

ARCHITECTURAL PORTFOLIO



CV



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OBJECTIVE

Learning Architecture in deeper sense has always been my Vision, I always wanted to experience the process of design and enhance my knowledge in all possible ways of work i come across.

TECHNICAL SKILLS



LANGUAGES KNOWN

English
Tamil

EDUCATION

- S.B.O.A. MATRICULATION HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
- CHENNAI PUBLIC SCHOOL
- VELAMMAL VIDYALAYA
- S.B.O.A MATRICULATION HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
- MEASI ACADEMY OF ARCHITECTURE

PROFESSIONAL STRENGTH

MANUAL DRAFTING
DOCUMENTATION
MODEL MAKING
PAINTING

HOBBIES

MUSIC	CARROM
CHESS	EMBROIDERY
READING BOOKS	COOKING

VITAE CURRICULAM



03-06 MULTI USE OFFICE



07-10 THREE STAR HOTEL



11-16 CAMPUS DESIGN



CONTENTS



23-24 RESCHOOL DESIGN



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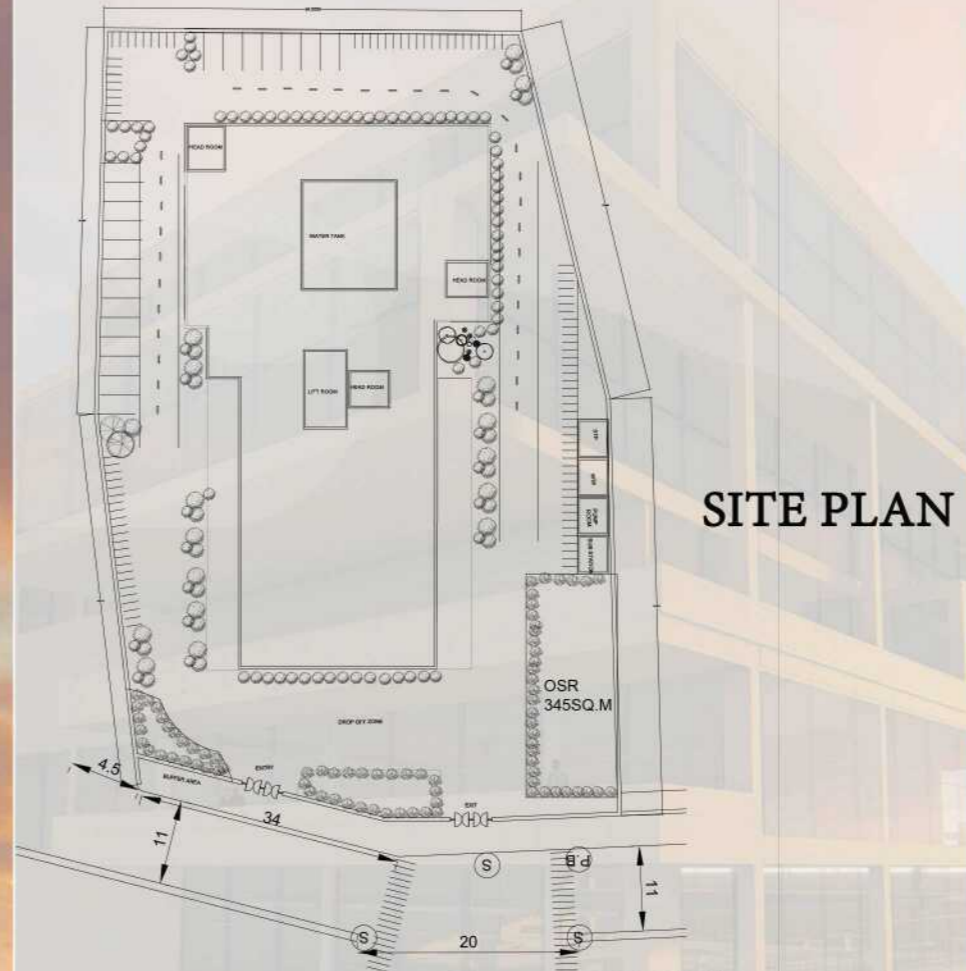


27-28 EARTH POSSIBILITY WORKSHOP



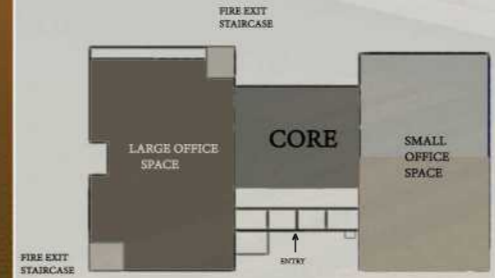
17-22 RURAL DOCUMENTATION

MULTI USE OFFICE



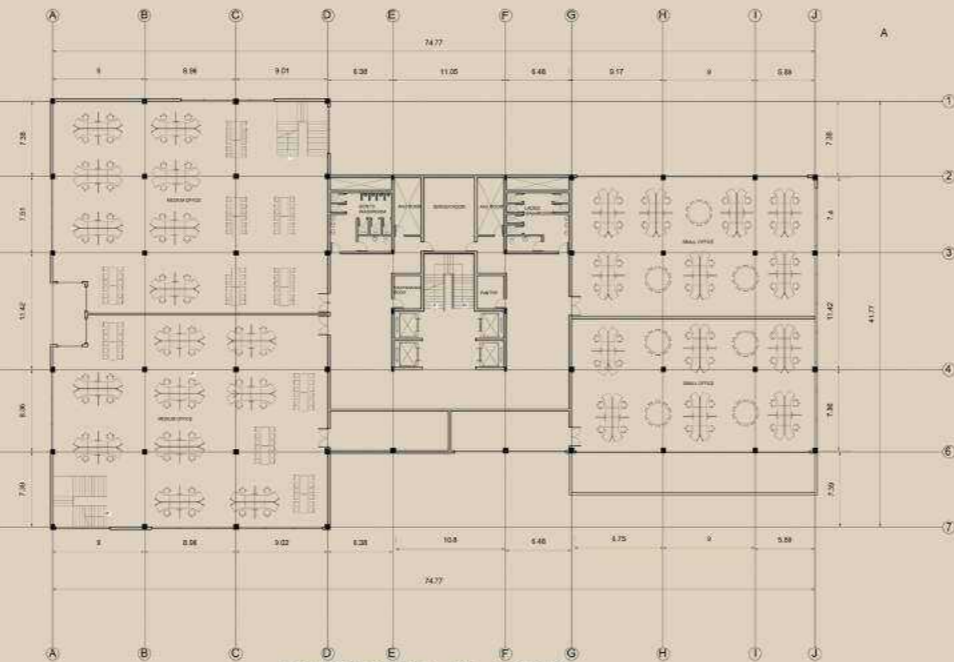
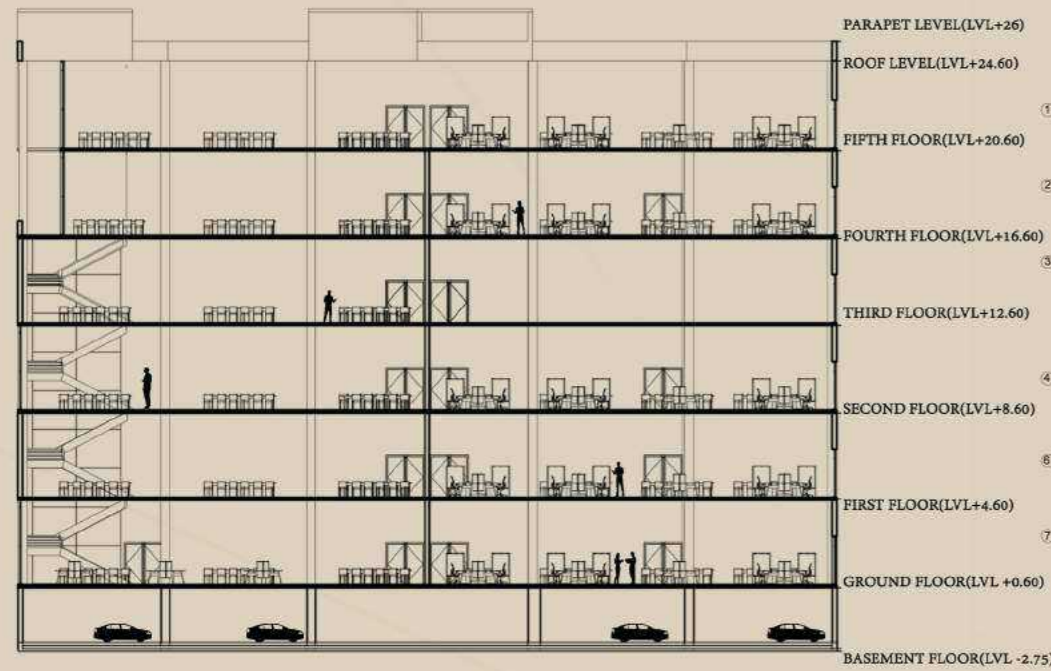
SITE PLAN

The Multi Use Office is designed according to the user where there is need of interactive spaces and much ventilated space.

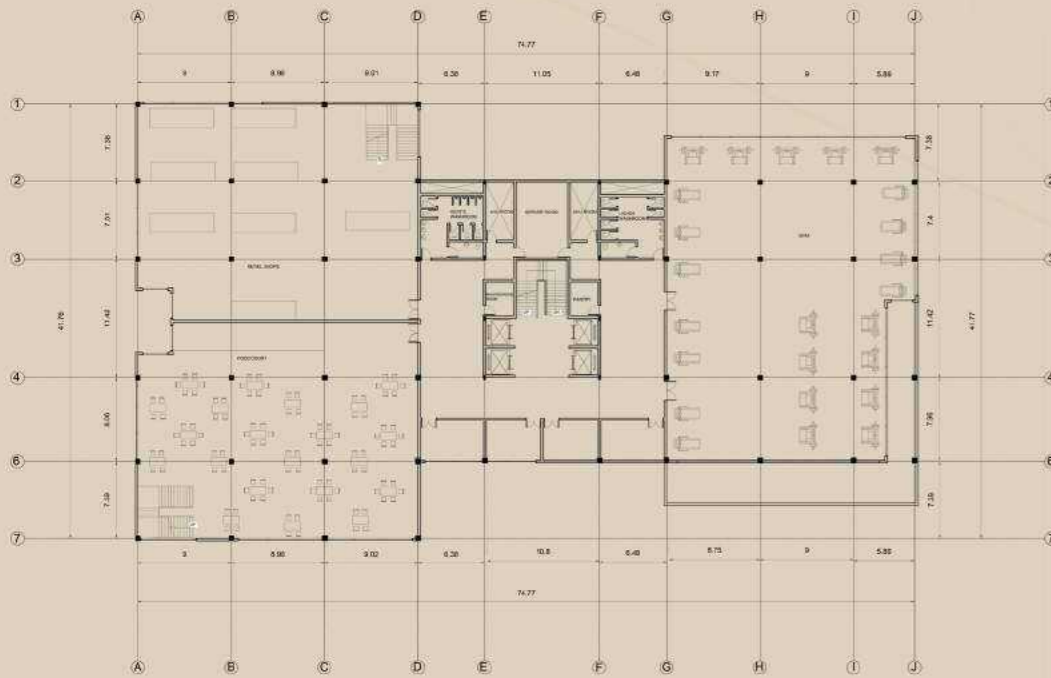


The facade is projected in alternative floors in order to receive shade and light inside the building. Also cantilevered space is used as an interactive space for the users.

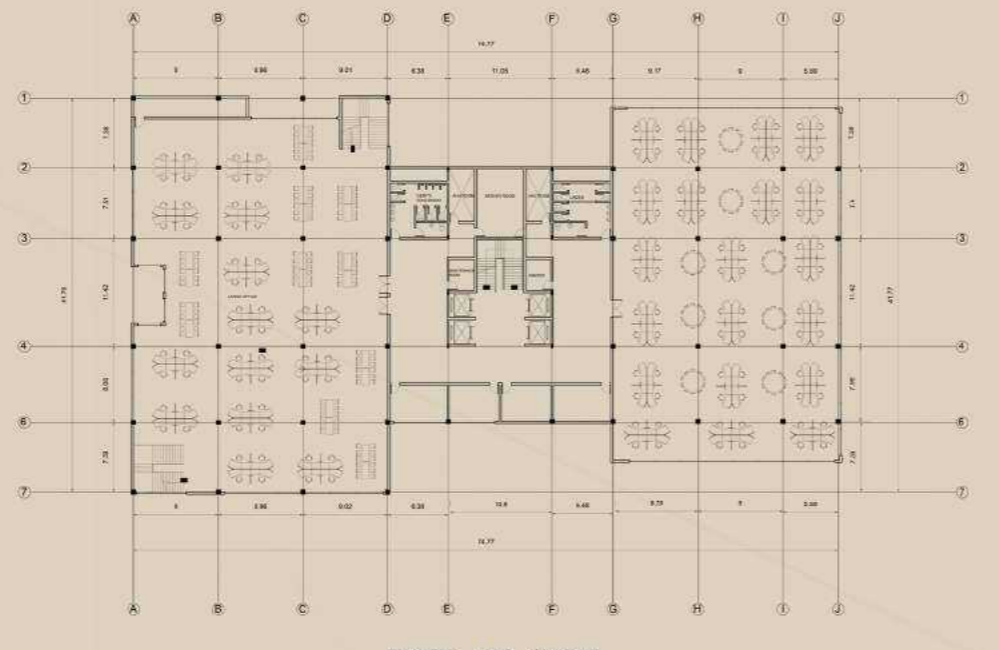




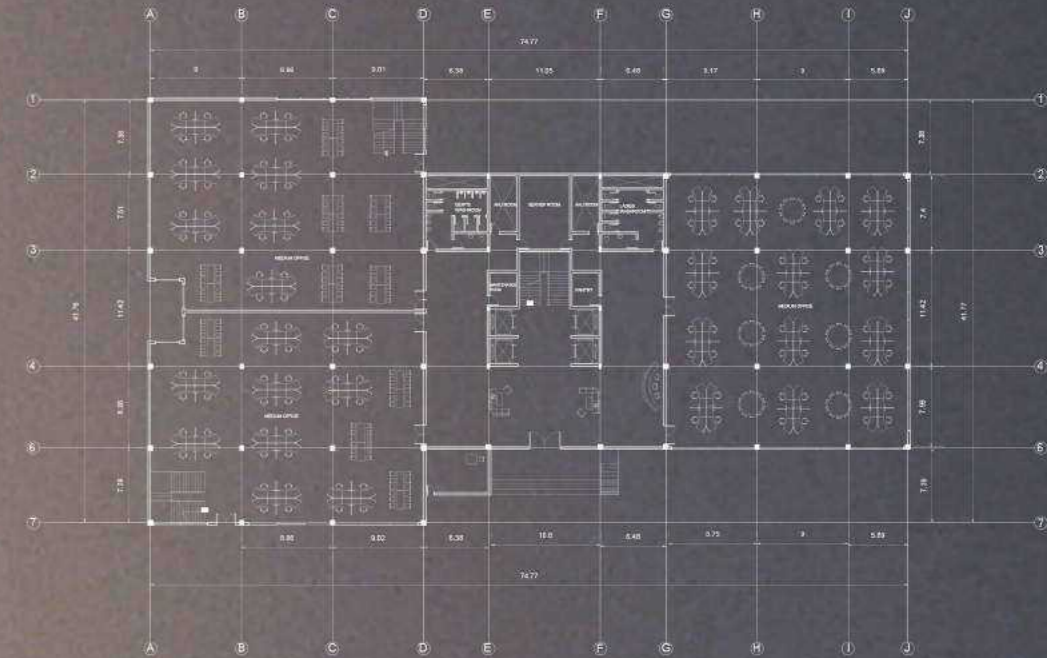
SECOND FLOOR



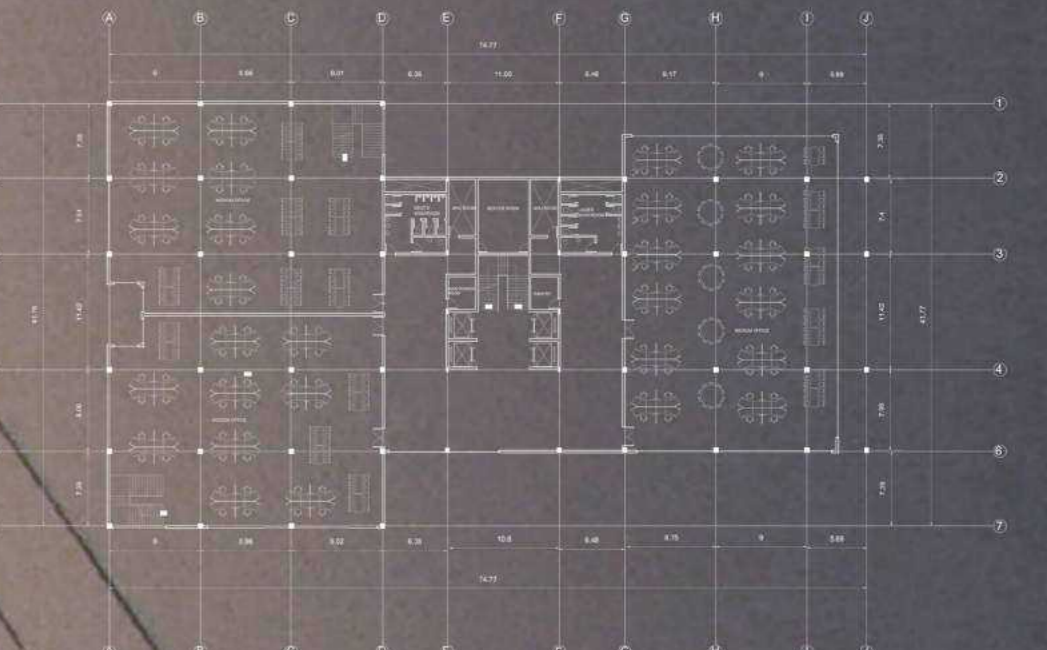
THIRD FLOOR



FIFTH FLOOR

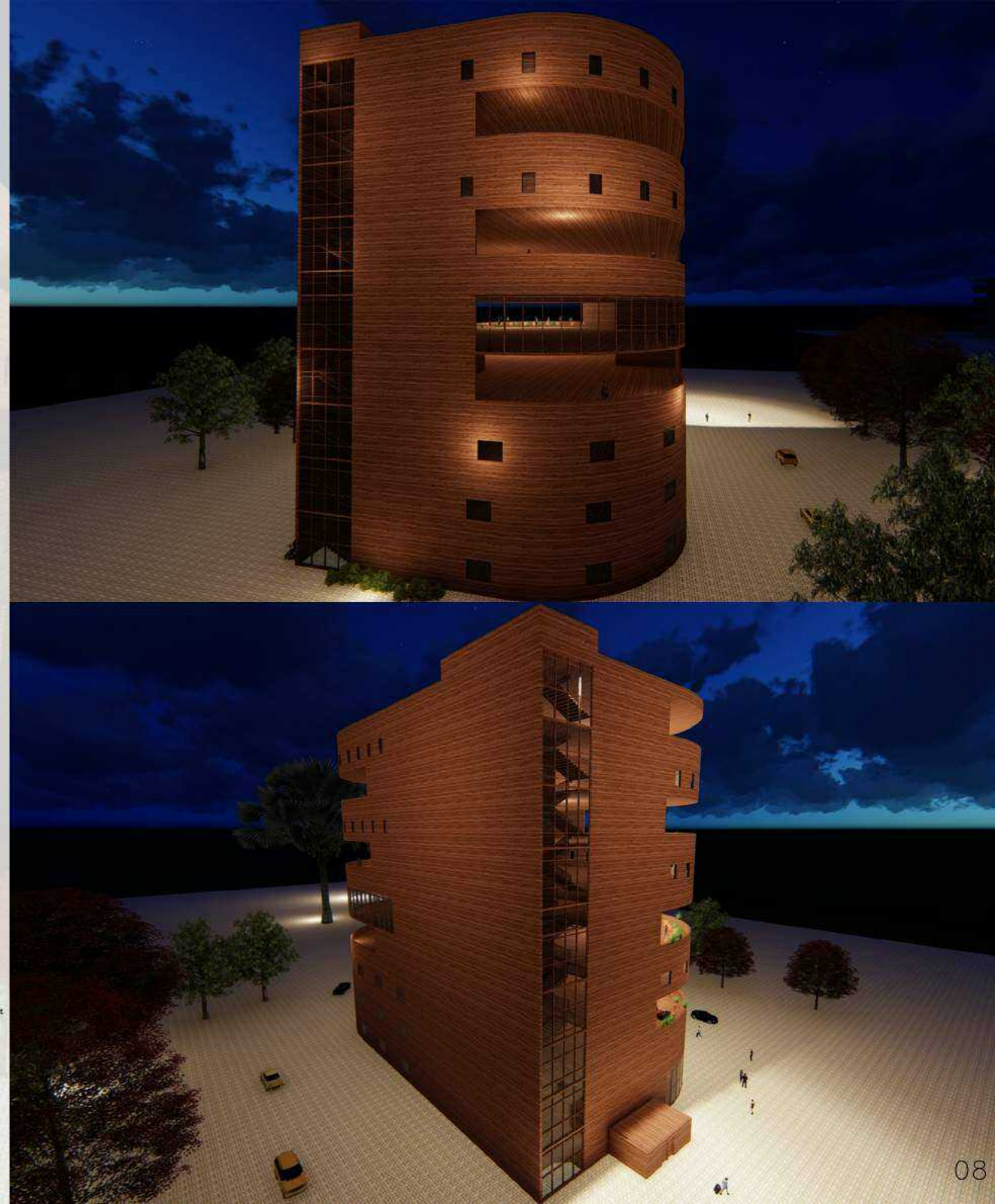
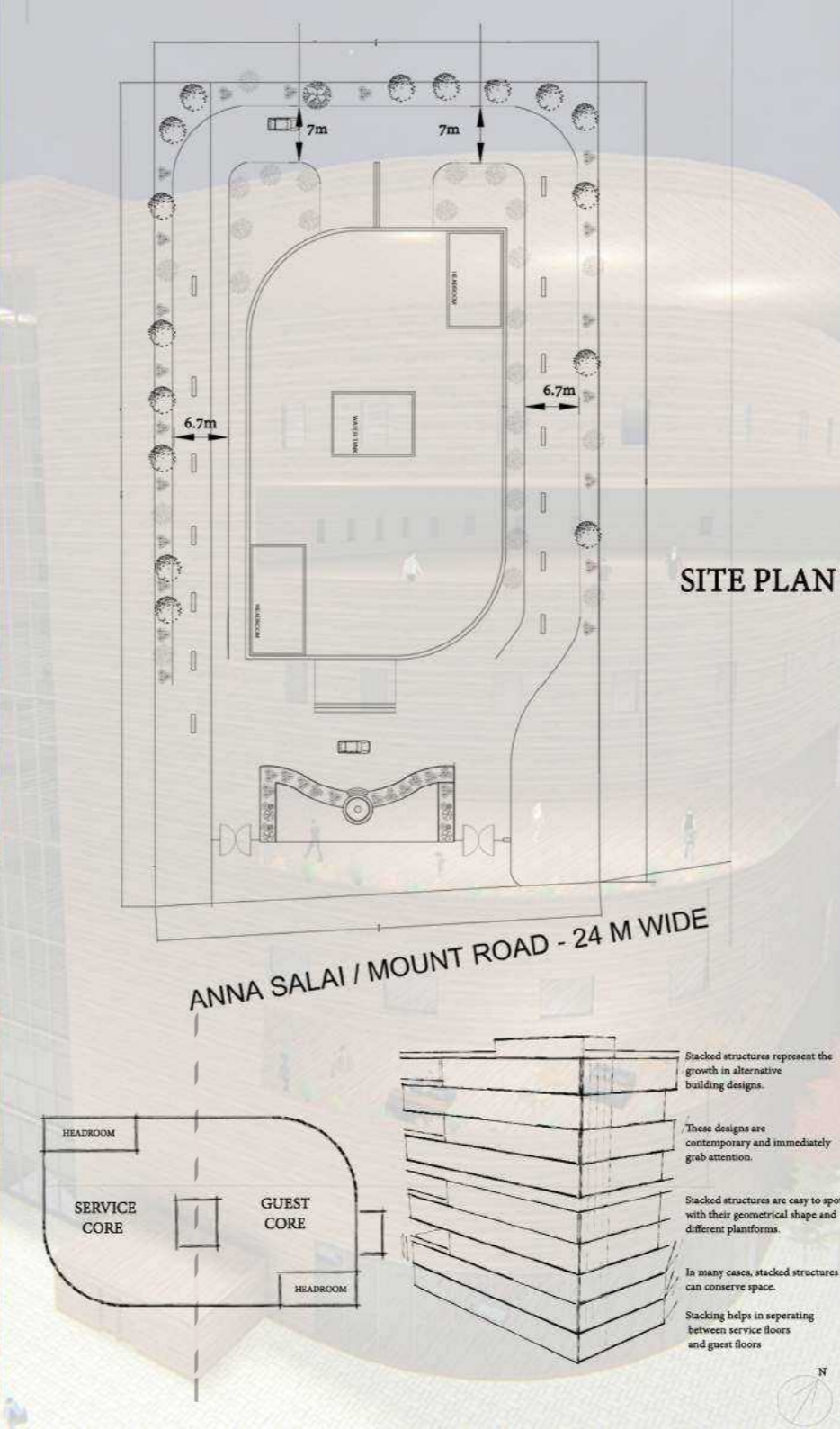


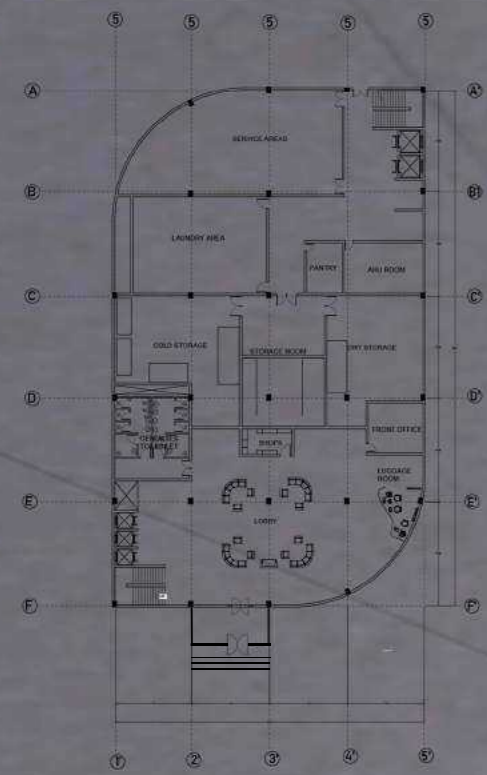
GROUND FLOOR



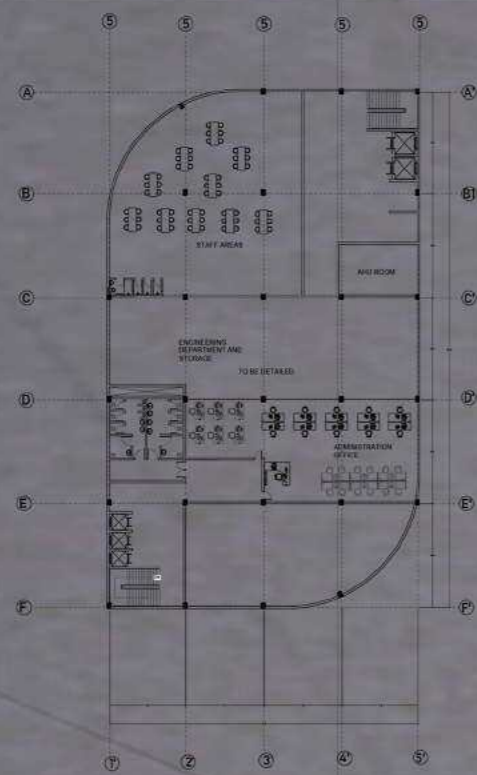
FIRST FLOOR

THREE STAR BUSINESS HOTEL

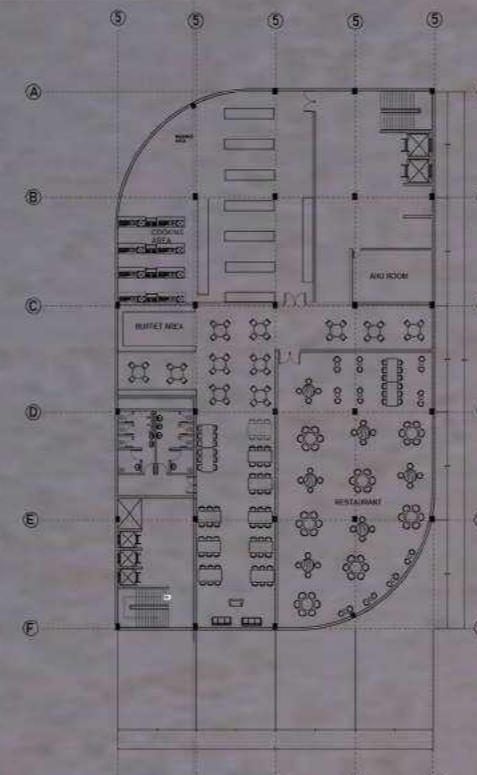




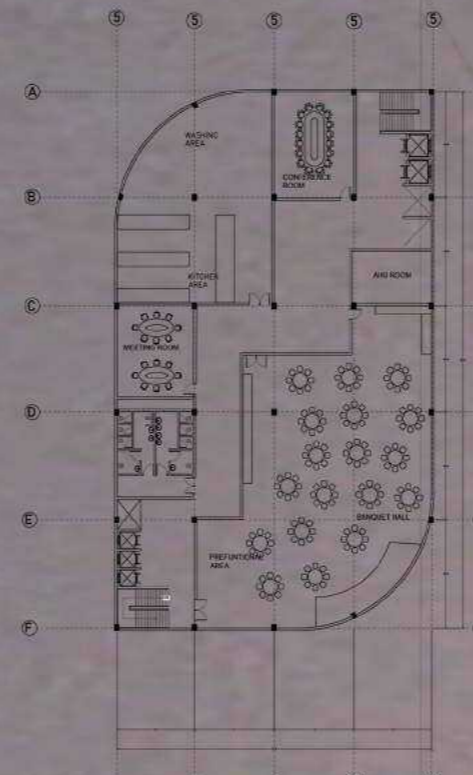
GROUND FLOOR



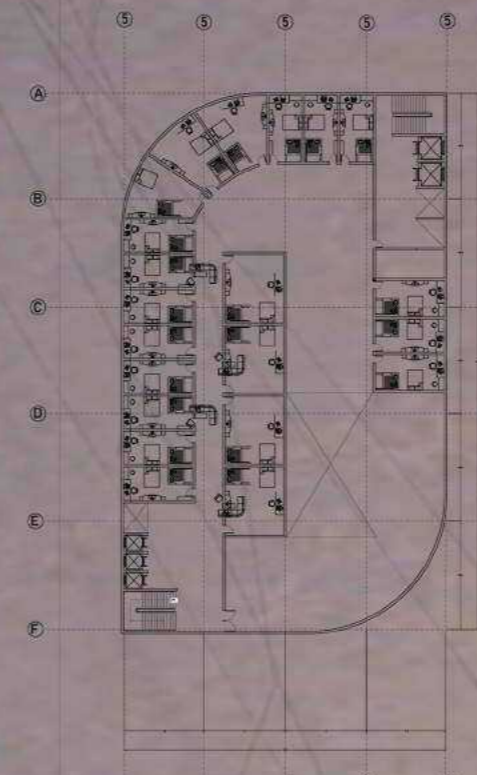
FIRST FLOOR



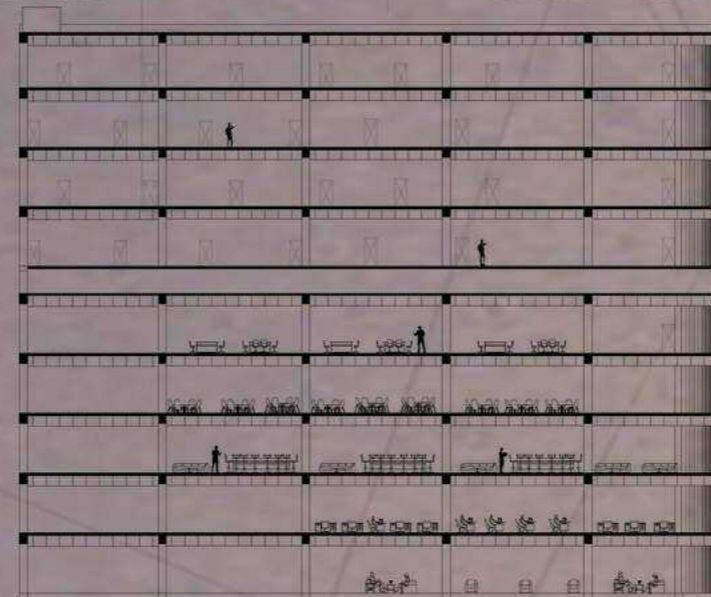
SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR



FIFTH FLOOR



- PARAPET LEVEL (LVL+44.10)
- ROOF LEVEL (LVL+43.10)
- EIGHTH FLOOR (LVL+38.6)
- SEVENTH FLOOR (LVL+34.20)
- SIXTH FLOOR (LVL+29.80)
- FIFTH FLOOR (LVL+25.30)
- SERVICE FLOOR (LVL+23.10)
- FOURTH FLOOR (LVL+19.60)
- THIRD FLOOR (LVL+14.10)
- SECOND FLOOR (LVL+9.60)
- FIRST FLOOR (LVL+5.10)
- GROUND FLOOR (LVL+0.60)



ENGINEERING CAMPUS DESIGN

SITE ANALYSIS AND SITE PLANNING

PREDOMINANT WIND DIRECTION :

SOUTH WEST TO NORTH EAST SEA BREEZE AND WIND FROM LAKE ON THE WEST SIDE

SURROUNDING TYPOLOGY:

NORTH - RESIDENTIAL
 SOUTH - RESIDENTIAL
 EAST - LAKE
 WEST - EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

SITE LOCATION:

OLD MAHABALLIPURAM RD,
 PADUR, CHENNAI (OPP. TO
 HINDUSTHAN UNIVERSITY)

SITE AREA:

16 ACRES (66,000 SQ. MTS)

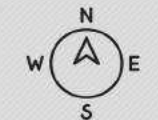


ACADEMIC BLOCKS: 12300sqm

RESIDENTIAL: 4400sqm

OSR: 6650sqm

AUDITORIUM: 900sqm



COURTYARD AT THE CENTRE ALLOWS FRESH AND COOL AIR INSIDE THE SPACES.

OPEN CORRIDERS CREATED BY SUBTRACTION OF FORMS PROVIDE A LOT OF NATURAL LIGHT AND AIR INTO THE BUILDING.

USAGE OF NATURAL AIR AND NATURAL LIGHT REDUCES THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF THE BUILDING.

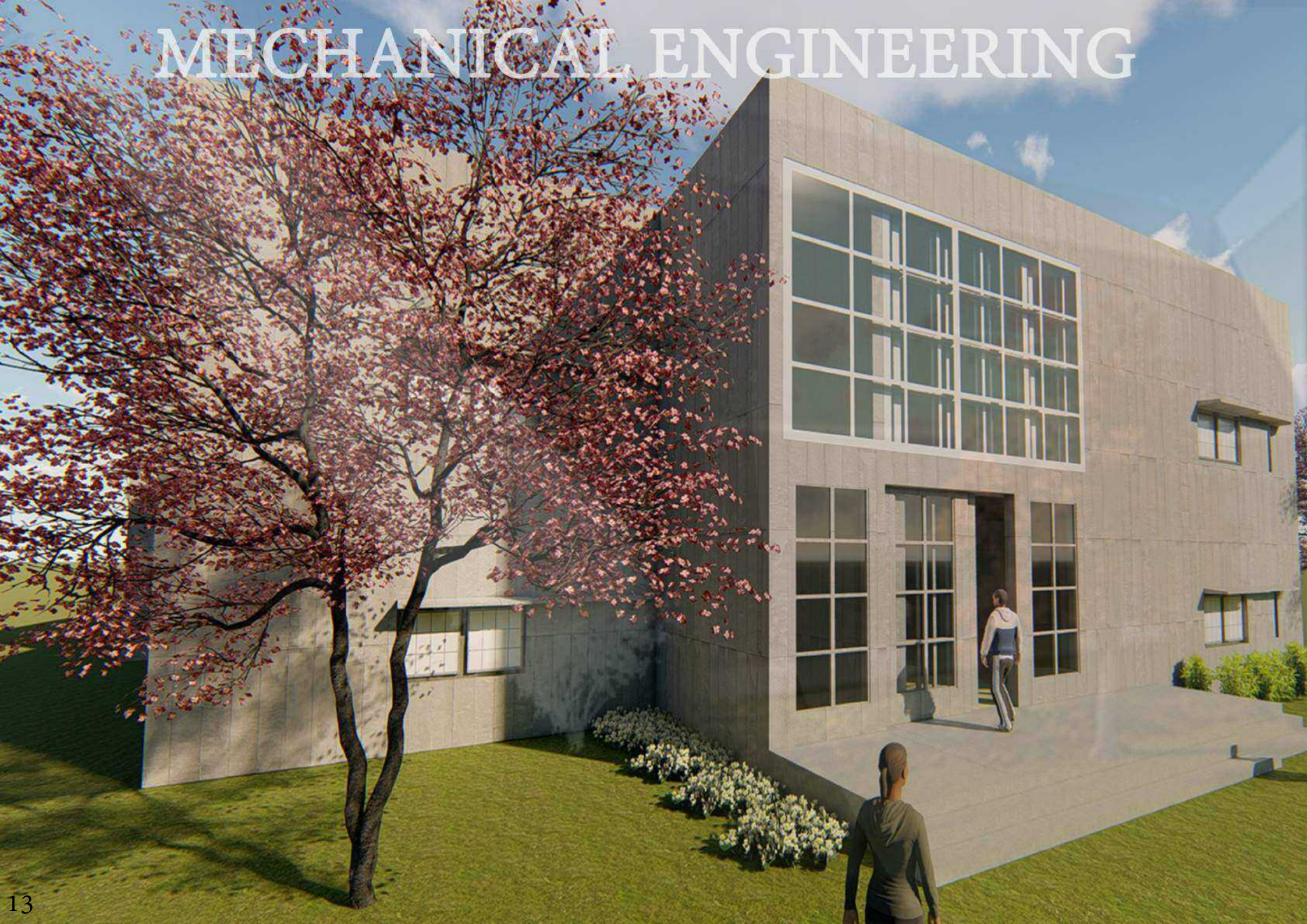
BLOCK CONCEPTS:
 ADDITIVE AND SUBTRACTION OF BASIC AND FORMAL FORMS LIKE RECTANGLES AND SQUARES CREATES A VOID DUE TO WHICH ALL THE FUNCTION OF THE BUILDING IS SATISFIED



1. NATURAL LIGHT
2. NATURAL VENTILATION
3. CIRCULATION

ALL BLOCKS ARE ORIENTED ACCORDING TO THE WIND DIRECTION AND SUN PATH TO MAXIMIZE THE USAGE OF NATURAL LIGHT AND NATURAL VENTILATION..

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING



VIEW FROM FIRST FLOOR. GREEN SPACES GIVEN INSIDE THE BUILDING TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT LIGHT AND VENTILATION TO ENTER. USED ALSO AS A GATHERING PLACE FOR STUDENTS



A SMALL POCKET SPACE INSIDE THE BUILDING EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE BUILDING. LIMITED USE OF GLASS IN ORDER TO BLOCK HEAT THROUGH FACADE



PARAPET LEVEL (LVL+10)
 ROOF LEVEL (LVL+8.6)
 FIRST FLOOR (LVL+4.6)
 GROUND FLOOR (LVL 0.00)

SECTION

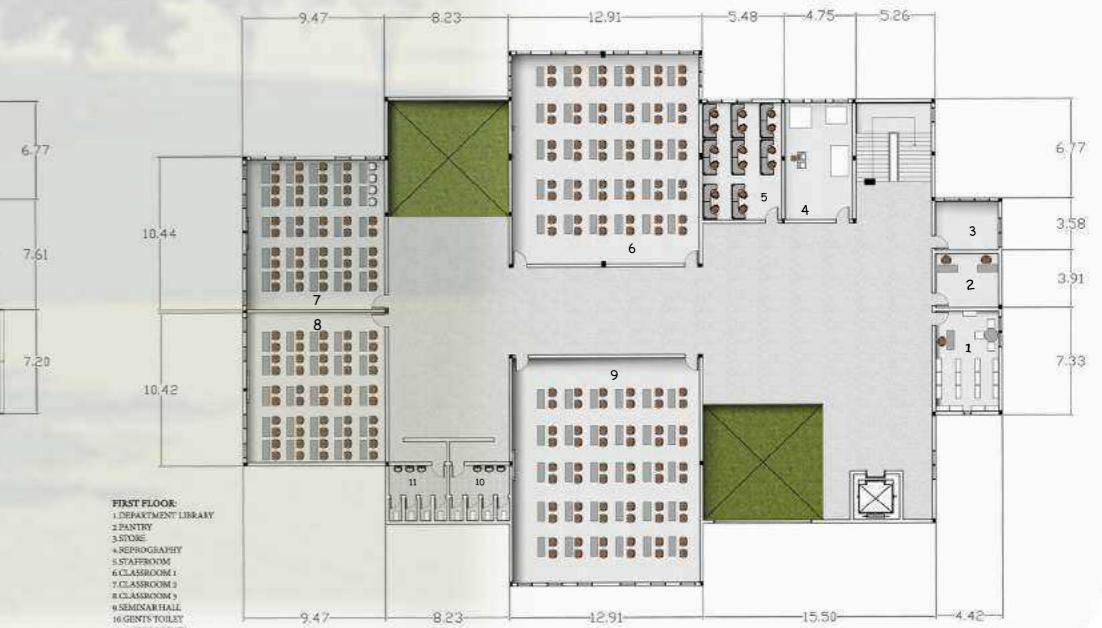


ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR:
 1. LOBBY
 2. HOD ROOM
 3. DEPARTMENT OFFICE
 4. LIFT SERVICE
 5. DYNAMICS MACHINE LAB
 6. MEASUREMENT LAB
 7. STRENGTH OF MATERIAL LAB
 8. MACHINE TOOLS LAB
 9. METEOROLOGY LAB
 10. GENTS TOILET
 11. LADIES TOILET

GROUND FLOOR



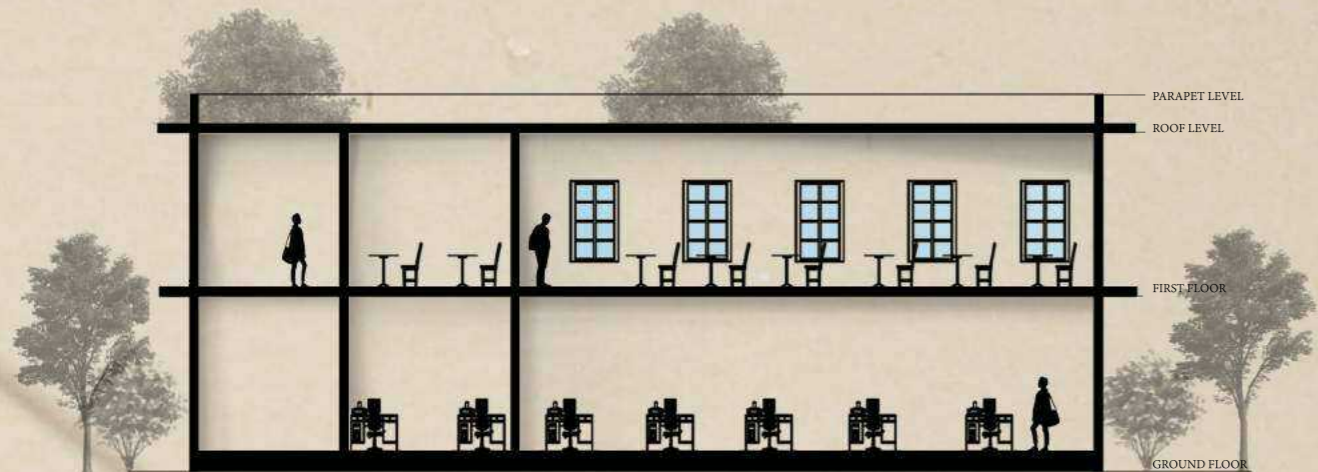
FIRST FLOOR:
 1. DEPARTMENT LIBRARY
 2. PANTRY
 3. STORE
 4. REPROGRAPHY
 5. STAFF ROOM
 6. CLASSROOM 1
 7. CLASSROOM 2
 8. CLASSROOM 3
 9. SEMINAR HALL
 10. GENTS TOILET
 11. LADIES TOILET

FIRST FLOOR



COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

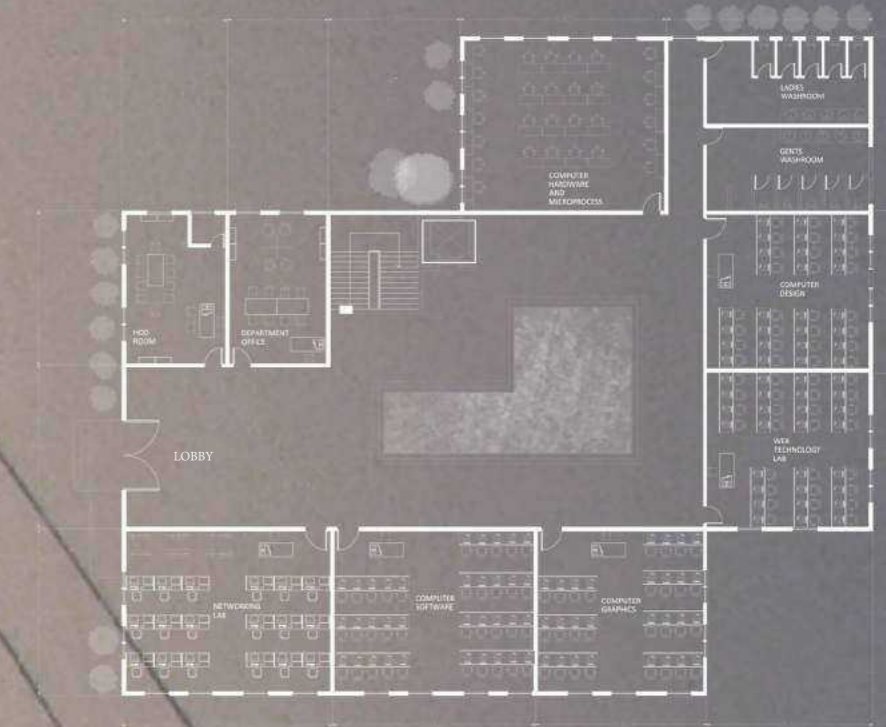
ADDITIVE AND SUBTRACTIVE ELEMENTS IN PLANNING THE CAMPUS LED TO INTERACTION SPACES FOR THE USERS. GREEN POCKET SPACES AND COURTYARD CAN BRING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN STUDENTS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES AND ALSO TEACHERS.



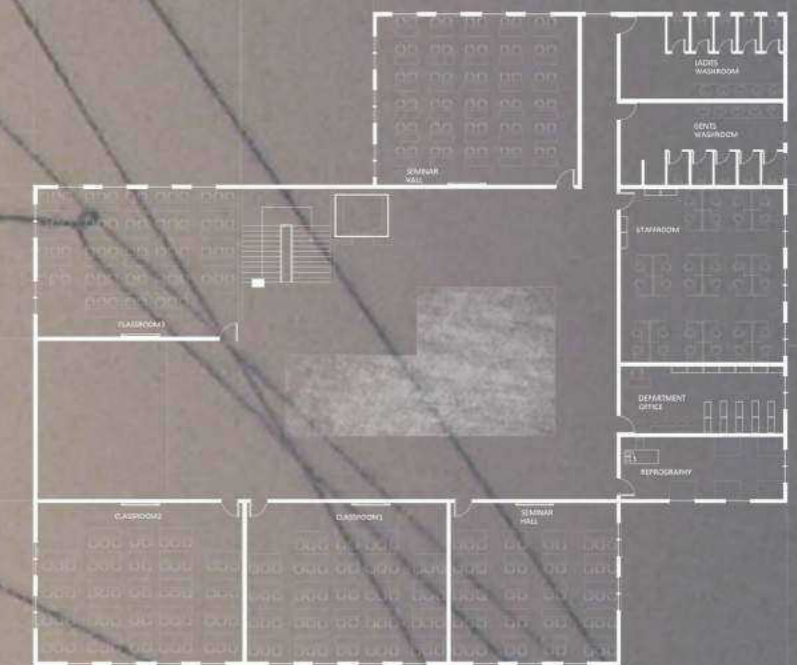
THE EXTERIOR FACADE IS MADE UP OF CONCRETE COVERED WITH WOODEN BLINDS AND LOUVERS.

LOUVERS ALSO ADD AN EXTRA ELEMENT OF AESTHETIC DESIGN TO THE EXTERIOR FACADE

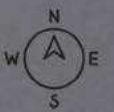
IT PROVIDES FREE PASSAGE OF AIR AND PROTECTION AGAINST EXCESSIVE DAYLIGHT AND GLARE INSIDE THE BUILDINGS WITHOUT IN ANY WAY AFFECTING THE VENTILATION



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



RURAL STUDY DOCUMENTATION

THIRU. AJAI ILLAM, AGRAHARAM STREET

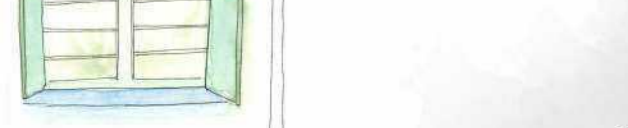
CLUSTER HOUSE

THIS IS A CLUSTER HOUSE WITH TWO HOUSES LIVING WITH 2 TOILETS, A COMMON WELL, 2 STORE ROOMS RESPECTIVELY AND ENCLOSED BY A COMMON TEMPORARILY CLOSED COURTYARD THAT CONNECTS ALL.

COURTYARD

THE HOUSE IS CONNECTED WITH A COMMON COURTYARD. THE OPENINGS IN THE HOUSE ARE VERY SMALL WHICH PREVENTS THE ENTRY OF LIGHT IN THE HOUSE. THE ADVANTAGE OF THE HOUSE IS IT HAS A WELL WHICH IS DEEP AND HELPS IN NEED WHEN THERE IS SCARCITY OF WATER.

INTERIOR DETAIL



THIS HOUSE HAS VERY SMALL WINDOW OPENINGS. THIS RESTRICTS THE ENTRY OF LIGHT TO PENETRATE INSIDE THE HOUSE AND LACK OF VENTILATION.

WINDOW DETAIL



USE OF WELL WATER

THE WELL FROM WHICH ONCE THEY USED TO OBTAIN THE SOURCE OF WATER NOW DEPEND ON THE CORPORATION AND THEY USE THE WELL WATER FOR WASHING OF CLOTHES AND SOMETIMES THERE IS MUCH MORE NEED OF WATER.

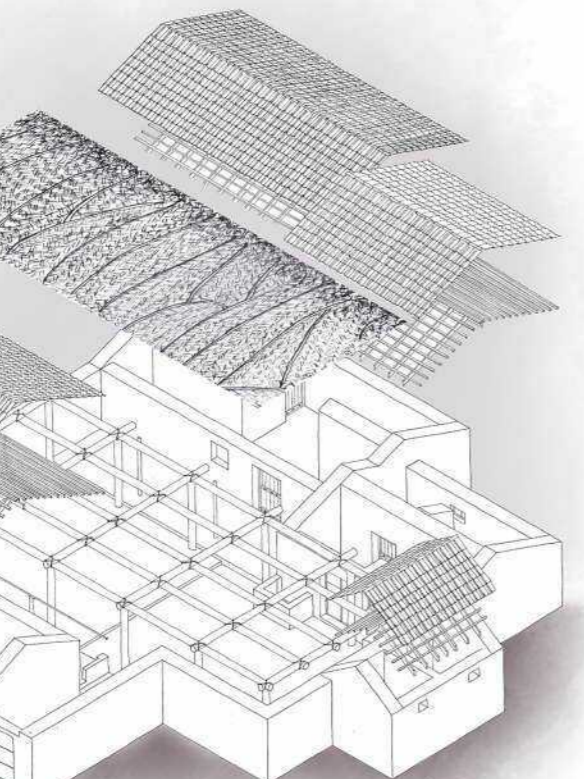
FLOORING

THE FLOORING FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE KITCHEN WAS IN STONES COVERED BY GLOSSY FINISH.

THE MASS AND THE EMBROIDERY OF THE HOUSE WAS CEMENT FLOORED. THE COURTYARD WAS CEMENT FLOORED MAKING IT SUITABLE FOR THE CHILDREN FROM OTHER BUILDINGS TO PLAY AND USE THE COMMON SPACE FOR ANY SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

AJAI'S ILLAM

MASS	: 1
FRAMING	: 1
CHILDREN	: 1
NO. OF ROOMS	: 2
AGE OF THE HOUSE	: MORE THAN 75 YEARS
HOUSE TYPE	: SEMI PIGGA



HOUSES IN THE STREET

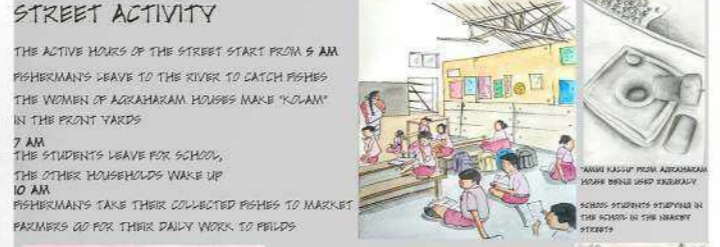
THE HOUSES IN THE STREET ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE CATEGORIES BASED ON THEIR AGE OF THE HOUSE. 100 YEARS - OUT OF THE 26 HOUSES IN THE STREET ONLY 3 HOUSES REMAIN IN THE SAME ORIGINAL PLAN FROM CONSTRUCTION. 50 YEARS - OUT OF THE 26 HOUSES MORE THAN HALF OF THE HOUSES IN THE STREET ARE 50 YEARS HOUSING WITH THE PLAN AND ELEVATION MODIFIED. 10 YEARS - ONLY 6 HOUSES IN THE STREET ARE FULLY CONSTRUCTED MODERN HIGH RISE BUILDINGS THAT ARE NOT IN CONTEXT WITH THE REST OF THE BUILDINGS IN THE STREET, OUT OF WHICH THE VILLAGE PRESIDENT RESIDES IN ONE OF THEM.

COMMON MOTIFS

THE HOUSES HAVE A COMMON MOTIF OF THE KODIVERI FLOWER ON THE COLUMN TRUNKS AND THE ON CAPITALS OF THE COLUMN.

STREET ACTIVITY

THE ACTIVE HOURS OF THE STREET START FROM 9 AM. FISHERMAN'S LEAVE TO THE RIVER TO CATCH FISHES. THE WOMEN OF AGRAHARAM HOUSES MAKE 'KOLAM' IN THE FRONT YARDS. 7 AM THE STUDENTS LEAVE FOR SCHOOL, THE OTHER HOUSEHOLDS WAKE UP. 10 AM FISHERMAN'S TAKE THEIR COLLECTED FISHES TO MARKET. FARMERS GO FOR THEIR DAILY WORK TO FIELDS.



STREET PRACTICES

YEARLY PRACTISE
REPLASTERING OF THE HOUSE DURING PONGAL
APPLYING GOV DANG PASTE AS DISINFECTANT AT ENTRANCE OF HOUSES.

MONTHLY PRACTISE
SHARING HARVESTS OF THE BACKYARD TO NEIGHBOURS.
TRADING THESE HARVESTS TO VENDORS IN SANTHALI.

DAILY PRACTISE
WASHING OF TURAI PLANT
RANGOLI WITH RICE POWDER, ALSO FEED FOR BIRDS.

HOUSES DOCUMENTED



THE GROUND/FLOOR PLANE



LEVELS OF THE STREET

THE DISCONTINUOUS LEVELS OF THE STREET IS CAUSED BY THE FLOODING THAT TOOK PLACE IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY, DUE TO WHICH THEY RAISED THE ROAD LEVELS IN THE MIDDLE SO THAT THE WATER DOESN'T ENTER THE STREET AS THE PLINTH OF MOST OF THE HOUSES ARE NOT VERY HIGH TO PROVIDE A BARRIER FROM RAINING INSIDE THEIR HOUSE.



ECOLOGY OF THE STREET

THE STREET WAS NOT VEGETATED ENOUGH FOR THE AMOUNT OF BUILDINGS IT HAD. THE ONLY VEGETATION SEEN IN THE STREET WAS FROM THE BACKYARDS FROM THE HOUSES AND COMMON TREES FOUND WERE NEEM WHICH HAS MEDICAL PROPERTIES. INITIATIVE OF GROWING VEGETATION IN AND AROUND THE STREET WOULD PROVIDE MORE SHADE AND MIGHT EVEN REDUCE THE HEAT IN THAT AREA.

THE COMMON TREES FOUND IN THE AGRAHARAM STREET ARE LEMON, COCONUT, NEEM AND CHIROO TREES. SCATTERED GROWTH OF CHIROO TREES ARE FOUND IN THE STREET, SUBSTITUTING THE PRACTICE OF DISTRIBUTING THE HARVEST FROM ONE'S HOUSE TO OTHERS BY SELLING OR HANDING IT OUT TO THEM. ONLY 20% OF SHADE IS PROVIDED FROM THE TREES IN THE STREET.



AGRAHARAM STREET, KODIVERI

STREET HISTORY

THE AGRAHARAM STREET WAS BASED ON THE VISHNU TEMPLE WHICH NOW RESIDES OPPOSITE TO THE STREET. OVER THE YEARS THE AGRAHARAM STREET WAS MADE AS A SETTLEMENT WITH A CHECK POST AT THE END OF THE STREET WHICH NOW DOESN'T EXIST AS THE RESIDENCE IN THE AGRAHARAM STREET IS NOW MIXED WITH NADARS AND BRAHMIN'S LIVING IN THE SAME COMMUNITY.

STREET DATA

NO. OF SETTLEMENTS: FULLY DEVELOPED HOUSES: UNDERDEVELOPED HOUSES: PARTIALLY DEVELOPED:

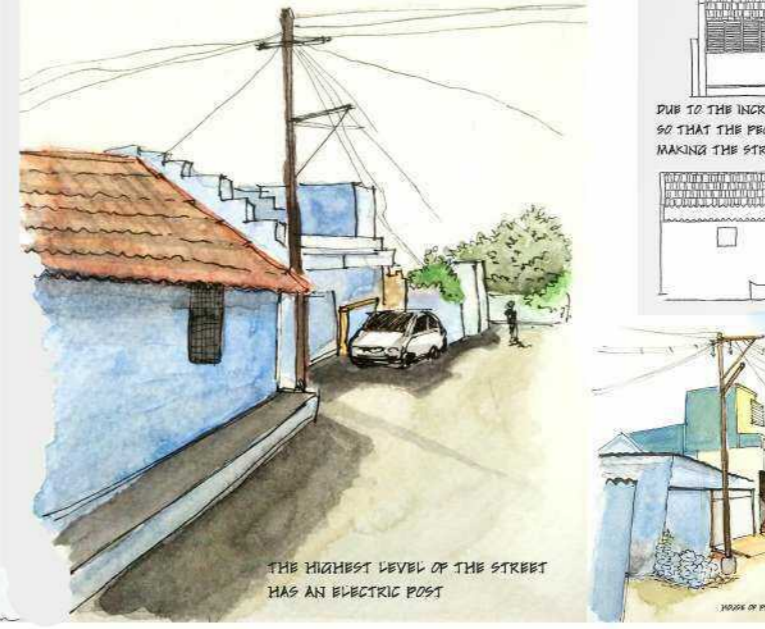
THE REASON FOR USAGE OF CHECKPOST TO MARK THEIR SETTLEMENTS SECURITY TO THE WOMEN OF THE HOUSE.

REASONS FOR MIGRATION:

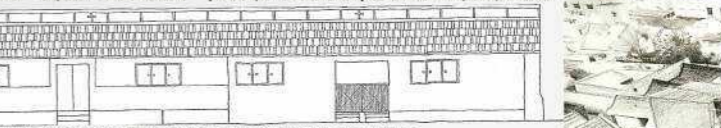
AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY TO THE VILLAGE, THE CHECKPOST WAS REMOVED CURRENTLY THE RESIDERS OF THE STREET, MOST OF THEM HAVE MOVED ABROAD, IN SEARCH OF BETTER OPPORTUNITIES. THE ELDERLY PEOPLE REMAIN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

LANDMARKS OF THE STREET

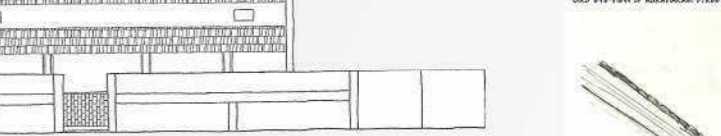
THIS STREET HAS MAINLY 3 LAMPPOSTS, AND ELECTRIC POSTS ON THE RAISED AND LOWERED LEVELS OF THE STREET.



EVOLUTION OF THE STREET WITH REFERENCE TO HOUSES



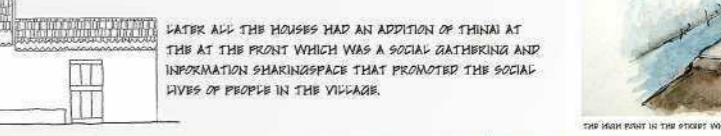
THE SECOND COURTYARD WAS LATER ADDED BEHIND THIS FOR BETTER CIRCULATION. THE BATHROOMS ARE NOT PLACED INSIDE THE HOUSE BEFORE, NOW ITS PLACED INSIDE THE HOUSE. WELLS WERE ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE BEFORE, LATER IT WAS CLOSED IN NEED OF MORE SPACE. THE FRONT SECTION OF THE HOUSE HAVE A COURTYARD FOR AIR CIRCULATION AND VENTILATION.



THE TURAI PLANT WAS BARKER PLACED IN ALL THE HOUSES BUT LATER IT WAS REMOVED AND SOME OF THE COMPOUND WALLS WERE BROUGHT DOWN WHEN THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY, BUT STILL SOME HOUSES HAVE THEIR COMPOUND WALLS AND TURAI PLANTS THAT THEY CONSIDER IT TO BE SACRED.



DUE TO THE INCREASING POPULATION, THE HOUSES IN THIS STREET HAD TO LOSE THEIR BACKYARDS SO THAT THE PEOPLE COULD CONSTRUCT SETTLEMENTS, THIS HAS REDUCED THE POROSITY OF THE STREET MAKING THE STREET MORE CROWDED.



LATER ALL THE HOUSES HAD AN ADDITION OF THINAI AT THE AT THE FRONT WHICH WAS A SOCIAL GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHAKINGSPACE THAT PROMOTED THE SOCIAL LIVES OF PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE.



PARUVATHARAJA STREET ELEVATION



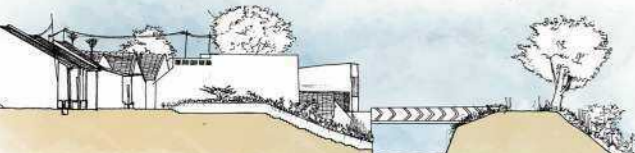
SECTION - AA

THE SECTION IS TAKEN ALONG THE EAST-WEST SIDE OF THE STREET. IT STARTS FROM THE MURUGESAN HOUSE AND THEN REACHES THE ROAD AT A HEIGHT OF 0.07M AND 6M WIDE ROAD AND THE LAND SLOPES TO A LEVEL OF 2.5M.



SECTION - BB

THIS SECTION IS FROM THE HOUSES WHICH REACH THE ROAD AT A LEVEL OF 0.07M AND GOES DOWN TO A LEVEL OF 1.2M. THE LEVEL REACHES TILL THE CANAL WHERE THE LEVEL GOES DOWN 0.50M. THE LAND RISES UP TO REACH THE BHAVANI RIVER



SECTION - CC

THE SECTION IS TOWARDS EASTERN SIDE OF THE STREET. IT STARTS FROM THE ROAD AT A HEIGHT OF 0.07 AND IT EXTENDS TILL THE CANAL. AS PARVATHARAJA STREET MARKS THE END OF AKKARAI KODIVERI THE TOPOGRAPHY IS RUGGED AND HAS A STEEP CONTOUR LEADING TO THE ENTRY OF BHAVANI RIVER

SETTLEMENT PATTERN:
ACCORDING TO THE OLD VILLAGERS IN THE STREET, THE CIVILIZATIONS STARTED AROUND 1500 AD NEAR THE BANKS OF RIVER BHAVANI AND THUS PEOPLE STARTED LIVING NEAR THE BANKS. THE LAND IS ELEVATED AND THUS PARUVATHARAJA STREET EMBOSSED. THE STREET CONSISTS OF FISHERMEN AND THEIR GENERATIONS.



EVOLUTION OF BUILDING STYLES:
PARUVATHARAJA STREET HAS A MIXTURE OF PUGGA AND KUCCHA HOUSE. AT THE STARTING OF THE STREET, THE HOUSES ARE MODIFIED INTO RECENTLY RENOVATED BUILDINGS HENCE SHOWING EVIDENCE OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT. MOST OF THE HOUSES HAS SLOPED ROOF WITH MANGILORE TILES. AND FEW HOUSES HAVE FLAT ROOF. THE MATERIALS USED IN THE HOUSES ALSO HAS EVOLVED AS DEVELOPMENT, THE HOUSE HAS EVOLVED FROM THATCH HOUSES TO CONCRETE HOUSES.

STAGE 1: THATCH HOUSES STAGE 2: STONE HOUSES STAGE 3: CONCRETE HOUSES



THEY WERE THE INITIAL TYPE OF HOUSES



THE STONES WERE USED AS BOTH BUILDING MATERIAL AND FOR FACADE



CONCRETE HOUSES ARE THE RECENT HOUSES

ANALYSIS :
MOST OF THE HOUSES IN THE STREET DOES NOT EXCEED ONE FLOOR. THEY ARE ALIGNED ALONG THE AXIS OF THE STREET. THERE ARE 2 CLUSTERS IN THE STREET WHICH HAS MORE THAN TWO WAYS TO REACH. BRANCHING FROM THE MAIN STREETS ARE THE SMALL LANES WHICH LEAD TO THE NEIGHBOURING STREET. THE LAND SLOPES TOWARDS BHAVANI RIVER. THE THINNAI IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE HOUSE WHERE THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY HAVE A GATHERING TO SPEND THEIR EVENING TIME. THE HOUSE CONSISTS OF NOT EXCEEDING MORE THAN 2 ROOMS AND THE TOILET IS PLACED OUTSIDE THE HOUSE. THE HOUSES WERE COLOURED MOSTLY USING YELLOW, BLUE AND RED.



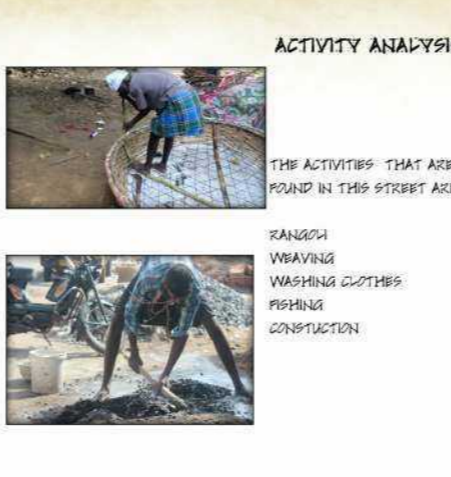
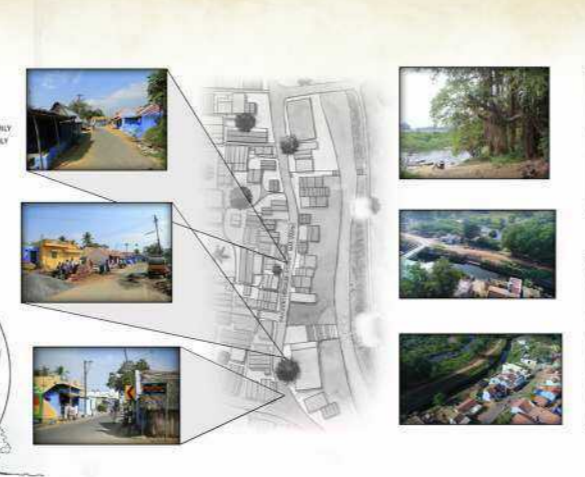
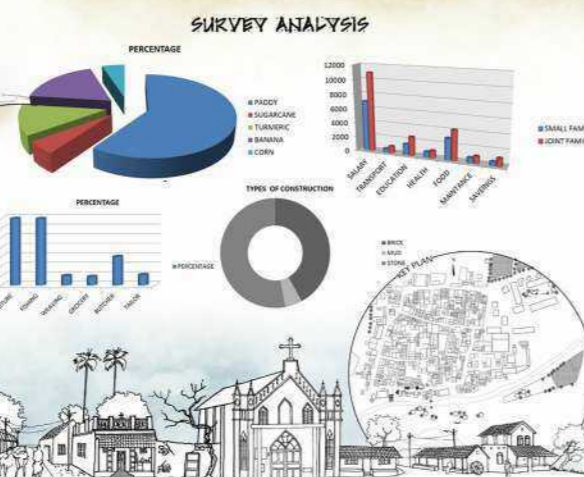
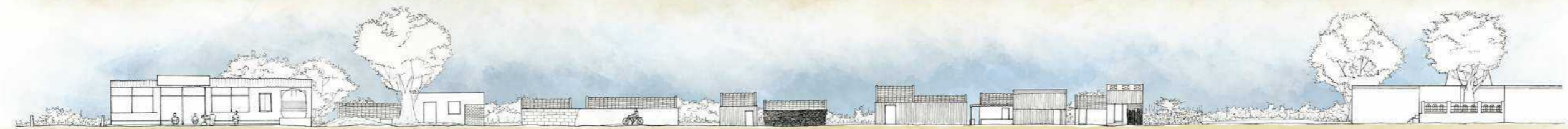
NO OF MALES:
PARUVATHARAJA STREET CONSISTS OF 34 MEN WHO INDULGE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF FISHING, FISH BASKET WEAVING AND FEW OTHER OCCUPATION SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES, SHOPVENDOR AND A BARBER.



NUMBER OF FEMALES:
THIS STREET CONSISTS OF 40 WOMEN WHO ARE MOSTLY HOUSEWIVES AND OLD AGE WOMEN WHO SPEND THEIR TIME IN HOUSING MAKING. THEY ALSO SELL WOODLOGS AND WIEVE FISHBASKET AS THEIR DAILY WAGES.



BURIAL GROUND :
BURIAL GROUND IS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE OLDEST PLACE IN KODIVERI. BELIEVED TO BE EXISTING AROUND 500 YEARS AGO, IT WAS JUST A MARKED BOUNDARY BUT LATER, ON DEVELOPMENT THE COMPOUND WALLS WERE ADDED. THE CHRISTIANS HAD A PLACE IN THE COMPOUND WHEREAS SOME HINDUS WHO PRACTISED BURIAL PLACED THE TOMBSTONES OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND.



ACTIVITY ANALYSIS

THE ACTIVITIES THAT ARE FOUND IN THIS STREET ARE:

- RANGOLI
- WEAVING
- WASHING CLOTHES
- FISHING
- CONSTRUCTION

COMMUNITY SPACE:

SRI ANJANAYAR TEMPLE
SITUATED AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE STREET, THE TEMPLE MARKS ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE STREET. IT OPENS SAM IN THE MORNING. DURING PONGAL THE KOVIL CELEBRATES A FESTIVAL CALLED KUTHUVELLAKU FESTIVAL.

THIS IS A COMMUNITY FESTIVAL WHERE ALL THE LADIES LIGHT THE KUTHUVELLAKU. THE TEMPLE HAS A SMALL COMPOUND NEAR THE MAIN BUILDING WHERE LORD VINAYAGAR IS KEPT UNDER THE PEEPAL TREE. THE TEMPLE ALSO SERVES AS A MAJOR COMMUNITY SPACE FOR THE WHOLE VILLAGE



FISHMARKET:
LOCATED AT THE END OF THE STREET, THE FISHMARKET IS ONE OF THE COMMERCIAL SPACES IN THE VILLAGE. THE FISHMARKET IS PLACED IN SUCH A WAY THAT IT IS EASY TO ACCESS TO THE BHAVANI RIVER AND ALSO FOR THE PEOPLE TO BUY. THE FISHMARKET IS A RECENTLY BUILT STRUCTURE. PREVIOUSLY IT WAS JUST A MARKED AREA WHERE THEY SOLD THE FISHES.



CLUSTER HOUSING, PARUVATHARAJA STREET.



MEENAKSHI AMMA'S RESIDENCE

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: DURING 1620'S NEARLY 400 YEARS OLD. THOUGH RENOVATION HAS BEEN DONE, THIS RESIDENCE REMAINS AS ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES TO STAND IN THE VILLAGE OF KODIVERI.

THE RUGGED STONE PLASTER WALLS HAVE EVOLVED INTO DEFINED BRICKS IN THE MOST RECENT BUILDINGS.

CONTOUR:

THE CONTOUR OF THIS CLUSTER REACHED ITS SUMMIT UNDERNEATH MEENAKSHI AMMA'S RESIDENCE AND GRADUALLY SLOPS DOWN TOWARDS THE STREET.

COMMON FEATURES:

APPROACH:

THE APPROACH TO THE RESIDENCES REMAINS QUITE SIMILAR IN ALL THE HOUSES, LEAD BY A SET OF STAIRWAYS, ONTO THE THINNAI AND THESE STAIRS ARE PLACED LEADING STRAIGHT TO THE DOOR.

ROOFINGS:

THE ROOFINGS ARE ALL SLOPED MORE TOWARDS TO REAR END AND LESS TOWARDS TO THE FRONT.

AESTHETICS:

VARIETY OF BRIGHT, CONTRASTING COLOURS MIXED WITH PLASTER IS APPLIED FOR ALL THE WALLS. EVEN THE CORRUGATED SHEETS ARE PAINTED WITH COLOURS. THE COLUMNS ARE EMBELLISHED. THERE IS A CONTRAST BETWEEN THE EXPOSED STONE WALLS AND THE COLOURED WALLS.

MATERIALS:

THE MATERIALS USED ARE OF STONE EITHER EXPOSED OR PLASTERED. THE BASE, SHAFT AND CAPITAL ARE ALL MADE UP OF TIMBER.

THE EXTENTS OF THE CLUSTER RANGES FROM THE ENTRANCE OF THE CLUSTER TO THE COMPOUND WALL AT THE BACK. THE HOUSES FACING THE COMMON SPACE.



LAKSHMI'S RESIDENCE:

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1897-1920 YEARS OLD. CONSTRUCTED USING TAPERING WALLS, THIS HOUSE STANDS AS THE MOST VIBRANT ONE IN THE CLUSTER.

MUKUNDESHAN'S RESIDENCE

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1937-80 YEARS OLD



CLUSTER FACILITIES:

WATER: WATER IS SUPPLIED THROUGH PIPELINES TO THE HOUSES.

ELECTRICAL: CABLES RUNNING ALONG THE STREET THROUGH THE TRANSMITTERS CONNECT TO EACH OF THE FOUR HOUSES THROUGH A RECEIVER ON THE ROOF. THE CLUSTER DOES NOT HAVE A COMMON TOILET AS SUCH. THE RESIDENTS MAKE USE OF THE NEARBY TOILETS IN THE LOCALITY.

APPROACH AND PLANNING:

THE CLUSTER APPROACH IS THROUGH THE SOUTH WHICH LEADS TO THE COMMON SPACE MARKED BY A HUGE BIRCH TREE. THE ARRANGEMENT IS STAGGERED HOUSES ON ONE SIDE AND HOUSES ARRANGED PERPENDICULAR IN THE OTHER.

THEIR COMMON SPACE IS MARKED BY A HUGE BANYAN TREE SINCE THE RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSES ARE LIVING ALONE, THE COMMON SPACE IS NOT OFTEN USED.



MARY'S RESIDENCE

THE CURRENT REMAINTS OF THIS STRUCTURE ARE NOT ORIGINALLY FROM ABOVE BUT ARE LATER TEMPORARILY BY PILING BEST FOR THE HOUSE. IT IS A STRUCTURE MADE OF BRICKS AND CONCRETE FOR REINFORCEMENT, WITH LOAD BEARING WALLS AND A SHANT TO ROOF MADE OF MANGALORE TILES AT THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE. IT IS ABOUT 70 YEARS OLD AND ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BUILDINGS TO BE BUILT ON ST. XAVIER'S STREET. THOSE WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSE HAVE SELECTED A SMALL OUTLET ON THEIR VERANDAH FOR THE SALE OF FOOD ITEMS, AS THIS IS THE STREET FREQUENTLY TRAVELLED BY SCHOOL CHILDREN ON THEIR WAY BACK HOME EVERYDAY.

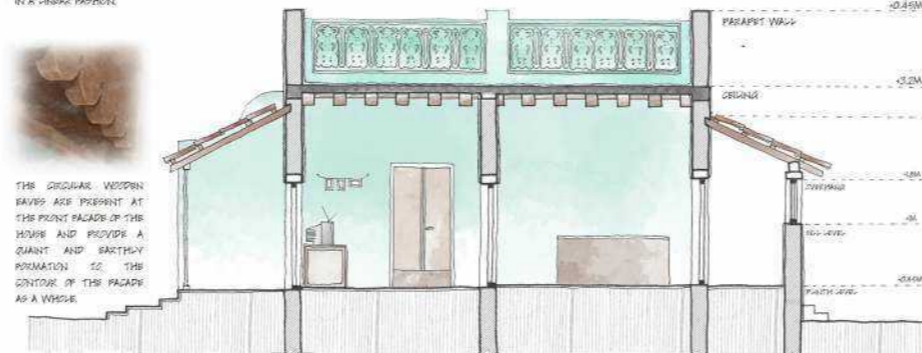


THE KITCHEN HAS A NICHE WHEREIN ALL STORAGE SUPPLIES ARE KEPT. IT IS PLACED NEXT TO THE FLIGHT.

THE BACKYARD IS A COMMON SPACE WHERE THE RESIDENTS COULD PURSUE THEIR DAILY ACTIVITIES SUCH AS HANGING CLOTHES FOR DRYING, PLAYING, MEETING, AND MANY OTHER SUCH MUNDANE ACTIVITIES.

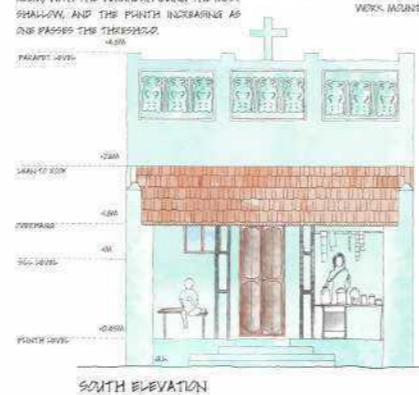
THE ENTRANCE IS GRABED BY TWO SHALLOW STEPS THAT LEAD INTO A SEMI-CIRCLE AS ONE ENTERS THE THRESHOLD.

THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE STARTS AT 0.2M AND INCREASES BY 0.5M AS YOU GO UPWARDS FROM ONE ROOM TO THE NEXT IN A STEADY PATTERN.



THE LEVEL DIFFERENCE THROUGHOUT THE SECTION IS DONE TO CREATE A HIERARCHY IN THE LEVEL OF COMFORT AND PRIVACY OF EACH ROOM, WITH THE VERANDAH BEING THE MOST SHALLOW, AND THE FRONT INCREASING AS ONE PASSES THE THRESHOLD.

THE PARAPET WALL OF THE STRUCTURE AT ON THE PLAT TERRACE INCLUDES A SOPHISTICATED, HANDCUT JALI WORK MOUNTED WITH A DEDICATED STONE CROSS AT THE TOP.



SOUTH ELEVATION

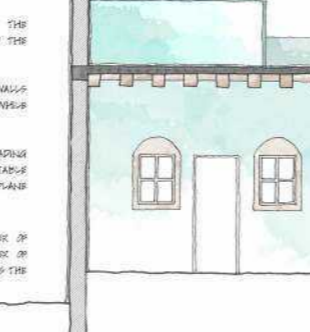
THE FACADE OF THE SHOP OVER HOUSE CONSISTS OF A SHANT TO ROOF SUPPORTED WITH DEDICATED STONE COLUMNS AND A LAYER OF RAPTERS AND PURLINS MOUNTED WITH PLAT MANGALORE TILES AT THE TOP.

NARROW, STEEP STAIRCASE AT THE BACK OF THE HOUSE LEADS TO THE TERRACE.

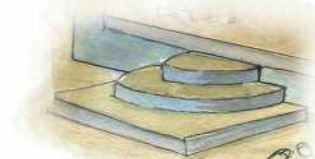
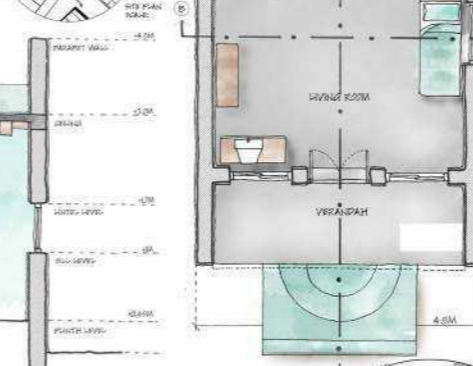
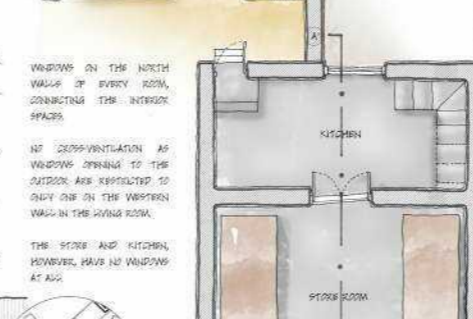
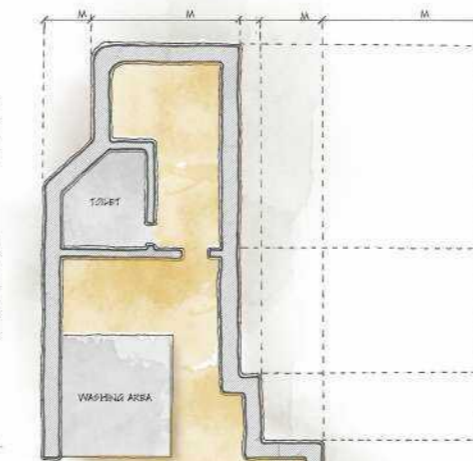
IT HAS NO RAILINGS, AND THE WALLS ARE USED FOR SUPPORT WHILE WORKING UP AND DOWN.

IT IS UNCONVENIENTLY PAVED, THIS LEADING TO SLOW AND UNCOMFORTABLE MOVEMENT OVER THE FLOOR PLANE THAT TRANSPORTS UPWARD.

THE FLOOR CONSISTS OF A LAYER OF CONCRETE, FOLLOWED BY A LAYER OF COMPRESSED EARTH THAT SUPPORTS THE LOAD BEARING STRUCTURE.



SECTION BB



CURVED STAIRS AT ENTRANCE

CURVED STAIRS PLACED AT THE THRESHOLD BY THE VERANDAH THAT SPREAD OUT INTO THE STREET, GIVES A BREAK FROM THE RECTANGULAR FORM OF THE BUILDING AND WINDS AN INVITING SENSE OF WARMTH AMONG THE RESIDENTS LIVING THERE, TO ENTER BOTH THE HOUSE AS WELL AS THE SHOP.



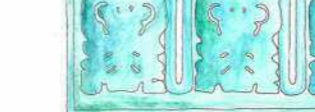
WINDOW NICHE

WINDOWS OVER THE HOUSE ARE PLACED IN CURVED NICHE THAT COMPLEMENT THE STAIRCASE OUTSIDE. THIS PROVIDES THE WINDOW WITH A FLAT SURF IN THE INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE THAT LENDS ITSELF AS A PLATFORM FOR THE RESIDENTS TO KEEP DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.



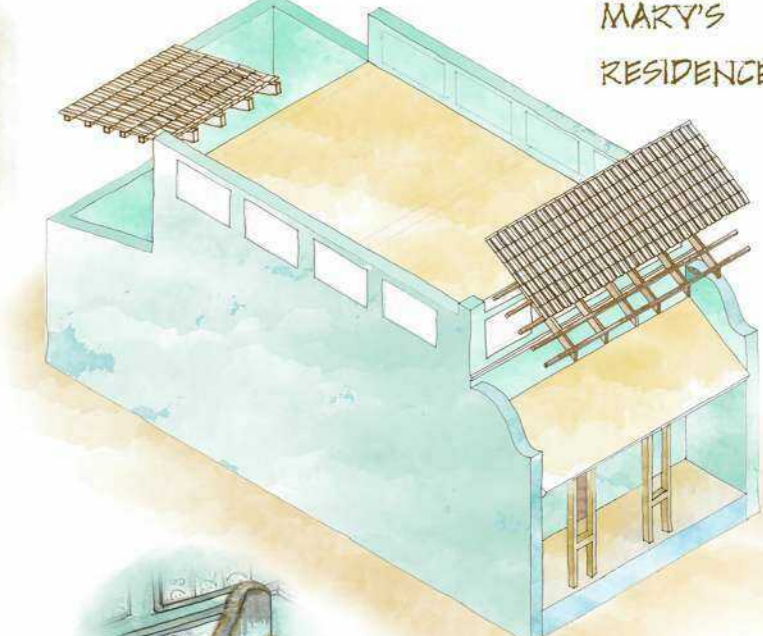
CROSS SYMBOLISM

A LARGE CROSS FITS ATOP THE PARAPET WALL IN THE CENTER, DEFINING THE MIDDLE POINT OF THE HOUSE AND SUBDIVIDING ITS CHRISTIAN ASCENTION.



PARAPET DETAIL

THE PARAPET DETAIL INCLUDES AN INTRICATE JALI WORK THAT BOUNDS ITSELF AROUND ALL THREE SIDES OF THE HOUSE'S TERRACE. IT SUPPLEMENTED THEM IN A SERIES OF ROSE AND SUBDIVIDING ITS CHRISTIAN ASCENTION.



MARY'S RESIDENCE



WINDOW NICHE

THE PLANNING WAS DONE IN A LINEAR FASHION WITH THE ROOM ACTING AS A WALKWAY INTO THE NEXT, WITHOUT AN AVOIDABLE CORNER IN BETWEEN AS ONE WENT FORWARD, GIVING THE VIEWER A ONE POINT PERSPECTIVE OF THE ENTIRE HOUSE.

THESE ROOMS HAD SUCCESSIVE LEVEL DIFFERENCES OF 0.2 METER THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, PROVIDING A SUBCONSCIOUS PERIANA OF ASCENSION TO THE RESIDENTS AND ANYONE ELSE.



WOODEN RAPTERS

WOODEN RAPTERS ARE PLACED UNDER THE VERANDAH ROOF AT THE POINT OF THE HOUSE TO SUPPORT A MASSIVE MASS OF MANGALORE TILES THAT WERE KEPT AT A SLIGHT OVER THE ENTIRE SHOPPING ROOM. THESE WERE THEN SUPPORTED BY TWO RECTANGULAR IRON COLUMNS WITH GAPS IN BETWEEN.

CONCLUSION

A LINEAR HOUSE WITH NO CORNERS, THIS RESIDENCE COULD BE WITH AN AMBIGUOUS SPACE AS WELL AS BETTER LIGHT AND VENTILATION. IT IS THIS A STRUCTURE THAT ACTS AS BOTH A COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DOMICILE.

STAIRWAY TO TERRACE

NARROW AND STEEP STAIRWAY AT THE BACK OF THE HOUSE LEADS TO A SECOND STOREY THAT IS OPEN TO PRIVACY AND ACTS AS A TERRACE FOR THE ENTIRE DOMICILE. THE LENGTH OF THE STAIRS WERE UNIFORM AND KEPT CHANGING AS ONE WALKED UP THE FLIGHT.



CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION



Proudly presented to

SHAJITHA BANU
for your **PARTICIPATION** in
RE SCHOOL 2018 ARCHITECTURE COMPETITION,
Hosted by VOLUME ZERO.

Jury Panel

Jun Sekino
Taku Hibino
Hellmut Raff
Paulo Afonso
TAM Associati
Hoang Thuc Hao

Koustubh Metkari

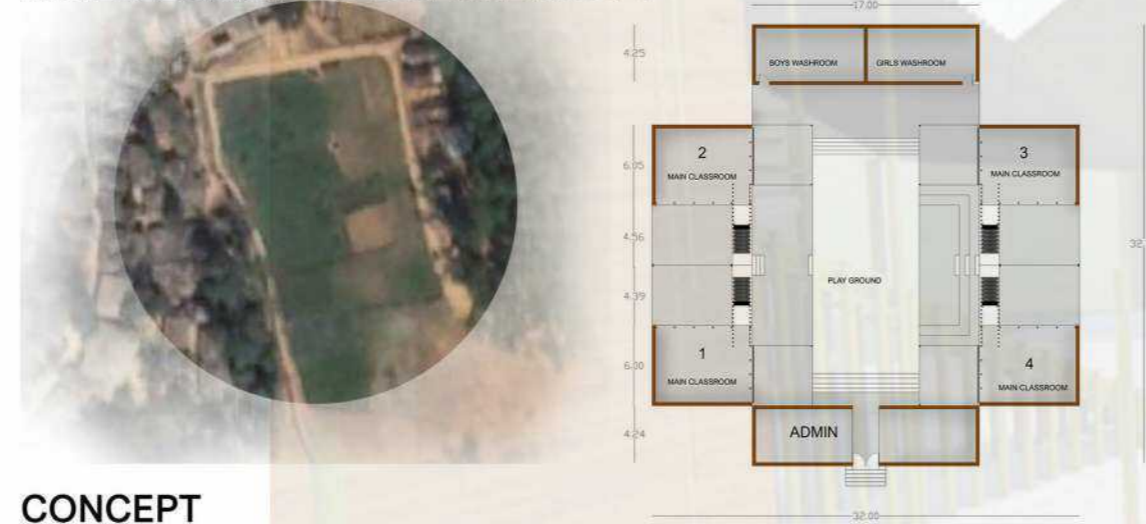
Koustubh Metkari,
Co-Founder, Volume Zero.



VOLUME ZERO DESIGN COMPETITION

SITE SELECTION:

KUTUPALONG REFUGEE CAMP IN UKHIA, COX BAZAR, BANGLADESH INHABITED BY 700,000 ROHINGYA REFUGEES WHO IS RECOGNIZED BY THE UNICEF MANAGEMENT. WITH ABSOLUTE NO EDUCATION, UNICEF HAS WARNED ROHINGYA REFUGEES AS THE "LOST GENERATION".



CONCEPT

THE ENVIRONS OF THE SELECTED SITE CONSISTS OF CAMPING TENTS WHICH ARE THE ONLY SHELTER FOR REFUGEES. BRINGING THE FEEL OF HOME IN THE SCHOOL WAS CONSIDERED AS THE MAIN ASPECT. THE ABSTRACT OF THE SIMPLE PLANNING OF SPACES AND INCLINED ROOFS HAVE BEEN DEPICTED TO BRING OUT TENT LIKE ELEVATION TO THE SCHOOL.



PUPPET SHOW



OUTDOOR DRAMA



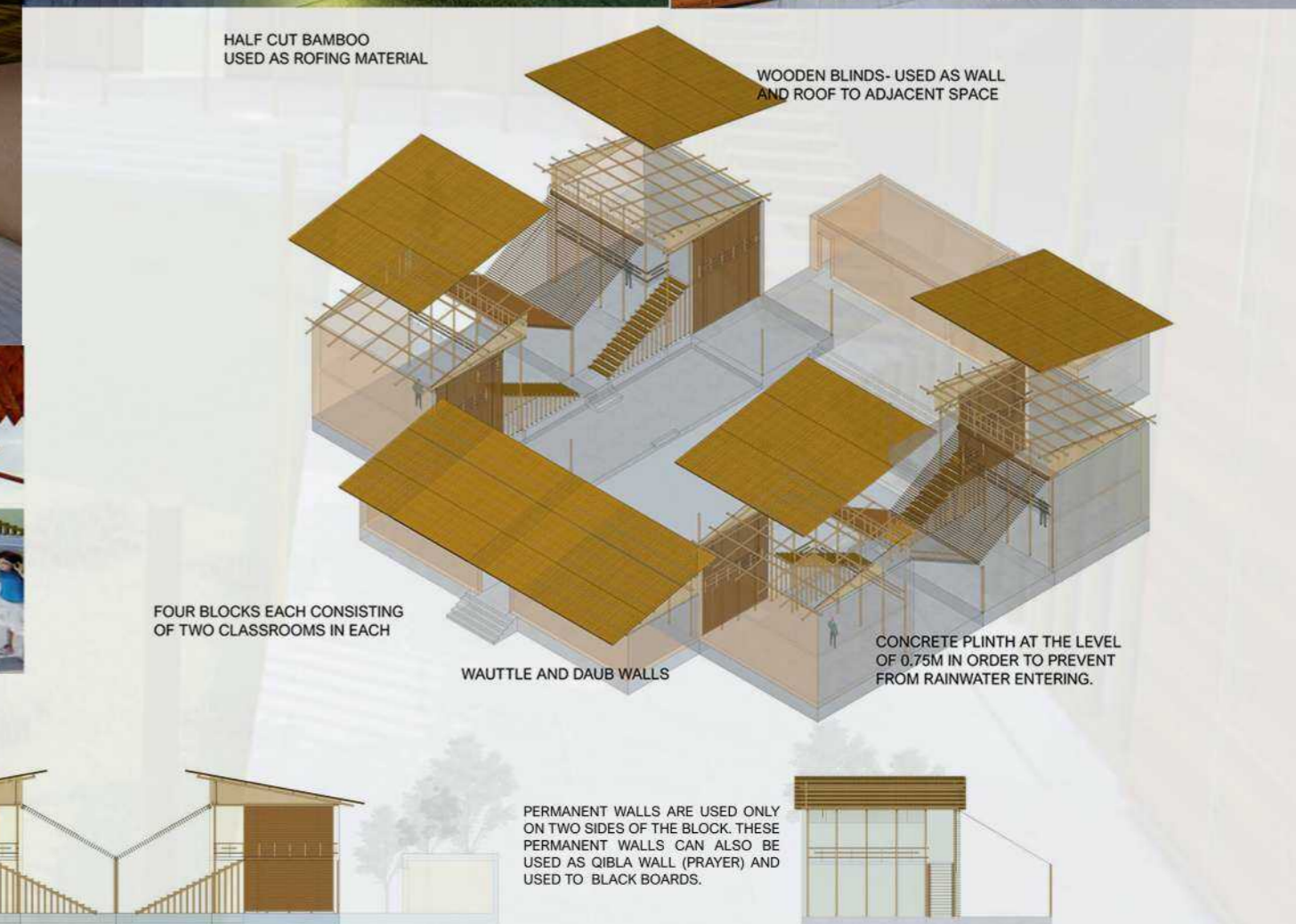
BLOCK VIEW



FIRST FLOOR CLASSROOM



PRAYER ROOM



HALF CUT BAMBOO USED AS ROOFING MATERIAL

WOODEN BLINDS- USED AS WALL AND ROOF TO ADJACENT SPACE

FOUR BLOCKS EACH CONSISTING OF TWO CLASSROOMS IN EACH

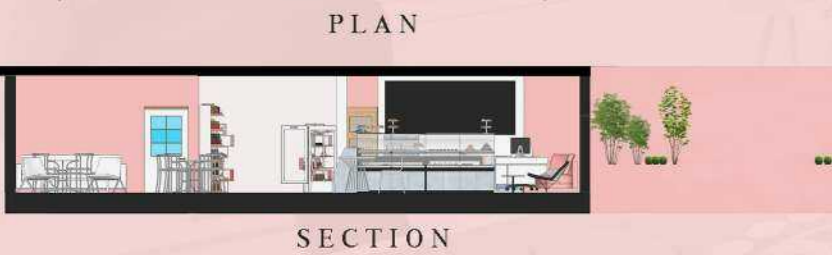
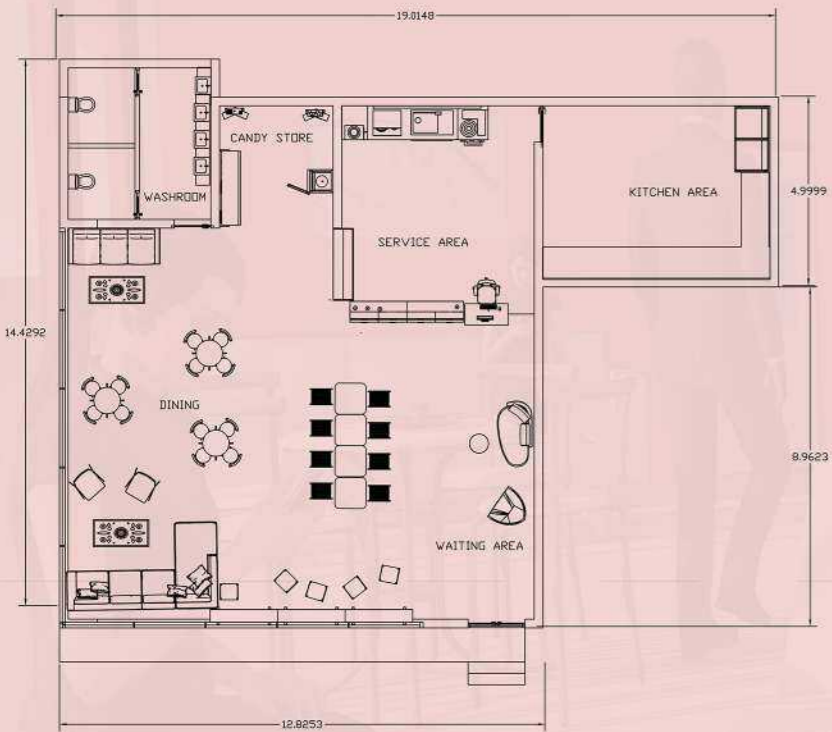
WATTLE AND DAUB WALLS

CONCRETE PLINTH AT THE LEVEL OF 0.75M IN ORDER TO PREVENT FROM RAINWATER ENTERING.

PERMANENT WALLS ARE USED ONLY ON TWO SIDES OF THE BLOCK. THESE PERMANENT WALLS CAN ALSO BE USED AS QIBLA WALL (PRAYER) AND USED TO BLACK BOARDS.

CONCEPT:
 MINIMALISM STYLE. THE INTERIOR DESIGN IN THE STYLE OF MODERN MINIMALISM IMPLIES A LOT OF SPACE. THERE IS NEED OF MASSIVE WINDOWS TO FILL THE ROOM WITH ENOUGH LIGHT

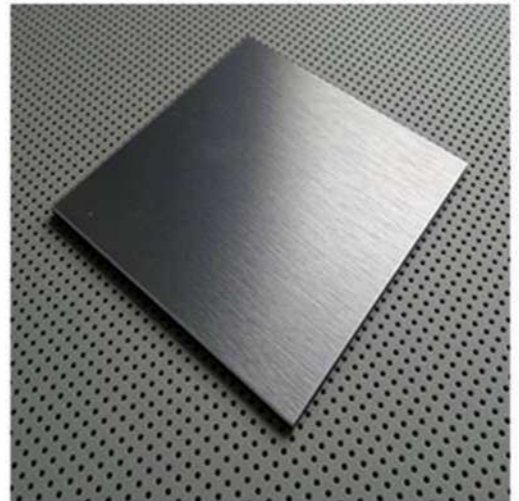
MATERIALS USED:
 GLASS, CHROME STEEL, PLASTIC, CERAMICS



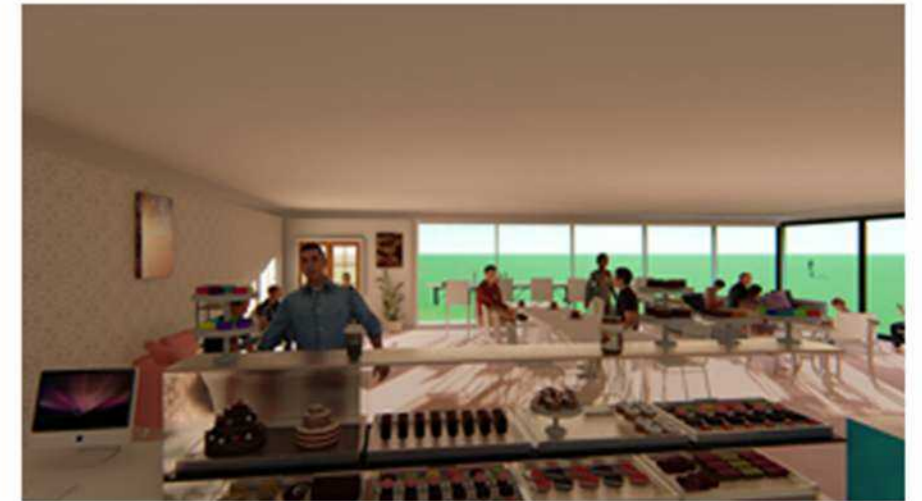
INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE PASTRY SHOP



CERAMIC TILES FOR KITCHEN WALLS



CHROME STEEL FOR FURNITURES



INTERIOR SPACE WITH CERAMIC TILES FOR FLOORING AND DAMASK WALLPAPERS FOR WALLS



DAMASK WALLPAPERS FOR THE INTERIOR WALLS



LIGHT PINK CERAMIC TILES FOR FLOORING



CERAMIC TILES FOR KITCHEN WALLS



SLEEK FURNITURES MADE UP OF CHROME STEEL AND PLASTIC.

CLEAR GLASS PANES OF 20mm FOR EXTERIOR FACADE



Certificate

of Participation

presented to

Ms. *Shajitha Banu*

for her participation in the
'Earth_possibilities' workshop

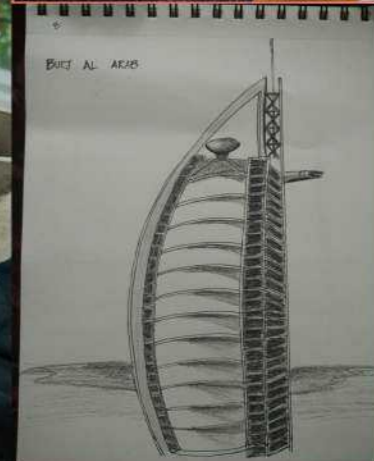
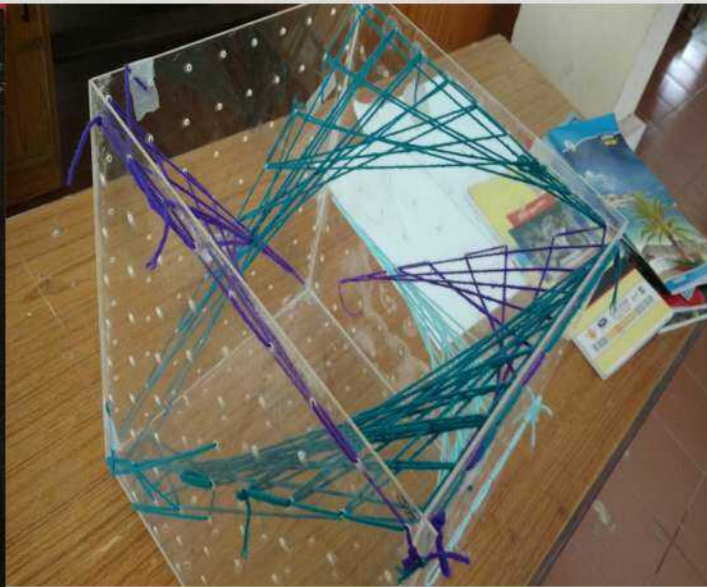
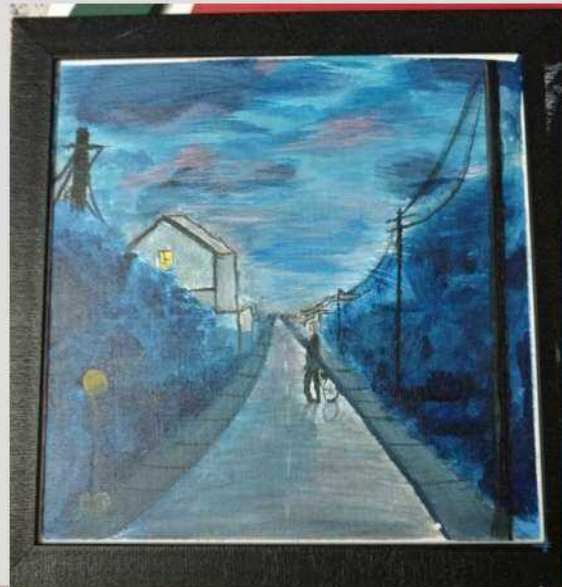
held on 2nd Feb, 2019.



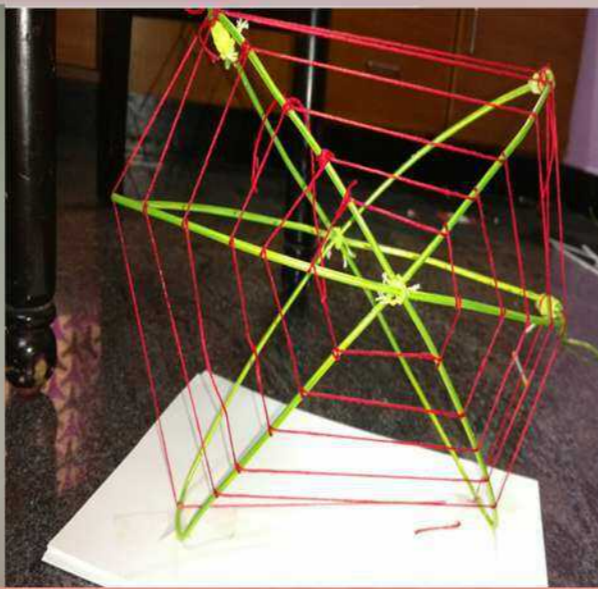
Studio TYTO
9, Arcot road,
Kodambakkam,
Chennai- 24.



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ART STUDIO AND BASIC DESIGN



UNDERSTANDING THE SCALE

ADVENTURE MAZE

