

ACHARYA'S NRV SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

SOLADEVANAHALLI, BENGALURU -560107

"CULTURAL HERITAGE CENTER, HAMPI" ARCHITECTURE DESIGN PROJECT (THESIS) – 2021-22

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the "Bachelor of Architecture" Degree Course

Submitted by : Praveen R S
USN : 1AA17AT045
Guide : Ar. Komali G Rao

A project report submitted to

VISVESHWARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"Jnana Sangama", Machhe, Belgaum – 590018

ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ - ೫೯೦೦೧೮



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this thesis report titled **Cultural Heritage Center**, Hampi by **Praveen R.S** of IX SEMESTER B. Arch, **USN No.1AA17AT045**, has been submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of under graduate degree **Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch)** by Visveshwaraya Technological University VTU, Belgaum during the year 2021- 22.

Guide

Principal

Examined by:

1)Internal Examiner

2)External examiner 1 :

3)External examiner 2 :

DECLARATION

This thesis title "Cultural Heritage Center, Hampi", submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the under graduate of Bachelor of architecture is my original work to the best of my knowledge.

The sources for the various information and the data used have been duly acknowledged.

The work has not been submitted or provided to any other institution/ organization for any diploma/degree or any other purpose.

I take full responsibility for the content in this report and in the event of any conflict or dispute if any, hereby indemnify Acharya NRV School of Architecture and Visveshwaraya Technological University, Belagavi and its official representatives against any damages that any raise thereof.

Praveen R. S

1AA17AT045

ABSTRACT

Hampi is one of the most beautiful and evocative of all of South India's historical sites.

It was built as the scat of the Vijayanagara empire in the mid-14th century, at a time when art and architecture were flourishing. During this time, chroniclers from Persia, Italy, Portugal, and Russia visited the empire. However, because of its deep ties to the Kishkinda Empire and Ramayuna, the historical roots of this place date back to the 4th century BC.

Hampi was conquered by Sultanate troops in 1565 AD, who pillaged it for six months before abandoning it.

It was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986, but only a group of monuments, not the entire site, was designated as a World Heritage Site, and other parameters such as the Intangible Heritage were ignored, and there is only one small scale museum that represents such a large historic site with such vast and rich history and the Intangible Heritage, the art and crafts of Hampi, which formed the founding roots for the formation of the kingdom of Hampi. So, instead of the current one-dimensional experience exploring only one parameter of history, it is critical to present the other parameters and stories of Hampi alongside the World Heritage Structure, as well as to promote and create a business module for Hampi's art and craft forms, so that it becomes a multi-dimensional experience for visitors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to take this opportunity to express a sense of gratitude and indebtedness to, Ar. Komali G Rao for her constant support and encouragement at the various stages of this thesis work and valuable suggestions and guidance during my thesis work.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to my respected Ar. Sanjyoth Shah, Principal of the Department.

I must express my gratitude to my parents and family members for being with me at every moment and providing continuous morale-boosting and affection during thesis work. I must add that it has been a great experience studying at ANRVSA and I will always cherish the memory.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1 - 7
1.1 Why Hampi?	2
1.1.1 Reason why ASI is unable to protect the Ruins	
1.2 What is Cultural heritage?	6
1.2.1 What is Cultural heritage center?	
1.3 Aim of the study	8
1.3.1 Objective to the study	
1.3.2 Scope	
1.3.3 Limitation	
2. LITERATURE STUDY:	8 - 24
2.1 National Crafts Museum, New Delhi	8
2.1.1 Parameters covered	
2.1.2 Concept	
2.1.3 Plan and section	
2.1.4 Architectural analysis	
2.1.5 Salient Features	
2.1.6 Construction Detail	
2.1.7 Area Statements	
2.1.8 Inference	
2.2 CSMVS Museum	20
2.2.1 Parameters covered	
2.2.2 Technical data	
2.2.3 Plan and section	
2.2.4 Construction Detail	
2.2.5 Inference	

3. CASE STUDY	24 - 40
3.1 Visitors center, Auroville	24
3.1.1 Design Philosophy	
3.1.2 Parameters covered	
3.1.3 Master plan	
3.1.4 Salient Features	
3.1.5 Plans and Sections	
3.1.6 Zonal Model	
3.1.7 Construction Detail	
3.1.8 Inference	
3.2 Dakshin Chitra	31
3.2.1 Introduction	
3.2.2 Parameters covered	
3.2.3 Site and Contextual Response	
3.2.4 Entrance	
3.2.5 Master plan	
3.2.6 Relationship of Built and Open areas	
3.2.7 Circulation	
3.2.8 Crafts corner	
3.2.9 Artisans complex	
3.2.10 Open air Theater	
3.2.11 Activity Hut	
3.2.12 Exhibition and Museum space	
3.2.13 Inference	

4. SITE STUDY	41 - 60
4.1 Existing Museums and Interpretation center	41
4.1.1 ASI Museum Kamalap	
4.1.2 JSW visitors center	
4.1.3 Kaladam, Jindal city	
4.1.4 Conclusion	
4.2 Site Context	44
4.2.1 History	
4.2.2 Time Line	
4.2.3 Art and Architecture	
4.2.4 Living crafts of Hampi	
4.2.4 Art forms	
4.2.5 Conclusion	
4.3 Site Selection Criteria	54
4.3.1 Important norms for construction	
4.4 Site analysis	57
4.4.1 Demographics	
4.4.2 Water Table	
4.4.3 Tourist Population	
4.4.4 Sun path	
4.4.5 Average Temperature and precipitation	
4.4.6 Wind Rose	
4.4.7 Site Surrounding	
4.4.8 S.W.O. T analysis	

5. DESIGN PROCESS	62 - 60
5.1 Program and Area statements	62
5.1.1 Visitors center	
5.1.2 Experience center	
5.1.3 Lounge Area	
5.1.4 Food Court	
5.1.5 Art and Craft workshop	
5.1.6 Performing arts	
5.2 Design concept	65
6. BIBILOGRAPHY	67 - 68
6. BIBILOGRAPHY	67 - 6