

ART AND CRAFT BAZAAR AT THANJAVUR

THESIS

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

By

AJAY KRISHNA K.G (3621006)



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

SCHOOL OF BUILDING AND ENVIRONMENT

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC

**JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI,
CHENNAI - 600 119**

JUNE 2021



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **K.G. Ajay krishna (3621006)** who carried out the project entitled “**Art and craft bazaar at Thanjavur**” under our supervision from January 2021 to June 2021.

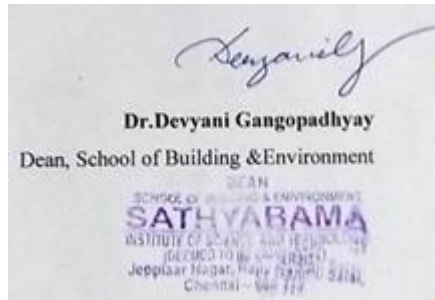
Internal Guide
(Ar. Selvendiran)

Internal Review Member
(Ar. Ramkumar)

External Guide
(Ar.)

Dean and Head of the Department

Dr. DEVYANI GANGOPADHYAY



Submitted for Viva voce Examination held on _____

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I, **K.G. Ajay Krishna** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**Art and Craft Bazaar at Thanjavur**” done by me under the guidance of **Ar. Selvendiran** (Internal Guide), **Ar. Ramkumar** (Internal Review Member) and **Ar.** (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:

PLACE: Chennai

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

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THESIS SYNOPSIS

INTRODUCTION

“Art and craft bazaar at Thanjavur” this project aims to improve the income and infrastructure facilities of local art and craft people and to make native art and craft popular one amongst the people.

Art and craft bazaar is a place where one learns about all the art and crafts which is produced in this area and they can able to know about their importance and its history behind each craft work.

It is place where one learns to observe how these crafts are made and what are the techniques which is used by the craft person to make this craft products.

It is a place where one learns about the instruments which is used by the craft people to make these crafts and different step by step process by which this art and craft are made.

Craft bazaar provide everything about the craft products from the history to how these craft products are made everything can be known in a single place and people who visiting this place can able to learn this craft works also so it will improve the infrastructure requirements and income of the craft people who making this craft products.

Thanjavur is the district headquarters in and around Thanjavur there are lot of art and craft works are done from very ancient time this craft products depicts their tradition and value of this place.

These art and craft works are started from very long time Thanjavur paintings, Thanjavur art plate, Thanjavur veena all these crafts have a separate GI tag which is issued by the Geographical Indication Registry under the Department of Industry Promotion and Internal Trade, **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**.

People from different countries are visiting Thanjavur because of the UNESCO world heritage site is situated here and the no of foreign tourist visitors who visiting this place is goes on increasing year by year and people from other states and other districts are also visiting this place.

AIM

To provide an environment which is helpful for better infrastructure and to improve their income of the local art and craft products.

To provide a better place for the local art and craft makers to sell their products and to teach their craft work to the people.

The essence of the traditional art and craft work will be retained amidst the modern technological developments and new modern craft products.

Aims to transfer of the native art and craft works from their generations to the upcoming future generations and to teach about their importance of their crafts works to the upcoming people.

OBJECTIVES

To provide a place in which art and craft makers are given opportunity and encouraged to achieve their outcomes and potentials.

Environment is designed in such a way that it improves the making of products and creativity to develop a new product in their craft work.

To understand the importance of the art and craft products and their historical importance and its features.

Craft bazaar is designed in such a way that it can be easily accessed by all people including physically disabled people.

Lot of open spaces and good landscaping will be provided for fresh air and peaceful surrounding and the existing trees in the site can be retained.

CASE STUDY

Awadh Shilpgram Crafts Hub Lucknow

Location: Near sector- 9, Amar shaheed path,

Awadh Vihar Yojna, Lucknow,

Uttar Pradesh – 226029 India.

About:

Awadh shilpgram is for promoting crafts in the Indian city of Lucknow which is situated in Uttar Pradesh.

It was designed by Arch ohm to accommodate almost 200 shops dedicated to crafts from around the region and beyond alongside craft courts for hosting workshops an amphitheater an exhibition hall and food court.

The main aim of this project is to provide local crafts people with a place where they can share ideas teach learn and sell their work directly to customers.

Shilparamam

Location: Hi tech city main road, Madhapur road,

Hi tech city, Hyderabad,

Telangana 500081 India.

About:

Shilparamam arts and crafts village is located in Madhapur near Hyderabad.

The total site area of this crafts village is about 65 acres of land.

This is constructed for the promotion and preservation of arts and crafts.

It is completed in the year 1998.

It is situated in between the busiest place in the city it is mainly to showcase ethnic architecture.

Shilparamam is spread over land nestling by the hillside with natural slopes and wild vegetation studded by unique rock formation.

Dilli Haat

Location: INA Market, Dilli Haat, Kidwai Nagar west,

Kidwai nagar, Delhi – 110023 India.

About:

This dilli haat is located in Kidwai nagar opposite to INA market in New Delhi

Total site area for this project is about 6 acres of land and the total built up area is about 3190 sqm.

Dilli haat is a project of Delhi tourism and New Delhi municipal corporation it provides an ambience of a traditional village market for more contemporary needs it provides a synthesis of craft, food, and cultural activities.

It is not just a market place it has been visualized as a show piece of traditional Indian culture a forum where rural life and folk art are brought closer to an urban buyer.

Dilli Haat Janakpur

Location: Lal Sai Mandir Marg, Virender Nagar,

Janakpur, New Delhi 110058 India.

About:

Delhi tourism and transportation development corporation had invited entries for Dilli Haat in Janakpur a massive site with a large Residential people in a part of Delhi that had a very few places to go out to.

DTTDC has promoted music all across Delhi with its concerts and other initiatives.

The idea was to give them a home for playful music and give these homes a place to play music.

STUDY OF NAVITE ART AND CRAFT

THANJAVUR DOLLS:

1. Thanjavur dancing dolls are very famous all over the world it is the identity of

Thanjavur cultural and their beliefs

2. This dancing dolls are being produced from very ancient times from the chola period it is produced in Thanjavur.
3. This doll is produced from the clay soil which is available here and after that the painting is done on the outer side of the doll.
4. It is fully handmade product this type of doll is only produced in this region.
5. This doll products are export to all other places and it has its own cultural and historic value behind it
6. During Navaratri festival this type of dolls are arranged and worship.
7. This doll has become historical identity to this place.



THANJAVUR ART PLATE:

Thanjavur art plate is famous craft product which is manufactured from ancient times.

This art plate has some historic value and significance behind it and it is produced using silver and gold foils.

This art plate has a separate GI tag which is issued by the government of India for its historical significance and value.

This art plate is produced in different sizes and it is considered as one of the prestigious things in the crafts of Thanjavur.

Persons who are involved in producing the art plates are producing it by generation by generation.

Their entire family is involved in producing this art plate and there are lots of steps and procedures are involved in producing this art plate.

This kind of art plate cannot be produced anywhere else so it has a special historical value to this art plate.

This kind of art plates are used to honor the higher officials and chief guest during the function so this art plate is given as honorable award to the chief guest.

This art plate is also exported to the other foreign countries they are also interested in this art plate.



THANJAVUR PAINTINGS:

Thanjavur paintings are very famous all over the world this painting is first came during the period of raja Sarboji bhonsle who ruled Thanjavur.

This painting is done using gold foils and stone works are done over it and it is done over the wooden base.

Thanjavur paintings are also having GI tag which is issued by the government of India for identifying it all over the world.

Thanjavur paintings mainly depicts images of god and it is also done according to the order requirements.

The size of the paintings is also varied according to the customers' requirements.

But for doing this painting it take more time and it should be done very accurately.

Older paintings are done using the gold foils and over the foil it is decorated with the precious gems and stones.

But now it is done with the gold foil and over it is done with the colour stones.

Thanjavur paintings is different from other painting types so now a days also the wanting for this painting is goes on increasing and the painting is also very expensive.



THANJAVUR VEENAI:

Veena is made from jackfruit tree because jackfruit tree timber which will not be easily damaged so it is made only in jackfruit tree.

Thanjavur veena has GI tag which is given by the government of India for identifying it all over the world.

Veena makers will make 1 veena in 20 – 30 days' time period because it is very labour intensive process and it will take such time to make it.

There have a separate organization for the veena musical instrument making association which is initiated by the government of Tamil Nadu for the welfare of the veena makers.

There are majorly two types of veena they are making in Thanjavur they are 1. Ekantha veena 2. Ottu veena.

The jackfruit tree timber is coming from Panruti which is located in Cuddalore district and then they cut the timber in to required sizes.

On top of the veena images of gods such as Saraswathi are done for additional beauty purpose.

Veena repairing works are also done here and they are do new work based on the order they get.

Many famous musicians from all over the world who is playing veena is mainly use Thanjavur veena because it is traditional and the quality of veena is also very good when compared to other veenas.



SWAMIMALAI BRONZE STATUE:

Swamimalai statue making is very famous all over the world this statue making people are called stapathi they are basically come from Maharashtra and settled here from chola period.

They settled in Swamimalai because here only the sand which is used for coating the layer during the making process is available so they settled here.

They have many orders from all over the world there are more than 500 families who doing this statue making are still doing in Swamimalai.

There are many stages during the making of the statue and everything is done manually no machinery is used for making.

First the entire statue is made using the wax after the required size and shape of the statue is made in the wax then it is coated it with the vandal sand and over the top of the vandal sand another layer of sand is applied and kept for drying.

After the drying process is over then it is heated in the furnace then the wax will get melted and come out of the mold.

Then through the hole the molten metal material which is the combination of five metal is poured in to and then kept it for cooling.

Then after the cooling process the outer layer of sand should be break and then finally the metal statue is left.

Then after the final finishing works are to be in the statue



NATCHIYARKOVIL KUTHUVILAKU:

Natchiyarkovil is famous for brass kuthuvilaku and there are lot of home utensils which is made up of brass are also produced here.

Large temple bells which is made up of brass metal is also done here.

Lot of people from the other places visit here to purchase the house utensils and brass kuthuvilaku.

The size and height of the kuthuvilaku will depend based on the requirement of the buyer and there are also standard sizes in which it is readily available.

The cost of the product is based on the weight of the product so the cost is majorly depending on the weight of the product.



THIRUBUVANAM SILK SAREES:

Thirubuvanam is famous for silk sarees which is manufactured here next to Kanchipuram the silk sarees are famous in Thirubuvanam.

There is also government society for silk is also present in Thirubuvanam there are more than 500 families they are weaving the silk sarees in Thirubuvanam.

But now a days the no of persons doing this silk weaving is goes on decreasing because they do not get the proper income for their work so most of the people are

shifted to the other jobs only some of the people are still doing this silk weaving business here.



NARSINGAMPETTAI NATHASWARAM:

Narsingampettai nathaswaram is a famous one which starts to producing more than 4 generations ago now also it is best among the other nathaswaram.

Many great musicians will use the nathaswaram which will belong to this area.

The main wood which is used for making nathaswaram is Aachaa tree which is a very rare and expensive tree only in this tree it can be made.

Only few people are preparing nathaswarams till now the no of people is getting reduced and lot of people had left this job.



CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL:

Art and craft bazaar is defined as a place where the native and temporary art and crafts are displayed this art and craft bazaar are important because it helps to improve the income and infrastructure requirements which is lacked by local art and craft people so that it will help them to increase their production and help them to promote their art and crafts and it is also benefits the people who visits this bazaar as they can able to see all the native art and crafts at one place and they can also learn about the history and methods of making those art and crafts and what are steps to be followed in the making of those art and crafts and this art and crafts bazaar will attract more tourist people in to this place.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THESIS:

To provide a place in which art and craft makers are given opportunity and encouraged to achieve their outcomes and potentials.

Environment is designed in such a way that it improves the making of products and creativity to develop a new product in their craft work.

To understand the importance of the art and craft products and their historical importance and its features.

Craft bazaar is designed in such a way that it can be easily accessed by all people including physically disabled people.

Lot of open spaces and good landscaping will be provided for fresh air and peaceful surrounding and the existing trees in the site can be retained.

The space designed must be aesthetically inviting and should create an environment which excites the people who is visit this place and make them to visit again.

Reasons for selecting the project:

One of the primary reasons for selecting this project is that it is a live proposal project which is comes under Thanjavur smart city proposal project.

This project will create a high impact of native art and craft and it will also improve the life of many art and craft makers who is mainly depend upon this works.

It will also make the native art and craft to pass on to the future generation people and can able to create awareness about the art and crafts.

People can able to see all the native crafts of Thanjavur at one place and they can also learn the process of making those art and crafts.

This project become one of the identical places and become the tourist spot in the future and it will also attract more tourist people in to this space.

1.3 AIM OF THESIS

It aims at

To provide an environment which is helpful for better infrastructure and to improve their income of the local art and craft products.

To provide a better place for the local art and craft makers to sell their products and to teach their craft work to the people.

The essence of the traditional art and craft work will be retained amidst the modern technological developments and new modern craft products.

Aims to transfer of the native art and craft works from their generations to the upcoming future generations and to teach about their importance of their crafts works to the upcoming people.

1.3.1 Scope

Art and craft bazaar in today's context is gaining more importance due to the fact that many foreign peoples are visiting this place due to the presence of the UNESCO world heritage sites many foreign tourist visitors from other counties are visiting this place they are very interested in learning about the native art and crafts and they are known about their value and importance and people are also again going back to the olden days methods and techniques which is followed in olden days people started to realize its importance and they started to preserve their old art and crafts.

Provides opportunity to the visitors to learn and celebrate this arts and crafts which is displayed in this bazaar.

1.3.2 Site selection

Site is located in Thanjavur Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu is located in the south east region of India on the east coast side.

Spread over 130,058km² with a population of 6.79 crores it is bordered by Andhra Pradesh on the north Bay of Bengal on the east Kerala on the west and Indian ocean on the south.

This site is located very next to the south zone cultural center which is located on the Thanjavur – Vallam road or medical college road.

This site can be easily accessed from any parts of the city and the identification landmark to the site is the south zone cultural center it will suits with the existing cultural center so it has become easily identify by the people.

The approaching road to site is wide so the people can easily access the site with their own transportation also.

This site is located very near to the thanjavur outer ring road so people from other places can also easily accessed easily without entering in to city limit to avoid the traffic congestion.

Thanjavur new bus terminus is located just at the back side of the site and Thanjavur medical college is also located very near to the site.

It has a well-connected transportation network and it has also had a good bus facility to access the site.

Total site area: 1,10,435 sqm

Total site area in acres: 27.28 acres.



Figure 1.3.2

1.3.3 Feasibility study

Art and craft bazaar is a place where one can able to see the different native art and crafts products and craft products from other places the main aim is to provide better infrastructure things which will improve the income and livelihood of the craft people who is involved in making this craft items.

- In this place craft people can sell their products directly to the customers without any intermediate people or dealers so they can able to fix the price of the product.
- People visiting this place can able to see all the native art and craft products in single place so it reduces the people movement to different places in search of art and craft products.
- Live demonstration and workshops are kept here so people who is visiting this place can able to see directly what are different process and stages are undergone for making this craft products and from that they can know about the craftsmanship in the work.
- This art and craft bazaar is a rejuvenating project because it improve the infrastructure requirements and income of the craft people who is doing this craft works and it will also encourage more people to do this craft work and this will also attract more younger generation people to involved in making this art and craft products because they are the future of nation.

- This bazaar will become one of the major tourist attraction place in Thanjavur because already Thanjavur is one of the most tourist spot of Tamil Nadu because UNESCO world heritage sites are present here not only local tourist people but also foreign people are also coming to this place so people will also visit this place.
- Temporary art and craft area contain art and craft products from other places and states so people visiting this place can also able to see other craft products from different places.
- The temporary craft shops are changed in periodical manner because to attract more people so when people visit again after a period of time the craft shops are occupied by different craft people and different craft products that previously displayed craft products are getting changed.
- In this place they also encourage the performing arts so the events which is related to the performing arts will also happen here and it will also become part of the entertainment purpose for the people who visiting this place and it will also encourage the live performing art people.
- There are many performing arts which is practised in Thanjavur Bharatanatyam is very famous and many other performing arts such as dramas, and musical festival will happen in this place.
- To prepare the upcoming generations to be more sensitive to the traditional art and craft works because it becomes an identity to that particular place and it becomes the historical importance behind each craft works.
- This project is more importance because art and craft works are major identity and it will also entertain people and it will change the life of many people who is majorly depend on this work.
- The essence of traditional art and craft work will be retained amidst the modern technological development in the craft works and it should promote the importance of that particular art and craft works.
- Foreign tourist visitors can also able to know about the art and craft of our place by visiting this place and they can also know about its importance and craftsmanship behind this craft products, and they can also know the process which is involved in manufacturing of the product.
- Thanjavur is the centre place for all the native craft products which is produced in and around Thanjavur and It has also has the potential of

attracting more tourist people to this place so locating art and craft bazaar at this place which help to bring more people to visit the place and it will also help the craft people to yearn more income.

- This craft bazaar can be done in Thanjavur because there are lot of art and craft products in Thanjavur district many people did not know such products are made here so to bring the awareness about the art and craft products in minds of people and to make the future upcoming generation people to realise the importance of the native art and craft and to take it to their generations this project will be very useful.
- Presence of south zone cultural centre adjacent to site will add on feature to our project because it becomes a landmark to this place and people can also able to access this place very easily and this site has a very good road connection network and transport facility to access this place.
- Site context is also suitable for this project and the approaching roads and connecting roads are sufficient enough for vehicles to access.

CHAPTER -2 CASE STUDIES AND LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1 Awadh shilpgram craft hub Lucknow:

Awadh shilpgram is for promoting crafts in the Indian city of Lucknow which is situated in Uttar Pradesh.

It was designed by Arch ohm to accommodate almost 200 shops dedicated to crafts from around the region and beyond alongside craft courts for hosting workshops an amphitheater an exhibition hall and food court.

The main aim of this project is to provide local crafts people with a place where they can share ideas teach learn and sell their work directly to customers.

The buildings developed for the complex are intended to form a collage of shapes and materials that references the chaotic composition of the urban bazaars found throughout the region.

The design of the building is very free flowing in nature from the entrance courtyard a spirally structure lined with craft shops leads visitors gradually towards the open plaza at the center of the curving building.

It narrows downside while spiraling inward and emulates the density and vibrancy of traditional Lucknow bazaars which have streets that get progressively narrower.

The arch being an important architectural element of the architecture of the city of Lucknow it is introduced as a skin to the inner face of the buildings but is given a makeover in a contemporary style with continuous access beneath it.

perforated stone jali screens traditionally used to channel cool air in to the rooms of Indian buildings are incorporated in to a steel frames of the double height arches which allow entry to the circulation space at ground floor level.

An elliptical form enables a smooth corner free circulation it narrows down while spiraling inward and emulates the density and vibrancy of the Luknowi bazaars the bazaars with streets that got progressively narrower.

The built environment is an interpretative collage gesture saluting the unique traditional architecture of the Roomi darwaza and the Imambaras.

The total site area of Awadh shilpgram is about 20 acres of land and the total built up area is about 29780sqm built up area and it accommodates more than 200 crafts shops

By providing this Awadh shilpgram this will improve the life of the craft people around this region the architecture style which is used in this building is their traditional Rumi darwaza and the integration of the jali work which will improve the air circulation inside the building.

Adequate day lighting and proper air circulation through cross ventilation further adds the dimension of comfort to the design its articulation has been realized through a contemporary interpretation of traditional elements of arches and jali.



Figure 2.1(i)

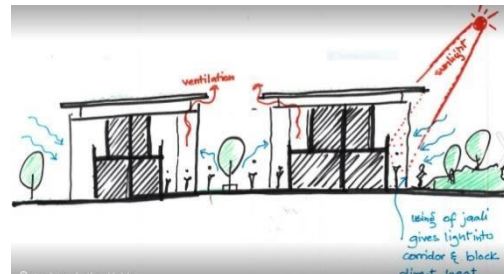


Figure 2.1 (ii) and (iii)

There is a large OAT space is present at the center of the building where any musical shows common gatherings and performances can happen.

The use of traditional jali works in the building which is very helpful for the cross ventilation inside the building

The color patten which is followed in this building which is suited to its surrounding color.

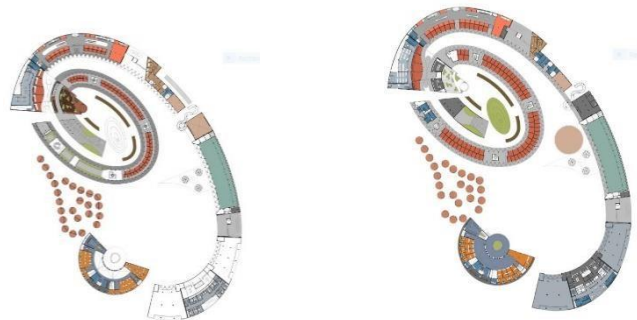
Outside the elliptical building there are lot of circular cave like structure are present on the roof the structure is covered using green grass roof it is live demo space where the artist can teach and interact with the people and they can teach about the craft things in this space.



Figure 2.1 (iv) and (v)

Facilities in Awadh shilpgram at the ground floor level

1. Platform shops
2. Craft shops
3. Food court stalls
4. Exhibition halls
5. Dormitories (ladies)
6. Public toilet
7. Crafts court
8. Banquet halls
9. Administration
10. Kids play area
11. Other services



2.2 SHILPARAMAM ARTS AND CRAFT VILLAGE HYDERABAD

Shilparamam arts and crafts village is located in Madhapur near Hyderabad.

The total site area of this crafts village is about 65 acres of land.

This is constructed for the promotion and preservation of arts and crafts.

It is completed in the year 1998.

It is situated in between the busiest place in the city it is mainly to showcase ethnic architecture.

Shilparamam is spread over land nestling by the hillside with natural slopes and wild vegetation studded by unique rock formation.

The efforts of modern landscape architecture inspired by rustic aesthetics brick structures with thatched roof wall decorated with traditional rangoli motifs create an authentic village locale.

The village was conceived with an idea to create an environment for the preservation of traditional crafts.

The craftsman has set up shops more than 450 of them decorated in simple and rustic styles to sell the goods they make from textiles to artifacts

The shops and most of the structures here are representative of rural aesthetics manifesting in thatched roofs rangoli motifs carpeted floors and folk frescos and mural.

Most of the buildings are in the rustic finish to depict the traditional village style of the buildings and some of the buildings are built with the real size and demonstrate the activities which will happens in the house with humans' figures.

Most of the buildings are single stored with sloping roof height at center is about 5.4m and 2.4m height and the auditorium which has got more than 3m height.

Most of the spaces are in geometrical forms with an irregular form of open spaces the buildings are in perfect geometrical forms but the open spaces such as landscapes are irregular in shape.

The rural museum is designed in a typical Indian village over 15 life size huts authentically constructed out of baked clay and thatch depict rural or tribal lifestyles and the life of the various artisans it provides a window to rural life for the city dwellers and those who have never visited a village before.

So, the people can easily understand the life of people who lived in the village side and they can able to feel and see the things which are present in the village environment.

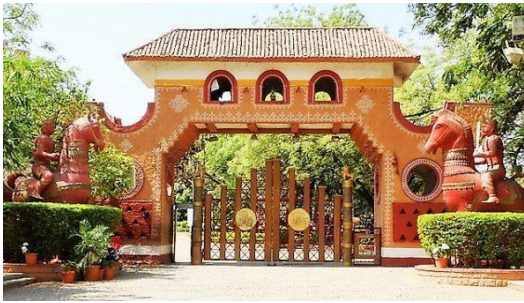


Figure 2.2(i), (ii)

Implication of the graphics and signages systems is done throughout the site.

The hi-tech city is dominated by tall concrete structures the green lawn in complex are a welcome change for ethnic motifs, terracotta sculptures the main lawn is also being the center stage of action for performing folk art form or nomadic tribal.

A picturesque lakeside setting for private parties for between 150 – 200 people it is a replica of the delta of coastal Andhra Pradesh a coconut tree which gives nice feeling of a coastal area.

Visitors can also use the lake for boating purposes the boating is allowed so presence of natural water body inside will helpful for both scenic attraction place and as a collection point of rainwater and the buildings are arranged according to the contour generally it slopes towards the lake.

Shilpa kala Vedika is an auditorium space which is present inside the shilparamam this auditorium space is having the total capacity of about 800 people.

Large public gatherings and any events can happen inside the auditorium space the auditorium is a double height space so viewer from the top can also easily view the stage without any disturbance in the eye sight.

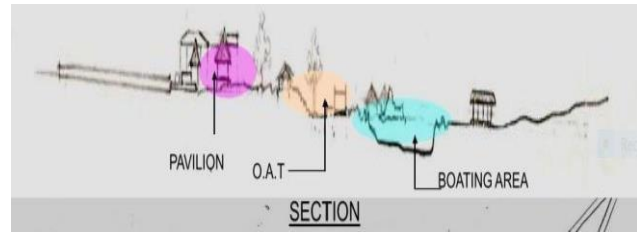


Figure 2.2 (iii), (iv)

The arrangement of buildings is according to the natural slope and orientation of the site the lowest level in the site is lake so the rain water which is collected will be follow directly to the lake so there is no stagnation of rain water in the other areas so during rainy season also we access the places

2.3 DILLI HAAT KIDWAI NAGAR NEW DELHI

This dilli haat is located in Kidwai nagar opposite to INA market in New Delhi

Total site area for this project is about 6 acres of land and the total built up area is about 3190 sqm.

Dilli haat is a project of Delhi tourism and New Delhi municipal corporation it provides an ambience of a traditional village market for more contemporary needs it provides a synthesis of craft, food, and cultural activities.

It is not just a market place it has been visualized as a show piece of traditional Indian culture a forum where rural life and folk art are brought closer to an urban buyer.

The entire campus is pedestrian friendly so the vehicles are parked at the front side no vehicles are allowed inside and there is a separate entry for the service entry.

The ticket counter is present in front side and there is one large spine which connects all the spaces inside the dilli haat.

The shops change hands every 15 days once and therefore provide opportunity to the visitors with a different set of shops periodically and therefore motivates them to keep revisiting again and again.

The planning of dilli haat is done according to this there is one central spine and surrounding to the spine area all the amenities are placed around the spine.

Rest rooms are placed at the sides of the site and the kids play area is placed at the end of the site and the administrative office and meeting rooms are placed in front side.

Food plaza which contains different kinds of food are placed separately.

Crafts shops for artisans are placed so different craft products are displayed there

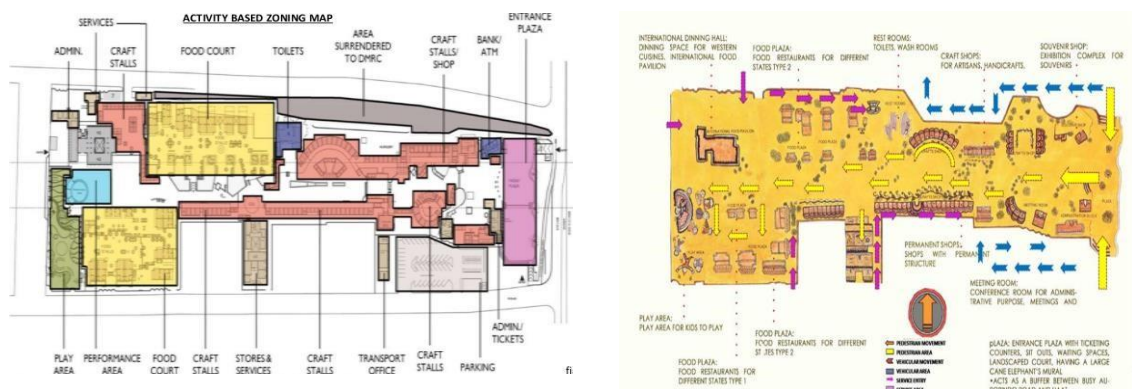


Figure 2.3 (i), (ii)

This shows clearly about the pedestrian movement, vehicular movement, and service entry to the site are shown.

From this we can know that vehicle is restricted and only the pedestrian is allowed inside and there is a separate service entry for the vehicles to enter inside is provided at the side so that it will not disturb the other pedestrian and vehicular entries.

There is a space given for performing arts and other musical shows can happen which will entertain the people who is visiting this place and there is a space given for the children's play area.

There is a proper agglomeration of space so that people can move easily inside the Dilli Haat.

The dilli haat provides the ambience of traditional village or rural market but it suited for the contemporary needs here we can able to see the synthesis of the Craft, Food and cultural activity.

It is not just a market place it has been visualized as a showpiece of traditional Indian culture a forum where rural life and folk art are brought closer to an urban clientele.

2.4 DILLI HAAT JANAKPURI

Delhi tourism and transportation development corporation had invited entries for Dilli Haat in Janakpuri a massive site with a large Residential people in a part of Delhi that had a very few places to go out to.

DTTDC has promoted music all across Delhi with its concerts and other initiatives.

The idea was to give them a home for playful music and give these homes a place to play music.

This was the underlying layer that bonded the overall program of formal and informal shops to sell crafts and celebrate culture to inject a new life in to this part of Delhi.

The site was a large six acres north west facing contiguous piece that turns south east towards the end.

It is bounded by main bus terminus on one side and Tihar jail greens on the other side and the large commercial road on the front side.

All these haats needs their own identity to attract people not only from their own neighborhood but from the city at large one also had to look at evolving the language and imagery of these haats with time.

They could not be imitated extension of the previous haats or imitations of villages in the city they had to be progressive in tune with today's times and respecting the

craft and cultural centrality of the project therefore the design solution is a conservation between the past and the present acknowledgement of the traditional



Figure 2.4 (i), (ii) and (iii)

CHAPTER - 3 SITE STUDY 3.1 Location

Latitude: 10.751689°N

Longitude: 79.101038°E



Figure 3.1

Total Area of Site: 1,10,435 Sqm

Total Area of Site in (Acres): 27.28 Acres.

This site is located in Thanjavur which is also known as granary of south India and this Site is located in Thanjavur medical college Road Adjacent to South zone cultural center.

This entire site belongs to Tamil Nadu Tamil University Campus the total site area of Tamil University Campus is about 1000 acres in which 25 acres of land is gifted to South zone cultural center in 2002 by government of Tamil Nadu.

This site is also falling under the Tamil University Campus Area and it is situated adjacent to south zone cultural center so the people approaching this site can able to easily identify it and this site is comes under the main city limit of Thanjavur.

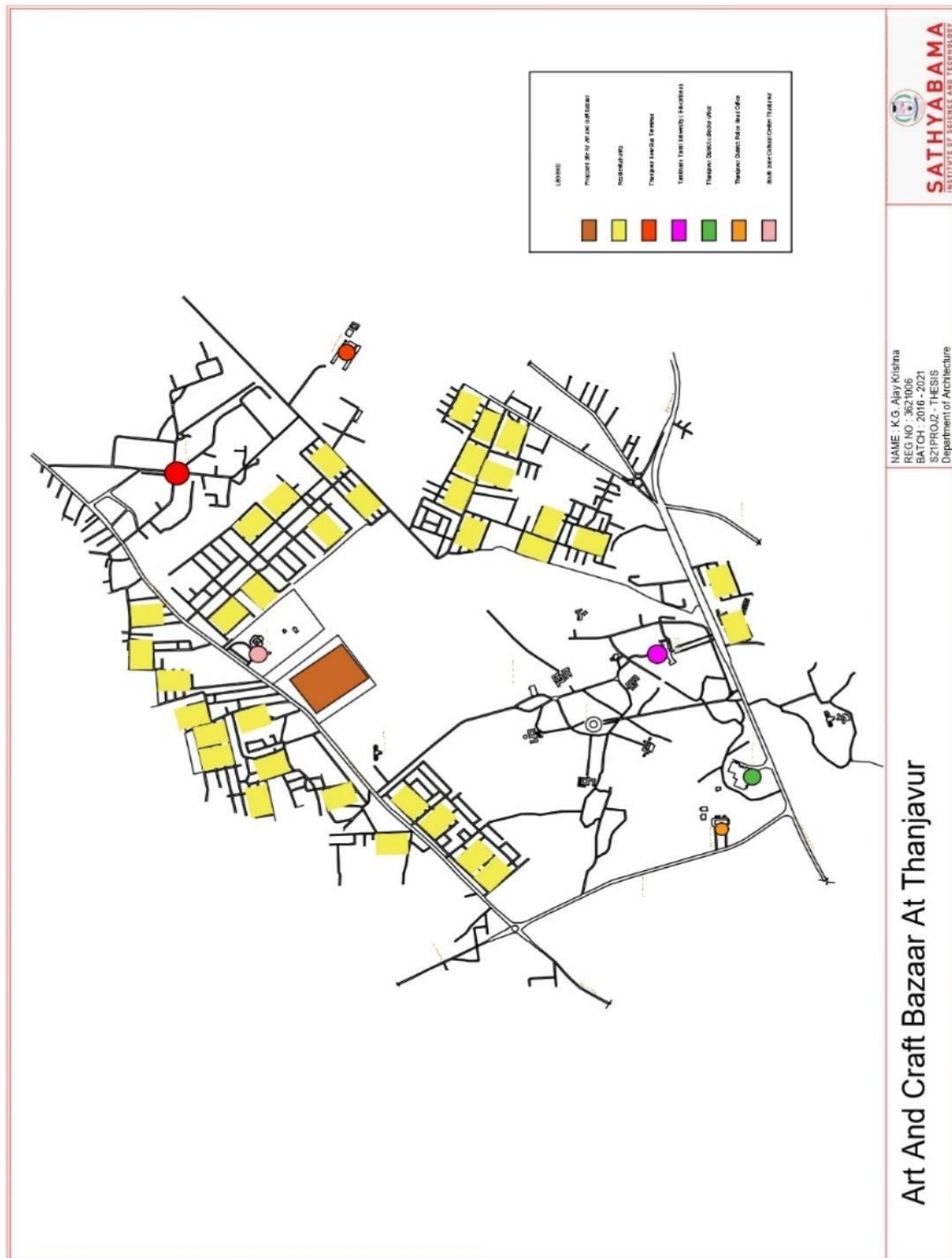
3.2 Site Features

- This site is located on Thanjavur to Vallam road / Thanjavur medical college road and the approaching road is four lane road so the vehicles can able to access the site very easily.
- Site is located adjacent to south zone cultural center and main tourist spots such as Thanjavur big temple, Sivaganga park, Thanjavur palace, museum all these important places are situated very near to the site.
- Site is fully empty and there are no man-made physical features are present in the site so there is no need for any demolition work in the site.
- Site is equal to the existing road level and there is very less level difference in site and the level difference is very minimal so there is no need for earth filling and cut and fill activities to happen in the site.
- There is some natural vegetation present in the site such as some eucalyptus trees, palm trees, and some shrubs are present in the site.
- This site has a good transport connectivity to other parts of the city and the road network is also good for approaching the site.
- Surrounding to the site is fully residential area and Educational campus and near by hospitals is also present very near to the site.
- This site is also coming under the Thanjavur Tamil University Campus and it is under the control of the government of Tamil Nadu.
- No other private party land is involved in this site and this entire site area is belongs to the Tamil Nadu Tamil University campus area.

3.3 Site Justification

- The main criteria for choosing site for this project is it should be easily accessed by the visitors and it should also be located near to the city area and any notable landmarks for easy understanding of visitors.
- This site is present on Thanjavur medical college road and adjacent to South zone cultural center so it can be easily identified and accessed by the tourist people from other states and other country people.
- Main reason or choosing this site because it has a good connectivity within the city and outside city and it also has good transport connectivity so people can easily access the site and the bus stops is located very near to the site.
- It has also a good rail and air connectivity for the tourist people to access the site nearest railway station is Thanjavur Railway junction from there it has connectivity all over the state and nearest airport is Tiruchirappalli International Air port which is located about 55km from the site.
- This site is located in the main important Part of the city lot of new infrastructural developments are happened around the site and near by surrounding area of site is fully residential area and Educational institutions such as colleges and schools are also located very near to the site.
- UNESCO site such as Thanjavur big temple is located very near to the site on the same road in which the site is present and it is located just 3.5 km away from the site which is build 1000 years ago and it is the major Tourist attracting place in Thanjavur.
- Lot of Tourist people from other countries are also visits Thanjavur Big temple so lot of foreign tourist visitors are also visit Thanjavur and year by year no of tourist people who visiting this place is goes on increasing so Thanjavur has lot of tourist attracting potential so it will bring more people to this place which is helpful for the crafts people for increasing their sales.
- This project Art and crafts bazaar is coming under the Thanjavur Smart city project under this project is also included so the site should be located in and around Thanjavur area.
- The actual site location area comes under Neelagiri which is comes under the Thanjavur city limit area so people can able to access the site very easily and it has the good Road connectivity so the vehicular movement is also very easy.

- This project the proximity of the site to the important Tourist places should be considered because this entire project is depend upon the tourist people so the proximity distance between the tourist places should be as close as possible for easily accessibility and for easy identification of the site by the tourist people who is accessing this place.



3.4 Accessibility

- This site has good connectivity features such as it has good Road, Rail and Air connectivity.
- Approaching road to this site is Thanjavur to Vallam road or Thanjavur medical college road which is four lane road so the vehicle can access the site easily without any difficulties.
- Thanjavur new bus terminus is located very near to the site it is just 1.5 km from the site so people can access the bus terminus very easily.
- Thanjavur Medical college and hospital is also located very near to the site it is located on the same road in 1km distance.
- Thanjavur to Trichy National Highway is very near to the site so people from Trichy, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, can able to access this site very easily without going in to the city centre.
- Thanjavur outer ring road is located very near to the site so people can approach easily from different directions around the city without going into central area to avoid traffic jam and congestion which happens in the city centre.
- Bus connectivity is very good and the near by bus stop is South zone cultural centre Bus stop which is adjacent to the site and through out full day bus facilities is available Thanjavur to vallam town buses will pass through this road.
- Thanjavur new collector and district police headquarters is also located very near to the site in Trichy highway.
- Tiruvaiyaru ring road which starts from Trichy Highway road to Tiruvaiyaru road is very near to the site so people who wants to connect to the Tiruvaiyaru road can able to access it very easily without going in to city central area.
- Thanjavur railway station is also located very near it is located 4km from the site so people from rail connectivity can also reach very easily.
- People from other countries can also access this site from the airport very easily and it is the passing route from the City central area to connect Trichy highway so people can able to identify and can reach this site very easily.

3.5 Chronology

- The first settlements in Thanjavur happen in the old fort area and around the big temple of Thanjavur.
- The old town of Thanjavur is surrounded by water body called moat so inner side of the moat the settlements happen
- Thanjavur was ruled many rulers during the chola period architecture and buildings was given more importance during that period only Thanjavur Big temple was constructed by the Chola king Raja raja Cholan and after Marathas ruled Thanjavur and they build the palace complex Maratha Darbar halls and bell towers etc during that period Raja sarboji bhonsle Maratha rule who gave importance to paintings and arts developed during his period.
- Thanjavur is also known as the granary of south India it is also known as delta region people in this district their main occupation is Agriculture all the days in a year, they cultivate crops Rice is the main crop which is usually cultivated here.
- Thanjavur district is fully a fertile region every where there is a green agricultural land so people main occupation here is agriculture it is mainly because the river Cauvery is flows via this Thanjavur district only so it is main district for agricultural production in Tamil Nadu.
- First the settlements in the fort area only then later settlements started to grow outside the fort area also after British rule and development of transport settlements started to develop outside the old settlements of Thanjavur.
- Medical college is established in 1961 and it is one of the oldest medical college in Tamil Nadu and after the medical college is developed this Medical college road slowly started to develop and people started to settle in this area and for the past 15 years there is a drastic changes that happen in this road and this road becomes one of the most busiest road in Thanjavur.
- Lot of infrastructure projects are started to develop in this area and after developments of outer ring road and New bus terminus this area is started to develop very quickly.
- Lot of commercial shops are also started to develop along the sides of the road and many schools and colleges are started in this road which makes more people to use this road.

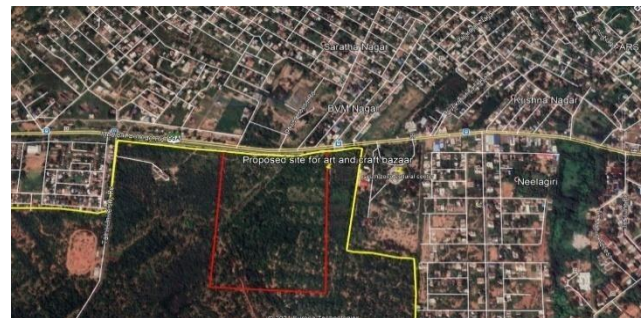
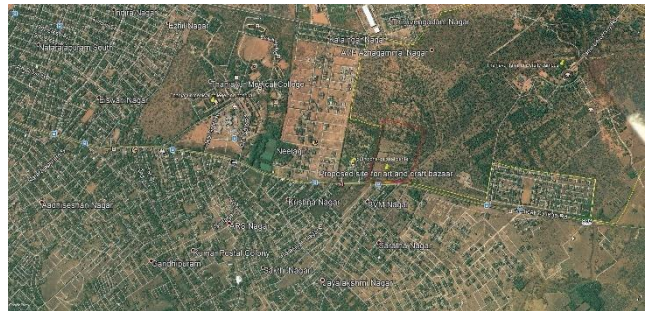
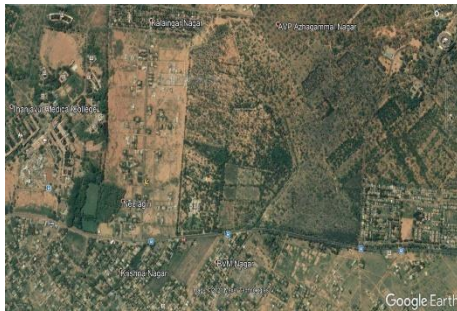
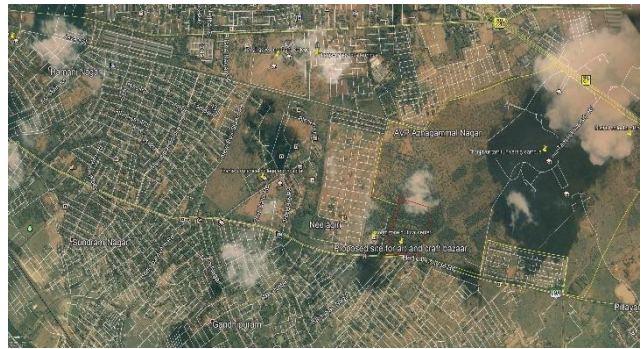


Figure 3.5 (i), (ii),(iii), (iv), (v), (vi)

From 2000 to 2020 lot of new infrastructure developments are happens and the development of Thanjavur outer ring road which facilitates the traffic movement and it will reduce the traffic congestion.

This property is under the control of Tamil Nadu Tamil University Campus the total area is about 1000 acres and is started by Government of Tamil Nadu and from that 25 acres of land is gifted to South zone cultural center which is comes under central government of India this cultural center role is to preserve the dyeing art forms and cultural related activity this south zone cultural center is for 5 states such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana and there are Six more cultural centers are present all over India.

3.6 Climate

Maximum amount of Rainfall occurs during the month of October to November.

During the month to December to January snowfall will occurs.

Maximum amount of sun hours occurs during the month of march to May it is the summer season where the temperature is very high.

Maximum of nearly 400 hours per month will reach during this time period because average sun hour per day is about 12 hours from sun rise to sun set during the summer season so it will reach this level.

Peak temperature recorded is nearly about 38 – 40 C during summer season.

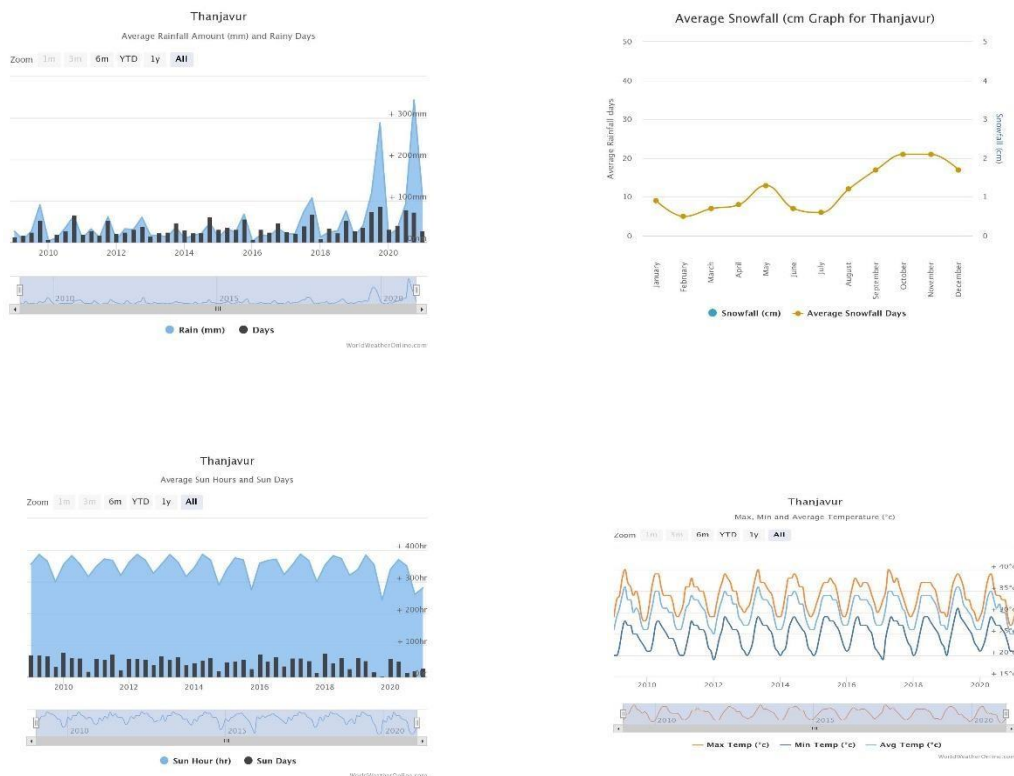


Figure 3.6 (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

The average daily short wave solar energy reaching ground is about 6.9 kwh in March 14 which is consider as the brightest day in the year and lowest range is about 4.4 kwh on October 24 so it is considered as the darkest because during the October month cloud cover is high and the sun rise and sun set is also early so

during that period the solar energy production is less The predominant average hourly wind direction in Thanjavur varies throughout the year.

The wind is most often from the east for 3.1 months from January 1 to April 3 and for 2.4 weeks from October 18 to November 4 with a peak percentage of 75% on February 27.

The wind is most often from the west for 5.1 months from May 16 to October 18 with a peak percentage of 91% on July 7.

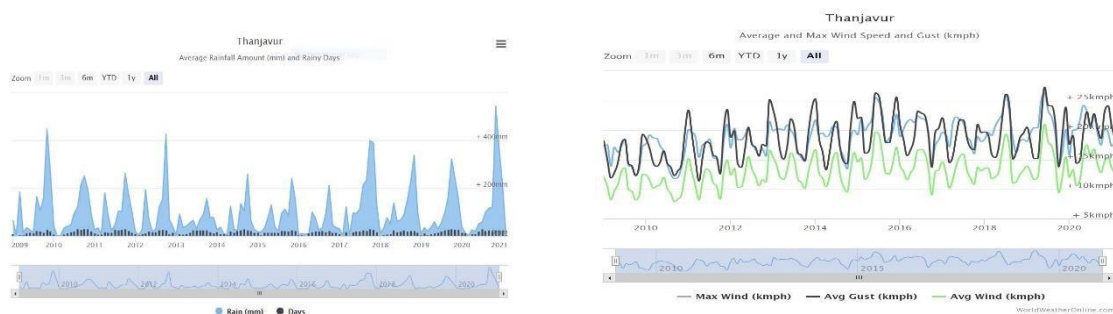


Figure 3.6 (v), (vi)

The predominant monsoon season is north east monsoon season during the month of the October to December is the rainfall period.

Annual rainfall range is about 350 – 400 mm annually during the monsoon season.

3.7 Soil Type

In Thanjavur gravel sand is predominantly available soil in this area this gravel sand is quarried and it is used for road construction purposes more than three mining quarries are doing gravel sand quarrying in Thanjavur.

Generally, sand and gravel consist of an unconsolidated accumulation of rounded rock fragments that result from the natural disintegration of rock.

Dry compact gravel or gravel sand subsoils are usually adequate for strip foundation generally depth of 700mm is acceptable as long as the ground has adequate bearing capacity.

If the water table is high the bearing capacity is halved so it is important to keep the foundations as high as possible.

A shallow reinforced wide strip foundation may be suitable sand holds together reasonably well when damp compacted and uniform but trenches may collapse and so sheet piling is often used to retain the ground in trenches until the concrete is poured.



Figure 3.7(i), (ii)

3.8 Land use pattern

In 1991 the scrub land was founded in 31.79sqm (7.33%) the scrub land was identified in the villages of Palliyagragaram, Ramapuram, Siralur, Thirumalaisamuthiram, Pillaiyarpatti, Vallam, Thirukanurpatti, Neelagiri, Kurungalur.

In 1991 compared to 1999 the land has been observed -1.7% the scrub land concentrated in the places of Siralur, Vallam, Palliyagragaram, Neelagiri, Vallampudur, Ramapuram, these lands were converted in to build up lands.

Scrub land or Shrub land bush or bush is a plant community characterized by vegetation dominated by shrubs often also including grasses herbs and geophytes shrub land may either occur naturally or be the result of human activity it may be the mature vegetation type in a particular region remain stable over time or transitional community that occurs temporarily as the result of a disturbance such as fire



Figure 3.8(i),(ii)

3.9 Vegetation in site

As this site is located inside the Tamil university campus this site has some existing natural vegetation present in it such as Eucalyptus trees, Palm trees, Neem trees, and some shrubs which is grown in this site many of this vegetation should be cleared for construction purpose in the site only neem trees and some big eucalyptus trees can be retained other small shrubs are to be removed for the construction and around the site some natural vegetation is present because it is educational campus so they planted some trees and they started some nursery farm inside the Tamil university campus area to promote the planting trees so there are some existing trees are present in and around the site.

CHAPTER – 4

DESIGN INTENT

4.1 Program requirements

1. Vehicular parking area

1.1 Two-wheeler parking area

1.2 Car parking area

1.3 Tourist bus / van parking area

2. Ticket counter

3. Cloak room / Baggage area

4. Security room / security cabin

5. Administration office

5.1 Reception area

5.2 Enquiry room / Help desk

5.3 Guide room

5.4 Office members cabin area

5.5 Conference room / Meeting room

5.6 Records rooms / Store room

5.7 Toilet for office staffs

6. Traditional museum

7. Art gallery Area

8. Temporary art and crafts

8.1 Craft shops

8.2 Live demonstration area

8.3 storage area for materials and things

9. Open air theater (OAT) for musical and cultural events

10. Toilet / Restroom

11. Children's play area

12. Food court area

12.1 Food stalls

12.2 Dining area

12.3 Kitchen area

12.4 Store room

12.5 Hand wash area

12.6 Rest rooms

Permanent Art and Craft / Native Art and Crafts

13. Crafts live demonstration area / Workshop area

13.1 Terracotta / pottery crafts

13.2 Paintings

13.3 Wood carvings / Pith works

13.4 Metal crafts

13.5 Musical instruments making

13.6 Silk weaving / handlooms

14. Craft bazaar area

14.1 Terracotta / pottery craft shops area

14.1.1 Mud pots / mud utensils shop

14.1.2 Terracotta dolls and statues shop

14.1.3 Thanjavur dancing dolls shop

14.2 Wooden craft shops

14.2.1 Wooden musical instruments shop

14.2.2 Veena

14.2.3 Nathaswaram

14.2.4 Miruthangam

14.2.5 Tambura

14.2.6 Thavil

14.2.7 Wood carvings / wooden statue making shop

14.2.8 Thanjavur netti work

14.2.9 Wooden household articles

14.2.10 Wooden kitchen instruments shop

14.3 Paintings shop

14.4 Silk weaving / handlooms shops

14.4.1 Thirubuvanam silk sarees and silk materials shops

14.4.2 Handlooms materials shops

14.5 Metal art work and Metal craft shops

14.5.1 Thanjavur art plate shop

14.5.2 Swamimalai Bronze statue shop

14.5.3 Natchiyarkovil brass utensils and kuthuvilaku shop

14.5.4 Bronze temple bell / pooja things shop

14.5.5 Aluminum utensils shop

14.5.6 Metal household utensils shop

This are programs which is in the art and craft bazaar this bazaar mainly consists of the Museum space, art gallery, Craft live demonstration area, craft shops, Food court area, Relaxing space to satisfy all age people.

Permanent Art and Crafts Area

In permanent art and crafts area native crafts works are displayed and craft people will demonstrate the craft work to people so that visiting people can able to know about the craft works and its importance and how it can be made everything about

the craft works can be easily learn in single place and it will also promotes the crafts works of native artist work.

Temporary Art and Crafts Area

In temporary art and crafts area the art and craft people from different states will display their craft works and they will demonstrate their crafts works to the people so this temporary crafts area will be changed periodically by different art peoples from different places so when people visit this place they can able to see different varieties of art and craft works which will attract the people to this place so that it can promote the art and crafts works and it will also attract people to this place.

4.2 User group

This project is mainly depend upon the tourist people who visiting Thanjavur because Thanjavur is UNESCO world heritage site is situated so people from all over the world will visit Thanjavur so to attract those visiting people in to this Craft bazaar is the main aim of this project and to benefit the craft making people and to improve their annual income and to develop the native traditional craft and to take the existing crafts to the future generation people to know its value and importance about the art and craft.

This project is coming under the public building category in which there is no age restrictions are involved all age people will visit this place so this project should satisfy all age group people and fulfil the requirements of the people.

Other than tourist people the crafts man who sells their craft products then in charge people and the people working in the administration office and Security people and the cleaning and maintenance workers are the other category people who is involved in this project.

4.3 Working hours

This project is mainly depend upon the tourist people and floating populations normally this bazaar area will function from morning 9:30am to 8:00pm during the weekly days and during the week ends it will function from the morning 8:00am to 9:30pm because during the week ends and during the government holidays no of people visiting will be more so to bring more people the working hours is also increased in that particular days.

4.4 Criteria for entering the complex

Main aim of people those who coming to see this place is mainly to know about our native art and craft and how those art and crafts are made and what are the process are involved in making those art and crafts and to purchase those art and crats which is displayed by the crafts people.

People coming to this place because they can able see all the native art and crafts in and around the Thanjavur district at one place which will able to reduce their travelling time and people can able to see all the art and crafts without any missing in the crafts and they can buy an authenticated crafts products from this place because it is a certified place and it is run by government so they can buy it from the authenticated place.

People can also relax for sometime and they can spend time with the crafts people and learns from them about how this crafts products are made and what are the process are involved in making this craft products and they can eat the authenticated food dishes of Thanjavur and they can also purchase the art and crafts of other states which are displayed in this place.

The shops are in rotational manner 15 days once the art and crafts are changed and new crafts are displayed so people when revisit again they can able to see new craft products which motivates them to visit again to this place if same crafts are displayed through out the year it will make them boring so to attract tourist people it is organised in such a manner.

Crafts persons who can come and rent a shop and can display their craft products and they can also explain their crafts works to the tourist people who visit this place and can sell their craft products directly to the customer's without the intermediate dealers so that both the buyer and seller will be benefitted from this and the craft people also the quantity of selling of their products will also increases and they can also get more income from their craft products this will motivates further generation people to do their traditional crafts works and it will also create an awareness among the younger generation people.

4.5 Economic opportunities

This project is mainly focused on craft making people to earn more benefit out of selling their craft products and it will also provided them a good infrastructural place

where the people can sell their products and they get a better infrastructural facilities in this place and the government can also earn profit from this project by leasing the shops to crafts people and earning rent from them and they also charges money from the people who visiting this place so from those money they can use in for the maintenance of the project and take some profit from the amount so both crafts people and the government who runs this project will also get benefitted out of this project.

4.6 Concept

Main idea for designing this project is that it should be inclusive design so that all people can access this place very easily and this concept is based on the build and open spaces are integrated to form complex there is open space left between the build spaces so that people can able to feel that they are connected with nature and they can also enjoy the outside open environment and the traditional Thanjavur style of the courtyard and the thinai concepts are introduced in a informal way but people can able to recognise those concepts that it belongs to this particular context and particular style of architecture is followed in this projects.

From the appearance of building itself the visiting people can able to know about its architectural features and the main principles which are followed in those buildings are clearly seen and the design is looks like a traditional market area so it gives the people feeling of that traditional market like feel and there are spaces given for celebrating the art and crafts so that people can able experience the entire space and can able to feel space.

CHAPTER 5

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND VIEWS

Area Statement

SI No	Name of space	Area in sqm
1.	Administration office, Enquiry desk, Guides rooms, Guest Lounge, Office Working area	422
2.	Bronze statue casting workshop	408
3.	Art plate, Painting work spaces	305
4.	Mud and Terracotta Workshop	207

5.	Toilets (5 No) (172+172+173+136+136)	789
6.	Silk weaving area/ live demonstration space	359
7.	Ticket counter	51
8.	Security Room	55
9.	Museum Space	1652
10.	Art Gallery space	870
11.	Visual Room	310
12.	Dining space	725
13.	Food stalls area	905
14.	Brass metal workshop space	325
15.	Type 1 craft Shops 45sqm each x 65 numbers	2925
16.	Type 2 Craft shops 34sqm each x 11 numbers	374
17.	Type 3 Craft shops 60sqm each x 25 numbers	1500
18.	Temporary art and craft shops 70 numbers	1689
19.	Store room for Stocking materials 2 numbers	360
	Total built up area	14231

OSR reservation is 10% of plot area = 11,045sqm

Total site area = 1,10,435 sqm

Total built up area including the circulation spaces = 19,000sqm

Total Built up Percentage = 20 % in site

5.1 Master plan



Figure 5.1

5.2 Floor plan

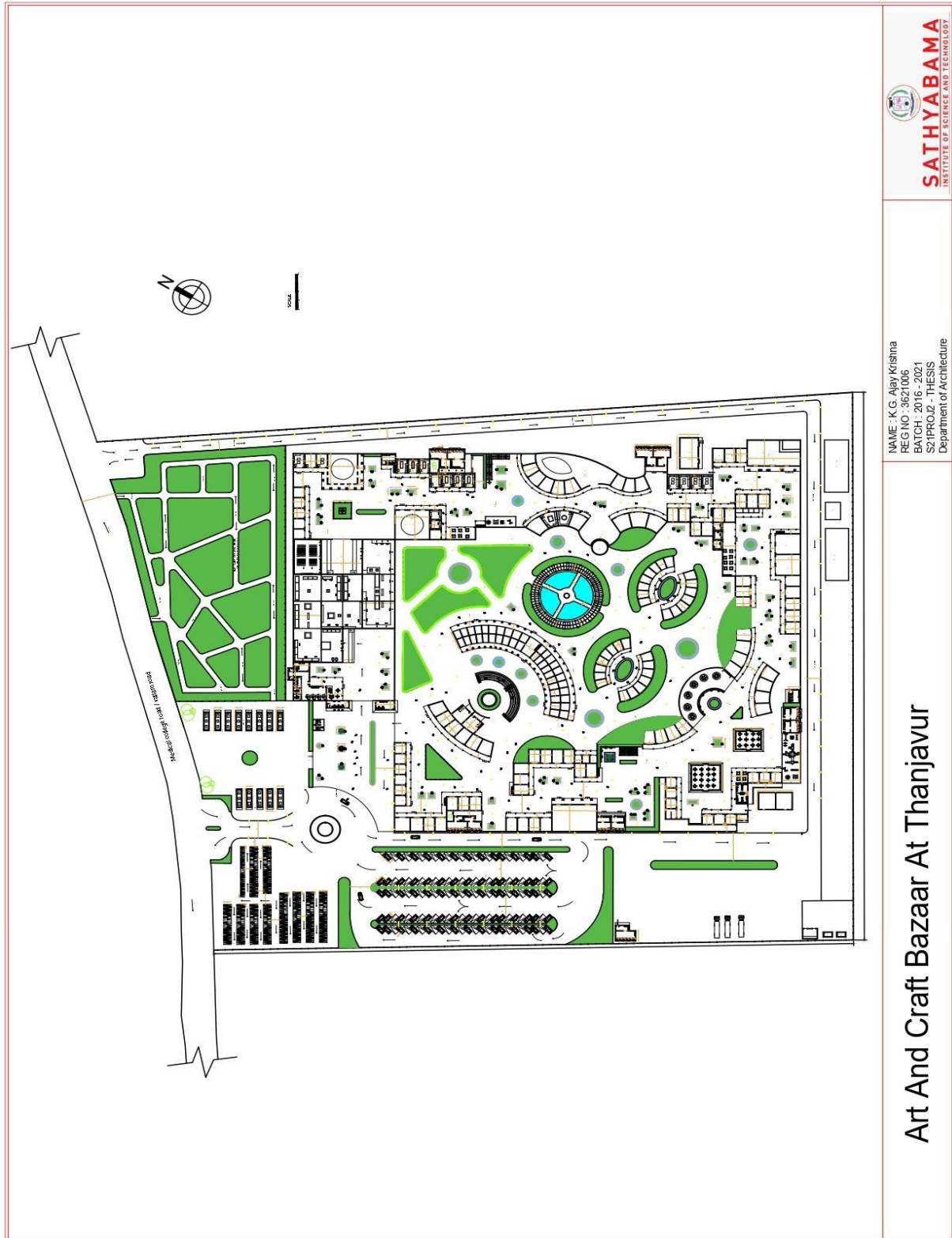


Figure 5.2

NAME : K. G. Ajay Krishna
REG NO : 3621006
BATCH : 2016 - 2021
S21PROJ2 - THESIS
Department of Architecture

Art And Craft Bazaar At Thanjavur

SATHYABAMA
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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5.4 Site sections and Elevations

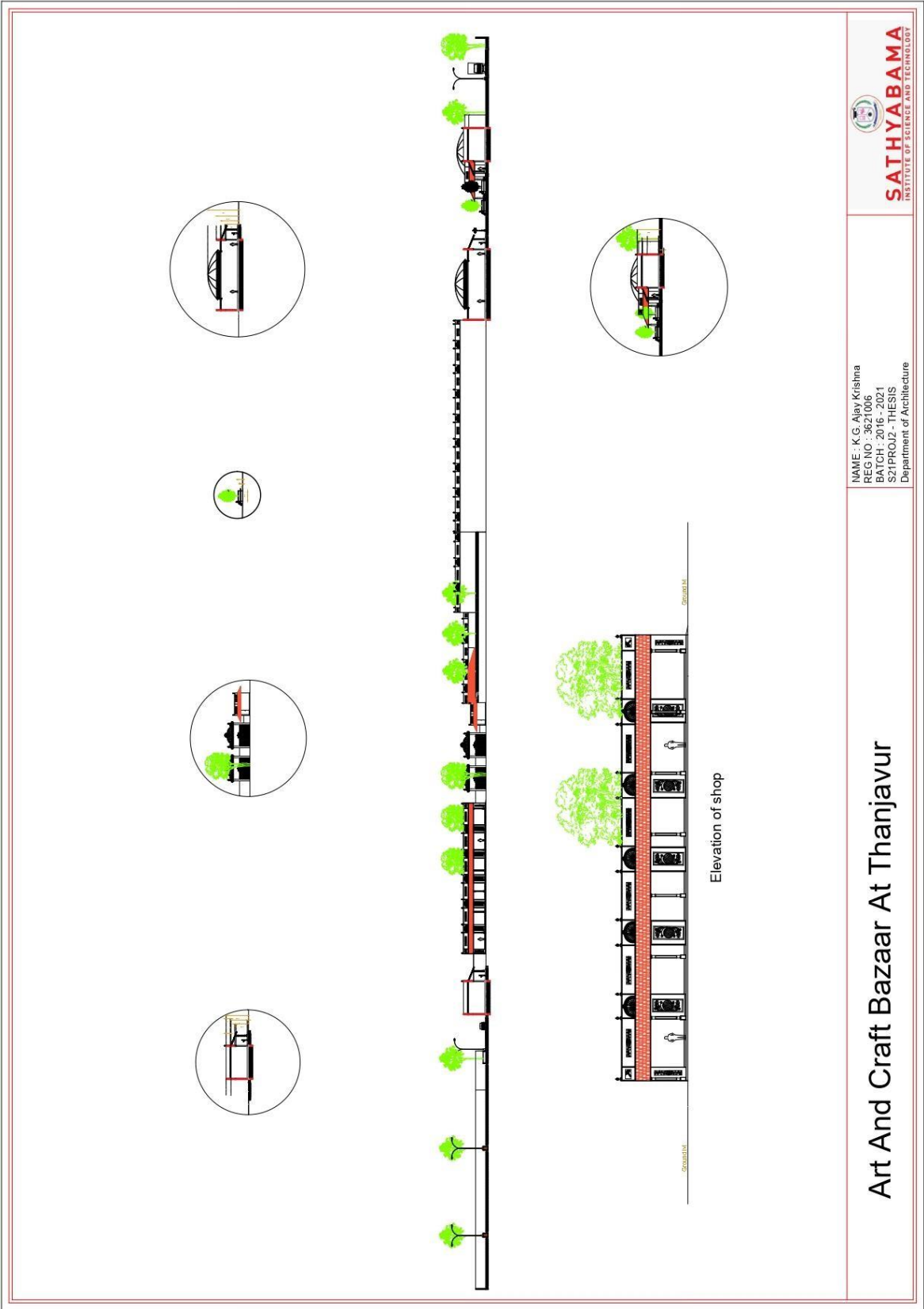


Figure 5.4 (i)

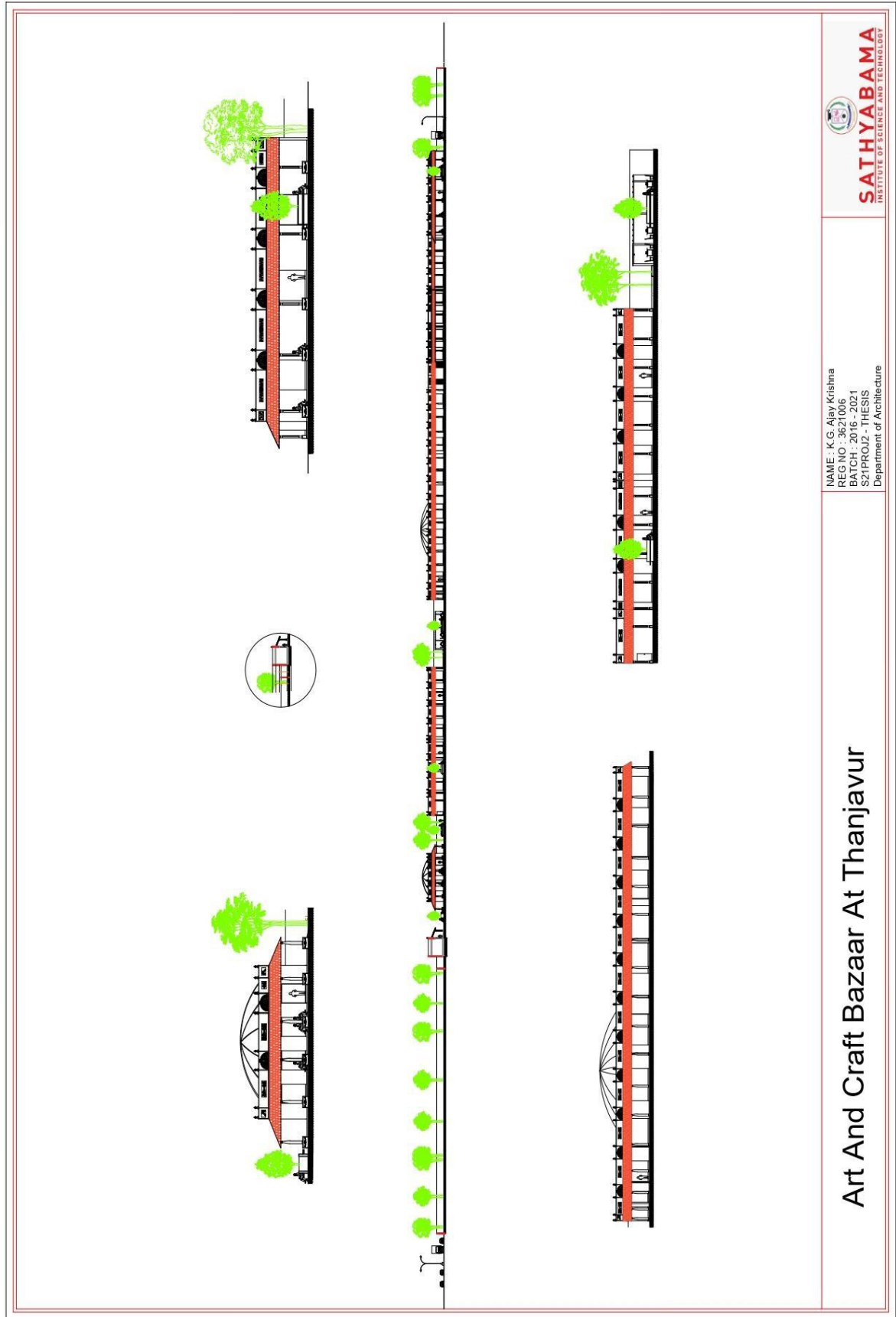
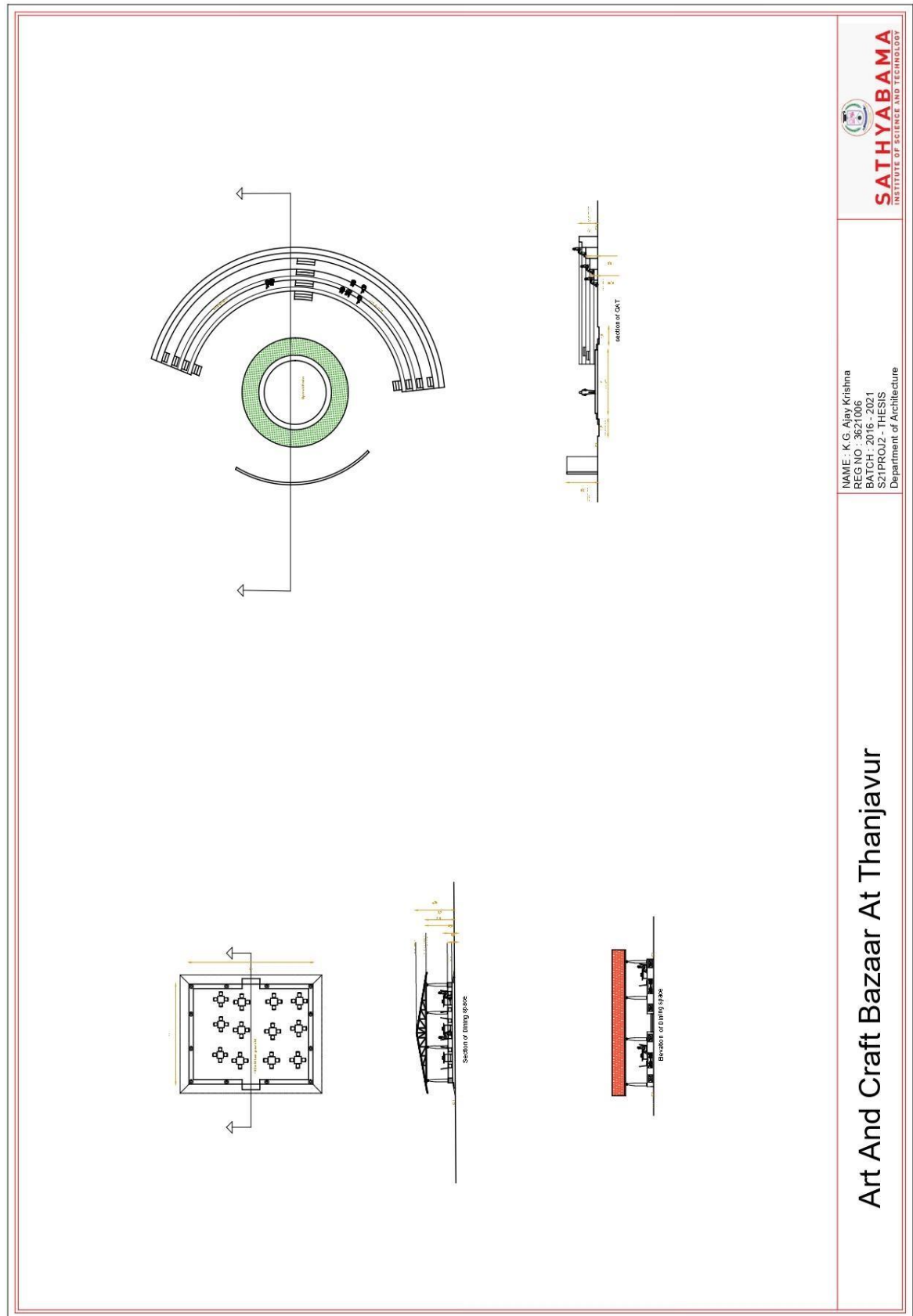


Figure 5.4(ii)



Art And Craft Bazaar At Thanjavur

NAME : K. G. Ajay Krishna
 REG NO : 3621006
 BATCH : 2016 - 2021
 SZ1PROJ2 - THESIS
 Department of Architecture

Figure 5.4(iii)

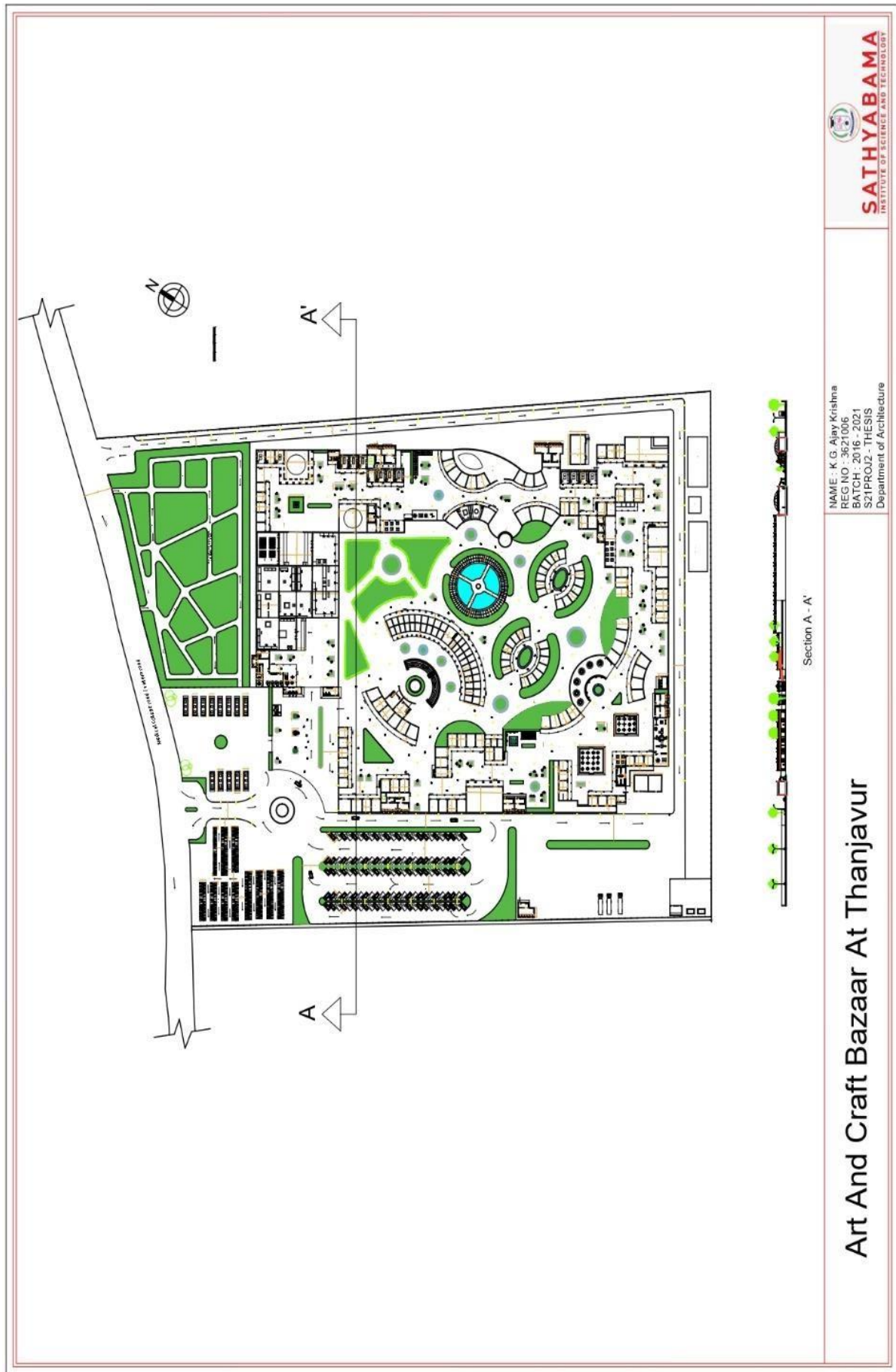


Figure 5.4(iv)

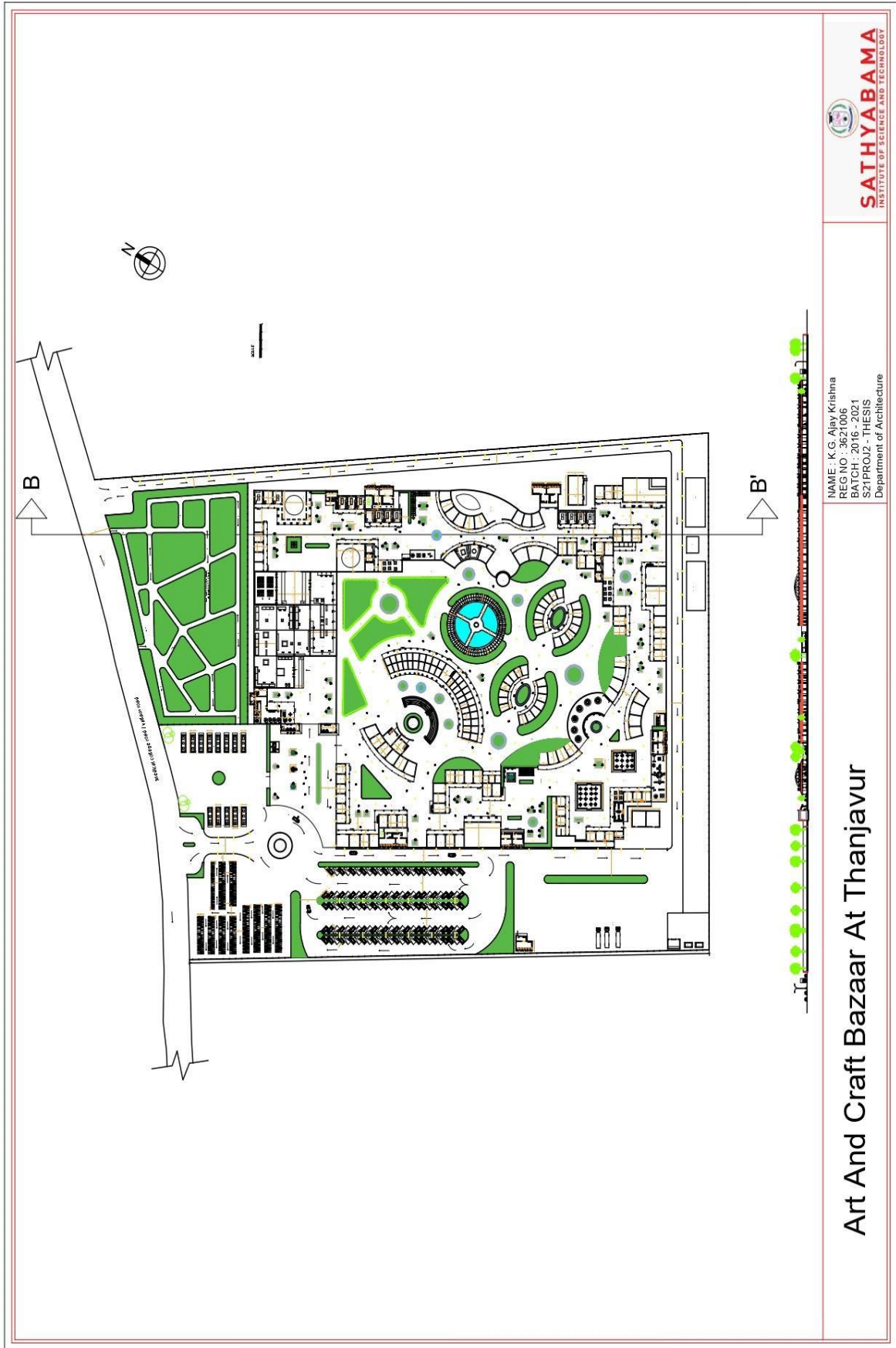


Figure 5.4(v)

5.5 Views of the project



Figure 5.5(i)



Figure 5.5(ii)

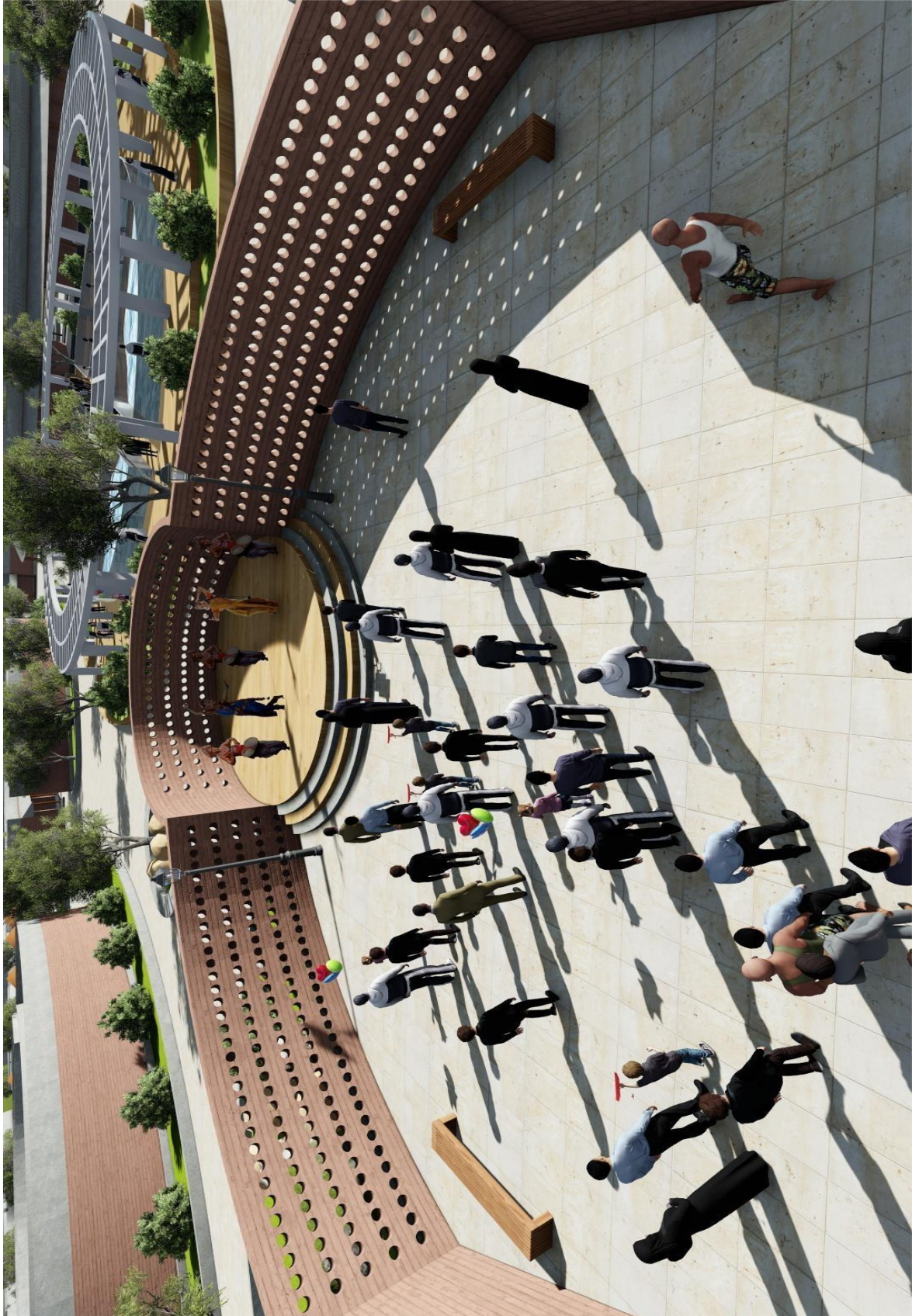


Figure 5.5(iii)

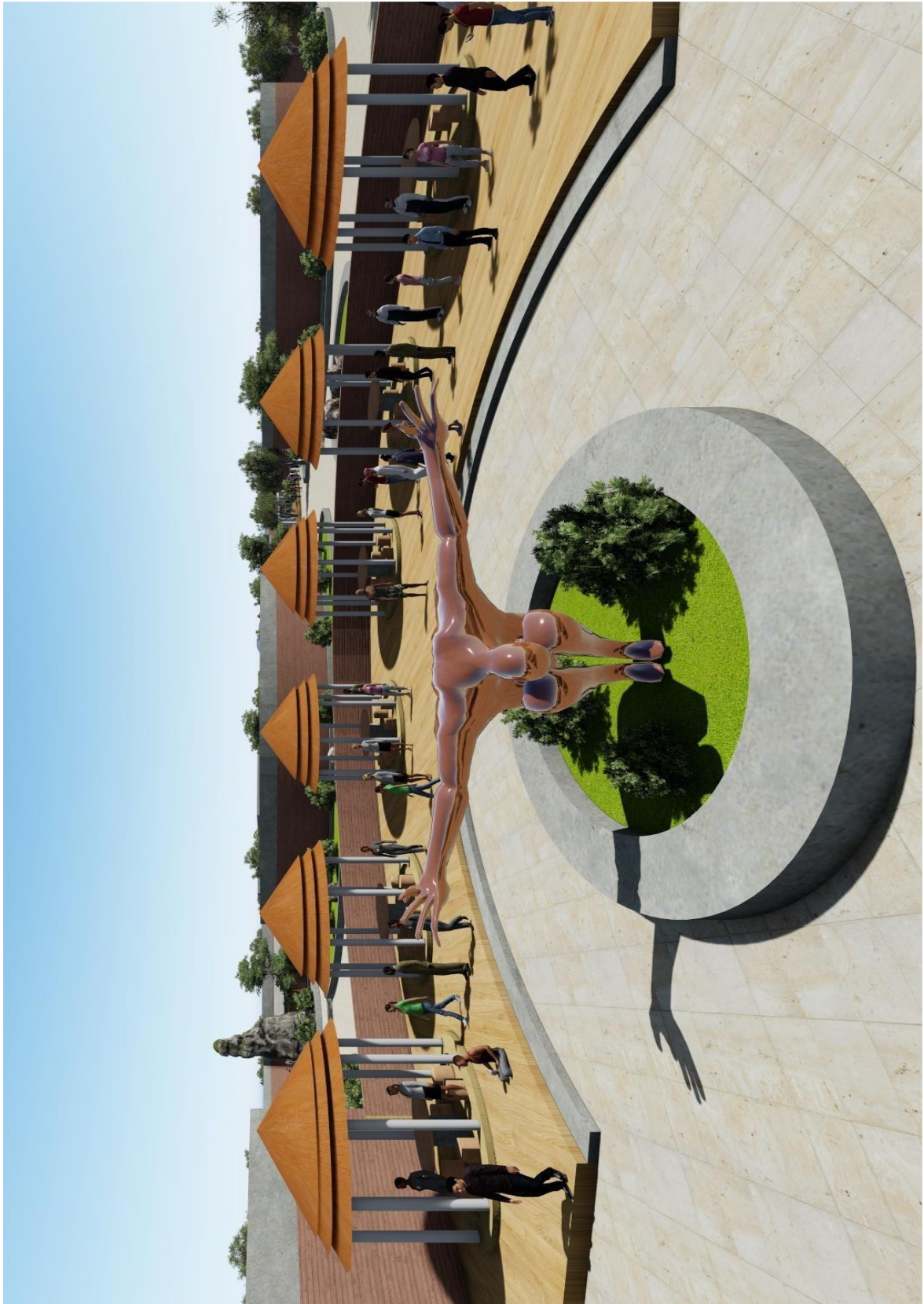


Figure 5.5(iv)



Figure 5.5(v)



Figure 5.5(vi)

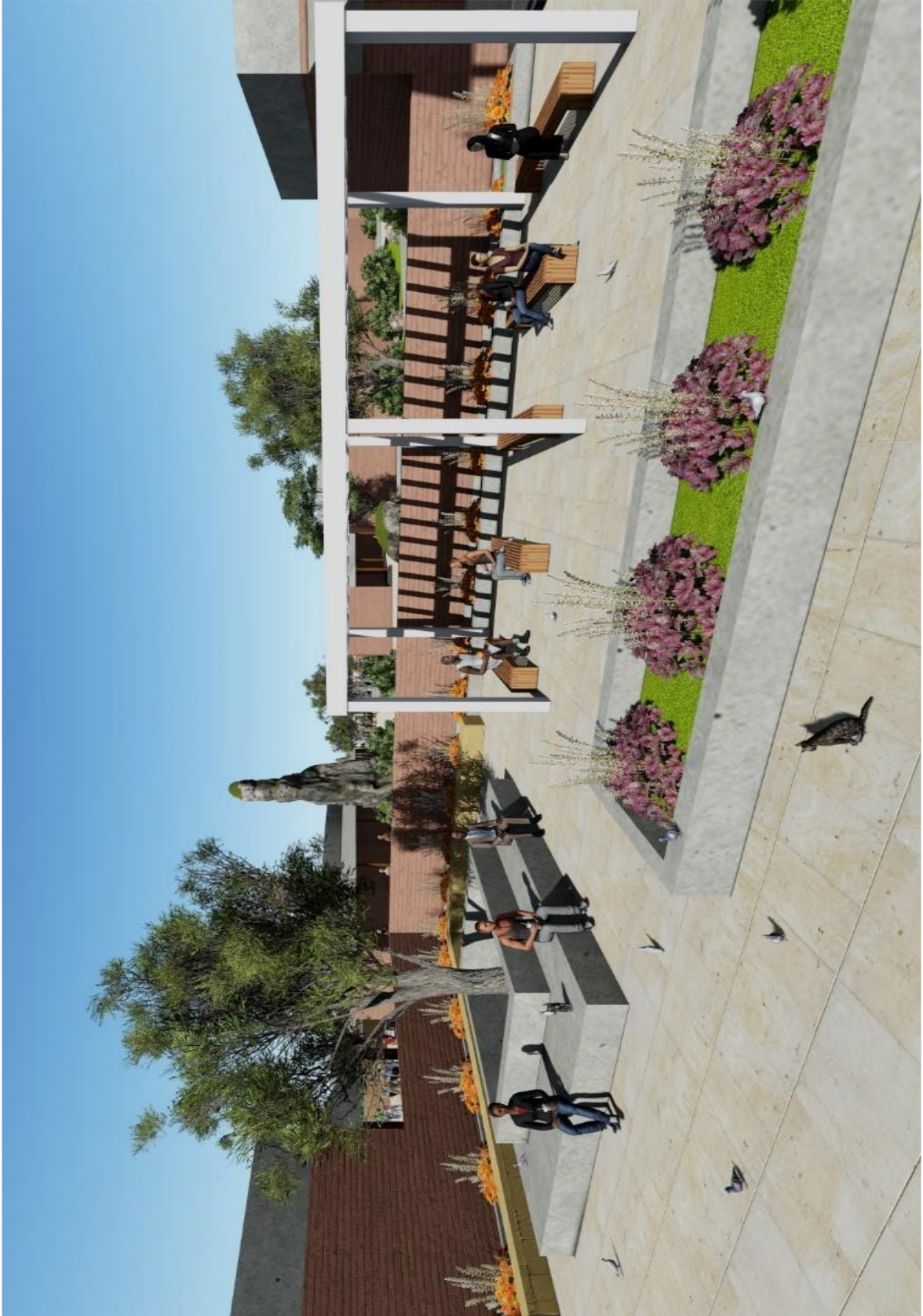


Figure 5.5(vii)

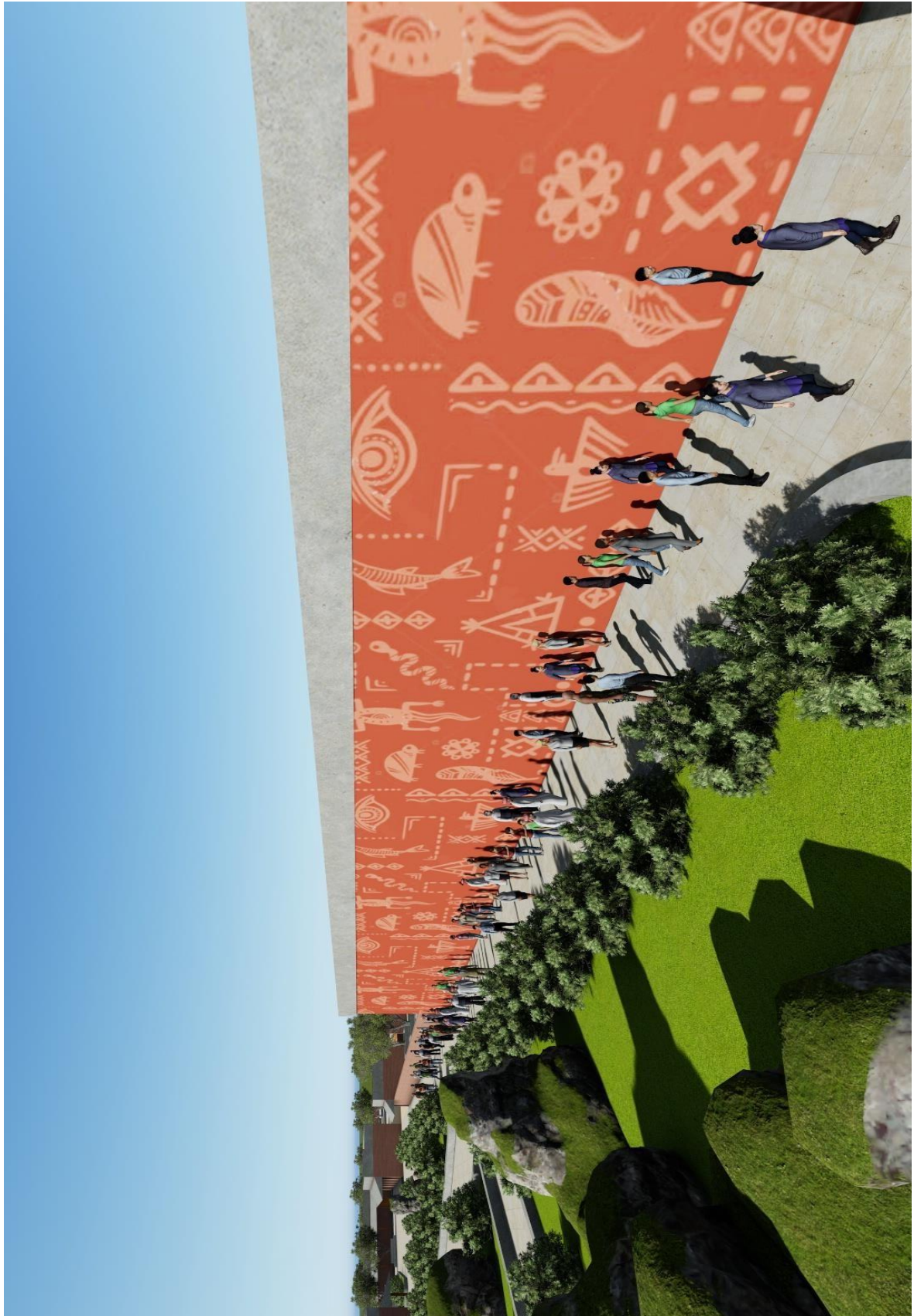


Figure 5.5(viii)

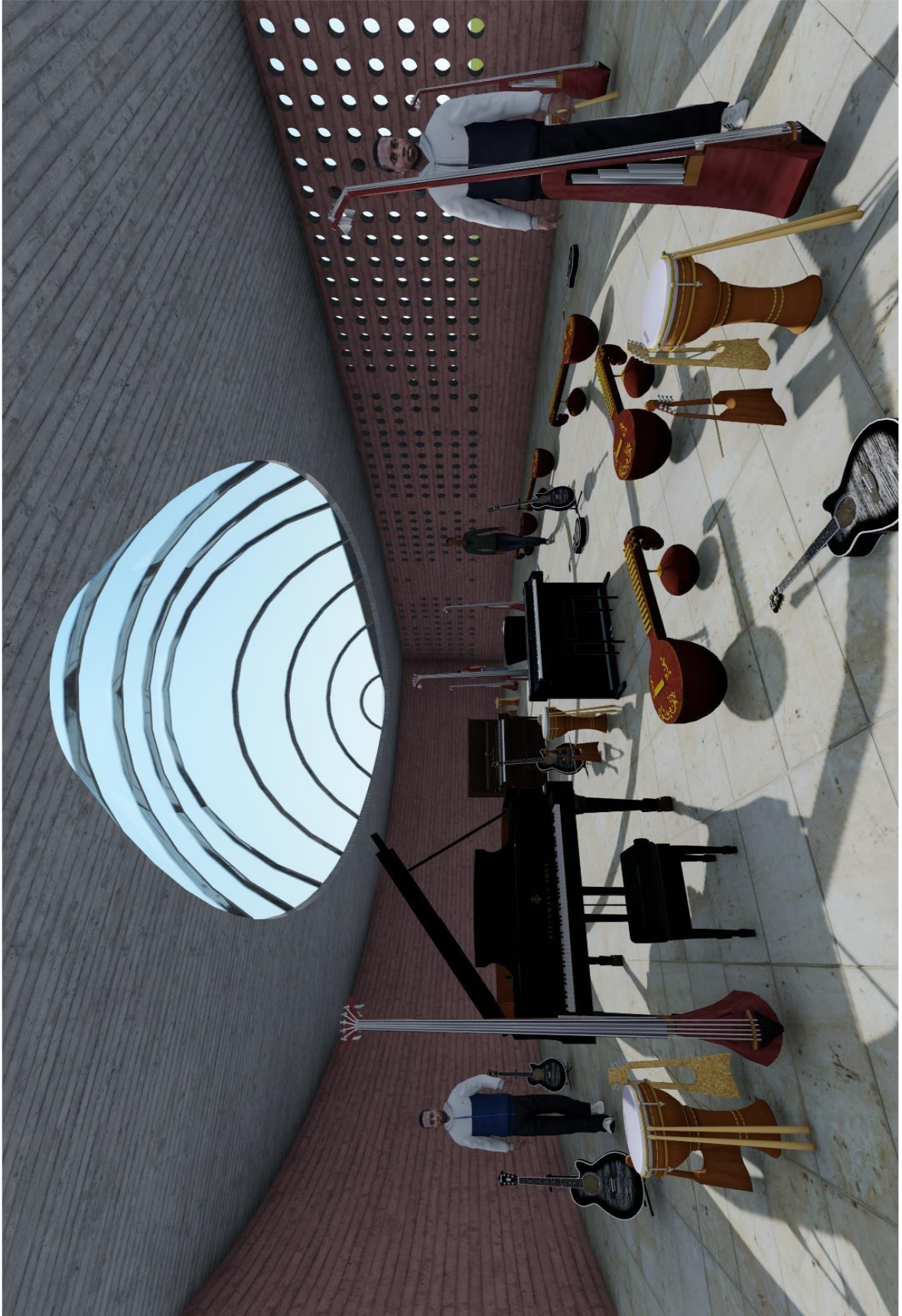


Figure 5.5(ix)



Figure 5.5(x)



Figure 5.5(xi)