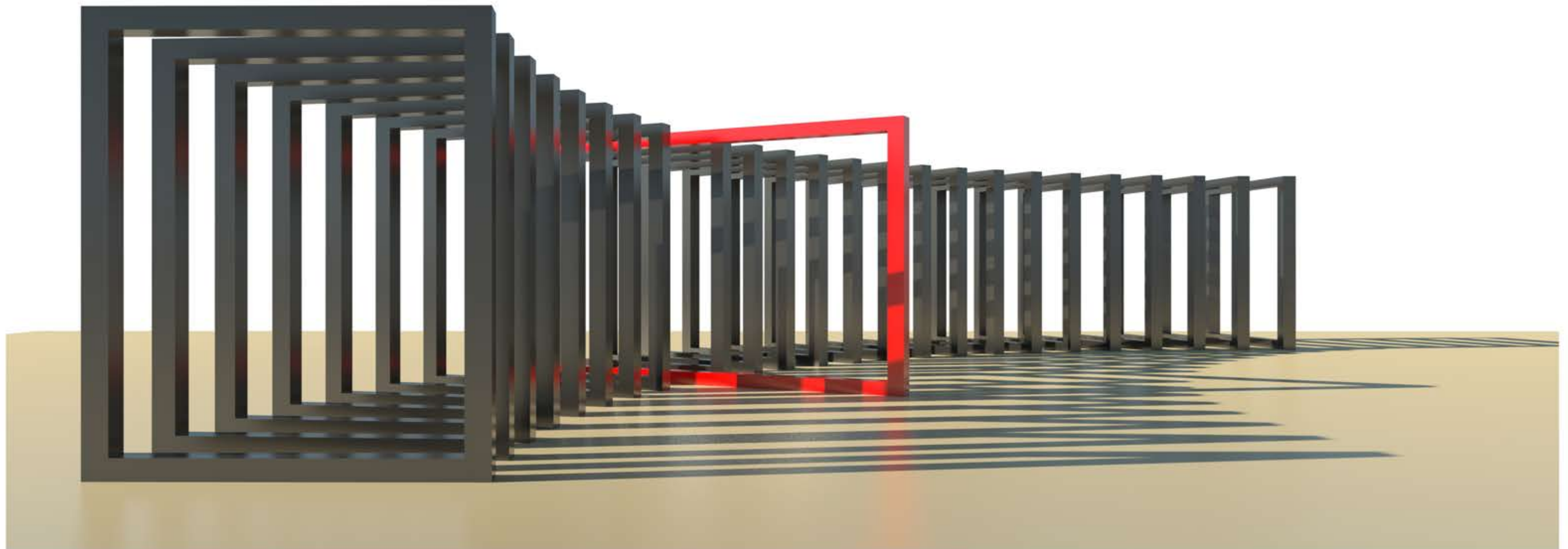


Architecture Portfolio

Selected Work (2013 - 2018) By Ankit Verma





Ankit Verma

Bachelor of Architecture
School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal

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Phone no. +91-9897977234,
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D.O.B 5, September 1994

Home Town Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India

Permanent Address 29, Yumnotri Colony Kamla Nagar, Agra, India

Extra-Curricular Etcetera, Film Club
S.P.A Bhopal

Rotaract Club
S.P.A Bhopal

Film making, Sketching,
Badminton

Educational

- 2000 - 2011 Delhi Public School, Agra
- 2011-2013 S.R.G.M.Sr.Sec School, Agra
- 2013 - 2018 School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal | B.arch
- Languages Hindi | English | French - A1 Level

Software

- BIM Autodesk Revit Architecture
- Modelling Trimble Sketchup | 3Ds Max
- Drafting Autodesk Autocad
- Rendering Revit renderer | Lumion | V-ray Sketchup
- Graphics Adobe Photoshop | Adobe Illustrator
- Simulation Autodesk Ecotech | Flow Design

Publications

- 2016 **Worked in a Book**
"Vernacular Settlements In Chanderi : Towards Innovation and Sustenance "

Internship

- 2017 **Lichtvision Design, Berlin, Germany**
21 Weeks Architecture Internship

Workshops

- 2016 Illumination Workshop | Philips Lighting Academy
- 2015 South Asian Vernacular Architecture Workshop
- 2015 Design Thinking - Industrial Design Process | Integral Studio
- 2015 Revit Architecture | Cadd Center
- 2014 Understanding Building Services at 1:1 Scale | Plumbing
- 2013 Universal Design Workshop | Integral Studio

Achievements

- 2016 Integral studio-Redevelopment of Bhopal railway station
FIRST PRIZE WINNER | School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal
- 2015 South Asian Student Design Competition
INTERNATIONAL FINALIST TOP 15 | School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal
- 2013 Integral Studio - Simhasth - Temporary Shelter for Simhasth Yatris at Ujjain
BEST RESEARCH | School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal

Competitions

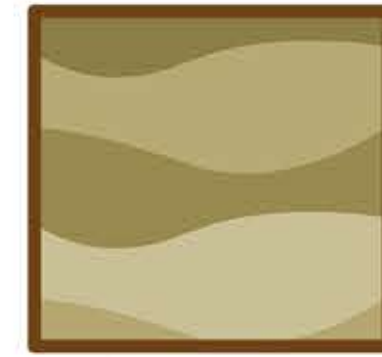
- 2016 Integral Studio-Redevelopment of Bhopal Railway Station
By School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal
- 2015 Griha Trophy | Nasa India
- 2015 South Asian Student Design Competition
By School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal
- 2013 Integral Studio - Simhasth - Temporary Shelter For Simhasth Yatris at Ujjain
By School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal

Projects

- 2018 Thesis - Mordernization of Baiyappanahalli Railway Station , Bangalore | 5th Year
- 2017 Urban Design - Central Library Precinct, Bhopal | 5th Year
- 2016 Housing Design For Slum, Bhopal | 4th Year
- 2016 Hotel Design, Bhopal | 3rd Year
- 2015 Working Drawing | 3rd Year
- 2015 Cultural Center, Bhopal | 3rd Year
- 2015 Interpretation Center, Udaipur Fort | 3rd Year
- 2015 Primary School , Bhopal | 2nd Year
- 2015 Residence , Bhopal | 2nd Year
- 2014 Primary School Using Vernacular Techniques, Devalkho village | 2nd Year
- 2014 Documentation of Village Develkho | 2nd Year
- 2014 Residence + Office for an Architect (Charles Correa) | 1st Year



Baiyappanahalli
Railway Station
Bangalore - UG Thesis



Railway Station,
Bhopal



Cultural Center,
Bhopal



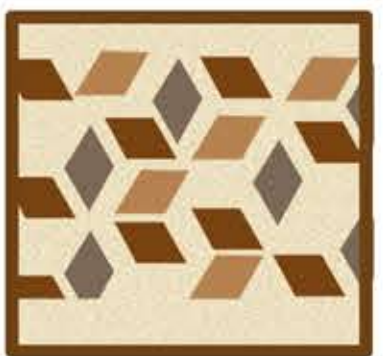
Lotus Valley
School, Gurgaun



Slum Housing,
Bhopal



Women Skill
Development
Centre, Bhopal



Miscellaneous

Projects

Modernization of Baiyappanahalli Railway Station

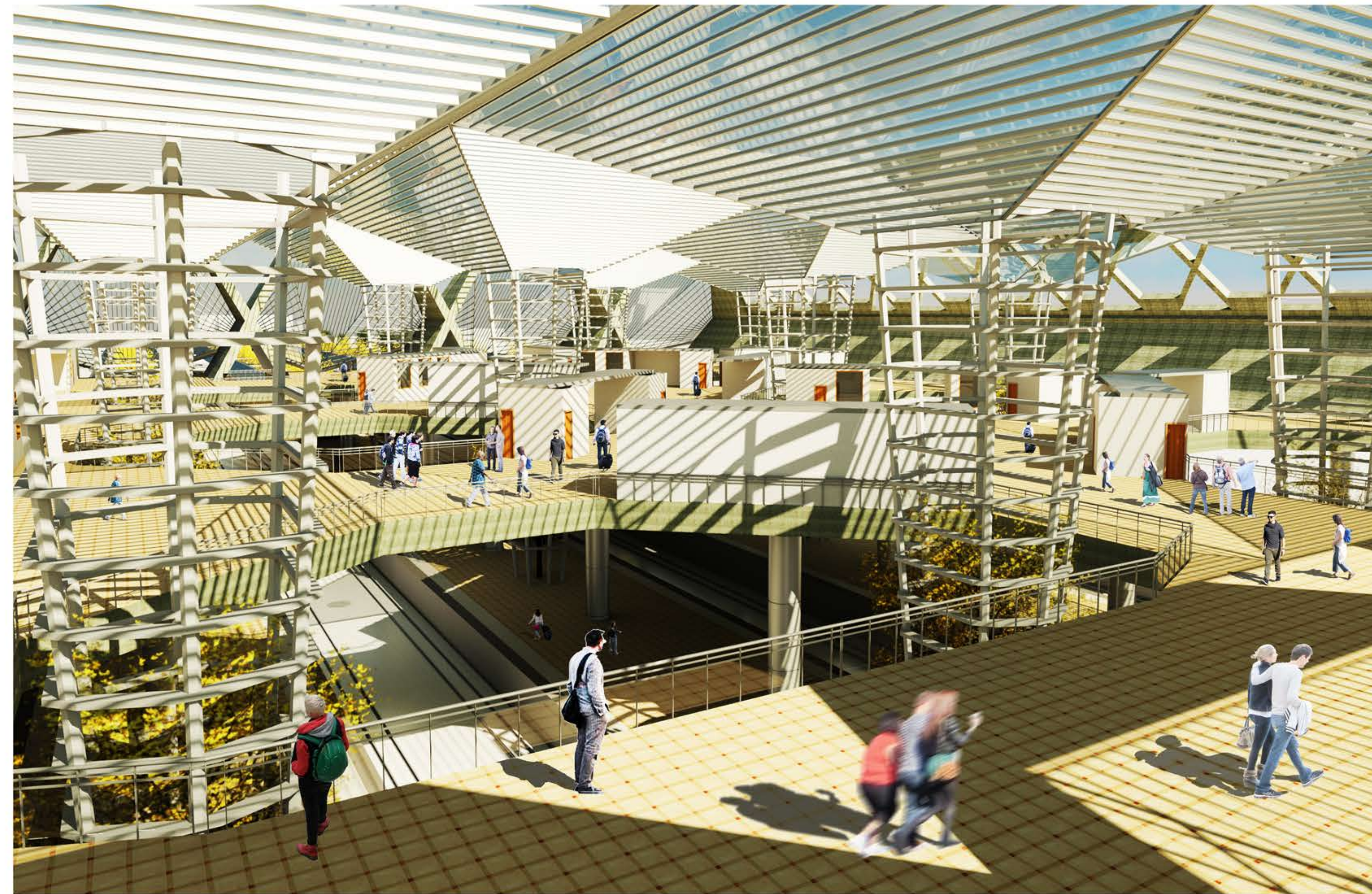
ARCHITECTURE UNDERGRAD THESIS PROJECT

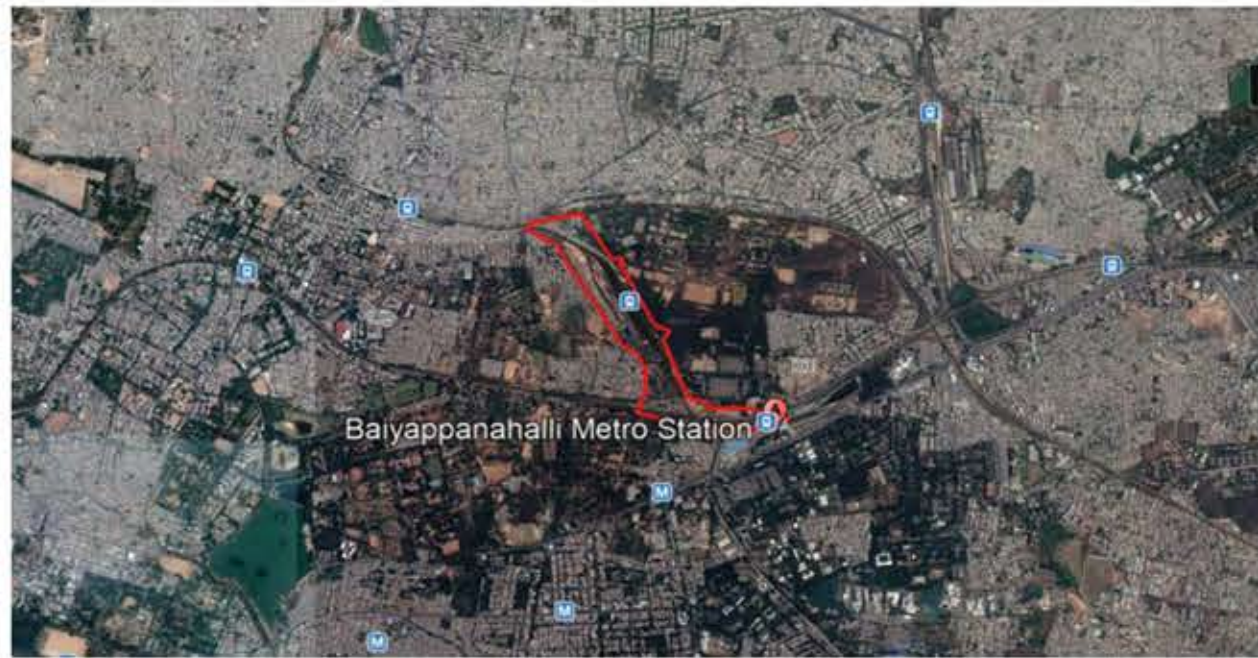
YEAR : 2018

LOCATION: BENGALURU

SOFTWARE USED : REVIT , PHOTOSHOP

Transportation is the major part of the city and railway station one of the important building of transport in the city in terms of both image of the city and as well as the transportation hub with help to connect the city to the other city. The crowd in railway station is increasingly day by day and hence it need a change in the design of railway station to tackle the passenger's requirement as it is increasing. The ministry of railway have decide to use a world class station as a concept in development of present railway stations.so the statin can be constructed as a world class and also in development of commercial area with integrated urban spaces which will enhance the potential in surrounding areas and help the area in development.The thesis project is based on for proposing a design of railway station in baiyappanahalli, Bengaluru. The station project is proposed to develop by the Indian railways authority for making a third terminal in Bengaluru as a world class station.

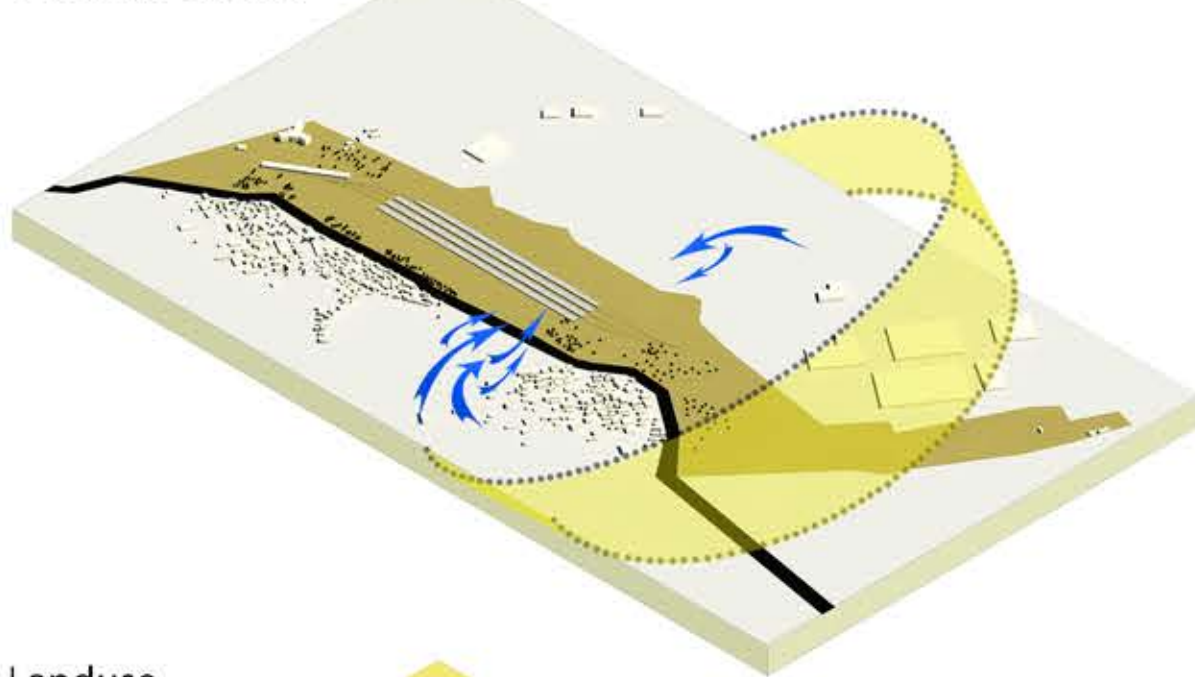




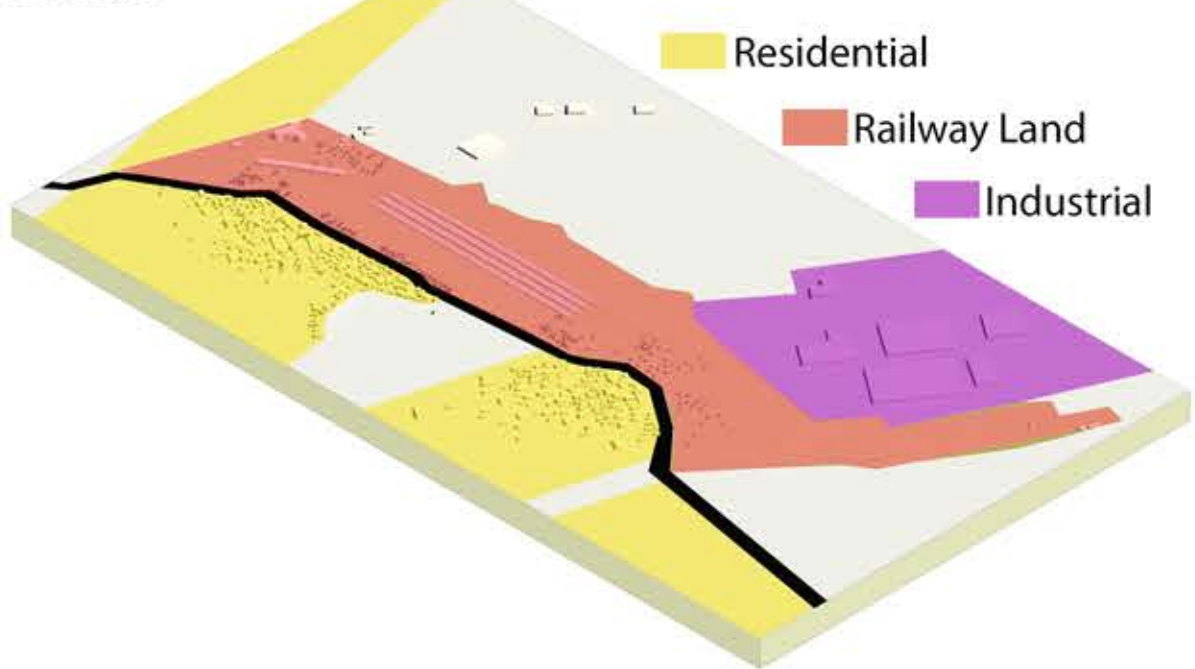
Site - Baiyappanahalli Railway station, Bangalore

Bengaluru City founded by Kempegowda about four centuries ago is the current capital of Karnataka state. Baiyappanahalli will be the third coaching terminal. The proposed third terminal site is located towards east of Bengaluru city (about 10 km from CBD). The site is accessible through Baiyappanahalli road towards west, connecting Banaswadi road in north and old Madras road in south. Outer ring road of Bengaluru city is about 3 km from site towards east. Existing Baiyappanahalli Railway Station of Bengaluru has a small station building with only two platforms. Proposed third coaching terminal site is towards the north-west of existing station building. Presently this location is functioning as goods yard on main ChennaiBengaluru line.

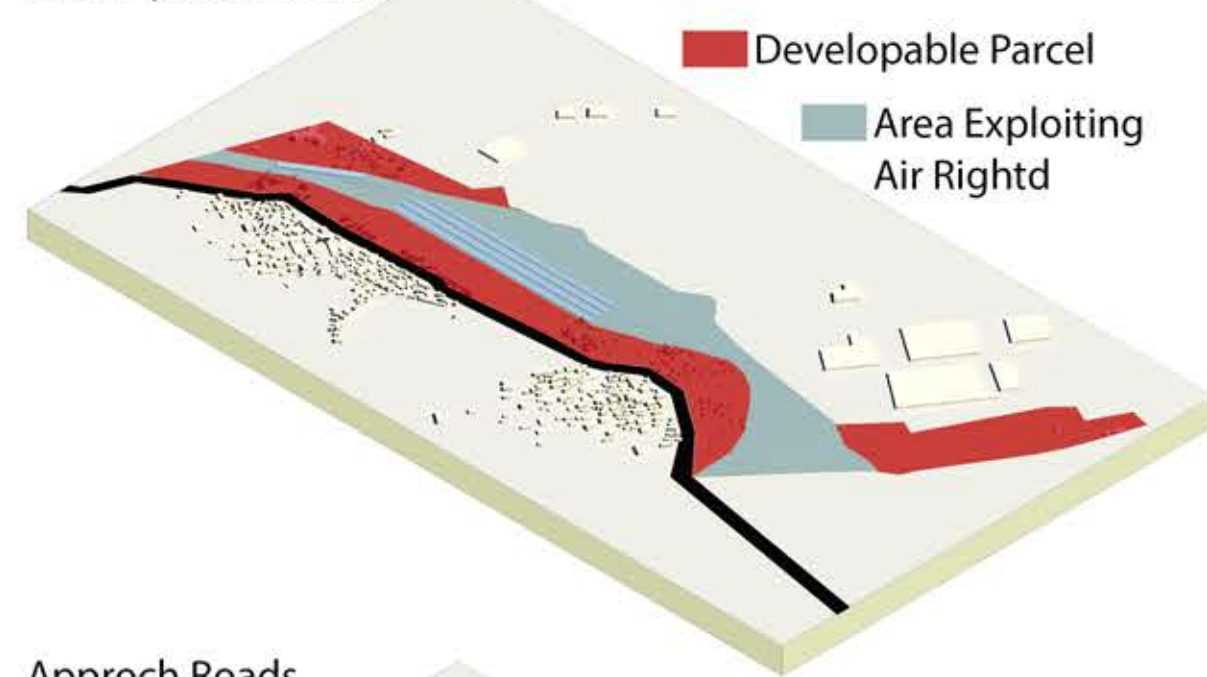
Sun Path & Wind



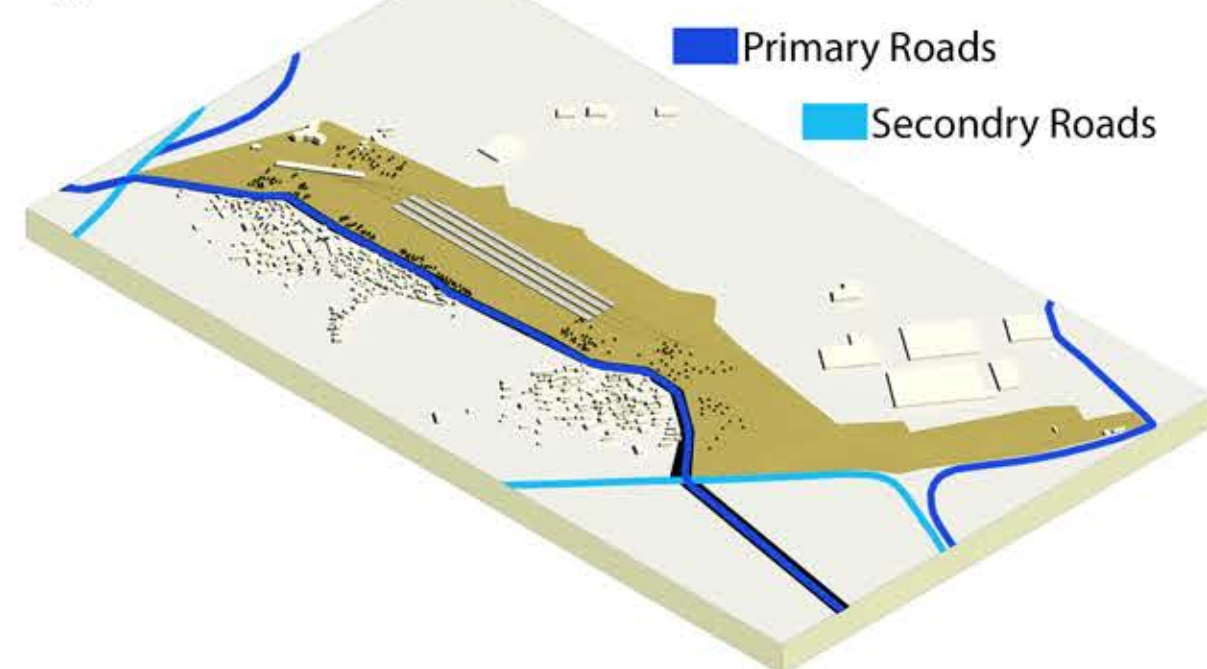
Landuse



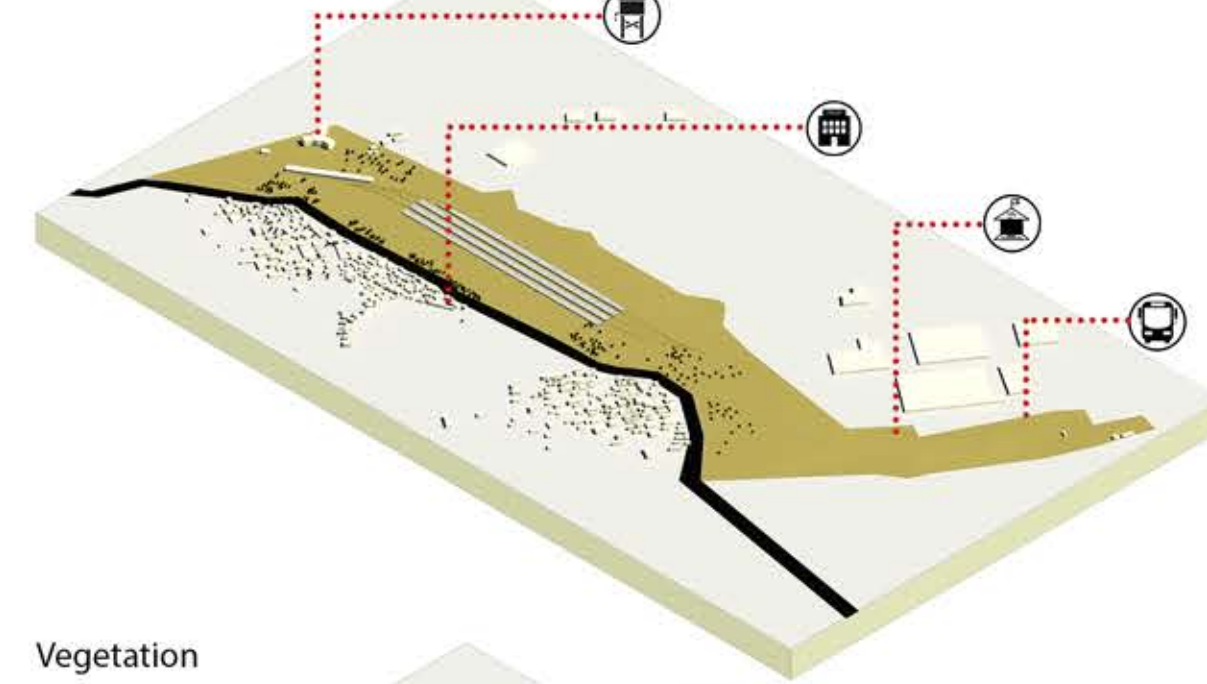
Developable Parcel's



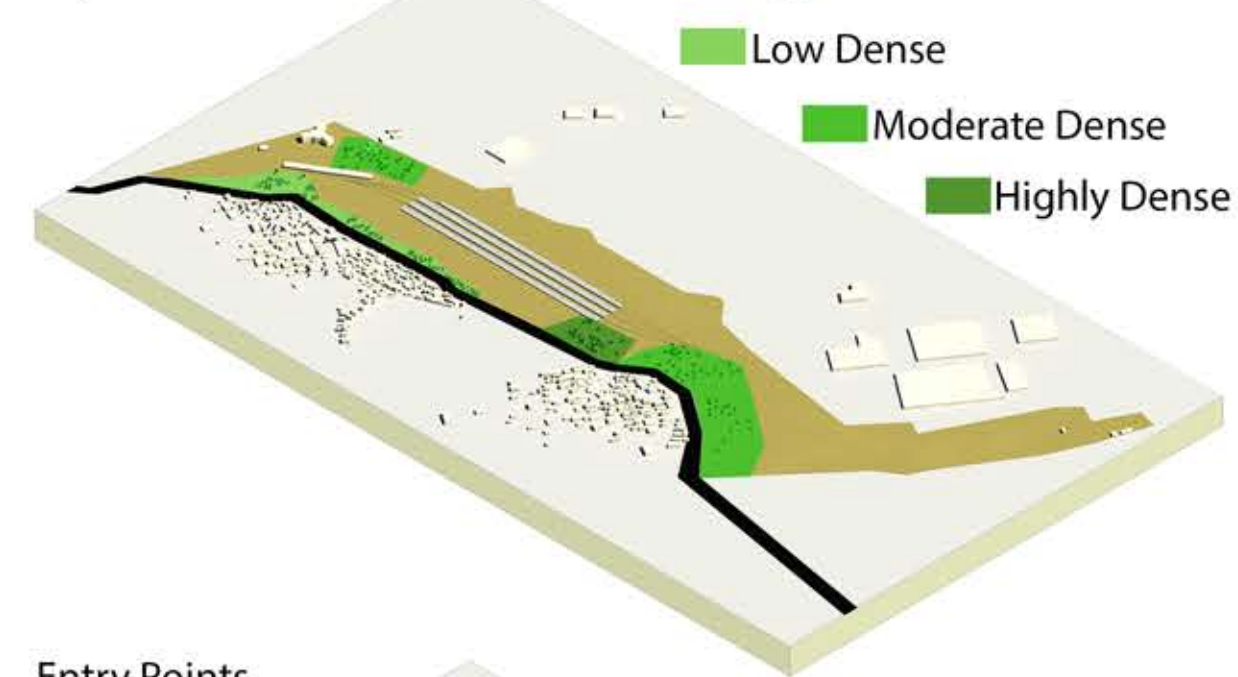
Approch Roads



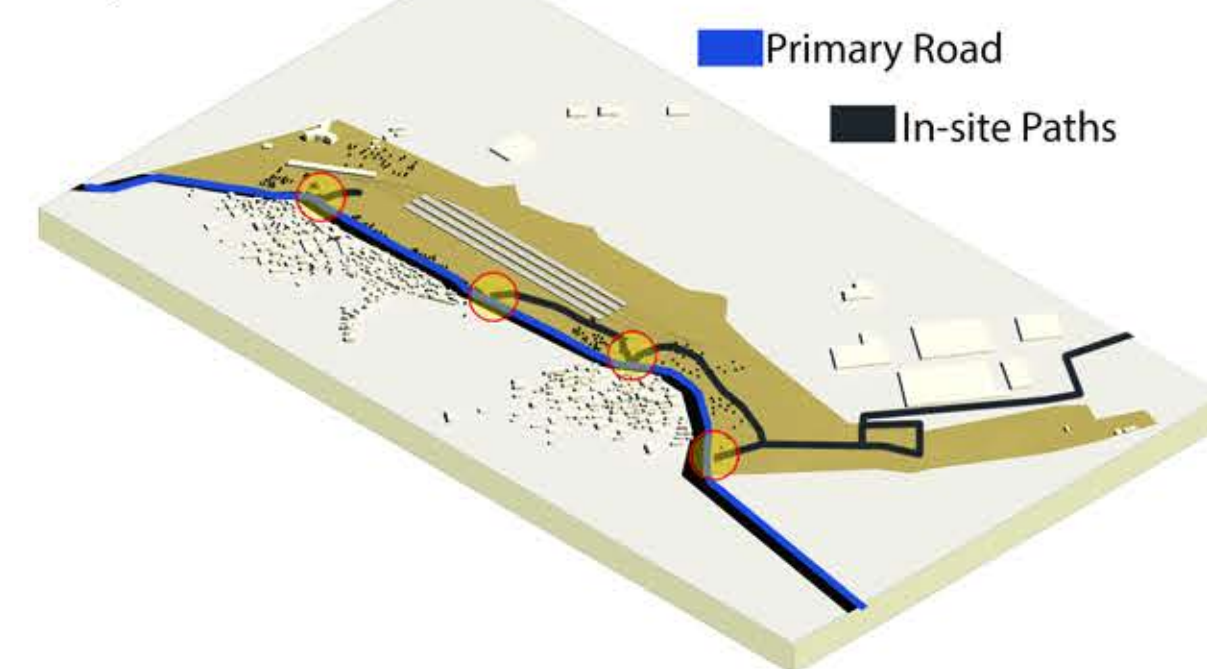
Landmarks



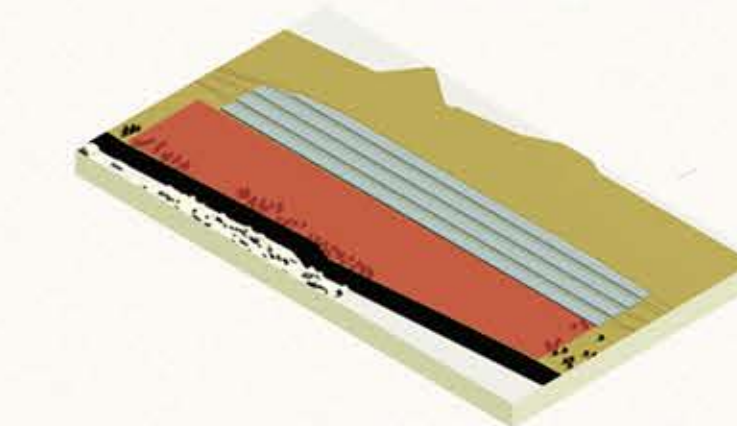
Vegetation



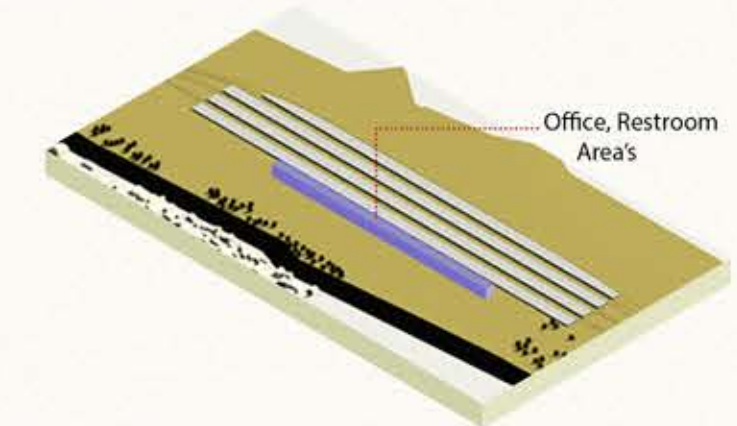
Entry Points



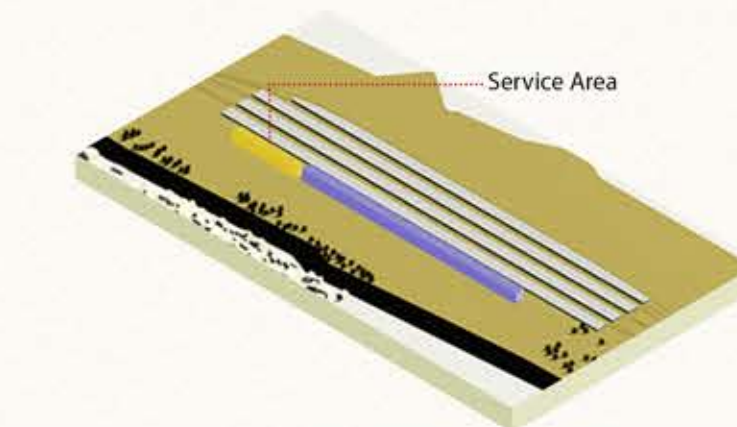
Design Development Concept



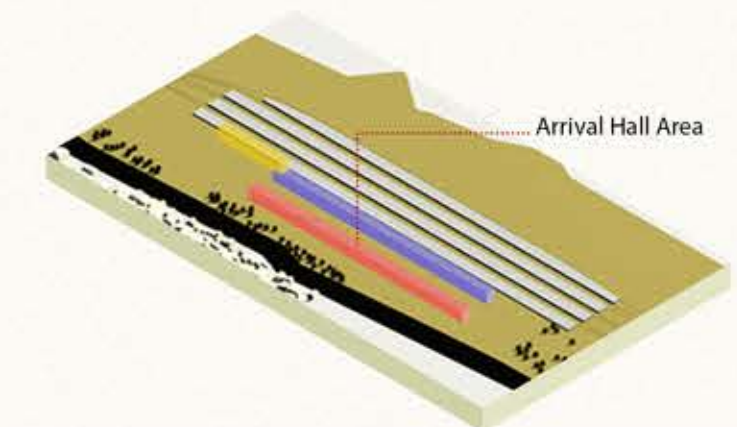
Front land Parcel has taken for design due to available of primary road on this side. There is no road connectivity on other three side of site.



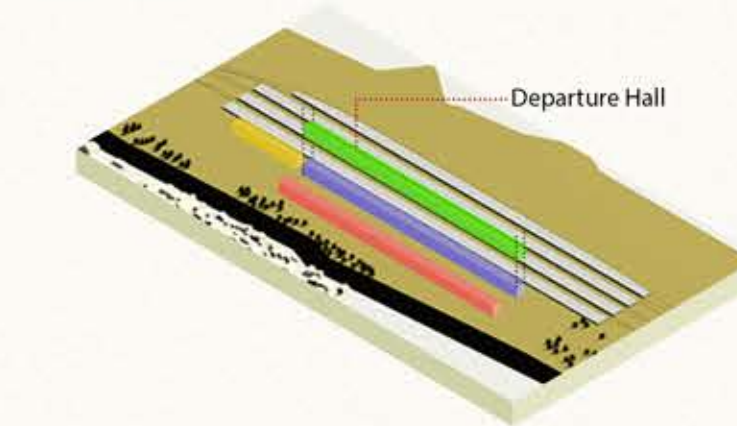
Office and Rest-room are design near to platform so to decrease the distance for passengers and officers to platform.



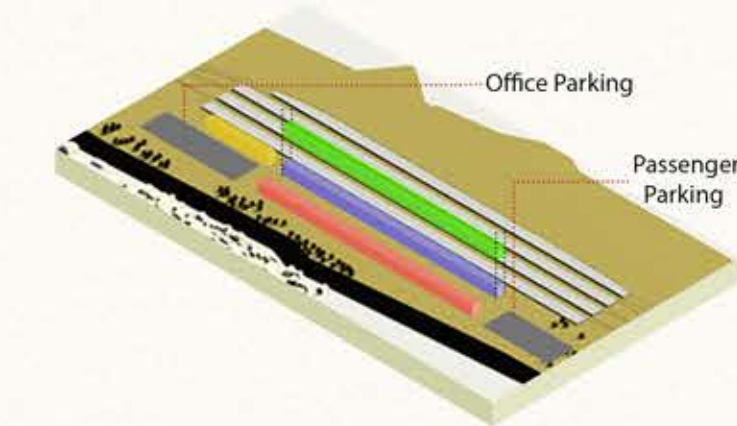
Service Area is kept at side of the building to decrease its hindrance to other building but its connected vertical as well as horizontally with each floor. it also provide a separate service road.



Arrival hall area is connected to subway for segregation of passengers. It also contain a arrival waiting hall and it is connected to pick and go lan.



Departure hall is placed in above level for segregation of crowd, it also connected to commercial area.



There are separate parking area's for service and for passengers. there are also two basement parking area which are connected to each floor with stairs and elevators,

Key Points of Design

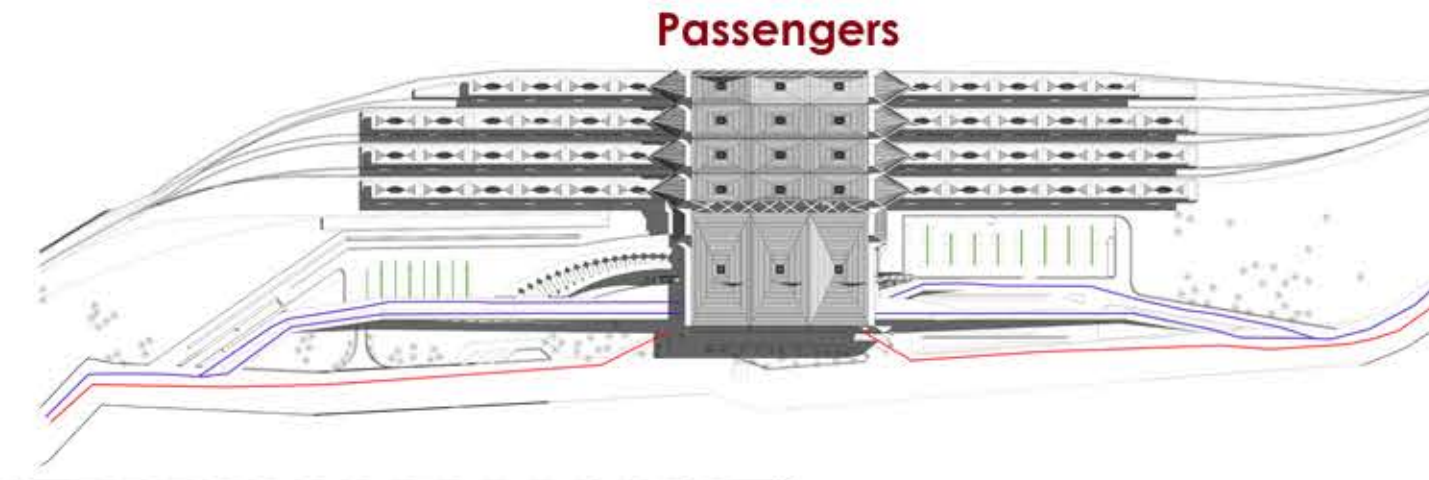
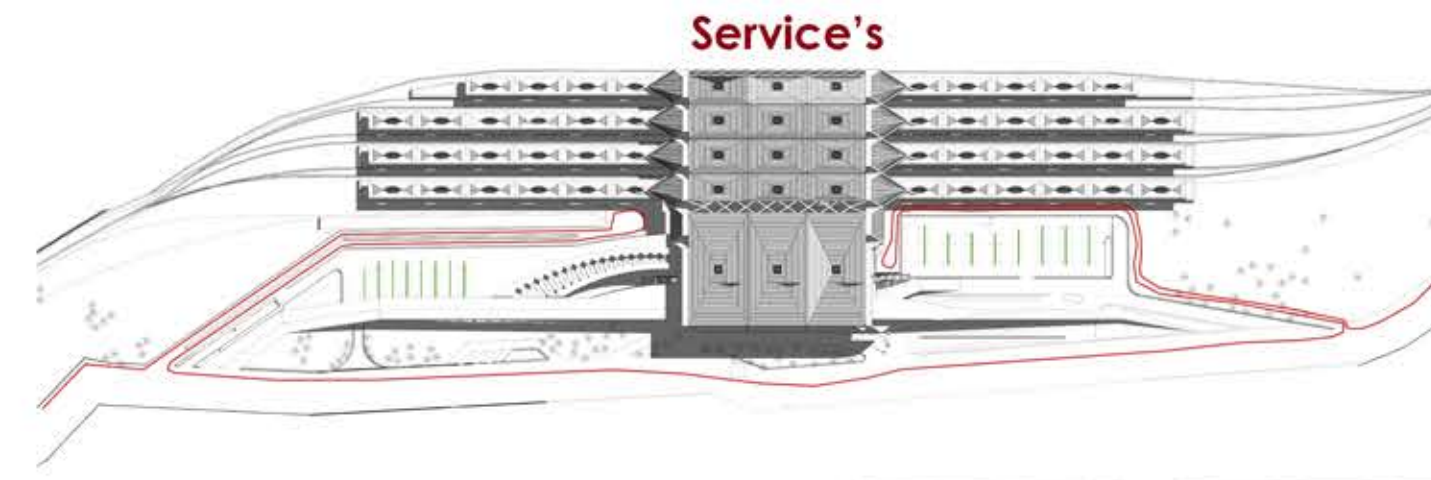


Schematic Section

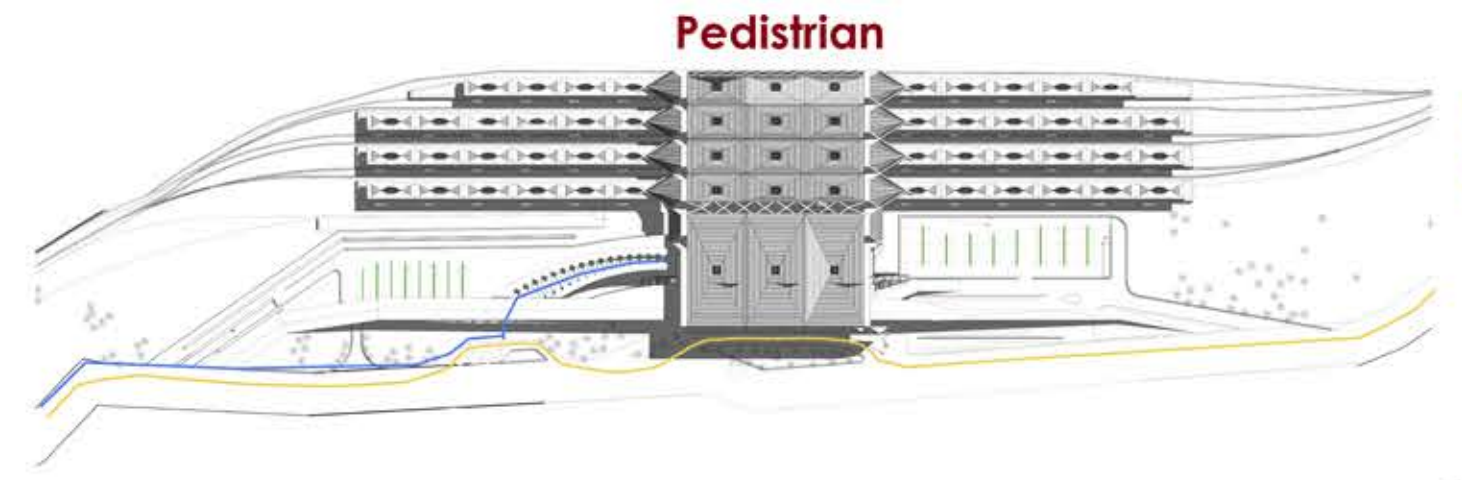


SITE PLAN

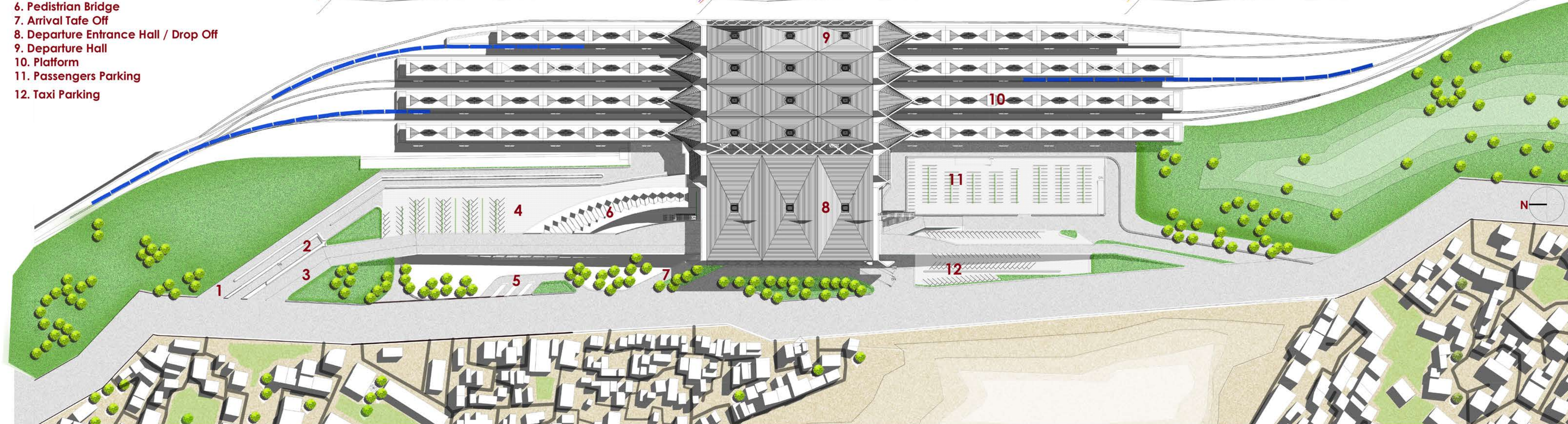
- 1. Service Entrance
- 2. Commuters Entrance
- 3. Departure Entrance
- 4. Office Parking
- 5. Bus Station
- 6. Pedestrian Bridge
- 7. Arrival Take Off
- 8. Departure Entrance Hall / Drop Off
- 9. Departure Hall
- 10. Platform
- 11. Passengers Parking
- 12. Taxi Parking

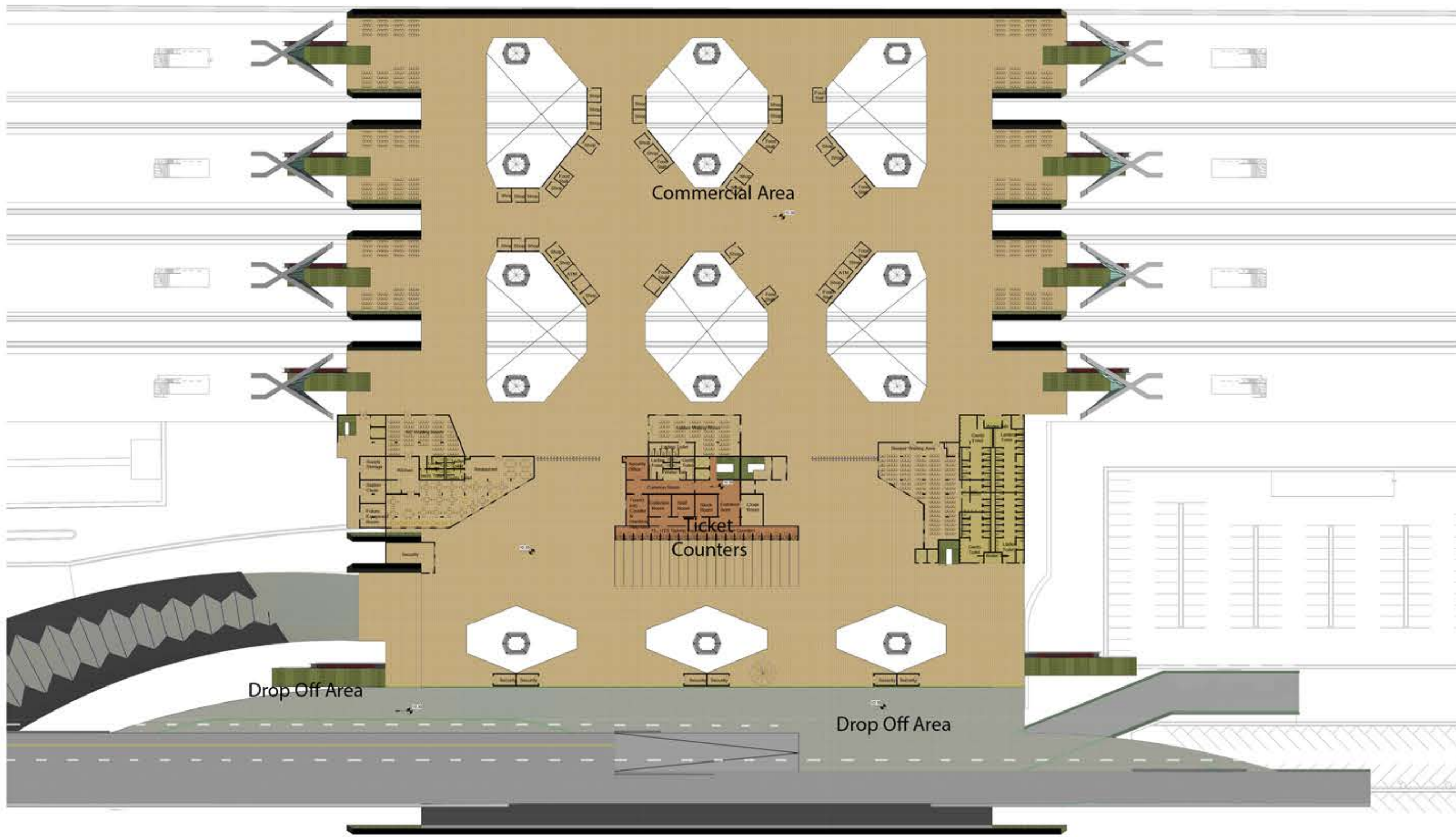


Departure
Arrival



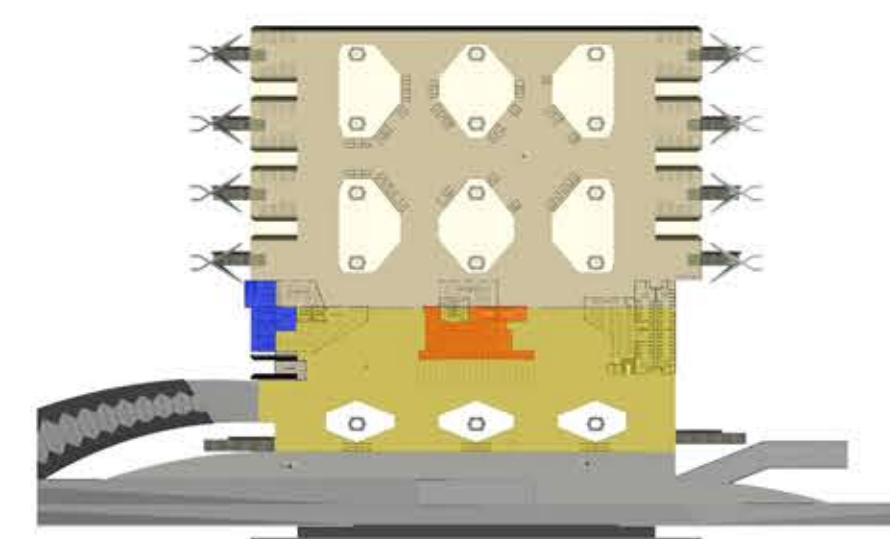
Bus Route
Pedestrian Route





DEPARTURE LEVEL PLAN

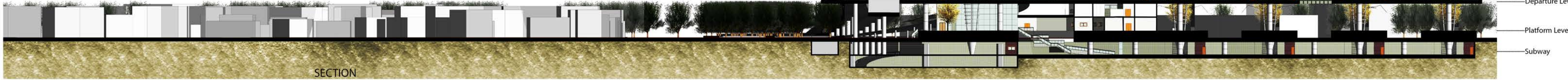
- The Departure Level comprise of Drop off area and also connected with the pedestrian bridge. Passengers can move around in unpaid zone after entering the hall.
- Ticket counter are situated at center to ease the movement of Passenger.
- Restaurant, AC Waiting room, Sleeper Waiting room and ladies waiting area are situated near the ticket counters.
- After Entering to paid zone passengers can also go to commercial area, stalls, small shops.
- In paid zone there are staircase and elevators to go to platforms in departing time.
- Whole Departure hall is daylighted as well as cut outs in commercial area to daylight the platform area.



- Service Area
- Office and Ticket Counters
- Unpaid Passengers
- Paid Passengers



Departure hall and Shopping Area View



SECTION

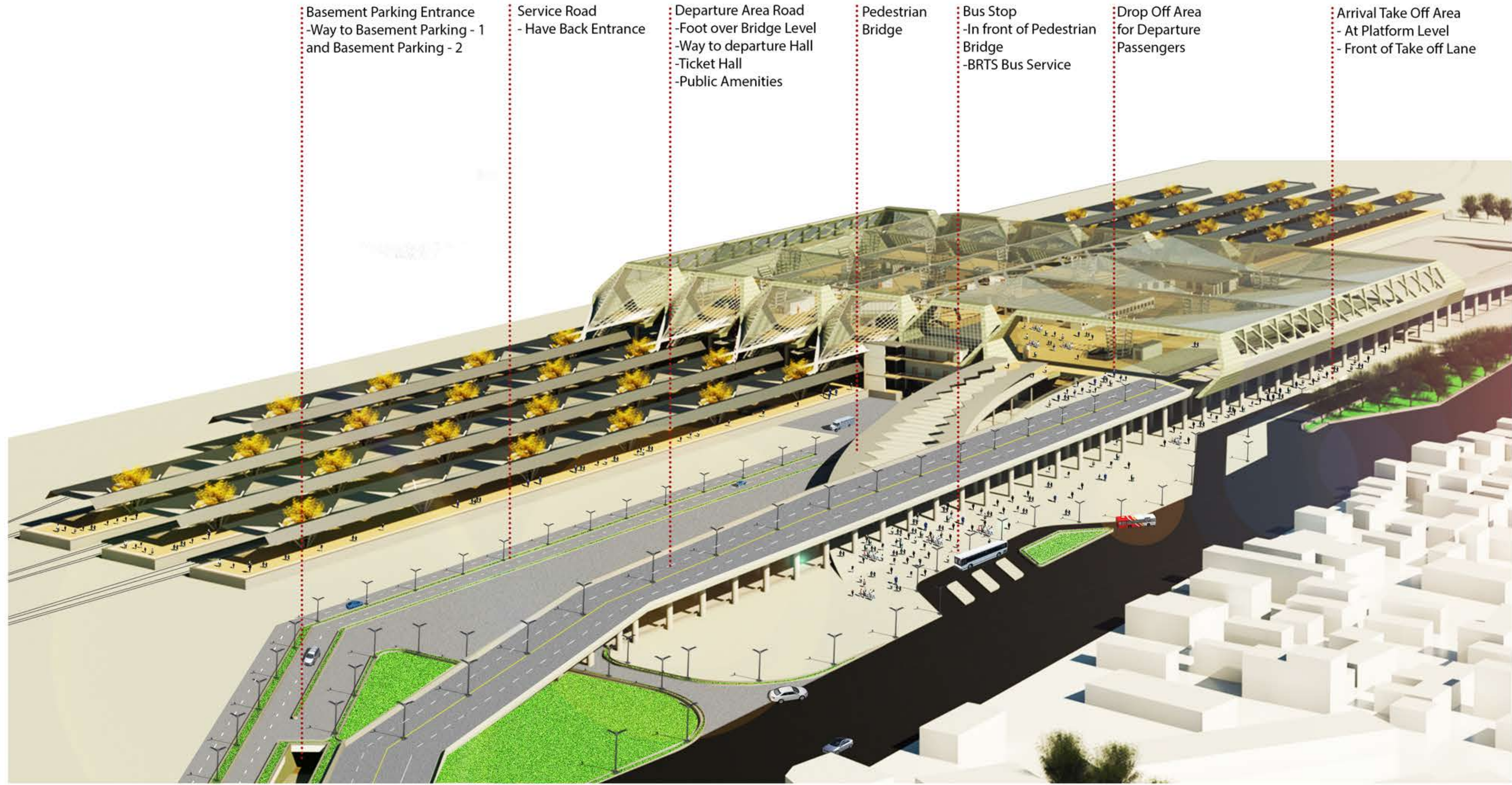
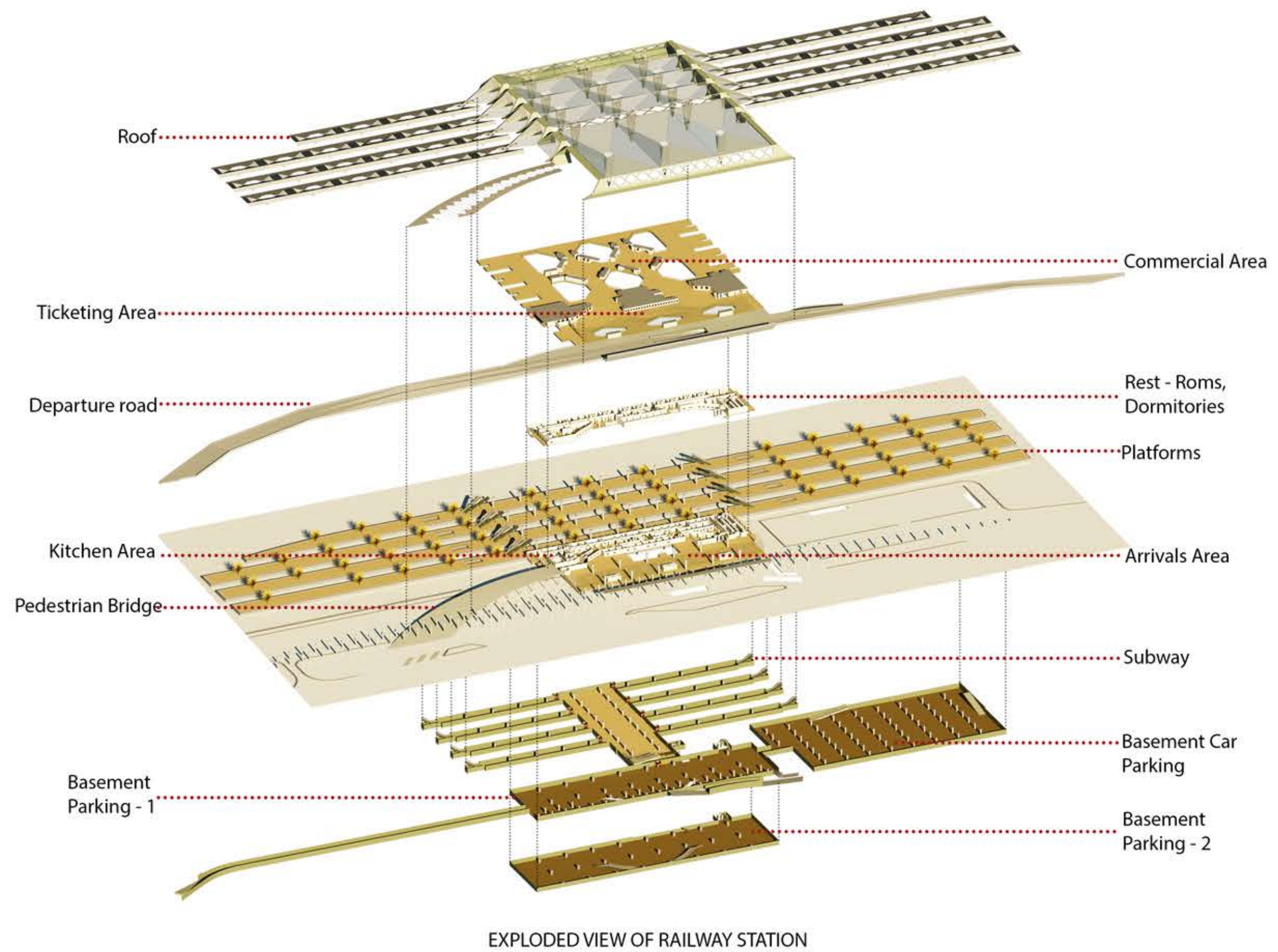
- Departure Level
- Platform Level
- Subway

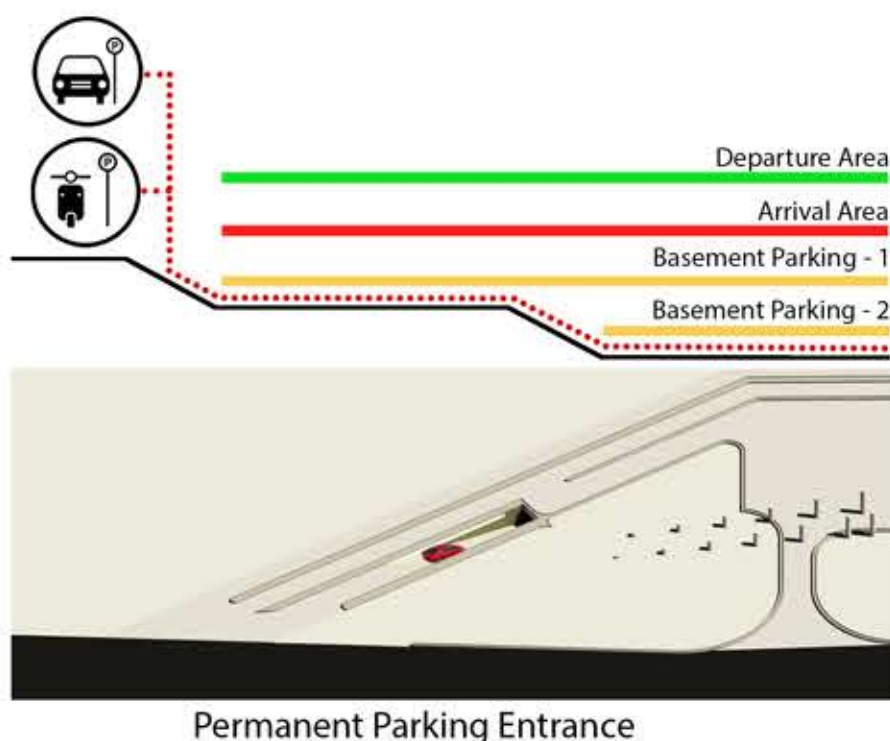
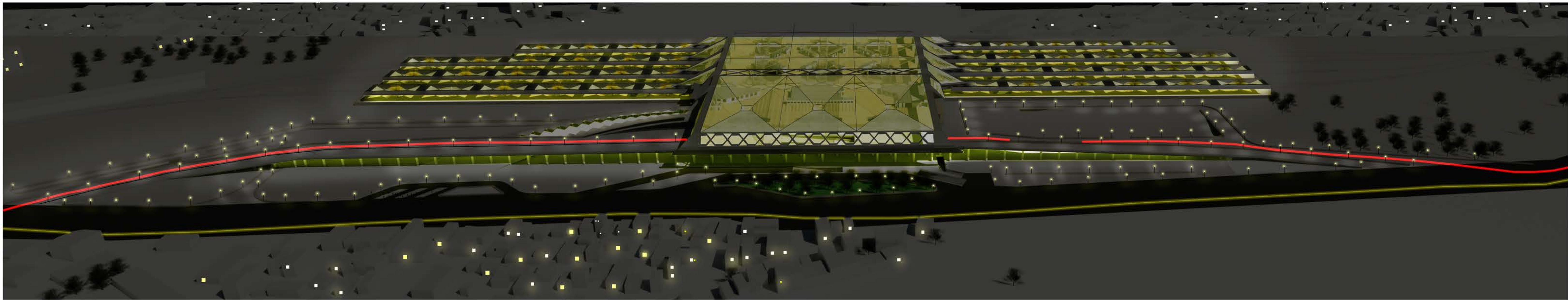


Platform - 2 view which is showing staircase and escalator which are connects departure hall to platform. Covered area of platform is daylighted by help of cut-outs in departure hall floor.

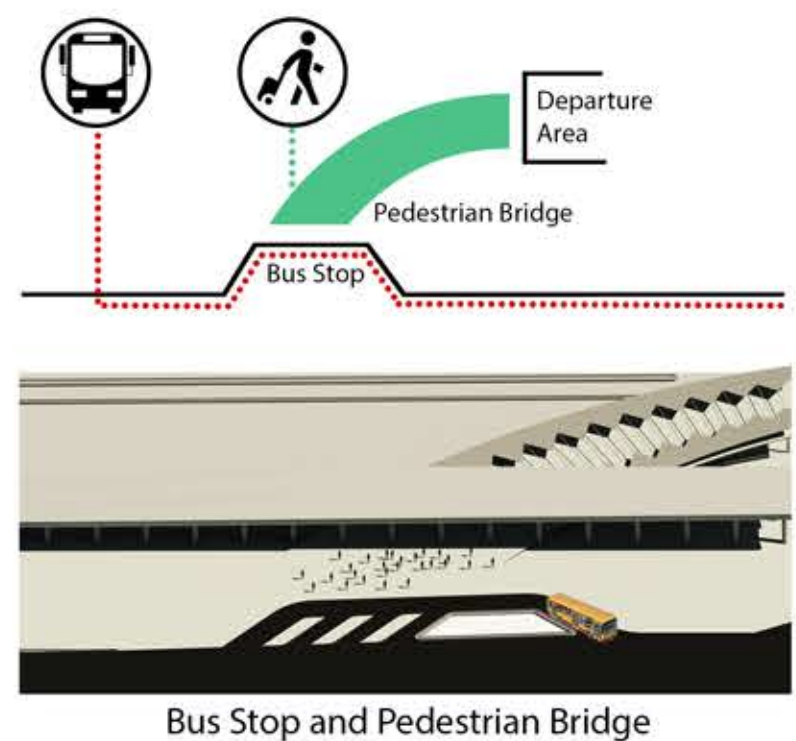


View of Arrival hall and subway. Subway is used by arriving passengers for exiting the platform and connect to the take off lane and to arrival waiting hall. It is daylighted by the cut outs in departure hall.

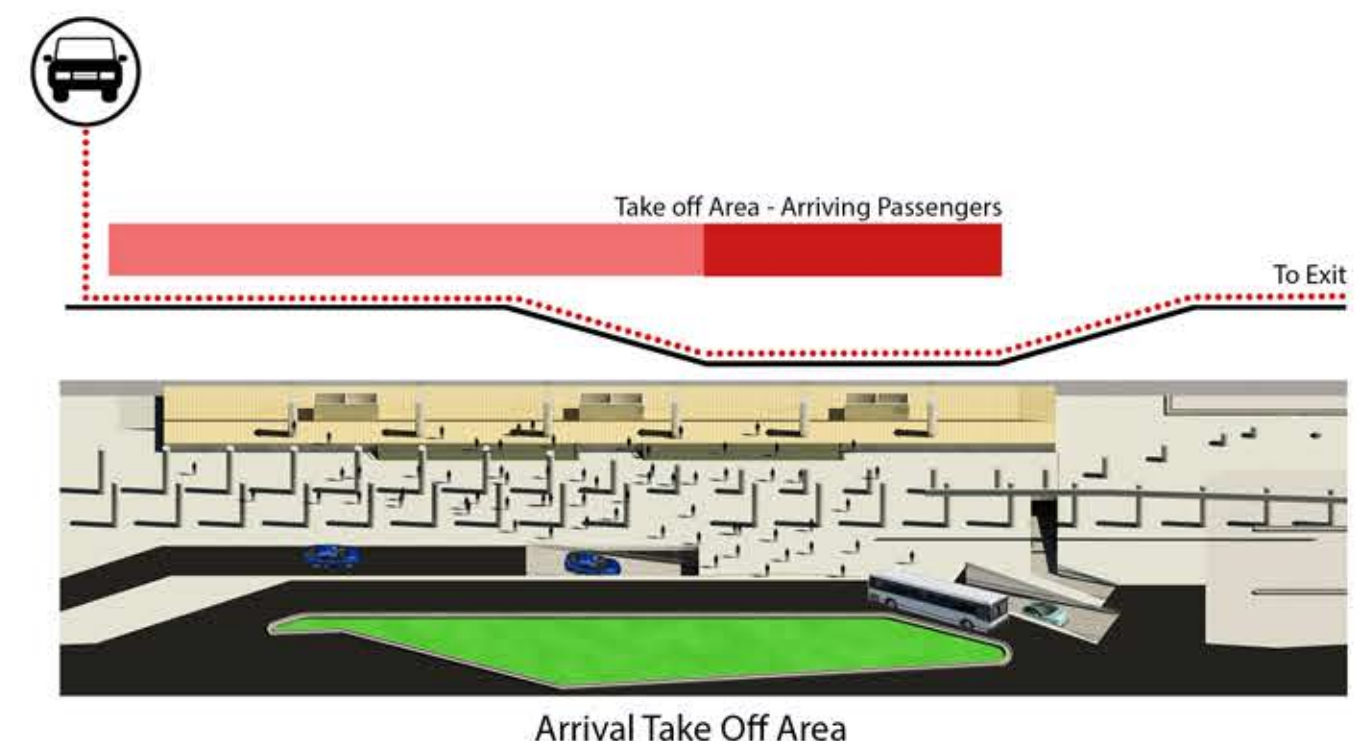




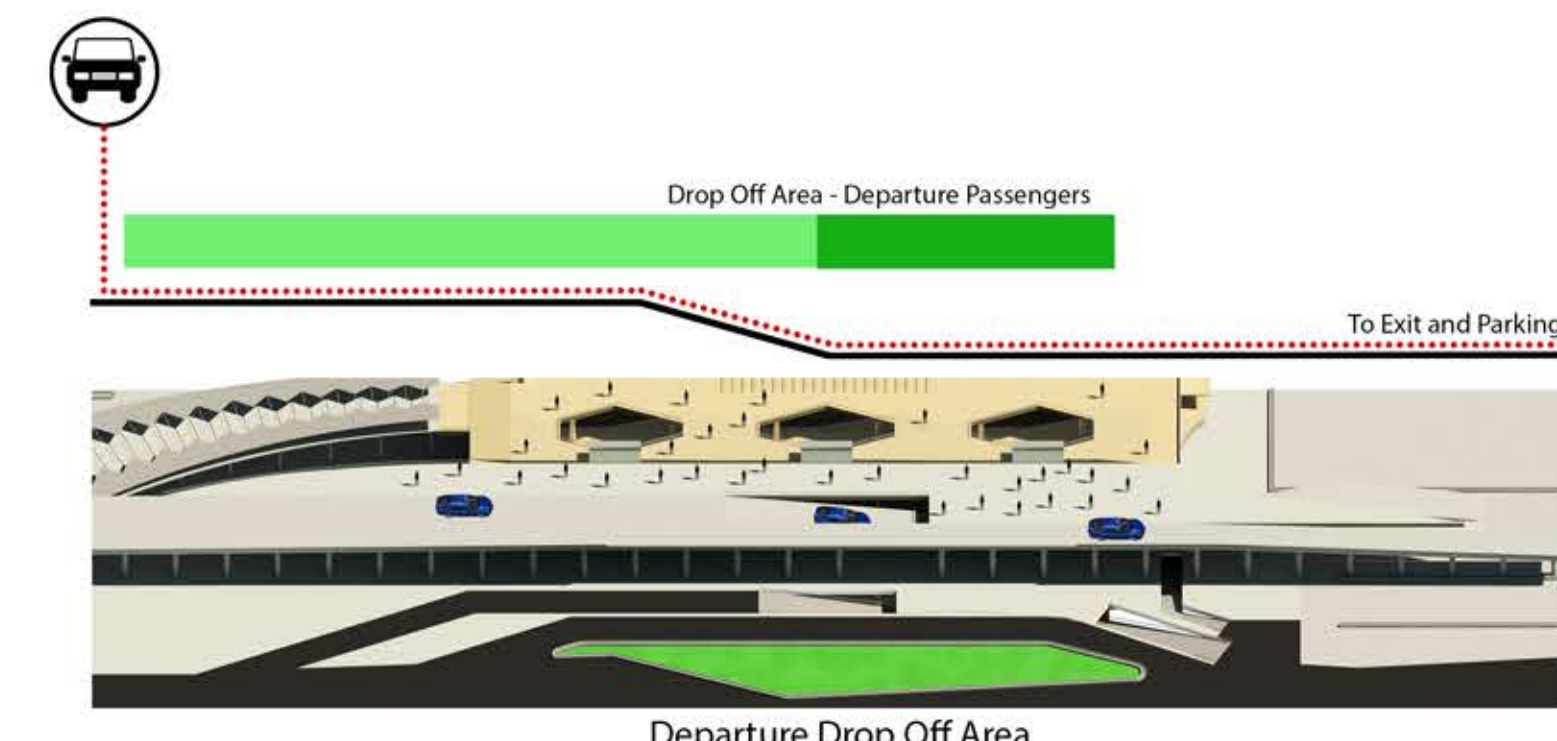
Permanent Parking Entrance



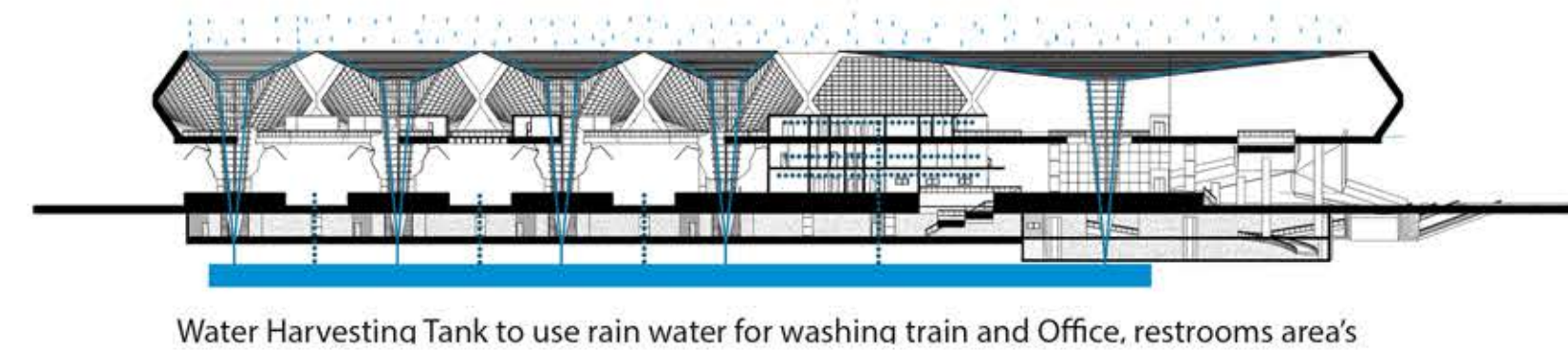
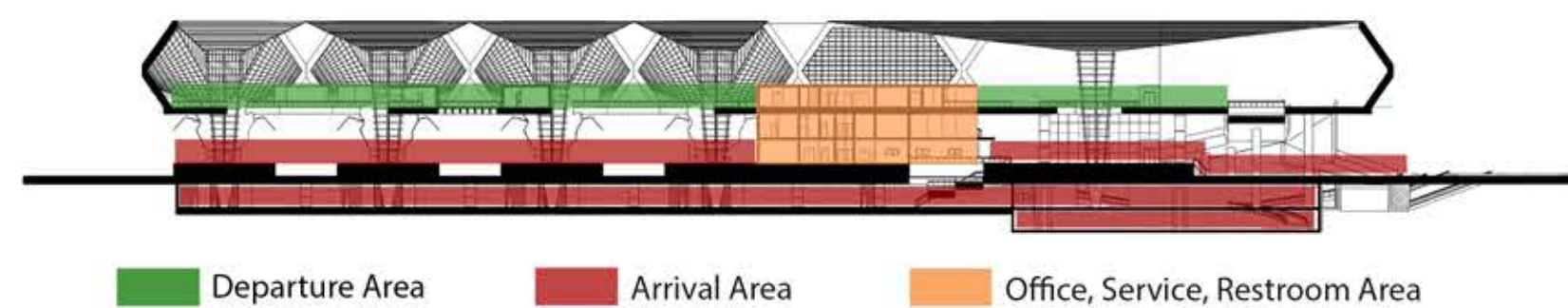
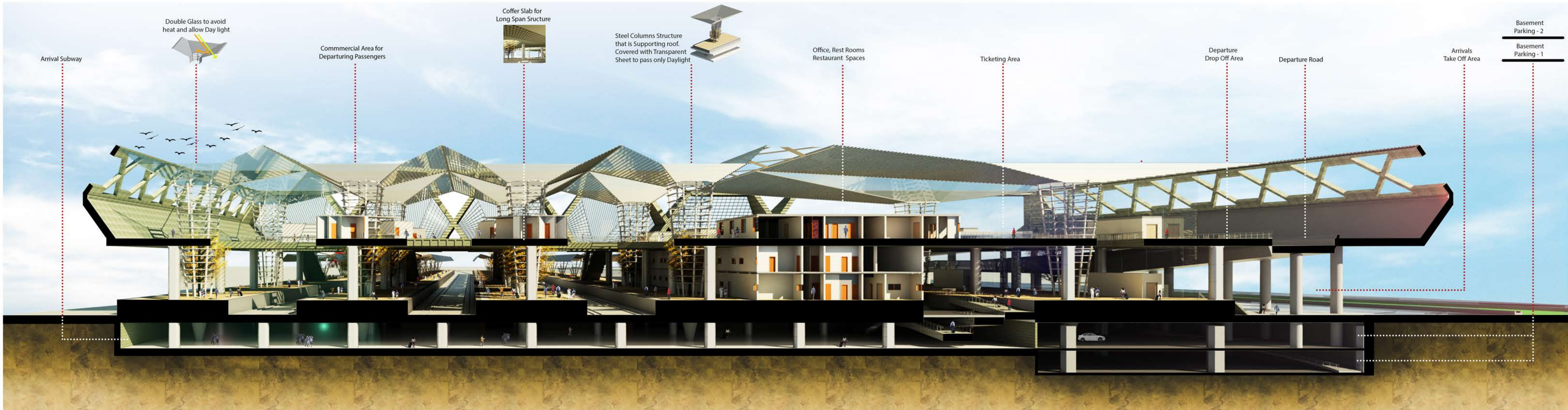
Bus Stop and Pedestrian Bridge
Pedestrian Bridge Connect the Bus Stop To Departure Area



Arrival Take Off Area
Design To Avoid Road Crossing for Arriving Passengers and to connect with Arrival Bus Stop



Departure Drop Off Area
Design To Avoid Road Crossing for Departure Passengers to Connect Drop Off Area To Different Lanes



Redevelopment

Bhopal Railway Station

ACADEMIC COMPETITION BY,
INTEGRAL STUDIO - SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE BHOPAL

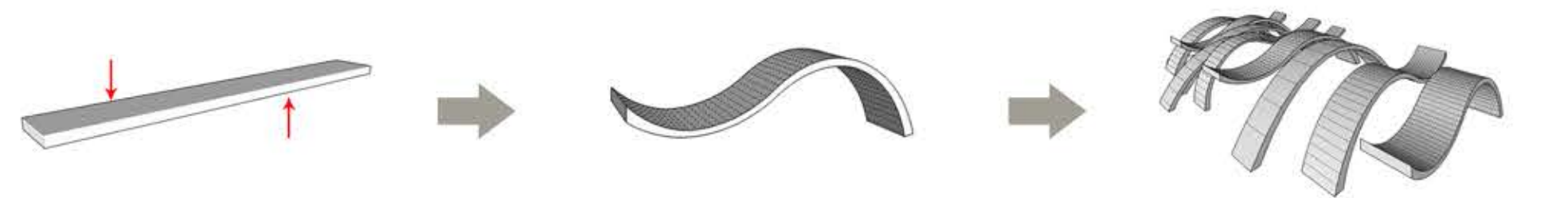
CITATION : FIRST PRIZE
YEAR: AUGUST 2016
LOCATION: BHOPAL,INDIA

SOFTWARE USED : REVIT , PHOTOSHOP

Transportation structures have traditionally been the great buildings of urban society. There is a clear awareness of the importance and value with a clear vision of the future. Railway Station is major gateway and entrance to a city. The station reflects the character, lifestyle or background of the city or community in which it is located. Hence, a Station building in the design reflects the historical background and lifestyle of the people of that area.

Form Formation

The form that we have selected for the station represents Bhopal . Instead of incorporating characters from regional heritage sites we have incorporated the different level of topography and social mix that constitutes BHOPAL.



Push the plan surface to form a curved roof as well as to form voids on surfaces.

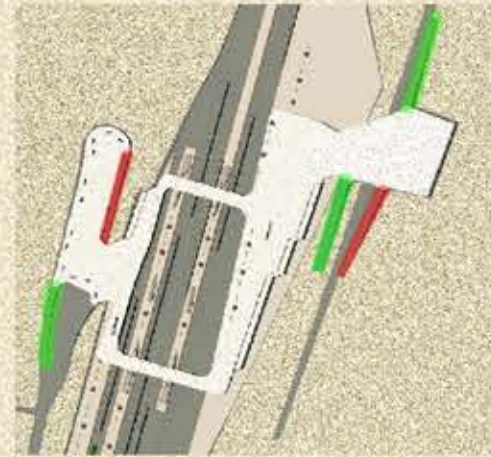
The roof form has interpreted the topography of Bhopal.

After combining many such-curved roofs the intersection space is creating a daylight source for the railway station.



Planning and Zoning

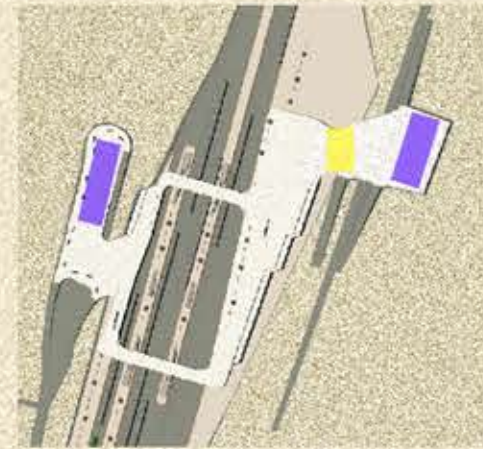
The core idea of design is to separate the arriving public and departing public by giving two levels i.e foot over bridge and subway. The entrance for public is given from foot over bridge and exit for departing public is given from subway. From this idea, we will be able to decrease conflict between arriving and departing public.



Entry
Exit

Foot Over Bridge

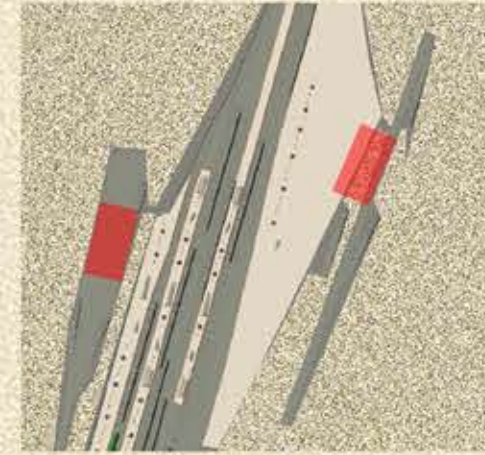
Entry and Exit for the Arriving public for the train are from the foot over bridge.



Drop off area
Parking

Foot Over Bridge

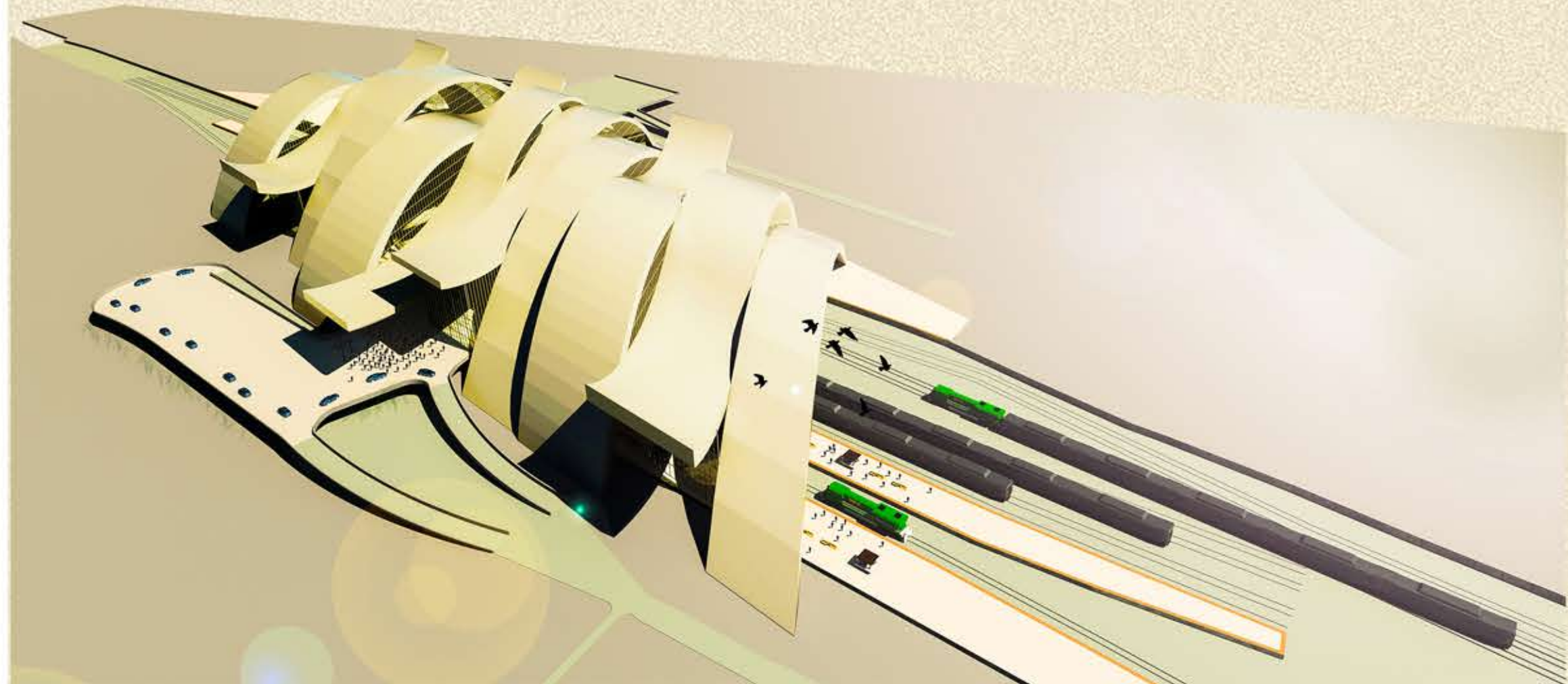
Parking is also available on foot over bridge for those who are coming with their vehicle.



Exit

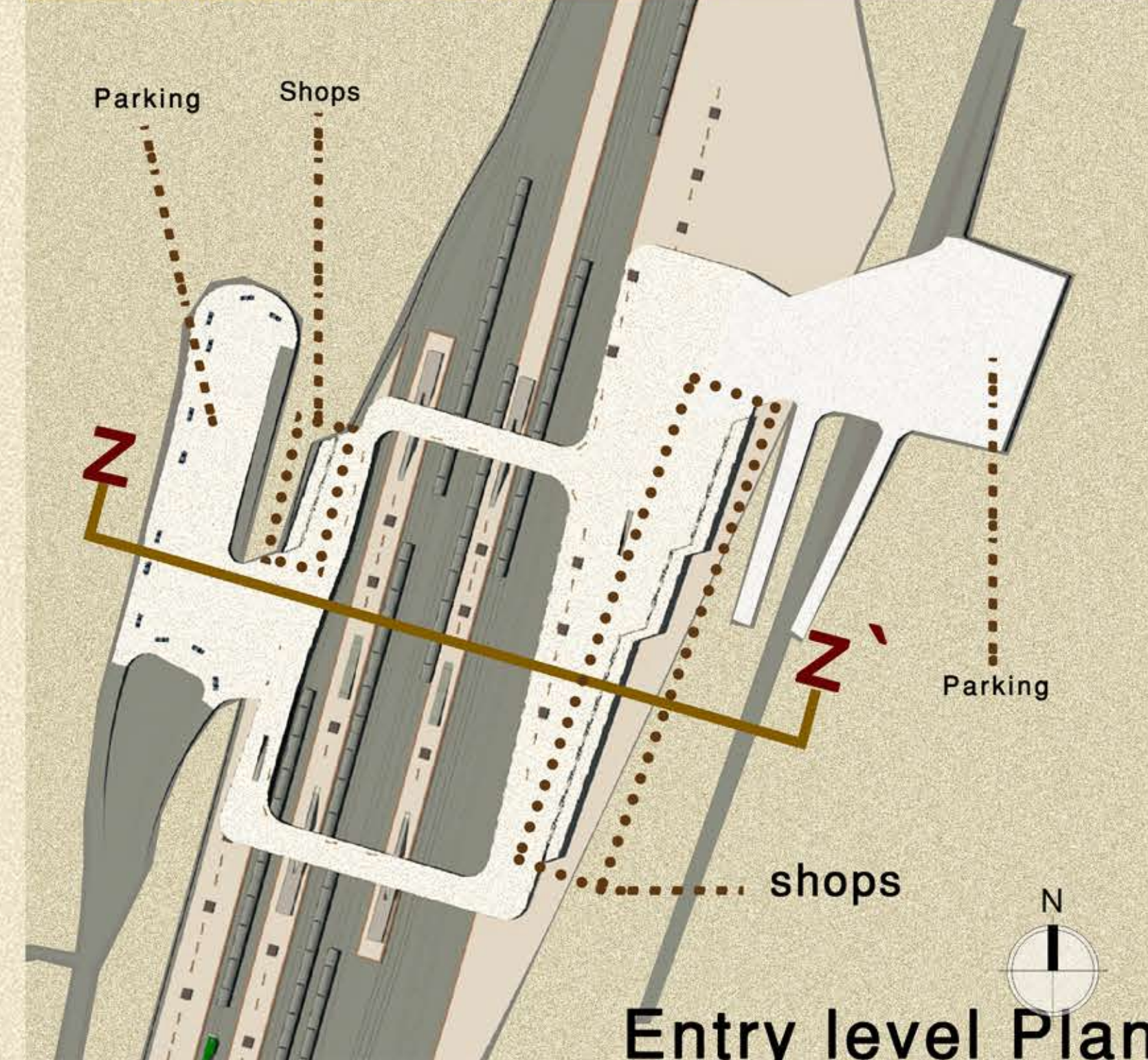
Ground floor

Exit for those who are departing from station by using subway.



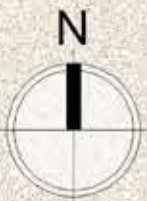
Section Z-Z'

Platform no. - 6 5-4 3-2 1

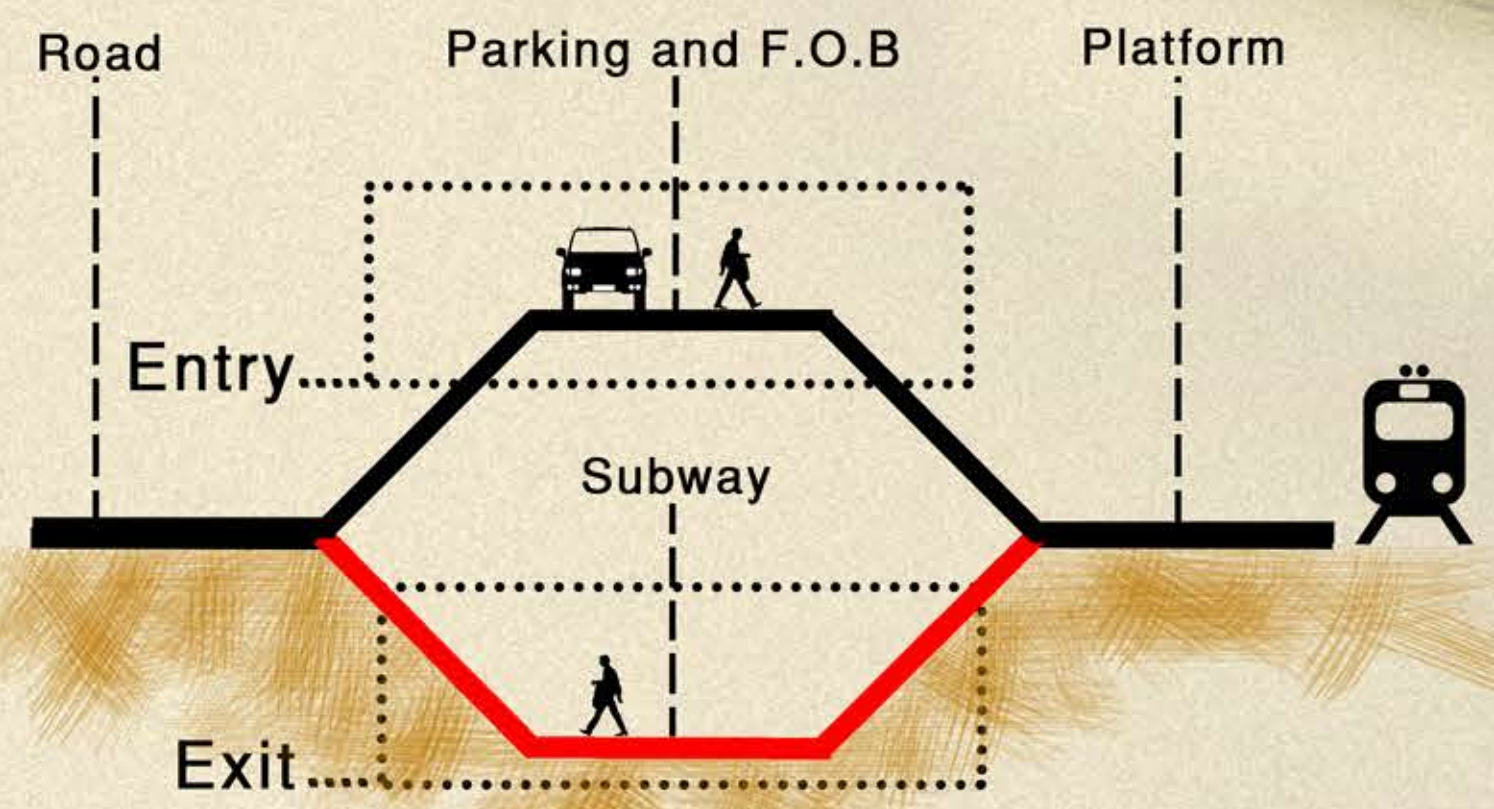
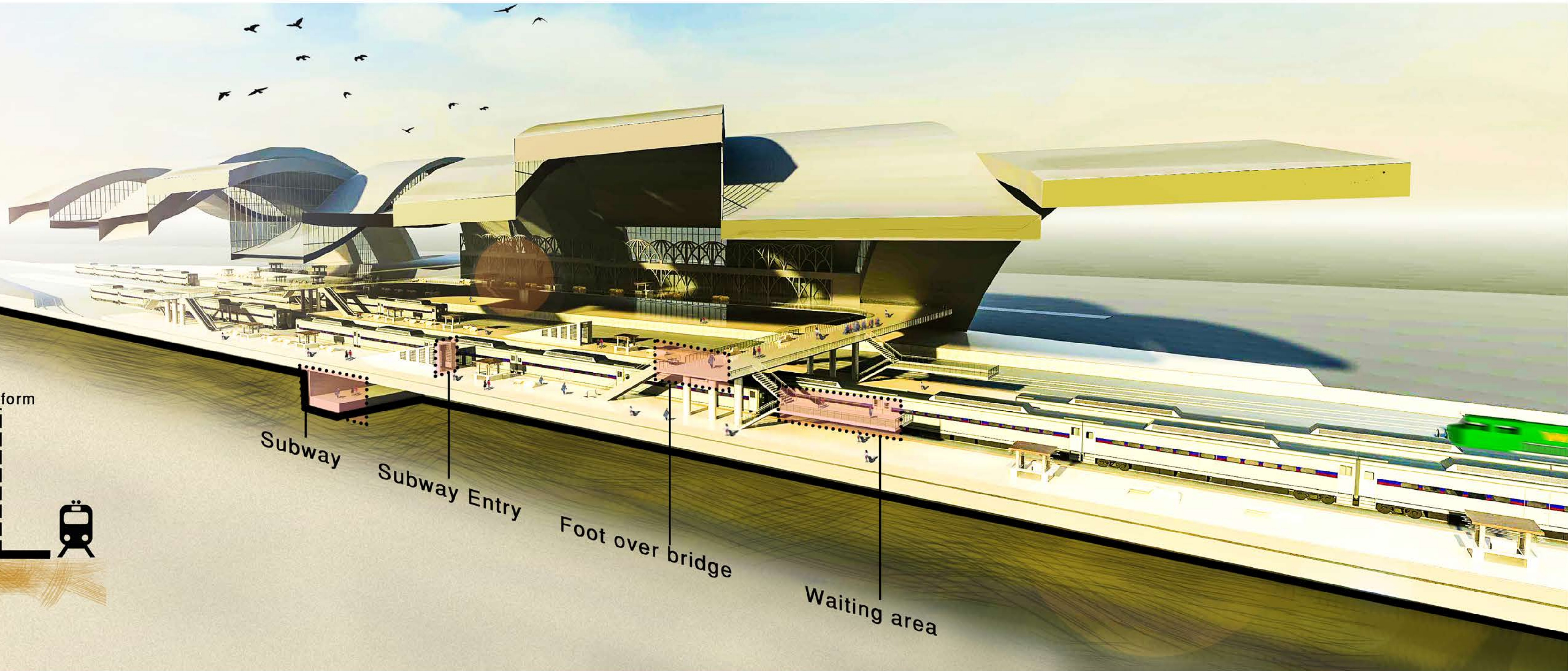


Entry level Plan

Entry level
Platform level
Subway



The idea of designing the entry and exit at different levels is just to segregate the crowd to avoid conflict between the public who are arriving at a Bhopal railway station and who are departing from the Bhopal railway station.



Cultural Center

ACADEMIC PROJECT IN 5TH SEMESTER

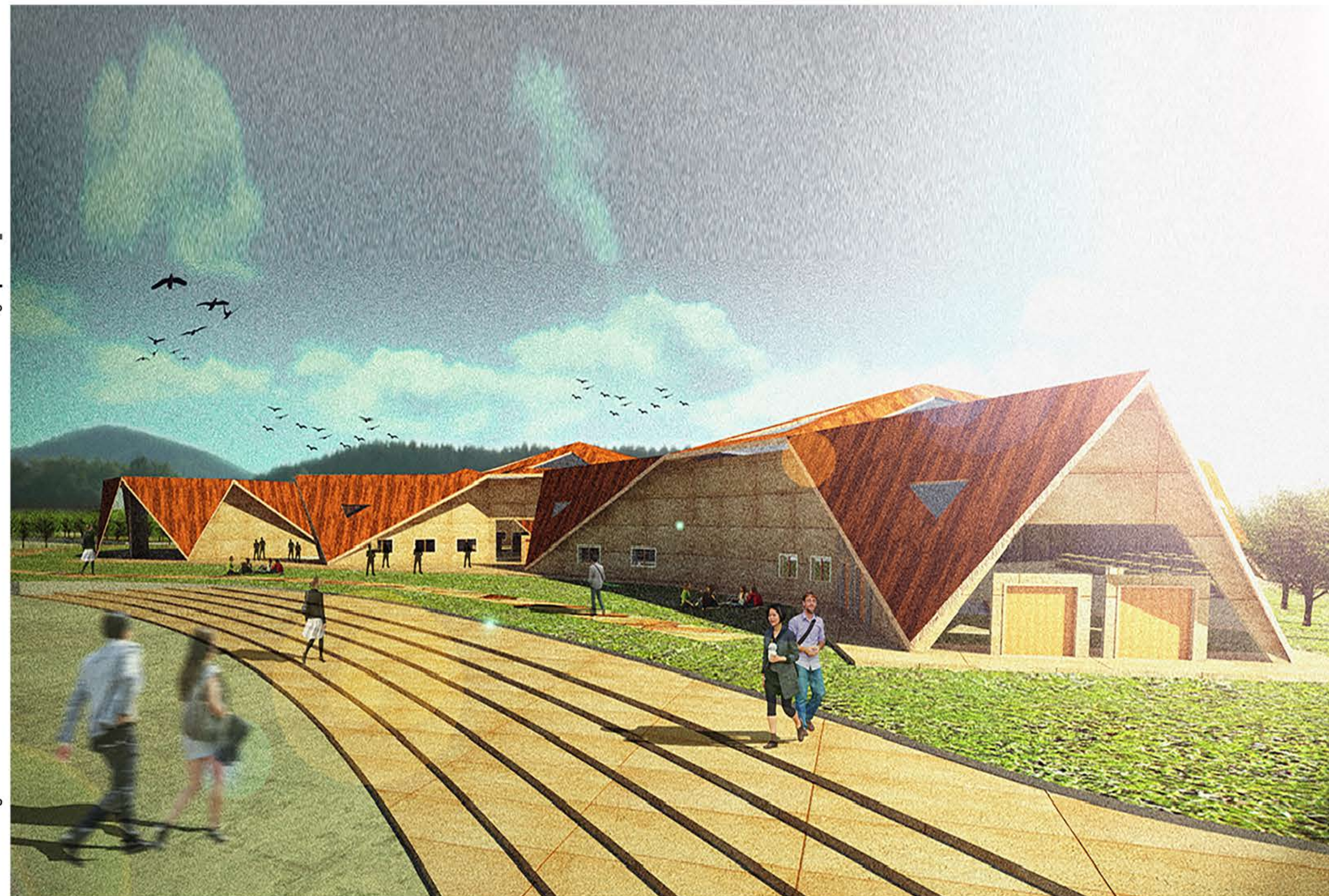
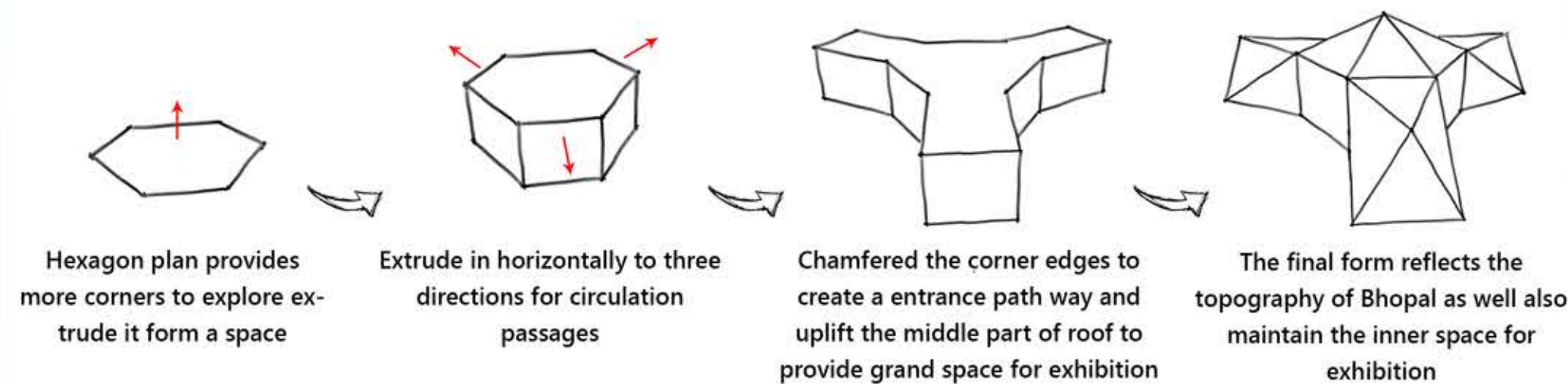
YEAR: 2015
LOCATION: BHOPAL

SOFTWARE USED : REVIT , PHOTOSHOP

The aim is to design a building which interprets its surrounding. The site is located in the heart of city Bhopal i.e the site was near to the upper lake. The site was surrounded by roads and pathways The form of the cultural center is interpreting its surrounding as well it is also interpreting the topography of Bhopal.

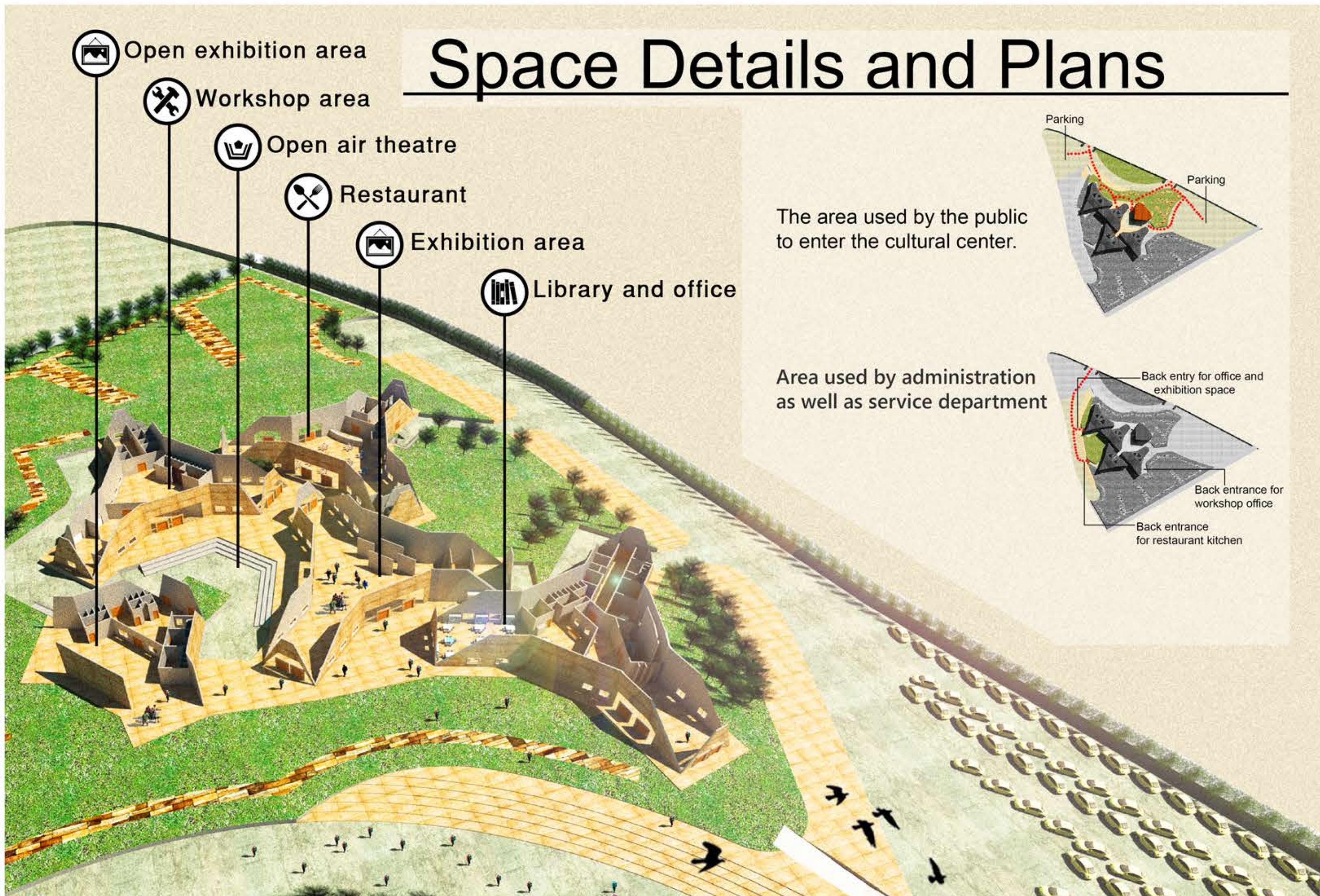
Upper lake was an inspiration behind the form formation of the mountain as it reflects mountain range near the lake. moreover, it was aimed to build a space to hold a workshop and another exhibit area under a similar type of roof to maintain the context of the cultural centre. The base is taken from hexagon to increase the corner spaces and wall for exhibit areas.

Form Formation

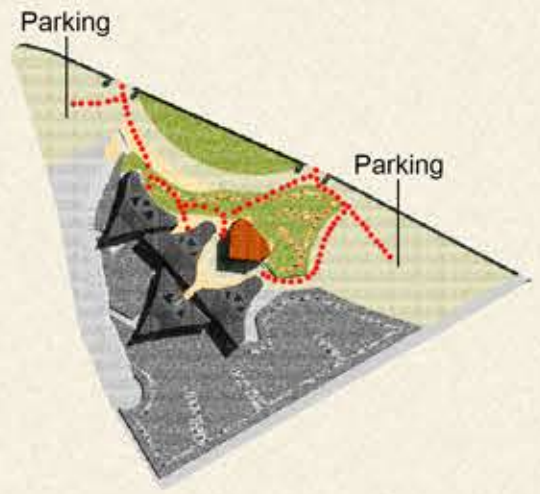


Space Details and Plans

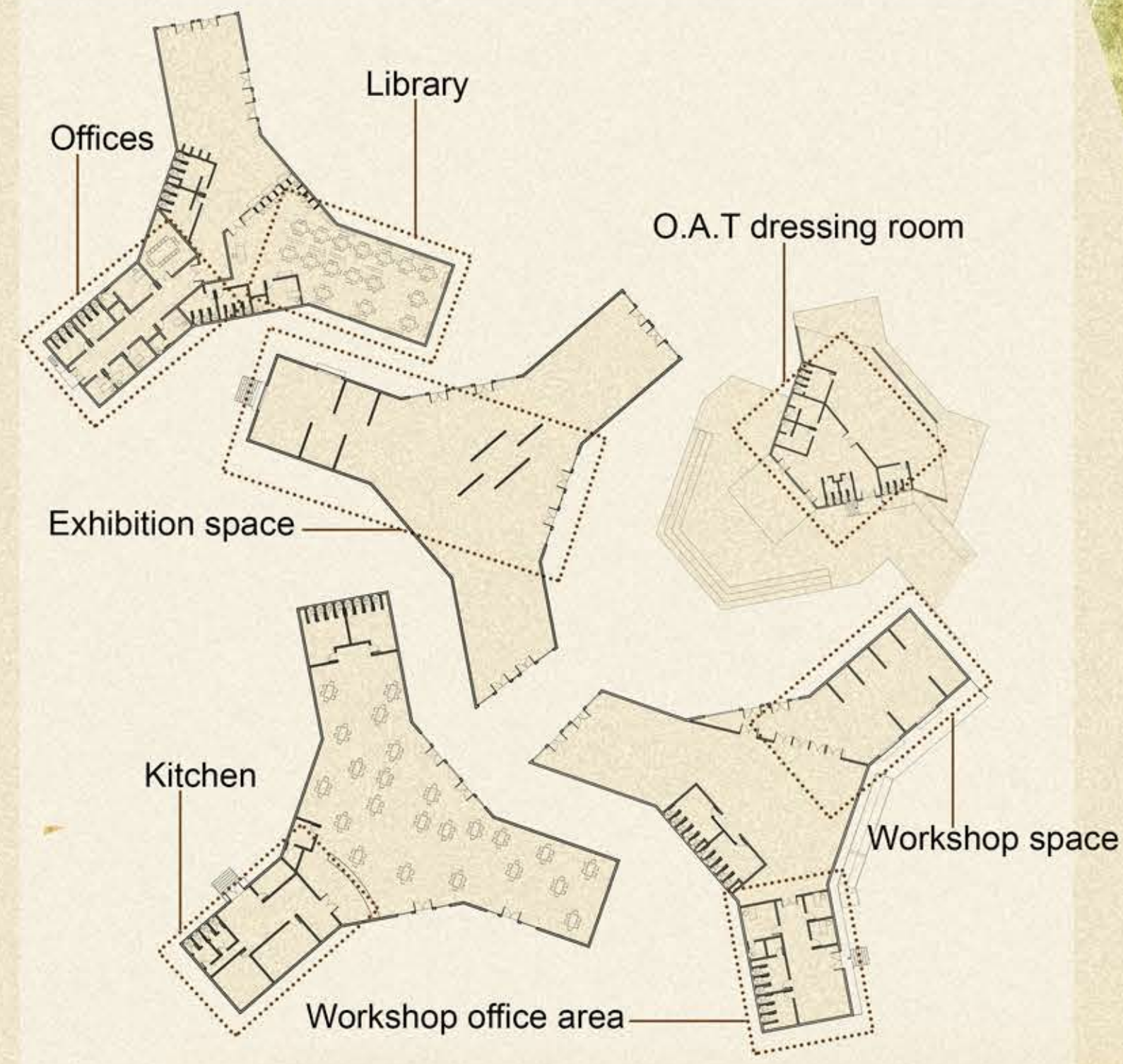
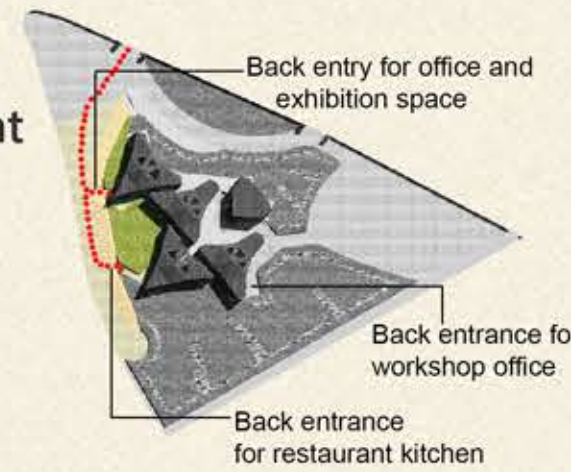
- Open exhibition area
- Workshop area
- Open air theatre
- Restaurant
- Exhibition area
- Library and office



The area used by the public to enter the cultural center.



Area used by administration as well as service department



Section X-X



Lotus Valley

School

NATIONAL COMPETITION -
GRIHA TROPHY - 2015, BY
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STUDENT OF ARCHITECTURE (NASA India)

YEAR: 2015

SOFTWARE USED : REVIT , PHOTOSHOP

LOCATION: GURGAUN SECTOR 89

The role of architecture reaches far beyond the creation of passive vessels of learning. The knowledge-based links between learning, critical thinking, architecture and building technologies have been established in the concept of “buildings that teach”.

The site was located in Gurgaon sector 89. The design should make the best use of the site to improve the thermal performance in the climatic conditions of Gurgaon. The design should give special attention to massing, solar orientation, wind movement and passive cooling systems.

Form Formation

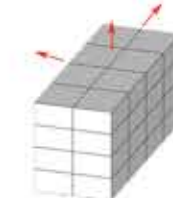
Area selected on site



Extrude vertically to create classroom



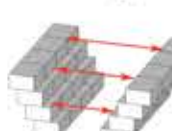
Pushed along to create space for more classroom



Passive design:
Create a sense of entry courtyard planning



Passive design:
Staggered arrangement to let light in courtyard thus resulting in more exposure to open to sky area

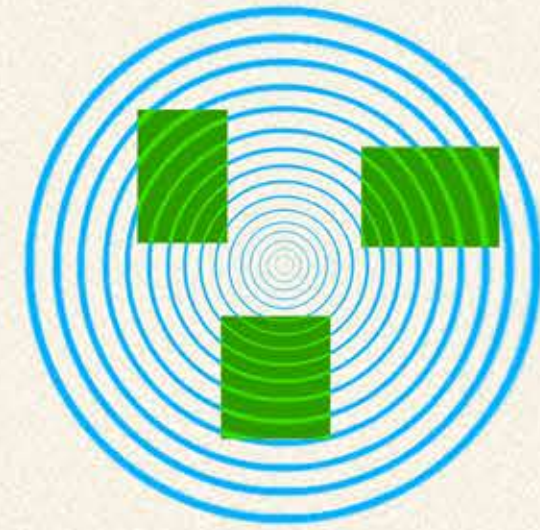


Passive design :
Service and circulation space on south facade

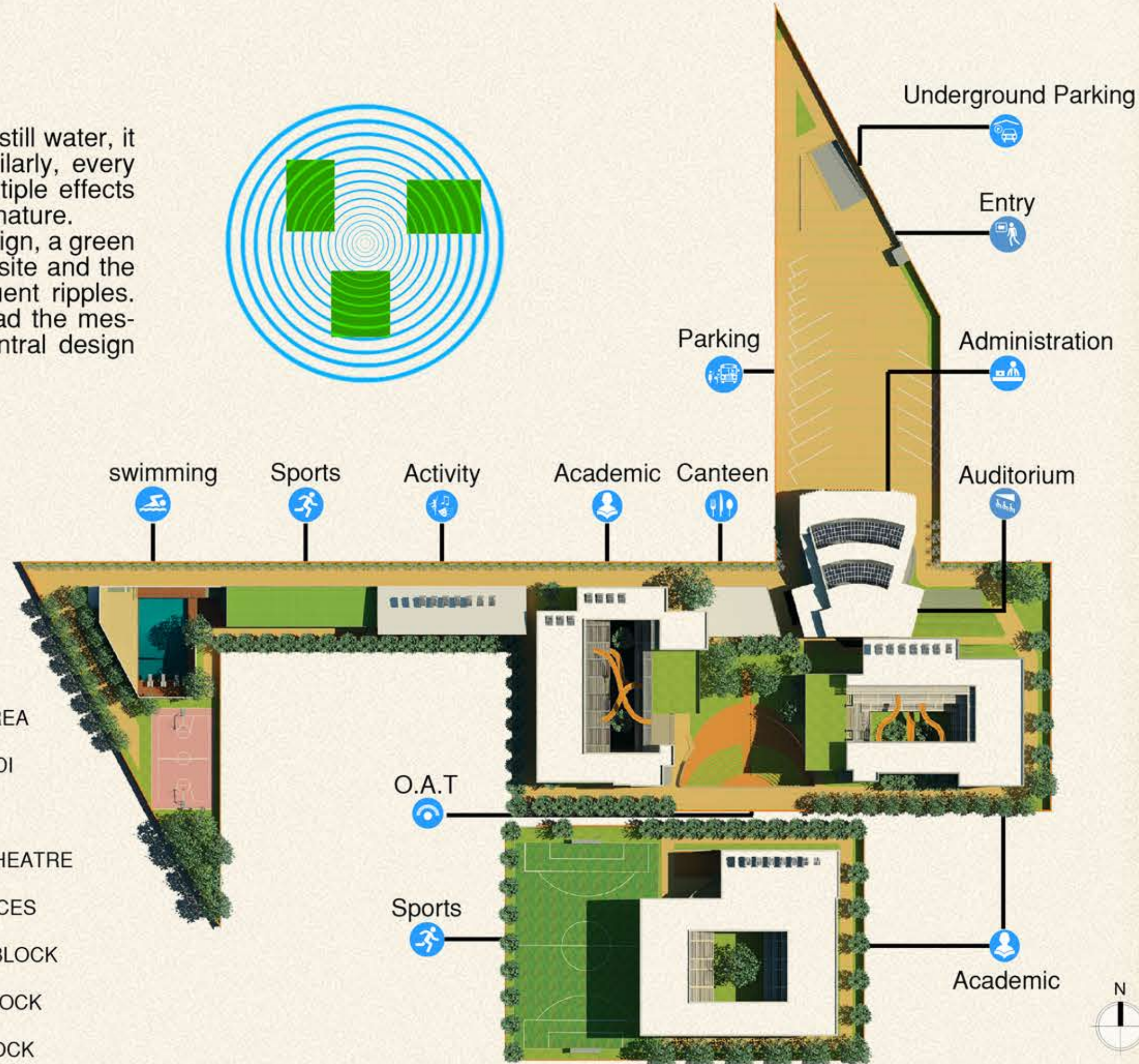
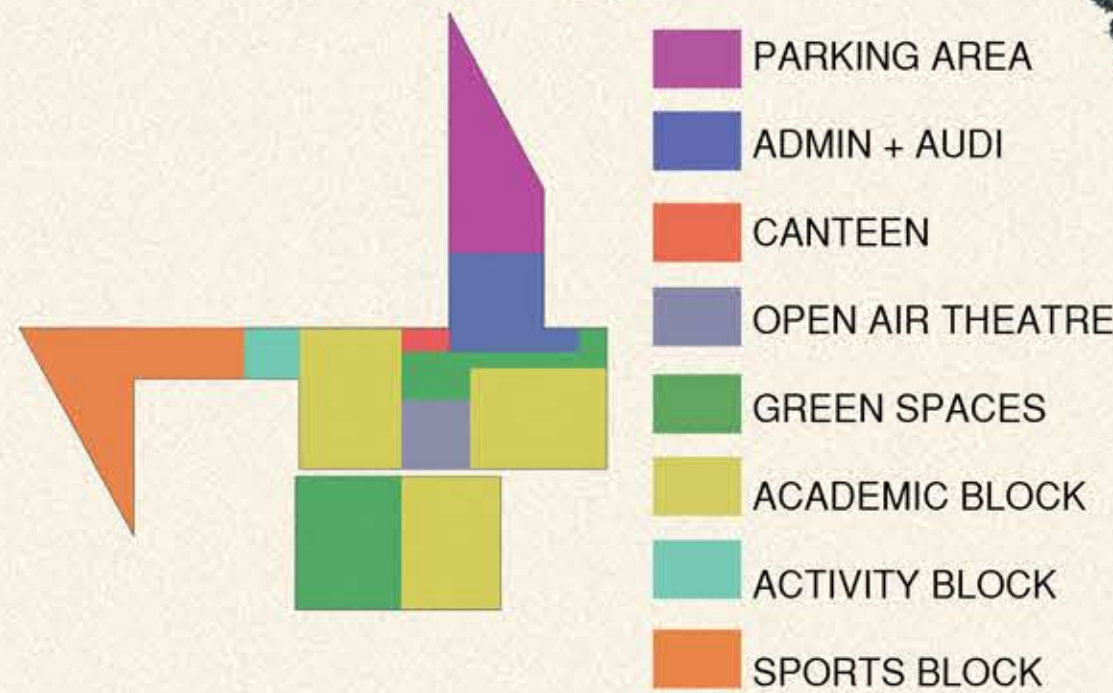


Concept

Even when one little stone is thrown in still water, it creates multiple waves of ripples. Similarly, every new building constructed will have multiple effects on its surrounding context, climate and nature. Keeping the ripple at the core of the design, a green oat spreads out from the centre of the site and the buildings are designed in the subsequent ripples. The idea of the ripple effect is to spread the message of sustainability, which is the central design philosophy.

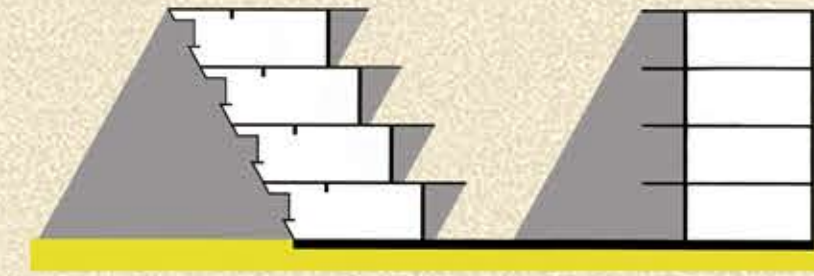


Zoning



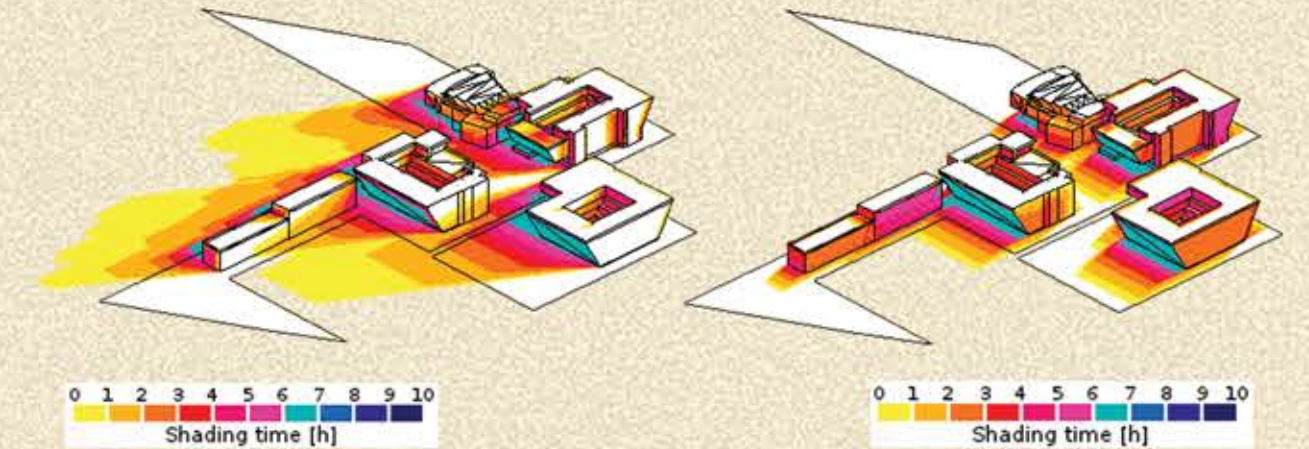
BUILT FORM

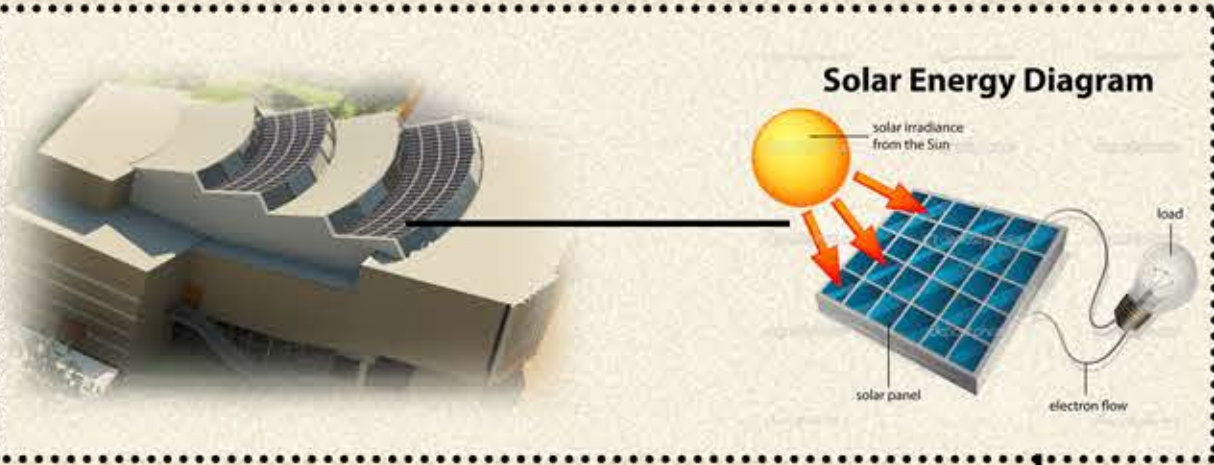
The built form provides shade in the courtyard, corridors and the surrounding spaces, thus reducing the heat intensity in summers. In turn, the shaded areas act as a soothing atmosphere. As classes are arranged in a staggered form, they are not in direct influence of sunlight, thus reducing the heat gain.



SHADOW ANALYSIS

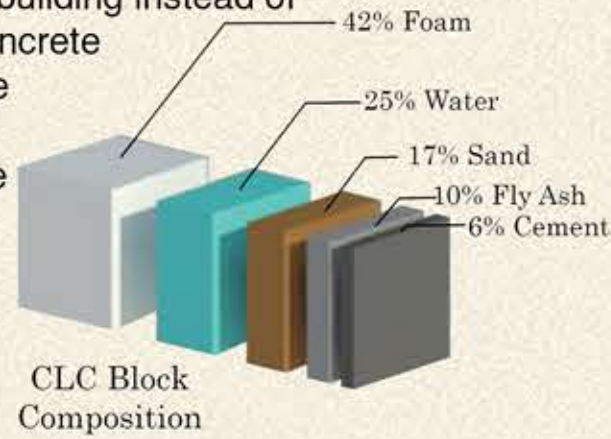
The built form is Developed and analysed by Considering different shadow pattern formed in spaces used as interactive and play area. The concept of mutual shading is considered. West facade remain shaded most of the time, reducing direct heat gain and maintain thermal comfort.





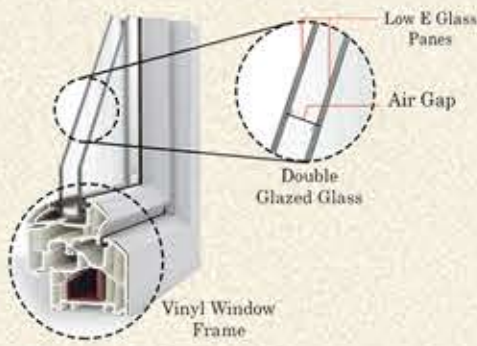
CLC BLOCKS

Exposed Cellular Lightweight Concrete blocks are used in the building instead of conventional concrete blocks to reduce the carbon emissions of the building and the effort of the workers during construction.



DOUBLE GLAZED GLASS

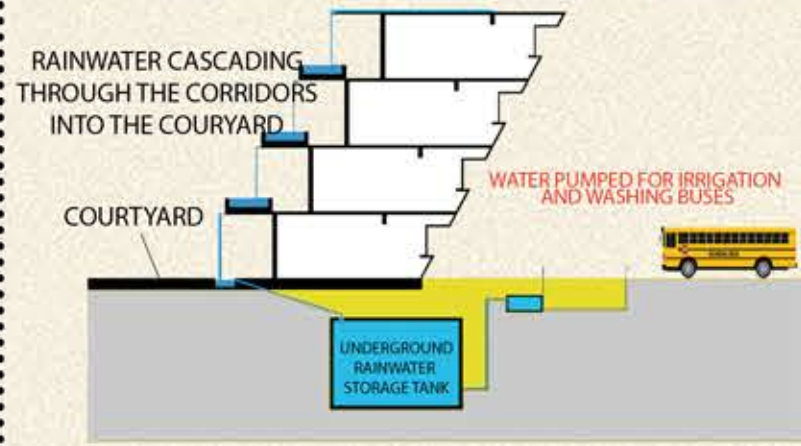
Double glazed glass is used to reduce emissivity and provide thermal as well as sound insulation to the interiors.



VINYL WINDOW FRAME

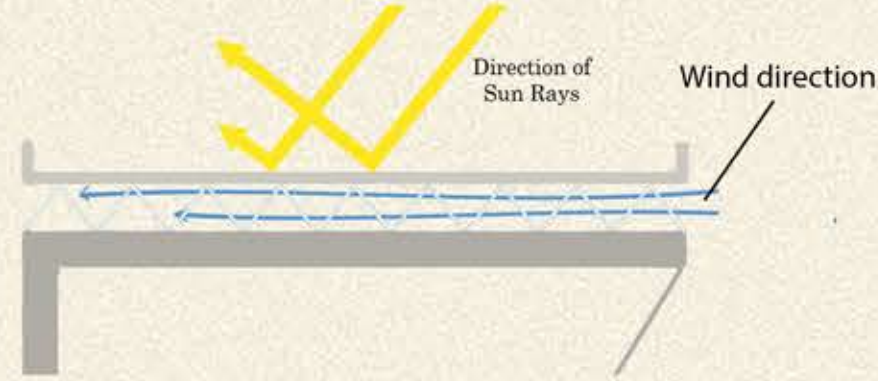
Vinyl window frames are cost-effective and environment-friendly. They even provide thermal and sound insulation to the interiors and are easy to maintain.

BUILDING SECTION AND RAINWATER HARVESTING- ACADEMIC BLOCKS



DOUBLE ROOF

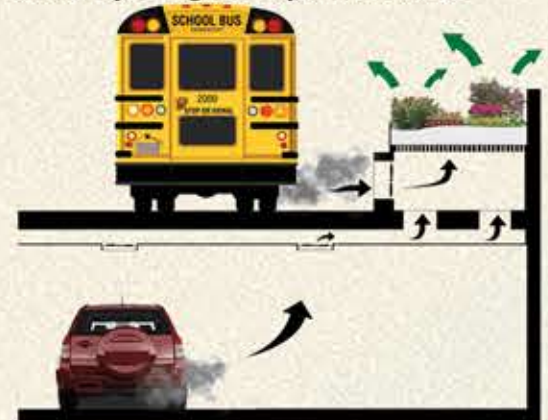
Double roof is provided on the three academic blocks. It acts as an insulator and temperature regulator for the air flowing through the gap between the two roofs. This buffer space above the roofs of the classroom provides thermal comfort and further reduces heat gain. It also helps in sustainable learning of the students.



POLLUTION CONTROL IN PARKING

The air polluted by vehicular emissions in the basement is forced through ventilation shafts by the use of exhaust fans into a surface plantation. This polluted air is absorbed by the plants and the fresh air is then released into the atmosphere. The surface air is purified by filter gardens present in (and surrounding) the parking lot.

PLANTS : Peace lily, English Ivy, Dracaena



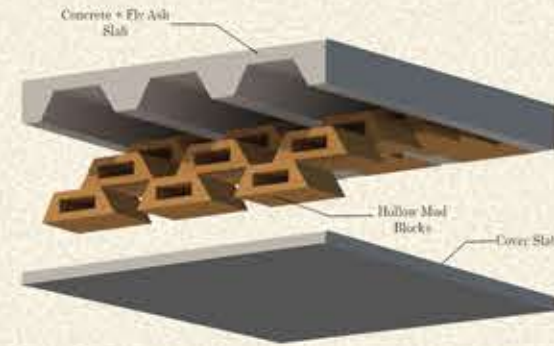
RAMMED EARTH WALLS

Rammed earth walls are provided at the boundary of the complex to blend it with nature and give an earthy feeling to the students.

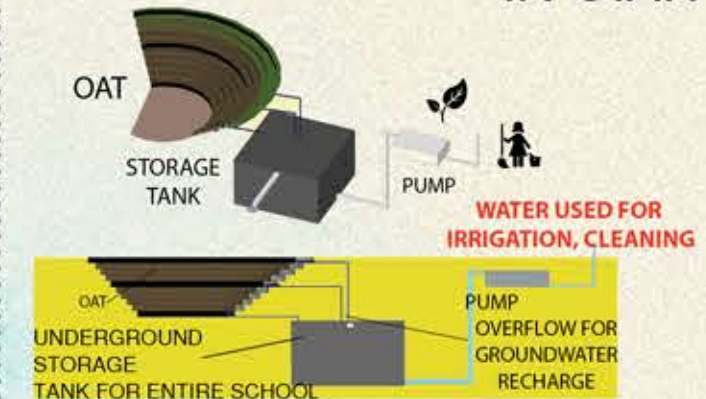


FILLER SLAB

Filler slab is used for the roofing to reduce the dead weight and provide a certain level of insulation against direct sunlight from the top. Less concrete is used so it is a cost-effective and environment-friendly solution.



RAINWATER HARVESTING IN O.A.T



SLUM HOUSING

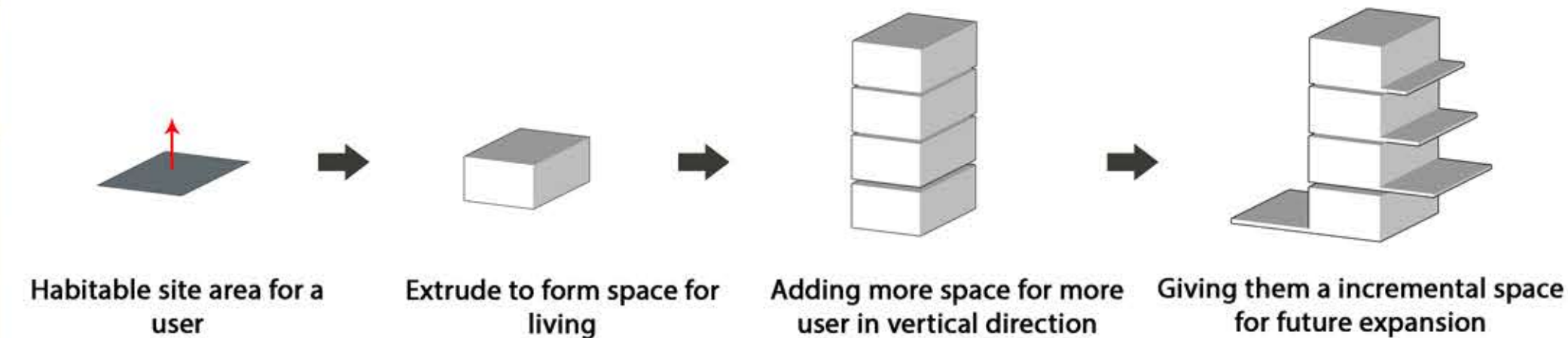
ACADEMIC PROJECT IN 7TH SEMESTER

YEAR: 2016
LOCATION: BHOPAL, INDIA

SOFTWARE USED : REVIT , PHOTOSHOP

Slums have been defined as mainly those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and moral. The site is located at idgah hills, Bhopal. Slum rehabilitation program is already executed there under the program JNNURM by UIG(Urban Infrastructure & Governance) which is shown in site plan below.

Form Formation



UNIT DESIGN

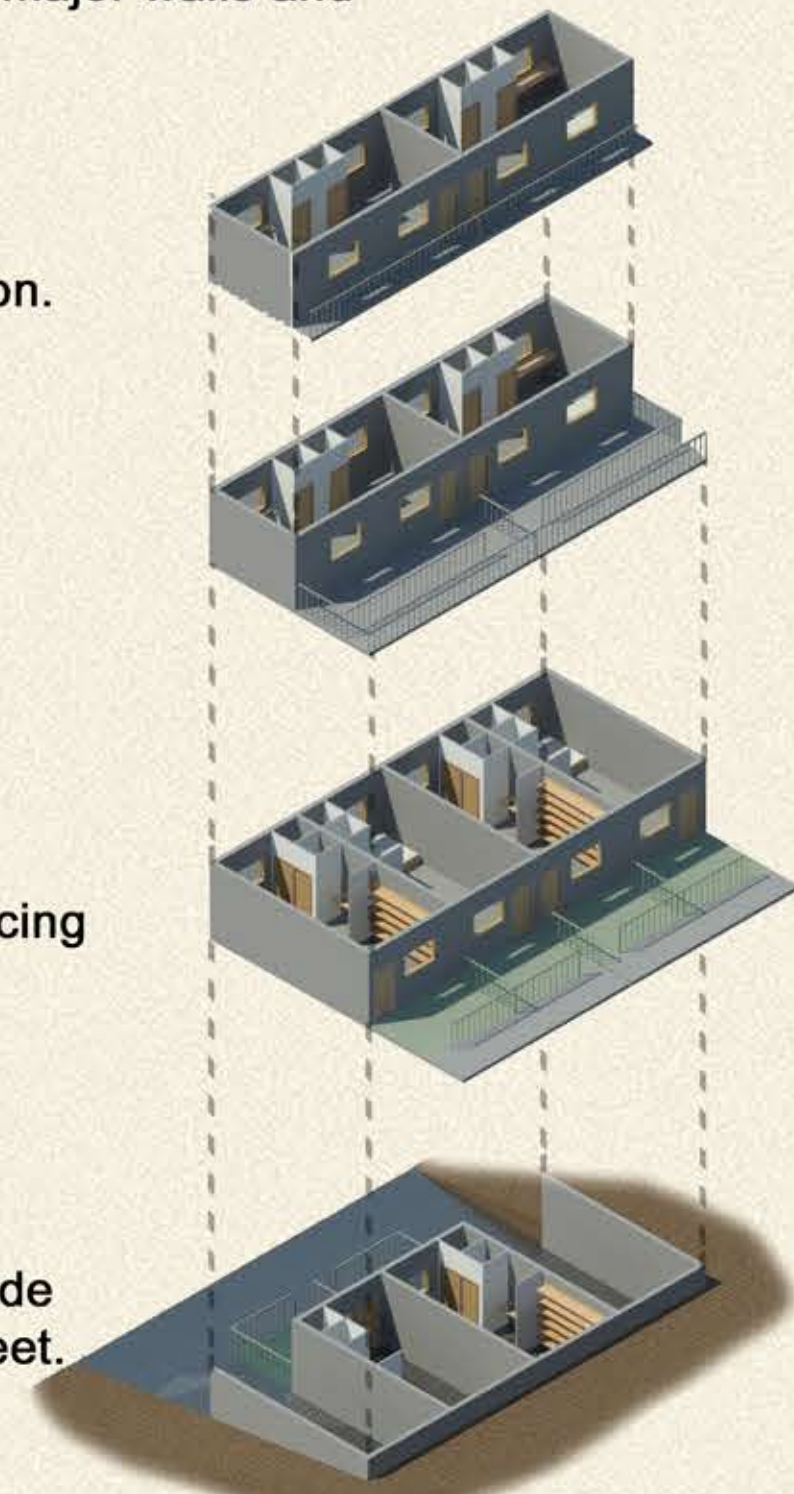
The units are designed keeping the needs of slum dwellers in mind. Open and flexible spaces have been provided with the option of increment. The cost has been cut by stacking of services, sharing of major walls and simple column layout.

Units in elongated orientation. For the people who don't need open spaces. Roof above can be used for intervention.

Units in elongated orientation. Open space on the floor itself.

Same as a ground floor with no gaps. openings on both side. Open space facing the street.

Ground floor units open to the lower side incremental open space facing the street.



INCREMENT OPTIONS

Increment option is given to the first 3 floors. The fourth Floor is not given that option keeping in mind that families with certain occupations may not need that space. Studying the population demographics the no. of each type of floor can be adjusted.

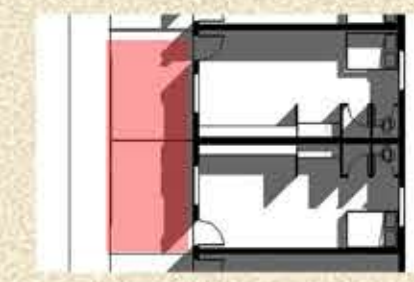
Third floor



Second floor



First floor

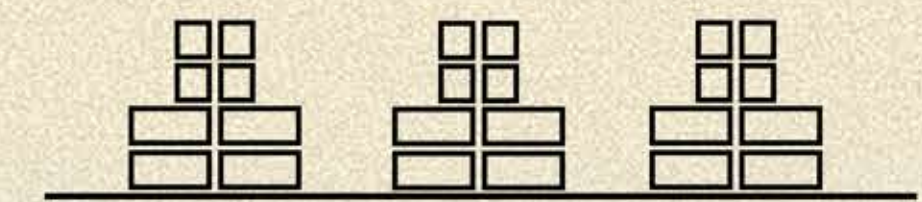


Ground floor

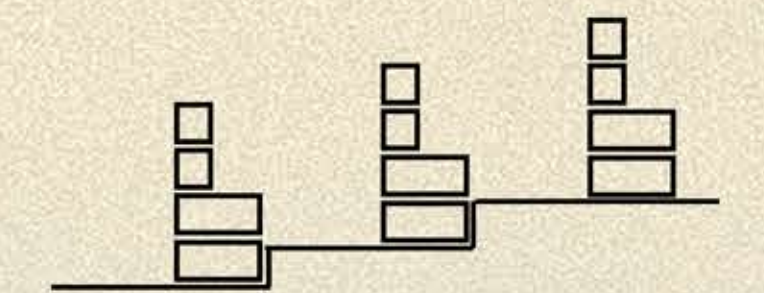


CLUSTER OPTIONS

The clusterisation can be done in two ways. On a sloping land, it can be placed in steps. On flat land, the unit can be inverted horizontally and stacked along a street.



housing in flat land



housing in contours



SCHEMATIC SECTION

Women Skill Development Centre

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION -
SOUTH ASIAN STUDENT DESIGN COMPETITION (SASDC), BY
SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE BHOPAL

CITATION:WORLD TOP 15
YEAR:2015
LOCATION:BHOPAL,INDIA

SOFTWARE USED : REVIT , PHOTOSHOP

"Retaining the Pertrichor"

Understanding & re-establishing Vernacular Architecture of Nawri

The New world order under the influence of globalisation has imposed strenuous new conditions upon the local vernacular settlements.

Nawri

Nawri a small urban village situated in Lalghati, Bhopal in the state of Madhya Pradesh in India. is an old vernacular settlement which is now passing through the phase of transformation due to the impact of urbanisation. The increasing impact of urbanisation on the village may lead to the extinction of its vernacular heritage in the near future, which is a need to be preserved and sustained

Space Formation



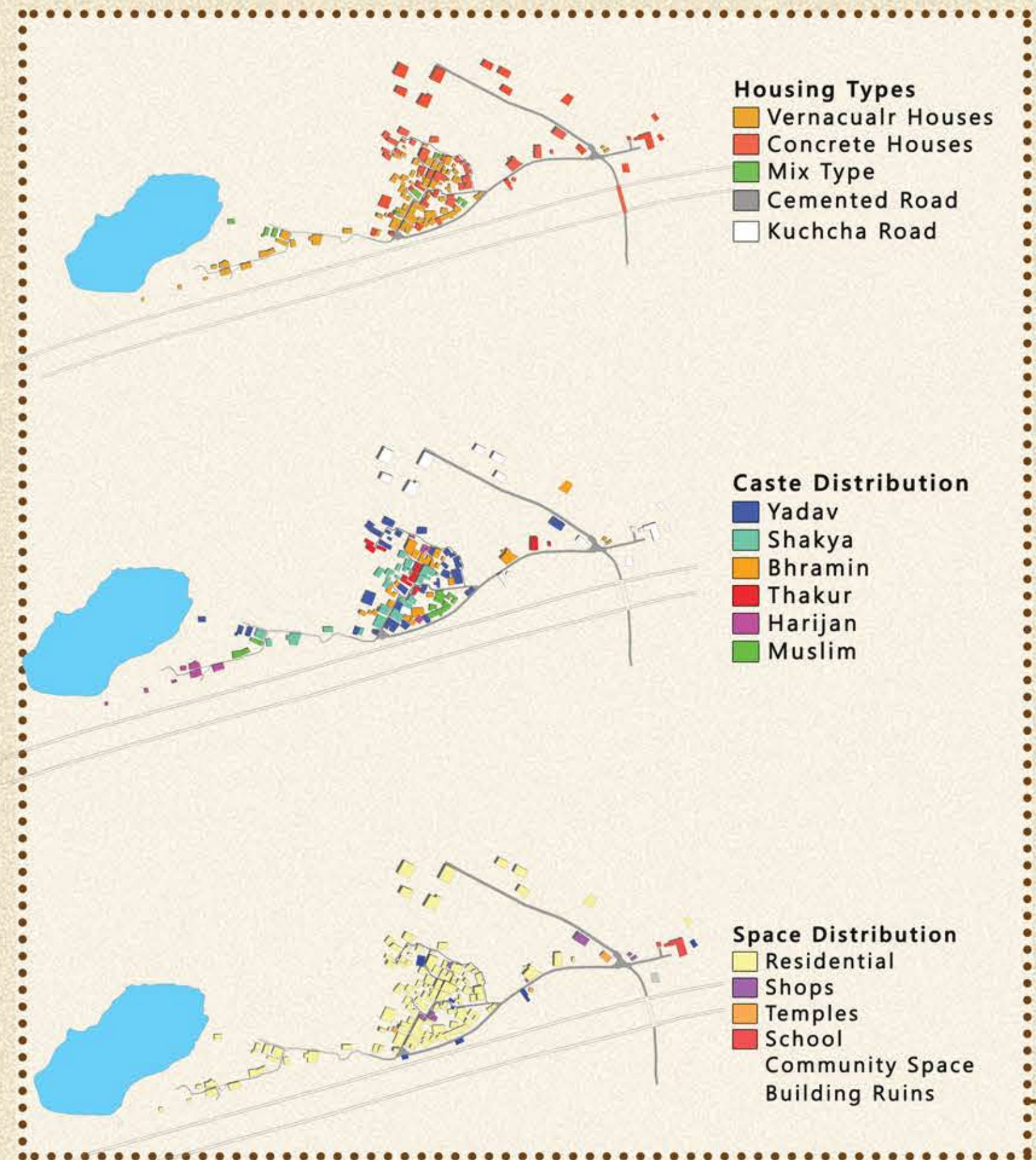
Selecting a hexagonal shape plan to provide more corners than other shapes for different activities

Adding more planes to increase the number of activities inside the build form and creating middle spacer as recreational space

Extruding first half as solid for indoor activities and other as semiopen for outdoor activities and it creates a buffer space in middle recreational space



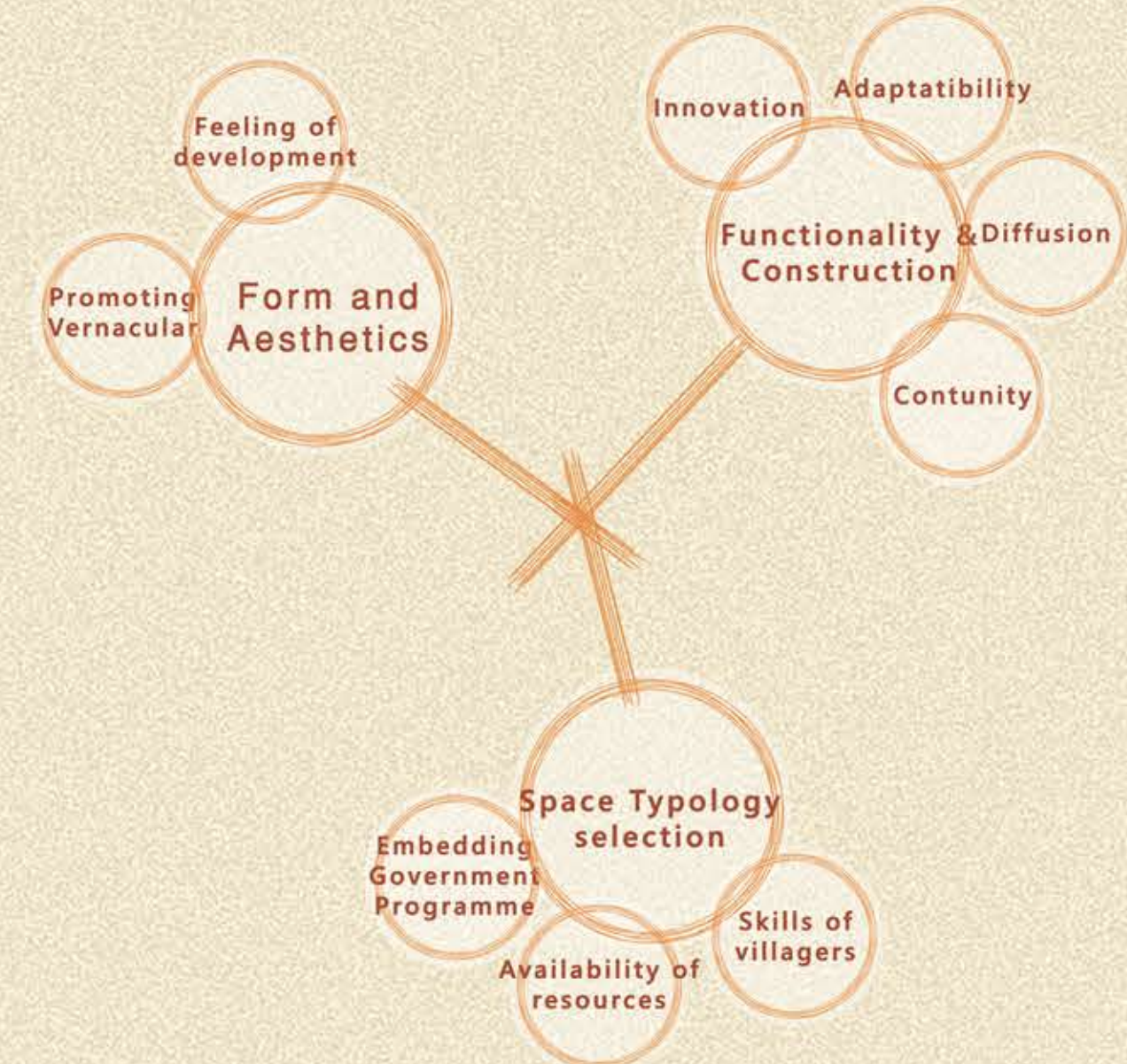
Documentation of village NAWRI



Problem

Unemployment is the major issue for the villages. Most of the men do daily wage labour work in the city. Women remain free at home whole day.

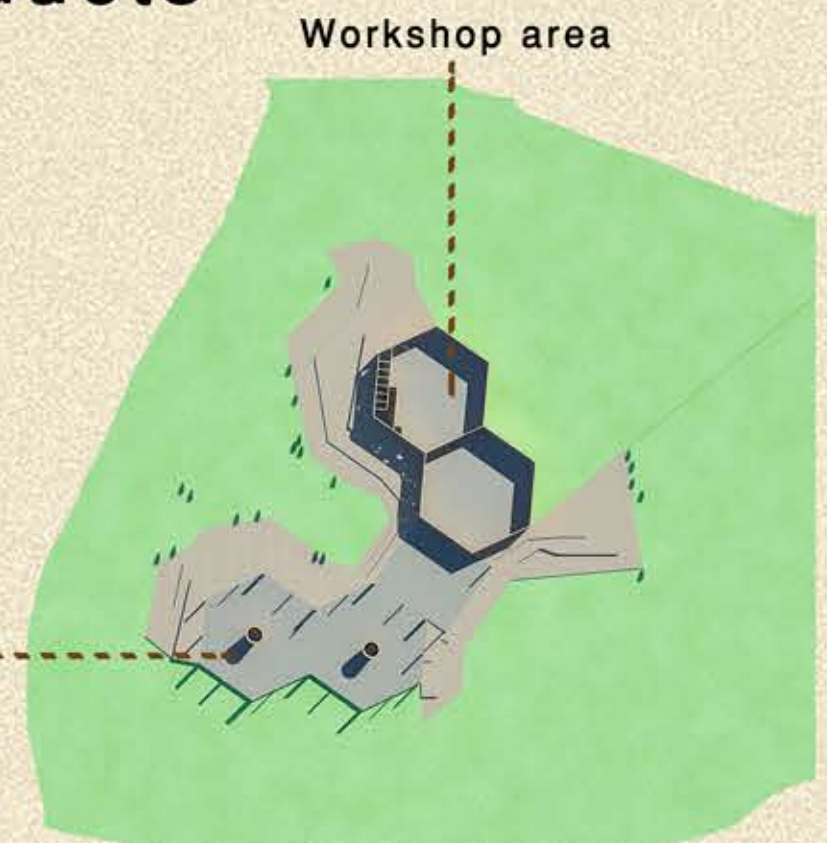
Design Strategy



Proposal of WOMEN SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE NAWRI specialised for date palm products



Nawri village is losing its tradition of vernacular architecture due to unstability of houses, changing perspective towards development and low income. Date palm is available in the large area within the village surroundings. Villagers also have minor skills to work with date palm hand made products. Villagers have the skill to make their product using local material. Women Skill Development Center will not only provide opportunities for extra income but also change the perspective towards vernacular architectur.



Front Elevation



Miscellaneous



Residence Model



Railway Station Model



Sculpture Model



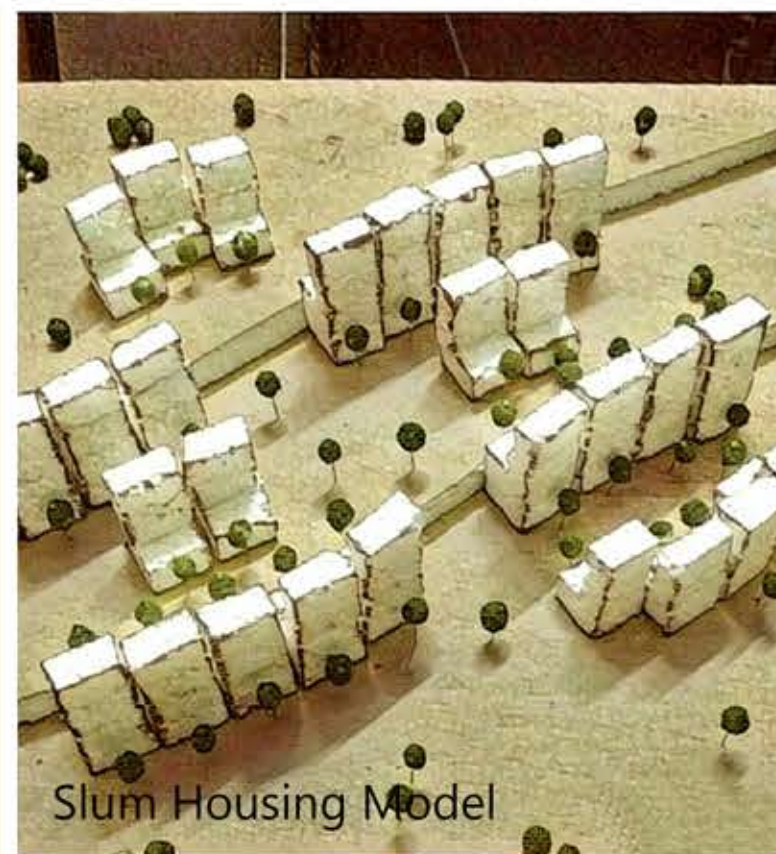
Develkho Village Model



Vernacular School Model



Kiosk Design Model



Slum Housing Model



Slum Housing Model



Thank you

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Email - Ar.Ankit.v@gmail.com

