

FOREST LIFE – LEARNING CENTRE

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the
Award of Bachelor of Architecture Degree

By

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(3621085)



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

APRIL 2021



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NAAC Jeppiaar Nagar, Rajiv

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

BONAFIDECERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **Vaidehi G (3621085)** who carried out the Thesis entitled "**Forest life – Learning centre**" under our supervision from January 2021 to May 2021.

Internal Guide Guide

(Ar. Monisha)

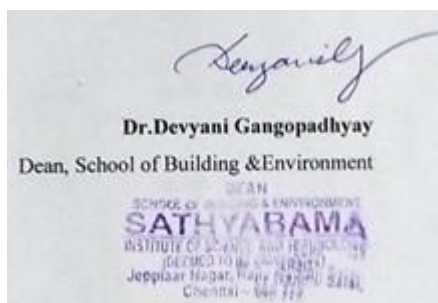
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Submitted for Viva voce Examination held on _____

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DECLARATION

I, **Vaidehi G** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**Forest life – Learning centre**” done by me under the guidance of Ar.Monisha (Internal Guide)

And (External Guide). Satyabhama Institute of Science and Technology is submitted in partial fulfilment 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 **Satyabhama Institute of Science and Technology** for their kind encouragement in doing this project and for completing it successfully. I am grateful to them.

I convey my thanks to Dr. **Devyani Gangopadhyay**, Dean and Head of the Department, **Dr. Suresh Kuppuswamy**, Design Chair of School of Building and Environment, Department of Architecture and providing me necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

I would like to express my sincere and deep sense of gratitude to my Project Internal Guide **Ar. Monisha**, Internal Review members and External Guide **Ar** their guidance, suggestions and constant encouragement which paved the way for the successful completion of my project works.

I wish to express my thanks to all Teaching and Non-teaching staff members of the **Department of Architecture** who were helpful in many ways for the completion of the Project.

ABSTRACT:

'Learning by Doing' is the best solution for learning effectively and help people experience their mind. FOREST LEARNING CENTRE – educating about conserving and preserving forest in the means of experiential learning centre was very important for me as it would help people engage themselves about the importance of forest.

At first I started collecting information's and case studies related to existing forest learning centre explaining about the importance of forest species, tribes, etc. I did 5 case studies which actually helped me to figure out the actual function of the people who are going to use the spaces. Based on my research and studies I ended up story line for my learning centre with BAMBOO where I could implement the importance of bamboo and also their products and life depending upon it. The Training Centre will help recruiting more forest officials and make them aware about how to conserve the forest's flora and fauna and increase the bamboo plantations.

I chose my site in such a way that it supports all of the program that I wanted to implement making it as a hotspot region for the tourist who can also increase the value of the campus.

These were all the challenges and now comes the abstract of the design were my design has been categorised into two zones bamboo park and learning institute. Which helps in bringing people inside the campus to know more about the growing forest and the learning centre.

People approaching this place will get experience to the vegetation and conserving the forest, developing the tribal settlement around the site which gives an opportunity for the tourist to get a different experience.

Students studying in this campus have a vast role in living along the forest and try to explore more about their living. The students involved in bamboo research tend to involve with more of the tribal settlements and localities to know more about the bamboo and their characteristics.

The bamboo park is given equal importance introducing them with a beautiful landscapes around it, connecting to the tribal museum, safari, deer park and elephant camp.

Over all the structures are blended with brick and stone and connecting to nature through glasses.

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENRAL

The world is the place for all the living beings. It has become an urban society alienating the tradition of people nature relationship. Conserving and promoting forest is considered to be one of the approach in balance and harmony in the modern urbanite's life. Conserving and preserving the forestry was necessary .humans have been dependent on nature since early civilization for hunting, harvesting trees and other activities. Architecture is the one important tool to be intermediary between people and environment moreover, it can also create suitable atmosphere for better learning. Learning center is the place where it help to encourage people and focus on learning through experience and sharing knowledge to others. By bringing opportunity for people to walk in the forest environment as well as people to gain a new experience by adding architectural elements such as lighting, scale or proportion and building materials in the space design. Moreover, the design also emphasizes on the outdoor activities and workshop spaces because learning spaces are so important, especially the space for learning experience through hand on activities. Forest is not an option but a necessity for the environmental development. Forest conservation is the practice of planting and maintaining forested areas for the benefit and sustainability of future generations.



Fig1.1

1.2 GENRAL INTRODUCTION

1.2.1 AIM

To design a solution for learning about the forest and wildlife .To create the learning atmosphere both for the trainers as well as the visitors who can enjoy the living atmosphere and adventure. Design a forest research institute on bamboo and gain knowledge by exploring them.

1.2.2 OBJECTIVES

To design a forest learning centre that focuses and help in conserving and educating about the valuable flora and fauna of the mother earth to the Humans.

1.2.3 SCOPE

- Eco friendly design principles and materials in which emphasises in conservation of energy.
- Construction of the building should naturally drive away animals without much of physical barriers hence that does not affect their living habitat.
- To experience a different space and glance over the vast lush green forest.

1.3 BAMBOO CULTIVATION

To promote cultivation of bamboo in non-forest areas to achieve twin objectives of increasing the income of farmers and also increasing the green cover of the State. Generally bamboo is one of the most yield giving crop.

1.3.1 BAMBOO GROWING SOIL

LOAMY SOIL - Like many garden plants, bamboo thrives in loamy soil. This type of soil combines sand, silt and clay in roughly equal amounts, which retains moisture without waterlogging. Black soil, red soil, stony soil and sandy soil. Of these, red soil was the most predominant soil type (~ 40%) in bamboo-based agroforestry system.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE STUDY ANALYSIS

2.1 TAMILNADU FOREST ACADEMY – LIVE CASE STUDY

2.1.1 LOCATION

This Forest school is set up at the forest area of the central Coimbatore.

2.1.2 AREA

165 acre of forest estate

2.1.3 FUNCTION

This Forest school was set up to train Rangers and Foresters which was set up to meet the rising demand of trained Foresters in the country, especially those from the South India.



Fig 2.1 – FOREST ACADEMY

2.1.4 ALTERNATIVE FUNCTION

The college functioned from the municipal hospital building initially. Mr.F.A.Lodge, who was the Conservator of Forests in Coimbatore, was instrumental in the establishment of this college. It was the second Forest Rangers College in India, after Dehra Dun. During the Second World War, the Madras Forest College was closed down and the campus was converted into an evacuee camp from 1939 to 1944. Evacuees from Burmah and Malta were housed here during the period. The college was revived in 1945 with C.R.Ranganathan as its first Indian Principal. It was taken over by Government of India in 1948 to train more number of Forest Ranger Trainees as the demand was going up after the Independence. Apart from these regular training programs, special refresher courses and theme based courses of short duration ranging from 3 days to 10 days are conducted as and when required under projects like Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project, Project Elephant (Elephant Management Technique), Weapon Training and Computer Training etc.,

THERE ARE 12 OTHER BUILDINGS INCLUDING THE MAIN ACADEMY BLOCK

- Casfc – ranger training
- Tnfa – forest guards
- Coimbatore circle office – forest control office
- Coimbatore district office
- Forest ranger office
- Soil forestry
- Forest working plan
- Forest genetics
- Forest extension
- Forest squad
- Forest museum
- Computer lab
- Central auditorium
- Library
- Hostel



Fig1.2

2.1.5 ARCHITECTURE

The college building with its super quality red-brick finish represents an elegant IndoSaracenic architecture and is a prominent land mark in Coimbatore.



Fig2.3



Fig2.4



Fig2.5



Fig2.6

2.2 FOREST ACADEMY ,CHANDRAPUR

2.2.1 LOCATION

The site is located in Chandrapur, Maharashtra

2.2.2 BUILT UP AREA

The total cover up is 27700 sq.m

2.2.3 FUNCTION

Taking a serious note of the deteriorating condition of the forests in Maharashtra, state government, for the first time, has decided to set up forest academy and bamboo research and training Centre. The new training Centre will help make forest officials and new recruits more aware about how to conserve the forest's flora and fauna and increase the bamboo plantations.



Fig2.7

2.2.4 Green Highlights of the project:

- Sustainable planning through preservation of existing trees, new plantation, less cutting and filling, etc.
- Water savings through low flow fixtures.
- Rain water harvesting through various strategies such storage tank, bores and recharge pits.
- Bio swale serving as landscape feature and facilitating storm water collection and infiltration.
- Root zone system for treating on site waste water.
- Monitoring of energy consumption by sub metering numerous systems.
- On site renewable energy to offset building energy consumption.
- Use of fly ash in construction from local thermal power plants.
- Design with local stones and wood.
- Energy savings through efficient VRV and centralized cooling system with high performance.
- High performance double glazed unit for all air conditioned spaces.
- Reduction in heat island effect by heat reflective roof tops, shaded paved areas and increased vegetation.
- Cavity wall of fly ash bricks for increased thermal resistance.
- Ecological enhancement through dense plantation.
- GRIHA exemplary performance award for best site management practices during construction.



- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 – ACADEMY BLOCK | 2 – ADMIN BLOCK | 3 – QUARTERS |
| 4 – PARKING | 5 – GUEST HOUSE | 6 – HOSTEL |
| 7 - PLAYGROUND | | |

Fig2.8

2.3.1 Location

KFRI Main Campus is situated in central Kerala at Peechi, Thrissur a sylvan location situated in the Western Ghats- one of the global biodiversity hotspots. Campus is located in 28 ha Reserve Forest area adjacent to Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary



Fig2.9

2.3.2 PROGRAM

- Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI) is a multidisciplinary team of experts conducting research on tropical forests and forestry.
- This Institute has contributed significantly to research in tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation over the past three decades of its existence.



Fig 2.10

2.3.3 ARCHITECTURE - CONCEPT

The institute main campus consist of group of buildings built on either side 175m long corridor designed in such a way that blend with nature

TOTAL FLOOR AREA – 4640m²



Fig 2.11

2.3.4 MATERIAL

The plans were drawn up by well-known architect Laurie Baker with several low cost technique including absence of external plastering and painting.



Fig2.12

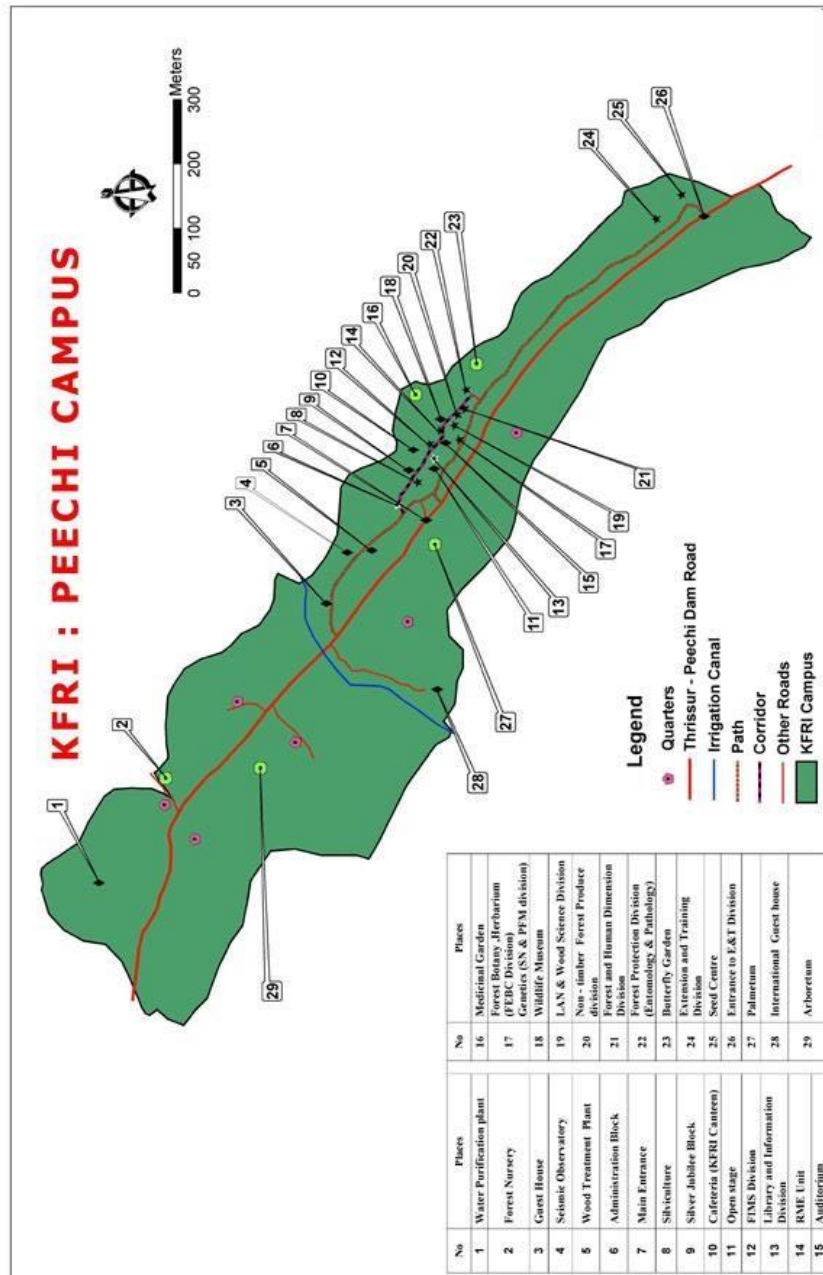
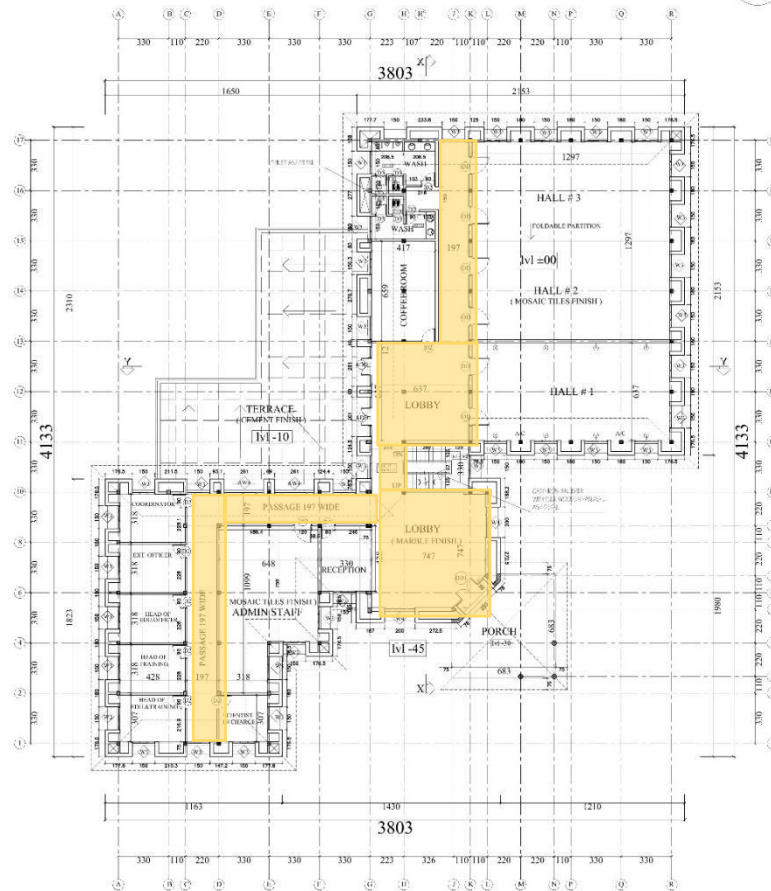


Fig2.13

2.3.5 TRAINING CAMPUS



- CIRCULATION

Fig.2.14

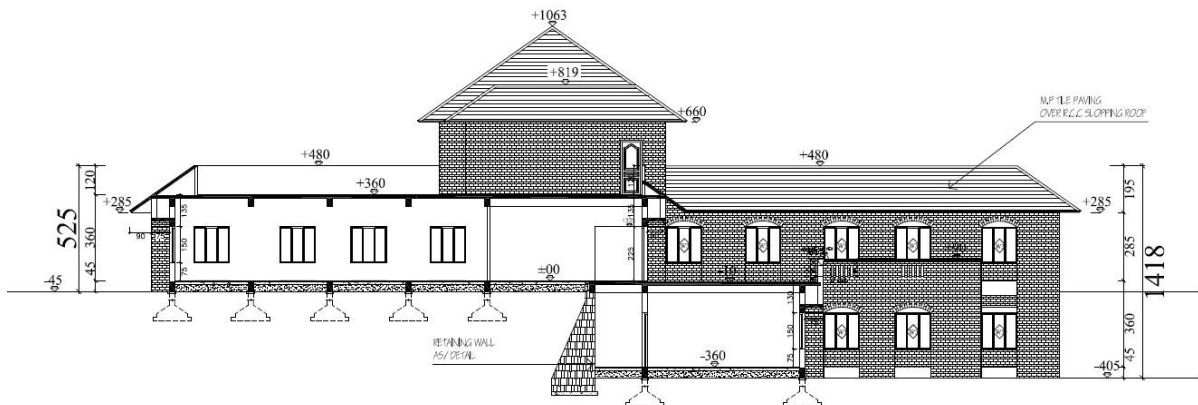


Fig.2.15

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Fig2.16

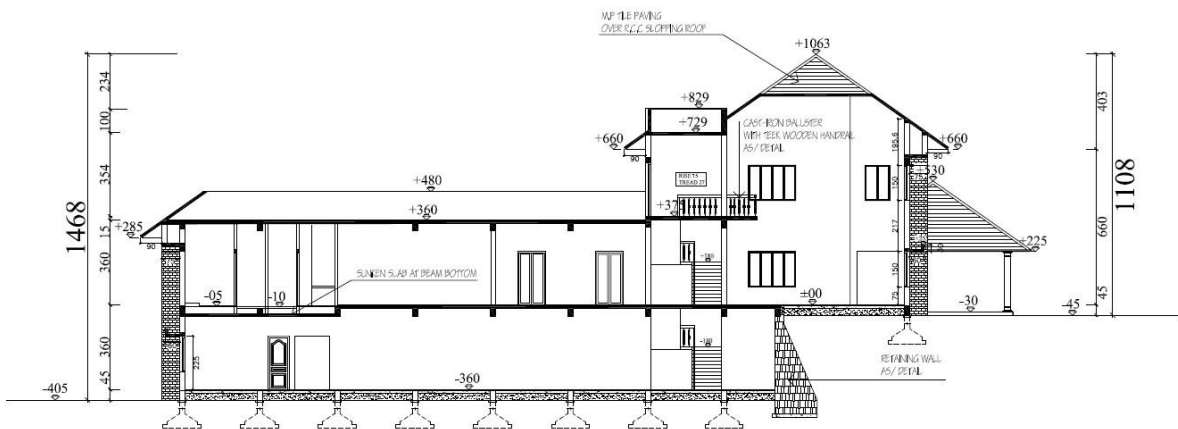


Fig2.17

2.3.6 RESEARCH CAMPUS

KFRI has 17 research Departments grouped under 9 Programme Divisions as below in addition to special facilities such Sustainable Forest Management

- Silviculture
- Tree Physiology
- Soil Science

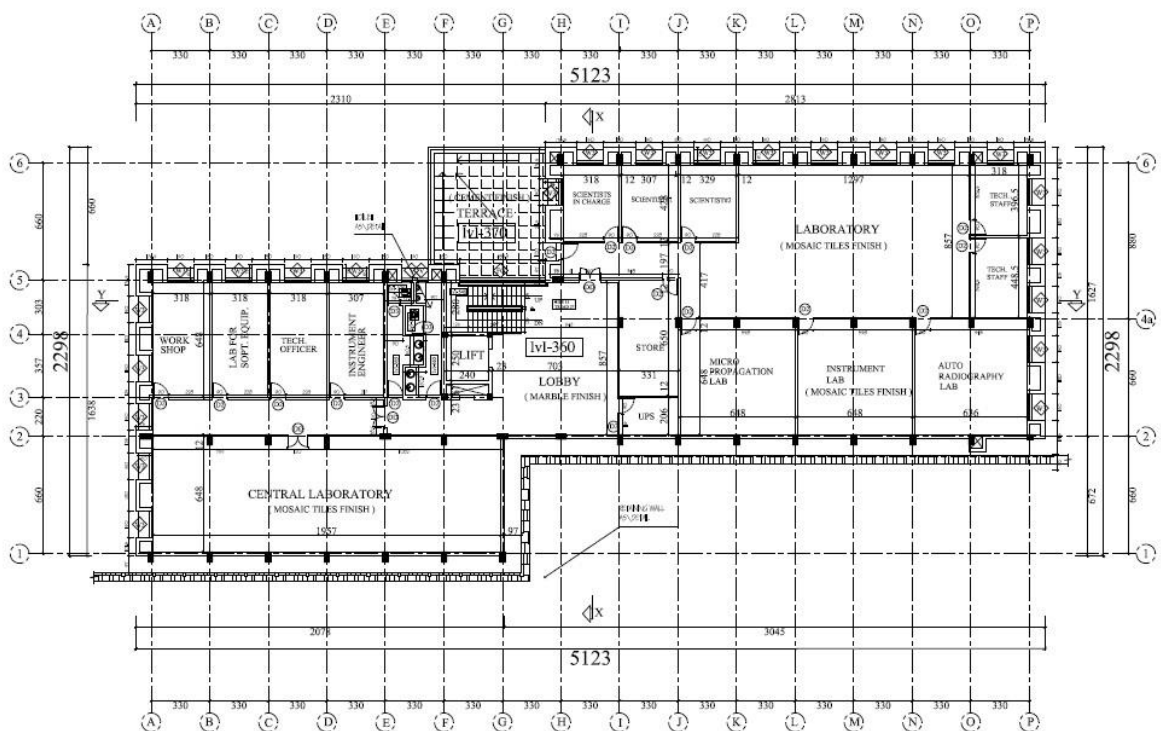
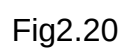
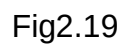
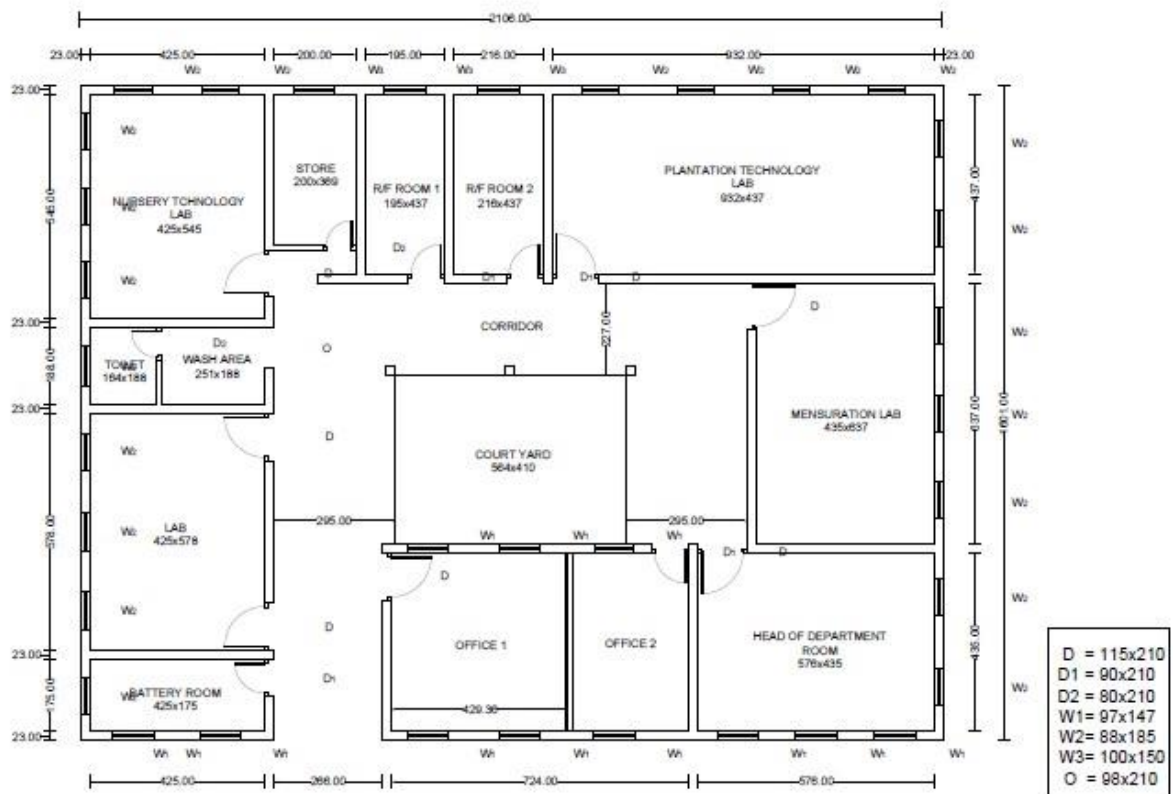


Fig2.18





ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN CM

PLAN OF SILVICULTURE BUILDING

Fig2.21

2.4 FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE (FRI), DEHRA DUN

Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehra Dun made a humble beginning as Forest School established in 1878. Initially named as Imperial Forest Research Institute, FRI came into being in 1906. Later renamed as Forest Research Institute and Colleges, with a number of centers located at different places all over the country administering research as well as training of Forest Officers and Forest Rangers. Sprawling over a plinth area of 2.5 hectares, with the outer Himalaya forming its backdrop



Fig2.22



Fig2.23

2.4.1 ARCHITECTURE

- The institute is the best example of Greco-Roman and colonial architectural styles.
- Built in 1906, featuring architectural elements like Mughal towers, formed arches, roman columns edged by cloisters, the size of the institute campus is larger than the Buckingham palace.
- Forest research institute is nurturing some of the best talents in the field of forestry research since the British era.
- The lush green campus of forest research institute comprises of laboratories, libraries, herbariums and museum - pathology museum, social forestry museum, silviculture museum, timbre museum, non-wood forest products museum and the entomology museum.

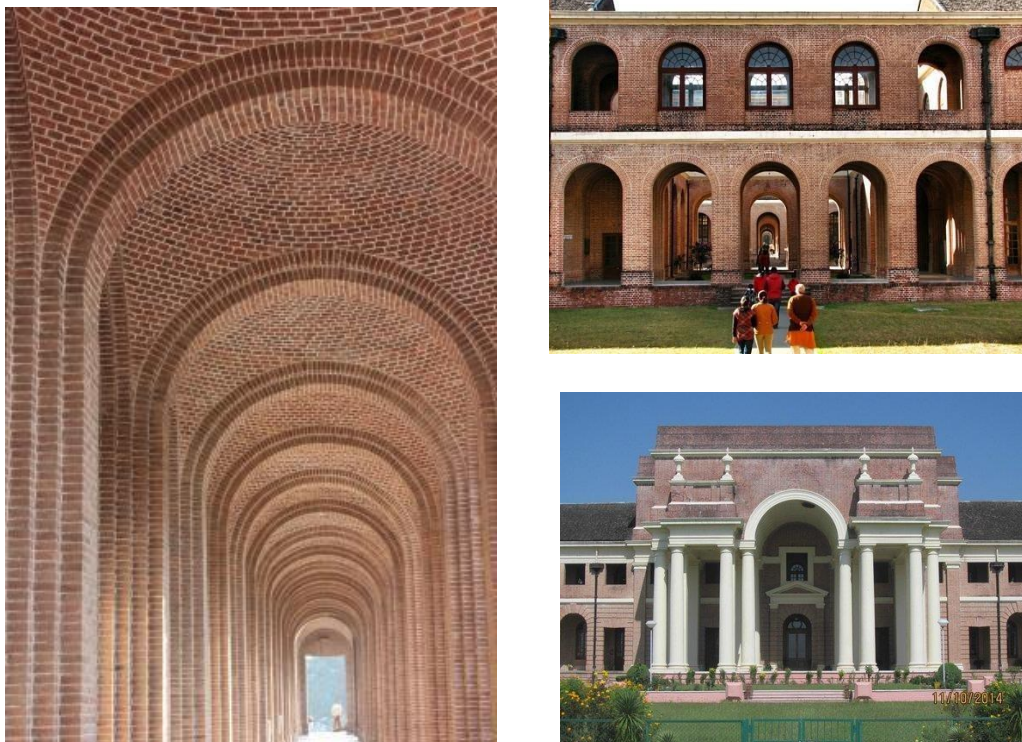


Fig2.24

2.5 BAMBOO RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, CHANDRAPUR

The Bamboo Research and Training Centre located in Chandpur, a tribal area in Maharashtra is conceived as one of Asia's largest training center built in (locally available) Bamboo.



Fig2.26

2.5.1 PROGRAM

The tribal people here depend upon non-timber forest produce for livelihoods. This is best provided by training and research into converting indigenous and abundant bamboo into useful products. It was fitting that such a training center be designed and built in local structural bamboo, which the design team has done.

2.5.2 ARCHITECTURE

It would be a missed opportunity to house such a Centre in a concrete and brick building which is the mainstream in construction today. The campus is designed using materials that are low in embodied energy and easily available on site. Excavated soil was used extensively to create rammed earth walls while Bamboo has been used as the primary structural element for columns, roof, and beams. Identifying appropriate species, engineering of joints and treatment were some of the key aspects of the design that were mastered through research, trials and exploration.

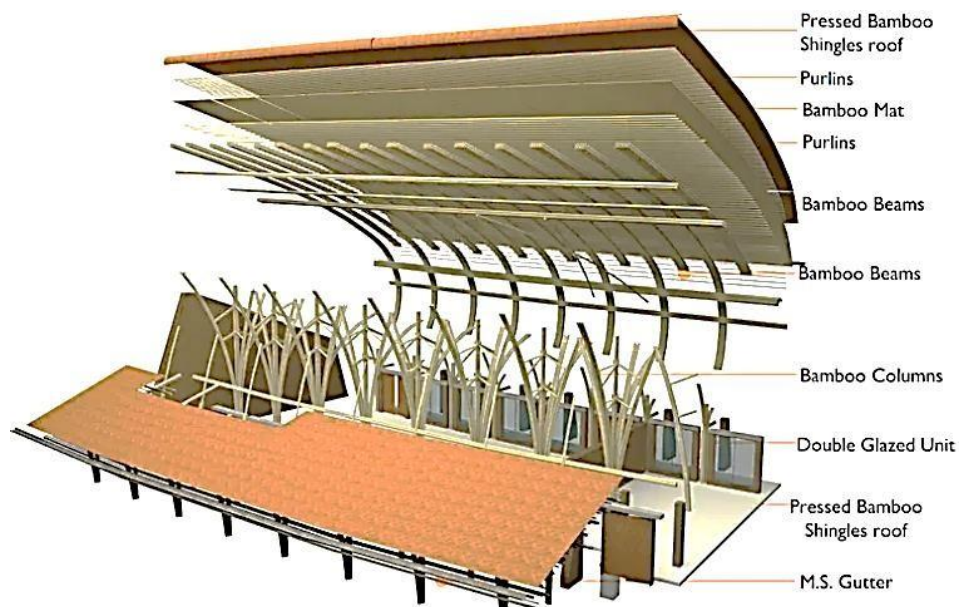


Fig2.27

2.5.3 USER GROUP

The project creates an opportunity for disenfranchised tribal communities of central India, an area with a bamboo-based culture going back to ancient times, to transfer their skills from traditional slash-and-burn agriculture and harvesting non-timber forest produce to crafts and manufacture. It is important that this work is being proposed by using a local material like bamboo and skills that can be retrained from traditional ones to come up to date in modern workshop-like settings. Indigenous people need to work with technology that they can identify with and own



Fig2.28

2.6 INFERENCE

	TAMILNADU FOREST ACADEMY	KERLA FOREST RESEARC INSTITUTE	FRI - DEHARADUN	FOREST ACADEMY CHANDRAPUR	BAMBOO RESEARCH INSITUTE CHANDRAPUR
SITE LOCATION	CENTRE OF THE CITY	ABUTTING THE RESERVE FOREST AREA	HIMALAYAS AS THE BACK DROP	ABUTTING THE CITY WITH THICK TREE COVER	ABUTTING THE CITY WITH THICK TREE COVER
ACCESS	4	4	5	2	2
TYPOLOGY	TRAINING ACADEMY AND GENETICS RESEARCH	TRAINING ACADEMY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE	TRAINING ACADEMY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE	TRAINING ACADEMY	RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND SHOPS FOR THE INNOVATION
MATERIAL	EXPOSED BRICK - INDO SARACENIC	EXPOSED BRICK	EXPOSED BRICK -COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE	BRICK AND FLYASH	BAMBOO - VERNACULAR
ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES	VERNACULAR	VERNACULAR	VERNACULAR	SUSTAINABLE	VERNACULAR
NEIGHBOURHOODS	CITY	HILLY MOUNTAIN FOREST COVER	HILLY MOUNTAIN FOREST COVER	ABUTTING THE CITY WITH THICK TREE COVER	TRIBAL VILLAGE
USER GROUP	ALL TYPE OF USERS	ALL TYPE OF USERS	ALL TYPE OF USERS	TRAINERS	ALL TYPE OF USERS
RECREATIONAL SPACES	MUSEUM	GARDEN AND MUSEUM	MUSEUM	=	WORKSHOPS AND CRAFT SHOPS

Fig2.29

- The overall campus is split up into small functional blocks with a primary access connecting all the other blocks.
- Each block is designed in such way with are openings making the place brighter and healthier.
- The parade grounds and playgrounds were the main requirements.
- The buildings were conserved and preserved periodically. □ Workshops space are provided for outside community people
- The institutes are constructed with large circulation area.
- Museum creating a lively experience.
- Separate forestry plantation area as been provided at each campus for research study.
- Open gathering spaces were placed as pockets for sharing their learning experiences.

CHAPTER-3 SITE STUDY

3.1 SITE

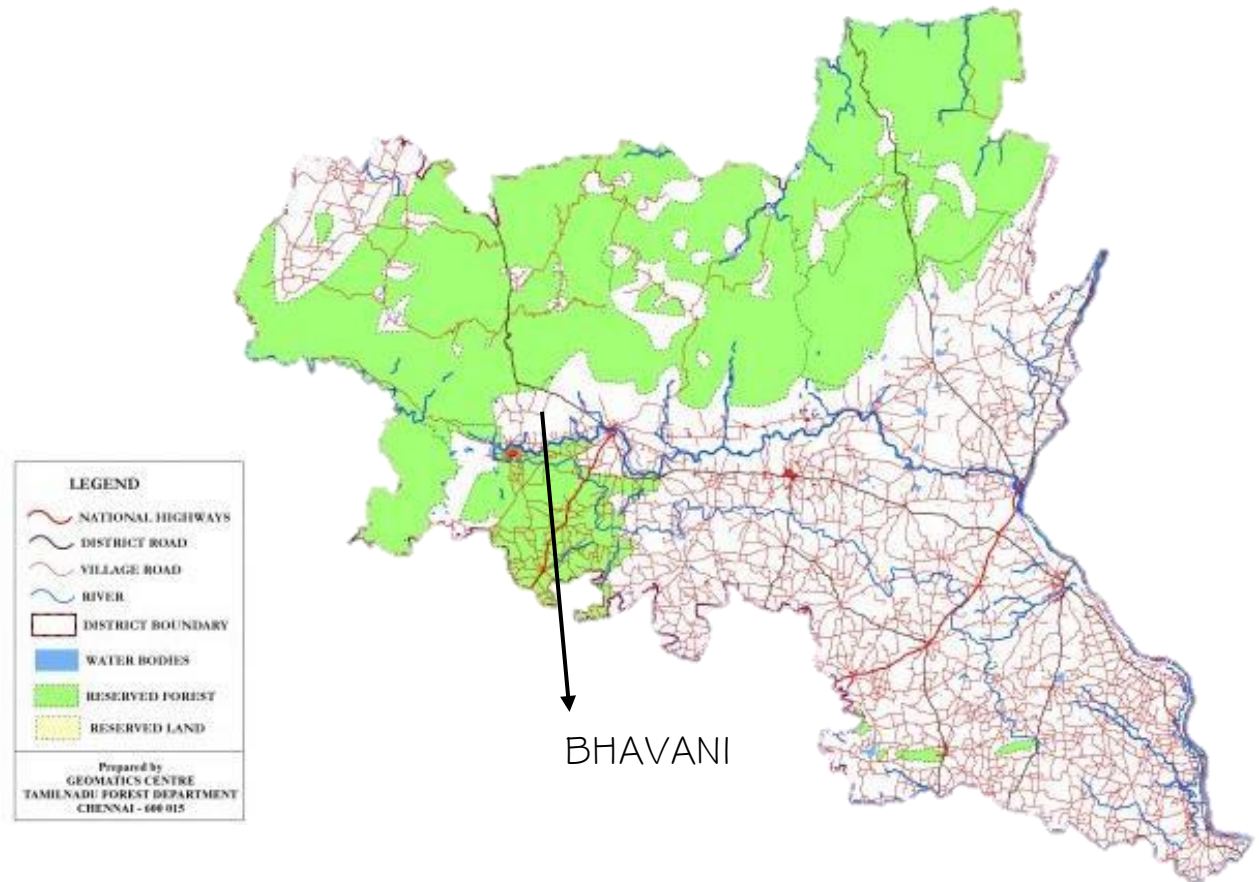
BHAVANI SAGAR, TAMILNADU

3.2 CRITERIA FOR SITE

The site plays an important role in this project as it should attract both the travelers and visitors who are interested in learning about forest and wildlife as well as the researchers and trainers.

3.3 SITE JUSTIFICATION

- Bhavanisagar is also known as the training hub of Tamilnadu government which holds many learning Centre.
- The site lies in the foot hills of nilgiris hill which is one of the highest peak in western Ghats
- The site is located at a distance of 500mts from bhavani sagar dam.
- Within the radius of 5 km there is a forest department and forest genetics research Centre.
- Bhavanisagar dam lies at the front side of the site which creates a view point.
- This site supports the growth for bamboo cultivation.
- The site allows opportunities in terms of business and tourism to the people and also can avoid migration of the locals.
- View through the beautiful hills covered on either side with a river front.



Rules amended, bamboo not a tree in State

Apart from encouraging farmers to take up cultivation and boost incomes, move will also improve forest cover



Published: 12th June 2018 03:35 AM | Last Updated: 12th June 2018 03:35 AM



Images used for representational purpose.

By Express News Service

CHENNAI : After the Union Environment Ministry promulgated the Indian Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 to exempt bamboo grown in non-forest areas from definition of tree, the Tamil Nadu government has followed suit. On Monday, the State government introduced the Bill to amend the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882, thereby dispensing with the requirement of felling/transit permit for its economic use.

Bamboo, though, taxonomically a grass, was legally defined as a tree under the Indian Forest Act, 1927. Before this amendment, the felling and transit of bamboo grown in forest as well non-forest land attracted penalties under the provisions of the Forest Act. This was a major impediment to bamboo cultivation by farmers on non-forest land.

The objective of the amendment is to promote cultivation of bamboo in non-forest areas to achieve twin objectives of increasing the income of farmers and also increasing the green cover of the State. RK Upadhyay, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forest Force), told Express that bamboo grown in the forest areas shall continue to be protected by the provisions of Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882.

"There are 5-6 coastal districts where the bamboo cultivation is not possible due to high salinity, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Pudukkottai, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar don't have much potential, but other districts like Vellore, Dharmapuri, Erode and Coimbatore have huge potential. "It all depends on how much of government waste land can be used for cultivation. Now, a farmer can grow bamboo in his farm without seeking permission from the department," he said and adding that the Forest Department would be happy to help revenue and rural development to bring more non-forest area under bamboo cultivation.

According to an official report, there are about 2 million hectares of wasteland in Tamil Nadu. If at least some parts of the wasteland is brought under bamboo cultivation, it can help in the socioeconomic development of the people and accelerate the overall economic growth of the State. Bamboo is a good raw material for traditional craftsmen of rural India, bamboo based/paper & pulp industries, cottage industries, furniture making units, fabric making units, and incense stick making units. Besides promoting major bamboo applications such as wood substitutes and composites like panels, flooring, furniture and bamboo blind, it will also help industries such as those dealing with food products (bamboo shoots), constructions and housing, bamboo charcoal etc.

In forest area, Tamil Nadu has been recording a steady increase in bamboo stocks. As compared to the assessment of Indian State Forest Report - 2011, the total bamboo-bearing area in the State has increased by 889 sq.km. The current total bamboo-bearing area in State forests is 4,154 sq.km and in 2011 it was 3,265 sq.km.

Meanwhile, in another positive move, the State government has constituted the fair price fixation committee for fixing fair price for pulpwood to user industries. The proposal for fixation of fair price of bamboo for 2017-18 and 2018-19 has been placed before the committee meeting held on April 17 and the committee, after detailed deliberations, has recommended the fair price at '1,050 per ton and the government has accepted the recommendation of the panel.

Fig3.1

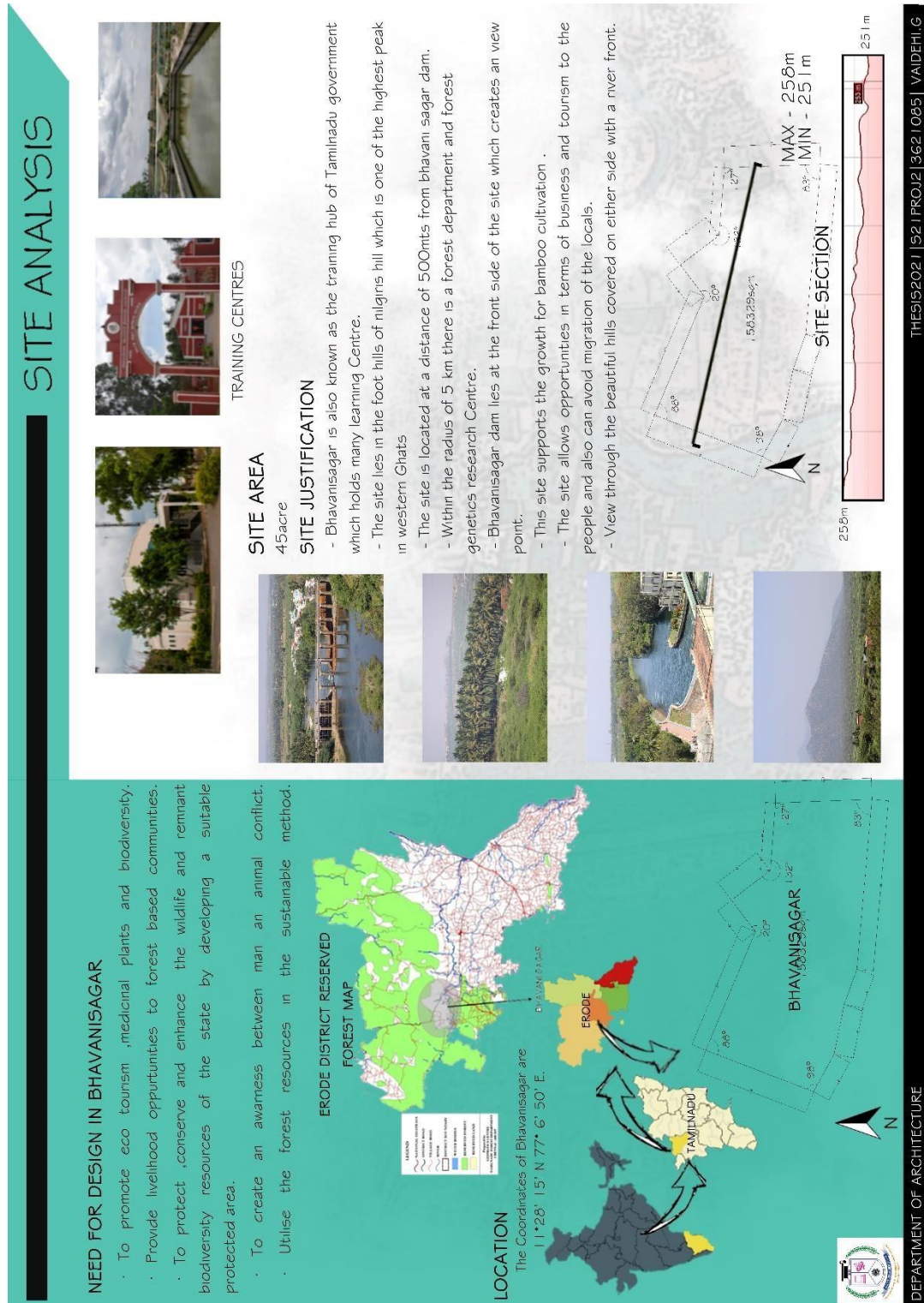
24

3.4 SITE DIMENSION



Fig3.2

LOCATION – SITE STUDY



3.6 SITE STUDY



Fig3.4



Fig3.5

NEIGHBOURHOOD ANALYSIS – SITE STUDY

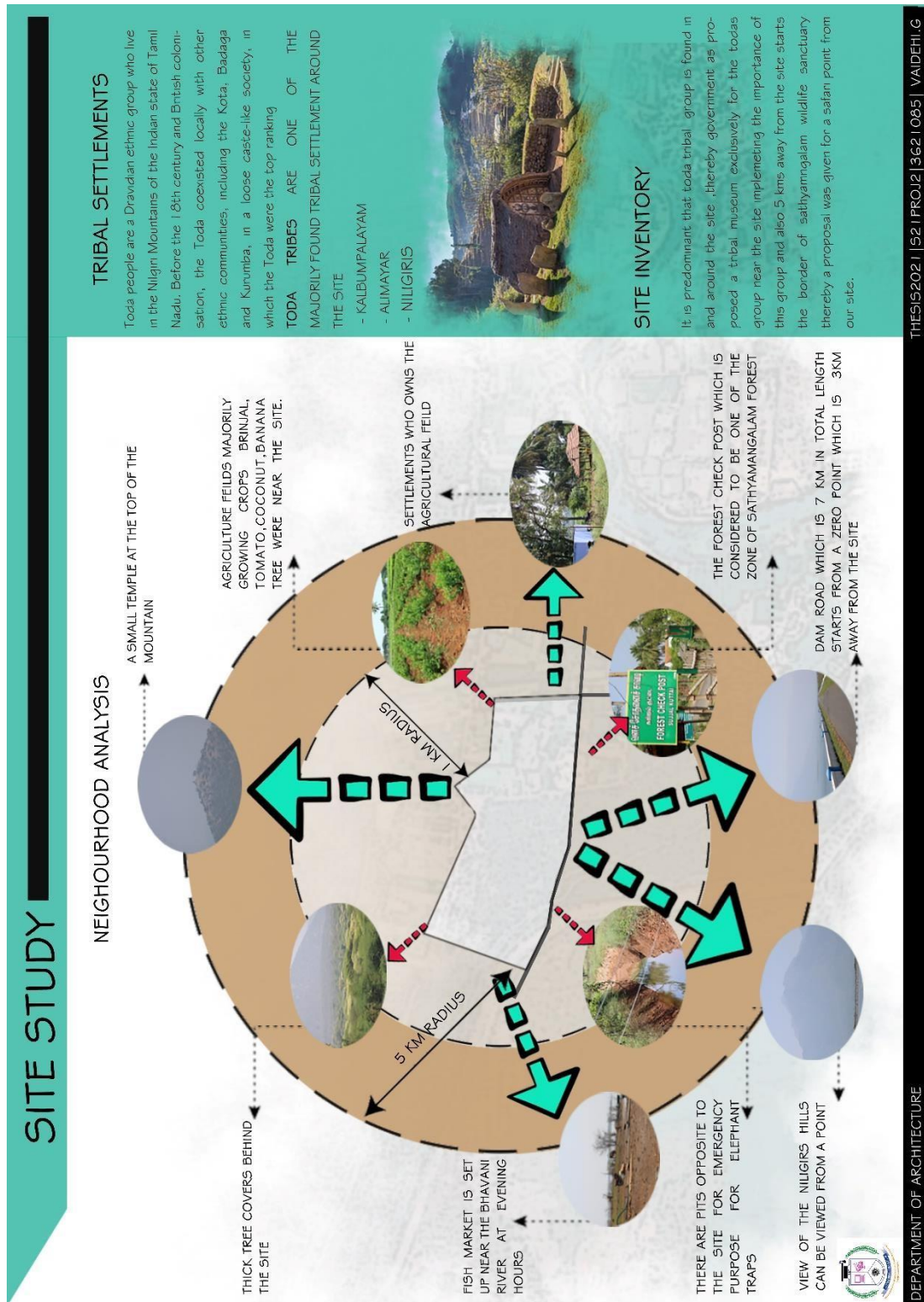


Fig3.6

CLIMATE ANALYSIS – SITE STUDY

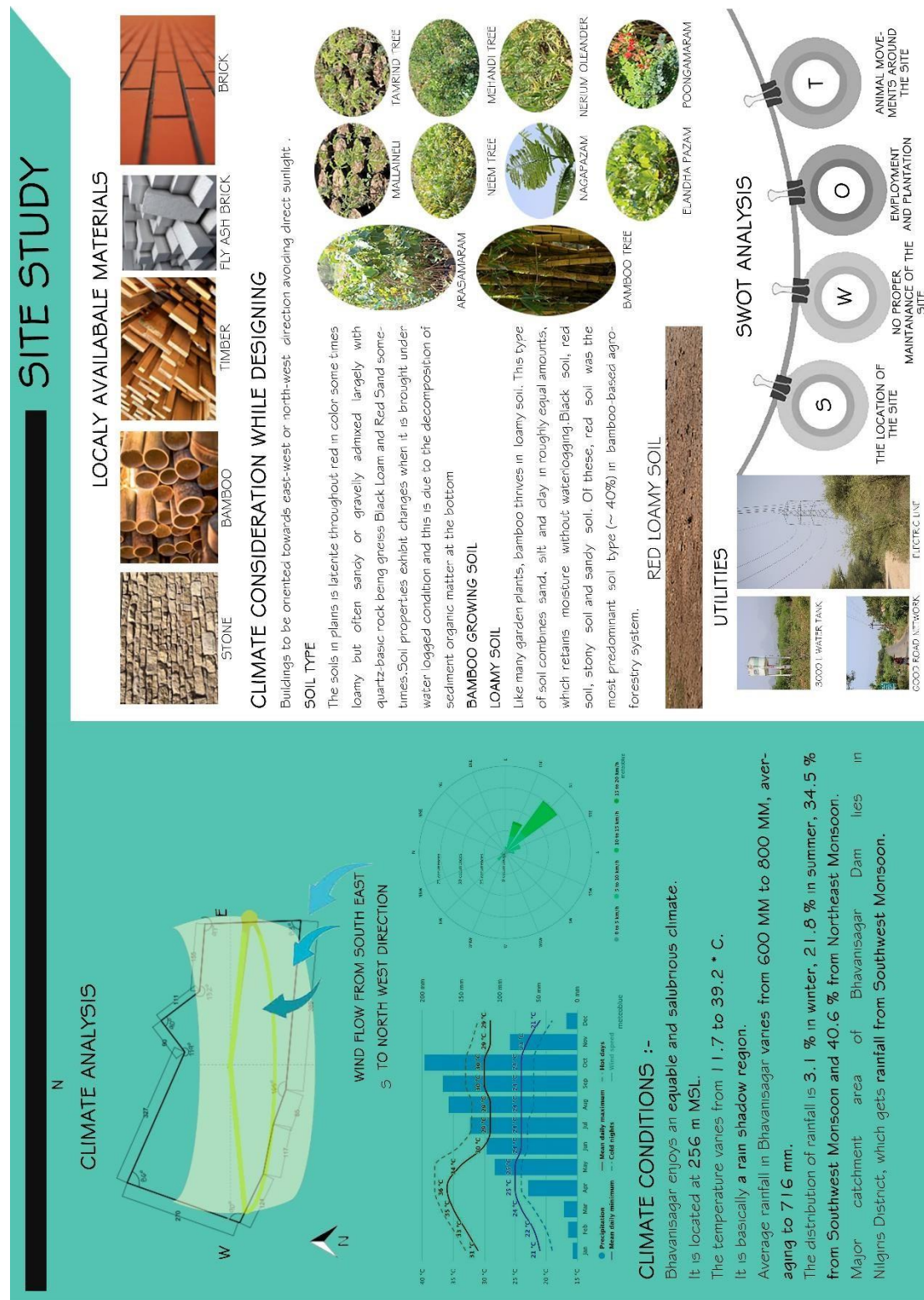


Fig3.7

CHAPTER-4**DESIGN INTENT****4.1 DESIGN PROGRAM**

The forest institute and academy in recent times have taken more steps in conserving and preserving the forest and wildlife. The institution fundamental aspect would be training the professionals and to serve as a centre of cultural resources of forest and wildlife for the outside campus community. This centre creates a self-financed campus by including animal safaris and trails that will fund the institute and maintenance of the animals. It will create a better living space and understanding the importance of flora and fauna. Research on bamboo products also helps outside community people to engage more on employment works.

4.2 LEARNING CENTRE

- The institution offers training program, academic courses and advisory in wildlife and management.
- People from all over the state are recruited in certain numbers for training (IFS).
- Well trained forest officers are recruited for teaching and proper care takers for animal husbandry.
- The primary importance of the Academy is to impart knowledge and skills to the professional foresters and help them to develop competence for managing the country forest and wildlife resources on a sustainable basis.
- Training is provided at different levels of seniority in the Indian Forest Service.
- The institute also focuses on forestry research that helps more in connecting to the people



Fig4.1

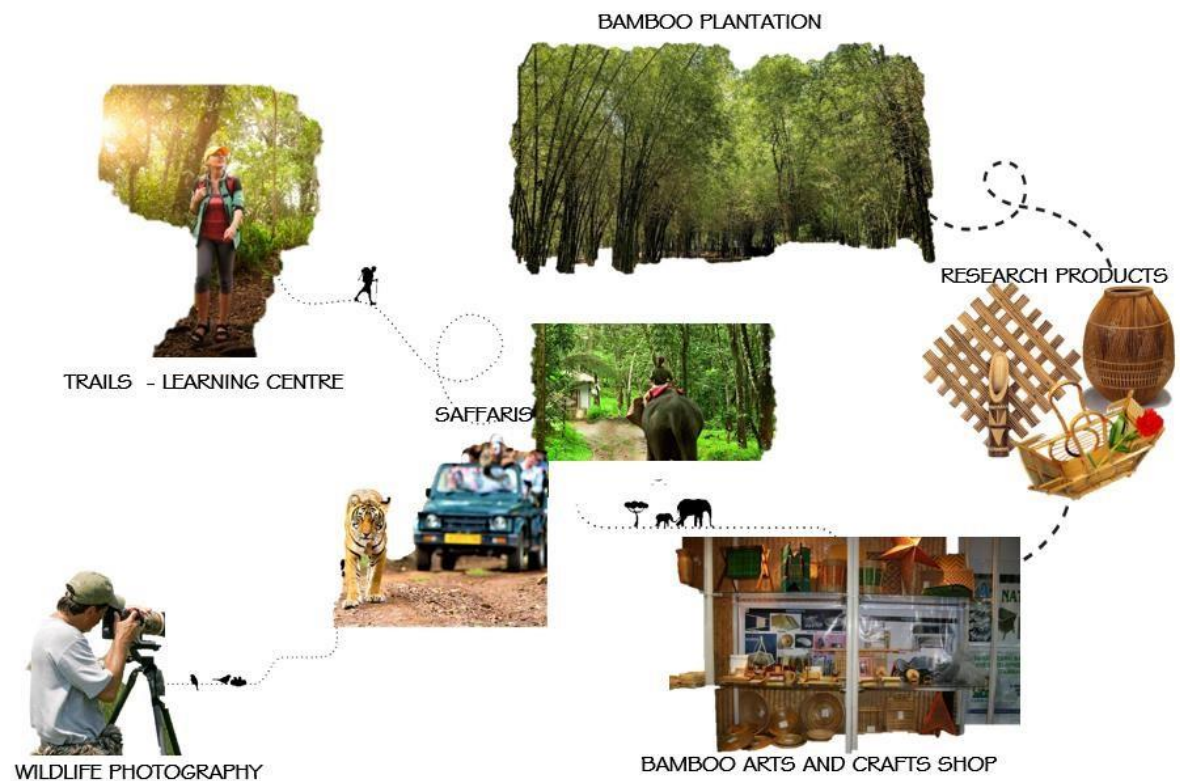


Fig4.2

4.3 STAFF AND AREA REQUIREMENTS

4.3.1 Forest training academy

- 18 months course and 6 months practical training in the forest.
- Training Centre will help make forest officials and new recruits more aware about how to conserve the forest's flora and fauna and increase the bamboo plantations.

4.3.2 Bamboo research institute

- Is to create self-employment opportunities to local bamboo dependent communities.
- Promotion of local talent in the field of Bamboo.
- Develop high yield bamboo species through research.
- Silviculture
- Soil science

4.4 USER GROUP

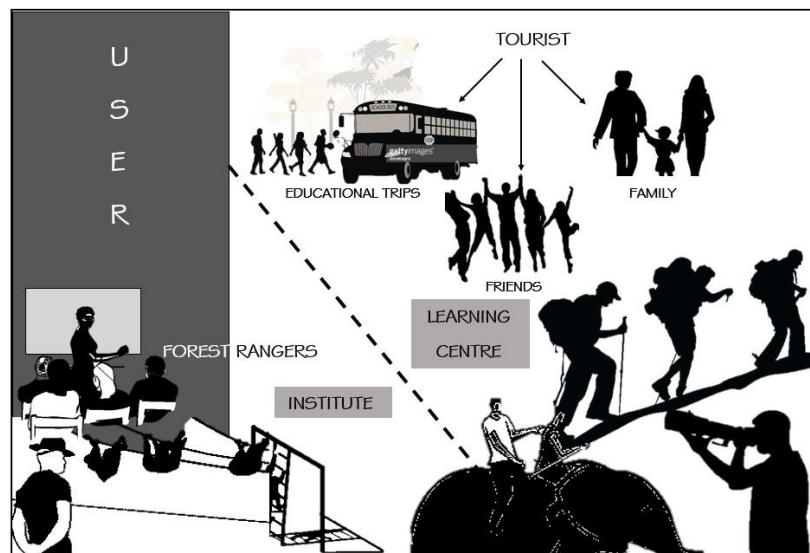


Fig4.3

4.5 AREA STATEMENT

FUNCTION	NOS	AREA(sqm)	
INSTITUTION - ADMIN			
INFORMATION DESK	1	15	15
DIRECTOR'S ROOM	1	60	60
ASSISTANT ROOM	1	15	15
ADMINISTRATION ROOM	1	60	60
STORE ROOM	1	60	60
BOARD ROOM	1	60	60
FOREST OFFICER ROOM	1	60	60
WILDLIFE OFFICE	1	60	60
MAINTANANCE ROOM	1	20	20
COORDINATOR ROOM	1	20	20
ENGINEER ROOM	1	30	30
VICE PRINCIPAL ROOM	1	60	60
OFFICE ROOM	1	60	60
REGISTRAR OFFICE	1	60	60
VISITORS ROOM	1	30	30
TOILET	2	20	40
ACADEMY BLOCK			
STAFF ROOM	1	50	50
CLASSROOM	4	70	280
COMPUTER LAB	1	80	80
SEMINAR HALL	1	100	100
RANGER ROOMS	5	25	125
TOILET	2	15	30
STORE	1	25	25
DINING	1	100	100
BOARD ROOM	1	50	50
KITCHEN	1	30	300
ENGINEERING LAB	1	80	80
INSTRUMENT ROOM	1	100	100
WORKSHOP AREA	1	80	80
DISPLAY AREA	1	80	80
RESEARCH BLOCK			
LOBBY	1	100	100
RECEPTION	1	15	15
INFO DESK	1	15	15
WORKSHOP AREA	1	150	150
BIO INFORMATIC ROOM	1	100	100
SEED BANK	1	50	50
SCIENTIST ROOM	5	20	100
LAB ROOM	1	45	45
TOILET	5	15	75
OFFICE ROOM	3	12	36
SOIL SCIENCE ROOM	1	12	12
CENTRAL LAB	1	50	50
STORAGE	3	20	60
SERVICE	3	8	24
PLANTATION TECHNOLOGY	1	40	40
NURSERY TECHNOLOGY	1	25	25
MENSURATION LAB	1	25	25
HOD ROOM	1	20	20
GENETICS LAB	1	50	50
COMPUTER LAB	1	12	12
KITCHEN	1	35	35
DINING	1	145	145
SEMINAR HALL	1	100	100
CONFERENCE HALL	1	150	150

RESIDENTIAL BLOCK			
QUARTERS - I	5		180 900
QUARTERS - I I	12		136 1620
QUARTERS - I I I	9		50 450
DORMITERY	1		2100 2100
ROOMS	16		16 256
			5326
GUEST HOUSE			
ROOMS	4	80	320
KITCHEN	1	20	20
STORAGE	1	20	20
DINING	1	96	96
LOBBY	1	36	36
RECEPTION	1	15	15
TRAVELLER'S LEARNING HUB			
TICKET COUNTER	2		16 30
CLOAK'S ROOM	1		30 30
INFORMATION CENTRE	1		16 16
OFFICE	1		30 30
STORAGE	1		100 100
CURATOR OFFICE	1		50 50
ENTRY CHECK	1		25 25
BAMBOO GARDEN# NURSERY	1		300 300
TRIBAL MUSEUM	1		1000 1000
NATURE ARTS AND CRAFTS	1		100 100
FEEDING POINT	1		60 60
FOREST PLANTATION MEDICINAL	1		100 100
SHOPS	5		30 150
RESTAURENT	1		150 150
SERVICES	1		20 20
MANGER ROOM	1		30 30
SECURITY	1		9 9
TOILETS	2		15 30
KITCHEN	1		60 60
TOILETS	2		15 30
RECREATIONAL SPACE(PARKS)	1		500 500
AUDITORIUM	1		500 500
OPEN AR THEATRE	1		1000 1000
LIBRARY	1		500 500
SAFARI PARKING			1000
VAN	3		
JEEP	5		
			10706

4.6 CONCEPT

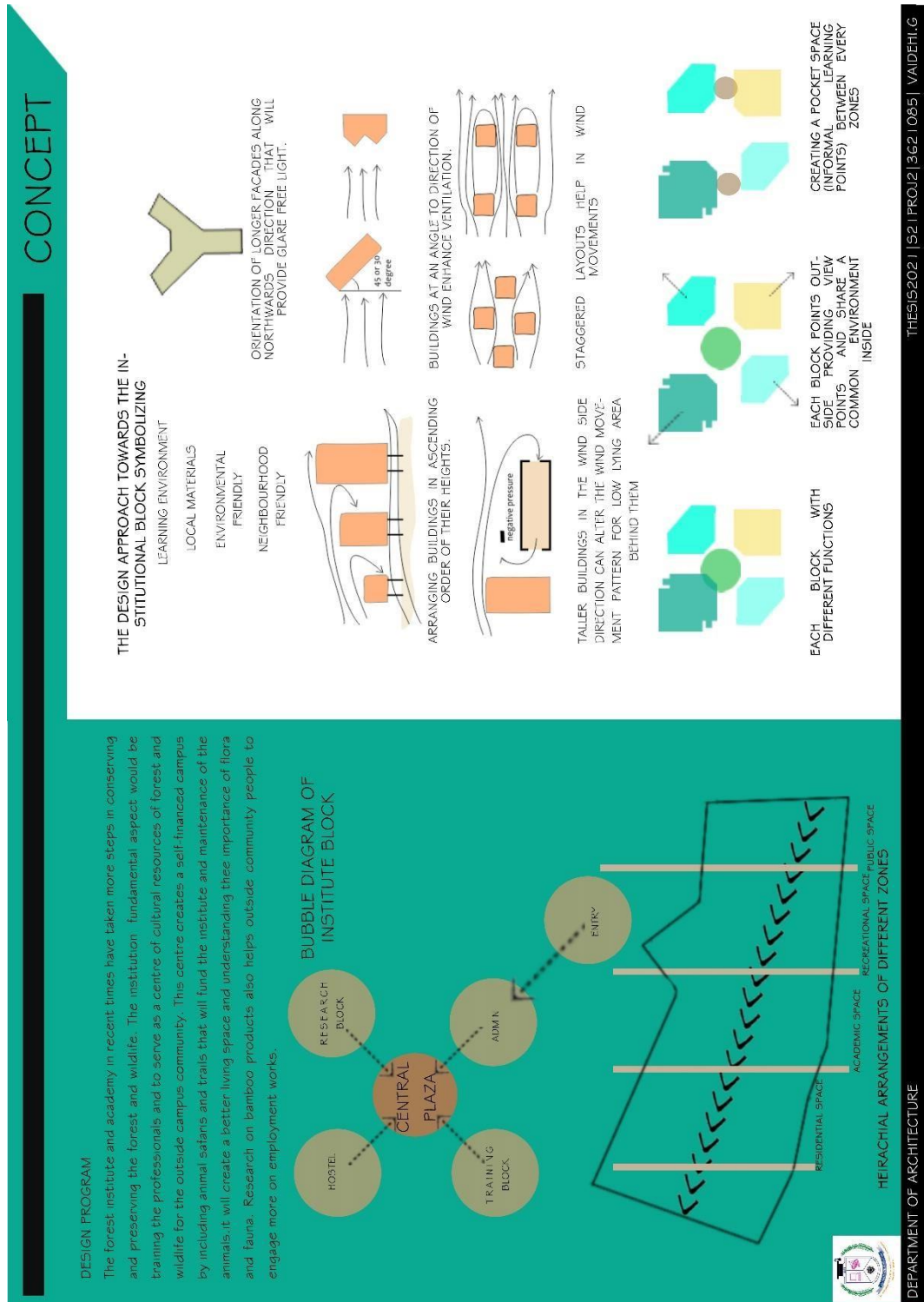


Fig4.4

CHAPTER- 5

SHEET PRESENTATIONS

MASTER PLAN



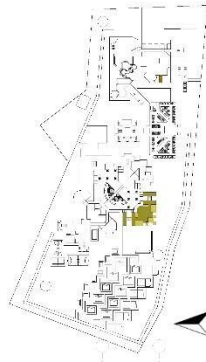
Fig5.1



Fig5.2



TRAINING INSTITUTE BLOCK



The training institute managed by the central government of India for 18 months course and 6 months practical training in the forest.

Training Centre will help make forest officials and new recruits more aware about how to conserve the forest's flora and fauna.

The training institute constitutes of workshops, labs and classrooms with a level up having a central courtyard.

The opening and construction were based on the idea of keeping the students connected to the outside arena providing enough amount of sunlight.



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

SCALE - 1:500 | THESIS 2021 | S2 | PROJ 2 | 362 | 085 | VADEHI.G

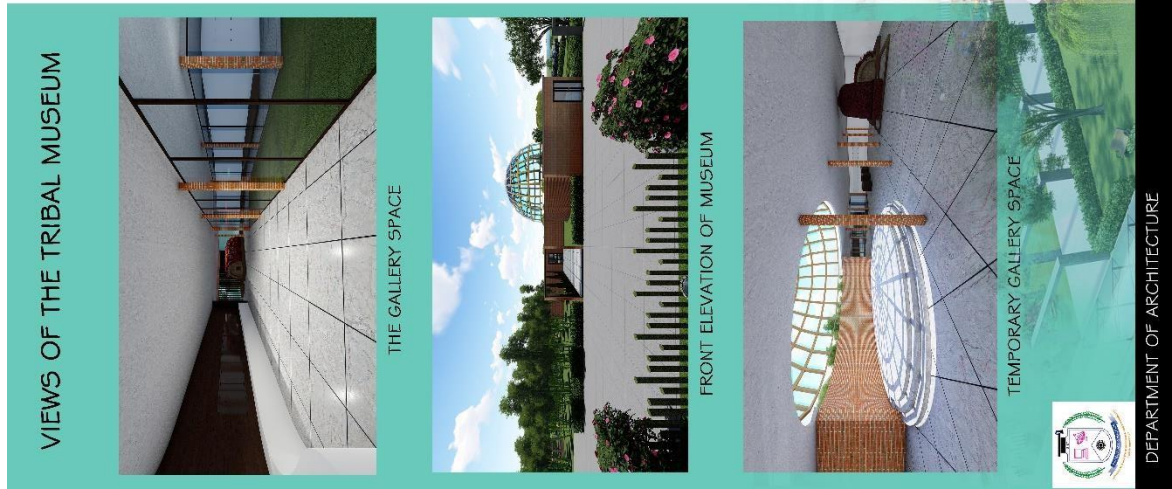
Fig5.3



HOSTEL BLOCK



Fig5.4



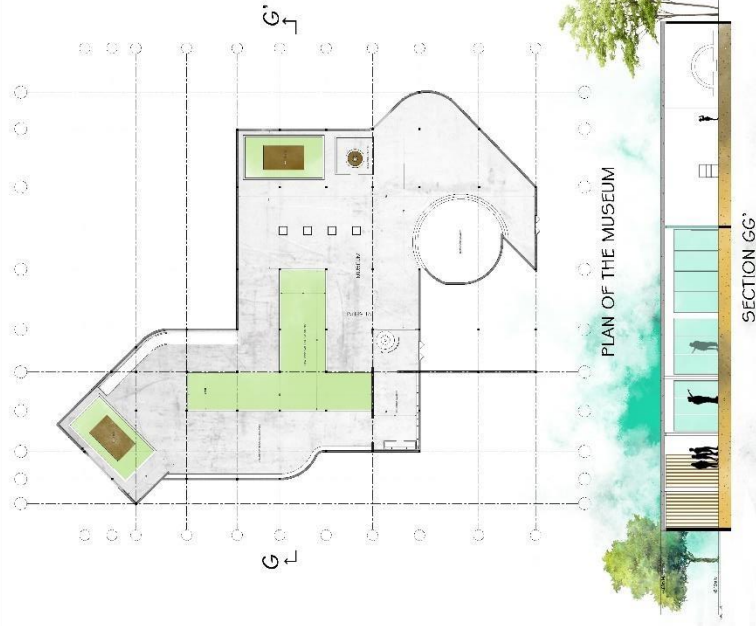
TRIBAL MUSEUM



The museum have models of people, articles, handicrafts and other elements representing the lifestyle of tribals of Nilgiris and in around.

The museum will feature model houses of toda tribes, ponds, tribal musical instruments, dresses, antiques, stone and wooden products, atrium, tribal food court, medicinal plants garden in front of each tribal model houses.

It is designed in such way with live sculptures to be placed and also a small museum with handful of knowledge of one popular tribe in south india.



SECTION GG'



SCALE - 1:300 | THESIS2021 | S21 PROJ2 | 3621 085 | VAIDEHI.G

Fig5.5

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6.1 CONCLUSION

This project has been designed for learning about forest in order to drive the society into the forest, and creating awareness to the present world which they are depleting. I designed the institute considering all the information I gained in this research. my design takes care of climatic elements, wildlife, flora and fauna which are of utmost importance as the site .I have designed my project in such a way that it ensures possibilities of expansion without affecting the environment in anyways.Overall I hope my design helps to emerge as the centre for excellence and innovation that will help to conserve learn and protect forest and its surroundings. With the involvement of tourist inside the place makes them more attracted towards the awareness in forestry conserving and guidance

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