




**Landscape Architecture and Site Planning – Basic Fundamentals**  
**Professor Uttam Banerjee**  
**Department of Architecture and Regional Planning**  
**Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur**  
**Module-04 Lecture-20**  
**Behavioral Principle**

Good morning. I stopped at this particular point in my last lecture so that I can carry it forward in continuity for the entire discussion. I was talking about the assignment of notional value, mind it this is notional value. Notional value is nothing but objectivizing the subjective expression of the people.

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Assignment of Notional Value for each Plane					
	Solid		Perforated Screen		Vegetation
Base Plane	Floor	1	Metal Grating	0.9	Grass 0.5
Vertical Plane	Wall	2	RCC Jalli	0.8	Trellis + Creepers 0.5
Overhead Plane	Ceiling	3	Pergola	0.5	Pergola + Creepers 0.6



Really when you are looking at a space or any element, you really cannot count what is a value of this. But if I make you experience that particular space in such a situation that you can attempt to give a certain value, basically you are objectivizing your subjective reactions, that is what. And by virtue of that, this research has emerged into a kind of giving a value which resulted into, we are trying to keep it very simple. It could have been maybe the result, actually result the arrived at from the statistical analysis, might had been in fractions.

But this has been regularized in terms of 1, 2, 3, so that you can comprehend better. This 3 does not mean 100 percent 3. This 2 does not mean 100 percent 2 but let our reference value be 1 for base, 2 for vertical and 3 for overhead. But what happens is when you are thinking about this,

each one of them has different kind of, we are talking about the plane but the quality of the plane, the strength of the plane also will contribute. Let us consider that it has been given a value of 1 for base plane which is floor and it is solid.

That means now, how would you, how would you understand this particular discussion? Anything that is solid in the base level has a value of 1. Anything that is solid on the vertical planes has a value of 2 and anything that is solid at the overhead plane has a value of 3. Number one, is that clear? Next, if the strength of that particular item is reduced or discounted by perforating it more, what does it mean by perforating?

Perforating means you create punctures within it. So think about a wall which is solid, earns 2 value. If you perforate this by 50 percent, then your value should be discounted by 50 percent, is that clear? If the perforation is 10 percent, then your value of this should be construed as 0.9. That means, 10 percent perforation means lost, discounted by 10 percent, so your value is 0.9. So it is basically your this value should be ranging from 0 to 9, 0 means absent, okay?

An example that we have given over here, let us see with respect to material. That, if it is a base plane which is a floor which has a value of 1 which is solid. And if it is having a, it is a metal grating on which you are standing and which has 10 percent perforation then it should, it has earned value of 0.9 because it has been discounted by 10 percent of that perforation. Okay? And if it is vegetation, grass, then we consider, see grass is solid, almost solid but the thing is since it is landscape, in such cases, the grass we try to take it almost 50 percent of that.

I do not even have any objection if you take to 0.6 or 0.7. But just to compare between these three, this is fully solid, this is semisolid and this is more landscape, more natural, so earned a value of 0.5. Let us look at the vertical plane. Wall, solid wall, 2; RCC Jali with 20 percent perforation is 0.8 and the trellis or creepers, 0.5. That means so much of perforation, almost 50 percent is perforated.

Then overhead plane: Ceiling, solid ceiling, pergola is.....