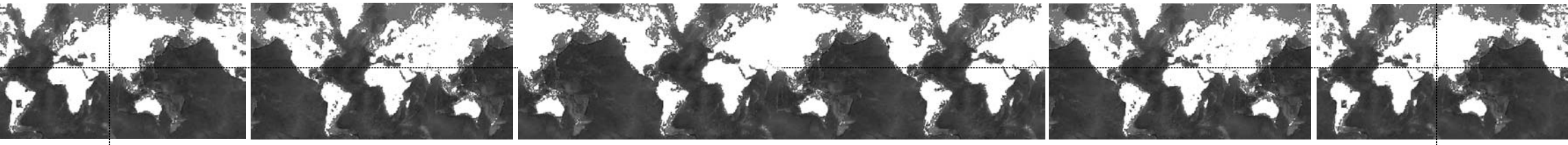


The SPIRETEC Competition

India
2010

Important Disclaimer:
Information and opinions presented in this material have been supplied in good faith and have been obtained or derived from sources believed to be reliable, but are not guaranteed, to be accurate or complete. This competition is being conducted as per the guidelines recommended by the Council of Architecture, India.This information is expected and is subject to change and may vary at any time. Competitors are advised to check the relevant section on the website www.spireteccompetition.com. The latest version of all rules and regulations available on the website prior to the closure of the competition shall be deemed as final.

For more info contact : info@spireteccompetition.com

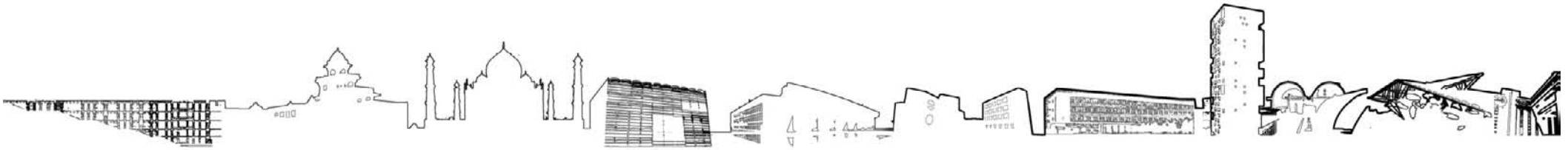
Announcing an architectural design competition for a 62,750 square metre mixed use area that is part of an IT office complex, spread across approx 85,000 square meters of land; with a built potential of approx 1,75,000 square metres. The project is in Greater Noida; part of the Delhi - National Capital Region (NCR).

The NCR is spread over an area of 33,578 square kilometers. It is the ninth largest urban agglomeration in the world. The site lies adjacent to the flood plain of the river Yamuna.

This competition is open to all architects[1]. Deadline for receiving entries electronically is 15th January 2011. Winners will be announced in the third week of February 2011.

For details and registration, please log on to our website: www.spireteccompetition.com.

1. Refer 'competition guidelines' for qualification



Stepwell
13th Century A.D.

Fatehpur Sikri
1571

Taj Mahal
1630

Golkonde Ashram
Antonin Raymond
1940

Secretariat
Le Corbusier
1952

I.I.M.
Louis Kahn
1962

A.T.I.R.A
A.P. Kanvinde
1954

Kanchenjunga apts.
Charles Correa
1970

Sangath
B.V. Doshi
1979

Metro shoe bungalow
Nari Gandhi
1993

I.H.C
J.A. Stein
1993

"India was the motherland of our race, and Sanskrit the mother of Europe's Languages: she was the mother of our philosophy; mother through the Arabs, of much of our mathematics; mother through the Buddha, of the ideals embodied in Christianity; mother, through the village community, of self government and democracy. Mother India is in many ways the mother of all of us".

Will Durant
The Case for India(1931)

"There are no long colonnaded vistas, no galleries receding terminably according to all the laws of perspective, no colossal staircases, no vaults so high that at night the lamplight can hardly reach them. Here in India, there are only small rooms adorned with the elaborate decoration that is meant to be looked at from close to and in detail."

Aldous Huxley
Jesting Pilate (1926)

"Even the British government, in spite of its dislike of education, was compelled by circumstances to arrange for the training and production of clerks for its growing establishment. It could not afford to bring out from England large numbers of people to serve in this subordinate capacity. So education grew slowly and though it was a limited and perverted education, it opened the doors and windows of the mind to new ideas and dynamic thoughts" .

Jawaharlal Nehru
Discovery of India (1946)

"The disappearance of the British Raj in India is at present, and must for a long time be, simply inconceivable. That it should be replaced by a native Government or Governments is the wildest of wild dreams... As soon as the last British soldier (would have) sailed from Bombay or Karachi, India would become the battlefield of antagonistic racial and religious forces...(and) the peaceful and progressive civilisation, which Great Britain has slowly but surely brought into India, would shrivel up in a night.

J.E. Welldon, former Bishop of Calcutta (1915)
India After Gandhi, Ramachandra Guha

"India's cities are hinges between it's vast population spread across the countryside and the hectic tides of the global economy, with its ruthlessly shifting tastes and its ceaseless murmur for the pleasure and hazards of modernity. How this three cornered relationship develops over the next decades will decisively mould India's future economic, cultural and political possibilities. The demographic drift across the world is unstoppably towards the urban: more than half the global population will soon live in cities. Yet India, in this as in so much else, will remain something of an exception: despite the vast absolute numbers that continue to cram its cities, most will still make their lives on the land. The contradiction runs deep".

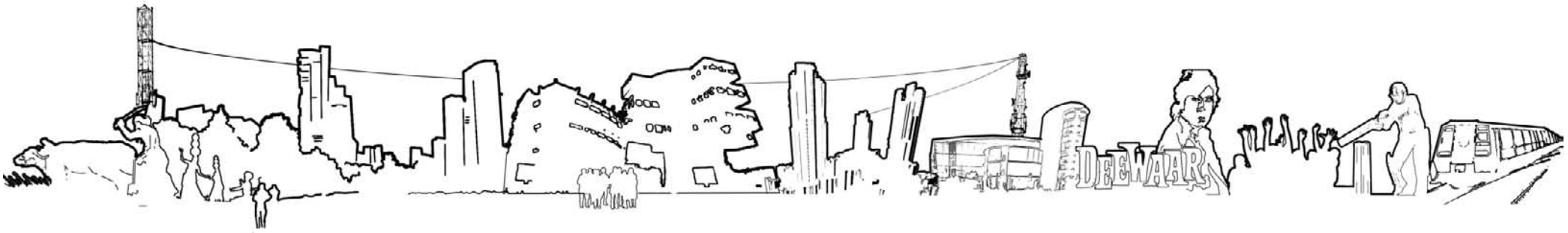
Sunil Khilnani
The Idea of India (1997)

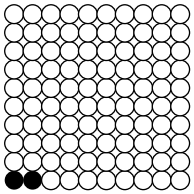
"India is not an underdeveloped country, but rather, in the context of its history and cultural heritage, a highly developed one, in an advanced state of decay" .

Shashi Tharoor
World Policy Journal, "Reflections" (2004)

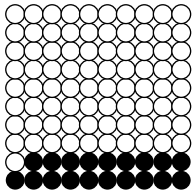
The notable thing about India's rise is not that it is new, but that its path has been unique. Rather than adopting the classic Asian strategy -- exporting labor-intensive, low-priced manufactured goods to the West -- India has relied on its domestic market more than exports, consumption more than investment, services more than industry, and high-tech more than low-skilled manufacturing. This approach has meant that the Indian economy has been mostly insulated from global downturns, showing a degree of stability that is as impressive as the rate of its expansion. The consumption-driven model is also more people-friendly than other development strategies. As a result, inequality has increased much less in India than in other developing nations. (Its Gini index, a measure of income inequality on a scale of zero to 100, is 33, compared to 41 for the United States, 45 for China, and 59 for Brazil.) Moreover, 30 to 40 percent of GDP growth is due to rising productivity -- a true sign of an economy's health and progress -- rather than due to increases in the amount of capital or labor.

Gurcharan Das
Foreign Affairs (2006)

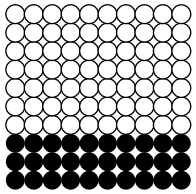




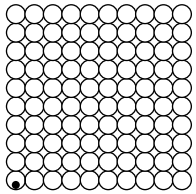
India has 2% of the world's landmass.



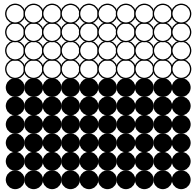
India's total population is 1.15 billion: 19% of the world population.



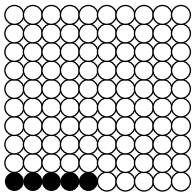
Out of the total population; 30.05% or 350 million people stay in urban areas. The urban population is divided in four mega cities, 19 metro cities, 3000 large towns and 3400 small towns.



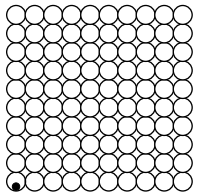
20 million people migrate annually within India.



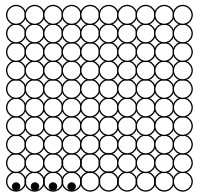
608 million people or 60% of India's population is in the 15 - 59 yrs age group.



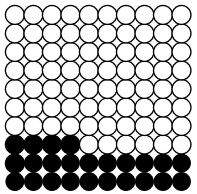
The IT industry in India contributes 5.2% to GDP.



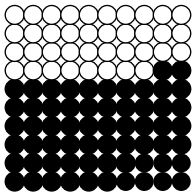
The IT industry employs 2.3 million people directly.



The IT industry employs 8.0 million people indirectly.



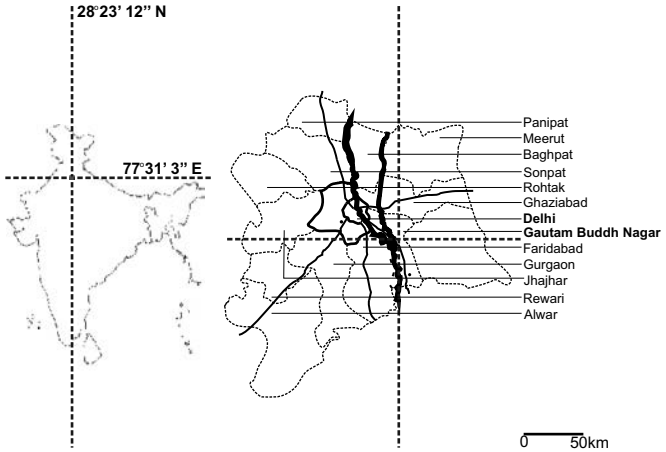
IT exports accounted for 25% of total exports from India in the fiscal year 2009 - 2010.



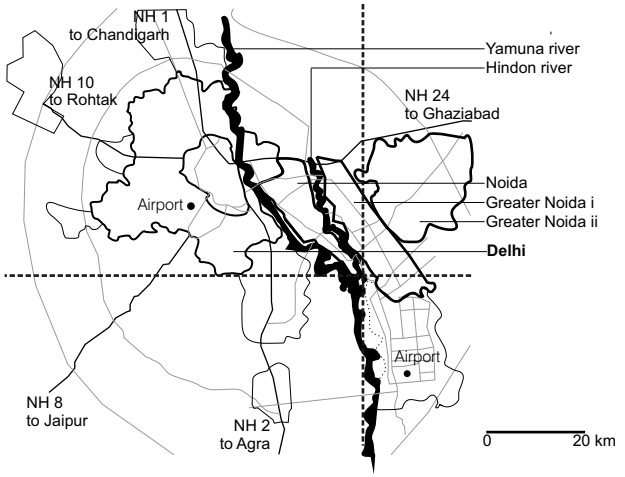
India has a share of 62% in global technology services.

Indian Railways is the single largest commercial employer in the world with more than 1.6 million employees.
India was one of the richest country's in the world till the British invaded her in the 17th century. Until 1896, India was the only source of diamonds to the world.
The first ever University in the world was established in Takshila in 700 BCE. More than 10,500 students from all across the world came and studied over 60 subjects. Even now, India has the highest number of Universities than any other country.

India is currently the 11th largest economy in the world. With an average annual GDP growth of 5.8% for the last twenty years, it is one of the world's fastest growing economies.
India has the fastest growing telecommunications industry in the world and the second fastest growing automobile industry.
India produces the highest number of movies every year; almost double the number of movies produced in Hollywood.
On the other side of the coin, India also has the largest concentration of people below the poverty line.

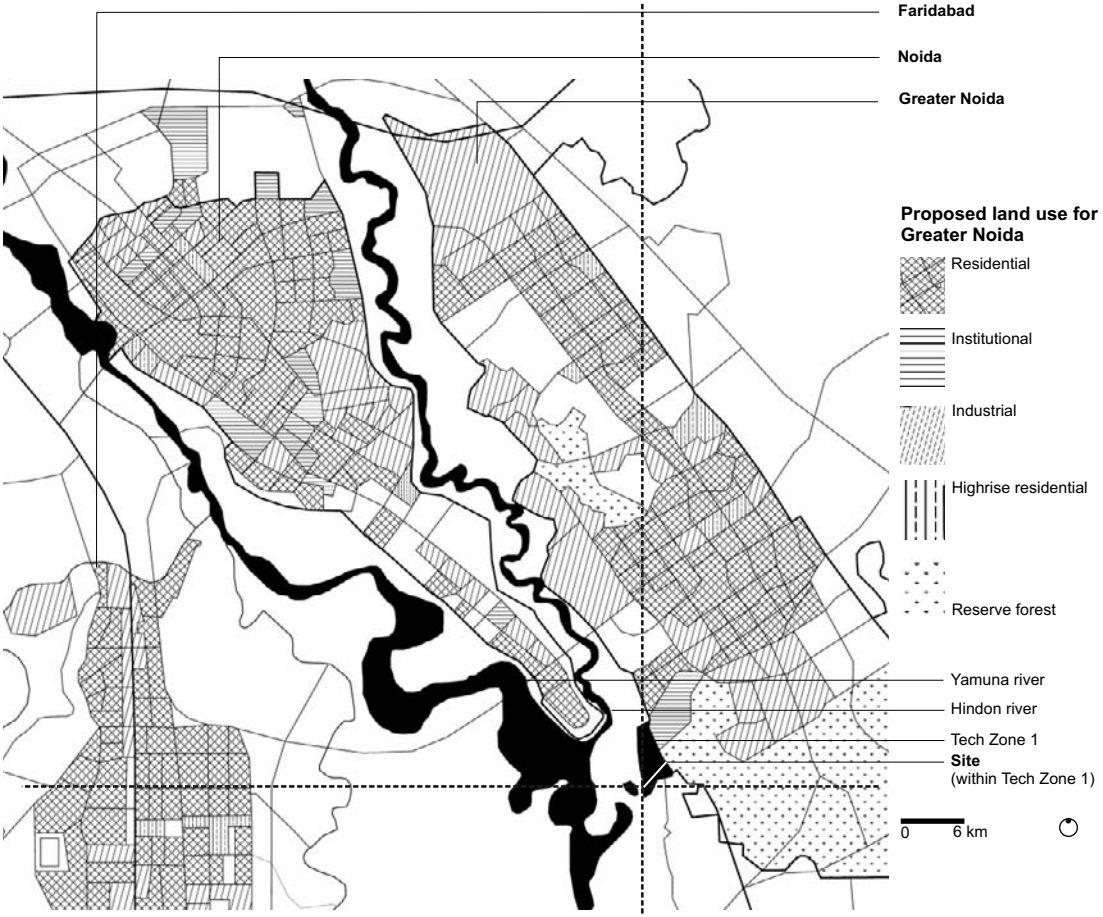


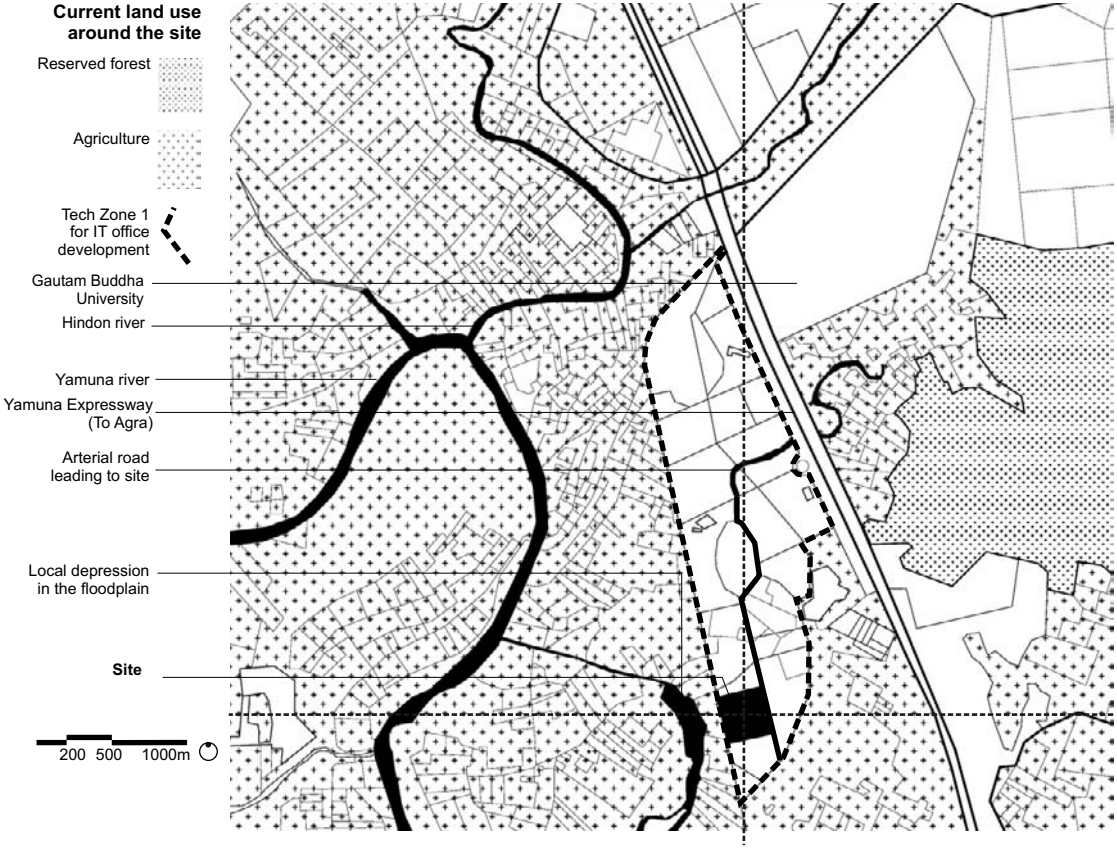
The site for the SPIRETEC project is located in Greater Noida which falls within the Delhi - National Capital Region. The metropolitan region of Delhi - NCR was notified in 1962 to relieve Delhi of developmental pressures. Apart from Delhi, the NCR includes areas of participating states - Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Covering an area of 33,578 square kilometres, this is the ninth largest urban conglomeration in the world.
Greater Noida is located in Gautam Buddh Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh and lies 40 kilometres south east of Delhi. It is an extension to Noida.



As a 40,000 hectare planned township, Greater Noida is the largest industrial township in Asia. Current population is 0.22 million, which is set to grow to 0.7 million by 2016.
Greater Noida has the best planned infrastructure in NCR. This township is home to several multinational firms and a large number of educational institutions. The landuse profile is a mix of residential, commerce & services, educational institutes and industrial zones.

www.greaternoidaauthority.in
www.ncrpb.nic.in





Sporadic development along the highway to Greater Noida

A typical IT building in Greater Noida

The site

Edge of the land and the floodplain

Greater Noida is forty kilometres away from Delhi. Yet, the difference between the landscape of the two places is stark. Greater Noida is a vast expanse of flat land, which on first glance appears as swathes of wasteland. Upon a closer look, one begins to see vast roads, villages, fields, and isolated high-rise buildings - some occupied residential blocks, and others under construction. This is an area which is close to and very well connected to Delhi.

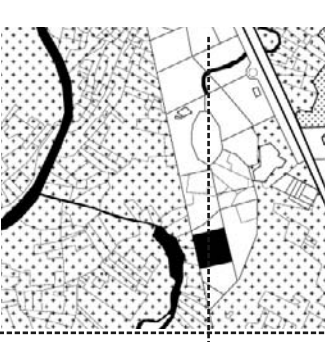
Across India, cities and towns are growing exponentially, meeting the demand for increasing urban population and infrastructure. In the process, large tracts of land are getting ‘developed’ at a pace that is shrinking time and consequently, notions of value and culture.
Greater Noida has a realistic potential of becoming a chaotic mosaic of steel and glass buildings; yet its present image lets one imagine that there is a latent, intense urbanism that can take shape in response to its real context of place, time, people’s involvement and processes.

the flood plain | the *bund* | the plots, the fields, the buildings | approach road

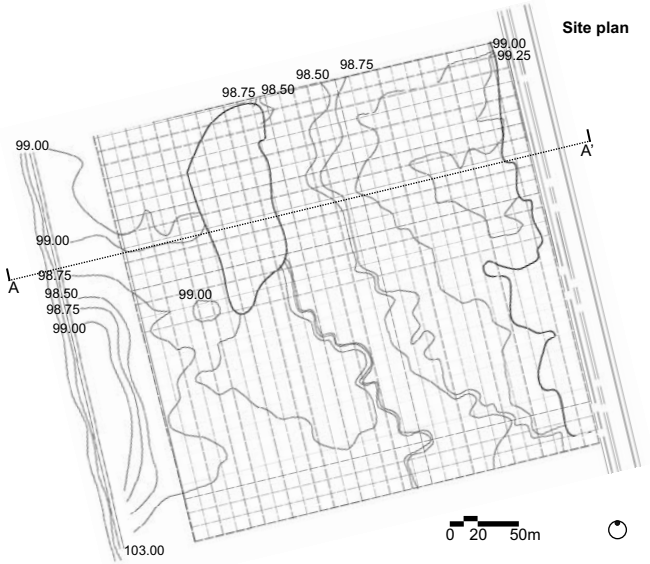
The site for the SPIRETEC development in Greater Noida is approached via the Yamuna Expressway. A turn west; towards the Yamuna brings you to a flat expanse of fields with remarkably wide roads. The fields are dotted with construction sites - high rise buildings are under construction as this part of Noida gets ready to transform itself from a conglomeration of quiet villages, to a part of a fast growing metropolis. This place will soon be home to a number of multinational companies and educational institutions.
SPIRETEC is part of tech zone-1, a 600 acre IT park development. Key adjoining developments are Gautam Buddha University (housing 5000 students), India's first F1 track, a cricket stadium, and a proposed international airport.

The ground right now holds the bare bones necessary for an urban setting: roads and electricity. The body is yet to be fleshed out. This is one of the many places in the country where this transition from rural to urban is taking place. This new urbanity is waiting to find an expression that includes its contemporary condition of growth, multiplicity, inherent contradictions, traditions and intensity.

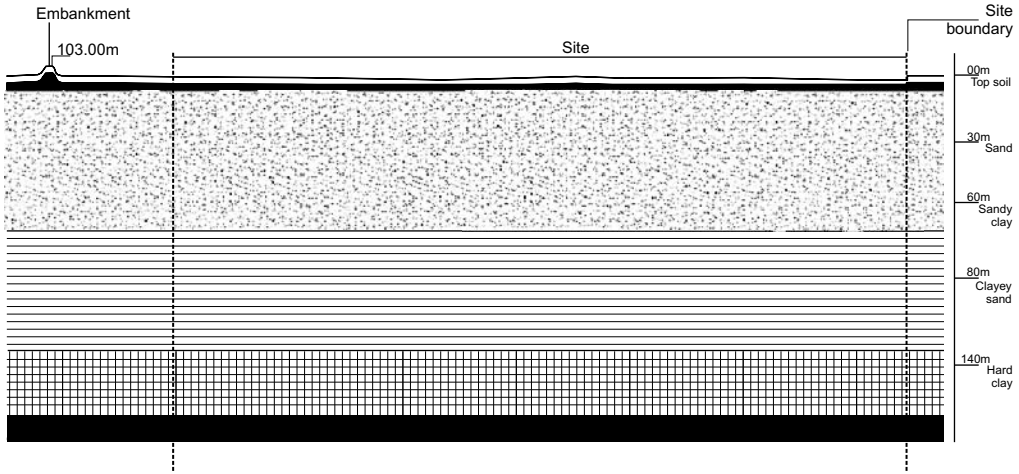
85,029 sqm **Temp: Max 43°C Min 5°C** **792.4 mm of annual rainfall** **Alluvial plain** **Embankment 4mts above site level to prevent flooding** **Water table: 6-8m below the ground**



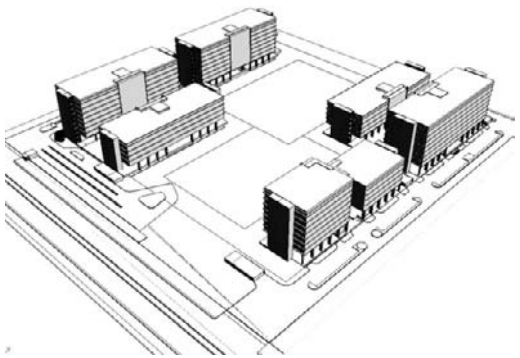
Site plan



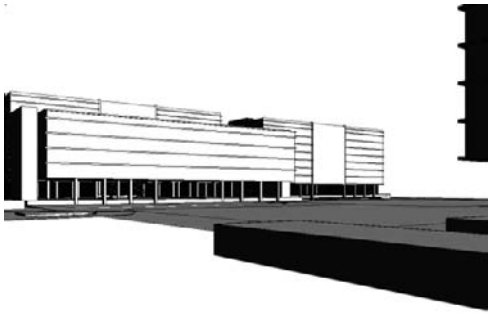
Site section



SPIRETEC



Aerial view

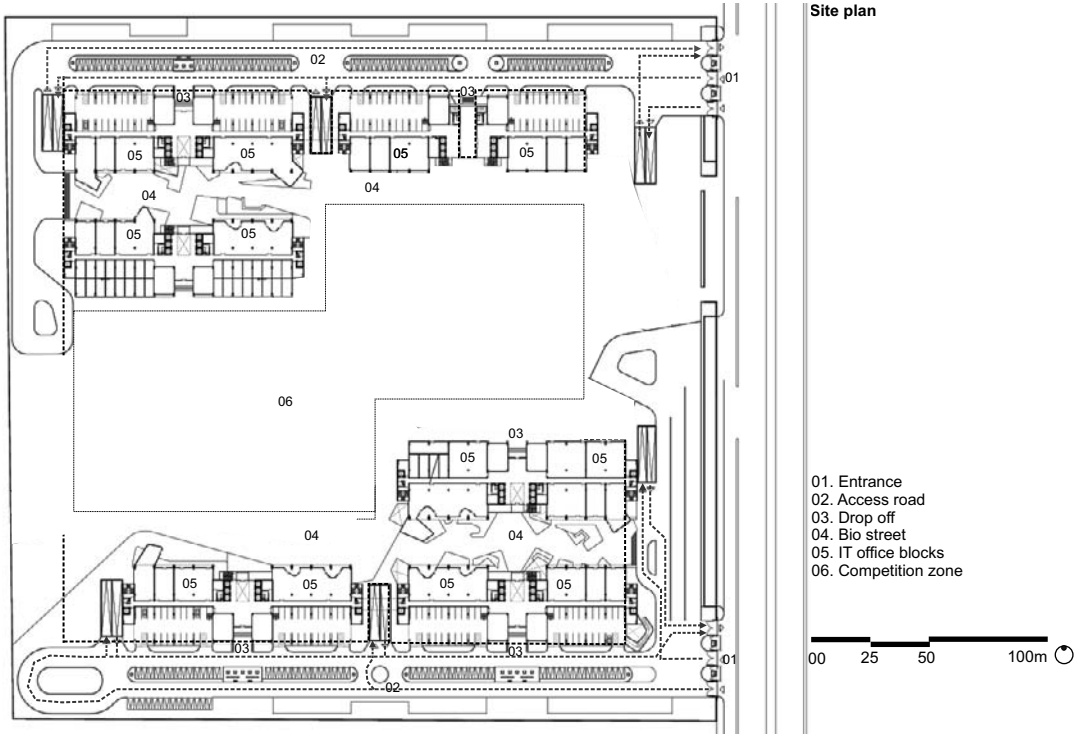


View towards the IT offices

View of the ground floor spaces

View of the bio street

The SPIRETEC development looks at creating a holistic work-play-live experience. Towards this end, the development is designed as mixed use; comprising a total development of 1,75,000 square meters. This is broken up as 75% of IT offices, 10% of residential development; 10% commercial development and 5% of institutional development.
The mix of large, mid and small format offices are being designed and shall be built in modules in phases. The location and broad design of the office blocks is final. The construction of the IT blocks will begin in early 2011.



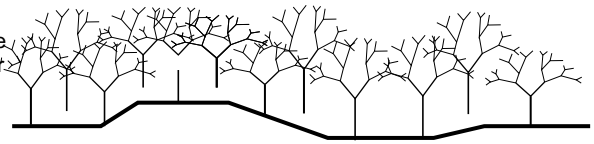
Site plan

Master Plan and Landscape Intent
The landscape, as a part of the Master Plan, with all its grains and textures aims to modulate the ground plane holding all possibilities for creating a vibrant plate of life - from natural vignettes of water, fields; outdoor spaces likes decks, plazas that connect the outdoors to active nodes inside - retail, restaurants, sports facilities, health facilities, food courts etc. The landscape grain looks at:

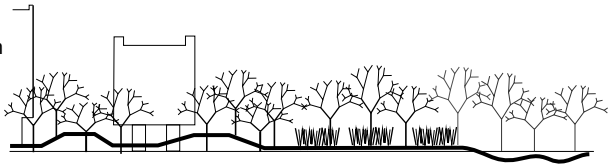
1. Water: an expression of the flood plain and the idea of bringing it inside the site.

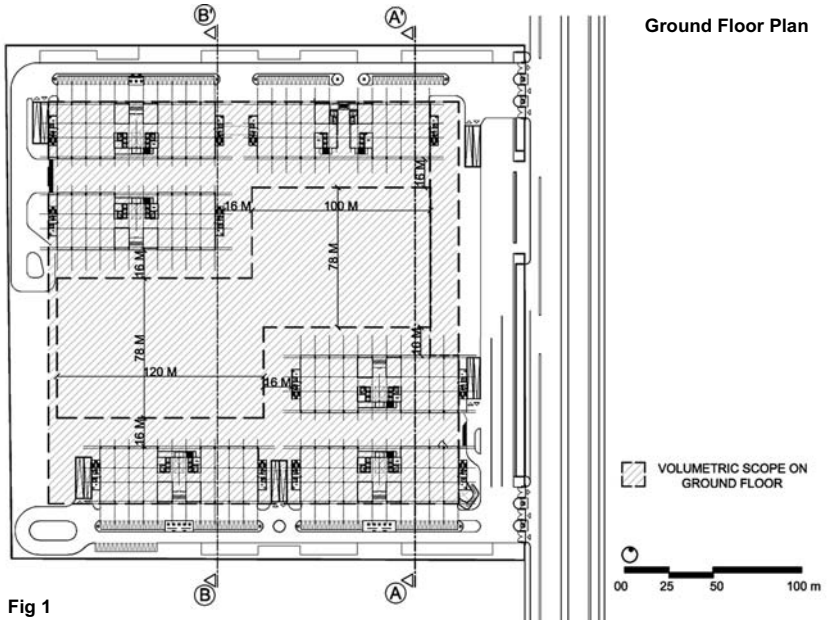
2. Agriculture: As an expression of context currently and memory at a later date.

3. Groves: As a response to climate, dense groves to shade against the harsh summer and the strong winds.



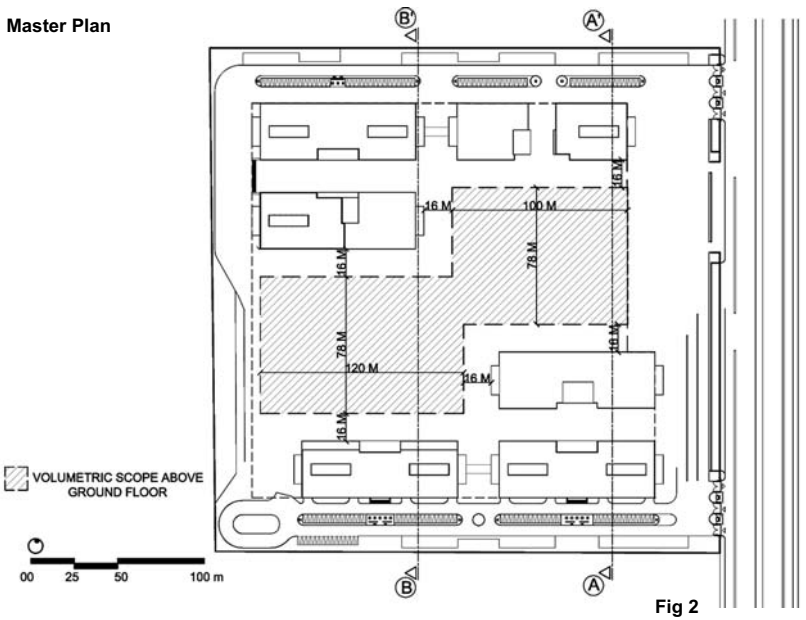
4. Streets and roofs: The streets between the IT buildings are open to sky and offer an opportunity of defining a typology that bridges the building and the outside. The terrace spaces are also integrated with the office blocks to provide relief.





Ground Floor Plan

Fig 1



Master Plan

Fig 2

The total site area for SPIRETEC integrated IT development is 85,029 sqm. Ground coverage allowed is 30% i.e. 25,509 sqm. FAR allows a built up area (BUA) (for definition of BUA refer 'competition guidelines') of 1,75,000 sqm with the following subdivision –

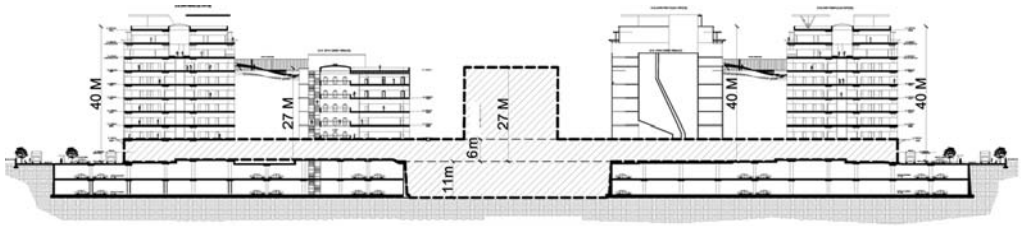
a) IT Development	- 75%	- 1,31,250 sqm
b) Residential Development	- 10%	- 17,500 sqm
c) Commercial Development	- 10%	- 17,500 sqm
d) Institutional Development	- 5%	- 8,750 sqm

Of the total BUA of 1,75,000 sqm, we invite participants to design 62,750 sqm of BUA. The balance area has already been designed as IT office modules and these do not form part of the competition. Their location and broad design is final. Fig 9 shows the typical floor layout of both the single and double IT office module (Digital formats and other details are part of downloadable package).

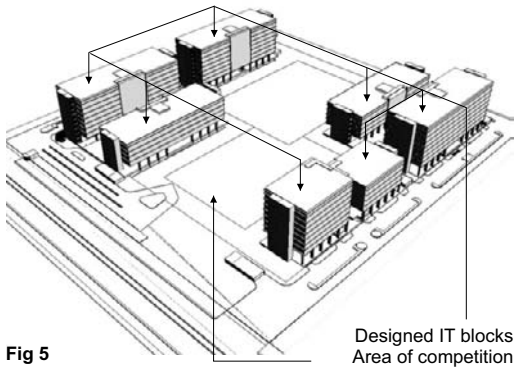
Area Brief
The broad summary of 62,750 sqm BUA is as follows:

IT component		Institutional Component	
01) Incubation and Business Centre	9,500 sqm	01) Knowledge Centre	2,000 sqm
02) Banking Facilities	1,500 sqm	02) Auditorium	800 sqm
03) Small / Mid format offices	8,000 sqm	03) Convention Facilities	1,500 sqm
Total	19,000 sqm	04) Welfare Centre	600 sqm
		05) Food Courts	2,200 sqm
Commercial component		06) Club/Gym/Sports Facilities	1,150 sqm
01) Retail	4,500 sqm	07) Services	500 sqm
02) Hotel	13,000 sqm	Total	8,750 sqm
Total	17,500 sqm		
Residential component			
01) Service Apartment	17,500 sqm		
Total	17,500 sqm		
		Grand Total	**62,750 sqm**

Fig 3 **Section BB'**

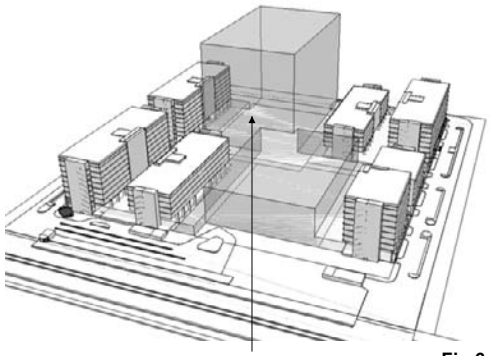


Section AA' **Fig 4**



Designed IT blocks
Area of competition

Fig 5



Volumetric scope of competition

Fig 6

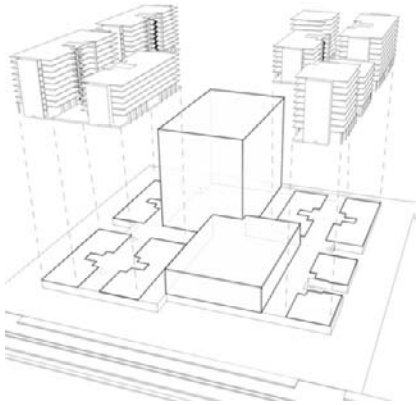
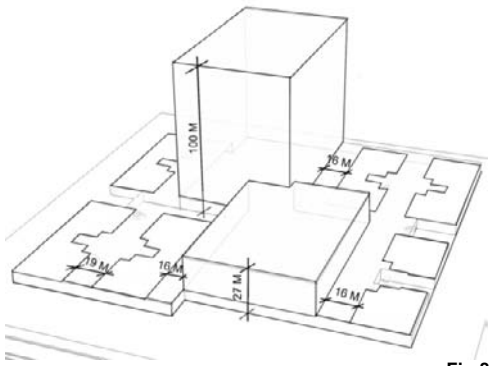


Fig 7 Footprints and scope of competition

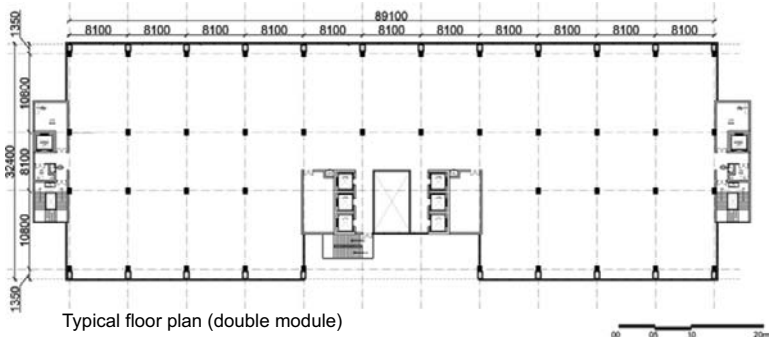


Setbacks and heights

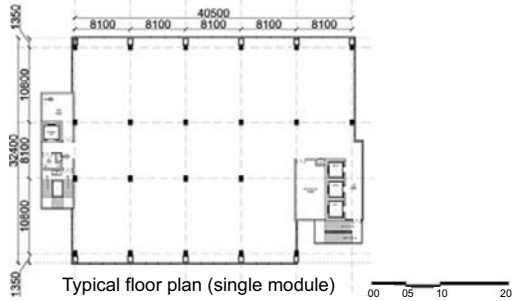
Fig 8

Scope of the competition

a) The volumetric scope of the design has been shown in the series of Fig 5-8. The same has also been marked as hatched portion in the Master Plan (Fig 2), the Ground Floor Plan (Fig 1) and the two site sections (Fig 3 and 4)
b) Of the total 62,750 sqm BUA, the IT component of 19,000 sqm BUA is preferred to be designed as the ground floor of the already designed IT office module.
c) In the IT blocks, the shape on the ground floor need not follow the shape of the upper floors. However, the column layout of the IT office module will transfer to the ground floor and is immovable.
d) A setback of 16m has been kept from the existing office module (Refer Fig 8). This is suggestive and can be altered with good design logic. A minimum setback of 6m is mandatory around all the blocks as per fire byelaws. For more byelaws please refer 'competition guidelines'.



Typical floor plan (double module)



Typical floor plan (single module)

Fig 9

e) The height of the volumetric scope at the back has been kept at 100m and the one in the front at 27m, matching with the designed IT Blocks. This is suggested by the Master Plan and can be altered with good design logic. The maximum height, however, cannot exceed 100m . For details of calculating height of the building please refer 'competition guidelines'.
f) The ground floor height has been considered as 6m and the minimum floor to floor height is 3m. Stilt parking can be provided in the ground floor. Design parameters of stilt parking have been described in the 'competiton guidelines'.
g) The basement, used for parking, is free from the BUA described above. For anything else it will be considered as part of BUA. A total of 1,02,760 sqm of basement area is required for parking. Out of this 84,642 sqm of basement has already been considered at two levels below the IT block. A minimum basement area of 18,120 sqm is required additionally. However, the entire plot within setback may be covered as a basement if required. The column layout of the IT office module which will get transferred to the basement is immovable. Some examples of occupying the balance area have been shown in Fig 10 to Fig 13.
h) The scope of the competition includes influencing the skin/facade of the IT blocks.
I) Interventions and connections like bridges or skywalks are allowed beyond the volumetric scope.

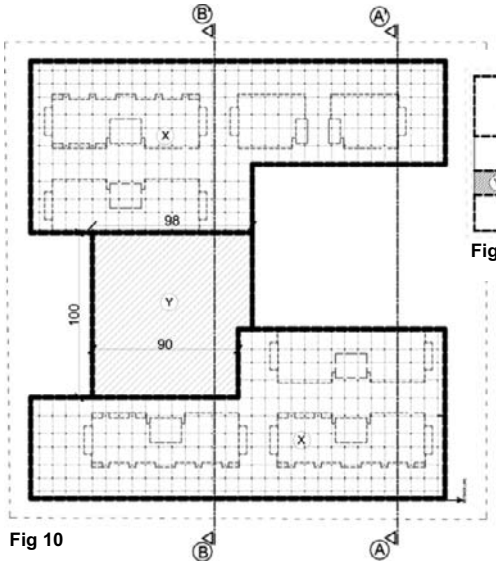


Fig 10

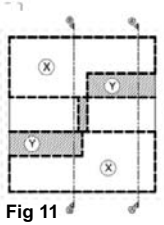


Fig 11

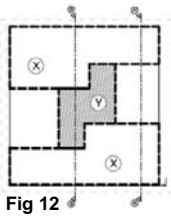


Fig 12

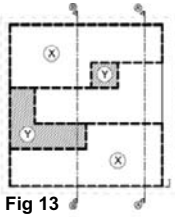
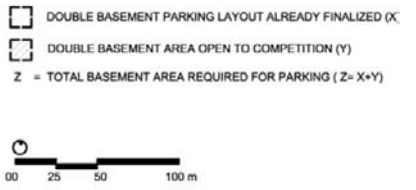


Fig 13

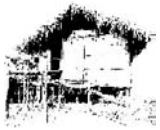


Semi arid, plains

Tropical wet, coast

The Indian mainland stretches from 8°4'N to 37° 6'N lat. and from 68° 7'E to 97°25'E long. Measuring a distance of 3214 kms along the north-south axis,& 2933 kms along the east-west axis, it covers an area of 32,87,263 sq kms.

Humid subtropical, mountains



Montane, hills

Ecological zones range from the tundra to the rainforest. 10% of the country falls in the arid zone.

Humid subtropical, mountains

Tropical wet and dry, coast

Arid, plains

Traditional building types have been as much a product of place and climate as of cultural & political conditions.

Humid subtropical, plains

Semi arid, plains

Contemporary India is building at a fast pace. If forecasts are to be believed, this pace will have to increase manifold; yet the need of the hour is probably not to build as much quantity as it is to build intelligently.

There were no shopping malls in 2000. By 2005, there were 100; and by the end of 2010; this number is expected to increase a hundred fold.

Demand for glass in the construction industry has grown upto 15% in the last 2-3 years. The market for air conditioning is growing at 25% annually.

The Challenge

To weave a responsive building pattern into the planned fabric of IT workspaces overlooking the floodplain of the river.

To create a rest, leisure and workplace environment that is cohesive, reassuring and multi-layered in the experiences that it allows and meanings it explores.

To examine ideas of grafted urbanity and create a design that can witness, influence and remain pertinent to the sharp, anticipated transformations of the region.

To incorporate issues of use, operation, maintenance and performance – so that the conception becomes a living organ in the dynamic tissue of dispersed urbanity and not merely a sculptural object of beauty.

To address issues of construction processes in an economy at an early stage in adoption of industrially processed materials and technologies, and its implications for modern -- and future -- India.

To find suitable responses to the idea of culture, a living craft tradition and the supremacy of the hand and mind connect.

To demonstrate that all this is possible in this climate of extremes while achieving the high level of global benchmarks of a low ecological footprint, sufficiency and sustainability, while at the same time being viable, flexible, and efficient – in essence, a mainstream green development.

And finally, to contribute to the required architectural agenda in India that needs to be set such that it is valid for the next several decades.

JURORS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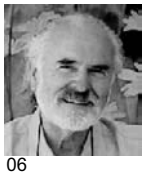
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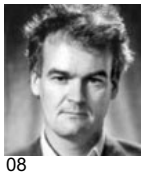
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The jury is a balanced mix of academicians and professionals. It comprises of architects who demonstrate a concern for responsible and green building processes, developing relevant technological tools, investigating building languages and interpretations of modernity. It has urban designers and technologists who advocate new meanings for cities, ranging from radical brands of futurism, to a more socialist advocacy of urbanity. The jury also include landscape architects who are experimenting with new grains of urban ecology.

01. **Ajoy Choudhary** is principal, AJOY CHOUDHURY AND ASSOCIATES (ACA). ACA is an Architecture and Urban Design practice that has been involved in several large-scale planning and architectural projects in India and abroad. Prior to this, he was Director, SABIKHI AND CHOUDHARY ARCHITECTS PVT LTD. He has also taught extensively at School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) at Delhi.

02. **Aniket Bhagwat** is principal, M/s Prabhakar B. Bhagwat, India's leading and oldest landscape design firm. He is an architect and landscape architect with vast experience in planning, designing and managing the implementation of landscape planning, landscape design and architecture. Aniket has been involved in academics and has since 1985, been a visiting design faculty at the School of Architecture, CEPT Ahmedabad. He also led the design faculty at the Department of Landscape Architecture at the School of Architecture, Ahmedabad. He lectures across India extensively and is also co editor of *SPADE* a bi annual design magazine. www.landscapeindia.net

03. **Ashish Bhalla** is a co founder and Managing Director of Millennium Spire, an India focused real estate and infrastructure investment fund set up with a view to help promote development projects that are in the mainstream of India's rapid urbanisation. Its vision is to seek a new paradigm for Indian architecture and planning, and the role it must seek to play in India's growth story. Ashish leads the Millennium team in India, and has worked as an urban planner and development professional in the United States, Italy and South East Asia. He is also a visiting faculty at various schools of architecture.
www.millennium-spire.com www.spireworld.in

04. **Kai Gutschow** is Associate Professor of modern architectural history, theory, and design at Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh. He has authored numerous critical essays and articles on modern architecture, and lectures across the U.S.A. Some of his recent publications include a book on German Expressionism, and articles and catalogue essays on Ernst May postwar work in Africa for the Deutsches Architektur Museum in Frankfurt, Germany, 2011. www.andrew.cmu.edu/user/gutschow/

05. **Ken Yeang** is an architect-planner, ecologist and author who is best known for his signature and innovative green buildings and master plans. He is regarded as one of the foremost designers and noted authorities on ecologically responsive architecture and planning. He has pioneered passive low-energy design of tall buildings, which he calls the 'bioclimatic skyscraper'. He is a principal of the UK architecture and planning firm, Llewelyn Davies Yeang and its sister company, Hamzah & Yeang (Malaysia).
www.trhamzahyeang.com/index.html

06. **Lucien Kroll** is an architect with a commitment to human and ecological practices in urban design and architecture. He advocated 'creative participation' in building, by which the users would contribute to the design, in the belief that Functionalism no longer functions and that Modernism is essentially totalitarian barbarism. His work has been called 'controlled anarchy'. His most important building is the Medical Faculty Housing at the Université Catholique, Woluvé-St-Lambert, Brussels (1970–82), perhaps an example of Adhocism, and certainly of improvisation. He avoids designing standardized buildings or districts, instead creating mixed use, open ended, diverse projects, constantly with a participatory approach. www.homeusers.brutele.be/index/html

07. **Michael Sorkin** is the principal of the Michael Sorkin Studio in New York City, a design practice devoted to both practical and theoretical projects at all scales with a special interest in the city and in green architecture. Michael is founding President of Terreform, a non-profit organization dedicated to research and intervention in issues of urban morphology, sustainability, equity, and community planning. He is Distinguished Professor of Architecture and the Director of the Graduate Urban Design Program at the City College of New York where he has taught since 2000. www.sorkinstudio.com

08. **Peter Bosselman** is professor of Urban Design, University of California, Berkeley. He works nationally and internationally on urban design and planning projects. He established urban simulation laboratories in Milan, New York City and in Tokyo, modeled after the Berkeley laboratory that has been under his direction since 1982. He lectures frequently to audiences in Europe, Japan, China, Australia and North America on his research in urban form and climate, traffic in neighborhoods and on urban design representation. He serves on the editorial board of Places, Berkeley and the Urban Design Journal, Nottingham, UK.

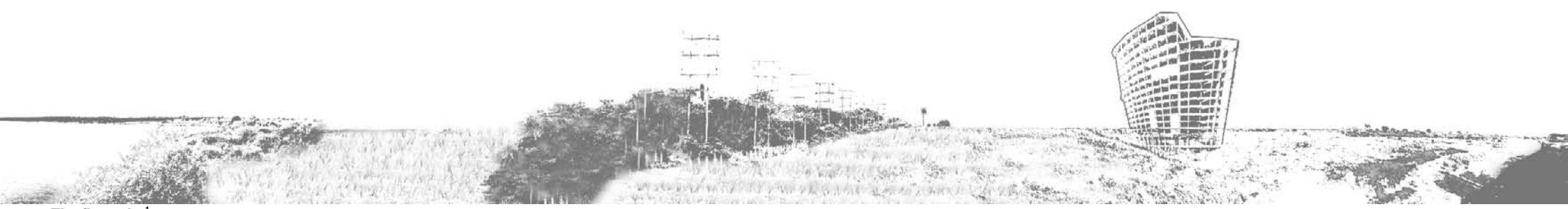
09. **Peter Head** is Director, ARUP. He is a champion for developing global practice that demonstrates that the way we invest public and private money in the built environment could be made very much more effective if the public and private sector adopted sustainable development principles. He is an expert adviser to the Singapore Government on Green Buildings and Infrastructure and he is on the advisory panel for the World Future Council. He was cited by Time magazine in 2008 as one of 30 global eco-heroes and has been one of CNN's Principal Voices.

10. **Pradeep Sachdeva** is the principal of Pradeep Sachdeva Design Associates (PSDA), a New Delhi based design consultancy. PSDA's portfolio and interests cover architecture, urban design, urban renewal, planning of urban streets, tourism and landscape design. The firm is known for context and environment sensitive solutions. It has worked in varied geographical and cultural landscapes for a large range of clients and governments. The clients have included Government of India, various state governments as well as corporate houses like the ITC and Taj Groups of hotels. www.psda.in

11. **Sanjay Prakash** is an architect with a commitment to energy-conscious architecture, eco-friendly design, people's participation in planning, music and production design. His area of practice and research includes passive and low energy architecture and planning, hybrid air-conditioning, autonomous energy and water systems, bamboo and earth construction, community-based design of common property, and computer-aided design. He is Principal Consultant of his design firm, Sanjay Prakash & Associates Pvt. Ltd., and was a partner of DAAT and Studio Plus, design firms that predate his current firm. He is senior advisor, Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS). www.sanjayprakash.co.in

12. **Suparna Bhalla** is director, Abaxial Architects Ltd, New Delhi. She is an architect and conservationist who has worked on a number of architectural, conservation and interior projects in India and abroad. She has been involved in the adaptive reuse and renovation of heritage buildings and palaces, as well as urban conservation and renewal strategies. She is on the visiting faculty of schools of architecture in and around Delhi, and is currently working on projects in co-ordination with civic and regulatory bodies towards the establishment of an integrated framework for development and historic revitalization. Suparna is an active member of INTACH and a prolific writer. www.abaxial.org

13. **Tay Kheng Soon** has been a professional architect since 1964. He was chairman of Singapore Planning and Urban Research Group (SPUR) in 1970. His professional activities included specialisation in high density, lowrise, low-cost housing in Malaysia. He did pioneering work in commercial centres and shopping centres in the 70's. Currently he is involved in educational and community projects throughout South-East Asia. Tay is also currently expanding on his concept of 'Rubanisation' which envisages the city and the countryside as one space. www.akitektenggara.com



The fine print[1]

Objective

This open, single stage design competition aims to identify proposals for a 62,750 sqm mixed use development.

Registration

Participants can register online on our website: www.spireteccompetition.com. There is a registration fee of US$ 50.

Submission requirements to be uploaded on the website

01. a. Two horizontal A0 size sheets
This is to be composed as high resolution PDF file suitable for printing. The organizers may print the file for jury and exhibition. Bleeding is ok if absolutely necessary.[2]
b. The same to be sent in low resolution JPEG files.[2]

02. A 3 minute multimedia presentation
This is to allow a better understanding and clarification of intent and ideas presented in the A0 sheets. Participants are free to choose any medium of their choice ppt, avi, Mpeg, Flash, etc.

03. A 300 word essay encapsulating the vision and design approach for the project.

Schedule

1.	Competition announcement:	1st Nov, 2010
2.	Last date of submitting queries :	21st Nov, 2010
3.	All queries shall be answered by:	29th Nov, 2010
4.	Last date for registration:	15th Dec, 2010
5.	Submission deadline:	15th Jan, 2011
6.	Final jury assessment:	Mid Feb, 2011
7.	Awards and exhibition:	Mid Mar, 2011

Site Visit

The SPIRETEC site, at Plot No 13A, Tech Zone, Greater Noida Industrial Development Area, District: Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, India, may be visited anytime during the day from the start of the competition announcement till the submission deadline.

Jury Process

Jurors will assess the submissions and determine winners. Jurors will base their judgment on their own expertise, the work submitted by the competitors, the information contained in the competition document, and any questions and answers that arise during the judging process.
The winners shall be invited to interact with the promoters, who intent to appoint the Architect of Design (AOD) from amongst them. The AOD shall be responsible for the development of the design to a stage sufficient for the local architects and project team to develop, detail and execute the design.

Awards and Citations

Upto five honorable mentions will get an award of US$10,000 each.
Three winners will get an award of US$ 25,000 each.
The AOD shall receive a contract for US$ 250,000.[2]

The jury shall reserve the right to modify the number of awards at their own discretion.

Rules

Everyone involved with this competition must comply with the conditions and procedures laid out in these instructions. Please refer ‘competition guidelines’ on our website www.spireteccompetition.com.

Eligibility

The competition is open to anyone not specifically excluded. Exclusions: The firms and partners of the jurors; employees of Millennium Spire, Spireworld, Abaxial, M/s. Prabhakar B. Bhagwat and Sanjay Prakash & Associates are debarred from participating in the competition. If it is determined that a competitor is in any material way related to a juror or to that Millennium Spire, Spireworld, Abaxial, M/s Prabhakar B. Bhagwat and Sanjay Prakash & Associates; the entry will be disqualified.

Anonymity

The sponsors of this competition will protect the integrity of its process vigorously. Competitors must not communicate with the jury about the competition in any way until a public announcement of the winners is made. Any competitor or juror found in active violation of this rule will be disqualified.
Competitors will be required to register their intention to enter, and this registration must be received not later than 15th December 2010. Registration shall be done via the competition website: www.spireteccompetition.com. At the time of registration, each competitor will be assigned a unique identification number and provided with confirmation of registration.
All entries must be submitted without any marks, logos, insignia, or writing on the display surfaces that identify their authorship. Failure to comply with this rule will lead to disqualification. Only at the end of the judging will the names of the competitors be revealed to the jury.

Return of Entries

All submissions shall become the property of the competition sponsor and will not be returned.

Ownership and Copyright

All drawings, photographs, photocopies, and other physical materials submitted to the competition become the property of the competition sponsor, and may be retained for archival purposes and possible exhibition and publication. (see "Exhibition and Publication"). Each Competitor will retain full copyright of all their materials unless otherwise assigned (see "Exhibition and Publication," below).[2]

Exhibition and Publication

The competition sponsor will organize an exhibition of selected submissions. The submission may be edited and used for compiling a booklet at the end of the competition.

Disqualification

No partner, associate, or employee of any jury member may participate in the competition. No employee of Millennium Spire, Abaxial, M/s Prabhakar B. Bhagwat and Sanjay Prakash & associates may participate in this competition. Each registered individual/team may make only one submission per registration. If an individual or team wishes to enter an additional submission, (s)he or they must register an additional time. Entrants who fail to observe the provisions in these rules will be declared ineligible and the jury shall be so informed. The sponsor's decision in respect to any such disqualification shall be final and binding on all parties.

Disputes

The jury, by a majority vote, has the sole authority and responsibility to recommend winners at the end of the competition.

1 Please refer website for the latest ‘competition guidelines’.
2 For details refer ‘competition guidelines’.