

ARCHITECTURAL PORTFOLIO

NEW ZEALAND PROJECTS

AMEENA HAMZA



01

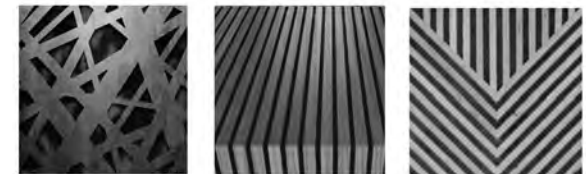
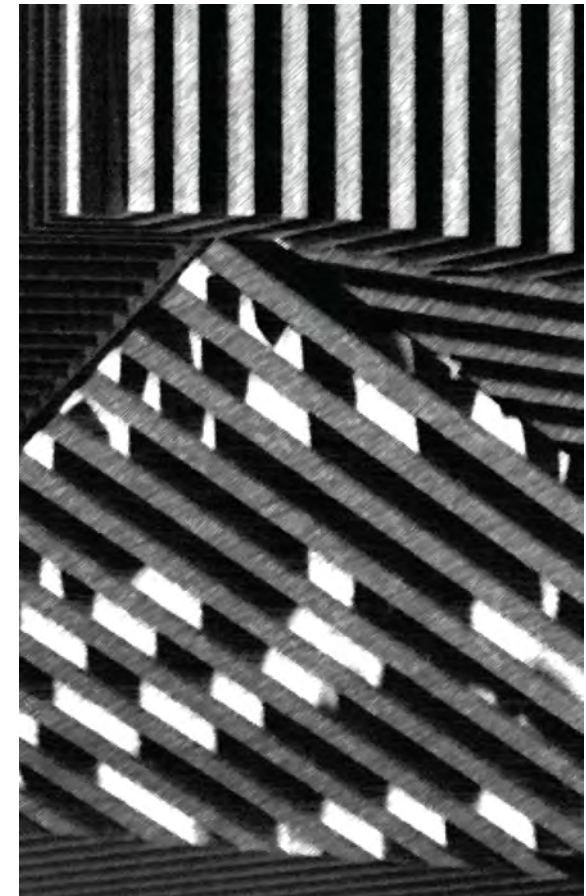
COMMUNITY CANOPY

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

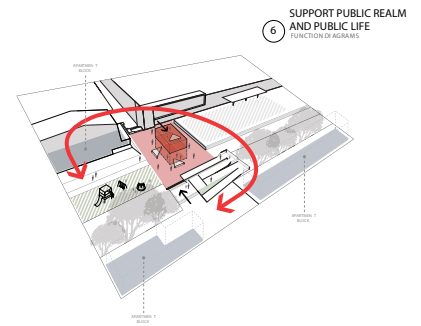
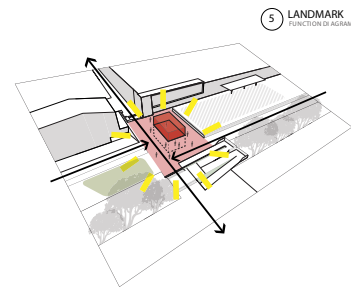
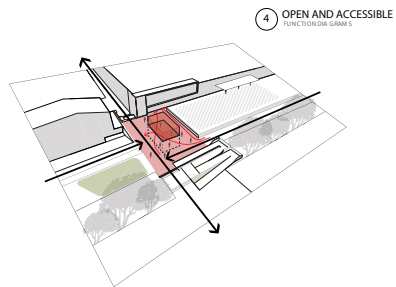
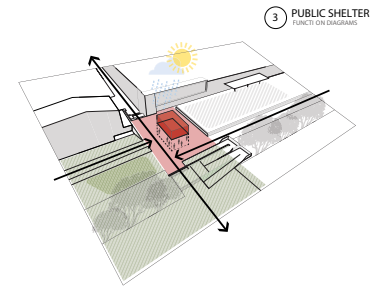
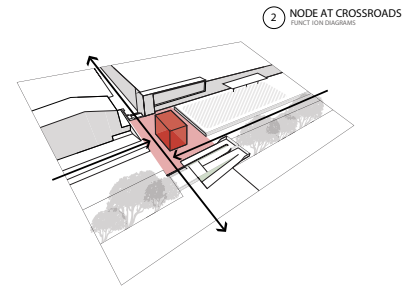
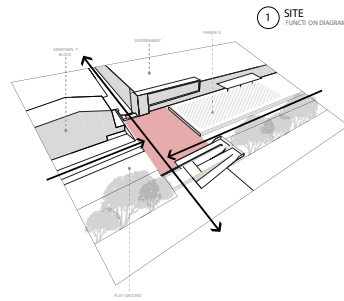
The Precinct Community Canopy is conceived with the purpose of giving the pedestrian inhabitant a moment of splendour, to experience their place, to share and gather.

Ngahere Narrative

The idea for the pavilion is to draw from the ngahere on site and to look to represent this through a dappled light effect. The symbols chosen have flora whakapapa and will be perforated giving the design further dappling. The Ngutu Kaka and Kaperua design that we have placed here both talk to the passing on of mātāuranga verbal and visual.



PATTERN LANGUAGE



FUNCTION DIAGRAM



ROOF FORM

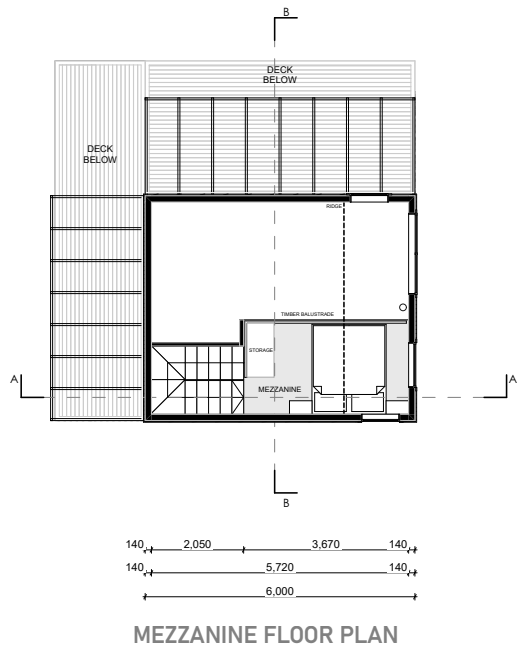
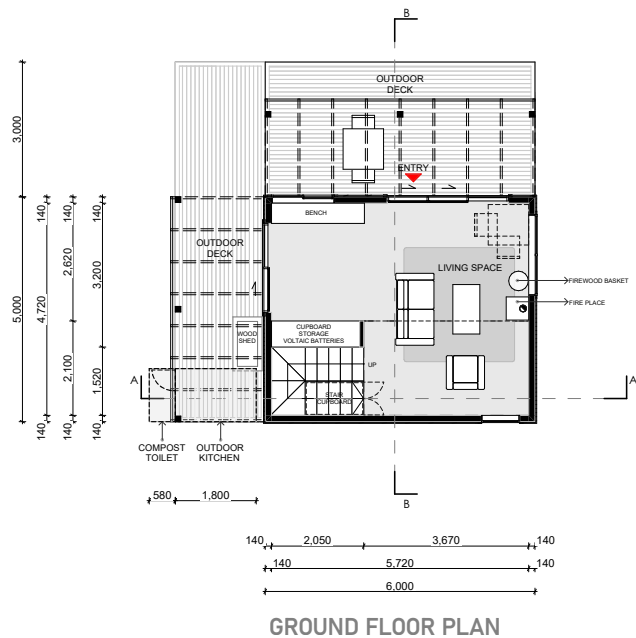
The design language focus on drawing inspiration from the ngahere (forest) on site and how it aims to create a dappled light effect.

The elemental attributes mainly symbolize the existing flora whakapapa, and how they will be incorporated into the design through perforation.

The arrangement allows for opportunities of movement through the canopy, drawing people through the Pavilion from the North South and East West link. The carpark side of the canopy is aligned to the carpark wall to create a sense of orientation away from the carpark and toward the public realm. This option presents three supports for a more permeable space though this restricts opportunities to screen the carpark.

MATERIAL PALETTE EVALUATION	IMPLEMENTATION INTO THE PAVILION
AESTHETIC OF A TREE CANOPY	The use of a continuous wood facade with a timber stain provides a strong link to the concept and reference to the Waiapu plaza's tree canopy.
AESTHETIC CO-ORDINATION INTO PUBLIC PLAZA, HARDSCAPE AND FURNITURE	The timber stained material will provide a warming contrast and inviting aesthetic to the public plaza with the backdrop of a supermarket. This will further complement the colour palette of the hardscape and furniture.
MAINTENANCE	Initially stain re-coating required, approx after 3-4 years, then 7-8 years, then 10 years cycles.
DURABILITY	The timber specification will investigate native & hardwood and modified timber such as Accoya and Abodo.

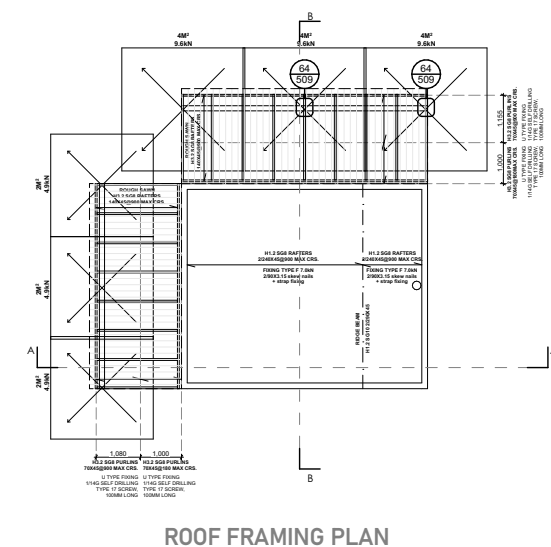
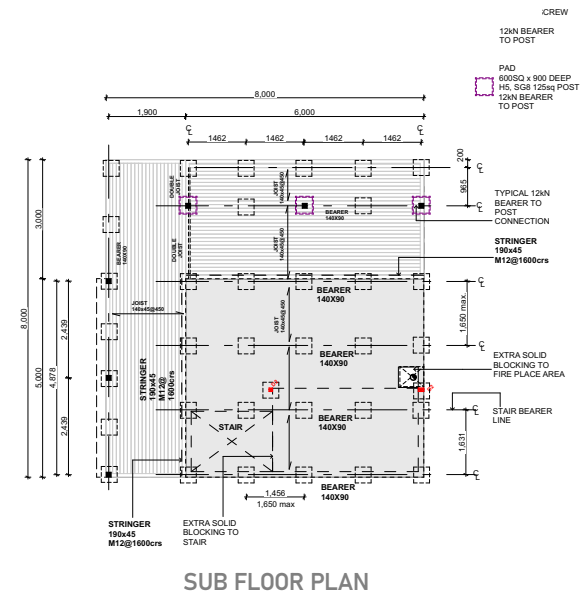


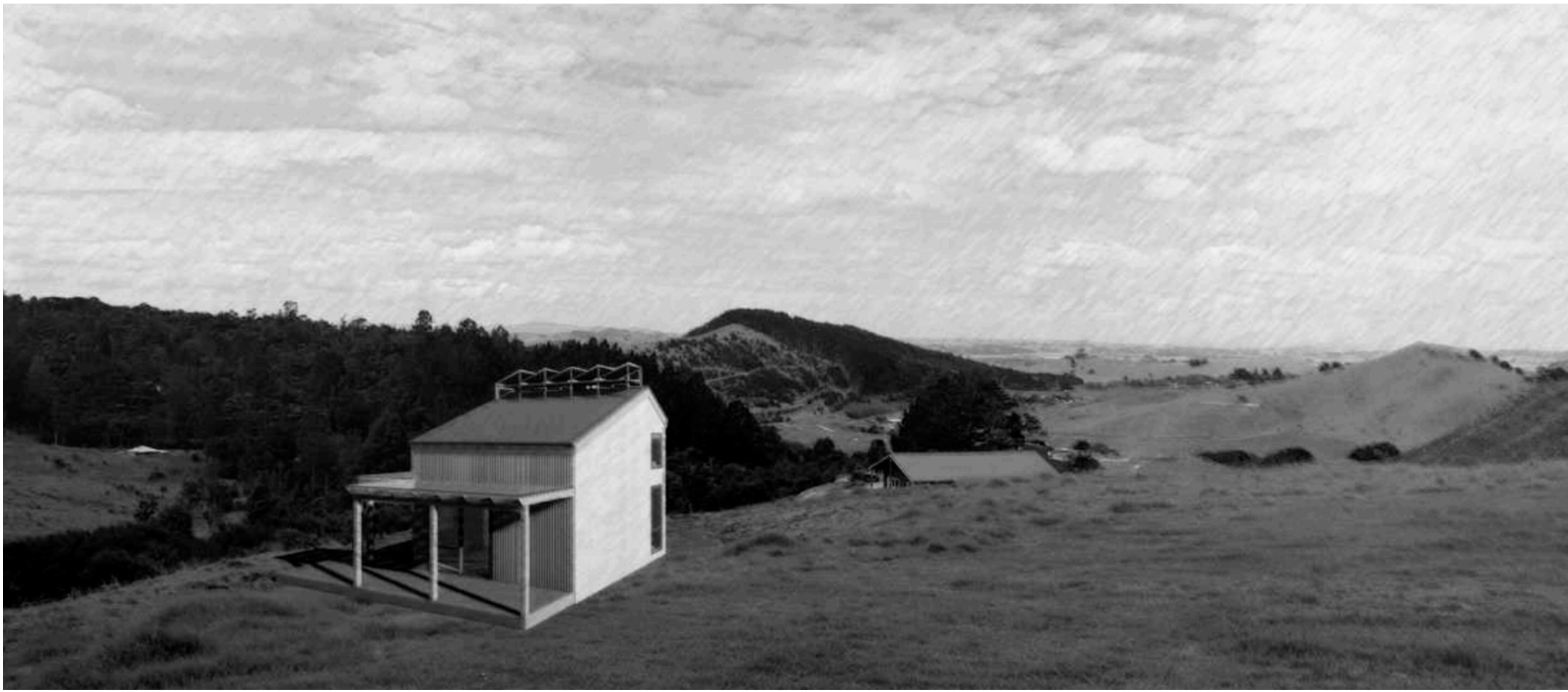


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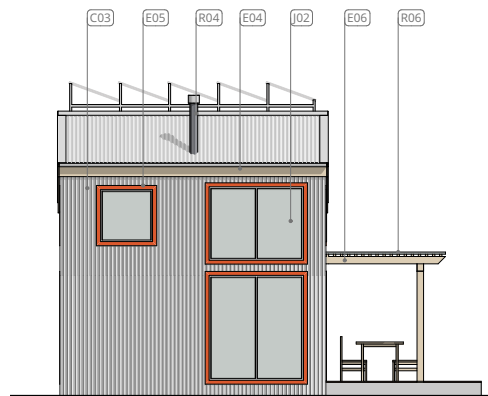
OFF THE GRID CABIN

TINY HOME DESIGN
TINOPAI

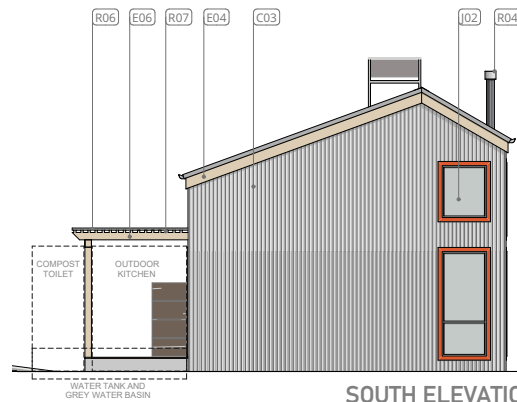




NORTH ELEVATION



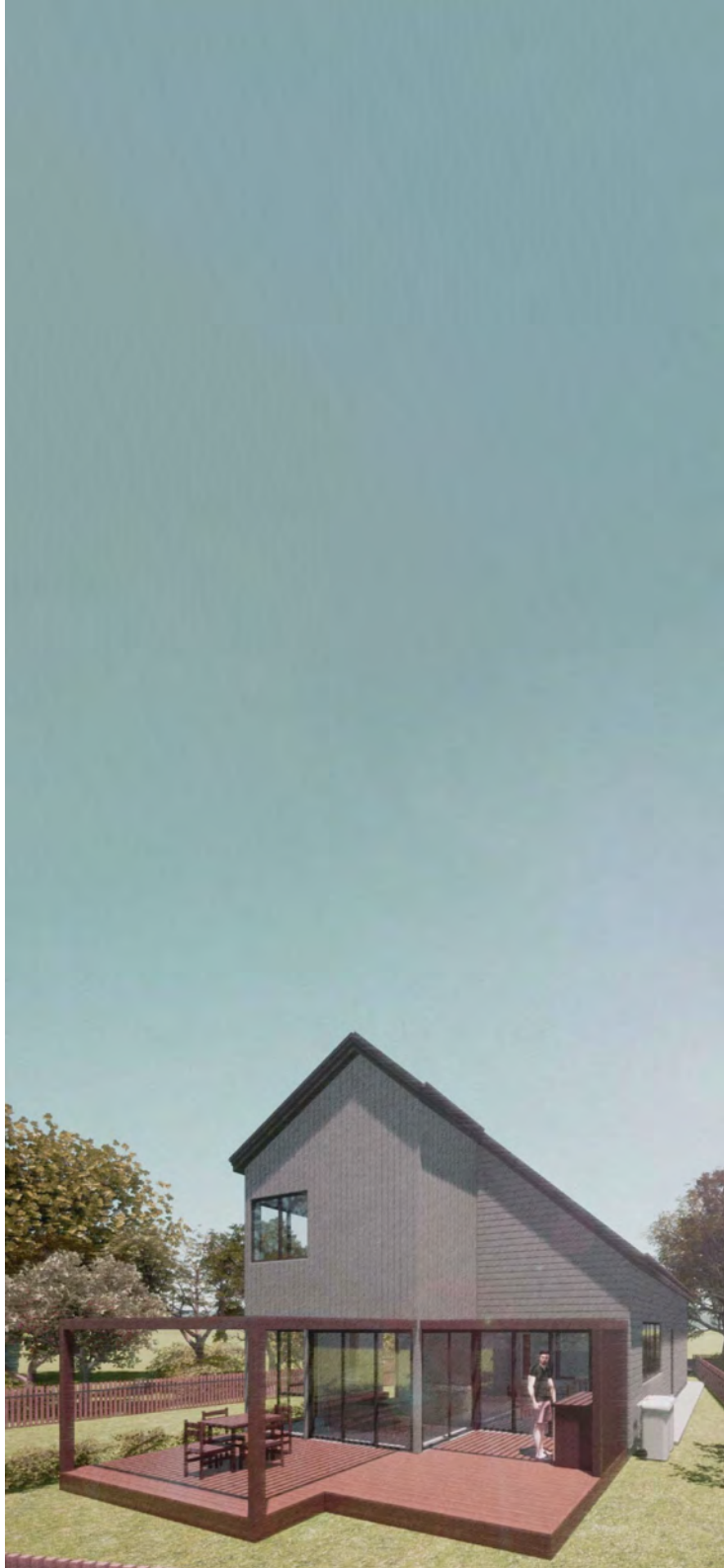
EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



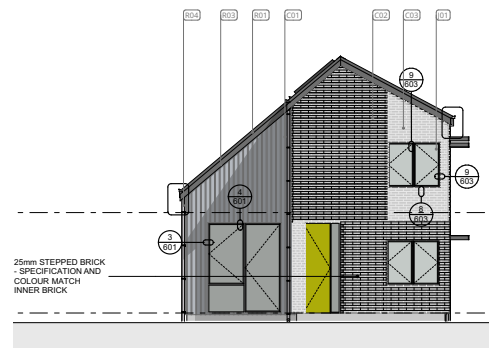
03

CARDINAL WEST RESIDENCE

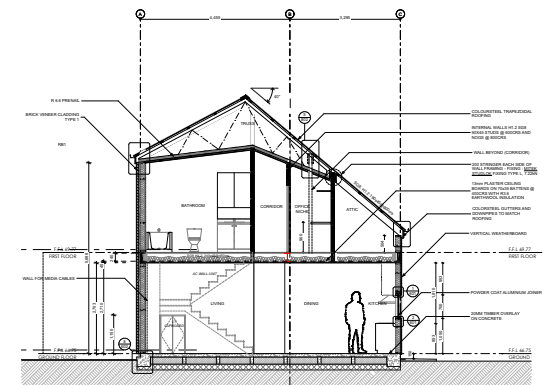
NEW BUILD HOME

The 2-storey new build residence in this house development project is a stunning example of modern design, with a strong focus on the use of natural materials and the integration of open living and dining spaces. The design language of the residence is centered around the use of a gable roof, which provides both visual interest and practical benefits in terms of protecting the home from the elements.

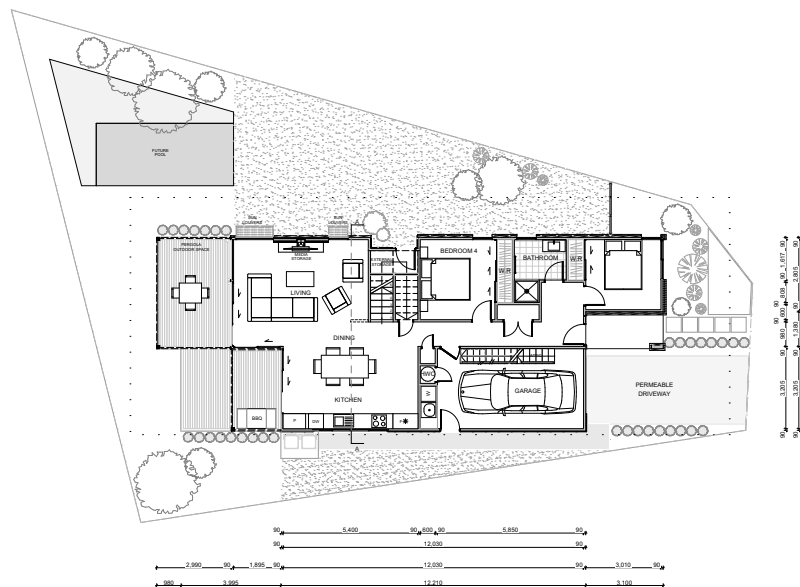
The exterior of the residence is clad in two primary materials: timber vertical cladding and brick cladding. The use of these materials helps to create a warm and inviting aesthetic, while also providing a sense of durability and strength. The timber cladding is a particularly striking feature, adding a touch of natural warmth to the home and helping to tie in with the surrounding environment.



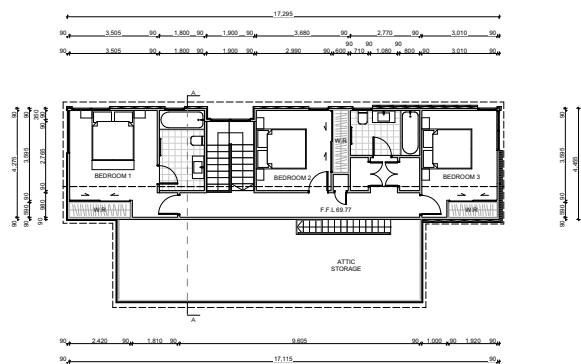
EAST ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



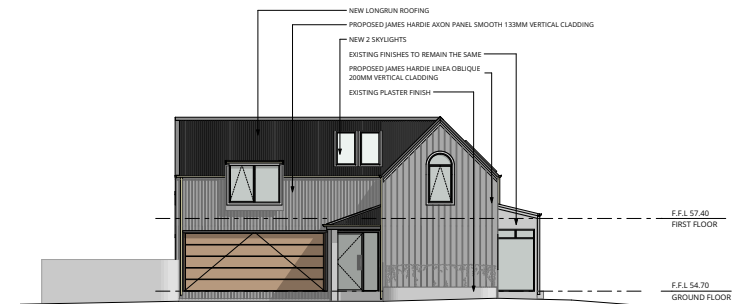
04

ST. STEPHENS RESIDENCE

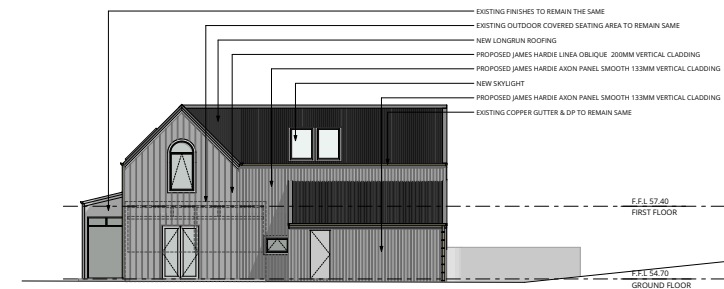
HOME RECLAD AND
RENOVATION

Residence transformed into a modern and comfortable space, providing ample room for relaxing and entertaining guests. The recladding and renovation work creates a fresh and contemporary appearance, making the residence an attractive and inviting space to live.

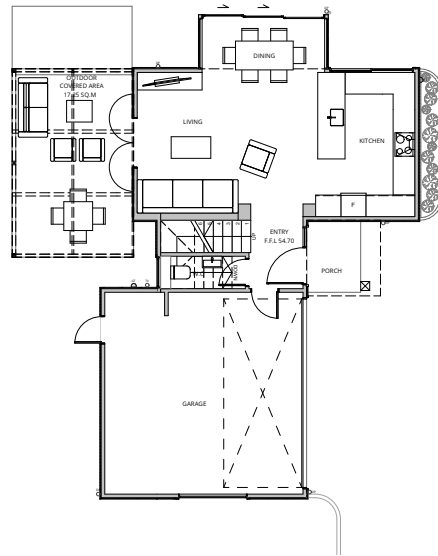
On the ground floor, the living room, kitchen, and dining area will be combined into an open-plan layout. The upper level of the residence will include three bedrooms, each with ample space for comfortable sleeping and relaxation.



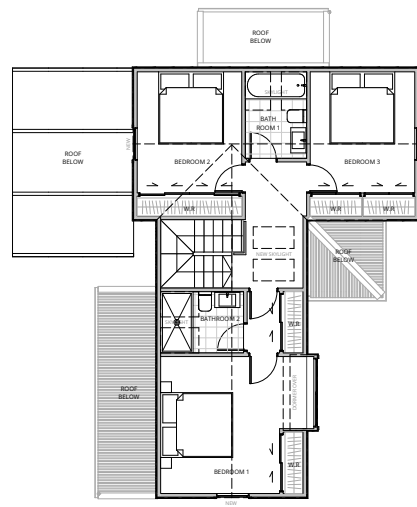
EAST ELEVATION



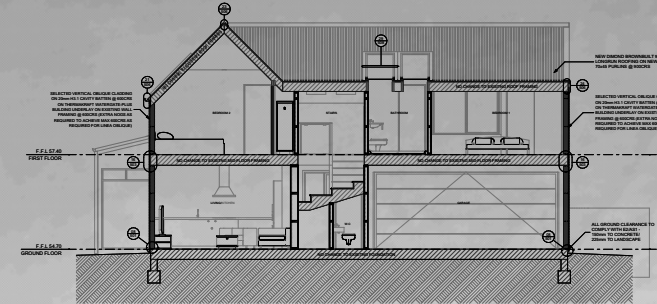
WEST ELEVATION



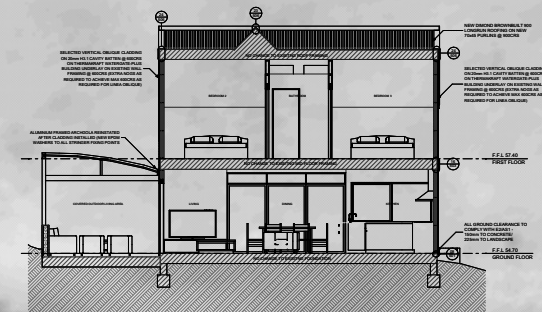
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B





05

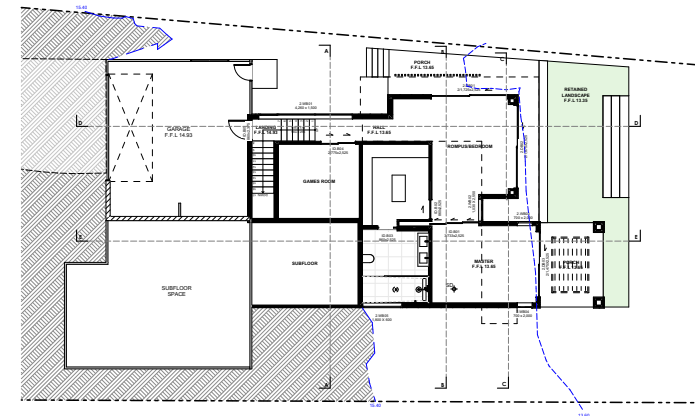
ATHLONE RESIDENCE

HOME RENOVATION

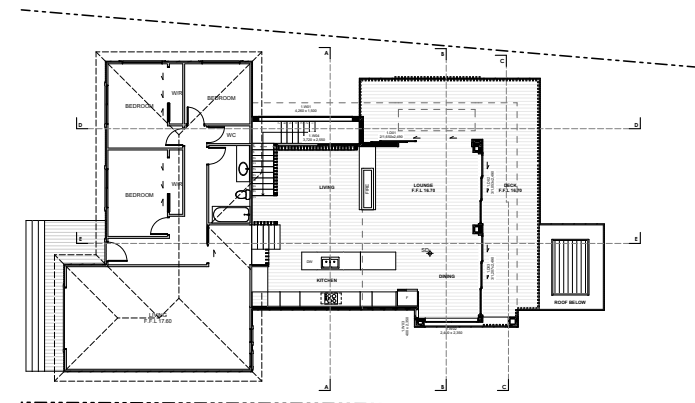
The concept is to create an open living space that allows for seamless flow between the lounge, kitchen, and dining area. To achieve this, existing walls are removed and large windows and doors installed that will bring in natural light and connect the indoors with the outdoors. The lounge will be designed with comfortable seating, a fireplace, and large windows that overlook the deck and to the outdoor.

New cladding system gives the home a modern look and feel. The cladding will be a mix of materials, including wood, metal, and concrete, which will add texture and depth to the home's facade.

To complement the new cladding, we will develop a new facade that will include a new entrance, new windows, and new roofing. The entrance will be designed with a modern front door and an overhang that will provide shelter from the elements.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



NORTH ELEVATION

International
PORTFOLIO
ameena.hamza

An architectural rendering of a park design titled 'The Mound'. The scene depicts a multi-level landscape with a grassy mound on the left, a paved walkway on the right, and a body of water in the background. People are shown sitting on wooden benches, walking, and playing. A modern building with a glass facade is visible in the distance. The sky is blue with scattered clouds and birds.

The **MOUND**

COMPETITION/Public Competition

FIRST PRIZE Public Competition (2 person group)

Conducted by Kochi Metro Rail Ltd.

July 2017- November 2017

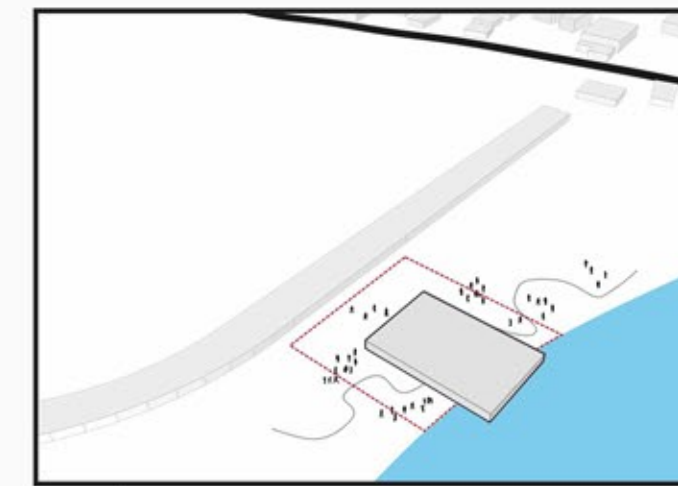
THE MOUND
WATER METRO TERMINAL
Vyttila, Kerala, India

Transit Terminals are functional buildings, which are always fast moving and very formal. The design for the Water Metro Terminal at Vyttila strips the requirements of a terminal to its bare minimum, and translates the idea of a terminal into something unique, making it a public place. Rather than rising strongly from the ground, the Terminal becomes a part of the site, hugging it, merging with the landscape and engages with the community, offering countless opportunities for chance encounters. The design enhances human interaction, and encourages people to explore the terminal inside out. The MOUND acts a destination to the proposed park, converting the Terminal into an experience for both the passengers as well as the visitors.

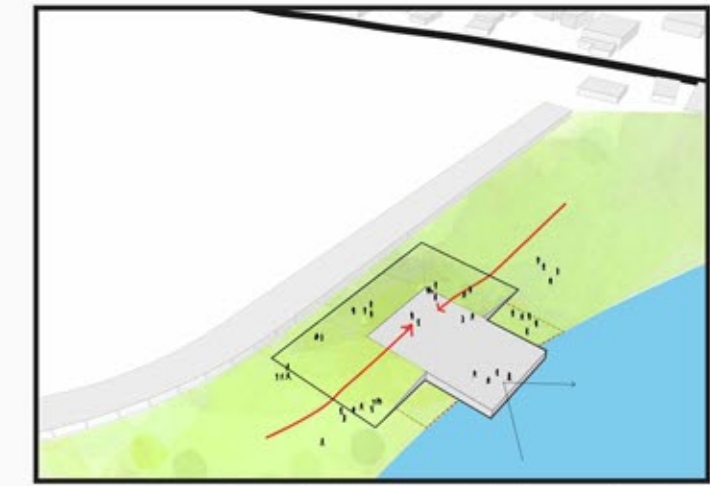
The context map shows large residential settlements, with no access to urban open spaces. Urban open spaces are critical to providing healthy habitats for humans, wildlife and plants in densely built spaces. Hence, instead of looking at designing just a transit terminal, the design tries to create something meaningful for the society, creating a building which understands and responds to the needs of the people in the vicinity. I believe every building should be able to do this.



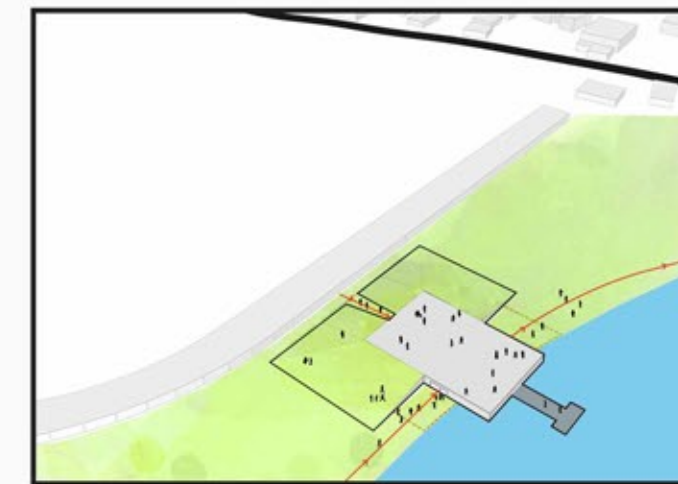
Design PROCESS



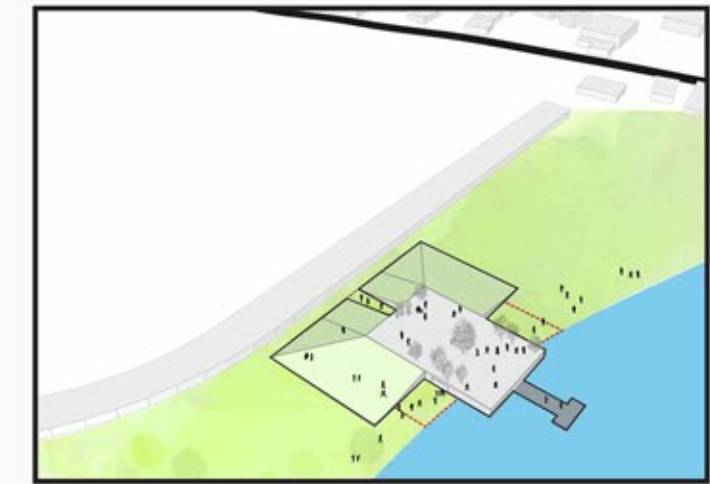
1 The basic massing. The massing breaks the natural pedestrian pathway, and splits the site into two.



2 Merging the building into the landscape using Earth Berm. The presence of a building is made less evident.



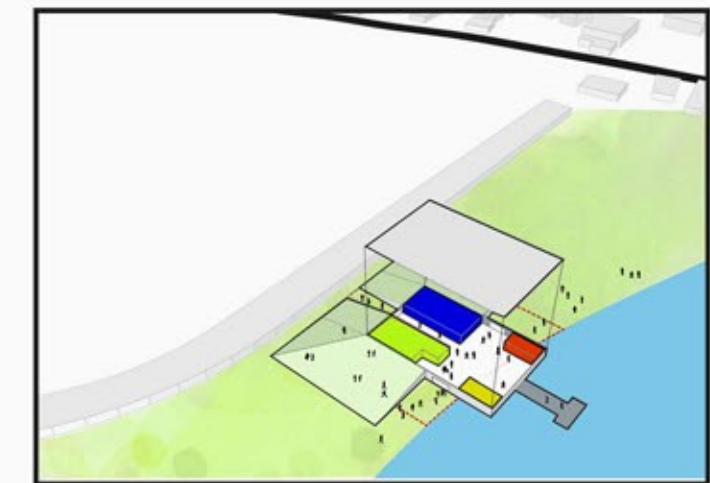
3 Terminal opened up on the sides. Pedestrian pathway from the park continues through the building to maintain connectivity.



4 Terrace is landscaped. The terminal becomes a destination to the proposed park, forming a public plaza.



5 Segregating the functional zones inside the terminal.



6 Colours introduced to visually segregate the functions.

- Orange - Ticket Counter
- Yellow - Food Court
- Green - Office
- Blue - Washrooms

Macro CONTEXT Micro CONTEXT

ANALYSIS

Vyttila is one of the busiest intersections, coming along NH-66 connecting Ernakulam with Alappuzha.

The mobility hub acts as a gateway to Ernakulam for tourists.

Commercial development takes place along the major roads, following a linear development pattern. Dense residential areas right after the commercial stretch.

No recreational zones in a radius of 500M. The potential of the site being close to the river may be utilized, and a public park is viable.

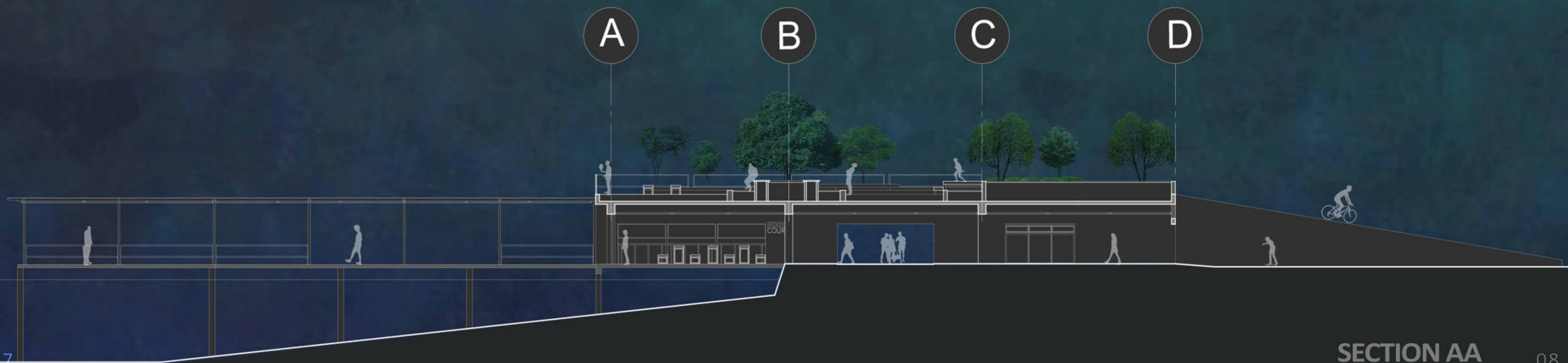
DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Terminal as a Public Place. The design focuses on strengthening the community and human relations.

Park proposed to cater to the tourists, as well as the residential community at Vyttila.

The proposed park has major influence on the design of the terminal.

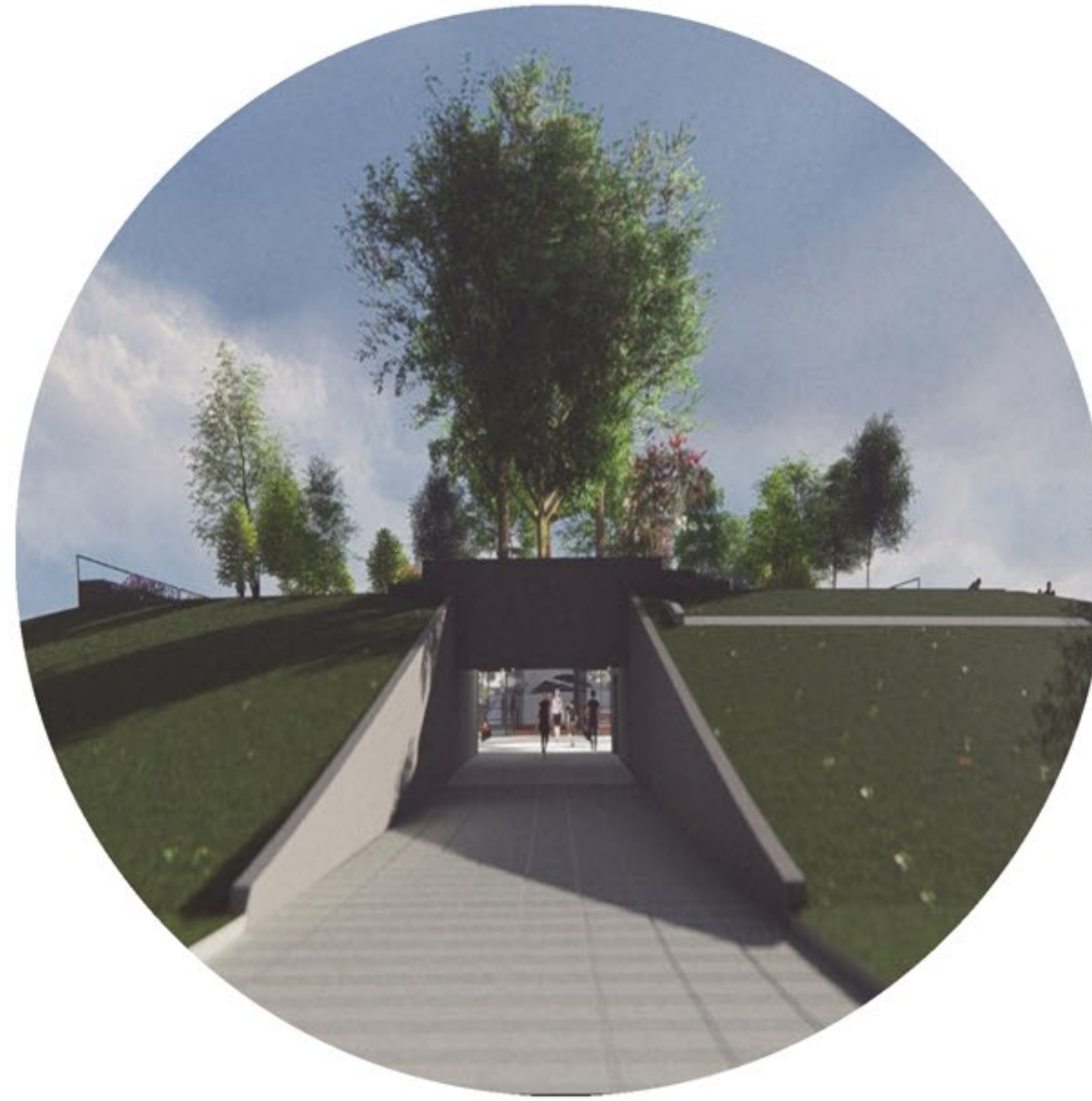
The design has to be a model for future terminal developments in the country.





The earth berm hides the terminal, and merges it with the landscape.

The central plaza. The point where the paths meet, and create opportunities for chance encounters.



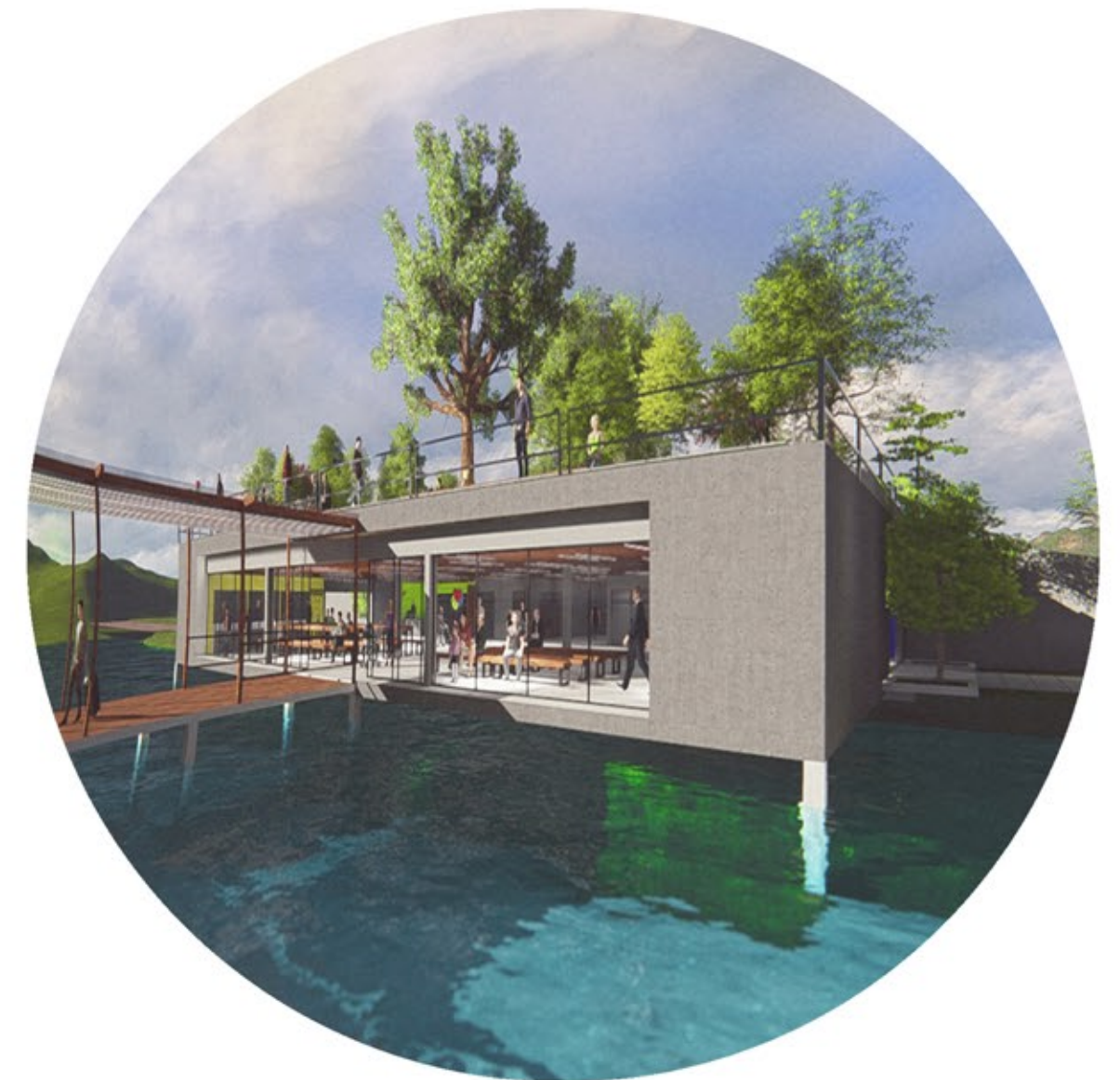
The entry to the ferry terminal is seen as a tunnel from the mobility hub.

The design encourages community interactions. Informal seating spaces are integrated into the earth berm, to make the "climb" interesting.



The pedestrian pathway of the proposed park is taken through the building. The design encourages people to explore the building inside out.

The ferry terminal as seen from the mobility hub. It takes the form of a mound, which makes it a part of the landscape.





urban design study

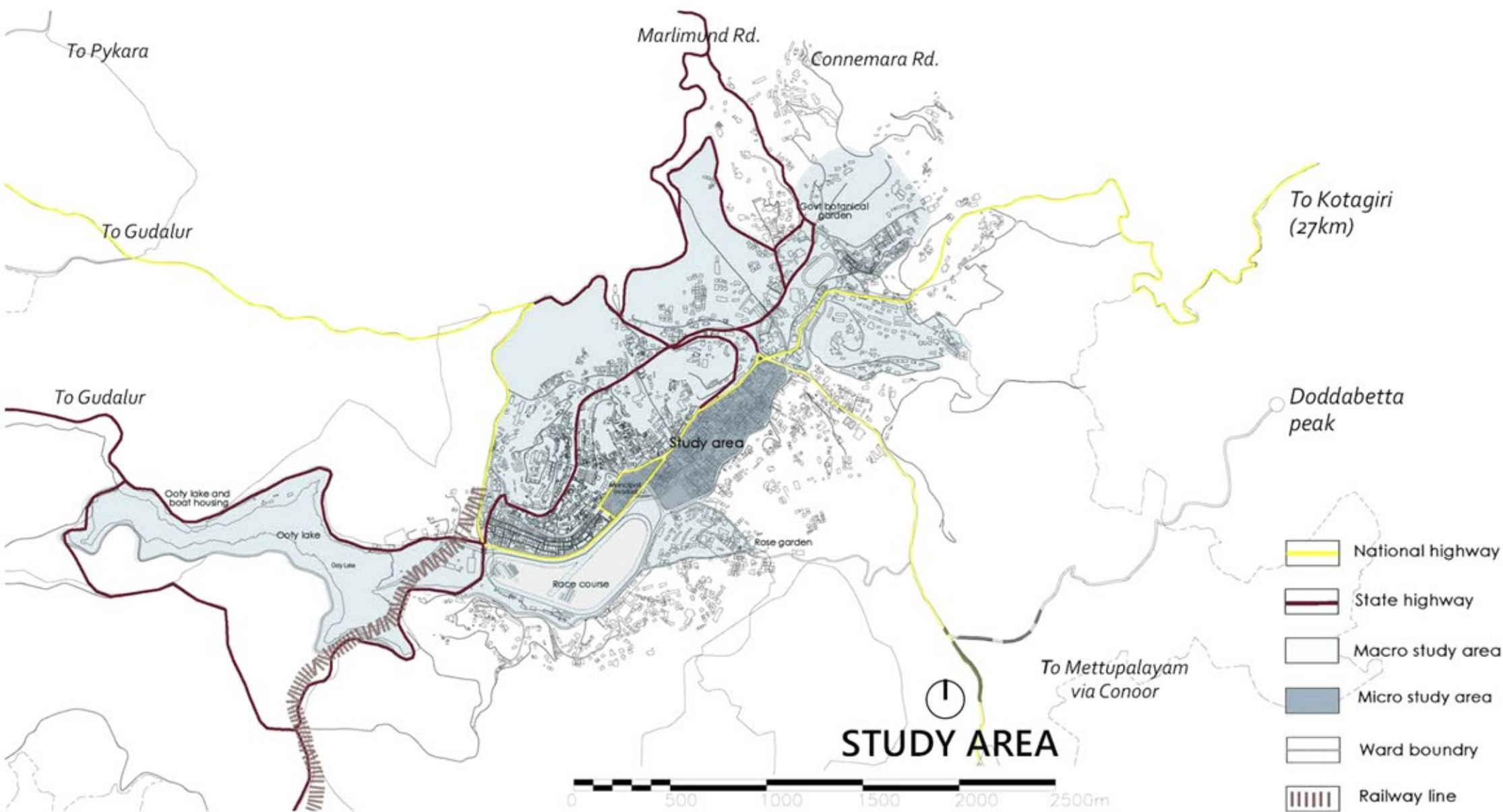
ACADEMIC

URBAN DESIGN STUDY

Ooty, Tamil Nadu, India

Each city has its own story, but to conserve it by rightful temporal preservation and interpretation, is equally the moral obligation of its citizens and visitors. Ooty, the Indian paradise often compared to European standards, won't hold strong to its contemporaries today. Its further growth is almost impossible, if issues like overdependant exploitation of resources, blind practice of non-native cultivation, extension of accessibility to pristine landscapes turn irresponsible and counterproductive.

The heritage of Ooty is confined to a static dimension, its propagation and celebration of identity, unsupported by the current activities. The study dealt with identifying the issues and potentials of current Ooty, and thereby formulating Goals and Objectives, that are primarily aimed to revive the Cultural and Natural landscapes. The symbiosis between the two: to better the environmental-socialcultural-economic scenario for the people of Ooty and to negate the harmful effects of the region's booming tourism.



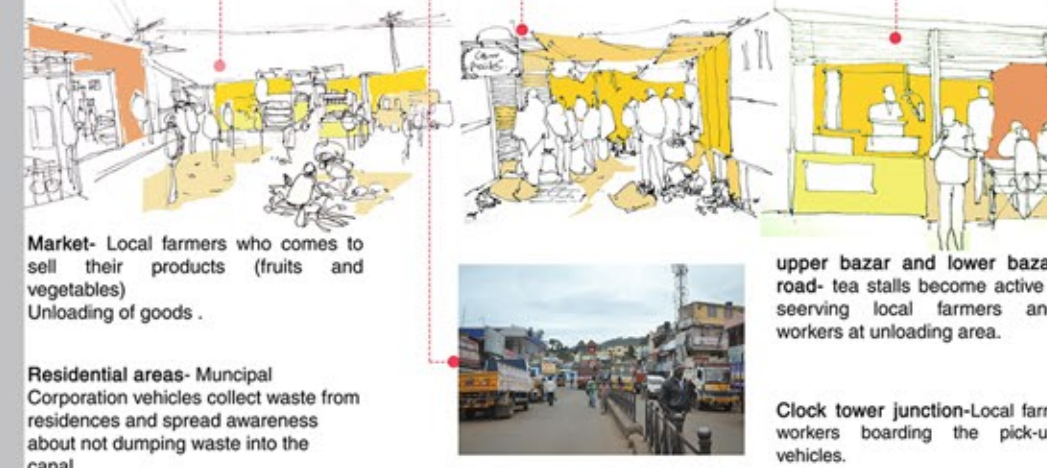
INTRODUCTION

Udhagamandalam, or Ootacamund (Badaga language: 'Whottagay'-alone, 'Mund'- Toda house at site of Stone House) abbreviated as Ooty, is a city located in the district of The Nilgiris Tamil Nadu. It functions as the district headquarters for the district of The Nilgiris, housing various government offices and institutions. Ooty is located 80km north of Coimbatore. Ooty was selected for the urban study as it an example of unplanned development, like most of cities in India. The city develops as per the requirements of the residents as well as the tourists, without proper guidelines, waning away from the culture of the tourist town, resulting in high levels of environmental pollution.

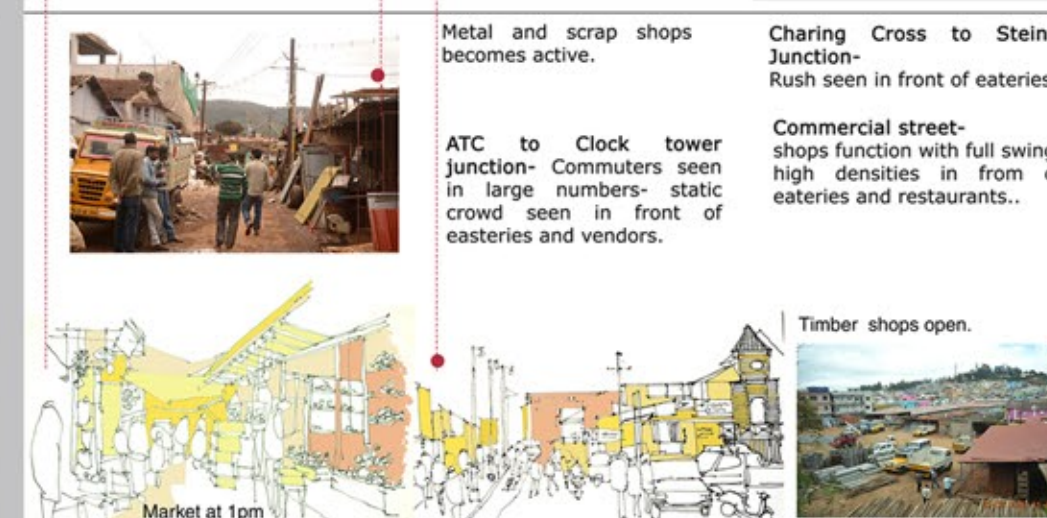
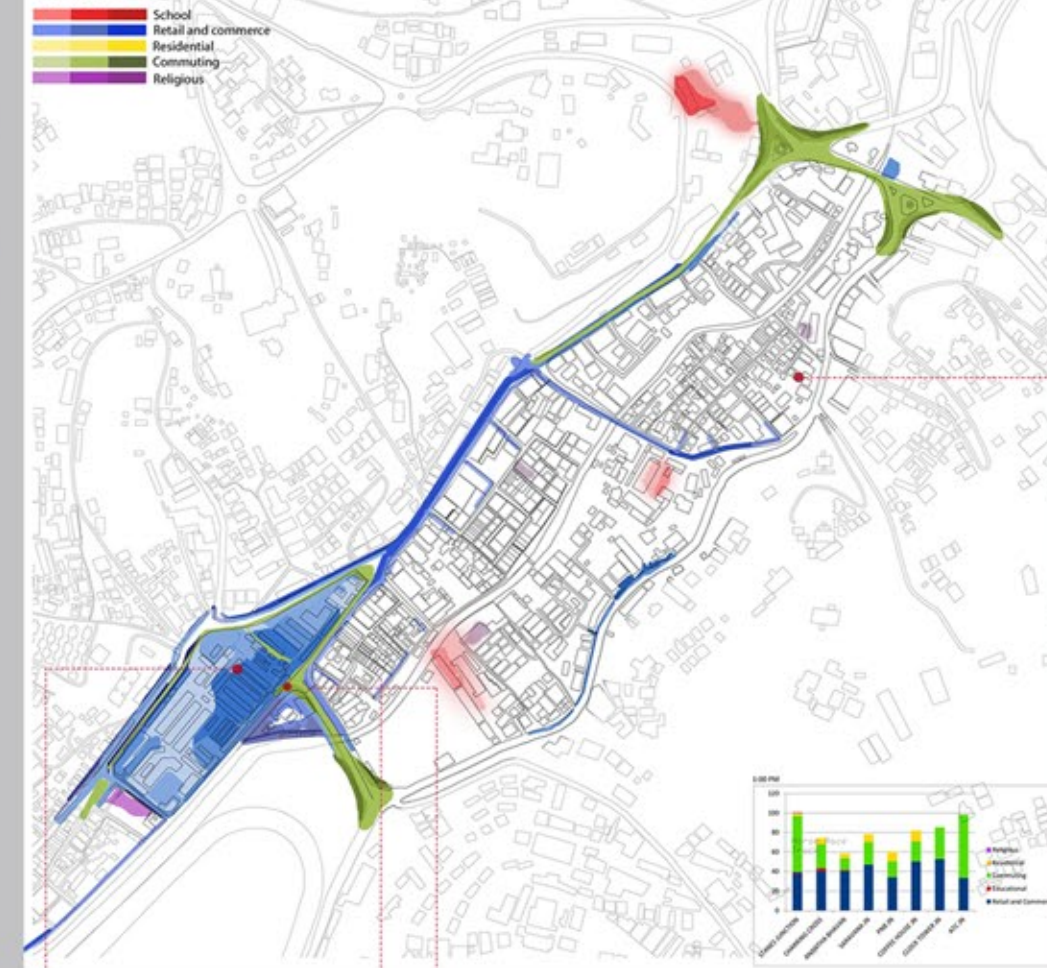
SOCIO DEVELOPMENT STUDY

The socio development study provides an insight into the population of Ooty. The high growth of population of Ooty is reported due to the heavy immigration of people from the backward district of the bordering states. The displacement of people from the power projects in the early 1950s, the rehabilitation policy of 1960s and the growth in plantation sector subsequently also increased the population growth. The micro study area selected is a 1 km stretch in the central business district of Ooty, from where the development commenced, which also has multiple character districts.

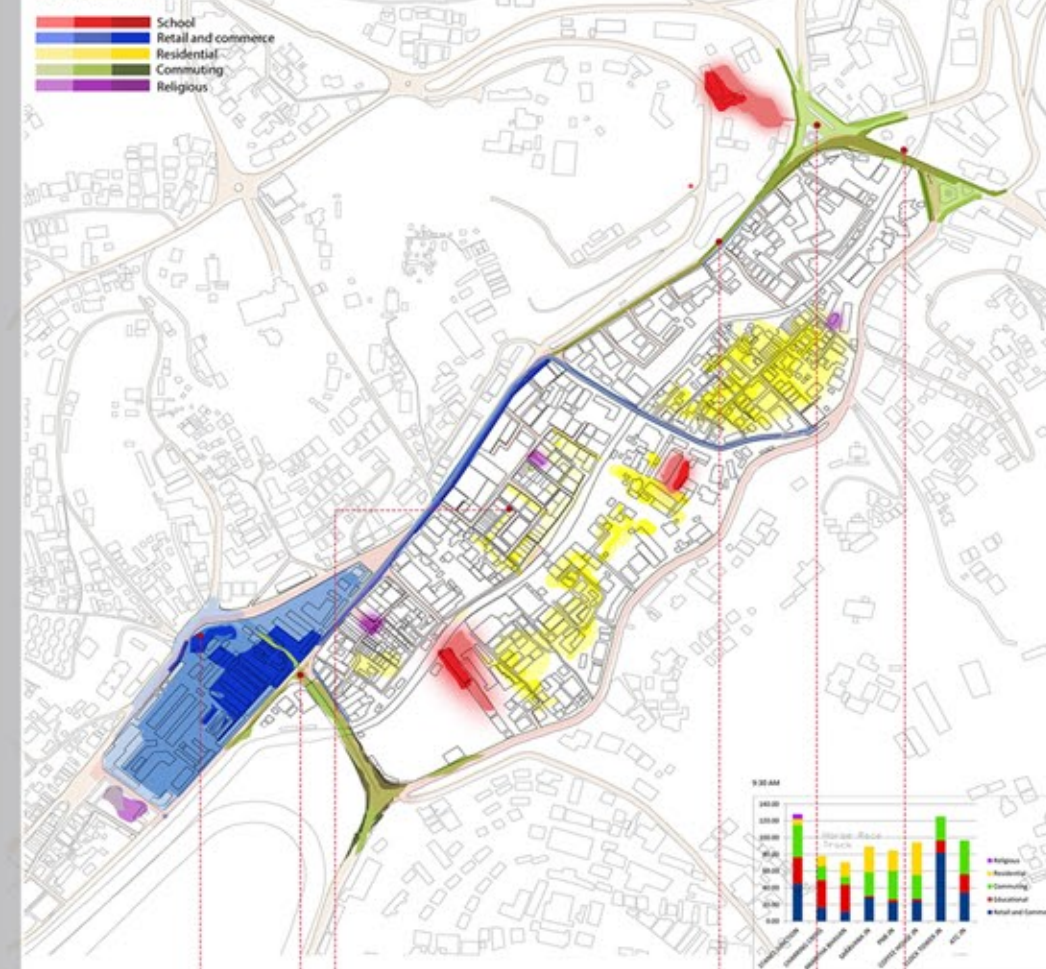
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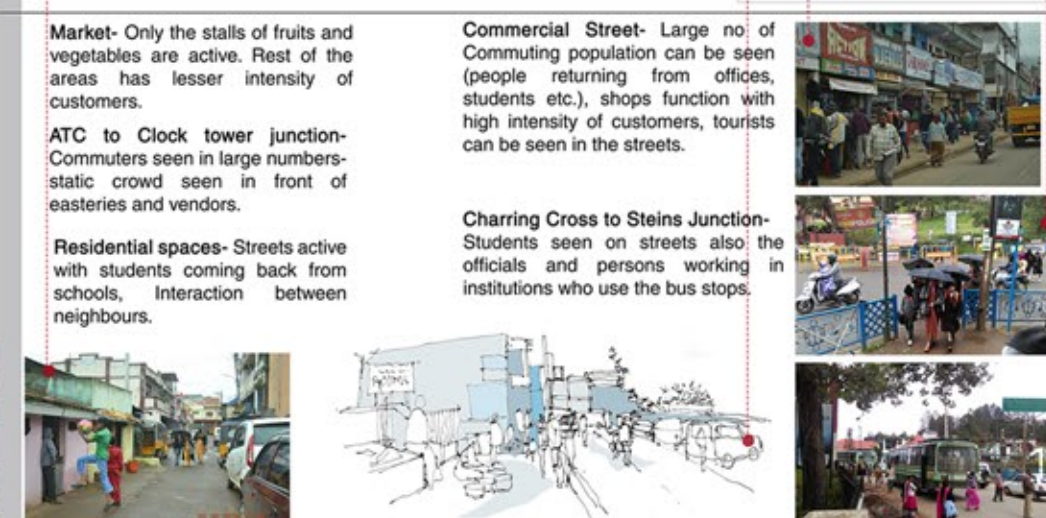
intensity mapping 1:00 pm scale : 1:3000



intensity mapping 9:30 am scale : 1:3000



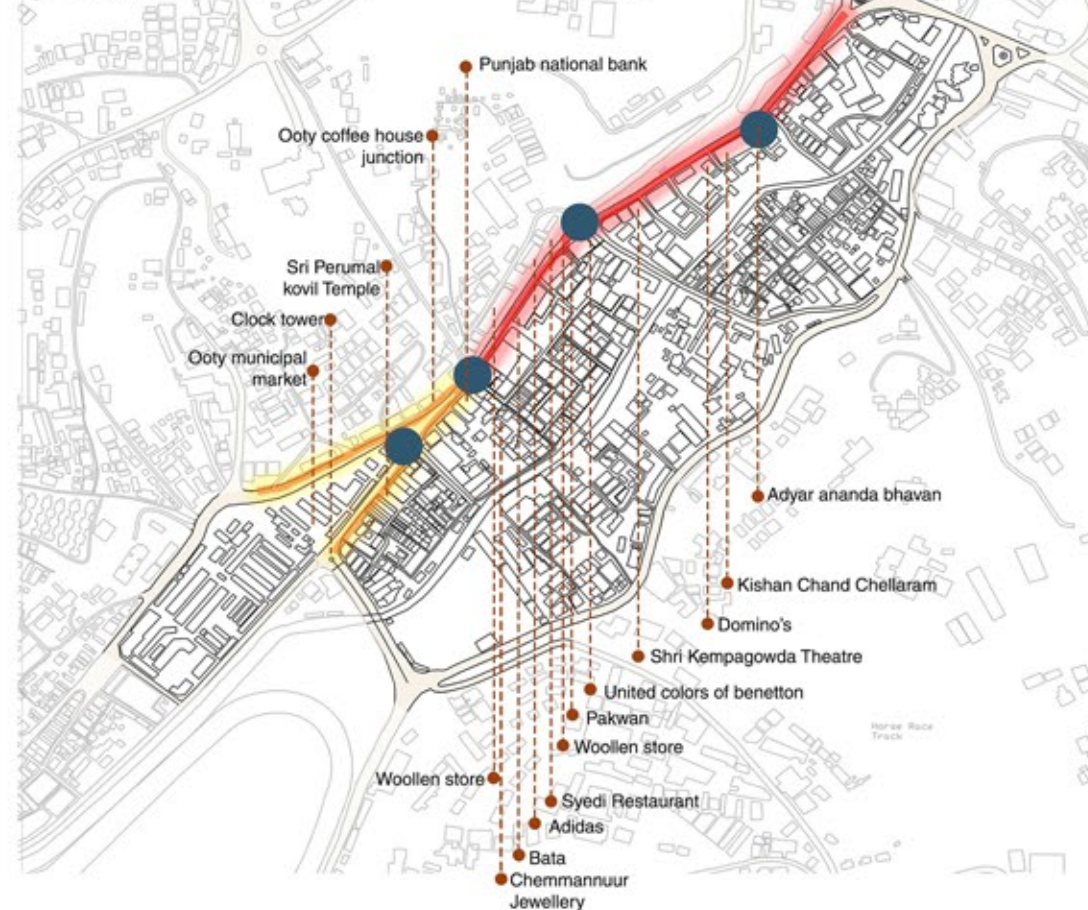
intensity mapping 5:00 pm scale : 1:3000



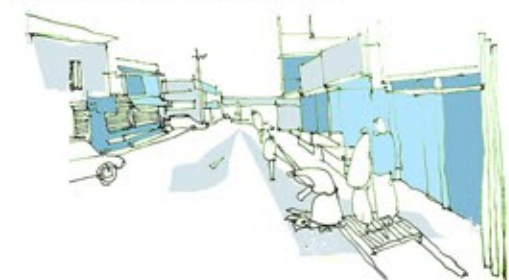
node study and analysis

COMMERCIAL STREET SCALE :-1:3000

- Nodes
- Charring Cross-PNB junction
- PNB Junction- Market Junction



View of opening of shops (9:30 am)



The shops along the street only start its daily schedule by 10:00-10:30am except for a few food joints and small scale eateries lining the junctions

Street vendors sitting on the footpath (11:00 am)



There is a marginal increase in the no. of street vendors during the peak tourist season to cater to the large inflow of tourists.



View of children returning from school (04:00 pm)

Commercial activity can be seen to increase post 4 pm (office/school time) as the local population also significantly also pour in to the street.

Post sunset, the sight-seeing spots shut down for the day thereby forcing the non-resident population to also flood in into the street.

The peak hours of activity along the commercial street is therefore observed from 4 pm-9 pm. After 9 pm, the shops begin to close down, the degree of activity can be seen to slowly degrade towards the market junction as there is a greater proximity of tourist population near Charring Cross.



View of pedestrian activity next to PNB junction (04:00 pm)

INFERENCE

The evolution and evident development of the Commercial street is directly related to its prominence as the arterial road of the town- Major link road between tourist spots, municipal market etc.

There is a clear relation of street activity to street character- width of the road, width of footpath, roadside parking etc. influence activity patterns.

There exists a clear definition of user group activity which is both time and place dependent.

The Commercial character is highly restricted to a single layer lining the main road and is devoid of any physical influence on the settlements within the micro study region- The activities of the micro region is independent of the commercial activity of the street.

The street can roughly be divided into two zones based on street character

(Charring Cross-Node 2): This stretch is predominantly focused on tourists, upper and middle sections of society- The stretch contains premium food joints, branded outlets, souvenir shops, street vendors etc.

(Node 2-Market Junction): This stretch is majorly focused on the local and commuter user groups- small scale eateries, tea shops, provision stores, small scale retail outlets, Municipal market etc.

Ooty being a major tourist destination is susceptible to large variations in user group activity and intensity during the peak as well as off seasons- The street though being able to satisfy the different requirements of the respective user groups during off-season, will significantly fall short of facilities during peak season- a supplementary commercial node would be necessary to cater to the multitudes of users during the tourist season.

The commercial significance of the street developed over the years due to the creation of the lake and furthermore its development as a tourist attraction.

The location of the Municipal market created a market centric settlement around it and thus generated the first commercial character of the street as such.

Subsequently, the prominence of other major tourist spots such as the Botanical garden etc caused the street to function as the major arterial road of the town.

The street has a zone specific commercial character that caters to both the resident and non-resident user groups.



1



COMMERCIAL STREET BEFORE 9 AM



2



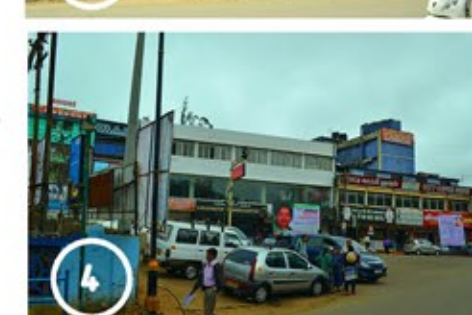
COMMERCIAL STREET 9 AM-1 PM



3



COMMERCIAL STREET 1 PM-5 PM



4

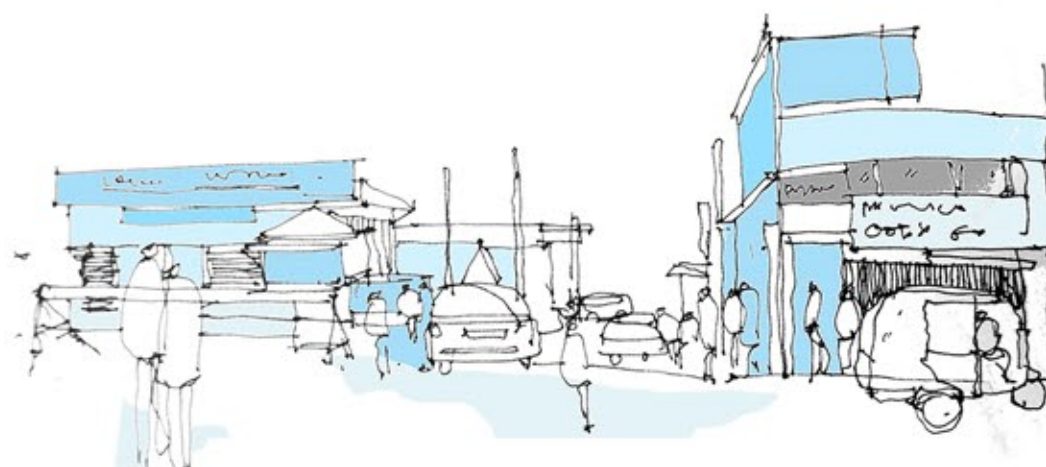


COMMERCIAL STREET 5 PM-9 PM



COMMERCIAL STREET AFTER 9 PM

The section denotes the general street character and activity evolution.



View of commercial activity next to PNB junction (01:00 pm)

The Commercial street brims with activity after noon. Retail shops, food joints and street vendors begin to get lively post noon when the flow of tourists is steady and prominent. From 5 pm onwards, after office and schools are done for the day, a significant amount of local residents also flow in to the commercial street for shopping, dining etc.

The street starts shutting down by 9pm. Some of the major food joints and a few street vendors operate till 10:30 pm. At about 11 pm the commercial activity of the street completely ceases. The roads become deserted except for a few pedestrians, goods vehicles, taxis etc.



View of commercial activity next to coffee house junction (08:00 pm)

The section denotes the general street character and activity evolution.



COMMERCIAL STREET (MARKET SECTION) BEFORE 9 AM



COMMERCIAL STREET (MARKET SECTION) 9 AM-1 PM



COMMERCIAL STREET (MARKET SECTION) 1 PM-5 PM



COMMERCIAL STREET (MARKET SECTION) 5 PM-9 PM



COMMERCIAL STREET (MARKET SECTION) AFTER 9 PM

MAJOR USER GROUPS

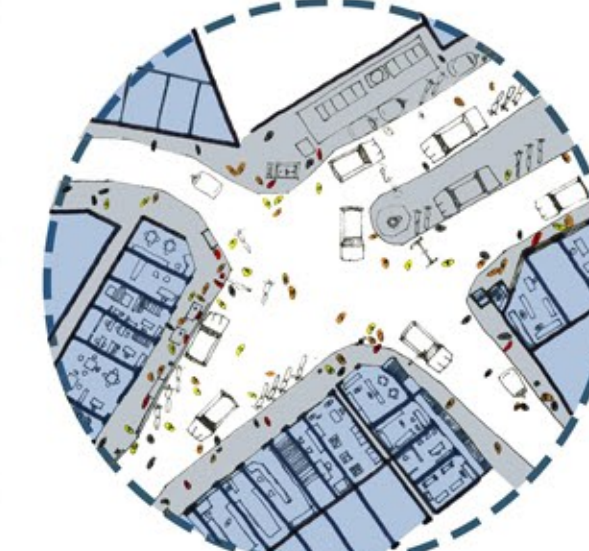
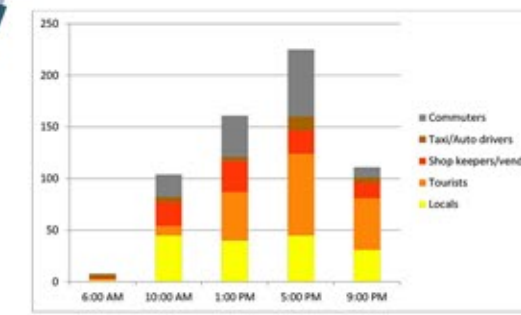
- Tourists
- Locals
- Shop keepers/vendors
- Commuters (Officials/Workers)
- Taxi Drivers



NODE 1
SCALE :-1:400
ADYAR ANANDA BHAVAN

Adyar Ananda Bhavan functions as a major activity generator in this stretch in spite of the presence of numerous premium food joints throughout the region. The outlet caters to a large array of user groups (locals/ foreigners) as it offers all types of cuisines, substantiating it with ample seating and parking facilities thereby forming a major activity hub in the stretch.

The location also plays a vital role in the outlets activity characteristics, close proximity to Charring cross, advertisements lining all entry points to Ooty town.



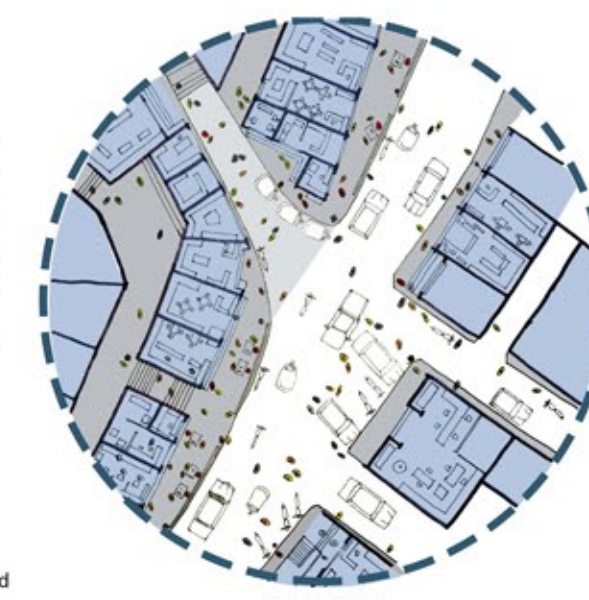
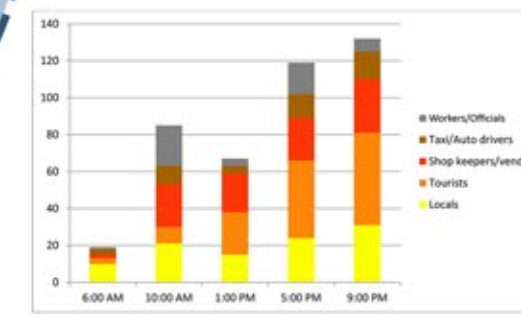
NODE 2
SCALE :-1:400
SARAVANA JUNCTION

Saravana junction is the first major traffic intersection along the commercial street after charring cross. Being a major convergence point, the node caters to all types of user group.

The presence of many street vendors and encroachment of the footpath by the shop keepers are in direct consequence of the tourist influence outreach from charring cross.

A significant amount of officials and students are seen in this node as a direct consequence of the proximity of offices and schools in the vicinity.

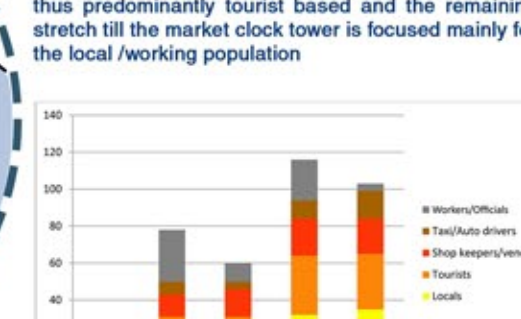
The shift of character of the node can be attributed to the time dependent shift in user groups.



NODE 3
SCALE :-1:400
PNB JUNCTION

PNB Jn can also be observed as a point of shift of commercial character within the street.

The stretch between PNB Jn and Charring Cross is thus predominantly tourist based and the remaining stretch till the market clock tower is focused mainly for the local/working population.

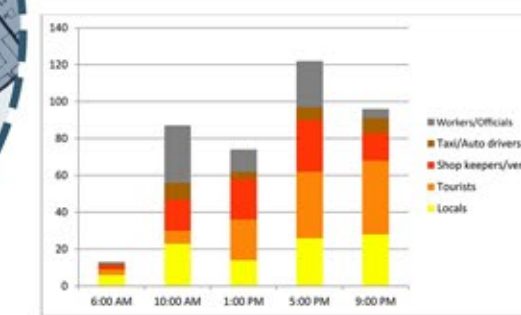


NODE 4
SCALE :-1:400
COFFEE HOUSE JUNCTION

Coffee house Junction is yet another major traffic node along the commercial street with links to the market, various residential settlements and religious institutions.

Coffee house Junction functions as a major node for the non-tourist population due to its proximity to different residential area, market and the daily use commercial outlets.

A significant amount of jaywalkers are seen in this node as it acts as a prominent bifurcation point for commuters.



spiritual campus

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE



ADMINISTRATION ENTRANCE VIEW

MASTER PLAN AND DESIGN OF A SPIRITUAL CAMPUS PROJECT ABSTRACT

The proposed academy is to be located on an interesting terrain surrounded by rocky outcrops and beautiful views. The entire area is to be landscaped carefully in order to allow the functioning of a 155 acre campus that accommodates 1500 guests. The spirit of all spaces and therefore the spirit of any Hard and Soft construction is to heighten the beauty of the setting thus creating spaces of utmost beauty— it is this beauty which will foster the spiritual well-being of all guests, teachers and staff. Seekers will enjoy the warm ambience of serene and pure spaces fusing inspirations taken from ancient Indian architecture with the needs of modern comfort and functionality. The serenity of beautiful gardens, pool, pond, out-door lounges and spacious verandas will foster the prevailing mode of living: “in connection with body and spirit”.

To achieve this goal architecturally and technically the design will have to be primarily concerned with the best use of the topography, with the spatial connections, the structure as direct artistic expression (more than the use of precious interior materials) and the desired openness contrasted with spaces of privacy and retreat.

The master-plan outlines the primary programs in 4 phases of development based on immediate requirement and future expansion. These accommodate the primary activities that are supplemented by the secondary programs. Travel within the campus has been planned to be predominantly via battery operated cars. The pathways connecting the programs are accordingly classified into 3 levels of hierarchy. The primary roads form the main spine of circulation. These are vehicular routes wide enough to accommodate service trucks, occasional vehicles and battery operated cars. The secondary pathways are exclusively for battery operated cars and pedestrians. They connect the primary roads to the various programs. The tertiary pathways are pedestrian-ways and include trails and walkways through gardens and trekking routes.

THE SITE

The topography provides ample scope for creating beautiful views that allows visual connectivity between different blocks. There exists a diverse variety of indigenous plants and shrubs and interesting natural boulder formations on site that can be integrated with the landscape design.



LEGEND:	
STATE BOUNDARY	01. Administration block
SITE BOUNDARY	02. Seminar hall
EXISTING WATER BODIES	03. Meditation hall
EXISTING ROAD	04. Meditation field
EXISTING ROADS	05. Restaurant
OWA PROPOSED SERVICE ROAD	06. Kitchen (Restaurant)
OWA PHASE 1 ROAD	07. Guest accommodation
OWA PHASE 2 ROAD	08. MD's house
OWA PHASE 3 ROAD	09. Meeting pavilion
OWA PHASE 4 ROAD	10. Faculty accommodation (Women)
FARM LAND	11. Faculty accommodation (Men)
VILLAGE	12. Longstay accommodation
OWA PHASE 1 BUILDINGS	13. VIP accommodation
OWA PHASE 2 BUILDINGS	14. Meditation platform
OWA PHASE 3 BUILDINGS	15. Amenity block
OWA PHASE 4 BUILDINGS	16. Adventure trail
OWA BUILDING PODIUM	17. Adventure sports activity
ZONE 1 - ADMINISTRATION & MEDITATION BLOCK	18. Nature gym
ZONE 2 - RESTAURANT	19. Spa/health bar/gym
ZONE 3 - SPA & GYM	20. Swimming pool
ZONE 4 - INDOOR & OUTDOOR ACTIVITY	21. Clubhouse/Indoor activity centre
ZONE 5 - GUEST ACCOMMODATION	22. Kids play area
ZONE 6 - FACULTY ACCOMMODATION	23. Tennis court
ZONE 7 - VIP & LONG STAY ACCOMMODATION	24. Kitchen provisions
ZONE 8 - MD RESIDENCE	25. Staff accommodation
ZONE 9 - SERVICES	26. Staff dining
PHASE 2 - SUBWAY	27. Furniture workshop
	28. Laundry & Housekeeping
	29. Automobile workshop
	30. DG Panel & Electrical utilities
	31. Kitchen utilities and store
	32. Dairy farm
	33. Vegetable garden
	34. Fruit orchard
	35. Car parking
	36. Bus parking
	37. Two wheeler parking
	38. Water Tank



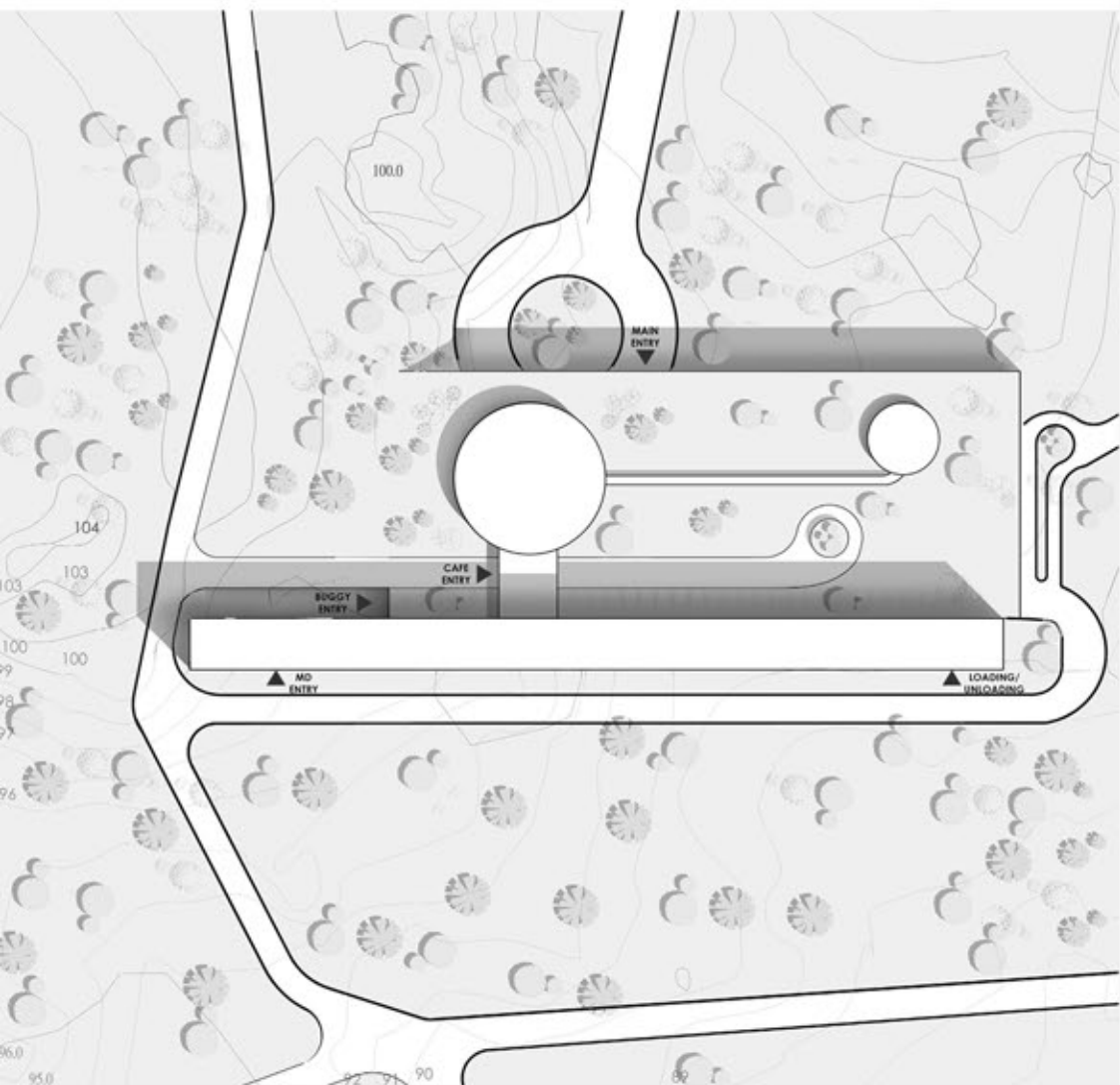
MASTER PLAN
SITE AREA - 209.91 ACRE



VIEW TOWARDS ENTRANCE LOBBY

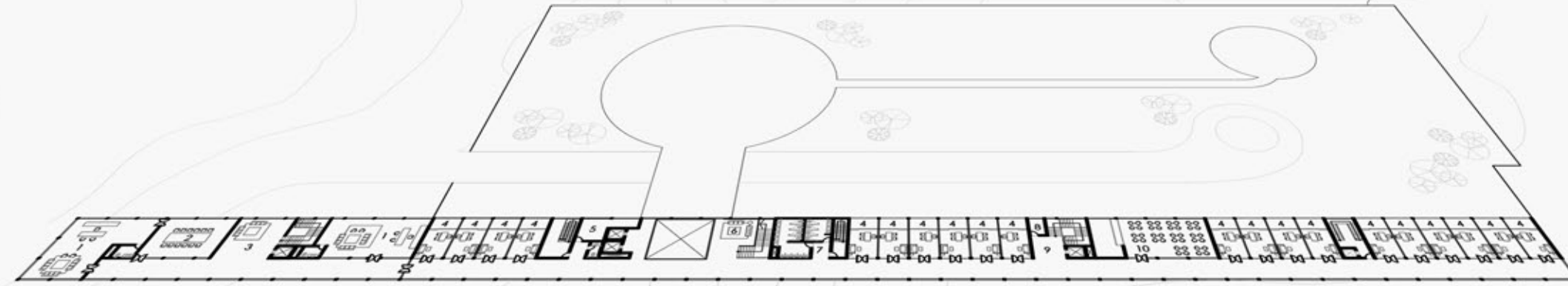


ADMINISTRATION ARIEL VIEW

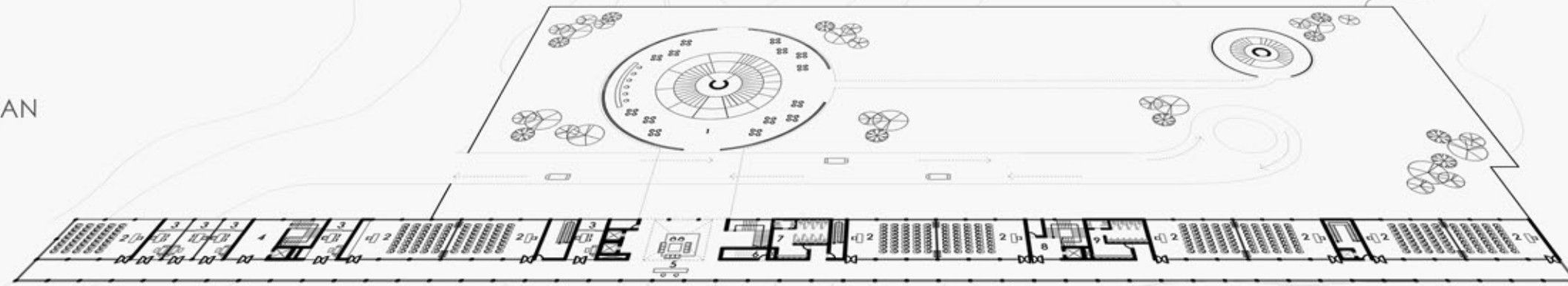


ZONE 01
ADMINISTRATION BLOCK

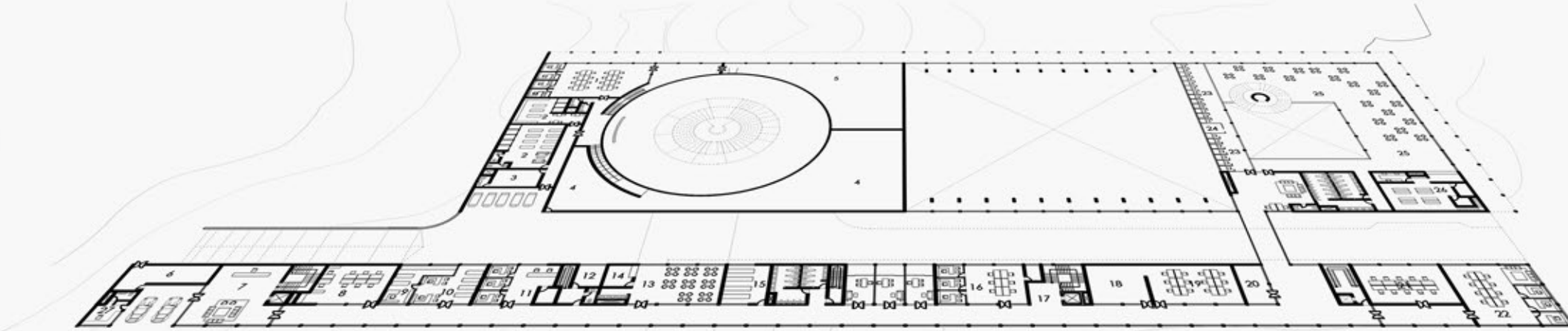
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



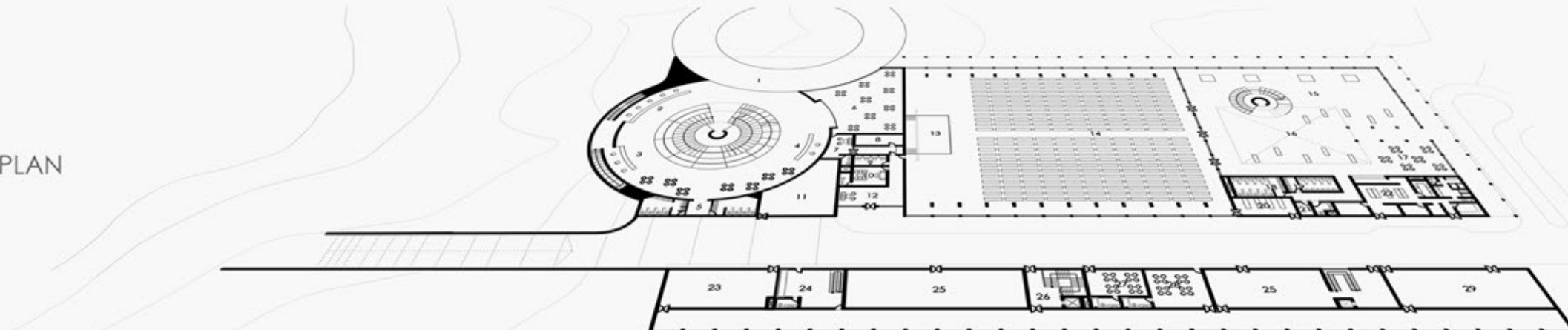
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



ADMINISTRATION

- 1.Md's cabin
- 2.Conference room
- 3.Md's lobby
- 4.Faculty cabin
- 5.Store
- 6.Waiting area
- 7.Faculty restroom
- 8.Janitor's room
- 9.Faculty lobby
- 10.Break area

- 1.Md's cabin
- 2.Conference room
- 3.Md's lobby
- 4.Faculty cabin
- 5.Store
- 6.Waiting area
- 7.Faculty restroom
- 8.Janitor's room
- 9.Faculty lobby
- 10.Break area

- 1.Back office
- 2.Maintenance staff lockers
- 3.Drivers' restroom
- 4.Baggage handling unit
- 5.Equipment storage
- 6.Maintenance room
- 7.Md lobby
- 8.Social media team
- 9.Server room
- 10.It room
- 11.Accounts & treasury
- 12.Janitor rooms
- 13.Break area
- 14.Pantry
- 15.File storage
- 16.Public relations & hr
- 17.Faculty lobby
- 18.Instrument storage
- 19.Editing studio
- 20.Media library
- 21.Audio recording
- 22.Video recording
- 23.Translators
- 24.Recording
- 25.Cafe
- 26.Kitchen
- 27.Security cabin

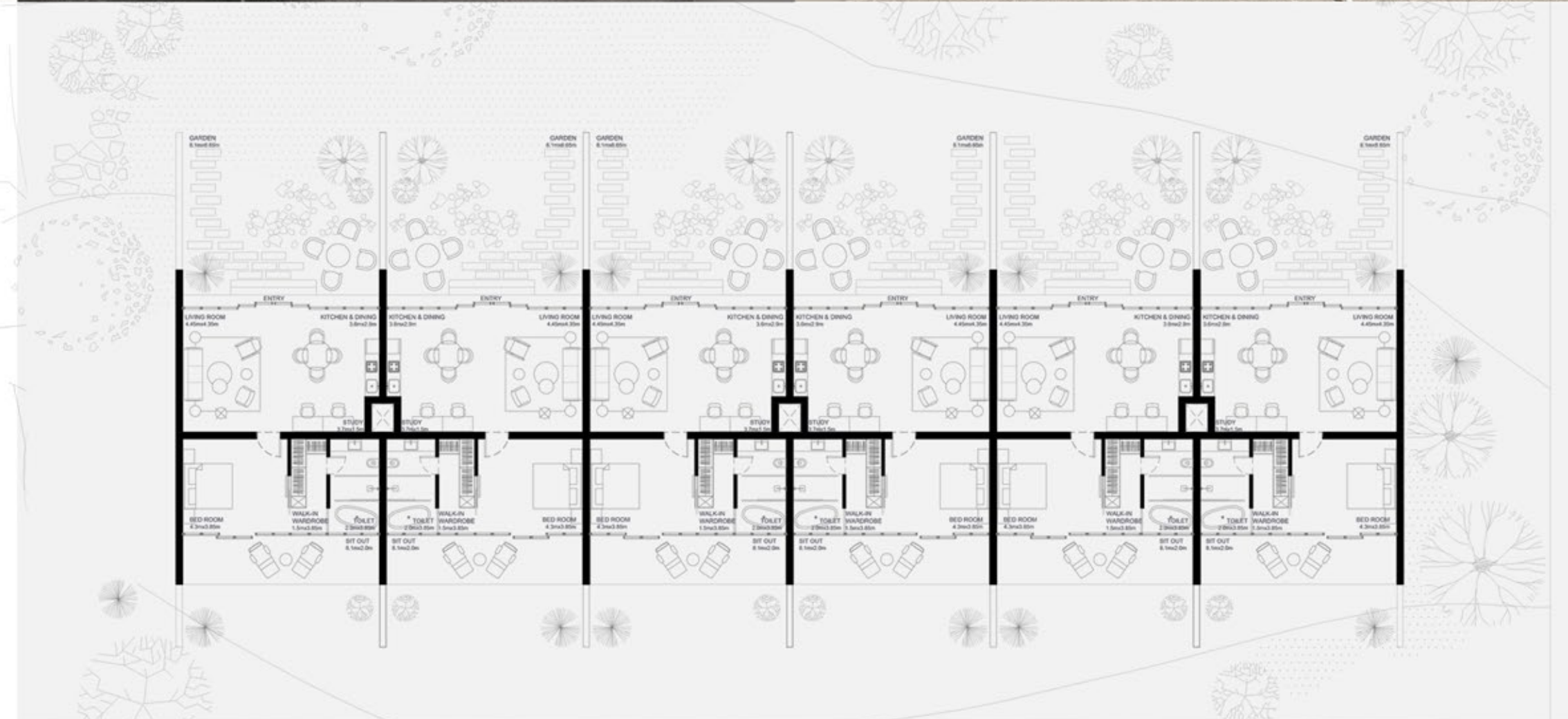
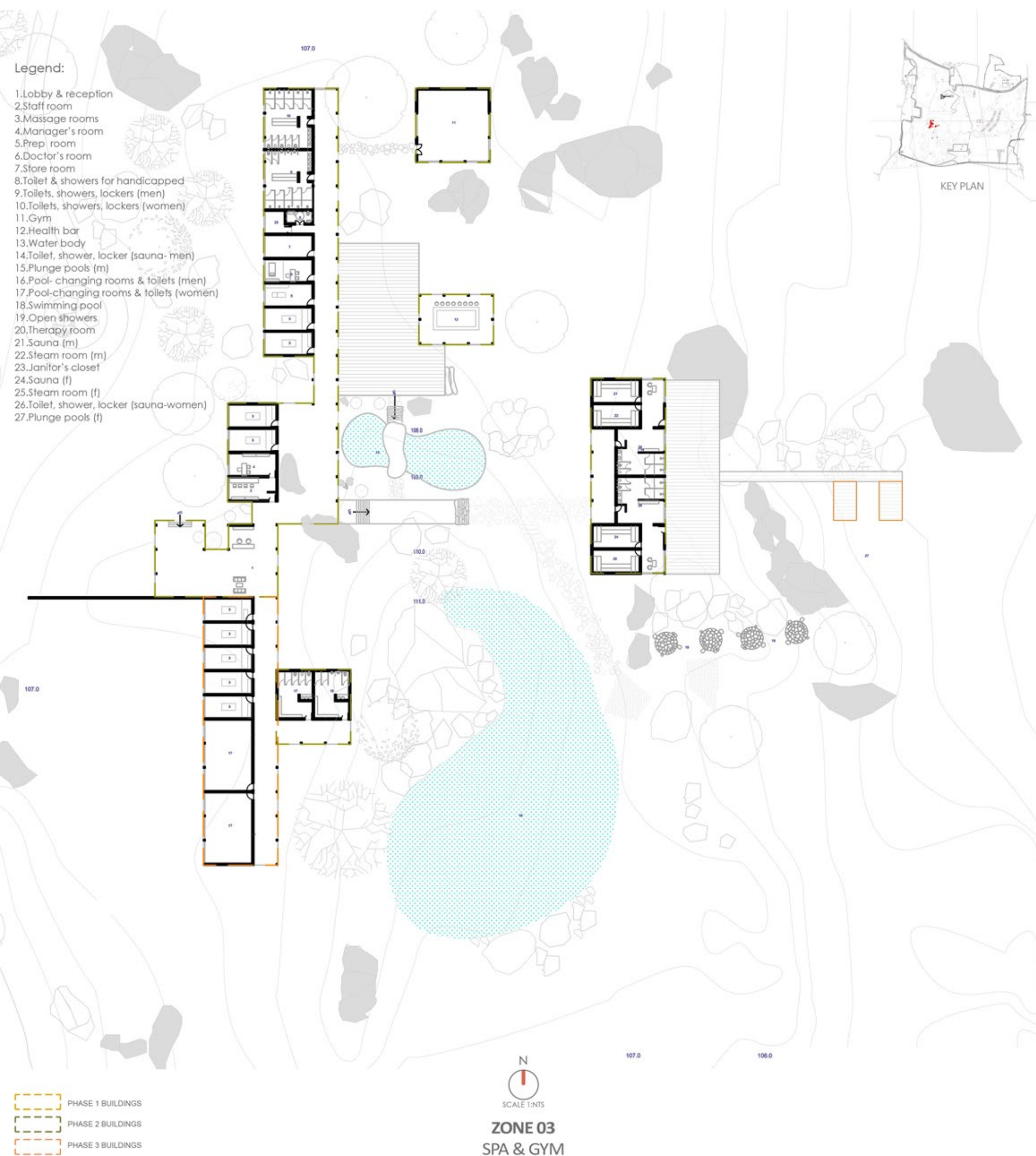
- 1.Drop off
- 2.Reception desk
- 3.Baggage counter
- 4.Information desk
- 5.Guest restroom
- 6.Waiting area
- 7.Guestroom
- 8.Backstage store
- 9.Technical support
- 10.Preachers lounge
- 11.Storage
- 12.Backstage lobby
- 13.Stage
- 14.Seminar hall
- 15.Merchandise store
- 16.Foyer
- 17.Cafe
- 18.Washroom (women)
- 19.Washroom (men)
- 20.Store
- 21.Janitors room
- 22.Kitchen
- 23.Plant room
- 24.Staff locker room
- 25.Furniture store
- 26.Faculty lobby
- 27.Service staff restroom
- 28.Outdoor staff restroom
- 29.Ahu

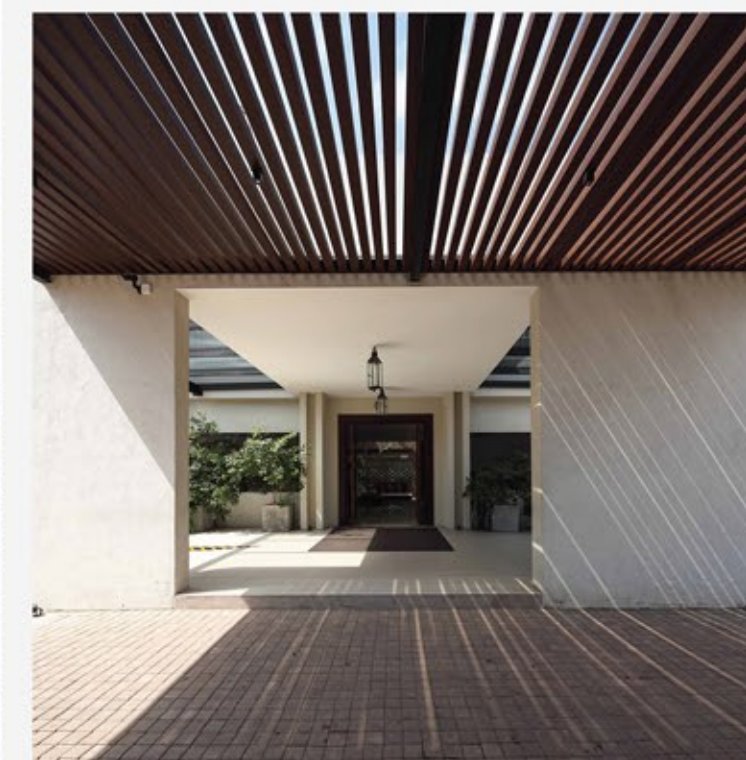
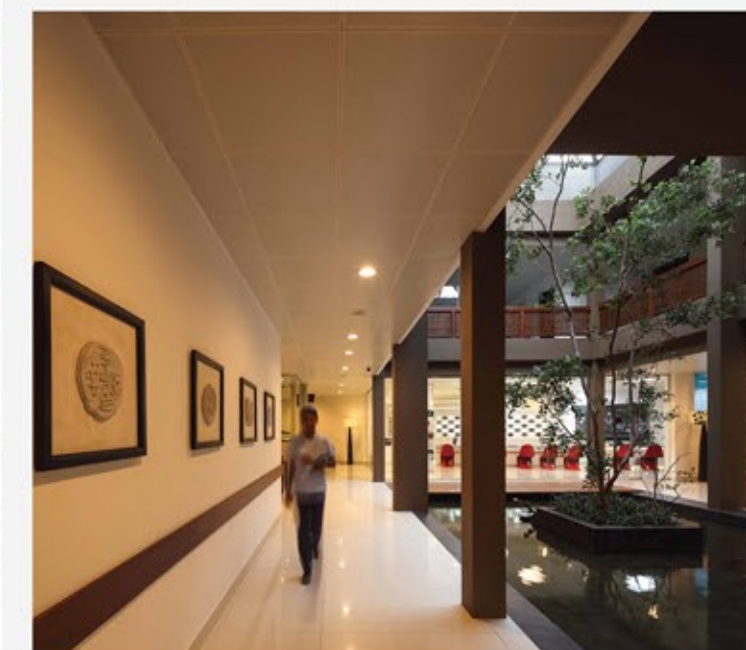
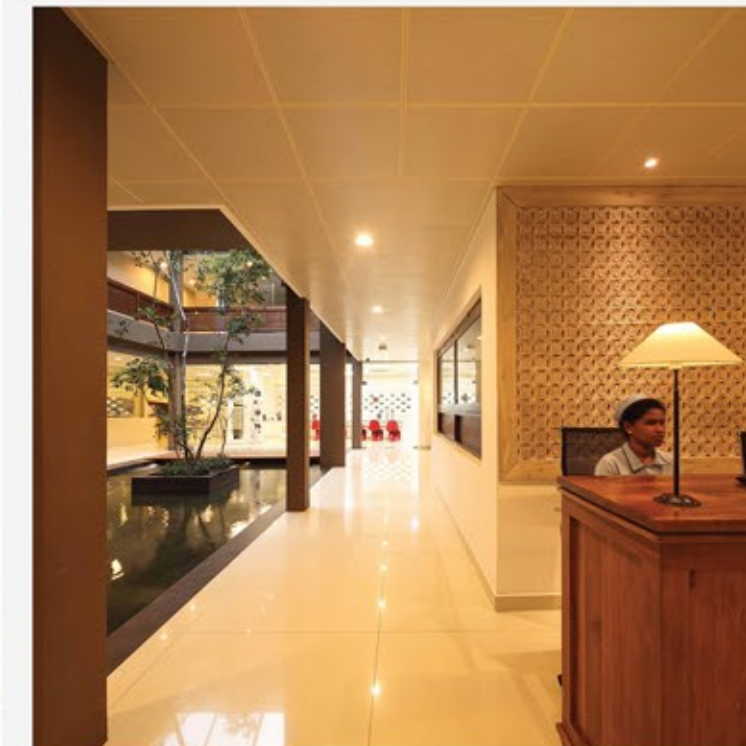
- 1.Tools store
- 2.Faculty lobby
- 3.Electrical room
- 4.Furniture store
- 5.Supply & listing
- 6.Truck parking



Legend:

1. Lobby & reception
2. Staff room
3. Massage rooms
4. Manager's room
5. Prep. room
6. Doctor's room
7. Store room
8. Toilet & showers for handicapped
9. Toilets, showers, lockers (men)
10. Toilets, showers, lockers (women)
11. Gym
12. Health bar
13. Water body
14. Toilet, shower, locker (sauna- men)
15. Plunge pools (m)
16. Pool- changing rooms & toilets (men)
17. Pool- changing rooms & toilets (women)
18. Swimming pool
19. Open showers
20. Therapy room
21. Sauna (m)
22. Steam room (m)
23. Janitor's closet
24. Sauna (f)
25. Steam room (f)
26. Toilet, shower, locker (sauna- women)
27. Plunge pools (f)





radiant eye hospital

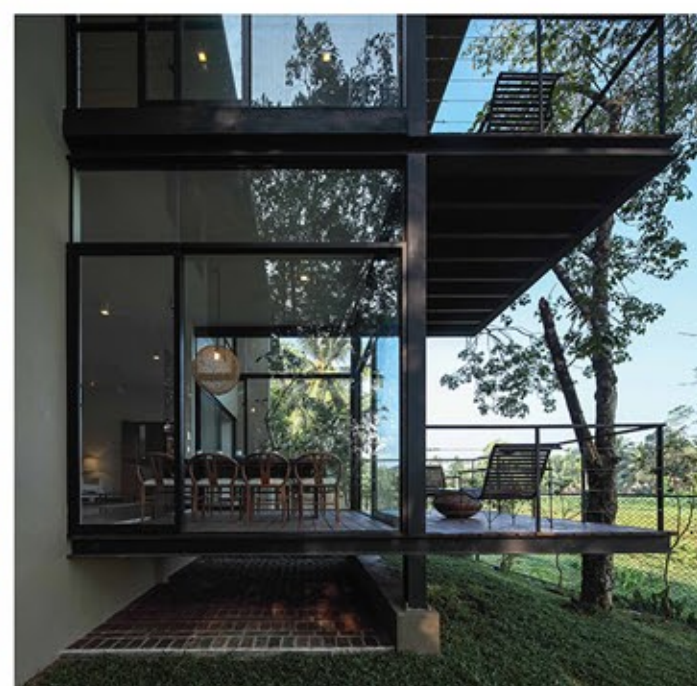
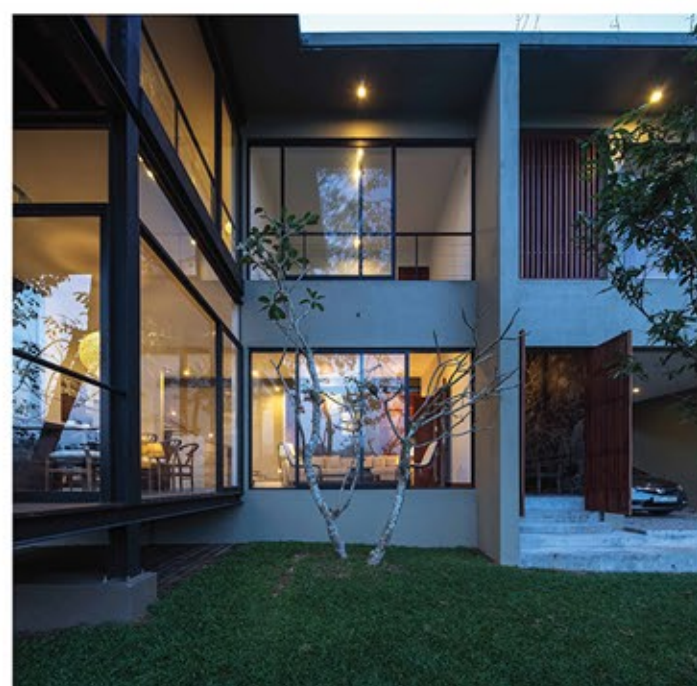
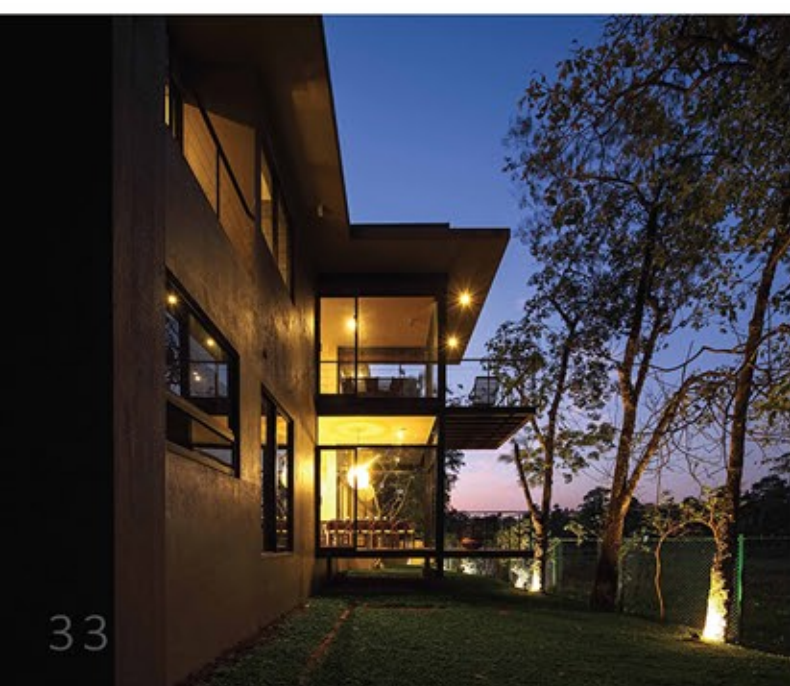
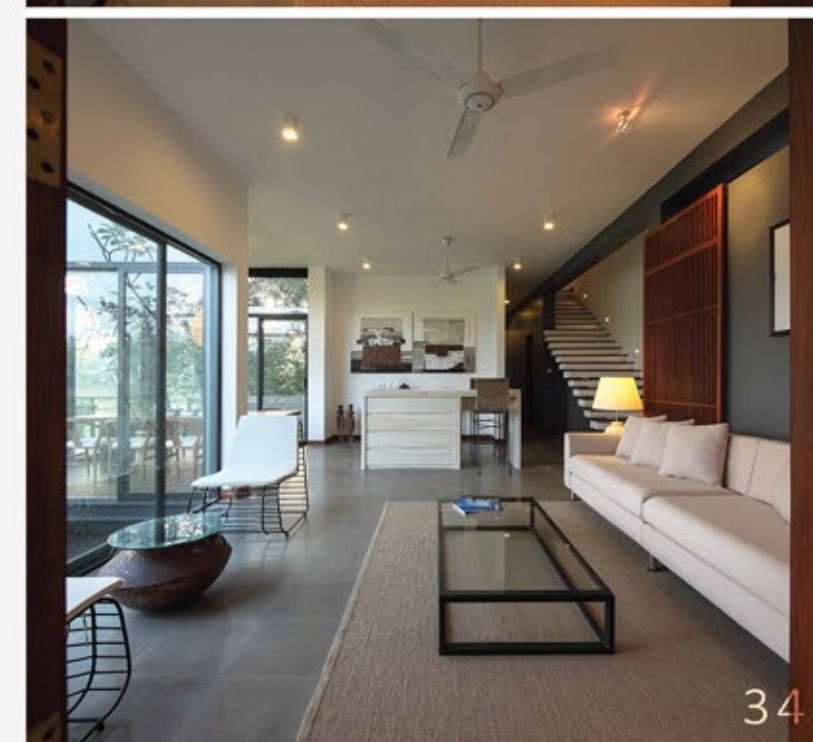
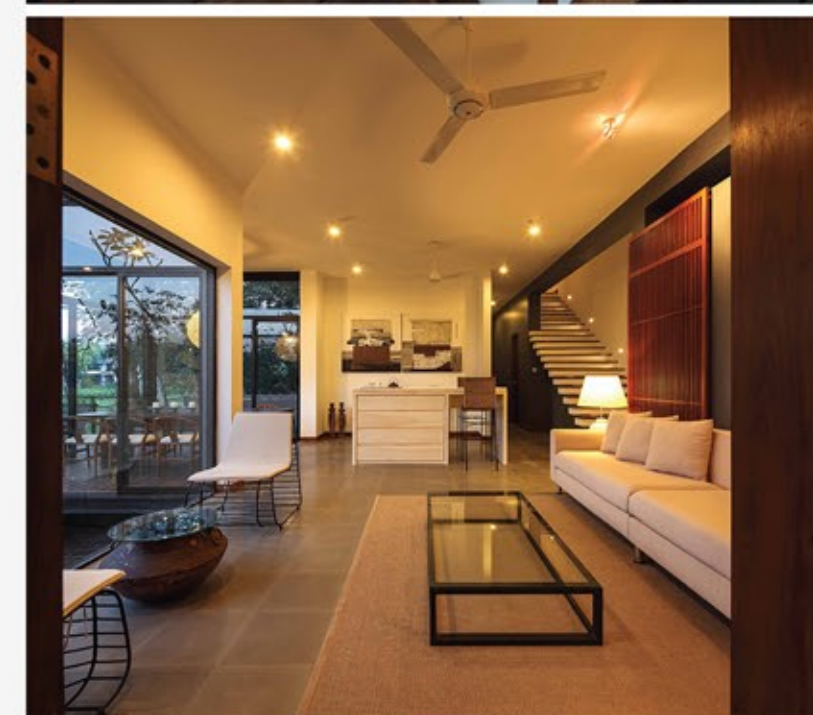
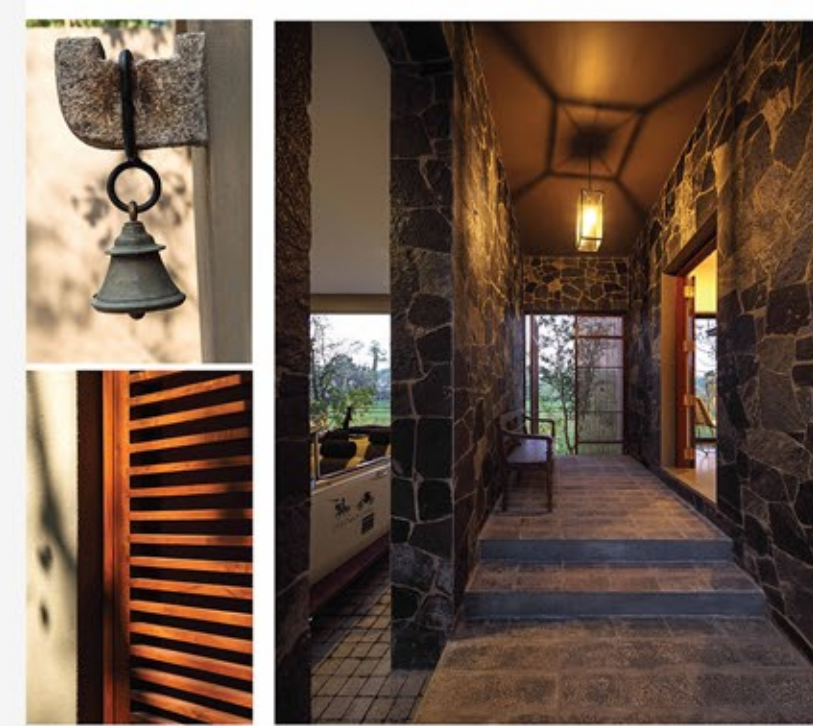
Ja-Ela, Srilanka

The spaces and the function is par with each other by improving the visual correctness. Being an eye hospital design, the challenge of satysfying the clients of the hospital by creating the concept more visually attractive. Giving the best visual appropriateness for a soothing vision,the spaces communicate the relaxation for soul and the static nature of the spaces create the essence of a resort.

the residence design

Srilanka

Natural versatility of the rubber trees has broken with the horizontal of the residence to create a contrasting experience of the nature. Selection of the materials and the finishes also reminds the experience to be a house of the rubber estate than a imposed design on the natural landscape. Different levels of the house bring the uniqueness of the life among the tree canopies and the distance panorama has been captured by the terrace.



interior design

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

apartment interior

MACHANI APARTMENT INTERIOR
BENGALURU

Interiors for premium apartment unit located in Bengaluru. This three bed room unit is designed to evoke the richness and subtlety of earthen colours and textures with the slight outbreak of wild colours to compliment the interior. A lot of priority has been given to the details.



FURNITURE LAYOUT



LIVING ROOM



MASTER BEDROOM



GUEST BEDROOM



LIBRARY



clubhouse interior

CLUBHOUSE & AMENITIES
BENGALURU



TOWER 1



TOWER 2



Play Lounge Entrance



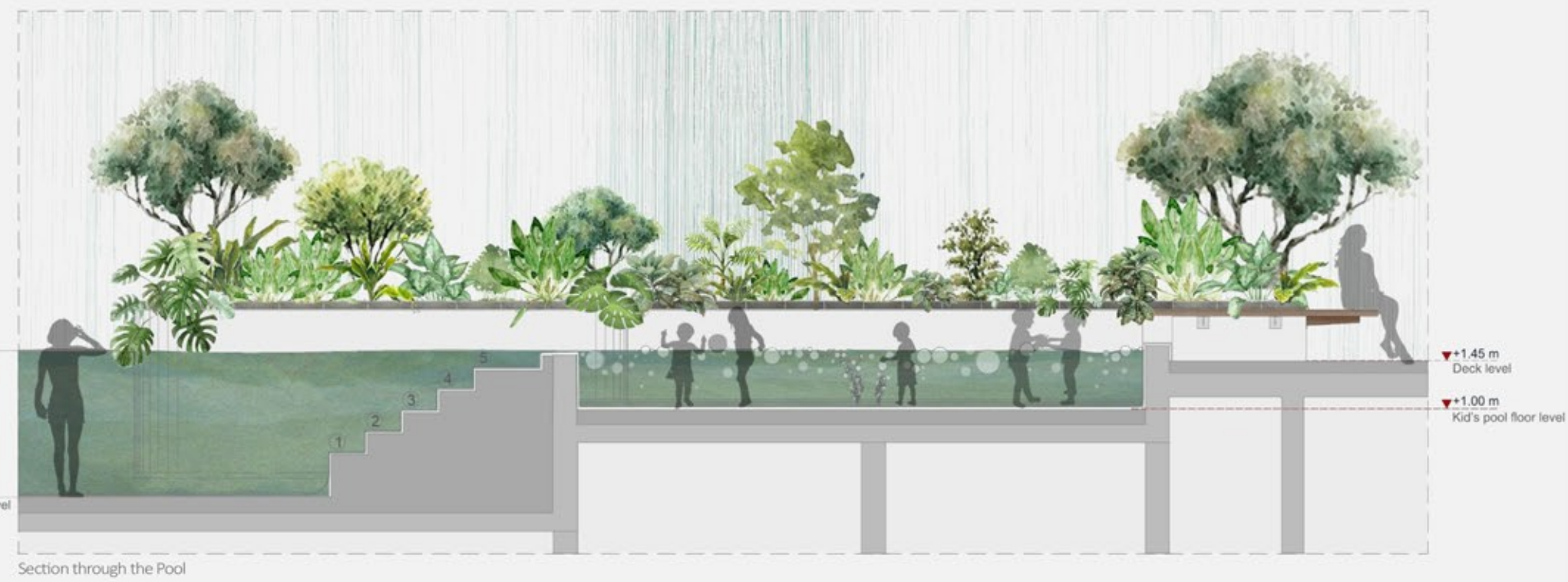
Library



Lift Interior



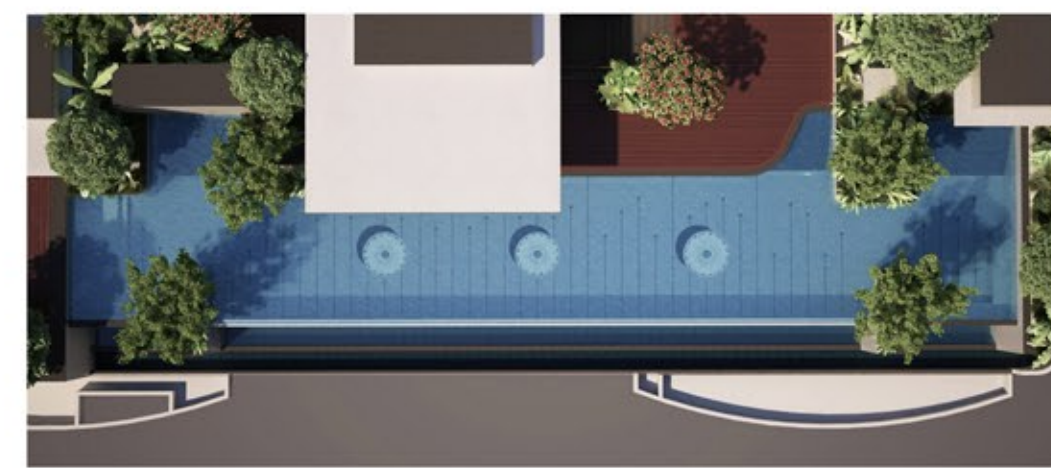
Lobby and Lounge



swimming pool design

SWIMMING POOL TILING AND FINISHES

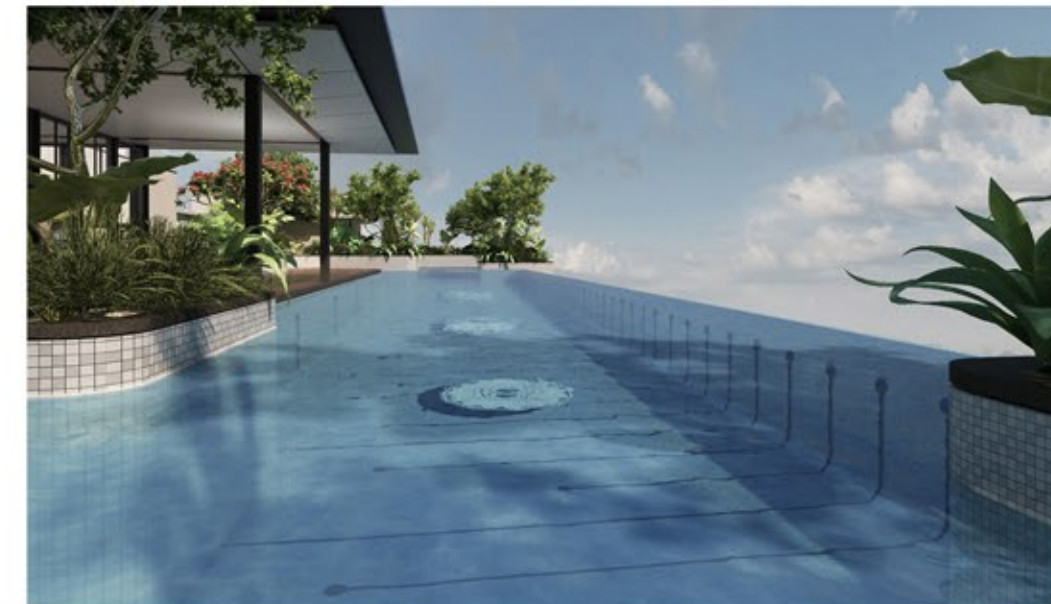
Designing swimming pool with bar counter and extended lobby canopy for a reputed hospitality venture. Pool mosaic pattern to depict the floral design simplified to create more depth to the pool.



Pool : Top View



Pool Canopy



Pool Mosaic Inlay



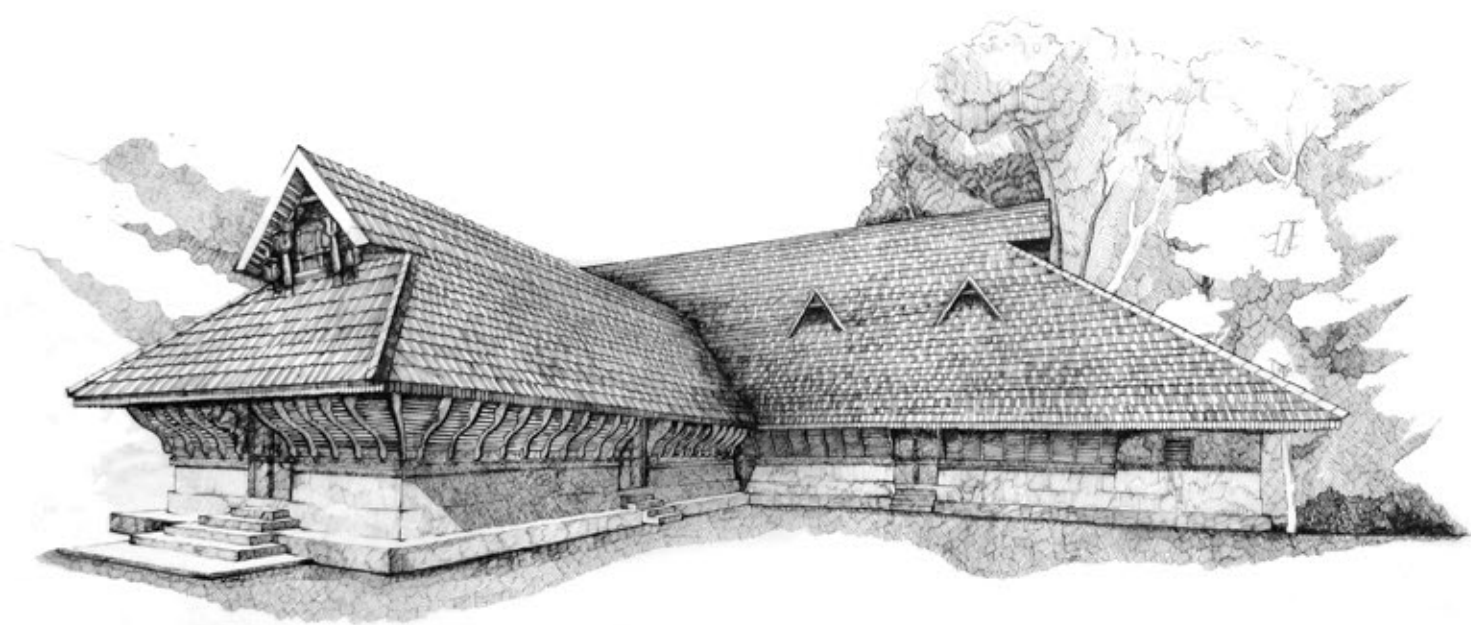
Pool To Dressing Rooms



Bar Counter



documentation work
ACADEMIC



DOCUMENTATION WORK

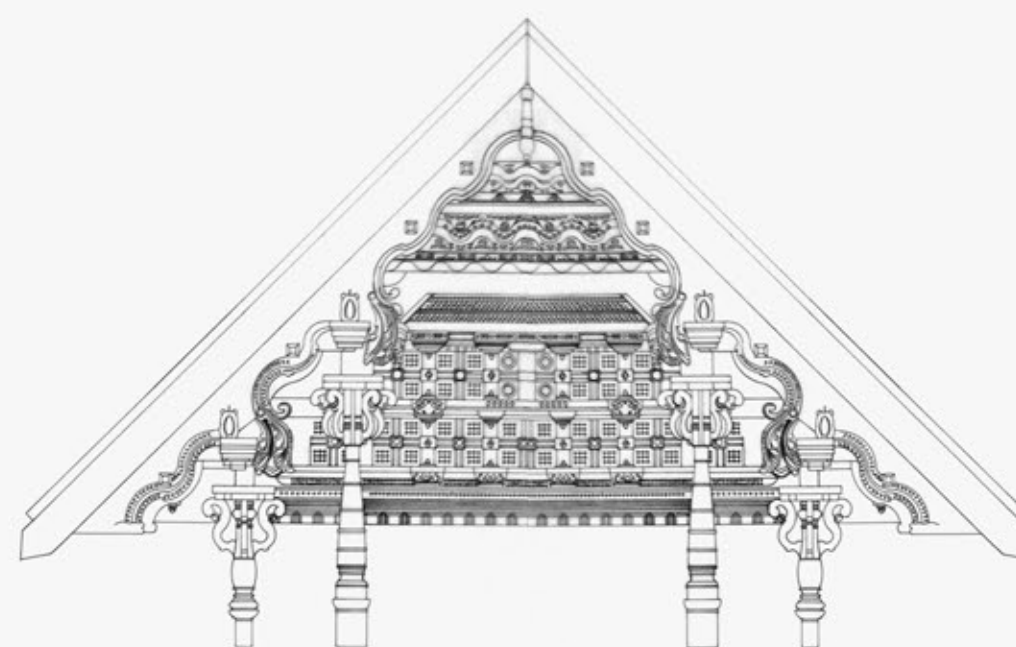
THE NELPURA MALIKA TRIVANDRUM

A documentation of the Nelpura Malika, located within Fort complex in Thiruvananthapuram. It was the official granary & Ootupura (dining hall) of the Padmanabhaswami Temple, used for various auspicious functions conducted at the temple. The structure stands anonymous to the general public and the grand scale cannot be conducted from any point on site.

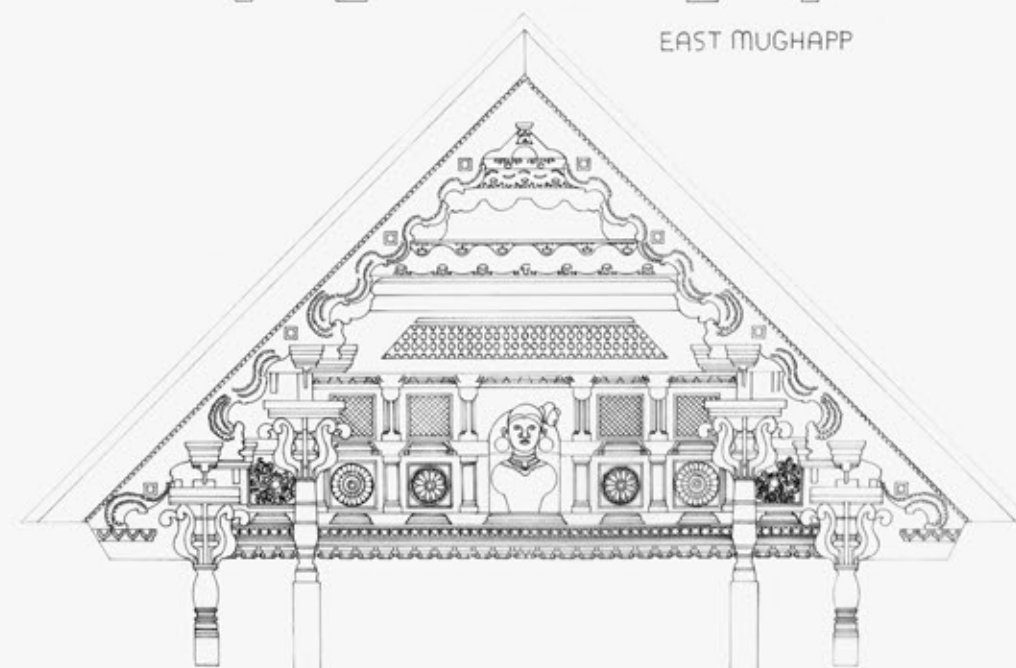
The Nelpura Malika was the erstwhile granary of the Royal family of Travancore and Sri Padmanabha Swamy Temple Complex. Though there are differing accounts of its origins, it is most likely dated to the 18th century & was constructed during the reign of Maharaja. The structure stands anonymous to public and the grand scale cannot be deduced from any point on site. The imposing facade blocked from the view by the Thejaswini Kalyana Mandapam (auditorium).



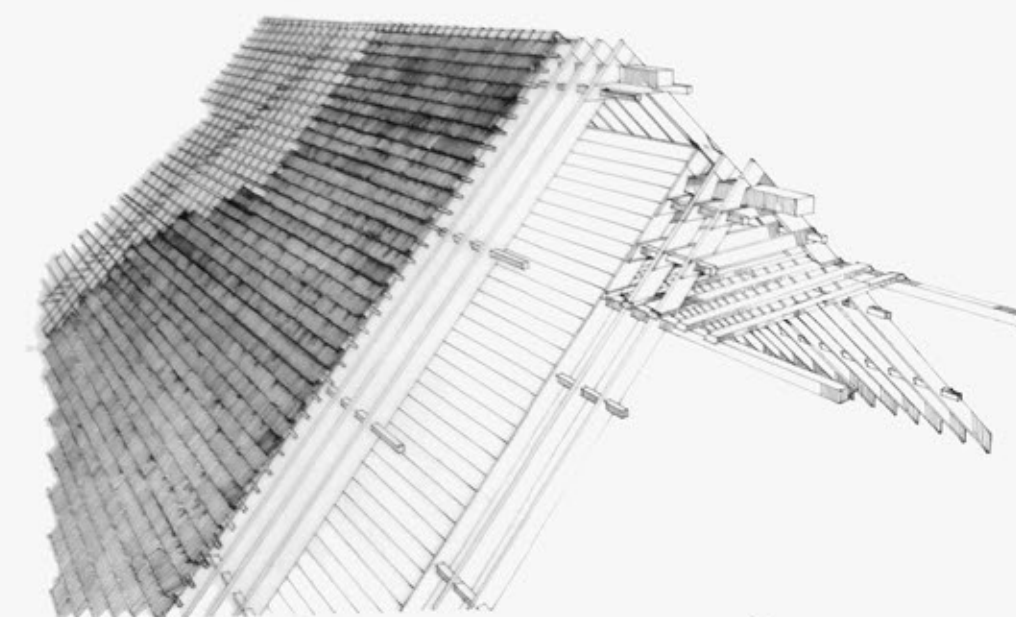
SOUTH MUGHAPPU VIEWED FROM
SURROUNDING PREMISES



EAST MUGHAPP



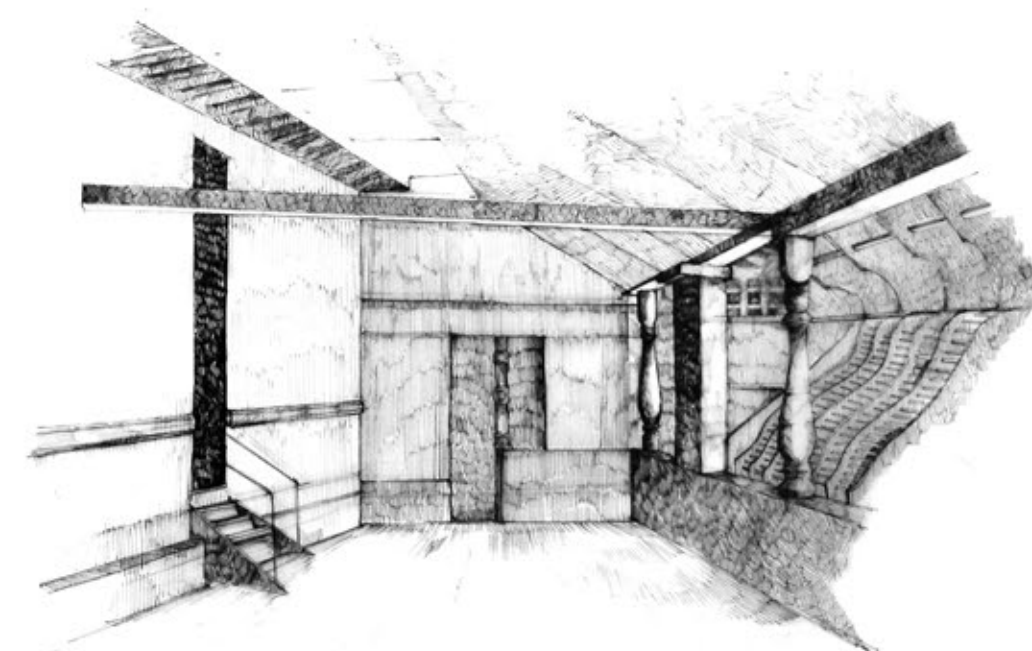
SOUTH AND NORTH MUGHAPP



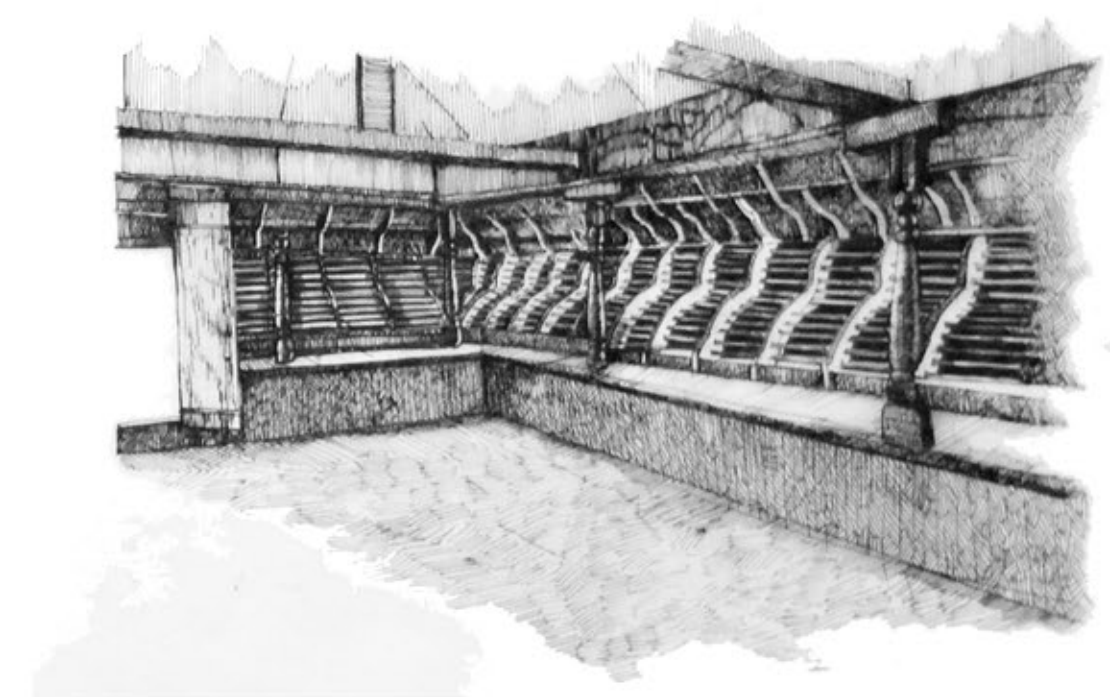
VIEW OF CONCEALED ATTIC SPACE

UTILITARIAN PLAN : SIMPLE , YET EXQUISITE

Nelpura Malika has a simple symmetric plan roughly shaped like a 'T' with the tail forming the shorter entry passageway leading to a higher section compartmentalized into three portions & functions as the storage unit (Ara). A basement level, which functioned as additional storage.



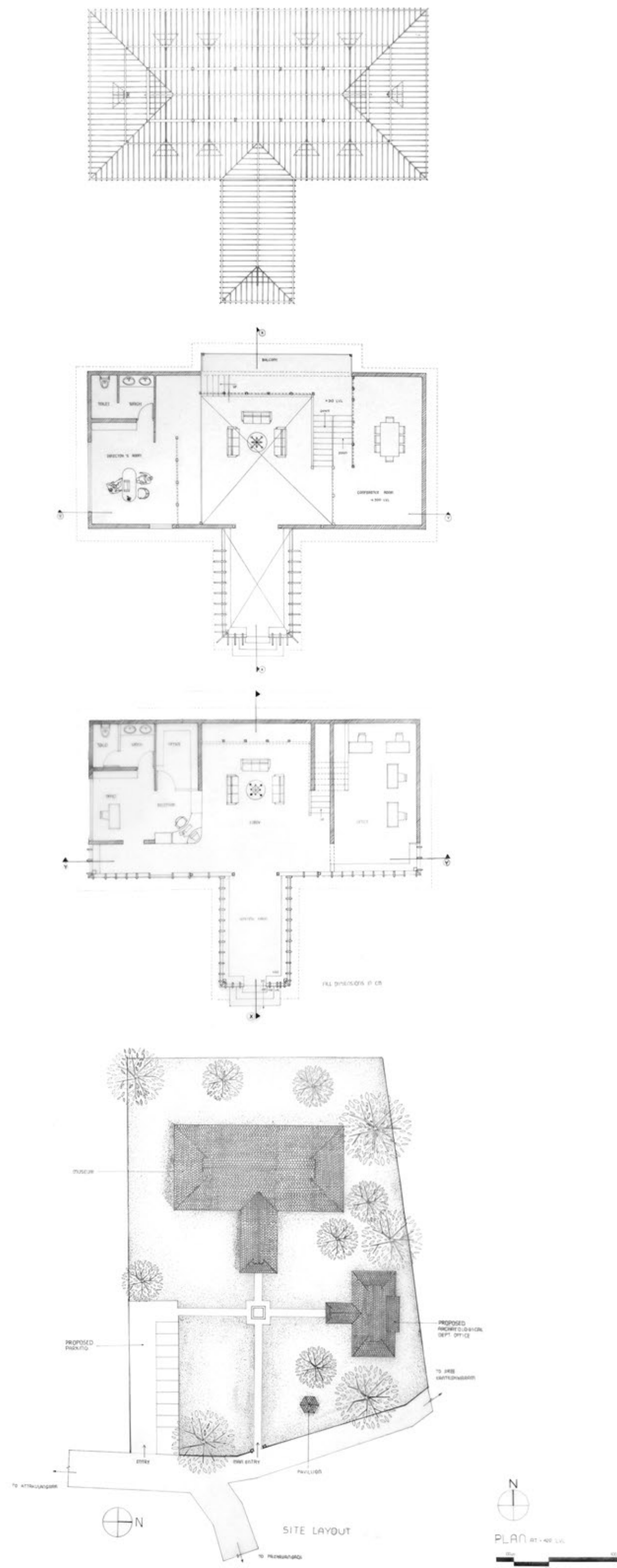
VIEW OF CORRIDOR



INTERIOR VIEW OF CHARUPADI

CHARUPADI

Charupadi is an iconic masterpiece of Traditional Kerala Architecture: aesthetically appealing & structurally sound charupadi acts as an external barrier & an airy opening facilitating optimum ventilation throughout the dining hall.



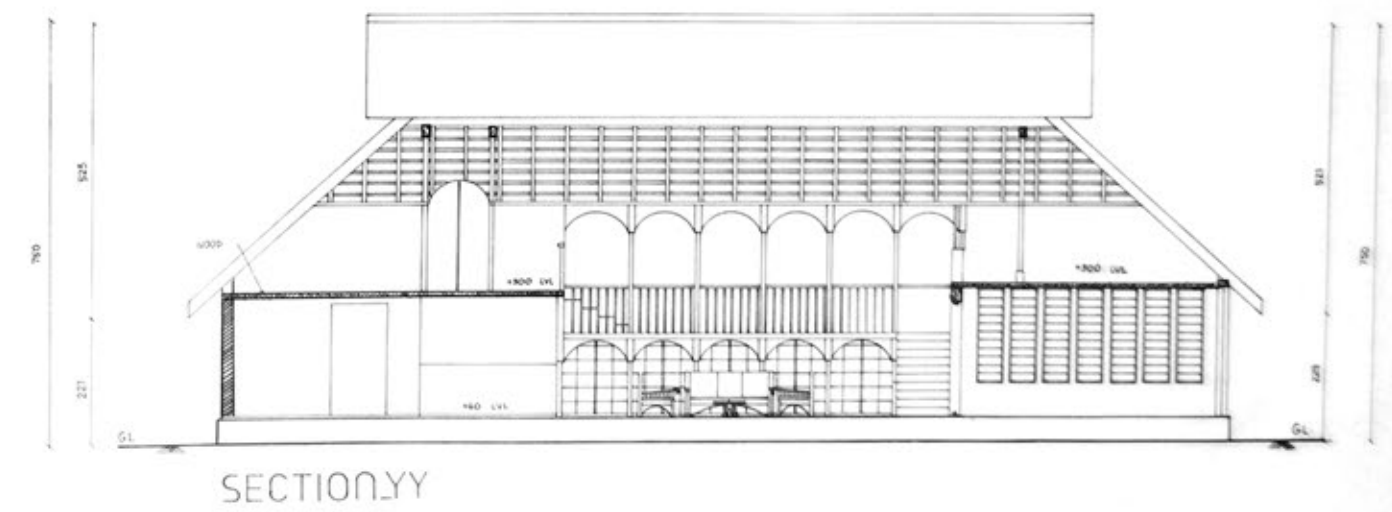
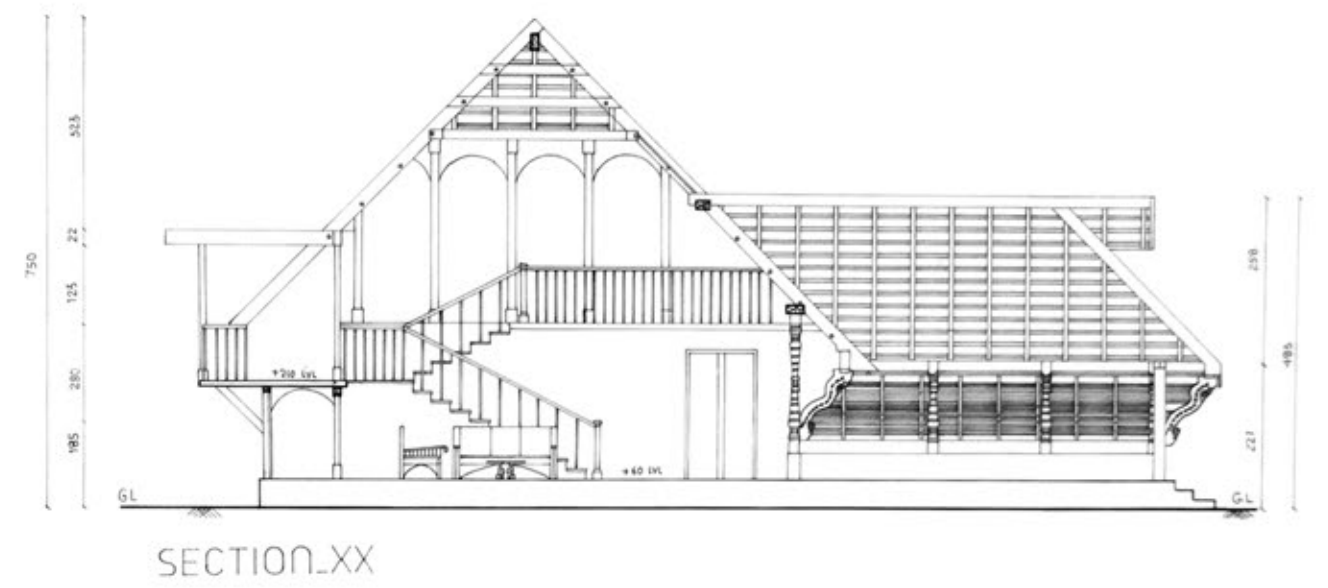
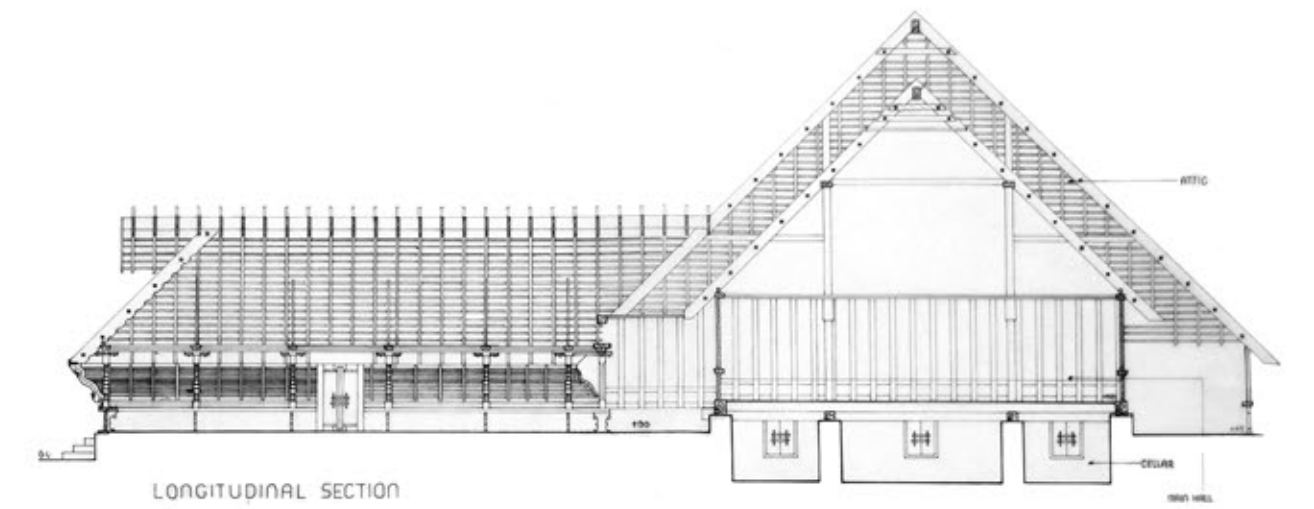
LOCATION

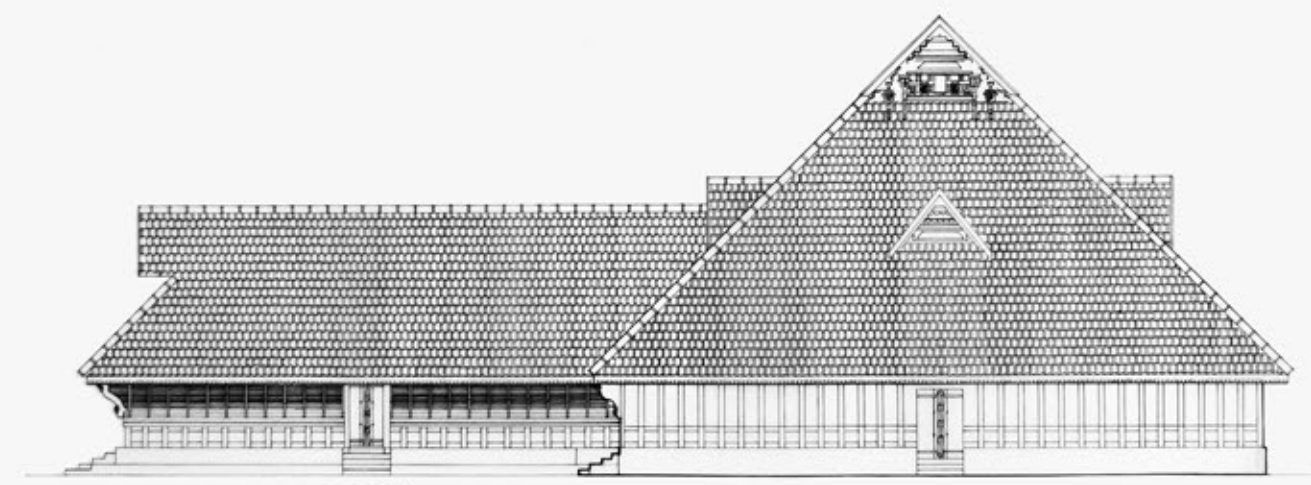
Site is located within Fort complex in Thiruvananthapuram. The site borders a school on its south. The building's location within the fort complex and proximity to the Padmanabha Swami temple is significant to its functioning. It is also based on the location of the Puthirikandam-paddy fields and the Nelkuthu Pura.

SECTIONS

The T shaped plan ends in the shortage area that has an attic that has been confined to the narrow space between the ceiling and roof. It transcends the interior into an alteration from the normal perception of an attic space in Traditional Kerala Hindu Architecture, thereby acting as an excellent passive design element that elevates thermal comfort.

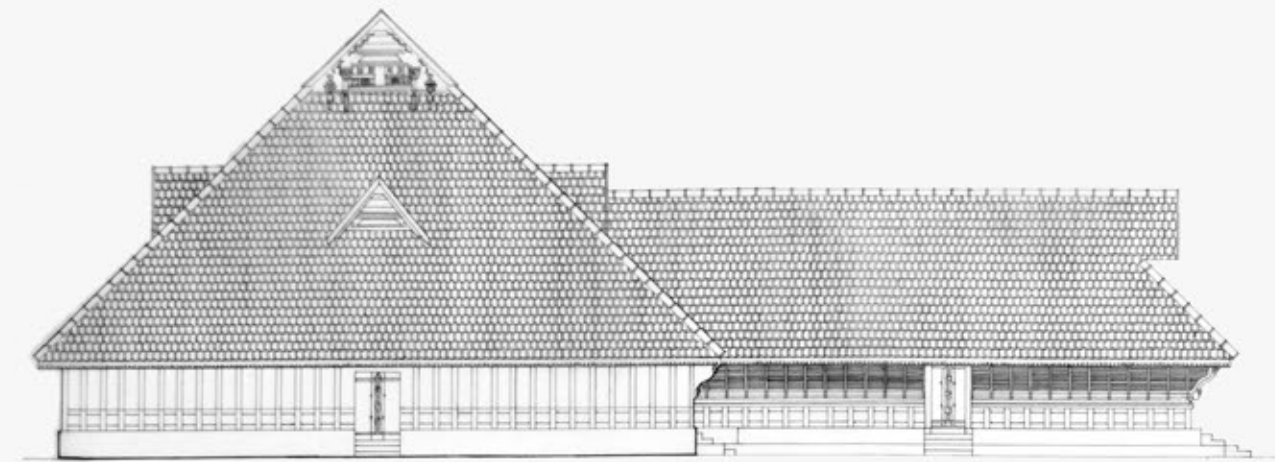
The northern and southern faces of the nelpura malika form the shorter side elevations of the structure. Both these facades are similar except for their respective orientations. The shorter section forms the rear portion of the structure—the shortage entity and the tail of the T configuration accounts for the longer portion which functions as the entry passageway and seating area.





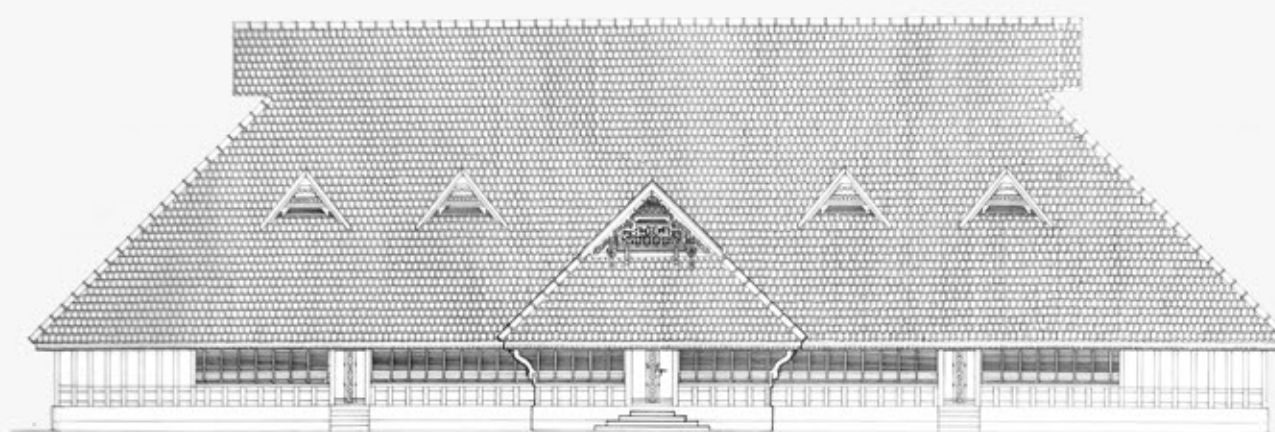
NORTH ELEVATION

HEIGHT OF THE BUILDING WAS DEDUCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SLOPE OF THE ROOF. ELEMENTS ON SITE MEASUREMENTS



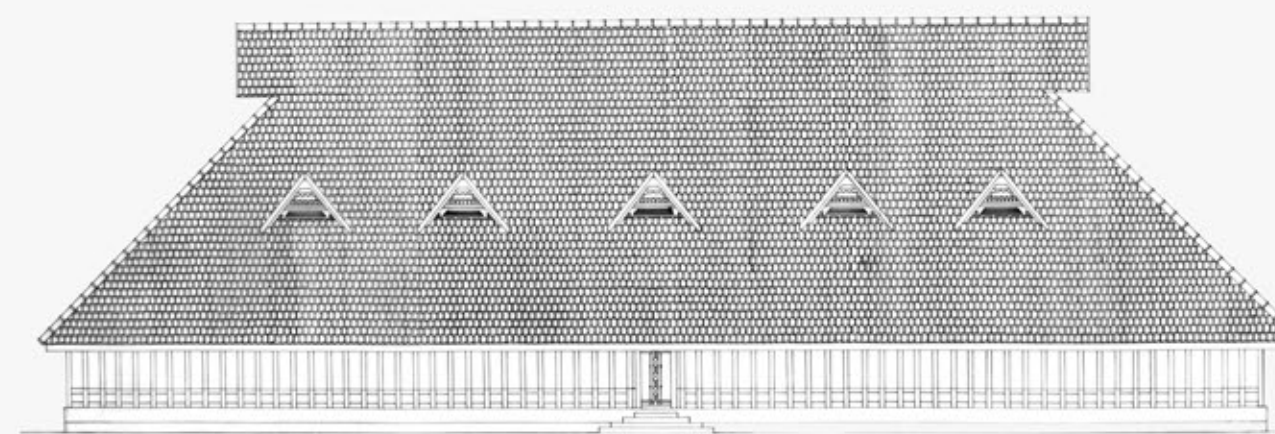
SOUTH ELEVATION

HEIGHT OF THE BUILDING WAS DEDUCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SLOPE OF THE ROOF. ELEMENTS ON SITE MEASUREMENTS



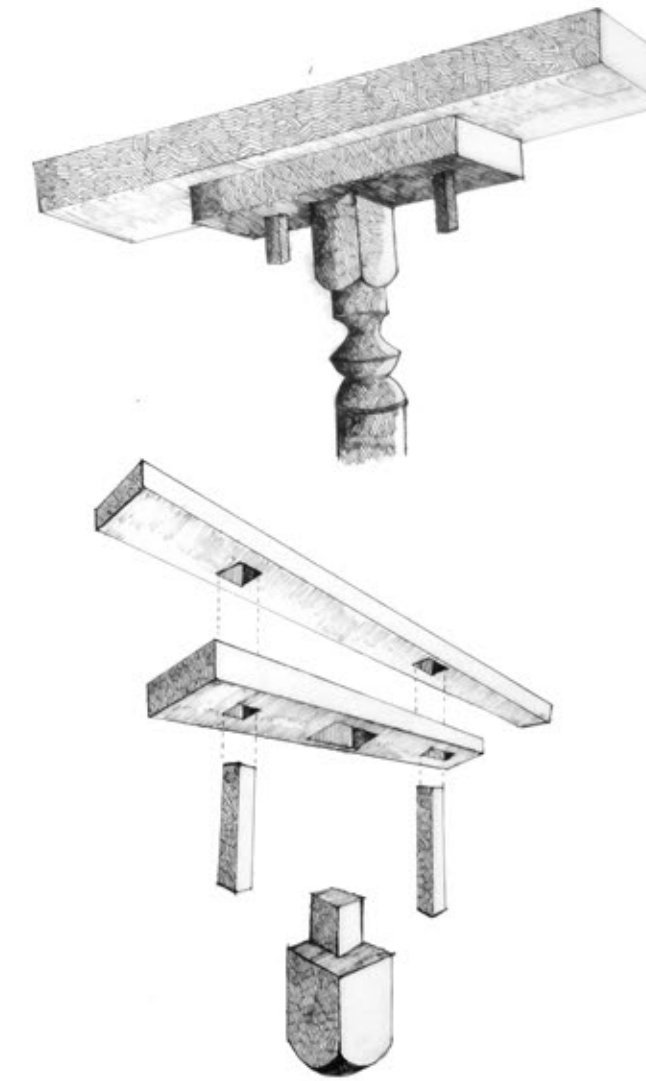
EAST ELEVATION

HEIGHT OF THE BUILDING WAS DEDUCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SLOPE OF THE ROOF. ELEMENTS ON SITE MEASUREMENTS.

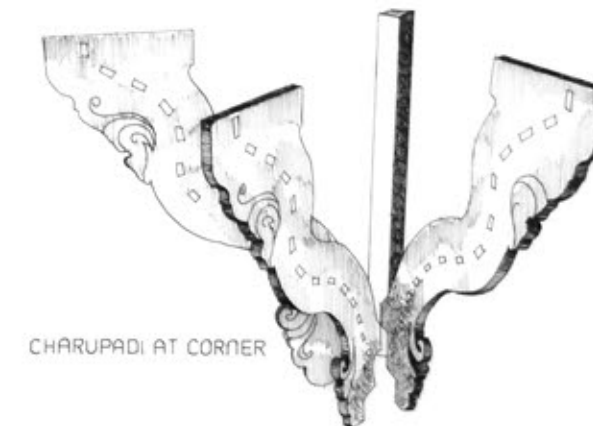


WEST ELEVATION

HEIGHT OF THE BUILDING WAS DEDUCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SLOPE OF THE ROOF. ELEMENTS ON SITE MEASUREMENTS.

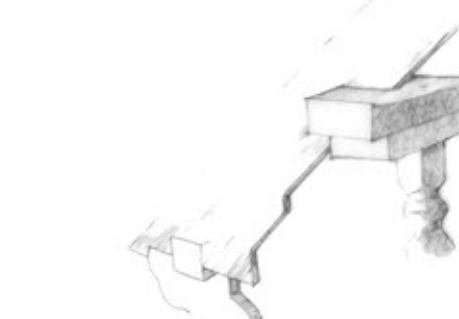


JOINERY DETAILS OF TIMBER COLUMN TO TIMBER BEAM

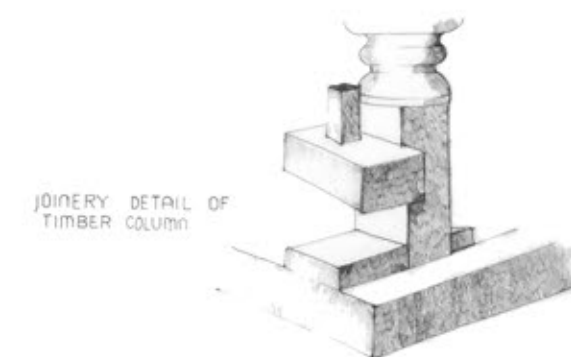


CHARUPADI AT CORNER

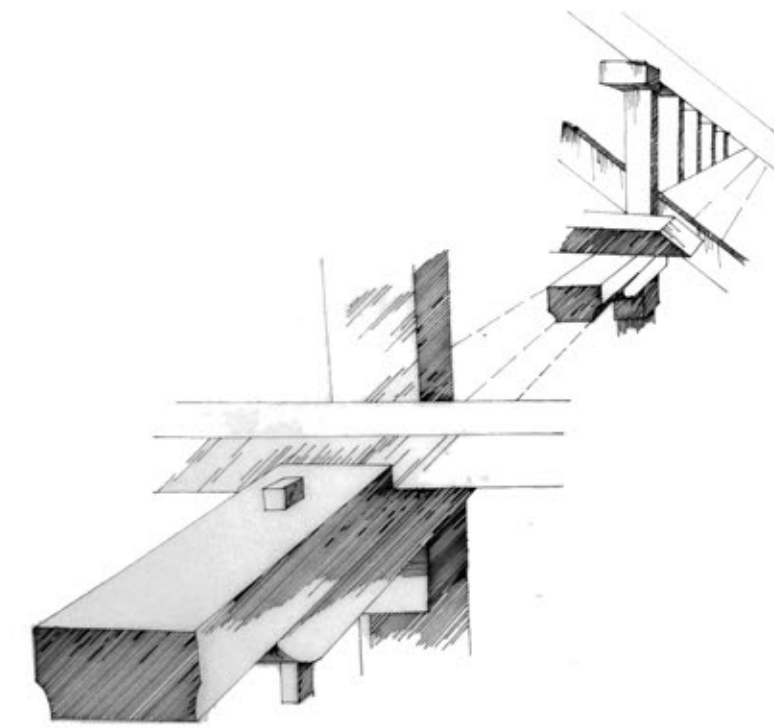
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



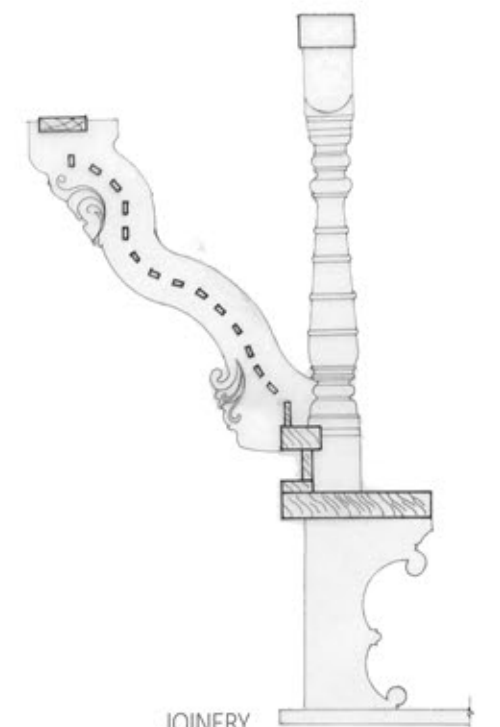
CHARUPADI AT CORNER



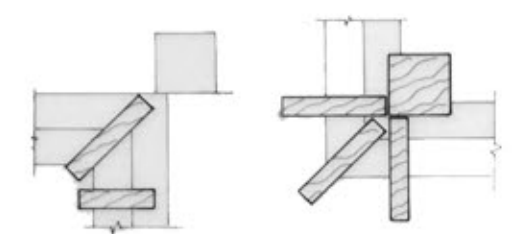
JOINERY DETAIL OF TIMBER COLUMN



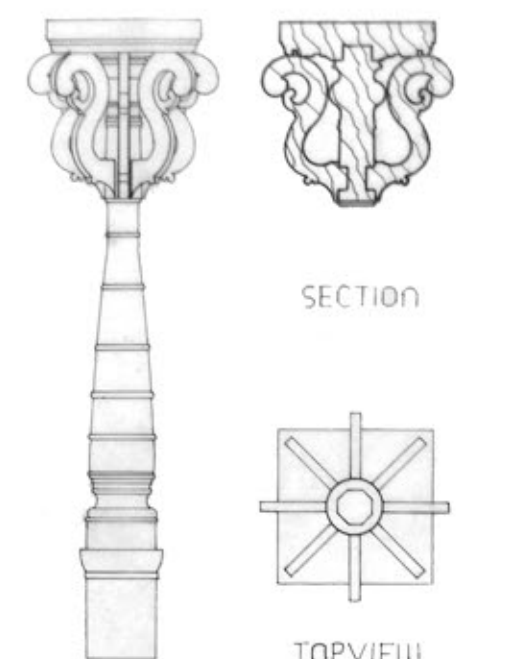
TIMBER JOINTS AT BEAMS AND COLUMNS



JOINERY CHARUPADI TO COLUMN



JOINERY CHARUPADI AT CORNER



DETAIL OF COLUMN

Front elevation of the Nelpura Malika shows typical characteristics of Traditional Kaerala Architecture. It is designed according to the strict ordering principles of symmetry & proportion. Roof is the most dominant element of the facade. It rises 96m from the eaves.

The entry is from the East, through a richly ornated portico. The pitched roof also consists of four dormer windows, heavily ornated triangular elements called 'Mughappu'. The portico is topped by an adorned gable window, declared with symmetrical patterns.

Nelpura Malika showcases a brilliant specimen of deception in architecture. Structure seems to be of gender height when viewed from the exterior, yet the interior clearly is of lesser perceived height. It has an additional trusswork similar to its exterior enclosing an air gap of one metre. Double trusswork provides a comfortable interior.

Thank you!