



Project 01

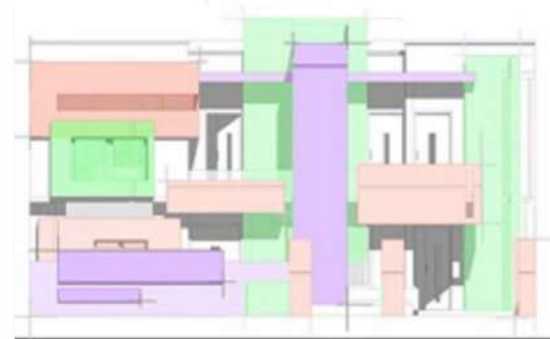
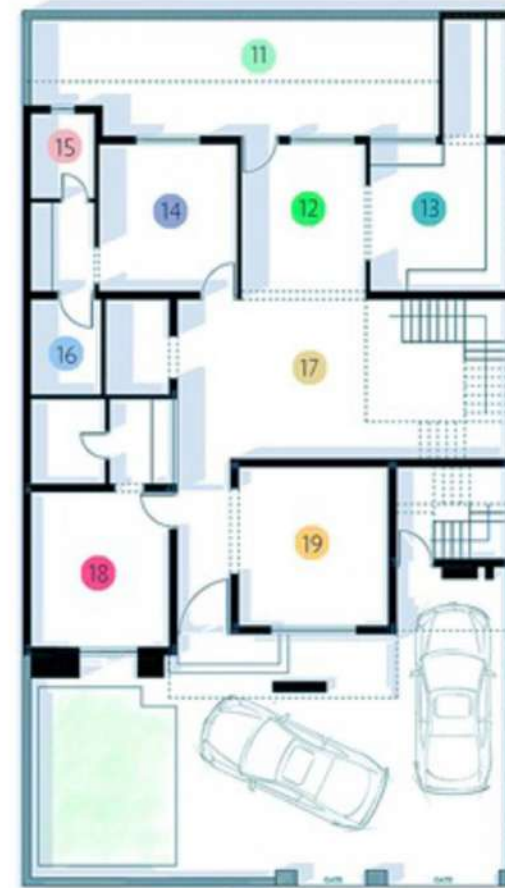
Mann Residence, Haryana, India

The brief of this project was to design the house with Vaastu principles whilst keeping a modern approach to its construction and facades features.

It is a typical 4bhk house divided in 2 floors located in the locality of Sonapat City.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



MASSING DIAGRAM

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 WASHROOM | 11 BACKYARD |
| 2 BEDROOM | 12 DINNING |
| 3 LIVING AREA | 13 KITCHEN |
| 5 KITCHEN | 14 BEDROOM |
| 6 OPEN AREA | 15 WASHROOM |
| 7 BEDROOM | 16 STORE |
| 8 LIVING AREA | 17 LIVING AREA |
| 9 OPEN AREA | 18 BEDROOM |
| 10 BEDROOM | 19 GUEST ROOM |



02

ALTERNATE SCHOOL

Regional Institute for Rural Children

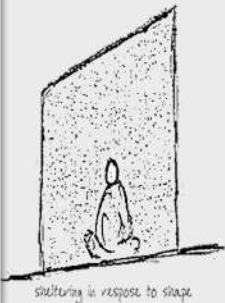
Jalore, Rajasthan

An alternative school is an educational setting designed to accommodate educational, behavioural, and medical needs of children and adolescents that cannot be adequately addressed in a traditional school environment.

A perspective, not a procedure or program, based upon the belief that there are many ways to become educated, as well as many types of environments and structures within which this may occur.

The proposed project is expected to have an ecofriendly sustaining environment for the rural children, expecting playground, library, laboratory etc.

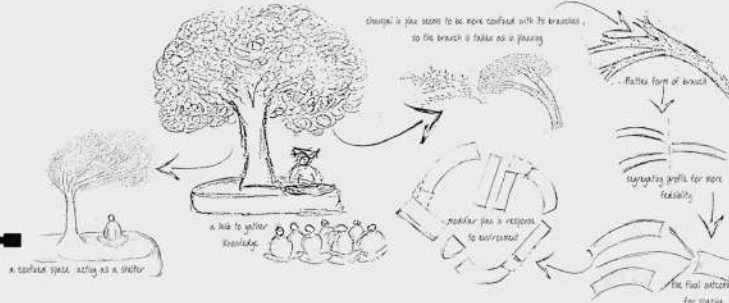
The plot area is 10683.33sq.mt or 2.64 acres. The school is to be designed as a Socio-Cultural, Sustainable School. The use of renewable energy has to be promoted.



The chaupal is a commonplace, (constructed, semi-constructed, open space, the shadow of Banyan or peepal tree or a place in the orchard) used by all age groups of people in a village. Even if the place belongs to some individual, he does not pose his authority to the occupy a chaupal. No individual or family can claim to have the individual ownership of the place identified as chaupal. It is a place where villagers of all rank, age, castes, and faith sit together and discuss serious and non-serious issues and also share the place as knowledge sharing spot.

The jaali will work as a skin for the classrooms. It will help in ventilation, and controlling the temperature inside.

Concept





Provocational Block

The provocative block contains the following workshops and studio keeping in mind folk and culture of Rajasthan.

Music Room - Music Room for students who are keen on learning music and need a platform for their talent.

Art and Craft Room - For the improvement of children with respect to their creativity.

Computer Lab - To update students with global activities and technology.

PT Room - For all type of Sport Equipment for the physical improvement of the students.

Pottery Room - For students who could learn the skill of pottery, and use it as a profession and sell pottery items for a living.

Science Lab - For students to explore the world of Biology and Chemistry.

Carpentry Lab - For students to learn the skill of carpentry, and to use it on a dialy basis.



Junior Block

The Junior Block is placed in an isolated part of the site, which is directly supervised by the admin block.

The junior block students have a separate play area which is bounded by a green hedge.

The junior block students have a teacher and an assistant teacher who are full time with the students.

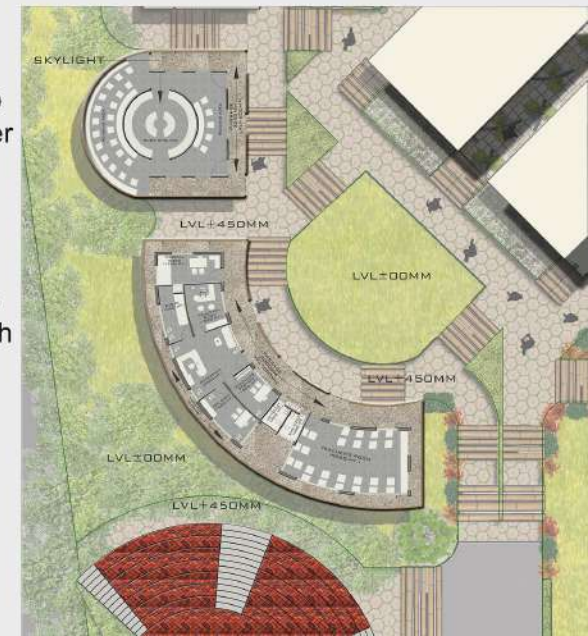


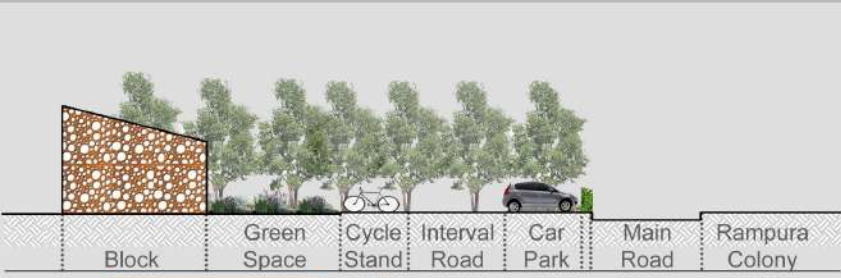
Admin Block

The Library is partially enclosed due to the open space arranged in the manner of verandah to the student where the bookshelf is enclosed inside. One can feel bounded and free at the same time.

A fully ventilated teachers room, to accommodate all the teachers while lunch time and free time. It is attached to a staff toilet as well.

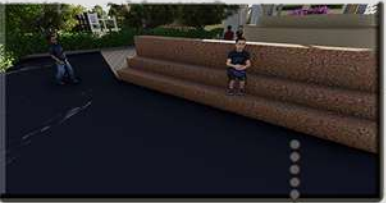
The principal's office is attached to the reception, The principal has a view of most of the parts of the





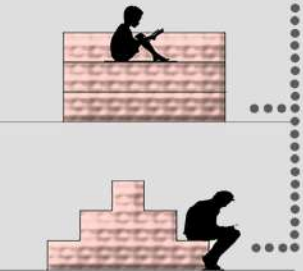
| CAR / BICYCLE PARKING |

- Grass Surfaced Parking System
- Low Cost
- Easy Installation
- Low Maintanance
- Can be easily Replaced



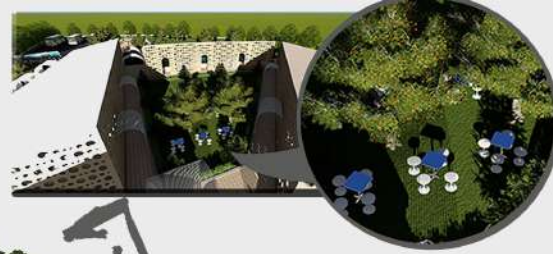
| STEP-UP |

- A Familiar Space
- Used for Seating Purpose
- Behind the Kiosk Space
- Can accommodate up to 18 Students



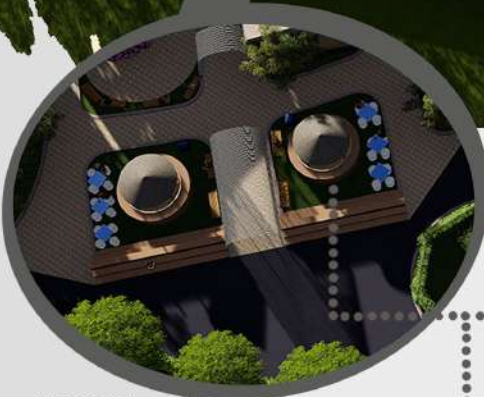
| JUNIOR PLAYGROUND |

- Segregated with green hedges, inclusive of all kids playing elements.
- Sand and Grass for Kids to play comfortably.
- Isolation from the rest of the school.
- The green hedges form a boundary and a safe environment for the kids to play.



| CHAUPAL |

- Segregated space for seating under the tree.
- Can be used as a leisure space.
- Add as a cultural and traditional value for the students.
- Can be used as a common space for discussions.



| KIOSK |

- A Place for Mid-Day meals for all students and staff.
- Space for students to have their evening snacks.
- All meals provided under the Govt Scheme for government school students.



| TRELIS |

A Covered path for all the pedestrians. Since it is generally hot and sunny during day time, it allows the users to move freely from one block to the other. Made from locally available Bamboo.



03.



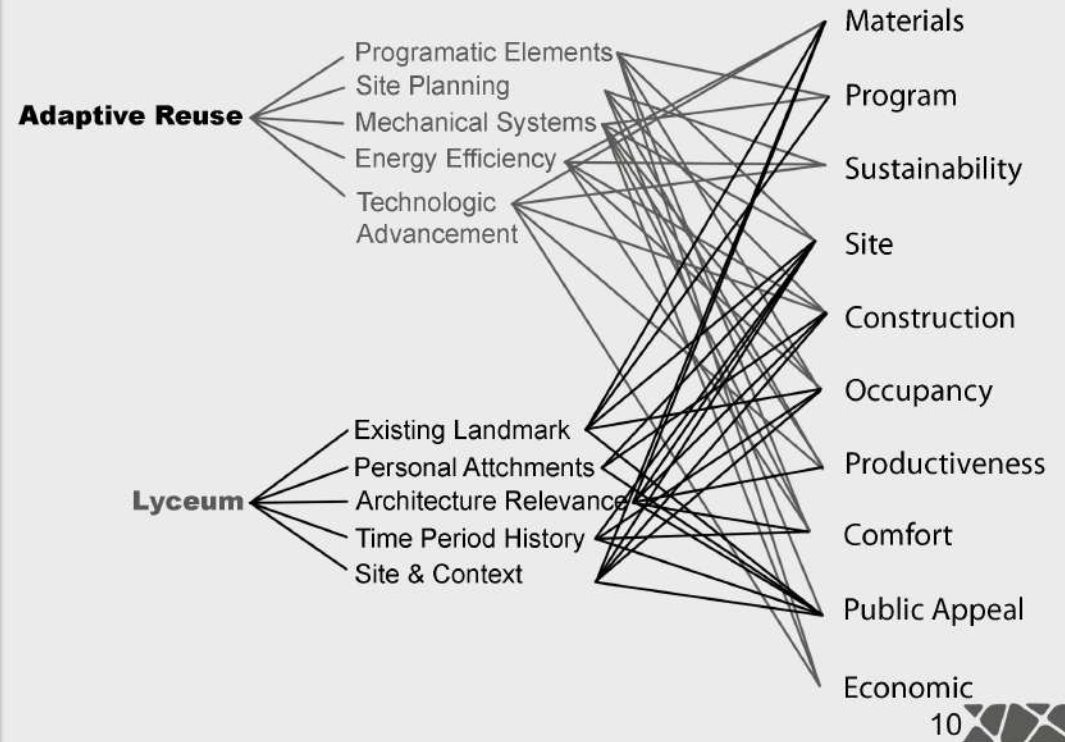
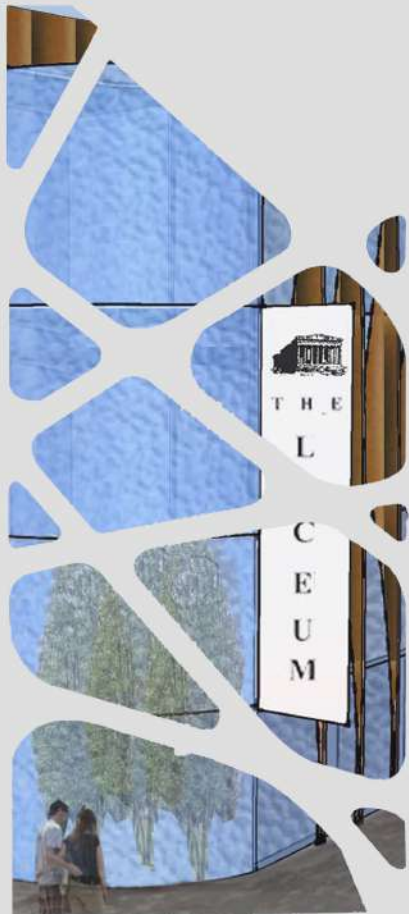
Adaptive Re-use of Lyceum

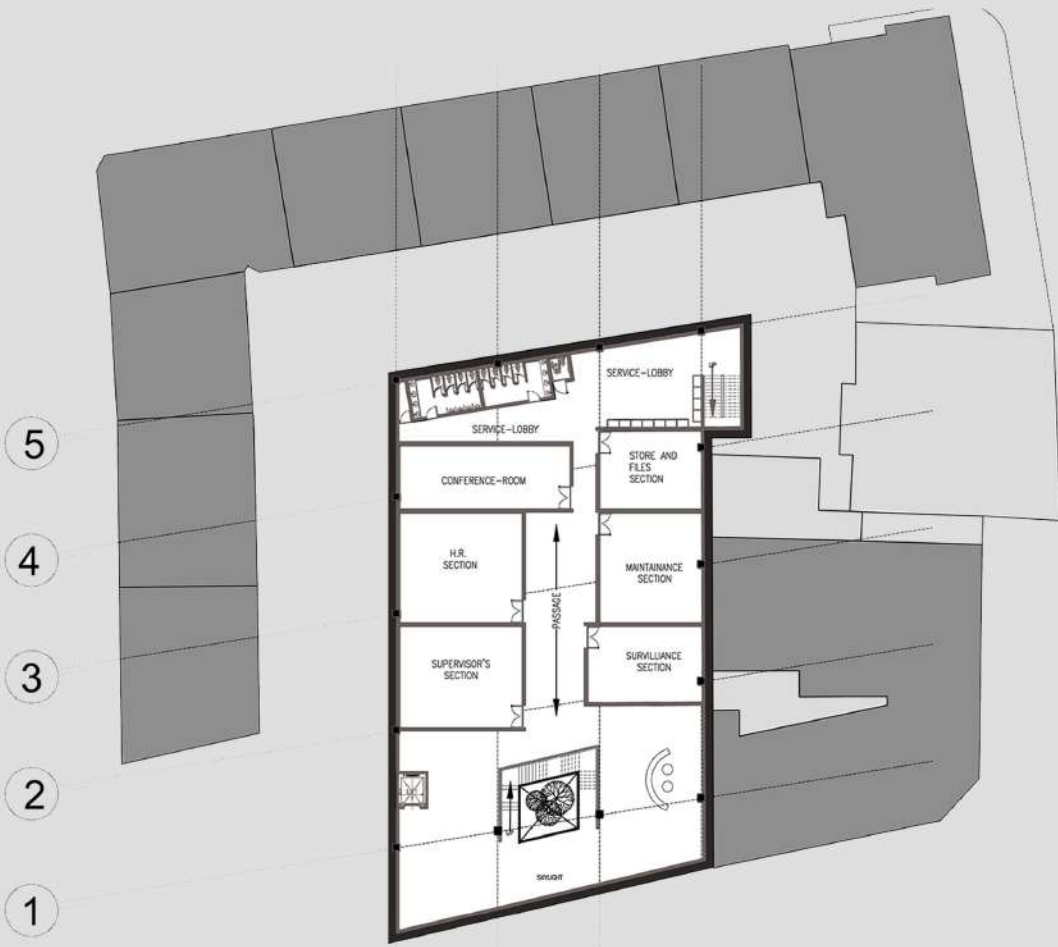
The approach and the concept of the design are derived from the word 'Lyceum' itself.

Lycee comes from a french word for school and the word Lyceum is originated from a Greek Word, known for Groove at Athens where Aristotle taught in 334/335 BCE. The place in Athens is a peripatetic school also known as the school of philosophy.

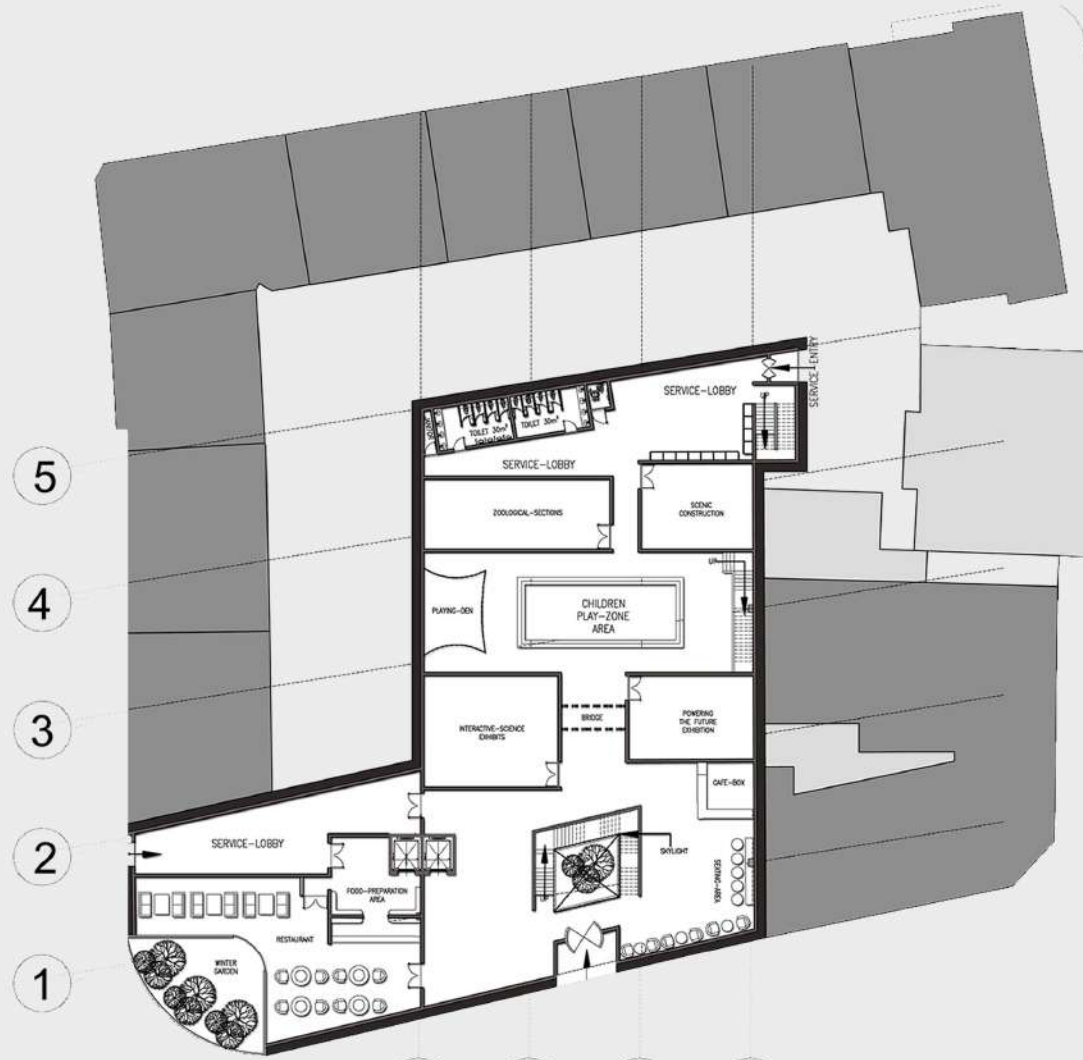
The project focuses on the audience's journey from 'street to seat' - which means improved approach, entrance, intuitive internal wayfinding and the provision of enhanced audience facilities.

The adaptive re-use of Lyceum is focused on creating a transformational experience for audiences, encouraging wider community engagement and building a sustainable business for the future.





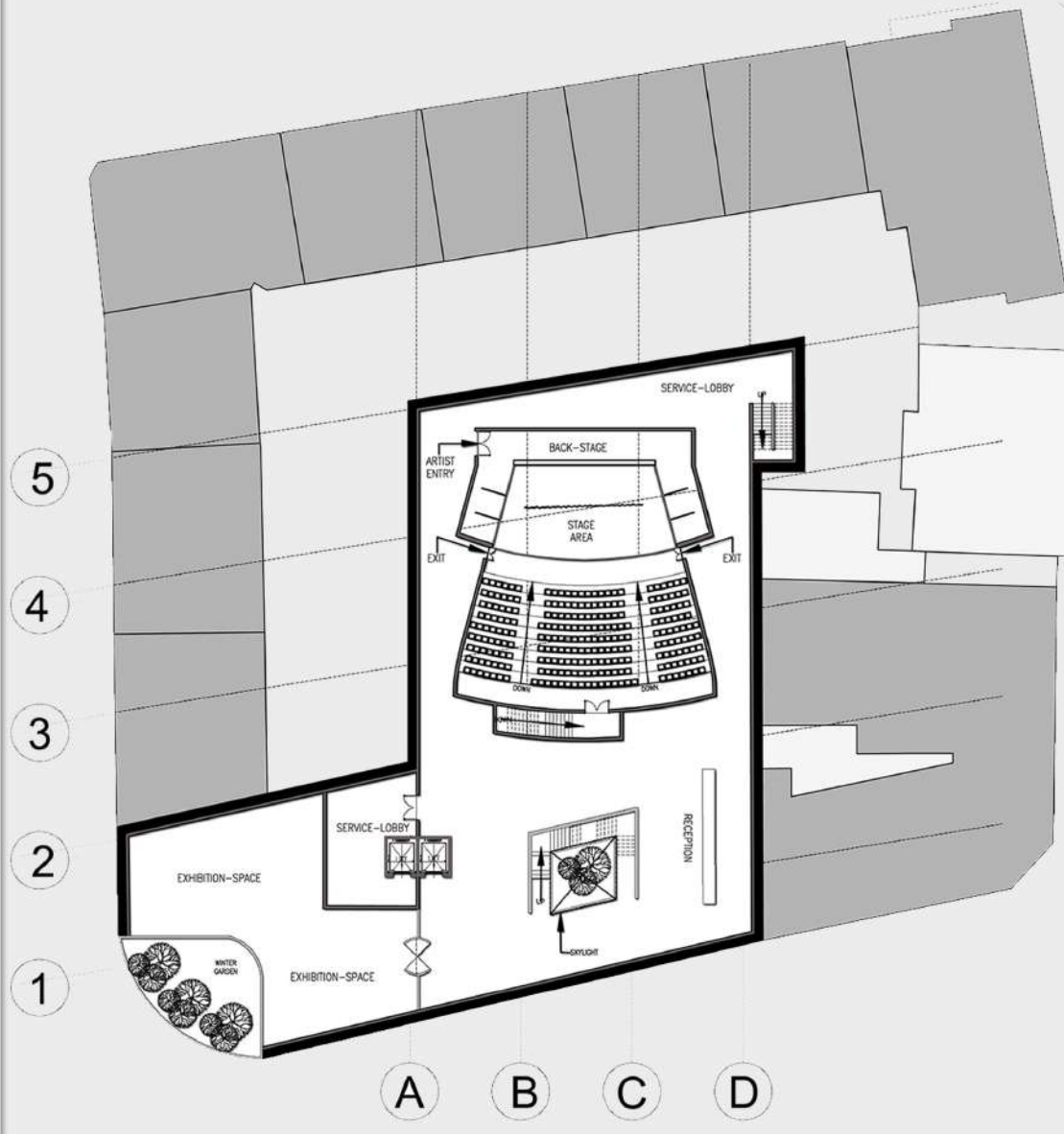
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN 1:300



GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:300



MAZZANINE FLOOR PLAN 1:300



FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1:300



The campus area of the University of Strathclyde is spread in the heart of the city. The planning of the campus is done in such a way that the planners have created a 'heart of the campus' in the form of Rottenrow Garden, which is meant to be an attraction point for the students to use it as a gathering space, spend their time in the greenery, and use it to reach from a campus building to the other.

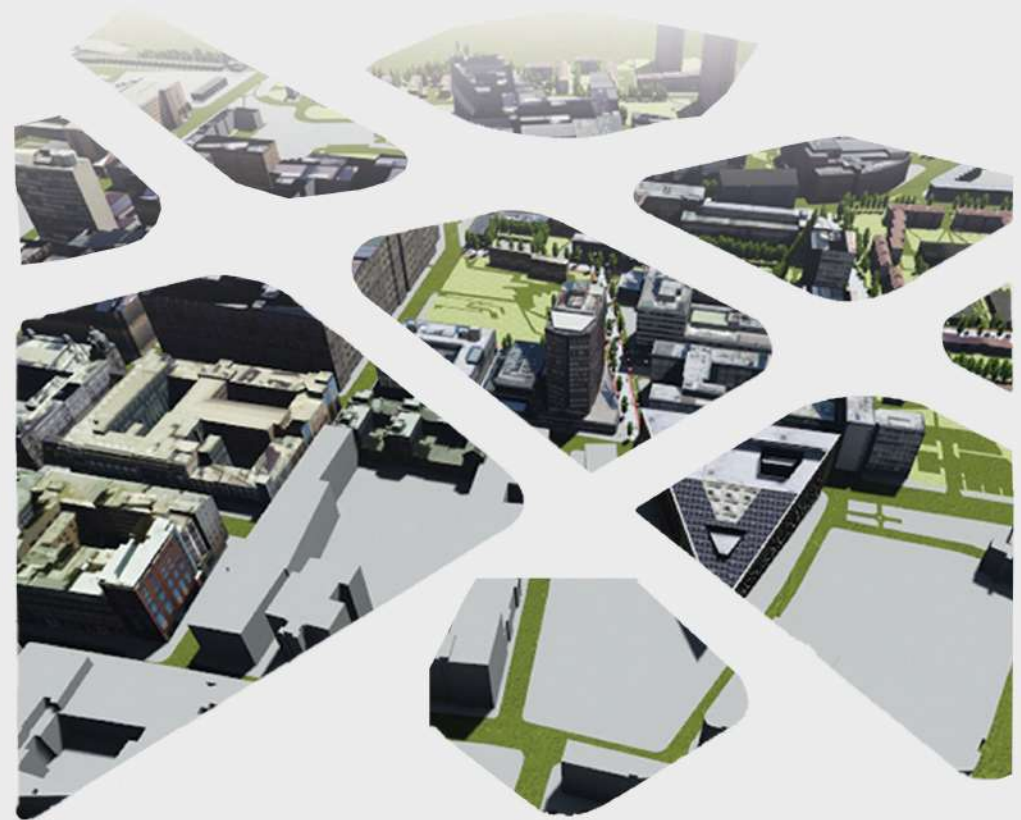
Furthermore, the connectivity lacks from the University Student Accommodation to Rottenrow garden, there are various negative open spaces which had further scope for improvement.

Additionally, the University is sited around various important buildings, which are losing its influence as there is lack of connectivity from the city and the campus

The vision is to take into consideration to positives from the analysis and strategic phases and combine them with strengths of the area such as strong historical background, presence

Project 04

The intent of the design lies around the concept of 'Connecting the Dots', which seeks to create a sustainable approach in the form of a coherent green network of pedestrianised path which acts as a spine to the University Campus, re-development of the University Student Accommodation, improving the quality of services for the residents of the city.



The intent of the design was to implement a sustainable approach in and around the University of Strathclyde Campus and areas in the City Centre. To this very direct aim, the approach was to build on a strong sense of togetherness and identify.

The aim is also to recreate an area that is sustainable, well-connected, diverse, and a walkable neighbourhood.

Connecting the Dots





The entire design process involves various stages which are as follows.

1. **Analysis Stage** - It involves studying and researching the site. It can be broken into various components, which are as follows:

- History and Stories
- Planning Frame Work
- Drawing the City
- Network Analysis

2. **Strategy Stage** - In the second stage of the process, strategies were formulated from the information collected from the prior stage.

3. **Framework Stage** - The regulatory framework had two major components which played an important role in shaping the final detailed master plan. The components are as follows:

- Local Urban Code
- Foundation Masterplan

4. **Detailed Masterplan**



MASTER PLAN - 1:1000

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| ■ Carriageway (standard) | ■ Number of Floors |
| ■ Pathway/ Pedestrian Priority | ▲ Entrance |
| ■ Parking | ■ Other Existing Buildings |
| ■ Bus Stop | ■ Specialist Buildings |
| ■ Single Family Dwelling - Townhouse/ Terrace/ Colony | ■ Commercial Buildings |
| ■ Multi-Family Dwelling - 2 Flats per floor | ■ Proposed Buildings |
| ■ Multi-Family Dwelling - Multiple Flats per floor | ● Trees Large |
| ■ Tower | ● Trees Small |

Master Plan

The final master plan is the final product of combining the analysis, strategy, and the framework. It includes all the proposals made for this project which includes the green spine, bus terminal, re-development of the student accommodation and the High Street.



Strategy Map

The proposed concept plan is going to focus on various aspects such as; transport network, pedestrian network, nodes, green network and green avenues.

One of the main aims is to improve the pedestrianisation network for students of the University of Strathclyde to create a better living experience in the city and also connect the city with various historic locations around



- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ● Global Node | ●●●● Primary Street | ■ Woodland |
| ● District Node | ●●●● Secondary Street | ■ Pond/ Riparian Buffer |
| ● Neighbourhood Node | ●●●● Tertiary Street | ■ Undefined Green Areas |
| ● Bus stop | — Local Street | ■ Riverside Green Areas |
| ● Bus Lane | — Pedestrian Street | ■ River/ Water |
| ● Railway Station | ■ 300-400 Density / Hectare | ■ Sports/ Play Area |
| ● Subway Station | ■ 200-300 Density / Hectare | |
| | ■ 100-200 Density / Hectare | |
| | ■ 0-100 Density / Hectare | |



Project 05

Projects through Collaboration





Auroville Green Practices

FROM CRADLE TO CRADLE BUILDING FOR RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION





Bamboo Kiosk

The bamboo kiosk at the Auroville Visitors Centre will be used as a small exhibition stand within an existing outdoor expo on sustainable technologies. Functionally the kiosk was designed to maximize surfaces that could be used as panels with easy to manipulate surfaces. As the space will not have any electro-mechanical ventilation systems, the kiosk has a building envelope that allows for orientation to reduce heat gain including a double roof with reflective metal sheet along with a floor that will provide for an upward draft to exhaust the hot air. The pivoted wall panels can be manipulated to control the directional flow of air.

As the primary building material is bamboo, the design uses the poles to provide for a suspended structure that would lift it off the ground, minimizing ground contact as deterrent to insect attack while using the bamboo for its tensile strength. The floor and roof act as a bridge suspended from the 4 main columns, which also allows the form of kiosk to be visually light and accessible. The various members come together borrowing from the natural biology of bamboo

that springs from the ground, intertwining with the neighbouring culms to weave lines and curves that move with the wind and seasons, creating suspended spaces.

Elements of the Kiosk:

1. Foundation
2. Bamboo Members
 - A Main Column 1
 - B Main Column 2
 - C Framing Member 1
 - D Framing Member 2
 - E Floor Beams
 - F Floor Purlins
 - G Bracing 1
 - H Bracing 2
 - I Roof Purlins
 - J Horizontal roof members
 - K Roof members
3. Pakka Maram Flooring
4. Bamboo Ply for doors
5. Metal Sheet (Roof Covering)

