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Thesis
2021-2022

TOPIC :-
PLANNING INTERVENTION FOR
CREATING MODEL VILLAGE

(PROPOSAL OF BRASS ARTISANS FOR MODEL
VILLAGE AT MORADABAD)

AR. ARPIT SINGH

M.ARCH (P.T.)

3RD YR

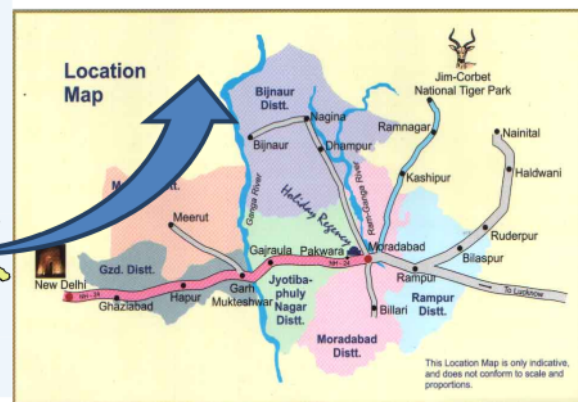
TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Certificate
- Acknowledgements
- Abstract

S.NO. CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1. INTRODUCTION	1 - 8
2. SITE STUDY	9 - 17
3. CASE STUDY	18 - 41
4. DATA AND AREA CALCULATION	42 - 44
5. DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN THROUGH CONCEPT	45 - 47
6. SITE PLAN	48 - 49
7. FLOOR PLANS, SECTION & ELEVATION	50 - 61



Uttar Pradesh



Moradabad

Overview:

The project aims at improving the social and living conditions of the brass ware artisans and cottage industry owners and also simultaneously reallocating the pollution causing agents from the core of the city.

SCOPE:

The project intends to provide a working cum commercial space to the brass artisans who have no place to set up their furnace work required for manufacturing artifacts because of the regulations due to pollution. The project is based at providing a working space to the artisans on the ground floor and the upper floors to be used as exhibition spaces.

AIM:

To design a space for the artisans that would improve the socio-economic condition and also strategically relieve the core of the village.

OBJECTIVE:

- 1 •To construct the buildings with the locally available and low cost materials in order to make them energy efficient and sustainable structures.
- 1 •To save the cultural heritage of Moradabad and to create a comfortable environment having all basic facilities.
- 1 •To provide recreational facilities along with the commercial facilities for the people to interact on an international level.
- To create a sense of entrepreneurship in the artisans.

UPLIFTMENT:

¹ The major concern of this project is to provide the local people a better status and encourage them towards common good and issues by seminars etc. It will change the habit of the people by some extent and the changed way of thinking will help all.

SURROUNDING AREAS:

The site is surrounded by the Jama Masjid area of the old Moradabad. The site is strategically located very near the old settlement of Moradabad which will be an advantage in re allocating the artisans. Site is a low lying area near the pond with a drainage line passing through it.

REQUIREMENTS:

Residential area

- Lodging areas
- In case of pollution causing process separate premises.
- Guest house.

Commercial area

- Ground floor space for Working.
- Separate cottages in case of pollution causing process.
- 5Market area.
- Exhibition area in case of Expo.

Administration block

- Welfare society office
- Training centre
- Seminar halls
- Primary school
- Vocational training centre for women

Convention Centre

- Auditorium
- Business centre
- Restaurant.

Recreational areas

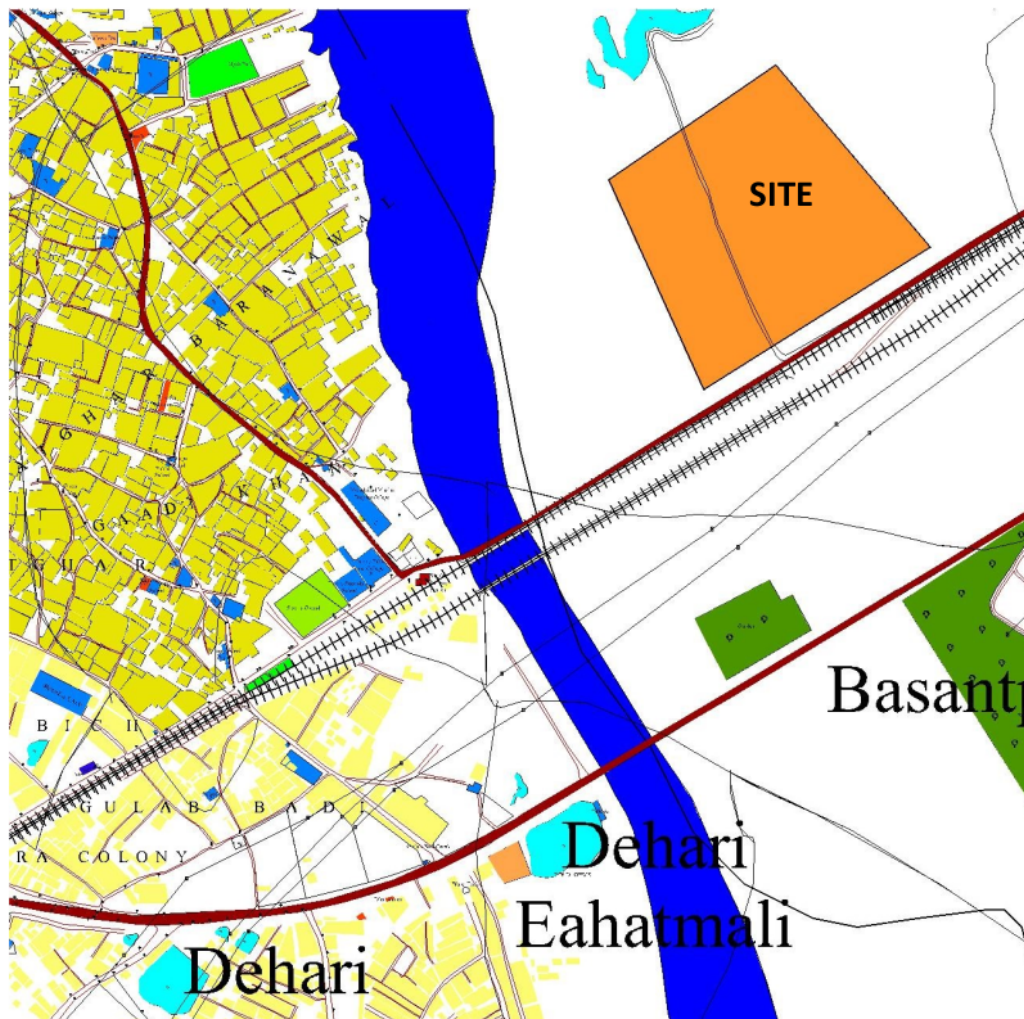
- Semipublic spaces for women
- Toilets
- Playground for children
- Community space for get-together.

SITE

Site area = 10 acre



Key PLAN



SITE PLAN

DESIGNING METHODOLOGY

➤ Study of Demographics, data collection and Literature study

- Study of site and analysis of available information.
- Frame objectives, scope & limitations of the project.
- Collect all the necessary information about the project and its client. Consultancies and reference shall be taken from time to time to established books of standards like NBC, Neuferts, and Time Savers etc.
- Apart from this, a detailed study of the site, it's potential to the root level.
- A demographic study of the surrounding areas is also imperative as it will influence important decisions regarding the usage pattern of the facility and the level of involvement and contact (both visual as well as physical) with the adjoining areas.
- Study the various demographic data on the artisans and particular problems related to particular type of artisan.
- Collection of data regarding the site and its surroundings.
- Arrange meetings with various stakeholders in the artisan's community. One such person is Mr. Ghani, President of Brass Artisans Union of Moradabad.

➤ Case studies

- Study the special configuration of the artisan's dwellings.
- Study of the activity pattern from the raw material stage to the finishing stage
- Study the various process involved in the manufacturing of artifacts.
- Study of the amount and type of various waste and by products formed in the process if any and whether they could be used for some other purposes.
- Case studies will be of two types; one approach will be to study the special configuration of the existing settlements of brass artisans; another will be the study of various hubs designed for different artisans.
- Study of the impact of the hub in the urban pattern of the city.
- Area program based on the results from case study reviews.
- Comparative analysis between them and relevant justification.

➤ **Concept design development**

Literature study, site study and analysis, case study to develop appropriate design language.

Centralize the same process spaces to maximize the efficiency.

1 Develop integrated design solution.

➤ **Final design development**

Refinement of conceptual design.

Detailing of project requirements.

Final design solutions.

SITE ANALYSIS

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF MORADABAD⁵

The city is located in Western U.P between 28-21' to 28- 16' latitude north and 78-4' longitude east. It has an average elevation of 186 metres (610) feet.

LOCATION OF THE SITE

The site is located on Rampur Road near electrical sustation in Gulab Baadi. the area is under the authorization of Moradabad Development Authority (MDA).

Site is a little bit tilted towards west along the road. North side of the site is a vacant land, on the south lies the NH 24. Settlement of Gulab Badi is on the east side and river Ramganga on the west side.





RIVER RAMGANGA



ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION



PETROL PUMP ON N.H. 24

ACCESSIBILITY

The site is accessible through N.H 24, ahead of the Hanuman Murti.

Nearest Bus Terminal is Moradabad Bus Depot 2 km from the site, nearest Railway Station is Moradabad Railway Station about 3 km from east of the site. Nearest Airport is Indra Gandhi International Airport, 157 km from Moradabad.

SITE DESCRIPTION

AREA OF THE SITE 10.3 Acre

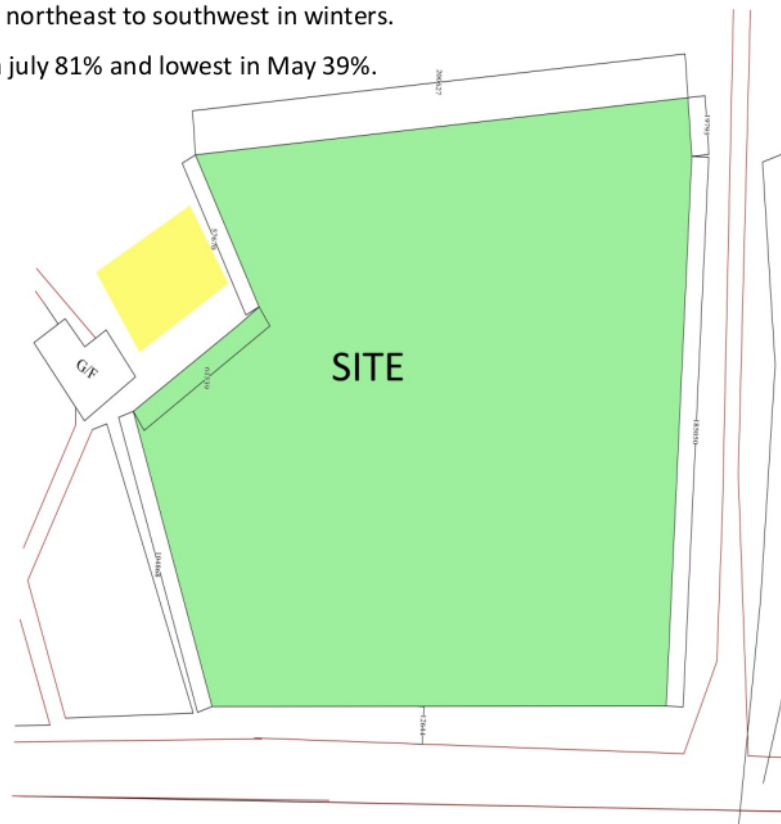
SHAPE OF THE SITE Irregular Polygon

SITE ORIENTATION The site is a bit tilted towards west

Moradabad experiences moderate type of subtropical Monsoon climatic weather.

The direction of the wind is from southwest to northeast in summers and from northeast to southwest in winters.

Rainfall is highest in July 81% and lowest in May 39%.



VEGETATION

Site has shrubs and hedges all over it with no trees.

SOIL CONDITIONS

The city of Moradabad is inhabited on the alluvial deposits drained from river Ramganga. Soil is alluvial in nature. The texture is from silt to sandy.

BEARING CAPACITY The soil is alluvial in nature with a bearing capacity varying from 12-15 ton /sqm.

SOURCE OF WATER Groundwater is the main source of potable water of Moradabad city as the city is situated at the bank of river Ramganga.

WATER TABLE The water table at the site is at the depth of 8 - 12 metres.

SERVICES The sewer line is running along the road side on NH 24
Electricity lines are running on the periphery of secondary roads.



TEMPLE COMPLEX



INTERNAL ROAD LEADING TO RAILWAY STATION



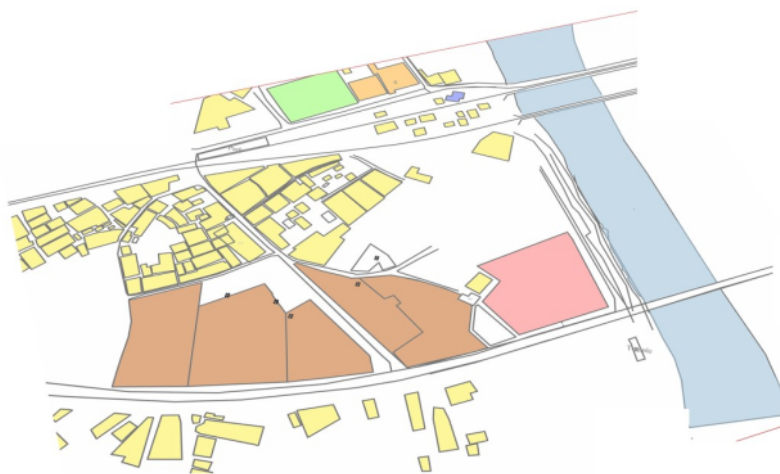
DRAINAGE AROUND THE SITE



ELECTRICAL SERVICES



SEWER LINE



INFRASTRUCTURE AROUND THW SITE

- RESIDENTIAL AREA
- VACANT LAND
- PLAY GROUND
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

BYE LAWS

Set backs

Front- 12 m

Rear- 9m

Side- 9m

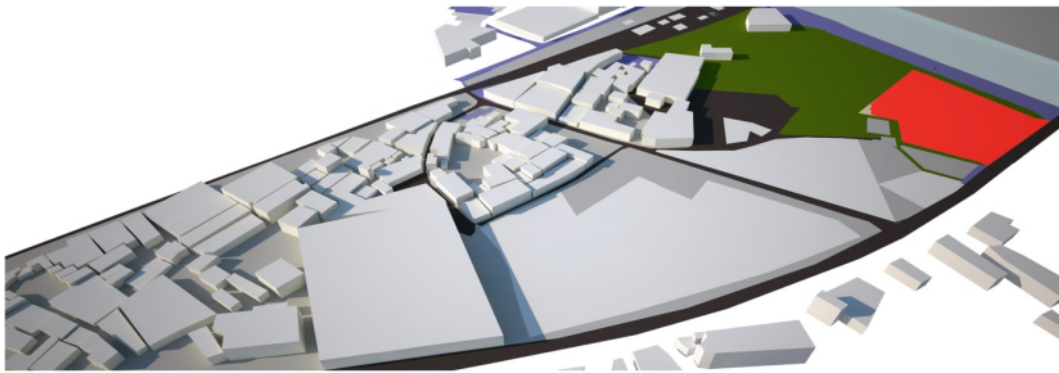
F.A.R 2

Permissible ground coverage 35%

Maximum Height 30m

Rain water Harvesting For every 100sqm covered area 1sqm well is required

Minimum road width for the entry of Complex 12 metres



SITE 3 D

SITE SYNTHESIS

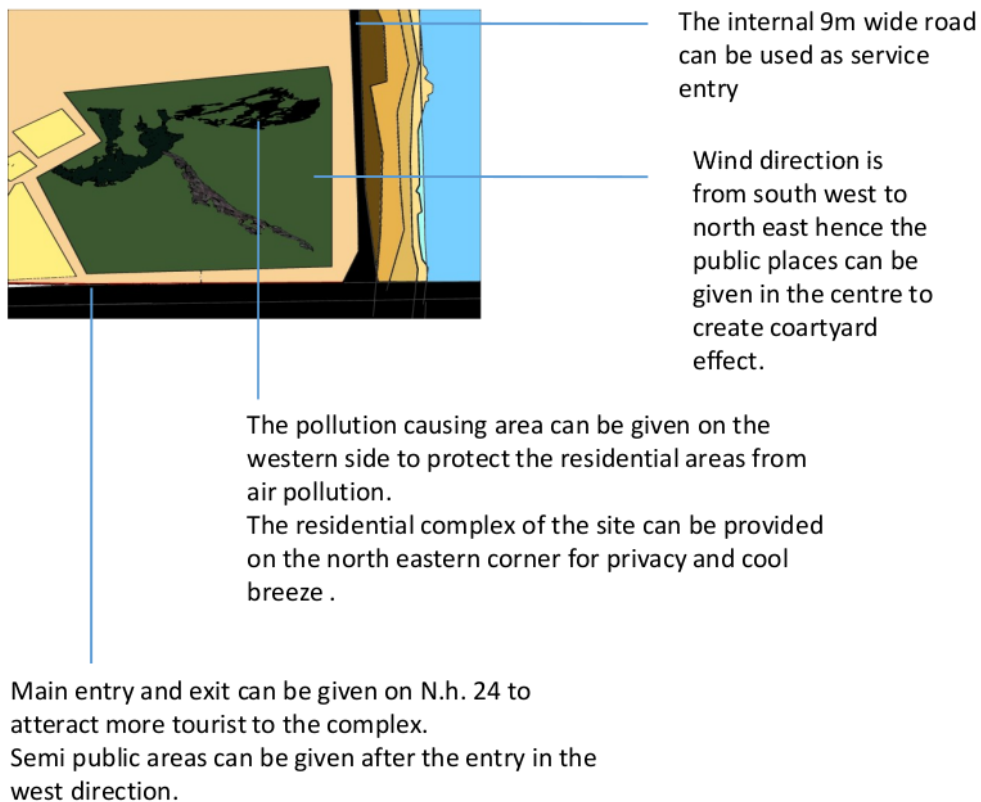
The site is directly linked to National Highway 24, so the main entry and exit points could be given on the southern part of the site.

The 9 metre wide internal road can be utilised as service road and service entry. Exhibition space can be provided on the western side to provide a good view of the river.

Haat and workshop can be provided at the centre to create an internal courtyard and narrow lanes.

The main centralised furnace can be provided at the back side to separate it from the nearby residential area around the site.

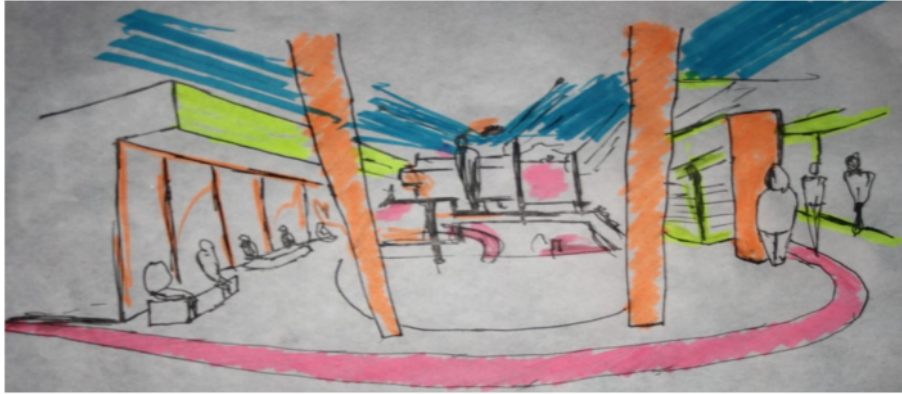
The prevailing winds from south west to north east will provide a cool breeze to the haat space and workshop which will act as an internal courtyard on the site.



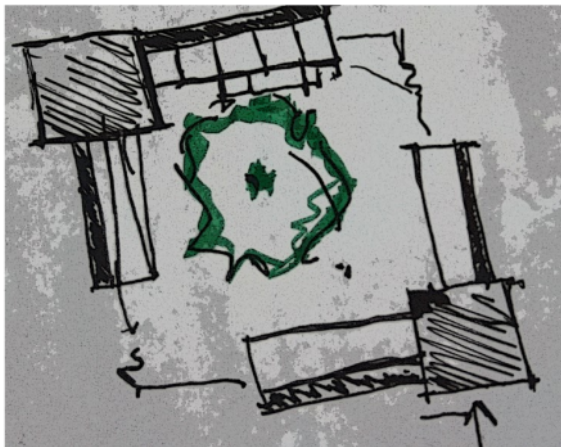
S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
Site is directly linked to NH 24 which gives it a very good connectivity	The Dump yard nearby can resist the tourist to stop at the Haat.	site's location will attract the tourist going to Rampur Nainital, Lucknow etc	The furnace area could affect the growth of the complex if not treated carefully
Site is at the close proximity to the existing community of the artisans.	Some furnace owners on the outskirts of the city could refuse to shift.	Close proximity to the artist's home would attract more artisans to come and work	The Railway lines nearby the site can cause noise pollution.

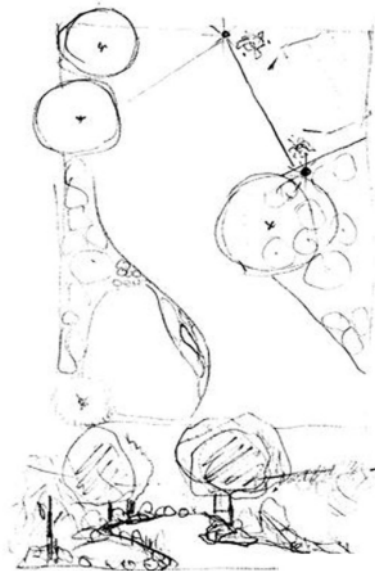
ANALYSIS



HAAT MOVEMENT SHOULD BE SEMI COVERED TO PROTECT FROM HOT CLIMATE.



COARTYAR PLANNING TO CREATE A PLEASANT MICRO CLIMATE



LANDSCAPING

CASE STUDY

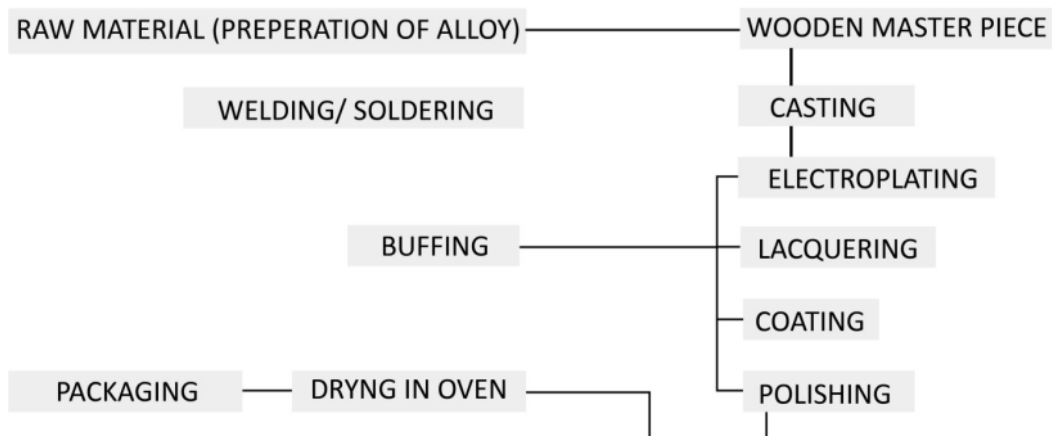
MORADABAD CITY

The purpose of this case study is to analyse the lifestyle of these craftsmen and study the arrangement of various spaces used in the craftsmanship, and the activity pattern of the craftsmen at community level.

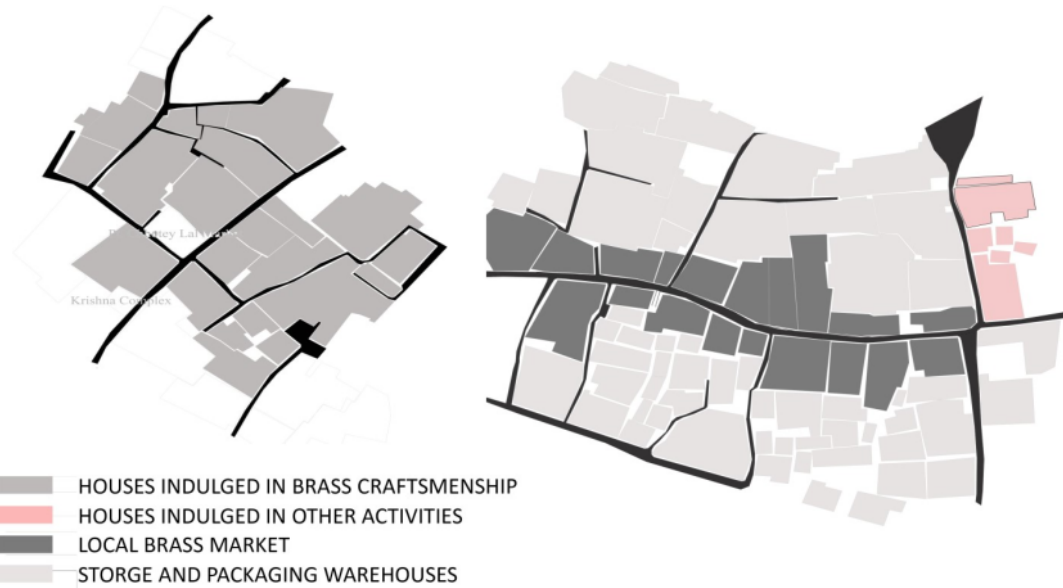
Major areas indulging in brass work in Moradabad are Asalat pura, Lal Masjid Area, areas around Sambhali Gate, Tawakiyaan, Baradari, Nai sadak, Haathi ka Mandir, Langde ki Puliya, Mugalpura and Galshaheed.

Bartan Bazar in Mandi Chawk represents the local market and storage Godowns of brass artefacts.

Katghar is the factory hub for export of these brass artefacts to all over the world.



PROCESS INVOLVED IN BRASS WORK



LAL MASJID AREA

Around 70% of residents involved in brass work.

Majority of the residents is Muslims.

Electroplating and Chiseeling work is prominent.

Craftsmen generally work in the shops on the ground floor and use inner halls as storage spaces.



CHHILAI WORK IN LAL MASJID

BARTAN BAZAR, MANDI CHAWK

Biggest local brass market of the city.

Around 84% people involved in marketing and packaging business.

Majority of residents is Hindus.

Shops on the main street provide display and selling space while buildings in secondary lanes provide storage spaces.



GODOWN IN MANDI CHAWK



CASTING



LACQUIRING PROCESS



SOLDERING PROCESS

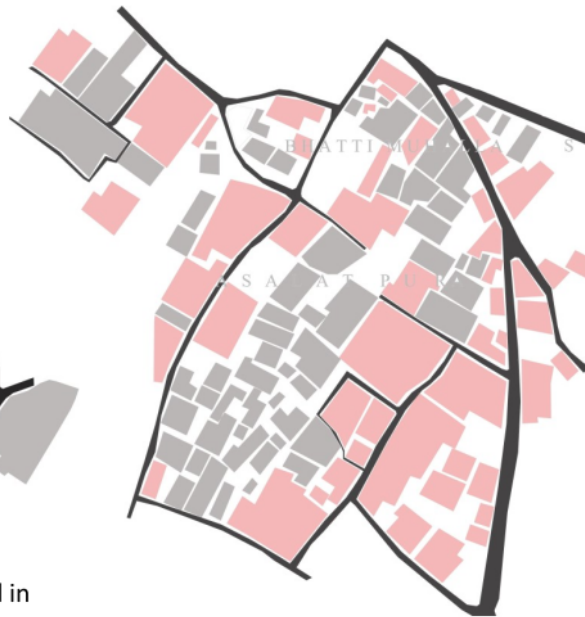


SAMBHALI GATE AREA

Around 60% of the residents involved in Brass work

Majority of residents are Muslim. Hammering, Embossing, Chisseling and painting work are prominent in this area.

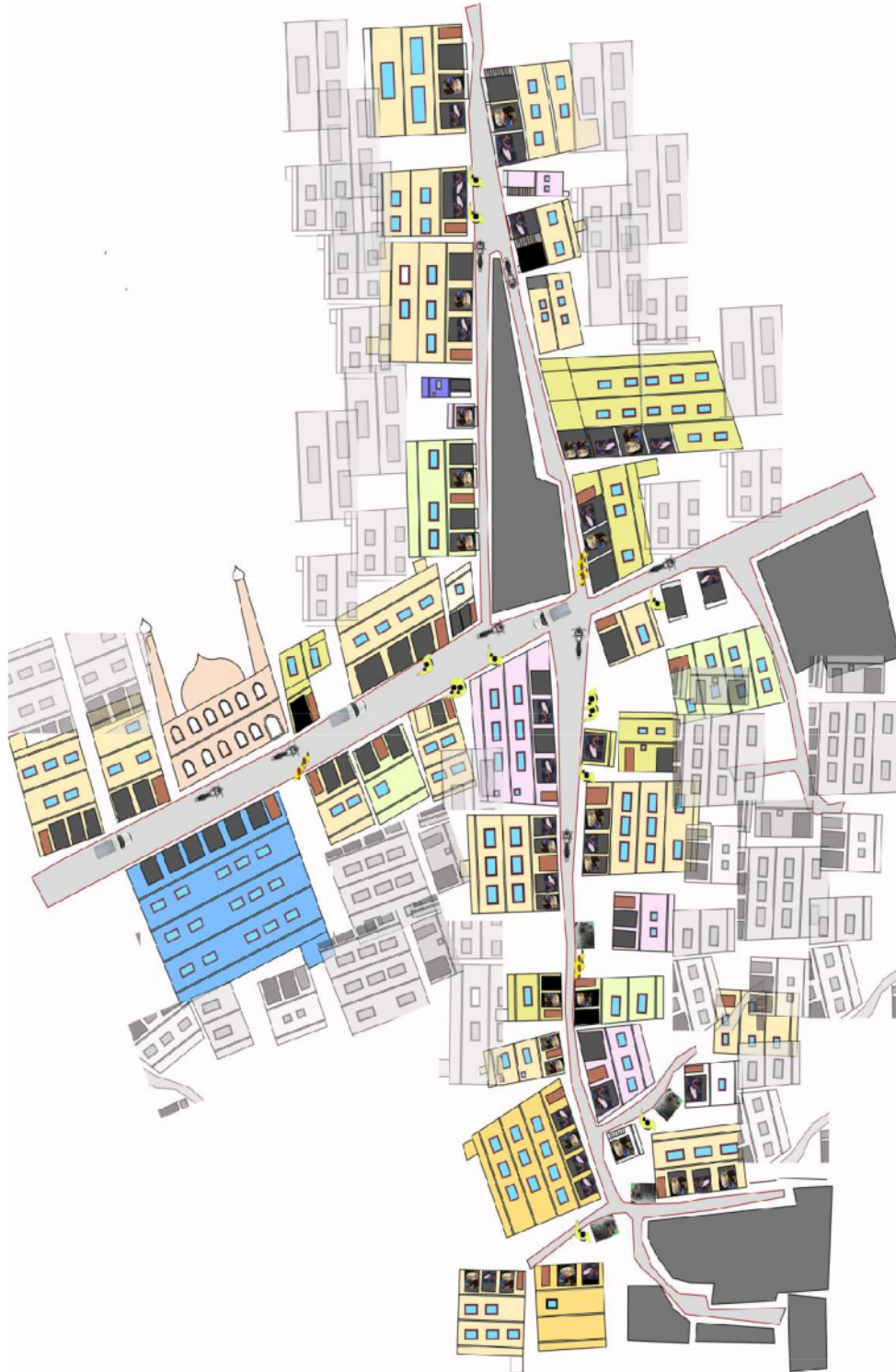
Secondary and Tertiary street Chawks and intersections are used as working spaces by the artisans along with ground floor shops.



ASALATPURA

Around 78% of the residents are involved in Brass work.

Majority of population is Muslim. Electroplating, Polishing, Embossing, and Chisseling work are prominent along with the extraction of metal and preparation of masterpieces.



ACTIVITY PATTERN ON SEEDHI SARAI IN MORADABAD

ARPIT SINGH. M.ARCH (P.T.) 3RD (YR)

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE BABU
BANARASIDAS UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW

SPACIAL ANALYSIS

In the houses, outer rooms are converted into shops for working which also act as social gathering space for men.

Entrance is along the side of the shops which leads to stairs in most of the cases.

Washrooms are built under the staircase where it reaches the appropriate head room.

In some cases, the whole ground floor is converted into firm where casting, polishing and packaging takes place.

For Embossing, Hammering and Chisseling, atleast 9sqm. area is required for 4 persons to work comfortably.

Natural lighting is very important in Embossing work, hence the shops are open from the front.

Earthen flooring is required for these kind of art work.



POLISHING UNIT



ACTIVITY ON TARTIARY LANES

The artisans mainly work outside their house or in the shops at ground floor. Brass activity is more predominant in secondary and tartiary lanes while the primary streets have other activities like convinient shops, cloth market etc.

Chawks and intersection of the lanes provide ideal social working conditions to the craftsmen.

Narrow streets and two to three storey buildings create a soothing micro climate for the artisans.

The whole environment provides the desired interaction as well as privacy to the craftsmen.



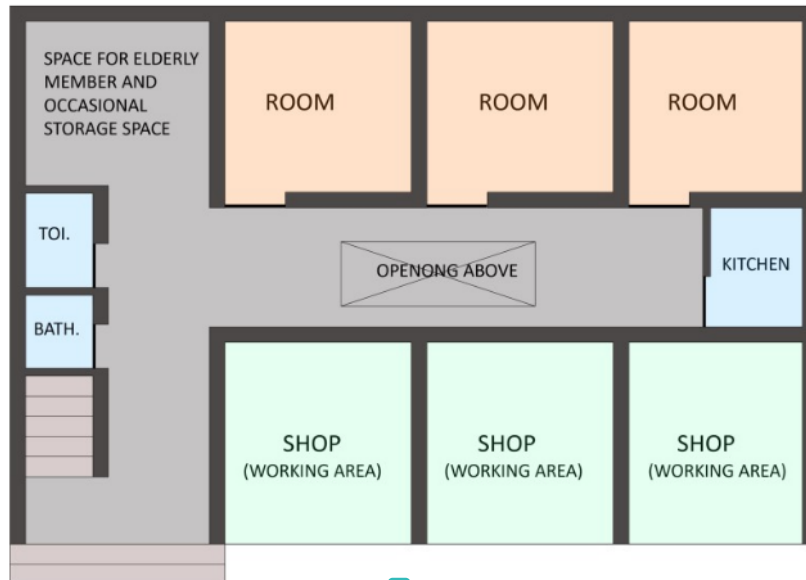
SHOP TYPOLOGY AT CHAWKS IN MUGALPURA



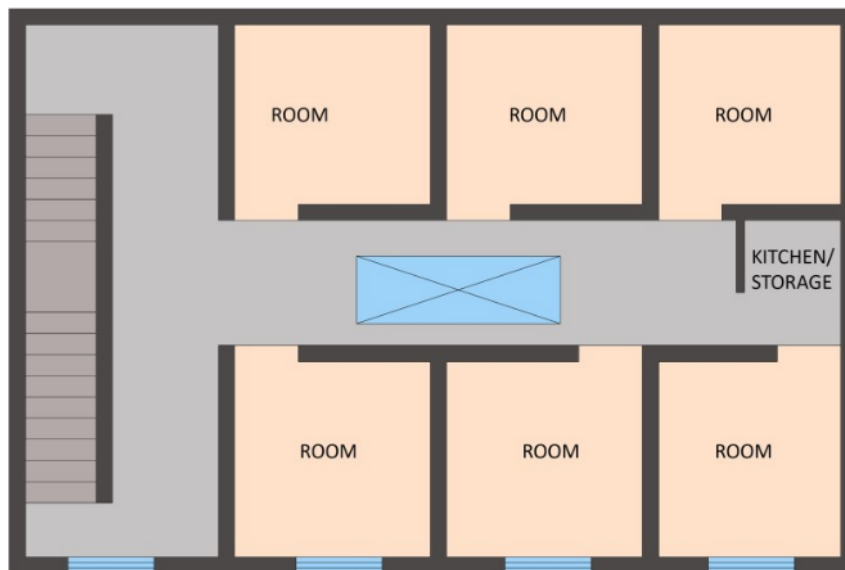
GROUND FLOOR SHOPS IN TAWAKIYAN AND KHOKHRAN

One peculiar feature of the old shop is that they do not have metal shutters to close them , instead they have a three fold wooden door which opens in both directions and forms the shed and a cantilevered sitting space to the craftsmen.

RESIDENSE TYPOLOGY

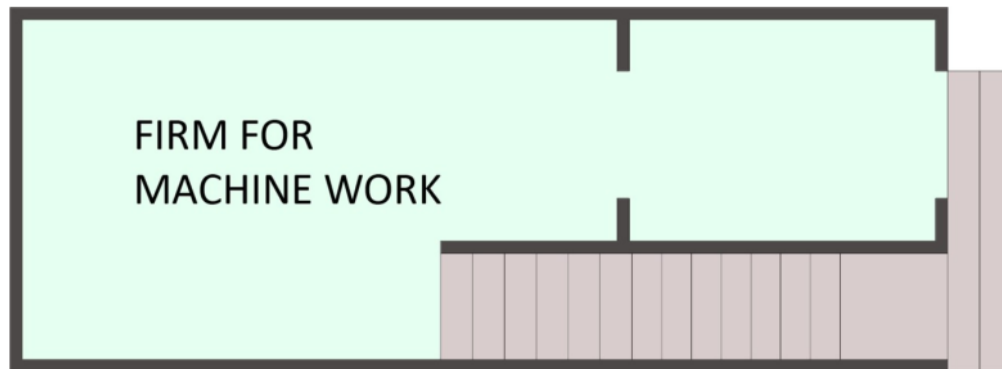


4
TYPE 1 GROUND FLOOR

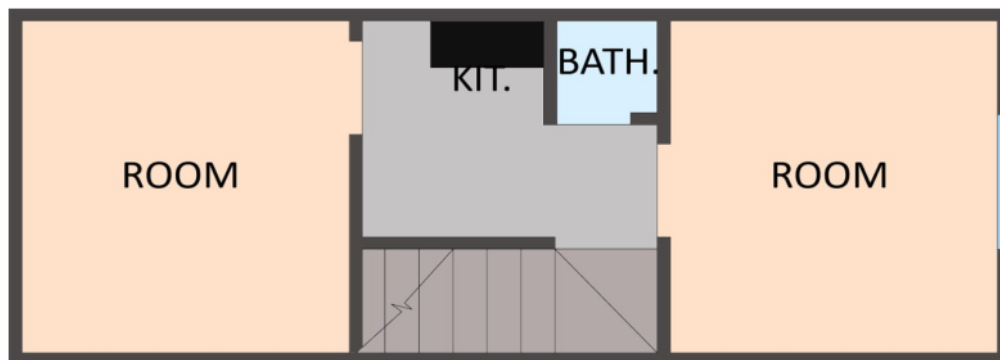


TYPE 1 FIRST FLOOR

RESIDENSE TYPOLOGY

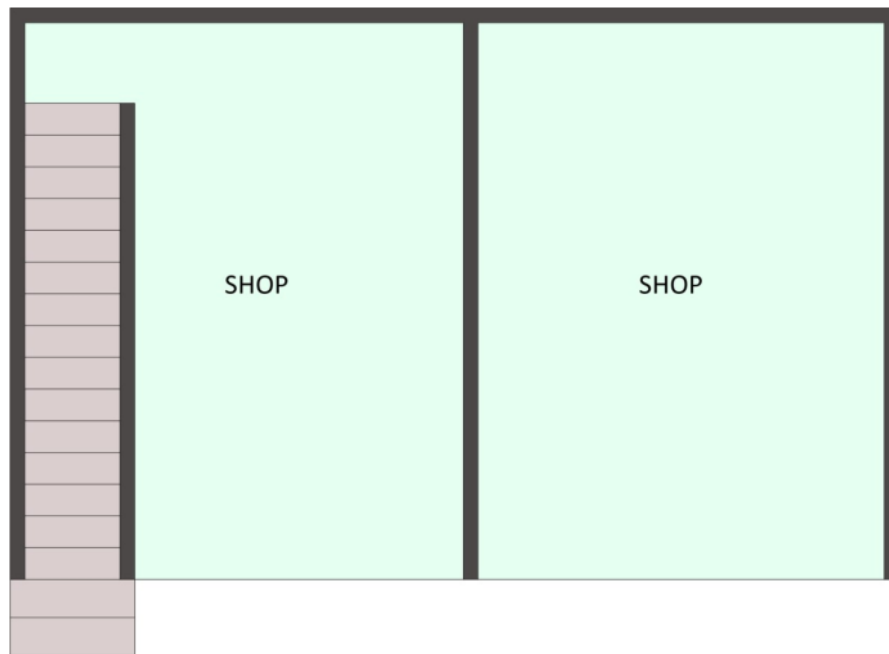


TYPE 2 GROUND FLOOR



TYPE 2 FIRST FLOOR

RESIDENSE TYPOLOGY



TYPE 3 GROUND FLOOR



TYPE 3 FIRST FLOOR

CASE STUDY

ANAND GRAM

PROJECT CLIENT	Sanskriti Kendra Anand Gram
ARCHITECT	Sanskriti Foundation
LANDSCAPE BY	Uppal Ghosh and Associates
LOCATION	Mohammed Shaheer
SITE AREA	It is located approximately 10 km. from South Delhi on MG Road. It is spread on the foothills of Aravali Range.
SITE AREA	18 Acres



MAP OF DELHI

INTRODUCTION

Sanskriti Foundation is a centre for varying artists to cultivate an environment for the preservation and development of artistic and cultural expression of India and the world as a whole.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To create an understanding and appreciation of Indian traditional arts and culture.
- To encourage inter cultural artistic dialogs and collaboration between international artists, art practitioners and local Indian artisans.
- To support, nourish and nurture emerging artists, writers and social entrepreneurs.
- To offer visibility to Indigenous traditional arts and artisans, crafts and craft persons through the Sanskriti Museum.



SATELLITE IMAGE OF SANSKRITI KALA GRAM



ACCESSIBILITY

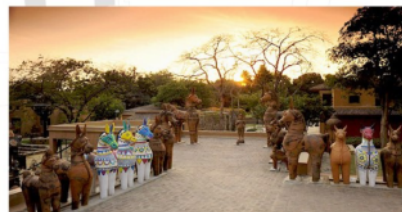
The site is accessible from Mehrouli Gurgaon Road. It has a close proximity to the Arjan Garh metro station. Introvert Placement of the complex has neglected the prominence of the site.



COVERED SPACE FOR OUTDOOR ACTIVITY



COURTYARD IN TERRACOTA MUSEUM



TERRACE FOR TERRACOTA DISPLAY

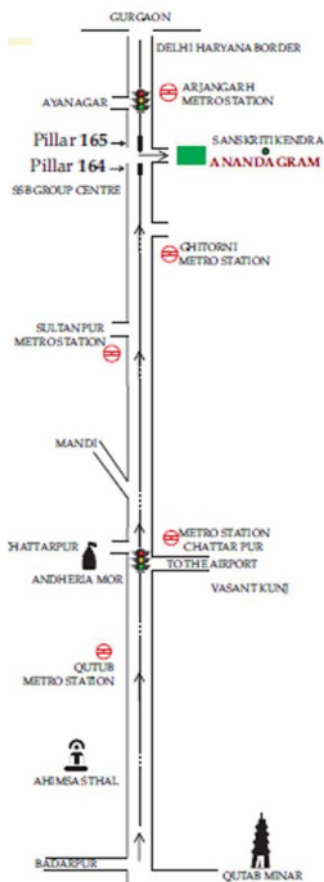
CASE STUDY

ANAND GRAM



3D VIEW OF KENDRA

1. BARGAD TREE
2. BAITHAK
3. MUSEUM OF INDIAN TERRACOTA ART
4. MUSEUM OF EVRYDAY ART
5. TERRACE FOR TERRACOTTA DISPLAY
6. MUSEUM OF INDIAN TEXTILES
7. LAB
8. GAON
9. AMPHITHEATRE
10. RESIDENCE
11. HAVELI
12. POND



GREEN COVER ON SITE



GAON

Salient features

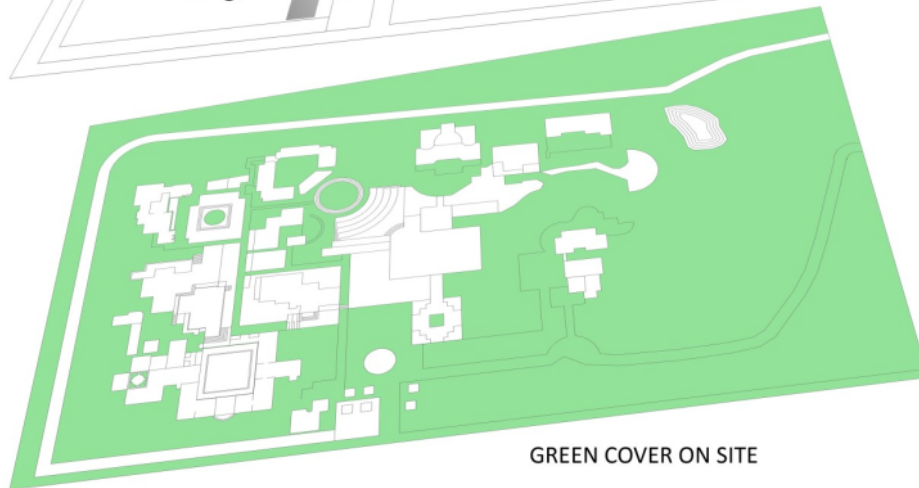
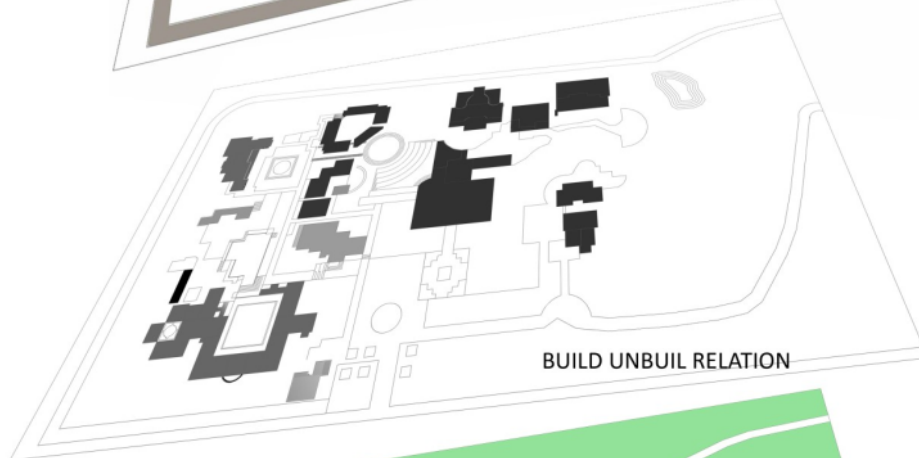
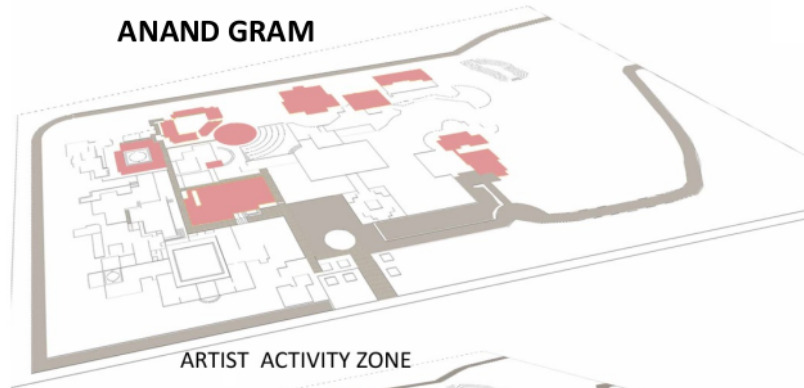
Developments on the site are basically organic. The natural features on site – the rainwater channel that ran down the center and the existing clump of trees were the major structuring elements of the layout plan. A basic movement pattern together with the entry points was defined with activity zoning to regulate the location of buildings and other structures according to function. This explains the absence of an articulated complex.

The buildings are semi-rustic in appearance and very scaled down in proportions.

They have been sited in a manner as to leave plenty of breathing and strolling space between them, but not so far apart as to create a sense of cold isolation.

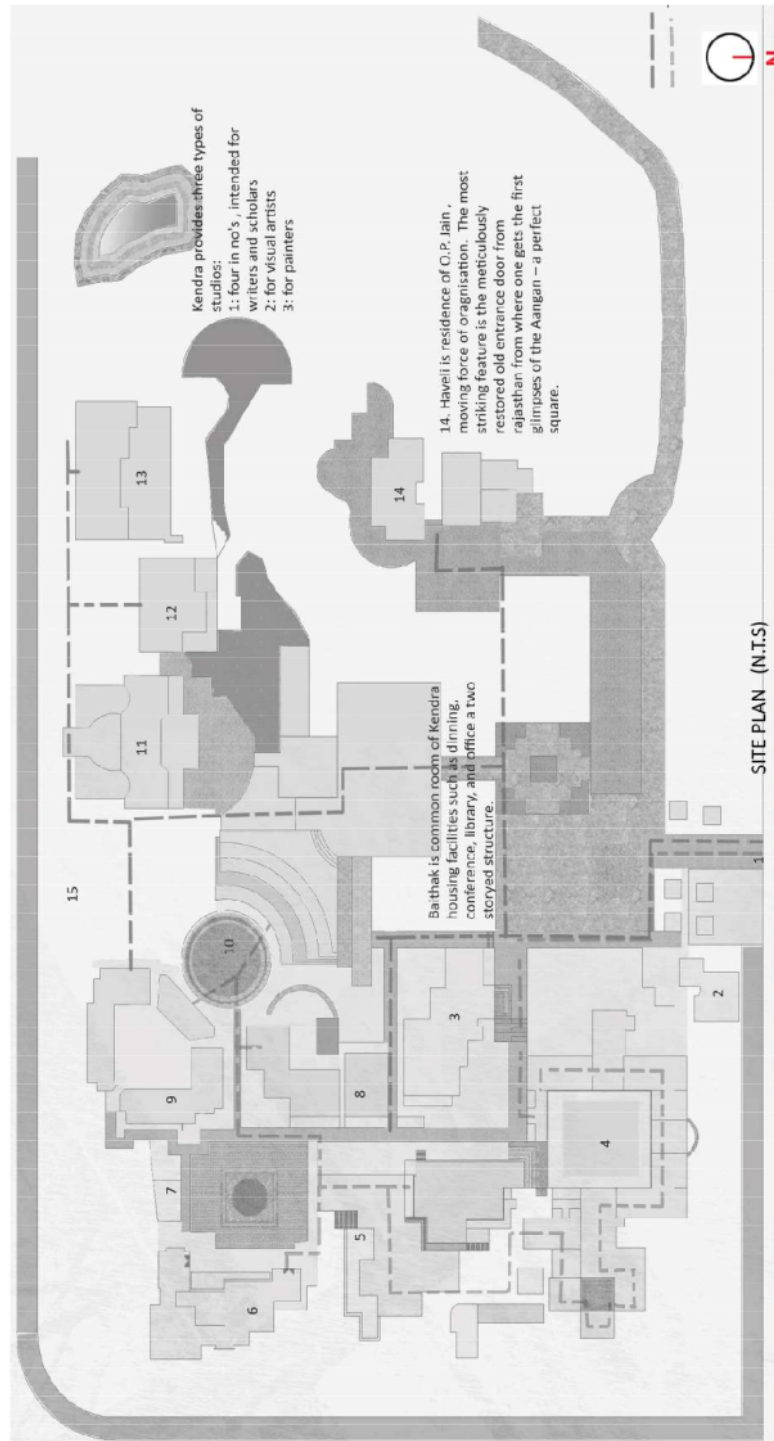
CASE STUDY

ANAND GRAM



CASE STUDY

ANAND GRAM



CASE STUDY

ANAND GRAM



CORRIDOR IN TERRACOTA MUSEUM



ENTRANCE GATE OF TERRACOTA MUSEUM



CAFETERIA



HARD AND SOFT LANDSCAPING

Orientation of the building has been planned so as to have minimal dependence on cooling systems. There is a strategy to reduce the inner space temperature by tricking water down the sloping roofs from a system of perforated copper piping. Every Building of the complex has architectural features that have been derived from functional elements.

Pathways are informal and fused with green patches except for the peripheral service road which act as a jogging track.

At every bend, a new experience is initiated by the use of built masses and open spaces such that they give a rhythm to movement pattern.

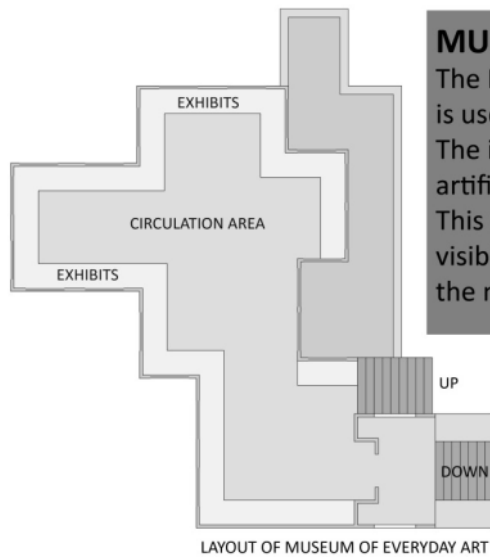
Change in paving material and pattern show a change in function in the space.

The layout of the spaces is such that a visitor moves from one exhibit to the other without repeating any.

The maximum height of the building is 8 metres.

CASE STUDY

ANAND GRAM

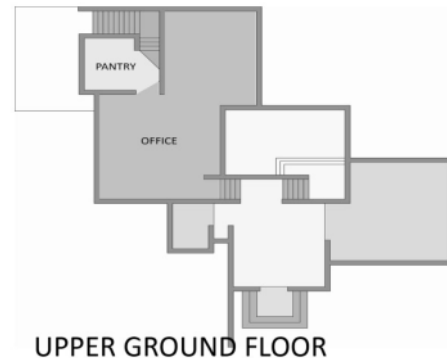


MUSEUM OF EVERYDAY ART

The Museum is in a semi basement and its roof is used for the display of teracotta objects.

The inner space is well lit by both natural and artificial light.

This atrategical play with the levels ensures visibility of both the museums and also reduces the number of stairs.



OFFICE

BAITHAK

Baithak is the COMMON ROOM of the Kendra housing facilities such as Dining Room, Conference Room and Office.

It is designed in split levels.

The Building can be entered from different levels.

CASE STUDY

ANAND GRAM



LAYOUT OF WRITERS' RESIDENCE

HAVELI

The Haveli is the residence of Mr. O.P. Jain, the motivator of the Kendra.

It is a single storey structure designed in squarish form with intersecting pyramidal roofs.

All the rooms are arranged around a central coartyard - Aangan.

The central coartyard has a zen garden with a water pool.

The dining area and the formal seating face towards the coartyard creating a serene environment.

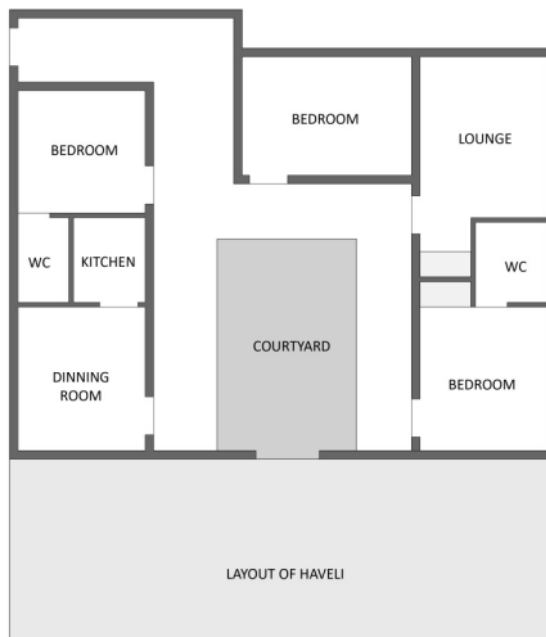
The most striking feature is the meticulously restored old entrance door from where one gets the perfect glimpse of the Aangan.



COARTYARD IN HAVELI



ENTRANCE TO THE COARTYARD



LAYOUT OF HAVELI



DINNING AREA



KITCHEN

CASE STUDY

ANAND GRAM



ENTRY TO THE RESIDENCE



POTTERY WORKSHOP



REAR ELEVATION OF RESIDENCE

STUDIOS

There are 8 studios in 2 blocks placed along the Nahar where participants from around the world can live and work.

The units are small and simple but provide a variety of spaces both indoor and outdoor.

The units have studios on the lower ground floor and bedroom with attached washroom on the mezzanine floor.

Windows are broadened to allow more incoming of sunlight.

S.No	Blocks	Area (sq.mt.)
1	Baithak	273.77
2	Terracotta museum	481.62
3	Museum of everyday art	108.21
4	Museum of textiles	245.67
5	Lab	15
6	Art gallery	679.37
7	Pottery workshop	25



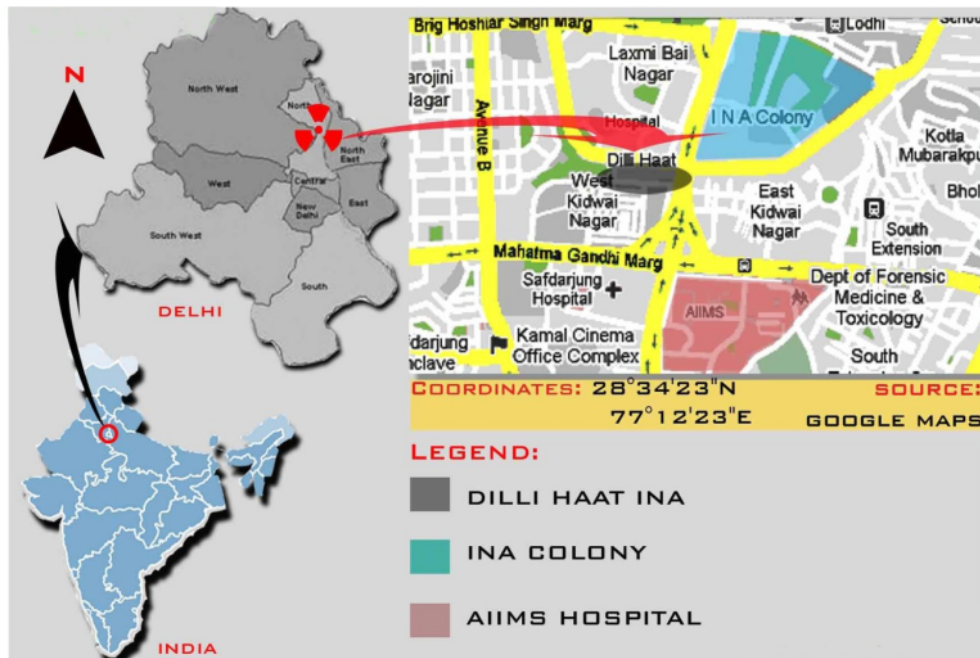
ARTIST RESIDENCE



MICRO CLIMATE CREATED BY GREENERY

CASE STUDY

DELHI HAAT



LOCATION

Delhi Haat is located in the heart of Delhi near the All India Institute Of Medical Science, on Sri Aurobindo Marg opposite INA market.

ARCHITECT

Pradeep Sachdeva

CLIENT

Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation

SITE AREA

2.4 Hactares

BUILT UP AREA

3200SQM.



VILLAGE THEMES



CENTRAL PLAZA



PALM TREES IN LANDSCAPING



FOOD STALLS

CASE STUDY

DELHI HAAT

PURPOSE OF STUDY

To study the spacial configuration and functionality of a Haat bazaar.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The project aims at providing additional marketing outlets to the genuine craftsmen from the handicrafts and handloom sectors throughout the country on rotation basis in batches of 15 days duration.

The idea is to promote direct interaction between the visitor and the artisans and providing a variety of ethnic cuisines in the skillfull crafted rural setting.



CENTRAL PLAZA



ENTRANCE

INTRODUCTION

The delhi hatt – a food and craft ³ bazaar has emerged as one of delhi's most loved urban leisure spaces. Designed to be a public space, it is a ³ platform for showcasing regional crafts and food of india.

The traditional weekly market offers a delightful amalgamation of craft, food and cultural activity.

As a permanent hatt, it is the craftsmen who are mobile and thereby offering a kaliedoscopic view of the richness and diversity of the indian handicrafts and artifacts.

The projects points at creative use of marginal inner city areas- drains and service lines which can be used as resource.

Spread over a spacious 6 acre area, the hatt posses imaginative landscaping and has traditional village architectural style.

² Although delhi hatt is permanent, the artisans are not and change after every 15 days.

² The rules permit that an artisan registered with d.C (handicrafts) in the union ministry of textiles can set up a shop in the haat for 15 days every year.

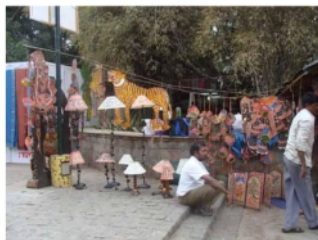
Charges are 75 rs per day for covered stalls and 50rs per day for open stalls.

Stores are also provided for extra storage at additional charges.

² The haat does not take a cut in the profits that craftsmen earn.

The architecture aims to reflect the right combination of an attractive design and functional utilisation of space, which is eco friendly.

The place offers first hand traditional indian experience to the visitors.



TEMPORARY STALLS



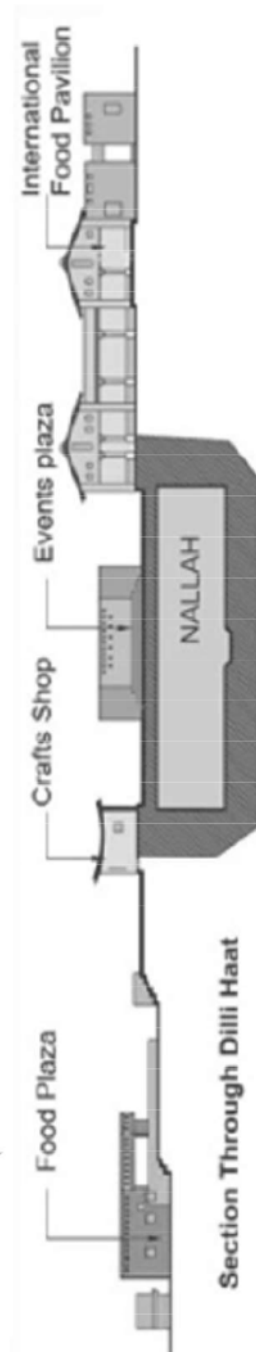
LOCAL ARTISANS



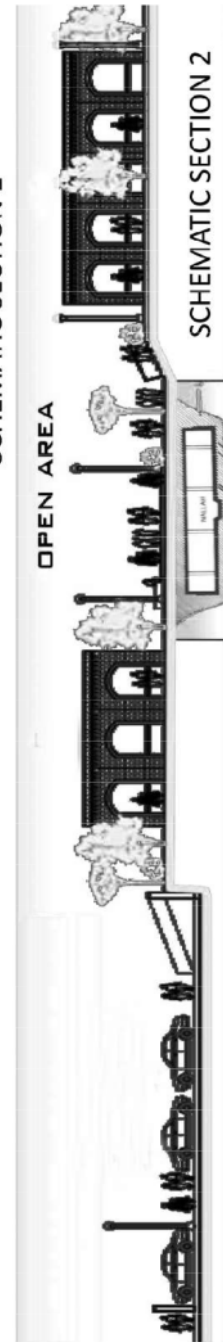
MARKET AREA

CASE STUDY

DELHI HAAT



SCHEMATIC SECTION 1



SCHEMATIC SECTION 2

CASE STUDY

DELHI HAAT

PLANNING

It is planned linearly due to site constraint which provides a sense of movement and clarity in design. Open Platforms at various levels are used as space divider for Exhibitions and Demonstration area of the craftsmen.

Shops accessible from one side only creating a feeling of street market.

Levels created through steps and ramps break monotony.

Properly designated spaces for open and covered stalls.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE SITE



STALL FURNITURE



OPEN AIR THEATRE



BARRIER FREE DESIGN



STREET FURNITURE

CASE STUDY

DELHI HAAT



FOOD PLAZA



CHANGING THEMES

FOOD PLAZA

25 stalls in all allotted to different State Tourism.

Food Plaza is located in the interior hence prevents the Entrance form littering.

At some points the stalls are in row while at others they are in clusters.

The idea behind such a placement was the need to conserve the Eucalyptus trees on the site.



KITCHEN PREPERATION



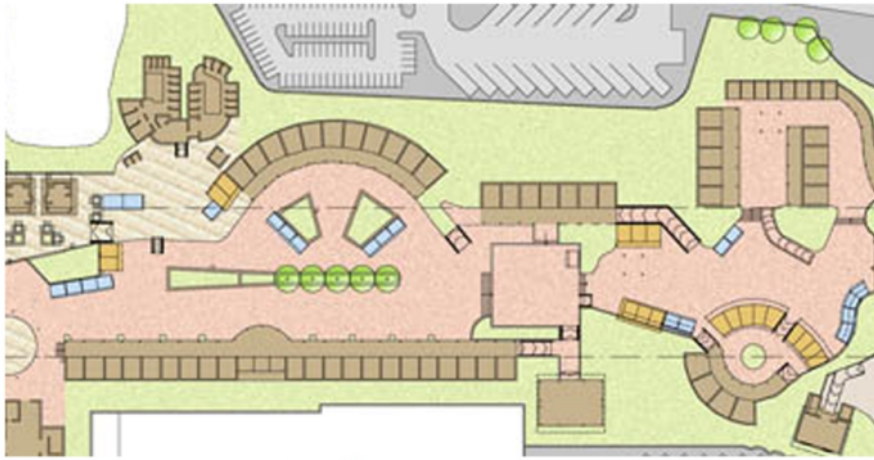
WALKWAY



STORAGE SPACES

CASE STUDY

DELHI HAAT



CRAFT STALLS

Varandah like arcade, have different kinds of built-in shelves to provide variety of selling styles.

Shops and Pavellions in front are higher, roofed with grey slate or flat with red sandstone.



LINEAR SHOP PATTERN

SERVICES

Water self sufficiency is ensured by two bore wells.

There is a large Backup generating capacity for electric failures. The Substation is located at Gate No 5 near parking space.

Gas pipes, flame proof cylinder installation spaces, Kitchen exhausts, sinks and wash areas.



BORE WELLS



SECURITY OFFICE



NIGHT SCENE

CASE STUDY

DELHI HAAT



MOVEMENT OF PUBLIC IN THE COMPLEX

MOVEMENT PATTERN

visitors are made to browse the crafts stalls before reaching the food stalls.
The flow is generated through the uni directional movement pattern.
The services to the Buildings are well hidden from the view of people by the help of Landscaping and Building elements.

AREAS

ADMINISTRATION BLOCK	77 SQM.
SOUVENIR SHOP	65 SQM.
EXHIBITION SPACE	121 SQM.
MEETING ROOM	60 SQM.
SHOPS (62 NO.s)	775 SQM.
PAVILLION	72 SQM.
STORE	195 SQM.
FOOD STALLS 1 (16 NOs)	960 SQM.
FOOD STALLS 2 (9 NOs)	162 SQM.

LANDSCAPE



BAMBOO PLANT USED IN ORNAMENTATION



SIDE WALLS USED AS SITTING SPACES



PROPER SIGNAGES



PALM TREES

AREA ANALYSIS

S.NO	SPACES	CASE STUDY	AREA	OPTIMUM AREA
01	ELECTROPLATING	MORADABAD	42 sqm/ person	50 sqm/person
02	LACQUIRING	MORADABAD	18 sqm/ person	15 sqm/ person
03	DRYING	MORADABAD	12 sqm/ person	15 sqm/ person
04	POLISHING	MORADABAD	3 sqm/ person	5 sqm/ person
05	PACKAGING UNIT	MORADABAD	9 sqm/ person	11 sqm/ person
06	EXHIBITION SPACE	KALA KENDRA DELHI HATT	108 sqm. 121 sqm.	110 sqm.
07	ADMINISTRATION	DELHI HAAT KALA KENDRA	77 sqm. 20 sqm.	40 sqm.
08	MEETING ROOM	KALA KENDRA	60 sqm.	60 sqm.
09	STORE	DELHI HAAT MORADABAD	195 sqm. 80 sqm.	150 sqm.
10	FOOD STALLS	DELHI HAAT	1122sqm.	1000sqm.
11	WORKSHOPS	MORADABAD KALA KENDRA	2sqm/person 5 sqm./person	3sqm./person

MORADABAD

Micro climate in the small lanes have created a perfect ambience for the artisans to work in their social groups. This idea can be potentially utilised while designing the workspace for them by creating the same ambient inside the complex.

Provision of natural light should be given preference while designing the working area for embossing, chisselling and lacquering process.

KALA KENDRA ANANDGRAM

Very appropriate scale of site planning. The blocks are so placed that there is an open breathing space in the transition but not so far that they look isolated.

Cafeteria should also be available to the visitors, lack of which often causes inconvenience.

The green cover on the site actually gives a sense of traditional Indian village and makes the movement on site more convenient during summer days.

Lack of connectivity of the site through public transport except for metro has restricted the popularity of the complex.

DELHI HAAT

Linear movement on the site forces the visitors to browse every part of the complex.

Central placement of the site in New Delhi has resulted in the popularity of the complex.

Visitors are made to browse the craft shops before reaching the food stalls.

Totally down to Earth scale, very intimate.

AREA ANALYSIS

INFERENCE



LINEARTY IN DESIGN



WALKWAYS SHADED WITH TREES



Scale of site plan



Working space



TRANSPORTATION

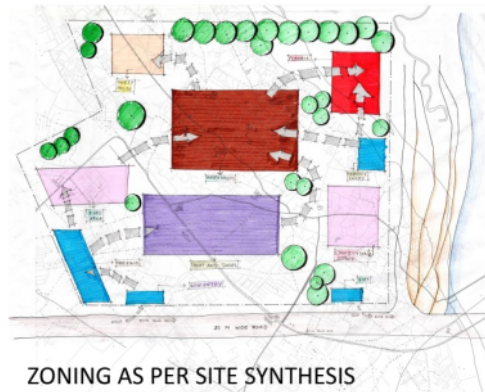


GODOWNS

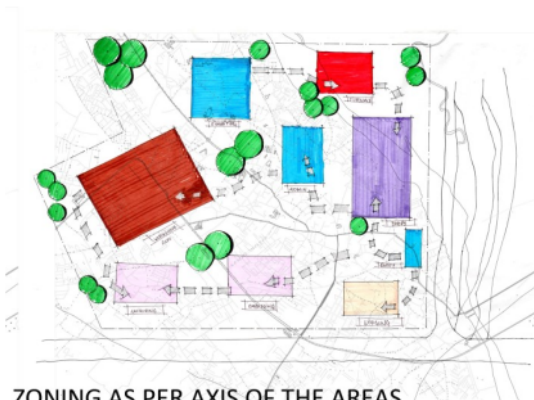
DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN THROUGH CONCEPT



ZONING AS PER THE ACCESS OF ARTISANS
THE FIRST ATTEMPT WAS TO ALLOCATE DIFFERENT ZONES ACCORDING TO THE ACCESSIBILITY OF THE ARTISANS BELONGING TO DIFFERENT AREAS TO THE SITE



ZONING AS PER SITE SYNTHESIS
ALLOCATION OF THE ZONES ACCORDING TO THE FEATURES PRESENT ON THE SITE AND ITS SERVICES

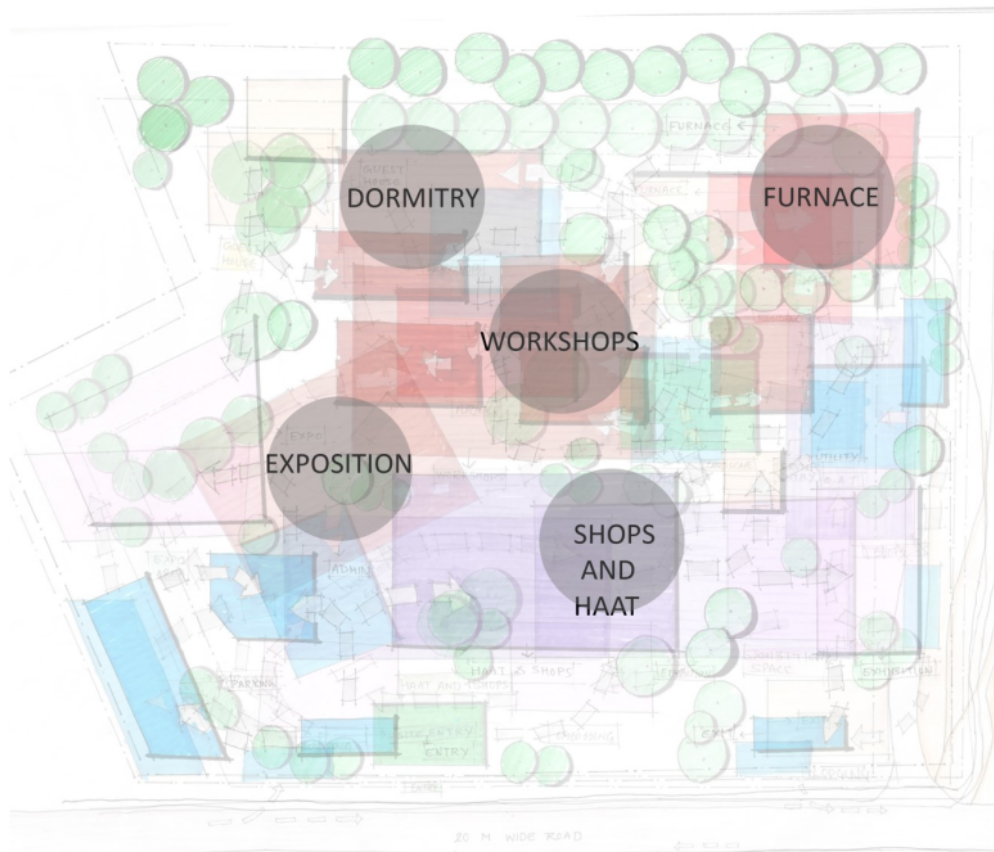


ZONING AS PER AXIS OF THE AREAS
ALLOCATION OF THE AREAS ACCORDING TO THE AXIS FORMED BETWEEN THE ARTISAN AREAS IN MORADABAD AND THE SITE



ZONING AS PER CASE STUDY
ALLOCATION OF THE AREAS ACCORDING TO THE CASE STUDIES DONE

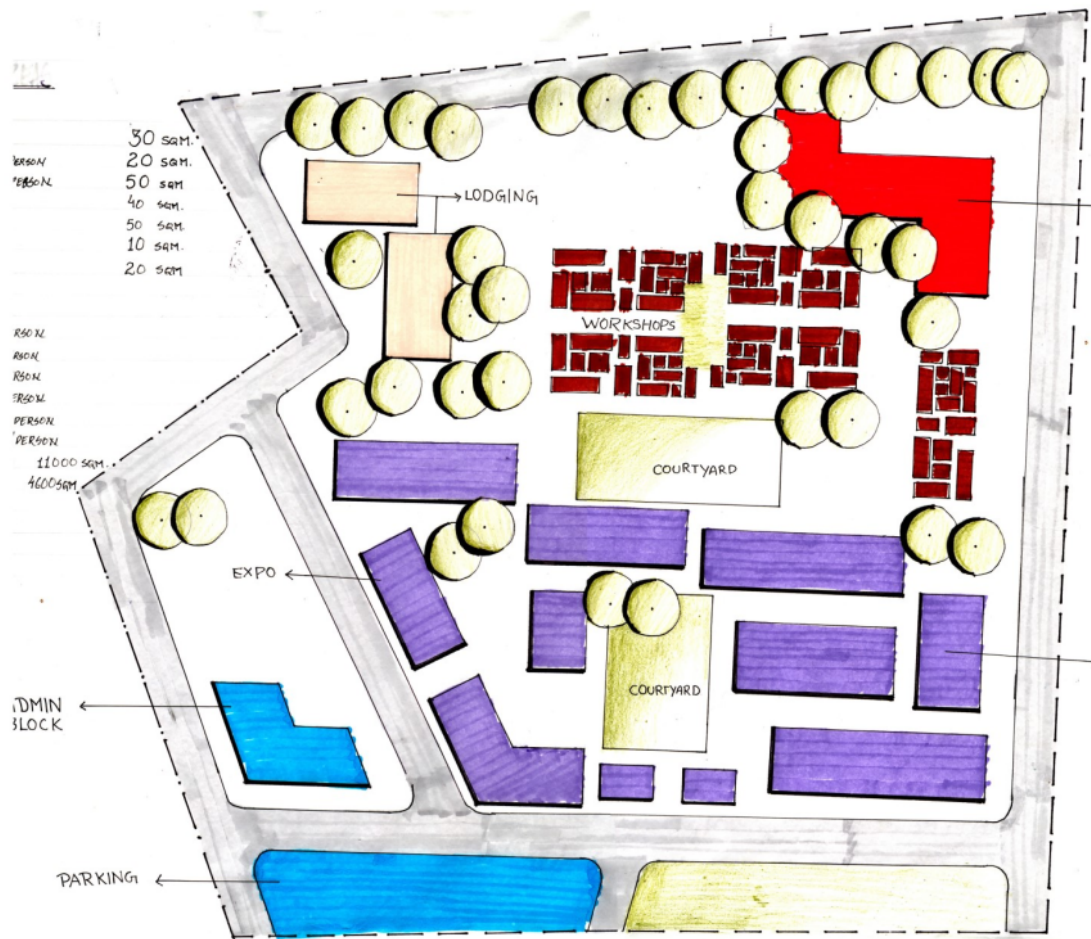
DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN THROUGH CONCEPT



IDENTIFICATION OF THE INTERSECTING AREAS
FOR EFFECIENT SITE ZONING FOR THE
ALLOCATION OF DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES

ZONING OVERLAY

DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN THROUGH CONCEPT



FINAL ZONING PLAN

FINAL OUTCOME AFTER OVERLAPPING
ALL THE ZONING OPTIONS.
THE WORKSHOP AREA HAS ALLEYS
RESPONDING TO THE CONCEPT
OF DESIGNING THEM TO GIVE A NATIVE
LOOK AND FEEL TO THE ARTISANS AS WELL
AS TO THE VISITOR.
HAAT AREA IS HOWEVER THE SIMPLIFIED
VERSION OF THE WORKSHOP AREA DERIVED
FROM THE LANES AND ACTIVITY PATTERN OF ARTISANS

SITE PLAN

The site plan illustrates the layout of the NH 24 development. It features a central cluster of yellow buildings, a green dormitory on the left, and a large blue circular structure in the center. A 9 M wide road runs along the top and bottom edges. The plan includes various labeled areas: DORMITORY, EXPO, VISITOR PARKING, and SERVICE ENTRY. Elevation markers are provided for several points, such as 3900.0 LVL, 3990.0 LVL, 3000.0 LVL, 2200.0 LVL, 1500.0 LVL, 900.0 LVL, and 300.0 LVL. The plan also shows a BUFFER ZONE, FOOD COURT, and SHOPS. A north arrow is located at the bottom left.

9 M WIDE ROAD

DORMITORY

EXPO

1500.0 LVL

3900.0 LVL

3990.0 LVL

2200.0 LVL

3000.0 LVL

600.0 LVL

900.0 LVL

300.0 LVL

4200.0 LVL

4150.0 LVL

300.0 LVL

9 M WIDE ROAD

VISITOR PARKING

SITE ENTRY

0.0 LVL

NH 24

SERVICE ENTRY

LOADING/UNLOADING SPACE

FURNACE AREA

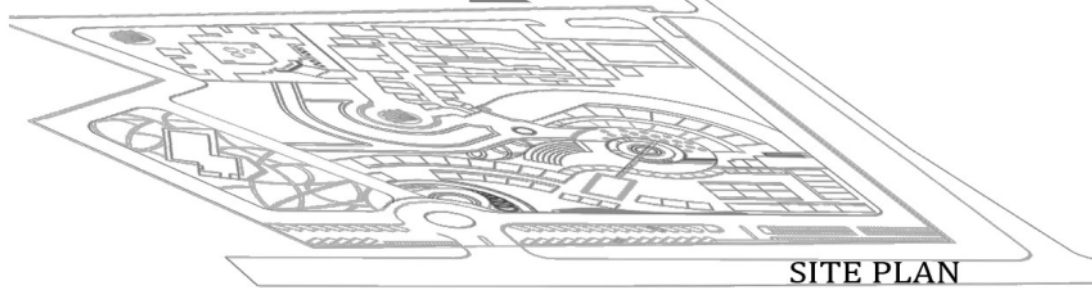
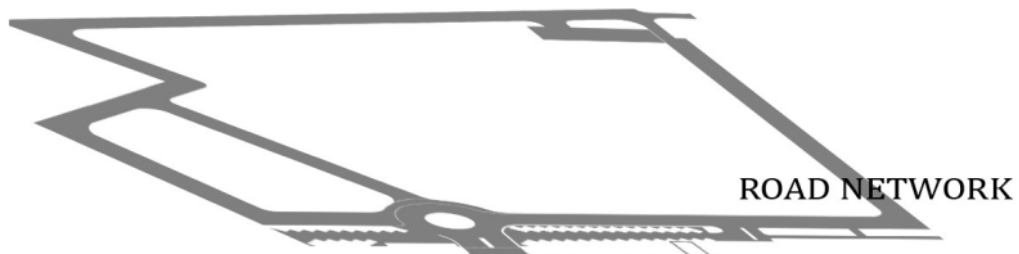
WORKSHOPS

BUFFER ZONE

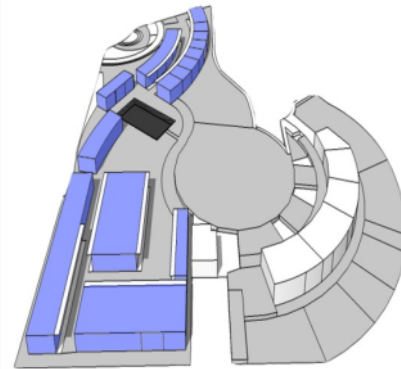
FOOD COURT

SHOPS

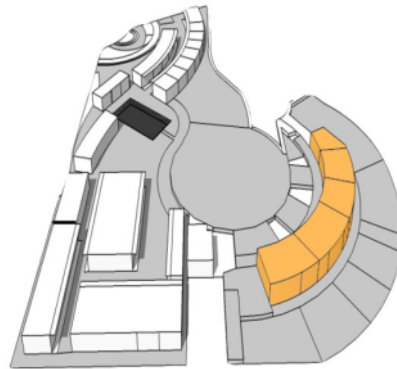
FINAL ZONING PLAN



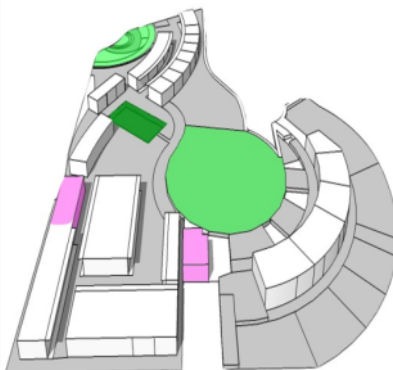
HAAT AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE



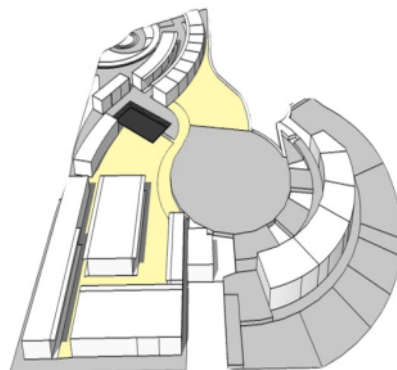
SHOPS



FOOD STALLS



PUBLIC PLAZA



TEMPRORY SHOPS



SHOPS IN HAAT AREA



FOOD STALLS



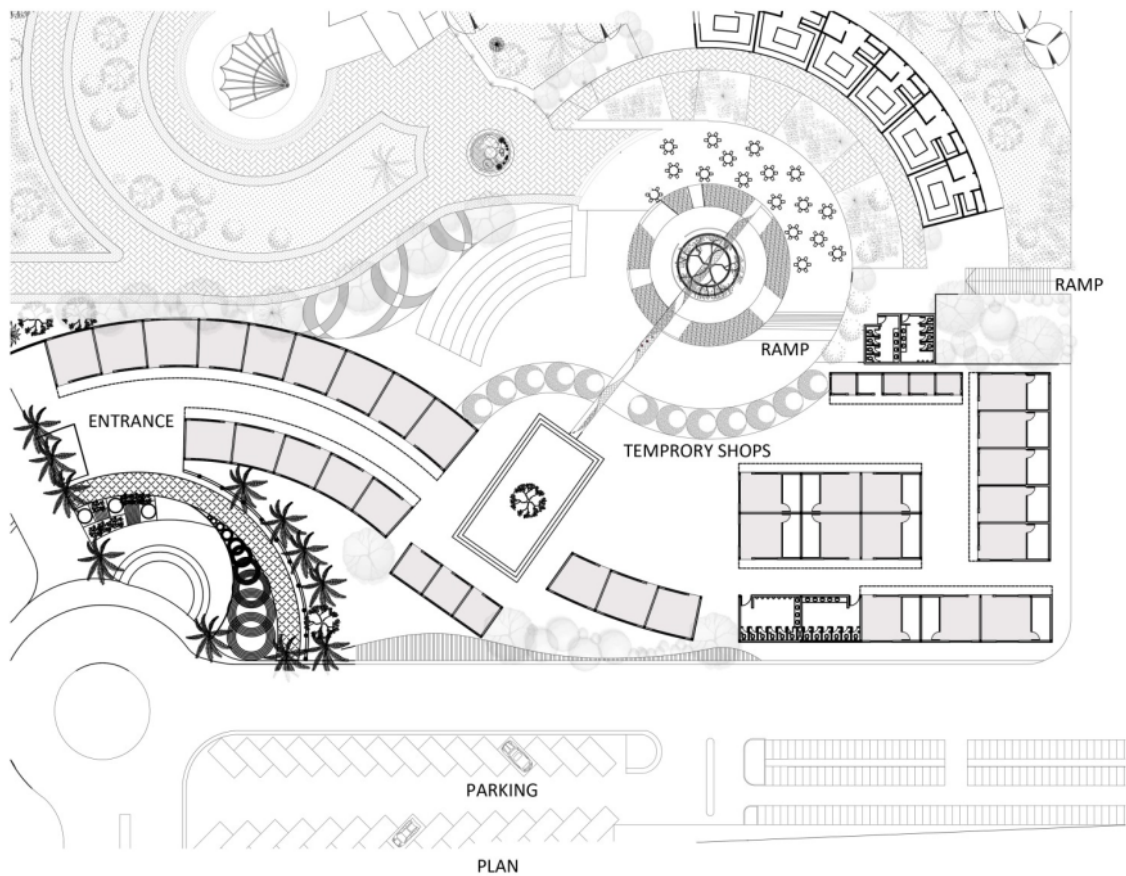
PUBLIC OPEN SPACES



SPACE FOR TEMPRORY SHOPS



HAAT AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE



AREA STATEMENT

BUILT UP AREA : 1980 SQM.

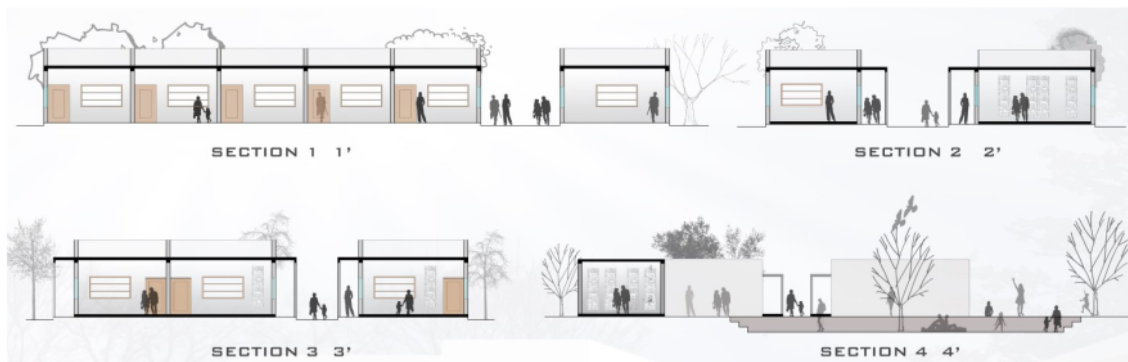
AREA FOR SHOPS : 1480 SQM

AREA FOR FOOD STALLS : 500 SQM

AREA FOR PUBLIC PLAZAS : 1531SQM

AREA FOR TEMPRORY SHOPS: 450SQM

HAAT AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE



TEMPRORY SHOPS AREA



FOOD STALLS



FIXTURES AND STREET FURNITURE MADE OF STONE FOR SUSTAINABILITY



EXTERNAL FINISH OF WHITE CONCRETE WITH LINIES AND GROOVES

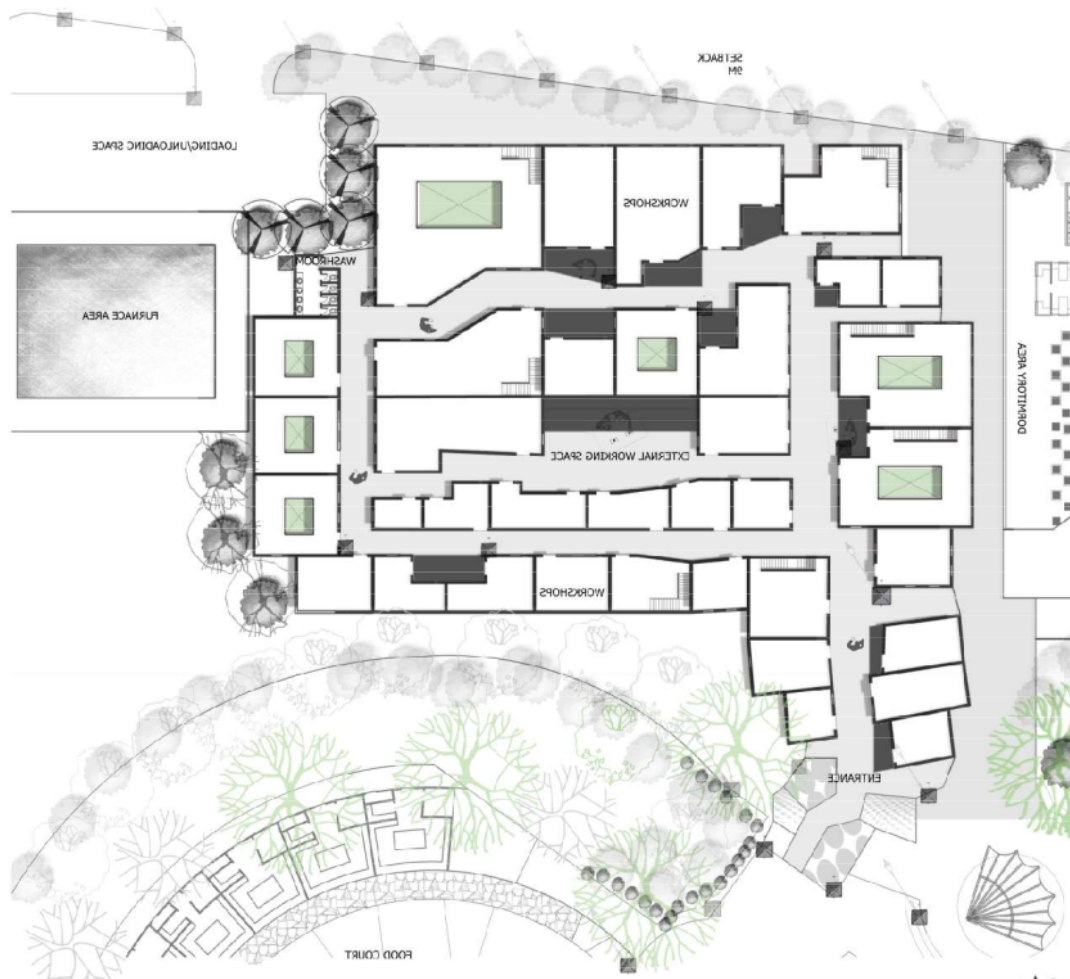


LOUVRES IN COMBINATION WITH GLASS ON THE SHOPS AS SHADING DEVICES

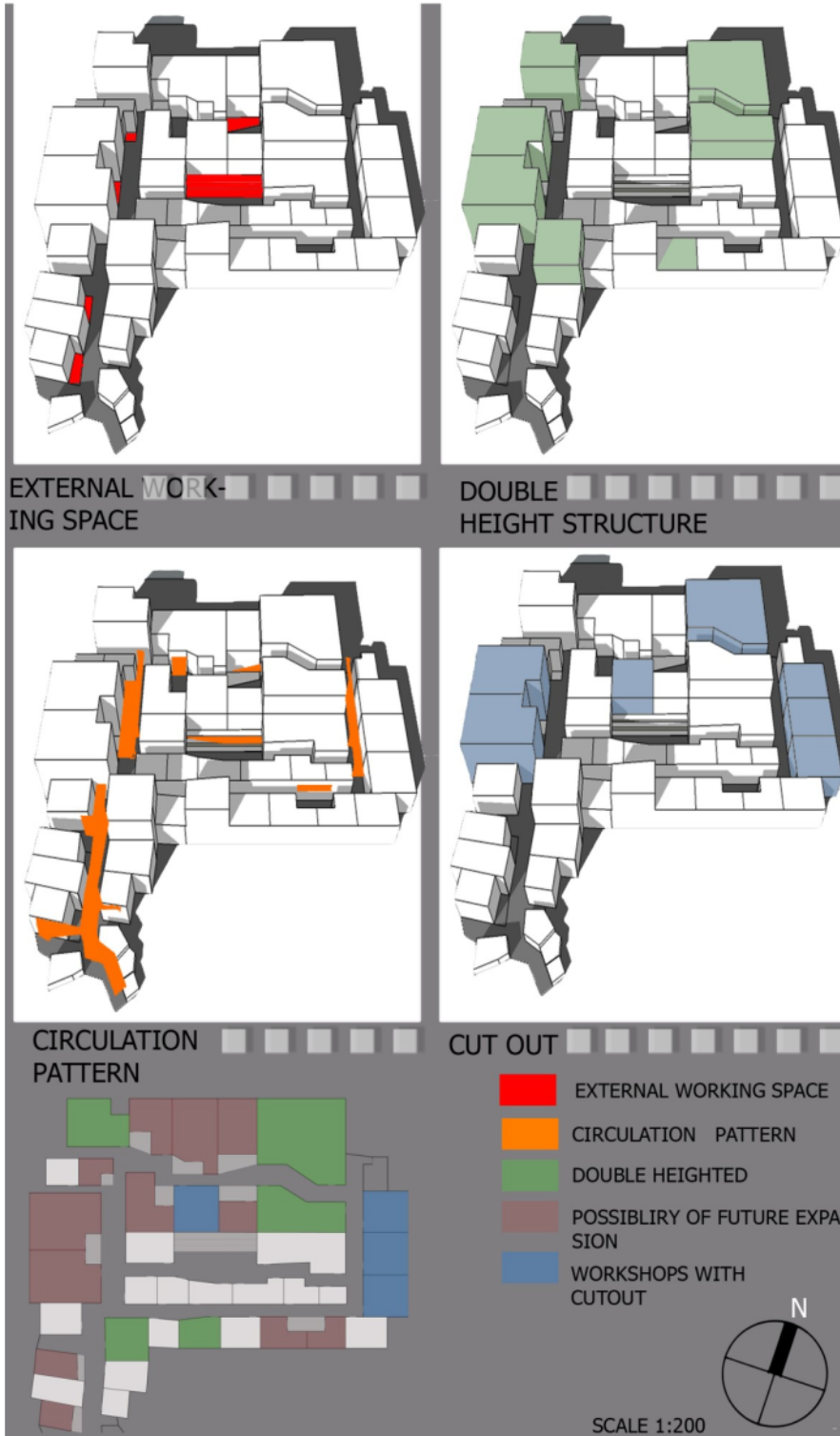


ECO CONCRETE LINING ON THE WALLS FOR THERMAL INSULATION

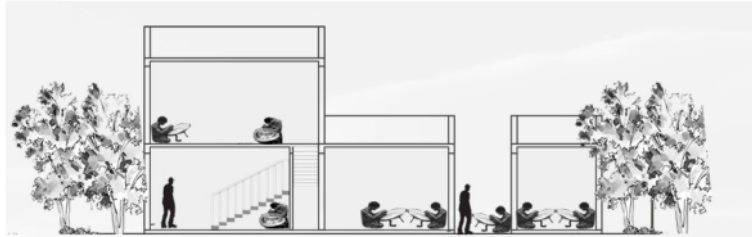
WORKSHOP



WORKSHOP



WORKSHOP



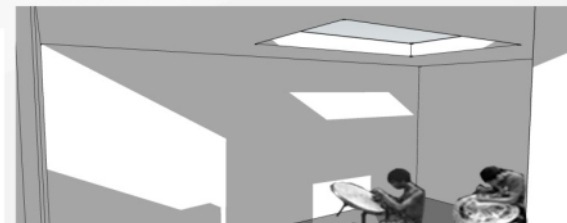
SECTION 9 9'



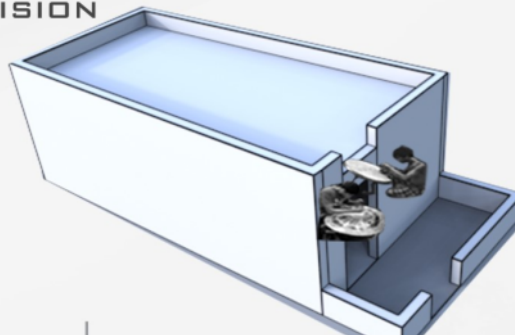
MODULE 1 WITH STAIRCASE FOR FUTURE EXPANSION



MODULE 2 WITH OUTER WORKING SPACE

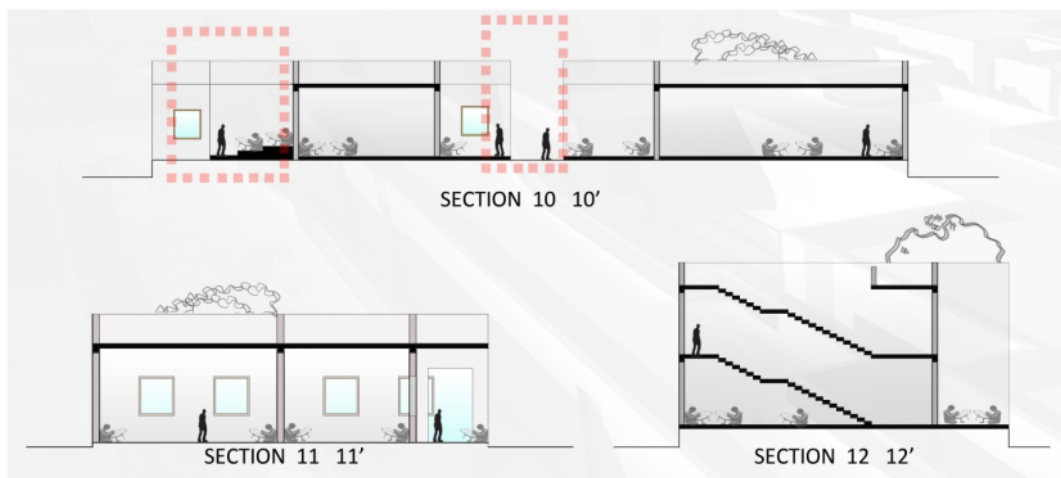


MODULE 3 WITH CUT OUTS FOR LIGHT ROVISION

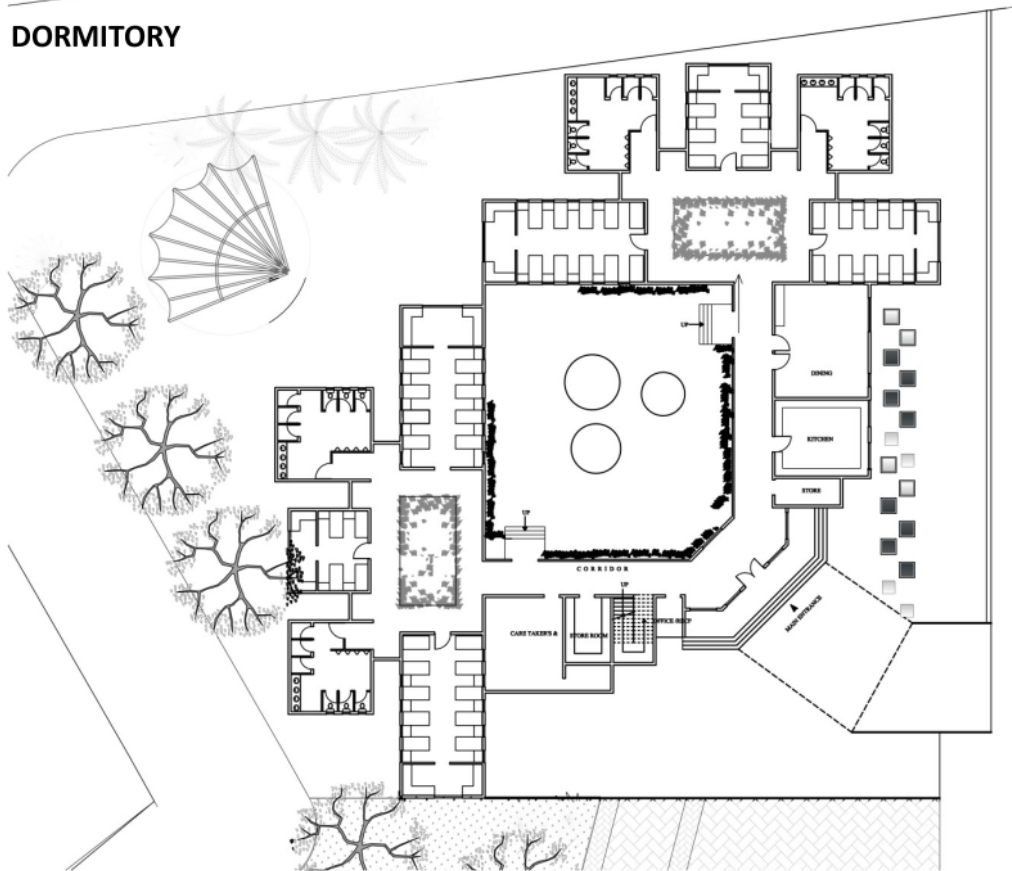


MODULE 4 WITH FRONT LAWN

WORKSHOP



DORMITORY



INTERNAL COARTARD



PAVEMENT AT ENTRANCE

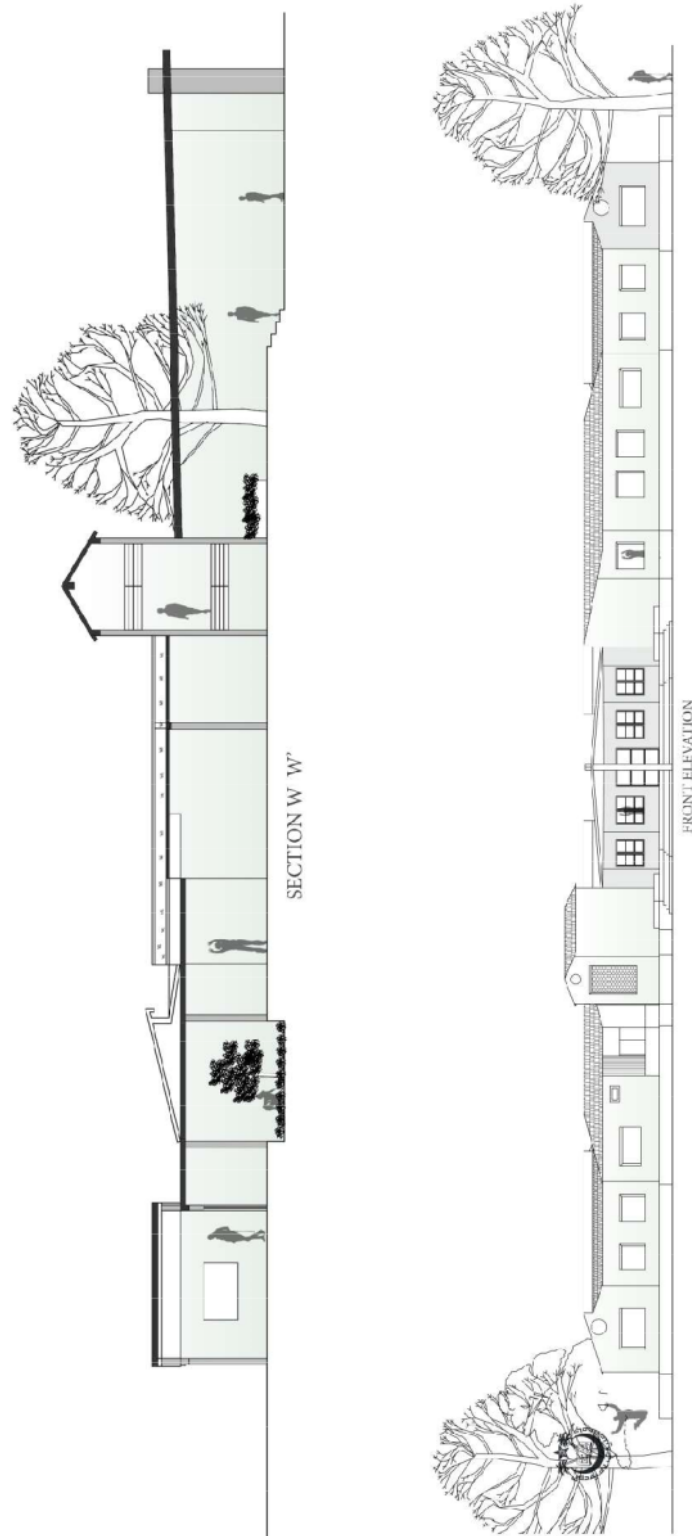


STREET FURNITUR IN THE
REAR LAWN



INTERLOCKING TILES AT
THE PATHWAY CONNECTING
WORKSHOPS AND DORMITRY

DORMITORY



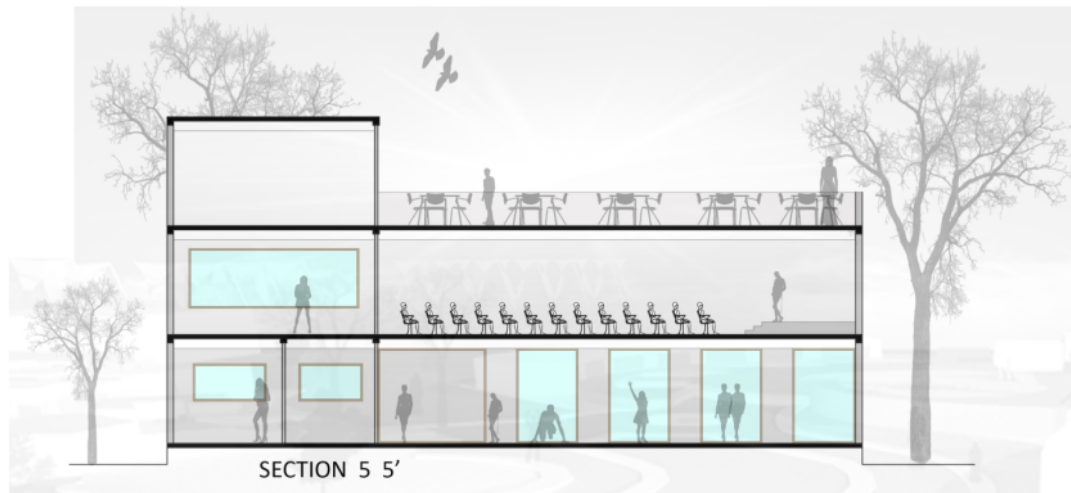
EXHIBITION EXPO

BUILT UP AREA 1260 SQM.
EXTERNAL EXPO AREA 2900 SQM.
ADMINISTRATION AREA 60 SQM
AREA IN SERVICES 40 SQM.
SEMINAR HALL 180 SQM.

SCALE 1: 200



EXHIBITION EXPO



EXHIBITION EXPO



FACADE OF ECO CONCRETE



STONE PAVING IN LANDSCAPING



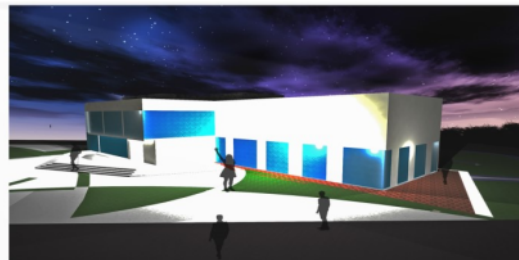
IMPRESSION OF EXPOSITION



PAVING FINISHES



VIEW FROM THE TERRACE OPEN DINING



VIEW FROM THE HAAT AREA

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