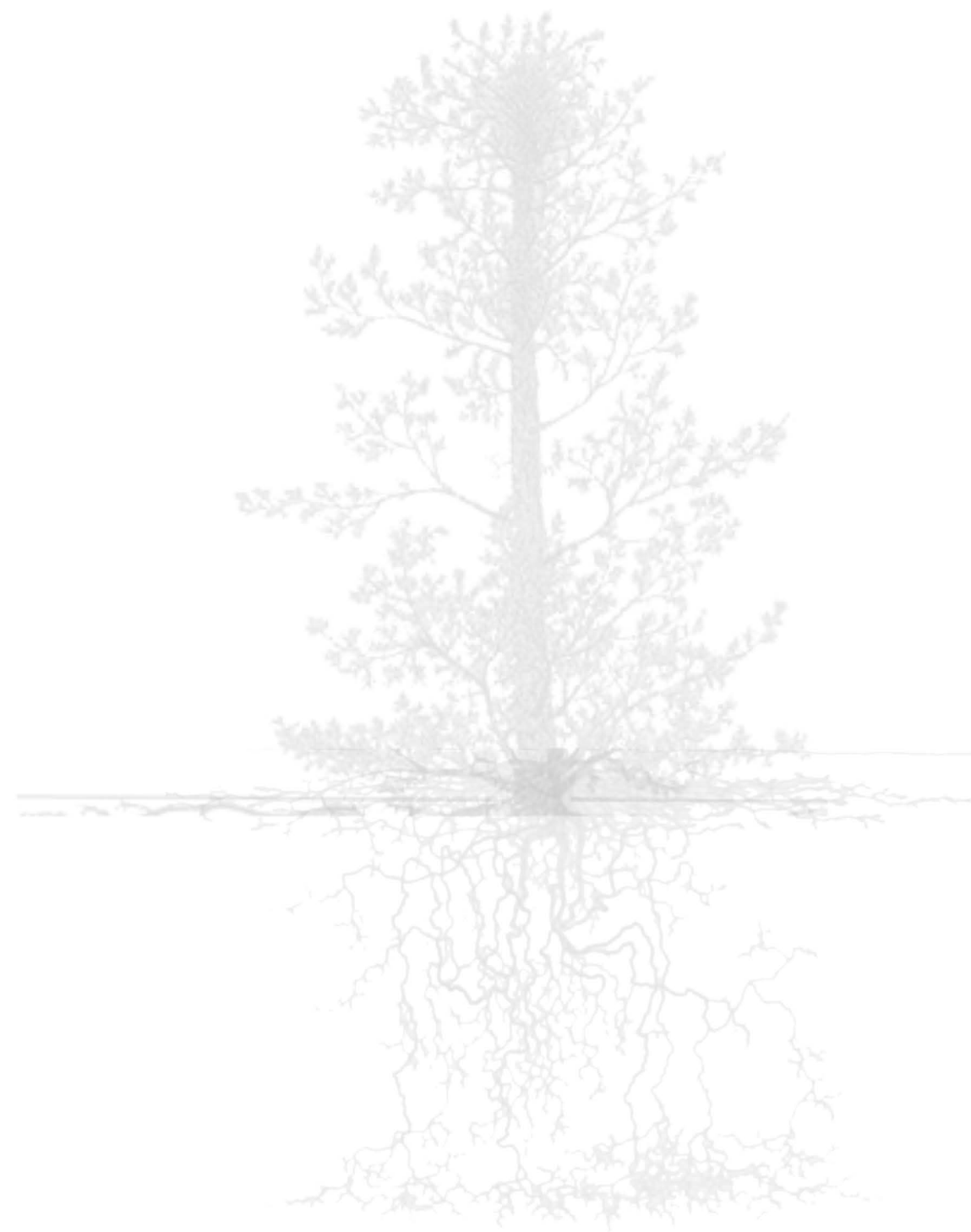


In addition to holding the soil, chuesque bamboo is also grown as a construction material amplifying the communities heritage in construction and building. Local species like quiche are planted to purify water and enrich the aquifers. As the stream recovers, it yet again becomes the space where the community gets together to celebrate water and the association they had with the creek.



As we bring back the joy with ecological care-giving with the community, the community comes together at the innovation centre on the edge of the stream where they experiment and learn about the rewilding, with the centre of material memory where generations talk about the rich history of the neighborhood and the forest





04

Psychology of Temporality

Construction Ecologies in the Anthropocene

Project type : Elective


Location : Colombia

Advisors : Prof. Thomas Schaperkötter

Year : Spring 2023

The course investigates diverse perceptions of the Anthropocene, spanning geological, historical, and cultural dimensions of material construction and labour.

This project zooms into the spectrum of displacement in Colombia focusing on the temporality of the self-built settlements on the edge of the cities. Can Colombia's national law of right to home be redefined into a collective social practise of building by communities? Can the definition of shelter expand beyond the building envelope across the ecology and forests from where the shelters and materials are acquired? Such questions are explored to propose an alternate construction typology to accommodate the ecology and growth of the communities.



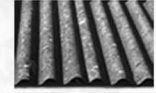
introduced for timber factory
Eucalyptus
source - invasive species



introduced for timber factory
Pine
source - invasive species



recent addition - Projection 2000
Brick structure
source - local brick factory



recent addition
Asbestos cement roof
source - local asbestos factory




local neighbourhood material
Tin sheet roof
source - asphalt factories



temporary - self construction
Re-used Wooden Panel
source - construction sites



temporary - self construction
Ply-wood Panels
source - construction sites



local neighbourhood material
**Wood-
frame and structure**
source - eucalyptus trees



introduced reforestation program
Cedar Tree
source - native species



introduced for timber factory
Pine
source - invasive species



introduced - reforestation program
Oak Tree
source - native species

Colombia is home to one of the richest ecosystems in the world, with the Andes mountains which is among the world's longest mountain ranges. Nearly 55% of Colombia is covered by forest, well above the OECD average of 30%.

Additionally, the country has been exposed to displacement and dispossession since decades due to socio-political conflicts. This has attracted a wide range of migrant population towards the city edges to seek security, pushing the city edges across the protected forests.

Due to lack of affordable housing, the communities develop self-constructed homes in 'informal' and illegal settlements. Hence, it is imperative to study the psychology of temporality regarding the material and construction adopted in this landscape of displacement and ecological degradation on the forest land.

Due to lack of legal ownership, the risk of relocation is always high so people wait for decades before investing into permanent building material. According to the national laws, a settlement cannot be legalised till it is built in permanent and 'non-perishable' material. The aim is to negotiate with the socio-ecological realities in context to building material and find alternate ways of providing access to dignified homes while redefining building as a social practise.

All the material used in constructing homes and neighborhoods are acquired from the forests consolidated in the structures for their serviceable periods.

New construction typologies should restore the reverence to the forests and redefine the built environment as an extension of the forest.

Can the homes be the next generation of the forest?

To protect the ecology and the communities alike it is important to consider the extractive practises of acquiring material from the forest. The use of RCC structures which disturb the soil ecology should be discontinued. Instead the invasive species of euclyptus should be used for building the frame of the structures.

This would reconnect the communities with the cycles of forest while connecting the cycles of a generation and expansion of homes to the generations of a euclyptus tree.

As the built is developed as the next generations of the forest. The families would grow, dismantle and rebuilt with the same material continuing the lifecycles of the forest.





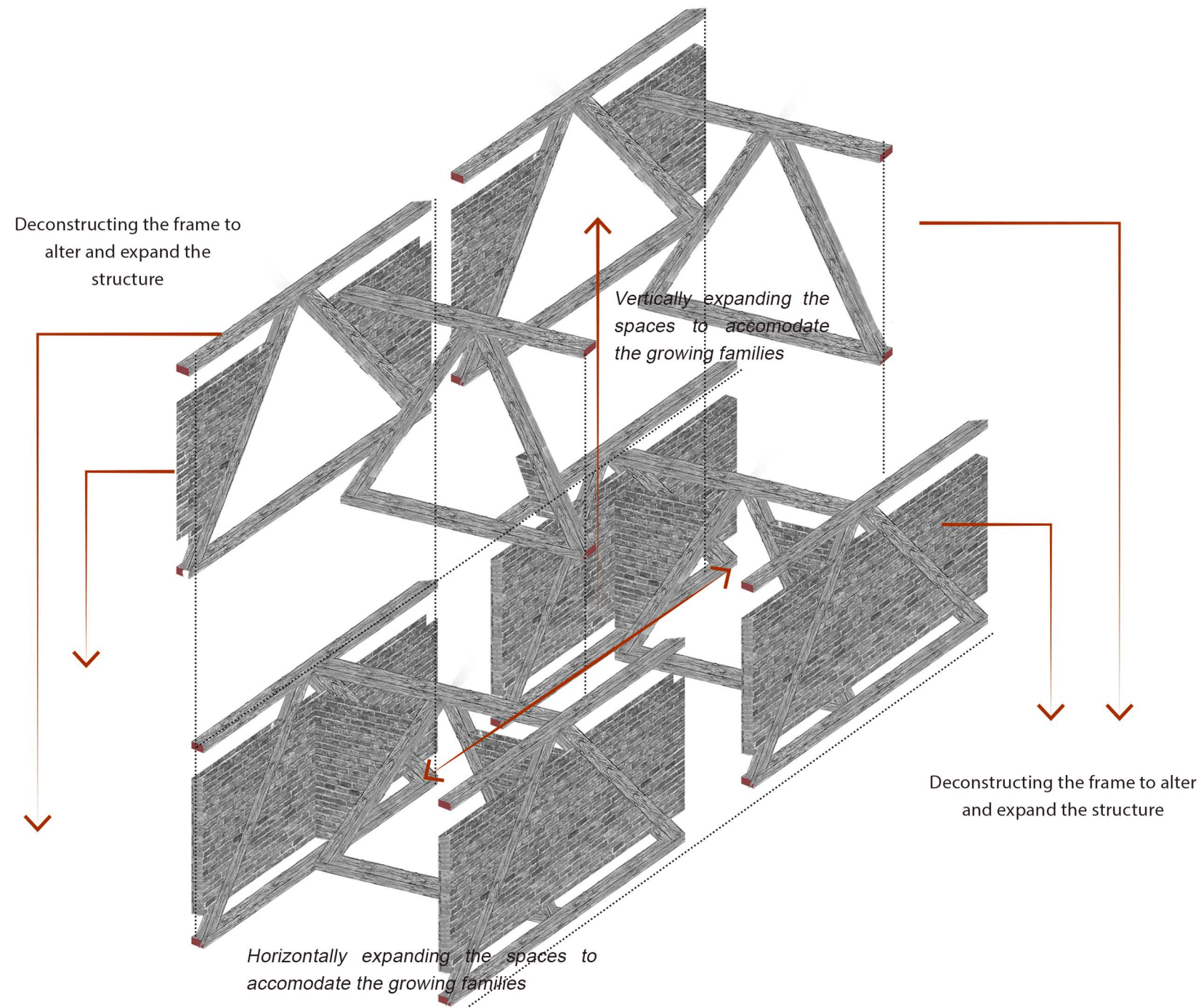
Building local expertise in making the 'permanent' material bricks from local soil



Redefining land ethics and replenishing the association communities have to the land and soil they 'borrow' for the shelters



Developing a culture of both construction and deconstruction and dismantling the structures and rebuild to accomodate future generations and growth



The act of building is integral to the principles of the self construction-informal settlements of Colombia.

It is not just an expression of survival but also to express their agency and ownership over the land they inhabit. In this precarious landscape of displacement, it is important to nurture and encourage this connection they have to the land and the ecology around.

The communities should be enabled to replenish their bond with the land through action and collective building

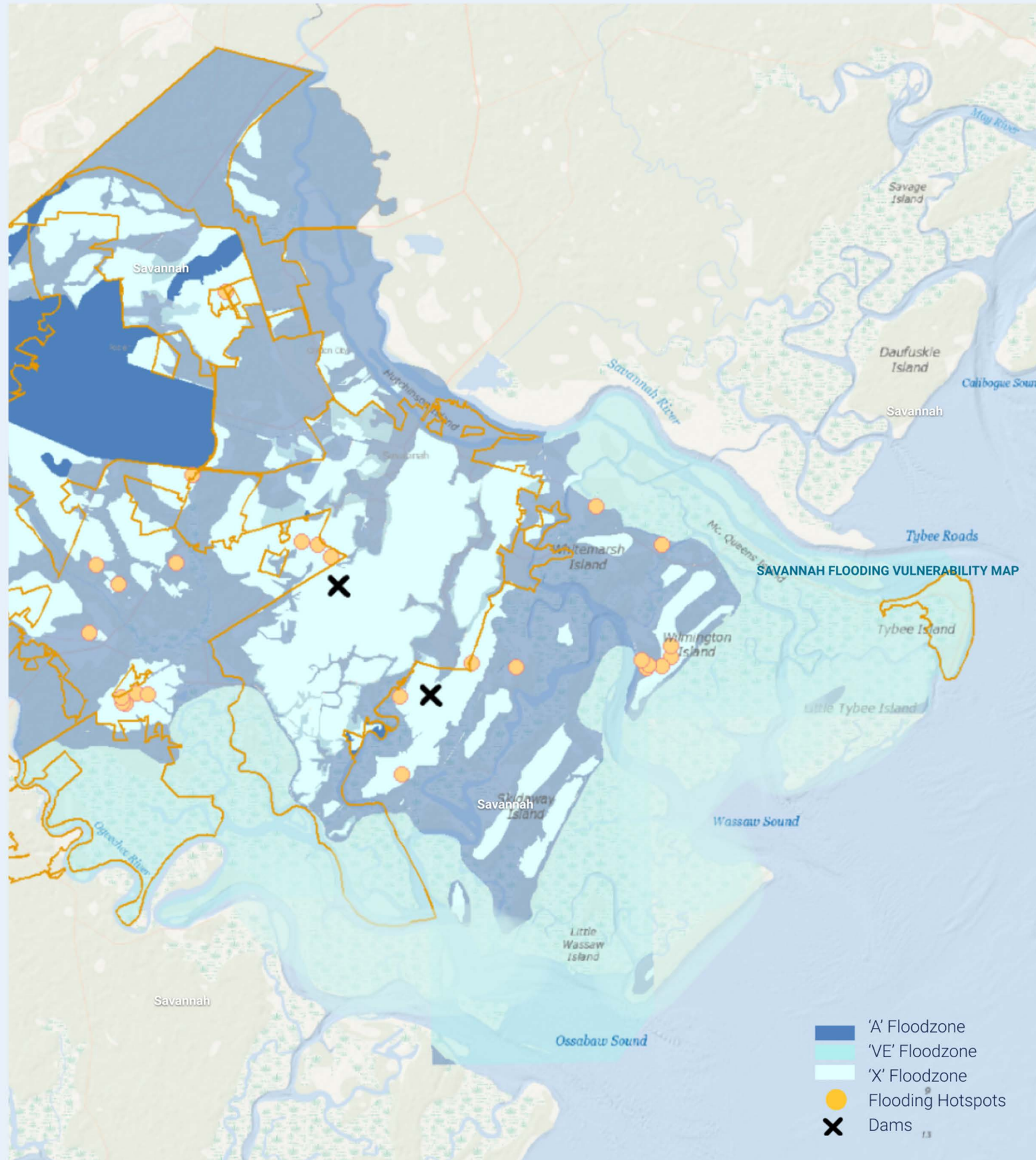
The most essential asset of such communities is their social capital. To enhance this capital and provide the agency to build their own homes while accomodating growth is an important aspect of facilitating better access to dignified homes.

Perhaps the practise of construction should be reiterated from architects being the producers of the spaces to the coordinators of processes for the communities to produce their own spaces

“Without allies, friends and partnerships beyond our own backyard, we’re not gonna make it.”

– Dr. Mildred McClain,
Harambee House/Citizens For Environmental Justice

There is a 86% risk of at least one flood over 4 ft taking place between today and 2050 in the Savannah area.



05

Blue New Deal for Savannah

Building Coastal Resilience in Community

Project type : Urban Design Seminar, Group of 3

Location : Savannah, Georgia, USA

Advisors : Prof. Kate Orff

Year : Fall 2022

The City of Savannah is built on the south side of the Savannah River, approximately 17 miles upriver from the Atlantic Ocean. Its site is a level and elevated sandy plain. The City stands at an elevation just 44 feet above sea level, and the shape of the coastline poses a greater surge risk during hurricanes.

The project aims at proposing alternate policy-frameworks for the community to build resilience in the socio-hydrological structure of the city. The framework includes alignment of climate priorities and actions on a regional level, building more climate-resilient infrastructure along flood zones and building trust through adequate social infrastructure through community engagement efforts



Building Risk Awareness in Communities





06

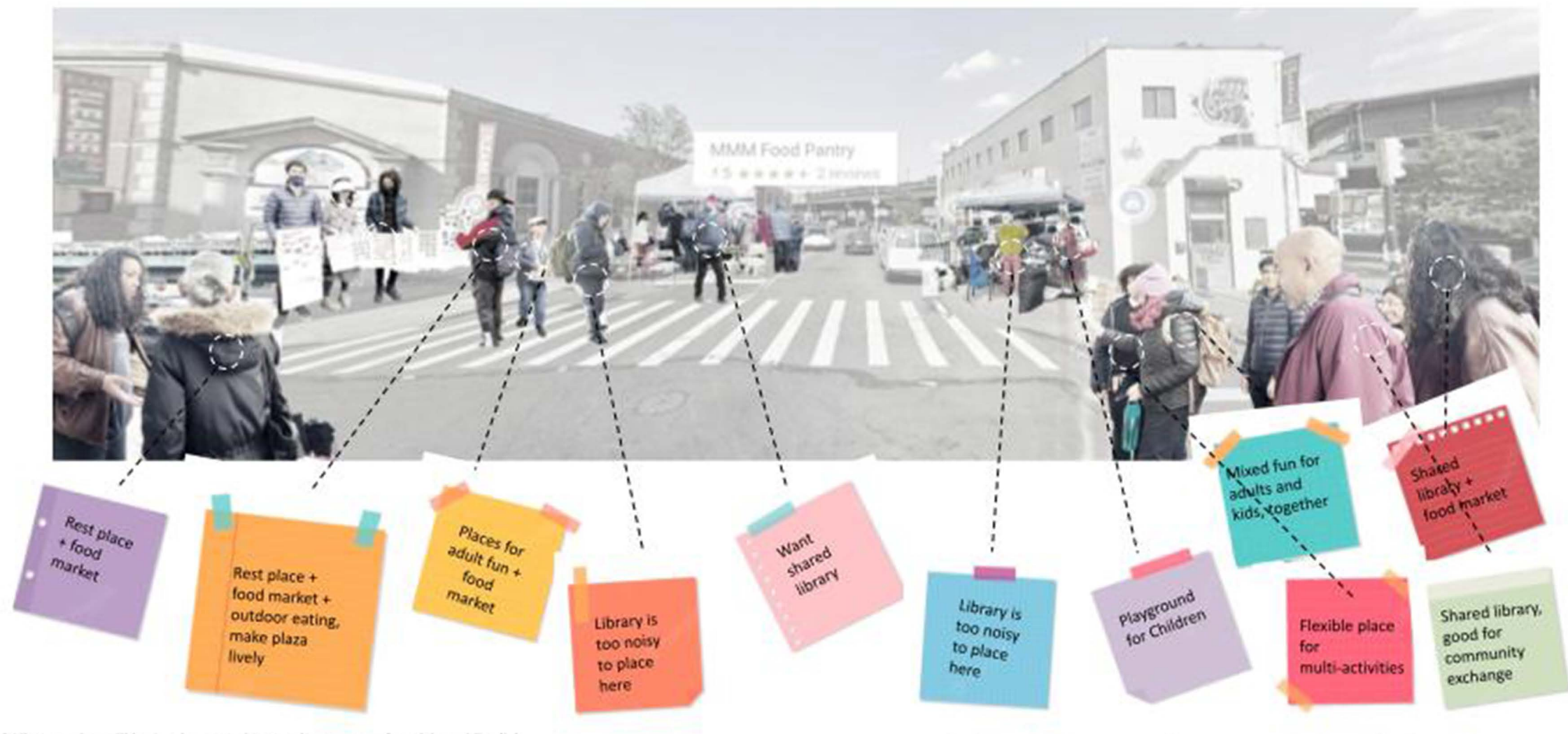
Post Avenue- Community Engagement

Community Engagement

Project type : Urban Design Seminar
Location : Post Avenue, New York City,USA
Advisors : Prof. Kaja Kuhl
Year : Fall, 2022

The neighborhood of Post Avenue has been running a community led market since about a decade. To assist the community in preparing a proposal for the DOT to be authorized as a non-profit, we organized a community engagement session with the vendor's association and the residents to find out their aspirations for the plaza.

The engagement strategy is to display images from nine different plazas of New York City, which enhances different pedestrian activities. The idea is to understand if the vendors' opinions about the activities while ensuring that these would be secondary activities, primary being the vendors' market.



what I would suggest is to go the food. I love the food here maybe like fried dishes. :)

I would love to read at libraries after school, and maybe even volunteer.

I like reading

Pulling students out for better classes
♡ ;)

Building Legos

What is your favourite weekend memory?





07

The Ghosts of Delhi- A postcolonial capital

Divided Cities

Project type : Elective in Planning, Paper
Advisors : Prof. Tom Slater
Year : Spring, 2023

The elective drives the discourse about urbanization in unequal cities, highlighting issues like postcolonization and planetary, territorial stigmatization among several other issues haunting the cities we practice in as planners and designers.

The paper talks about the postcolonial city of Delhi a former imperial capital of the British Raj. The discussion focuses on the overlapping histories of the city of the old Delhi and more importantly the 'cityness' of the walled city developed through the regimes of the Mughal rule, colonial rule, and independent India. The discourse then drives towards the legacy of the planning infrastructure left post colonization and how are they still affecting the urban structure of the city

The city of Delhi has been loved by poets and sultanates alike. While some built the towering walls of the forts to consolidate their power, others dedicated their lives trying to map the loss, longing, and memories of the city across the alleyways of the walled city into words. The present city of Delhi is a successor to 7 different cities consolidating into the 8th city of Delhi- the imperial capital of the British raj in India. I'd leave the task of manifesting the magnificence of the city into words to abler pens, as have come before me, and would rather serve as a source of reflection on the 'ghosts' of the city of Delhi haunting the present realities of the Indian capital (Arkush and Lee 1989, 174-181).

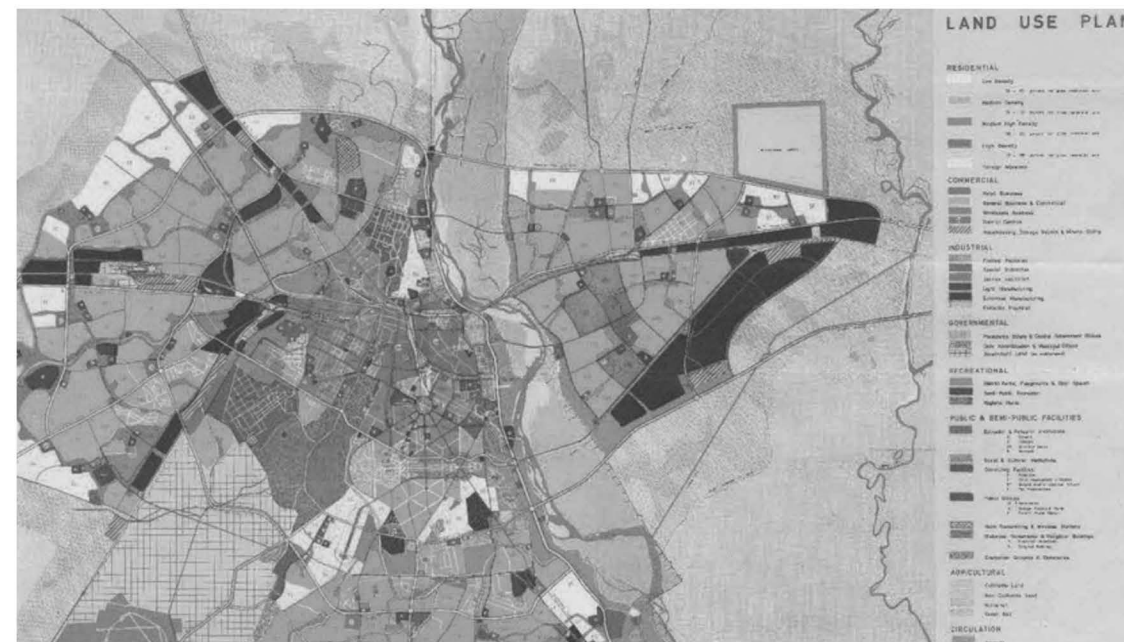
The 'ghosts' represent the overlapping histories of the city of the old Delhi and more importantly the 'cityness' of the walled city developed through the regimes of the Mughal rule, colonial rule, and independent India. The Mughals developed the city as a center of art and commerce where the streets were generously filled with music and bazaars. The imperial government came with the intention of regulating the urban structure of the city to segregate the natives from the British officers as a 'tool of social control' (Lefebvre, 1991). The newly planned garden city of Delhi was an expression of power, to buffer the densified old city from the airy government properties building green spaces, private residences, and educational institutions. During the resistance, Delhi had exposed the political vulnerability of the British Raj, making it essential to cultivate this new imperial identity in the city. The new garden city embodied the colonial ideology of rationality and brutal efficiency whereas the densified old city challenged the British government in regulating spatial order.

When India gained independence and Nehru signed the 'tryst with destiny' building this nation anew and rupturing the continuity of the colonial extractive policies with the promise of development and growth. However, the newborn democracy struggled to break out of the colonial legacies as the development was based on the technological and intellectual apparatus inherited from the west. While coming up with new developmental strategies for Delhi, though appreciative of the past and cultural capital of the city, Nehru carried certain clarity that the city would stand as an international symbol of growth in the terms of science and technology. The ghosts of the old city were considered 'densified slums', a major urban problem to tackle.

Once Sir Radcliff established the line bisecting India and Pakistan as two independent nations, approximately 14.5 million people crossed it. About half a million of these refugees migrated to Delhi flooding the refugee camps (Ward, 1949). "We should have realized it sooner, at least my father should have, that there was no coming back. Not in September when the riots died down, not in October when the subcontinent still lay in shock, not even in November as he had hoped and promised us. Lahore was now lost forever" (Malhotra, A. 2016). Countless more stories could be found on both ends of the Radcliffe line across Delhi and Lahore, the imperial twin cities which still carry the legacy of loss and displacement spanning through generations.

Following their political predecessor, the regional planning of Delhi and the areas around was done on the precedent of uneven development. While Gandhi was an avid supporter of the idea of Indian democracy being a village republic, Nehru considered villages to be 'backward intellectually and culturally where no progress could be made in the backward environment' (Staples, E. S., 1992). This assumption continued the colonial ideology of consolidating resources in the cities to drive economic development while alienating the rural counterparts close to the cities as agricultural resources. This unequal exchange attracted a massive population from the 'undeveloped' suburbs towards the interior of the city.

Meanwhile, the new democratic government came up with the Five Year Masterplan for the city "to bring the whole of India- agriculture, industrial, social and economic-into one framework of thinking". The masterplans continued in solidifying the western ideology of deeming the rising density of the city as defiance of proper civic behavior and the rise of 'slums' while being completely indifferent to the cultural differences of the indigenous cities of India and that of the colonial predecessors. The color-coded maps in the masterplan mark different land-use as residential, commercial, and mixed-use while disregarding the needs of the urban population. The city which once had sprawling bazaars along the streets now has locally designated markets within appropriately measured radii of residential colonies. Informal vending has no place in the planning of the streets and pathways in the city. The influx of population in search of employment opportunities remains constant while the master plans established 7 decades ago still fail to provide affordable housing in the city. When the urban poor step out of the lines of the law to procure housing and develop slums, they are periodically eradicated to 'cleanse' the city. These administrative solutions and apathy towards the population of the city replicate the planning policies running on the industrial logic of the colonized cities being means of progress and development. The lifelessness of the masterplans puts into perspective the lack of understanding of the urban culture of the city by segregating Old Delhi from New Delhi deeming it a slum. The old city defied the color-coded masterplans of the city with its mix-use development and density while interrupting the desirable image of the global city



The proposed Land-Use Plan of Delhi for 1962
Source: Master Plan of Delhi 1962-Delhi Development Authority

Notes and Bibliography-

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