

SILK SOCIETY

THESIS

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

by

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

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Accredited with Grade “A” by NAAC

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CHENNAI – 600 119**



JUNE 2021

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

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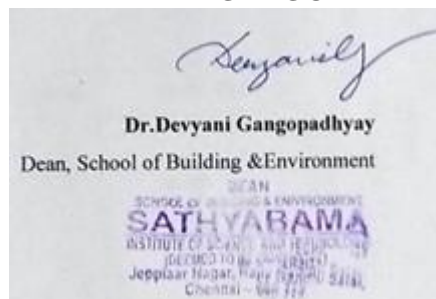
This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **BALUSU. MEGHANA SRI (3621093)** who carried out the project entitled "**SILK SOCIETY**" under our supervision from January 2021 to June 2021.

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Submitted for Viva voce Examination held on _____

Internal Examiner

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DECLARATION

I **BALUSU. MEGHANA SRI** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**SILK SOCIETY**” done by me under the guidance of **Ar. Shankar** (Internal Guide), **Ar. Ram Kumar** (Internal review member) and External at Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Architecture Degree.

DATE:

PLACE: Chennai SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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.

SILK SOCIETY

ABSTRACT

Weaving is an ancient traditional method used for textile production. This thesis proposes an integrated handloom weaving community to the weaver group of Pochampally village, Telangana, India. The handloom industry, which is in desperate need of revitalization, is expected to benefit from this initiative and to support the weavers' community by drawing inspiration from the past and putting it into practice in the future, thereby increasing potential. This Handloom center is itself an interactive platform with accommodation for weavers as well guests and with many other facilities. The main objective of this project is to promote traditional textiles and their products by Handloom weaving techniques. It is an attempt to preserve the rich heritage of the weaving traditions from extinction.

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INTRODUCTION

Weaving is a cross-cultural phenomenon, used as both a functional process and an art form. Each civilization and culture developed its unique design, material, and colour palette informed by geography, material, and climate. Weaving is one of the few techniques that encompass three modes of production – hand-made, mechanical, and digital.

Silk weavers:

Since ancient times, the weaving industry has been an important part of Indian culture, and art has been diverse across the country. The art is generally passed down and preserved from generation to generation.

In several parts of India, art has been exploited. As a result of industrialization art's zeal has been taken away. Some art forms of weaving are being practiced from extinction. The art of weaving in Pochampally is one of the unique textile materials known for its unique and different patterns and weaving techniques.

Silk clothing, which was once a royal commodity, has evolved into a luxury item that many people can afford today, while it was once only worn by royalty. This art form was the primary source of income for the actual weavers. Many other sects of society were enticed by the richness and ethnicity of this art to start producing and selling silk clothes as well but in different cities. As a result, it became well-known throughout the country.

Serial Number	Silk-producing States	Quantity (Metric Tonnes)	
		2000-01	2001-02
1	Karnataka	4,100	3,491
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,091	1,910
3	Tamil Nadu	355	262
4	West Bengal	526	563
5	Jammu and Kashmir	49	39
6	Other States	95	74
	Total	7,416	6,329

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.

Handloom Industry of India:

- With over 4.3 million people directly involved in the development, the handloom industry is the second-largest employment provider for the country's population of 2 lakh people after agriculture.
- Handloom products are recognised for their distinct design and finesse; handloom is unrivalled in its flexibility and versatility, allowing for creativity and promoting new ideas.

Handloom weavers need and deserve a center where they can put their skills and heritage to good use, as well as receive additional training that will allow them to seek new opportunities in the future.

It has a wide range of agroclimatic and geographic conditions, and each area is renowned for producing a distinct product. In this sector, training people is difficult.

Handloom products from India are well-known throughout the world. This industry is spread throughout the globe, with commercial handlooms operating in states such as Andhra Pradesh. Over 13 million weavers are employed directly or indirectly in Bihar, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.

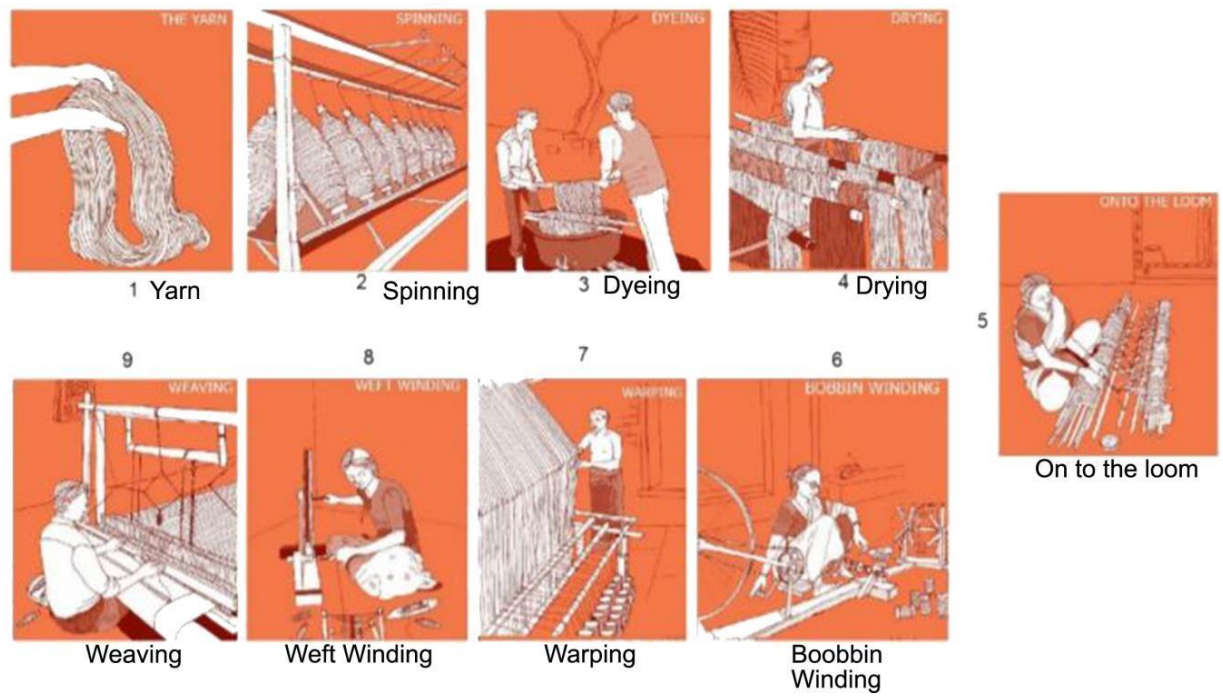


Fig: 1.1 The entire process of silk weaving in info-graphics



Fig: 1.2 Silkworm to fiber

(Source: Dobariya, M. R. (2019). *Creating a Weaving Urbanism for the Weavers Who Weave for Livelihood* - Doctoral dissertation)

AIM

The main aim is to create an integrated space under a single roof for the weaver's community in Pochampally village, Telangana, India to generate economic opportunities while also promoting the local weaving tradition.

OBJECTIVE

- To identify the current issues.
- To create a solution for identified issues by designing a space that uplifts the industry.
- To provide training in traditional weaving with modern techniques.
- To provide a platform for opportunity development for weavers as well as youth.
- To provide an integrated community that is self-sustainable.

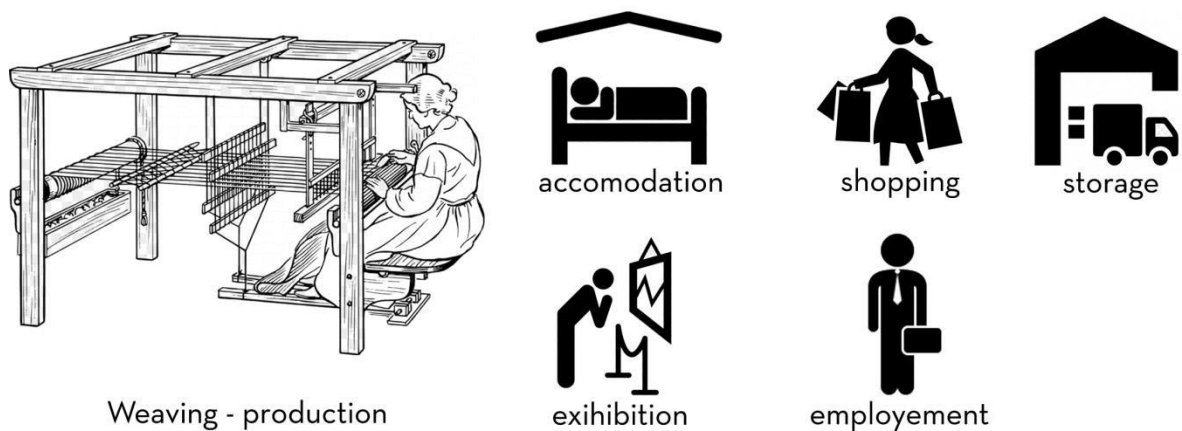


Fig: 1.3

ABOUT POCHAMPALLY

Weaving Industry of Pochampally

- A saree made in Bhodan Pochampally, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district, Telangana State, India, is known as a Pochampally sari or Pochampalli ikat.
- Air India, the official airline of the Indian government, requires its cabin crew to wear specially made Pochampally silk sarees.
- The intricate geometric patterns can be seen on sarees and other dress fabrics.
- They have traditional geometric patterns in the Ikat style of dyeing.

WEAVE

- Pochampally Ikat textiles are distinguished by the transfer of intricate pattern and coloration onto warp and weft threads before weaving them together, a process known as double ikat.
- Cotton, silk, and sico – a silk-cotton blend – make up the fabric.
- The colours themselves are increasingly coming from natural sources and their blends.

INDUSTRY

- Pochampally, a village cluster of 80, has traditional looms with centuries-old patterns and designs.
- Today, more than 10,000 weaving families live in 100 villages in this Silk City, which is more of a cottage industry.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

- Pochampally saree received Intellectual Property Rights Protection or Geographical Indication (GI) status in 2005.
- Pochampally Ikat be the registered property of Pochampally Handloom Weavers

Cooperative Society Ltd and the Pochampally Handloom Tie and Dye Silk Sarees Manufacturers Association.



Fig: 1.4



Fig: 1.5



Fig: 1.6

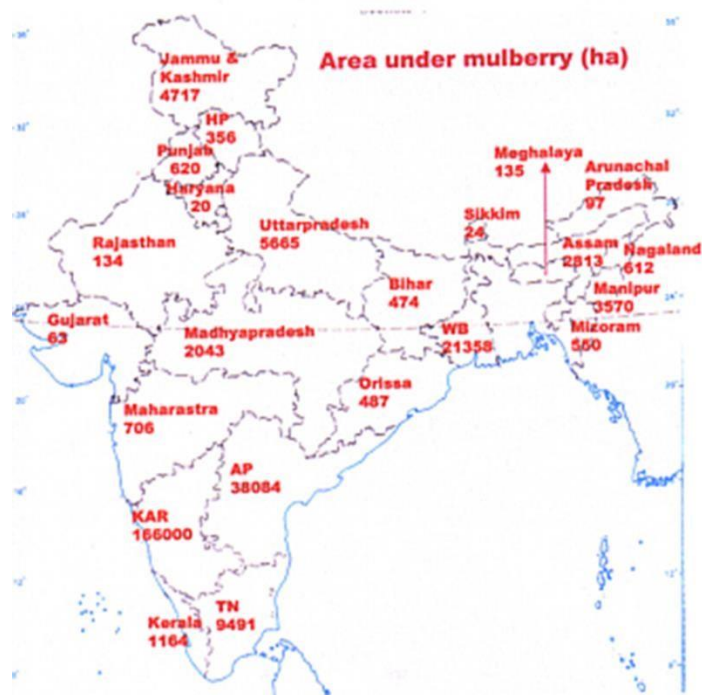


Fig: 1.7

INDIAS IMPORTANT SILK CENTRES

State	Silk Centers
Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram, Pochampalli, Venkatagiri, Narainpet
Assam	Sualkuchi
Bihar	Bhagalpur
Gujarat	Surat, Cambay
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
Karnataka	Bangalore, Anekal, Ilkal, Molakalmuru, Melkote, Kollegal
Chattisgarh	Champa, Chanderi, Raigarh
Maharashtra	Paithan
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram, Arni, Salem, Kumbhakonam, Tanjavur
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
West Bengal	Bishnupur, Murshidabad, Birbhum

Fig: 1.8

LITERATURE STUDIES

POCHAMPALLY HANDLOOM PARK

Program: Handloom Park

Architects: IL & FS Cluster Development Initiative

Site area: 23 Acres, Built-up: 75,000 sq.m

Completion: 2006

Climate: Hot and Dry

Material: Brick, Steel & Concrete

Location: HUDA Complex, Saroornagar, Telangana



Fig: 2.1

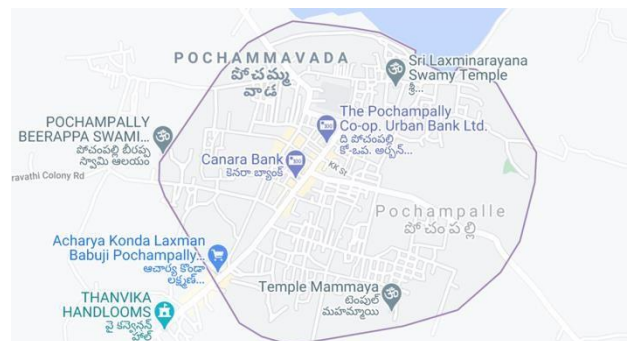


Fig: 2.2

(source:)

CONTEXT

- The famous Pochampally saree has won Intellectual Property Rights protection or Geographical Indication Certification in 2005.
- It is a weaving cluster that uses Tie and dye technique.
- Pochampally in Telangana is well known for its Ikat pattern.
- The ministry of Textiles bought in the scheme of integrated textile parks in 2006 and pochampally handloom park.

- It is the first time that a traditional Indian craft has been granted geographical branding.
- In the Geographical Indications (GI) category, the design was granted protection.

PLANNING

- Set of squares blocks placed adjacent to each other with interlocking courtyards.
- Each block was divided into 4 quadrants with one central courtyard serving as interlocking courtyard space.



Fig: 2.3



Fig: 2.4



Fig: 2.5



Fig: 2.6

ACCESSIBILITY

- 60km from Hyderabad on NH9.
- Very good road and rail connectivity.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- 2000+ handlooms - Dedicated training center.
- Exclusive design lab with R&D.
- Physical and social infrastructure to facilitate high-value and volume products.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

- Sustain & Strengthen traditional art & skills
- Direct employment to over 5000 artisan families.
- Prevents migration of rural people to urban areas for employment and work. -
Upgrades to loom technology to reduce noise emissions, drudgery, and increase efficiency.

IL & FS INSTITUTE OF SKILLS

- The institute is programmed under the pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas yojana to train the people in vocational courses.
- This is a part of the park and most of the students are employed in the handloom weaving process.
- It involves many activities like handloom weaving, yarn dyeing, stitchings, etc.,



Fig: 2.7



Fig: 2.8

INFERENCE

- It is a good example of a weavers park that is associated with various workspaces interconnected with each other through courtyards and interlocking courtyards.

- The workspaces are designed in a way that they are naturally ventilated.

HANDLOOM SCHOOL

Program: Innovative Initiative launched by Women

Architects: Sjk Architects

Site area: 34,000 sq.ft

Completion: 2015

Climate: Subtropical

Location: Maheshwar, Madhya Pradesh



Fig: 2.9

(source: SJK Architects)

ABOUT

- The Handloom School is an initiative by women launched in the year 2015 to help revive the handloom industry of the town and the program concentrates particularly on youth between the age group of 18 & 25.
- Provides the students with training in weaving and Pre-weaving activities and are encouraged to create their designs.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- a) Classroom
 - b) Dormitory
 - c) Handloom unit
 - d) Lawn for students to relax and play games.
- b)

PLANNING

- The architectural language was inspired by the local traditions of building. - The building was carefully designed based on the amount of light necessary for the studio and the ambiance it creates for the users.

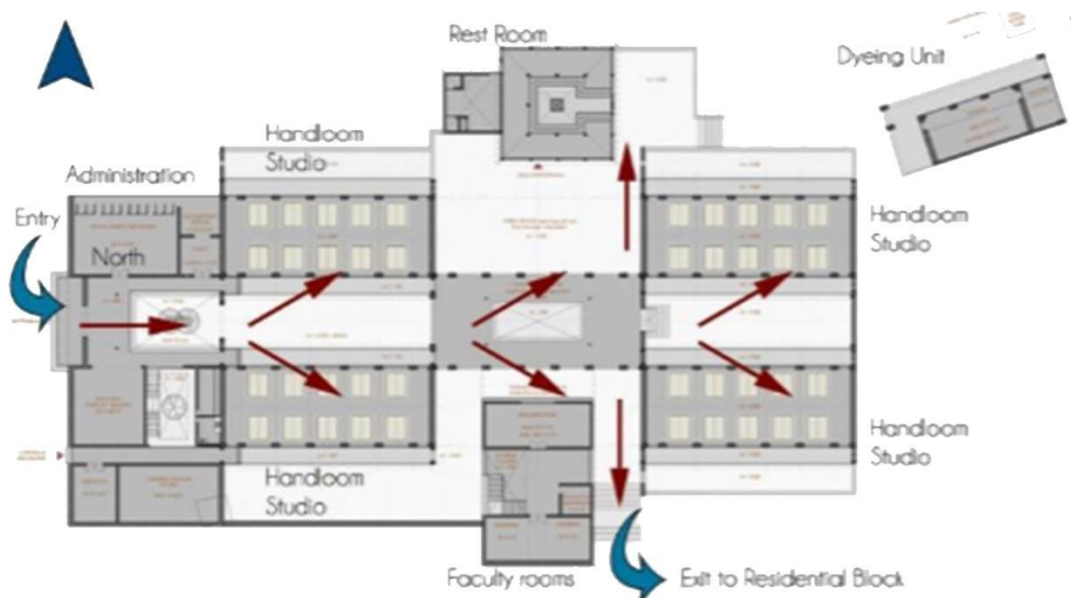
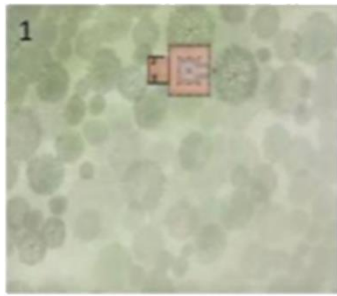
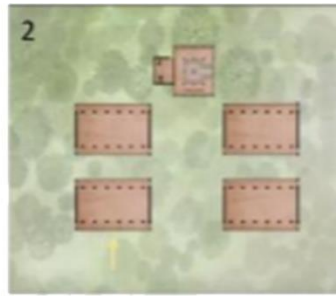


Fig: 2.12 Plan of Academic building

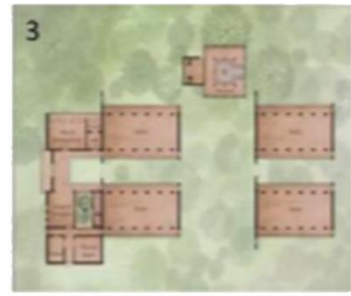
(source: SJK Architects)



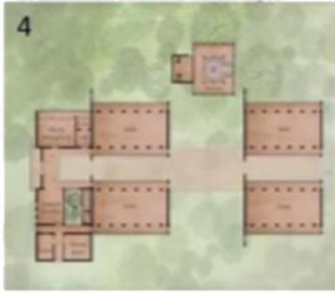
Existing structure



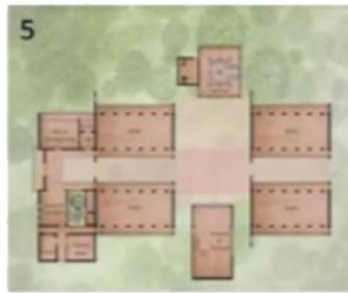
Loom studios with North South Orientation to avoid harsh light



Addition of Administrative Block



Creating a central street



Relaxed space



Flow of movement through streets and courtyard create a sense of community

Fig: 2.13 Design Development



Fig: 2.14



Fig: 2.15

(source: SJK Architects)

INFERENCE

- It is a good example of how space can be designed in a small area by imitating the local clusters so that the weavers feel at home in the studios and the organization of spaces according to activity is interesting.

GANGA MAKI STUDIO

Program: Integrated weaving Studio

Architects: Studio Mumbai

Built-up Area: 1400 sq.m

Duration: 4 years

Climate: Temperate

Location: Uttarakhand



Fig: 2.16

(source: The Architectural Review)

ABOUT

- The Ganga Maki Textile Studio in Uttarakhand is a collaborative project undertaken by Maki Textile Studio from Japan and commissioned to one of India's leading Architecture firms, Studio Mumbai.
- The complex is completely hand-built by only locally available materials.



Courtyard

2.17



Designer Studio Courtyard

Fig:

Fig: 2.18



Raised Platform for women who Knit threads

Fig: 2.19

(source: The Merit list)

SPACES

- a) Designer Studio
- b) Canteen and Dyehouse
- c) Gallery
- d) Residence
- e) Guesthouse



Designer's Studio, to create diffused light and semi transparent bamboo roof.

Fig: 2.20



Semi transparent roof, bamboo framework and polycarbonate sheet laid on top.

Fig: 2.21



Area for other weavers which is detached from designer studio but accessible.

Fig: 2.22



Weaving space

Fig: 2.23

(source: The Merit list)



Model

Fig: 2.24



Section showing contours

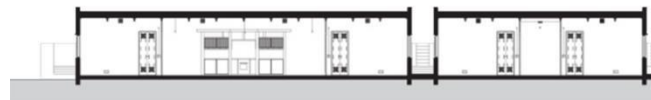
Fig: 2.25

(source: *The Merit list*)

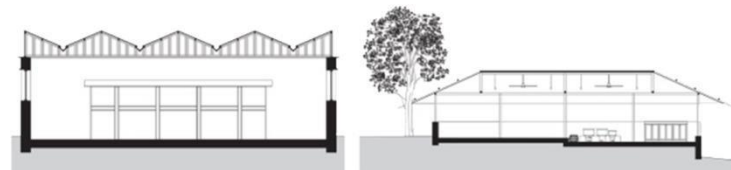
PLANNING



Guest House sections



Dyeing workshops



Gallery/ workshop and studio sections



Fig: 2.26

(source: *The Architectural Review*)

INFERENCE

- It sets a good example for an integrated weaving environment by giving equal importance to designers and weavers by providing the same space for both.
- Innovative roofing techniques are used.
- All the spaces are effectively planned considering the climatic conditions.
- Used locally available materials.

SYNERGY TEXTILES

Program: Home textile factory

Architects: Sjk Architects

Site area: 2 acres, Built-up: 3000 sq.m

Completion: 2004

Location: Karur, Tamilnadu



Fig: 2.27



Fig: 2.28

(source: SJK Architects)

ABOUT

- The comfortable environment for factory workers.
- Local material usage and linked spaces with courtyards.

PLANNING

- The planning is different such that the working spaces are hidden from the main entrance so that they can experience a clear view of green spaces as well pantry area and the courtyards maintain the ambient temperature in the spaces.

SECTION

- Roof was built using hollow blocks which were fit within a precast grid of RCC ribs.
- To complete the roof thin cement screened with a china mosaic finish was done making it economical, lightweight, and same way reducing the heat

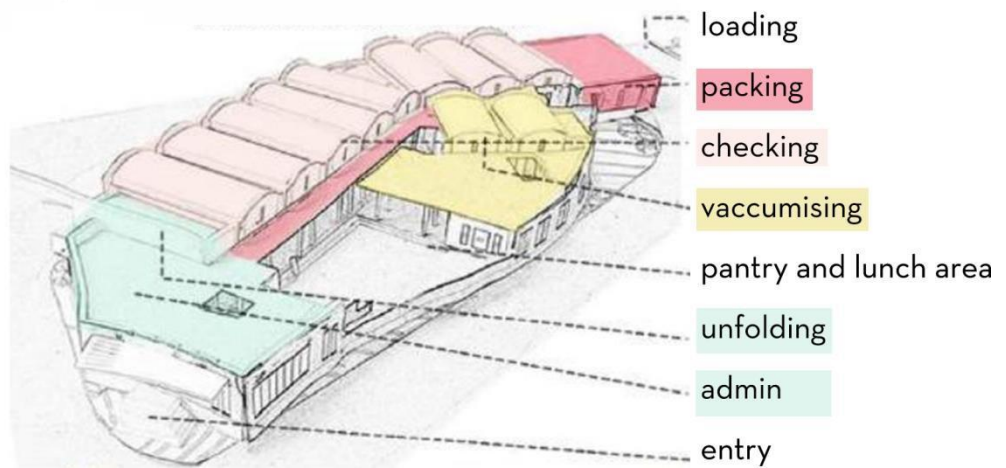
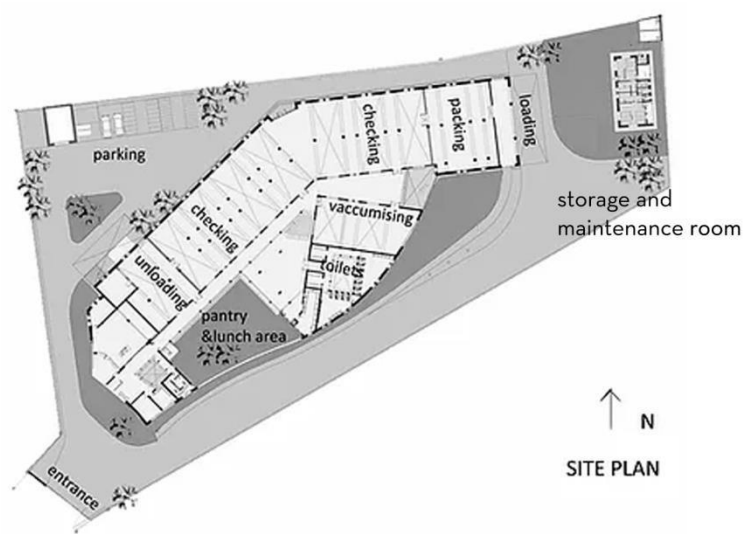


Fig: 2.29, Fig: 2.30

(source: SJK Architects)

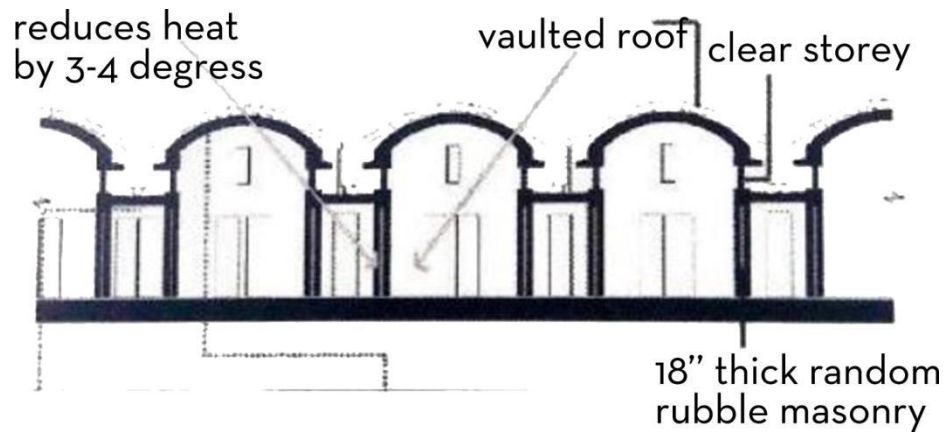
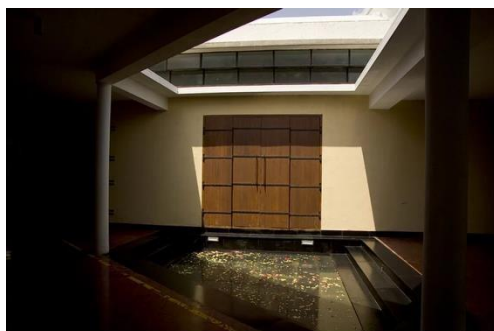


Fig: 2.31 SECTION



courtyard design in workshop area

Fig: 2.32



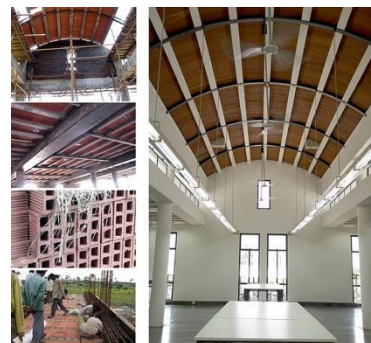
courtyard design in factory area

Fig: 2.33



Factory interior

Fig: 2.34



Terracotta vault

Fig: 2.35

(source: SJK Architects)

INFERENCE

- It sets a good example of vernacular style industrial design creating beautiful workspaces for the people.
- Materials used were sustainable and easily available.

TEX VALLEY

Program: Integrated textile shopping mall

Architects: CS Architects

Site area: 18 acres, Built up: 1,48,644 sq.m

Location: NH-47, cochn banglore highway, Gagapuram, chittode, erode, Tamilnadu

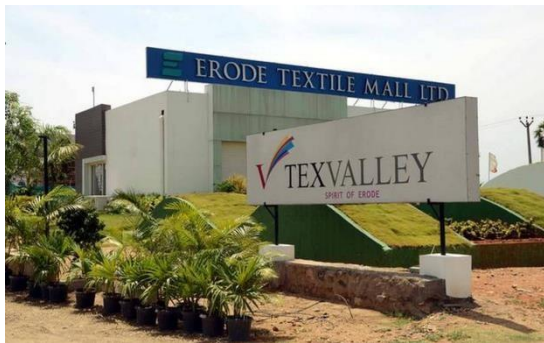


Fig: 2.36



Fig: 2.37

(Source: creativegroup.co.in)

ABOUT

- The mall was proposed by the union ministry of textiles (India) under a comprehensive cluster Development scheme.
- The aim was to create an integrated wholesale textile trading center that would help Erode's wholesale business.

SPACES DAILY MARKET

- Also called the Main hall
- 225shops
- Retail and owner

WEEKLY MARKET

- Adjacent to the main hall

- 150 shops
- Conference, exhibitions, trade fair

CONVENTION CENTER

- International trade and convention center
- Conference, exhibition, trade fair

COMMON FACILITIES

- Transportation from the main station to market food courts, Atm's, Banking and dormitories, parking.



Fig: 2.38



Fig: 2.39



Fig: 2.40



Fig: 2.41

(Source: sawdust.online)



Fig: 2.42



Fig: 2.43

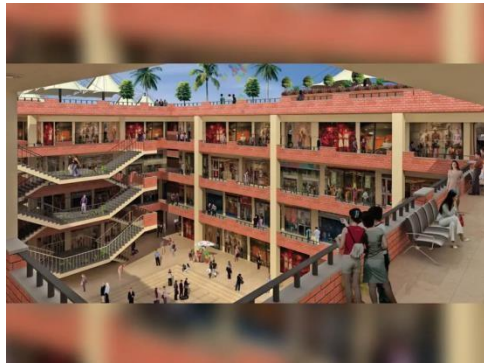


Fig: 2.44



Fig: 2.45

(Source: creativegroup.co.in)



Fig: 2.46

INFERENCE

- It sets a good example for an integrated shopping center for all users. -
- The large convention center accommodates gatherings and fares which promotes the market upliftment.

KHAMIR ARTISANS VILLAGE

Architects: Neelkanth Chaya

Site area: 8093.71 sq.m

Completion: 2007

Climate: Hot and Dry

Material: Brick, Steel & Concrete

Location: Kutch, Gujarat

ABOUT

- Khamir is located in Kukma, Kachchh, on a one-of-a-kind campus.
- The campus, which is 15 kilometers from Bhuj, is a gathering place for artisans, resource groups and organisations, customers, suppliers, and craft lovers from all over the world to share ideas, collaborate, and learn.
- The campus was designed using environmentally friendly, earth-based building methods such as wattle and daub.

ANALYSIS

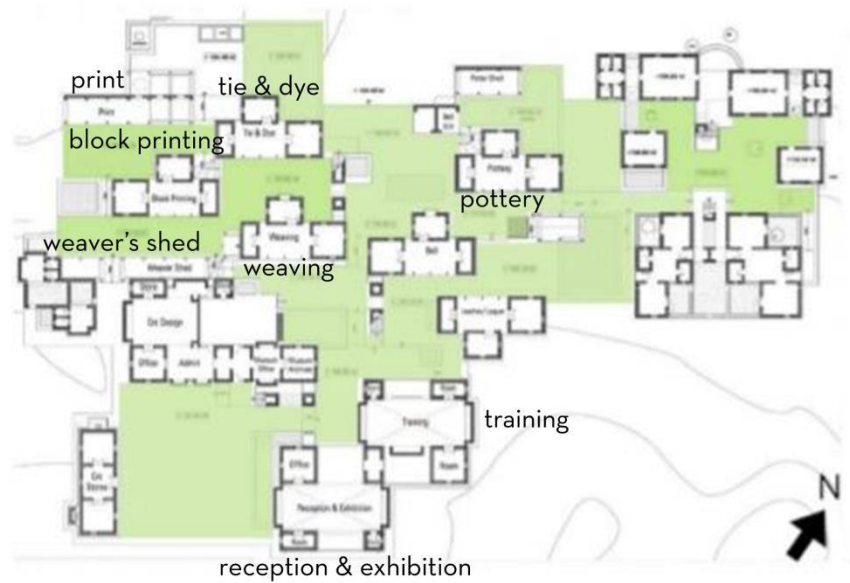


Fig: 2.47

SPACES	NO OF USERS	AREA (in sq mt)	INTENDED USE OF SPACE
Reception and exhibition	130	130	outlet of products made at khamir
Museum Archive	130	100	collection and display of Products
Administration	10	50	Managing the centre
Bell	15	82	Conducting Workshops and attached office and storage
Pottery	30	115	Workshops area and attached office and storage
Block Printing	30	100	Conducting Workshops and attached office and storage
Weaving	40	100	Conducting Workshops and attached office and storage
Training	35	115	Conference and teaching
Leather / Laquer	30	90	Conducting Workshops and attached office and storage
Tie and Dye	25	72	Conducting Workshops and attached office and storage
Guest House	20	156	Accomodation facility for guests
Cafe	12	36	
Store	—	100	Storage of finished products for selling
Toilets	—	100	
Total Area		1508	

AREA STATEMENT

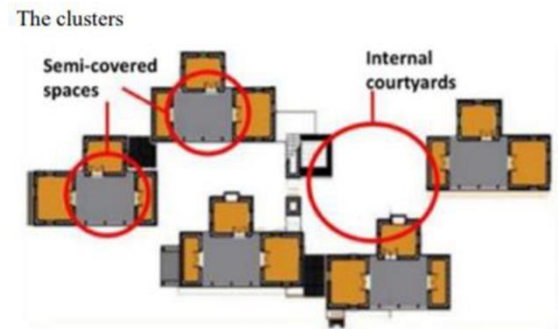
Fig: 2.48

(Source: Building study report, vinaykaushal)



Workshop area

Fig: 2.49



Courtyard placement

Fig: 2.50

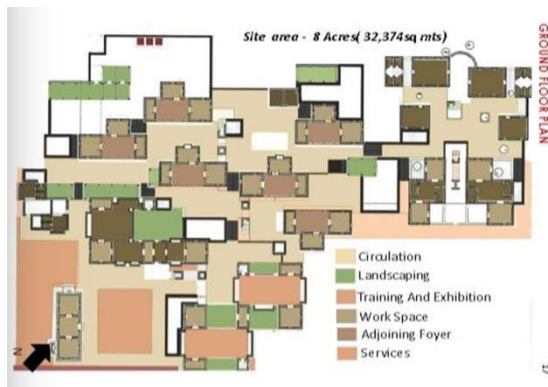


Fig: 2.51

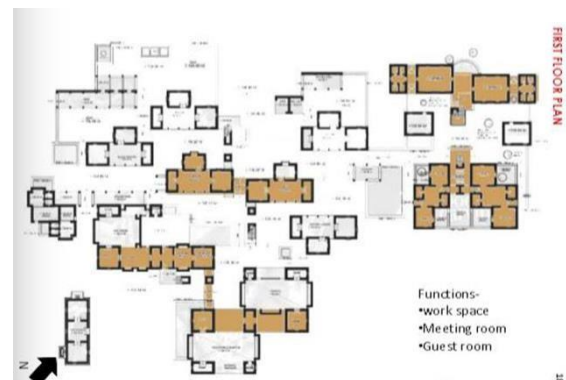
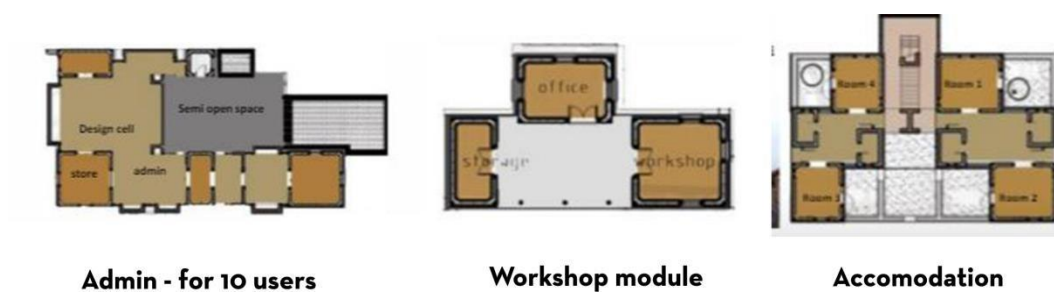


Fig: 2.52



Admin - for 10 users

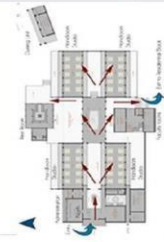
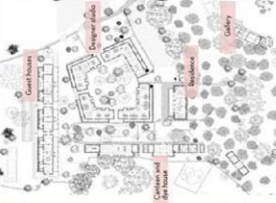
Workshop module

Accommodation

Fig: 2.53

(Source: Building study report, vinaykaushal)

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

	POCHAMPALLY HANDLOOM PARK	HANDLOOM SCHOOL	GANGA MAKI STUDIO	SYNERGY TEXTILES	TEX VALLEY	KHAMIR ARTISANS VILLAGE
TYPE	Cluster Development	Innovative Initiative by Women	Integrated Weaving Studio	Home Textile Factory	Wholesale textile market	Integrated village
LOCATION	Pochampally, Telangana	Mareshwar, Madhya Pradesh	Uttarakand	Karur, Tamilnadu	Erode, Tamilnadu	Kutch, Gujarat
ARCHITECT	IL & FS Infrastructure	SJK Architects	Studio Mumbai	SJK Architects	CS Architects	Neelkanti Chaya
PLANNING						
AREA	Blocks interconnected with courtyards each Site area: 23 acres builtup area: 75,000 sq.m	Central spine connecting spaces 3,4000 sq.ft. 3158,703.4 sq.m	Separate but visual connection 1,400 sq.m	Linear planning 2 acres 3000 sq.m	Cluster planning 18 acres 1,47,644 sq.m	
MATERIALS	Brick, Steel, Concrete and Jaali work	Locally available burnt bricks	Locally made bricks, lime, stone, Bamboo, polycarbonate sheet	Brick, Steel, Concrete, RCC blocks, Glass, ACP panels, Steel Truss	Brick, Steel, Concrete, RCC blocks, Glass, ACP panels	Wattle and daub, rammed earth, ferrocement technologies and earth blocks.
WHY?	To understand the function and climate responsive design with interlinked spaces using courtyards	To understand the linear planning and the spaces in a very small area.	To understand how the spaces are connected even though they are separate blocks and to designer and weaving spaces are connected	To understand how an industry functions and the arrangement of spaces and to learn how climate responsive techniques are incorporated to design.	To understand how a shopping marketworks in a complex.	To understand how an integrated campus works in a village environment with various activities together.

FACTORIES ACT 1948

Safety Officers - one for 1000 or more workers

Canteen - for more than 250 workers

Restrooms and Lunch rooms - for more than 150 workers

Working hours - 48hrs/week, m hrs/day

Welfare Officer - one for 500-2000 workers

Fire Extinguishers - available within 1.5m

First Aid - 1 firstaid box for every 150 workers

an Ambulance for more than 300 workers

Drinking water - 1 water outlet for every 150 workers

4.5 lit f water/day/per worker

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Circulation

- > 100 people - 1.1m to 1.2m
- >300 people - 1.65 to 1.8m
- > upto 500 people - 2.2m to 2.4m

Over Crowding

No room in factory should be over crowded.

factory - 10sqm/ worker

Canteen - 0.9sqm/ person

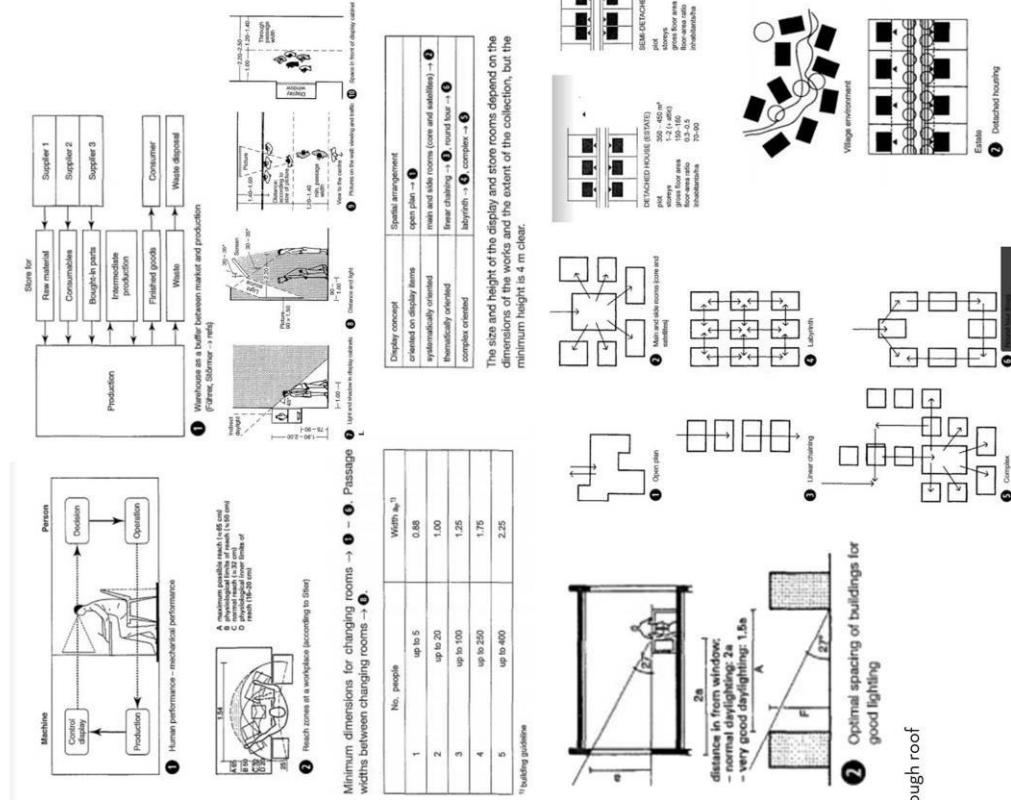
circulation, stairs, lifts etc., - 30% of the total building area

Ventilation

Industrial buildings wider than 30m - ventilation shall be through roof

STANDARDS

STANDARDS



SILK SOCIETY

C-3.7 Stairs

The following criteria shall be adopted for internal individual staircase:

- | a) Minimum Width | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1) 2 storeyed — straight | 0.60 m |
| 2) 2 storeyed — winding | 0.75 m |
| 3) 3 or more storeyed — straight | 0.75 m |
| 4) 3 or more storeyed — | 0.90 m |

4) 3 or more straight

winding	200 mm, <i>Max</i>
b) <i>Riser</i>	225 mm, <i>Min</i>
c) <i>Tread</i>	(see Note)

d) *Head Room* — The minimum

NOTE — This could be reduced to 200 mm as the clear tread between perpend, with possibility of open riser as well as nosing and inclined riser to have an effective tread of 225 mm.

NOTE — This could be reduced to 200 m

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D-3.1 Ramps with Gradients

Where ramps with gradients are necessary or desired, they shall conform to the following requirements (*see* Fig. 10).

D-3.1.1 A ramp when provided should not have a slope greater than 1 in 20 or maximum of 1 in 12 for short distance up to 9 000 mm.

D-3.1.2.2 A ramp shall have handrails on at least one side, and preferably two sides, that are 900 mm high, measured from the surface of the ramp, that are smooth, and that extend 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp. Where major traffic is predominantly children, the handrails should be placed 760 mm high.

NOTES

- 1** Where handrails are specified to be of heights other than 80 cm, it is recommended that two sets of handrail¹ be installed to serve all people. Where major traffic is predominantly children, particularly physically disabled children, extra care should be exercised in the placement of handrails, in accordance with the nature of the facility and the age group or groups being serviced (*see also* D-3).

2 Care should be taken that the extension of the handrails is not in itself a hazard. Extension up to 300 mm may be made on the side of a continuing wall.

D-3.1.3 A ramp shall have a surface that is non-slip surface and if length is 3 500 mm, the minimum width shall be 1 500 mm.

D-3.1.1.3.1 The provision of non-slip surfaces on ramps

Height of building block	Distance to be maintained from periphery to building block	Distance between two blocks
Up to 10 m	3 m	2 m
Above 10 m & up to 12 m	4 m	3 m
Above 12 m & up to 18 m	6 m	6 m
Above 18 m	As per around setbacks required under High Rise Buildings given in Table IV	

10 Required number of WC fittings (according to Workplace Guidelines 37/71, → p. 263 **1**)



Fig. 18 Section Through WC Compartment for the Wheelchair Bound

SILK SOCIETY

ABOUT

Location: Pochampally, Telangana

Site area: 35acres

Climate: Hot and Dry

Area: 28.42 km²

Population: 12,972 (2011)

Weather: 24 °C

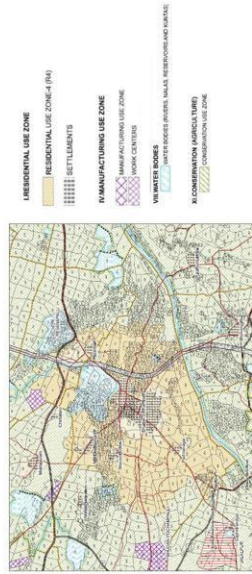
District: Bhuvanagiri

Program: Integrated weavers park/ society



Route: Take National Highway 65 from Hyderabad to Pochampally.
Stay: The Telangana State Road Transport Corporation Ltd. (Telanganatourism.gov.in) tariff for AC double occupancy, Rs950, plus taxes, food additional. Advance bookings accepted.
Top tip: Stop at the Pochampally Handloom Weaver Cooperative Society in the village.

ACCESSIBILITY



- Pochampally sari or Pochampalli ikat is a saree made in Bhoodan Pochampally, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district, Telangana State, India.

- The Indian government's official airplane company, Air India, has its cabin crew wear specially designed Pochampally silk sarees.

- The intricate geometric designs find their way into sarees and dress materials.
- They have traditional geometric patterns in Ikat style of dyeing.



POCHAMPALLY FIELDS



POCHAMPALLY VILLAGE

WEAVE

- Pochampally Ikat uniqueness lies in the transfer of intricate design and colouring onto warp and weft threads first and then weave them together globally known as double ikat textiles.
- The fabric is cotton, silk and sico – a mix of silk and cotton.
- Increasingly, the colours themselves are from natural sources and their blends.

SITE

INDUSTRY

- Pochampally, a cluster of 80 villages, has traditional looms, whose pattern and designs are centuries-old.
- Today this Silk City, which is more of a cottage industry, is home to more than 10,000 weaving families in 100 villages.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

- Pochampally saree received Intellectual Property Rights Protection or Geographical Indication (GI) status in 2005.
- Pochampally Ikat be the registered property of Pochampally Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd and the Pochampally Handloom Tie and Dye Silk Sarees Manufacturers Association.

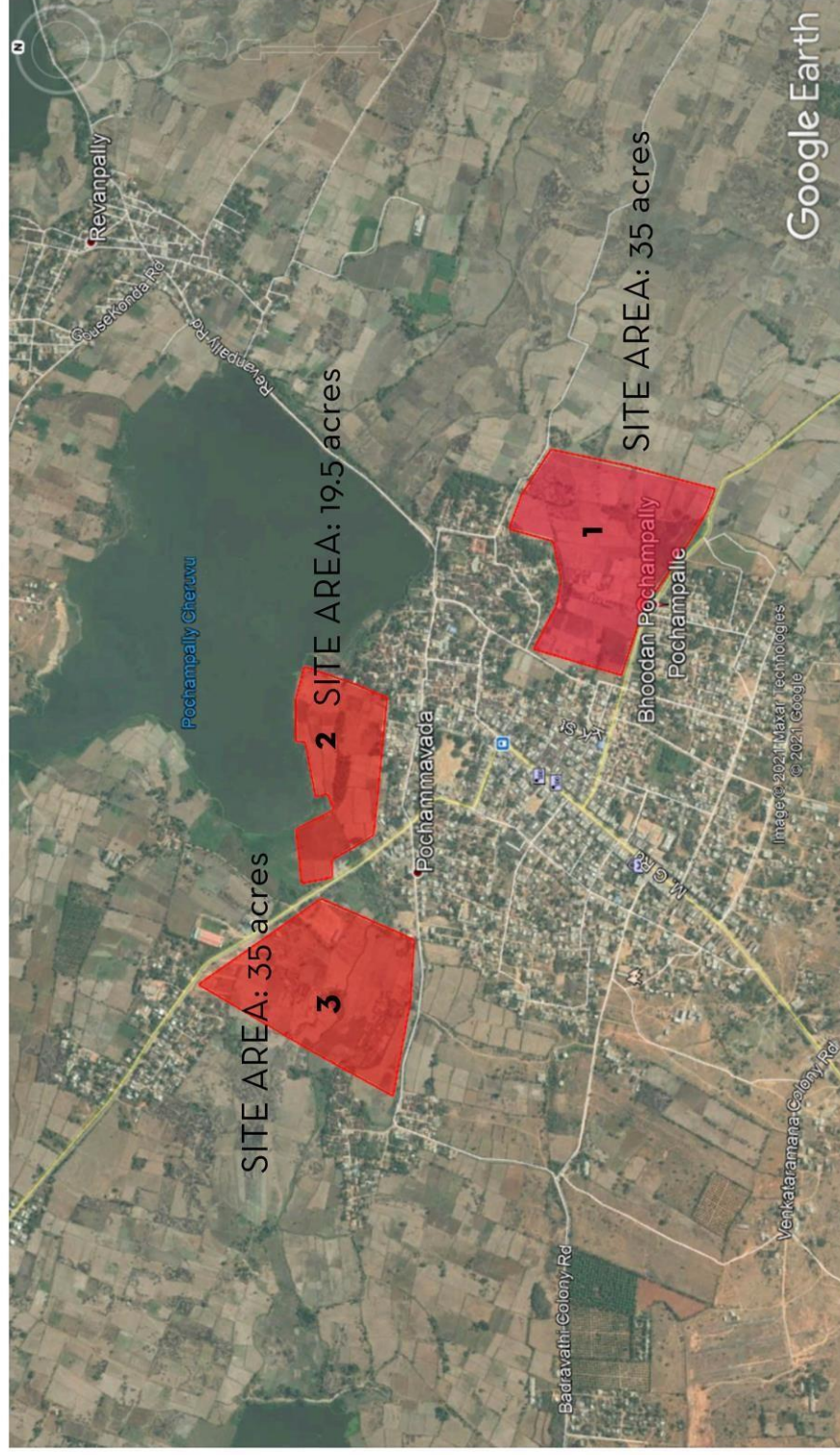


Chronology of site and neighbourhood



SILK SOCIETY

POCHAMPALLY



SITE OPTIONS

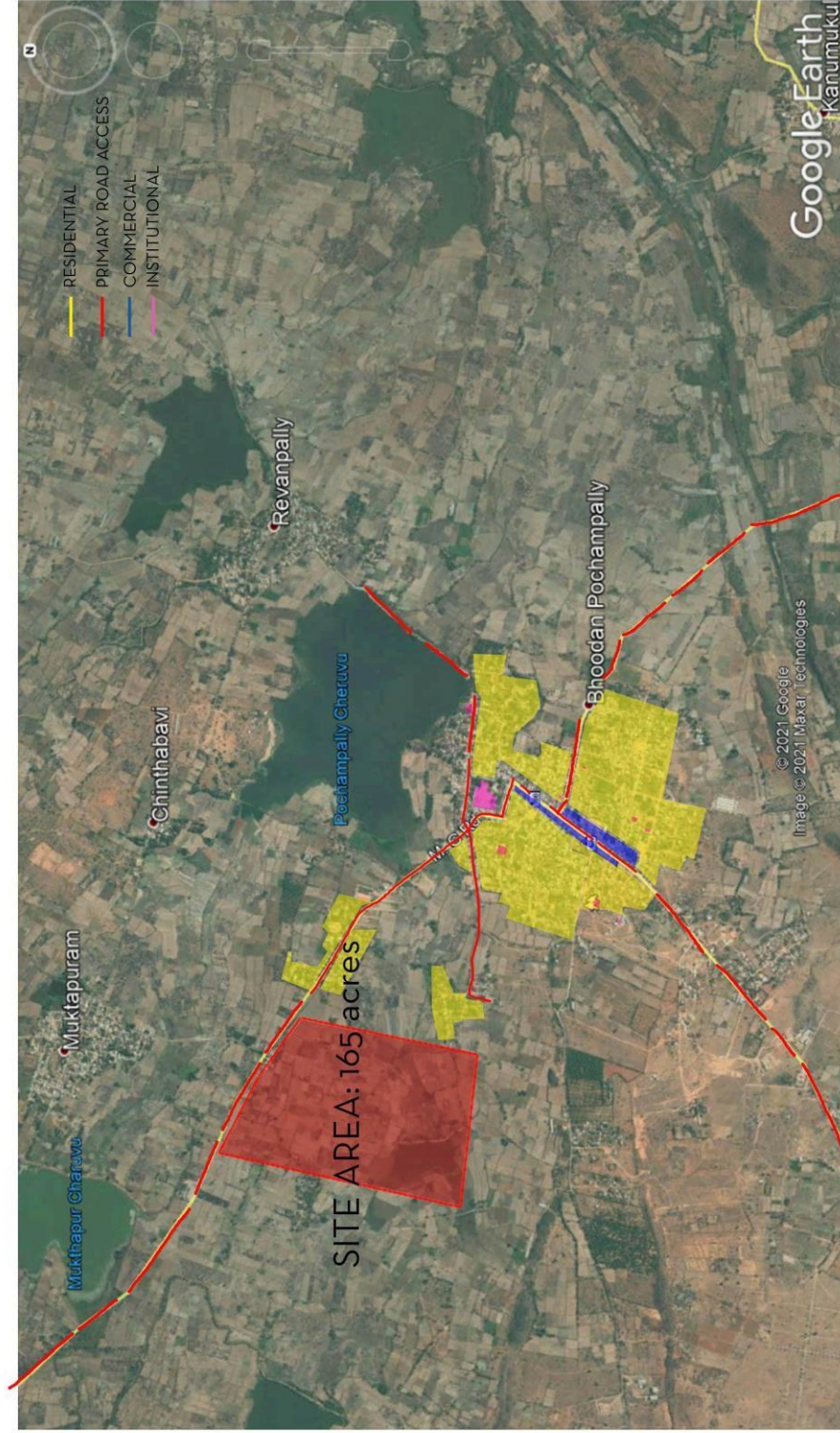
SILK SOCIETY

USER ANALYSIS AND PROGRAM

PUBLIC CAN ACCESS SITE USING					MAIN ACTIVITIES			SUB ACTIVITIES			NO OF ROOMS			AREA IN SQ.M			
USER GROUP																	
KIDS	CHILDREN/ YOUTH	MIDDLE AGE	OLD AGE	2 WHEELER	4 WHEELER												
CONCEPTUAL VISUALISATION OF SPACES																	

SITE

POCHAMPALLY



MG ROAD ACTING AS MAIN ROAD ACCESS INTO THE TOWN
AS WELL TO REACH THE SITE.

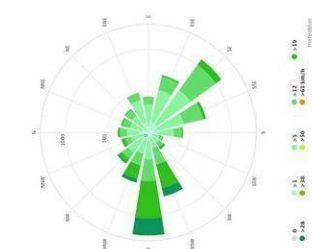
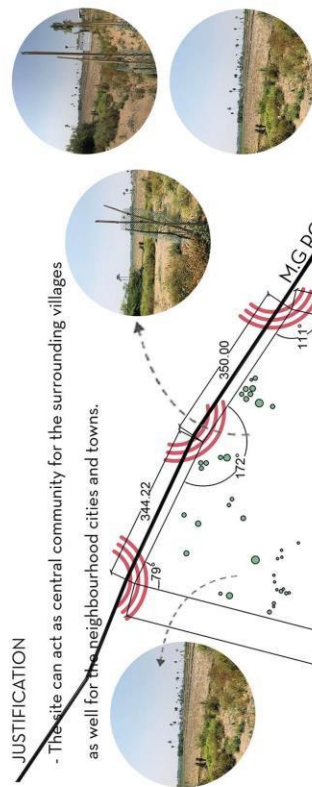
MAIN ROAD ACCESS INTO THE TOWN AND TO REACH THE SITE

SITE & NEIGHBOURHOOD

SILK SOCIETY

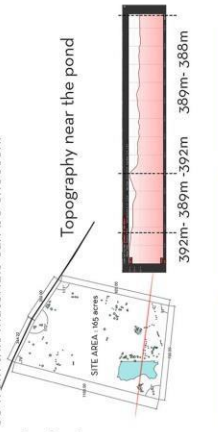
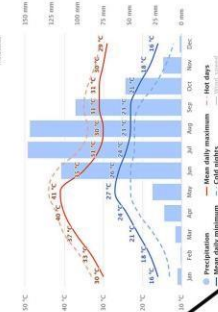
JUSTIFICATION

- The site can act as central community for the surrounding villages as well for the neighbourhood cities and towns.

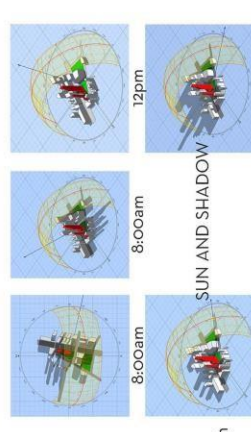


INFERENCE

- The prevailing wind direction generally is from South-West to South-East direction but as per the wind rose diagram the major wind direction is proper West and the other one is from South-West to South-East direction as usual.
- So the zones or the spaces which require more wind are placed in these prominent directions.
- To understand what is the maximum, minimum temperatures and precipitation levels during the year. So from this materials can be chosen.



- Having the features such as waterbody and vegetation helps improving design visually and sustainably.
- Prevailing wind in two directions helps in free air movement through the spaces making users and workers comfortable.



- It can be used as a design element in attracting public.
- It can be used as a recreational feature.
- It can also be used as a feature in cooling down the temperature of that particular space.

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- Coconut Trees are seen majorly.
- Deciduous trees

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- Deciduous trees

- If water not cleaned properly there are high chances of attracting insects and it can also smell.

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SITE ANALYSIS - ON SITE FACTORS

SOIL TYPE - RED SOIL

WEAKNESS
- Being lush green zone, there are comparatively less trees in the site.

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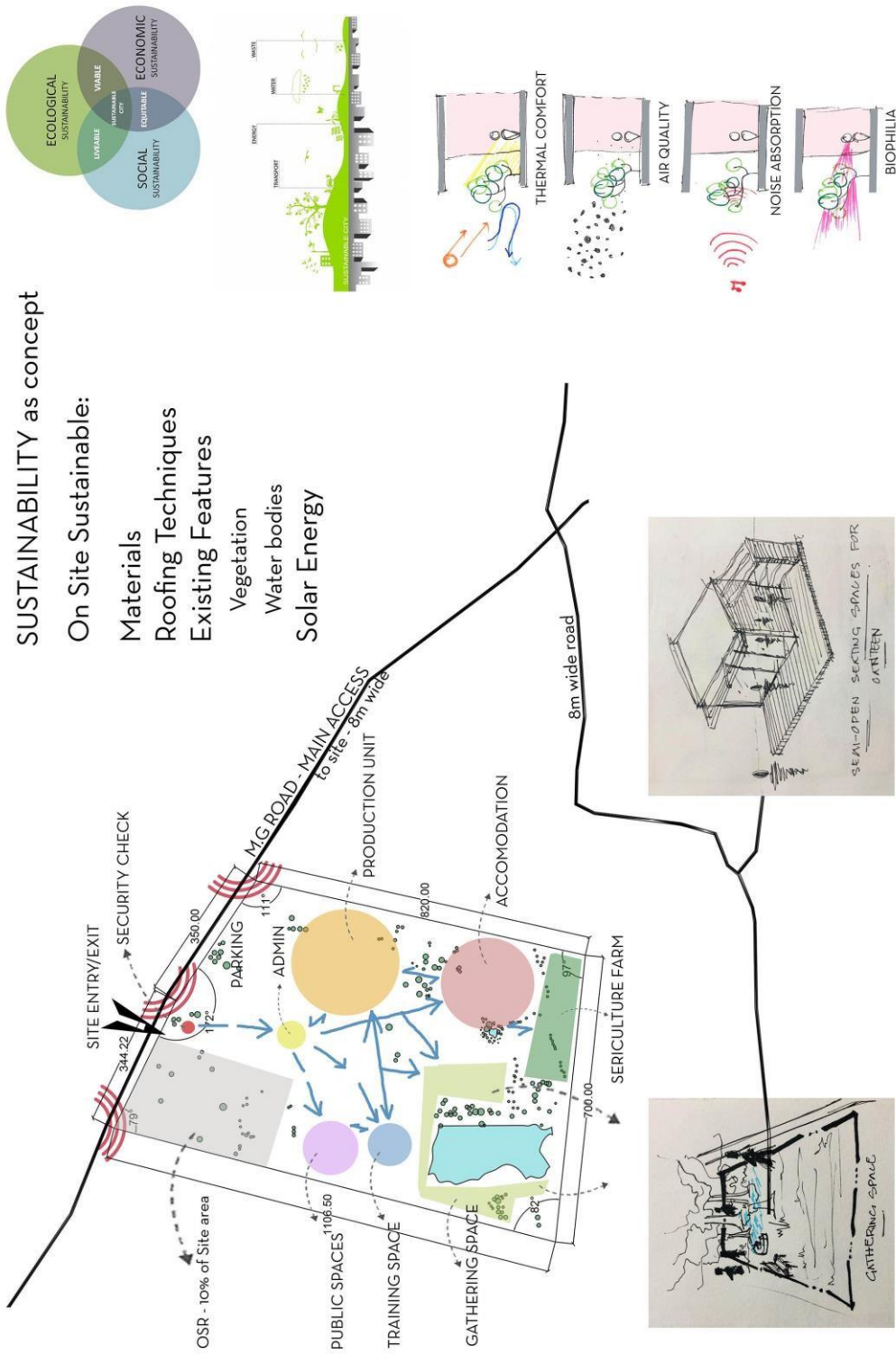
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SITE ANALYSIS - ON SITE FACTORS

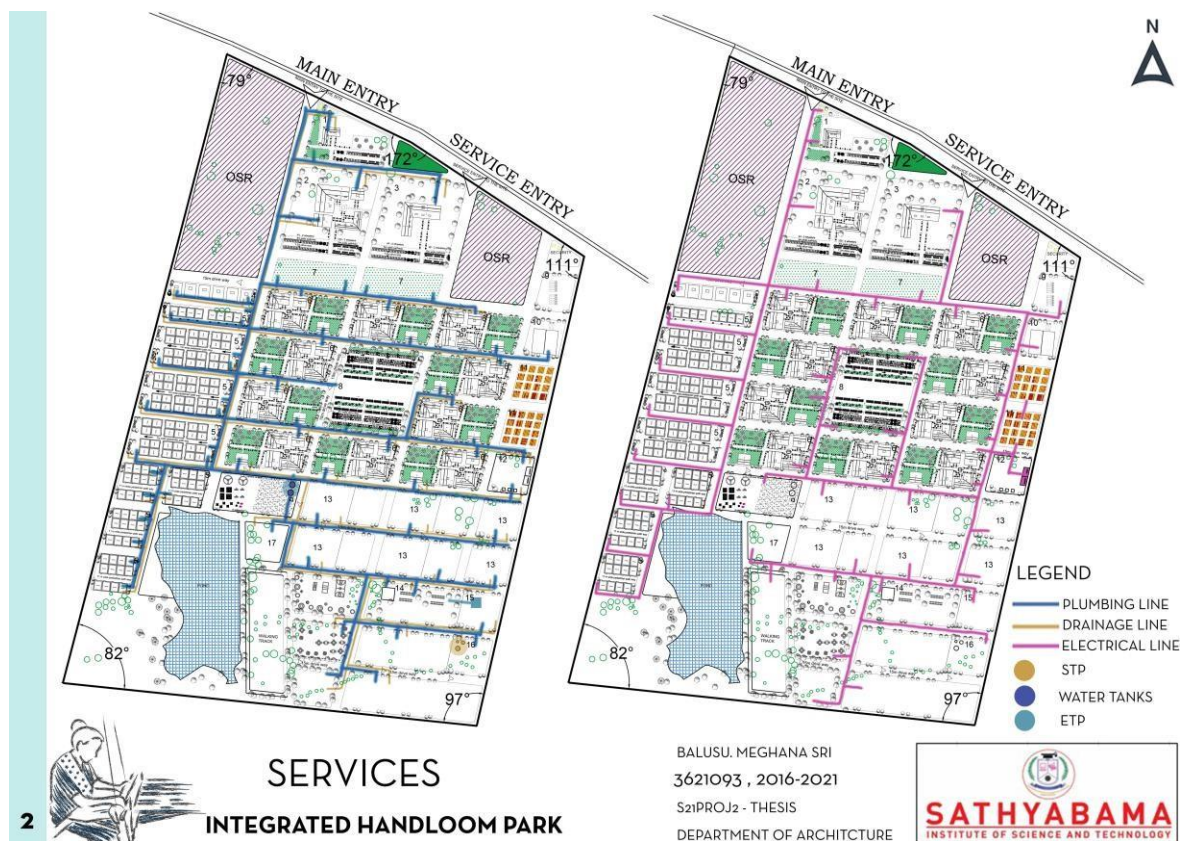
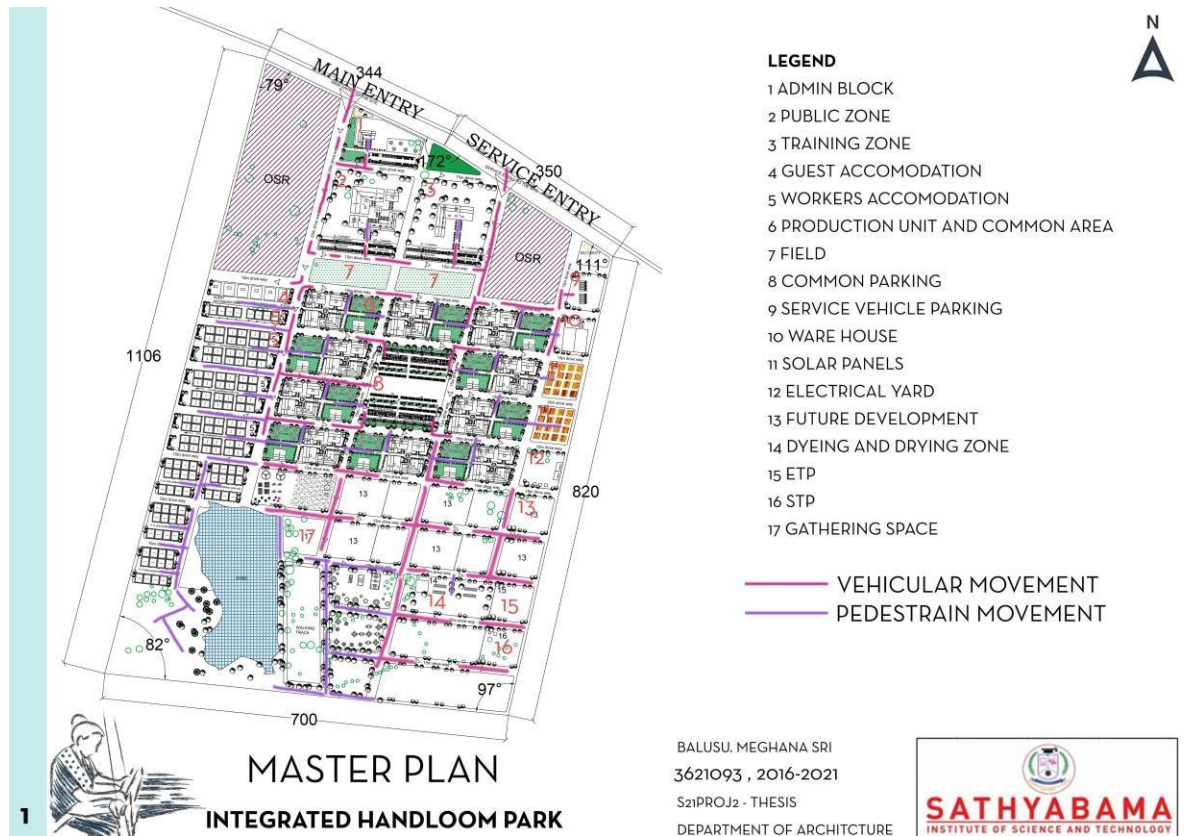
SOIL TYPE - RED SOIL

WEAKNESS
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SILK SOCIETY

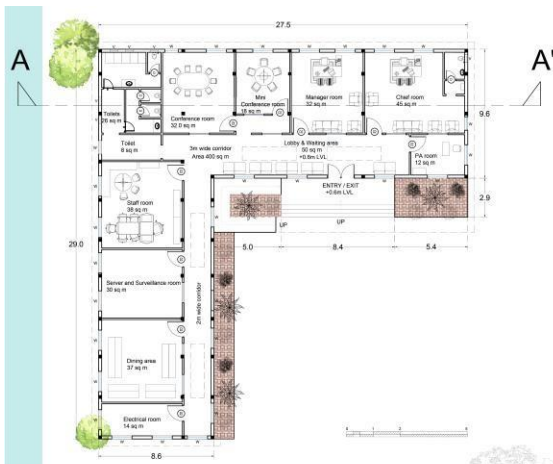
ZONING & CONCEPT



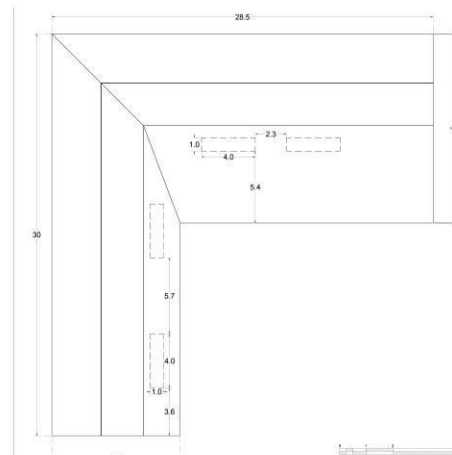


INTEGRATED HANDLOOM SOCIETY

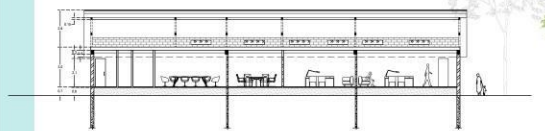
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SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



PLAN



ROOF PLAN



SECTION - AA'



ELEVATIONS



KEY PLAN



ADMIN BLOCK
INTEGRATED HANDLOOM SOCIETY

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- The roof pattern was taken in such a way that it reflects the local housing style and their traditions and where as niches in roof was provided for natural ventilation throughout the day and also creates a sense of openness to the nature.



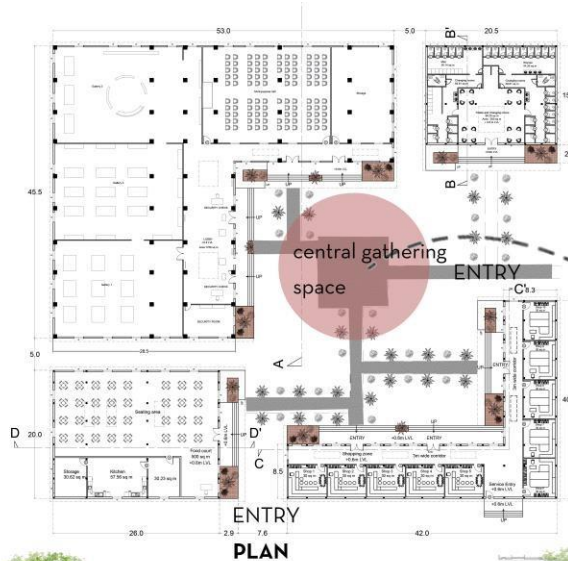
KEY PLAN

20



ADMIN BLOCK INTEGRATED HANDLOOM SOCIETY

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- A gathering space for public which consists of exhibition space , cafeteria and shopping zone with a toilet block and changing rooms.
- All the public zones are brought to the front portion of the site, so that the access is made easy from the entry.



ELEVATION



- Every space is designed in such a way that it is somehow related to outdoor environment and view points.
- The central gathering space acts as shelter and a focal point.



KEY PLAN

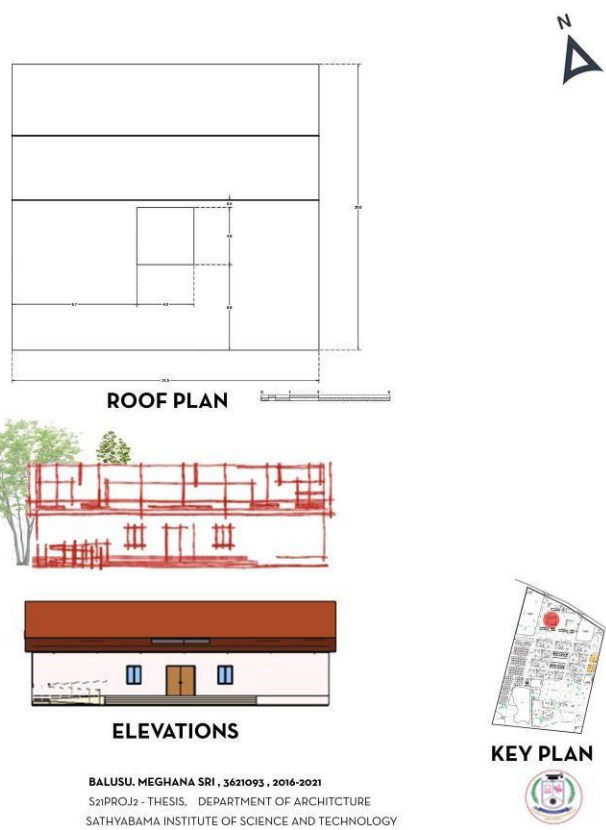
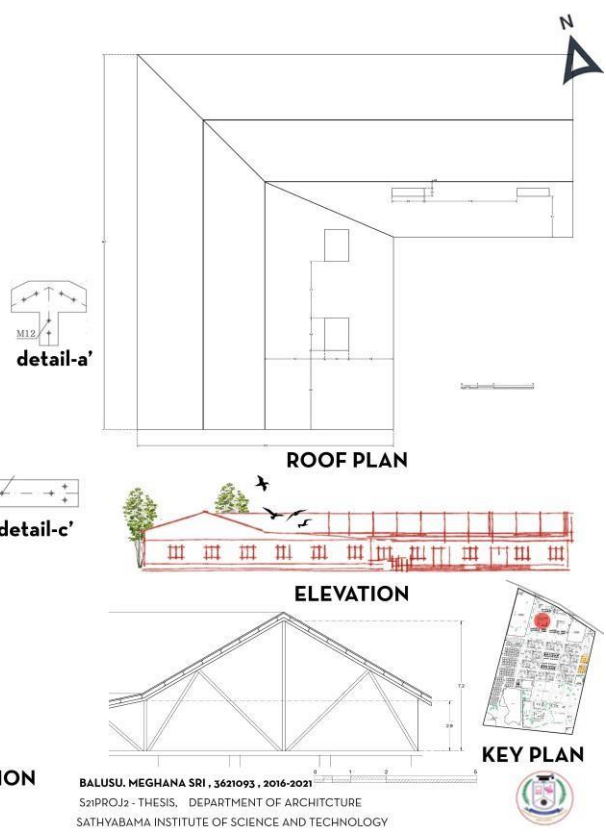
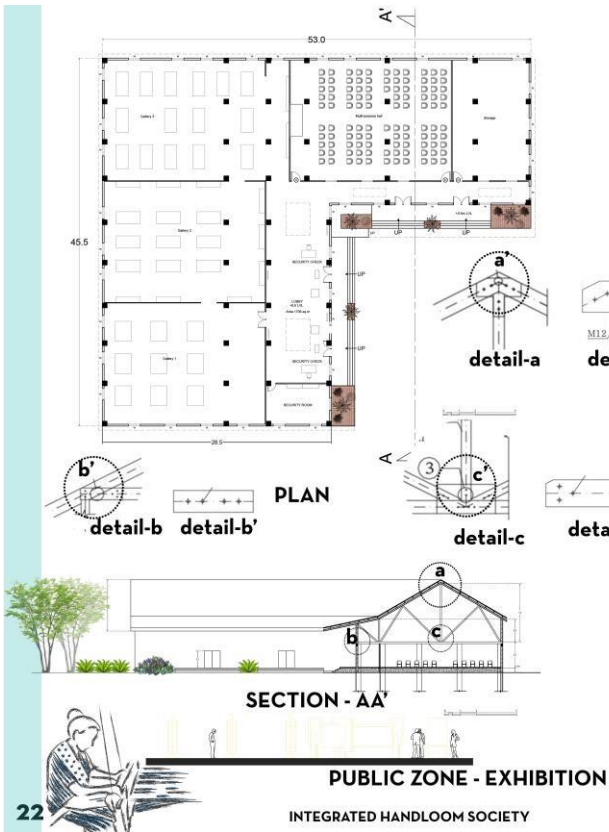
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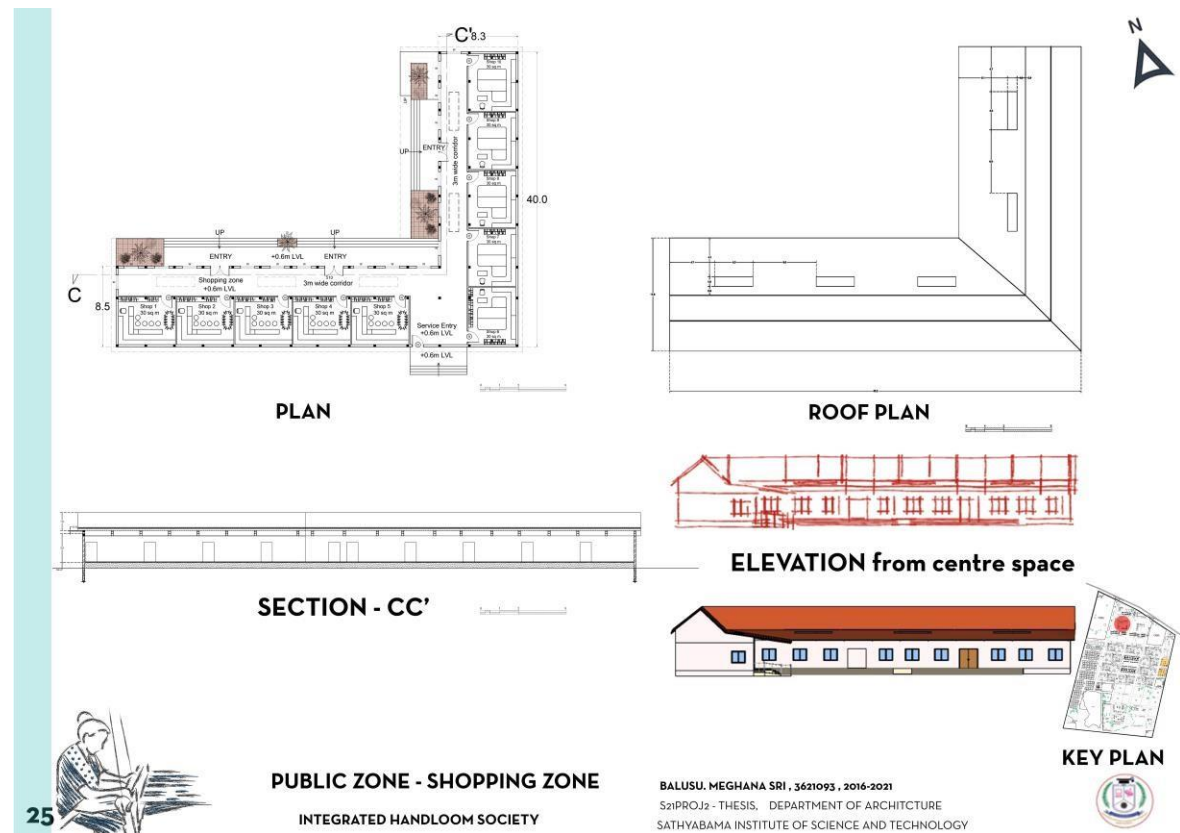
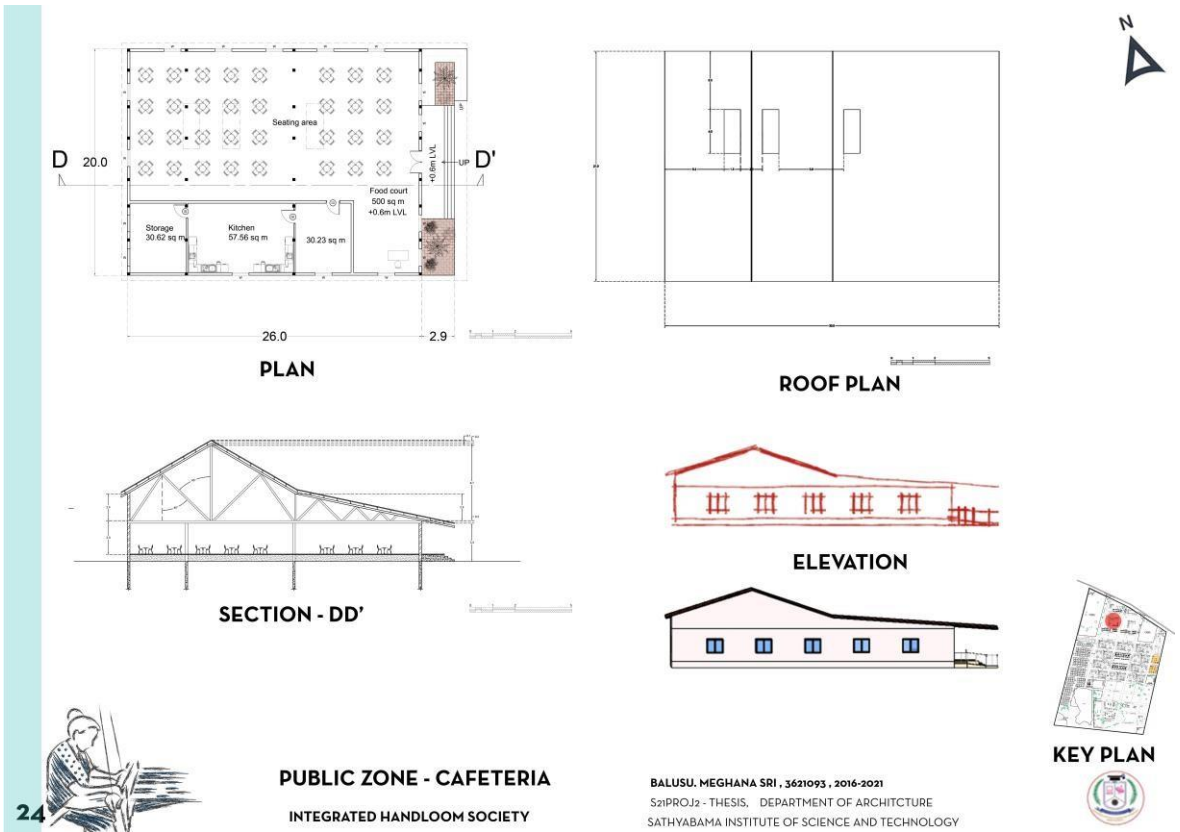


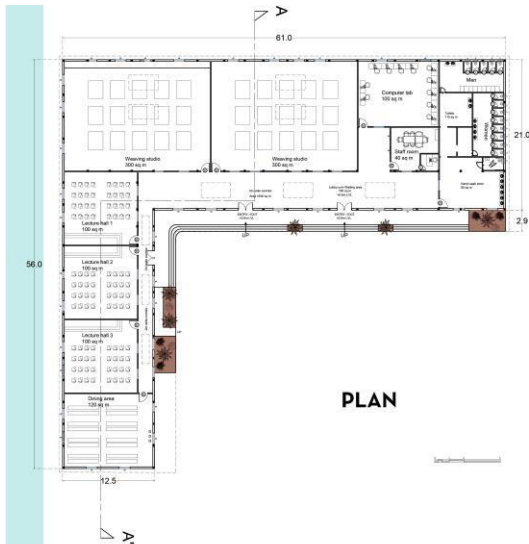
PUBLIC ZONE INTEGRATED HANDLOOM SOCIETY

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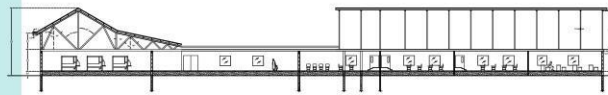








PLAN



SECTION - AA'



TRAINING ZONE
INTEGRATED HANDLOOM SOCIETY

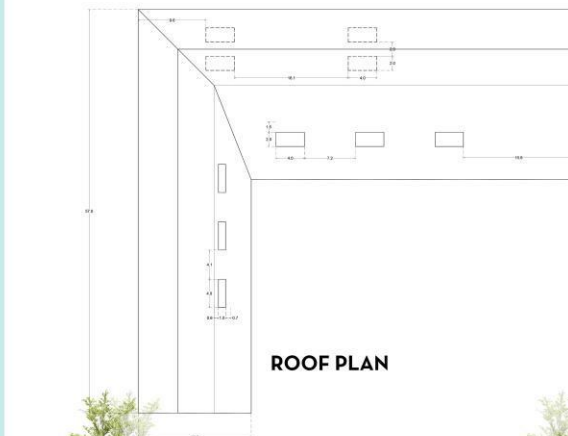


- This space acts as learning centre for local people as well as for youngsters in and around the area to study about weaving techniques and their specialities.

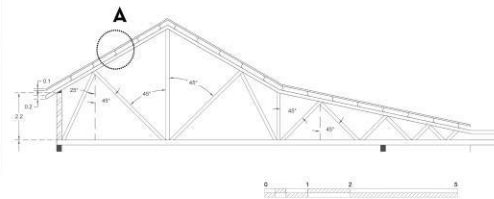


KEY PLAN

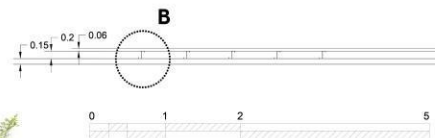
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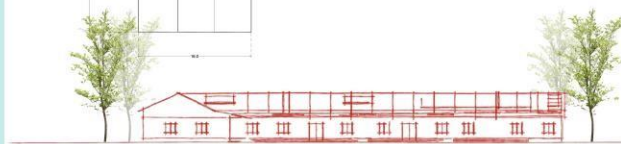
ROOF PLAN



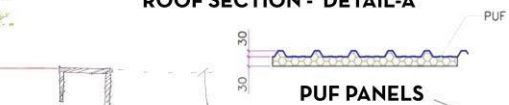
TRUSS PATTERN



ROOF SECTION - DETAIL-A



ELEVATIONS



PUF PANELS

- Which acts as insulation from heat and is most efficiently used in industrial buildings.

Z - SECTION - DETAIL-B

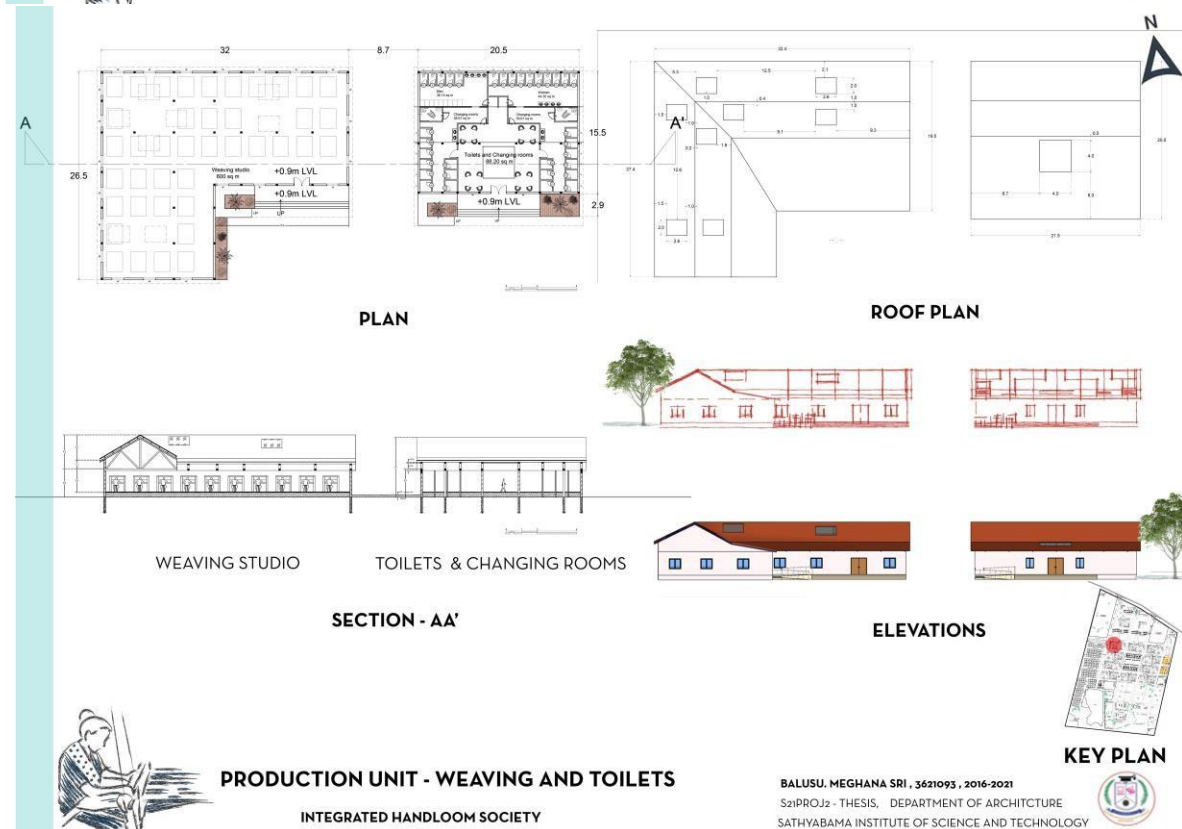
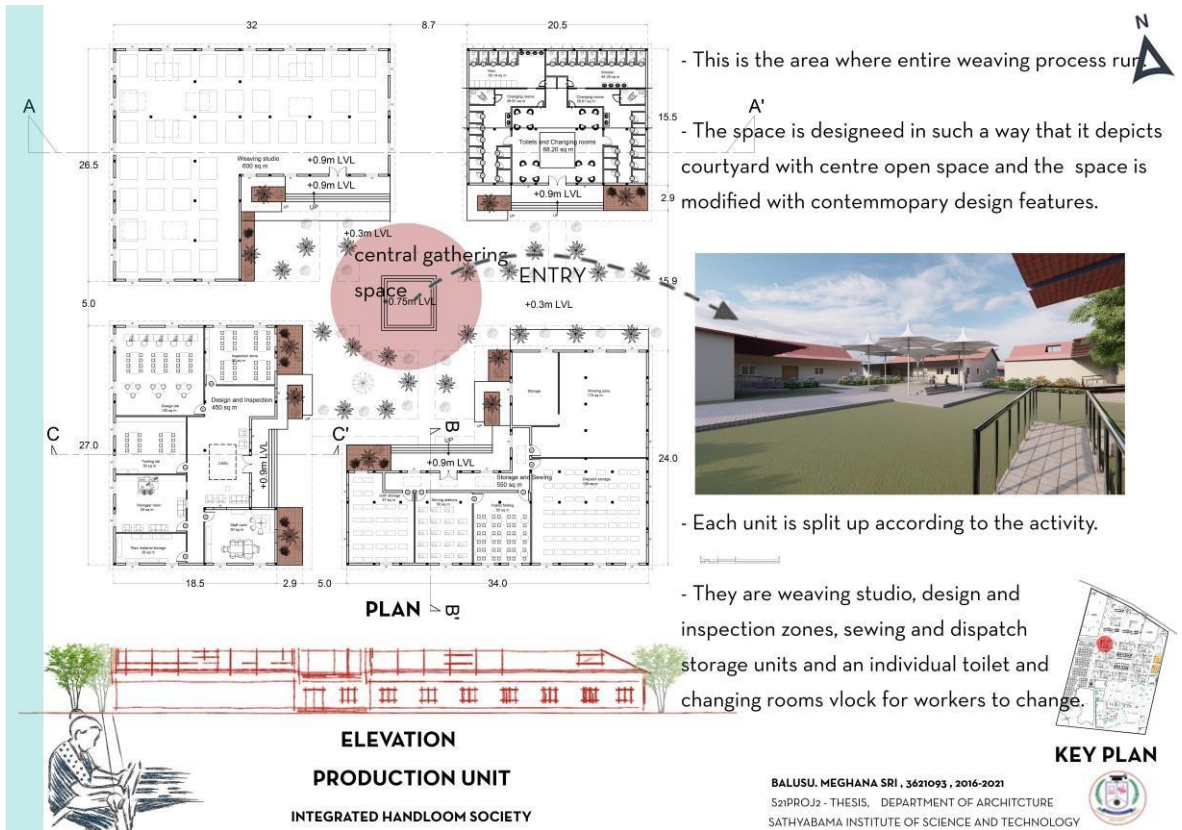


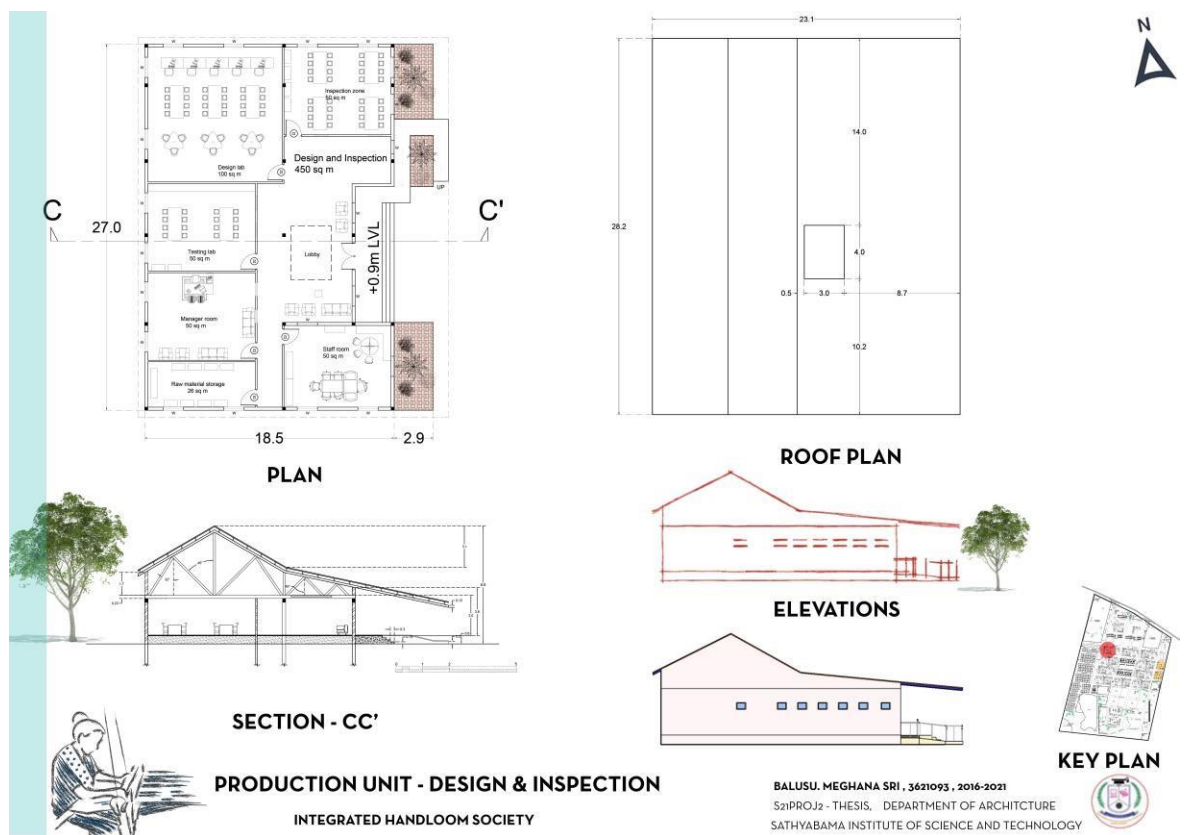
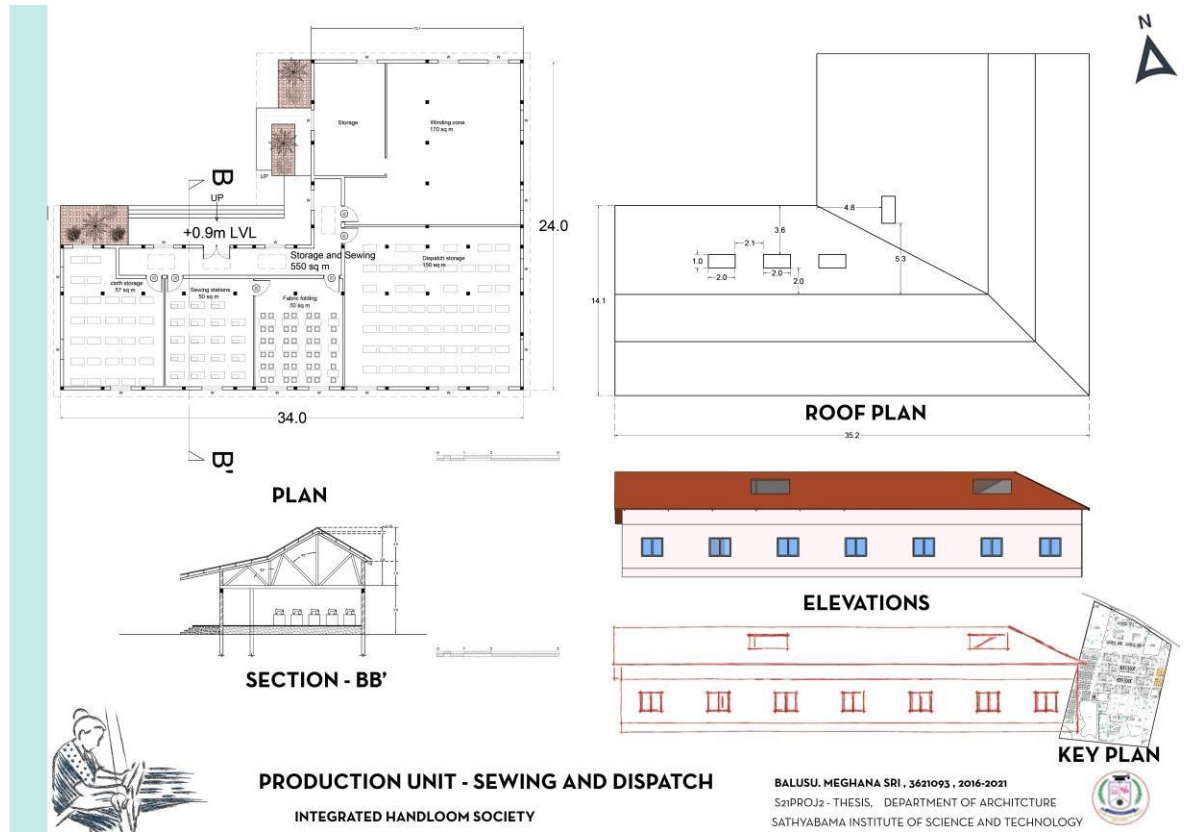
TRAINING ZONE
INTEGRATED HANDLOOM SOCIETY

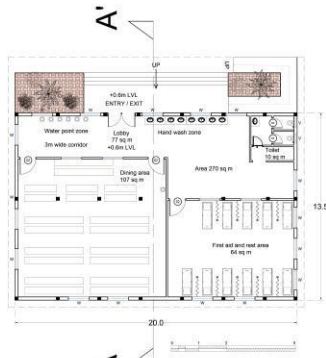
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SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



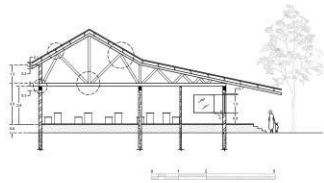
KEY PLAN







PLAN



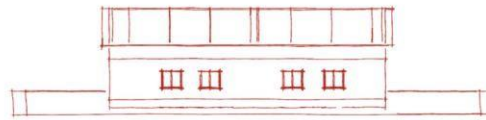
SECTION - AA'



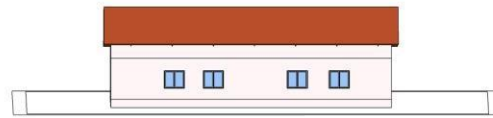
PRODUCTION UNIT - COMMON AREA
INTEGRATED HANDLOOM SOCIETY



ROOF PLAN



ELEVATIONS



KEY PLAN

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S21PROJ2 - THESIS, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Production unit - central gathering space



production unit



view from solar panels



path way connecting production unit & common area



PRODUCTION UNIT - COMMON AREA
INTEGRATED HANDLOOM SOCIETY

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view from main access



production unit + common area



view of common area



view from path way connecting production unit & common area



PRODUCTION UNIT - COMMON AREA

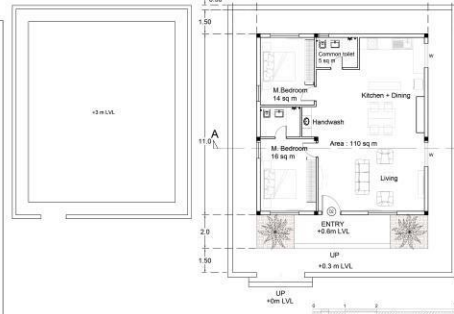
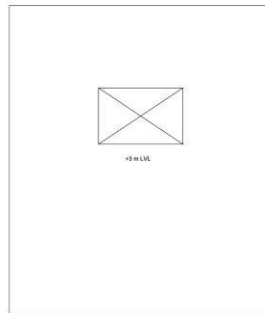
INTEGRATED HANDLOOM SOCIETY

BALUSU, MEGHANA SRI , 3621093 , 2016-2021

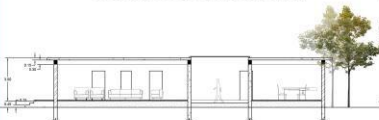
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GUEST ACCOMODATION PLAN



WORKERS ACCOMODATION PLAN



SECTION



ELEVATIONS

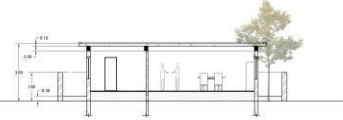


ACCOMODATION

INTEGRATED HANDLOOM SOCIETY

- As it is an integrated society it includes from industrial to residential spaces.

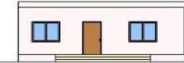
- The accomodation was split into guest and wrokers accomodation with basic requirements including common spaces such as gathering spaces, play area and walking track.



SECTION



ELEVATIONS



KEY PLAN

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Workers accomodation



Guest accomodation



Street view from workers accomodation



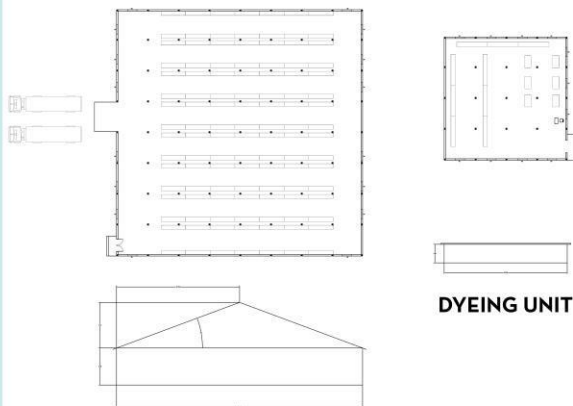
view from waterbody



ACCOMODATION

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WARE HOUSE

DYEING UNIT



DYEING ZONE

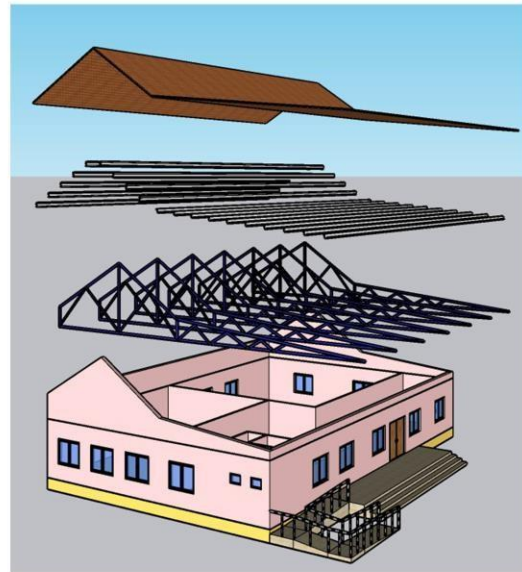
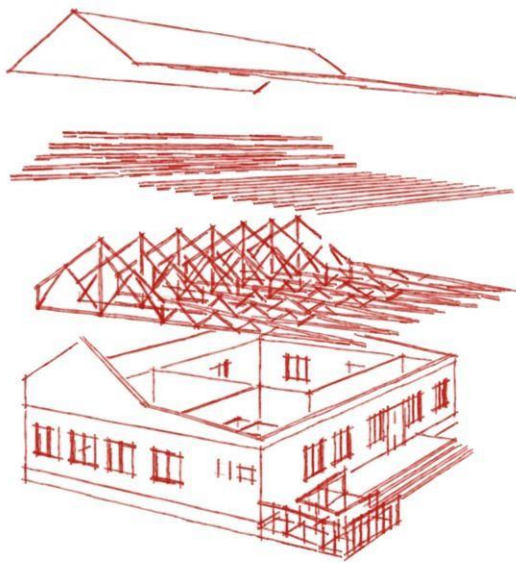


WARE HOUSE & DYEING AREA

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EXPLODED VIEW OF ROOF TRUSS



PRODUCTION UNIT - COMMON AREA
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front view



rear view



central parking



central parking



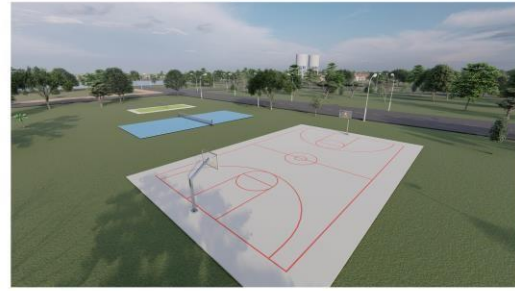
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side view showing gathering spaces



play courts



view from play area



dyeing zone



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