HAVELI RESIDENCE MANIKPUR KUNDA UTTER PRADESH

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF:

BACHELOR OF INTERIOR DESIGN

 \mathbf{BY}

MINAKSHI

(ENROLLMENT NO, 1180107021)

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

PROF. SAURABH SAXENA



TO THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNINGBABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW.

SESSION 2021-22

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ON

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SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW JUNE, 2022

CERTIFICATE

I hereby recommend that the thesis entitled "HAVELI RESIDENCE MANIKPUR KUNDA",

Prepared by **Ms. MINAKSHI** under my supervision, is the bonfire work of the student and cane accepted as partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor Degree in INTERIOR DESIGN, School of Architecture BBDU, Lucknow.

AR. SAURABH SAXENA BBDU, Lucknow (THESIS GUIDE)	AR. MOHIT KUMAR AGARWAI (DEAN, Dept. of Architecture)	
Recommendation:	Accepted: Not Accepted:	

EXAMINER 2

EXAMINER 1

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

 The journey which started 4 years ago has finished....as I step into the world a cycle of people flashes in my memory without knowing whose support and goodwill this period wouldn't have been easy and enthusiastic.

To start with. First and primary gratitude towards GOD for his blessings. Then I would like to thank all my faculty members who have supported and guided me all these memorable 4 years.

I would like to thank my thesis coordinator AR. SAURABH SAXENA, who

Left no stone unturned to influence our thesis in the best way, and with his help that can

come at any time when needed. He was very cooperative from the beginning and helped

me to use my skills and creativity to the uppermost.

I would further like to show my gratitude to my family members, for giving full assistance whenever required and being there with me in all ups and downs. Their motivation and support helped me become to be dedicated and inclined toward my goal.

Last not least, all our friends and loved ones who give their kindness kind of support and concern.

I have put in my best efforts and worked day and night to make this project successful.

Hope u too will appreciate my attempt.

I wish to dedicate this work to my loved ones who are always theirs in my heart.

THANKING YOU

MINAKSHI

ENROLMENT NO.: 1180107021

B.B.D. UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW CERTIFICATE OF THESIS SUBMISSION FOR EVALUATION

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS SUBMISSI 1. Name: MINAKSHI	ON FOR EVALUA	TION	
2. Roll No.: 1180107021			
3. Thesis title: HAVELI RESIDENCE			
4. Degree for which the thesis is submitted: BAC	CHELOR IN INTE	RIOR DESI	GN
5. Faculty of the University to which the thesis is	s submitted		
6. Thesis Preparation Guide was referred to for p	reparing the thesis.	YES□	NO C
7. Specifications regarding the thesis format have	e been closely follov	ved. YES	NO [
8. The contents of the thesis have been organized guidelines.	based on the	YES	NO [
9. The thesis has been prepared without resorting	to plagiarism.	YES	NO [
10. All sources used have been cited appropriatel	y.	YES	NO _
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DECLARATION

I HEREBY DECLATE THE WORK DONE IN THIS THISES PROJECT IS MY OWN WORK AND IHAVE COLLECTED THE DATA FROM VARIOUS SOURCES WHICH I HAVE DULY AKNOWLAGED IN MY REOPRT

DATE.....

PLACE: LUCKNOW 1180107021

BACHOLERS OF INTERIOR FINAL YEAR (2020 -2022) DESIGN

B.B.D.U. LUCKNOW

MINAKSHI

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY

BID Thesis 2020-20202 Certificate

Name of Student: MINAKSHI	Roll no. 1180107021
Department: ARCHITECTURE	branch: INTERIOR DESIGN
Thesis Title (in the capital): H	IAVELI RESIDENCE
Thesis guide: AR. SAURABH SAX	ENA
Remarks: Satisfactory / Not Satisfactory comments):	ory (in case of not Satisfactory give
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Sign of Thesis	Sign of External
Guide	Examiner 1
Thesis coordinator	Sign of External
	Examiner 2
Sign of Head of	Sign of Dean of
Department	School

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1.1 ABSTRACT



 The Project Choose In Haveli Residence For Interior Design Situated At Manikupr Gonad Utter Pradesh The Problem To Solved Is To Create Modern Classical Contemporary Haveli With Luxuries Look. The Commonly Boast Large Footprint Lots Of Space And Grandiose Details, A Contemporary Movement In Architecture That Continues The Practice Of Classical Architecture In To Modern Contemporary

HISTORY

- The early haveli served the Muslim rulers of the Indian subcontinent and became an important architectural part of the urban environment under the Mughal Empire.
- History shows that there are many examples of reused historic buildings that explain the practicality of the concept of sustainability.
- Usefulness of current urban assets including economic impression, strength of public relations, energy saving

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- The concept of this research is based investigation of assessing the
 practical viability in terms of sustainability timeless history, architecture,
 and unique features of the interior built environment of haveli kunda
 utter Pradesh. Considered an ideal aspiration for adaptive reuse in the
 recent times.
- History reveals that there are numerous cases of reused historic buildings
 that demonstrate the practicality of the concept of sustainability;
 economic impression, strength of public relations and availability of
 existing urban assets, including energy conservation
- The Heart Of The Haveli Was The Courtyard, The Central Location
 Where All The Spaces Come From. The Yard Provides A Transition
 Between Public Spaces And Private Spaces, While Acting As A Minimal
 Climate Converter And Providing Adequate Light And Air Permeability
 To All Threatening Spaces.
- Human being has an inherent liking for a peaceful environment needed
 for his pleasant living, this object is achieved by having a place of living
 situated at the safe and convenient location, such a place for comfortable
 and pleasant living requires considered and kept in view
- A Peaceful environment.
- Safety from all natural source & climate conditions.
- General facilities for community of his residential area

3.1 PROJECT BRAFF

• 3.1.1 PROJECT TYPE

1. HAVELI RESIDANCE

• 3.2.1PURPOSE OF STUDY

• The 'Havelis' were extensively used by the monarchs and wealthy people to showcase their goodwill and daily needs. But with changing times and subsequent variations in the lifestyle of the asses, these Havelis have lost their importance in their lives. Based on the study of the behavioral patterns of people, we can identify certain prevailing factors due to which the usability of Havelis while a period so the purpose of study Havelis is to understand the history of residence in India

• 3.3.1CONNECTIVITY OF CITY



MANIKPUR JUNCTION, SASTRI NAGAR, MANIKPUR,

DISTANCE: 523.23 M (1,716.65 FT)91 M



Distance: 1.73 M

• 3.2.1 1MOTIVATION

The ancient settlements, which provide us with a rich fabric of experience, testify to such efforts, one might feel a sense of wonder when looking at these mountains and discovering similar weather objects, discovered as a result of human efforts. Environmental Control for Higher Comfort

Heritage Haveli study Exterior facades Interior Elements Case study Concept Literature Planning

• **3.4. OBJECTIVE**,

- 1. Haveli architecture is a unique indigenous language architecture that flourished in the 18th and 19th centuries before the Partition of western India.
- 2. No two hashes are created the same. Apart from other similarities, they were largely guided by the interests and preferences of the people and the art forms of the area. One can consistently find the existence of the following posts:
- 3. Yard The yard was in the middle of all the hashtags. As in other traditional homes, the yard was well ventilated and allowed natural light to penetrate.
- 4. Zenana This was a space allowed for women (usually a backyard or elevated area). These areas also had high walls with jails (a complex open work) that encouraged circulation but also kept the interior hidden from view. Privacy has been helped by the installation of bamboo curtains and drapes.
- 5. Chowks Outside courts were often used for a variety of purposes such as hosting activities or events. The bigger the hassle, the more likely there will be chowk holding detailed events.
- Hospitality Visitors were entertained at various venues dedicated to the same. Men and women had separate reception areas. Chabutras were elevated platforms used as waiting rooms.
- 7. Kitchens Kitchens were not detailed news they were usually small rooms with grilled walls instead of a chimney.

8.

9. Puja Space - Hindu Havelis also had puja houses of worship and a tulsi plant in the center of the courtyard.

• 3.5.1SCOPE

- 1. Traditional buildings are a reflection of the way of life of the local people. These Buildings Have a Good Time Impact the Design of These Havelis has changed in response to Climate Change, Lifestyle, and Availability of Property.
- 2. These Havelis are excellent examples of resilience in hot and dry climates.
- 3. Havelis Used Yards And Other Related Items Like Culture And Perfect Building Architecture.
- 4. But in the meantime because of the oppression of the people, the increase in commercial activity, and the changing lifestyle of the people, many changes are taking place. As a result, the burden of energy and infrastructure grows
- 5. And creates many social and environmental problems. And Due to Lack of Care, Buildings Are Deteriorating And Precious Buildings Are Lost.
- 6. This is a study on the need for sustainable energy development and energy efficiency in cities in line with the preservation of the values of our Indigenous Buildings.

• 3.6.1 **LIMITATION**

- 1. The Research Is Limited To The Use Of Appropriate Composite Climate Materials On The Walls And The Roof That Improves The Climatic Performance Of The Building, And The Effect On The Jail, The Main Building, Jharokhas.
- 2. Second, Paintings And Sculptures, Which Also Fall Under The Category Of Buildings Have Not Been Read Or Mentioned In This Dissertation.

3.7.1 AIM

The Aim of the Project Is to Plan and Design to create a classic Contramprory Interior heritage haveli, Manikupr Kunda

• 3.7.1 TENTATIVE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECTS

• 3.7.1 GROUND FLOOR

1. Bed Room: 3(2 + A. Toilet)

2. Kitchen: 1

3. Drawing Room: 2(1 + A. Toilet)

4. Dining Hall: 1

5. Common Toilet: 1

6. Lounge Area: 1

7. Corridor: 1

8. Veranda: 3

9. Courtyard:

10. Entrance:

11. Parking:

• 3.7.2 FIRST FLOOR

1. Bed Room: 3(2 + A. Toilet)

2. Kitchen: 1

3. Drawing Room: 2

4. Dining Hall: 1

5. Common Toilet: 1

6. Corridor: 1

7. Passage: 1

8. Courtyard: 1

9. Balcony: 4

10. Store:

11.Lift: 1

3. SITE ANALYSES

• 4.1 LOCATION:
• 4.2 CLIMATE:Humid Subtropical With Dry Winter
• 4.3 CLIENT: B Mr. Imam
• 4.5 AREA:
• 4.6 DIMENSIONS :70'X70'3" /21.33 X 21.33
• 4.7 DISTRICT: Kunda
• 4.8 STATE:Utter Pradesh
• 4.9 POPULATION: 8,865
• 4.10 CODE:440030
• 4.11 LANGUAGE: Hindi, English, Awadhi

4.1 CLIMATE DATA

•	4.1.1Aver. Rain Fall:
•	4.1.2 Snow: No
•	4.1.3 WIND DIRECTION: NT-ET.
•	4.1.4 LITERACY RATE : 76.71 %
•	4.1.5 NOR, ANNUAL RAINFALL:
•	4.1.6 NOR, MONSOON RAINFALL: 900 MM
•	4.1.7 TEMPERATURE : (MAY-JUN)
•	4.1.8 MIN :
•	4.1.9 MAX:
•	4.1.10 NORMAL RAIN DAYS: 97.9 day

• 4.2 ON-SITE CONSIDERATION

4.2.1 LOCATION

1. PLAN NO: P 630

2. PLOT AREA: 4900 SQFT / 455.22 SQUARE METER

3. FEET: 70'X70'

4. METER: 21.33 M X 21.33 M



4.2.3 Services

• Electricity: present on the site through the government

• Water: the boring system was there for the water supply

• GAS: LPG cylinder at the agency

• Orientation Of The Site: NT-ET

• 4.3 OF SITE CONSIDERATION

• 4.3.1Geology,

Coordinates in decimal degrees (WGS84)

Latitude: 22.133 Longitude: 79.267

• 4.3.2 Soil: Loamy soil

Soil is made with a balance of the three main types of soil: sand,

Silt, and clay soil.

• 4.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

4.4.1THE TRADITIONAL HOUSE (HAVELI)

A large traditional Indian house has one or more courtyards. The main elements/components are

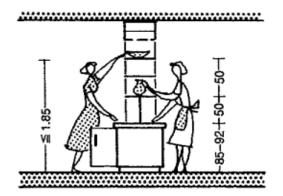
- 1. Courtyard
- 2. Parcel
- 3. Osari
- 4. Khadki/ Choubara
- 5. Zarokahas/verandah
- 6. Ocala

5. STANDERDS

- The Choice Of The Type Of House Includes Decisions About Development, Access, and Resources. This Has a Significant Effect With The Dimensions and Order of the Program and Also An Important Cost Factor.
- The Route To
 The House or Flat and the Connection of the Houses to Each Other
 Represent an Important Location for Social Interaction As An Immediate Part of the Surroundings of the Inhabitants.

5.1 Kitchens

• The kitchen is a workplace inside the home and at the same time An important living room and meeting point for the occupants and Their guests, with various relationships with other areas of the house. According to the building regulations, every house or flat must Have at least one kitchen or kitchenette for cooking.



5.1.1 SPACE REQUIREMENT

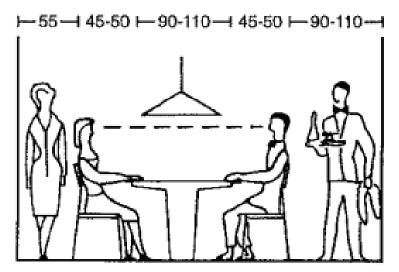
- A Movement Area of 1.50 M (Min. 1.20 M) Is Therefore Required Between the Stretches of the Worktop.
- Kitchen Units Having A Depth Of 60 Em On Each SideOf The Movement Area,

Unit or appliance	Space	required
	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)
Cupboards for crockery/cutlery, foodstuffs etc.		
1 base unit cupboard	30-150	60
2 broom cupboard	60	60
3 wall cupboard	30-150	≤40
Cooling and freezing appliances		
4 refrigerator	60	60
5 freezer	60	60
6 chest freezer	≥ 90	acc, to maker
Worktops		
7 small worktop between cooker and sink	≥60	60
8 large worktop	≥120	60
9 surface to set down appliances	≧60	60
10 worktop next to cooker	≥30	60
11 worktop next to sink	≥ 60	60
Cooking appliances		
12 cooker with oven and extractor hood	60	60
13 built-in cooker with base unit	60-90	60
14 built-in oven with base unit	60	60
15 microwave oven	60	60
Washing-up equipment		
16 single-basin sink with draining board	≥90	60
17 double-basin sink with draining board	≥120	60
18 dishwasher	60	60
19 washing-up unit (single-basin sink with draining	≥90	60
board, base unit and dishwasher		-

5.2 LIVING AREAS

- The Rooms Fulfil Communication, Social And Prestige Functions. They Form a Central Part of the (Communal) Life
- The Requirements For The Design and Spatial Layout of the Dining Areas Are Correspondingly Varied. The Dining Table May Well Be Considered the Central Point of Organization in the Home

• 5.2.1 Minimum requirements



The Dining Area Should Be Laid Out To Accommodate the Anticipated Size of the Household. It Should Always Offer Space For At Least 4 People

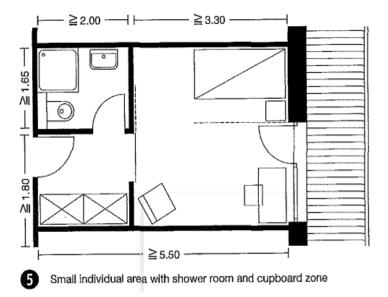
• 5.2.2 Space Requirement

- Toto Be Able To Eat Comfortably, A Person Needs A Table Area Of Approx. 60 X 40 m
- A Space-Saving Kitchen Bar Also Has A Depth Of 40 M, But Needs Less Space Because Of The Projection Of 15 M

large dining room for	6-24 people	
width of table	55-110 cm	
width of places	55–70 cm	
additional for head of table places	1020 cm	
	n × no. people 3.14	
e.g. for 60 cm place width and 6 people		
$=\frac{60\times6}{3.14}=1.04 \text{ m}$		

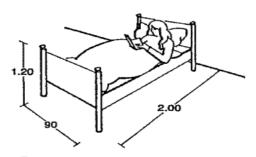
5.3 BEDROOM

- Bedrooms Today Are Often Used For Work, Play And Relaxation and Thus Have Some of the Functions of Shared Rooms.
- This Makes The Fitting Out Of An Individual Room An Individual Room Which Can Be Used For a Flexible Range Of Functions. It Has an Area of Approx. 13m2
- 5.3.1 Minimum requirements



5.3.2 SPACE REQUIREMENTS

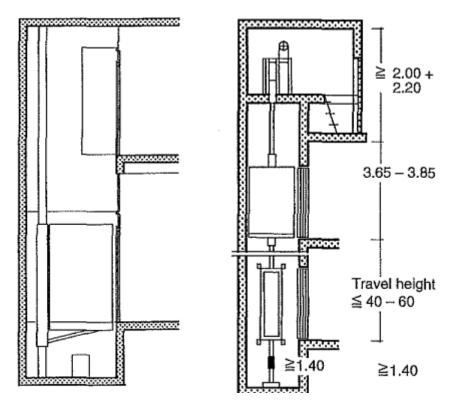
- bedrooms with minimal space of approx. 13 m2 (as parents' room or twin bedroom) and approx. 8 m2
- the options for a generous twin bedroom of 16.5 m2, which
- could be partitioned



4 Classic wooden bed with footboard and headboard

5.4 LIFT

- Glazed lift
- Glazed lifts offer a view and improve the users' feeling of safety. They can be constructed either with glazed shafts
- The glazing must prevent the users from touching moving parts with the hand or with objects held in the hand. Glazed lifts are non-standard constructions and require special prototype approval.
 - 5.4.1 Minimum requirements
 - LIFT Requires Less Pit Depth (Min. Approx. 80 Mm) And Shaft Head Heights (Approx. 2500 Mm Above The Highest To Stop



5.4.2 Space requirement

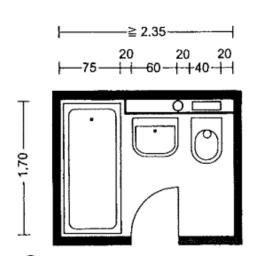
- Height clearance of the lift doors is min. 50-100 mm greater than for other doors,
- Standard operation can lift max. 7 t to a max. 34 m.
- The operating speed of hydraulic lifts is between 0.2 and 0.8 m/s (considerably slower than traction sheave lifts!

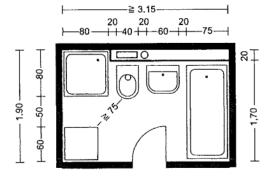
5.5 BATHROOM

- A bathroom is defined as an independent room with a bath/shower and toilet and, according to building regulations, belongs to the minimum equipment of a residence
- The bathroom should be oriented to the north, and if possible have natural ventilation and lighting

•5.5.1 Minimum requirements

Equipment	Area re	quired
	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)
Washbasins, hand basins and bidets		
1. single washbasin	≥60	≧55
double washbasin	≥120	≥55
built-in vanity unit with one washbasin and cupboard underneath	≧70	≧60
 built-in vanity unit with two washbasins and cupboard underneath 	≧140	≧60
5. hand basin	≥45	≧35
6. bidet, floor-standing or wall-hanging	40	60
Tubs		
7. bathtub	≥170	≥75
8. shower tray*	≧80	≥80*
WCs and urinals		
9. WC with wall installation or pressure flush	40	75
10. WC without cistern (with cistern installed in wall)	40	60
11. urinal	40	40
Laundry equipment		
12. washing machine	40-60	60
13. washer/dryer	60	60
Bathroom furniture	according to	≥40
14. low cupboards, wall cupboards, high cupboards	manufacturer	





• 5.5.2 Spacerequirementst

- The movement areas in bathrooms should generally be based on the 'Accessible building' standard
- One earthed socket is to be provided (next to the mirror). In addition, the following should be included in the design of bathrooms and wes: cupboards for towels and cleaning materials, lockable medicine cabinet, towel rail (perhaps with additional heating), hand grips above the bath

5.5.3 MINIMUM FLOOR AREA & HEIGHT OF THE ROOM

	FLOOR AREA	HEIGHT (MM)
1.	LIVING 10sqm (100sqft)	
	i(breadth min 2.7 m or 9')	3.3 (11')
2.	KITCHEN 6sqm (60sqft)	3.0 (10')
3.	BATH	
	i. 2sqm (20sqft) 2.7 (9')	
4.	LATTRINE 1.6sqm (16sqft)	2.7 (9')
5.	BATH &WATER CLOSET 3.6sqm (36sqft)	2.7 (9')
6.	SERVANT ROOM	3.(10')
7.	GARAGE2.5*4.8 m (8'*16')	3.0 (10')
8.	MIN. HEIGHT OPLINTH FOROR	
	MAIN BUILDING	0.6 (2')
9.	MIN. HEIGHT OF PLINTH	
10	FOR SERVANT QUARTES MIN. DEPTH	0.3 (1')
	OF FOUNDATION	0.9 (3')
11	THICKNESS OF WALL20cms to 30cms	(9" to13.5")
12	DAMP PROOF COURSE	. thick full width of

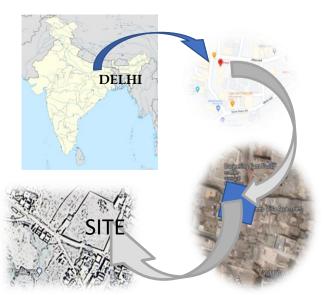
6. CASE STUDY, S

CASE STUDY 1

6.1LOCATION:

LATITUDE &LONGITUDE

28.51970055667666, 77.16462902772493



1.	PROJECT NAME: DEEP VILLA
2.	ARCHITECTURE FIRM: ATREY & ASSOCIATES
3.	LOCATION: PITAMPURA,NEW DELHI, INDIA
4.	PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT: ARUN SHARMA
5.	DESIGN TEAM: ATREY & ASSOCIATES
6.	BUILT AREA:823 M ²
7.	SITE AREA:464 M ²
8.	DESIGN YEAR:2018
9.	COMPLETION YEAR:2019



INDERJIT MEHTA CONSTRUCTION

6.1.10 SITE SURROUNDING

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Deep Villa Speaks Of Modernity And Globalization, Demonstrating The Absorption Of Modern Influences From The West, The More Recent Processes Of Globalization But Also Their Sensitivity To The Physical Environment, The Social Context, And The Aspirations Of The Urban Classes





EXTERIOR VIEW

6.1.2 SITE PLAN











SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

• **6.1.3 OBJECTIVE**

- The Client Wanted A Modern Aesthetic And Luxury Manifested In
 The Materials Used. Deep Villa Has Been Designed With Specifically
 Customized Interiors with Furniture, Sculpture, and Art Working Together
 To Orchestrate A Unifying Design Language.
- Standing In The Dense Urban Suburb Of Delhi, Deep Villa Is An Architectural Landmark On Its Own, Designed By Indian Architecture & Interior Design Firm Artery & Associates. Deep Villa Speaks Of Modernity And Globalization, Demonstrating The Absorption Of Modern Influences From The West
- The form consists of a series of stacked planes molded with round edges and sharp angles not only create a dramatic experience but also serve functionally by forming enclosures used as balconies and terraces
- The More Recent Processes of Globalization but Also Their Sensitivity
 To The Physical Environment, the Social Context, and the Aspirations
 Of The Urban Classes. The Form Consists Of A Series Of Stacked Planes
 Molded With Round Edges And Sharp Angles Not Only Create A Dramatic
 Experience But Also Serve Functionally By Forming Enclosures Used As
 Balconies And Terraces.

6.2.3.1 INTERIOR VIEW









• 6.1.4 SERVICES

6.1.4.1 SPLIT AC

- The area available in the bedroom dining room living room
- Total 8 150 ton ac are provided for comfort

6.1.4.2 ELECTRICITY

- Kitchen: min 4 outlets are provided for utilities
- Dinning: 3outlates are provided for general use
- Bedroom: 3 outlets are provided for use one for a unit extra
- One out\let are provided for other space like hall etc.

6.1.4.3 FIRE PROTECTION

- Two lighting circuits are given in the bathroom
- Cord switches are installed outside in the courtyard

6.1.4.4 DDRAINAGESYSTEM

- A Diameter drain Ranging From 50 to 100 mm is provided
- The drain Trapezoidal Shape was present there

6.1.4.4 DRINK WATTER

- water supply comes from surface water, namely the Yamuna River,
- DSB Are Supplied Water from Hathni Kund via Munak Canal and Bhakra Beas Management Board.

• 6.1.5 SWOT

6.1.5.1 STRENGTH

- Modern house plans do not utilize space haphazardly; rather, space is used as
 efficiently as possible and complements the entire structure as a whole
- Extra attention to natural light levels. This means including not only large windows facing the south side of the house but also smaller windows on multiple sides of a room to bring in a natural light level that provides enough light to see by without
- Place a large emphasis on energy and environmental efficiency. This means not being wasteful with materials, insulation, air conditioning, air airflow, wd so on. Maximizing and recycling energy wherever possible

6.1.5.2 WEAKNESS

- Lower Quality, Material Use Which Makes Them Extremely Difficult To Resell.
- Technological Problems in Connected Homes.
- Maintenance and Repair Issues.

6.1.5.30POTUNITY

- The need for affordable housing provides an opportunity for manufactured buildings as they can rapidly deliver the product market at a lower cost
- Training offered to the workforce to acquire transferable and new manufactured building industry skills104 will provide employment opportunities

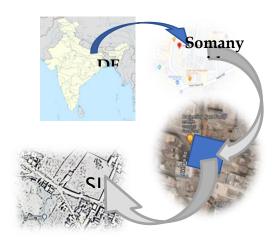
6.1.5. THRAT

- The Perception That Manufactured Building Techniques 135 And Products Are Cheap And
- Have Low Quality, And Are Only Used In Remote Locations With Major Emphasis On Affordability
- A Strong Presence Of Labor Unions In The Australian Market Supporting The Traditional Construction Industry Presents A Challenge To Manufactured BUILDING

6.2 CASE STUDY 2

6.2.1 LOCATION

SOMANY'S RESIDENCE

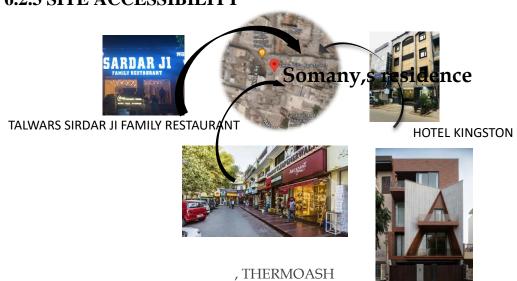




LATITUDE &LONGITUDE

28.51970055667666, 77.16462902772493

6.2.3 SITE ACCESSIBILITY



• 6.2.3INTRODUCTION

1.	PROJECT NAME:	Somany's Residence
2.	ARCHITECTURE FIRM:	Atrey & Associates
3.	LOCATION:	New Delhi, India
4.	PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT:	Arun Sharma
5.	DESIGN TEAM:	Atrey & Associates
6.	INTERIOR DESIGN:	Atrey & Associates
7.	BUILT AREA:	610 M²
8.	SITE AREA:	156 M²
9.	DESIGN YEAR:	2019
10.	COMPLETION YEAR	: 2020

6.2.3.1 Architect's Statement:

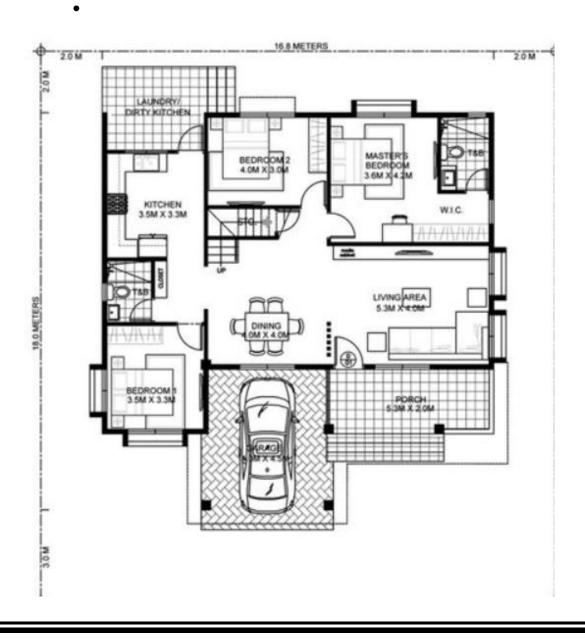
The Residence Stands Tall With Its Unique And Sharply Angled Façade. The Client-A Well Known Fashion Designer Herself, Wanted A Simple But Unique, Eye-Catching House. The Main Idea Was To Have A House With Large Fenestrations But Keeping Privacy In Mind. The North Facing 28' X 58' Has 'A-Frame In Façade-Enveloping Upper Ground And First Floor. It Stands Out As an Architectural Marvel Giving Powerful Energy to Residence in Modern Style

6.2.4 OBJECTIVES

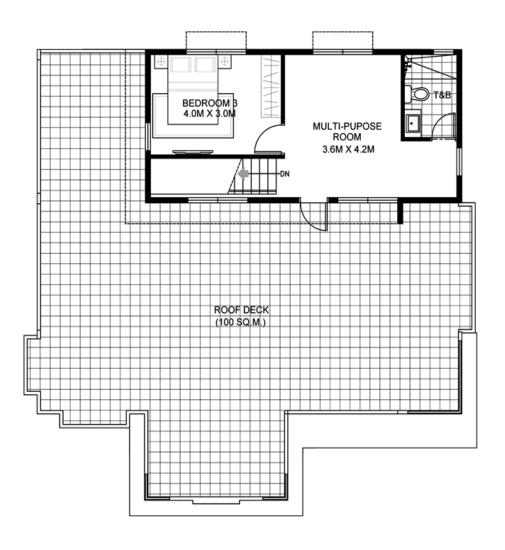
1.	Lighting: Floss, Delta
2.	Supervision:Atrey & Associates
3.	Visualization: trey & Associates
4.	Construction:
5.	Material: Stone, Fundermax, Wood, Concrete
6.	Client: U sha Somany
7.	Status: Built
8.	Typology: Residential > House

- The Left And Right Angled Corners Envelopes A Water Body Attached With Main Lounge And A Green Area Next To Powder Room On First Floor. Whether Seen During Day Or Lit Up In Evening This Bold Structure Is Hard To Miss
- The Ground Floor Has Both Formal And Informal Spaces With Open Kitchen At Bthe ack. The Main Feature Walls Are Part Of Double Height Area Intricately Cladded With Stone. The Magic Of Monochrome Enhanced With Rich Material And Subtle Final Variations Result In A Calming And Luxurious Space. Merging Love For Nature With Comfortable Living Creates Interesting Psychological Effects That Fuse The Conception Of Interior And Exterior, The Common And Private

6.2.5 SITE PLAN

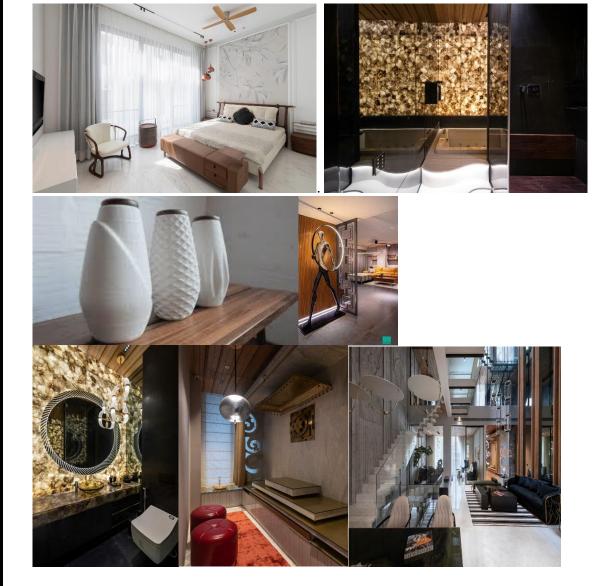


• 6.2.6 SITE ELEVATION, S



6.2.7 INTERIOR IMAGE

- 6.2.7.1 ELEMENTS OF DESIGN
- URN.S, LAUREL WRATHS, SCULPTURE



• .2.8 SWOT

6.2.8.1STRANGTH

- Modern house plans do not utilize space haphazardly; rather, space is used as efficiently as possible and complements the entire structure as a whole
- Extra attention to natural light levels. This means including not only large windows facing the south side of the house but also smaller windows on multiple sides of a room to bring in a natural light level that provides enough light to see by without
- Place a large emphasis on energy and environmental efficiency. This means not being wasteful with materials, insulation, air conditioning, air flow, and so on. Maximizing and recycling energy wherever possible

6.2.8.2WEEKNESS

- Lower Quality, Material Use Which Makes Them Extremely Difficult To Resell.
- Technological Problems in Connected Homes.
- Maintenance and Repair Issues.

6.2.8.30POTUNITY

- The need for affordable housing provides an opportunity for manufactured buildings as they can rapidly deliver the product to market at a lower cost
- Training offered to the workforce to acquire transferable and new manufactured building industry skills104 will provide employment opportunities

6.2.8.4 THRAT

- The Perception That Manufactured Building Techniques 135 And Products Are Cheap And
- Have Low Quality, And Are Only Used In Remote Locations With Major Emphasis On Affordability
- A Strong Presence Of Labor Unions In The Australian Market Supporting The Traditional Construction Industry Presents A Challenge To Manufactured buildings.

7.3 LITERATUR STUDY 1

7.3.1 LITERATURE STUDY 1

7.3.2 LOCATION

•CHICAGO, UNITED STATES



- 1. CHURCH CONVERSION INTO A RESIDENCE
- 2. ARCHITECTS
- 3. LINC THELEN DESIGN, SCRAFANO ARCHITECTS
- 4. AREA:5500 FT²
- 6. PHOTOGRAPHS:..... J I'M
- 7. MANUFACTURERS:..... ARTERIORS, CIRCA_LIGHTING

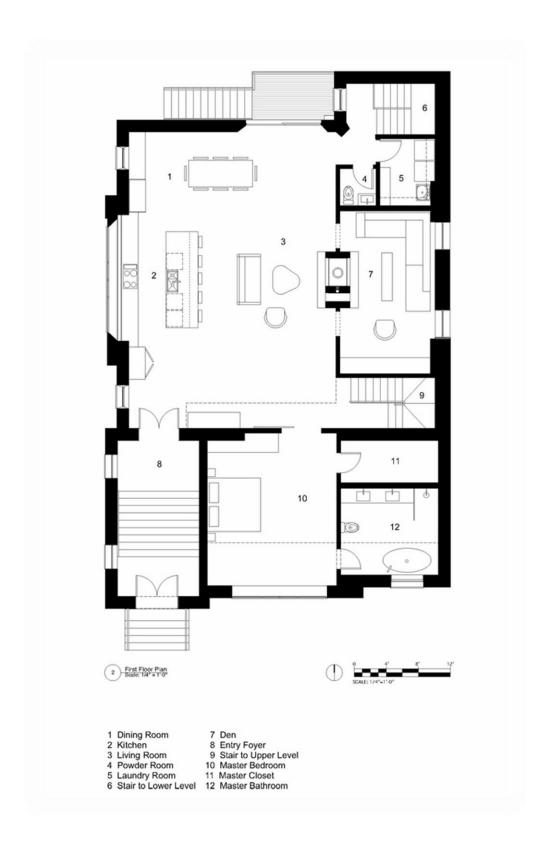
The Church, Boasts 7 Bedrooms And 6 Baths. The Great Room Has Ceiling Heights Soaring At 25' While More Intimate Spaces Like A Playroom Has A Ceiling Height Perfectly Portioned For A Peanut At 7'

• 7.3.2 OBJECTIVES

- Finishes were selected to create a hip and eclectic vibe pairing interesting wallpapers and light fixtures
- Custom Designed and Fabricated Many of the Home's Details like the Climbing Wall, Dining Room Table, Murphy bed in the Nursery, and Much of the Furniture...

7.3.3 PLAN













 The Home Showcases Historic Details Of The Church With Original Stained Glass Windows, Bell Tower, Exposed Brickwork, And Ceiling Turnbuckles While Integrating All Of The Conveniences Of Modern Living

7.3.4.INTERIOR VIEW



7.4 LITERATUR STUDY 2

7.4.1 LOCATION

Columbia Congregational



1. Architects: Allied8

2. Area: 18000 ft²

3. Year: 221

4. Photographs: Rafael Solid Photography

5. Lead Architects: Leah Martin

• 74.2 OBJECTIVE ,S

- Text Description Provided By the Architects. From 1891 To 1993 The Columbia Congregational Church Called This Site Home, Drawing In Residents To An Entirely Undeveloped Rainier Valley. At That Time, Land Was Often Given to Churches, because the City Understood It Could Be a Useful Tool in Creating Communities and an economy. After 1993, The Building Changed Hands Several Times Before Falling Vacant In 2012. Several Developers Had Attempted To Redevelop The Property But Failed On The Hurdles Of An Old Building, A Strict Zoning Code, Or A Limited Budget.
- Sustainability Is Contained Within The Practice Of Extending The Useful Life Of The Building For Another 100 Years. The Latest, Most Efficient Mechanical Systems Were Beyond The Budget, Being Aggressive About What We Preserved And Reused Translated To Both Savings And A Reduction Of Our Carbon Footprint. This Meant That, or The First Time In 20 Years And After A Handful Of Hopeful Developers, Our Client Was Able To Succeed And The Abbey Still Stands.

7.4.3 PLAN

7.4.4 INTERIOR VIEW



8. CONCEPT

8.1 TRADITIONAL HOME WITH MODERN ASPIRATIONS

- 1. Design Blending In Modern Aspirations and Traditional Values
- Multi-Generational Home That Would Follow the Traditional Aspects of Design for His Octogenarian Parents Along With the Concoction of Modernity Enriched With Technology
- 3. Design Process Was Inspired By the Havelis of Rajasthan,
- 4. Design Depicts A Traditional Style That Boasts Of A Rich, Warm, And Inviting Feel. Statement Pieces Of Wooden Furniture With Ornamented Batali And Carving Work

8.2 THEME

8.2.1 CLASSIC CONTRAMPRORY THEME IN INTERIOR DESIGN

Classic Style Includes Well-Made Furniture With Detailing Such As Inlay And Carved Or Turned Legs, As Well As Pieces With Ornate Detailing, Sometimes With A Floral Or Fauna Influence. Fabrics That Have Texture And Subtle Patterns, And Stripes Mixed With Block Colors, Are Popular Choices.

8.3 FLOORING MATERIAL

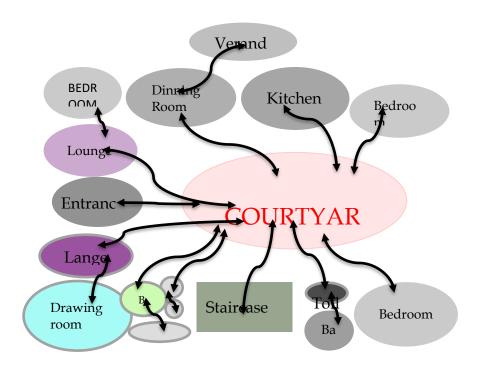
- 1. Italian Marble
- 2. Ceramic Tile
- 3. Pattern Tile
- 4. Kota Stone

8.4 CEILING MATERIAL

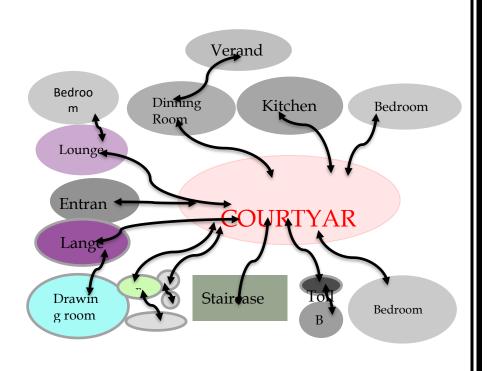
- Pop
- Golden Molding

8.5 BUBBLE DIAGRAM

8.5.1 GROUND FLOOR

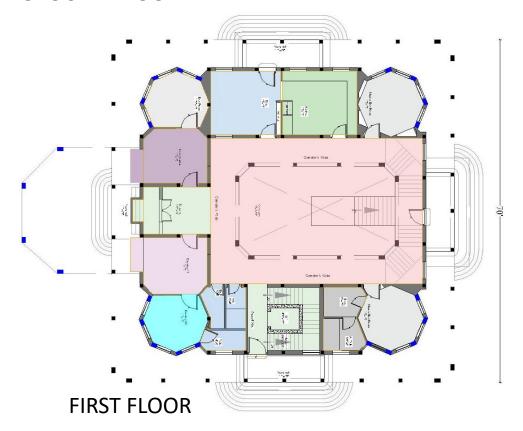


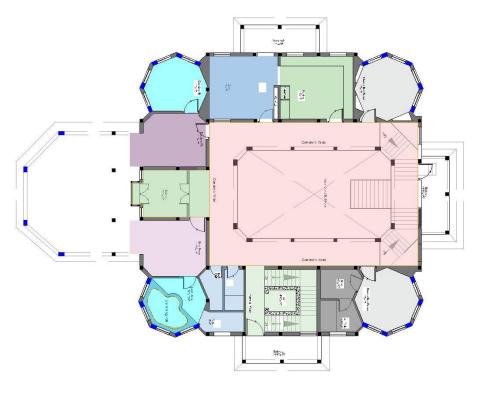
8.5.2 First floor

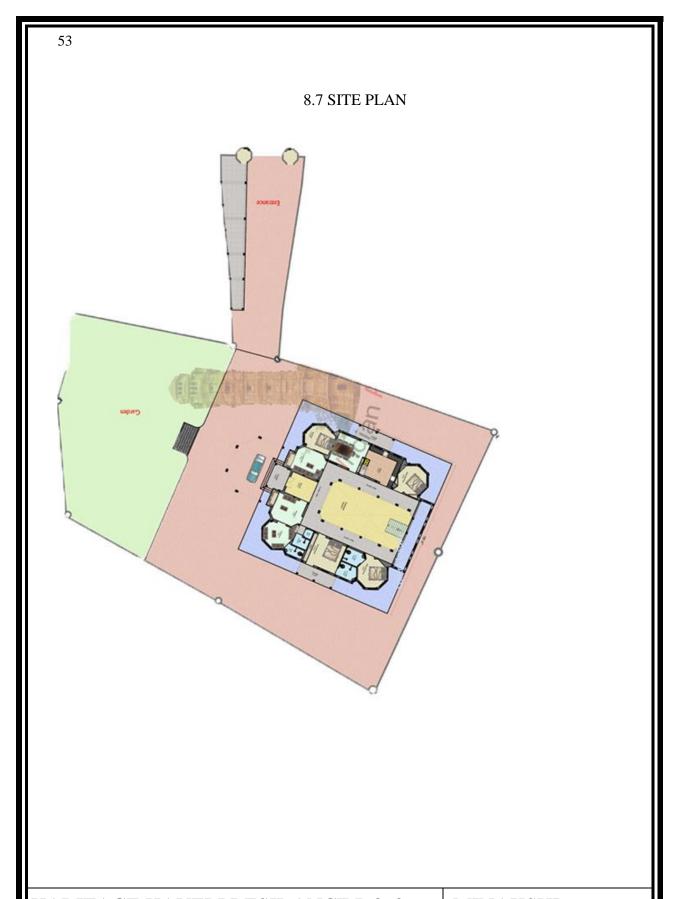


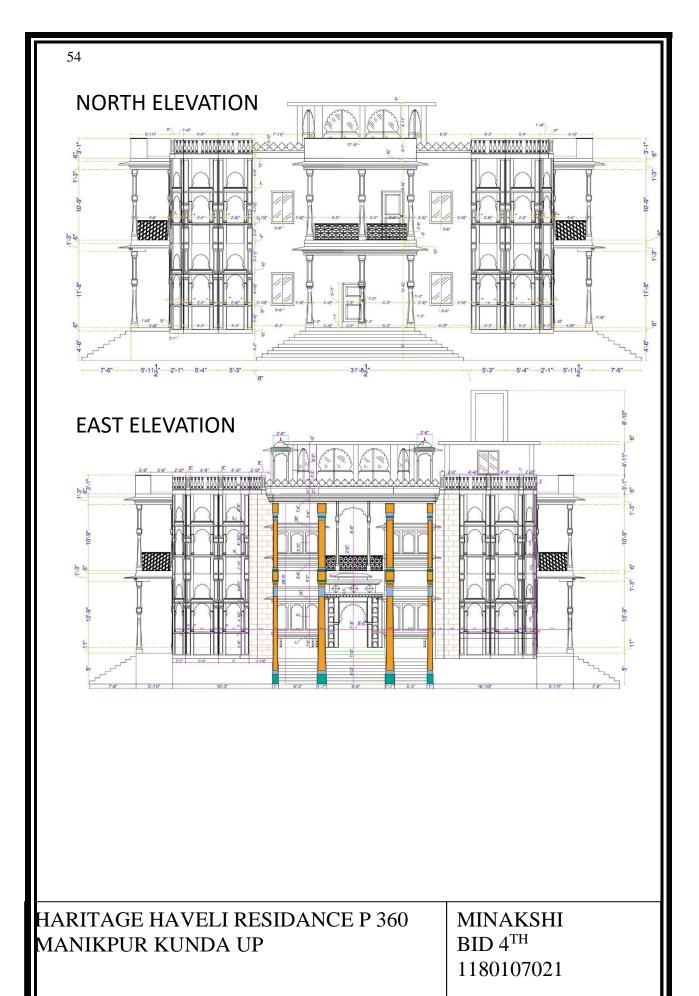
8.6 ZONING LAYOUT

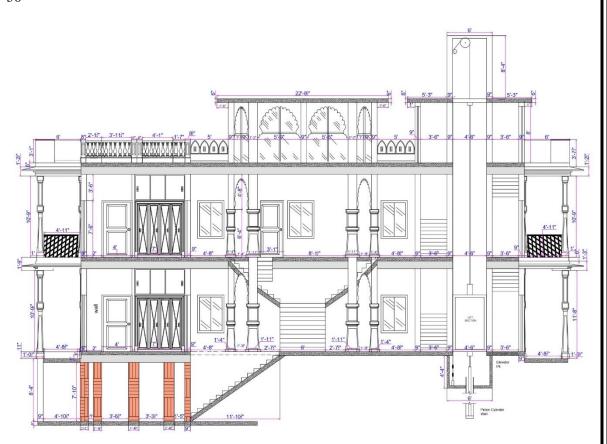
GROUND FLOOR 70'









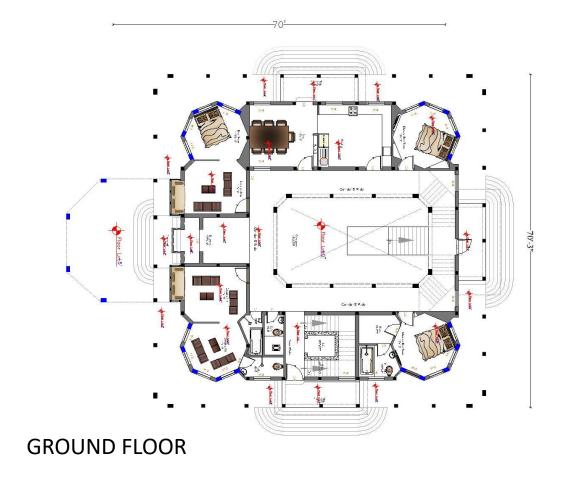


SECTION BB'

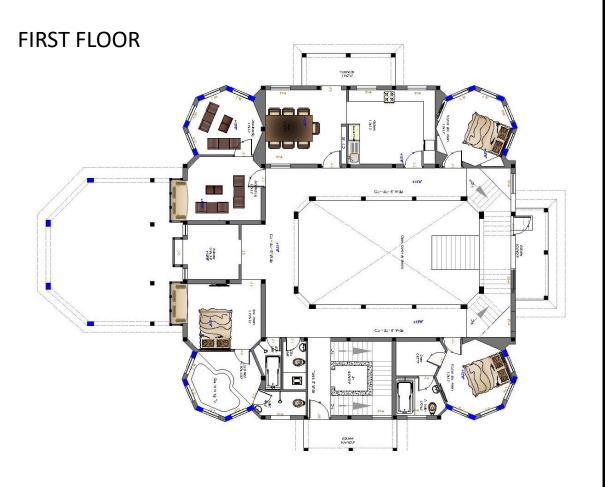
HARITAGE HAVELI RESIDANCE P 360 MANIKPUR KUNDA UP

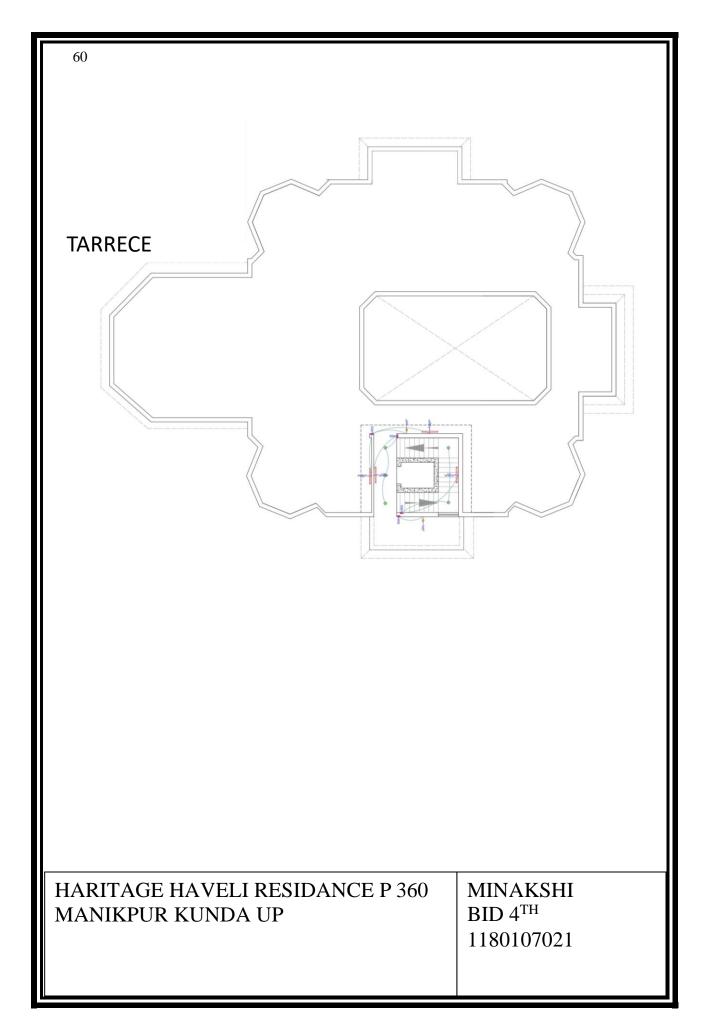
MINAKSHI BID 4TH 1180107021

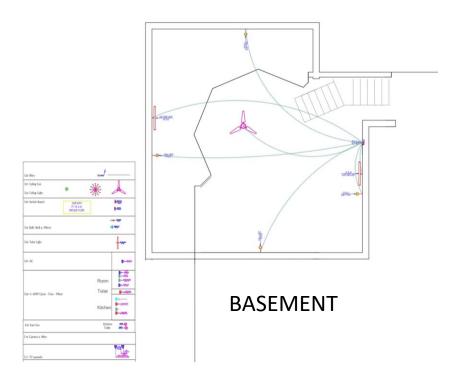
FURNITURE LAYOUT

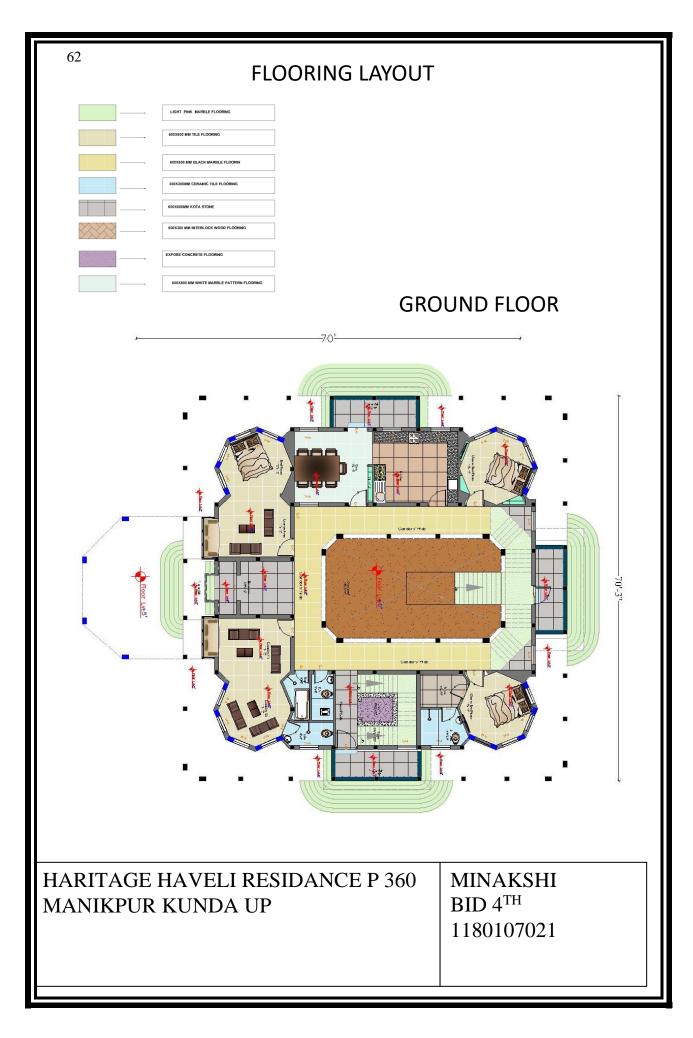


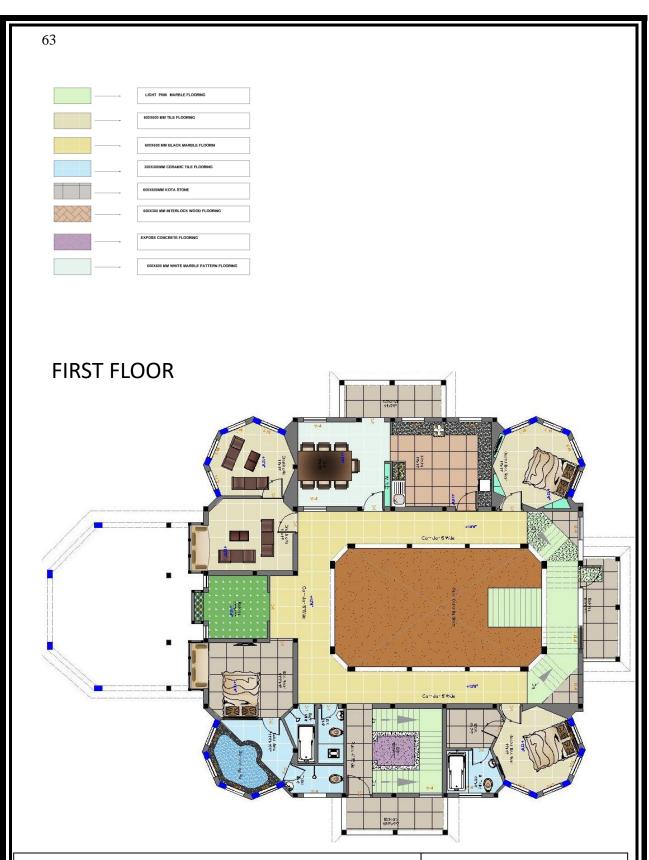
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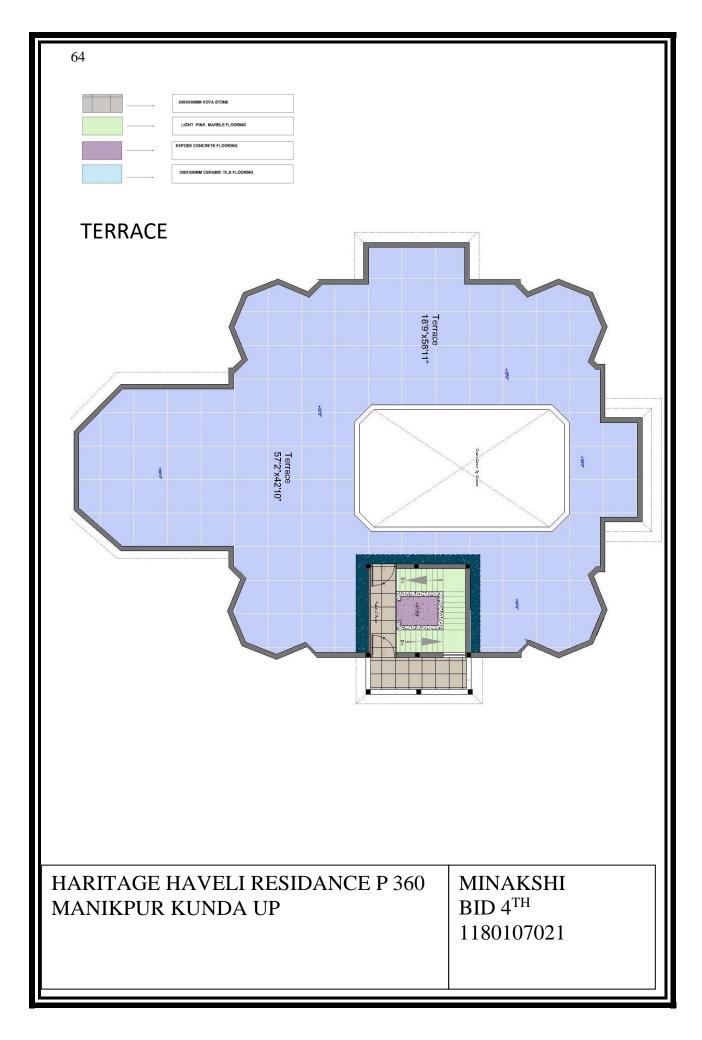


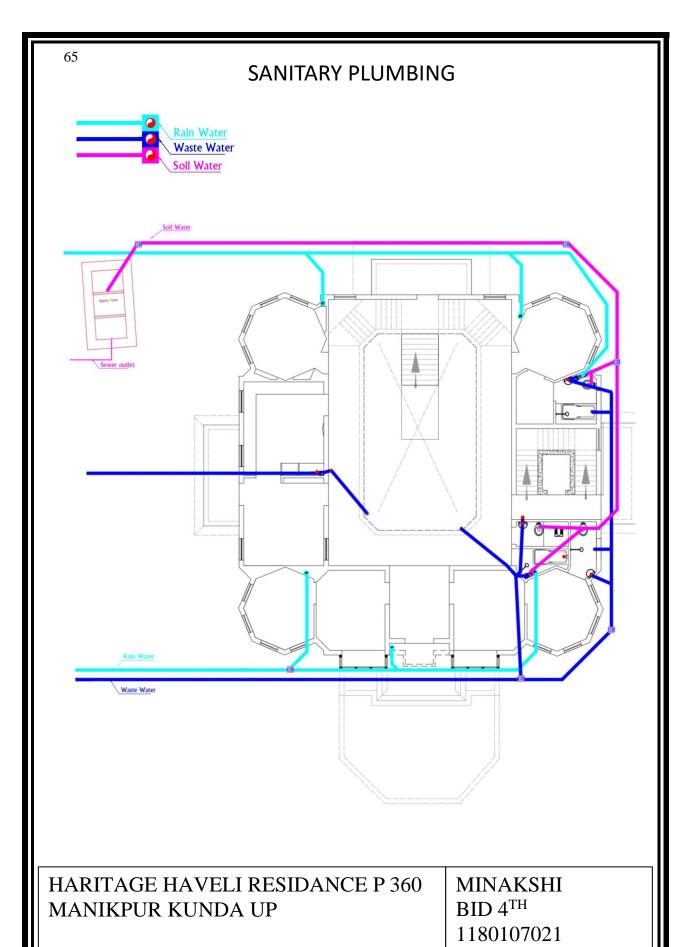


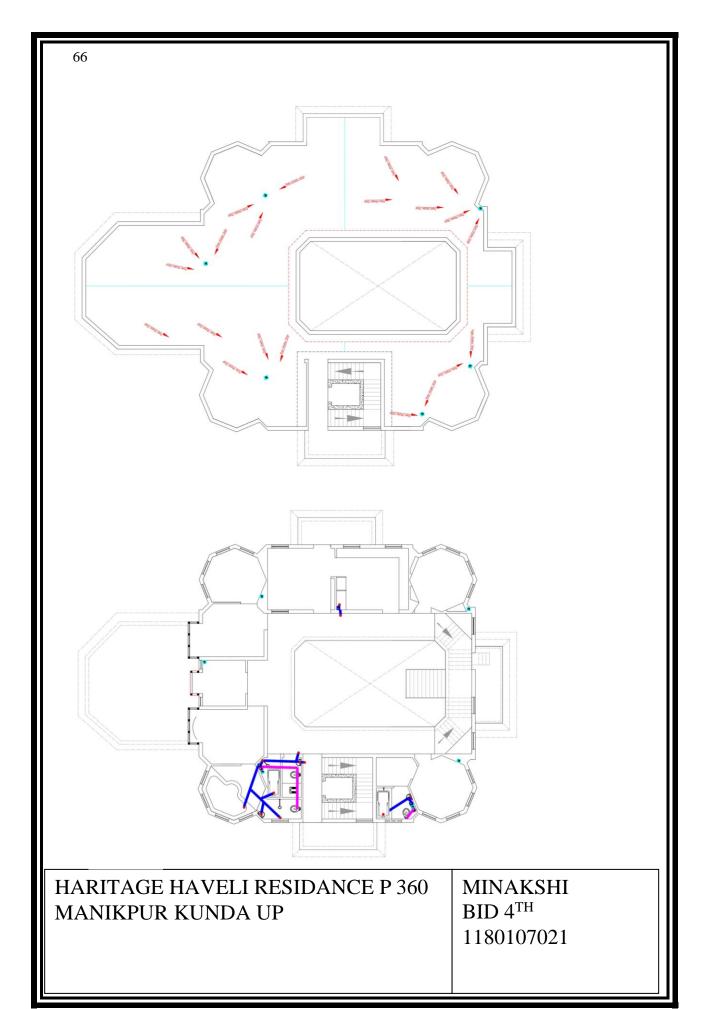












11.CONCLUSION

Reviewing the Experiences of the Courtyard Home Has Identified Key Aspects/Gaps In it, Study Which Is addressed In the Following Chapters.

This Chapter Highlighted That Socio-Cultural and Religious Values Are the Main Determinants of Royal Lifestyle and Housing Design. Gendered Roles/Spaces, and Particularly the Role Haveli have Also Played an Important Role in the Provision and Organization of Space.

Furthermore, the Modern Aspects That Influence The Way Of Life In Society Was Identified. The Concept of Continuity, Therefore, Is an Important Factor for Socio-Cultural and Physical-Environment Identity, As It Relates the Present with the Past and Reflects the Shifts in These Values in Society over Space And Time. The Experience Of Courtyard Housing In Asian Countries Has Been Drawn Out. In India, For Example, the Social-Cultural Preferences Produced Individual Front Door Homes, and Privacy requirements for Urban Dwellers in the Old Industrial Cities Produced the Back-To-Back Court-Type Development, Similar to Those of Perimeter Blocks in European Cities During The 19th Century. Thereafter, the Requirements of Direct Road Access, Adoption of Public Health

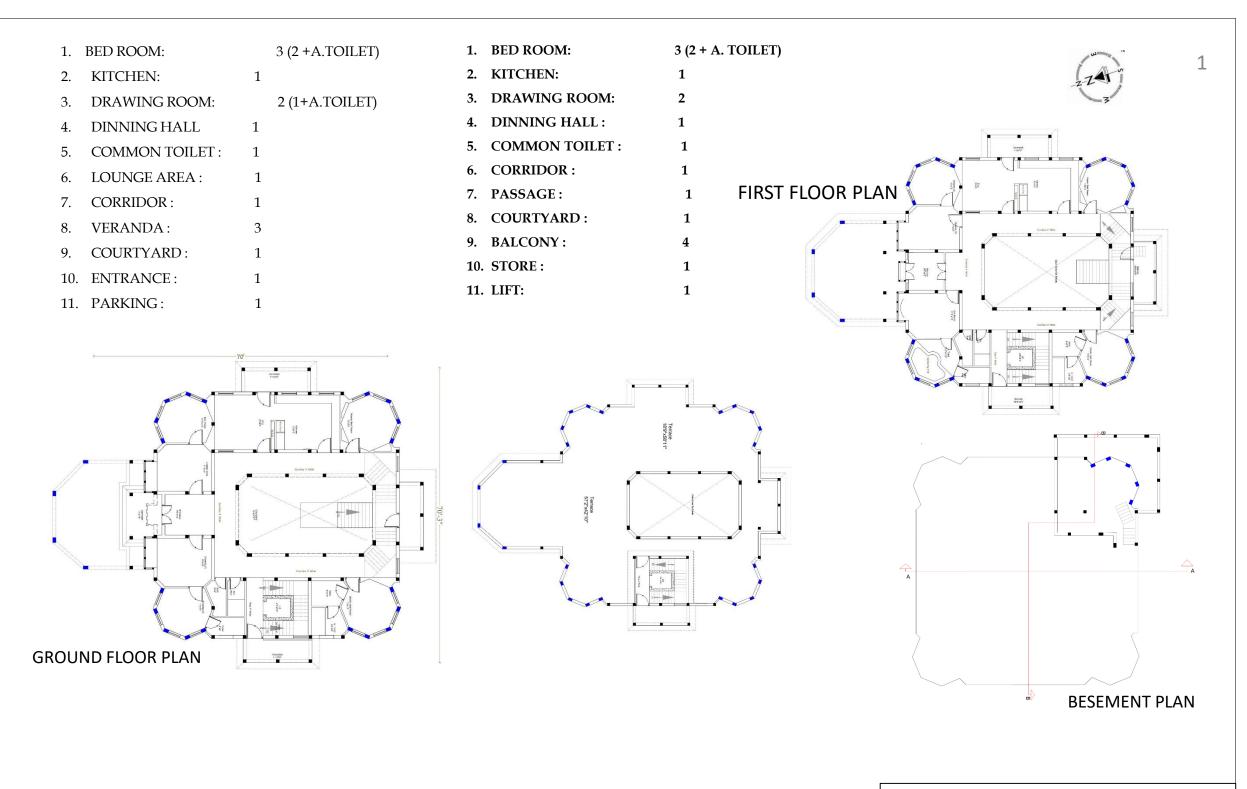
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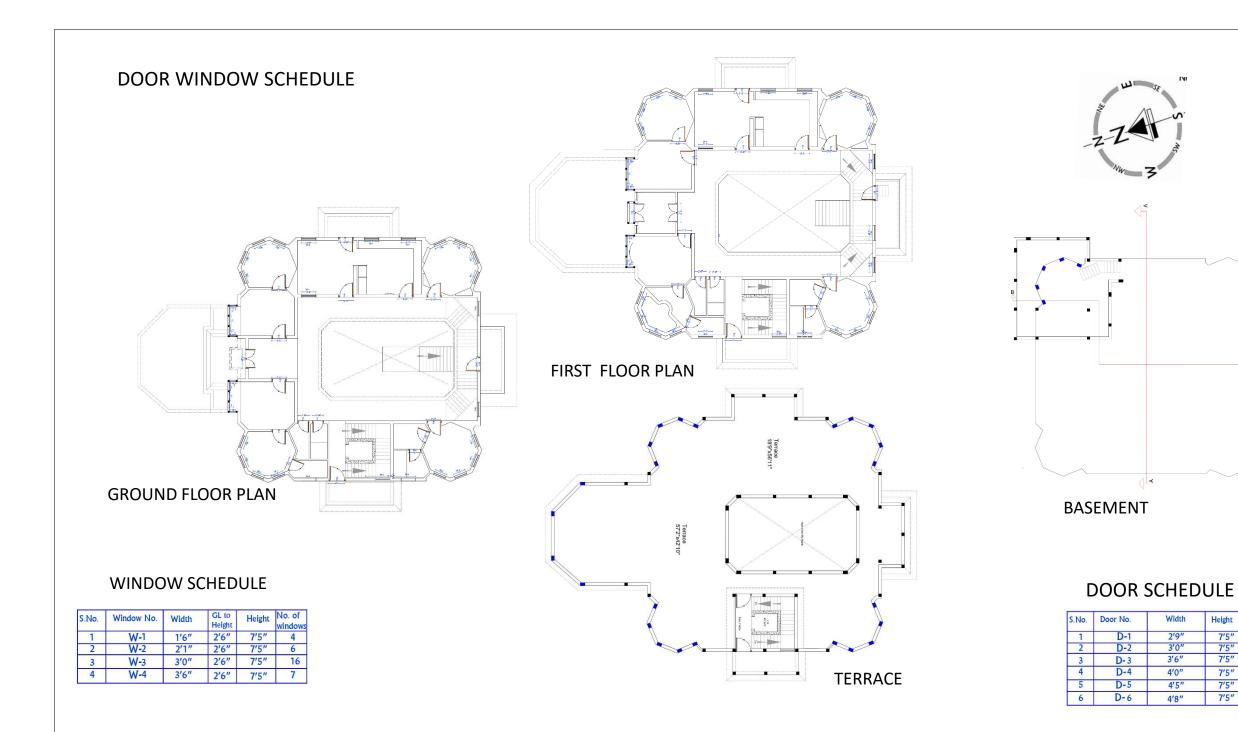
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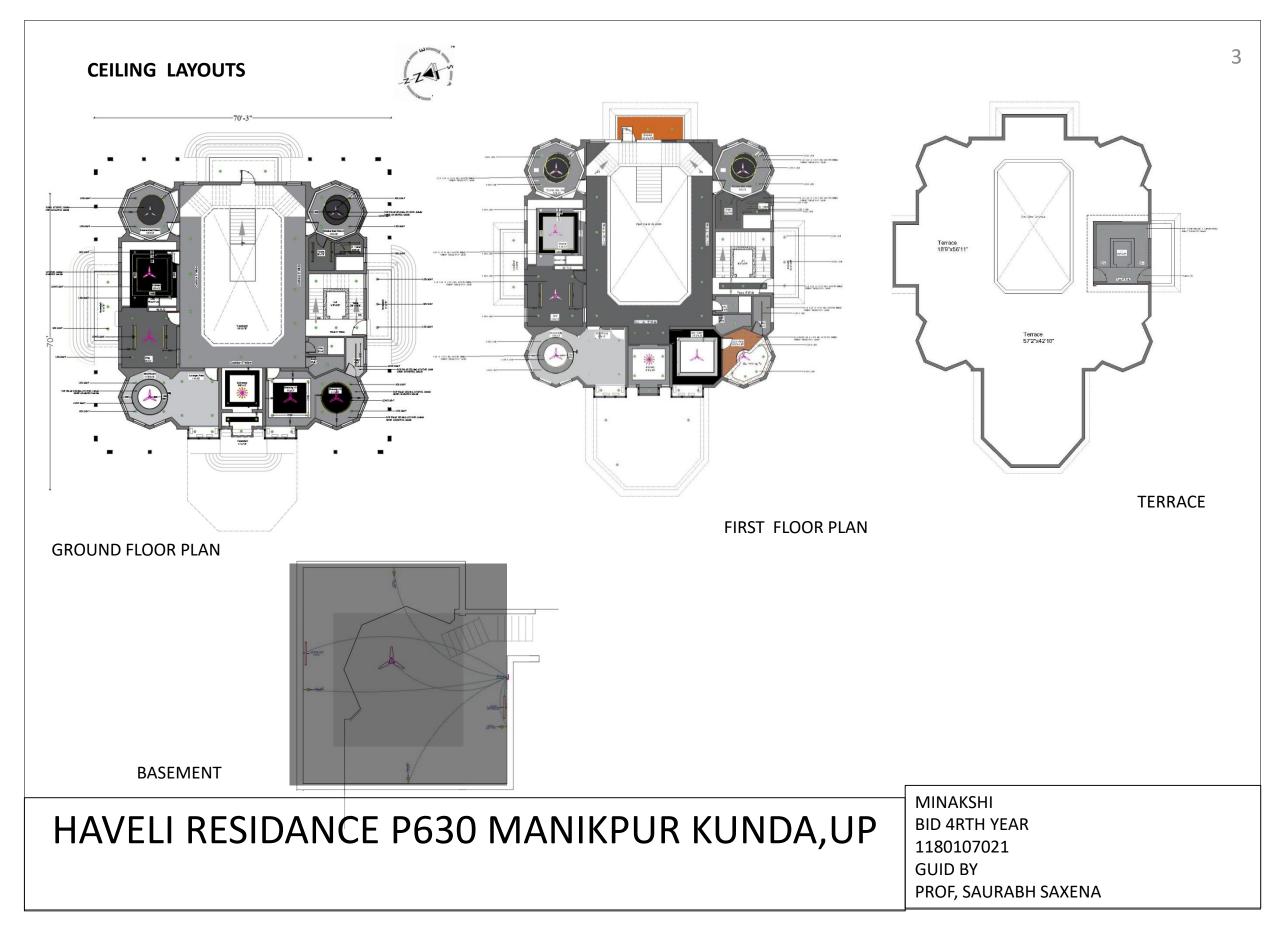
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	Thank you



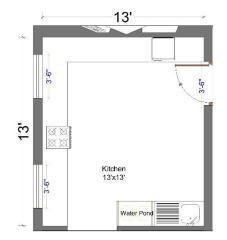
HAVELI RESIDANCE P630 MANIKPUR KUNDA, UP



HAVELI RESIDANCE P630 MANIKPUR KUNDA, UP

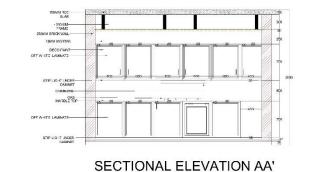


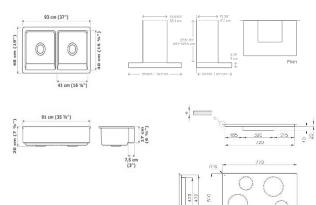
KITCHEN



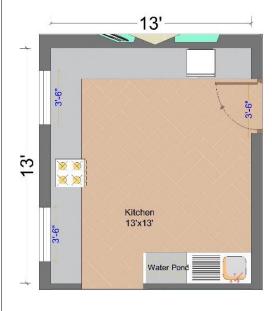
3D VIEWS







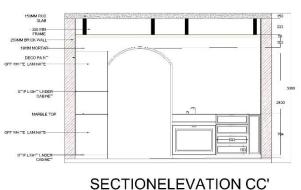
FLOORING













WOOD FLOORING



DUCO PAINT



GOLDEN PAINT



WHITE MARBLE

HAVELI RESIDANCE P630 MANIKPUR KUNDA, UP

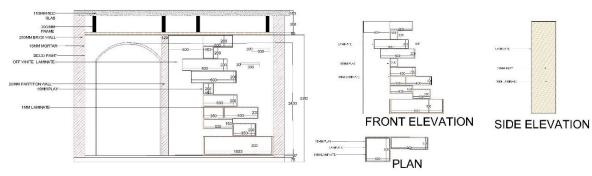
DINNING

W.R.D 13'

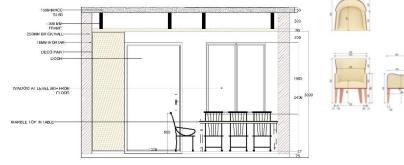
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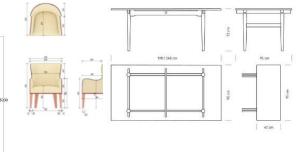




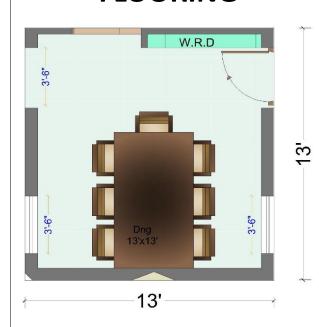
SECTIONAL ELEVATION AA'



SECTIONAL ELEVATION BB'



FLOORING







WOOD FLOORING

5

DUCO PAINT

GOLDEN PAINT

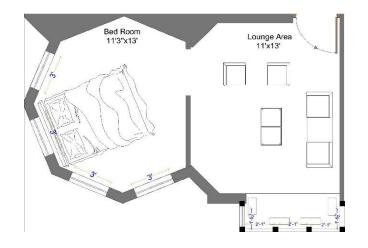


WHITE MARBLE

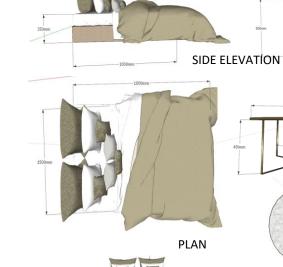
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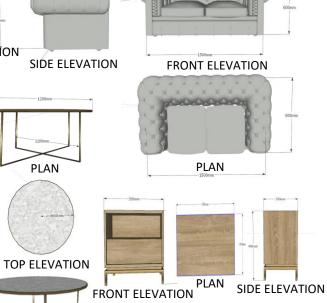
BEDROOM

3D VIEWS









6











WOOD FLOORING



DUCO PAINT



GOLDEN PAINT



WHITE MARBLE

HAVELI RESIDANCE P630 MANIKPUR KUNDA, UP