

ACHARYA'S NRV SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

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ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STUDIO

A study tour was organised for the 3rd Year B. Arch Students from the 19th of September to 28th of September 2023.

A total of 38 Students and two faculty members visited “THE DREAM CITY” Mumbai and “THE MANCHESTER CITY OF INDIA” Ahmedabad.

The tour was to achieve knowledge about the people residing there and to learn the different type of architecture the city has to offers.

We did a detail study on a 5 star hotel THE ORCHID on the services and facilities provided. We were divided into 4 groups where each was given a topic based on building services to have a more detailed study on it.

We also visited two well know institutes CEPT and NID to see the campus design and infrastructure which will be helpful for our further semester campus designing studios.



CONTENT



DAY -1 (21st SEPTEMBER 2023)

We visited Thakur School of Architecture, National Museum of Indian Cinema, Heritage Walk along the buildings of Colonial Architecture & Art deco movement and Marine Drive Beach

THAKUR SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING (TSAP)

The **Thakur School of Architecture and Planning (TSAP)** located in Mumbai, India. Our purpose was to gain insights into the facilities, infrastructure, working space and overall atmosphere of the institution.

Upon entering the campus, we were impressed by the well-maintained surroundings and modern architectural design of the buildings. The design studios were spacious, well-lit, and equipped with cutting-edge technology and drafting tools. They provide students with ample space for architectural design projects. TSAP has a dedicated workshop for model making, providing students with the tools and workspace to bring their design concepts to life and also exhibit them.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF INDIAN CINEMA

Later, watching the glimpse Of Antlia from the streets of Mumbai we arrived to the **National Museum Of Indian Cinema** situated in the historic Films Division campus in Pedder Road, South Mumbai.

The architecture of the museum is a blend of modern aesthetics and vintage charm. The museum building itself, with its imposing facade, sets the tone for an immersive cinematic journey.

There are touch-screen kiosks, video displays, and even a virtual reality experience and also the museum houses and immerse collection of artifacts, original film posters, vintage cameras and awards won by Indian filmmakers.



HERITAGE WALK

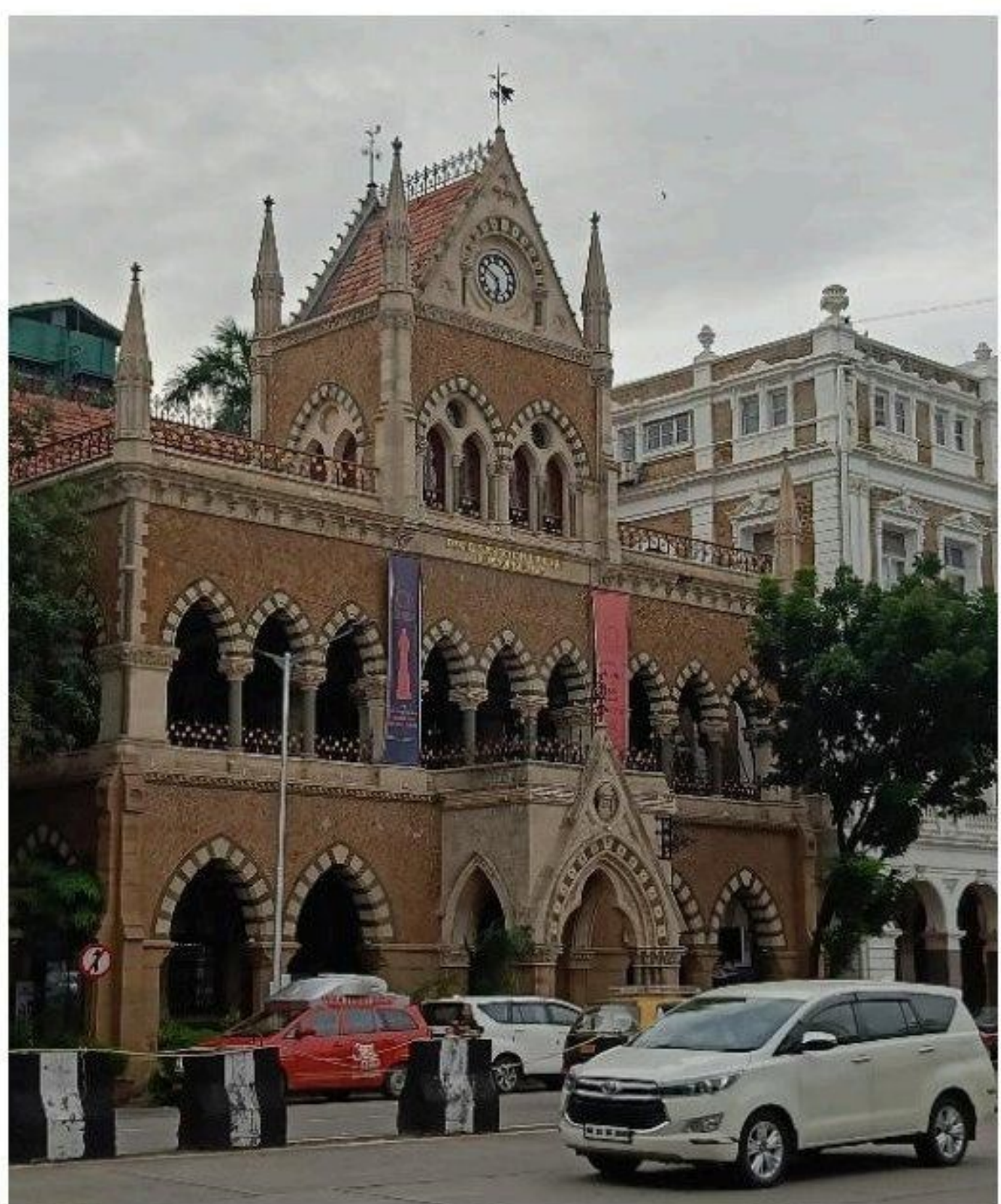
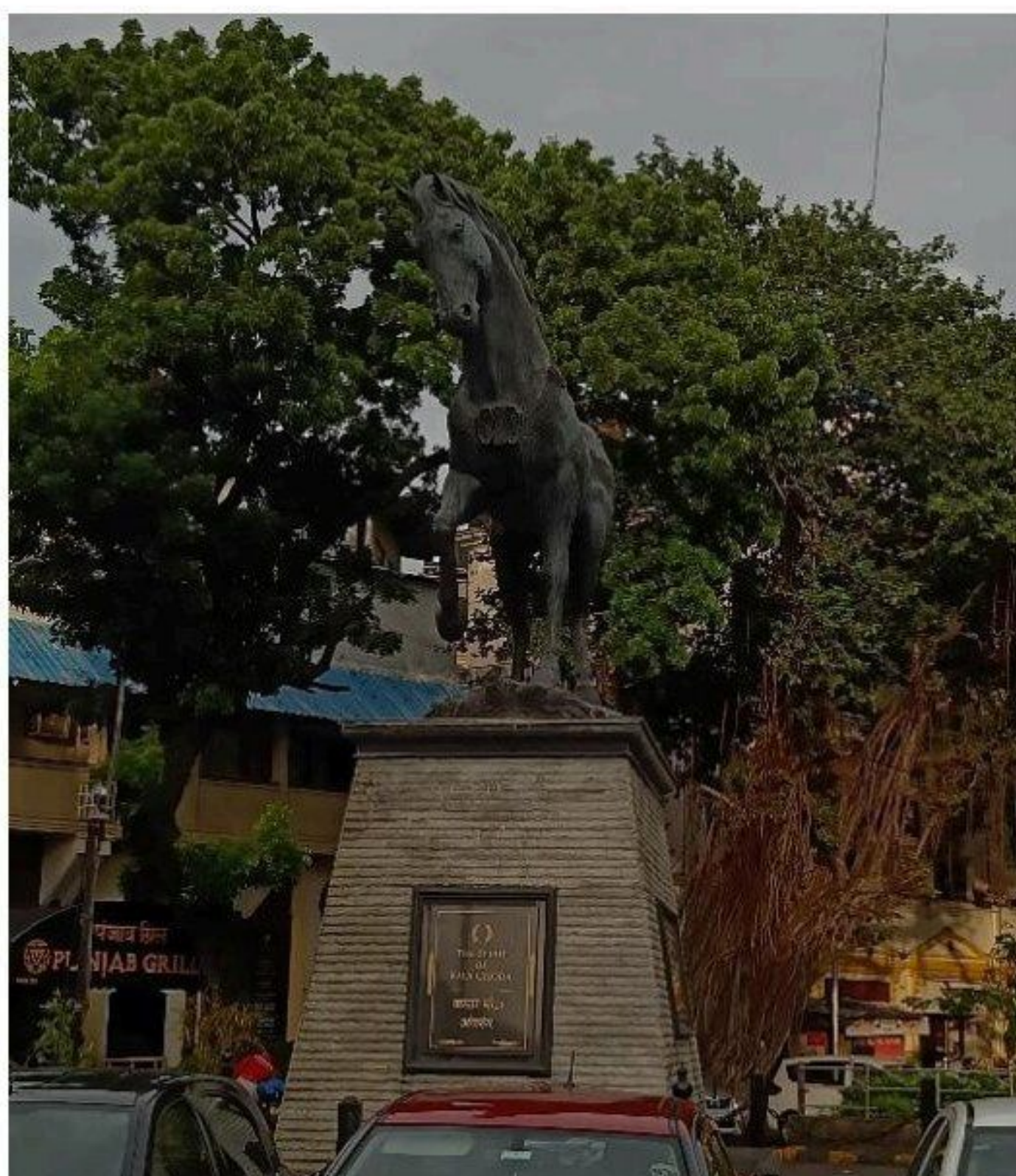
After Lunch, Around 5 pm we took a **Heritage Walk** through **Kala Ghoda** notified as **World Heritage Site** which includes:

Elphinstone College: (1856) This stunning example of Victorian-Gothic architecture features pointed arches, lancet windows, and decorative elements.

David Sassoon Library: Built in the late 19th century, this Venetian-Gothic masterpiece is a true gem. Its intricately carved stone façade, stained glass windows make it a heaven for book lovers and architecture enthusiasts alike.

Army Navy Building: As we continue our walk, we arrive at the Army Navy Building, a distinguished landmark built in the early 20th century. This structure showcases the influence of the Indo-Saracenic architectural style, blending Indian and Western elements.

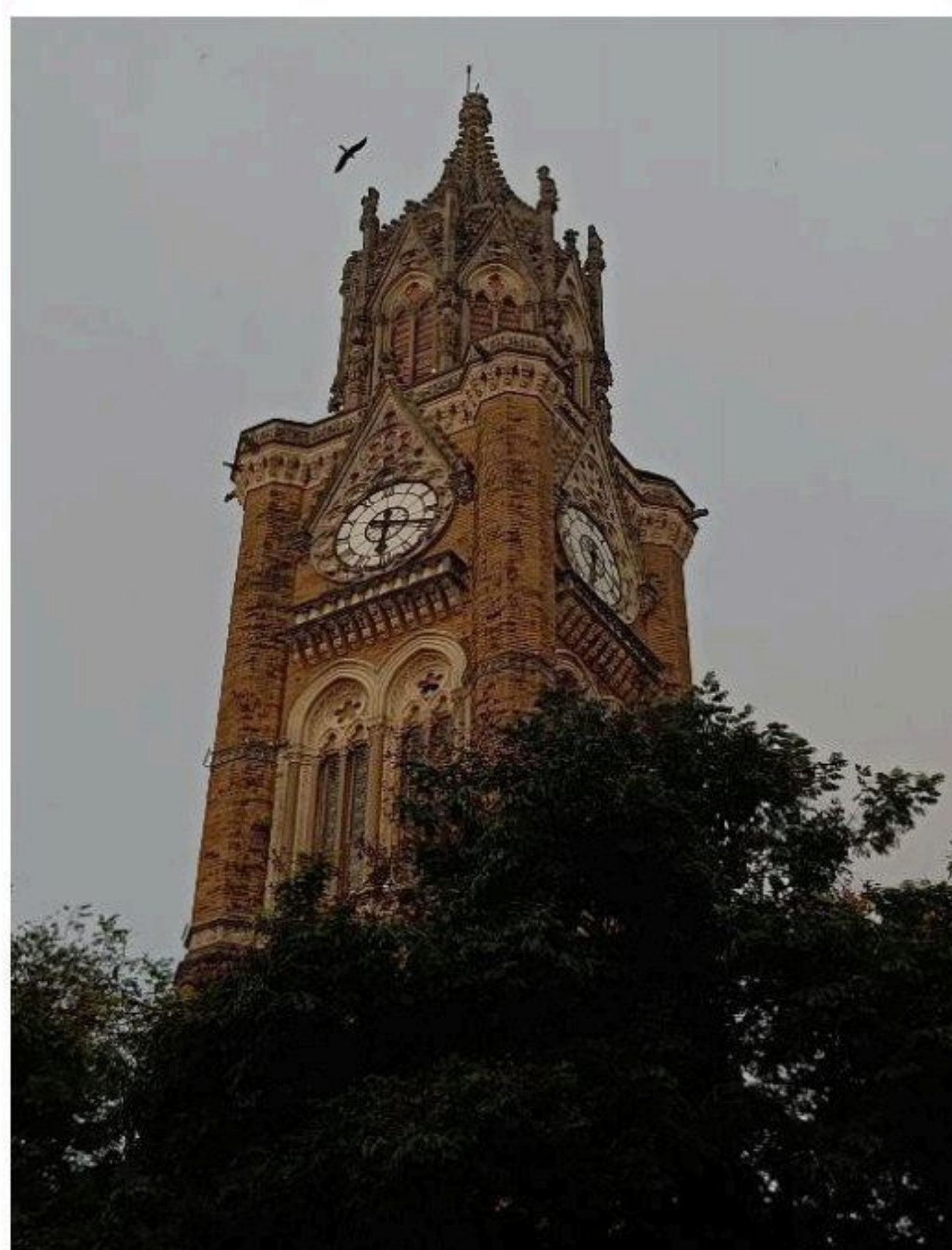
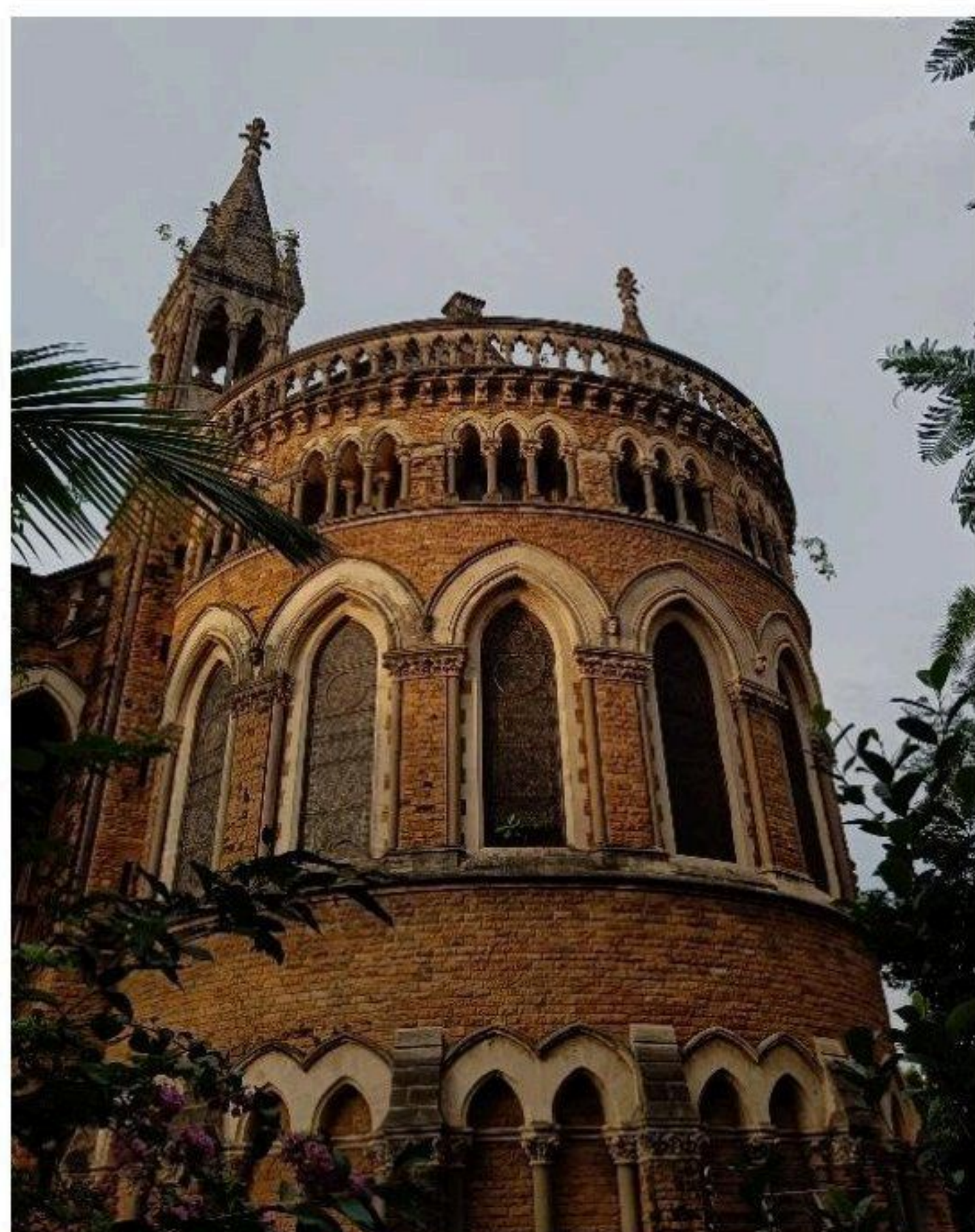
India's First Mall: Watson's Hotel: established in 1863 by John Watson, was under renovation due to the possibility of collapse.



As we continue our walk, we arrived at the **University of Mumbai**, a prestigious educational institution established in 1857. Located in South Mumbai, the campus boasts a blend of colonial and Indo-Saracenic architectural styles. The iconic **Rajabai Clock Tower**, built in the Gothic style, stands as a prominent landmark.

Just across the road from the University lies the **Oval Maidan**, a vast expanse of greenery in the heart of the city. This open ground is a hub of activity where locals gather for leisure, sports, and cultural events. The name "Oval" is derived from its elliptical shape.

As we leave Oval Maidan and explore the nearby areas, we encounter a treasure trove of **Art Deco architecture**. Mumbai is home to one of the largest collections of Art Deco buildings in the world. The 1930s and 1940s marked a period of urban development and the emergence of this distinctive architectural style. Key features of Art Deco buildings include geometric shapes, bold colors, intricate facade detailing, curved balconies, and sleek designs.



Our final stop on this heritage walk is the **Eros Cinema**: One of Mumbai's oldest cinemas, Eros stands as an Art Deco masterpiece. Its iconic neon signage and streamlined design evoke the glamour of the era. It was also under renovation.

At Last, After a long heritage walk around 7:15 pm we visited Marine Drive Beach also known as the Queen's Necklace, is a popular promenade in Mumbai, India, known for its stunning views of the Arabian Sea and the city's skyline.

Marine Drive is a great place for people watching. You can see locals and tourists alike enjoying the evening, couples taking a romantic stroll, families spending quality time, and people engaged in various activities.

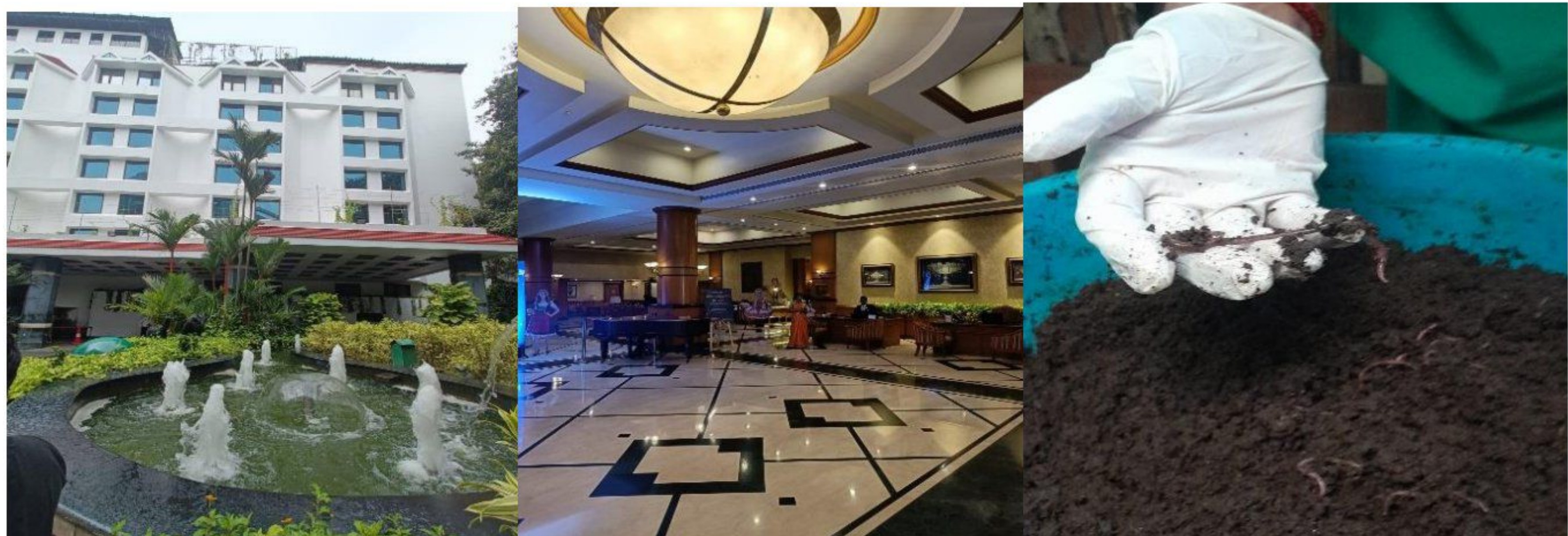


DAY – 2 (22nd SEPTEMBER 2023)

Morning after breakfast we checked out of the Hotel and around 10:05 am we reached at THE HOTEL ORCHID.

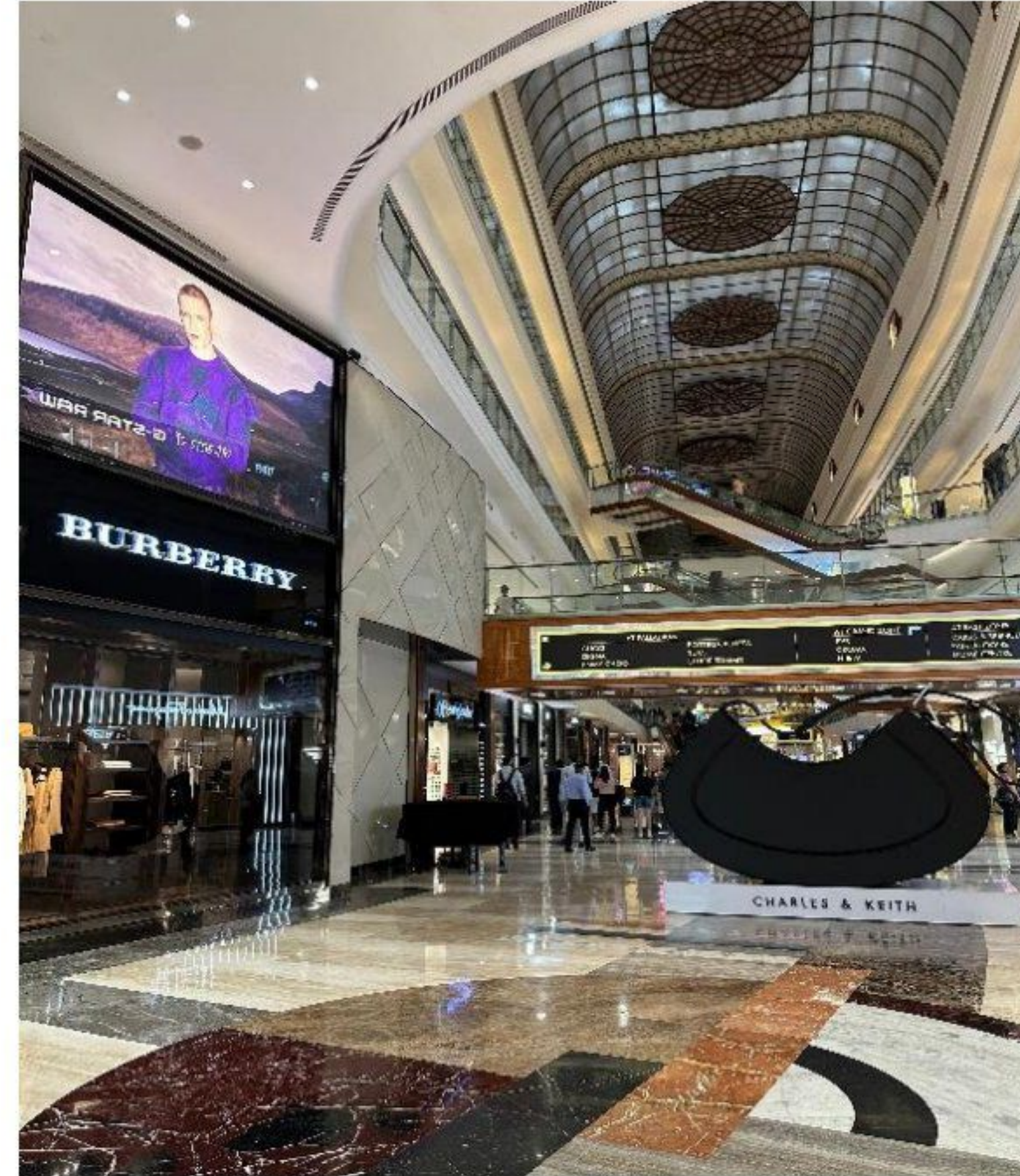
THE ORCHID HOTEL VILE PARLE, MUMBAI

Within a walking distance from Santacruz Domestic Airport, The Orchid Hotel Vile Parle is a luxurious eco-friendly hotel and an epitome of architectural finesse with world class service. Our purpose was to know how the hotel is eco-friendly and their different methods to conserve energy. The Hotel features a rooftop swimming pool and a fitness centre. Facilities like laundry service, free wi-fi, parking and 24-hour room service are provided. The restaurant showcases a wide variety of local and world cuisine and also a complimentary breakfast is served to the guests. The banquet hall and a meeting room are the places for hosting formal and informal events. The Orchid Hotel offers Deluxe Room, Executive Room, Premiere Room, Club Room, Orchid suite, Mayflower Suite and Presidential suite with all the amenities provided. After getting information about the hotel we headed towards learning the processes of how the hotel is eco-friendly. We learnt about Vermicomposting and different type of layers in it. We also learnt about how the electrical services and plumbing service rooms are maintained in the hotel.



PHOENIX PALLADIUM MALL, MUMBAI

After completing the case study, we headed towards Phoenix Palladium Mall located near Lower Parel, Mumbai and reached around 3:10 p.m. for lunch. In addition to the mall, it also consists of a Multiplex and commercial space. Everybody had lunch in the food court of the mall and around 5:00 p.m. we headed towards the Linking Road for shopping.



LINKING ROAD, BANDRA

Linking road is a road which extends from Bandra to Santacruz in the city of Mumbai, which is the third largest shopping district in India in terms of revenue and footfalls. After shopping everybody assembled at a point and around 6:50 p.m. we headed towards Bandra terminus and depart to Ahmedabad.



DAY 3 – (23rd SEPTEMBER 2023)

Heritage walk, Science city , Sarkhej Roza and Atal Pedestrian Bridge.

HERITAGE WALK, AHMEDABAD

We reached Ahmedabad at 5am. The first thing that we did was to go to the heritage walk to the old Ahmedabad which is considered as the heritage city by UNESCO. We learnt about how the old Ahmedabad city is divided into different segments. These segments are divided based on occupation. We also got the opportunity to study important houses, buildings, etc that still existed. We learnt about how the drainage system works in that area. The special feature about the drainage system is that there were poles at some nodes or at the side of the road which acted like ventilators for the underground drainage lines.



The next place that we visited during the heritage walk was the Jama Masjid. This structure contains a lot of Hindu architectural features like the Kalasa being present on top of all the domes. We also visited Teen Darwaza , the guide there explained the history about it and why it was built, this is where the heritage walk ended.

SCIENCE CITY, AHMEDABAD

The next place that we visited was the Science city. We visited Aquatic Gallery that had all types of fish present all over the world. We also learnt how the layout works in the galleries and the landscape that was present outside.



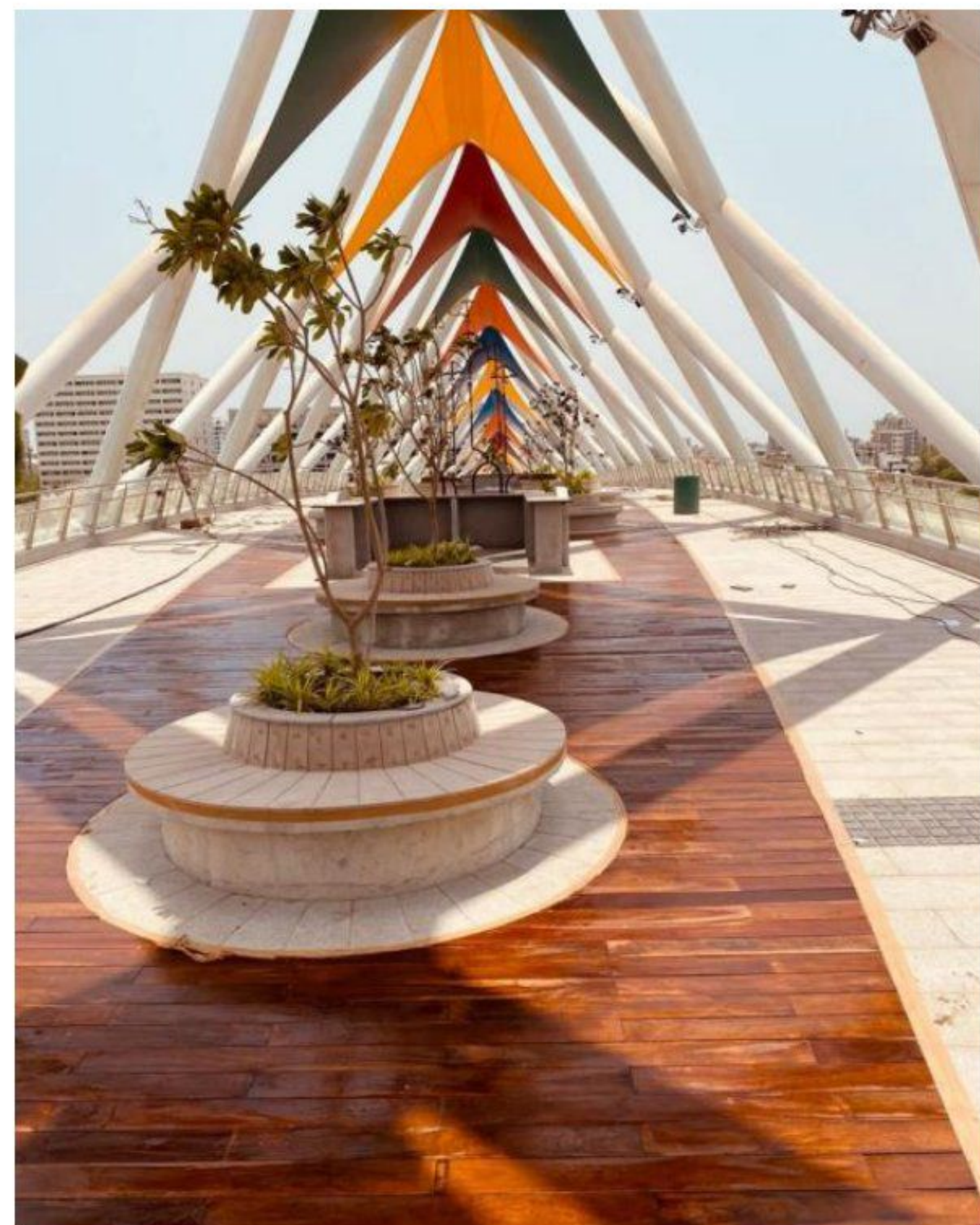
SARKHEJ ROZA, AHMEDABAD

Then we visited Sarkhej Roza which is a good example of Indo-Saracenic Architecture. Sarkhej Roza is a mosque, tomb and palace complex which is dedicated to the memory of Ahmed Khatu Ganj. This complex consists a cluster of monuments, which include a mosque, tombs, mausoleum, palaces, pavilions and a tank. All the monuments are built around the tank and stone stepped embankment run all around it.



ATAL PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE, AHMEDABAD

The last place that we visited was the Atal Pedestrian Bridge. This is triangular truss bridge at Sabarmati riverfront on Sabarmati River. It has a design inspired by kites and the colours chosen reflects the hues of kites. The bridge is solely for the walking purpose and also having seating arrangements for the people to enjoy the beauty of the river from the bridge. Plantation of various trees are also done to have some green cover on the bridge. When we went there after along tiring day because of the view, fresh air, the lightings done on the bridge in the evening it helped us to relax and have a pleasant evening .

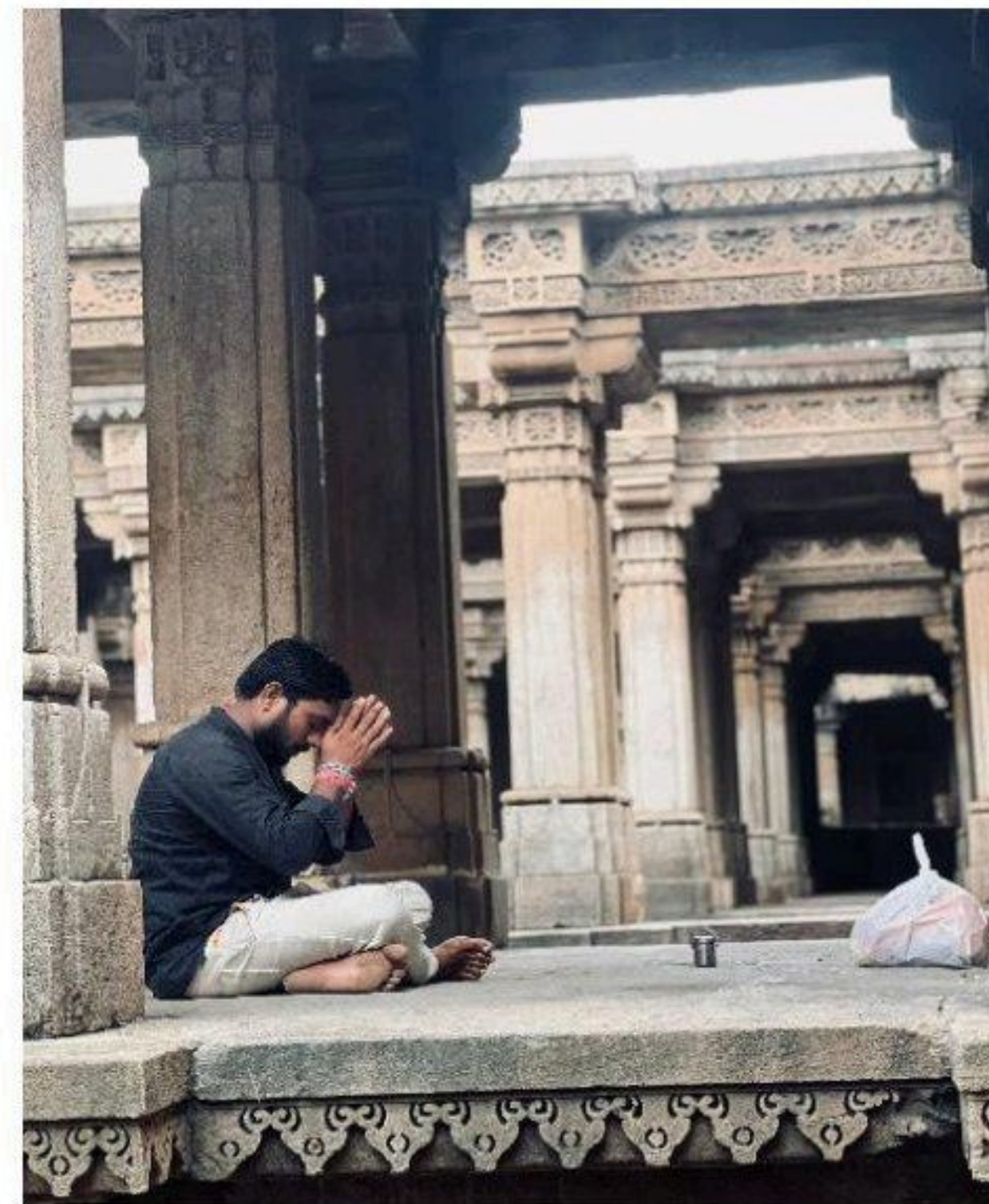
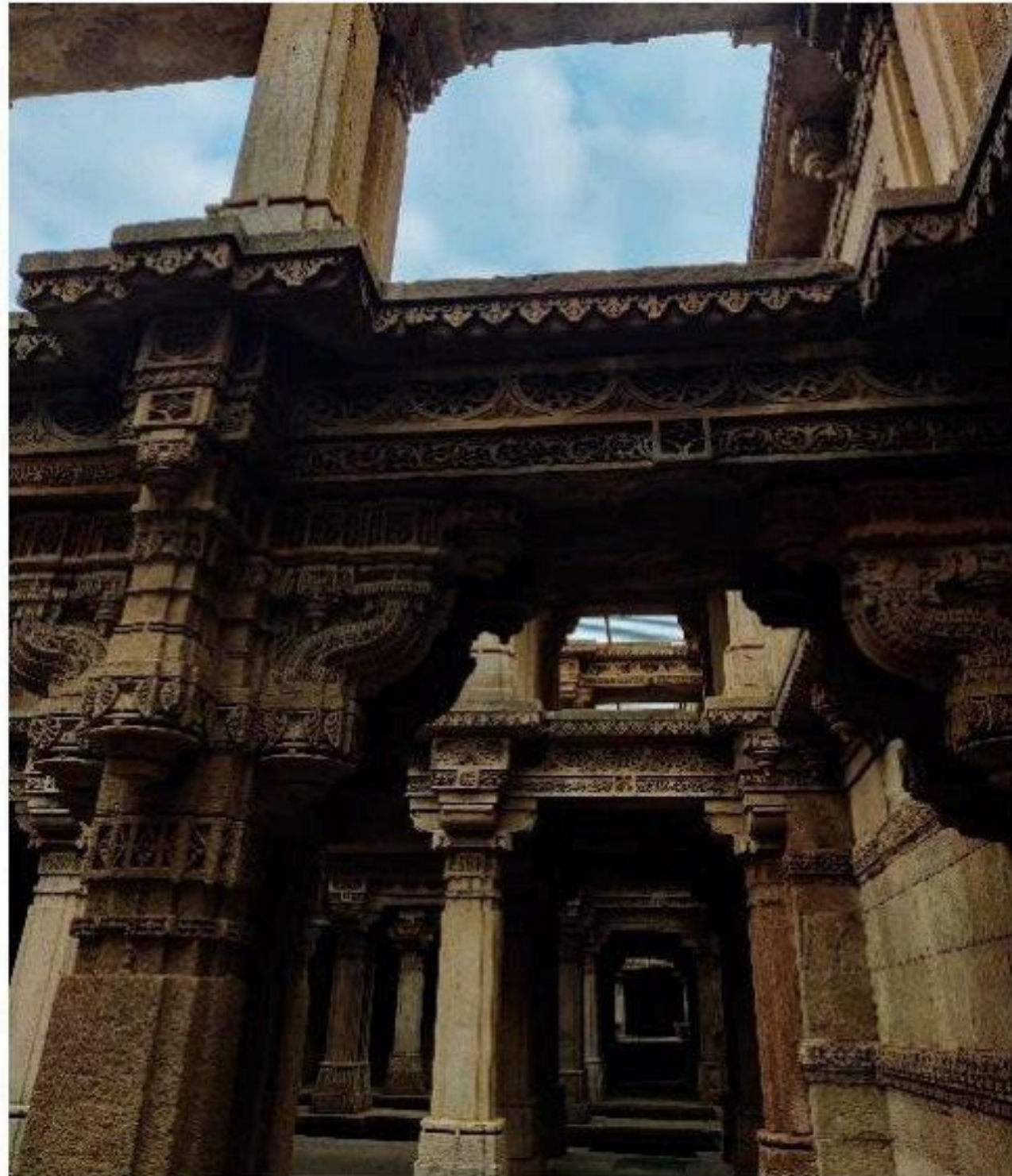
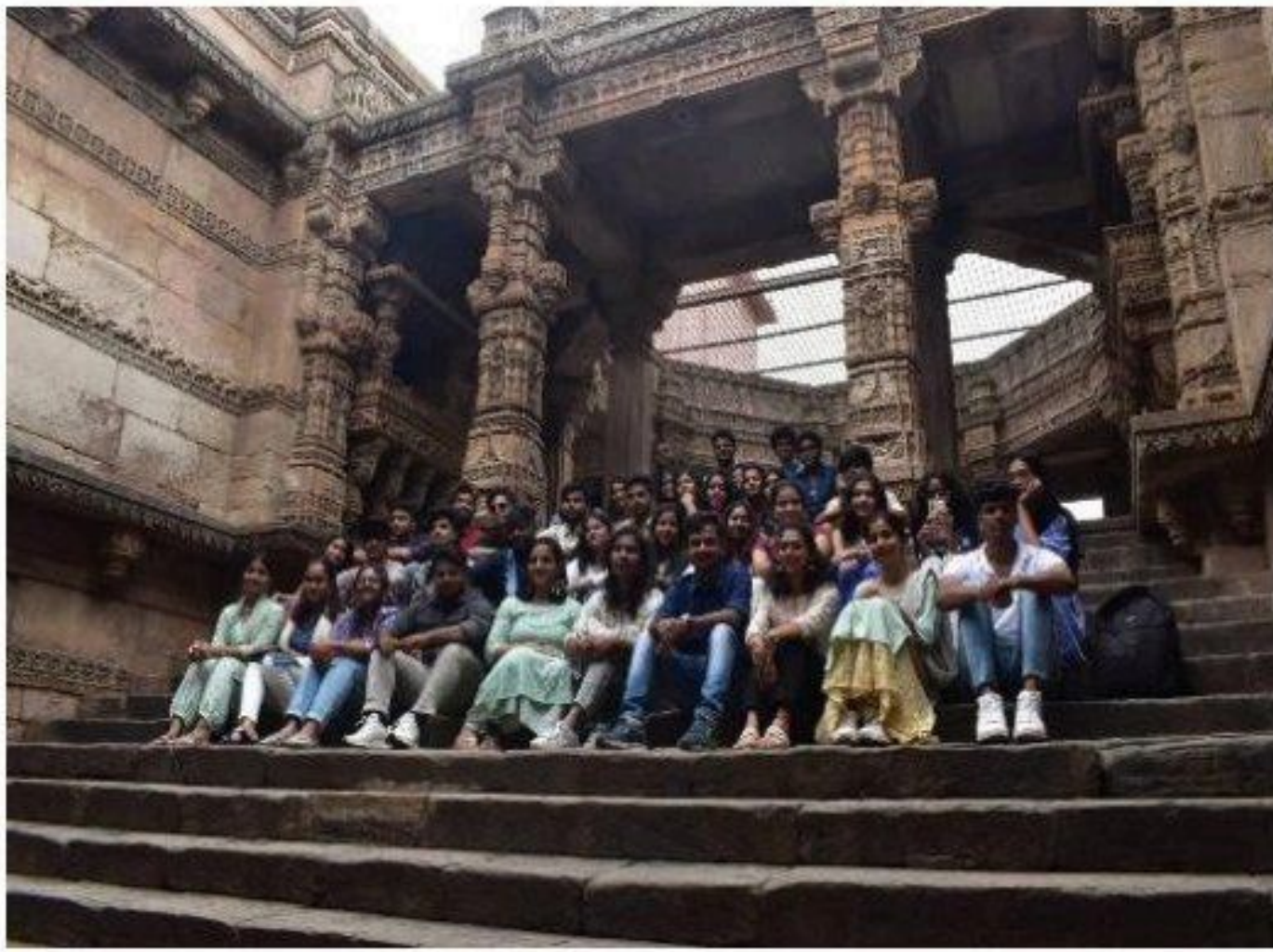


DAY -4 (24th SEPTEMBER 2023)

we visited the Adalaj stepped well in Gandhinagar, Sun temple at Modhera, Rani ki vav in Patan and the Bohra settlements in Sidhpur.

ADALAJ STEPPED WELL, GANDHINAGAR

Our first destination was this stepped well built with sandstone, five storeys deep, octagonal plan and intricately carved pillars. It was dug deep to access groundwater at that level due to seasonal fluctuations in water level due to rainfall over the years.



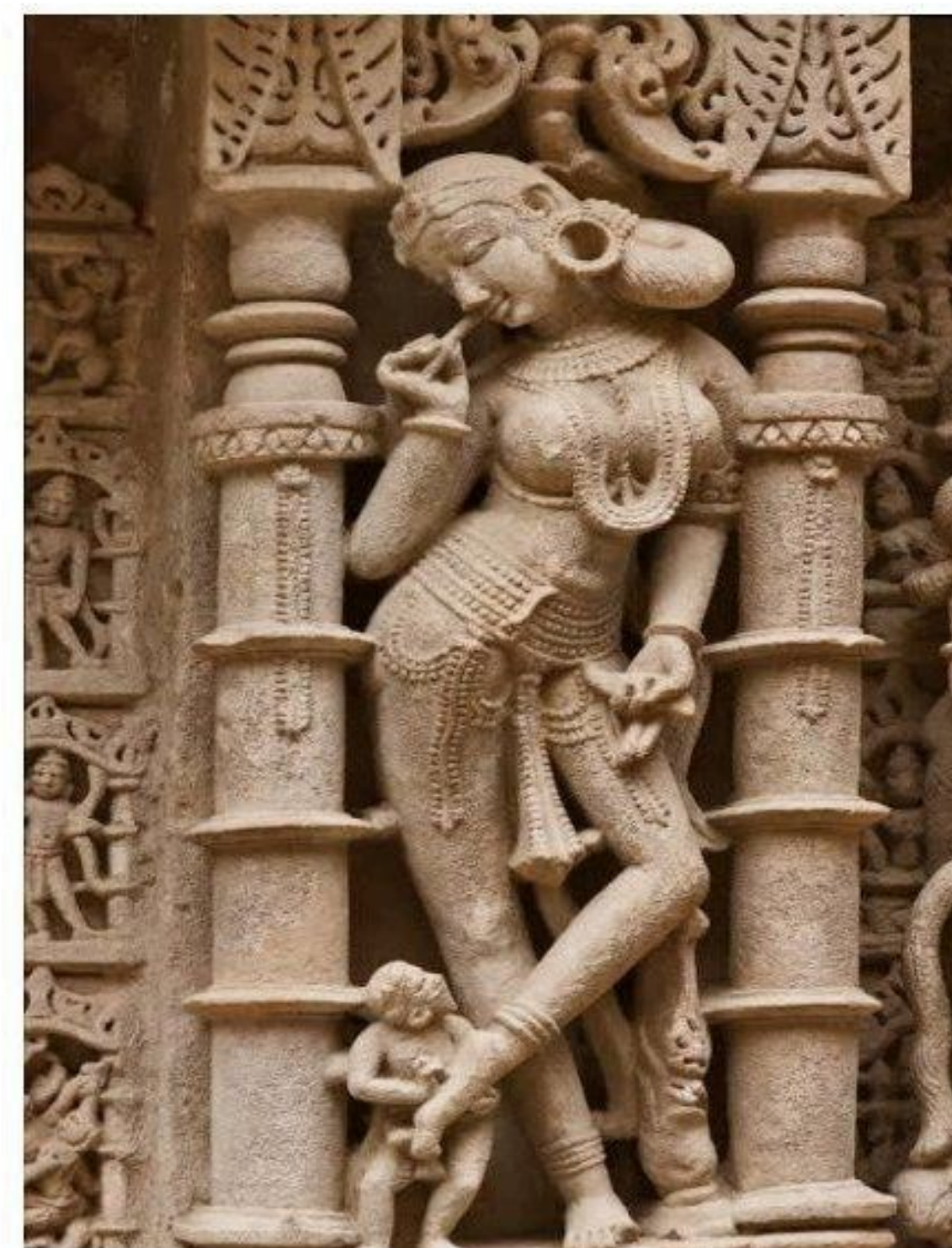
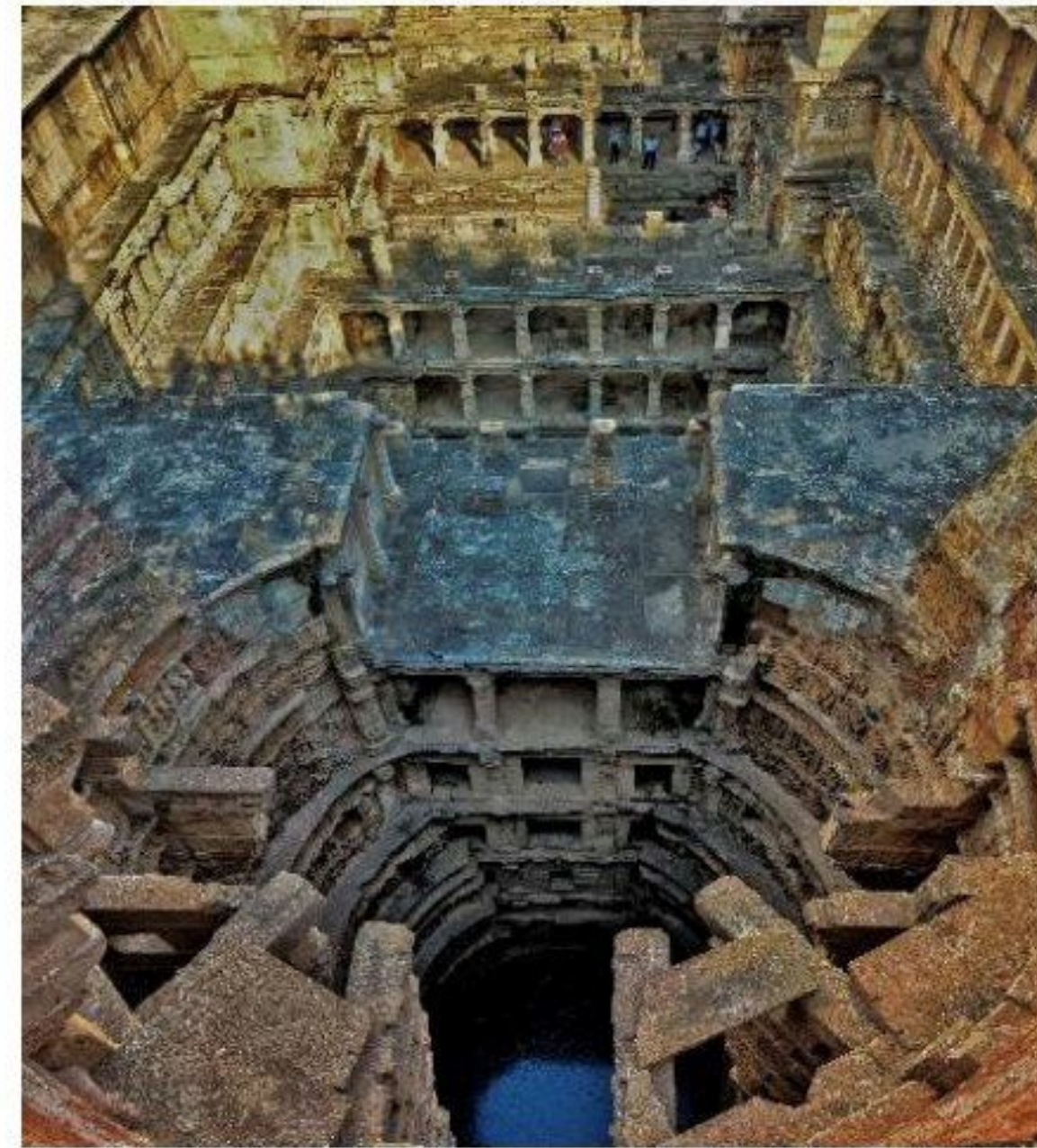
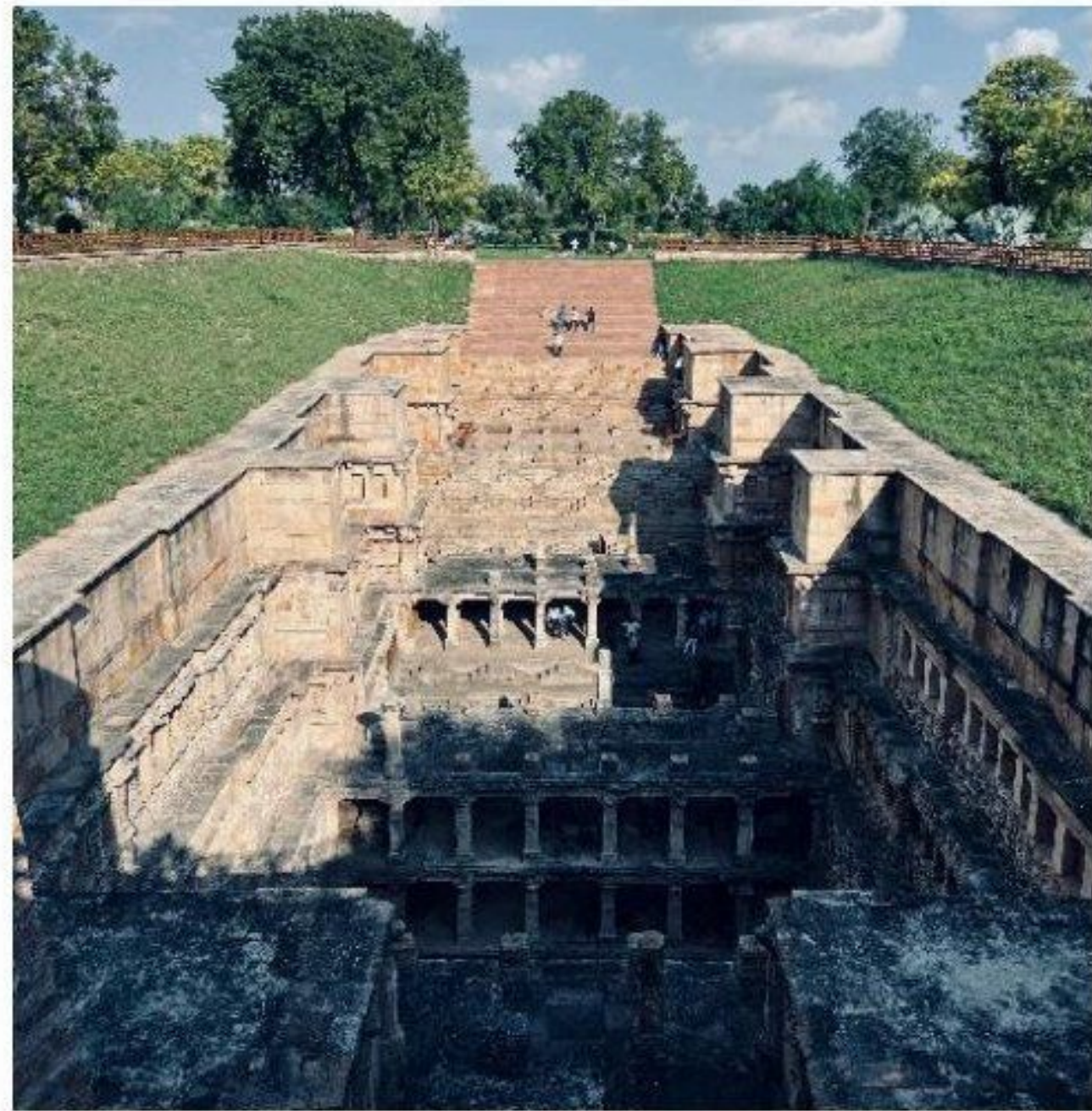
SUN TEMPLE, MODHERA

We then visited the Sun temple which was built by Bhima of the Chalukya dynasty, hence the Chalukya style of architecture. The temple is divided into four components: the garbhagriha, Gudda mandapa, Sabha mandapa and the kund.



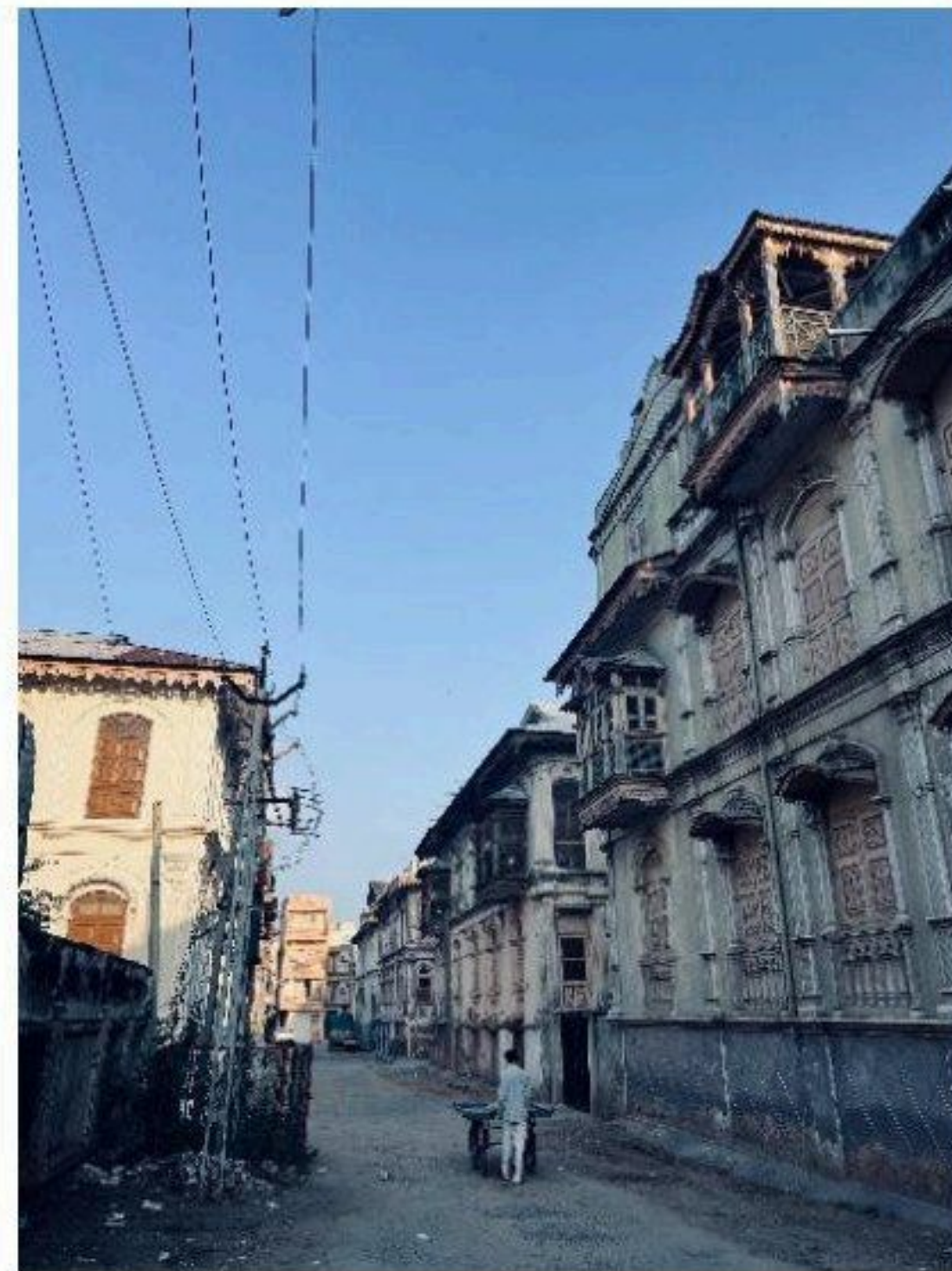
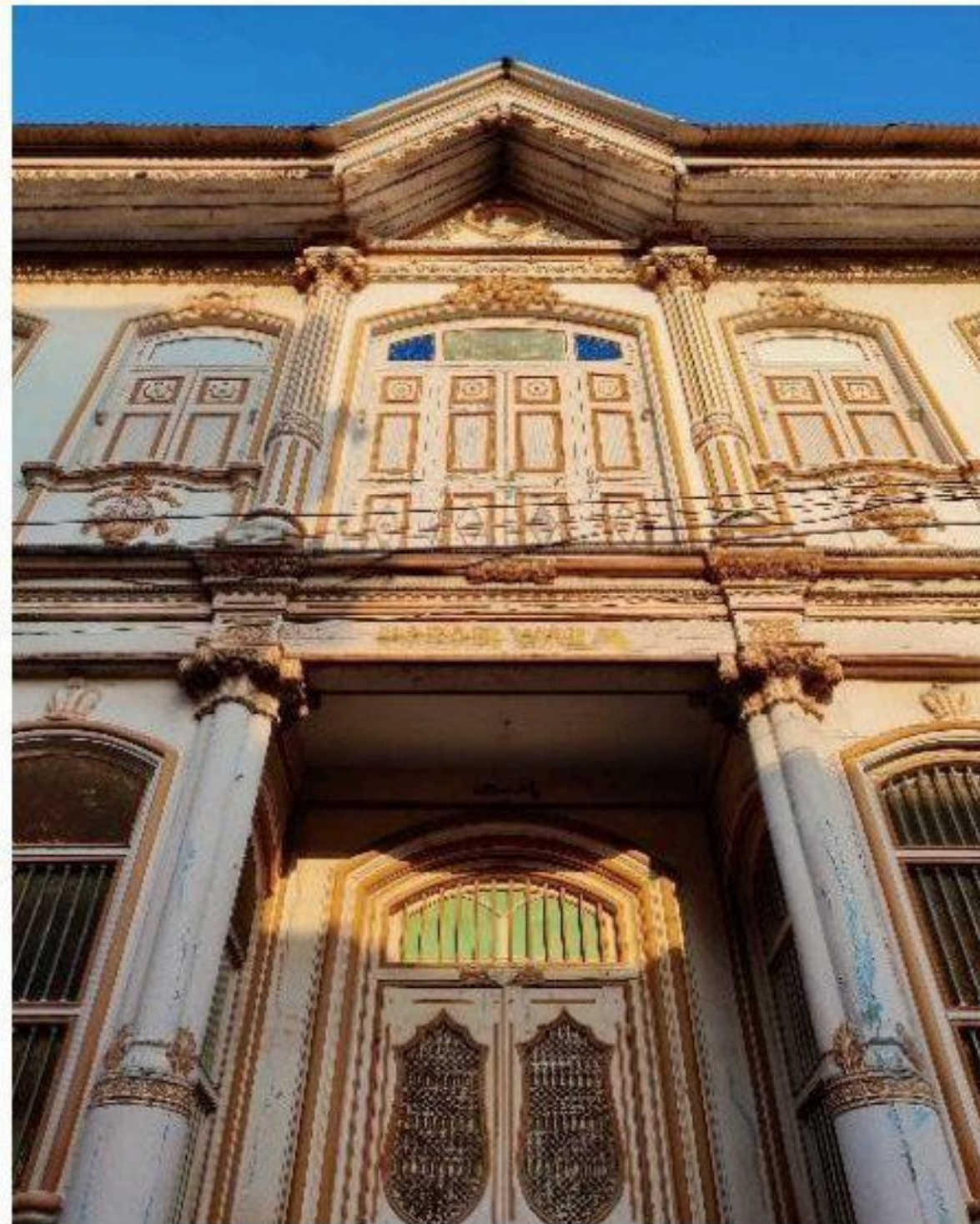
RANI KI VAV, PATAN

Rani ki vav means the queens stepped well, this is located on the banks of river Saraswati. It was constructed in attribution to the queen Udayamati, the spouse of Chalukyan king Bhima. It was rediscovered in the 1940s and restored in 1980s. The stepwell is divided into seven levels of stairs which lead down to deep circular well.



BOHRA SETTLEMENTS, SIDHPUR

Sidhpur is a sacred town, around 103 km north of Ahmedabad. It is situated on the left bank of the River Saraswati. The wealthy Bohra built these Victorian mansions in the late 19th to early 20th centuries to emulate the style and existence of living in Europe. Walking down the street with Victorians painted in pastel hues on both sides.

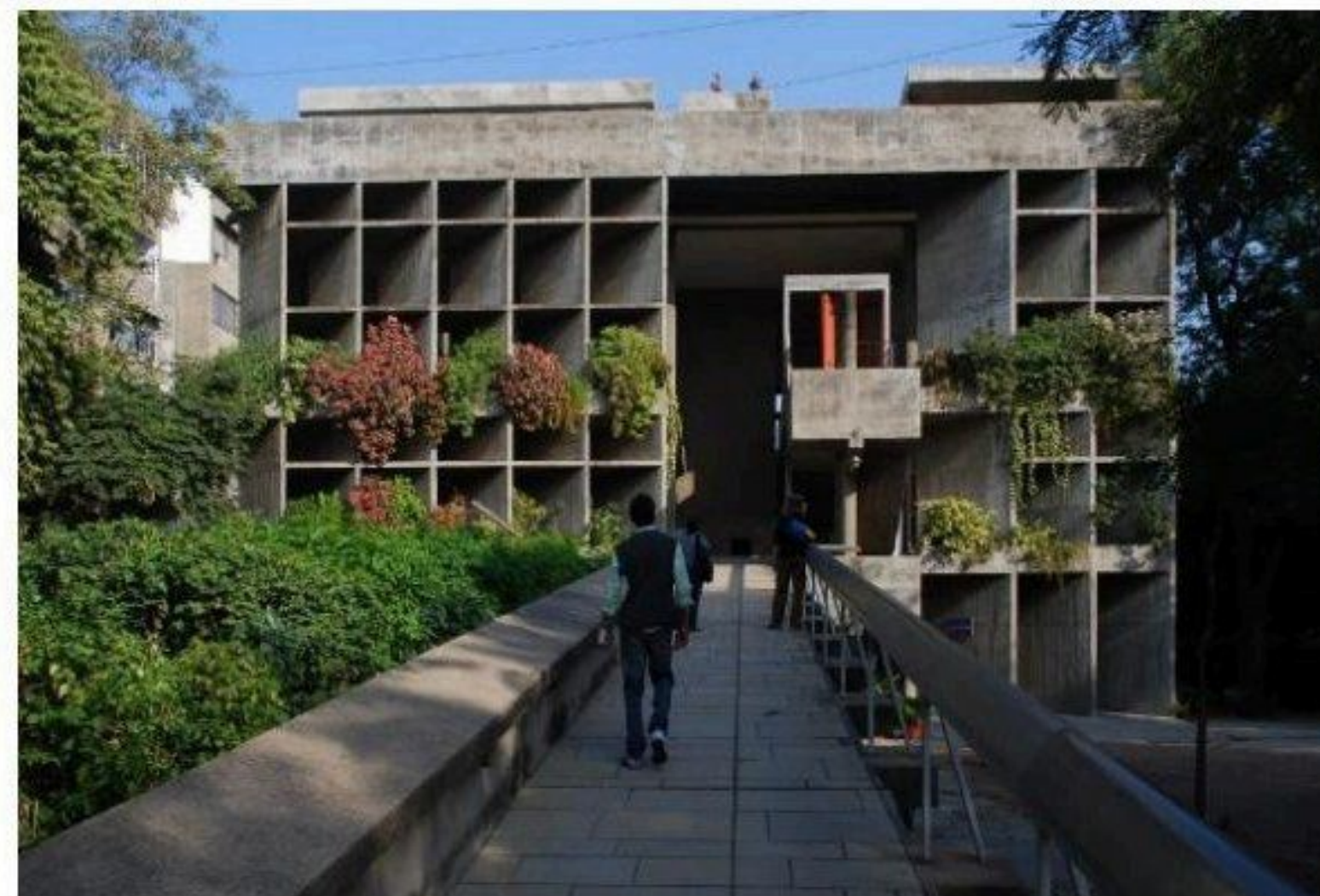


DAY -5 (25th SEPTEMBER 2023)

We visited Mill owner's association by Le Corbusier, Gandhi ashram by Ar. Charles correa, Vidhan bhavan complex and Manek chowk.

MILL OWNER'S ASSOCIATION BY LE CORBEIRSUR

Mill Owner's Building, also known as Mill Owner's Association or Ahmedabad Textile Mills Association (ATMA), is a modern architecture building in Ahmedabad, India designed by Swiss-French architect Le Corbusier. Le Corbusier developed a set of architectural devices in response to climatic and cultural contexts. He took cues from India's vernacular architecture, emulating the deep reveals, overhanging ledges, shade screens, and grand, pillared halls. He introduced brises-soleil, designed to prevent sun from penetrating the facade. The side walls, to the north and south, are nearly blank and faced in rough stone with a brick exterior. The brises-soleil on the west facade are oriented diagonally to obstruct views from the street while permitting air and indirect sunlight to enter the space. At the rear of the building, the brises-soleil are perpendicular to the facade, allowing the breeze from the river to pass uninhibited through the shaded perimeter. Here, Le Corbusier designed the openings to frame views of the river below.



GANDHI ASRAM BY AR. CHALES CORREA

The Gandhi Memorial Museum, designed by renowned Indian architect Charles Correa, is a significant landmark located in the Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, India. Completed in 1963, the museum is dedicated to preserving and showcasing the life and legacy of Mahatma Gandhi, who lived in the Ashram from 1917 to 1930. The museum houses a rich collection of Gandhi's personal items, including books, letters, and photographs, and serves as a testimony to his life and ideals. To reflect the simplicity of Gandhi's life, Correa's subtle changes in the enclosure allow for variety in the module's lighting, temperature, and visual permeability. The architecture is characterized by its modest scale, using traditional building materials such as brick piers, stone floors, and tiled roofs to create a contemporary and traditional space.



VIDHAN SABHA COMPLEX GUJARAT

It was designed by H. K. Mewada, chief planner of Gandhinagar. The construction was completed in July 1982. It is designed for all the government procedures of Gujarat for the parliament meetings passing bills which caters nearly 182 in the assembly hall for meeting.



MANEK CHOWK

Manek Chowk is one of the few of the food-street which is allowed to stay open till late night. Bhajipau, dosa, typical local sandwiches, and many more local cuisines are available. It is most famous, however, for its food stalls that start to emerge around 9:30 in the evening and continue till late night, with various local street snacks. Manek chowk is best known for its Kulfi.

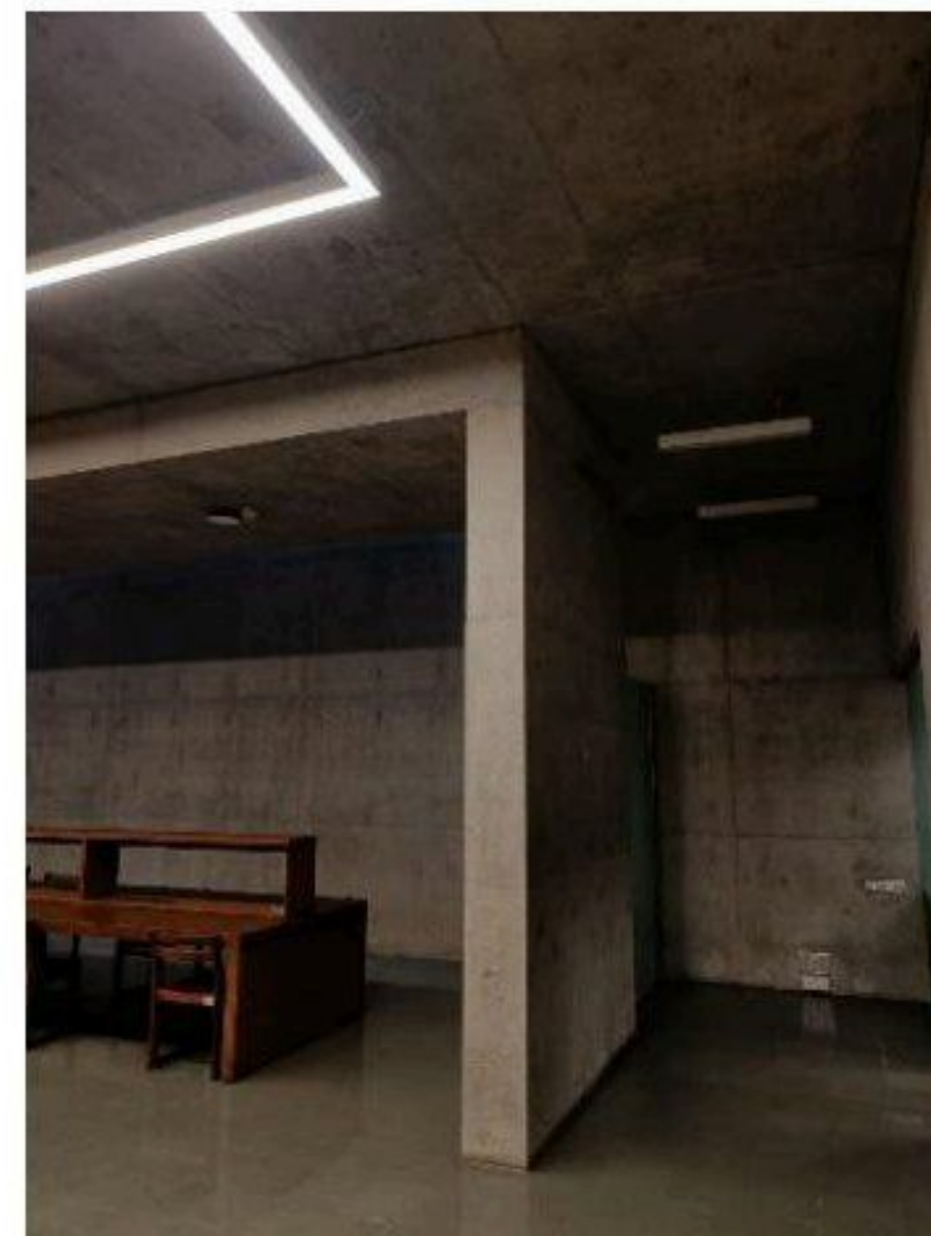


DAY -6 (26th SEPTEMBER 2023)

The day began with a visit to the CEPT university built by architect Balakrishna Doshi. The campus also had architect Doshi's unique juxtaposition of architecture and art The Hussain Doshi Gufa. After a quick stop for lunch we continued our campus visit to NID (national institute of design) which is a construct of a blend of traditional Indian architecture with Modern design elements. The Tagore hall was next where we got to see a glimpse of brutalist architecture.

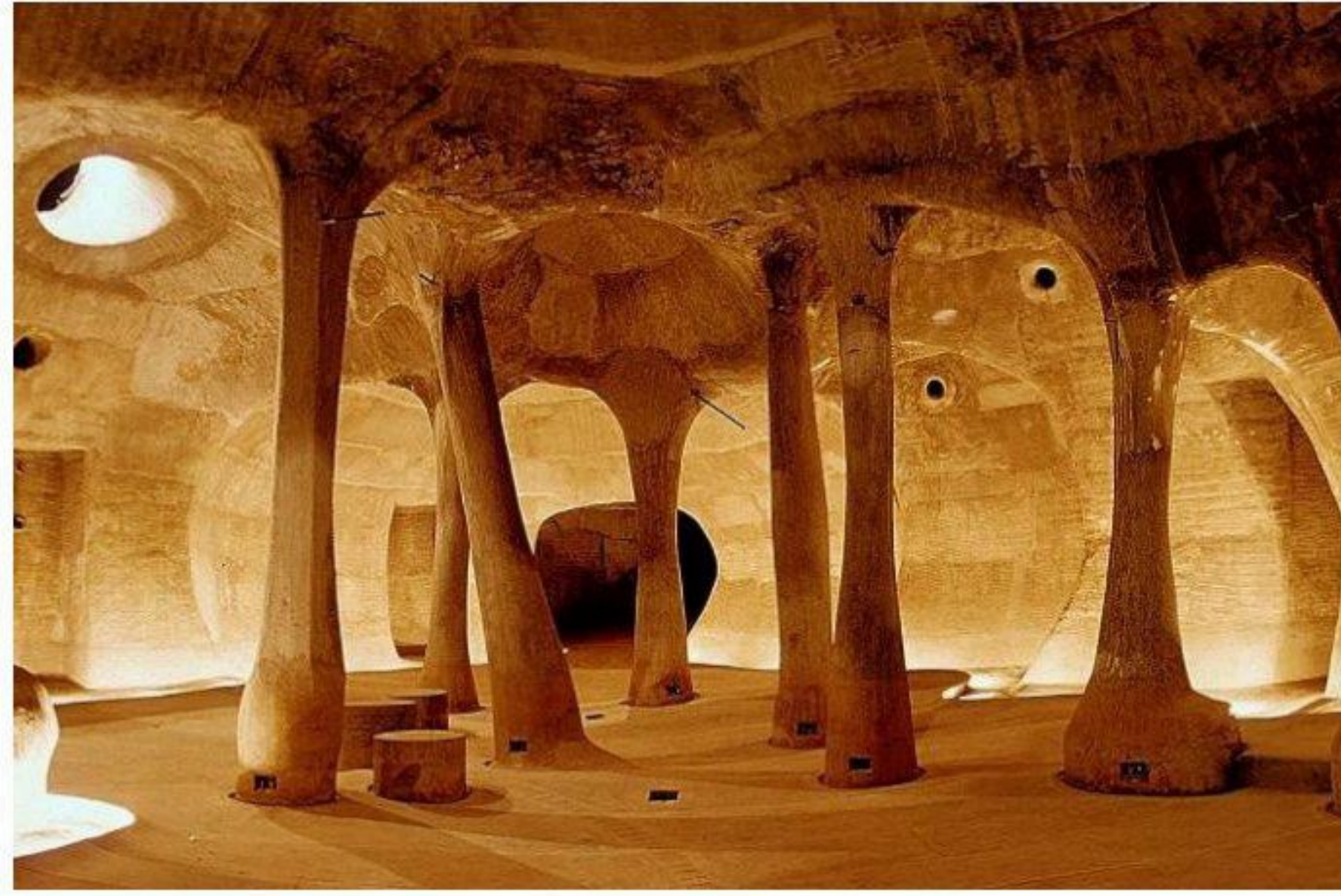
CEPT

CEPT University, formerly the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology, is an academic institution located near University Area in Ahmedabad. This structure was designed by architect Balakrishna Doshi. They have a really contemporary library that not only incorporates nice interior characteristics like study desks... book shelves, and so on. However, the exteriors are extremely good and utilitarian, with several shading mechanisms used to provide a touch of class to the structure.



B V DOSHI GUFA

Doshi Gufa also known as Amdavad ni Gufa designed by architect Balakrishna Vithaldas Doshi exhibits unique juxtaposition of architecture and art. The cave-like underground structure has a roof made of multiple interconnected domes, covered with a mosaic of tiles. On the inside, irregular tree-like columns support the domes. It was earlier known as Husain-Doshi ni Gufa. The structure is a Modern blob texture novelty.



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

It was built by architect Gautham Sarabhai. It is characterized by a blend of traditional Indian architectural styles and modernist design elements, often incorporating features such as intricate carvings, vibrant colors, and ornate details.



RABINDRANATH TAGORE HALL

In this memorial theatre, the city honors both Tagore. A large entrance with its transparent foyer reveals details of the voluminous concrete structure and enables both informal and formal interactions among performers, critics and the public. The detached bowl-shaped seating sans balcony adds greater intimacy to artists despite of the exposed concrete structure and the floating acoustical clouds. The folded plate roof of 110ft span, incorporates the services.



After finishing our visit to Rabindranath Tagore Hall, we started our journey back to Bangalore by moving towards the Railway Station to catch the train at 7 pm.

CONCLUSION

The study was mainly focused to give an understanding about the various architectural styles and features the city had to offer, Study the rich and varied heritage. We were inclined to understand and work in detail about the services and infrastructure of a hotel for our Design studio. We also had a look at campuses their design and infrastructure that we would be using in our further studio classes. On the other hand we also Studied briefly on how the city and their buildings were planned according to their climate and surroundings. The rich detailing of the city was also an eye opener for us to see how much craftsmanship and skilled labour work was used in the structure many hundred years also that still hold a strong and rich heritage.