

Music

School

Cause music matters



MINI PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

Students develop a background in music and musicianship that prepares them for a wide range of further educational and vocational activities that include music as a component.

Students will gain knowledge and understanding of historical musical styles, compositional techniques, and performance practices of various style periods. Develop skills that prepare them for careers in musical performance and private teaching of performance, and advanced study and independent practice.

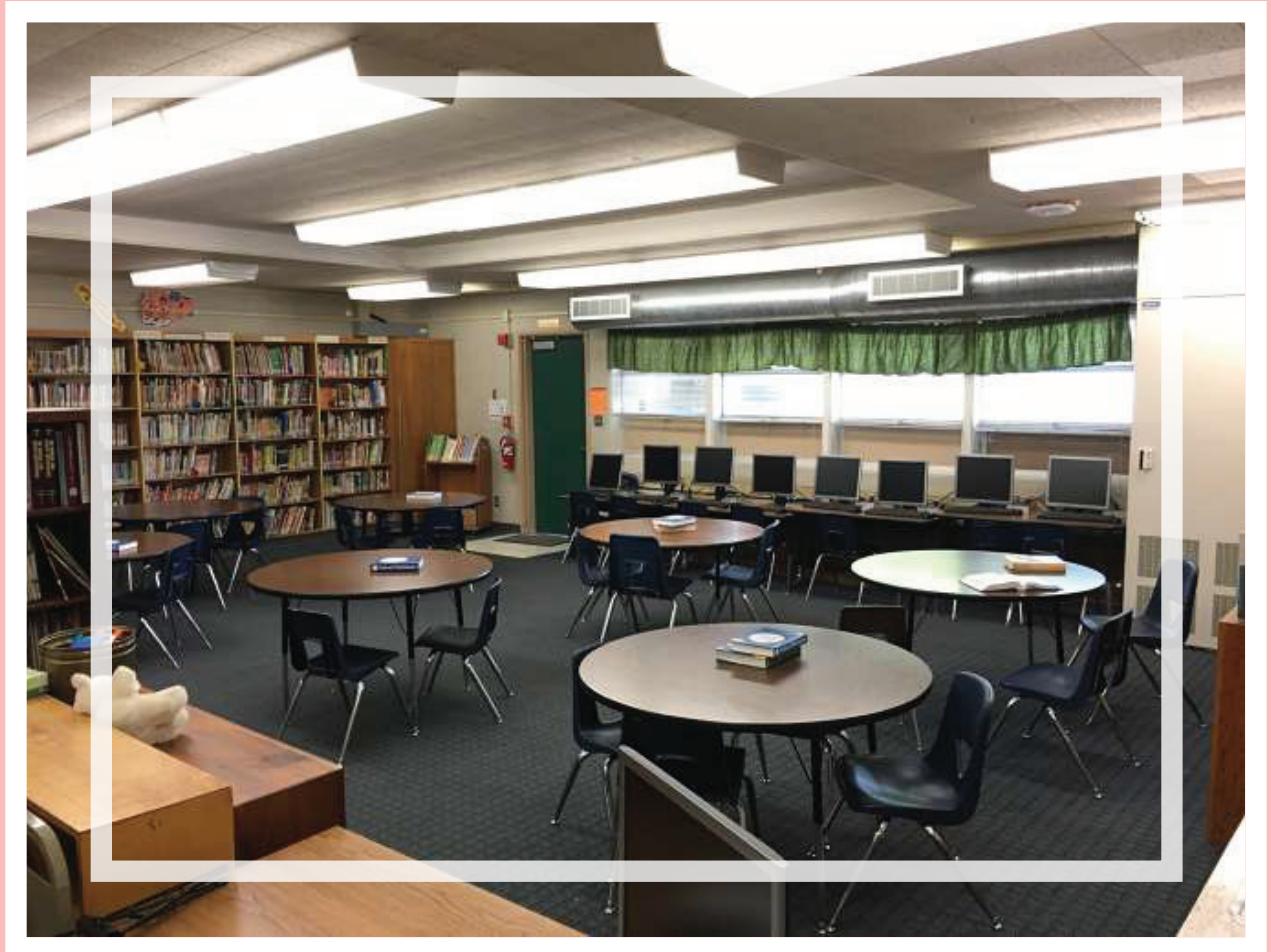
Students will gain advanced skills in and understanding of analysis of music in the style of the Common-Practice and Post-Common-Practice Periods.

Increased coordination : Students who practice with musical instruments can improve their hand-eye coordination. Just like playing sports, children can develop motor skills when playing music.

A sense of achievement : Learning to play pieces of music on a new instrument can be a challenging, but achievable goal. Students who master even the smallest goal in music will be able to feel proud of their achievement.

Success in society : Music is the fabric of our society, and music can shape abilities and character. Students in band or orchestra are less likely to abuse substances over their lifetime. Musical education can greatly contribute to children's intellectual development as well.





WHAT IS MUSIC SCHOOL?

A music school is an educational institution specialized in the study, training, and research of music. Such an institution can also be known as a school of music, music academy, music faculty, college of music, music department (of a larger institution), conservatory, conservatorium or conservatoire. Instruction consists of training in the performance of musical instruments, singing, musical composition, conducting, musicianship, as well as academic and research fields such as musicology, music history and music theory.

Music instruction can be provided within the compulsory general education system, or within specialized children's music schools such as the Purcell School. Elementary-school children can access music instruction also in after-school institutions such as music academies or music schools.



The Indiana University Jacobs School of Music in Bloomington, Indiana, is a music conservatory established in 1921.



SCOPE :

- Opportunities for becoming skillful.
- A means of expression of both emotional and intellectual perspectives.
- Exposure to other cultures and other times.
- A means of accessing other disciplines.
- A vehicle for wondering, reflecting and consolidating.
- Improving the standards in terms of infrastructure and interiors.
- Implementing the innovative ideas in terms of design in order to increase the interest in students.



METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

- AIM
- OBJECTIVE
- SCOPE
- REQUIREMENTS

LITERATURE STUDY

- ORIGIN AND HISTORY
- TYPES
- STRUCTURE
- GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

DATA COLLECTION

OUTDOOR AREA

MUSIC LIBRARY

INDOOR AREA

COMBINATIONS

PARKING

STUDIOS AND
REHEARSAL AREAS





PIANO CLASSES



ORIGIN AND HISTORY

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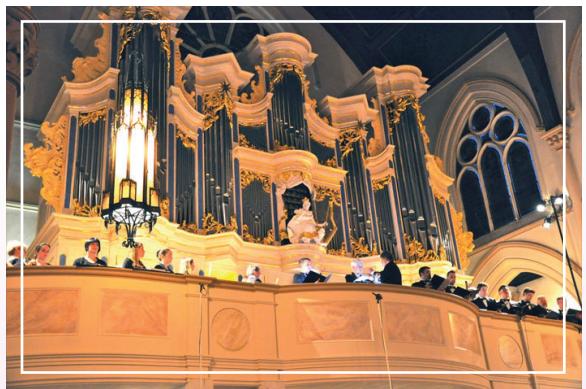
The schola cantorum (papal choir) in Rome may be the first recorded music school in history, when Gregory the Great (540-604) made permanent an existing guild dating from the 4th century.

Wells Cathedral School, England founded as a Cathedral School in 909 a.d. to educate choristers, continues today to educate choristers and teaches instrumentalists.

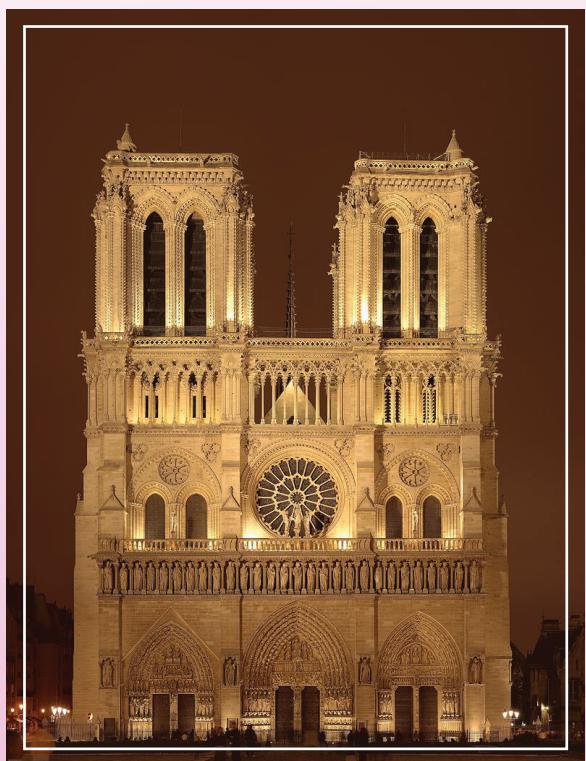
Saint Martial school, 10th to 12th century, was an important school of composition at the Abbey of Saint Martial, Limoges.

The Notre Dame school (late 12th and early 13th century) which was the earliest repertory of polyphonic (multipart) music to gain international prestige and circulation. The school was a group of composers and singers working under the patronage of the great Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Paris. First records on Escolania de Montserrat, boys' choir linked to a music school, back to 1307 and still continues the musical education.

The Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (National Academy of St Cecilia) is one of the oldest musical institutions in the world, based in Italy.



schola cantorum (papal choir)



Notre Dame school



DATA COLLECTION

Parking :

Parking space is merely a vacant space until it is occupied by a visitors vehicle.

Types od Parking :

1. Off the street parking
2. Provide in complexes where parking spaces can be accommodated seperately within the campus.
3. On street parking provide on the streer surface it self some time as paid paking.

PARKING SPACE STANDARDS

Auditorium Complex

Types	No of velhicles
Cars	10%
Scooters	25%
Cycles.....	10%

Of the total capacity of the Auditorium.

Velhicle Dimentions

Type	L	W
Motor Cycle.....	2.2M.....	0.7M
Car	4.7M.....	1.75M
Auto.....	2.5M.....	1.5M
Cycle	1.9M.....	0.53M



STUDIOS AND REHEARSAL AREAS

Auditoriums :

A large building or hall used for public gatherings, typically speeches or stage performances.

The area is being Designed for education not commercial purposes.

MAIN PARTS OF AN AUDITORIUM

1. Stage
2. Apron
3. Grid
4. Battern
5. Cyclorama
6. Shell
7. Doors
8. Lights
9. Rises
10. Orchestra Pits
11. seating area

Music Programme is usually divided into 4 parts

1. Instrumental Activities.
2. Choral Activities.
3. Classes in Music Theory
4. Music Appreciation and voice.



MUSIC LIBRARY

A music library contains music-related materials for patron use. Collections may also include non-print materials, such as digitized music scores or audio recordings. Use of such materials may be limited to specific patron groups, especially in private academic institutions. Music library print collections include dictionaries and encyclopedias, indexes and directories, printed music, music serials, bibliographies, and other music literature.

Types

Traditionally, there are four types of music libraries:

1. Those developed to support departments of music in university or college settings
2. Those developed to support conservatories and schools of music;
3. Those housed within public libraries;
4. Those developed as independent libraries or archives supporting music organizations.

Choral Rooms :

The Music Office and Library should be near the rear of the auditorium stage so, that choral groups can move easily onto stage for performances.



MUSIC FACILITIES

Institutional areas

01. Rehearsal Areas
02. Practice Rooms
03. Class Piano Rooms
04. Listening Facilities
05. Studios Recital Halls
06. Combinations

Auxiliary Areas

Storage Areas

Music library

Workrooms

Broadcast control booth

Additional facilities

Estimated the number of required practice rooms rooms

Music Majors20

Secondary instruments.....10

Theory Students.....80

Elementary Students.....120

Total no of class rooms required = 14



QUALITIES COMMON TO MUSIC

&

ARCHITECTURE

Unity in a Musical Composition

Music should have a dominant theme, which forms the focal Idea in the composition. Unity is also achieved by scale, texture and rhythm of the piece.

Unity in Architectural composition

Unity in Architectural compositions need a good Design all the parts should be clarity seen as contributing towards a single whole.

Unity should be expressed in the various aspects of design such as color, texture, shape, scale and dynamic.

Unity of color

A strong colour policy should run through a design. A Limited range of colour can allow scope for variations in the way they are combined.

Unity of texture

By considering texture similarities, relationships between forms can be made.

Unity of shape

Unity of Shape effect on the aesthetics of the design.



Unity of Scale

Establishing an appropriate scale and applying it consistently creates a powerful unifying force.

Unity of Dynamic

Any combination of element creates directional forces, whose resolution is essential to the unity of the design.

Balance : Balance in a Musical Composition

Indian music, as it is melodic in character has a melody as its focal point. Hence all other accompanying instruments.

Eg : Percussion should be subordinate to the melody. This will ensure good balance.

Balance in a Architectural Composition

Symenetric Balance :

The Balance items must be identical and identically placed.

Asymmentrical Balance :

Elements used in composition to balance the form need to be minor images when cut at the center but balance can also be created by using the focal and sub focal points in the design, focal point should be one to which various subordinate details of the composition which creates asymmentrical balance.



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Acoustic board

An acoustic board is a special kind of board made of sound absorbing materials. Its job is to provide sound insulation.

Between two outer walls sound absorbing material is inserted and the wall is porous. Thus, when sound passes through an acoustic board, the intensity of sound is decreased.

The loss of sound energy is balanced by producing heat energy.

Architectural acoustics

Interior space acoustics

This is the science of controlling a room's surfaces based on sound absorbing and reflecting properties. Excessive reverberation time, which can be calculated, can lead to poor speech intelligibility.

There are four ways to improve workplace acoustics and solve workplace sound problems – the ABCDs.

A = Absorb (via drapes, carpets, ceiling tiles, etc.)

B = Block (via panels, walls, floors, ceilings and layout)

C = Cover-up, or Control (background sound levels and spectra)

D = Diffuse (cause the sound energy to spread by radiating in many directions)



Digital room correction

Digital room correction (or DRC) is a process in the field of acoustics where digital filters designed to ameliorate unfavorable effects of a room's acoustics are applied to the input of a sound reproduction system. Modern room correction systems produce substantial improvements in the time domain and frequency domain response of the sound reproduction system.

Soundproofing

Soundproofing is any means of reducing the sound pressure with respect to a specified sound source and receptor. There are several basic approaches to reducing sound: increasing the distance between source and receiver, using noise barriers to reflect or absorb the energy of the sound waves, using damping structures such as sound baffles, or using active antinoise sound generators.

"Absorption" in this sense only refers to reducing a resonating frequency in a cavity by installing insulation between walls, ceilings or floors. Acoustic Panels can play a role in a treatment only after walls or ceilings have been soundproofed, reducing the amplified reflection in the source room.

Acoustic quieting

Acoustic quieting is the process of making machinery quieter by damping vibrations to prevent them from reaching the observer. Machinery vibrates, causing sound waves in air, hydroacoustic waves in water, and mechanical stresses in solid matter. Quieting is achieved by absorbing the vibrational energy or minimizing the source of the vibration. It may also be redirected away from the observer.



THANK YOU

