

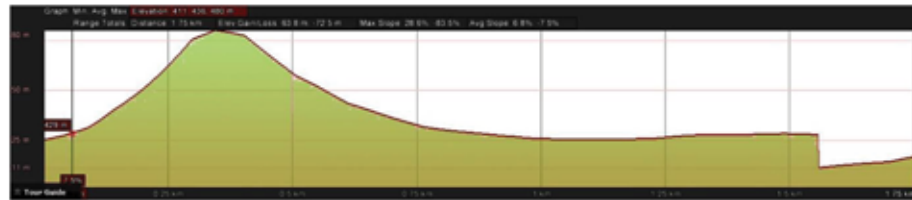
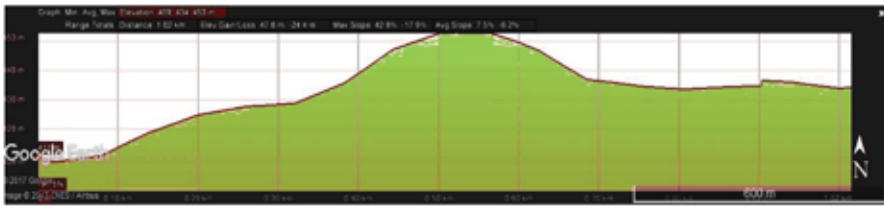
**SITE APPROACH**



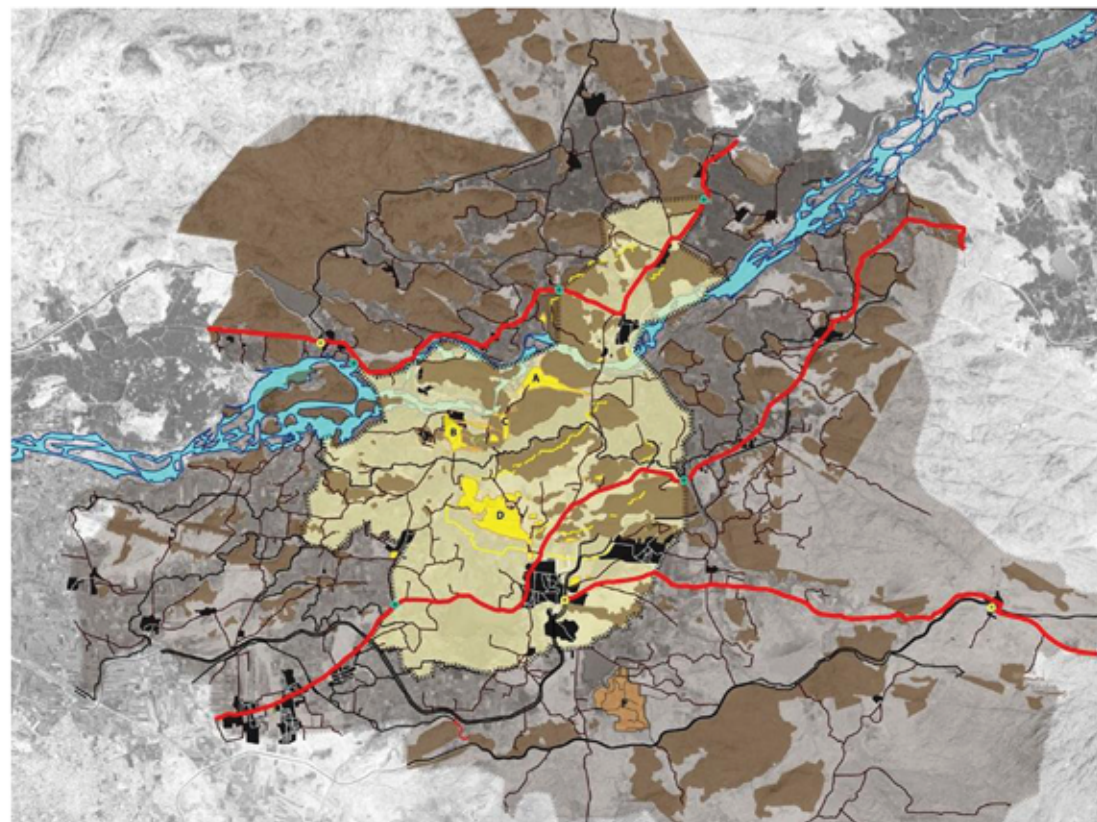
# Geographical condition and climate

Hampi is located right in the heart of great Decan plateau, towards the foothills of the Western Ghats. This region comprises of hill ranges, some of which are branches of the Central Sahyadris, like the Sandur hill range to the west and southwest of Hampi.

The average elevation of Hampi is about 400 to 540 metres above mean sea level. The highest hills in the area are elevated at 542 metres above MSL (Anjanadri Hill) and 515 metres above sea level (Matanga Hill). The most spellbinding physical and natural features of the site are the rocky hillocks characterized by granite boulders which are spread over the entire site.



Besides their natural characters, Hills and boulder formations should be considered as a larger picture that includes both natural (geological history) and man-made interventions (temples, mandapas, caves...). Protection measures should hence address both natural and built heritage developed within these areas. This mature topography is provided with a well-established drainage pattern which is dendritic in character.

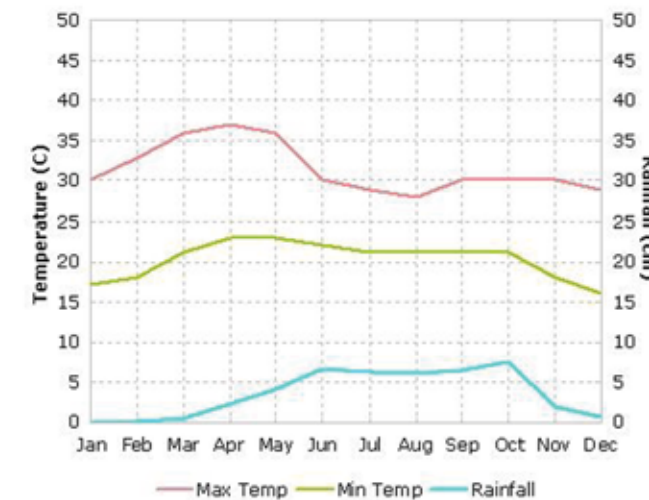


## Soil character

The most prevalent soil in the area is reddish sandy loam found on the banks of river Tungabhadra, while reddish brown soil occurs at the fringes of hills due to the decomposition of rocks. However black cotton soil also occurs in the area. The black soils of the Tunghabadra region are 0.6 -1.2 metre deep, heavy in texture with 45 to 50% clay and contain free calcium carbonate throughout the profile. There is generally a zone of salt concentration in the soil profile at a depth of 0.4 - 0.9 metre, the principal salt being gypsum. Below the gypsum layer occurs 'murrum' which is practically impermeable to water.

## Climate

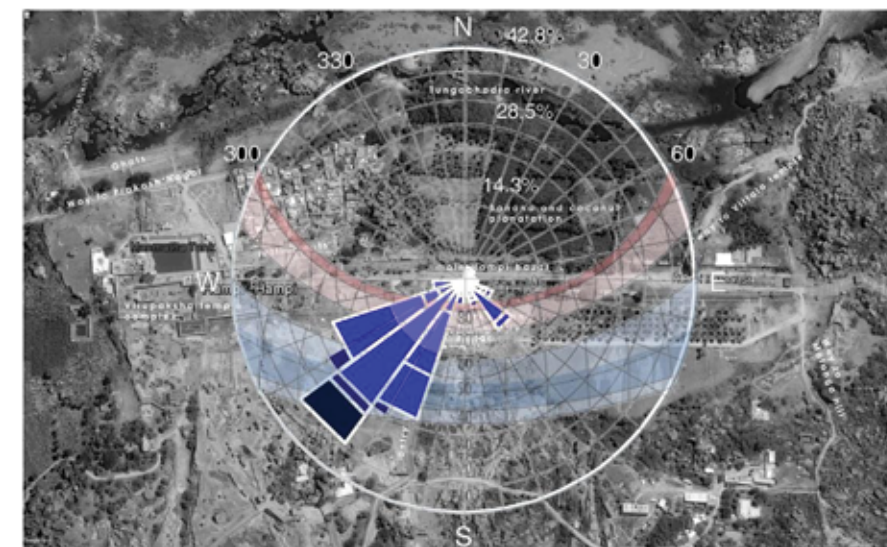
Hampi's climate is generally dry & hot. March to early June is the summer. Monsoon brings some wet weather that typically lasts from late June to early August. The colder period of the year is from November to February



The graph shows the monthly number of sunny, cloudy, overcast and precipitation days. It is seen that from the month of January till mid of May the temperature is 35 degree and is sunny all day. Gradually the temperature decreases up to 21 degree in monsoon

## Wind direction

The wind rose for Hampi from South West (SW) to north east. This graph shows how many hours per year the wind blows from the indicated direction.

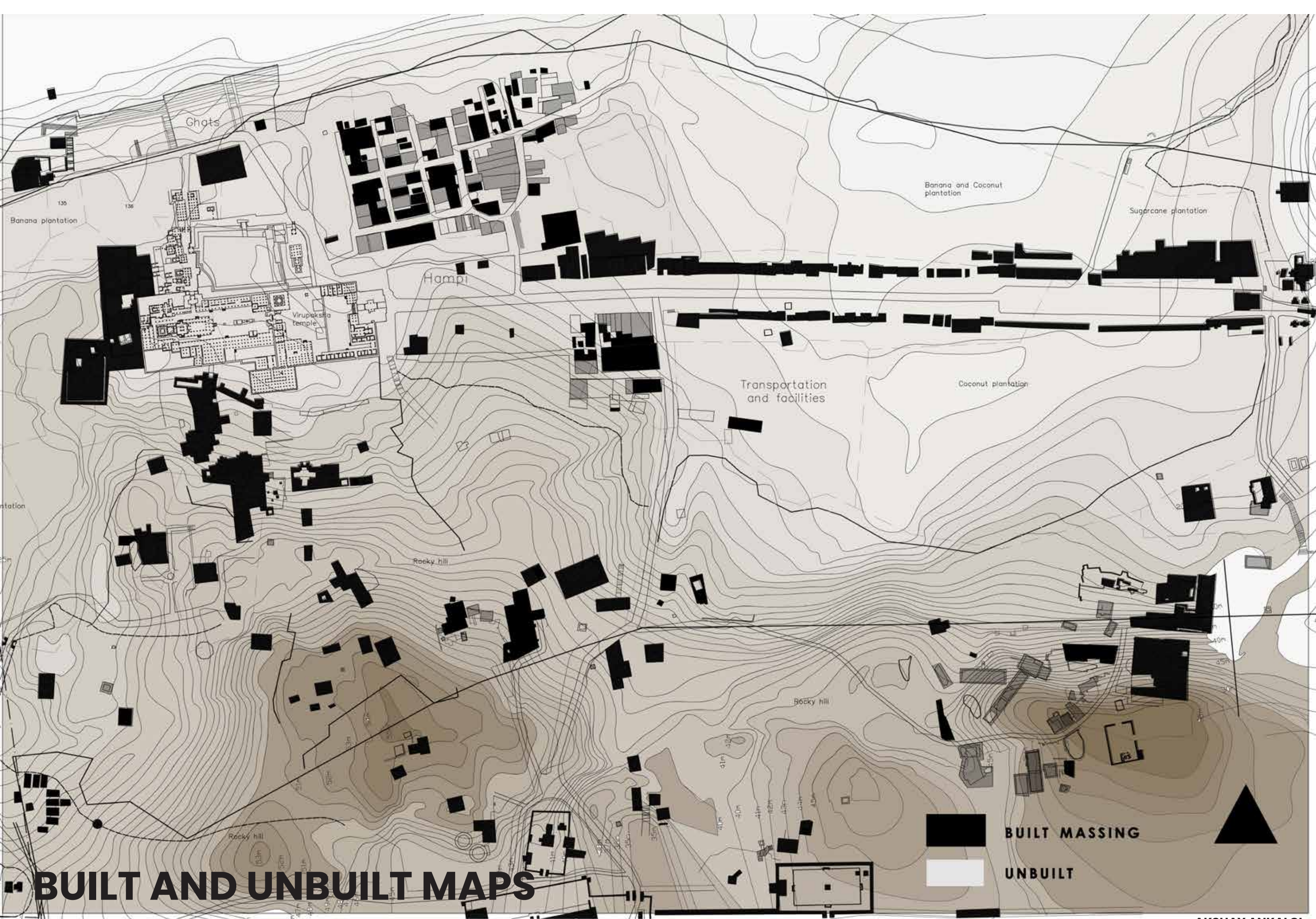






PLAN





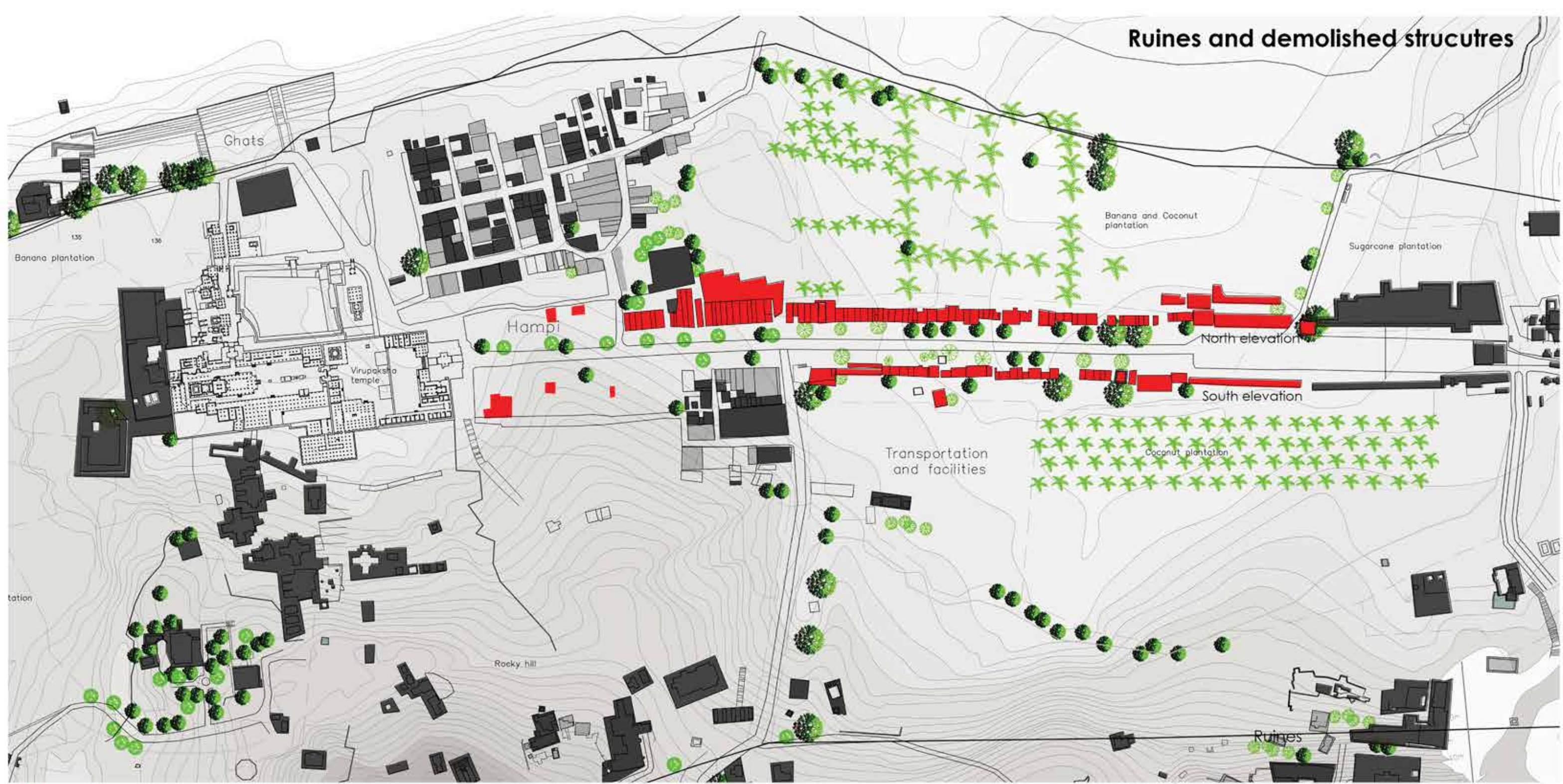
# BUILT AND UNBUILT MAPS





# RESOURCES AROUND





1



2





# Ruines

The main residential core of Hampi was the Virupaksha temple complex, with a population of 2777 from 351 families residing at Hampi. People started encroaching within the heritage structures for their livelihood. These pavilions acted as bazar space from centuries

## 2011

Year after year encroaching increased due to which the State Government of Karnataka and Archaeological survey of India (ASI) took strict action of demolishing the encroached structure in short notice. This demolition took in phase wise stages. In 2011, the southern part of the stretch was demolished.

Further the demolishing process continued with almost half of the settlements on the northern part of the temple. During this process some of the heritage structure like old pavilions and mandapa was hampered, affecting the heritage importance.

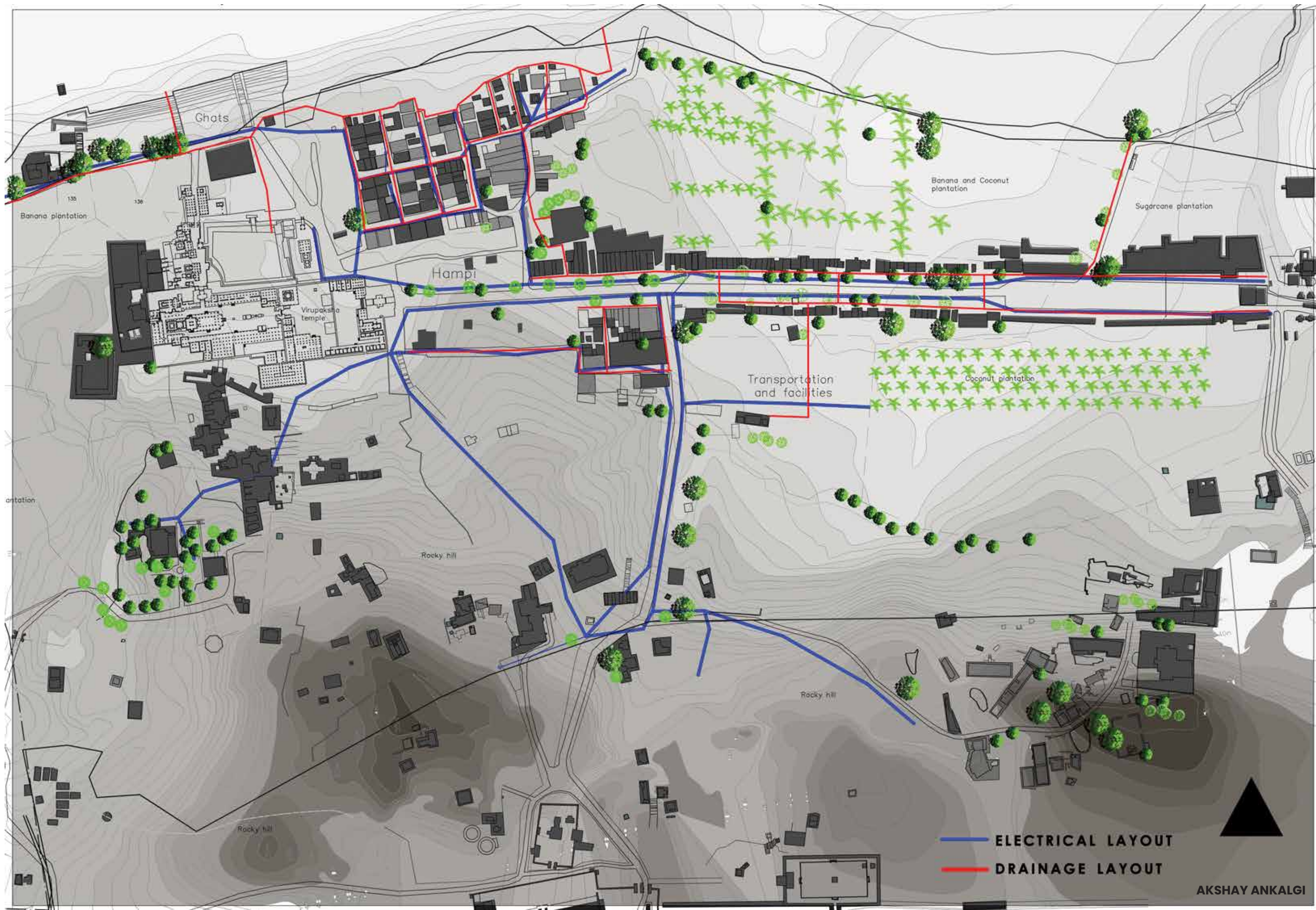


2011 demolition



present condition





— ELECTRICAL LAYOUT  
— DRAINAGE LAYOUT





This parking area also serves the tourists with many facilities such as public toilets and drinking water facilities, small souvenir shops, eatery stalls. These are the temporary stalls and shops which are recognised as illegal by the Government. There are 76 stalls in this area.



## Entry to the site

Descending towards north from the Hemakuta hill is Virupaksha temple complex. This becomes the main and only access road to the temple complex which is 7.5m wide. At the entrance a T junction is formed, with various activities such as parking, rickshaw stand, bus stop, commercial trading, small souvenir, eatery stalls, public toilet facilities. etc

To the eastern part to the main entrance is the transport and communication zone. Most of the crowd visit Virupaksha via public transport, which is the bus system. The frequency of buses is every 20 min starting from 6am to 8pm. The bus comes from Hospet, which is the nearest bus terminal. There is a rickshaw stand for 10 - 11 rickshaws, which are used by the tourist for sightseeing. A small government primary school from 1st to 8th is at the left of the main entrance road.

Along both side of the road there are small stalls or hawking activities which take place during the day time. Temporary commercial stalls have artefacts, bags, hats, metal and wooden sculptures for sale. The stalls also include fruit and vegetable vendors etc.





# Landuse

The main residential core of Hampi was the Virupaksha temple complex, with 151 families residing at Hampi. Total area built-up area of the settlement in 6331 sqm. Out of which 40.9% is purely residential , 43.08% commercial and with 16.02% is mixed used unit.

With main occupation based on tourism the percentage of commercial sector in this settlement is slightly more as compared to residential and mixed use sector. The commercial unit consist of facilities like information centre, cafe, restaurant, general stores and shops, internet café, providing transport facilities, etc.

Mixed used unit includes residential unit for local people along with tourist accom-  
modation, guest house facilities, commercial unit plus residential unit etc.

landuse



- residential unit
- commercial unit
- mixed use unit



Residential units



Commercial units

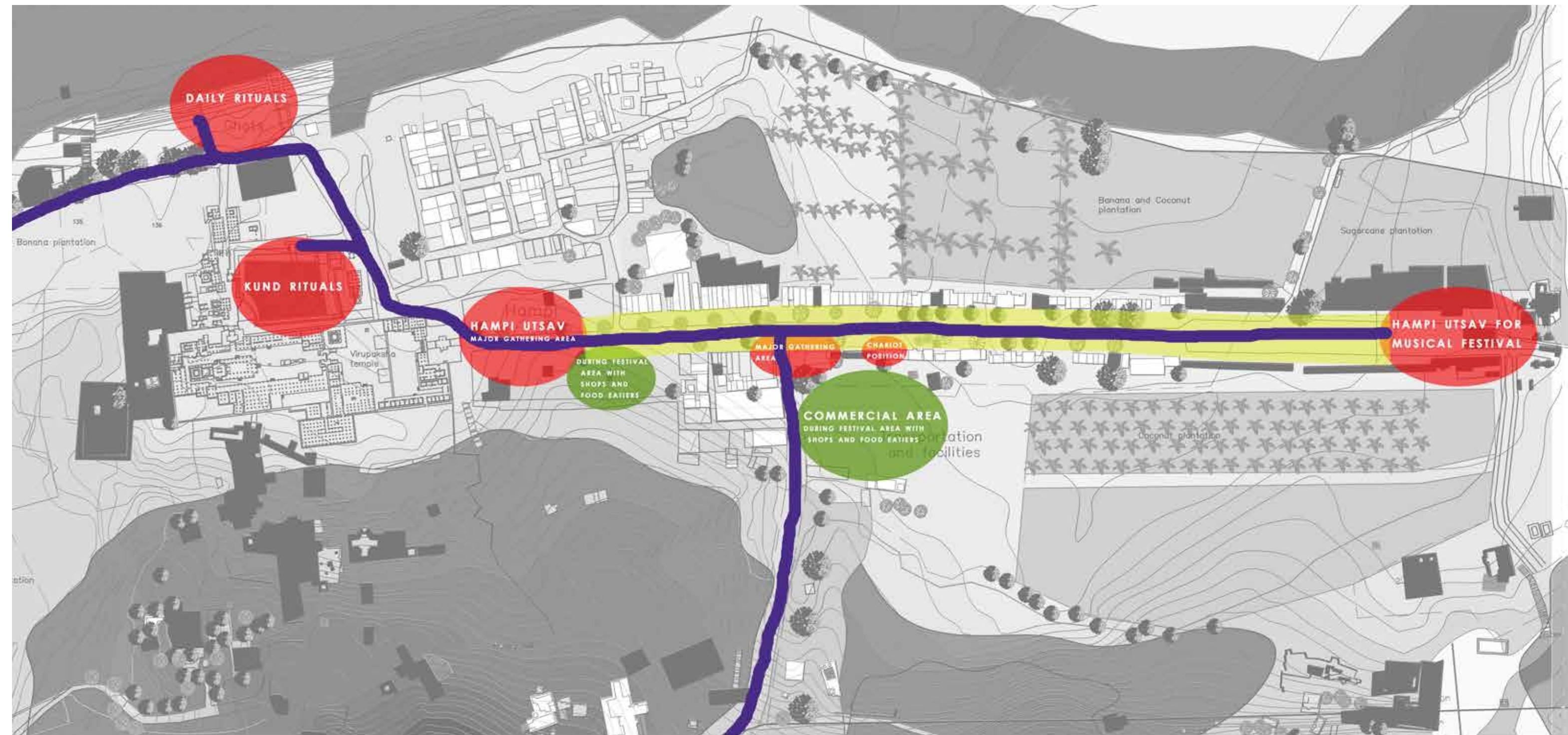


Mixed use units

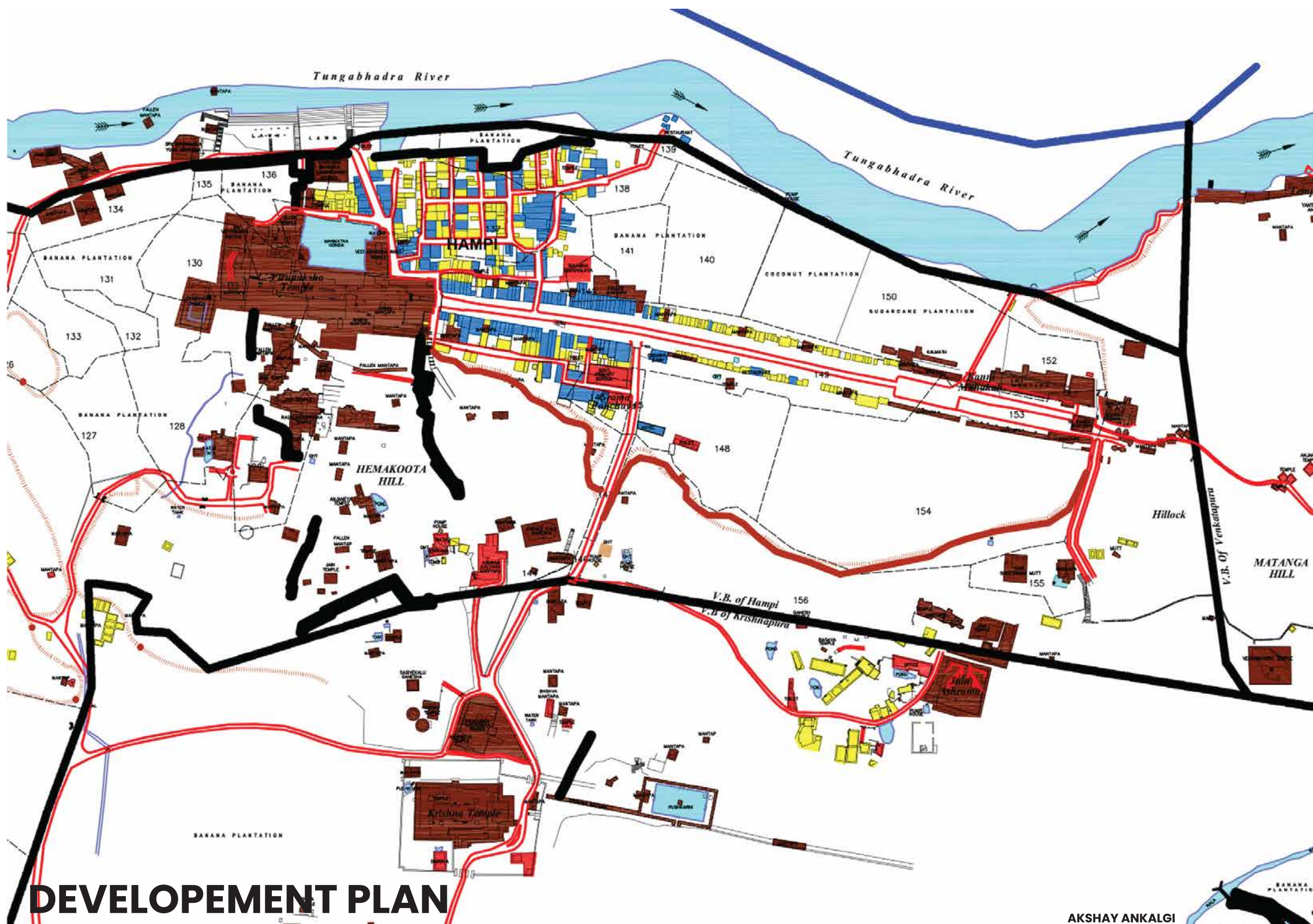


People residing in this settlement are living in the said plots from many centuries. There are more than 30 houses which are almost 45 years old, along with recently constructed houses. The massing of the settlement is in a way that lanes divide the locality after every four blocks, these are ground + one storied structures with mixed, residential and commercial units.









# DEVELOPEMENT PLAN