



DESIGN PORTFOLIO

-MUDRA PANDYA

"SIMILAR TO A RIVER, OUR LIFE IS ALSO A PASSAGE OF TIME, DURING WHICH WE EXPERIENCE, LEARN AND EXECUTE DIFFERENT SORTS OF THINGS BASED ON TYPE OF SPIRIT WE INCARNATE WITHIN US..."

An optimistic and workoholic person, loves to read, learn and imply and explore new horizons of architecture and planning

EXPERIENCE: JUNIOR ARCHITECT Jan 2018 - July 2018
stARCH Design Spectrum,
Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

Intern Architect Jan 2017 - Oct 2017
AGArkitekts
Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

EDUCATION:

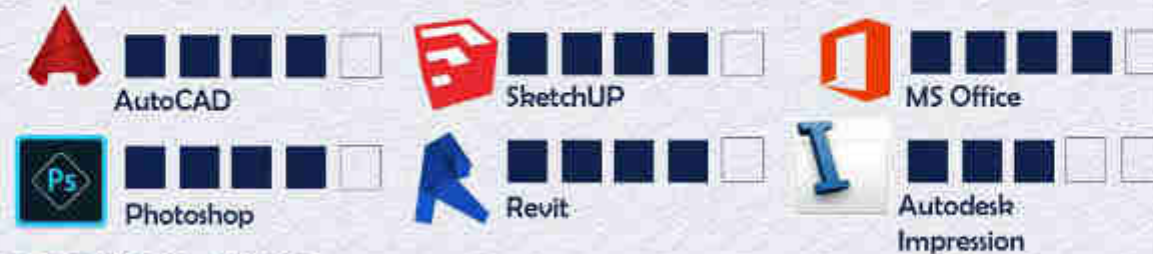
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SVIT.
GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, INDIA
Aug 2012 - July 2017

ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY
CENTENNIAL COLLEGE, TORONTO, ON
Sept 2018 - Dec 2020

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ACKNOWLEDGEMENT LETTER FROM PM OFFICE FOR THESIS REPORT

SOFTWARE SKILLS



GRAPHICAL SKILLS : Drafting , Model Making, Sketching



MUDRA PANDYA

JANUARY 20 , 1995

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Toronto, ON M4W 3Y3

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<https://www.linkedin.com/in/mudra-pandya-2001>

LANGUAGES:
ENGLISH, HINDI, GUJARATI.

INTEREST:
DANCE, MUSIC
PHOTOGRAPHY, HISTORY
TRAVELING, HIKING

Menu

Small commercial design, with major construction details as per OBC



STRIP MALL DESIGN



OFFICE WORK

stARCH DESIGN
SPECTRUM
JAN 2018 - JULY 2018

Designed a residential bungalow with relating construction drawings, supervised a renovation site (interior), and prepared presentation drawings for magazine publish.

REVIVIFICATION OF TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD :
CHANDOD, GUJARAT, INDIA.



Undergraduate THESIS



INTERNSHIP

AG ARKITEKTS
JAN-2017 TO OCT-2017

Detail interior working drawings of a hospital and residential bungalow, based in Vadodara, Gujarat, India.



REVIVING ECOLOGY OF THE LAKE :
BHUI, KUTCH, INDIA.

URBAN STUDIO



HOUSING STUDIO

AFFORDABLE HOUSING,
KOLKATA, INDIA.



CLIMATE STUDIO

BASIC DESIGN &
OTHER WORKS

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE : LEH, LADAKH.

The strip mall is designed with six retail units and an office area above. The spaces are staggered, to create entrance plaza. Basic concept is easy accesibilty for the user, so the entrance plaza incorporates major exit stairs of the building.

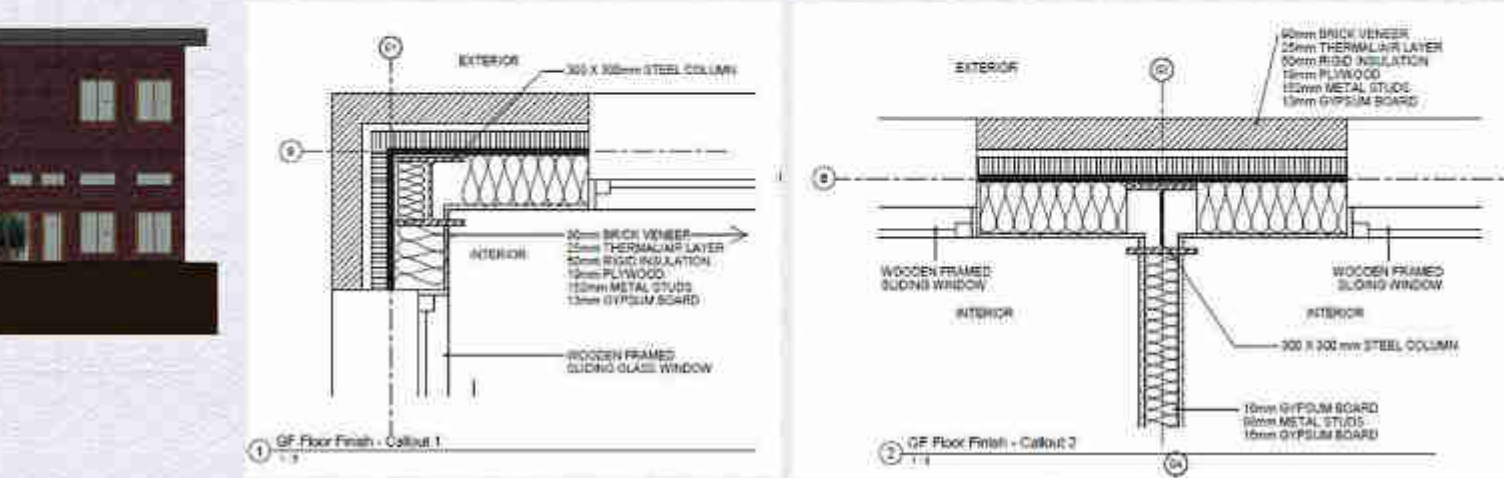


STRIP MALL DESIGN

DRAWINGS



2 South - Dependent 1
1 100



OFFICE WORK

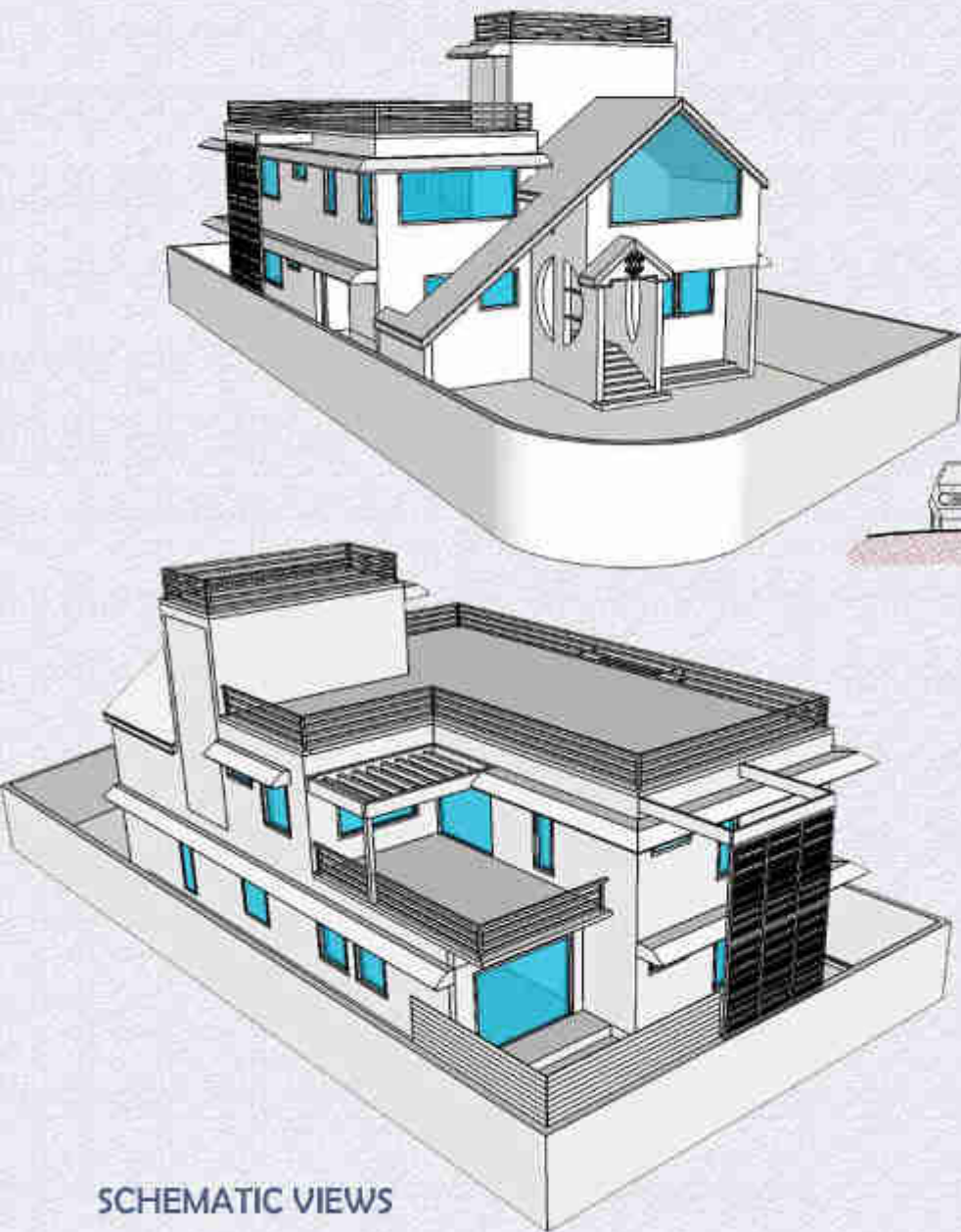
Office work includes, a house design as per clients requirement with detailed construction drawings.

Site supervision of an interior project undertaken for renovation.

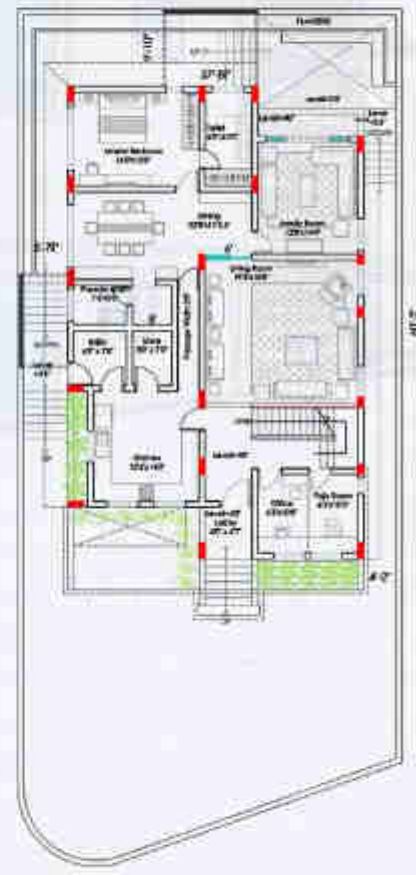
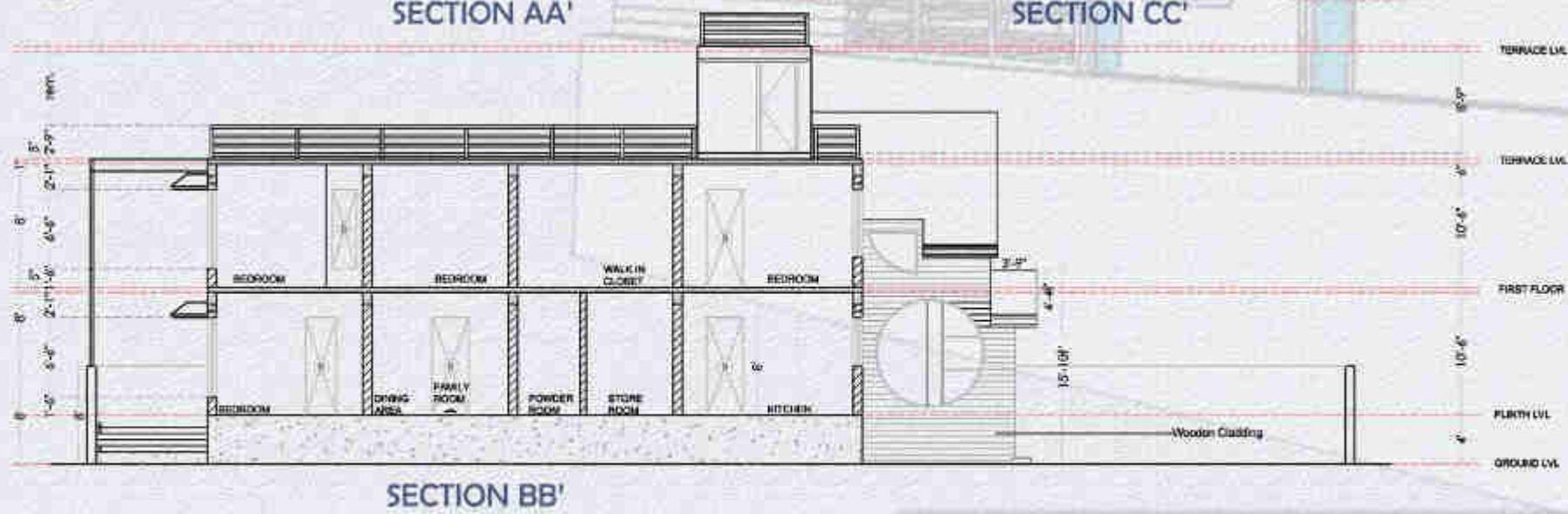
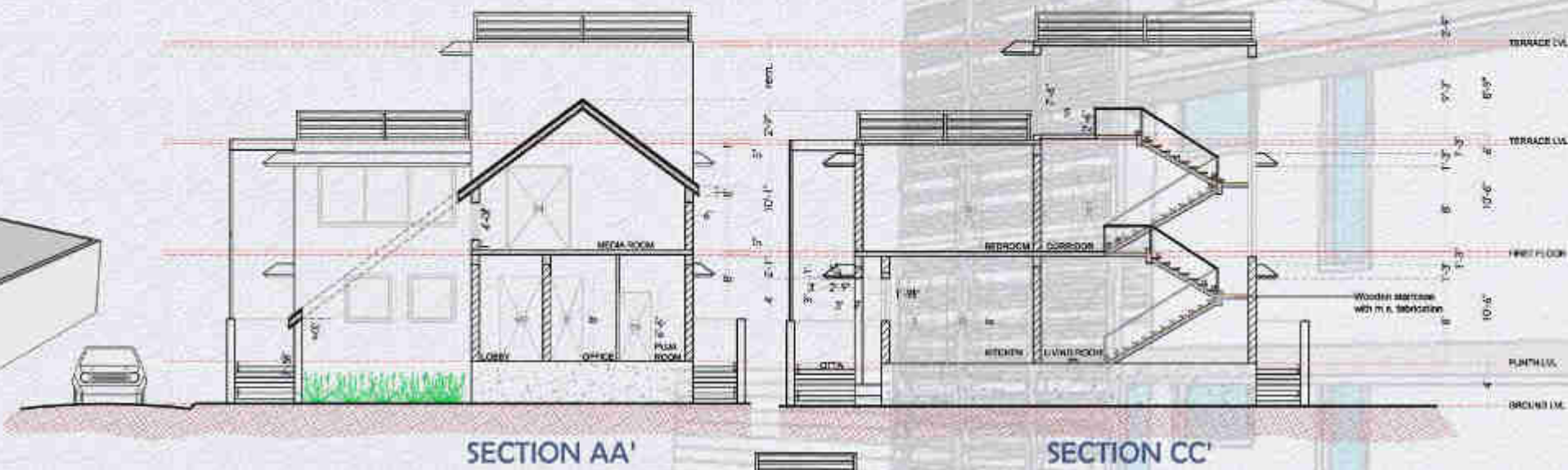
And presentation drawings of a completed project, for magazine issue.



RESIDENTIAL BUNGLOW, SCHEMATIC VIEWS

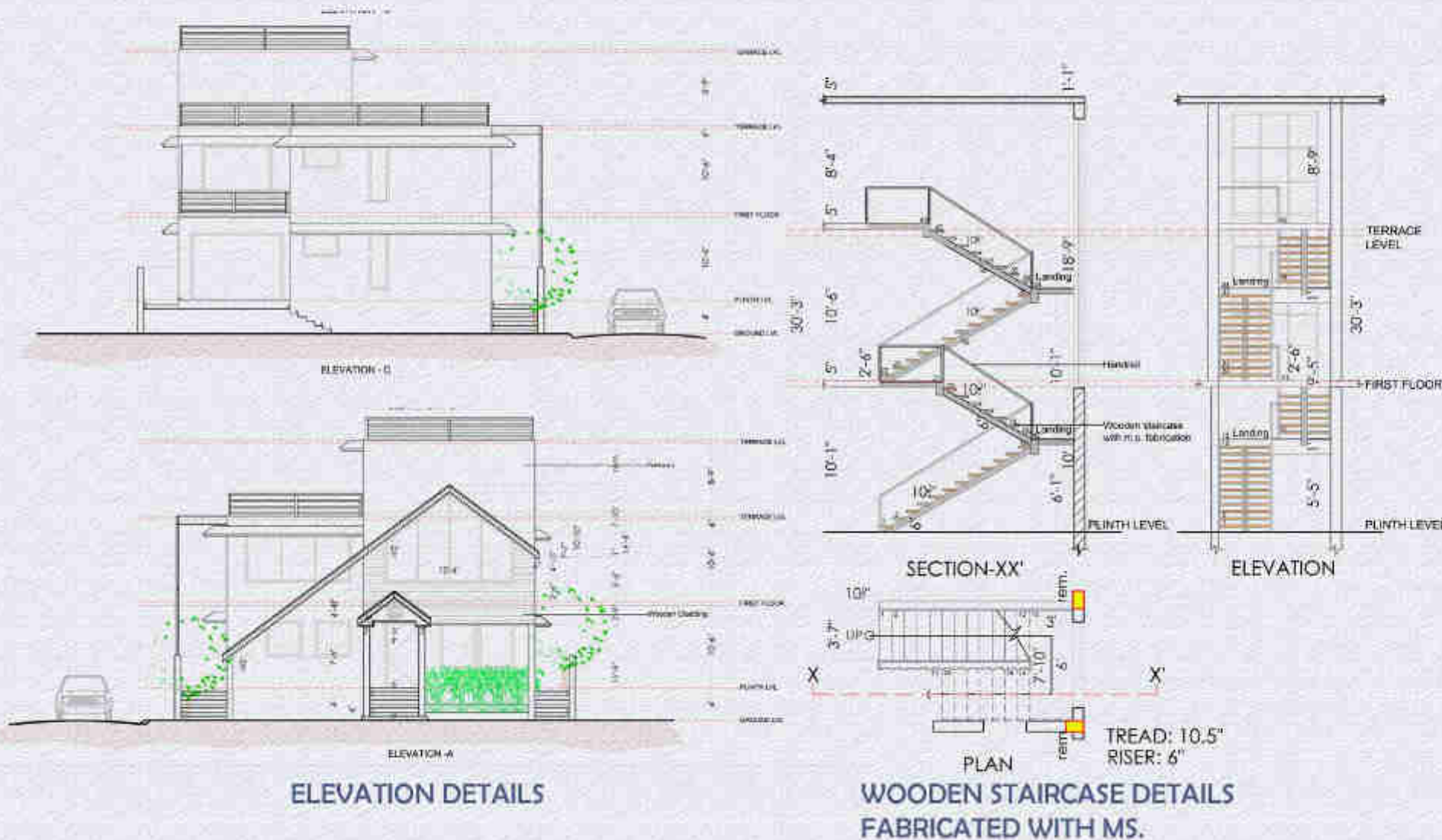


SCHEMATIC VIEWS



RESIDENTIAL BUNGLOW, WORKING DRAWINGS

RESIDENTIAL BUNGLOW, WORKING DRAWINGS



PROJECT : GRANDNEST - AN OLD AGE HOME

The building represents more of horizontality in it, with open courtyards connecting the adjoining rooms, developing sense of togetherness amongst the residents living there.

These are schematic drawings made during the design development process, later some things were changed as the design developed.

Also, they are published magazine named 'DESIGN DETAILS' Sept'18 edition.



PRESENTATION DRAWINGS

THESIS WORK:

REVIVIFICATION OF TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD: CHANDOD, GUJARAT

The work includes, research on neighborhood planning, followed by suitable site with a sense of community living (Chandod Town), then macro and micro analysis of the town for appropriate proposals.

A conceptual idea of proposals is presented over here.



RESEARCH BRIEF

NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT: The neighbourhood unit is a holistic planning and design strategy that addresses the configuration of the major physical components of a community.



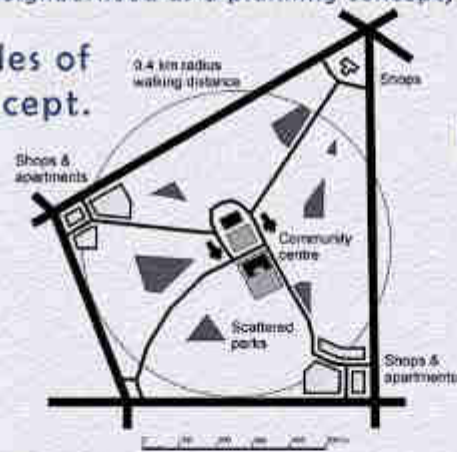
"Settlement house movement, London-1885"
(neighborhood as basic element)

"Sustainable neighborhood concept"- 2008

"Updated neighborhood concept"- Clarence Stein

"Neighborhood unit- early 1900s"- Clarence Perry
(neighborhood as a planning concept)

Six Principles of Perry's concept.

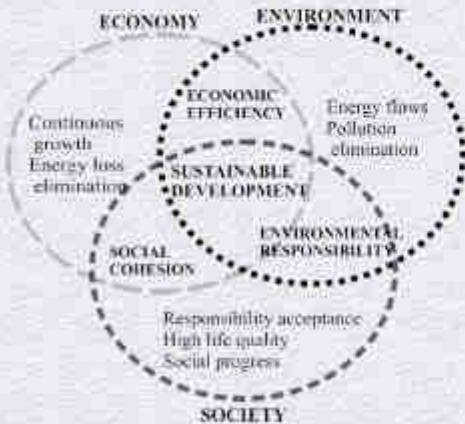


TYPES OF NEIGHBORHOODS:

1. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW NEIGHBORHOOD
2. RENEWAL OF AN EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD

DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT:

Considering the present condition, a development of neighborhood is possible in the outskirts of the existing city. The neighborhood is developed on the same concept given by Perry, but it doesn't have a basic relation with the core city. It includes residential units, recreational areas, basic needs of human being, shopping area, also it includes working facilities within that township.



EXAMPLE: MAGARPATTA CITY
PUNE, INDIA.



RENEWAL OF AN EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD:

Over the past twenty years, hundreds of neighborhoods have seen their basic quality of life become increasingly detached from the rest of society. Neighborhood decline has been fuelled by a combination of factors.

DISTILLERY DISTRICT: (Toronto)

History Of Distillery District:

The district was founded in 1832 by brothers in law William Gooderham And James Worts. The distillery consists of 13 acres of east downtown lower Toronto with 40 plus building currently consisting of restaurants shops and cafes.

After Renewal of the neighborhood, it has transformed into a Historical Tourist place, which includes:

- 50 affordable studio spaces for not-for-profit arts organizations and professional individual artists,
- Facilitate and enhance the accessibility of artists to the public and the marketplace;
- Develop a dynamic ecology of artists and arts organizations that would interact with each other, share resources and feel a sense of pride in their workplace,

CABBAGE TOWN: (Toronto)



PRESENT CONDITION OF CABBAGETOWN



Cabbagetown is one of the most famous neighbourhoods in Toronto and it is known today as "the largest continuous area of preserved Victorian housing in North America". In the early 1840s, this area was known as "the village of Don Vale" which had developed around Winchester Bridge Street.

Victorian houses are the norm here. In fact, because of its large amount of preserved Victorian homes, Cabbagetown has become a Heritage Conservation District and its buildings are now protected by municipal bylaw.

Cabbagetown is the perfect example of this mix of designs: on the same street corner we can see a gothic cottage next to a bay & gables, which is next to a second empire row housing project.

HISTORICAL PICTURES OF NEIGHBORHOOD



PRESENT CONDITION OF NEIGHBORHOOD



CASE STUDY (live)

INTRODUCTION TO TOWN

SELECTION OF AREA:

Considering, some of the rural settlements in vadodara district, where a particular community stays are, Since ages on the belt of river narmada, there is development of particularly two types of communities

- i) pujari community
- ii) adivasi (tribe) community.

Some of these places have a deep historical importance, which has promoted a particular type of community development in that area. One of this is CHANDOD city.

LOCATION AND HISTORY:



Chanod is one of the most holy and sacred towns in the State of Gujarat in India. Chanod is situated at the bank of River Narmada and is located around 53 km away from Vadodara and around 17km away from Dabhoi.

Chandod comes under Dabhoi taluka of Vadodara district, and is situated at, 20° 19'N and 72° 54'E. There is a twin town named Karnali in south east direction of Chandod town.



TRIVENI SANGAM



ORSANG RIVER AT TRIVENI SANGAM

HISTORY OF RIVER NARMADA:

About river Narmada, once lord Shiva was performing taap, because of that intense tapasya, whole mountain was watered by the perspiration. And this is considered as the birth place of river Narmada. The river is also called, "Daughter of Lord Shiva".

River Narmada was given different types of boon after this, and one of the major was, on the northern edge, lords will stay (devlok) whereas on the southern edge will considered as pitrulok.

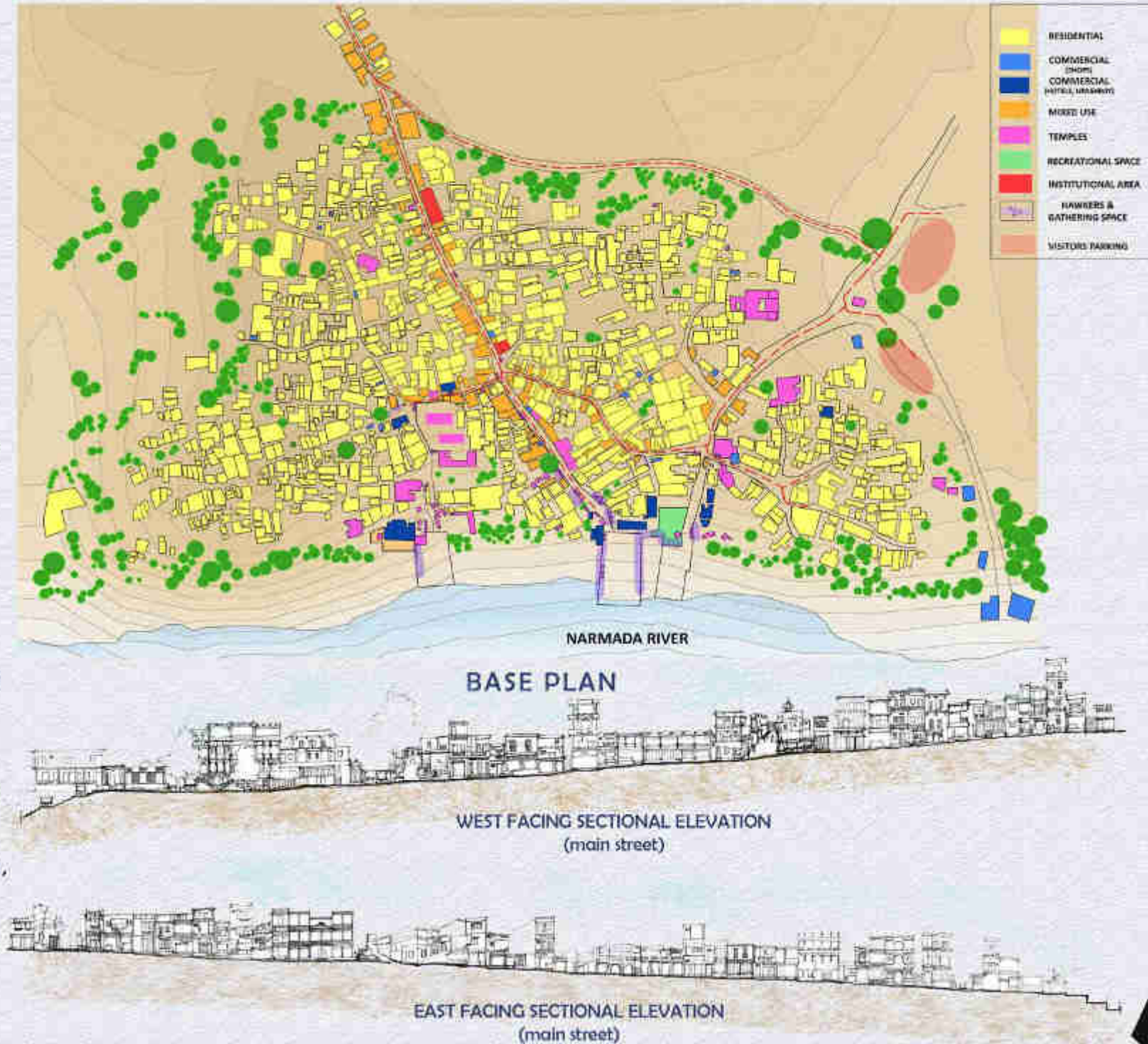
Chandod is also known as "DAKSHINI PRAYAG", because there is "TRIVENI SANGAM", of the holy river Narmada, the sacred rivers, Aursang and gupta saraswati.

The triveni sangam had immense importance since vedic times.

The city is also mentioned as ved-dham, it is said that in history, students used to sit and chant veds on banks of Narmada river.

According to the mythology, there were two demon named chand and mund, and it is said that shri chandika mata killed them because of their deeds.

So, this place has become famous as "CHANDIPUR", and the name later got changed to "CHANDOD".



MACRO ANALYSIS



BUILT UP OPEN V/S BUILT



BUILDING HEIGHTS



BUILDING TYPOLOGY



COMMUNITY BASED ANALYSIS

- BRAHMIN
- BOATSMEN'S COMMUNITY
- MUSLIM
- KUMHAR
- OTHER COMMUNITY (WANK, PATEL, SONI, MISTRY, VASAVA ETC)



MAJOR AXIS The axis leading to main ghat, forms major spine in the town



PARKING AND MOVEMENT

All the areas are accessed by pedestrians, but there is no such connectivity link. Where as, four wheeler movement is observed mainly on edges and main roads. Majorly all areas are accessed by two wheelers, except ghats (apart from kapileshwar ghat). For visitors, on exterior edge of the town, four wheeler parking facilities are provided, as it's not noticed, people park on main road which creates havoc.



BUILDING AGES Marked buildings are some of the historical buildings aging more than 30-50 years. In which some have intact historical importance where as some are renovated with modern requirements.



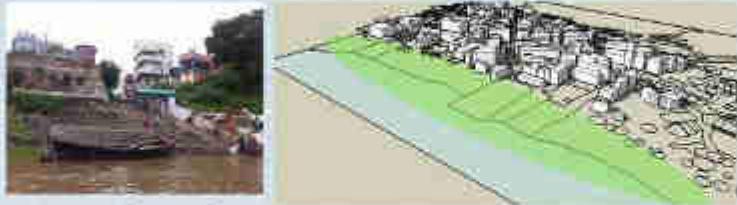
HAWKERS

The hawkers are observed where narrow lanes widens to some pockets of open spaces. Also, in small setbacks from main roads.

MICRO ANALYSIS

N

ISSUES AND PROPOSAL



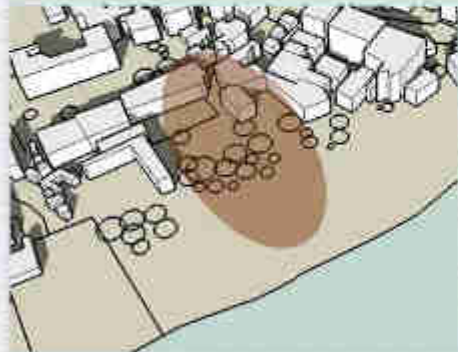
There are total six ghats on the edge of river Narmada, these ghats are connected with each other but there is no as such defined connection on these edges.

PROPOSAL FOR A PEDESTRIAN LINK/ A RIVER PROMENADE CONNECTING ALL THE GHATS

Due to river Narmada and river Orsang's triveni sangam, majority of population of brahmins are seen here, the town is also known as VEDBHUMI, it is said in the mythology that, young brahmins used to chant VEDS sitting on the bank of river Narmada, which used to create a pious atmosphere around the banks.

The town is famous for sanskrit pathshala, and brahmabhajan.

But that kind of atmosphere is not seen on the bank of river in present context.



Reviving the mythological importance of sanskrit education on the river bank.
PROPOSAL FOR SANSKRIT PATHSHALA WITH A GHAT



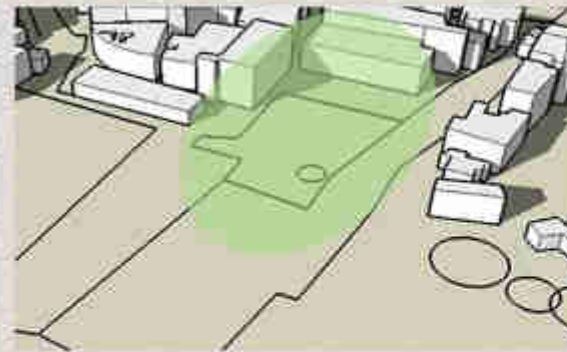
Majority of buildings are more than 30-50 years old. In these, there is improper amalgamation of old buildings and those buildings which are renovated.

In old buildings majorly wooden buildings are seen, some with intricate carving, where as some have modernised as per modern construction.



PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STREET FURNITURE, WITH BASIC PUBLIC AMENITIES

Apart from Rewa Udhyan and ghats, there is no other recreational space for the localites as well as the visitors who are not participating in rituals.



The only garden in the town is Rewa Udhyan, which provides a scenic view of river Narmada. But the place is in deteriorated condition.



REDEVELOPMENT OF REWA UDHYAN AND NEW PROPOSED RECREATIONAL AREA

ACCOMODATION FOR PEOPLE COMING FOR RITUALS

Except hotel Leela Baa, there is no other lodging facility or food facility in the town.

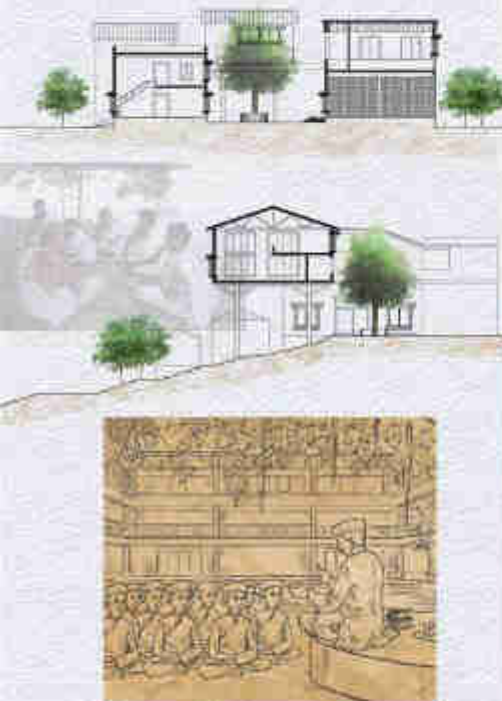
The site is selected where majority of population is brahmin, also in the context there are bhajan ashrams and upashrayas. It is on the river edge providing a scenic view of river.



AREA PROGRAMME				
1. PATHSHALA (for 40 students)				
1 ADMIN BLOCK	RECEPTION	15 sq.m	112 sq.m	
	GURUJI ROOM	20 sq.m		
	MEETING HALL	30 sq.m		
	STAFF ROOM	35 sq.m		
	TOILET	12 sq.m		
2 PATHSHALA	HALLS WITH GROUND SEATING	2*80 sq.m	160 sq.m	
3 BHOJNALAYA			280 sq.m	
4 CHATRALAYA			230 sq.m	
5 YAGNASHALA			40 sq.m	
6 GAUSHALA			20 sq.m	842 sq.m
2. ACCOMODATION				
1 RECEPTION			25 sq.m	
2 RESTAURANT(100ppl)			150 sq.m	
3 ROOMS	2BED ROOM	3*20 sq.m	260 sq.m	435 sq.m
	3BED ROOM	2*30 sq.m		
	4BED ROOM	2* 40 sq.m		
	COMMON HALL	60 sq.m		
3. REFRESHMENT SPACE				
1 SMALL MUSEUM			100 sq.m	
2 GUEST HOUSE	2BED ROOM	2*20 sq.m	100 sq.m	
	3BED ROOM	2*30 sq.m		
3 REST ROOMS	M	25 sq.m	50 sq.m	
	F	25 sq.m		
4 FOOD-STALLS		6*6 sq.m	36 sq.m	
5 SEMI COVERED SPACE			80 sq.m	
6 HILL GARDEN			250 sq.m	588 sq.m
4. PLACE FOR RITUALS		160 sq.m		
		120 sq.m		
		60sq.m	340 sq.m	
5. ANCILLARY FUNCTIONS		2*60 sq.m	120 sq.m	

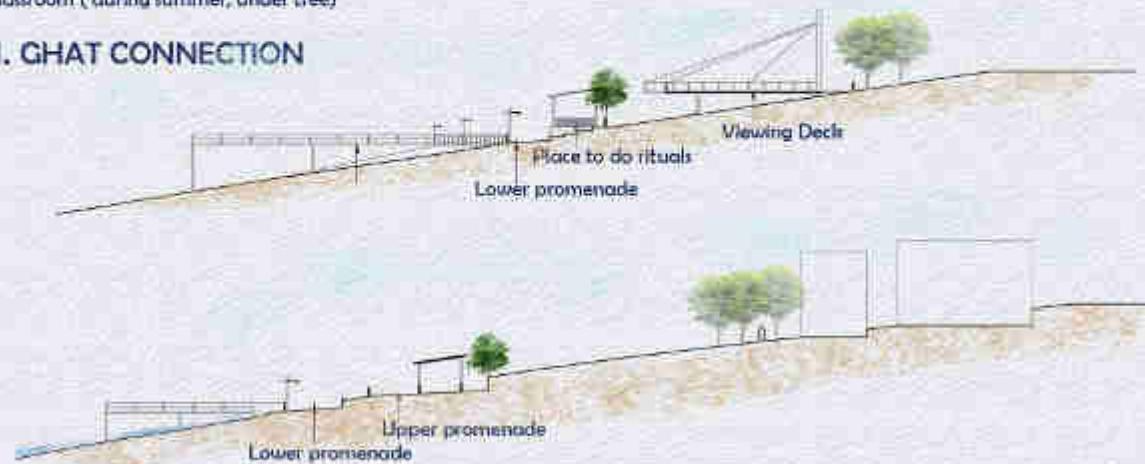
MASTER PLAN (proposals)

2. SANSKRIT PATHSHALA



Classroom (during summer, under tree)

1. GHAT CONNECTION



1 PEDESTRIAN LINK CONNECTING ALL GHATS.

2 SANSKRIT PATHSHALA

3 STREET FURNITURE, WITH BASIC FACILITIES FOR VISITORS.

4 REDEVELOPMENT OF REWA UDHYAN

5 ACCOMMODATION FOR PEOPLE COMING TO DO RITUALS

6 VIEWING DECK

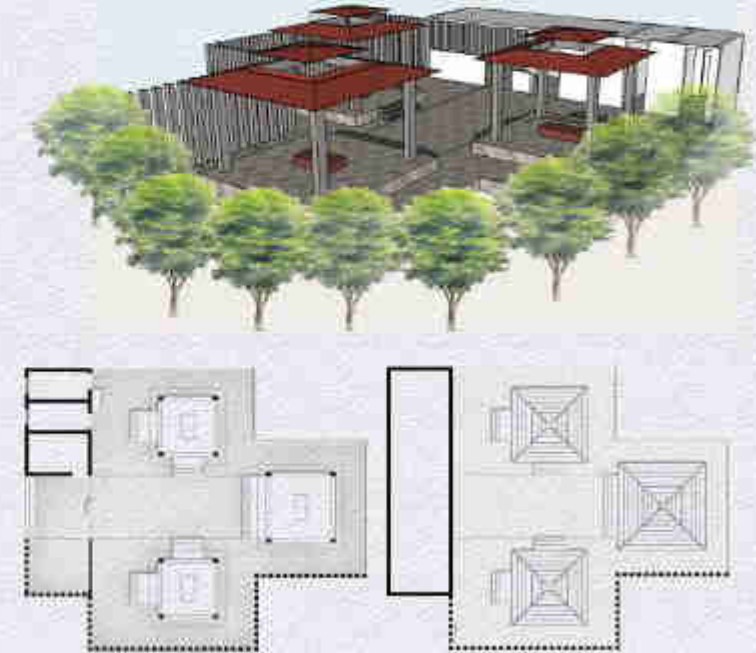
7 PROPOSED RECREATIONAL AREA

8 PROPOSED CREMATORIUM



NARMADA RIVER

8. CREMATORIUM



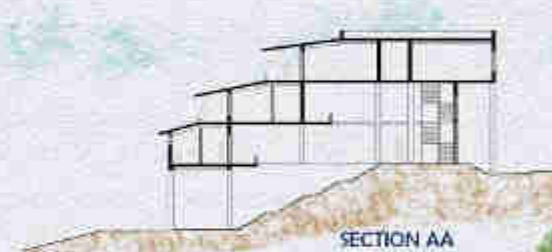
7. RECREATIONAL AREA



4. REWA UDHYAN



5. ACCOMMODATION



SECTION AA



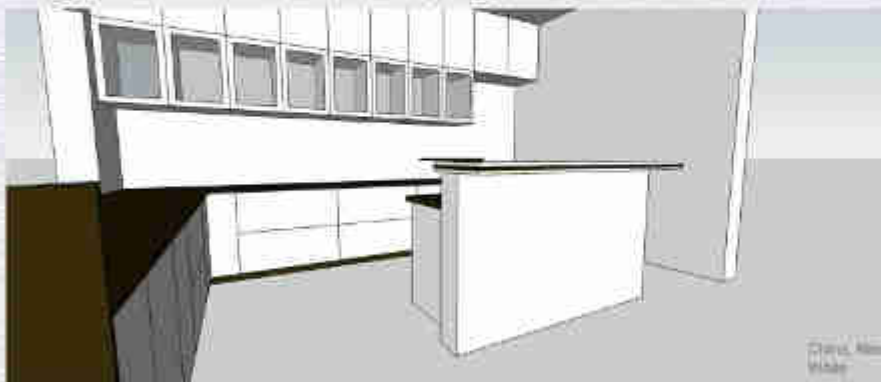
ELEVATION

INTERNSHIP WORK:

The internship work includes, details drawings of institutional project(hospital) and residential project.

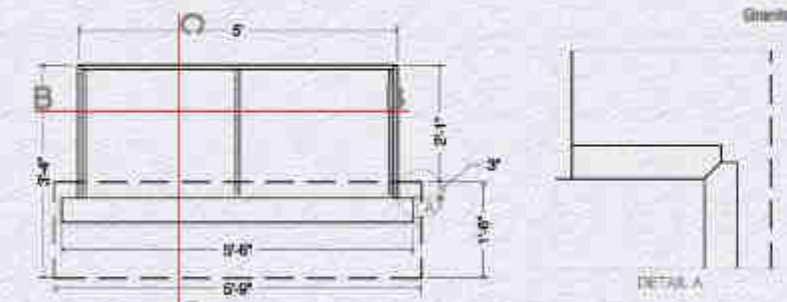
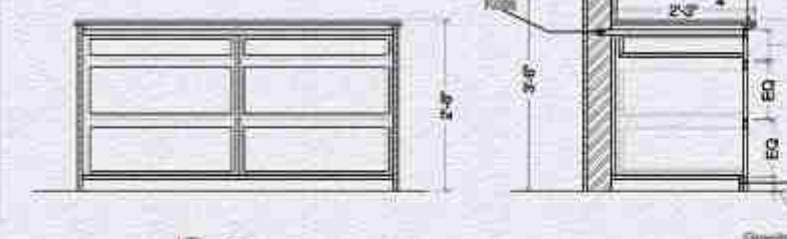
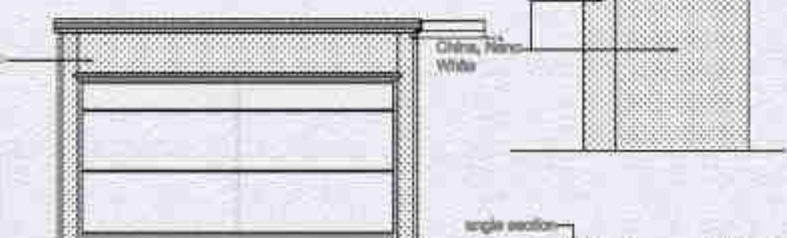
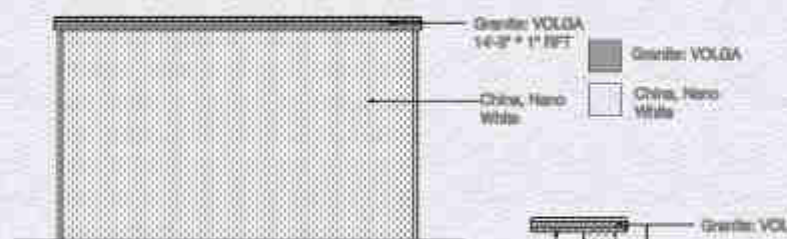


KITCHEN DETAILS

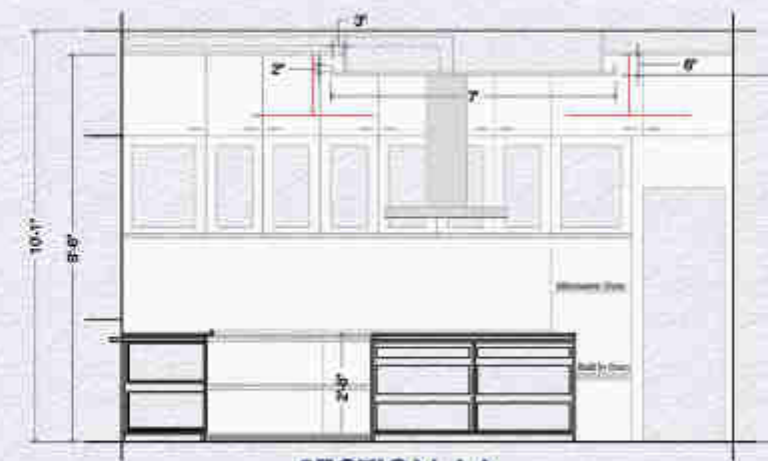


VIEWS

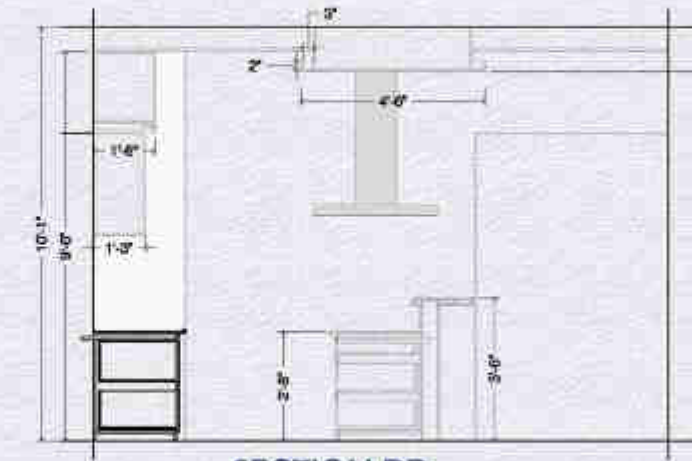
The client wanted, pure white kitchen, so china nano white tiles are used and white laminate is used for over head cabinates and drawers beneath the platform.
To add a bit of color in it, side platform and island platform are of Granite: Volga.
HOB for center platform is of Capella.



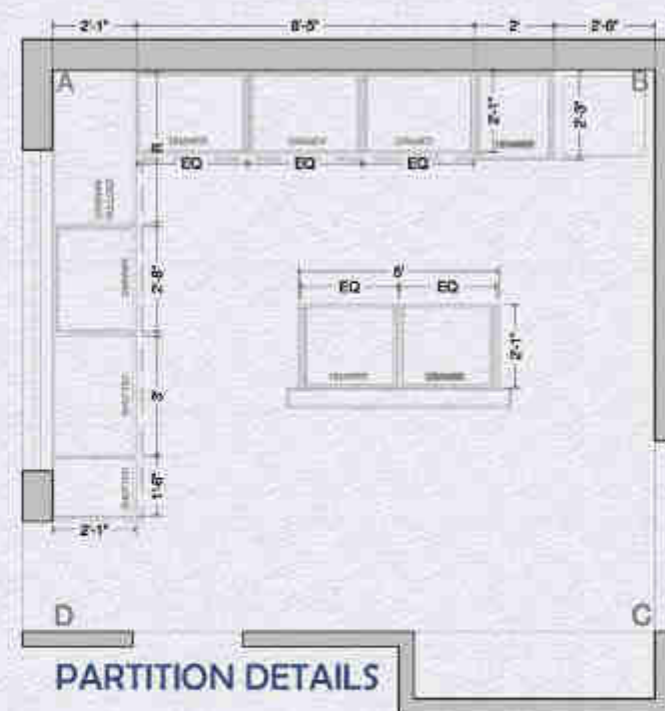
CENTER PLATFORM DETAILS



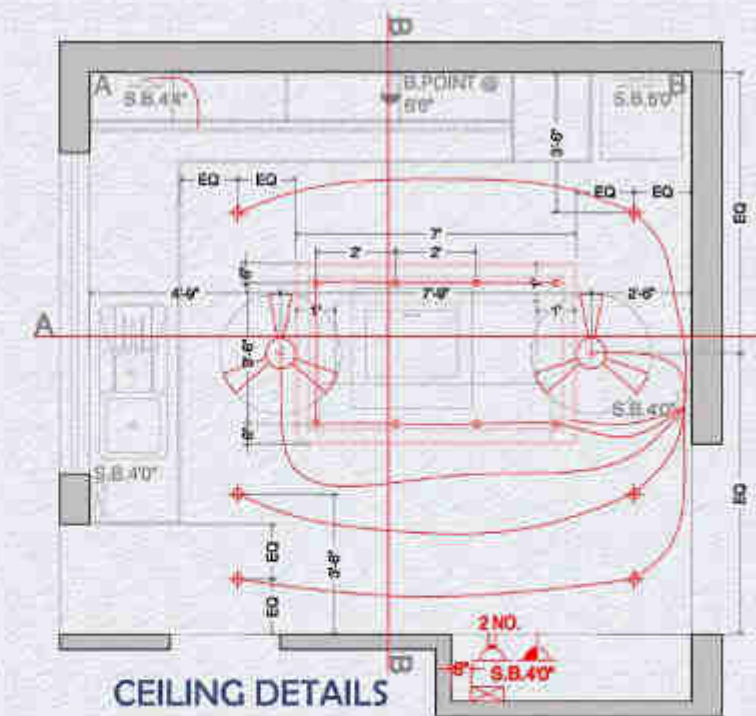
SECTION AA



SECTION BB

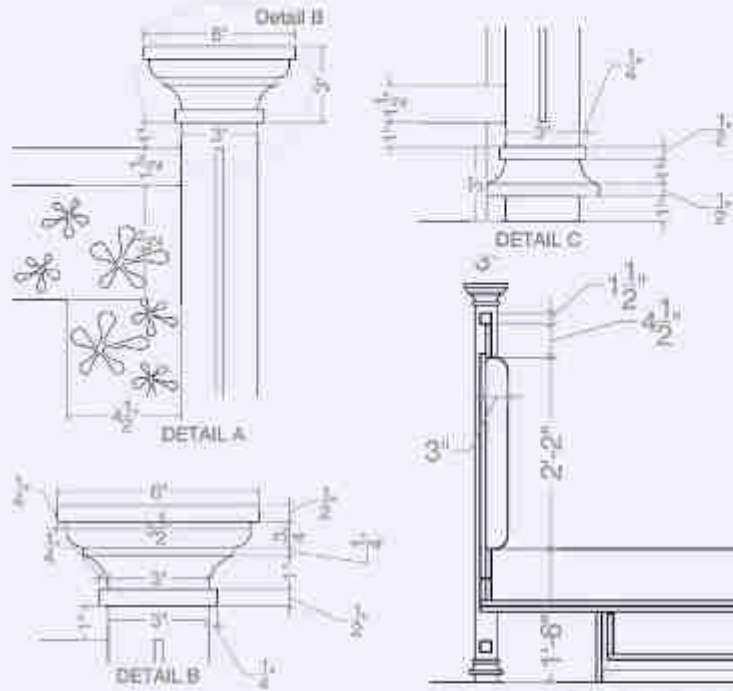


PARTITION DETAILS

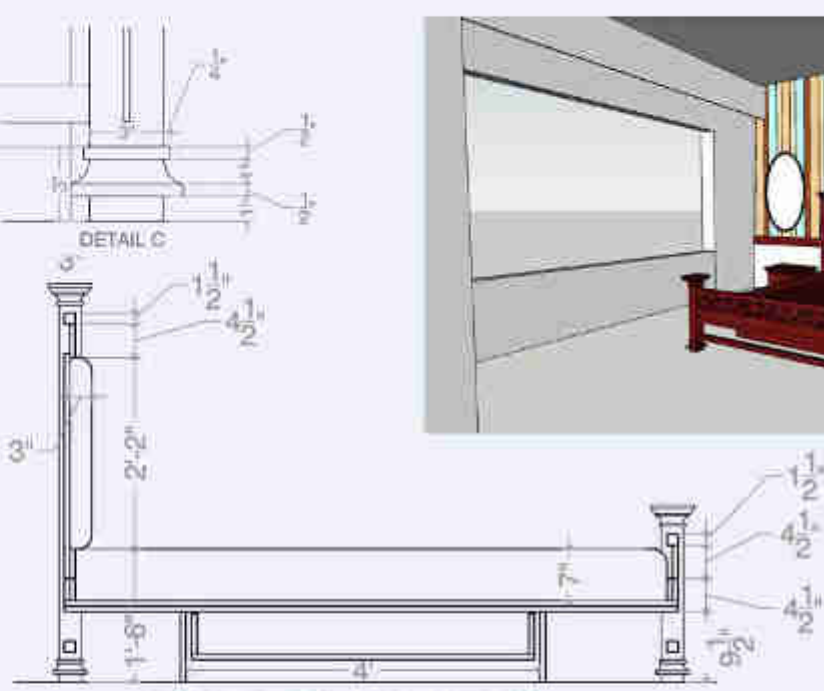


CEILING DETAILS

BEDROOM DETAILS



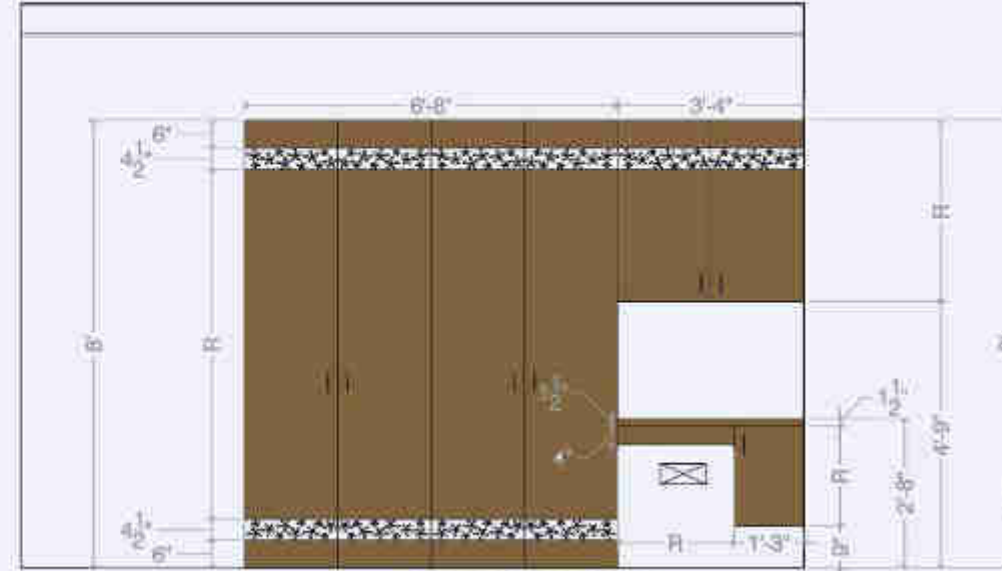
BED POST DETAIL



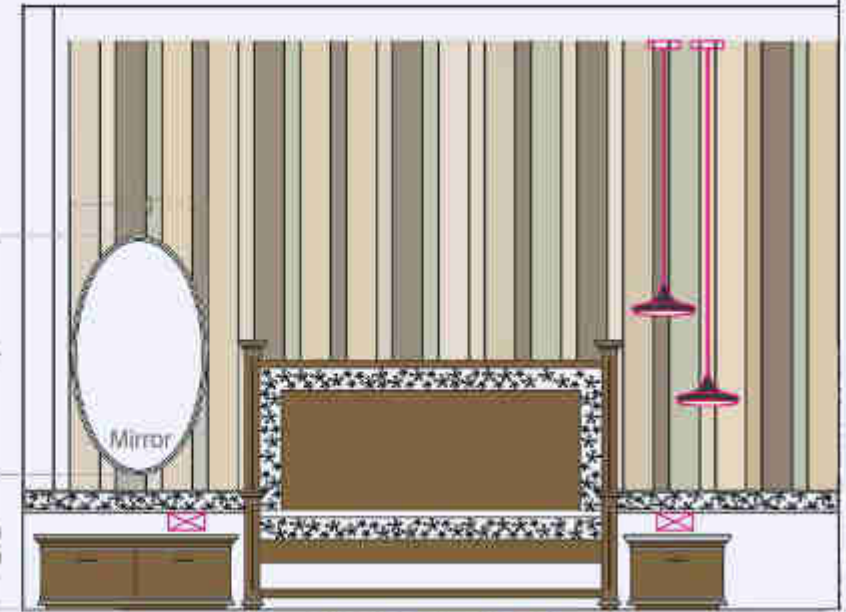
BED DETAILS (SECTION)



VIEW



ELEVATION BC



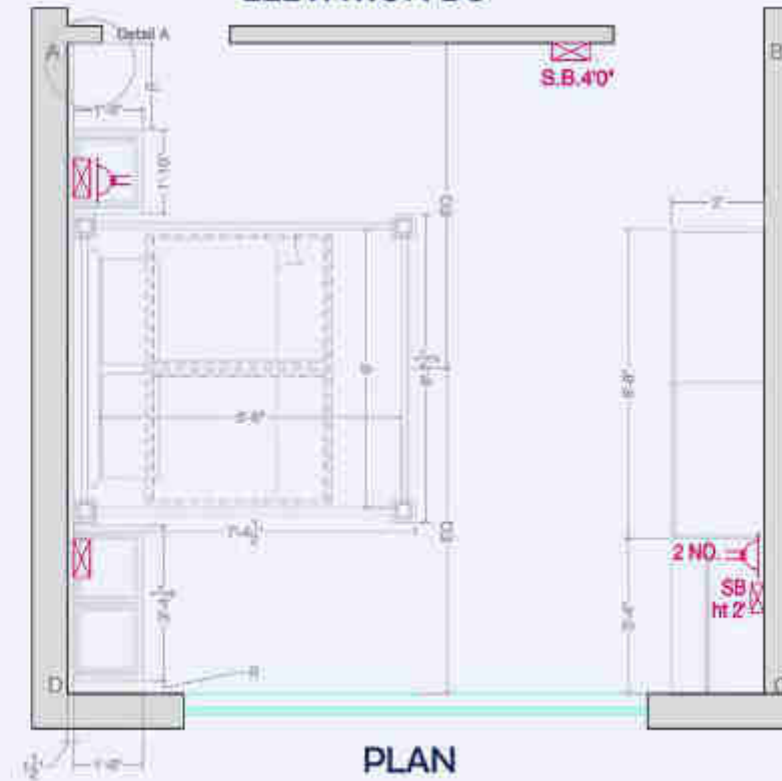
ELEVATION DA



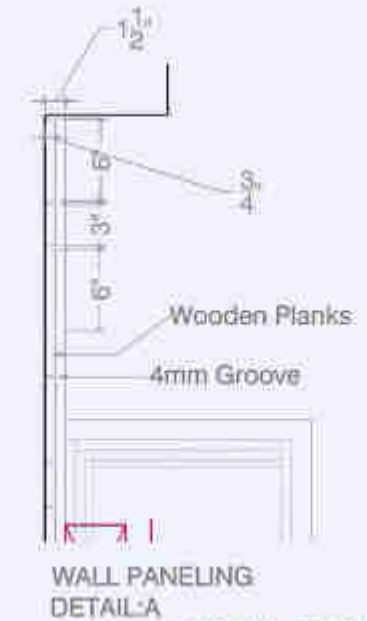
ED DESIGN FOR KIDS ROOM (conceptual)



GUEST BEDROOM DESIGN



PLAN

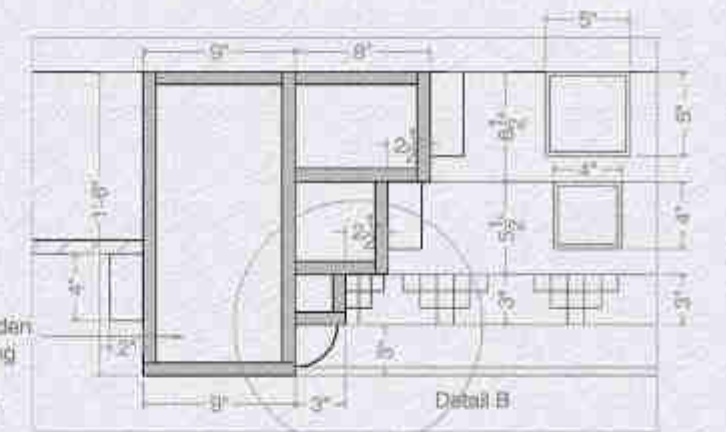
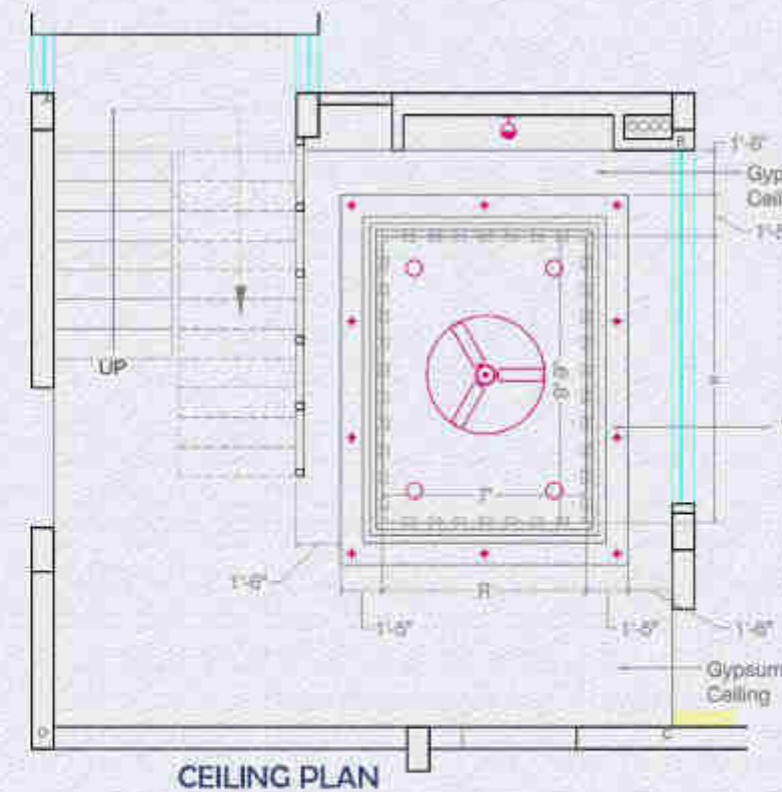
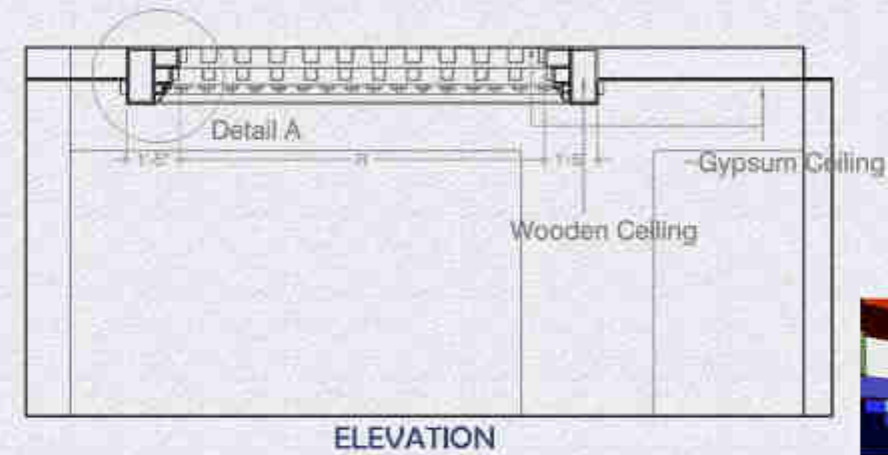
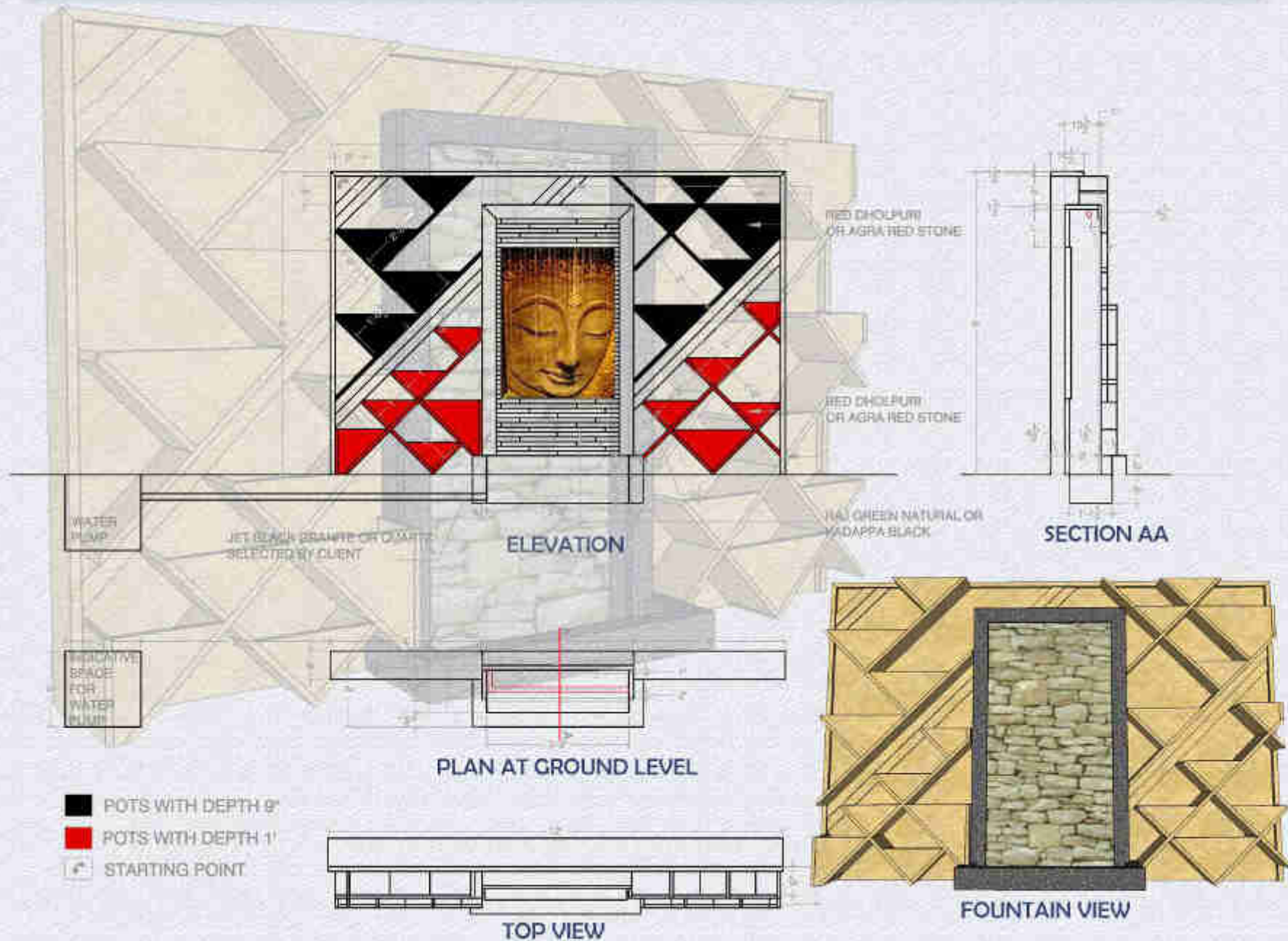


WALL PANELING
DETAIL-A

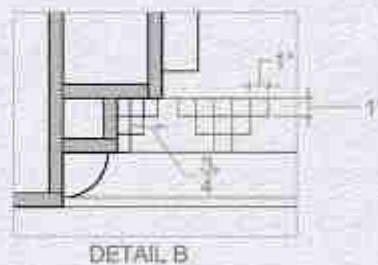


WALL PANEL DETAIL

FOUNTAIN DETAILS

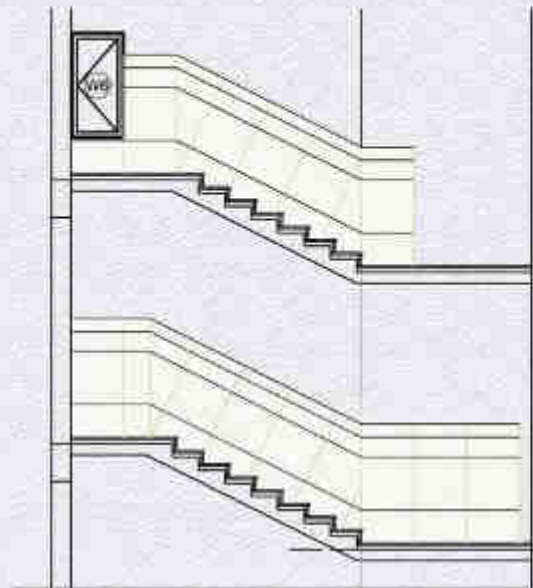


The client admires buddhist culture and wanted some of the elements representing it, so taking reference from the ceiling design of buddhist monestry, this ceiling has been designed.

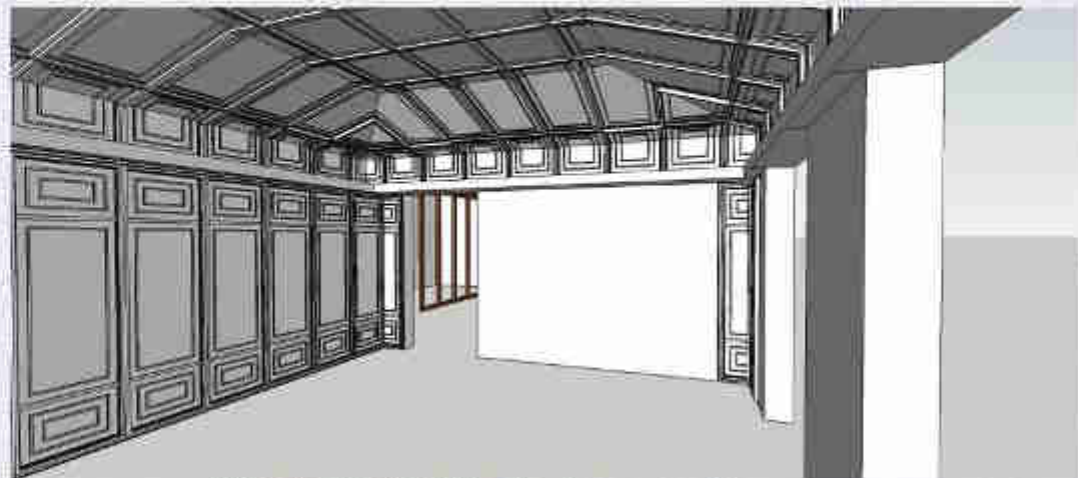


CEILING DETAILS

FURNITURE DETAILS



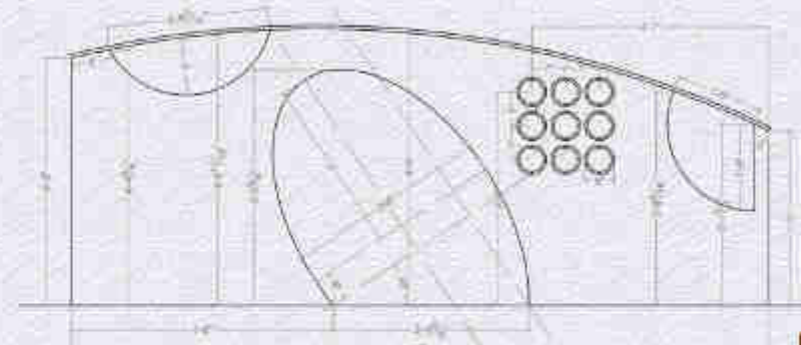
STAIRCASE DEDO DETAIL



WOODEN PANELNG (for living room)



ENTERANCE FOYER- ABACUS (hospital)



PARTITION WALL (for children- hospital)

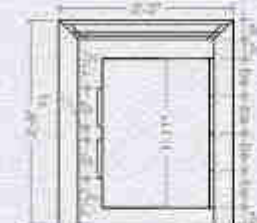


TABLE DETAILS

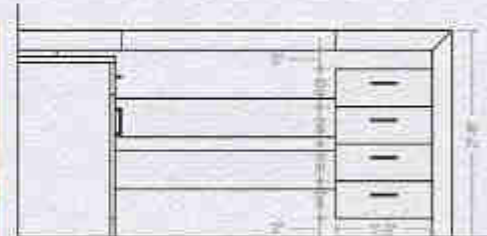
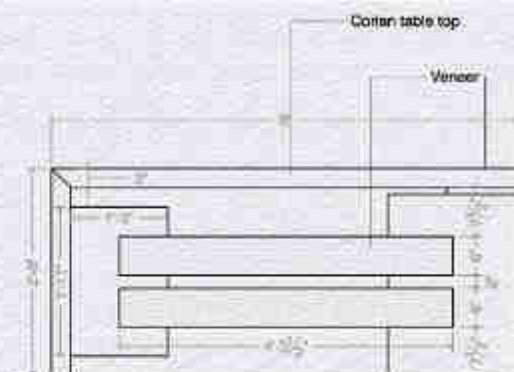
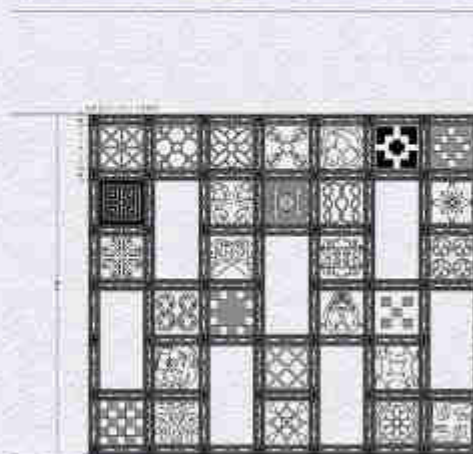


TABLE DETAILS



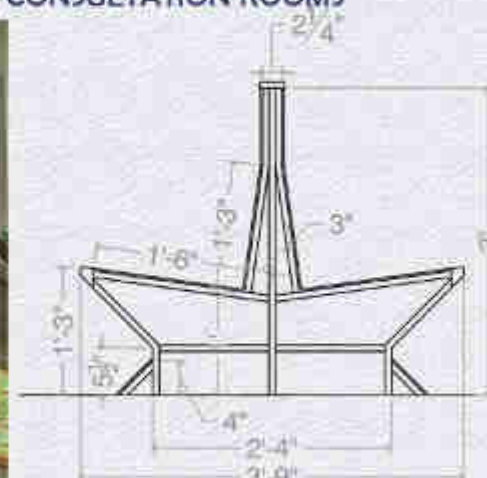
DOCTOR'S CONSULTATION ROOMS



PARTITION WALL (for residential purpose)



RECEPTION AREA



SEATING AREA

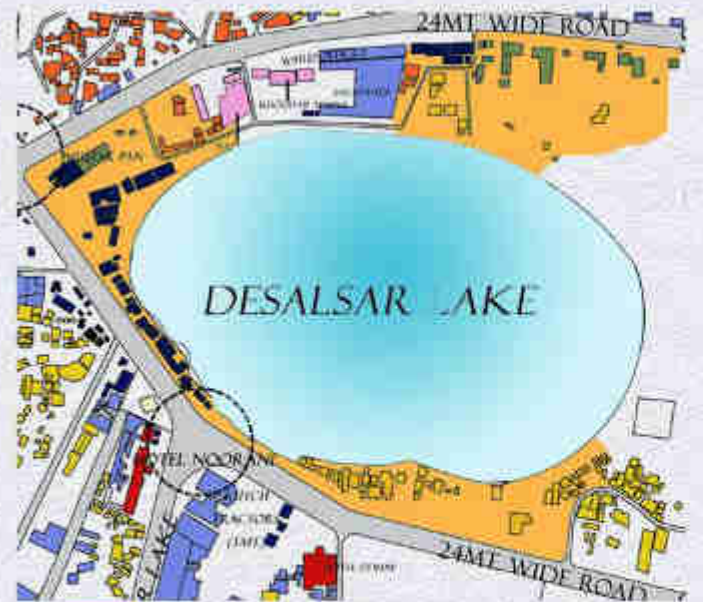
URBAN STUDIO:

REVIVING ECOLOGY OF THE LAKE, DESALSAR LAKE , BHUJ, KUTCH.

It was a group based studio, where a particular area was allotted and as per requirements of site suitable proposals need to be made.
The work includes individual project which I worked on.



FIELD WORK



LAKE RESTORATION TECHNIQUES

PREVENTIVE(DIRECT)
1. DRAIN BASIN ALTERATION
2. DIVERSION OF WASTE
3. LEGAL CONTROL MEASURES.

AMELIORATIVE (INDIRECT)

INSIDE LAKE:
→ DREDGING OF BOTTOM SEDIMENTS.
→ LINING INSIDE THE LAKE
→ MOVEMENT OF STAGNANT WATER

OUTSIDE LAKE
→ REMOVING ENCROACHED AREAS.
→ MAKING PROPER LAKE FRONT

STATISTICS:

Total population from where sewage enters to the lake is around 5728 person.
(according to ward no 7 and 10)

Amount of water required per person : 135 LITERS/DAY.
WASTE WATER GENERATED= 5728×135

= 773,280 LITERS/DAY

= 773,280 CU.M/DAY

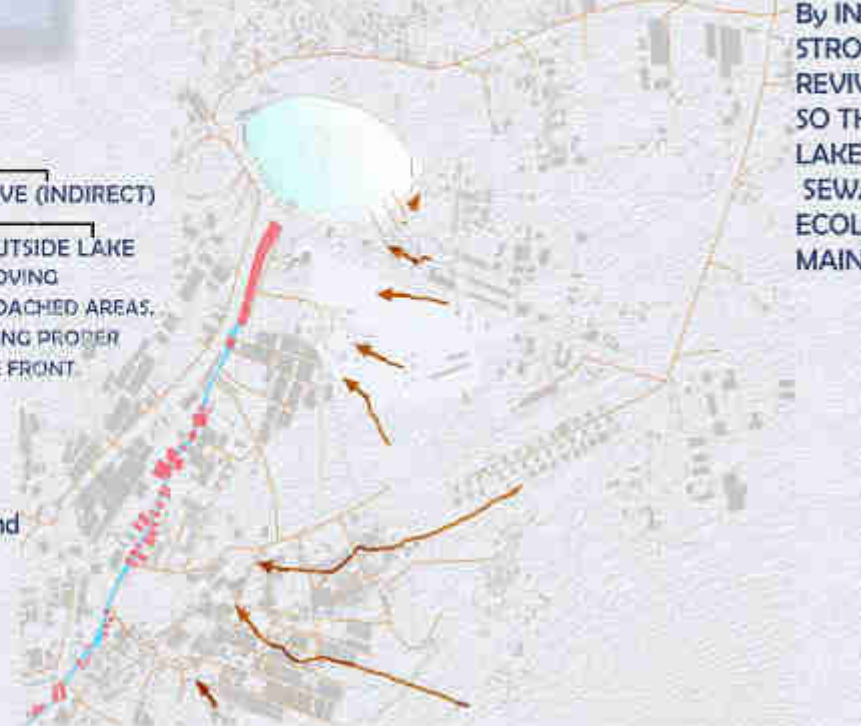
INFILTRATION= 5% OF WASTE WATER GENERATED

= $5/100 \times 773,280$

= 38,664 LITERS/DAY

- At Desalsar Lake, natural surface stream is blocked by construction work.
- The recharge of the lake is choked off by city expansion.
- The URBAN SPRAWL has not only directly affected the recharge pattern but has also reduced the infiltration area available.
- The garbage solid waste materials entering into the lake channels, creates pollution in the major inflow areas of the lake.
Major degradation of the lake is observed in last 35 years.
- The area from where the sewage enters in storm water channel are Camp area to Rajendra nagar, Akshar nagar, Jetha nagar, Janta nagar, Old railway station, Shastri nagar to Ekam bhavan, I-Lark hotel, Ravi cinema to Tafe tractor and finally to Desalsar Lake.

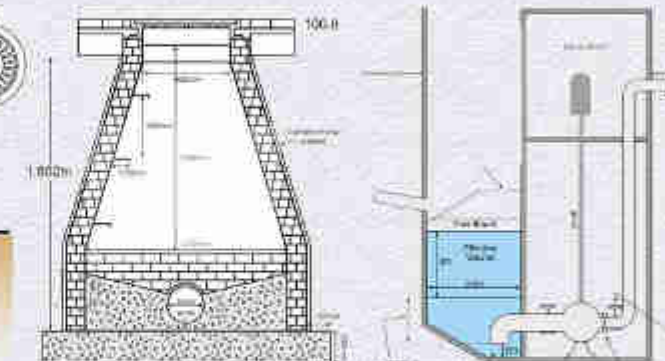
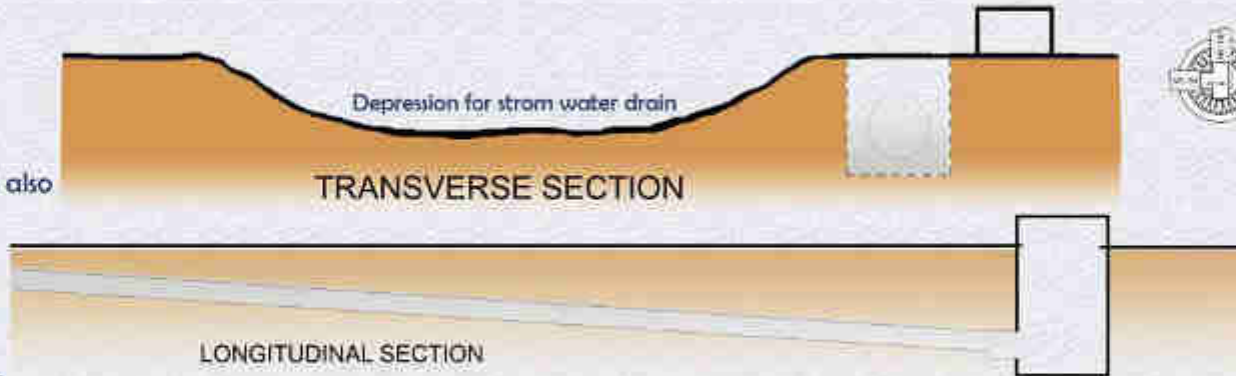
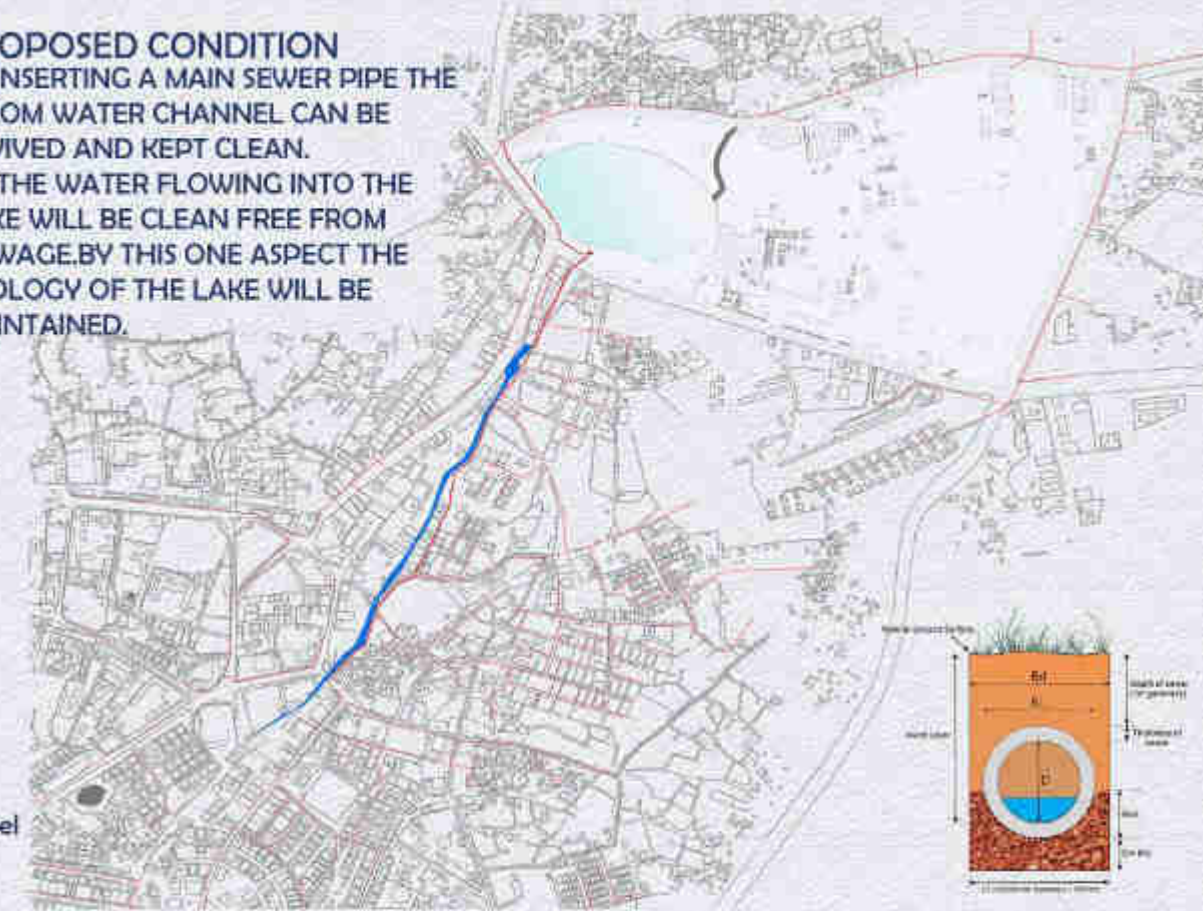
EXISTING CONDITION



Encroached buildings on storm water channel leading to Desalsar Lake.

PROPOSED CONDITION

By INSERTING A MAIN SEWER PIPE THE STORM WATER CHANNEL CAN BE REVIVED AND KEPT CLEAN. SO THE WATER FLOWING INTO THE LAKE WILL BE CLEAN FREE FROM SEWAGE. BY THIS ONE ASPECT THE ECOLOGY OF THE LAKE WILL BE MAINTAINED.



PROPOSAL

GUIDELINES FOR REVIVING LAKE ECOLOGY

1. Diverting the waste: protection of lake is done by diverting the waste water entering into it.

2. INSIDE LAKE:

A) Dredging of bottom sediments, which helps to improve water quality of lake.

B) Lining the bottom of lake:

Instead of proper lining, suitable material should be used which helps in reducing porosity of the soil, which helps in retaining water for the longer period of time.

C) Circulation of water:

As it's stagnant water, fountains and other sources similar to it should be installed to circulate the water.

3. OUTSIDE LAKE:

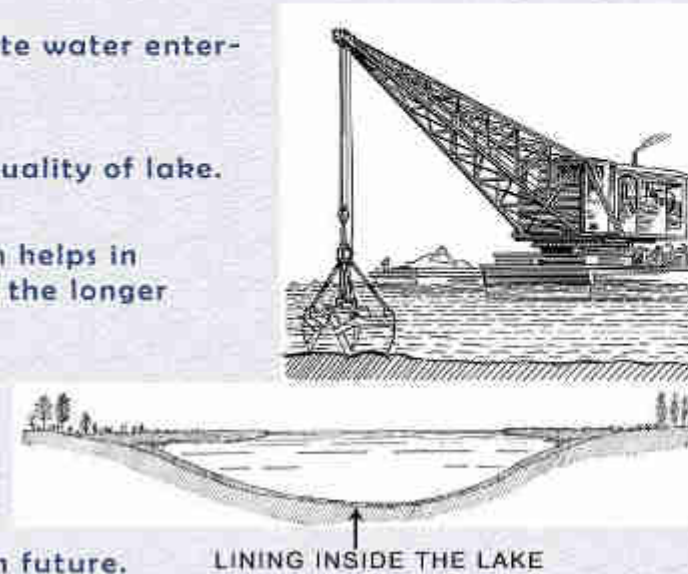
A) Provide 1.5m distance in the periphery of the lake,

"AS LAKE PERCENT", which shall be used for widening of lake in future.



B) Reduce human interference to the lake:

To protect ECOLOGY of the lake, physical access to the lake should be reduced, and viewing decks need to be created from where only visual connection of the lake is possible.



C) The land should be used for recreational purpose only.

**Religious buildings are exception to above mentioned guideline, also temporary structures or semi-covered spaces can be provided.



EXISTING CONDITION

D) Temples surrounding it has incredible historical importance, so proposal highlighting its value need to be done

E) ADJOINING ROADS SERVES TWO PURPOSES: 1 AT CITY LEVEL,

2 AT NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL,

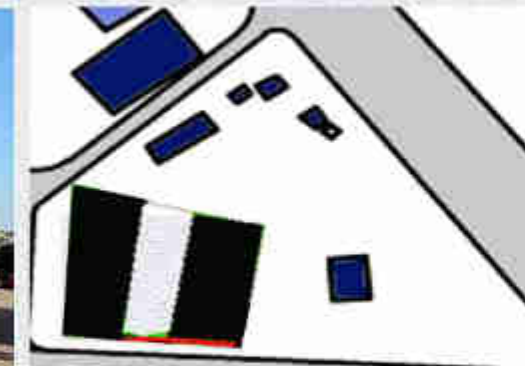
so same character should be maintained and proposals should be made in such a manner that it caters, BHUJ CITY and THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

F) As people from economically weaker section, stays near by proposal for their upliftment need to be done.

G) The only historical landmark, that is BHID GATE, has direct access to the lake so enhancement of that place should be done historically.



BHID GATE



EXISTING CONDITION



PROPOSED SITUATION

4. And lastly, awareness in people should be made of importance of lake and then laws should be implemented regarding the importance of lake.

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AFFORDABLE HOUSING, KOLKATA.



ELEVATION

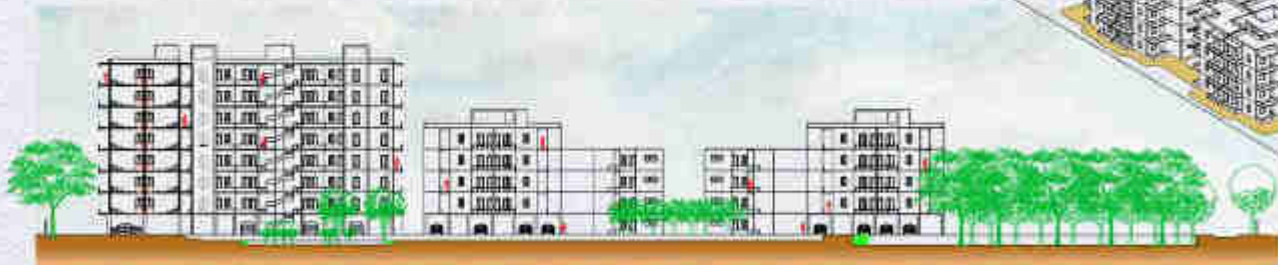


SECTION AA

DU 3 & 4 is 2BHK and 3BHK houses, which includes all basic things in it, so extensions are not provided in it.

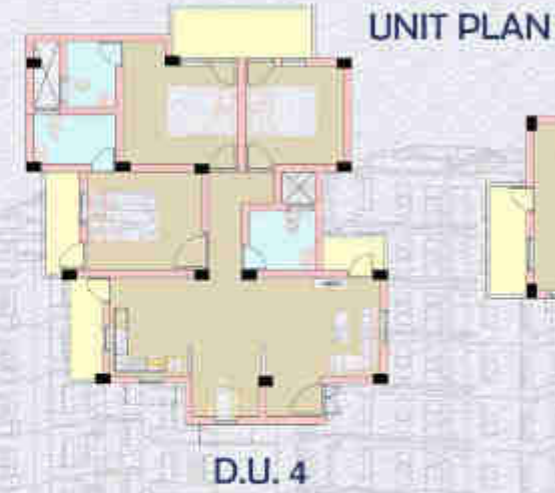


SECTION BB



SECTION CC

The housing scheme, has three segments , i) DU 1, ii) DU 2 iii) DU 3&4
DU 1 is mainly for EWS grp, as they need more open sapce, their clusters are arranged in that manner providing a space for future extension.
Similar, is done for DU 2, but the housing is much more compact compaired to DU 1



D.U. 4



D.U. 3



D.U. 2



D.U. 1



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

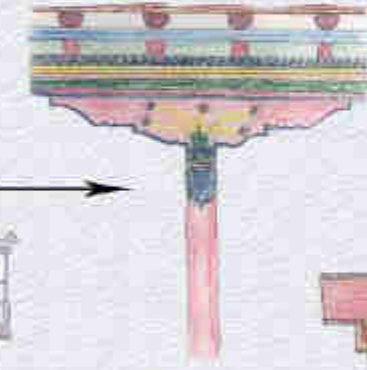
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VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE, LEH - LADAKH

VERNACULAR STUDY :



In N-E rubble masonry is done to protect building from landslide



WOODEN COLUMN DETAIL.
Due to barren land in Leh, to add colors to life, people uses different colors in posts, and interiors are decorated with beautiful floral paintings.



ELEVATION OF WINDOW
This type of windows represents typical Ladakhi house.

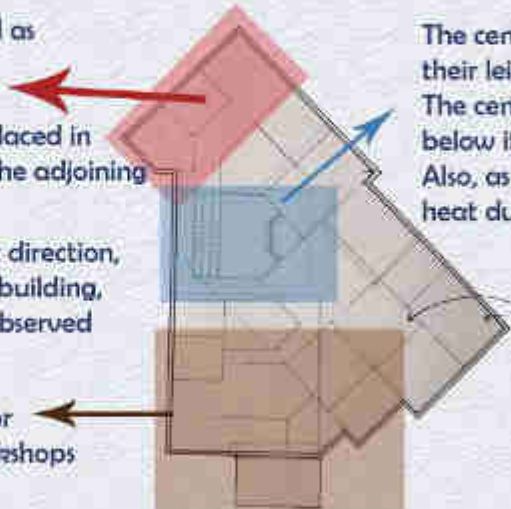
STUDY OF : NORCHUNGA HOUSE

Mud acts as good insulator for trapping heat, so walls are made of it and are 10° inward as a precaution to frequent earthquakes.

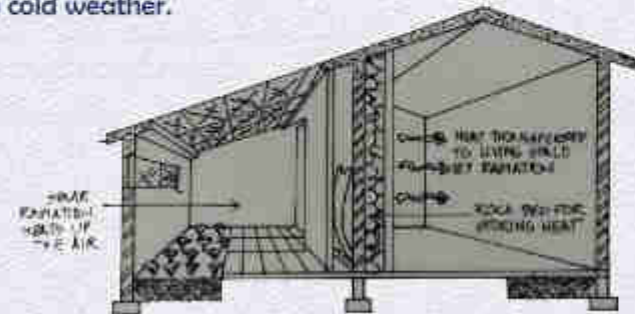
The upper most portion is allotted as private area, where dormitories are placed.
Buffer areas, such as toilets are placed in N-E direction so that it protects the adjoining place from chilly winds.

The plan is skewed on 45° in East direction, which helps is heat gain into the building, and this kind of techniques are observed in vernacular houses of Leh.

The lower area is kept majorly for public access, which leads to workshops and art gallery on the mid level.



The central amphiteater is used for dance workshop, and also for their leisure activities.
The central open space also helps to provide norther light in spaces below it.
Also, as a passive device solariums are placed which helps to trap heat during cold weather.



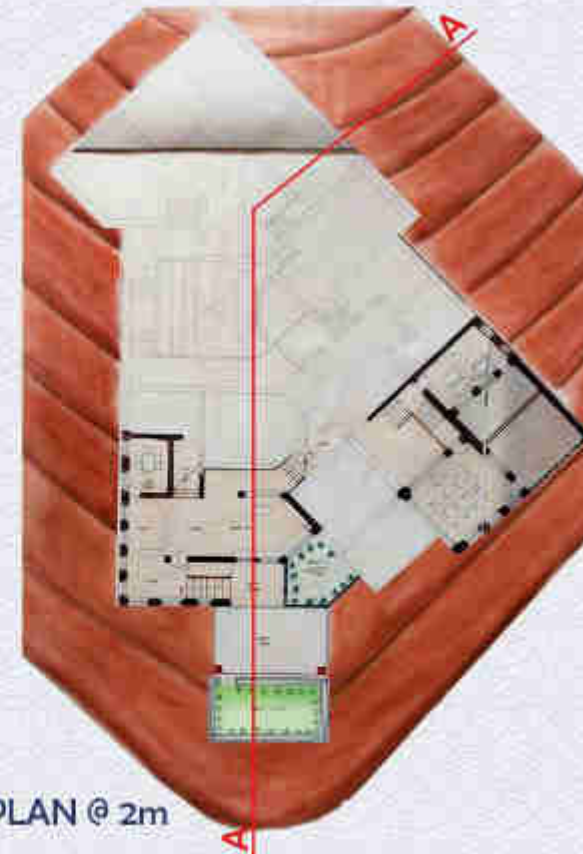
SOLARIUM



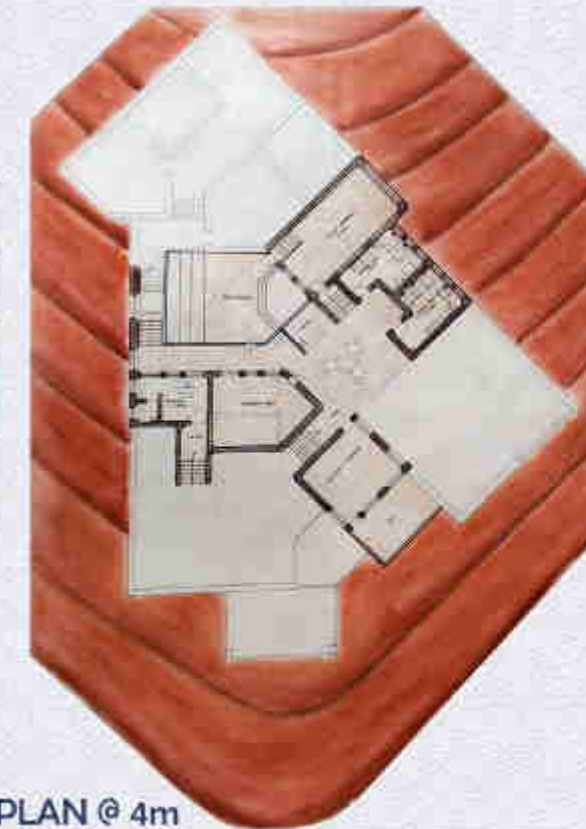
SECTION AA



SOUTH ELEVATION



PLAN @ 2m



PLAN @ 4m



PLAN @ 6m



OTHER WORKS

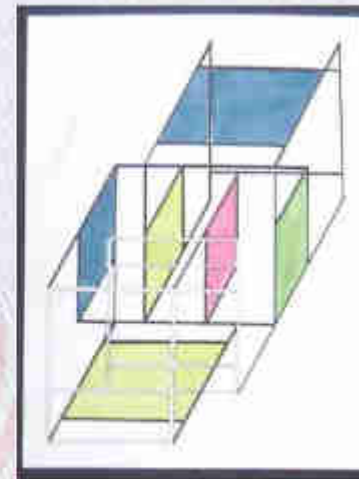


PHOTOGRAPHY WORKSHOP



TEXTILE WORKSHOP

A curtain is designed with fan movement pattern of Aurgandi material.



CUBE TRANSFORMATION

Generating shadows, with primary colored geletine papers.



PAPER SCULPTURE



RANGOLI DESIGN



SKETCHES



OBJECT TRANSFORMATION

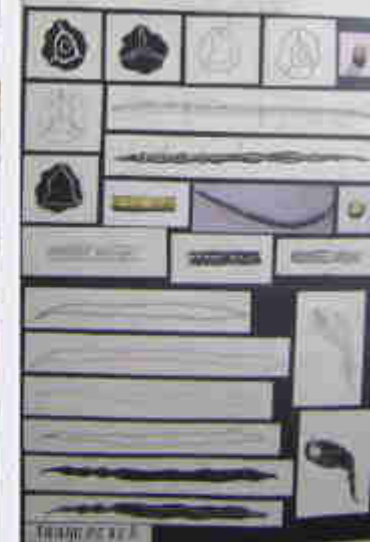


Peeling (cube)

Cuting and Bending (cube)



THERMOCOL SCULPTURE



VEGETABLE ANALYSIS



WALL PAINTING



Twisting (cuboid)

Stretching (pyramid)



DESIGN VOCABULARY



BASIC DESIGN



THANK YOU