

PUBLIC SQUARE

THESIS

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of
Bachelor of Architecture degree

By

NIVETHA.K 3621051



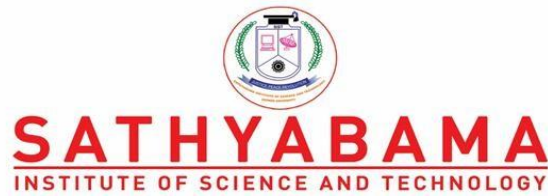
**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
SCHOOL OF BUILDING AND ENVIRONMENT**

SATHYABAMA

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of K.NIVETHA (3621051) who carried out the project entitled "PUBLIC SQUARE" under our supervision from January 2021 to June 2021.

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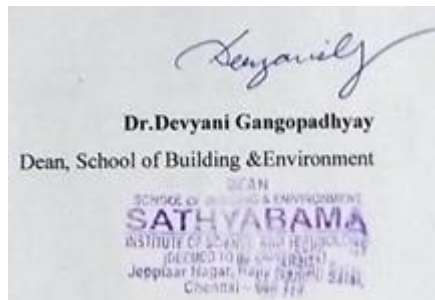
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Submitted for Viva voce Examination held on _____

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DECLARATION

I, **K. NIVETHA** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**PUBLIC SQUARE**” done by me under the guidance of **Ar. Monisha** (Internal Guide), **Ar. Ebin / Ar. Shobana** (Internal Review Member) and **Ar. Diwakar koushik** (External Guide). Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Architecture Degree.

DATE:

PLACE: Chennai
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

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 project and for completing it successfully. I am grateful to them.

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ABSTRACT:

- Nowadays, the impact of technical growth in the urban people's life is remarkable. People in the community are always busy in their own scheduled life. At this point the public space in the urban environment is more significant.
- The main purpose of the public square is to connect the community people together for the basic needs of community in urban area.
- The space is entirely for the public to gather in their leisure time.
- Providing the interaction spaces for the people in the neighbourhood to take a break from their routine life.
- Where indoor and outdoor activities are provided for all age groups of people.
- Also provides job opportunities for the community people through training centres.

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PUBLIC SQUARE

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION:

Creating a space for neighbourhood to connect the community together. A place where people from a neighbourhood can meet for social events education classes or recreational activities refresh one's mind and body after a busy day through activities to their interest. Meet friends and make and new friends. This is a kind of place that helps people to gather with their loved ones or have some time alone for themselves. Find People with similar interest and exchange ideas and interact to build a good relationship a place full of liveliness. Help to enhance health and well being of oneself a vibrant place which ensures each individual is part of some activity which can create an opportunity to bring people closer. This is a place where people are not compelled to do anything and are free to choose their leisure activities based on their interests. This helps them in collaborative thinking and activities. This also creates a sense of belonging in the community through common interest and their needs.

Leisure lowers stress and depression. Mental wellness is an important part of your well-being to enhance the quality of life for those who living in that area and also ensure that the place is integrated by that community. Recreation is any activity that results in pleasurable response that has physical. Emotional and intellectual benefits recreational space is essential in the urban areas where more residents live in compact house and apartment without backyards. The place also work as a focal point and facilities to foster greater local community activity and residents, the local business community and smaller organizations together to improve the quality of life in their areas.

Creating a public space that can act as an integral part of communities which serve as a location for people to meet, connect, relax, play, train themselves for their future and exchange ideas. A place open for all age group; from toddlers to senior citizens where people can stop by and have time for themselves from their busy schedule of work reminding people to feel free and relax their minds.

1.1. THE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC SPACE:

1.1.1. THE ACCESSIBILITY OF THE SPACE:

This includes how welcoming the space is and whether people can access the space the way they feel comfortable in. This includes disability access and making a space for everyone regardless of their circumstances to be a part of the society through public space. One good way to ensure public spaces are accessible is to provide good seating in them so that people can enjoy the space for a long time and seek respite.

1.1.2 .THE COMFORT OF THE SPACE:

This is the ability for people to be themselves in the public realm. One of the greatest joys of going to a public space is so that people can express themselves fully. This might involve meeting new people rekindling with old friends participating in activities in the space or interacting with public art in the space these are all ways that people can be comfortable in the public sphere.

1.1.3. CREATING SOCIABILITY:

Many scholars in human geography have explored this idea of sociality in the public sphere. It is basically the interactions people have in the public space and about the connection this forms between the person and the space. This might include the social Network people form on the street or city Squares creating an opportunity for people to meet new people in the public space is important because this adds to the sociability of public space. Having social events in the public space such as music concerts or hosting movies are also a great way to get people to engage with one another. This creates an intricate connection between the space and the people in it forming a sense of togetherness in the space.

The projects landscaping was studied anew and turned into a local ecosystem anticipating the creation of a new urban ecology local species were chosen to increase the natural resistance by reacting to ongoing climate change. Trees shrubs and perennials were combined to foster urban biodiversity and control the

microclimate nature's richness in diverse Species and varieties is thus valorised allowing the space to assume both recreational and educative functions. Also local materials were preferred both for logistics and symbolic reason.

CHAPTER – 2

2.1. AIM:

To introduce a place which can provide a space for community gathering, interaction among the society and the major needs of community in one place.

2.2. OJECTIVES:

- The main objectives of this project are providing the opportunity for the neighbour to connect each other.
- It is place for making new connection through different activities like play, relax, and train yourself for the better future.
- It is a great platform for the youth to train themselves through the training centres provided.
- To create a space that provides inclusive, innovative programs and improving physical, mental, and emotional health and well-being of the community.

2.3. SCOPE:

- Creates accessible, interactive place that inspire localities or visitors to take part in collaborative work, events and workshop, which are directly related to individual and community growth.
- Designing an integrated neighbourhood which connects people with nature which is the basic requirements of people in urban society.

CHAPTER – 3

3.1. PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS:

- Image and identity
- Highlight the character of the city
- Attractions and destinations
- Amenities
- Access
- Management



Figure 3.1.a. pathways



Figure 3.1.b. gathering space



Figure 3.1.c. central plazas

- Minimum road width 7.20m
- Maximum Height - 18.30m
- Parking - 1 car and 1 two wheeler for every 50sqm of floor area
- Minimum 2 car and 2 two wheeler

3.2. RECREATIONAL SPACE

- In community open space no recreational space shall generally be less than 450 m²
- The minimum average dimension of such recreational space shall be not less than 7.5 m
- A single storey structure as pavilion or gymnasium up to 25 m² in area will be permitted

- The building line shall be at least 3 m away from the boundary of recreational open space.
- For outdoor spaces under lawns, courtyards, etc, an area of 1sqm per student is required.

Circulation areas such as corridors, entrance halls, staircases, shall not be more than 18 percent and 24 percent of the total covered area of the building respectively

3.3. RESTAURANTS:

- Dining Room: 60% of Total Area
- Kitchen, Cooking, Storage, Preparation, etc: 40% of Total Area
- 14 sq. ft per person for spacious dining (allows for a table, chair, and aisle)
- 12 sq. ft per person for cafeteria or restaurant-style seating
- Diagonal seating saves floor space

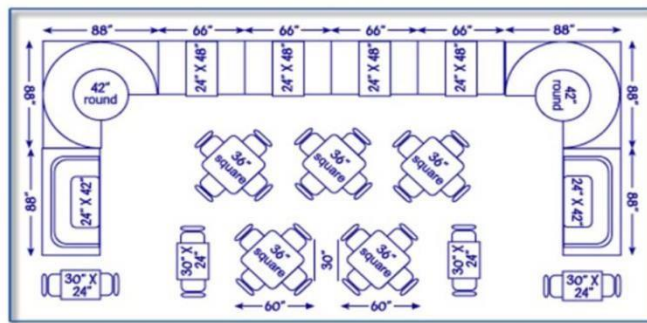


Figure3.3. Restaurant standards

3.4. BADMINTON COURTS:

Badminton Courts are the rectangular surfaces used for the racket sport of Badminton. Divided in half by a center Badminton net, courts are usually marked for both singles or doubles games with boundary widths varying between the two match types. Badminton courts should be surfaced with safe flooring materials for game play, that include wood, synthetic, and rubber flooring options.

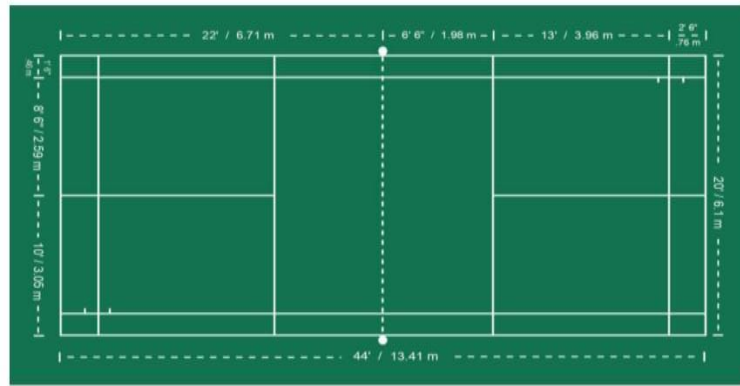


Figure3.4. Badminton court standards

3.5. EXHIBITION SPACE:

- Viewers should be able to move through the exhibit without being forced to walk past the objects they have already seen.
- A viewer tends to turn to the right upon entering a gallery.
- The normal vision starts 27° up from eye level.
- For a standing viewer, well lit pictures or wall hangs should be hung 10m away with the top not more than 4.9m above eye level and the bottom about 70cm below.
- It is necessary to allow 3-5m² hanging surface per picture.
- 6-10m² ground surface per sculpture,
- A favorable viewing space should have a sill height of 2.13m for pictures and 3-3.65 m for sculptures.
- Public walks should be at least 1200 mm wide
- For visually impaired people, ramps may be color contrasted with landing

For wheelchair users, the convenient height of work tops is between 750 mm and 850 mm

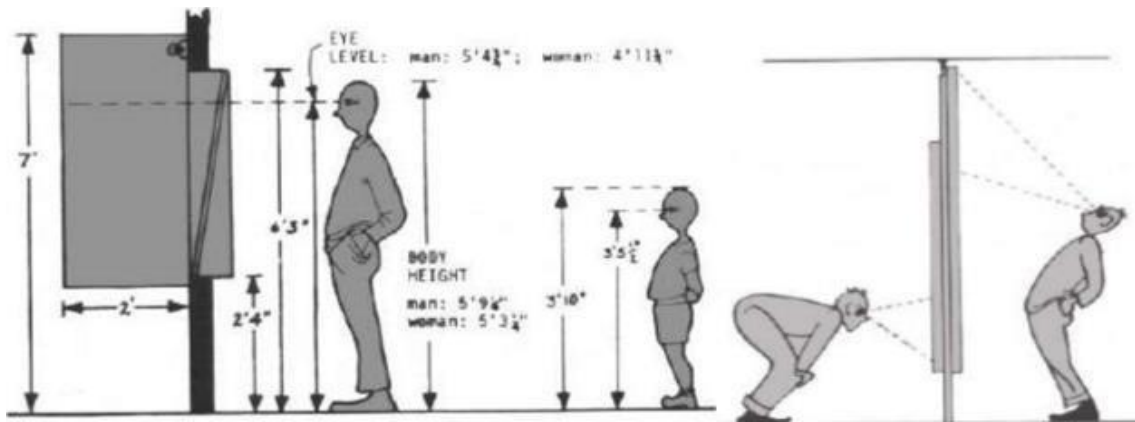


Figure 3.5. Exhibition standards

Library:

Space per reader at stacks – 0.45sqm

Space per reader at reader-2.8sqm

Shelf height – 1.0m (child friendly)

100—105m² for 10000 to 20000 children (Only for book space)

Art Room – 65sqm for 40 students

Crafts Room - 65sqm for 40 students

Activity Room - 65sqm for 40 students

CHAPTER – 4

LITERATURE CASE STUDIES:

4.1. SABARMATHI RIVER FRONT DEVELOPMENT



Figure 4.1.a Aerial view

Location: Sabarmati River in Ahmadabad, India.

Category: Public space

Architect: Bimal Patel-led HCP Design planning and management

Year: 2012

BACKGROUND:

- Sabarmati River has been an integral part in the life of Ahmadabad since the time the city was founded in 1411 along the river banks.
- During the dry seasons, the river bed became a place for farming.
- The river banks were used by informal squatter settlements.
- Untreated sewage flowed into the river through storm water outfalls and dumping of industrial waste posed a major health and environmental hazard.
- The river bank settlements were disastrously prone to floods and lacked basic infrastructure facilities.
- Such conditions made the river inaccessible and it became a virtual divide between the two parts of the city. Slowly, the city turned its back towards the river.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT:

- Reduction in Erosion and Flood
- Sewage Diversion
- Water Retention and Recharge

A PARADISE OF BIRDS

- Sabarmati Riverfront, a Popular Hangout Destination for Amdavadis is also a Favored Destination for Several Species of Birds.
- Riverfront Witnesses more than 120 Species of Native and Migratory Birds.
- Among those who are regularly seen are Flamingo, Heron, Egrets, Bronze Wing Jacana, Grey Headed Swamphen, Purple Sunbird, Ruddy Shelduck, Lapwings, Owlets, Grey Francolin, Eagles, Kites, Shikras, Rosy Starlings, and House Crows etc.
- Riverfront has become a new Destination for Bird Lovers to Visit.



Figure 4.1.c.Paradise of birds

RIVER PROMENADE

- The key feature of this project is a two-level, continuous promenade at the water's edge along each bank of the river.
- The lower-level promenade is serve pedestrians and cyclists, and to provide access to the water.
- The upper level promenade shall host a variety of public features at the city level. Together these provide Ahmadabad with an uninterrupted, pedestrian walkway, nearly 11.5km in length, in the heart of the city.

The width of the promenade varies from 6-18m. Facilities provided at the River Promenade include:

- Access points from the city level via staircases and ramps at regular intervals and under every bridge.
- Lifts or Elevators to make lower-level promenade accessible for people with disabilities.
- Ghats at key locations to enable continuation of cultural activities.
- Boating facilities with a boating station.
- Public washrooms at regular intervals.
- Concrete paved flooring which can support walking, jogging and cycling.
- Evenly spaced lighting along the length of the promenade.
- Circular concrete seating around the trees and provision of dustbins at regular intervals.
- Platforms at regular intervals for regulated and organized vending activities.
- Security arrangements to handle entry-exit, timings and emergencies.



Figure4.1.d.river view

PARKS AND GARDENS

- The project devotes around seventy hectares, more than a quarter (26%), of the reclaimed land towards creating public spaces in the heart of the city.
- These open spaces range from public parks and gardens to shaded plazas and urban forests.
- The parks shall enhance livability in the neighborhoods and provide the city with much needed green spaces and respite from the dense built environment.
- The plazas on the other hand will offer public places for social gatherings, and informal activities to take place.
- Usmanpura Riverfront Park
- Shahibaug Riverfront Park
- Riverfront Flower Park
- Riverfront Biodiversity Park
- Riverfront Children Park



Figure 4.1.e. Garden view

STREETS

- The streets have been designed carefully and deliberately to serve as effective movement conduits for various users and to be an extension of the public realm.

- The SRFD streets run parallel to the river on both banks and provide continuous access to the riverfront development.
- All streets have dedicated pedestrian paths with cycle tracks, parking bays, and 6 m/20ft wide carriageways. Access lanes on one or both sides of the streets provide entries to the existing development and when required, the proposed riverfront development.



Figure4.1.f. street views

GENERAL FACILITIES

- The Riverfront Market has been created to house 'Ravivari', the traditional flea market at a permanent site adjacent to its previous location. The market provides designated vending areas with 1,641 vendor platforms, seating areas, paved walkways, food courts, vehicular access, parking and 4 public washrooms.
- At the Exhibition Centre, the riverfront will host trade-fair facilities to serve the business community.
- The Events Ground offers venues for holding organized events of local and national importance.

- The Laundry Campus provides facilities for the washing community that traditionally used the river banks for laundering.
- Integrated outdoor vending areas, situated all along the length of the project, will accommodate street vendors so they too benefit from the project.
- A number of public washrooms are now open to public along the River Promenade and within Riverfront Market to cater to the needs of the visitors, vendors and general public.



Figure 4.1.g. laundry area, toilets, market space, and lift

4.2. SAN WAYAO COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTER



Figure 4.2.a. Entrance view

Location: Chengdu shi, china

Architects: CSWADI

Area: 11936m²

Year: 2015

Located in DongYuan residential district of Chengdu, the site of SanWaYao community sports facilities is surrounded with aged housing, intensive high-rise residential buildings which were built recently and a primary school. Challenging the limited site and building area, designers created an energetic public space in community, offering numerous kinds of sports facilities for people living around including swimming pool, fitness center, tennis court, basketball court, squash court, ping pong table, billiards table, gate ball court, outdoor fitness center , playground for kids and so on.

AIM: Producing a friendly sports space

CONCEPT: To make the building and site integrated. Creating a sloping shape of the building by “extruding” and connecting the sports ground on the east with walk able sloping roof lead to a stronger space perception of the building as a public facility.

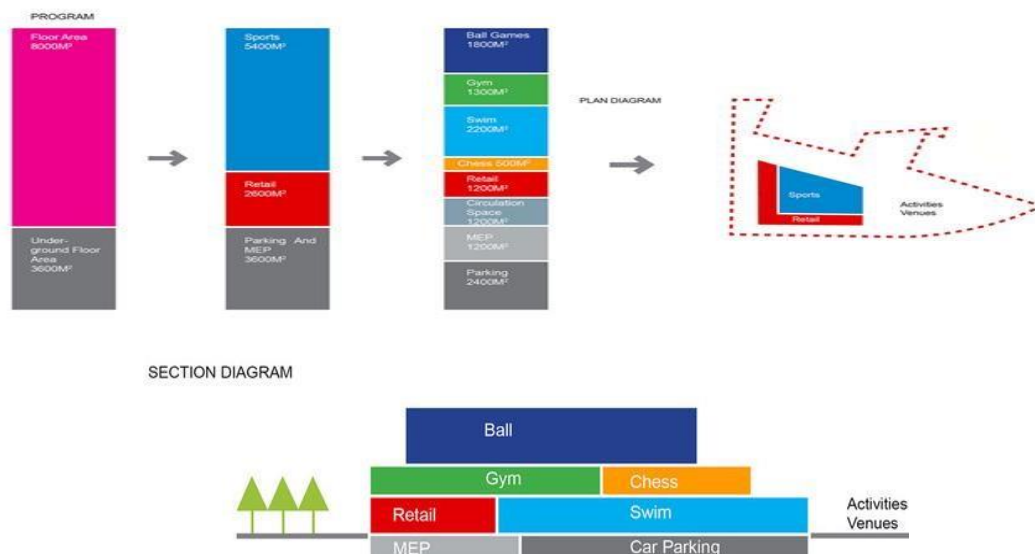
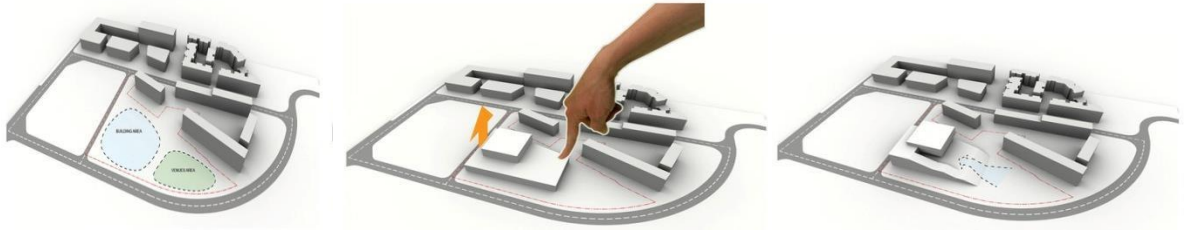


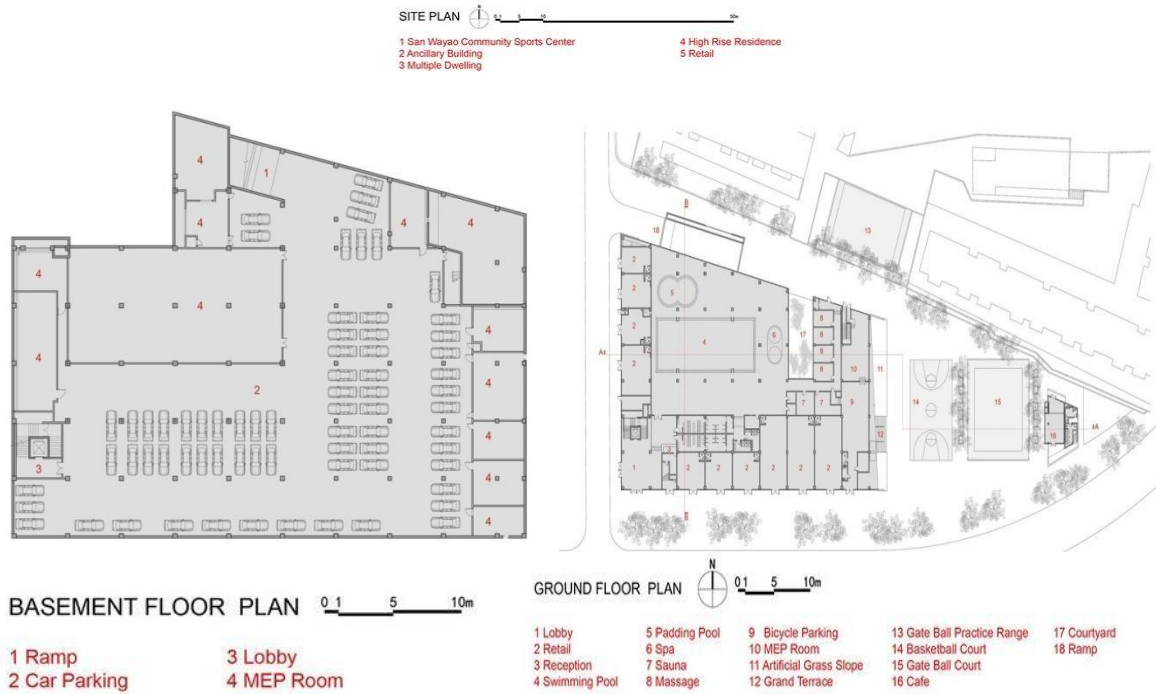
Figure 4.2.b. concept



Distribution squeezing connection



Figure 4.2.c. site plan



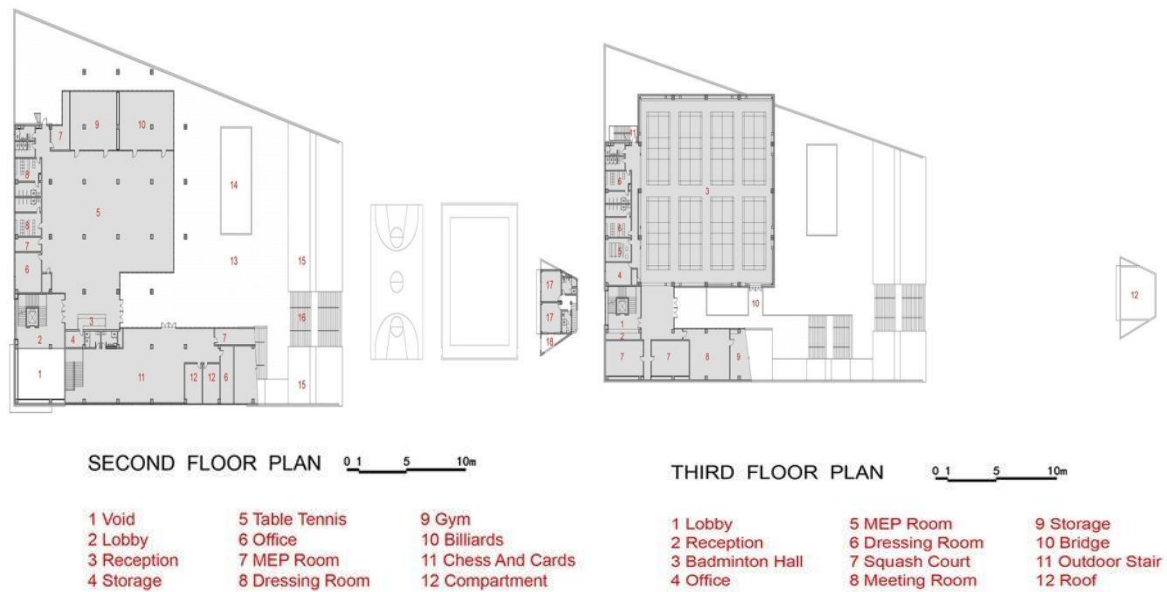


Figure 4.2.d.floor plans

- Continuous sloping roof is an open public space with big steps acting as a walking route and bleachers for the east sports ground in the same time.
- Moreover, lawn roof provides spaces for grass skating, yoga, picnic and more for the community without charging a fee.
- People could walk slowly up to roof deck on 4th floor along the slope and down through a cantilevered stairway on the north.
- These form a round route in an “artificial hill” bringing the pleasure of climbing a real mountain into the crowded city town.
- Multi-function arena on the lawn slope is a pure semitransparent space made of U-shaped glass. It provides tender interior light suitable for various kinds of ball games, group calisthenics, and parties. In the corner of the arena, batter posts replace upright posts in structure which makes the building a floating glow box as a unique sight in community.

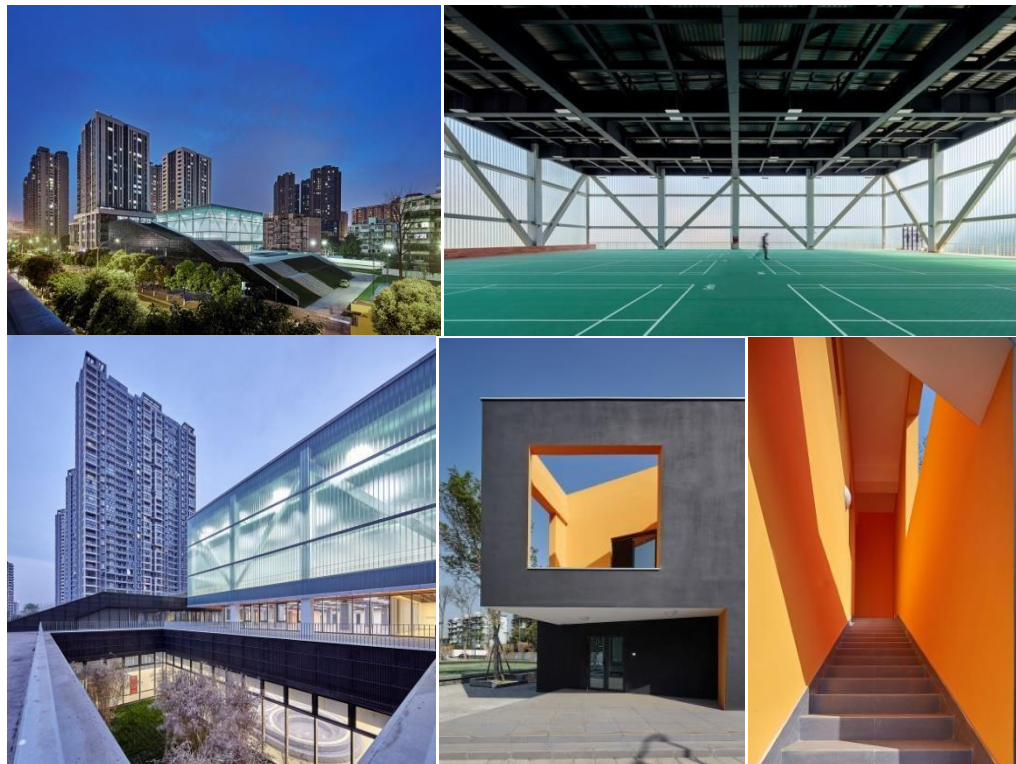
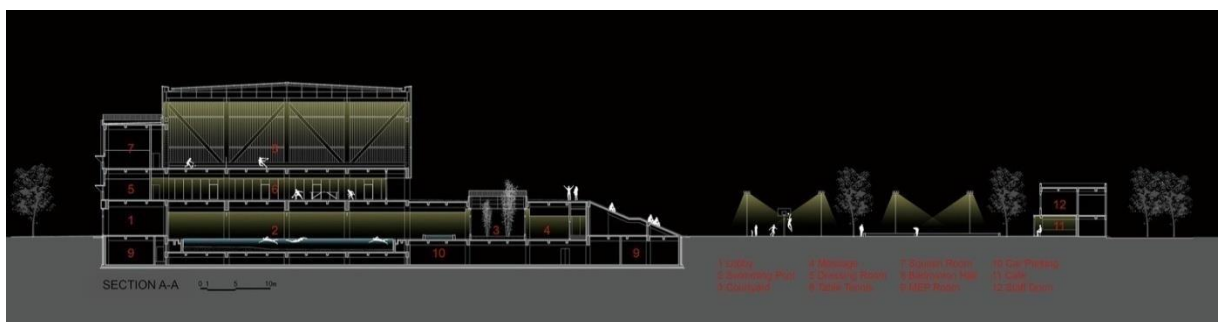
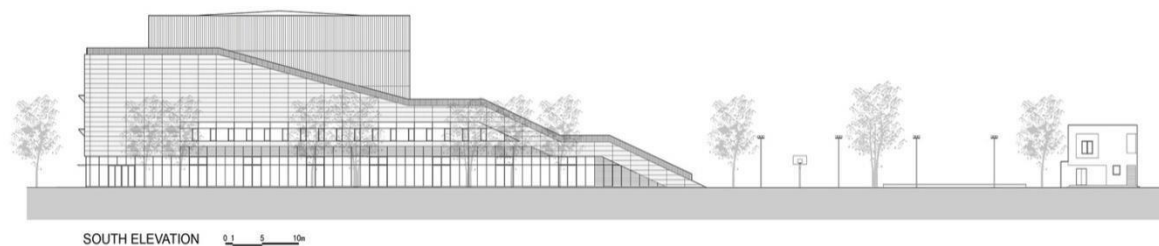
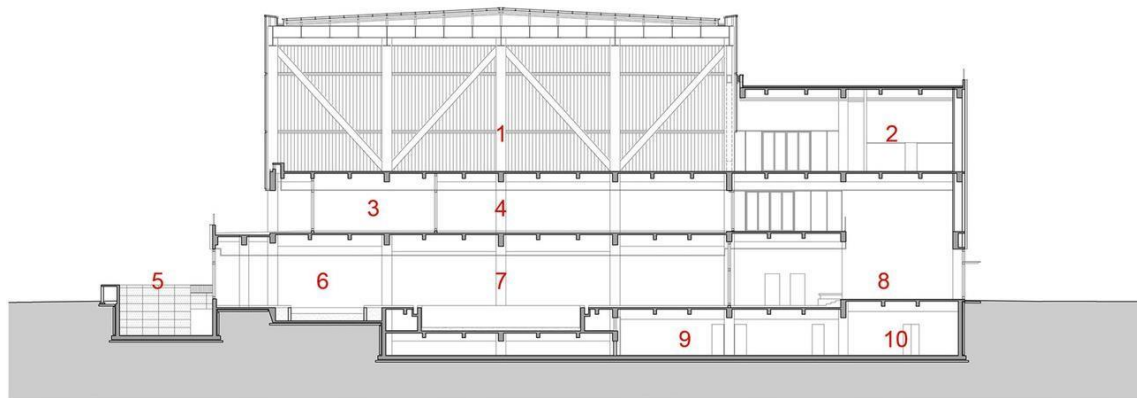


Figure 4.2.e. views

The building is a contemporary architecture. The slope roof is something which makes the Building merging along the site.





SECTION B-B

0 1 5 10m

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 Badminton Hall | 4 Table Tennis | 7 Swimming Pool | 10 MEP Room |
| 2 Squash Room | 5 Ramp | 8 Lobby | |
| 3 Gym | 6 Padding Pool | 9 Car Parking | |

Figure 4.2.f. sections

4.3. MADRAS CLUB:

Location: R.A.Puram, Chennai

Architects: RHAA landscape

Year: 1997



Figure 4.3.a front view

HISTORY

The madras club was found on 15 may 1832 as a European men-only club. Its first president was one h. Chamier. The Adyar club gave membership to women. Originally started as a Europeans only club, the Adyar club started admitting Indians as members in 1960. The 2 clubs merged in 1963 under the name “madras club”

- The madras club has been playing a role on a placid getaway from the crowd and noise of Chennai. The madras club has become an endearing of the city and possesses a classical charm.

Majestic in appearance with high ceiling palladium buildings, it is an oasis of peace and tranquility, surrounded by lush greenery. The high beamed roof with its impressive rafters, the stately lighting, tall doors and windows.

- **Facilities provided by the club**

- Tennis court
- Swimming pool
- Jogging track
- Gymnasium
- Ball room
- Library
- Bakery
- Accommodation
- Bar
- Dining
- Coffee shop



Figure 4.3.b. views

The club has excellent dining and entertainment facilities, extensive car parking area for 150 cars, 14 residential rooms, excellent rooms, 2 restaurants, a bakery, five tennis courts, the best swimming pool in town, a gymnasium, a walking track, and of course it is located on the Adyar River. Madras club being one of the oldest buildings in Chennai has a very significant of its kind



Figure 4.3.c. view

Architecture style done is neoclassic. They've maintained the old British style gives a very furnished appearance, not spoiling the old aesthetic during the British rule.

The madras club has retained its old world while at the same time offering modern comfort and facilities

Sound wizard was called in to share its acoustical treatment would have to fit the heritage design with only minor cosmetic alterations.

Sound wizard modeled the space using ease. Integrating acoustical stimulation results and ceiling. The madras club is sprawling to say the least (about 13 acres) and continues to be one of the most prestigious in the city.

4.4. UNION SQUARE PARK



Figure 4.4.a view

Category: Public plazas

Location: San Francisco, California

Architects: RHAA landscape

Year: 1997

Union square is a 2.6 acre public plaza bordered by Geary, Powell, post and Stockton streets in downtown of San Francisco. Union Square also refers to the central shopping, hotel, and theater district that surrounds the plaza for several blocks which act as the major tourist destination and a main gathering space.

- This one-block plaza and surrounding area is one of the largest collections of department stores, upscale boutiques, gift shops, art galleries, and beauty salons in the United States.

VISION:

Union square is the vibrant heart of san Francisco and an international destination where visitor come and enjoy the exceptional retail experiences, luxury hotel and a great public space found in the city. Bringing people together to delivers public realm improvements.



Figure 4.4.b. master plan





Figure 4.4.d. views

Union square is on the most popular neighborhood to stay in during the trip in San Francisco. It is centrally located easily accessible by all mode of transport. Making it convenient for everyone access to mass transit is a key consideration for San Francisco's retailers and office tenants.



Figure 4.4.e. views

- During the month of Christmas, the public square become more attractive with the decoration of Christmas tree in the central plaza people can come and participate in the programs of Christmas.

CHAPTER – 5

SITE STUDY AND ANALYSIS:



Figure 5.1 location

Location of Tambaram

Total population - 174,787

Total area - 20.73 km²

- **Tambaram** is a southern neighborhood of Chennai, tambaram situated 27 km south of the Broadway.
- It is in Chennai – Trichy national highways.
- The highway and the Railways line from Chennai Egmore to kanyakumari divide the town into east and west tambaram

WHY? TAMBARAM

- Tambaram is one of the major transit hubs at urban level. And also developing area, population is also getting developed in that case there is less recreational space in tambaram.
- The main asset for the site, the great trunk road, serves connectivity diverging inner and outer the city which provides a welcoming population for the leisure square.
- MEPZ is an economic zone which provides job opportunities in that case some training institute can be provided for the people which will help the people to qualify the training.

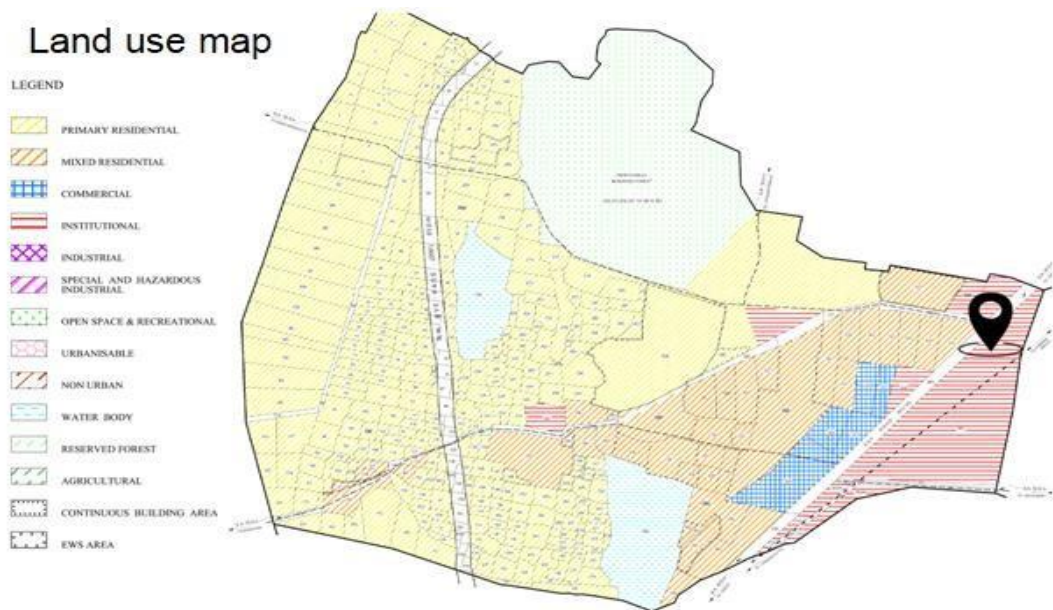
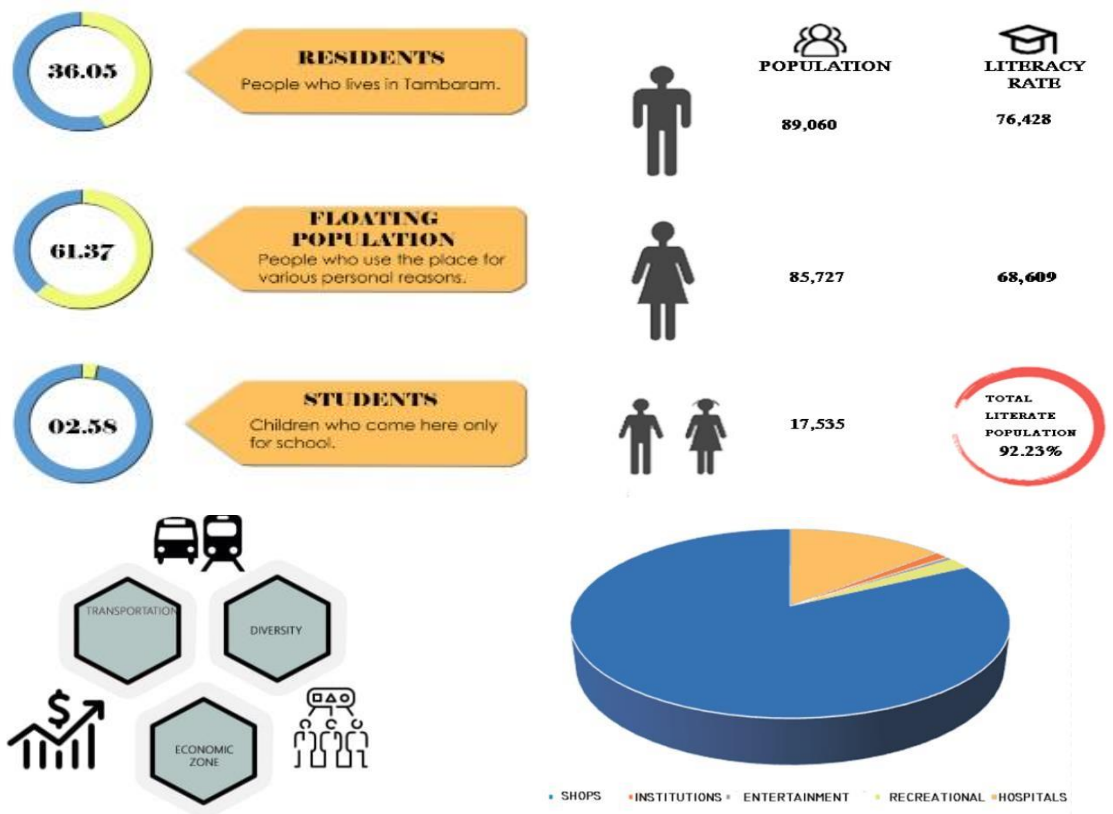


Figure5. 2 land use map



POSITIVE IMPACTS OF TAMBARAM

MAJOR AMENITIES

Neighbourhood context:



The main government buildings of tambaram like court, eseva centre, taluk Office are very close to the site, which will act as the major landmark of the site.



The Mepz special economic zone is located opposite to the site which providing the job opportunity in and around the people of tambaram.



There is a rail way track just back side of the site



The easy access pedestrian bridge is near to site



- 1 court building
- 2 taluk office
- 3 eseva centre
- 4 Mepz special economic zone
- 5 bus stops
- 6 railway station
- 7 railway track
- 8 pedestrian bridge
- commercial zone
- site



The site has direct access from the grand southern trunk road of tambaram. The location can be easily accessible by any mode of transport like bus and railways. The bus stops and railway station are near to the site

Figure 5.3 Neighborhood context

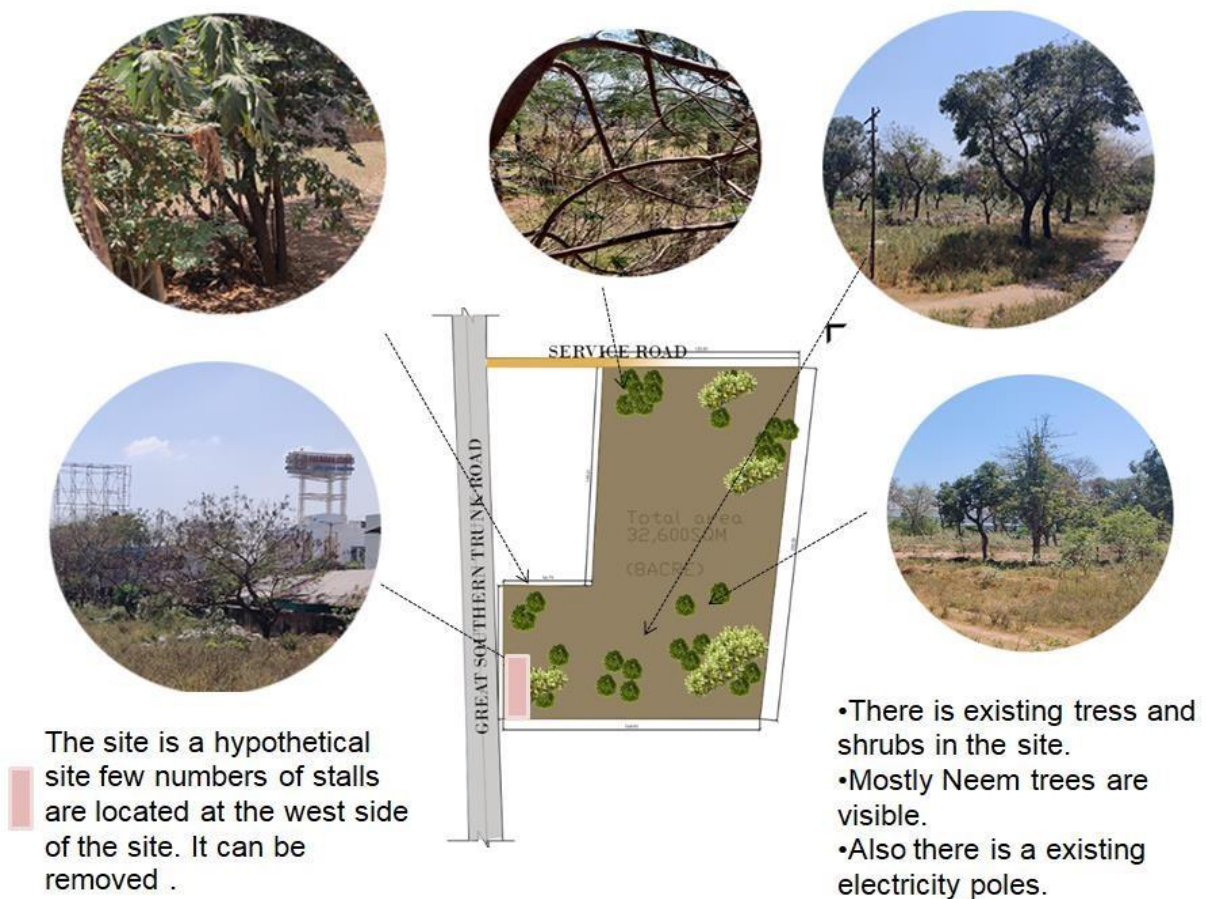
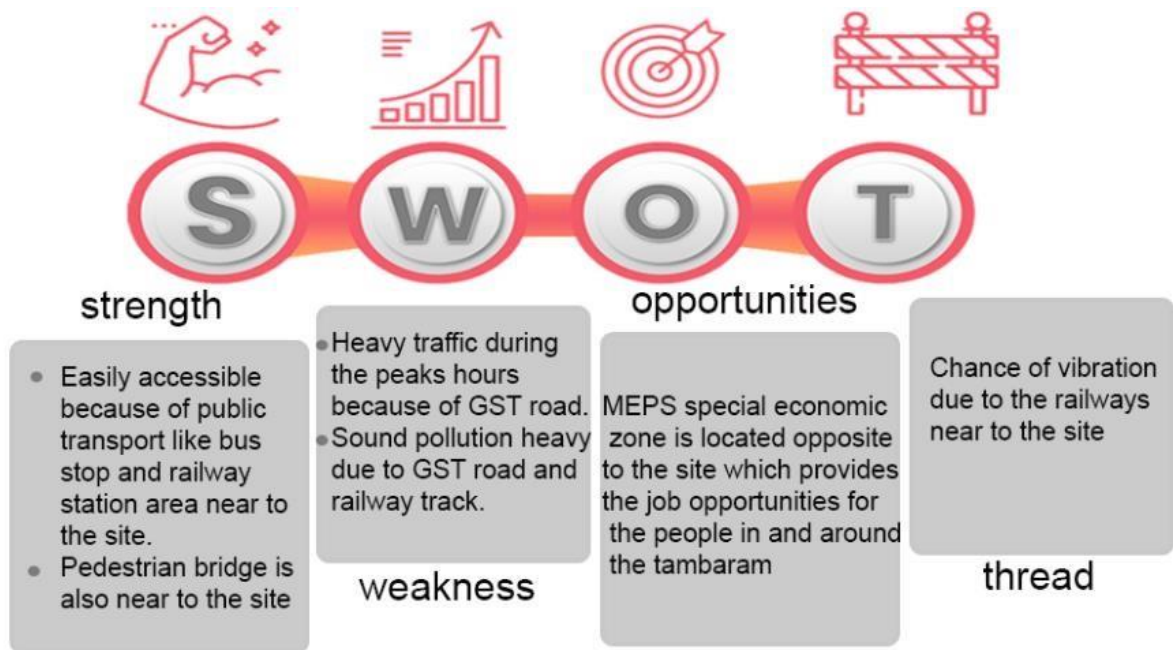


Figure 5.4 ON SITE FACTORS

CONTOURS:

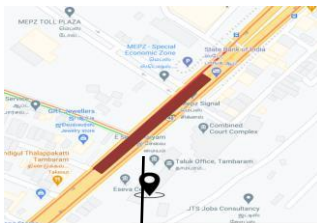
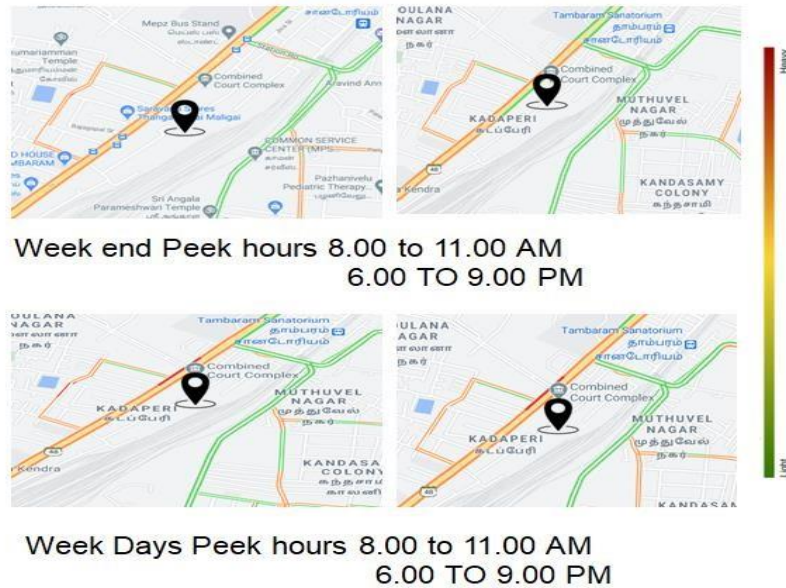


The contour level in Tambaram is 30m that is above the sea level.

The maximum contour level in the site is 30m that the main GST road level and the maximum level is 36m that is the railway track side level.

Figure5.5. contour

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

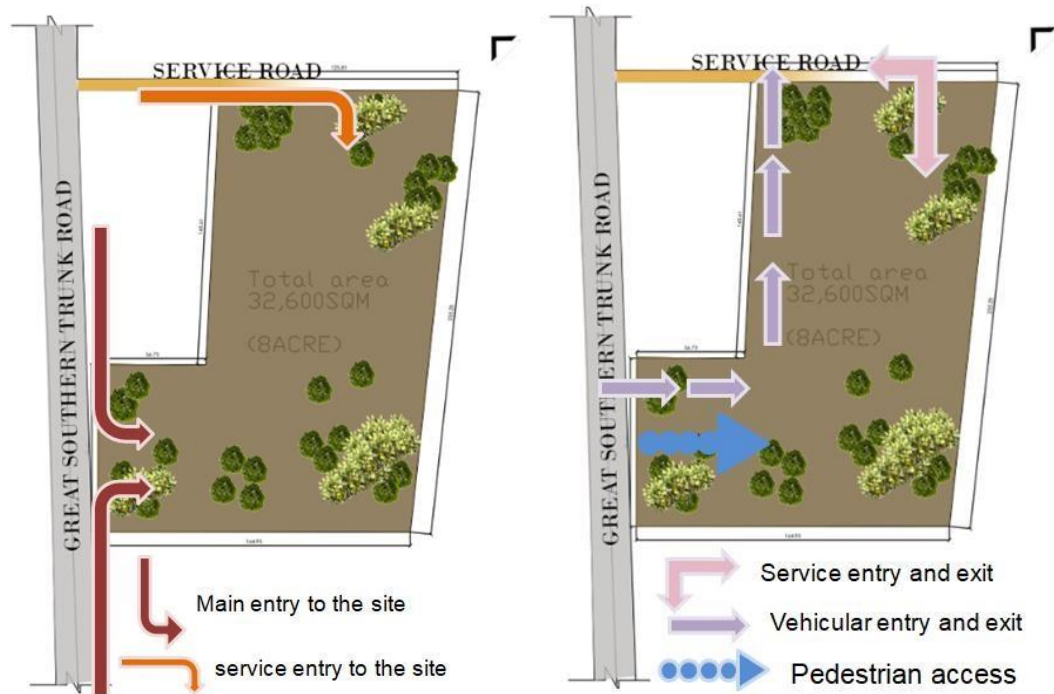


- So this junction will be huge traffic during the peak hours of week days.
- Apart from this junction the whole road will be moderate traffic due to the GST road which connecting the Chrompet in the north and Perugalathur in the south

This is the junction which carries the vehicles from the main GST road to the MEPS economic zone. There is signal called MEPS signal.

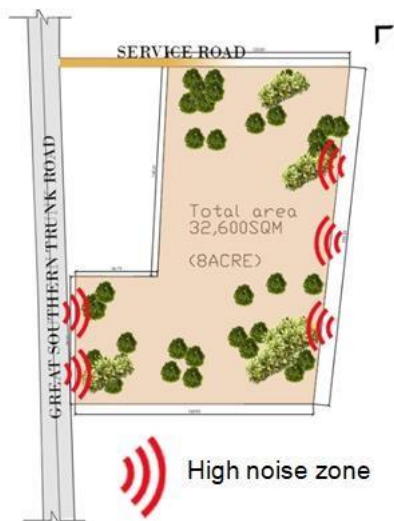
Figure5.6. traffic analysis

Access to the site:



- The main entry to the site is through the main GST road
- There is service road at the north of the site it can used as a service entry and also vehicular exit.

NOISE ANALYSIS:



The highly noisy Zone is GST road located on the North West side which is dense in traffic vehicular movement. And also the railway track on the south east acts as a noisy zone.

- Placing of evergreen trees and buffer space on the noisy side may act as a sound barrier.
- Using of acoustic panels will reduce the noise entering the building through the nearby railway stations.



Figure 5.7 sound absorption material

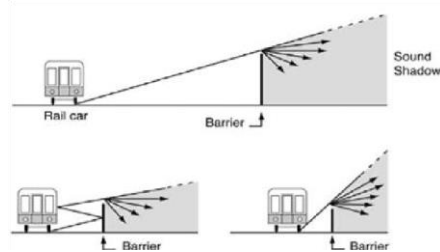


Figure 5.8 sound insulation fence

Acoustic Foam

Acoustic Partitions

Hanging Baffles



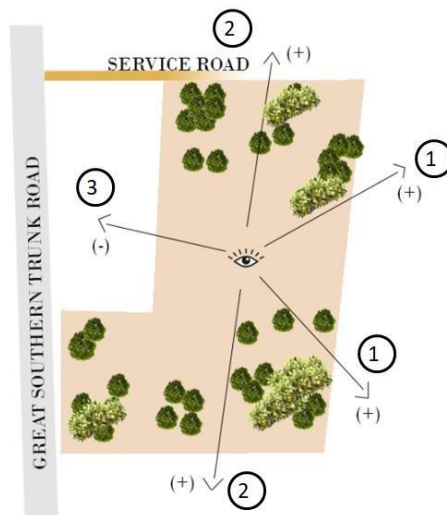
VIEWS:

2 - (+) both east and west side of the site

Empty land that is with trees and greenery.



3 - (-) government buildings are located on the northwest side of the site

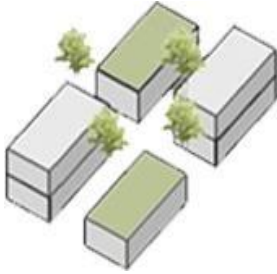


1- (+) railway track is on the southeast side of the site

Figure5.9. around site visuals

VIBRATION DUE TO RAILWAYS:

Vibration way from the railways which is located adjacent to the site. It should be avoided with the help of strong and deep foundation.



Instead of going with vertical structure it is better to go with horizontal structure for the purpose of safety due to the vibration wave length from the railway track.

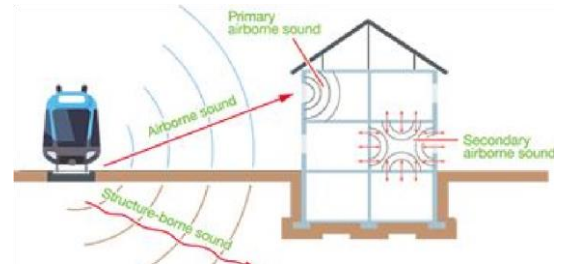


Figure 5.10 precautions to avoid railway vibrations

CLIMATIC ANALYSIS:

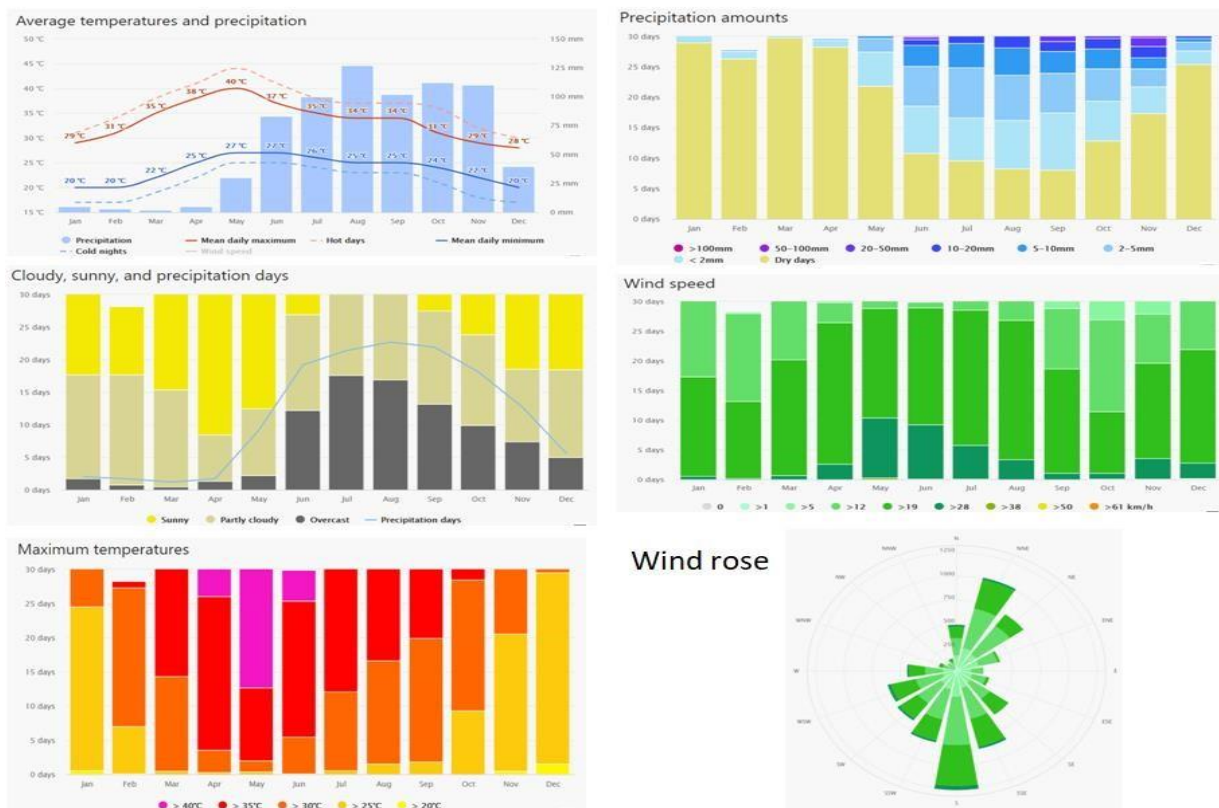
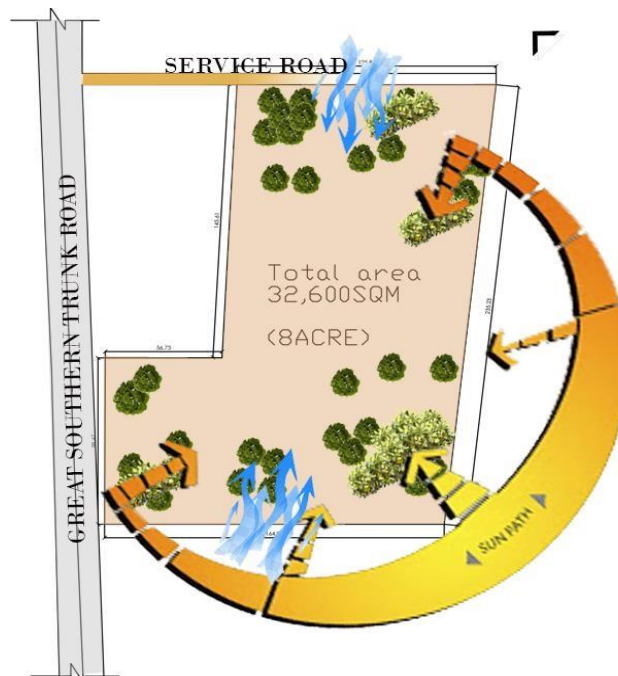


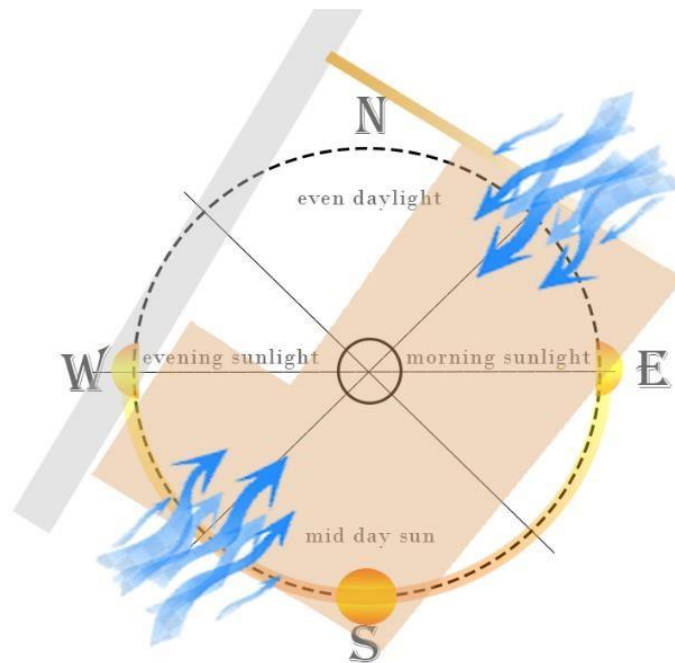
Figure 5.11 climatic condition charts

- Chennai has a tropical wet and dry climate.

- The hottest part of the year is late may and early June.
- The average rainfall is around 140cm
- On average the temperature is always high .
- On the months of July, august, September and December having a high chance of precipitation.
- On the month of February, march and April has a dry climate.
- On the month of may the average maximum temperature is 40 °C which is the warmest month.
- On the month of January the average maximum temperature is 29 °C which is the coldest month.
- November is the most wet month.
- March is the most sunny month.



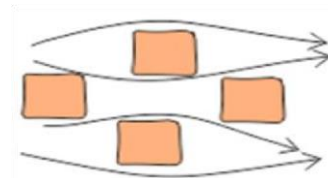
Sun path and wind direction



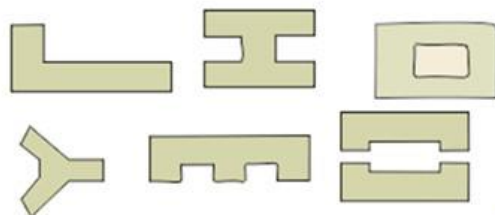
- The open spaces can be placed on the east side which makes the space accessible from the morning till the evening to the mutual shading of the building.
- South side wall will be completely isolated with double wall cladding due to the harsh sunlight.



The courtyard space allows in cooler air thereby creating cooler space within. (A principle of traditional Indian design for hot climate)



Staggered layout helps in allowing the wind movement

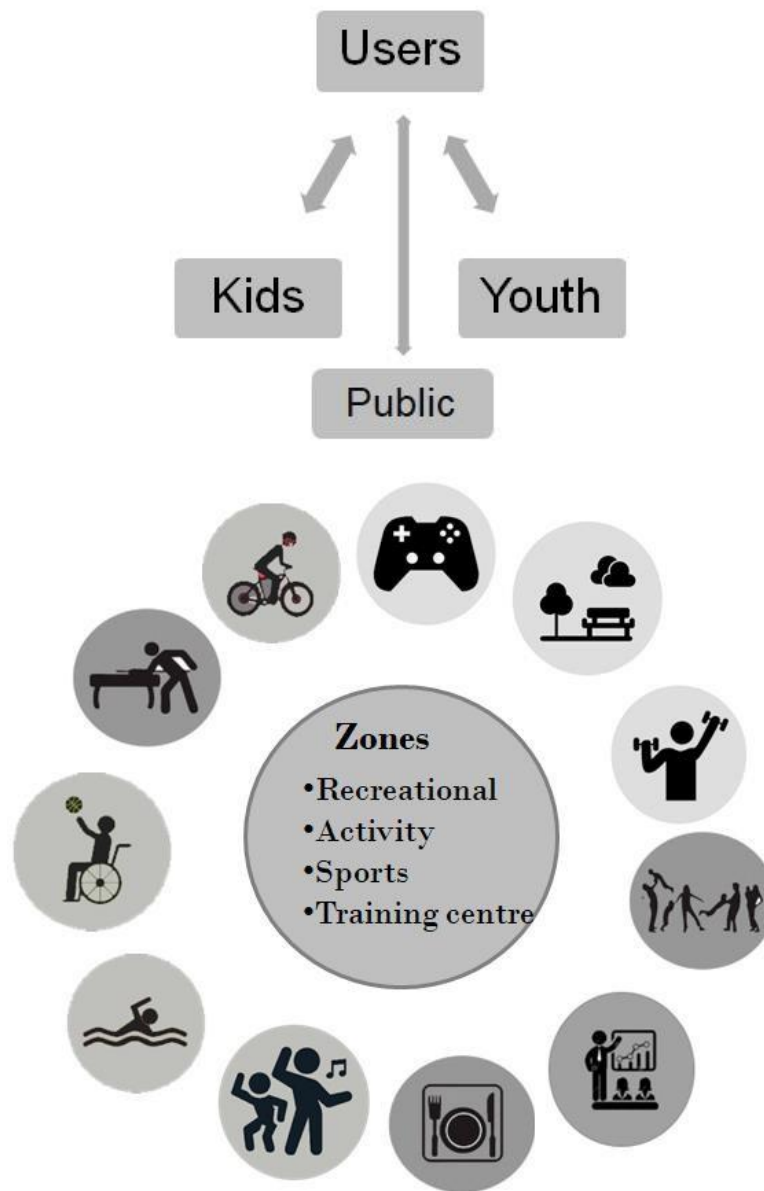


Orient longer facades along the north. This will provide glare-free light in summer from the north without shading and winter sun penetration from the south.

Figure 5.12 orientations of the buildings

CHAPTER - 6

6.1. PROGRAMS:



- The recreational space helps the people to interact each other and also helps to develop their physical and social development.
- MEPZ is a economic zone which provides a job opportunities in that case Some training institute can be provided for the people which will help the people to qualify the training.

6.2. AREA STATEMENT:

SPACE	NO.S	AREA PER ROOM IN SQM	TOTAL AREA IN SQM
FOOD COURT			
stalls	10	20	200
dining space	1	450	450
service room	1	6	6
wash area	3	6	18
girls toilet	10	2	20
gens toilet	10	2	20
			714
RESTAURANTS			
kitchen	1	45	45
dining	1	200	200
open dining	1	200	200
girls toilet	2	2	4
gens toilet	2	2	4
wash area	1	10	10
			463
EXHIBITION			
Reception	1	10	10
display area	15	50	750
conference hall	1	170	170
store room	1	12	12
girls toilet	10	2	20
gens toilet	10	2	20
			1032

hall	1	400	400
kitchen	1	50	50
dining	1	200	200
toilet	4	2	8
			658
GYM			
reception	1	4.5	4.5
waiting area	1	50	50
changing room/locker	2	12	24
gym space	1	400	400
toilet	4	2	8
			486
TRAINING CENTRE			
reception	1	4.5	4.5
admin office	1	30	30
lobby	1	75	75
studio	3	120	360
lecture hall	1	200	200
workshops	2	120	240
music class	1	250	250
art studio	1	160	160
dance studio	1	250	250
computer centre	1	200	200
library	1	250	250
cafe	1	60	60
storage	1	30	30
girls toilet	10	2	20

mens toilets	10	2	40
			2170
SPORTS COMPLEX			
office	1	30	30
kids zone	1	500	500
indoor play area	1	500	500
arcade game zone	1	500	500
badminton court	1	600	600
zumba studio	1	350	350
girls toilet	10	2	20
gens toilet	10	2	20
storage	1	20	20
			1640
RECREATIONAL			
amphitheatre	1	300	300
pavilion	4	100	400
kids park	1	600	600
outdoor gym	2	200	400
playground	2	1000	2000
cafe	2	50	100
toilet	10	2	20
			3820
parking			1500
circulation			1600
total			14083

6.3. SITE ZONING:



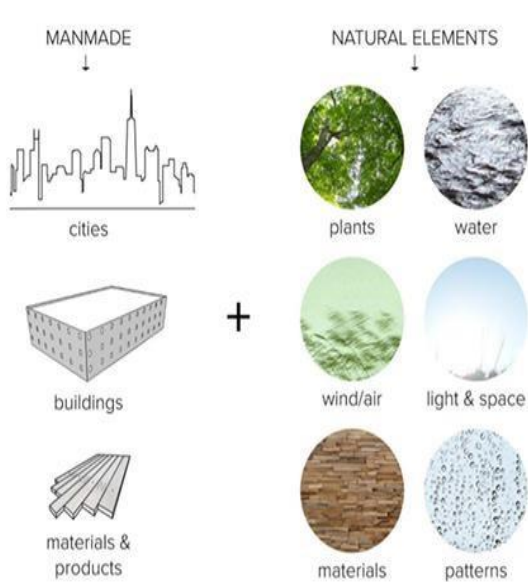
6.4. CONCEPT: Biophilic

WHY BIOPHILIC DESIGN:

Biophilic design is concept used within the building to increase occupant connectivity to the natural environment through the use of direct nature. Biophilic design can reduce stress, enhance creativity and clarity of thought, improve our wellbeing .



Figure 6.4 .a elements of biophilic



Increase the connectivity between people and nature which provides the benefits from natural services.

In today's urban scenario the biophilic concept helps the people to become relax and improves the mental health due to the natural environment.

Figure6. 4.b concept

- The urban equipment is designed to align with the idea of flexibility by offering a variety of seating and interaction, views, elements for accessibility and comfort.
- Colour schemes can play an important role in our mood. Using calming colours that represent nature can contribute to a calming environment.
- Maximizing natural lighting is also one of the main biophilic design principles. Balance with the natural changes of light, the maximization of natural light also enhances visual comfort.
- The planters give the façade a rhythm, introduce a sense of scale to the building, and distribute greenery across the façade. Also protect the building from harsh sunlight.

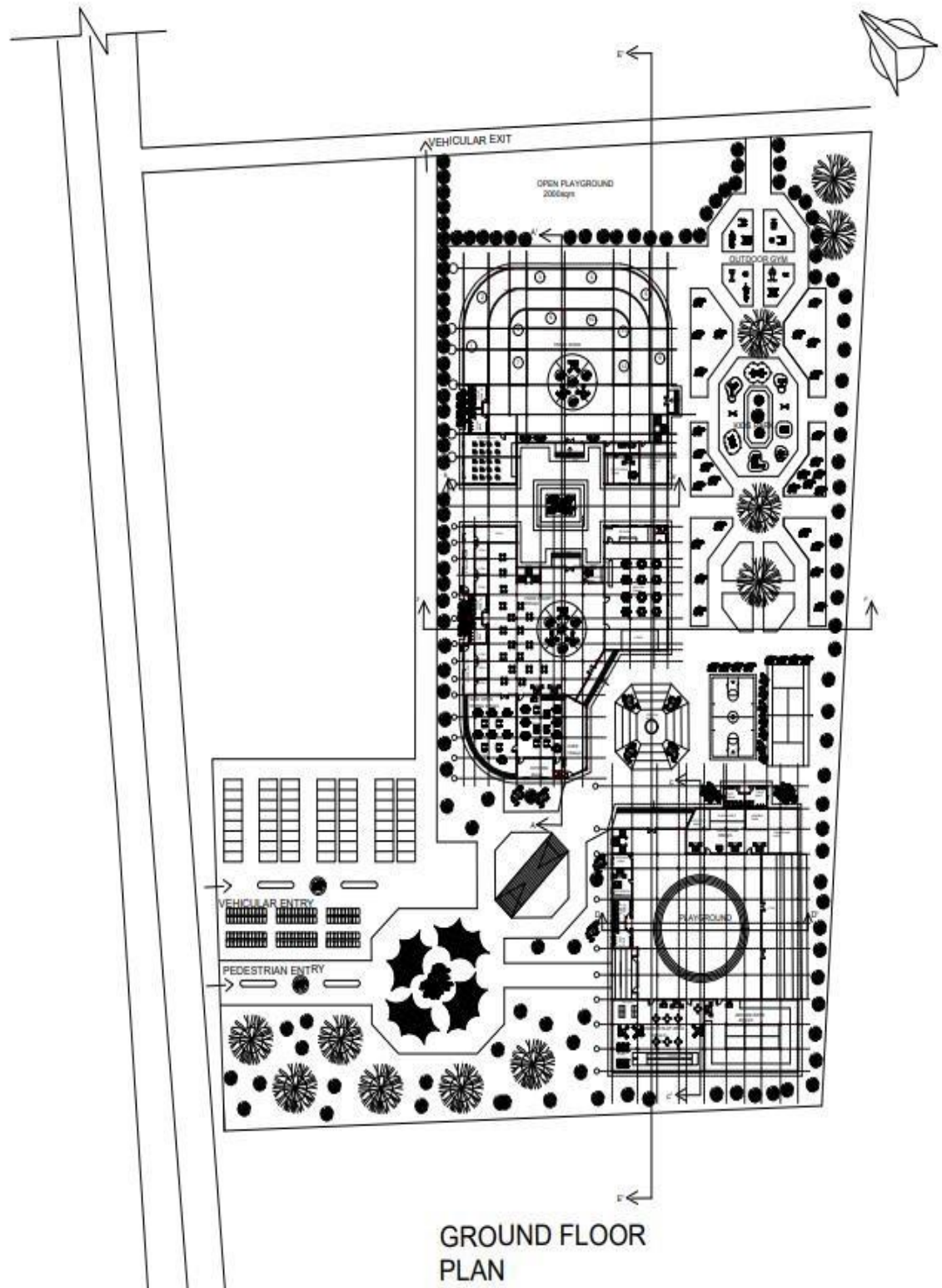


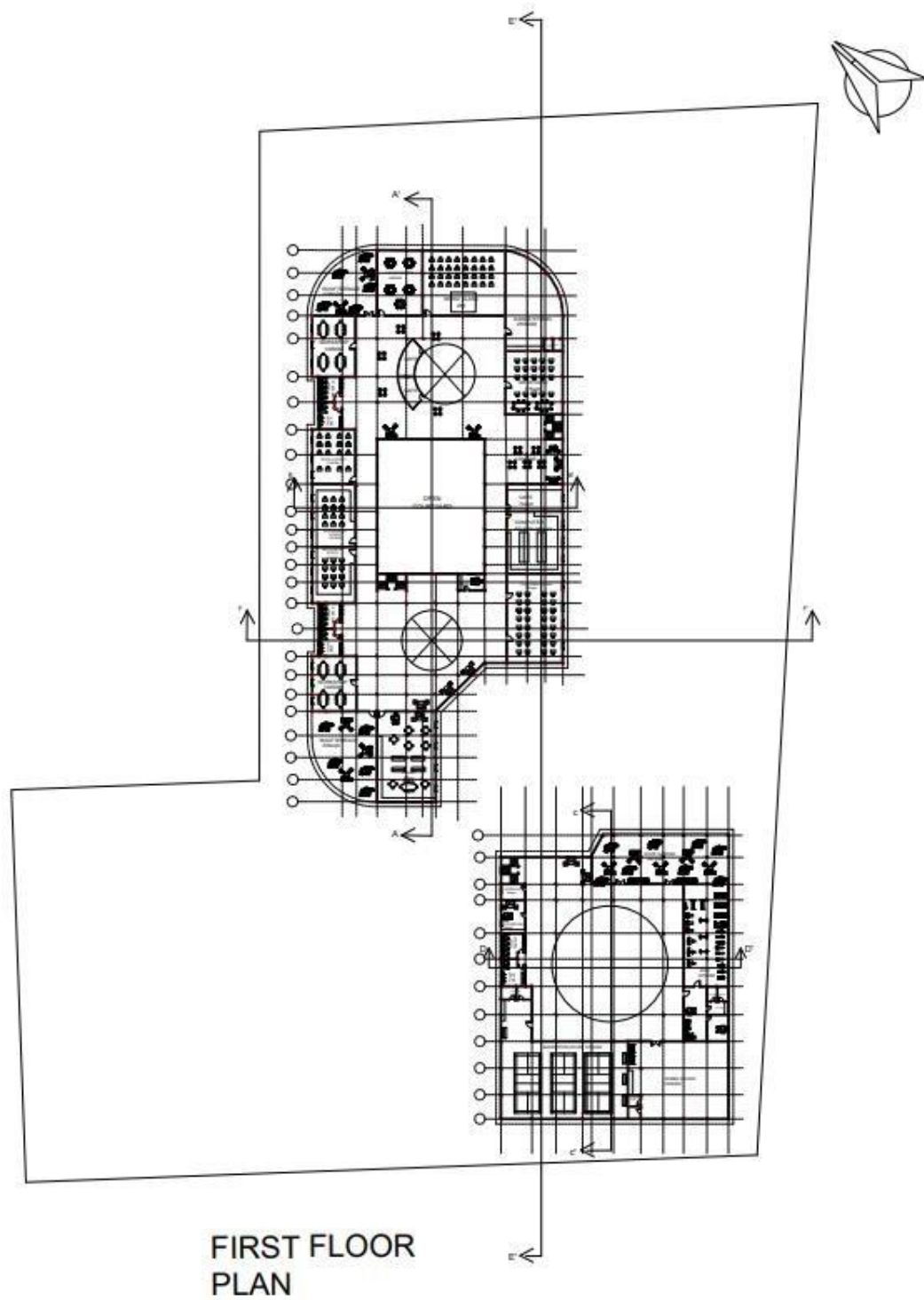
Figure 6.4.c design elements

CHAPTER – 7

7. DESIGN DRAWINGS:







SITE ELEVATION AND SECTION



SITE ELEVATION - SOUTH WEST



SITE ELEVATION - NORTH WEST



SITE ELEVATION - NORTH EAST

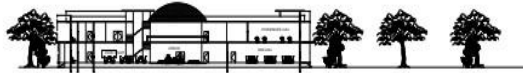


SITE ELEVATION - SOUTH EAST

SITE ELEVATIONS



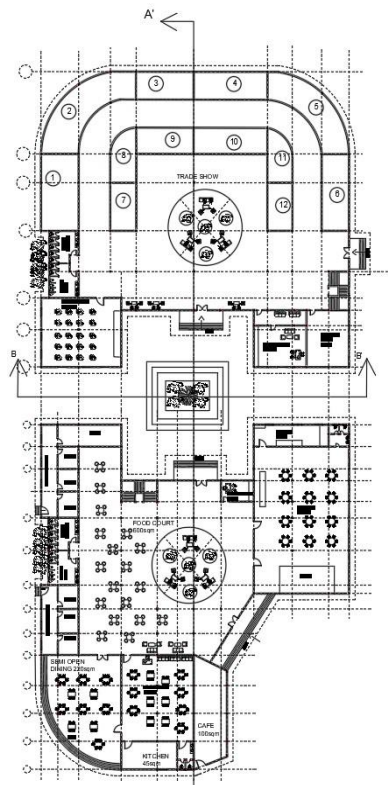
SITE SECTION EE'



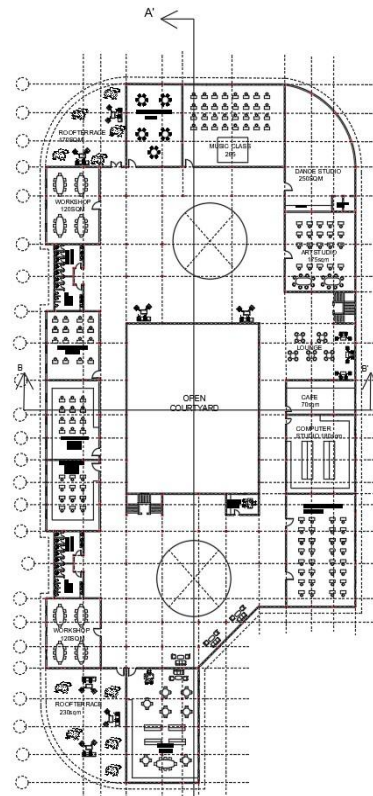
SITE SECTION FF'

SITE SECTIONS

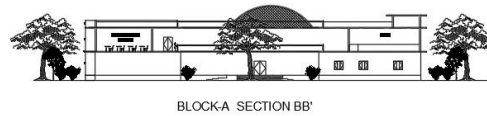
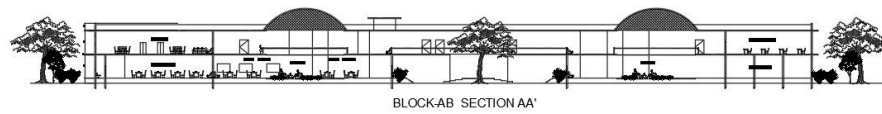
BLOCK – A AND B



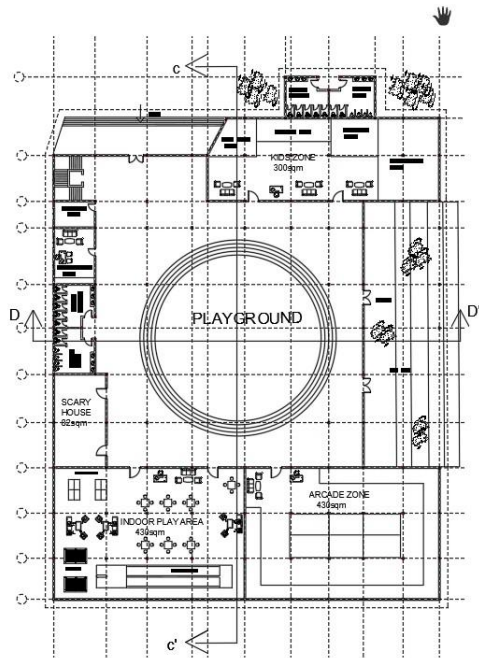
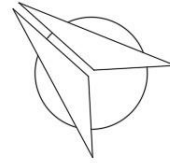
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



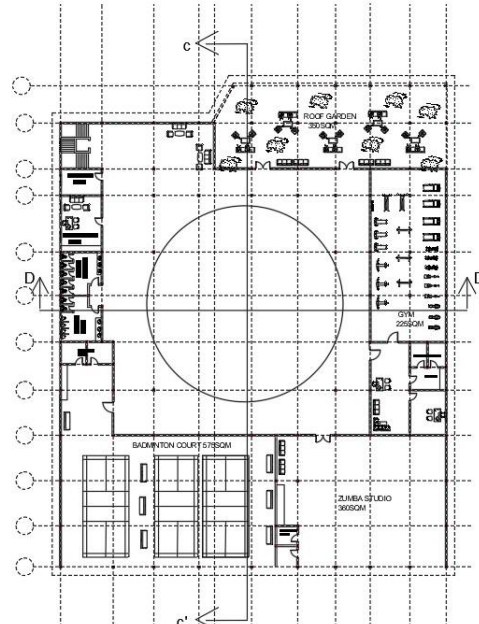
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



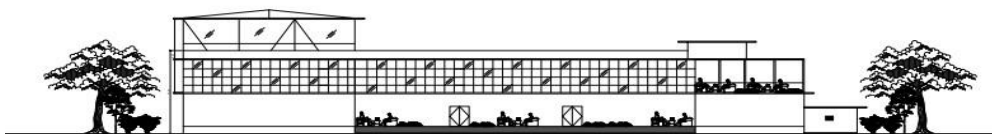
BLOCK-C



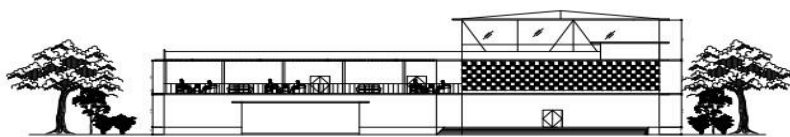
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



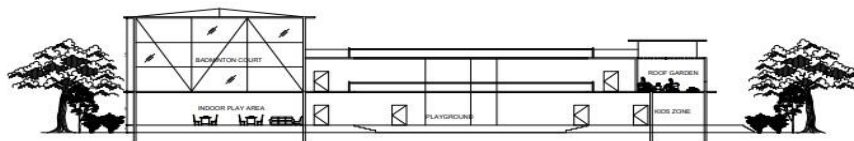
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



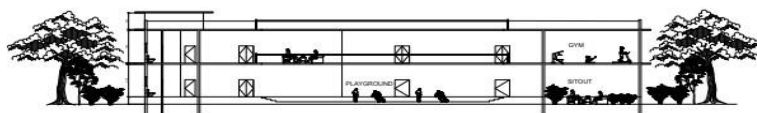
BLOCK-C SOUTH EAST ELEVATION



BLOCK-C NORTH EAST ELEVATION



BLOCK-c SECTION CC'



BLOCK-c SECTION DD'

