M. ARCH.
Architectural Conservation

ACADEMIC YEAR
2019-20

SEMESTER-I & IV

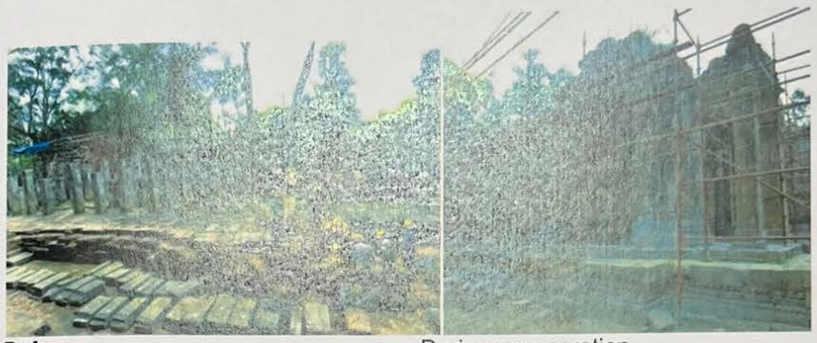
Syllabus- 2019 pattern

SEMESTER-I & II

STUDENT'S' WORK

Semester I- Introduction to conservation

Hall of dancers:



Before During conservation

Third Enclosure Gallery, Eastern side South wing:

Before After conservation

Before

After

Conservation and Restoration of Angkor Wat and TaProhm Temple, Siem Reap, Cambodia

By Archaeological Survey of India

Angkor Wat is a temple complex in Cambodia and is the largest religious monument in the world, on a site measuring 162.6 hectares (1,626,000 m^2; 402 acres. Originally constructed as a Hindu temple dedicated to the god Vishnu for the Khmer Empire, it was gradually transformed into a Buddhist temple towards the end of the 12th century. Angkor Wat combines two basic plans of Khmer temple architecture: the temple-mountain and the later galleried temple.

It is designed to represent Mount Meru, home of the devas in Hindu mythology: within a moat more than 5 kilometres (3 mi) long and an outer wall 3.6 kilometres (2.2 mi) long are three rectangular galleries, each raised above the next. At the centre of the temple stands a quincunx of towers.

Between 1986 and 1992, the Archaeological Survey of India carried out restoration work on the temple in first phase.

Government of India's cooperation with the R.G of Cambodia continues from mid-1980s by providing technical assistance for the conservation of Angkor Wat (1986 – 93) and Ta Prohm (2004 – till date)

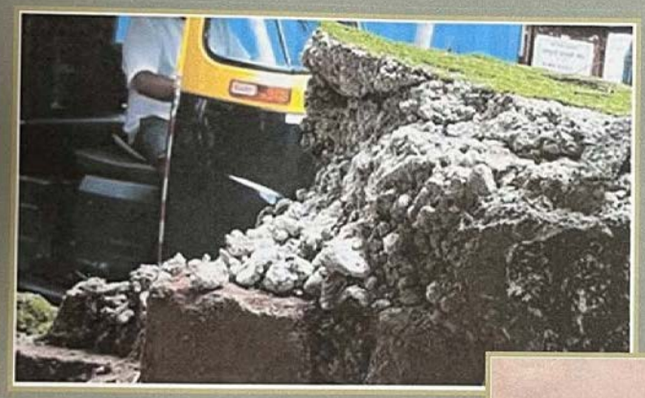
STUDENT'S' WORK

Semester I- Structural Conservation-I

IT IS 72 YEARS OLD STRUCTURE MAY BE BUILT FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSE. ACTUALLY IT'S LIKE CHAWL, MAY BE HAVE INDIVIDUAL BUILDING INCORPORATING FAMILY MEMBERS WITH SEPARATE SPACE. IT IS COMPOSITE STRUCTURE WITH WOODEN POST & LOAD BEARING WALLS WITH BRICK WALLS IN RCC/ LIME PLASTER.

AR. SANGEETA JOSHI,

GROUND FLOOR : It has concrete compound wall in brick with cc mortar . it has fallen down partially at terminating end; as this is free standing wall without framing and support to structure.



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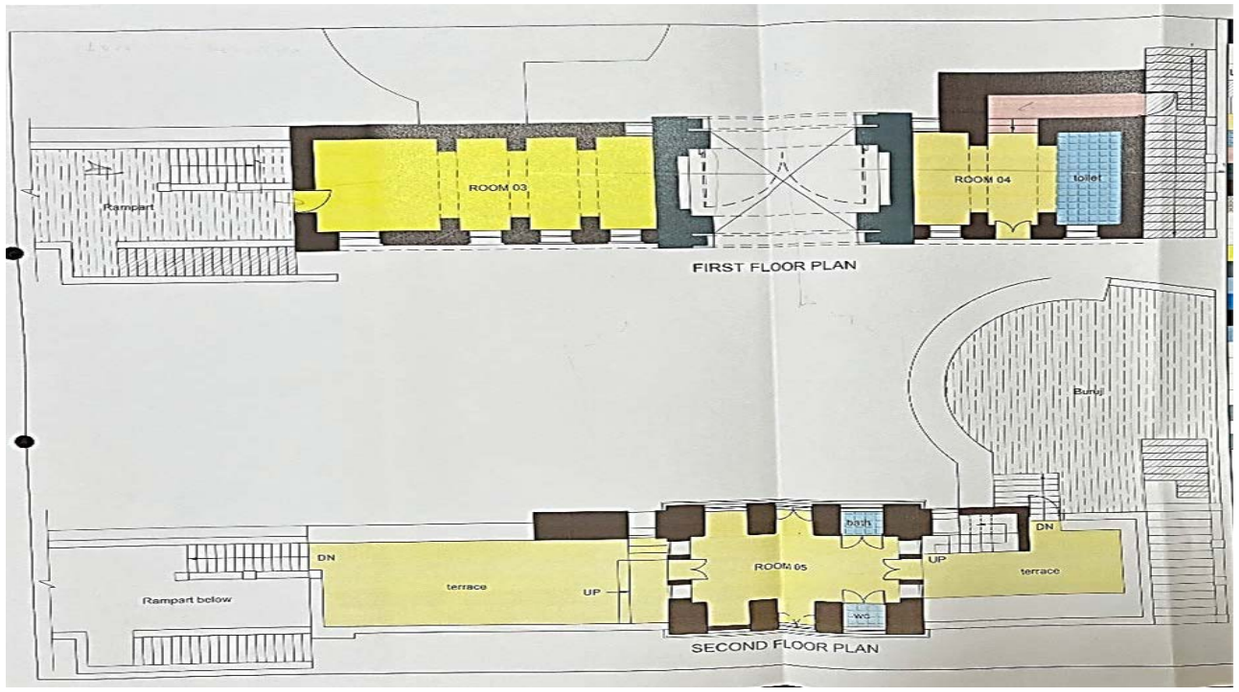


STUDENTS' WORK

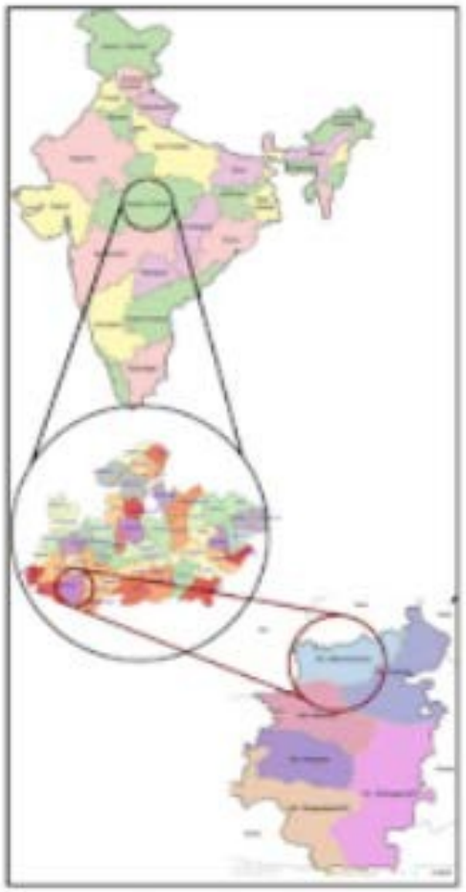
Semester I- Conservation Studio-I

CONTEXTUAL STUDIES

CONTEXTUAL STUDIES

LOCATION

Maheshwar is located in Khargone district which is located on South Boundary of Madhya Pradesh and surrounded by district Dhar, Indore and Dewas in north direction, Khandwa, Burhanpur in the east and district Barwani in west. It is located on North banks of Narmada River lying between the Vindhyas in North, Satpura in the south and Narmada flowing through the district.Maheshwar is located on latitude and 75.58.30 E longitude.



MAP HIGHLIGHTING MAHESHWAR IN MAP OF INDIA & AHILYA FORT

ACCESSIBILITY

Maheshwar is important city in Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh. Maheshwar is well connected by road, railways and airways.

Road

It is located about 13 km east of Agra- Mumbai Highway (NH3).

Distances from major cities

Indore - 95 km, Ujjain Mahakaleshwar - 150 km, Bhopal - 200 km

Railways: Barwaha is the nearest railway station 40 Km from Maheshwar.

Airport Nearest airport is Indore and named Devi Ahilyabai Holkar International Airport. Distance is 100 Km.

MAP SHOWING ACCESSIBILITY TO MAHESHWAR

TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS OF MAHESHWAR

CLIMATE

Maheshwar receives scanty rainfall due to presentation of Arabian sea monsoon with rainy season starting in June , July and August , later two are months of dominant monsoon. The average rainfall is 801 mm to 871.4 mm. May is hottest month of year whereas December and January are the coolest.

STUDY OF FORT PRECINCT AT MAHESHWAR

VEGETATION

In early 20th century as recorded by in "Nimar". Encyclopaedia Britannica, the district had extensive forests and government had reserved a section of forest called Punasa forest which was 140 km long along south bank of Narmada containing forests of teak(Tectonagrandis), sain (Terminalia tomentosa) and anjan (Hardwickiabinata) trees.Khargone district (West Nimar) had an extensive forest cover with Teak, sisam, Khair, Bamboo. However indiscriminate felling has caused and destroyed Forest.

VEGETATION IN KHARGONE DISTRICT

DEMOGRAPHY

As per the Census 2011, the total Hindu population in Maheshwar is 19,007 which is 77.84 percent of the total population. Also the total Muslim population in Maheshwar is 5,093 which is 20.7 percent of the total population.

Tourism

Historical precincts of Maheshwar Fort and Temples are not only pictures due but complete in all detailing and embellishments.

The spatial planning , tall spaces create alluring spaces inviting many film producers for using it as location. These clips, movies further add to popular appeal creating inflow of tourists.

The fame of Ahilyabai Holkar across Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh as great patron also draws people to the place.

Its religious importance and Maheshwari silk has added to its tourism potential.

Handloom Industry

Maheshwar has been known for trade in cloth from earliest period. Maheshwar is known for its special product of Maheshwari sari which has been patented with GI tag. The weaving centre is located in historic precinct of Maheshwar. Rehwa society apart from marketing promotes free school for weavers children and looks after their welfare.

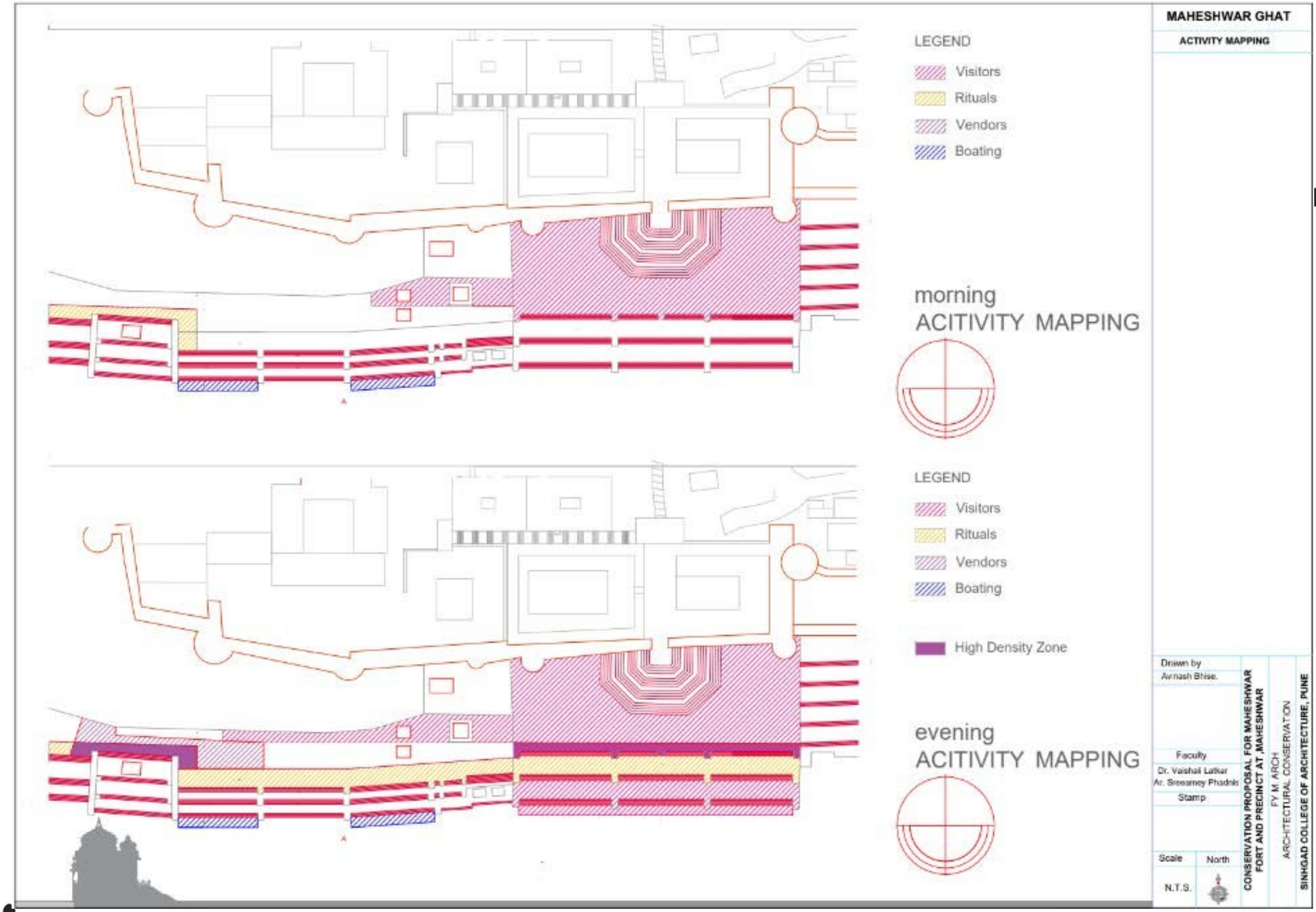
COURTYARD OF REHWA SOCIETY, MAHESHWAR

WEAVING OF MAHESHWARI SAREE

STUDENT'S WORK

2019-20

Semester I- Conservation Studio-I



STUDENT'S' WORK

2019-20

Semester I- Conservation Studio-I

MUGHAL PERIOD 16TH CENTURY TILL 18TH CENTURY

ANCIENT SITES AND ANCIENT PERIODTILL 16TH CENTURY

VIEW OF KAMANI DARWAZA FROM MUGHAL PERIOD WITH ADDITIONS IN MARATHA PERIOD

VIEW OF ROYAL PALACE BUILT IN MARATHA PERIOD

MARATHA PERIOD 1767 TO 1818

COLONIAL PERIOD 1818 TO 1947 AND POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

SHEET NAME

SUBTITLE

LEGEND

	ANCIENT SITES
	ANCIENT PERIOD
	MUGHAL PERIOD
	MARATHA PERIOD
	COLONIAL PERIOD
	POST INDEPENDANCE

Drawn by

Scale North

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SUMSHWAR FORT AND PRECINCT AT JAMKHANDI

BY M. ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION

SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, PUNE

STUDENT'S' WORK

Semester II- Conservation Management

STUDENT'S' WORK

Semester II- Conservation Management

Sketch Aerial View Highlighting Key Features In And Around The Westminster

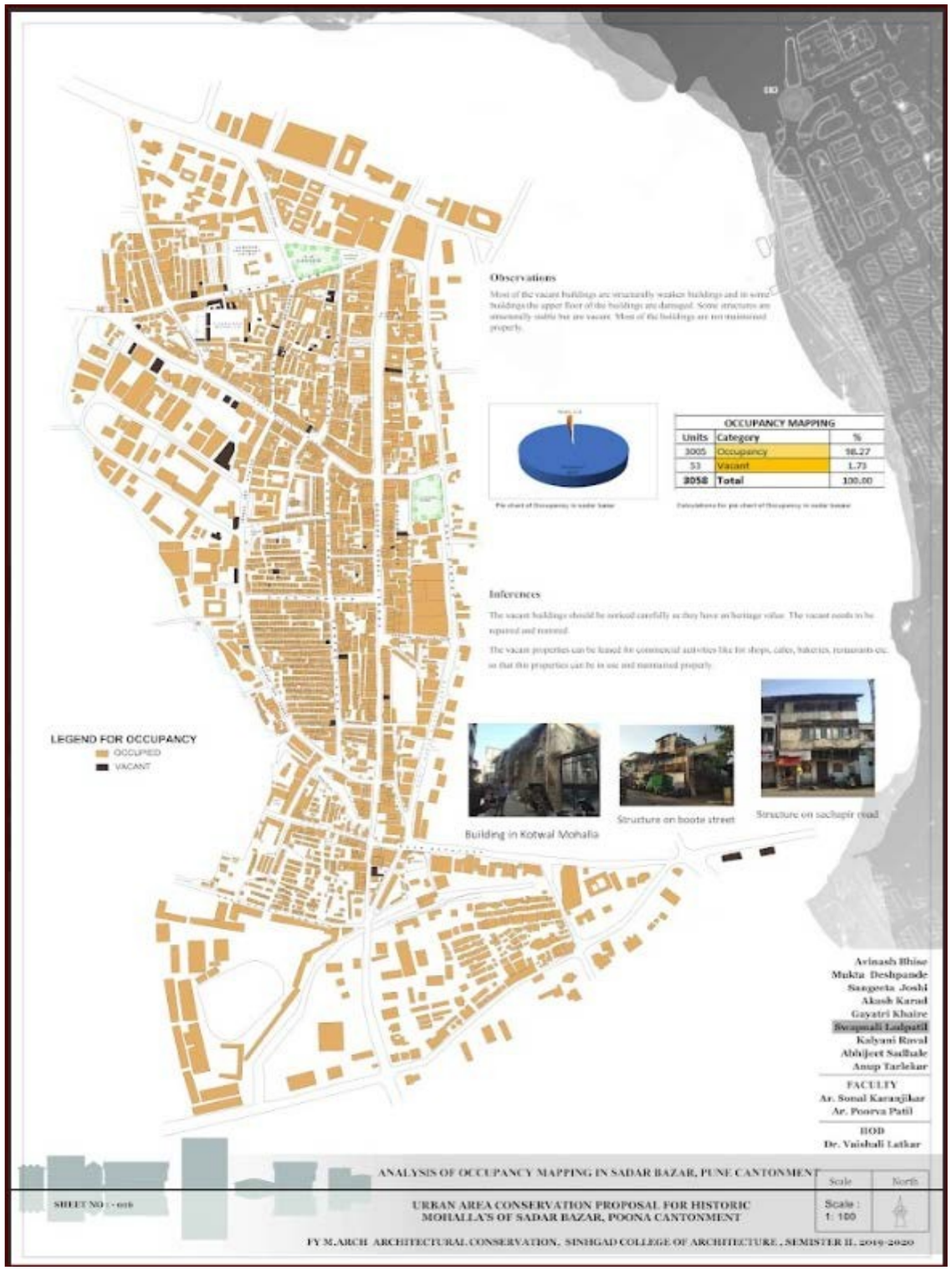
GAYATRI. N. KHAIRE F.Y March Semester II Roll No – 6 Sinhgad College of Architecture

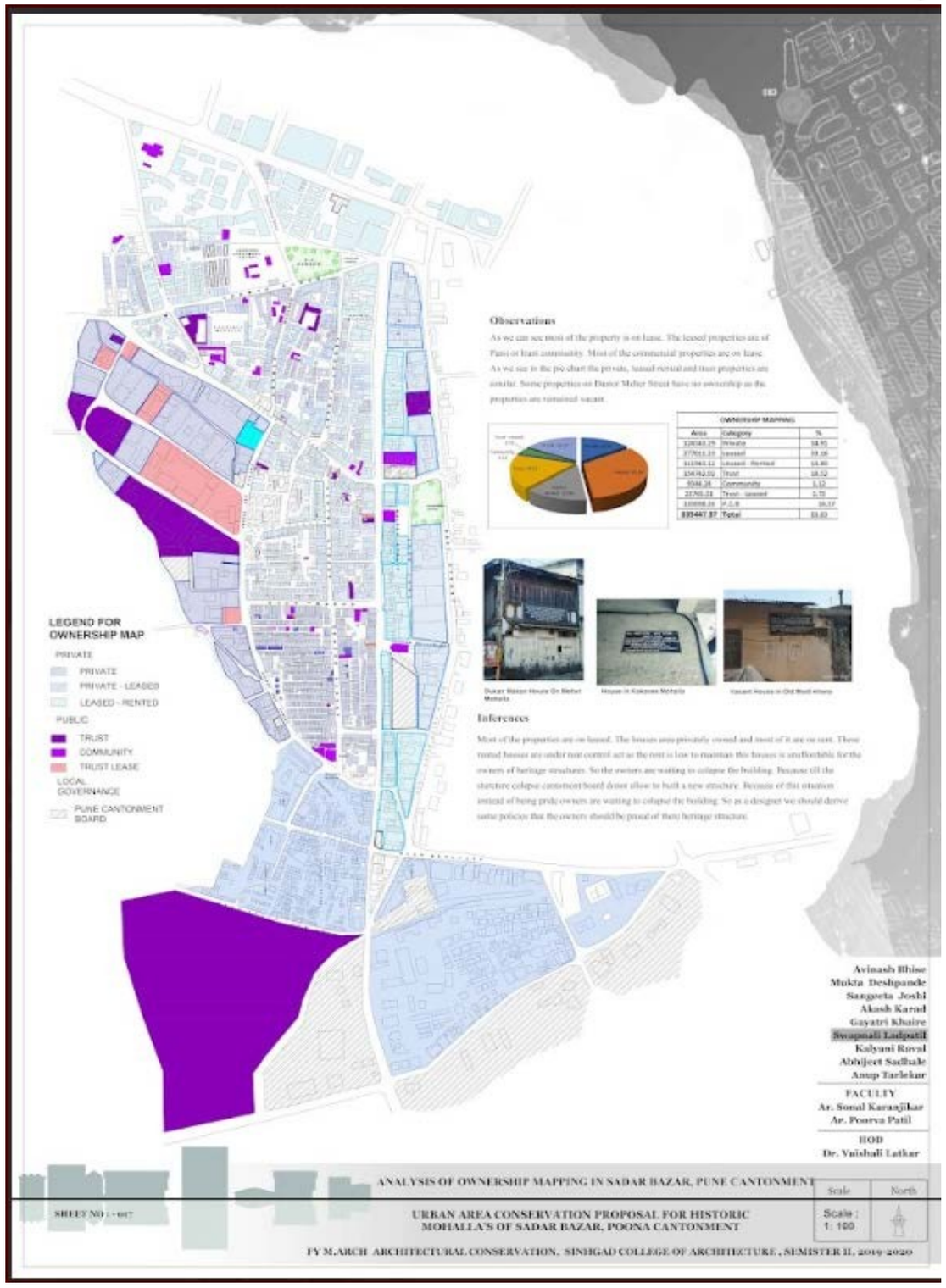
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

STUDENT'S' WORK

2019-20

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II



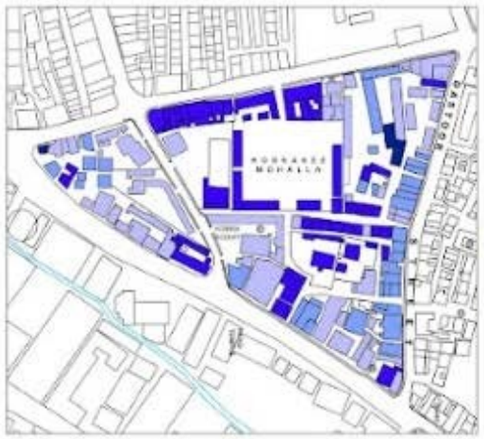


STUDENT'S' WORK

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

PRECINCT LEVEL STUDY - KOKANEE MOHALLA

BUILDING MATERIAL



STONE PLINTH AND MASONRY
STONE PLINTH BRICK MASONARY TIMBER FRAME
STONE PLINTH BRICK MASONRY (LOAD BEARING)
RCC STRUCTURE/ MODERN STRUCTURE

MAP OF BUILDING MATERIAL

THE HERITAGE STRUCTURES MOSTLY ARE LOAD BEARING STRUCTURE WHICH HAS STONE PLINTH BUILT DURING 20 TH CENTURY. THE STRUCTURES HAS EXPOSED BRICK MASONRY SUPPORTED WITH WOODEN COLUMN AND BEAM.

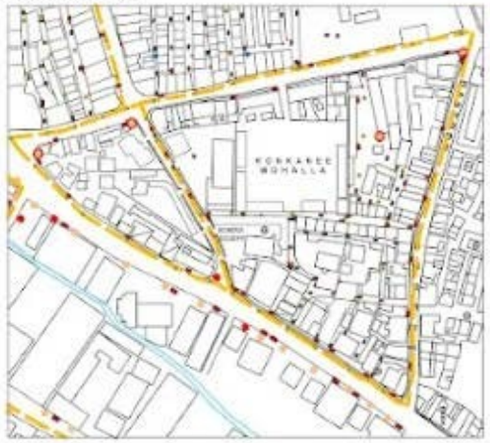
HERITAGE MAPPING

HISTORIC STRUCTURE
HISTORIC SITE

MAP OF HERITAGE STRUCTURE

Heritage buildings very often provide a suitable background, or home, for the cultural life of a town. The built heritage is important as it helps to maintain community identity, enhance the image of the area and local neighbourhoods, and contribute to the quality of life for residents and communities.
The festivals celebrated in kokanee Mohalla are Christmas, Ganpati, Navratri and Diwali. From field study data it is observed that the participation in these festivals is mainly with people of the same caste.

INFRASTRUCTURE



MAP OF INFRASTRUCTURE

ELECTRIC POLE
STREET LIGHT
DP BOX
HIGH MASS LAMP
R.W/STROM WATER DRAINAGE
SEWERAGE LINE
DRAINAGE - MANHOLE
DRAINAGE - IC
WATER FOUNTAIN
GARBAGE PIT
WATER SUPPLY LINE BUILDINGS WITH WATER SUPPLY

ELECTRIC BOX

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ROOF AND EAVES DETAIL

RESIDENTIAL DOOR

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HISTORIC STRUCTURE ON DASTUR MEBER STREET

DUKAN MAKAN TYPOLOGY STRUCTURE ON SACHAPIR STREET

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

Architecturally, the buildings of kokanee Mohalla are residential buildings built in the 19th century. Low-lying sloping roofs and a timber and brick structure with a dimension of ghay and khan are the fine examples of early vernacular Maratha architectural style/influence.
Even though entire settlement is organic, there are numerous features that are common to all structures and which act as the merging elements:
Doors, windows, roofs, eaves details, wooden panels cantilevered first floor, wooden posts on first floor, balconies, gable walls etc.
The structure have colorful external facades, highlighted by the elegant detailing in mouldings, in both cast iron and wood work, wooden balustrades and carved cornice details.

CAST IRON RAILING DESIGN

DESIGN ON TOP OF WINDOW & DOOR

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE ON SYNAGOGUE STREET

KHODADAD BUILDING NEAR SACHAPIR STREET

DECORATIVE BRACKETS

DESIGN BETWEEN COLUMNS

Kokanee Mohalla as a heritage precinct is an area with special architectural, historical and cultural interest that is desirable to preserve and its character to be enhanced. The suggestions for evolving a conservation strategy for the precinct is based on studies and surveys pertaining to the physical form and social fabric of kokanee Mohalla are essential.

CANTILEVER WOODEN BALCONIES

DOORS OF COMMERCIAL SHOP

FENCING OF ENTRANCE PORCH

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ANALYSIS OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT - PRECINCT LEVEL STUDY

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

FY M.ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , SEMISTER II, 2019-2020

Scale: SCALE: 1:2000
North

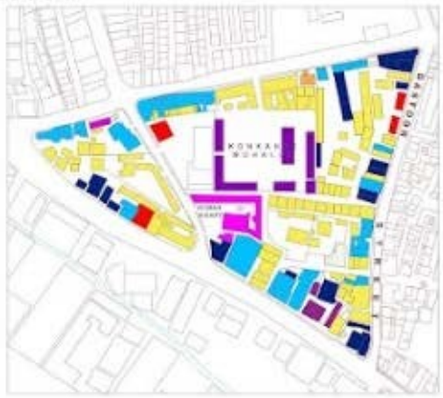
SHEET NO :- 04*

STUDENT'S' WORK

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

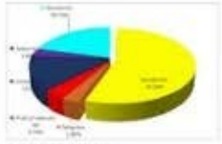
PRECINCT LEVEL STUDY - KOKANEE MOHALLA

LAND USE



MAP OF LAND USE IN KOKANEE MOHALLA

RESIDENTIAL
COMMERCIAL
MIXED USE
INSTITUTIONAL
AMENITIES
MASJID
TEMPLE
PARSI AGYARI
NALA
SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY



Pie chart of land use

LANDUSE MAPPING

Units	Category	%
75	Residential	55.56
4	Religious	2.96
2	Commercial	1.50
13	Institutional	10.07
4	Amenities	2.96%
28	Mixed use	20.74
7	Small scale industry	5.19
135	Total	100.00

Calculation of landuse in precinct

RESIDENTIAL
The vernacular residences comprising of chawls, mansions and there are other residential buildings with composite structural system indicates strong residential development of the kokanee wada.
MIXED LANDUSE
The buildings on the periphery of the precinct i.e. those abutting the main traffic roads follow a typical pattern of mixed landuse with dukan-makan typology as commercial on the ground floor and residential uses above. Thus there is almost continuous shop line at the ground level.
RELIGIOUS
There are four Religious structures in this precinct which consists of 2 masjids, 1 Komra Agiary and 1 is a Hindu Temple.
TEMPORARY STRUCTURE
Temporary structures are seen to encroach most of the open spaces that exist in the area. Most of them have been around too long to qualify as temporary establishments.
OPEN SPACES
The building growth is characterized by high density growth and there are no formal or planned recreational ground exists anywhere in kokanee Mohalla.

As we can see this precinct has mostly residential land use the building typology is prominently chawl and bungalows. Main streets and internal streets are flourished with commercial activity as a result mixed used typology (dukan-makan)is prominently seen.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

NEW BUILDING

HISTORIC BUILDING AND NEW CONSTRUCTION OF APPARTMENT

NEW CONSTRUCTION OF KOMRA AGYARI

LANDMARKS AND ACTIVITY NODES

MAP OF LANDMARKS AND IMPORTANT NODES IN THIS PRECINCT

OPEN SPACES
LANDMARKS
NODES

Major Landmark
These are structures of historical, architectural and religious significance.
A - Komra parsi agyari
B - Khodadad rustom building
C - Hanuman mandir

Open Spaces
The open spaces that we can see some of them are private and some are semi-public. These opens spaces are used as parking spaces

Important Activity Nodes

Node formed between Bustee Street and Sachapir Street

Node formed between Synagogue Street and Sachapir Street

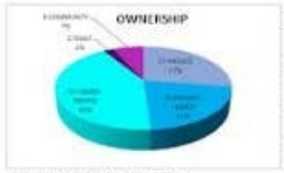
Node formed at shurbarwala chowk

OWNERSHIP PATTERN

MAP OF OWNERSHIP PATTERN IN THE PRECINCT

PRIVATE
Private
Private-Leased
Leased-Rented
PUBLIC
Trust
Community

Ownership mapping is important. These mapping will be helpfull while deriving conservation or restoration policies of this heritage precinct. As most of the properties are



PIE CHART OF OWNERSHIP

OWNERSHIP MAPPING

Units	Category	%
37	PRIVATE	27.41
29	PRIVATE-LEASED	21.48
57	LEASED-RENTED	42.22
3	TRUST	2.22
9	COMMUNITY	6.67
135	Total	100.00

CALCULATION OF OWNERSHIP

BUILDING HEIGHT

MAP OF BUILDING HEIGHT

G
G+1
G+2
G+3
G+4
G+6
TEMPORARY STRUCTURE

On dastur meher street

Variations in building height

The map saws the heights of the buildings within the demarcated Mohalla. Explain building height along the road and in the Mohalla.
Building height in this precinct contributes to its character. There is variation of building heights infact this variation with roof profile create interesting skyline of the streets.

PIE CHART OF BUILDING HEIGHT

CALCULATIONS

Units	Category	%
45	G	33.33
80	G+1	59.26
10	G+2	7.41
0	G+3	0.00
0	G+4	0.00
0	G+6	0.00
0	TEMPORARY STRUCTURE	0.00
135	Total	100.00

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SHEET NO :- 046

Scale
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North

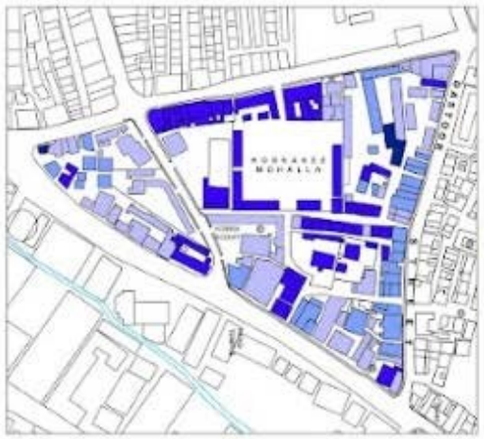
STUDENT'S WORK

2019-20

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

PRECINCT LEVEL STUDY - KOKANEE MOHALLA

BUILDING MATERIAL



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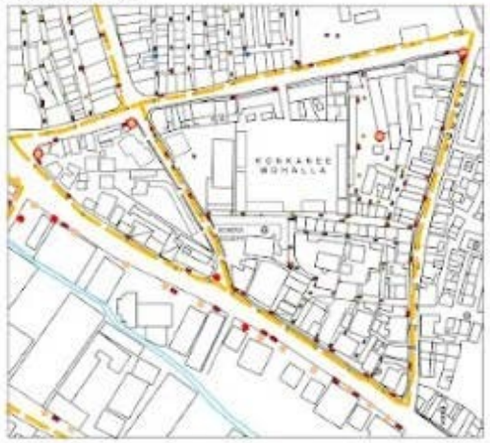

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SHEET NO :- 04*

Scale	North
SCALE: 1:2000	

STUDENTS' WORK

2019-20

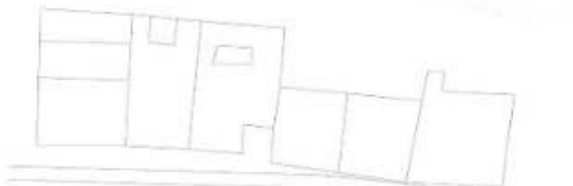
Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

PRECINCT LEVEL STUDY - KOKANEE MOHALLA

ELEVATION OF PART - A

ELEVATION OF PART - B

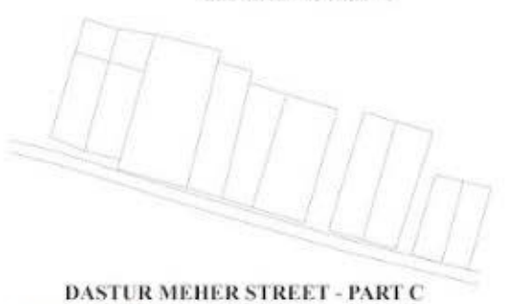
DASTUR MEHER STREET - PART A



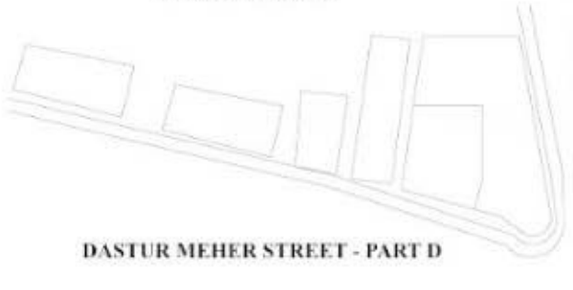
DASTUR MEHER STREET - PART B

ELEVATION OF PART - C

ELEVATION OF PART D

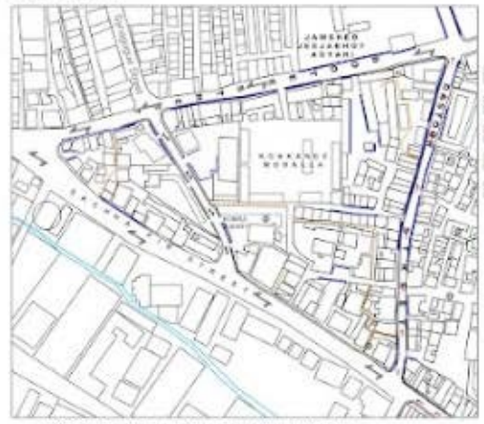


DASTUR MEHER STREET - PART C



DASTUR MEHER STREET - PART D

TRAFFIC PATTERN



MAP OF TRAFFIC PATTERN IN KOKANEE MOHALLA

Main road
Two way
One way
Pedestrian
Parking

Bacchu Adda Chowk

JUNCTION OF 3 MAIN ROADS

Boster Street

The streets follow a distinct hierarchical pattern. Broadly, they can be classified into four types: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary.

The primary roads are the main arterial roads of Boster Street, sachapir road and synagogue road. These roads are the hub of the business and commercial activities, on which there is heavy vehicular traffic.

The secondary streets are the 6-8 m wide internal access roads which have both residential and commercial activities. These streets allow only one way traffic as along both sides of streets have parking.

The tertiary streets range between 3-6 m depending upon the distance between the structures on either side. The street which connects Dastur Meher Street and Synagogue Street has varying widths.

The Quaternary streets are less than 2 m wide and often have dead end

PROBLOEMS FACED BY THE RESIDENTS

- Circulation and movements through the precinct becomes restricted due to the vehicular inaccessibility of many structures abutting the smaller and narrow lanes.
- The deep potholes and unpaved state of many lanes poses a problem to both vehicles and pedestrian.
- Lack of sufficient parking space is another of the more serious concerns. The open spaces between buildings wherever possible have thus been turned into parking lots, effectively reducing usable community areas.

One way traffice at Dastur Meher Street

Vehicular parking in front of doors

Pedestrian path

Vehicular parking in open spaces

KEY PLAN

Avinash Bhise
Mukta Deshpande
Sangeeta Joshi
Akash Karad
Gayatri Khaire
Swapnali Ladpatil
Kalyani Raval
Abhijeet Sadhale
Anup Tarlekar

FACULTY
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar
Ar. Poorva Patil

HOD
Ar. Vaishali Latkar

ANALYSIS OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT - PRECINCT LEVEL STUDY

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

FY M.ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , SEMISTER II, 2019-2020

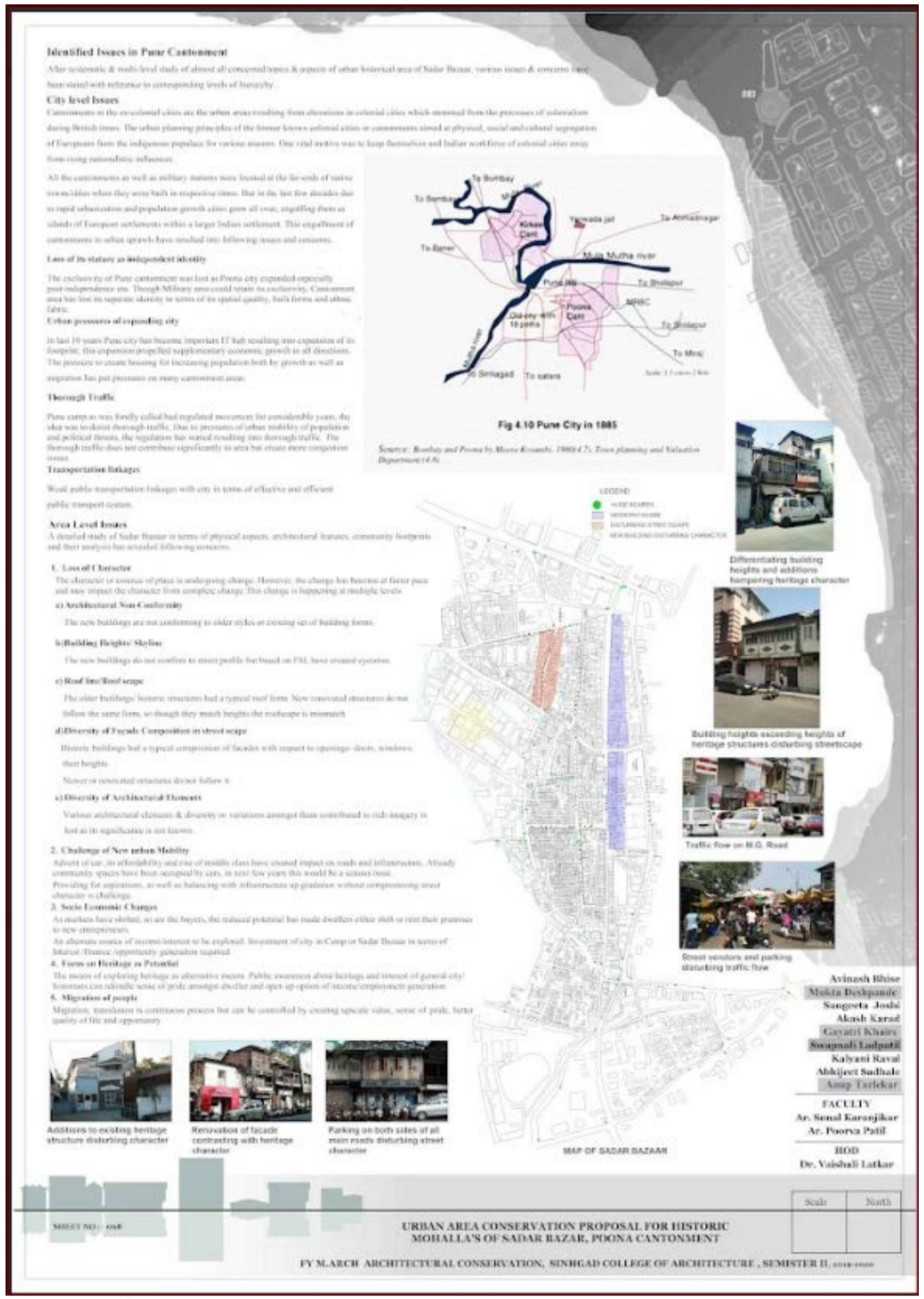
Scale	North
SCALE: 1:100	

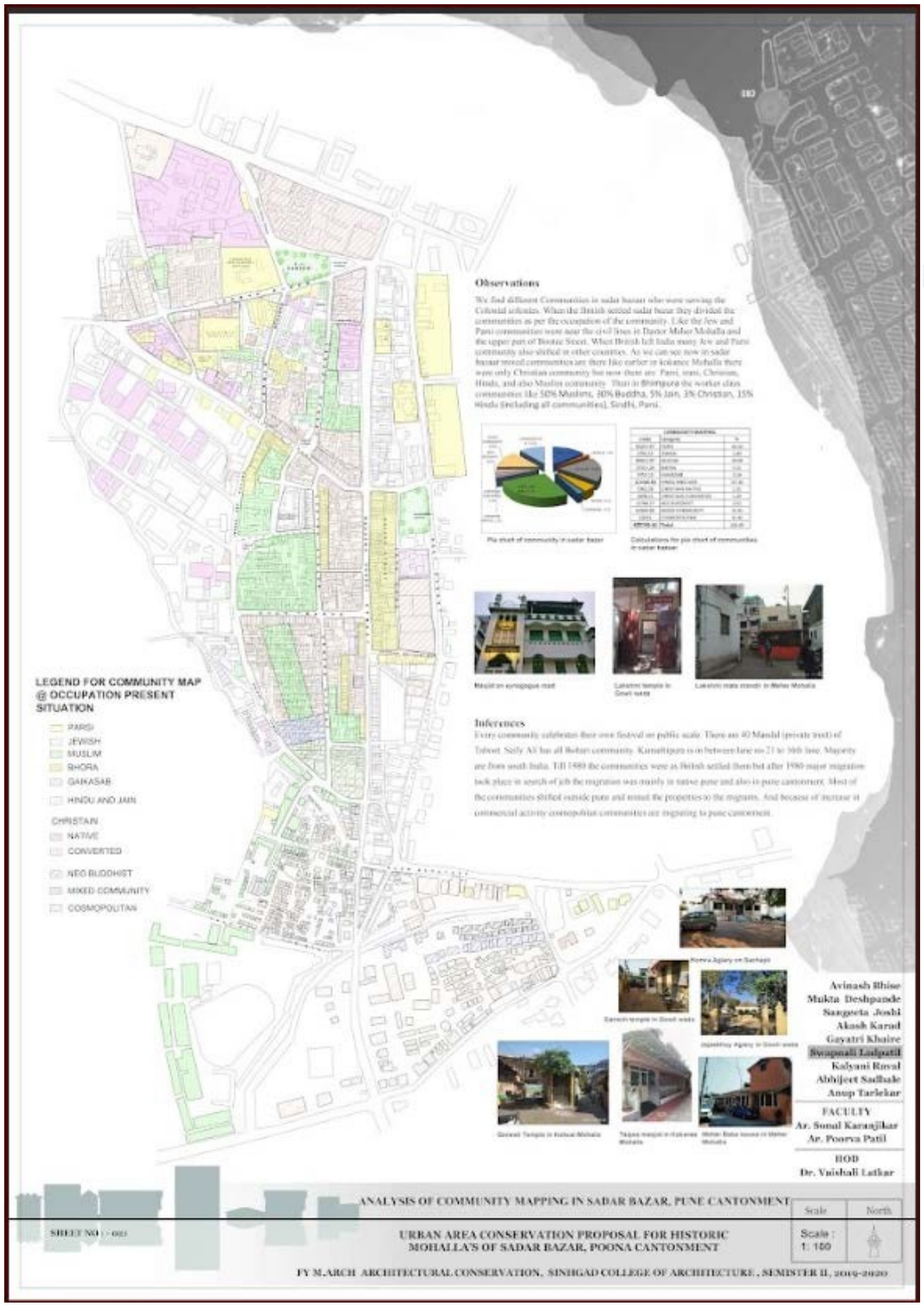
SHEET NO : - 045

STUDENT'S' WORK

2019-20

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

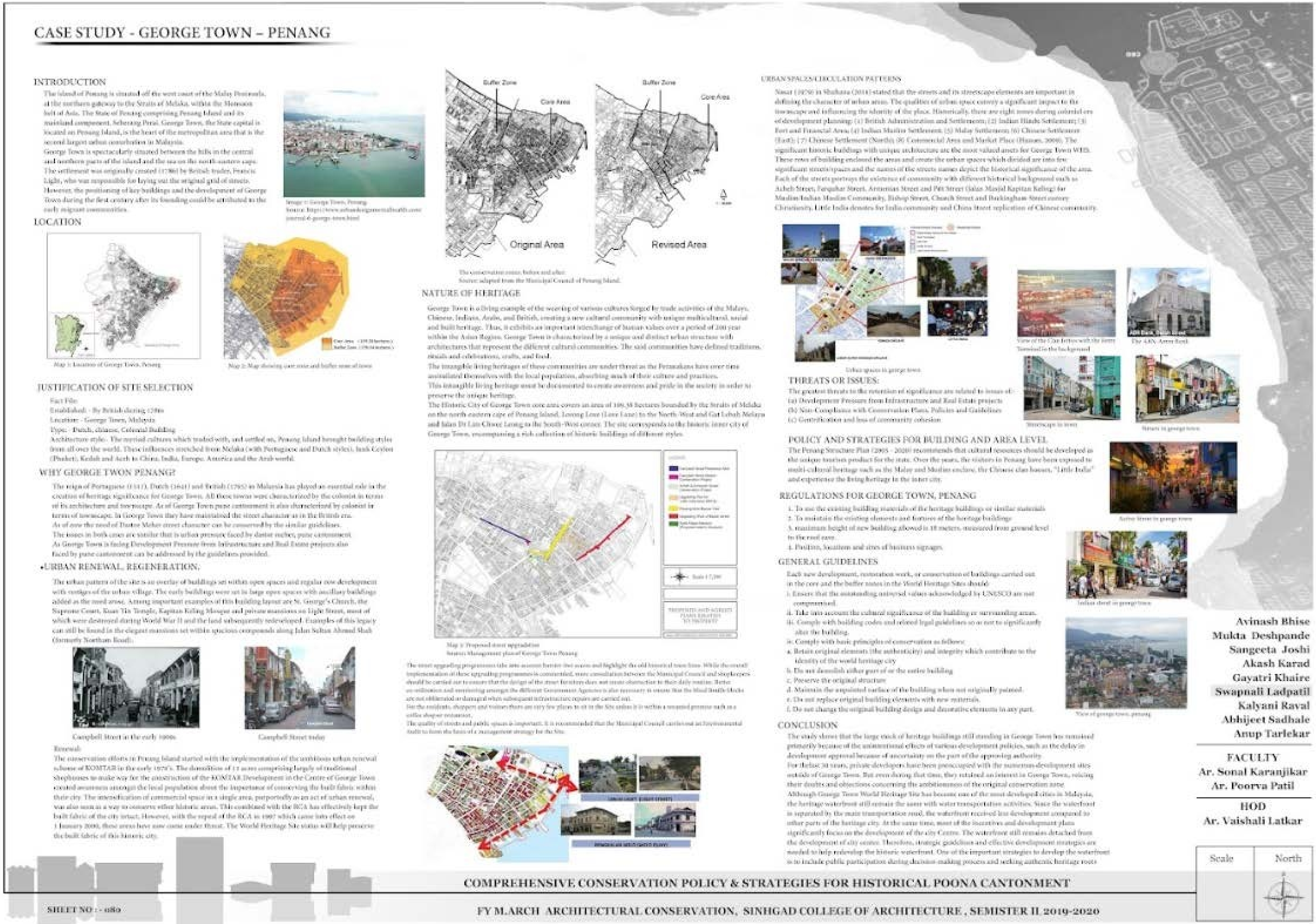




STUDENT'S' WORK

2019-20

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II



STUDENTS' WORK

2019-20

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

SHEET NO. 147

PRECINCT LEVEL PROPOSAL - REDEVLOPMENT OF KOKANEE MOHALLA

ISSUES IN KOKANEE MOHALLA

There are several problems faced during management of any Urban Heritage Precinct. To name a few, the pressure of urbanization, lack of awareness in the people, absence of any regulatory framework, lack of goodwill from influential people, selfish interests of builders and developers, structural failure and weak institutional mechanism. Some of the common problems faced today while managing heritage precincts in pune cantonment are discussed below:

- Unidentified potential structures/elements/sites: There are numerous unidentified spots, elements, spaces, structures, etc. in kokanee Mohalla (urban settlements) which could be categorized as an important part of the city heritage. Such instances could be identified by the pune cantonment board, urban local bodies, NGOs, researchers, non-profitable organizations like INTACH, institutions, people, etc.
- Structural failure: Structural disturbance of a heritage building is caused due to
  a. Deterioration of the building, or
  b. Natural disaster like earthquake, flood, heavy rainfall, etc.
  c. Construction activity in any of the adjacent structures sharing a common wall or separate.
- Hoardings and Signage: Commercial hoardings and signage are not assigned on appropriate location, spoils the visual appearance of the heritage streetscape.
- The information boards which are placed in this precinct but not maintained.
- Street lights are not maintained most of it are not working.
- Historic buildings are not planned for parking so the owners park their vehicles on streets.
- The historic building are not maintained like the railings, architectural elements.
- Lack of Awareness in people causes damage to the heritage structures.
- The mess of electrical wire visually distrubs the historic facade.
- Vegetation on roof top of heritage structure.

Shop Signage hidding wooden carved brackets

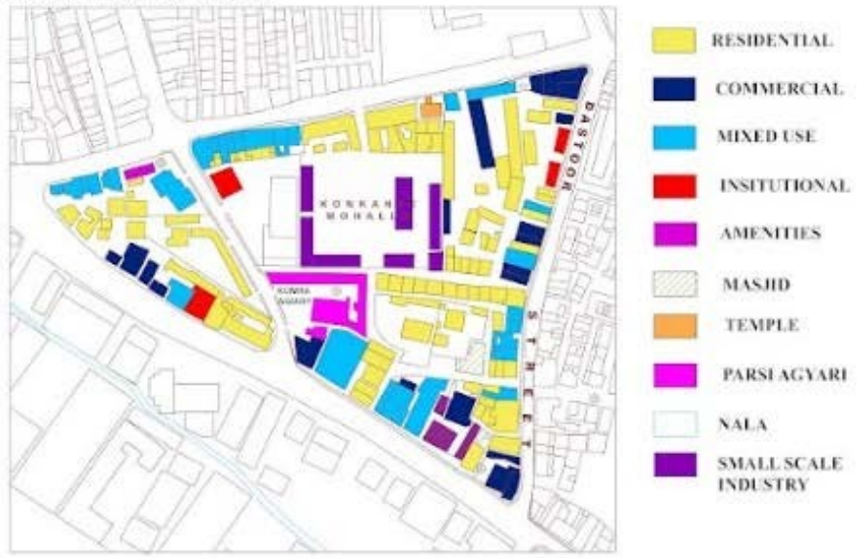
Vegetation on Roof Top

Electrical wires on facade

Vegetation of Roof Top

View of Kokanee Mohalla showing Historic Structures

Landuse in Kokanee Mohalla



RESIDENTIAL
The vernacular residences comprising of chawls, mansions and there are other residential buildings with composite structural system indicates strong residential development of the kokanee wada.

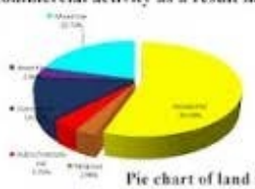
MIXED LANDUSE
The buildings on the periphery of the precinct i.e. those abutting the main traffic roads follow a typical pattern of mixed landuse with dukan-makan typology as commercial on the ground floor and residential uses above. Thus there is almost continuous shop line at the ground level.

RELIGIOUS
There are four Religious structures in this precinct which consists of 2 masjids, 1 Komra Agiary and 1 is a Hindu Temple.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURE
Temporary structures are seen to encroach most of the open spaces that exist in the area. Most of them have been around too long to qualify as temporary establishments.

OPEN SPACES
The building growth is characterized by high density growth and there are no formal or planned recreational ground exists anywhere in kokanee Mohalla.

As we can see this precinct has mostly residential land use the building typology is prominently chawl and bungalows. Main streets and internal streets are flourished with commercial activity as a result mixed used typology (dukan-makan)is promenintly seen.



Pie chart of land use

DRAWN BY
Swapnali s. ladpatil

FACULTY
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar
Ar. Poorva Patil

HOD
Ar. Vaishali Latkar

Scale	North

DESIGN PROPOSAL - PRECINCT LEVEL-REDEVELOPMENT OF KOKANEE MOHALLA

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

F.Y.M.ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMISTER – II, 2019-2020

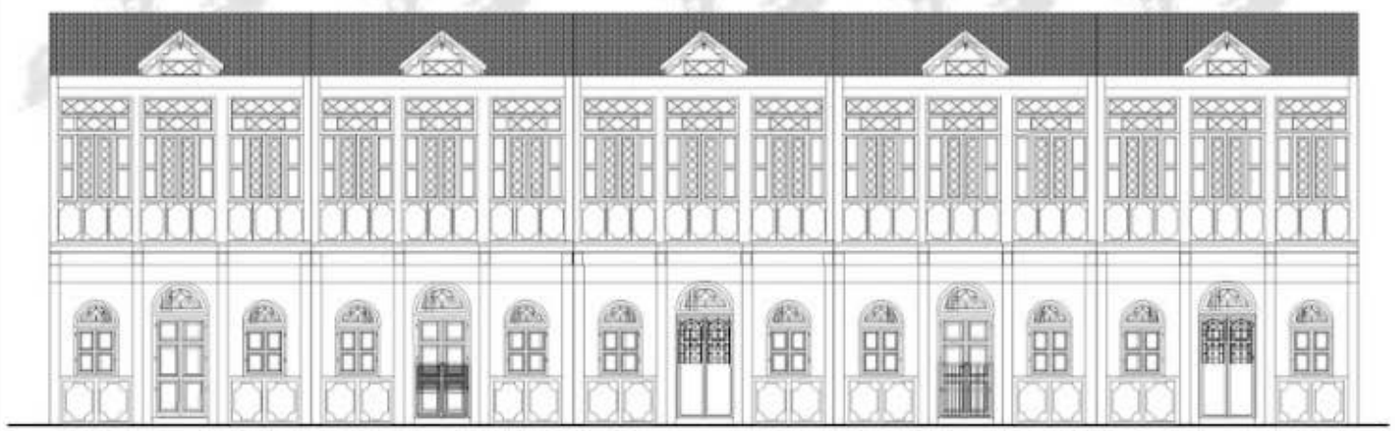
REDEVELOPMENT OF KOKANEE MOHALLA

STUDENT'S' WORK

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

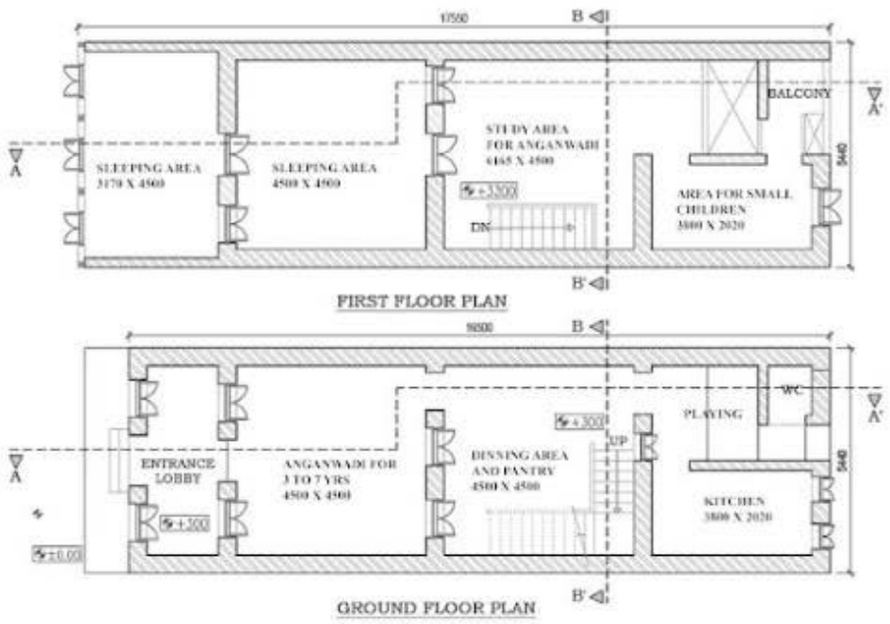
SHEET NO. 172

HERITAGE CELL FOR PCB



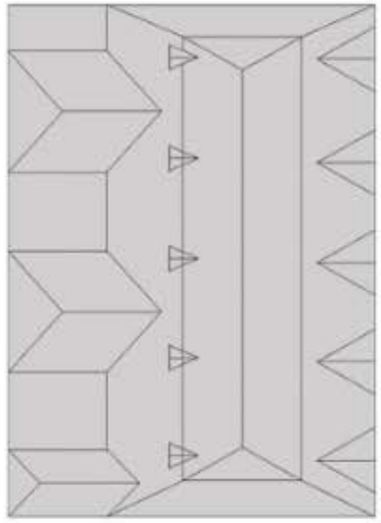
EAST SIDE ELEVATION

REAR SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE

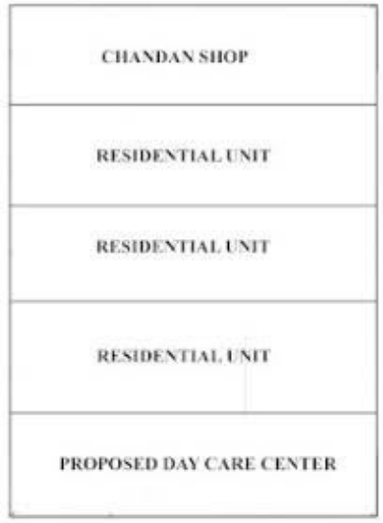


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN



KEY PLAN

DRAWN BY
Swapnali s. Jadpatil

FACULTY
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar
Ar. Poorva Patil

HOD
Ar. Vaishali Latkar

Scale | North

DESIGN PROPOSAL - CITY LEVEL-HERITAGE CELL

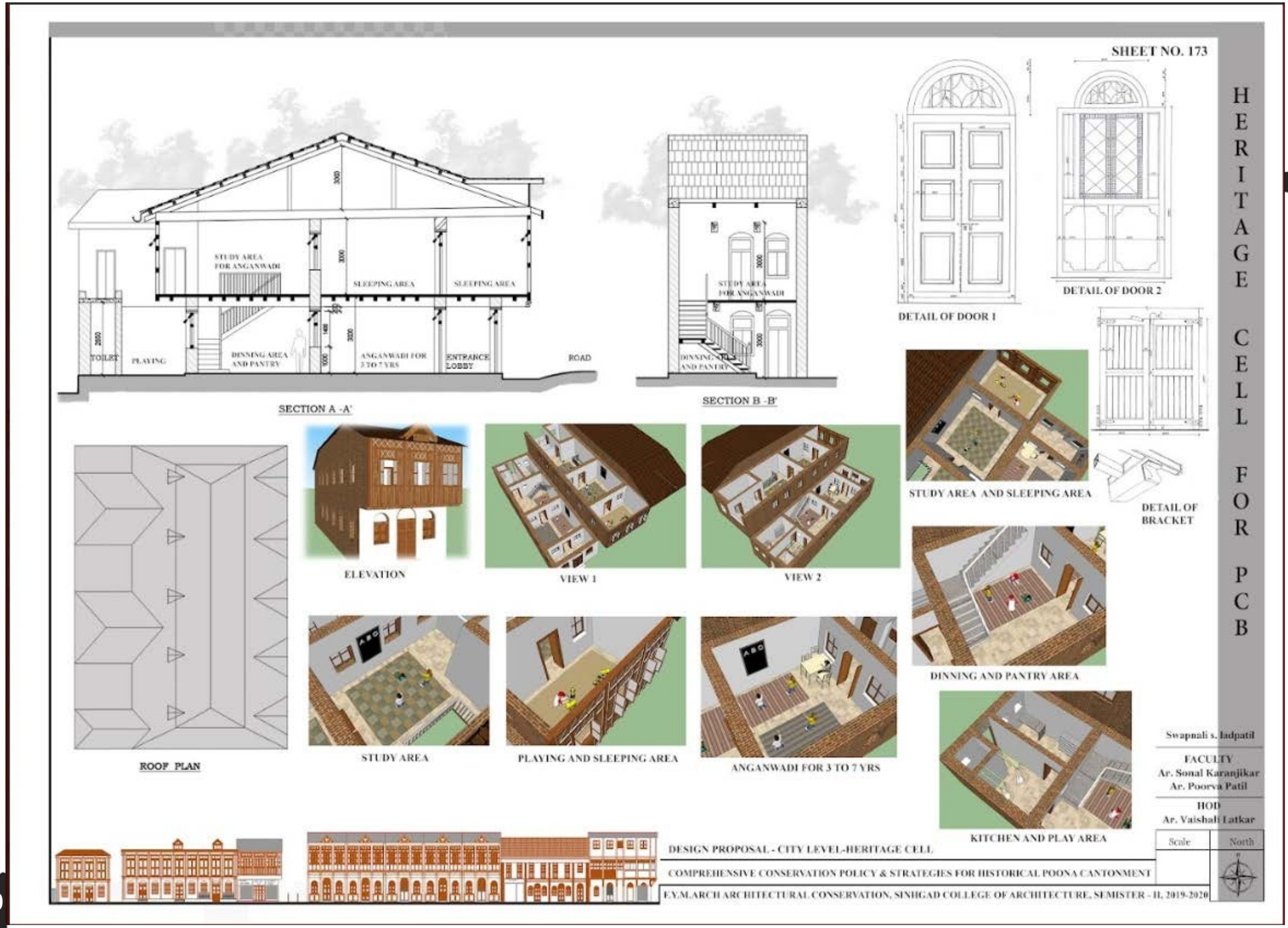
COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

F.Y.M.ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMISTER - II, 2019-2020

STUDENT'S WORK

2019-20

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II



STUDENT'S WORK

2019-20

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

BUILDING LEVEL PROPOSAL - ADAPTIVE REUSE - HERITAGE OFFICE

SHEET NO. 174

HERITAGE OFFICE

INTRODUCTION

The dinshaw mansion was built during 1865. these building is owned by dinshaw & dinshaw company. it is a residentail building. It is located on dastur meher street in sadar bazaar near J.J. Garden. It is a heritage structure with architectural featrues. This building has 6 similar residential units & a common space on rear side of the building. In which 3 units are used as residential units. and the other 3 are vancant and restoration work is on going. this building has many structural issues and needs preservation and restoration. This unit can be used for generating revenue for its restoration and preservation and employment too.

ABOUT SITE

The building is located on Dastor Meher street in Meher baba mohalla, sadar bazaar. This mohalla has many heritage structures used for residential, commercial or mixed used purpose. This building is one of the oldest building on dastur meher street.

EXISTING STRUCTURE

Living to kitchen room

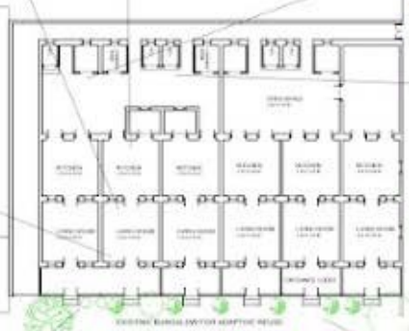
Kitchen area

Outer passage with servent room

Location of sadar bazaar

Location of the structure

Existing Living Room



PLAN OF DINSHAW MANSION

Outer area with toilet

Wooden element to the lobby

Unit which is not in use

Existing residential unit

Swapnali s. ladpatil

FACULTY
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar
Ar. Poorva Patil

HOD
Ar. Vaishali Latkar

DESIGN PROPOSAL - BUILDING LEVEL - HERITAGE OFFICE

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

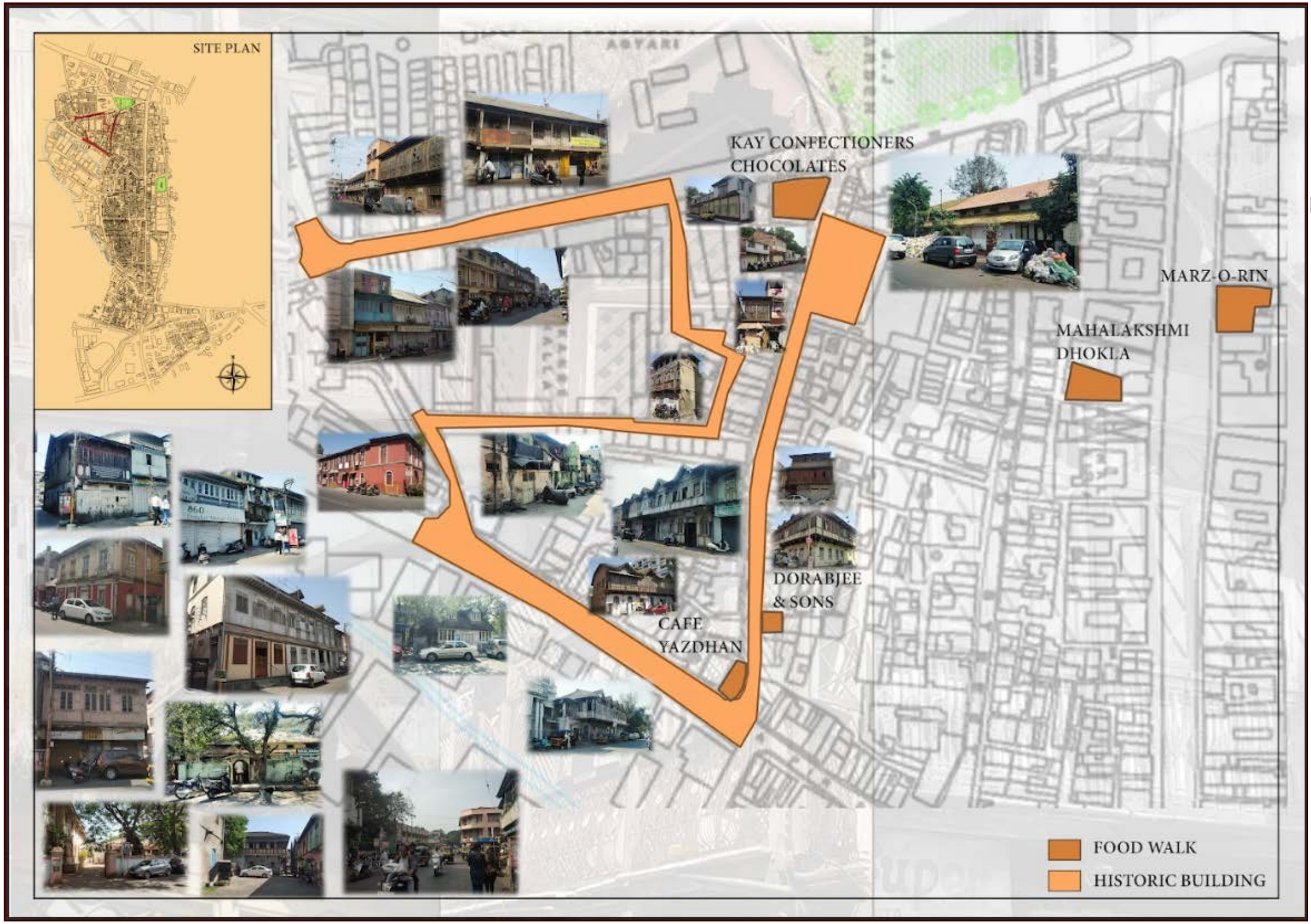
F.Y.M.ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMISTER - II, 2019-2020

Scale | North

STUDENT'S' WORK

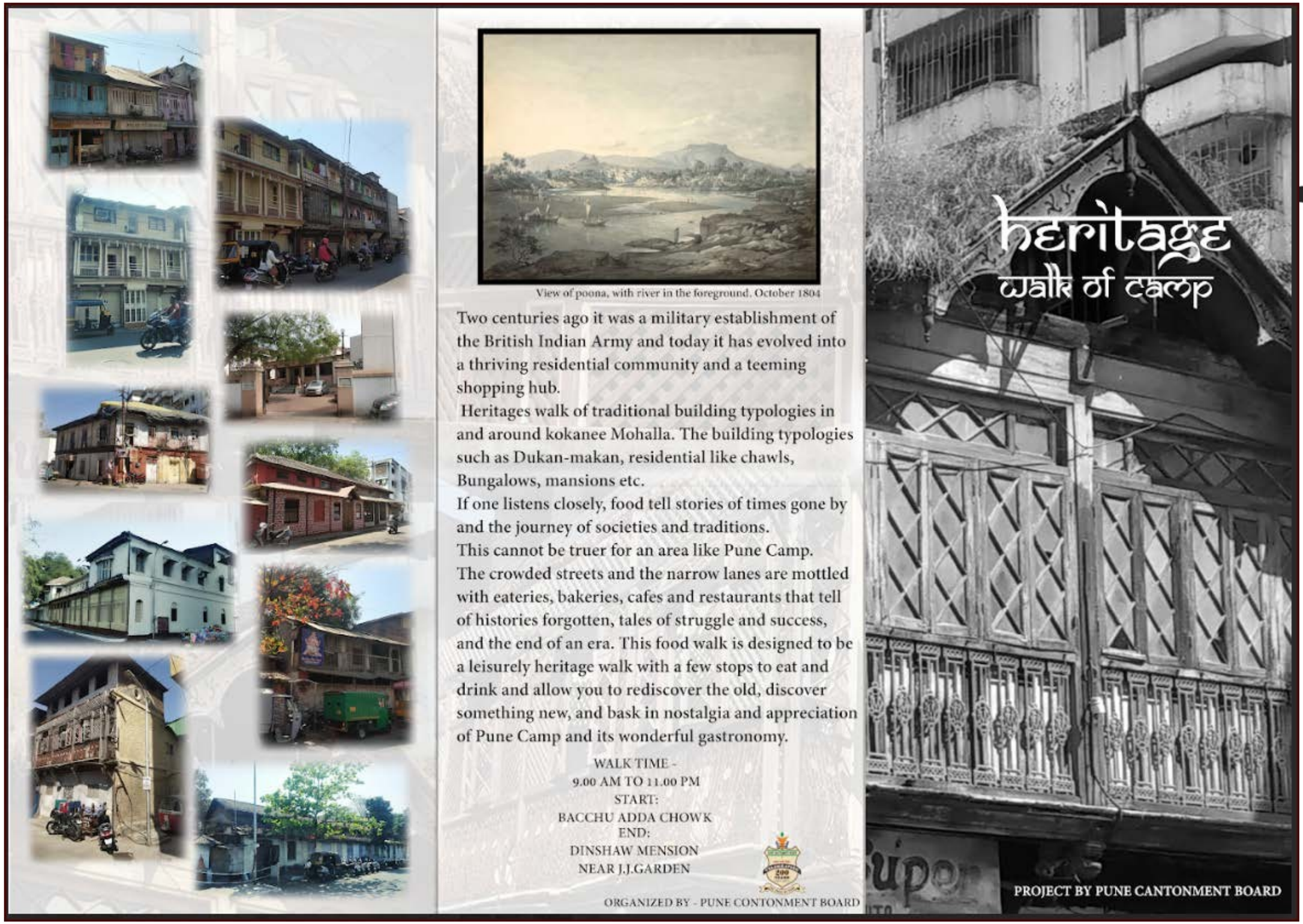
2019-20

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II



STUDENT'S' WORK

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II



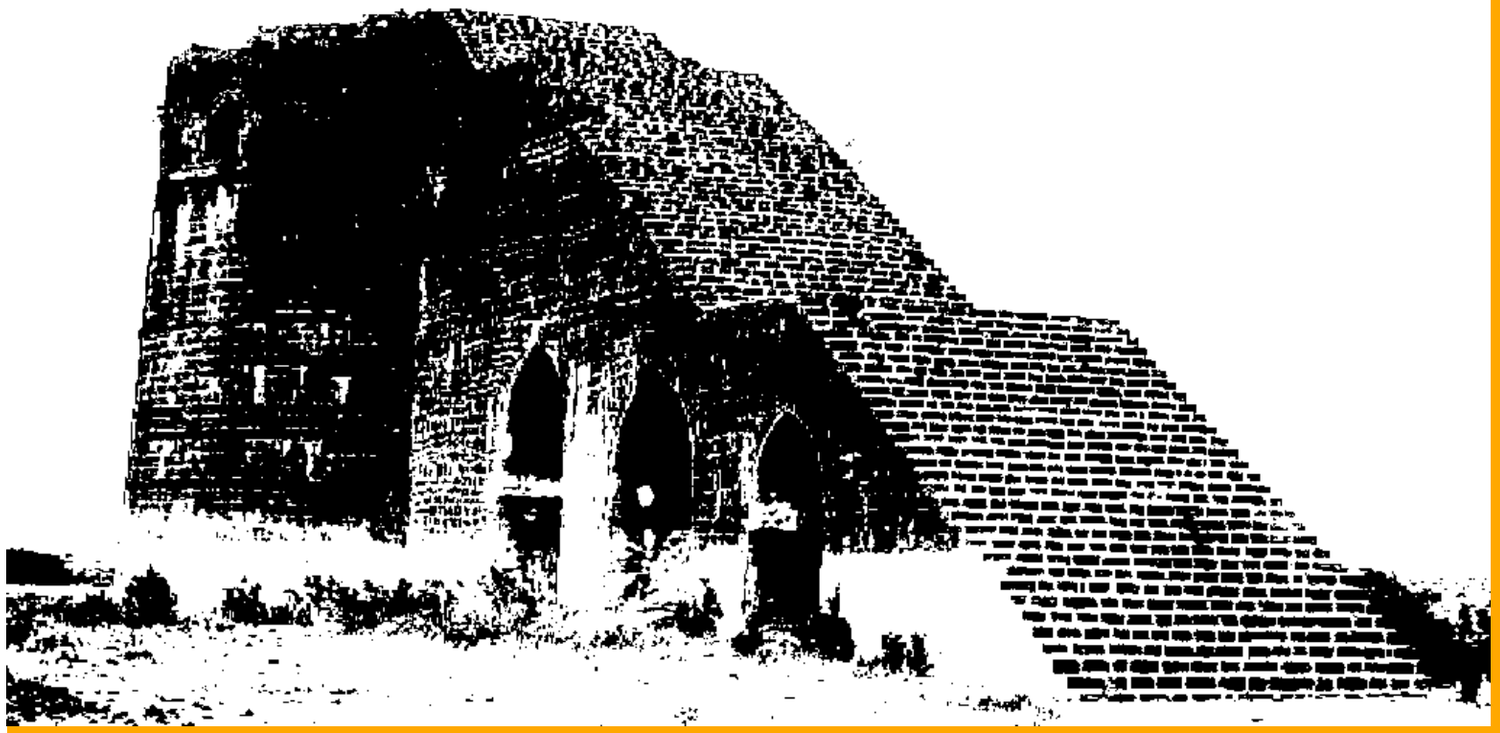
STUDENT'S WORK

M. ARCH.
Architectural Conservation

ACADEMIC YEAR
2019-20

Syllabus- 2015 pattern

SEMESTER-III & IV



STUDENT'S' WORK

Semester III- CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

STUDENTS' WORK

Semester III- CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

STUDENT'S WORK

Semester III- CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

ALBANIA SITE: THE PERSIAN GARDEN, IRAN — CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The nine gardens are distributed in various regions of Iran, as follows: -Fars Province:

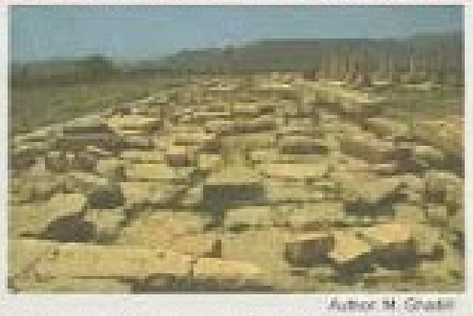
- THE ANCIENT PASARGAD
- BAGH-E ERAM -YAZD PROVINCE
- BAGH-E CHEHEL SOTUN -KHORASAN PROVINCE
- BAGH-E FIN
- BAGH-E ABBASABAD -KERMAN PROVINCE
- BAGH-E SHAHZADEH MAHAN (ALSO KNOWN AS SHAZDEH)
- BAGH-E DOWLATABAD -ISFAHAN PROVINCE:
- PROVINCE BAGHE PAHLEVANPUR
- BAGH-E AKBARIEH -MAZANDARAN PROVINCE

HISTORY

- The Persian Garden consists of a collection of nine gardens, selected from various regions of Iran, which tangibly represent the diverse forms over the centuries and in different climatic conditions.
- The property includes nine gardens in as many provinces. They exemplify the diversity of Persian garden designs that evolved and adapted to different climate conditions while retaining principles that have their roots in the times of Cyrus the Great, 6th century BC.
- Natural elements combine with manmade components in the Persian Garden to create a unique artistic achievement that reflects the ideals of art, philosophical, symbolic and religious concepts.
- The Persian Garden materializes the concept of Eden or Paradise on Earth.

GARDEN-I

ANCIENT GARDEN OF PASARGADAE



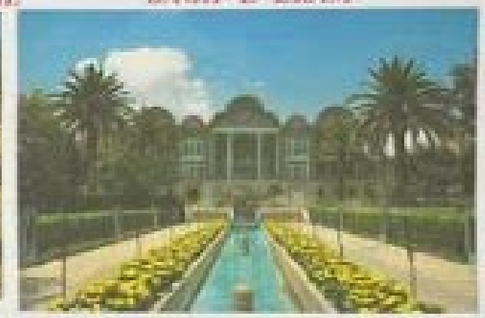
Author: M. Ghaebi

- Cyrus (or Cambyses) the Great's palace garden at Pasargadae c550 BC.
- The paths are conjectural. Water channels define the space between two palaces. There are two small pavilions. This is the earliest known remnant of what became the classical Persian garden.

- The garden had a geometrical plan and stone watercourses.
- Eating and other social activities would take place in the garden pavilions, catching the breeze but protected from the sun. Gardens contained fruit trees and flowers, including the lily and rose.

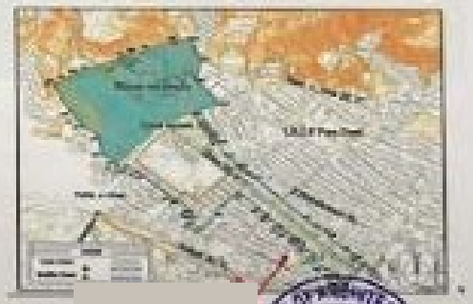
GARDEN-II

BAGH- E- ERAM



Author: M. Ghaebi

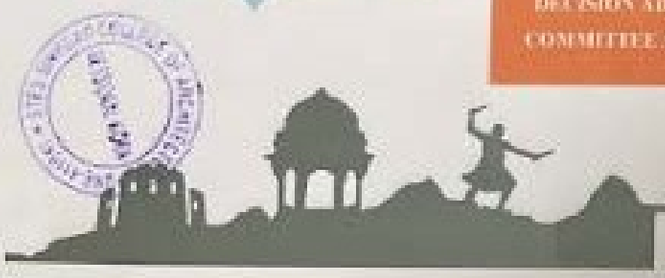
- Eram Garden, the Garden of Paradise, was made in the nineteenth century and is typical of the period. It has some 'typically Persian' features and some western features.



UNESCO
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION PARIS, UNESCO HEADQUARTERS 19-29 JUNE 2011

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE AT ITS 35TH SESSION (UNESCO, 2011)



safeguarding fortified cultural landscape of deccan

STUDENT'S WORK

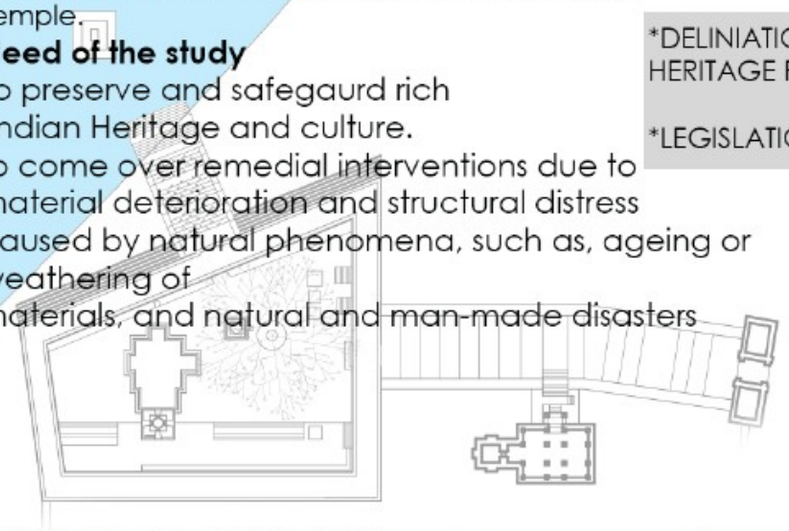
Semester IV- CONSERVATION PROJECT

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE, AT MACHNUR,SOLAPUR.

Aim
To provide Conservation proposal for Siddheshwar temple,
Machnur at Solapur.

Objectives
To study history of Siddheshwara Maharaj and their contribution in Art and Architecture.
To study the history and evolution of Machnur.
To document Siddheshwar Temple.
To analyse architectural style of Siddheshwar Temple.
To provide conservation proposal for Siddheshwar Temple.

Need of the study
To preserve and safegaurd rich Indian Heritage and culture.
to come over remedial interventions due to material deterioration and structural distress caused by natural phenomena, such as, ageing or weathering of materials, and natural and man-made disasters



PROJECT PLAN

FIELD WORK
- RECONNAISANCE
  - * PRIMARY DATA
  - * SECONDARY DATA
- DOCUMENTATION
  - * INVENTORIES
  - * INTERVIEW
  - * MEASURE DRAWINGS
  - * PHOTOGRAPHS

ARCHIVAL STUDY
- CHALUKYA PERIOD TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE
- 9TH & 10TH CENTURY TEMPLE ICONOGRAPHY.

IDENTIFY STUDY AREA
- *DELINIATION OF HERITAGE PRECINT
- *LEGISLATION REVIEW

ANALYSIS
- LANDUSE PATTE
- CIRCULATION PATTERN
- ACTIVITY MAPPING
- CULTURAL CALENDER
- ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
- CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY
- CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

CASE STUDY
- * VALUE ASSESMENT
- * STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

VISION STATEMENT FOR CONSERVATION
- * BUIDING LEVEL CONSERVATION PROPOSAL
- * PRECINCT LEVEL CONSERVATION PROPOSAL
- *DESIGN IN CONTEXT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK





INTRODUCTION

Sinhgad Institutes

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Ar.Sonal Karanjikar, Ar.Poorva Patil.

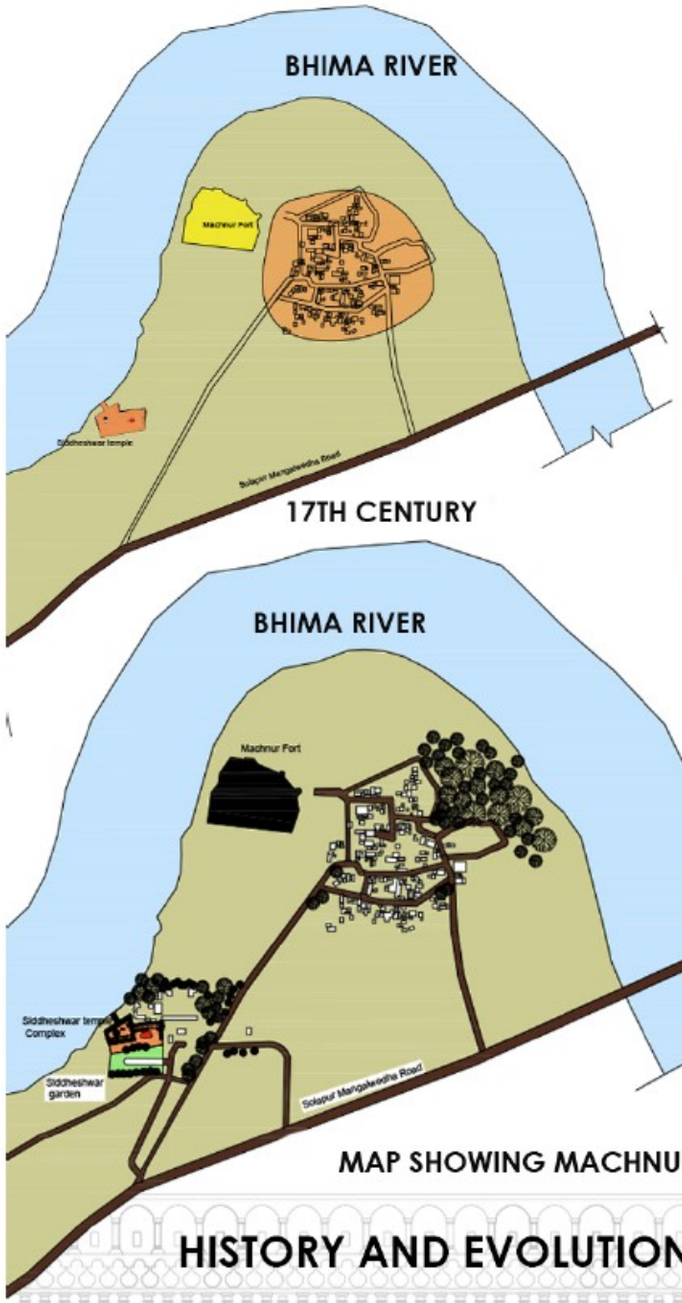
S T E 's Sinhgad College of Architcture,
Department of Masters in Architectural Conservation,Pune.

Student name -Ruturaj Vinod Kulkarni

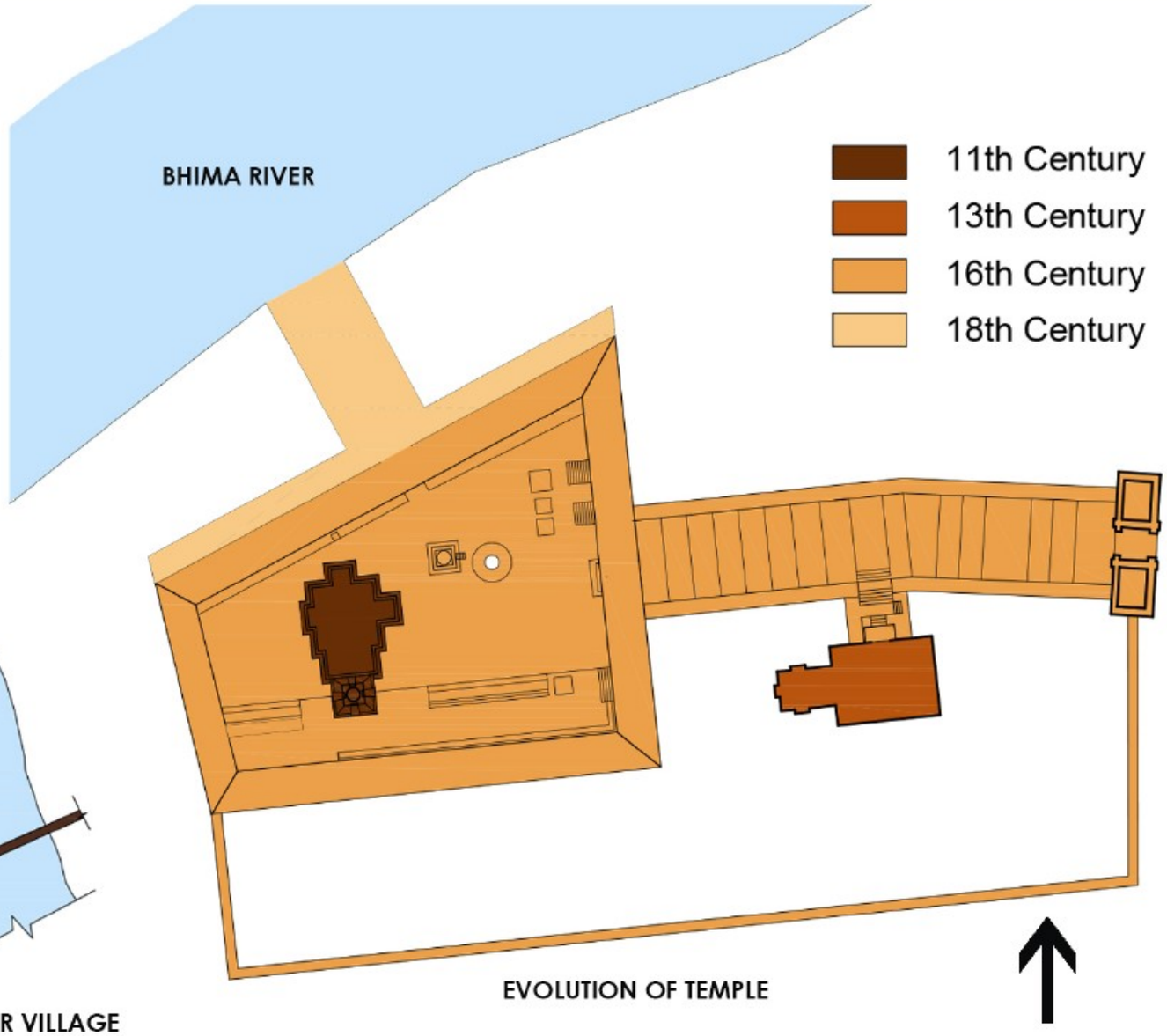
Sign & Stamp

Semester IV- CONSERVATION PROJECT

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE, AT MACHNUR,SOLAPUR.



MAP SHOWING MACHNUR VILLAGE



EVOLUTION OF TEMPLE

HISTORY AND EVOLUTION

Sinhgad Institutes

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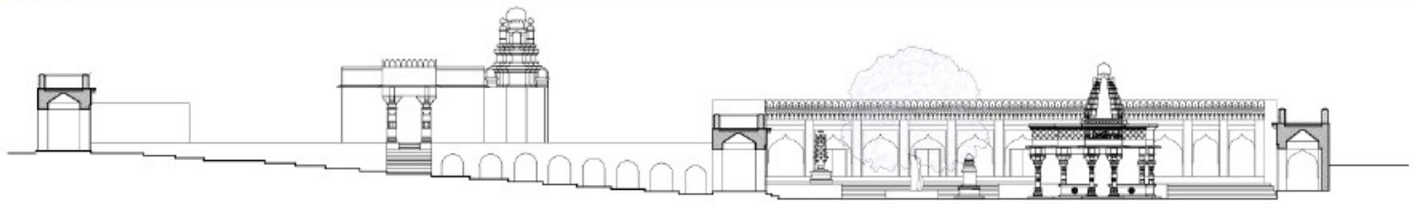
Sign & Stamp

STUDENT'S WORK

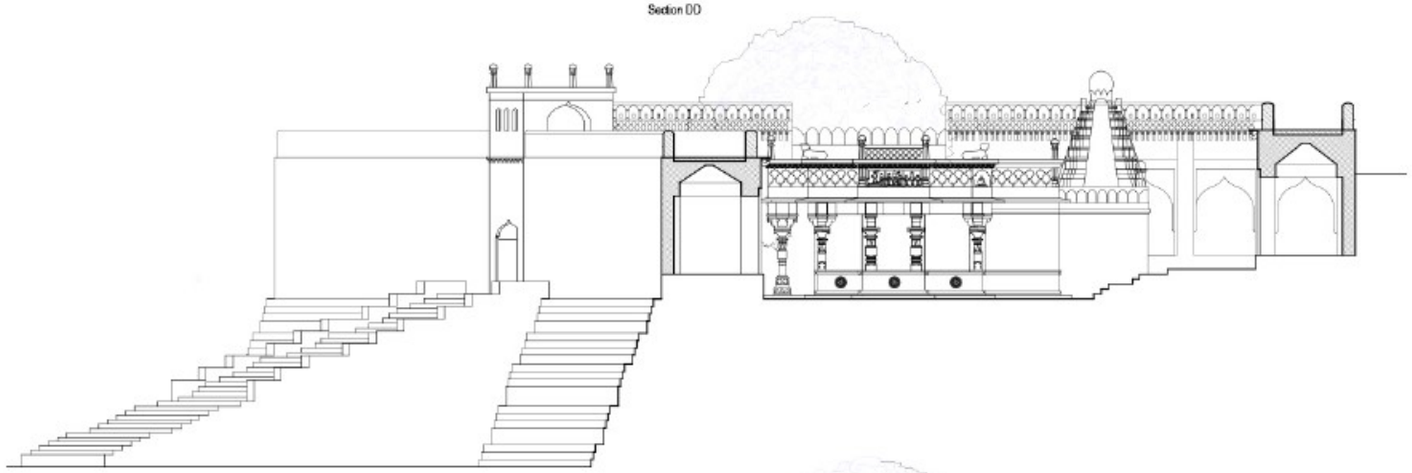
2019-20

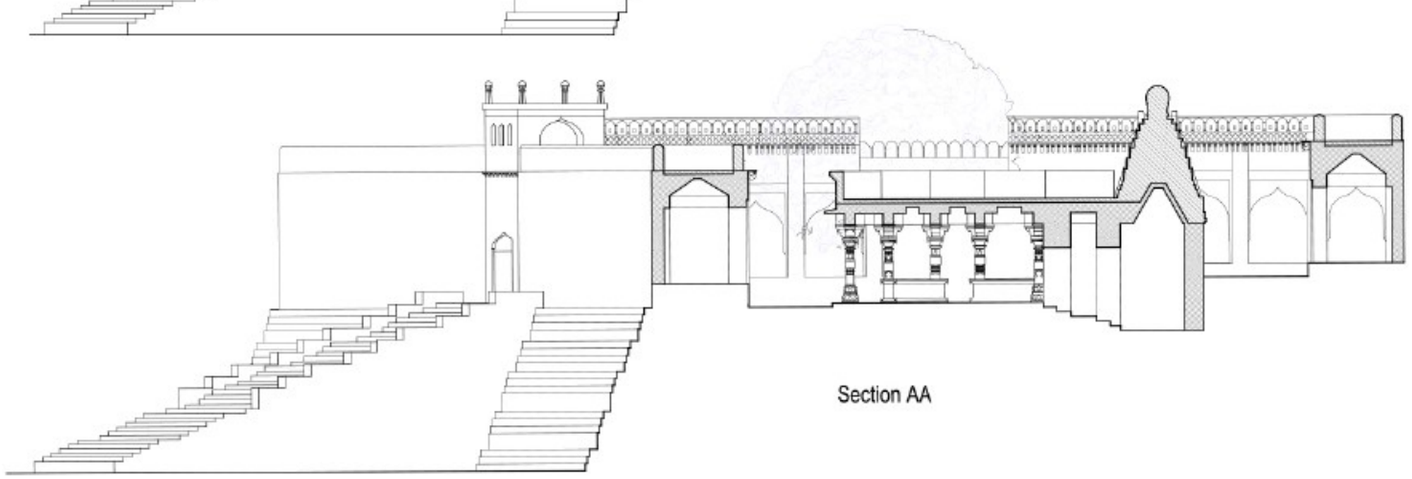
Semester IV- CONSERVATION PROJECT

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE,
AT MACHNUR,SOLAPUR.



Section DD





Section AA

MEASURE DRAWINGS

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Student name -Ruturaj Vinod Kulkarni

Sign & Stamp

STUDENT'S' WORK

Semester IV- CONSERVATION PROJECT

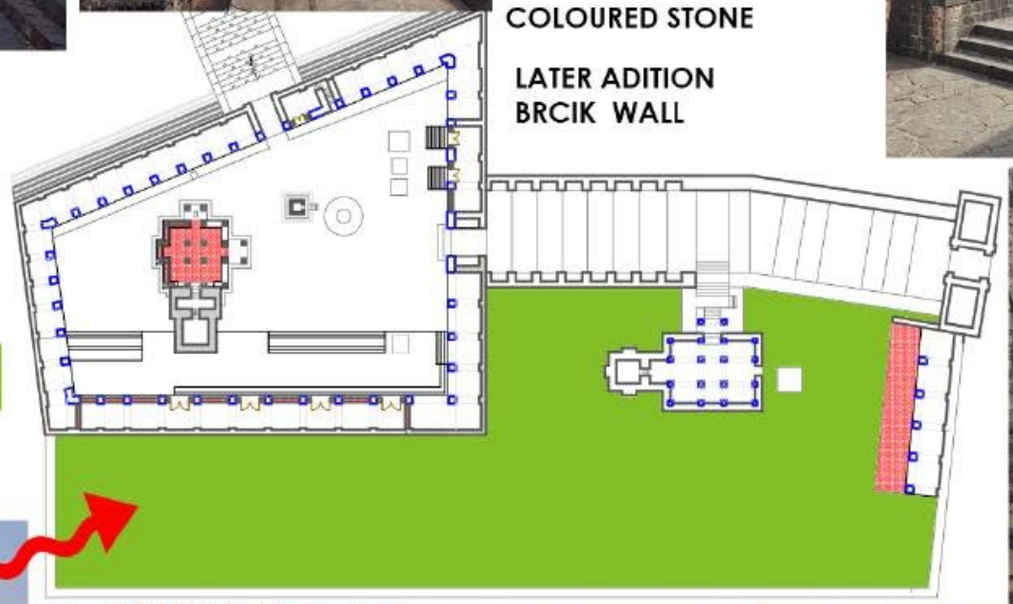
CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE, AT MACHNUR,SOLAPUR.

LATER ADDITION OF WALL

LIME TERRACE IS LAYERED BY CEMENT WATER PROOFING .

COLOURED STONE

LATER ADITION
BRCIK WALL



PAVING IN OPEN LAND SPACE , TO AVOID LOSENING OF MORTAR OF RETAINING WALL AROUND BY WATER SEAPAGE

ANALYSIS

Sinhgad Institutes

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Ar.Sonal Karanjikar, Ar.Poorva Patil.

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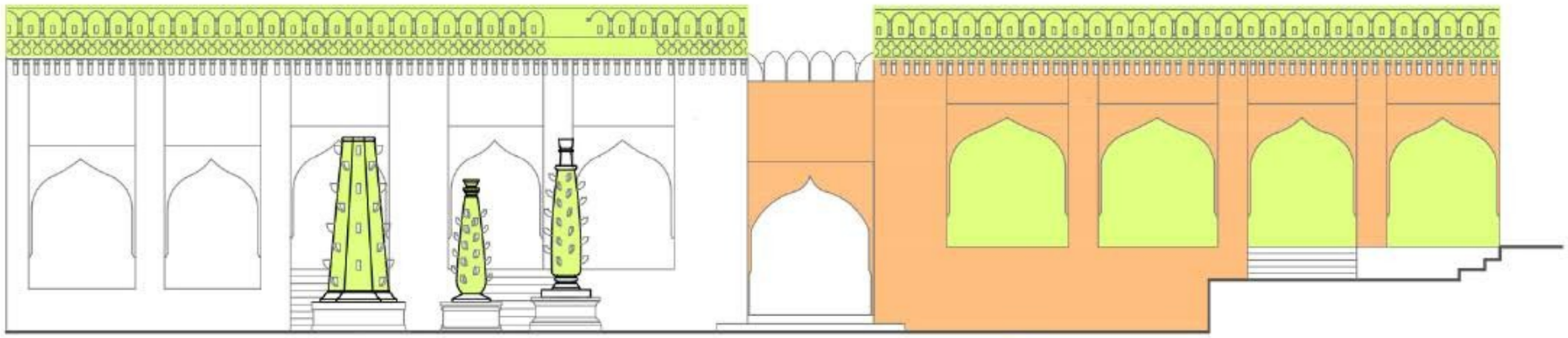
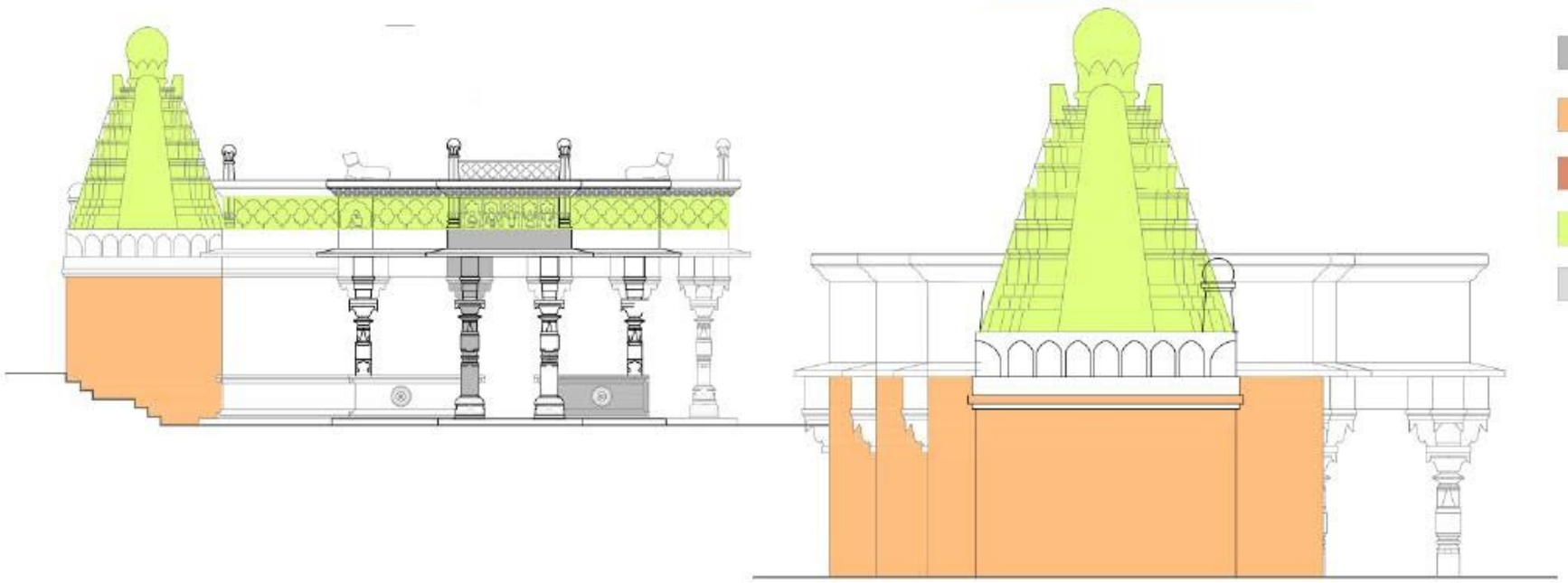
Sign & Stamp

STUDENT'S WORK

Semester IV- CONSERVATION PROJECT

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE, AT MACHNUR,SOLAPUR.





MATERIAL MAPPING PLAN

MATERIAL MAPING

Principal
Dr.Banani Banerjee
Faculty
Dr.Vaishali Latkar,

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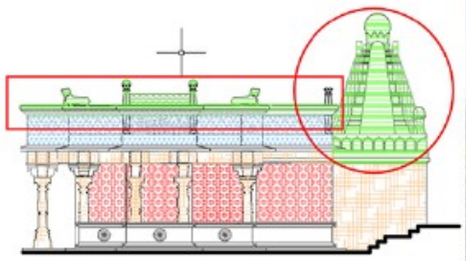
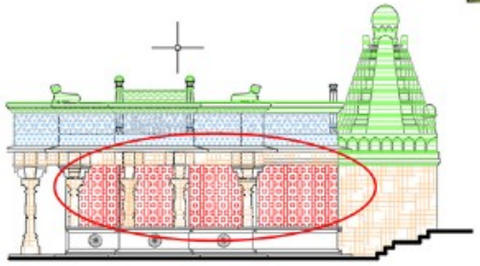
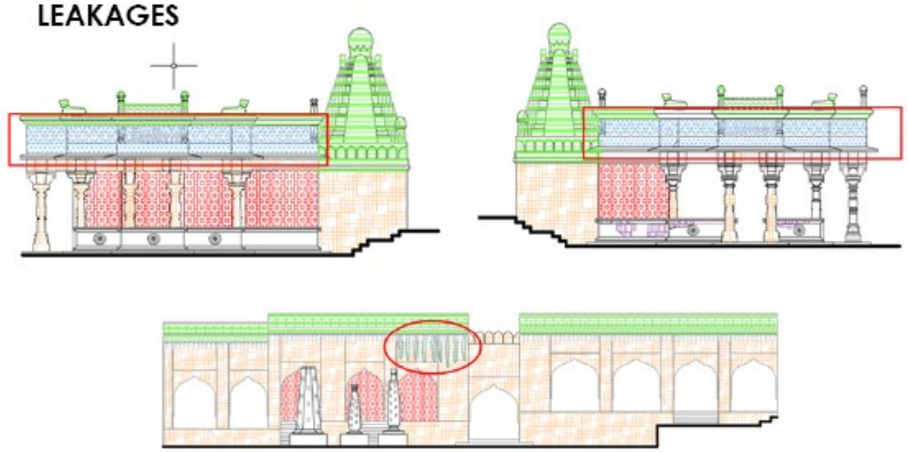
Semester IV- CONSERVATION PROJECT

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE,
AT MACHNUR,SOLAPUR.

DEFECT	DRAWINGS	PHOTO	CAUSES	BUILDING MEASURES	PRIORITY
VEGEATION GROWTH			WATER PENETRATION INTO LIME MORTAR & CLIMATIC CONDITIOND	REMOVING THE VEGETATION AND CLEANING AND FILLING THE CRACKS	1ST PRIORITY
LATER ADDITION			MAN MADE INTERVENTIONS	ALL LATER ADDITIONS TO BE REMOVED AND RETAIN ALL STRUCTURAL MEMBERS IN ITS ORIGINAL STATE.	1ST PROIRITY
LEAKAGES			HEAVY RAINS	Clean the stone surface by water. Apply non-destructive tests ex. Endoscopes, to check the strength of the stone wall and apply chemical treatment to damaged stone wall. If the wall has less strengthening capacity then repair the wall along with the consolidation. For lime plaster. Check the quality of lime and lime stucco. If it damaged with cracks, remove all the plaster and stucco and apply again. Use 1:3 ratio for lime plaster.	1ST PROIRITY

PROPOSAL

Sinhgad Institutes

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Sign & Stamp

STUDENTS' WORK

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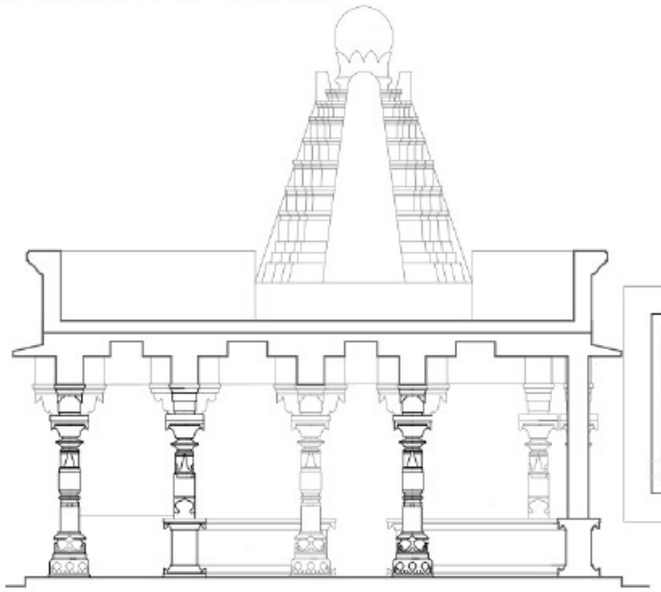
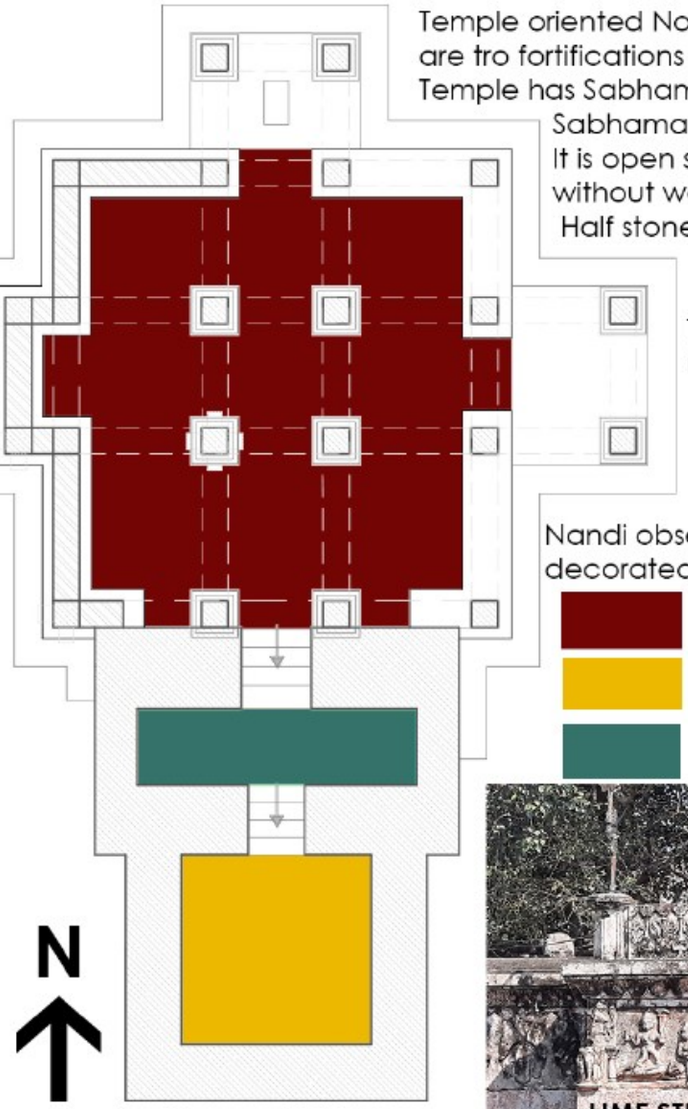


Temple oriented North-South. It is fortified temple complex. There are tro fortifications inner and outer..
Temple has Sabhamandapa, Antarala and Garbhagriha.
Sabhamandapa is rectangular in plan.
It is open square Structure formed of bays of columns without walls.
Half stone wall provided on the edge of the Mandpa act as a seating platform.

The wall is decorated with horizontal mouldings. It has 16 no. of columns which are combination of rectangular,

circular and hexagonal forms and corbelled slab above. It has lime terrace on top. Four Nandi observed on the parapet wall. Parapet wall decorated with lime stucco work.



PLAN

ANALYSIS

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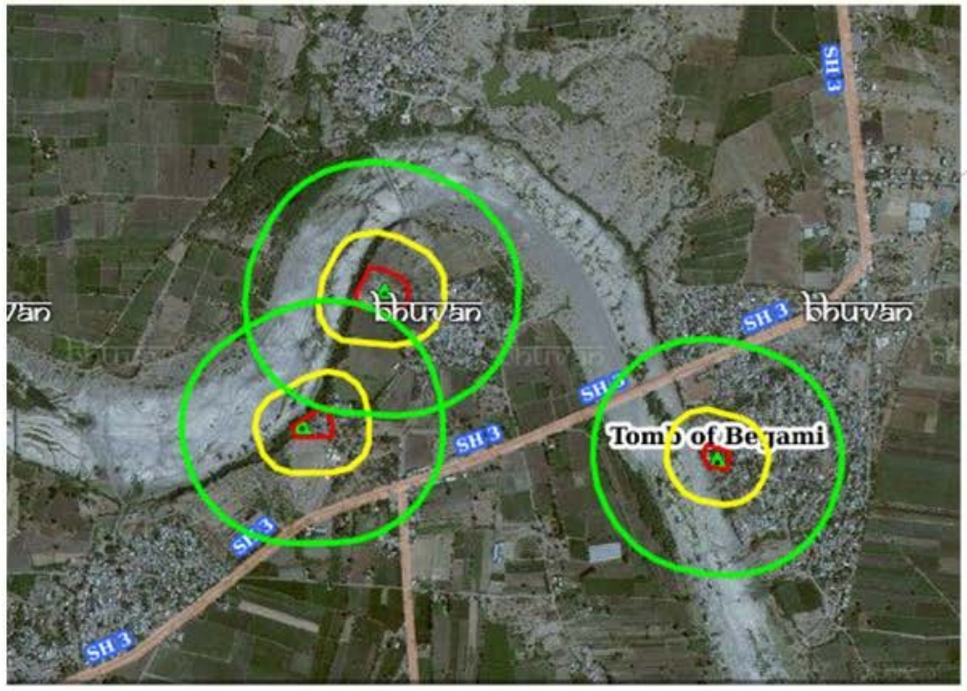
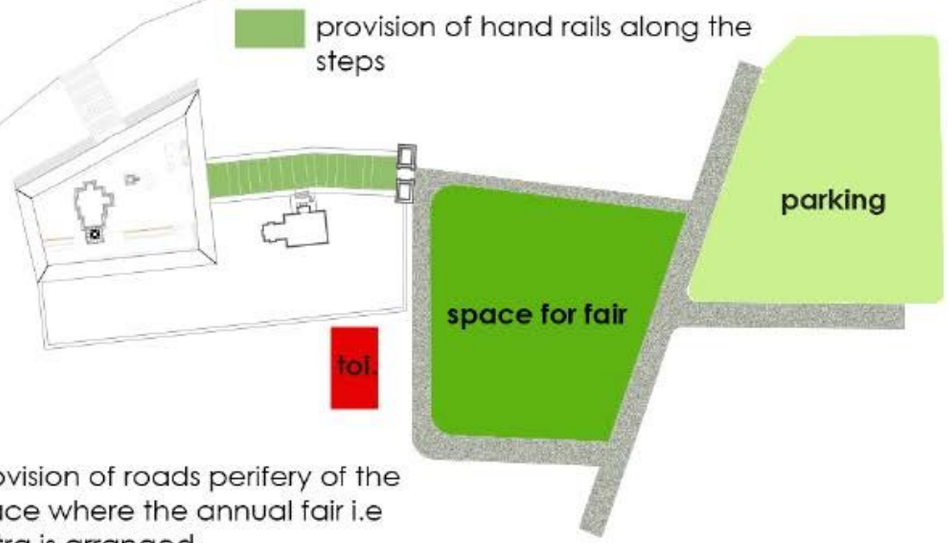


SOURCE :ISRO BHUVAN

- Ancient Monument Preservation Act, 1904 .
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958.

protected area A radius of 100M from boundary line of monument
prohibited area 200M from monument.
regulated area 300M from prohibited area.



provision of roads perifery of the place where the annual fair i.e yatra is arranged.
as an emergncy exit guiding people.
also people can stand in queue for temple darshan.
provision of parking space.
provision of toilet :
temporary during fair.
permanent for visitors through out the year.
drinking water facility.
shoe rack.
as per AMASR act there is protected area of 100m, a temporary structure of containe toilets could be provided.

ANALYSIS AND PROPOSAL

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STUDENT'S WORK

2019-20