Graham’s first sketches.

A. Road network showing peripheral vehicular circulation and an internal pedestrian spine (shown in dotted lines). Also shows two connections back to the main access road.

B. The idea of a multi-centred campus. The centres are at the intersections of the access roads from the main road and the pedestrian spine.
The asymmetrical north-south condition - prospect to the south and refuge in the north. The site extends in an East-west orientation and so the main development stretches this way, but all prospect is to the south setting up a general organizational principle.
A. The seven faculty buildings are seen as courtyard buildings. These sketches show initial studies with a block having a courtyard the same size as the ones in Nalanda enclosed by a singly loaded corridor with offices and classrooms.

B. Building typologies from the central pedestrian spine out to the south, opening to the mountains. Courtyards, ‘U’ shapes buildings and linear buildings.
A. Early sketch of the nature of building types.
NALANDA UNIVERSITY
ALLIES & MORRISON / HUNDREDHANDS
MARCH 2013
1 College

2 Residential units set in from the spine (possibly separated by landscape, water etc.)

3 Through views to landscape and mountains beyond.
   These landscape corridors could also contain channels and collection pools for the storm water run-off from the mountains.
The plan diagram. A network of roads serves every building. Two parallel east-west roads to both the north and south of the site are linked to provide a continuous circuit. At the heart of the diagram is a pedestrian spine.
The plan distorted. The reality of the site geometry and topography distorts the diagram. The two entrance routes become cross routes - one arriving to the west and the other from the south.
The urban diagram. A series of urban blocks are defined by the street pattern. Spaces begin to emerge which suggest the ends of the pedestrian spine. A distinction emerges between the inner larger, taller blocks and the outer smaller and lower structures.

Spatial significance. The diagram develops to show the major university buildings that are located at either end of the pedestrian spine. These buildings become associated with larger public spaces made possible by the simple omission of a block within the grid.

Urban clarity. The distinction between inner and outer block is further clarified. The integral street pattern is set within a flexible grid that allows change and development to occur.
Character.
The diagram develops to the point where subtle spatial relationships emerge. The grain of the buildings are located, the hierarchy of the street pattern clarified and the pedestrian spine is defined. The character of the place is set.
The master plan. The master plan is the simplification of an anticipated urban plan. Here the buildings have been removed as they are essentially flexible. What remains is the space between buildings and the definitions of the significant sites.