

CHARUTA
NARAYANGANJ FINE ARTS INSTITUTE
THE NEW CULTURAL HUB
NARAYANGANJ, DHAKA

By
Md. Shadman Zaman
ID: 12208002

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BRAC University

ABSTRACT:

Narayanganj is a developing city having a significant history. People from different countries and from different timeline have visited the city. This has influenced its arts and culture throughout time. The art & culture is going to fade away due to having no place for it to stay. People have to nowhere to go when they have some free time to spend. This can become a major problem if a city having rich cultural aspects can't create the platform to its own people.

The proposal of this project arises from the need of above mentioned circumstances. This project intends to create an interactive space within the city where art and culture can have a life on its own.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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CHAPTER 01: INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BRIEF:

Project title: Institute of Fine Arts

Site location: Deobhog, beside Jimkhana Lake, Narayanganj

Area: 4.16 Acre, 12.5 bigha, 250 katha, 179816 sft.

Client: Narayanganj City Corporation

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT:

Narayanganj Fine Arts Institute is located beside the Jimkhana Lake project by VITTI Sthapoti Brindo. Surrounded by mosques, majar sharif, DIT market, School the site has a lot of possibilities for creating the atmosphere of a Fine Arts Institute. The site is situated near the River. The Launch terminal, Ferry terminal, Railway station & Bus terminal is located near the site in a clustered manner. The existing Institute of Fine Arts is in a very poor condition lacking necessary materials & tools, maintenance, poor environment. The site itself is being polluted by waste, slums, and temporary structures. All these problems & specially the need of artists & students give the motivation to develop the Institute along with the surrounding area. VITTI's project for Baburail khal is an urban project connecting two rivers by reviving the Baburail khal. In this project the Jimkhana Lake is becoming an interactive place for all the citizens in the city. The Narayanganj Fine Arts Institute can become the heart of the project: Baburail Khal.

1.3 PROJECT RATIONALE:

The present condition of the Institute of Fine Arts in Narayanganj is in a threat. Lack of materials, facilities, session congestion, being in a distant area, political influences etc are the problems being faced by the Institute itself. Some of these problems have even become the primary concern of the Institute.

A fair takes place in the site every year held by the cultural group called "Ullash" which is a strong force. But the people behind this fair do not want the institute. So, harmony becomes a necessary element to combine these two.

The site is being used as a waste disposal area of the city & many temporary structures have been built in the site from the beginning of when the site was landfilled. Now the site has 4 mosques, 3 majar sharifs, steel workshops, wood workshops, autorickshaw stand a slum that were built illegally. The slums are polluting soil, water & the overall environment is becoming hazardous. People has to put a napkin on their nose just to cross the road.

The students & teachers have to put napkins on their nose or wear a mask when have to go to class. The scent of oil & waste is all over the place. These are creating an impact on the Institute & overall scenario.

The classrooms are not sufficient, the hostel can't accommodate enough students and all the materials are old. The academic building is not even in a standard condition.

So, I want to take this topic as my thesis having some goals which will help to develop the overall condition of the Institute providing a better environment for the students, artists, even the general people. Also, this will help the site to become a cultural & political hub for Narayanganj.

1.4 AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

This project has these following aims & objectives:

- To redevelop the condition of the Institute of Fine Arts
- To create an artist's center
- To create a new public place for the citizen
- To create the cultural hub of Narayanganj
- To create the harmony between local people & outsiders
- To create the platform for the slum dwellers
- Enhancing beauty & providing a better environment with the security ensured.

1.5 SCOPE OF WORK:

These are the scopes of work that can be done in this project:

- Scope of creating a new public place
- Scope of creating the main cultural hub for Narayanganj city
- Scope of possible transportation hub
- Scope of creating a dumping zone
- Scope of creating a platform for the slum dwellers
- Scope of ending the bitterness of the bad environment.

CHAPTER 02: LITERATURE REVIEW:

2.1 HISTORY OF NARAYANGANJ:

Narayanganj District is a district in central Bangladesh part of the Dhaka division. The main city of the district is Narayanganj. It is near the capital city of Dhaka. The river port of Narayanganj is one of the oldest in Bangladesh. It is also a center of business and industry, especially the jute trade and processing plants, and the textile sector of the country. It is nicknamed The Dundee of Bangladesh due to the presence of many jute mills. Dundee was the first industrialized "Juteopolis" in the world.

Named after Bicon Lal Pandey, a Hindu religious leader who was also known as Benur Thakur or Lakshmi Narayan Thakur. Pandey acquired ownership of the region from the British East India Company in 1766 after the Battle He declared the marketplaces on the banks of the Shitalakhya River as endowed property to pay for expenses for the worship of the God Narayan. Subsequently, the region was named Narayanganj of Plassey.

2.1.1 IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

- The post office was established in 1866.
- The Narayanganj municipality was officially founded on 8 September 1876.
- Dhaka–Narayanganj telegraph service was set up in 1877.
- Telephony was introduced by the Bank of Bengal 1882.
- Narayanganj became a division 15 February 1984. Formerly, it was a sub-district of the Dhaka district. It grew in importance in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, due to the influx of the Portuguese and the English. The first to develop was the west bank of Shitalakhya. Narayanganj only became important in the nineteenth century, when the Rally Brothers started a company exporting jute to the west in 1830, aided by a company from Assam. By 1908, 18 European companies, and two Indian companies were trading in jute from Calcutta.
- From 1947, with the formation of Pakistan, the economy transformed from being mainly a jute production to include jute milling. This followed the establishment of a number of mills in and around Narayanganj that gave the local economy a great boost.

2.1.2 PLACES OF INTEREST:

- The ancient city of Sonargaon was the capital of Isa Khan, a medieval ruler of Bengal. Sonargaon is also famous for producing muslin, a delicate and fine cloth made from cotton. The Dhaka-Narayanganj-Demra (DND) embankment surrounds Narayanganj district and protects it from flooding.
- Panam Nagor,
- Narayanganj launch terminal, ferry terminal, railway station, Bus terminal

2.2 LOCATION:

Narayanganj city is situated beside the Shitalakhya River. It is only 20 km south-east of Dhaka. The site is situated in the city near the Narayanganj terminal (figure). The site is in the area called Deobhog beside the Jimkhana Lake.



Figure 01: Location of Narayanganj; Source: author.

A long time ago the site was under water. Situated beside the Shitalakhya River the site had a connection with the Dhaleswari River. There was a channel by which the water would flow. But as time went by many unplanned developments took place & the channel became narrow. Now developments happened in such a way that the natural flow of the river water is interrupted. And there is no existing channel between the two Rivers. As a result, the water dried out & became a vacant plot. This created an opportunity for the people and they took the advantage. Slums, mosques, majar sharifs etc. were built to occupy the vacant plot.

But Vitti Sthapati Brindo has taken a step to connect the Shitalakhya River with the Dhaleswari River by proposing an urban plan that aims to revive the canal called “Baburail Khal”. The project is named after the canal and it is “Baburail Khal Project”. When doing the master plan of Baburail Khal Vitti realized that there is a vacant plot that is owned by the Narayanganj Rail Station under the Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC). So Vitti had another proposal of creating a public place which is known as the “Jimkhana Lake”. By the time this project will be built public from the city and outside will come here and enjoy. Narayanganj Fine Arts Institute is situated beside the Jimkhana Lake. As Vitti said, the institute can become the heart of this urban project named “Baburail Khal”.

Vitti has proposed the master plan of Baburail khal to Ivy Rahman, mayor of Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC). Now the plan is being revised and developments have already begun.



Figure 02: The Plan of Jimkhana Lake; Source: Vitti Sthapoti Brindo



Figure 03: The Master Plan of Baburail Khal; Source: Vitti Sthapoti Brindo

2.3 RELIGIOUS ASPECTS:

Narayanganj is a place filled with mixed religious aspects. There are Mosques, Majar sharif & Mandirs. Some of these mosques are situated in the site area. These mosques play an important role for the site in terms of security, safety & the well-being of the society. These mosques are situated in such location that people simply can't avoid them. The mosques are seen every 5-6 min walking distance & the average distance between them is approximately 0.3 km. During Jumma prayer in every Friday these mosques get filled with people. In some cases, the queue of the mosque goes from mosque to the street & thus the street gets hampered of a minimal amount of time.

There are Mandirs that are nearby. During Hindu festivals like kali puja, doshomi etc these mandirs get filled with people. Many people who are not hindu also go there to see & enjoy. During the Holi festival, the enjoyment not only remains in the Mandir but it also gets distributed throughout the neighborhood. The Baba Loknath Brahmachari Mandir arranges a big fair every year & the neighborhood becomes vibrant. As the nearest Mandir the fair can become one of the major forces of the site.

2.4 CULTURAL ASPECTS:

There are so many cultural aspects in this site because of having diverse religious aspects. Every year a fair is held on the site. Mainly cloths and other things are sold here. The Mandirs in the surrounding area also take the responsibility of the fairs that are held. Besides that, every Bengali Nababarsha the Narayanganj city becomes vibrant with various activities. This leads to a big scope of a possible cultural hub in the city. As Narayanganj is a city that doesn't have a place for hangout the fine arts institute can be the main cultural hub where people of various ages can come & enjoy.

2.5 THE SHITALAKSHYA RIVER:

Shitalakshya River (Bengali: শীতলক্ষ্যা নদী) (also known as Lakhya River) is a distributary of the Brahmaputra. In its initial stages it flows in a southwest direction and then east of the city of Narayanganj in central Bangladesh until it merges with the Dhaleswari near Kalagachhiya. This river has historical importance as Sonargaon, a former capital of the region, stood on the banks of the Shitalakshya. A fort was built by Isa Khan, a former ruler of the area, on its banks. It is believed that it was connected with Lalbagh Fort in Dhaka through an underground tunnel. Sonakanda Fort, also on the river, was built to counter Magh and Portuguese pirates. There are several historical mosques on its banks – Bandarshahi mosque (built in 1481 by Baba Saleh), Kadam Rasul mosque (containing the footprints of Hazrat Mohammad), Mariamer masjid (built by Shaista Khan) etc.

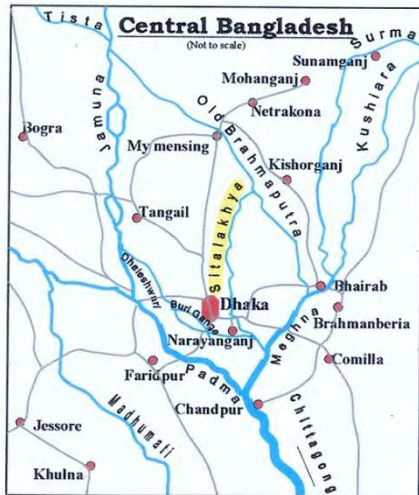


Figure 04: Map of Rivers of Central Dhaka; source: Google



Figure05: Shitalakshya River; source: Author

The economic importance of this river is also great as The Shitalakshya River was once an important center for the muslin industry. Even today, there are centers of artistic weaving on its banks. There also are a number of industrial units on its banks, including the Adamjee Jute Mills. Thermal power houses are located along the river at Palash (north of Ghorashal) and at Siddhirganj. Industrial affluent dumped into the river resulting in high levels of pollution is a cause for concern.

There is a river port in Narayanganj which is known as the Narayanganj terminal. Numerous launches move out along the river to different parts of Bangladesh. The government has approved construction of a container terminal on the river Shitalakshya with foreign investment.

2.6 THE TERMINAL:

Located in Narayanganj District, near the capital city of Dhaka, Narayanganj port is on the bank of the Shitalakhya River. This river port is one of the oldest in Bangladesh. It is also a center of business & industry, especially jute trade & processing plants, and the textile sector of the country. It was once nicknamed the Dundee, Scotland, was the first industrialized Juteopolis in the world.

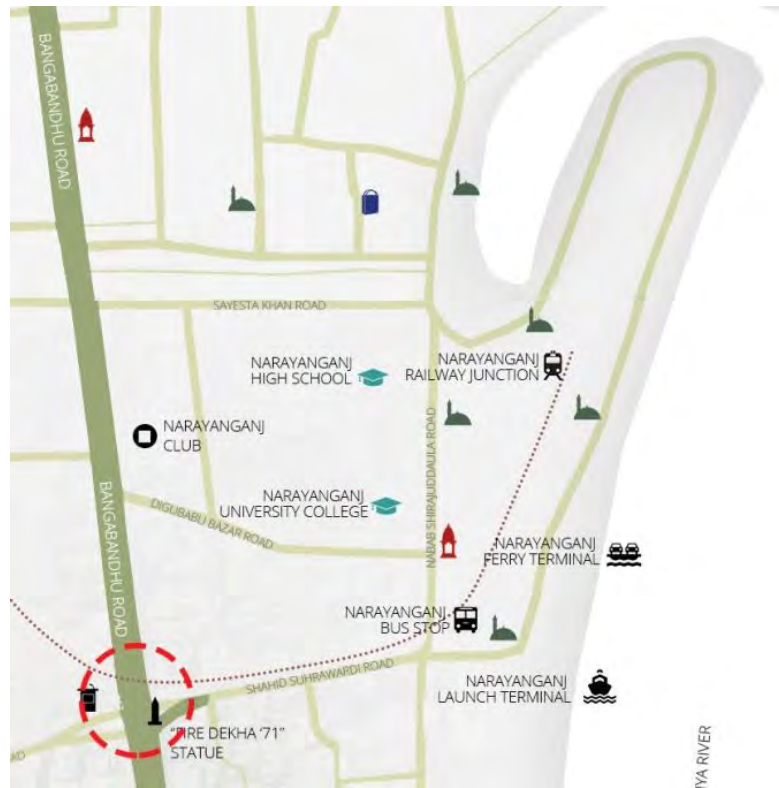


Figure 06: The location of the Terminal; Source: Author

Narayanganj port is connected to Dhaka by three metalled roads and metre gauge railroad as well as by waterways through the Buriganga & Shitalakhya Rivers. Steamer services from Narayanganj started in 1862. At that time, steamer & rail routes via Goalanda & Narayanganj connected Dhaka with Calcutta. Narayanganj was then known more as the port of Dhaka. It constituted the great mart east of Sirajganj in the Jamuna River, and had regular steam communication with Calcutta, Assam and Kachhar.

Narayanganj port then carried on the extensive trade with Calcutta, importing cloth, piece goods and salt and exporting country produce of all kinds of jute & seeds. The port had trade with Chittagong which imported cotton, timber, oil etc and exported tobacco, pottery and farm produce.



Figure: Narayanganj Launch terminal, Source: Author



Figure: Narayanganj Launch terminal, Source: Author



Figure: Narayanganj Bus Terminal, Source: Author



Figure: Narayanganj Railway Station, Source: Author

Figure 07: The bazar activity beside the Railway; Source: Author

Now named as The Narayanganj terminal it plays a very important role in the whole city as the launch terminal, Ferry terminal, Bus terminal & the Railway station is situated in the same area in a very congested way.

So, the terminal is always vibrant & the Shahid Suhrawardi Khan Road is always filled with people. It often creates suffocation as there is also a bazar beside it. People from all over the town come here for their day to day shopping. Every day the Bangabandhu Road becomes blocked because of the pressure created by the terminal area & this creates traffic jam. But afterwards, the activity of people continues as usual.



Figure08: The bazar activity beside the Railway; Source: Author

2.2 FINE ARTS:

If we go through the history we can find the earliest example of fine arts. In that time, art was the medium that was used to communicate with each other. From the beginning of understanding human being has developed a way to survive through nature. Their goal was to hunt & all their thoughts were driven that way in order to survive. So, they had to draw the actions & plan the way of hunting. Since that time art has become a way to communicate beyond any language.

In Western European academic traditions, fine art is art developed primarily for aesthetics, distinguishing it from applied art that also has to serve some practical function. Historically, the five main fine arts were painting, sculpture, architecture, music and poetry, with performing arts including theatre and dance. Today, the fine arts commonly include additional forms, such as film, photography, conceptual art, and printmaking. However, in some institutes of learning or in museums, fine art and frequently the term fine arts as well, are associated exclusively with visual art forms.

One definition of fine art is,

“a visual art considered to have been created primarily for aesthetic purposes and judged for its beauty and meaningfulness, specifically, painting, sculpture, drawing, watercolor, graphics, and architecture.”¹



Figure 09: Faculty of Fine Arts; Source: Ranacipam Basu

2.3 FINE ARTS & CULTURAL CORRIDOR:

In the context of Bangladesh, the best example is the Faculty of Fine Arts (FFA), in Shahbag. Shahbag has been the political & cultural hub since the Mughal Empire. Dhaka was converted as capital in 1610 the Mughals. Since then many mosques, tombs and many important structures has been built in this area. During British period, the development of Dacca was centralized in the Shahbag area. European style houses, first zoo etc are some examples of the architecture of that time. After the creation of Pakistan many new buildings were built in the Shahbag area.

In 1948 Fine Arts Institute was established as the Government Institute of Arts and Crafts. It was the first art school in the region and became the main center of art and cultural practice. In 1952 the Language Movement took place resulting the foundation of Bangla academy, the first former art school in Dhaka, “Dhaka Art College” (founded by Jainul Abedin). Since 1956 it has been situated in Shahbag, Dhaka designed by architect Muzharul Islam. It was one of his early projects. On 7 March, 1971, Sheikh Muiibur Rahman chose the Ramna

Racecourse near Shahbag to deliver the speech of the independence of Bangladesh. After the “War of Independence (1971)”, in 1983 the Bangladesh National Museum was built in Shahbag having all the history of the past. Thus, the place became more significant as the part of culture history was merged into one single dot.



Figure 10: Faculty of Fine Arts; Source: Ranacipam Basu

Since the Faculty of Fine Arts (FFA) has established it has become a part of the history & culture of Bangladesh. So, Faculty of Fine Arts, National Museum, Public library, Shishu Park or it could be said that the whole Shahbag area became the main cultural belt of the city. In Pahela Boishakh, Boi mela, International Mother Language Day, Independence Day the Shahbag area becomes crowded with people celebrating the culture, history & all the memories.



Figure 11: Boi Mela; source: Google



Figure 12: Pahela Boishakh; Source: Google



Figure 13: A protest in Shahbag; source: Google



Figure 14: Crowd in Shahbag node; source:

2.4 THE FUTURE OF FINE ARTS INSTITUTE:

The future of fine arts will have to be combined with cultural aspects. From the starting we know that an Institute is an organizational body created for a certain purpose. But as time goes by the concept of this should change. We should look at a bigger scale rather than going over a group of people. When an Institute is created students from various places comes to acquire knowledge. As a primary concept, an Institute is a building providing education for the students having classrooms, workshops, lab etc. But the whole concept is for the people who can provide it. But those who can't provide remains unlearnt.

Moreover, when an Institute is built the people of the whole city becomes dependent on it. So many issues come besides the traditional functions that an Institute provide. The question becomes more important if it is a Fine Arts Institute as art & culture is related with it. So, cultural festivals become a part of it. People from different work background come to participate. The whole area becomes a scene of lively activity all year around. The Institute should be able to provide all that with multiple use having both permanent and temporary structures to cope with the flexibility.

Then again, a city is populated by people of different work background. There are high class, middle class and low-class people. But a cultural festive is not for the limited amount of people. It is for all. So, the unity is necessary in order to act as a whole. In order to do that a Fine Arts Institute should be able to cope up with all that. The Fine arts Institute should be the place for creativity along with all these enjoyments. So, idea can be small but can create an impact to the overall city. It should not only be vibrant during festivals, the institute should be place where a normal person can both relax & enjoy any time of the year.

In today's world an institute should be able to teach both the students and normal people. Rather than teaching in an enclosed room the learning can be open to all. That way, they can both learn something & act together. At the same time this will attract the people to come. And when the place becomes well-known to the outsiders, tourist will come to see. The activities can be a part of economy if the nearby commercial places work together as a team. They can sell their artifacts to the tourists which will become a plus point to the economy of the city.

2.5 COMPARISON OF DHAKA CITY & NARAYANGANJ CITY:

A cultural hub should be in such a place in a city so that the city does not get affected in case of major festivals. We can take Shahbag for an example. Shahbag is the transitional place of old Dhaka & new Dhaka and because of it. It is situated beside the Dhaka University area which is considered as an educational zone of the city.

Shahbag also acts as a major transportation hub. When such festivals take place, the whole city becomes inactive. All the transport roots are being affected by it. People have to walk on their way home. Ambulances can't reach to the nearest Hospital. This ultimately results in suffering for the people.

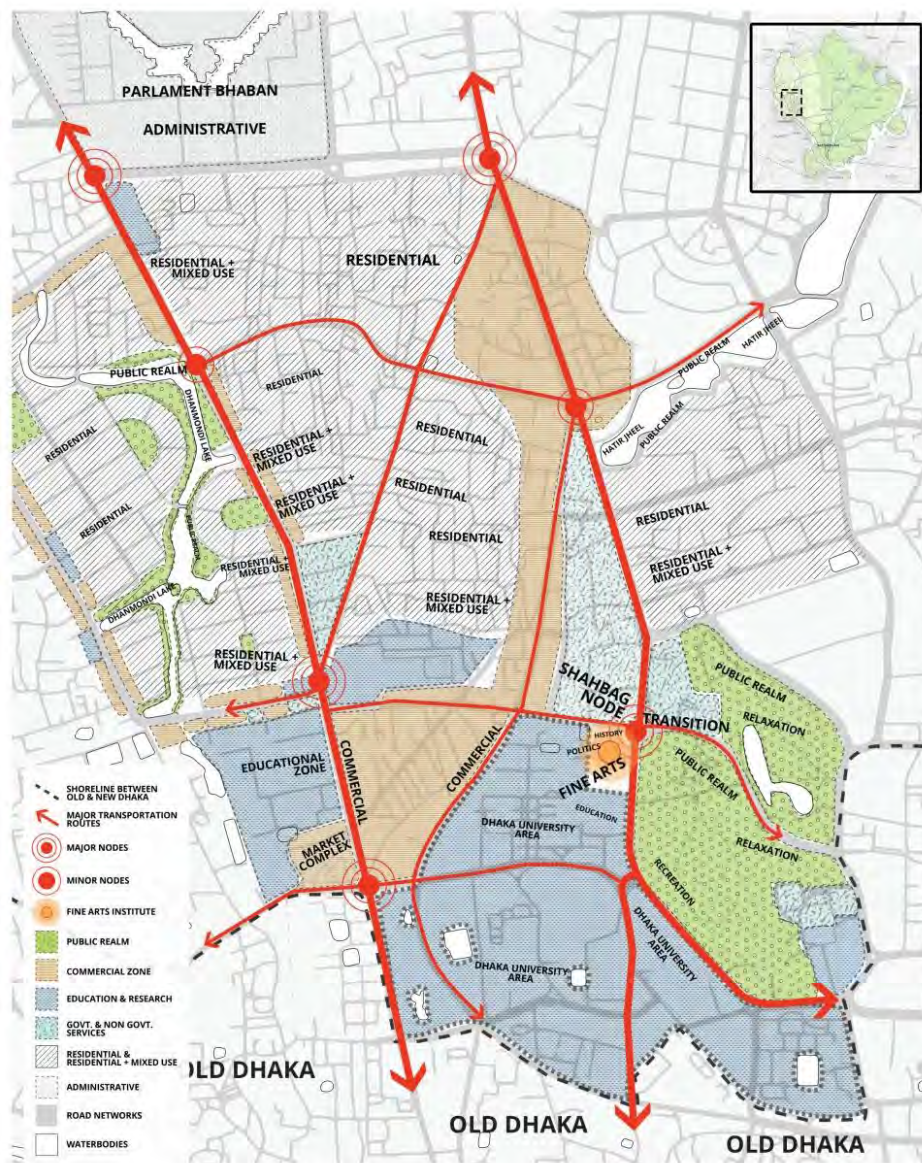


Figure 15: Diagrammatic zoning of Dhaka City; Source: Author.



Figure 16: Activity mapping in Shahbag node in different times; Source: Author.

For being in a transitional place, people from both old & new Dhaka come here to celebrate different festivals. During festivals the place becomes so crowded that a single person can't stand in a place for a minute. This becomes a hustle. There are people also during casual days but is less crowded. During holidays the crowd comes back but not like during festivals like Pahela Boishakh or Boi-mela.

So, decentralization is important in case of creating a cultural hub in a city. However, the location of Narayanganj Fine Arts Institute is near the city center but not in a place where the city can get affected.

Besides, the Shitalakhya River brings a plus point in terms of transportation. And for being the railway station, launch terminal, Ferry terminal & bus stop in a single area it is considered as a multi modal transportation hub which provides the entire citizen with proper transportation system. The site itself is in a place between the residential & commercial area. So, it can create a bridge between these two serving both equally. The educational zone is not in a single area & that is another plus point because the entire educational zone can get benefitted rather than being all the hustle in a single one. So, the crowd can also disperse easily.

Also, a public realm is really needed in a city which is currently absent in Narayanganj city. Most of the people either go to different food courts, in the Chasara node or roam around the riverside. As the Baburail Khal project is being built and the Jimkhana Lake is becoming a new public realm this Institute can become the heart of Narayanganj city in terms of all the cultural & political activities. So, in short creating the cultural & political hub along with the Institute will be a more efficient thing to do.

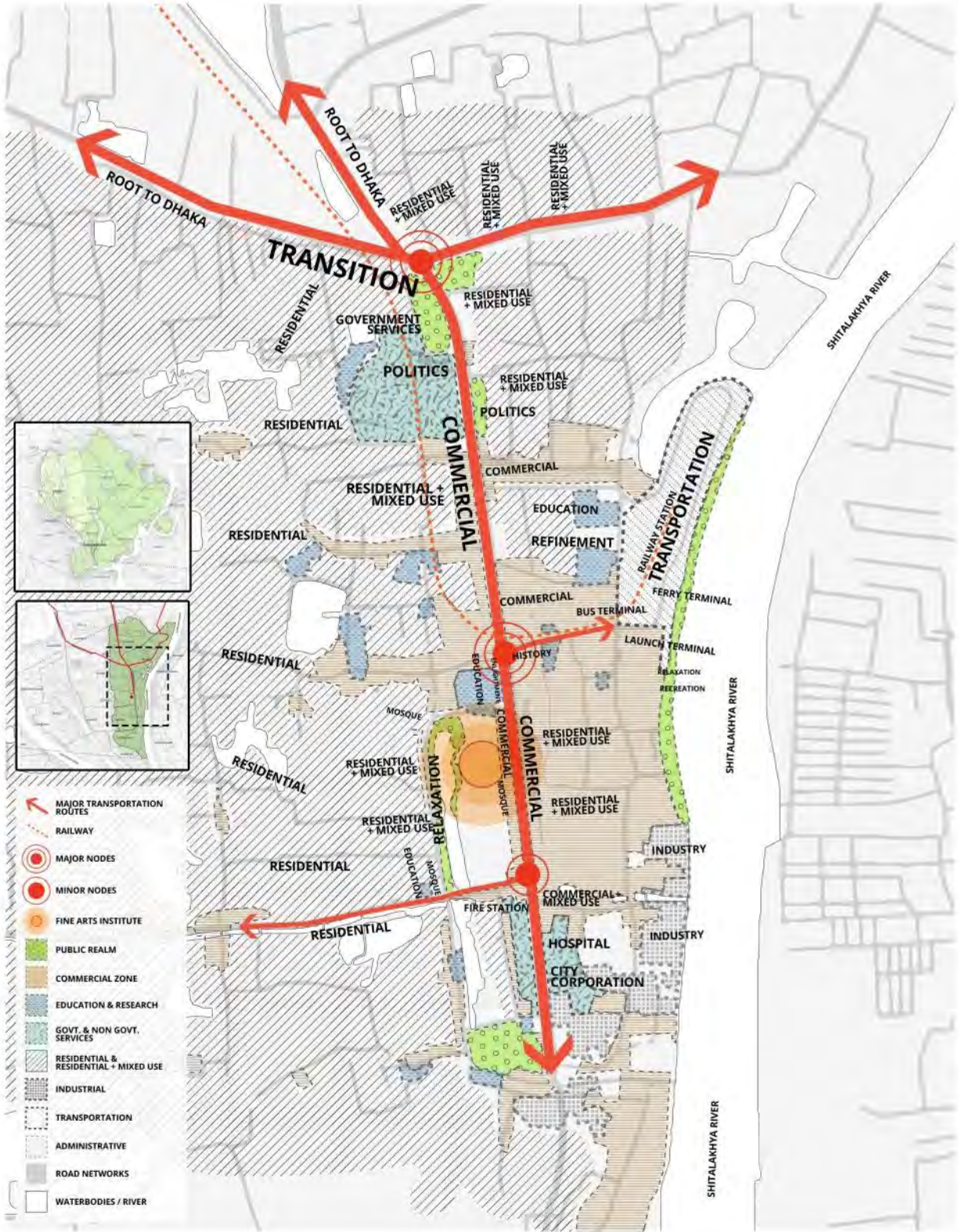


Figure 17: Diagrammatic zoning of Narayanganj City; Source: Author.

2.6 CULTURAL HUBS WITH INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION:

Recently the government of London has decided to create a same kind of cultural hub in “Square Mile”. Guildhall School of Music and Drama and the Barbican Centre are among five London organizations that have partnered to transform London’s Square Mile into a cultural destination. The Culture Mile scheme will take place over the next 10 to 15 years and has been set up to coincide with the opening of Crossrail’s Elizabeth Line.

When it opens in December 2018, with connections at Farringdon and Moorgate, it is expected to bring an additional 1.5 million people to within 45 minutes of central London. Three major building projects will form part of Culture Mile: as well as the new Museum of London building in Farringdon, aiming to open in 2022-23, the London Symphony Orchestra is hoping to find a site for its proposed Centre for Music.

2.7 MULTIPLE USE OF A CULTURAL HUB:

Then again, a cultural hub needs to be active all the time. Otherwise it will go to ruin. For an example, Rio de Janeiro was presented in a colorful look in the event of the Olympic Games 2016. The streets, stadium everything is abandoned, looted and on their way to ruin. So, it becomes a burden for the society if a place is used for one purpose only & the place is only used for a limited time period. Any place should be able to provide the needs of different people. So as the cultural hub that needs to be built in the Jimkhana lake project has to be able to accommodate all kinds of people. It should be able to run in all year around. The tentative programs should be designed in a way that the place never gets monotonous. Various events should be there being held all the time of the year.

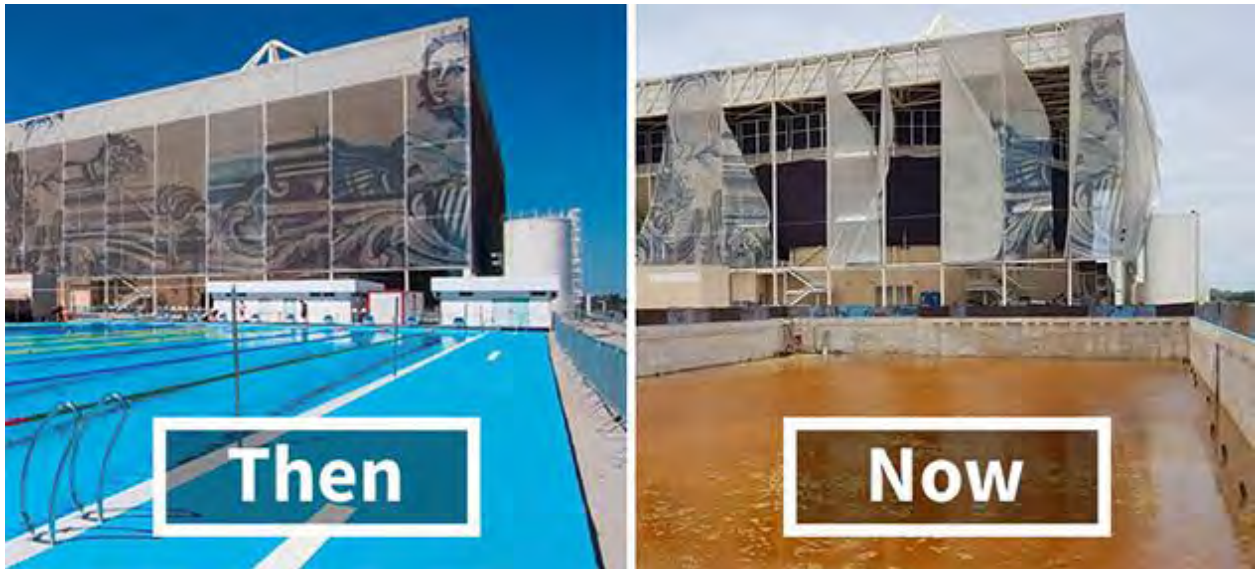


Figure 18: Olympic games site 2016, Rio; Source: The Guardian



Figure 19: Abandoned Swimming pool of Olympic games site 2016, Rio; Source: The Guardian

CHAPTER 03: SITE APPRAISALS:

3.1 SITE ANALYSIS:

3.1.1 LOCATION OF THE SITE:

Location: Deobhog, beside Jimkhana Lake, Narayanganj

Ward: 15 (DAP, NCC)

Site Area: 4.16 Acre, 12.5 bigha, 250 katha, 179816 sft. (Approximately)



Figure 20: Satellite Image; Source: Google

3.1.2 SITE SURROUNDINGS:

The surroundings of the site are full of important aspects. From the North-West side of the site there is Deobhog Jame mosque. Recently a statue has been placed in front of the mosque by the Mayor. There is Morgan Girls High School situated in the north. This school was established in & has a significant past. The school has been renovated and fixed by the Mayor. The Major of Shah Minnat Ali Chishti is situated at the opposite of the school. Beside the school the Chumka Library is being constructed at the moment. The library is going to be the one having all the facilities of a modern library in the Narayanganj city. The entrance of the library is from the east side at Bangabandhu Road. . Going north from there a node comes called the Rail gate number 2. Here is a monument which is called the “Fire Dekha ‘71” which resembles the significant part of the liberation war of 1971.

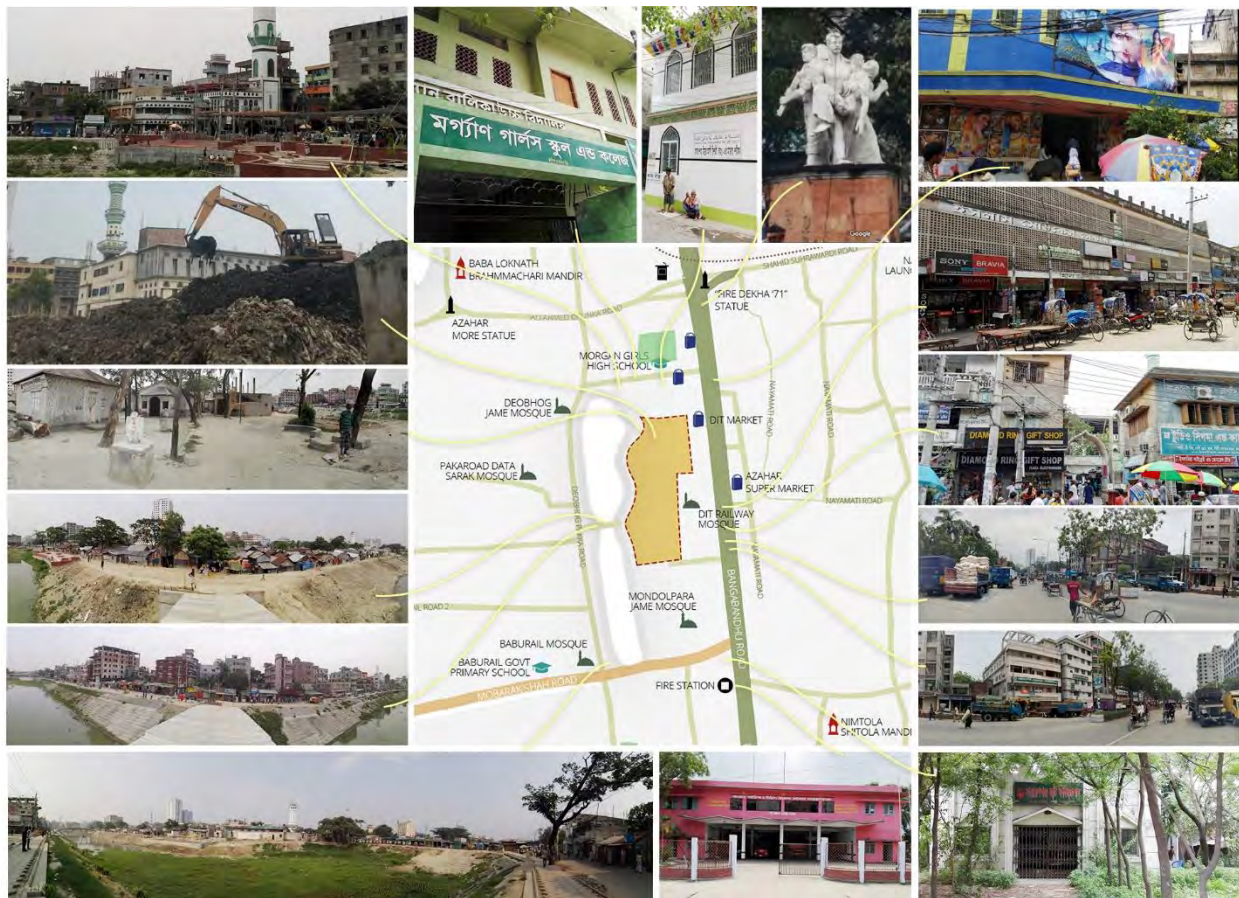


Figure 21: Site Surroundings; Source: Author.

Opposite of the library there is a Gulsan Cinema Hall. The DIT market is from the node to the Mondolpara node on the west side of the road. The DIT market is an old market. Once doctors used to sit in their chambers inside this market. Though the market has become backdated as modern markets has come in the area, the market is very important for the people of the city. Many people go and buy things from the DIT market. The DIT boro Mosque is situated inside the market. Though the mosque is big it can't hold the amount of people that come to pray in this mosque. Every Friday the Bangabandhu Road becomes blocked by the Jamat of Jummah prayer for a short time. There are other markets on the opposite side of the DIT market, but for being close, these are also called the DIT market by the local people. Beside the DIT market there is an ally which is occupied by wood workshops. By going through the ally there are more workshops. Furniture are made in these workshops by the slum dwellers that live in the site.

Going a few steps there is the Mondolpara node. The Narayanganj Herat Foundation is situated beside the Mondolpara node. The Fire Station and quarters are just beside it. Going west from the Mondolpara there are several shops, workshops, hotels etc. and then comes the Jimkhana Lake. the west side of the Deobhog road is occupied with mainly residential buildings.

3.1.3 CLIMATIC CONDITION:

As Narayanganj City is situated in a tropical climate, the weather is same as Dhaka. But being close to River makes it more suitable for doing things like painting, making sculpture etc.

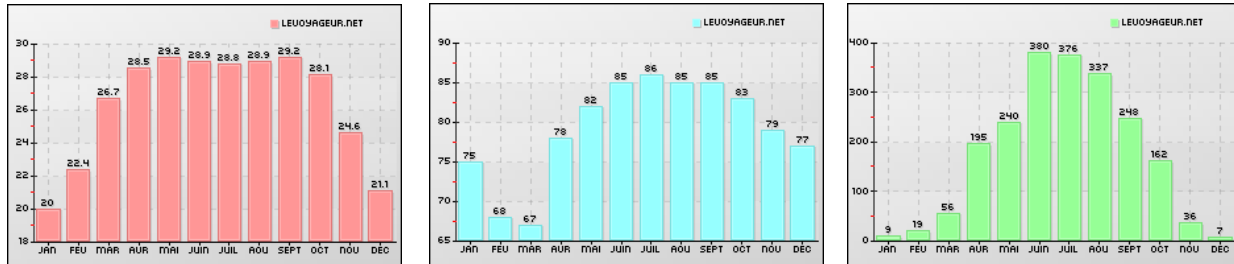


Figure 22: The average Temperature, Humidity and Rainfall in Narayanganj: Source: www.levoyageur.net

The average temperature is high from May to September, but it's not too humid at that time. The average rainfall is going from 240mm to 380mm in May but gradually falls down to 248mm in September and during winter it becomes very dry.

However, being close to the Shitalakhya River becomes an advantage to the site. A gentle breeze flows from the south east direction through the site almost all the time. Also, for the Jimkhana Lake the wind comes from south. Due to the direction of the wind, even if the temperature is too hot it becomes balanced.

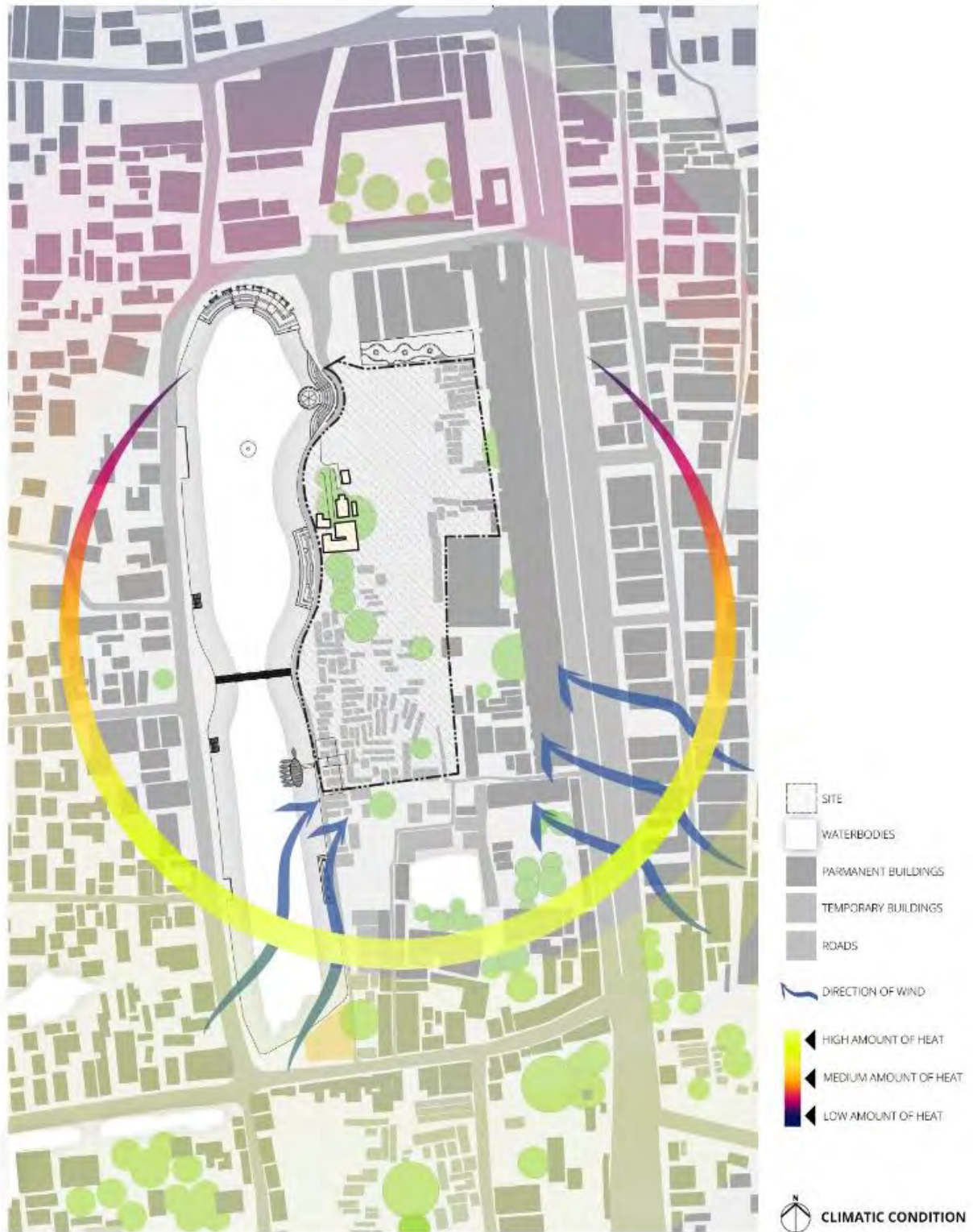


Figure 23: Climatic condition of the site; Source: Author.

3.1.4 ROAD NETWORK:

The site is situated beside the Bangabandhu Road which is a primary road. The road is approximately 60 feet wide. It starts from the Chashara node and goes all the way to Netaiganj node.

Then there is Deobhog Pakka Road & Mobarak Shah Road. One can approach to the site by taking any of these two secondary roads. Deobhog Pakka Road is approximately 25 feet wide. This road is beside the Jimkhana Lake. It starts from Bangabandhu Road and meets Mobarak Shah Road on the South. The Mobarak Shah road is considered as a secondary road. This is the main road that is being used to connect the two Rivers: Shitalakhya & Dhaleswari River in the Baburail Khal project by Vitti Sthapoti Brindo.

There are other roads that are considered as tertiary roads. The road which is just beside the site was created 2 years ago. After the land filling the road was created by local people. Since then the main entrance of the Institute was used by the slum dwellers to get to their home & thus the privacy was hampered. However, the road meets to the Mobarak Shah Road which was going to happen in one way or another. Another tertiary road is situated at the south of DIT Boro Mosque. The road is mainly used to serve the wood workshops that are situated there. However, this road can be used as another entry to the site when all the informal settlements will be uprooted.

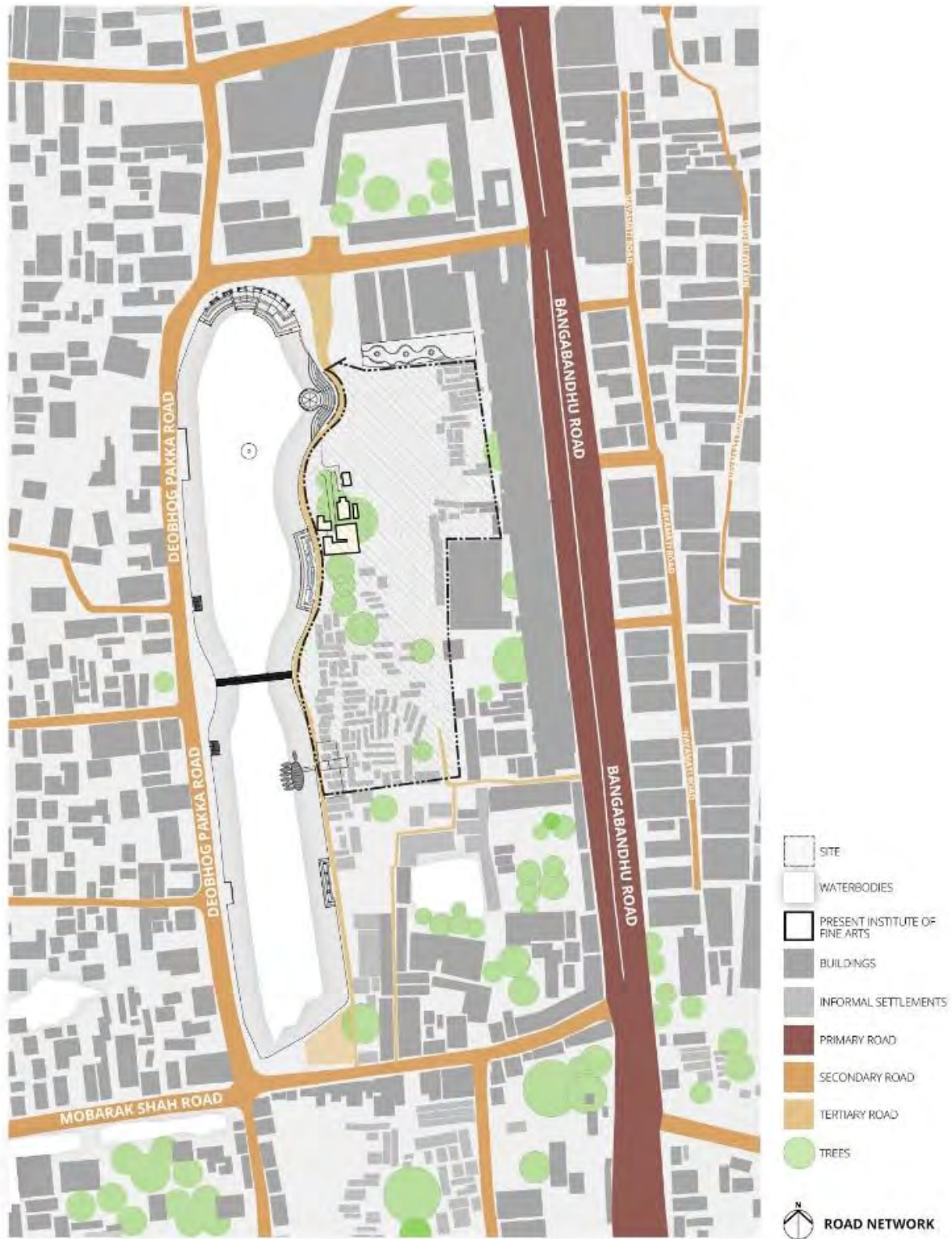


Figure 24: Road Network; Source: Author.

3.1.5 VISIBILITY:

The visibility of the site is strong from the west side. The site is visible from the Jimkhana Lake. Approaching from the Chashara node by Bangbandhu road one can see the site by turning right to Deobhog Pakka road. From there a northern view can be seen. If anyone approaches from the Mondolpara node he/she can see the Jimkhana Lake at first. Then, by going through the Deobhog Pakka road he/she can see the South West and West side of the site. So, for the Jimkhana Lake being beside the site, the North-West, West and South-West side of the site can be easily seen.

There is a tall building about 120 feet at the north east side of the site. This building blocks the north east side of the site. But being next to the DIT market the east side can't be seen. However, there is an entrance from the south side of the DIT market & the site can be seen by approaching from that road.



Figure 25: View from north; Source: Author.



Figure 26: Visibility of the site; Source: Author.



Figure 27: View from the South West side of the Jimkhana Lake; Source: Author.

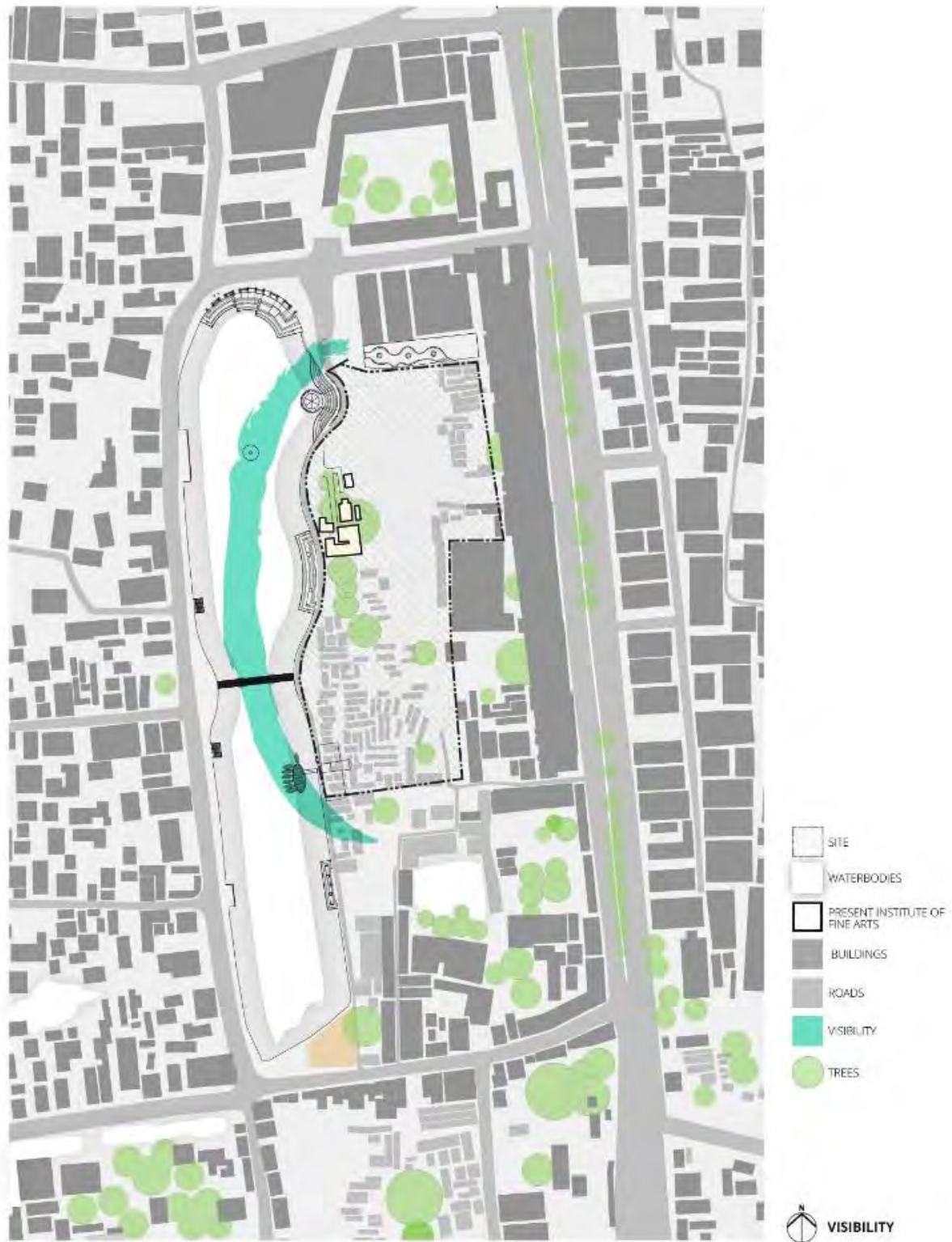


Figure 28: Panoramic view from the bridge (south west side); Source: Author.

3.1.6 EXISTING GREEN:

Although the site is highly polluted, trees can be seen in a certain amount. The main entrance a pile of land can be seen at the moment. These were wastes that have been here for a long time.

The Jimkhana Lake is dried at summer but becomes full during rainy season. Though the water of the lake is not clean it makes the wind flow perfectly which keeps the temperature balanced. There is a field in the Morgan Girls' High School but it is not open for all. However, the roadside is full of trees which give shade to the passerby.

Though the percentage of green is low, the Jimkhana Lake project is bringing life to this area. As part of the project the lakeside is being filled with vegetation which gives a nice view.

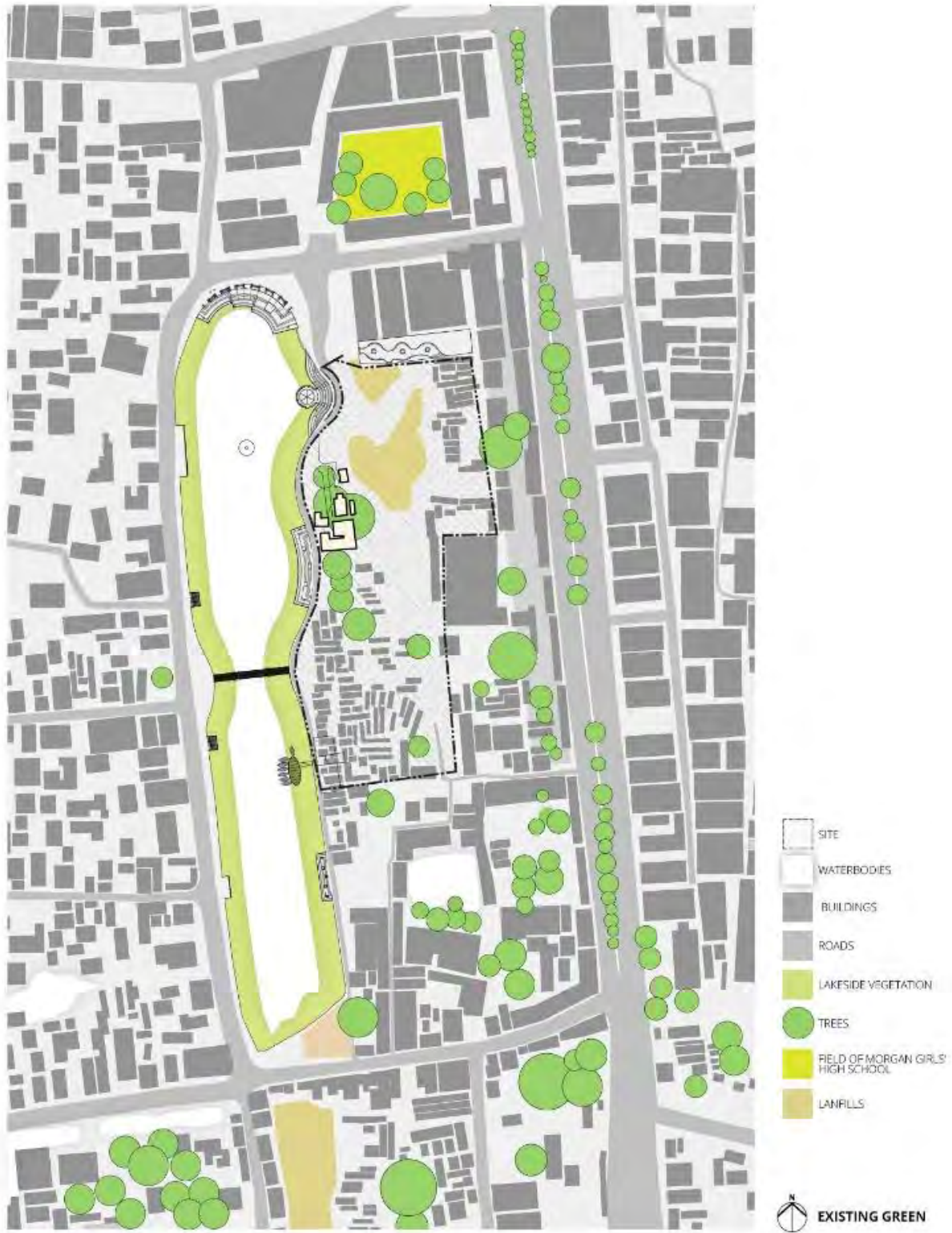


Figure 29: Existing Green of the site; Source:

3.1.7 BUILDING USE & ZONING:

There are many buildings in the site area. These buildings can be put in to some categories. They are:

- Residential buildings
- Informal settlements
- Education & research centers
- Mosques
- Commercial buildings
- workshops

The west side of the site is mainly residential with some mixed-use buildings. The buildings that are situated at the east are mostly mixed use & commercial buildings. The south side is mostly occupied by workshops, hotels and shops. The north side can be considered as the educational zone as there is a school and library (under construction). There are many informal settlements that are being uprooted at the moment.

So, in short, there are **4 mosques**, **2 schools** (Morgan Girls High School & Baburail Primary School), **1 Library** (under construction), **1 big market** (DIT market), several **workshops**, many **residential buildings** & a lot more **informal settlements**.

In order to divide the site in to zones in terms of building use there can be 4 kinds of buildings in major & they are: residential, commercial & educational. The west side is residential & mixed use, the east side is commercial while the north side is educational. So, the site acts as a bridge between them.

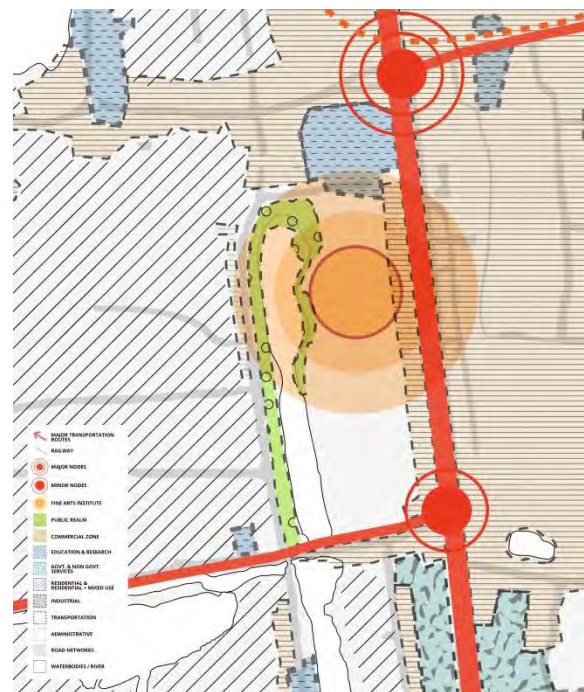


Figure 30: Diagrammatic zoning; Source: Author.

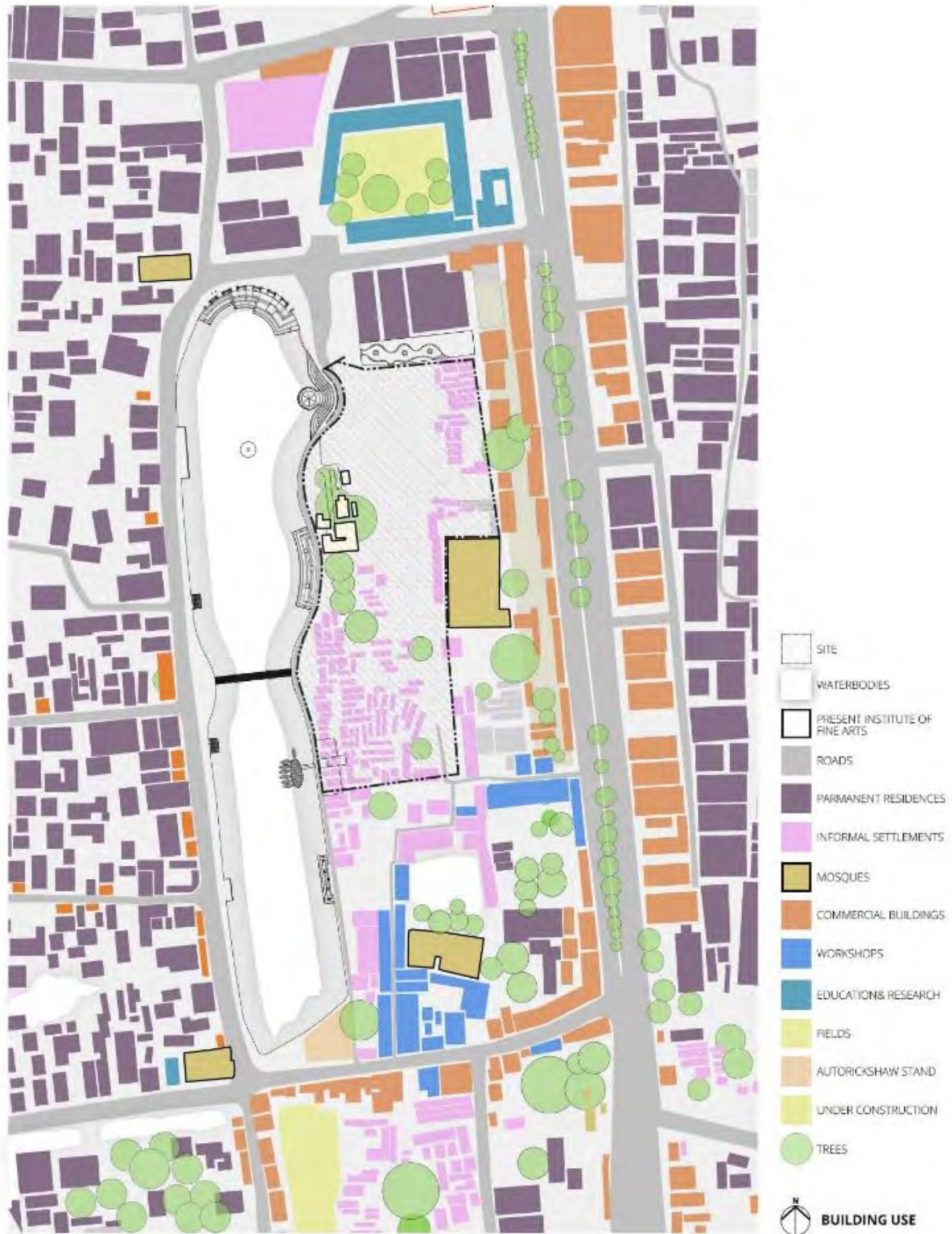


Figure 31: Building use; Source: Author.

3.1.8 ACTIVITY:

The main activities that happen in the site area are:

- Cultural activity
- Commercial activity
- Political activity
- Religious activity

The current Institute of Fine Arts holds a lot of festivals and city people enjoys it very much. During Pahela Boishakh the institute becomes vibrant. Many cultural parties collaborate with the institute for holding these events. Every year a Boishakhi Rally is started from the institute premises and the students from the institute make this happen with the collaboration with the institute & these cultural groups. Besides Pahela Boishakh, the institute also many events in the

As the DIT market is situated beside the site many commercial activities go in the Bangabandhu Road. The street is full with street vendors which can be found more in the Jimkhana Lake. Small shops, tea stalls, hotels etc. in the Deobhog road serving the daily needs of people in this area.

This site is full with political activities. The Railway crossing at Bangabandhu Road is one of common place for the political gatherings in the city. There is also a BNP office in the DIT market. A group named “Ullash” organizes a fair every year in the Premises of Fine Arts.

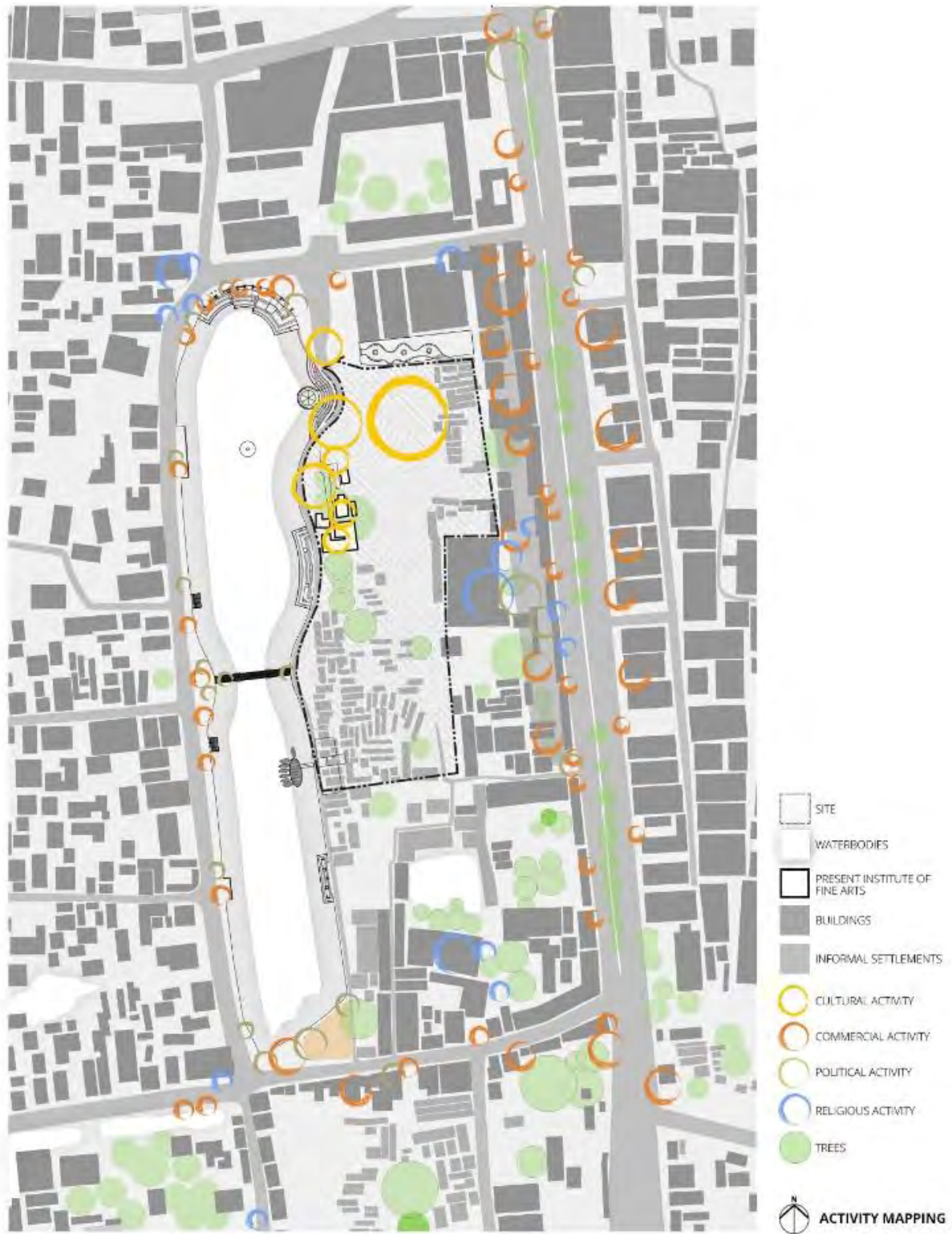


Figure 32: Activity in the site area; Source: Author.

3.1.9 NUISANCE:

The waste of the city is being disposed in the site area. Approaching from the northern entry one can see a pile of garbage in the left of the Institute. These wastes are here for a long time that it has created a bad smell all over the area which creates an impact for the Institute and the surrounding. The environment is polluted due to this.

Another source of nuisance is the slum area. This slum is situated at the south side of the Institute. The slum is so dirty that the environment is getting affected. All the wastes from the toilets go to the lake. These people also use the lake water for their day to day works which makes it unhealthier.



Figure 33: Nuisance in the site; Source: Author.

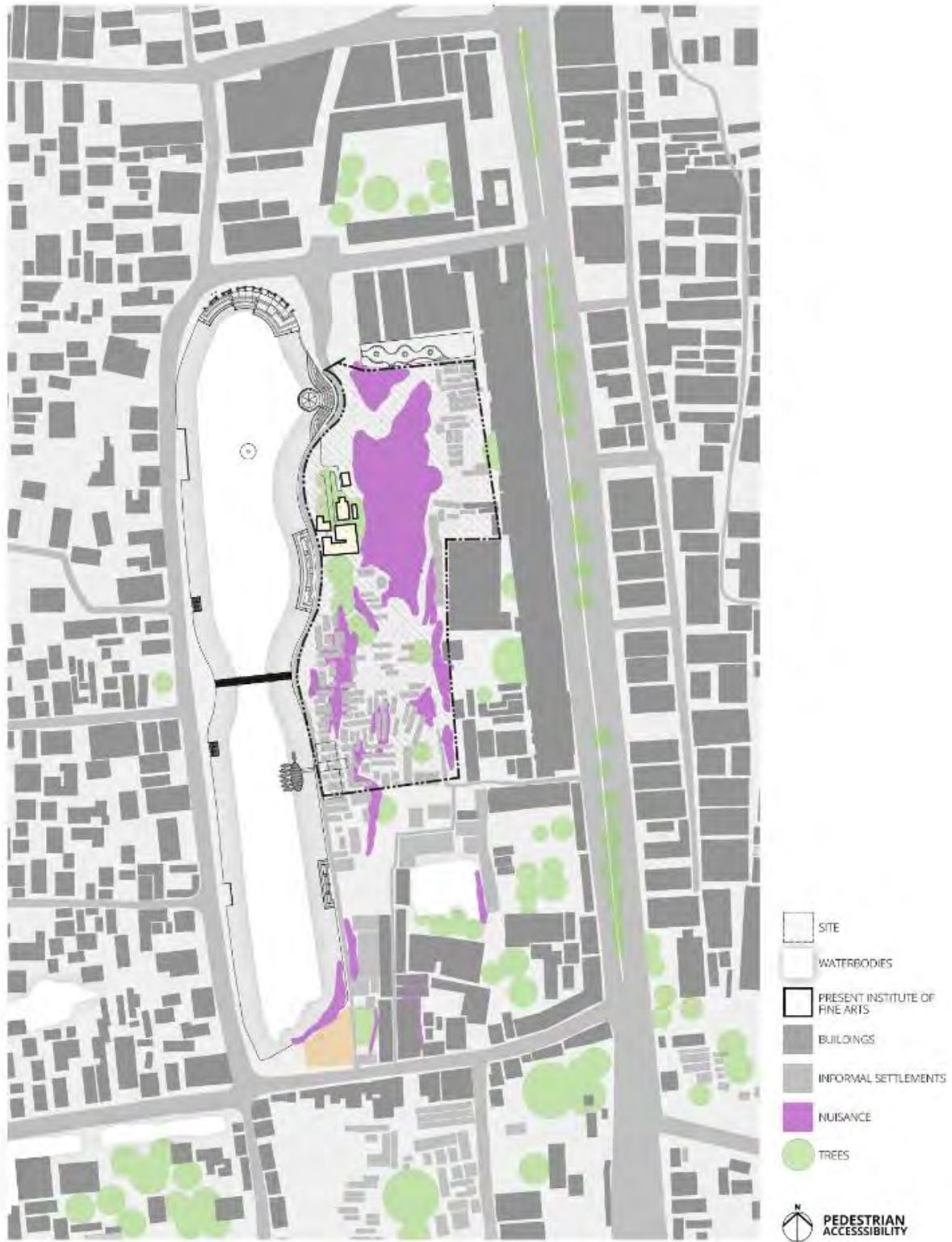


Figure 34: Nuisance in the site; Source: Author.

3.1.10 ACCESSIBILITY:

There are two ways to enter the site area. The northern entrance is for both vehicular & pedestrian entry while, the southern entrance is only for pedestrian. The Northern entrance is about 20 feet wide providing access for buses. The southern entry is basically a pathway created after the landfilling. This way is currently being used by the slum dwellers to get from the south to the northern side. But the slum is currently being uprooted. So, there is a possibility that the southern entrance can be wider which will be able to provide an entrance for large vehicles like bus.

Moreover, there is another entrance from the Bangabandhu road which is now being used for the slum and the workshops. This entrance can also be broadened to provide access for large vehicles. Another entrance can be from inside the DIT market which is currently not available.

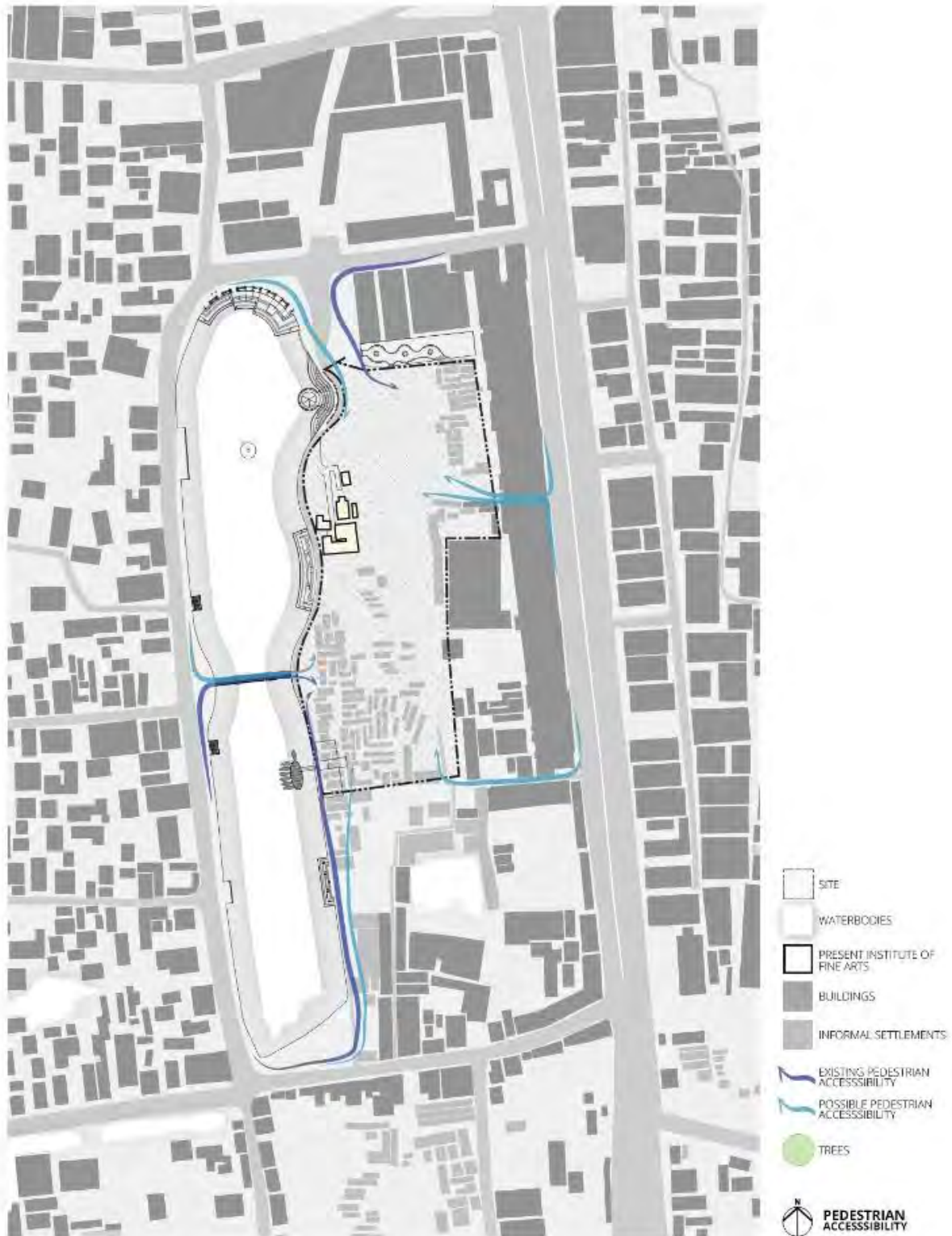


Figure 35: Pedestrian accessibility; Source: Author.

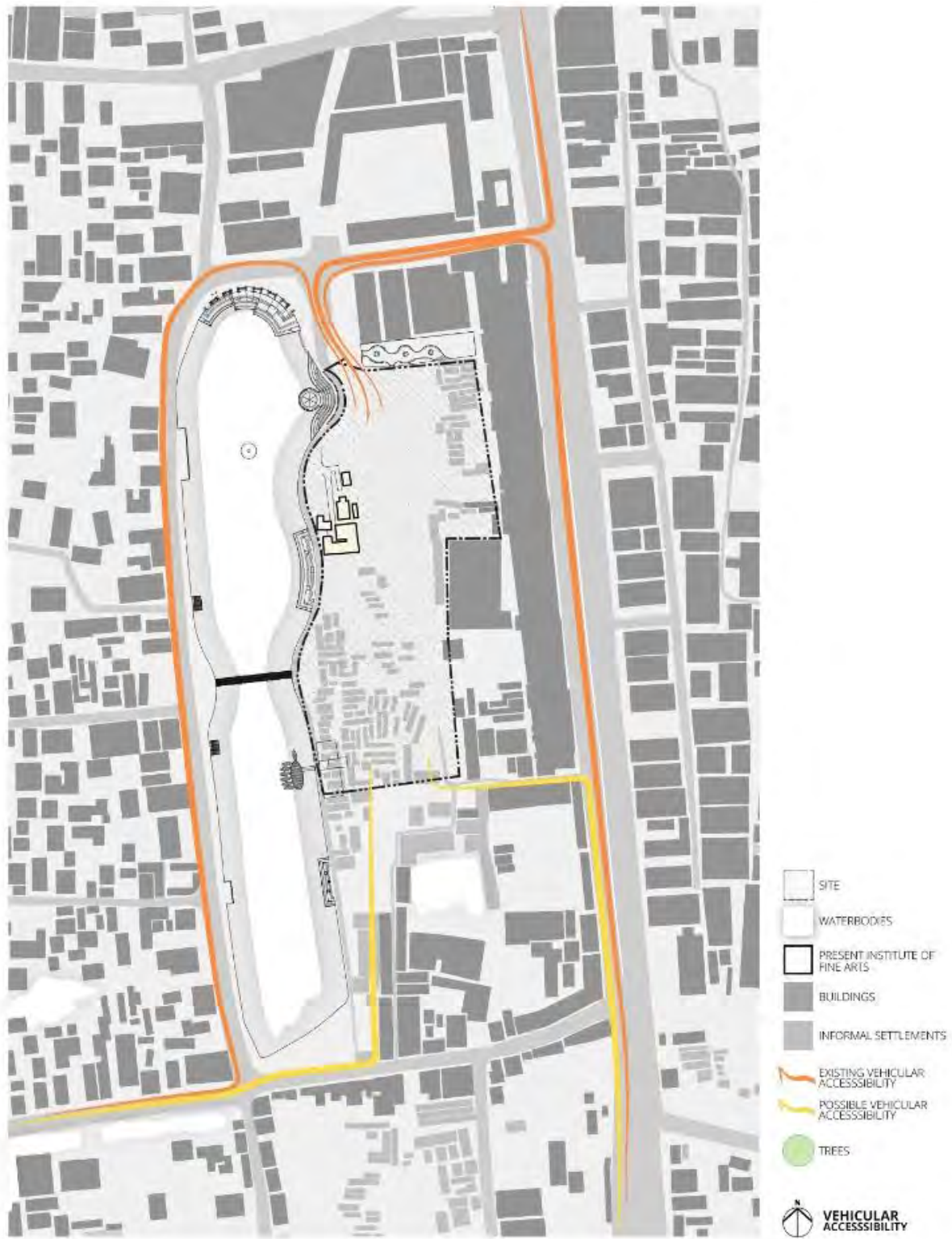


Figure 36: Vehicular accessibility; Source: Author.

3.3 S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS

Strength:

- There is a big religious impact on this site.
- The site is adjacent to the river.
- The site is being developed.

Weakness:

- The site is a victim of unplanned development
- The site is considered as a waste disposal area of the city

Opportunity:

- The site has a great opportunity of becoming the biggest public place of Narayanganj
- The site will become a place for interaction, relaxation & recreation
- The site can be considered as the main cultural hub of Narayanganj.

Threat:

- The site has so many political influences that can change the objectives.
- All the religious building may cause an impact on the upcoming project.

CHAPTER 04: PROGRAMS & PROGRAMS ANALYSIS:

4.1 CURRENT SCENARIO OF THE INSTITUTE:

- Degree: BFA Pass, BFA Honors
- Departments: Painting & Graphics design
- Academic Buildings: 4
- Administrative Building: 1
- Total Classrooms: 4
- Hostel accommodation: 10
- Remains open: 6 days in a week
- Remains closed: Friday
- Class time: 10:00 am – 2:00 pm
- Total number of students: 115
- Students per semester: 20-35
- Total number of Teachers: 12 (11 of them are from Dhaka)

4.2 PROPOSED FACILITIES:

All the Programs can be divided into 3 sections:

- (1) Administrative Programs
- (2) Academic Programs
- (3) Public Amenities

(1) Administrative Programs:

- Chairman's room
- Deputy director's room
- Conference room
- General office room
- Official resource room

(2) Academic Programs:

- Painting Studio
- Printmaking Studio
- Graphic design studio
- Sculpture studio
- Oriental art studio
- Crafts studio
- Ceramics studio
- Lecture room/gallery

(3) Public Amenities:

- Multipurpose hall
- Cafeteria
- Library
- Exhibition Space
- A space for the fair

ADMINISTRATIVE:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Chairman's Room + P.A.	600	01	600
Deputy Directors Room	300	01	300
Conference Room (2)	2000	01	2000
General Office	2000	01	2000
Lobby & Lounge	800	01	800
Official Resource room	300	01	300
Store	300	01	300
Toilets	30	04	120
TOTAL			6420
Service & Circulation			1920
TOTAL			8346

ACADEMIC:**01. Drawing & Painting:**

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Studio	800	08	6400
Teachers room	300	02	600
Dean's room	300	01	300
Dept. office	600	01	600
Common room	200	02	200
Toilets	30	04	120
TOTAL			8220
Service & Circulation			2466
TOTAL			10686

02. Graphics Design:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Studio	800	08	6400
Computer room	600	02	1200
Teachers room	300	02	600
Dean's room	300	01	300
Dept. office	600	01	600
Common room	200	02	200
Toilets	30	04	120
TOTAL			9420
Service & Circulation			2826

TOTAL			12246
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03. PRINT MAKING:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Studio	800	06	4800
Teachers room	300	02	600
Dean's room	300	01	300
Dept. office	600	01	600
Common room	200	02	200
Toilets			
TOTAL			6500
Service & Circulation			1950
TOTAL			8450

04. SCULPTURE:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Studio	800	04	3200
Teachers room	300	02	600
Dean's room	300	01	300
Dept. office	600	01	600
Common room	200	02	200
Toilets			
TOTAL			4900
Service & Circulation			1470

TOTAL			6370
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05. ORIENTAL ART:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Studio	800	04	3200
Teachers room	300	02	600
Dean's room	300	01	300
Dept. office	600	01	600
Common room	200	02	200
Toilets			
TOTAL			4900
Service & Circulation			1470
TOTAL			6370

06. CRAFTS:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Studio	800	04	3200
Teachers room	300	02	600
Dean's room	300	01	300
Dept. office	600	01	600
Common room	200	02	200

Toilets			
TOTAL			4900
Service & Circulation			1470
TOTAL			6370

07. CERAMICS:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Studio	800	06	4800
Teachers room	300	02	600
Dean's room	300	01	300
Dept. office	600	01	600
Common room	200	02	200
Toilets			
TOTAL			6500
Service & Circulation			1950
TOTAL			8450

09. LECTURE ROOM:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Studio	800	10	8000
Teachers room	300	02	600
Dean's room	300	01	300
Dept. office	600	01	600
Common room	200	02	200

Toilets			
TOTAL			9700
Service & Circulation			2910
TOTAL			12610

PUBLIC AMENITIES:

MULTIPURPOSE HALL (150 Students): 2250 sft

CAFETERIA:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Students' Dining	3000	01	3000
Toilet & Handws	300	02	600
Kitchen	600	01	600
Store	300	01	300
Stationary	250	01	250
Pantry	300	01	300
Coffee Shop	300	01	300
TOTAL			5350
Service & Circulation (30%)			1605
TOTAL			6955

EXHIBITION SPACE:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Lobby	1200	01	1200
Reception	600	01	600

Temporary Exhibition	3200	01	3200
Collection Storage	1200	01	1200
Toilet			
TOTAL			6200
Service & circulation			1860
TOTAL			8060

LIBRARY:

BUILDING PROGRAM	AREA (SFT)	QUANTITY	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
Lobby	800	01	800
Reception	200	01	200
Souvenir Shop	100	01	100
Bookstacks	1200	01	1200
Reading room	1200	04	4800
Kids' corner	1200	01	1200
Toilet	30	04	120
TOTAL			8420
Service & circulation (30%)			2526
TOTAL			10946

GRAND TOTAL:

Administrative Programs: 8346 sft

Academic Programs: 71552 sft

Public Amenities: 28211 sft

TOTAL: 108109 SFT

CHAPTER 05: CASE STUDIES:

In order to facilitate to my final design, there should be studies of different Fine Arts Institute & Projects that creating Cultural Hub.

4.1 LOCAL CASE STUDY: INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS:

ARCHITECT: MUZHARUL ISLAM

LOCATION: SHAHABAG, DHAKA

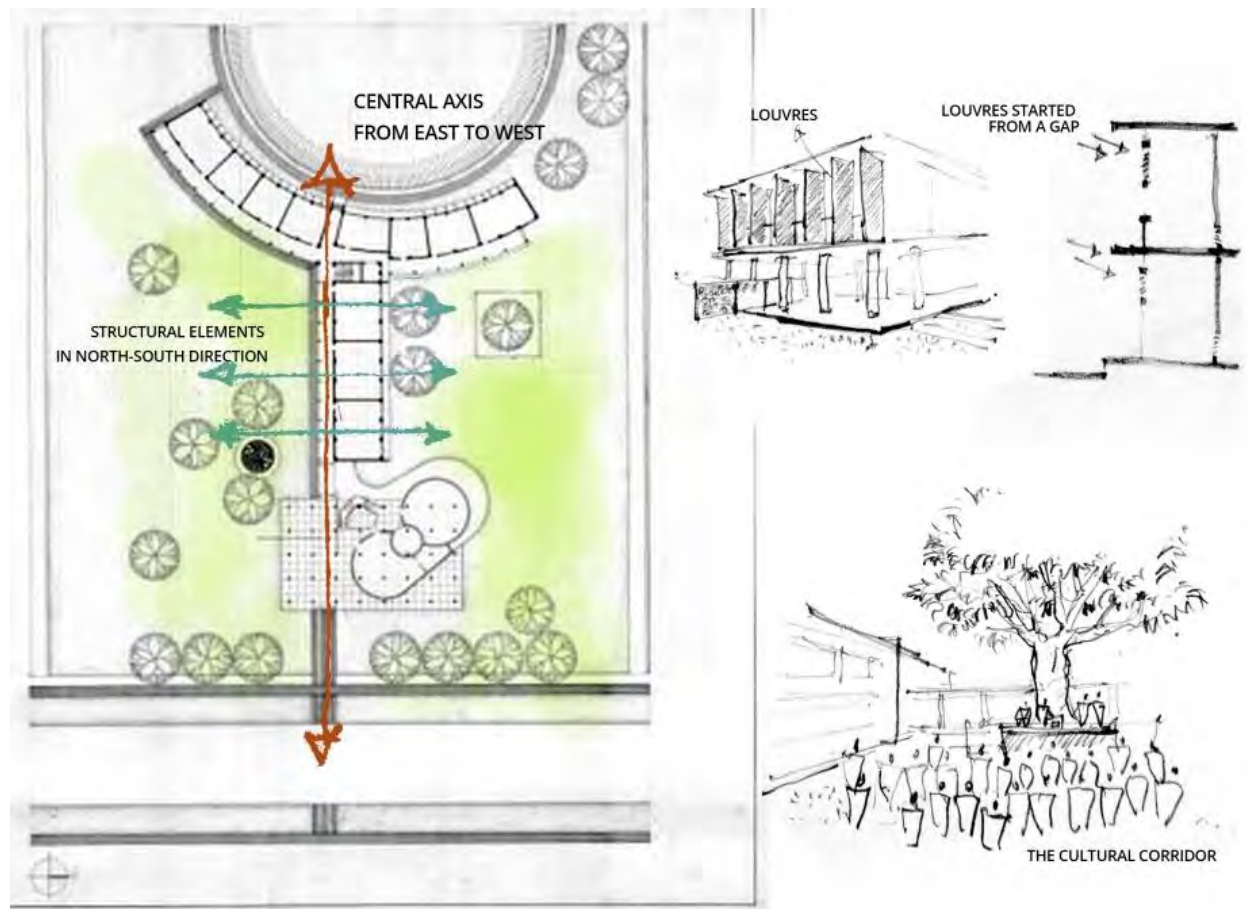


Figure 37: Analysis of Faculty of Fine Arts, Dhaka University; Source: Author.

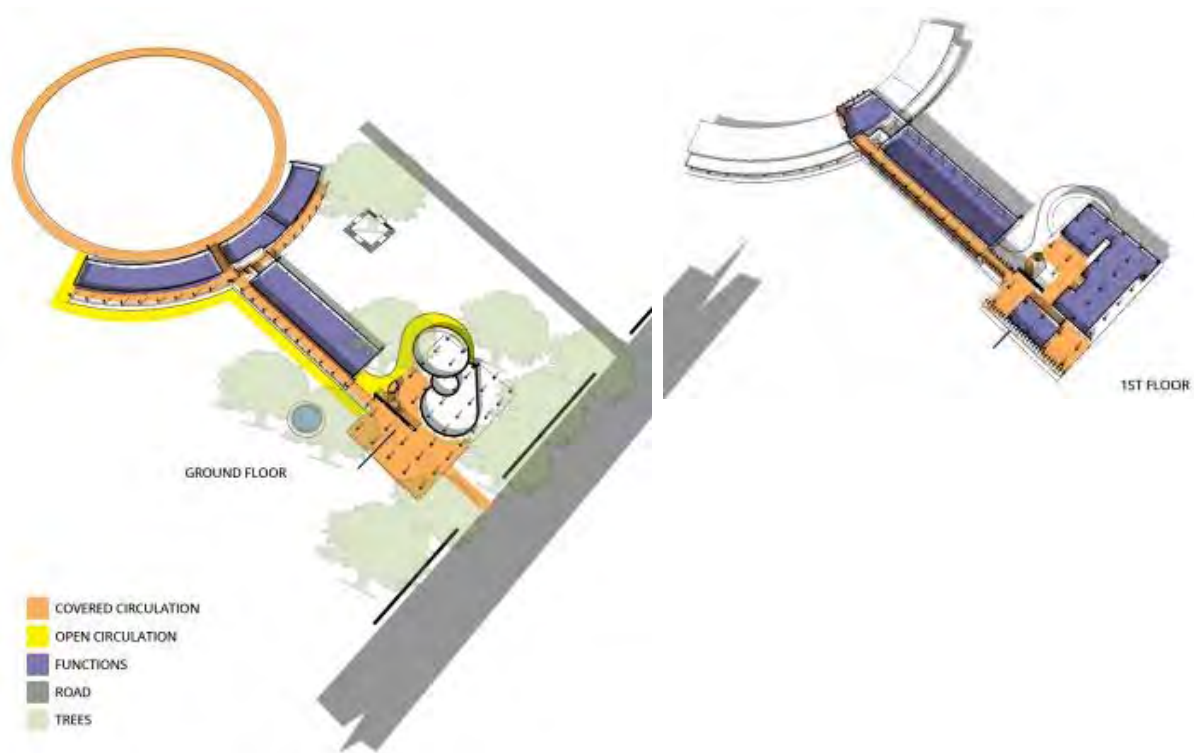


Figure 38: Analysis of Faculty of Fine Arts, Dhaka University; Source: Author.

DESIGN FEATURES:

- A well-organized & composed structural orientation in a simple rectangular & circular form.
- The design follows a central axis from east to west guiding people to go from the crowded city to a natural space
- Hidden but separable spaces through functions which acts as a single function as a whole serving all the necessity
- A good example of an institute in terms of using both natural & artificial lighting
- The impression of the history of Bangladesh can be found on the wall in the form bricks defying as terracotta
- The materials of the building were chosen according to the availability and at the same time giving an expression of the contemporary architecture
- Students can interact with each other every time & thus the mutual understanding is created between them through this wonderful design
- Studio lighting has been well considered.
- It is noted that studios like print making drawing and painting are getting diffused light by blocking of one side.
- On the other hand, studios of sculpture, 'ceramics, oriental art, crafts are getting light from both sides as there are ample openings on both side.

- Louver treatment to regulate light and ventilation is one of the maintainable feature of the complex.
- High window associated with louvered in the bottom of normal window has been used here which is a major design criterion for studio lighting.
- Vehicular approach is not reaching all the buildings.
- The print making wing creating visual obstruction from entry.
- No covered passage from one building to another.

4.2 FOREIGN CASE STUDY:

4.2.1 TIANJIN ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS EXPANSION:

ARCHITECT: ENNEAD ARCHITECTS

LOCATION: TIANJIN, CHINA

Ennead Architects have unveiled their proposed design for the Tianjin Academy of Fine Arts campus expansion, master planning and architectural design competition. “This campus expansion and re-envisioning positions Tianjin Academy of Fine Arts—one of China’s top schools of fine art—as an *Academy in the Park*,” inspired by nature and an oasis destination within the dense urban fabric of Tianjin, write the architects. (Santos, 2016)



Figure 39: Tianjin Academy of Fine Art Expansion; Source: Ennead Architects

DESIGN FEATURES:

- This campus expansion and envisioning positions Tianjin Academy of Fine Art as an Academy in the park: thriving, inspired by the natural world, an oasis and destination within dense urban fabric of Tianjin
- The design includes the addition of an identifiable core to the Academy's historic quad
- Integration of the institution with the adjacent neighborhood and strengthen its influence as a creative and cultural hub for the city and region.
- The massing, scale, and proportions of the new academic core building draw inspiration from the historic campus buildings, which utilize simple structural bays to regulate their façades.
- The project additionally includes a museum, which as an “art container,” is designed to be art in itself.
- The design also includes an art park, which features the campus' figural studio buildings -- playful pavilions with courtyards themed around different approaches to making art.
- The core and professional studio buildings will be connected by a continuous ground-level podium and concourse, unifying the community through spaces for social connections.

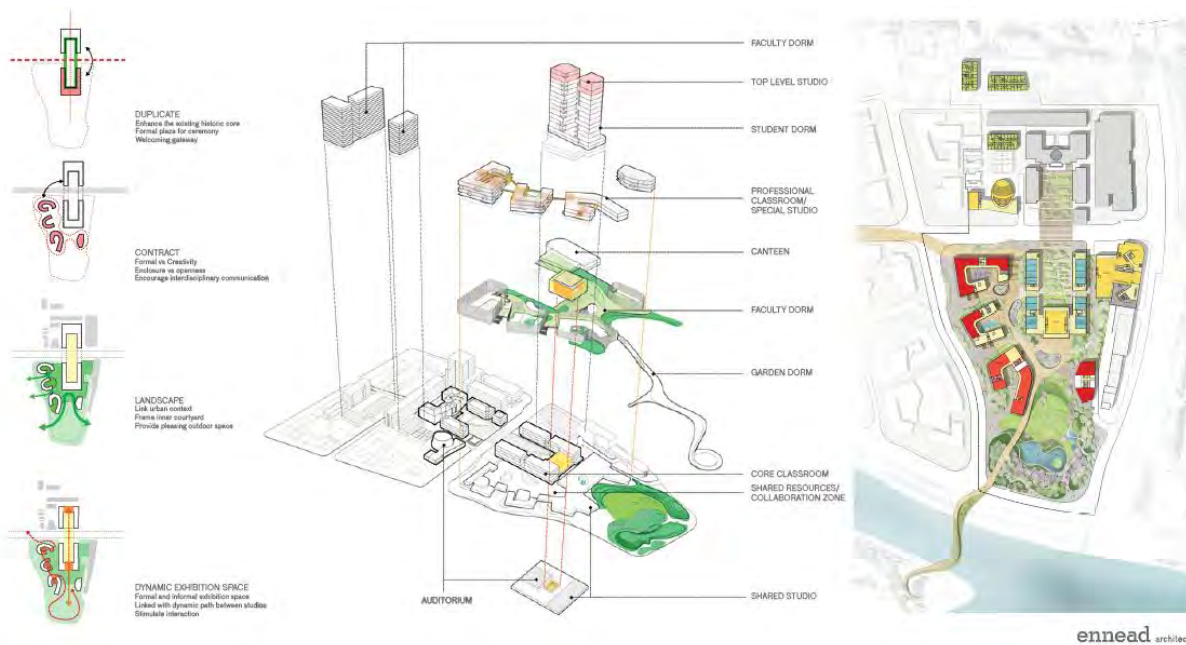


Figure 40: Tianjin Academy of Fine Art Expansion; Source: Ennead Architects



Figure 41: Tianjin Academy of Fine Art Expansion; Source: Ennead Architects

4.2.2 INTERACTIVE HUB FOR DUNDEE:

ARCHITECT: STUDIO SHAW

LOCATION: DUNDEE, SCOTLAND



Figure 42: Interactive Hub for Dundee; Source: Studioshaw

DESIGN FEATURES:

- The DIA invited proposals for a new public space or building within the city's AIM Design-master planned Seabraes Yards regeneration zone. (Plank, 2017)
- The project can be small but the impact of it goes all over the city
- The former railway depot, located a short distance from Richard Murphy's Dundee Contemporary Arts Centre and Kengo Kuma's under-construction V&A Dundee, is being transformed into a new mixed-use development targeted towards the creative industries sector.
- The integration of a Culture Hub within the city is considered in a very good way.
- The proposal also recognizes the way the site could be enhanced when related to adjacent proposed & completed architecture by continuing a plug & play approach to development.

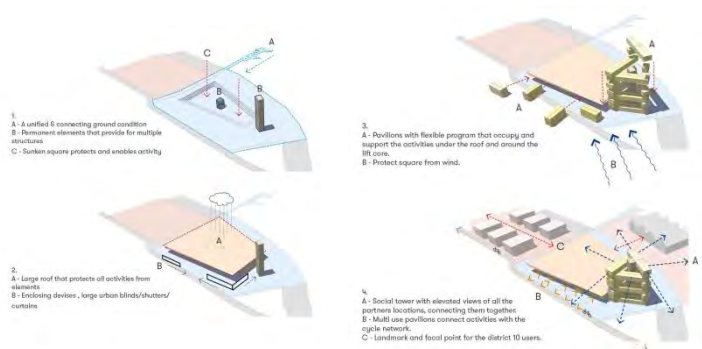
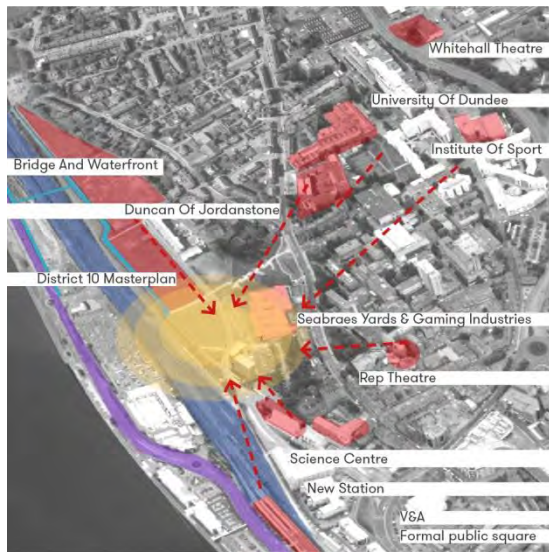


Figure 43: Interactive Hub for Dundee; Source: Studioshaw

4.2.3 THE CULTURE SHED:

ARCHITECT: DILLER SCOFIDIO + RENFRO

LOCATION: HUDSON YARDS, NEW YORK

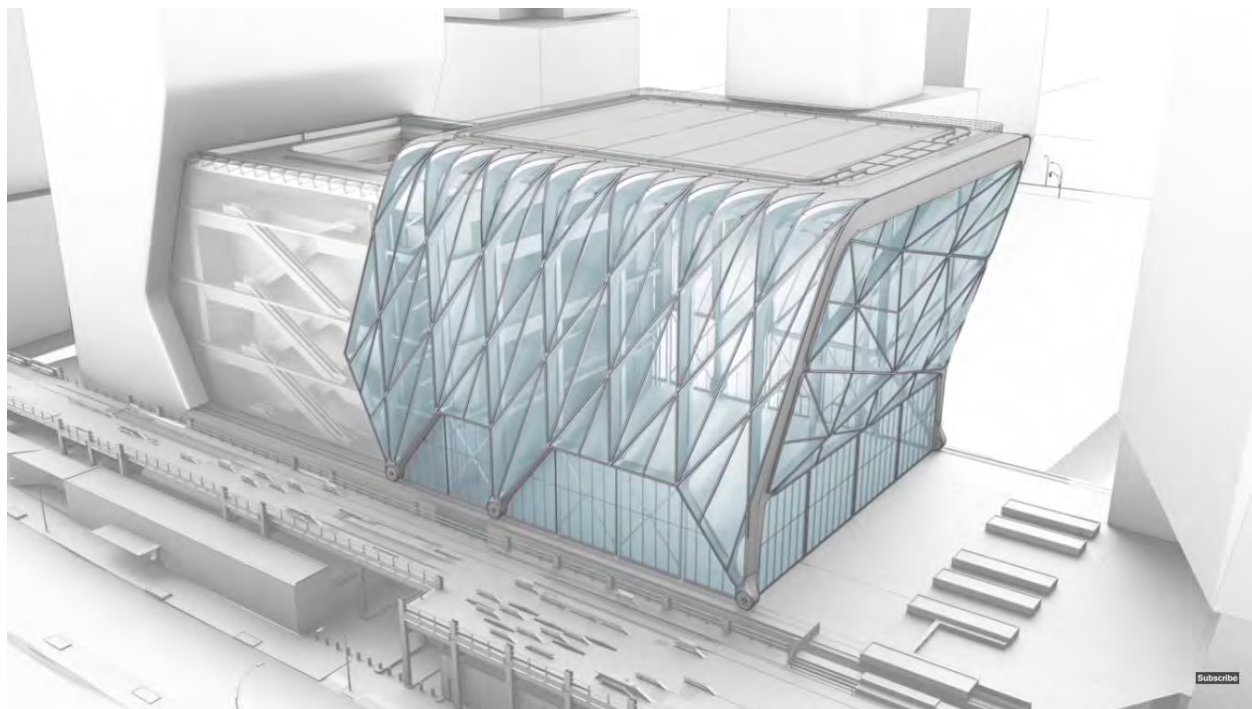


Figure 44: The Culture Shed; Source: DILLER SCOFIDIO + RENFRO

The expandable multi-use cultural venue dubbed "Culture Shed" is one of the most radical proposals to come out of New York's Hudson Yards Development Project. Designed by Diller Scofidio + Renfro - the New York-based interdisciplinary practice that played a major role in designing the High Line - in collaboration with the **Rockwell Group**, this 170,000 square foot cultural center will be located at the south end of the Hudson Yards, with the main entrance located near the conclusion of the High Line at West 30th Street. (Rackyard, 2013)

DESIGN FEATURES:

- The Culture Shed will be a *Kunsthalle*, a cultural venue without permanent exhibits.
- Instead, it will provide a home for temporary shows, fairs and concerts, such as New York's annual Fashion Week, which currently takes place in pop-up tents.
- Planned to be constructed at the foot of a residential skyscraper also designed by Diller Scofidio + Renfro and Rockwell Group
- The new venue will have proved three flexible galleries crowned by an open rooftop area equipped with a café and additional exhibition space.
- The lofty 140-foot retractable canopy that straddles THE EXHIBITION SPACE.
- If needed, this glass giant can trundle out on tracks and enclose a portion of the plaza in front of the building, creating a temporary hall that could play host to food-fairs, concerts and various other public events.
- When not required, the canopy politely tucks itself back over the building and returns the plaza to the public.
- A cultural center was first suggested for the Hudson Yard Development, when the project was approved in 2004. The original proposal was for a considerably smaller 100,000 square foot complex surrounded by public space.



Figure 45: The Culture Shed; Source: DILLER SCOFIDIO + RENFRO

CHAPTER 06: CONCEPTUAL STAGE & DESIGN DEVELOPMENT:

6.1 CONCEPT:



Figure 46: Festivity, Source: Author

6.1.1 CONNECTING THROUGH A COMMON SPACE:

The Other concept of this project is to bring people together in a common space. The mela that is held can be the force that can bring all these people. As the Jimkhana Lake is the only place to hang out and all the cultural activities are happening in the surrounding area, this project can become the push that is needed to transform this place into a cultural hub. And the Institute of Fine Arts can become the heart of the project: Jimkhana Lake by Vitti as well.

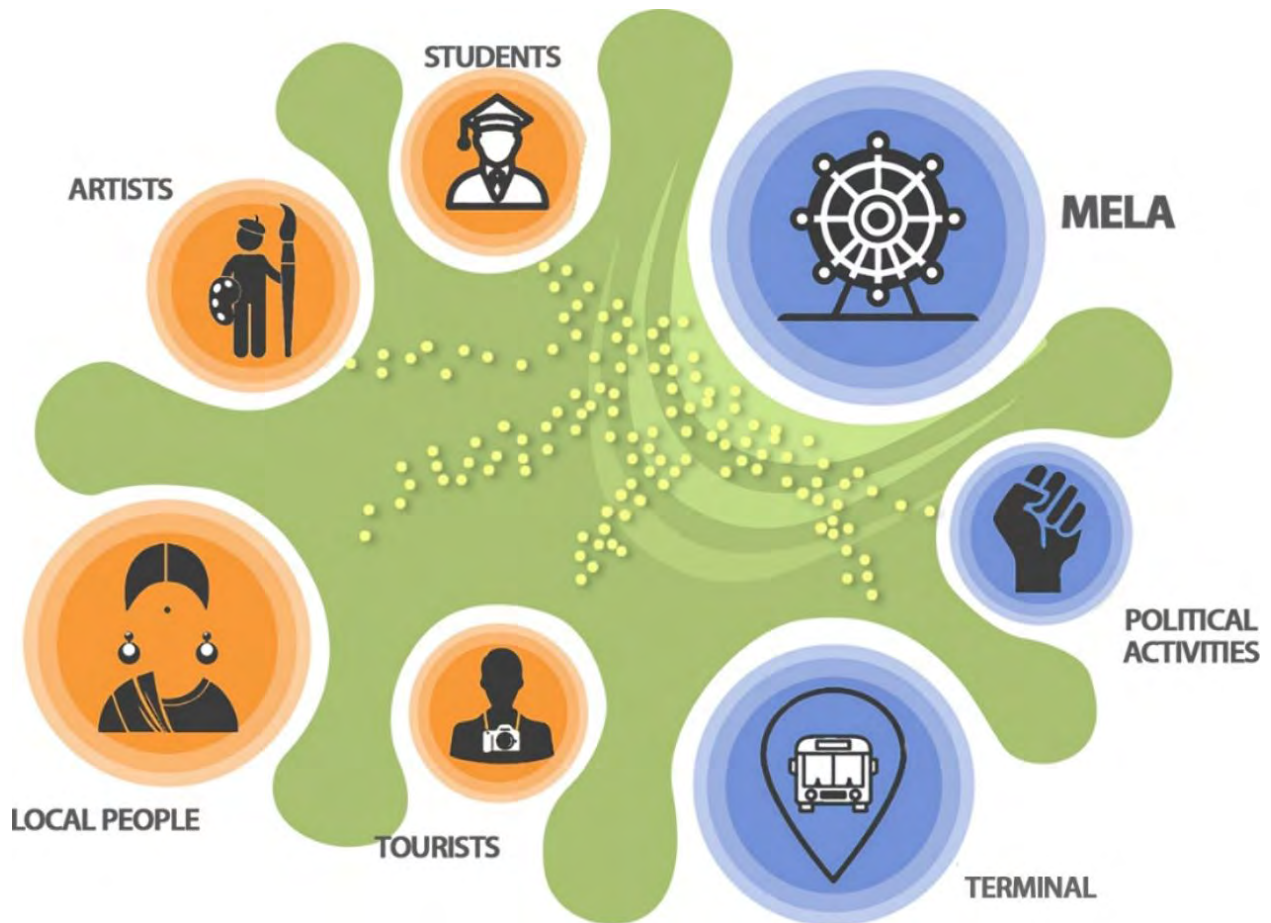


Figure 47: The Common Ground for the people; Source: Author

6.1.2 THE SYMPHONY:

As there are three groups of different categories:

1. Artists
2. Craftsman
3. Organizers

The project can unite them together so that they can work in a team. The craftsmen can learn from the artists in the institute and do many things. They can make do rickshaw paintings, create artefacts & make innovative furniture. They can even sell some of them in the mela along with the artists. Thus, there can be a good relationship between them. The organizers can help the artists to organize exhibitions that can become an attraction of this place.

Tourists can visit this place at any time of year. They can buy little artefacts from the mela and take them as a memory, or hang out in this place. Or they can even buy paintings and sculptures from the different exhibitions. This can become a great inspiration for the students.

All the profit that comes from the mela or the exhibitions can benefit the artists, craftsmen and the organizers. The young artists can use it as an inspiration. The artist group can become popular in the country and beyond. Craftsmen can find another way of income. The organizers can become popular as well. As they can organize many big festivals in the country. As a whole, the whole city gets the benefit from the Institute.

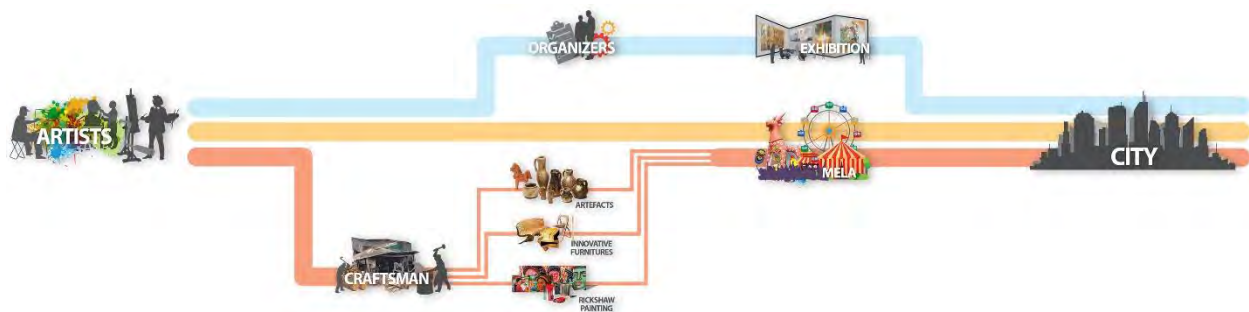


Figure 48: Artists, Craftsmen & Organizers working together in a symphony; Source: Author

6.2. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT:

6.2.1. CONTEXTUAL ZONING OF THE SITE:

The site can be divided into three zones. They are:

1. Public zone
2. Semipublic zone
3. Private zone

The mela space is public zone as it is situated near the main entrance. The nearby area of the DIT Mosque is considered as the semipublic zone. The southern part of the site is near the workshops. It can be considered as the private zone as less people go there.

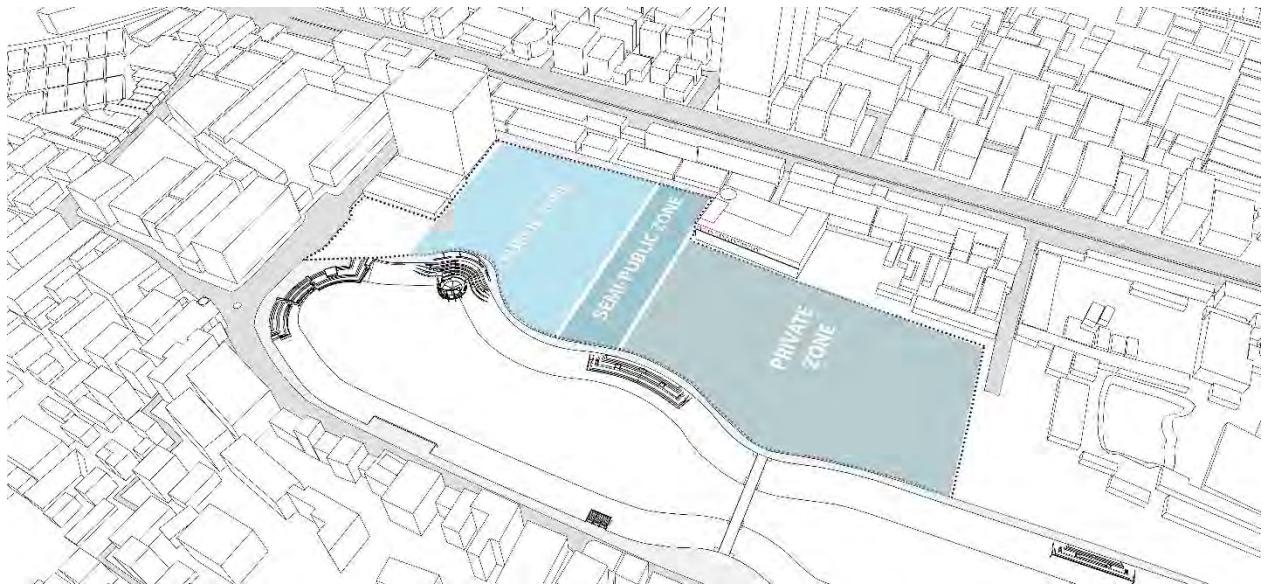


Figure 49: zoning of the site; Source: Author

6.2.2. HEIGHT STUDY:

If the slabs of a building is stacked like one after another then there is no interaction between the spaces and the people. If we develop the interactive spaces the slabs must be shifted. Then if the slabs are designed in a mezzanine style the interaction can be better as well as the privacy is being present at the same time. This undulation of interior also represents the urban ups and downs of Narayanganj city. Now if we can clear the ground making a plaza, the people can use it as well. They can enjoy the view of the Jimkhana lake by sitting under the shade of the building. And by connecting two axes, large Thorofare is created through which people can easily pass through.

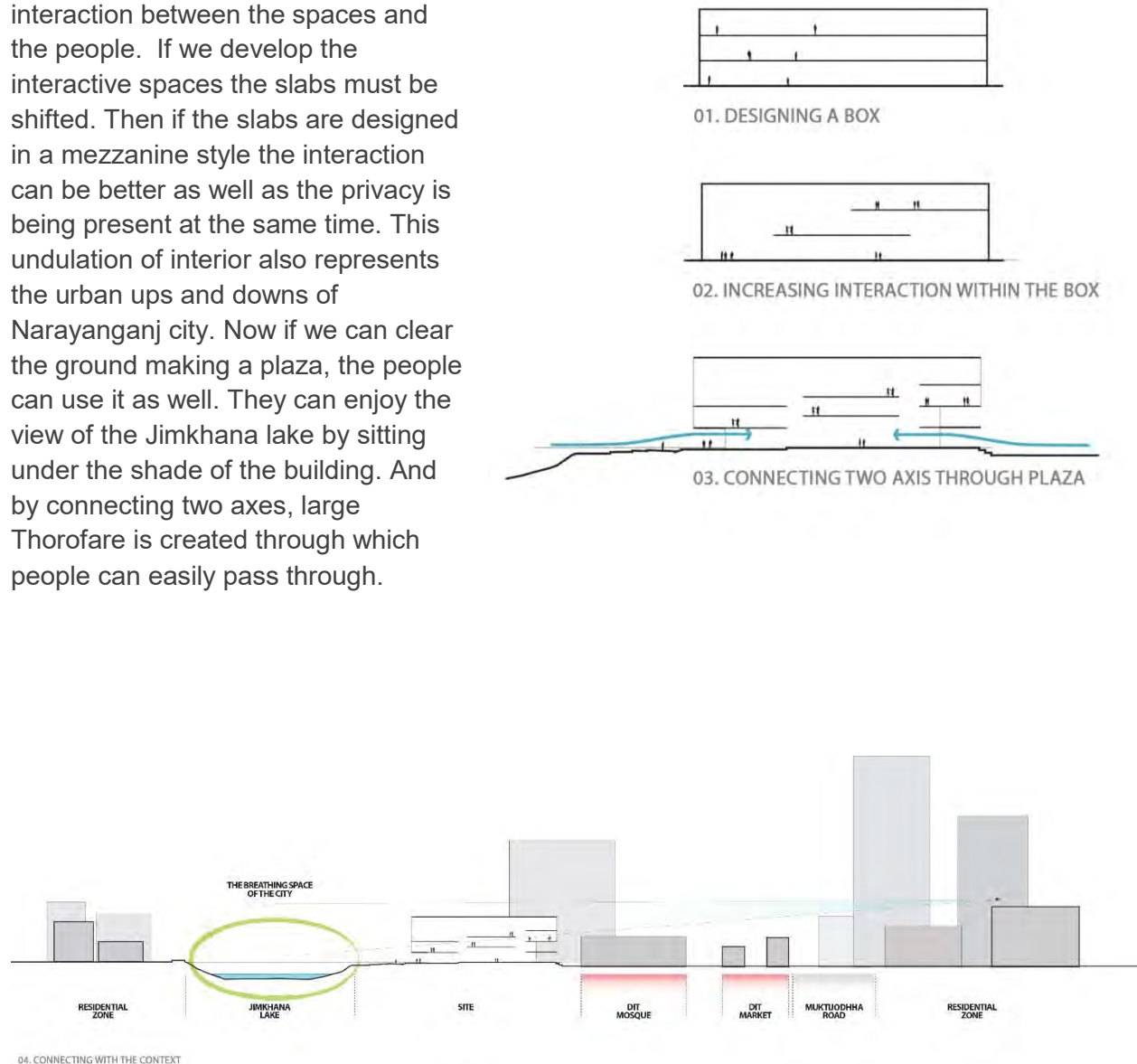


Figure 50: Height study; Source: Author

STUDIO ANALYSIS:

PAINTING:

The color of daylight varies very considerably from time to time. So the natural north light is desirable for drawing and painting areas to avoid direct sunlight on drawing object (model) and easels. Spotlight can be used on the model (drawing object) to cast well light and shadow effect. Easels should be so arranged that every student can see the model (drawing object) from his position directly without any obstacle.



Figure 51: Painting studio standards; Source: Author

GRAPHICS:

The general area used for graphics can be typical studio space. Like drawing and painting Studio natural north light is also desirable in graphic design studio. The major equipment of Graphic design studio is drafting tables and tools.

Room surfaces in the studio should be nonporous, easily cleaned and clinical resistant. The finishing work areas need not a particularly specialized space. In fact, except for the storage of some special equipment.

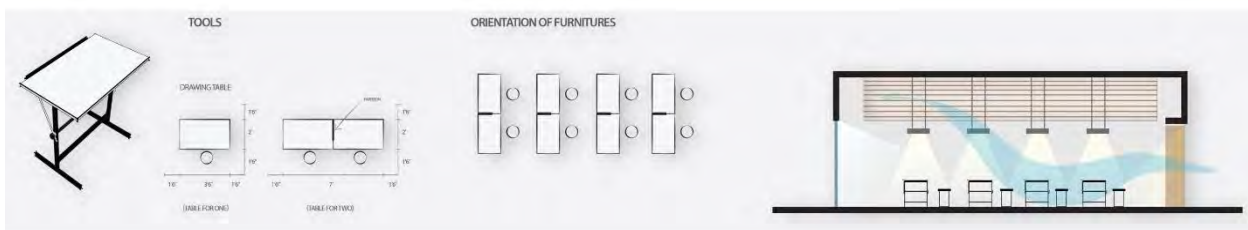


Figure 52: Graphics studio standards; Source: Author

PRINT MAKING:

Print making has different processes such as wood & linoleum block printing, etching, Lithography & silkscreen printing.

Surface should be washable, acid resistant impervious floors such as treated concrete or quarry tiles are very desirable imprint making area. Major item of equipment includes printing presses, block printing presses, drawing tables, paper cutters, paper storage cabinets, chair & tools, display easels, worktables with surfaces for cutting drying racks for prints, slid projector with screen etc.

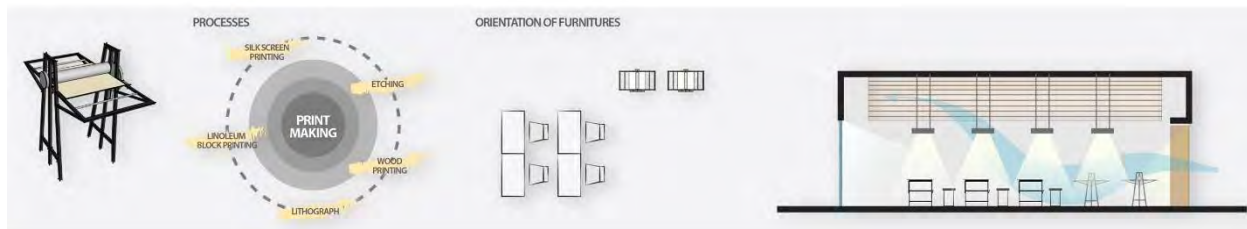


Figure 53: Print making studio standards; Source: Author

SCULPTURE:

Clay sculpture welding or woodcarving can utilize a common area.

Major items of Equipment include floor and table sculpture stands, several sets of hand chisels grinding Buffer arbor, welding equipment, a heavy anvil, workbenches and stools etc.

Built to handle heavy work, this steel floor sculpture stand has an adjustable height of 39-1/2" to 44". The base of this unit is 29" wide and connected to the adjustable center shaft is a 12" square wood top.



Figure 54: Sculpture studio standards; Source: Author

CERAMICS:

Ceramic activities may be conducted within the common area. This includes work areas for designing, forming & glazing. However, kilns that generate a great amount of heat should be separated from the general work area.

Working with clay can be dusty & where & where possible, should be separated from other craftworks. Room surface should be non-porous & easily cleaned. Correct operation of the kilns is crucial & should be under the visual control of a supervisor. Outside covered workspace is desirable in moderate climates. This is especially true for high heat generating kilns, which can be built outdoors.

Major items of equipment include wedging boards, kiln carts, kilns. Portable clay storage cabinets, drying cabinets, potter's wheels, worktable with metal tops, spray booths etc.

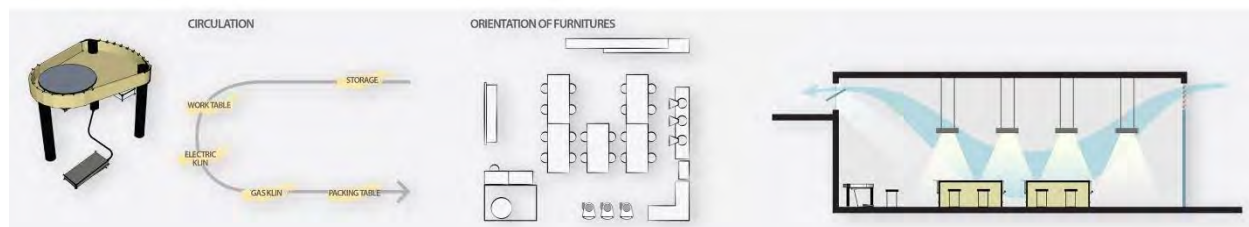


Figure 55: Ceramics studio standards; Source: Author

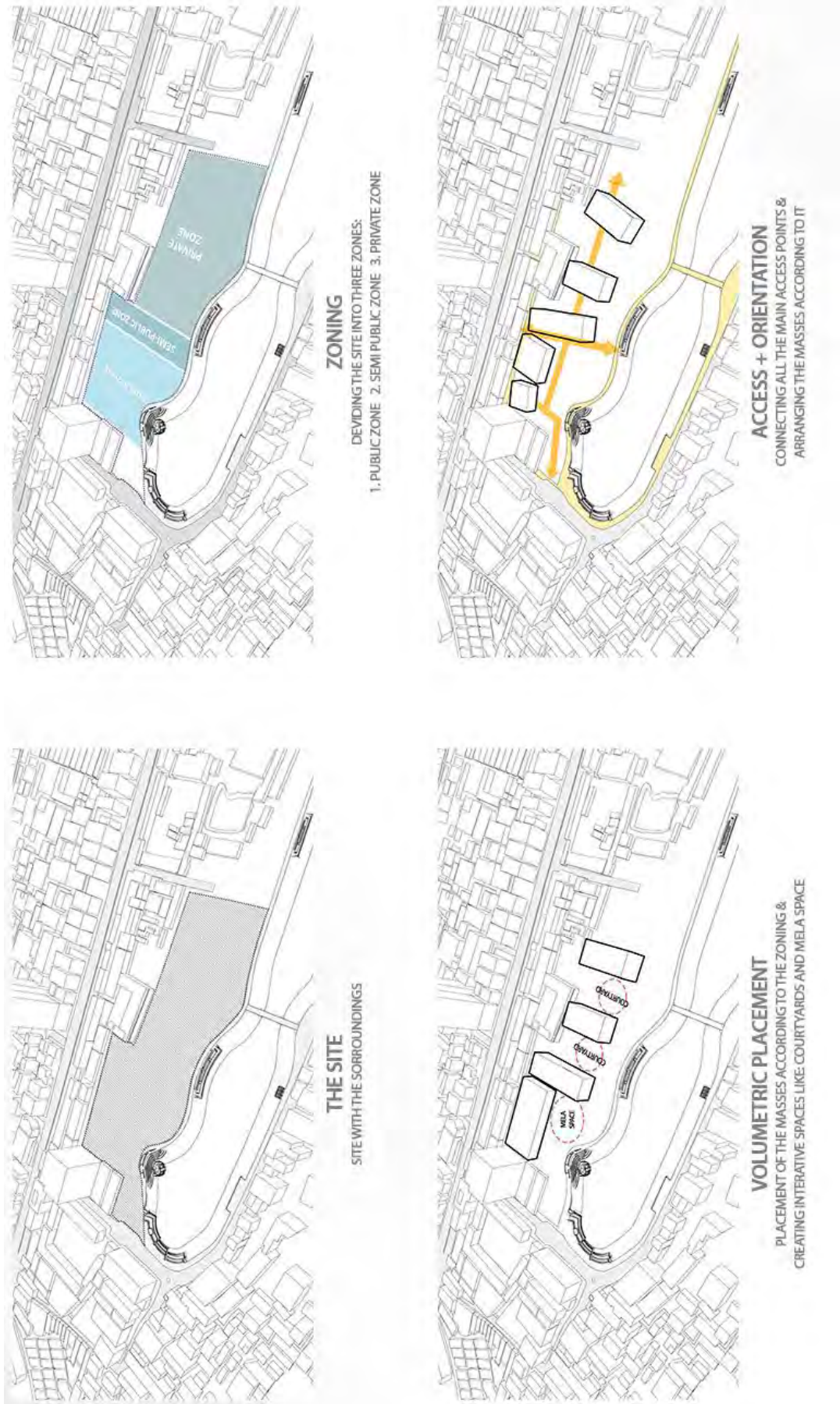
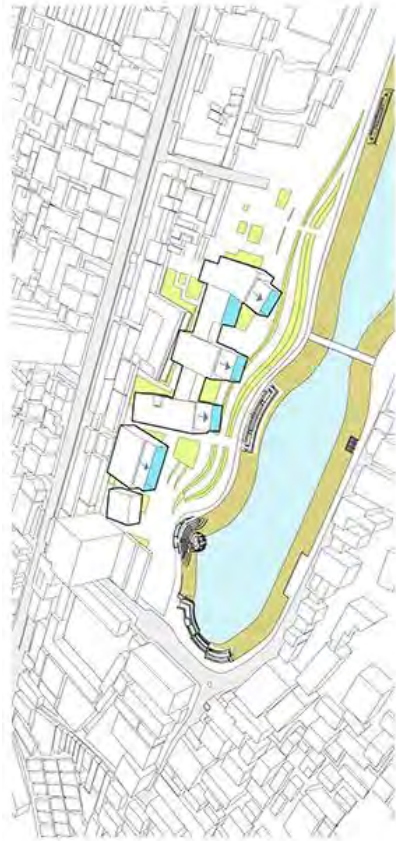


Figure 56: Form Generation; Source: Author



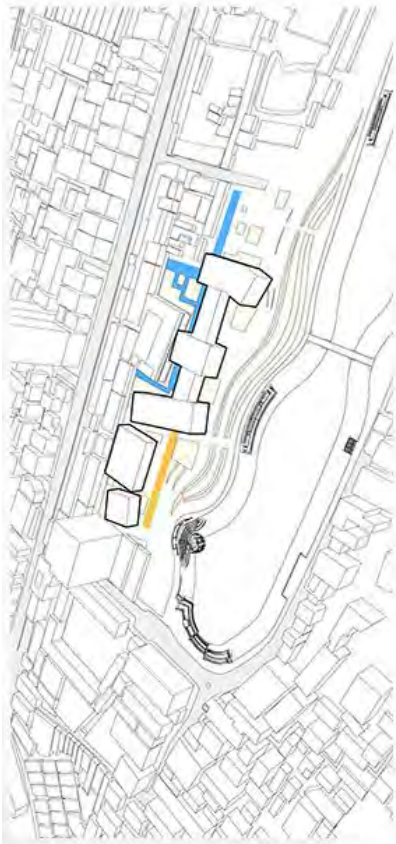
VIEWS + LANDSCAPING

EXTRUDING THE MASSES TOWARDS THE WATERBODY TO GIVE A CLEAR VISTA TO THE BUILDINGS & CREATING THE LANDSCAPE ACCORDINGLY



FINAL FORM + CELEBRATION

ACHIEVING THE FINAL FORM & CELEBRATING THE FESTIVITY



CIRCULATORY CONNECTION

IDENTIFYING THE MAIN CIRCULATORY SPINE & CONNECTING THE MASSES



PLAZA + EXPOSED STRUCTURE

CREATING THE PLAZA WHICH HOLDS ALL THE EVENTS & ADDING EXPOSED STRUCTURES TO CREATE SEMI-SHADED SPACES

Figure 56: Form Generation; Source: Author

6.2.2. SITE PLAN:



Figure 57: Site plan; Source: Author

6.2.2. GROUND FLOOR PLAN:



Figure 58: Ground Floor plan; Source: Author

6.2.2. OTHER FLOOR PLANS:



Figure 59: Other Plans; Source: Author

OTHER FLOOR PLANS:

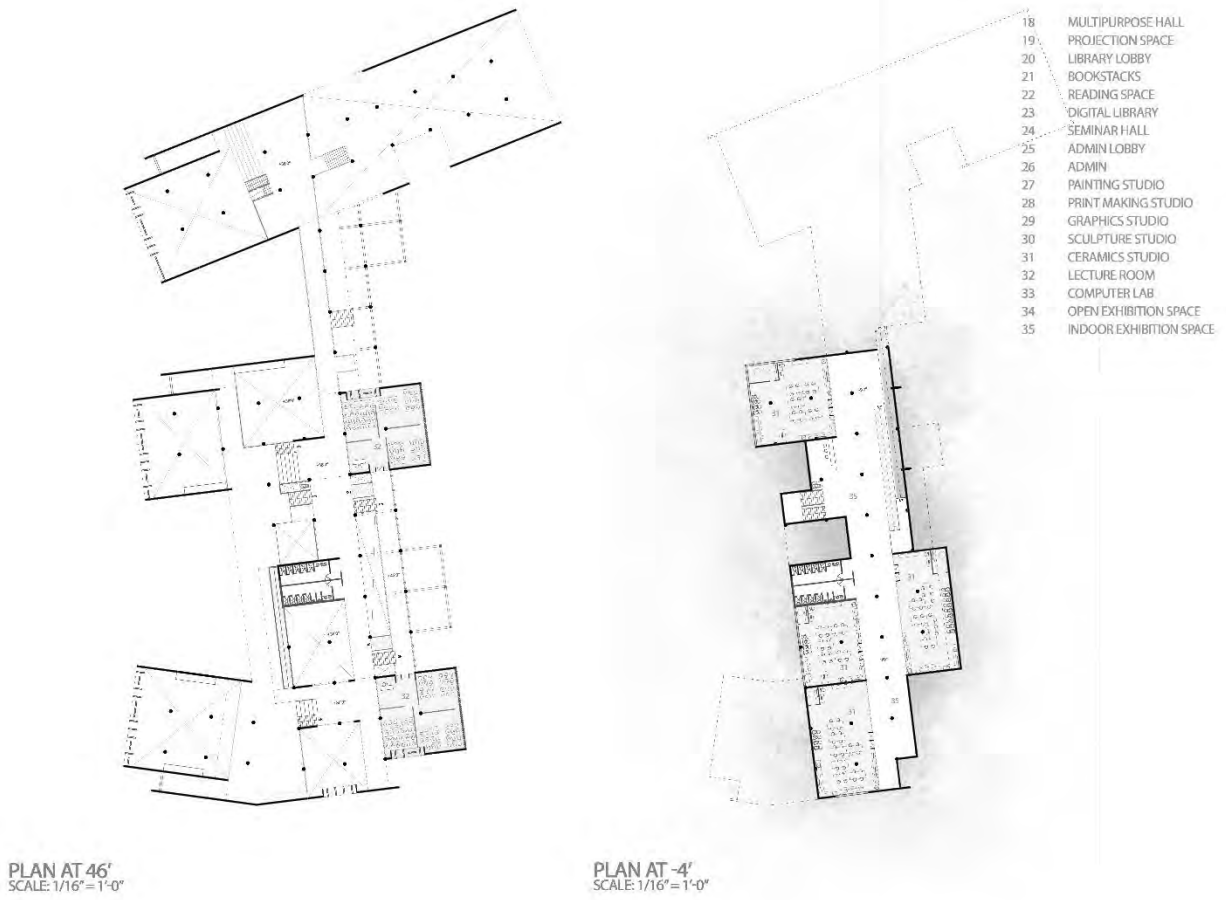


Figure 60: Other Plans; Source: Author

6.2.2. ELEVATIONS:



Figure 61: South & West Elevations; Source: Author

6.2.2. SECTIONS:

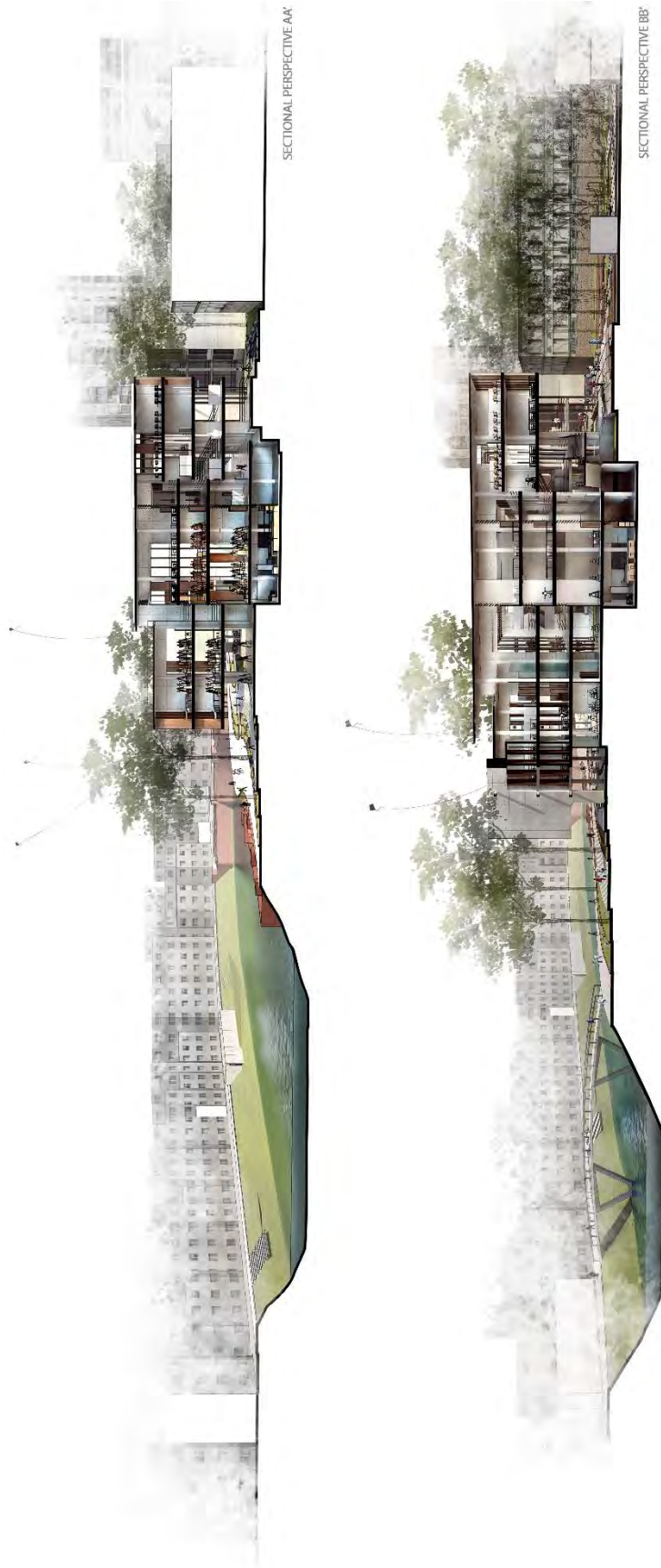


Figure 62: Section AA' & Section BB'; Source: Author

MULTIPURPOSE HALL:

REVERSIBLE INCLINED ARENA SEATING:

Designing reversible inclined arena seating brings with it many variables to consider. among these are sight line, spacing front to back, spacing side to side, clearance of moving parts and a headroom below the structure. the parametric model allowed for quick adjustments and testing providing instant feedback. also, the model visually communicates the movements of the structure more successfully than static images providing a better understanding of all the mechanisms within the seating.

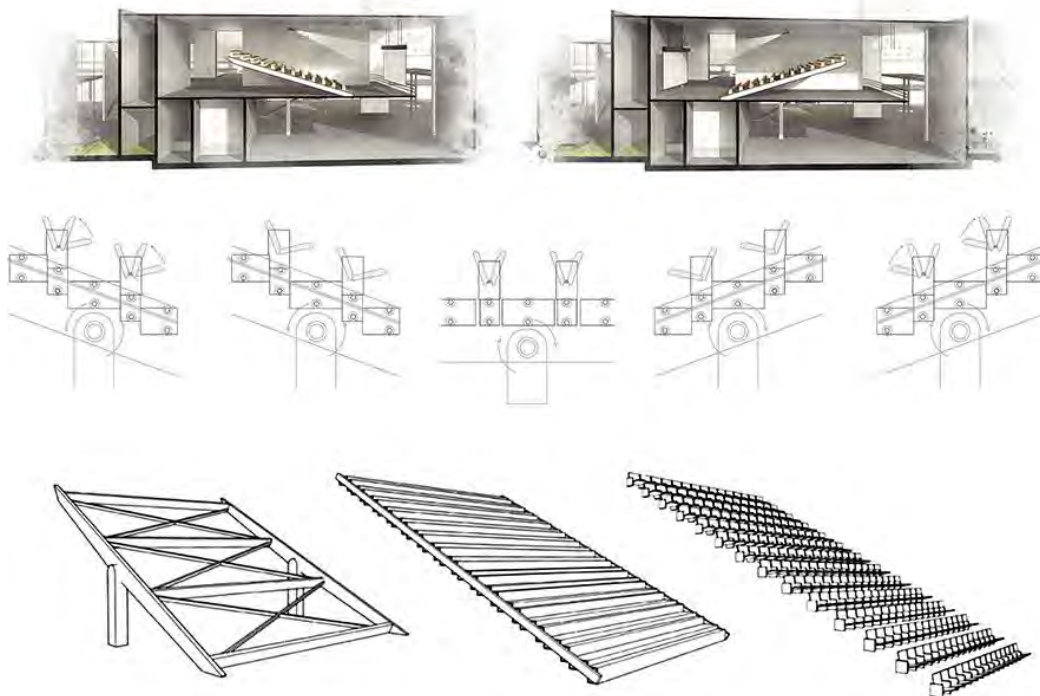


Figure 63: Reversible inclined Arena seating; Source: Author

RETRACTABLE SEATING:

Retractable seating (also known as telescopic seating) is best explained by video. We've included one short video below, courtesy of our friends at Strode Theatre.

A vast range of options and finishes means this seating can be beautiful enough for a theatre or performing arts auditorium or tough enough for a school hall or sports center.

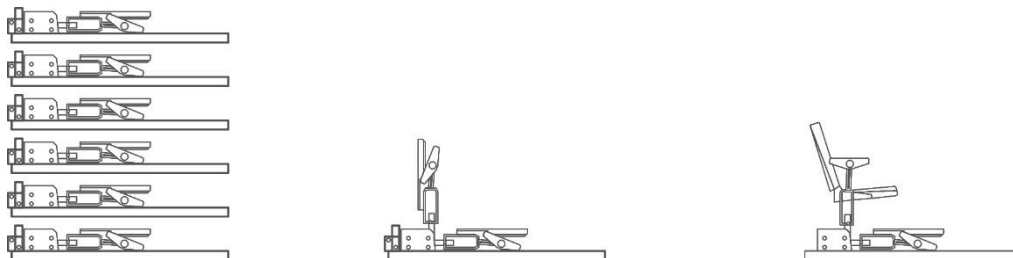


Figure 64: Retractable seating; Source: Author

PERSPECTIVES:



Figure 65: Aerial view; Source: Author

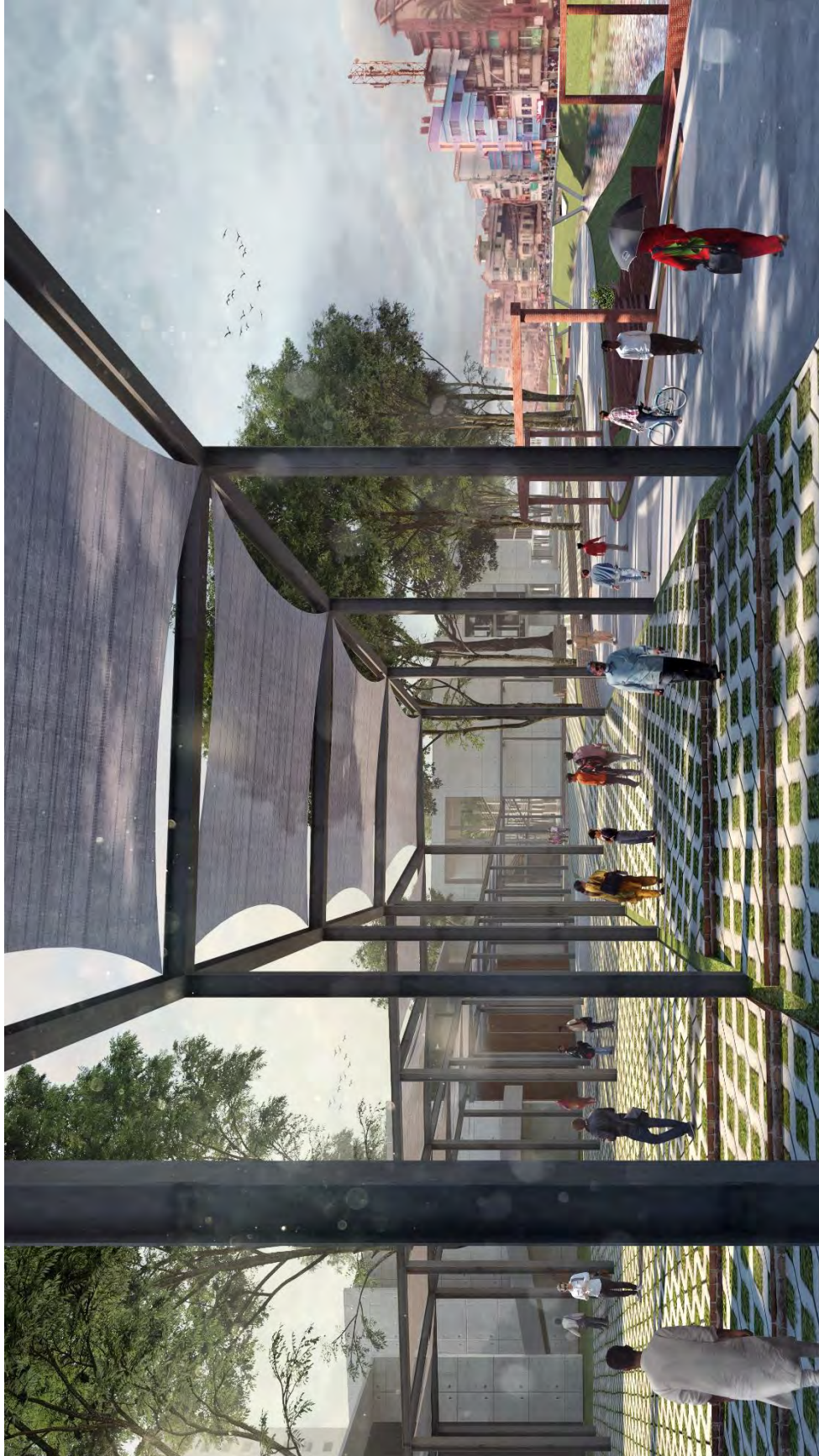


Figure 66: Main approach; Source: Author



Figure 67: Peoples plaza; Source: Author

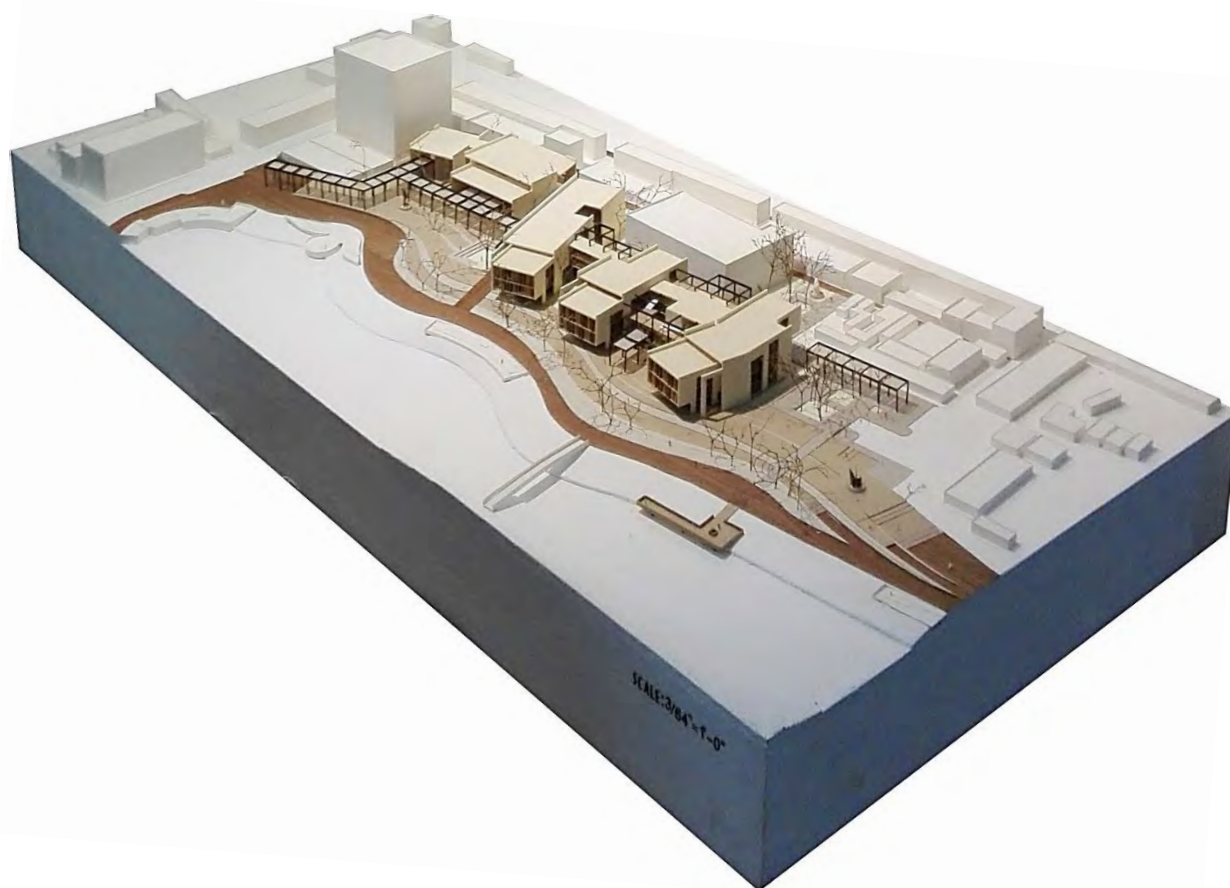


Figure 68: Circulation spine; Source: Author



Figure 69: Multipurpose hall; Source: Author

MODEL PHOTOGRAPHS:











CONCLUSION:

The stated above chapters include the process & journey of completion design. An art institute having all programs necessary can have a huge impact on Narayanganj city. The whole effort to complete the project & learning acquired through the journey is dedicated to the art & culture of Bangladesh.

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