# ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN - IV

18ARC41 | SECTION 'A' | YEAR 2022

## HOUSING DESIGN

**TEAM**

WEEK - 1

OBSERVATIONS ON 'IDEAS OF HOME' , HOUSE, HOUSING AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEM WITH THE CONTEXT OF STUDY TOUR.

WEEK - 2

MOVIE INTERPRETATION - UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT OF ANY SPACE AND THE SENSE OF PLACE,CULTURAL AND BEHAVIOURAL INFLUENCES ON THE HOUSE.

WEEK - 3

CASE STUDIES - UNDERSTANDING DIFFERENT HOUSING TYPOLOGIES THROUGH ONLINE AND OFFLINE CASE STUDIES.

JURY - 1

WEEK - 5

FRAZER TOWN SITE VISIT AND SITE ANALYSIS

WEEK - 6

MINOR PROJECT- EXPLORING THE IDEA OF THIRD SPACE.
HOME, WORK AND LEARNING SPACE

JURY - 2

WEEK - 8

DESIGN AND PLANNING OF THE 2 SITES IN FRAZER TOWN

WEEK - 9

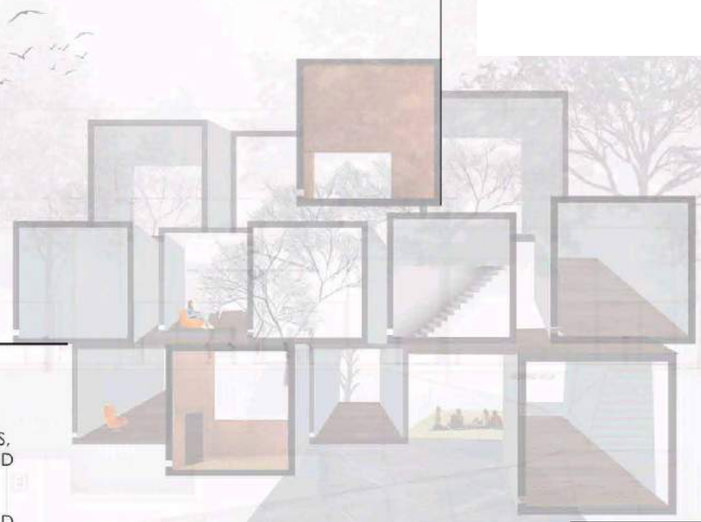
CONCEPTS, IDEA, POSITIONING.

REFINEMENT OF CONCEPTS AND DESIGN ITERATIONS.

WEEK - 10 - 13

DESIGN PROCESS, DISCUSSIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

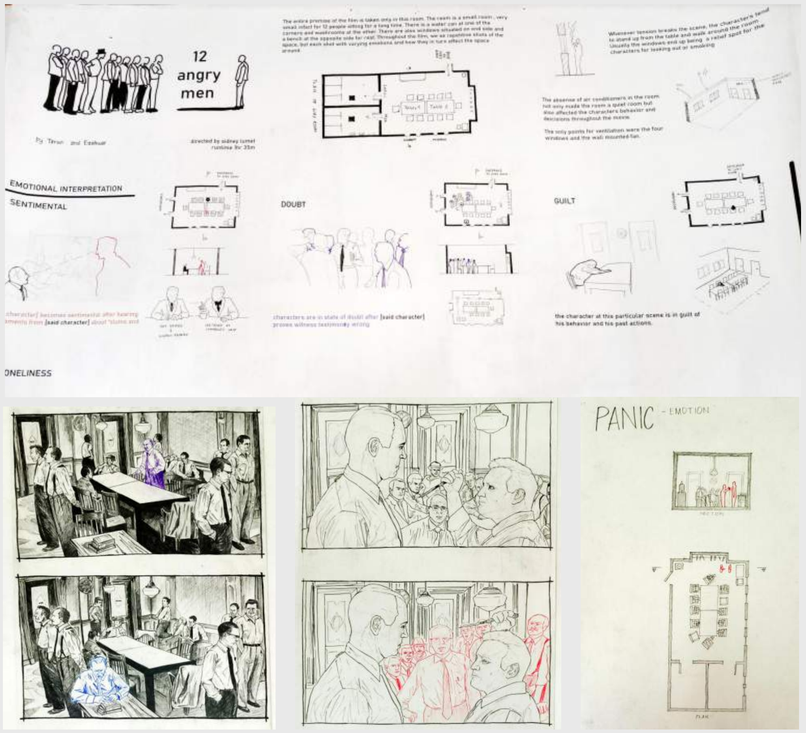
MASTERPLAN AND ELEVATION DESIGN.



# ABOUT THE EXERCISE

Movies are a powerful tool of communication. It is a complete experience of storytelling of a place, people that inhabit, build and associate with it and the way they interact with each other is articulated. A place chosen as a context, the designed set of the film and the relationship between the characters that you see on screen in a particular shot have an oscillating impact on each other. The agenda of this exercise is to understand this ‘designed space’ and how it impacts that particular activity, function, emotion, interaction, etc. which is set in it. The first exercise is intended as a provocation for the students to study various ideas of a ‘home’, ‘house’ and ‘housing’ communicated in the selected movie for the given context (location, city, place, built environment and timeline which may be real or imaginary), social character (i.e. representation of age groups, genders groups, social cohesion or disparity, etc.) and power dynamics (through gender, sociological, economic or administrative norms, etc.).
Students in a group of four or five are to select a movie from the given list of 10-15 titles. Each group selects a different title. The model and the poster shall be the interpretation by the student/s which shall be true to the core idea of the given space (context, materials, textures,

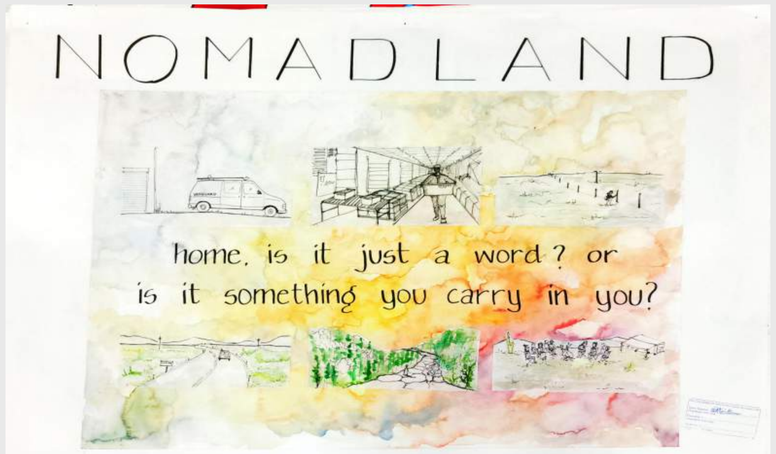
## 12 ANGRY MEN

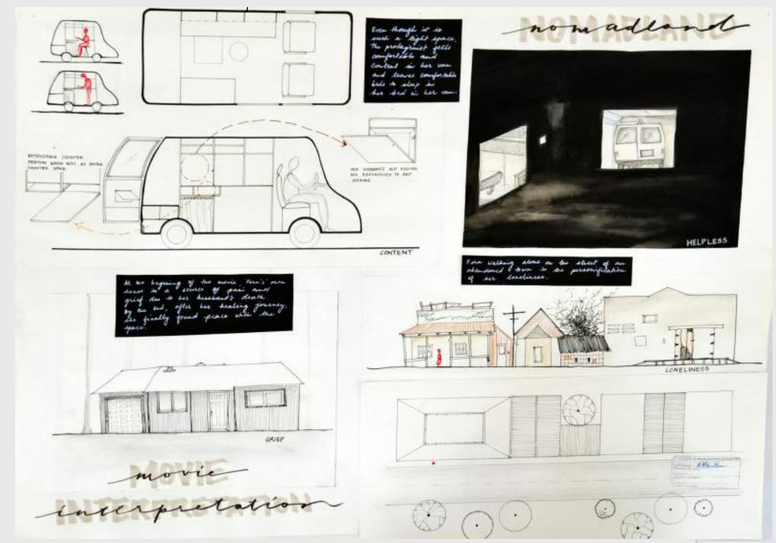



## THE LUNCHBOX


## CHARULATA


## NOMADLAND

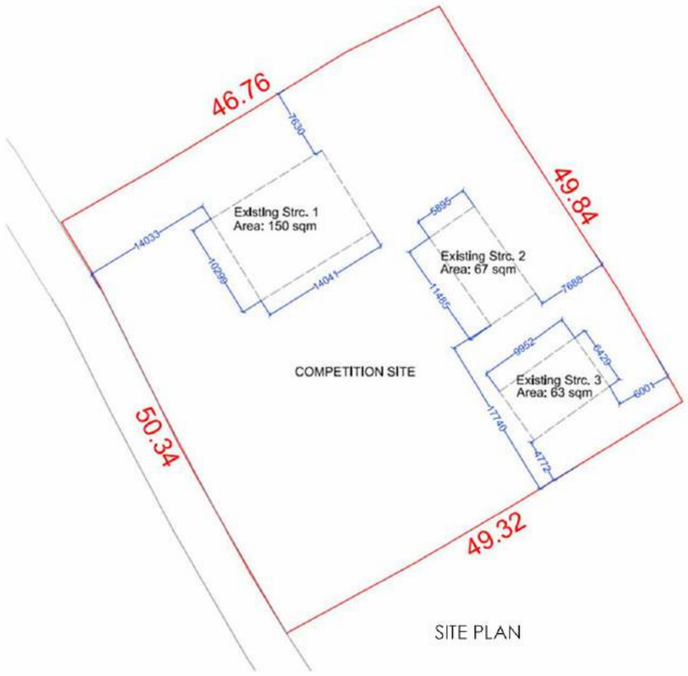



## PEEPLI LIVE



# MINOR PROJECT : THE THIRD SPACE




SITE PLAN


06038 Spello, Province of Perugia, Italy
43°00'17.8"N 12°37'50.8"E

Source: Google maps

The requirement of 'the Third space' is beyond the idea of place residence (first space) and place of work/ learning (Second space). Competition Brief of 'Tili Wine Italy Guest Homes'.

INTENT:
The intent of this exercise is to understand and explore the design possibilities emerging from having three distinct users residential spaces together at one site, within a given context of location, climatic condition and activity.

Housing Typologies to be planned:
1. House of the owner.
2. Quarters of the workers at vineyard ( 6 people)
3. Quarters of the visitors -5 no. of 2 occupancy capacity [Max 70sqm per quarter]

Dimension shown in the plan are approximate. Site boundary is fixed and design shall be accommodated within the site boundary.

Students can readjust the dimension keeping the tentative area some(+/-5sqm) for both site and existing structures.

Existing structures can be used as it is or it can be retrofited with housing typology 1 and 2. One of the blocks can also be used as a common kitchen.

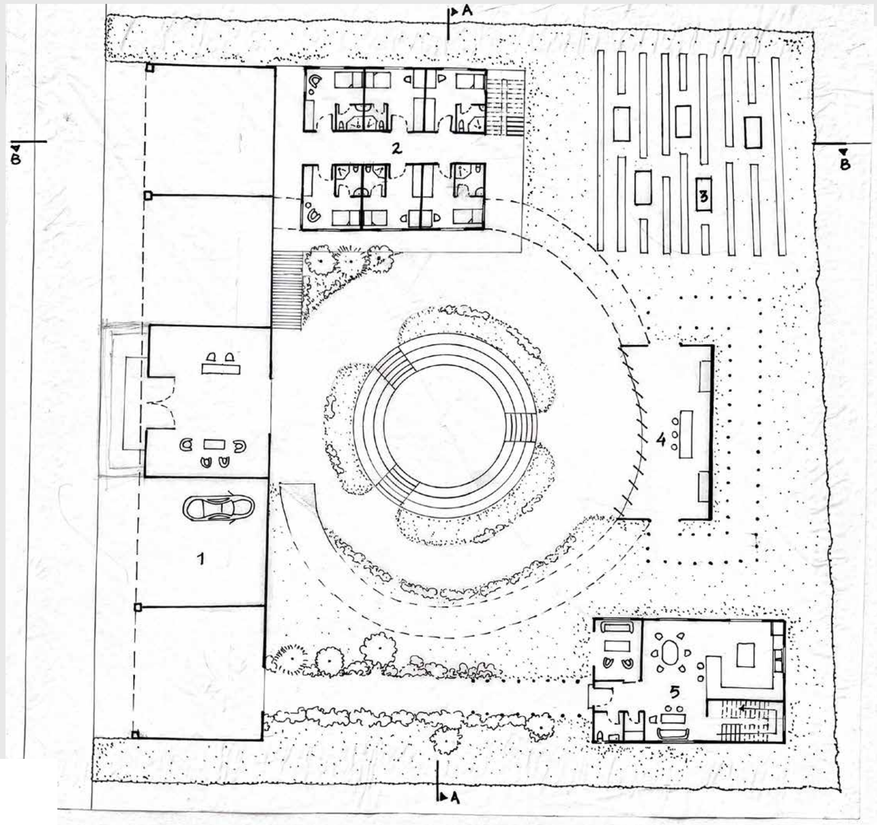
Housing typology 3 is to be designed separately.
Apart from the Housing quarters for aforementioned user groups, a gathering/common activity interaction/leisure space as 'THE THIRD SPACE' is to be designed which is inclusive of all user groups.

DELIVERABLES:
1. Finalized Site Plan (1:200) showing location of existing structures in red dotted line, reconfigured design plans with landscape (hardscape and softscape)
2. Block level plans (1:100) showing residential quarters of each user with furniture layout
3. Sections (1:200)- Two site sections cutting through buildings and the third space
4. Design model (1:200)

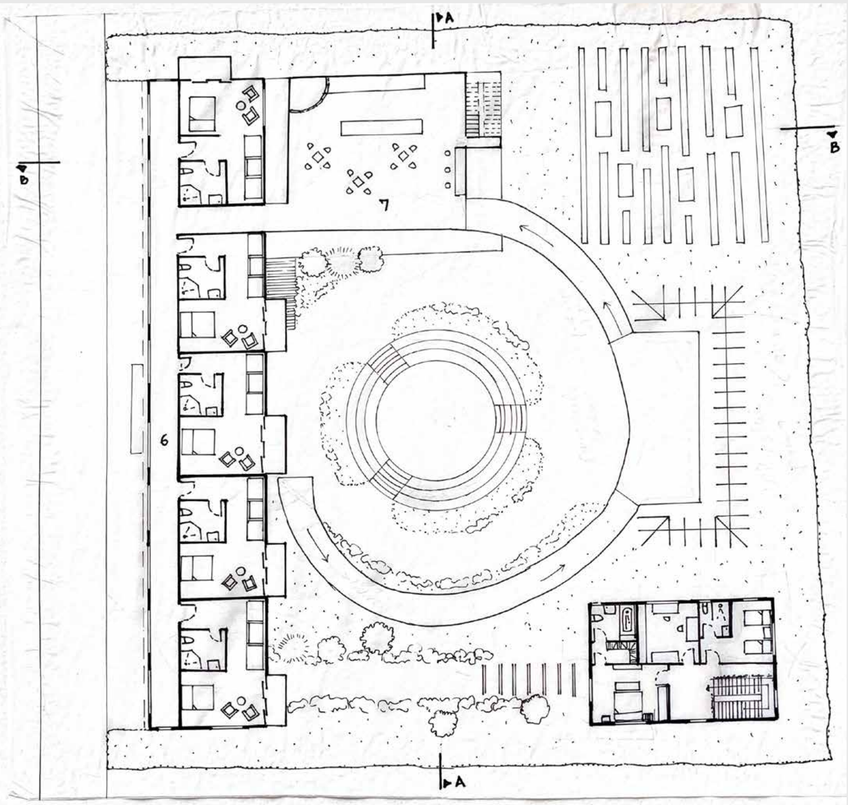
SITE IMAGES:








GROUND FLOOR PLAN

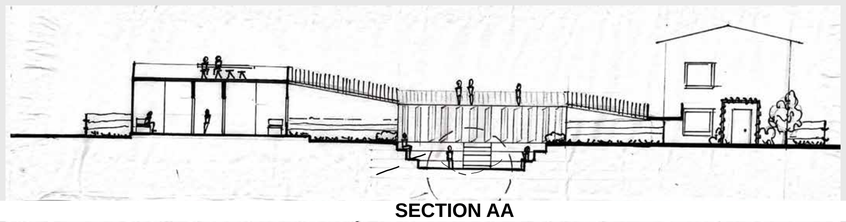



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

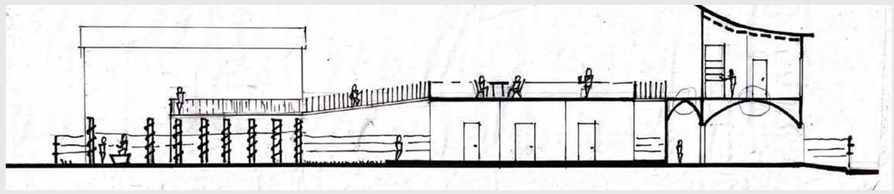
0 5 10 15 m

## LEGEND

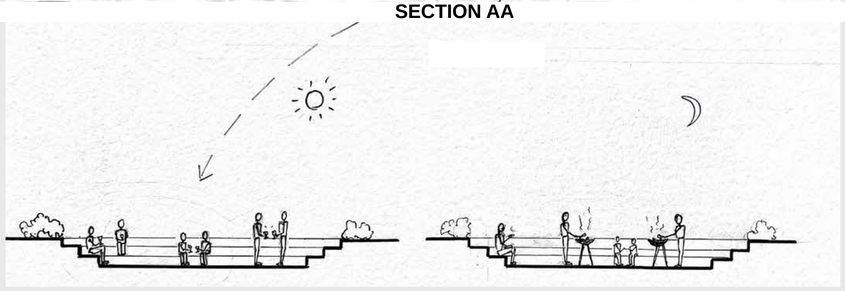
1. Parking
2. Workers' Quaters
3. Grape Stromping Area
4. Wine Tasting Area
5. Owner's House
6. Guest Houses
7. Restaurant



SECTION AA

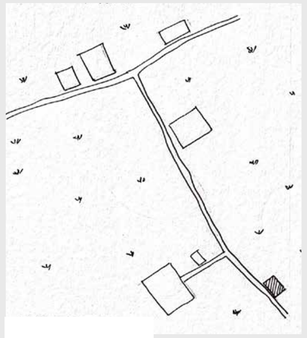


SECTION BB



During day timw, the space can be utilised as an extension of the win tastiong area.

At night, the space can be used to host barbeque for the guests.



SITE CONTEXT

This project is oriented towards designing an owner's house, four-five guest houses along with workers' quartors focusing on the integration of these diverse spaces and the name of this integretion.

The intent for introduction of a ramp in the design is to allow guests to take a moment and enjoy the surroundings while on their way to their way to the guest rooms. This is done to create a more experiencial transition space with pause points.

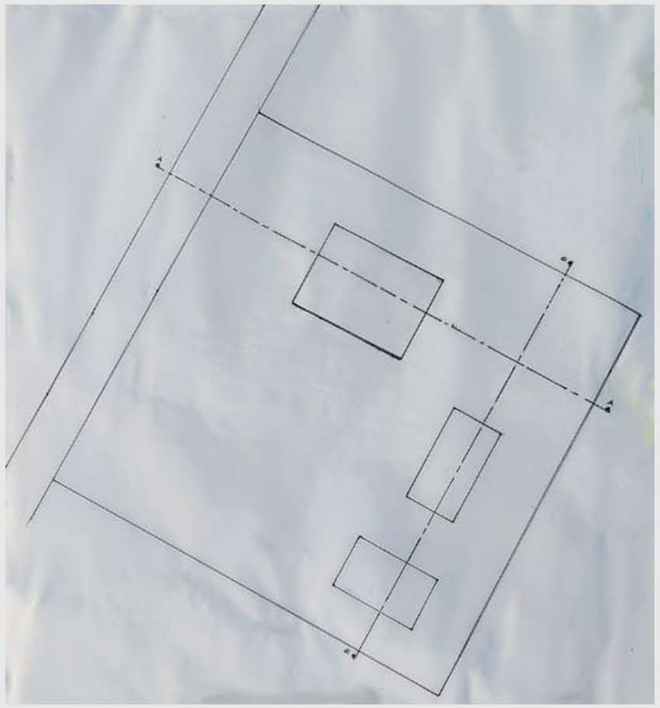
The central ramp in the design joins the roof tops of the wine tasting area and workers' quarters making them act as landings as well as viewing spots for the surrounding wineyards.

Introduction of a common roof top restaurant is to cultivate conversation among guests and allow interaction among the guests, the owners and

Architectural Design IV
Section A
Academic Year 2021-2022

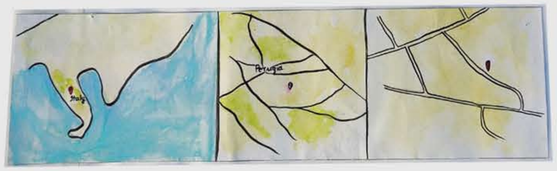
# MINOR PROJECT: THE THIRD SPACE

## SITE CONTEXT

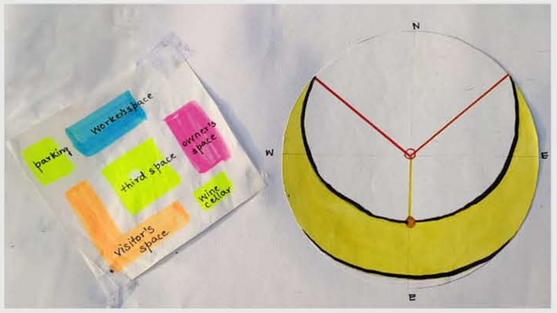


EXISTING SITE PLAN ( SCALE 1 : 200 )

## LOCATION

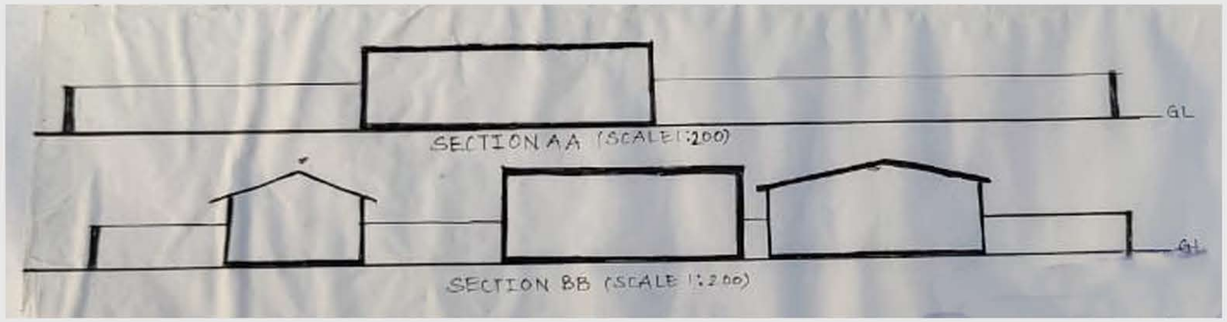


## INTERNAL ZONING & SUNPATH



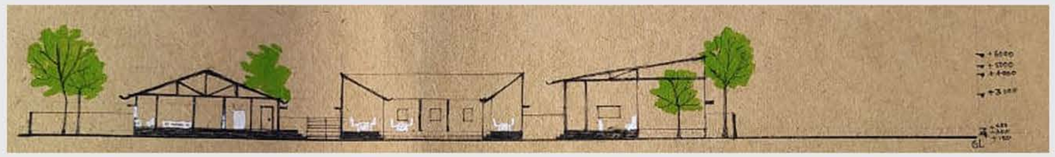

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
( SCALE 1 : 100 )

ROOF PLAN
( SCALE 1 : 100 )

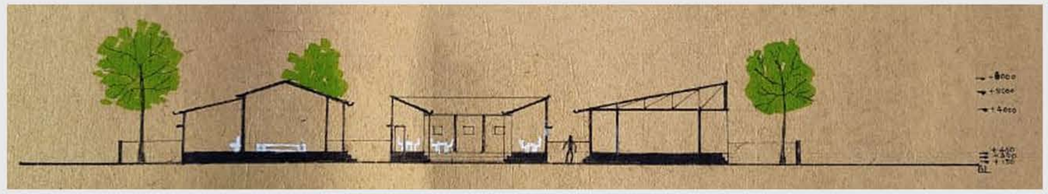



SITE SECTIONS ( SCALE 1 : 200 )

MODEL ( SCALE 1 : 200 )



SECTION AA ( SCALE 1 : 200 )



SECTION BB ( SCALE 1 : 200 )

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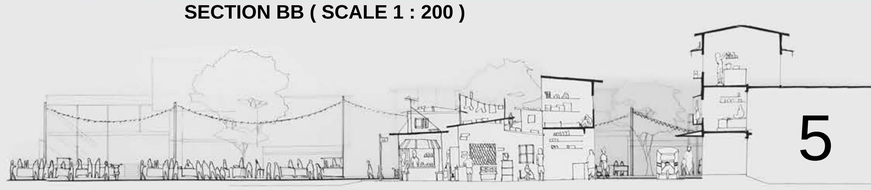


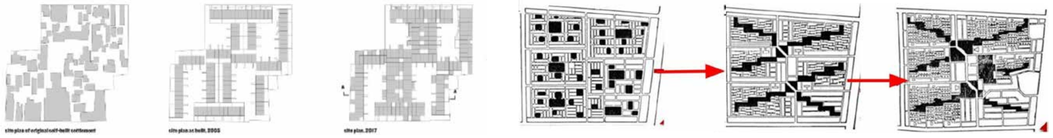
Architectural Design IV
Section A
Academic Year 2021-2022

# MINOR PROJECT - INDIVIDUAL

# COMPARITIVE

## Most similar – Quinta Monroy

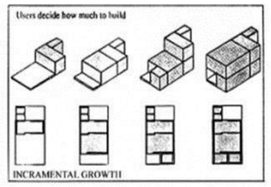
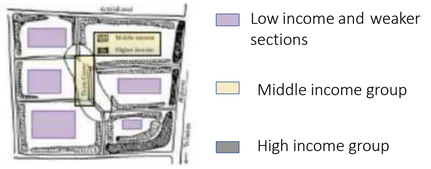
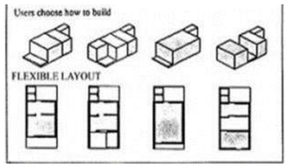
- Similar climatic zones – Tropical Hot & Dry
- People had the freedom to design their home
- Distribution of plots are very similar



| QUINTA MONROY | ARANYA HOUSING |
|---|---|
| 30 plots, 72 sq.m area | 6500 plots, 35 sq.m area |
| Concrete and cement as material | Bricks and concrete as material |
| Climatic features<br>• Houses facing inwards- more ventilation – courtyards<br>• Low rise, ground+ first floor<br>  | Climatic features<br>• Small sized, clustered and low rise<br>• Bricks cool down the houses<br>  |
| Definition of spaces<br>• Courtyards. Linear organization of houses, inward forming courtyards that defines spaces.<br>   | Definition of spaces<br>• Hierarchy given by roads. House layouts based on income group across the site<br>   |
| People<br>• Slum – government gave them provision for housing | People<br>• LIG (maids or workers), MIG, HIG all live here |
| Services provided<br>• 50% of the house is built and given to people. Freedom to extend the house is given<br>  <br>Houses in 2005 just after completion Housing extensions in 2009 Housing extensions in 2017<br>  | Services Provided<br>• Plinth, toilet and services are provided and the freedom to build the house is given.<br>  |

## Most dissimilar - Golconde Dormitory

- Similar climatic zones – Tropical Hot & Dry
- Pre designed rooms for people

| GOLCONDE | ARANYA HOUSING |
|---|---|
| A private residence for the Sri Aurobindo Ashram | Housing for families |
| Temporary residence | Permanent residence |
| Already constructed spaces, people settle in<br>   | Individuality given to spaces as they are built by each family<br>  <br> |
| Spaces distributed equally and for all<br>  | Spaces are located, designated according income groups and their occupation being considered too<br>  <br>Low income and weaker sections<br>Middle income group<br>High income group |
| The units have their area maintained throughout all the rooms<br>  | Spaces provided for each house is same for each plot, usage of this space varies individually<br>  <br> |
| 51 units in total | 6500 plots in total |
| Climate – Strictly facing North for the wind, hence the louvres in the façade. | Climate – Streets aligned such that building itself provides natural shading for its surroundings. Buildings are small and clustered |

## INFERENCE

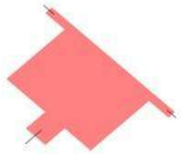
- Spaces are provided according to
a. Occupation and living status (finances)
b. Climatic conditions
c. Function of the housing (dormitories, housing)
- Spaces are organized in grid or linear for housing like dormitories for easy circulation and planning out of space for similar layouts to make it user friendly.
- Functionality of building or site determines the extra provisions that are to be provided. Like common spaces for living quarters or meditative spaces for an ashram etc.
- Climate impacts the design largely. The space organization, direction of the facing of building, shading devices or techniques, wind directions plays a major role.
- No. of people is important to decide the area to b e decided for an individual on a plot.
- Material is decided based on finances, the climatic conditions and the functionality of the spaces.

# COMPARITIVE

## HATHI GAON

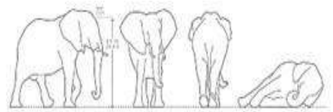
LOCATION : JAIPUR, INDIA
CLIMATE : Hot and dry
TYPOLOGY : Housing for Elephants and their keepers

ENTRANCE AND AXES



3 Entrances : 2 minor for people, 1 large entrance for elephants

ANTHROPOMETRY



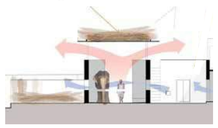
Ergonomic for humans and elephants

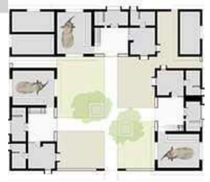
MATERIAL

Materials used represents strength.
Random rubble masonry

ROOF

storage of elephant



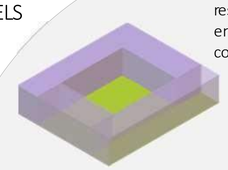


LEVELS

ROOF: solar panels

MATERIAL

The use of wood, which reminds us, through its vertical rhythms, of the forests of the nearby mountains. The steel symbolizes the industrial and mining past of Mieres



Central courtyard formed by massing the residence.

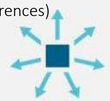
vehicle access restricted to the entrances and the courtyards

Both of them are not gated communities (talking wrt different scales)

SIMILARITIES

Attempt to use vernacular materials in Hathi Gaon, and usage of wood to resemble the Asturian traditional porch (vernacular references)

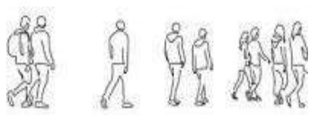
the structures are of different levels/storeys (but in this case functionality is different)



negotiated spaces in the courtyards / multifunctionality.

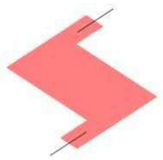
LEVELS

## ANTHROPOMETRY

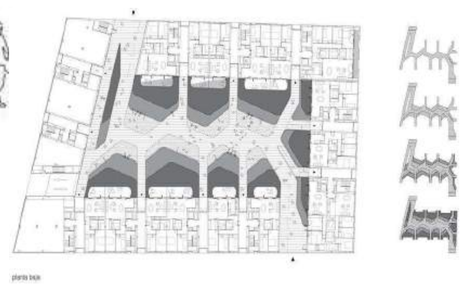


Anthropometry for humans alone

ENTRANCE AND AXES



only 2 entrances into the courtyard



## VIVAZZ MIERES

LOCATION : MIERES, SPAIN
CLIMATE : moderate
TYPOLOGY : collective housing

## BRIDAGE COURTYARD

LOCATION : VAJARAHALLI, BANGLORE
CLIMATE : moderate
TYPOLOGY : community housing

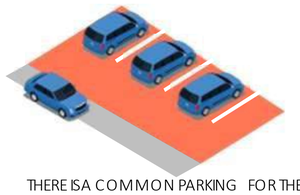
ENTRANCE

The Brigade courtyard is a gated community

FUNCTIONALITY

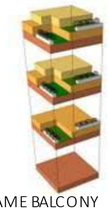
Wrt indian context: smaller kitchens are Provided in each house of brigade courtyard.

PARKING



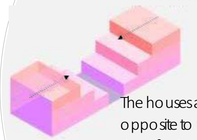
THERE IS A COMMON PARKING FOR THE PEOPLE

BALCONIES



SAME BALCONY

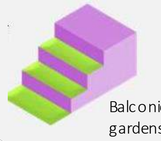
The areas of the levels keep reducing as elevate



SIMILARITIES

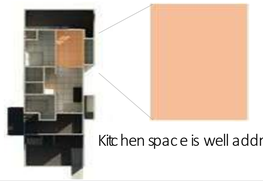
The houses are made jus opposite to the community street facing it

Services duct are expoed



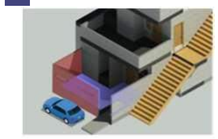
Balconies have terreace gardens and means of vegitation

FUNCTIONALITY



Kitchen space is well addressed in LIC housing.

PARKING

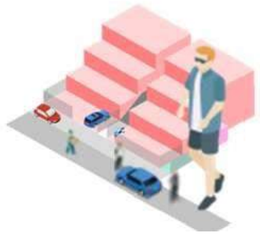


Vehicular parking is focused only Ground floor

BALCONIES

Balconies are open to sky

ENTRANCES

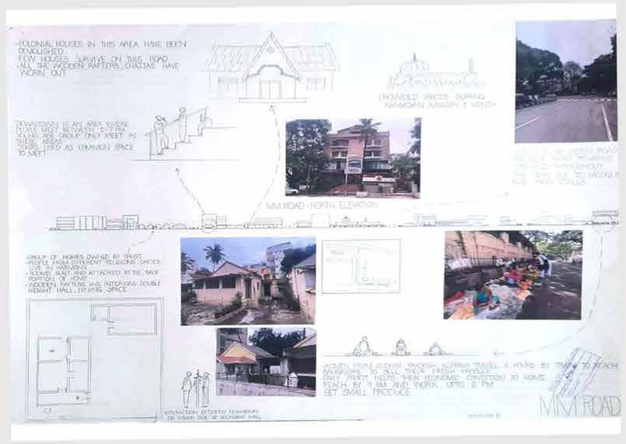


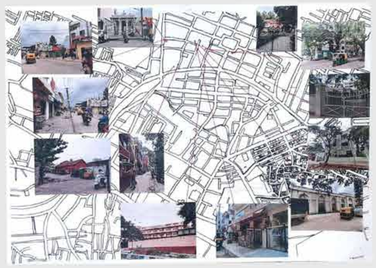
NON-GATED community

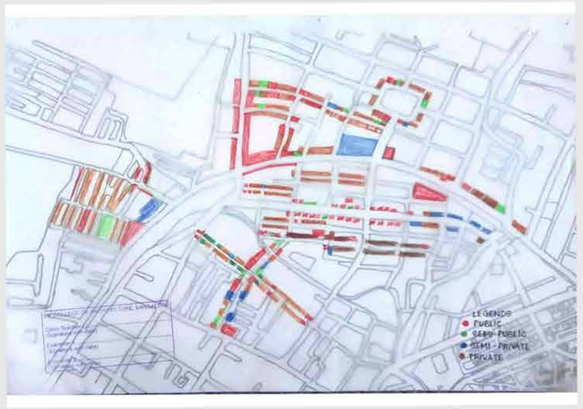
## LIC HOUSING

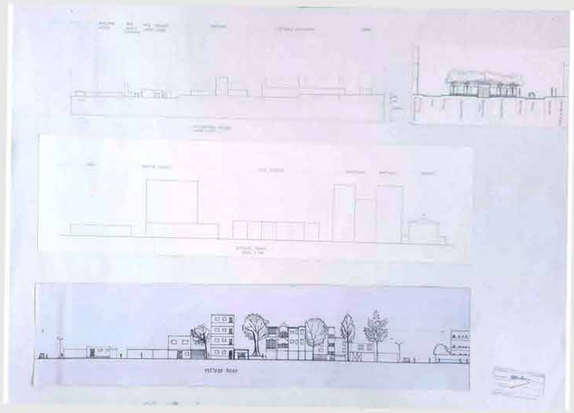
LOCATION : JEEVAN BHEEMA NAGAR, BANGLORE
CLIMATE : moderate
TYPOLOGY : collective housing

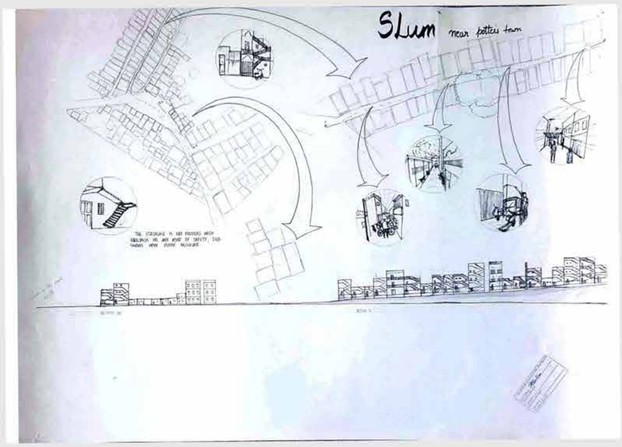

SLUM NEAR TANNERY ROAD


MM ROAD

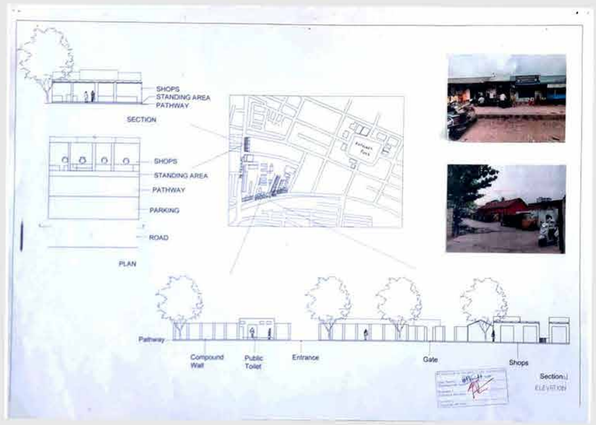


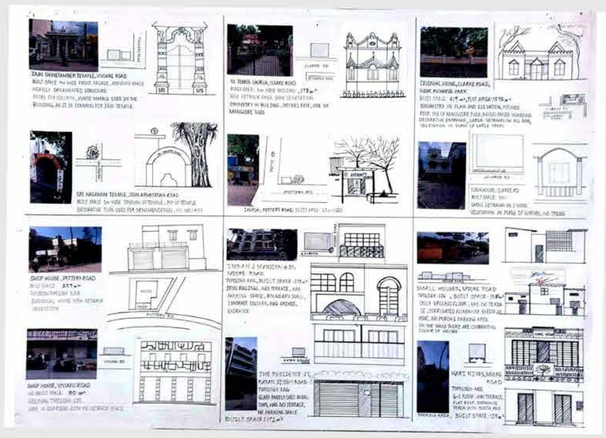

LEGENDS
PUBLIC
SEMI-PUBLIC
SEMI-PRIVATE
PRIVATE

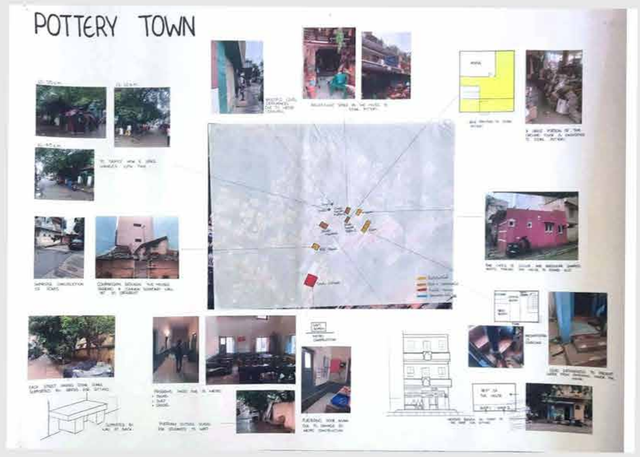



SLum near potters town


LAZAR LAYOUT
LIG HOUSING
BESCOM HOUSING
SHOP HOUSE


SHOPS
STANDING AREA
PATHWAY
SECTION
PARKING
ROAD
PLAN
Pathway
Compound Wall
Public Toilet
Entrance
Gate
Shops
Section

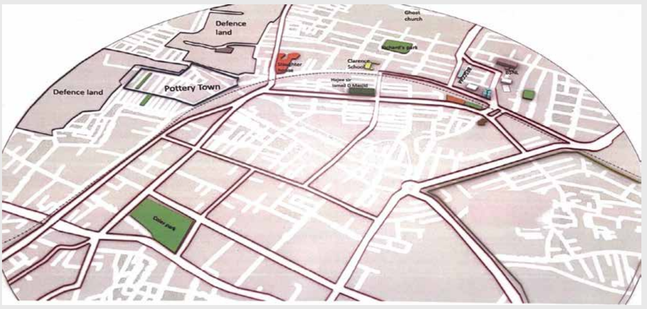



POTTERY TOWN

FRAZER TOWN MODEL

BUILDINGS BUILT OVER


MAJOR LANDMARKS

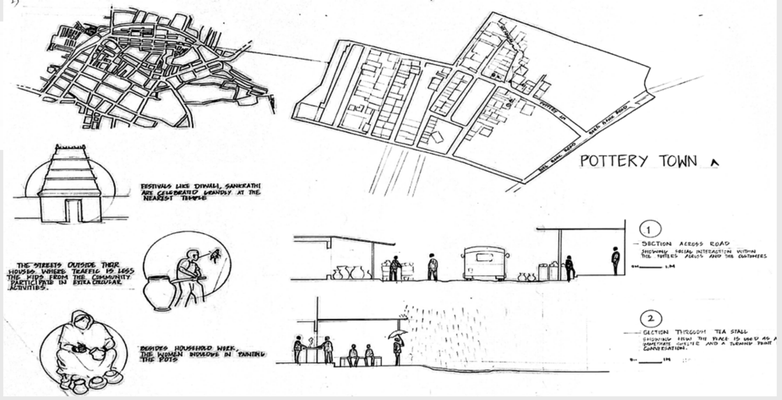


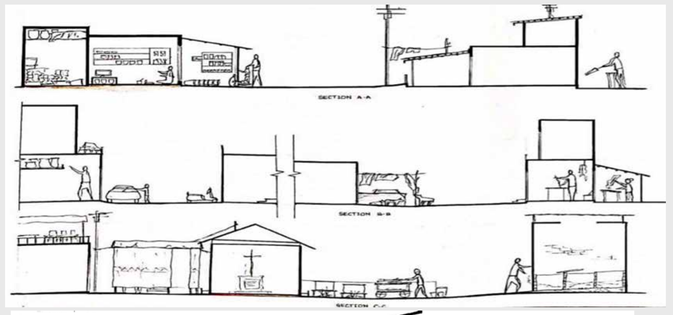

TRANSPORTATION

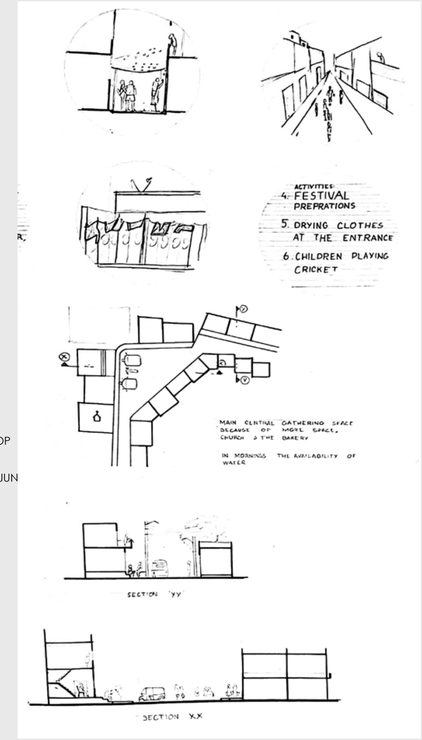

MAJOR AND MINOR ROADS


VEGETATION

STREET VIEWS AND ACTIVITIES OF FRAZER T OWN

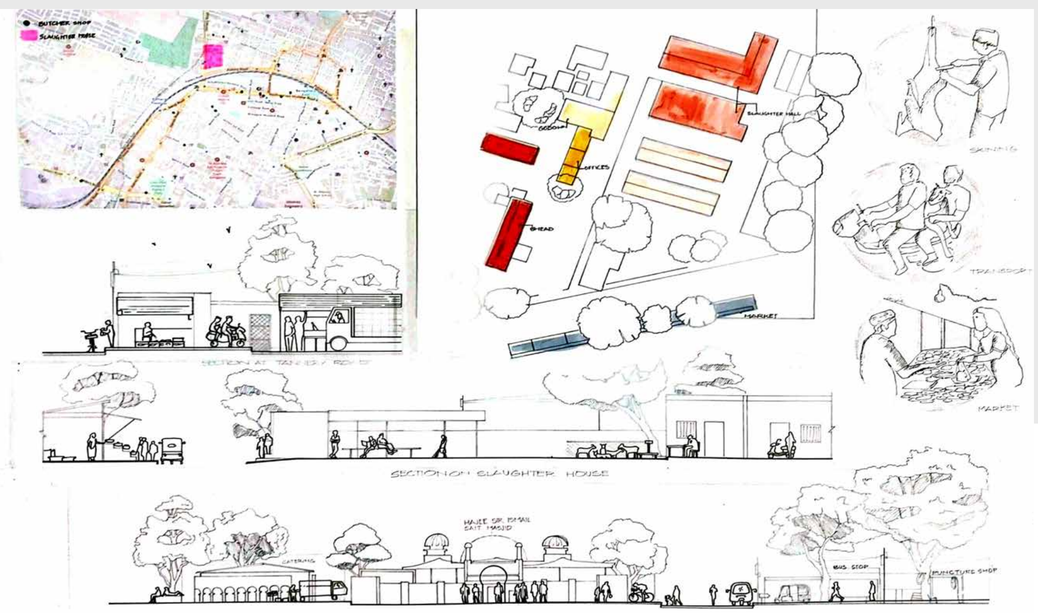


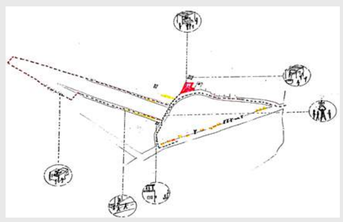



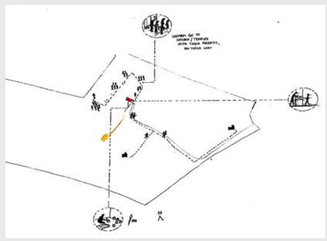



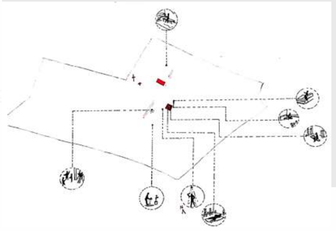



EVENING ACTIVITIES IN FRAZER TOWN

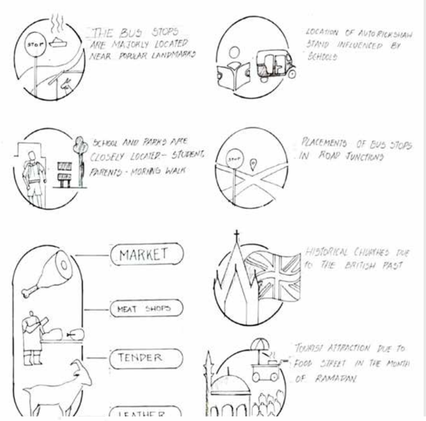


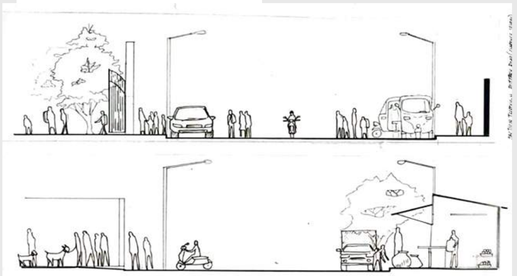



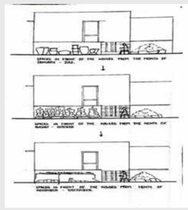


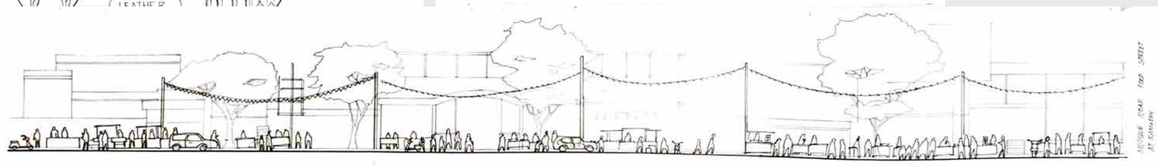


MORNING ACTIVITIES IN FRAZER TOWN



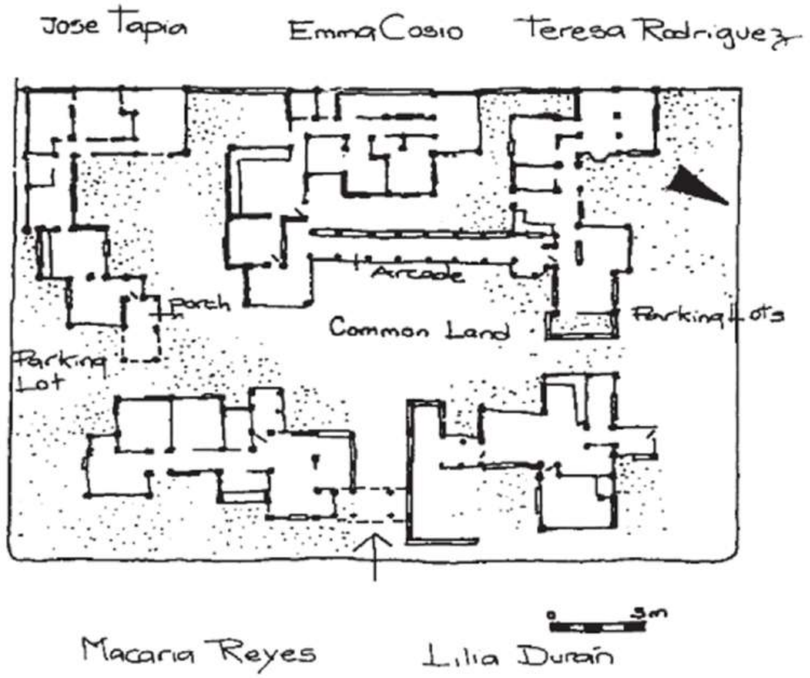





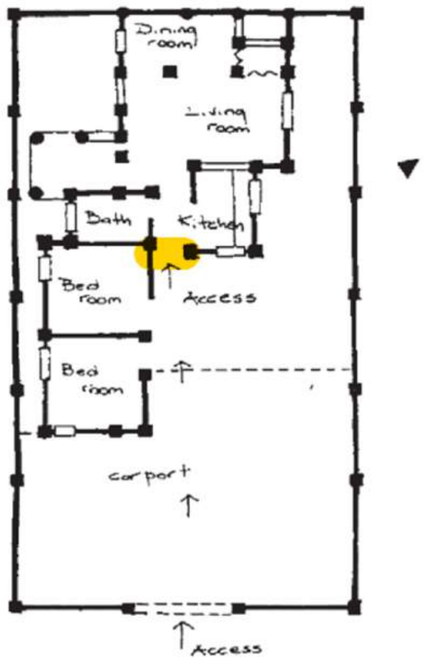




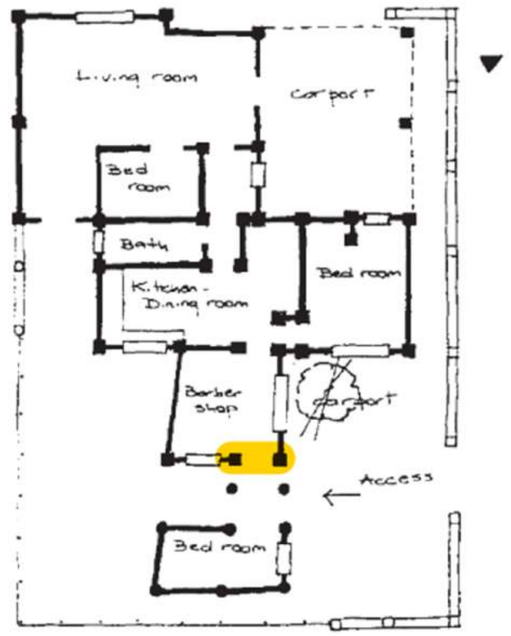
# FRAZER TOWN - SITE AND ACTIVITIES




NOTE: Yellow mark denotes 1000 mm Doorway.




REYES HOUSE PLAN




DURAN HOUSE PLAN

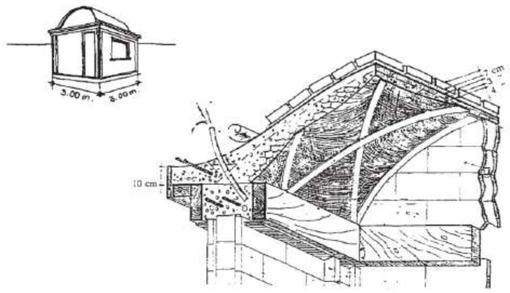



Fig.3.60 Roof structure of the Mexicali project houses (Yruegas, 1978)

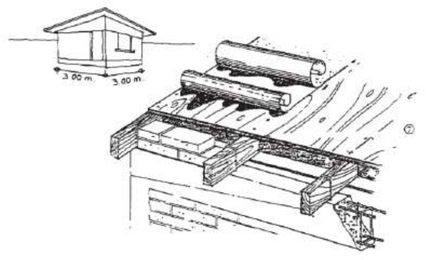
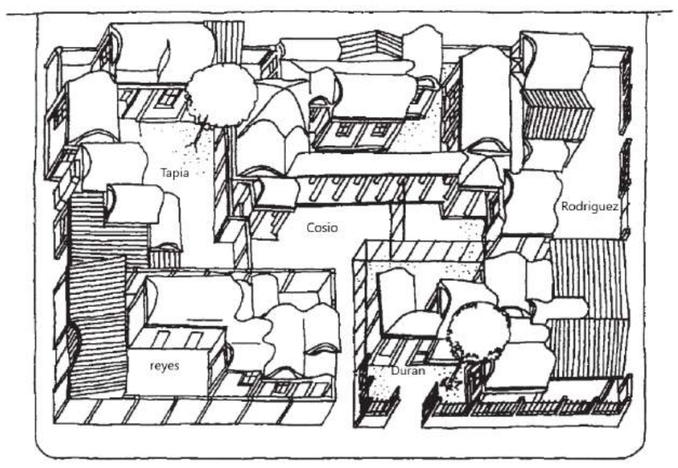
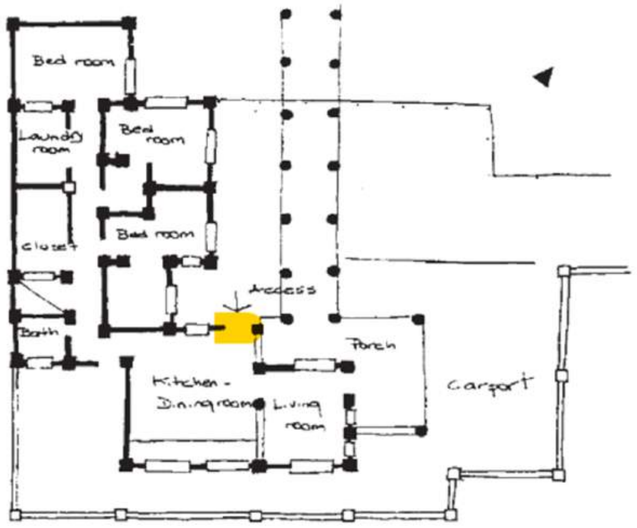



Fig.3.61 Traditional roof structure (Yruegas, 1978)

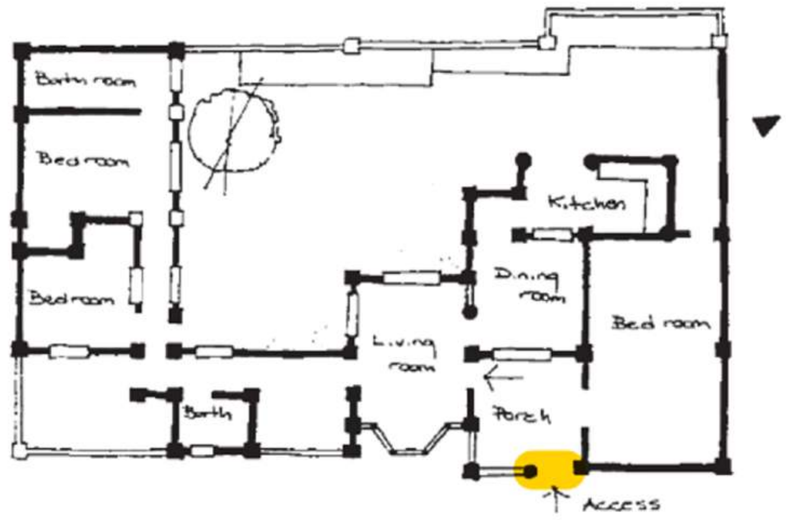
Low Cost Housing at Mexicali project by Christopher Alexander is chosen as first part of your 'Third space' time task exercise. This is a drafting exercise, to understand and improve your skill to produce set of drawings in appropriate scale. This project consists of 5 housing units designed by the architect that come together as one cluster woven by series of outdoor spaces between them.

Submission requirement :
Draw a grid of 1mx1m in 1:50 scale and assuming ACCESS 'DOOR' (highlighted in yellow at plans) where one enters each home as 1m, draft the CLUSTER plan. Plan should indicate room names and tentative areas as per your grids.
One section (long or transverse) in 1:50 scale cutting through built and open spaces at position of your choice. Section should highlight materials, construction details where section plane is cutting

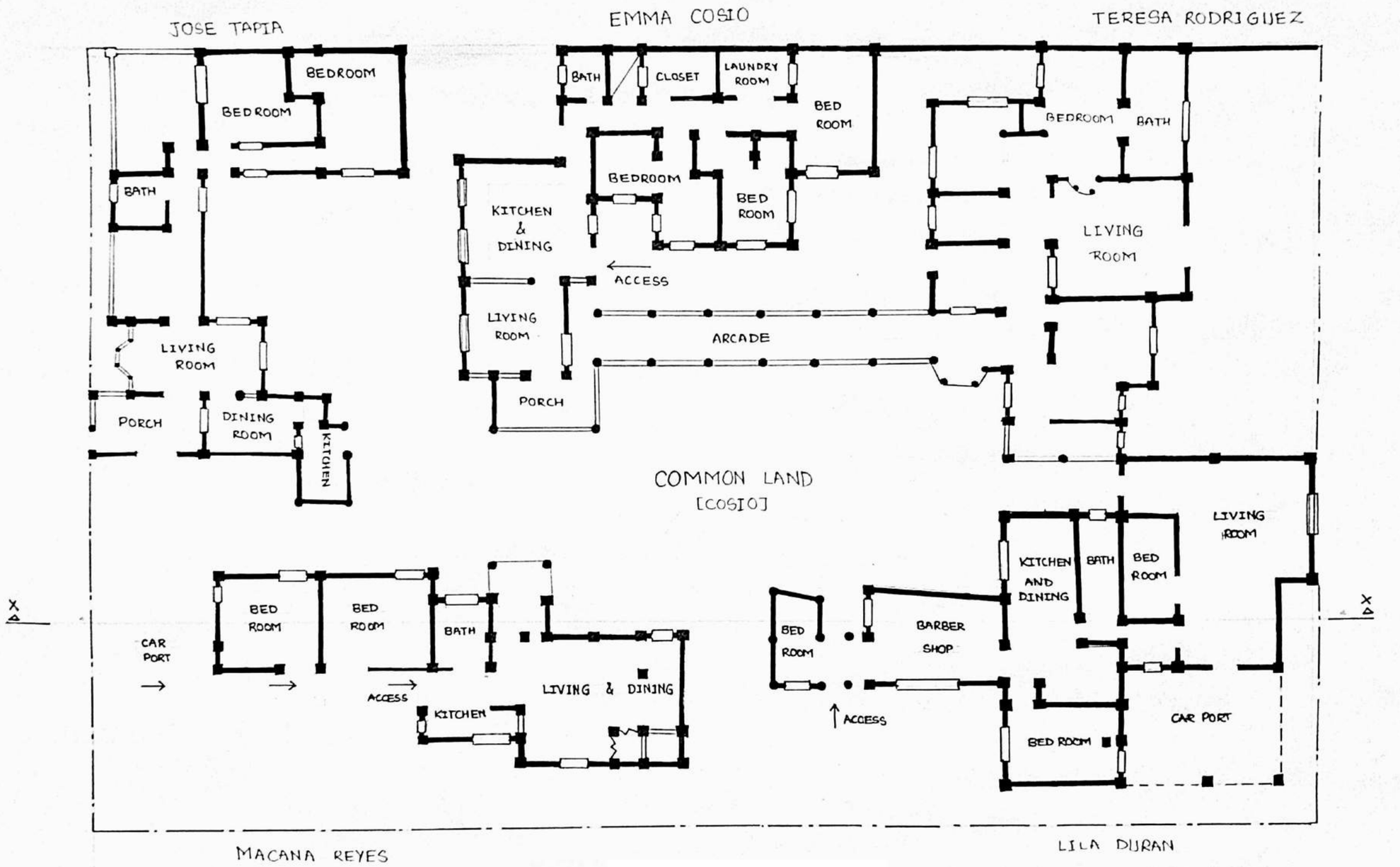


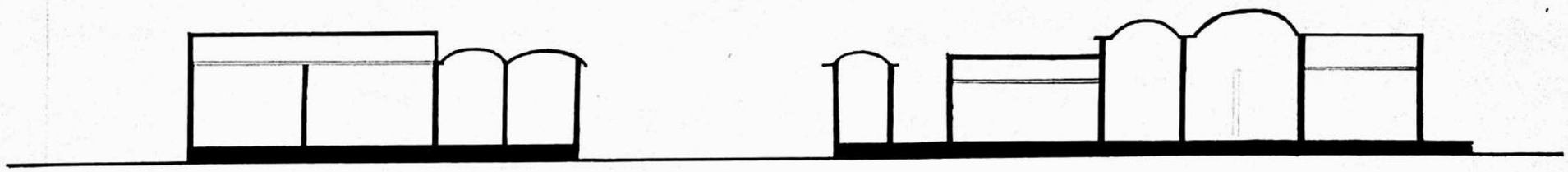

TAPIA HOUSE PLAN




COSIO HOUSE PLAN




LOW COST HOUSING PLAN



SECTION @ XX

# MAJOR PROJECT

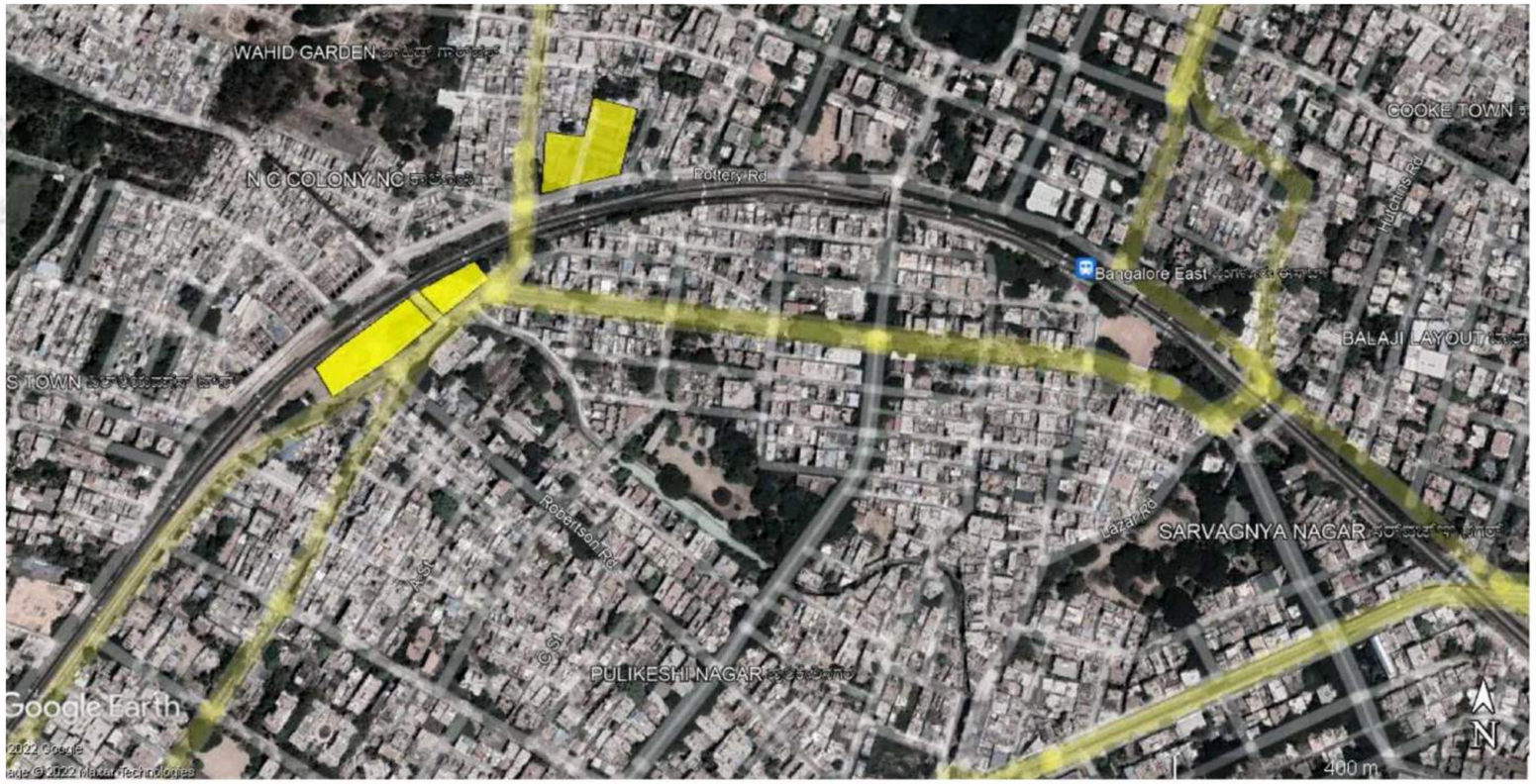
Appx. Site Area of both sites: 2 Acres (8093sqm) (Shared between group of 4 students)
Ground Coverage permissible: 50% (Appx. 4000 sqm)
FAR considered- 2 (Appx. 16000 sqm)
Permissible building height: 15m
Setbacks: 5m
Thus appx. built up area per student gets for design development is up to 4000 sqm on appx. 1000 sqm site subdivision

Design & Planning process -
- mixed typology achieved by grouping the students to work on a single site plan for which they will then generate their own modules of housing based on their position/ idea/ concept arrived individually through the studies done during exercise 1, 2 and 3
- The larger idea of the major project was to accommodate 1/3rd of the designed housing to relocate pottery town residents engaged in pottery making activity along with slum dwellers near Netaji road and MM road Junction. 2/3rd of the designed housing is to be treated as speculative housing.
- The program will be individualized by each group and also by each student.
- Each group prepared a master plan with parking spaces (Stilt or basement), circulation, services, common amenities/ shared spaces responding to each other's building cluster and larger site context.
- Each student in the group then designed individual buildings within the subdivisions of the master plan by clustering different dwelling units of size 30 sqm, 60 sqm, 90 sqm and 120 sqm.

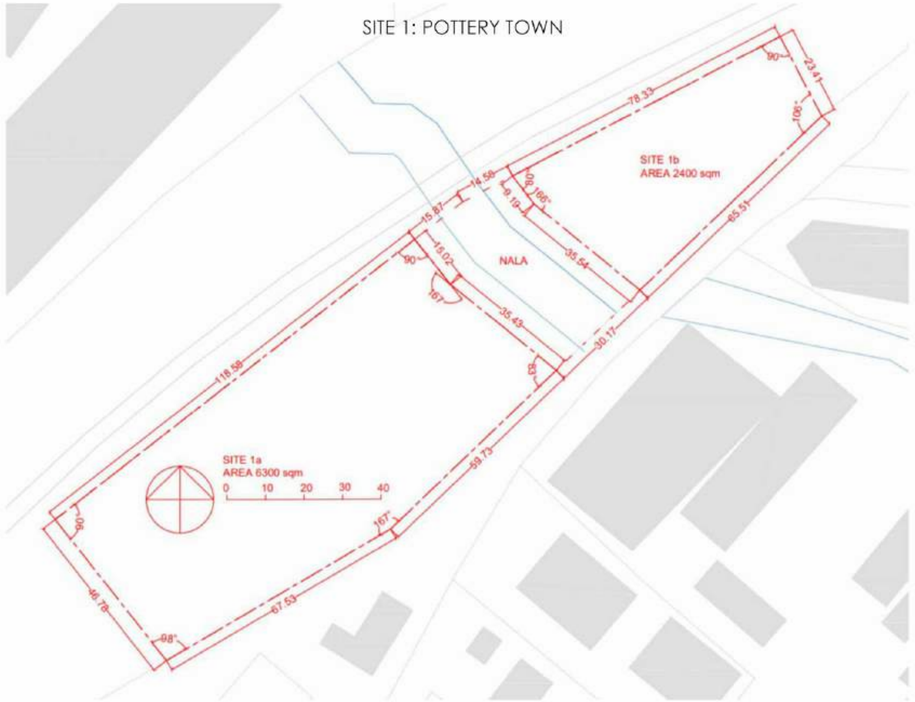
Deliverables:

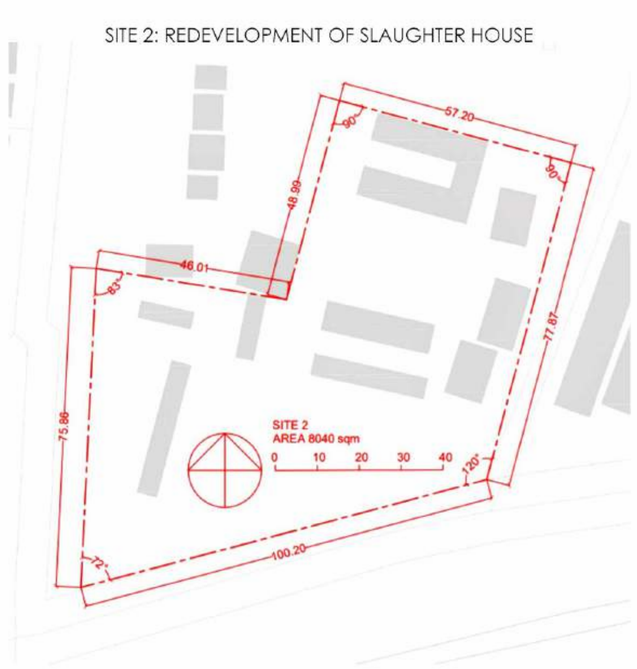
Group work:
1. All sketches and schemes done till date (documentation of various trials and iterations)
2. Finalized Site Plan (1:200) with basement/stilt parking, circulation, services areas demarcated and plan at 1st floor level
3. Sections (1:200)- Long site sections cutting through buildings and shared spaces
4. Elevations (1:200)- one road side elevation

Individual Work:
1. Conceptual models/massing model (1:200)
2. Plan of typical floor or 2nd floor onwards (1:100) showing housing units inside the cluster with furniture layout
3. One section (1:200) cutting through external walls, toilet, staircase, etc.

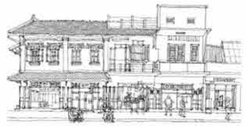



Frazer Town, Bengaluru- Larger context study between upcoming Pottery Town metro station and Bangalore East Railway Station
(Sites for Major project marked in yellow)

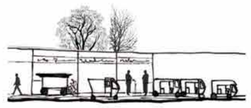



## CONCEPT



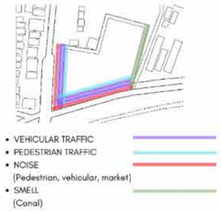
Shophouses, MIG and HIG settlements.
**- REACHABILITY TO MARKET SPACES**

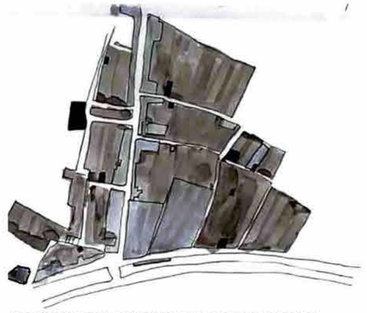


Purely commercial with autos parked on the edge of the road.
**- BUSY STREET WITH SMELL ISSUES**

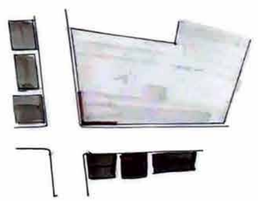
Open canal
**- DRAINAGE ISSUES (SMELL,HYGIENE AND VISUALLY UNAPPEALING)**

Buses stop at the edge.
**- EASIER ACCESSIBIITY**

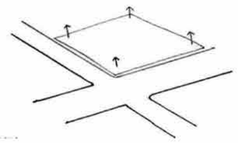


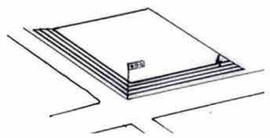
Since the site has a public edge, using that as an advantage, extending the public and therefore continuing the flow of spaces.



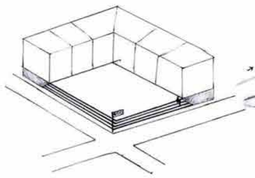
This site edge has the most exposure to the markets, vehicular and pedestrian traffic for interaction with the public. This area is opened up for the public as seen in the diagram the circulation is to be smooth and continued for a free flow movement. This area develops to be a landmark for the site.



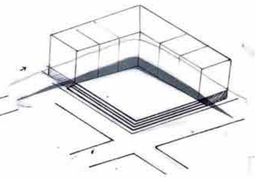
Area is lifted up by steps, seating transforms to a very interactive place with the public.



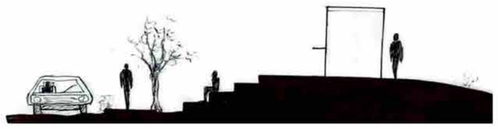
Sitting provides hierarchy of space and acts like a bus stop due to the traffic signal nearby.

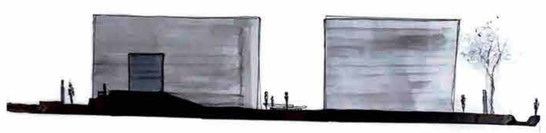


Market space situated around the raised space that is open to public.



A ramp connecting the market space on the other side providing two entries.

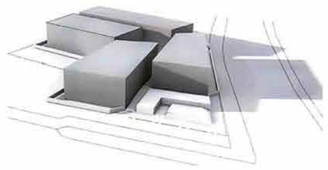




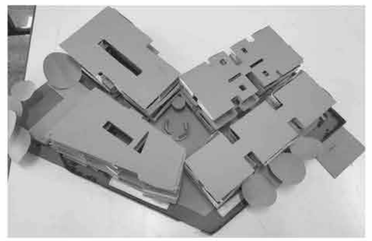
Since the site is shifted from a commercial (slaughter house) to a residential site (rehabilitation), keeping the essence of public areas especially market and street interaction.

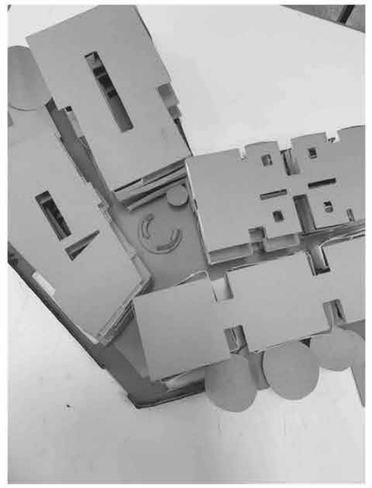
## DESIGN

Key plan

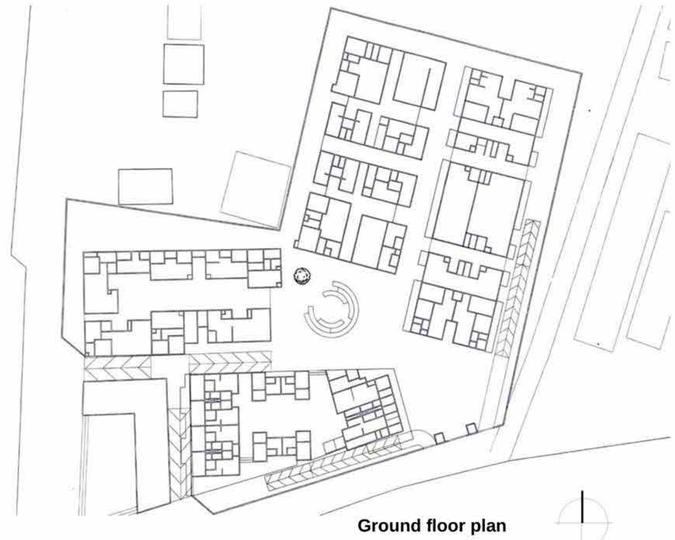


Block Model

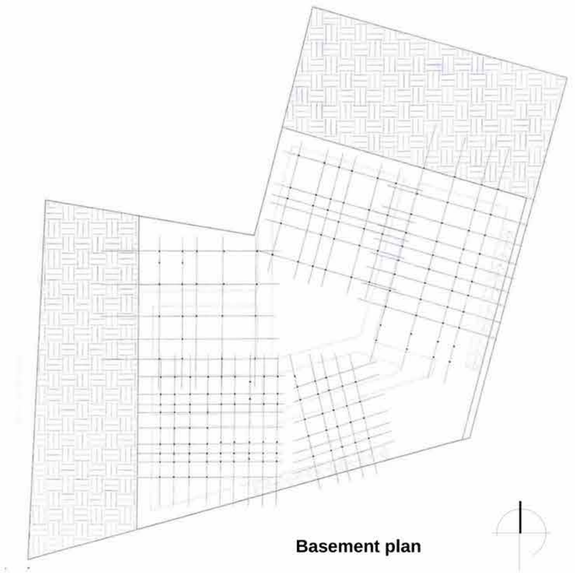




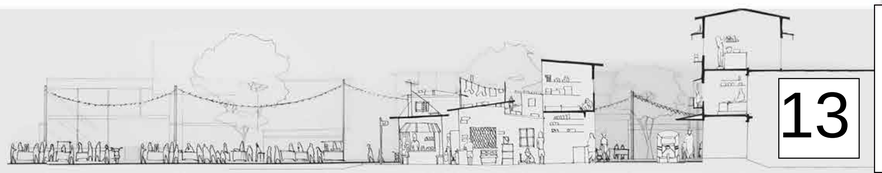
Physical detailed model



Ground floor plan



Basement plan



## CONCEPT

### LOCATION

Latitudinal and Longitudinal gridlines

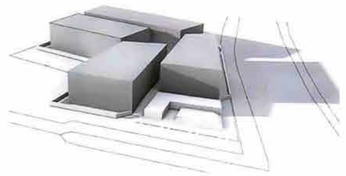
**S**
- -access to public transport: buses, autos and cabs
- -market space
- -accessibility to schools
- -historical background

**W**
- -high traffic density
- -open canals being visually unappealing
- -hygiene issues due to bad drainage system

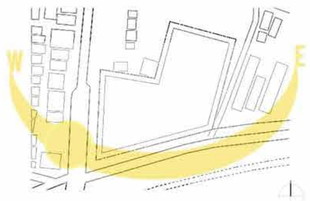
**O**
- -accessibility to the market
- -event combinations with surrounding markets and the flea market
- -development of shophouses
- -accessibility to schools

**T**
- -open drainage
- -waterlogging

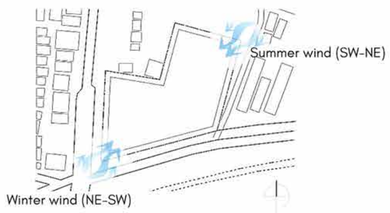
Key plan



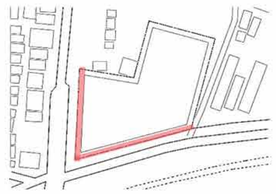
Block Model




Sun Path Diagram




Wind Direction



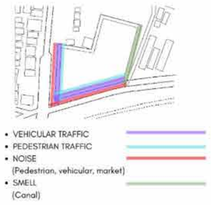
Accessibility to the site

Shophouses, MIG and HIG settlements.
- **REACHABILITY TO MARKET SPACES**

Purely commercial with autos parked on the edge of the road.
- **BUSY STREET WITH SMELL ISSUES**

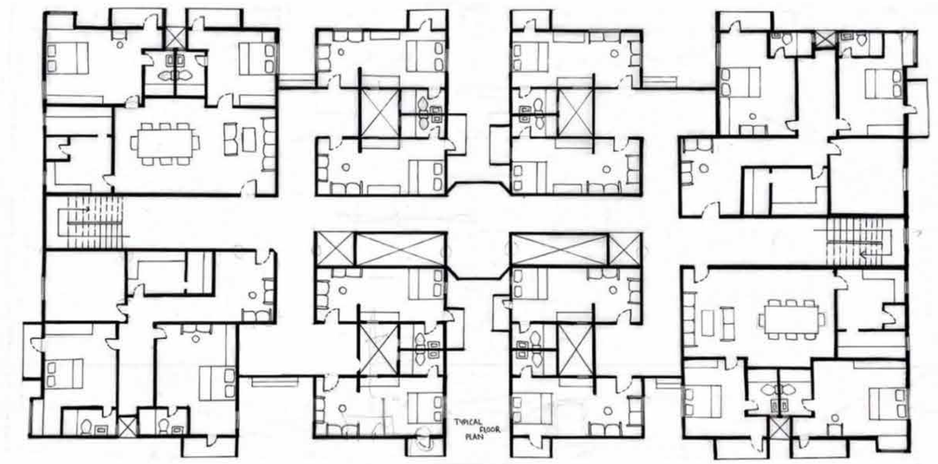
Buses stop at the edge.
- **EASIER ACCESSIBILITY**

Open canal
- **DRAINAGE ISSUES (SMELL,HYGIENE AND VISUALLY UNAPPEALING)**




## DESIGN


Ground floor Plan

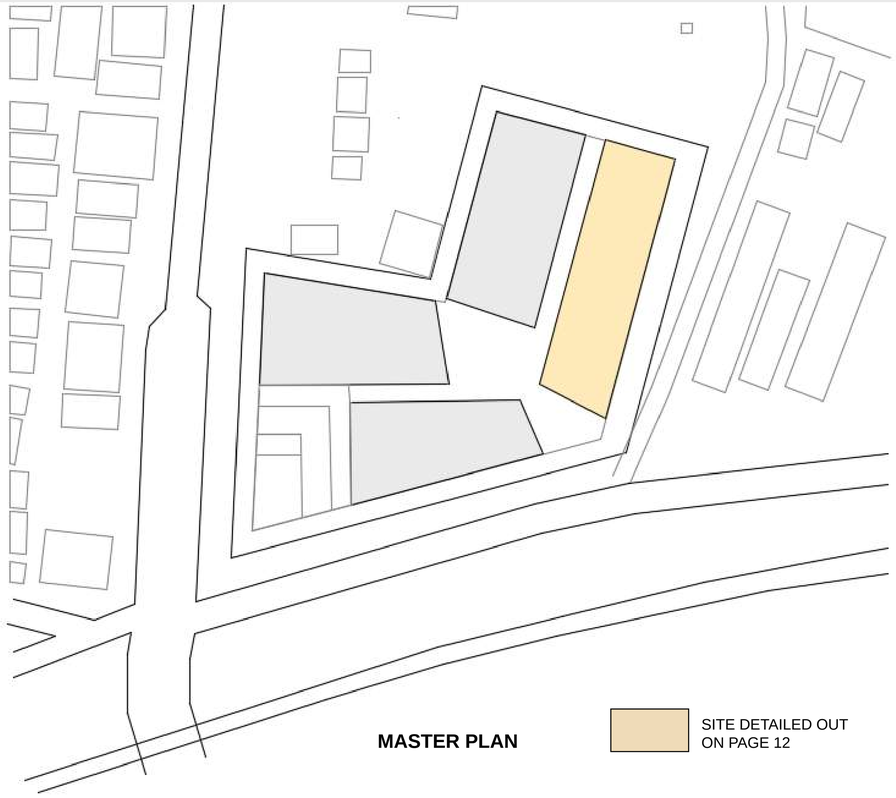



Typical floor Plan


Section AA

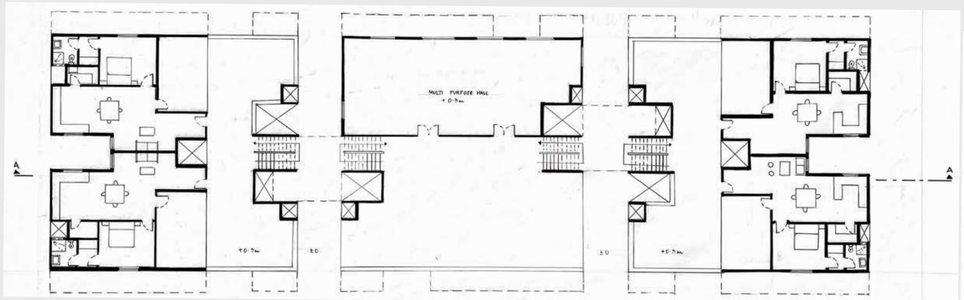
This project is oriented towards designing an residensital building where1/3 of the designed housing to relocate pottery town residents engaged in pottery making activity along with slum dwellers near Netaji road and MM road Junction. 2/3rd of the designed housing is to be treated as speculative housing.

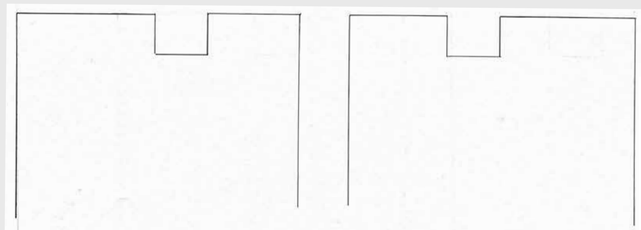
## SITE 2- REDEVELOPMENT OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE



MASTER PLAN

SITE DETAILED OUT ON PAGE 12



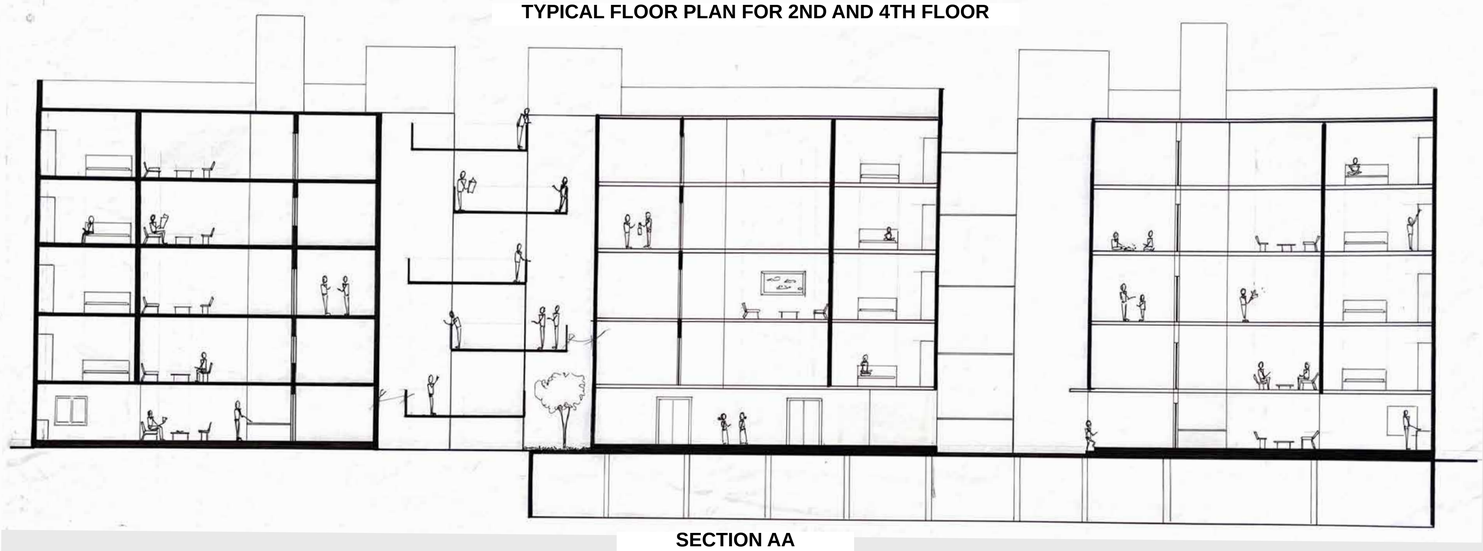


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

The intent of the design is to create social spaces within the design in order to increase interaction among the residents. This is done by introducing two sets of adjacant staircases with extended common landings which provides a midpoint for people on the diffirent floors to interact.

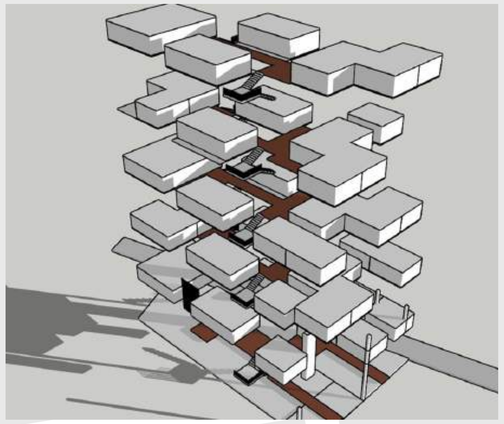
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN FOR 1ST AND 3RD FLOOR

TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN FOR 2ND AND 4TH FLOOR

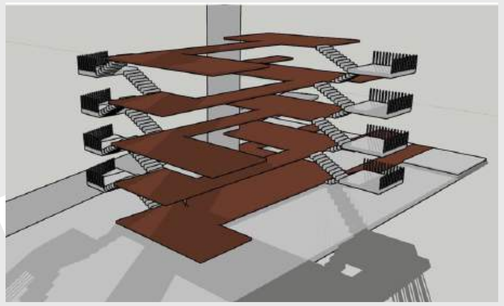


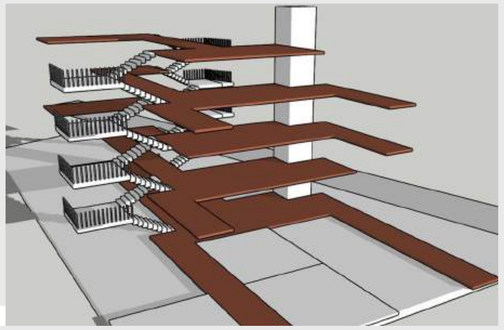
SECTION AA

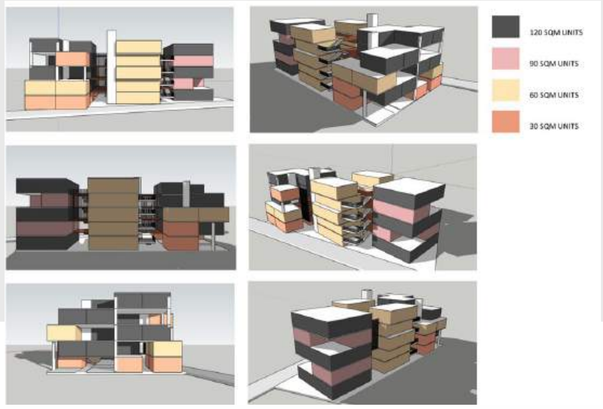
## MASSING OF THE UNITS

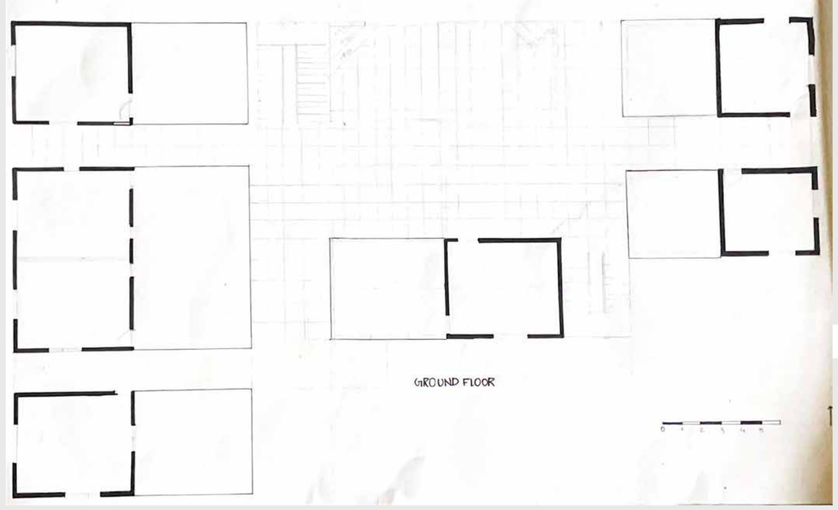


## CIRCULATION

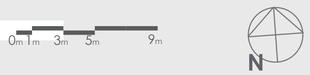


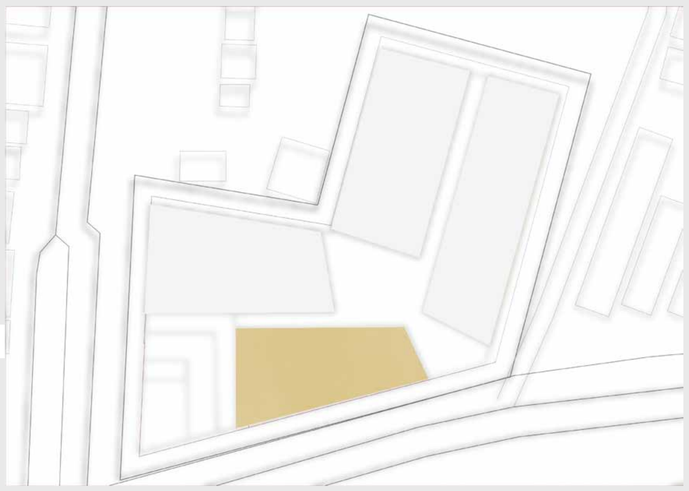




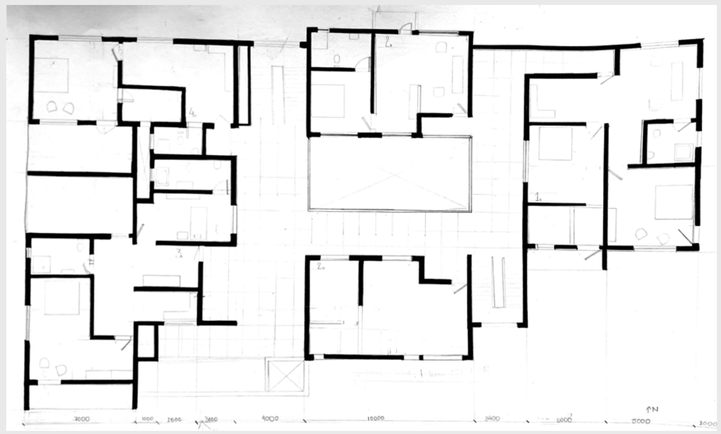




Ground floor plan

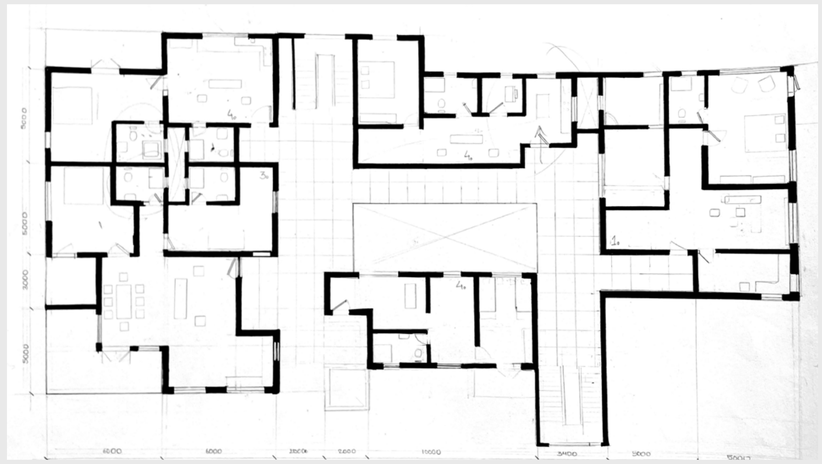


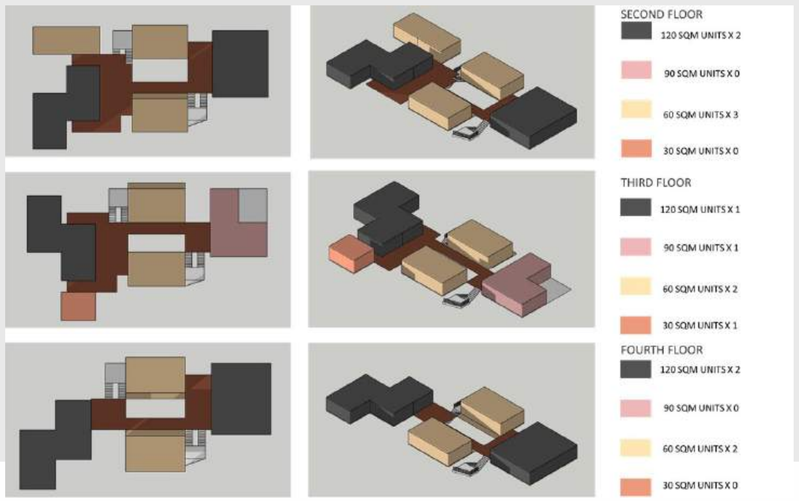
CONTEXT

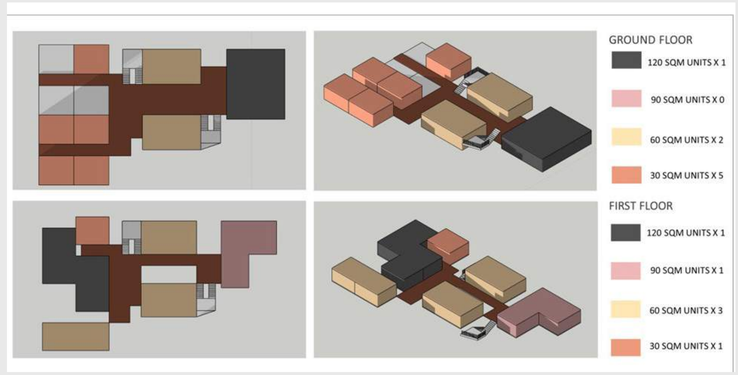


First floor plan

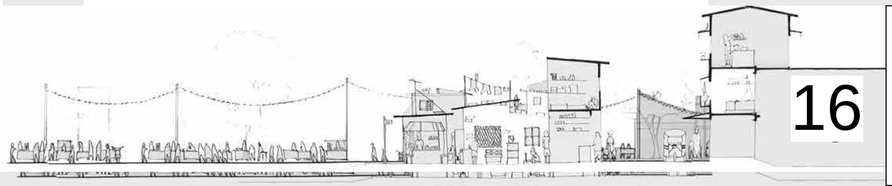


Second floor plan



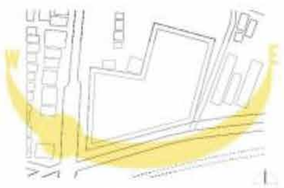




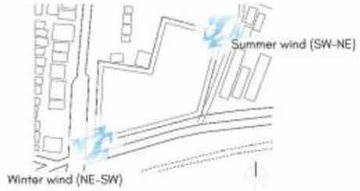
**Architectural Design IV**
**Section A**
**Academic Year 2021-2022**

# MAJOR PROJECT

Location of site



Sun Path Diagram




Wind Direction

Accessibility to the site

**S**

**-access to public transport: buses, autos and cabs**
**-market space**
**-accessibility to schools**
**-historical background**

**O**

**-accessibility to the market**
**-event combinations with surrounding markets and the flea market**
**-development of shophouses**
**-accessibility to schools**

**W**

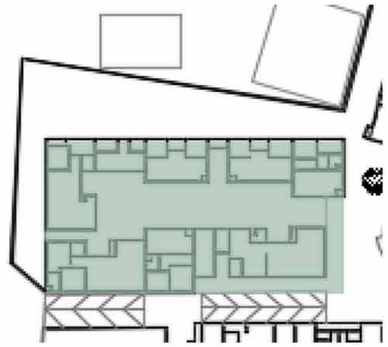
**-high traffic density**
**-open canals being visually unappealing**
**-hygiene issues due to bad drainage system**

**T**

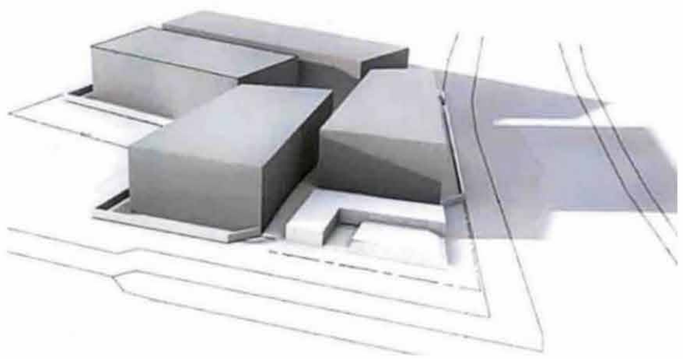
**-open drainage**
**-waterlogging**

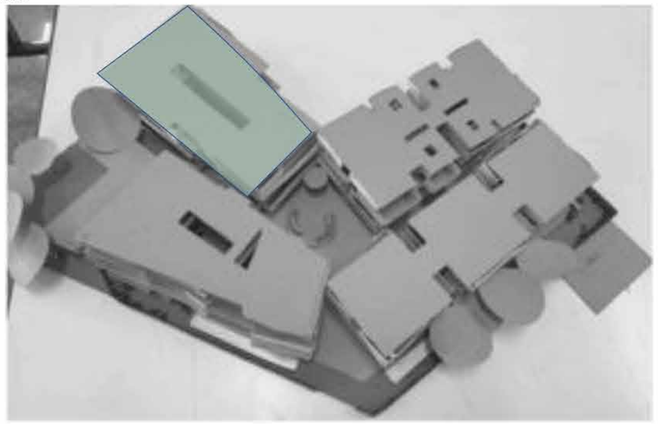

Site division

Selected site



Immediate context of selected area

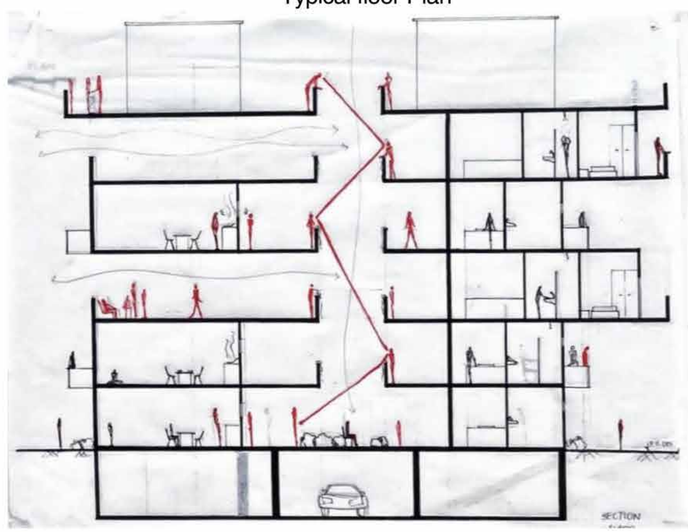




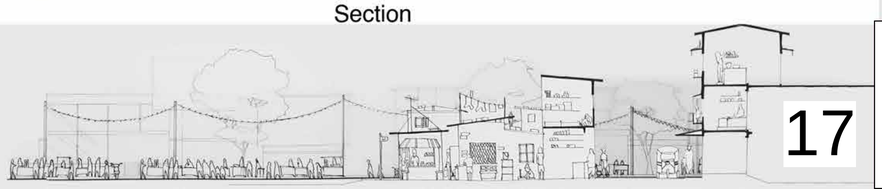
Model pictures

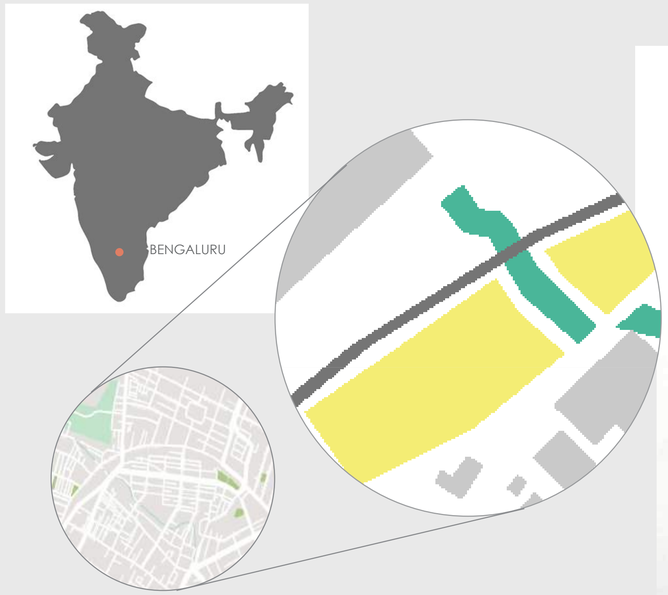
Ground floor plan

Typical floor Plan



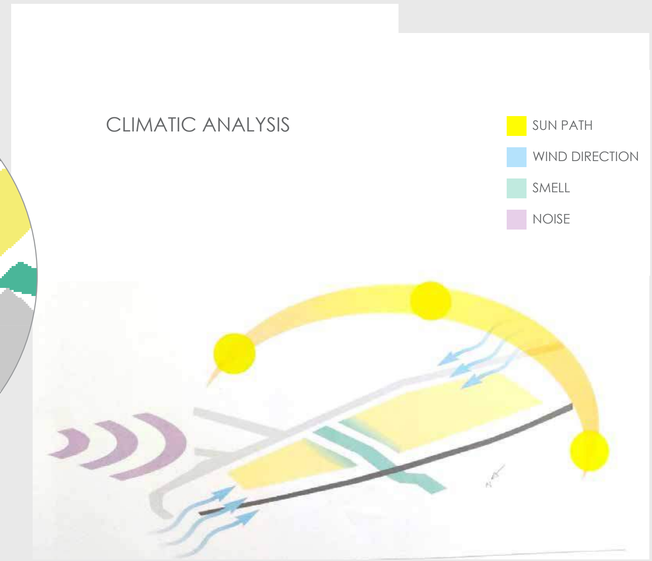
Section






LOCATION

CLIMATIC ANALYSIS



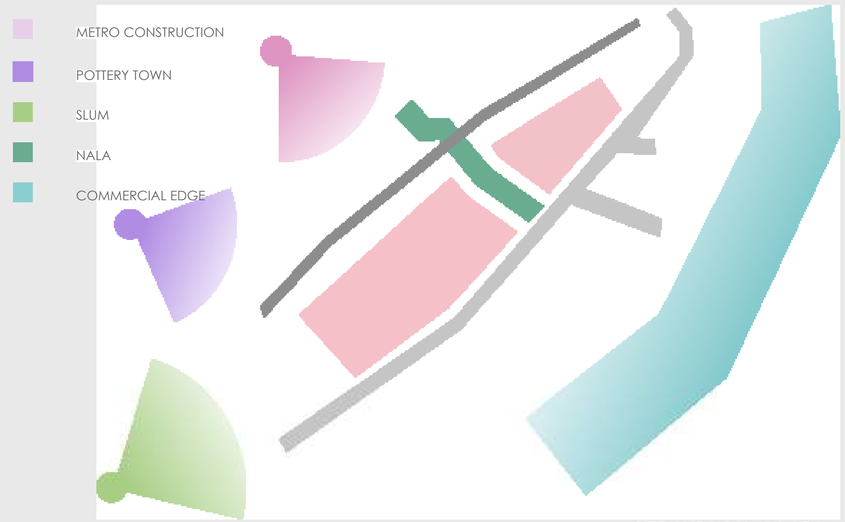

The site was located in frazer town, Bengaluru. It has a railway track along its northen edge, the site was split into to two areas by a stormwater drain that runs north-south.

In the periphery , the metro construc-tion work has been established. The site was also close to the pottery town and a slum.

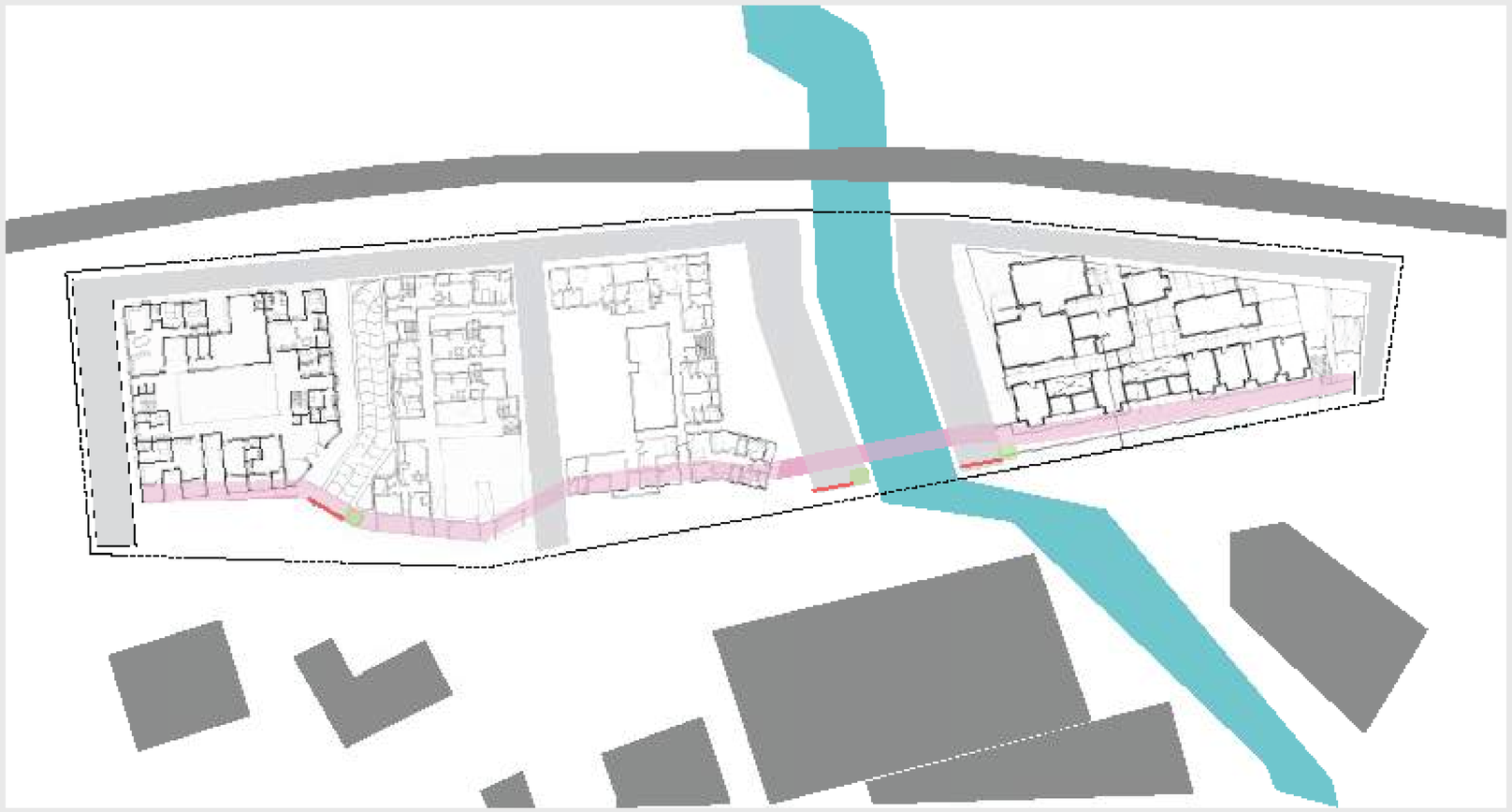
This project is based on the core idea of a rehabilitaion for the economically backward people of the the slum and pottery town.

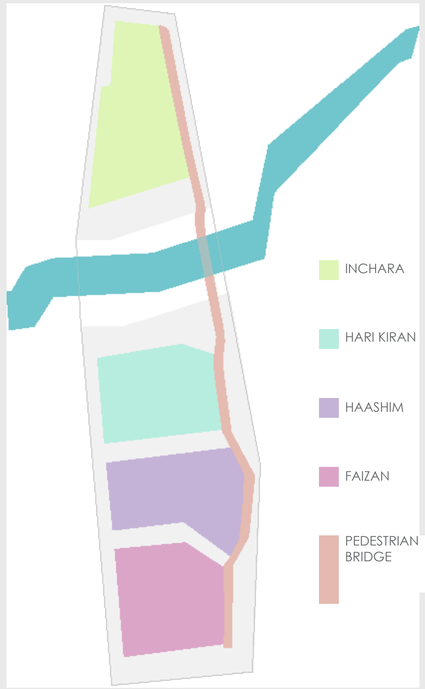
Another objective of this project was to understand shop houses, the balance between personal life and the work life of the economically backward class

To design an apartment complex consisting of dwelling units - 30 sqm, 60 sqm,90 sqm & 120 sqm along with some shop houses, common areas, car parking.




SITE SURROUNDINGS




SUBDIVISION OF THE SITE

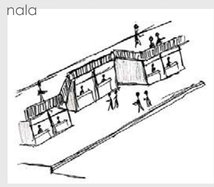
The main site was to be divided into 4 equal parts, each member in the group was a assigned one of the parts.

One of the parts being on the other side of the nala.

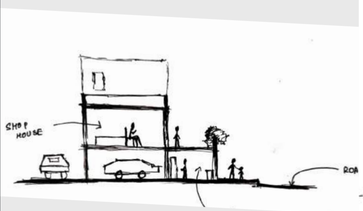
The 4 projects were to be induvidual designs yet have a similarity or connecting idea in common.

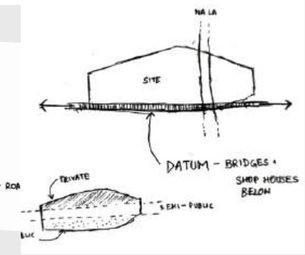
Hence the concept of a street was proposed, allign-ing the shops with the sourthern edge of the site, this gave continuity.

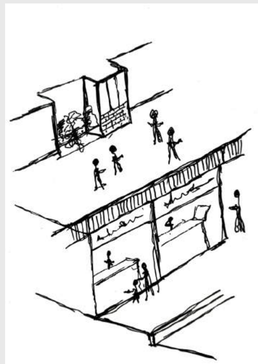
the idea of a pedestrian bridge running across the southern edge was also taken up, connecting at the first floor levels of all the 4 buildings, running over the nala



The bridge was designed in a zig-zag path, to grant the users a non-linear engaging walk

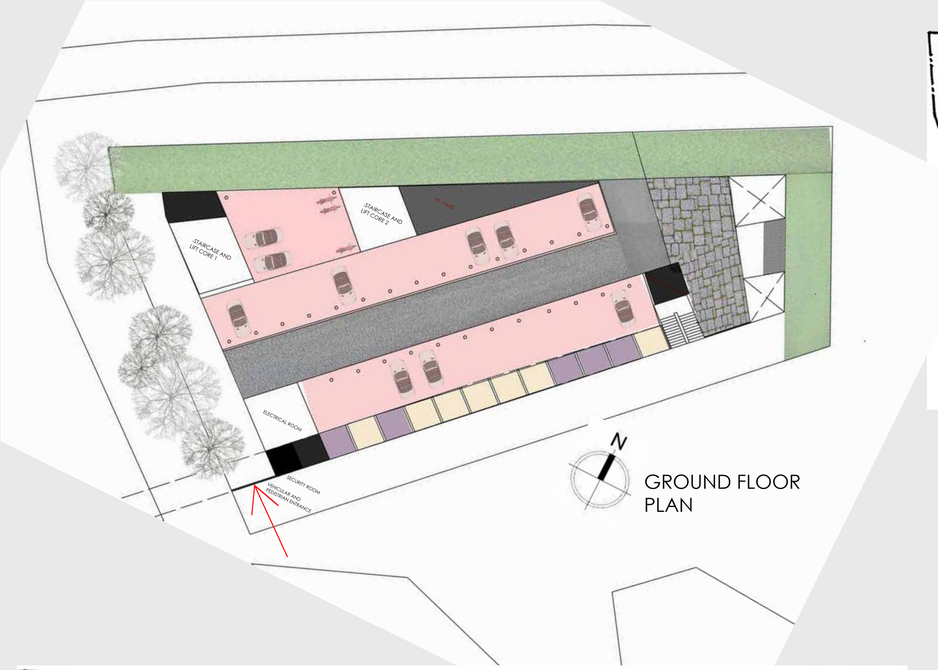


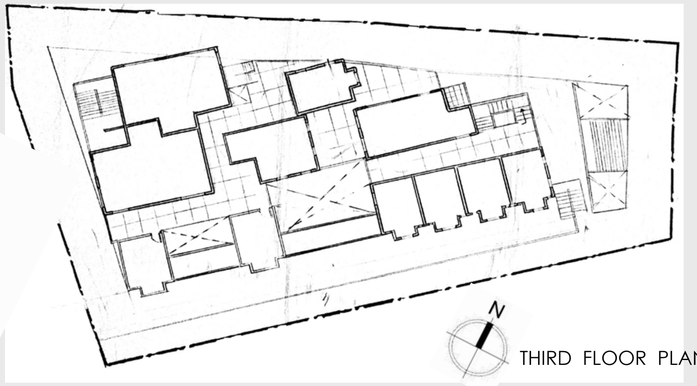





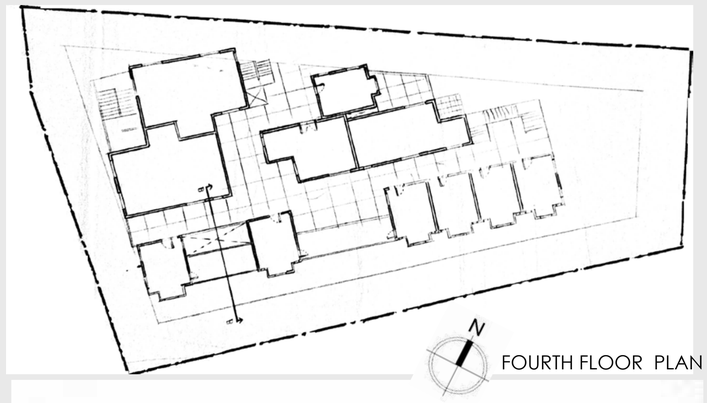
# MAJOR PROJECT GROUP WORK



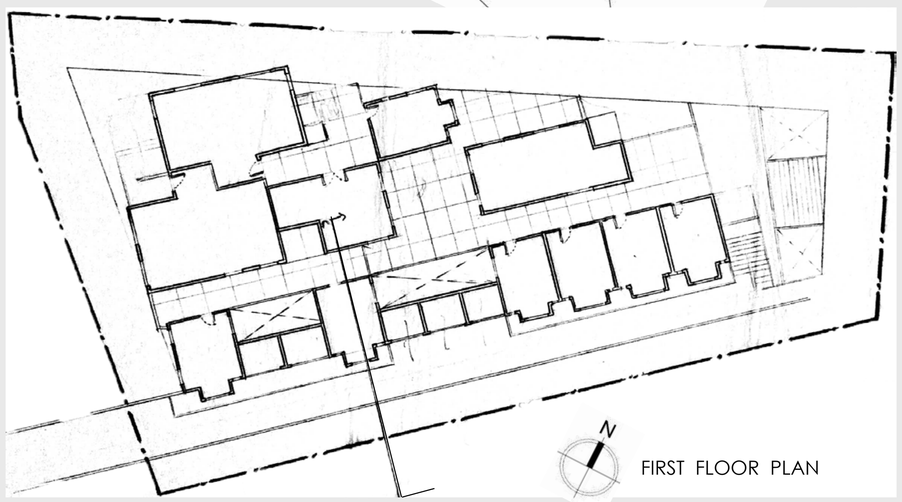

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



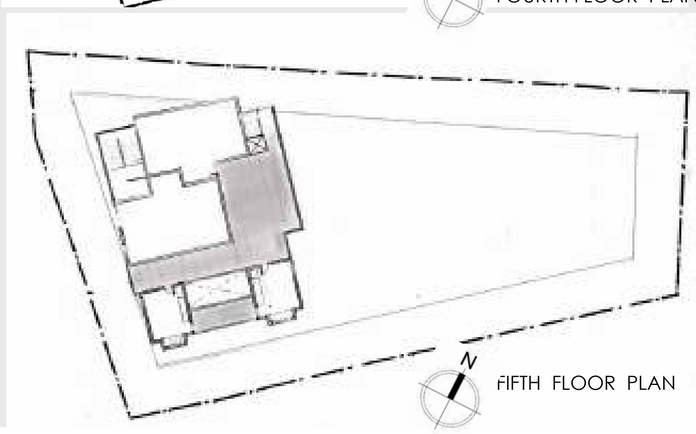

THIRD FLOOR PLAN



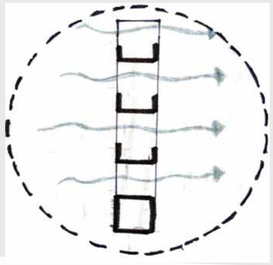

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN




FIRST FLOOR PLAN




FIFTH FLOOR PLAN



SOLID VOID RELATIONSHIP

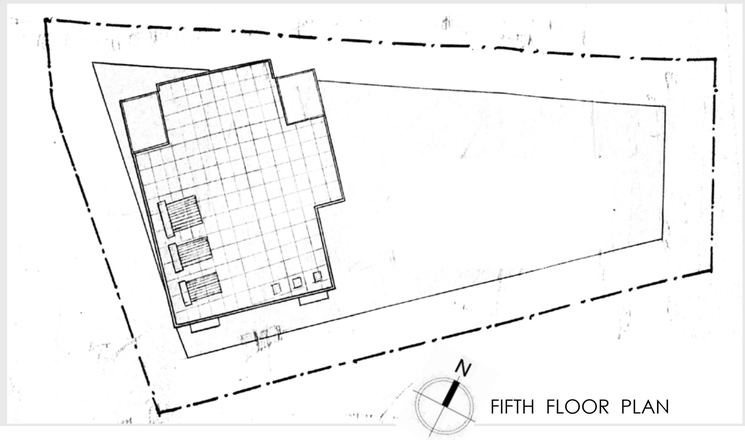
AREA STATEMENT

Tatal area of all housees
and shops = 2240 sqm

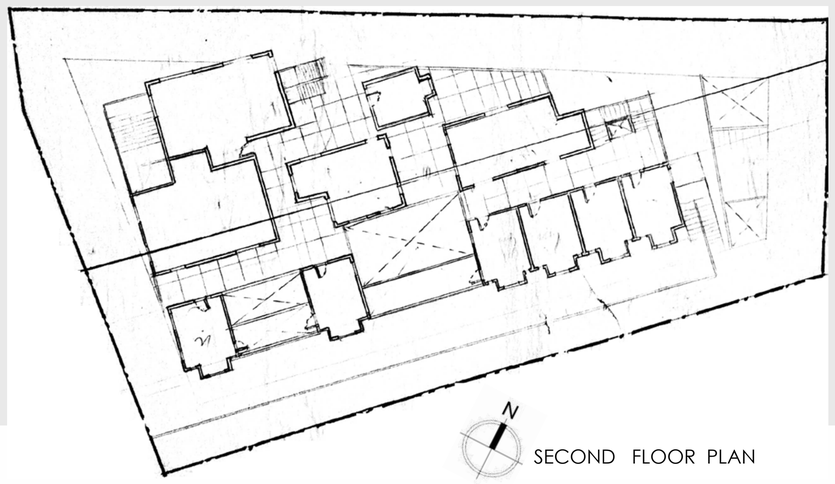
Additional 15% for common spaces
and ducts. = 350 sqm

Total area built = 2590 sqm

SECTION 'AA'

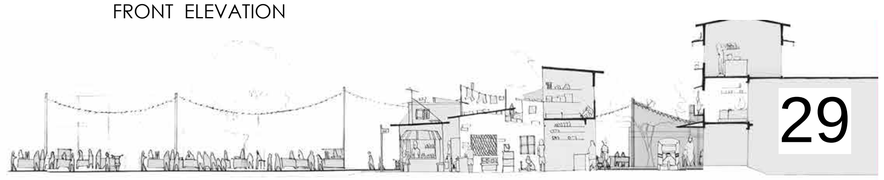



FIFTH FLOOR PLAN



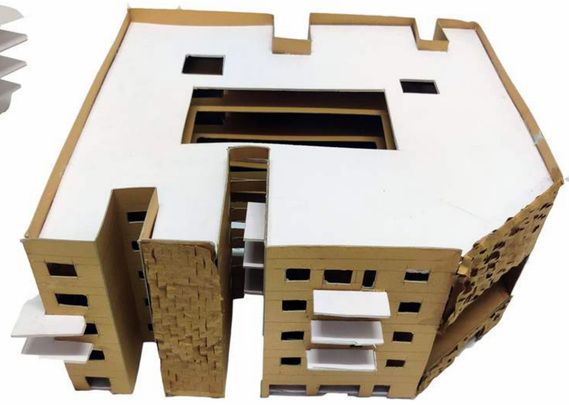

SECOND FLOOR PLAN


FRONT ELEVATION



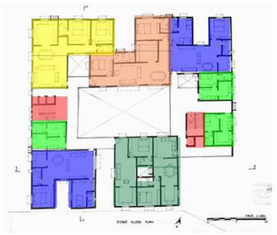

PROCESS MODEL:

FINAL MODEL:



SITE PLAN

- Gymnasium
- 30 sqm Dwelling Unit
- Shops
- Core
- 60 sqm Dwelling Unit
- 120 sqm Dwelling Unit



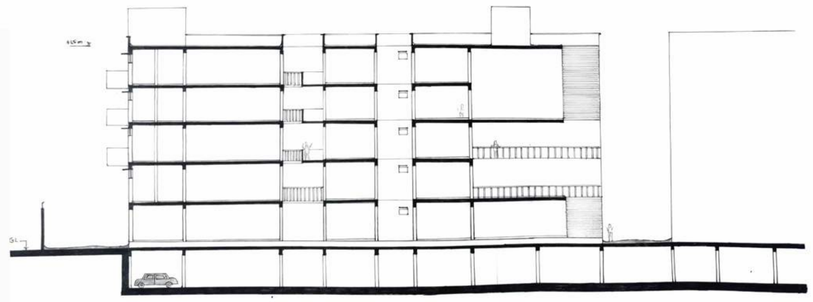
- 120 sqm Dwelling Unit
- 30 sqm Dwelling Unit
- 90 sqm Dwelling Unit
- Core
- 60 sqm Dwelling Unit
- 120 sqm Dwelling Unit

- 120 sqm Dwelling Unit
- 30 sqm Dwelling Unit
- 90 sqm Dwelling Unit
- Core
- 60 sqm Dwelling Unit
- 120 sqm Dwelling Unit

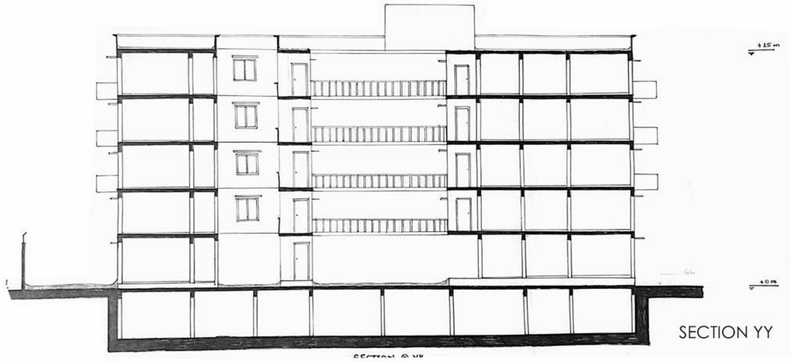
- 120 sqm Dwelling Unit
- 30 sqm Dwelling Unit
- 90 sqm Dwelling Unit
- Core
- 60 sqm Dwelling Unit
- 120 sqm Dwelling Unit







SECTION XX



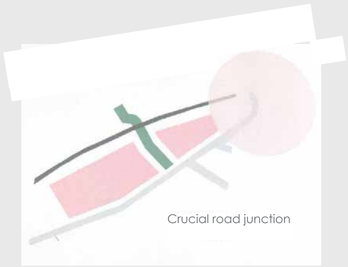
SECTION YY

FRONT ELEVATION

# CONTEXT

The site is located in Frazer Town, Bangalore. The is divide into two parts by a stormwater drain. It has a railway track running by the northern edge.

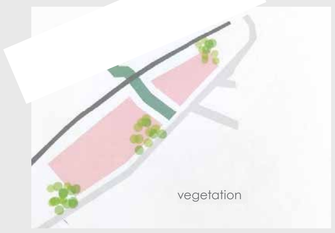
TOTAL AREA= 6300sqm + 2400 sqm
= 8700sqm



Crucial road junction

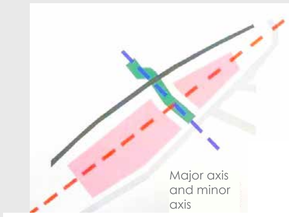
Requirements

| Dwelling | Area(sqm) |
|---|---|
| D1 | 30 |
| D2 | 60 |
| D3 | 90 |
| D4 | 120 |



vegetation

- D1 units = 17 no.s =510sqm
- D2 units = 11no.s =660sqm
- D3 units = 9 no.s =810sqm
- D4 units = 2 no.s =240sqm
- Common= =168 sqm
  spaces
- Shops = 7no.s =650sqm
  (Excluding houses)

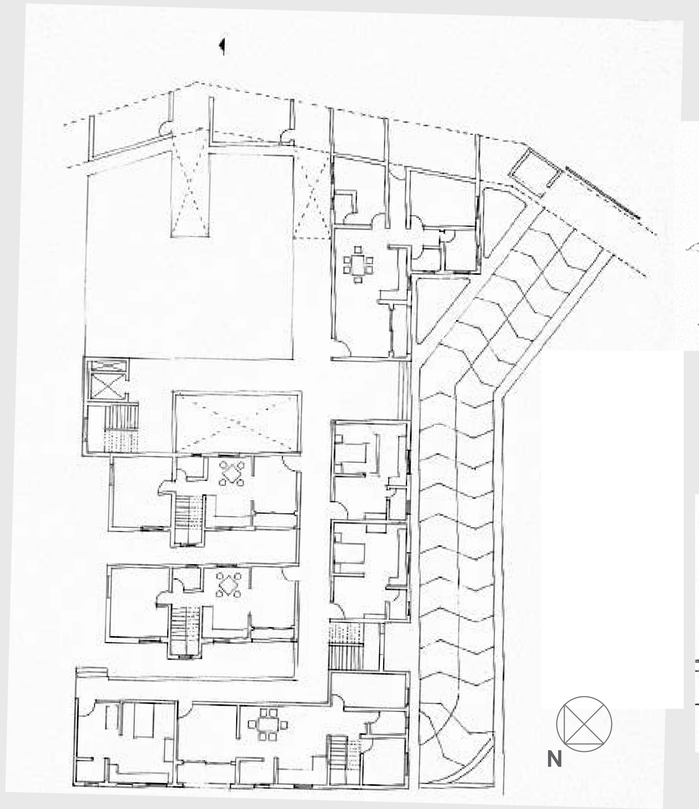


Major axis and minor axis

Toatal area of all units = 3038sqm
+shops

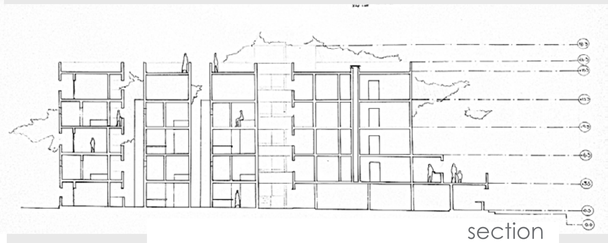
Addirional 15% for = 455,7 sqm
corridors & ducts

Total area built = 3493.7sqm

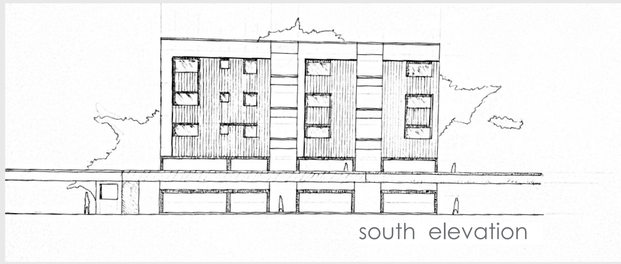


N

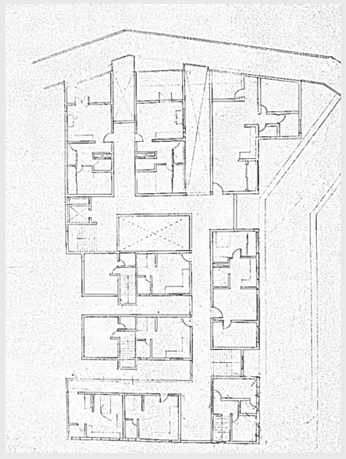
Ground floor plan 0m 1m 3m 5m 9m



section

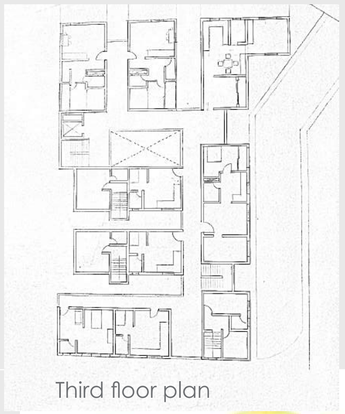


south elevation



First floor plan 0m 1m 3m 5m 9m

Second floor plan



Third floor plan

UNITS:

30 sqm

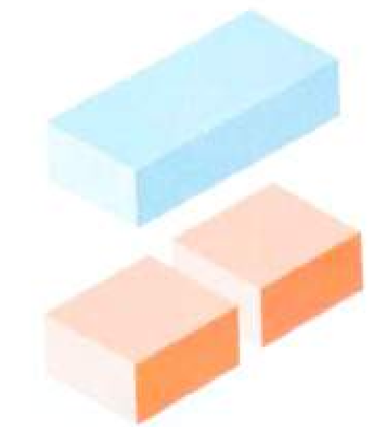
60 sqm

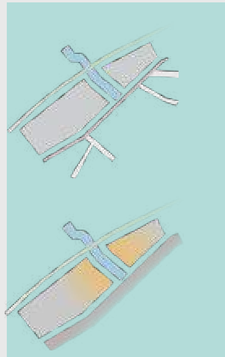
90 sqm

90 sqm

120 sqm

Arrangements:

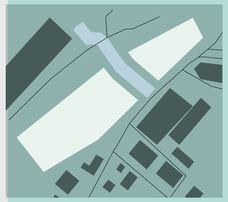


Site
Major road
Nala
Minor roads
Railway line

Overlap of smell

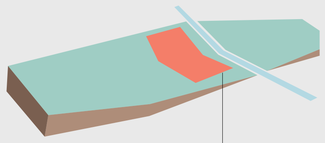
noise



Nala
Un-built
built

## SITE CONTEXT


PROPOSED SITE



MY SITE

The site is a combination of rural and urban in nature, and the type of development required is to build housing and reduce the housing crisis like the site becomes residential, the bus stop and metro are both within walking distance, as well as the train station of 2 km far so individuals are able to commute to work. The site is mixed used by shop houses and various community groups, and the site boundary is largely expanded to the road in order to be used mostly for store residents living and gathering places such as parks and so on. The public can access the property to a certain extent

## FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:200

## SLUM DWELLERS

The slum groups are multiple in number and got settled in various parts of the fazer town and some are settled inside a site and some on the road
The surroundings around them are not so suitable for them to live on


## POTTERS COMMUNITY

A set of people from the andra Pradesh got settled in the Bangalore and created a community within themselves working as a pottery
As the time goes the pottery community keep reducing

## COMMERCIAL STREET

Commercial shops are everywhere in the fazer town towards the street edge
Especially during the Ramadan the number of shops increases mostly at the night time

## SWOT ANALYSIS

**S**

Proximity to transport services – metro, railway station and bus stop
Proximity to the main road
Large area exposed to the road
Design of underground parking

**W**

Building for the slum dwellers
Building for the pottery dwellers- shop houses
Potential to connect the high density and low density residential areas
Flat land to shape the design

**O**

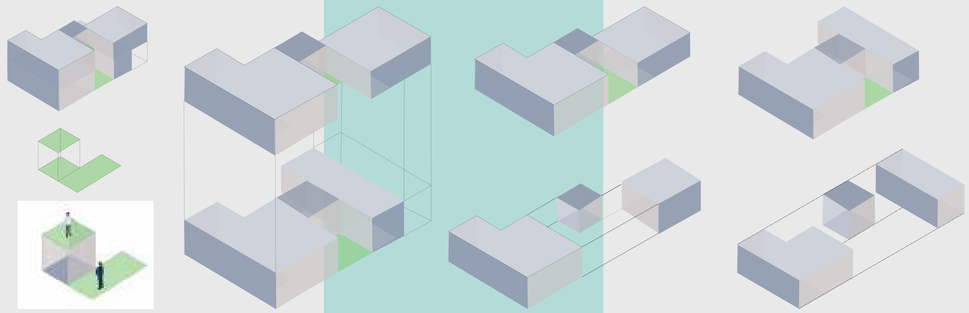
Presence of traffic and noise
Smell from the nala
Area frequented for a very specific type of user
Limited area deign on the corner
Over population around the site

**T**

Nala which divides the site into 2, breaks the unity.
Proximity to the main road so the population by time increases
The land is huge to build at once
The wind blows from the nala side so the smell increases rather than decrease

## MODULARITY

THREE DISTINCT UNITS 30-60-90 ARE CONNECTED TOGETHER IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THEY SHARE A COMMON BALCONY FOR INTERACTION, AS WELL AS THE FLOOR ON TOP DOES HAVE A RELATIVELY SMALL BALCONY THAT COMPRISES THE TERRACE OF THE LOWER MODULE, IN WHICH THESE TWO BALCONIES NOW BECOME SHARED AREAS OVER ALL SIX UNITS.



## SECOUND FLOOR PLAN

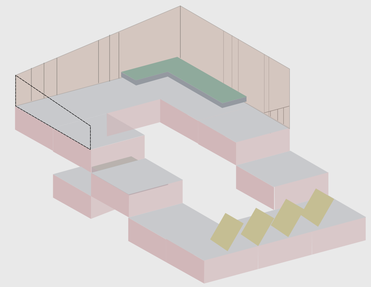
SCALE 1:200

## THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:200

## MODULAR

THE MODULES ARE PLACED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY CREATES A VIODS BETWEEN 4, SO THAT THE PREAILING WIND BLOWS FROM ONE END OF THE BUILDING TO THE OTHER WHERE THE VIOD IS 3.5 M TOP WHICH CREATES A CROSS VENTILATION WITHIN THE BUILDING ITSLF USING THE COUTYARD EFFECT



## TERRACE PARK - POTTERS COMMUNITY

THE TERRACE IS THE PLAY OF LEVELS WHERE THE 2 PLINTHS WHICH ARE 1.5M APART ARE CONNECTED THROUGH THE STAIRS WHICH CREATES A SPACE FOR THE POTTERS COMUNITY AS WELL AS THE PARK FOR THE ENTIRE BUILDIG

THE OTHER END IS THE SOLAR PANELS WHICH CAN BE USED TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY

## SECTION AT AA'

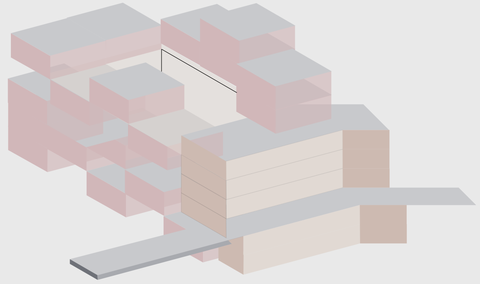
SCALE 1:200

## FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:200

## FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:200



## THE BRIDGE

THE CONECEPT OF BRIDGE IS TO CONNECT ALL THE 4 BUILDINGS TO MAKE IT A WHOLE
AND ALSO IT HELPS IN MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE FROM ONE END TO OTHER BY AVOIDING HUMAN TRAFFIC ON THE ROADS
THE BRIDGE ACTS AS A STREET ITSLEF , WHERE THE SHOPS ARE CONFRENT SO THAT THE POTTERS AND SLUM DWELLERS CAN ACCOMODATE THE SHOP FRONT AND TH E HOUSES ARE CARRIED ON THE BACK SIDE OF IT

THE BRIDGE ALSO HELPS IN CONNECTING THE DIFFERENT PLINTHS WITHIN ITSELF, BY CONNCTING INE END TO THE OTHER. THE BRIDGE IS THE CORE OF THE IF STRUCTURES BY DEVELOPING THE FACADE