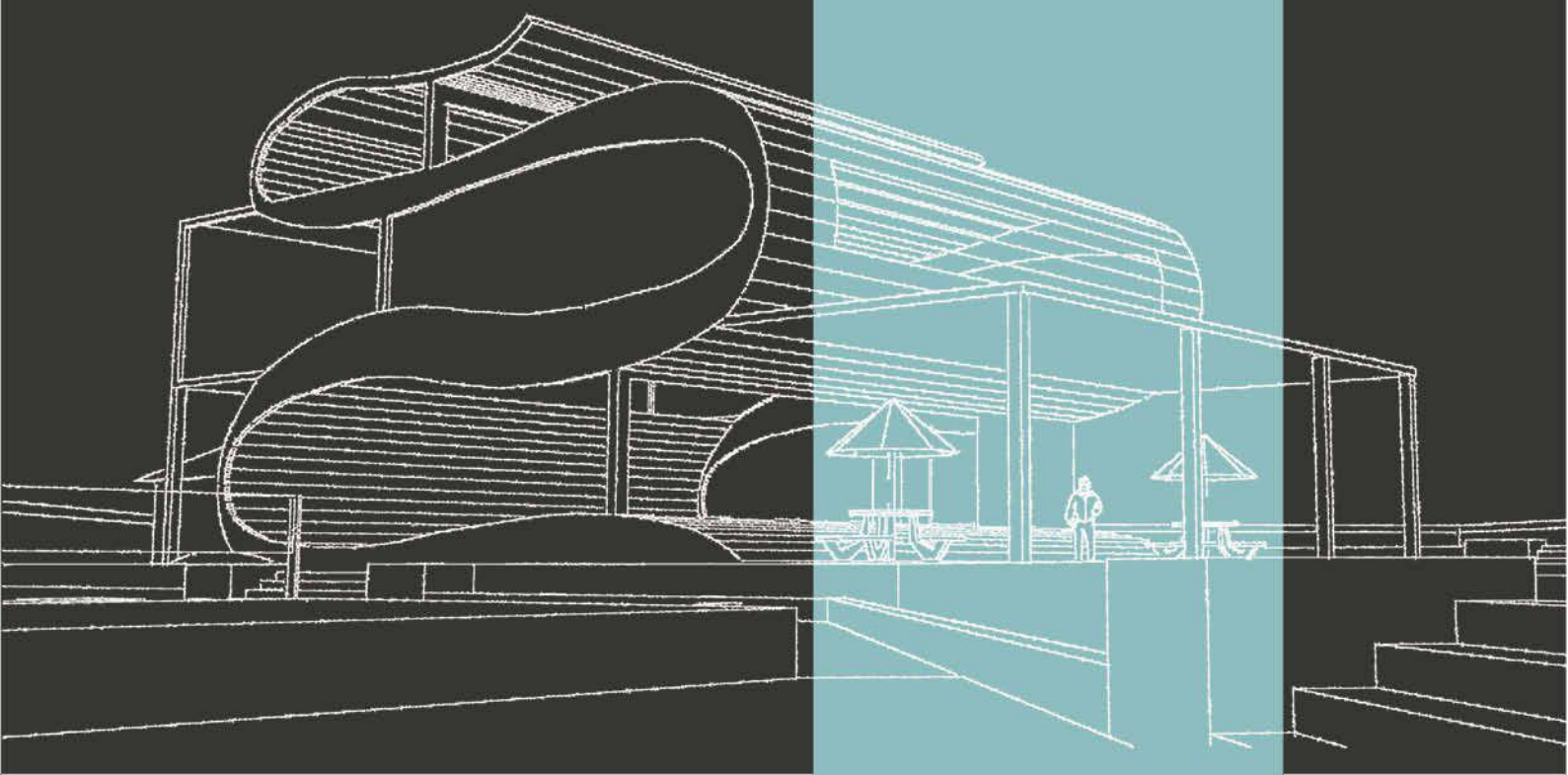


Architectural
PORTFOLIO

SONALI BORDIA





This portfolio captures few selected projects that reflect my experience at college, workshops and professional working environments. Through these projects I aim to underscore my connection to architecture; one that is based on spatial awareness and framing human interaction.

I would like to describe myself as an enthusiast for learning, experimenting and traveling with a keen appreciation towards other art forms and their intersection with architecture.

PERSONAL

NAME: Sonali Bordia
D.O.B : 03. 12. 1995
NATIONALITY: Indian
LANGUAGES: Hindi, English

CONTACT

PHONE: +91-9460260360
EMAIL: sonalib1995@gmail.com

SKILLS



EDUCATION

2013- 2019: Aayojan School of Architecture, Jaipur
2008- 2013: Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalaya, Hurda
2004- 2008: Modern International School, Bangkok
1999- 2004: Loreto Convent School, Mumbai

WORK EXPERIENCE

June '19- December '19: Freelance Projects - Corporate office in Delhi, Radiologist Clinic in Ahmedabad and Kadi and Residence in Jaipur
January '18 - June '18: mayaPRAXIS, Bengaluru
October '15 - June '16: Footprints E.A.R.T.H. Ahmedabad

ACADEMIC PROJECTS

SEMESTER III	Alumni Office in ASA, Jaipur Kindergarten, Pune
SEMESTER IV	Mobile Clinic Farmhouse, Ladakh
SEMESTER V	Center for Development of Steel, Jaipur Holistic School, Pondicherry
SEMESTER VI	Textile Factory, Jaipur Service Apartments, Jaipur
SEMESTER VII	Club House for RAS officers, Jaipur Hillside resort, Nainital
SEMESTER IX	Redevelopment of Kumhaar Basti, Delhi Dissertation- Interactive Workspaces
SEMESTER X	Thesis Project- Creative Incubator, Kerala

PARTICIPATION & ACHIEVEMENTS

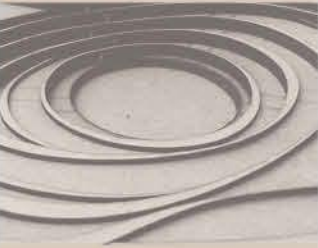
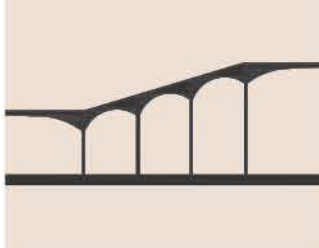
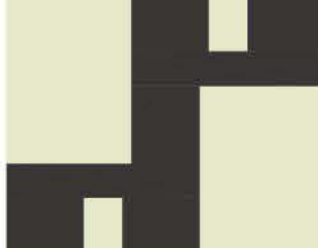

1 st Position:	International Mathematics Olympiad
2 nd Position:	National Art Contest- Kala Sarthi Art Foundation
2 nd Position:	Stambh Architectural Competition
3 rd Position:	World Peace Ethics Contest
MAR '16:	International Workshop 'Humane, Plural and Sustainable Habitat'
FEB '15:	UIA-PHG International Student Competition
OCT '14:	Birla White Yuvaratna Awards


Attended multiple seminars and workshops by eminent dignitaries.
Participated in various college and inter college cultural and sports events.
8th GRADE (green belt) in Taekwondo

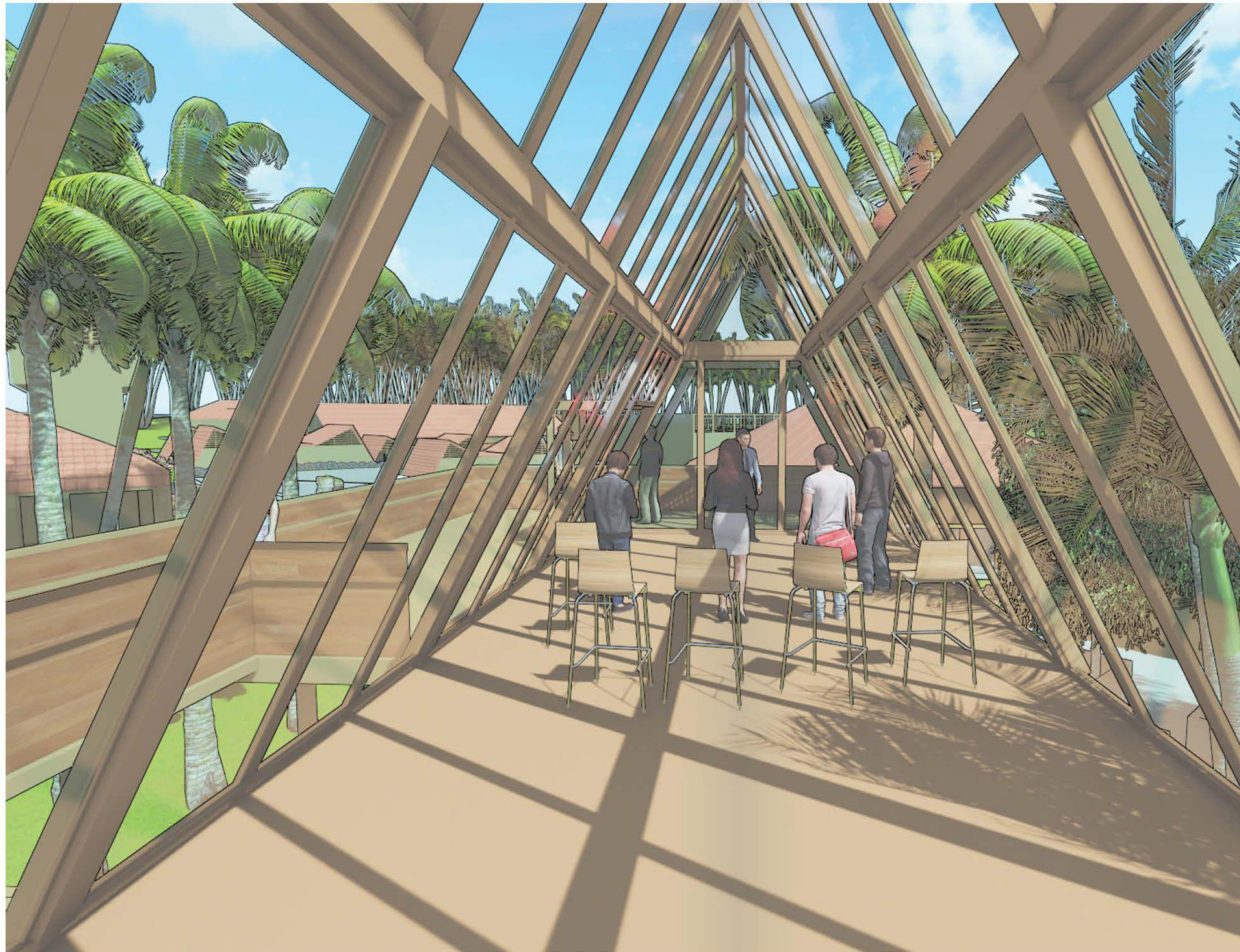
EXCURSIONS

SEMESTER II	Related Study Programme- Mandu, MP
SEMESTER V	Study Tour- Chandigarh and Manali

CONTENTS

01 United Approach	02 Reformed Vision	03 Divergent Clones	04 Part to Whole
			
CREATIVE INCUBATOR Varkala, Kerala Semester X	REDEVELOPMENT OF KUMHAAR BASTI, New Delhi Semester IX	SERVICE APARTMENT Jaipur Semester VI	HOLISTIC SCHOOL Pondicherry Semester V

05 Thirty Sixty Ninety	06 Integrated Yet Unique	07 Reality Check	07 Reality Check
			
CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STEEL, Jaipur Semester V	SLUM REDEVELOPMENT Ahmedabad International Workshop	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING Bengaluru mayaPRAXIS	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING Ahmedabad Footprints E.A.R.T.H.



THESIS PROJECT: CREATIVE INCUBATOR

Typology: Mixed Use
Location: Varkala, Kerala, India
Site Area: 63,000 Sq Mts.

Aim of the Project:

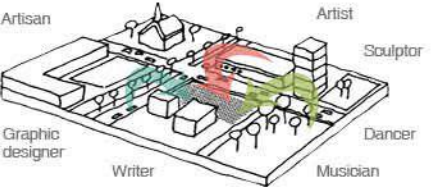
This project serves the need for a platform to house creative entrepreneurs and various cultural communities. The project targets organizations/ professionals and freelancers to work in a collaborative working space to increase productivity and interaction between multiple communities.

An ulterior motive is to provide a public space for the people of Thiruvananthapuram where they can engage with the art and design fraternity. This leads to recognition and awareness of the introvert communities.

NEED OF THE PROJECT

In most of the cities, the creative fraternity is limited to certain standards which makes it difficult for new artists to emerge. This system also fails to acknowledge its own presence in an urban context, where citizens play a vital role.

Conditions need to be created for people to think, plan and act with imagination in harnessing opportunities or addressing problems. This means a city needs to embed a culture of creativity in the way it operates and to infuse how all of its organizations operate. There should be focus on the contribution of the art and creative industries in driving innovation in cities and helping to make them distinctive.



This project is an initiative to recognize creativity in an intensely competitive globalized environment and act as an essential integrating platform to develop creativity, capability and enhance productivity by providing them resources, equipments, guidance, collaboration and space.

Challenges faced by the user are:

Artists/ Artisans

- No flexibility and insufficient space for work/ storage/ display
- No sense of community or access to peer review
- Unprofessional appearance to clients and difficult to find work
- Accessibility issues: freight elevators, ground level production

Lack of common spaces such as:



Writers/ Graphic Designers

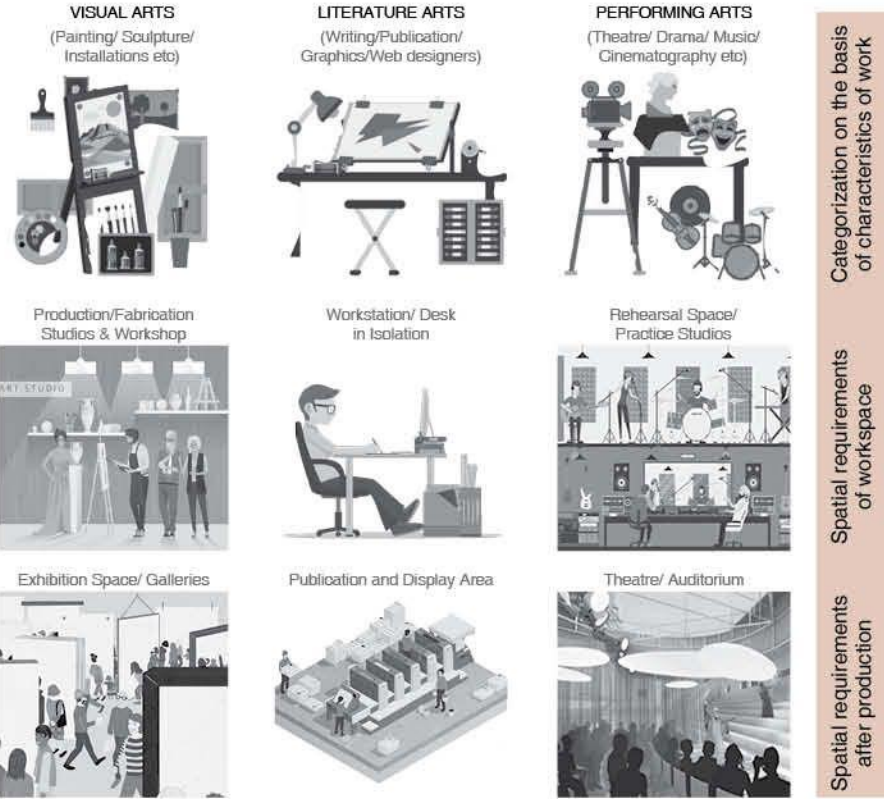
- Insufficient office support/ storage space/ facilities
- Domestic distractions
- Unprofessional appearance for public/ patrons
- No peer community/ peer review/ group discussion/ readings sessions
- Absence in the community of a dedicated venue for readings, workshops, lectures, public talks, and writing community activities
- Lack of facilities for printing and publishing

Performers/ Musicians/ Dancers

- No flexibility and insufficient space to rehearse/ store
- Size of the rehearsal space, acoustics and lights used don't match that of intended venue
- Relocating sets, props and costumes is time consuming and can cause loss or damage.



USER GROUP AND THEIR REQUIREMENTS



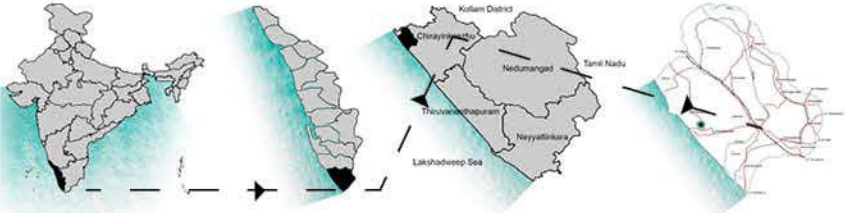
PROJECT CHALLENGES

The programmatic challenge of the project is:
1) To create spaces of interest for both the artists and the common man.
2) Formulate the spatial planning that caters the concept of collaboration between various professionals from the creative industry all over India.

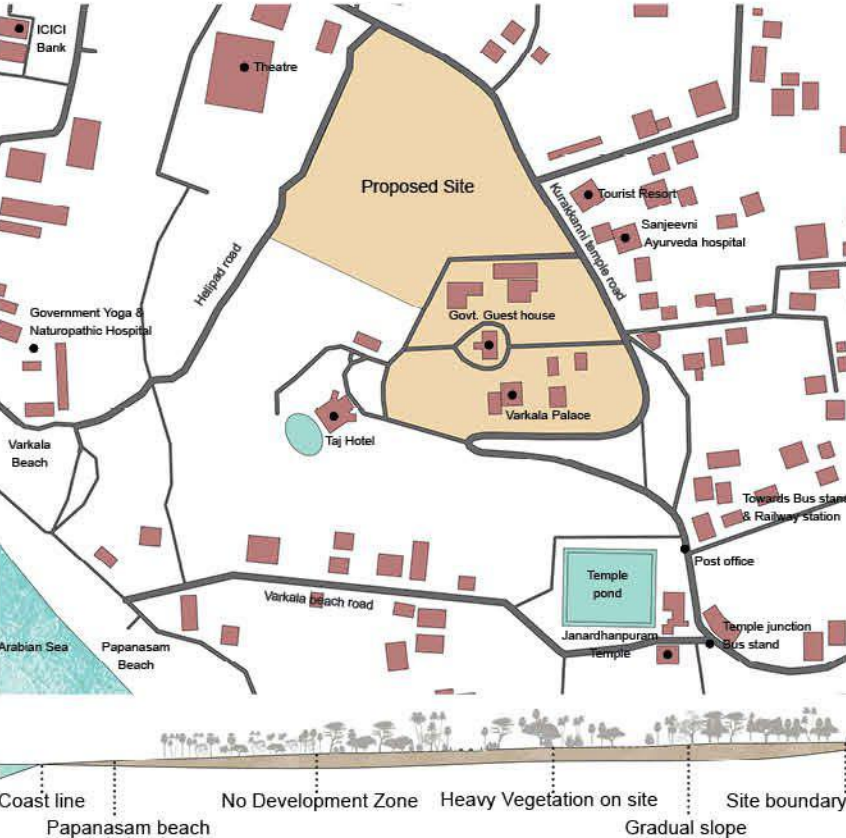
3) Devise a strategy which allows the segregation of public, semi-public and private spaces without causing hindrance in the interaction of communities.
4) Provide rent-able studios and art residencies to encourage artists to come and play catalyst to the promotion of creative events.

LOCATION

Varkala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala



Country: India
Population: 1.324 billion, Census: 2016
State: Kerala
Population: 34.8 million, Census: 2012
District: Thiruvananthapuram
Population: 3.30 million, Census: 2011
Town: Varkala
Population: 2.22 lakh, Census: 2011



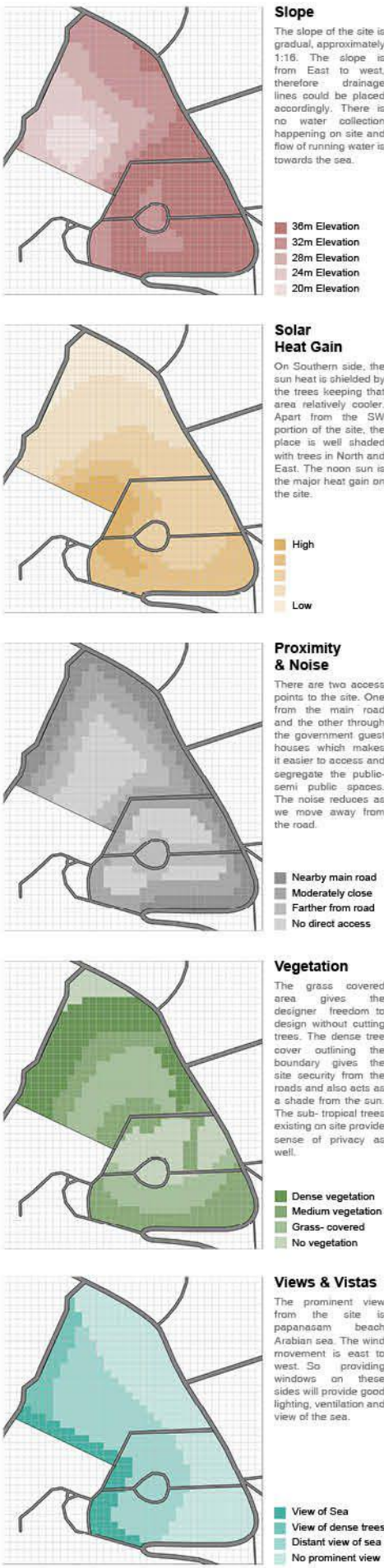
Proposed site for National Centre for Performing Arts
Site Area: 6.3 hectares
Site available for construction: 3 hectares
SITE AT MICRO LEVEL N
Scale 1:2000

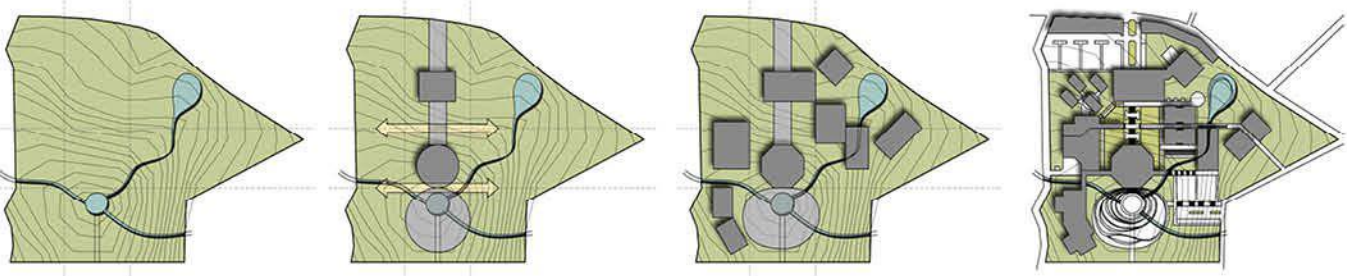
Varkala, a coastal town, situated at a distance of about 50 km north of Thiruvananthapuram and 37 km south of Kollam city in Kerala. It is annually visited by around 50,000 foreign travelers and 1.60 lakh domestic travelers. The Government of Kerala has initiated the process of preparing the Master Plan 2041 for integrated development of this area through a number of infrastructure development projects a part of Vision Varkala 2020 launched by Vision Varkala Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd VVID).

ACCESSIBILITY

- By Road:** The National Highway NH-47 connecting Kollam to Kanyakumari passes through it. Varkala bus stand is approximately 2.3 km away from the site. The nearest bus stop is 550m at the temple junction.
- By Rail:** It is connected by southern railways. Varkala railway station is 2.6 km away from the site opposite to Varkala bus stand.
- By Air:** The nearest airport is Trivandrum Airport which is 42 km away from the site and is linked by NH-47

GRID ANALYSIS



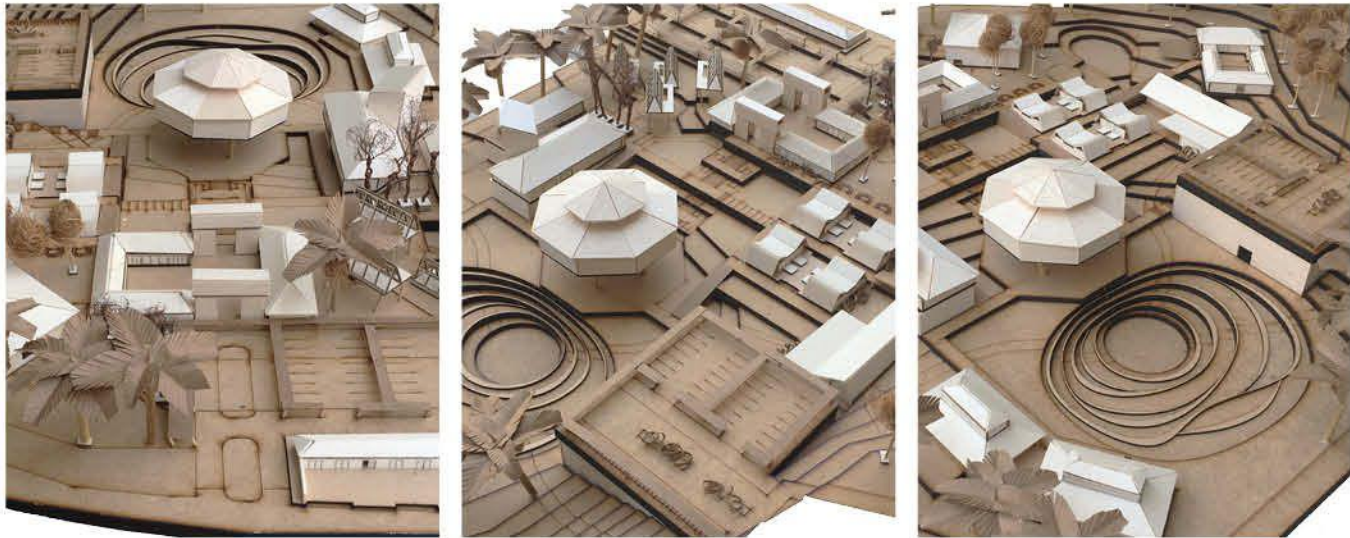
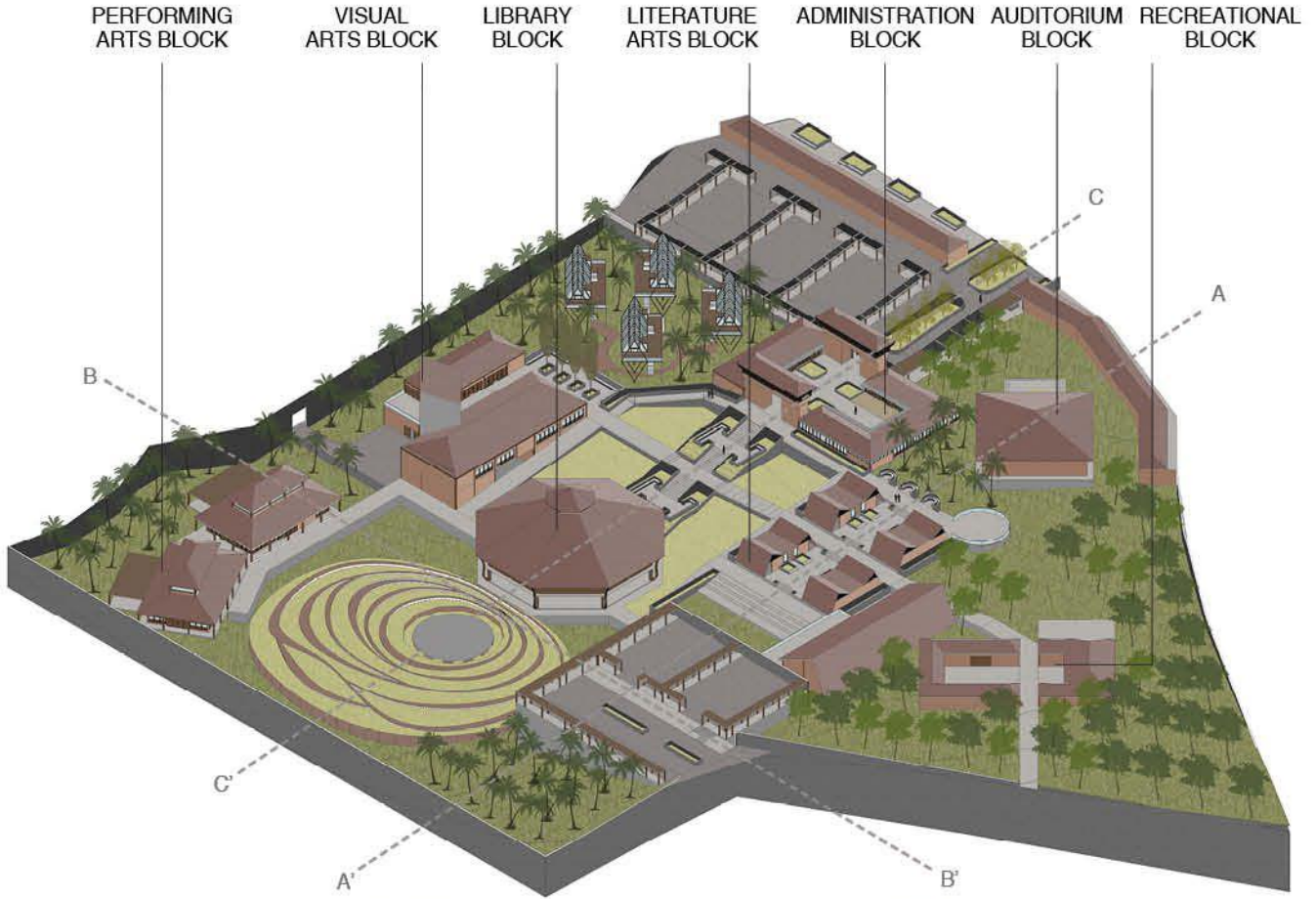


WATER BODY
Inserting a water body depending on the natural flow of water on site. In the bioswale, the valley acts as a retention basin for the water from town and the depression serves as the infiltration basin.

CENTRAL AXIS
Dividing the site into nine parts and introducing a central axis. Adding two perpendicular axes cutting through central axis to provide access to the western and eastern side of the site.

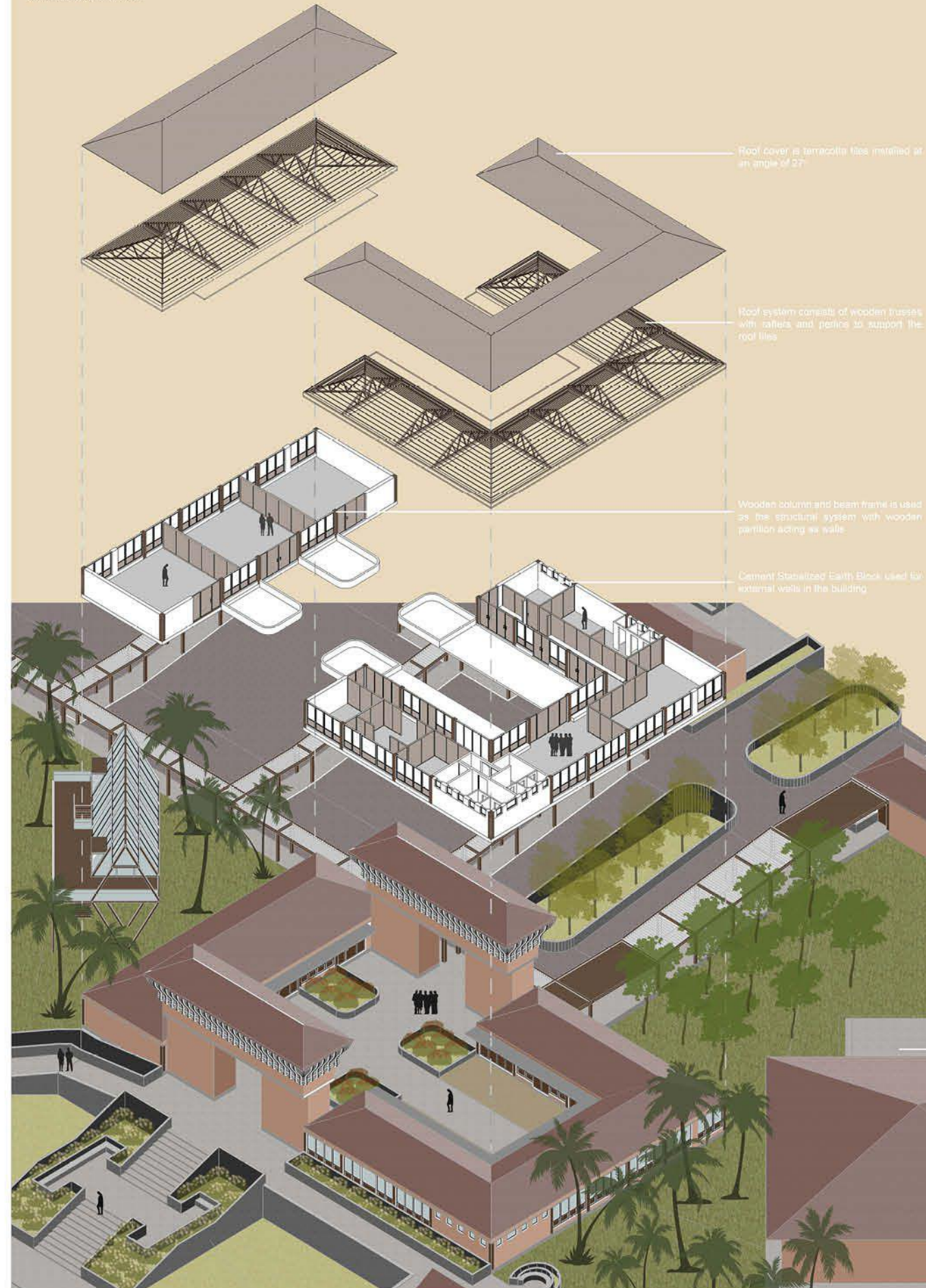
BUILDINGS
Arranging and orienting other building blocks for visual arts, literature arts, performing arts, and recreational activities. The positioning of built also relies on the path of the water body on site.

CONNECTIVITY & LANDSCAPE
Providing pathways, staircases and ramps for connectivity from one building block to another. Developing a relationship between built vs open spaces. Detailing landscape elements.



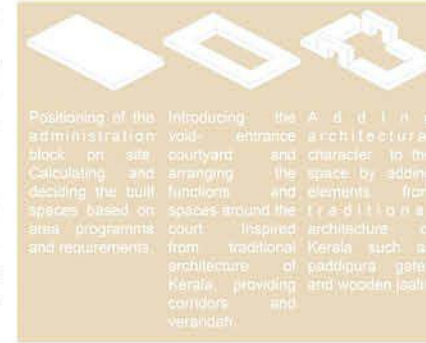
ADMINISTRATION BLOCK

EXPLODED ISOMETRIC



Administration Block

The administration block is situated at highest point overlooking various departments and activities occurring on campus throughout the day. It lies on the central axis and marks its presence by two monumental size paddipura gates separated by the entrance court which creates a lens of perspective for the users. The block is divided into two building entities depending on the function. The U-shaped building consists of a reception cum waiting area with offices, accounts section and staff facilities. The other building houses offices for visual, literature and performing arts.



Library Block

The library block is situated at center of the site and is the tallest building with 17.4m height. It lies on the central axis and is accessed by a series of staircases which is inspired by traditional kerala temple architecture. The ground floor is a semi-open exhibition area and the first floor is occupied by the library. The library overlooks the open air theatre. The secondary access on site leads to the open air theatre with provision for parking during events and performances. The space below the parking is used for stage rehearsals and stage workshop.

LIBRARY BLOCK

EXPLODED ISOMETRIC





Administration Block



Library Block

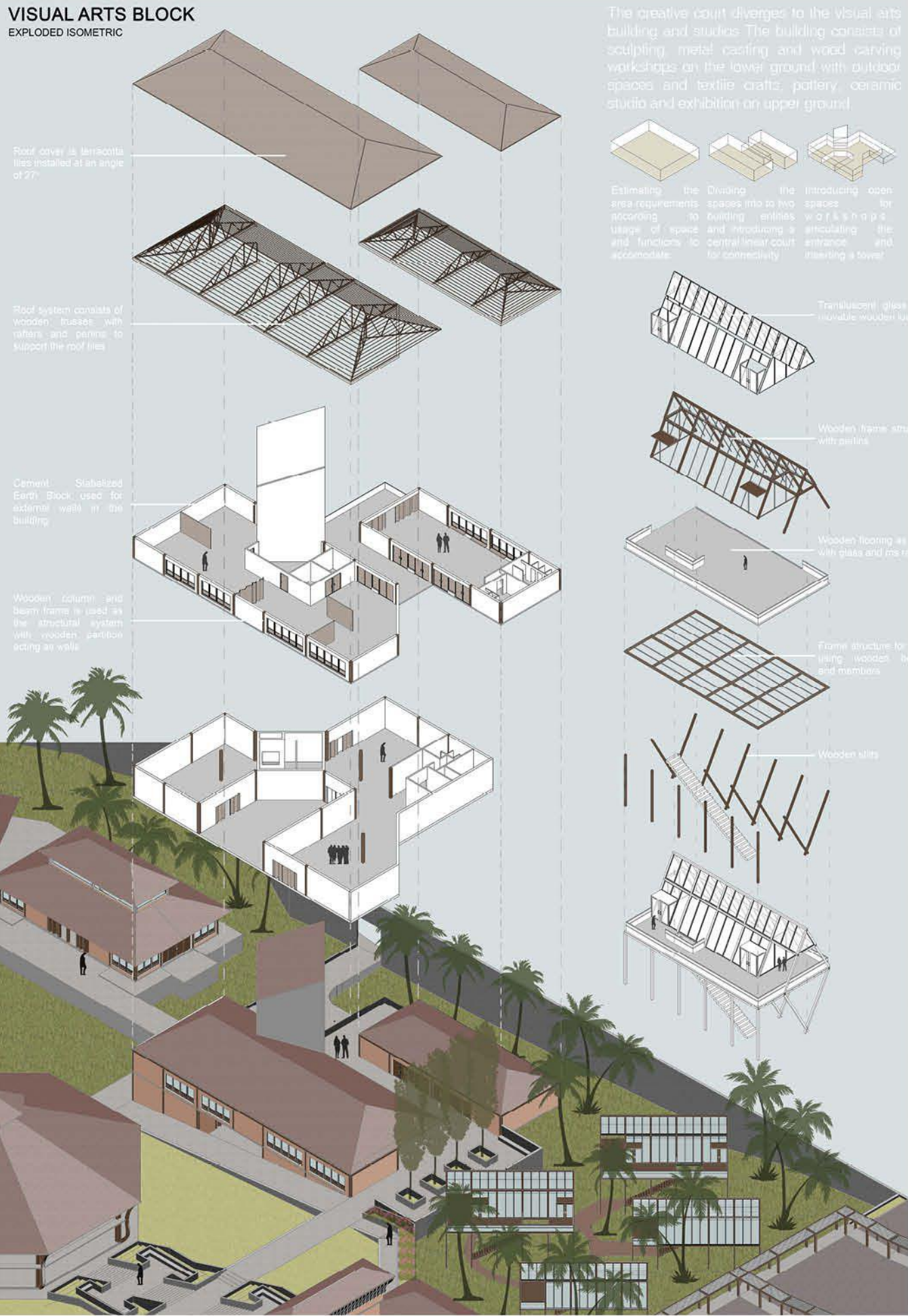


Literature Arts Block

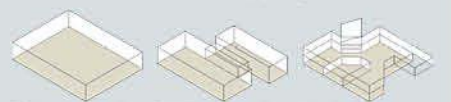


Visual Arts Studio

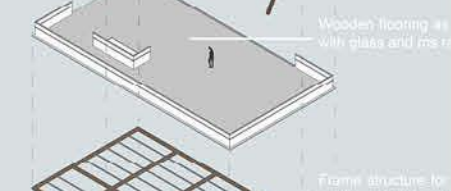
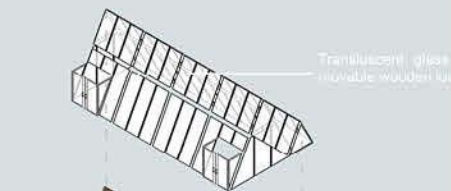
VISUAL ARTS BLOCK
EXPLODED ISOMETRIC



The creative court diverges to the visual arts building and studios. The building consists of sculpting, metal casting and wood carving workshops on the lower ground with outdoor spaces and textile crafts, pottery, ceramic studio and exhibition on upper ground.

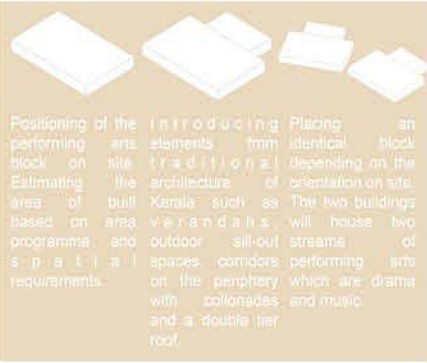


Estimating the area requirements according to building usage and functions to accommodate. Dividing the spaces into two building entities and reproducing a central linear court for connectivity. Introducing open spaces for workshops, articulating the entrance and making a tower.



Literature Art Block

The literature art block is located on the eastern side of the central axis and is accessed by a series of staircase/ ramp followed by a pathway leading to a court of ambitions. The offices for writers, publishers, graphic designers, web designers etc are oriented perpendicular to the pathway with each block having an individual court with seating provisions. The literature art block houses amenities for the creative professionals. Facilities such as publishing, printing, lithography, photography etc are located in this building. The first floor comprises of lecture halls for educational sessions or discussion meetings.



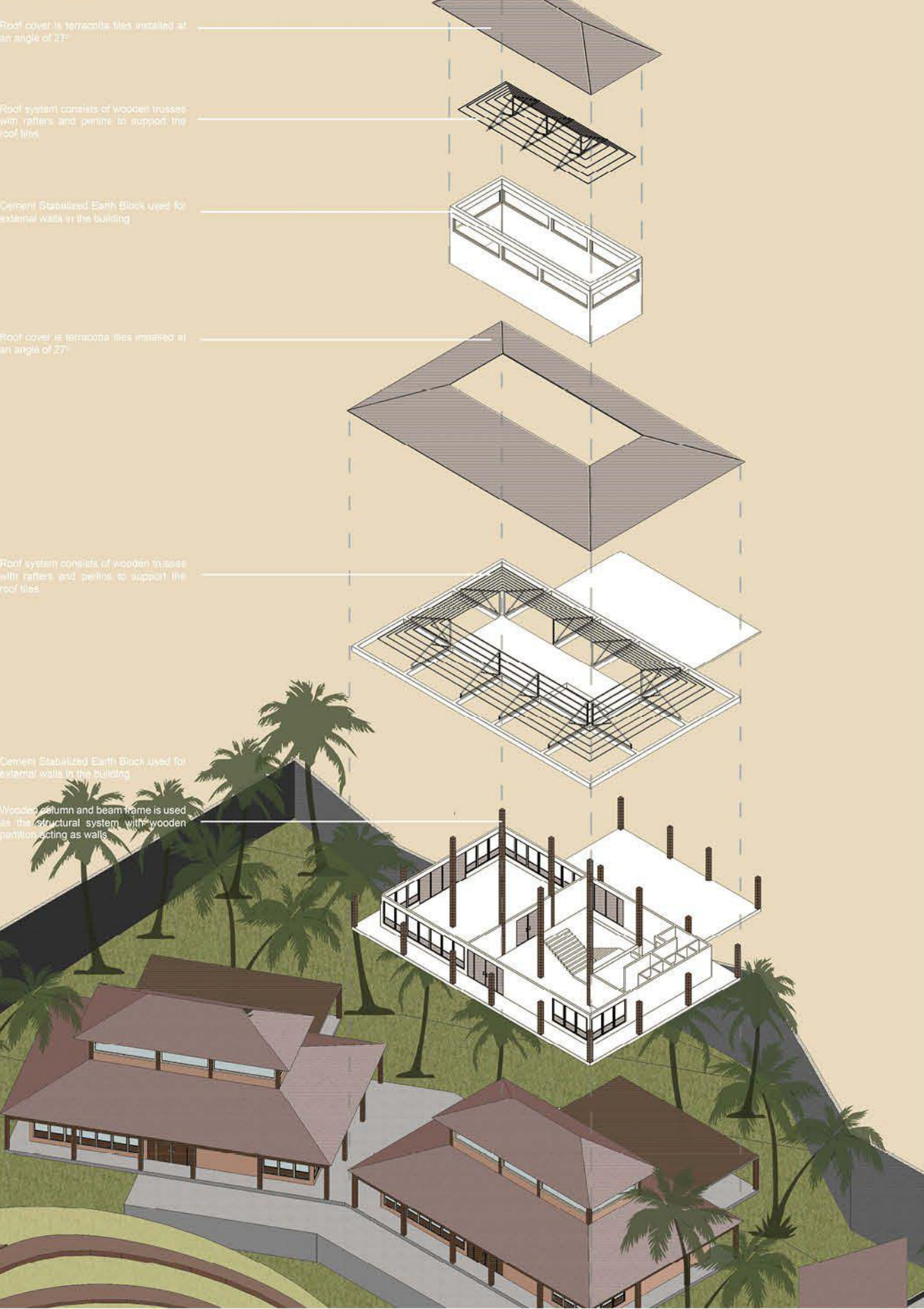
Performing Arts Block

The performing arts block is situated at lowest point beside the open air theatre. It lies on the western side of the central axis and is accessed by a series of staircase/ ramps leading towards a dedicated path to the block. The block is divided into two building entities for drama and music. They comprise of rehearsal studios, practice studios, recording studios, instrument display and storage areas. The buildings display traditional Kerala architectural characteristics. Elements such as verandahs and external corridors with colonnades surround the building. It has a double tier roof with an accessible first floor.

LITERATURE ARTS BLOCK
EXPLODED ISOMETRIC



PERFORMING ARTS BLOCK
EXPLODED ISOMETRIC





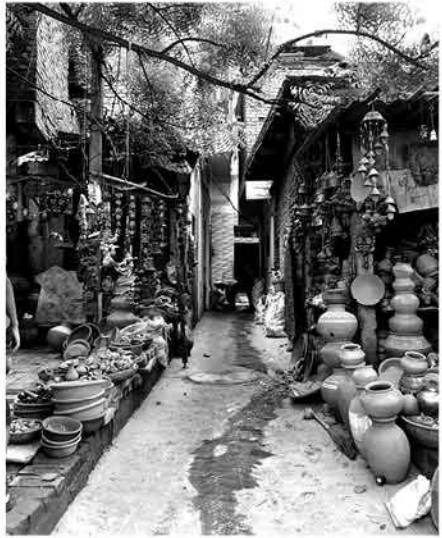
REDEVELOPMENT OF KUMHAAR BASTI

Typology: Urban
Location: New Delhi, India
Site Area: 20,000 Sq Mts.

Aim of the Project:

To develop an understanding of the issues involved while designing an insert into an existing urban fabric in Hauz Rani and the intricacies of the relationship between heritage, current usage of space and the occupants of the basti.

The architectural intervention aims to relieve congestion, improve the edge condition, revive as well as honour the heritage by introducing a visitor's centre with a heritage walk and provide facilities such as a skill development centre to residents to practice their livelihood.



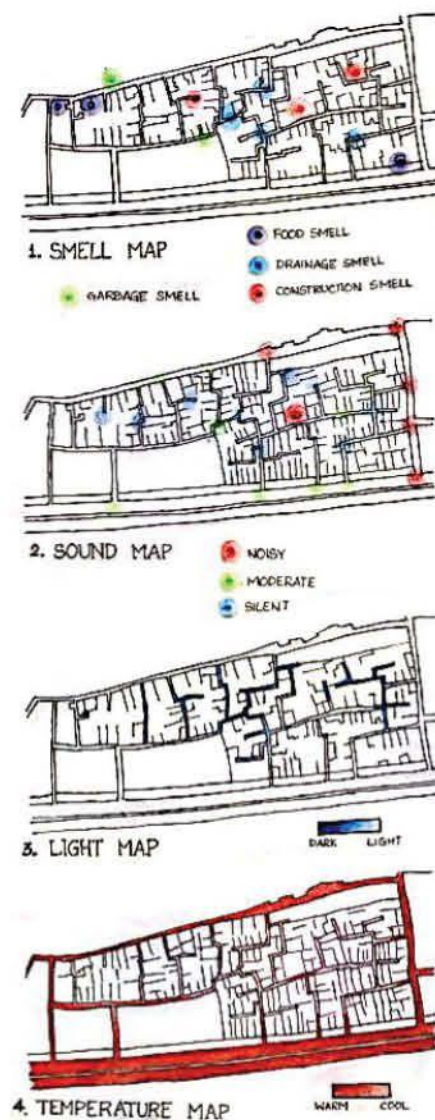
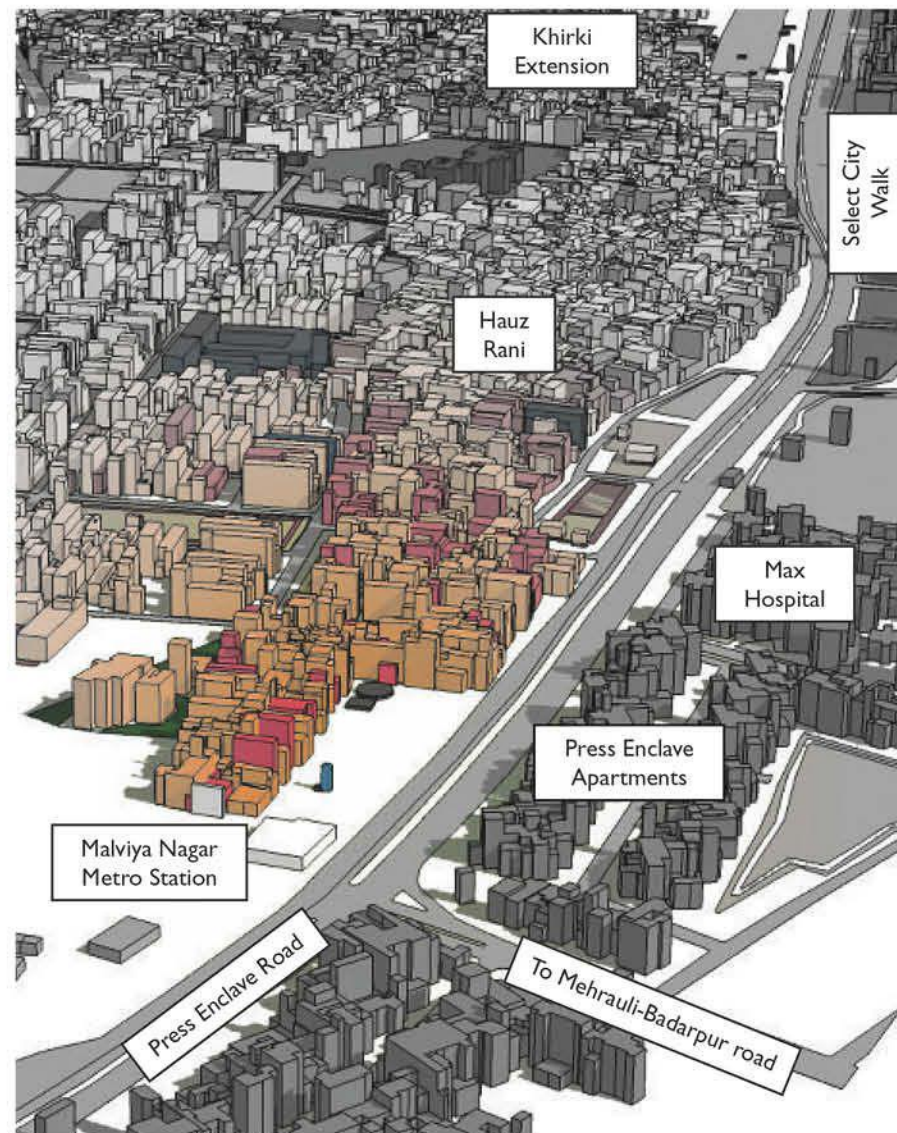
Presence of pottery shops and workshops abutting and spilling on to the road. The pottery shopkeepers have shops on ground floor and live on upper floors in deteriorated conditions.



Haphazard growth of the area leading to narrow lanes, poor housing conditions, lack of light and ventilation dominate the urban village. There are no open spaces or community spaces.



The designated green is now subjected to encroachment and is used as a cattle shed. The green strip is a health hazard and a waste dumping yard of construction and demolition waste.



DEBATE SESSION

Promoting tourism in the basti

For the Motion

July 30, 2018

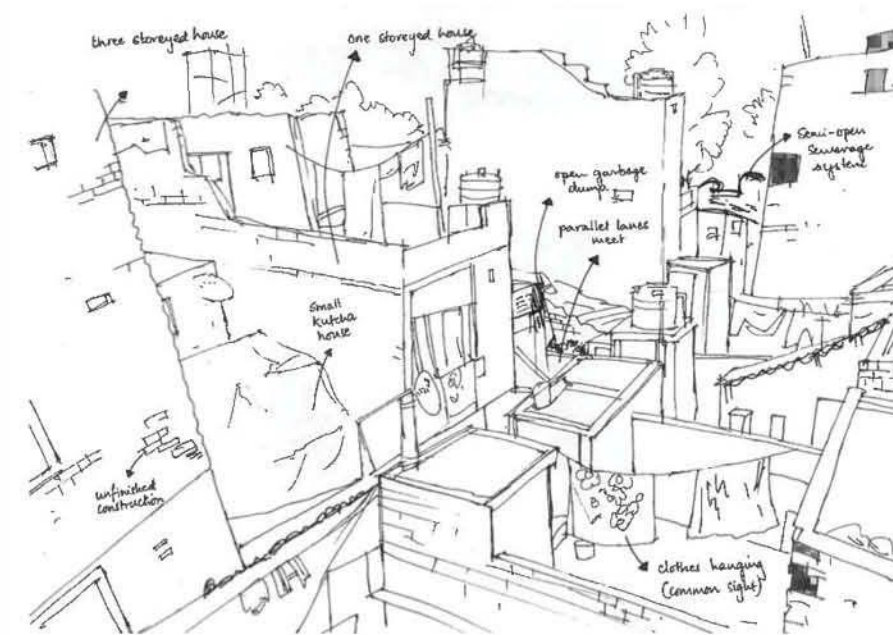
Tourism is one industry that is always expanding. With people nowadays willing to learn and explore more, there are so many aspects of your country that you can show to people who are eager to visit your country/city/village. Tourism involves showcasing the aspects through tours, heritage walks etc.

We recently visited the Kumhaar basti which gave us a slightly better understanding of the community that exists between those narrow lanes, something we certainly would not have learned from a page in the text book. It also showed a side that surprised us - the regular everyday life of people less fortunate ourselves. The streets were dirty and the housing rickety but people came and went, shopped, talked, laughed and went to work, determined to make things better. Over the years, visits to such urban areas have left me unsettled. The unhygienic and difficult conditions they live in get highlighted rather than their culture, heritage and crafts. But this is not the only issue that we have to address. Promoting tourism in urban villages is considerable debate around an uncomfortable moral dilemma. Many consider the practice little more than slack-jawed privileged people gawking at those less fortunate. One

of the reasons in this case is the stark difference in economic status between the 'looker' and the 'looked'. The looker is always an affluent person while the one being looked at is basically a poor individual. Imagine a busload of foreign visitors traipsing down your street, peering into your house, take a selfie in front of your door... Yet that's exactly what happens when such tours are conducted and when effort is made to increase tourism in that area.

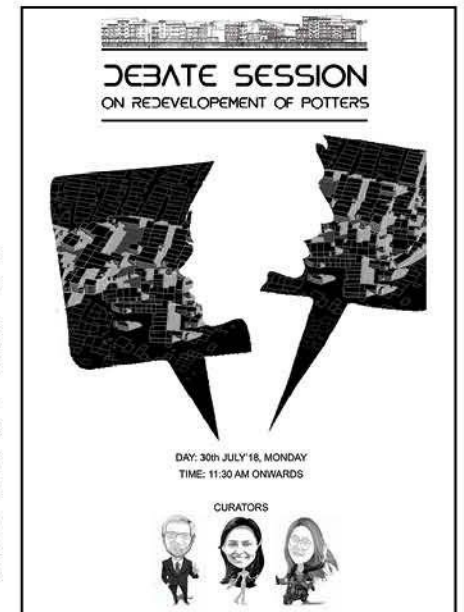
One of the arguments made on this concern compares such communities to a zoo where residents are animals and the visitor is allowed to stare from outside but forbidden to get close. The visitors aren't interested in meaningful interaction but instead a photograph which leads to display of a bad image of the country. This makes the residents uncomfortable and also they gain nothing out of such activities.

So is such tourism ethically acceptable or is it exploitative? What do the residents think about the trails of tourists wondering around the shoulder-wide lanes where they live?



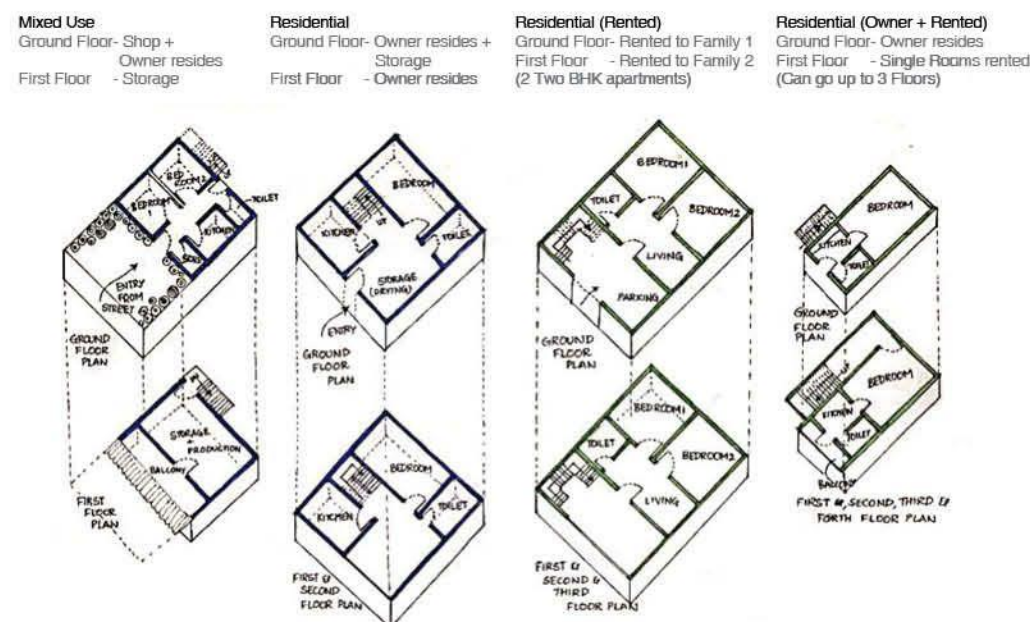
The idea behind people visiting these communities isn't difficult to understand. The tourists are interested because it gives them an insight on the culture and crafts of the communities which is rare or difficult to find somewhere else. Our proposal to redevelop this community by introducing tourism in the area should display the residents as productive and hardworking, but also content and happy. Such tourism can be promoted to bring significant benefits to the residents. Social awareness will improve existing conditions. The economic conditions of the basti can be improved by utilizing the opportunity given by such tourism. The process of identifying and glorifying the culture, heritage and crafts is a challenge that can only be achieved by the people of the basti.

After looking at both the positives and the negatives, one can say that both arguments are equally strong. Ideally these tours should be done in a proper manner whereby the people living in the basti can be informed, and their approval is taken, beforehand. In case the residents are not comfortable with the prospect, their reservations need to be respected and alternate venues should be looked at. The basic question here is that of consent. But truth be told, the debate may never have a solid conclusion on the ethical rating of the matter. What is important for me, is the personal motive of all the stakeholders partaking in it. If it is for the betterment of the society... Hail!





Residential Typology



NODE E:

Edge condition

Existing Scenario:

1. No segregation between pedestrian and market space.
2. Identity of temple neglected from walkway on main road.
3. Traffic congestion leading to increased noise and air pollution.

Proposed Scenario:

Street Redevelopment

NODE D:

School and surroundings

Existing Scenario:

1. Unoccupied space on ground floor of building.
2. Improper drainage and waste disposal on streets.
3. Absence of informal spill out areas for residents.

Proposed Scenario:

Child Friendly Environment

NODE C:

Open Spaces

Existing Scenario:

1. Unhygienic area due to waste collection on streets
2. Abandoned building in detrimental state
3. Haphazard parking of vehicles

Proposed Scenario:

Parks and Recreational Areas

NODE B:

Street Character

Existing Scenario:

1. Lack of light and ventilation
2. Dark-dingy street leads to less visibility
3. Kaccha Rasta and water shortage issues

Proposed Scenario:

Adequate light and ventilation

NODE A:

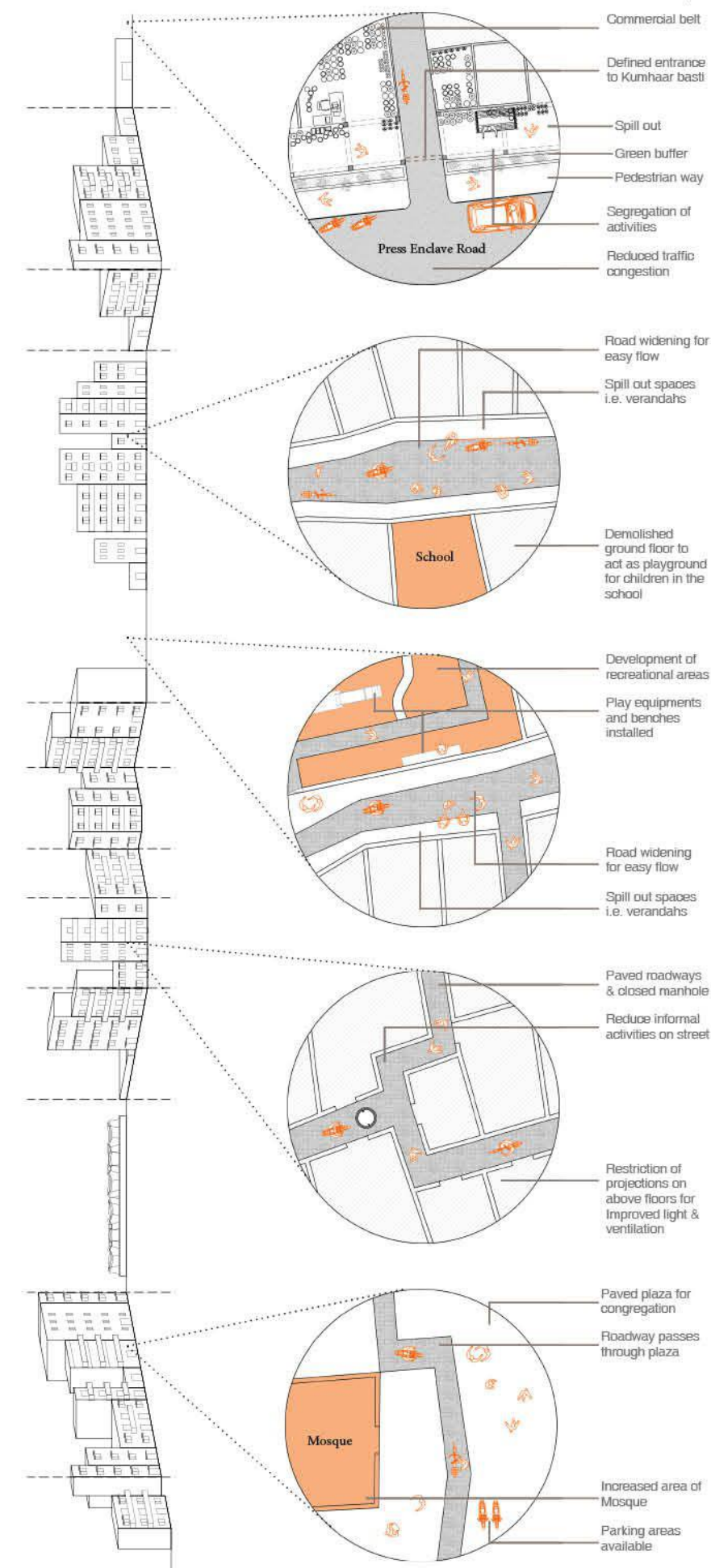
Mosque

Existing Scenario:

1. Constriction of spaces
2. Absence of congregational spaces
3. Identity of mosque is lost

Proposed Scenario:

Plaza for the Mosque



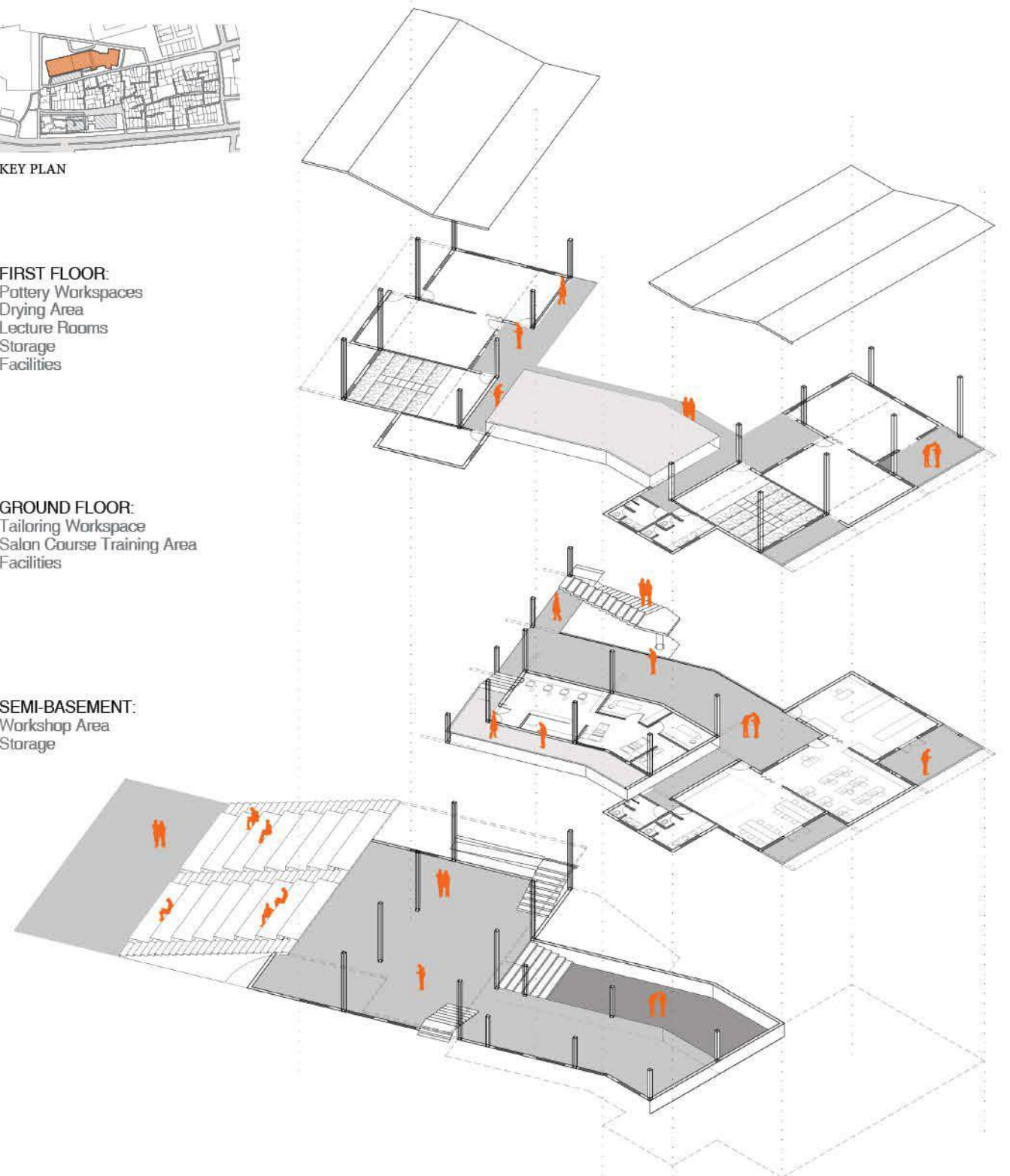


KEY PLAN

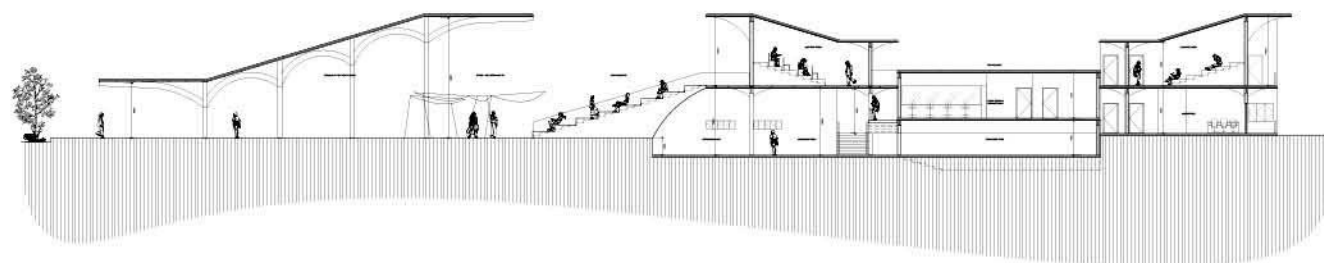
FIRST FLOOR:
Pottery Workspaces
Drying Area
Lecture Rooms
Storage
Facilities

GROUND FLOOR:
Tailoring Workspace
Salon Course Training Area
Facilities

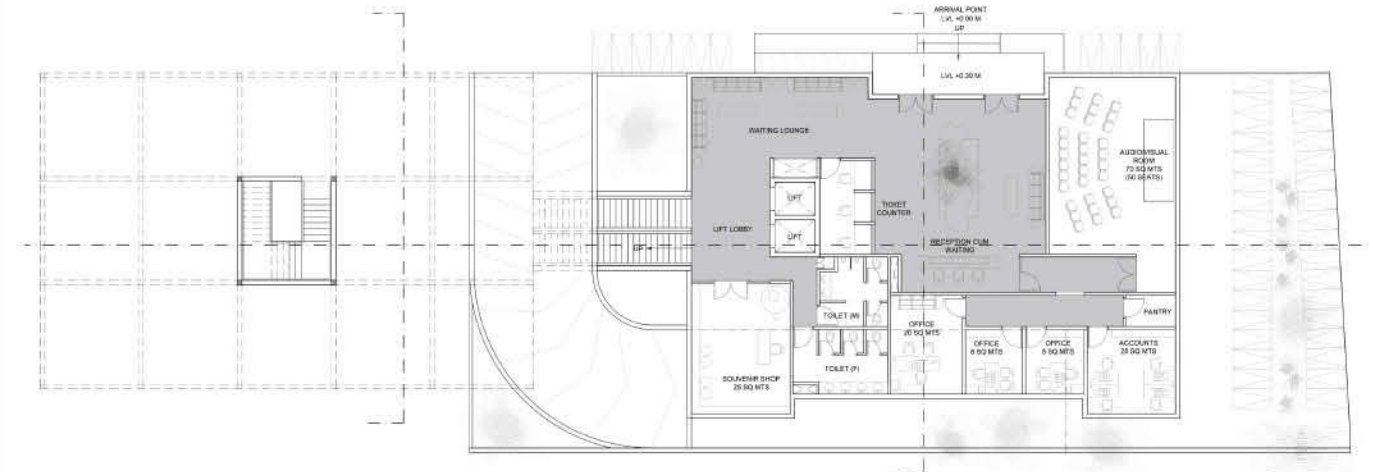
SEMI-BASEMENT:
Workshop Area
Storage



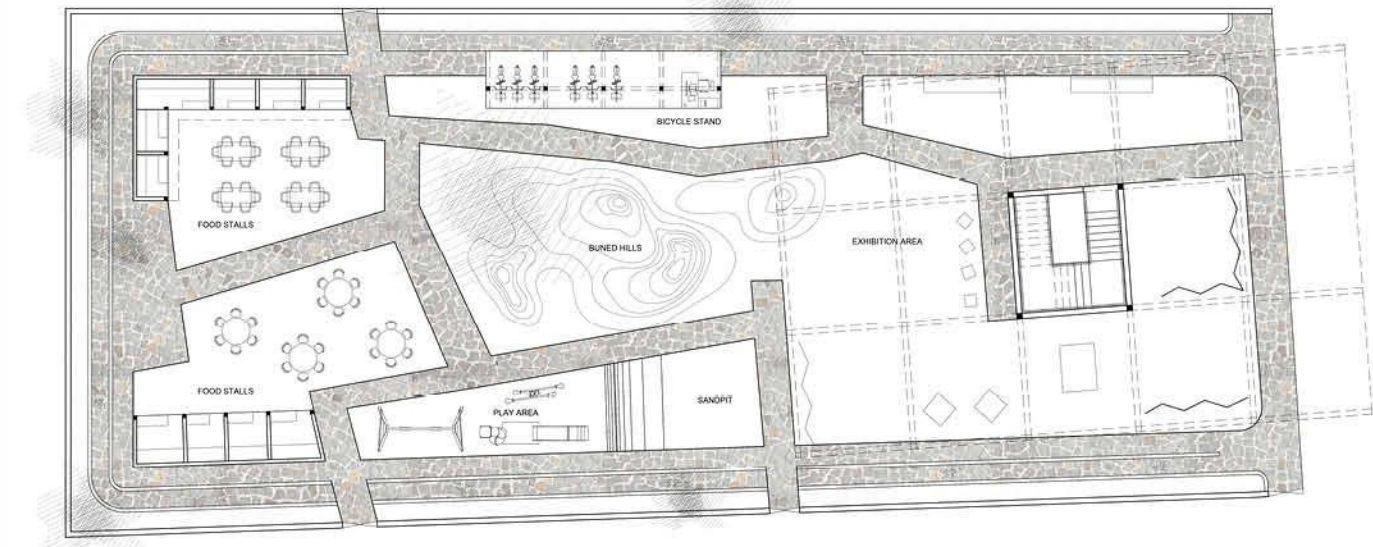
ISOMETRIC VIEW OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE



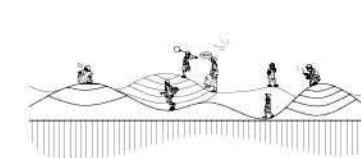
KEY PLAN



PLAN OF VISITOR'S CENTRE



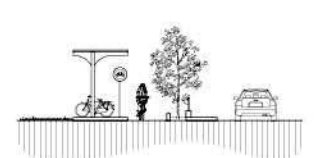
PLAN OF COMMUNITY PARK



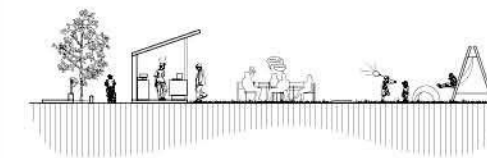
Buned hills/ Playful mounds



Sunken gathering areas



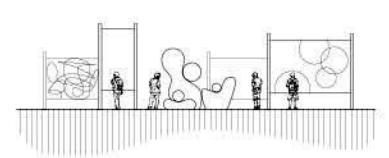
Bicycle Stand



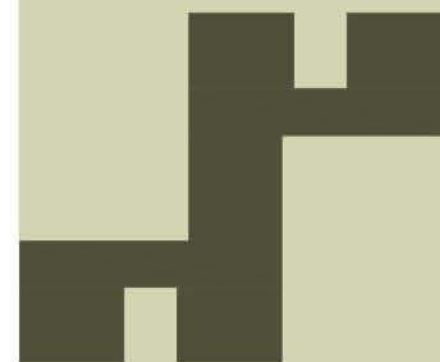
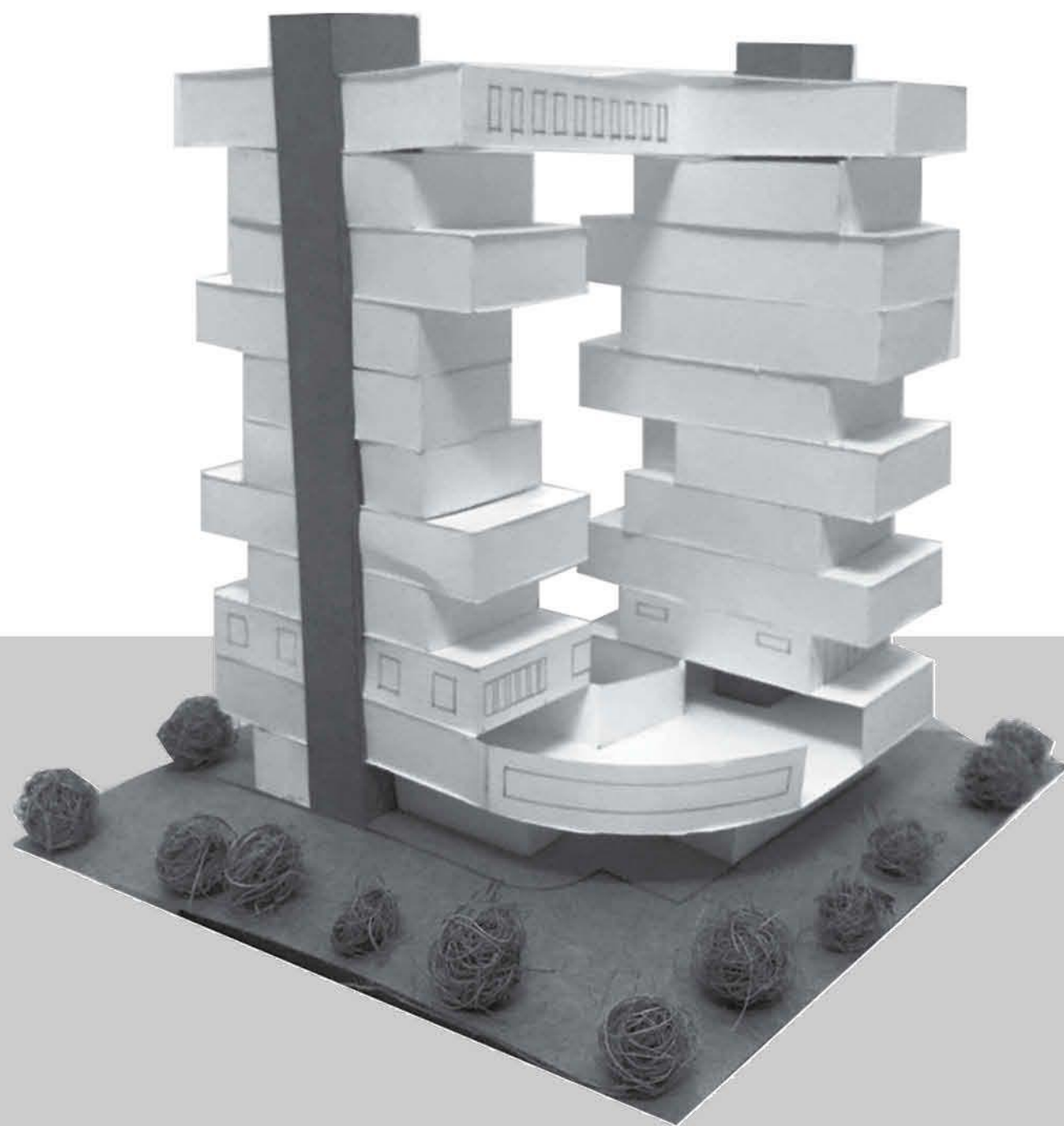
Food stalls for family gatherings



Sandpit near playgrounds



Exhibition Area



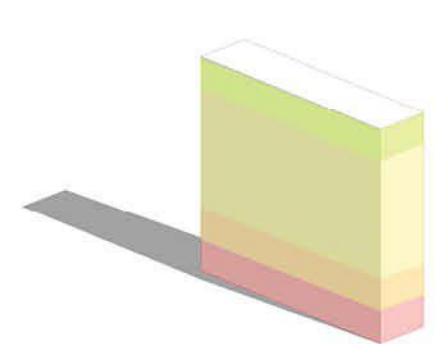
SERVICE APARTMENTS

Typology: Commercial
Location: Jaipur, India
Site Area: 1480 Sq Mts.

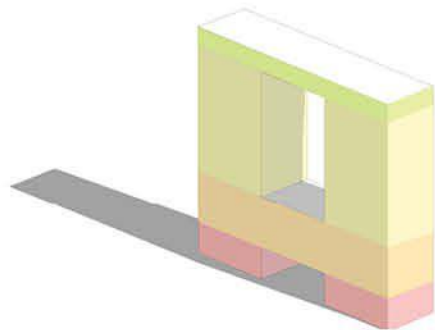
Aim of the Project:

To understand the hierarchy and arrangement of various spaces of a dwelling unit combined with commercial and recreational activities.

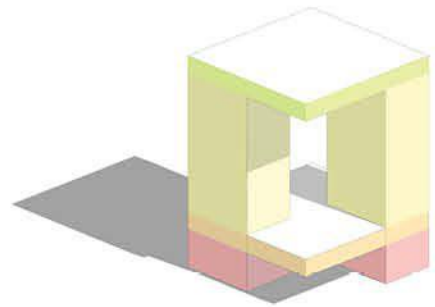
Resolving structure of a high-rise building and dealing with the associated building services.



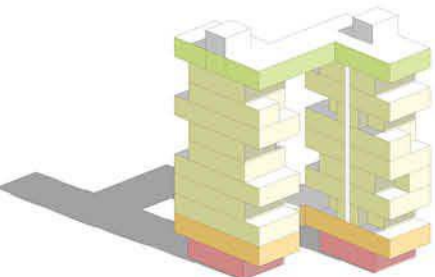
The requirements are categorized into zones which are stacked vertically above each other to form a cuboid.



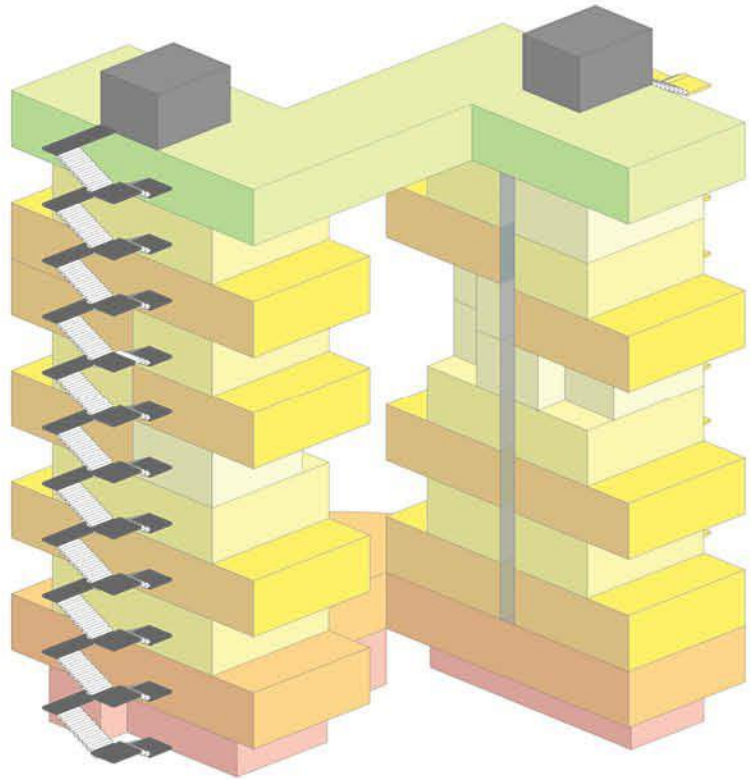
The building is oriented perpendicular to the wind direction and punctures are provided to increase ventilation and the surface area of the building which will aid in max heat loss.



Building form is articulated by adding, subtracting, shifting and rearranging the masses with consideration to the area requirements and functions to be housed.

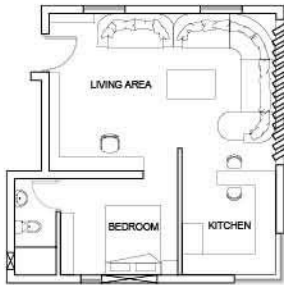


- Administration
- Recreational
- Accommodation
- Commercial

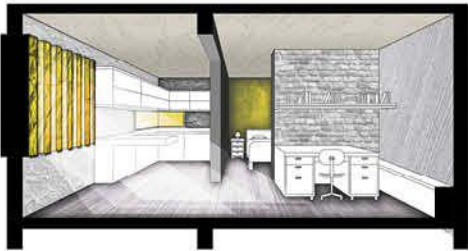


The accommodation zone comprises of a permutation and combination of 3 dwelling typologies with difference in no. of occupants.

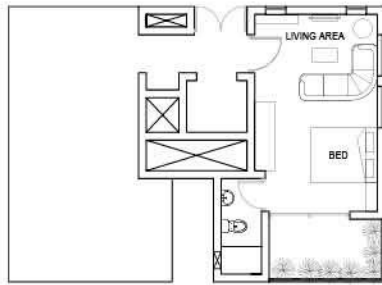
- Unit typology 1
- Unit typology 2
- Unit typology 3



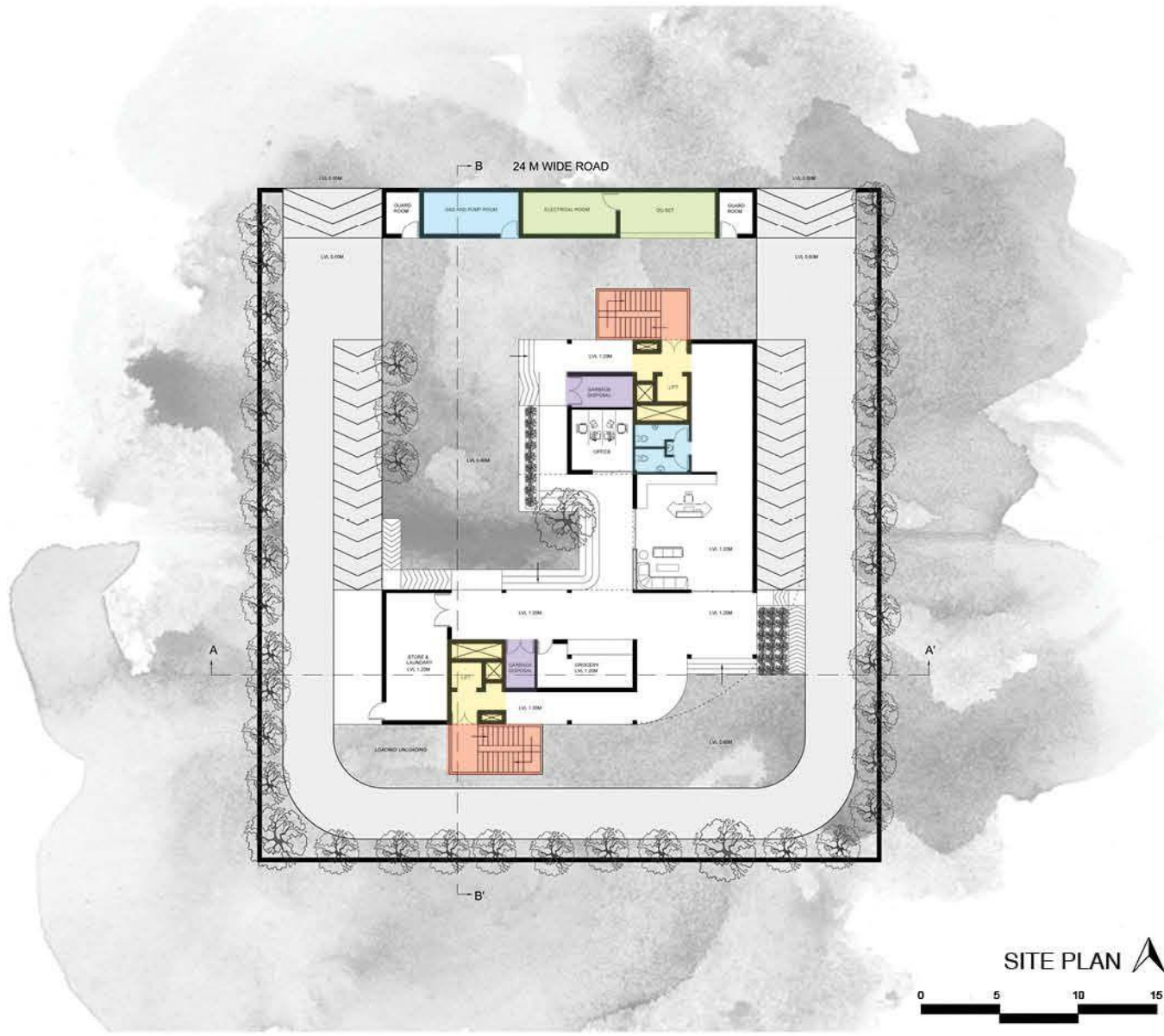
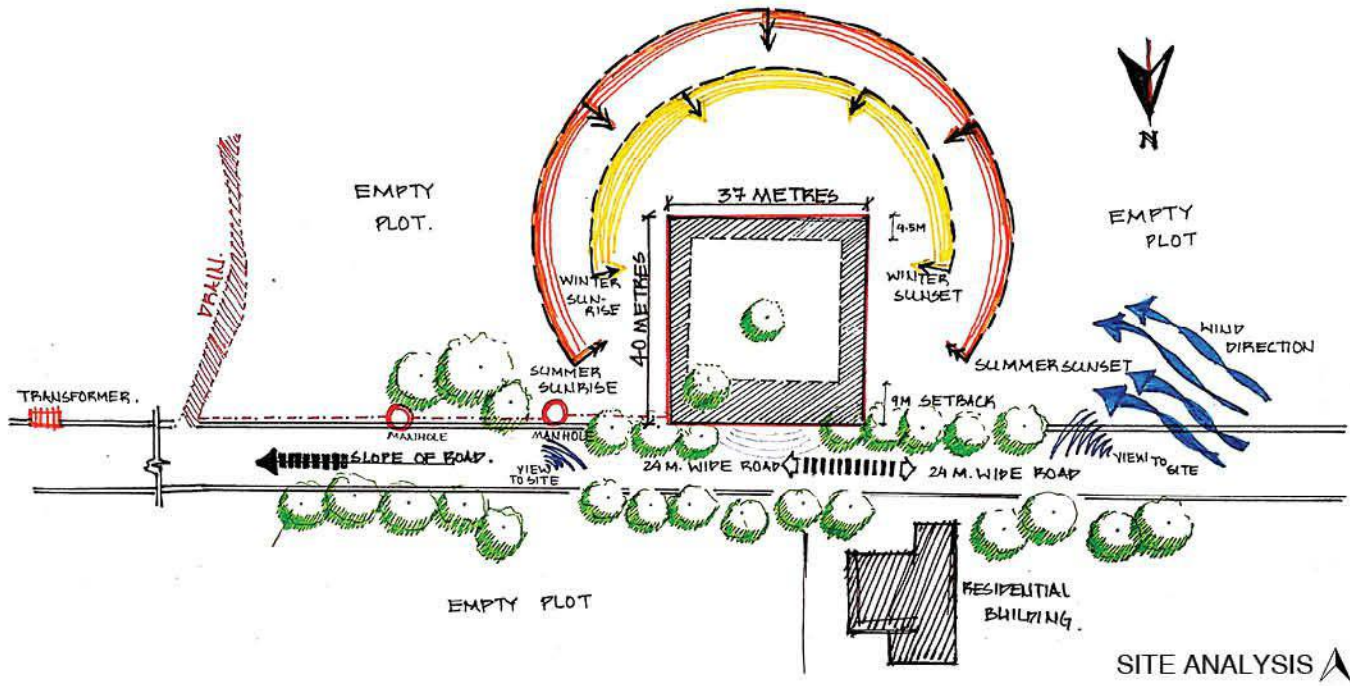
Unit typology 1- Double Occupancy (Area: 60 sq mts.)



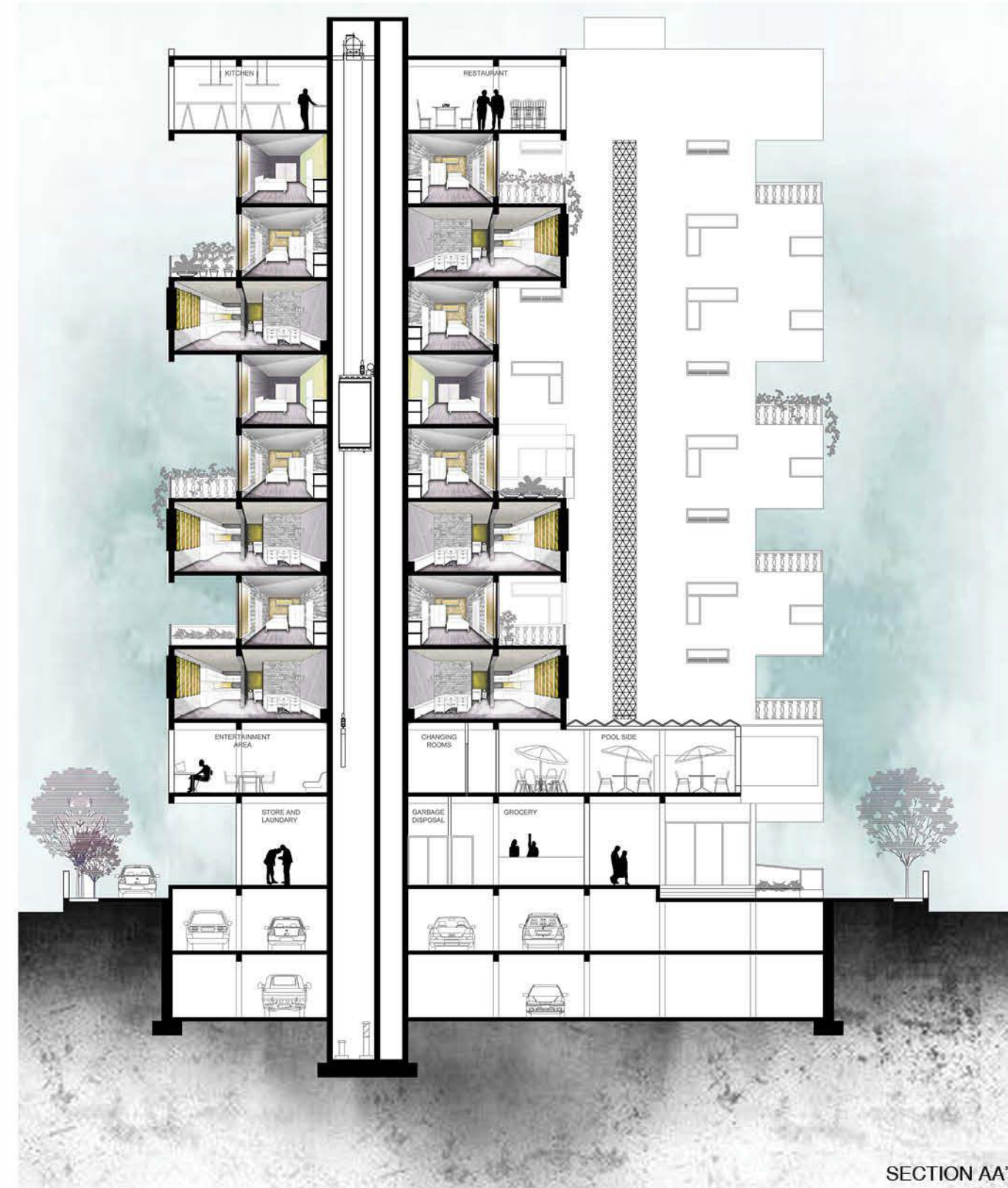
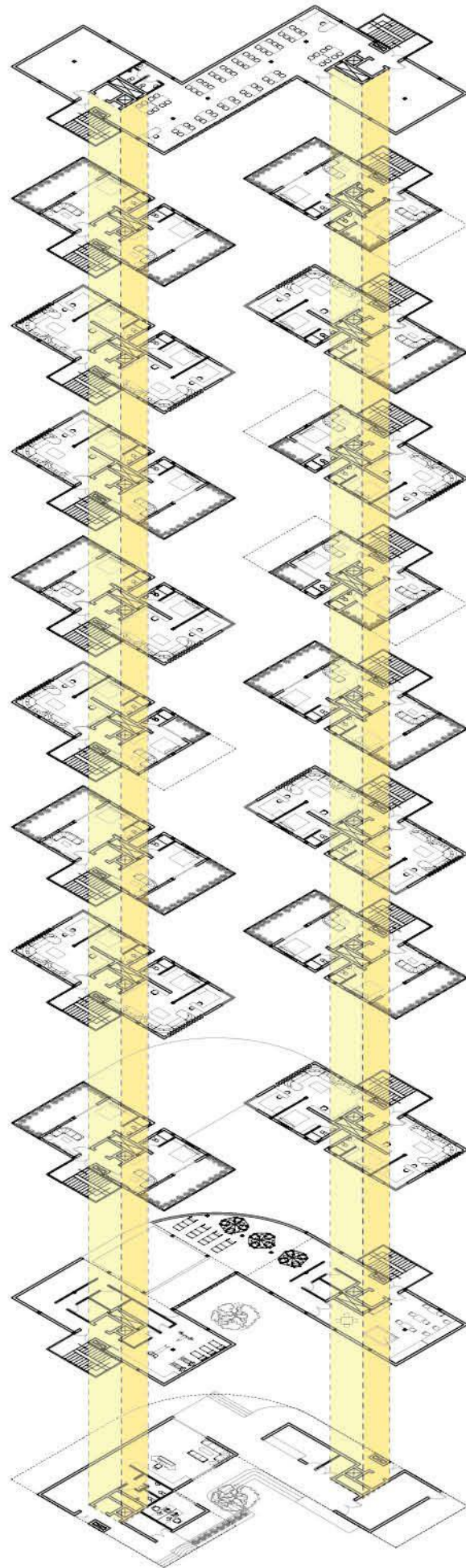
Unit typology 2- Single Occupancy (Area: 40 sq mts.)

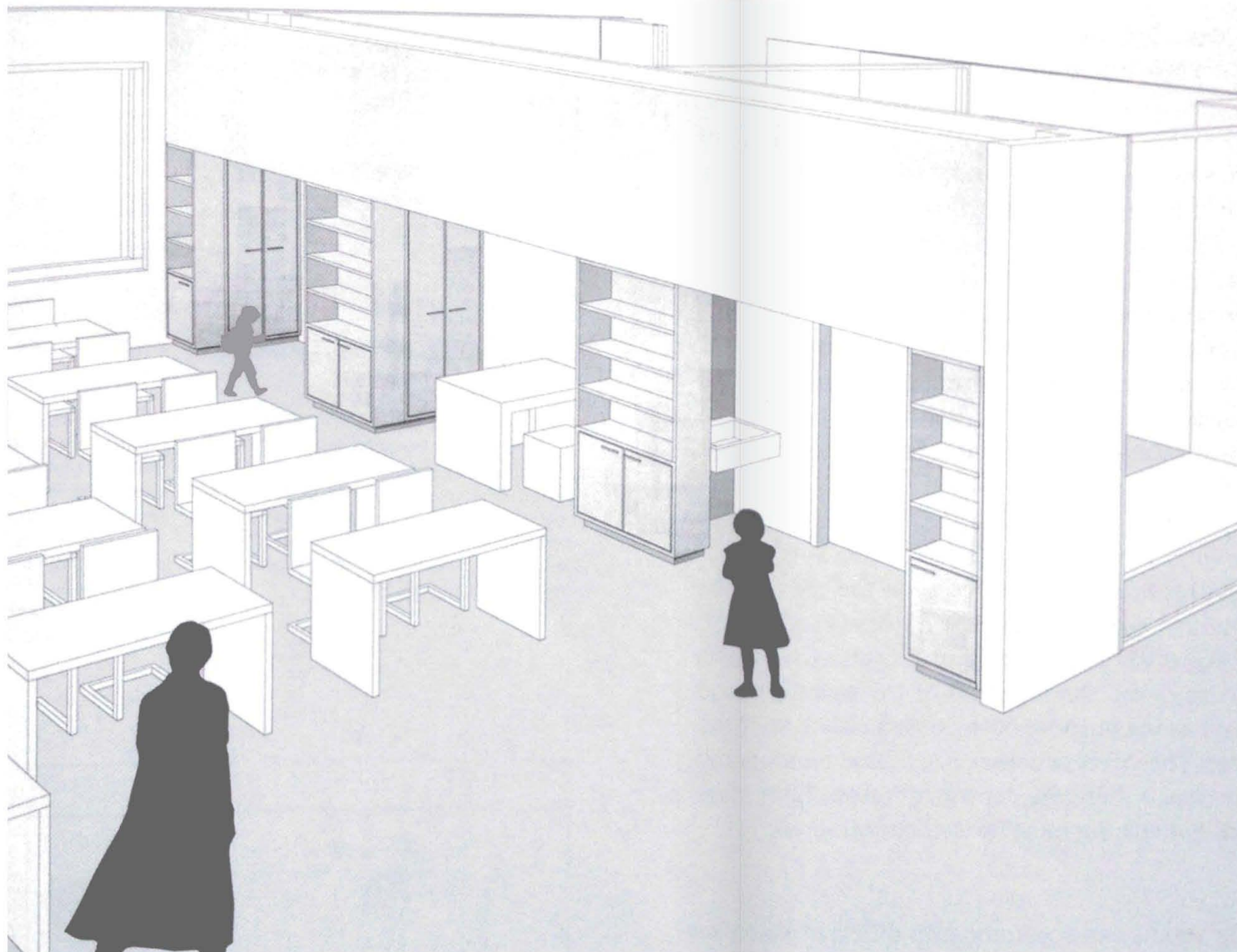


Unit typology 3- Single Occupancy (Area: 30 sq mts.)



- TENTH FLOOR LVL
-Restaurant
-Salon and Spa
- NINTH FLOOR LVL
-4 single occupancy
- EIGHTH FLOOR LVL
-1 single occupancy
-3 double occupancy
- SEVENTH FLOOR LVL
-2 single occupancy
-2 double occupancy
- SIXTH FLOOR LVL
-3 single occupancy
-1 double occupancy
- FIFTH FLOOR LVL
-3 single occupancy
-1 double occupancy
- FORTH FLOOR LVL
-2 single occupancy
-2 double occupancy
- THIRD FLOOR LVL
-2 single occupancy
-2 double occupancy
- SECOND FLOOR LVL
-2 single occupancy
-2 double occupancy
- FIRST FLOOR LVL
-Swimming Pool
-Club Area
-Gymnasium
- GROUND FLOOR LVL
-Reception
-Facilities





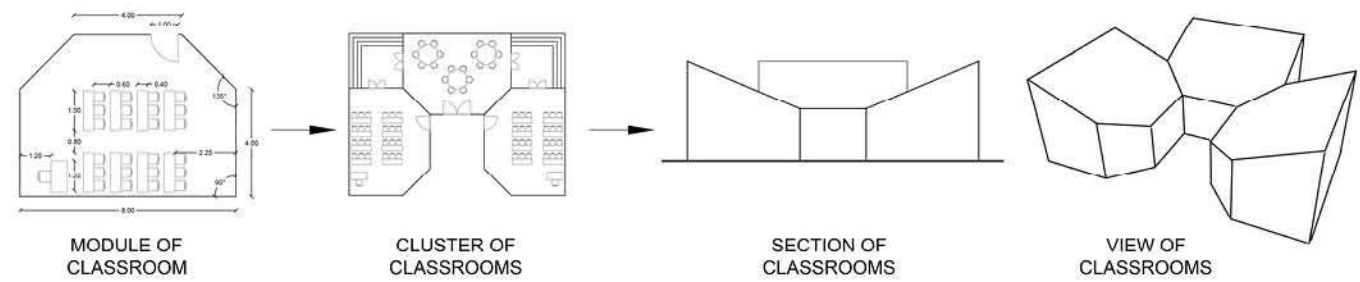
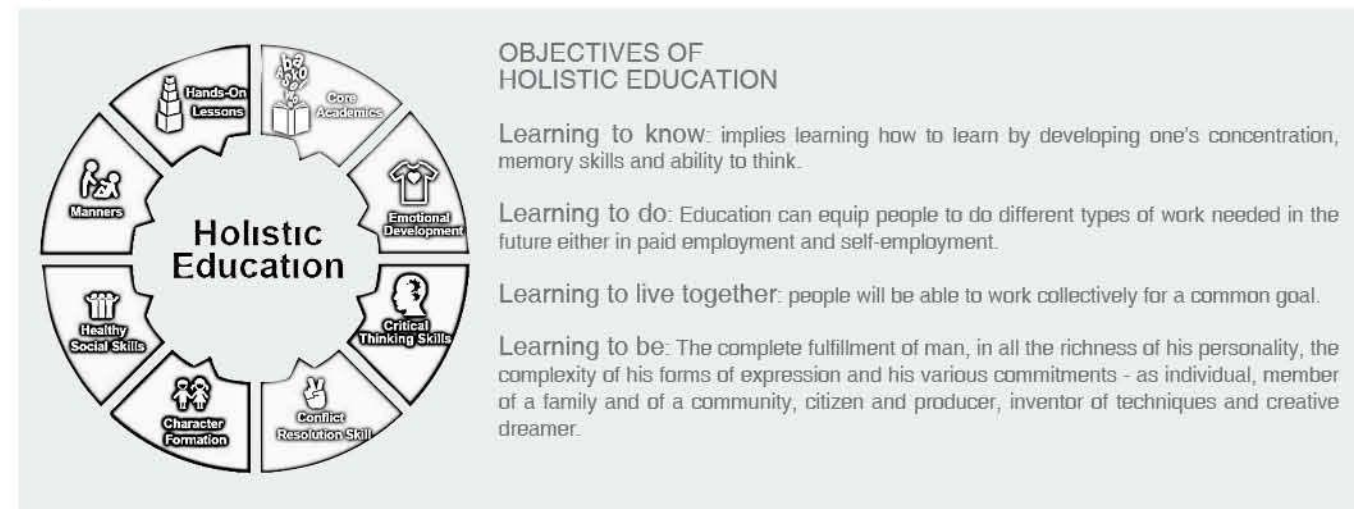
HOLISTIC SCHOOL

Typology: Institutional
 Location: Pondicherry, India
 Site Area: 10,000 Sq Mts.

Aim of the Project:

To study how a holistic school functions and integrate the corresponding activities through innovative architectural design.

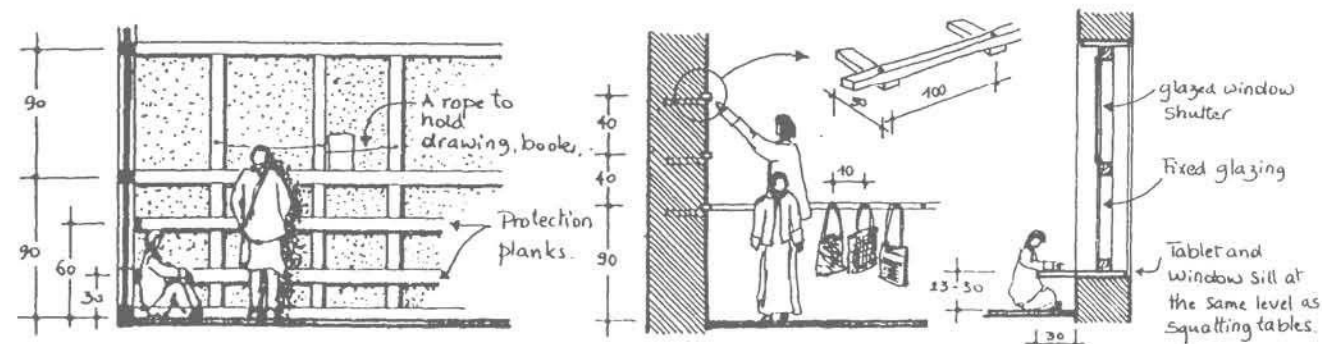
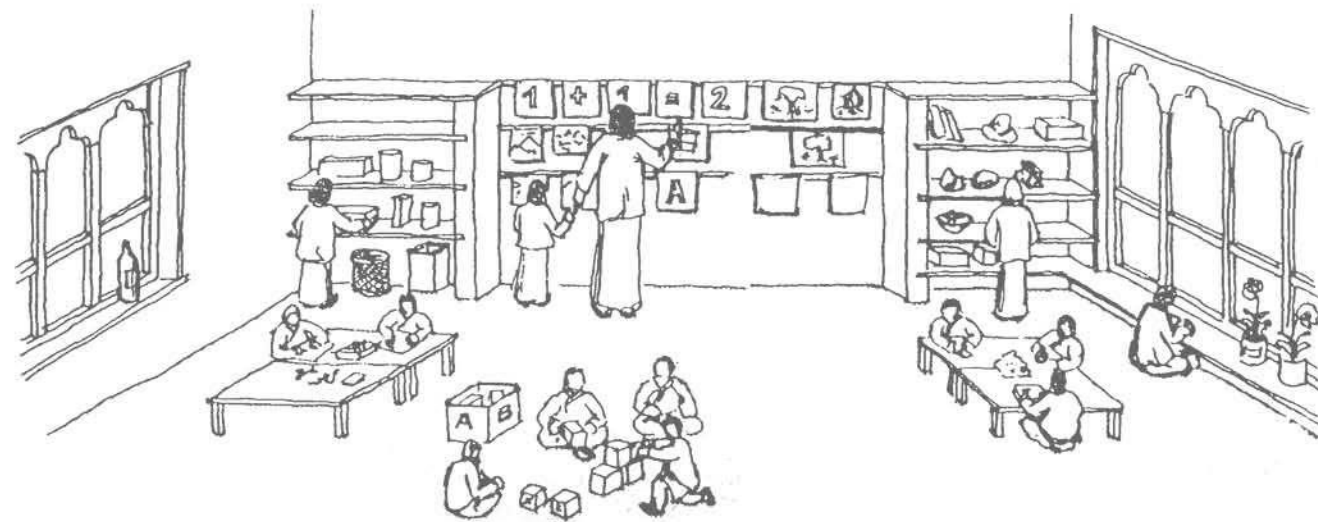
Exploring the potential of mud and bamboo as building materials with respect to their structural possibilities and construction techniques owing to the climatic conditions.



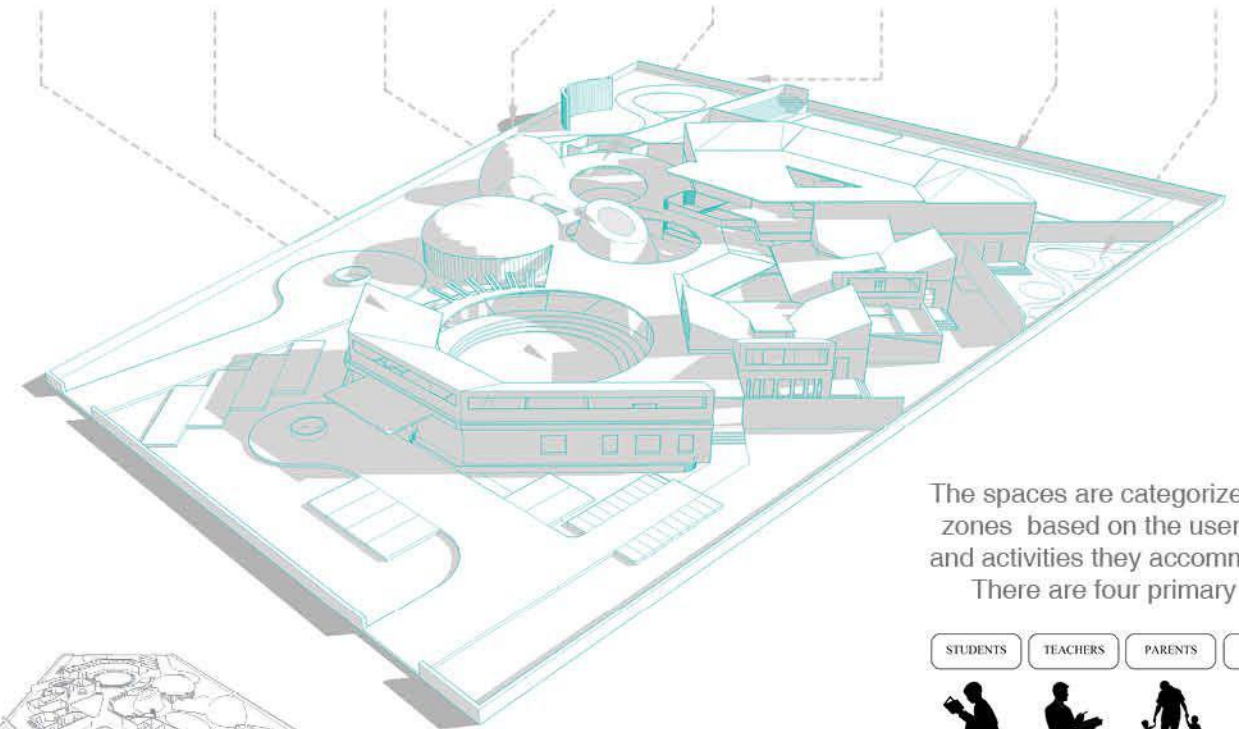
The module is designed based on standards

Classrooms are positioned adjacent with shared spaces for interaction

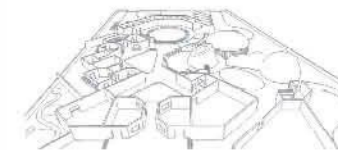
The form directs water and helps to manage the drainage efficiently. It also provides flexibility to use clerestory windows for penetration of light.



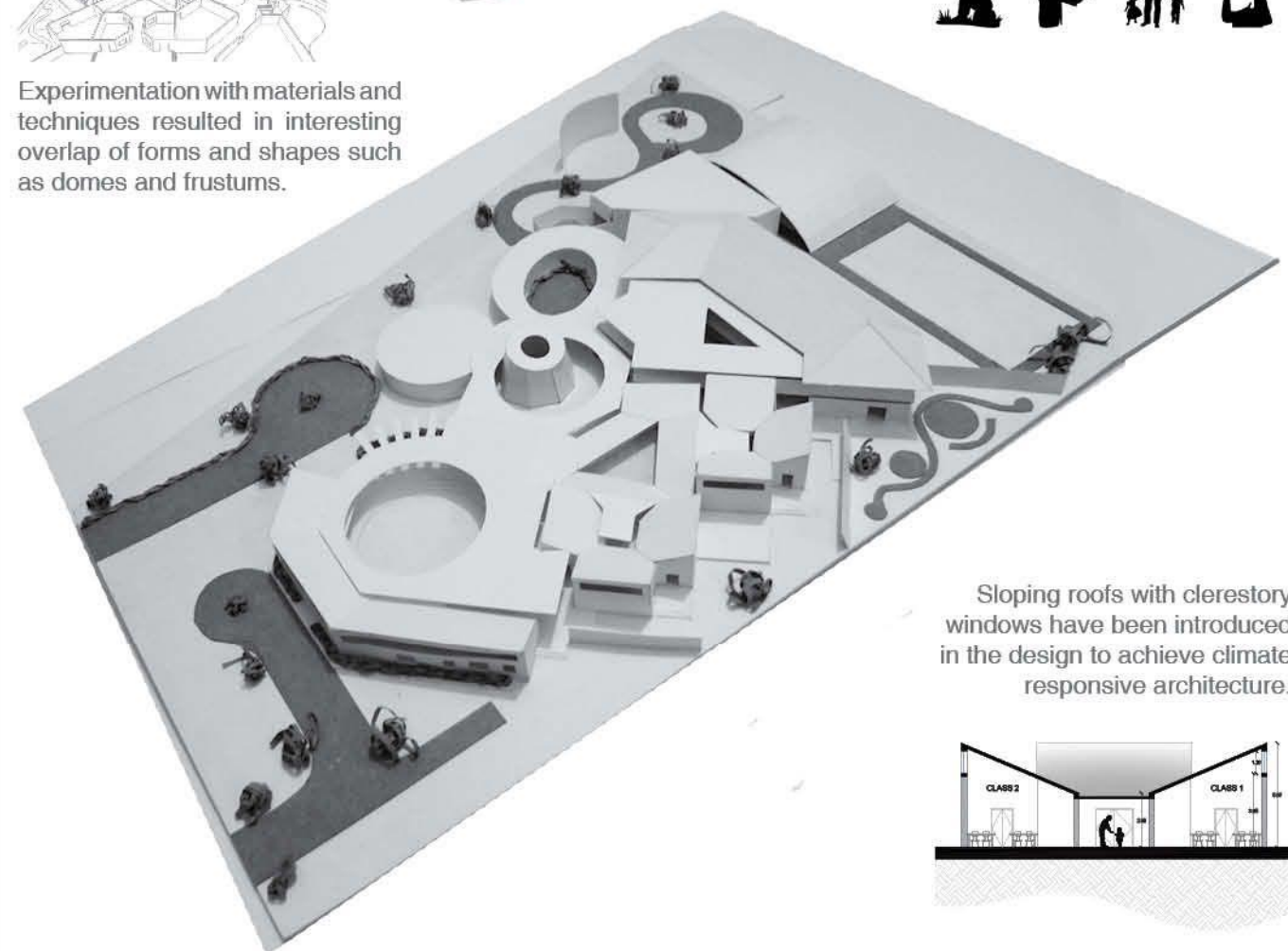
The objectives lead to a design of a ideal classroom module which serves as an aid in holistic learning and development to children where there is maximum student-teacher, student- student, student- environment interaction.



The spaces are categorized into zones based on the user group and activities they accommodate. There are four primary users.

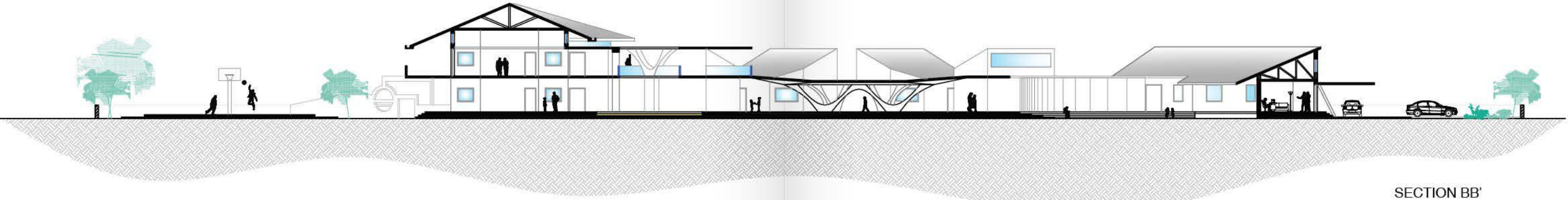
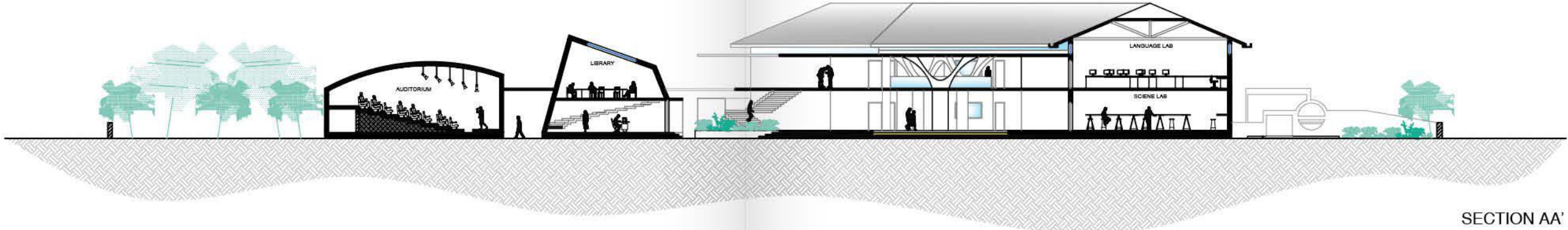
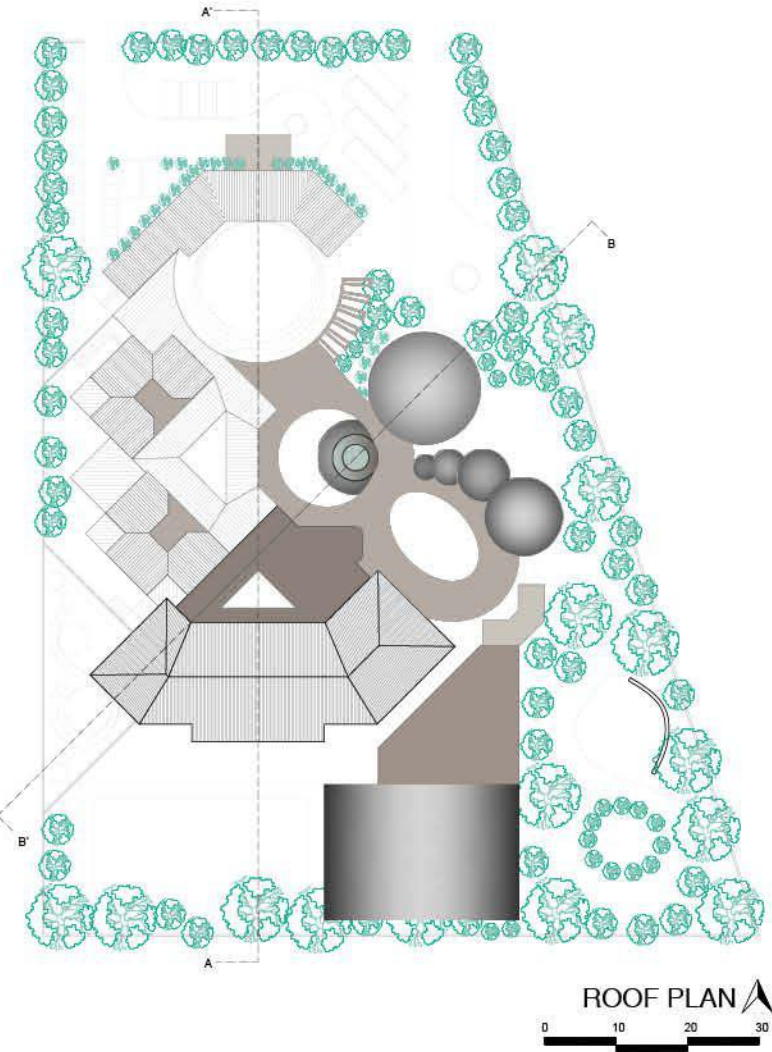
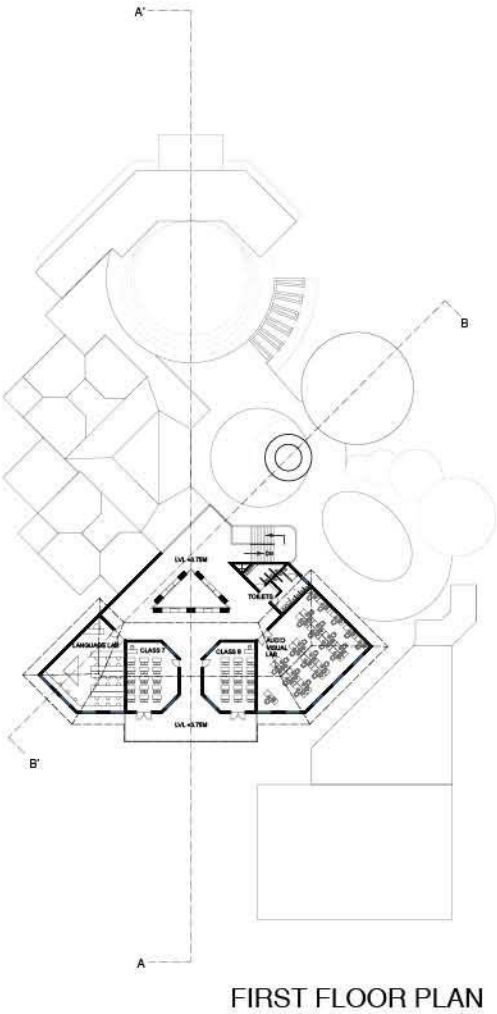
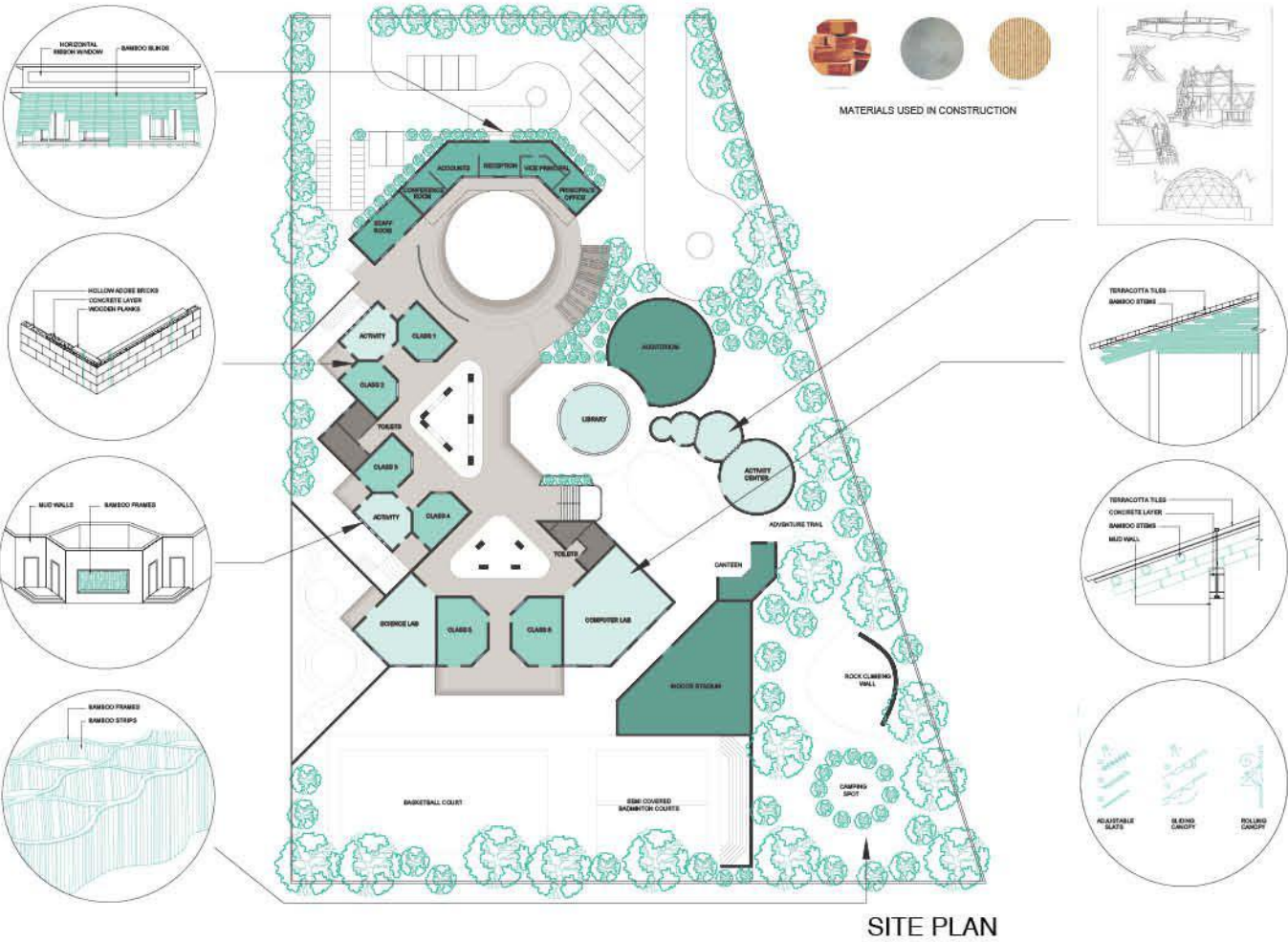


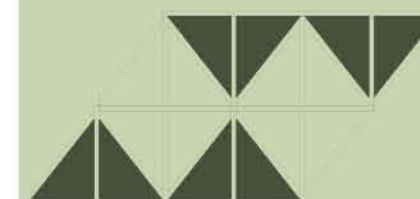
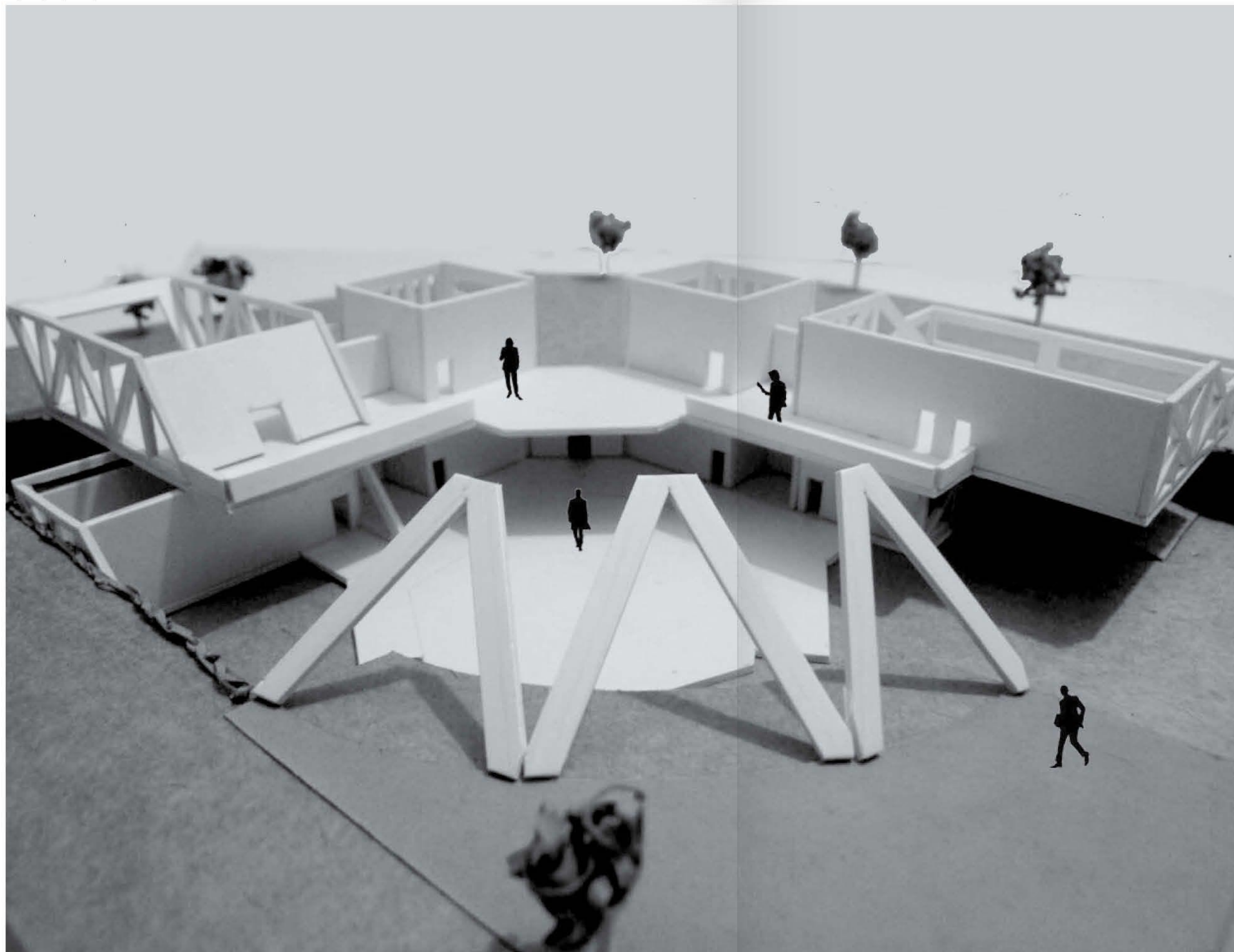
Experimentation with materials and techniques resulted in interesting overlap of forms and shapes such as domes and frustums.



Sloping roofs with clerestory windows have been introduced in the design to achieve climate responsive architecture.







CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STEEL

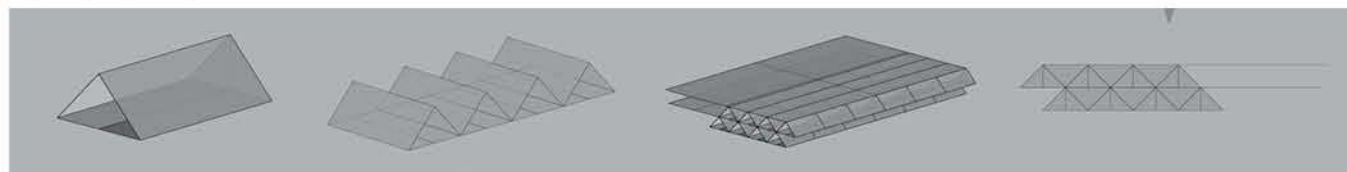
Typology: Commercial
Location: Jaipur, India
Site Area: 7084 Sq Mts.

Aim of the Project:

To study and research on construction of long span structures using steel as a building material.

Achieving large spans while taking maximum advantage of the flexibility of the material.

Learning fire preventions and protection systems in a building.

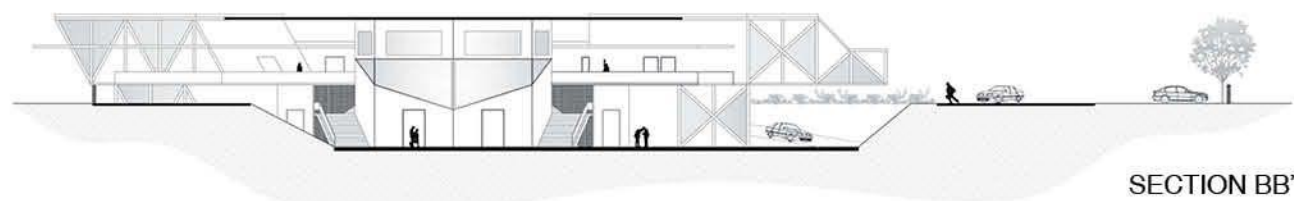


A structurally stable prism constructed using box sections made of steel.

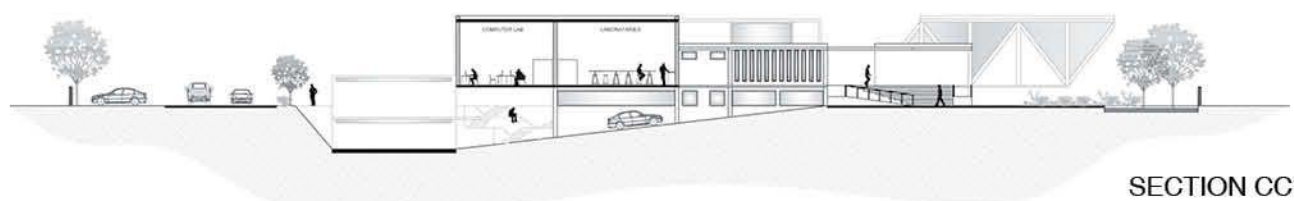
The module is multiplied in both horizontal and vertical directions and stacked over each other to form a frame.

The system consists of columns, beams and bracings in the form of consecutive triangular frames.

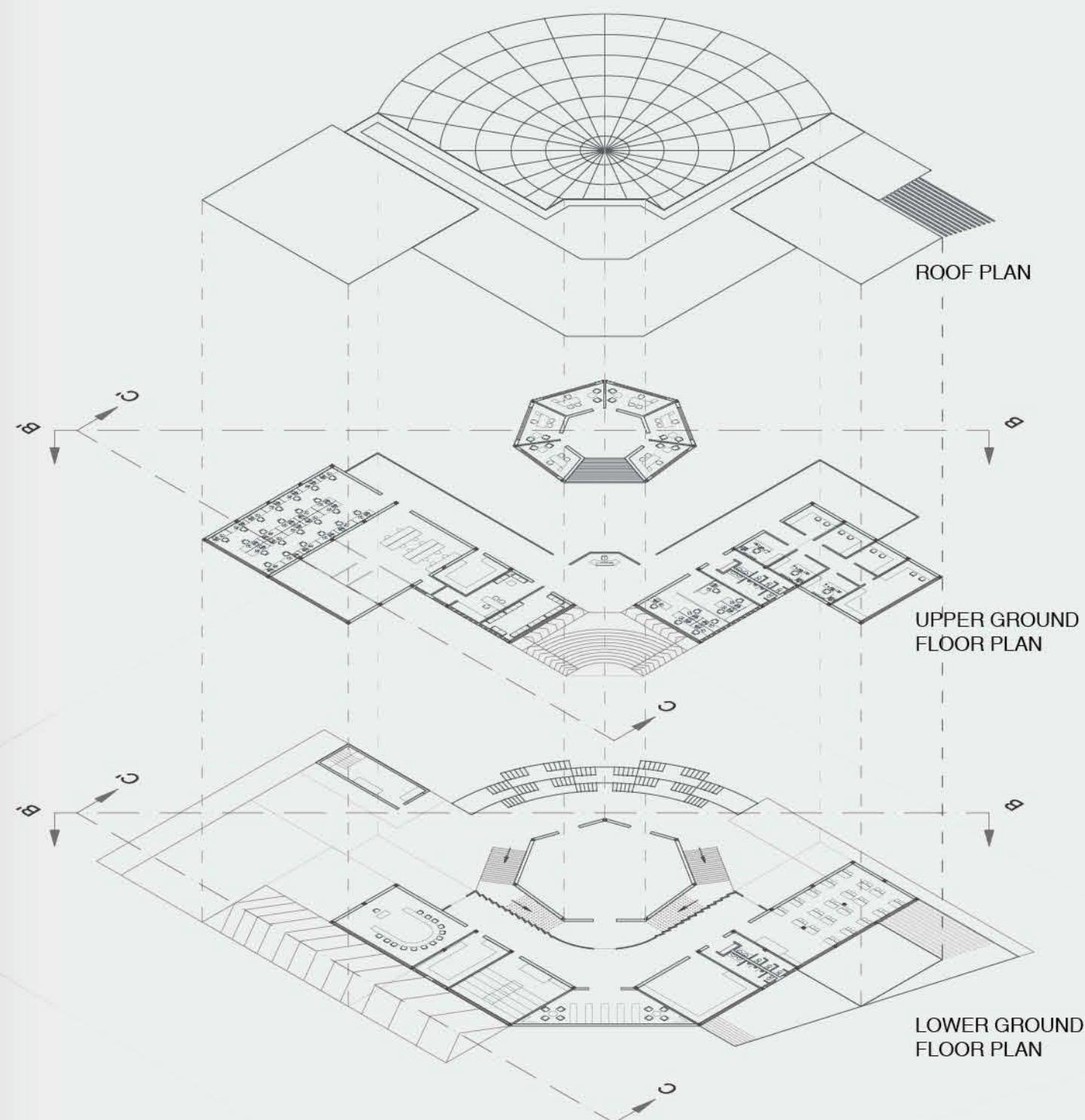
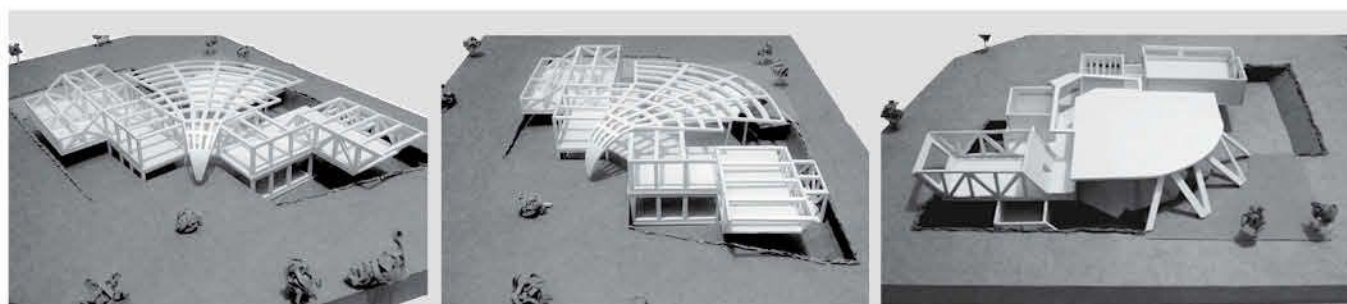
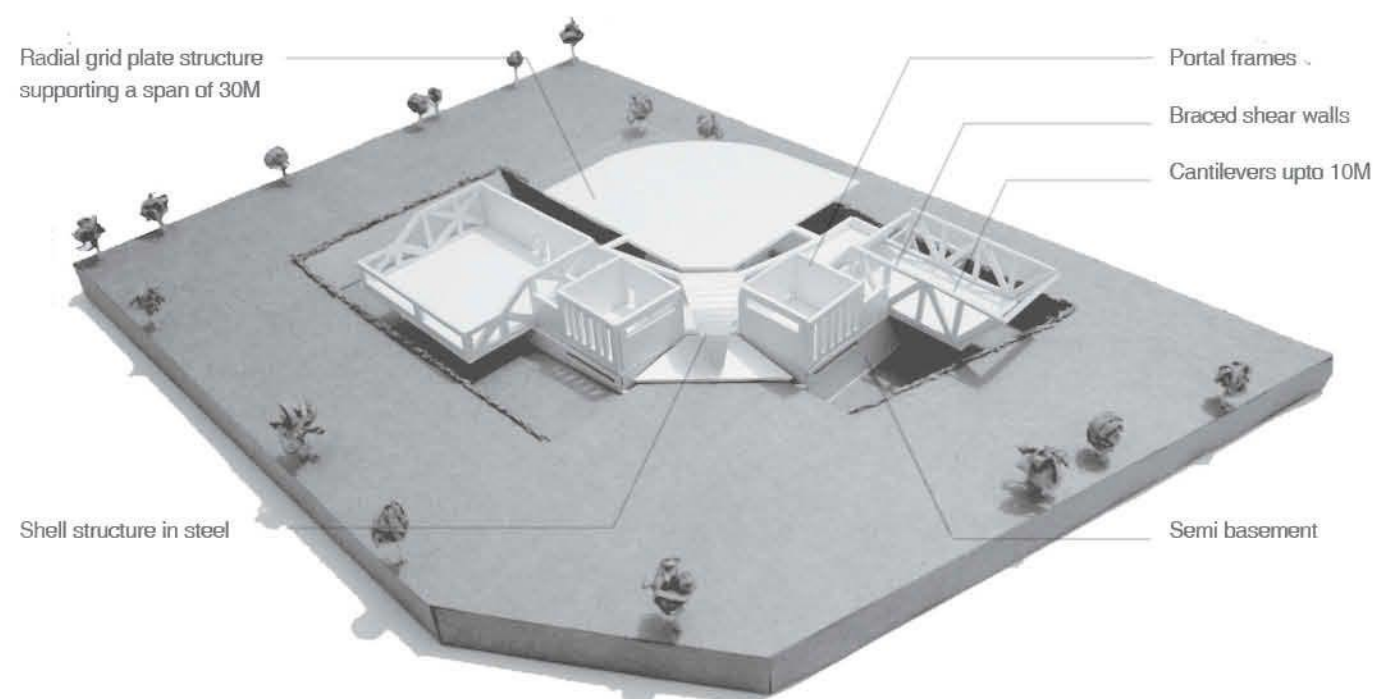
It provides advantage over conventional frame structure as it has more strength and overcomes structural challenges such as long span construction and cantilevers.

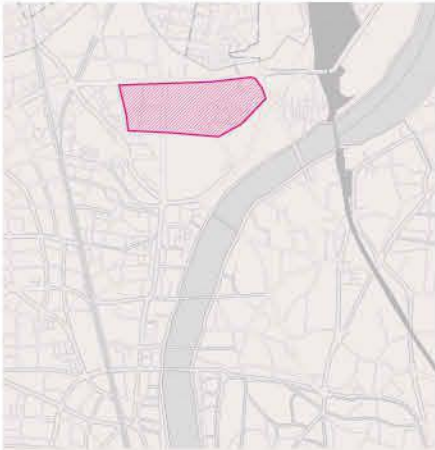


SECTION BB'



SECTION CC'





SLUM REHABILITATION

Typology: Mass Housing
Location: Ahmedabad, India
Site Area: 30,000 Sq Mts.
Project Year: March 2016
Team: Laura Baza
Antonio López
Radhika Sri.
Sonali Bordia

The International Workshop is conducted every year between March to April in collaboration with Footprints E.A.R.T.H. Students from DELFT University and various other parts of the world participate in this one month studio.

Aim of the Project:

To study, document and conduct surveys for area appreciation of an area in the Vadaj slum. The mapping of the area should consist layers based on land use, building heights, activities, vegetation, amenities etc.

The second phase of the workshop involves developing a design proposal for rehabilitation of the people living in the predefined area of the slum.



KEY MAP



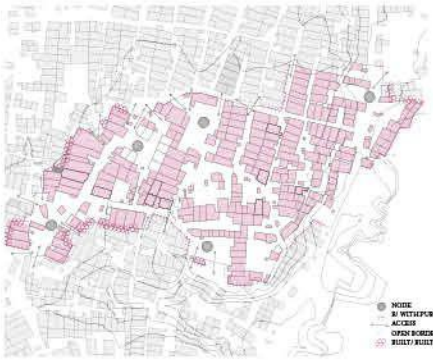
SITE IMAGES

The chosen site (30,000 sq mts.) is a small part of the 75 acres Vadaj slum which is located in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.



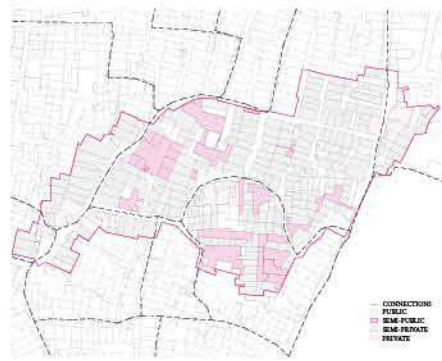
BUILT VS UNBUILT DIAGRAM

The built/ unbuilt ratio is 1:1 and maximum number of buildings are single storey.



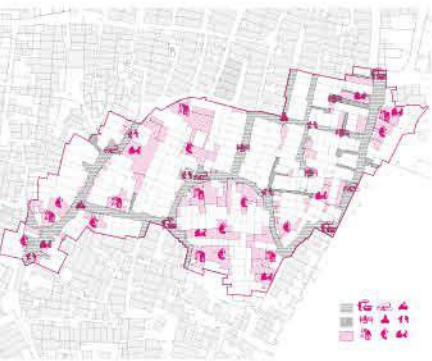
EDGE CONDITION DIAGRAM

This diagram depicts how the defined site boundary interacts with its surroundings.



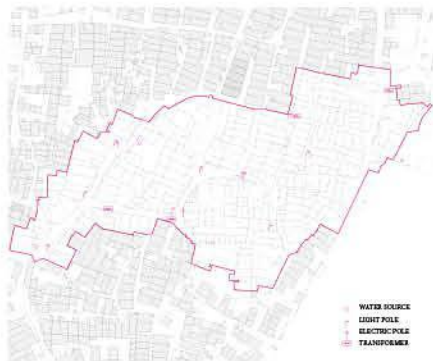
OPEN SPACE NETWORK

Majorly categorized into four zones out of which maximum buildings fall under semi-private zone.



ACTIVITY MAPPING

The spaces undergo transformation during the day and activities differ with time.



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIAGRAM

The area is deprived of basic amenities and there is a scarcity of resources due to over population.



VEGETATION DIAGRAM

With organic growth of the settlement, the squatters have managed to preserve the existing trees on site.



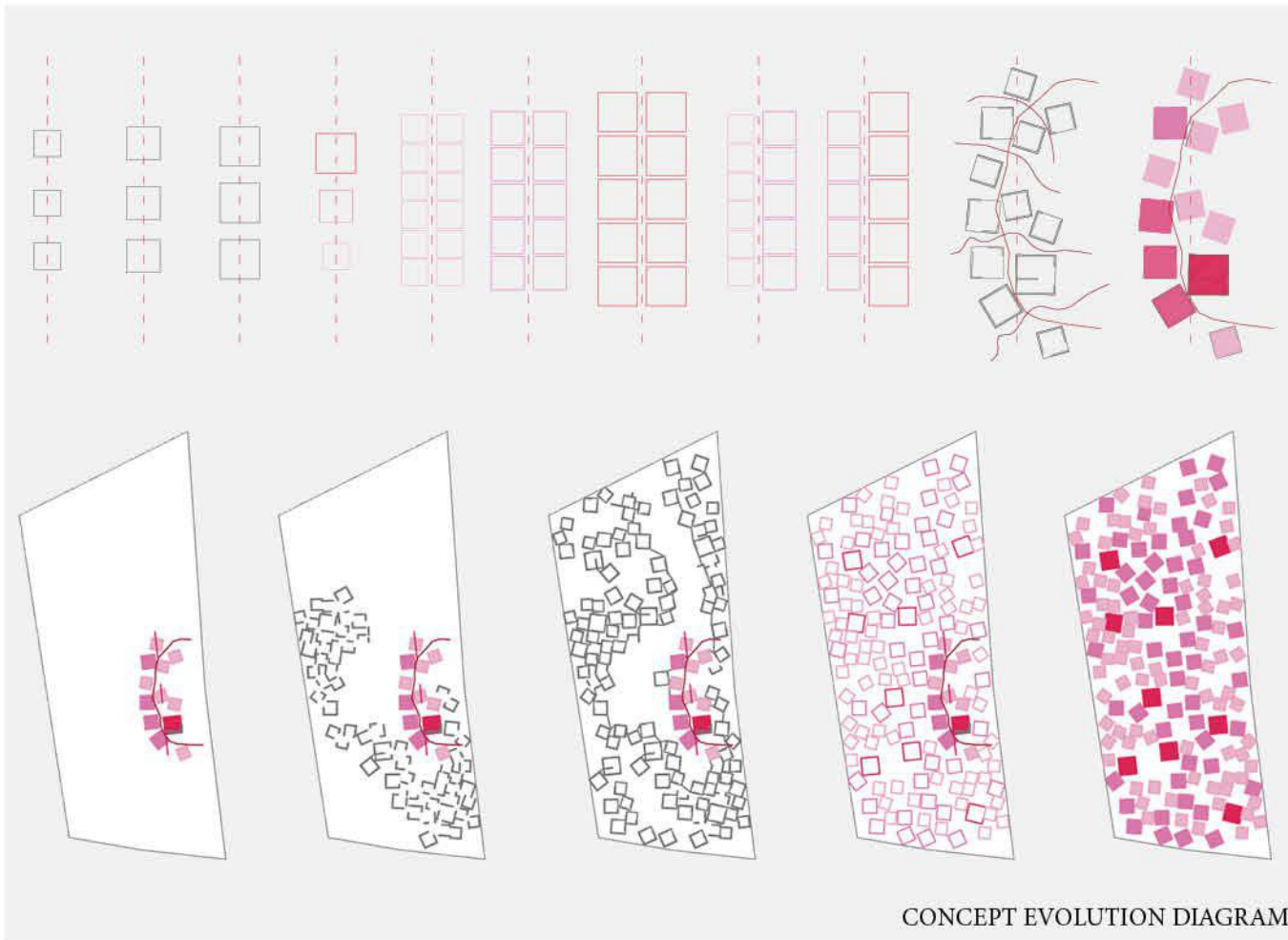
UNIT TYPOLOGY 1- 6M X 6M

UNIT TYPOLOGY 2- 9M X 9M

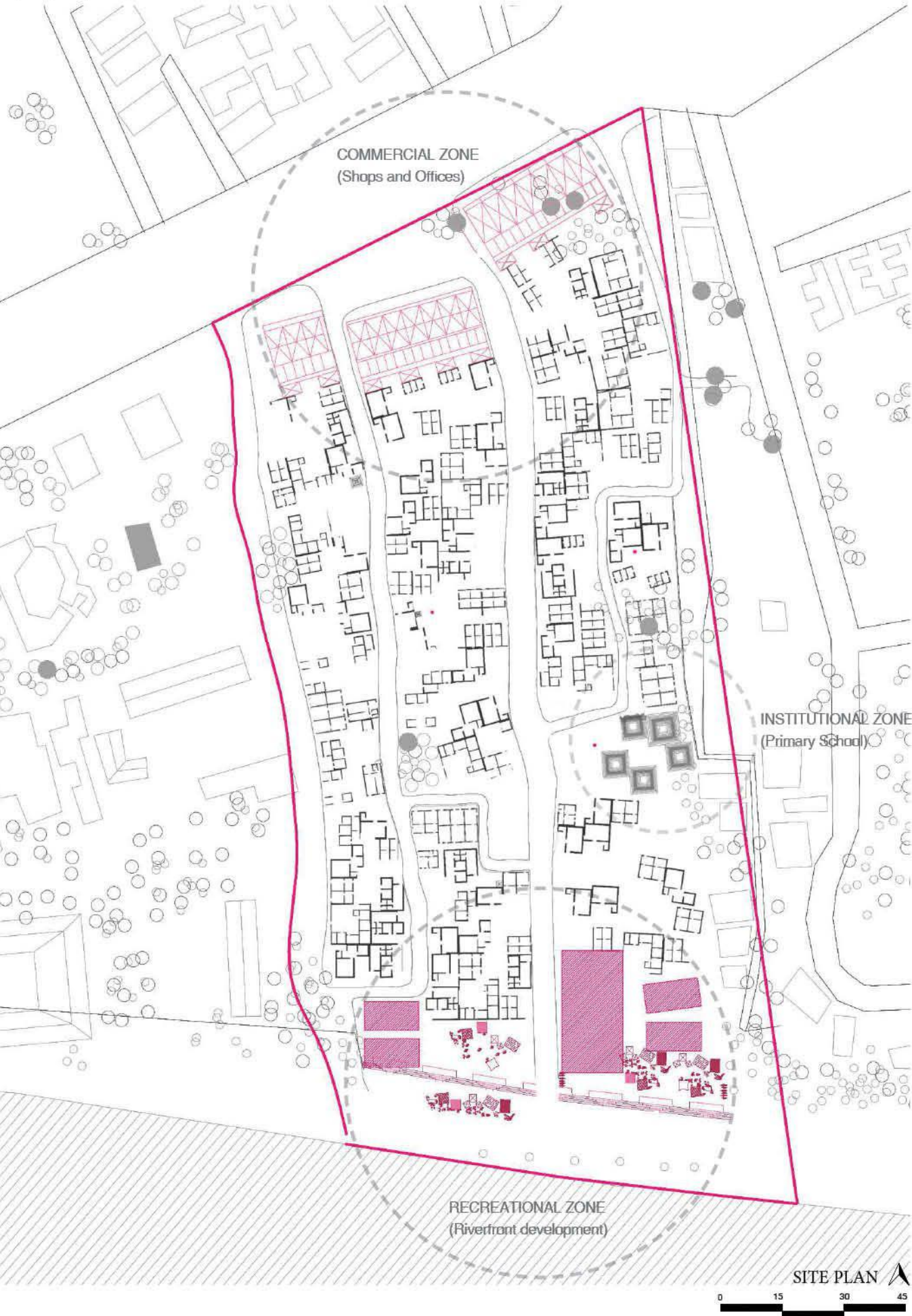
UNIT TYPOLOGY 3- 12M X 12M

VENTILATION ANALYSIS

The evolution of the design commences by understanding the lifestyle of the user and planning 3 units of different sizes which are arranged in a linear format while maintaining the original character of slums i.e. organic development.



CONCEPT EVOLUTION DIAGRAM



The hierarchy of the road is defined by the width and colour of the roads. Movement of vehicles is restricted to conserve people's relation with streets and alleys. The vehicular and pedestrian access form an interesting organic pattern which resembles the slum.

VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS DIAGRAM



STREET CHARACTER PRIMARY SCHOOL RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT



SITE SECTION

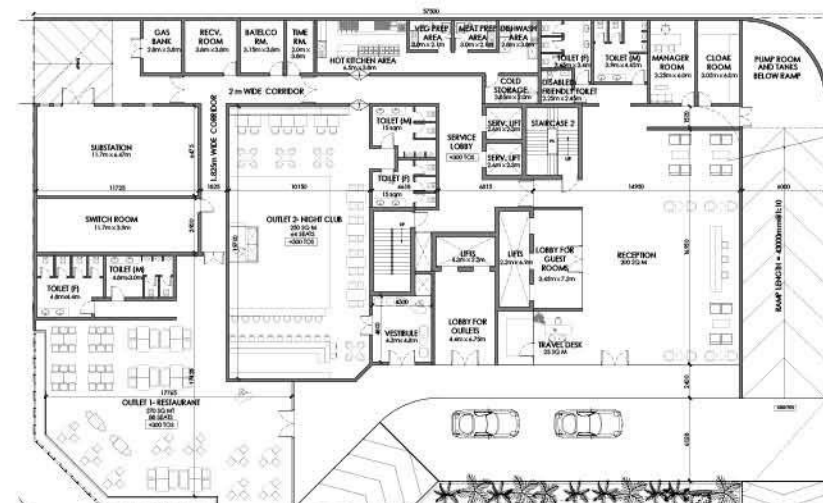
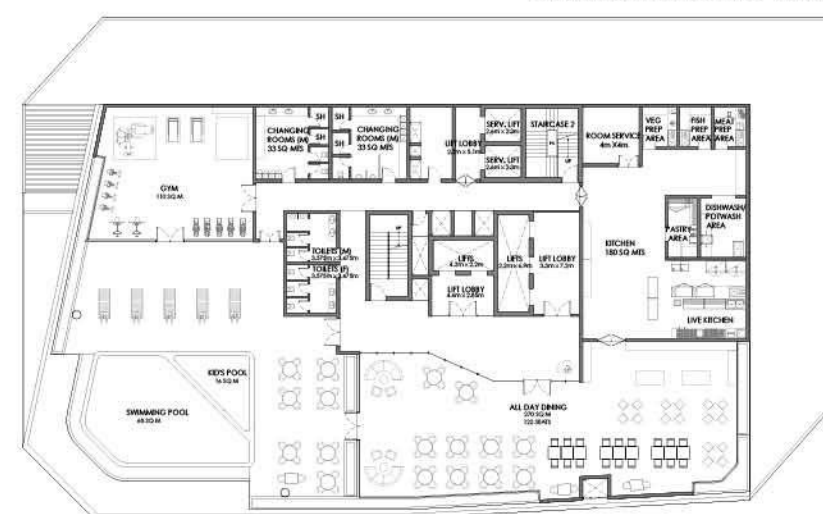
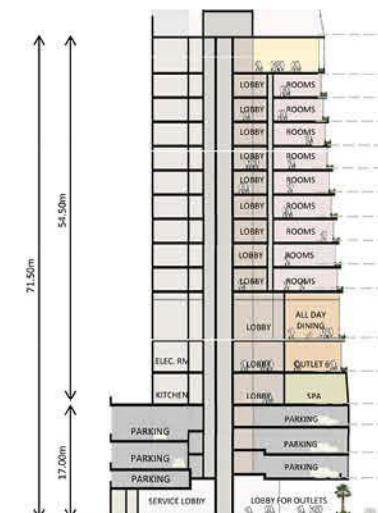
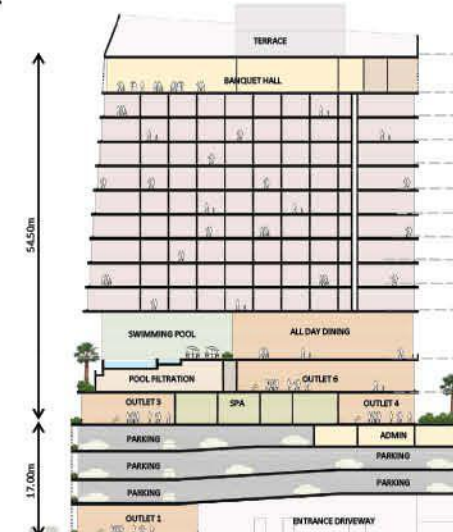
REAR ELEVATION

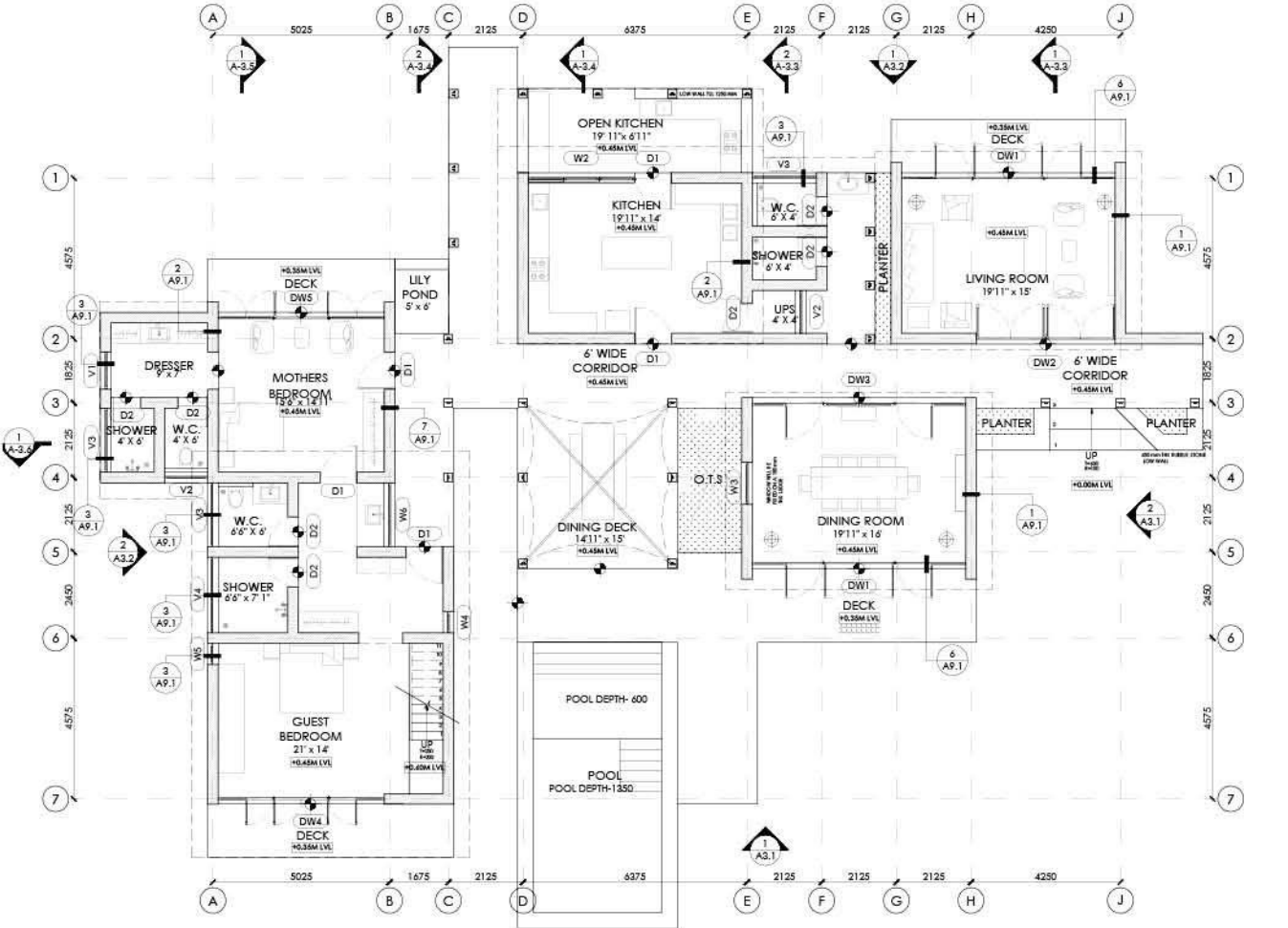
Firm: mayaPRAXIS, Bengaluru
Duration: Jan 2018 to June 2018

The practice, located in Panduranga Nagar in Bengaluru is a design studio that looks at architecture and its landscape. The work runs along a path of diverse scales, types and settings – architecture, urban design, interior, furniture, exhibition and art. Design is creative and collaborative at mayaPRAXIS. The firm explores the spirit of the project – something that is often hidden behind the ‘functional’ requirements and project economics.



Project: Hotel HQ6, Bahrain
 Typology: Hospitality
 Team: Ar. Anirudh Govind, Ar. Dhairya Prajapati, Aarohi Bhatt (Intern)
 Work Contribution: Design development, 3D models and Presentation Drawings.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN SIXTH FLOOR PLAN SEVENTH FLOOR PLAN 

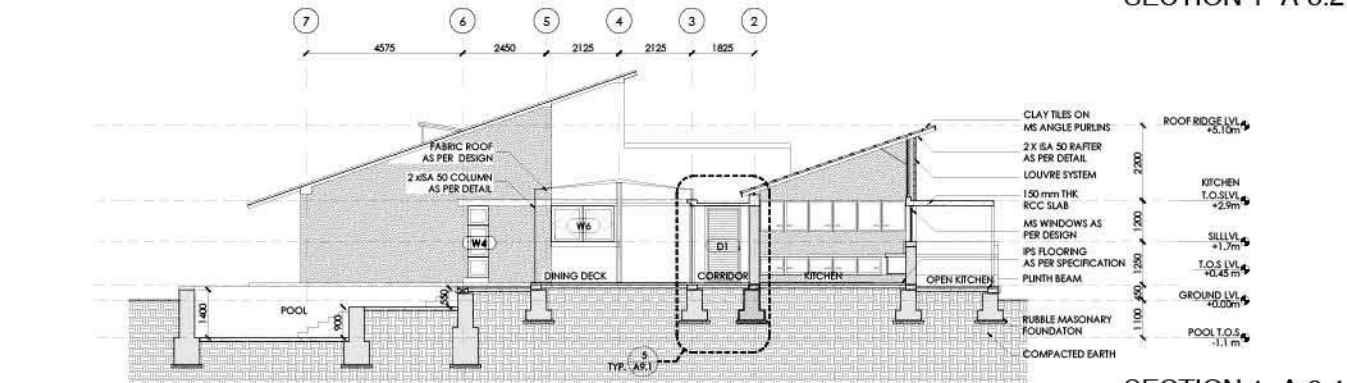


Project: Venkat's Farmhouse, Kanakpura
Typology: Residential
Team: Ar. Anirudh Govind
Work Contribution: Design development,
Working drawings, Site visits and Reports.

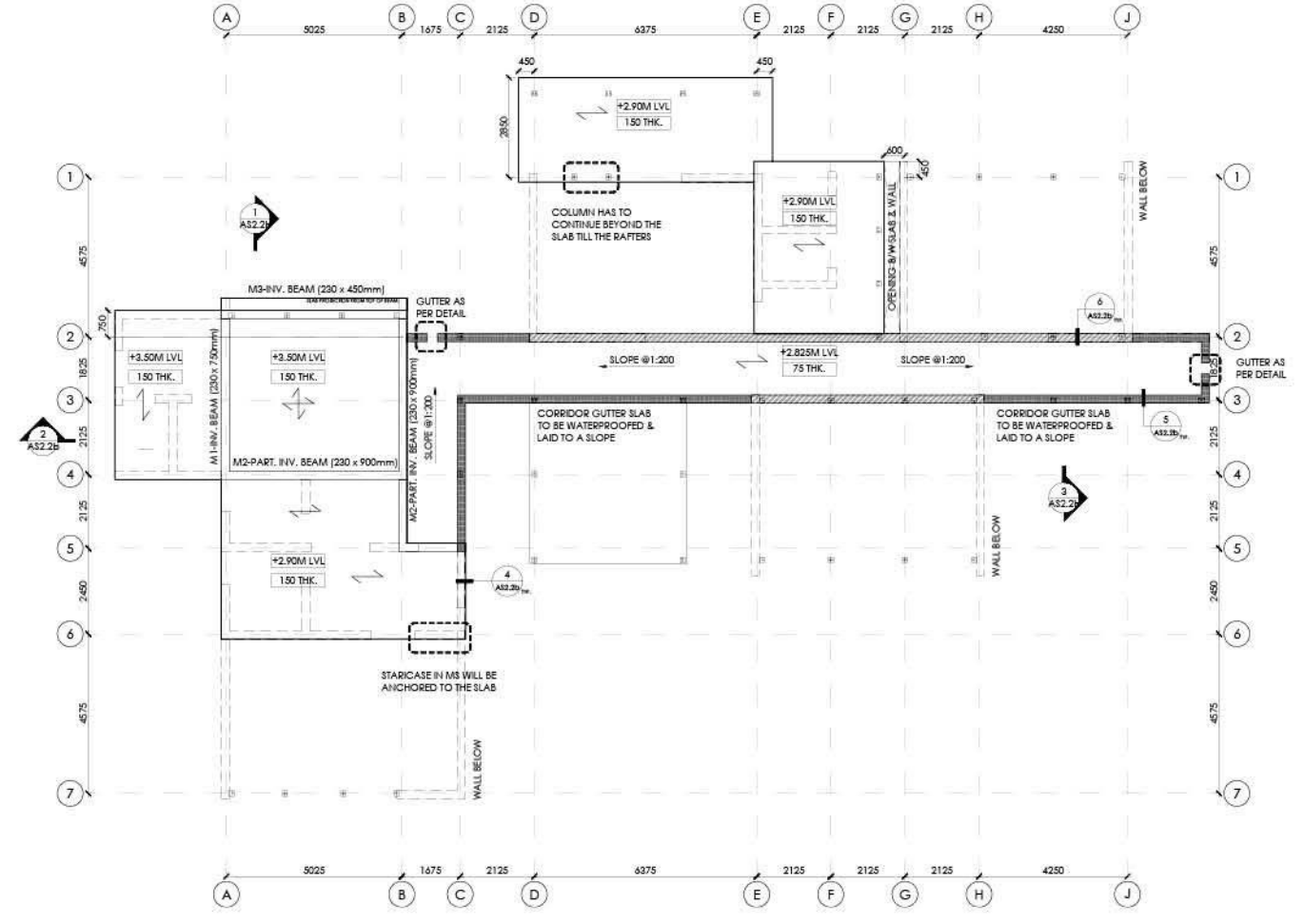
SITE PLAN



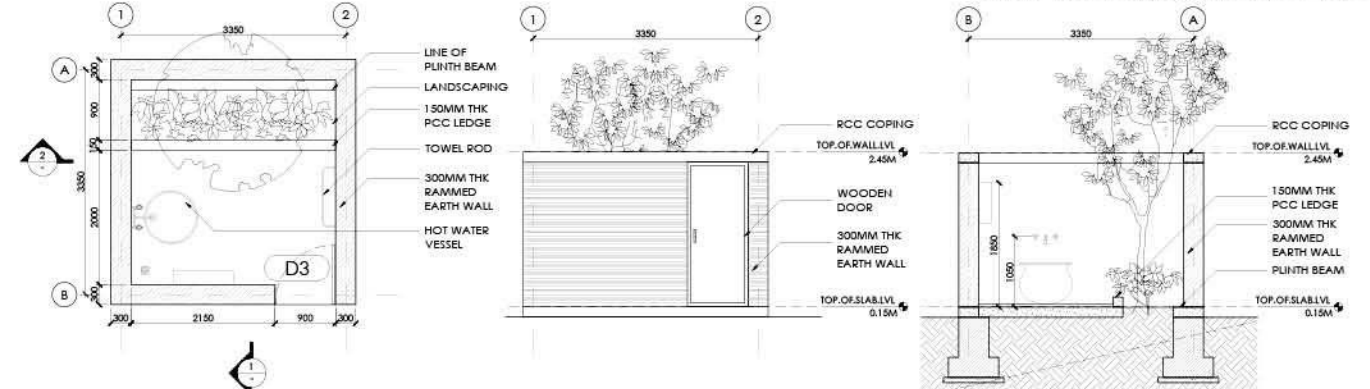
SECTION 1- A-3.2



SECTION 1- A-3.4

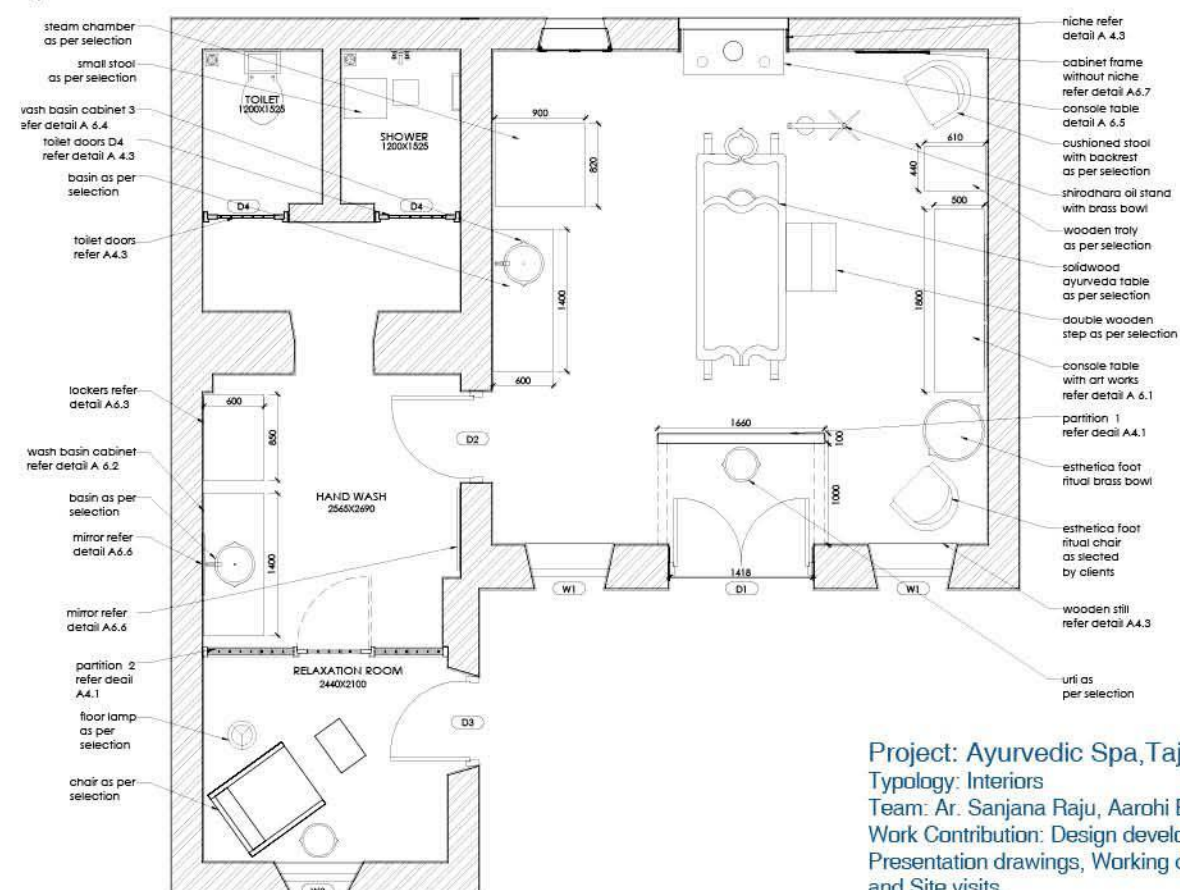


SLAB DRAWING AND DETAILS

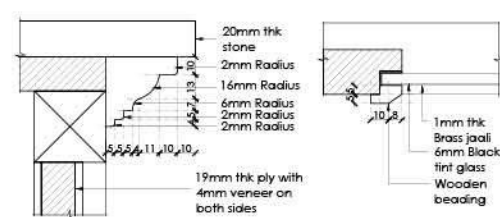
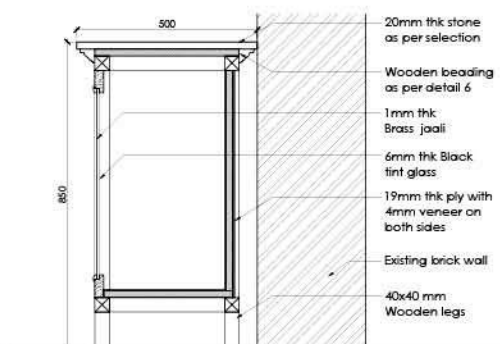
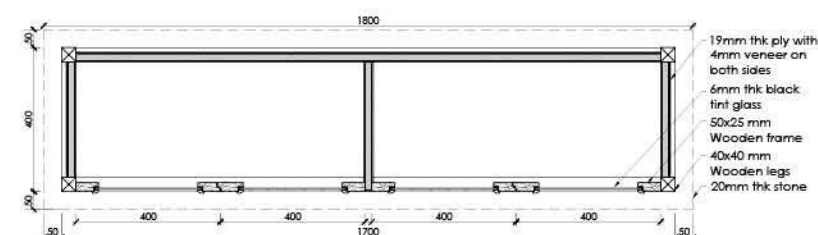
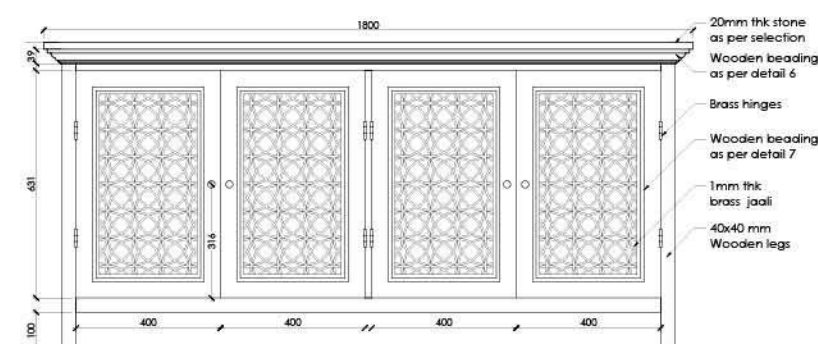


TOILET DETAIL

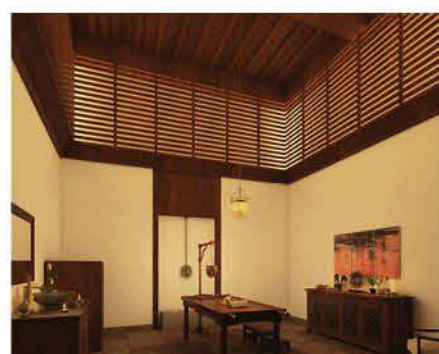




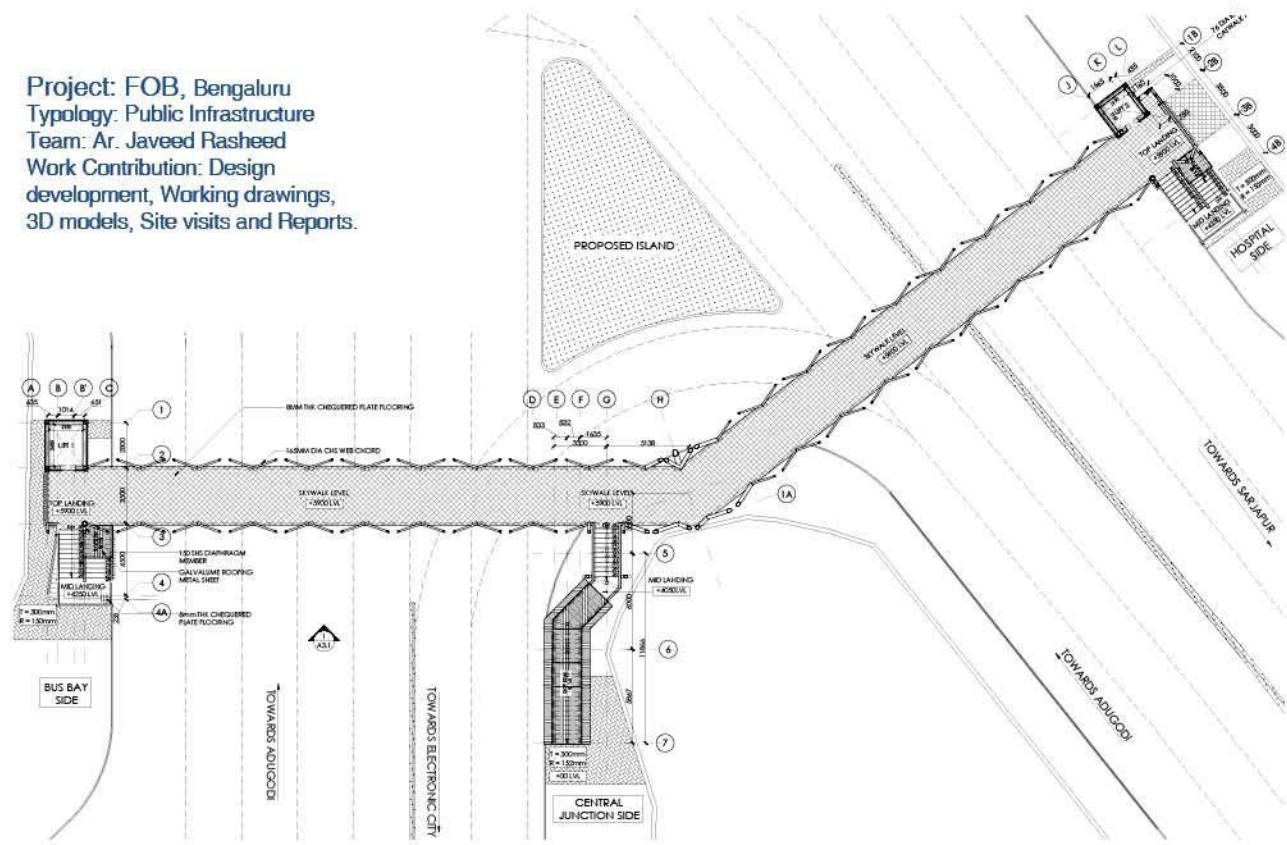
Project: Ayurvedic Spa, Taj Bengaluru
Typology: Interiors
Team: Ar. Sanjana Raju, Aarohi Bhatt
Work Contribution: Design development,
Presentation drawings, Working drawings
and Site visits.



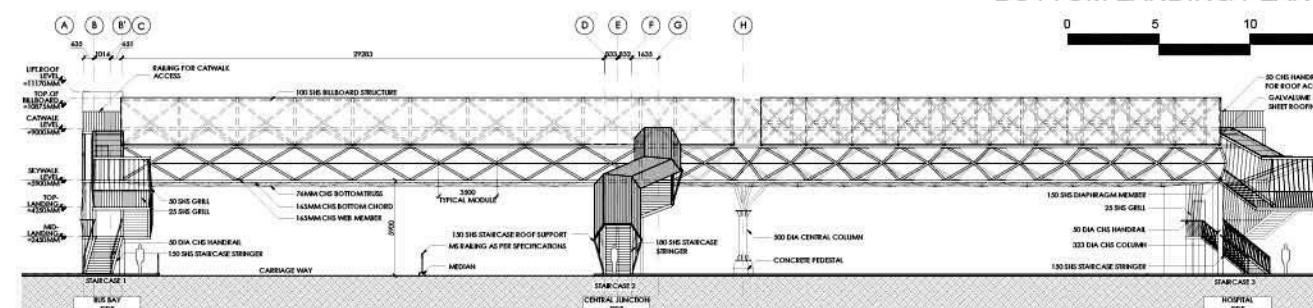
CONSOLE TABLE DETAIL A 6.1



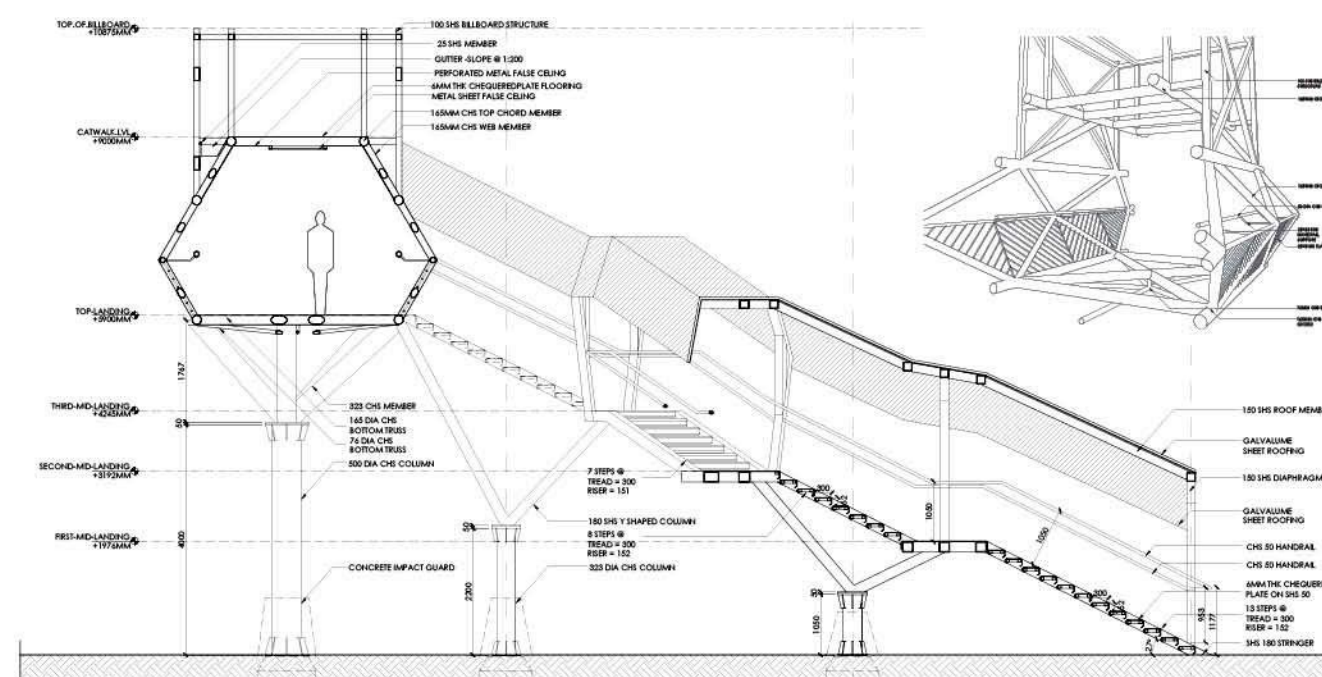
Project: FOB, Bengaluru
Typology: Public Infrastructure
Team: Ar. Javeed Rasheed
Work Contribution: Design
development, Working drawings,
3D models, Site visits and Reports.



BOTTOM LANDING PLAN 



FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION OF MIDDLE STAIRCASE

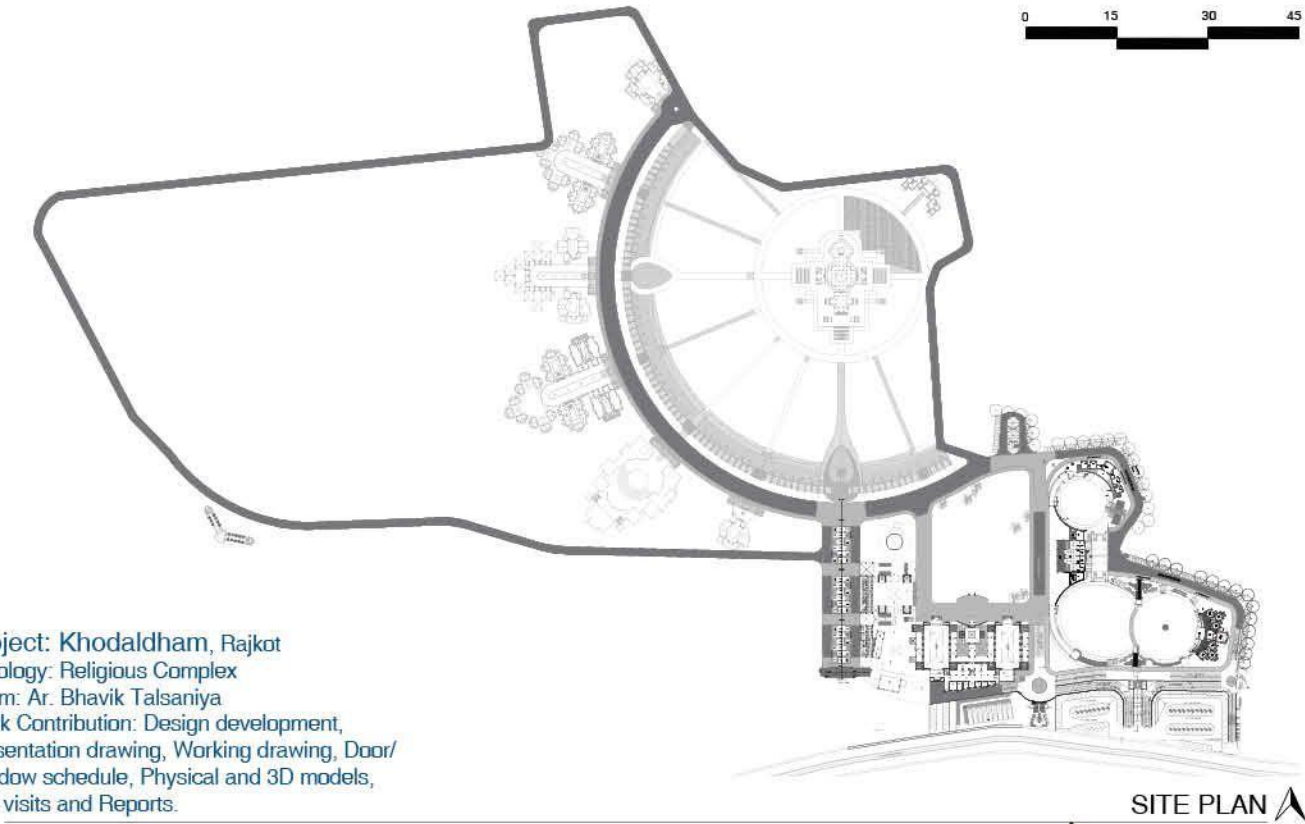


PROFESSIONAL
EXPERIENCE

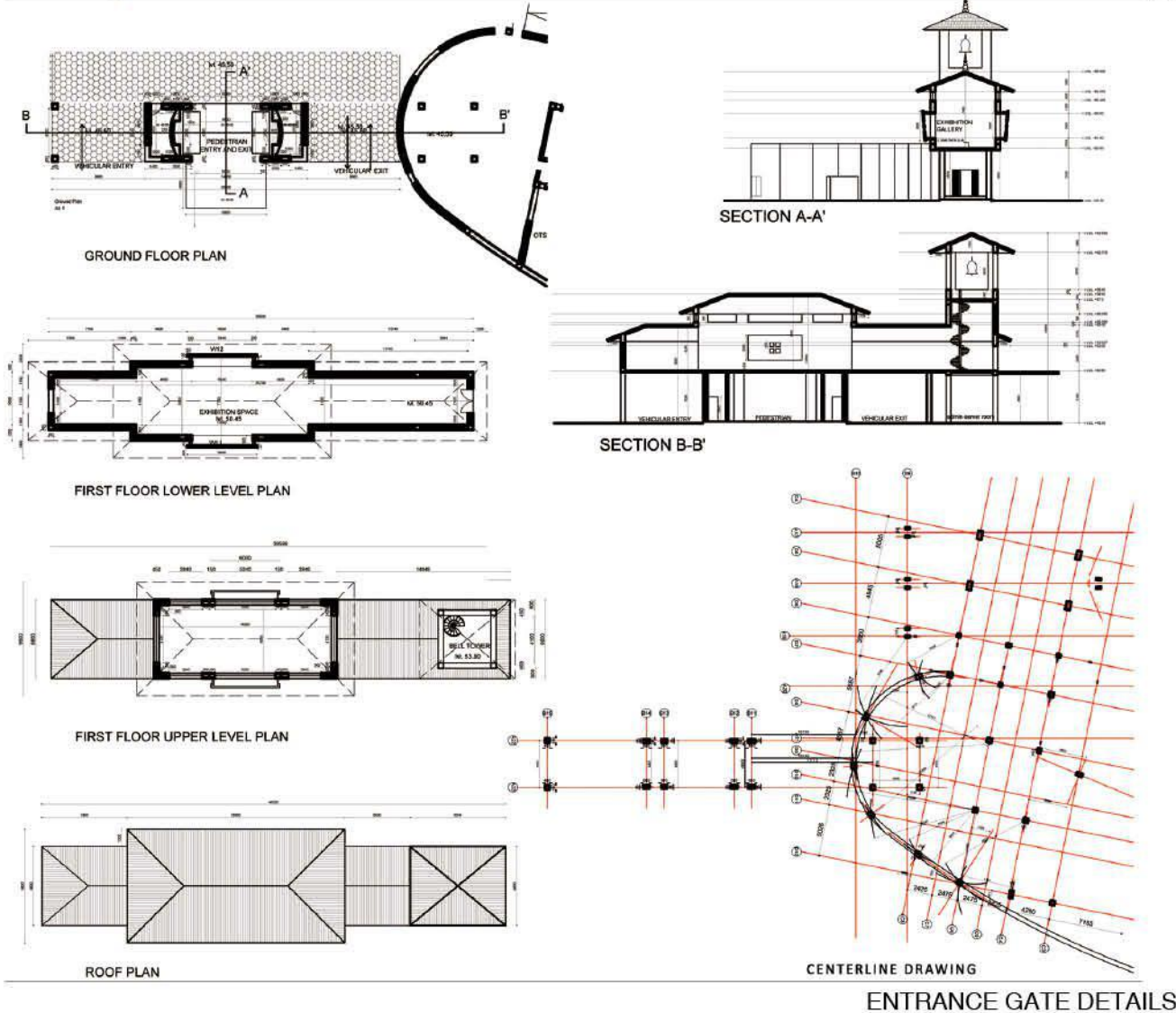
Firm: Footprints E.A.R.T.H.
Duration: Oct 2015 to June 2016

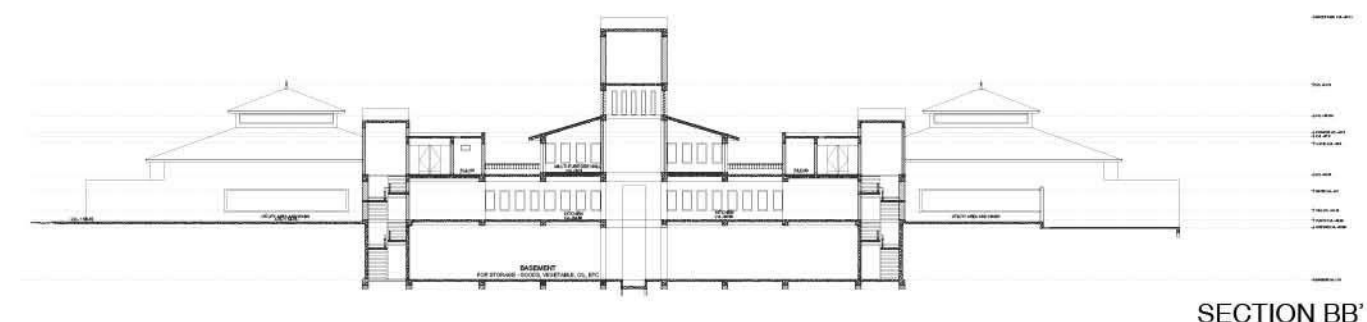
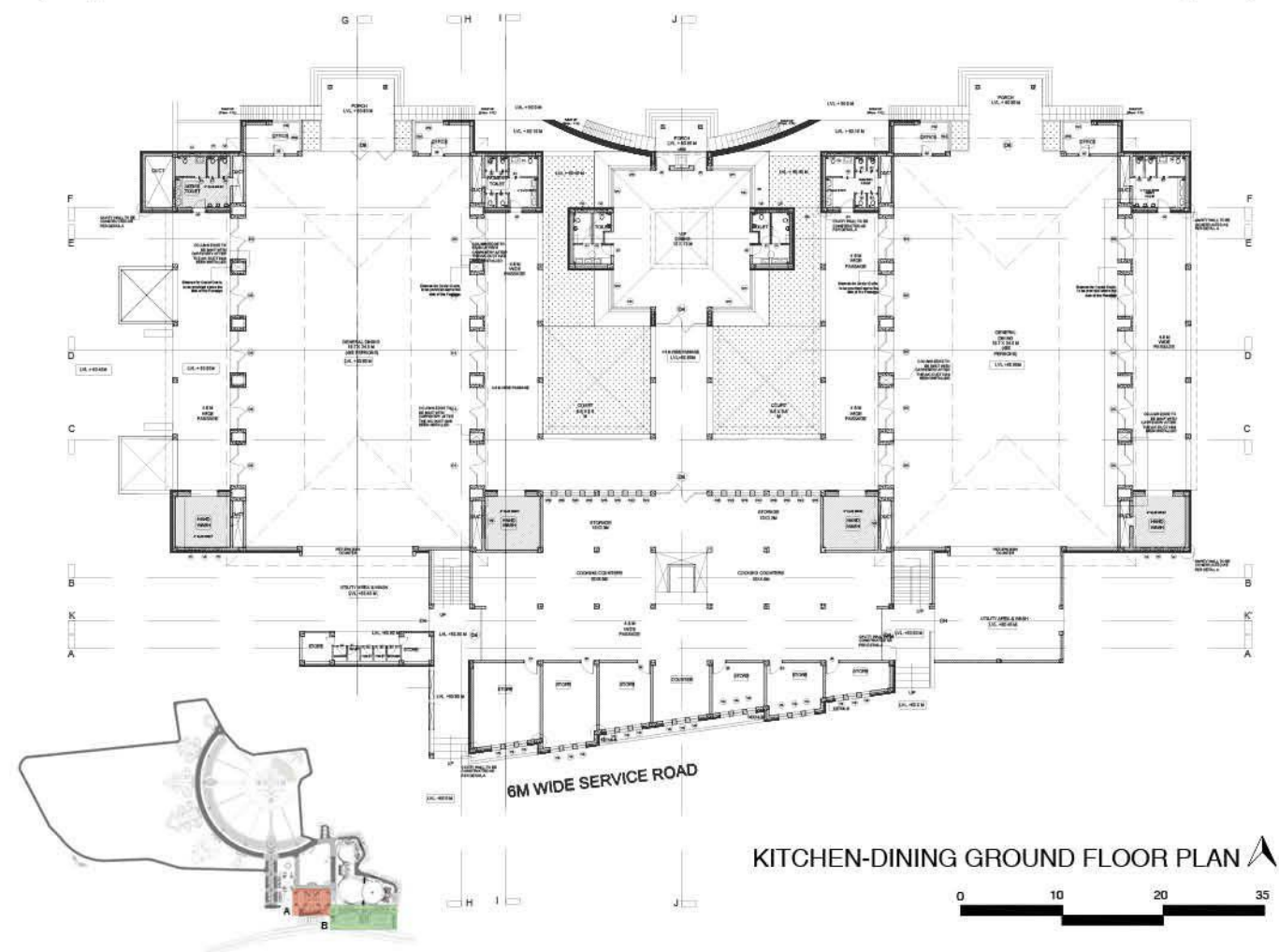
At Footprints E.A.R.T.H. I was involved in variety of projects of diverse scales ranging from Religious complexes, Village development schemes, Institutional campus designs, Landscape oriented designs, Residences, Interior designs, Conservation and restoration, Research, Publication and Competition entries.

The practice is research based and the endeavor is to evolve development norms and standards which are indigenous and stems from sociocultural realities of our contexts in India.

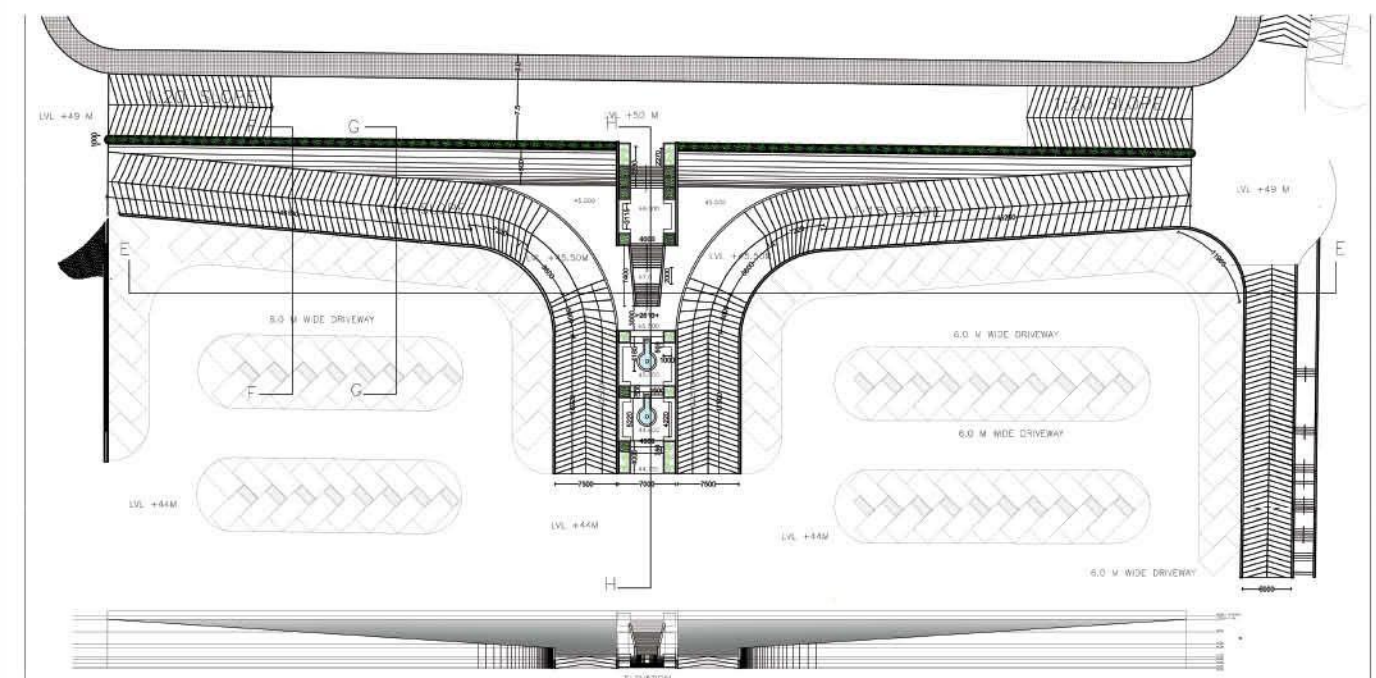
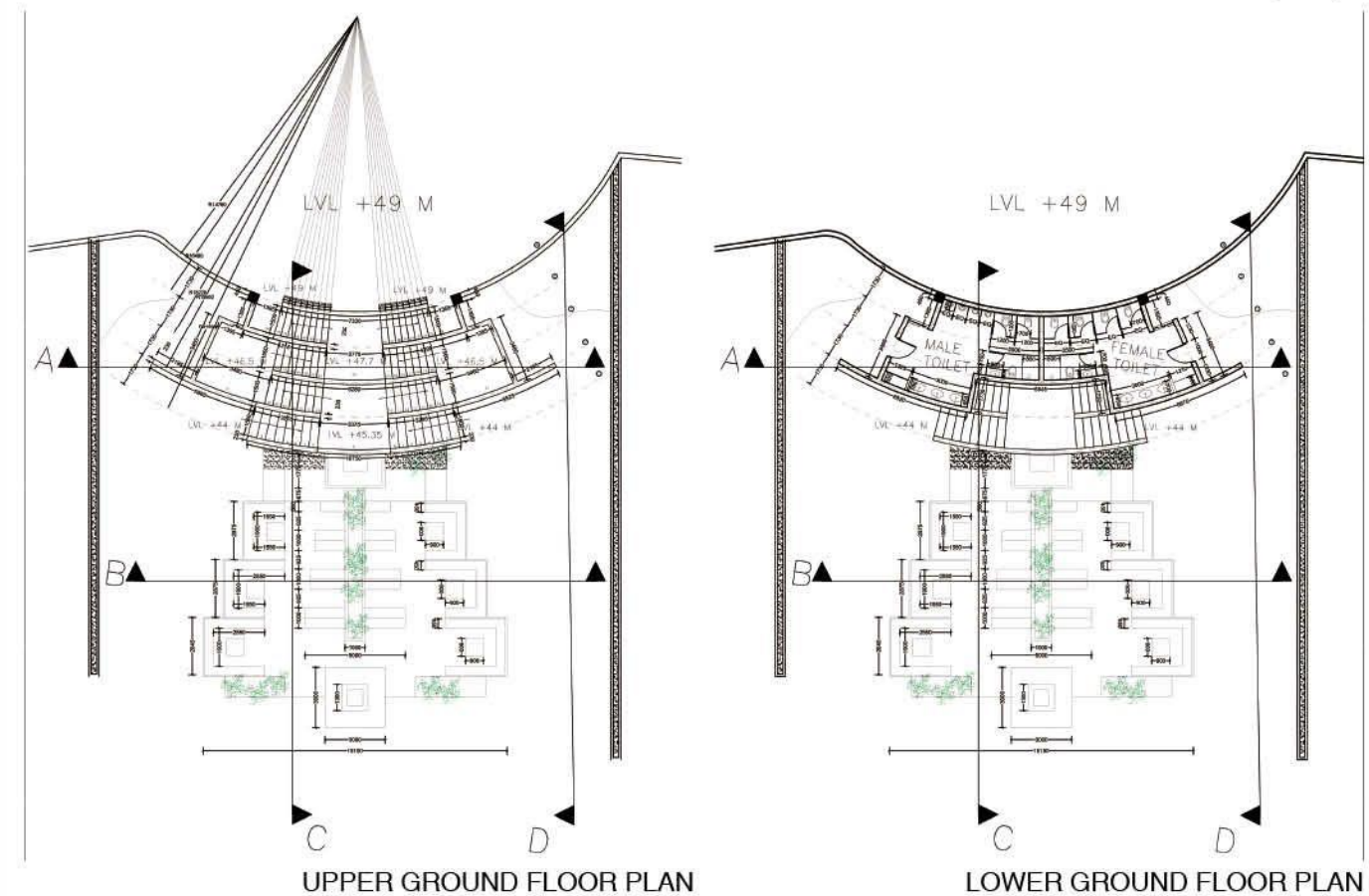
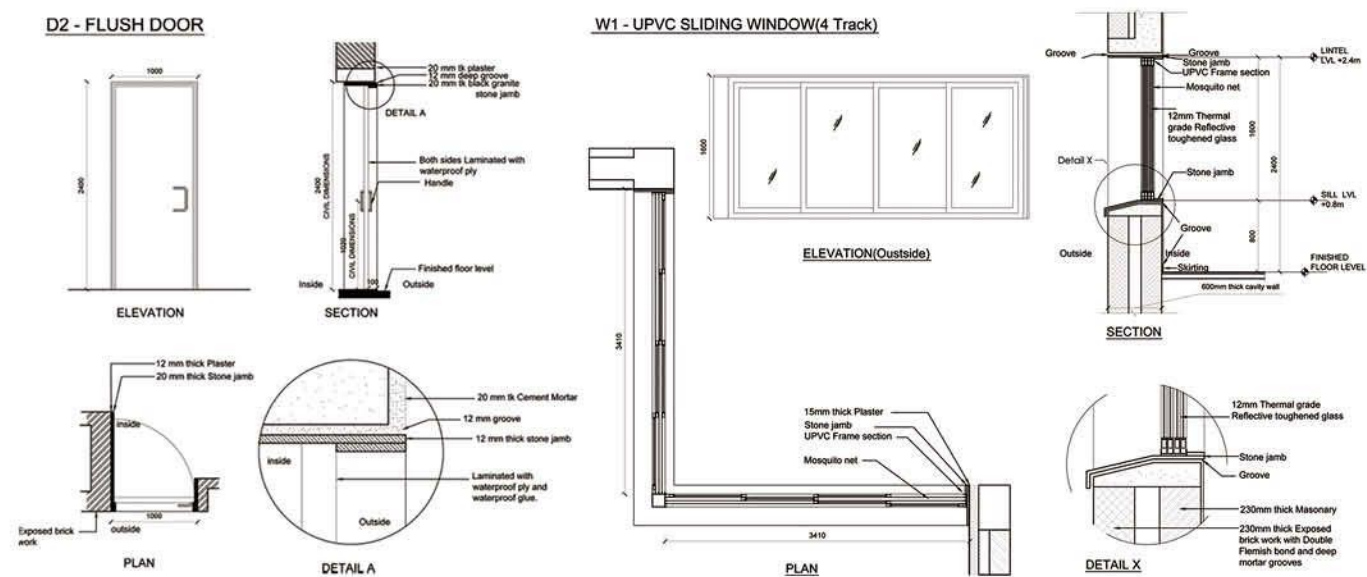


Project: Khodaldham, Rajkot
Typology: Religious Complex
Team: Ar. Bhavik Talsaniya
Work Contribution: Design development,
Presentation drawing, Working drawing, Door/
Window schedule, Physical and 3D models,
Site visits and Reports.





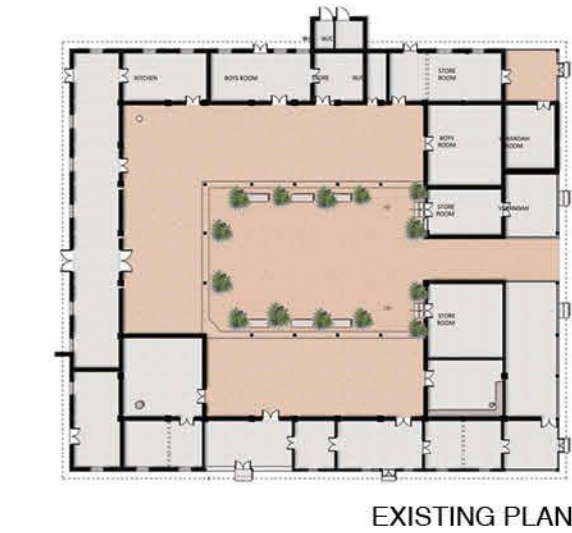
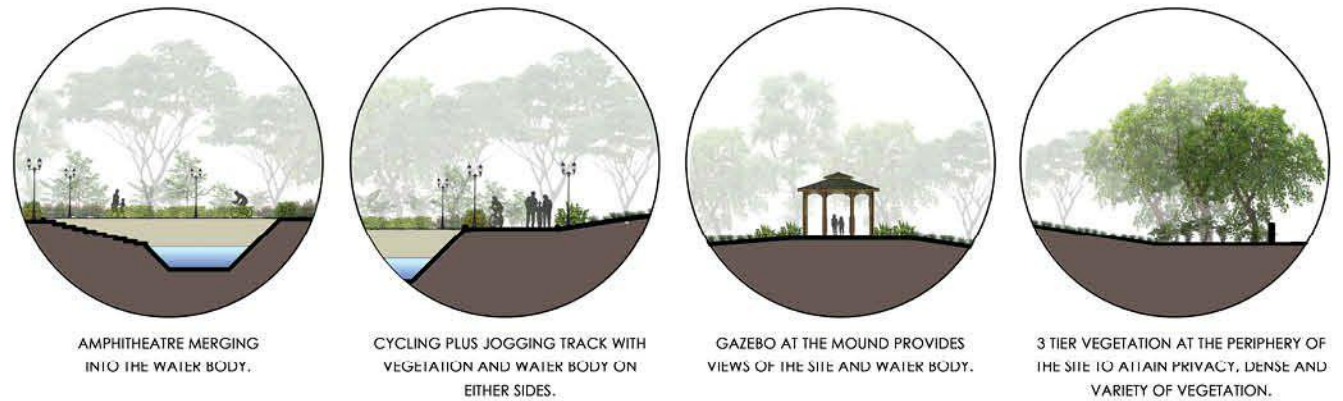
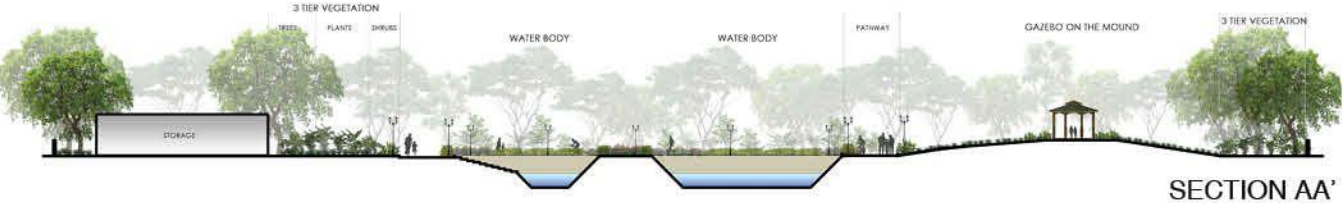
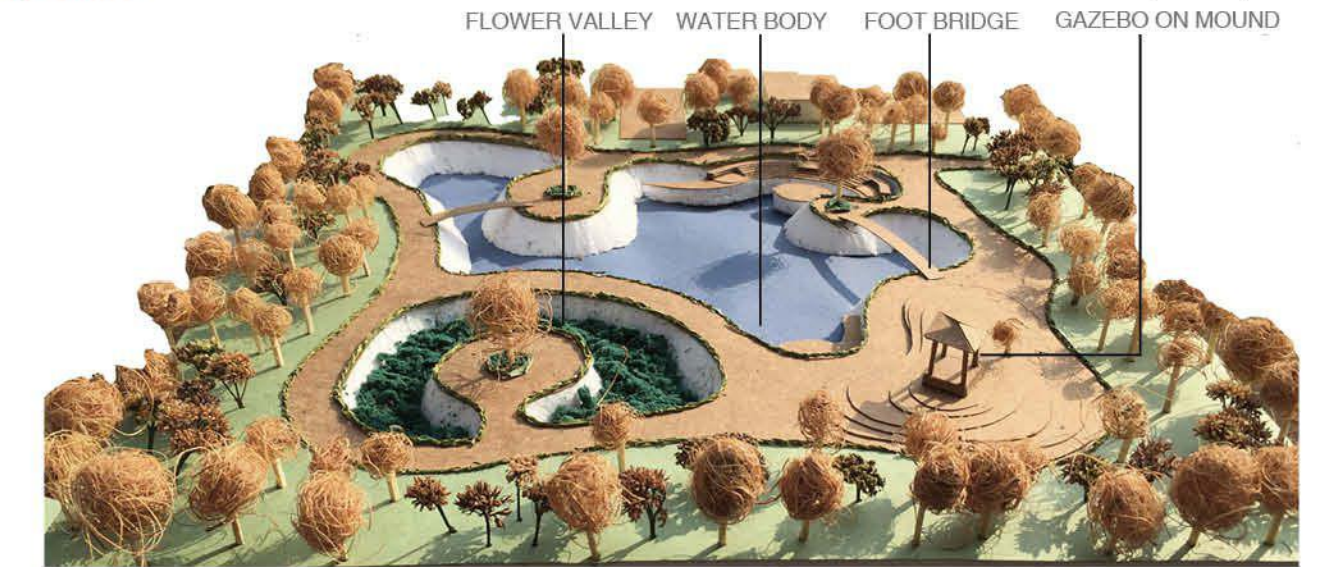
SECTION BB'



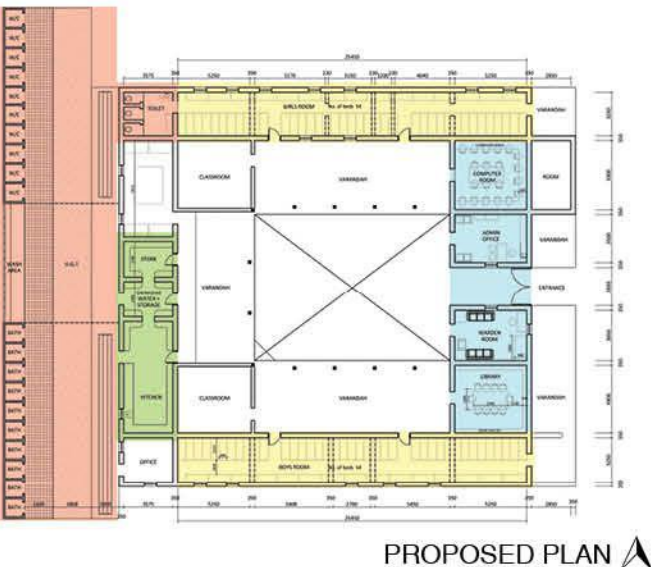
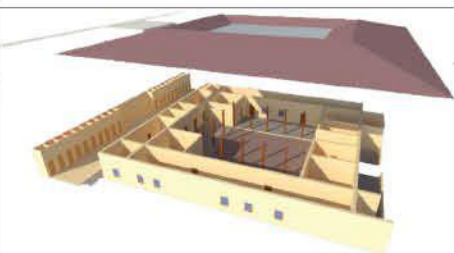
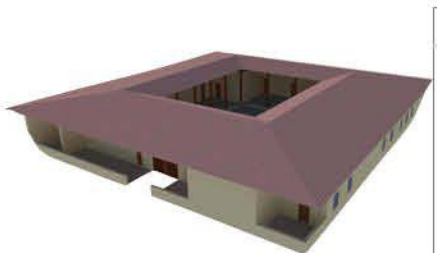
RAMPS AND STAIRCASES



Project: Indrashil Charodi
Typology: Landscape design
Team: Ar. Sanket Rana, Rashmin Sorathiya (Intern)
Work Contribution: Presentation drawings, Landscape details and Physical model



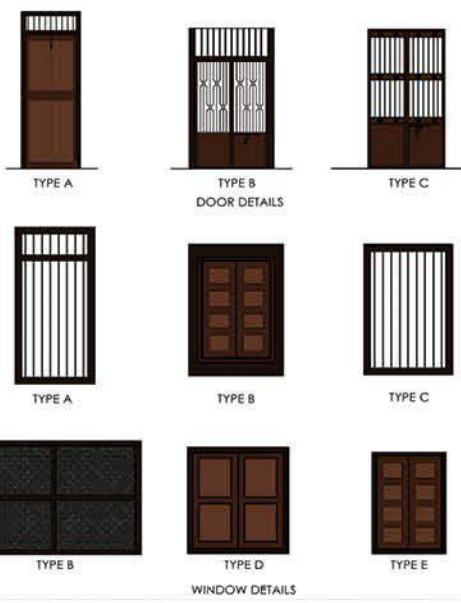
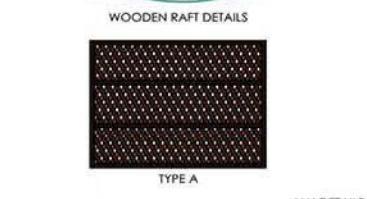
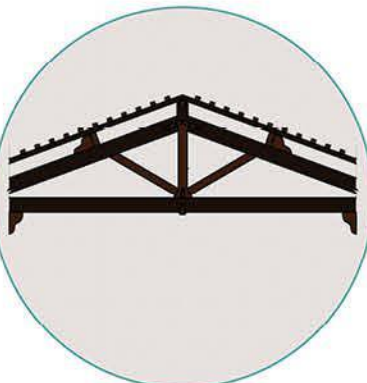
Project: Parikshitlal Ashram Shala,
Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad
Typology: Documentation and Restoration
Team: Ar. Sanket Rana, Krupen Panchal (Intern), Rashmin Sorathiya (Intern)
Work Contribution: Documentation, Presentation drawings, Working Drawings, 3D model and Site Visits



Legend for Proposed Plan:
Toilets, Bathing and Washing Area (Orange)
Kitchen and Drinking Water (Green)
Dormitories (Yellow)
Administration and Education Facilities (Blue)



ADDED FACILITIES
10 toilets - 21.8 sq. mts
10 bathrooms - 21.8 sq. mts
Washing area - 13.4 sq. mts
Underground tank - 104.4 sq. mts
Boys dormitory with capacity of 54 beds- 82.7 sq. mts
Girls dormitory with attached toilet- 95.4 sq. mts
Kitchen and drinking water- 40 sq. mts
Classroom- 13.2 sq. mts



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