



SIMRAN'S ARCHITECTURAL PORTFOLIO

Simran Sahni

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sim02sahni@gmail.com +61 452288230

EDUCATION

University of Sydney

Master of Architectural Science (Sustainable design) (Illumination design)

Amity University

Bachelor of Architecture

Mayoor School

11th and 12th Class (Senior Secondary School)

Cambridge School

Nursery to 10th Class (Primary and Secondary School)

Sydney, NSW, Australia

February 2024 - January 2026

Noida, UP, India

July 2016 - May 2022

Noida, UP, India

April 2014 - March 2016

Noida, UP, India

April 2002 - March 2014

WORK EXPERIENCE

Nexus plus Consultancy

- As an Architect
- As an Intern
 - Worked on Residential, Housing, Hospitality, Commercial, Educational building projects and some working drawings.

Ecoinch

- As an Intern for one week
 - Worked on writing documents related to sustainable buildings

Archohm

- As an Architect
 - Worked on Residential, Housing, Commercial, and Educational building projects.
 - Worked as an volunteer in one of the exhibitions organized by the firm.

ENAR Consultants

- As an Intern
 - Majorly I worked on working drawings and some institutional projects.

Noida, UP, India

April 2023 - December 2023

July 2021 - December 2021

Noida, UP, India

March 2023

Noida, UP, India

August 2022 - March 2023

New Delhi, India

July 2018 - December 2018

WORKSHOPS

Aptron Solutions

- Revit Workshop

Karwaan

- Sustainable Design Studio

Ugreen

- Sustainable Design Studio

Noida, UP, India

15 days workshop

Online

15 days workshop

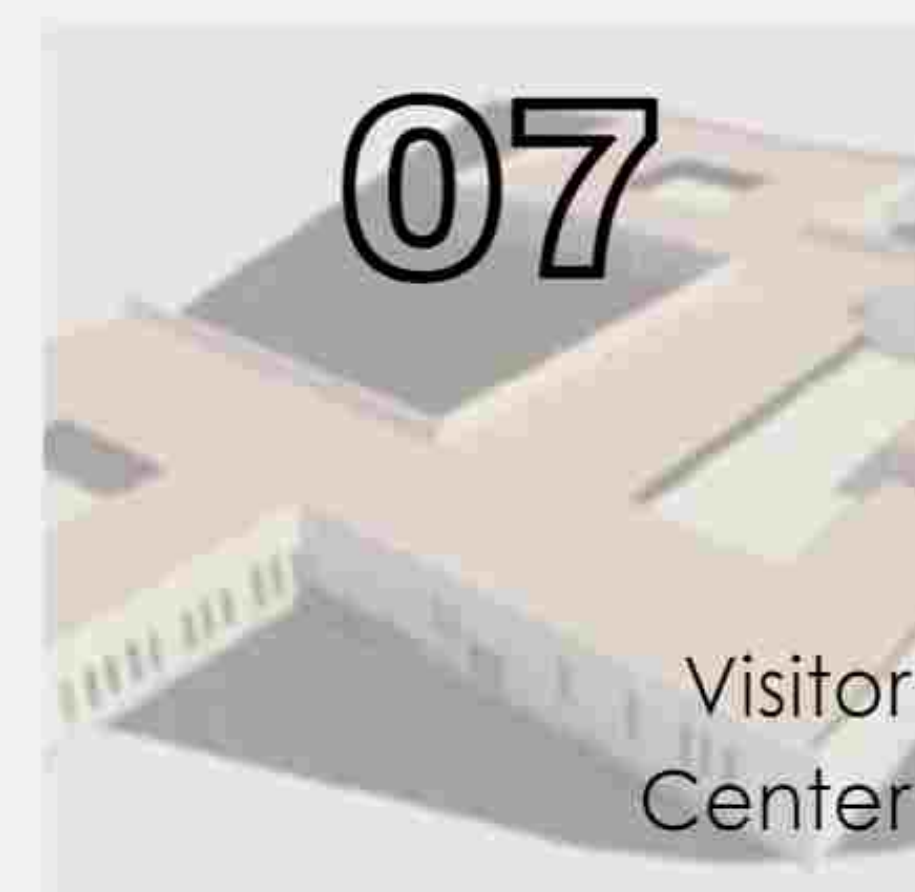
Online

small workshops

SOFTWARES SKILLS

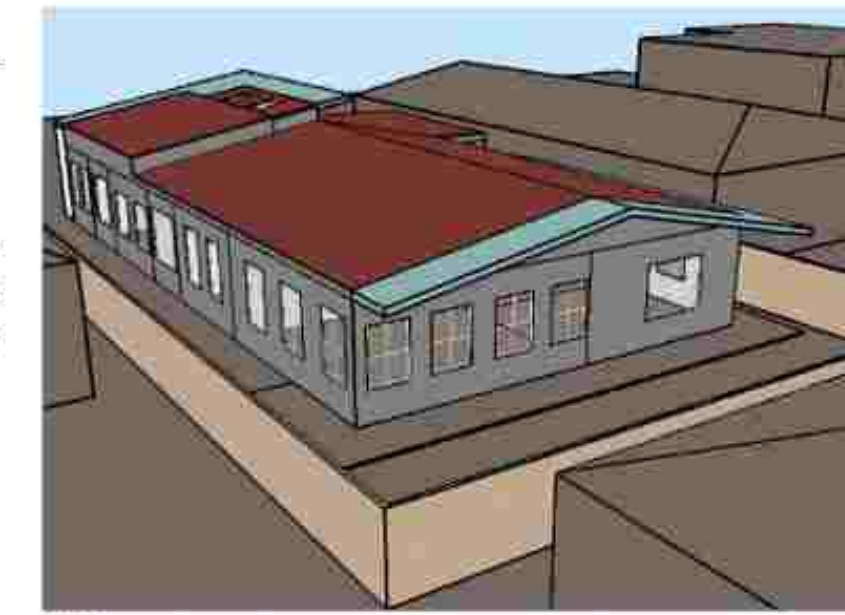
- Auto Cad
- Revit
- Cove tool
- Climate Consultant
- Sketchup
- Photoshop
- Lumion
- Design Builder
- Footprint Calculator
- Enscape

CONTENTS



PROJECT 1:-DAY TIME ZONES OF A RESIDENCE IN CANBERRA

BEFORE ADDING ALL THE PASSIVE NATURAL VENTILATION STRATEGIES



KITCHEN-NORTH WEST



41.6%

DAYLIGHT FACTOR

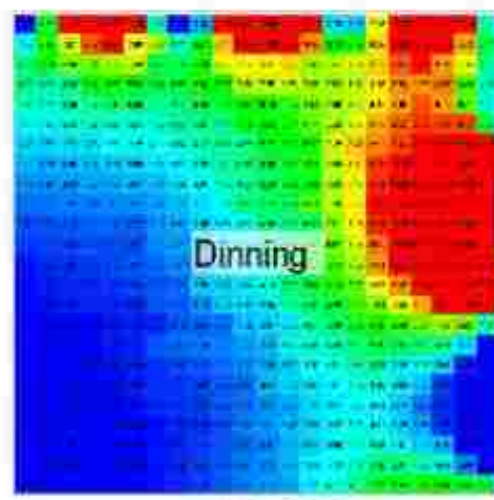


98.59%

UDI

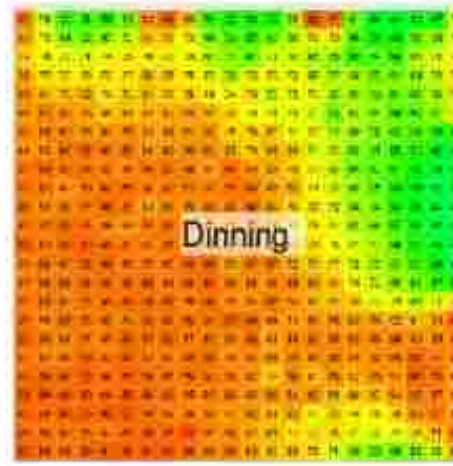
Thermal comfort range is 19-26°C. for Canberra (climate zone 7)

DINNING-NORTH



89.4%

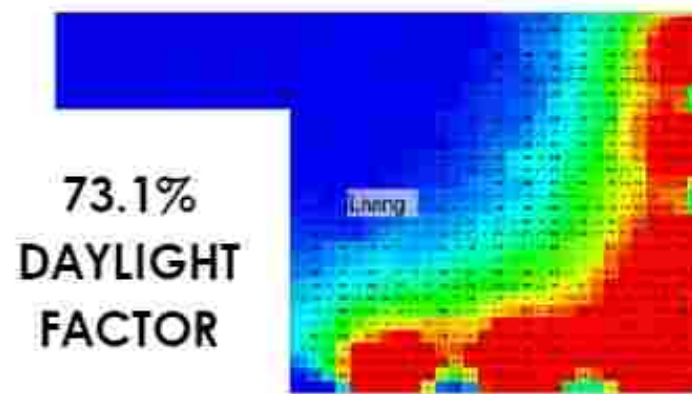
DAYLIGHT FACTOR



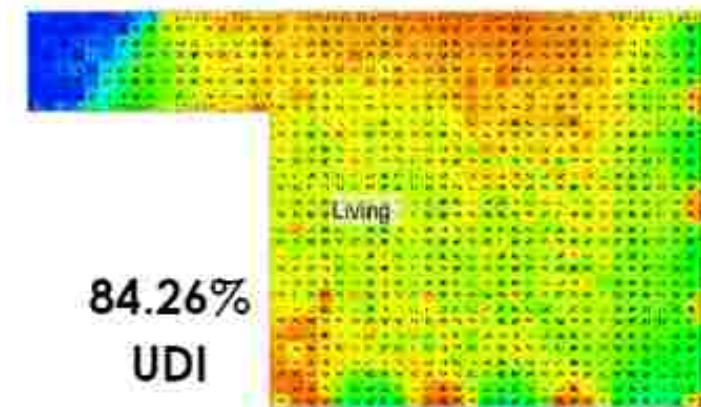
89.66%

UDI

LIVING-NORTH



73.1%
DAYLIGHT
FACTOR



84.26%
UDI

- To analysis the thermal comfort, the mean air temperature is evaluated of six main night-time and day-time areas are selected:
- Dinning area, Kitchen, Living area= Day time Zones
- All Bedrooms= Night time Zones.
- The thermal comfort performance of the residence is assessed by running, an annual simulation in Design Builder to record the total mean air temperature of hours the occupant experiences a comfortable temperature within the day-time and night-time zones. The thermal comfort range considered for the location Canberra falls between 19-26°C.

Internal Loads	Value
Lighting	4W/m2
Number of People	4
Office Equipment	3W/m2

EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

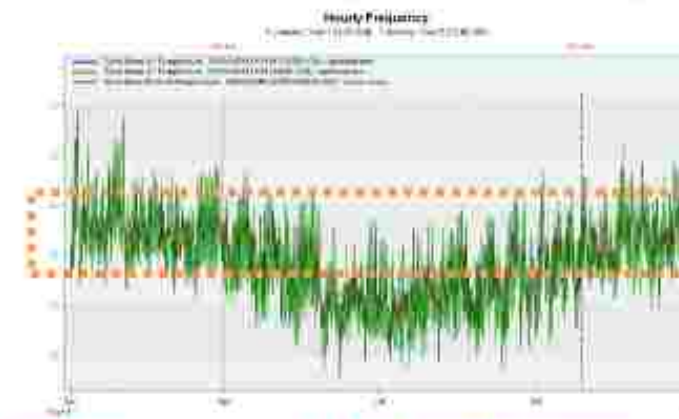
Profile
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LIGHTING SCHEDULE

Profile
Schedule: Compact, Day time Light, Fraction, Through: 31 Dec, For: AllDays, Until: 07:00, 0.05, Until: 10:00, 0.5, Until: 18:00, 0.25, Until: 21:00, 0.8, Until: 22:00, 0.5, Until: 24:00, 0.05

OCCUPANCY SCHEDULE

Profile
Schedule: Compact, Day time-occupancy, Fraction, Through: 31 Dec, For: AllDays, Until: 7:00, 0, Until: 10:00, 0.5, Until: 18:00, 0.3, Until: 20:00, 0.7, Until: 22:00, 0.25, Until: 24:00, 0



- 1.Lightweight Construction
- 2.40% WWR
- 3.No shading
- 4.Wooden eaves on the North and West facade.
- 5.Uninsulated material assemblies
- 6.100 mm concrete floor slab
- 7.Single glazed Windows
- 8.Wooden Fence

64.11% Comfort hours 29.09% Cold hours 6.79% Hot hours

Total Day time Comfort hours analyzed= 14,235 hours

Total Day time Comfort hours achieved= 9,126.5 hours

AFTER ADDING ALL THE PASSIVE NATURAL VENTILATION STRATEGIES

KITCHEN-NORTH WEST



37.9%

DAYLIGHT FACTOR

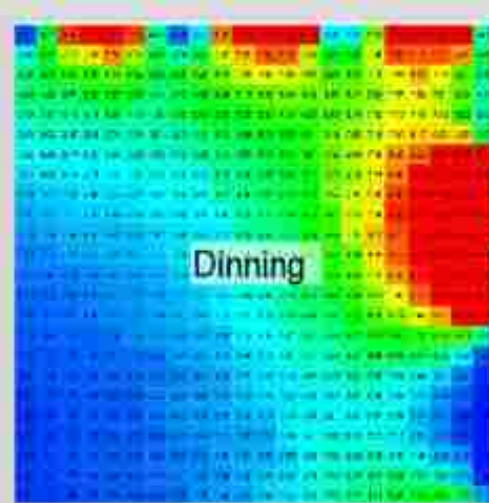


100%

UDI

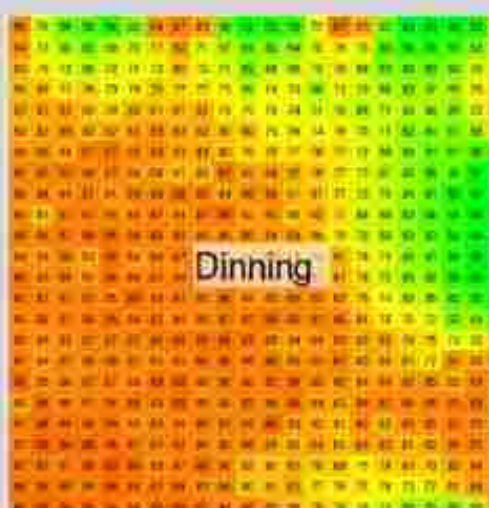
Thermal comfort range is 19-26°C. for Canberra (climate zone 7)

DINNING-NORTH



86.6%

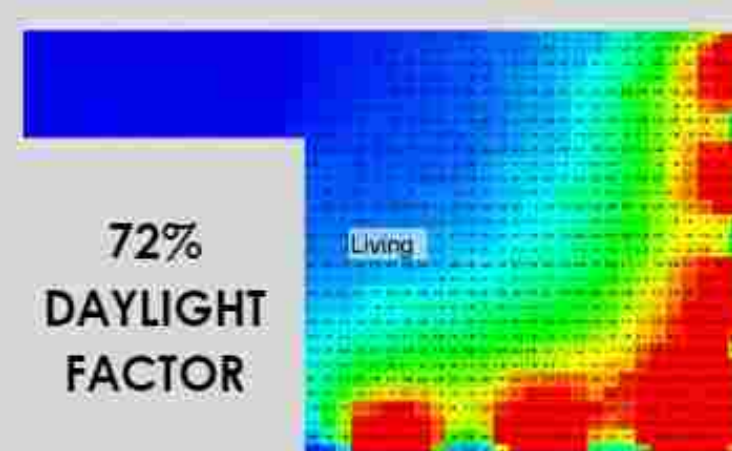
DAYLIGHT FACTOR



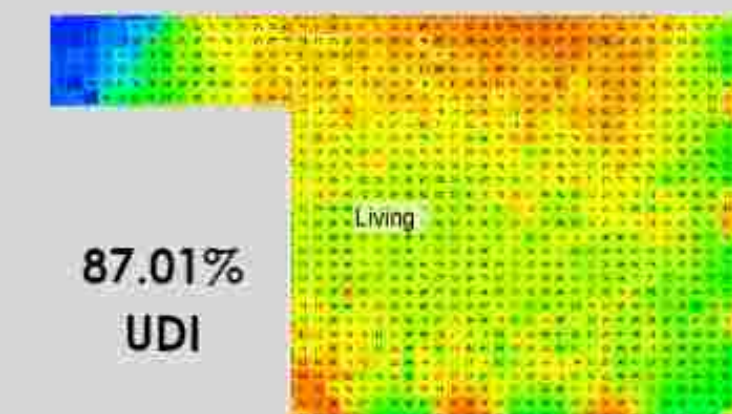
92.49%

UDI

LIVING-NORTH



72%
DAYLIGHT
FACTOR



87.01%
UDI

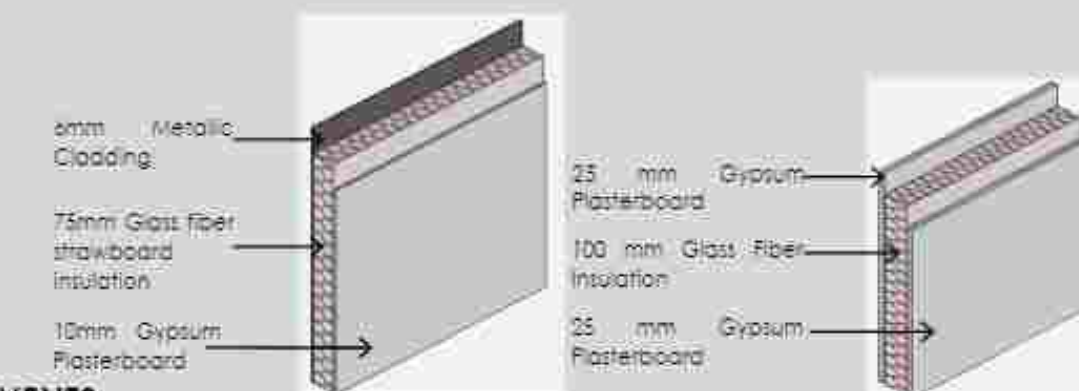
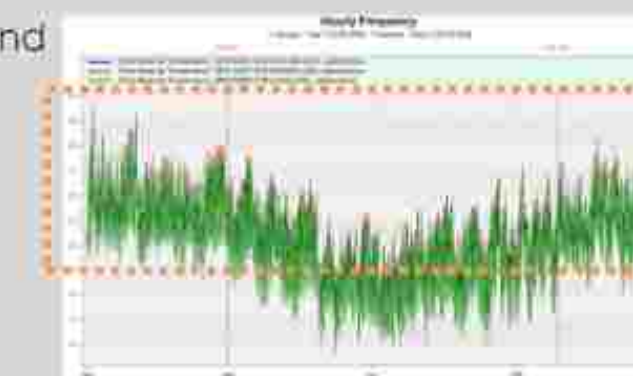
- For summer and spring comfort I have shaded the East facing rooms. As the rooms will receive the morning harsh sun rays and interrupt the human activities. The schedule for the same is mentioned below.
- External wall, Internal wall and ceiling are insulated as shown in the right side. Whereas the thickness of the floor slab is increased from 100 to 200mm.
 - Ceiling material assembly have total R value of 4.7 and U value of 0.21
 - Internal wall material assembly have total R value of 3 and U value of 0.34
 - External wall assembly have total R value 1.11; U value 0.9
- All Windows are: Doubled Glazed with Low e glass (U value 1.56 ; SHGC value 0.54)
- The material properties of Eaves on North and West facade is changed to Stainless steel with reflectance of 8. Whereas, for the fence the steel material chosen as the reflectance of 6.
- The insulation chosen for external walls is the glass fibre strawboard insulation. This insulation will provide acoustic comfort to the users inside as well as protect the residence from the outdoor temperature.
- All shading devices are blinds with high reflectivity.

- 1.Lightweight Construction
- 2.40% WWR
- 3.All East windows are shaded for summers and spring season.
- 4.Double glazed Windows
5. Insulated Material Assemblies
- 6.200 mm concrete floor slab
- 7.Stainless steel Eaves
- 8.Steel Fences

88.02% Comfort hours 11.98% Cold hours 0% Hot hours

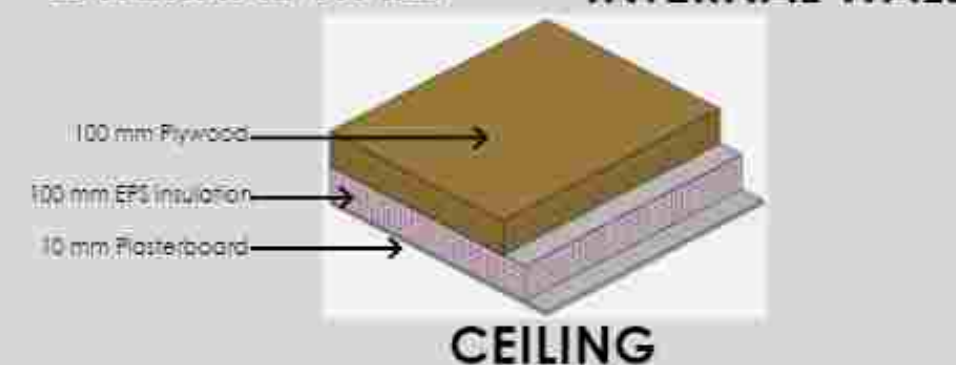
GRILLE VENTS SCHEDULE

Profile
Schedule: Compact, Vents, Fraction, Through: 28 Feb, For: AllDays, Until: 07:00, 1, Until: 20:00, 0, Until: 24:00, 1, Through: 31 Aug, For: AllDays, Until: 24:00, 0, Through: 31 Dec, For: AllDays, Until: 07:00, 1, Until: 20:00, 0, Until: 24:00, 1



EXTERNAL WALL

INTERNAL WALL



CEILING



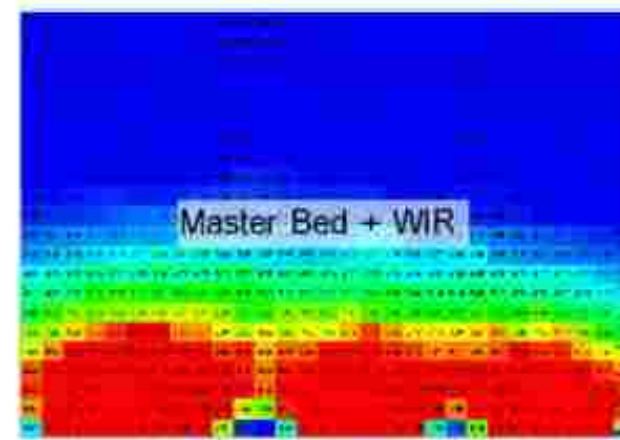
Total Night time Comfort hours analyzed= 14,235 hours

Total Night time Comfort hours achieved= 12,530 hours

PROJECT 1:- NIGHT TIME ZONES OF A RESIDENCE IN CANBERRA

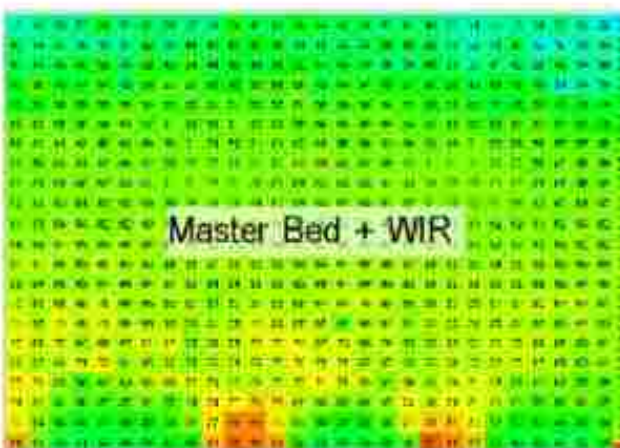
BEFORE ADDING ALL THE PASSIVE NATURAL VENTILATION STRATEGIES

MASTER BEDROOM-
SOUTH EAST



58.7%

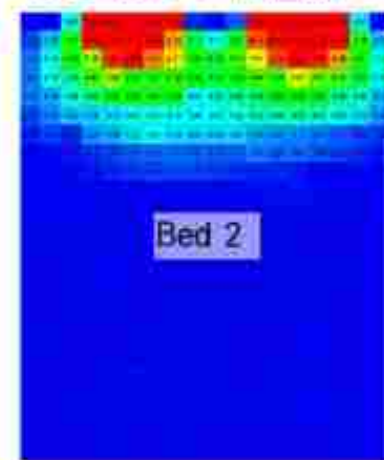
DAYLIGHT FACTOR



64.02%

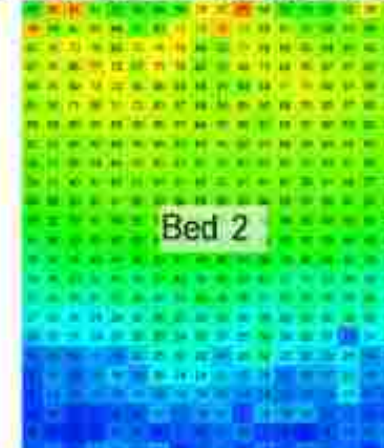
UDI

BEDROOM 2-
SOUTH WEST



35.8%

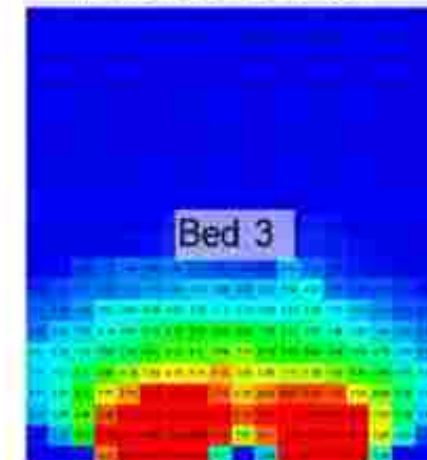
DAYLIGHT FACTOR



37.80%

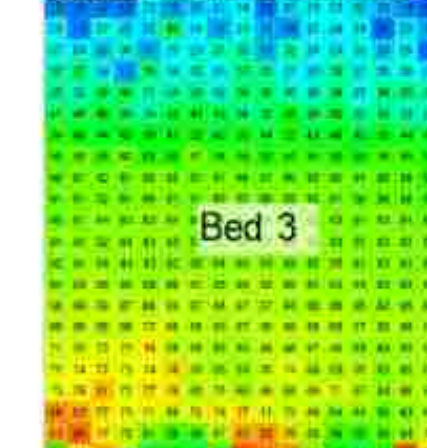
UDI

BEDROOM 3-
NORTH EAST



47.1%

DAYLIGHT FACTOR



57.76%

UDI

- To analysis the thermal comfort, the mean air temperature is evaluated of six main night-time and day-time areas are selected:
- Dinning area, Kitchen, Living area= Day time Zones
- All Bedrooms= Night time Zones.
- The thermal comfort performance of the residence is assessed by running, an annual simulation in Design Builder to record the total mean air temperature of hours the occupant experiences a comfortable temperature within the day-time and night-time zones. The thermal comfort range considered for the location Canberra falls between 19-26°C.

Internal Loads	Value
Lighting	4W/m2
Number of People	4
Office Equipment	3W/m2

- 1.Lightweight Construction
- 2.40% WWR
- 3.No shading
- 4.Wooden eaves on the North and West facade.
- 5.Uninsulated material assemblies
- 6.100 mm concrete floor slab
- 7.Single glazed Windows
- 8.Wooden Fence

53.18% Comfort hours 46.02% Cold hours 1.05% Hot hours

EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

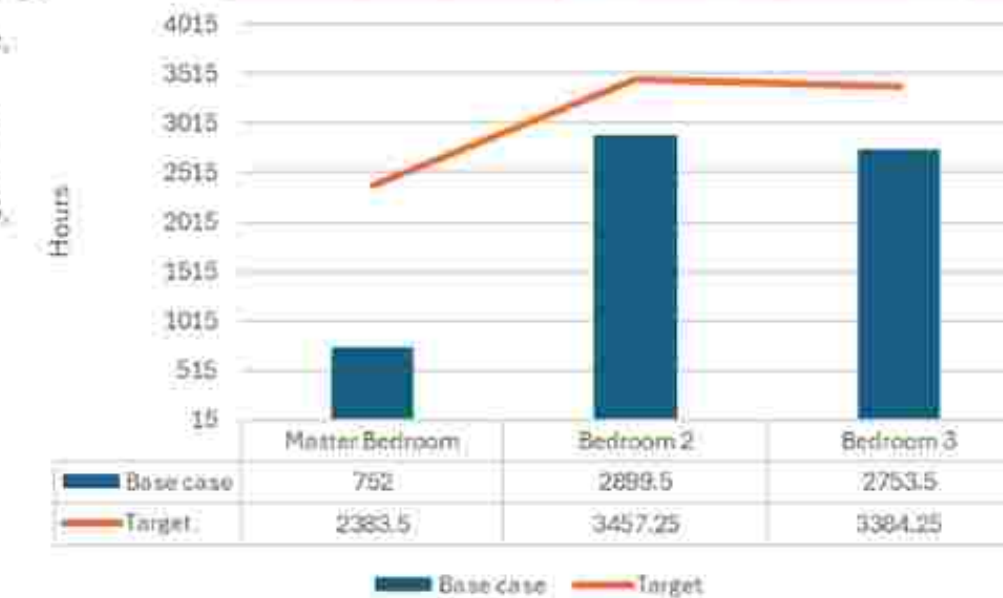
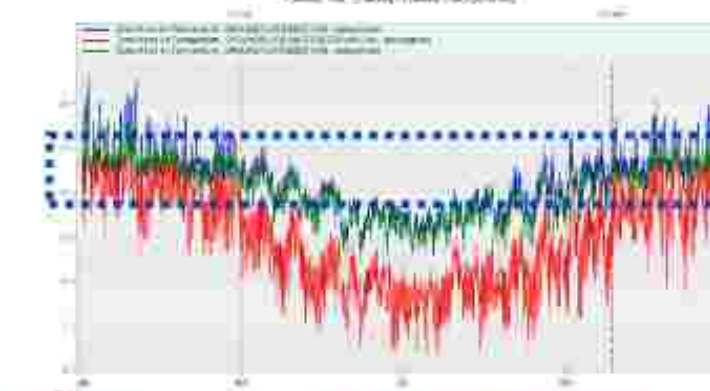
Profile:
Schedule: Compact, Day and Night time- Equipment, Fraction, Through: 31 Dec, For: AllDays, Until: 7:00, 0.15, Until: 8:00, 0.30, Until: 10:00, 0.7, Until: 18:00, 0.30, Until: 20:00, 0.7, Until: 22:00, 0.3, Until: 24:00, 0.15

LIGHTING SCHEDULE

Profile:
Schedule: Compact, Day time Light, Fraction, Through: 31 Dec, For: AllDays, Until: 07:00, 0.05, Until: 10:00, 0.5, Until: 18:00, 0.25, Until: 21:00, 0.8, Until: 22:00, 0.5, Until: 24:00, 0.05

OCCUPANCY SCHEDULE

Profile:
Schedule: Compact, Day time-occupancy, Fraction, Through: 31 Dec, For: AllDays, Until: 7:00, 0, Until: 10:00, 0.5, Until: 18:00, 0.3, Until: 20:00, 0.7, Until: 22:00, 0.25, Until: 24:00, 0

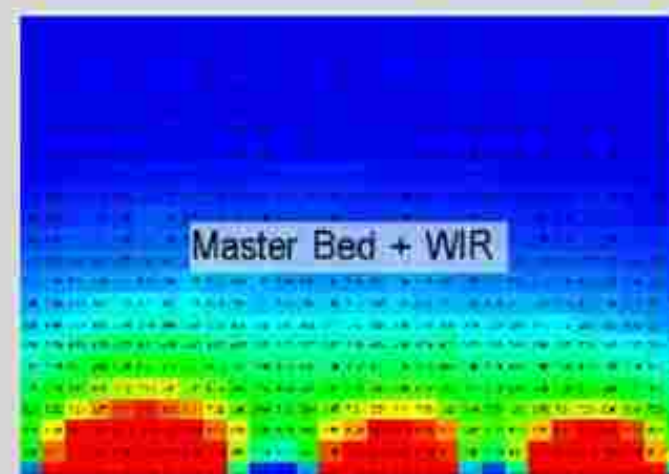


Total Day time Comfort hours analyzed= 12,045 hours

Total Day time Comfort hours achieved= 6405 hours

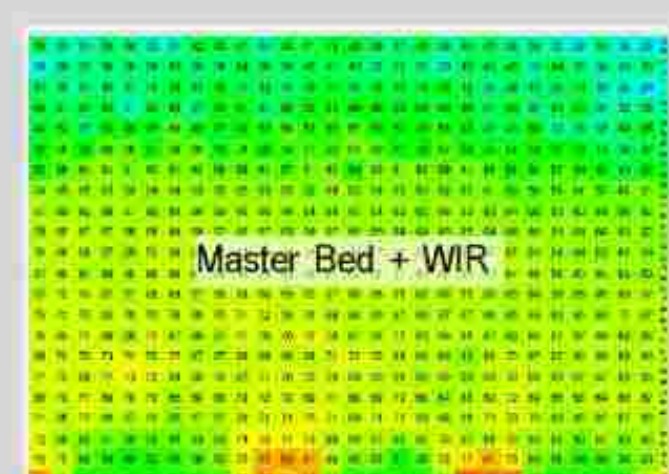
AFTER ADDING ALL THE PASSIVE NATURAL VENTILATION STRATEGIES

MASTER BEDROOM-
SOUTH EAST



46.9%

DAYLIGHT FACTOR



65.14%

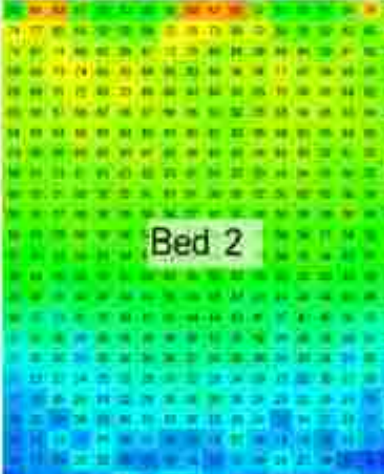
UDI

BEDROOM 2-
SOUTH WEST



37.4%

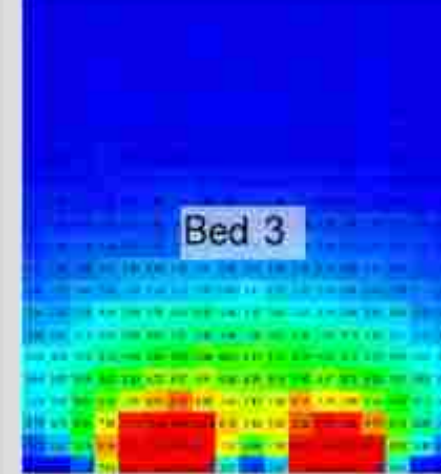
DAYLIGHT FACTOR



35.76%

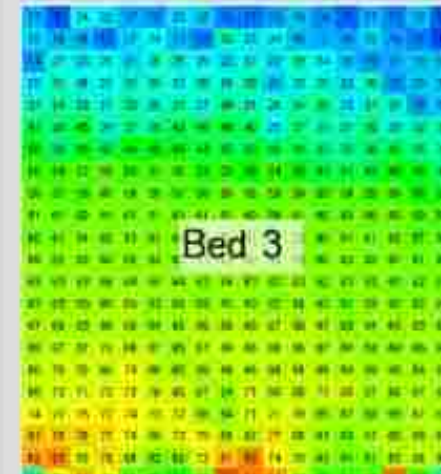
UDI

BEDROOM 3-
NORTH EAST



41.7%

DAYLIGHT FACTOR



55.43%

UDI

- For summer and spring comfort, I have shaded the East facing rooms. As the rooms will receive the morning harsh sun rays and interrupt the human activities. The schedule for the same is mentioned below.
- External wall, Internal wall and ceiling are insulated as shown in the right side. Whereas the thickness of the floor slab is increased from 100 to 200mm.
- Ceiling material assembly have total R value of 4.7 and U value of 0.21
- Internal wall material assembly have total R value of 3 and U value of 0.34
- External wall assembly have total R value 1.11; U value 0.9

- All Windows are: Doubled Glazed with Low e glass (U value 1.56 ; SHGC value 0.54)
- As the residence depends on Natural ventilation through out the year, Vents are applied in the bedrooms that will be closed in the morning and open in the night. This strategy will act as natural AC in the bedrooms. The schedule for the same is mentioned at the right side.
- As the master bedroom is located on the South-East side, For comfortable temperature throughout the year, the glass properties are changed to absorptive type, electrochromic absorptive with 0.5mm overhang shading device is added. Moreover, the window schedule is changed as mentioned.

- 1.Lightweight Construction
- 2.40% WWR
- 3.All East windows are shaded for summers and spring season.
- 4.Double glazed Windows
5. Insulated Material Assemblies
- 6.200 mm concrete floor slab
- 7.Stainless steel Eaves
- 8.Steel Fences
- 9.Night purge ventilation through Grille Vents

89.76% Comfort hours 10.16% Cold hours 0.08% Hot hours

MASTER BEDROOM WINDOWS SCHEDULE

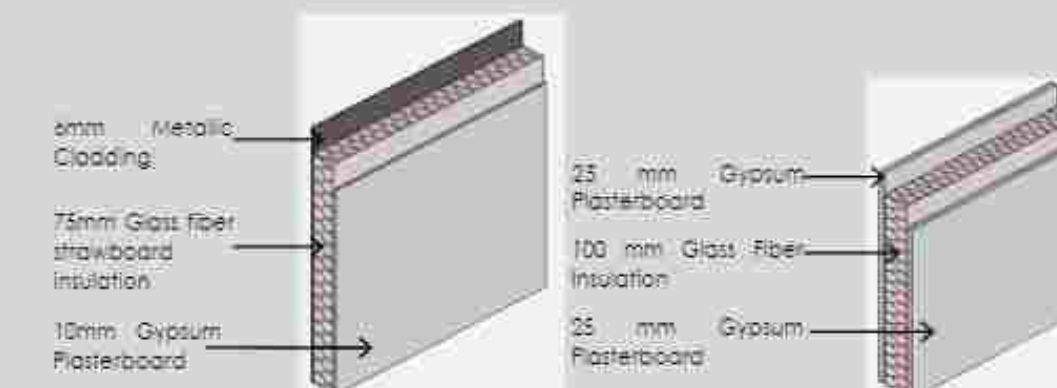
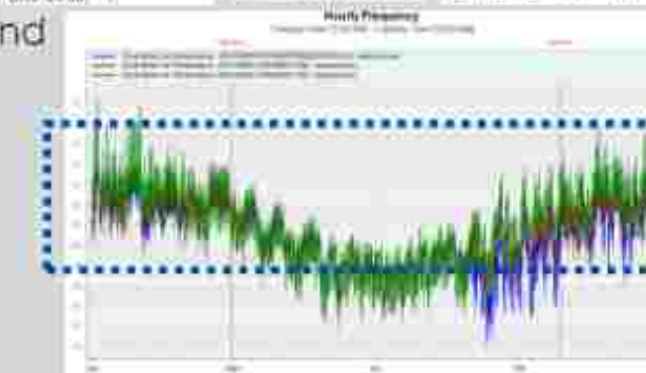
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EAST BEDROOMS SHADING SCHEDULE

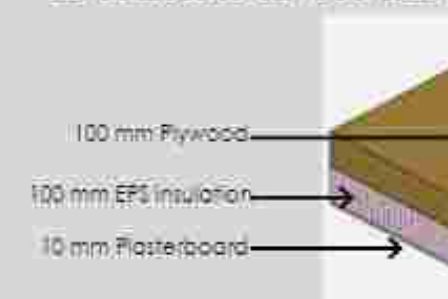
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GRILLE VENTS SCHEDULE

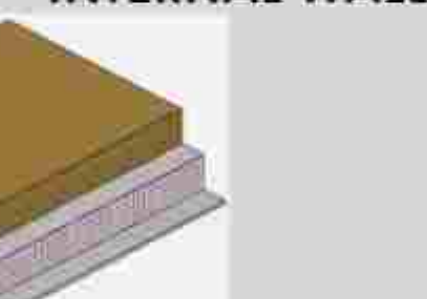
Profile:
Schedule: Compact, Vents, Fraction, Through: 28 Feb, For: AllDays, Until: 07:00, 1, Until: 20:00, 0, Until: 24:00, 1, Through: 31 Aug, For: AllDays, Until: 24:00, 0, Through: 31 Dec, For: AllDays, Until: 07:00, 1, Until: 20:00, 0, Until: 24:00, 1



EXTERNAL WALL



INTERNAL WALL



CEILING



Total Night time Comfort hours analyzed= 12,045 hours

Total Night time Comfort hours achieved= 10,811 hours

Thermal comfort range is 19-26°C. for Canberra (climate zone 7)

Thermal comfort range is 19-26°C. for Canberra (climate zone 7)

PROJECT 2:- CALCULATION OF CARBON IMPACT OF A RESIDENCE USING FOOTPRINT CALCULATOR

Solar Panels

Monocrystalline panels are added facing the north understanding the sun angles and maximum solar radiation. The silicon's high purity causes this type of solar panel to have one of the highest efficiency rates, with the newest ones reaching above 20%. Monocrystalline panels have a high power output, occupy less space, and last the longest. An advantage to consider is that they tend to be slightly less affected by high temperatures compared to polycrystalline panels (GREEN MATCH, n.d.). For this project, we have considered 2 solar panels of 15 m.sq solar panels based on guidelines.

Cross Laminated Timber

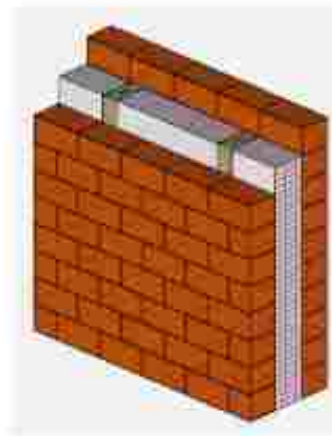
CLT is when an odd number of layers of timber are glued together with the grain of each outer layer alternating at 90 degrees. 60mm CLT is used as structural timber for the roof in this project with steel cladding 0.4mm and glass wool insulation of 60mm.

Geopolymer concrete

Geopolymer reduces the carbon dioxide discharge by 80-90% in comparison to Ordinary Portland Cement. Its main two benefits are that it reduces the emission of GHG and uses industrial waste for the manufacturing of concrete (Pradhan et al., 2022). Geopolymer concrete is used in the columns.

Fly Ash cement

It is a by-product of coal combustion in power stations. Adding fly ash improves the overall performance and quality of concrete (Fly Ash | Cement Australia, n.d.).



External Walls, R-value=5.52

230mm in 2 skins of clay brick wall with fair faced finish- 90mm dry pressed, reclaimed 100% with Glasswool Batt insulation with 65% recycled was considered.

Double brick walls were a common feature in Victorian homes before World War 2. This technique involves two layers of brick walls separated by an insulation gap and connected using brick ties. These walls are highly durable and help regulate indoor temperature (Insulate Double-Brick Walls, 2024).

Glasswool Insulation is manufactured from recycled glass. The glass wool fibres have millions of air pockets that trap air making it a poor conductor of heat (What Makes Glasswool Insulation Effective at Trapping Heat?, n.d.).



Ceiling finish, R-value=0.8

Reclaimed hardwood 12mm timber boards are used. Timber is considered to be a good material for the ceilings as it is durable, requires less maintenance and has insulation properties (Why Install Timber Ceilings in Your Home? | Cape Reed LLC, 2022).

Reclaimed wooden floor frames

Window Frames

Powder-coated steel frame is used for the window framing. Powder coating is considered to be more resilient to harsh weather conditions than paint. The advantage of powder coating is that it is cost-effective and is environmentally friendly as it contains almost no VOCs (Powder-Coated Steel vs. Aluminum, 2021).

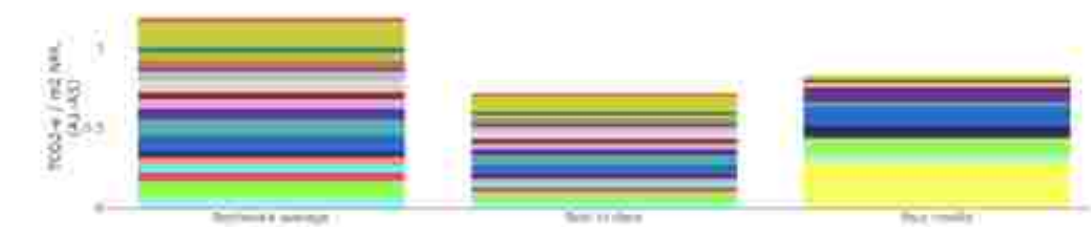
Flooring, R-value=0.43

A timber-framed floor with MDF sheeting is used in the frame with a 12mm HMR plywood floor finish. This floor finish can withstand high levels of moisture, is lightweight and highly durable (Lightweight Interior Plywood BB/CC, n.d.).

Carbon neutral Primary/universal steel sections

These sections were considered for stairs and columns as they have lesser carbon footprint compared to traditional steel sections.

Demolition	0
Site Preparation	0.29
Substructure	0.03
Superstructure	0.13
- Upper Floors	0.11
- Columns	0.01
- Walls	0
- Structural Steel and Portal Frames	0
- Stairs	0.01
Roof	0.07
Architectural Works	0.26
- External Walls	0.12
- External Windows	0.02
- Internal Walls	0.08
- Internal Screens	0
- Wall Finishes and Cladding	0
- Ceilings and Ceiling finishes	0.01
- Floor Finishes	0.03
- Doors / Frames and Hardware	0
- Fittings and Sundries	0
Services (SE)	0.02
- HVAC	0
- Electrical	0.01
- Hydraulics and Water Supply (incl sanitary fittings)	0
- Fire Services	0
- Transport Systems	0.01
External and Ancillary Works	0.02
Fitout	0
- Furniture, Furnishing and Equipment	0
Preliminaries and Overheads (AO)	0
Biocapacity	0
Operating Energy (B6)	9.72
Operational Water (B7)	0
Transport	0



OPERATIONAL ENERGY

Solar panels were added based on the sunpath and shading analysis for the region. The carbon intensity for operational energy is 9.72 TCO2.



OPERATIONAL WATER

There is an existing Rainwater Tank onsite with a capacity of 5.2KL that caters to the water needs of the occupants for the entire year.

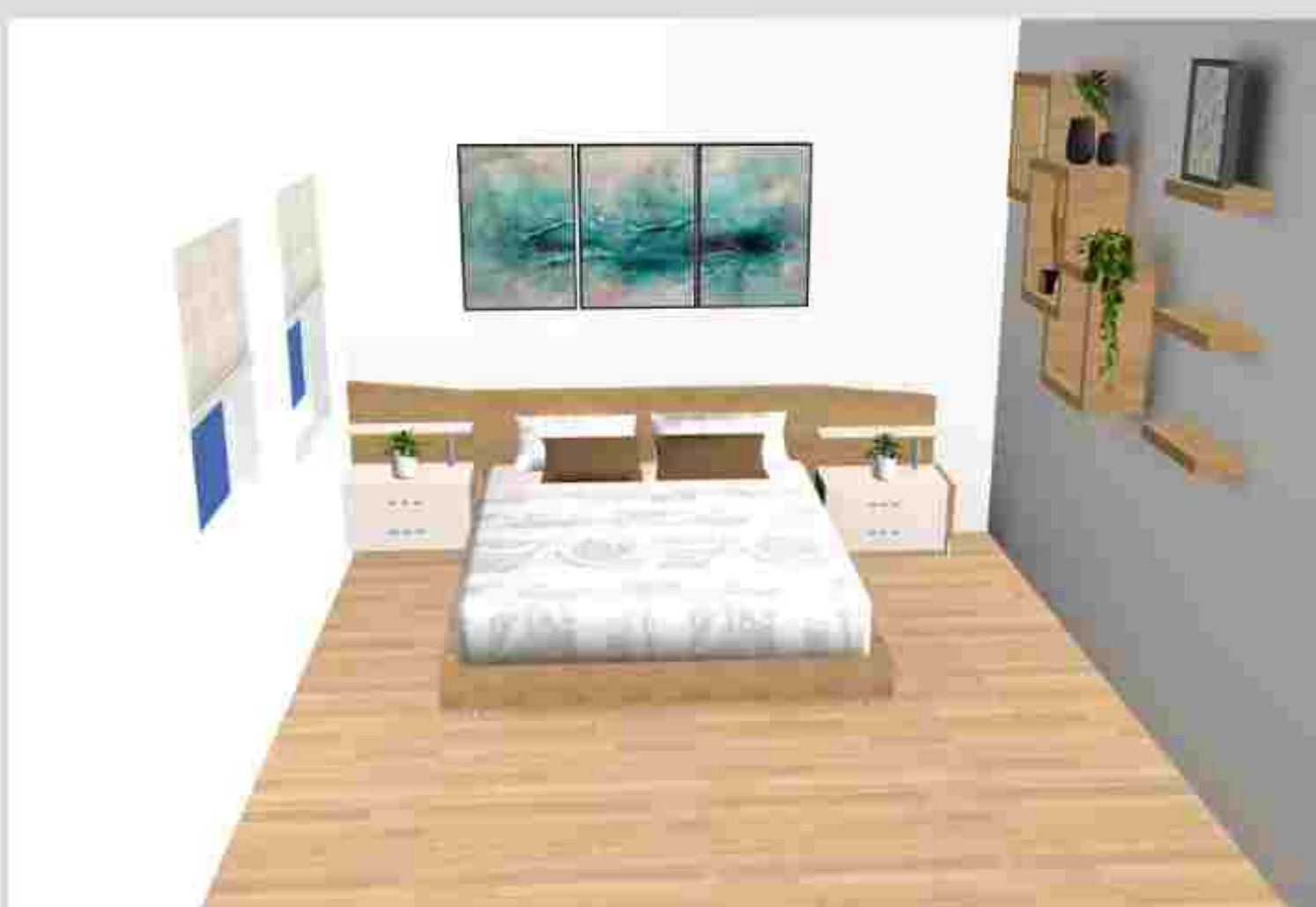


COST-EFFECTIVE

- Choosing materials with more resistance in order to reduce the heating and cooling load, thereby saving energy and reducing cost.
- The choice of roofing highly influences the cooling load. By using steel cladding, being highly reflective will reduce heat transfer through the roof.
- By providing insulation, heat transfer is reduced through the walls, ceilings and roof.
- Choice of highly durable materials that can withstand harsh weather conditions.

Total upfront carbon			
Stages	All Units in GWP (TCO2-e)		
	Absolute	/m² GFA	/m² NFA
A1-A5	172.74	0.46	0.82

PROJECT 3:-3D VIEWS OF A RESIDENCE

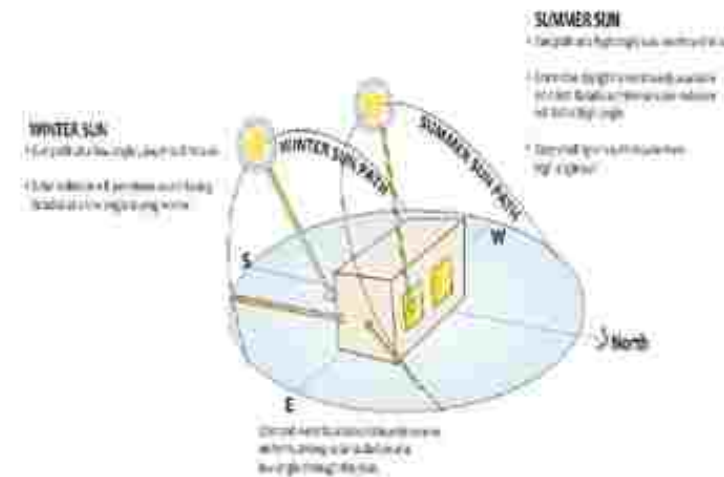


PROJECT 4:-GREEN SCHOOL IN DELHI, INDIA

PRI-PRIMARY BLOCK AND PRIMARY BLOCK
 SECONDARY BLOCK
 SENIOR SECONDARY BLOCK
 RECREATIONAL BLOCK
 AUDITORIUM



CONCEPT
 INCORPORATING VARIOUS PASSIVE AND
 ACTIVE STRATEGIES FOR MAKING THIS
 BUILDING AS NET ZERO ENERGY
 BUILDING



ORIENTATION



MONOCRYSTALLINE SOLAR
PANELS

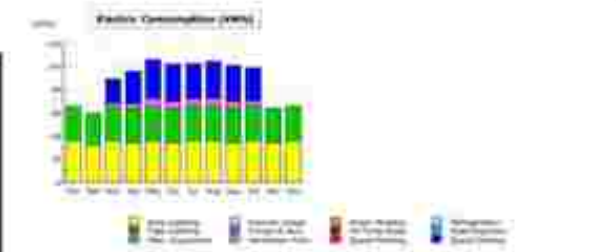
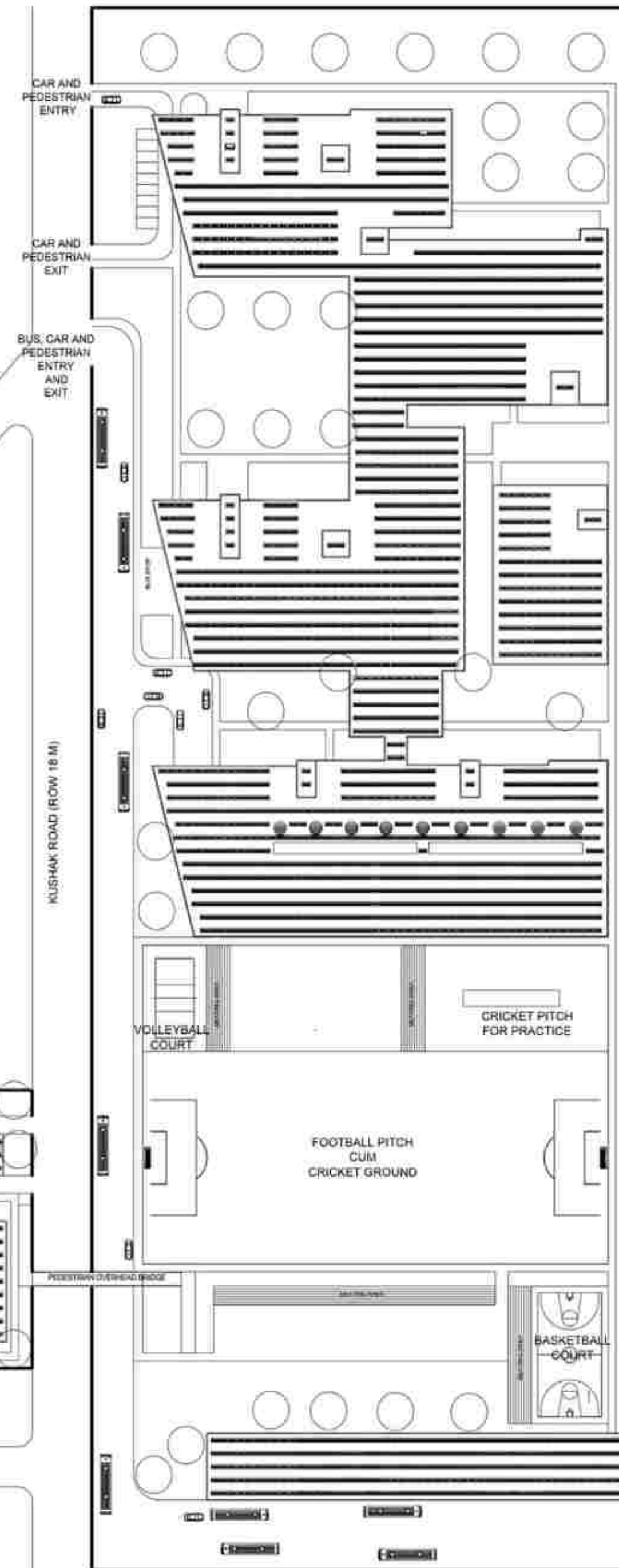


STONE JAALI ON EAST AND
WEST SIDE



SHADING

AREA STATEMENT
 TOTAL GROUND FLOOR
 AREA:
 7849 SQ.M
 TOTAL FIRST FLOOR AREA:
 12109 SQ.M
 TOTAL SECOND FLOOR
 AREA:
 10549 SQ.M
 TOTAL BUILT-UP AREA:
 30507 SQ.M
 FAR ACHIEVED: 0.7
 GROUND COVERAGE: 18%
 TOTAL AREA OF
 MECHANICAL VENTILATION:
 13264 SQ.M
 TOTAL AREA OF AIR
 CONDITIONER:
 7363 SQ.M



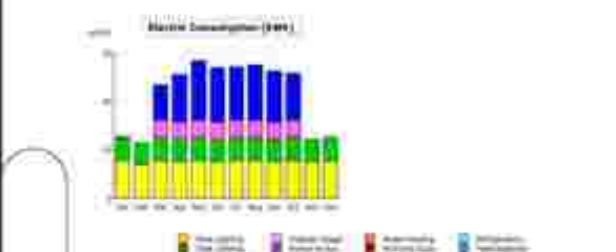
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Consumption (kWh)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200

MAIN BLOCK



Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Consumption (kWh)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200

AUDITORIUM



Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Consumption (kWh)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200

RECREATIONAL BLOCK

TOTAL ELECTRICITY REQUIRED
 13,46,430 KWH
 NO. OF SOLAR PANELS
 ON THE SITE ARE
 2110

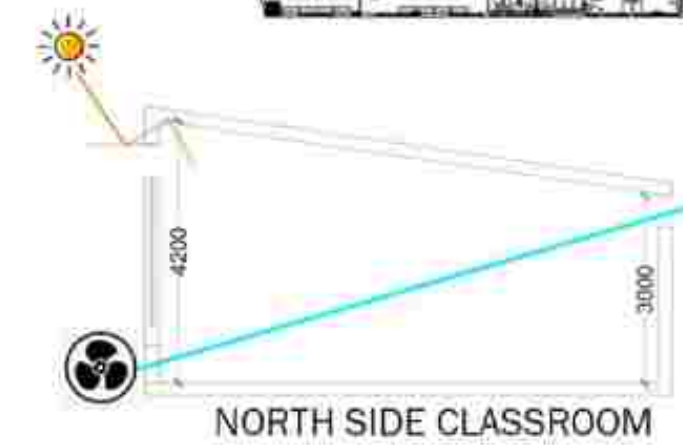
TOTAL ELECTRICITY GENERATED
 14,77,000 KWH
 EXTRA ELECTRICITY GENERATED
 1,30,570 KWH



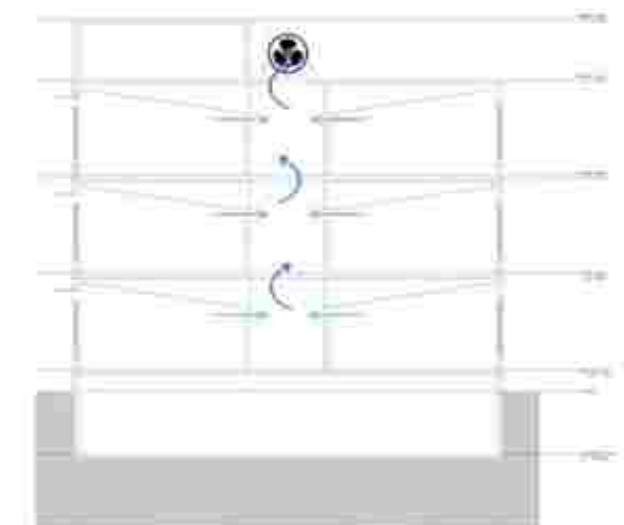
PROJECT 4:-GREEN SCHOOL IN DELHI, INDIA



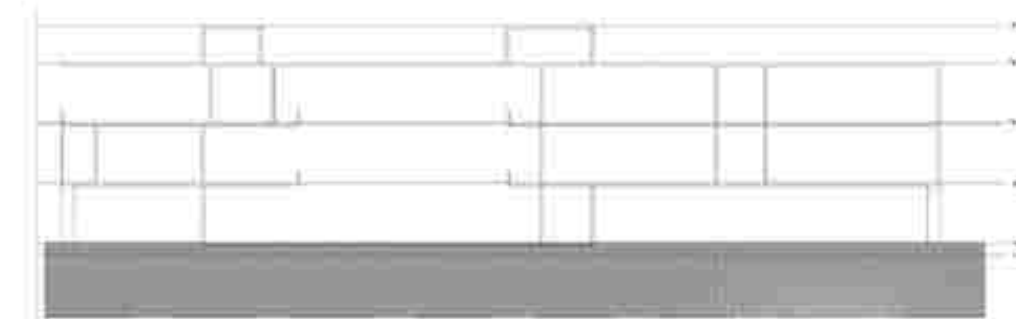
SOUTH SIDE CLASSROOM



NORTH SIDE CLASSROOM



SECTION A-A'

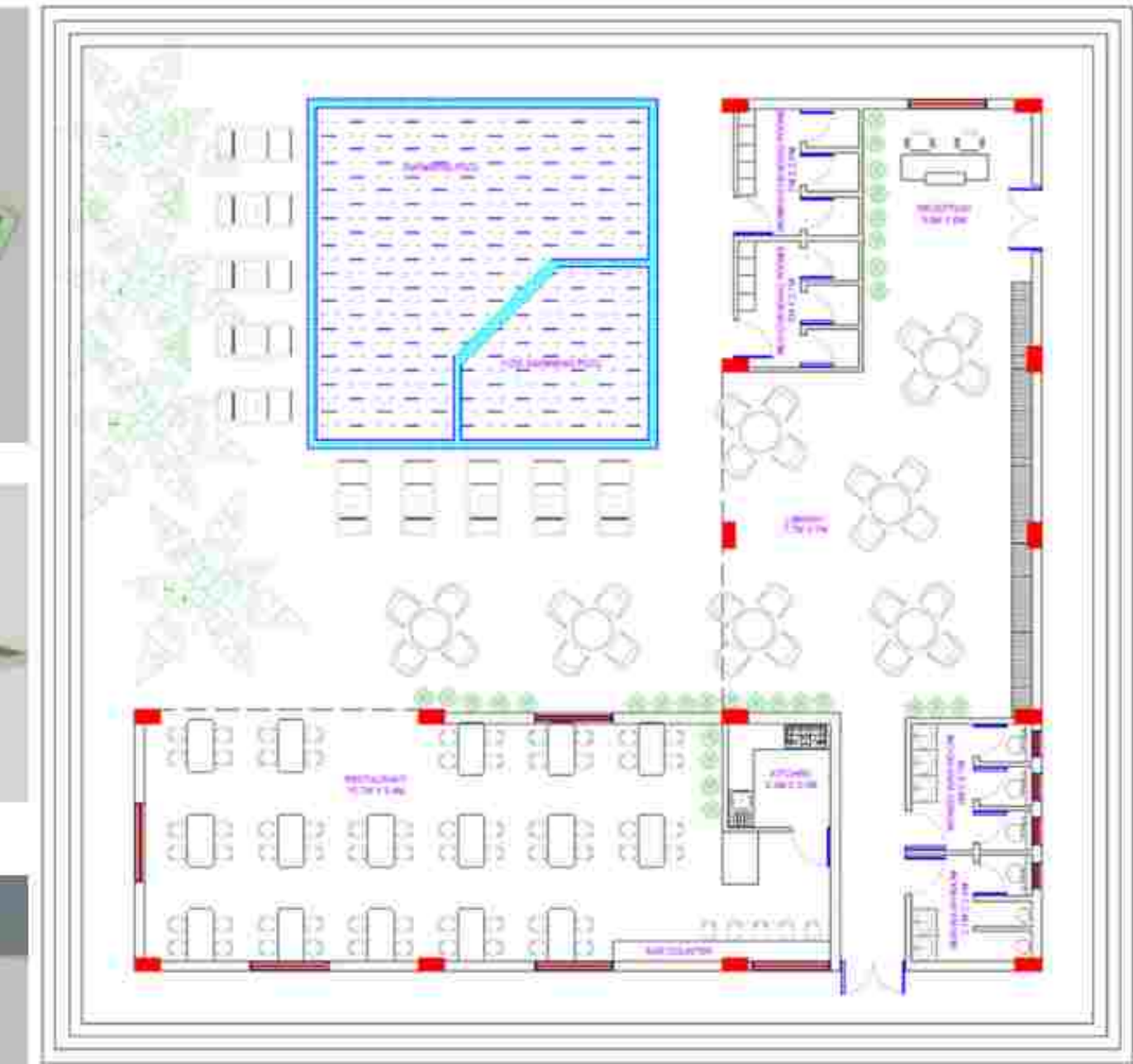
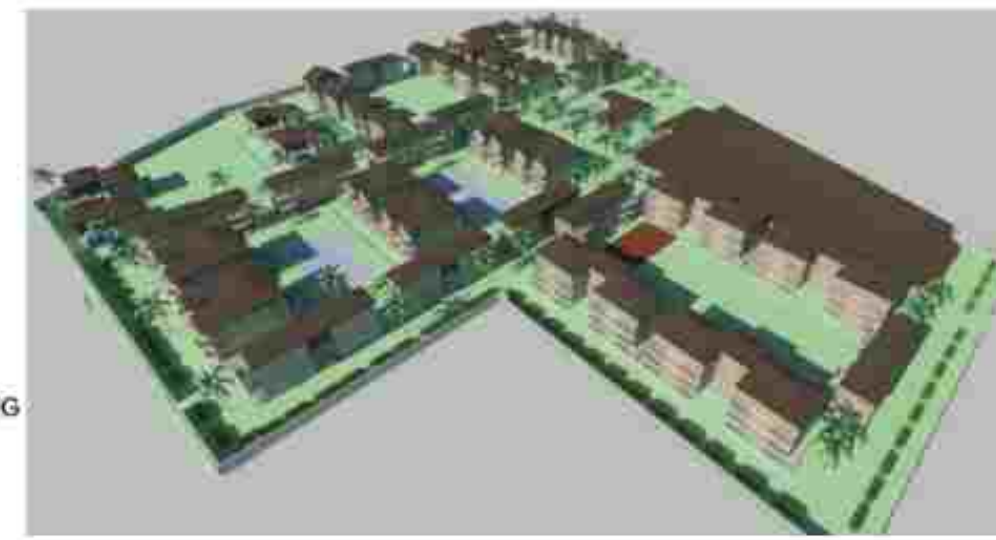
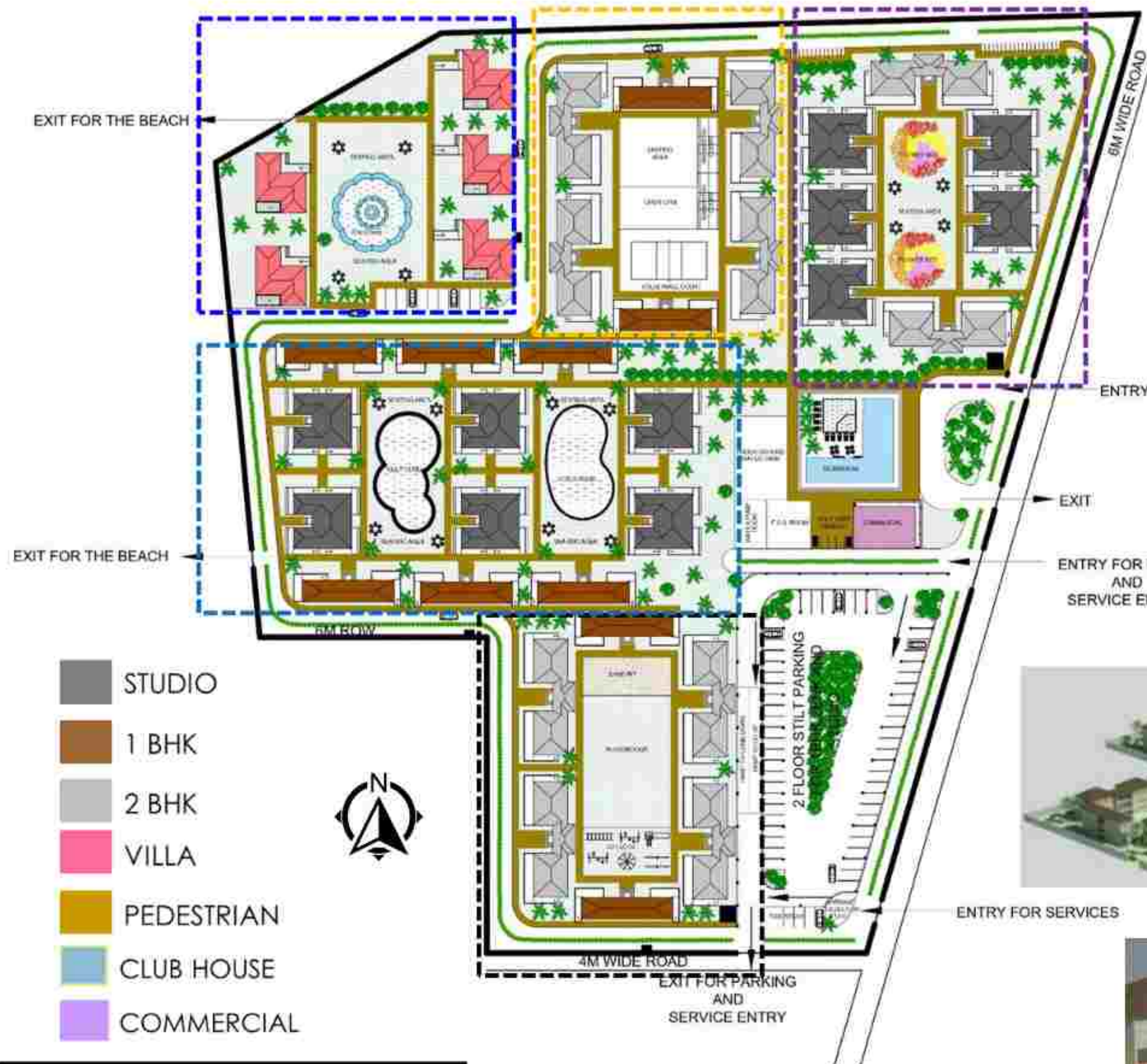


SECTION B-B'



PROJECT 5:- BEACH VILLA HOUSING IN GOA, INDIA

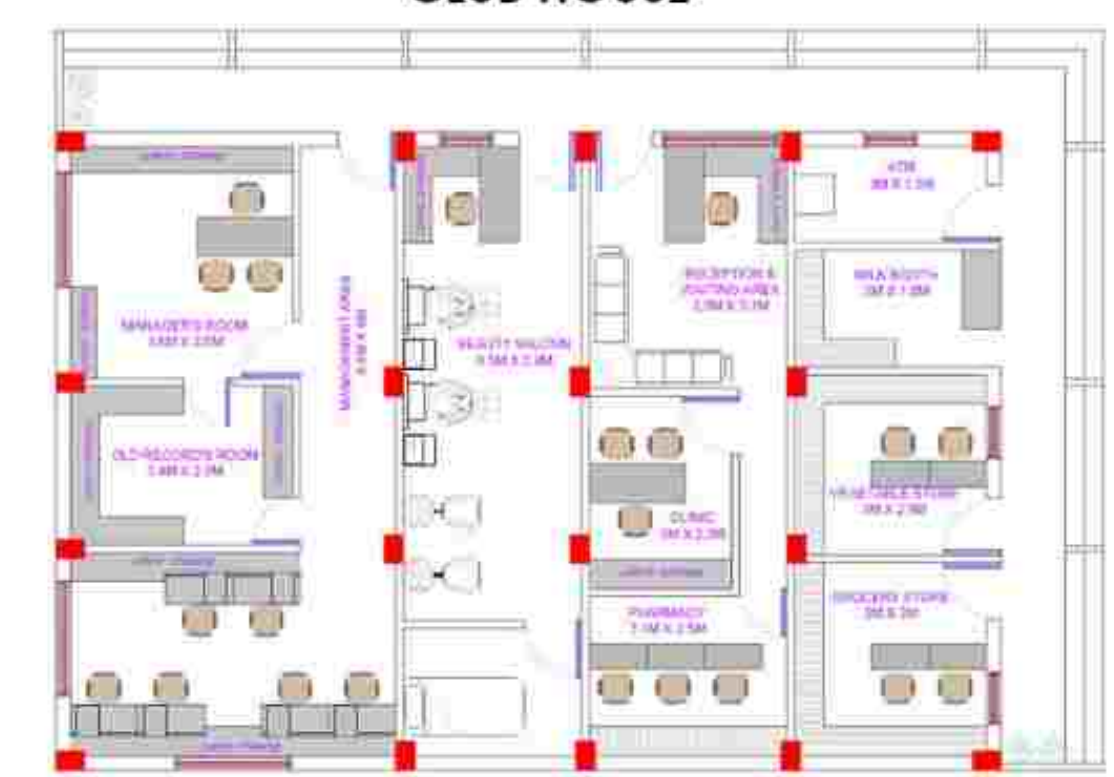
My concept was to make an interactive space near each unit, since as it is not possible for each unit to get the beach view I have provided a recreational space in each cluster which will also help them to feel calm and they will be able to feel a peaceful atmosphere



Blocks	
Block A- Playground(In the centre)	
1bhk	12
2bhk	24
Block B-Ponds(two ponds one is Lilly other one is lotus)	
1bhk	36
Studio	72
Block C-Fountain(in the centre)	
Villas	5
Block D-Sports Ground(in the centre)	
1bhk	12
2bhk	24
Block E-Flower Beds(in the centre)	
Studio	60
2bhk	12

FAR- 0.5
Total Site area-3.51 hectare (35100 sq.m.)
Permissible Ground coverage- 40% (14040sq.m.)
Ground coverage achieved- 30%(10580 sq.m.)
Built up area- 17550 sq.m
Achieved Built up area- 17233 sq.m
Height restrictions- 9m (as per CRZ norms).
Total no. of DU's - 263 units (75 units/hectare).
Total no. of DU's achieved - 257 units
Front setback- 3m
Rear and Side setback- 4m
Hardscape area - 19500 m²
Softscape area - 15600 m²

CLUB HOUSE



COMMERCIAL BLOCK

PROJECT 5:- BEACH VILLA HOUSING IN GOA, INDIA



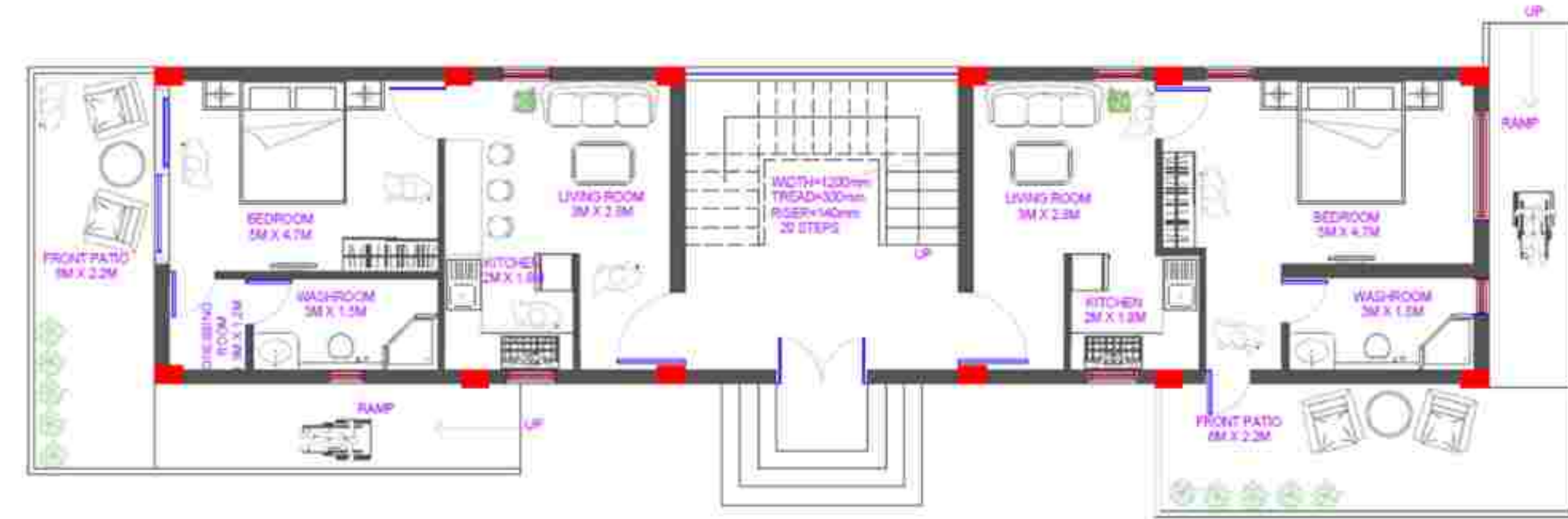
STUDIO CLUSTER PLAN – SECOND FLOOR



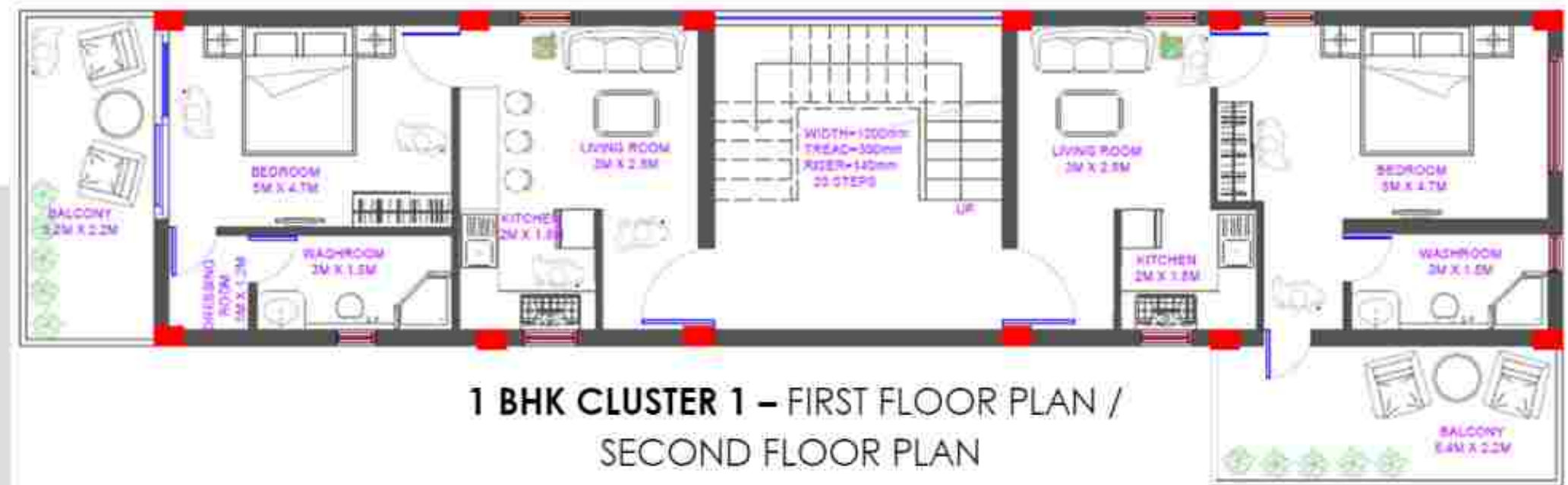
STUDIO FLOOR PLAN 35SQ.M



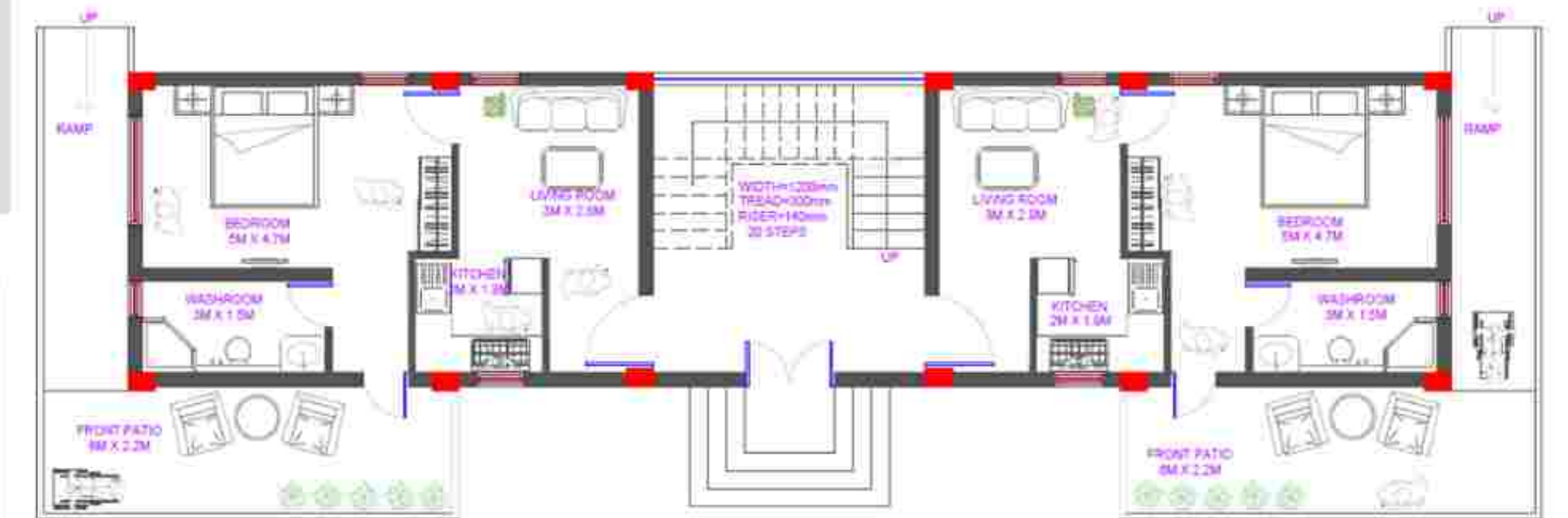
1BHK FLOOR PLAN 60SQ.M



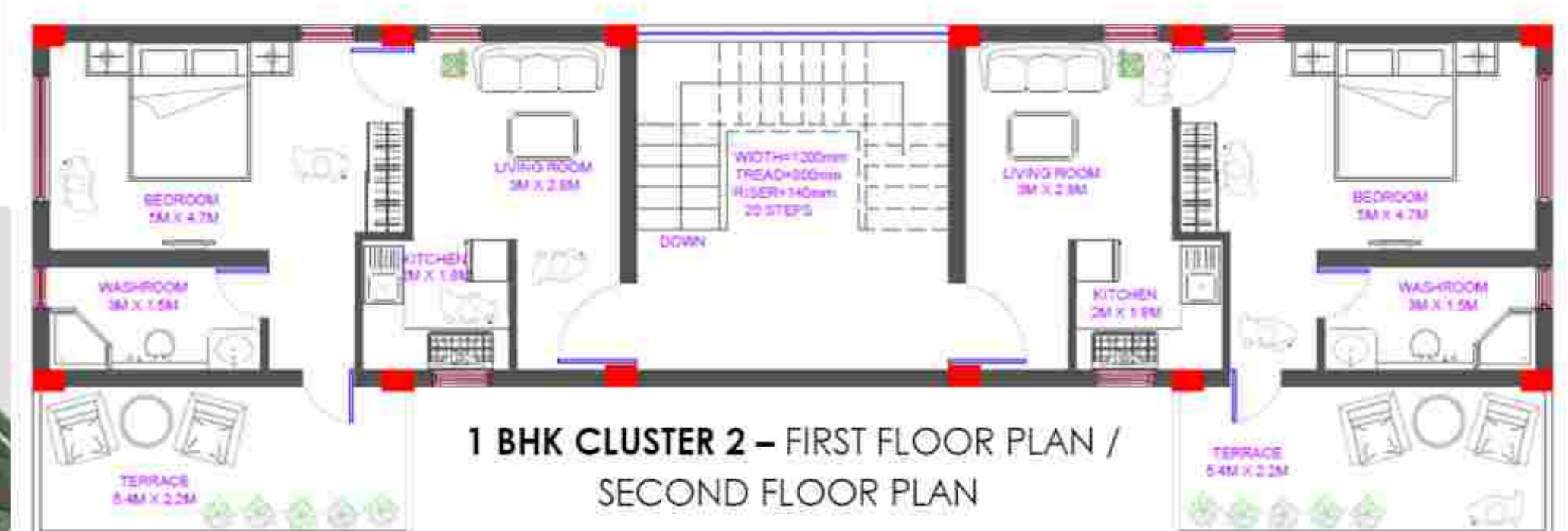
1 BHK CLUSTER 1 – GROUND FLOOR PLAN



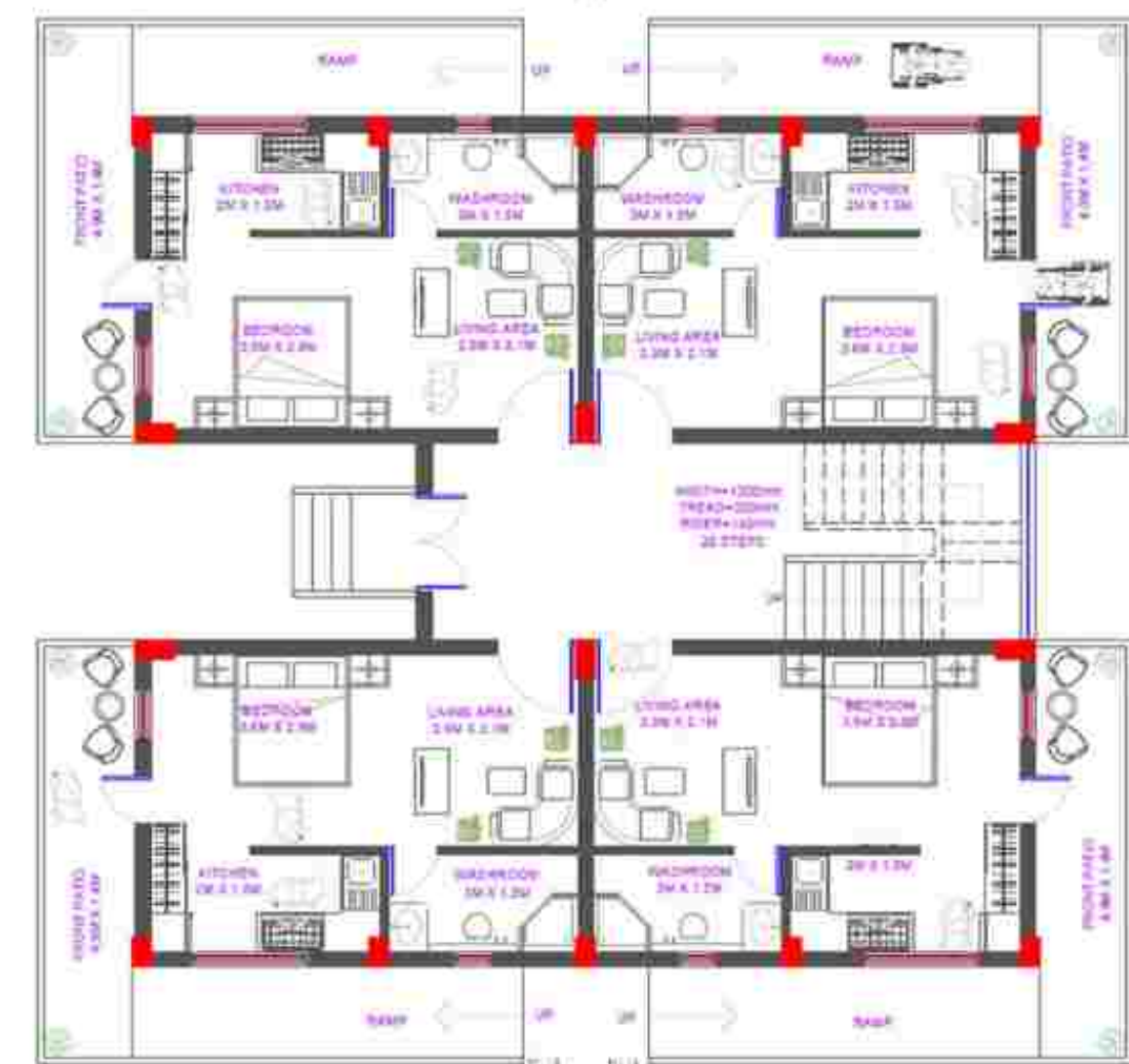
1 BHK CLUSTER 1 – FIRST FLOOR PLAN /
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



1 BHK CLUSTER 2 – GROUND FLOOR PLAN



1 BHK CLUSTER 2 – FIRST FLOOR PLAN /
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



STUDIO CLUSTER PLAN – GROUND FLOOR



STUDIO CLUSTER PLAN – FIRST FLOOR

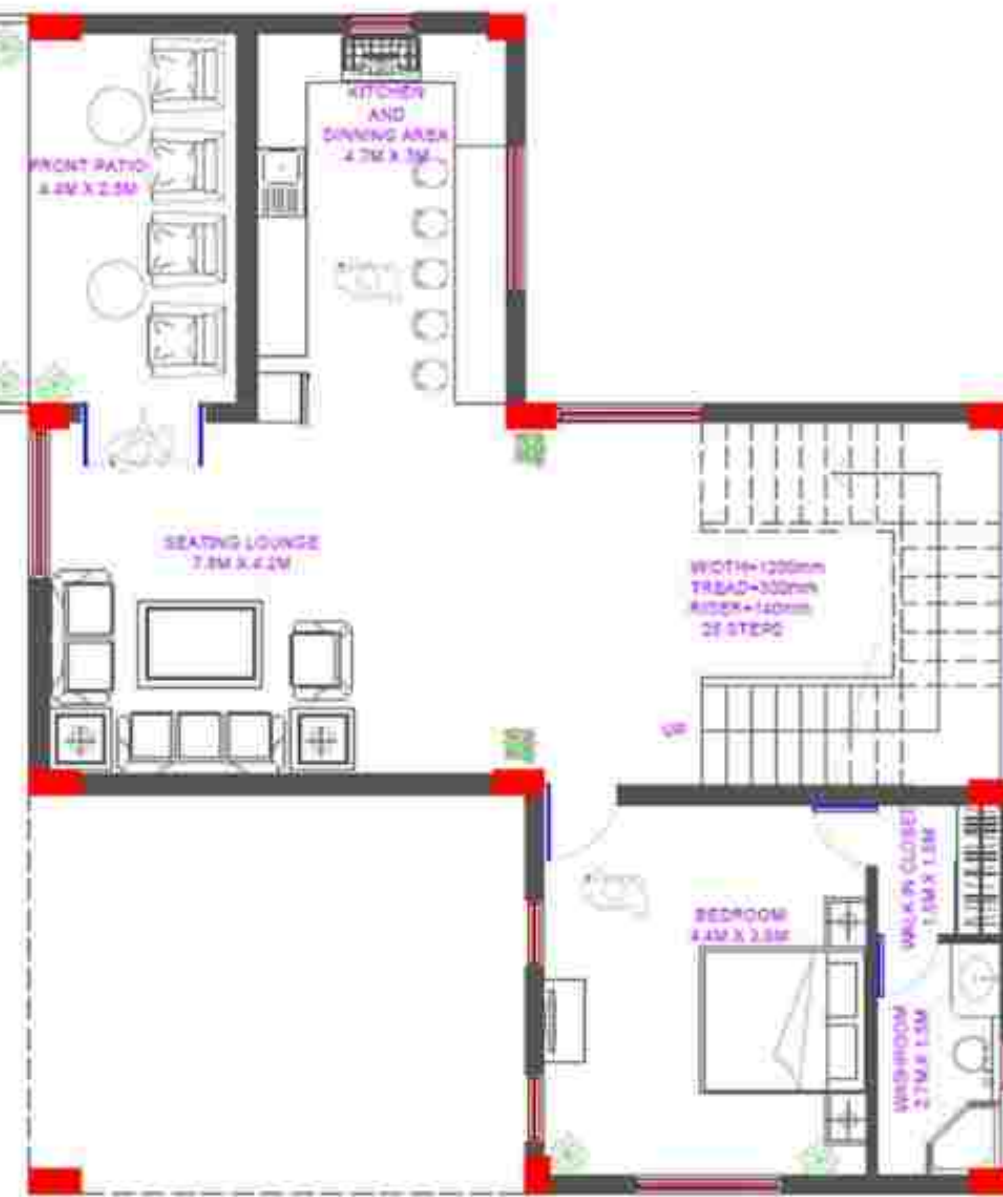
PROJECT 5:- BEACH VILLA HOUSING IN GOA, INDIA



GROUND FLOOR



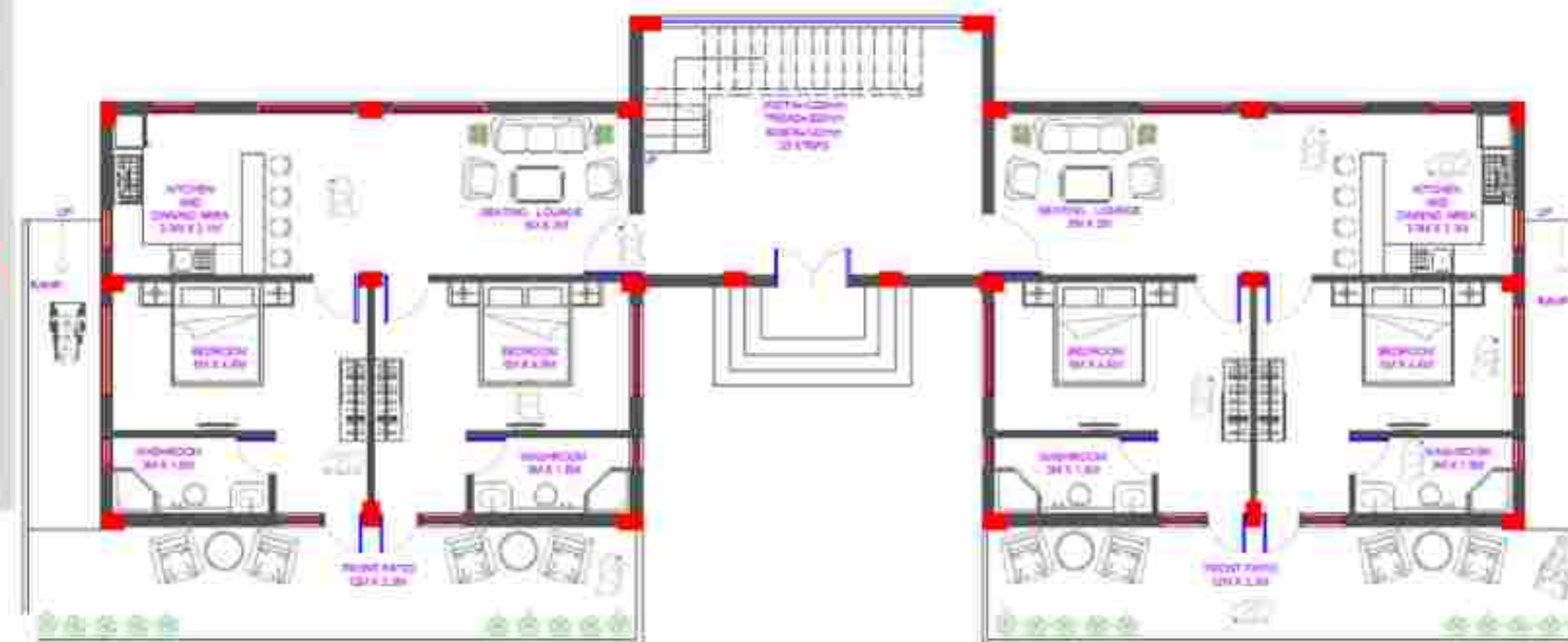
2BHK FLOOR PLAN 80SQ.M



VILLA FLOOR PLANS 200SQ.M



FIRST FLOOR



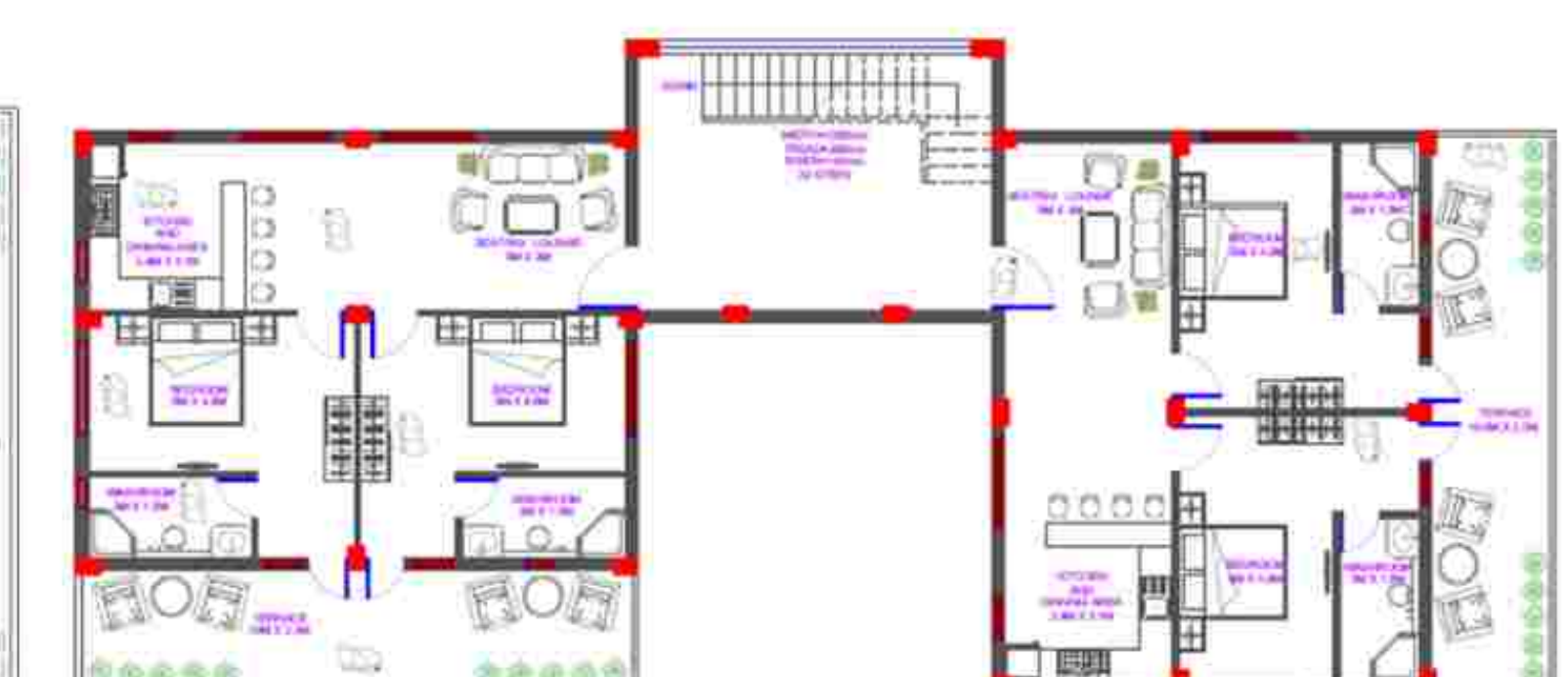
2 BHK CLUSTER 1 – GROUND FLOOR PLAN



2 BHK CLUSTER 1 – FIRST FLOOR PLAN / SECOND FLOOR PLAN



2 BHK CLUSTER 2 – GROUND FLOOR PLAN



2 BHK CLUSTER 2 – FIRST FLOOR PLAN / SECOND FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT 6:-COMMERCIAL CUM RESIDENTIAL IN SWAZILAND, SOUTH AFRICA



AREA CALCULATION		
NAME	AREA (sqm)	AREA (sqft)
PLOT AREA	4042.00	43561.91
PERMISSIBLE FAR% 200	8084.00	87123.82
PERMISSIBLE GROUND COVERAGE 870%	2832.90	30493.34
ACHIEVED GROUND COVERAGE	1933.25	20829.50
ACHIEVED GROUND COVERAGE IN %		88
PROPOSED FAR AREA ON GROUND FLOOR	1933.25	20829.50
PROPOSED FAR AREA ON 1ST FLOOR	1074.16	11573.46
PROPOSED FAR AREA ON 2ND FLOOR	1074.16	11573.46
PROPOSED FAR AREA ON 3RD FLOOR	1074.16	11573.46
TOTAL ACHIEVED FAR	7065.73	75659.88



STUDIO
2BHK



UNIT CALCULATION			
NAME	CARPET AREA (sqm)	CARPET AREA (sqft)	NUMBER
2BHK	110.39	1188.24	24
STUDIO	35.13	378.14	36
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS			60
TOTAL NUMBER OF SHOPS			15

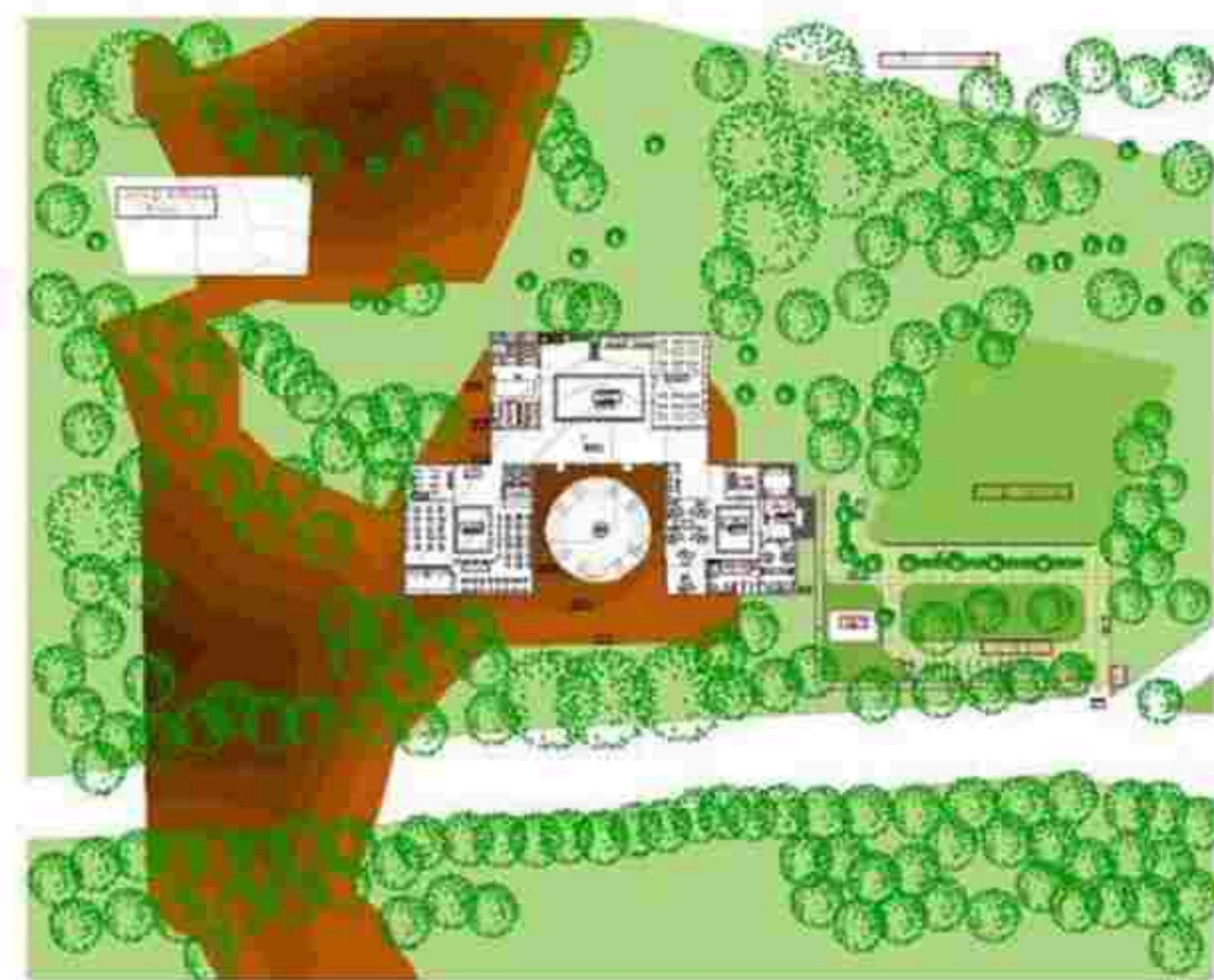


- This project is an overseas project in a country near South Africa.
- Corridor is lit with the help of the four storey Atrium and terrace balcony.
- 2BHK flat is surrounded by a studio for better interaction.
- All the shops will be accessed through the interior corridor.
- The terrace has some covered and open spaces for the residence users.
- All the balconies are 2m wide.

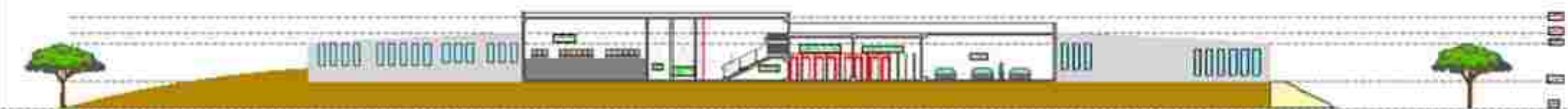
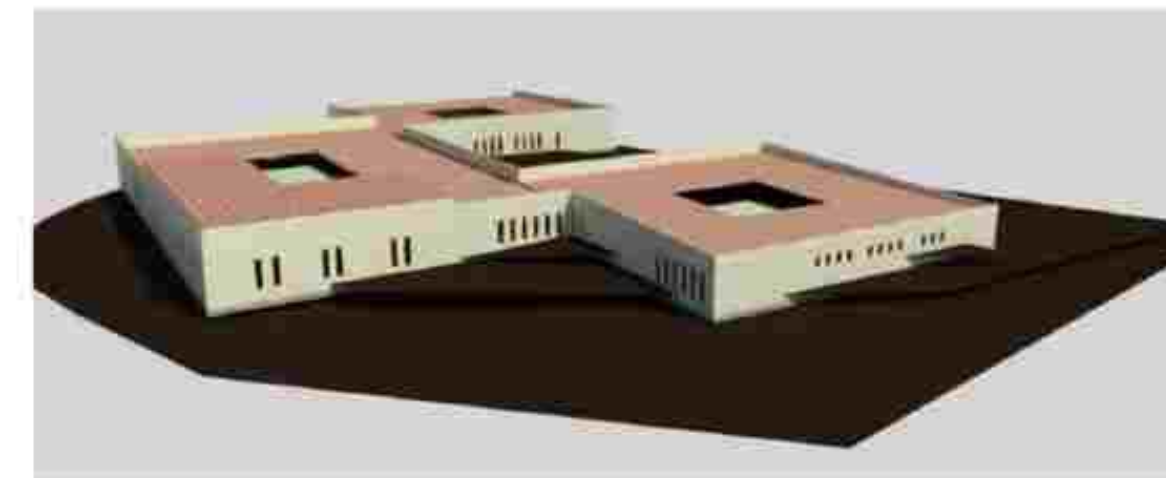
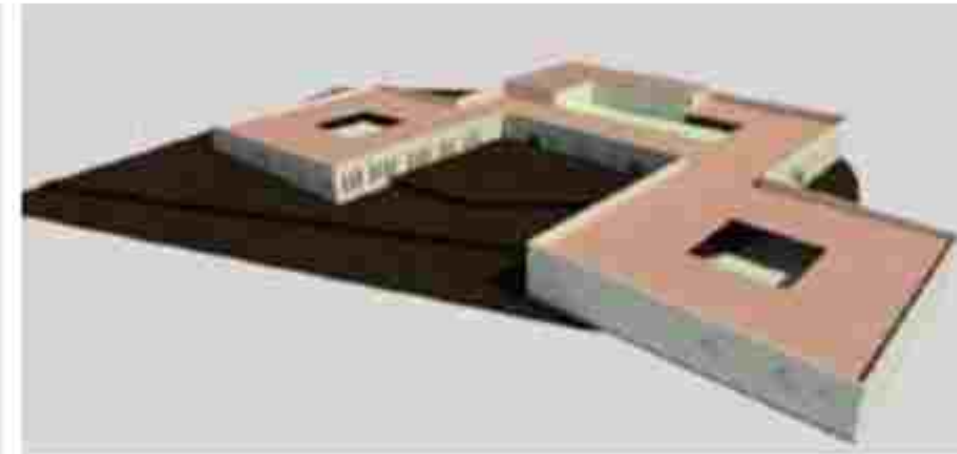
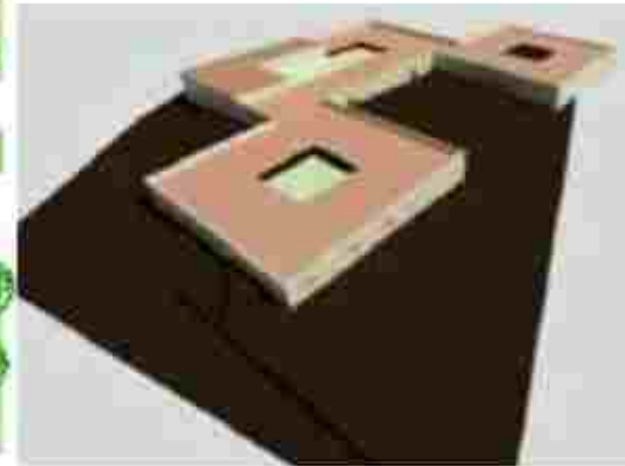


PROJECT 7:-VISITOR CENTER IN DELHI, INDIA

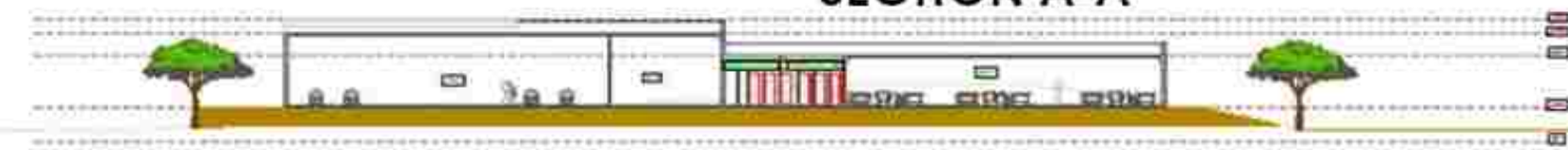
- We got a project to design a visitor centre for Qutub Complex so I made this design keeping in mind the historical design of houses (by planning rooms around a courtyard).
- For making courtyard planning worked I have created 3 courtyards and placed my rooms around it and I make this type of plan so that I can place my OAT in a manner that it also acts as a courtyard making total courtyards as 4.
- I have placed the spaces according to there usage and in a schematic manner so that a person can experience everything in a round without getting lost.
- I have made windows in the form of jaalis in the front elevation to link the elevation with my concept.
- I have made rest of windows as long rectangles to give the building a simplistic effect and each room can get proper sunlight.



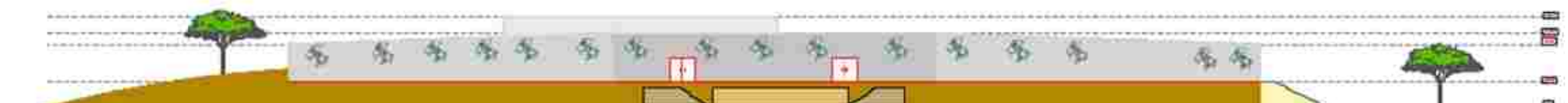
SITE PLAN



SECTION A-A'



SECTION B-B'



FRONT ELEVATION



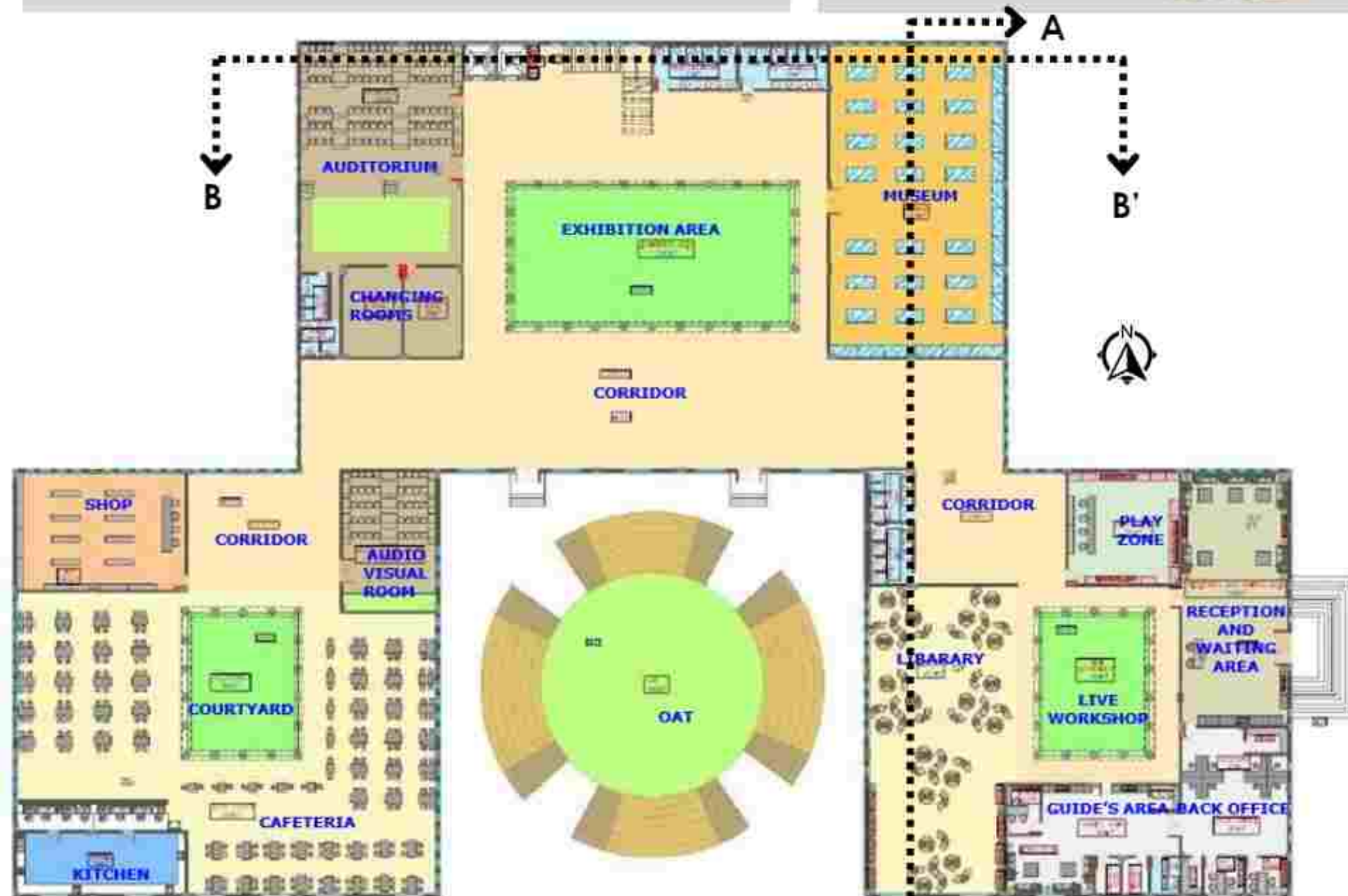
BACK ELEVATION



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

THANK YOU FOR SEEING THE WHOLE PORTFOLIO
HOPE YOU LIKED IT