



Thiruvaiyaru

**KAVERI**

**BINDING MUSIC, WATER AND CULTURE**  
in the town of Thiruvaiyaru

Thiruvaiyaru is a small town which is located to the north of Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. The town has two main features which are river Kaveri, which is one edge of the town; and the main Shiva temple which is dedicated to Aiyarappar or Pachanadeeshwar. Although pilgrims flock to this town of Thiruvaiyaru through the year, this town is majorly famous for its association to Saint Thyagaraja who is considered as one of the Trinities of Carnatic Music. This town denotes the birth and the passing of the saint and is held more sacred. Musicians around the world come to celebrate this holy town and have Melas and festivals conducted in his name.



•Although being a small town, its modesty belies its importance as a pilgrim centre. With a population of **1,85,737** according to Census 2011

•One passes the five bridges over the Vadavar, Vettar, Vennar, Kudamurutti and Cauvery, the five rivers from which Thiruvaiyaru gets its name (tiru = sacred; ai = five; aaru = river)



The Thyagaraja Aradhana festival is held in January when most of the musicians of Carnatic music come to perform and general public, to watch the performance. Nearly, more than one third of the population of the town is expected to come into the town during this time.



**Aiyarappan Temple**

**Sandai, Market**

**Theater**

**Thiruvaiyaru Bus Depot**

**Thyagaraja Samadhi**

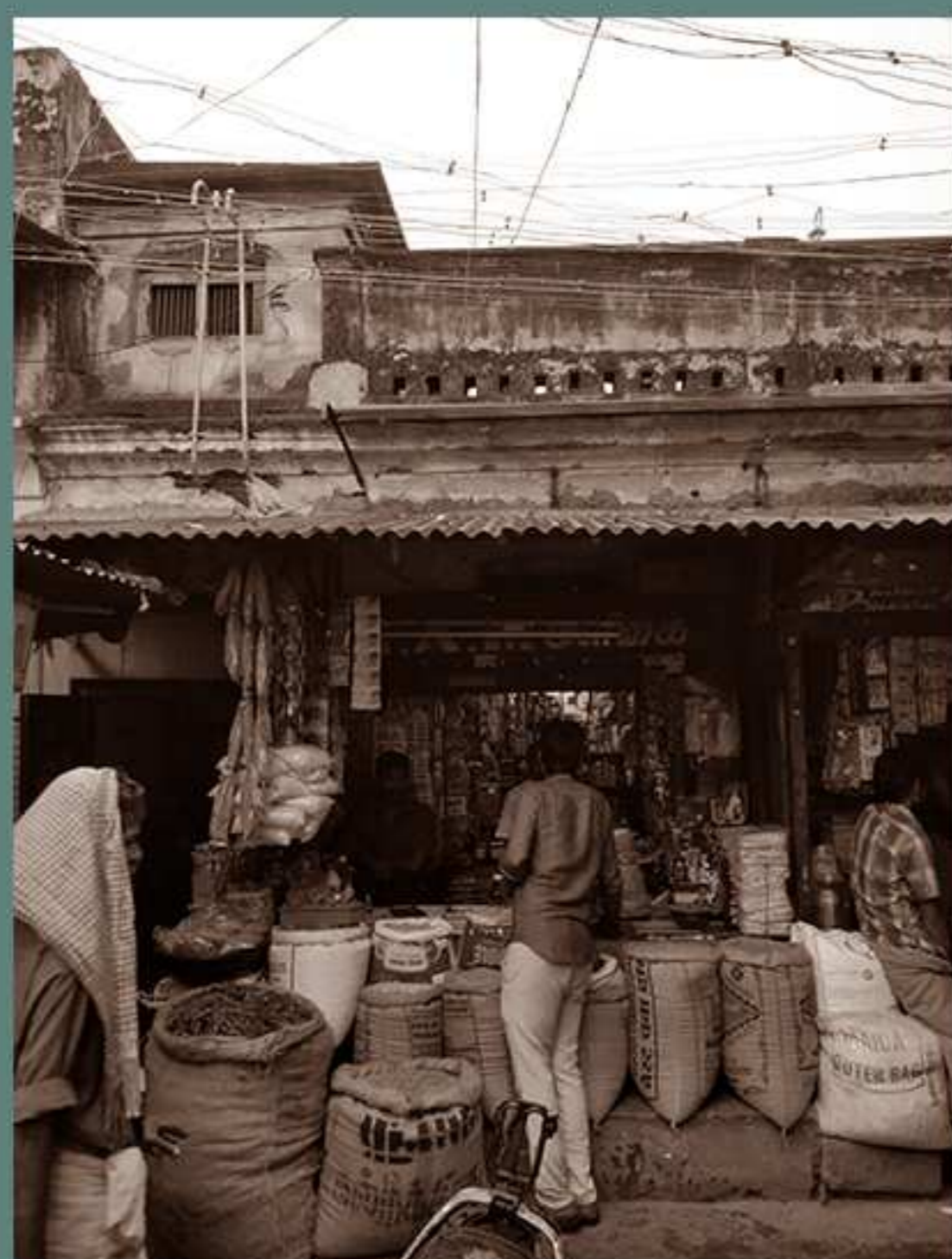
Aiyarappan temple is one of the prime temple structures in the town. The town started developing with a strict grip pattern around the temple area. The town is placed where 5 rivers adjoin and meet.

Market spaces, that are many centuries old, can be seen right outside the main temple and act as a huge bazaar space where the whole town depends on for their daily run.

An iconic landmark in an Art deco form of Architecture which is on the main market road of the town. This remains shut now.

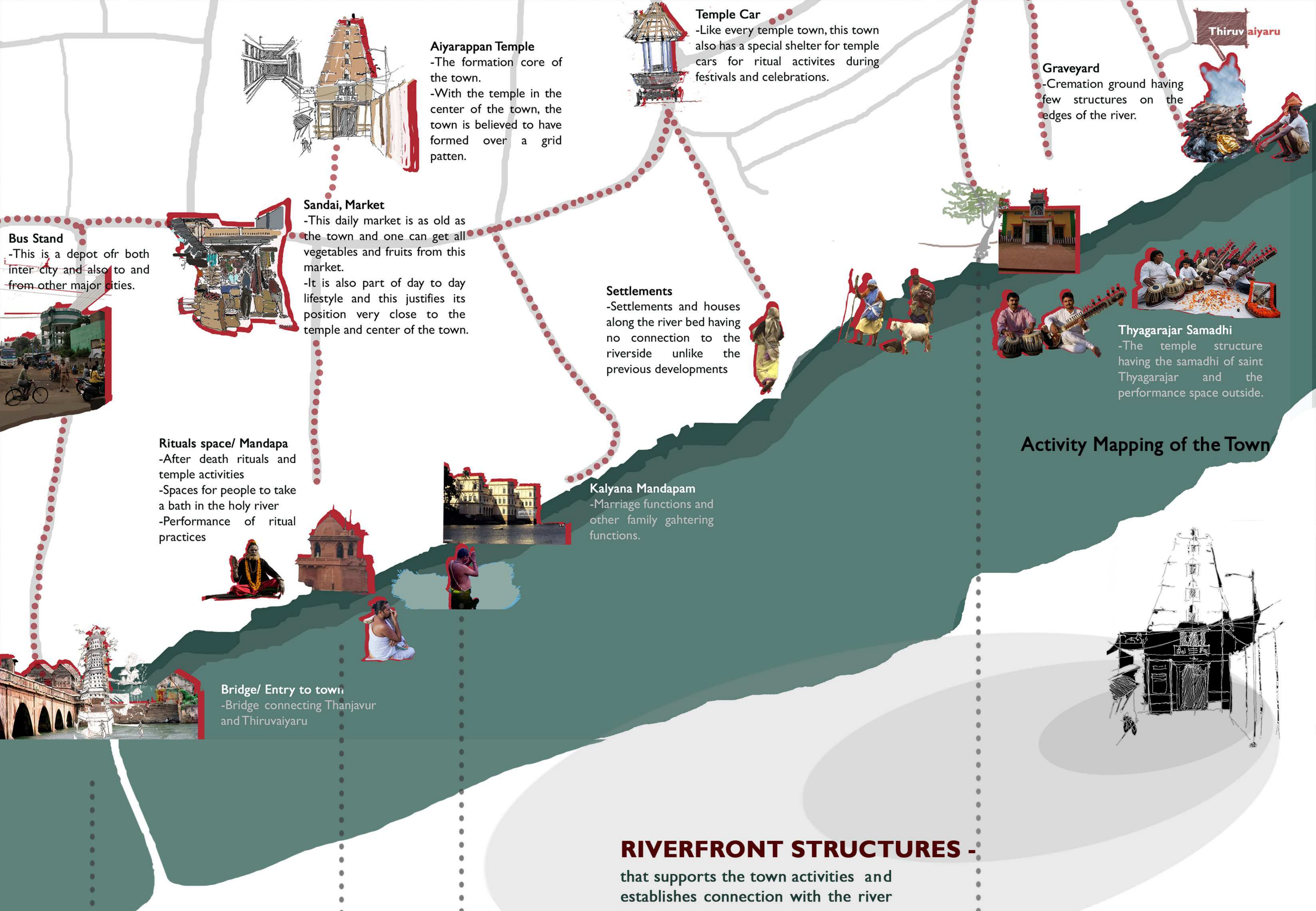
A new addition to the urban scape of the town which is targeting to improve the public transport network and increase the connectivity between the adjacent cities.

The contribution of Saint Thyagaraja, one of the Trinities of Carnatic music, has been immensely through his compositions and have preserved and enriched the true traditions of classical music. His mortal remains were interred on the banks of Kaveri and a Brindavan was erected over this spot, which is now the spot for all the annual festivals.



**LANDMARKS OF THIRUVAIYARU**





**RIVERFRONT STRUCTURES -**  
that supports the town activities and establishes connection with the river



**BRIDGE, as an entry to the town**



**RITUAL ACTIVITY AREA**  
Space which is developed by the religious practices and cultural needs of the town



**Marriage Hall,**  
which tries to reminisce the patterns of connecting to the river as the town does in few spots.



**Along the edges of Saint Thyagaraja Samadhi**

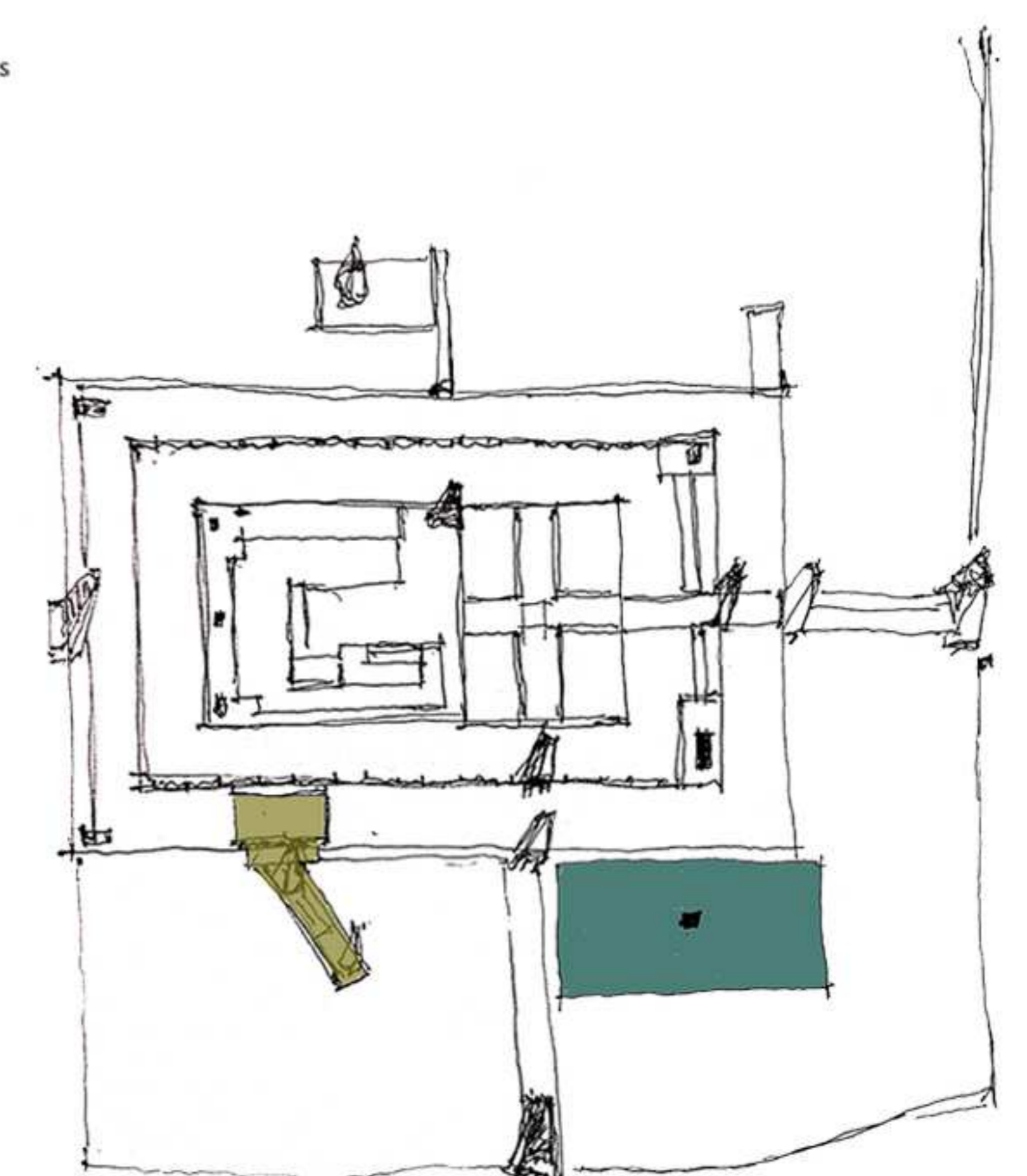
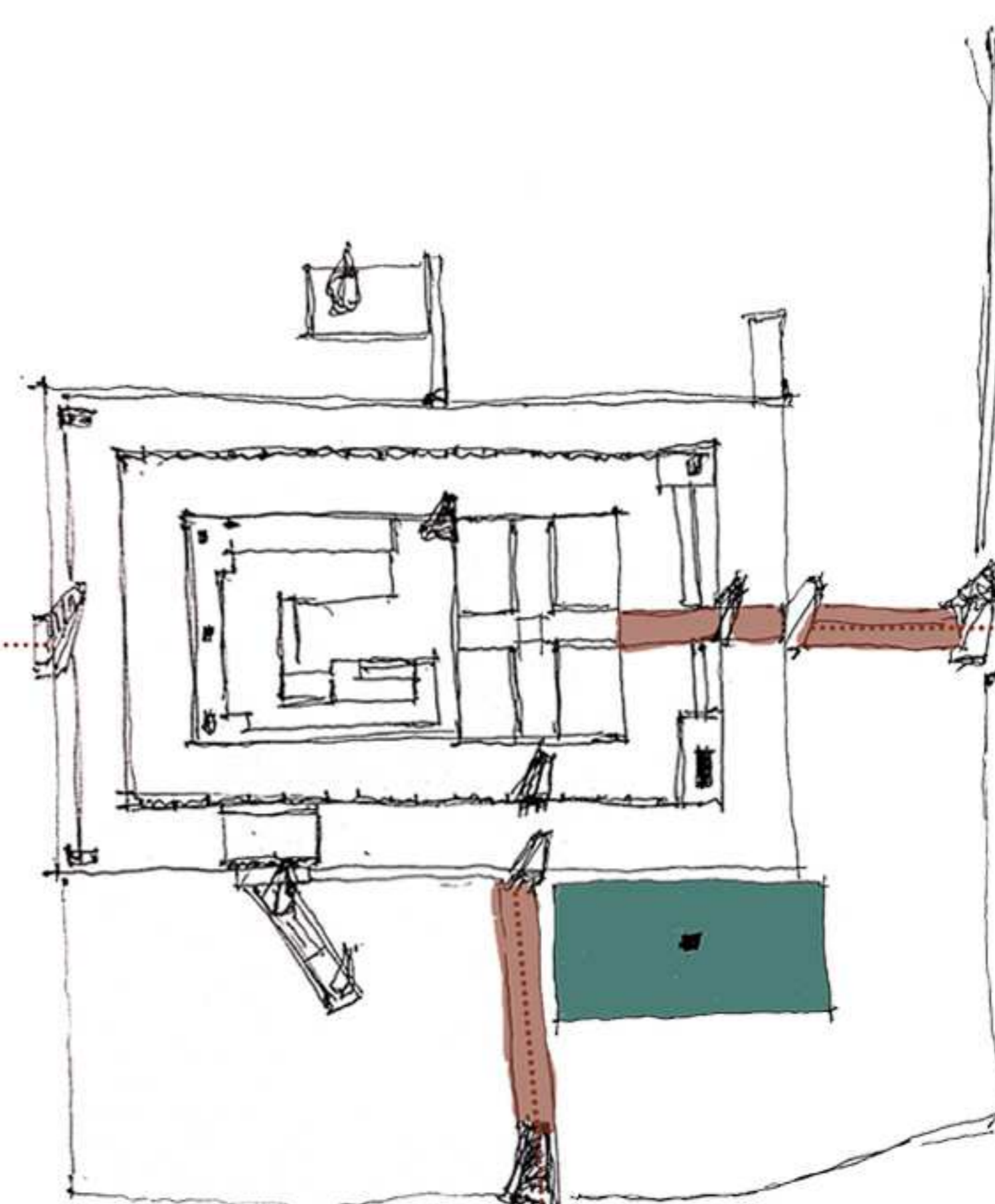
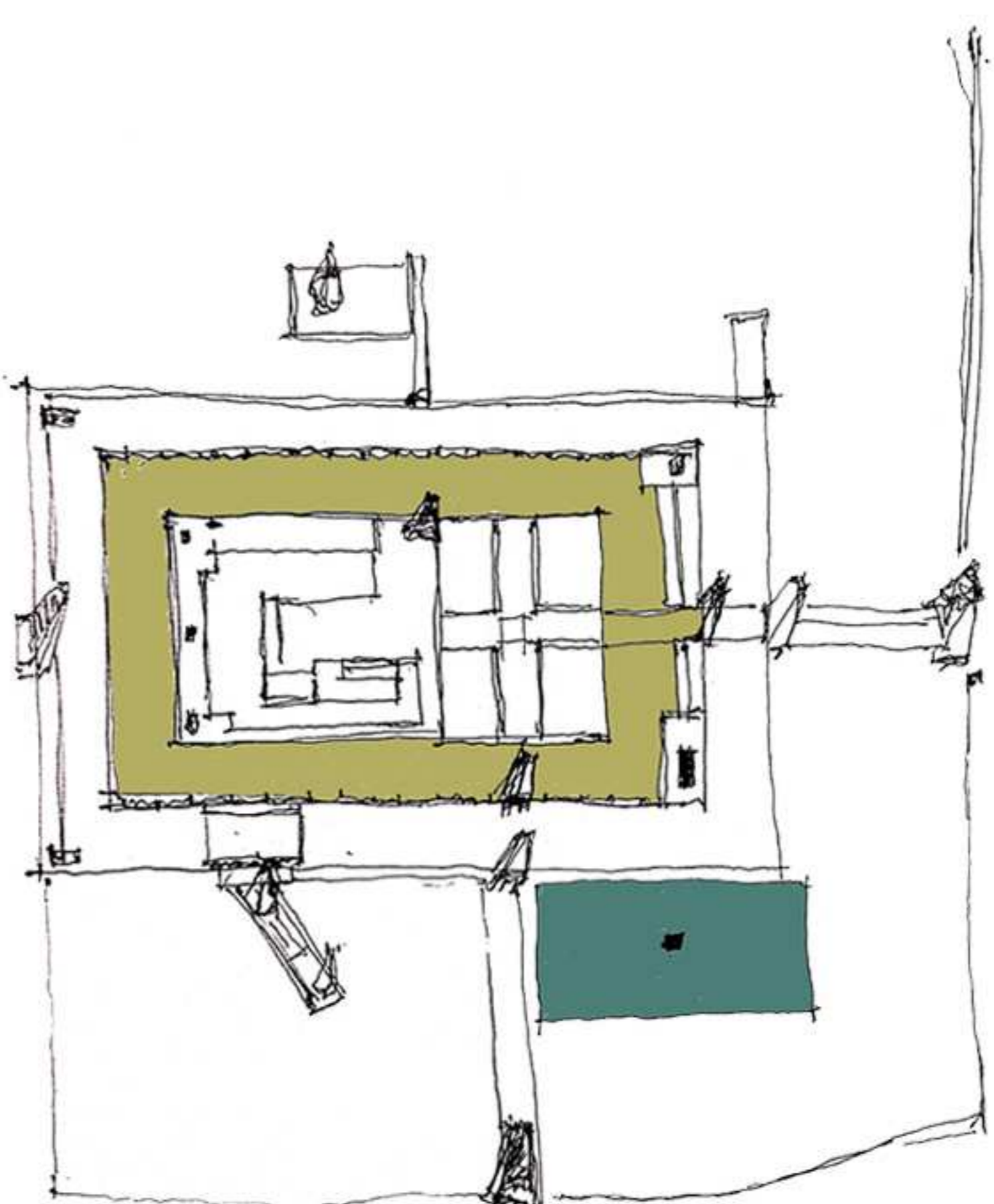
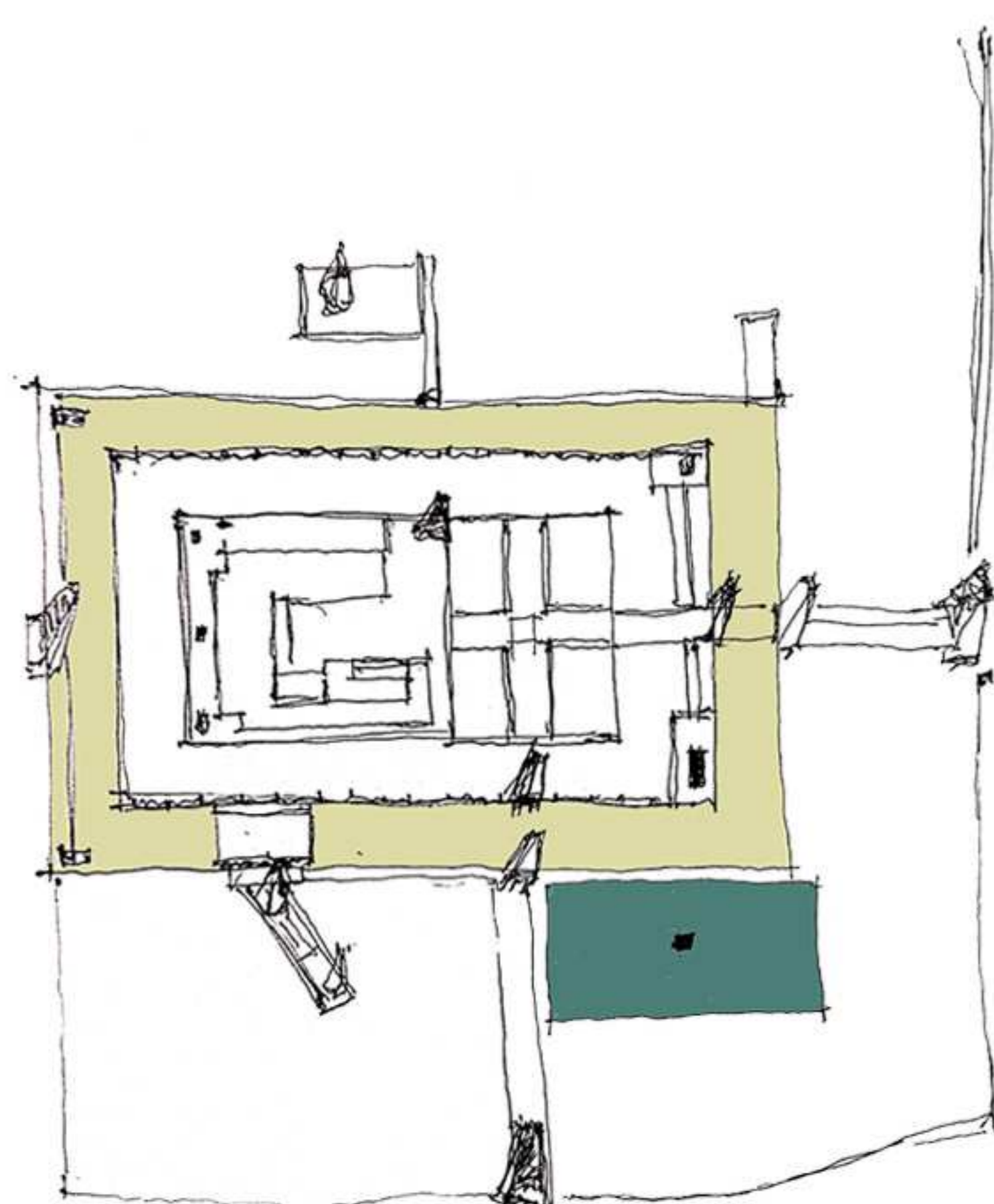
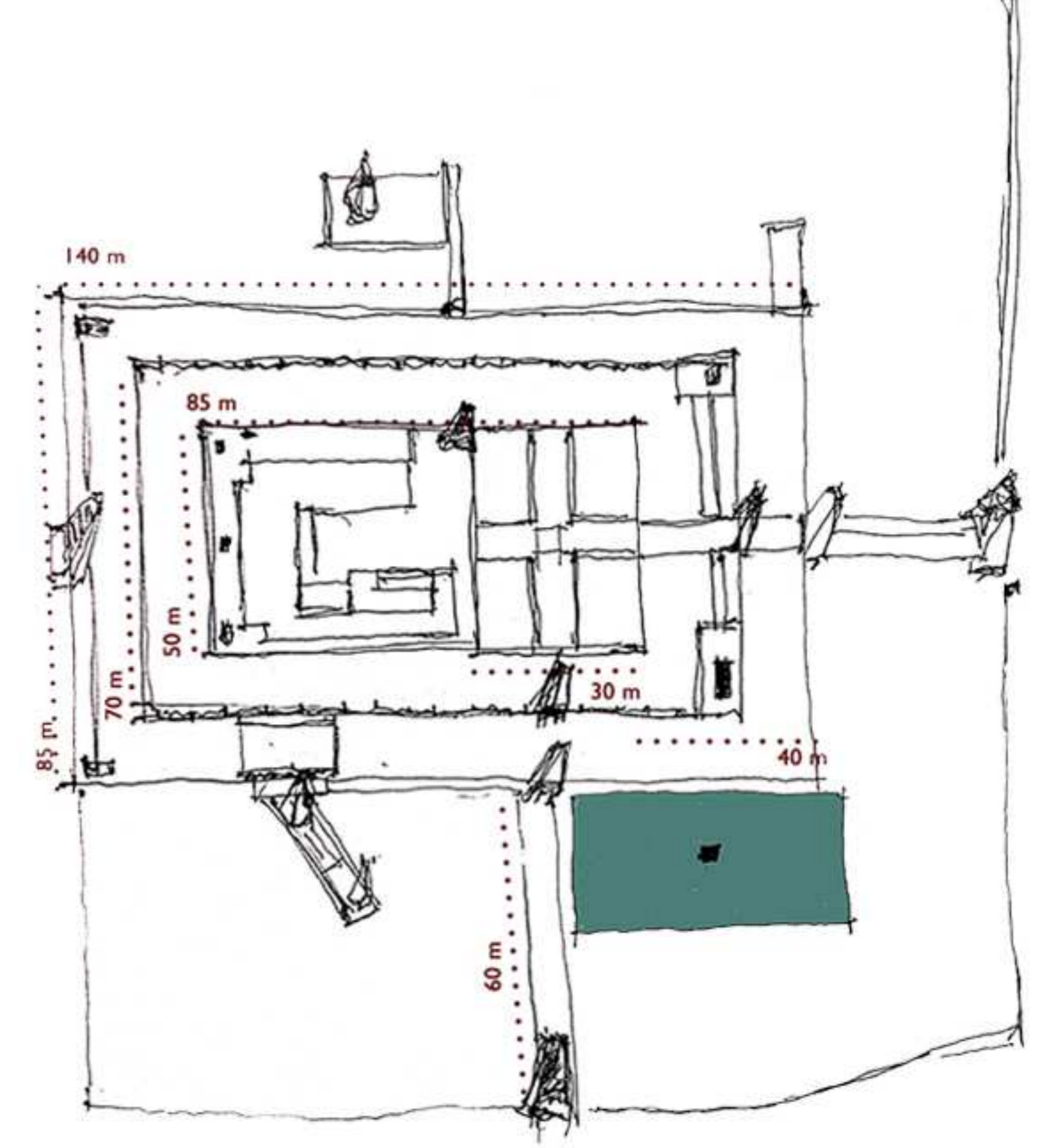
The town oriented backwards to the river Kaveri as it is seen from how the town is developing. The nature of the growth in the town shows that only few spots near the riverside connects to the river which are also associated to some activity.

Over years, the development in the town, does not seem to reflect the principles of the town and is oriented backside. The newer communities and residential areas are either developed away from the river or orienting their entrances away from the city.

Riverside buildings try very less to connect to the river for public access and hence this cuts the connectivity of the town to the River.

Four rivers—the Vadavar, Vettar, Vennar and Kudamurutti, which together with the Cauvery give Thiruvaiyaru (ai = five, aaru = river), and the deity of the glorious Shiva temple here (Panchanadeeswarar in Sanskrit, or Aiyarappan in Tamil), their names. The old town was formed and structured like a grid where the temple is placed in the center and the houses built around it.

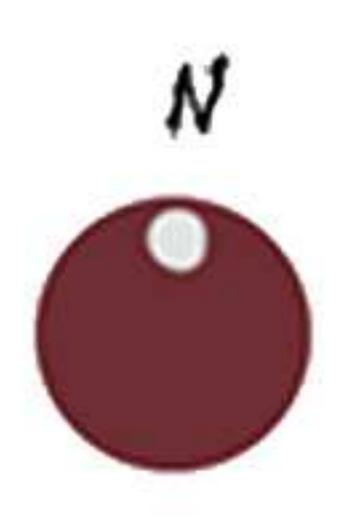
**AIYARAPPAN TEMPLE**



It is place where Appar, the famous Saivite saint is believed to have obtained the vision of Kartikeya.  
Appar, one of the important Nayanar, was closely associated with this shrine and dedicated one of the songs in Thiravaram to this temple.

Studying the temple and its spaces, along with the spaces helps understanding the town and also for designing spaces for the people of the town.

Entrance/ Exit towards the main Market Road of the town





**SITE**  
 BINDING MUSIC, WATER AND CULTURE  
 in the city of Thiruvaiyaru



The site is located a few meters away from the main town center. Some of the few important activities and buildings near the site are the Taluk office which is right opposite to the main access road into the site, the Thyagaraja Samadhi, the Mela ground, the graveyard which is right below the site, and the dumpyard on which the site is located.

These locations are mentioned in the map for easily understanding.



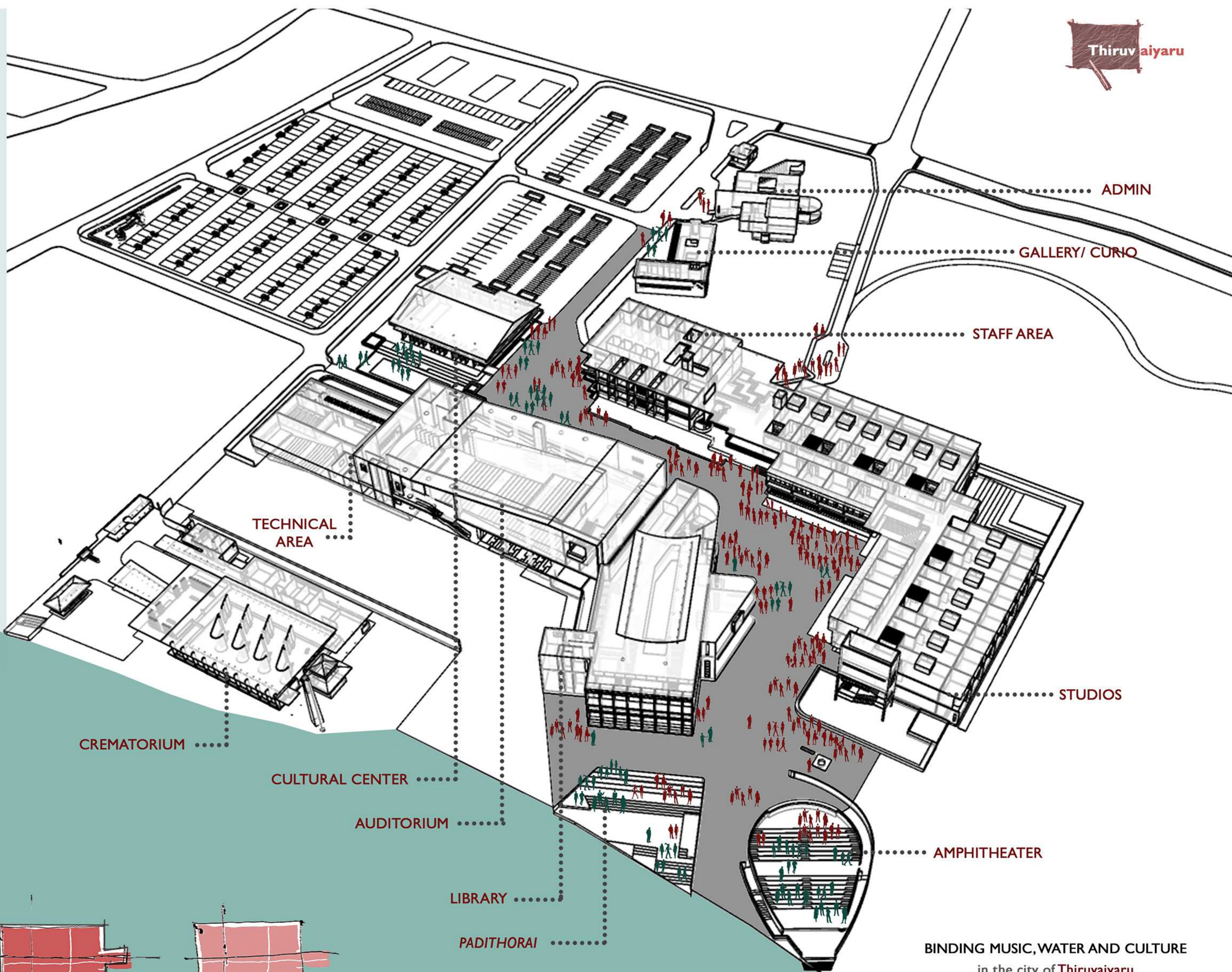
OVERVIEW

Library, Amphitheater, Auditorium and the steps that connect to the water; are spaces that can be accessed by the public.

There are two entrances to the institutional primary access for the students and staff members and the secondary access for the public.

The site responds to the water and the Thyagaraja Samadhi which is adjacent to the site.

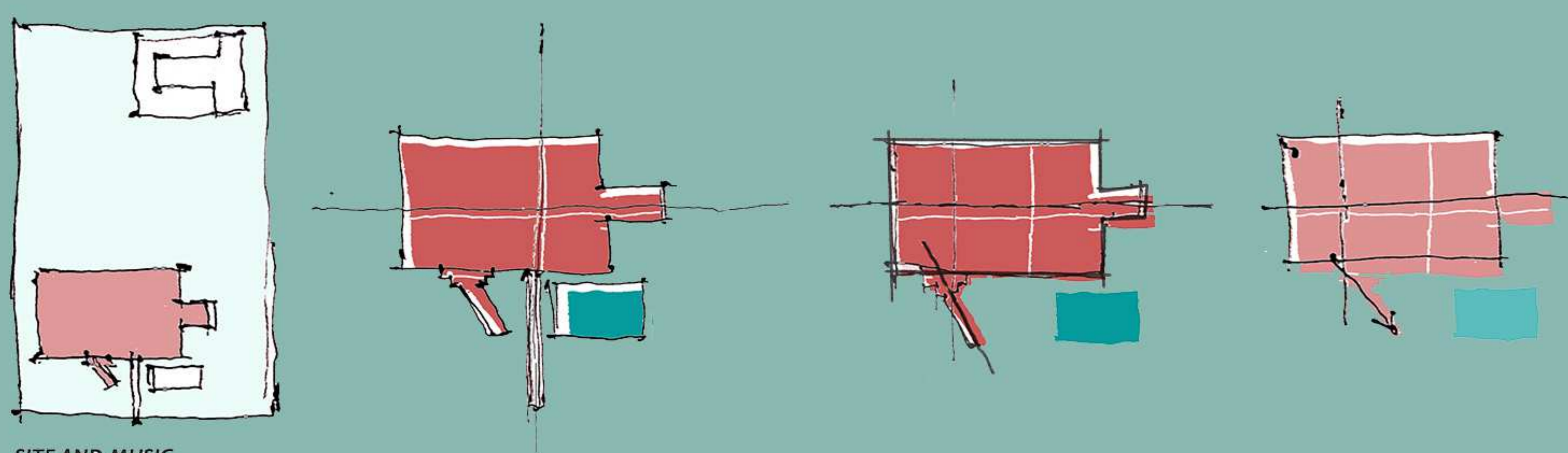
- Students and staff
- Public



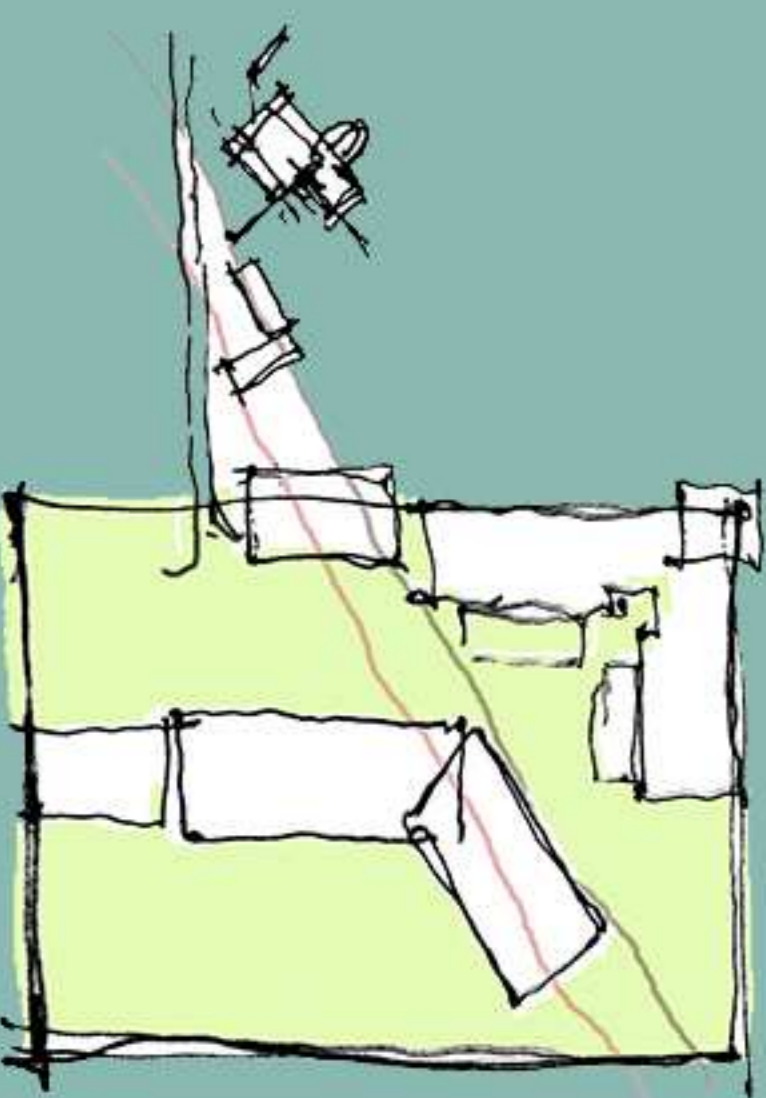
BINDING MUSIC, WATER AND CULTURE in the city of Thiruvaiyaru

KAVERI

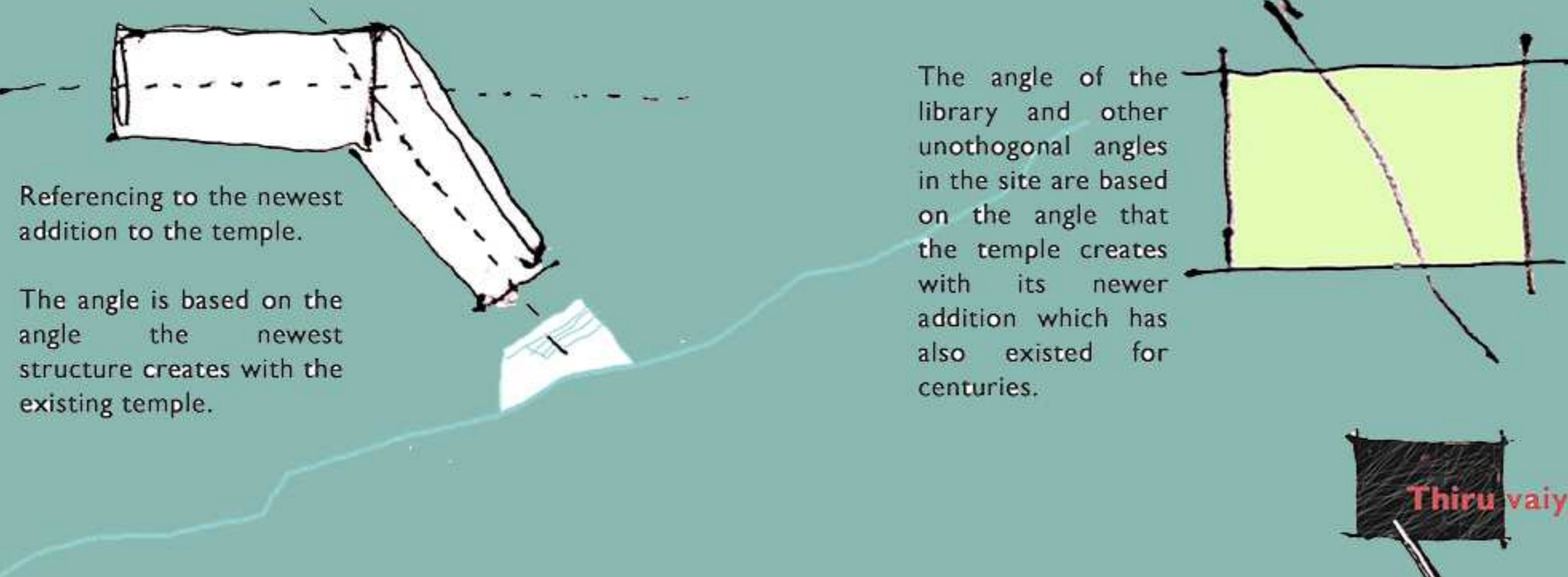
THE TEMPLE



SITE AND MUSIC



REFERENCING TO THE NEWEST ADDITION OF THE TEMPLE

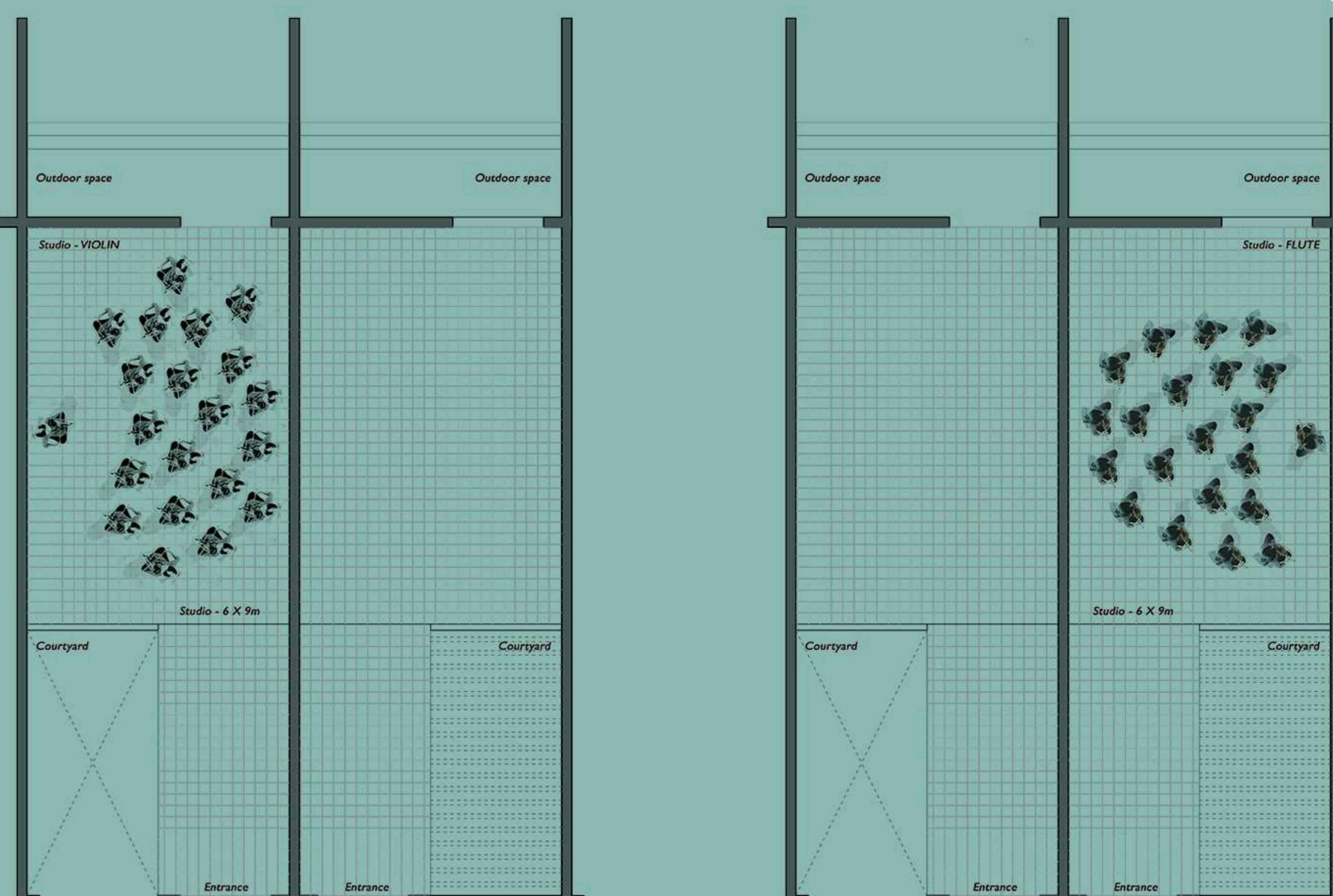


The proportions of the temple and the planning of it was studied to arrive with the dimensions in the institution. The temple plays a major role in the town and so does its planning and scale affects the people in a lot of ways. They influence their lives and become a part of it. Hence, they intuitively become very adaptive to such a scale and feel more attached to that place.



Studying the pattern of the town gave the hint of grid planning history of the town. Hence a grid of 6 X 6 m is formed which will run throughout the institution and the spaces will follow the rhythm in these ratios.

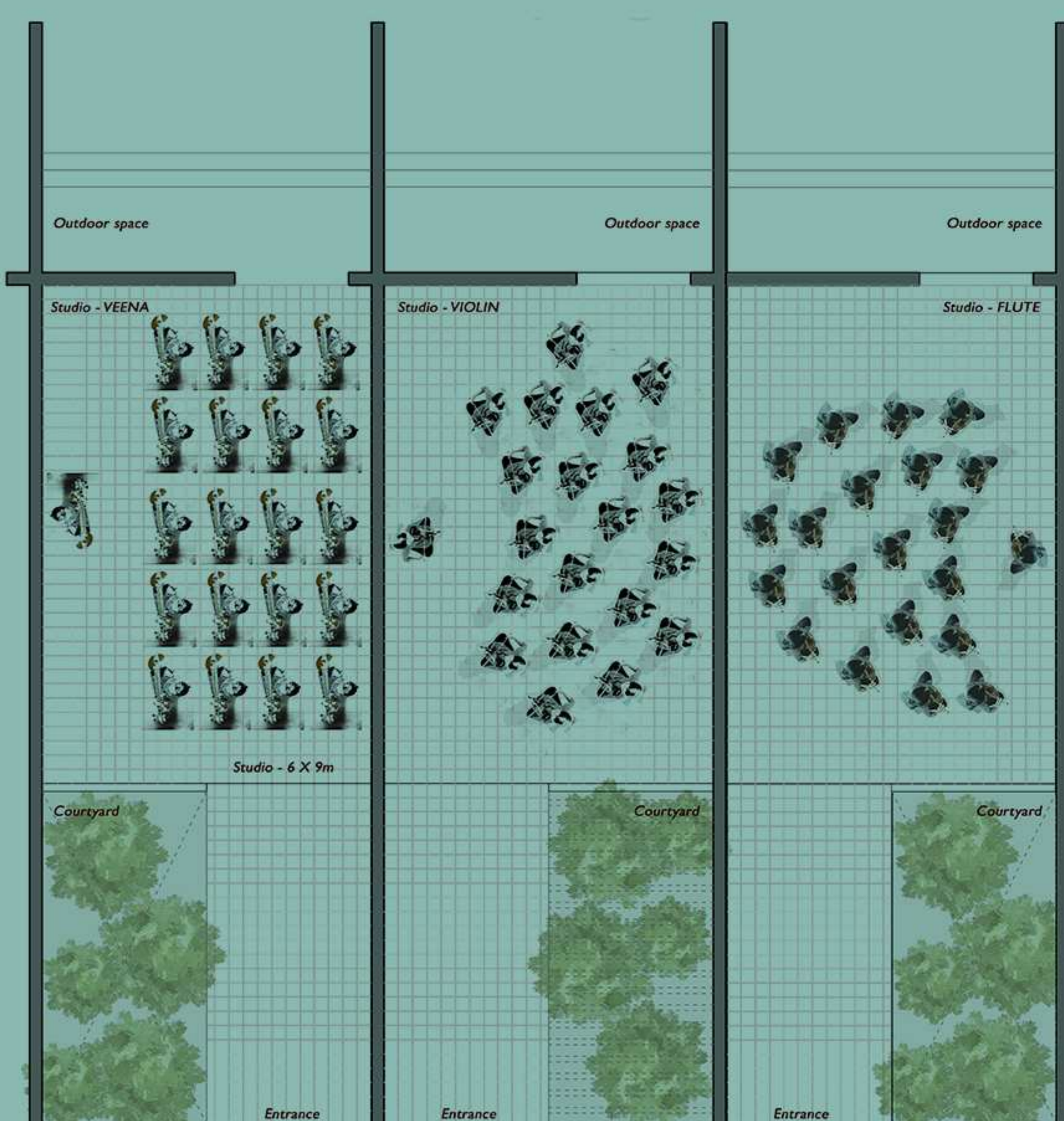
These spaces will accommodate classes for all instruments and have enough space for all the different kinds of musical instruments for the given number.



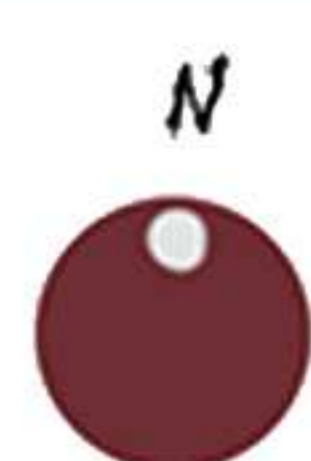
The relationship between the water, the agricultural land, all seem very important to attend to. There has to be a clear connecting which will be established between the temple, the samadhi, the mela ground and the temple.

The connection to the town can be given back to the people only by giving back in a way that the town could relate and connect.

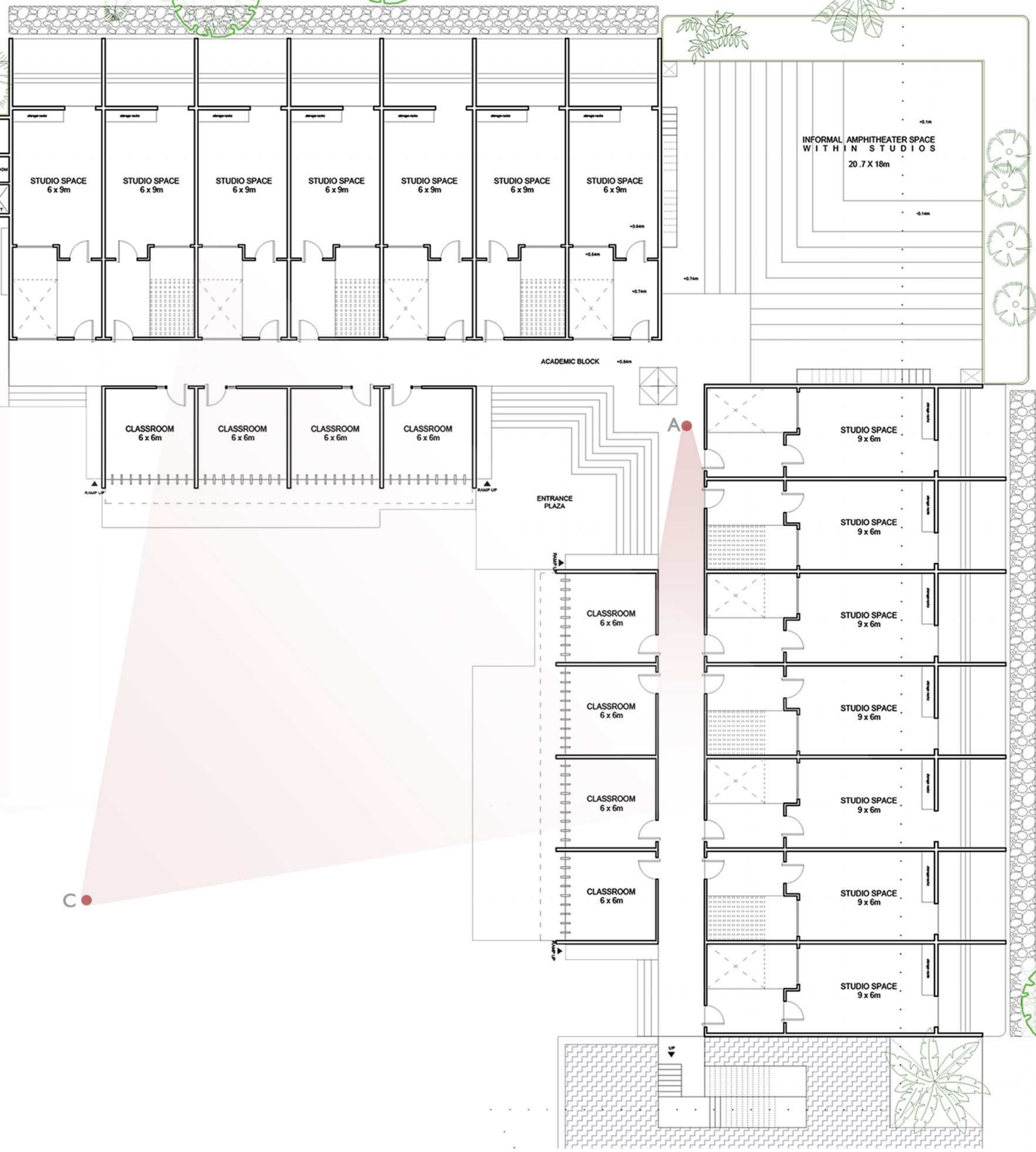
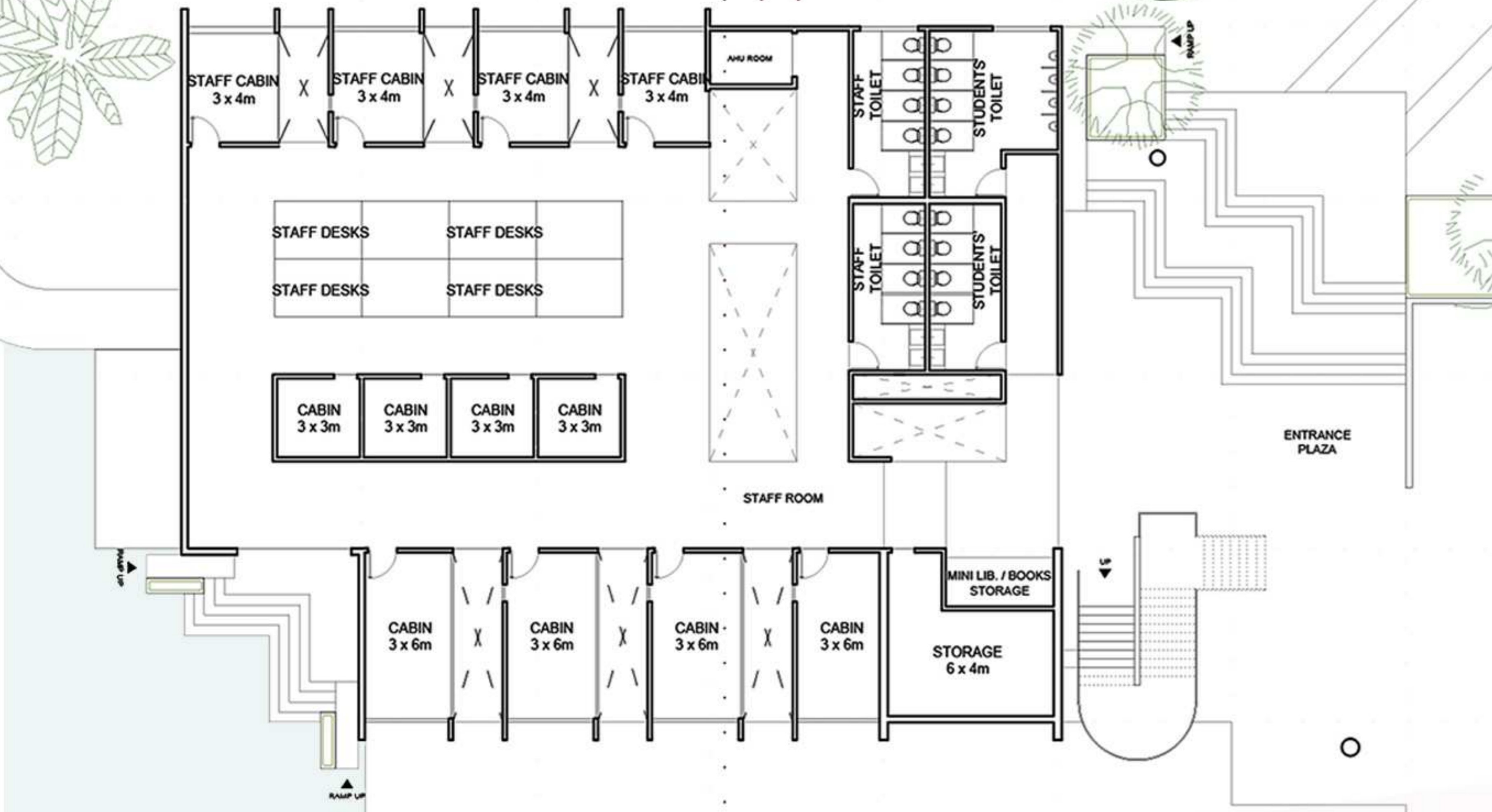
The town has formed and acquired its name from 5 rivers adjoining and forming this town. It has 5 rings of Pradakshina which symbolises 5 rivers association. The institute will also intend to do so.



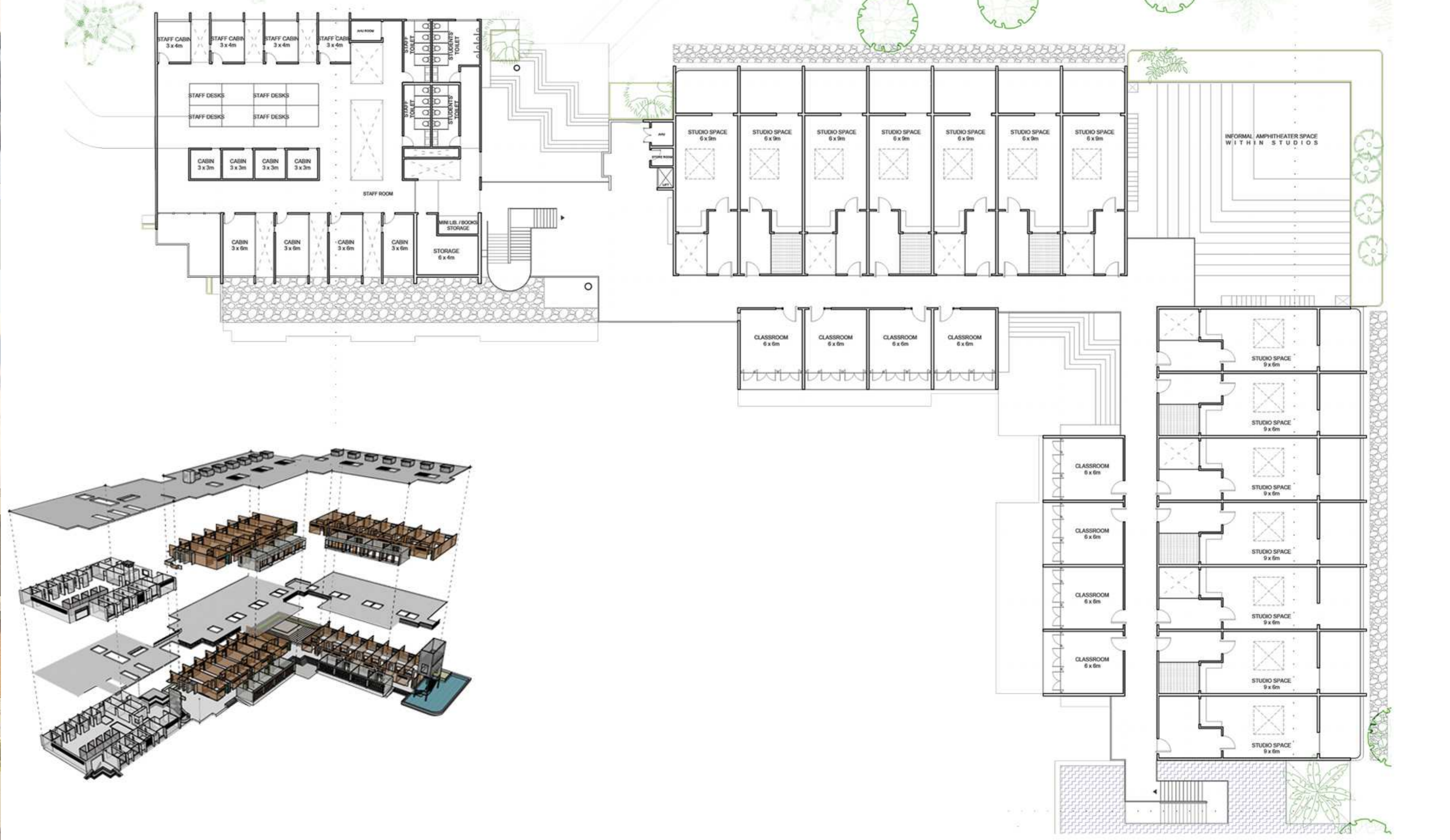
A TYPICAL STUDIO SPACE



**STUDIO AND STAFF  
PLAN @ G Level**

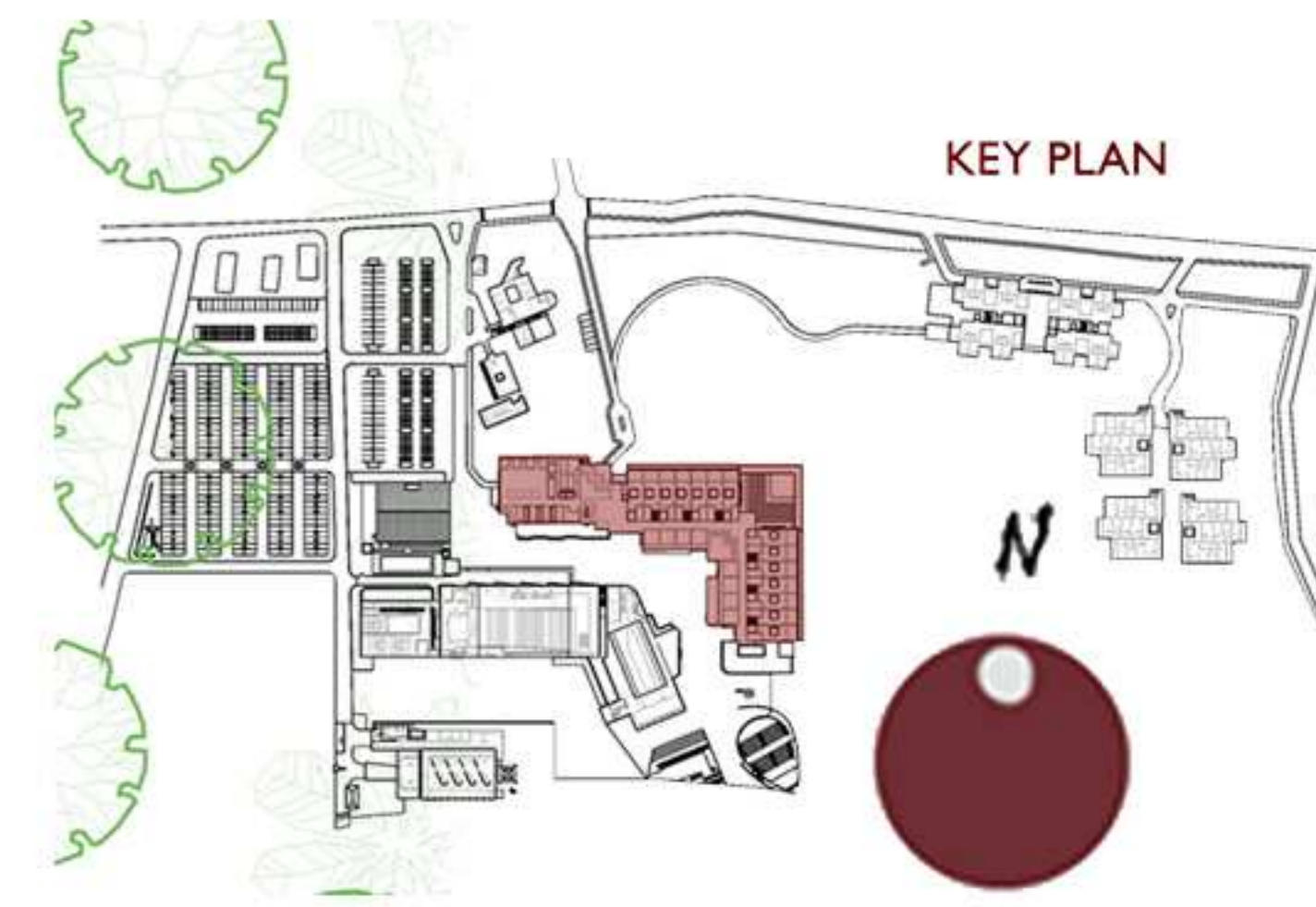
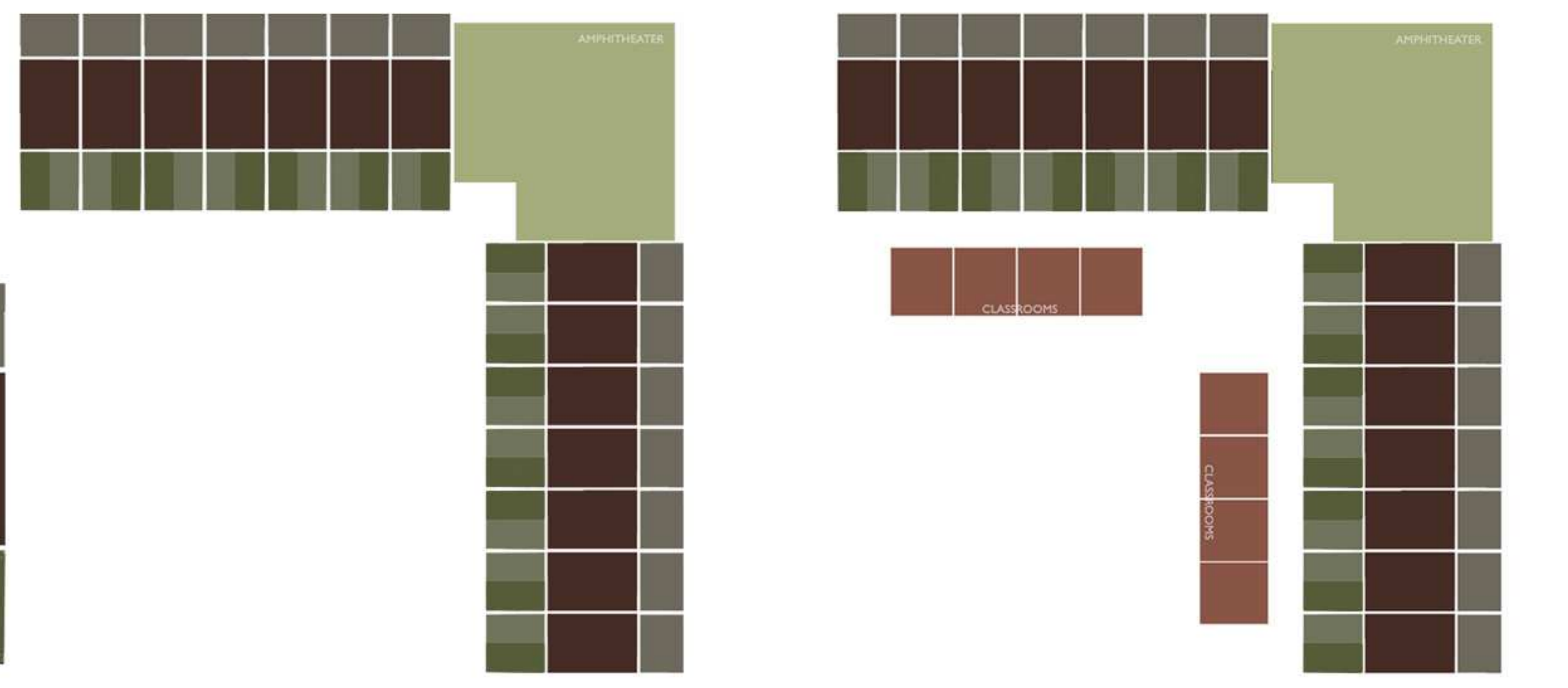


**PLAN @ first floor level**



Studio spaces of 6 X 9m grid are laid where these measurements will work for all types of space with different instruments. Spaces on the upper floors will adjust and sit accordingly with an extended balcony space. Both the floors will get a verandah space that looks out into the fields.

**Music Studio spatial development process**



**CONCEPTUAL SECTION**

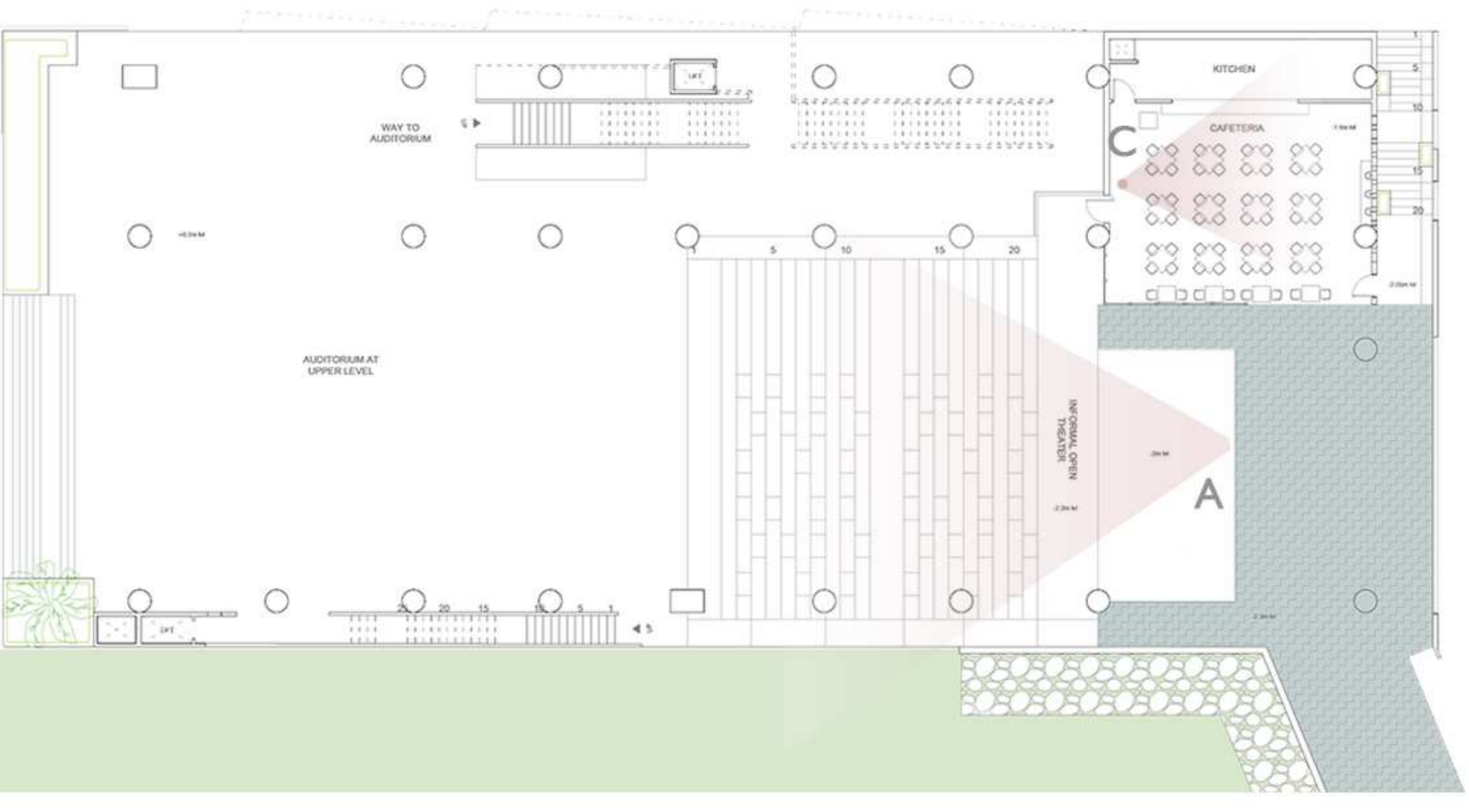
Thiruvaiyaru

The library is one of the space where public entry is entertained and the ground floor is completely for the public access. The mezzanine is for research and study and the upper floor is for institution students and faculties.



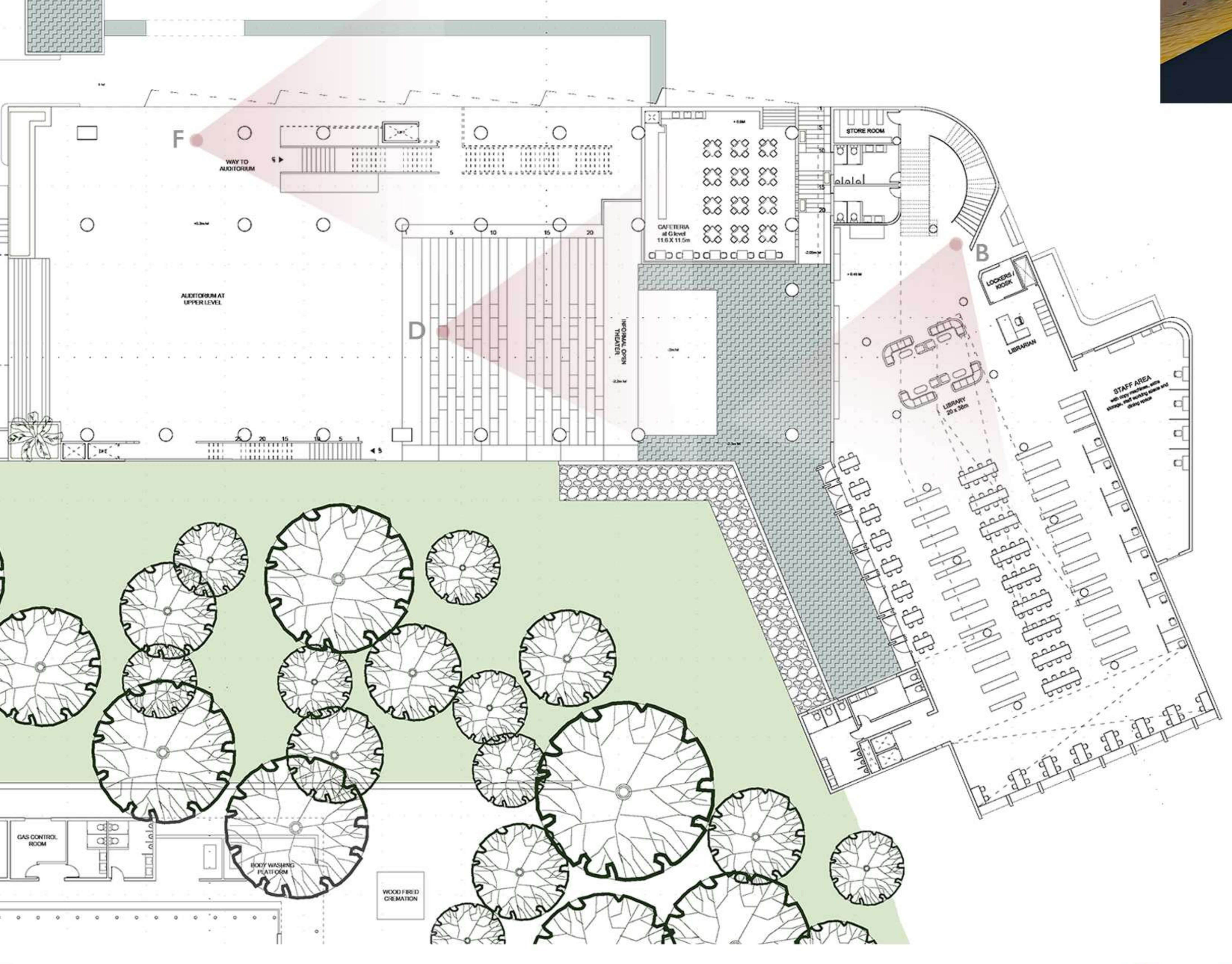
17.65 m  
14.05 m  
12.25 m  
9.65 m  
7.1 m  
5.6 m  
3.9 m  
3 m  
0.45 m  
0 m  
-0.45 m  
-2.34 m  
-2.84 m

**AUDITORIUM AND LIBRARY**  
PLAN @ -1.2 m Level

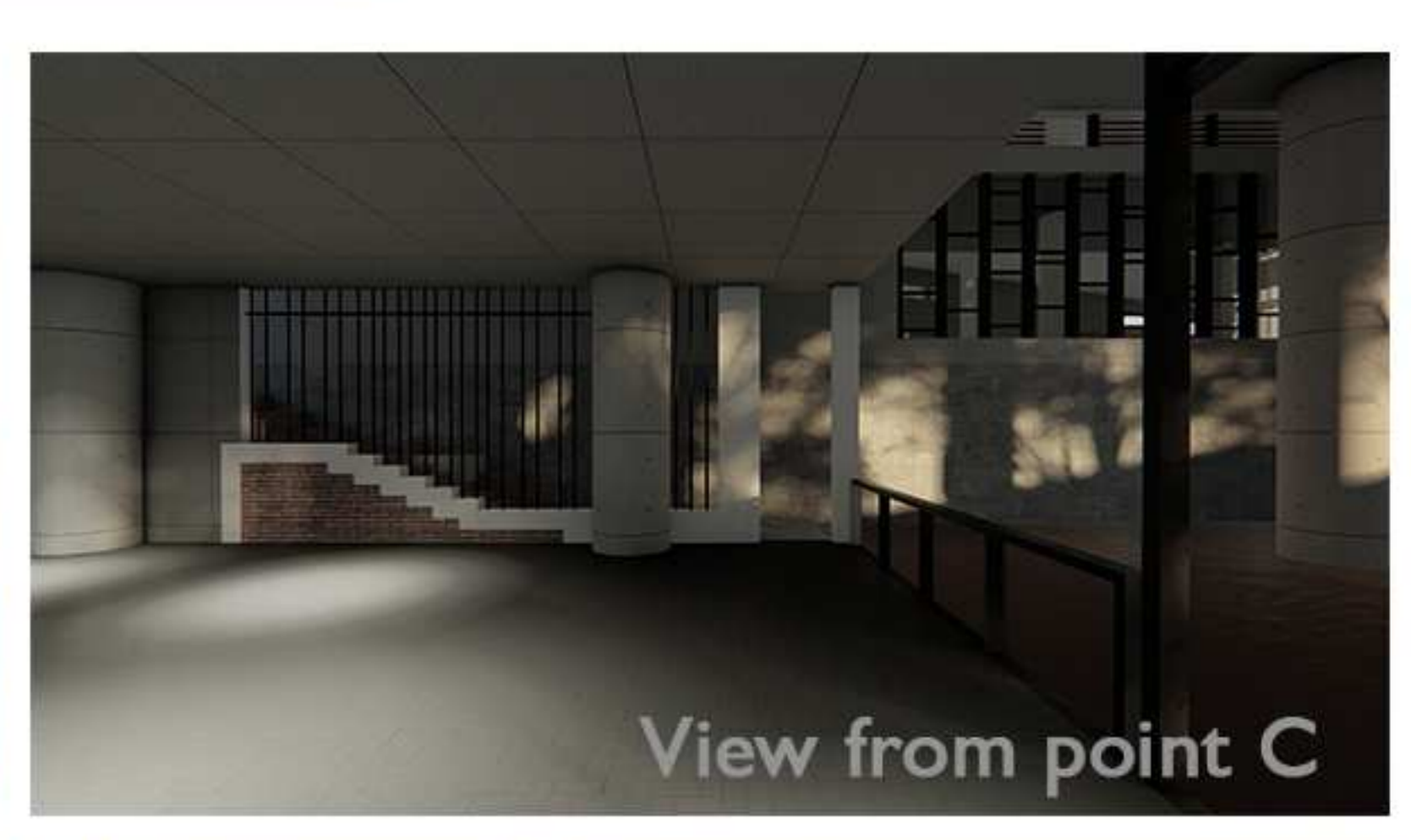


View from point A

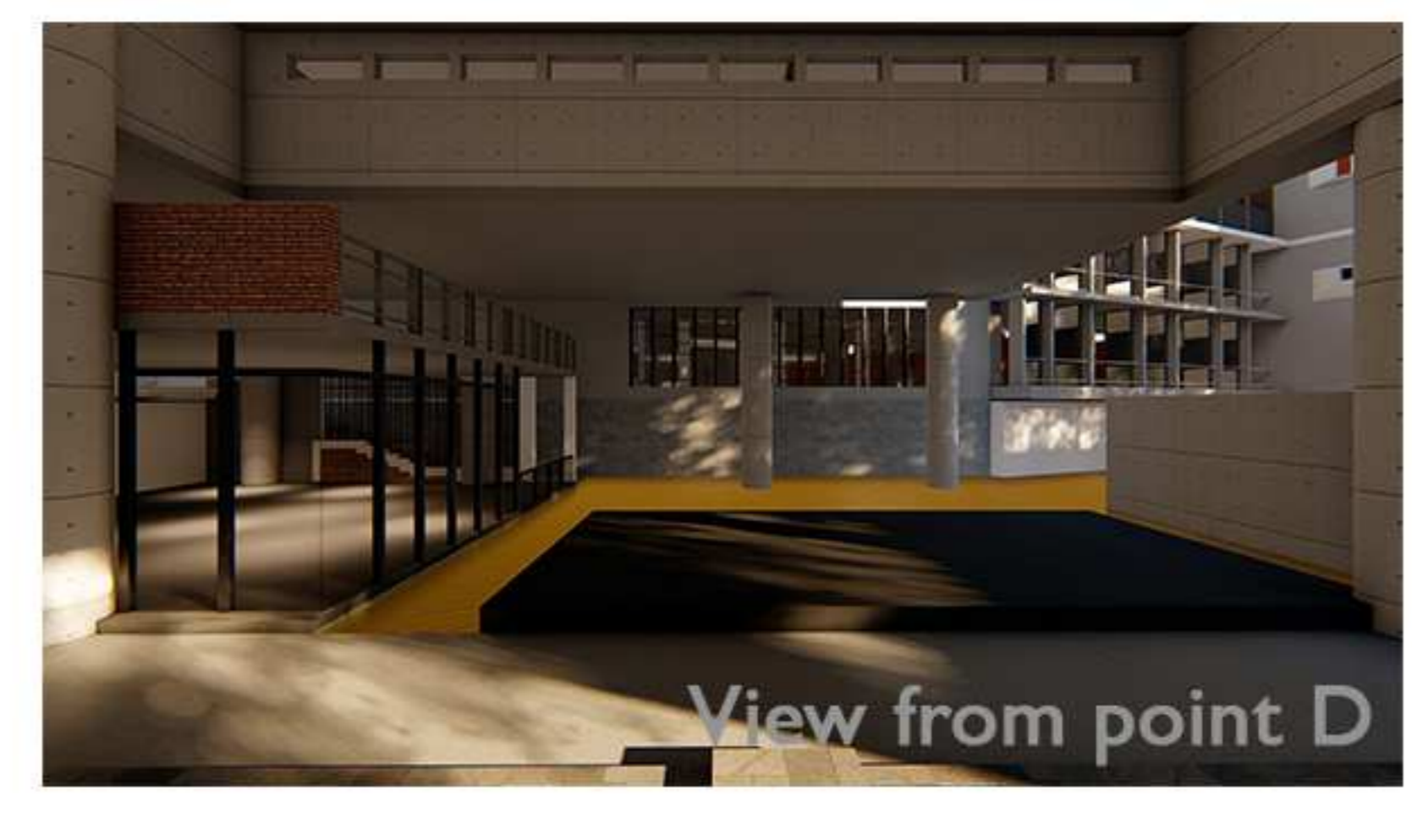
**AUDITORIUM AND LIBRARY**  
PLAN @ G Level



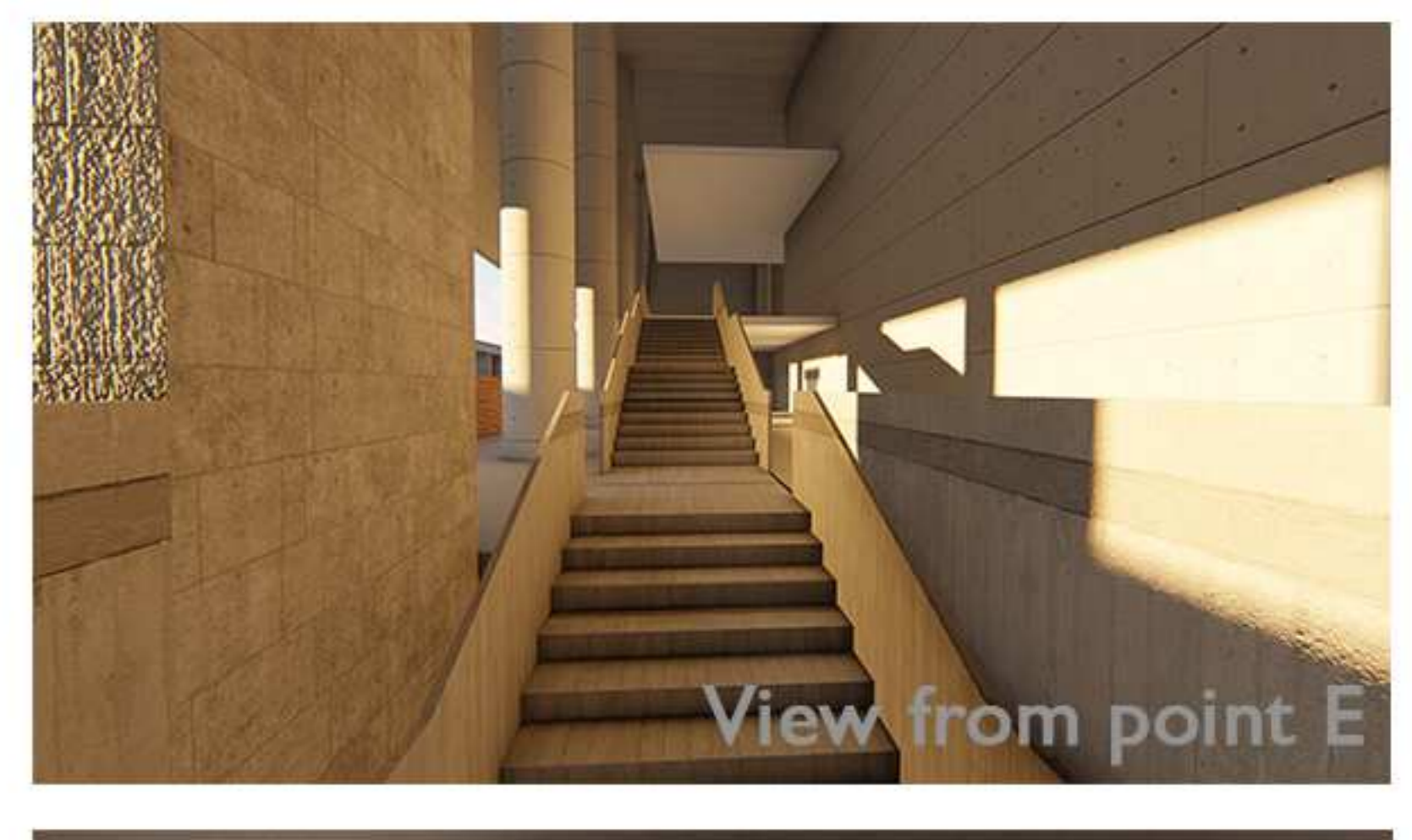
View from point B



View from point C



View from point D



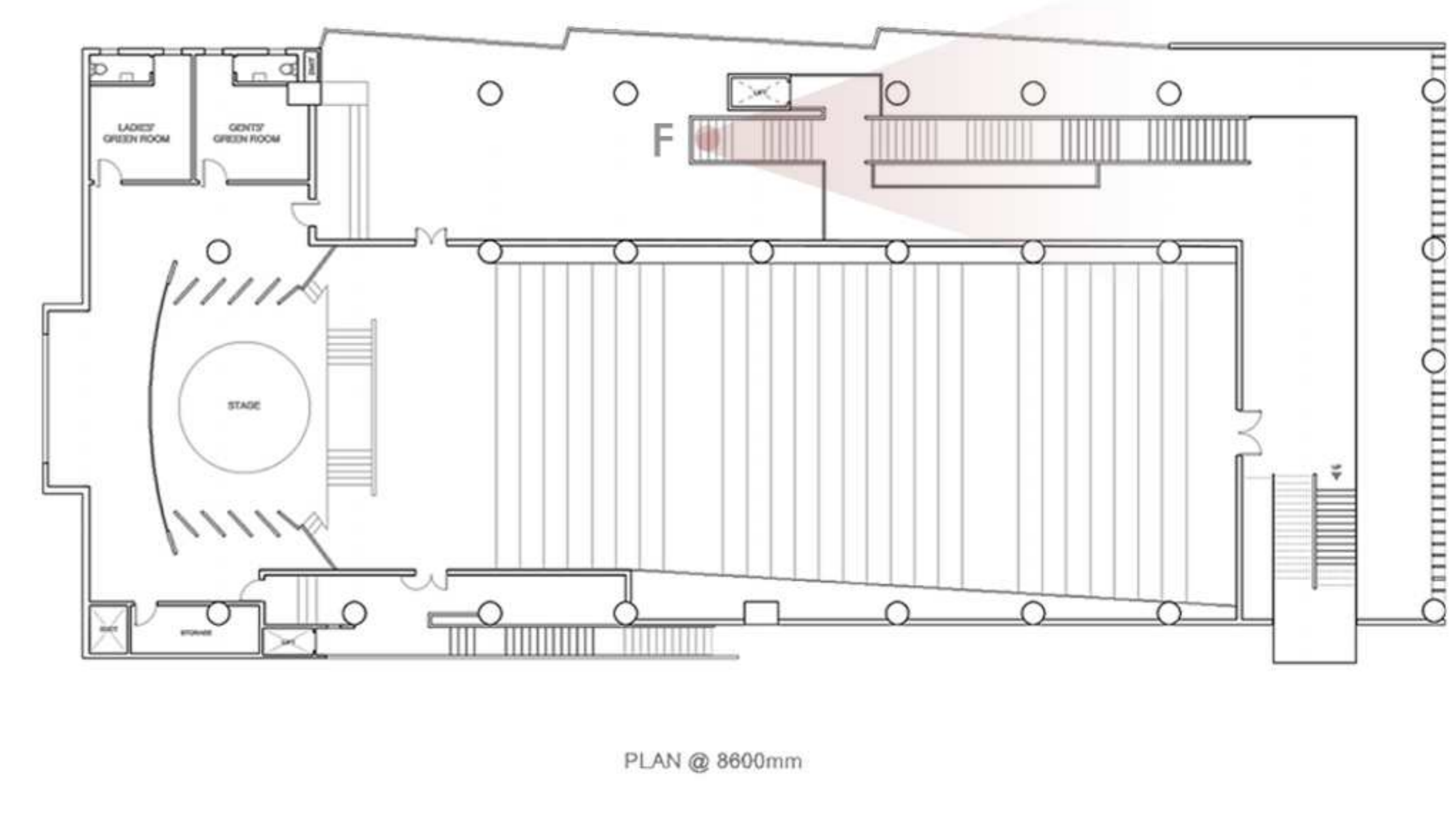
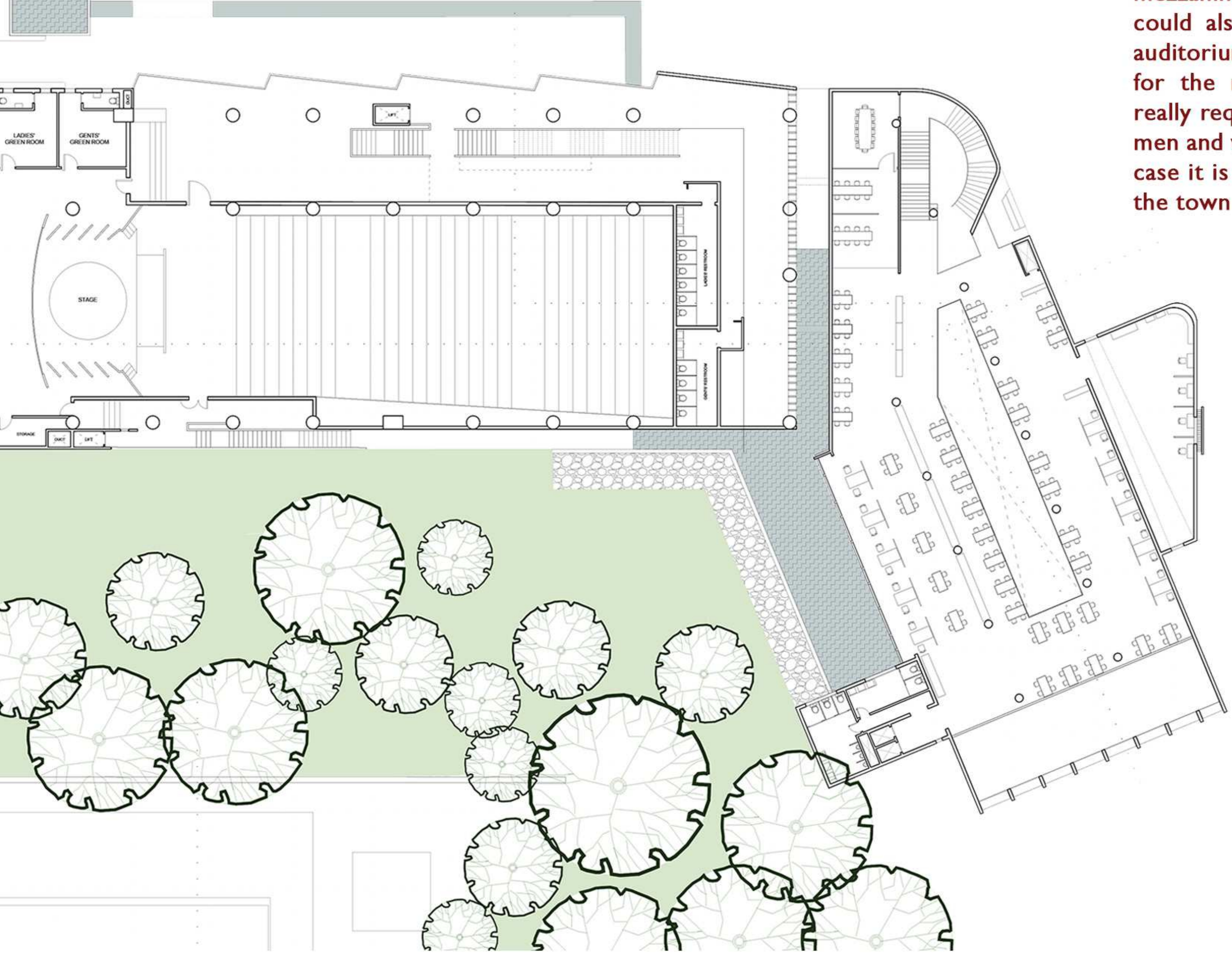
View from point E



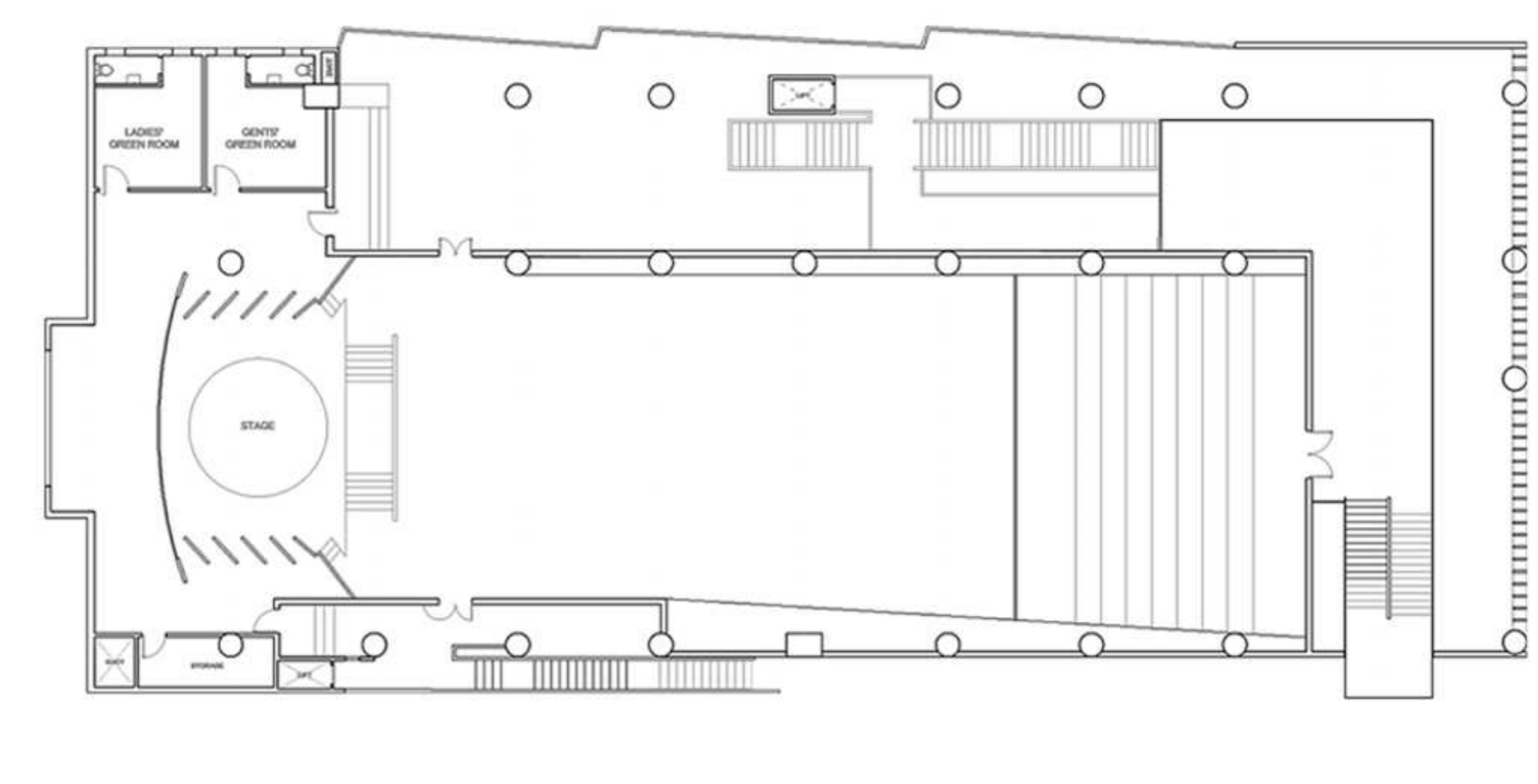
View from point F

The auditorium has a capacity of more than 550 seaters and has multiple levels to the hall. There is also a provision for a mezzanine platform from where one could also view the performances. The auditorium, although primarily supports for the music school which does not really require a separate green room for men and women, but it is still provided in case it is a need for other activities that the town might want to hold.

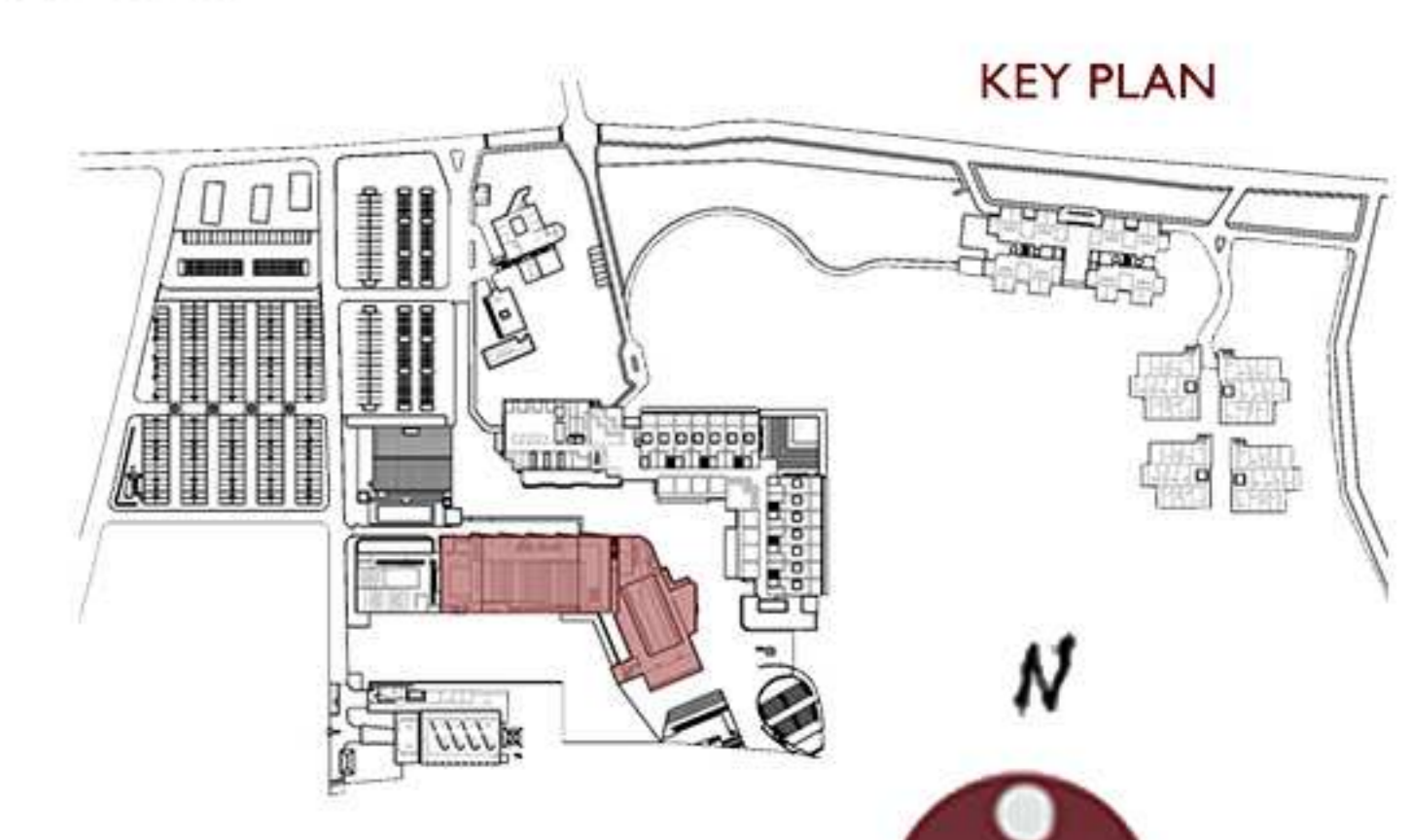
**AUDITORIUM AND LIBRARY**  
PLAN @ first floor Level



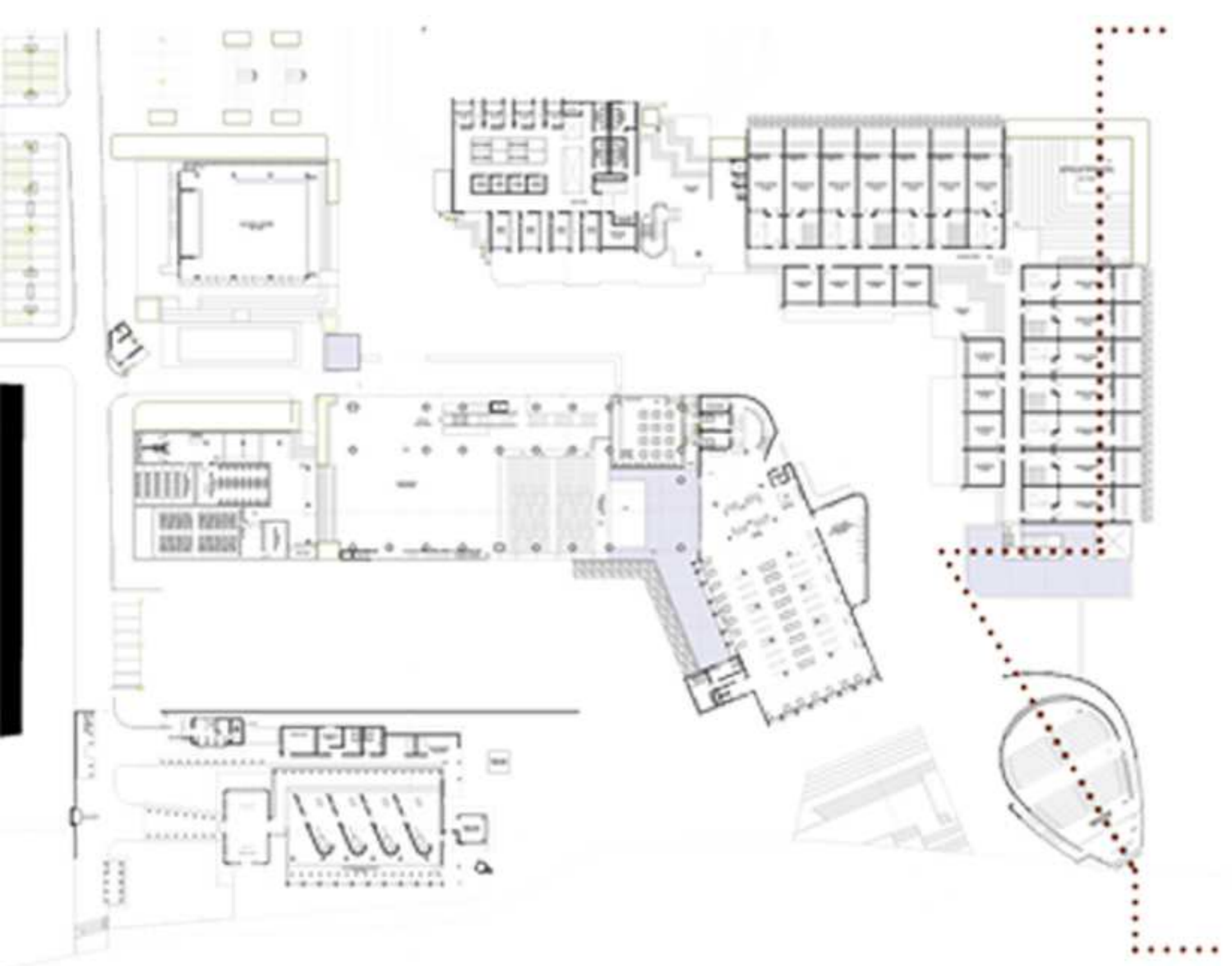
PLAN @ 8600mm



PLAN @ 12150mm

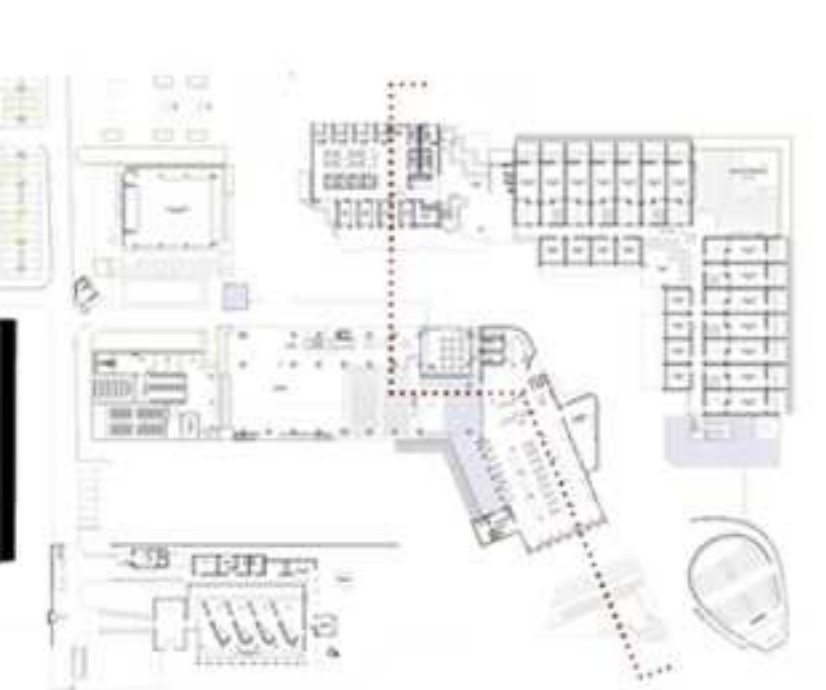
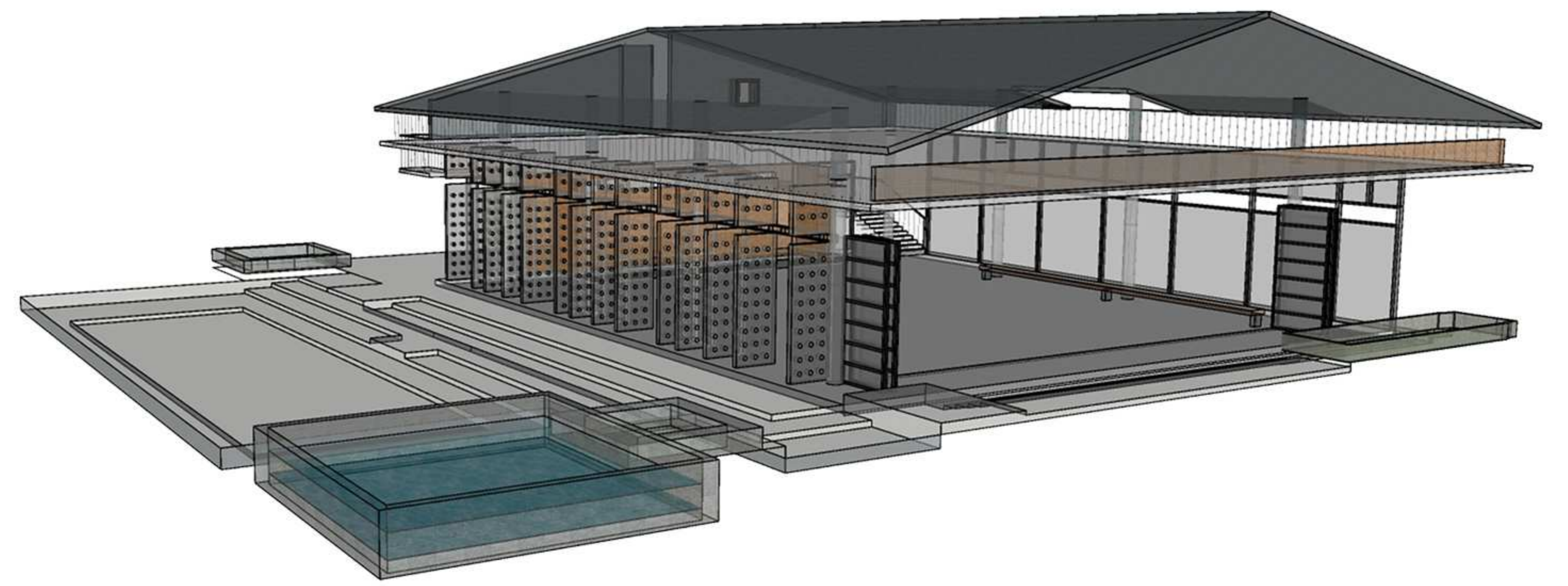


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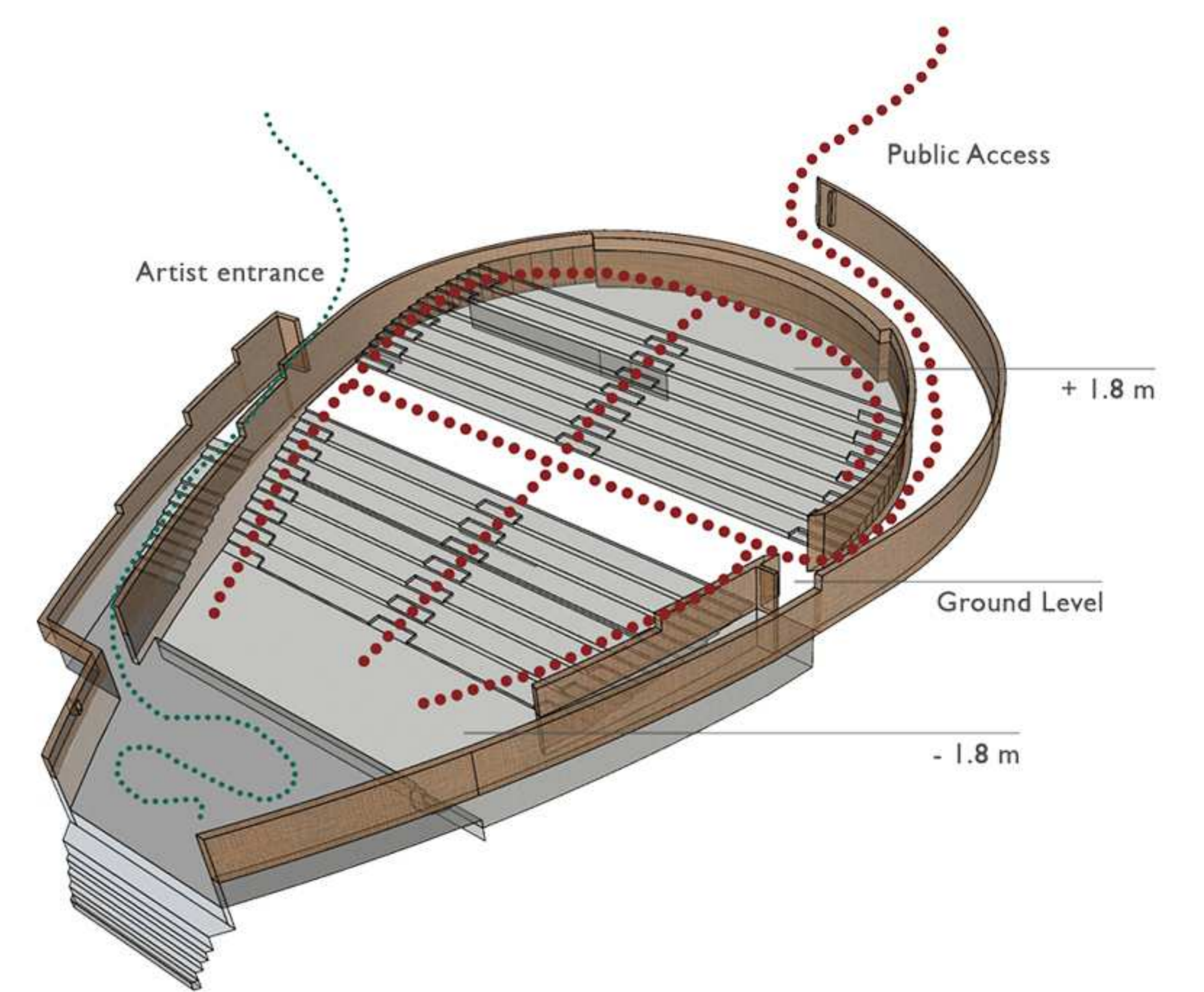
Cultural center is a space which allows both institution students and public. This space in the site has a clear vicinity towards the Samadhi. One can view the temple from the frs floor of this center. The activities in this area is mainly for performances of any sort. Religious performances, rituals, programs, etc. can be held here.

It is left open towards the main stretch of the site. It opens towards a outer corridor space where performances in the evening could happen. There is also a water body that marks the stage/ performing are for the artists. This water body marks one of the 5 water elements in the site, that which reflects from the town principles.

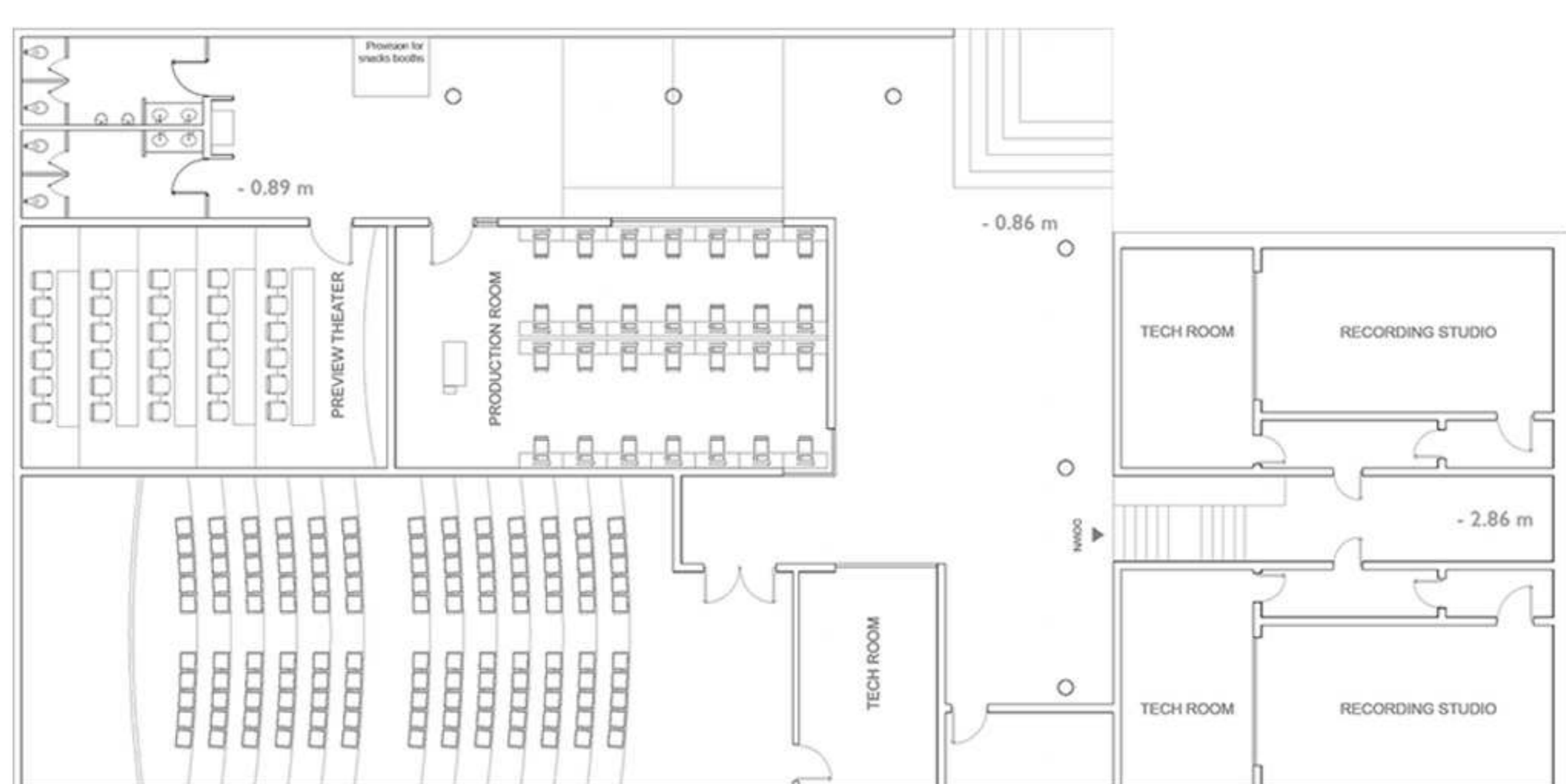


This is located right at the edge where the water meets land. This is done so that the view is optimised and the viewers will have a clear view of the performers and the water. The river is the backdrop for the performance and the stage is placed right against the water and land edge.

It is intended to have a population of about 350 people and can be accessible even by the physically challenged as well as there the entrance to the theater is in the ground level itself. The theater is half above the ground and half structure that goes into the earth. It gives a feeling of both overground and underground feeling which could get a greater view of both the land and water.

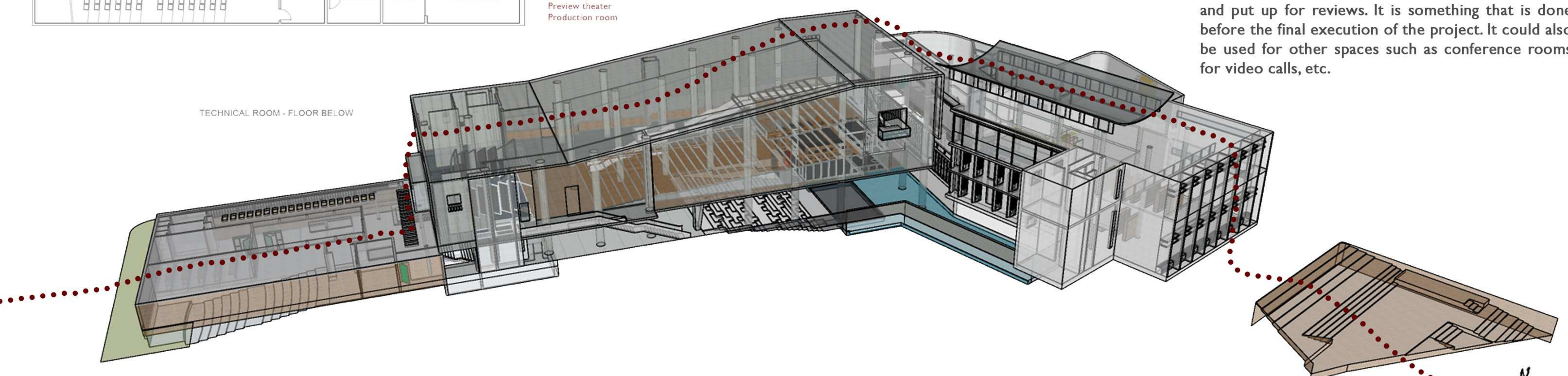


TECHNICAL ROOM



Tech room -  
Recording studios  
Preview theater  
Production room

TECHNICAL ROOM - FLOOR BELOW

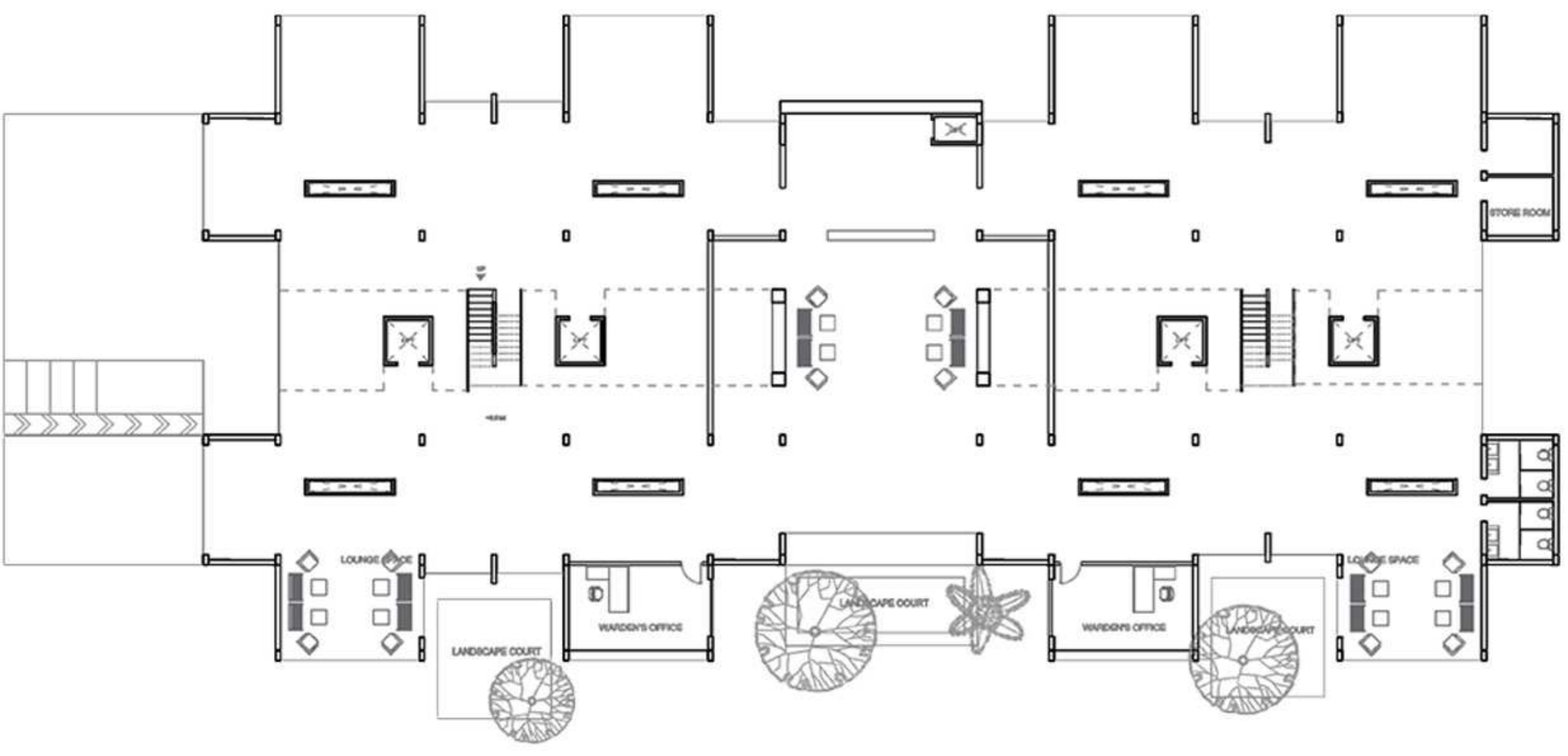
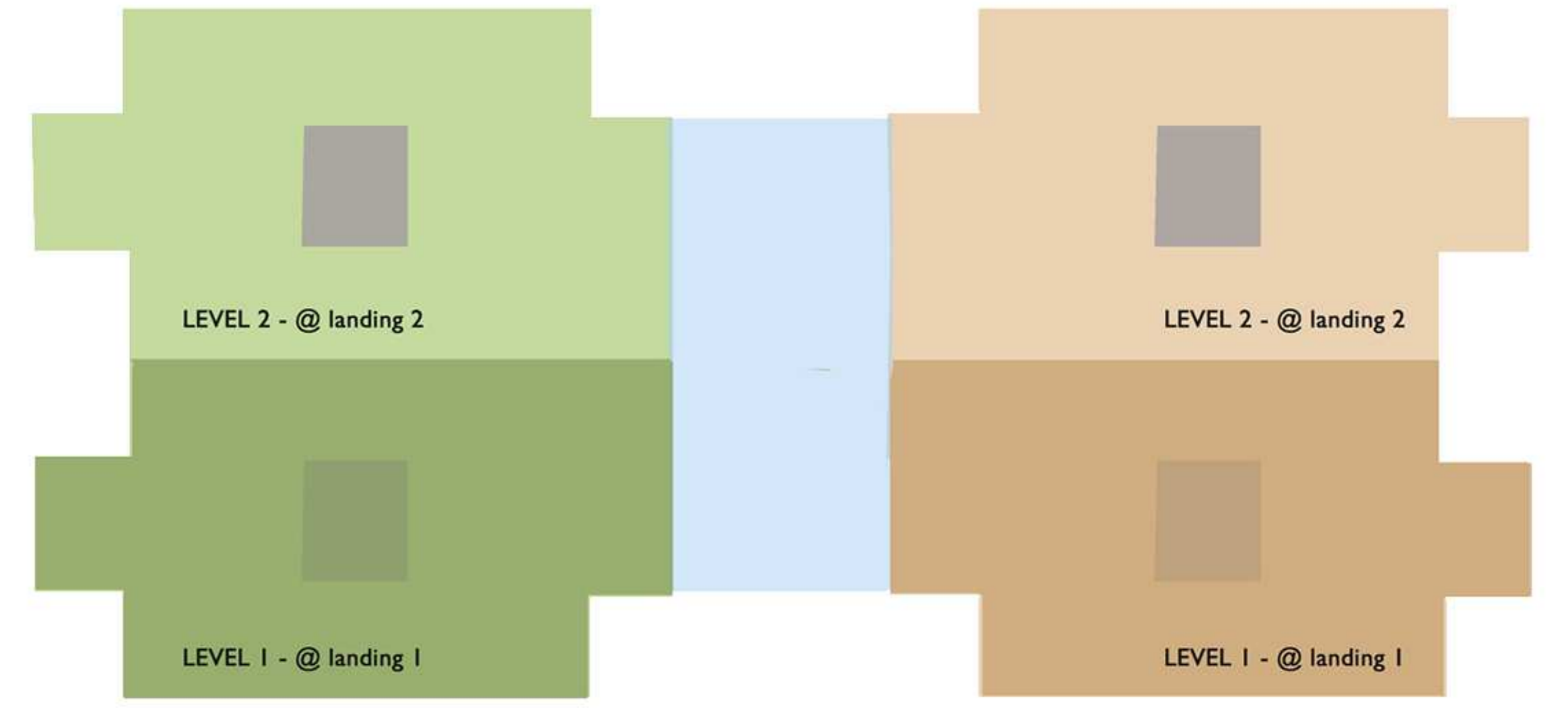
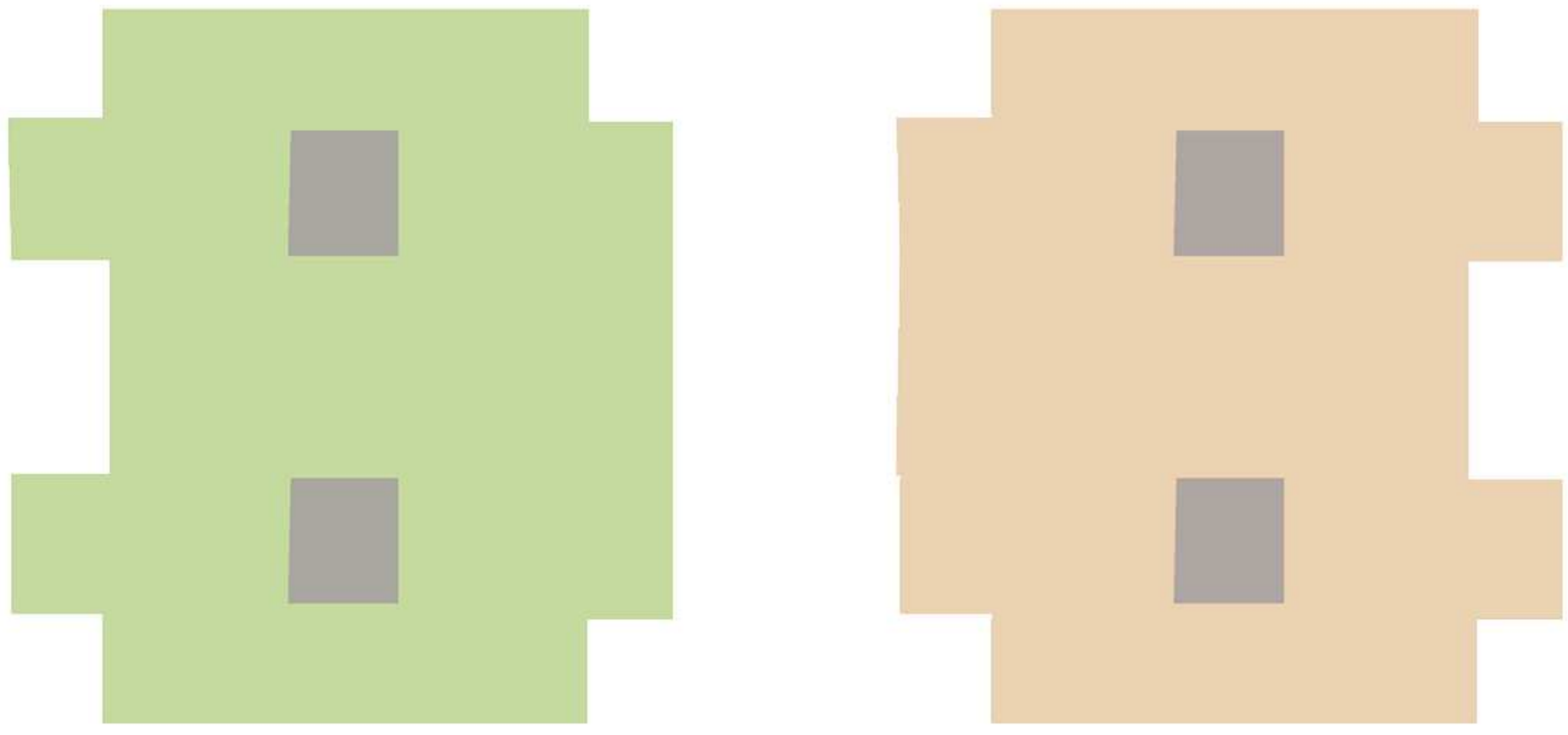


The technical block is a collective space where all the technical related activities take place. The list of things that happen inside this block are Production room, Recording studios, Preview theater, Black box or review screens.

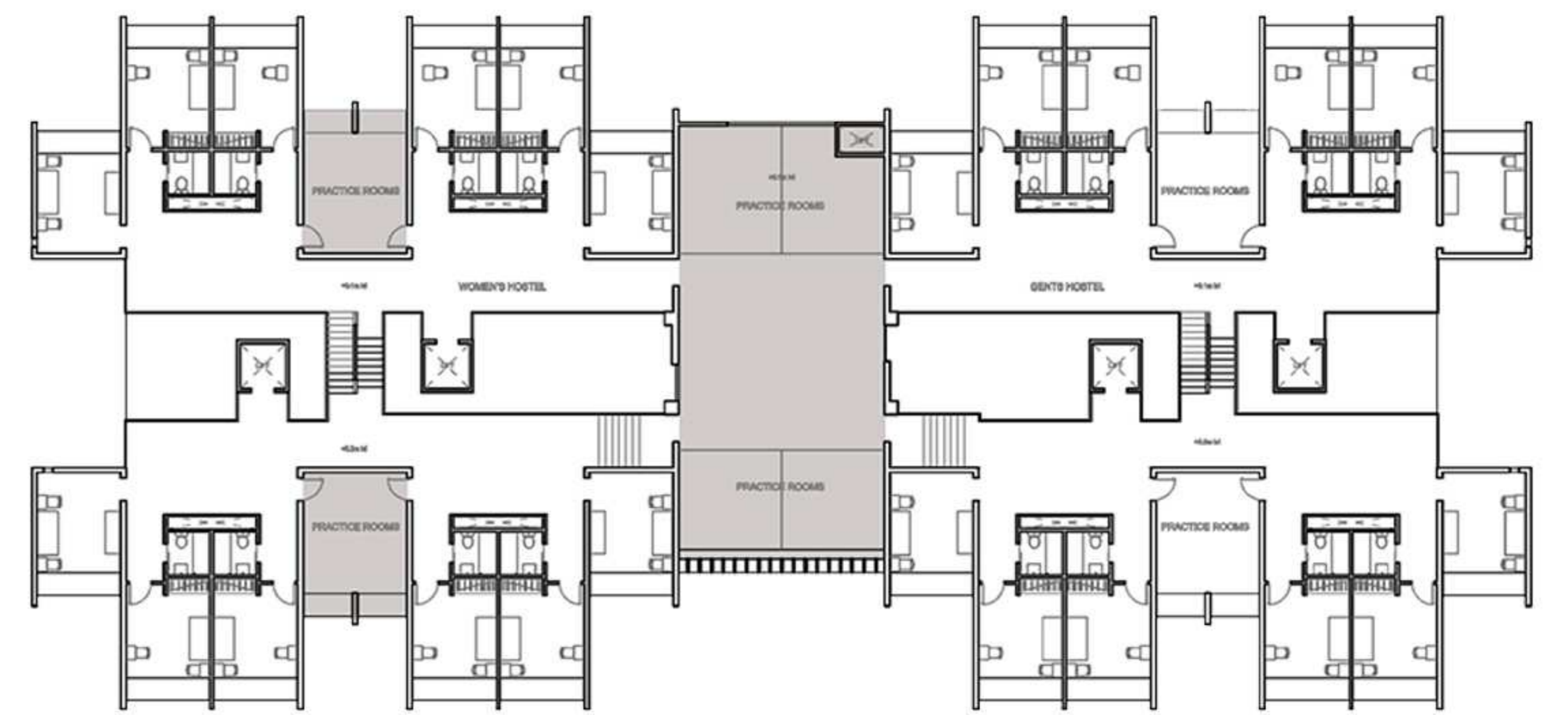
Recording rooms have always been associated with the music since many ages which are used for recording albums, for movies, songs, etc. Knowledge on music production is also considered very vital these days since it is being used in all industries and can give a good exposure and provoke learning skills.

Preview theaters are spaces which have screens and seaters where small movies or films will be showcased and put up for reviews. It is something that is done before the final execution of the project. It could also be used for other spaces such as conference rooms for video calls, etc.

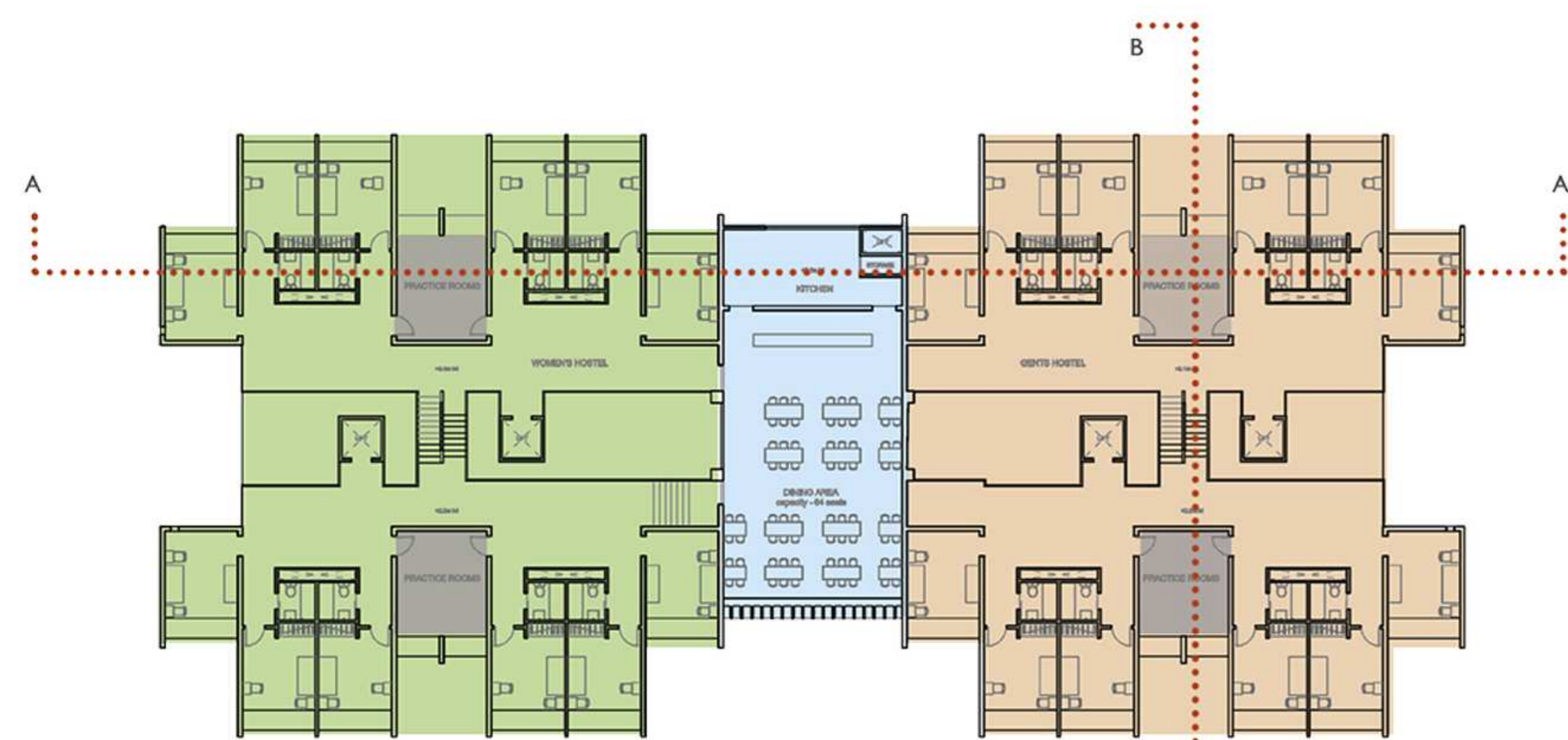
# ACCOMODATION - STUDENTS HOSTEL



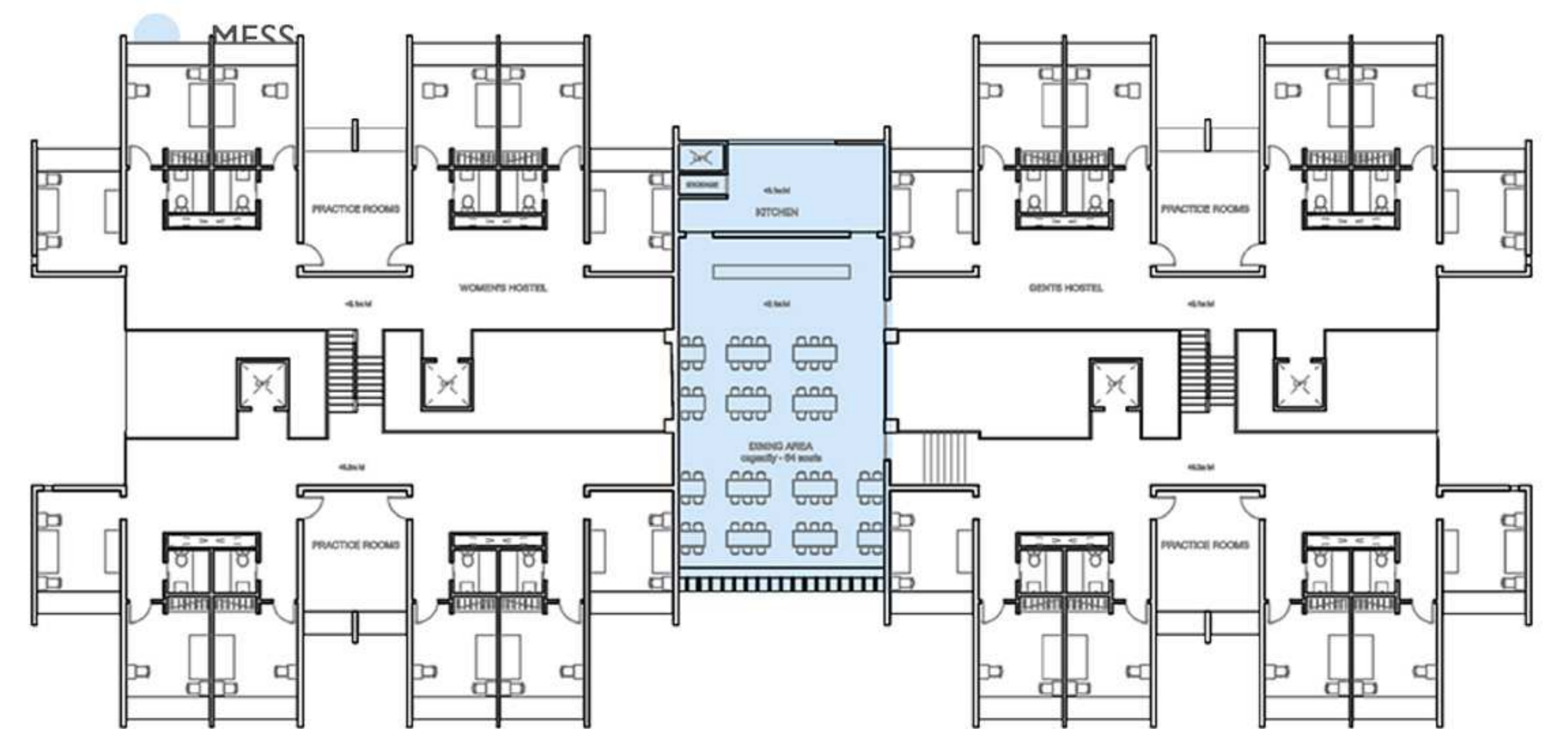
GROUND FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

## WOMENS HOSTEL

One room consists of 2 beds with inbuilt closet space and study areas.

3 rooms are clustered around 2 toilets with attached bath.

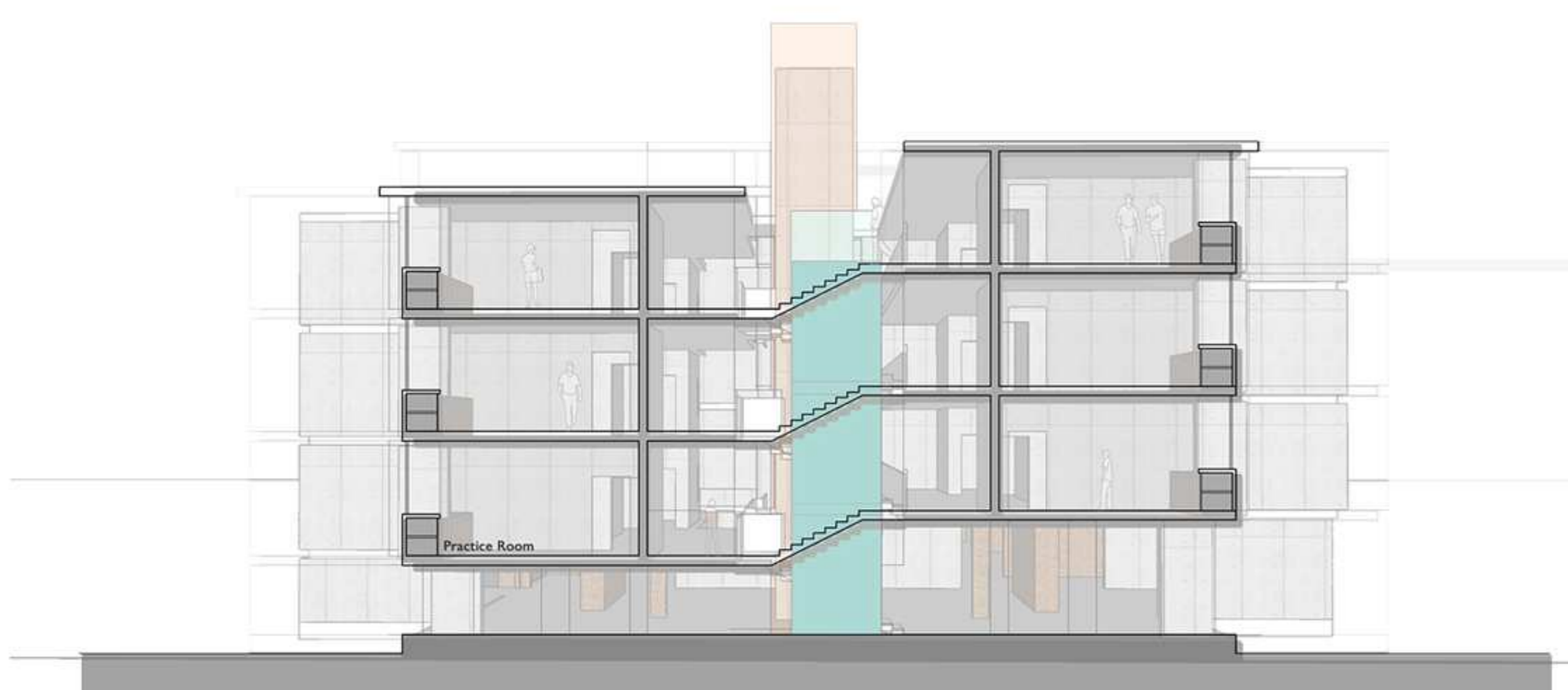
The space in between these hostel rooms are the practice rooms which is to allow people to practice their instruments after hours.

## MEN'S HOSTEL

There are 3 rooms clustered around a toilet cum bathroom space. Hence, this allows, 12 rooms to be present in each floor for men and women, each.

This being a G+3 structure, there are 36\*2 rooms.

No. of rooms (for each) - 36 rooms  
No of beds for each - 72 beds for men and women



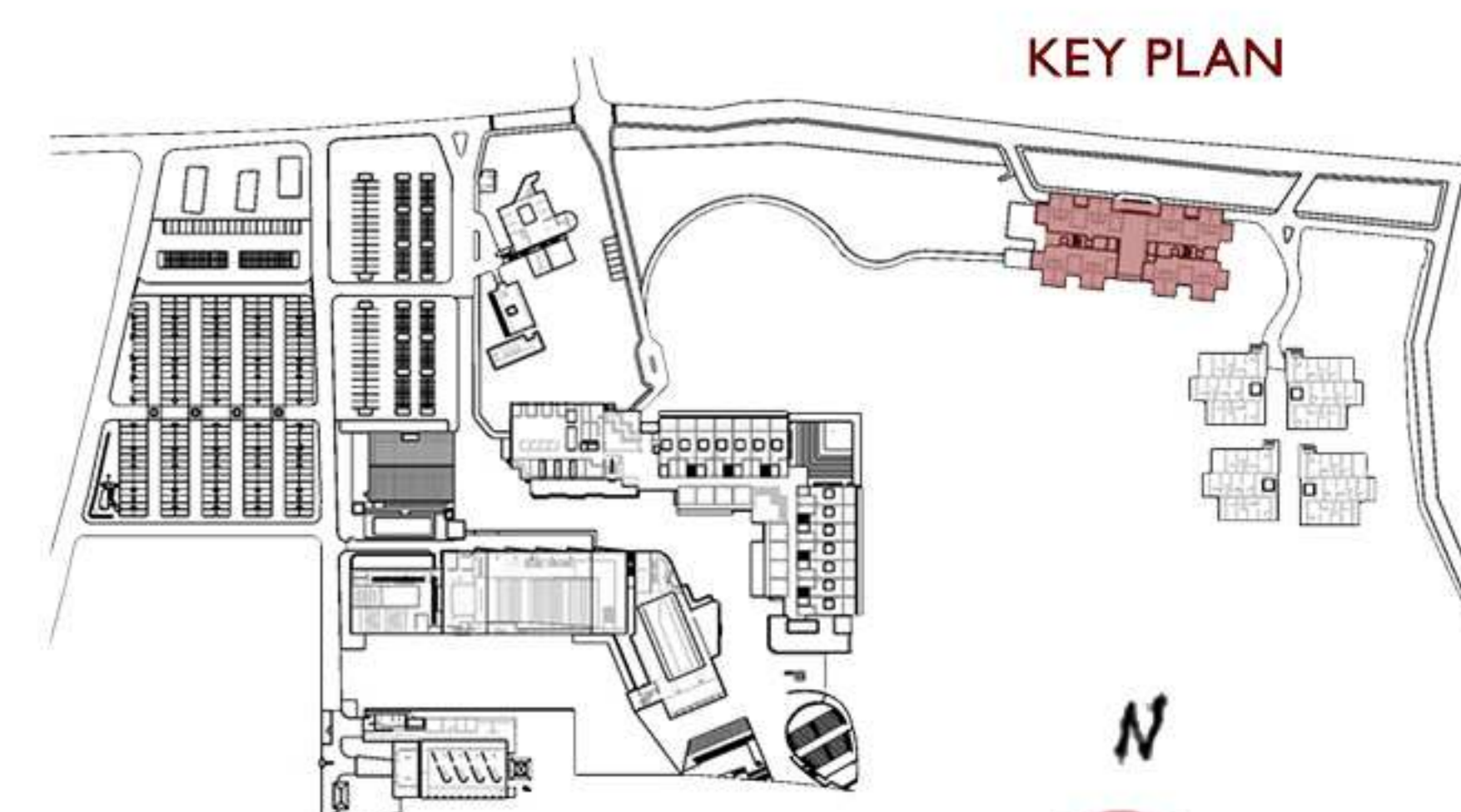
- 13.3m
- 12.4m
- 9.9m
- 6.8m
- 4.9m
- 3.5m
- 0.5 m
- 0 m



0 6 12 24

BINDING MUSIC, WATER AND CULTURE  
in the city of Thiruvaiyaru




R MATHURA MAATHANGI  
15 BAR 0028



KEY PLAN

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# ACCOMODATION - STUDENTS HOSTEL

-  20 X 7.8m 156sq.m
-  18 X 7.8m 140sq.m
-  18 X 7.8m 140sq.m

Staff stay includes stay for the plantation workers, supporting staffs and also for the staffs of the institution.

2 Bedroom room houses

One of the blocks shall be allocated for the plantation workers and supporting staffs. Others are exclusively for the staff.

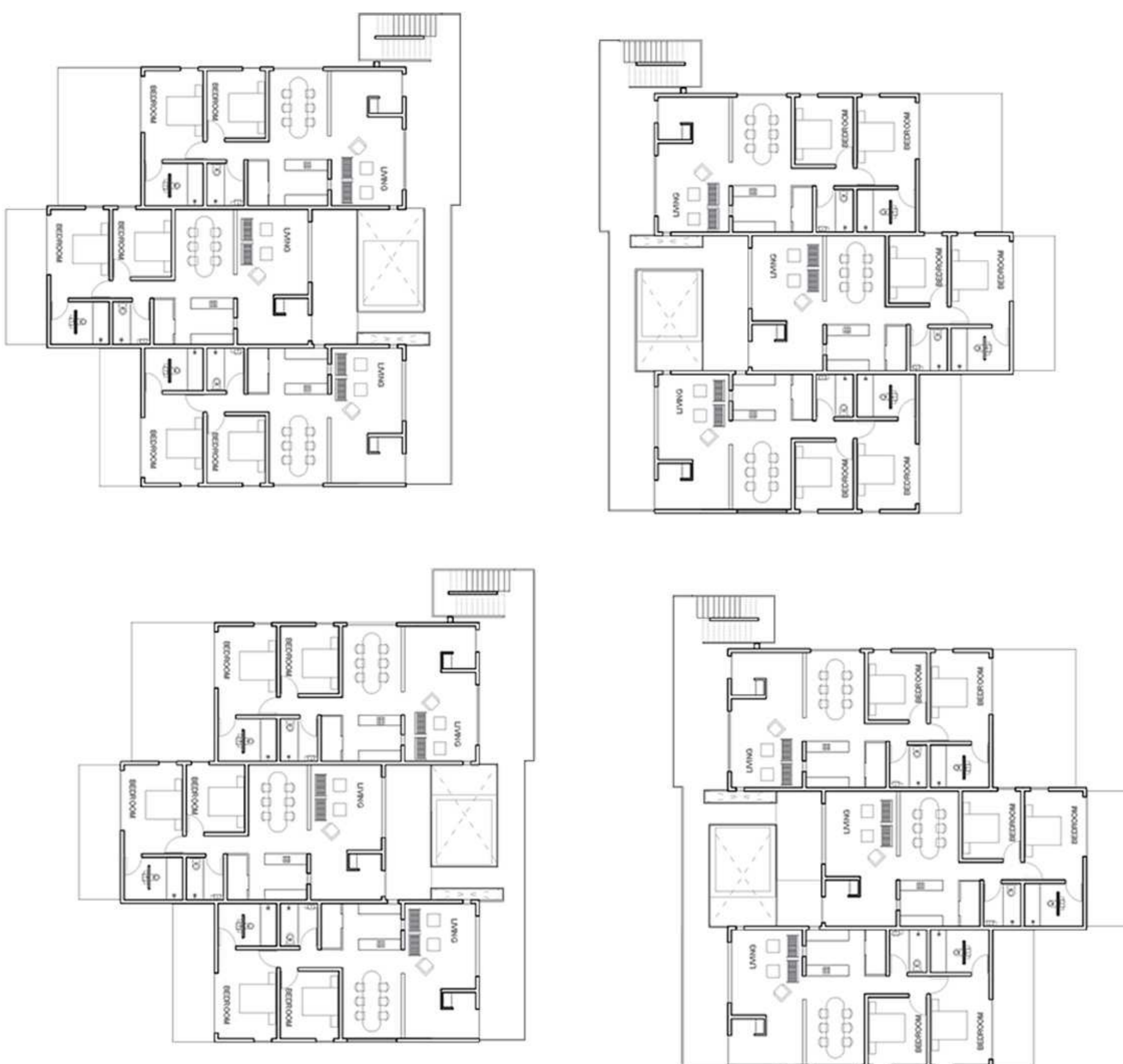
This is a 3 storey structure which is a block of 3 houses. Hence, one blok consists of 9 houses.



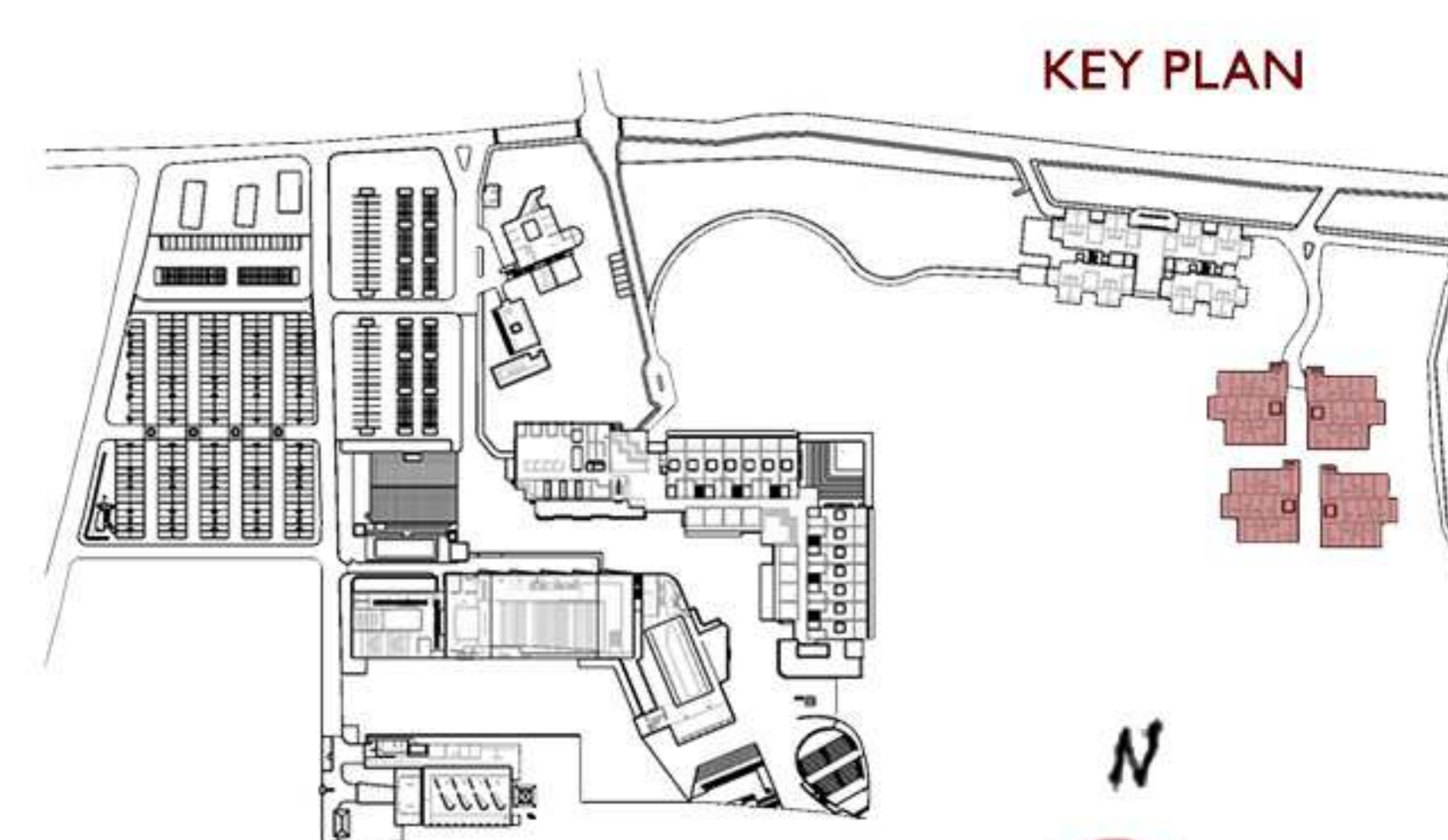
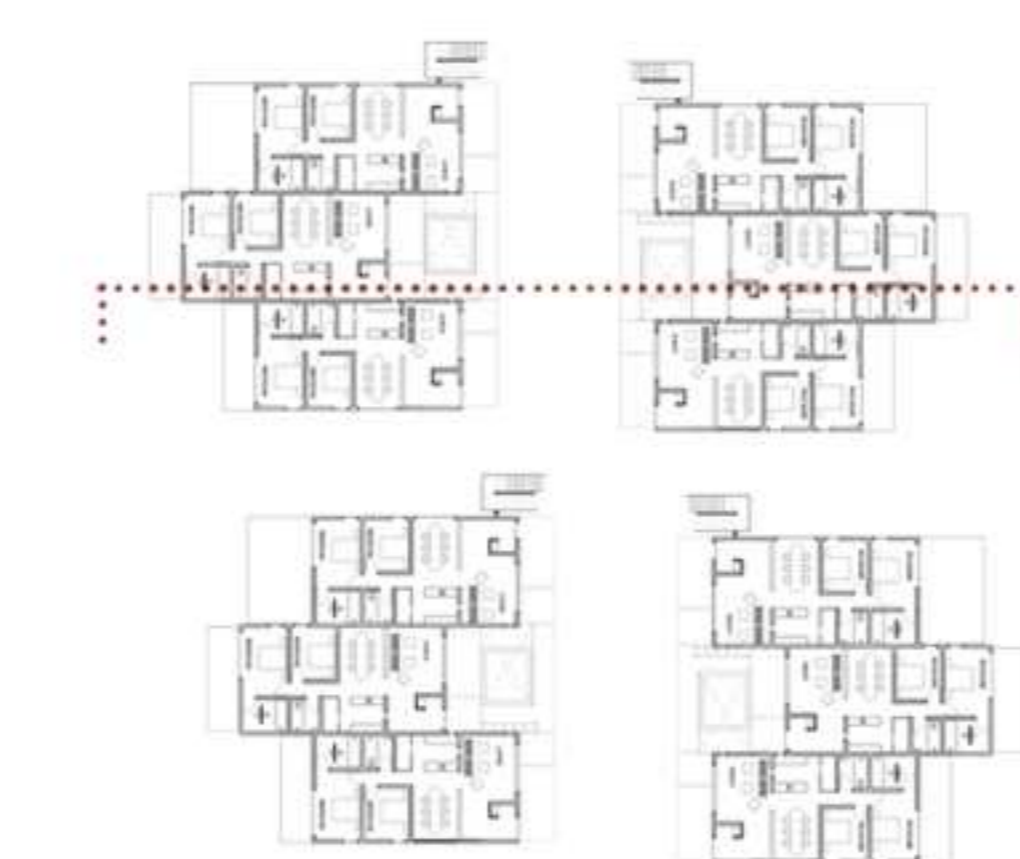
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

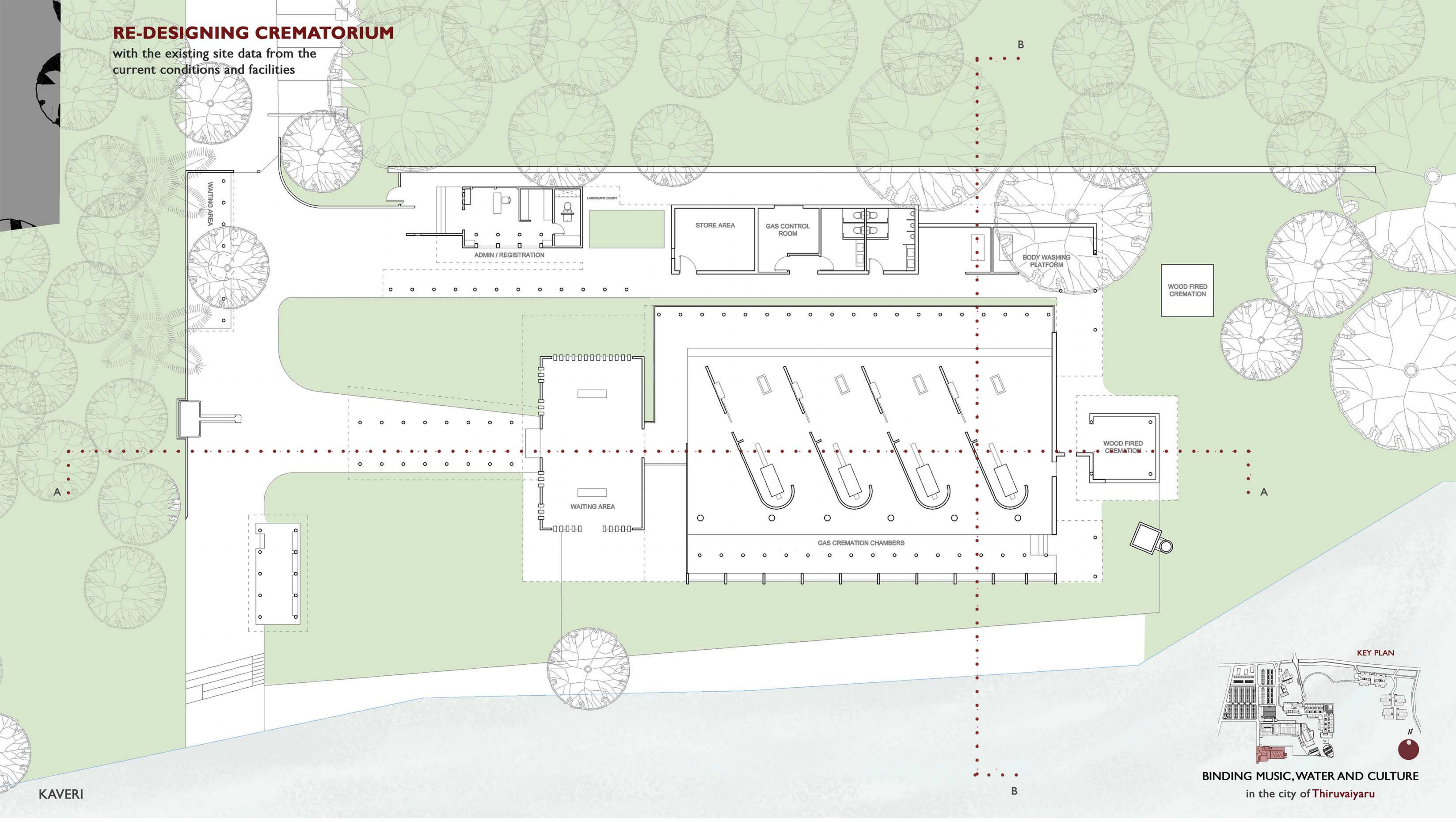


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

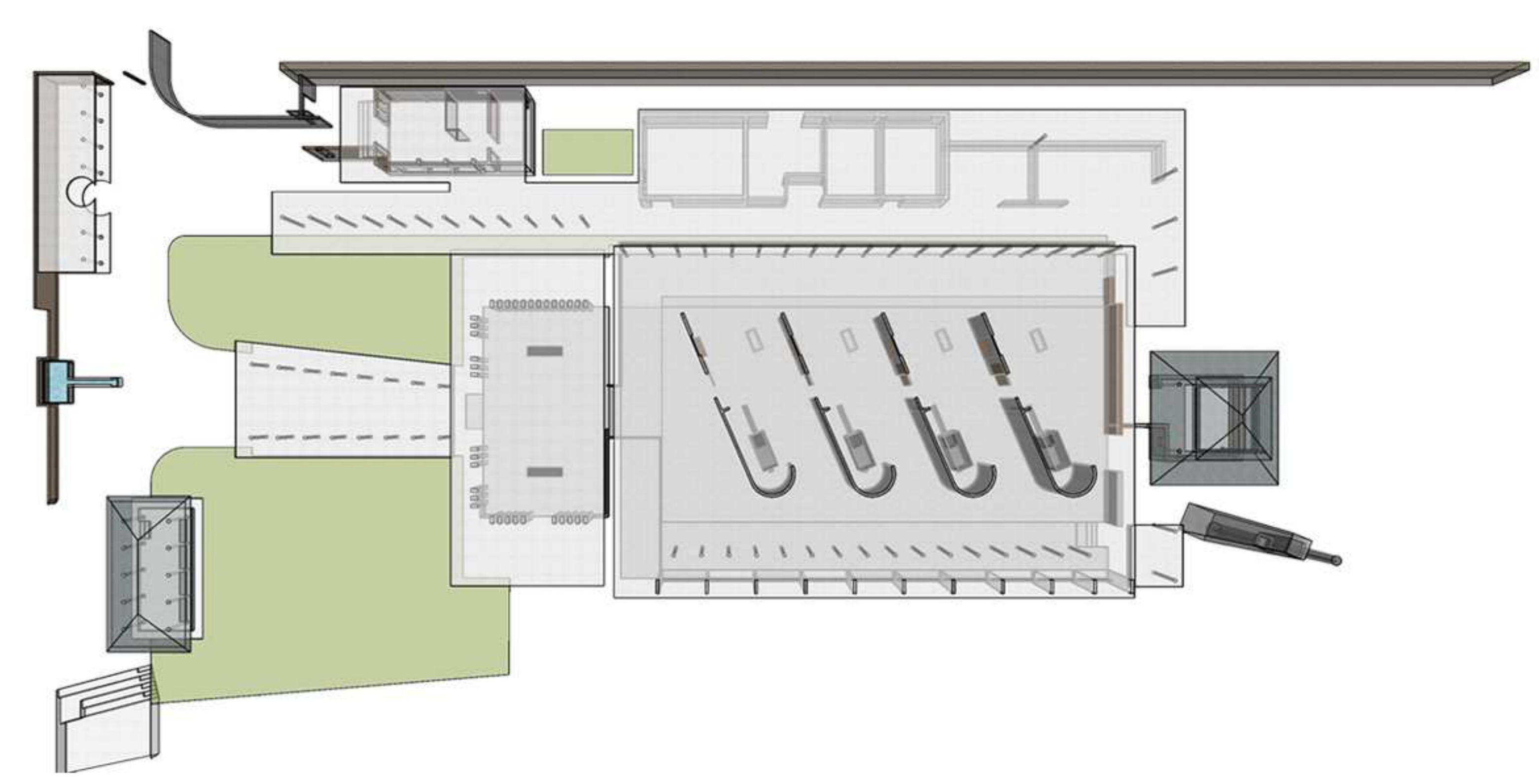
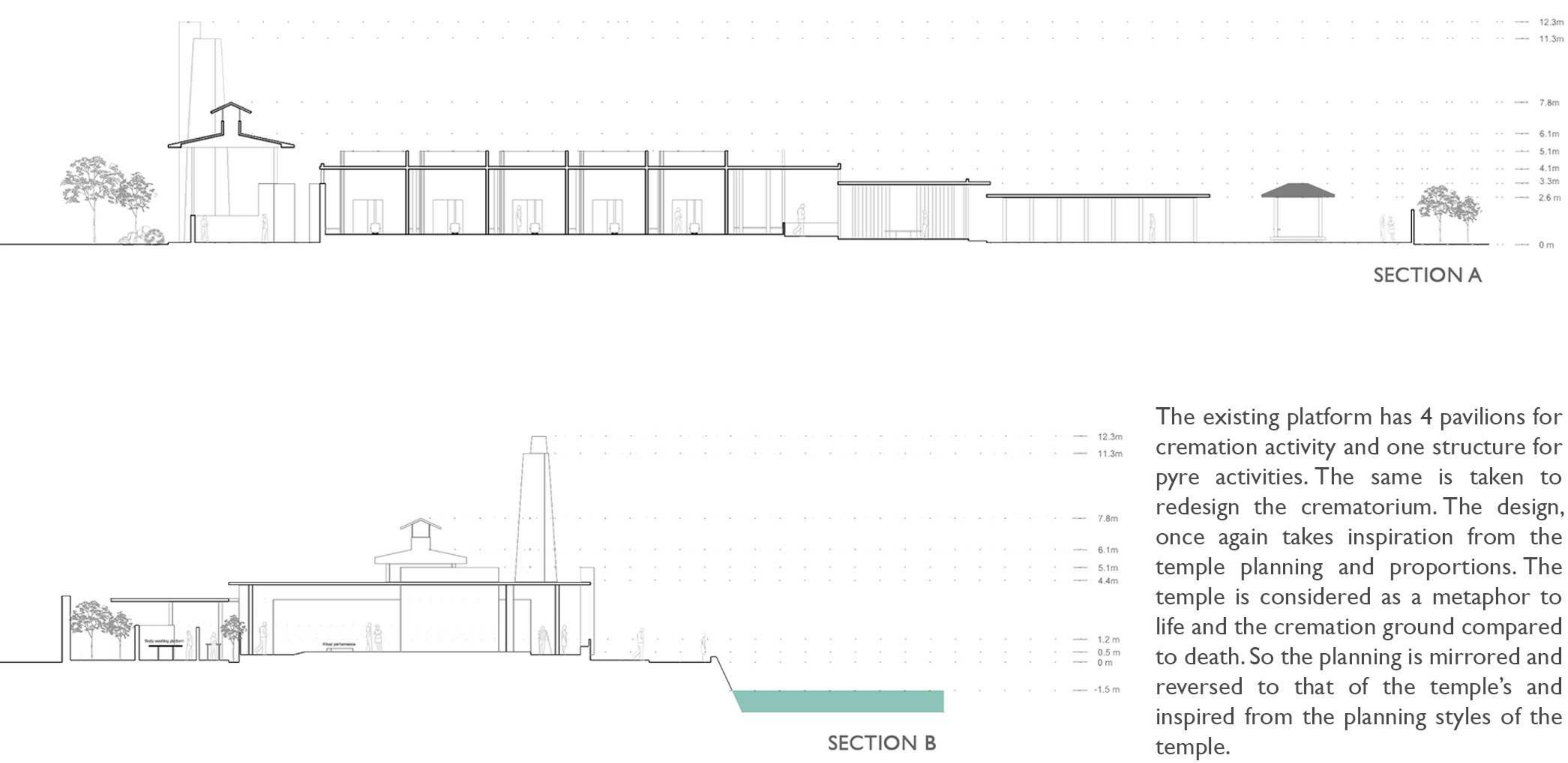


# RE-DESIGNING CREMATORIUM

with the existing site data from the current conditions and facilities



**BINDING MUSIC, WATER AND CULTURE**  
in the city of Thiruvaiyaru

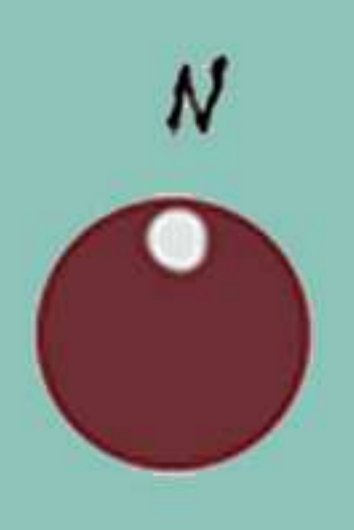
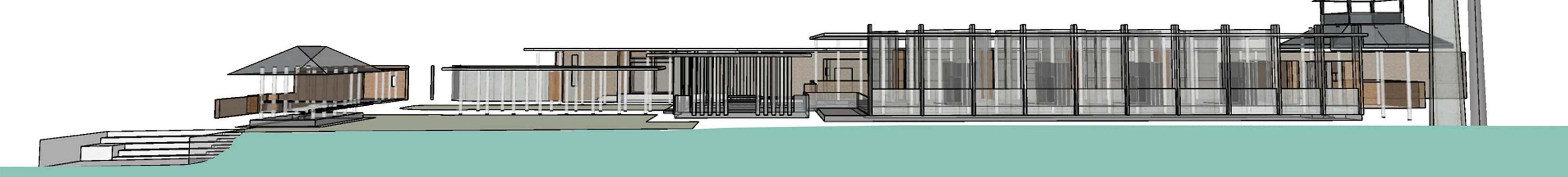
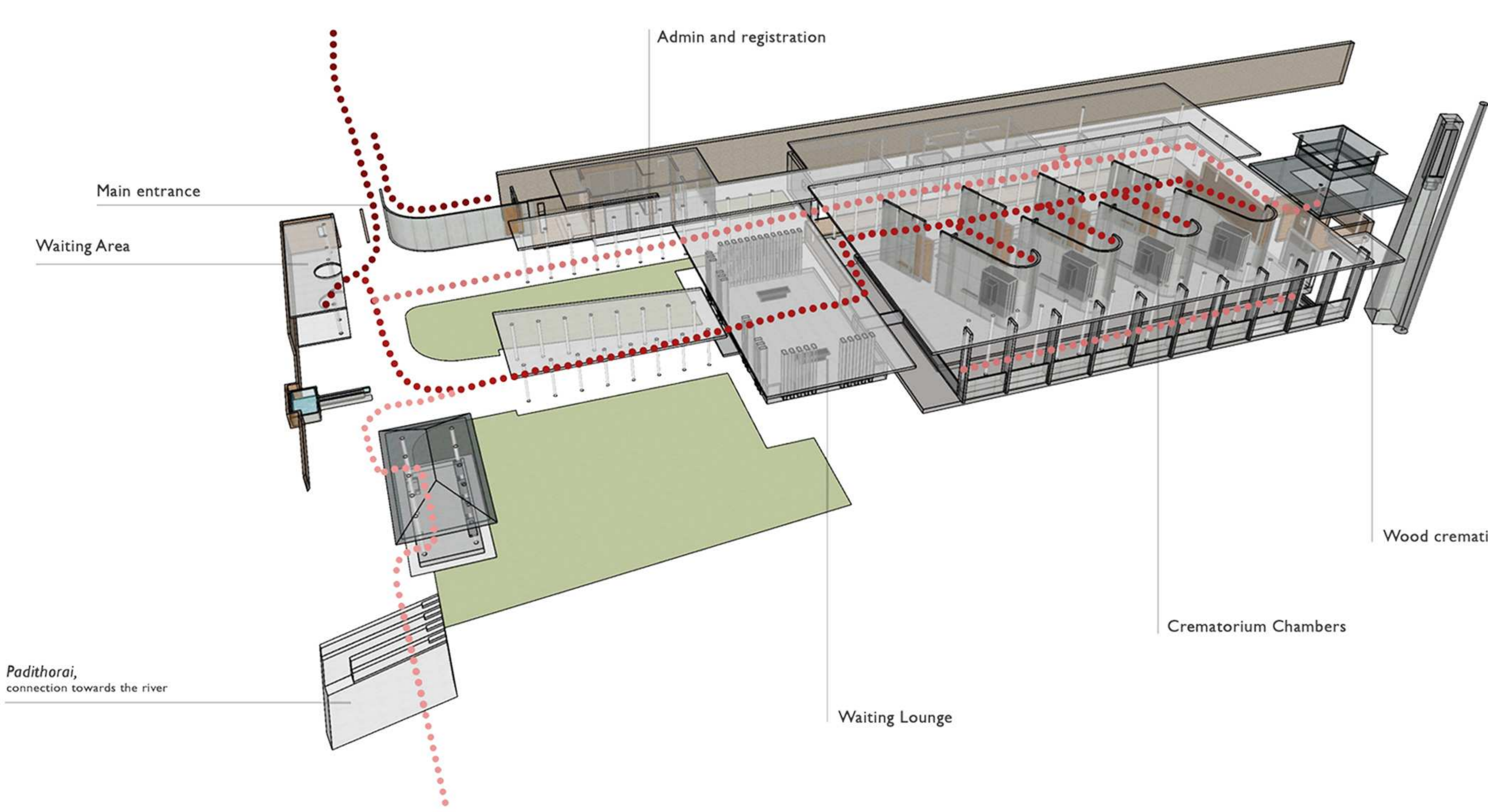


The existing platform has 4 pavilions for cremation activity and one structure for pyre activities. The same is taken to redesign the crematorium. The design, once again takes inspiration from the temple planning and proportions. The temple is considered as a metaphor to life and the cremation ground compared to death. So the planning is mirrored and reversed to that of the temple's and inspired from the planning styles of the temple.

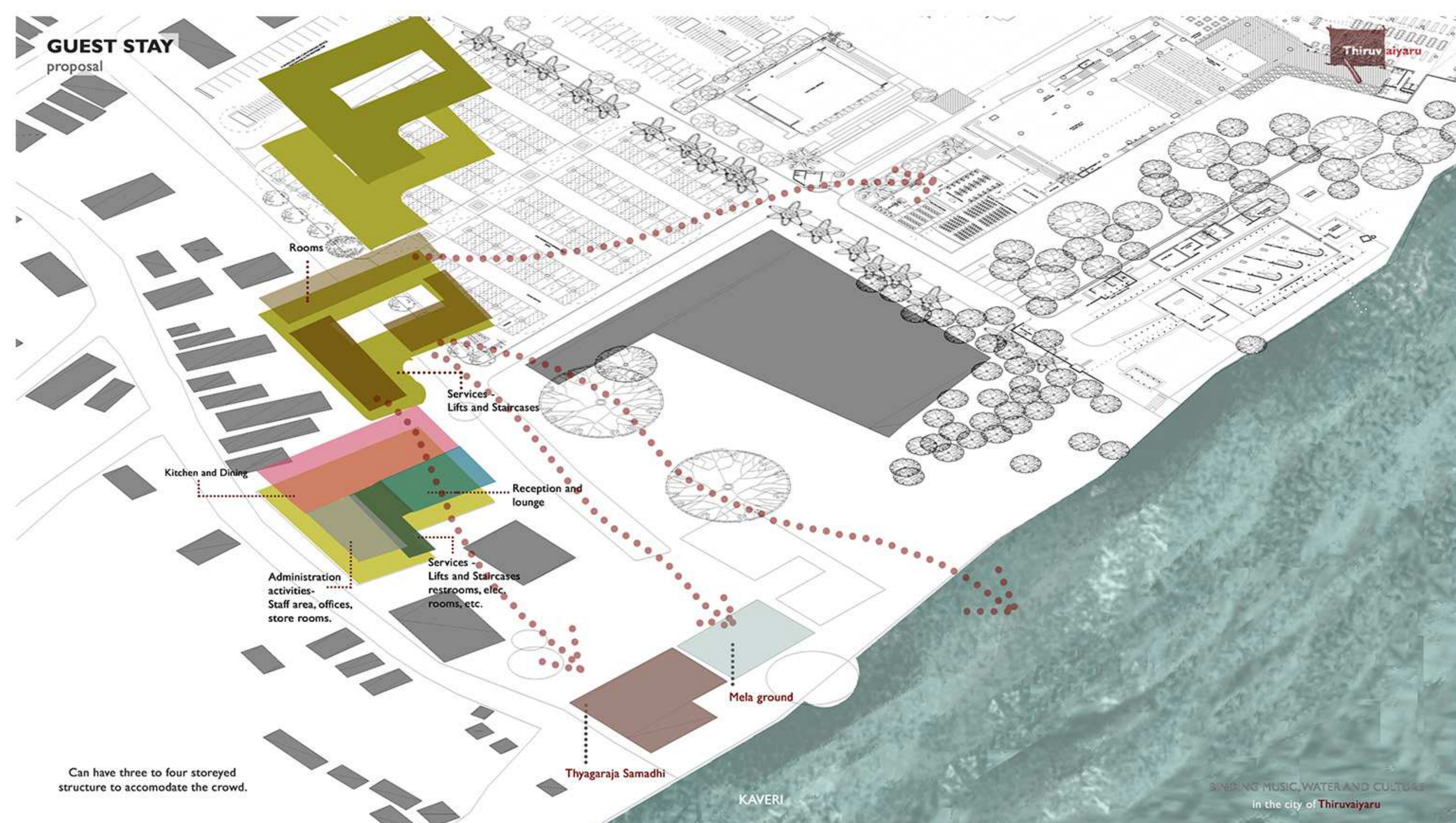
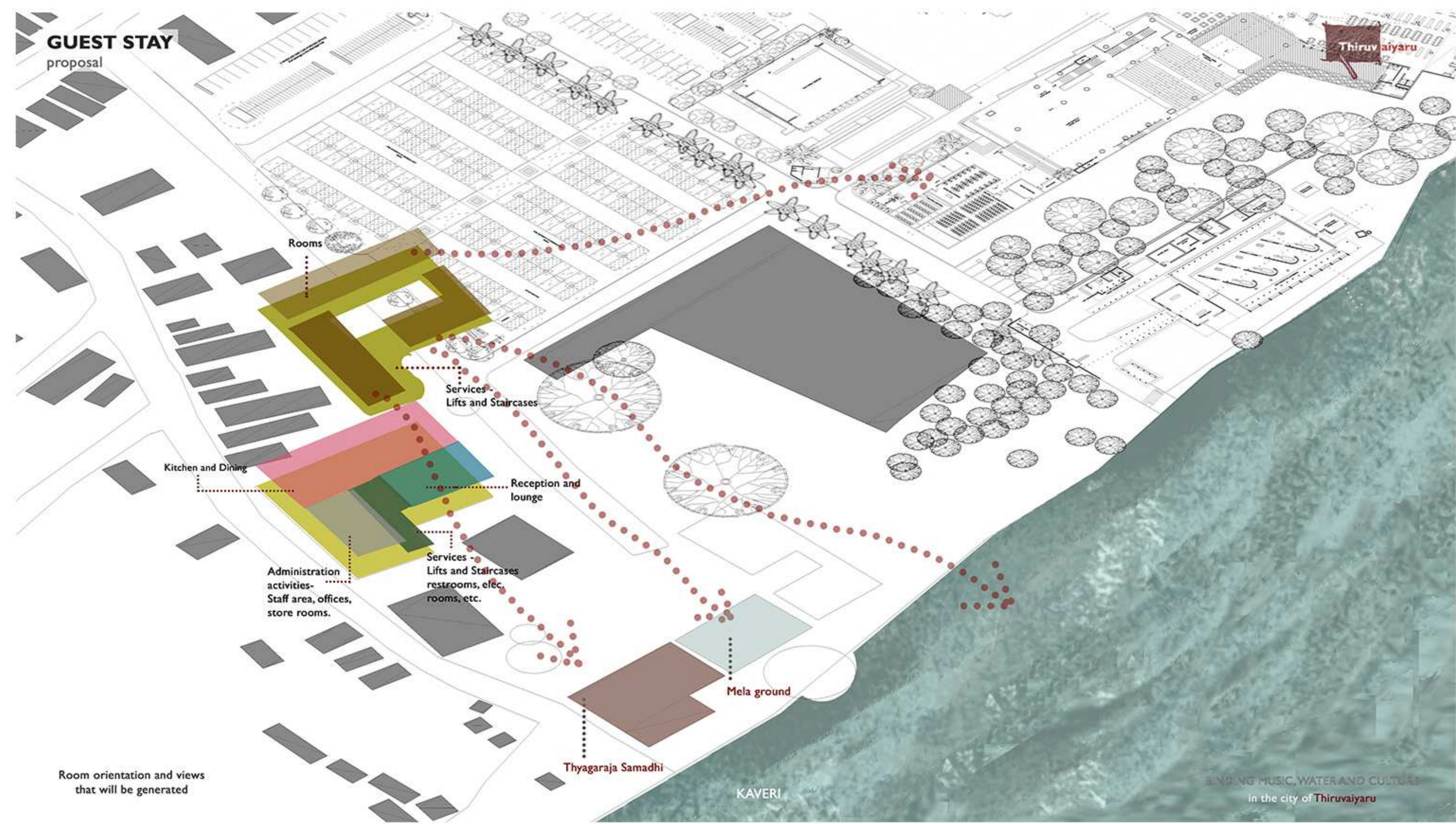
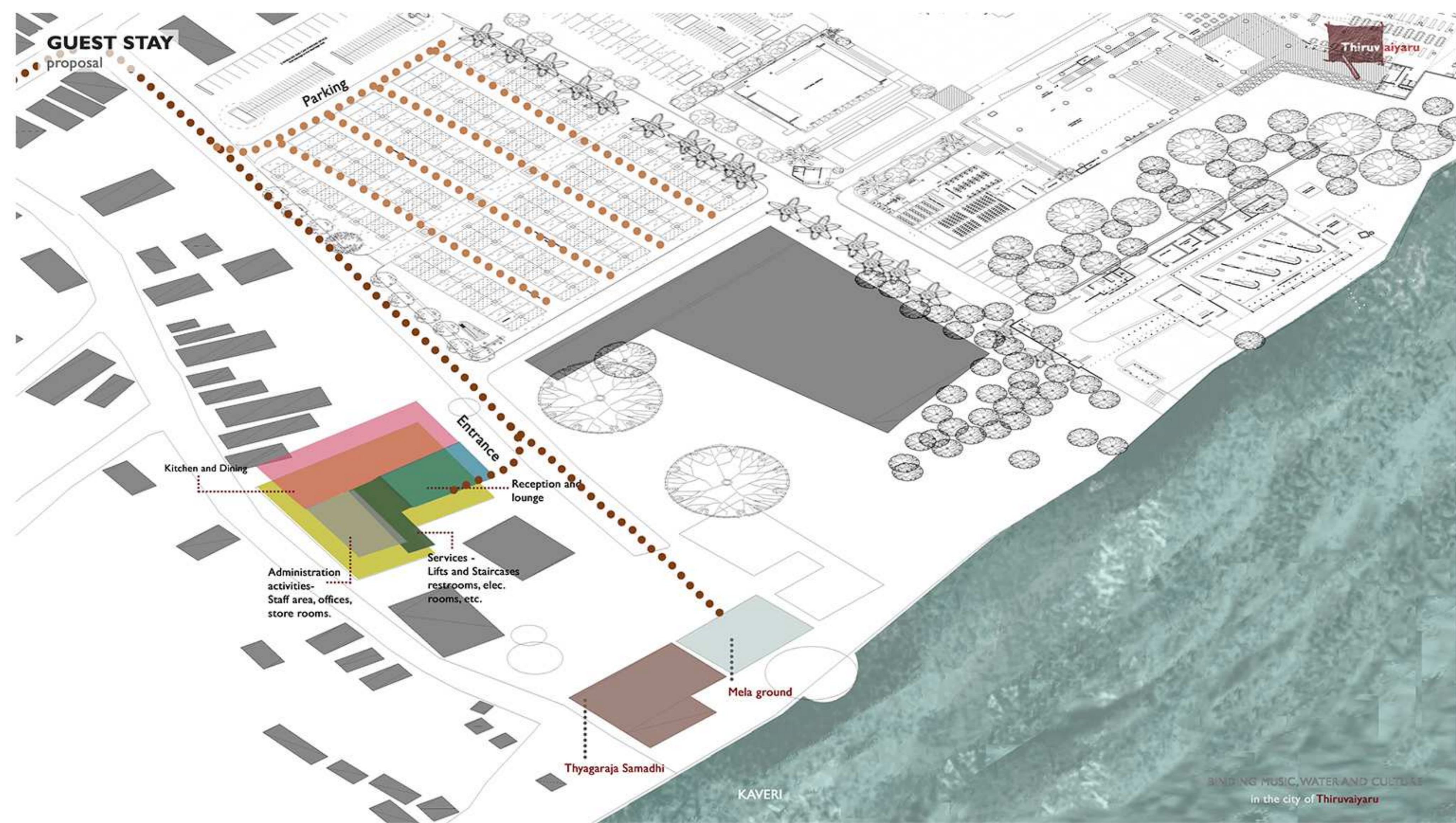
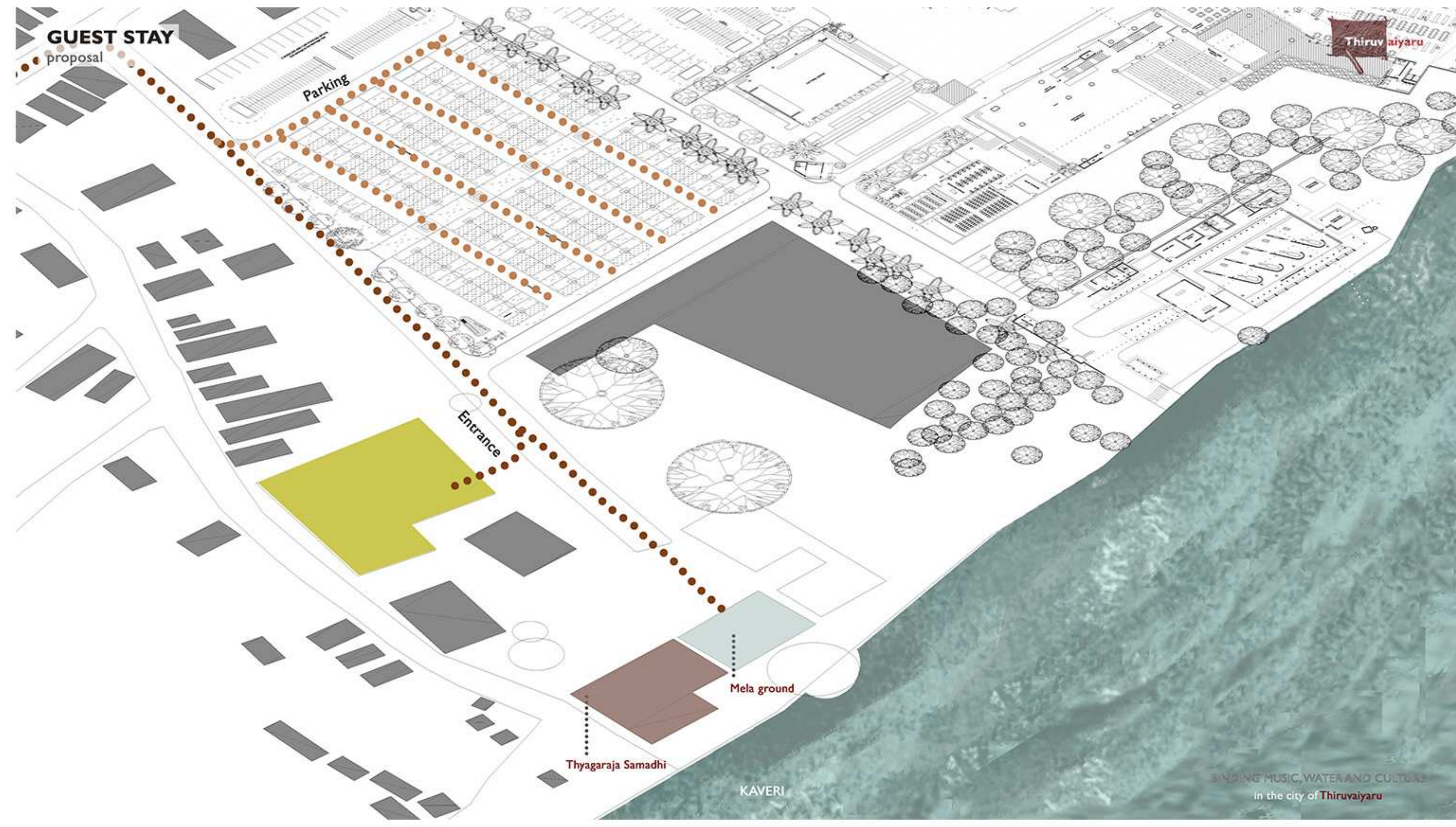
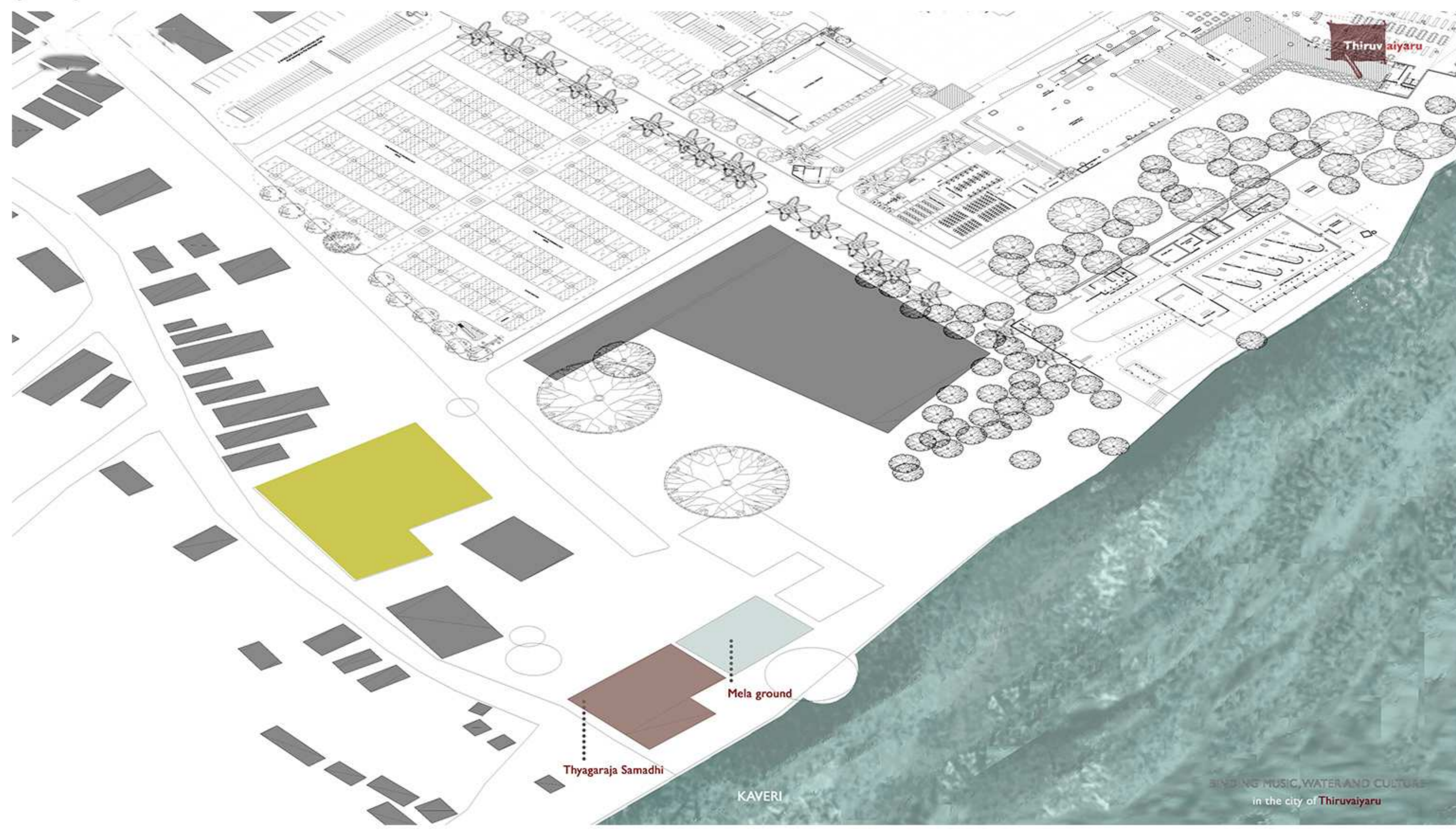
The site is located right above the graveyard which is used by the public. They are used as cremation grounds with traditional wood burning cremation techniques. There are no facilities which are available for this service except for very primitive structures such as few pavilions for the cremation activity and a space for pyre activities.



Existing crematorium structure



**GUEST STAY**  
proposal

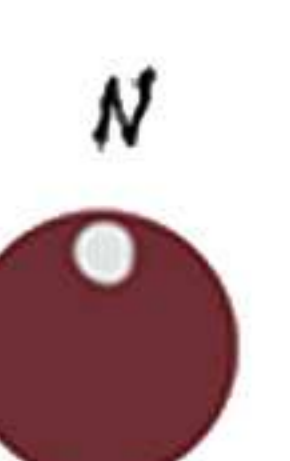


The town expects more than one third of its population during the time of the Mela festival. There are not enough services offered by the town that helps to support all the tourism and accommodations. Hence to improve the mela ground it is also very valuable to improve the facilities that will help the guest to stay over in the town.

According to the study, there are no hotels or any provisions for stay within the boundaries of the town. There is one hotel outside the town which is across the river and the only near hotel where a lot of people rely on in case of stay.

This is also the reason why the people who come for the mela festival, not stay any longer and have to leave right after the festival. Although the mela festival happens for a period of about 5-7 days, the final program where all musicians come together to perform takes place on the final day. This is the day where a lot of musicians enter the city and leave the very same day due to lack of accommodation and other services in the town.

The stay is proposed in a way that the view that the rooms will be getting are oriented either towards the Samadhi temple, the Mela ground, the river or to the institution. Also, depending on the financial stability of the Thyagaraja Trust that is run by the people taking care of the temple, they can build different levels and increase the number of rooms and other facilities in the guest stay.



## RELOCATION OF DUMPYARD proposal

### Requirements for the regional landfill site selection

- Spatial and urban planning requirements
- Transportation distances
- Local site conditions
- Topography
- Environmental protection
- Spatial and regional requirements
- Climate conditions
- Hydrogeological conditions
- Geological conditions
- Geo-mechanical conditions

1 Based on the reason that it is closer to newer residential developments. It is also quite near the other areas of the town.

- Does not have agriculture practiced in the near few meters.
- Away from the river. Hence no contamination.
- Outer to the town.

3 Located to the outer of the town boundaries, helps in the vast distance in terms of controlling smell and other treatment activities.

- More space for treatment zones.
- Away from riverbelt and hence prevents any form of contamination.

Suggesting locations for relocation of dumpyard with proper facilities such as solid waste treatment plants, etc, it will also help in the development of the town.

2 It is kept away from the main town and the river belt.

- Does not have agriculture practiced in the near few meters.
- Nearby to many residential area and helps reduce the time of transportation.
- Geographically placed on the higher end.



The site is located partially on the dumpyard. It requires clearing up the dumpyard and building foundations for the institution as per the design after the cleaning process. The idea behind using this dumpyard was to revive this space and use this space to connect with the Samadhi and also use this space more vitally and use this space where it could be more green and open and something that the public could also access. The design requires cleaning this dumpyard and constructing it. This means it is also an additional responsibility of the architect to propose ideas to relocate the dumpyard considering that the existing one will be shifted.

There are a set of factors that affect the location of dump yard and waste treatment plants. These factors are to be taken into consideration before proposing the relocated site for the town.

Requirements for the regional landfill site selection

- Spatial and urban planning requirements
- Transportation distances
- Local site conditions
- Topography
- Environmental protection
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- Hydrogeological conditions
- Geological conditions
- Geo-mechanical conditions

Suggesting locations for relocation of the dumpyard with proper facilities such as solid waste treatment plants, etc, it will also help in the development of the town.