



International Study Tour – 2023

DUBAI

IBN BATTUTA MALL

Architect: Naheel Properties

Architectural style: variety of classical architectural styles including Chinese, Andalusian, Tunisian, Egyptian, Indian and Persian

Year of Construction: 2005

Having around 275 shops, 50 restaurants, and over 4,500 parking spaces on a total of 521,000 m² Ibn Battuta is the world's largest themed shopping mall. The mall consists of six courts, each of whose designs are inspired by some of the countries visited by the Moroccan Berber explorer, Ibn Battuta: Andalusia Court, China Court, Egypt Court, India Court, Persia Court, and Tunisia Court.



THE FRAME

Architect: Fernando Donis

Year of construction: 2013

The Dubai Frame is an observatory, museum, and monument in Zabeel Park, Dubai. It holds the record for the largest frame in the world. The building has a height of 150.24 meters and a width of 95.53 meters. The building mainly serves as an observatory, providing views of old Dubai in the north and newer parts in the south.

The design was selected as the winner of the 2009 ThyssenKrupp Elevator International Award from 926 proposals. The Dubai Frame is created out of glass, steel, aluminum, and reinforced concrete with designs of the logo of Expo 2020 embedded on the outer facade.



BURJ KHALIFA

Architect - Adrian Smith

Year of construction- The Burj Khalifa took 6 years to build. Excavation started in January 2004 and was officially launched in January 2010

Architectural style - Modern, Islamic, Contemporary, High-tech, futuristic

The Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world, standing at 828 meters with 163 floors. It has a unique ' Bundle Tube structure 'that enables it to withstand extreme weather conditions which was explained with an example of pencils put together into a tube and stacked on top of each other. Visitors can learn about the building's construction in an ' Experiencing Space ' designed on their way to the world's fastest elevators (which takes you to the 124th floor in less than a minute) through audio-visual displays.The observation deck, "At the Top," is located on the 124th floor and provides a panoramic view of Dubai.



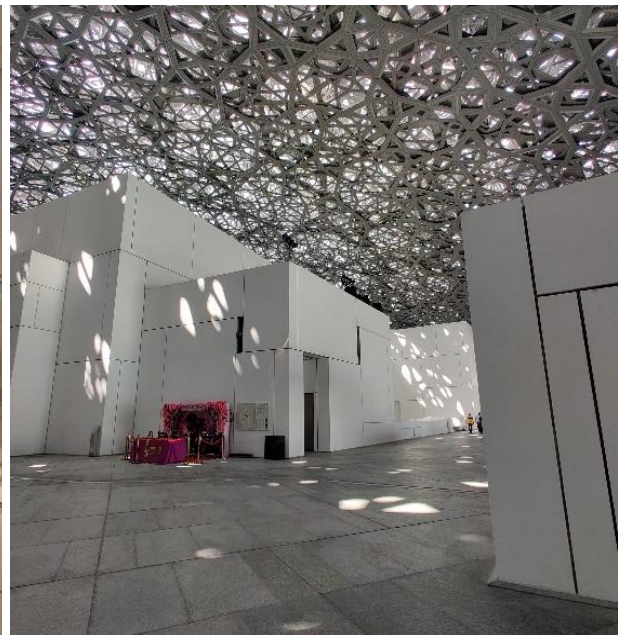
LOUVRE MUSUEM

Architect - Jean Nouvel

Architectural style - Arabian architecture with a blend of modern and traditional styles

Inaugurated in 2017

The architecture of the museum is inspired by traditional Arabian architecture and is a blend of modern and traditional styles. We were moreover asked to experience how the space was designed so as to know how the placements of art/artifacts is to be done so that the visitors can appreciate the art and have a nice look at it (Appreciation Space). It also had a few interesting resting/sitting spaces throughout the series of interconnected spaces. A Cantilever Shade for cars is a design feature that is located at the entrance to the museum. The design of the museum features a complex web-like dome structure that covers the entire museum complex. The web like structure of the dome creates a stunning play of light and shadow. The museum complex is designed as a 'series of interconnected spaces' that lead visitors on a journey through different cultures and time periods. The central space of the museum is a large open courtyard that serves as the heart of the "museum city." The courtyard is designed to create a sense of openness and connection with the surrounding environment.



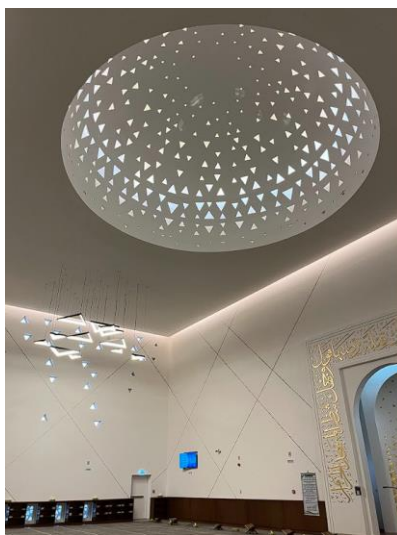
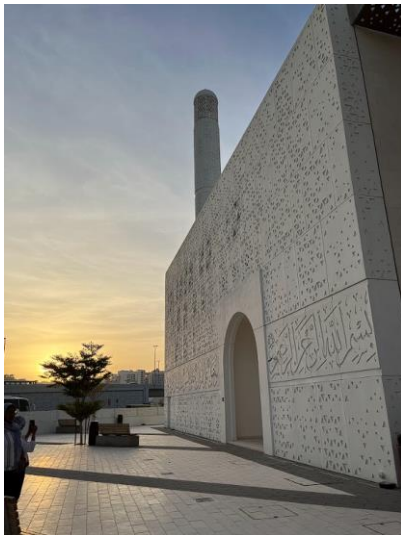
GARGASH MOSQUE

Architect: Dabbagh Architects

Architectural Style: Minimalist contemporary style

Year of construction: 2021

Among the masterpieces of engineering architecture in Dubai, the mosque of the late Muhammad Abdul Khaliq Gargash, located in the Al Quoz area, the industrial heart of Dubai, has recently emerged to appear to be a wonderful engineering edifice dedicated to worship, and allows its visitors to move smoothly from the crowded outside world, and to experience a quiet internal spiritual experience of prayer in a place of worship of a contemporary character. The mosque is one of the first in the UAE to be designed by a female architect. It is made in an area of 1680 meter square and was established in 2021. I found the mosque to be very clean and well maintained. It was small yet tranquil and it made me feel calm and closer to the spiritual realm. I was intrigued by the architectural details. What impressed me the most was the skylight, the way the sunray's entered through the mesh and lit the entire room, it was beautiful. I have certainly learned and taken notes of these details and will use it as inspiration for my designs.



ATLANTIS

Architect: Wimberly, Allison, Tong and Goo (WATG)

Architectural Style: Classical Arabian architecture

Year of construction: 2006

Atlantis The Palm, Dubai is a five-star resort hotel situated on the apex of the United Arab Emirates' Palm Jumeirah. The Atlantis myth serves as the inspiration for this island's first resort, which also has distinct Arabian features. The main building has two central towers, referred to as East and West, joined together by the Royal Bridge Suite. The 46-hectare resort comprises 1,539 rooms, 23 restaurants, luxury boutiques, and a 17 hectare nautical-themed water park and tropical gardens containing more than 250,000 plants and trees. A key feature of the water park is the Leap of Faith slide; a 60 ft drop at an 86-degree angle from the top of a replica Mayan temple. It propels riders through a clear acrylic tunnel submerged in a shark-filled lagoon. The hotel is full of grandeur and is a stunning and gorgeous place! I was in awe of the location. The location of the hotel was perfect, with stunning views of the sea and a beautiful building design. You could lay on the beach overlooking the Arabian Gulf and feel the cool refreshing breeze hit your face. As the sun set and the coast went dark, the lights would turn on, making the view even more breath-taking. Atlantis The Palm, taught me an invaluable lesson that the design of the building isn't the only thing that is important, but the location and the theme surrounding the architectural inspiration makes it more interesting for the visitors.



MUSEUM OF THE FUTURE

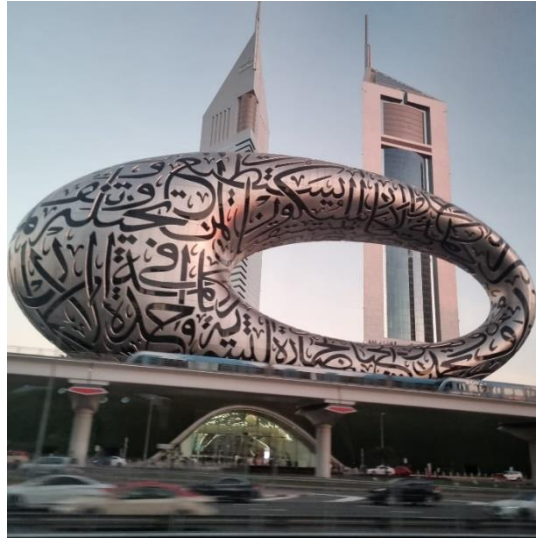
Architect: Killa design architects

Architectural style: Passive Solar architecture, Modern Architecture

Year built in: 22nd February 2022

The primary inspiration of the Museum of the Future was to create a form that represents the client's vision of the future. The physical building with its exhibition floors represents our understanding of the "future". In contrast the void represents the future we do not yet know. It's located in a prime location next to the emirates tower.

The Museum of the Future is comprised of three main parts: the green hill, the building and the void. The green hill represents the earth, this is done through the smooth transition from the site in the form of an earthen, vegetated mound with minimal visible built intervention. It was built to create greenery in elevation that is uncommon in Dubai. The futuristic upper building represents mankind, with all of its strength, artistry and ability to create in harmony with its surroundings. This is formed by the bold shape which emerges from the hill. Lastly, the elliptical void within the upper structure represents innovation. This is done primarily by creating an empty space showing the unwritten future into which humanity, and the world can symbolically look towards. The 17,000m² torus-shaped building is clad in stainless steel, and designed holistically through BIM at every design stage. The 78-metre-high building accommodates 6 exhibition and 1 administration floor above a 3-storey podium and a F+B deck, with auditorium, retail, parking and services



DUBAI MALL

Architect: DP Architects

Architectural style: Contemporary Architecture

Year built in: 4 November 2008

Located at Sheikh Zayed road, Dubai, the Dubai Mall is a retail project that defies categorization due to its massive scale and complexity. It is not just a piece of architecture; it is a construction in a space of vast scale, and it possesses the complexity of an urban center. The architect when building this mall has worked with concept of developing a piece of architecture that will continue to be enjoyed by the entire family while giving retailers the most efficient and functional working environment. 5 planning principles were taken into account while constructing: clear pedestrian circulation with no secondary corridors or hidden corners, visual connectivity to all shopfronts, sufficient parking space and integrated public transportation, efficient service areas for each tenant, and subdivision of the mall into zones with distinct characters.

Inside the mall quadrant circulation pattern with recognizable nodes was created for legibility. Nodes for rest and relaxation were choreographed in key locations along the walkways; these public spaces effectively created landmarks that aid in finding and create attraction points that offer variety to the urban experience. In atrium space you can see the retailers on other floors, such visual connectivity allows recognition and familiarity. The intimate inner pattern of the mall - the street, square and other attractions that make it livable. The mall incorporates multiple large-scale attractions normally only seen in the city – one of the world's largest indoor aquariums, an indoor triple-height waterfall, an indoor adventure park and an Olympic-sized ice-

skating rink. Along with these attractions are multiple and unique atrium spaces that perforate the boulevards as social collectors, and respite points that use materiality and the play of natural light to create unique environments along the mall's boulevards.



QASR AL WATAN

Architect- Xavier Cartron

Architectural Style- Arabic Islamic Style

Year- 2010-2019

Constructed in Arabian style, the palace is called 'Qasr al Watan' in Arabic. It translates as 'The palace of the nation.' Considered a modern monument intended to spread culture, knowledge and ideas among the people of the world, the palace offers visitors an opportunity to learn more about UAE's traditions and values. In addition, the palace sheds light on the country's culture, history, scientific and intellectual contributions.

The new Presidential Palace in Abu Dhabi is one of the most prestigious buildings in the UAE that is utilized to house the offices of heads of states and officials as well as shall host visiting state dignitaries. The development is built on a 150 Ha Plot with a built- up area exceeding 380,000 m².

Representing much more than a traditional palace, Qasr Al Watan stands an exquisitely crafted tribute to the region's Arabian heritage and artistry. Its architectural design echoes the significance of the exhibits housed within its walls and the function of its most iconic rooms as one of the world's only working palaces.

The landmark's journey begins far before one even approaches the Palace's main door, rather the experience commences while being transported from the Visitor Centre as the Palace comes into full view in all of its architectural grandeur through the Palace Gardens.

The amazing sights of the building are certain to leave visitors spellbound. The palace blends stately and traditional architectural styles, highlighting the ancient building traditions of Abu Dhabi.



SHEIKH ZAYAD GRAND MOSQUE

Architect- Yusef Abdelki

Architectural Style- Arabic Islamic Style

Year- 1994-2007

"A mosque of historic impact that blends architectural styles and embodies Islam's message of tolerance and peace"

Perhaps the most noticeable element of the mosque is the collection of 82 domes, the largest of which is located in the centre of the main prayer hall. The domes feature pure white marble cladding, onion shaped 'crowns,' and crescent-shaped finials decorated with gold-glass mosaic. The mosque's minarets combine Mameluke, Ottoman and Fatimid styles in a manner that fuses diverse Islamic architectural styles into one expression of art and beauty. The use of natural multi-coloured marble creates novel artistic outcomes, including decorated crowned columns where the crowns are not located on the top of the columns but at the bottom. This extraordinary technique is innovative to Islamic architecture. The colours of the walls, columns and the carpet are harmonised in a manner that transforms the mosque into an artistic masterpiece and a symphony of colours and shades. Another important feature is the artistic glass work. Mosaic, carved and sand-blasted glass displays traditional Islamic designs of symmetry and repetition. The main prayer hall houses the world's largest hand-knotted carpet. The intricate Islamic medallion

design was made by third-generation carpet maker and artist Dr Ali Khaliqi. The predominantly wool, single-piece carpet is 5,700 square meters and was hand-crafted by approximately 1,200 artisans. The total project took two years, including eight months for the design and 12 months for the knotting. The mosque features seven crystal chandeliers by Faustig of Munich, Germany.



CREDITS

AADITYA CHAVAN

SHUBH MAKWANA

MILONEE TARI

OLIVIA MACHADO

HIMIKA SINGHAL