

National Press Club Complex  
at  
18, Topkhana Road, Dhaka

Submitted by

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I am grateful to all of them for their immense support and help.

**Abstract:**

National press club complex, Dhaka is the national level meeting place of the journalists and public relations officials of Bangladesh. Moreover, it's a centre of their social and professional interaction. Though it's a professional club, it's different from other professionals. This club has more connections to the public. Press club is a forum to political, social and cultural groups and individuals for holding press briefings and seminars. In spite of a professional club of journalists, the Club has from its inception played an important role on many national issues. This club became a vehicle of movements for autonomy and the war of liberation, and later, for democracy and freedom of the press, and for resisting autocracy. In 1977, this 2.5 acre land at Topkhana Road was permanently leased out to the club. Initially government provided the funds to bear the cost of construction of a new building for it. The club is now with two auditoriums, a VIP lounge, a canteen, a TV room, guestrooms and a library. This club is now badly needed an international standard complex where all necessary items to be incorporated. Primary thought is, the project will be segregated into two sections, an administrative and research oriented section that is dedicated only for officials and an public space that will be accessible to the general public. Case studies will be based on international standard clubs, guilds and institute.

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# **Chapter 1: Introduction**

1.1. Project Introduction

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## 1.1. Project Introduction

National Press Club, is the oldest and one of the most prestigious professional organizations of the Journalists in Bangladesh. This is the capstone of the Journalism Community and mass people for meeting under one umbrella, sharing ideas, interacting with various national, social & professional issues and creating comradeship among the journalists. The Club is symbolizing of press freedom. It creates a unique voice regarding various issues of the Journalism Community. Although a professional club of journalists, National Press Club has from its inception played an important role on many national issues.

Press club is a complex that brings in all the facilities required for journalists, and sometimes for public events. The place is always required by the public and by the organizations who seek media attraction for their demands and needs. Press conference is another daily activities where different types of people and journalist from different houses meets. This club should facilitate all these in a proper way. Finally it will serve as the melting pot of journalists and public of Bangladesh.

## 1.2. Project Brief

Project Title : National Press Club Complex

Finance : National Press Club Authority Executing agency:

Location of the project:

Division: Dhaka

District: Dhaka

Thana: Ramna

Address: 18, Topkhana Road

Total area : 2.5 Acre



Fig.1.1.1. Proposed map of National Press Club, Dhaka Source. [www.googlemap.com](http://www.googlemap.com)

### 1.3. Importance of the project:

#### 1.3.1. Local context:

Bangladesh Media industry has improved gradually. But we don't have that much platform to showcase our achievements as well as to communicate all at time in a complex due to lack of spaces. By building a proper infrastructure the aspired quality of the communication can be achieved and it will give and exposure to the general people.

#### 1.3.2. International context:

The foreign journalist who are working here in Bangladesh, they are mostly attached with National Press Club. This is an opportunity to show the foreigners our country at a brief from here.

### 1.4. Aims and objectives:

- a) Creating a common hub for all media professionals.
- b) Increase the accessibility to media for the general people.
- c) Showcasing our glorious past through media eye.
- d) Creating a achieve of newspapers and electric media.
- e) Increasing public facilities, platform for their protest.
- f) Giving a proper infrastructure for the industry.



## **Chapter 2: Background Study**

2.1 History of Social Clubs

2.2 Origin of Press club

2.2.1. Local Perspective

2.2.2. International Perspective

## **2.1. History of Social Clubs**

In 18<sup>th</sup> Century, gentlemen's social club which was a members-only private club originally set up by and for British upper class men. Then it gets popularized by English upper-middle class men and women in the late 19th century and early 20th century. In general, this club is group of people or the place where they meet, generally formed around a common interest, occupation, or activity. Working men's clubs developed in Britain during Victorian times as institutes where working class men could attend lectures and take part in recreational pursuits. The Reverend Henry Solly founded the Working Men's Club and Institute Union (CIU) for this purpose in 1862. Many middle class social reformers founded these clubs during the temperance movement as a place to relax without alcohol, but in time this changed. They became a combination of public houses, music-halls, and clubs, becoming places to be entertained, to drink socially, and to play bar games. Today, some clubs are more accommodating about the gender and social status of their members. Many countries outside the United Kingdom have prominent gentlemen's clubs, mostly those associated with the British Empire, in particular, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh have enthusiastically taken up the practice, and have a thriving club scene.

## **2.2. Origin of Press Club**

### **2.2.1. Local Perspective**

The prestigious professional organizations of the Journalists known a Press club was originated on October 20, 1954. Initially it was 'East Pakistan Press Club'. After emergence of Bangladesh, the Club renamed as Jatiya Press Club (National Press Club of Bangladesh). Besides the Journalists of the Country, it also included few correspondents of foreign media based in Dhaka, Bangladesh. In 1964, it took out a procession to protest against communal riots and in 1967, it took out another procession to protest against the government's ban on playing Tagore songs on radio and TV. In due course this club became a vehicle of movements for autonomy and the war of liberation, and later, for democracy and freedom of the press, and for resisting autocracy.

### **2.2.2. International Perspective**

The story of the world's oldest press club begins on a foggy winter night in 1865 when a small group of journalists met at a hotel in the centre of Birmingham. The club, to be called The Junior Pickwick Club, was duly formed on that day and date. Among its first rules was the edict that the reporters connected with the Daily Post, the Daily Gazette and the Midland Counties Herald should be its first members. By 1870 the Junior Pickwick Club had become known as The Birmingham Press Club. Few records remain about the club's activities between then and 1910, when an account of its history was published. The club hosts a number of prestigious events, including the annual Midlands Media Awards. Members include print journalists from newspapers and magazines, as well as those from radio and television from around the Midlands.

The Milwaukee Press Club is one of the oldest continuously operating press clubs in North America as well as the world. After efforts to establish a press club in Milwaukee failed in 1860, 1882, and 1883, four journalists formally established the Milwaukee Press Club on Nov.1, 1885. The club was to be a means of bringing together newspaper professionals, as well elevate the profession in general. Since its founding, the club has expanded its membership to include journalists working in other media, editors, publishers and individuals with a specific professional interest in the press. One of the longest surviving traditions of the club is the collection of signatures of visiting dignitaries. The signature collection, which numbers more than 1,200, dates back to the 1890s. Originally, dignitaries signed their names on the wooden walls of the Press Club. When that facility was vacated, club members snuck in and cut out the signatures.

“The Press Club” title is owned by London, it was established in 1882 as a London gentlemen's club. For much of its history, it occupied premises in Wine Office Court, near Fleet Street. It still exists today, as a society for journalists, but no longer offers club facilities, which ended with its leaving Wine Office Court in 1986.

## **Chapter 3: Creation of a Media Hub**

### 3.1. Importance of media

#### 3.1.1. Role of Journalists

#### 3.1.2. Role of Newspaper

### 3.2. Interaction among Journalist and Citizen.

### 3.3. Mass Media and Its influence on society

#### 3.3.1. How do media affect civic life

#### 3.3.2. Role of media in developing society

### 3.4. Importance of Club

### **3.1. Importance of media**

Media is the most powerful tool of communication. It helps promoting the right things on right time. It gives a real exposure to the mass audience about what is right or wrong. It connects us with the scenarios in the world and informs us many things like news, history, entertainment etc. Which helps us lot in being an upgraded personality. There was a time when man used to know nothing about the happenings in this world; his outer knowledge was just up to his backyard or village. But as time passes, things discovered and new ideas and thoughts invented things like Camera, Satellite, Microphone, Machinery etc. These things made life easy for every single individual living in this world. Man was being updated day by day and minute by minute from each and every news.

#### **3.1.1. Role of Journalists**

Gil Thelen, the former publisher and president of The Tampa Tribune, believes the journalist has a very specific role in society. He calls it the “committed observer.” What he means by that, Thelen explains, is that the journalist is not removed from community, though at times may stand apart from others so as to view things from a different perspective.

Kovach, B. & Rosentiel, T. (1992) said, The purpose of journalism, is not defined by technology, nor by journalists or the techniques they employ, Rather, the principles and purpose of journalism are defined by something more basic: the function news plays in the lives of people. It is to provide citizens with the information they need to make the best possible decisions about their lives, their communities, their societies, and their governments.

Kroll, A. (2011) has written a research paper dealing with the new relationship between journalists and their audience, called: “The role of Journalism in the Digital Age. Being a superhero or Clark Kent: Do journalists think that Networked Journalism is an appropriate tool to work with (in the future)?”. He said, Journalists are also facing an era of active citizens and are overstrained. They not only need to understand the new public and their newly adopted behaviour as contributors, but they also need to understand the audiences' desire to collaborate with journalists. One solution of how this collaboration could look like is Networked Journalism, a concept where professionals and amateurs are working together to get the real story, linking to each other across brands and old boundaries to share facts, questions, answers, ideas, and perspectives.

### **3.1.2. Role of Newspaper**

The newspaper is the main organ of communication. It contains both news and views on matters of public and national importance. It now a day stands for mass communication it plays a versatile role in national life and in promoting international understanding and friendship. The newspapers enables the people to know about the happening and important events in the country, states and the world at large.

Rosenstiel, P.( 2011) said, the more advanced country is the more organized and powerful in the press. And the more educated and cultured are the people, the most they expect from the press, if developing societies want to march on the road of progress and prosperity they must have healthy press and newspaper. Because developing societies need advancement in all sectors of life and that would be possible through.

Newspapers not only educate and enlighten public opinion but they also pay a role of educator by publishing comments, criticism and review on various branches of knowledge. The readers become conversant with the thought current of the world and it creates curiosity for knowledge and love of learning. The huge circulation of daily newspaper proves what immense responsibilities the newspapers have and brings out their versatile role in national life.

### **3.2. Interaction among professionals**

In every person's life, communicating and interacting with others is very vital. It helps spread awareness, knowledge and helps build understanding among all the people around the world. Communicating and interacting helps a person to easily express his/her feelings, ideas, and thoughts.

Interaction makes for better journalism, said Ingram,M (2014), The biggest single reason to engage with readers or the people formerly known as the audience is that it makes journalism better , maybe not right away, and maybe not in every case, but over the long term, hearing from readers improves your understanding of what you are writing about. And that applies to virtually every topic that is worth doing journalism on.

Mathew mentioned about social Journalism here, it must shift from seeing itself primarily as a producer of content for masses to become more explicitly a service to individuals and communities. Content fills things; service accomplishes things. To provide a service with relevance and value requires knowing those you serve, and to do that requires building relationships with those people.

### **3.3. Mass Media and Its influence on society**

The word 'media' is derived from the word medium, signifying mode or carrier. Media is intended to reach and address a large target group or audience. The word was first used in respect of books and newspapers i.e. print media and with the advent of technology, media now encompasses television, movies, radio and internet. In today's world, media becomes as essential as our daily needs. Media of today is playing an outstanding role in creating and shaping of public opinion and strengthening of society.

#### **3.3.1. How do media affect civic life**

Newspapers have traditionally been an important part of civil society, providing information to citizens, convening groups around events and issues, and serving as a watchdog against abuses by those in power. The decline of traditional newspaper journalism and patterns within the business of media has all been well documented.

A 2014 study by Lee Shaker, attempts to quantify the larger impacts of declining print media on society includes, At the national and local level there is a positive relationship between newspaper readership and civic engagement as measured by contacting or visiting a public official, buying or boycotting certain products or services because of political or social values, and participating in local groups or civic organizations watch.

### **3.3.2. Role of media in developing society**

We are living in the age of communication and information explosion. The public media-Radio, Television and press are banging and howling twenty four hours. The easy, cheap and quick means of communication have brought the distant corners of the world closer. We can say that world has shrunk; developing countries are in constant contact with the developed world. They are benefiting from their experiences.

The newspaper is the main organ of communication. It contains both news and views on matters of public and national importance. It now a day stands for mass communication it plays a versatile role in national life and in promoting international understanding and friendship. The newspapers enables the people to know about the happening and important events in the country, states and the world at large. The more advanced country is the more organized and powerful in the press.

In the third World and developing societies like Bangladesh the newspapers have additional responsibility since the majority of the people are illiterate and camp followers, they depends up on the literate ones for their opinions on social issues and the press or the journalists have to play the role of guiding and molding the public opinion. The newspapers not only help the people to from opinions in political field, but also in other spheres of human activities. Thus the newspapers have great responsibility and social obligation in developing societies.



## **Chapter 4: Site appraisal**

4.1. Location

4.2. Surrounding

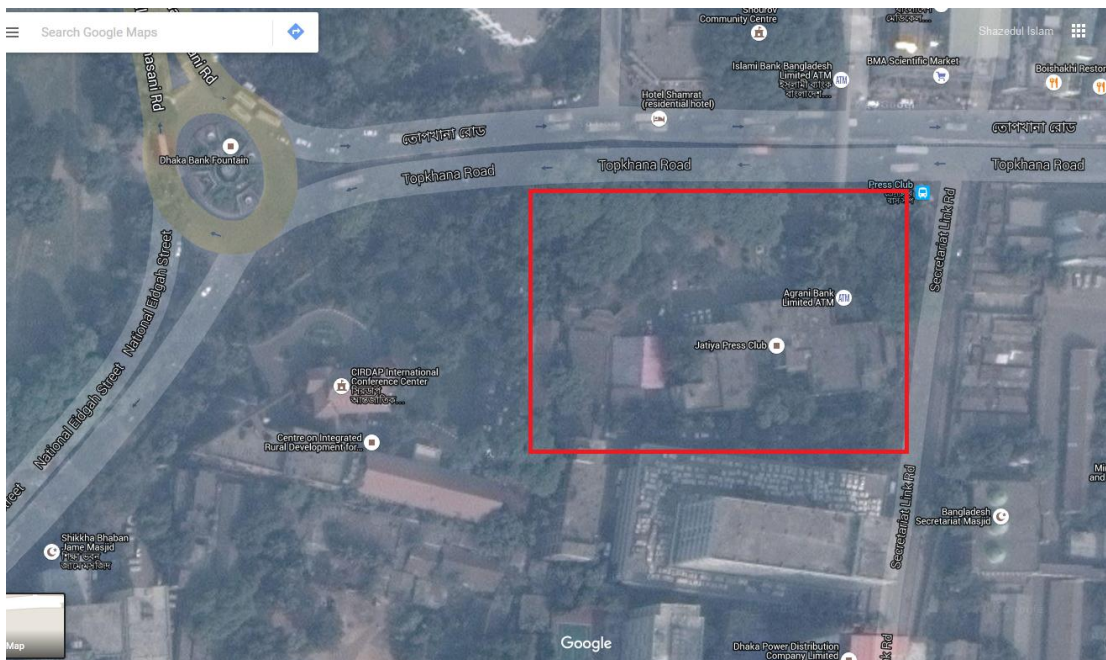
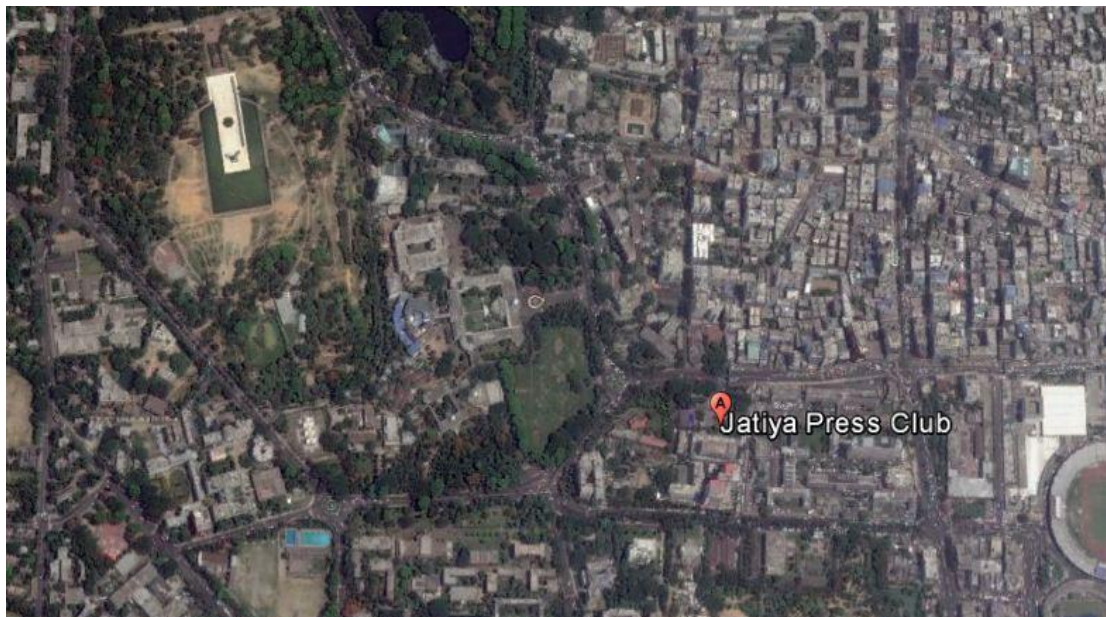
4.3. Site Overview, Design Considerations

4.4. Photographs of the site

#### 4.1. Location:

The site is located in a busy area of the city, Purana Paltan. The site itself is a landmark for the city people. The Total area is appx 2.5 acre.

Coordinates: 23°43'46"N 90°24'24"E



## 4.2. Surroundings of site

The site is surrounded by CIRDAP Auditorium, National Secretariat. Roads on two sides. The Western side is fully covered by trees. The site itself has huge green boundary. The south side has a 20 storied building, where the east is mainly low rise tin shade building.



Fig: Existing Green and Heights of buildings

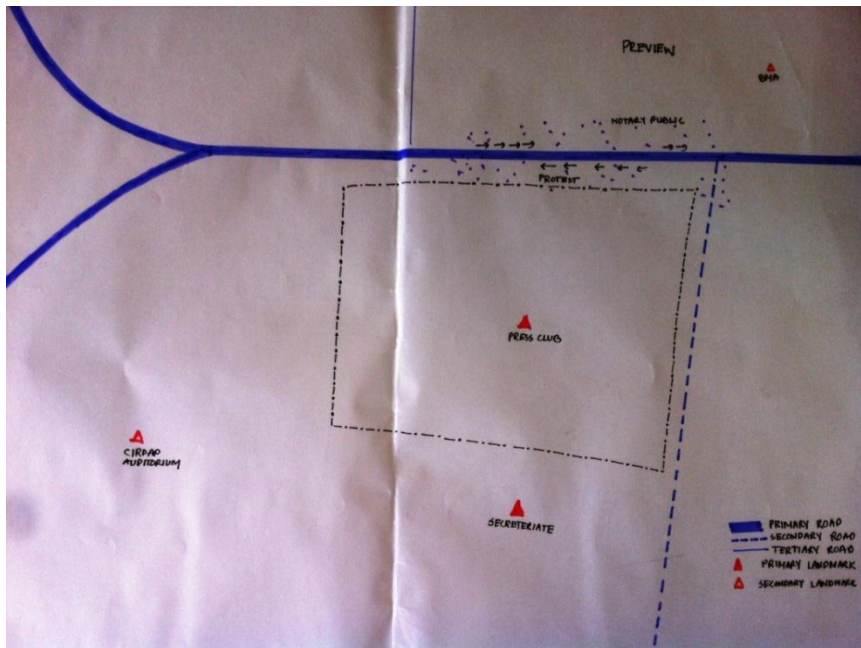
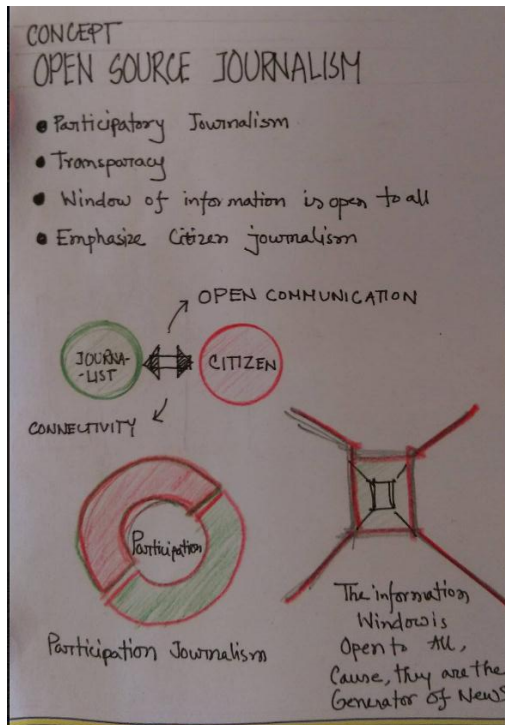


Fig: Existing Paths, Landmarks and public gatherings

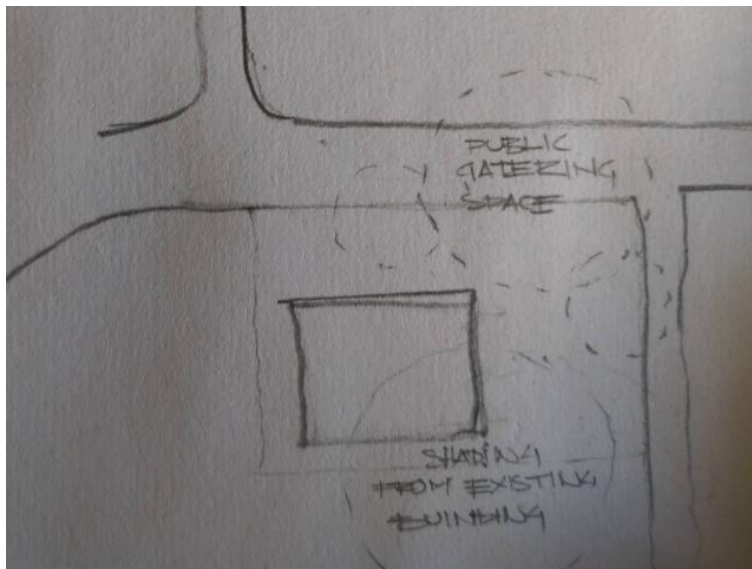


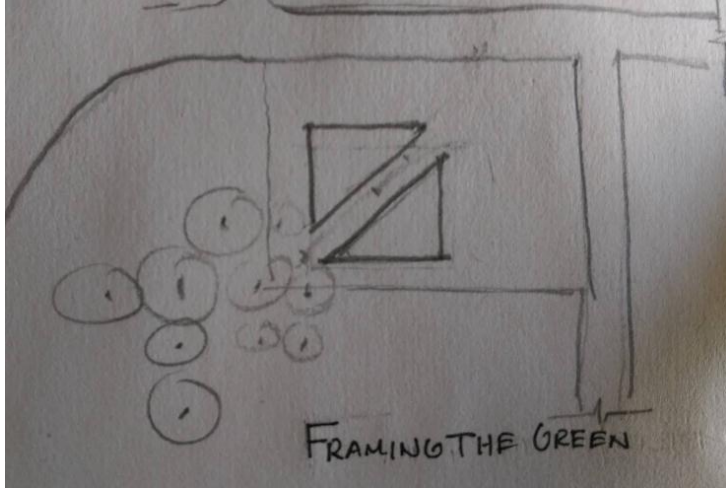
### 4.3. Conceptual Development

#### Open Source Journalism



*Public Gathering in the intersection of two roads, shading from the side building*





*Green on the west side, can be captured from the court of the site*

The site has huge potential from different point of views. This is on existing press club site, which is already a landmark to the people. Proportion of site in Dhaka's scale, its optimum for the functions. Entry and exit is easily manageable. The Shilpokola Academy and Bangla Academy is at walking distance from the site. This can be a hub of this kind of public activity. The over bridge situated by the site can be shift slightly .

#### **4.4. Photographs of Site**



## **Chapter 5: Case Study**

### **5.1. Krishibid Institute Bangladesh**

5.1.1. Project Abstract

5.1.2. Concept

5.1.3. Information & Photos

5.1.4. Drawings

### **5.2. National Center for Civil and Human Rights – Atlanta**

5.2.1. Project Abstract

5.2.2. Information & photos

5.2.3. Drawings

### **5.3. Plaza de La Libertad Civic Center, Combodia**

5.3.1. Project Abstract

5.3.2. Information & photos

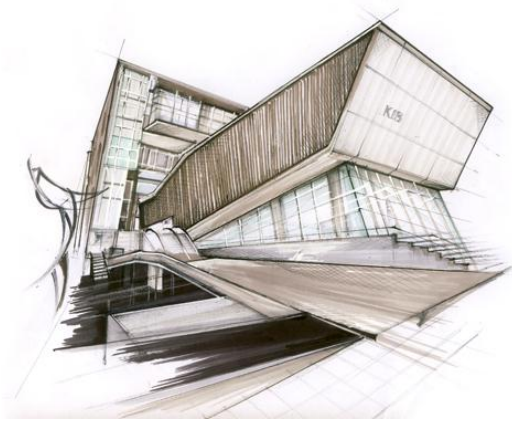
5.3.3. Drawings

## 5.1 Krishibid Institute Bangladesh

### 5.1.1

#### Project Abstract

Title : Krishibid Institute Bangladesh  
Architect : Vitti Sthapotibrindo Limited  
Location : Khamarbari, Dhaka  
Year : June, 2014  
Status : Completed  
Client Name : Dept of Agricultural Extension (DAE)



*Source: Vitti sthapoti brindo limited*

### 5.1.2 Concept

The KIB project is a significant body endeavoring to bolster the son of soil; that is the farmers, of this agriculture based country, constantly striving to create a Golden Bengal. The landscape of KIB from top exemplifies the ailed village agriculture land, formed in grid. It contains green, plaza and spaces for conglomeration in layers reliving the “uthan” concept. The complex contains an auditorium, a multipurpose hall, a projection gallery, a training center with class rooms, dorm facilities, club facilities with a swimming pool, an institution office, and rentable offices. The varied programs are distributed in two blocks and in three major zones: public, semi-private, and private. They are both connected and separated by means of design elements like a plaza, bridge, courtyard etc. The design demonstrates the relevance of the contemporary urban condition and its context.

### 5.1.3 Information & Photographs

The complex contains a 1000 person auditorium, a 500 person multipurpose hall, a 300 person projection gallery, a training center with class rooms, dorm facilities, club facilities with a swimming pool, an institution office, and rentable offices. The varied programs are distributed in two blocks and in three major zones: public, semi-private, and private. They are both connected and separated by means of design elements like a plaza, bridge, courtyard, etc.



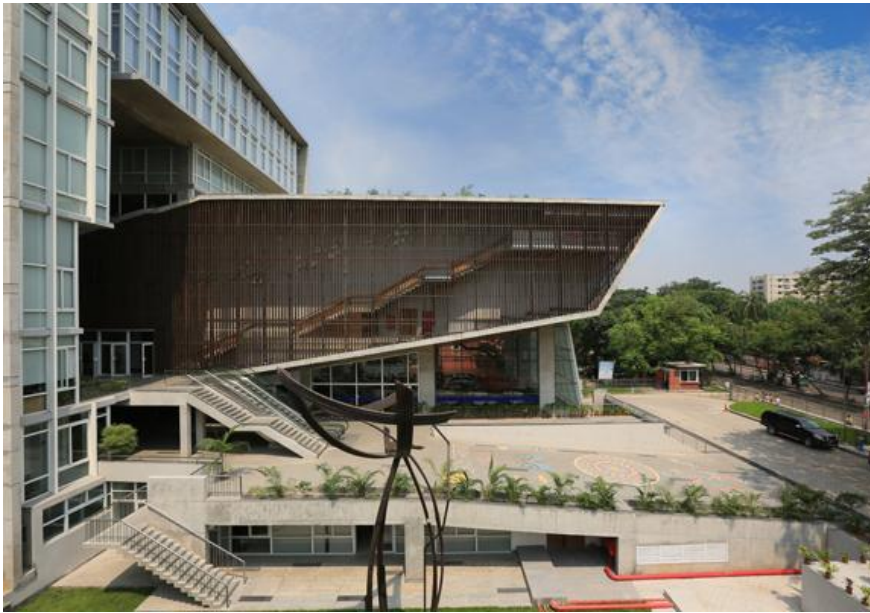
*The two block; Source: Vitti Sthapoti brinda ltd*

The southern block is comprised of the auditorium projecting outward from the mass as a distinguished entity, and accessed by escalators and stair from the first level plaza. This auditorium extends vertically enclosing a triple height space inside. The fifth floor of the southern block houses the projection gallery with a view of the accessible green roof of the auditorium. The sixth floor on the southern block consists of four training rooms, and the seventh and eighth levels of the southern block constitute rentable office space. A bridge connection links the stair landings of the northern and southern block on the sixth level.





*Perspective; Source: Vitti sthapoti brindo limited*



*Entry Courte; Source: Vitti sthapoti brindo limited*

From the elevated entry plaza on the first level, the sight of varied activities imparts an animated ambience to the visitors. This floor contains a multipurpose hall. The plaza leads to a green amphitheatre. An adjacent library visually connects with the green amphitheatre, adding serenity to its environment.

The southern block is comprised of the auditorium projecting outward from the mass as a distinguished entity, and accessed by escalators and stair from the first level plaza. This auditorium extends vertically enclosing a triple height space inside. The fifth floor of the southern block houses the projection gallery with a view of the accessible green roof of the auditorium. The sixth floor on the southern block consists of four training rooms, and the seventh and eighth levels of the southern block constitute rentable office space. A bridge connection links the stair landings of the northern and southern block on the sixth level.



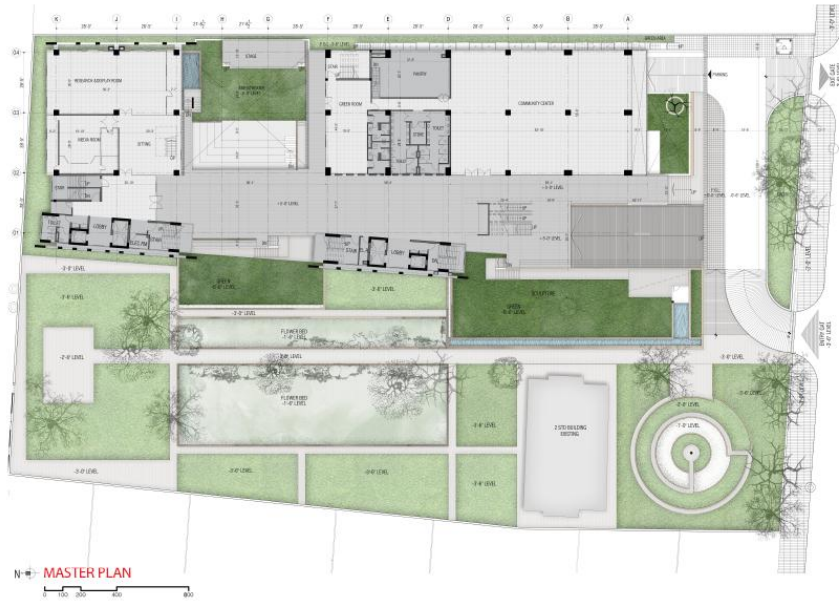
*Courtyard ; Source: Vitti sthapoti brindo limited*

The third, fourth and fifth levels on the northern block are constituted of rentable office floors with access to green terrace. The levels of the northern block above the rentable office floor are comprised of the hostel and dormitories until the eighth level. The three tiers of the hostel floor are illuminated by skylight during day time. The semi-basement layer is situated directly below the entrance level. This level includes a cafeteria, indoor gaming zone, and recreational lounge. The physical fitness facilities include a swimming pool, with installation of sauna and steam bath, and an indoor gymnasium. There are two basement parking levels.

### **Materials of Construction Detail**

Exposed form finished concrete and aluminum-framed clear glass are the two major materials of KIB. Wooden longitudinal louvers are used on most of the western side to cut down sun. Landscape and green gardens have been used as an integral construction material. Surrounding green blends into the building with multiple vertical gardens and multi-level internal open courtyards.

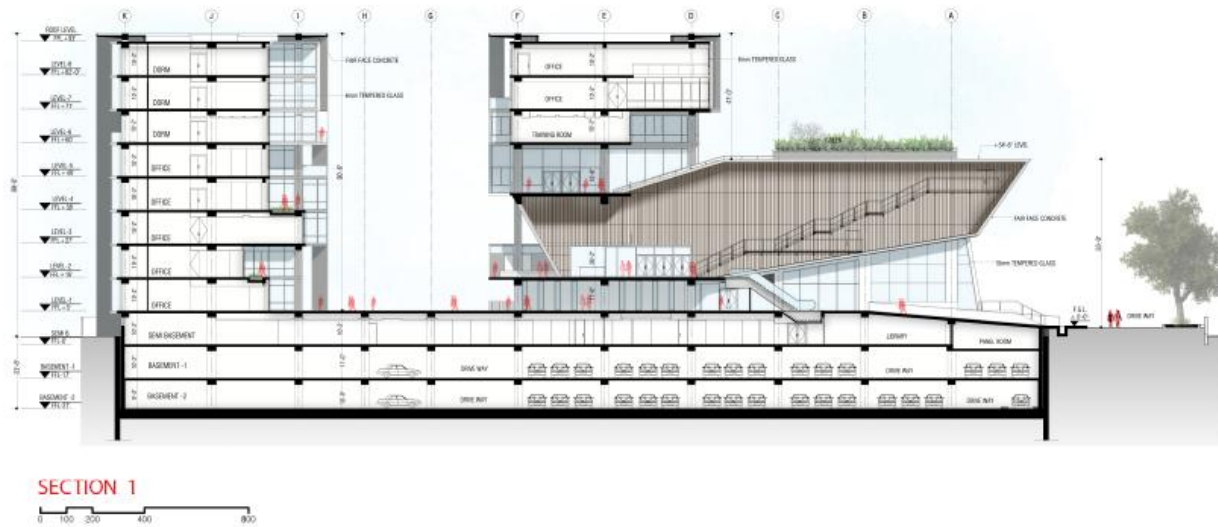
### 5.1.4 Drawings



Masterplan; Source: Vitti sthapoti brindo limited



Level 2,3 Plan, Source: Vitti sthapoti brindo limited



*Elevated Auditorium in section ; Source: Vitti shapoti brindo limited*

## **5.2 NATIONAL CENTER FOR CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS, Atlanta**

### **5.2.1. Project Abstract:**

Title : NATIONAL CENTER FOR CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
 Client : Government of Atlanta  
 Location : Atlanta, USA  
 Architect : Freelon  
 Associates : HOK  
 Year : 2013

### **5.2.2. Information & photograph**

The National Center for Civil and Human Rights (NCCHR) is a new cultural venue located in the heart of Downtown Atlanta. The design being presented and forwarded through the Special Administrative Permit (SAP) application process represents the evolution of the concept originally developed for the international design competition.



The architectural concept for the new NCCHR derives its inspiration from great spaces in great cities around the world that have forever been transformed in our memory by the Civil and Human Rights events that took place in them.



Source: <http://www.freelon.com/architects>



Concept Derivation; Source: <http://www.freelon.com/architects>

Each of them at their moment in history were transformed into Spaces for Action by citizens of the world committed to making for themselves, and all of us, a better world to live in. Each of them at their moment in history were transformed into Spaces for Action by citizens of the world committed to making for themselves, and all of us, a better world to live in.

The upper-level plaza faces Pemberton Place, an elliptical pedestrian park that links The Center to other major Atlanta cultural venues. A grand exterior stair wraps the building's east side connecting the upper and lower plazas. The stairway and terraced landscape overlook an area planted with indigenous grasses intermingled with native shade trees.

Within the curved exterior walls, The Center's building program is configured to connect visitors to each other, the important stories of the Civil Rights movement in the US and current human rights issues throughout the world. The 42,000 square foot building program is arranged on three levels with gallery and event space on each

Visitors access the primary building entrance and lobby from Pemberton Place – on the middle floor of the three story structure. From this lobby, one can enter the Civil Rights exhibit and galleries. A stairway leads visitors up to a sweeping balcony overlooking the lobby, Centennial Olympic Park and downtown Atlanta beyond. Both the Civil Rights and Human Rights exhibits culminate on the upper floor in a gallery of shared accomplishments that opens to the balcony and lounge.



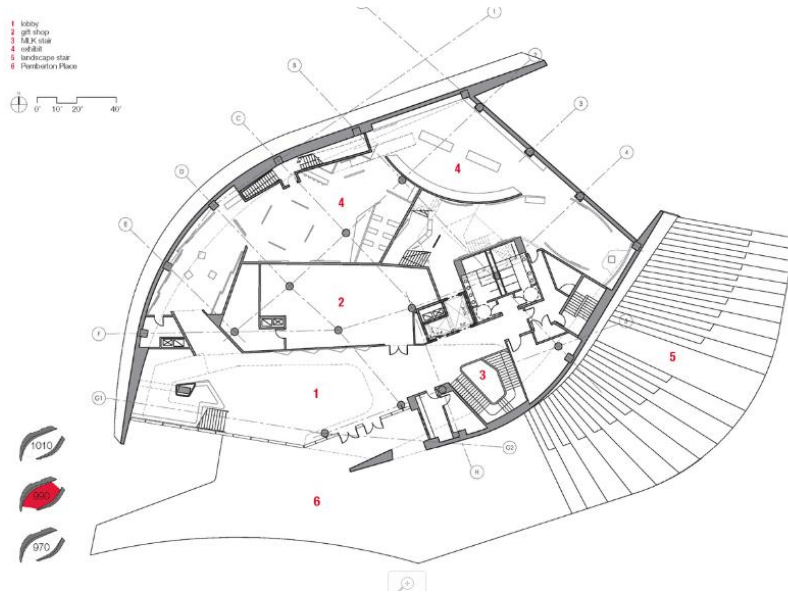
Source: <http://www.freelon.com/architects>

### 5.2.3. Drawings



#### Master Plan

Source: <http://www.freelon.com/architects>



Second Floor Plan; Source: <http://www.freelon.com/architects>



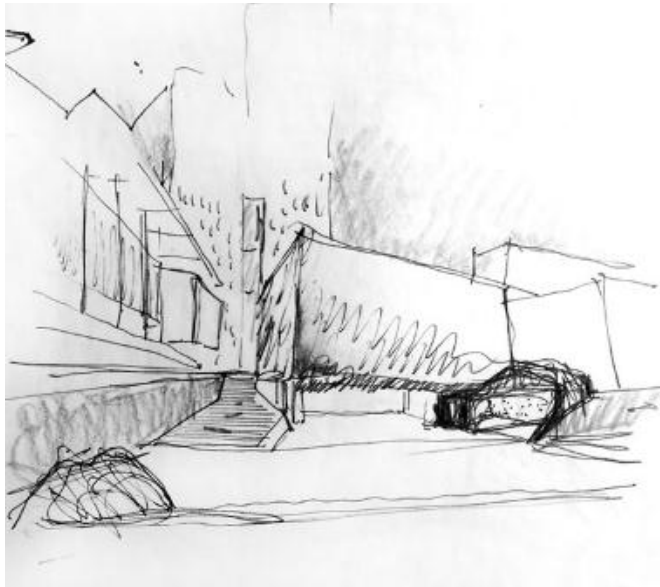
Section; Source: <http://www.freelon.com/architects>

## 5.3 Plaza de La Libertad Civic Center

### 5.3.1. Project Abstract

Architects : OPUS  
Location : Plaza de La Libertad, Colombia  
Design Directors : Alejandro Toro Posada, Manuel Jaén Posada  
Area : 61000.0 m<sup>2</sup>  
Completion Year : 2010

### 5.3.2. Information & photographs

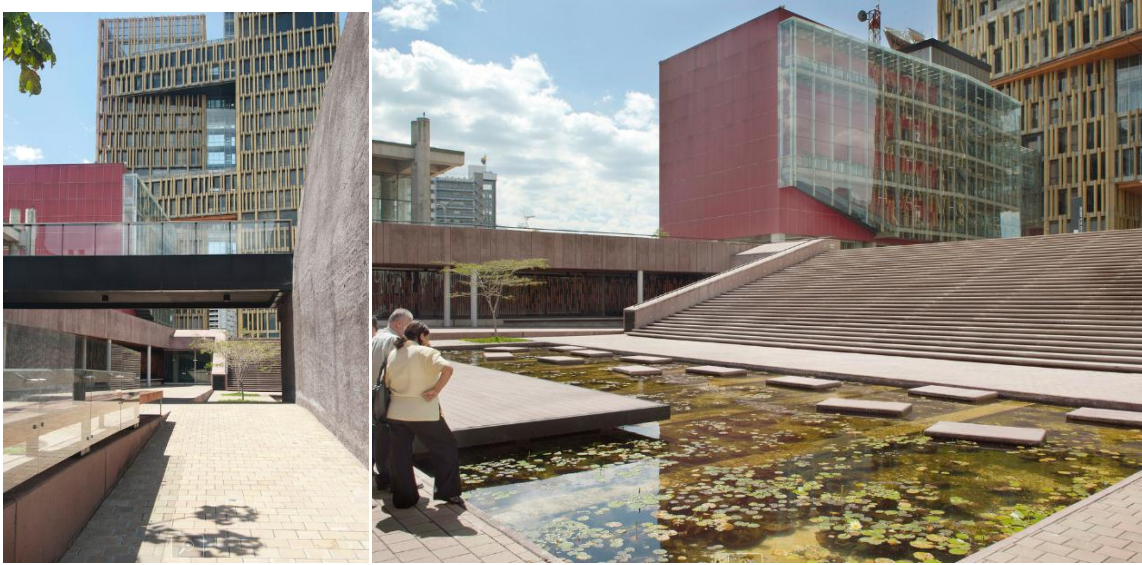


This project arose from a reflection on our Department and its geographical, biological and cultural diversity. It seeks to build architecture that has a tropical identity, using environmental and climate conditions as a starting point. This is a project that recognizes and incorporates traditional architectural elements from the city of Medellin, such as patios, terraces, bridges and balconies, and adapts them in a contemporary manner to an office building. It's also an invitation to use a citywide model that incorporates vegetation into its urban spaces and represents a society that coexists with the exuberance and fertility of its territory.



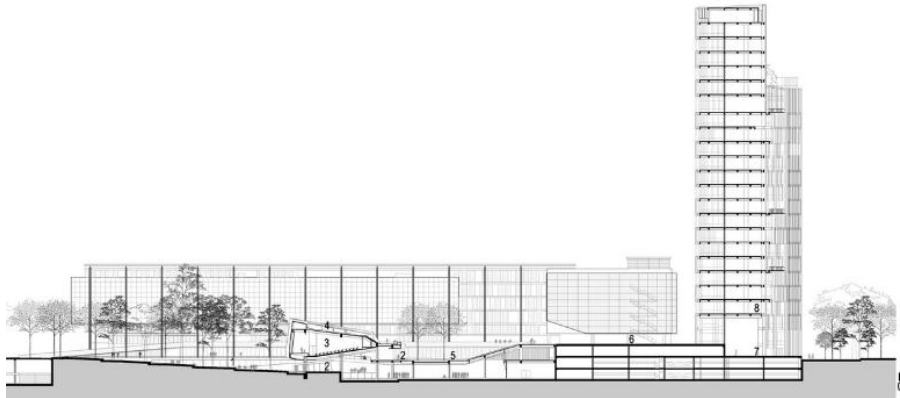
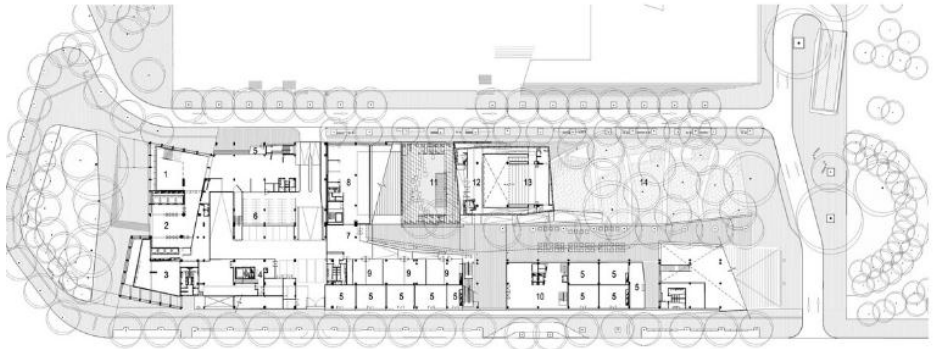


Its first stage consists of the improvement of 15,000 sq.m. of public space in a three-level urban plinth, with different rooms and uses. There are also two institutional towers that currently contain decentralized offices for the Government of Antioquia and the Mayor's Office; and, alongside these, two complementary buildings: the first of these the installations for Teleantioquia, a public TV channel, and its production areas, and the second contains the auditorium for the Cultural Center, a space for cultural activities to complement the institutions in the sector. In the future, a second stage will incorporate a hotel, a horizontal piece that will finalize our proposed urban plan.



Photos: David Puerta, Sergio Gómez and PUS

### 5.3.3 Drawings



## **Chapter 6: Programme Development**

6.1 Key Programme

6.2. FAR and Total Built Area

6.3. Area Distribution

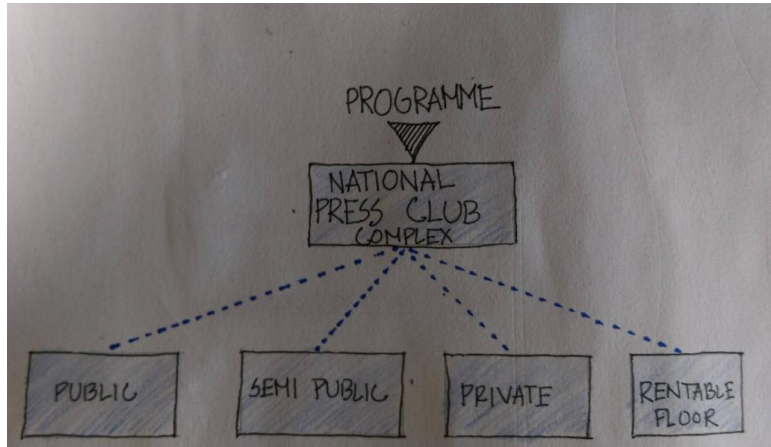
6.4. Functional Flow

6.4.1. Public

6.4.2. Private

6.4.3. Semi Public

## 6.1. Key Programme

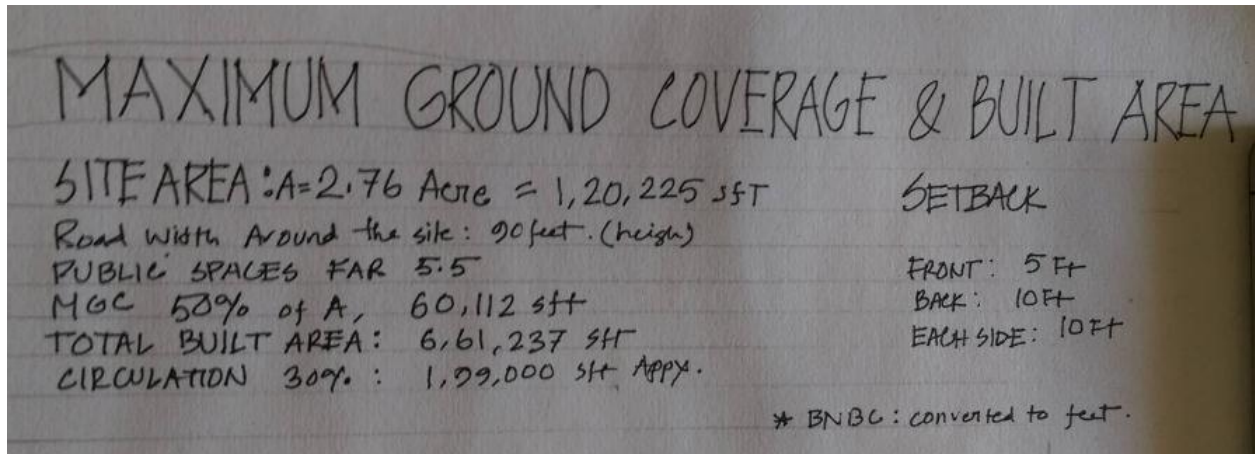


<b>Public:</b>	<b>Semi Public</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reception</li> <li>• Auditorium</li> <li>• Banquet hall</li> <li>• Media Museum</li> <li>• Media Centre</li> <li>• Prayer Hall</li> <li>• Library</li> <li>• Achieve</li> <li>• Display Centre</li> <li>• Souvenir Shop</li> <li>• Canteen</li> <li>• Multipurpose Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminar Room</li> <li>• Lounge for members</li> <li>• Secretary Room</li> <li>• President Room</li> <li>• Office Room</li> <li>• Rentable Meeting room</li> <li>• Meeting Room</li> <li>• Medical Room</li> <li>• Director office</li> <li>• Office Area</li> <li>• Accounts</li> <li>• Waiting</li> <li>• Café for members</li> </ul>
<b>Private zone</b>	<b>Parking</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guest Room</li> <li>• VIP Guest Room</li> <li>• Gymnasium</li> <li>• Swimming Pool</li> <li>• Poolside Café</li> <li>• Indoor Game</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 400 Parking</li> <li>• Surface Parking</li> </ul>



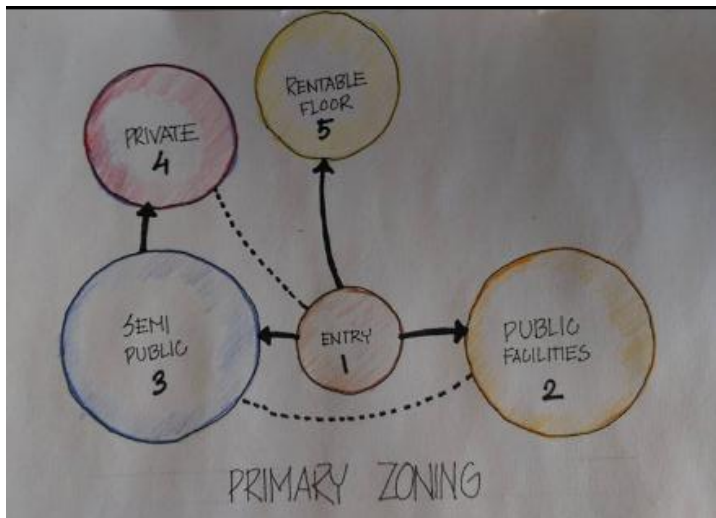
## 6.2. FAR and Total Built Area

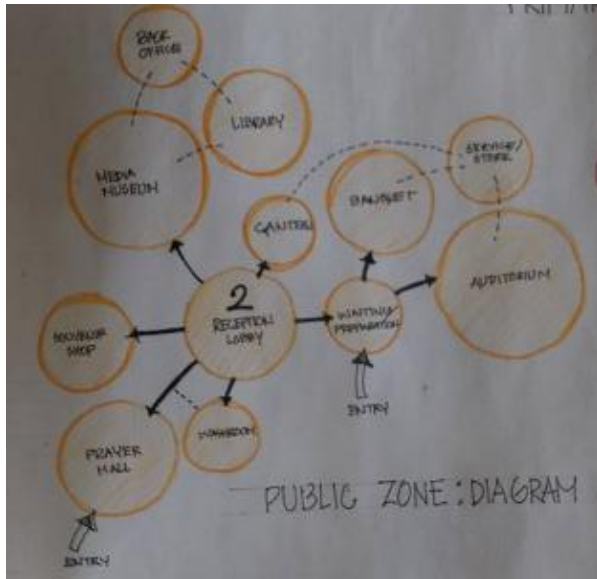
Site Area : 2.76 Acre  
TBA : 6,6,231 SFT  
MGC : 50%



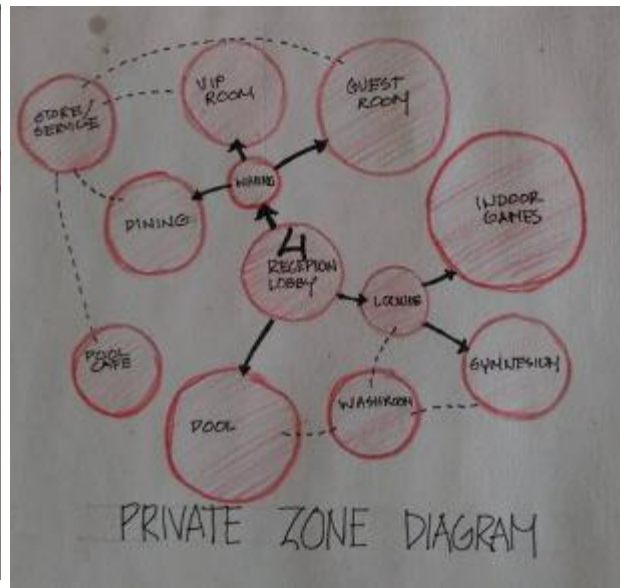
## 6.3. Functional Flow:

Primary Zoning



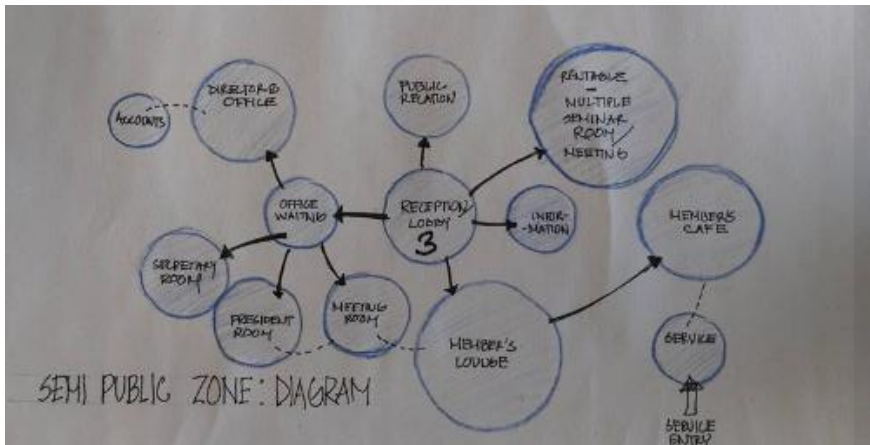


6.3.1. Public Zone Diagram



6.3.2. Private Zone Diagram

6.3.3. Semi Public Zone



## 6.4. Area Distribution

NO.	NAME	NO'S	EACH SIZE	TOTAL(SFT)	
01.	PUBLIC ZONE RECEPTION	1	30/30'	900	PUBLIC
02.	WAITING	1	30/30'	900	
03.	AUDITORIUM - 1200 People	1		15,000	
	a. BALLETY - 12000 SFT				
	b. Back Stage - 2000 SFT				
04.	BANQUET HALL - 400 People	1		10,000	
05.	MEDIA MUSEUM	1		3,000	
06.	MEDIA CENTRE	1		2,000	
07.	LIBRARY	1		4,000	
08.	ARCHIVE	1		1,500	
09.	OFFICE	1		1,000	
10.	SOUVENIR SHOP	1		2,000	
11.	PRAYER HALL - 200 People	1		2,000	
12.	CANTEEN	1		300	
13.	KITCHEN/STORE	1		450	
14.	TOILET 15	15	5'x6'		
CIRCULATION 30% + (14457)				49,250	
TOTAL				64,025	
01.	PRIVATE ZONE RECEPTION	1	30/20'	600	PRIVATE
02.	WAITING	1	20/20'	400	
03.	VIP ROOM	10	20/25'	5000	
04.	GUEST ROOM	50	20/15'	15000	
05.	STORE/SERVICE	1		1000	
06.	LOUNGE	1		2000	
07.	INDOOR GAMES	1		3000	
08.	GYMNASIUM	1		3000	
09.	POOL CAFE	1		2000	
10.	POOL	1		5000	
11.	DINING	1		1500	
12.	KITCHEN	1		500	
CIRCULATION 30%				39300	
TOTAL				11790	
TOTAL				51090	
01.	RECEPTION	1	30/30'	900	SEMI PUBLIC
02.	PRO	1	20/20'	400	
03.	OFFICE WAITING	1	30/30'	900	
04.	DIRECTOR	1	30/20'	600	
05.	ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR	1	20/20'	400	
06.	OFFICE	1		2000	
07.	ACCOUNTS	1		1000	
08.	MEDICAL	1	30/20	600	
09.	PRESIDENT	1	30/20	600	
10.	SECRETARY	3	20/20	1200	
11.	MEETING ROOM	1	30/40	1200	
12.	MEMBER LOUNGE	1		3000	
13.	CAFE	1		2000	
14.	SERVICE	1		1000	
15.	WASHROOM	15	5'6	450	
+ 30% CIRCULATION				16250	
TOTAL				4875	
TOTAL				21125	
01.	PARKING	400	15/8'	48,000	P
	CIRCULATION			14,400	
				62,400	
01.	RENTABLE MEETING ROOMS	10	30/40' - 5	9000	R
02.	FLOORS	6	20/30 - 5	1,20,000	
+ CIRCULATION 30% + 38700				1,67,700	
01.	MAIN ENTRY LOBBY			5,000	
TOTAL				3,08,940	

## **Chapter 7: Concept and Design Developments**

7.1. Initial Concept development

7.2. Form Generation

7.3. Form Development

7.4. Space Allocation

7.5. Level wise plan

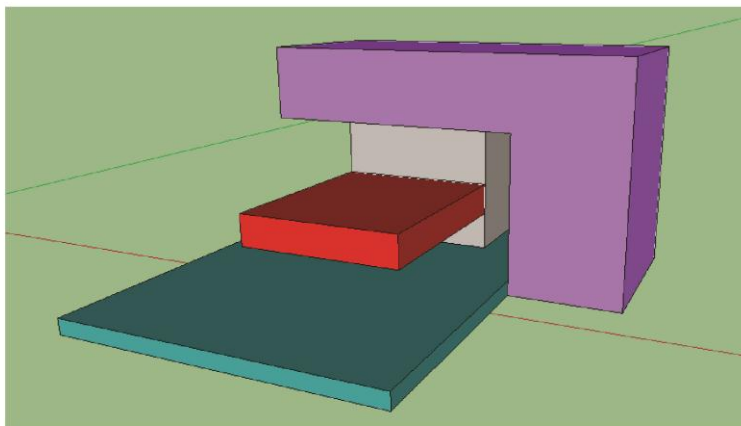


## 7.1. Initial Concept Development

After analyzing the context, present situations, programs and given demands 3 points are identified to be present in the complex. That is it would be a shelter for the public, it will be a place for raising voice and last of all it will be a common space for the public and the media people for interaction.



## 7.2. Form generation

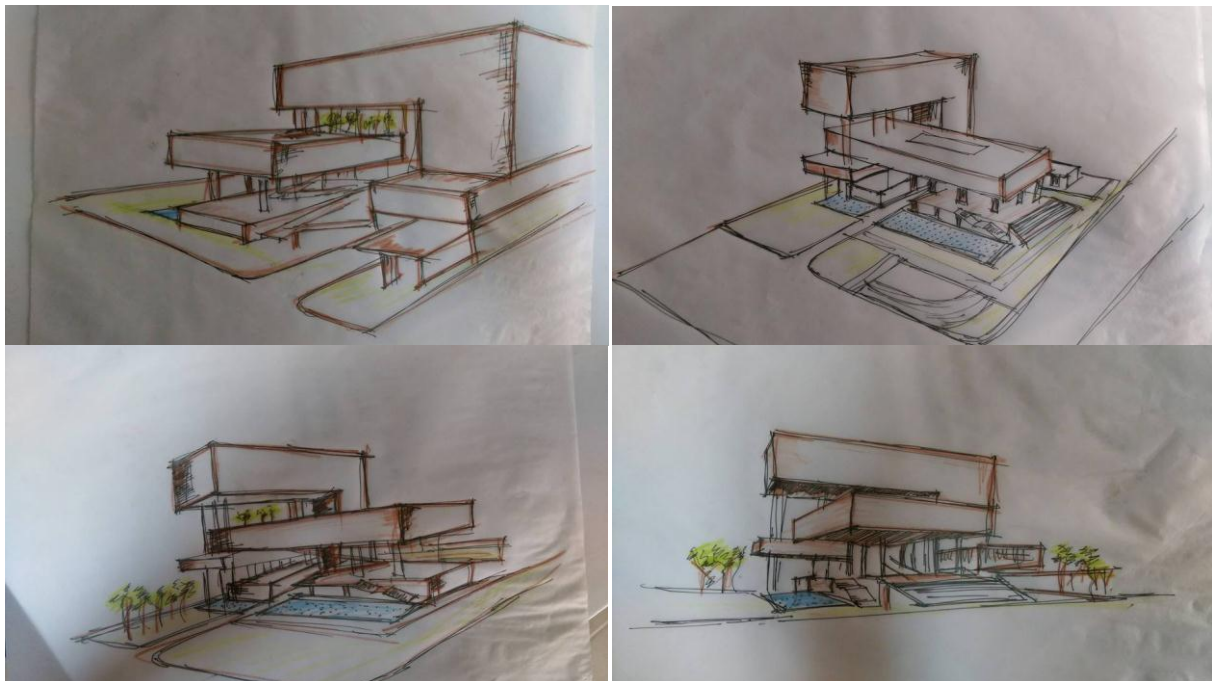


**PUBLIC PLAZA PUBLIC EVENTS OFFICE SPACES LOUNGE**

The main form was designed like an overhang canopy which will work as a public block and supported from a mass which will work as an office building. The public portion itself creates a plaza for the people who want to come and raise their voice from the outside of the building. The connective space of the public and office building will work as a lounge for the people and media guys. There are multilevel connections on every floor.

### 7.3. Form Developments

The initially formed design is converted to in some different modes to create spaces in and outside of the complex. A water body is added to the public plaza to add variations in peoples movement. Main entry plaza has added a semi plaza on 13 feet height which will work as a public stage. The vehicular and pedestrian entry is provided separately. Moreover in ground floor the most of the portion is provided for the public and a entry lobby to the main building. The main Plaza is provided with a 140 feet longer elevation which is 4 feet elevated from the ground is for the people to seat and attract the passersby.



The main entrance of the building is from the secretariat link road and the existing over bridge is shifted to the opposite of shilpakala road. A bus stop is provided for the people coming press club by bus near to over bridge. Moreover the public form is appx 30 feet elevated from the plaza level. The level is higher cause the people travelling by metro rail can easily view the people gathered in the plaza.

The Auditorium block has added to the public mass and directly accessible from both of the public building and office block. The roof tops are provided with sky lobby and a huge infinity pool to the city view and Sohrawardi uddyan of Dhaka.

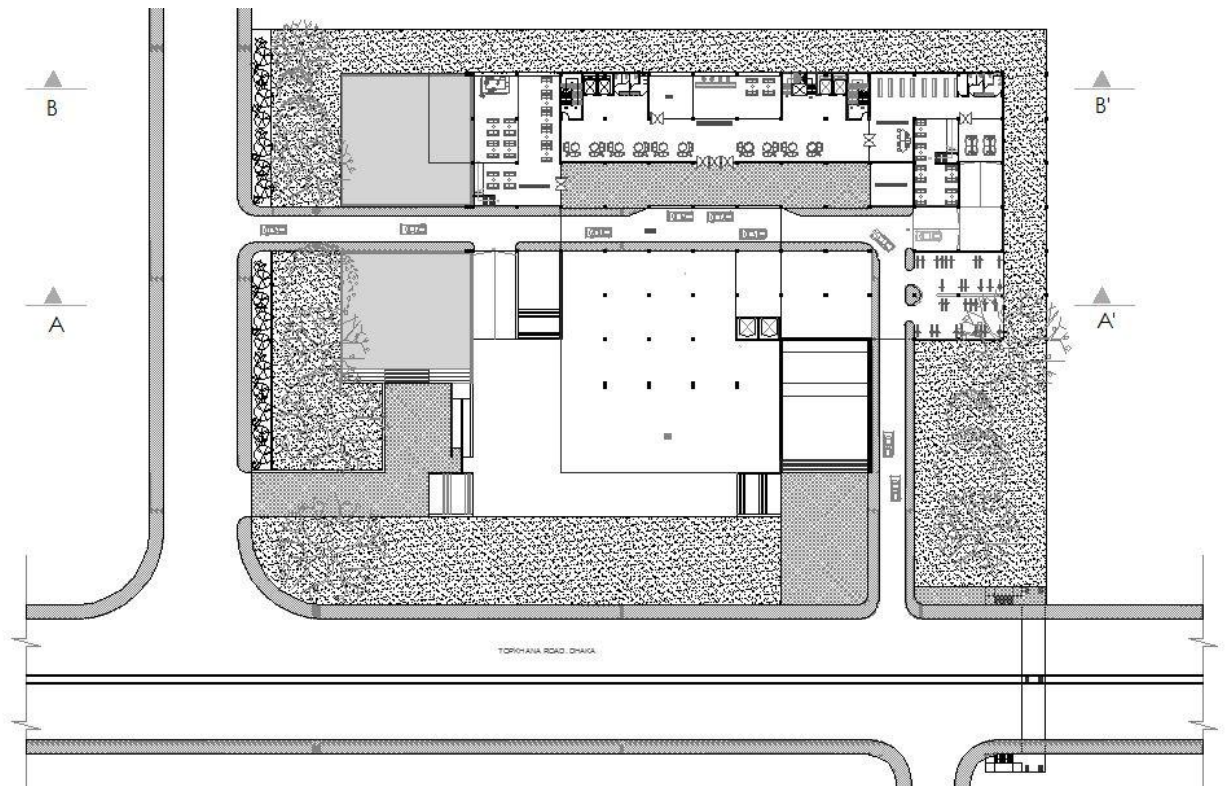
## 7.4. Space Allocation



The building form is specified with service and function on each block. Some flexible function facilities is available in plaza level and lobby spaces. the tower block is specified in different media center's offices. the public block is specially for the public program arrangements. the east part of 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> floor is for residential dormitory.

The Mid Longer portion of the tower block is for press institute Bangladesh. There are parking spaces in basement and exit from the plaza level. which is surrounded by the water body.

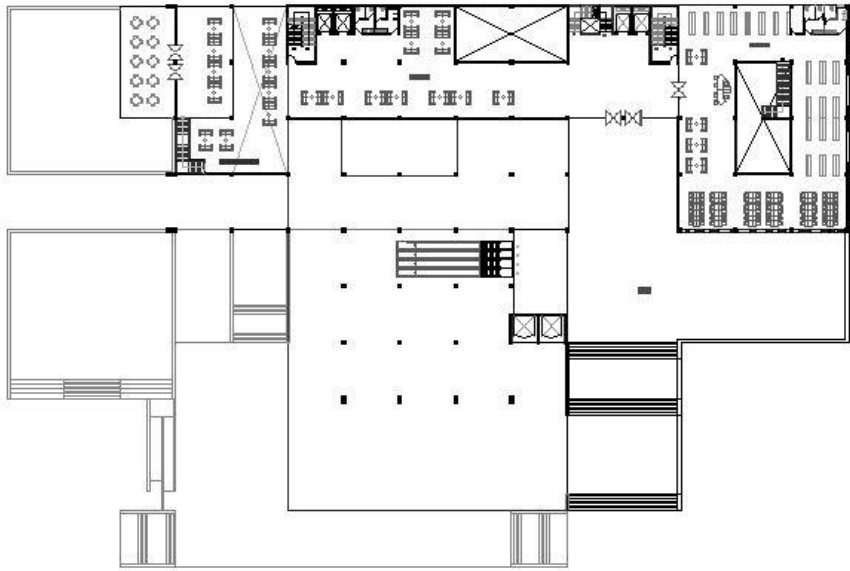
## 7.5. Level wise plan



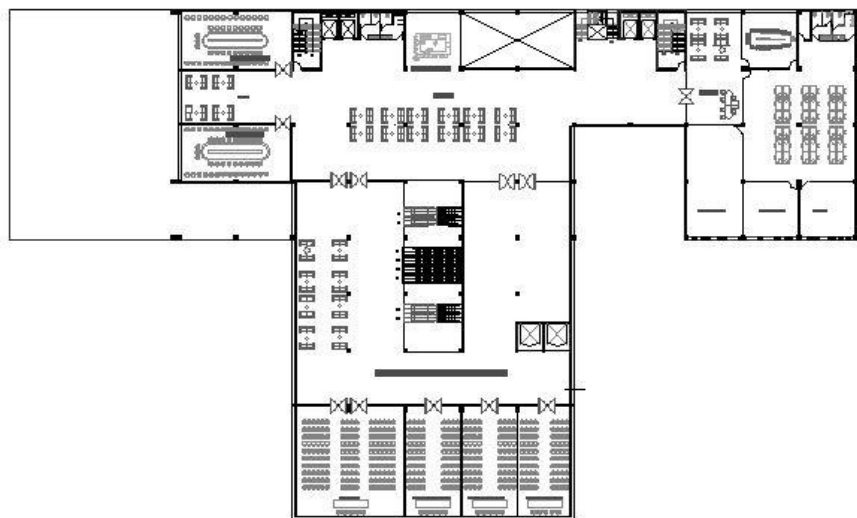
### Ground Floor Plan

Ground Floor Plan shows the details of entry exit, spaces for public plaza. entry stairs to the plaza and towers. The main circulation spaces.

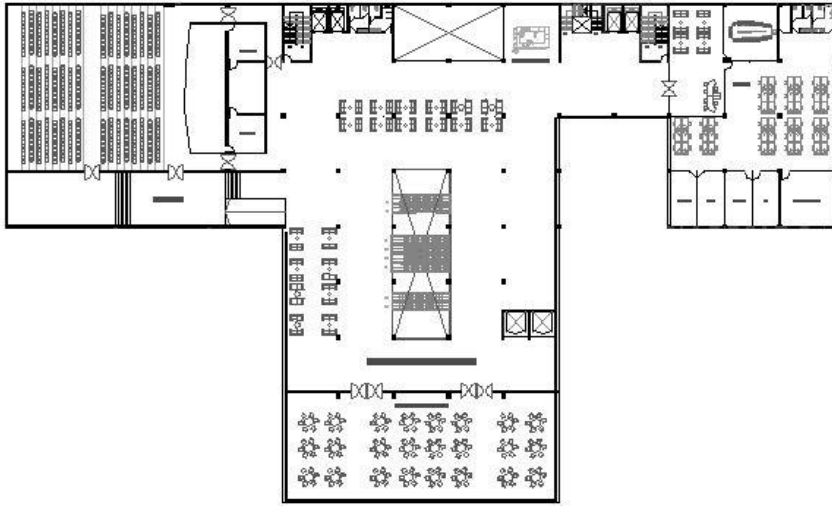




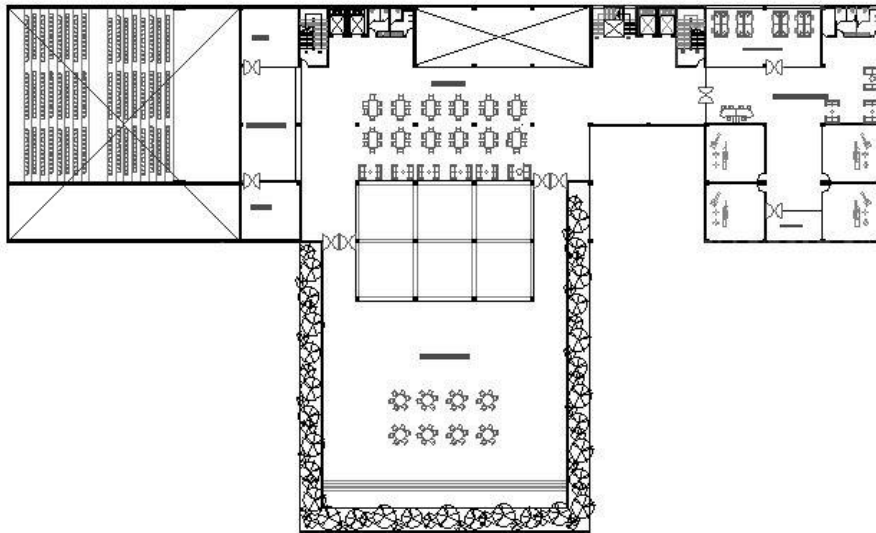
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



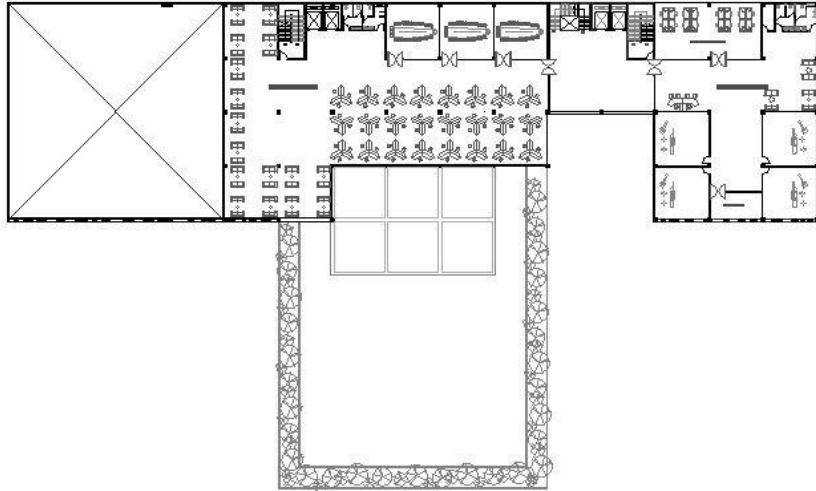
3RD FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



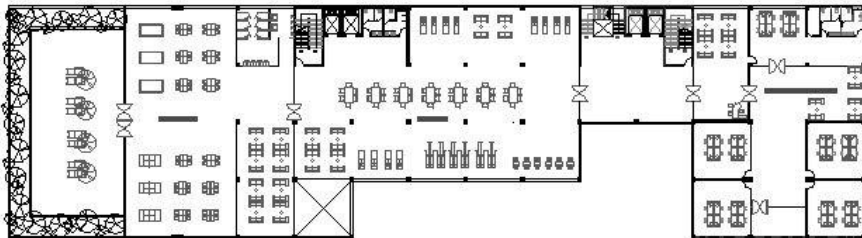

**4TH FLOOR PLAN**  
 SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



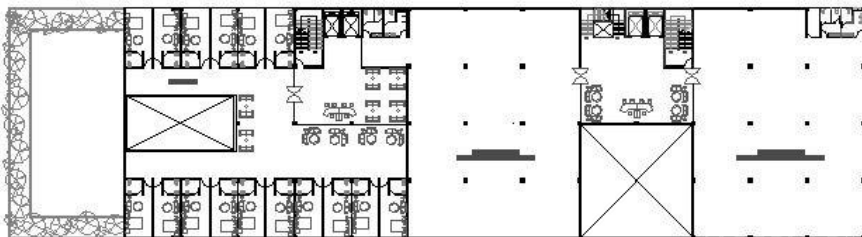

**5TH FLOOR PLAN**  
 SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



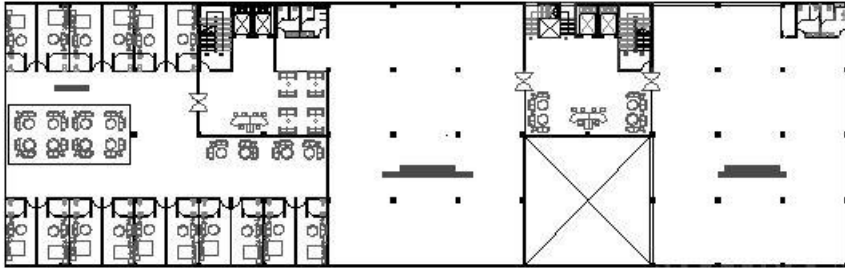
6TH FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



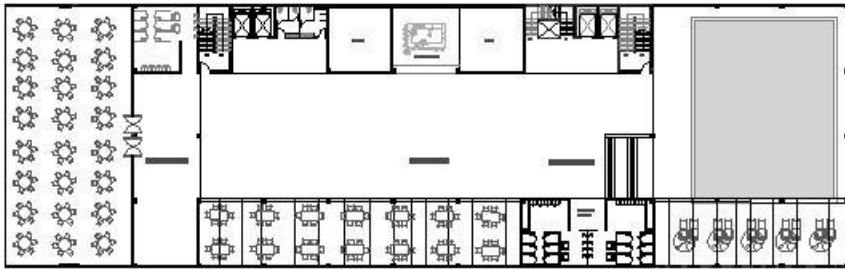
7TH FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



9TH FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



11TH FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"

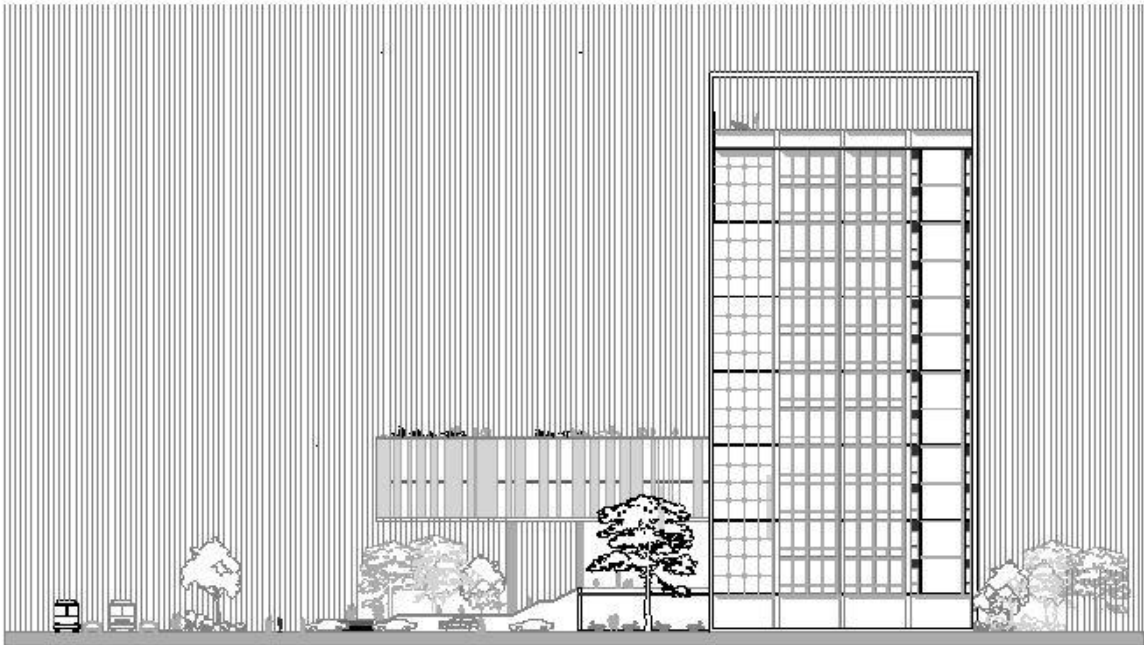


14TH FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"

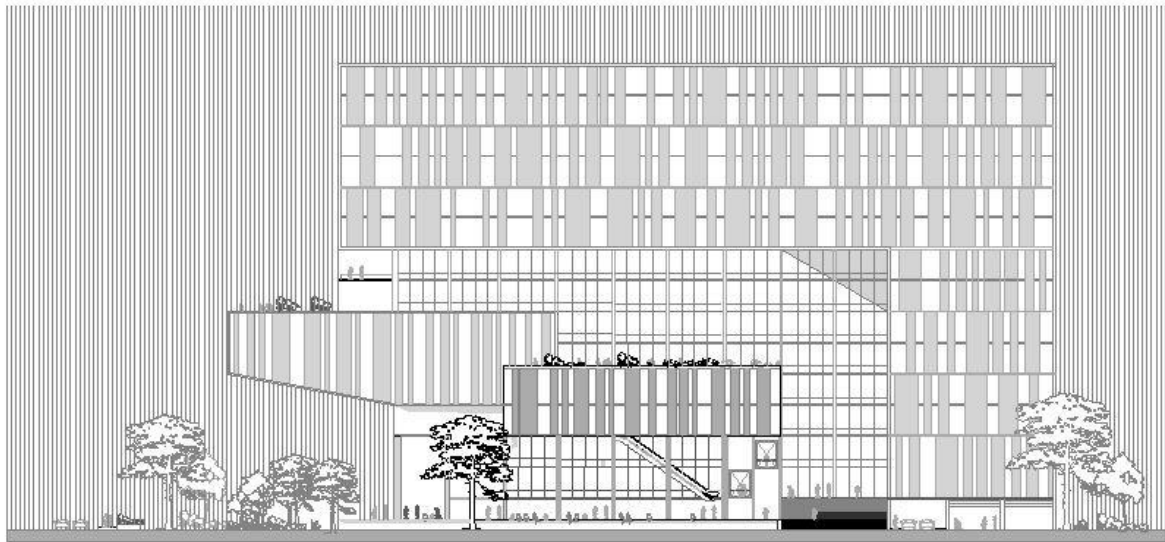
Roof Plan:

Roof plan shows the connectivity among the open spaces to the roof. There are swimming pools opens to the west, it has a magnificent view.





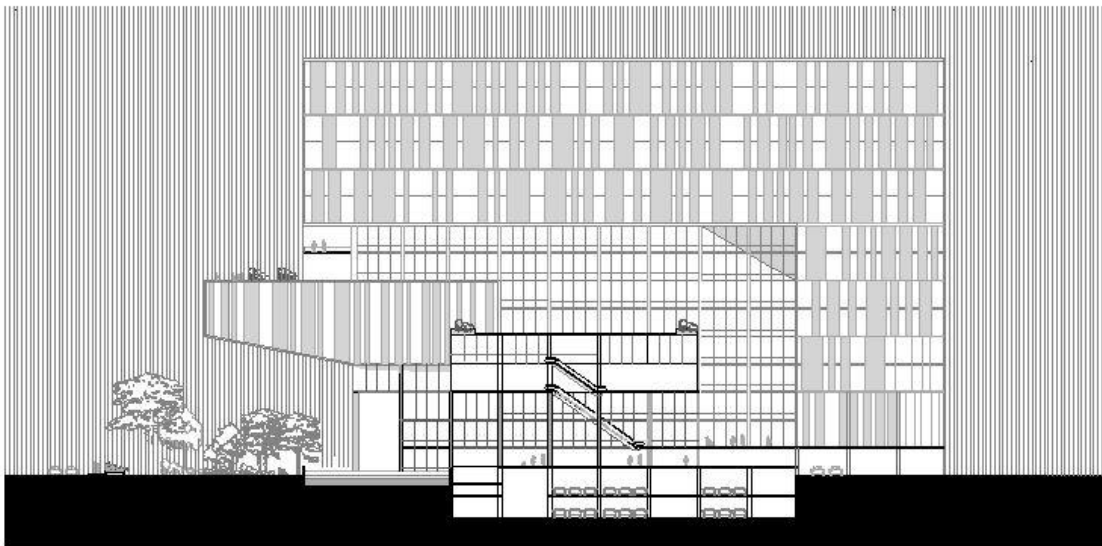
WEST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



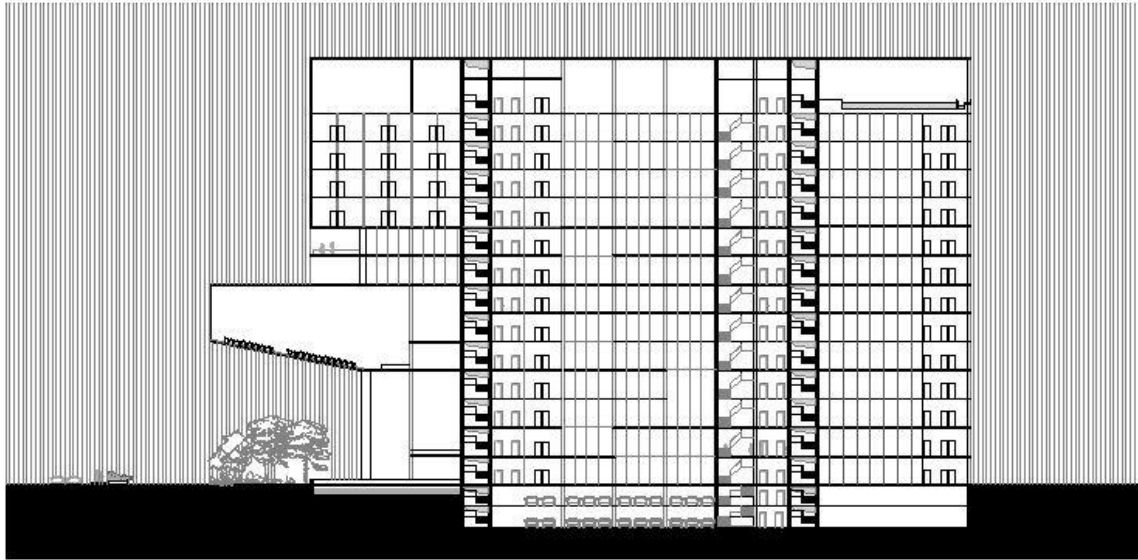
NORTH ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



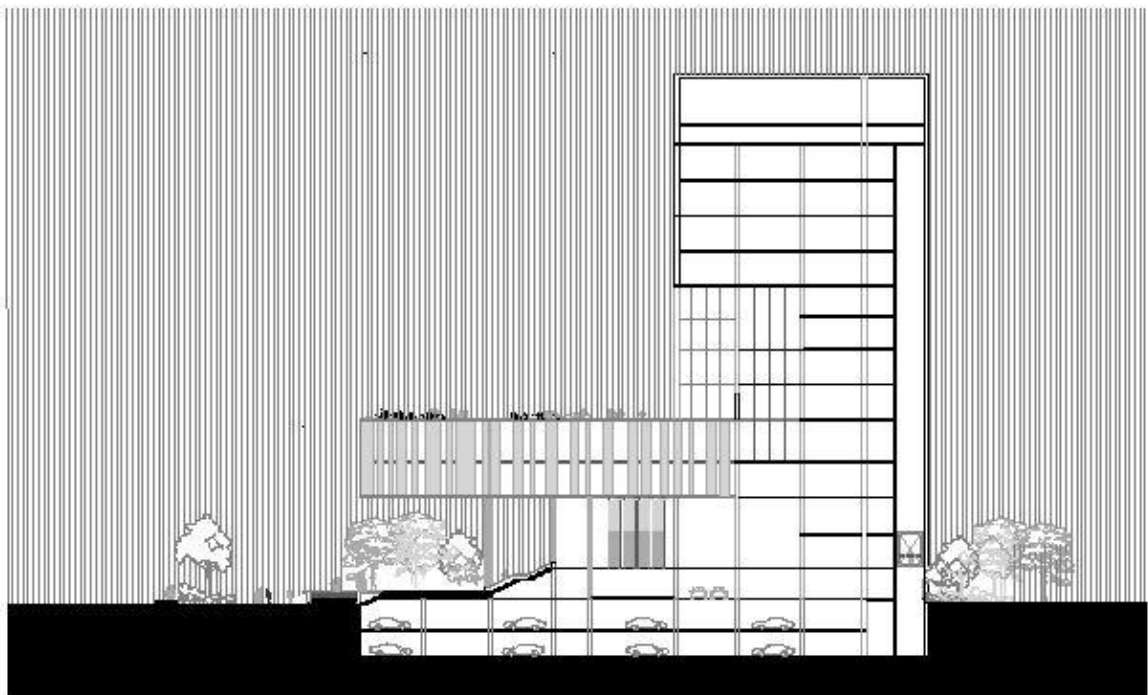
EAST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



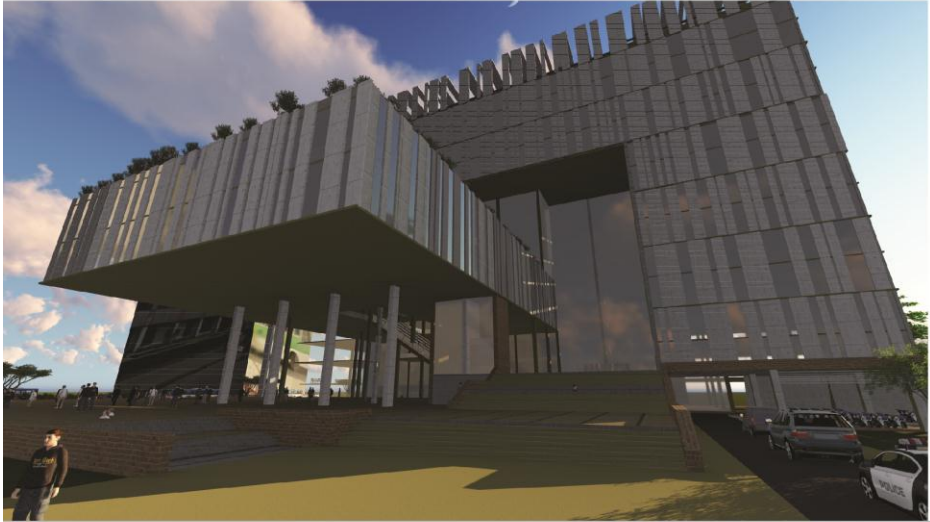
SECTION AA'  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'0"



SECTION BB'  
SCALE: 1/16"=10'



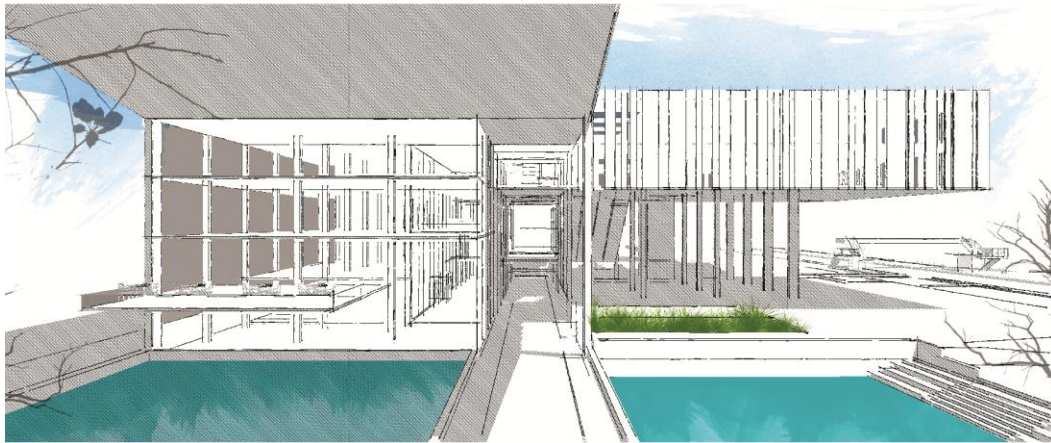
SECTION CC'  
SCALE: 1/16"=10'



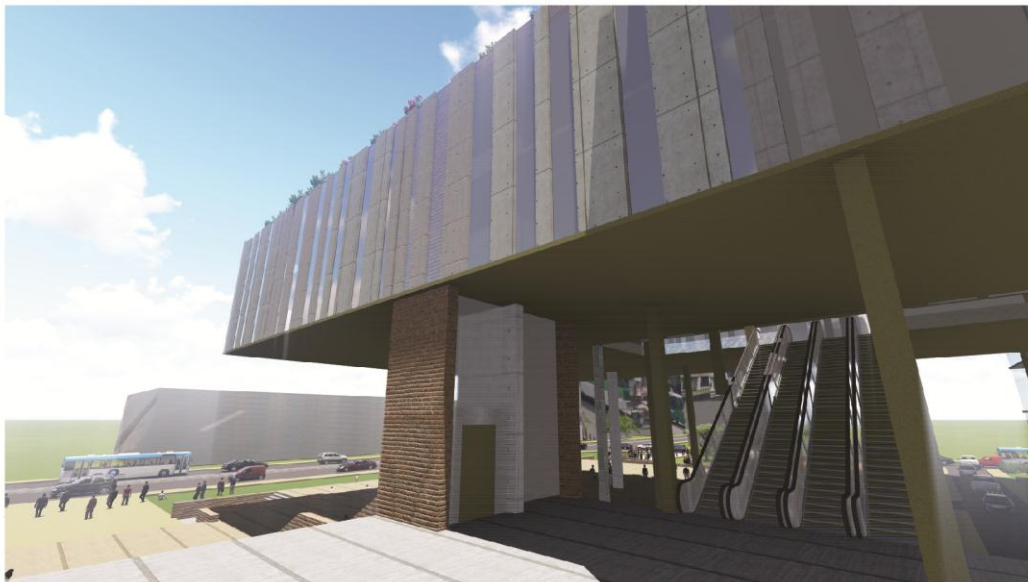
ENTRANCE FROM MAIN PLAZA



PUBLIC ENTRY



VEHICULAR ENTRY



PUBLIC ACCESS FROM THE MAIN PLAZA





PERSPECTIVE FROM STREET

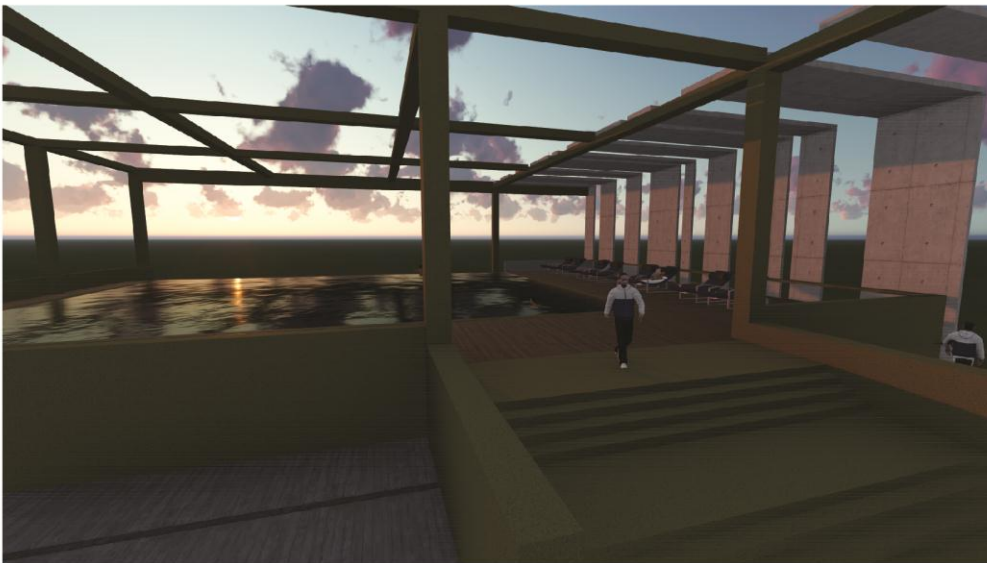


ROOF TERRACE





ROOFTOP LOUNGE



SWIMMING POOL



OFFICE BLOCK ENTRANCE



PUBLIC BLOCK CIRCULATION

## Chapter 8:

### References

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