



FOCUS : AUDITORIA
SPOTLIGHT : OUTDOOR FURNITURE

PROFILE :

"...a holistically sustainable design sensibility emphasizes values of harmony as defined by balance, flow and respect, which motivates people to sustainable behavior!"
CHELA CHIDRAKALU





functionality

A clear understanding of the functional and physical requirements of an auditorium space is essential to ensuring the ultimate success of the space. Any space that functions as it is intended is the underpinning of a quality structure; creating the right context for concentration, learning, communication and collaboration. "The central functional requirement of the design of such space is the need for congregation and community and recreation existing together. Whether these are created for educational institutes, offices, research or residential communities, the design

of these spaces is an initiative to encourage a sense of belonging and togetherness; a place for various sects of the societies, streams and differences to come and mingle together appreciating and connecting over a higher level," says Ar. Manish Gulati, Principal Architect, MOFA Studios Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Auditorium spaces for meetings, presentations and performances which are designed to contain large audiences tend to have wide spans and are multiple stories high in order to accommodate seating, sightline and acoustical

requirements. The spaces may also include features such as sound reinforcement systems, audiovisual systems and projection screens, food service facilities, proscenium stages, orchestra pits, revolving or hydraulic stage platforms or movable seating. Raised stages and special lighting equipment are often required. The functional requirements of a typical auditorium space include certain design elements such as sloped floors, fixed seating, focused lighting, acoustical engineering and design and fire safety.

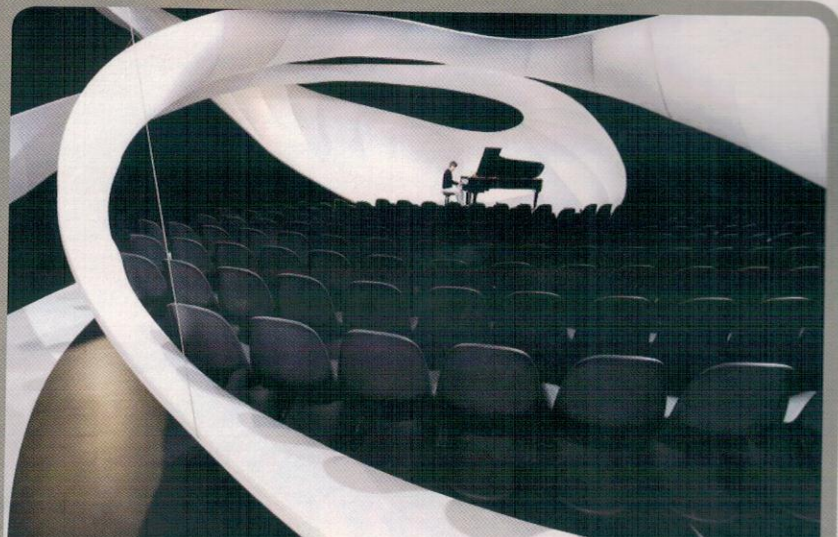
JS Bach Chamber Music Hall

Manchester, UK

Zaha Hadid Architects

Approx. 150 seats

Specially designed to house solo performances of the exquisite music of Johann Sebastian Bach, the hall was designed with voluminous ribbon swirls within the room.



the seating

Defining the geometry and layout of the seating area requires taking into consideration multiple factors such as sightlines, circulation, acoustics, rowtorow spacing and seat widths. The optimal design and planning of audience seating is an integral part of a successful auditorium and can have a considerable impact on audience comfort, safety and their general appreciation of the venue.

Theatre seating mainly constitutes stalls, which are rows of seating starting immediately in front of the stage. Balconies are raised seating platforms towards the rear of the auditorium. Large auditoriums are known to have multiple levels stacked vertically above or behind the stalls. The first level of balcony is also known as the dress circle. Boxes, a concept rarely seen in modern India, are typically placed to the front sides and above the level of the stage; they are often private rooms with an open viewing area and are common in the great opera halls of Europe, such as La Scala, in Milan.



NAAD Amphitheatre

Gwalior, India

MOFA Studios Pvt Ltd

Approx. 3000 seats

Underneath a star filled black canvas, the space attempts to transport the audience to become one with the inspiration which draws an artist to create.

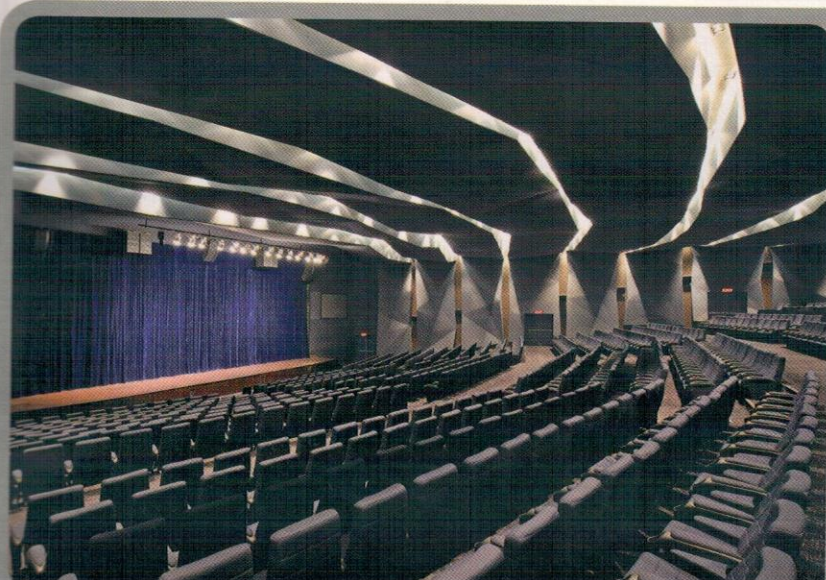
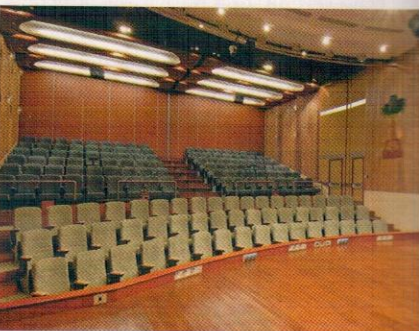
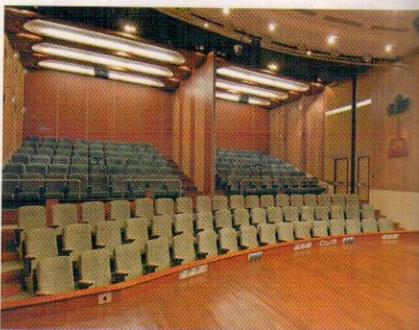
the lighting

Light plays a pivotal role in defining any space. An auditorium has two kinds of lighting – the stage lights and the house lights. While the house lights prepare the audience for the theatrical experience, the stage lights are used to control visibility, composition, movement and atmosphere.

Auditoriums generally use dark and matt finishes to minimize reflection and are planned so as to avoid spill lights and glare from lighting equipment and reflective surfaces. Double doors and tunnel entrances are often used to prevent light spill into the auditorium space. Lighting in the lobby of the auditorium building are usually from large low luminance sources such as wall lightings and accents

which highlight artwork or the architectural design of the space while creating a calm environment.

The overhead lights or the house lights are used to illuminate the auditorium space during entry, intervals and exits and are controlled on dimmable systems; these lights are evenly diffused to minimize shadows. Aisle lights, step lights and seat lights vary depending upon the design and monetary constraints of the spaces. Stage lights can be a complicated mix of spotlights, ceiling mounted units and on-stage lights. Auditoriums normally are equipped with stage lights which are designed in accordance with the technical direction of a trained lighting consultant.



Chettinad Health City Auditorium

Chennai, India

Morphogenesis

Approx. 1200 seats

This auditorium has been designed to cater to diverse activities such as stage performances, lectures, seminars and projection of recorded medical information.