

SIDDHA HOSPITAL AND WELLNESS CENTER

A THESIS

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of

Bachelor of Architecture degree

By

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**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
SCHOOL OF BUILDING AND ENVIRONMENT**

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) Accredited

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NOVEMBER 2021



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Thesis Report is the bonafide work of K.SriChaanthana(37210901) who carried out the Thesis entitled “Siddha hospital& wellness center” under our supervision from July 2021 to November 2021.

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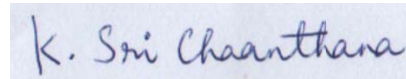
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DECLARATION

I, **K.SriChaanthan** hereby declare that the Thesis Report entitled “**Siddha Hospital & Wellness center**” done by me under the guidance of **Ar.Divya**(Internal Guide), **Ar. Shankar.V**(Internal Review Member) and **Ar. Lavanya Shankar** (External Guide) Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Architecture Degree.

DATE:06.12.2021

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "K. Sri Chanthana".

PLACE: Chennai

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am pleased to acknowledge my sincere thanks to Board of Management of **Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology** for their kind encouragement in doing this Thesis and for completing it successfully. I am grateful to them.

I convey my thanks to **Dr. DevyaniGangopadhyay**, Dean and Head of the Department, School of Building and Environment, Our Design Chair **Dr. Suresh Kuppuswamy**, Thesis Coordinator**Ar.SuryaRajkumar** for providing me necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

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K.SriChaanthana

THESIS SYNOPSIS

Siddha is one of India's oldest (10000 - 4000 B.C.) systems of medicine that originated in South India. The system apart from providing guidelines for treating ailments, focuses on regenerative life practices that promote prevention of the disease in the first place. This thesis is about how to translate this ideology in design and to provide spaces which promote holistic healing by incorporating sensory design principles.

In the recent past there has been evidence on the effectiveness of siddha in the treatment of covid. As a result siddha practitioners in Tamilnadu have demanded to build more siddha centers to cater to this new demand and also insist the government to incorporate siddha therapies as a part of tourist package.

Not only to fulfill the growing demands but also to promote and popularize the state's traditional system of medicine. This thesis aims to promote health tourism in Tamilnadu by providing siddha therapy spaces integrated with the hospital.

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CHAPTER1 : INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

To design a hospital that provides spaces for for the varied duration of patient stay and promote healing .

1.2 AIM

The aim of the project is to design a hospital that provides holistic healing .

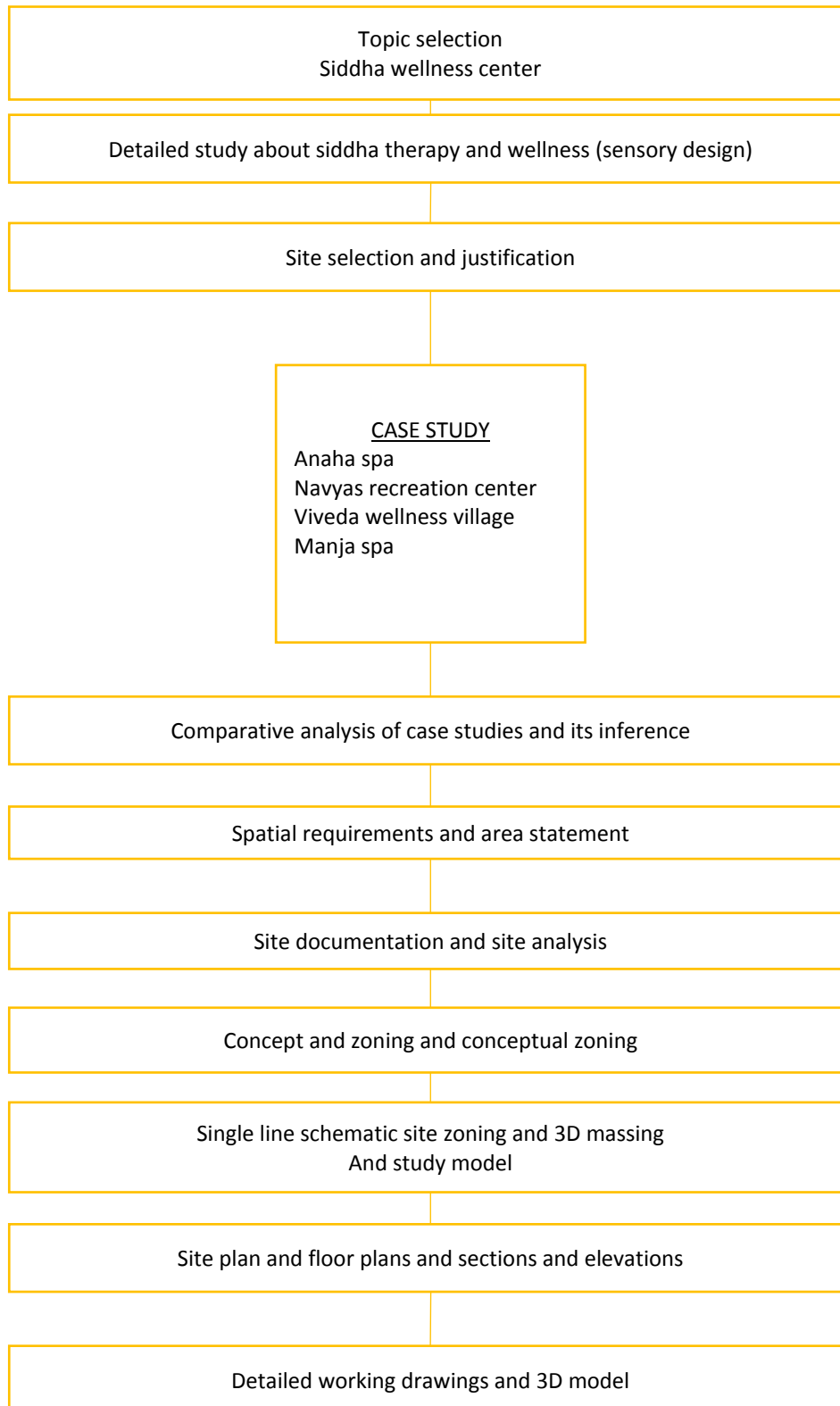
NEED OF THE PROJECT

- To spread awareness about the regenerative lifestyle practises mentioned in siddha
- To promote health tourism in Tamilnadu

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- To study the various types of preventive and external treatments in siddha and the spaces required for the therapy
- To study about holistic wellness and role of architecure in creating healing spaces
- To study and interpret about multi-sensory design approach and its physically manifestation in design

1.4 METHODOLOGY



CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE STUDY

2.1 SENSORY DESIGN: THERAPEUTIC ARCHITECTURE



figure1: The 5 senses

Sensory design is the orchestration of spatial stimuli in built environments, regulated to lift the quality of experience for the occupants they serve cumulatively.

By taking an occupant-centered approach, sensory design aids in healthier mind and body connection physiologically, cognitively, Emotionally, behaviorally, and spiritually.

The human body follows and allows the mechanism of 'Self-healing' when provided with a positive therapeutic environment.



figure2: The sequence

The aura of the space transforms the perception of the person.

2.1.1 Aural/sound

- Humans have biological preferences to sound due to evolution. in general the preference is to have natural sounds.
- Studies have shown that music with certain rhythms and beats help to physiologically calm

2.1.2 Visual/sight

•Pavers can help to identify what space your in and begin to create a sense of identity.

- Maybe playing with the path to actually engage the user at this point along the sidewalk would become the most integrative solution.
- People would again have to think about moving due to a visual distraction in the path and think about where they are.



Figure 3: sensory stimulation in design

2.1.3Tactile/touch

- Tactile design is the use of dimpled sidewalk pavers at train stations and pedestrian crossings.
- The change in the feeling of the ground surface signals to the user that they should stop or pay attention.
- Texture can help us navigate spaces.

2.1.4 Movement/haptic

- Narrow pathway creates an opportunity to implement a positive distraction and engage users into the plaza.
- Forcing a user to interact with the entire body brings the human mind into an awareness of that space.
- If a user must force their body to take a certain direction or move a particular way, then they must actively be thinking about that moment
- Level difference creates that engagement of the users mind into that awareness of the present space.

2.1.5 Gustatory edifice

- The feelings which arise from palatal satisfaction can be translated into our designs by juxtaposing their qualities.
- A green color might remind us of a tang of bitterness and a zesty lemon-colored surface might make our mouth sour.
- Colors are thus used to form associations to certain kinds of taste and make our mouth's water through architecture.

2.1.6 Olfactory

- The olfaction realm has the power to engage users and bring back memories by establishing associations with the past.
- The wind on the site & traffic is important for detecting and designing for smells. The center of the site has a lack of smell and the edges bring smells into the site from the surroundings

Eg: The Coffee shop will bring a unique identity by allowing users to identify with smell as a wayfinding tool.

2.2 SIDDHA MEDICINE

Siddha medicine is classified into

- Agamaruthuvam(internal therapy) and
- Puramaruthuvam (external therapy).



Figure 4 different treatment procedures in siddha

2.2.1 Puramaruthuvam

Puramaruthuvam is broadly categorized into three main categories



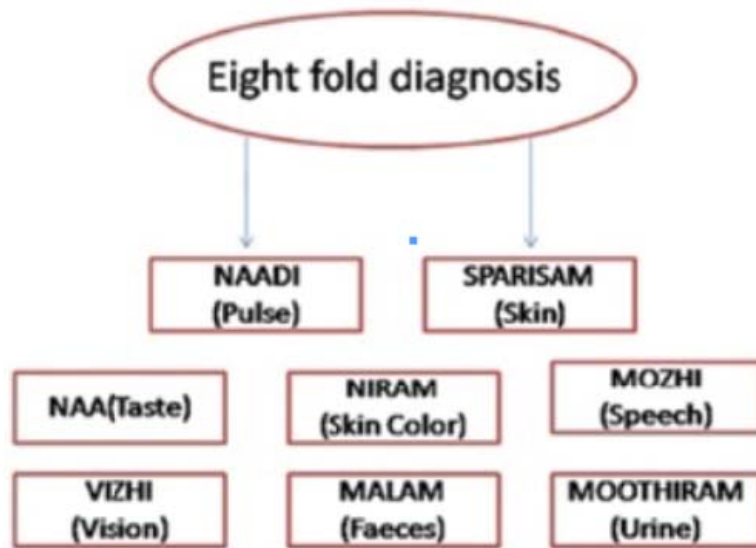


Figure5: siddha diagnostic treatment

Varmam

‘Varmam’ is the branch of Siddha system of medicine which involves a special kind of therapy based on vital points called varma points present in the body.

Thokkanam

The term Thokkanam is a combination of two words ‘Thokku’ meaning skin and ‘anam’ meaning support or tone or heat. Thokkanam also called Marthanam, is a structured massage technique which is mainly used in treatment of chronic vaatham ailments.

Vaasi (Pranayamam)

Vaasiyogam is a branch of science dealing with the practice of correct breathing. There are different phases in science of breathing- physical, mental and spiritual.

2.3 CASE STUDY

1) ANAHA SPA

Location- Bengaluru, India

Architect- Purple Ink Studio

Site area - 20 acres

Built up area- 1850 sqm

Year-2016



‘The Inspiration’



.....
the spa blocks derived out of the symbolic hand gesture,
with spaces in between forming the green courts

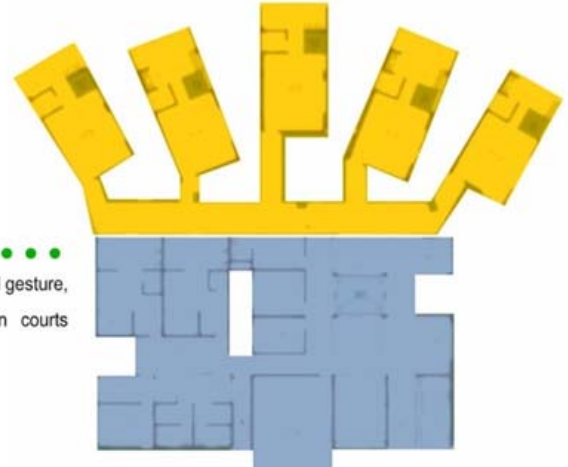


Figure 6 Anaha spa elevation and views

- The form is inspired from the hand mudra(open palm).
- The spa block is an abstract form of the hand mudra where the fingers are therapy rooms and the spaces between them serve as open green courts.



Form evolution

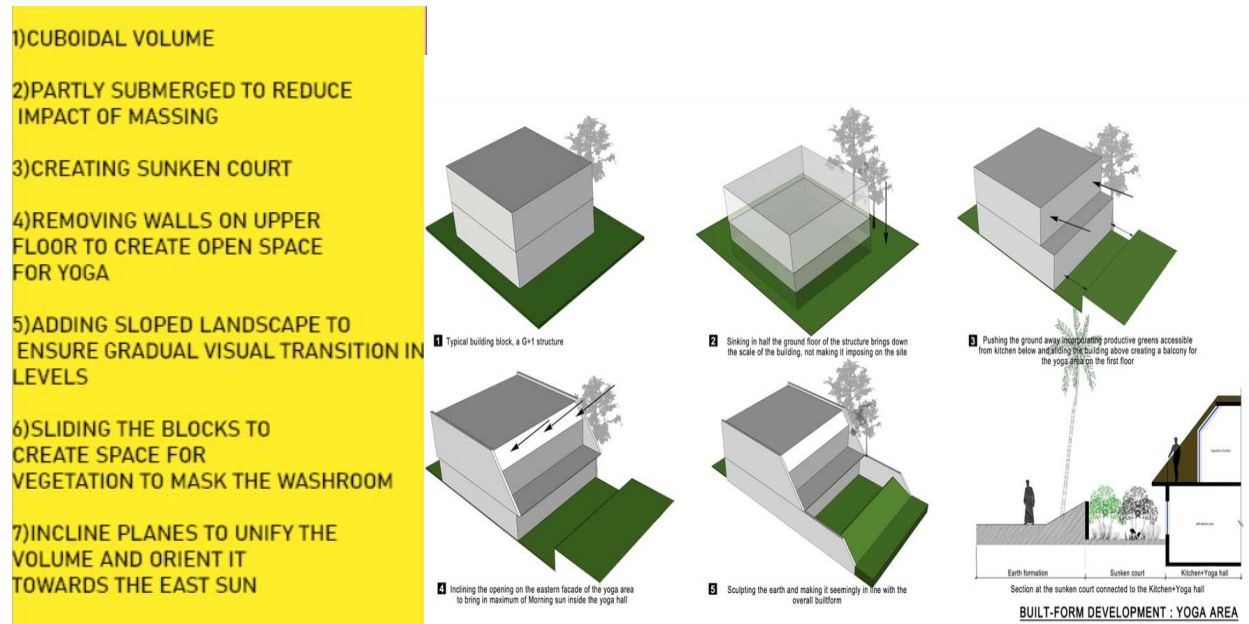


figure 7 form evolution

Design

- The main focus was connection of man with nature.
- Site and climate responsive design
- as a result of the site contours the building is half submerged.
- series of sunken courtyards help in illumination and ventilation in the submerged areas
- The porous brick facade helps in ventilation and daylighting while screening view from outside



figure 8 floor plans

Planning

- Linear arrangement of spaces with multiple courtyards help in good lighting, ventilation and views.
- Use of open courts to act as buffer between the public and private zones
- Combination of geometry and landscape to create a variety of transition spaces.



figure 9 section

Inference

- Porous facade , multiple courts and jaalis add a sense of lightness which reflects upon the serene experience the space offers
- Submerged form and porous brick facade help reduce impact of the massing
- Angled orientation helps ensure good ventilation and view for all the spaces
- Use of courtyards help break monotony in linear arrangement



Figure 10 section and facade



2) Navyas recreation & Healthcare center.

Location- Bengaluru, India

Year- 2018

Architect-cadence architects

figure 11 navyas center

Site & context

- site was also flanked by a very busy artery in the city's road network
- presence of a huge canon ball tree defined the character of the site

Concept

- building weaves around the existing tree
- jalli interspersed with plants cut down the harsh sound & light that would infiltrate the Interiors



figure 11: internal spaces and façade treatment

Planning

- therapy rooms open onto the green strip screened by jalli
- atrium helps connect the various floors visually & spatially
- yoga hall + terrace garden acts as breakout space

3)Viveda wellness village

Location-Trimbak, India

architects: a for architecture

area: 3900 m²

year: 2019



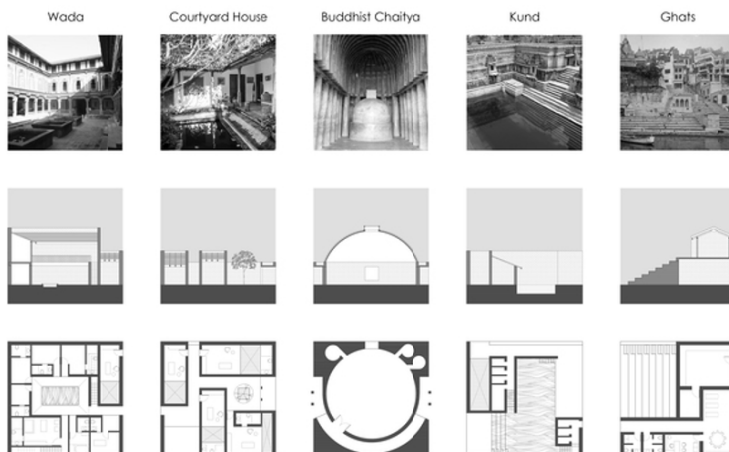
figure 12 : viveda wellness village

Site –response -The region has a hot and dry climate

- most of the spaces are designed to create shade with minimum walls to allow maximum natural light and ventilation.
- all the buildings are perforated with courtyards and green pockets
- Use of indoor water pools

Design & inspiration

The project intends to deliberately invoke a sense of inhabiting the historically prominent architectural types of the region.



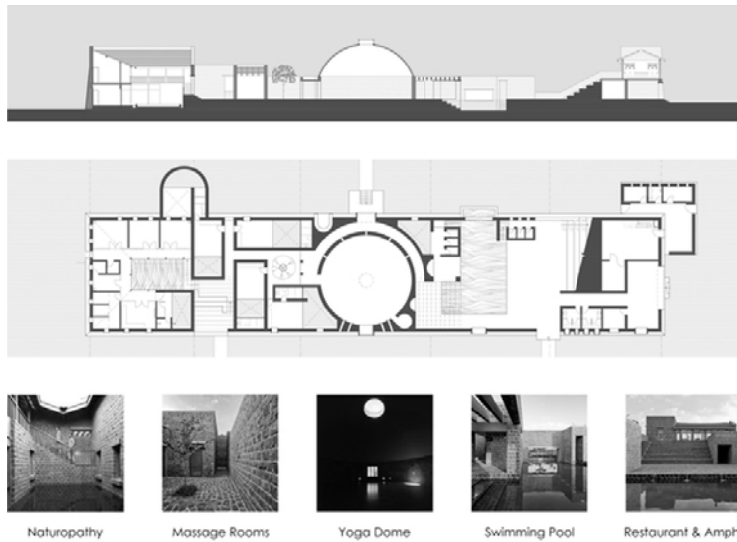
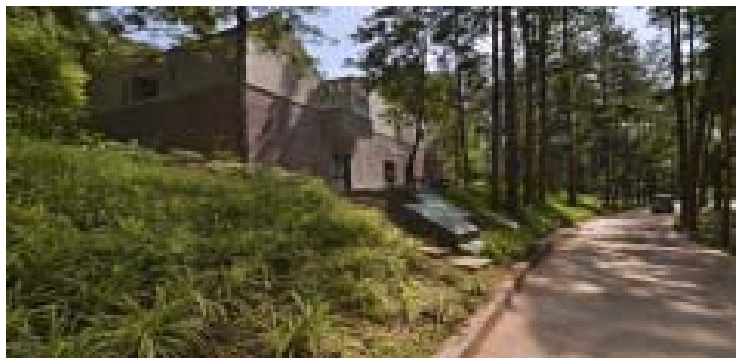


Figure 13 : form evolution and inspiration

GUEST ROOMS

- Conceived as clusters from a small settlement with winding streets and courtyards.
- Each cluster is organized as a circle, freely placed on a natural sloping ground to create a meandering path around all the clusters at different levels.
- The common court shared by four cottages becomes a social space for the guests to interact with each other and enjoy the distant views of the landscape, sitting in their verandahs.



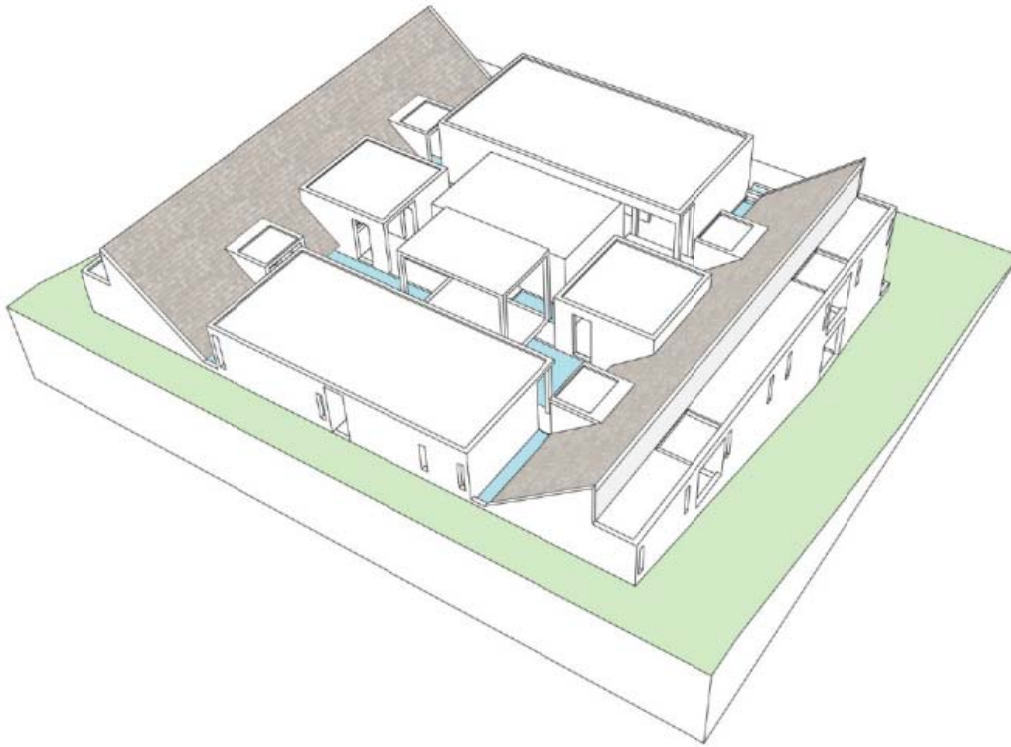
MANJA SPA

LOCATION –COORG,KARNATAKA

YEAR-2016

ARCHITECT-PLAYGROUP STUDIO

AREA-6000sqft



PLANNING

THE COMPLEX IS DESIGNED AS FRAGMENTED BLOCKS, FLOATING WITHIN A CENTRAL WATER BODY,



CONCEPT

THE INTENTION WAS TO CONNECT DISTINCT ARCHITECTURAL SPACES, UNIQUELY, TO NATURAL ELEMENTS –

- CENTRAL COURT TO THE SKY ABOVE

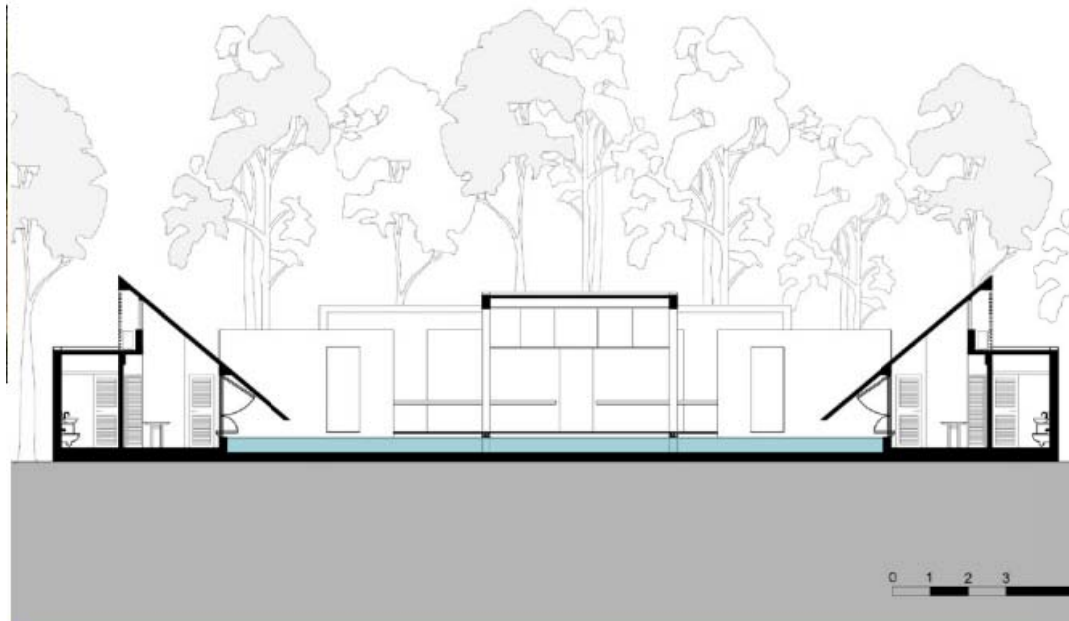


- MASSAGE ROOMS TO THE POND



CORRIDORS TO THE FOREST





UNIQUE FEATURE

STEEP 45 DEGREE SINGLE LEAN-TO ROOFS, THE EAVES OF WHICH ALMOST TOUCH THE WATER BELOW.

ROOF IS DESIGNED ON EITHER SIDES OF THE CENTRAL COURTYARD CONVERGING INTO THE WATER AND OPENING THE CENTRAL SPACE TO THE EXPANSE OF CLEAR SKIES.

ROOFS PRACTICALLY ACT AS THE WALLS TO THE MASSAGE ROOMS, DIRECTING ONE'S VIEW DOWN TO THE WATER BODY AND EFFECTIVELY SHELTERING THE PRIVACY OF THE USER BY CUTTING THE VIEW FROM THE COURTYARD AND THE CORRIDORS OUTSIDE

CHAPTER 3- DATA COLLECTION & STANDARD

Compendium of Norms for Designing of Government of India Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs Central Public Works Department Hospitals & Medical Institutions(CPWD)

C.3.1.2 Functional space planning of the facility like reception area, waiting area etc.

1. Consultation & examination room

- a. Minimum 10ft. x 8 ft.
- b. Consultation room should be adequate to accommodate:
 - i. Doctors table, Consultation chair, Two stools/ chairs,
 - ii. Examination bed of the size 6 ft X 2.5 ft.,
 - iii. Privacy screen around examination area while having free mobility

2. Treatment rooms:

- a. Maximum 30 Treatments/Day/Treatment Room.
- b. Number of treatments will depend on type & nature of treatments.
- c. May include Puramaruthuvam treatment (External Therapy procedures) also.

3. Yoga Demonstration and practice rooms:

- a. Mandatory for hospitals of size over 50 beds and above.
- b. Room should be spacious enough for practicing Yoga with minimum area of 600 sq.ft, Meditation etc.,

4. Dispensary specs:

- a. The Dispensary should be located in an area conveniently accessible
- b. Temperature & humidity to be maintained as per the requirement of the stored medicines

- d. Dispensary should have adequate medicine storage, compounding and dispensing facility for inpatient and outpatients.

5. Entrance hall with reception area, enquiry counter, cash counter and record area

- a. Preferably 100 sq. ft per 25 beds

6. Waiting area in entire organization

- a. Preferably 100 sq. ft per 25 beds i.e. 10% seats of average number of patients visiting daily to hospital

7. Kitchen area: Applicable only if food is cooked in the hospital. Providing food is mandatory for hospitals of size over 100 beds.

- a. Kitchen area should be minimum of 200 sq.ft size to prepare food for inpatients as per diet advised by the physician
- b. Kitchen layout and functioning should follow the flow of materials as: Entry-> washing->cutting-> cooking->loading → To Serve
- c. Utensil washing area is separate from the cooking area.

8. Drug Stores specs:

- a. The drug store may be part of dispensary or separate and secured.
 - b. Area should be clean, well ventilated, well lit, without any dampness or fungal growth on walls.
-

Panchkarma/ Thokkanam Therapy Centre

- i. 4 therapy rooms (each of 200 Sq. ft. area x 4) 800 Sq. ft.
 - ii. 10 beds in pre-existing wards or space for accommodating 5 male and 5 female patients- 500 Sq. ft
 - iii. Kitchen- 200 Sq.ft.
 - iv. Office cum record room- 200 Sq. ft.
- Total: 1700 Sq. ft
-

4. Yoga & Naturopathy Therapy Centre

- i. Yoga hall 1200 Sq. ft.
 - ii. Therapy section 600 Sq. ft.
 - iii. Office cum record room 200 Sq. ft.
 - iv. Kitchen- 200 Sq. ft.
- Total: 2200 sq. ft.
-

9. RMO Room :

- a. Minimum 1 room with attached bathroom & WC with ceiling fan, drinking water facility, intercom, mattress, pillows, blankets, bed sheets, Cupboards/ wardrobes, Pedal operated trash bins and cooking table and chair

10. Nursing station/ duty room (Nurses):

- a. One nursing station/room per minimum 25 beds.
- b. Nursing stations should be spacious enough to accommodate a table, requisite chairs, working platform, medicine racks, a work counter, sinks, dress table, screen, pedal operated trash bins.

11. Clinical laboratory specifications:

- a. Laboratory services can be outsourced or can be in house for hospitals up to 50 beds.
- b. Laboratory services are mandatory for hospitals above 50 beds for quick diagnosis of blood, urine, etc., a small sample collection room facility shall be provided. The required area for collection and examination be atleast 150 sq.ft

b) Puramaruthuva Maruthuva Sigichai (External Therapeutic techniques)

Appropriate procedures may be applied on need based

C.2.2 Auxiliary Functions (support services for ex – diagnostic)

(Central Laboratory for clinical diagnosis and investigations)- upto 50 bed IPD Hospital, this services may be outsourced or tie up with other Institutions / Laboratories

1. There shall be a central laboratory in the hospital complex with proper infrastructure and manpower for carrying out routine, pathological,

biochemical and hematological investigations on the patients referred from outdoor and indoor departments of the hospital.

2. There shall be a central Imaging- X-Ray unit in the hospital complex with proper infrastructure and manpower for carrying out routine, imaging investigations on the patients referred from outdoor and indoor departments of the hospital.

C.3.1.3.1. Specifications of the Pura Maruthuvam(External)Therapy Unit:

1. Mandatory if procedures are done.
 2. Room Size: Minimum 10 ft. X 10 ft. (As size of massage table/ Droni is 7ft X 3 ft. the size of room should be 10ft X 10 ft.)
 3. Separate Unit is proposed for male & female with attached toilet and bathroom
 4. Optional and depending on work load. If more than 30 procedures are carried out per day, separate rooms should be provided.
-

CHAPTER 4 SITE STUDY AND ANALYSIS

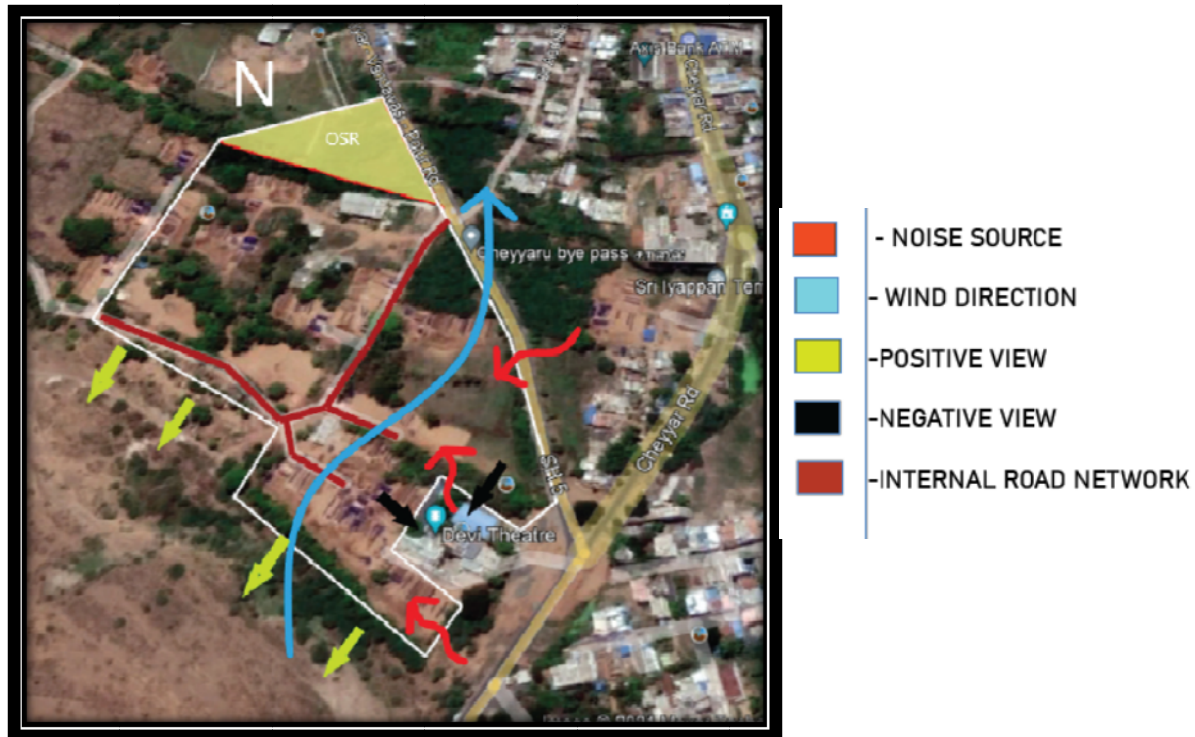


figure 14 site

- The site is located in Cheyyar ,Thiruvannamalai ,Tamilnadu,India.
- Site area-15 acres

4.1 SITE JUSTIFICATION

- The cheyyar river flows adjoining the site providing good views and breeze.
- The site is surrounded by residential developments and greenery providing a serene ambience for the program
- The soil is also suited to grow a variety of medicinal plants

Neighbourhood and Existing buildings

A theater building is positioned adjacent to site.

- East- residential developments
- West-cheyyar river
- North-vacant land
- South-connecting road

Climate information

- Wind direction- SW to NE
- Avg temperature-27deg c
- Mostly cloudy with extreme seasonal variation in rainfall

According to dcr setback from the boundary of the river (which is located within the municipal limits) is 100m.

Soil type

- Black soil
- Suitable foundation-under-reamed pile foundation

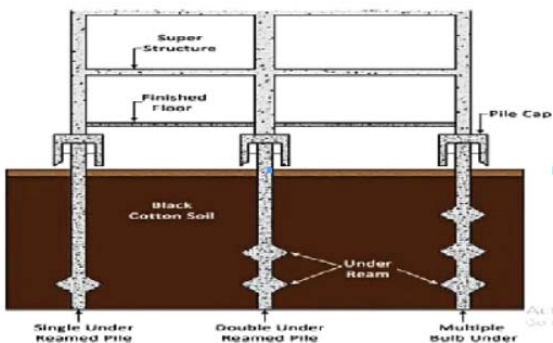
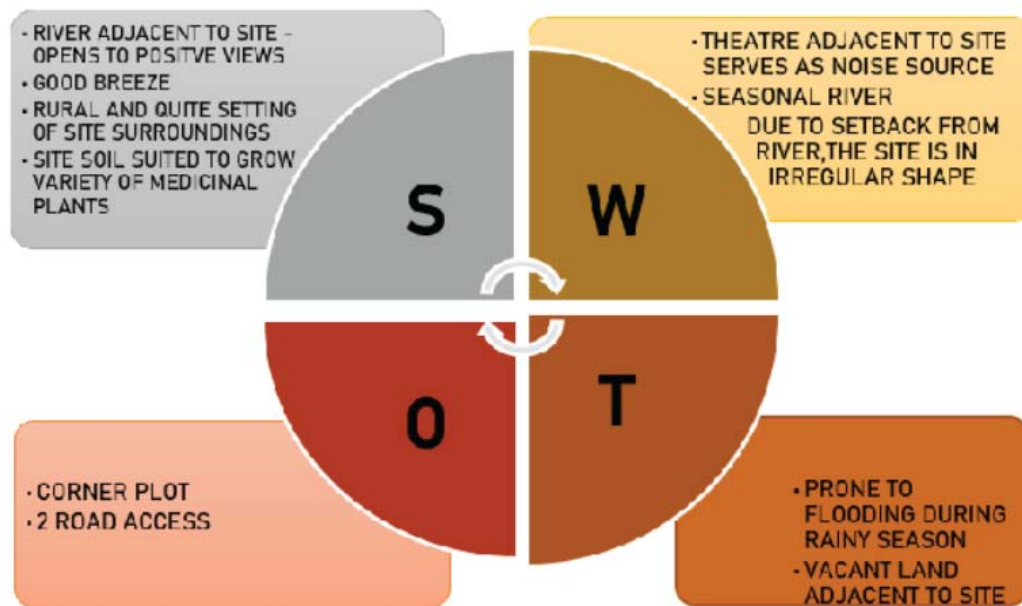


figure 15 under reamed pile foundation

Black cotton soil is prone to volumetric changes(swells and shrinks as temperature change), it has a bulb at lower end given ,if placed below the critical depth of moisture movement in black cotton soil, the foundation will be secured to the ground.

Swot Analysis



Site constraint -design development

1) Building in between site

- Used to separate and segregate the chaotic emergency department from general wellness hospital. This ensures clear circulation pathway for both the category

2) Internal road

- The main internal road is used to divide the hospital from the wellness center. The sub road is extended inside the site to help in disposal of bio waste and for stock supply for the medical kitchen

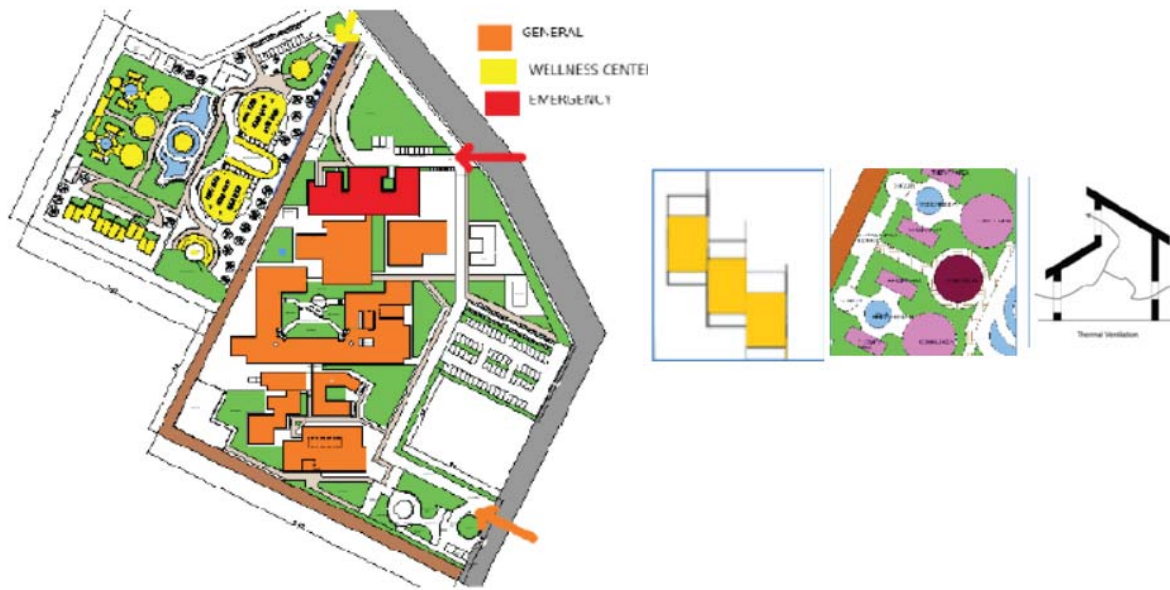


figure 16 site program and basic form

Guidelines – form

1) long axis along n-s axis

- Where ever this is not possible ,the form is curved or staggered to reduce surface area exposed to east and west side.

2) High ceiling

- high ceiling helps incorporate stack effect to promote thermal comfort

Circulation path-

The circulation path leading to the out patient block is purposefully prolonged with changing qualities of light, space, texture, fragrance and colour to stimulate and give time to forget the outside chaos and relax.

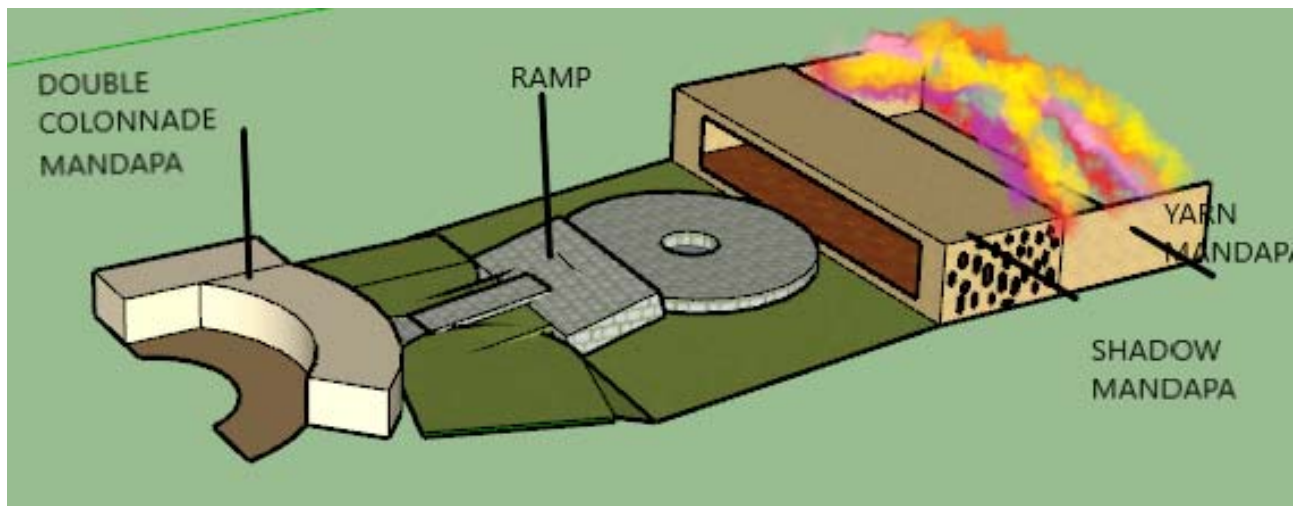
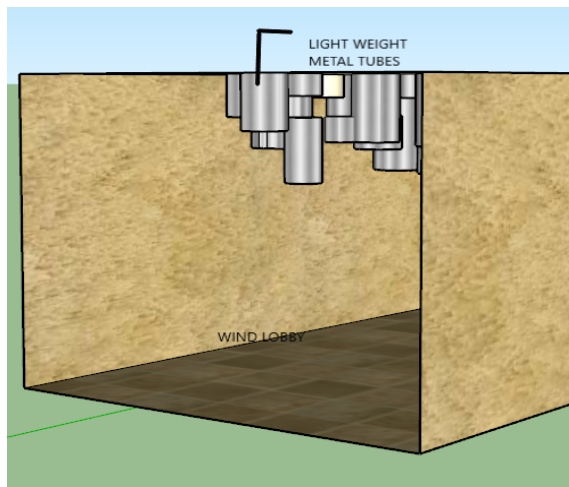
1) level difference

2) narrow path

3) bougainvillea garden

4) shadowmandapa with different shaped perforations to add dynamism

5) yarnmandapa



CHAPTER 5 : ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

5.1 SPATIAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1.1 Broad Program

1) Siddha 100 bed hospital

- Emergency block
- Diagnostic laboratory
- Ot and icu
- Inpatient department
- Out patient department
- Medical kitchen and support offices
- Laboratory to prepare medicine
- Admin
- Services

2) Siddha wellness center

- Cottages
- Wellness therapy area
- Meditation pavilion
- Dining facility
- Admin
- Services

ADMINISTRATION RECEPTION - 15 sqm GEUST LOUNGE -50sqm CONSULTATION ROOM-20sqm CANTEEN -50sqm STORE-12sqm ATM-9sqm WASHROOM-25sqm STAFF- CHANGEROOM-12sqm STAFF-RELAX SPACE-15sqm ACCOUNTS AND MANAGEMENT -20sqm	THERAPY SPACES CONSULTATION & LOBBY -50 sqm NATURE WALK SPACES-250sqm GUIDED YOGA SPACES-80 sqm MEDITATION PACE-100SQM THERAPY ROOMS-30SQM DRY COURTS-15SQM WATER GARDEN-70SQM	HEALING (SIDDHA) THOKKANAM -50SQM(2NOS) VARMAM SPACE - 50SQM(2 NOS) (GENERAL)-20SQM (OPHTHALMOLOGY)-25SQM (SOCIAL AND PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE) -25SQM MASSAGE SPACE-30SQM SHOWER SPACE -80SQM MEDITATION SPACE -100SQM YOGA AREA-200sqm THERAPY & CONSULTATION ROOM-15sqm MEDICAL KITCHEN -100sqm PHARMACY-20QM OUTDOOR THERAPY PAVILION LAB-TO PREPARE HERBAL CONCOTION CHANGE ROOM
RECREATION & LEARNING WORKSHOP PARK -60sqm WELLNESS SPA -80qm MUSEUM OF HERBS -100sqm LIBRARY-200sqm MUSIC THRAPY AND PERFORMANCE SPACE-80sqm	RETAIL ART STORE-100sqm ORGANIC STORE-50sqm GUEST ROOM-30sqm RESTAURANT-150sqm MEDICINAL GARDEN BATHING LAKE	SERVICES STAFF-ROOM-9SQM LAUNDRY-30SQM KITCHEN -80SQM STORE AND UTILITY SPACE-50SQM SECURITY CABIN-9SQM TRANSFORMER YARD-40SQM STP-50SQM WTP-30SQM

Figure 17-spacial requirements

5.2 CONCEPT

DESIGN INTENT

1. ENGAGE ALL THE 5 SENSES BY MANIPULATING THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF STIMULI IN DIFFERENT SPACES

SIGHT

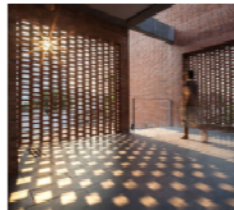
USAGE OF COLOUR



LEVELS- INTRODUCING LEVEL DIFFERENCES MAKES THE USER TO LOOK AROUND & OBSERVE THE SPACE BETTER.



LIGHT& SHADOW -DIFFERENT SIZED OPENINGS (JAALIS,OTS ,WALL AS A WINDOW)



SHAPE AND POSITON OF OPENING CREATE VARIED SHADOW PATTERNS THAT KEEP CHANGING THROUGHOUT THE DAY BRINGING ABOUT LIFE TO THE SPACE.

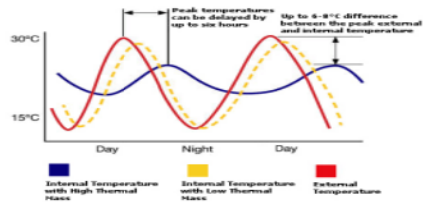


TRANSITION FROM DARK TO SEMI AND THEN BRIGHTLY LIT SPACES GIVES TIME FOR THE EYE TO ADAPT TO THE NEW SURROUNDING AND CONNECT WITH IT BETTER



MANIPULATING SUNLIGHT TO ADD DYNAMISM TO SPACE AND AVOID MONOTONY

USAGE OF MATERIALS WITH DIFFERENT THERMAL MASS AND TEXTURAL QUALITY



TACTILE



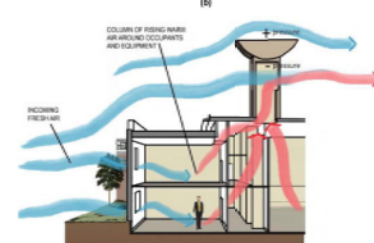
WATERBODY



SIZE AND SHAPE OF OPENING



TO CREATE DIFFERENT MICROCLIMATES OF VARYING TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

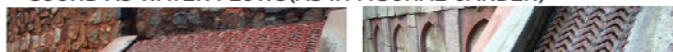


SOUND

USAGE OF WATER IN DIFFERENT FORMS (CASCADING, FLOWING STREAM)



USAGE OF CHADAR (SURFACE UNDULATIONS) TO PRODUCE SOUND AS WATER FLOWS (AS IN MUGHAL GARDEN)



DESIGN INTENT

ENGAGE ALL THE 5 SENSES BY MANIPULATING THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF STIMULI IN DIFFERENT SPACES

SMELL

FRAGRANT FLOWERING TREES



USE OF LARGE GLASS VESSELS WITH FRAGRANT OIL IN AREAS OF HIGH SUN EXPOURE (SOUTH AND WEST SIDE) - ON HEATING THE OIL EMITS FRAGRANCE TO THE SURROUNDING.

USE OF DIFFERENT FRAGRANCE FOR DIFFERENT SPACES(BLOCKS) TO ESTABLISH UNIQUE MEMORY AND AID IN WAYFINDING

USE OF BRIGHT COLOURS ASSOCIATED WITH FRUITS : FRUIT TREES



TASTE

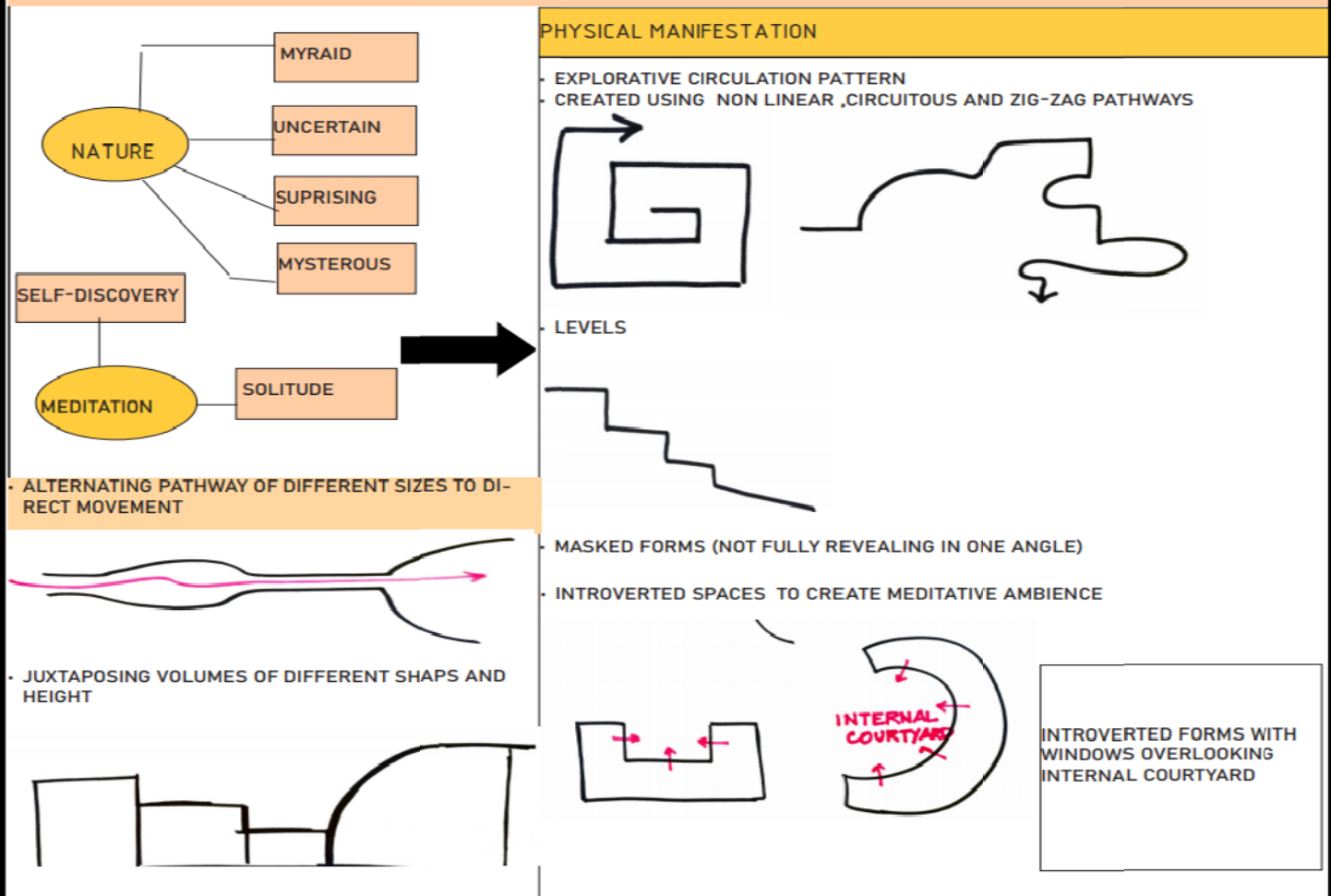
DESIGN INTENT

Nature is the best ever known elixir for healing .

This design draws inspiration from nature ,by identifying the qualities associated with nature that aid in healing and translating them into physical experiences through design.

DESIGN INTENT

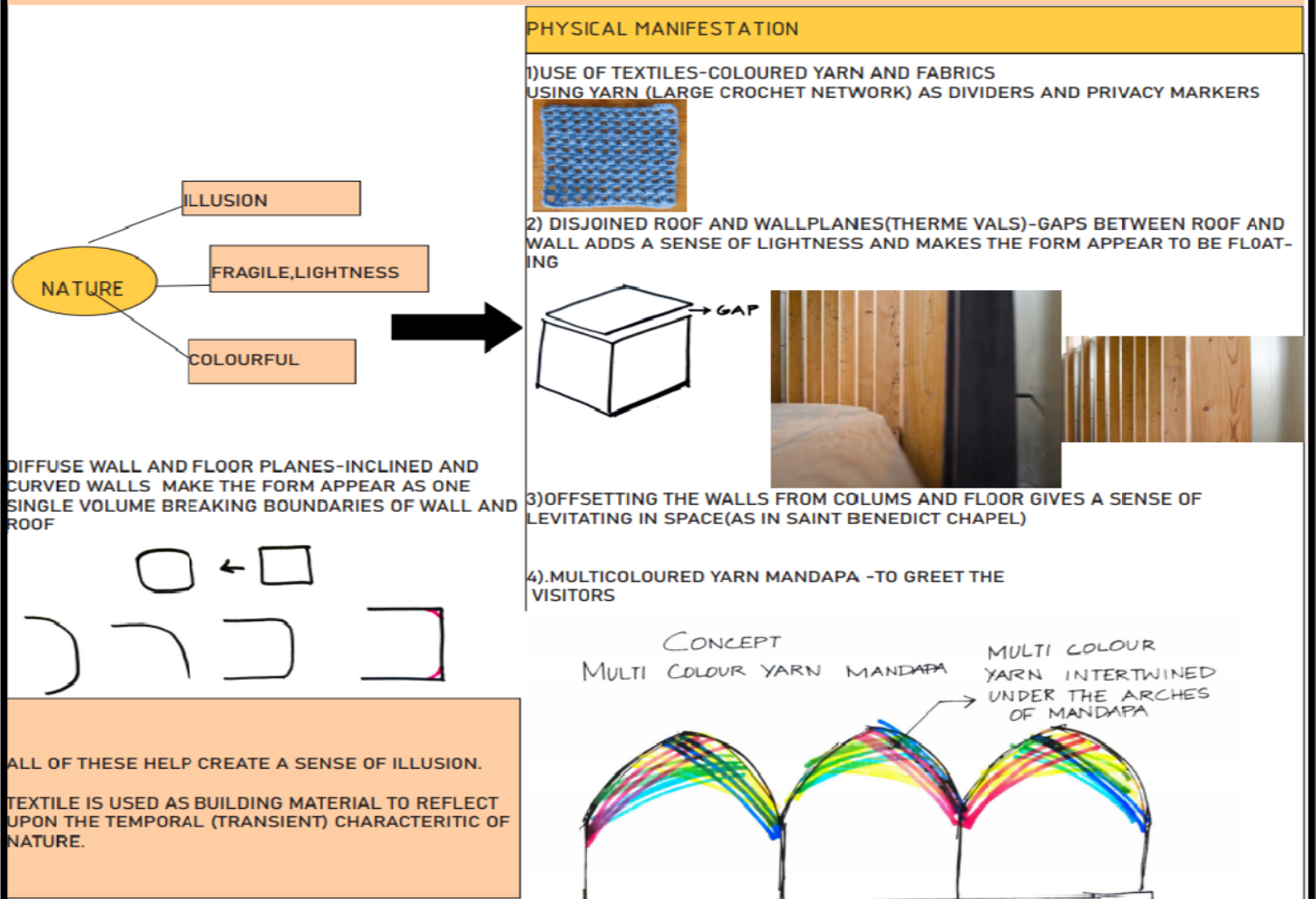
2. TO TRANSLATE THE QUALITIES AND ELEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH NATURE, HEALING AND MEDITATION INTO PHYSICAL EXPERIENCES



HELP BRING A SENSE OF CURIOSITY AND VISUAL SUPRISE TO THE USERS

DESIGN INTENT

2. TO TRANSLATE THE QUALITIES AND ELEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH NATURE ,HEALING AND MEDITATION INTO PHYSICAL EXPERIENCES



5.3 DETAILED DRAWINGS

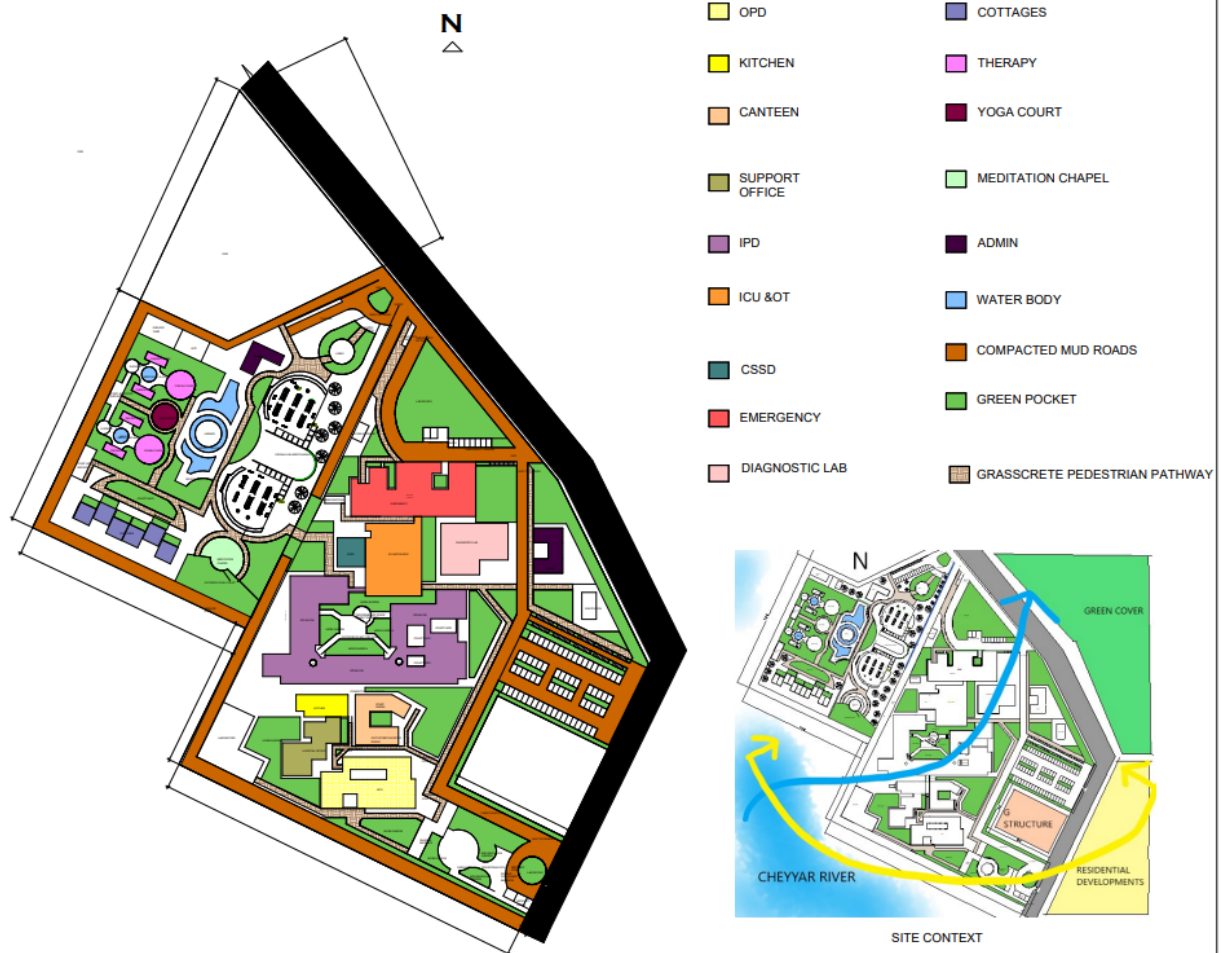
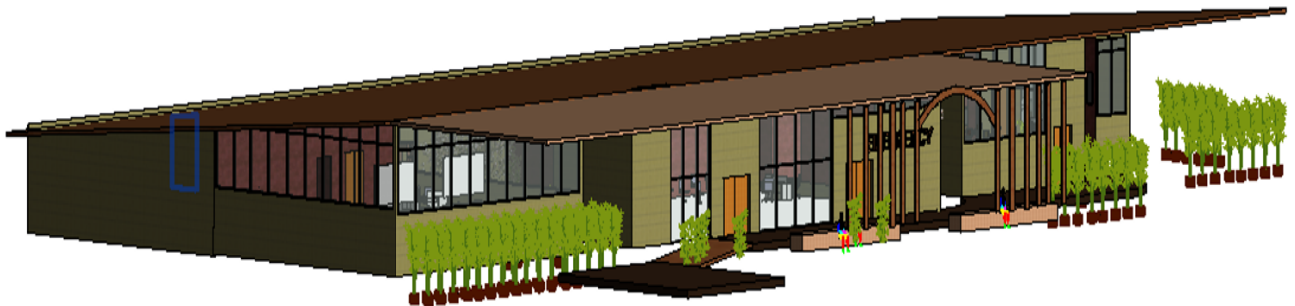
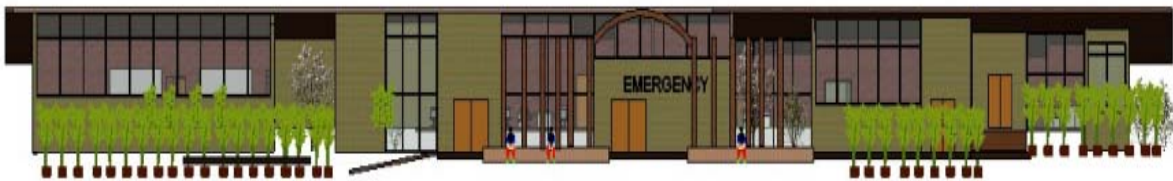
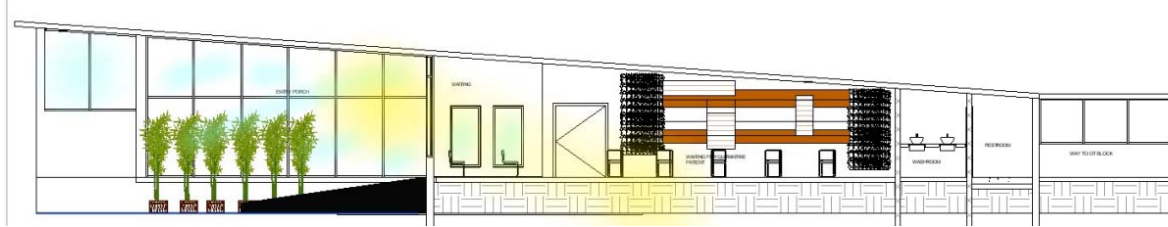
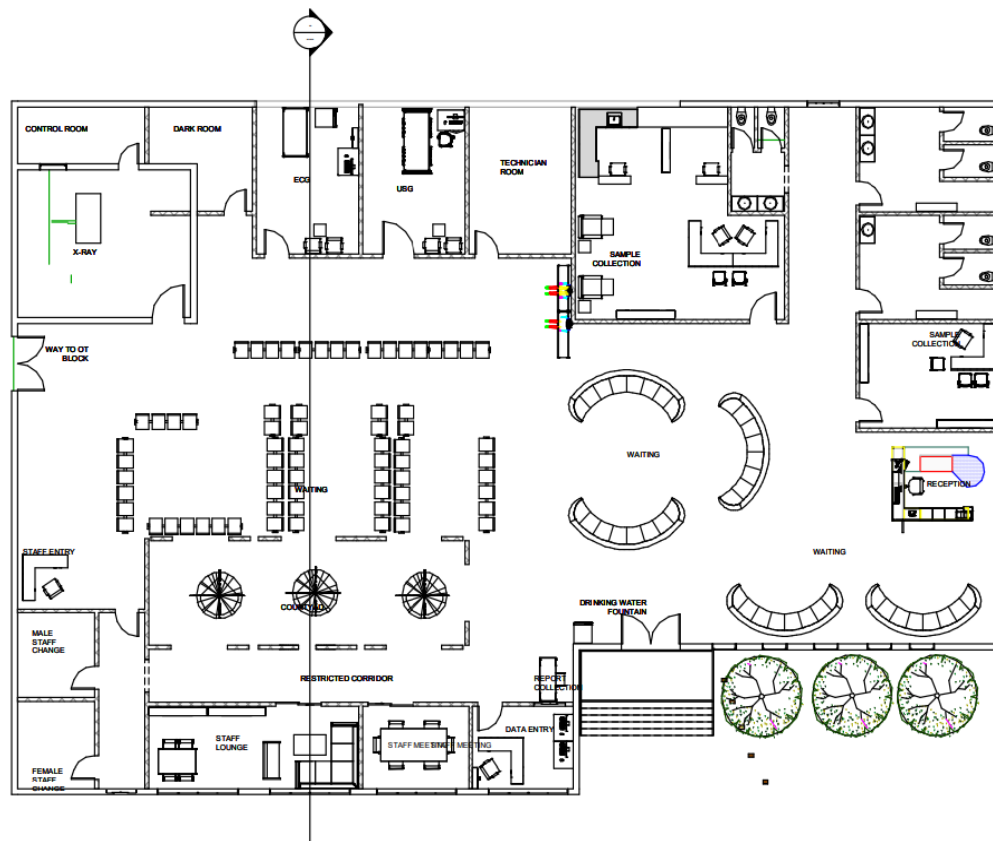


Figure 20 Site plan



Emergency block plan



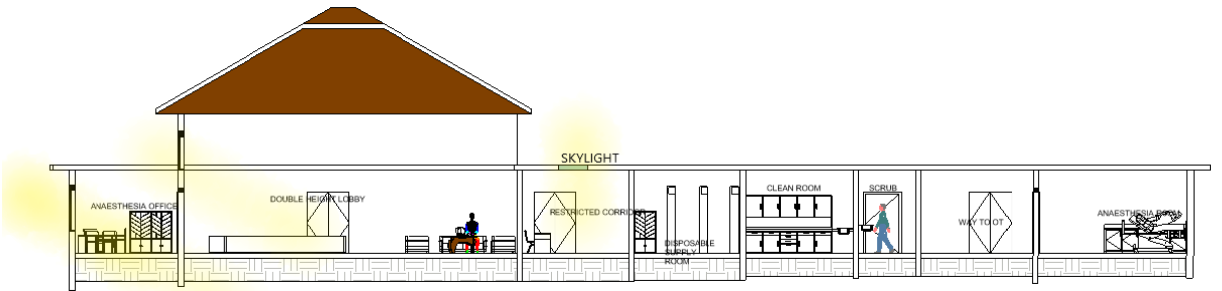
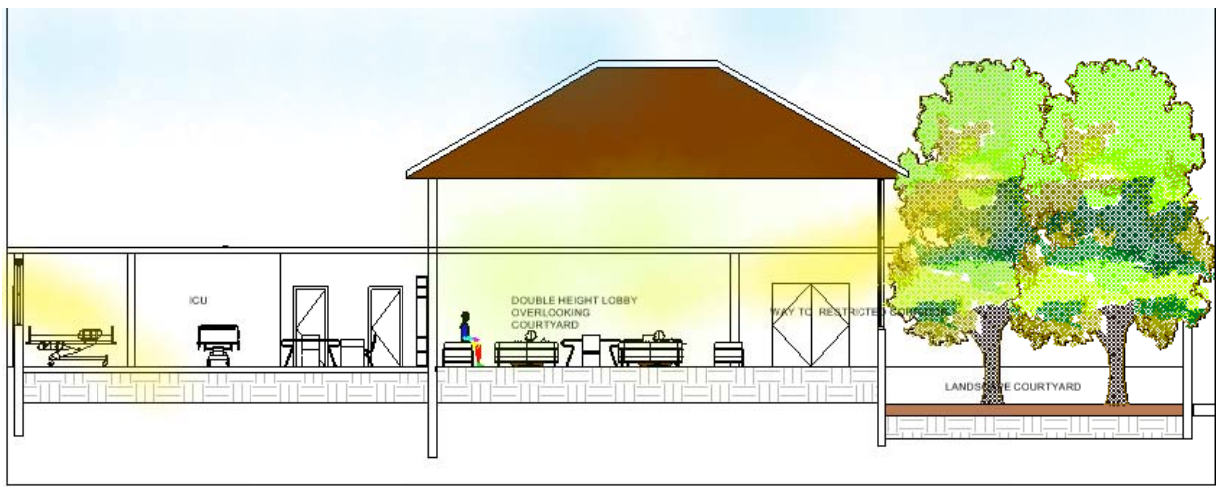


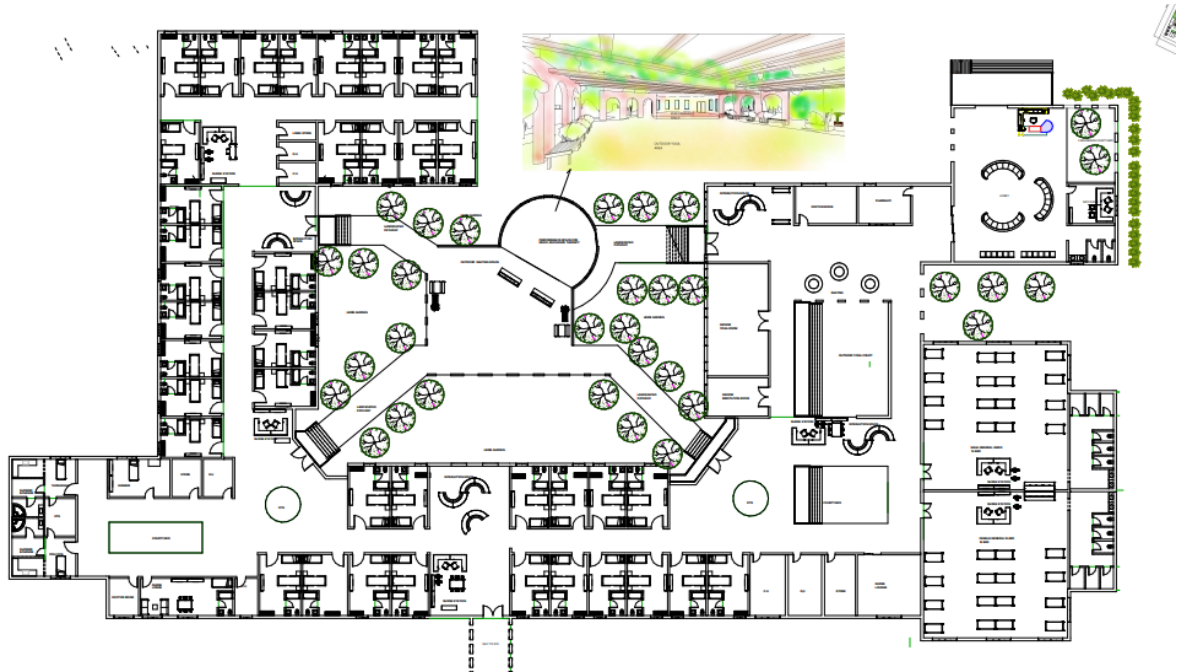
Diagnostic laboratory plan



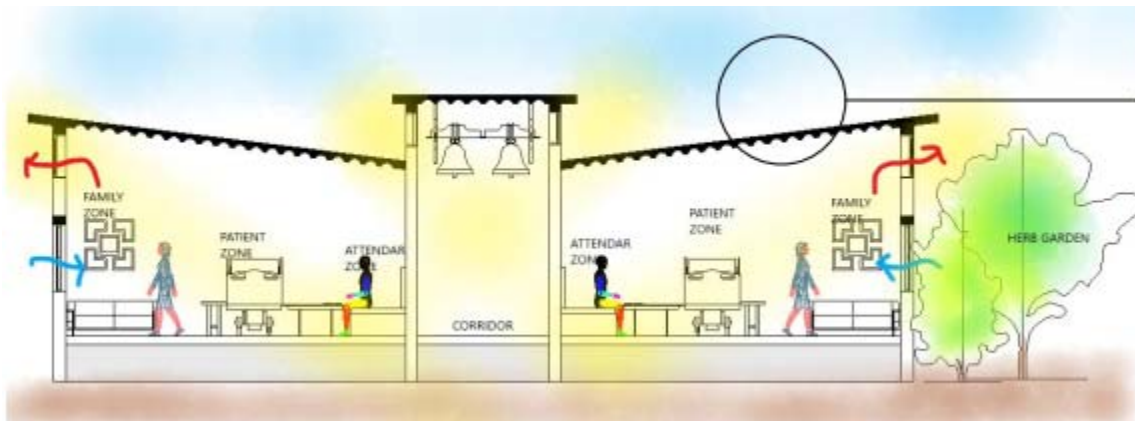


OT block plan

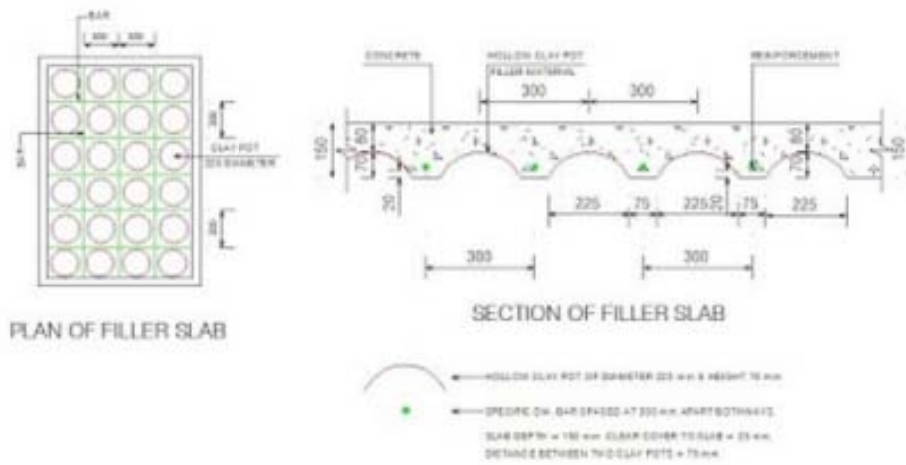




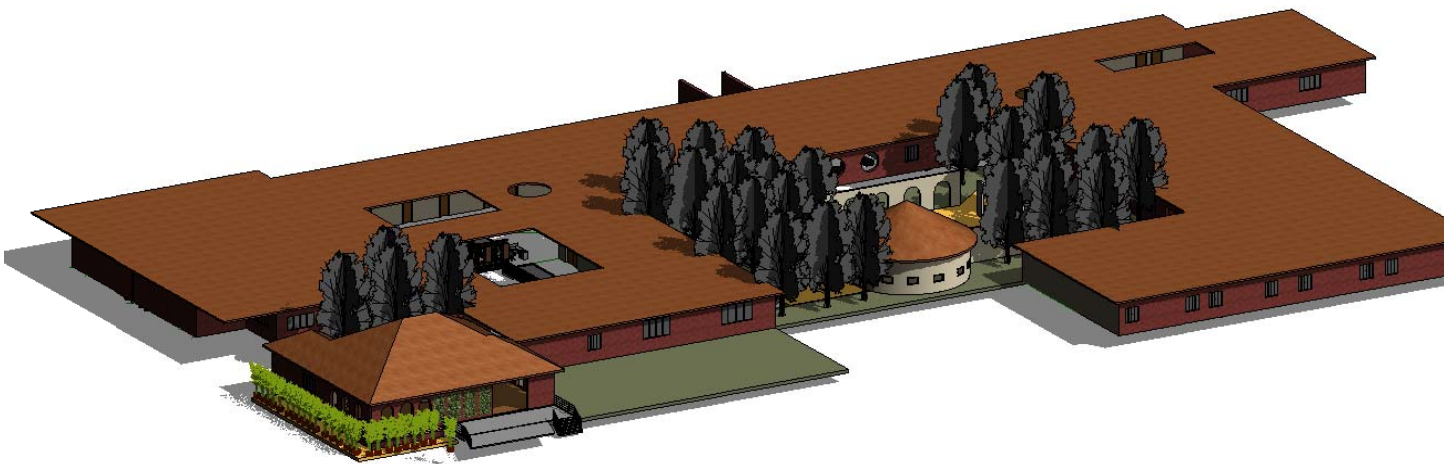
Inpatient Department plan

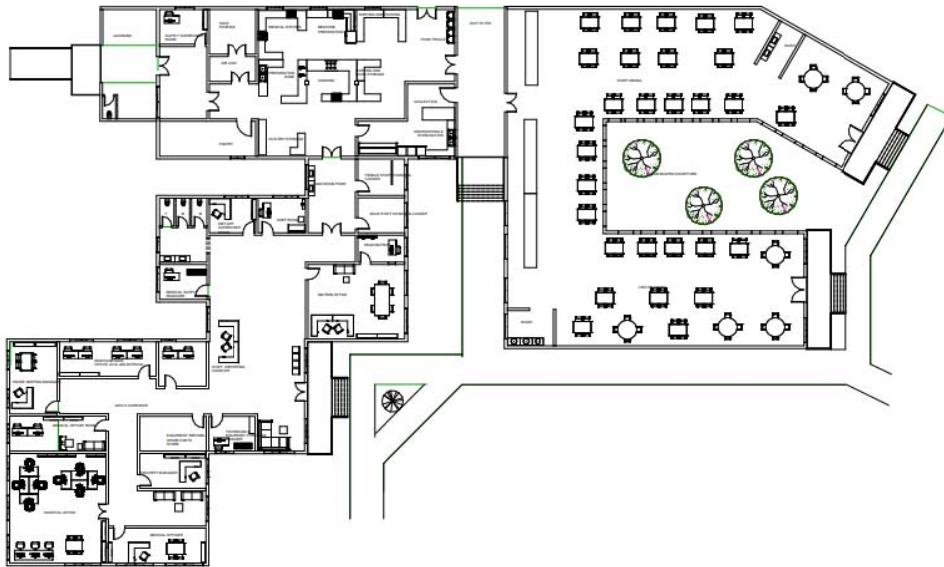


Section along corridor



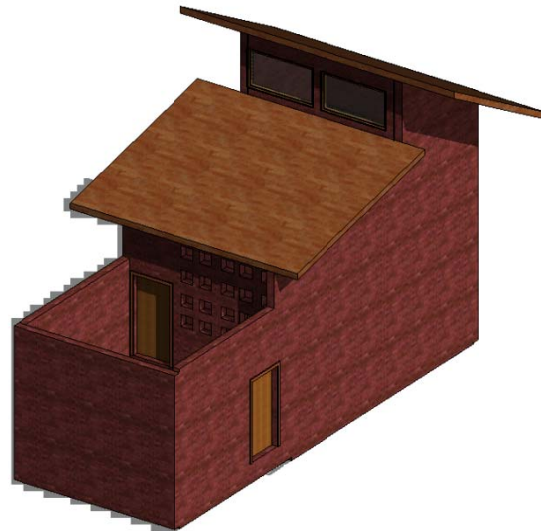
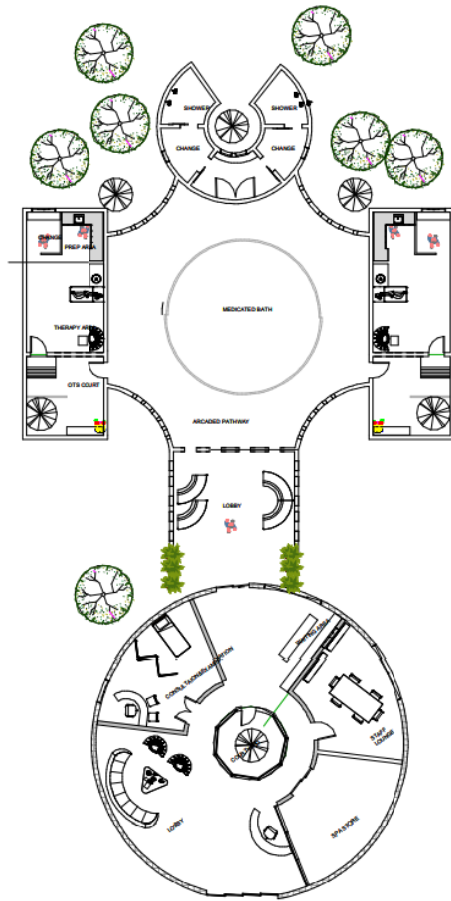
Filler slab roofing



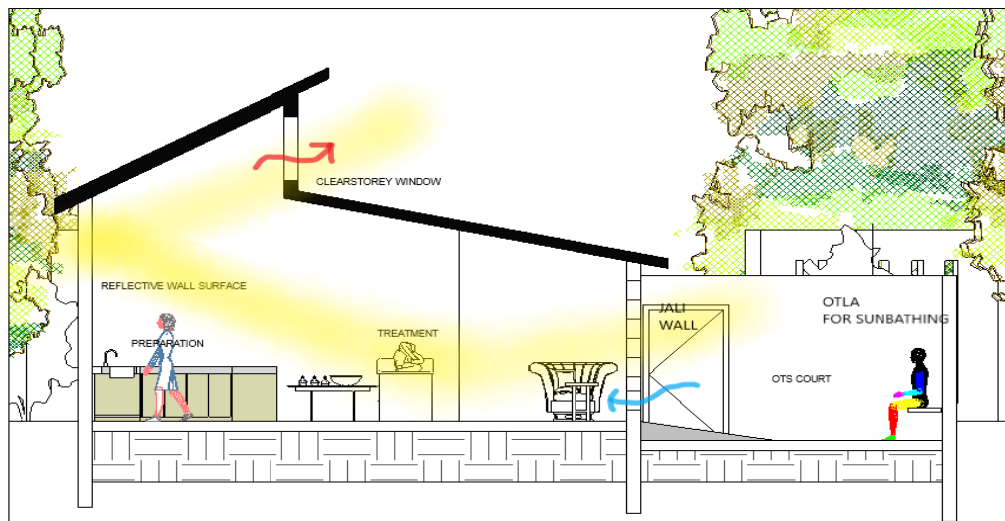


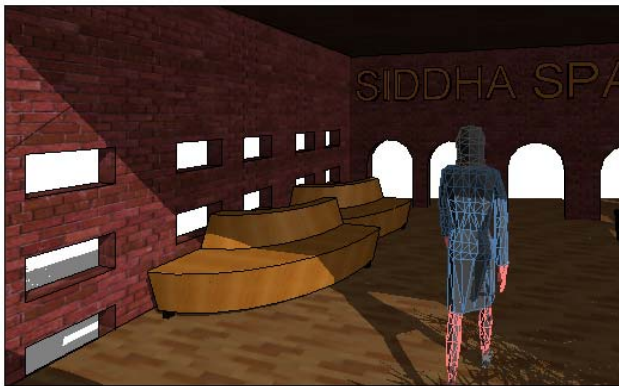
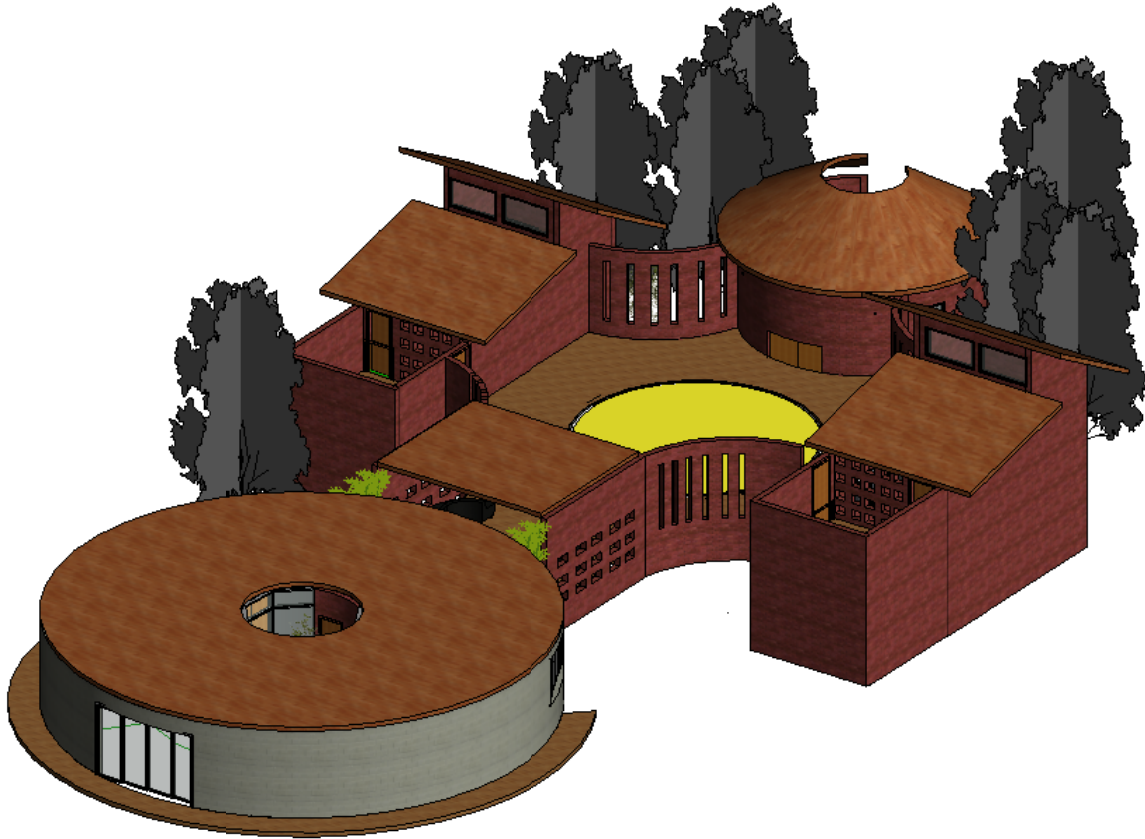
Medical kitchen and dining plan



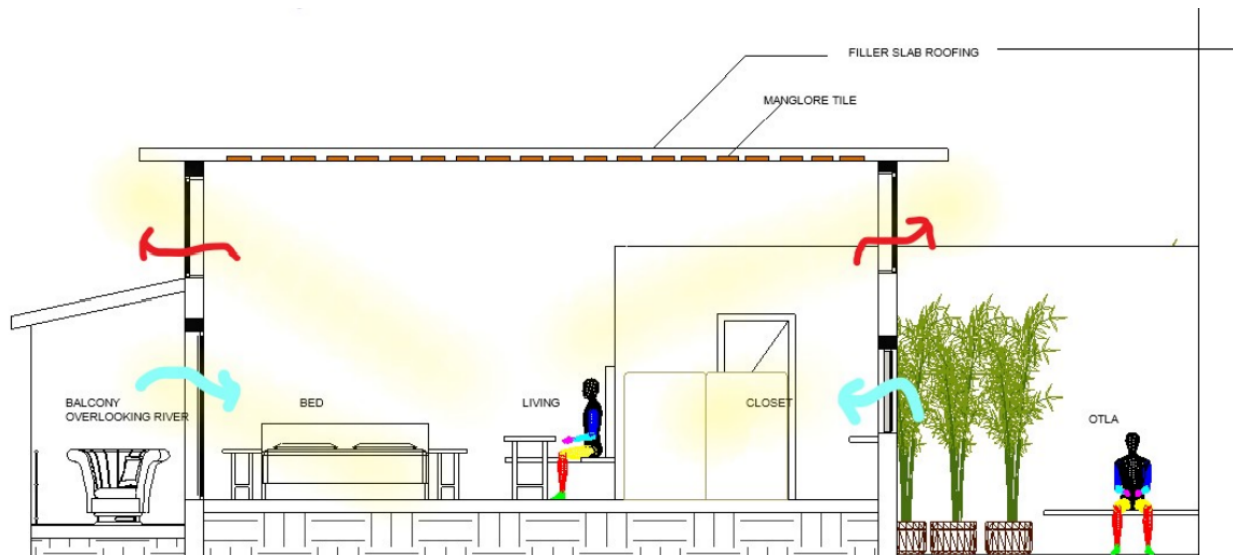
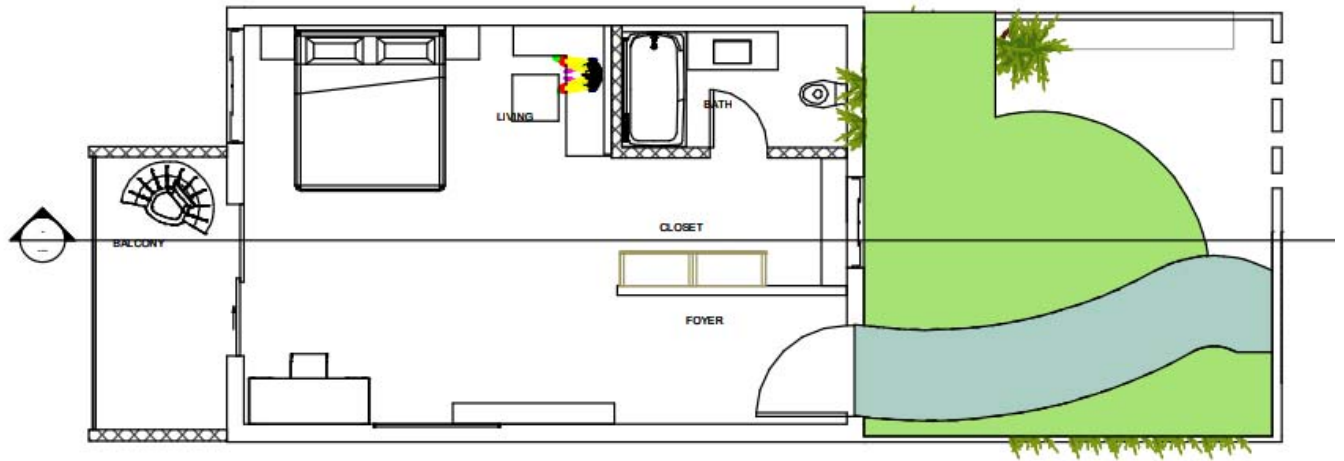


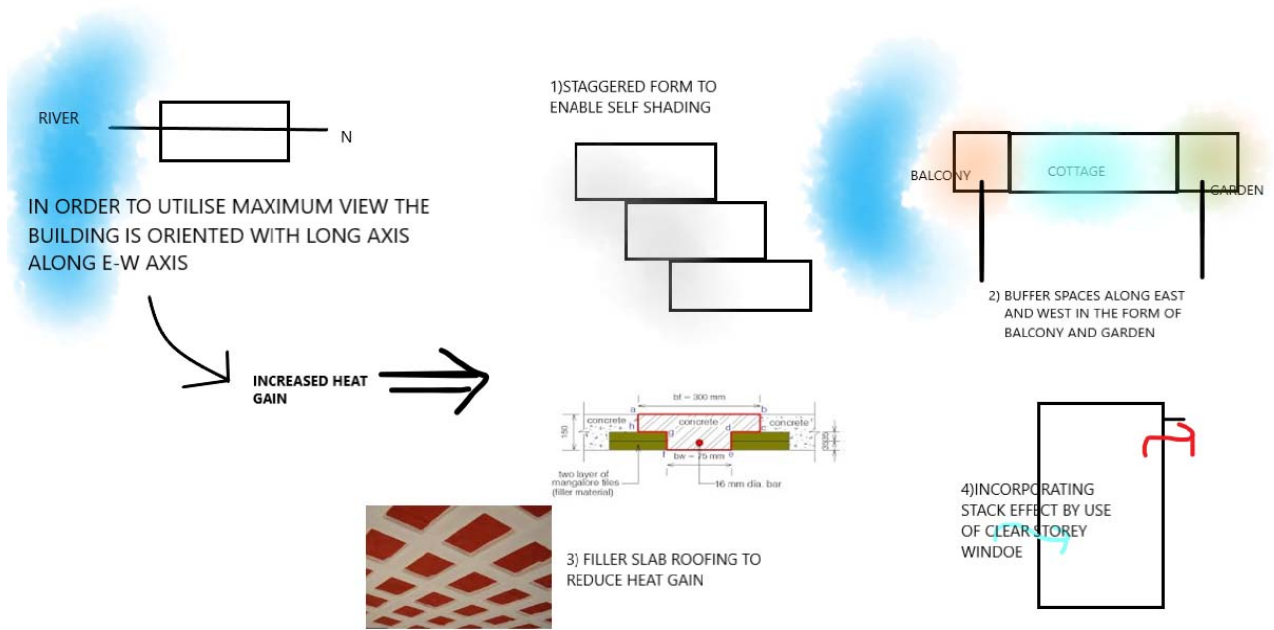
Therapy area plan

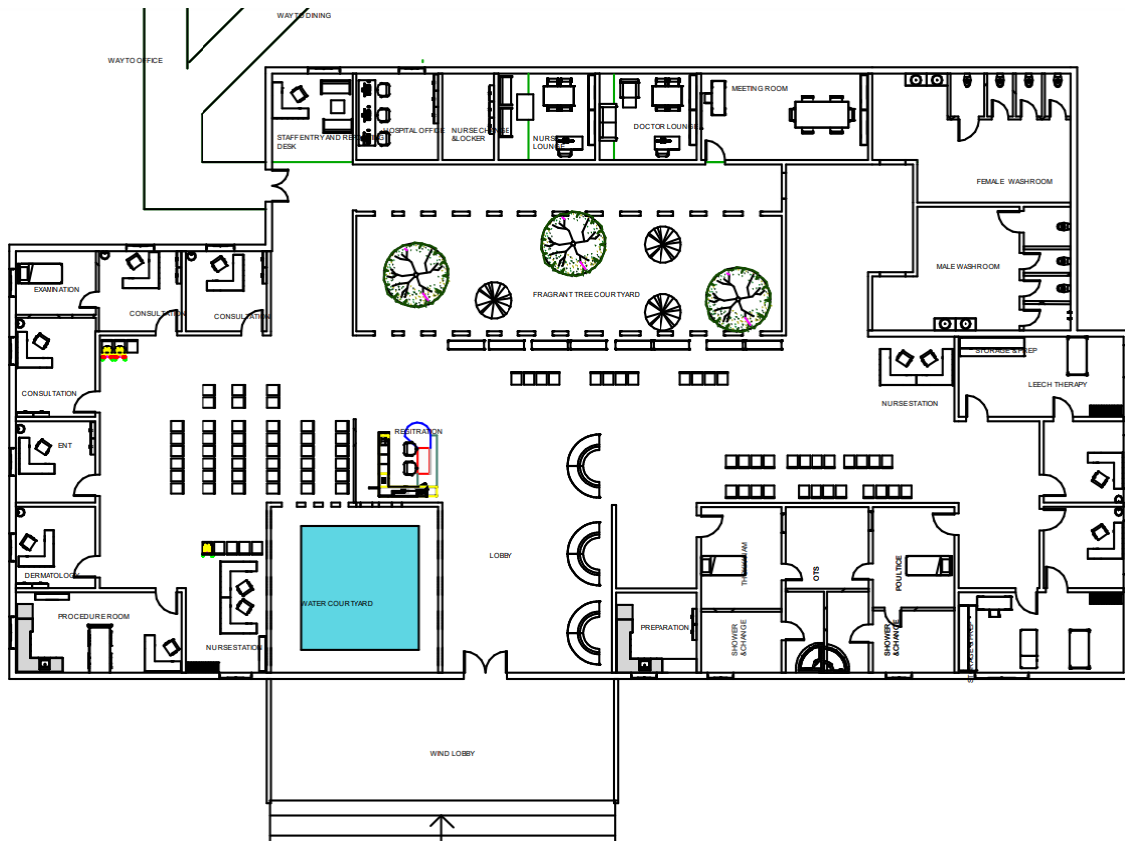




Cottage plan

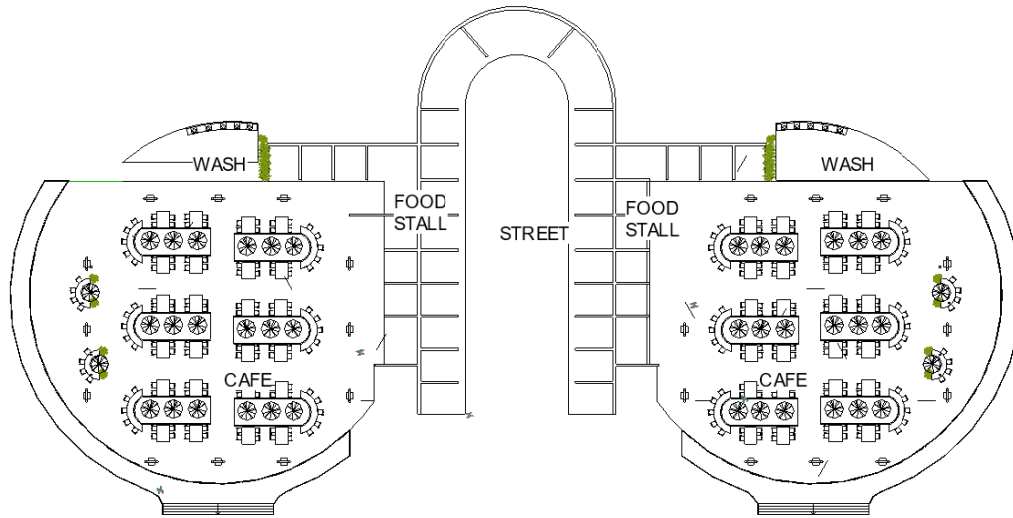




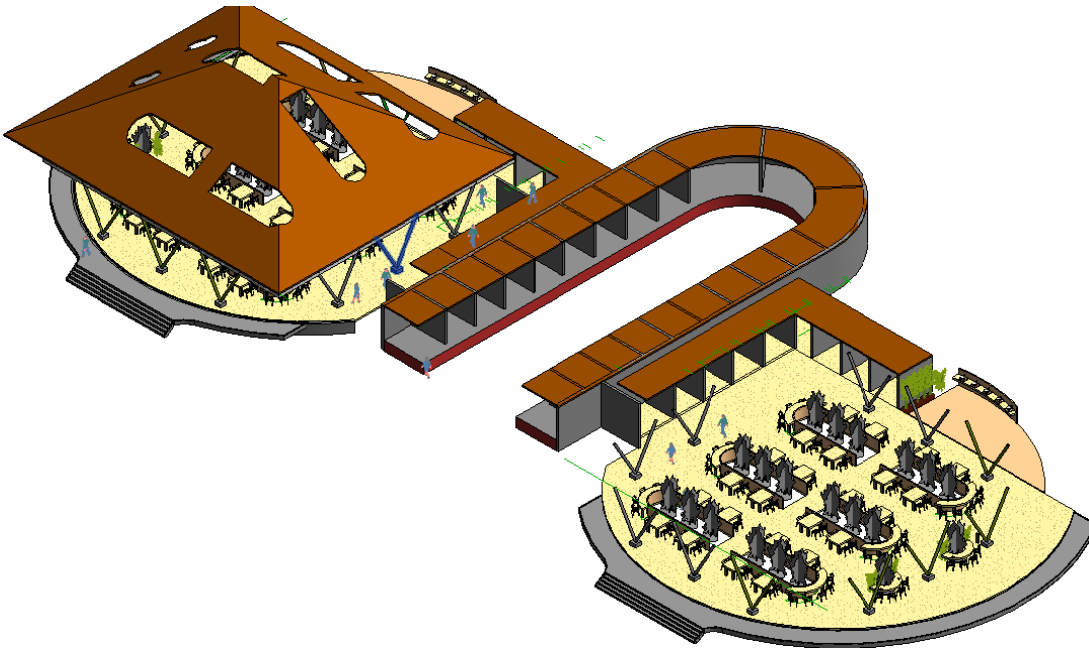


Out patient department plan





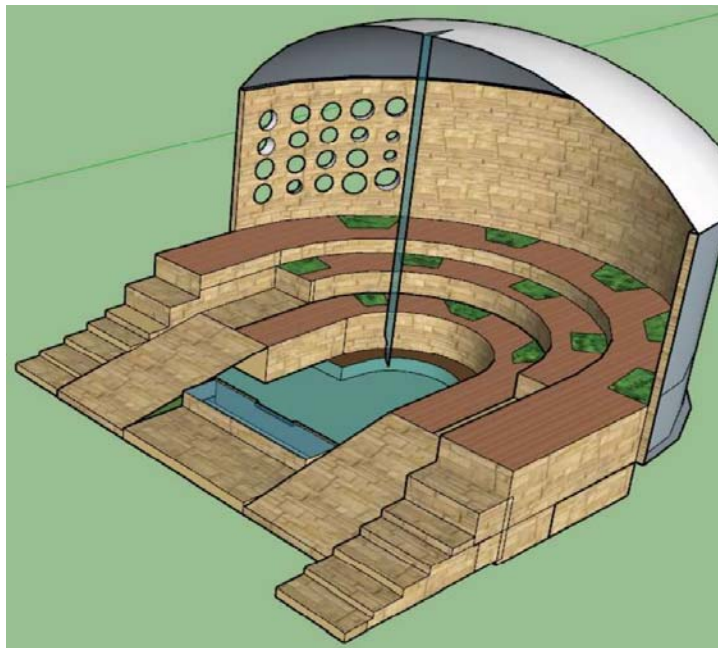
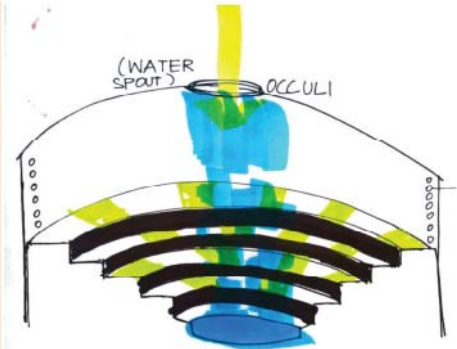
Siddha infotainment hub and cafeteria





MEDITATION SPACE

- FORM INSPIRED FROM CAVE STRUCTURE- CAVE LIKE VOLUME WITH STEPPED SEATING (ALTERNATE SEATING AND VEGETATION)
- WATERFALL FROM THE SPOUT ON ROOF FLOWS LIKE A SHEET -
- SEPARATES AND MASKS THE OUTSIDE CHAOS
- STEPPED SEATING OVERLOOKING THE CENTRAL WATER FEATURE
- CAVE LIKE VOLUME WITH PERFORATIONS AT THE SIDE AND CENTRAL OCCULI HELP IN DIFFUSE LIGHTING WHILE MAINTAINING THE LIGHT CHARACTER SIMILAR TO A CAVE

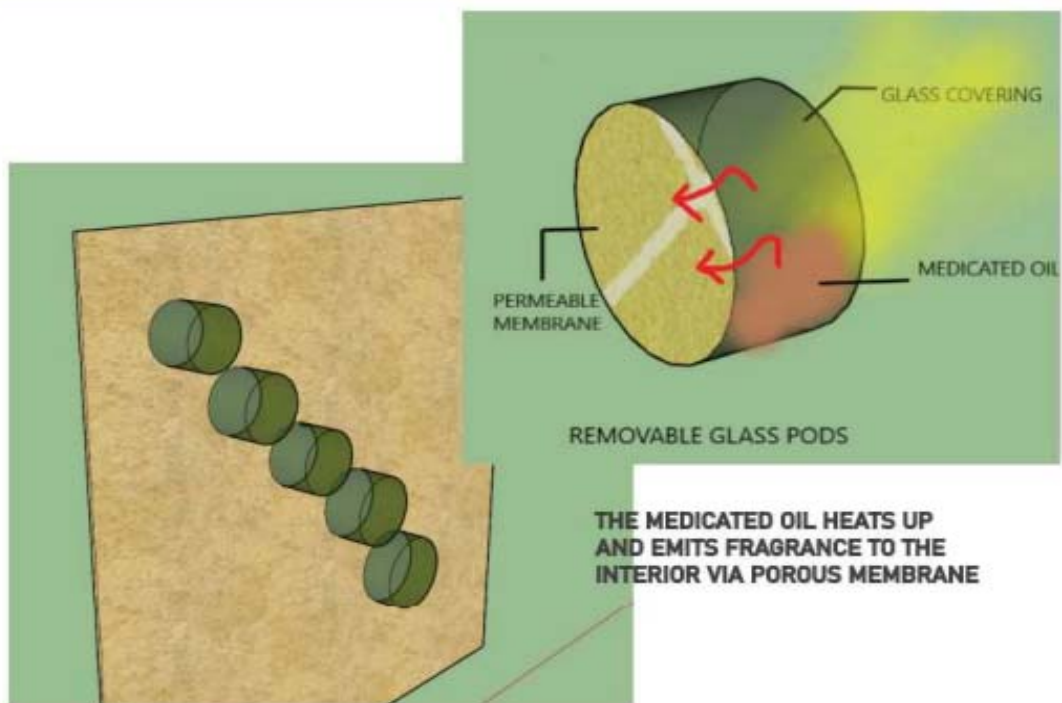


CHOICE-PEOPLE CAN CHOOSE THEIR SPOT FOR MEDITATION :

THE VEGETATION BED WITH LOW SHRUBS IN BETWEEN ACT AS PRIVACY MARKER

CASCADING SHEET OF WATER AND VEGETATION TO ACT AS BUFFER

POSITIONING MEDICATED OIL IN GLASS CHAMBERS FACING THE SUN WOULD EMIT FRAGRANCE TO THE INTERIOR VIA PERMEABLE MEMBRANES



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