

Mixe used shopping village

[Design](#), [Architecture](#)



Sur Lecturer Evolution of building type 3 History/Evolution The evolution of shopping malls came with human civilization evolving from rural setting to urban system. Shopping context experienced a sea change. The evolution of shopping malls occurred out of the need by people to shop in a convenient and planned way. Shopping centres made an integral part of the landscape in urban settings in the 20th century USA and Europe. Places such as India were however insulated from this kind of developments up to about one decade ago mainly because it was not conducive to its structural basis of its society and economy (Murphy, Benckendorff, Moscardo and Pearce 65-68). However, the ushering in of economic liberation resulted in major changes in Indian marketplace, society and economy. People began pursuing new product and service brands. Such big brands required a space that matched the attributes of the brand. This is the context from which shopping malls caught the fascination and imagination of people, leading to the evolution of shopping malls. The evolution of course took place in phases ensuring the diffusion of the shopping mall concept into the market, and familiarizing traders with the idea (Mesher 55-60). The earlier designs of shopping malls had an inward facing design where shops faced each other. However, the modern shopping mall has features including modern shops and parking areas that only form the modern version of the old market places. Image of an early shopping mall (1950s) The Arcade, Cleveland OH Floor plan (1950s) 20th Century Shopping Mall Dubai Mall 20th Century Floor plans 21st Century floor plan 3. 2 Theories and philosophies There have been numerous theories and philosophies about shopping malls. For example, shopping malls flourish when economy thrives. Retailers also suffer when there are

stumbling blocks in the economy. Shopping malls experience economic bottlenecks alongside retailers. Across many countries such as USA, approximately a half billion square feet of space used by retailers is totally empty. This is because of the increasing space spurred by a boom economy. Many communities also have more stores and shops that cannot be supported by the local residents. Vacancies become inevitable and as a result, the boom economy goes bust (Coleman 28-30). The evolutionary design concepts of the earlier shopping malls that had an inward facing design where shops facing each other shapes my project type in that the project will be able to incorporate features such as modern shops and parking areas forming the modern version of the old market places. Maintaining levels of occupancy in shopping malls is also a big challenge. Retailers cannot keep their business thriving as consumers are more cautious. However, all is not gloom and doom for shopping malls, as shoe shops may be declining; restaurant chain establishments are occupying the vacant retail shop spaces. Shopping malls are also embracing a feel good atmosphere. Entertainment options and restaurants are taking up vacant retail spaces in shopping malls. Venues of entertainment also help in the growth of shopping malls and keeping them viable. As the economy recovers gradually, shopping malls with entertainment avenues may be a norm than mere exception (Coleman 34-39). These have shaped the evolution of design concept: to match the standards of shopping malls that harbours all the avenues required by retailers and consumers.

3. 3 Distinguished Architects and Design

There are numerous architects that can work on this project. LEO A DALY, established in 1915 is an internationally renowned planning,

architecture, interior design, engineering, and program management firm able to carry out architectural contracts (Moor and Rowland 44-46). Another possible architect is the Ching Yiu Wong, a Chinese construction company that designed similar shopping malls in Nottingham in the United Kingdom. Rafael Vinoly Architects is another qualified company founded in 1983. The company has expertise in interior designs, master planning and mall constructions (Bohl and Schwanke 39). The designs by the three architects are very applicable in this project owing to their separation of the operational areas for access control, such as parking, the lift area, swimming pool and shopping mall. This project adopts the LEO A DALY architecture with the following design of a shopping mall: Figure 1: Ground Floor 1- Cinema 2- Parking 3- Shops 4- Luxury 5- Active Engagement area 6- Restaurant 7- Toilet Figure 2: First Floor A- Entertainment and Luxury area B- Shops C- Luxury Area D- Restaurant E- Children Play area F- Reception Figure 3: Front View 3. 4 Major design issues addressed The major design issues addressed include: flexibility, due to the increasing the population, the building should able to expansion in the future development; sustainability, implementing sustainable strategies in the building, such as using solar energy in the roof; lighting, taking the advantage of the natural light; and materials, the use of brick that helps to maintain the cool in the building especially in summer with the hot climate (Taylor and Adelman 56-58). The other design issues, which has been addressed include: fire, safety, and sustainability. Generally, a place with such populations has inherent exposures to the risks. It has not addressed the specific facilities applicable to multi-racial clienteles and to climatic conditions. The functional capacity of the village mall may only be

able to serve the present population, but without a specific timeline for expansion, it may face congestion (Coleman 67). This would entail functional features such as availability of large car parking space, all the family needs, comfortable interior design, and maximum Safety & security. The design has been made after a conceptual study of the target population and the past operational environment of the city.

3. 5 Conclusion

In conclusion, shopping centres made an integral part of the landscape in urban settings in the 20th century USA and Europe the evolution of shopping malls occurred out of the need by people to shop in a convenient and planned way. The earlier designs of shopping malls had an inward facing design where shops faced each other. However, the modern shopping mall has features including modern shops and parking areas that only form the modern version of the old market places. As the economy recovers gradually, shopping malls with entertainment avenues may be a norm than mere exception. Entertainment options and restaurants are taking up vacant retail spaces in shopping malls. Venues of entertainment also help in the growth of shopping malls and keeping them viable (Bohl and Schwanke 39-41). The design of the shopping mall has adequately the social and cultural orientation of the population in AlWakra City. At the same time, it articulates the fact that human desires is for comfort and luxury, having peaceful moments away from home. The social aspect has the highest priority in this context because it considers both adults and children in the entertainment plan. The second priority in the plan is to secure sustainability in the operational, functional and contextual plans (Mesher 63). It takes into account the dynamic business environment in which human needs evolve rapidly, prompting the need for evolution in

the future designs for the same property. The plans for future expansion are a special chance to develop the relevant facilities for the future generation. The project name guarantees that the facility will not only be a shopping environment, but for multiple activities. Works Cited Bohl, Charles, and Schwanke Dean. Place Making: Developing Town Centers, Main Streets, and Urban Villages. London: Urban Land Institute, 2002. Print. Coleman, Peter. Shopping Environments. London: Routledge, 2012. Print. Mesher, Lynne. Basics Interior Design 01: Retail Design. New York: AVA Publishing, 2010. Print. Moor, Malcolm, and Rowland Jon. Urban Design Futures. London: Routledge, 2006. Print. Murphy, Laurie, Benckendorff, Pierre, Moscardo, Gianna, and Pearce Philip. Tourist Shopping Villages: Forms and Functions. London: Taylor & Francis, 2010. Print. Taylor, Edward, & Adelman Irma. Village Economies: The Design, Estimation, and Use of Village wide Economic Models. London: Cambridge University Press, 1996. Print.