

URBAN REVITALISATION: FACILITATING THE HISTORIC PRECINCT OF KOLHAPUR



Kolhapur, situated in the southwestern part of Maharashtra, India, is a city known for its rich cultural heritage, historical significance, and vibrant traditions.

Kolhapur was one of the most important Maratha Princely states under the Bombay Presidency during the British Indian Era. The Bhosale Dynasty, the predecessors and descendants of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ruled it.

They were entitled to the 19-gun salute and therefore Kolhapur State was also known as a 19-gun state. Kolhapur was said to have trade relations with the Roman empire. This was established after the findings of excavation took place on the



Revitalizing the heritage precinct of Kolhapur involves a comprehensive approach that integrates cultural, social, economic, and environmental aspects.

Aim:

- The primary aim of the cultural revitalization of Kolhapur is to transform the area into a public realm consisting of a civic campus with amenities, integrating elements of heritage, culture, and community life.
- This project seeks to create a vibrant urban environment that preserves historical significance while catering to contemporary needs.

FORTIFIED KARVEER CITY:

Security walls - height (9 m), width (3-8 m)
Ridges around the fort - doors acting as bridges
Watch towers - 45 nos. (3-4 exist now)

Gates of the fort - VESH (6nos.)
Ganga vesh - dugh katta
Rankala vesh - Bus stand
Varunlith vesh - Nivruki chowk
Aadilwar vesh - Bindu chowk
Mangalwar vesh - Mirajkar tikki
Shanivar vesh - Shivaji chowk



The city has influences of Jain, Hindu and Colonial architecture



People of different professions started settling along the fort

Province - Karveer - Maharani Tarani bai shifted to Kolhapur
The Karveer city was established as the capital of Maratha rule in the early 1700s by Maharani Tarabai, a descendant of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The city was ruled by the Marathas and the city still has a king presently. The city of Kolhapur has been so rich culturally that it is also known as "Kolapur", i.e., a town with abundant art.
Rajwada - the main palace of the fort
Anababai Mandir - Dakshin Kashi
Settlement near the temple increased
The city's historic core is centered around the Ambabai temple, which is believed to be constructed in the 7th or 8th Century. The city is known as Dakshin Kashi due to its geographical and location religious value.
The city is associated for its arts, crafts, festivals, cuisine and traditional trade and sports. It is the birthplace of the Marathi Film Industry. The presence of Ambabai Mandir gives the city a cultural identity.



Map of India Map of Maharashtra

1st Century B.C. - In gramapuri Hill, sudast coins are believed to belong to the first century before Christ. [Jour. B.B.R.A.S. XIV, 147-154.]

104-130 A.D. - Excavations at Brahmapuri have revealed that "a city of well-built brick houses stood on the banks of the Panachganga river" when the Satavahana Emperor ruled in the Deccan. [H.D. Sankalia and M. G. Dixit: Excavations at Brahmapuri (Kolhapur) 1945-46.]

7th-8th Century A.D. - Before the temple of Mahalaxmi was built, there appeared to have been six centers of habitation or hamlets. [Kolhapur gazetteer]

1187 A.D. - Mahamandaleshwar Vikramaditya Raja Bhaj belonging to the Shahchandra Dynasty brought his reign to Kolhapur territory. [S. M. Garge, Karveer Riyasat, 1968, Kolhapur]

1190 A.D. - Mahamandaleshwar Vikramaditya Raja Bhaj built the fort on Panhala. [S. M. Garge, Karveer Riyasat, 1968, Kolhapur]

1209 A.D. - Singhan Raja of Yadav dynasty attacked Kolhapur.

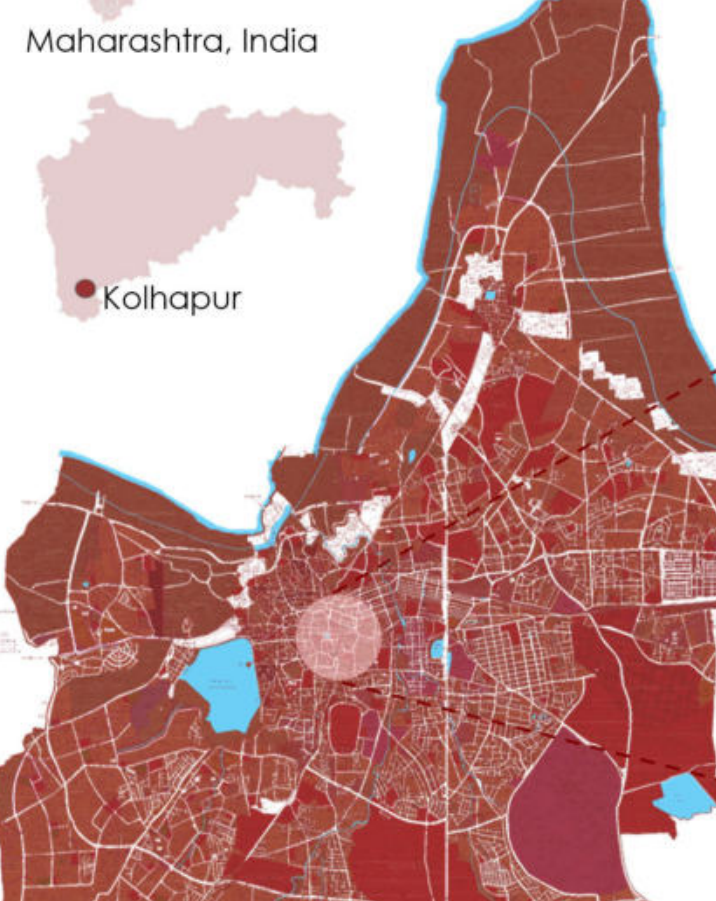
1710 A.D. - Karveer Raja was established in Kolhapur by Rani Tarabai. [S. M. Garge, Karveer Riyasat, 1968, Kolhapur]

1782 A.D. - During feuds between the Patwardhans and the Kolhapur State, a stone wall thirty feet high and ten to twenty-six feet thick, was built more than 10 miles in circumference. [S. M. Garge, Karveer Riyasat, 1968, Kolhapur]

18th Century A.D. - Beyond walls ten suburbs (peths) were founded. After the names of the founders or of the presiding god of the place, or of the days on which weekly markets were held, the new suburbs were named. [S. M. Garge, Karveer Riyasat, 1968, Kolhapur]

1877 A.D. - New Palace was built. The chiefs and jagirdars also began building their mansions in this area. [S. M. Garge, Karveer Riyasat, 1968, Kolhapur]

SITE LOCATION:
KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA
Kolhapur, situated in the southwestern part of Maharashtra, India, is known for its rich cultural heritage, historical significance, and vibrant traditions.
16°41'50.0"N 74°13'26.3"E



PUBLIC ZONE ACCORDING TO THE DP



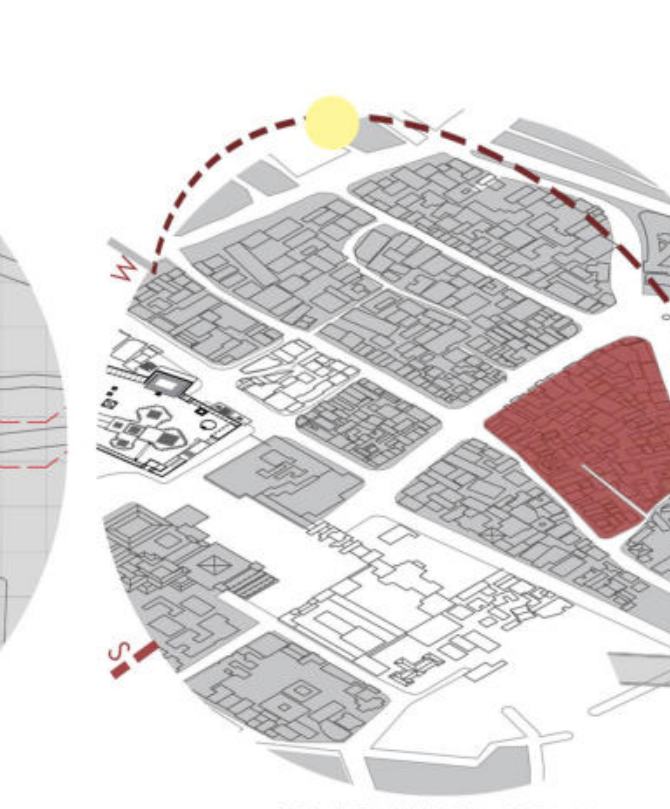
FIGURE GROUND OF THE SITE



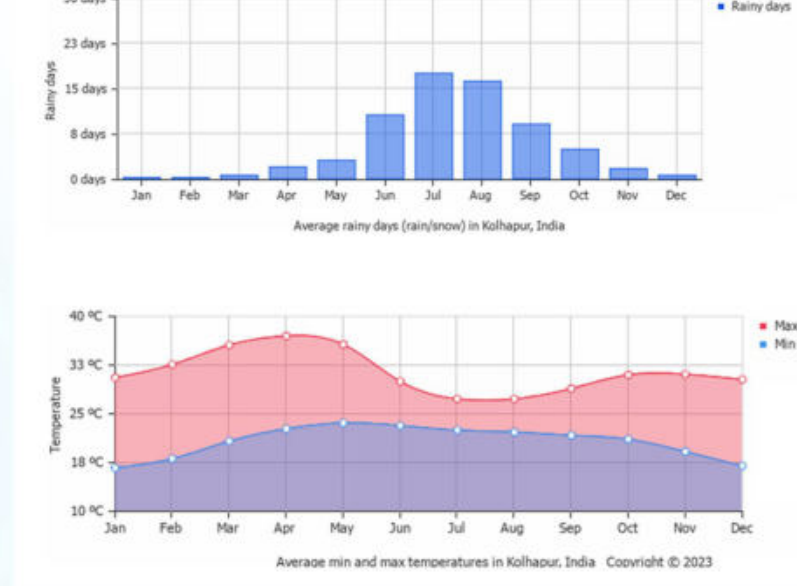
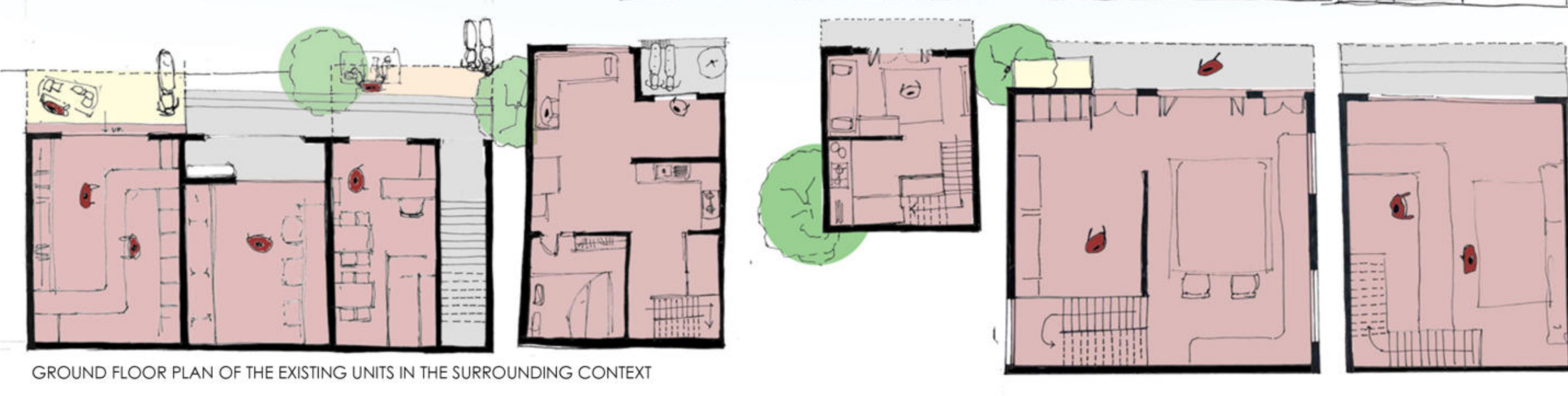
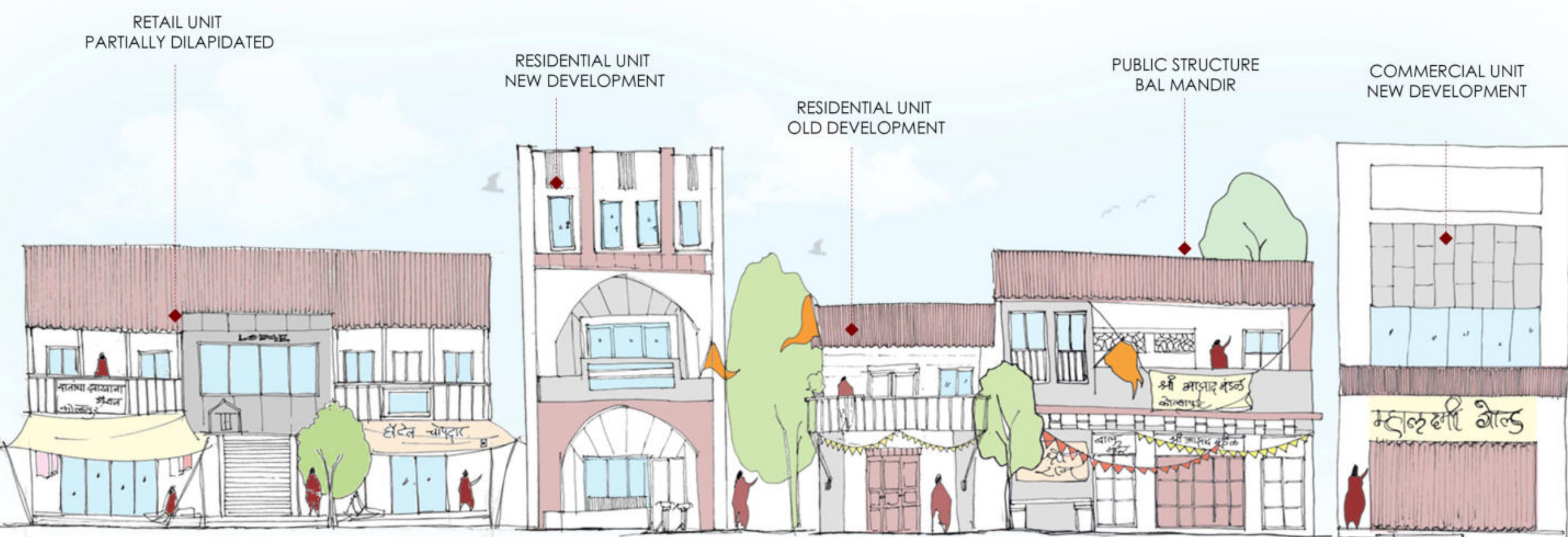
CURRENT LANDUSE OF THE SITE



RELIEF MAP



SUN PATH DIAGRAM



INFERENCES:
SEGMENTAL CHARACTER OF THE STREET: this suggests that the street is divided into different segments.
LINEAR-PLANNED LAYOUTS: the layouts of the area follow a linear pattern.
CHARACTERISTICS OF OLD HOUSES AND STRUCTURES: these structures have a traditional architectural style.
HEIGHT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FLOORS: the upper floors of buildings have been shorter in height compared to the ground floor, indicating a typical architectural feature.
CONVERSION OF OLD HOUSES TO RETAIL SHOPS: some old houses have been converted into retail shops but are partially abandoned, indicating a shift in land use or economic activity.
PRESENCE OF BANNERS AND ADVERTISEMENT POSTERS: this suggests a high level of commercial activity.
ROW HOUSE TYPOLOGY: the area is characterized by row houses which have developed over the years.
RESIDENTIAL PART SUITED FOR RENTALS: the residential area is more suitable for rentals, indicating a transient population or a decline in permanent residents.
SHIFT OF ORIGIN PEOPLE FROM THE CORE: the original inhabitants have shifted from the area's core, possibly due to changes in demographics, economics, or lifestyle.
HIGHER TOURIST/PILGRIM FOOTFALL: the area experiences a significant influx of tourists or pilgrims, leading to a commercial orientation.



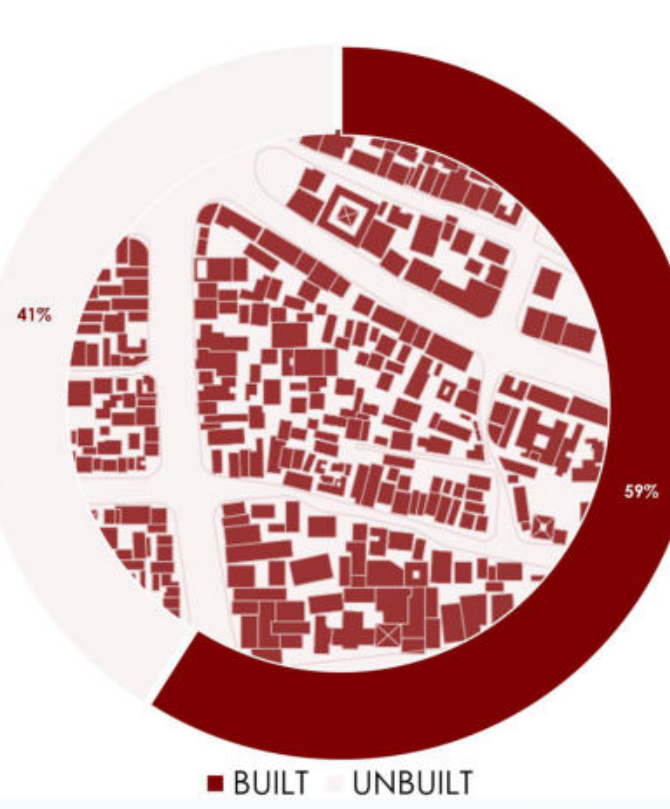
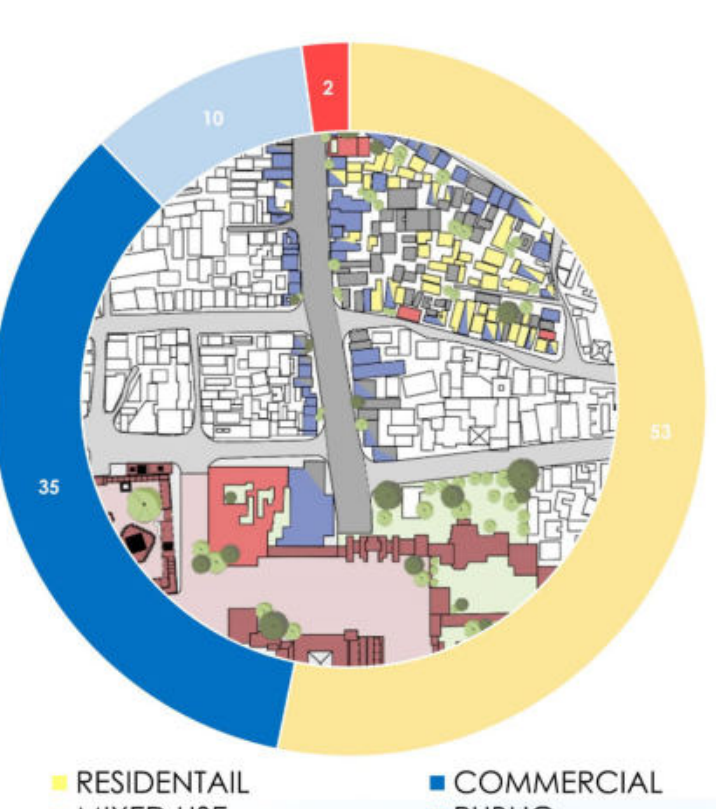
1. AMBABI MANDIR
2. MANIKARANI KUND
3. JYOTIBA MANDIR
4. KASHI VISHWESWAR MANDIR
5. SINKHAWBI GANESH MANDIR
6. JUNA RAJWADA
7. BHAVANI MANDAP
8. MAIN RAJARAM SCHOOL
9. HIJUR FAGA
10. LAXMIBAI SCHOOL
11. MOITIBAI TALIM
12. KARVEER VACHANALAY
13. VIDYAPEETH HIGHSCHOOL

BASE MAP

DEMOGRAPHICS:
1. BUILDING USE
2. BUILT AND UNBUILT
3. BUILDING HEIGHT
4. BUILDING AGE
5. BUILDING CONDITION

ACTIVITY MAPPING
Locals
Street hawkers
Drop offs
Retail shop owners
Tourists/visitors

• Bhausingh Road, an 18-meter-wide thoroughfare, serves as a bustling artery in the urban landscape.
• Retail shops with frontage along Bhausingh Road cater to passing pedestrians and motorists, offering convenient access to goods and services.
• The horizontal linear plots adjacent to Bhausingh Road create a uniform streetscape, characterized by orderly development.
• Despite the road's width, each building's narrow front along Bhausingh Road maximizes space efficiency and urban density.
• Buildings with segmental facades along Bhausingh Road boost architectural diversity, enhancing the visual appeal of the streetscape.
• The row house typology prevalent along Bhausingh Road fosters a sense of community within a compact urban setting.
• Sense and pedestrian movement along Bhausingh Road



URBAN REVITALISATION: FACILITATING THE HISTORIC PRECINCT OF KOLHAPUR

CASE STUDY:

REDEVELOPMENT- KASHI VISHWANATH DHAM, VARANASI
Site Area : 480000 sqm

Located on the left bank of the River Ganga, Varanasi is one of India's most sacred pilgrimage sites. Along its water frontage and miles of



OBJECTIVE

- Enhance the spiritual experience for pilgrims visiting the temple.
- Improve infrastructure and amenities in the vicinity of the temple.
- Reduce congestion and improve accessibility to the temple complex.
- Preserve the cultural and historical heritage of Varanasi while modernizing its infrastructure.



CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS:

- **Heritage Preservation:** Balancing the need for modernization with the preservation of heritage structures was a key challenge.
- **Project Expertise:** The project employed expert architects and conservators to ensure that historical and cultural aspects were respected.
- **Relocation of Residents:** Some redevelopment activities required the relocation of residents living in the vicinity. Efforts were made to minimize displacement and provide alternative housing options.

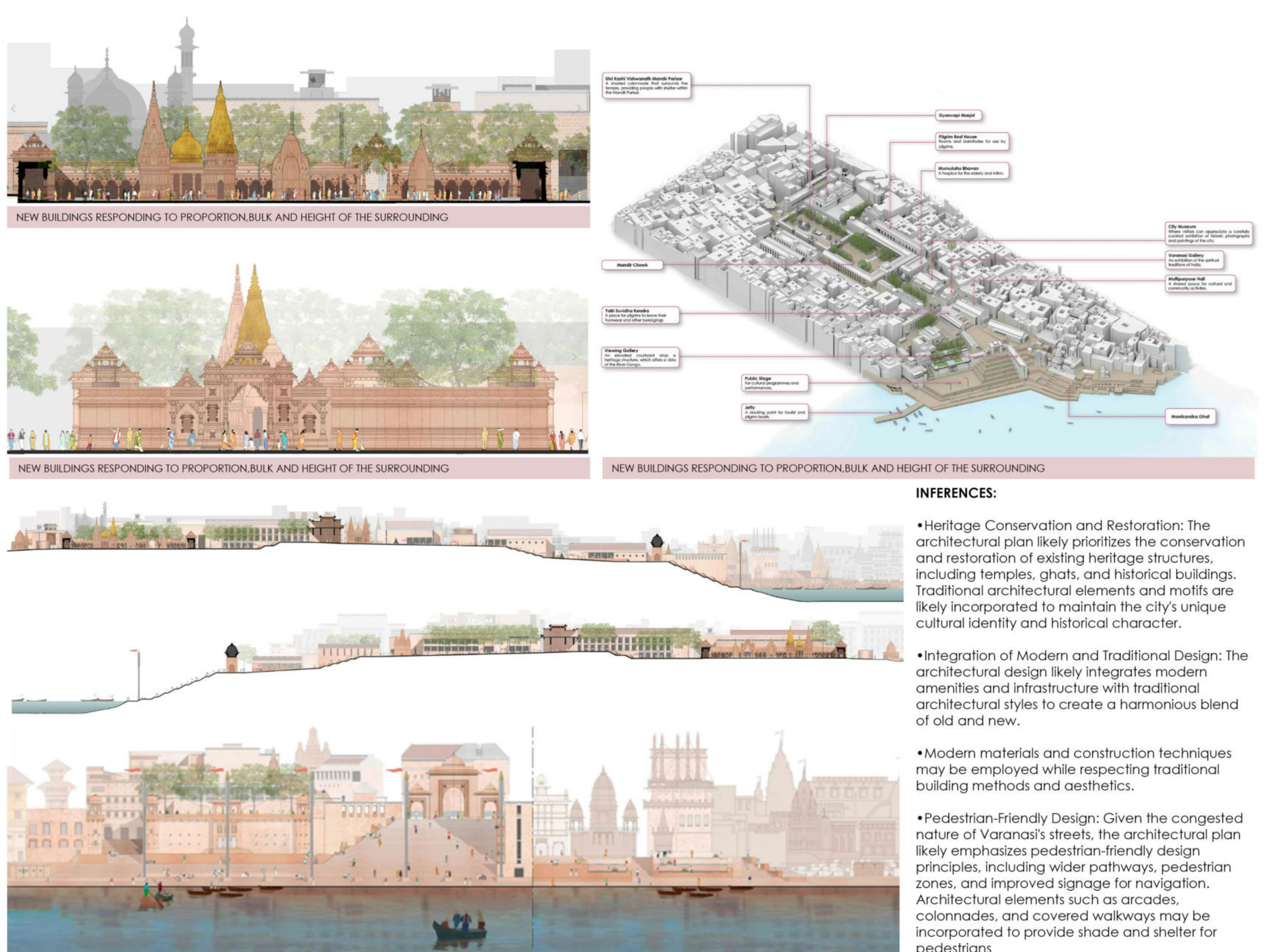


KEY FEATURES:

- **Expansion and Renovation of Temple Complex:** The project involved expanding the temple complex to accommodate more devotees and to streamline the flow of visitors.
- **Development of Surrounding Area:** The area around the temple was redesigned to provide better amenities such as restrooms, waiting areas, and facilities for pilgrims.
- **Pedestrianization and Traffic Management:** Efforts were made to pedestrianize certain areas around the temple to reduce traffic congestion and improve safety.
- **Infrastructure Upgrades:** Upgrades to roads, drainage systems, and other infrastructure were undertaken to modernize the area and improve overall functionality.
- **Revival of Ghats:** The project also focused on the revitalization of the ghats along the Ganges river, which are integral to the religious and cultural fabric of Varanasi.

IMPLEMENTATION:

- The redevelopment project was undertaken by the government in collaboration with various stakeholders including local authorities, religious institutions, and urban planners.
- It involved careful planning and coordination to minimize disruptions to the daily life of residents and businesses in Varanasi.
- The project required significant financial investment and resources to execute effectively.



INFERENCES:

- **Heritage Conservation and Restoration:** The architectural plan likely prioritizes the conservation and restoration of existing heritage structures, including temples, ghats, and historical buildings. Traditional architectural elements and motifs are likely incorporated to maintain the city's unique cultural identity and historical character.
- **Integration of Modern and Traditional Design:** The architectural design likely integrates modern amenities and infrastructure with traditional architectural styles to create a harmonious blend of old and new.
- **Modern Materials and Construction Techniques:** Modern materials and construction techniques may be employed while respecting traditional building methods and aesthetics.
- **Pedestrian-Friendly Design:** Given the congested nature of Varanasi's streets, the architectural plan likely emphasizes pedestrian-friendly design principles, including wider pathways, pedestrian zones, and improved signage for navigation. Architectural elements such as arcades, colonnades, and covered walkways may be incorporated to provide shade and shelter for pedestrians.

CASE STUDY:

REDEVELOPMENT OF CHANDNI CHOWK, DELHI

Old Delhi – the walled city traditionally known as Shahjahanabad – was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan (1592-1666) when he decided to move his capital from Agra in the 12th year of his reign.

It was built around two key structures, the Red Fort, located at the north-eastern corner, on the banks of the Yamuna, and Jama Masjid, above the surrounding city on a hill less than half a kilometer southwest of the Fort.



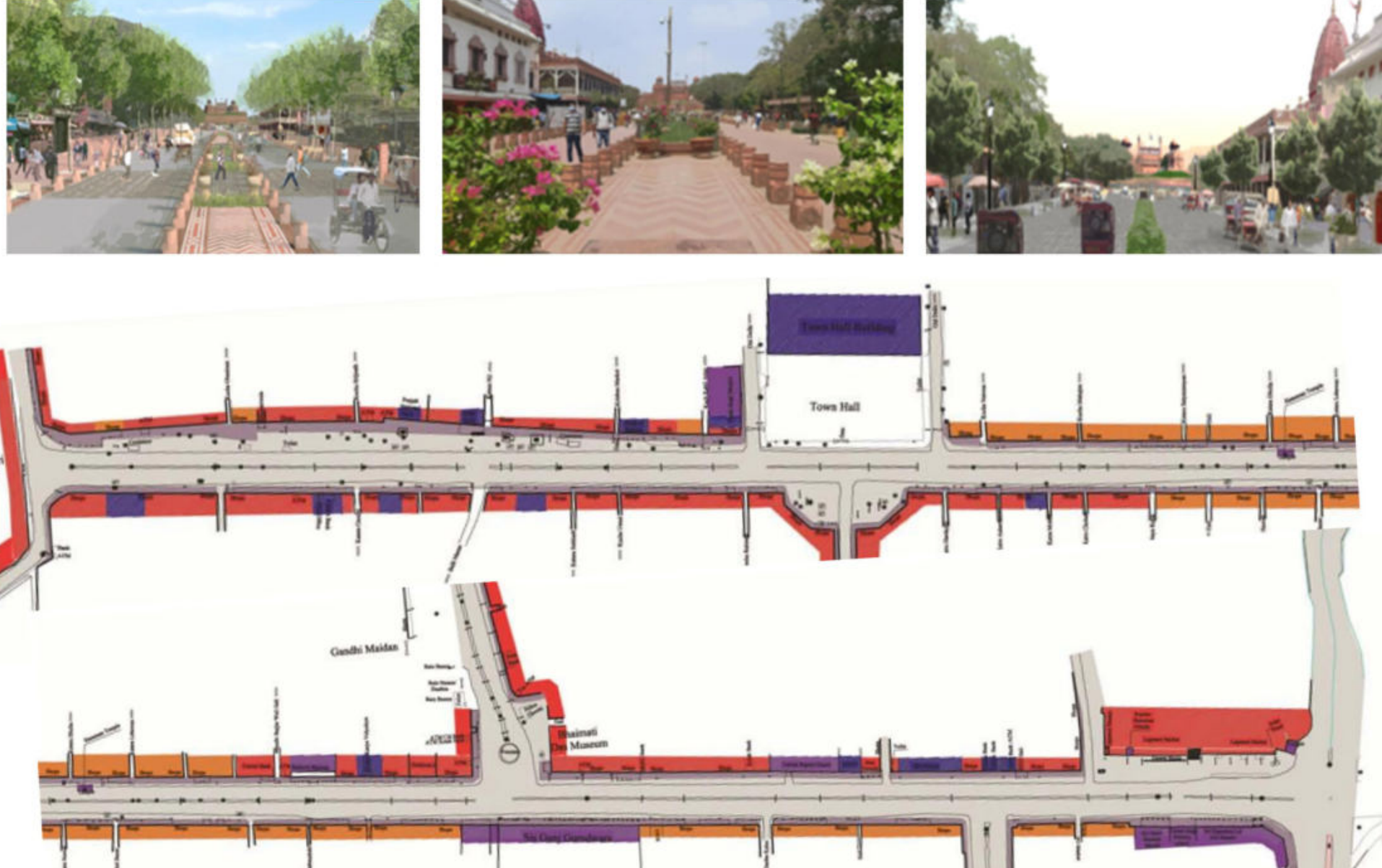
The name Chandni Chowk was originally given to an octagonal square built by Jahangir in Shahjahanabad. The street has mosques, temples, churches, gurudwara, landmarks, shops, and approaches to various streets that are historically important and are the commercial and cultural heart of Shahjahanabad.

USAGE:
The predominant usage of buildings in Chandni Chowk is commercial and mixed-use premises - usually consisting of commercial establishments on the lower level and other activities above.



ACTIVITY:
The main activities observed in the streets and open spaces of Chandni Chowk consists of the following:

- Street Vendors
- Spillover Activity from Commercial Establishments
- Loading and Unloading of Goods
- People Sleeping at Night



CHANDNI CHOWK - EXISTING LAND USE:

- LEGEND:**
- Commercial
 - Mixed-use
 - Institutional
 - Religious
 - Roads

STREET VENDORS:

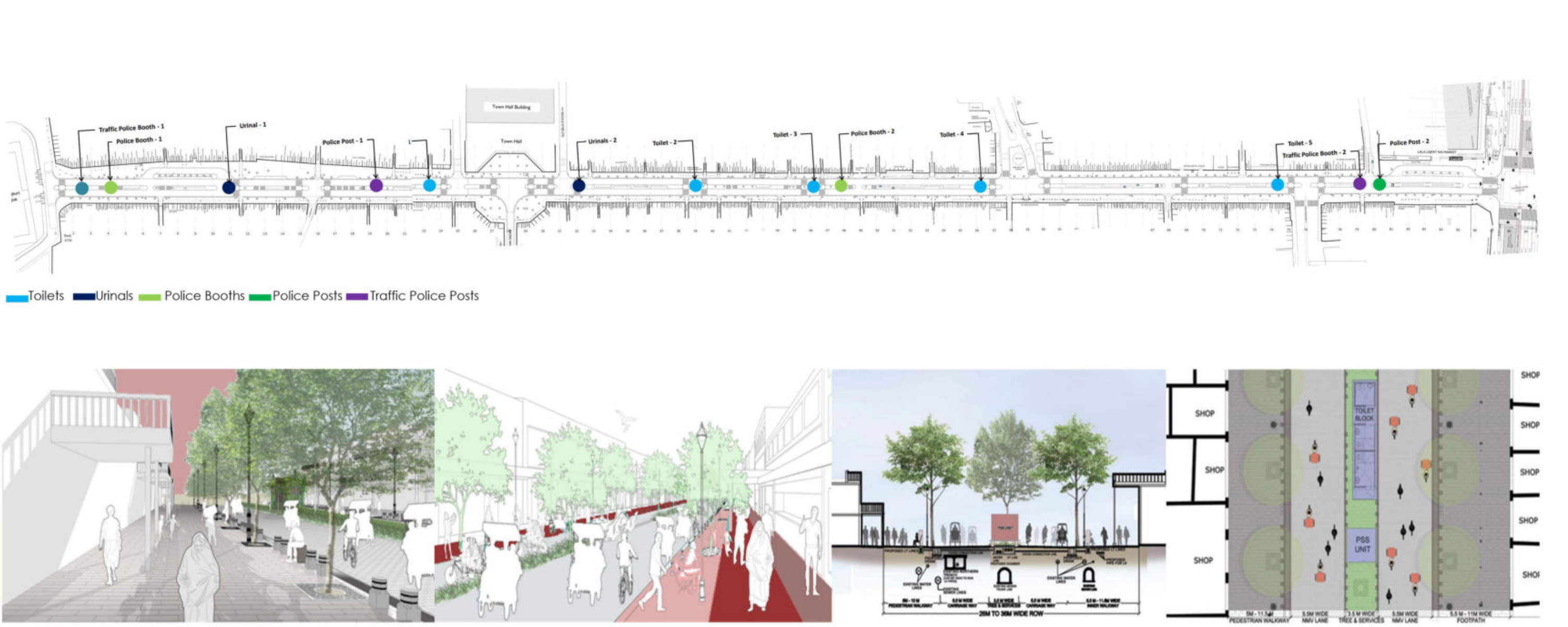
- The area is a major street vending zone accommodating a large number of street vendors. Subhash Marg, particularly between Dargah Kalmullah and Chandni Chowk, serves as a bustling street vending zone. Here, a multitude of vendors offer various goods such as clothing, shoes, utensils, food, drinking water, dry fruits, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

SPILLOVER ACTIVITY FROM COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS:

- Shops commonly utilize the street edge for displaying goods, while smaller commercial establishments also serve customers along the street. Additionally, food vendors often use the streets for dishwashing and cooking, adding to the lively atmosphere of the area.

LOADING AND UNLOADING OF GOODS:

- The area surrounding Chandni Chowk is an important trade area in Delhi and there is a continuous movement of goods on the street throughout the day.



It is proposed that the Chandni Chowk Junction be pedestrianised and motor vehicle movement diverted away from the intersection by U-turns on either side of the junction.

The street section of Chandni Chowk is being redesigned to make it a pedestrian and NMV-only street during the day with vehicular movement restricted to the night hours and early mornings.

The traffic police have prepared a circulation plan for the surrounding area to ensure that vehicles do not enter Chandni Chowk.

The street will have a 3.6m wide central median with 5.5m wide NMV lanes on either side and wide footpaths along the street edge.

The median will accommodate existing service trenches for HT lines and Water Supply with transformers, toilets, and other amenities located above.

A row of streets is proposed along the edge of the footpath on either side of the road providing much-needed shade to pedestrians

INFERENCES:

- The plan tries to revamp Chandni Chowk street with causing minimum inconvenience
- Limited scope of conservations
- The plan focuses on making the area fit for people to come in.
- The plan is inclined to catalyze the influx of visitors and the floating population.
- The current greenery has been entirely eradicated, and vegetation is proposed around the edges.
- Facilities like unisex toilets, water ATMs, and dustbins for pedestrians to walk without inconvenience.
- The refurbishment has been planned to dilute the haphazard unplanned zones along with conserving the heritage value of the place.
- "No traffic zone" for motorized vehicles between 9 am and 9 pm.
- 197 electric poles and 124 CCTV cameras installed.
- Pedestrian-friendly corridor with a 2.5-metre wide footpath, dangling wires have gone underground.
- Ramps for people with disabilities, also have tactile flooring which is universally friendly.
- Red granite stone, decorative lights, plants, and street furniture make it beautiful and aesthetically appealing.
- Four earthen and sandstone signages have been installed on which information has been given in Hindi, English, Urdu, and Punjabi.

CASE STUDY:

REVITALIZATION OF BHADRA PRECINCT, GUJARAT

Ahmedabad is the seventh largest city of India and the largest city located in the state of Gujarat. The city is a blend of a harmonious past and a vivacious present.

The city's prosperous and eventful past and present is embodied in its rich kaleidoscope of history, art and culture, rich architecture, and imposing monuments.

The walled city of Ahmedabad was founded in 1411 A.D. by Sultan Ahmed Shah.

One of the first built structures within the walled city is the Bhadra fort. The fort gets its name from the Bhadra Kal Temple being located within the fort precinct, a temple built during the Maratha rule, a heritage structure in its own right. The planning concept evolved around the central area of Bhadra. The Bhadra fort makes an axis with Teen Darwaza (triple arched gateway).

Today, the old city area has become a major commercial center for the entire city. The area is congested due to heavy traffic of two & three wheelers and lack of parking facilities. Several monuments of heritage significance are located within and close to the Bhadra fort precinct.

- Bhadra fort
- Teen Darwaza
- Bhadra Kal temple

For a long period of time, these structures were neglected and hence were in a state of disrepair with Bhadra palace, it's precinct, city wall and its gates in dilapidated condition.

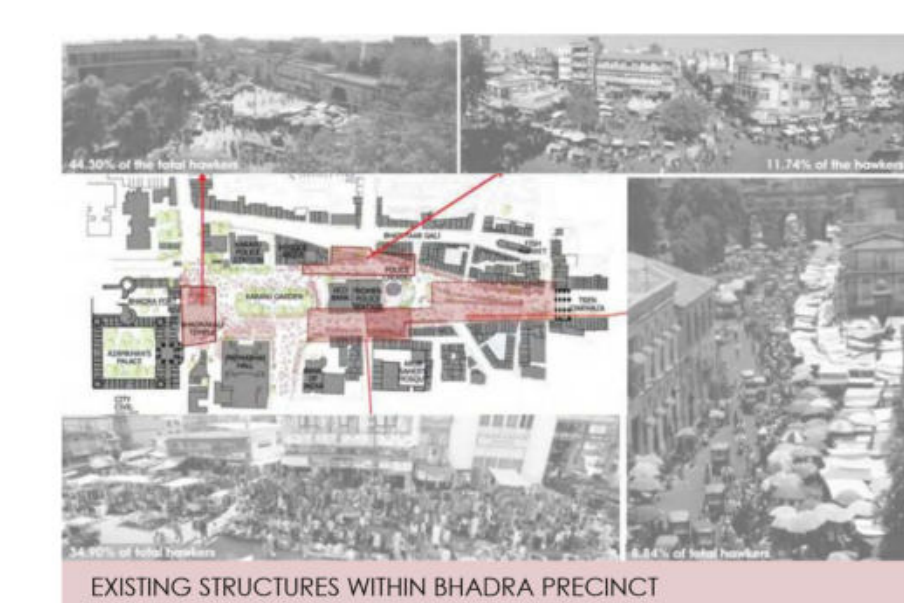


ISSUES IN THE PRESENT CONTEXT:

- **Traffic and Transportation:** The old city being the cultural and economic heart of the city has been subjected to tremendous pressure. Residential units are being transformed into commercial units that attract more people and eventually increase the number of vehicles. The traditional and informal shopping in the city center generates a huge volume of localized pedestrian movement leading to problems like traffic congestion and haphazard parking.
- **Hierarchy of road network and vehicular movement pattern**
- **Haphazard parking along the Bhadra precinct**
- **Informal activities**



- Loss of visual character
- Air pollution
- Dilapidated structures, damaged masonry, and structural damage to buildings
- Illegal encroachments which are harmful to the physical and spatial character of the precinct

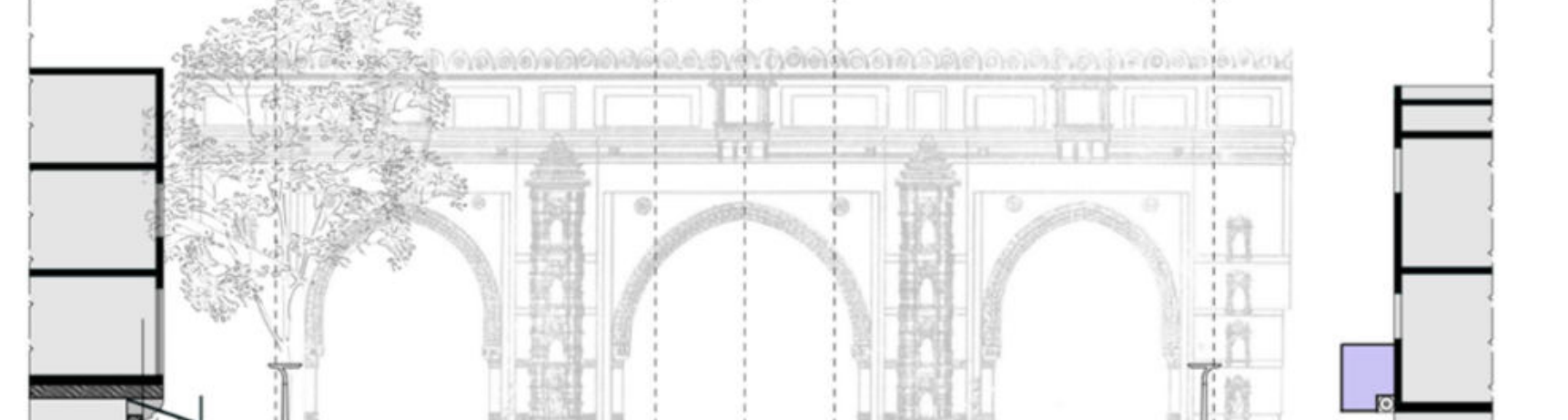


PROPOSAL FOR BHADRA PRECINCT



INFERENCES:

- The design allows informal and formal activities to occur while maintaining the quality and character of a vast public space with leisure zones, trees and shade, fountains, and seating areas.
- Up gradation of physical elements such as signage, lighting, landscaping, and street furniture
- Designed portal columns for market space - guide stalls, street vendor zones, and support awnings in monsoon/summer. Provides both structure and light.
- Conserved the tangible but also the intangible aspects of the precinct.



CASE STUDY:

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, ATHENS, GREECE
Site area: 21000 m2

The Acropolis Museum is an archaeological museum focused on the findings of the archaeological site of the Acropolis of Athens. The museum was built to house every artifact found on the rock and the surrounding slopes, from the Greek Bronze Age to Roman and Byzantine Greece. Located in the historic of Makryanni district, the Museum stands less than 1,000 feet southeast of the Parthenon.

DESIGN APPROACH:

The classical collections of the Museum date from the prehistoric, to the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, and late Antiquity periods. It was designed to feature all the collections from Ancient Greece, considered masterpieces, as one complete narrative of the Athenian Acropolis.

The project focuses on 3 concepts: light-electricity, motion/tectonic, and programmatic enhancement.

TECTONIC AND PROGRAMMATIC ELEMENT:
The building directly reflects what is inside the museum and was designed with Greek mathematical clarity to reflect the importance of Greek history.

MOVEMENT:
The collection is installed in chronological sequence. The visitor's route is therefore a clear, three-dimensional loop.

It goes up from the lobby via the escalator to the double-height galleries for the Archaic period; upward again by escalator to the Parthenon Gallery; then back down to the Roman Empire galleries and out toward the Acropolis itself.

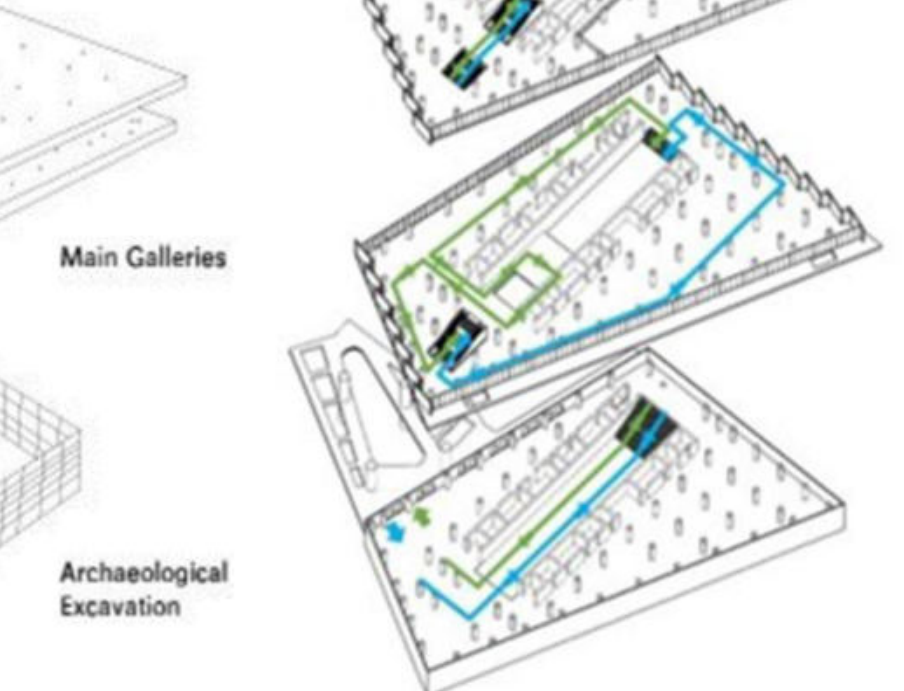
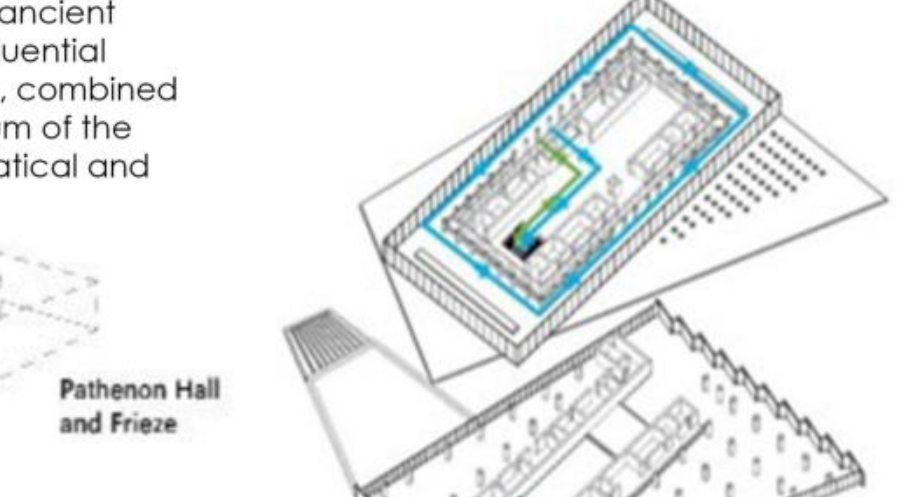


Designed to accommodate the most spectacular sculptures of ancient Greece, located across from the Parthenon, one of the most influential buildings of western civilization, in a sensitive archaeological site, combined with a warm climate in a region of earthquakes, the New Museum of the Acropolis offers a simple and precise architecture with mathematical and conceptual clarity of ancient Greece.

Architectural Marvel:
The museum itself is an architectural marvel designed by Bernard Tschumi and Michalis Photiadis.

Cultural Identity and National Pride:
The Acropolis Museum is a symbol of Greek cultural identity and national pride. It reinforces the importance of preserving and showcasing the country's rich heritage, contributing to a sense of continuity between ancient and modern Greece.

Educational Purpose:
The Acropolis Museum serves as an educational institution, aiming to inform visitors about the rich history of Athens and its cultural contributions to the world.



PROPOSAL FOR BHADRA PRECINCT

• The middle is a large, double-height trapezoidal plate that accommodates all galleries from the Archaic period to the Roman Empire with complete flexibility.

• A mezzanine welcomes a bar and restaurant with views toward the Acropolis, and a multimedia auditorium.

• The top is the rectangular Parthenon Gallery around an outdoor court.

• The characteristics of its glass enclosure provide ideal light for sculpture, in direct view to and from the reference point of the Acropolis.

• The enclosure is designed to protect the sculptures and visitors against excess heat and light.

• A base insulation system was used for protection from earthquakes. The base is anchored to the ground but the upper part is separated by cushion-like ball bearings.

• There is a gap between the double-glazing of the top floor, so the hot air from the galleries circulates through the glass wall gaps, via the ceiling and ends up in the basement, where it is cooled and brought back up in the galleries.

• A 250 m2 theater with 180 seats, a translation booth, and projections.

• A 770 m2 cafe/restaurant opens onto a public terrace with views of the Acropolis. Shading devices are integrated, allowing for use during the day and night.

• 2 of 125 m2 shops located on level 0 and second floor.

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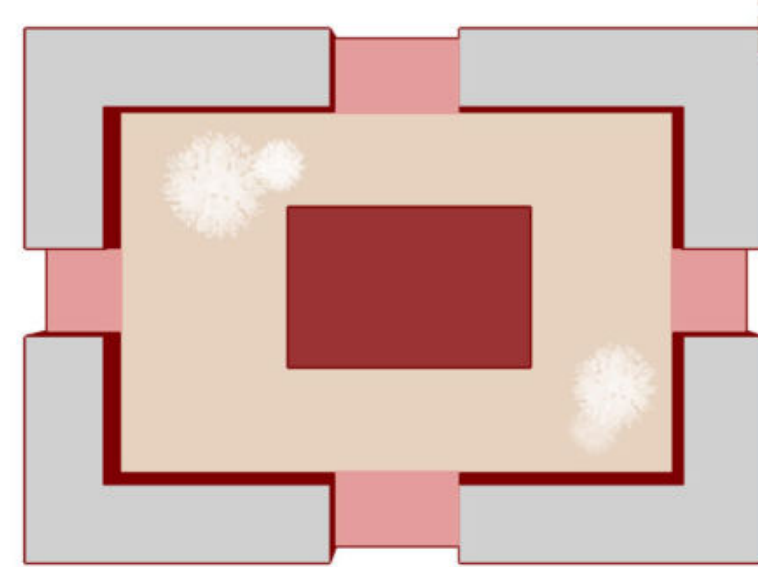
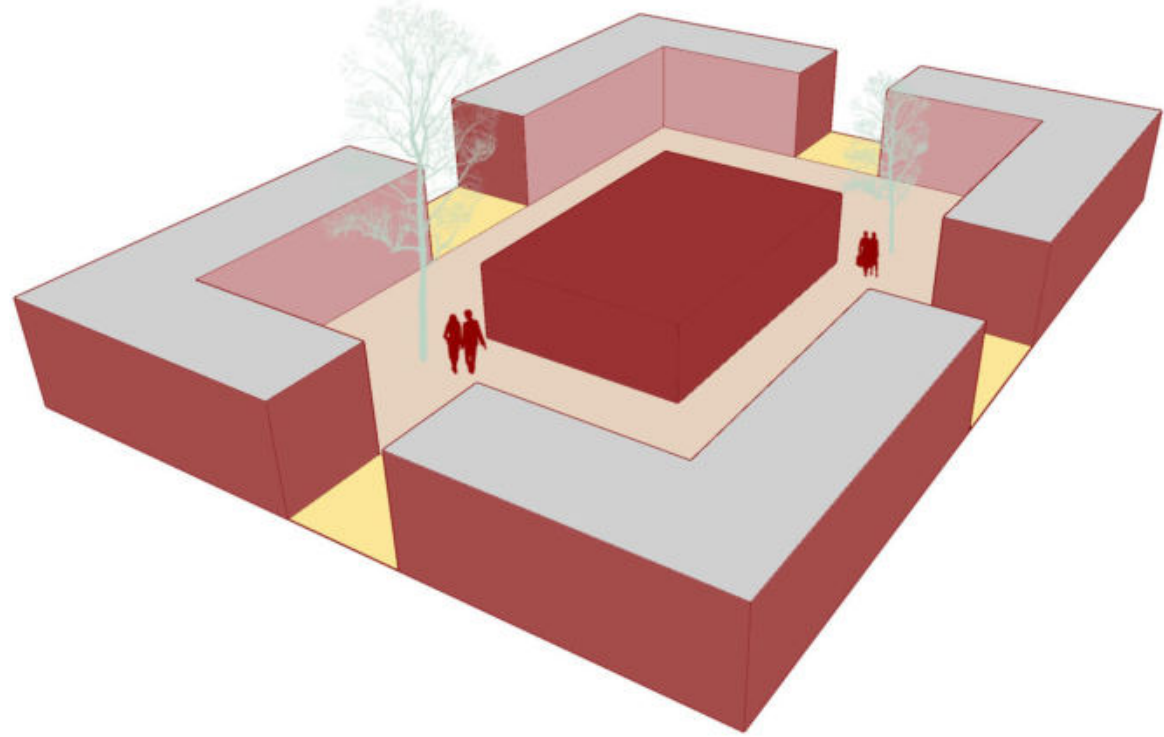
INFERENCE AND CONCLUSION:

- With these projects Tschumi opposed the methods used by architects for centuries to geometrically evaluate facade and plan composition.
- Tschumi's critical understanding of architecture remains at the core of his practice today.
- By arguing that there is no space without event, the design conditions for a reinvention of living, rather than repeating established aesthetic or symbolic conditions of design.
- Responding to the disjunction between use, form, and social values by which the characterizes the postmodern condition, Tschumi's design research encourages a wide range of narratives and ambiances to emerge and to self-organize.
- By advocating re-combinations of program, space, and cultural narrative, Tschumi asks the user to critically reinvent him/herself as a subject.



EXISTING HISTORIC PRECINCT STUDY AND INFERENCES

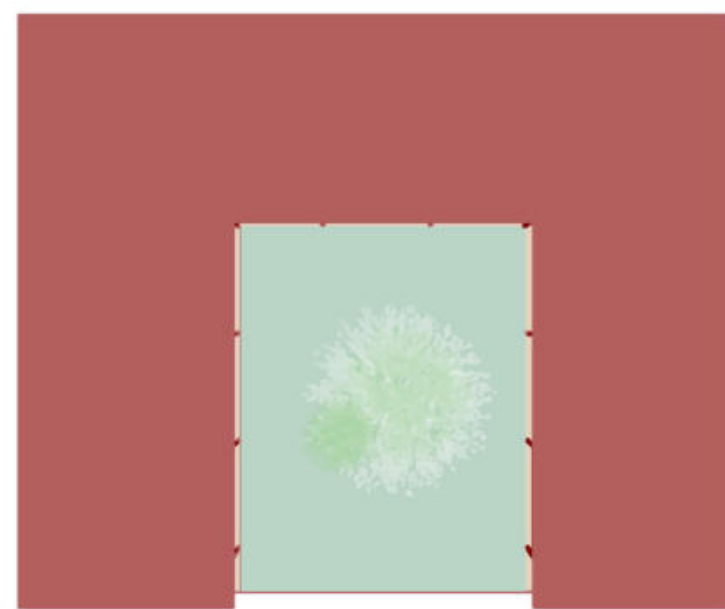
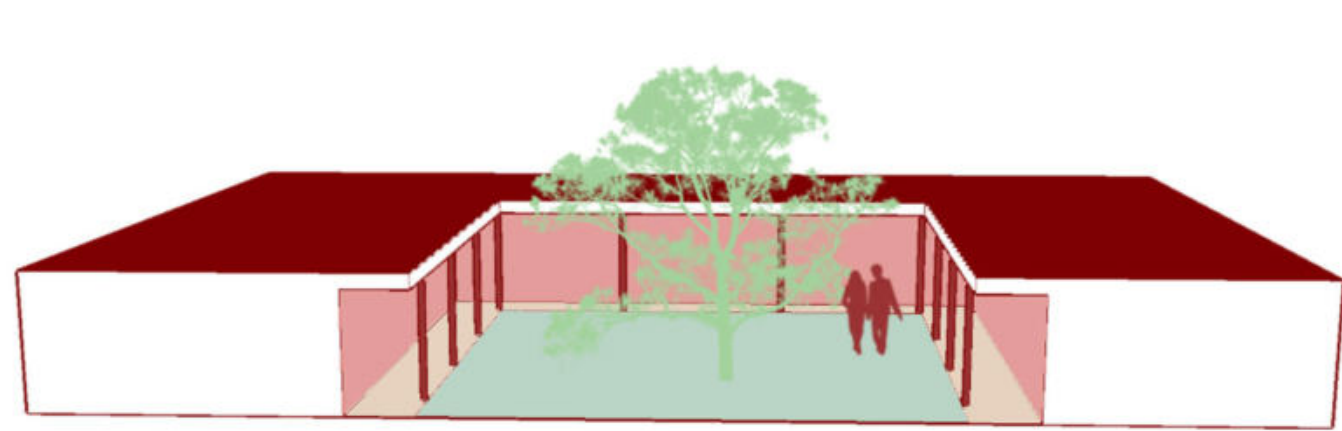
• CHOWK/CENTRAL PLANNING



- No defined doors
- Formal entries
- With no defined doors, formal entries are integrated seamlessly within the fabric of open spaces, inviting exploration and engagement within the urban context.

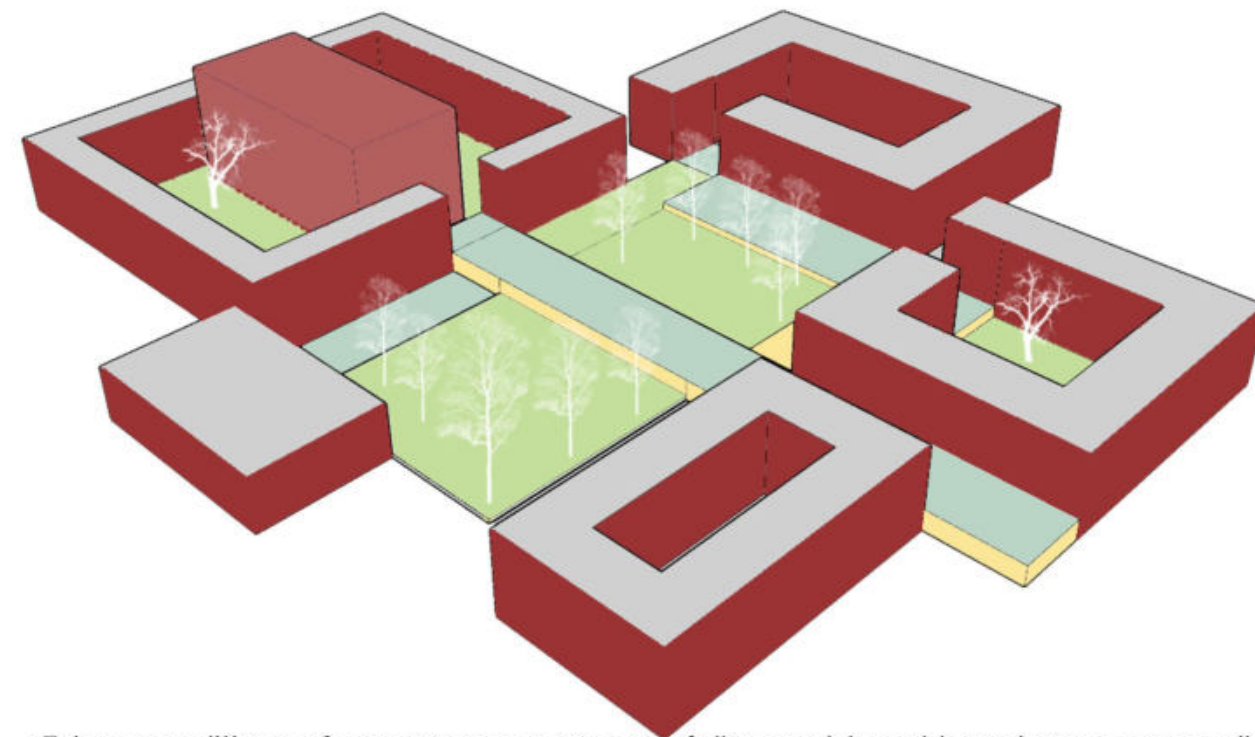
• Chowk planning involves designing urban spaces centered around interconnected courtyards to foster community interaction and circulation.

• COURTYARDS



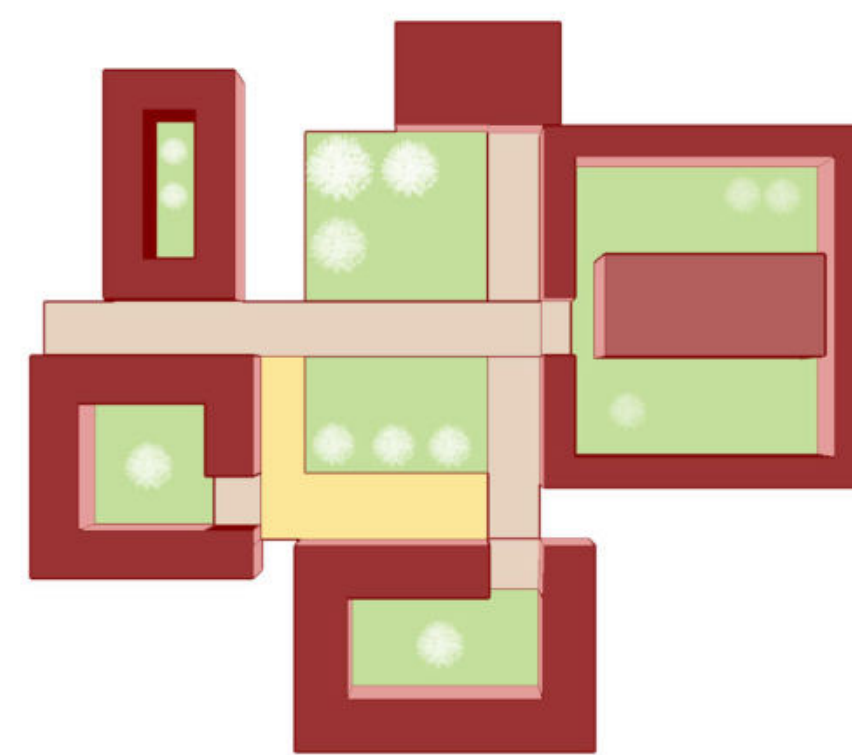
• Courtyards serve as focal points within the urban fabric, creating a sense of openness and connection while accommodating various activities and gatherings.

• EDGE CONDITION ACCORDING TO THE OPEN SPACE
• HIERARCHY OF OPEN SPACES



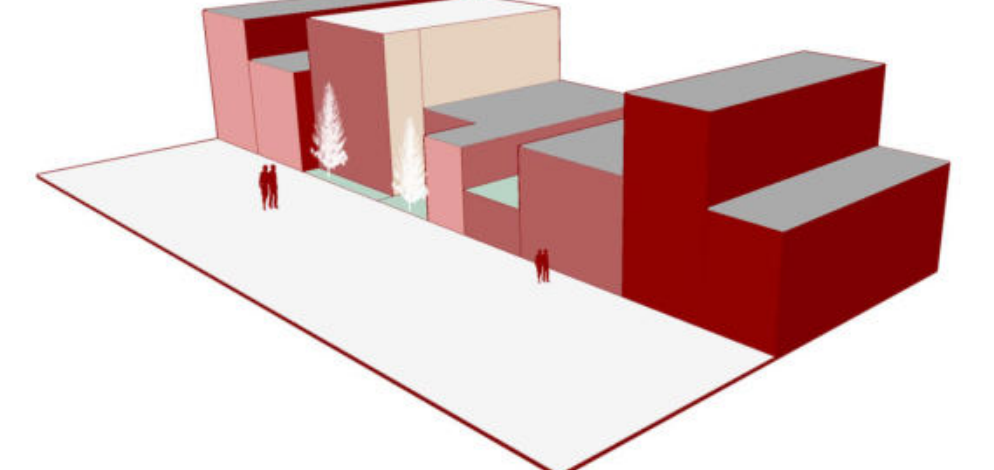
• Edge conditions of open spaces are carefully considered to enhance accessibility, aesthetics, and integration with surrounding buildings and landscapes.

• Hierarchy of open spaces is established to cater to different scales of gatherings and activities, ensuring a balanced distribution of public realms.



• IRREGULARITY, PATTERN, AND COHERENCE

- Visual perception is based on the difference between what is known and what is new.
- Comparisons and contrasts between visual elements such as colour, tone, line, shape, size, and texture capture attention, help you to discern form and meaning.



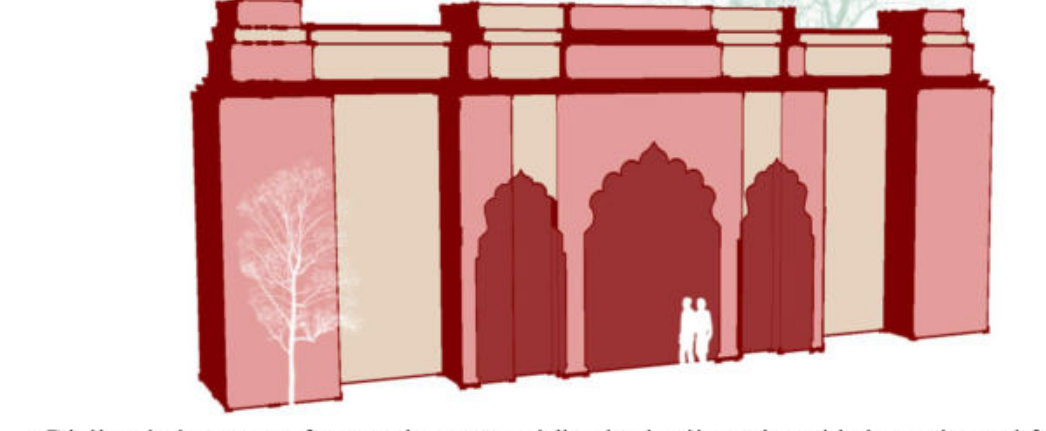
• SETBACK: typology in urban planning refers to the deliberate placement of buildings further back from the street edge, creating open spaces or pedestrian-friendly zones that enhance walkability and urban aesthetics.



- HERE AND THERE: This phrase relates to creating a sense of depth and layering, clear distinction between foreground, middle-ground, and background elements.
- THIS AND THAT: The content within an urban environment, including the meaning or significance of a place, often rooted in its history, function, or the cultural values of its inhabitants.

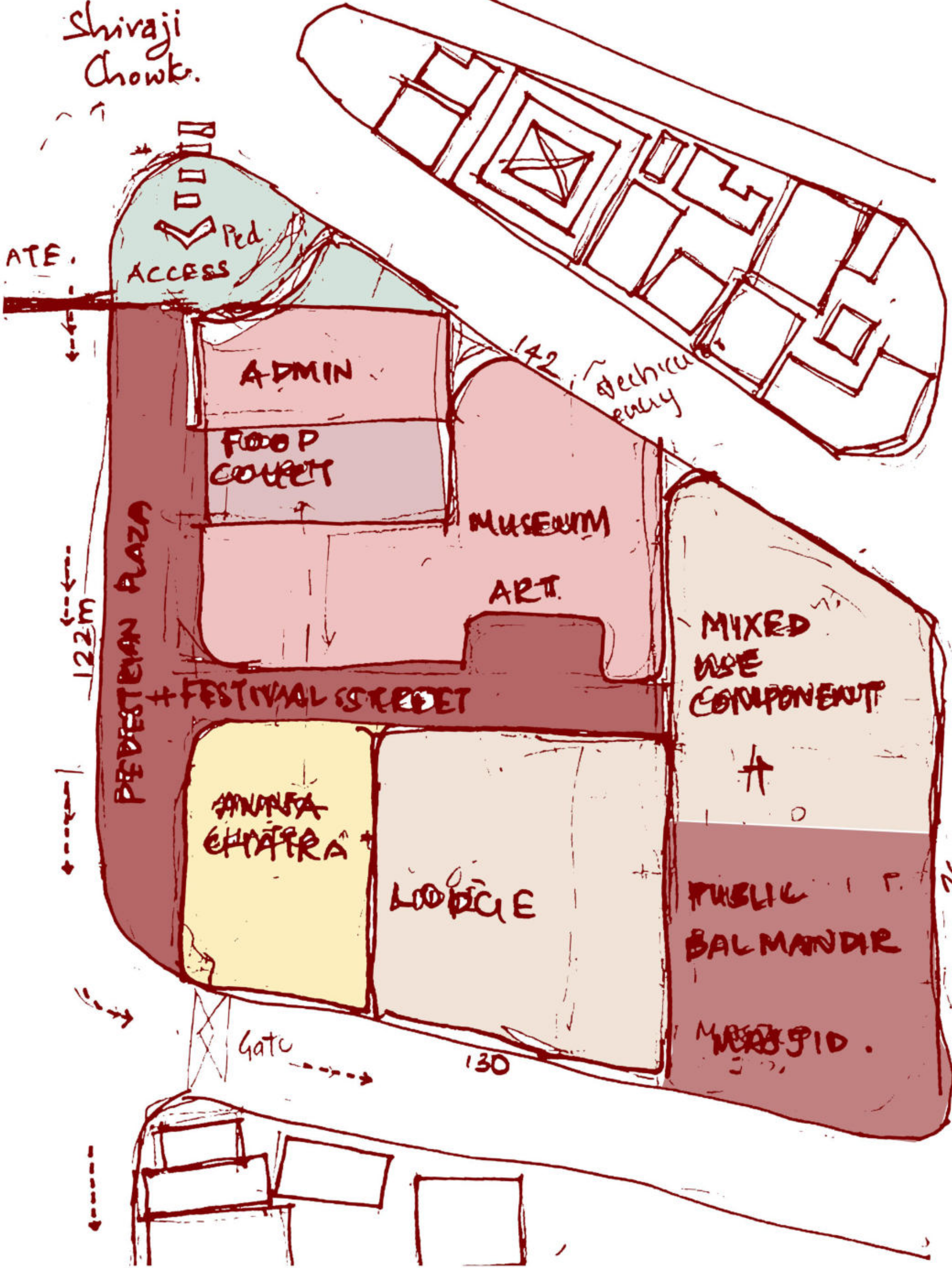
• NOW AND THEN: Cities change over the time

• SEGMENTAL - FRAGMENT STRUCTURES: are characterized by their modular design, featuring distinct segments or fragments that can be combined or arranged in various configurations, offering flexibility in architectural

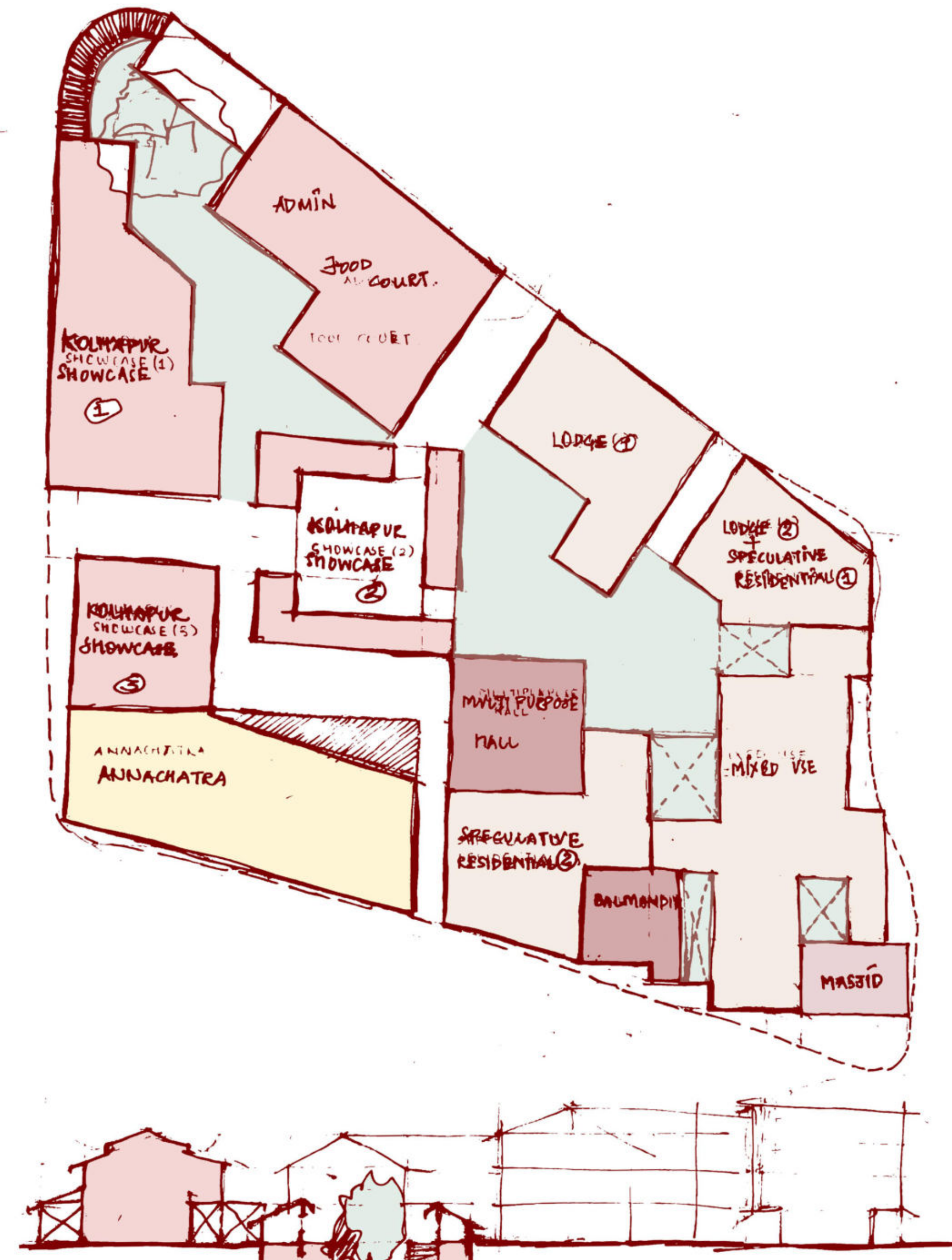


• Distinct shapes of openings contribute to the visual interest and functionality of the urban environment, offering both shelter and connectivity.
• Entrances through open spaces provide welcoming gateways into the urban realm, blurring the distinction between indoor and outdoor spaces.

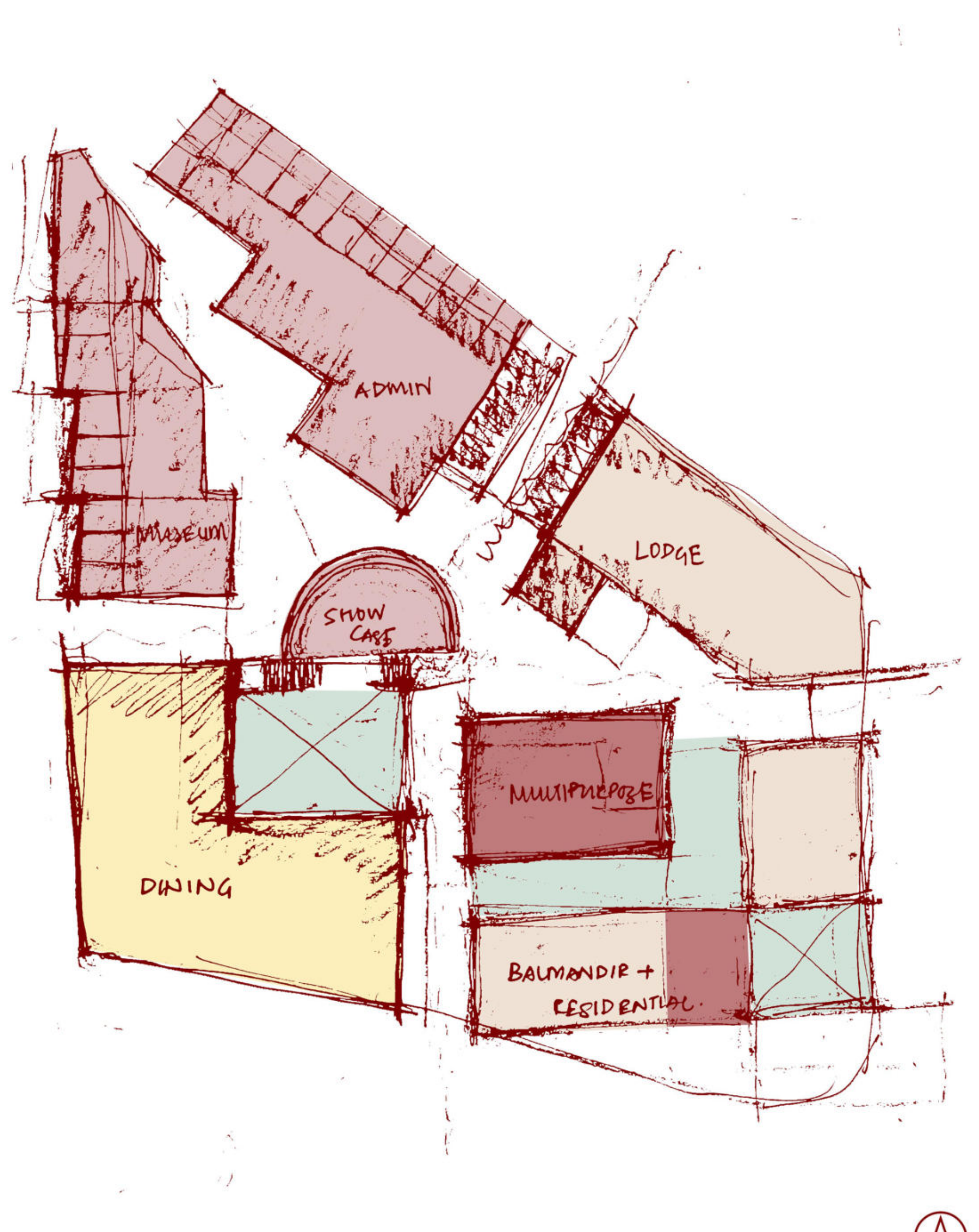
ZONING - 1

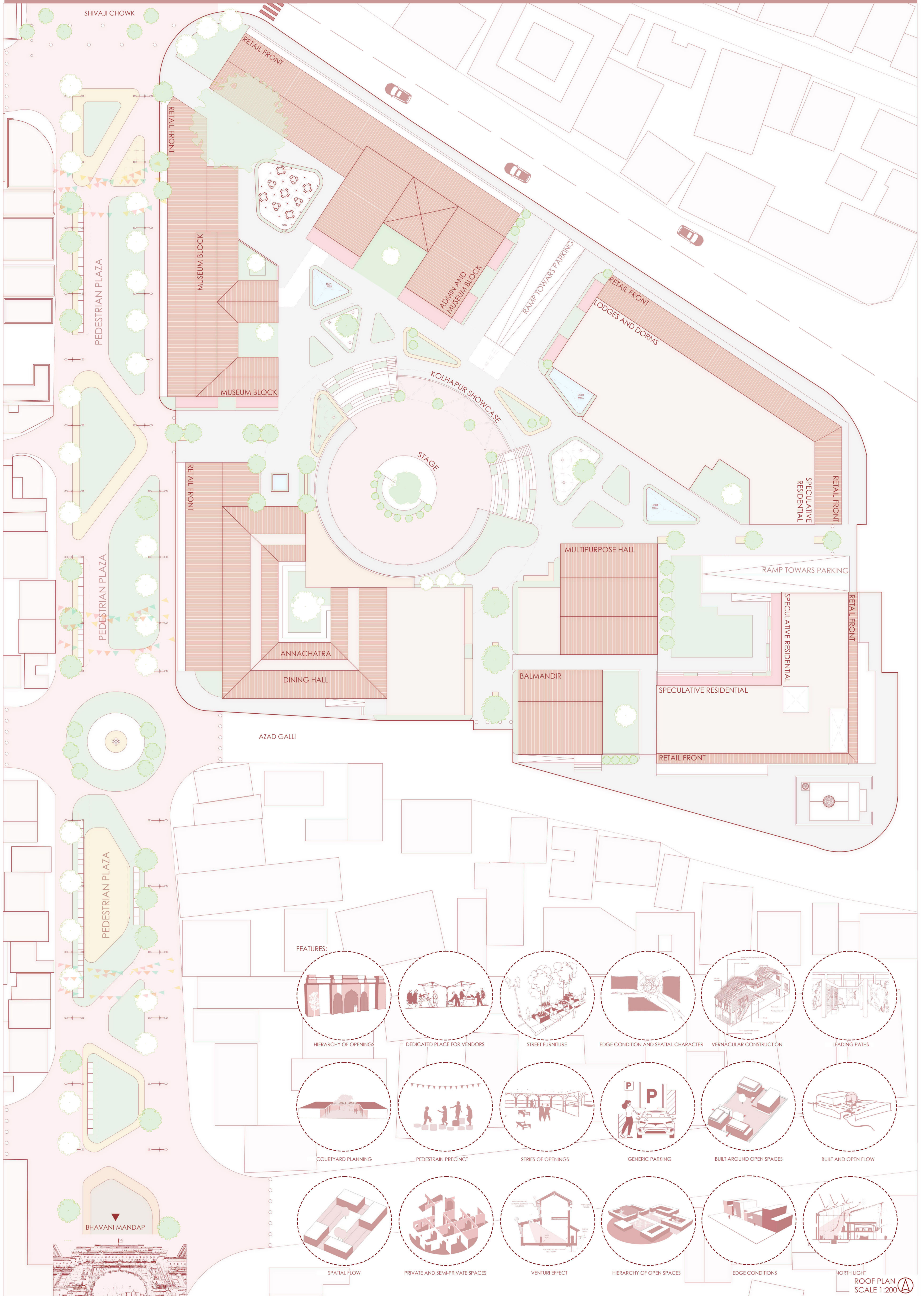


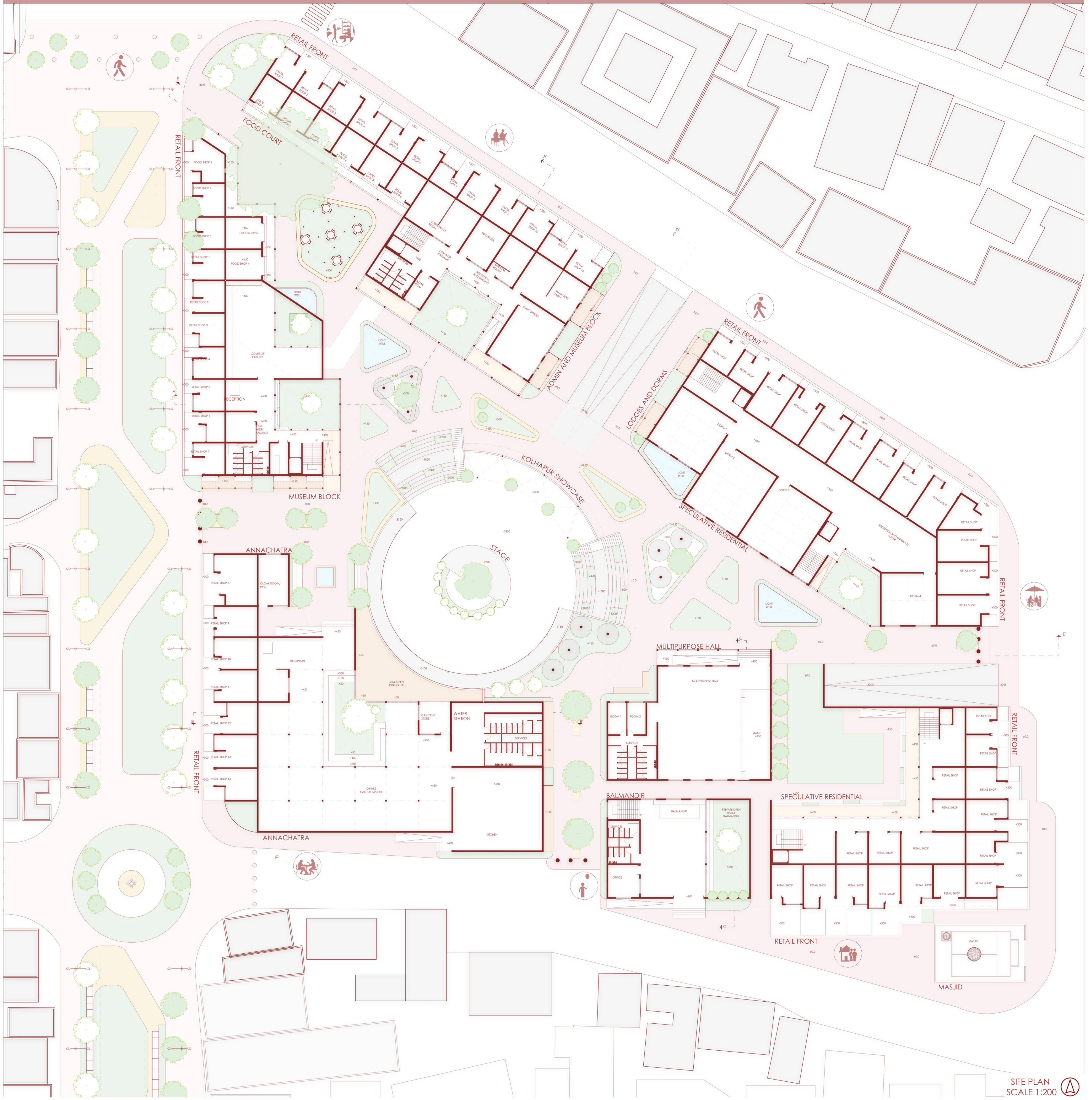
ZONING - 2



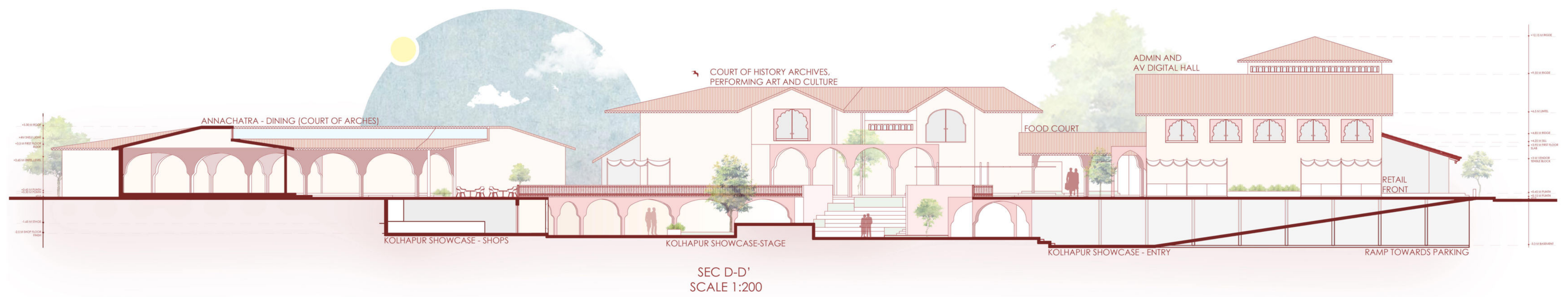
ZONING - 3



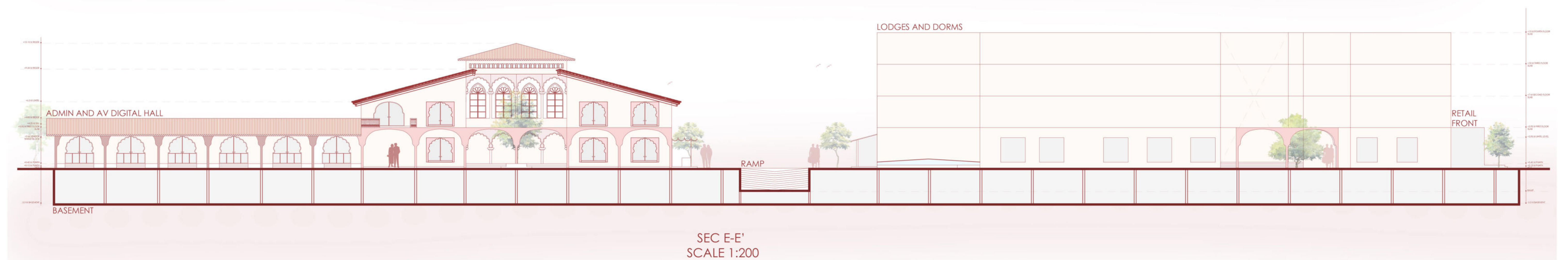




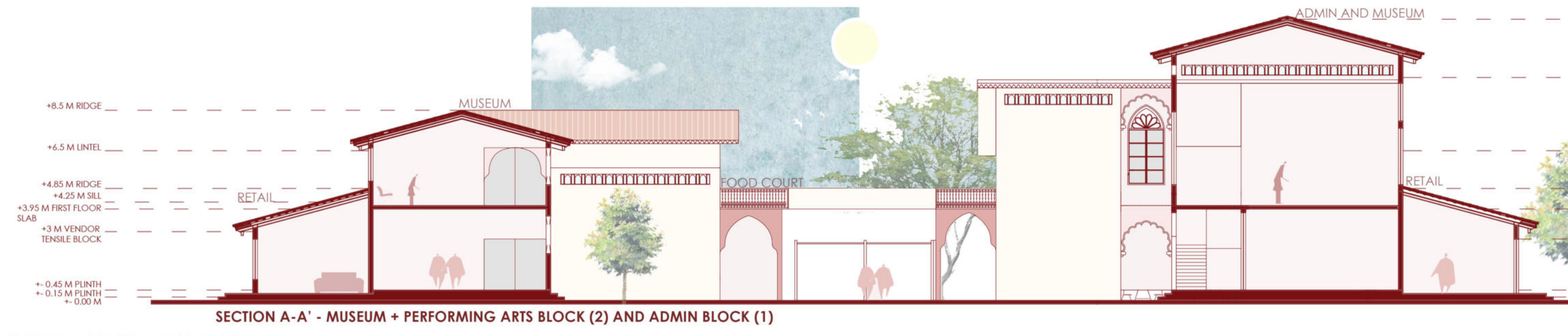
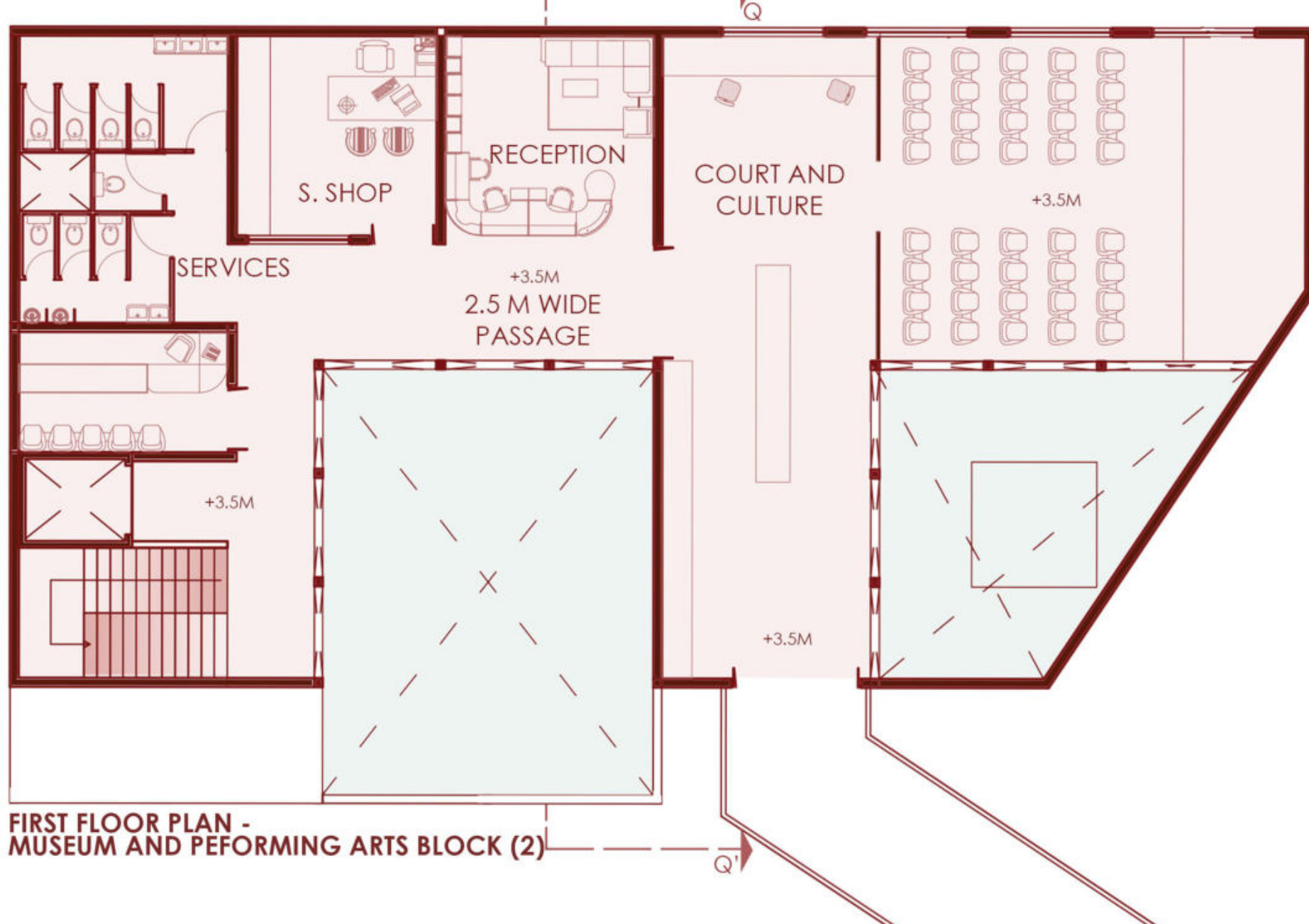
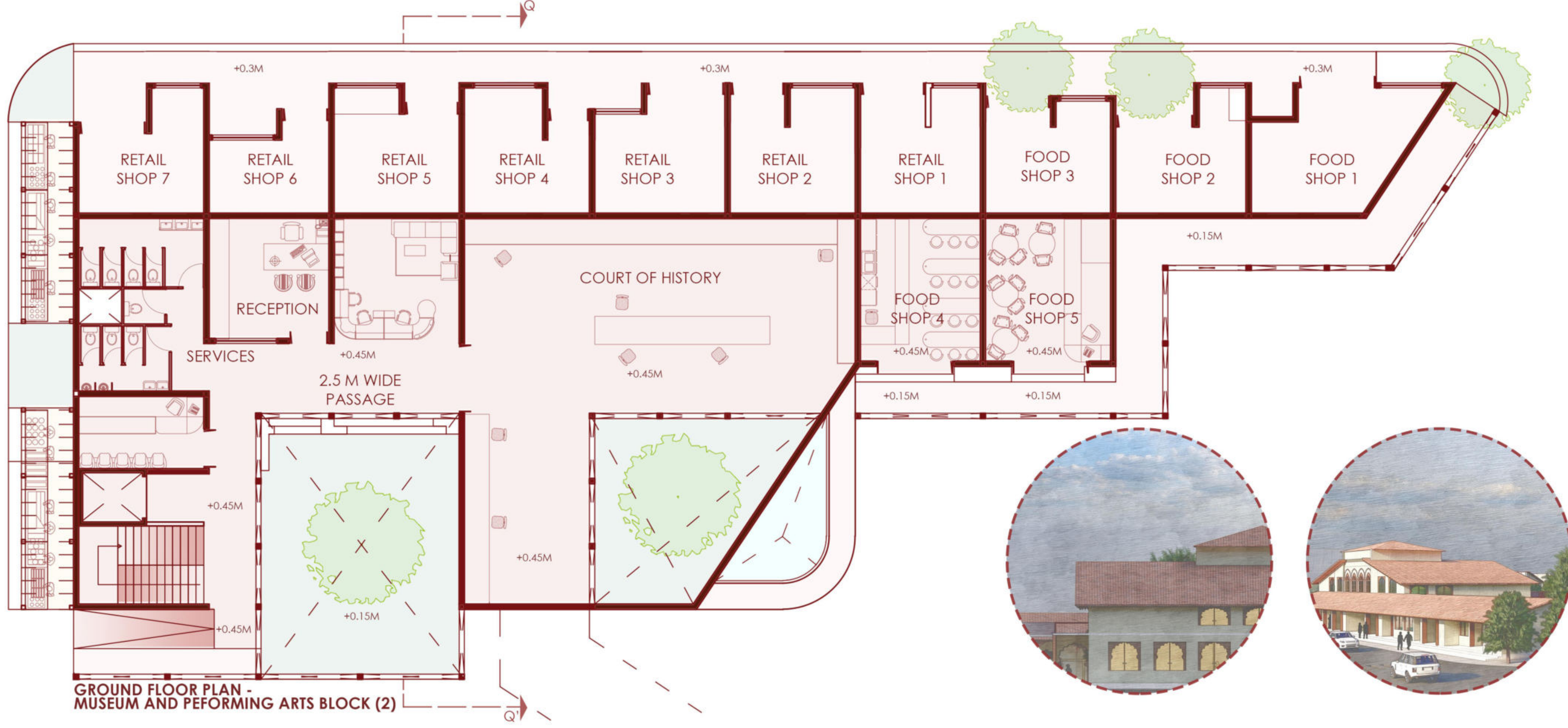
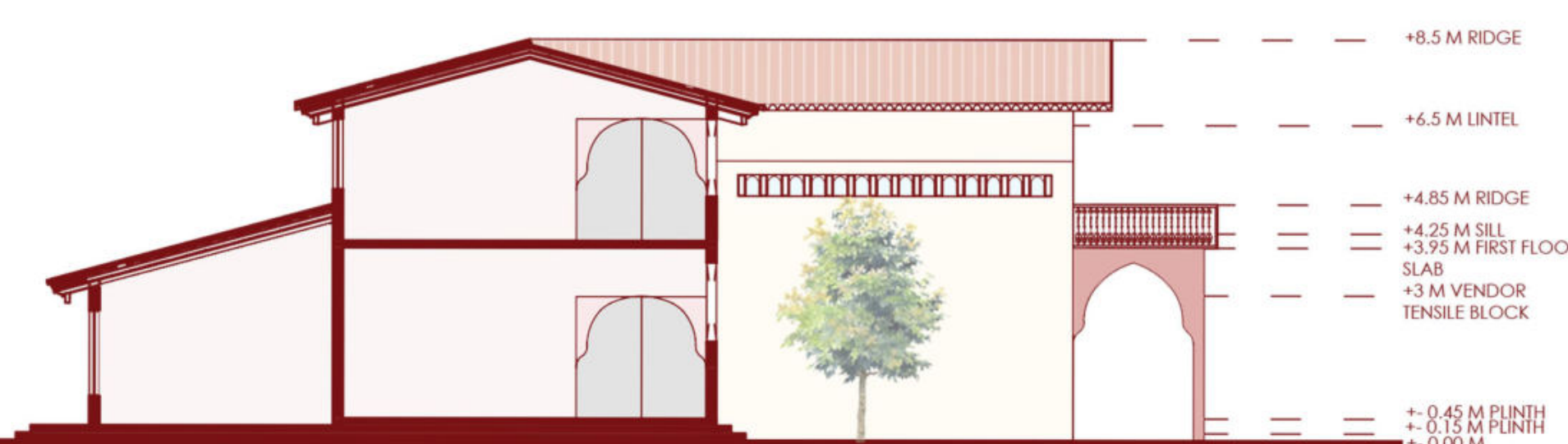
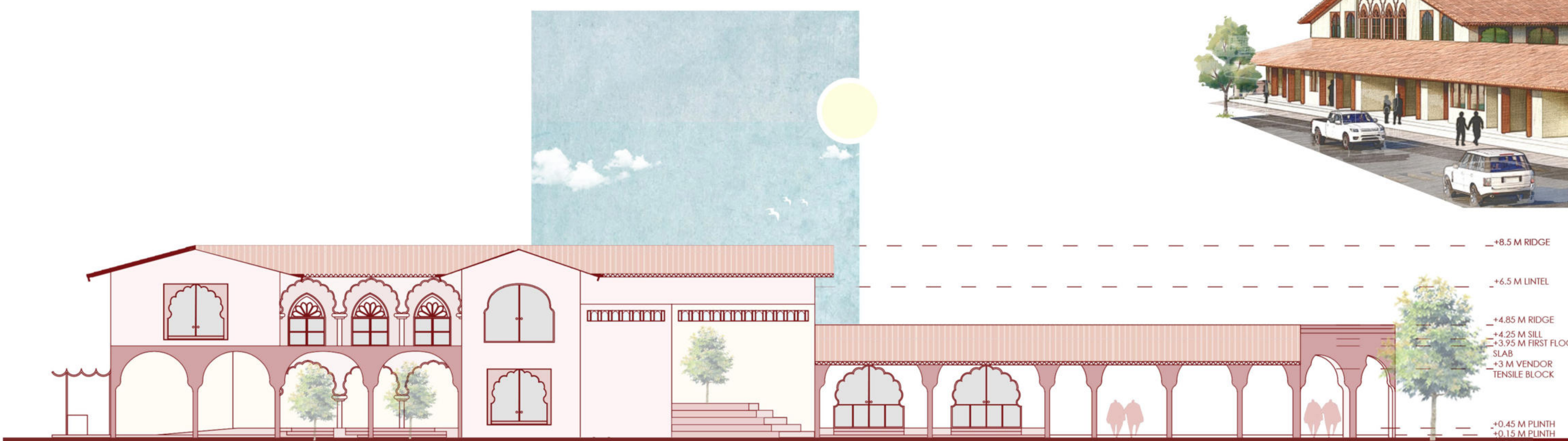
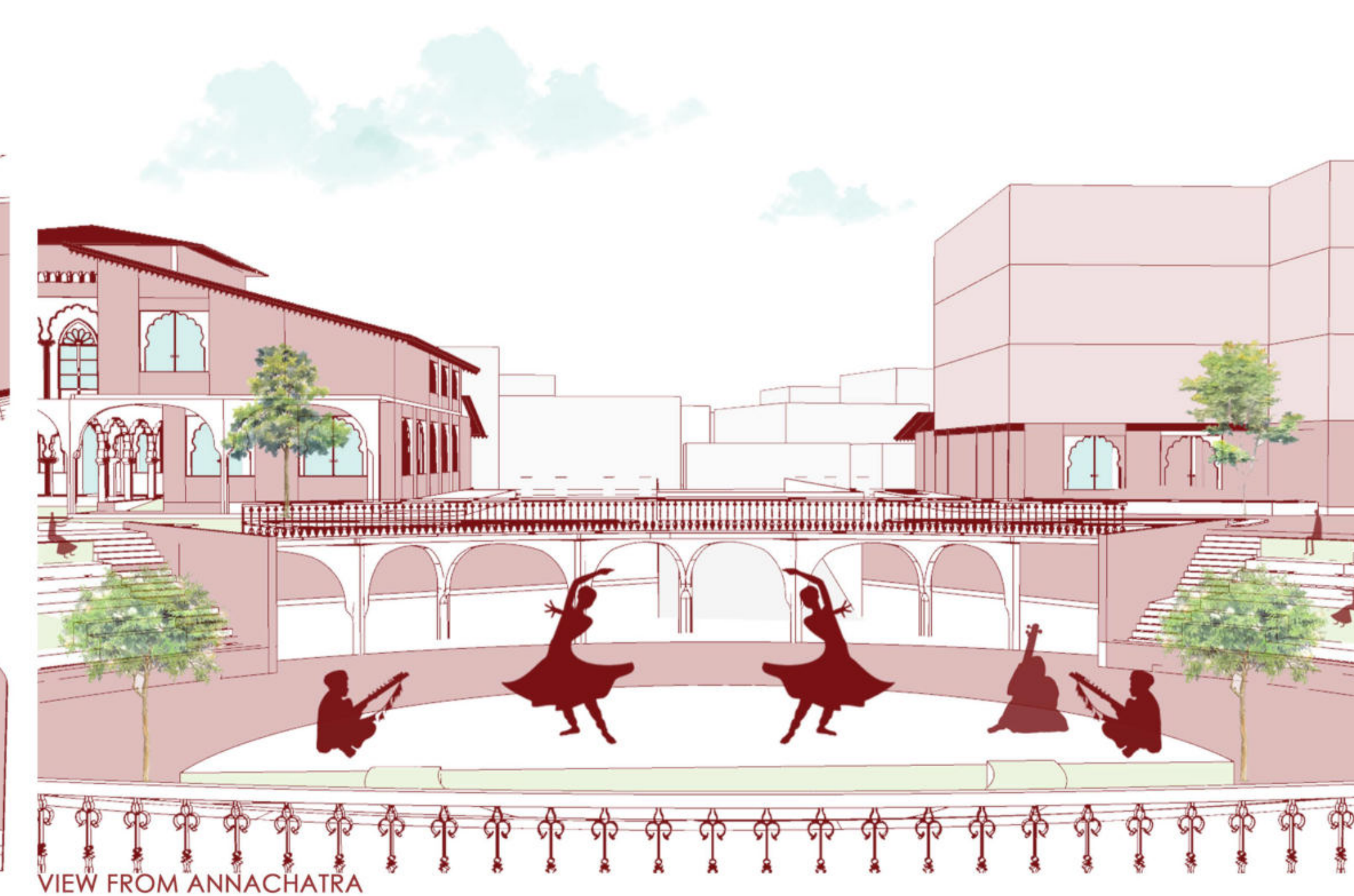
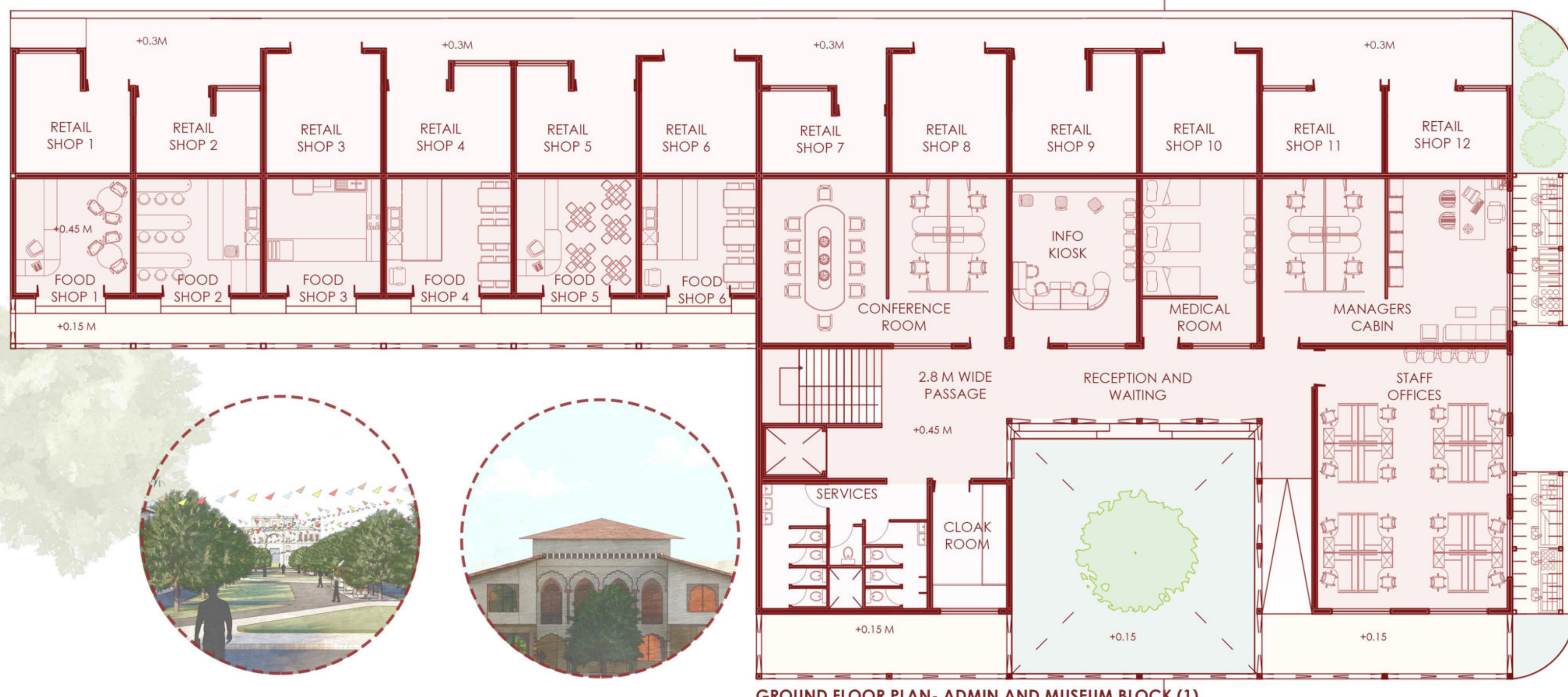
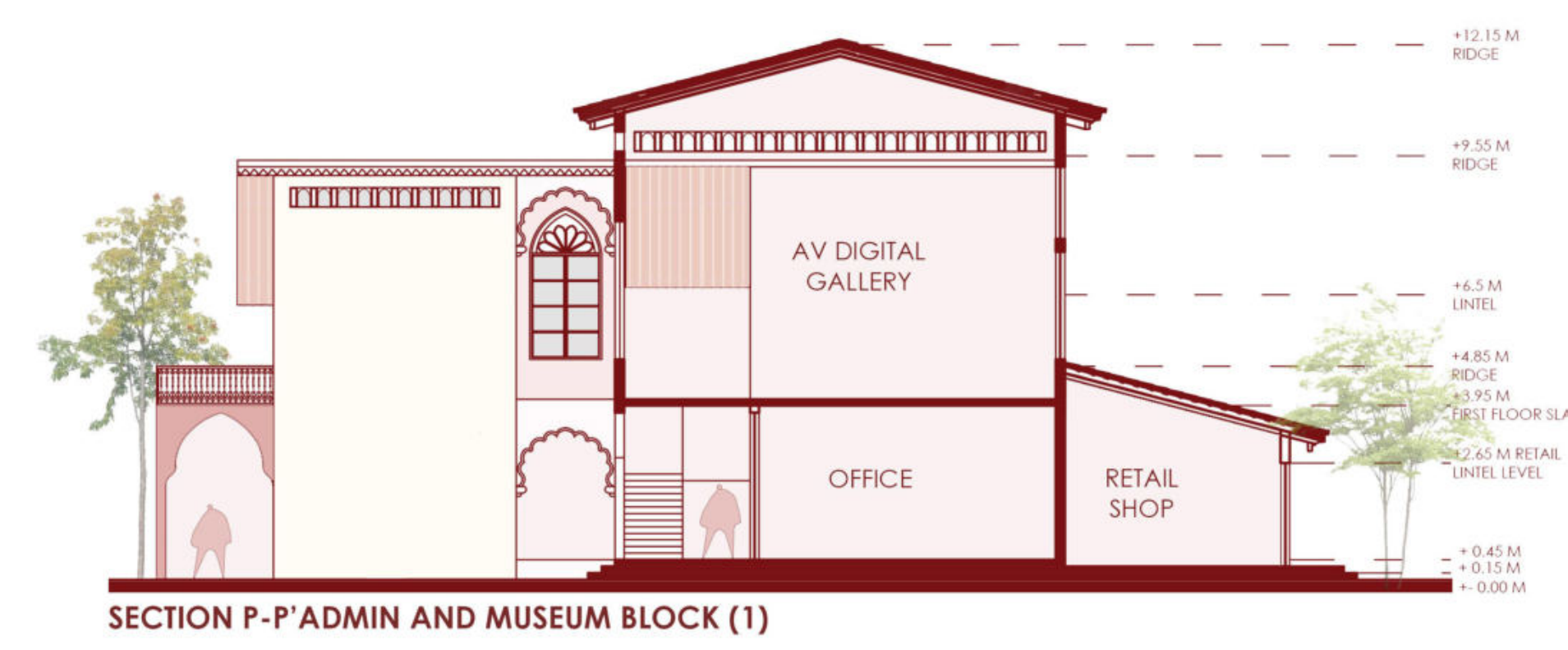
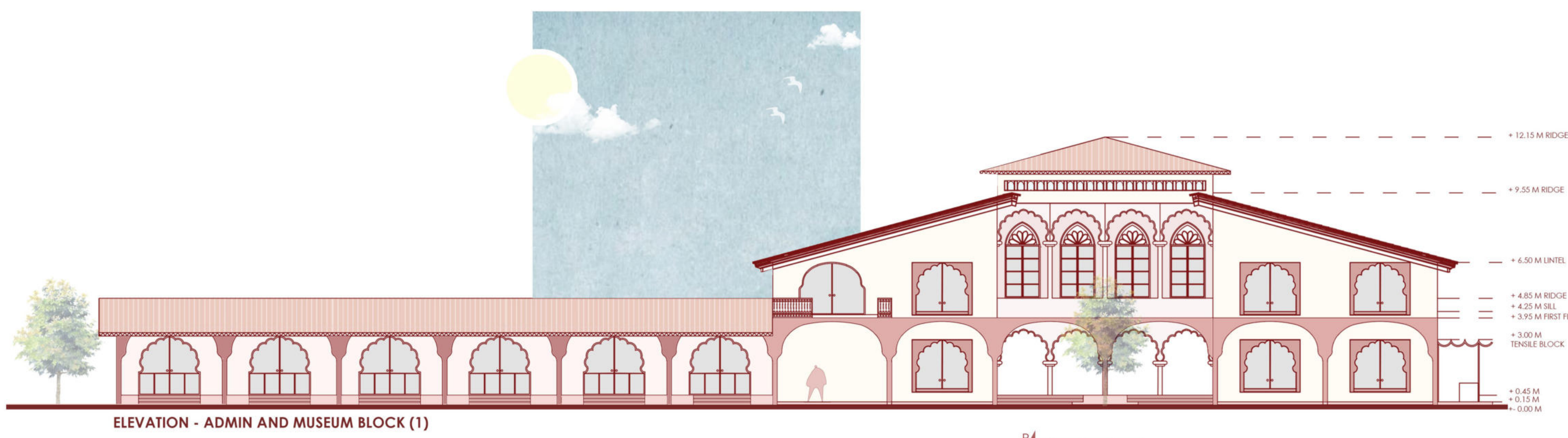
SITE PLAN
SCALE 1:200

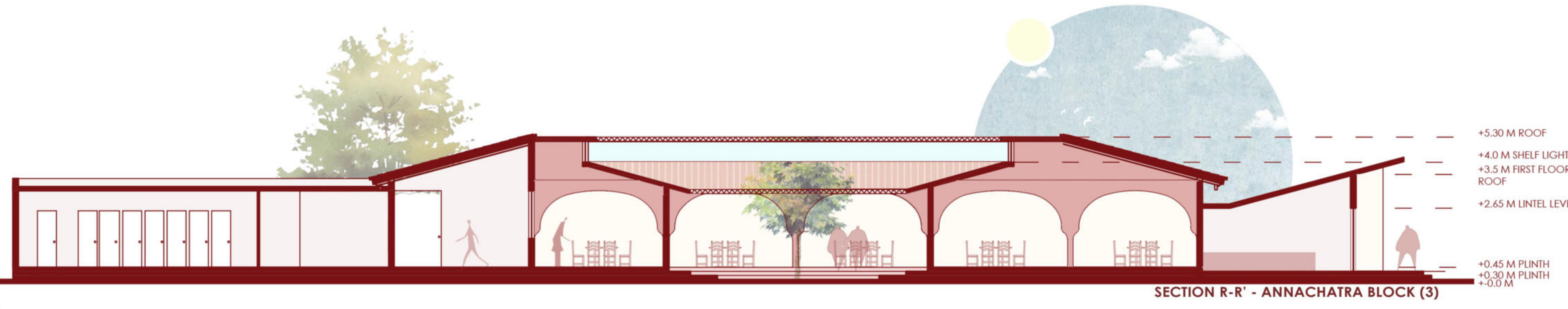
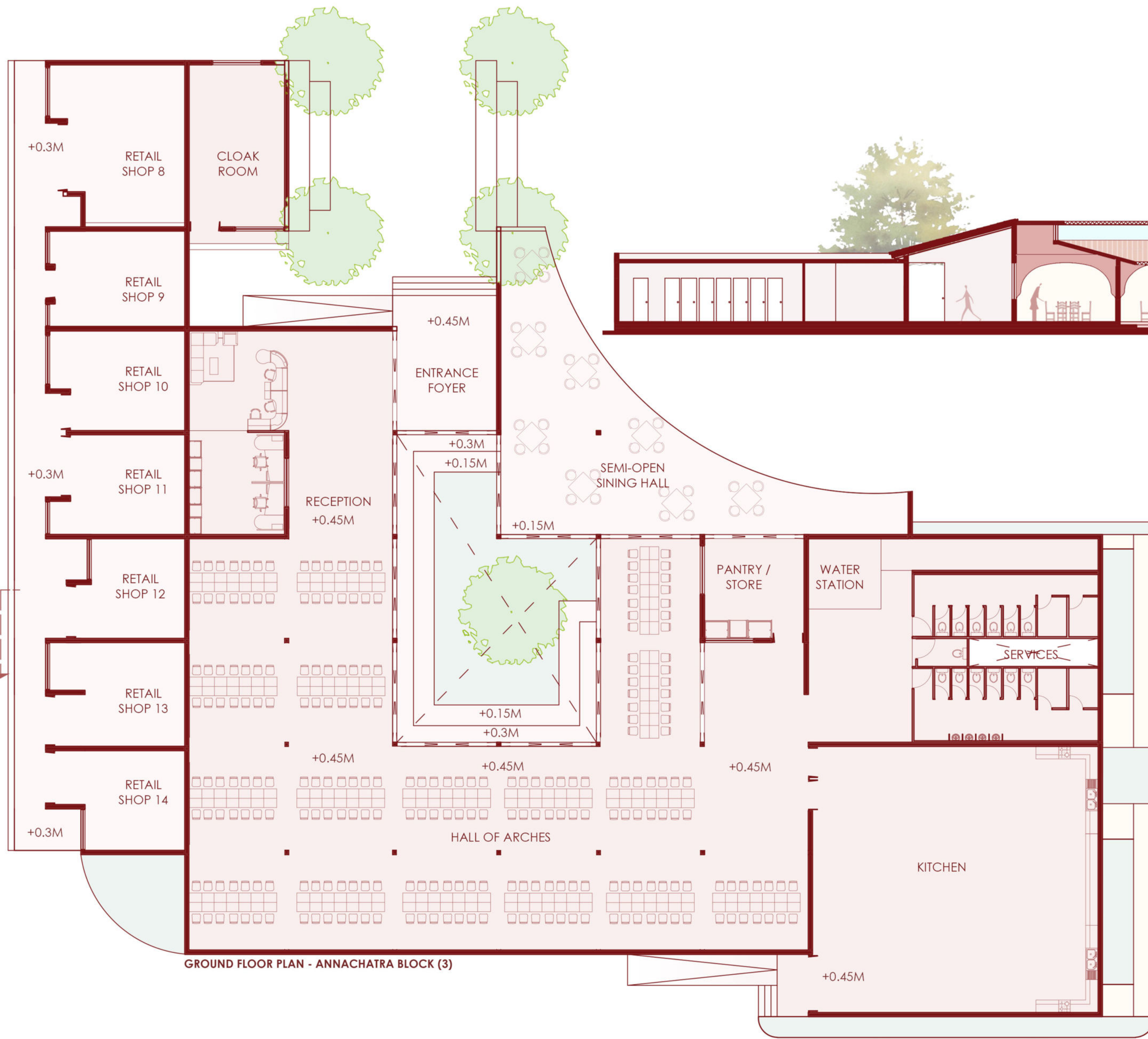


SEC D-D'
SCALE 1:200



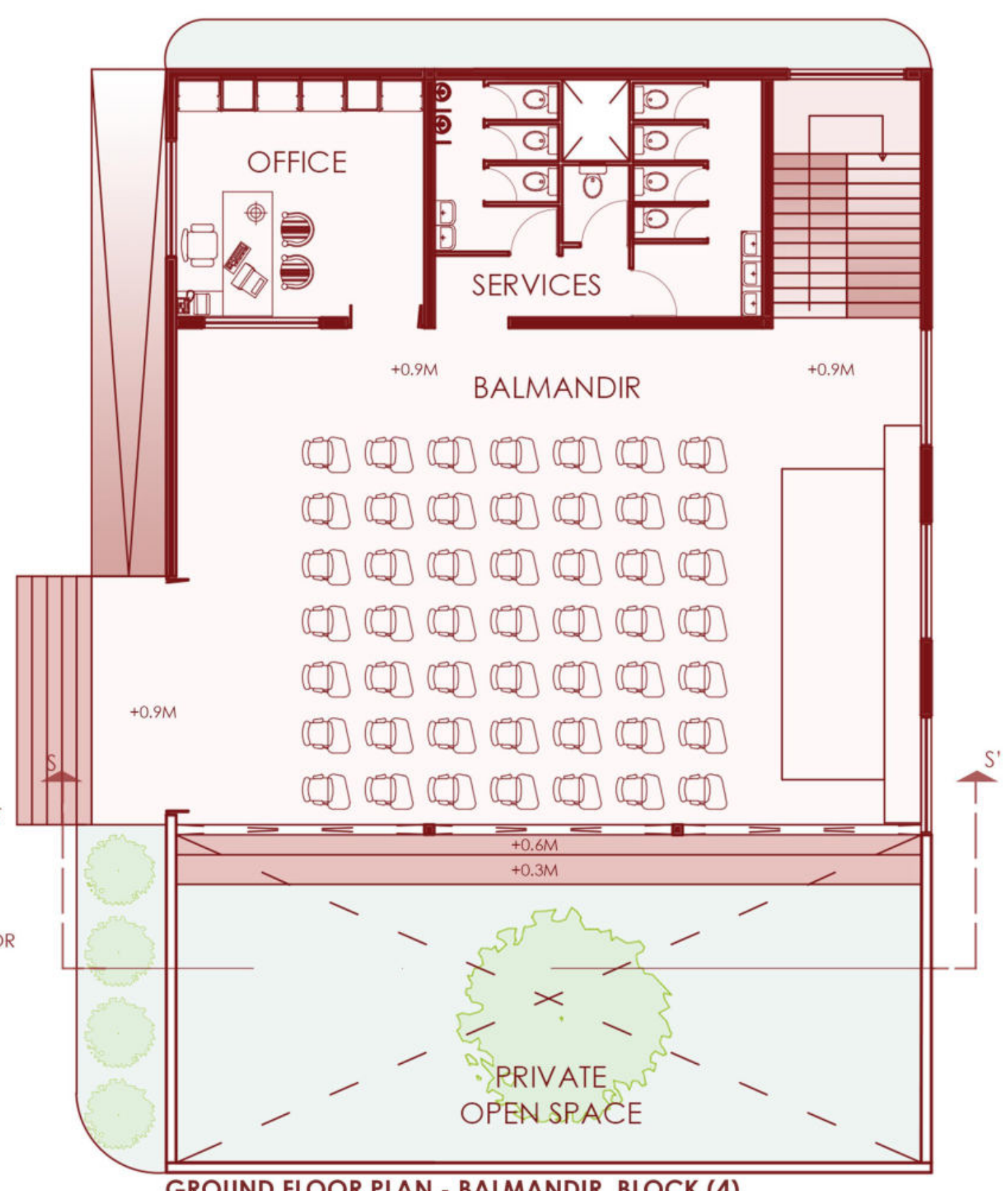
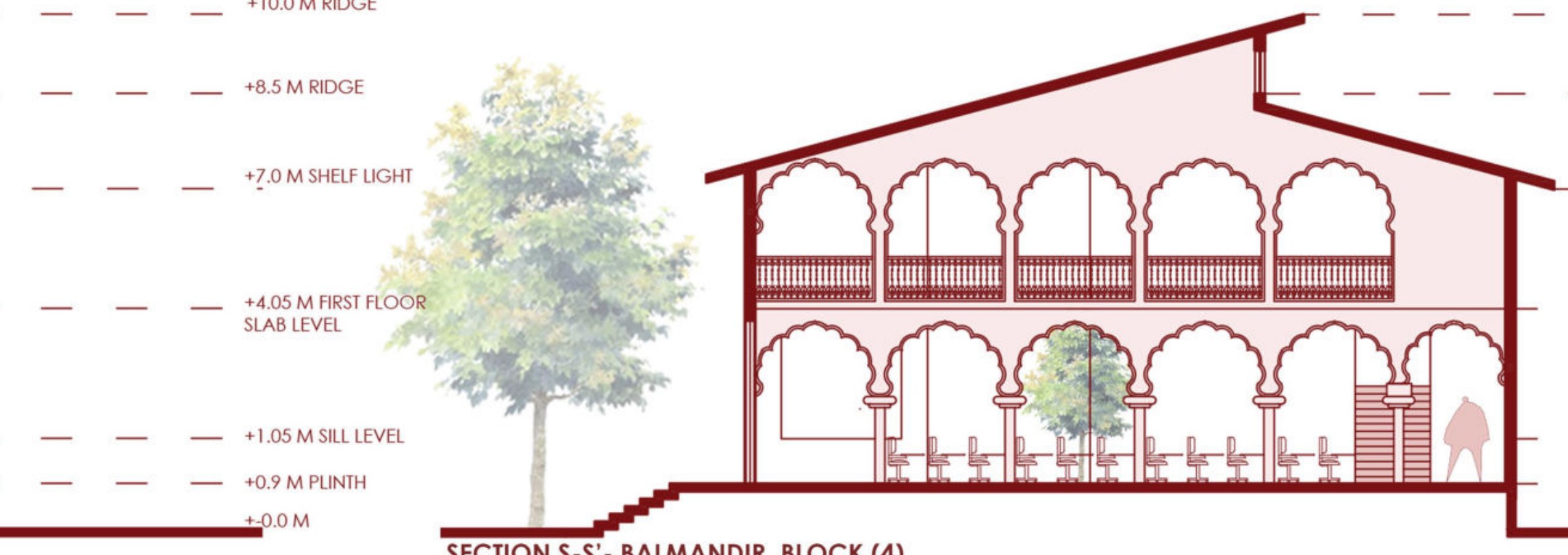
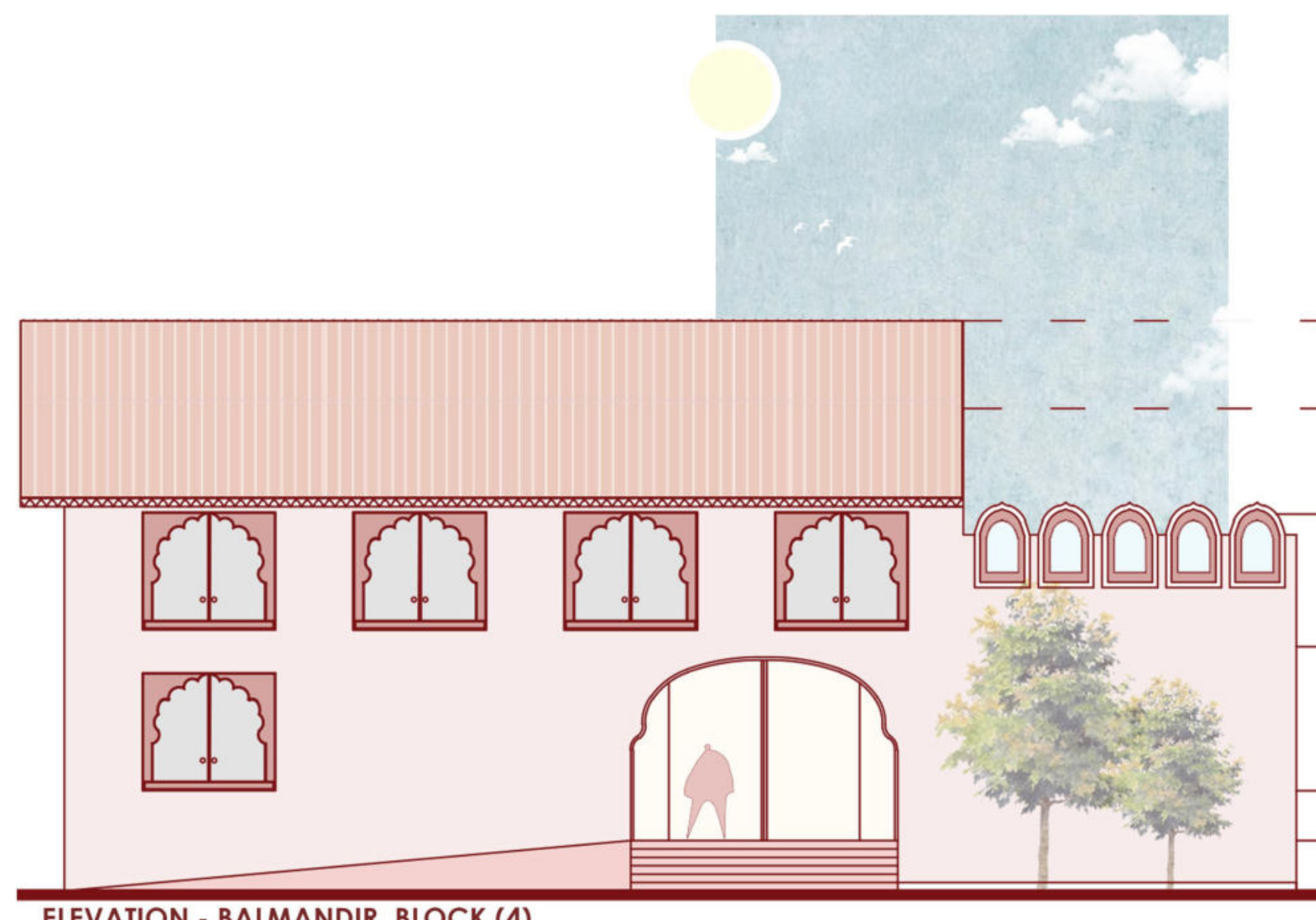
SEC E-E'
SCALE 1:200





GROUND FLOOR PLAN - ANNACHATRA BLOCK (3)

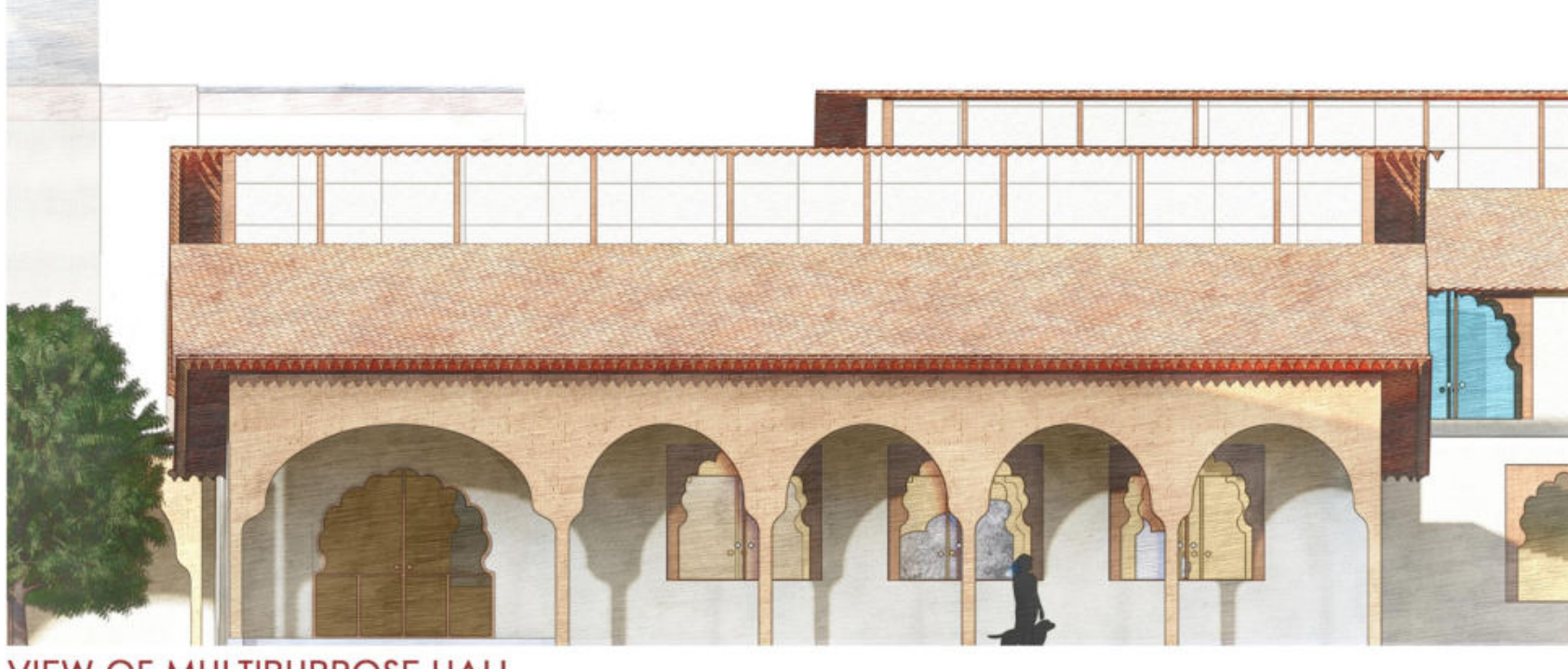
SECTION R-R' - ANNACHATRA BLOCK (3)



ELEVATION - BALMANDIR BLOCK (4)

SECTION S-S' - BALMANDIR BLOCK (4)

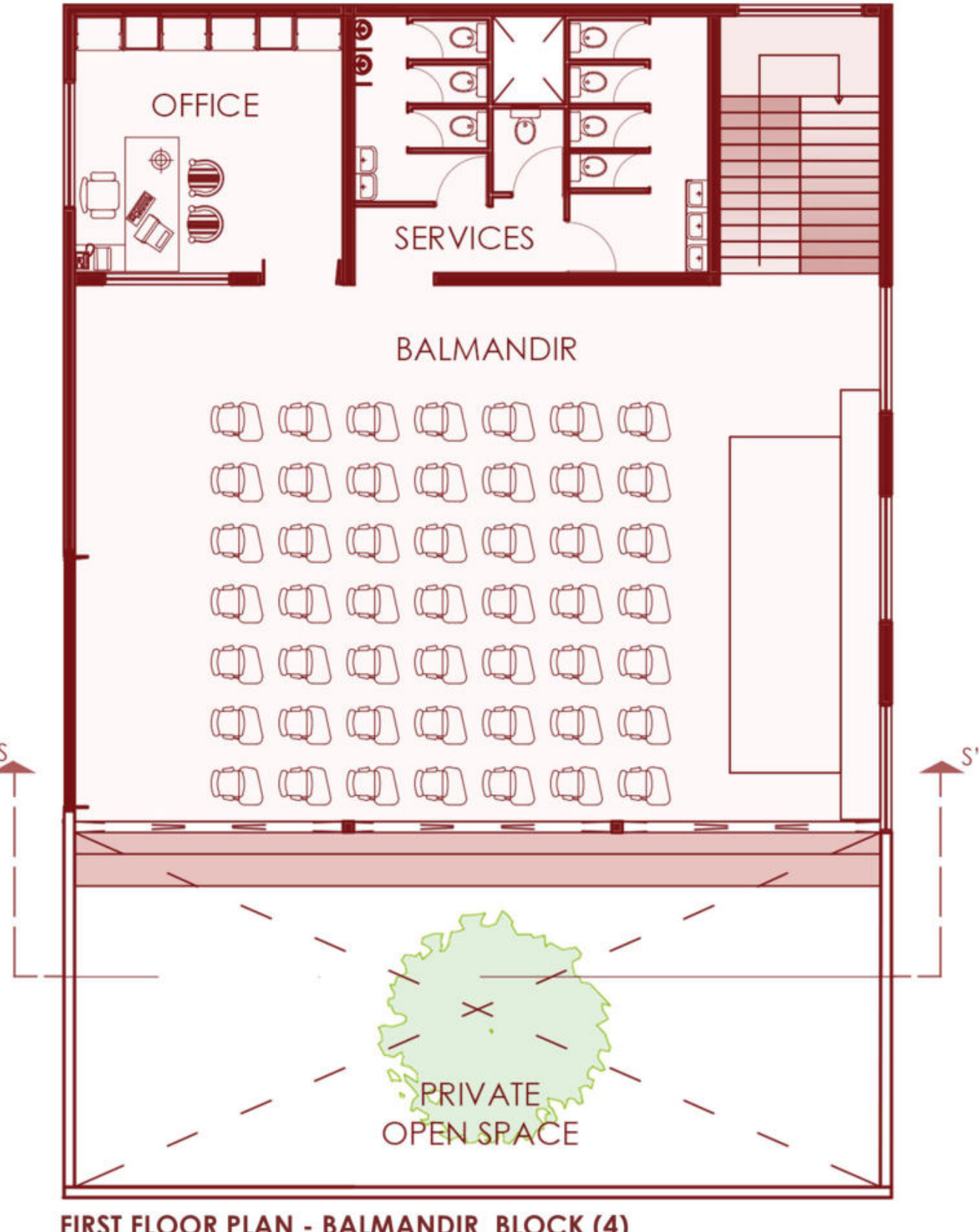
GROUND FLOOR PLAN - BALMANDIR BLOCK (4)



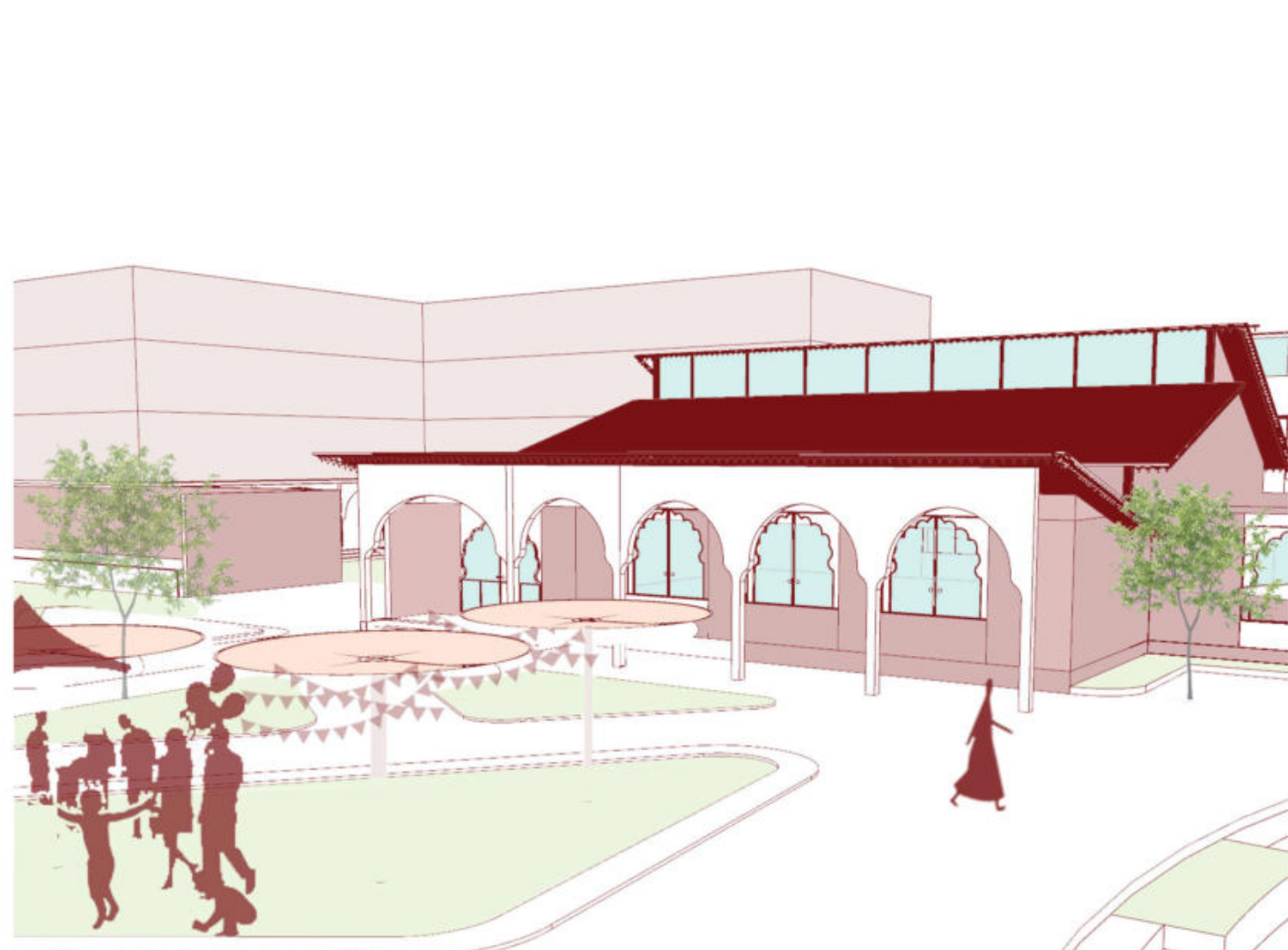
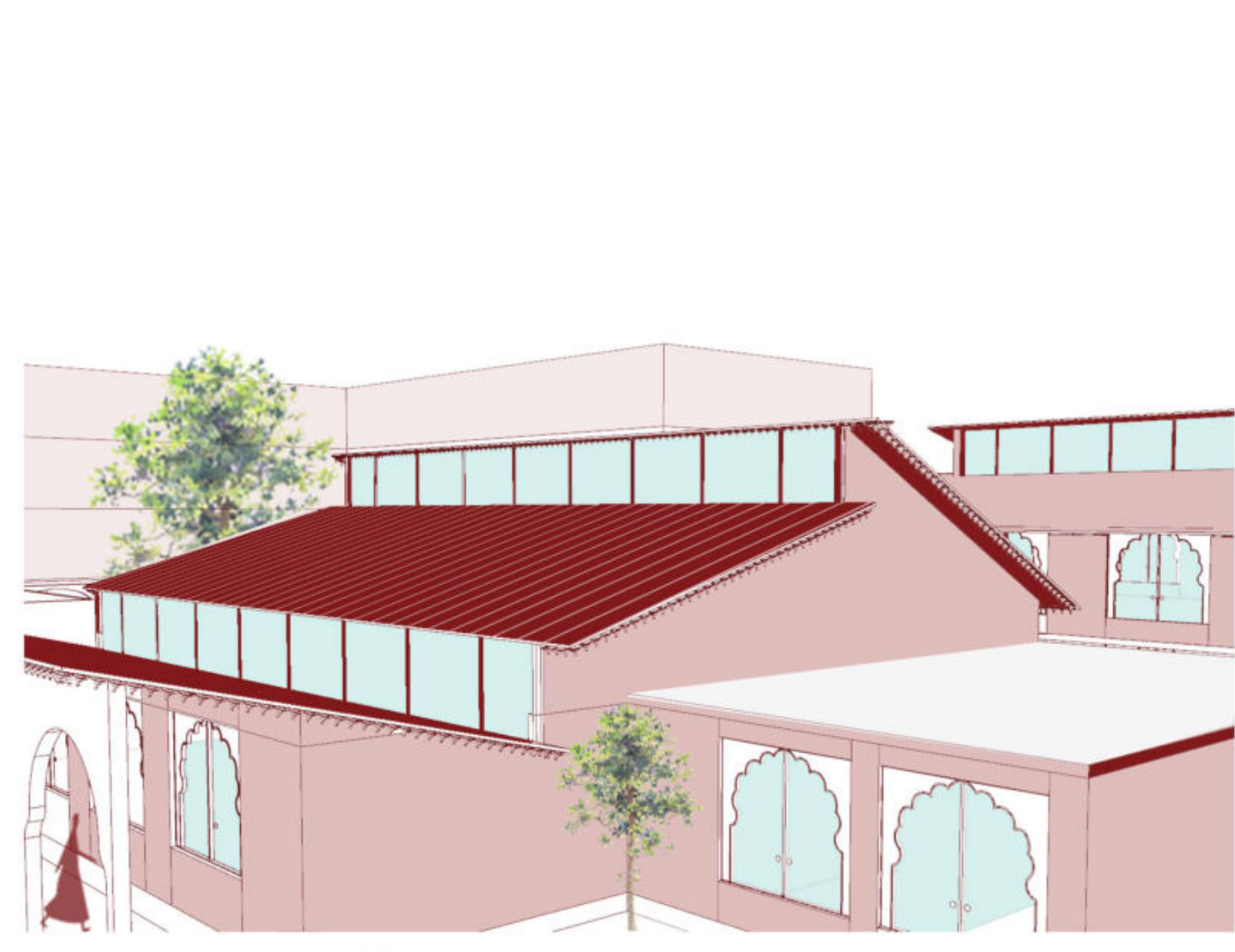
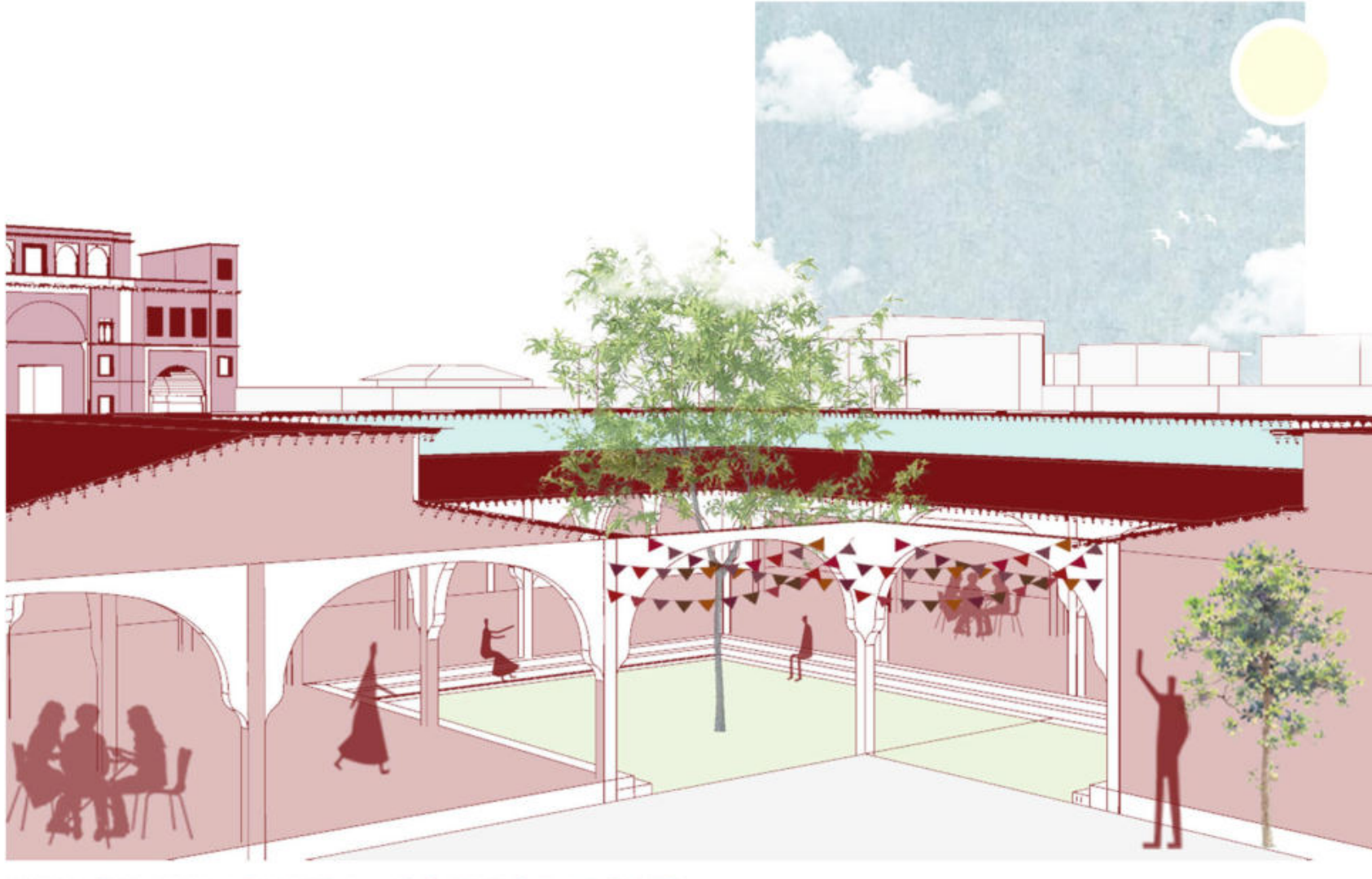
VIEW OF MULTIPURPOSE HALL

VIEW OF BALMANDIR

VIEW OF ANNACHATRA



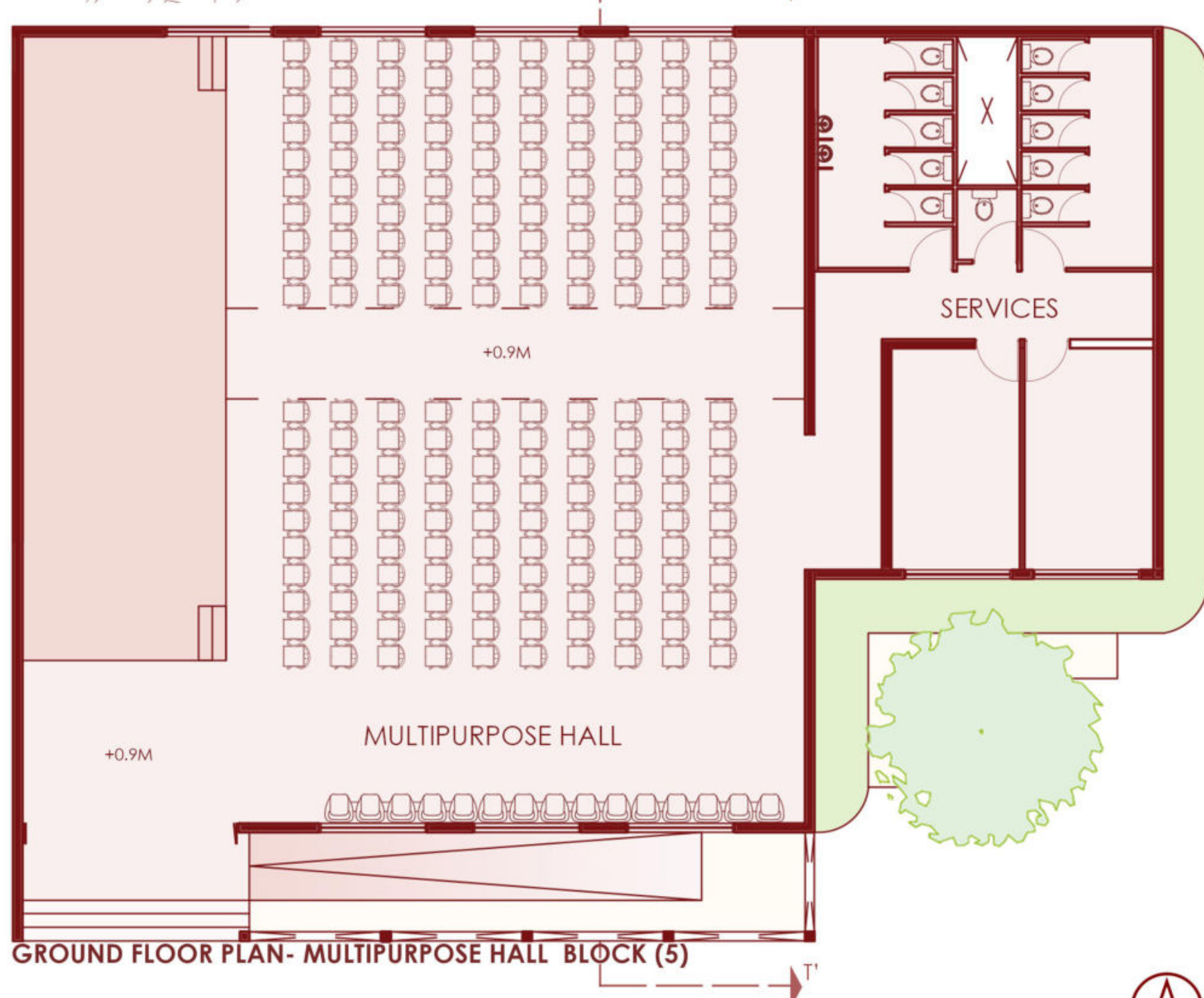
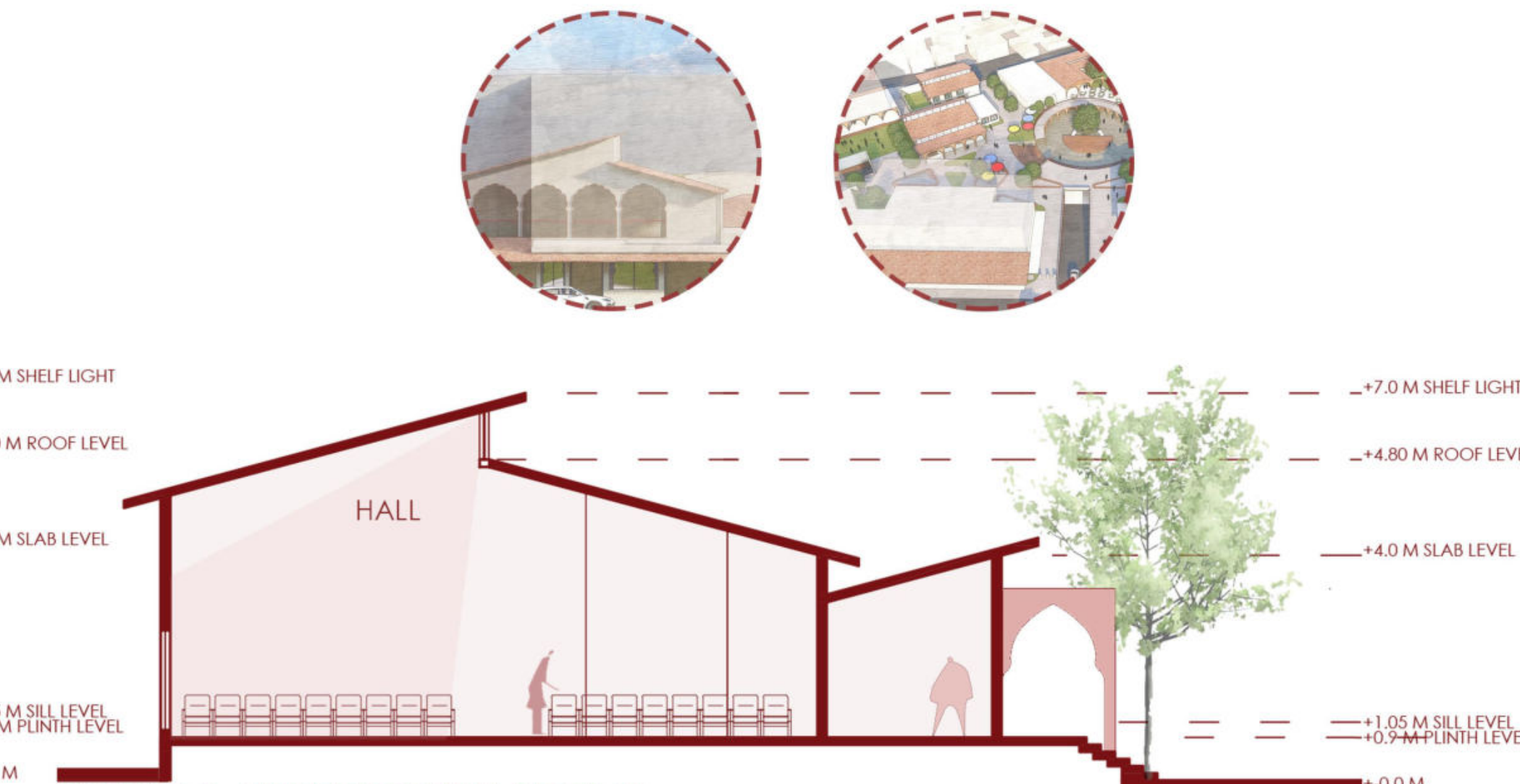
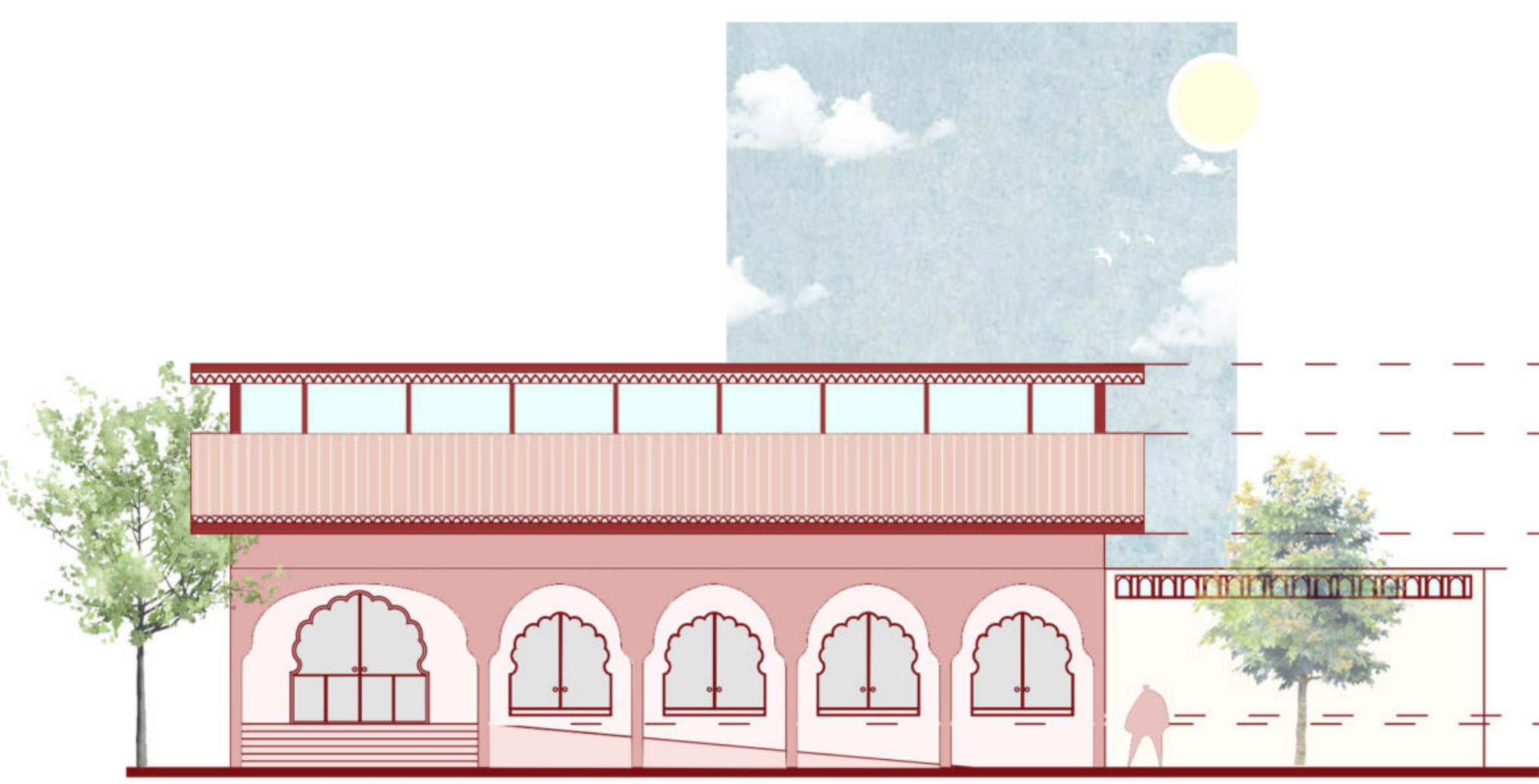
FIRST FLOOR PLAN - BALMANDIR BLOCK (4)



VIEW OF ANNACHATRA - COURT OF ARCHES

VIEW OF MULTIPURPOSE HALL

VIEW OF MULTIPURPOSE HALL



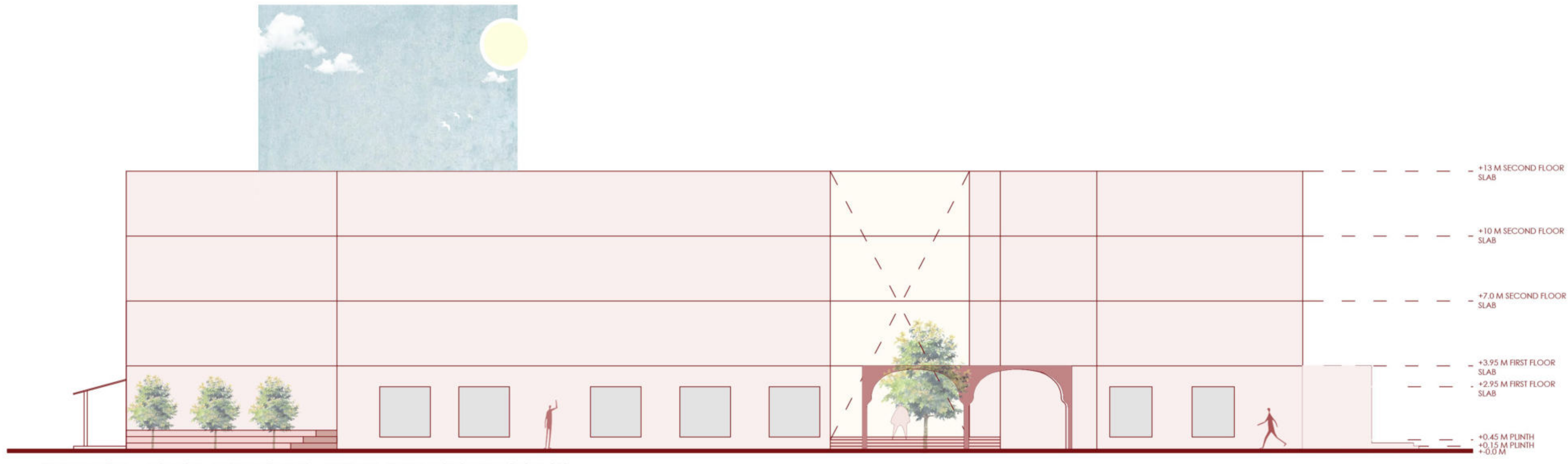
ELEVATION - MULTIPURPOSE HALL BLOCK (5)

SECTION T-T' - MULTIPURPOSE HALL BLOCK (5)

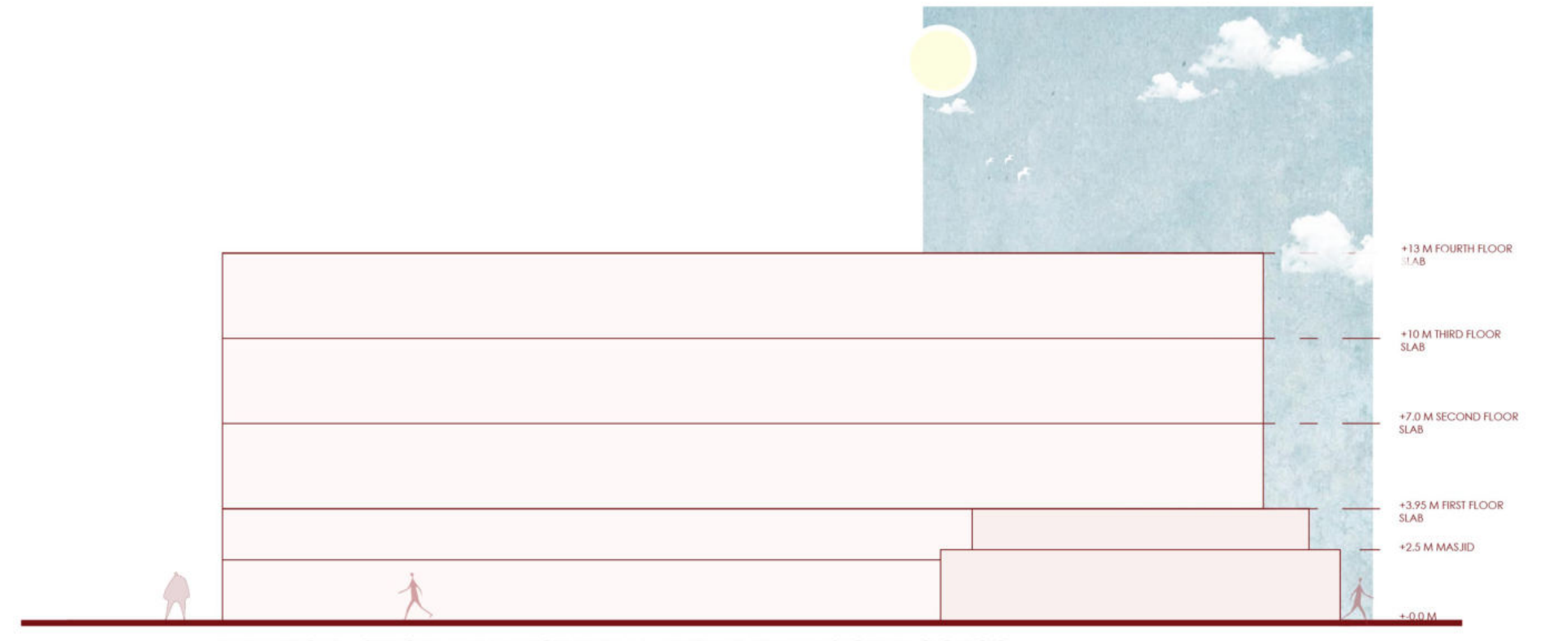
GROUND FLOOR PLAN - MULTIPURPOSE HALL BLOCK (5)



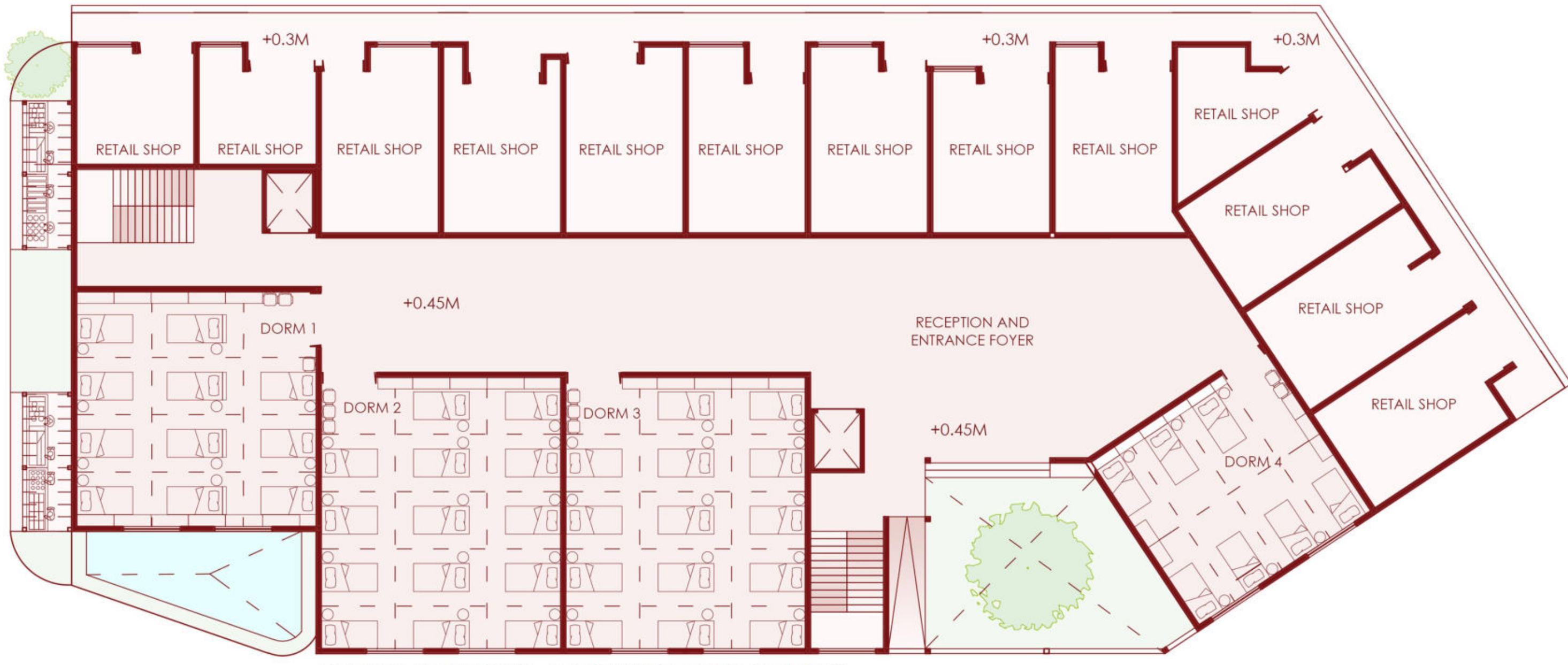
URBAN REVITALISATION: FACILITATING THE HISTORIC PRECINCT OF KOLHAPUR



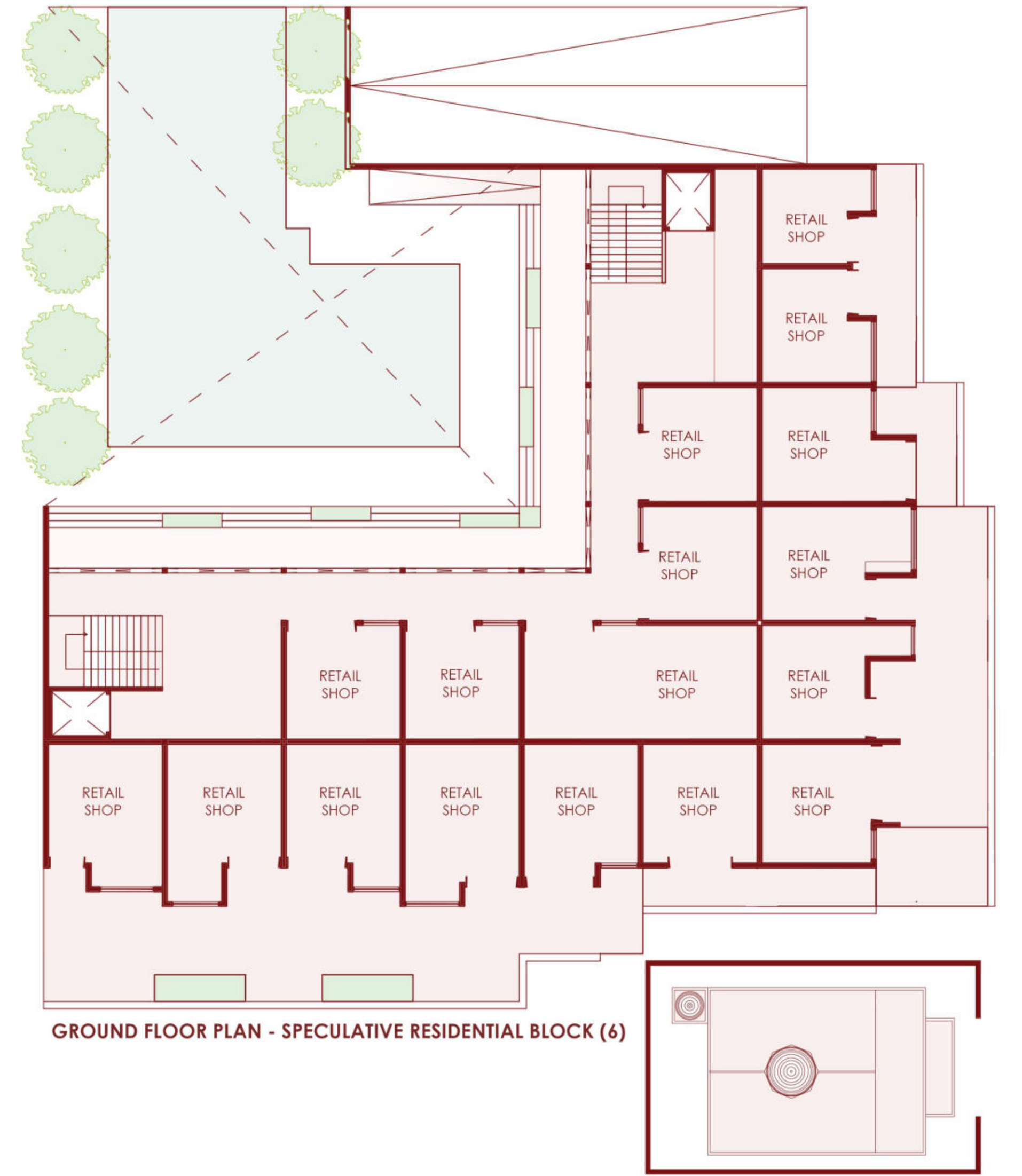
ELEVATION - LODGE AND DORMS - FUTURE EXPANSION BLOCK (6)



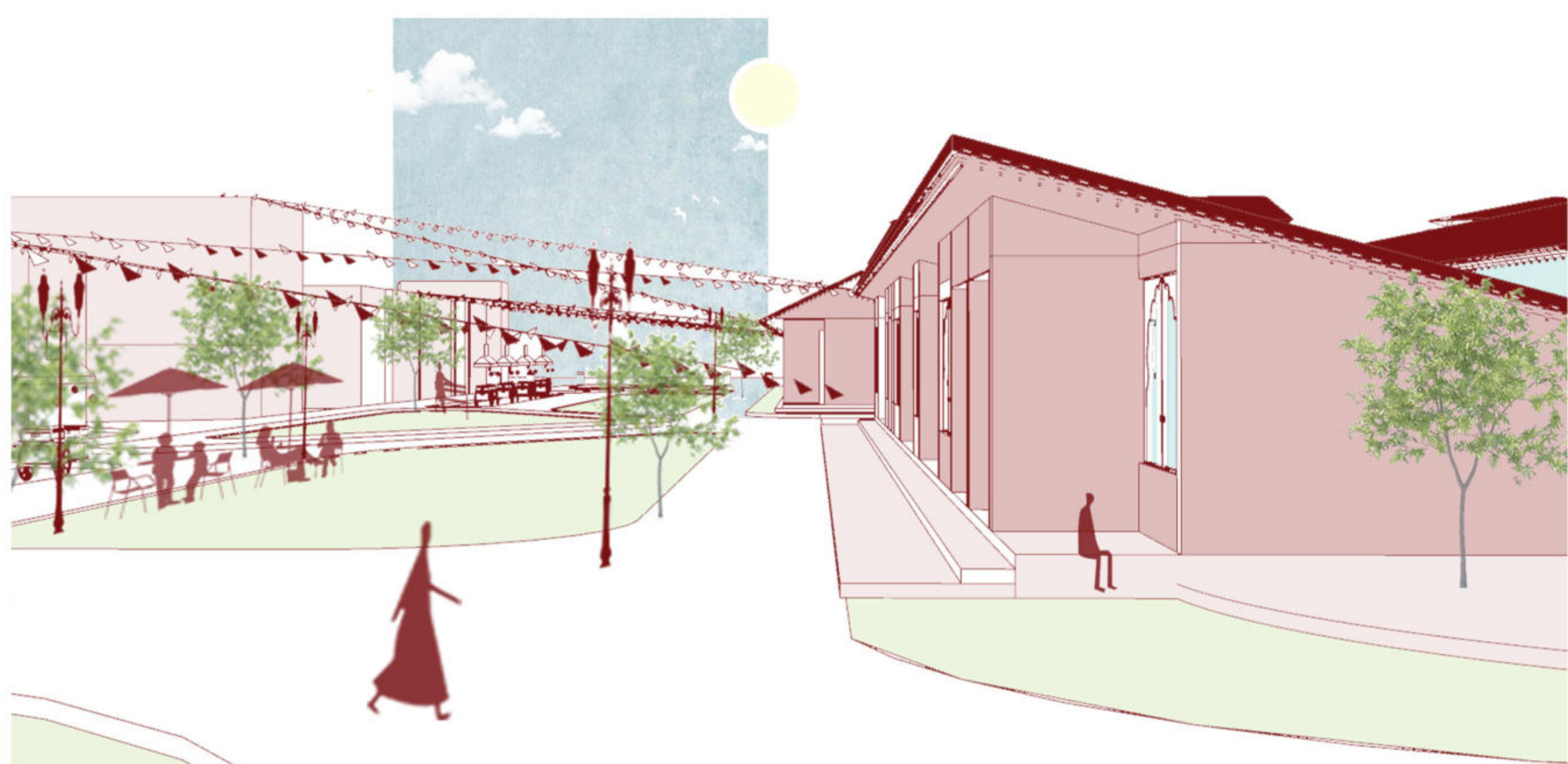
ELEVATION - SPECULATIVE RESIDENTIAL - FUTURE EXPANSION BLOCK (7)



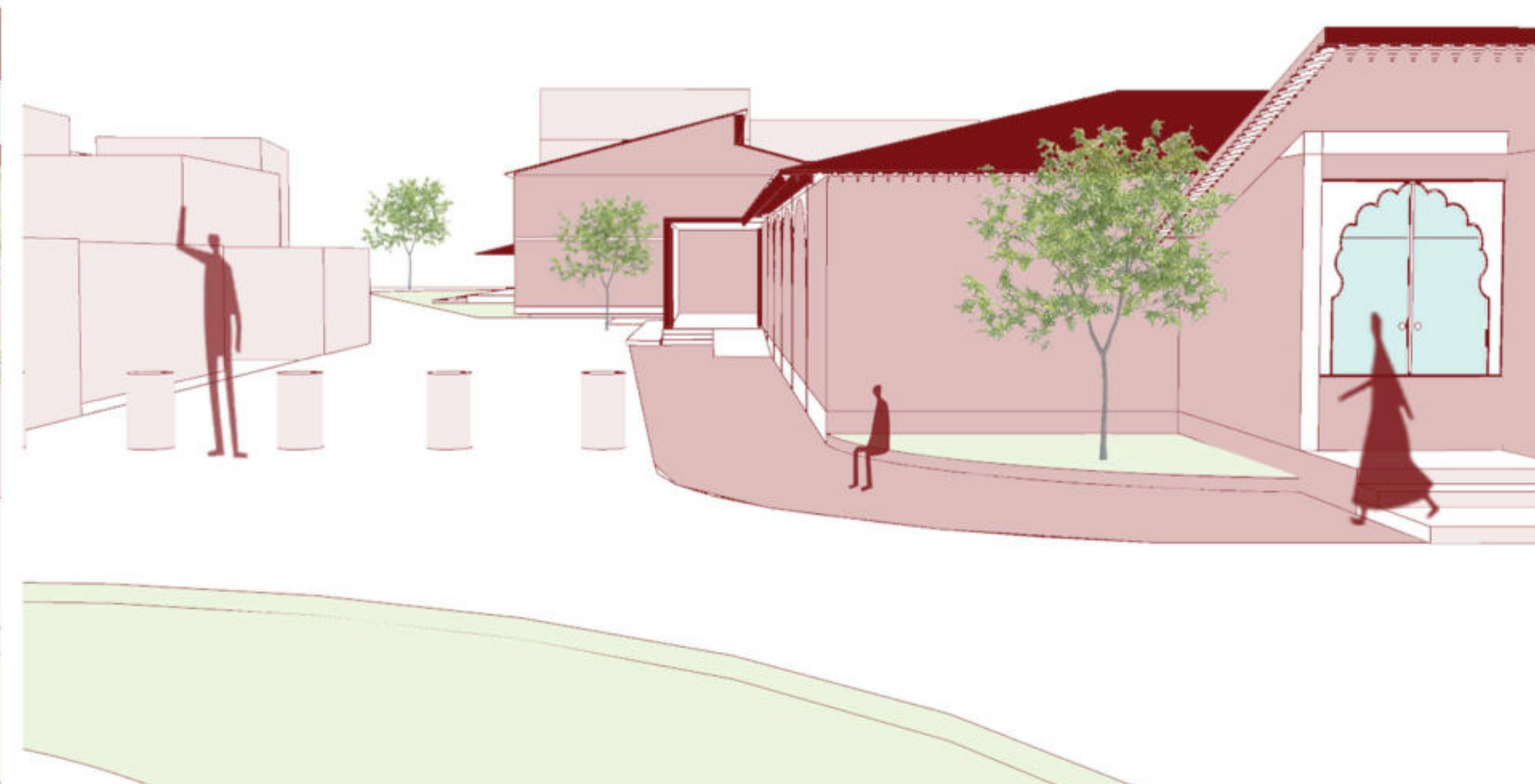
GROUND FLOOR PLAN - LODGE AND DORMS BLOCK (6)



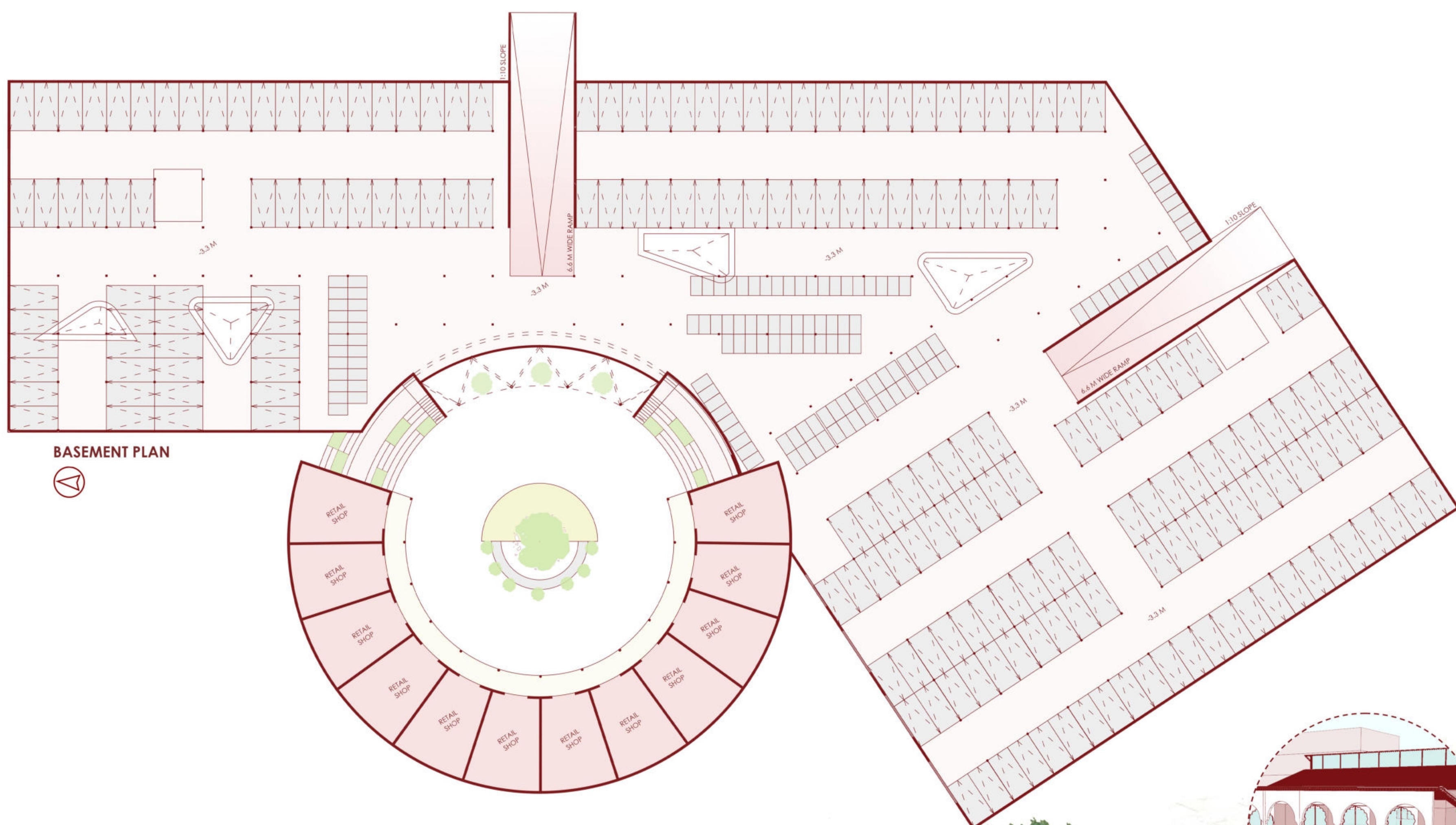
GROUND FLOOR PLAN - SPECULATIVE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK (6)



VIEW FROM PEDESTRIAN PLAZA-TOWARDS BHAVANI MANDAP



VIEW FROM PEDESTRIAN PLAZA-TOWARDS SPECULATIVE RESIDENTIAL ZONE



BASEMENT PLAN



VIEW FROM PEDESTRIAN PLAZA-TOWARDS BHAVANI MANDAP

