THESIS REPORT ON

"TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE" AYODHYA,

UTTAR PRADESH

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

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

BY

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THESIS GUIDE

AR. VERSHA VERMA

SESSION

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TO THE

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW (U.P.).

CERTIFICATE

I hereby recommend that the thesis entitled **"TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, UTTAR PRADESH"** "under the supervision, is the bonafide work of the students and can be accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor's degree in architecture, school of Architecture and Planning, BBDU, Lucknow.

Prof. Mohit Kumar Agarwal Dean of Department	Prof. Sangeeta Sharma Head of Department

Recommendation

Accepted

Not Accepted

External Examiner	External Examiner

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW (U.P.).

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TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA

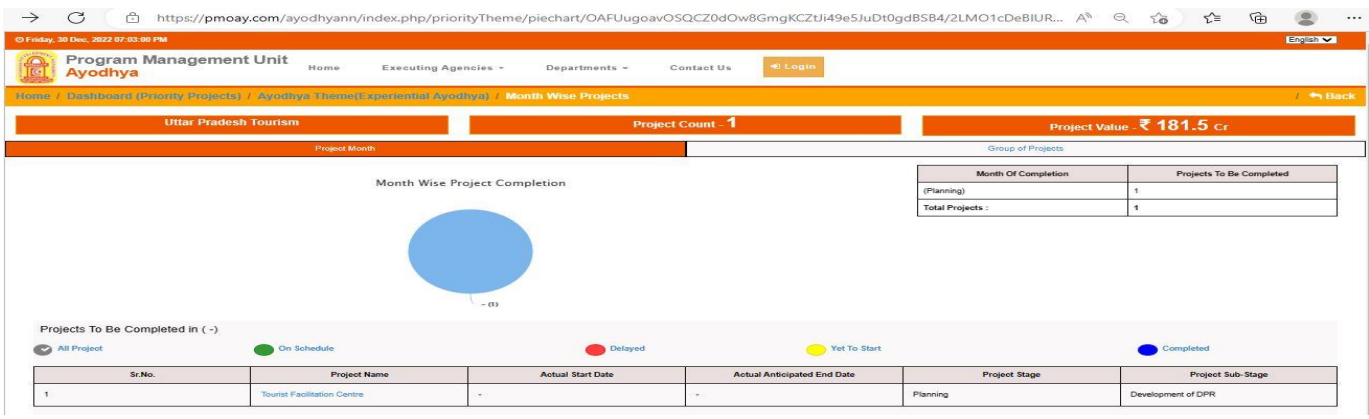
INTRODUCTION :-

- Recently, Uttar Pradesh Teerth Vikas Parishad has decided to set up a Tourist Facilitation Center (Tourist Facilitation Center) in view of the ever-increasing number of devotees.
- A Tourist Fasicilitation Centre, providing visitors to facilitate the visitor to every aspect of his requirnments as like rest, parking, location with information on the area's attractions, lodgings, maps, and other items relevant to tourism.
- Often, these centers are operated at the airport or other port of entry, by the local government or chamber of commerce.
- The term facilitate is derived from the Latin word "facilis", which means "to render less difficult" or "to make easy."

TOURIST :-

- Recently, Uttar Pradesh Teerth Vikas Parishad has decided to set up a Tourist Facilitation Center (Tourist Facilitation Center) in view of the ever-increasing number of devotees.
- Tourism, the act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation, and pleasure, while making use of the commercial provision of services.
- Cohen (1972), a sociologist of tourism, classifies tourists into four types, based on the degree to which they seek familiarity and novelty: the drifter, the explorer, the individual mass tourist, and the organized mass tourist.

UP GOVT has Released a tender for **Development Of Tourism Facilitation Centre At Ayodhya In Uttar Pradesh Through Public Private Partnership (ppp)** in Agriculture, Food and Beverages.
Country - India , **State**- UP
Summary - Development Of Tourism Facilitation Centre At Ayodhya In Uttar Pradesh Through Public Private Partnership (ppp).
Deadline - Work progress in architectural planning
Authority Name - Department Of Tourism



INTRODUCTION :-

Ayodhya Known As The Birth Place Of Lord "RAMA“, also known As SAKET Or AWADH Or AWADHPURI located on the EAST bank of RIVER SARYU, on the LEFT bank of the GHAGHARA RIVER in Uttar Pradesh, Is One Of The Ancient Cities Of India. Ayodhya is brimming with the remnants of a bygone era. The famous epics, **RAMAYAN** and **SHRIRAMCHARITMANAS** exhibit the splendour of Ayodhya.

BACKGROUND STUDY :-

The nawabi culture of the city has given Ayodhya an identity of its own. There are many tourists attractions in Ayodhya and these attractions should be must visit list while on a Tour to Ayodhya. The Tourist attraction of Ayodhya comprises of old historical buildings, the museums, the temples, the gardens that adds to the beauty of the city.

The rich heritage of the country and the rich lineage of the city as a king’s city is evident from the beautiful architecture that are an inseparable part of the buildings of Ayodhya. Ayodhya is a fusion of sanctity, religion, traditions, history and architecture which offers varied experiences from historical to religious.

Ayodhya’s lineage as a ruler’s city started from the time when it was made the capital city by the Nawabs of Awadh. On the other hand, Ayodhya boasts of holding the prestigious history as being the birth place of Lord Rama. Ayodhya stands as an ethnic city which has remained important to the people of all caste and creed.

HISTORY OF AYODHYA :-

It Is Believed To Be The Capital Of The Ancient KOSALA Kingdom. It Is Also Regarded As One Of The MOKSHDAYINI SAPT PURIs (The Seven Most Important Pilgrimage Sites) Of Hindus. Many Buddhist And Jain Religious Texts Also Mentioned That Few Religious Leader Gautama Buddha And Mahavira Visited And Lived In The Place. Many Jain Texts Also Have Descibed It As The Birthplace Of Five TIRTHANKARAS Namely, RISHABHANATHA, AJITANATHA, ABHINANDANANATHA, SUMANTINATH, And ANANTNATH, And Associate It With The Legendary Chakravartins.

Many eminent kings such as Ikshvaku, Prithu, Mandhata, Harishchandra, Sagar, Bhagirath, Raghu, Dileep, Dashrath and Ram ruled the capital city of Kosaldesh. It was during their reign, that the grandeur of the kingdom reached its pinnacle and epitomized Ram Rajya.

An episode of Ramayan, a page of ancient history and a cluster of tourist attractions, this town has been a major centre for pilgrims, historians, archaeologists and students alike.

- Summer in Ayodhya between **April and June is quite warm**
- sometimes the mercury rise up to **47°C.**
- Winter from November to February experiences a plunge to **10°C.**
- The best time to plan a visit would be between **October to March.**

SCOPE:-

The scope of work will broadly include rehabilitation and development of a state-of the-art Tourism Facilitation Centre (TFC) at Nayaghat in Ayodhya and the operation and maintenance Indicative capital cost of the Project will be revised and specified in the Bidding Documents of the Project.

NEED OF TOPIC :-

The tourism industry is important for the benefits it brings and due to its role as a commercial activity that creates demand and growth for many more industries. Tourism not only contributes towards more economic activities but also generates more employment, revenues and play a significant role in development.

- Economic Progress
- Source of Income
- Development of Infrastructure
- Societal Progress
- Cultural Heritage
- Educational Significance of Tourism
- Tourism and Environment

AIM :-

The synopsis aims to design a mixed-use development consisting of tourist amenities and a market for locals and visitor which would cater to the groups and enhance the rich architectural vocabulary of this place by stitching the urban fabric of the Ayodhya has be of the heritage city.

OBJECTIVES :-

To identify the various types and functions of mixed-use development.
Designing the piazza space to improve the street vendors to appropriate areas.
Architecturally, the design approach will be responsible and sensitive design adhering to the values of energy efficiency, and envirto optimize renewable resource utilization and minimize dependency on non-renewable energy sources.
To design buildings with sustainable design principles considering ECBC normis.

DEFINITION OF TOURISM :-

Tourism is an activity that is very generic in nature and as such has no standard definition. Many people and many organizations have defined tourism in various ways. Some of the common yet important definitions can be found below.

- Tourism is defined as “the inter-relationships arising from the interaction of a) tourists, b) the suppliers, c) the government of the host destination and d) the residents of the host area destination, in the process of affecting and catering to tourists”.
- Tourism as a product can be defined as “An amalgam of three main components a) Attractions of the destination b) The facilities of destination and c) The accessibility of it”
- One of the early definitions given in 1910 by an Austrian economist, ‘HERMAN SCHULLARD’ is “Tourism is the sum total of operators, mainly of an economic nature, which directly relates to entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside of a certain, country, city or region”.

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IMPORTANT PLACES OF AYODHYA:-

- Tulsi Smarak Bhawan
- Hanumangarhi
- Treta-ke-Thakur
- Ghats and Kunds
- Shri Nageshwarnath Temple
- Kanak Bhawan
- Mani Parvat
- Jain Shrines in Ayodhya
- Chhoti Devkali Temple
- Guptar Ghat
- Gurudwaras
- Suraj Kund
- Company Garden
- Gulab Bari
- Saryu River
- Queen- Huh Memorial Park
- Ramkot

HOW TO APPROACH:-

BY AIR

For Ayodhya the nearest airports are Chaudhary Charan Singh Airport (Lucknow-134 km), or Bumrauli Airport (Prayagraj - 166 km), Maryada Purshottam Shriram International Airport, is an under-construction internation airport which will serve the cit of ayodhya, UP.

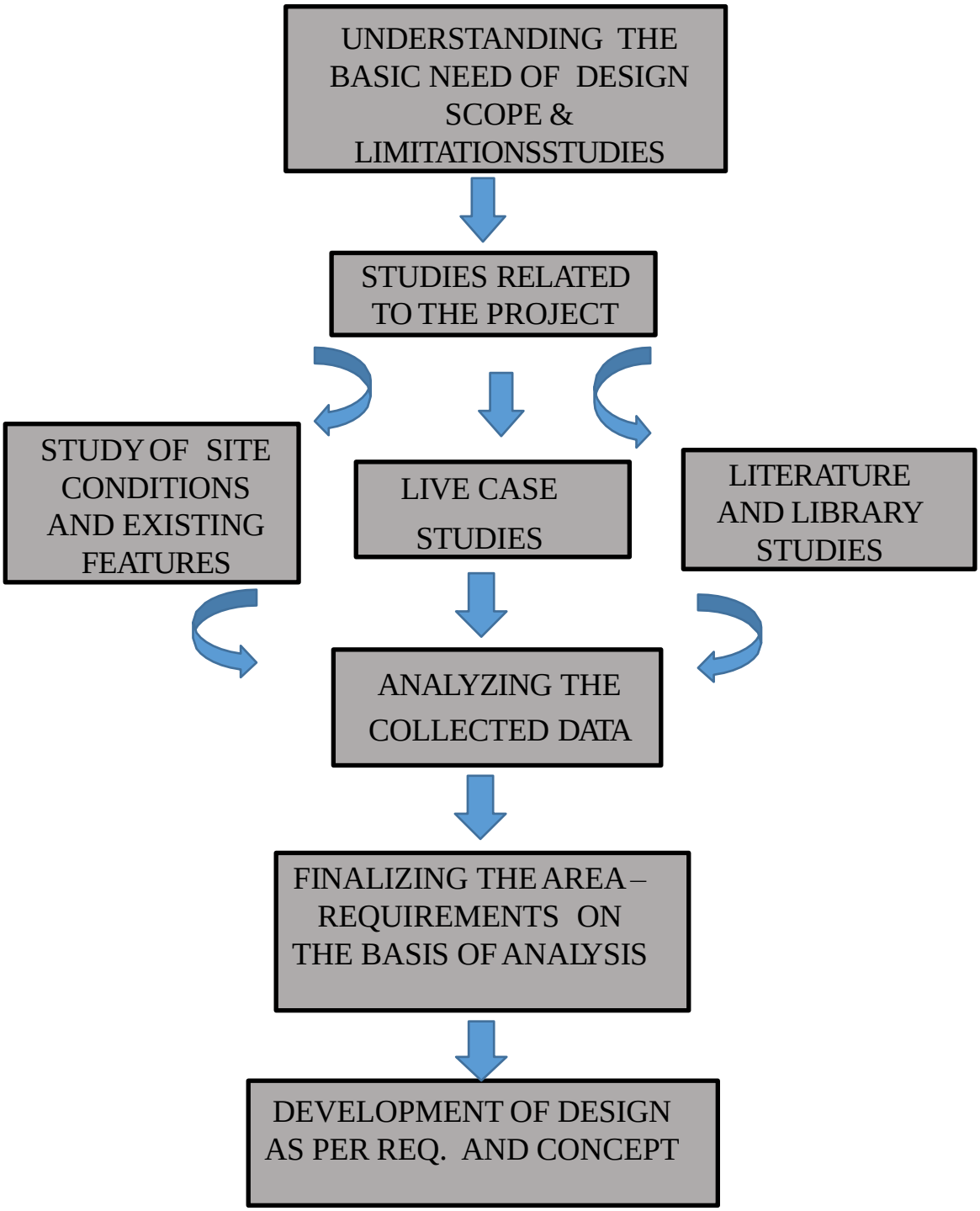
BY RAIL

Ayodhya is situated on the broad gauge Northern Railway line on Mughal Sarai – Lucknow main route. Ayodhya are connected to various parts of the country by many trains.

ROAD

Connected by road to several major cities and towns. Some of the major road distances are:
Gonda (51 km), Barabanki(109 km), Lucknow (134 km), Gorakhpur (147 km), Prayagraj (166 km), Sravasti (119 km), Varanasi (209 km) and Jhansi (441 km), .

METHODOLOGY:-



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- www.timesofindia.com

CASE STUDIES:-

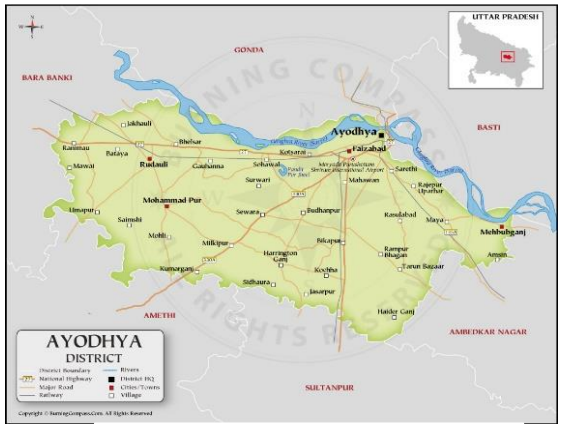
TFC, VRINDAVAN,MATHURA,UP

TFC, KORNARK ODISHA

LOCATION :-

INDIA MAP

UTTAR PRADESH MAP MAP



AYODHYA MAP

PROPOSED SITE OF TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE AT NAYAGHAT AYODHYA

SITE ANALYSIS

SITE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION TO THE SITE

Tourism is an activity that is very generic in nature and as such has no standard definition. Many people and many organizations have defined tourism in various ways. Tourism is defined as “the inter-relationships arising from the interaction of
a) tourists,
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Tourism as a product can be defined as “An amalgam of three main components
a) Attractions of the destination
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TOURIST FACILILATION CENTER

- A visitor center at a specific attraction or place of interest, such as a landmark, national park, national forest, or state park, providing information (such as trail maps, and about camp sites, staff contact, restrooms, etc.) and in-depth educational exhibits and artifact displays (for example, about natural or cultural history).

- The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department is engaged in the development of tourism and as part of this endeavour, the Authority has decided to undertake development and operation/ maintenance of the Tourism Facilitation Centre through Public-Private Partnership (the “PPP”) on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (the "DBFOT") basis, and has decided to carry out the bidding process for selection of a private entity as the bidder to whom the Project may be awarded. Tourism Facilitation Centre (TFC) at Ayodhya Navaghat, 185.00/-crore rs Project cost.

- **Tourist Facilitation Center (Vrindavan)U.P.**
- **Tourist Facilitation Center (Barsana)U.P.**
- **Tourist Facilitation Center (Radha Kund)U.P.**
- **Tourist Faciliation Center (Karanatak)U.P.**
- **Tourist Faciliation Center (KARGIL),LADAKH.**
- **Kalighat piligramage Facilitation Center(Kaali temple Road),KOLKATA.**

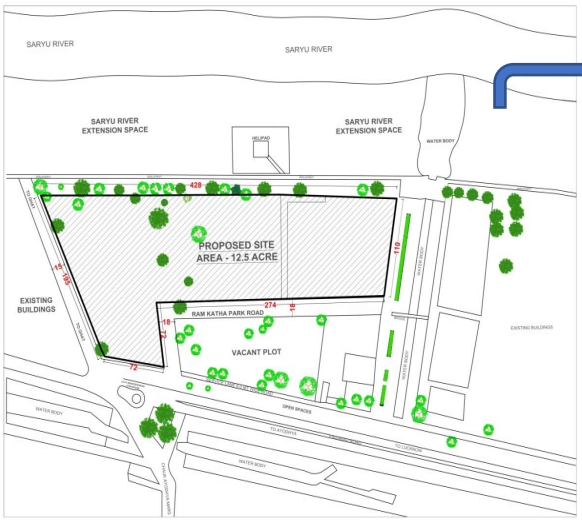
- “ Tourist Facilitation Center” located in Vrindavan,U.P. **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji , Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister inaugurated the”Tourist Facilitation Center**” facility has been constructed under the project “Development of Vrindanvan Tourist under PRASHAD SCHEME OF THE MINISTRY TOURISM AT THE COST OF **Rs. 9.80 Crores.**

TOURIST FACILILATION CENTER(VRINDAVAN)

TOURIST FACILILATION CENTER(RADA KUND)

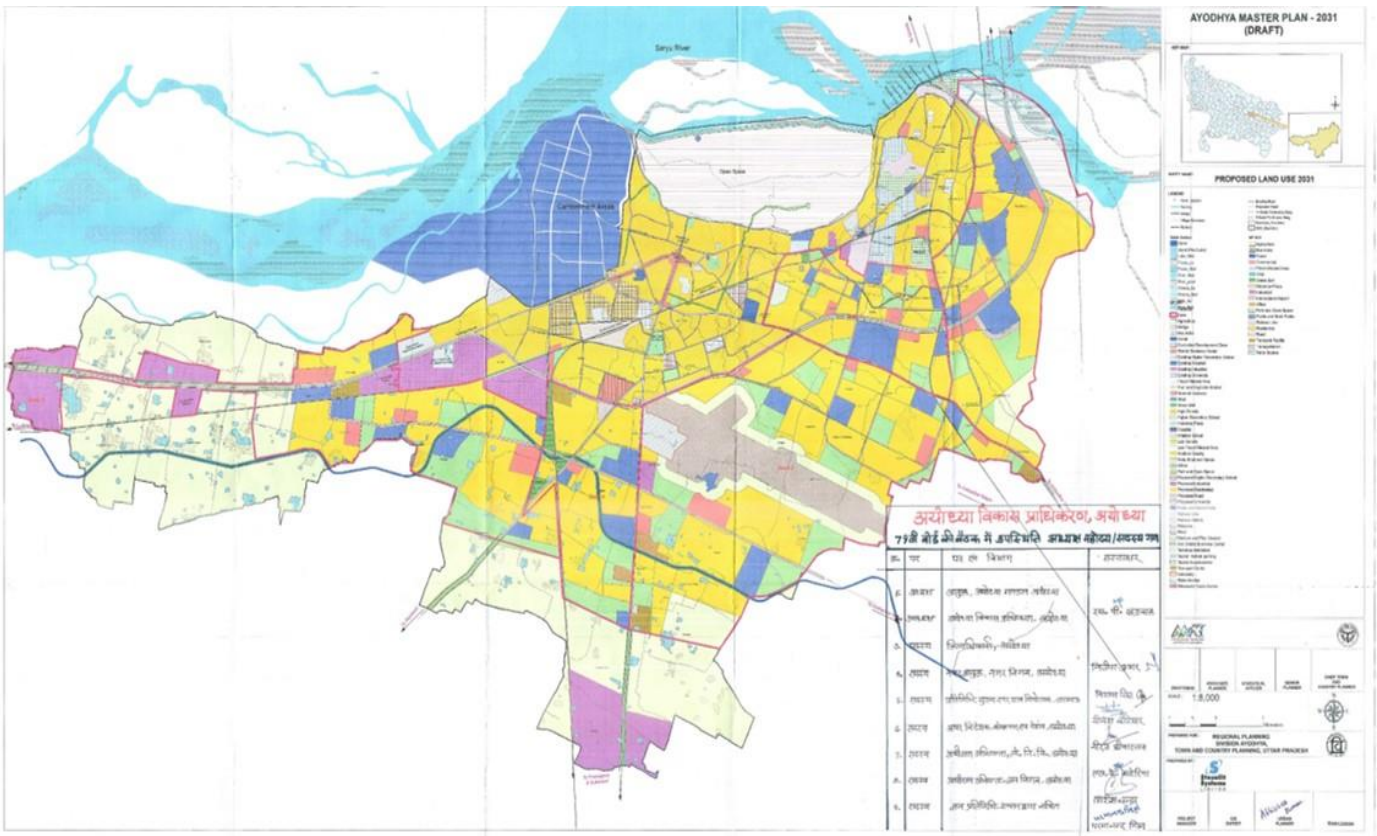
MASTER PLAN OF AYODHYA

- The master plan aims at improving the living standards of about 12 lakh people who will occupy an area of 133.67 square kilometres. The master plan 2031 was presented by the housing and urban planning department to the chief minister after disposing of 1,084 objections that were raised by the citizens.
- **The master plan 2031** under preparation by the ayodhya development authority proposes industrial corridors on both sides of the ring road and the exact industrial area will be ascertained after approval from the state goverment **"AYODHYA MASTER PLAN IS IN THE LAST STAGE OF BEING FINALISED.**



SITE PLAN

SITE LAYOUT



AYODHYA MASTER PLAN 2031

SITE ANALYSIS

- The proposed site has an existing Queen Huh Memorial (proposed to be shifted to the Queen Huh Memorial Complex Tourism Facilitation under construction), Ram Katha Park, and Yatri Niwas. Proposed Centre is marked as SITE.

BYE - LAWS

- The location and its proximities to various cultural and recreational destinations provides opportunity for consolidating the existing urban character with a unique architectural character of Ayodhya, as well as with the overall river symb ology of the zone.

BYE - LAWS

F.A.R.- 1.5
MAX. GROUND COVERAGE- 35%
FLOORS- 4
TOPOLOGY- FLAT
LOCATION- LATA MANGESHKAR CHAWK NAYAGHAT, AYODHYA
PROPOSED- YES
PROJECT COST- 185 CR
CLIENT DETAILS- AYODHYA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
ORIENTATION- SW FACING
QUARDINATES-

ELEVATION- 93 MT
AREA- 12.5 ACRE (50588 SQ.MT.)

SET BACK-
FRONT(SW) SET BACK- 15M
REAR(NE) SET BACK- 9M
SIDE(NW) SET BACK- 9M
SIDE(SE) SET BACK- 9M

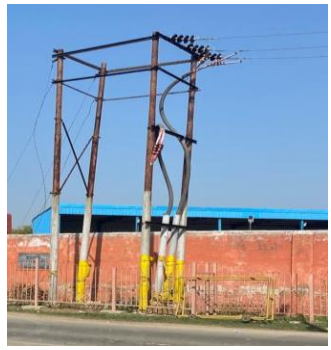
REQUIREMENT

- **HOTEL.**
- **DORMITARY.**
- **BUS PARKING.**
- **CAR PARKING.**
- **OFFICES.**
- **SHOPPING CENTER(CRAFTS BAZAR).**
- **HIG ROOM (LUXURY SEMI LUXURY).**
- **AMPI- THEATRE**
- **OPEN AIR THEATRE.**
- **VIP GUEST ROOM.**
- **RESTAURANTS.**
- **FOOD COURT.**
- **BUSINESS CENTER.**

SERVICES AT SITE

VEGETATION - Site situated on the banks of holy river Saryu so land having natural vegetation and also having 10 trees on the site.

ELECTRICITY - There is a sub station(nayaghat) present for the supply of electricity on the front side of the site and site also having transformer, proper road light also available.



DRAINAGE - Particular site have the proper drainage channel is , underground along the road, basically below footpaths along the road and is maintained by local municipal corporation.

SOIL - Site has alluvial soil with some undifferentiated soil, due to the Saryu river deposition over the long period of time. Its particles have a mixture of both coarse and fine loamy soil, bearing capacity 27-35 KN/SQ.M.,construction need isolated footing due to the alluvial soil on site.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTH

Situated near state capital, and city of Ayodhya being the birthplace of Sri Rama and historical place of indian history several religious.

OPPORTUNITIES

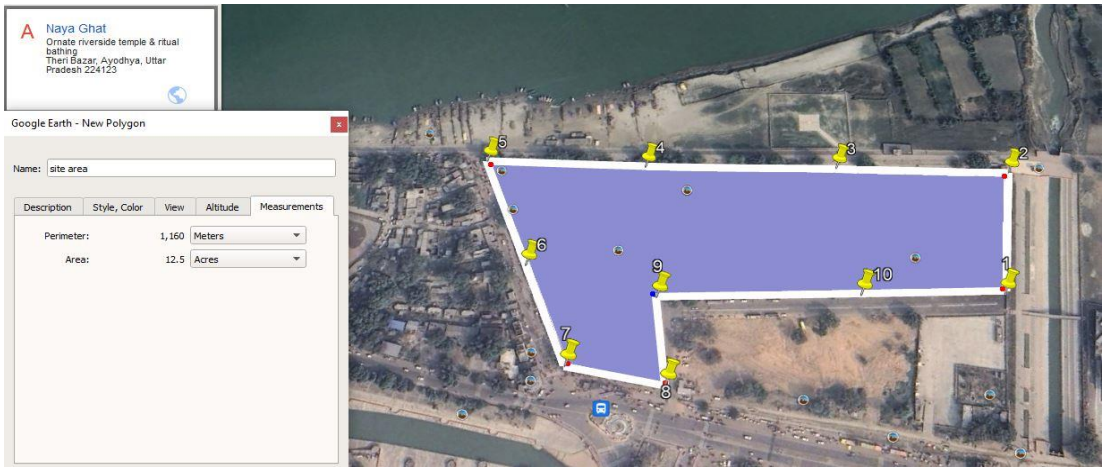
Encourage local art and culture, mark its presence on the globe. Encourage tourism, Vocal for Local, Invite artefacts from other countries, Introduction of multi-cousine food and Culture, its becoming a tourist hub.

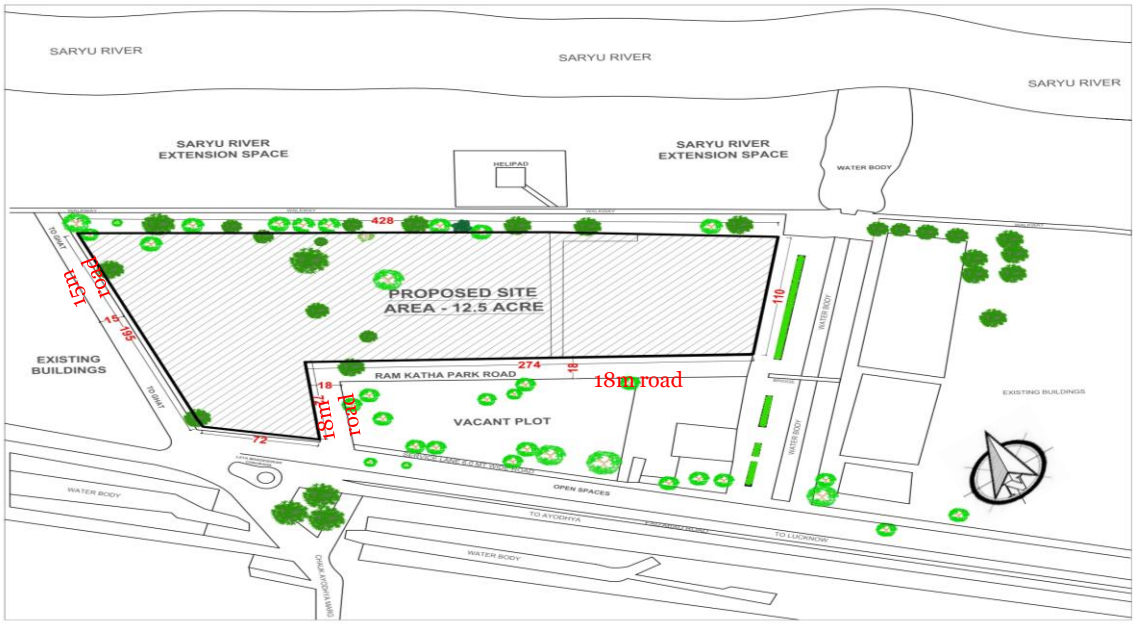
THREATS

Lack of skyline in neighbourhood.
Lack of space environment, traffic issue, renovation work need on location.

WEAKNESS

The shape of the site is not uniform and having some trees, roads,existing buildings hence design process will be challenging.





SITE PLAN

SITE DEVELOPMENT

2006

2011

2017

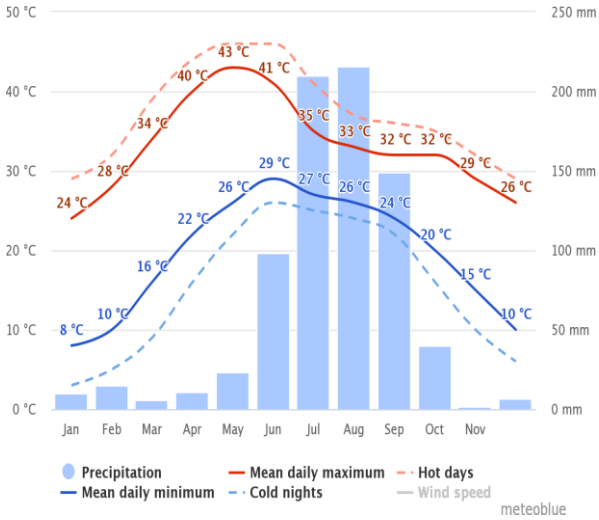
2019

2022

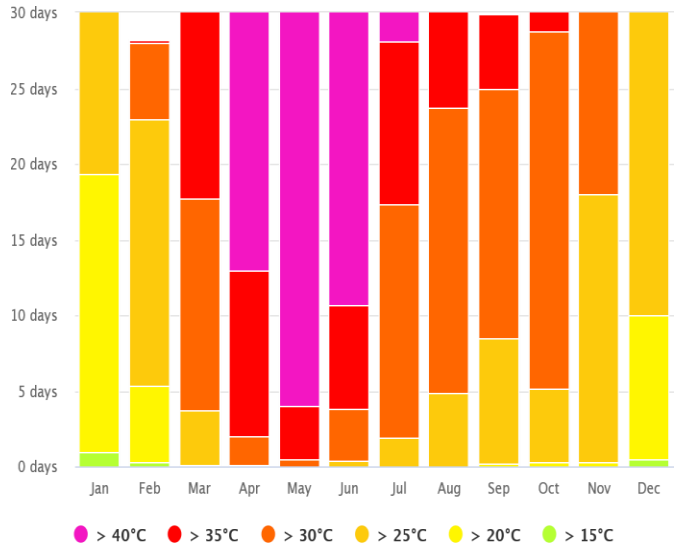
2023

CLIMATIC DATA

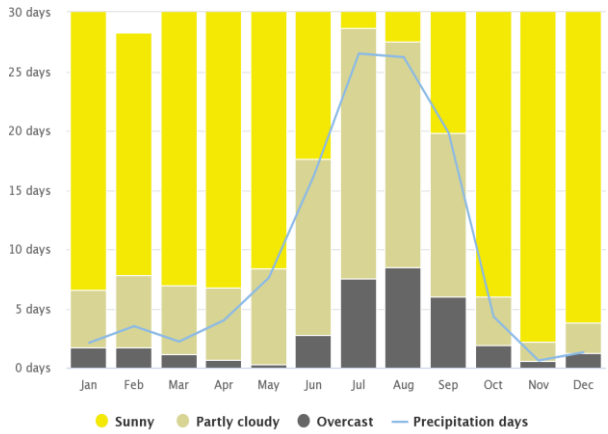
- In Ayodhya, the climate is warm and temperate.
- The summers are much rainier than the winters in Ayodhya.
- The average temperature in Ayodhya is 25.0 °C | 77.0 °F.
- Precipitation here is about 1135 mm | 44.7 inch per year.
- The given location is in the northern hemisphere.
- The particular spot is situated in the upper half of the planet.
- Summer begins here at the end of June and ends in September.
- The months of summer are: June, July, August, September.
- The average temperature in winter is 5.0 °C to 27.0 °C.
- The driest month is November, 2mm(0.1") precipitation.
- The greatest month is July, 353 mm(13.9") precipitation.
- May is the warmest month with 32.1 °C temperature.
- January is the lowest month with 15.2 °C temperature.
- August is the highest relative humidity with 83.51%.
- April is the lowest relative humidity with 31.89%.
- The best time to visit is March, October, November.



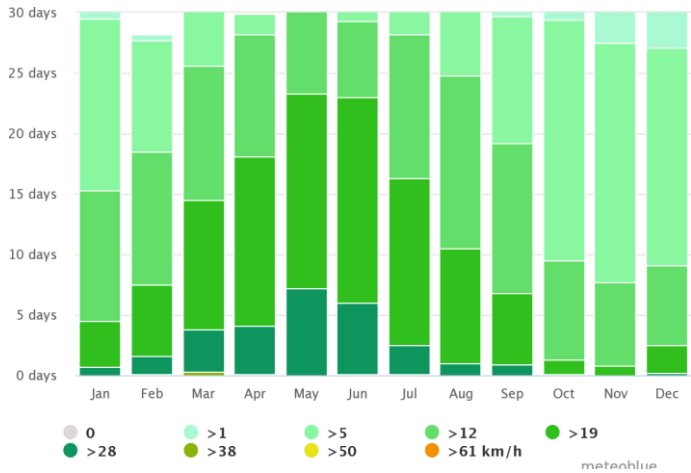
THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION CHART OF AYODHYA CITY



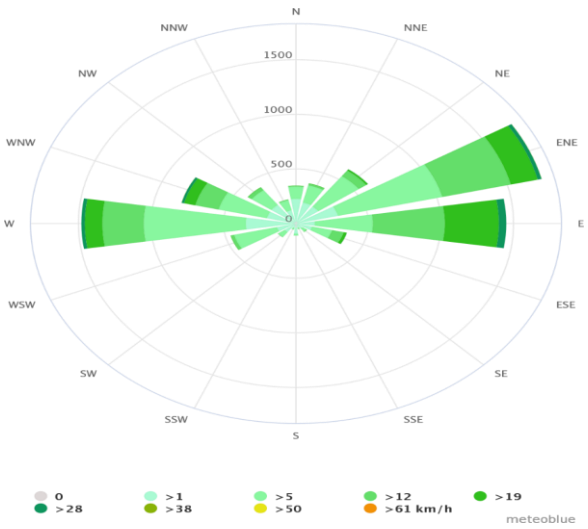
MONTHLY DATA FOR AVERAGE TEMPERATURE DAYS



MONTHLY DATA FOR NO. OF CLOUDY, SUNNY, AND PRECIPITATION DAYS



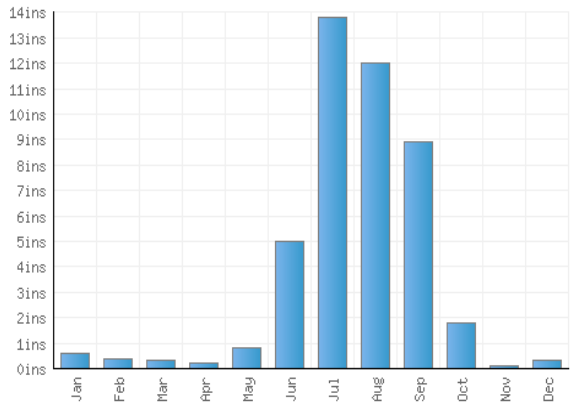
MONTHLY DATA FOR AVERAGE WIND SPEED



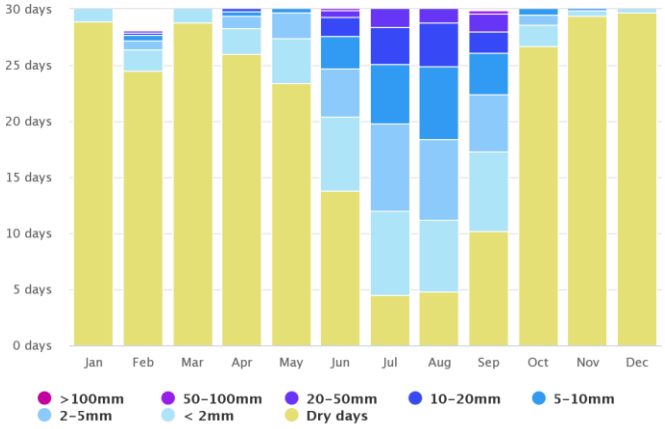
ANNUAL WIND ROSE DIAGRAM

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C	15.2 °C	18.8 °C	24.6 °C	30.2 °C	32.1 °C	31.5 °C	28.6 °C	28.3 °C	27.6 °C	25.4 °C	21.3 °C	16.7 °C
(°F)	(59.4) °F	(65.8) °F	(76.2) °F	(86.4) °F	(89.8) °F	(88.7) °F	(83.5) °F	(82.9) °F	(81.7) °F	(77.6) °F	(70.3) °F	(62.1) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	9.5 °C	12.7 °C	17.3 °C	22.8 °C	25.7 °C	26.9 °C	26.1 °C	25.9 °C	24.8 °C	20.4 °C	15.3 °C	10.8 °C
	(49.1) °F	(54.8) °F	(63.2) °F	(73) °F	(78.3) °F	(80.4) °F	(79) °F	(78.5) °F	(76.6) °F	(68.7) °F	(59.5) °F	(51.4) °F
Max. Temperature °C	21.4 °C	25.3 °C	31.7 °C	37.4 °C	38.2 °C	36.1 °C	31.9 °C	31.6 °C	31.1 °C	30.5 °C	27.6 °C	23.1 °C
(°F)	(70.5) °F	(77.5) °F	(89) °F	(99.3) °F	(100.7) °F	(97.1) °F	(89.4) °F	(88.8) °F	(88) °F	(86.9) °F	(81.6) °F	(73.7) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall	20	24	13	10	26	156	353	288	193	39	2	11
mm (in)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(6)	(13)	(11)	(7)	(1)	(0)	(0)
Humidity(%)	69%	61%	44%	32%	43%	59%	82%	84%	82%	71%	62%	66%
Rainy days (d)	2	2	2	2	4	10	19	19	14	3	0	1
avg. Sun hours (hours)	8.4	9.6	10.6	11.4	11.8	10.3	7.9	7.9	8.1	9.4	9.5	8.7

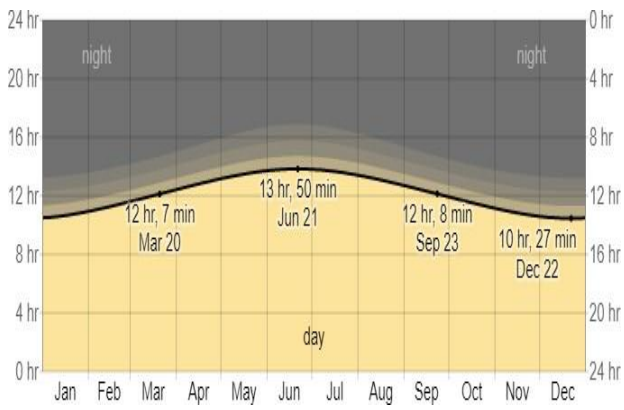
CUMULATIVE CLIMATIC DATA



AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL



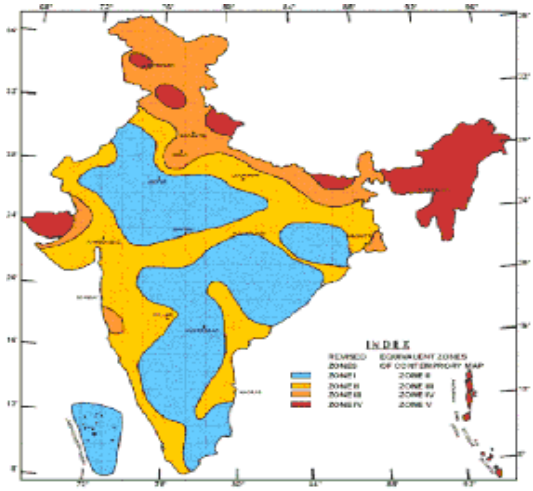
MONTHLY DATA FOR AVERAGE PRECIPITATION



AVERAGE MONTHLY SUN EXPOSURE DATA

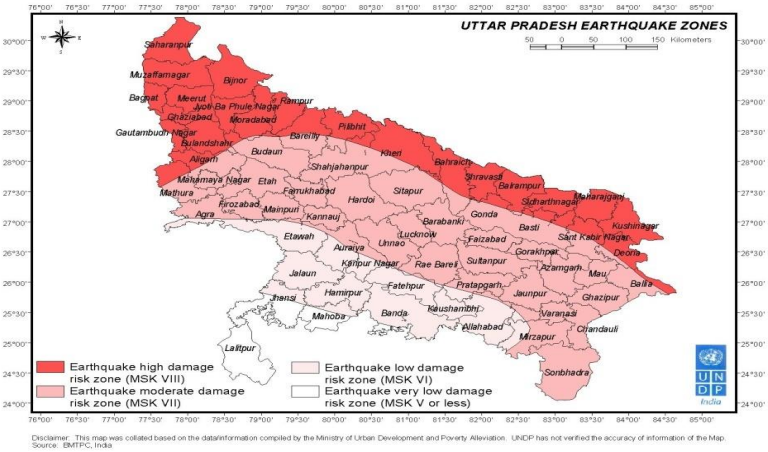
EARTHQUAKE ZONE

Indian seismologists have divided India into four seismic zones: Zone II, Zone III, Zone IV, and Zone V. As can be seen, zones V and IV are assigned to the entire Himalayan region as well as the states of North-East India, Western and Northern Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, and portions of Gujarat.



SEISMIC ZONE

The proposed site is situated on the Gangetic tectonic plate, which makes the site a MSK- VII with a moderate risk of earthquake.



SOIL TYPE

The proposed site has alluvial soil with some undifferentiated soil. The alluvial soil is formed due to the Saryu river deposition over the long period of time.

The soil particles have a mixture of both coarse and fine loamy soil. The soil has abundant amount of silt contained in it. The soil bearing capacity 27-35 KN/SQ.M.,construction need isolated footing due to the alluvial soil on site.

THE FLORA

Mango
Mangifera indica

Teak *Tectona grandis*

MAJOR CROPS

Wheat *Triticum*

Rice*Oryza Sativa*

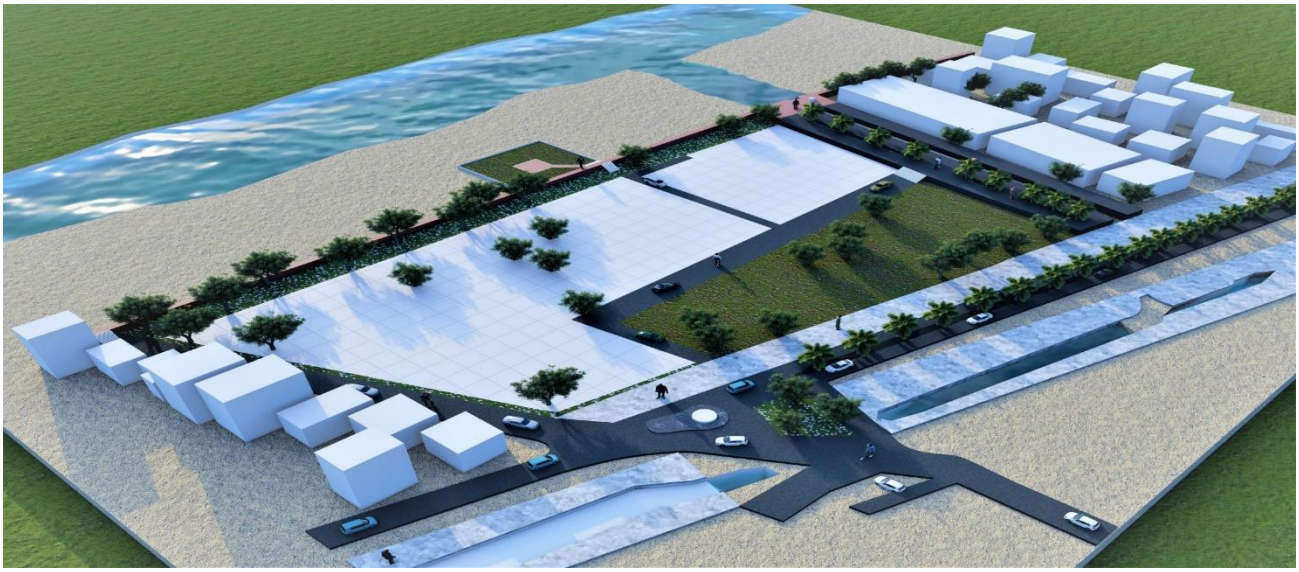
THE FAUNA

Monkey
Cercopithecidae

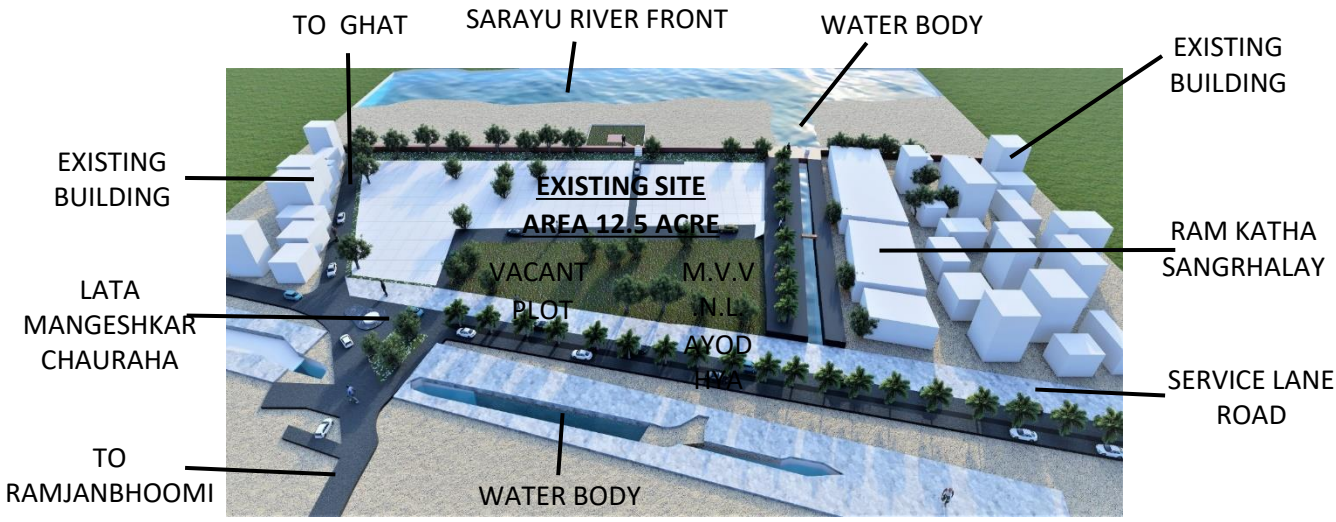
Cow *Bos Indicus*

MODEL, SITE VIEW, SITE PLAN AND SECTIONS

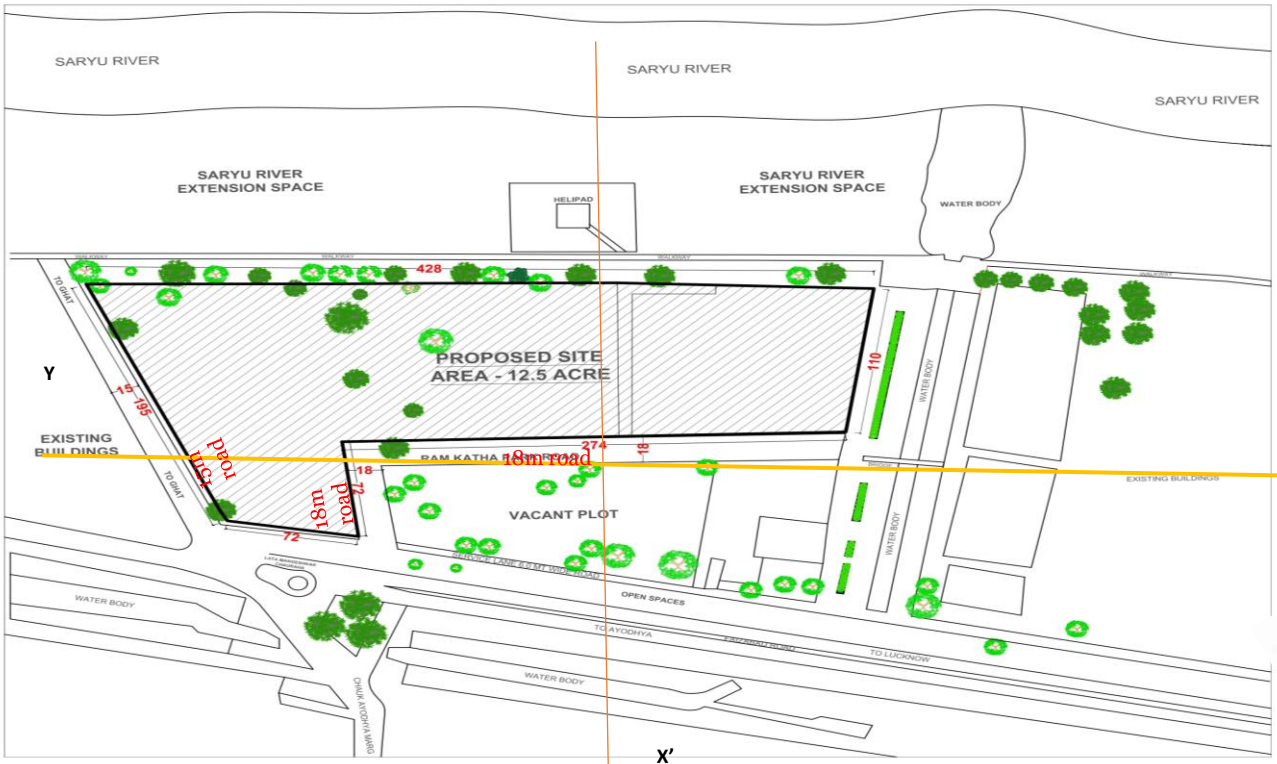
SITE MODEL



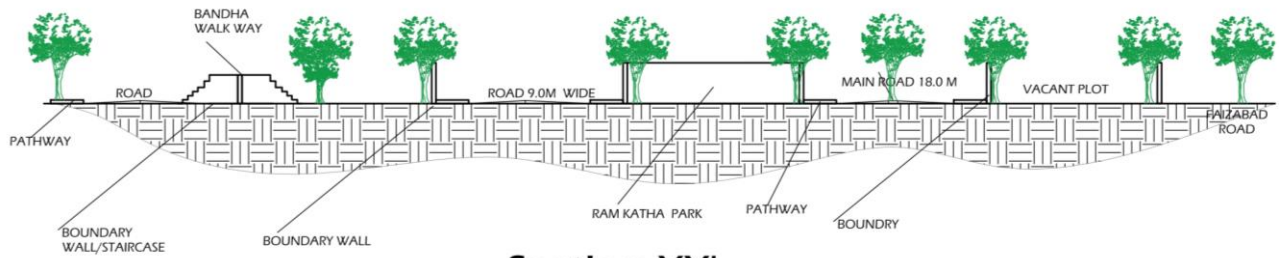
SITE RENDERD VIEW



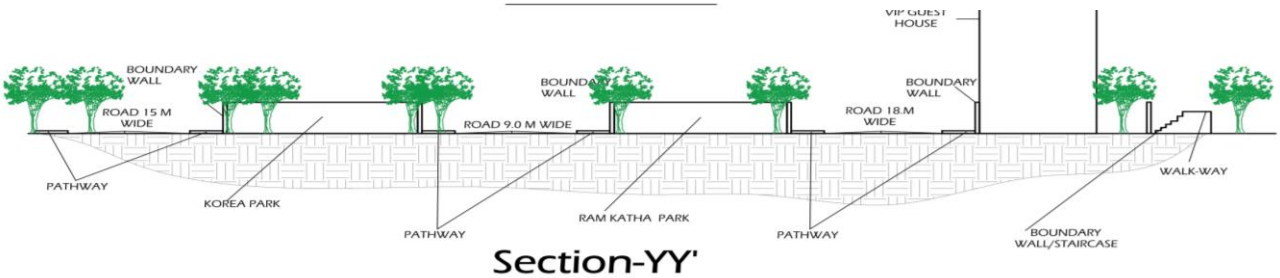
SITE SURROUNDING



SITE PLAN



Section-XX'



Section-YY'

LITERATURE STUDIES

Visitor Center Jalan Ampang

Parikarama Visitor Center Badabagh Jaisalmer Rajasthan

LITERATURE STUDY - 01 VISITOR CENTER JALAN AMPANG

INTRODUCTION TO SITE

JALAN AMPANG IS KNOWN AS A MAJCE ROAD IN KUALA LUMPUR
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BUSIEST ROADS IN THE KLANG VALLEY REGION, AND HOME MANY ORICAL AND MODERN LANDMARKS OF THE KITY RONDGENERALLY RUNS IN THIS KEST DIRECTION SY FROM THE JUNCTION OF LEBOH ASSPANG AND JALAN SEREIAL AND RU EASTWARDS PAST THE PETRONAS TWIN TOWERS NT REACH THE PART OF AMPANG FOR THIS PROJECT IS SITUATED BETWEEN THE MATC PEUTA RESTAURANT MAKING IT VERY STRATEGIC PLACE TO TRACT LOCAL'S AND TOURISTS TO THE VISITOR'S CENTRE.

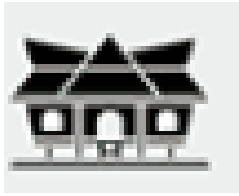
DESIGN STATEMENT

LOCATED IN JALAN AMPANG, HIS VISOR CENTRE AIMS TO BE THAT EDUCATES ANY INDIVIDAL FROM ANY HACKGROUND ABOUT THE S
THAT CAN BE FOUND IN MALAYSIA INSHIRED BY THE LOCAL VERNA CHITECTURAL STYLES THAT ARE PRESENT IN THE MANY CULTURE IN MALIK) DESIGN WILL BE BASED ON THE TRADGONAL ARCHITECTURE FEATURES SUND WHILE ADDING A MODERN (WISH RELIT. CREATINGIN HARNIN ODERN & TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE USHING VERNACULAR ARE BUCH AS NATURAL VENT JARED HPRCES: CONSITIES AN MUCH MO KING AWARDSDEEN APPROACH THE AIM OF THIS DESIGN 10 GREATE RDUOTES THE LOCAL CULTURE FROM DIFFERENT CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS THAT FOUNDINNIALAYSIA TO THE TARGETED USERS

Promblem statement

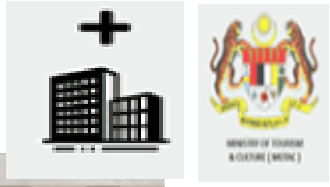
Contradicting styles

Modern architecture style and the traditional architecture style clash with each other.



Solution

Creating a harmonious design that contains both modern and traditional.

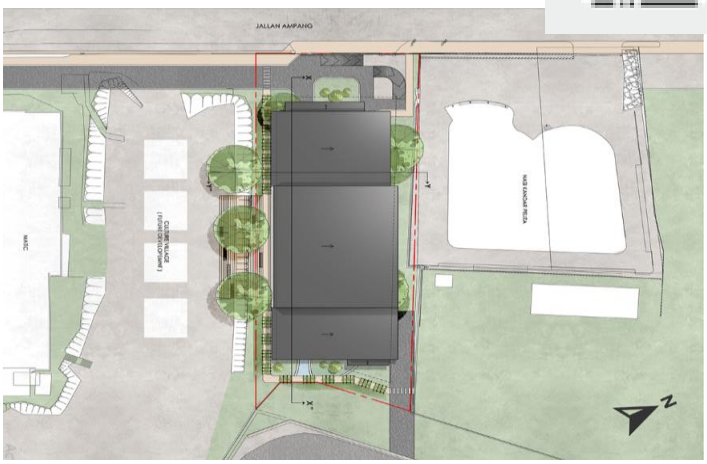


Concept

Integrity between cultures
Creating a space where different cultures are present but are harmanious and undivided at the same time

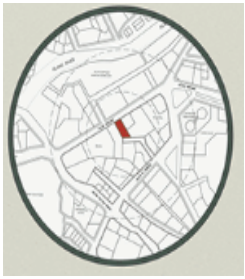
Client

Ministry of tourism arts culture malaysia
Ministry that is responsible for tourism culture heritage arts theatre more.



SITE PLAN WITH ROOF PLAN(1:300)

KEY PLAN



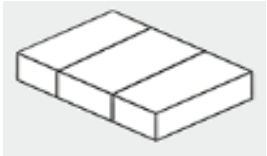
LOCATION PLAN

URBAN STUDY

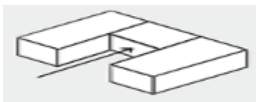
- The following elements of urban design werw used to connect the current visitor center to the existing as well as the future buildings that surround itwith a culture center the works. It was important to create away for the building to be able to connect with the other building's in its surroundings.

- Shaded pathways that are connected from the start of nasi kandar pelita all the way to the matic that allow pedestrian & cyclists access to the visitor center.
- Pocket park located on the ground flor which also act's as a leisure and retail space for people.
- Stairs that also act as a open theatre seating area that connect to the cultural village below.
- Water pools that surround the building to add a calming atmosphere.

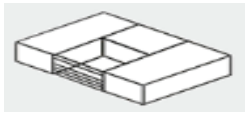
FORM DEVELOPMENT



DIVISION OF BUILDING TOWARDS PUBLIC PRIVATE AND SEMI PRIVATE



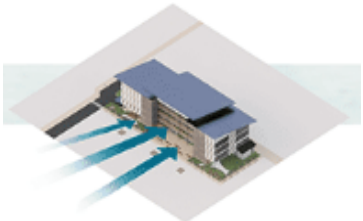
AXIS TOWARDS THE WIND DIRECTION TO ALLOW NATURAL VENTILATION



ADDITION OF CORRIDORS THAT JOIN VOTH ENDS OF THE BUILDING

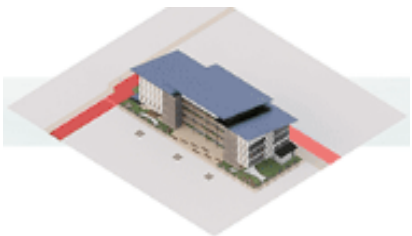
SITE ANALYSIS

1.SUN ORIENTATION

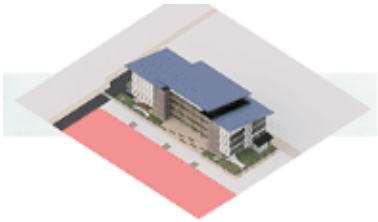


2.PREVALLING WIND DIRECTION

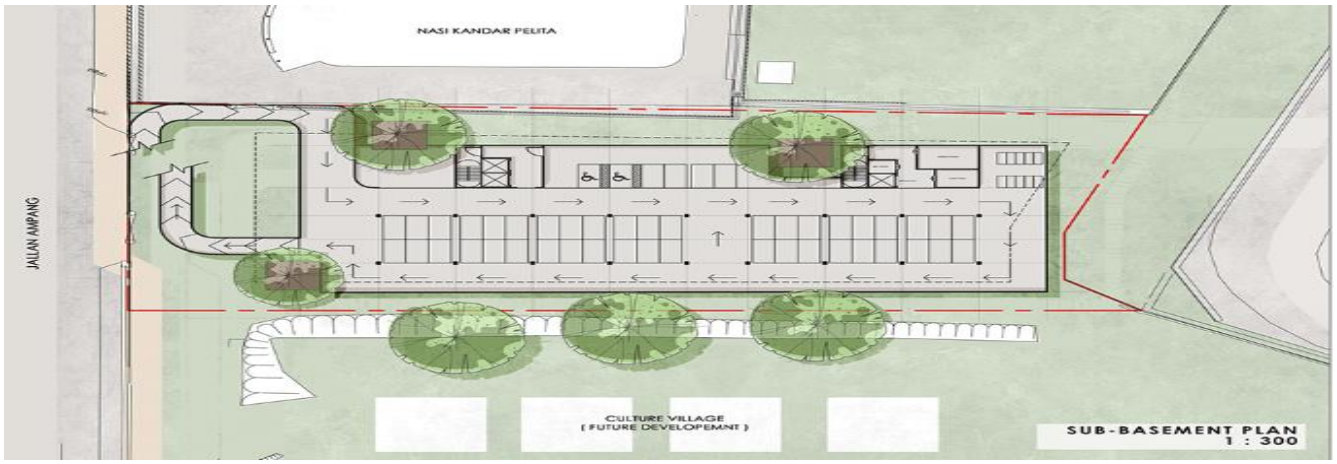
SITE PLAN WITH ROOF PLAN(1:300)



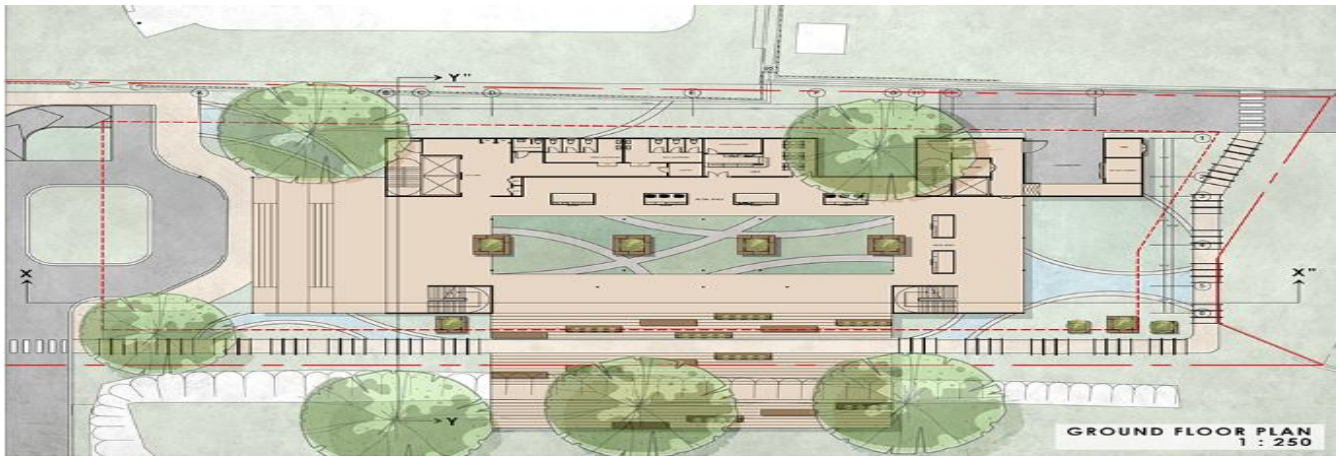
3.INGRESS & EGRESS



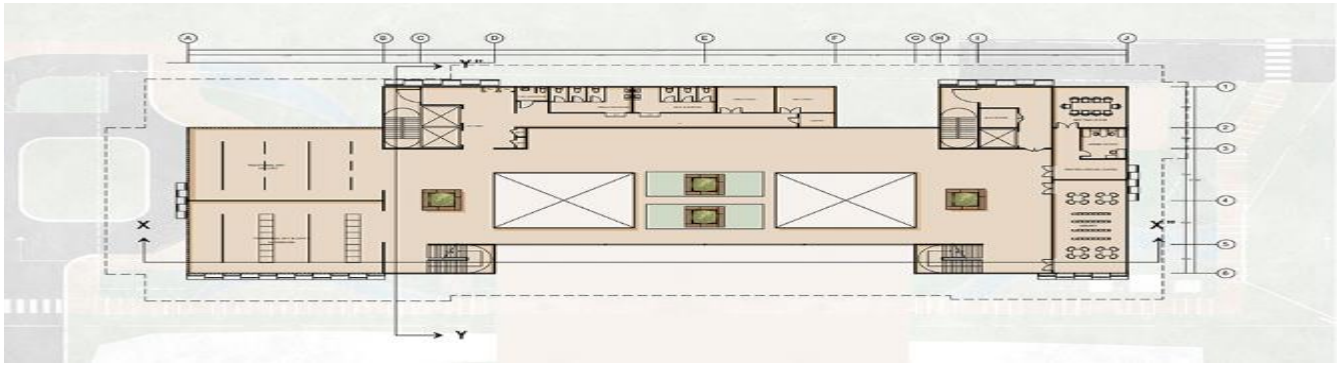
4.BEST VIEW FROM SITE



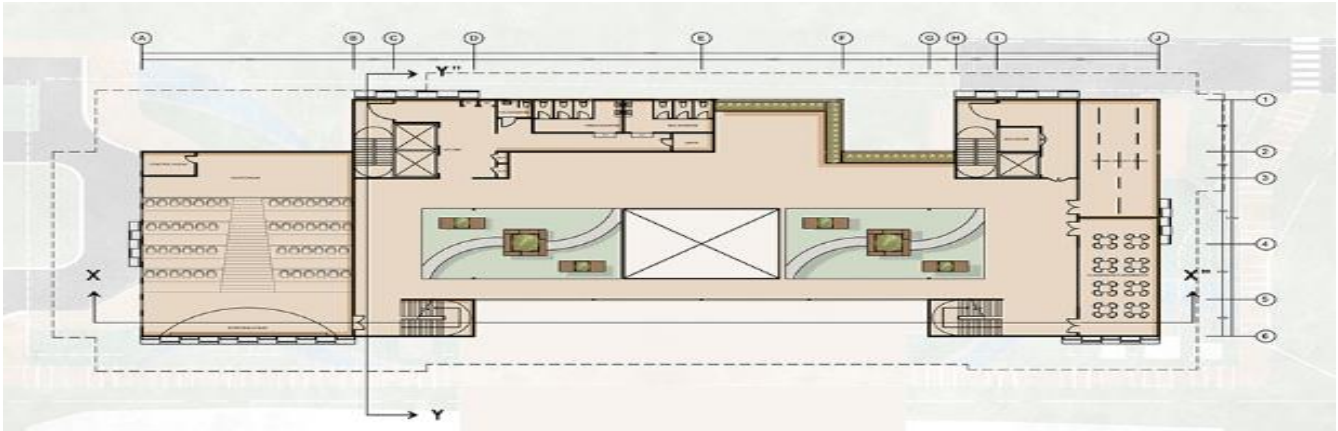
SUB BASEMENT PLAN(1:300)



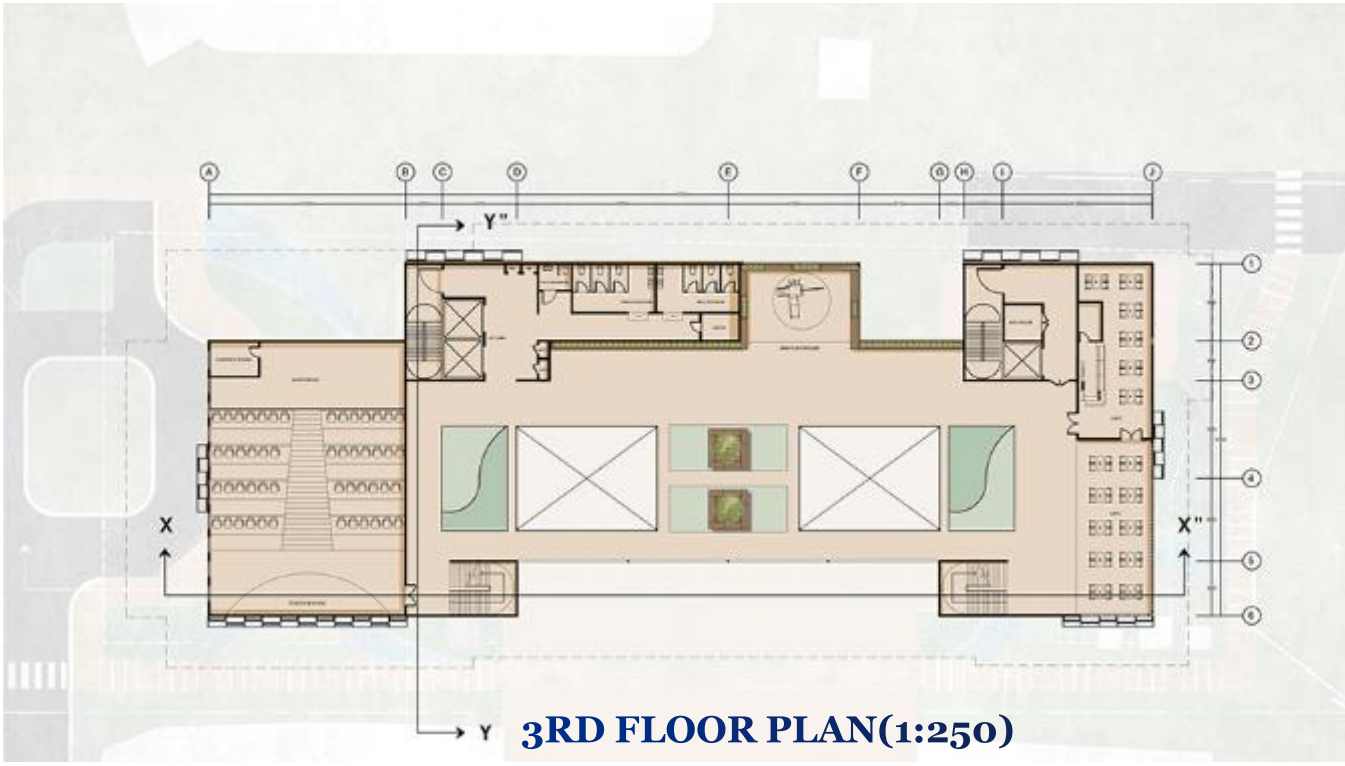
GROUND FLOOR PLAN(1:250)



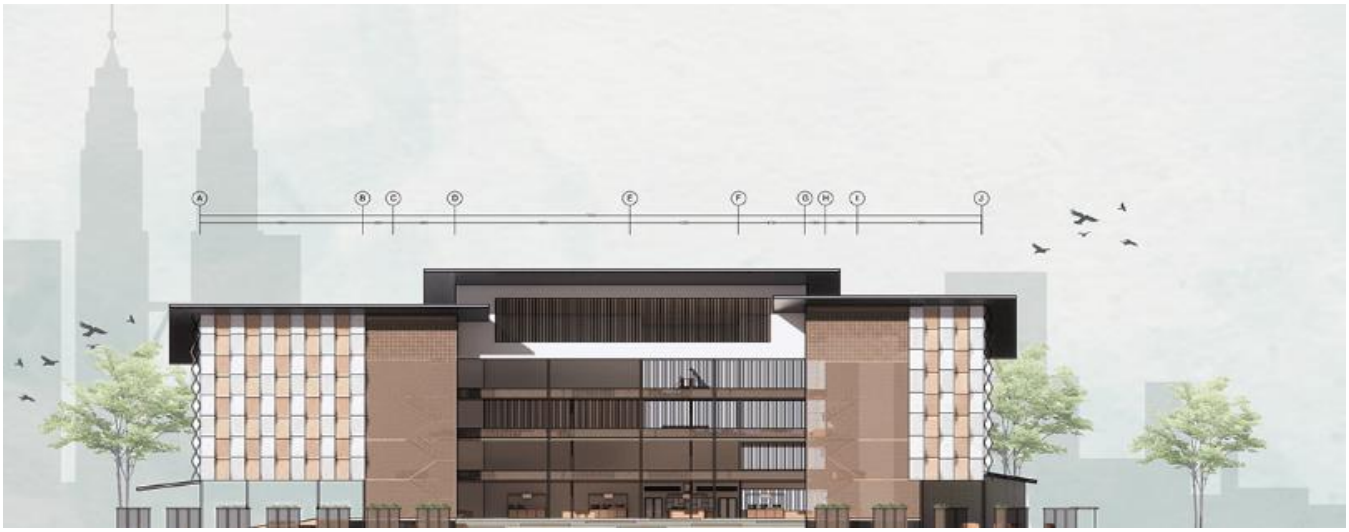
1ST FLOOR PLAN(1:250)



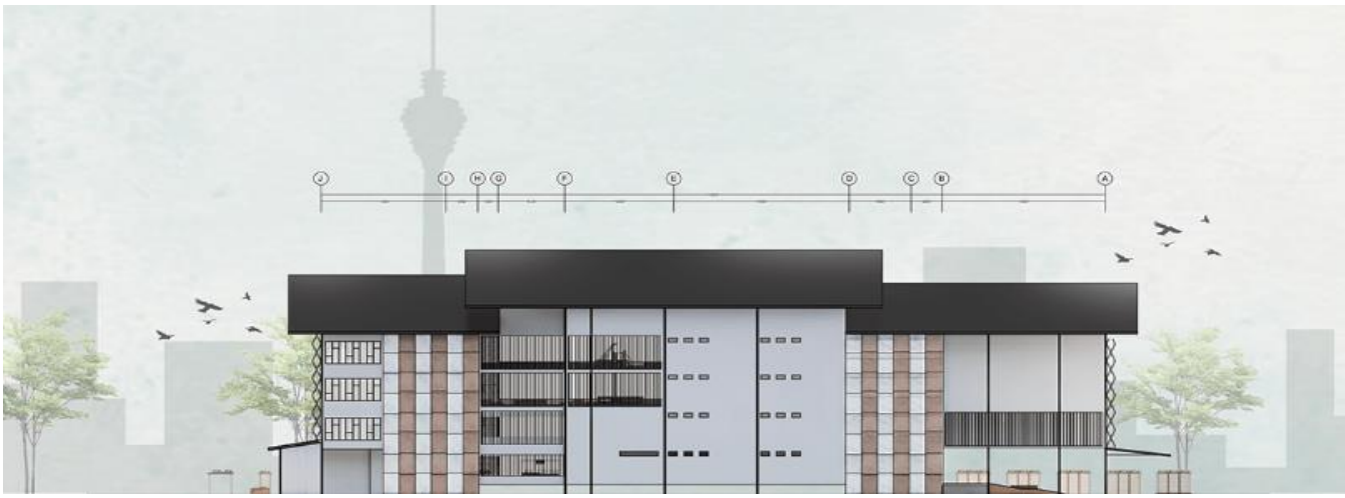
2ND FLOOR PLAN(1:250)



3RD FLOOR PLAN(1:250)

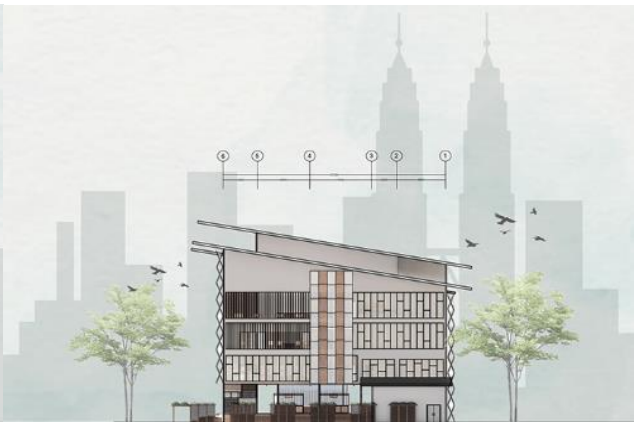


RIGHT ELEVATION(1:250)



RIGHT ELEVATION(1:250)

FRONT ELEVATION(1:250)



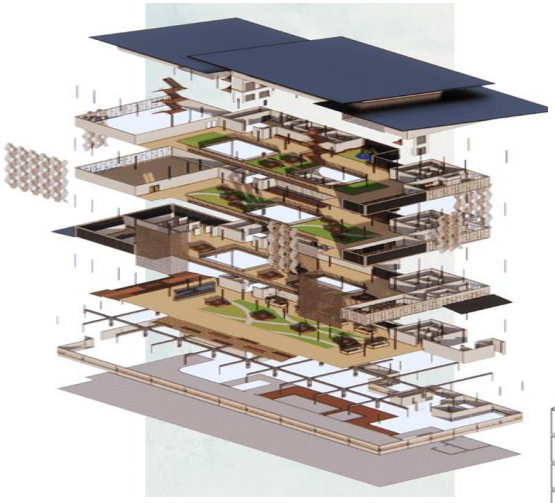
BACK ELEVATION(1:250)

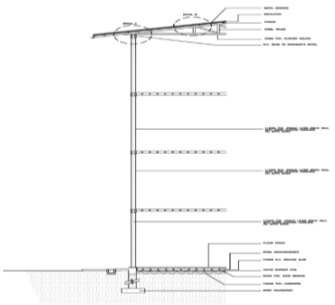
SECTION Y-Y" (1:250)

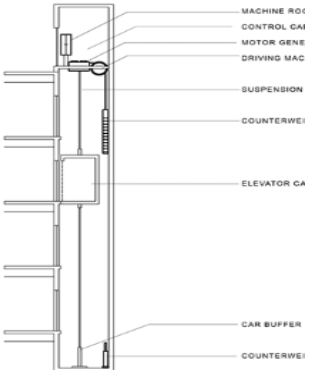
SECTION X-X" (1:250)

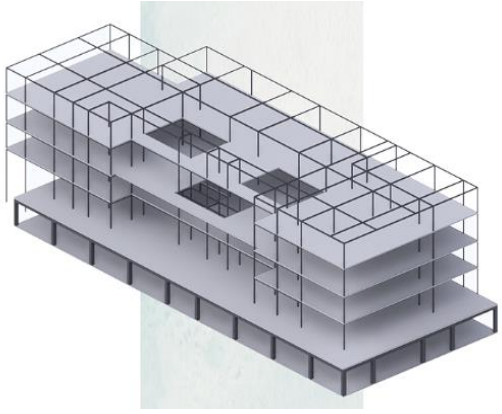
SECTIONAL PERSPECTIVE (NOT TO SCALE)

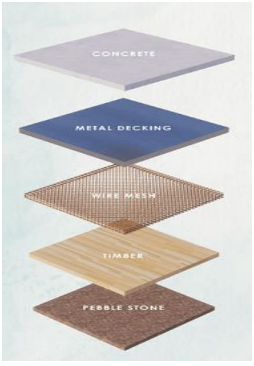
INTERIOR VIEWS

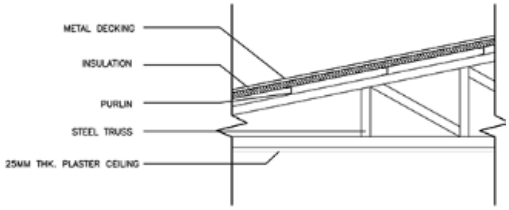


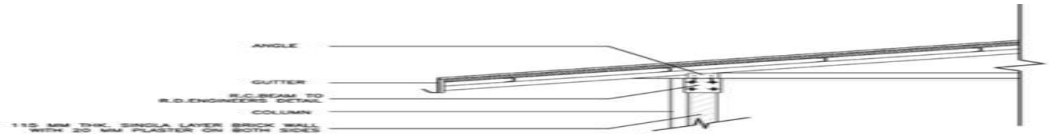












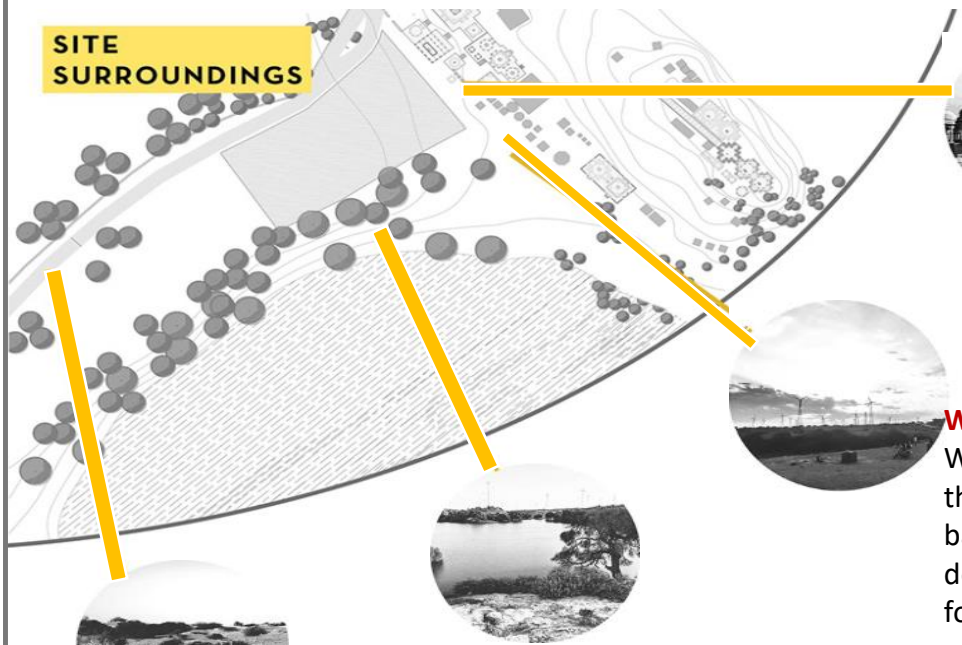
AREA ANALYSIS

GROUND FLOOR	
SPACES	SIZE M2
ENTRANCE LOBBY	150
OPEN RETAIL AREA + KIOSKS	500
COFFEE STORE	40
FIRST FLOOR	
SPACES	SIZE M2
TRADITIONAL ART & CRAFT SHOWROOM	80
TRADITIONAL ART GALLERY	80
MANAGEMENT OFFICE	50
LIBRARY	80
SURAU MALE	20
SURAU FEMALE	20
POCKETBACK GARDEN	30
SECOND FLOOR	
SPACES	SIZE M2
AUDITORIUM	160
WORKSHOP ROOM / CLASS ROOM	80
VIRTUAL REALITY TRAVEL ROOM	50
POCKETBACK GARDEN	30
THIRD FLOOR	
SPACES	SIZE M2
ROOFTOP CAFE	100
MINI PLAY AREA	20
	TOTAL = 1490
SERVICES	
SPACES	SIZE M2
PWD TOILETS	4 X 3
FEMALE TOILETS	4 X 15
MALE TOILETS	4 X 15
MDF ROOM	6
AHU	6 X 3
ELEVATOR	12 X 4
STAIRS	12 X 16
TNB	9
REFUSE CHAMBER	10
LOADING BAY	15
	TOTAL =365

LITERATURE STUDY - 02
PARIKRAMA VISITOR CENTER BADABAGH
JAISALMER RAJASTHAN

- The site is situated in front of the royal cenotaphs in Bada Bagh, on the outskirts of Jaisalmer city in the Indian state of Rajasthan. One of the most. alluring tourist destinations in the world, the 'Land of Maharajas is one such place that showcases the most exuberant colours and cultures.
- Jaisalmer is also called the Golden city of India. It is a desert city. It mostly used yellow sandstone all over. The yellow shade also corresponds to the never ending desert. It is the shimmering golden hue in the palette of colours Rajasthan is, Rajasthani folk music and dance play a pivotal role in the shaping of this desert region. Architectural wonders, exquisite handicrafts, colourful culture are few of the many highlights of this magnificent state.

CLIMATE RESPONSE



BADA BAGH CHHATRIS ROAD

It connects the cenotaphs to the ramgarh road which connects to jaisalmer city

WINDMILL FARMS

Windmill farms can be seen from the site and are spread all around bada bagh and beyond to the thar desert . The windmills can provide for sustainable and renewable wind energy for the project

LAKE ON SOUTH SIDE

Bada bagh has a water body adjoining the site towards the southern side .It provides a scenic view and enchances the beauty of the royal cenotaphs

BADA BAGH CENOTAPHS

The tourist place the cenotaphs are on the east

BUILT AREA - 304 SQ.M.
SITE AREA - 3000 SQ.M.

AREA PROGRAM -

S.NO.	FACILITY	AREA(IN SQ.M.)
1	Information Center	10
2	Ticketing counter	10
3	Cloak room	10
4	Administration block	14
5	Multipurpose room	40
6	Restrooms	60
7	Musuem/Exhibition	30
8	Cafeteria	130

SITE RESPONSE

- The site is six kilometres away from the city of Jaisalmer. The tourist footfall is comparitively low, since there are not many facilities around for the tourists. So the project will attract the tourists, provide job opportunities for the locals, shall act as a hub for the people as well as the tourists.The project can be the highlight of the area, and point of attraction for performances and festivities. It supports and highlights the Bada Bagh cenotaphs, while being in the context.

CLIMATE RESPONSE

The walls are thicker and hollow to act as an insulation barrier from the scorching heat of the arid climate of the site

WALL THICKNESS STRATEGIES

Maximum heat gain is through the roof. The roofs are light coloured, to reflect the heat and not get absorbed

REFLECTIVE ROOFS

The circular arrangement and orientations of the buildings, plus semi covered roofing provide a comfortable space

ORIENTATION

A water curtain and .The inclusion of water as fountain performs passive cooling, and further keep the atmosphere cool.

WATER FEATURES

Nature is well integrated with the built forms to bestow a green habitat.

LANDSCAPE

FLOW OF SPACE

The spaces are interestingly connected and flow as one moves along, exploring the project. The ones are user friendly

CONGREG ATION

The spaces are connected and fulfill as gathering spaces, for festivities, performances, increased interaction and enjoyment, for the users.

SCENCE VIEW

The viewing pleasure of the users has been given importance, so as to make the most of the site. A viewing deck is also added

PRIZED ELEMENT

The cafe is kept towards the end to act as a hotspot of the project.

UNIVERSALLY ACCESSIBLE

Ramps are provided for level changes, for being universally accessible

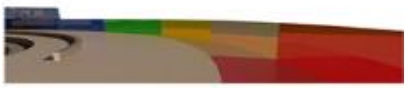
INSPIRATION

Streets of jaisalmer

The city of jaisalmer is full of many narrow lanes or galis most of them leading to larger spaces mainly market places called chowks. Chowks are interaction and activity spaces where people meet and gather.there is a flow of avenues that come along the way some shops eateries temples and so on.the city unfolds itself gradually as you move along enjoying the streets

TRANSLATION IN DESIGN

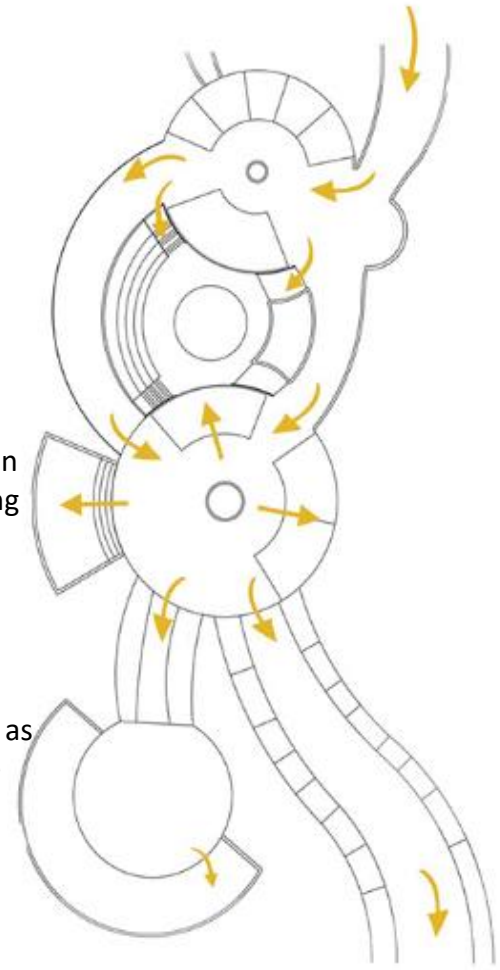
The entrance
It is a semicovered entrance which is semicircular in shape resembling a rainbow.



RAINBOW WALKWAY
It is a viewing pathway lined with rainbow coloured glass

Water features
A water curtain and a fountain lend the reflection and cooling factor to the facility

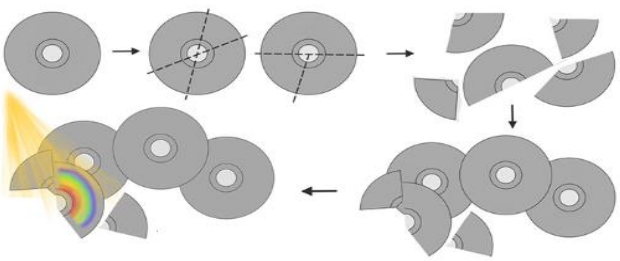
Amber gali
It is a shopping lane which is influenced with the bustling shopping streets of jaisalmer as culture and context response



CONTEXT AND CULTURAL RESPONCE

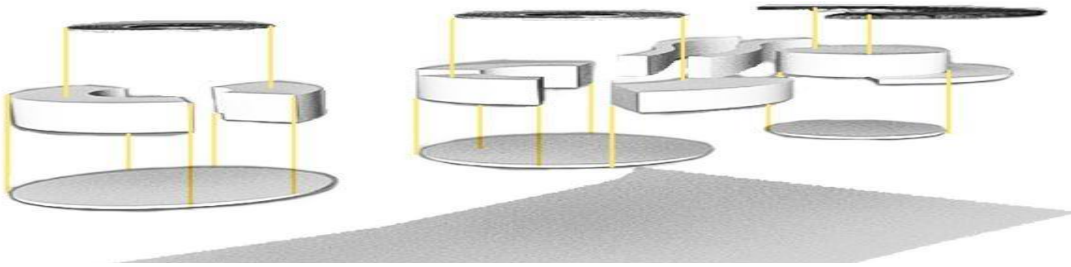
NARROW STREETS OF JAISALMER AT JAISALMER FORT

SITE LAYOUT LANES LEADING TO OPEN COURTYARD

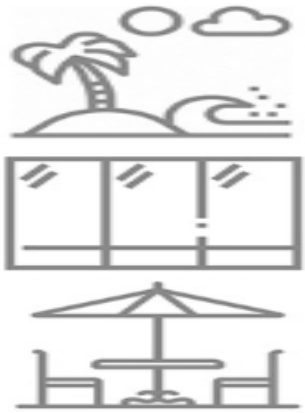


FLASHING LIGHT ON A C.D. THE LIGHT REFLECTS BACK CREATING A RAINBOW

Daastan courtyard
Daastan in urdu means a story CDs also contain a storey which is also reflected as this courtyard houses the information center seminar room etc.



CAFETERIA
The cafe is kept toward the end of the project so as to act as the prized element. This is done so that the visitors enjoy through the spaces along the way

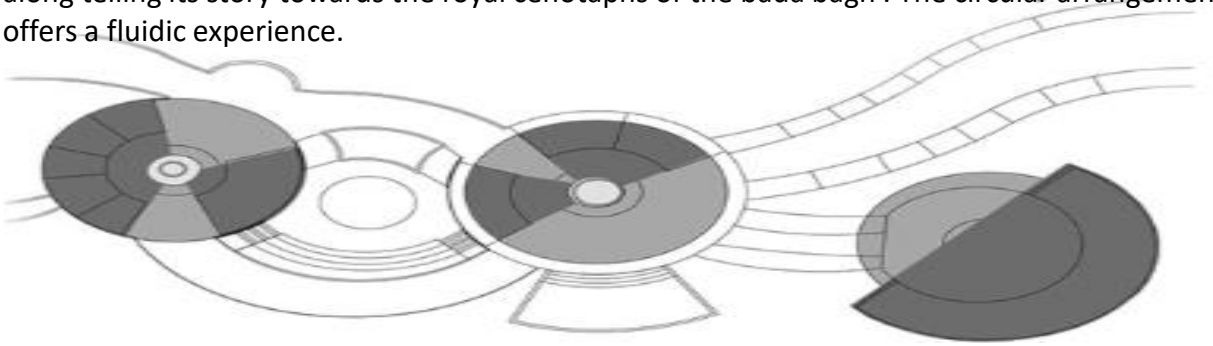


Scenic view
Outdoor seating gives a splendid view of the lake and the cenotaphs

Glass partition
Allows clear view of the outside for the people sitting indoors

Multiseating
Indoor and outdoor seating to accomodate large groups of visitors

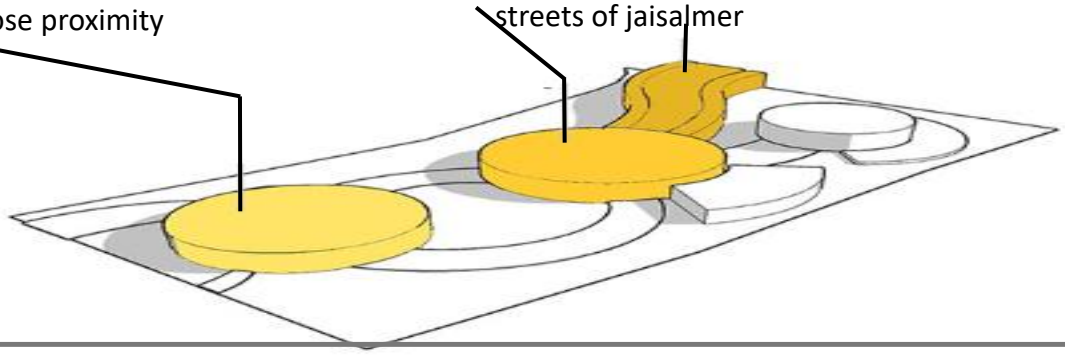
Cd's enclose a story within them.Inspired from broken CDs parikrama unfolds itself as we move along telling its story towards the royal cenotaphs of the bada bagh . The circular arrangement offers a fluidic experience.

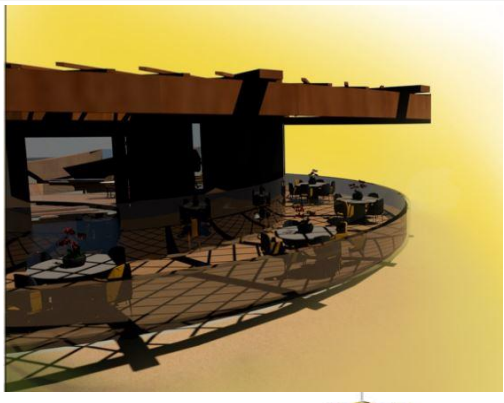


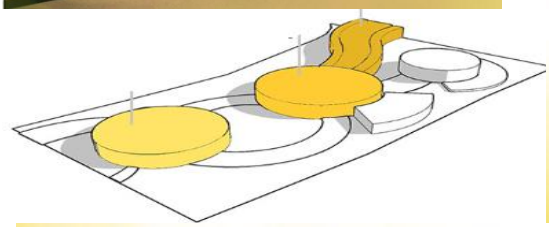
ARRANGEMENT OF THE BROKEN CDs AND RAINBOW ON THEM FORMING THE SITE PLAN

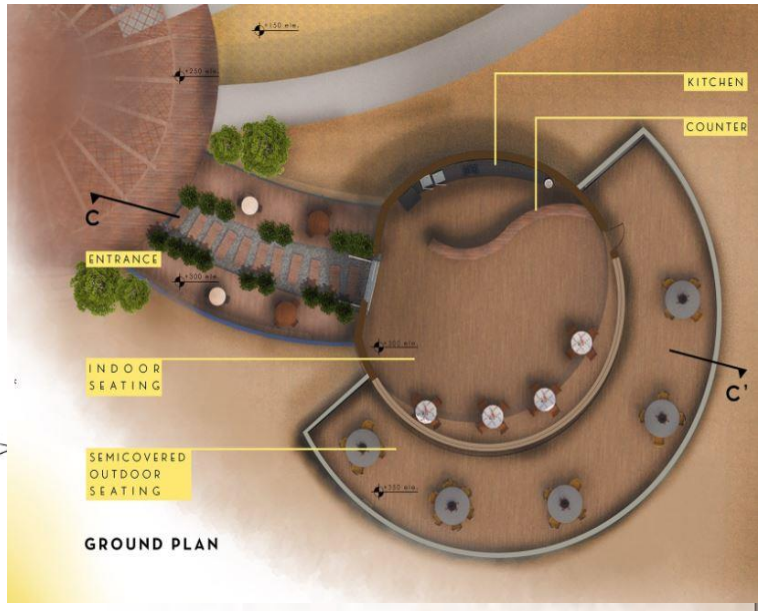
Daayre courtyard
Daayre in hindu refers to scope and a circle. This central area is a place which opens access to multiple facilities within close proximity

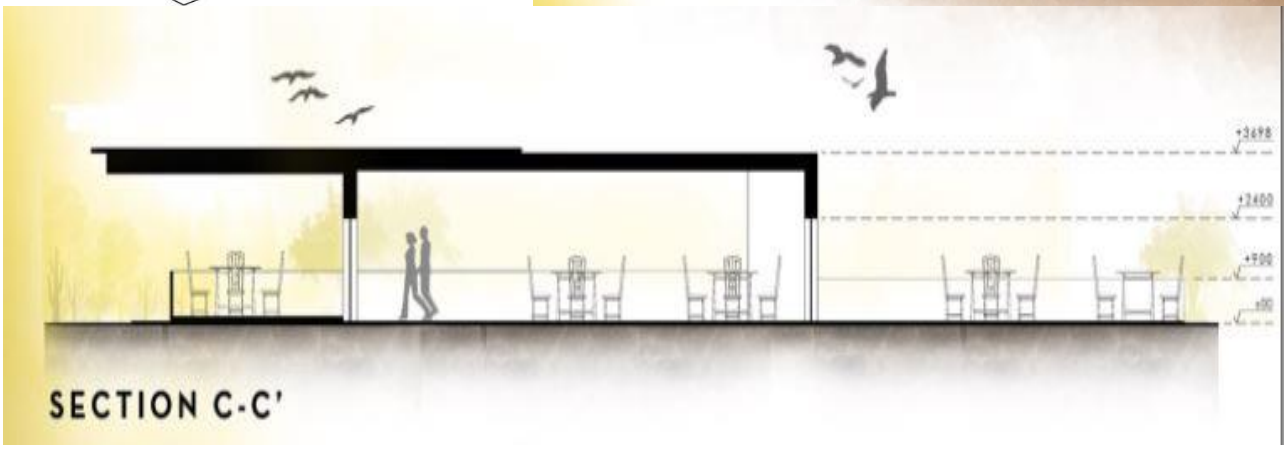
Amber gali
Amber in hindi means yellow colour jaisalmer is the golden city this shopping area is inspired from the streets of jaisalmer











DAAYRE COURTYARD

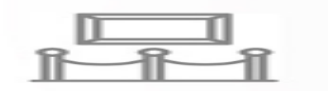
The central courtyard is named as daayre courtyard in hindi daayre refers to scope or a circle this is the main interaction space where people disperse into the main facilities this space gives access to major elements in close proximity.

Congergation.
Allow for an interactive spaces for the visitors to gather and look around

Viewing deck
Offers the best view and enable visitors to sit look and relax

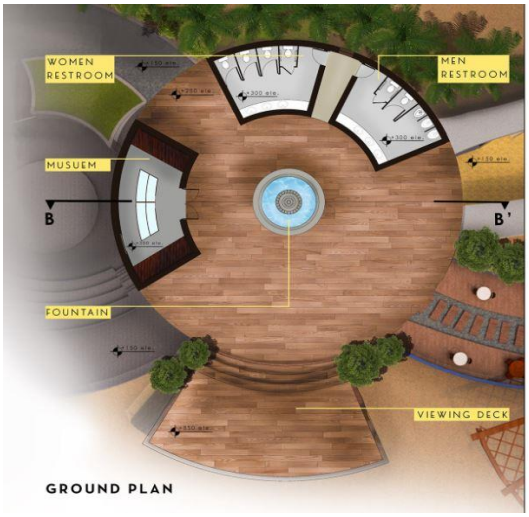
Dispersion point
It gives access to multiple facilities

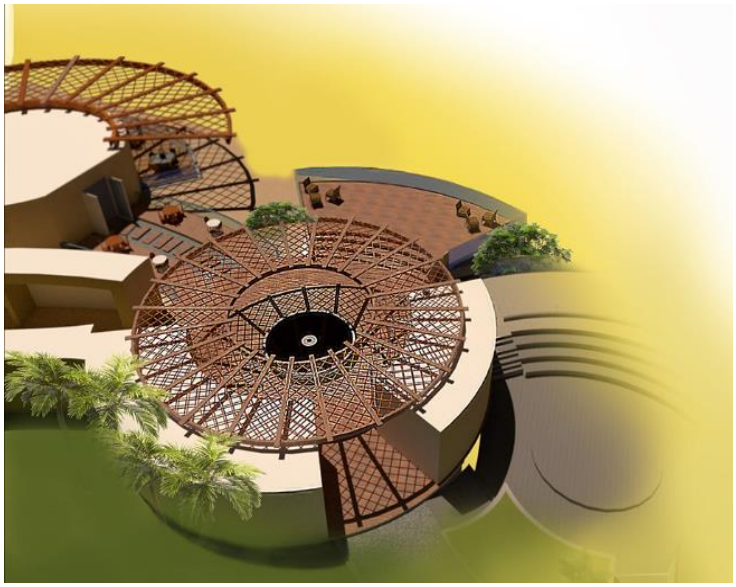
Fountain
Cools down the temperature



Musuem
It gives a cultural insight about bada bagh

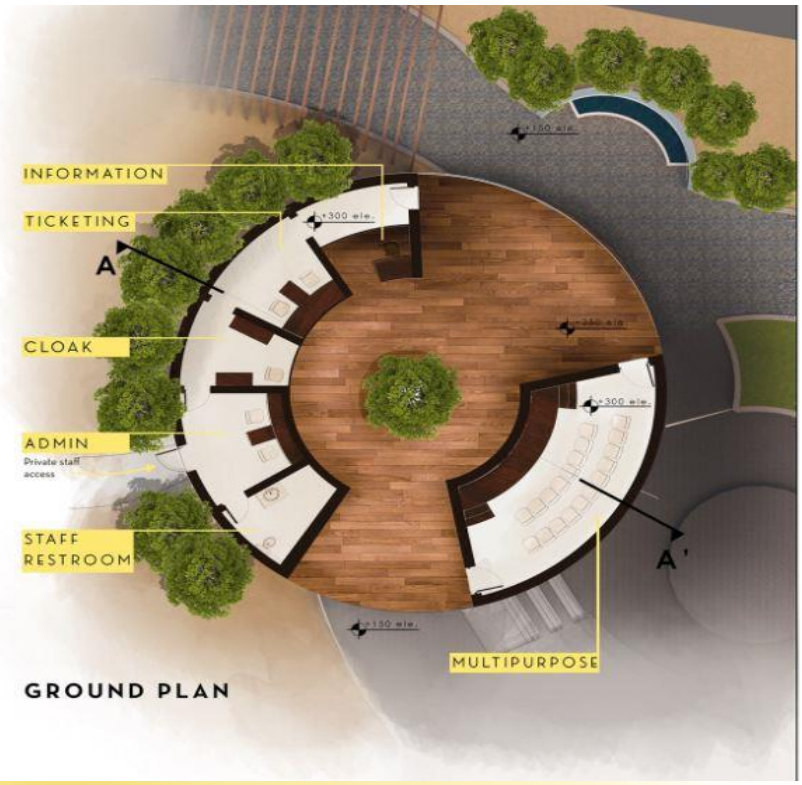
Restroom
Centrally placed public restrooms





DAASTAN COURTYARD

This is the place one comes across as we pass through the entry . It is a courtyard with a tree in the centre providing for sitting space.It is named as the daastan courtyard .Daastan in hindi means a story infering to this place as where one gets told the stories and be educated about the magnificient bada bagh as an introduction



Information

A person informs people about the place it also has an information led screen

Multipupose

It can be used as aseminar or a/v room for events or seminars

Cloak room

Accomodates the belongings of the visitors safely

Admin

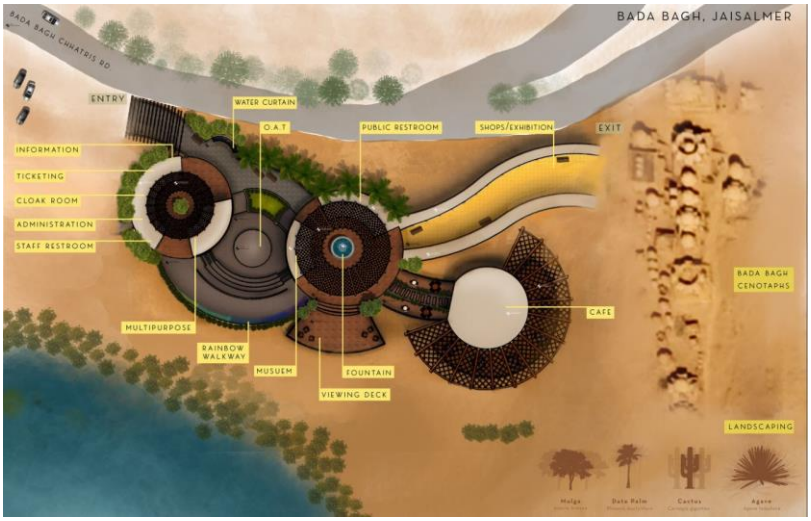
Two people for managing the records and data of the facility

Ticketing

Two counter for ease of getting tickets.

Restroom

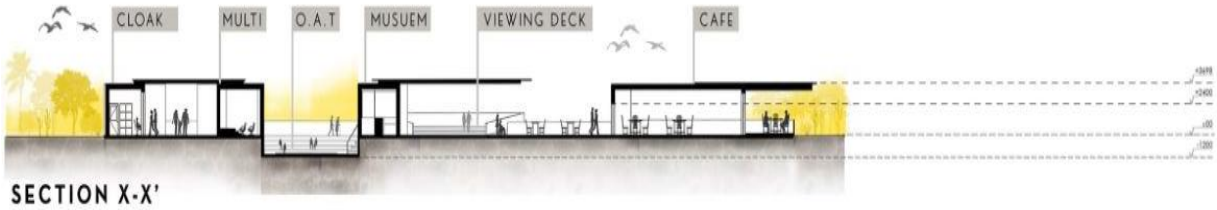
Private restroom for the staff members.



RAINBOW WALKWAY

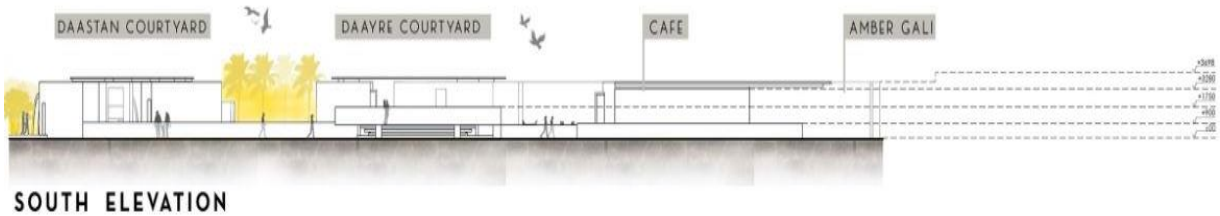
THE ENTRANCE

AREAL VIEW



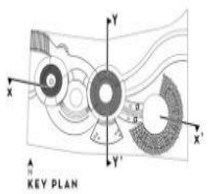
SECTION X-X'

SECTION Y-Y'



SOUTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION



CASE STUDY

Tourist Facilitation Center, Vrindavan.

Tourist Facilitation Center, Radhakund.

CASE STUDY-01 TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, VRINDAVAN

- **MATHURA, ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER YAMUNA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF LORD KRISHNA AND IT HAS A GREAT RELIGIOUS SANCTITY AMONG THE HINDUS. IT ALSO HAS ONE OF THE OLDEST HISTORICAL RECORDS. EVEN MATHURA IS MENTIONED IN THE EPIC RAMAYANA. IT IS ON RECORD THAT MATHURA WAS ONE OF THE CAPITALS OF KUSHAN KING KANISHKA (130AD).**

- **AREA : 3,329 SQ. KM. (MATHURA DISTRICT)**
- **POPULATION : 20, 95, 578 (2001 CENSUS)**
- **ALTITUDE : 187 METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL.**

- **CLIENT :- Brij Teerth Vikas Parishad (PRASAAD SCHEME)**
- **LOCATION :- Yamuna Expressway Link Road, Kailash Nagar, Vrindavan, 2822111, Up, India**
- **ARCHITECTS :- AR. MAYANK GARG**
- **DESIGN TEAM :- DESIGN ASSOCIATE & Er. Deen Dayal Sharma (MANAGER, DCPL)**
- **CONSULTANTS :- DERA CONSULTANTS PVT LTD**
- **SITE AREA :- 11120 SQ.MT. (2.75 ACRE)**
- **BUILT UP AREA :- 3834 SQ.MT.**
- **COMPLETION YEAR :- 2019**
- **SITE ENGINEER :-ER. LALIT KUMAR**
- **CLIMATE :- Tropical Climate**

- **CATEGORY :- Public Use**
- **FLOOR :- G+2**
- **BUILDING USE :- Public Use Building**
- **BUILDING NAME:- Tourist facilitation Centre**
- **F.A.R.:- 1.50**
- **MAX. GROUND COVERAGE :- 35%**
- **TOPOLOGY :- Flat**
- **PROJECT COST :- 9.79 CR**
- **ORIENTATION :- SE FACING**
- **QUARDINATES :- 27°33’34”N 77°41’00"E**

SET BACK-

- **FRONT(SE) SET BACK :- 15 M**
- **SIDE(SW) SET BACK :- 9 M**
- **SIDE(NE) SET BACK :- 6 M**
- **REAR(NW) SET BACK :- 6 M**

HOW TO APPROACH

Mathura Junction (North Central Railway)(9.7km.) and Mathura Cantt. (North Eastern Railway)(9.4km.)

Bhooteshwar Bus Station Mathura Old Bus Station(9.3km.)

Kheria, Agra-62 km.

Nearest Distance
From Taxi Stand 100m

APPROACH

VEGETATION - Site situated near the banks of holy river Yamuna so land good environment, natural vegetation and also having 16 trees on the site.

SOIL - Site has alluvial soil with some undifferentiated soil, due to the Yamuna river deposition over the long period of time.
Its particles have a mixture of both coarse and fine loamy soil, bearing capacity 25T/metre cube.

LANDMARKS NEAR SITE

PAGAL BABA MANDIR	NAVEEN MANDI
100 BEDED HOSPITAL	CENTRE FOR LIVING AUDITORIUM

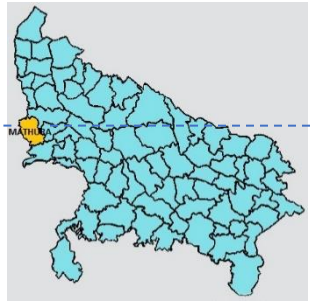
DRAINAGE - Particular site have the proper drainage channel is underground along the road, maintained by local municipal corporation and site also have Septic Tank.

ELECTRICITY - There is a sub station near Pagal Baba Mandir, 400 mtr distance approx., proper road light also available.

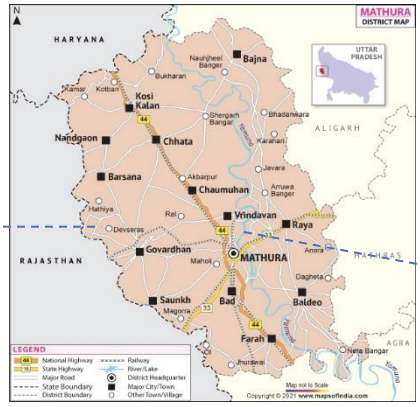
- Surface Parking with Parking capacity – 67 Buses and cars approx.
- Stand-by generator Supply and Uninterruptible Power Supply
- Rain Water Harvesting System
- Fresh Water and Treated Water Supply
- Over Head Tanks
- Emergency exits for easy evacuation

LOCATION PLAN

INDIA MAP



U.P. MAP



MATHURA,VRINDVAN DISTRICT MAP

GOOGLE EARTH VIEW

Entrance Gate

100 Beded Tiraha

Parking

Multi Storey Parking

SWMT

Pagal Baba Mandir

Gita & Res. Center

100 Beded Tiraha

Karmyogi Bhawan

4 M.L.D. S.T.P.

KEY PLAN

Sub Station

ITI College

Elec. Bus Charge Station

8 MLD STP

Naveen Mandi

Link Road

DISTANCE FROM IMPORTANT PLACES

- PREM MANDIR VRINDVAN 2.0 KM.
- NIDHIVAN VRINDAVAN 3.7KM.
- SHRI RADHA MADAN MOHAN JI TEMPLE 3.9 KM.
- BANKE BIHARI TEMPLE 3.1 KM.
- SHRI RADHA GOPINATH JI TEMPLE VRINDVAN 3.9 KM.
- ISKCON TEMPLE(SRI KRISHNA BALARAM TEMPLE) 2.2K.M.

Building Block

SITE PLAN DETAILS

BUILDING BLOCK - 52265X22378
GUARD ROOM – 3 (2500X2500)
RO WATER – 2 (2500X4500)
PUBLIC HE TOILET - 1
PUBLIC SHE TOILET - 1
VISITOR KITCHEN - 1
PARKING- BUS - 67
CAR - 19

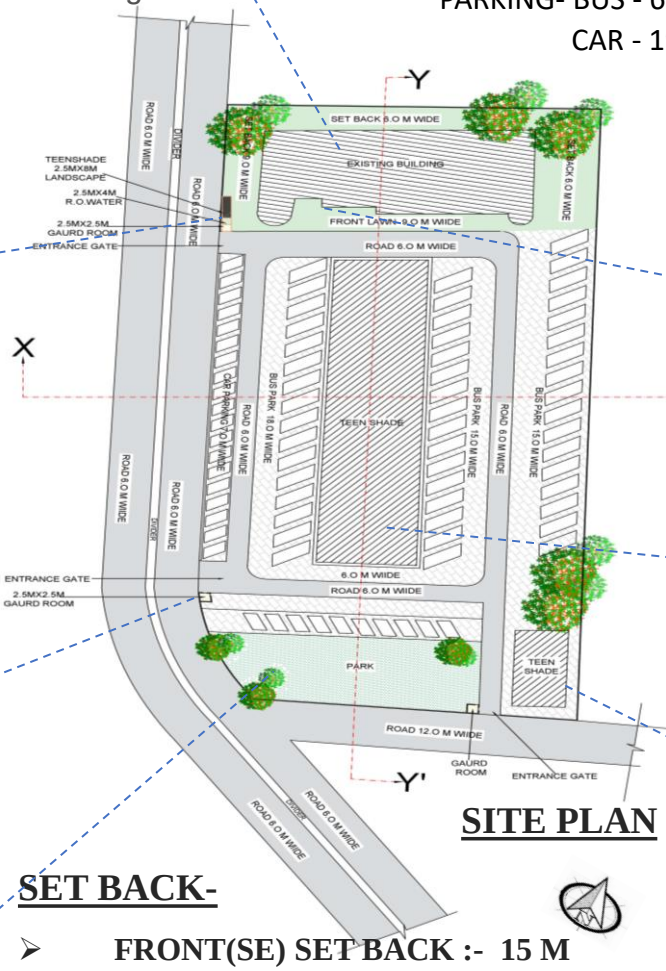
Back Set Back

RO Water, Guard Room

Back Set Back

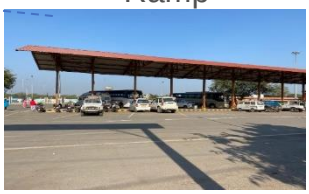
Guard Room

Parking



SITE PLAN

Ramp



Parking Shade

Visitor kitchen shade

SET BACK-

- **FRONT(SE) SET BACK :- 15 M**
- **SIDE(SW) SET BACK :- 9 M**
- **SIDE(NE) SET BACK :- 6 M**
- **REAR(NW) SET BACK :- 6 M**

- **GROUND FLOOR SPCAE**

  - OFFICE (7500X7570)
  - OFFICE (5000X7570)
  - WAITING ROOM (25035X11000)
  - RECEPTION (2510X3230)
  - DINING AREA (5260X8820)
  - KITCHEN (5260X1890)
  - ELECTRICAL (5260X1690)
  - SHE TOILET (6900X3570)
  - SERVICES (3300X6000)
  - FIRE STAIRCASE (6465X3500)
  - ROOM (3300X6000)
  - URINAL (2400X3000)
  - HE TOILET (6990X3415)

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Toilet - Basins

Toilet- Urinals

PHd Toilet

Room - 4 Beded

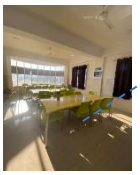
RO Water

Ramp

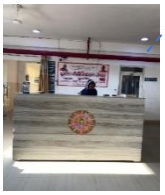
She Toilet

Services

Staircase

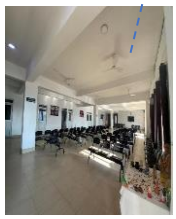


Canteen Dining



Reception

Eniry Counter

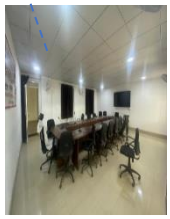


Waiting Area

Verandah

Waiting Area

Office



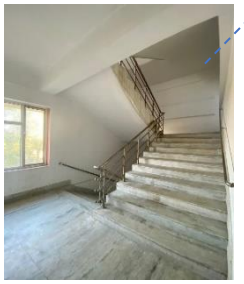
Meeting room

- **FIRST FLOOR SPCAE**

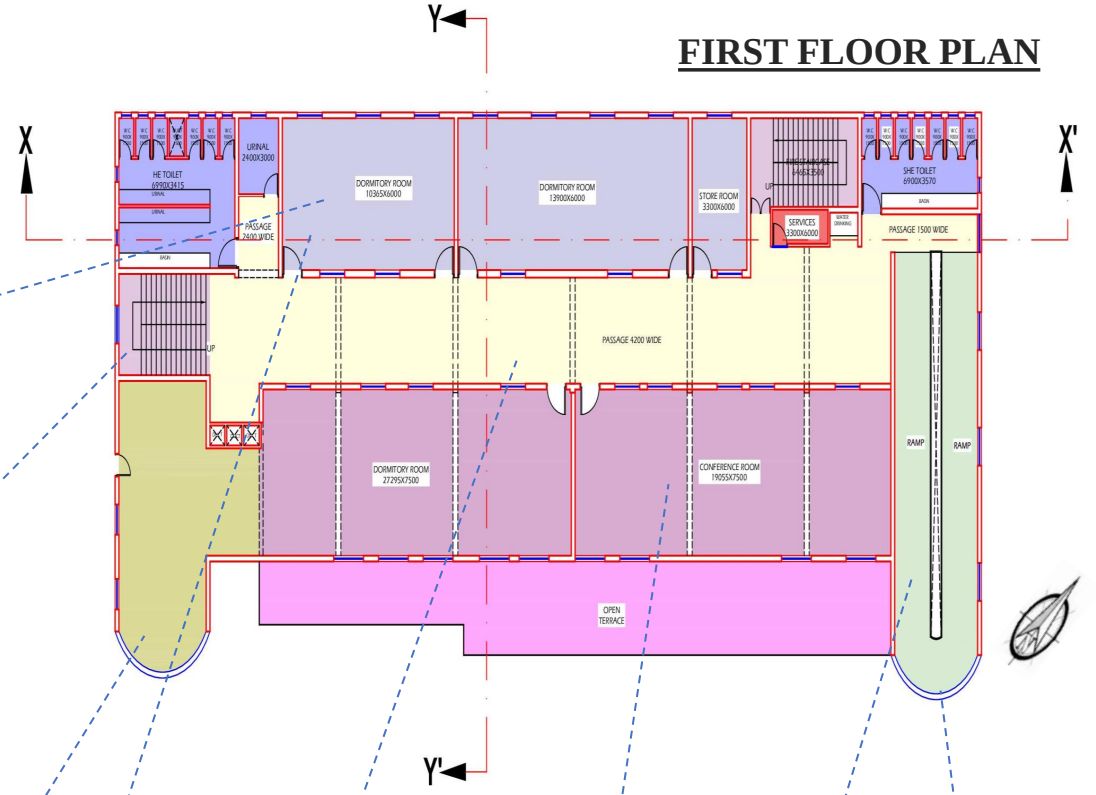
- CONFERENCE ROOM (19055X7500)
- DORMITORY ROOM (27295X7500)
- SHE TOILET (600X3570)
- SERVICES (3300X6000)
- FIRE STAIRCASE (6465X3500)
- STORE ROOM (3300X6000)
- DORMITORY ROOM (13900X6000)
- DORMITORY ROOM (10365X6000)
- URINAL (2400X3000)
- HE TOILET (6990X3415)
- PASSAGE 2400 WIDE

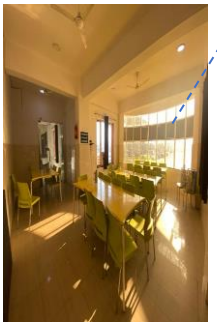
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Dormitory Room



Staircase



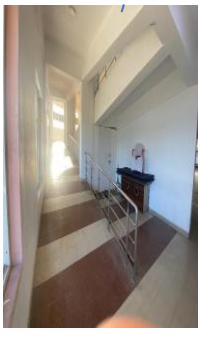


Sitting Space

Dormitory Room

Passage

Confrence Room



Ramp

Ramp Glazing

- **SECOND FLOOR SPCAE**

- DORMITORY ROOM (19055X7500)
- DORMITORY ROOM (27295X7500)
- SHE TOILET (600X3570)
- SERVICES (3300X6000)
- FIRE STAIRCASE (6465X3500)
- STORE ROOM (3300X6000)
- DORMITORY ROOM (13900X6000)
- DORMITORY ROOM (10365X6000)
- URINAL (2400X3000)
- HE TOILET (6990X3415)
- PASSAGE 2400 WIDE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Dormitory Room

Dormitory Room

Service Duct

Dormitory Room

Dormitory Room

Toilets

Dormitory Room

Toilets

Ramp

Dormitory Room

- **MUMTY FLOOR SPCAE**

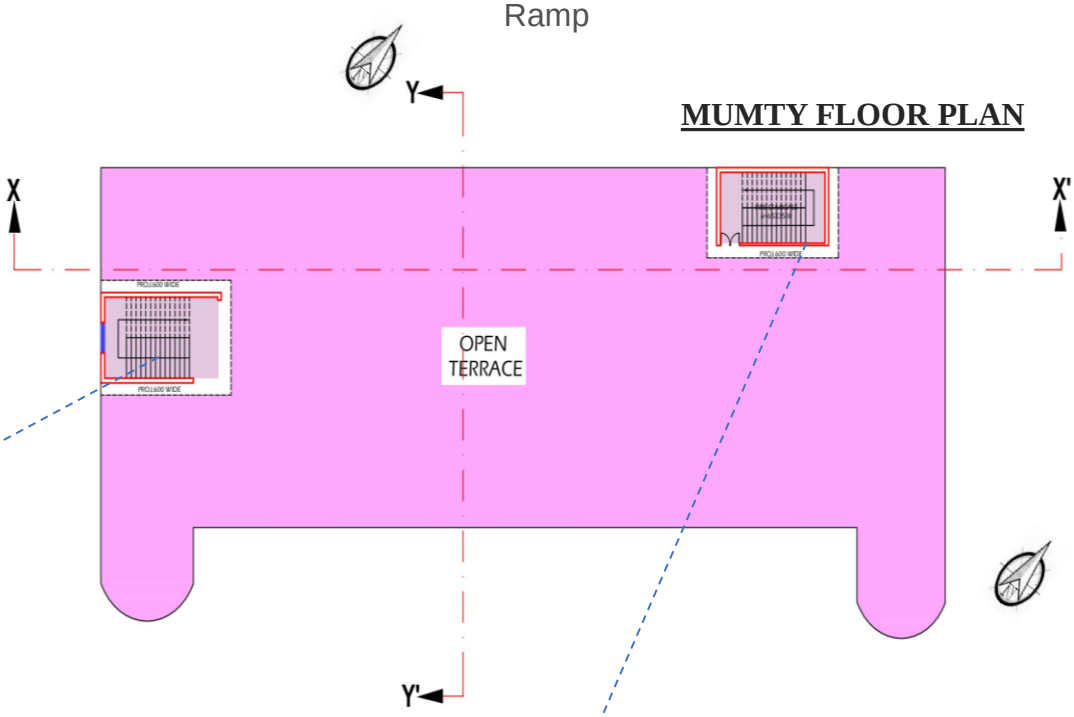
- FIRE STAIRCASE (6465X3500)
- STAIRCASE
- OPEN TERRACE

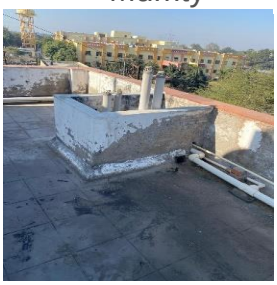
Services Duct

Mumty

Ramp

MUMTY FLOOR PLAN





Duct

Mumty

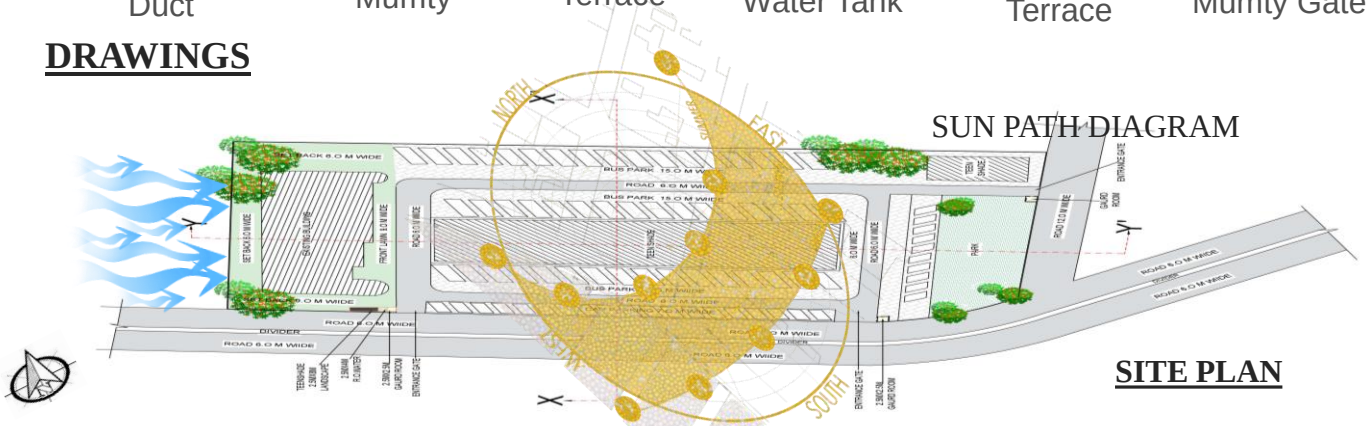
Terrace

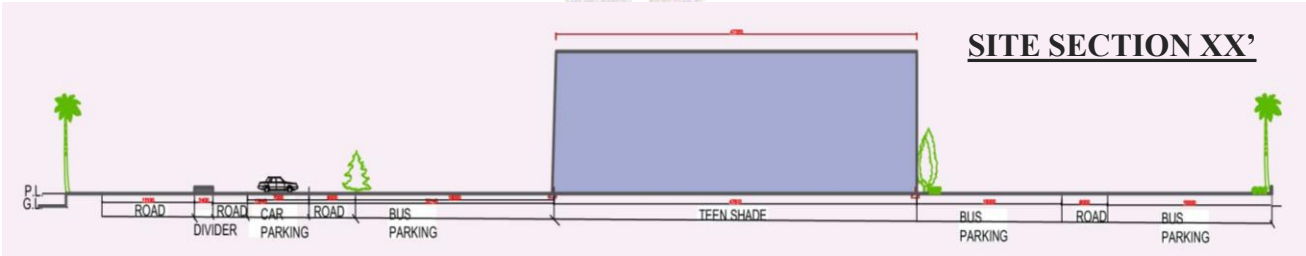
Water Tank

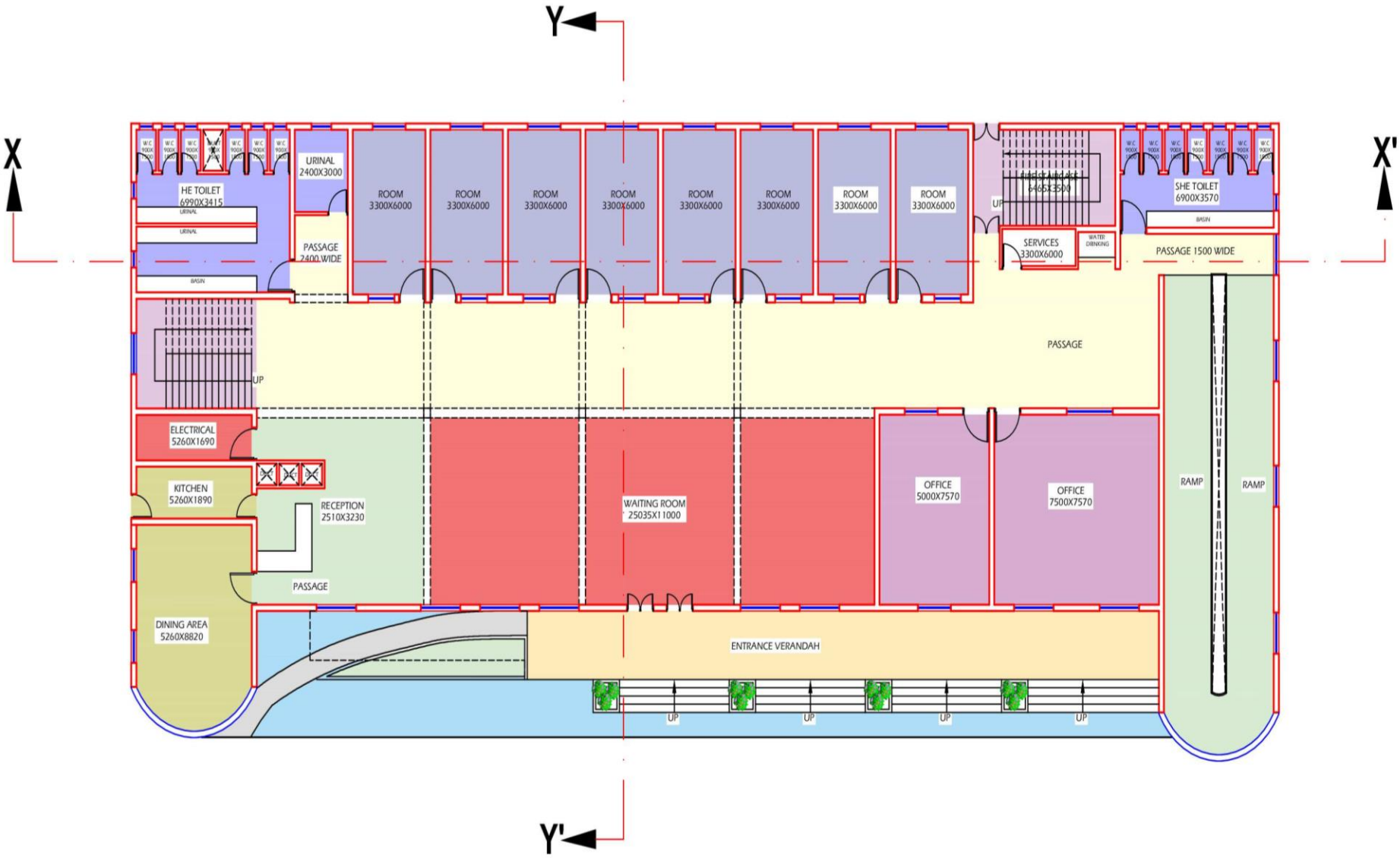
Terrace

Mumty Gate

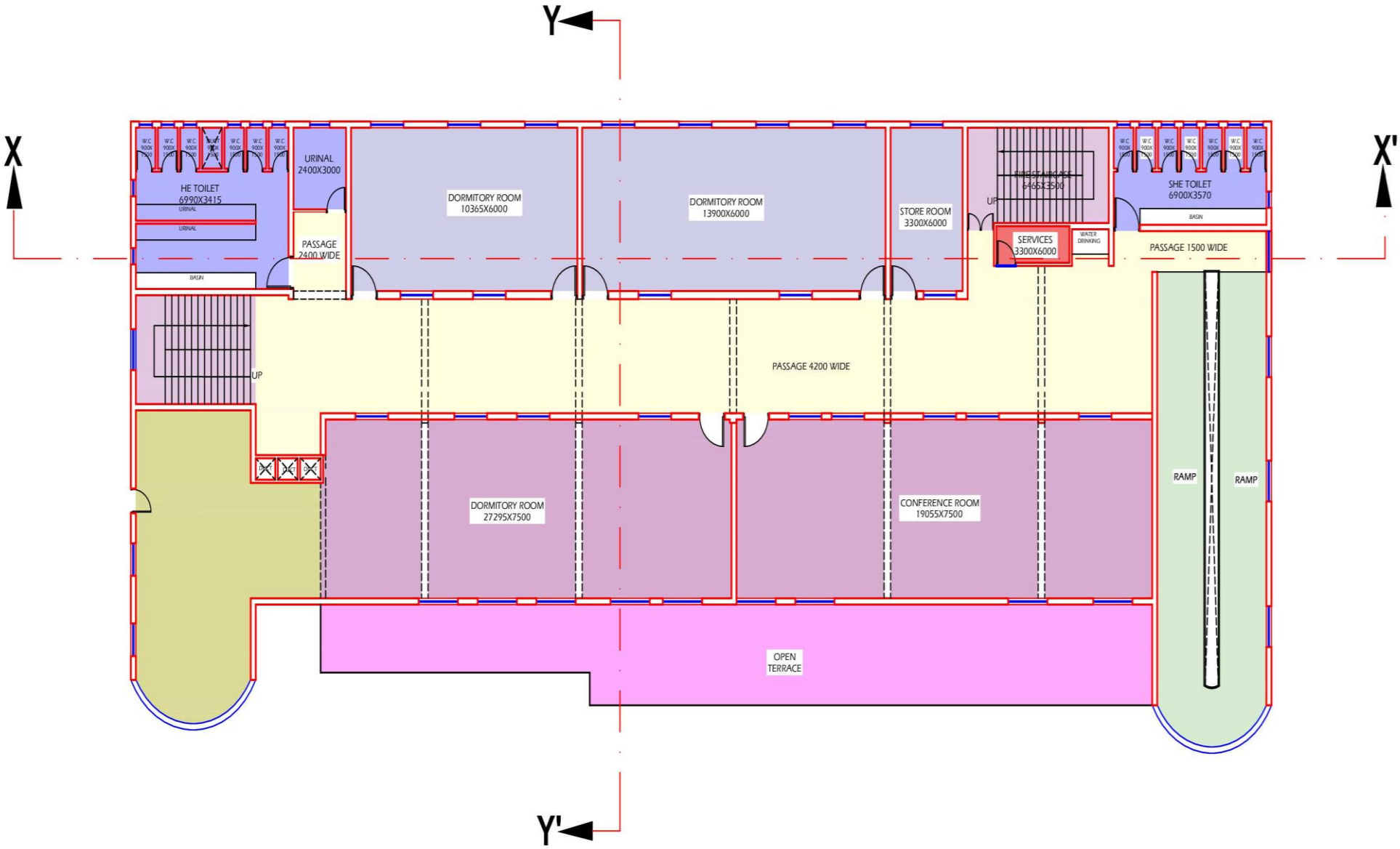
DRAWINGS



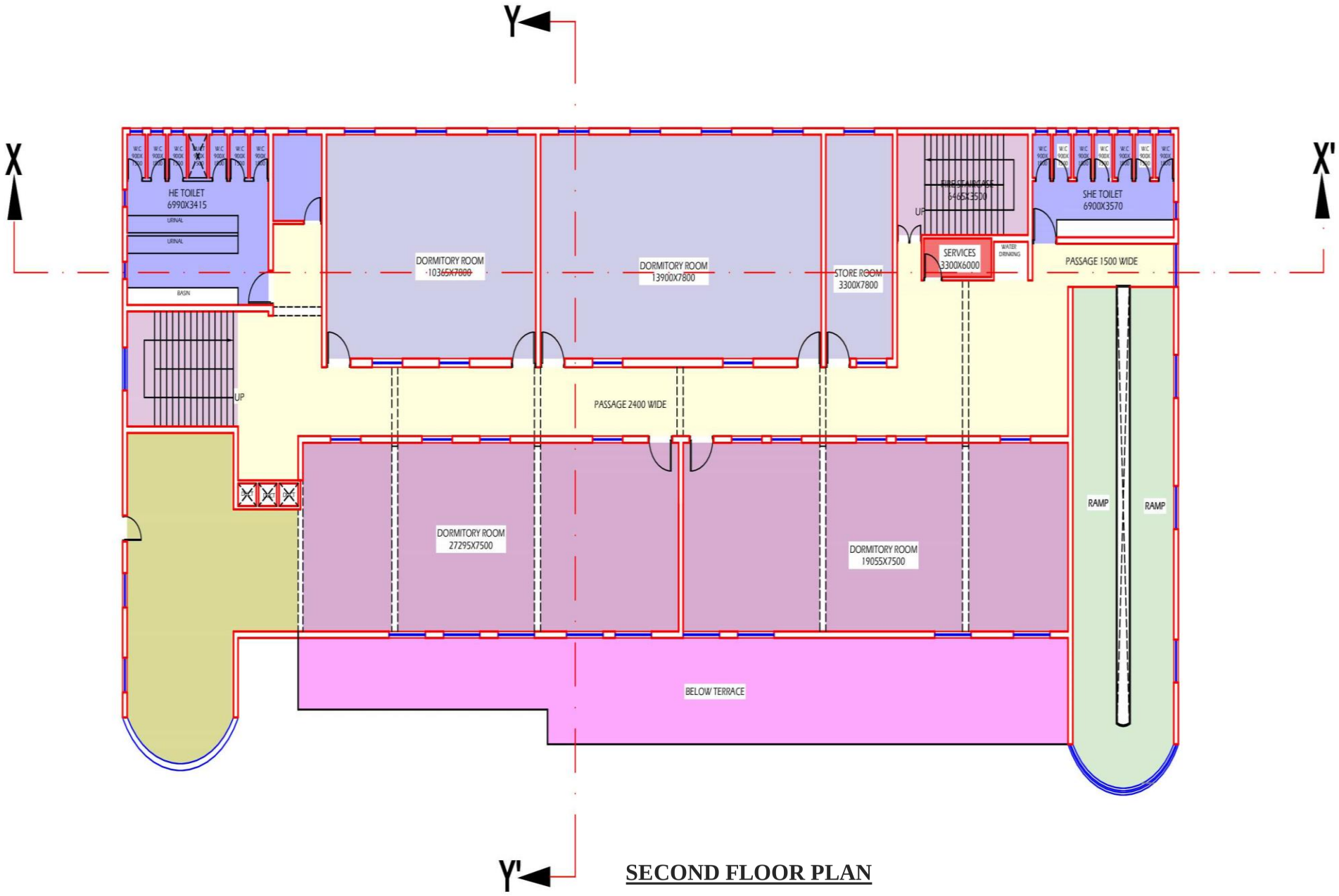




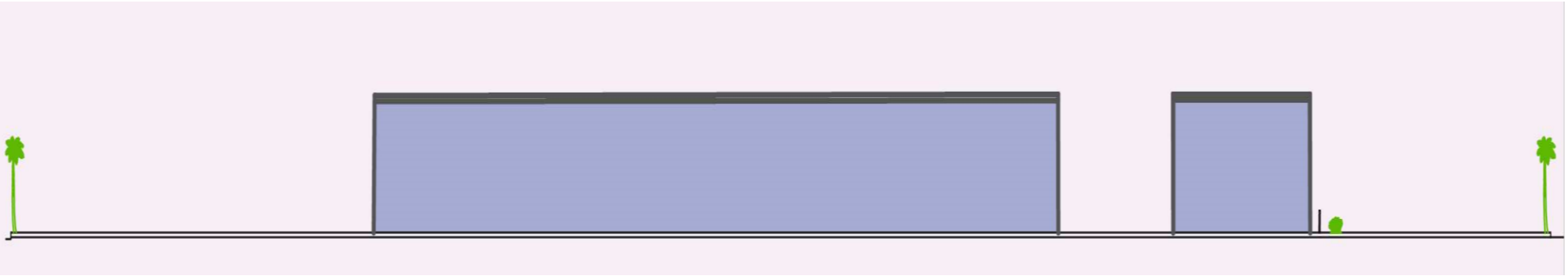
GROND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

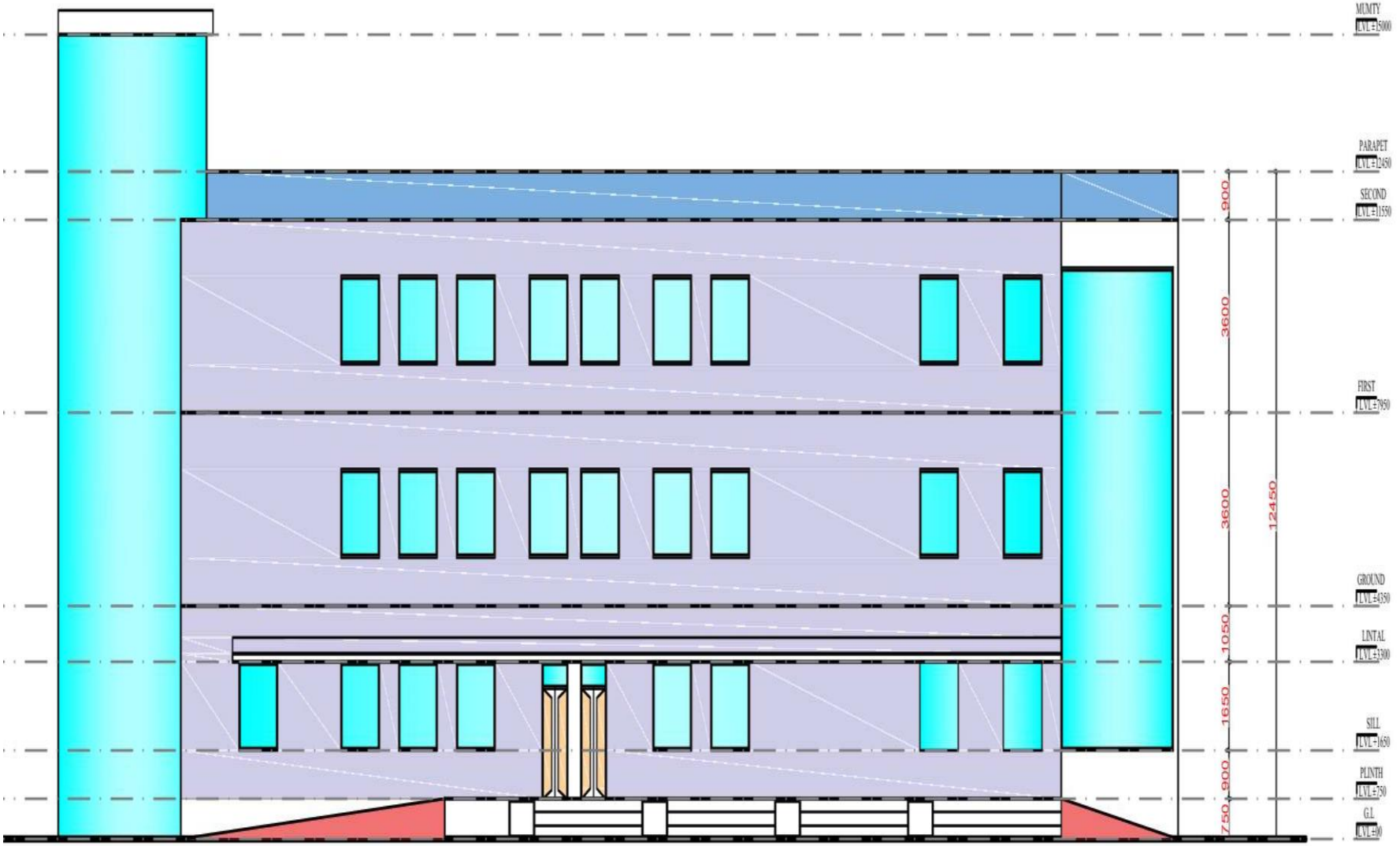


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

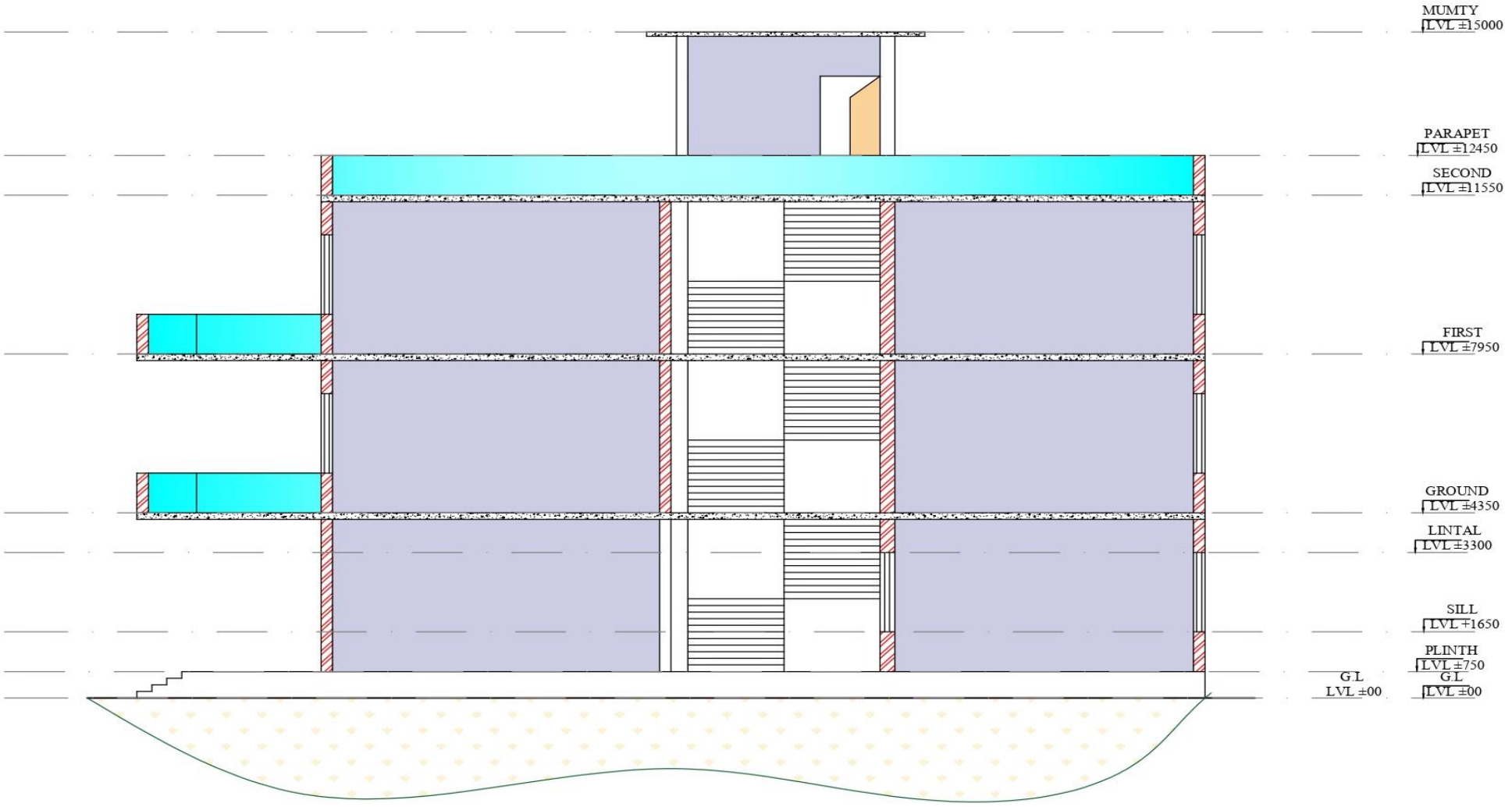


SITE SECTION YY'

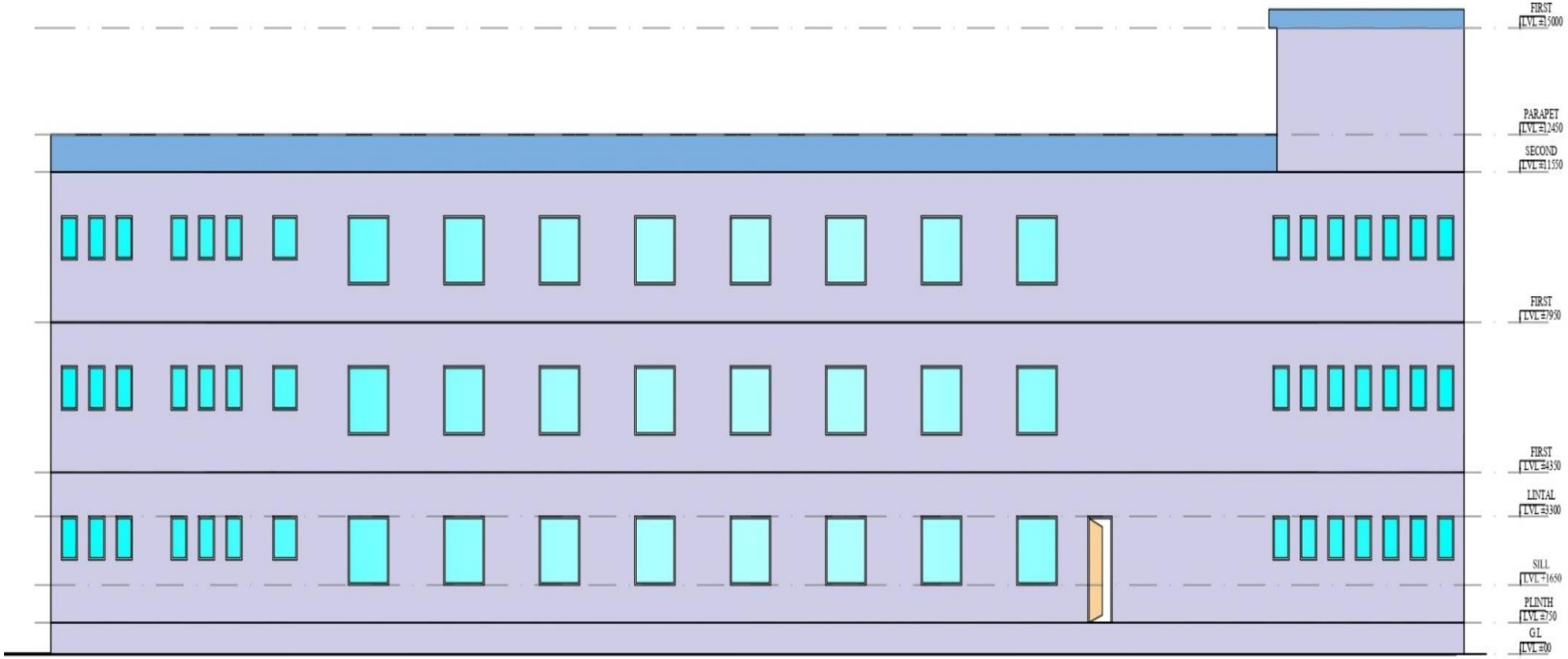
SECTION XX'



FRONT ELEVATION


MUMTY
LVL ±15000
PARAPET
LVL ±12450
SECOND
LVL ±11550
FIRST
LVL ±7950
GROUND
LVL ±4350
LINTAL
LVL ±3300
SILL
LVL ±1650
PLINTH
LVL ±750
G L
LVL ±00
G L
LVL ±00

SECTION YY'



BACK ELEVATION

CASE STUDY-02,TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, RADHA KUND

MATHURA, ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER YAMUNA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF LORD KRISHNA AND IT HAS A GREAT RELIGIOUS SANCTITY AMONG THE HINDUS. IT ALSO HAS ONE OF THE OLDEST HISTORICAL RECORDS. EVEN MATHURA IS MENTIONED IN THE EPIC RAMAYANA. IT IS ON RECORD THAT MATHURA WAS ONE OF THE CAPITALS OF KUSHAN KING KANISHKA (130AD).

- **AREA : 3,329 SQ. KM. (MATHURA DISTRICT)**
- **POPULATION : 20, 95, 578 (2001 CENSUS)**
- **ALTITUDE : 187 METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL.**
- **CLIENT :- Brij Teerth Vikas Parishad (PRASAAD**
- **SCHEME)**
- **LOCATION :- Parikarma Marg, Goverdhan, Mathura**
- **ARCHITECTS :- AR. MAYANK GARG**
- **DESIGN TEAM :- DESIGN ASSOCIATE & Er. Deen Dayal Sharma (MANAGER, DCPL)**
- **CONSULTANTS :- DERA CONSULTANTS PVT LTD**
- **SITE AREA :- 9996 SQ.MT. (2.46 ACRE)**
- **BUILT UP AREA :- 1350 SQ.MT.**
- **COMPLETION YEAR :- 2022**
- **SITE ENGINEER :-ER. LALIT KUMAR**
- **CLIMATE :- Tropical Climate**
- **CATEGORY :- Public Use**
- **FLOOR :- G+1**
- **BUILDING USE :- Public Use Building**
- **BUILDING NAME:- Tourist facilitation Centre**
- **F.A.R.:- 1.50**
- **MAX. GROUND COVERAGE :- 35%**
- **TOPOLOGY :- Flat**
- **ORIENTATION :- SE FACING**
- **QUARDINATES :- 27°31’09”N 77°29’10"E**

SET BACK-

- **FRONT (SE) SET BACK :- 21 M**
- **SIDE (SW) SET BACK :- 12 M**
- **SIDE (NE) SET BACK :- …. M**
- **REAR (NW) SET BACK :- …. M**

HOW TO APPROACH

Mathura Junction (North Central Railway)(25 km.) and Mathura Cantt. (North Eastern Railway)(29km.)

Kheria, Agra-92 km.

Nearest Distance From Taxi Stand 300m

Neengaon Bus Station (5.7km.)

- **VEGETATION** - Site situated near the banks of holy river Yamuna so land good environment, natural vegetation and also having 44 trees on the site.

SOIL - Site has alluvial soil with some undifferentiated soil, due to the Yamuna river deposition over the long period of time.
Its particles have a mixture of both coarse and fine loamy soil, bearing capacity 25T/metre cube.

LANDMARKS NEAR SITE

RADHA KUND

SHYAM KUND

GOVARDHAN TEMPLE

RADHA DAMODAR TEMPLE

DRAINAGE - Particular site have the proper drainage channel is underground along the road, maintained by local municipal corporation and site also have Septic Tank.

ELECTRICITY - There is a sub station near Radha Knd Chauraha, 600 mtr distance approx., proper road light also available.

- Surface Parking with Parking capacity –Buses and cars
- Stand-by generator Supply and Uninterruptible Power Supply
- Rain Water Harvesting System
- Fresh Water and Treated Water Supply
- Over Head Tanks
- Emergency exits for easy evacuation

LOCATION PLAN

INDIA MAP

U.P. MAP

MATHURA,VRINDVAN DISTRICT MAP

GOOGLE EARTH VIEW

Pagal Baba Mandir

Shri Barshavanabi Math

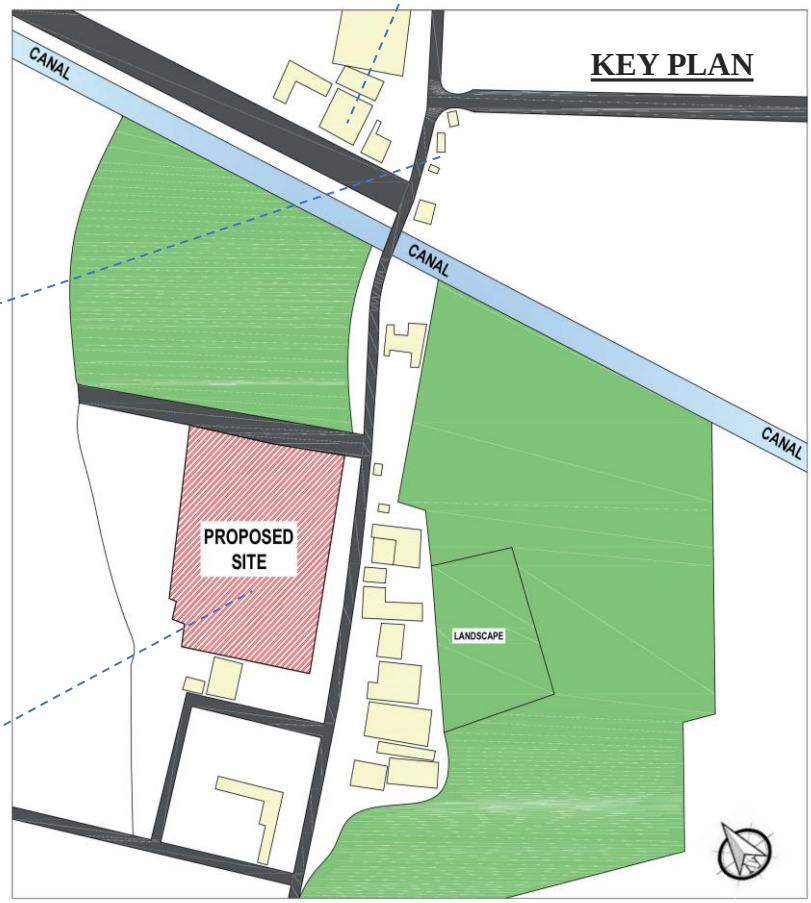
Canal

Vaishno Devi RadhaKund

Road Side Market

Dharmsala

TFC Radha Kund



DISTANCE FROM IMPORTANT PLACES

• SHYAM KUND	600MM.
• CENOTAPH OF MAHARAJ RAMKISHAN	2.0KM.
• KUSUM SAROVAR	1.9 KM.
• DWARKADHISH TEMPLE	25 KM
• SHRI KRISHNA JANMABHOOMI TEMPLE	24 KM.
• GOVARDHAN HILL(GIRI RAJ)	3 K.M.
• KANS QUILA	24.5 KM.
• RADHA DAMODAR TEMPLE	700 M.

SITE SURROUNDING

Landscape

Back Set Back

Electric Light

Pathways

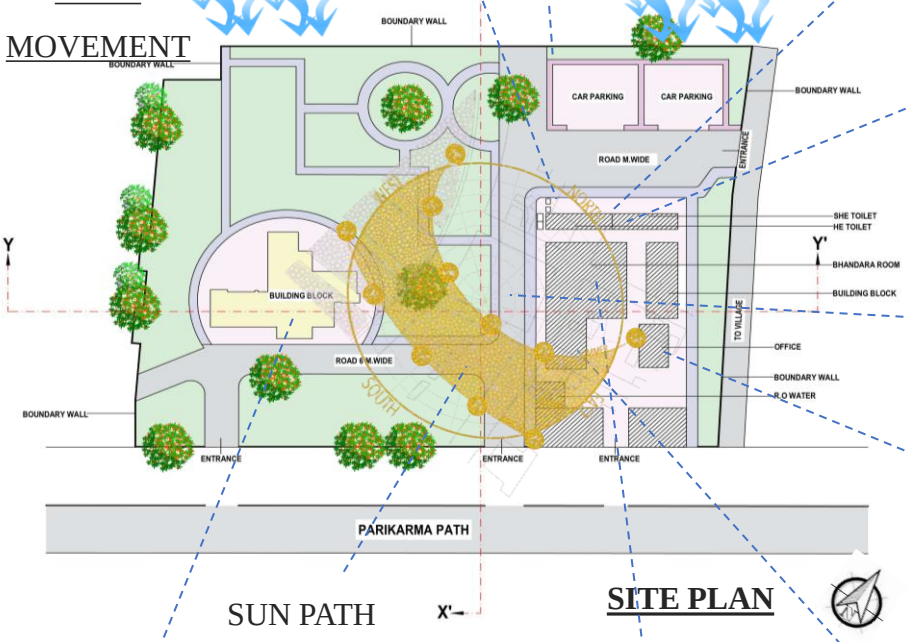
Back side

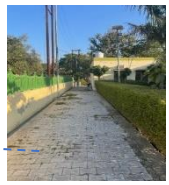
Transformer

WIND MOVEMENT

Toilet

Mandir





Road

Police Chauki

Office

Chauraha

SUN PATH DIAGRAM

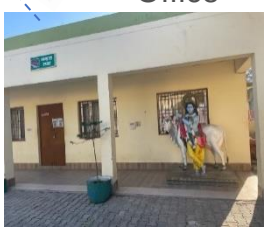
SITE PLAN

Mandir

TFC Radha Kund

Pathways

Teen Shade



Bhandara Room

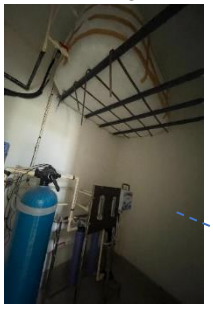
GROUND FLOOR SPCAE

- ELECTRICAL ROOM (4100X3000) ,CANTEEN AREA(7220X4800)
- DORMITORY (5200X8140) , UTILITY (3530X1650)
- TOILET (2400X3000) , KITCHEN (2565X4800)
- DRESS ARE (2400X3175) , STORE (2565X2100)
- DORMITORY (8200X3900)
- TOILET (3000X1500)
- DRESS AREA (3745X1500)
- TOILET (2170X1730)
- OFFICE (8200X3900)
- ENTRANCE ROOM (7220X4800)
- TOILET (1800X3000)

Building Block

TFC Radha Kund

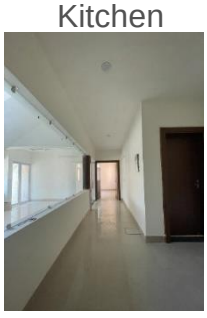
Utility



Electrical Room

Kitchen

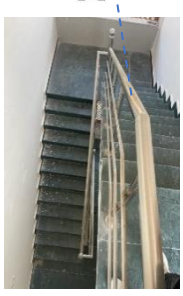
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



Passage

Toilet

Entrance Lobby



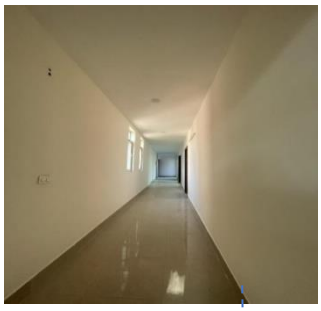
Stair

Lobby

- **FIRST FLOOR SPCAE**

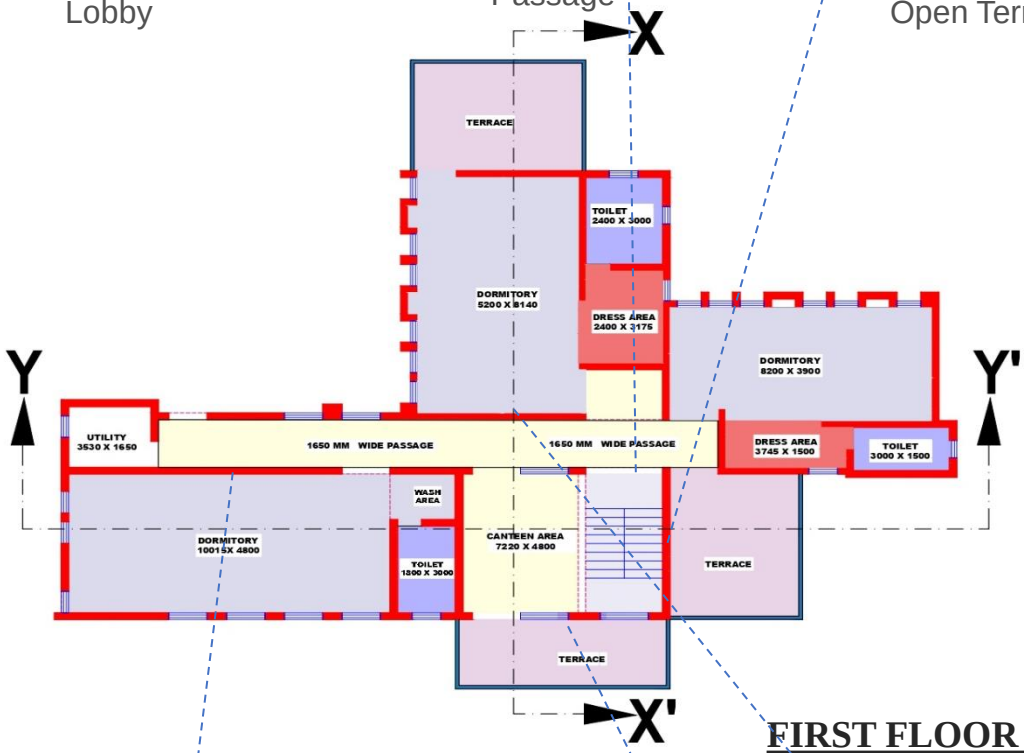
- TERRACE
- DORMITORY(5200X8140)
- TOILET (2400X3000)
- DRESS AREA (2400X3175)
- DORMITORY (8200X3900)
- TOILET (3000X1500)
- CANTEEN AREA (7220X4800)
- WASH AREA
- TOILET (1800X3000)
- DORMITORY (10015X4800)
- UTILITY (3530X1650)

Lobby



Passage

Open Terrace



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PAssage

Waiting

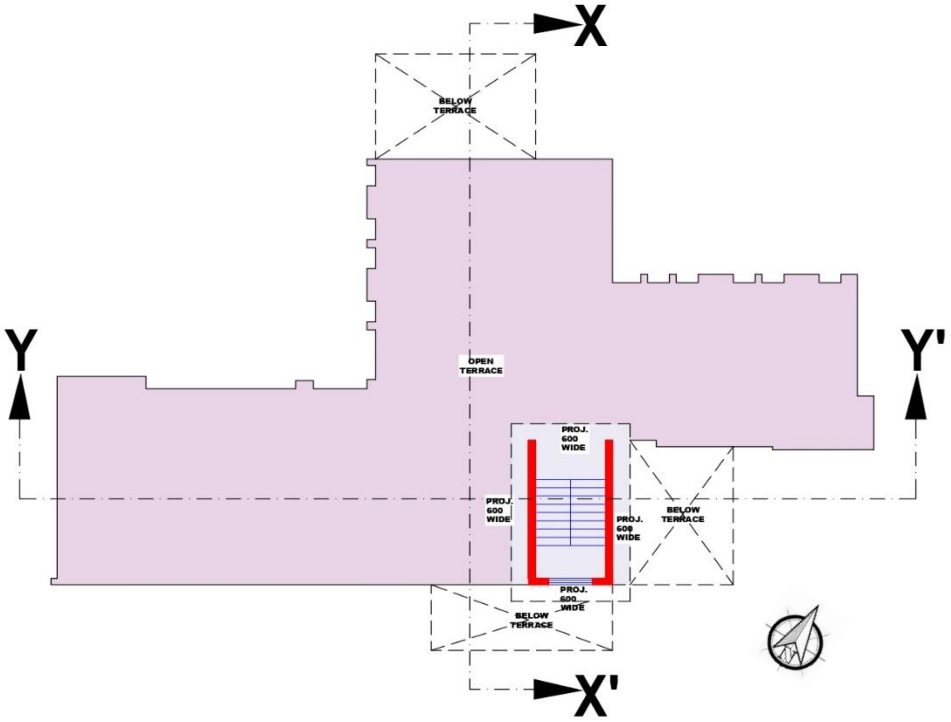
Jali

Dormitory





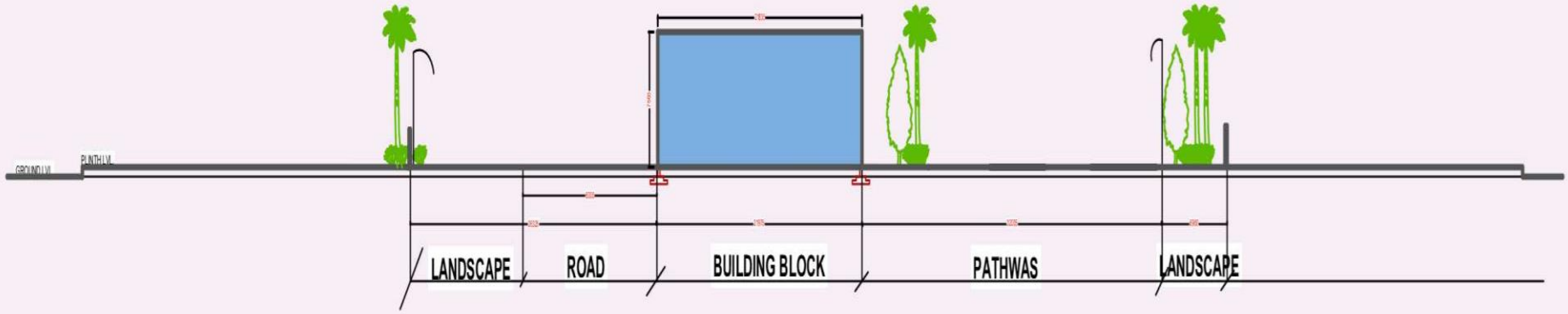


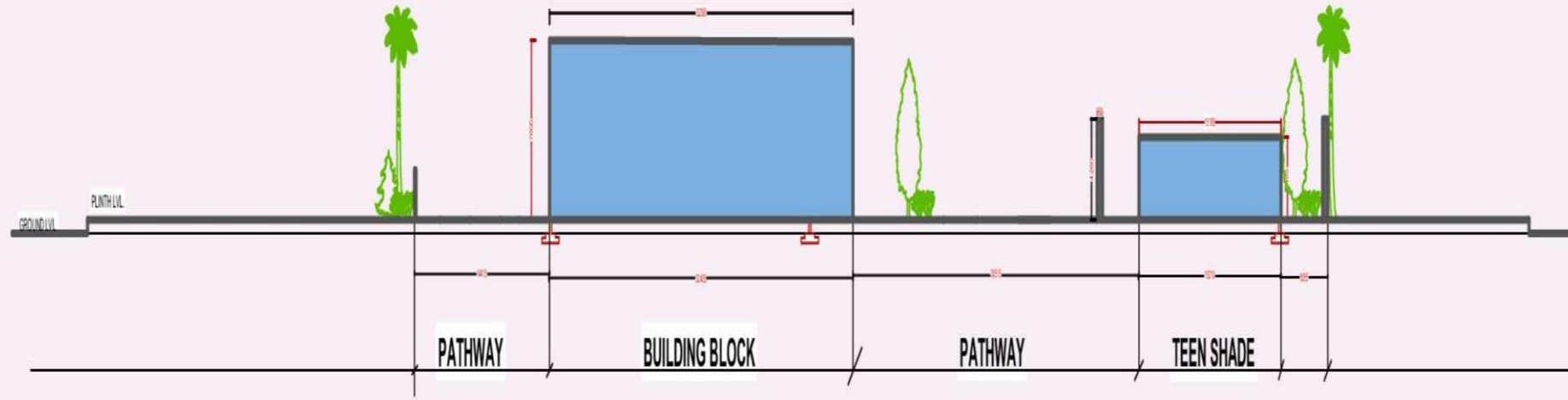
MUMTY FLOOR PLAN

MATERIAL USED IN BUILDING

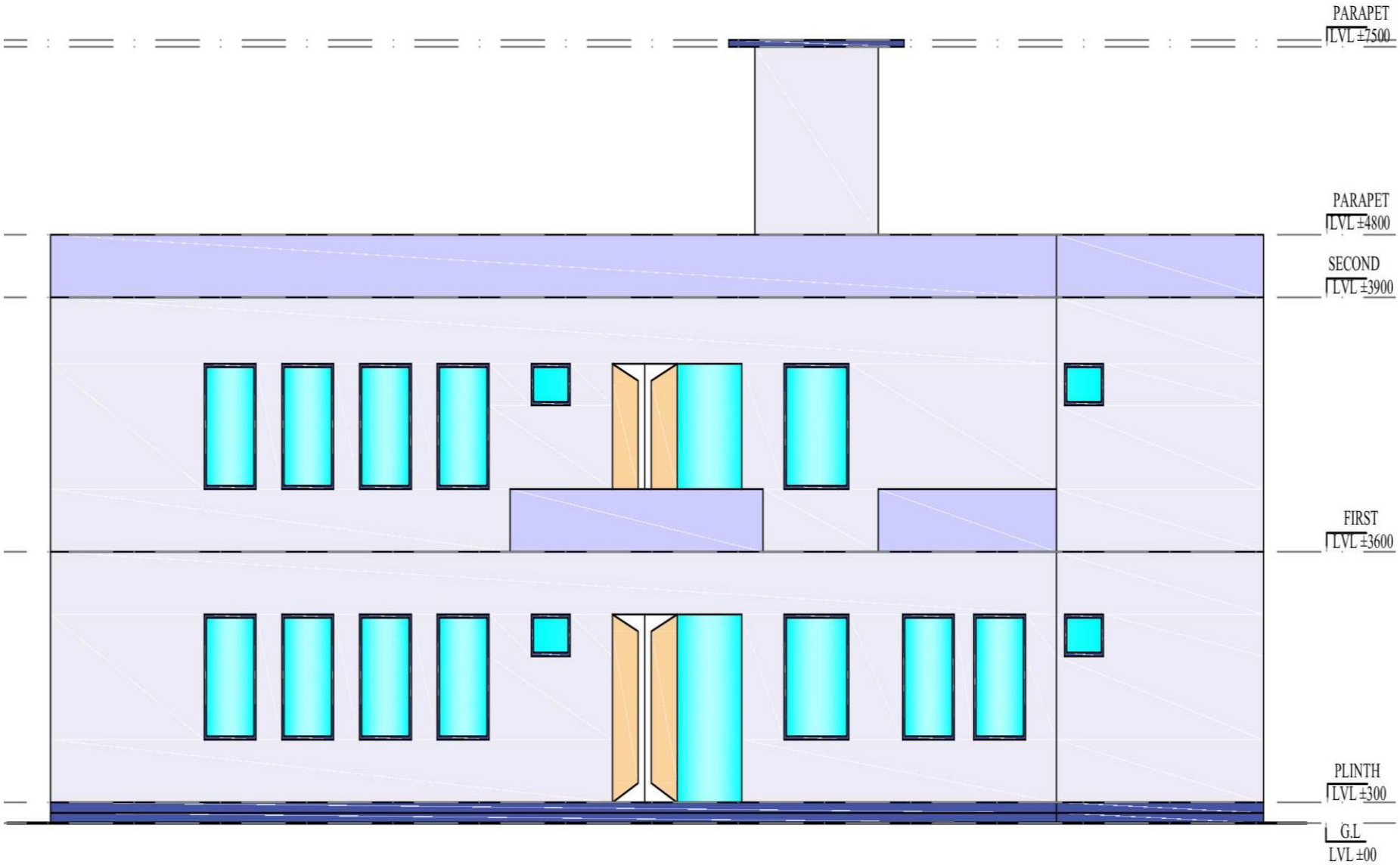
- Locally available material are innotively used for construction.
- The main spaces are made of bricks, finished with lime, and are covered by asbestos free cement sheet roof, and paved with stones floor.
- Adjacent working area have lime floor and stone slab roofs.



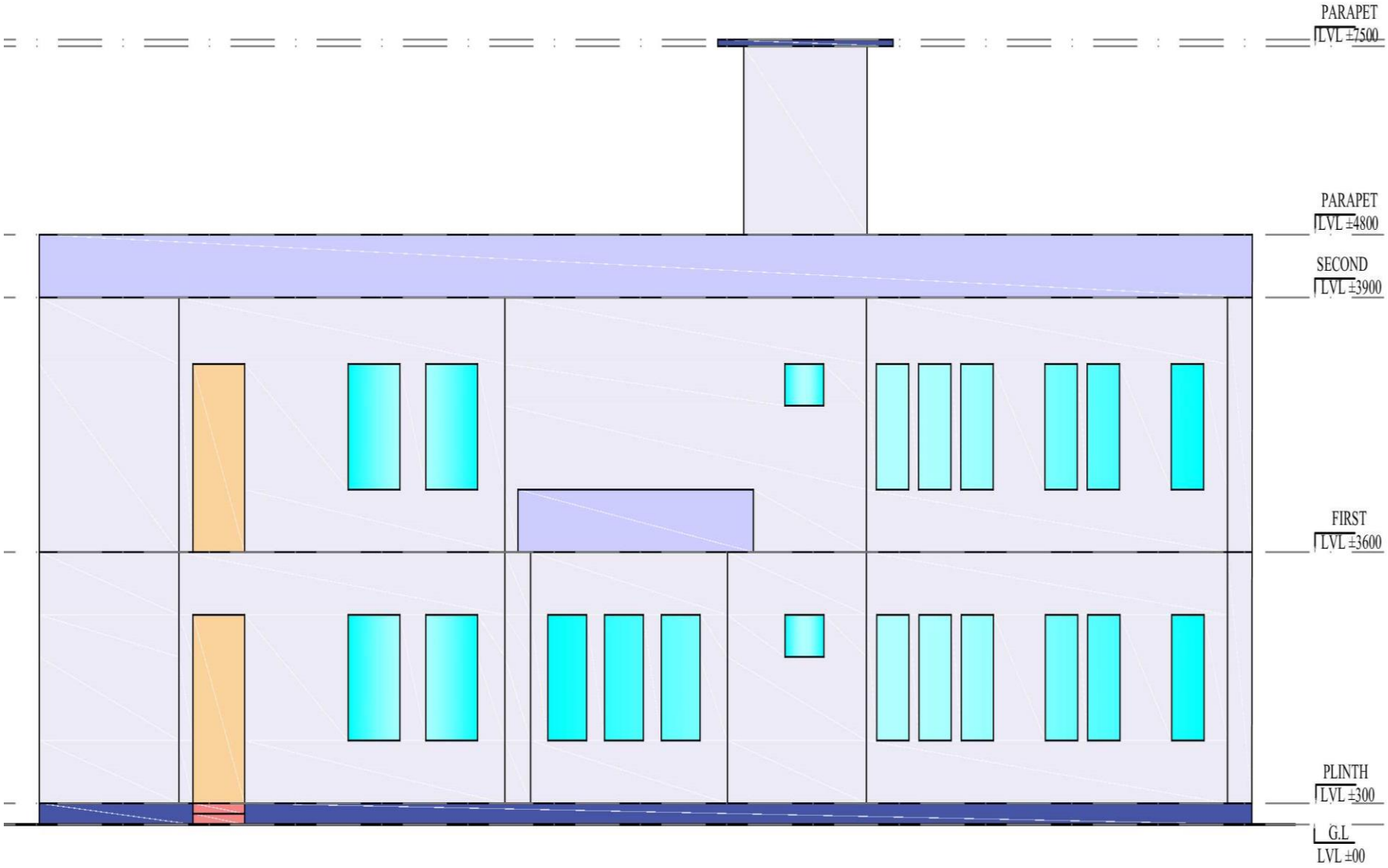
SITE SECTION XX’



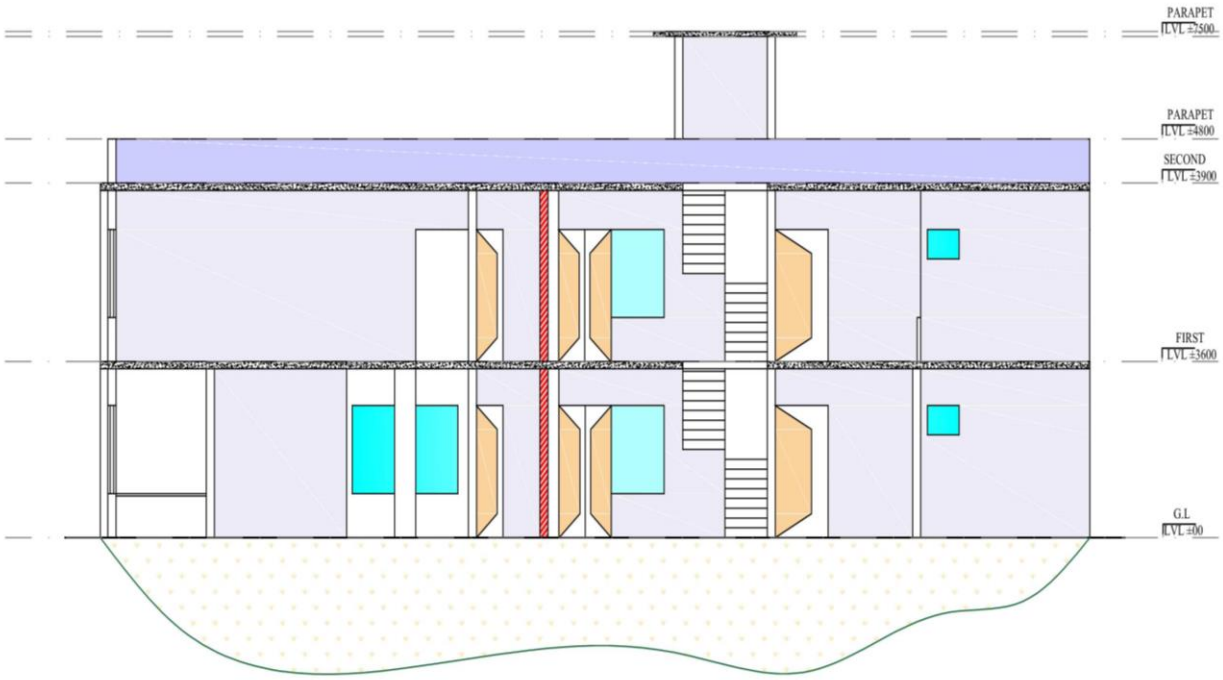
SITE SECTION YY’



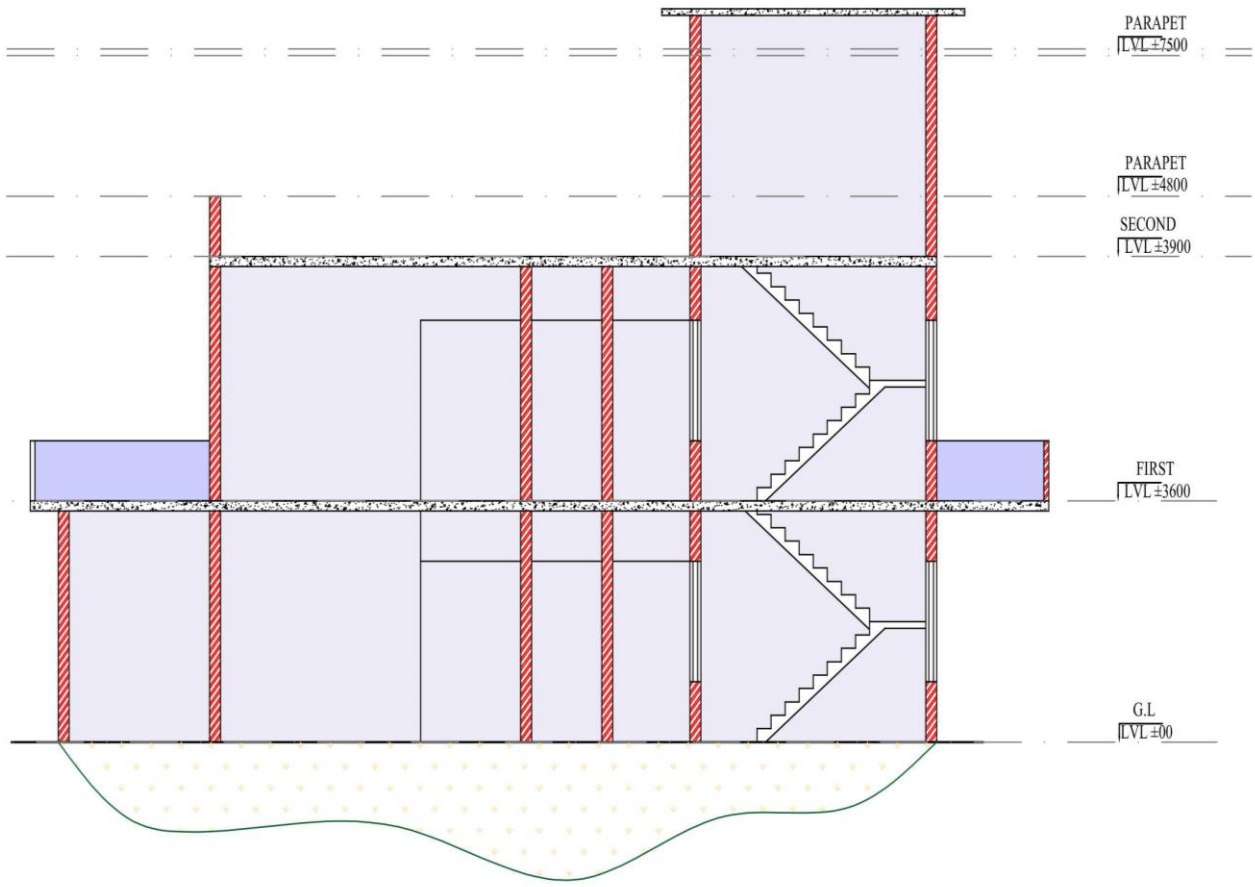
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION YY’



SECTION XX’

CONCEPT

GRIHA CONCEPT

Name: GRIHA is an acronym for Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment.
Country: INDIA
Established: 2007

- **GRIHA is a Sanskrit word meaning – "Abode"**
- A innovative tool for sustainable development by the united nations , a tool for implementing renewable energy in the building sector by 'The Climate Reality project'- an organization founded by **Mr. Al Gore**; and **UNEP-SBCI** has developed the **"Common Carbon Metric"** (kWhr/sq m/annum), for international building energy data collection -based on inputs from GRIHA (among others).

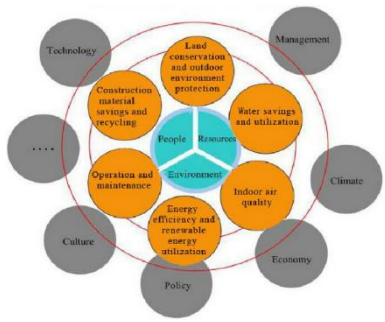
OBJECTIVE OF GRIHA

Minimize a building's resource consumption, waste generation, and overall ecological impact
Evaluates the environmental performance of a building holistically over its entire life cycle, thereby providing a definitive standard for what constitutes a green building.

- Based on accepted energy and environmental principles, seeks to strike a balance between the established practices and emerging concepts.
- Reduced energy consumption without sacrificing the comfort level.
- Reduced destruction of natural areas, habitats, and biodiversity, and reduced soil loss from erosion etc.

GREEN BUILDING

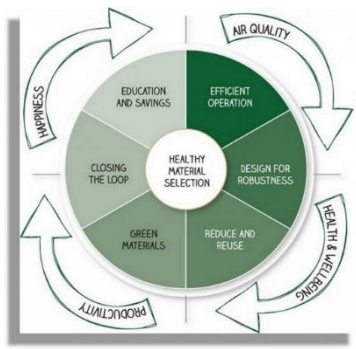
A 'green' building is a building that, in its design, construction or operation, reduces or eliminates negative impacts, and can create positive impacts, on our climate and natural environment. Green buildings preserve precious natural resources and improve our quality of life.



Rating	Points
5-star	86 above
4-star	71-85
3-star	56-70
2-star	41-55
1-star	25-40

GOAL OF GREEN BUILDING

- To help to sustain the environment without disrupting the natural habitats around it.
- To promote a better planet earth, and a better place for us all to live Reduce trash, pollution and degradation of environment.
- Create a sound indoor environment for living and working purpose.



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- Create a sound indoor environment for living and working purpose.

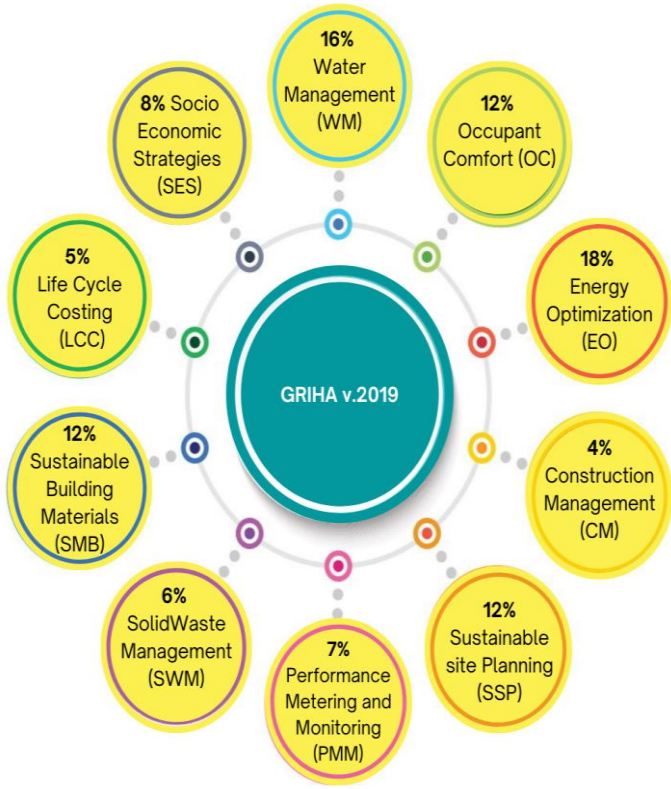
FIVE 'R' PHILOSOPHY

- **REFUSE**:- To blindly technologies, products,adopt etc. international Especially in trends, materials, areas where local substitutes are available.
- **REDUCE**:- The dependence on high energy products, systems, processes, etc.
- **REUSE**:- Materials, products, traditional technologies so as to reduce the costs incurred in designing buildings.
- **RECYCLE**:- All possible wastes generated from the building site, during construction, operation and demolition.
- **REINVENT**:- Engineering systems, designs and practices such that India creates global examples that the world can follow rather than India following the international examples.

GRIHA V2019

Today, buildings have evolved into a diverse array of typologies designed to meet the highly specific requirements of the people who live and work in them. Over time, with our growing technological skills, these buildings have also been increasingly designed and operated to place exorbitant demands on natural resources, such as land, water, and energy, to mention a few. Therefore, incorporation of sustainable practices in building design and operation is no longer a choice but a necessity for a sustainable future.

The GRIHA v.2015 has undergone an extensive revision to account for the ongoing advancements in the highly dynamic construction sector. This version (i.e. GRIHA v2019) integrates concepts like life cycle cost analysis, life cycle analysis, and water performance index to name a few. This version has taken into consideration the incorporation of user experience, market feedback, and enhanced ease of implementation and adoption.



GRIHA ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA) assesses a building on 30 parameters divided into 11 sections.

They are:

1. Sustainable site planning
•Green infrastructure
•Low-impact design
•UHIE-mitigation designs

2. Construction management
•Pollution control- air and soil
•Preserving topsoil
•Adopting best practices for construction management

3. Energy efficiency
•Optimizing energy consumption
•Using renewable energy
•Using materials with low GWP (Global Warming Potential) and ODP (Ozone Depleting Potential)

4. The comfort of the occupant
•Visual comfort
•Thermal comfort
•Internal air quality

5. Water management
•Reducing water demand
•Treating wastewater
•Managing/ storing rainwater
•Self-sufficiency and water quality analysis

6. Solid waste management
•Waste management methods
after the occupation
•The on-site organic waste treatment facility

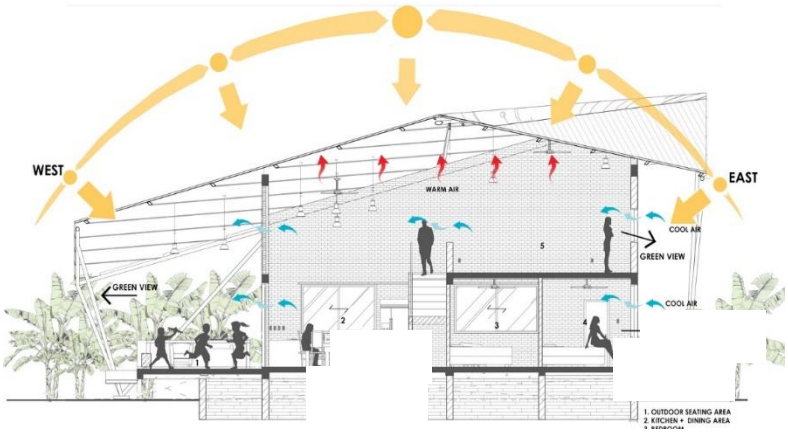
7. Use of environmentally-friendly building materials
•Using green alternatives for construction
•Life Cycle Assessment and reducing global warming potential
•Using alternate materials for developing the external site

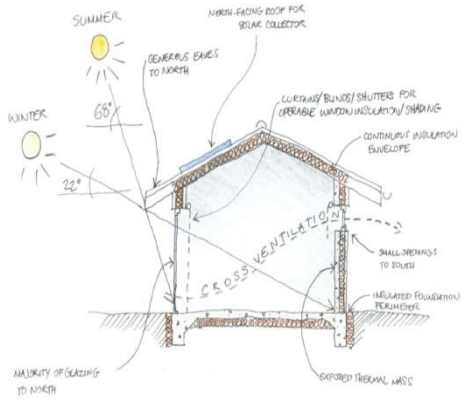
8. Performance Monitoring
•Commissioning for final rating
•Smart metering
•Protocol for operation and maintenance

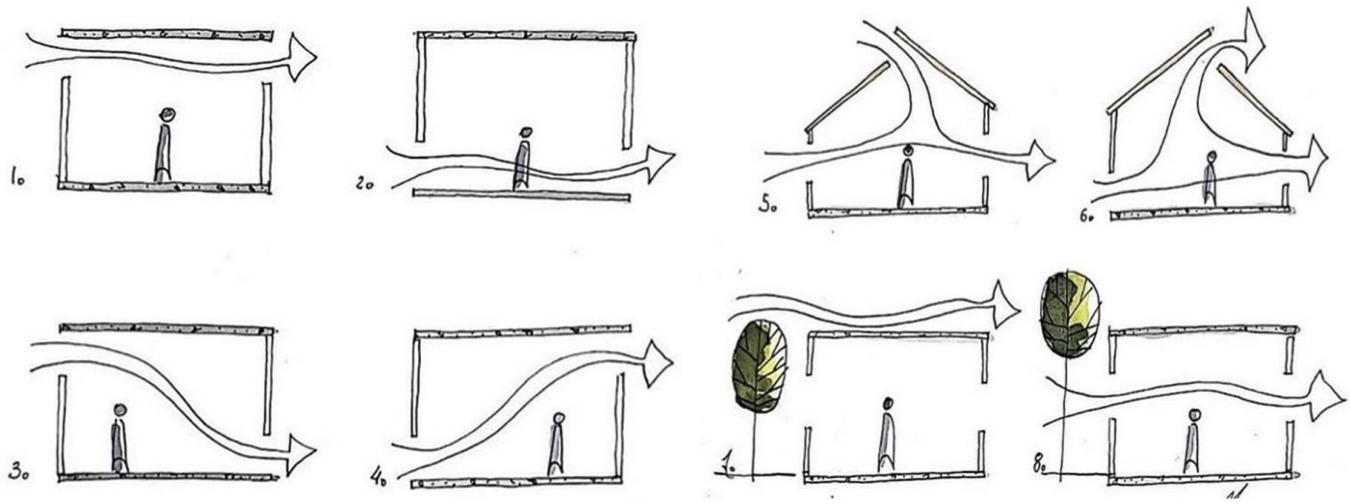
9. Socio-economic parameters
•Sanitation and workplace safety of workers involved in construction activities
•Accessibility
•Facilities for service staff
•Favourable social impact

10. Analysis of life cycle costing

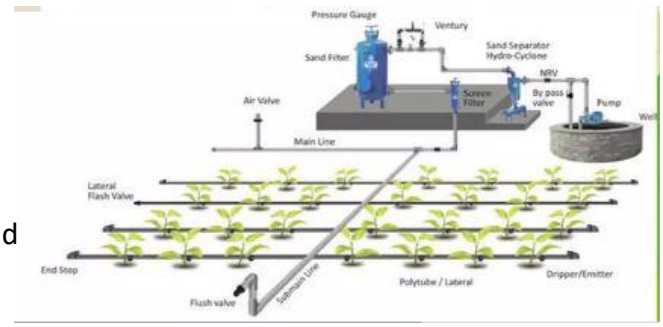
Climate Responsive Architecture- makes use of free energy in the form of heat and light. The core concept is that comfort is delivered in close connection with the environment's dynamic variables.







To reduce landscape water requirements

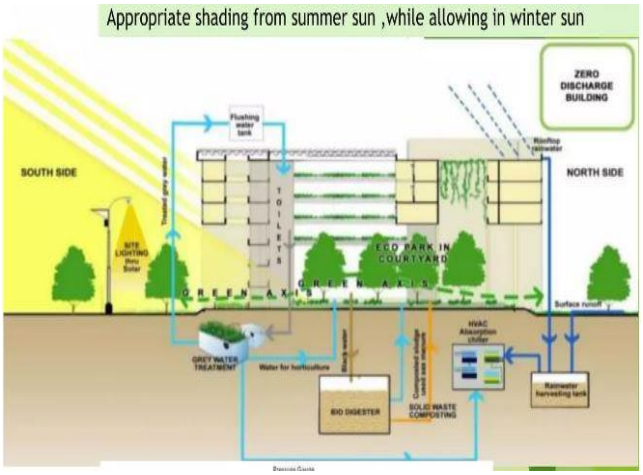


Drip irrigation

- Use of native species of shrubs and trees having low water demand in landscapping
- Low lawn areas so as to reduce water demand
- Reuse of treated water for irrigation

Reduce water use in building

1. Dual flushing cistern
2. Low discharge fixtures
3. Waste water treatment
4. Reuse of treated water for irrigation and cooling towers of HVAC
5. Rain water harvesting - efficient water use during construction
6. Drip irrigation
7. Use of curing compound.



ENERGY STUDIES & SUSTAINABILITY

To achieve Ecofriendly, sustainability & Leed we have to use some renewable sources of energy also recyclable materials here some of them used in the project

1- Solar Energy
2- Water Energy
3- Wind Energy
4- Bio Fuel

DESIGN KEYWORDS

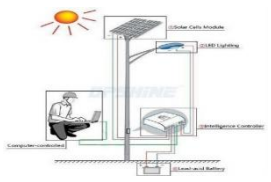
1- Solar Energy

A- Using Solar Sun Shading



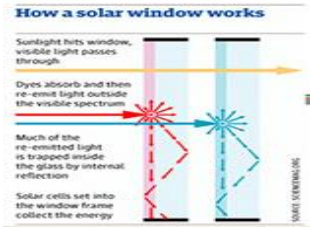

B- Using Solar Light & Sports

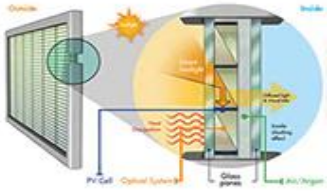


C- Shading (Parking Green Roof – Sea Water Station

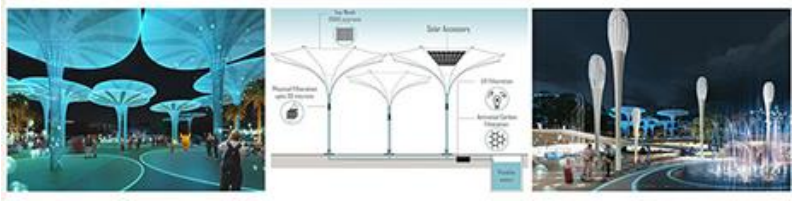

D- Transparent Solar Glass Panel





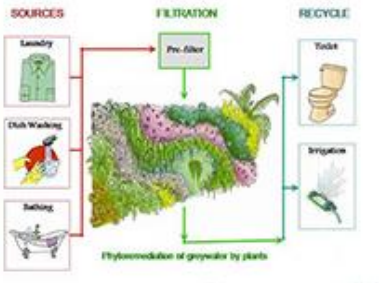
2- WATER ENERGY

A- Using Water Collector For Rainwater



C- Use Save Water Brick

B- Reuse Greywater



CONCEPT OF TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE

Water Management:

GRIHA base case has been demonstrated in the building water demand by installing efficient low-flow fixtures.
Gunny bags were used for curing of columns and ponding technique was used for curing of slabs.
• 100% storm water is being recharged into the ground through rain water recharge system

Waste Management:

• Multi-colored bins have been provided for segregation of dry & wet waste.
• Central waste collection area will be provided for storage of segregated waste on site.
• Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR) technology Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) of 1,000 kLD will be installed on site.
• Organic waste composter of 2,000 kg/ day has will be installed on site.
• A dedicated place has been provided in the basement to store segregated waste prior to disposal.

NET ZERO DESIGN

1. IPB reduces energy requirements by 70% overall by conventional
2. N-S orientation - Limiting WWR (Window to wall ratios)
3. Insulation on wall and roof
4. Extensive greenery to reduce heat load
5. Maximizing day lighting to reduce lighting Loads
6. Extremly low lighting power density -5 w/sqm
7. Planning to minimize AC loads (keeping open atrium for cross ventilation, non conditioned lobbies)
1. Efficient HVAC with screw chillers, VFD'S, Chilled beams
2. Ground based heat exchanger for condenser water
3. Energy efficient appliances (5 star BEE - Bureau of energy efficiency)
4. Remote Computing-thin client servers
5. SPV's for the remaining load

NORTH

The North direction is important **to determine the direction of the sun and the direction of the wind in that environment**. This two parameter is important to determine Daylighting, Ventilation, heating and cooling with a building.
There are three types of the north: **True north, Grid north, and Magnetic north**.

Reducing environmental impact

Buildings represent a large part of energy, electricity, water and materials consumption. As of 2020, they account for 37% of global energy use and energy-related CO2 emissions, which the United Nations estimate contributed to 33% of overall worldwide emissions. Including the manufacturing of building materials, the global CO_2 emissions were 39%. If new technologies in construction are not adopted during this time of rapid growth, emissions could double by 2050, according to the United Nations Environment Program.

Sustainable Building Materials:

AAC (Aerated Autoclaved Cement) blocks with 68% fly ash content have been used for walling in the project.

• Reduction of 62% in embodied energy by using Concrete blocks in the structural system.

• Vitrified tiles, Kota stone, ceramic tiles and rubber tiles have been used as flooring materials in the project.

• Pozzolana Portland cement with 35% pozzolana content by weight has been used in plaster and masonry mortar.

• Pozzolana Portland cement with 34% pozzolana content by weight has been used in structural concrete.

• Use of low energy flooring, false ceiling and paneling has been demonstrated.

MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

- Ready Mix Concrete with PPC having more than 30% fly ash content - Fly ash brick.
- Stone available in nearby area for Terrazzo flooring
- AAC blocks.
- Renewable bamboo jute composite material for door frames & shutters.
- UPVC windows with hermetically sealed double using low heat transmittance index glass.
- Use of high reflectance terrace tiles for low heat ingress.
- Avoided aluminum as it has high embedded energy.
- Sandstone jaalis, stone and ferro-cement jaalis
- Grass paver blocks for ground water recharge.
- Light shelves for bringing in diffused light.
- MOLECUESSE
- SEALED SPACE
- GLASS AS SPACER
- POLYISOBUTYLENE
- THIMARY SEAL
- SILICONE
- SECONDARY SEAL

Good orientation of a green building

As with massing for visual comfort, buildings should usually be oriented **east-west** rather than north-south. This orientation lets you consistently harness daylight and control glare along the long faces of the building.

Apart from maximizing the power of the sun, **proper orientation can help take advantage of other elements that increase energy efficiency**.

Sustainable Site Planning:

1. Air pollution control measures such as site barricading, wheel washing facility, and covering of loose construction materials were strictly adhered to during construction.
2. Existing tree was preserved and required new trees were planted.
3. site surfaces that are visible to sky have been soft paved and treated using china mosaic.
4. Top soil was preserved and re-applied in landscape and a part of it was donated to nursery for appropriate use.
5. Excavation and construction started after the monsoon season to prevent soil erosion and soil run off from.
6. Top soil was preserved and re-used to raise the ground level.
7. Services corridor are planned to cause minimum damage to the site and natural topography.
8. Orientacion-east west, but zoing done to reducenegative impact of bad orientation.

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Energy Optimization:

- High efficacy lamps are installed for exterior lighting which is operated by timer controller.
- EPI reduction of 62.2% from GRIHA benchmark has been demonstrated.
- 75% of the habitable spaces are day lit and meet the daylight factors prescribed by the National Building Code of India.
- 100 kWp solar PV panels will be installed on site.

Congergation
Allow for an interactive spaces for the visitors to gather and look around

Information
A person informs people about the place it also has an information led screen

Admin
Two people for managing the records and data of the facility

Ticketing
Counter for ease of getting tickets

Multipurpose
It can be used as aseminar or a/v room for events or seminars

Dispersion point
It gives access to multiple facilities

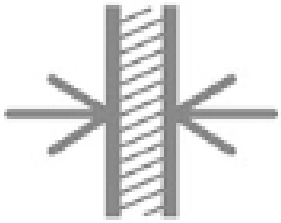
Fountain
Cools down the temperature

Restroom
Private restroom for the staff members

Cloak room
Accomodates the belongings of the visitors safely

CLIMATE RESPONSE

WALL THICKNESS

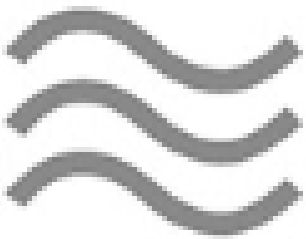


The walls are thicker and hollow to act as an insulation barrier from the scorching heat of the arid climate of the site

REFLECTIVE ROOFS

Maximum heat gain is
through the roof. The roofs are light coloured, to reflect the heat and not get absorbed

WATER FEATURES



A water curtain and the inclusion of water as fountain performs passive cooling, and further keep the atmosphere cool.

LANDSCAPE

Nature is well integrated with the built forms to bestow a green habitat.

UNIVERSALLY ACCESSIBLE

Ramps are provided for level changes, for being universally accessible

SELECTION	SR. NO.	CRITERIA NAME	MAX. POINTS
CRITERIONS OF GRIHA FULFILLED	1	Site selection	1
	2	Preserve and protect landscape during construction	5
	3	Soil conservation (till post construction)	2
	4	Design to include existing site features	4
	5	Reduce hard paving on site and /or provide shaded hard -pavedsurfaces	2
	6	Enhance outdoor lighting system efficiency and use renewable energy system for meeting outdoor lighting requirements	3
	7	Plan utilities efficiency and optimize on site circulationefficiency	3
	8	Provide at least,minimum level of sanitation /safety facilities for construction workers	2
BUILDING PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTIO N STAGE	9	Reduce air pollution during construction	2
	10	Reduce landscape water requirement	3
	11	Reduce water use in the building	2
	12	Efficient water use during construction	1
	13	Optimize building design to reduce conventional energy demand	8
	14	Optimize energy performance of building within specified comfort limits	16
	15	Utilization of fly-ash in building in structure	6
	16	Reduce volume,weight and construction time by adopting efficient technologies (such as pre-cast systems)	4
RECYLE , RECHARGE & REUSE	17	Use low energy material in interiors	4
	18	Renewable energy utilization	5
	19	Renewable energy based hot water systems	3
	20	Waste water treatment	2
	21	Water cycle and reuse (including rain water)	5
WASTE MANAGEMEN T	22	Reduction in waste water during construction	1
	23	Efficient waste generation	1
	24	Storage and disposal of wastes	1
	25	Resources recovery from waste	2
HEALTH AND WLL BEING	26	Use low-VOC paints/adhesives/sealants	3
	27	Minimize azone depleting substances	1
	28	Ensure water quality	2
	29	Acceptable outdoor and indoor noise levels	2
	30	Tobacco smoke controls	1
	31	Provide at least the minimum level of accessibility for persons with disabilities	1
	32	Energy audit and validation	Mandatory
	33	Operation and maintenance	2
	34	Innovation points	4

	GRIHA	BREEAM	LEED	CASBEE
MANAGING BODY	MNRE	Building Research Establishment (BRE)	Us Green Building	Japan Sustanable Building Consortium(JSBC)
ESTABLISED	2007	1990	1998	2001
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	INDIA	UK	USA	Japan
CATEGORIES/ CREDITS.	• Sustainable site • Water management • Energy optmzation. • Sustainable building materials • Waste managemment • Health and wellbeing building operationand maintenance • Innovation.	• Management • Health and well being • Energy • Transport • materials • Waste • Land use and Ecology • Innovation	• Location and Transportation • Sustainable sites • Water Efficiency • Energy and Atmosphere • Indoor Environment quality • Innovation • Regional Priority	• Built environment quality • Indoor environment • Quality of services • Outdoor environment on site • Built load • Energy • Resources and material • Off site environment.

COMPARISON

CONTENTS	GRIHA	BREEAM	LEED	CASBEE
BUILDING TYPE	Commercial,residential,institutional,courts,educations, healthcare,prison.	Office retail, industrial units.	Health care facilities,Schools,Home,entire neighborhood.	Residential,and non residential type if building.
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Local ,India and nearby area.	National	National	Global
CERTIFIATION COST	<5000SQ.M.-3,14000Rs >5000sq.m.-3,14000Rs. + 3.75 per sq.m. above 5000 sq.m.	$ 1290 each stage	$1290 - $17500	$ 3570-$4500
RESULT REPRESENTATION	50-60 is 1 Star. 61-7- is a 2 Star. 71-80 is a 3 Star. 81-90 is a 4 Star. 91-100 is a 5 Star.	Pass,Good,Very Good,Excellent	Certified (40%) Silver(50%) Gold(60%) Platinum(80%)	spider web diagram,histograms and BEE graps.
RESULT PRODUCT	Certificate	Certificate	Award letter certificate and plaque.	Certificate and website published results.

UTTAR PRADESH TOURISM

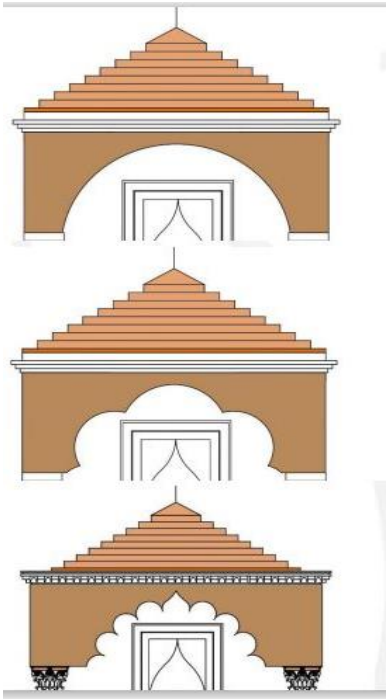
U.P. Nahi Dekha Toh India Nahi Dekha

रामायुध अंकित गृह सोभा बरनी न जाय !
नव तुलसिका बृन्द तहं देखि हरष कपि राय !!
-रामचरितमानस, सुन्दरकाण्ड, दोहा संख्या -5

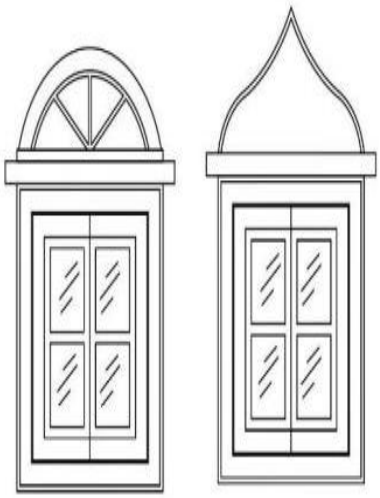
जब पवन पुत्र हनुमान लंका गए तब विभीषण जी का घर देख कर वह समझ गए कि यह किसी श्री राम भक्त का घर लगता है।

NEED OF FACADE DESIGN

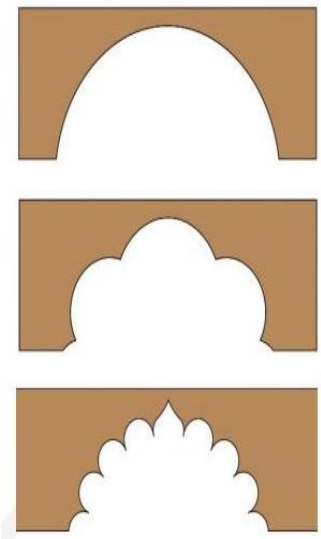
- Building Facade should fbe self explanatory, which express the historical value of the place and its identity
- Facade which protects the heritage significance of
- Avadh
- It must follow the Vedic/ Hindu/ Dravidian/ Nagara/ North Indian Style of Architecture
- Pilgrims must feel that they are in Ayodhya (Shri Ram Ki Nagari)



MUMTY SHIKHARA



WINDOWS

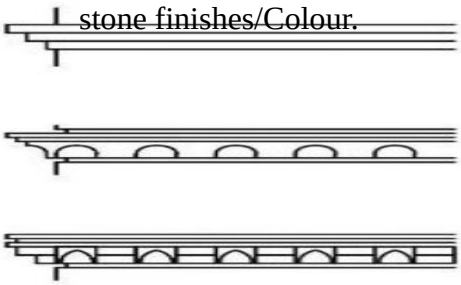


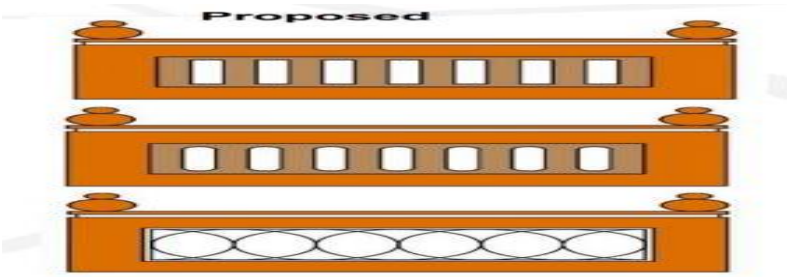
ARCHES

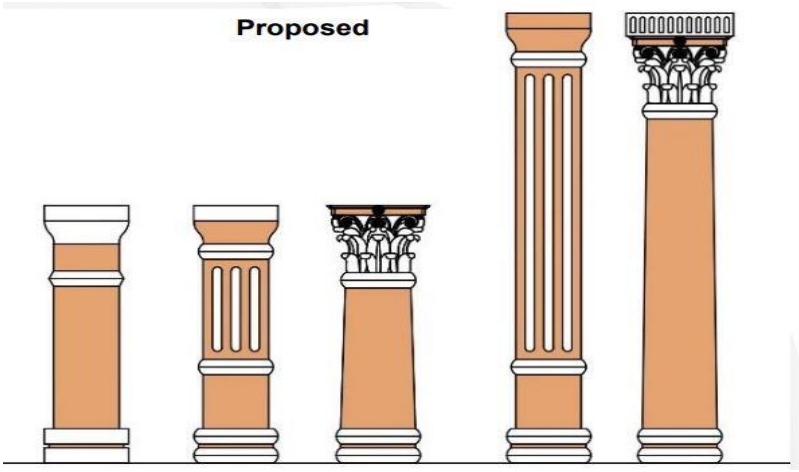
ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE AYODHYA

COST EFFECTIVE FACADE DESIGN

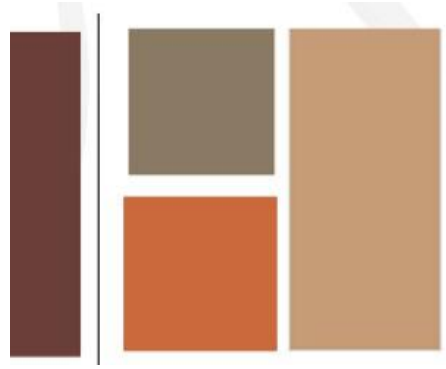
- Facade Design would be made in locally available material such as Cement, Sand and Stone
- If Resident would not be able to afford the cost of Design and Construction Material then they can just paint their Front Elevation as per Colour Palette matching with stone finishes/Colour.



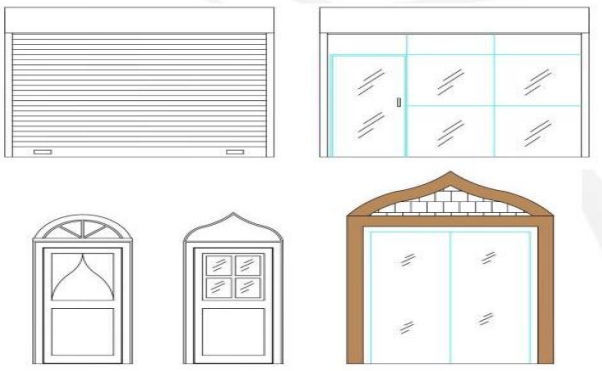




COLUMN



COLOUR SCHEME-
RELIGIOUS BUILDING



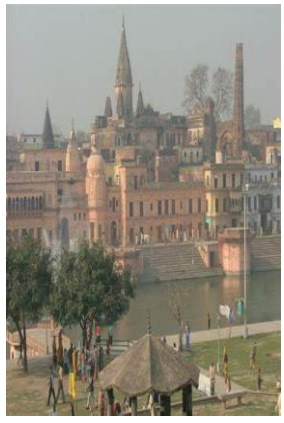
DOORS & SHOP SHUTTER

DHARMSHALAS

ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE AYODHYA

AWADH ARCHITECTURE

- Element of awadh architecture in ayodhya architecturel language.
- Three Arched Openings.
- Use of Vaulted ceiling Multiple Entrance on the Facade.



ISLAMiC ARCHITECTURE

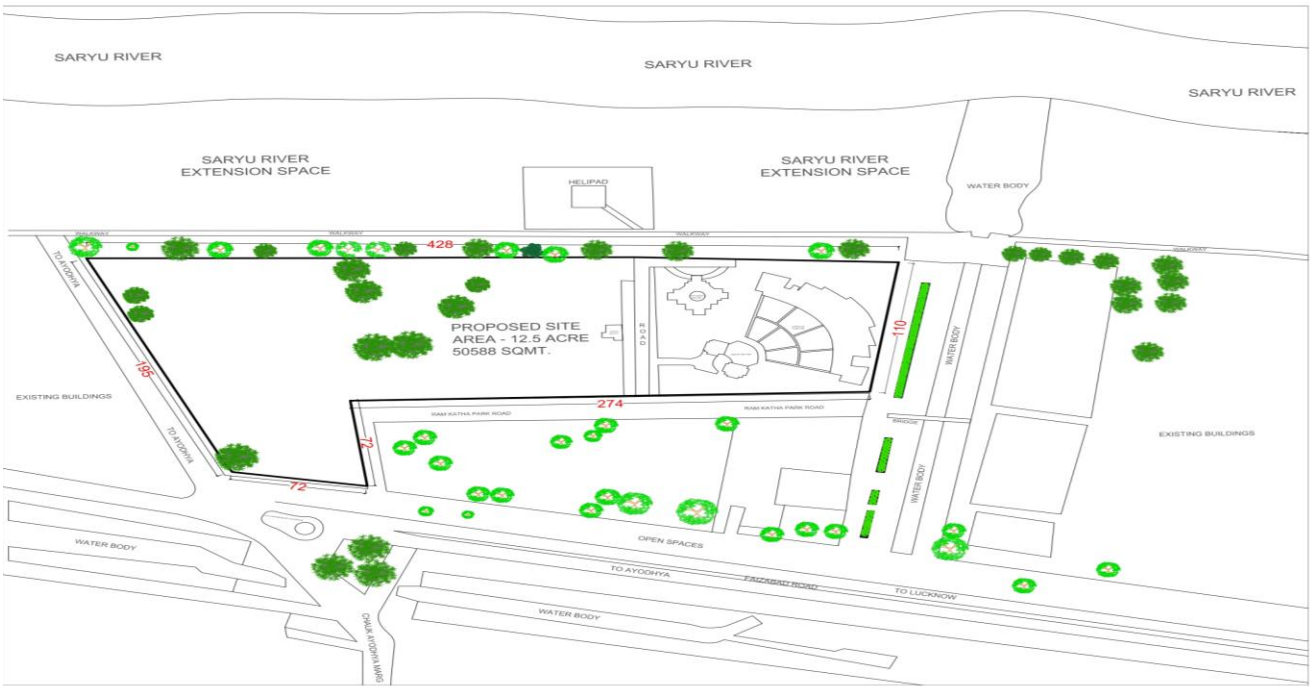
Element of Islamic architecture in ayodhya architecturel language.

- Pointed arches.
- Use of domed ceiling.

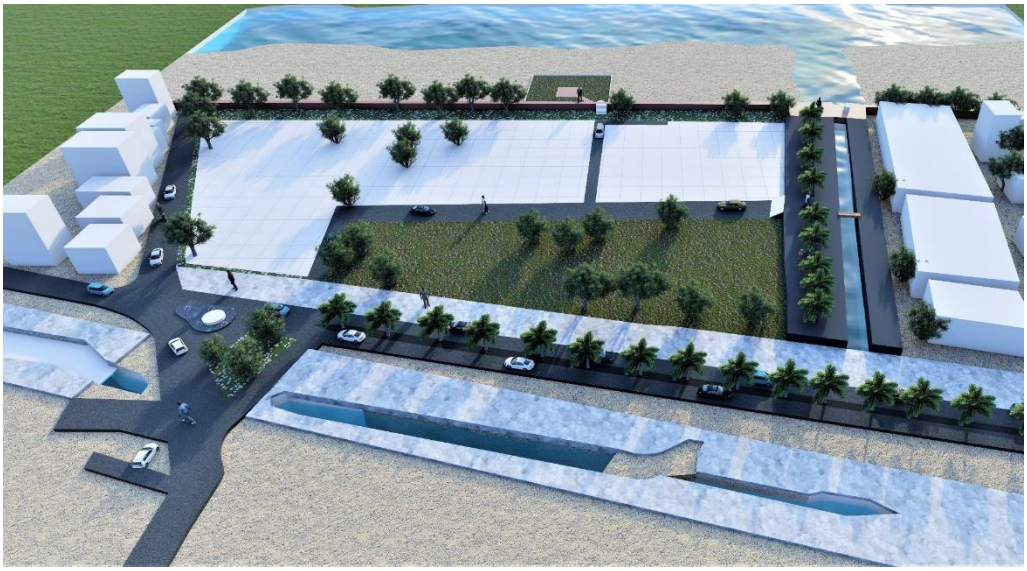
HINDU TEMPLE ARCHITCTURE

Element of Hindu Temple architecture in ayodhya architecturel language.

- Typologies of shikharas.
- Multifoil Arches.



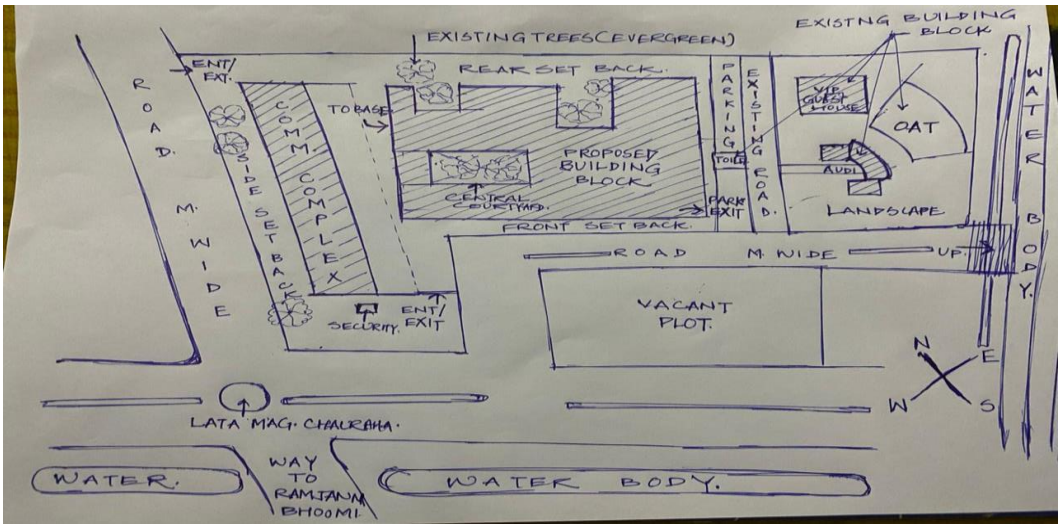
SITE PLAN



SITE PLAN BIRD EYE VIEW

WEST

In West Direction We Have A Sufficient Space Having A Lot Of Trees And Landscaping with water body So They Release Fresh Air And Make Temparatre So Cool.



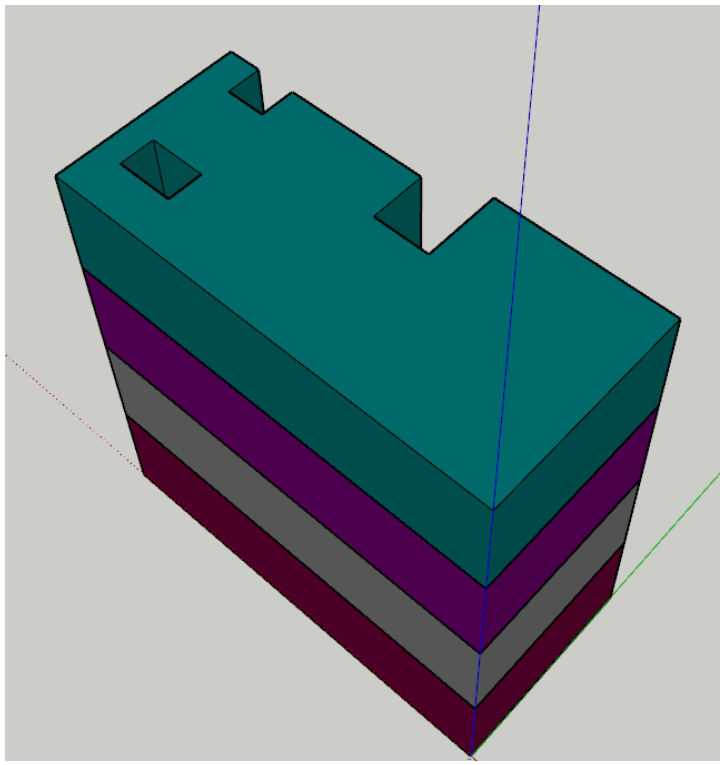
SITE PLAN SKETCHES ON SITE

NORTH

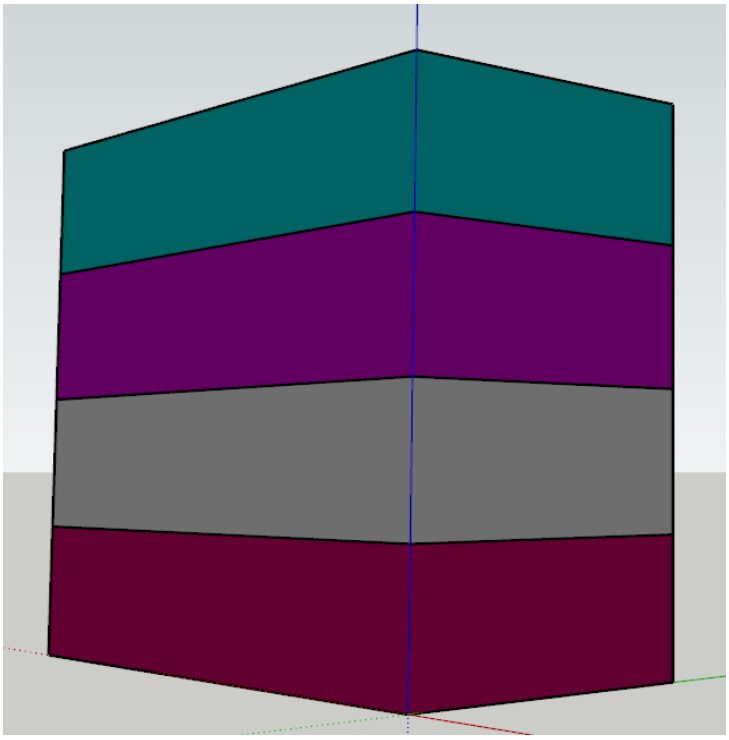
In North direction site having The Saryu River which is the major advantage of site. In North We Take More Glazing, Openings And Balconies Because North Having A Cool Temprature And Have A Good Natural Daylight.

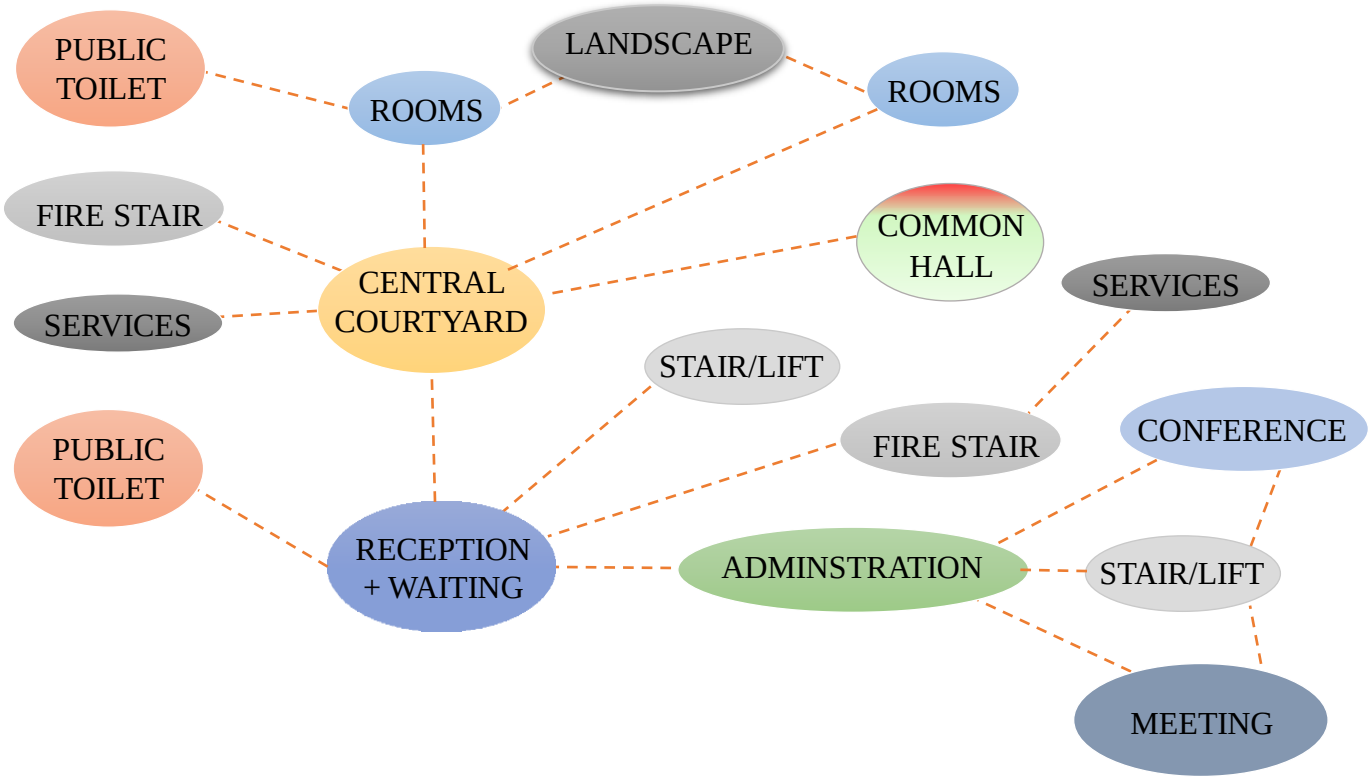
EAST

In East We Have Openings And Windows So Because East Facing Glazing Captures Morning Sun And Can Be Sized According To Your Preference In Summer For Light, Heat , Control And Ventilation.

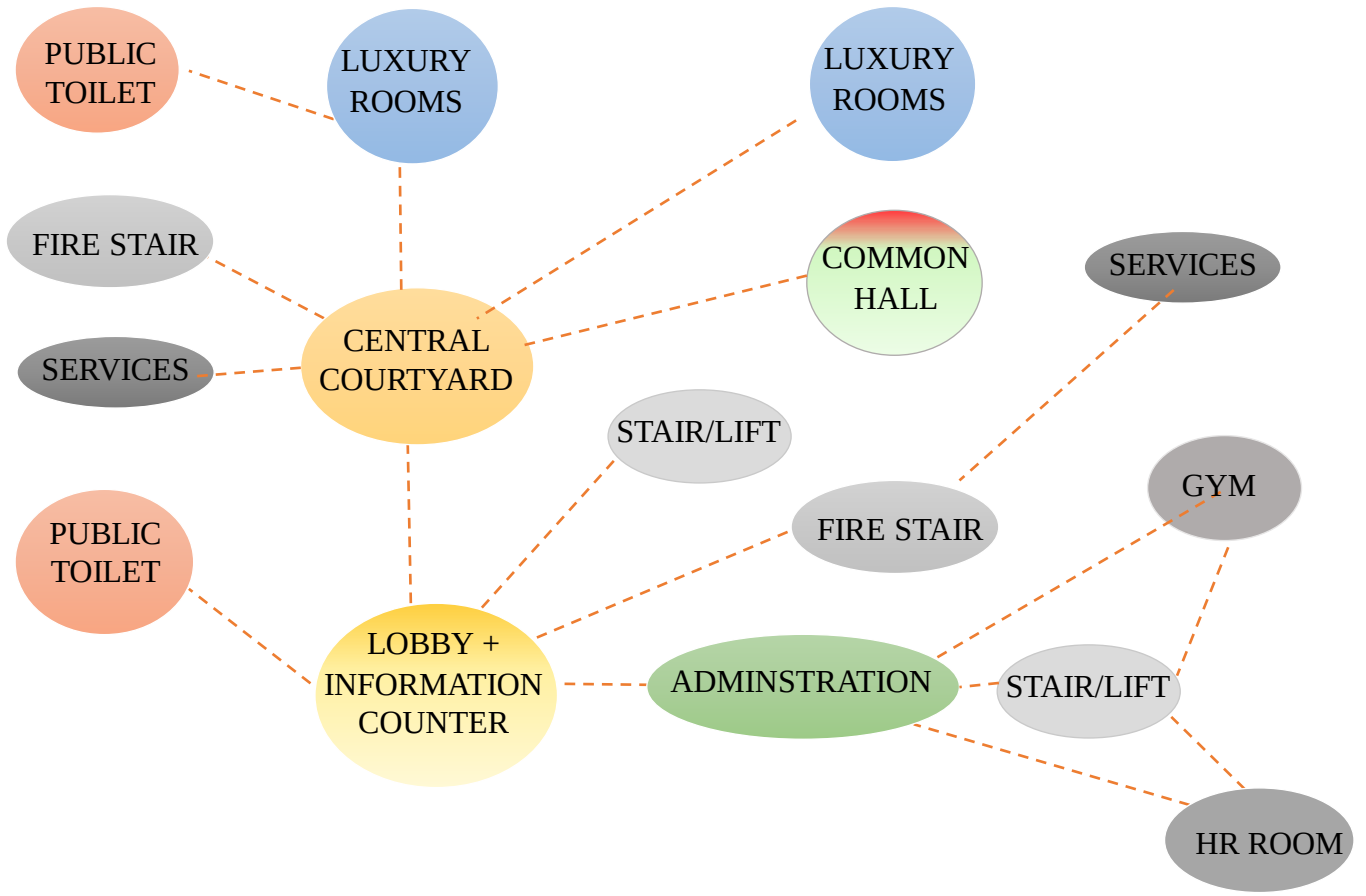


Site Having A South-West Facing Orientation, And Building having the approx rectangular in shape. South Is The Hottest Direction So We Take The Higher Setback And A Front Courtyard For Landscaping And Water Body For Reduce The Temparature, South Facing Windows Receive Minimal Sun And Should Be Relatively Small To Minimise Heat Loss But Allow For Diffused Or Reflected Light And Ventilation.





GROUND FLOOR BUBBLE DIAGRAM



FIRST FLOOR BUBBLE DIAGRAM

	PROGRAM				
1.	Reception	5\ DESK	22	1	22
2.	Waiting area	30/PERSON	70	1	70
3.	confrence	150/PERSON	225	1	225
4.	Meeting Hall	25/PERSON	70	1	70
5.	Public Toilets	6/PERSON	4.5	6	27
6.	Staff room	10/PERSON	70	1	70
7.	Record room		10	1	10
8.	Restrooms	4/PERSON	4.5	1	4.5
9.	Store room		10	1	10
10.	Security office		15	1	15
11.	Manager office	1/PERSON	30	1	30
12.	Technician room	2/PERSON	10	1	10
13.	Director room	1/PERSON	35	1	35
14.	Ass. manager room	1/PERSON	25	1	25
15.	Account room	2/PERSON	15	1	15
17.	Library + librarian room	30	120	1	120
18.	Baby feeding room		8	1	8
20.	staircase		30	1	30
23.	First aid room/ Medical room	2/PERSON	9	1	9
24.	CCTV Room / Computer room		10	1	10
					TOTAL=830.5

	PROGRAM				
1.	Boundary wall				
2.	Set back	DIF SIZES			
3.	Landscaping	15% MIN	7589	1	7589
4.	Parking	1 ECS			
5.	Staff Parking				
6.	Bus Parking				
7.	Car Parking				
8.	Bike Parking				
9.	Ambulance Parking			1	
10.	Building Blocks			1	
11.	Ramps	7..5 mt wide	Two way		
12.	Auditorum	Existing		1	
13.	Open air theature	Existing		1	
14.	Public Toilets	Existing		1	
15.	He toilet				
16.	She toilet				
17.	Open kitchen for public			1	
18.	Security rooms. / Guard room			3	
19.	Golf car Parking				
20.	Laser & light show			1	
21.	Ampitheature	Existing		1	
22.	Underground parking	75% OF TOTAL PAR.			
23.	Rain water harvesting			1	
24.	Septic Tank & Plumbing services				
25.	Streets lights & Electrical supply				
26.	Pathways				
27.	Foundations water body				
28.	Water drinking points			3	
29.	Underground water Tank			1	
30.	Shelter spaces			1	
31.	Site slope & site levels				
32.	Cloak room for visitor			3	
33.	Bhanadara room with store room and kitchen			1	
34.	Commericial complex			1	
35.	Wheel chair spaces			1	
36.	Luggage Trolley spaces			1	
37.	VIP guest rooms	Existing		1	
38.	ATM			1	
39.	Badminton Court			1	

	PROGRAM				
1.	Rooms	4 beds sharing	24	20	480
2.	Dormitory rooms	Diff.	4.5 sqm/bed	500	2250
3.	Driver Lounge	Diff.	4.5 sqm/bed	20	90
4.	Toilets				
5.	He Toilet	1	48	4	192
6.	She Toilet	1	48	4	192
7.	Deluxe rooms with attach toilet	2 Person	18	20	360

	PROGRAM				
1.	Dining area	100	1.5	1	150
2.	kitchen	100	60	1	60
3.	Open dining				
4.	Store	12% of kitchen	7.5	1	7.5
5.	Chef Changing room		4	1	4
6.	Wash area		10	1	10
8.	Reception/Cash couter	3/desk	13	1	13
9.	Public Toilets		14	1	14
12.	Staff Toilets		10	1	10
13.	Service entry of store		-	-	-
14.	Service counter		-	-	-
15.	Garbage area		-	-	-
					TOTAL=278.5

	PROGRAM				
1.	Laundry room		80	1	80
2.	AHU Room		15	1	15
3.	Electrical room bit		10	1	10
5.	Main store room		25	1	25
6.	changing rooms with lockers		8	1	8
7.	Staff Lounge		12	1	12
8.	Restrooms	4	4.5	1	18
9.	Dump area (waste management)		8	1	8
10.	staff kitchen & Staff dining		14	1	14
12.	Service entry		-	-	-
13.	Goods Recieving area		15	1	15
14.	Washing area.		10	1	10
15.	Staff Toilets		6	1	6
16.	Equipment storage		8	1	8
					TOTAL=229

	PROGRAM				
1.	Children play area.		135	1	135
2.	Gymnasium	50	150	1	150
3.	Biblio boards	4	22	1	22
5.	Toilets		30	1	30
6.	Changing room		10	1	10
7.	Locker room		8	1	8
8.	Reception / Help desk	2	8	1	8
9.	Staff room with attach toilet		15	1	15
10.	Yoga room & wellness center	20	30	1	30
					TOTAL=508

BYE-LAWS ANALYSIS

BYE- LAWS ANALYSIS

PROPOSED SITE AREA - 12.5 ACRE (50588 SQ.MT.)

MAX. GROUND COVERAGE – 35 % (17706 SQ.MT.)

F.A.R. - 1.5

ACHIEVED F.A.R. -

MAX. BUILT-UP AREA – SITE AREA X F.A.R.

= 50588 X 1.5 = 75882 SQ.MT.

NO OF FLOORS – TOTAL BUILT-UP AREA / GROUND COVERAGE

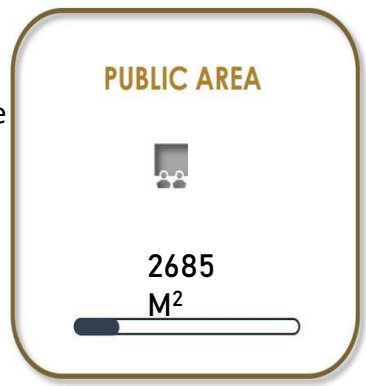
= 75882 / 17706 = 4.28 FLOOR

SAY, TOTAL FLOOR = 4 FLOOR

BUILT-UP AREA – EXISTING + PROPOSED

= 1830 + SQ.MT.

TOTAL BUILT-UP AREA = 1830 SQ.MT.



SET BACK-

FRONT (SW) SET BACK - 12M

SIDE (SE) SET BACK - 9M

SIDE (NW) SET BACK - 9M

REAR (NE) SET BACK - 6M

ACCESSIBILITY AND CIRCULATION

•Segregation of the vehicular and the pedestrian route.
•Access to the service areas (load, trash and employee entrance) for max. efficiency while avoiding cross circulation or inconvenience to the guests.

VIEW

Guest rooms view often are crucial and are captured by:
•Orientation of the building.
•Developing the built form.In case of a low-rise profile or absence of 360deg. Natural view, it is mandatory to:
•Create interesting features or treat the terrain in different ways.
•Designing small gardens or pleasant landscape vistas.
•Directing views across swimming pools or in to interior atriums.Tin case of special view of mountains or the
•The guestrooms maybe constructed as a singly-loaded corridor building with rooms

PARKING

3550 M^2

SERVICE AREA

229 M^2

FACILITY AND MECHANICS AREA

250 M^2

OFFICE AREA

830.5 M^2

1. Corridor space should be about 6msq per room
2. At least 1.5 to 1.80 m wide
3. Separate routes should be provided for guests, staff and goods.

8 Functional scheme of a small restaurant

Floor area of dining room	Usable walking width
≤100 m²	≥1.10 m
≤250 m²	≥1.30 m
≤500 m²	≥1.65 m
≤1000 m²	≥1.80 m
>1000 m²	≥2.10 m

Dining places	WCs, gents	WCs, ladies	Urinals, no.	Channel (m)
≤50	1	1	2	2
≤50–200	2	2	4	3
= 200–400	3	4	6	4
≤400	– decision for each case –			

9 Usable width of stairs

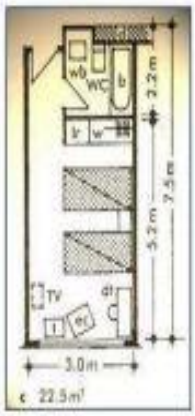
Type	Seat occupancy per meal	Kitchen floor area (m²/cover)	Dining room floor area (m²/seat)
exclusive restaurant	1	0.7	1.8–2.0
restaurant with rapid turnover, e.g. department store	2.3	0.5–0.6	1.4–1.6
standard restaurant	1.5	0.4–0.5	1.6–1.8
inn, guest house	1	0.3–0.4	1.6–1.8
for storerooms, personnel rooms etc., add approx. 80%			
cover = seat × seat turnover			

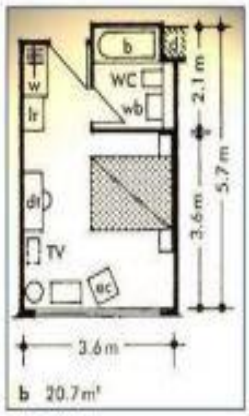
10 Toilet facilities

Furnishing (tables)	No. places	Waiter (m²/place)	Self-service (m²/place)
square	4	1.25	1.25
rectangular	4	1.10	1.25
rectangular	6	1.00	1.05
rectangular	8	1.10	1.10

12 Total space required for dining room: 1.4–1.6 m²/place

main aisles	min. 2.00 m wide
intermediate aisles	min. 0.90 m wide
side aisles	min. 1.20 m wide



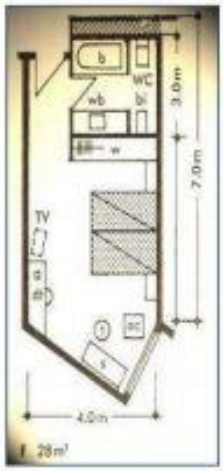


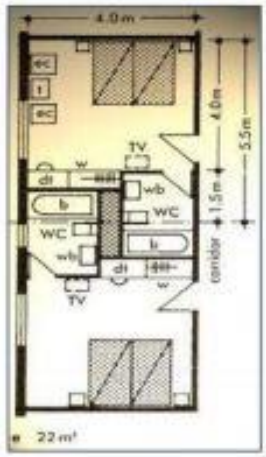
NARROW FRONTAGE: MIN.WIDTH 3M.

DOUBLE BED

GUEST ROOMS LAYOUT

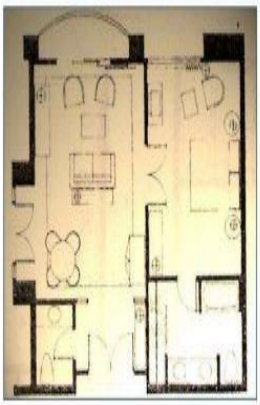
- Floor to ceiling heights are usually 2.3 - 2.5m.
- Most critical plan dimension is room width: 3.6 m(12ft) is efficient.
- Corridor space should be about 6m sq per room, with minimum width of 1.5 - 1.8 m.

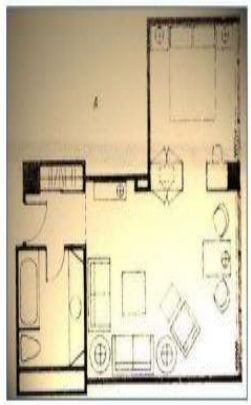




GUEST BATHROOMS

- Bathrooms are mainly sited in the interior walls."Adjacent pairs of rooms are arranged mirror image to share common vertical ducts.
- Typical fittings: for high grade hotel 1700mm bath, twin basins, wc, separate dressing area and shower.





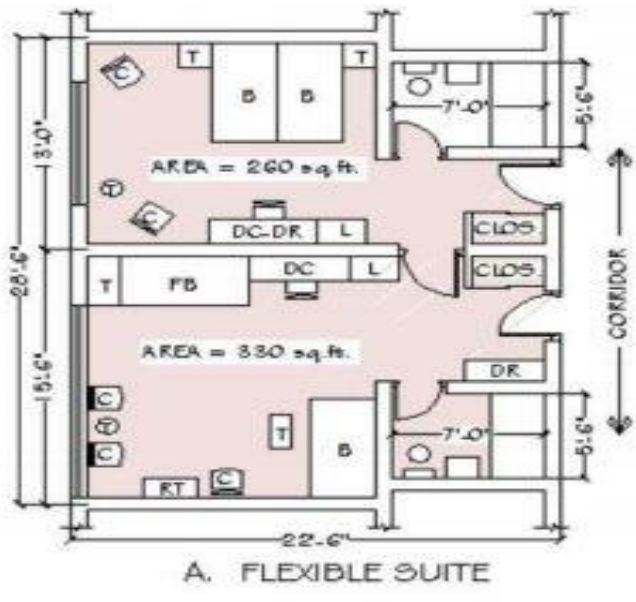
GUEST - FLOOR SERVICE SPACE

- It is the place where the linen is stored and where maids' carts are kept.
- Each maid will handle anywhere from 12 to 15 rooms with a cart.
- A close storage area should be provided forcin storage of linen. and specially for carts. WITHSEPARATE
- Storage for toilet facilities are also provided.

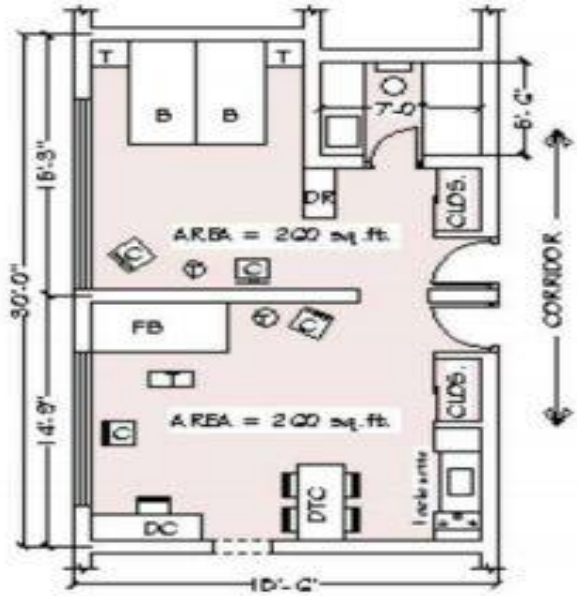
GUESTROOM AND SUITE DESIGN (MIN. DIMENSIONS)

	LIVING AREA		BATHROOM		TOTAL GUESTROOM	
	DIMENSIONS (FT)	AREA (SQ.FT.)	DIMENSIONS (FT)	AREA (SQ.FT.)	DIMENSIONS (FT)	AREA (SQ.FT.)
BUDGET	11.5 x 15	172	5 x 5	25	11.5 x 20.5	236
MID-PRICE	12 x 18	216	5 x 7.5	37	12 x 26	312
UPSCALE	13.5 x 19	256	5.5 x 8.5	47	13.5 x 28.5	378
LUXURY	15 x 20	300	7.5 x 9	71	15 x 30	450

Notes: 1. Living area does not include the bathroom, closet or entry.
2. Budget guestroom bath includes tub/shower and toilet but the washbasin is part of the dressing area.
3. Dimensions & Layout of rooms depend upon the size and Nos. of Beds:



A. FLEXIBLE SUITE



B. APARTMENT SUITE

GUEST BATHROOMS

•The bathroom of the 5 x 8 ft. dimensions is still used today and accommodates comfortably the standard three fixtures.

•But competitive pressure, and marketing, and guests' eagerness for something better than they have at home, has pushed the first-class and luxury operators to add fixtures and

	LIVING AREA		BATHROOM		TOTAL GUESTROOM	
	Dimensions (ft)	Area (sq.ft.)	Dimensions (ft)	Area (sq.ft.)	Dimensions (ft)	Area (sq.ft.)
BUDGET	11.5 x 15	172	5 x 5	25	11.5 x 20.5	236
MID-PRICE	12 x 18	216	5 x 7.5	37	12 x 26	312
UPSCALE	13.5 x 19	256	5.5 x 8.5	47	13.5 x 28.5	378
LUXURY	15 x 20	300	7.5 x 9	71	15 x 30	450

ELEMENTS FOR COMPLETE GUEST ROOM DESIGN

Case pieces - Desk, dresser, tables"
Soft goods -Bedspreads, upholsteries.
Lighting Lamp at beside desk
Accessories - Mirrors, art, planters.

GUESTROOOM FINISHES:

Floor -Generally carpeted
Wall - Vinyl wall covering or paint
Ceiling -Acoustical treatment "Doors -Wood, pre-finished .

BATHROOM FINISHES:

• Floor -Ceramic Tiled
•Walls Ceramic or marble tile.

ACOUSTICS

•Guest rooms wall should be designed so that it does not transfer sound from one room to another

.MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL

:• Cable - TV, Telephone, Fire Alarm, Other communication Systems.
• Mechanical -HVAC integrated with room layout bathroom exhaust.
• Fire protection One smoke detector and sprinkler, furnishings of fire retardant capacity.

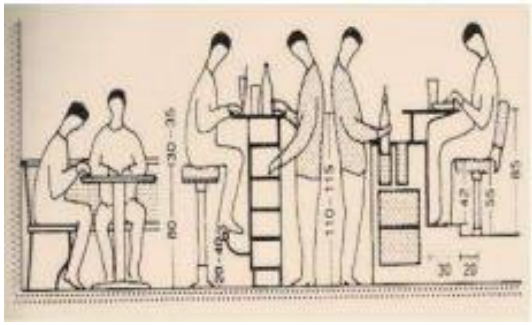
AREAS	%AGE	AREA PER PERSON(SQMTS
FOR DINING AND COFEE SHOP	60	0.9-1
FOR COFEE SHOP ONLY	40	0.6
FOR BANQUET	8	0.24
FOOD, LIQUOR, CHINA STORAGE	50	0.5

KITCHENS

•The size of the kitchen required is determined by the number of workstations, the space required for equipment, the range of meals and extent of food preparation.
•It can service coffee shop, banquet hall, conference halls ,and room service. In this case the kitchen should be 33percent more than the main dining space.AREA REQUIREMENTS KITCHENS.FOR DIFFEREN

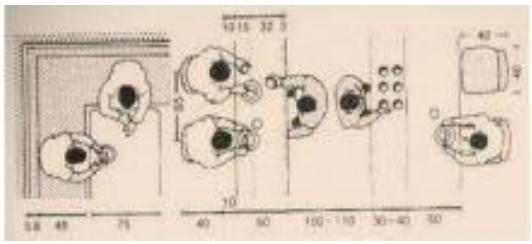
PLANNING OBJECTIVES

•Straight line flow of food from storage-serving.
•Eliminate cross-traffic and backtracking.
•Minimize distance between kitchen serving area and restaurant seating.



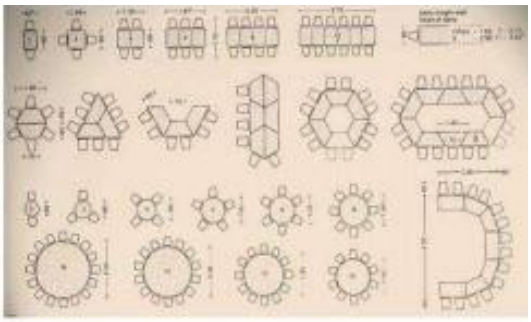
DINING ROOM, BUFFET, BARS, COFFEE SHOPS, BREAKFAST ROOM

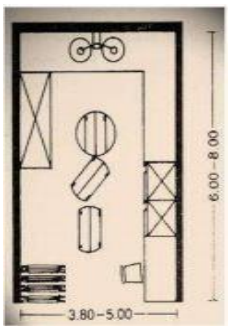
- Recommended areas are:
- Dining rooms (luxury):1.7m sq - 1.9 m sq. per seat.
- Coffee shops and standard restaurants: 1.3 m sq per seat.
- Dances floor should not be less than 6.3 m wide in direction.

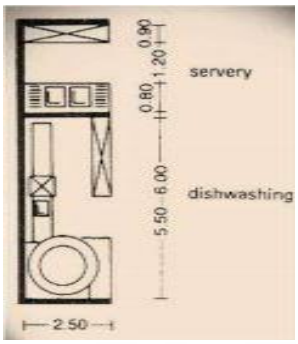


RESTAURANTS

- Typical areas for high class restaurant: 2.0 - 2.4 m sq perseat" Service areas
- Main kitchen- Banquet kitchenSatellite service kitchen15.500.72.0.60-1
- Furniture stores (ballroom):" Structural columns in a dining room are best in the middle of a group of tables or at a corner of a table.servery* Window area should be greater than equal to 1/10 of the room area of the restaurant.
- The min. width of the escape routes is 1.0 mper 150 people.m sq/ cover0.9-1.00.2 - 0.30.3 -0.40.2

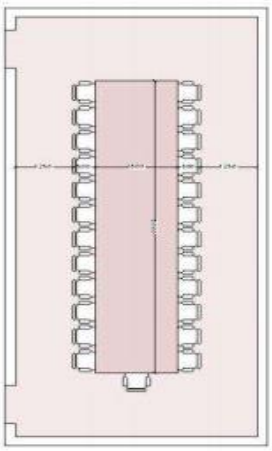






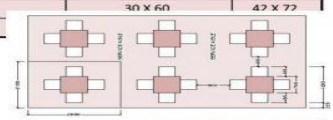
CONFERENCE ROOMS

CONFERENCE ROOM FOR 25 PERSONS	
Size Of Room	5.3 m. x 11.5 m.
Area Per Person	2.4 sq.m.

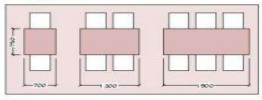


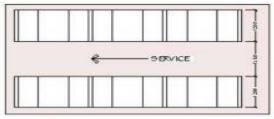
EATING SPACE

TYPICAL SIZES AND SHAPES OF DINING TABLES			
TYPE	SHAPE	MINIMUM SIZE (IN.)	SPACIOUS (IN.)
TABLES FOR 1'S OR 2'S	SQUARE	24 X 24	30 X 30
	RECTANGLE	24 X 30	30 X 36
	ROUND	30	36
TABLES FOR 3'S OR 4'S	SQUARE	30 X 30	42 X 42
	RECTANGLE	30 X 42	36 X 48
	ROUND	36	48
TABLES FOR 5'S OR 6'S	RECTANGLE	30 X 60	42 X 72



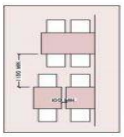
AREA OF MODULE	5.35SQ.M.
AREA PER SEAT	1.34SQ.M

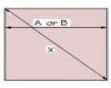




AREA OF MODULE	4.61SQ.M.
AREA PER SEAT	1.15SQ.M.

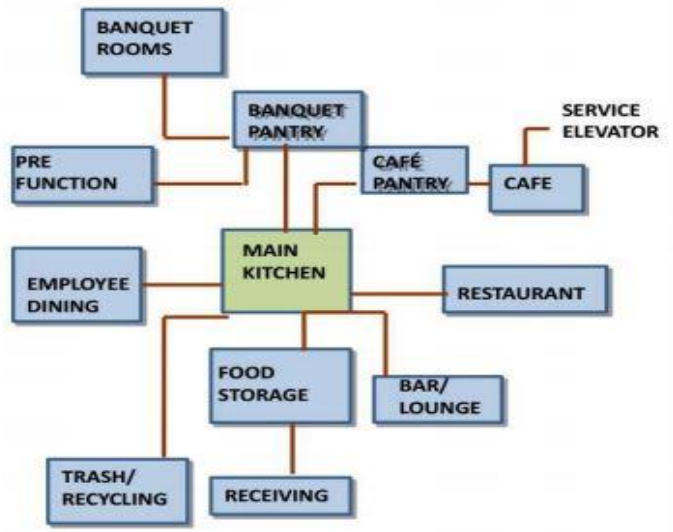
AREA OF MODULE	3.61 SQ.M.
AREA PER SEAT	.90 SQ.M.





WALL TABLES

DIMENSIONS OF TABLE



KITCHEN SUPPORT AREAS

Place chief's office with room service area and garde-manager area close to cooking.

EMPLOYEE FOOD SERVICE

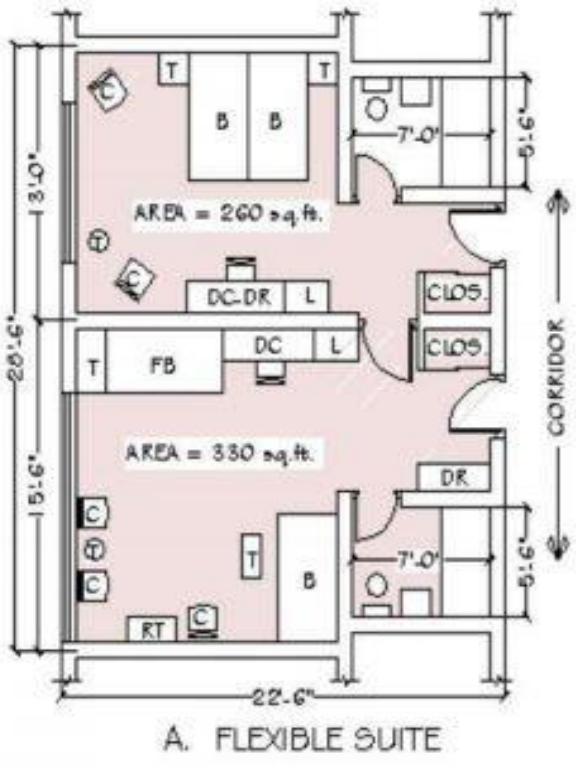
- Entry from service corridor.
- Provide minimum distance from kitchen serving area and restaurant seating.
- Locate secondary storage near each station.

PROGRAM:

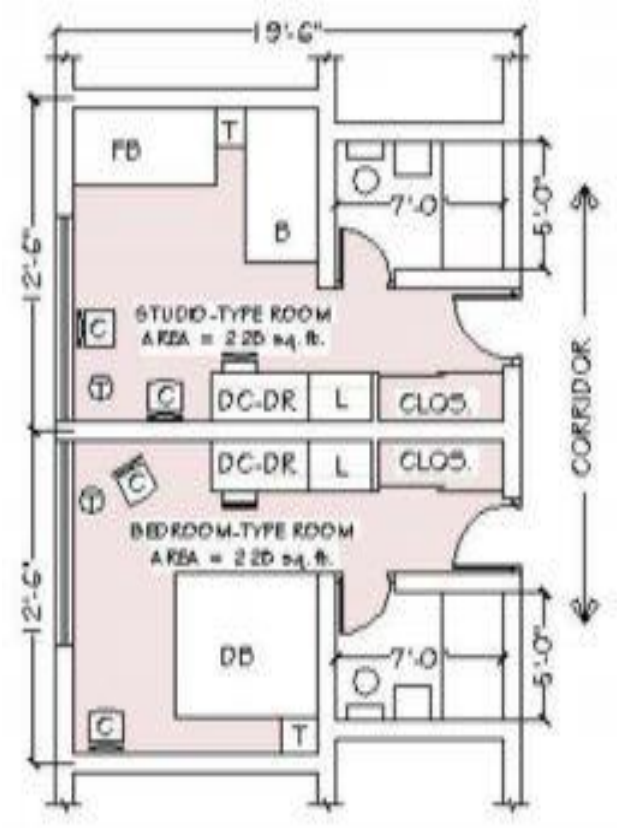
- 6sq ft (0.6 sq m)/ restaurant seat.
- 2 sq ft (0.2 sq m) / banquet seat.
- 1 sq ft (0.1 sq m) /lounge seat.
- 1 sq ft (0.1 sq m) /hotel guestroom.
- 30 -50% of main kitchen area is for foodand Beverage storage.

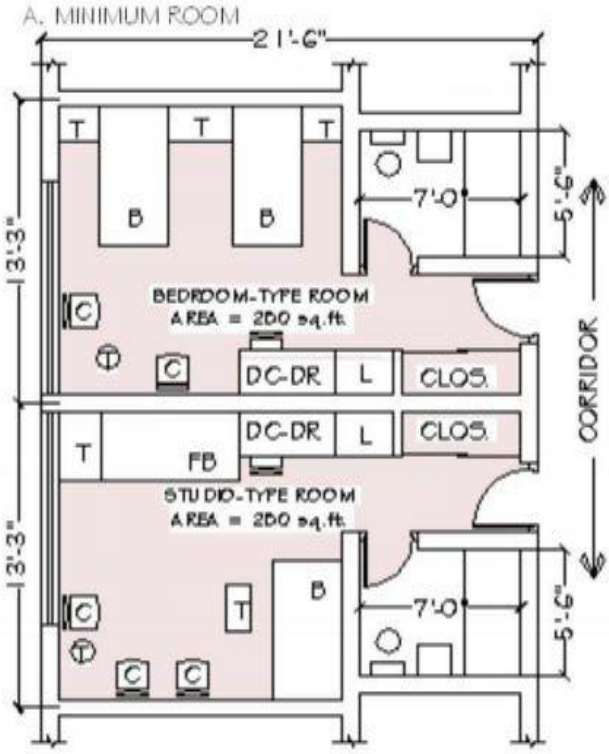
FOOD- SERVICE ADJACENCIES ESSENTIAL:

- Food storage main kitchen.
- Main kitchen to restaurant.
- Room service area to service elevators.
- Banquet pantry to ballroom.
- Desirable: Receiving to food storage.
- Main kitchen to banquet pantry.
- Banquet pantry to smaller banquet rooms andPre functional area.
- Coffee shop pantry to room service area.
- Kitchen to cocktail lounge, garbage/trash holding.
- And employee dining.



A. FLEXIBLE SUITE





1:- DOOR

The width of a door depends on the intended use and the type of room to be accessed. Minimum clear width for walking through is 55 cm. In residential buildings, the clear opening width of doors is:

Single-leaf doors

Room doors approx. 80 cm
bath, WC approx. 70 cm
entrance doors
to flats min. 90 cm
front door up to 115 cm

double doors

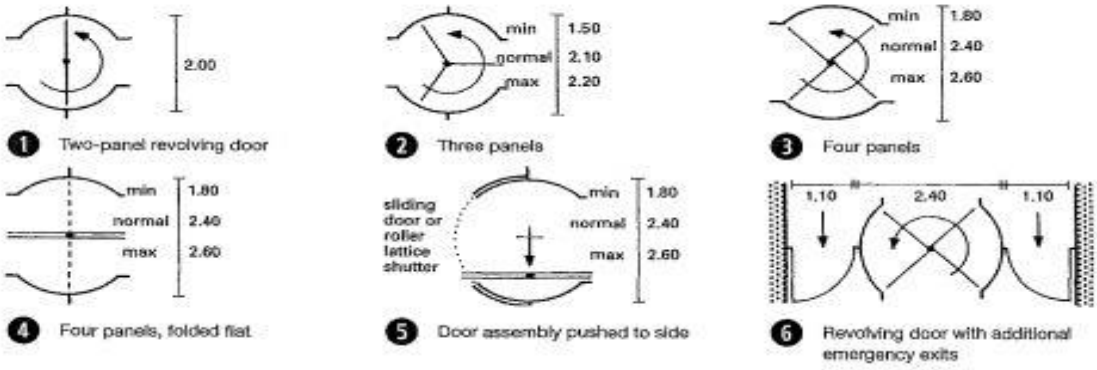
room doors Approx 170 cm
front door 140-225 cm

Clear opening height of internal doors

minimum 210 cm
better 210-225 cm

Sliding doors and revolving doors are not permissible at emergency exits, which they can block in circumstances of danger.

2:-STAIR



3:-LIFTS

Passenger Lifts for Offices, Banks, Hotels, Hospitals

The building and its function dictate the basic type of lifts which need to be provided. They serve as a means of vertical transport for passengers and patients. Lifts are mechanical installations which are required to have a long service life (anything from 25 to 40 years). They should therefore be planned in such a way that even after 10 years they are still capable of meeting increased demand. Alterations to installations that have been badly or too cheaply planned can be expensive or even completely impossible. During the planning stage the likely usage should be closely examined. Lift sets normally form part of the main stairwell.

Analysis of use: types and definitions

Turnaround time is a calculated value indicating the time which a lift requires to complete a cycle with a given type of traffic. Average waiting time is the time between the button being pressed and the arrival of the lift car:

cycle time (s)/number of lifts/set

Transportation capacity is the maximum achievable carrying capacity (in passengers) within a five minute (300 s) period:

300 (s) x car load (passengers)/cycle time (s) x no. of lifts

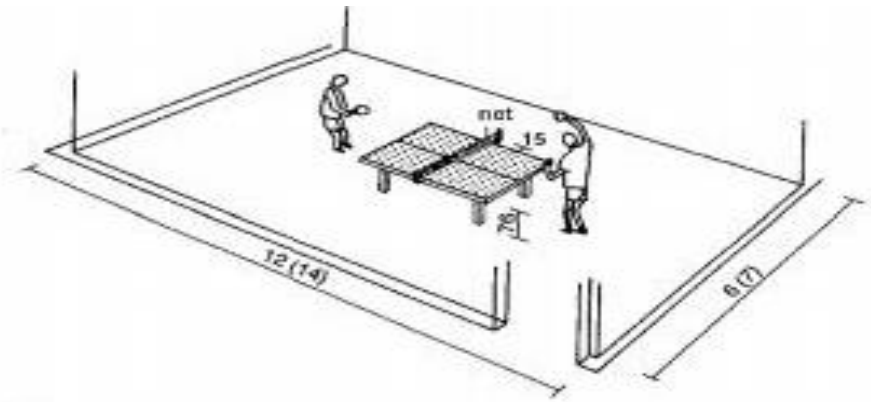
Transportation capacity expressed as per cent:

100x transportation capacity/no. occupants in building

5:- TABLE TENNIS

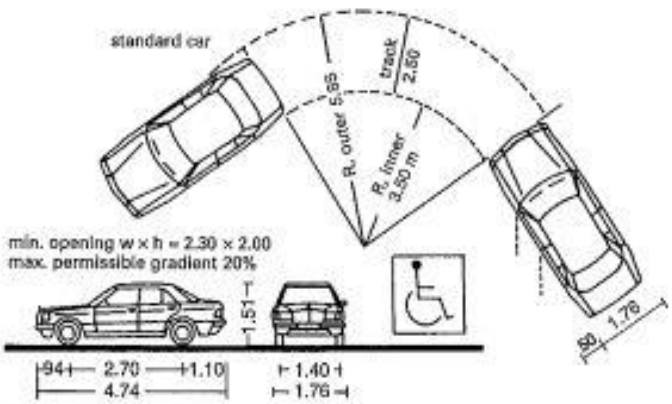
At championship level takes place only in halls. Table surface horizontal, matt green with white border lines.

Table area.....152.5 x 274 cm
Table height.....76 cm
B**oard thickness**.....≥2.5 cm
For tables in the open air, fibre cement board 20 mm thick.
Board hardness: so a normal ball bounces 23 cm when dropped from 30 cm
Net length, centre.....183 cm
Net height, entire length.....15.25cm
Playing box (formed by canvas screens 60-65 cm high) 6 x12 m, international 7 x 14 m, spectators beyond screen → 4.

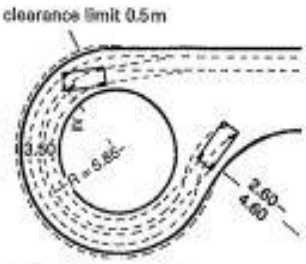


4 Basic dimensions for table tennis

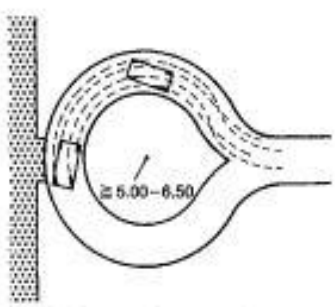
6:- CAR PARKING



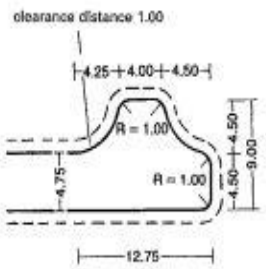
1 Standard car



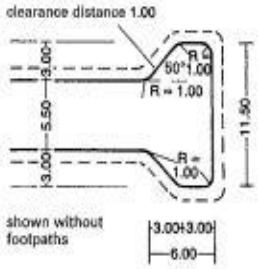
2 Turning circle of a car



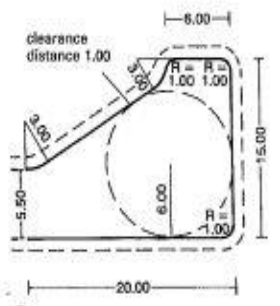
3 Entrance drive, car turning circle radius ≧5–6.50 m



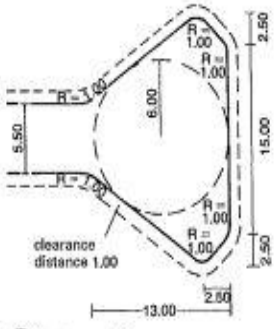
4 Hammerhead turning place for cars



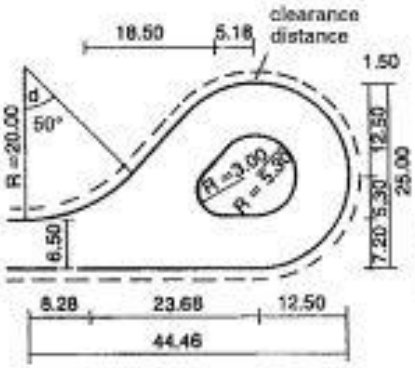
5 Hammerhead turning place for cars and HGVs up to 8 m length (refuse collection vehicle, fire engine, HGV 6 t)



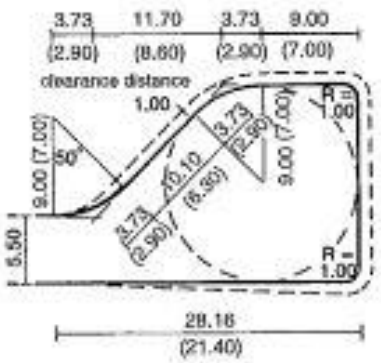
6 Turning place for HGVs up to 10 m and 22 t (3-axle refuse collection vehicle)



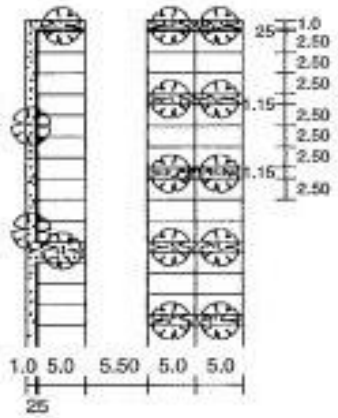
7 Variant of 6



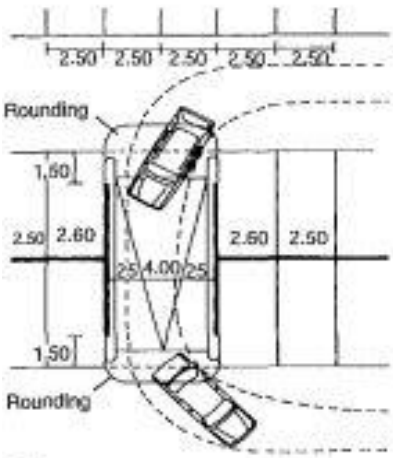
8 Turning loop for HGVs with trailer and articulated buses



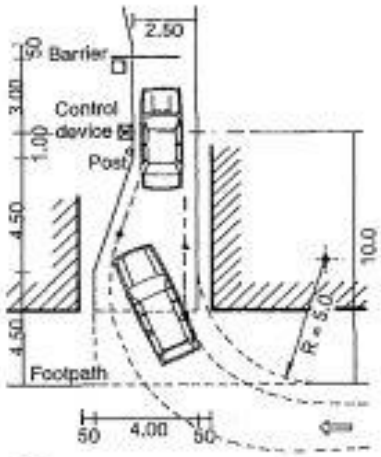
9 Turning circle for 2-axle refuse collection vehicle (r = 9) or for vans (r = 7), values in brackets



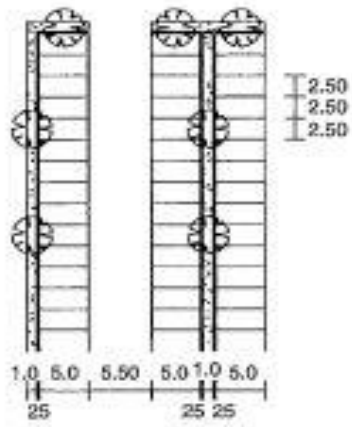
10 Planting at right angles to the access passage



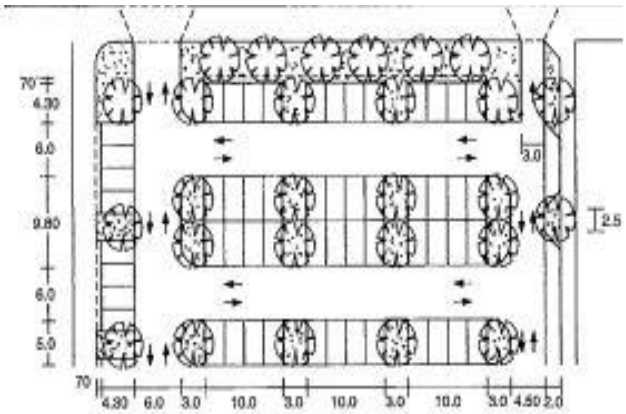
6 Half-ramp with one-way traffic



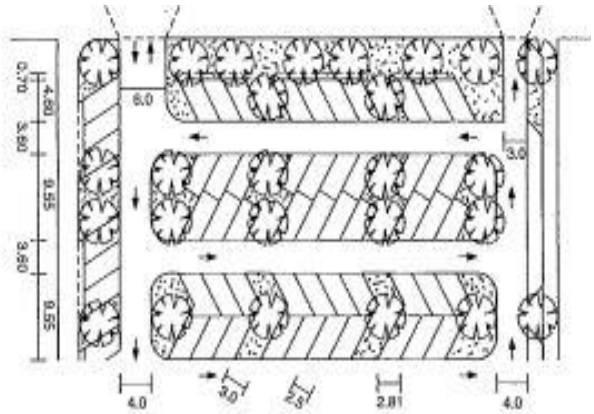
7 Access control



9 Car park with planting

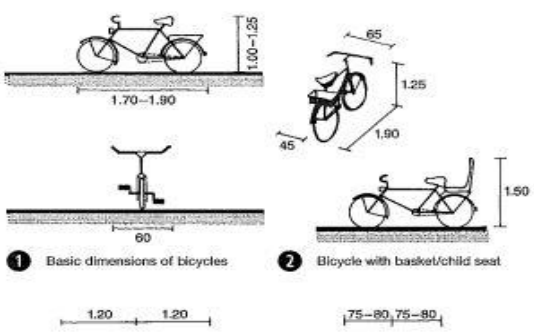


13 Example: car park



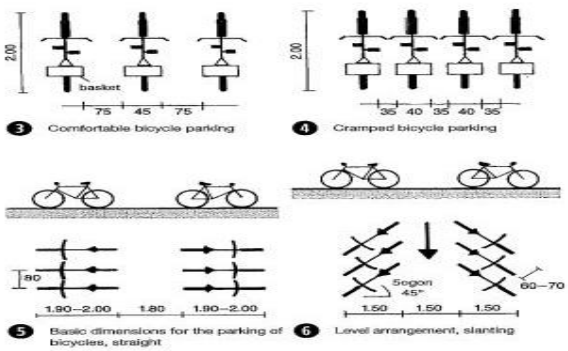
14 Variant: oblique layout in car park

8:- BICYCLE PARKING



1 Basic dimensions of bicycles

2 Bicycle with basket/child seat



3 Comfortable bicycle parking

4 Cramped bicycle parking

5 Basic dimensions for the parking of bicycles, straight

6 Level arrangement, slanting

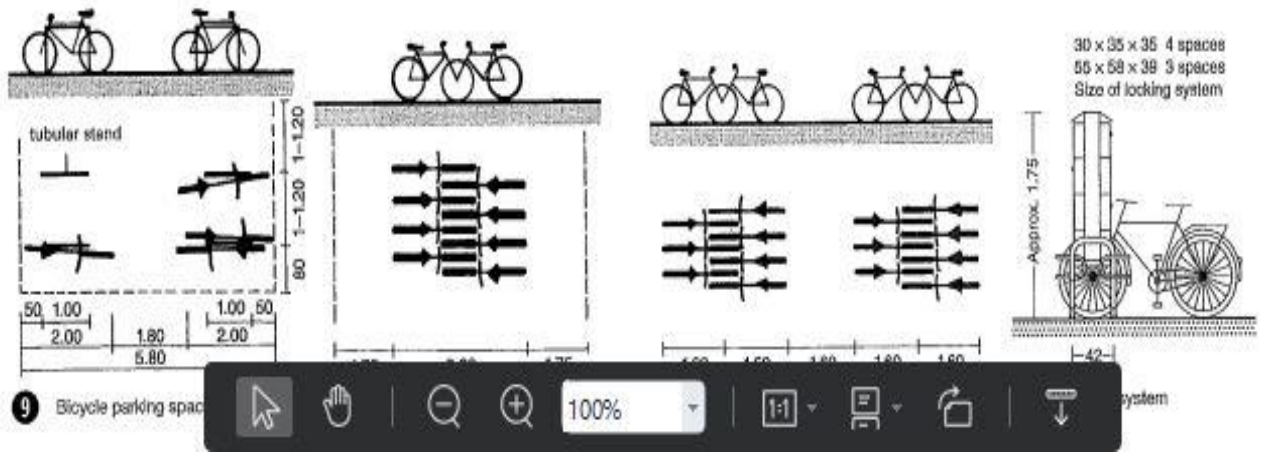
Visitors	Sanitary facilities
for 30–40 female visitors	1 WC, 1 washbasin
for 40–50 male visitors	1 WC, 2 urinals, 1 washbasin
for 1000 visitors	1 wheelchair WC, accessible
Theatre and opera performers incl. chorus, ballet and extras	
for 10 female performers	1 WC
for 15 male performers	1 WC, 2 urinals
for room for 1 soloist	1 washbasin
for dressing rooms for 2 soloists	1 washbasin, 1 shower
for the soloist dressing rooms[1] together	2 baths
for every 4 ballet, chorus member or extra[1]	2 washbasins, 1 shower
for the ballet[1]	2–4 foot washbasins
Staff of workshops etc.	
for 15 women	1 WC
for 20 men	1 WC, 2 urinals
for 4 people[1]	1 washbasin
for 5 people[1]	1 shower
for 10 people[1]	1 bath

The composition of the visitors is assumed to be 3/5 women and 2/5 men.
[1] The facilities are to be provided separately for women and men.

10 Guidelines for sanitary facilities in theatres

Type of vehicle	External dimensions						
	Length	Wheelbase	Overhang length Front	Overhang length Back	Width	Height	External turning circle radius
	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]
Bicycle	1.90				0.60	1.00	
Moped	1.80				0.80	1.00	
Motorcycle	2.20				0.70	1.00	
Car	4.74	2.70	0.94	1.10	1.76	1.51	5.85
HGVs:							
Van/campervan	6.89	3.95	0.96	1.96	2.17	2.70	7.35
HGV (2 axles)	9.46	5.20	1.40	2.86	2.29	3.80	9.77
HGV (3 axles)[1]	10.10	5.30[1]	1.48	3.32	2.50[4]	3.80	10.05
HGVs with trailer:	18.71						
Towing vehicle (3 axles)[1]	9.70	5.26[1]	1.50	2.92	2.50[4]	4.00	10.30
Trailer (2 axles)	7.45	4.84	1.35[3]	1.26	2.50	4.00	10.30
Articulated HGVs:	16.50						
Tractor unit (2 axles)	6.08	3.80	1.43	0.85	2.50[4]	4.00	7.90
Semi-trailer (3 axles)[1]	13.61	7.75[1] 1.61	4.25	2.80	4.00	7.90	
Buses:							
Coach, bus	12.00	5.80	2.65	3.35	2.50[4]	3.70[5]	10.50
Coach, bus[2]	13.70	6.35[2]	2.87	4.48	2.50[4]	3.70[5]	11.25
Coach, bus[2]	14.95	6.95[2]	3.10	4.90	2.50[4]	3.70[5]	11.95
Articulated bus	18.75	5.95/5.95	2.65	3.37	2.50[4]	2.95	11.90
Refuse collection vehicles:							
2 axles (2 Mü)	9.03	4.60	1.35	3.08	2.50[4]	3.55	9.40
3 axles (3 Mü)	9.90	4.77[1]	1.53	3.60	2.50[4]	3.55	10.25
3 axles (3 MüN)[2]	9.95	3.90	1.35	4.70	2.50[4]	3.55	8.60
Highest values permitted in Germany:							
HGV	12.00						
Trailer	12.00				2.55[4][5]	4.00[5]	12.50
HGV with trailer	18.75						
Articulated HGV	16.50						
Articulated bus	18.00						

Notes: [1] for vehicles with 3 axles, the rear tandem axle is integrated to a middle axle
[2] for 3-axle vehicles with a trailing axle, the wheelbase corresponds to the distance between the front axle and the forward axle of the rear tandem axle
[3] without low bar length
[4] without external mirror
[5] additional equipment for air-conditioned HGVs up to 2.60 m
[6] as double-decker bus 4.00 m



9 Bicycle parking spac ystem

4:-AUDITORIUM

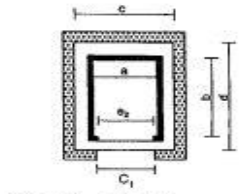
Auditorium volume

This is determined by acoustic requirements (reverberation) - p. 221 as follows: playhouse approx. 4-5 m/spectator, opera house approx. 6-8 m³/spectator. Air volumes must not be less for technical ventilation reasons, in order to avoid too rapid air changes (draughts).

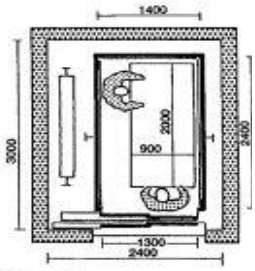
Proportions of the auditorium

These are derived from the psychological awareness and angle of view of the spectator, or the requirement for a good view from all seats. Options are:

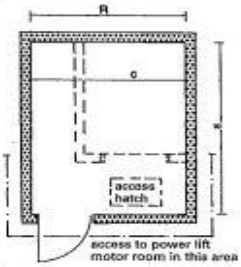
1. Good view, without moving head, but light eye movements of approx. 30°
2. Good view with slight head movements and light eye movements of approx. 60° 0.
3. Max. awareness angle without head movement approx. 110"Le. all actions in the field are 'in view. Outside this field, there is uncertainty, because 'something' is out of view
4. Full head and shoulder movement allows an angle of view of 360"



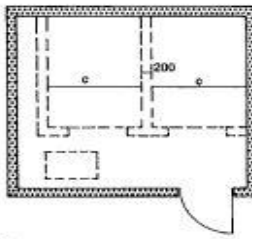
❶ Section of lift shaft



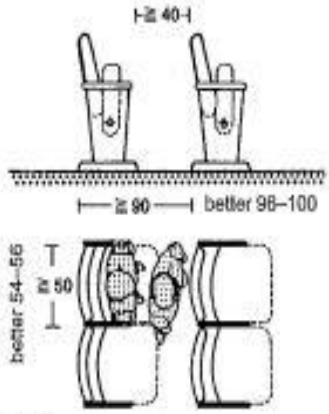
❷ Bed lift



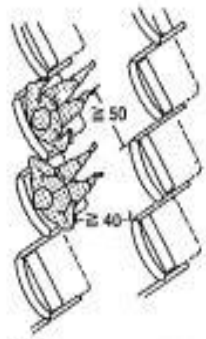
❸ Machine room



❹ Common machine room for set of lifts



❶ Seating must be fixed according to Places of Assembly Regulations. Minimum dimensions are not adequate for theatres!



❷ Staggered folding seats offer freedom for elbows

Auditorium and stage/acting area

Size of auditorium: the number of people in the audience gives the required floor area. For seated spectators, assume ≧0.5 m²/spectator. This number results from:

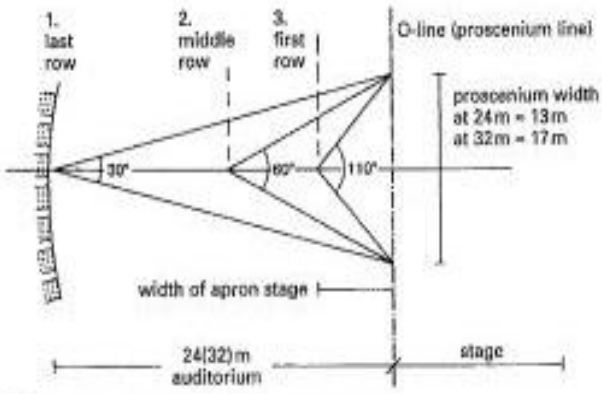
seat width × row spacing

	≧0.45 m²	/seat
add ≧0.5 × ≧0.9	= 0.05	/seat
	≧0.50 → ❶	

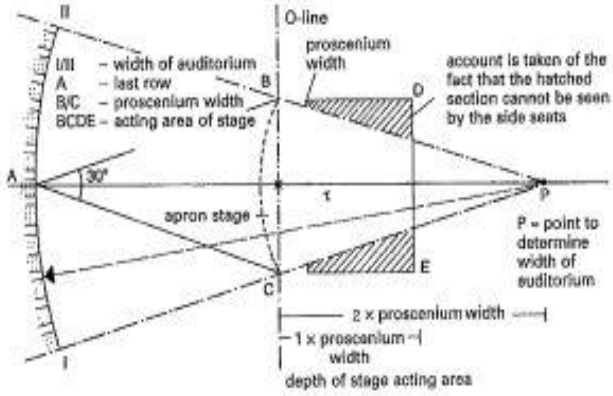
Length of the rows of seats per aisle: 10 places → ❸ + ❺, 25 places per aisle if an exit door of 1.2 m width is available at the side per 3 or 4 rows → ❹

Exits, escape routes 1.2 m wide per 200 people → ❸ – ❺.

1% of the seats (at least two) must be accessible for wheelchair users, if possible in connection with a seat for an accompanying person.

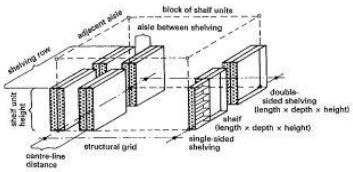


❼ Proportions of traditional auditorium plan

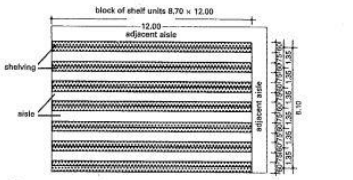


❽ Auditorium width

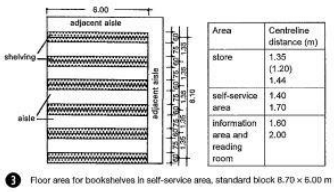
9:- LIBRARY



❶ Unscaled sketch to clarify the terms used in the calculation of areas for stock



❷ Floor area for bookshelves in stacks (stores), which are closed to the public



Area	Centreline distance (m)
store	1.35 (1.20) 1.44
self-service area	1.40 1.70
information area and reading room	1.60 2.00

❸ Floor area for bookshelves in self-service area, standard block 8.70 × 6.00 m

Library area/floor type	Stacks and self-service store	Compact systems	Reading room and self-service area	Administration
on floors arranged transversely	7.5	12.5	5.0	5.0
on floors not arranged transversely	8.5	15.0	5.0	5.0

❹ Load assumptions for floors (kN/m²)

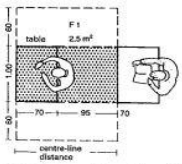
System furniture for reference and lending libraries for all types of devices (telephone, PC, terminals, microfiche readers) and for all required cable ducts for network and communications systems.

Cupboards with special drawers for card catalogues, microfiches, slides, film, audio and videocassettes, compact discs, drawing cabinets for maps, drawings and graphics.

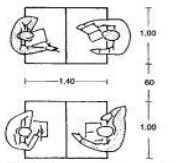
Shelving systems for books, magazines, media; mostly freestanding double shelf units (vertical steel profiles, shelves steel sheet or wood) h = 2.25 m, spacing of verticals = 1.00 m, depth of shelves = 0.25–0.30 m, but also extra depths, e.g. for atlases and newspaper collected editions; shelves adjustable for height min. every 15 mm. Height of the freestanding double shelves max. 5 × depth. Capacity of the shelves depends on the number of shelves per unit, calculated at 25–30 vols/running m (→ DIN specialist report 13). Shelf spacing in stacks > 0.75 m, longer in accessible areas.

Mobile shelf units (only permissible in closed stacks) can, if the column grid is favourable and the shelf blocks fit, result in a capacity increase of up to approx. 100%. Required: floor load-bearing capacity ≧12.5 kN/m² (extra costs compared to the usual 7.5 kN/m²).

Microfilm reader workplaces will be necessary in the future to make available microfilmed media (predominantly newspapers). The tendency, however, is towards digitalisation because this creates better use and access possibilities.



❶ Space for a single workplace → ❸



❷ Minimum spacing between tables

$$F_1 = b \cdot e \cdot \left(1 + \frac{N\%}{100}\right) \quad \text{formula 1}$$

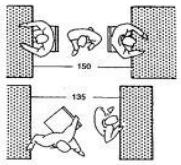
F1 floor area required for an open workstation for library user
b width of table
e distance between centre-lines of tables arranged one behind the other
N% percentage of area allowed for adjacent aisles providing access to individual workstations

Under the conditions listed above, the floor area required for an individual workstation is approx. 2.50 m². Example:

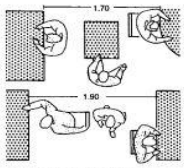
$F_1 = 1.00\ m \cdot (0.70 + 0.95) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{50}{100}\right)$

$F_1 = 2.48\ m^2$

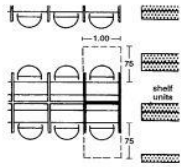
❸ Area calculation → ❶ m² main usable area



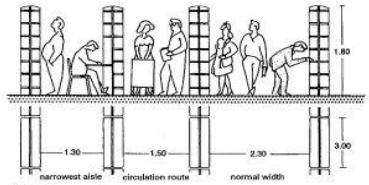
❹ Minimum free room in reading area → ❺



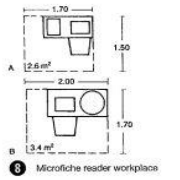
❺ Transporting books between sitting and standing library users → ❹



❻ Carrels (non-lockable protected workplaces)

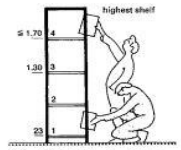


❼ Minimum spacing

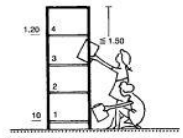


❽ Microfiche reader workplace

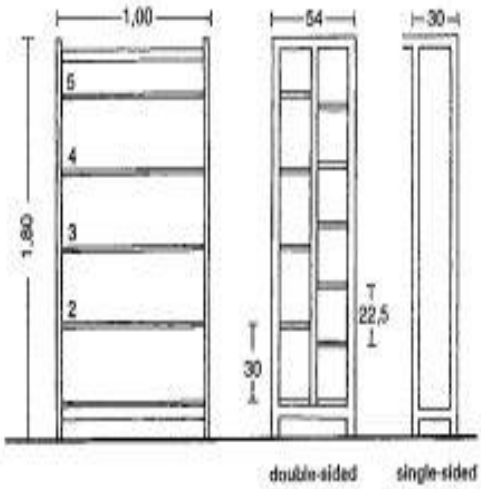
❾ Shelf unit, five shelves



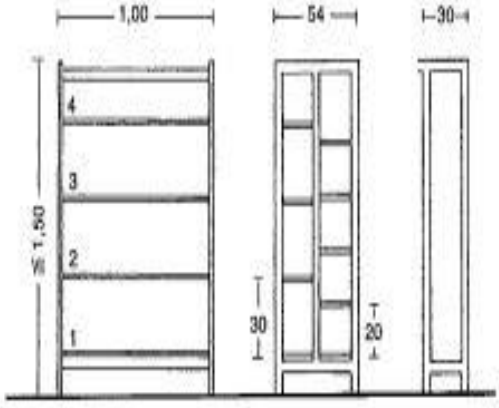
❿ Shelf height for schoolchildren

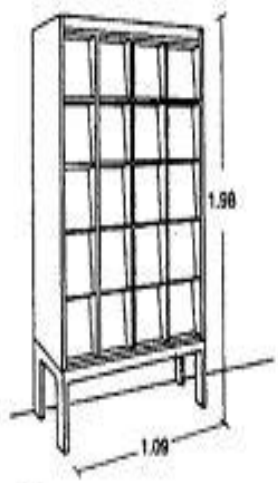


⓫ Shelf unit, four shelves – small children



⓬ Bookshelves for adults 5–6 shelves, for children 4–5 shelves → ⓫





⓭ Magazine rack

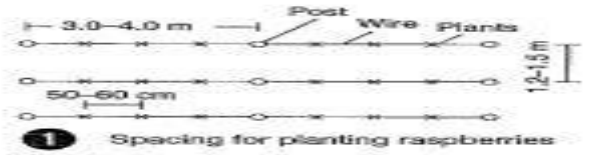
BILLIARDS

Location of rooms:
First floor or well-lit basement, seldom ground floor.

Space requirement: for the various table sizes → ❺ – ❽.
Common sizes for private purposes ..... IV, V and VI
For cafés and clubs ..... IV and V
In billiards halls and academies ..... I, II and III
Spacing of table sizes I and II from each other ..... ≧1.70 m
Spacing of table sizes III–V from each other ..... ≧1.60 m
and, from the wall, a bit more if possible.
At the side where the waiter passes or the spectators stand, correspondingly more space, plus room for chairs, tables, food and drink (→ pp. 174, 175).
Wall mounting for cue rack and rules of the game.
1 cue rack for 12 cues, overall 150 × 75 cm.

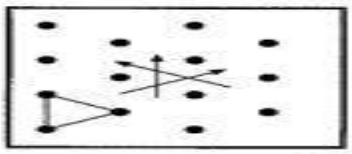
Lighting
The smallest possible lights with full and even light distribution onto the playing area. Usual height for light above table: 80 cm

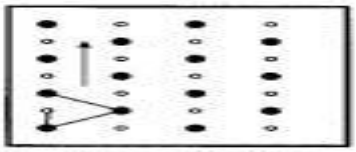
load capacity	kg	800				1000 (1250)				1600			
nominal speed	m/s	0.63	1.0	1.6	2.5	0.63	1.0	1.6	2.5	0.63	1.0	1.6	2.5
min. shaft width	c	1900				2400 (2600)				2600			
min. shaft depth	d	2300				2300 (2600)				2600			
min. shaft pit depth	p	1400	1500	1700	2800	1400	1700	2800		1400	1900	2800	
min. shaft head height	q	3800		4000	5000	4200		5200		4400			5400
shaft door width	c_1	800; min. 900				1100				1100			
shaft door height	f_1	2000				2100				2100			
min. area of machine room	m^2	15			18	20				25			
min. width of machine room	r	2500			2800	3200				3200			
min. depth of machine room	s	3700			4900	4900				5500			
min. height of machine room	h	2200			2800	2400			2800	2800			
car width	a	1350				1500				1960			
car depth	b	1400				1400				1750			
car height	k	2200				2300				2300			
car door width	e_2	800; min. 900				1100				1100			
car door height	f_2	2000				2100				2100			
permissible no. passengers		10				13 (16)				21			

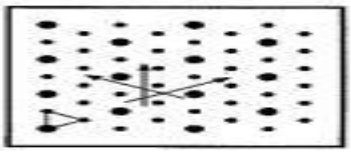


1 Spacing for planting raspberries

2 Gooseberries and redcurrants together in squares







spacings	trees per ¼ ha
3×3×3 m	320
4×4 ×4 m	178
6×6×6 m	80

3 Triangular planting, equilateral

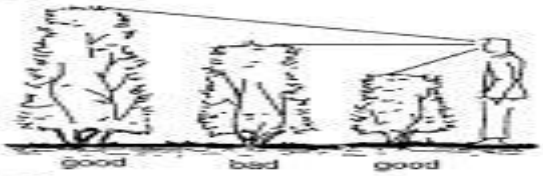
spacings	trees per ¼ ha	
	standing trees	fillers
1.5×3×3 m	320	320
2×4×4 m	178	178
3×6×6 m	80	80

4 Triangular planting with fillers

spacings	trees per ¼ ha		
	standing trees	1st filler	2nd filler
3×3×3 m	80	80	160
4×4×4 m	44	44	88

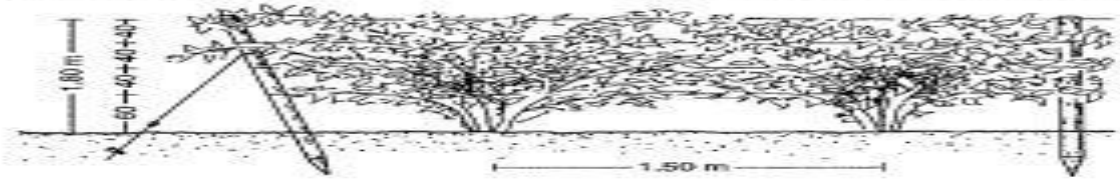
5 Triangular planting with double fillers

3 – 5 Planting system according to De Haas; and see p. 433 10 – 15



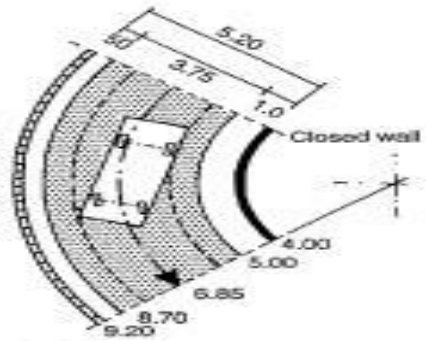
6 Hedge heights

7 'Quick-set' hedge in North Germany

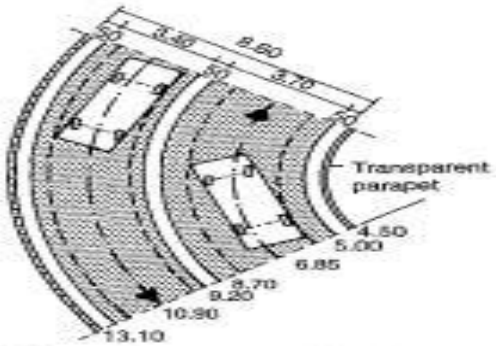


Escape routes

Residential or commercial units with at least one occupied room must have at least **two independent escape routes leading to the open air** on each storey. (If the units are not at ground level, the first escape route must be via a **legally essential staircase, if required in its own (legally essential) stairwell**, and the second escape route via a second essential staircase or a single unified location which is accessible with the rescue equipment of the local fire brigade.
3- From every location in an occupied room, there must be within max. 35 m at least one exit into a legally essential stairwell or into the open air.4- A second escape route is not required if escape is via a **safety stairwell**, **5**-into which fire and smoke cannot penetrate due to the provision of fre balconies or safety vestibules with forced ventilation → p. 248 High-rise buildings.
The material and construction of legally essential staircases and the location, construction, surfaces and openings of legally essential stairwells are subject to special fire protection requirements. For **legally essential corridors,** through which the escape routes from occupied rooms or units lead to legally essential stairwells or to the open air, there are also particular fire protection requirements.



4 Minimum ramp widths



5 Minimum ramp widths in curve with minimum radius

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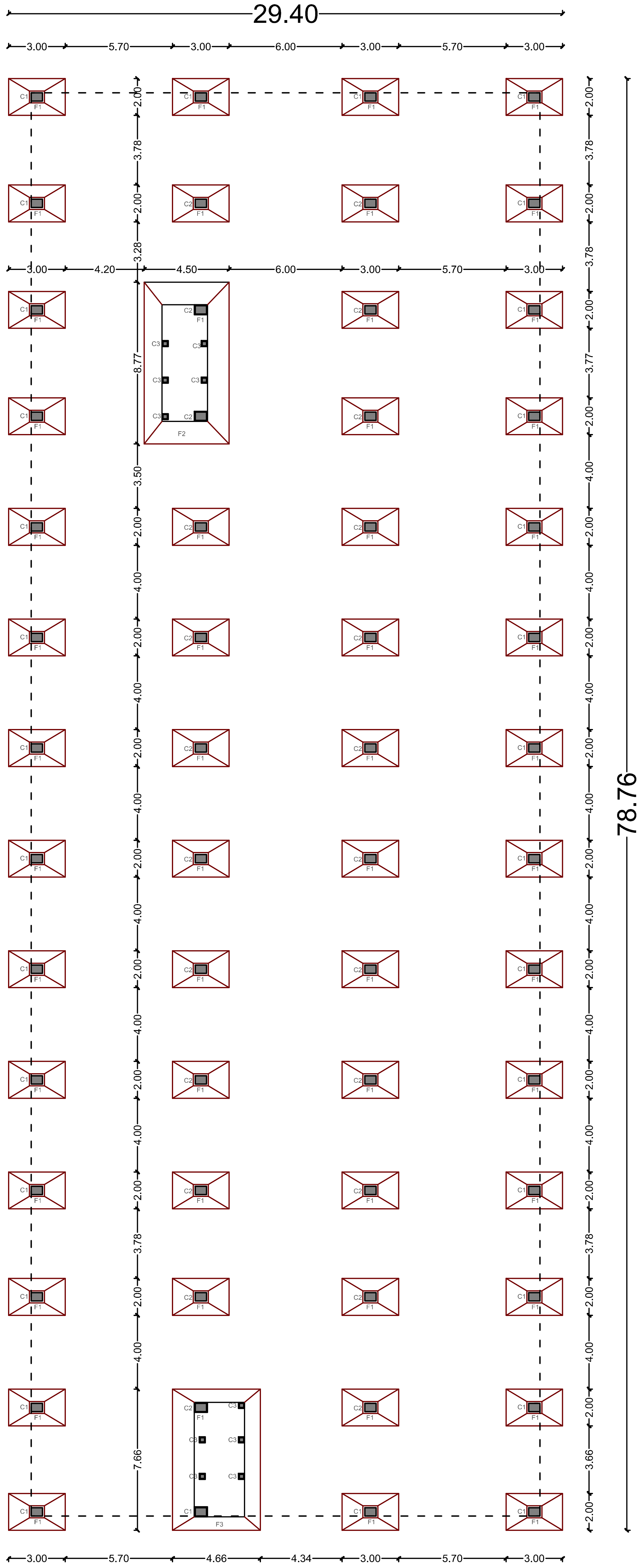
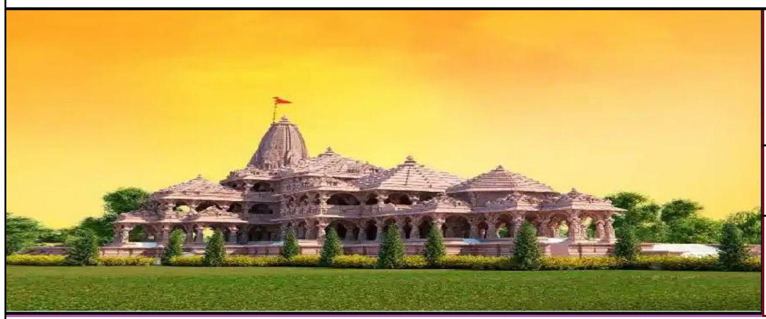
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



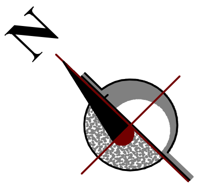


PROJECT TITLE-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

THESIS GUIDE
AR. VERSHA VERMA

THESIS COARDINATOR -
AR. AANSHUL SINGH
AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA



DRG TITLE-
FOOTING/TRENCH PLAN

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 01

SIGN

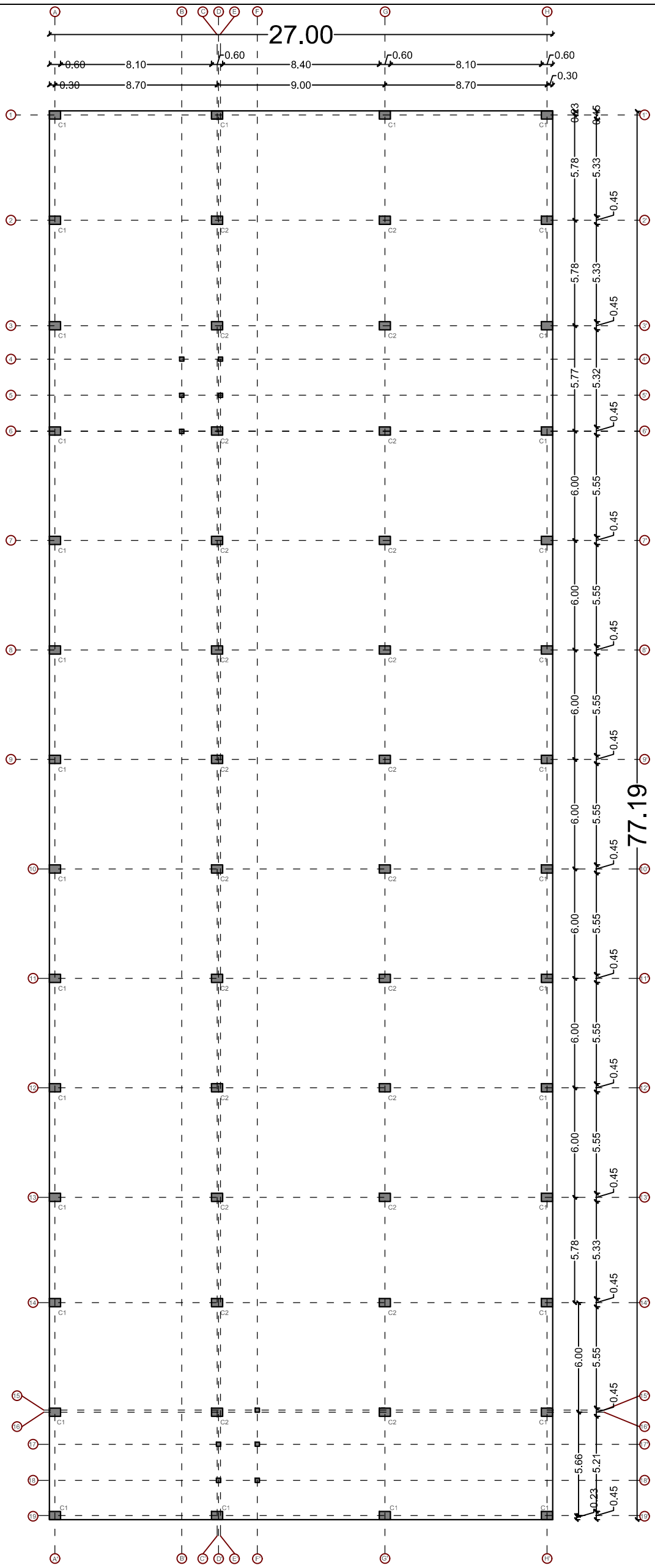
REMARK

DRAWN BY - **ALOK KUMAR**

ARCHITECTURAL THESIS

B.ARCH-V YEAR, 10TH SEMESTER

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW.UP

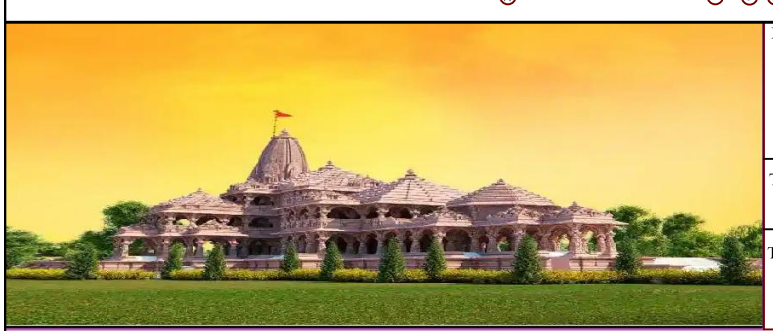


COLUMN SIZE

C1- 450 MMX600 MM

C2- 450MM X 600 MM

C3- 230MM X 230MM



PROJECT TITLE-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

THESIS GUIDE
AR. VERSHA VERMA

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AR. AANSHUL SINGH
AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-
COLUMN LAYOUT PLAN

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 02

SIGN | REMARK

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ARCHITECTURAL THESIS
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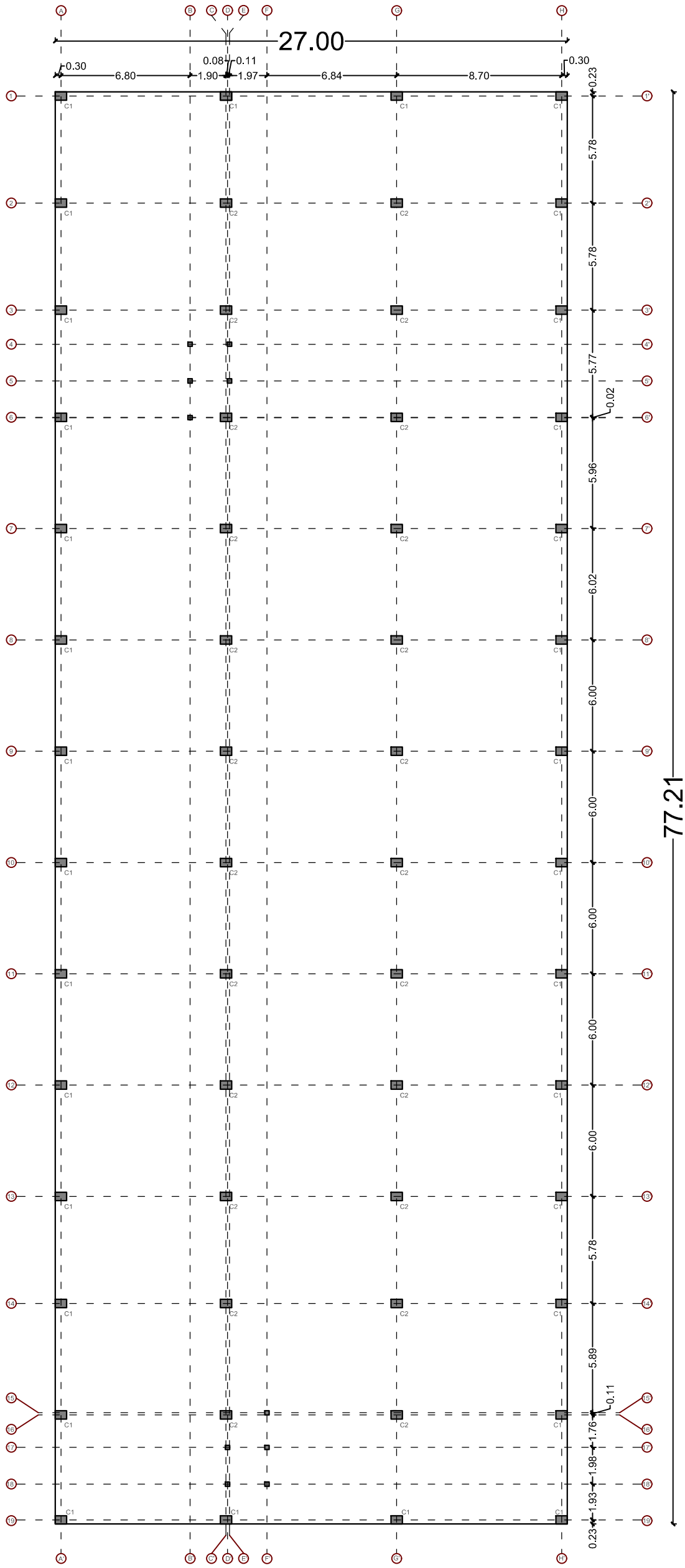

PROJECT TITLE-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

THESIS GUIDE
AR. VERSHA VERMA

THESIS COARDINATOR -
AR. AANSHUL SINGH
AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-
CENTER LINE PLAN

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 03

SIGN | REMARK

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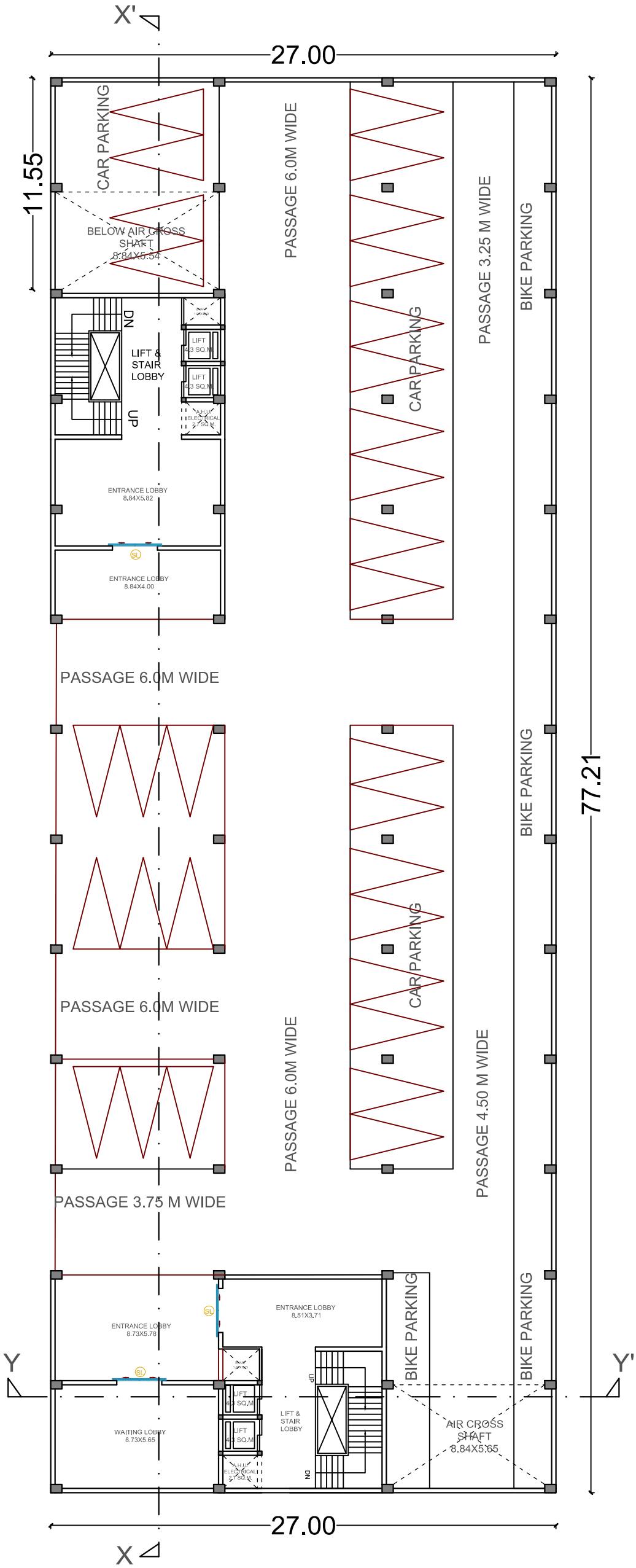

PROJECT TITLE-

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THESIS GUIDE
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DRG TITLE-
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 04

SIGN | REMARK

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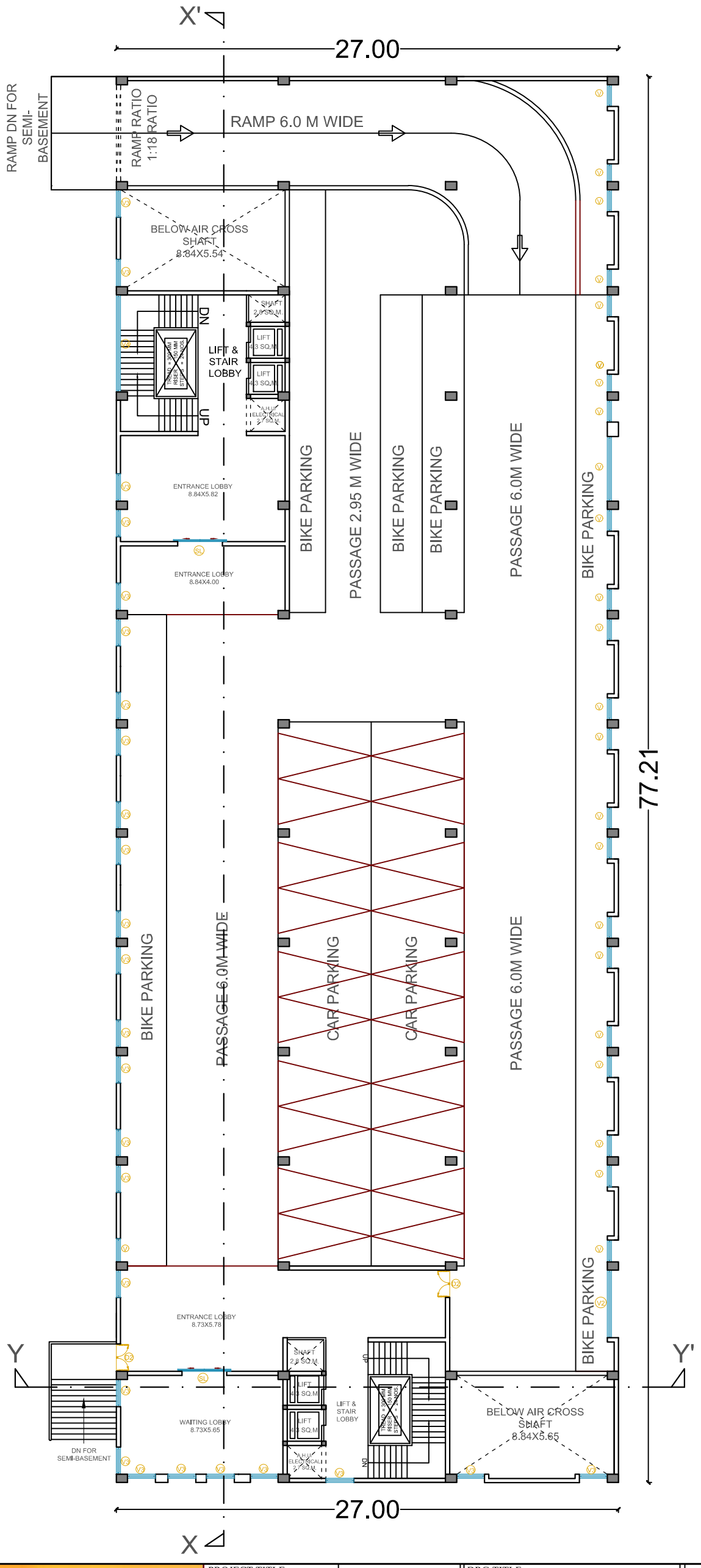

PROJECT TITLE-

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THESIS GUIDE
AR. VERSHA VERMA

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AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-
SEMI-BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 05

SIGN | REMARK

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B.ARCH-V YEAR, 10TH SEMESTER
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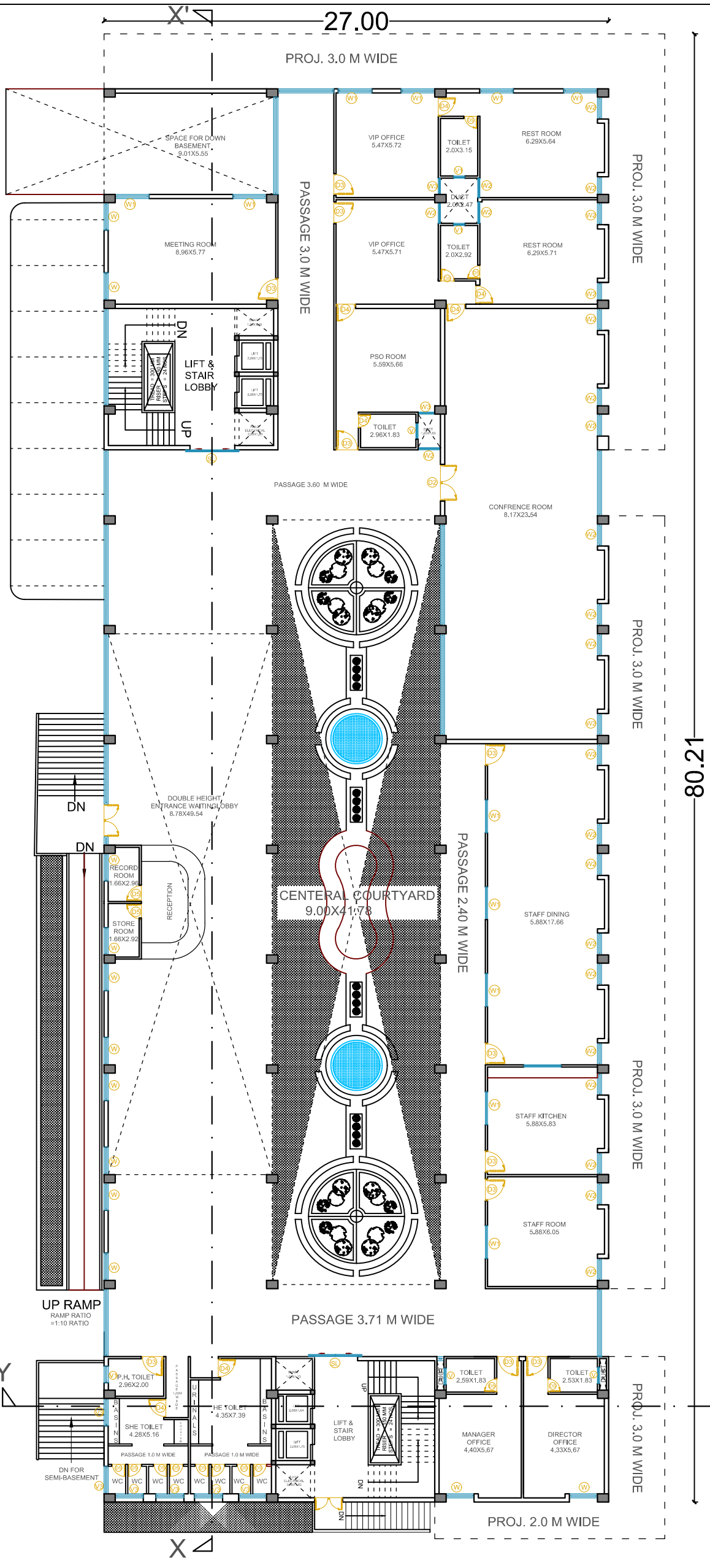

PROJECT TITLE-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

THESIS GUIDE
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DRG TITLE-
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 06

SIGN | REMARK

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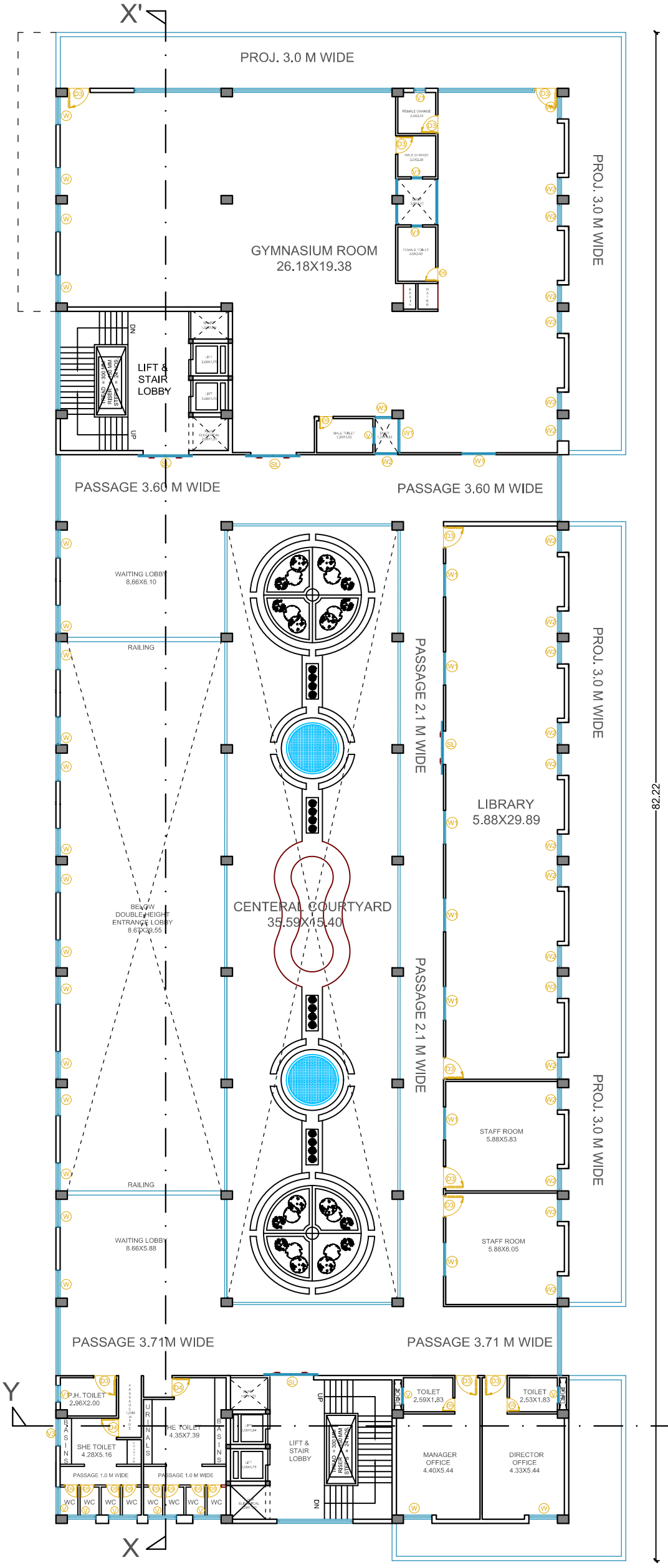

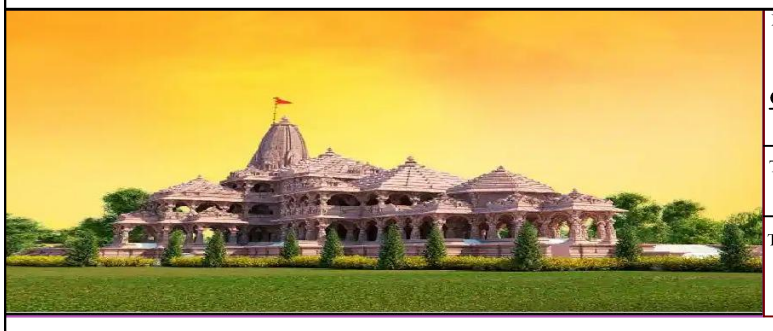

PROJECT TITLE-

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DRG TITLE- **FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 07

SIGN | REMARK

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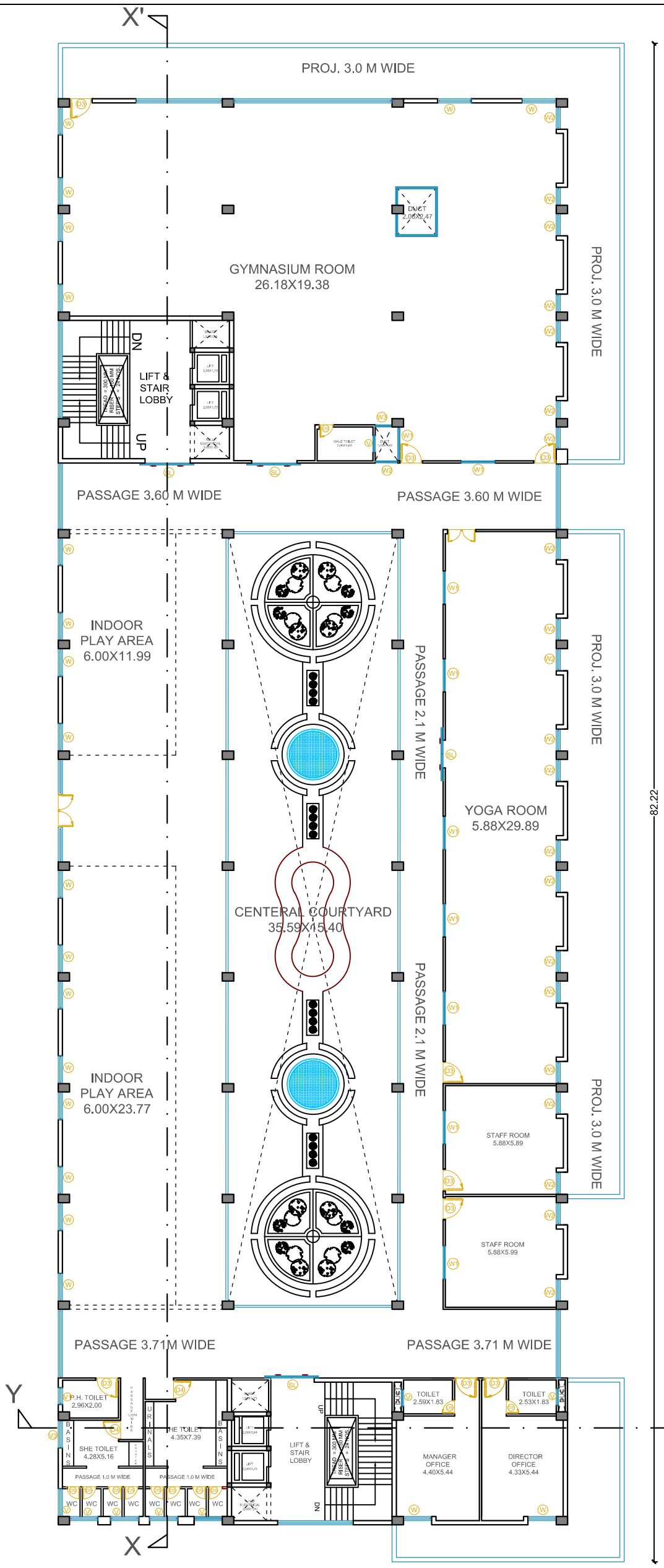

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DRG TITLE-
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 08

SIGN | REMARK

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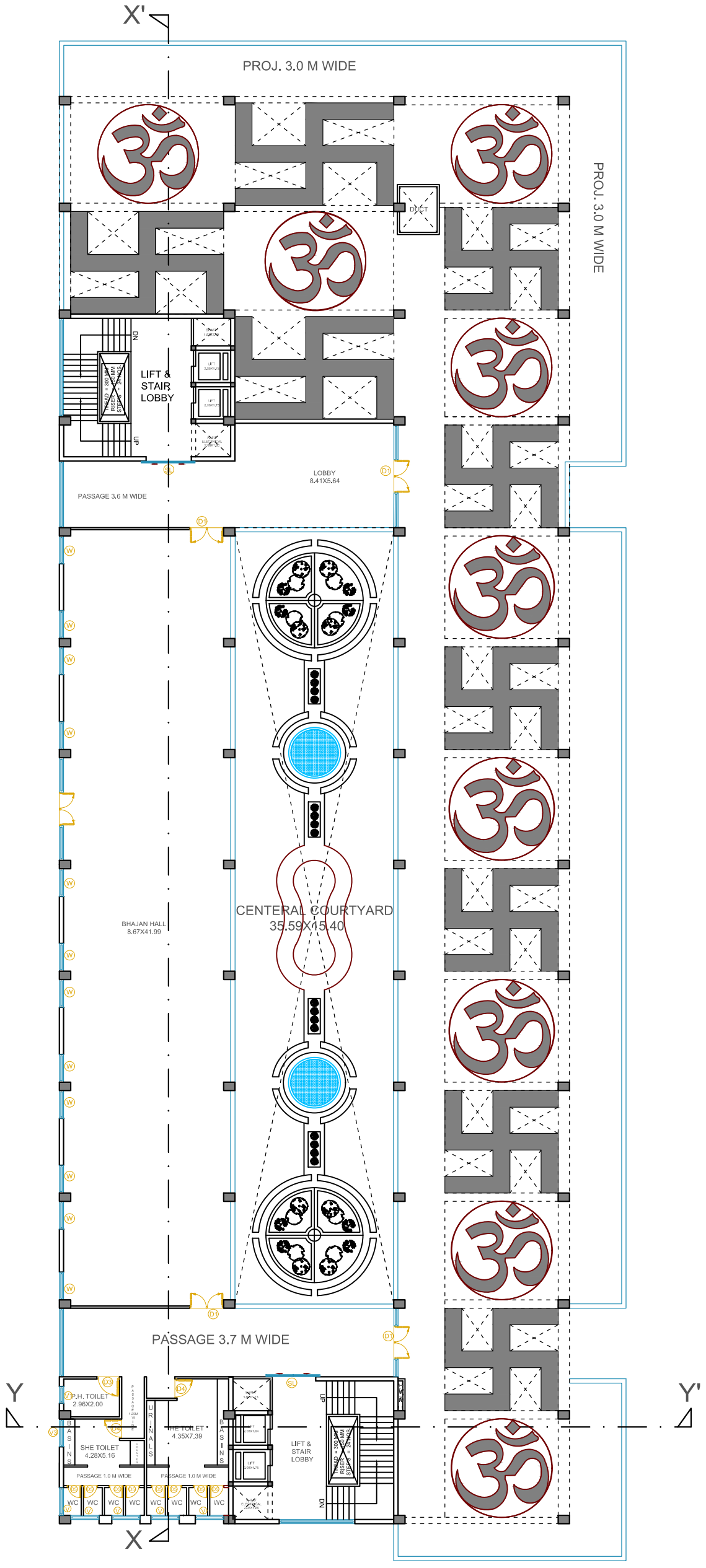

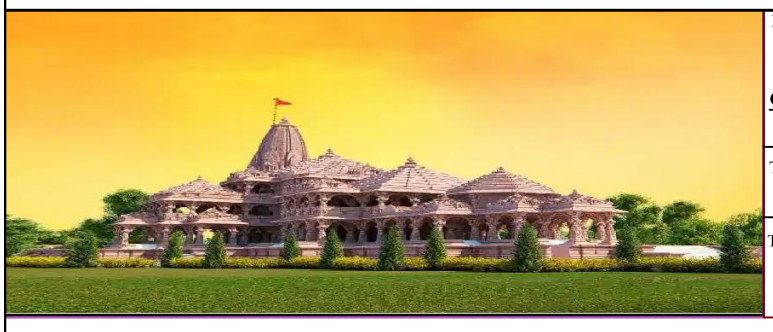

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TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

THESIS GUIDE

AR. VERSHA VERMA

THESIS COARDINATOR -

AR. AANSHUL SINGH

AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE- **THIRD FLOOR PLAN**

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 09

SIGN | REMARK

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B.ARCH-V YEAR, 10TH SEMESTER

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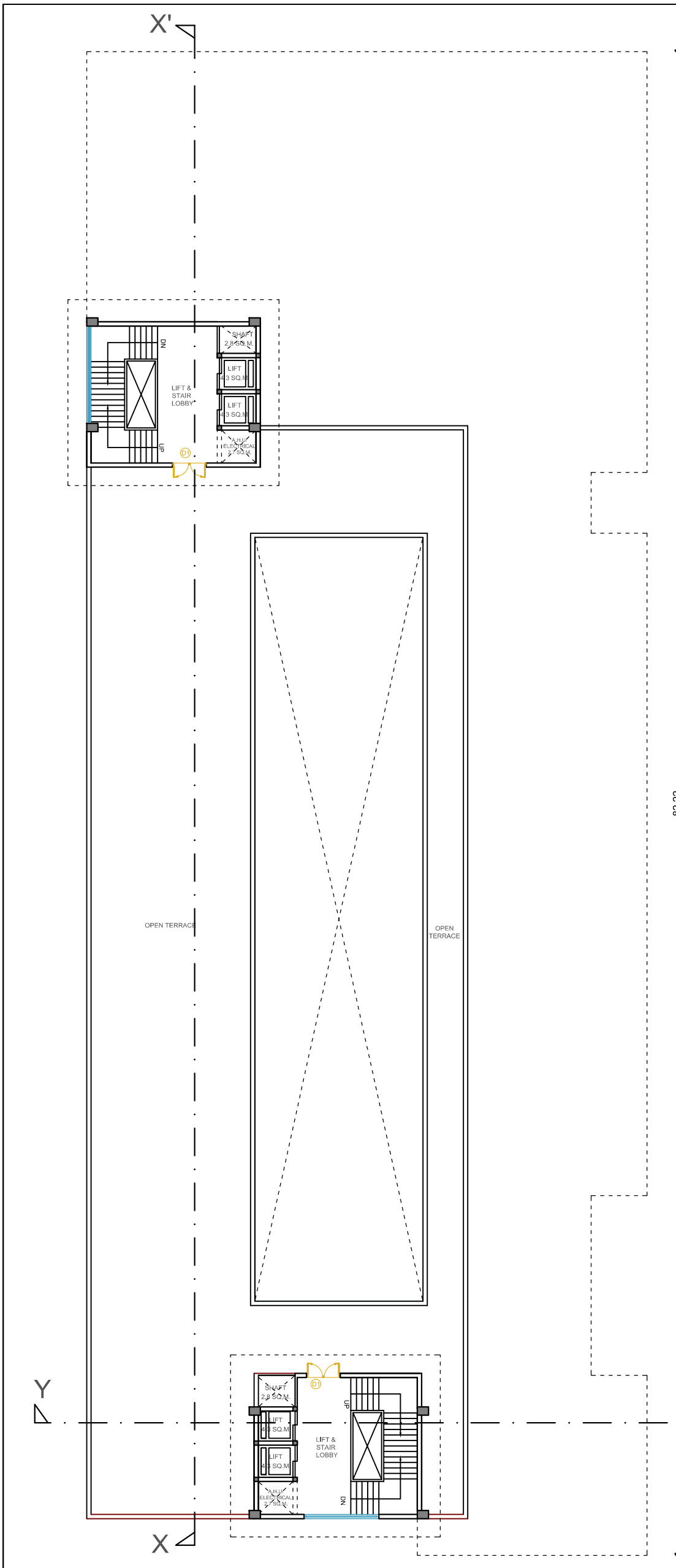
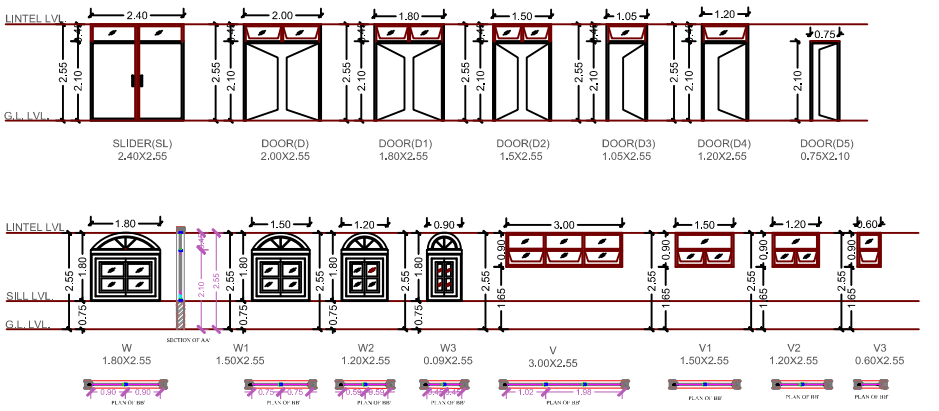
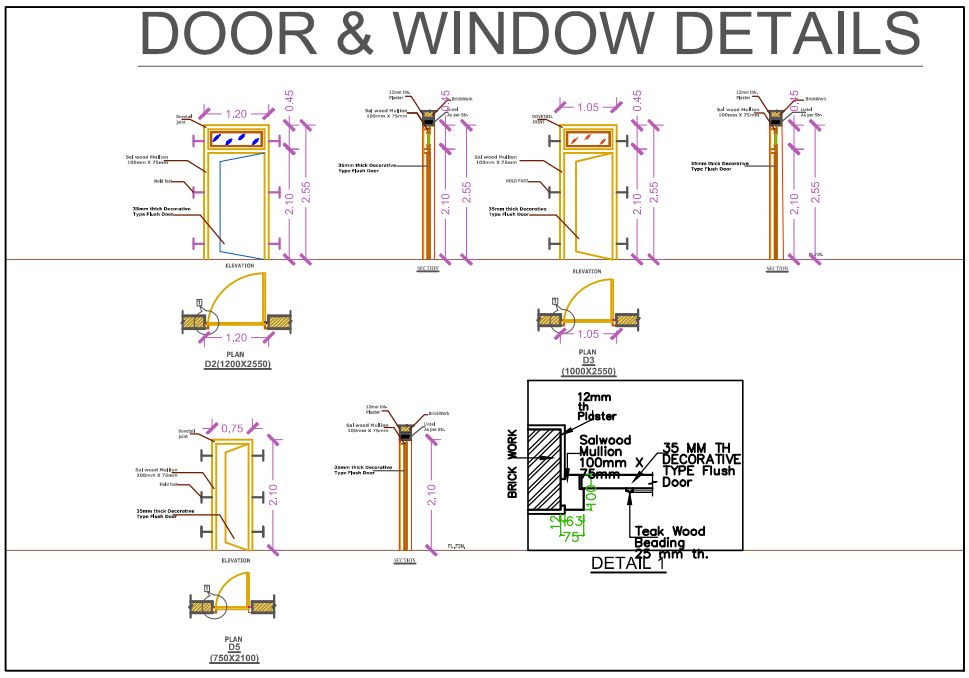


DOOR & WINDOW SCHEDULE



DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS



PROJECT TITLE- **TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.**		DRG TITLE- **MUMTY FLOOR PLAN & DOOR-WINDOW SCHEDULE**	DRAWN BY - **ALOK KUMAR**
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THESIS COARDINATOR - AR. AANSHUL SINGH AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA		SCALE	B.ARCH-V YEAR, 10TH SEMESTER
		SHEET NO- 10	BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW.UP
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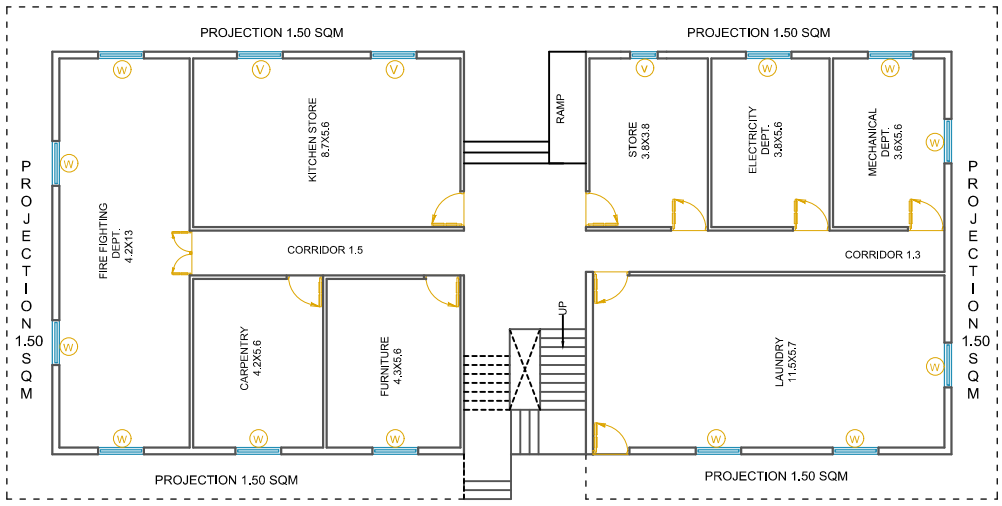
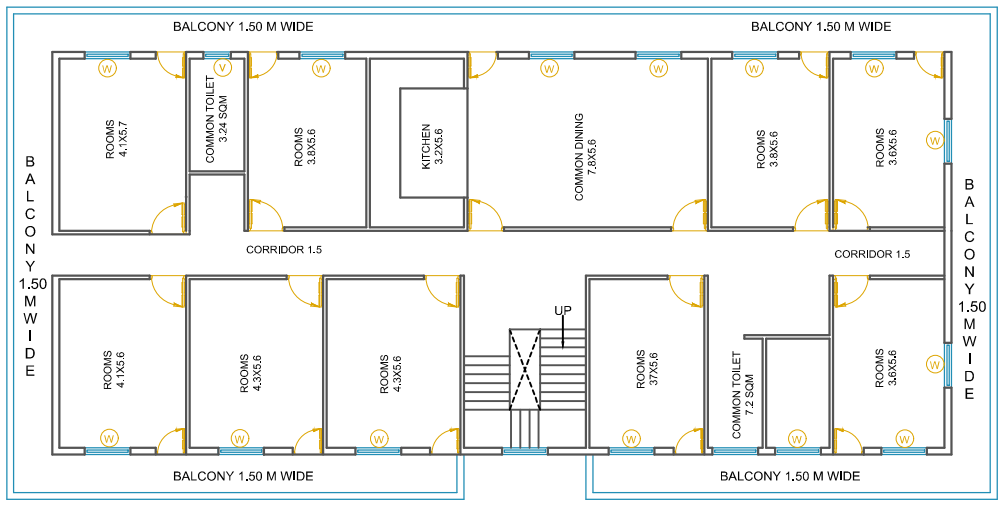
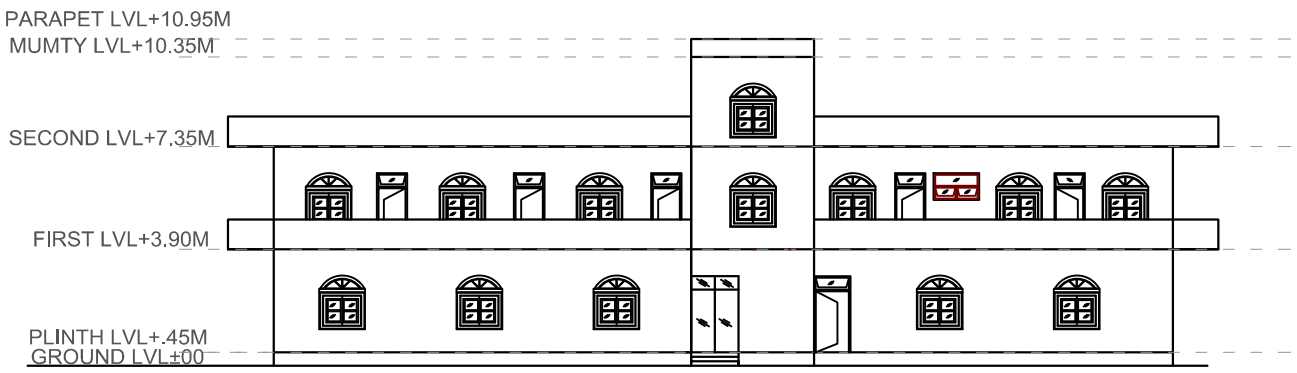


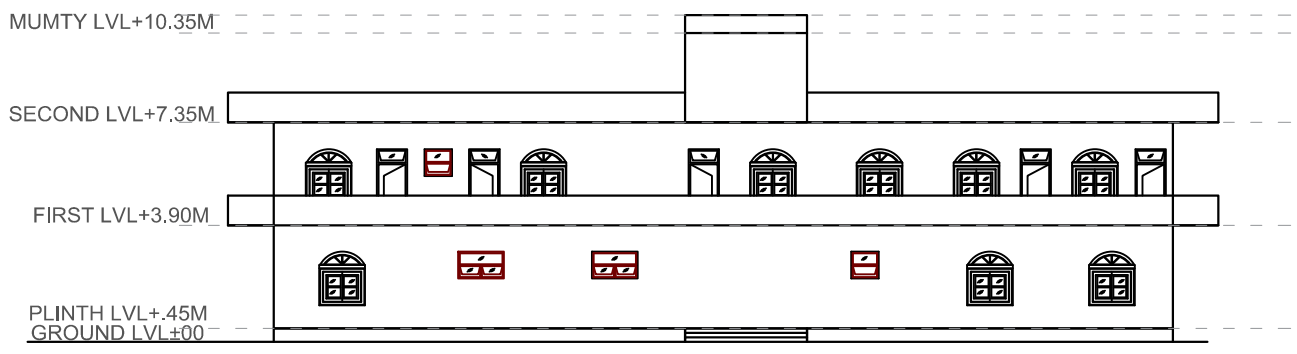
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION

PROJECT TITLE-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

THESIS GUIDE
AR. VERSHA VERMA

THESIS COARDINATOR -
AR. AANSHUL SINGH
AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-
GROUND & FIRSTFLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATION & SECTION

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 11

SIGN | REMARK

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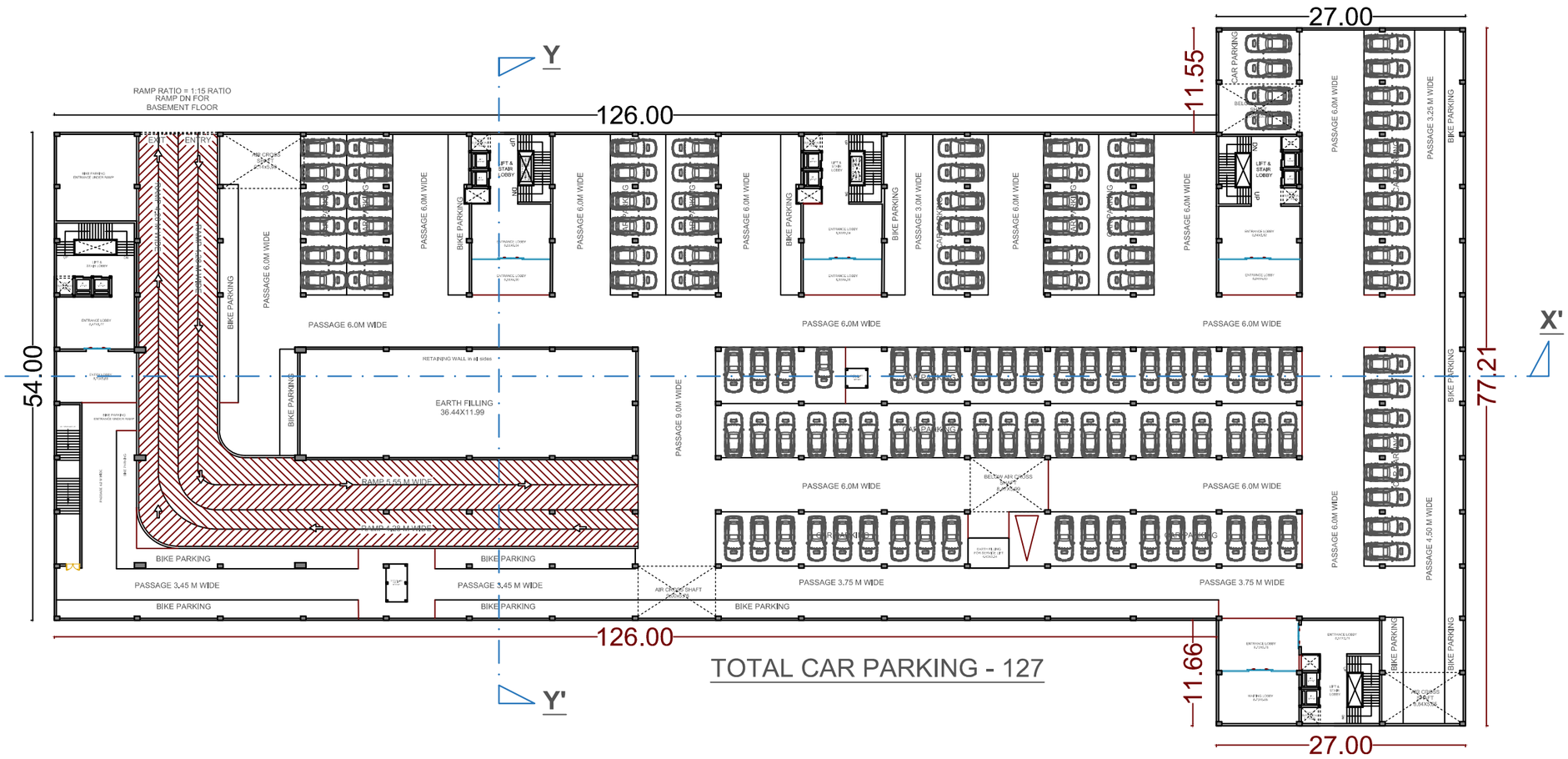
B.ARCH-V YEAR, 10TH SEMESTER
BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW.UP



PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-

THESIS GUIDE

AR. VERSHA VERMA

THESIS COARDINATOR -

AR. AANSHUL SINGH
AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO- 01	

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B.ARCH-V YEAR, 10TH SEMESTER
BABU BANARASI DAS
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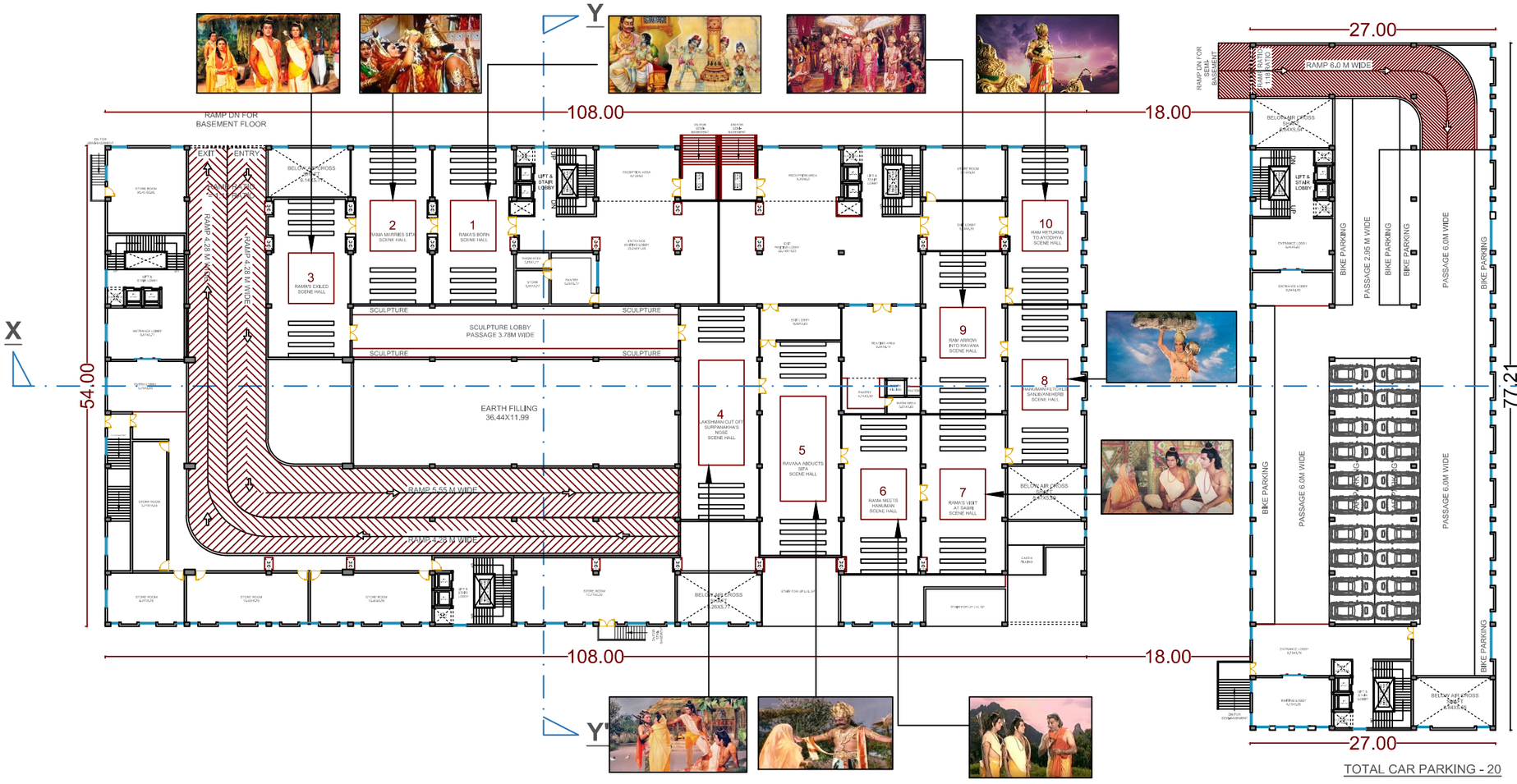
SIGN-	REMARK



PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-

THESIS GUIDE

AR. VERSHA VERMA

THESIS COARDINATOR -

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AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-

SEMI-BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO- 02	

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B.ARCH-V YEAR, 10TH SEMESTER

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW.UP

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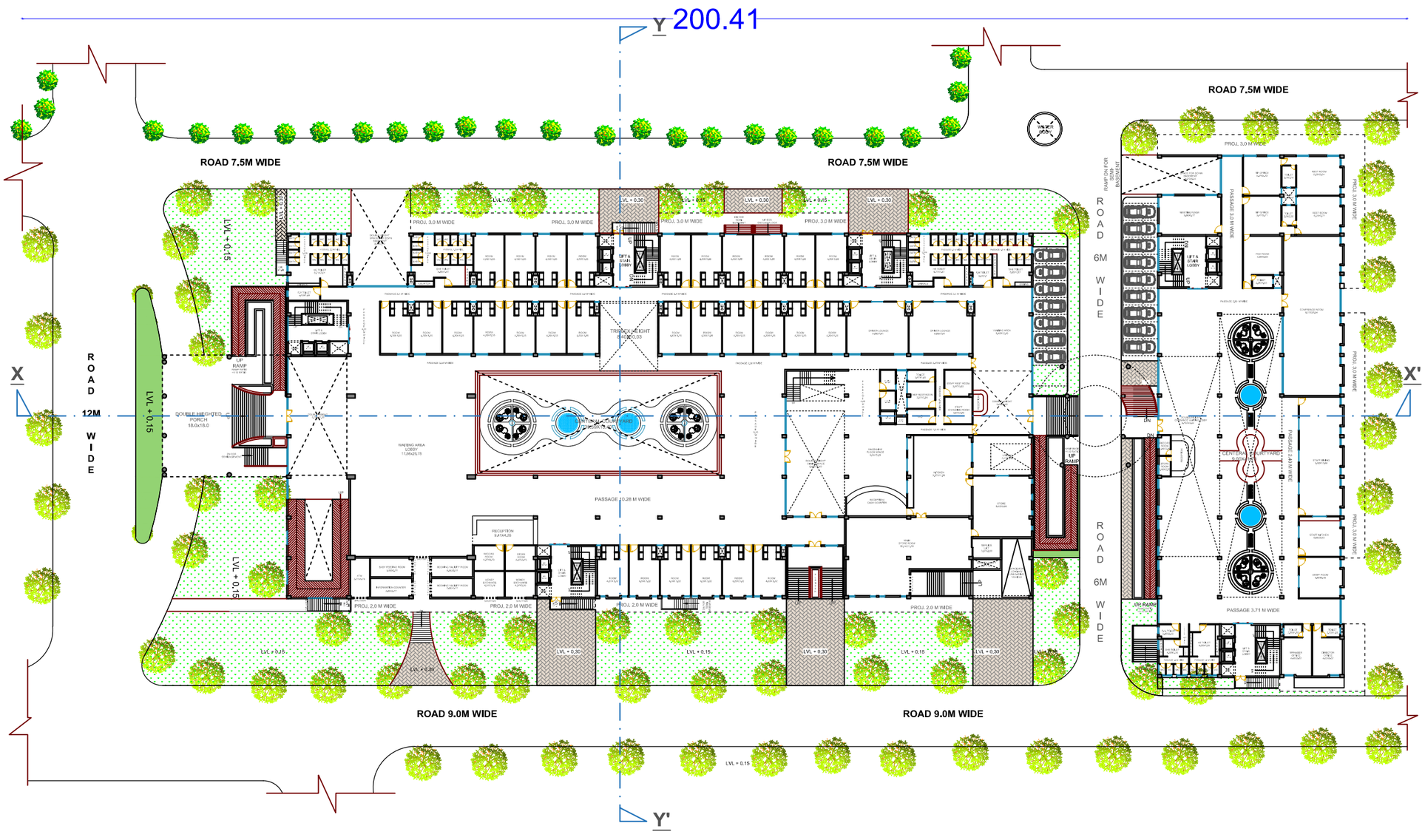

PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-

THESIS GUIDE

AR. VERSHA VERMA

THESIS COARDINATOR -

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AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO- 03	

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B.ARCH-V YEAR, 10TH SEMESTER

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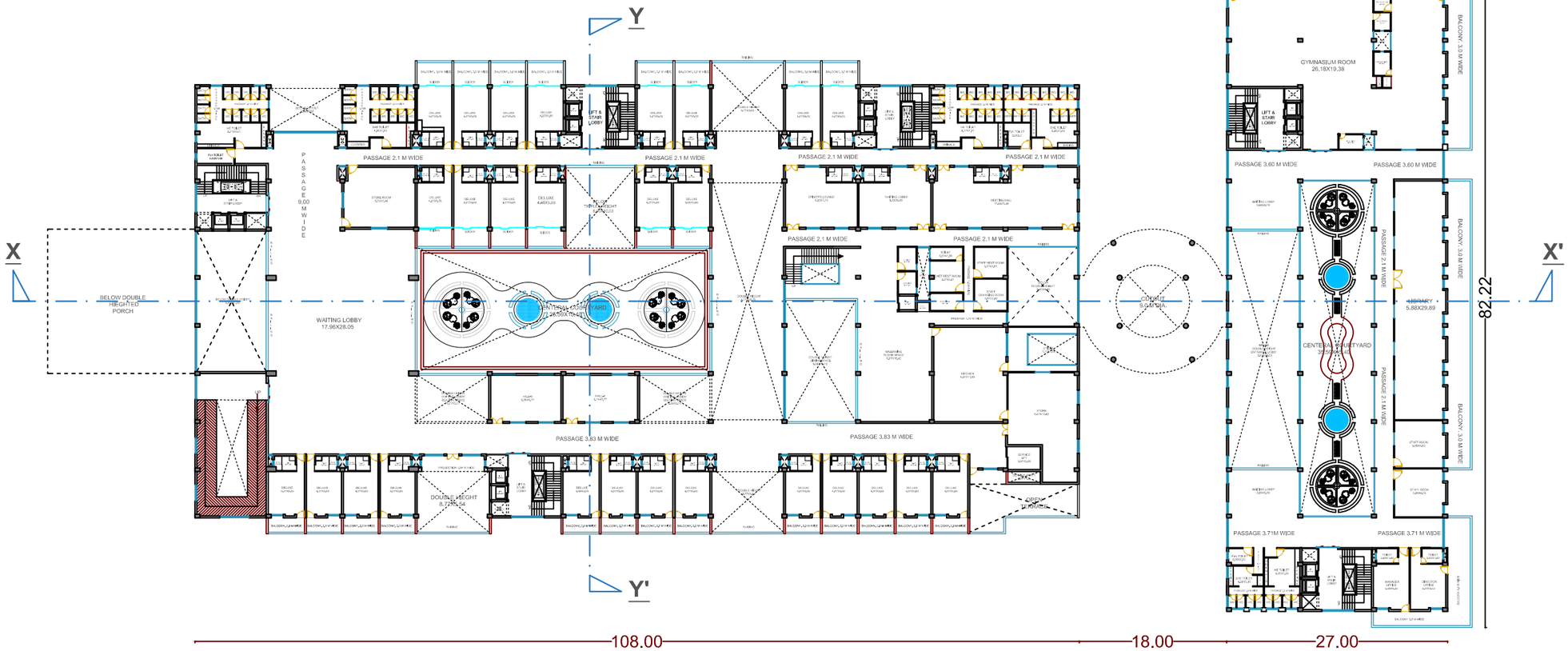
SIGN-	REMARK



PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-

THESIS GUIDE

AR. VERSHA VERMA

THESIS COARDINATOR -

AR. AANSHUL SINGH
AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO- 04	

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B.ARCH-V YEAR, 10TH SEMESTER

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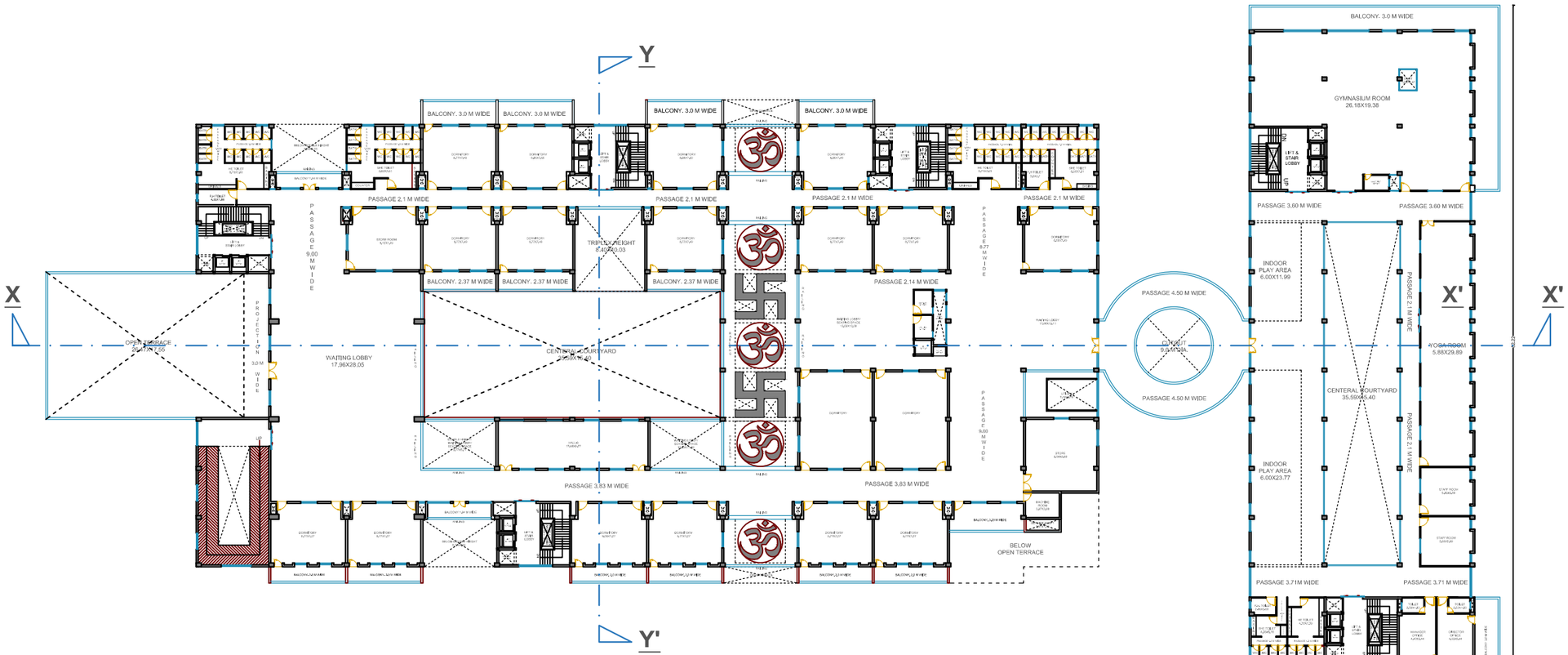

PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-

THESIS GUIDE

AR. VERSHA VERMA

THESIS COARDINATOR -

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DRG TITLE-

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO- 05	

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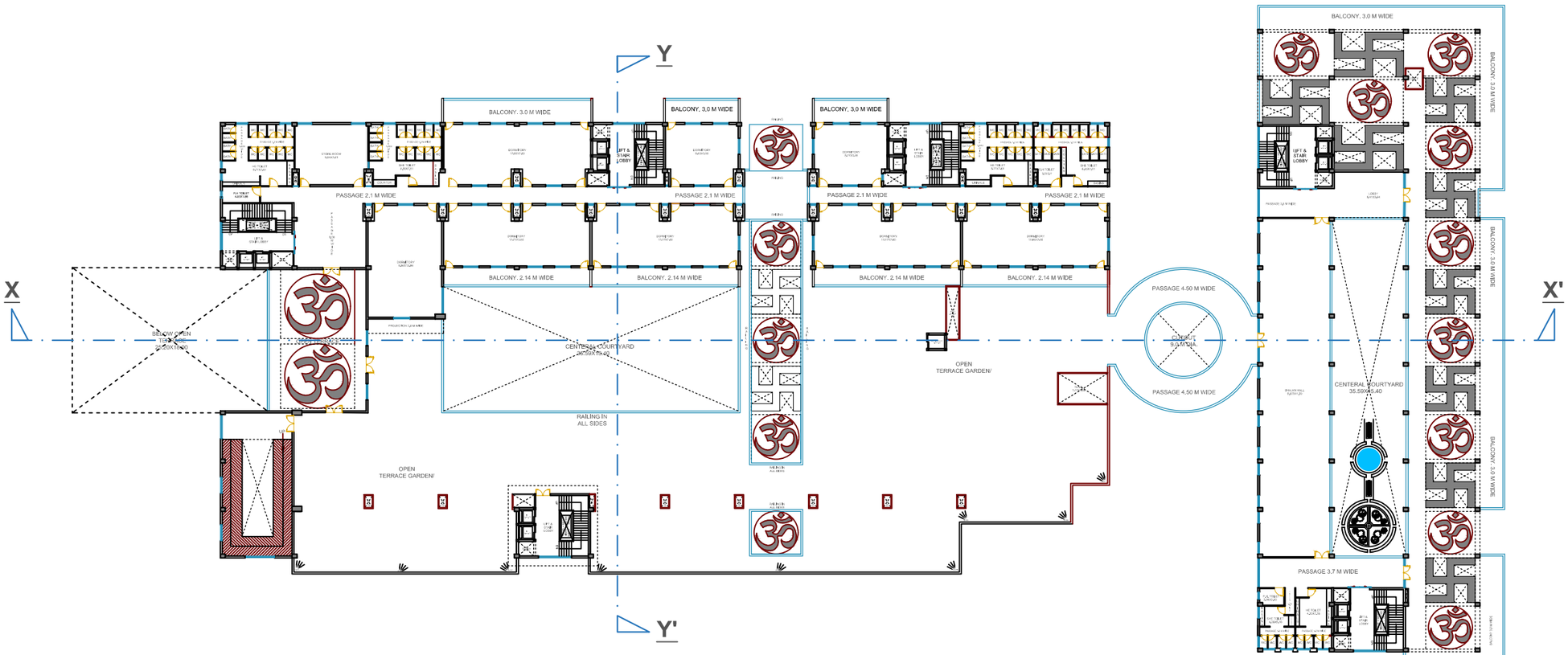
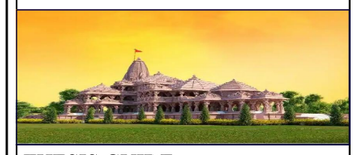


PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-



THESIS GUIDE

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THESIS COARDINATOR -

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DRG TITLE-

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO- 06	

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B.ARCH-V YEAR, 10TH SEMESTER

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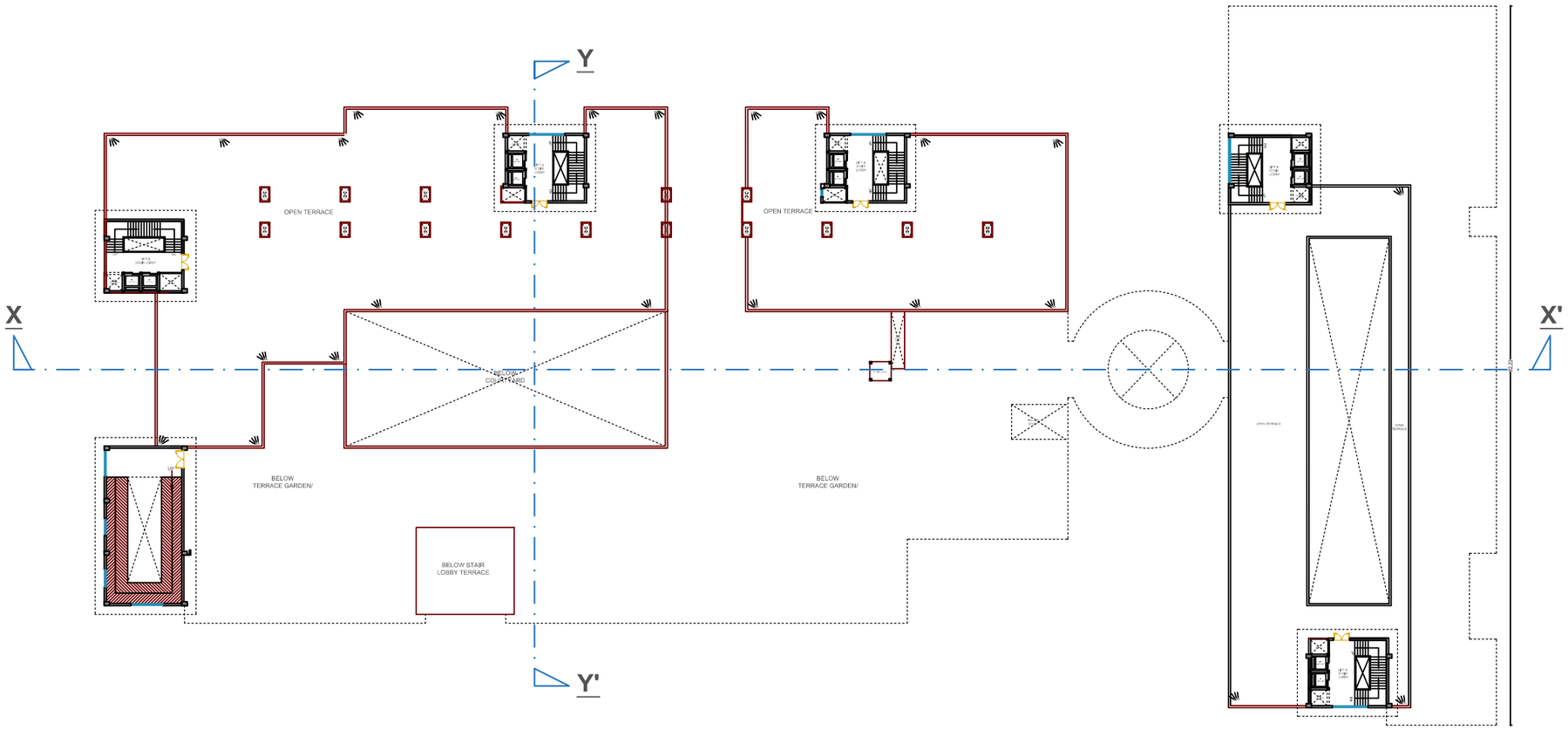

PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

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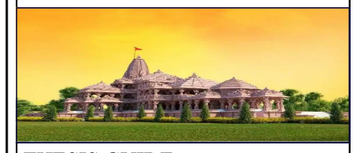

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AR. VERSHA VERMA

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AR. AANSHUL SINGH
AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-
MUMTY FLOOR PLAN

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO- 07	

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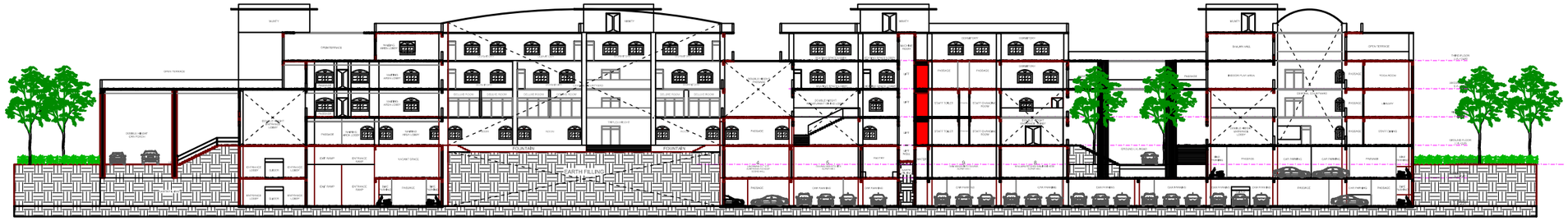
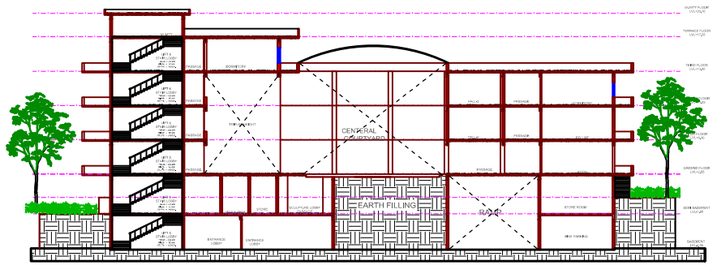


MAIN BUILDING & VIP BUILDING
SECTION AT X-X'



MAIN BUILDING & VIP BUILDING
SECTION AT Y-Y'

PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-

THESIS GUIDE

AR. VERSHA VERMA

THESIS COARDINATOR -

AR. AANSHUL SINGH
AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-
SECTION

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 08

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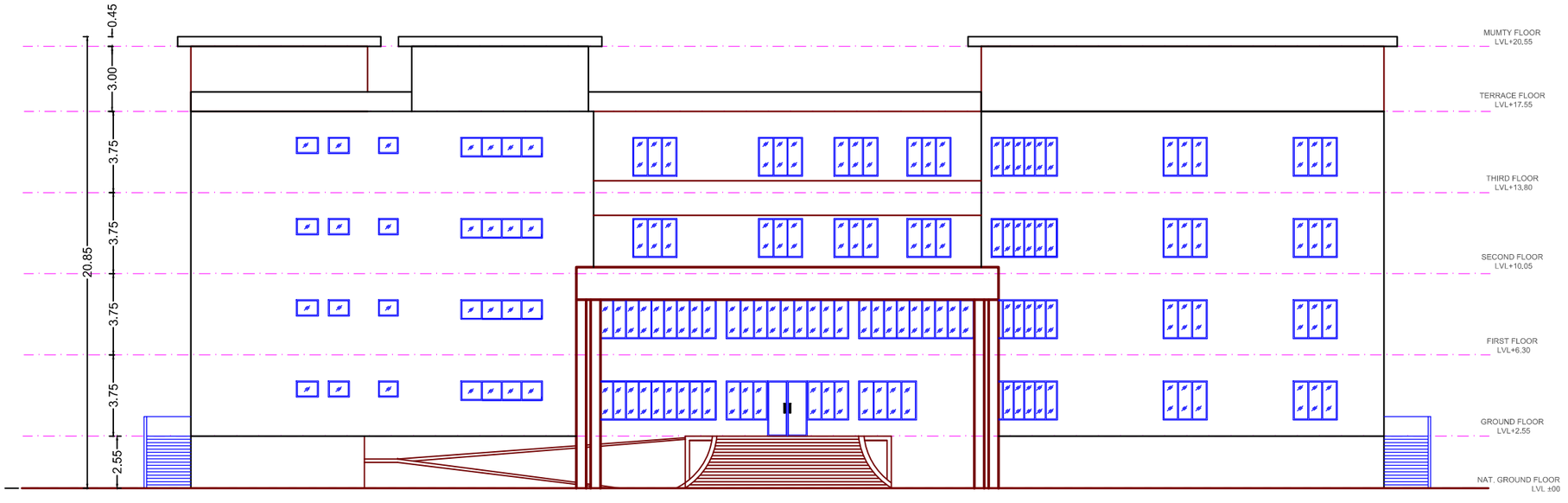
REMARK



FRONT ELEVATION MAIN BUILDING

PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-

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THESIS COARDINATOR -

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AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-
ELEVATION

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO- 09	

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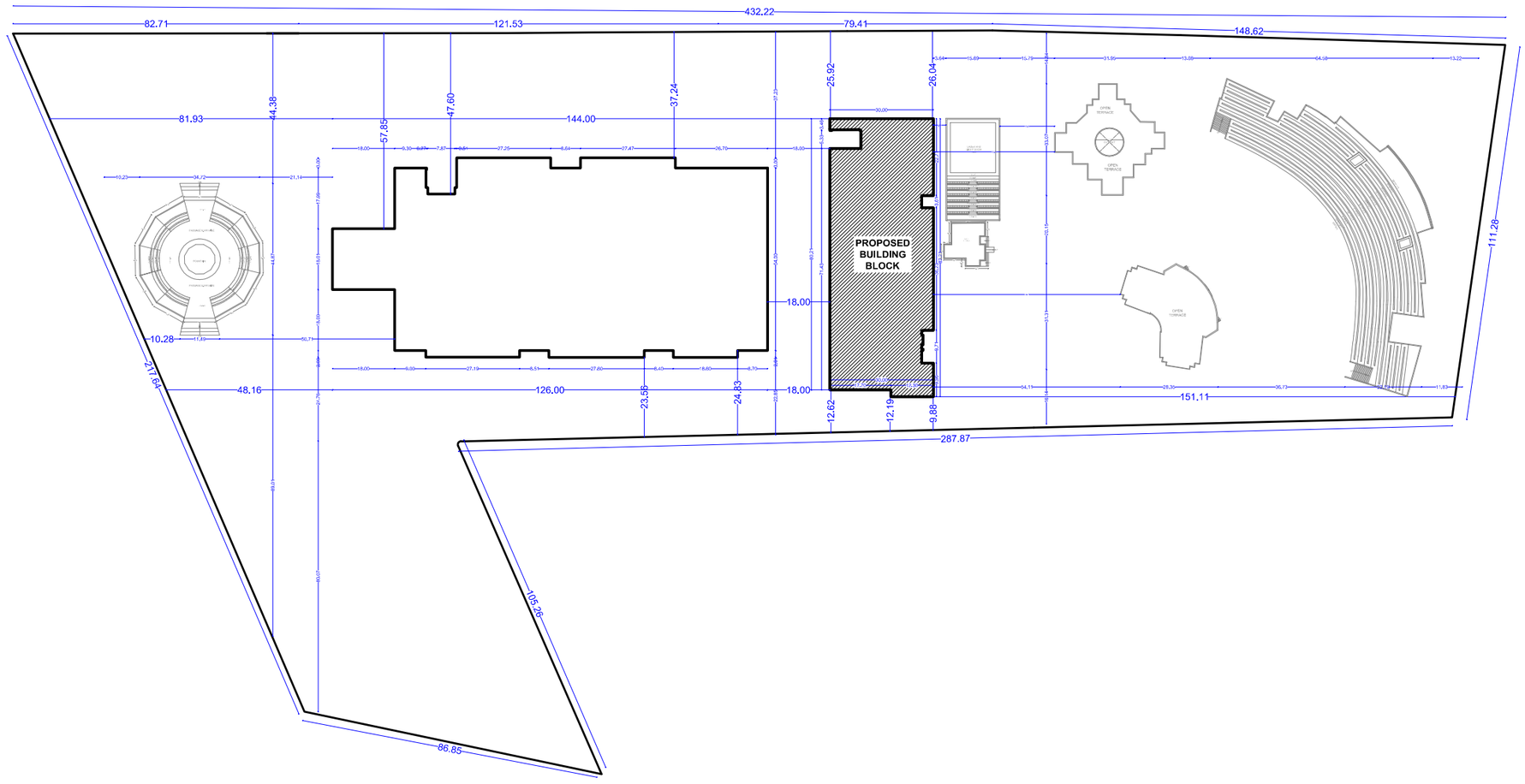

PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-

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THESIS COARDINATOR -

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DRG TITLE-
SITE COORIDINATION PLAN

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO- 01	

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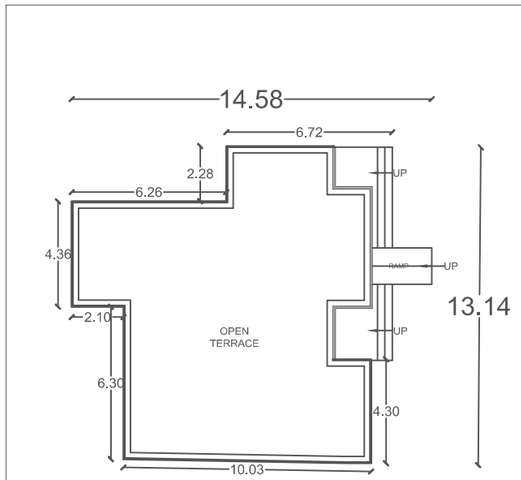
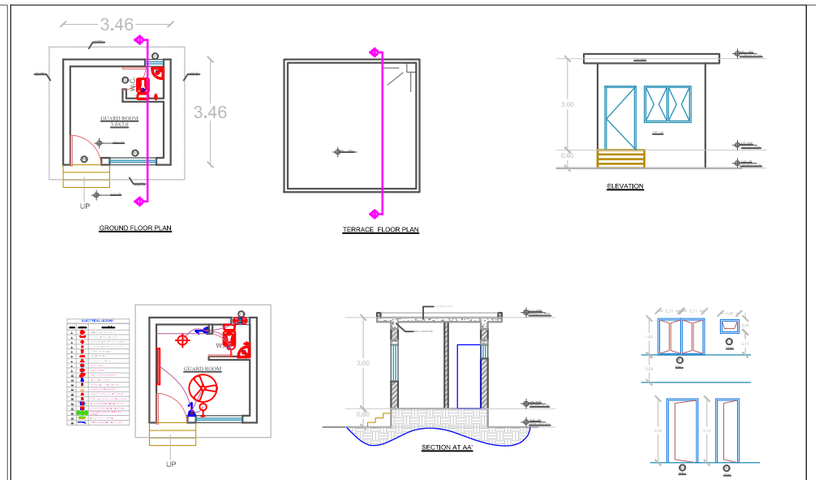
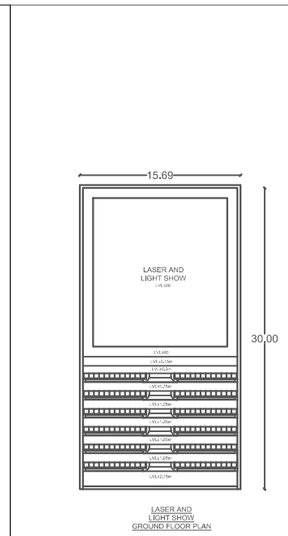


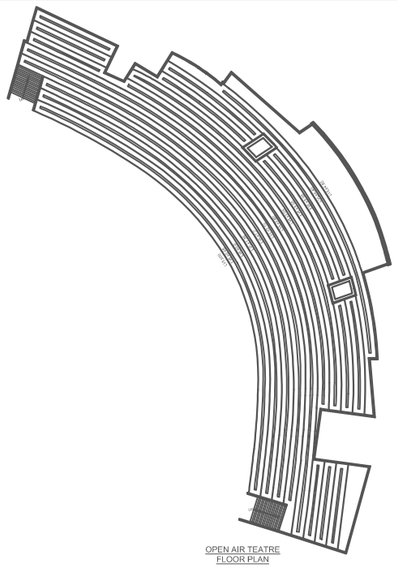
PUBLIC TOILET
TERRACE FLOOR PLAN



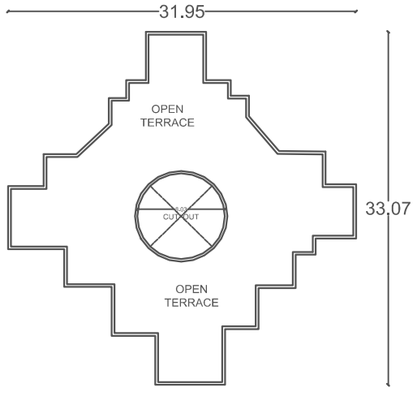
GUARD ROOM
3.46X3.46



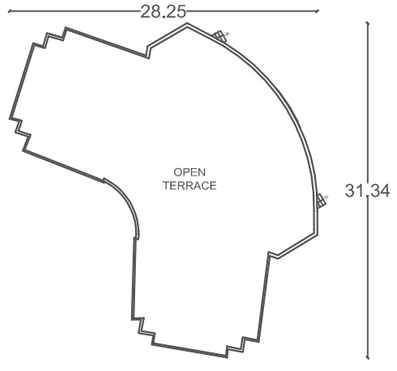
LASER AND
LIGHT SHOW
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



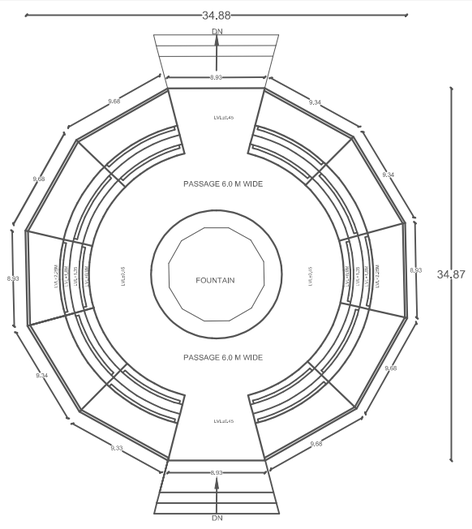
OPEN AIR TEATRE
FLOOR PLAN



GUEST HOUSE
TERRACE FLOOR PLAN



AMPTHEATRE
TERRACE FLOOR PLAN



DASHAVATAR
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-

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AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE-
SITE COORIDINATION PLAN

DATE- 27/06/2023

SCALE

SHEET NO- 02

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AREA ANALYSIS -

BASEMENT FLOOR COVERED AREA = 8888.73 SQ.MT.
SEMI BASEMENT FLOOR COVERED AREA = 7916.12 SQ.MT.
GROUND FLOOR COVERED AREA = 8865.66 SQ.MT.
FIRST FLOOR COVERED AREA = 8513.87SQ.MT.
SECOND FLOOR COVERED AREA =8513.87SQ.MT.
THIRD FLOOR COVERED AREA = 5306.63 SQ.MT.
TERRACE FLOOR COVERED AREA = 816.39 SQ.MT.

GUARD ROOM = 36.00 SQ.MT.
V.I.P. GUEST HOUSE = 1198.00 SQ.MT.
AMPHITHEATRE = 1068.00 SQ.MT.
SERVICE BLOCK = 1084.50 SQ.MT.
BHANDRA ROOM = 157.57 SQ.MT.
PUBLIC TOILET BLOCK = 148.07 SQ.MT.
TOTAL BUILTUP AREA = 52,513.41 SQ.MT.

GROUND FLOOR COVERED AREA = 8865.66 SQ.MT.
GUARD ROOM = 36.00 SQ.MT.
V.I.P. GUEST HOUSE = 548.92 SQ.MT.
AMPHITHEATRE = 513.84 SQ.MT.
SERVICE BLOCK = 530.25 SQ.MT.
BHANDRA ROOM = 157.57 SQ.MT.
PUBLIC TOILET BLOCK = 148.07 SQ.MT.
GROUND COVERAGE AREA = 10,800.31 SQ.MT.

(21.35 % OF TOTAL SITE AREA)

PARKING DETAILS

NO OF CAR PARKING ON SITE = 183
NO OF CAR PARKING ON BASEMENT = 127
NO OF CAR PARKING ON SEMI BASEMENT = 20
NO OF BUS PARKING ON SITE = 33
NO OF AMBULANCE PARKING = 04
NO OF FIRE CAR PARKING = 01
TOTAL CAR PARKING = 330

NO OF TREES BYE LAWS
= 50 NOS ON 1 ACRE (4047 SQ.MT)
SITE AREA = 50588 SQ.MT.= 12.50 ACRE
NO OF TREES REQUIRED
= 50X12.50 = **625 NOS TREES**

PROVIDED SETBACK	FRONT SETBACK (SW) - 20 MT. WIDE SIDE SETBACK(NW) - 65.0 MT. WIDE SIDE SETBACK(SE)- 166 MT. WIDE BACK SETBACK(NE) - 18.0 MT. WIDE

PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

NOTES-

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DRG TITLE-
SITE SECTION

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO-	01

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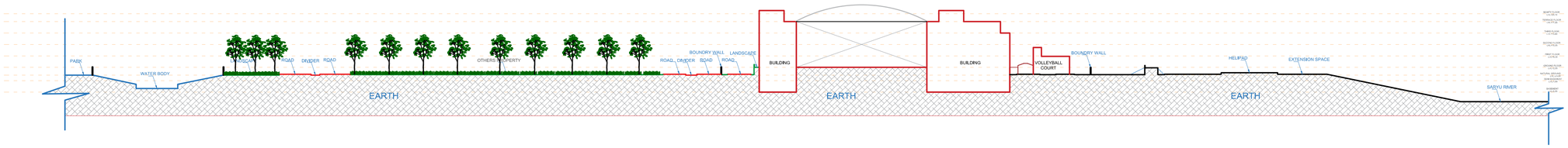
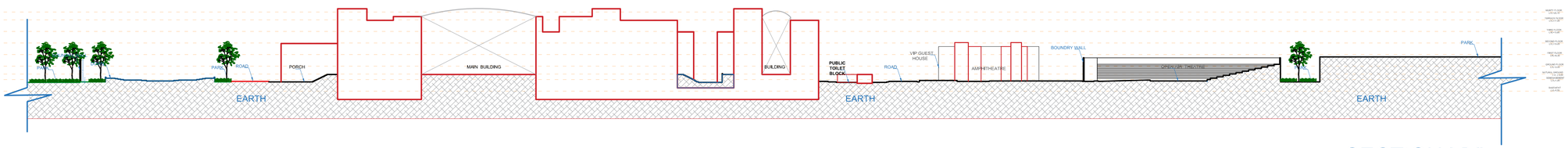


SECTION-XX'



SECTION-YY'

N

PROJECT-

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE, AYODHYA, U.P.

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THESIS COARDINATOR -

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AR. SATYAM SRIVASTAVA

DRG TITLE- **SITE SECTION**

DATE-	27/06/2023
SCALE	
SHEET NO- 02	

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