



THESIS REPORT ON  
**INTERNATIONAL CRICKET STADIUM**  
FARIDABAD, HARYANA

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE  
DEGREE OF:

**BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE**  
BY

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**1160101034**

THESIS GUIDE  
( **AR. GHUNSHYAM** )

SESSION  
2022-2023

TO THE  
**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING**

**BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY**

**LUCKNOW.**

**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING**  
**BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW (U.P.).**

**CERTIFICATE**

I hereby recommend that the thesis entitle **INTERNATIONAL CRICKET STADIUM. FARIDABAD, HARYANA** under the supervision, is the bonafide work of the students and can be accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor's degree in architecture, school of Architecture and Planning, BBDU, Lucknow.

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# Introduction about Cricket stadium

## 1. Cricket field

A **cricket field** is a large grassy ground on which the game of cricket is played. Although generally oval in shape, there is a wide variety within this: some are almost perfect circles, some elongated ovals and some entirely irregular shapes with little or no symmetry – but they will have entirely curved boundaries, almost without exception. There are no fixed dimensions for the field but its diameter usually varies between 450 feet (137 m) and 500 feet (150 m). Cricket is unusual among major sports (along with Golf, Australian Rules football and baseball) in that there is no official rule for a fixed-shape ground for professional games.

## 2. Background and history

The sport of cricket has a *known* history beginning in the late 16th century. Having originated in south-east England, it became the country's national sport in the 18th century and has developed globally in the 19th and 20th centuries. International matches have been played since 1844 and Test cricket began, retrospectively recognised, in 1877. Cricket is the world's second most popular spectator sport after association football. Governance is by the International Cricket Council (ICC) which has over one hundred countries and territories in membership although only twelve play Test cricket.

## 3. Aim and objective

- Maximum sitting
- Easy to view ground from
- Comfort zone
- Security

- Plan according condition ICC & BCCI
- Green building
- Maximum earning
- Crowd controlling
- Comfort zone
- Long-time stability

## 1.4 What is cricket?

Cricket is a bat and ball game played between two teams, 11 players each, on a field which has a rectangular 22-yard-long pitch in the centre. The game is played by 120 million players world-wide making it the second most popular sport in the world. The purpose of the game is to score more runs than your opposing team.

A Cricket match is divided into periods called innings. It is decided before the game begins, if both teams will have one or two innings. During the innings one team bats while the other fields. All 11 players on the fielding team are on the pitch at the same time however only two batsmen are the field at any one time.

Team captains toss a coin to decide who should bat first.

Cricket fields tend to be oval in shape. The end which is marked off is called the boundary, with the rectangle “pitch” in the centre.

At each end of the pitch are the wickets, 22 yards apart. A bowling crease is in line with the wicket and the batting or popping crease is 4ft in front of the wicket.

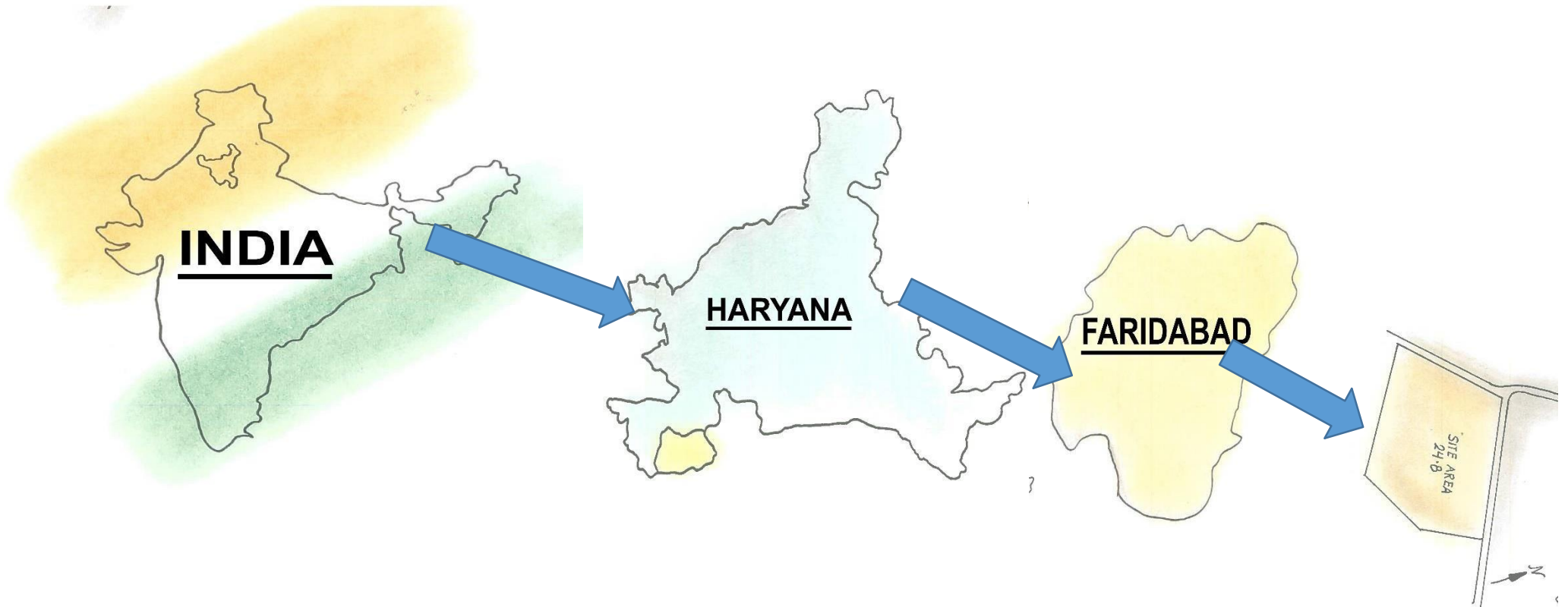
# SITE INFORMATION

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. FARIDABAD

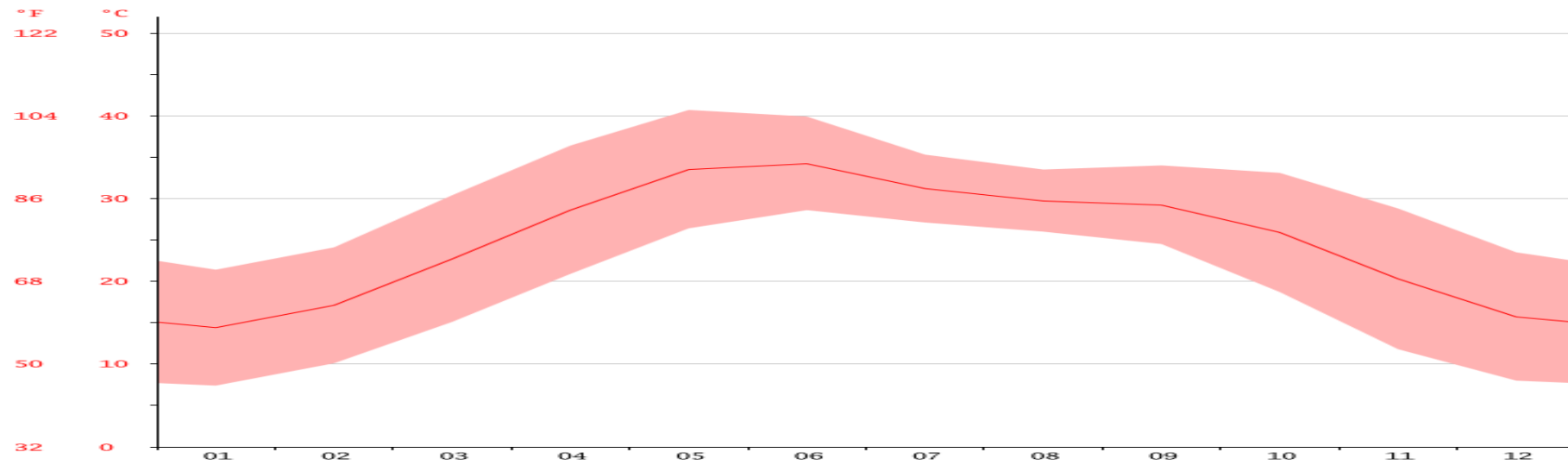
Faridabad is the most populous and largest city in the north Indian state of Haryana. It's a leading industrial centre and situated in the National Capital Region bordering the Indian capital New Delhi. It is one of the major satellite cities of Delhi and is located 284 kilometres south of the state capital Chandigarh

### 2. APPROACH TO SITE



## 2.3 WEATHER

### FARIDABAD WEATHER



MAX. TEMPERATURE - MAY = 40.7 °C

HEAVY RAIN FALL - AUGUST = 188 MM

LOW RAIN FALL - APRIL = 3 MM

MIN TEMPERATURE - JANUARY = 7.4 °C

AVG. TEMPERATURE - 34.2 °C HOTTEST

AVG. TEMPERATURE - 14.4 °C COLDEST



## 2.4 HOW TO GET HERE?

NEAREST RAILWAY STATION FARIDABAD - 3.4 KM

NEAREST AIRPORT LOCATED IN DELHI - 39 KM

NEAREST FARIDABAD BUS-STAND - 650MT

## 2.6 VEGETATION

Neem Tree

Shrubs

Acacia nilotica (Babool)

Bergera koenigii(bowala)

Neem

Acacia nilotica



## 2.5 AREA DETAIL

SITE AREA - 24.8 ACRE

F.A.R - 1.75 MAX

GROUND COVERAG - 40%

HEIGHT RESTRICTION- NO LIMIT

BASMENT - NO LIMIT

## 2.7 SITE INFORMATION

LOCATION

New Industrial Town, Aravalli Golf Course

New Industrial Town, Faridabad, Haryana

121001

SITE TOPOGROAHOY

LEVELLED - PLAIN LAND

LAND USE - COMMERCIAL LAND USE

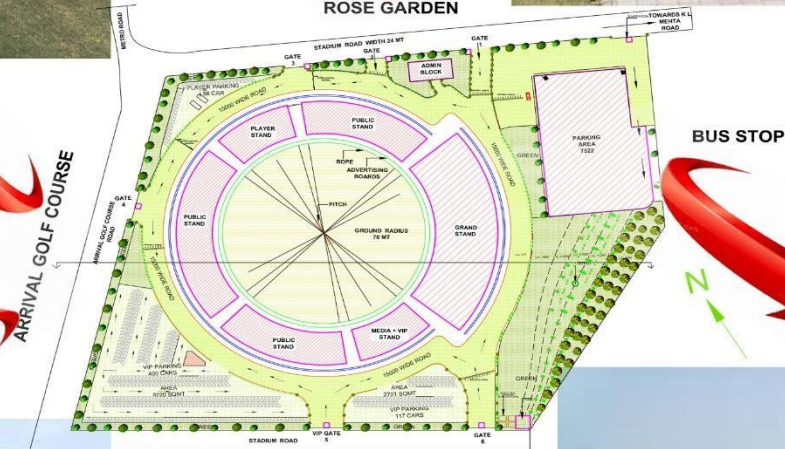


Murraya koenigii

## 2.8 Site surrounding



ROSE GARDEN



BUS STOP

ARRIVAL GOLF COURSE



## 2.9 SWOT Analysis

### 2.9.1 Strength

- Good soil content for creating play area
- Site is adjoining the main road
- Enough land for accommodating all facilities
- Appropriate distance from the main town
- Excellent scenic beauty

### 2.9.2 Weakness

- Heavy traffic zone
- Unwanted Noise pollution due to traffic
- Long distance from airport

### 2.9.3 Opportunity

- Scope for extending centralized tourist attraction
- Nucleus for new development
- Using natural resources (wind, sun, rain) to create energy efficiency

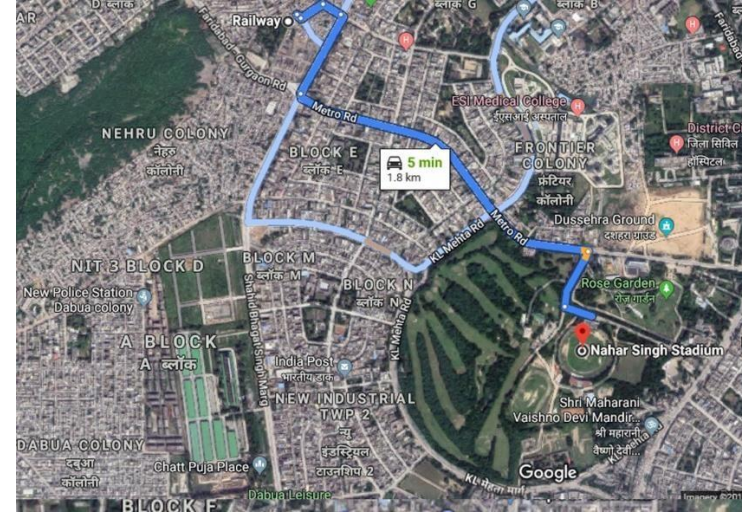
### 2.9.4 Threat

- Security

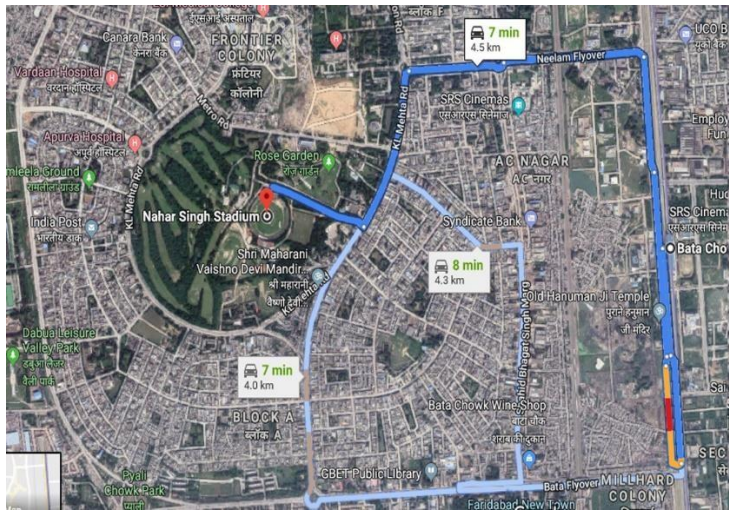
## 2.10 Site located



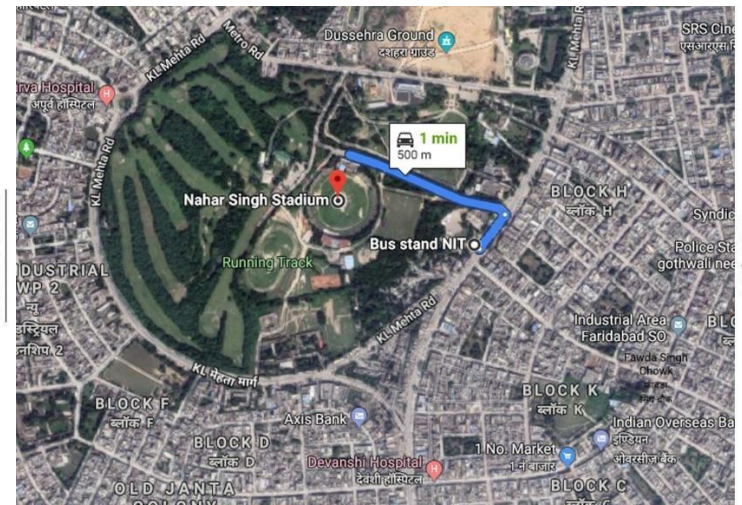
PROPOSED  
SITE



SITE  
DISTANCE FROM  
RAILWAY



SITE  
DISTANCE FROM  
METRO



SITE  
DISTANCE FROM  
NIT BUS STAND

**ABOUT FARIDABAD**

FARIDABAD IS THE LARGEST CITY IN THE NORTH INDIAN STATE OF HARYANA. ITS A LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRE AND SITUATED IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BORDERING THE INDIAN CAPITAL NEW DELHI AND LOCATED 284 KILOMETRES SOUTH OF THE STATE CAPITAL CHANDIGARH

**SITE INFORMATION**

**LOCATION** - NEW INDUSTRIAL TOWN, ARAVALLI GOLF COURSE, NEW INDUSTRIAL TOWN, FARIDABAD, HARYANA 121001 N

**SITE TOPOGRAPHY** - LEVELLED PLAIN LAND

**SITE AREA** - 19 ACRE

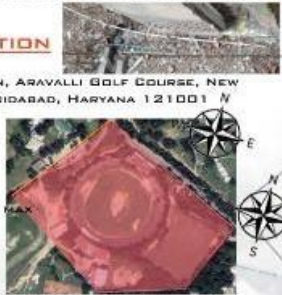
**FAR** 1.75 MAX

**GROUND COVER** 50% MAX

**BASMENT** NO LIMIT

**HEIGHT RESTRICTION** - NO LIMIT.

**LAND USE** - COMMERCIAL LAND USE NORMS APPLICABLE AS PER MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FARIDABAD.



**SLOPE AND LEVELS OF THE LAND**



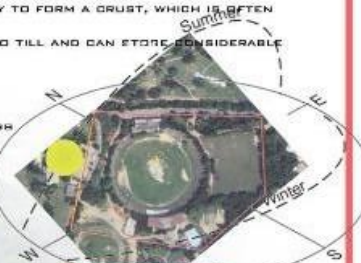
**VEGETATION AND NATURAL FEATURE**



**SILTY SOIL**

**CHARACTERISTIC:**

- 1-BEST SOIL FOR AGRICULTURE
- 2-IT IS SOFT AND SMOOTH.
- 3-IT INDIVIDUAL PARTICLES ARE CLOSE TOGETHER
- 4-HAVING A GREATER TENDENCY TO FORM A CRUST, WHICH IS OFTEN VERY HARD.
- 5-THEY ARE GENERALLY EASY TO TILL AND CAN STORE CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS OF WATER



**SWOT ANALYSIS**

**THREAT**

- DANGER TO NATURAL SETTINGS
- SECURITY
- TRAFFIC

**WEAKNESS**

- 

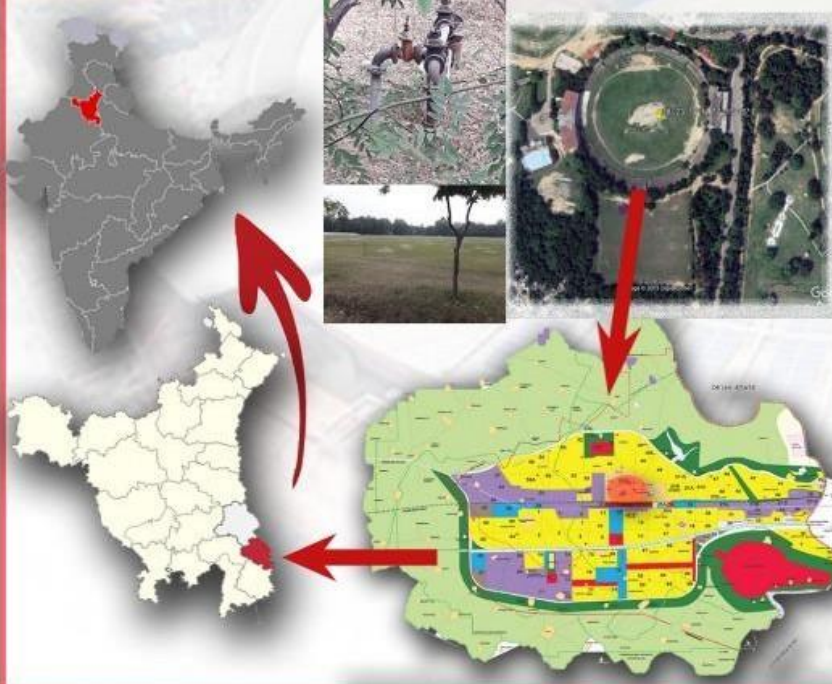
**STRENGTH**

- GOOD SOIL CONTENT FOR CREATING PLAY AREA
- SITE IS ADJOINING THE MAIN ROAD
- ENOUGH LAND FOR ACCOMMODATING ALL FACILITIES
- APPROPRIATE DISTANCE FROM THE CITY

**OPPORTUNITY**

- PROPER USAGE OF EXISTING SCENIC BEAUTY IN NEW MASTERPLAN
- USING NATURAL RESOURCES (WIND, SUN,RAIN) TO CREATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

**APPROACH TO SITE**



**HOW TO GET HERE?**

- THE NEAREST AIRPORT LOCATED IN DELHI AT A DISTANCE OF 39 KM FROM APPROACH SITE. THEN A CAB/BUS CAN BE HIRED TO REACH THE SITE.
- PROPOSED SITE HAS A RAILWAY STATION ON AGRA-DELHI CHORD. HOWEVER, CONVENIENT RAIL HEADS ARE FARIDABAD STATION - 3.4 KM AND OLD DELHI STATION 36 KM WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH ALL MAJOR CITIES.
- BUS SERVICE IS AVAILABLE FROM FARIDABAD BUS STAND -0.55DMT
- SOME OF THE PROMINENT ROAD DISTANCES ARE: DELHI - 58 KM, GHAZIABAD - 47 KM, NOIDA - 33 KM.
- RAJA NAHAR SINGH CRICKET STADIUM = 0 KM
- NEAREST METRO - BATA CHOWK

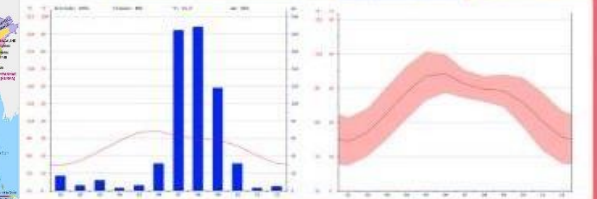
**TEMPERATURE OF FARIDABAD**

FARIDABAD'S CLIMATE IS A COMPOSITE CLIMATE. THERE IS NOT MUCH RAINFALL IN FARIDABAD ALL YEAR LONG. ACCORDING TO KÖPPEN AND GEIGER, THIS CLIMATE IS CLASSIFIED AS BSH. THE TEMPERATURE HERE AVERAGES 25.2 °C.

AT AN AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF 34.2 °C, JUNE IS THE HOTTEST MONTH OF THE YEAR. AT 14.4 °C ON AVERAGE, JANUARY IS THE COLDEST MONTH OF THE YEAR.

**FARIDABAD WEATHER BY MONTH // WEATHER AVERAGES**

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	14.4	17.1	22.7	28.8	33.8	34.2	31.2	28.7	24.2	20.4	15.7	11.7
Min. Temperature (°C)	7.4	10.1	15.7	20.8	25.4	28.0	27.1	26	24.6	19.7	11.8	8
Max. Temperature (°C)	21.4	24.1	30.4	36.4	40.7	39.8	35.3	33.8	34	31.1	23.8	23.5
Avg. Temperature (°F)	57.8	62.8	72.9	83.8	92.8	93.6	88.2	83.5	75.6	68.7	60.3	53.1
Min. Temperature (°F)	45.3	50.2	60.2	69.4	77.6	82.6	80.8	78.9	76.3	68.5	53.2	45.4
Max. Temperature (°F)	70.5	75.4	86.7	97.5	105.3	102.7	95.5	92.7	84.3	76.1	66.8	58.3
Vaapastapi / Rainfall (mm)	17	6	12	3	0	31	184	169	115	31	0	0

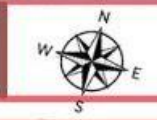


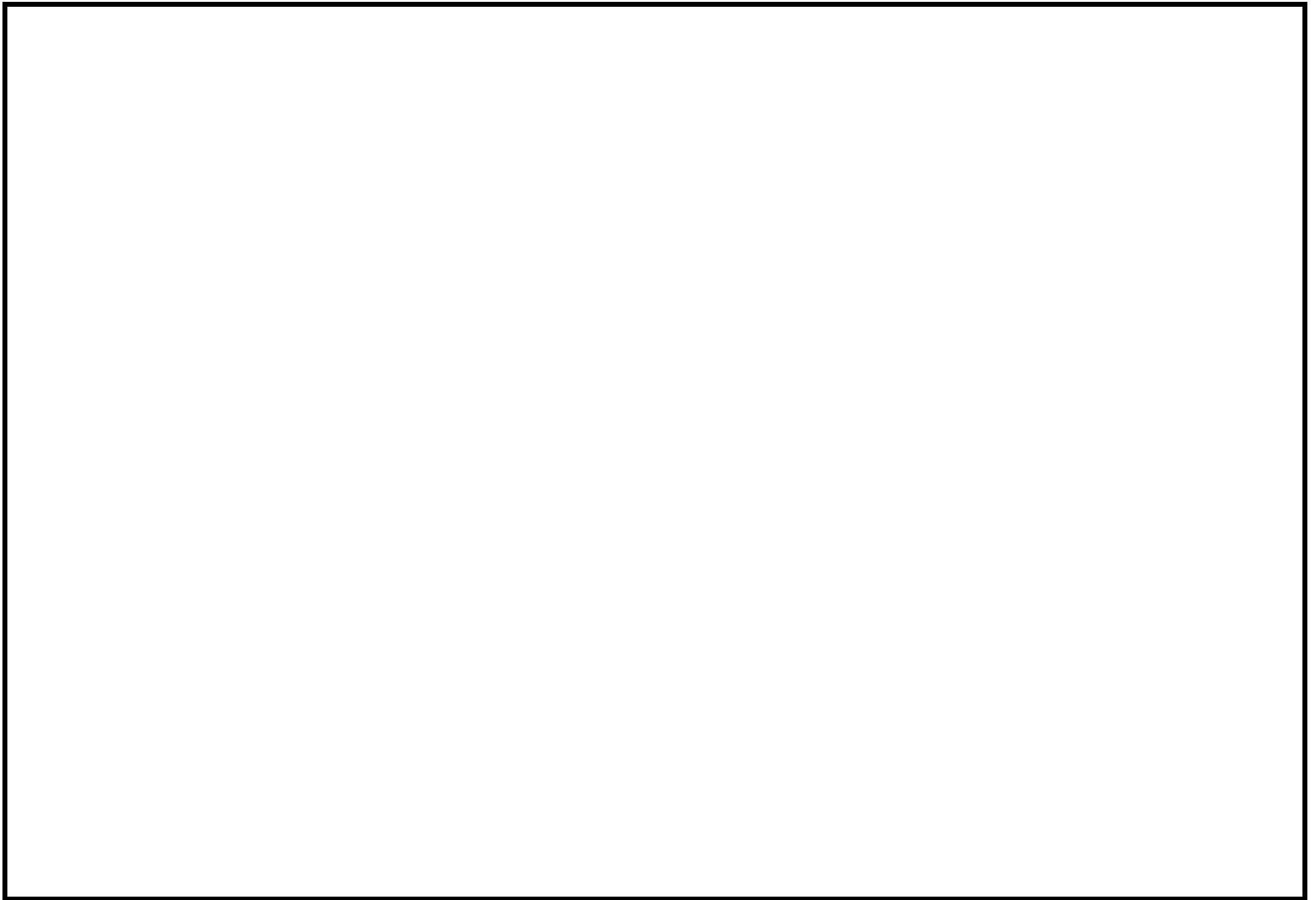
**NEAR HOSPITAL - FORTIS ESCORTS HOSPITAL**



Mohd sayeed

SITE ANALYSIS





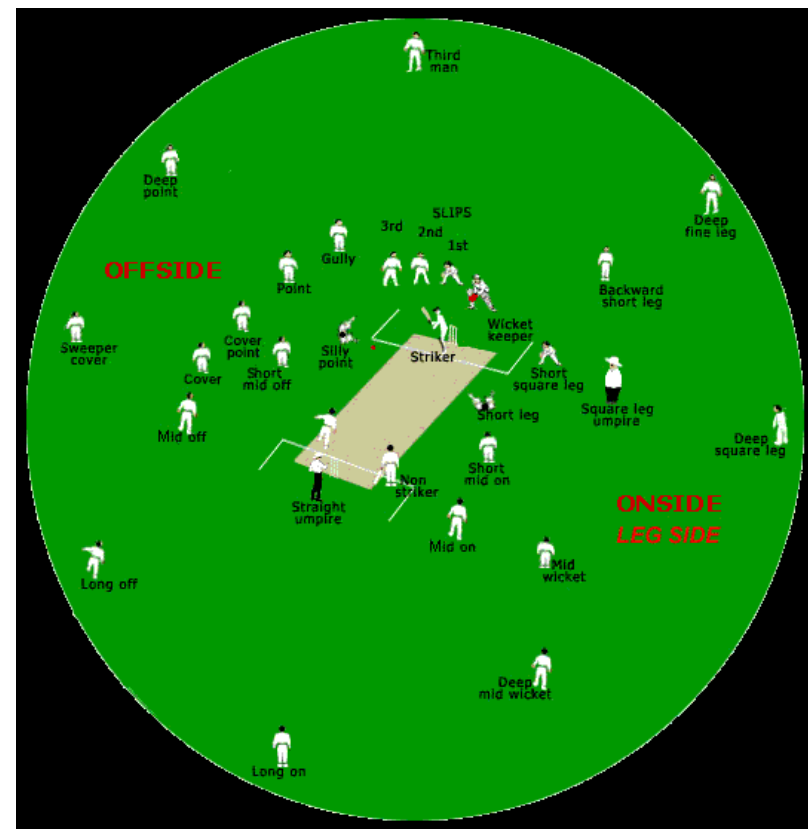
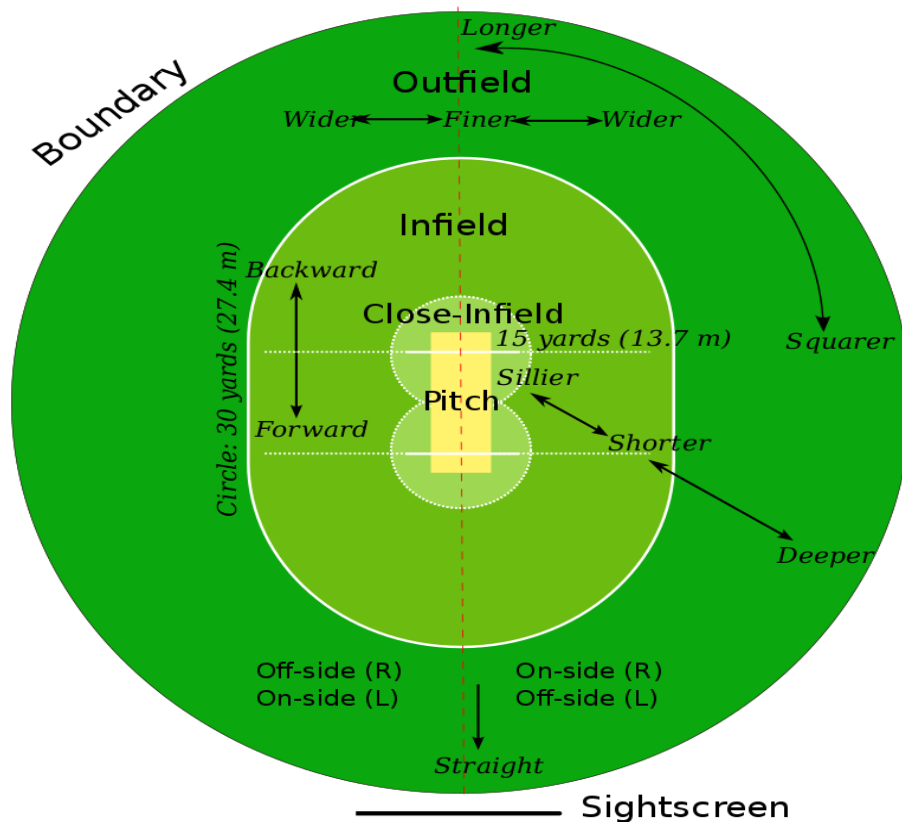
# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 1. Cricket

The term cricket is variously thought to be derived from the target aimed at and the Implement used to defend it. In the former case it is argued that the word is related to German words which mean something related to the wickets. Others believe the word has an English origin. The game had started off in England, so the inception of the word is more probable to be coming from an English background.

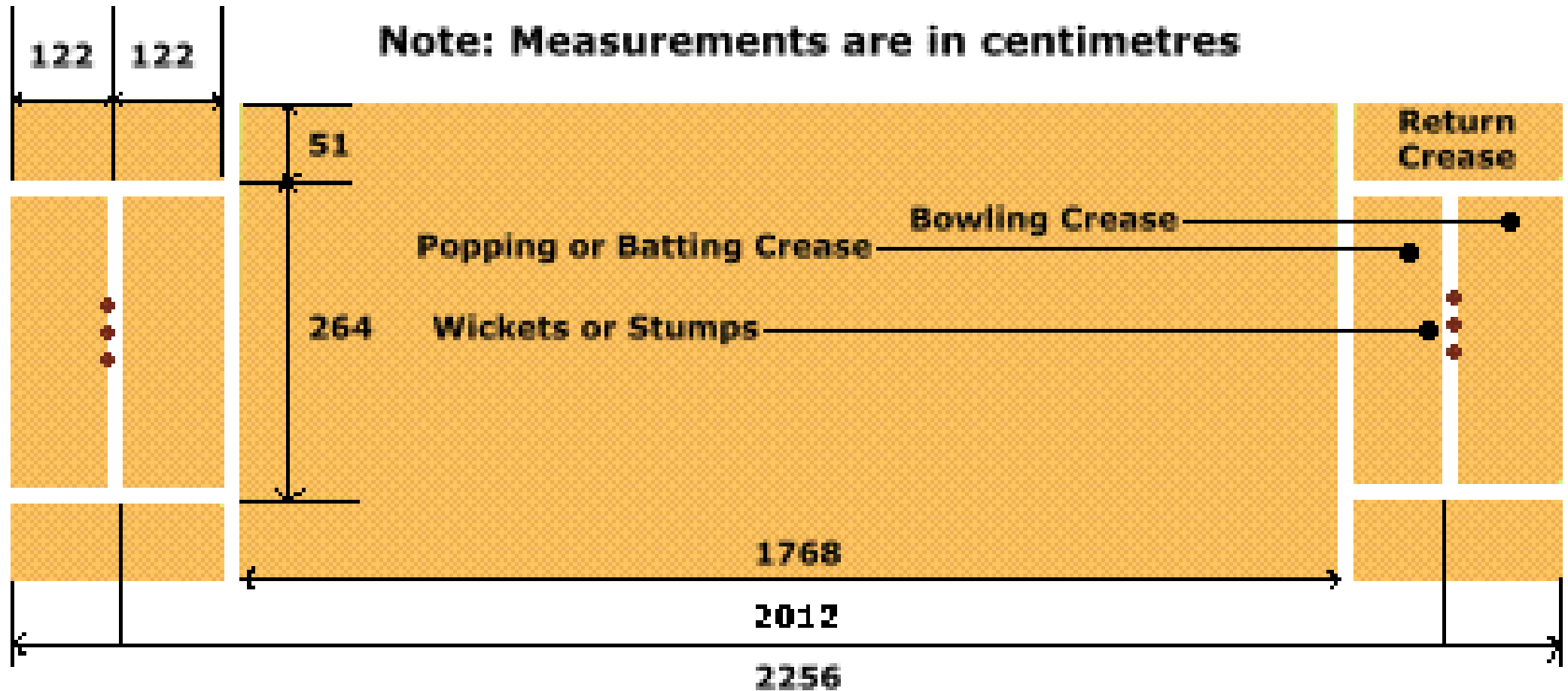
## 2. Cricket field

The entire area of grass, marked off by a boundary line around its outer edge, on which a game of cricket is played, as distinguished from the 'pitch' or central area between the two wickets. (Steven Lynch, Widen 2006, p 100).



### 3.3 Cricket pitch

The area of ground between two sets of stumps is called a cricket pitch. It has length of 22 yards. The surface of the pitch is made up of clay. It is the main play area of cricket where the batsman stands.







### 3.5 Scorecard

A printed card produced and issued for sale at a cricket ground, showing the names of the players on each side listed in their batting order and giving scores, dismissals, and fall of wickets up to the time at which the card was printed. Scorecards of some kind were already in existence before the end of the 18th century.

### 3.6 Sightscreen

A movable structure with a large flat surface, typically made of slatted wood but occasionally of other materials such as canvas, which is placed just outside the boundary directly behind either of the wickets in order to assist the batsman by enhancing the visibility of the bowled ball. Sightscreens are traditionally white, but black sightcreens are used for day-night games played with white balls. Some modern sightcreens have surfaces that can be changed between overs, showing advertisements when the bowler is opening from the other end.

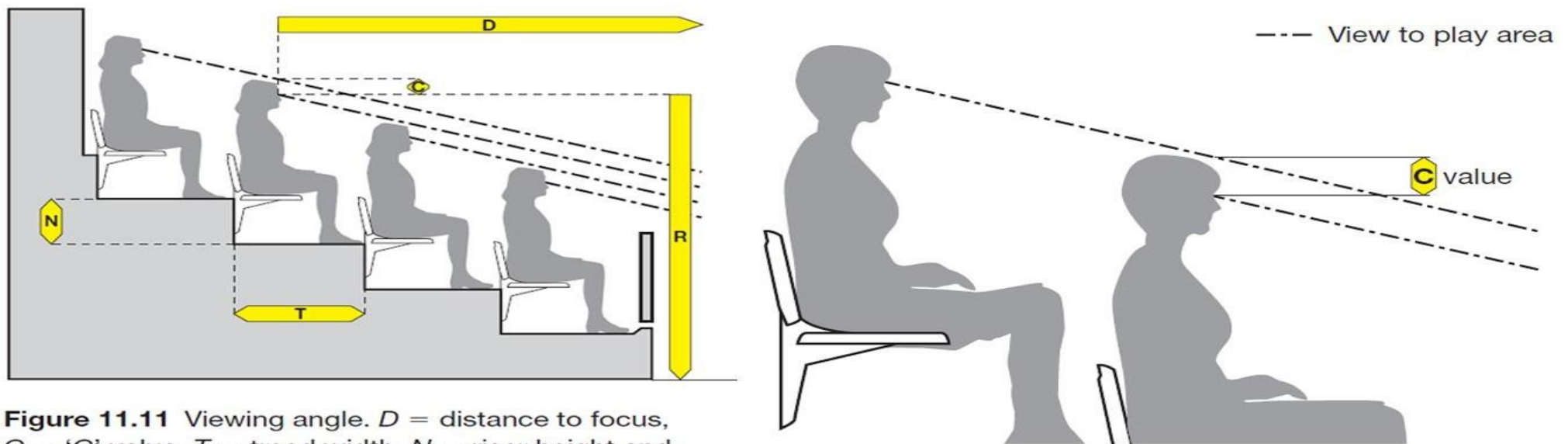


## 7. Umpire

Either of the two (or four in case of international matches ) whose function is to ensure that a cricket match is conducted in accordance of the laws and spirit of the game and to adjudicate on any point submitted to them by the players. There are usually two on field umpires, a third umpire (TV umpire) and a fourth or reserve umpire in case of Emergency.

## 8. Spectator viewing

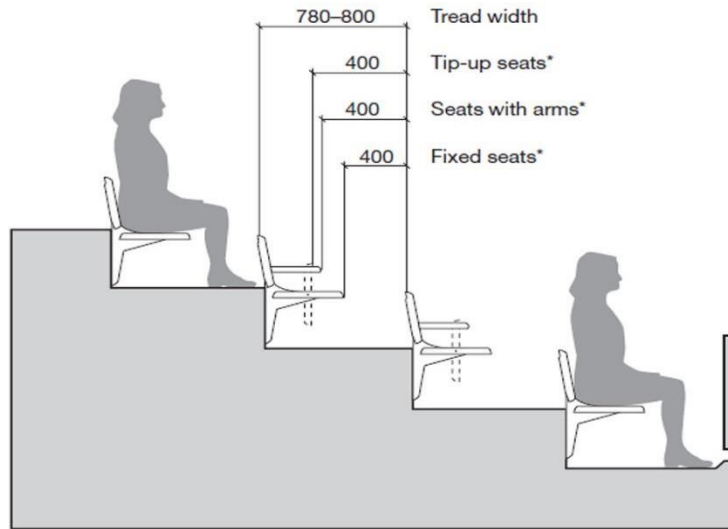
Spectator viewing requires specific angles which ensure best possible views of the point of focus, which is the cricket field. There is a certain 'C' value that has to be calculated in order to maximize quality of spectator viewing.



**Figure 11.11** Viewing angle.  $D$  = distance to focus,  $C$  = 'C' value,  $T$  = tread width,  $N$  = riser height and  $R$  = riser height from focus.

### 3.9 Spectator seating

Having arrived at geometry which relates the spectator areas to the playing field so that the spectators can see the action clearly and without having to crane their necks, the Next design tasks is the seats themselves. Seating design is a matter of reconciling four Major factors: comfort, safety, robustness and economy.



\* Clear walkway measured to furthest protruding point of the seat.

Figure 12.5 Minimum seat dimensions.

Country	Seats Maximum number of seats per row	Minimum seat dimensions		Seating areas People per m <sup>2</sup> (maximum)	Standing areas People per m <sup>2</sup> (maximum)
		Width (mm)	Depth (mm)		
England*	28 seats	460 500 with armrests 500 recommended	700 minimum 760 recommended	3	4.7 (current standard)
(FSADC Guidelines)	28 seats	450	760		
USA	22 seats	450	762 (with back)		
		450	559 (seat only)		
Germany	72 seats	500	800	2.5	5
Austria	30m bench length	450	750	3	5
Italy	40 seats	450	600	3.7	
Switzerland	40 seats	450	750	3	5
Norway/ Sweden	40 seats	500	800	2.5	5
Netherlands	15m bench length	500	800		

Note: The above figures must be verified before use, as standards are constantly being revised.  
\* Data from Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds (see Bibliography).

Table 12.2 Dimensional standards for seats and standing areas

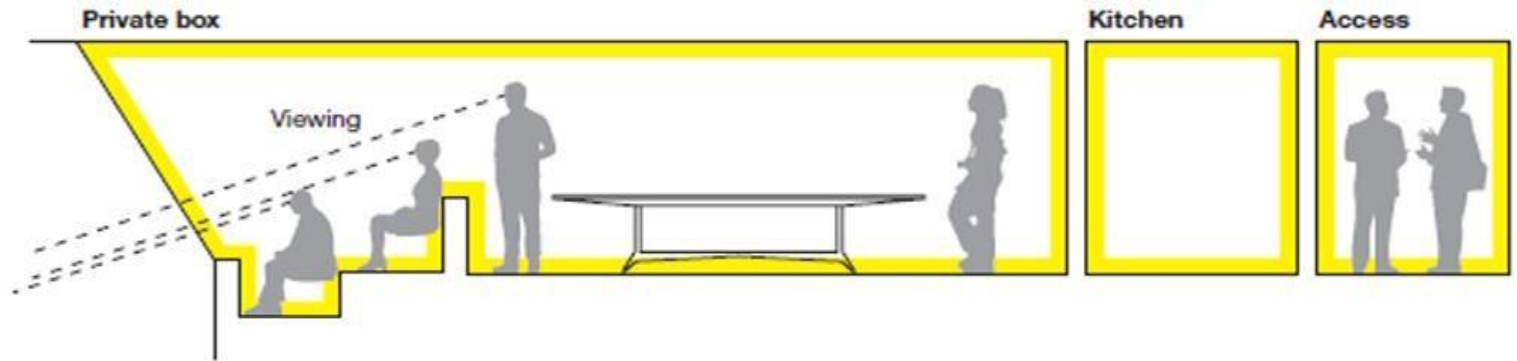
### 3.10 VIP facilities

Three possible arrangements for private viewing: Type A behind glass; Type B in the well of the stadium, with the private box immediately behind; and Type C in the well of the stadium with an access corridor immediately behind. Each option has its advantages and disadvantages as noted. Climatic and security aspects may also have to be taken into account when choosing which type is to be used. For type A, the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG) has installed a compromise solution allowing upward-opening windows, enabling the interior to be opened to the stadium bowl.

### Type A

**Advantages:** Complete privacy and comfort

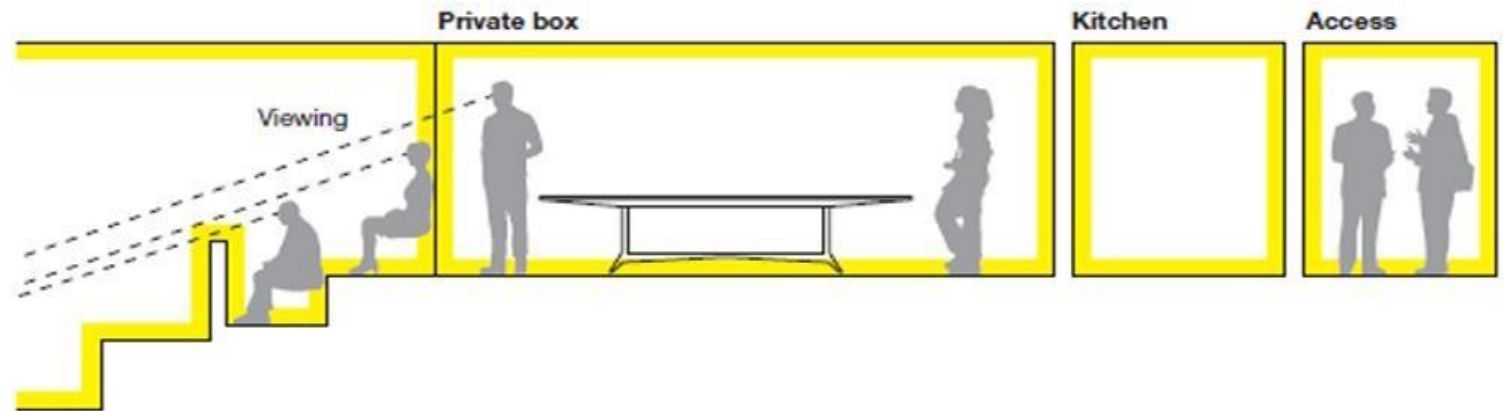
**Disadvantages:** Separation from the atmosphere of the ground



### Type B

**Advantages:** Privacy maintained but users see event as spectators

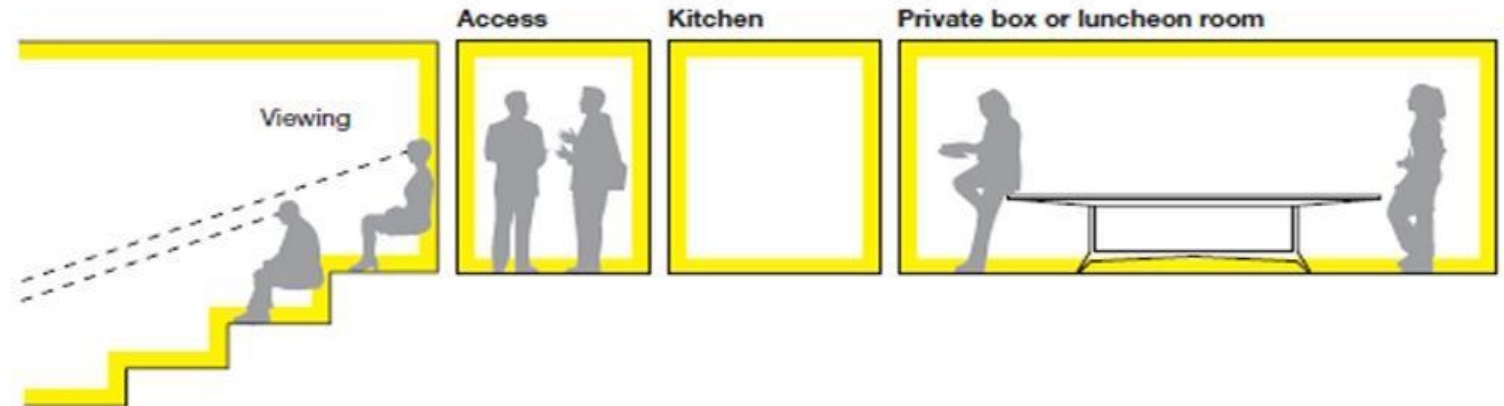
**Disadvantages:** Separation between viewing and dining



### Type C

**Advantages:** Flexibility of use

**Disadvantages:** Users remote from event when using facility



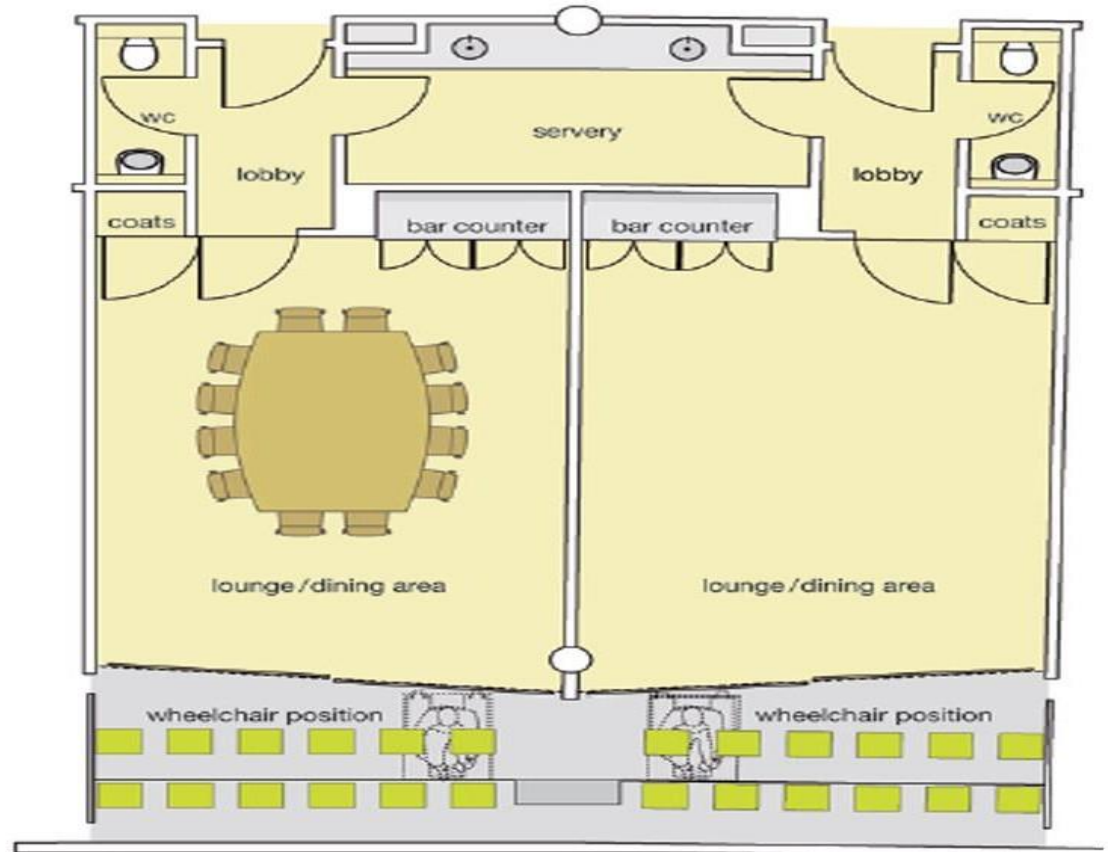
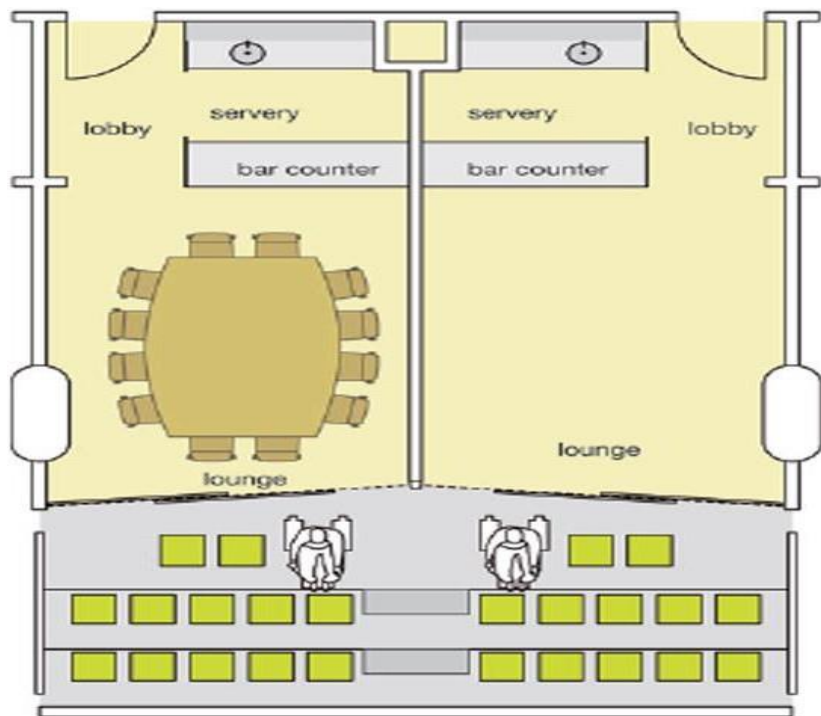
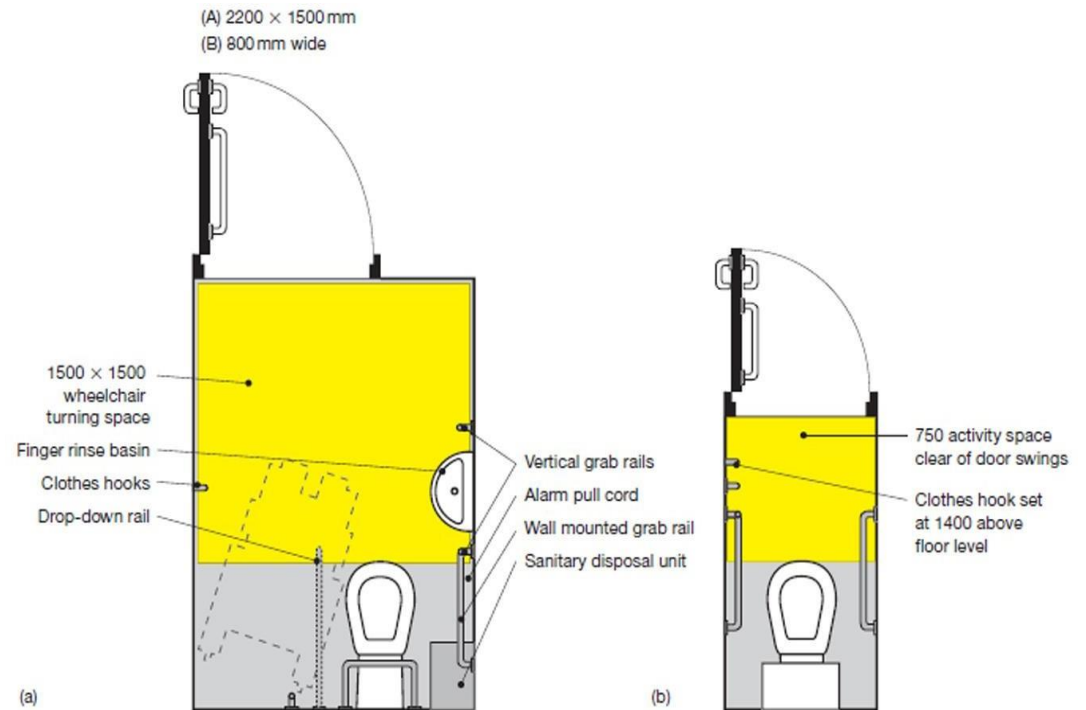
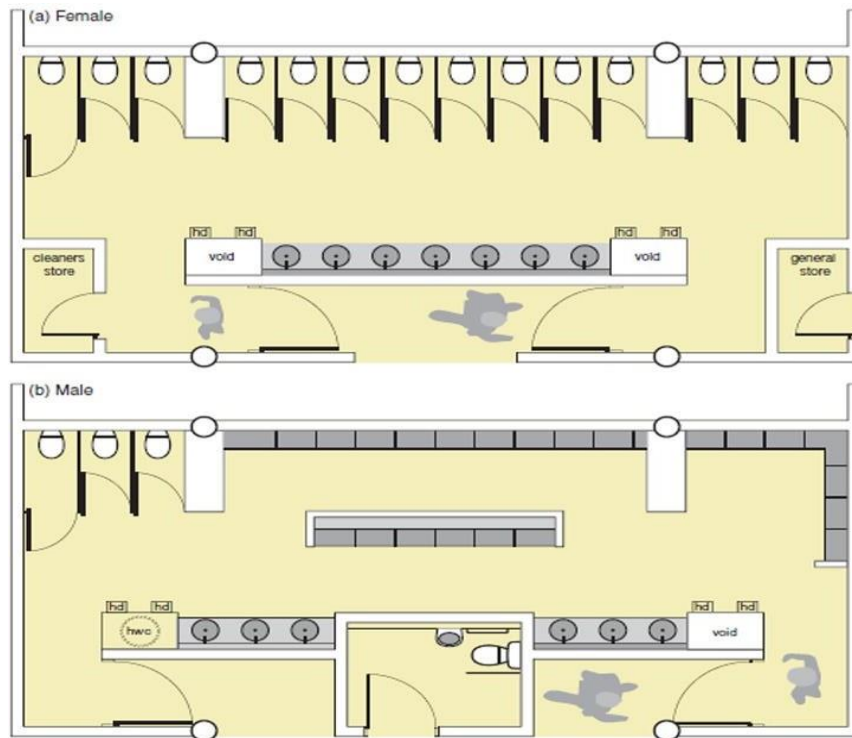


Figure 13.2 Typical private viewing box layouts.

### 3.11 Toilet provision

Toilets and other ablutionary facilities may be needed for several individual types of stadium users in addition to those for the mass spectators. These facilities should be thought of if in conjunction with spectator toilets so as to minimize the number of sanitary appliances and drainage stacks in the stadium while still making adequate provision for all types of users.



### 3.12 Media facilities

Facilities for media are an integral part of stadium design, not least because of the large sums of money that are now-a-days entered from the media rights for sporting events. These facilities involve the three main categories of public information and entertainment services- the press (including newspapers and magazines), radio and television. Clubs may also have their own media requirements club TV and websites.

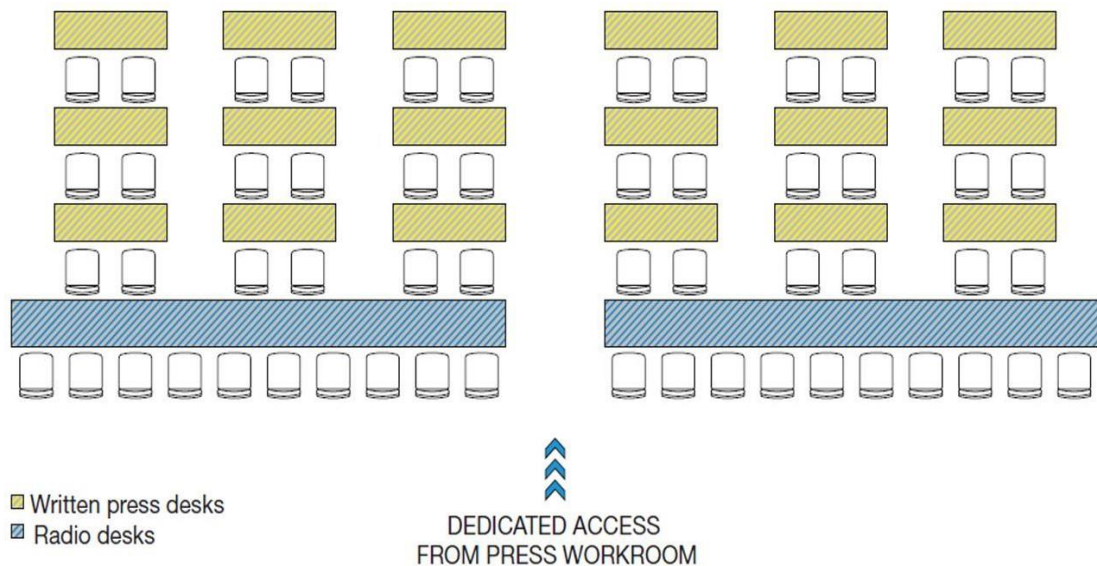


Figure 18.1 Press and radio area.

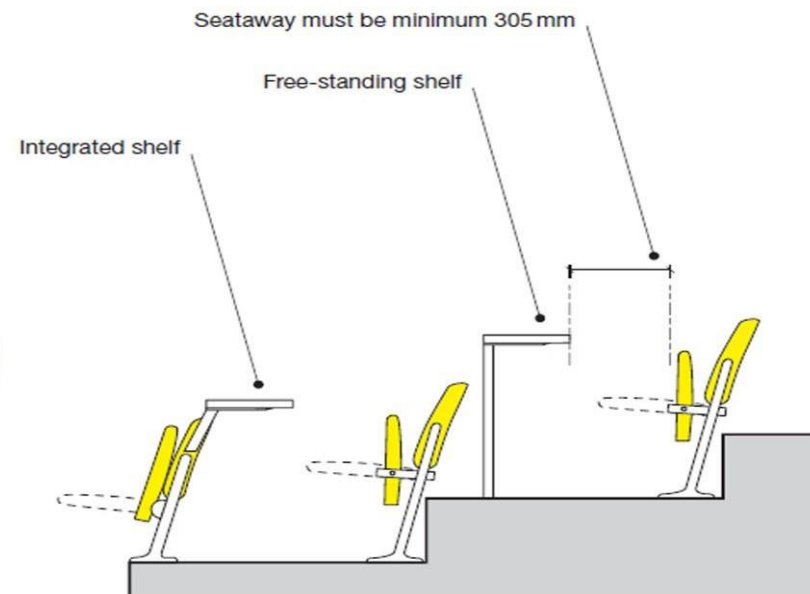
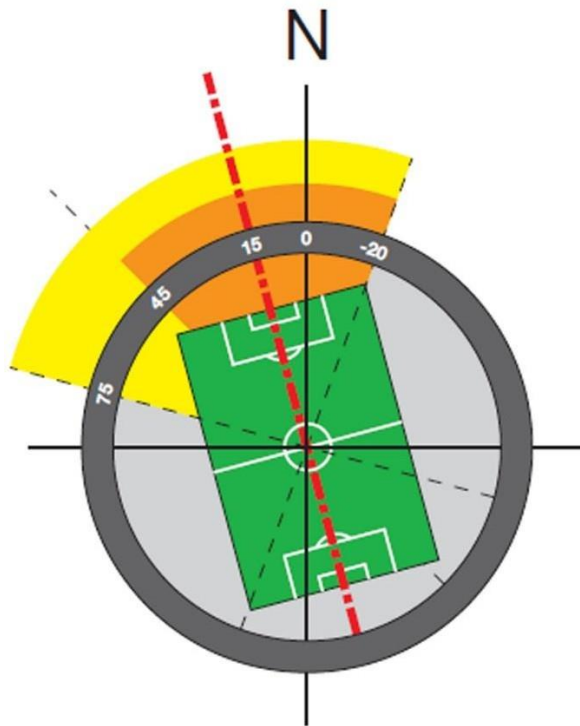


Figure 18.2 Press box seating options.

### 3.13 Pitch orientation

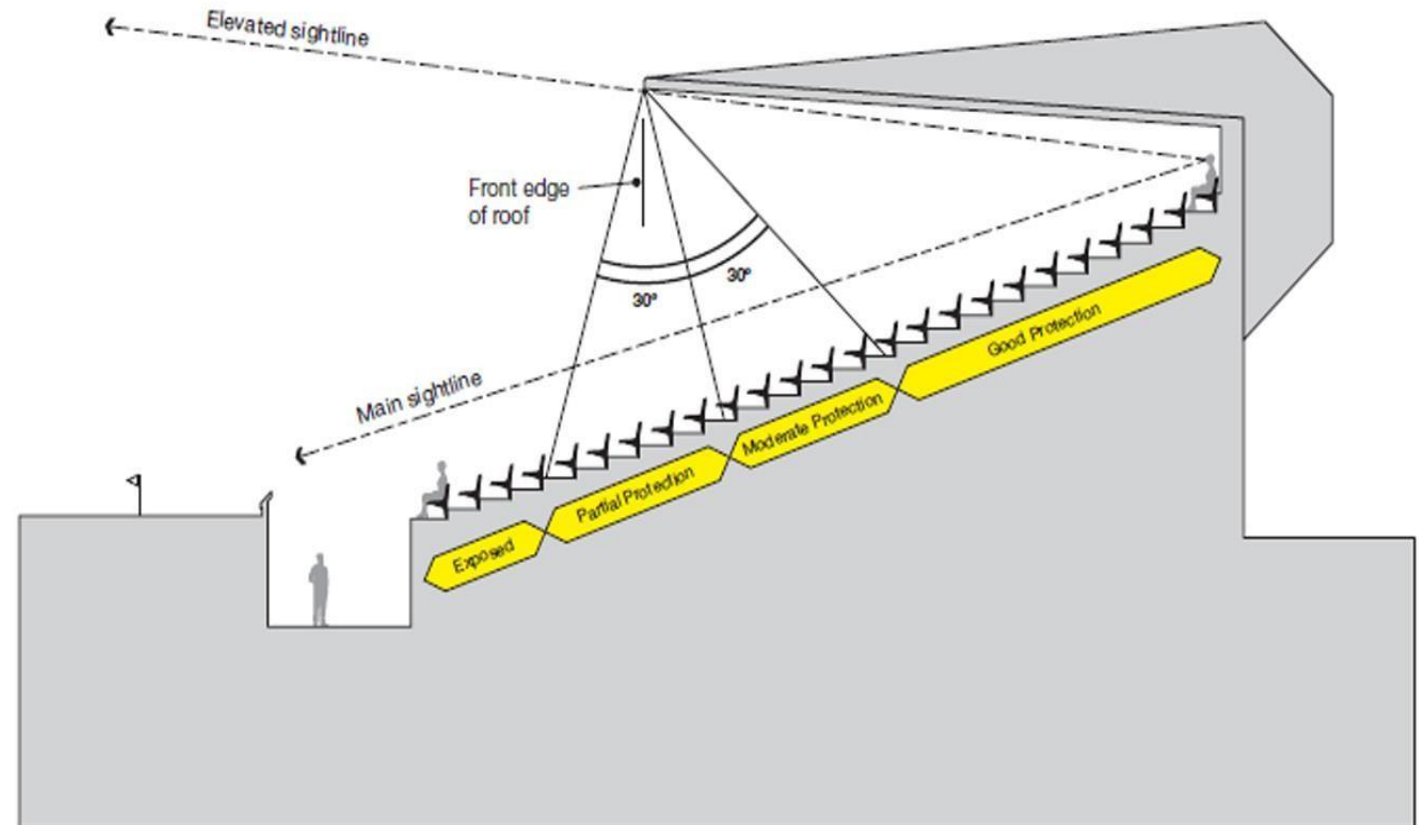
The cricket pitch orientation is extremely important because the game cannot be played across the direction of the wind. In order to play along the wind direction, the pitch is oriented in the north-south direction, with a maximum deviation up to 15 degrees.





- Best common axis of operation for many sports
- Range acceptable for football and rugby
- Best range of track and field pitch games

**Figure 3.3** Recommended pitch orientations in northern Europe for principal sports. The underlying principle is that runners in athletics and sportsmen in ball games should never have the late afternoon sun in their eyes.



**Figure 5.7** A simple model of the degree of protection offered by a stadium canopy. For actual design more detailed studies are needed taking into account factors such as orientation, prevailing wind direction and local patterns of turbulence.

### 3.14 Shading depth and angle

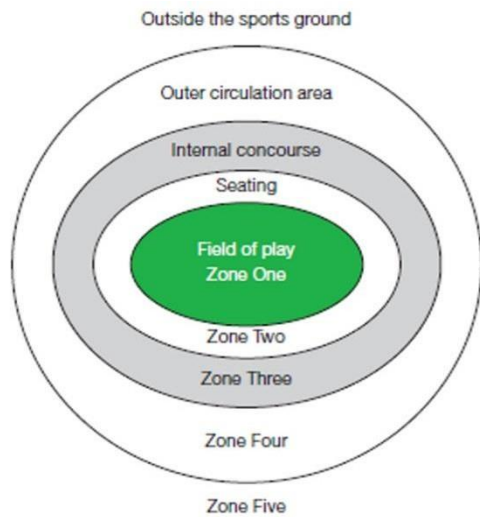
The shading depth and angle of the gallery spaces are important for comfort and quality of viewing so the spectators. The roof of the stadium provides such shading facilities to counter the direct sunlight and rainfall. For multi-tier gallery systems, the upper gallery provides shade to the lower one. The roof structure then provides shading for the upper gallery. Usually, half of the gallery must be shaded by the upper tier or the roof structure.

### 3.15 Roofing materials

	Profiled metal sheeting		Concrete	PVC		Acrylic	GRP	Polycarbonate		Fabric	
	Steel	Aluminium		Single glaze	Double glaze			Single glaze	Double glaze	PVC-coated	PTFE-coated
Relative cost factor (supply and fix) as at 1992 in the UK	1.2		2.5 to 8.0	2.4 to 4.0	3.0 to 5.0	2.4 to 4.0	1.5 to 3.5	4.5 to 7.0	6.0 to 8.0	3.0 to 5.0	5.0 to 8.0
Durability	Good	Good	Good	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Good	Good	Medium	Good
Flame retardancy	Incombustible		Incombustible	Self-extinguishing		Class 1 (when edges are protected)	Class 1	Self-extinguishing		Approx Class 1 equiv.	Class 0
Transparency	Opaque		Opaque	Transparent: 70% to 85% light transmission, which lessens markedly with time.		Translucent or transparent: 50% to 70% possible light transmission, which lessens moderately with time.	Opaque	Transparent: 80% to 90% visible light transmission, which lessens slightly with time.		Translucent	

**Table 5.1** Comparative properties of roof covering materials

## 3.16 Security zones



**Zone one:** The playing field.

**Zone two:** The spectator seating and standing areas.

**Zone three:** The internal concourses, restaurants, bars, and other social areas.

**Zone four:** The circulation area between the stadium structure and the perimeter fence.

**Zone five:** The open space outside the perimeter fence

Figure 3.4 Zoning diagram showing the five 'safety zones' which form the basis for a safe stadium.

## 3.17 Pitch composition

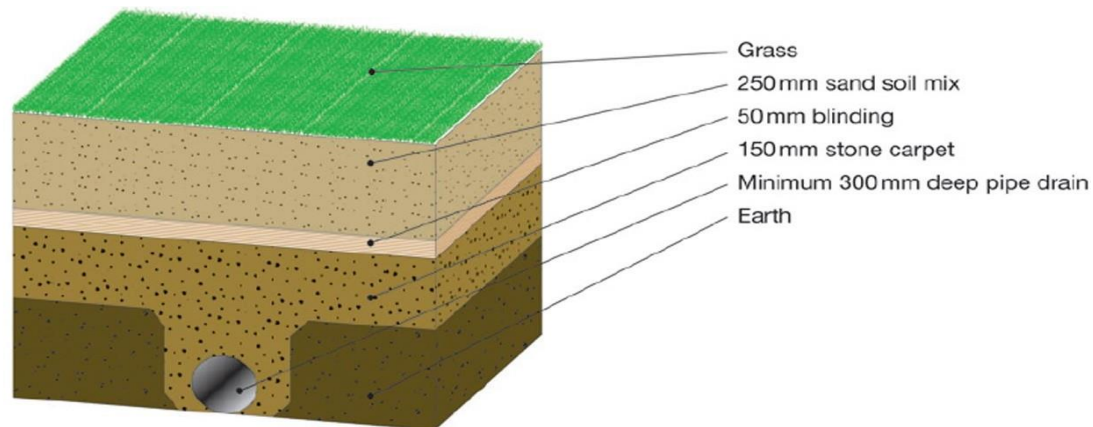


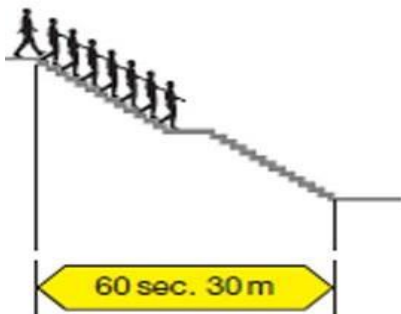
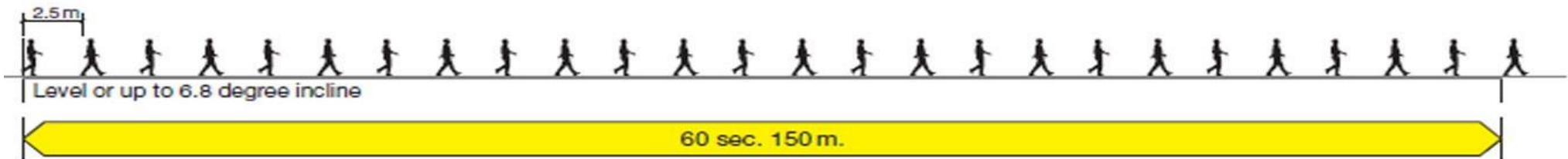
Figure 7.1 Elements of a typical natural grass playing surface.

### 3.18 Entry and emergency exit timing

The entry and exit timing has to be strictly controlled so that the spectators and all other people can be evacuated from the stadium within a limited given time. The standard timing for emergency exit to safety zones, i.e. the ground level opening is a maximum of 8 minutes. This measurement is made from the basic walking velocities of the people Through various modes of circulations such as horizontal and vertical circulation. This velocity, together with the unit width of the exit routes are calculated to form the efficient circulation system where the evacuation time of maximum 8 minutes is designed.

Average unobstructed walking velocity is 150 m per minute.  
A person exits every second or every 2.5 metres. (9 km/h)

One line exit width allows 60 people to pass through it in 1 minute



Average unobstructed walking on staircase 30 m per minute (1.8 km/h).  
Spacing between people is 0.75 m.

### 3.19 Locations and scales of provision

Self-service restaurants or cafeterias are usually located at the lower levels of the stadium, near the main kitchens and service roads. They require large spaces.

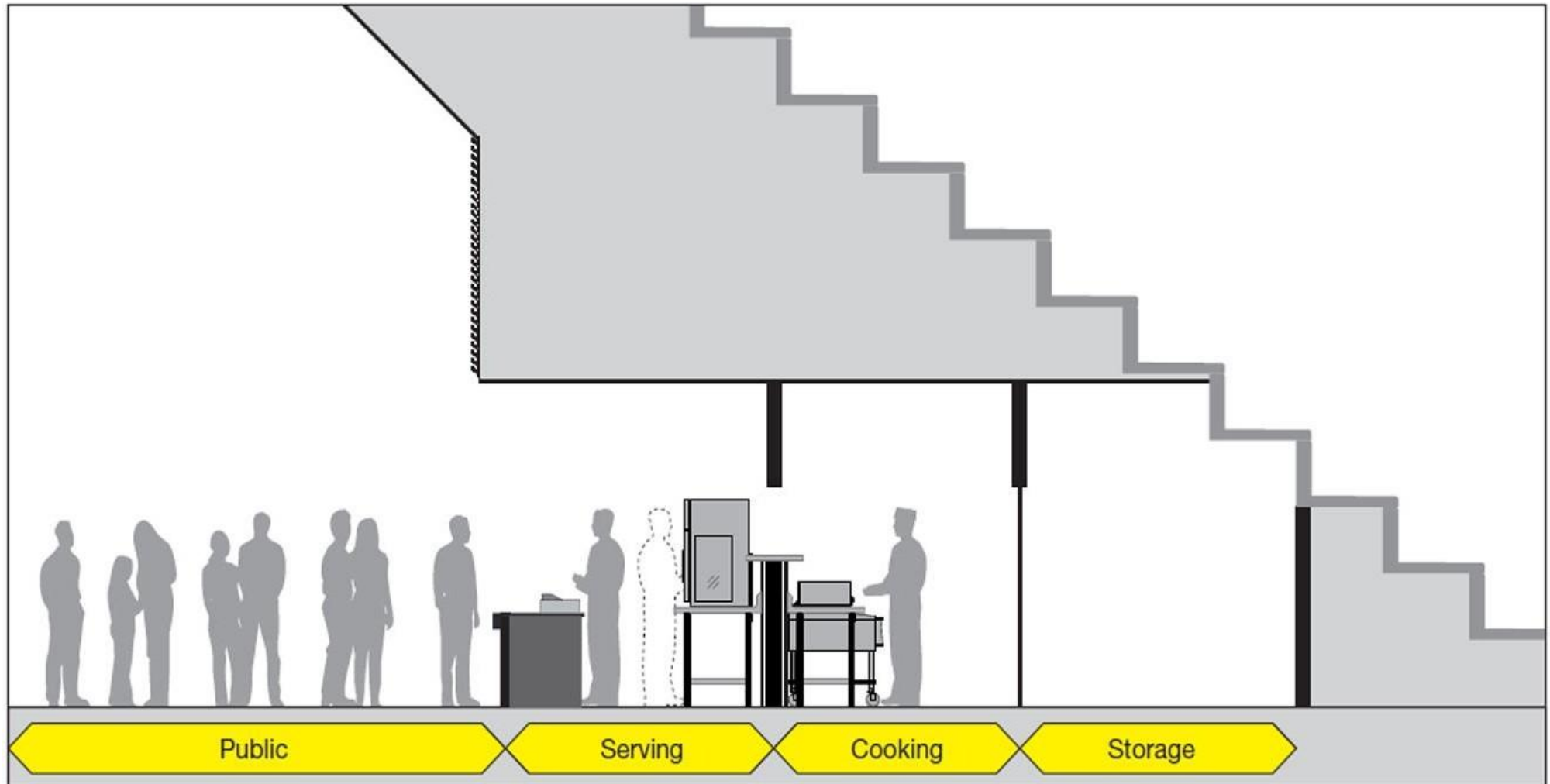
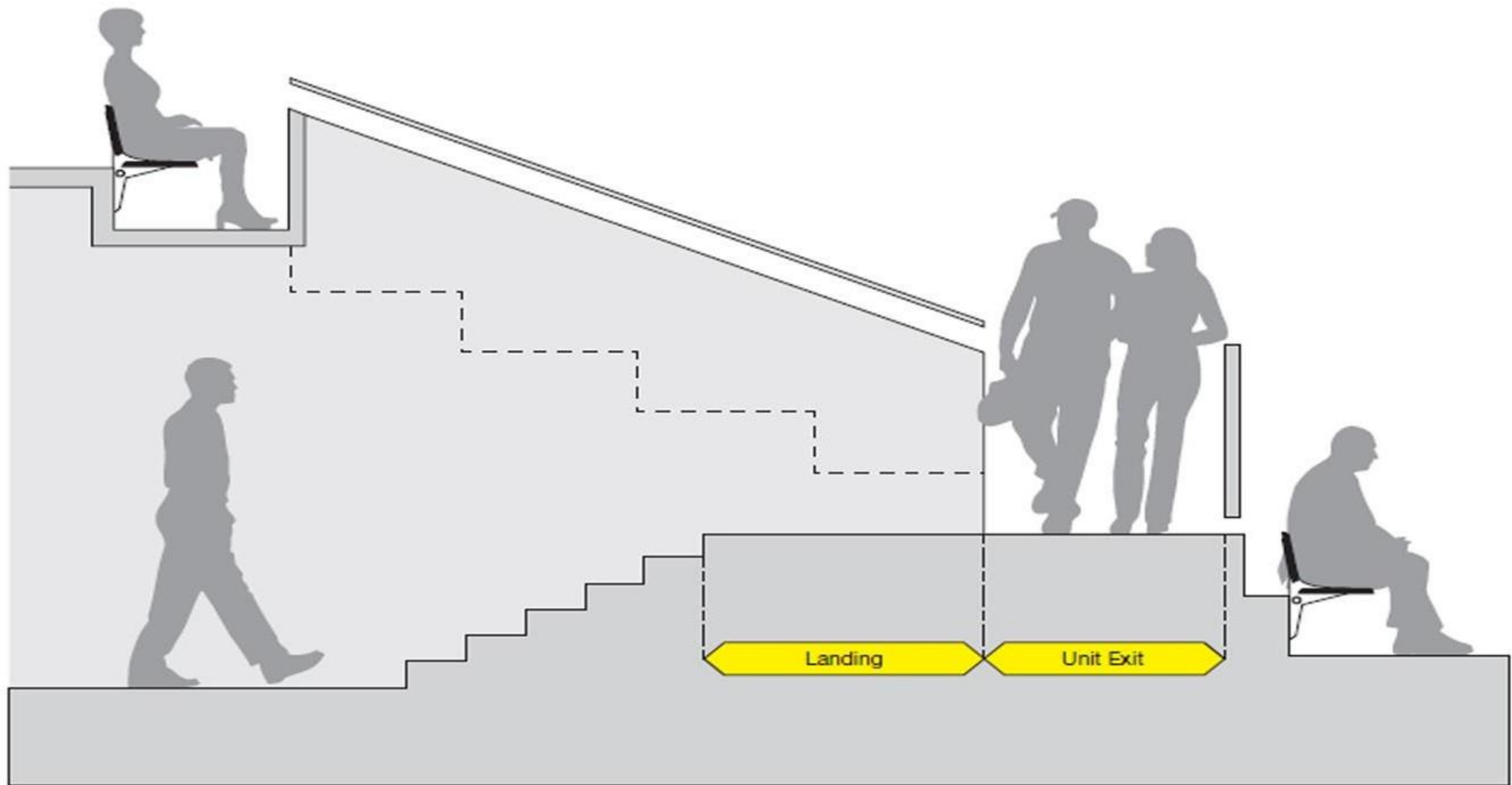


Figure 15.3 Schematic section through a typical food kiosk located on the inside of a concourse under a seating tier.

## 3.20 Circulation



**Figure 14.2** Changes of level can be beneficial if carefully designed. The short stair helps slow down incoming spectators, and enables those leaving to see over the heads of the people in front. Provision for people in wheelchairs has to be handled separately.

### 3.21 Solar panels

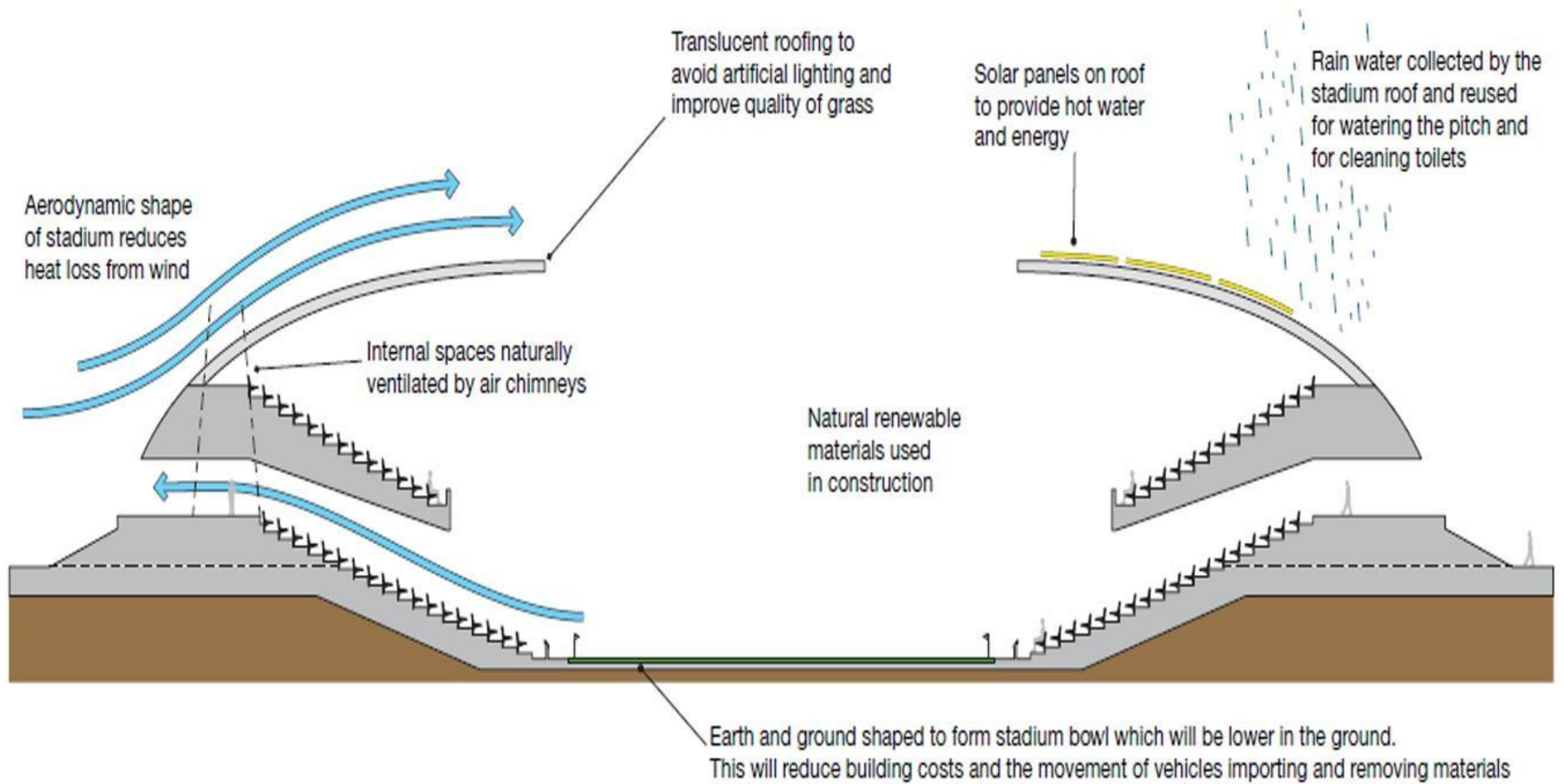


Figure 24.4 Environment-friendly design incorporates all the factors noted in this chapter.

## CRICKET GROUND

THE ENTIRE AREA OF GRASS, MARKED OFF BY A BOUNDARY LINE AROUND ITS OUTER EDGE, ON WHICH A GAME OF CRICKET IS PLAYED, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM THE 'PITCH' OR CENTRAL AREA BETWEEN THE TWO WICKETS.

## CRICKET PITCH

THE AREA OF GROUND BETWEEN TWO SETS OF STUMPS IS CALLED A CRICKET PITCH. IT HAS LENGTH OF 22 YARDS. THE SURFACE OF THE PITCH IS MADE UP OF CLAY. IT IS THE MAIN PLAY AREA OF CRICKET WHERE THE BATSMAN STANDS.



## SCOREBOARD

A DEVICE USED FOR DISPLAYING A CONCURRENT RECORD OF THE SCORE OF THE GAME WHICH WILL BE VISIBLE TO BOTH PLAYERS AND SPECTATORS.

AUSTRALIA		AUSTRALIA		ENGLAND	
1st INNINGS	245	BOWLERS WICKETS RUNS	BATSMEN OUT B WICKETS	1st INNINGS	176
2nd INNINGS	103	1. WARREN 1 3 8	1. STRAUSS C B 2 1 1m 3	2nd INNINGS	90
WICKETS	32	2. BELLINGER 1 6 9	2. TRUETT CT 1 78 2 176		
PIETERSEN 3 2		3. BIDDLE 3 4			
COOK 1 0 3		4. SOBERTY 6 0			
SUNDRIES 1 8		5. WATSON 1 2			
TOTAL 226		6. NORTH 7			
		7. CLARKE 3			
		8. BAUTCH 1			
		9. SHARKEY 1			
		10. PONTING C			
		11. HAZARD			
		12. CRAMERS			
		13. HILL			

## SIGHTSCREEN

WHICH IS PLACED JUST OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARY DIRECTLY BEHIND EITHER OF THE WICKETS IN ORDER TO ASSIST THE BATSMAN BY ENHANCING THE VISIBILITY OF THE BOWLED BALL.



## SPECTATOR VIEWING

SPECTATOR VIEWING REQUIRES SPECIFIC ANGLES WHICH ENSURE BEST POSSIBLE VIEWS OF THE POINT OF FOCUS, WHICH IS THE CRICKET FIELD. THERE IS A CERTAIN 'Q' VALUE THAT HAS TO BE CALCULATED IN ORDER TO MAXIMIZE QUALITY OF SPECTATOR VIEWING.

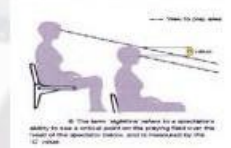


Fig: Spectator view  
Source: Stadia, 2007

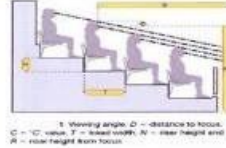
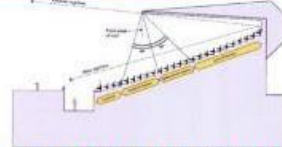


Fig: View distance  
Source: Stadia, 2007

## SPECTATOR SEATING

HAVING ARRIVED AT GEOMETRY WHICH RELATES THE SPECTATOR AREAS TO THE PLAYING FIELD SO THAT THE SPECTATORS CAN SEE THE ACTION CLEARLY AND WITHOUT HAVING TO GRANE THEIR NECKS, THE NEXT DESIGN TASKS IS THE SEATS THEMSELVES. SEATING DESIGN IS A MATTER OF RECONCILING FOUR MAJOR FACTORS: COMFORT, SAFETY, ROBUSTNESS AND ECONOMY.



Fig: Spectator seating plan  
Source: Stadia, 2007

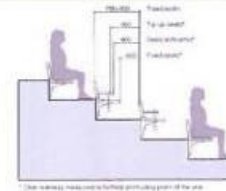


Fig: Seating distances  
Source: Stadia, 2007

## PITCH ORIENTATION

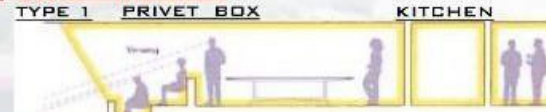
THE GAME CANNOT BE PLAYED ACROSS THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND. IN ORDER TO PLAY ALONG THE WIND DIRECTION, THE PITCH IS ORIENTED IN THE NORTH-SOUTH DIRECTION, WITH A MAXIMUM DEVIATION UP TO 15 DEGREES.



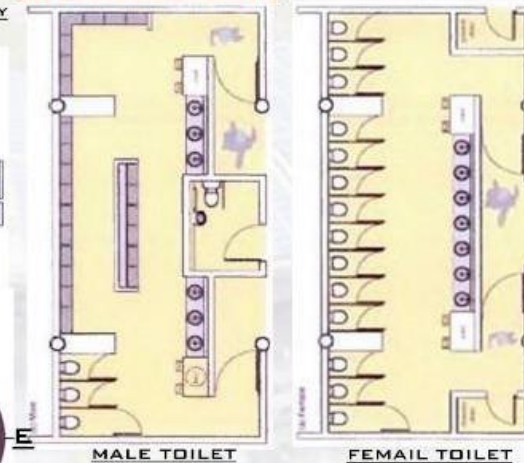
## SHADING DEPTH AND ANGLE

THE SHADING DEPTH AND ANGLE OF THE GALLERY SPACES ARE IMPORTANT FOR COMFORT AND QUALITY OF VIEWING SO THE SPECTATORS. THE ROOF OF THE STADIUM PROVIDES SUCH SHADING FACILITIES TO COUNTER THE DIRECT SUNLIGHT AND RAINFALL. FOR MULTI-TIER GALLERY SYSTEMS, THE UPPER GALLERY PROVIDES SHADE TO THE LOWER ONE. THE ROOF STRUCTURE THEN PROVIDES SHADING FOR THE UPPER GALLERY. USUALLY, HALF OF THE GALLERY MUST BE SHADED BY THE UPPER TIER OR THE ROOF STRUCTURE.

## VIP FACILITIES



## TOILET PROVISION



## MEDIA FACILITIES

THE MEDIA RIGHTS FOR SPORTING EVENTS. THESE FACILITIES INVOLVE THE THREE MAIN CATEGORIES OF PUBLIC INFORMATION AND ENTERTAINMENT SERVICES- THE PRESS (INCLUDING NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES), RADIO AND TELEVISION. CLUBS MAY ALSO HAVE THEIR OWN MEDIA REQUIREMENTS CLUB TV AND WEBSITES

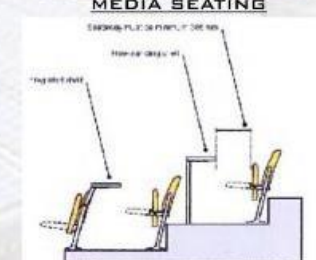
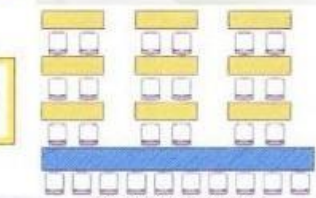
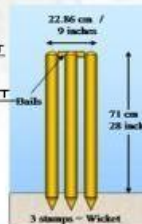


Fig: Media seating distances

## BALL

MINIMUM WEIGHT (155.9 GRAMS)  
MAXIMUM WEIGHT (163 GRAMS)



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SITE ANALYSIS



## SYDNEY CRICKET STADIUM

THE SYDNEY CRICKET GROUND (SCG) IS A SPORTS STADIUM IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. IT IS USED FOR TEST, ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL AND TWENTY20 CRICKET, AS WELL AS AUSTRALIAN RULES FOOTBALL, RUGBY LEAGUE FOOTBALL, RUGBY UNION, AND ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. IT IS THE HOME GROUND FOR THE NEW SOUTH WALES BLUES CRICKET TEAM.

### STADIUM INFORMATION

CAPACITY	-	48,000
OWNER	-	GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES VIA THE SYDNEY CRICKET GROUND TRUST.
OPERATOR	-	SYDNEY CRICKET GROUND TRUST
LOCATION	-	MOORE PARK, SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES
ESTABLISHMENT	-	1848; 171 YEARS AGO

### INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION

FIRST TEST 17-21 FEBRUARY 1882:  
AUSTRALIA V ENGLAND  
FIRST ODI 13 JANUARY 1979:  
AUSTRALIA V ENGLAND  
FIRST T20I 9 JANUARY 2007:  
AUSTRALIA V ENGLAND  
FIRST WODI 29 JANUARY 2000:  
AUSTRALIA V ENGLAND  
FIRST WT20I 15 FEBRUARY 2009:  
AUSTRALIA V NEW ZEALAND



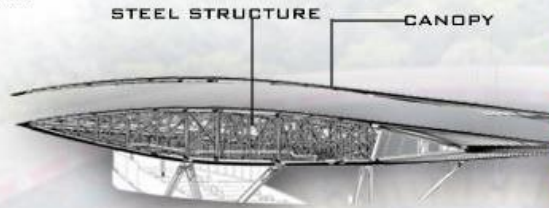
### APPROACH TO SITE



## SYDNEY CRICKET STADIUM

THE STADIUM IS MOSTLY MADE OF A SINGLE MATERIAL, CONCRETE.

THE STEEL AND FABRIC CANOPY IS ONLY A PARTIAL LID TO THE DOMINANT STRUCTURE. STEEL AND FABRIC CANOPY IS SUPPORT THE UPPER TIERS OF THE STAND.



### VIP STAND

7 TH FLOOR  
VIP SEATING  
MEDIA BOX  
PLAYER DRESS ROOM  
DED AREA  
PLAYER ROOM  
BASEMENT

TOTAL HEIGHT - 28.7 MT  
EACH FLOOR - 4.1 MT

### HOW TO GET HERE?



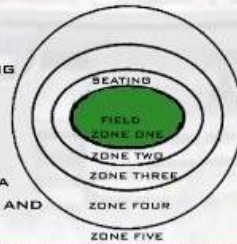
THE NEAREST AIRPORT LOCATED IN SYDNEY AIRPORT = 9.9 KM



BUS SERVICE IS AVAILABLE NEAR STADIUM  
333 BUS STOP OXFORD = 1.9 KM

### SECURITY ZONES

- ZONE ONE: THE PLAYING FIELD.
- ZONE TWO: THE SPECTATOR SEATING AND STANDING AREAS
- ZONE THREE: THE INTERNAL CONCOURSES, RESTAURANTS,BARS, AND OTHER SOCIAL AREAS.
- ZONE FOUR: THE CIRCULATION AREA BETWEEN THE STADIUM STRUCTURE AND THE PERIMETER FENCE.
- ZONE FIVE: THE OPEN SPACE OUTSIDE THE PERIMETER FENCE



## KEY STADIUM DETAIL

- Members' Reserve
- General Admission
- Corporate Reserve
- Private Suites
- Premier Club
- Steve Waugh Room
- Arthur Morris Room
- Club SCG
- Brewongle Trust Suite
- Boundary Club
- Churchill Dining
- Trustees' Reserve
- Disabled Seating available



### NORMAL SERVICES

TOILET FOR HE; SHE  
L3,L5,L4,L1,L2

PRIVATE SUITES  
L3,L5,L6



### MASTER PLAN

NORMAL PARKING  
VIP PARKING  
CRICKET STADIUM

WATER BODY  
ADMIN BLOCK



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SITE ANALYSIS

**SURIYAWEWA INTERNATIONAL CRICKET STADIUM - HAMBANTOTA**

MRIG STADIUM, IS AN INTERNATIONAL CRICKET STADIUM IN HAMBANTOTA, SRI LANKA. IT WAS BUILT FOR THE 2011 CRICKET WORLD CUP AND HOSTED TWO MATCHES, THE FIRST BEING SRI LANKA AGAINST CANADA, ON 20 FEBRUARY 2011. THE STADIUM HAS A CAPACITY OF 35,000 PEOPLE MAKING IT THE SECOND LARGEST STADIUM IN SRI LANKA.

**STADIUM INFORMATION**

CAPACITY	-	35,000
OWNER	-	SRI LANKA CRICKET
OPERATOR	-	SRI LANKA CRICKET
LOCATION	-	SOORIYAWEWA
ESTABLISHMENT	-	HAMBANTOTA SRI LANKA
AREA	-	2009
	-	47 ACRES

17 FT HIGH  
7TH FLOOR  
VIP STAND



TRUSS

**INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION**

- FIRST ODI 20 FEBRUARY 2011: SRI LANKA V CANADA
- LAST ODI 8 JULY 2017: SRI LANKA V ZIMBABWE
- FIRST T20I 1 JUNE 2012: SRI LANKA V PAKISTAN
- LAST T20I 6 AUGUST 2013: SRI LANKA V SOUTH AFRICA



SUPPORT MEMBER

**CRICKET PITCH**



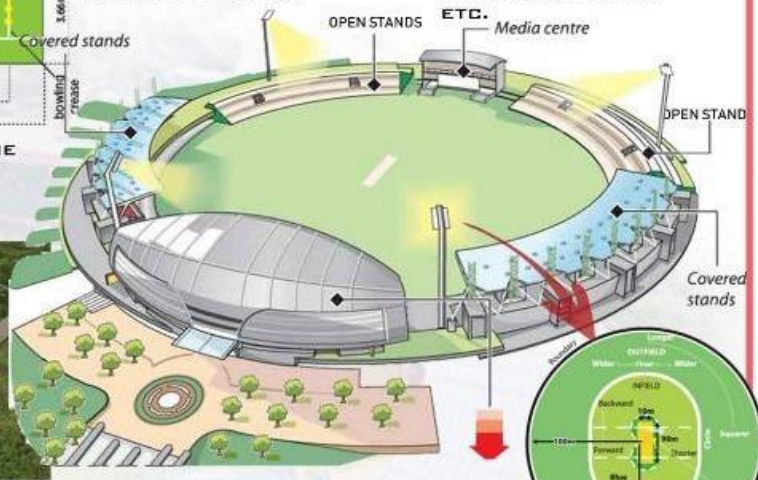
ALL CRICKET GROUND PITCH ARE SAME

**MASTER PLAN**



**STADIUM VIEW**

- TWO COVERED STAND
- ONE GRAND STAND
- ONE MEDIA CENTRE
- TWO OPEN STANDS



**SOUTH STAND**

- MEDIA CENTER
- VIP SEATING AREA
- TOILET
- ELECTRIC SERVICES ETC.



**APPROACH TO SITE**

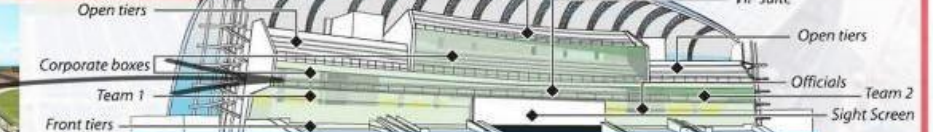


**HOW TO GET HERE?**

THE NEAREST AIRPORT LOCATED IN AIRPORT JUNCTION, HAMBANTOTA, SRI LANKA = 11.6 KM



**GRAND STAND**



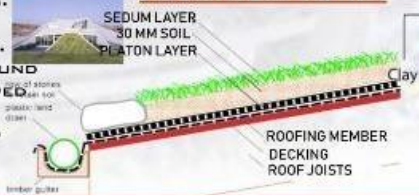
BUS SERVICE IS AVAILABLE NEAR STADIUM THE GRANDSTAND BUILDING SURIYAWEWA BUS STAND, SOORIYAWEWA SRI LANKA = 7.9 KM

**DESIGN FEATURE**

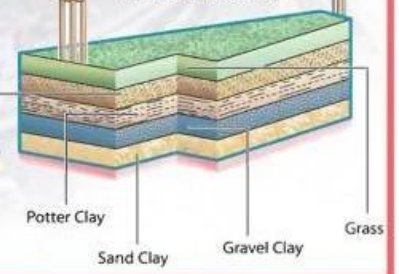
- MAXIMUM SECURITY FOR THE PLAYERS.
- OFFICIALS AND A VIP FLOOR WITH AN EXCLUSIVE AREA FOR HIS EXCELLENCY.
- THE BALANCE AREA AROUND THE GROUND WAS AN EARTH BERM, WITH LANDSCAPED TERRACES.
- PRIVATE ENTRY AND EXIT FOR VIP AND PLAYERS.

**GRAND STAND DETAIL**

SEVEN FLOORS IN HEIGHT WITH A CURVILINEAR ROOF WHICH WAS CANTILEVERED 70 FT



**THE PREPARATION OF TURF PITCHES**



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SITE ANALYSIS

